

A New Method for Finding Point Sources in High-energy Neutrino Data

Ke Fang

JSI Fellow
University of Maryland

May 9, 2017

Problem Set

Problem Set

Events

TeV - PeV:

- **poor statistics:** about 10 high-energy muon neutrino events per year, more at low energies
- **poor angular resolution:** ~ 0.4 deg

EeV: undetected, predicted to exist

Problem Set

Events

TeV - PeV:

- **poor statistics:** about 10 high-energy muon neutrino events per year, more at low energies
- **poor angular resolution:** ~ 0.4 deg

EeV: undetected, predicted to exist

Sources

unknown source type, timescale, flux distribution..

possible number density $10^{-8} - 10^{-4} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$

Problem Set

Events

TeV - PeV:

- **poor statistics:** about 10 high-energy muon neutrino events per year, more at low energies
- **poor angular resolution:** ~ 0.4 deg

EeV: undetected, predicted to exist

Sources

unknown source type, timescale, flux distribution..

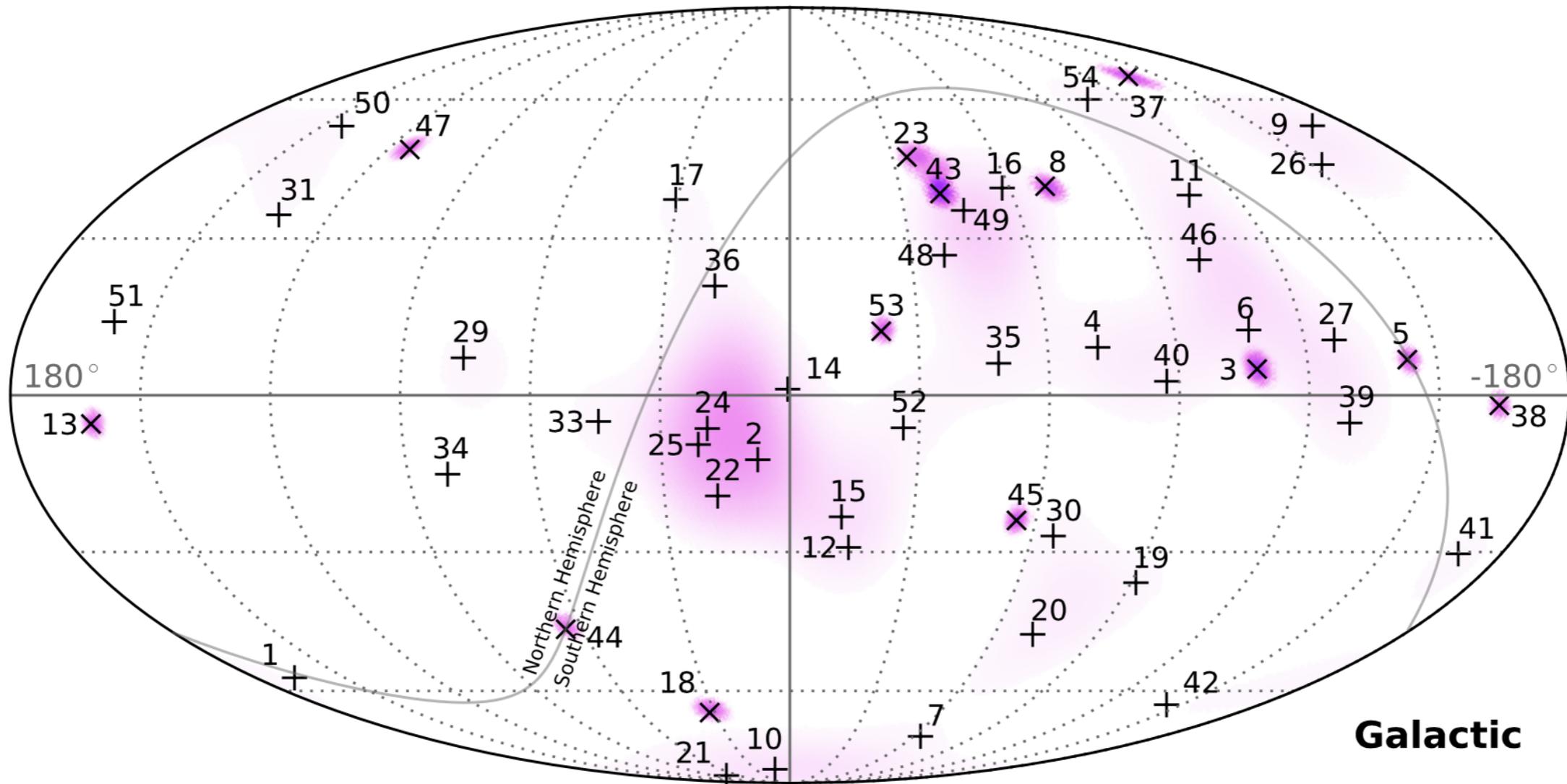
possible number density $10^{-8} - 10^{-4} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$

Objective

find the sources!

Standard Point-Source Search Method

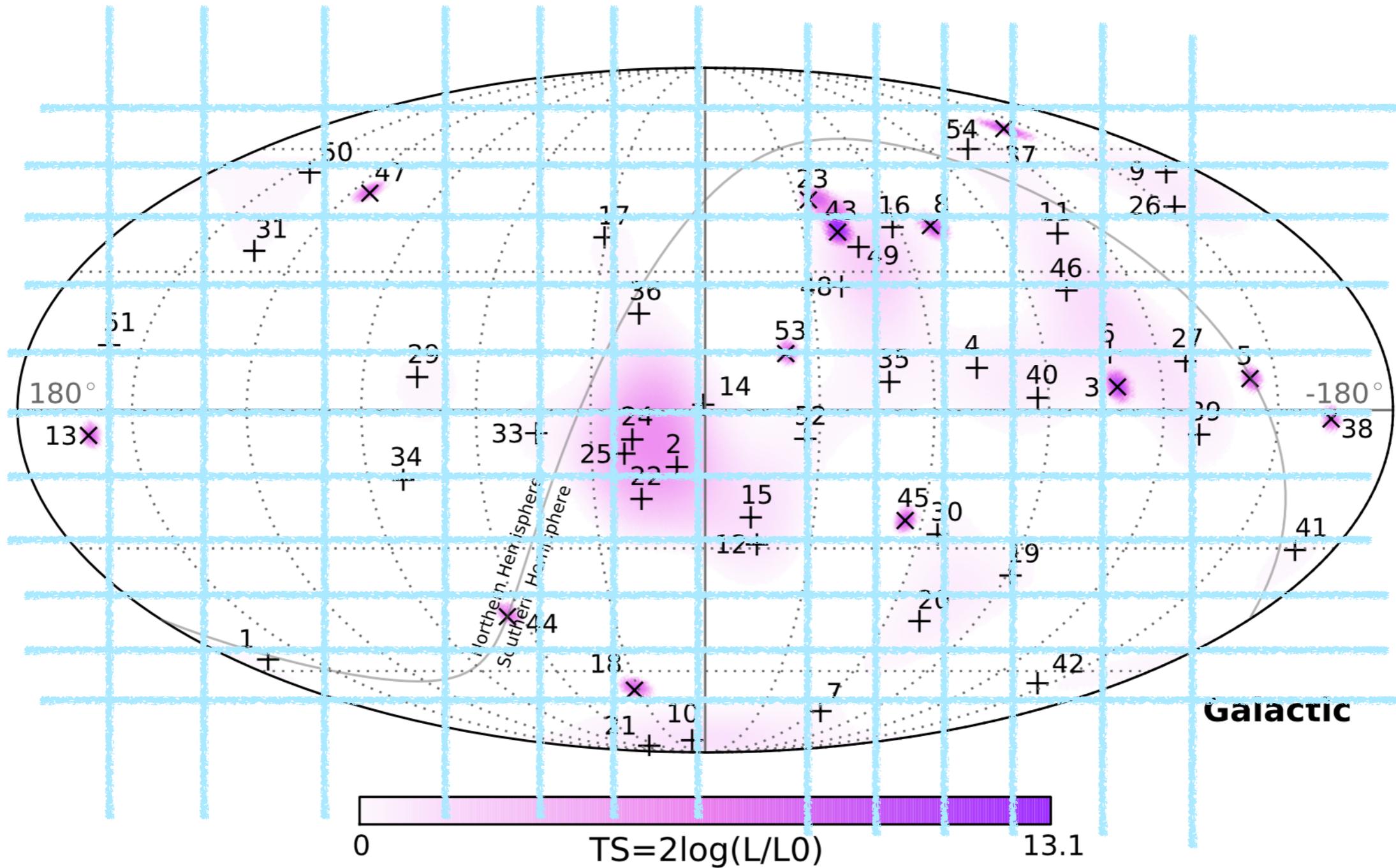
Divide the sky!



Braun+ 0801.1604
Braun+ 0912.1572

Standard Point-Source Search Method

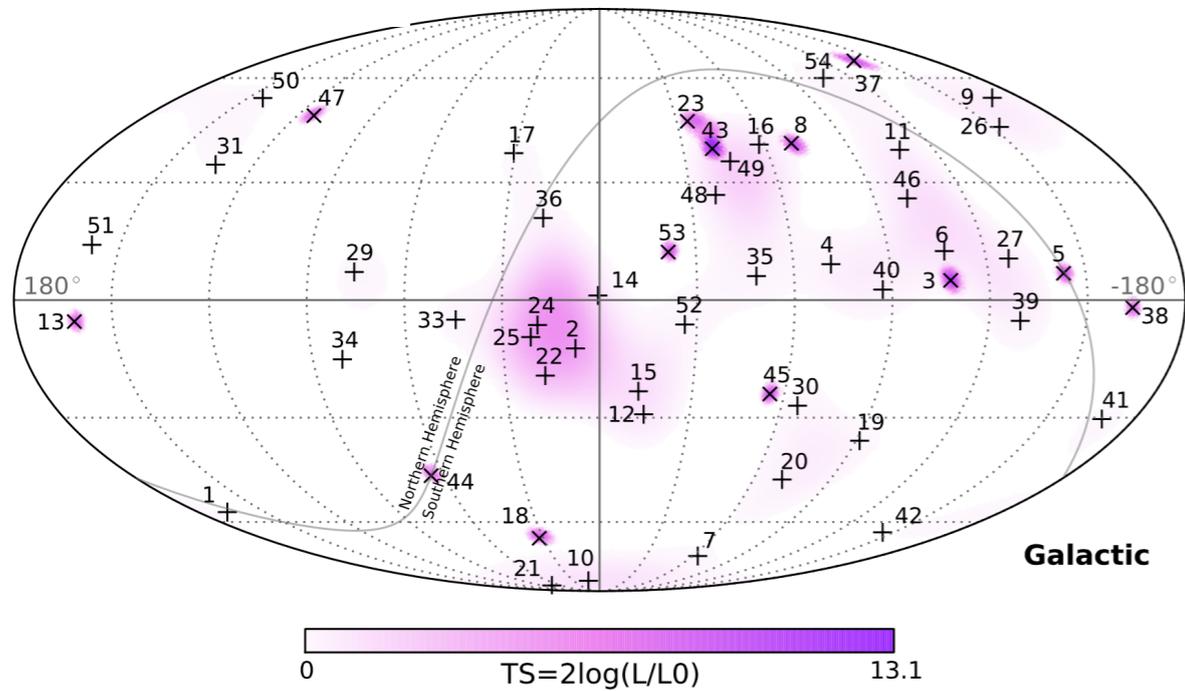
Divide the sky!



Braun+ 0801.1604

Braun+ 0912.1572

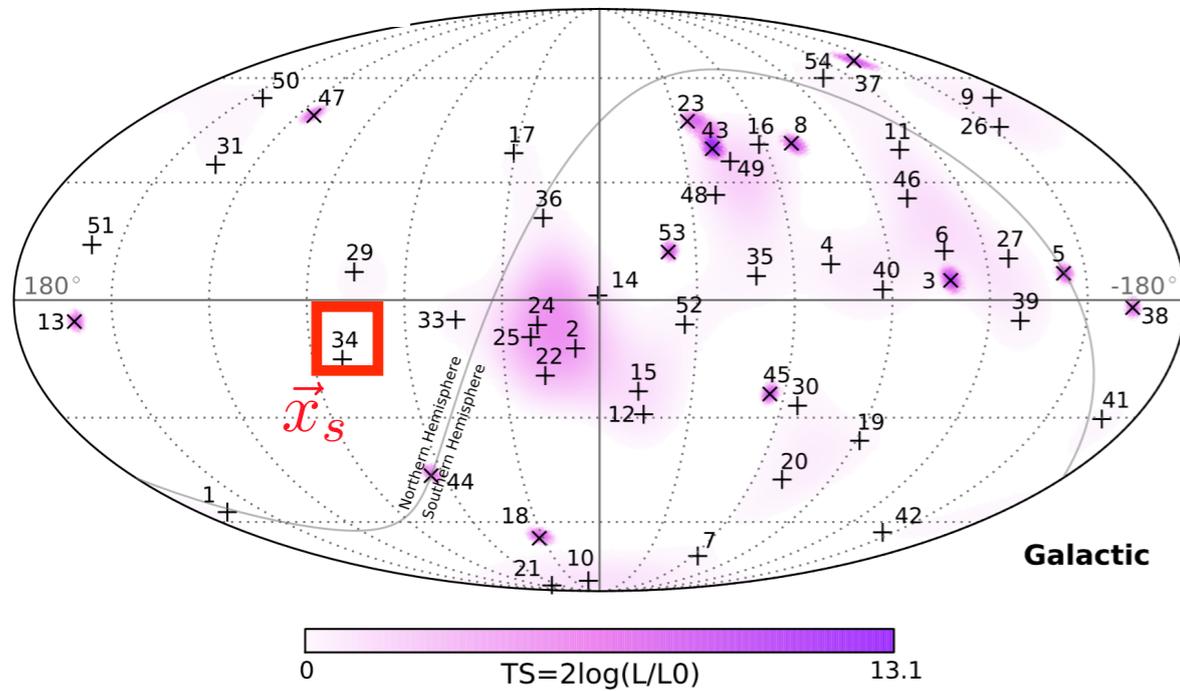
Standard Point-Source Search Method



Braun+ 0801.1604
Braun+ 0912.1572

Standard Point-Source Search Method

Assume a source location,

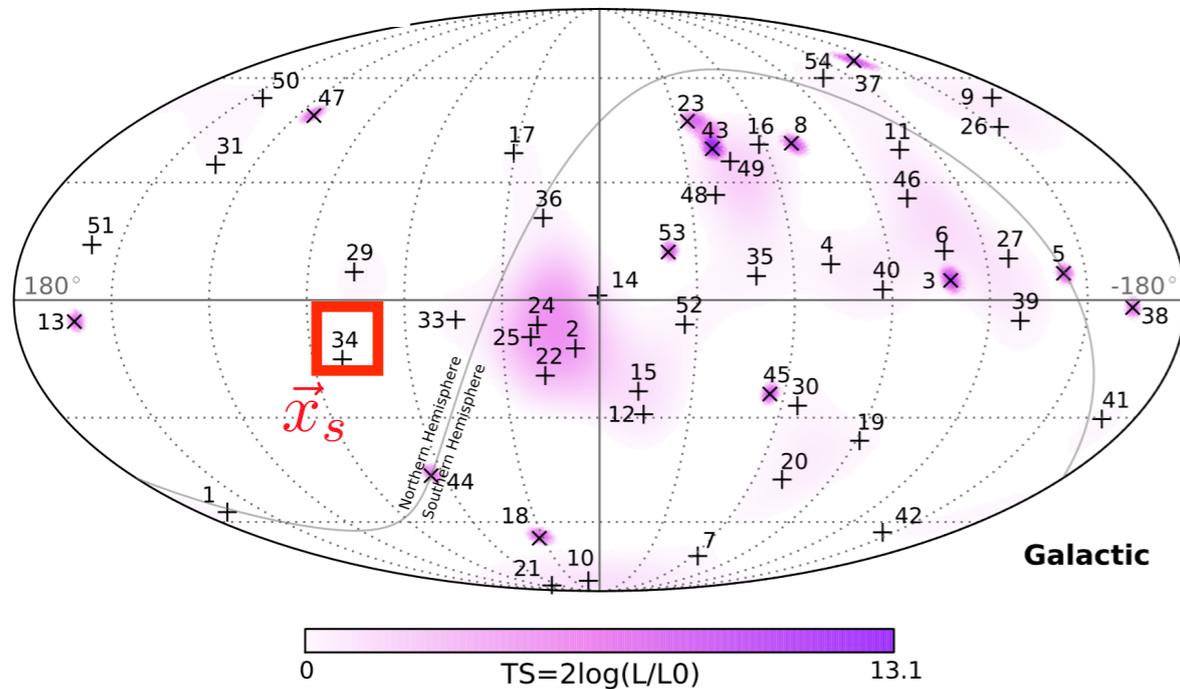


Braun+ 0801.1604
Braun+ 0912.1572

Standard Point-Source Search Method

Assume a source location,

$$\ln \mathcal{L}(f, \vec{x}_s) = \sum_i \ln [f \mathcal{S}_i + (1 - f) \mathcal{B}_i]$$

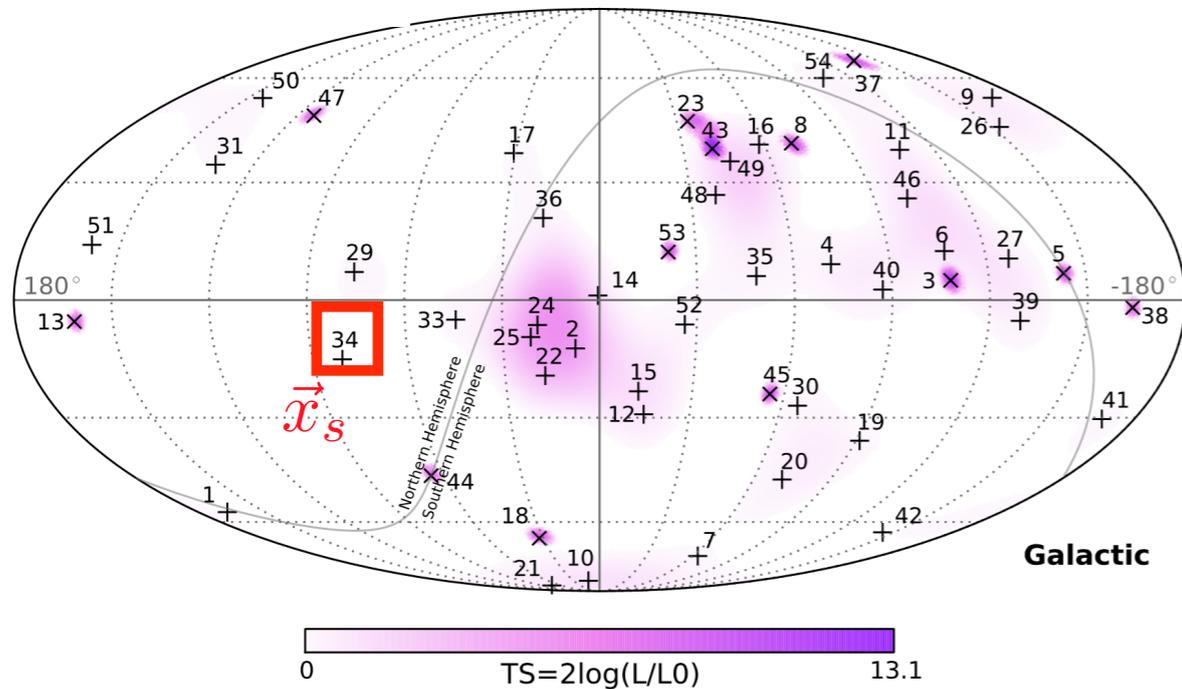


Braun+ 0801.1604
Braun+ 0912.1572

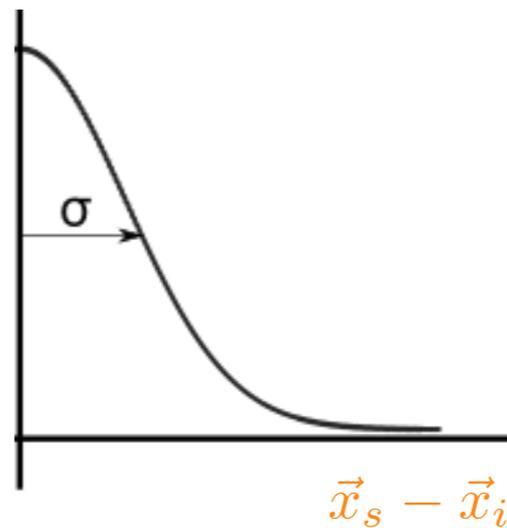
Standard Point-Source Search Method

Assume a source location,

$$\ln \mathcal{L}(f, \vec{x}_s) = \sum_i \ln [f \mathcal{S}_i + (1 - f) \mathcal{B}_i]$$



Source

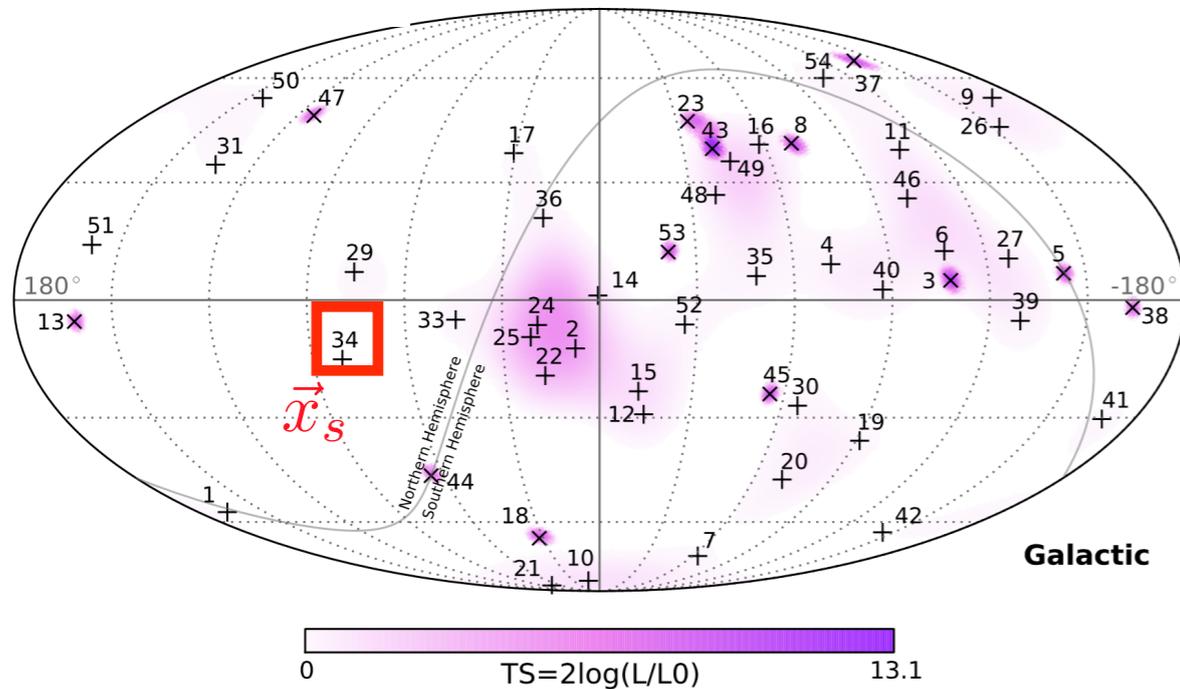


Braun+ 0801.1604
Braun+ 0912.1572

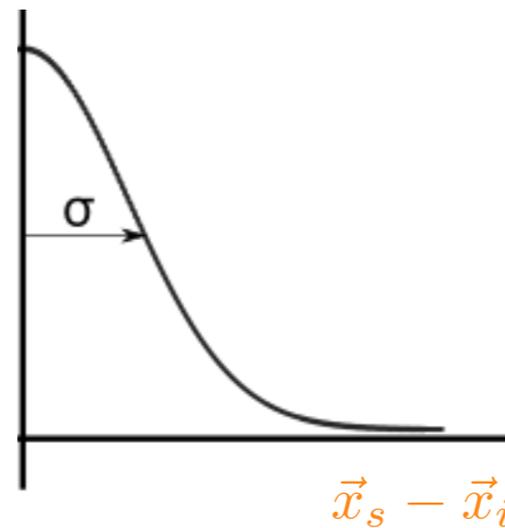
Standard Point-Source Search Method

Assume a source location,

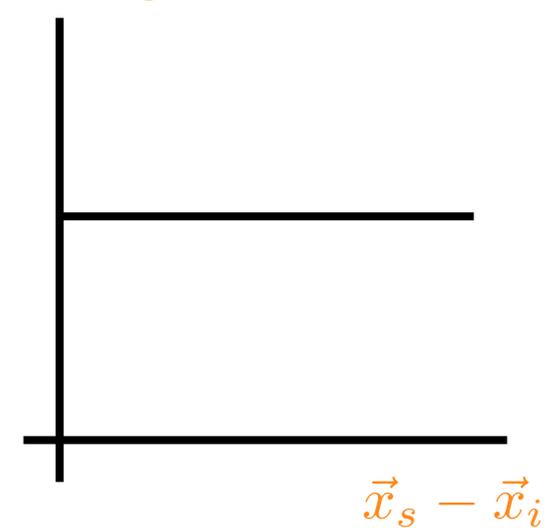
$$\ln \mathcal{L}(f, \vec{x}_s) = \sum_i \ln [f \mathcal{S}_i + (1 - f) \mathcal{B}_i]$$



Source



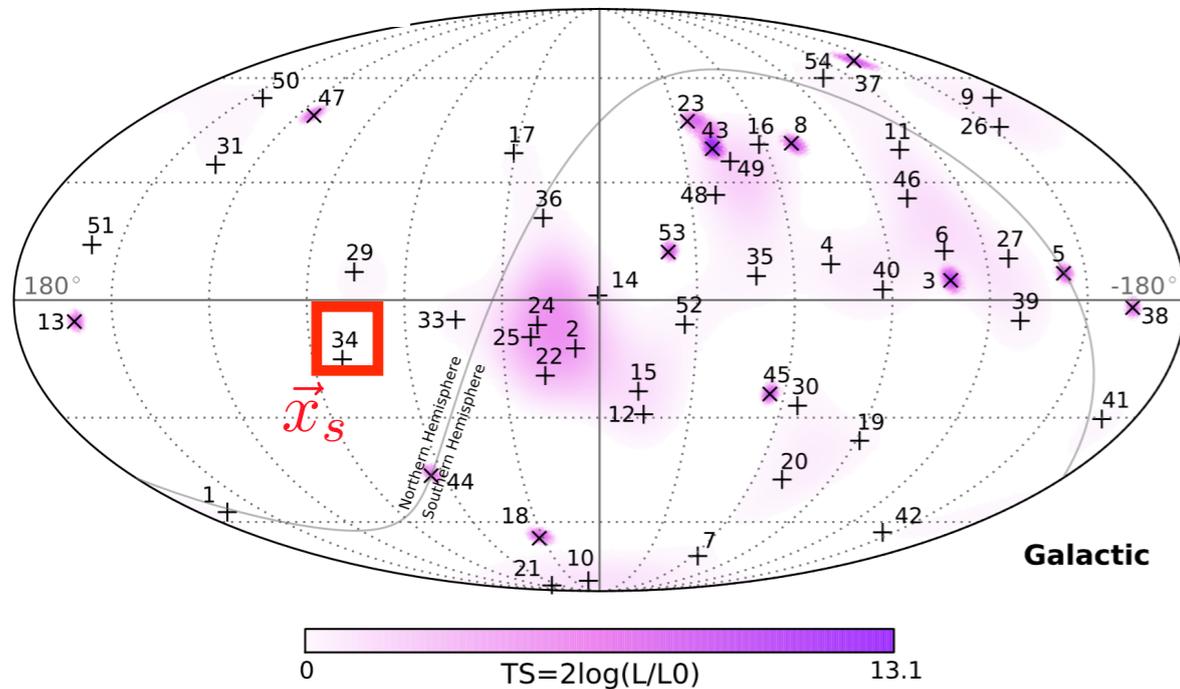
Background



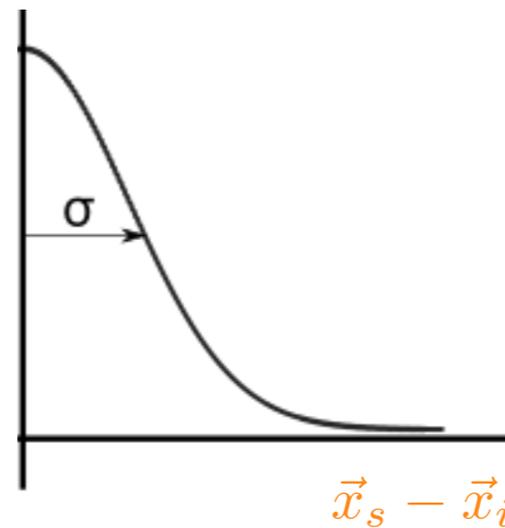
Standard Point-Source Search Method

Assume a source location,

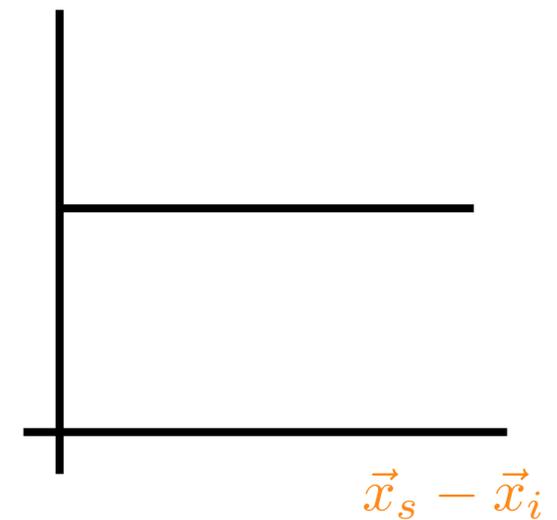
$$\ln \mathcal{L}(f, \vec{x}_s) = \sum_i \ln [f \mathcal{S}_i + (1 - f) \mathcal{B}_i]$$



Source



Background

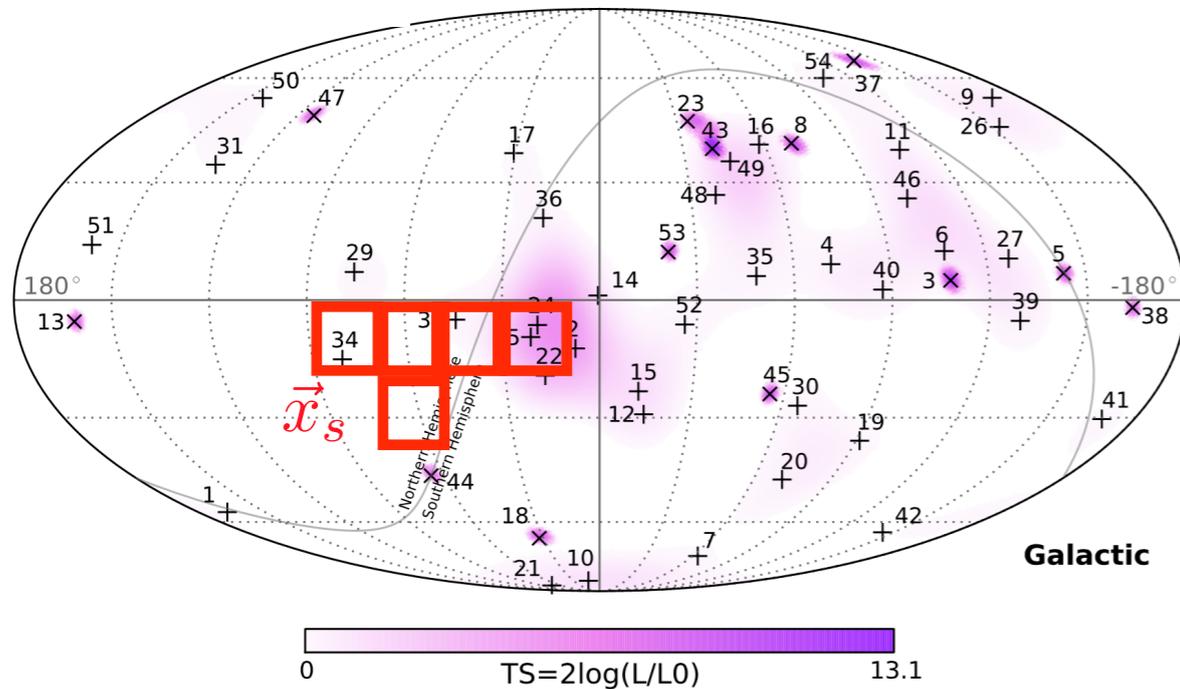


Test Statistic
$$\text{TS}_{\text{SS}}(\vec{x}_s) = 2 \ln \left[\frac{\mathcal{L}(\hat{f}, \vec{x}_s)}{\mathcal{L}(f = 0)} \right]$$

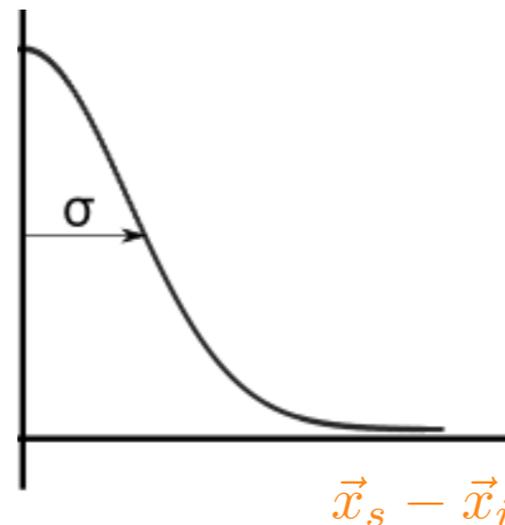
Standard Point-Source Search Method

Assume a source location,

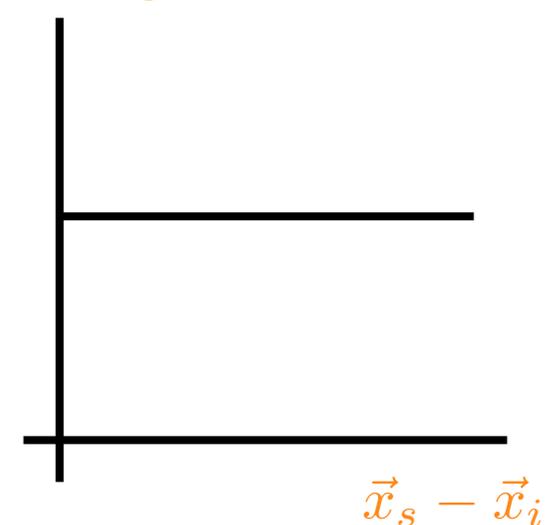
$$\ln \mathcal{L}(f, \vec{x}_s) = \sum_i \ln [f \mathcal{S}_i + (1 - f) \mathcal{B}_i]$$



Source



Background

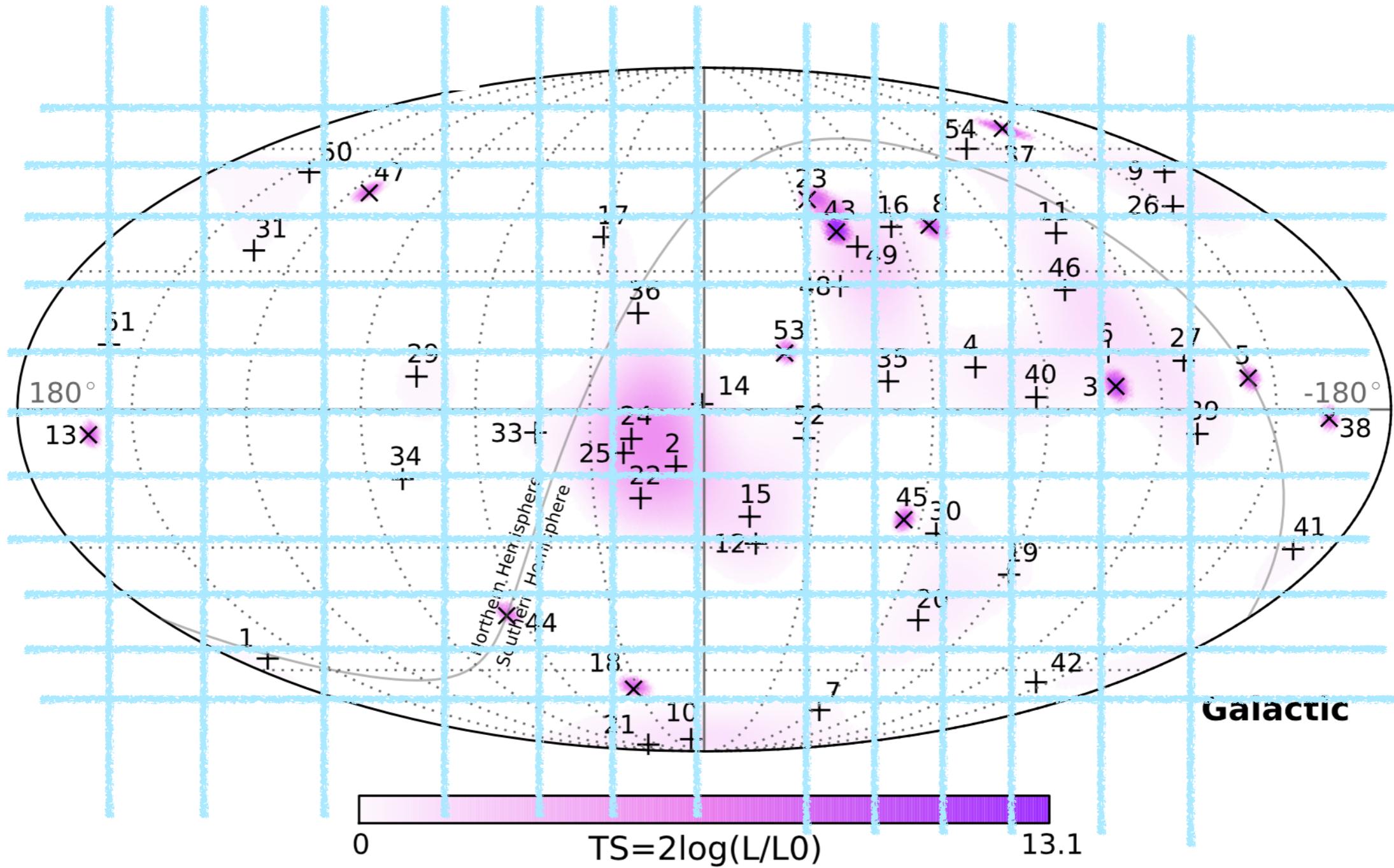


Test Statistic
$$\text{TS}_{\text{SS}}(\vec{x}_s) = 2 \ln \left[\frac{\mathcal{L}(\hat{f}, \vec{x}_s)}{\mathcal{L}(f = 0)} \right]$$

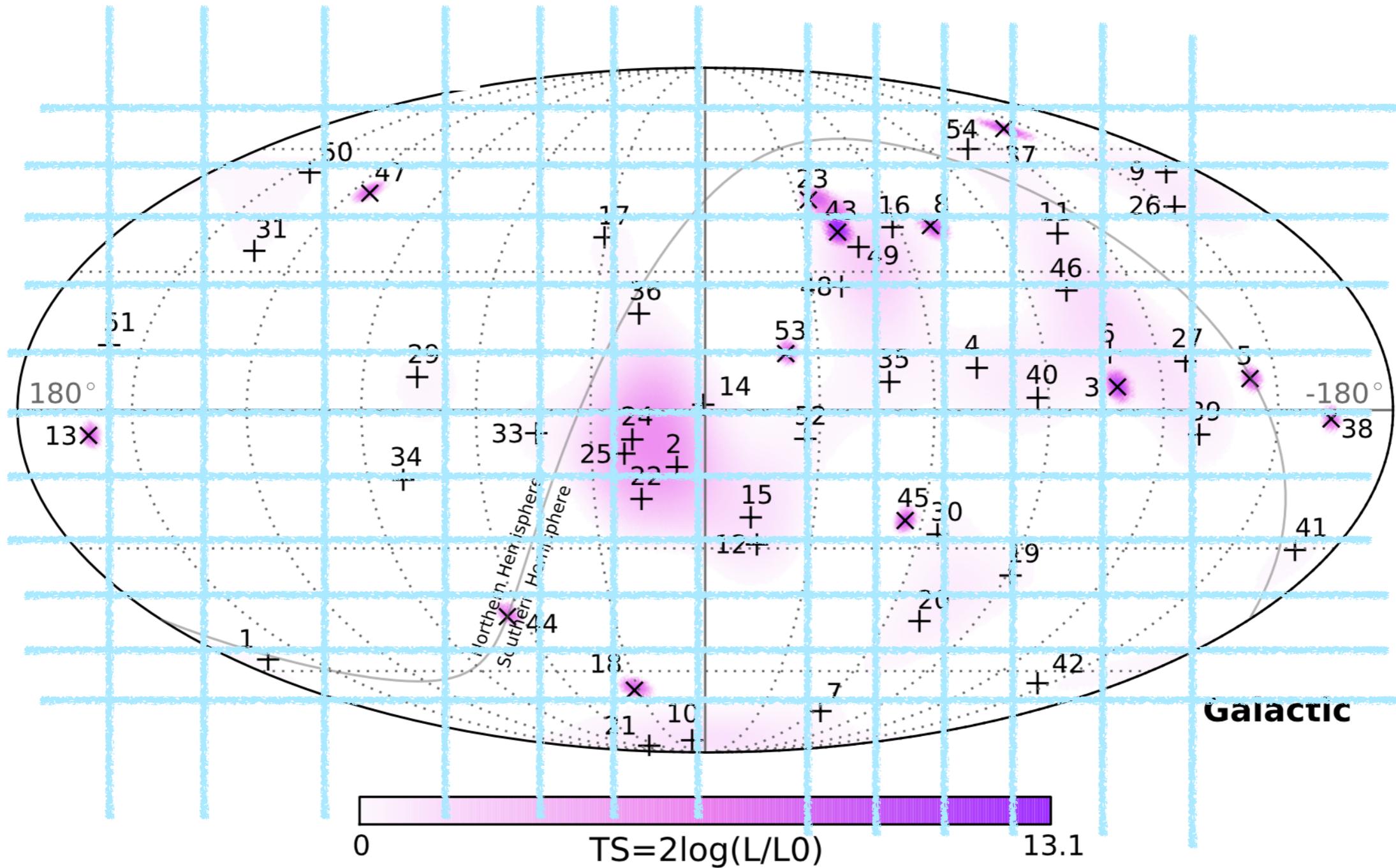
Don't know the actual source locations → Scan the sky for maximum

$$\text{TS} = \max(\text{TS}(\vec{x}_s))$$

But... Squares = Boundaries + Trials

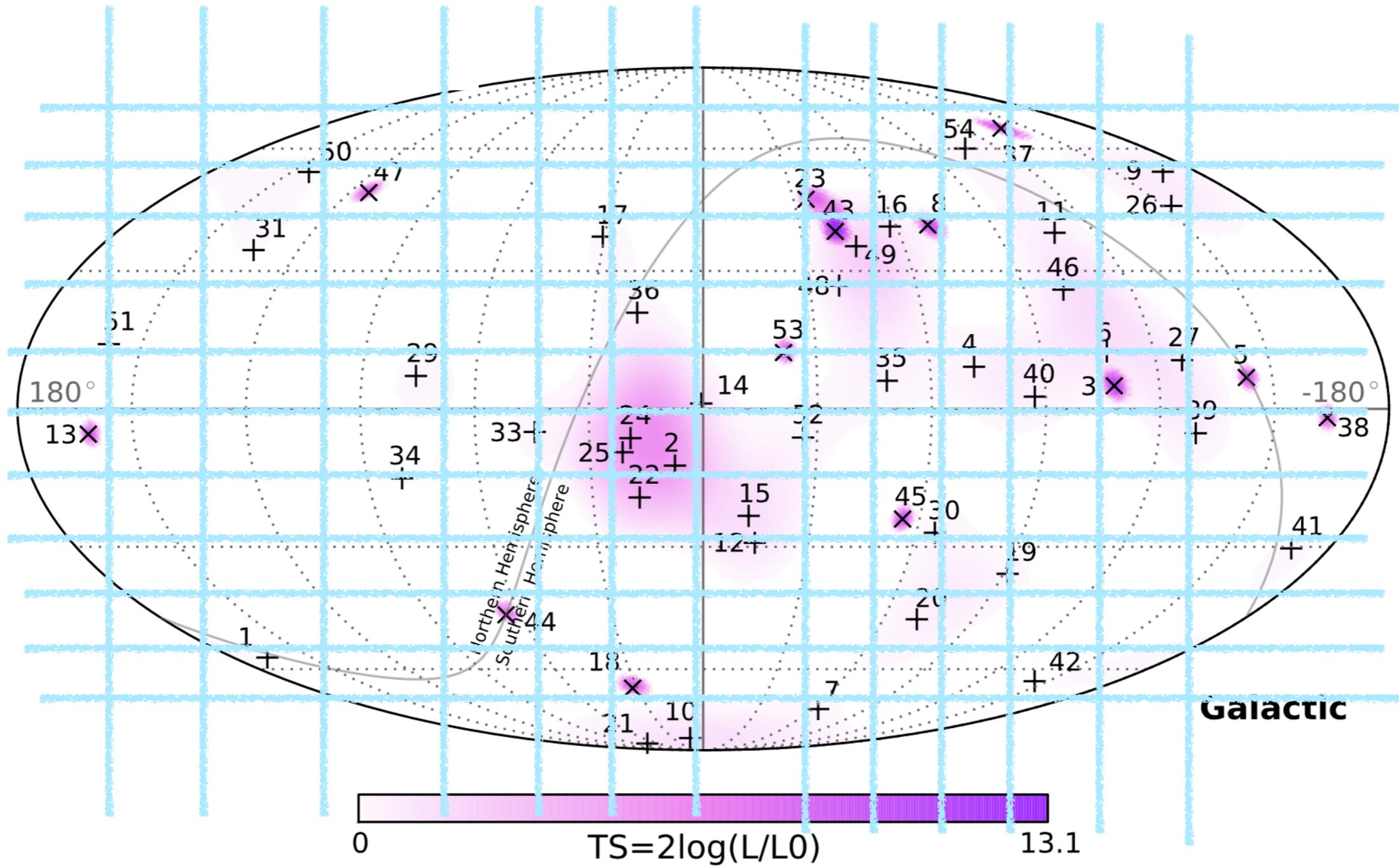


But... Squares = Boundaries + Trials

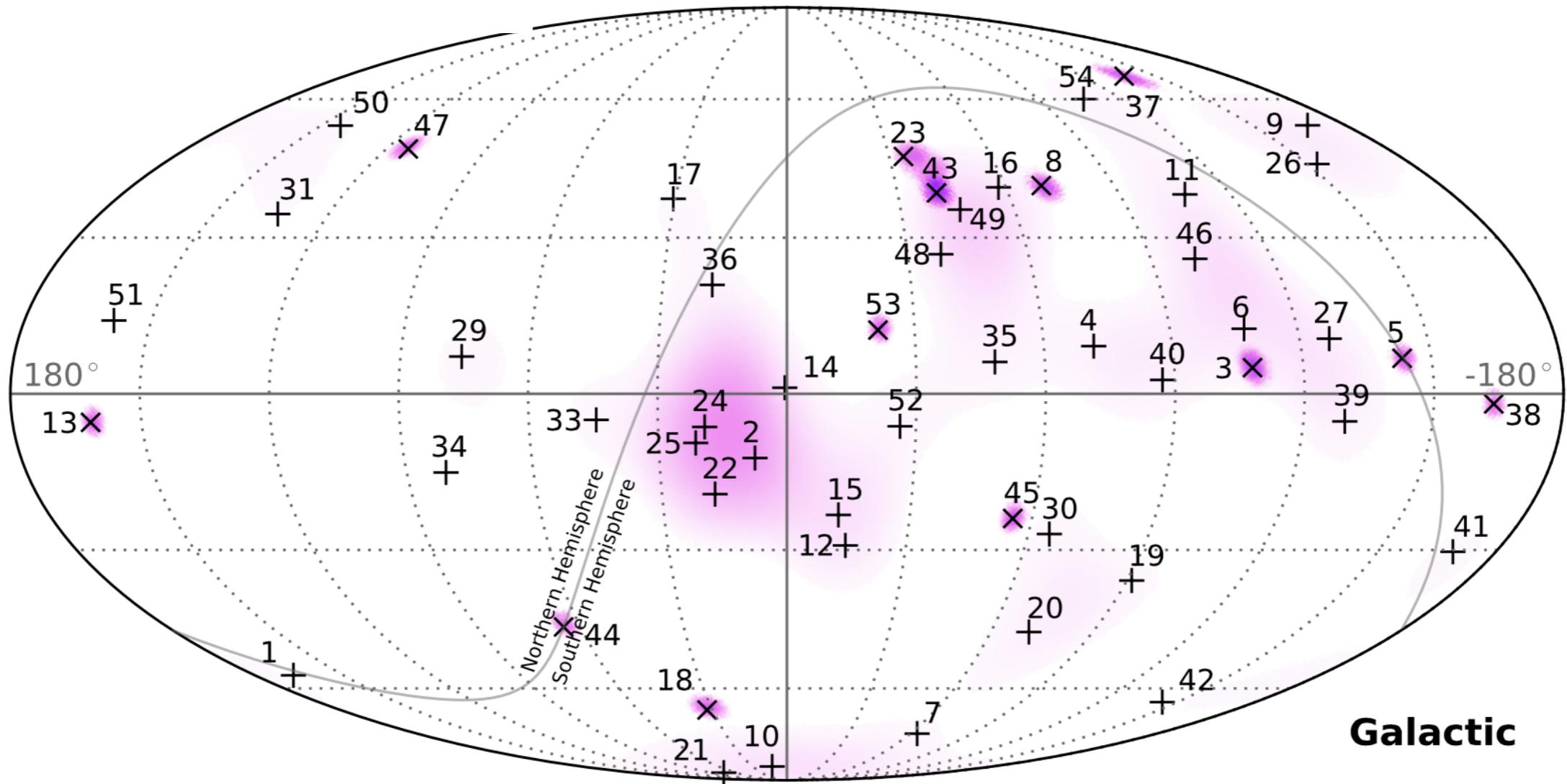


Patch size needs to be much smaller than angular resolution to avoid missing the source

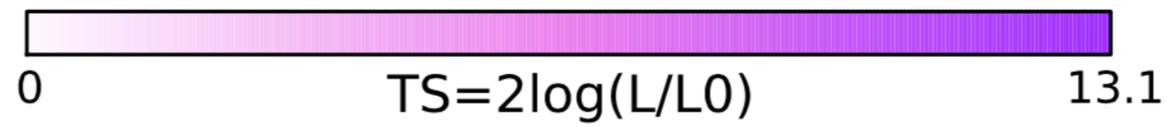
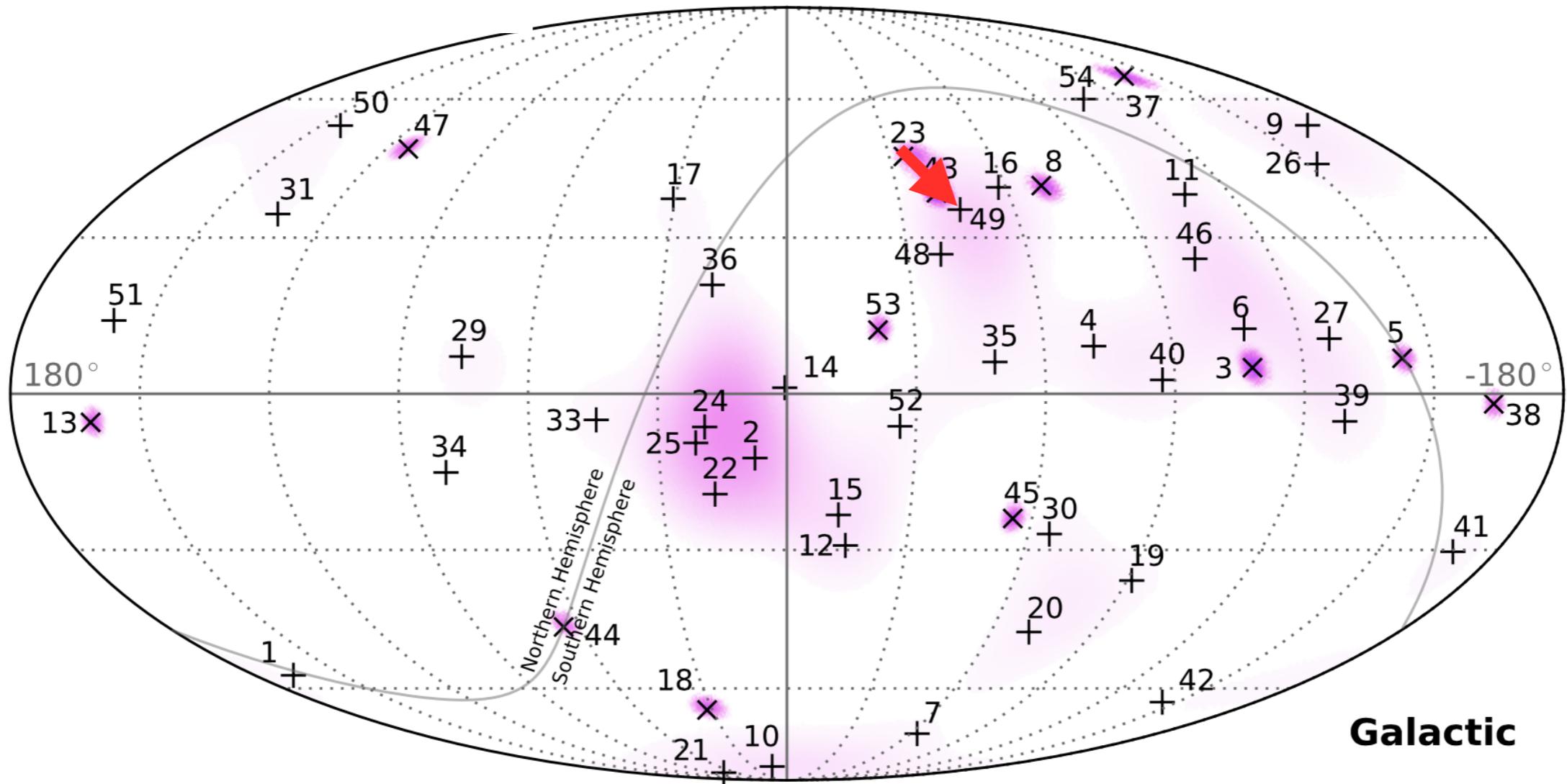
Go without boxes?



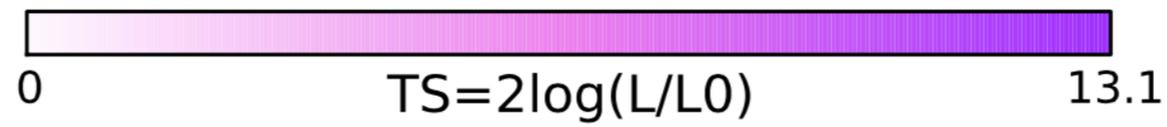
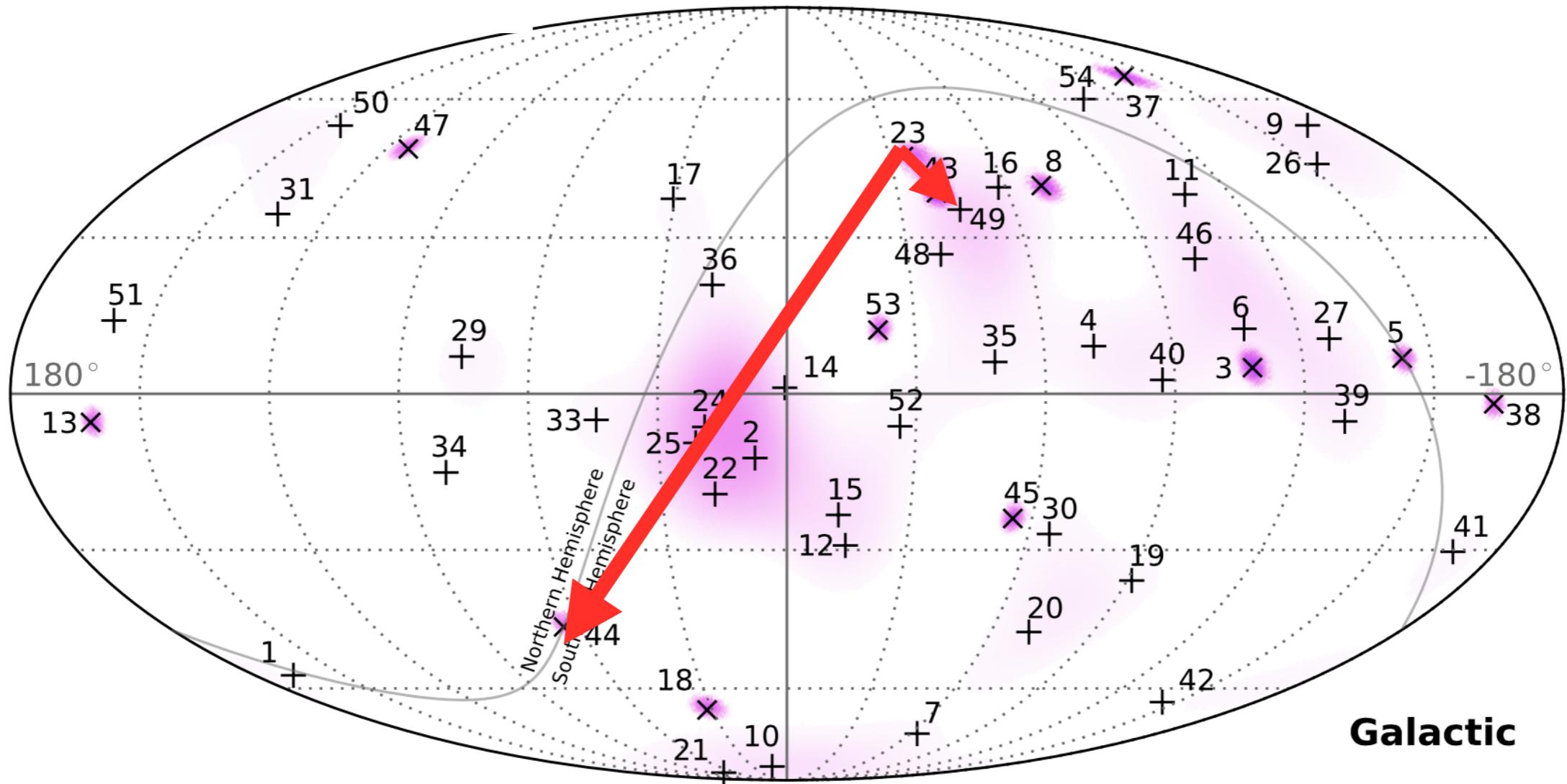
Go without boxes?



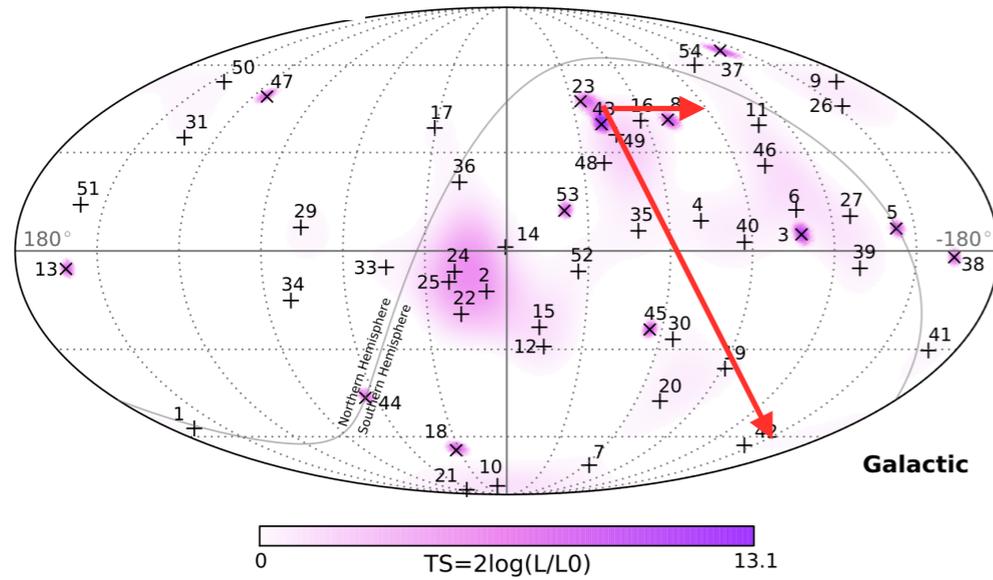
Go without boxes?



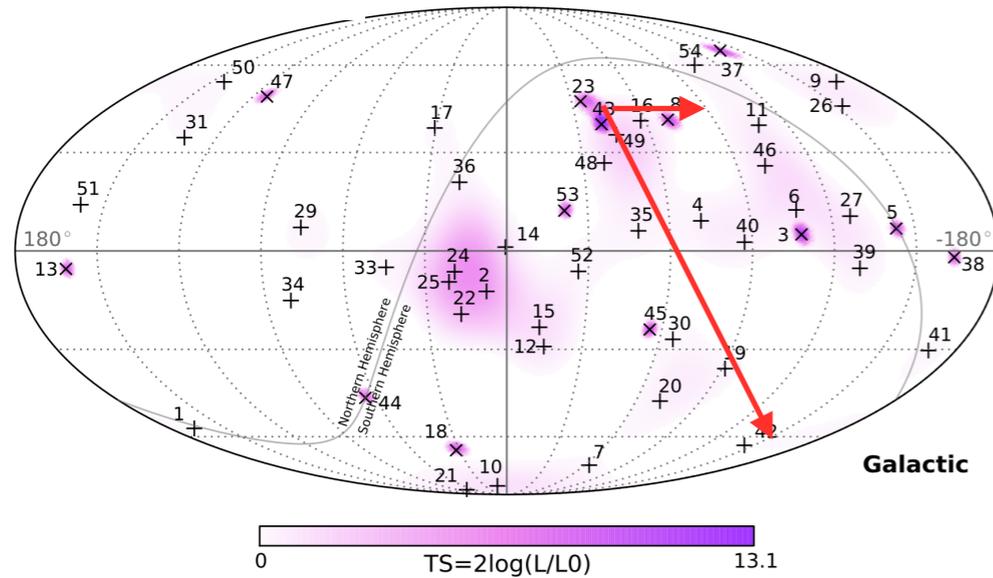
Go without boxes?



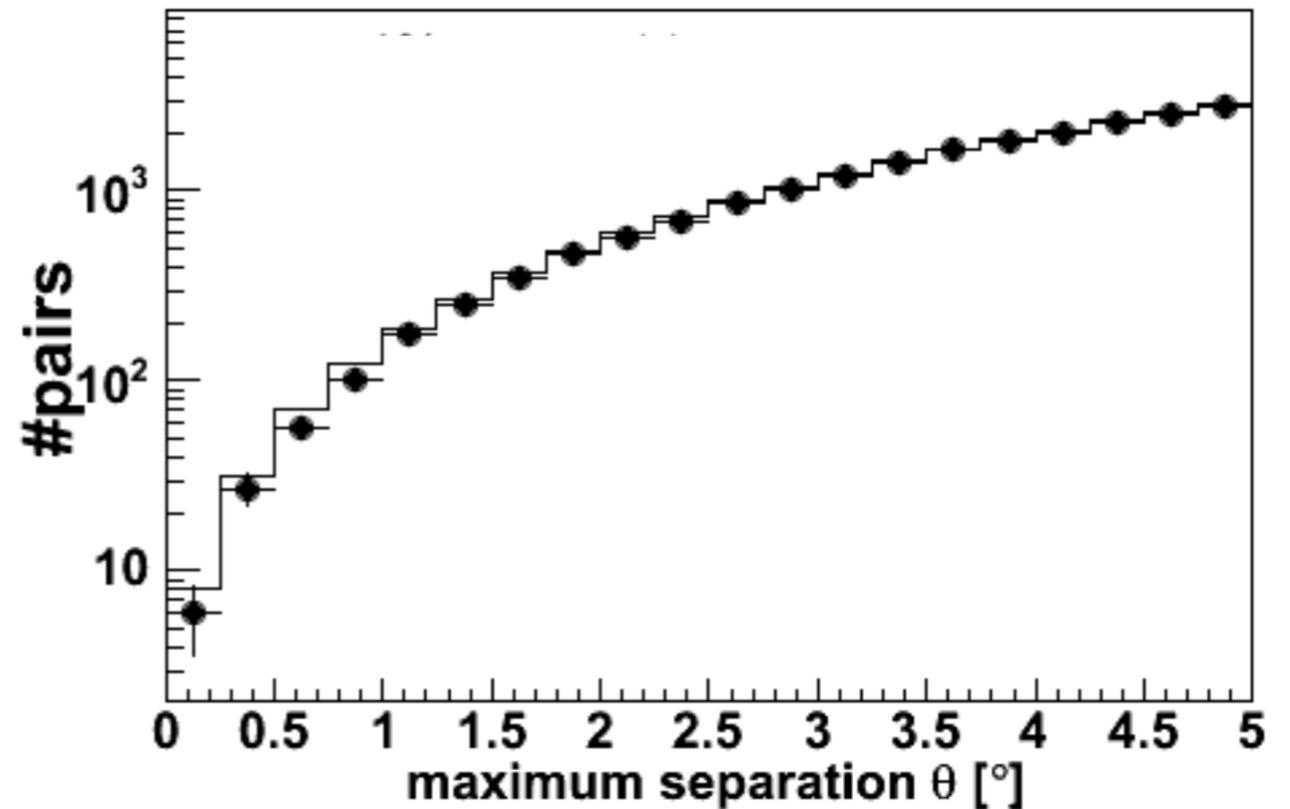
Two-point Autocorrelation Method



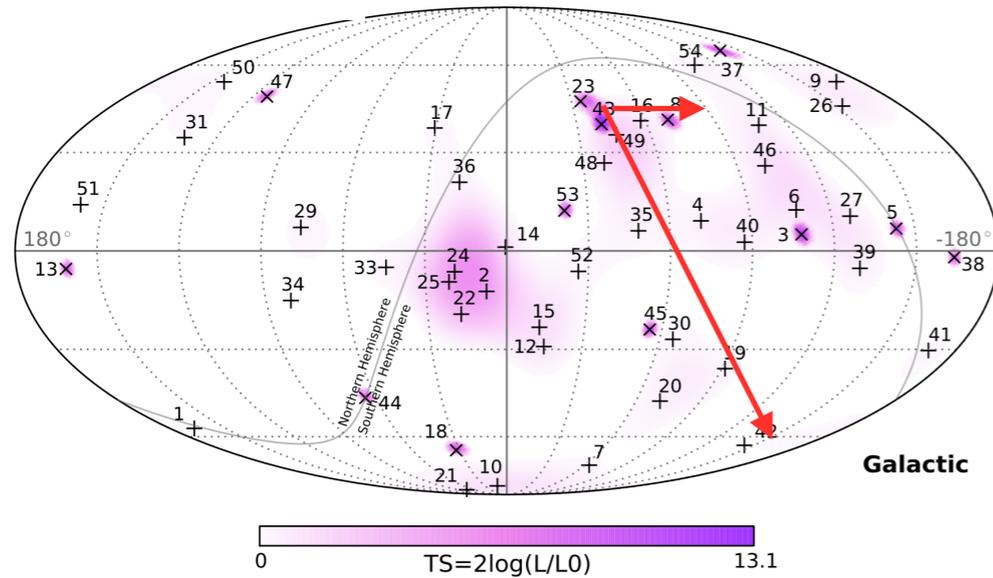
Two-point Autocorrelation Method



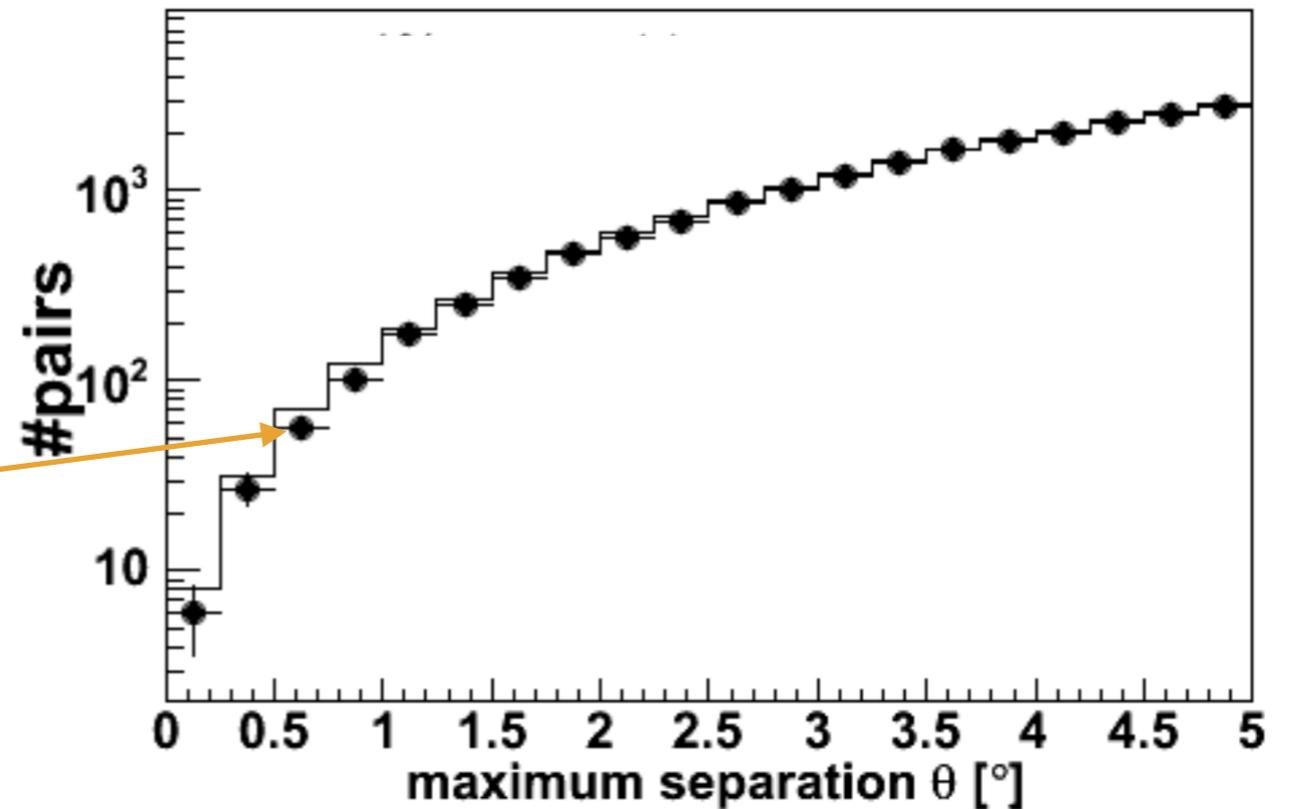
$$N(\Omega) = \sum_{i,j>i} \mathcal{H}(\Omega - \alpha_{ij})$$



Two-point Autocorrelation Method

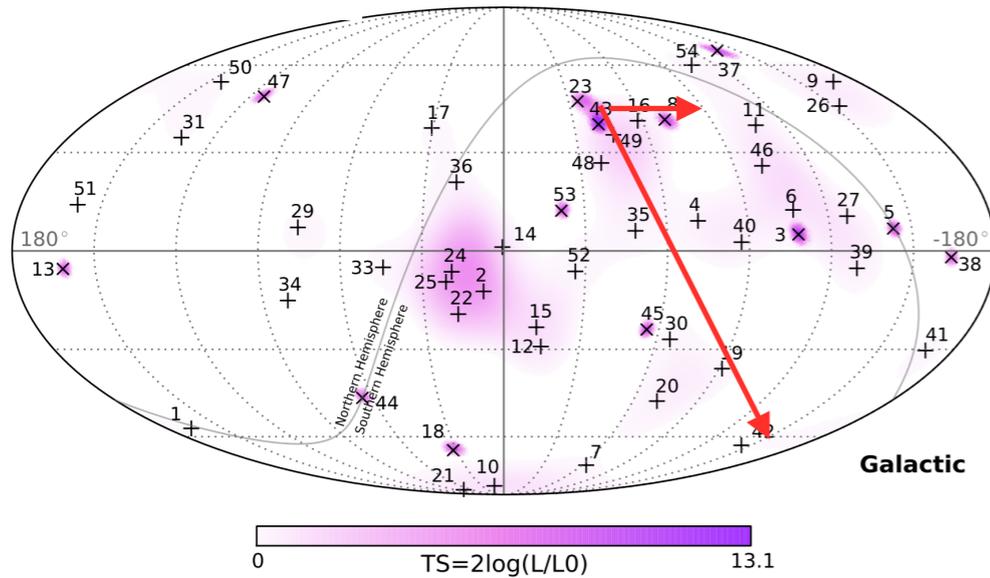


$$N(\Omega) = \sum_{i,j>i} \mathcal{H}(\Omega - \alpha_{ij})$$

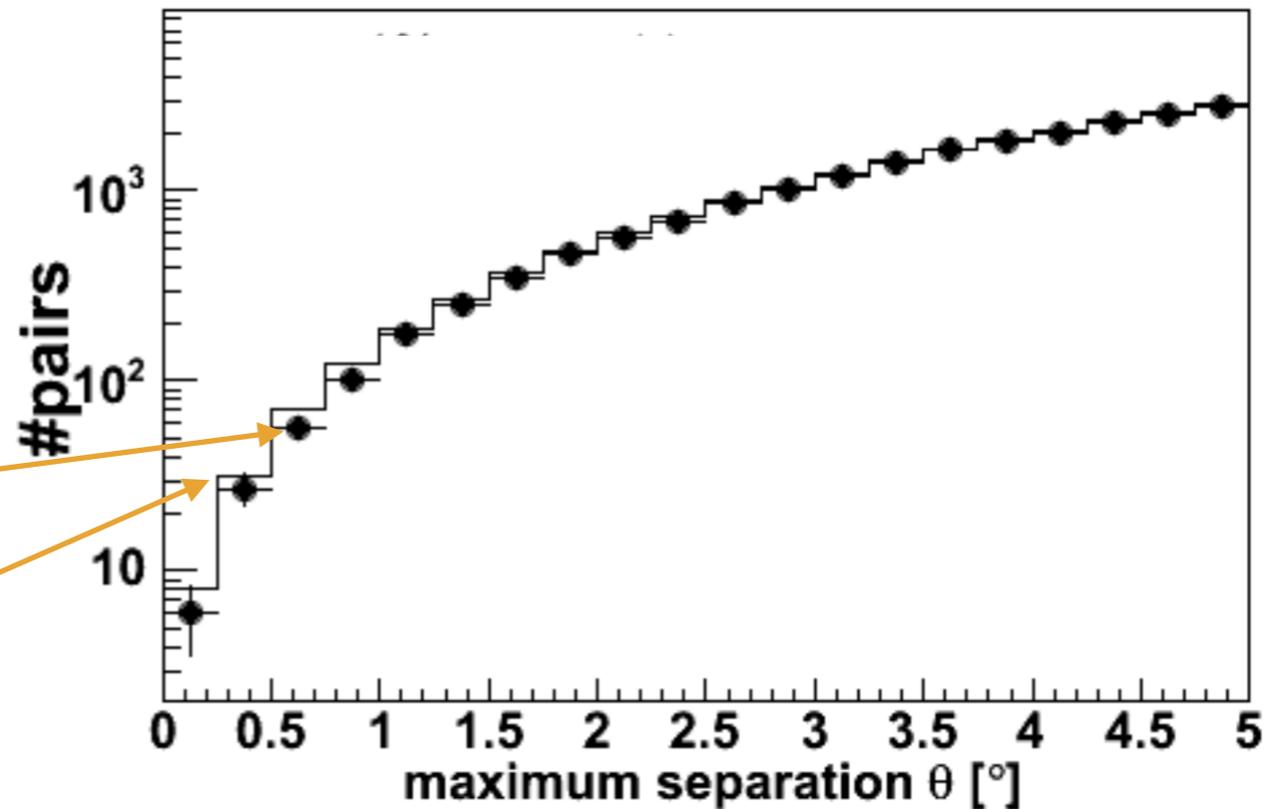


Data

Two-point Autocorrelation Method



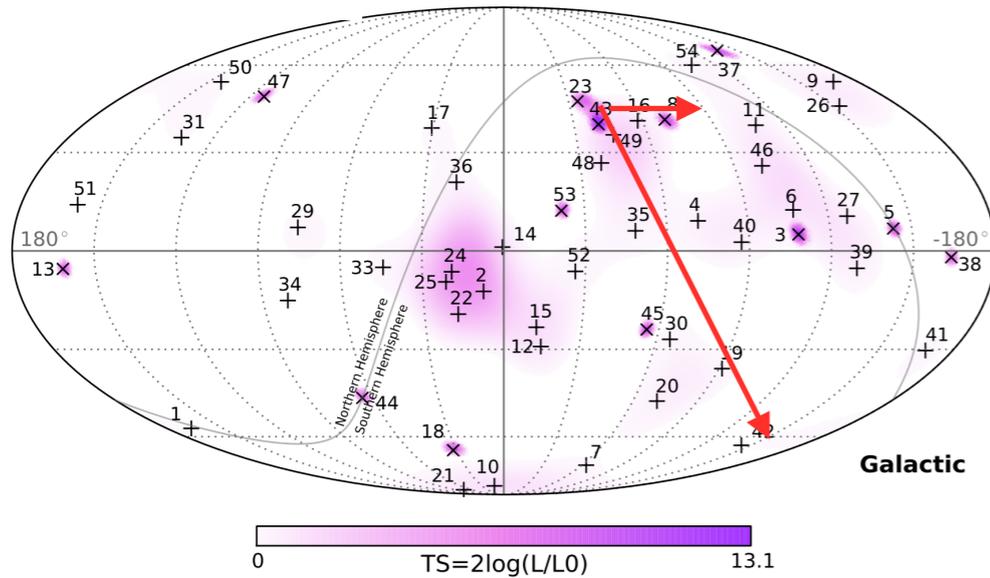
$$N(\Omega) = \sum_{i,j>i} \mathcal{H}(\Omega - \alpha_{ij})$$



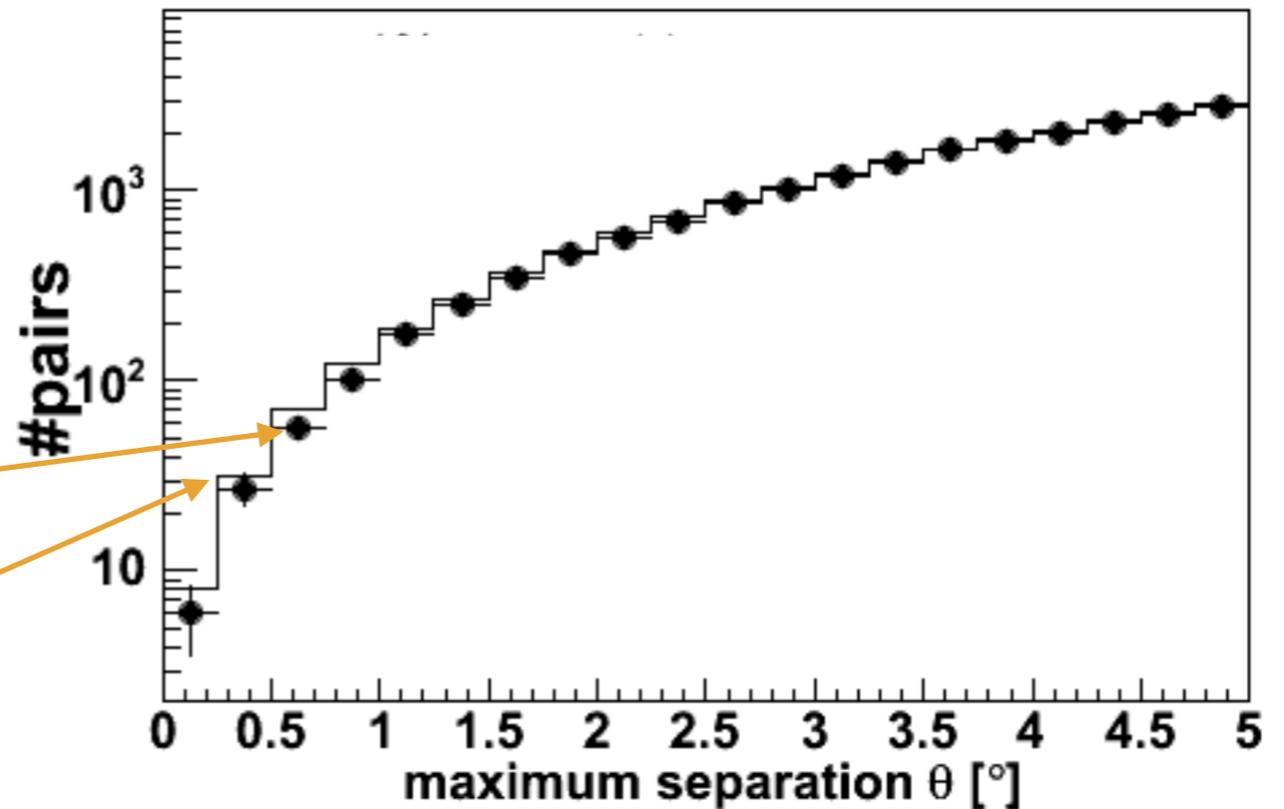
Data

Expectation of background

Two-point Autocorrelation Method



$$N(\Omega) = \sum_{i,j>i} \mathcal{H}(\Omega - \alpha_{ij})$$

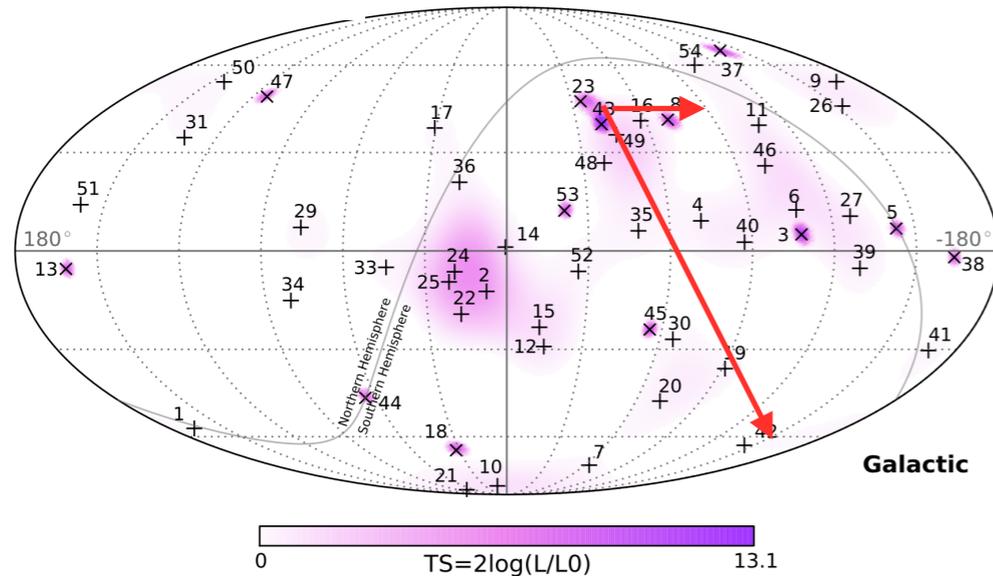


Data

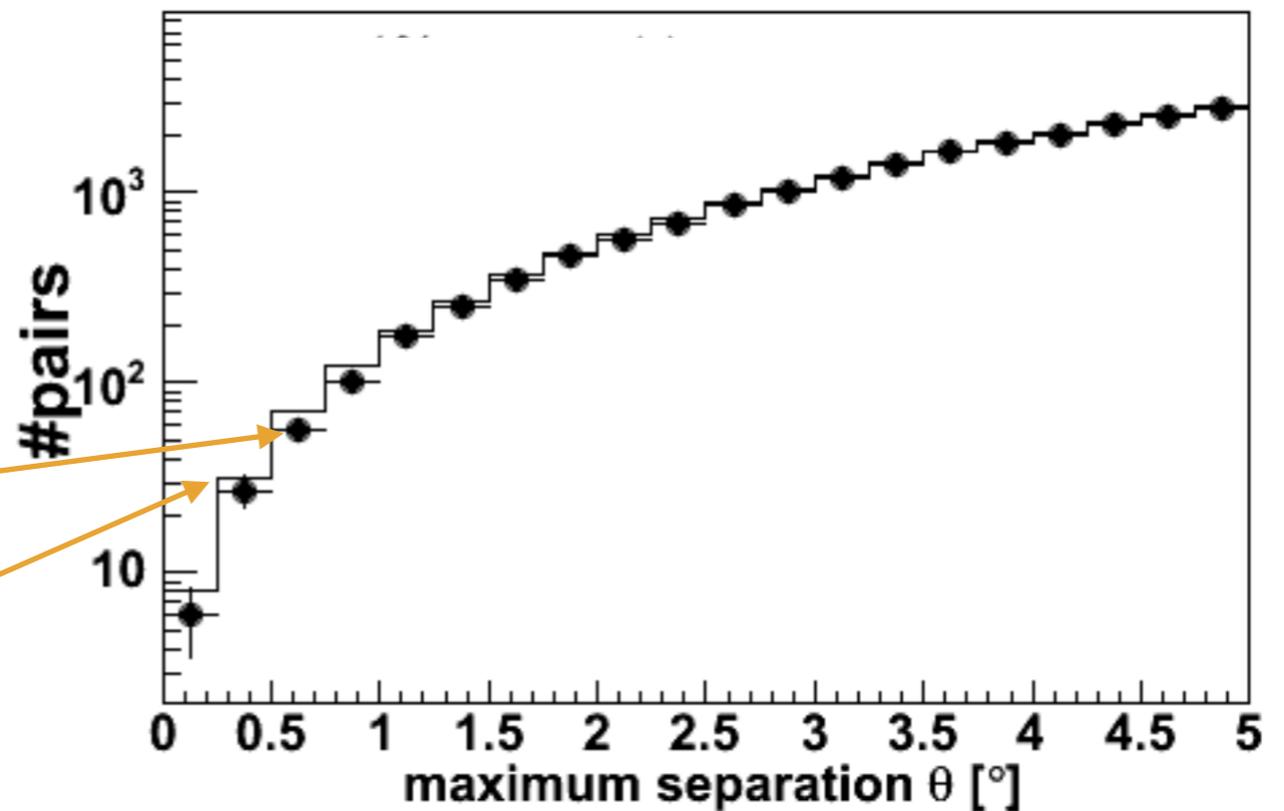
Expectation of background

Prob. of excess or deficit in each angular bin

Two-point Autocorrelation Method



$$N(\Omega) = \sum_{i,j>i} \mathcal{H}(\Omega - \alpha_{ij})$$



Data

Expectation of background

Prob. of excess or deficit in each angular bin

Test Statistic $TS_{AC} = \max(p(\Omega))$

Two-point autocorrelation

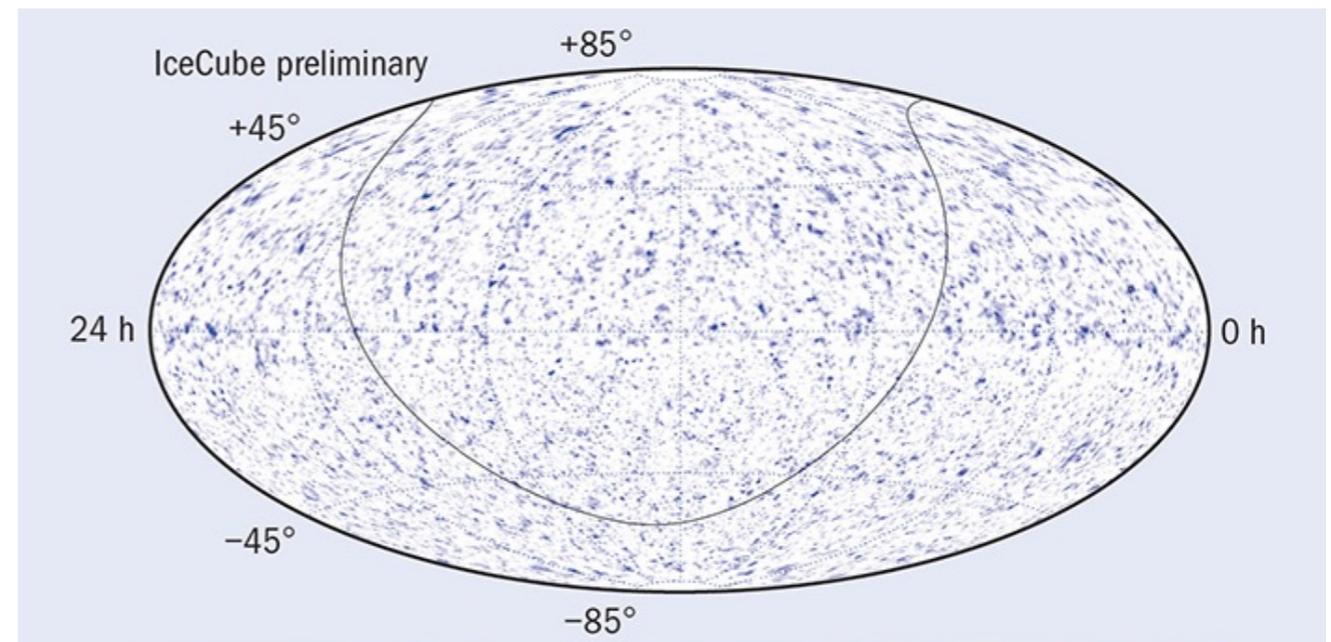
Limitations

- ▶ Trials due to selection of angular bins

Two-point autocorrelation

Limitations

- ▶ Trials due to selection of angular bins
- ▶ No PSF information, but detectors could have non-uniform angular resolution & sensitivity



Two-point autocorrelation

Limitations

- ▶ Trials due to selection of angular bins
- ▶ No PSF information, but detectors could have non-uniform angular resolution & sensitivity



Two-point autocorrelation

Limitations

- ▶ Trials due to selection of angular bins
- ▶ No PSF information, but detectors could have non-uniform angular resolution & sensitivity



Two-point autocorrelation

Limitations

- ▶ Trials due to selection of angular bins
- ▶ No PSF information, but detectors could have non-uniform angular resolution & sensitivity



One angular scale showing
the strongest anisotropy

\neq Source locations

(The autocorrelation method is not being used to find sources)

So what do we do?

So what do we do?

Pairs

So what do we do?

Pairs + PSF

So what do we do?

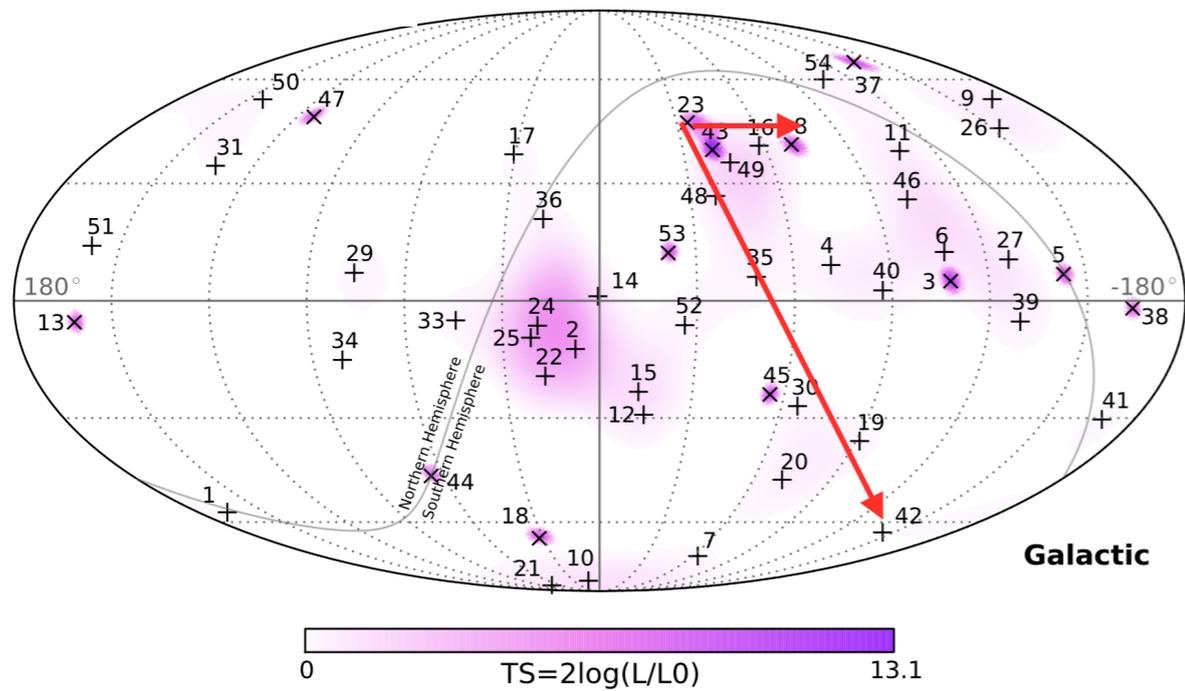
Pairs + PSF =

So what do we do?

Pairs + PSF =

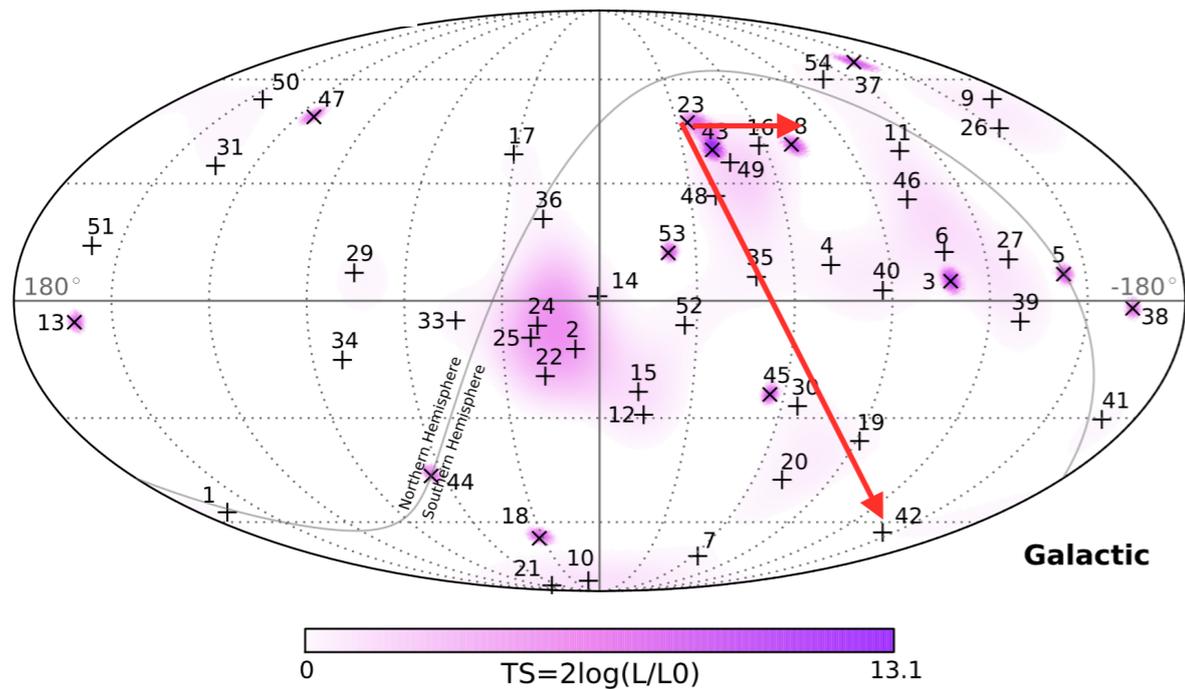


An Unbinned Likelihood Method with Event Pairs



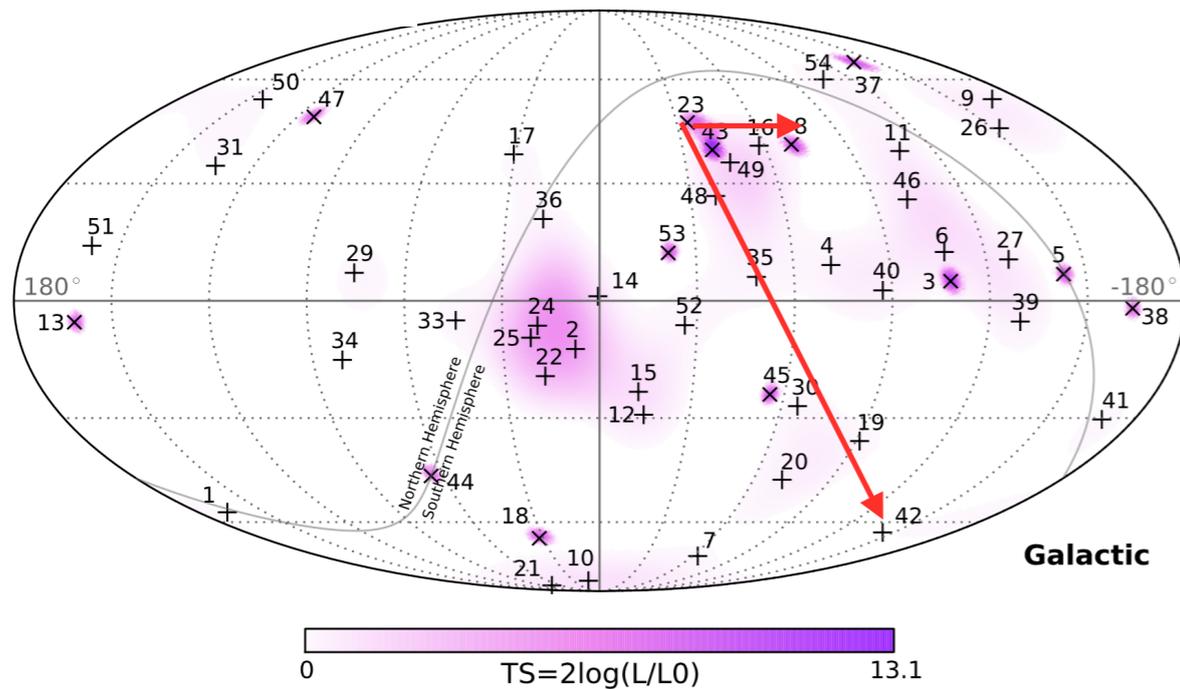
An Unbinned Likelihood Method with Event Pairs

$$\ln \mathcal{L}(f) = \sum_{i,j>i} \ln [f A_{\text{point}}(\bar{\alpha}_{ij}) + (1 - f) A_{\text{diff}}(\bar{\alpha}_{ij})]$$

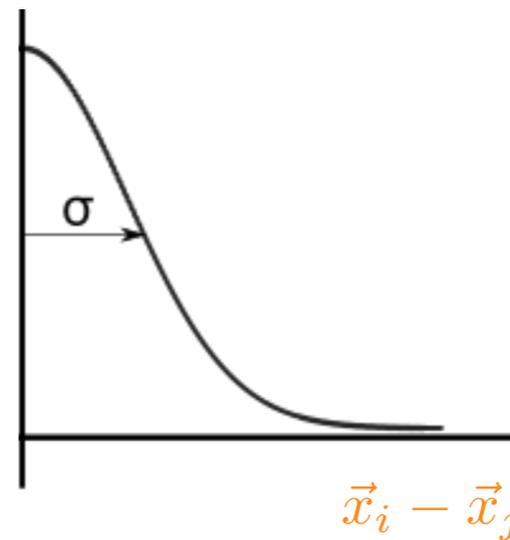


An Unbinned Likelihood Method with Event Pairs

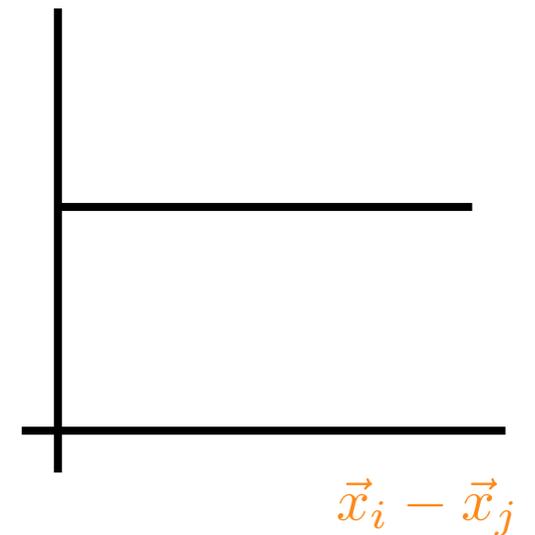
$$\ln \mathcal{L}(f) = \sum_{i,j>i} \ln [f A_{\text{point}}(\bar{\alpha}_{ij}) + (1 - f) A_{\text{diff}}(\bar{\alpha}_{ij})]$$



A_{point}

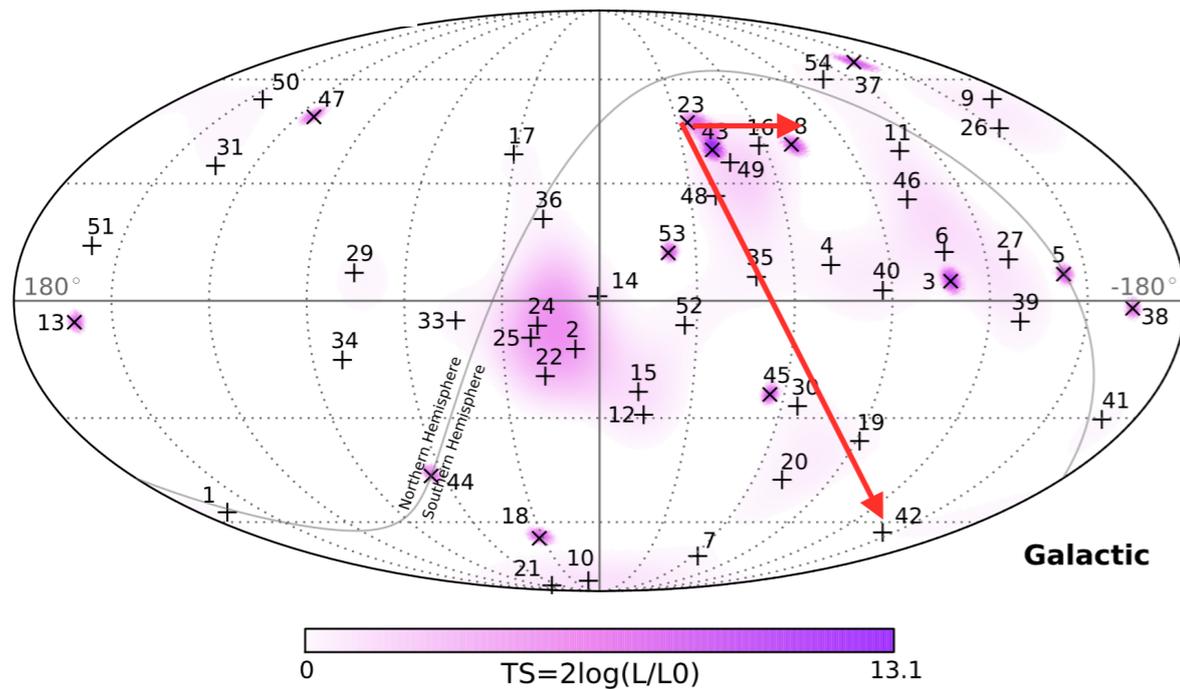


A_{diff}

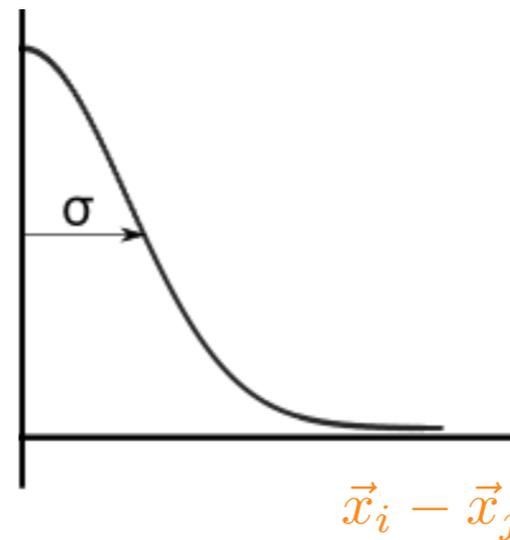


An Unbinned Likelihood Method with Event Pairs

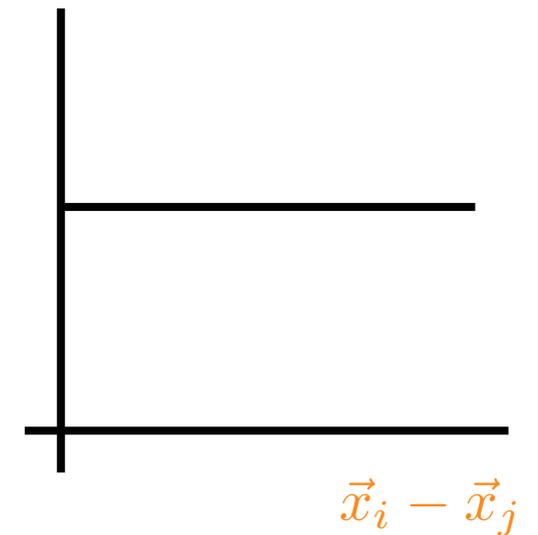
$$\ln \mathcal{L}(f) = \sum_{i,j>i} \ln [f A_{\text{point}}(\bar{\alpha}_{ij}) + (1 - f) A_{\text{diff}}(\bar{\alpha}_{ij})]$$



Apoint



Adiff



Test Statistic

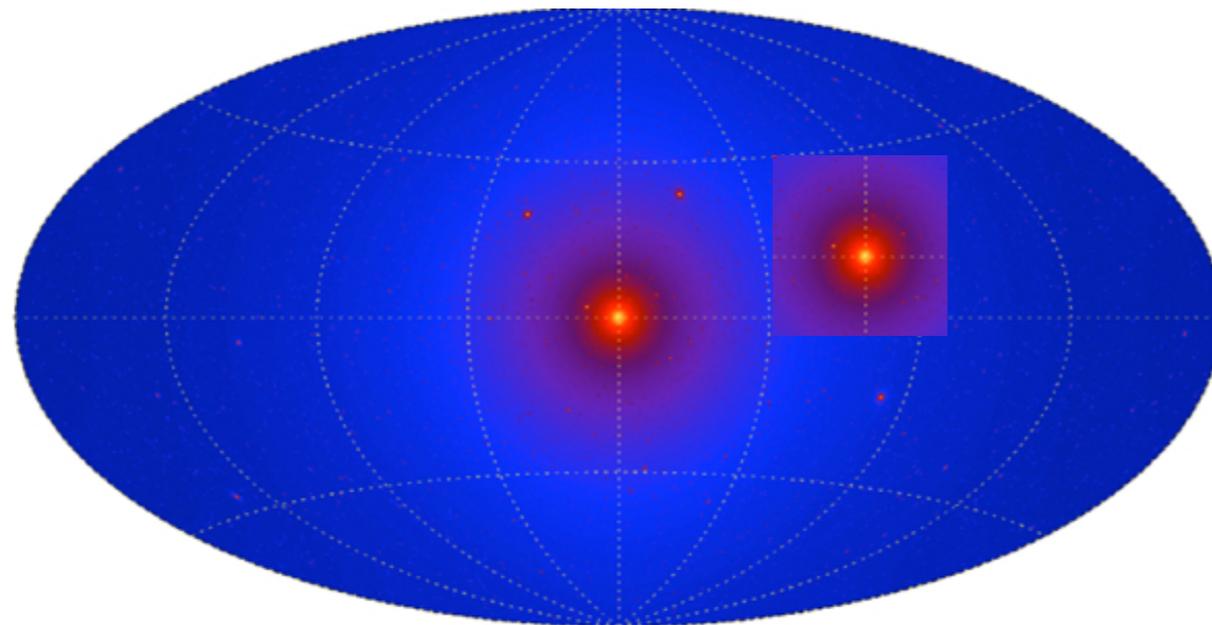
$$\text{TS} = 2 \ln \left[\frac{\mathcal{L}(\hat{f})}{\mathcal{L}(f = 0)} \right]$$

Difference from the standard method

More than one source can contribute at the same time

Single-Source method

$$\ln \mathcal{L}(f, \vec{x}_s) = \sum_i \ln [f \mathcal{S}_i + (1 - f) \mathcal{B}_i]$$



Pair method

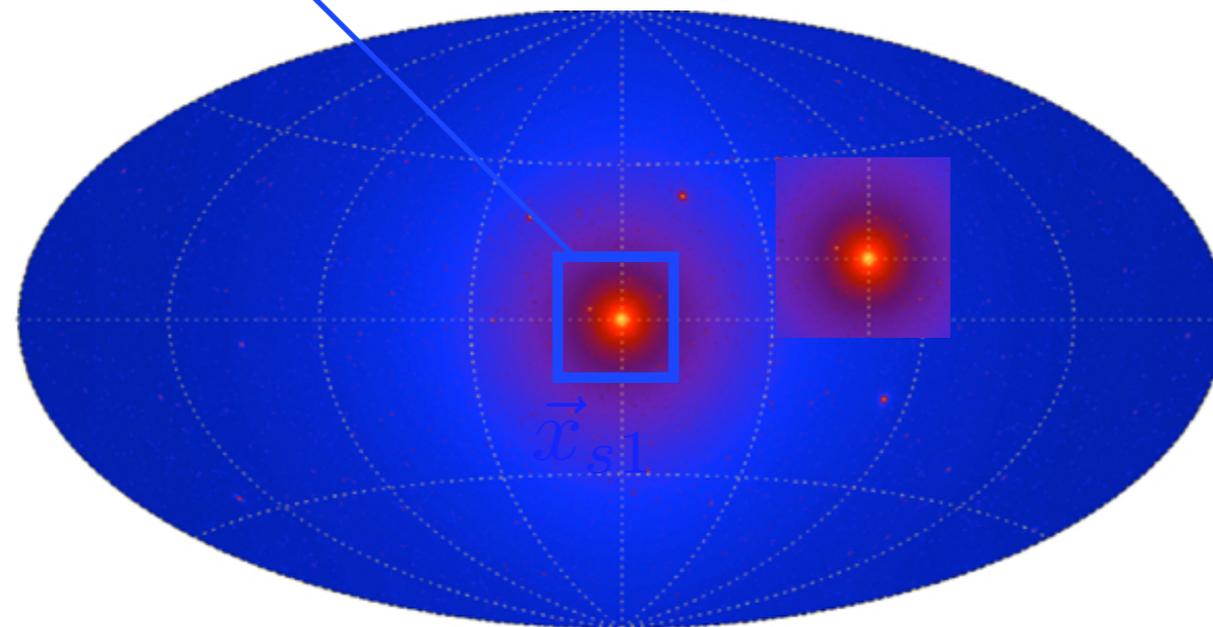
$$\ln \mathcal{L}(f) = \sum_{i,j>i} \ln [f A_{\text{point}}(\bar{\alpha}_{ij}) + (1 - f) A_{\text{diff}}(\bar{\alpha}_{ij})]$$

Difference from the standard method

More than one source can contribute at the same time

Single-Source method

$$\ln \mathcal{L}(f, \vec{x}_s) = \sum_i \ln [f \mathcal{S}_i + (1 - f) \mathcal{B}_i]$$



Pair method

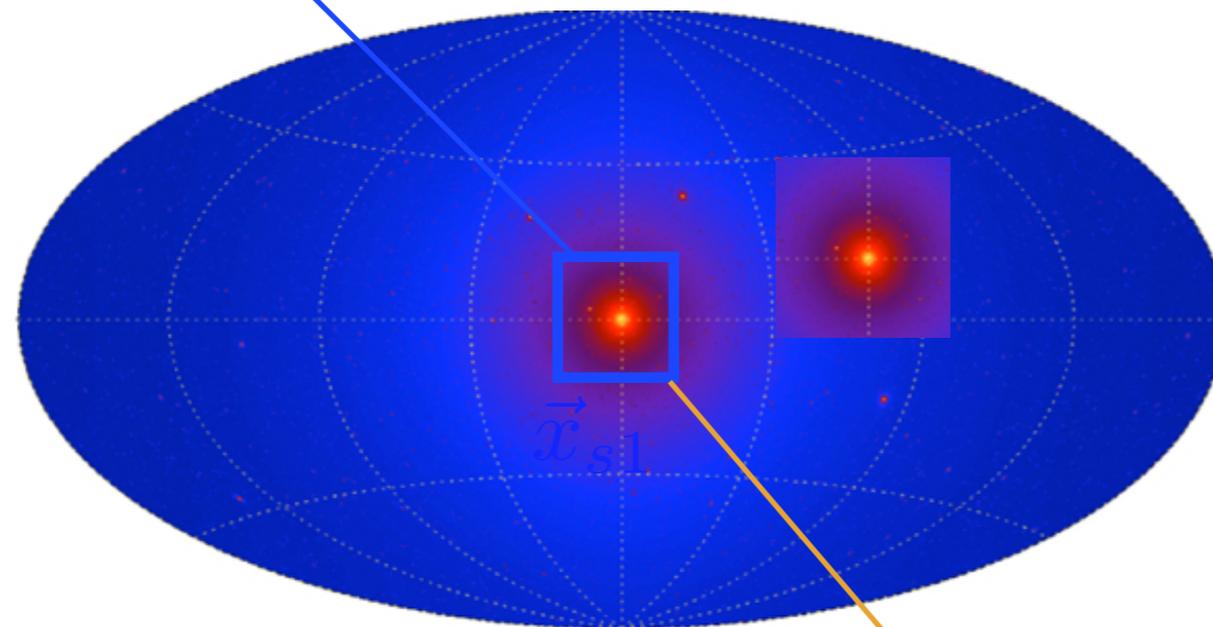
$$\ln \mathcal{L}(f) = \sum_{i,j>i} \ln [f A_{\text{point}}(\bar{\alpha}_{ij}) + (1 - f) A_{\text{diff}}(\bar{\alpha}_{ij})]$$

Difference from the standard method

More than one source can contribute at the same time

Single-Source method

$$\ln \mathcal{L}(f, \vec{x}_s) = \sum_i \ln [f \mathcal{S}_i + (1 - f) \mathcal{B}_i]$$



Pair method

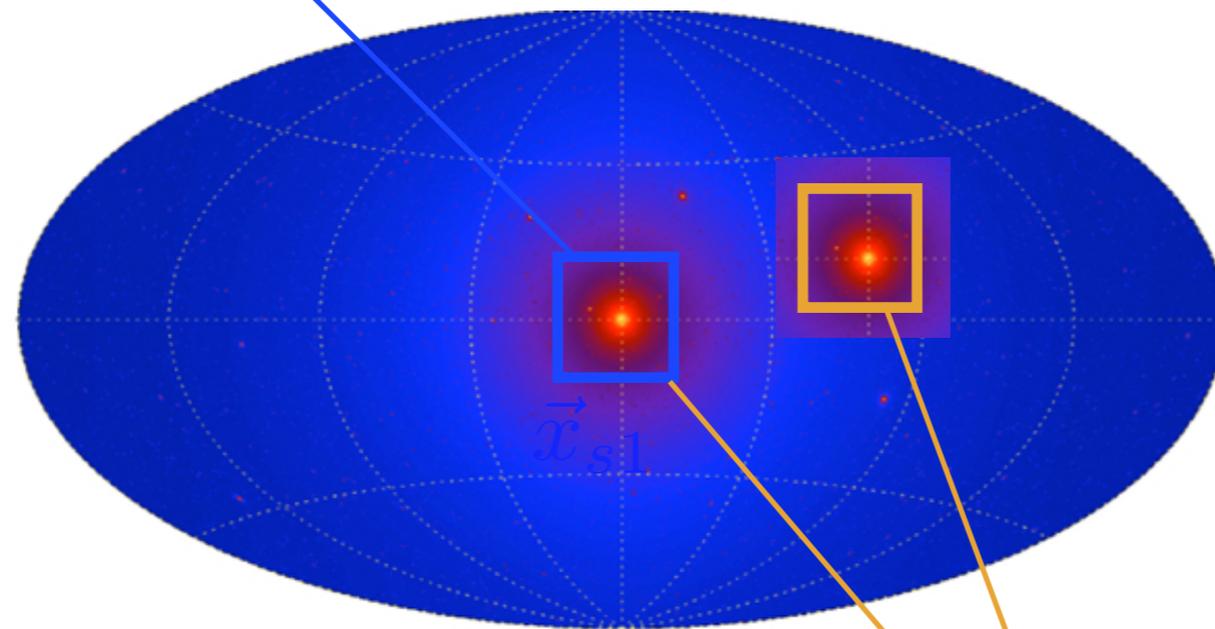
$$\ln \mathcal{L}(f) = \sum_{i,j>i} \ln [f A_{\text{point}}(\bar{\alpha}_{ij}) + (1 - f) A_{\text{diff}}(\bar{\alpha}_{ij})]$$

Difference from the standard method

More than one source can contribute at the same time

Single-Source method

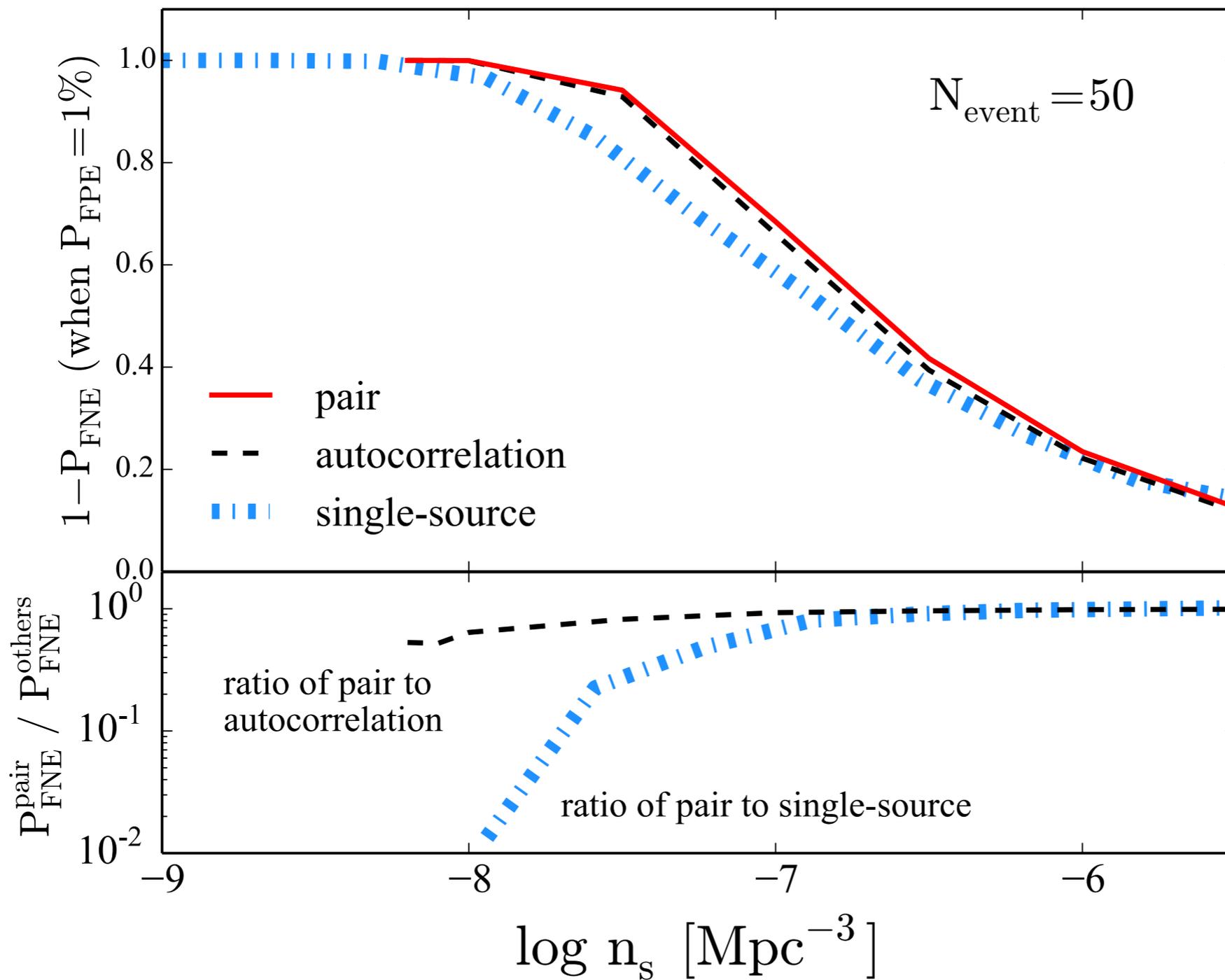
$$\ln \mathcal{L}(f, \vec{x}_s) = \sum_i \ln [f \mathcal{S}_i + (1 - f) \mathcal{B}_i]$$



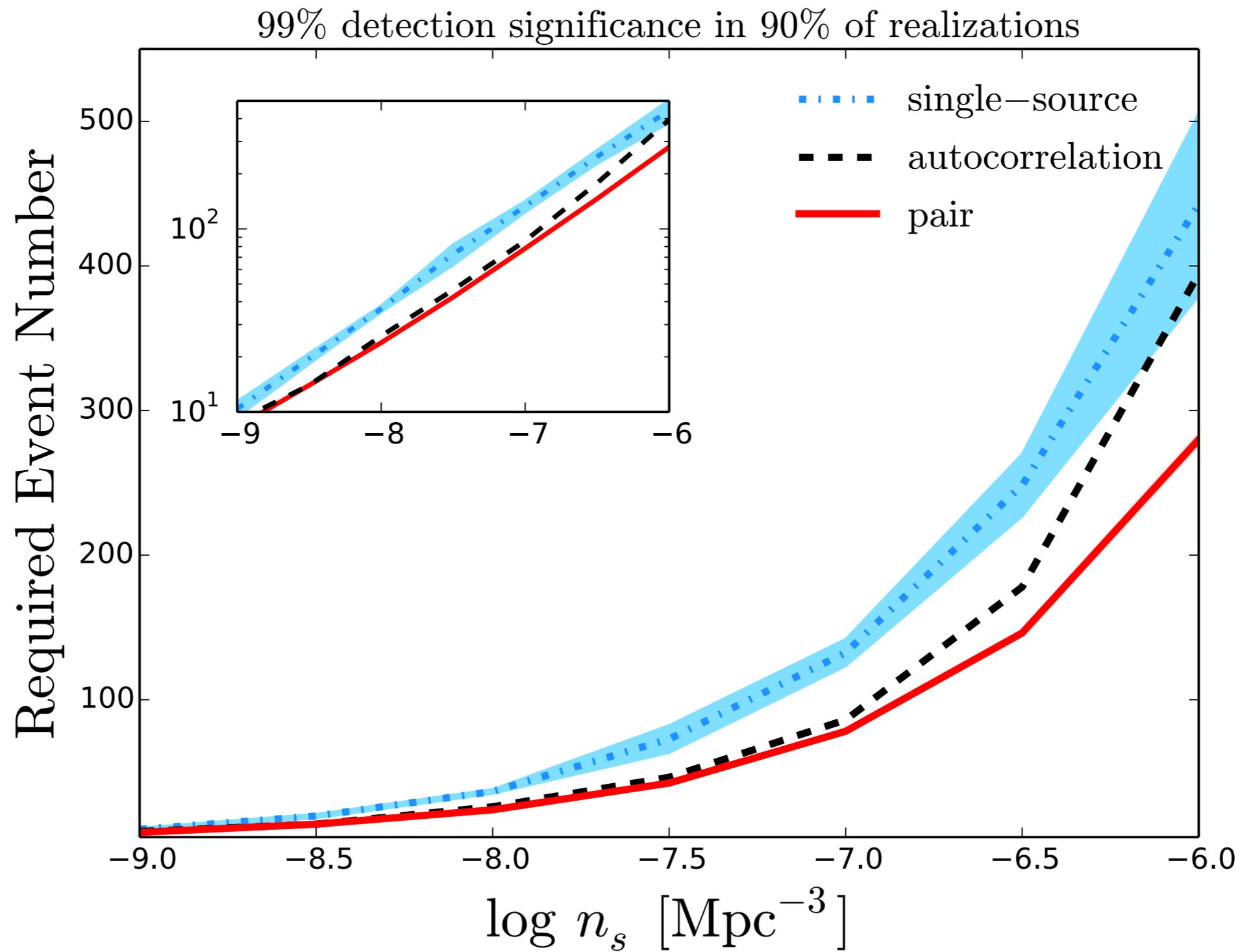
Pair method

$$\ln \mathcal{L}(f) = \sum_{i,j>i} \ln [f A_{\text{point}}(\bar{\alpha}_{ij}) + (1 - f) A_{\text{diff}}(\bar{\alpha}_{ij})]$$

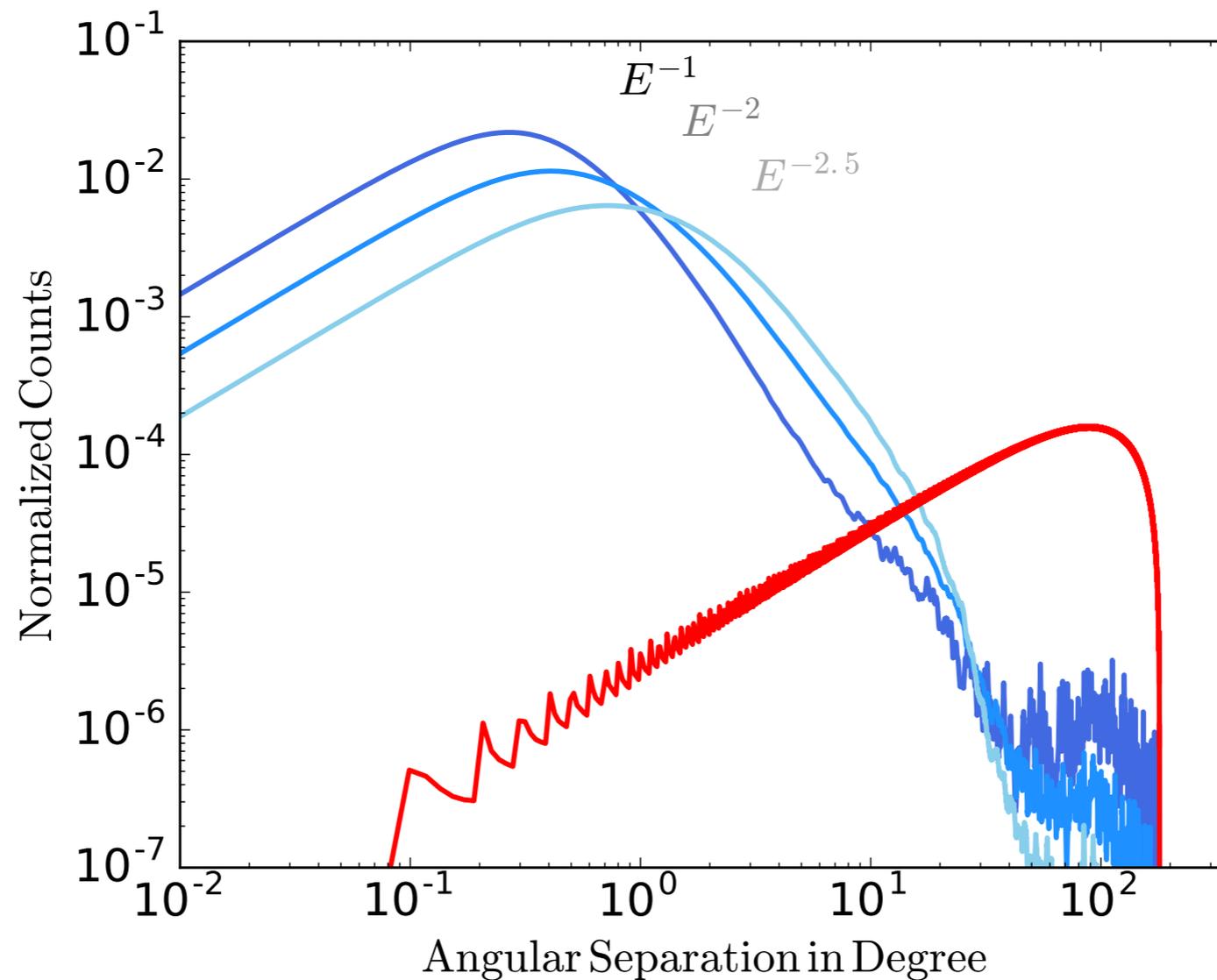
Comparison of Methods in Rate of False Negative Error (FNE)



Number of Events Needed for Detection



Applying to IceCube Data



PDF of angular separations of pairs from diffuse background and point sources are constructed using IceCube Monte Carlo simulation data and 2011 PS data.

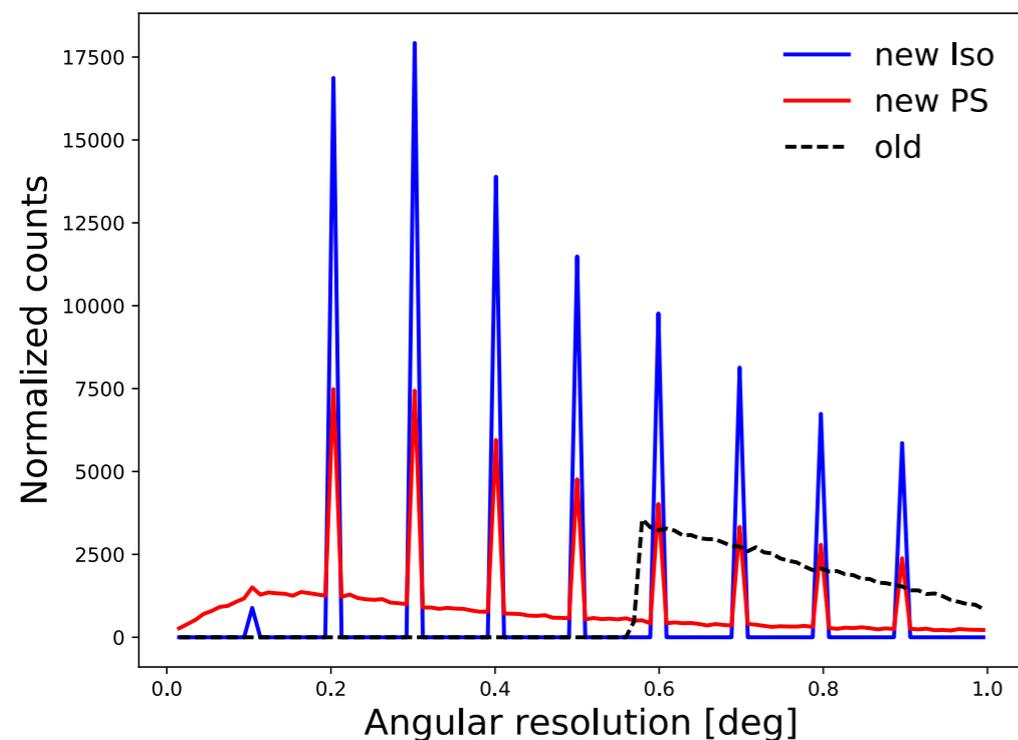
In collaboration with Erik Blaufuss, the Maryland IceCube Group & the Drexel IceCube Group

Next Steps

- Setup and test the method with one-year data
- Implement the energy-dependence of the pair method
- Apply to seven-year PS data
- Transient search by Andrea Turcati with HESE trigger

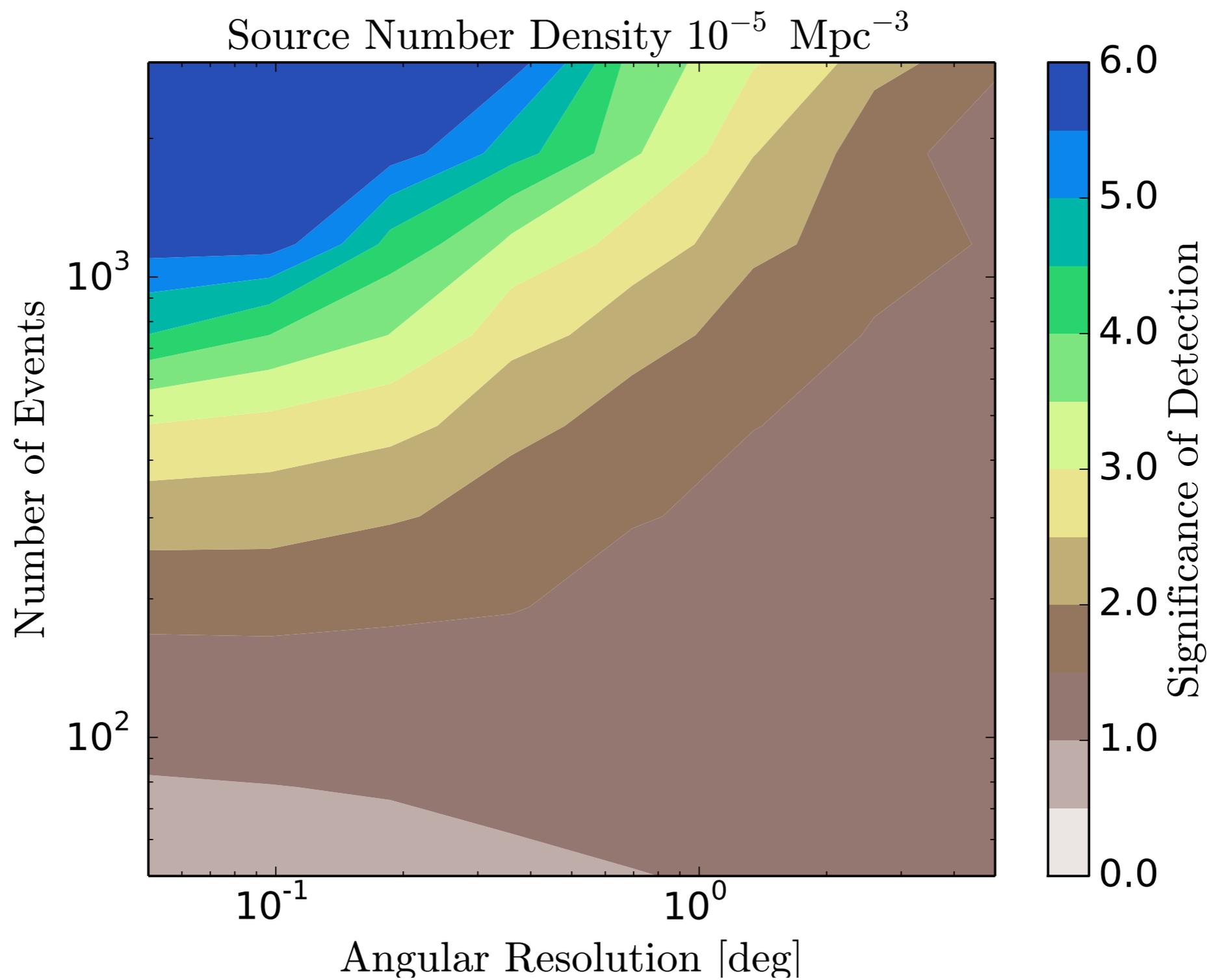
Next Steps

- Setup and test the method with one-year data
- Implement the energy-dependence of the pair method
- Apply to seven-year PS data
- Transient search by Andrea Turcati with HESE trigger



Progressing (with small glitches). Stay tuned!

EeV Neutrino Source Detection



Difference from the Autocorrelation Method

PSF information embedded in A_{point} & A_{diff}

