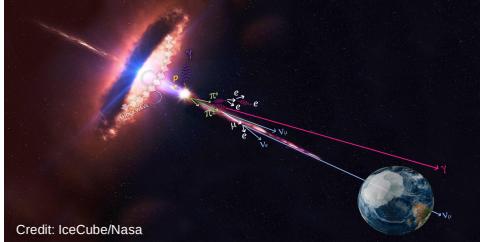


Search for high-energy neutrino sources from the direction of IceCube alert events

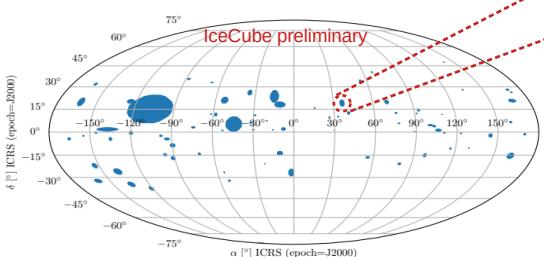
Martina Karl (martina.karl@tum.de), Philipp Eller, Anna Schubert for the IceCube collaboration

1. Neutrino flare from direction of high-energy Neutrino IceCube170922A (Direction of Blazar TXS0506+056)

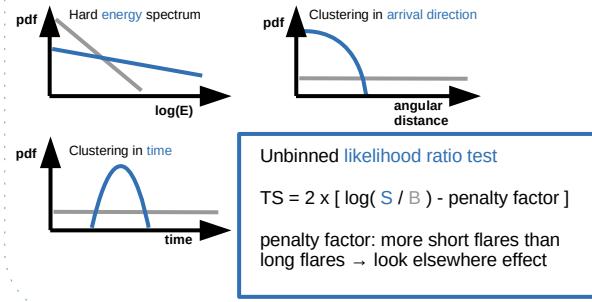


2. Are there neutrino sources at the arrival directions of other high-energy neutrinos?

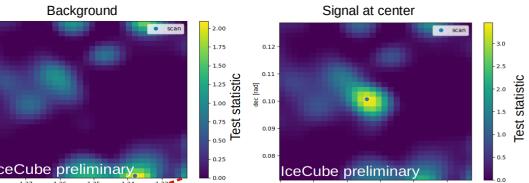
IceCube realtime alert system:
 detection of high-energy neutrino event with high probability to be of astrophysical origin (~8 per year)



3. Signal vs background



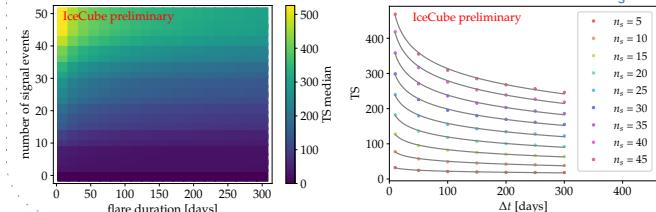
4. Finding the source position in the uncertainty region of arrival direction



5. Simulating neutrino flares: Parametrization of test statistic

How does the flare strength and flare duration affect the test statistic distribution median?

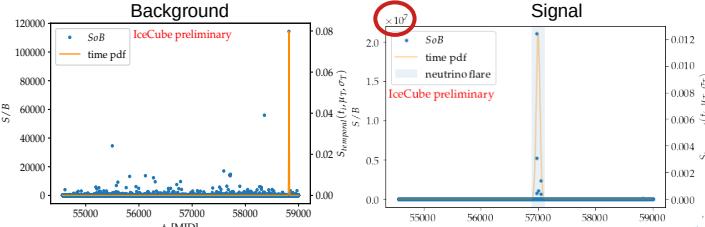
$$TS \propto \log(\text{strength} (\text{number of signal events } n_s) / \text{duration } \Delta t) \rightarrow \text{Fitting function } a + b \cdot \log\left(\frac{n_s}{\Delta t}\right)$$



6. Finding neutrino flares

Expectation maximization for finding neutrino flares

Use energy and spatial information to calculate signal over background ratio (S/B)



7. Which sources could we see? Mean 3σ discovery potential fluence ~ 2.7 · 10⁻² GeV/cm²

Fluence:
 flux x time

3σ discovery potential

fluence:
 fluence with 50% chance to get p-value < 3σ

| Time pdf shape | Duration of data taking period [days] | 3σ discovery potential fluence [GeV/cm ²] |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Gaussian | 409 | 0.027 |
| Gaussian | 376 | 0.037 |
| Gaussian | 346 | 0.032 |
| Gaussian | 3304 | 0.026 |
| Box | 3304 | 0.026 |

We can parametrize the shift of the test statistic median for different flare properties.