Neutrino Source Searches with Likelihood Landscapes

Neutrino Source Searches

- Hypothesis H0: background only flux
  - Atmospheric neutrino's
  - (Misreconstructed) Atmospheric Muons
- Hypothesis H1: background + signal flux
  - (High energy) Cosmic Neutrinos

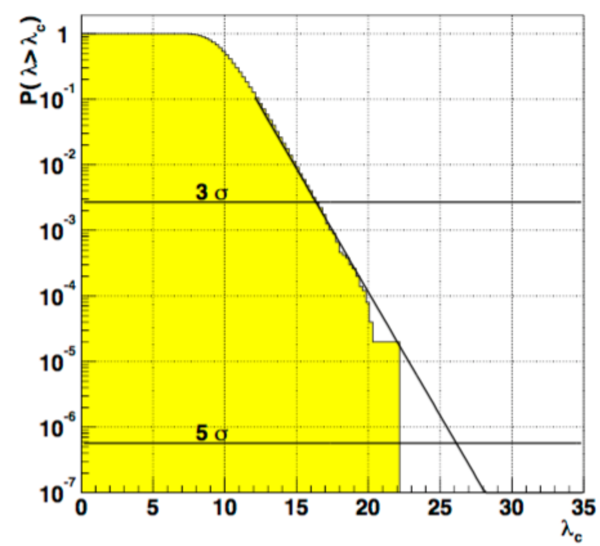
General Procedure

- How compatible is data with H0 or H1?

$$\lambda = \log\left[\frac{P(\text{data}|H_1)}{P(\text{data}|H_0)}\right]$$

- When to claim an observation?
  - Accept H1 if $\lambda > \lambda_c$
  - λ_c such that

    P(accept H1 | H0 = true) < 0.00…1

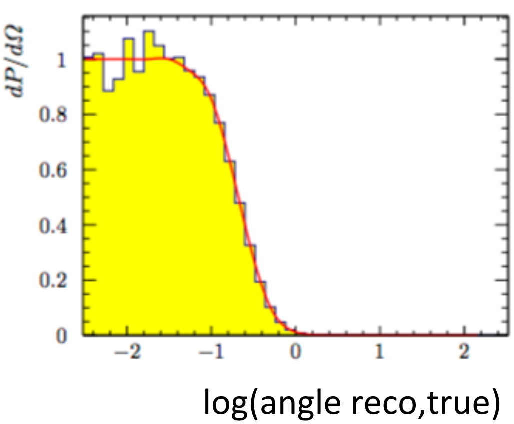


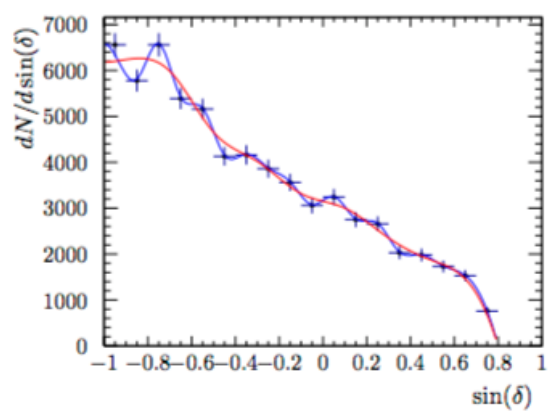
$$\lambda = \log\left[\frac{P(\text{data}|H_1)}{P(\text{data}|H_0)}\right]$$

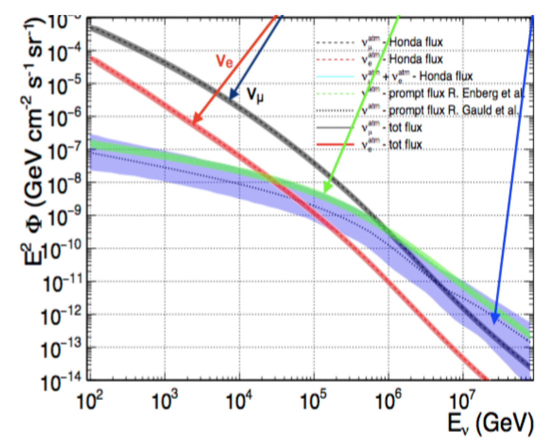
Test Statistic (Conventional)

- Given detected (and selected) events $\{ev_i\}$

$$P(data|H) = \sum_i \left[\log \int \underbrace{P(x_{reco,i}|\, x_{true})}_{\text{Reconstruction}} \cdot \underbrace{P^{det}(x_{true})}_{\text{Detection efficiency}} \cdot \underbrace{\mu(x_{true}\mid H)}_{\text{Expected flux}}\, dx_{true}\right] - \mu^{tot}(H)$$







$$\lambda = \log \left[\frac{P(\text{data}|H_1)}{P(\text{data}|H_0)} \right]$$

Test Statistic

- Given detected (and selected) events $\{ev_i\}$

$$P(data|H) = \sum_i \left[\log \int P(x_{reco,i}|\, x_{true}) \cdot P^{det}(x_{true}) \cdot \mu(x_{true}\,|\,H)\, dx_{true} \right] - \mu^{tot}(H)$$

Reconstruction — Detection efficiency — Expected flux

- New method:

$$P(data|H) = \sum_i \left[\log \int P(ev_i|\, x_{true}) \cdot P^{det}(x_{true}) \cdot \mu(x_{true}\,|\,H)\, dx_{true} \right] - \mu^{tot}(H)$$

- No big deal?

New vs. Conventional

Conventional

- Only best solution kept from reconstruction
- Selection criteria needed to select well-reconstructed events -> events are lost

- Different reconstruction algorithms (showers/tracks/tau double bang) patched together
- Event identification by BDT's and other black magic algorithms

- Parameterizations of MC events
- Fast

New Method

- Detailed knowledge of event likelihood landscape
- All events can be used

- Single 'reconstruction' algorithm for all events

- Neutrino flavour identification automatically taken into account

- Event-by-event
- Probably slow

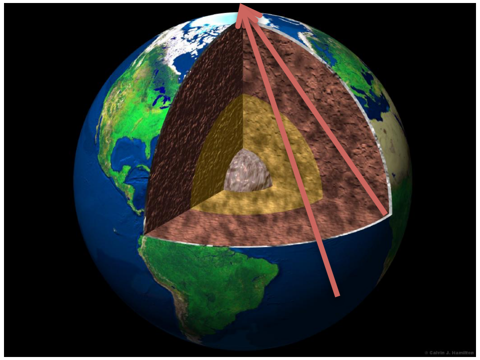
Likelihood Ingredients

$$P(data|H) = \sum_i \left[\log \int P(ev_i |\, x_{true}) \cdot P^{det}(x_{true}) \cdot \mu(x_{true} \mid H)\, dx_{true}\right] - \mu^{tot}(H)$$

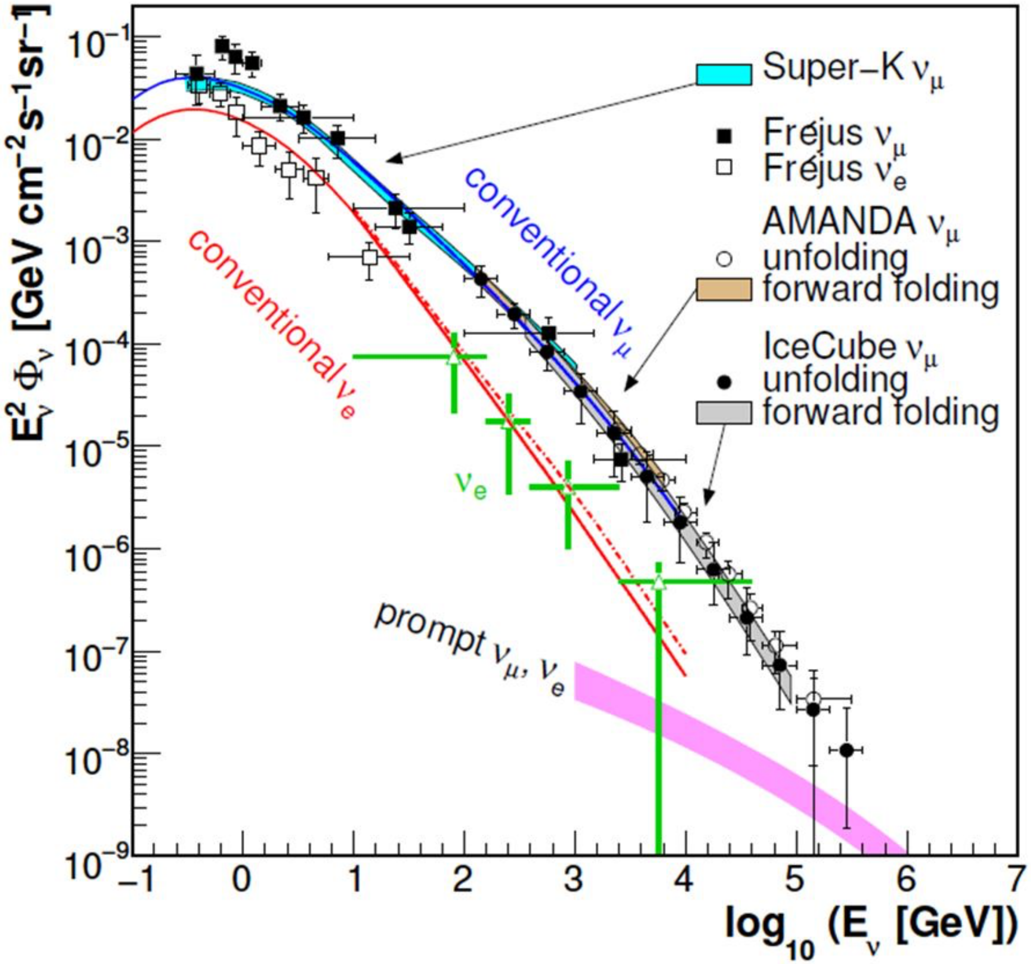
$\mu(x_{true} \mid H)$ Number of expected background or signal events in our detector (can)

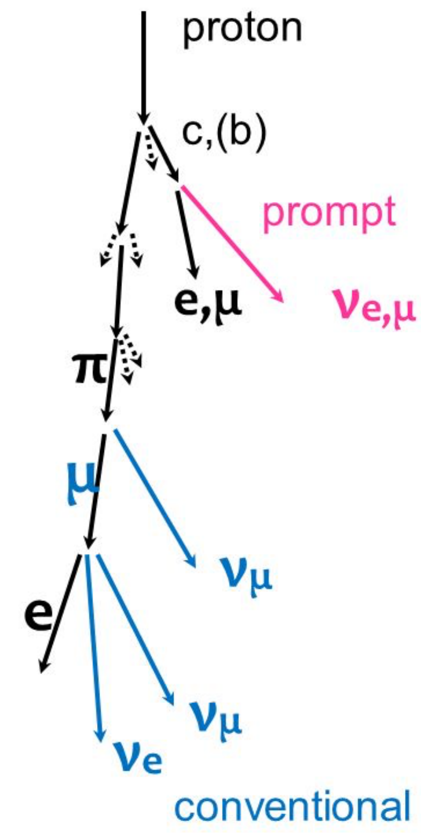
$P^{det}(x_{true})$

$P(ev_i |\, x_{true})$



Atmospheric Neutrinos

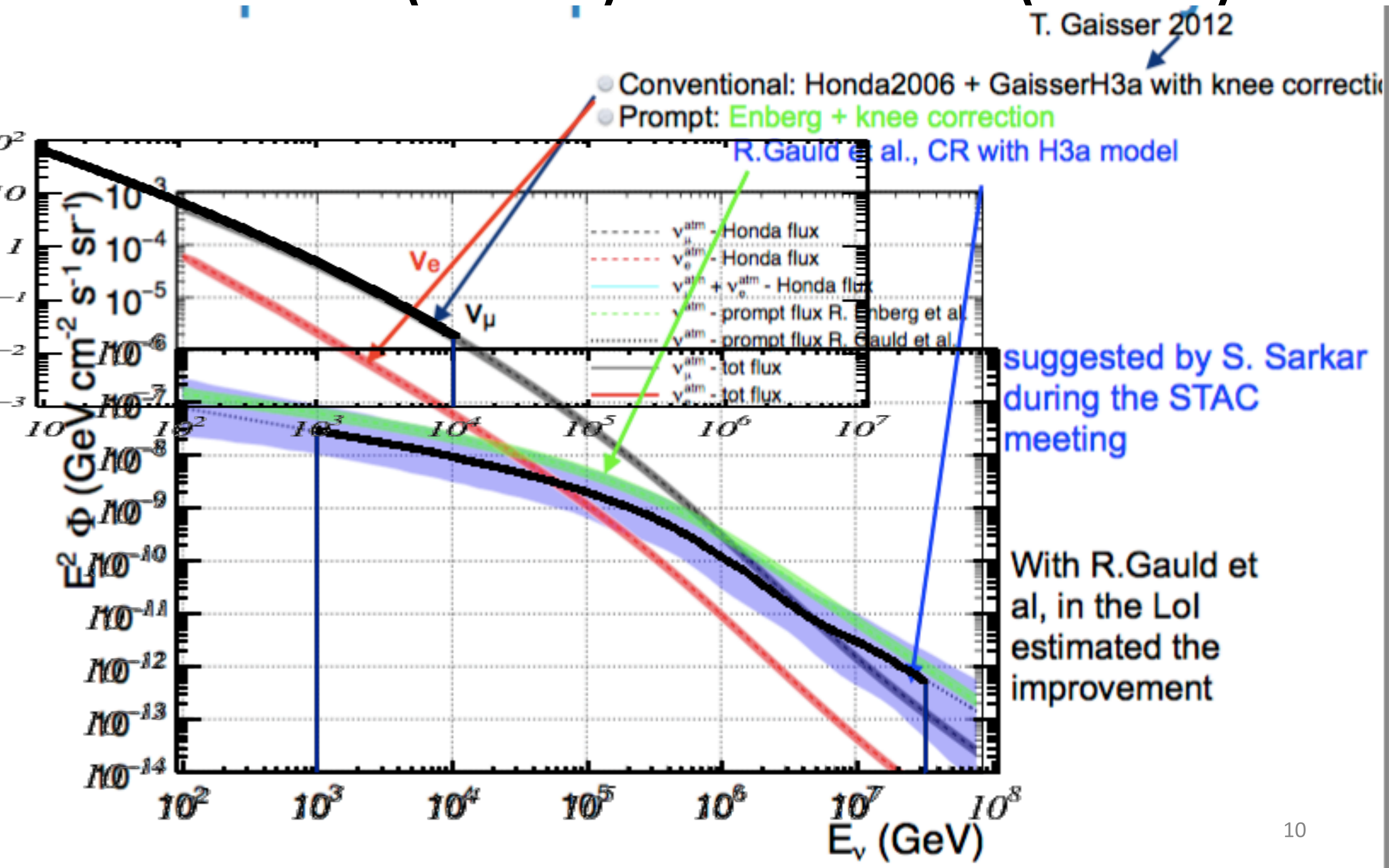




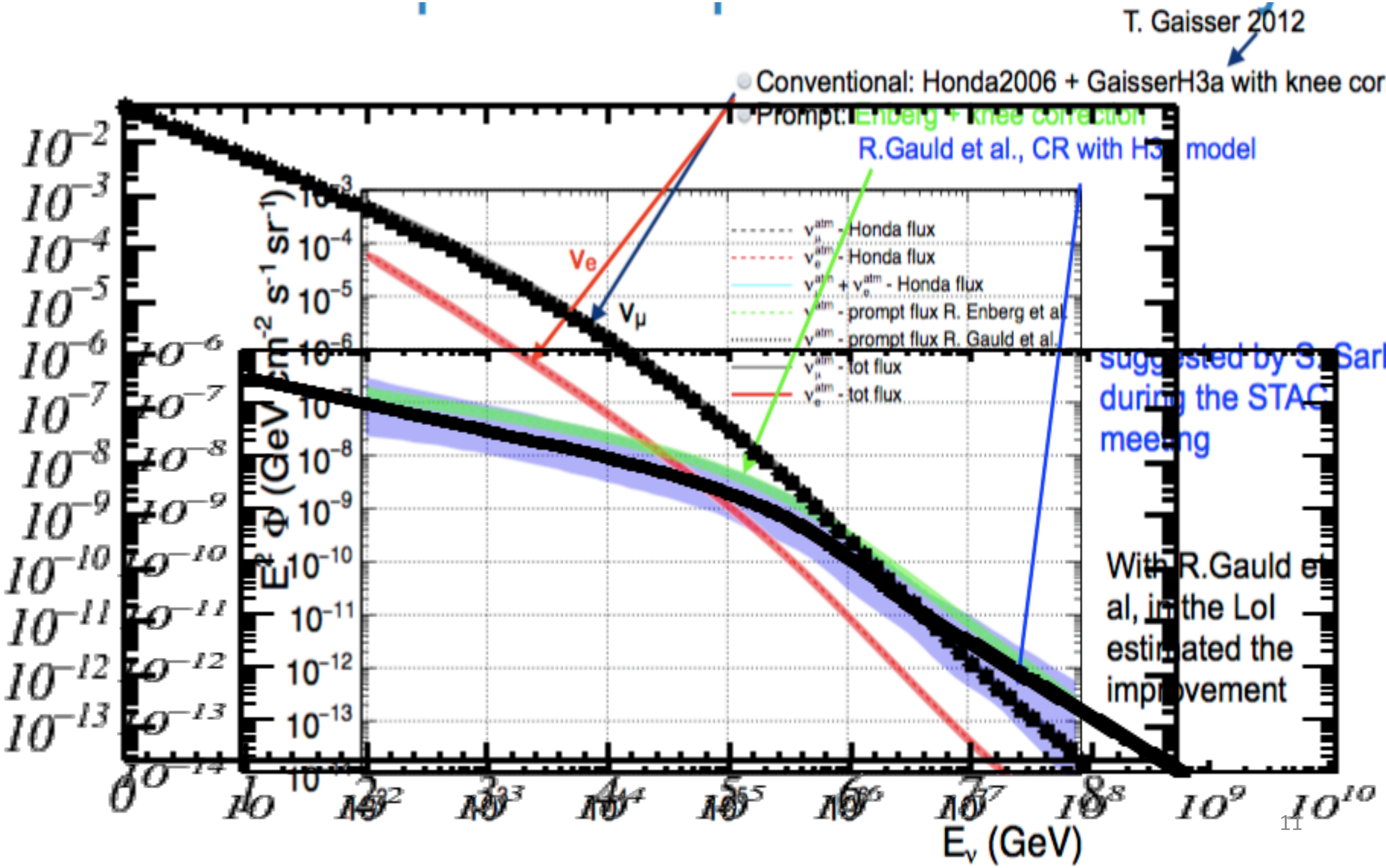
Current Parameterization

- KM3NeT Letter of Intent
- Based on Seatray
- Polynomial fit of Honda tables
  - Extrapolation to higher energy ranges
  - Outdated? Honda 2006 used.
  - Gaisser H3a knee correction
- Polynomial fit of Gauld tables 2015
  - From PromptNuFlux, L. Rottoli

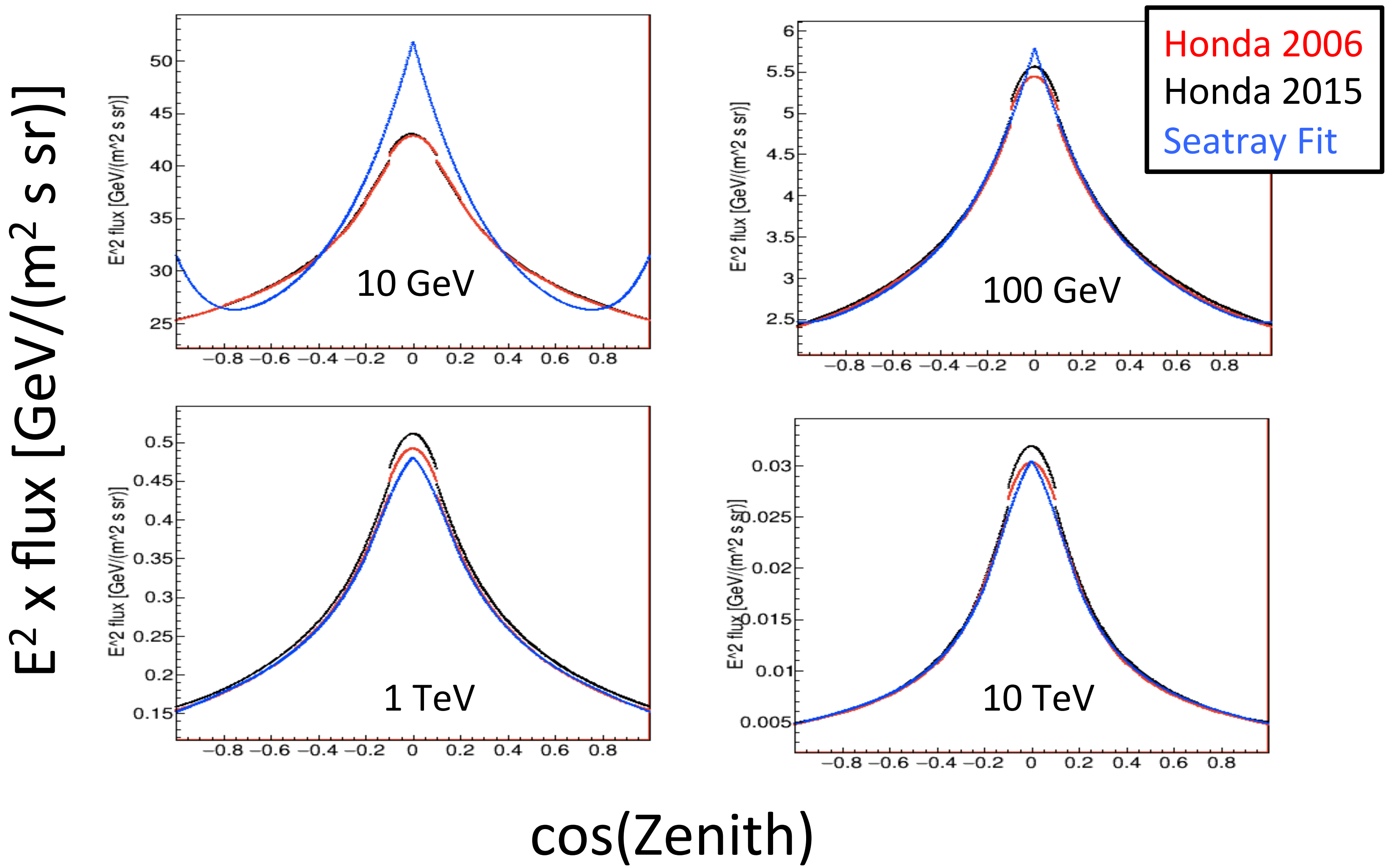
Honda (2006) and Gauld (2016)



Both Extrapolated (2)



Honda: Zenith Dependence



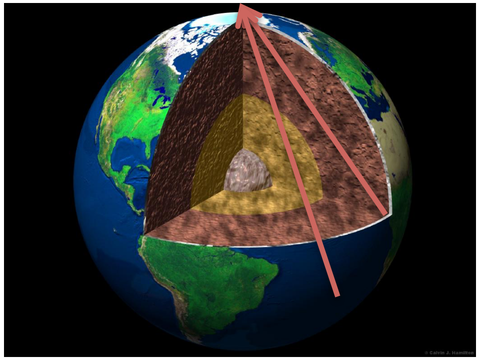
Likelihood Ingredients

$$P(data|H) = \sum_i \left[\log \int P(ev_i|\, x_{true}) \cdot P^{det}(x_{true}) \cdot \mu(x_{true}\;|\,H)\; dx_{true}\right] - \mu^{tot}(H)$$

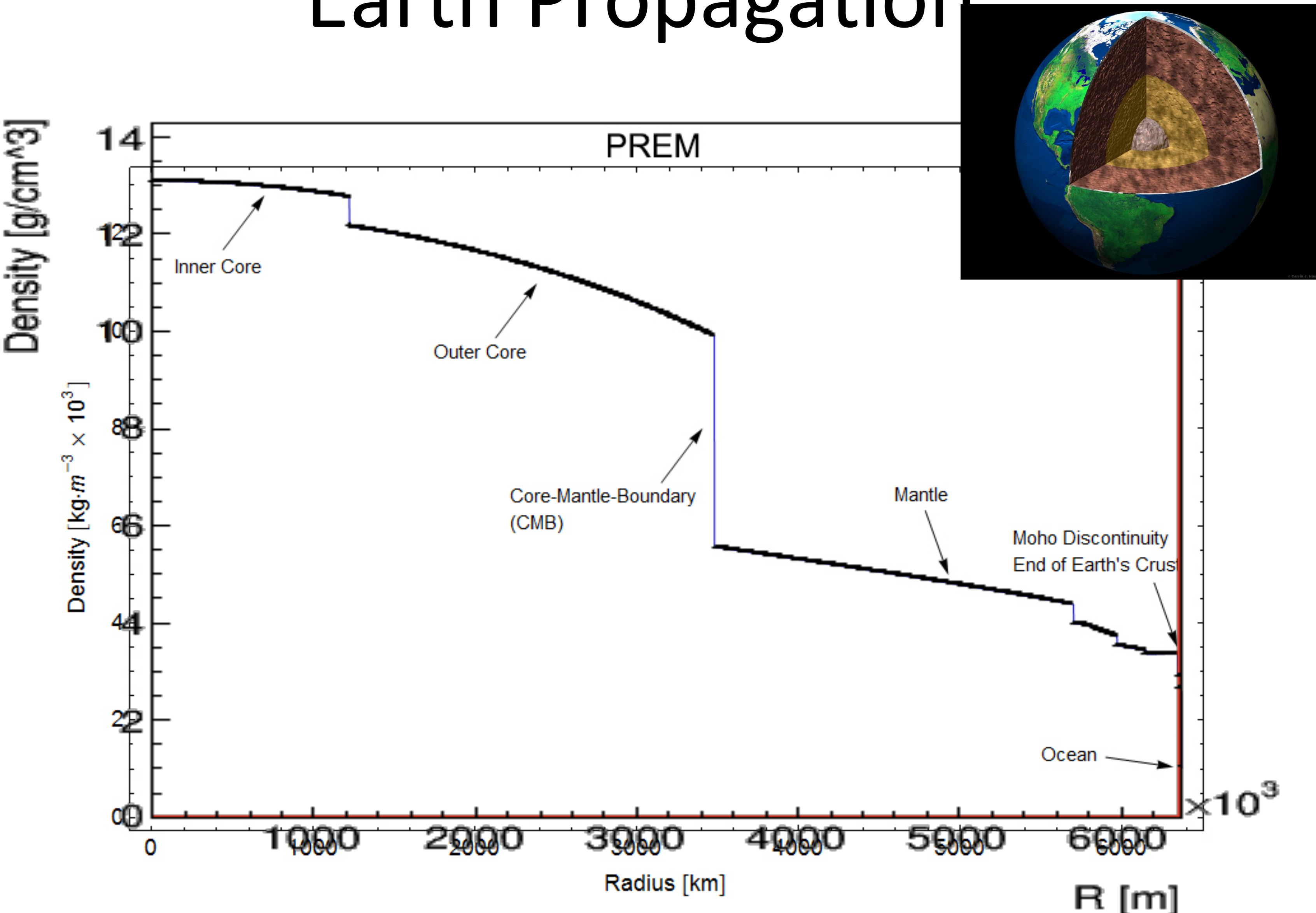
$\mu(x_{true}\;|\,H)$ Number of expected background or signal events in our detector (can)

$P^{det}(x_{true})$

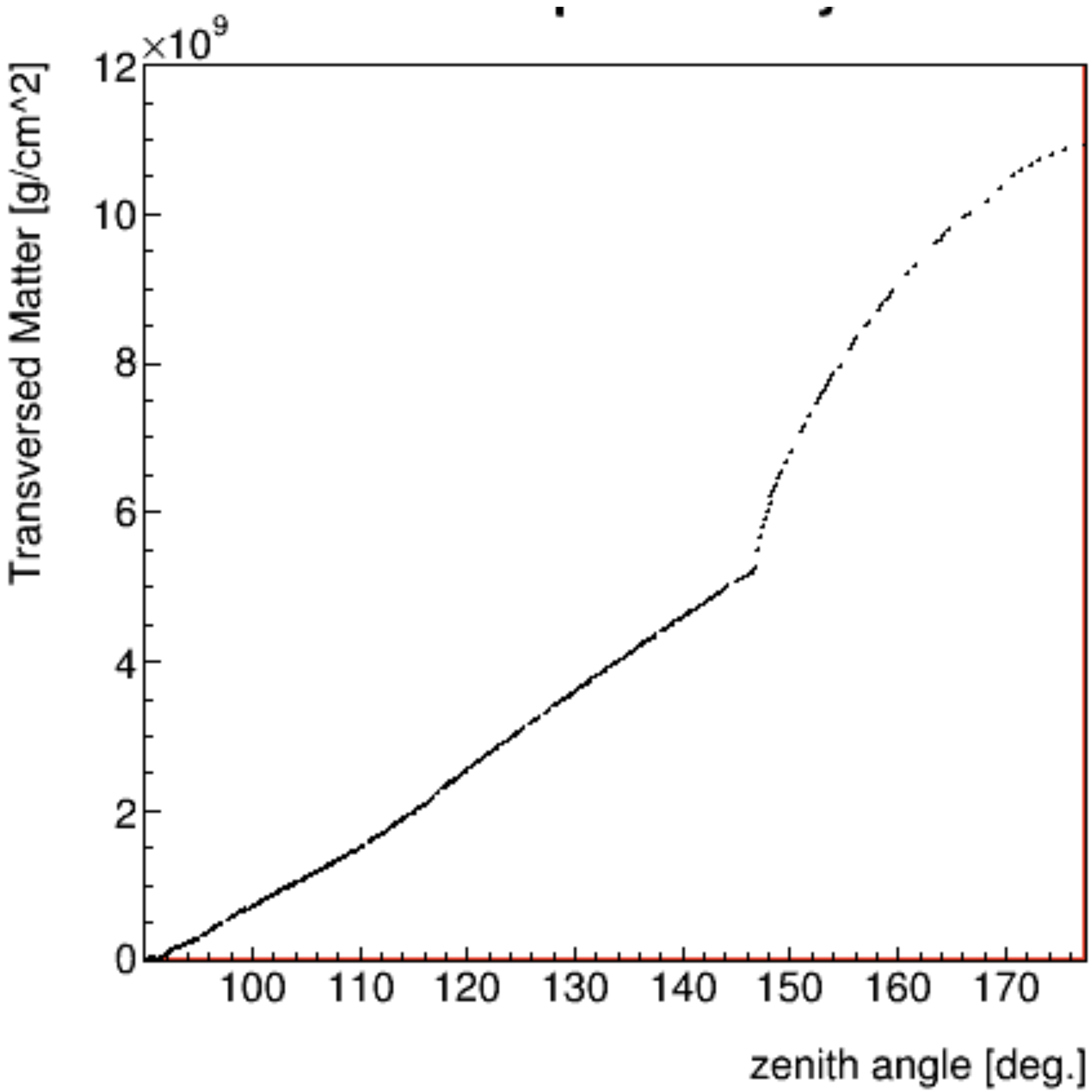
$P(ev_i|\, x_{true})$

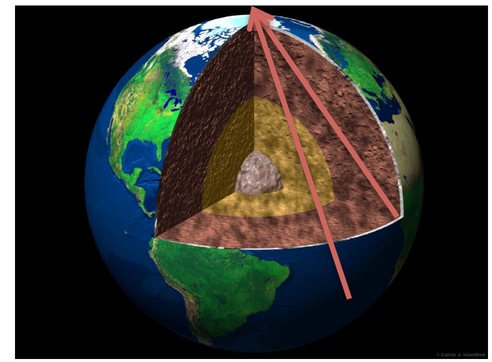


Earth Propagation



Transversed Matter Density

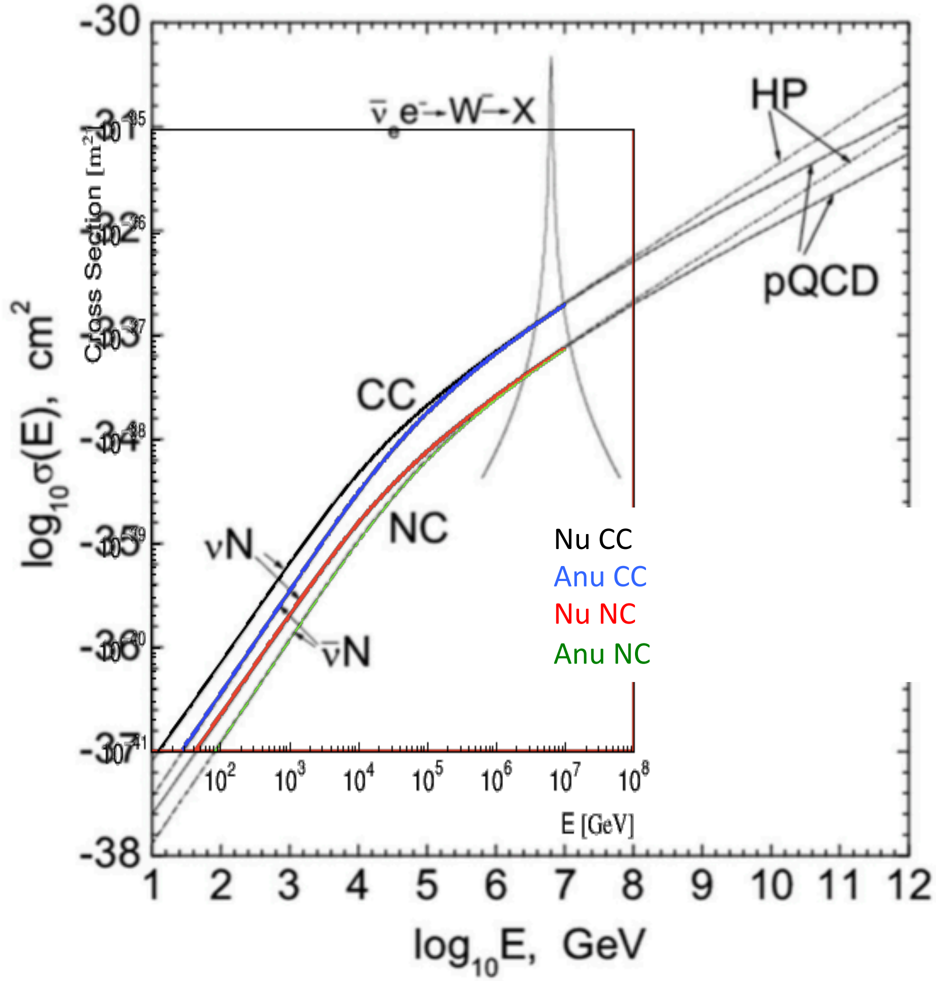




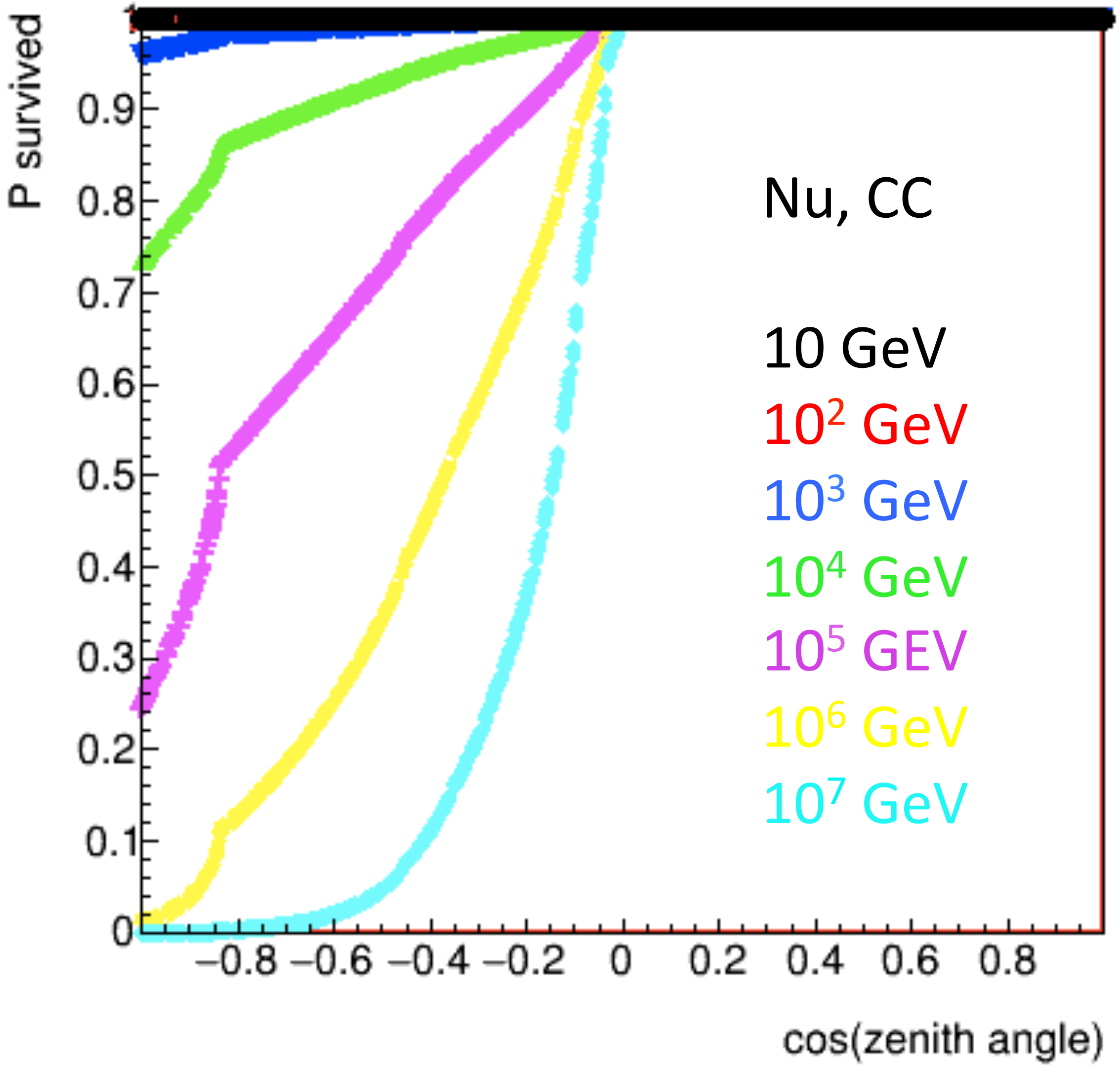
Analytically derived -> very fast

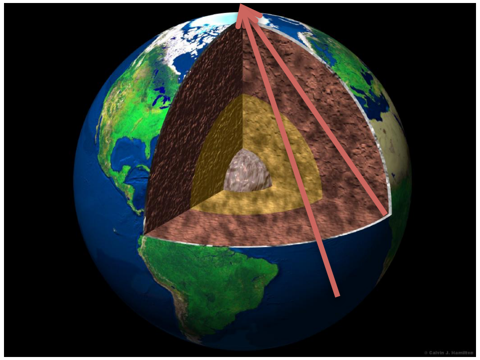
ANIS, Kowalski 2003
Figure from Colnard 2009

Neutrino Cross Sections

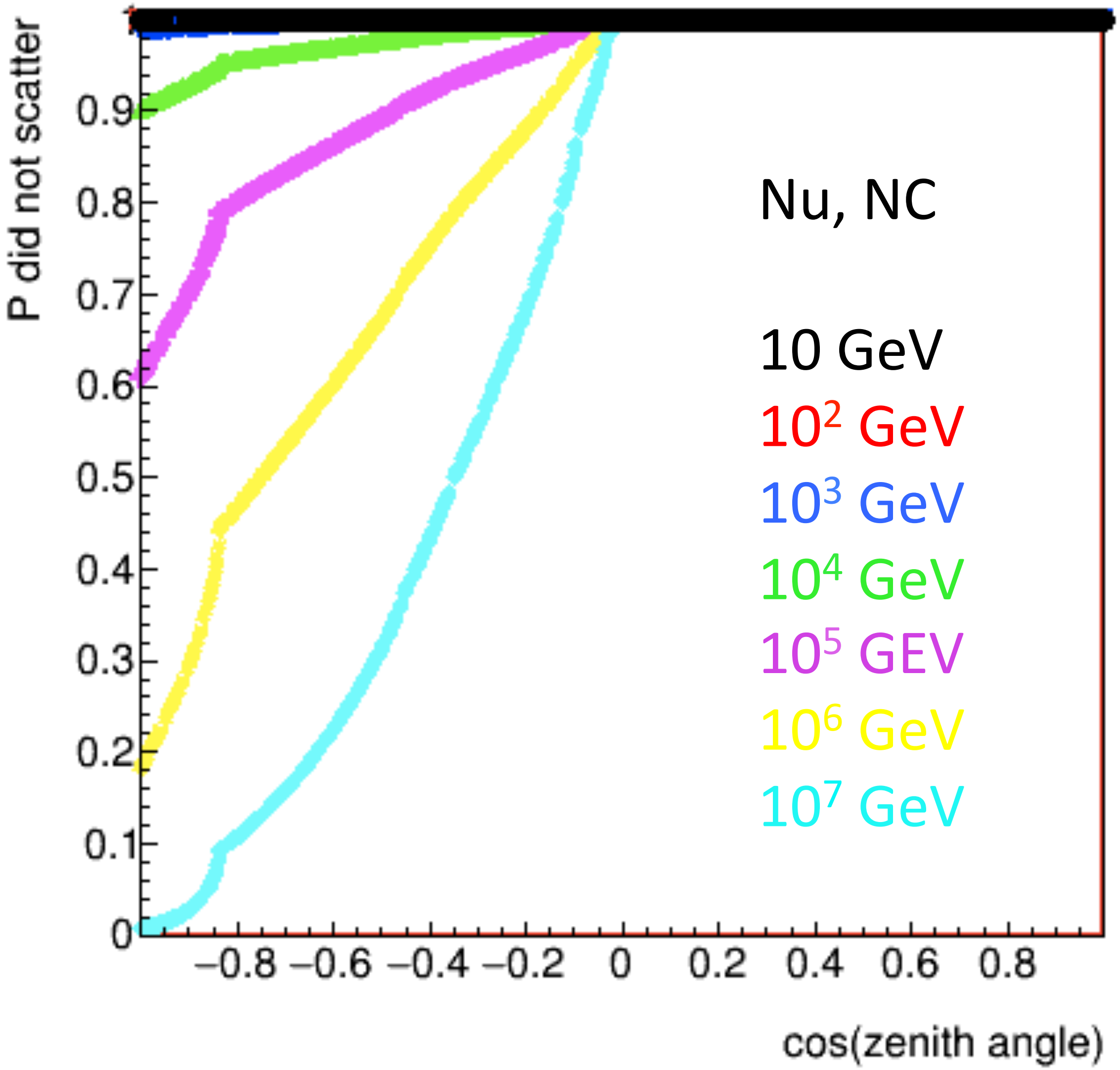


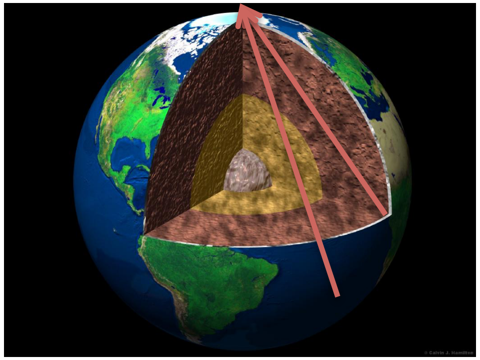
Neutrino Absorption



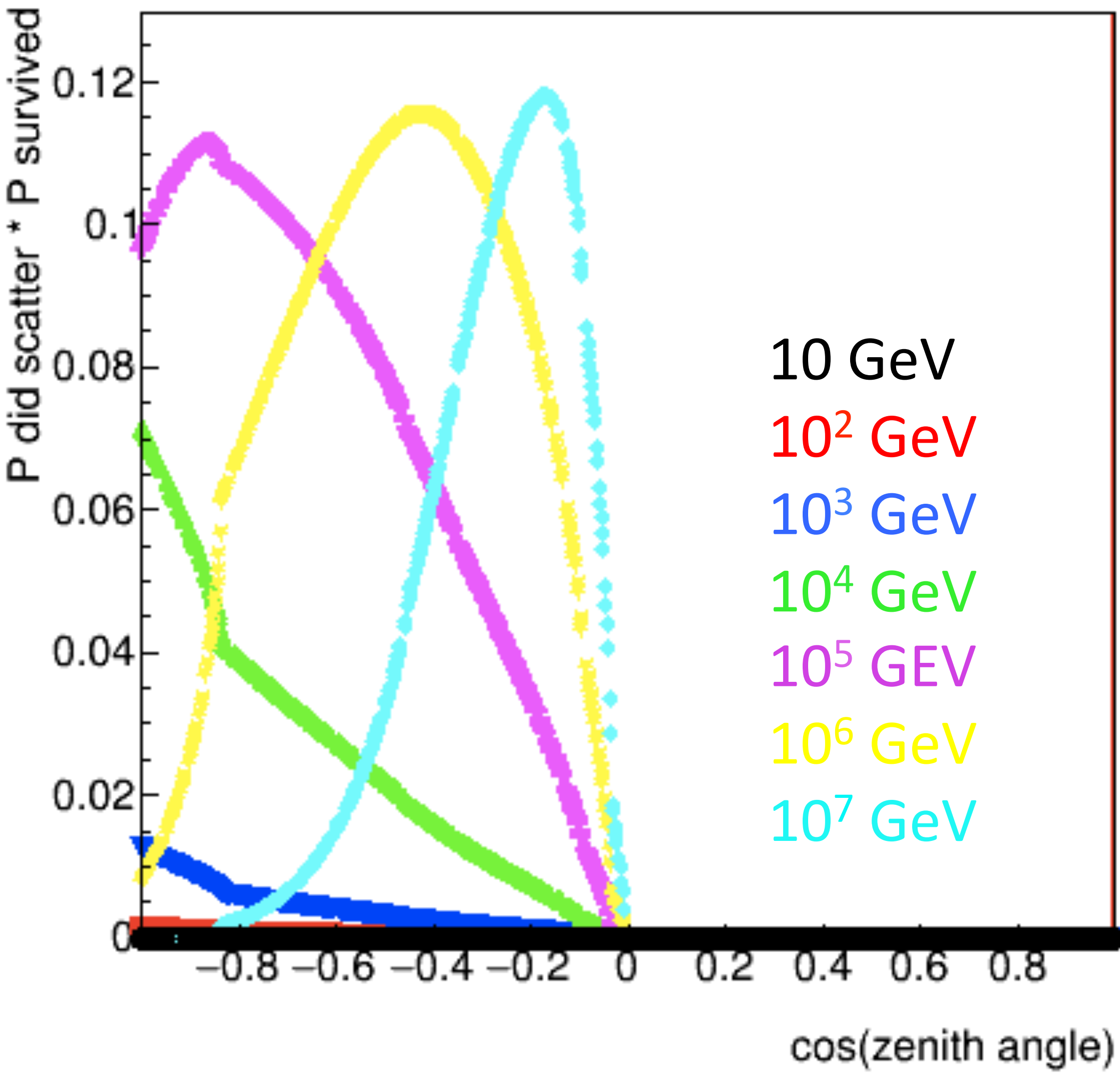


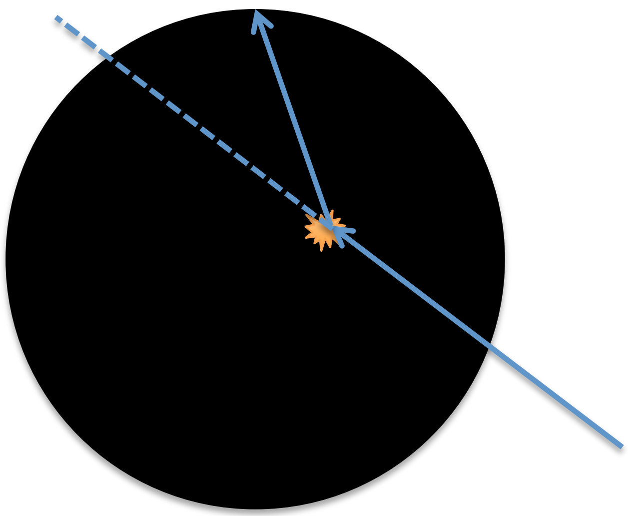
Neutrino NC Scattering (1)



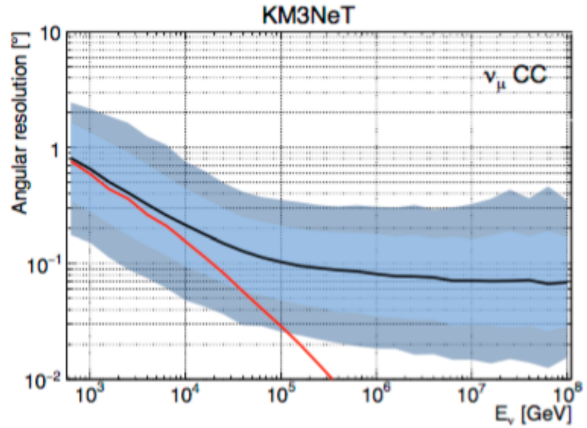


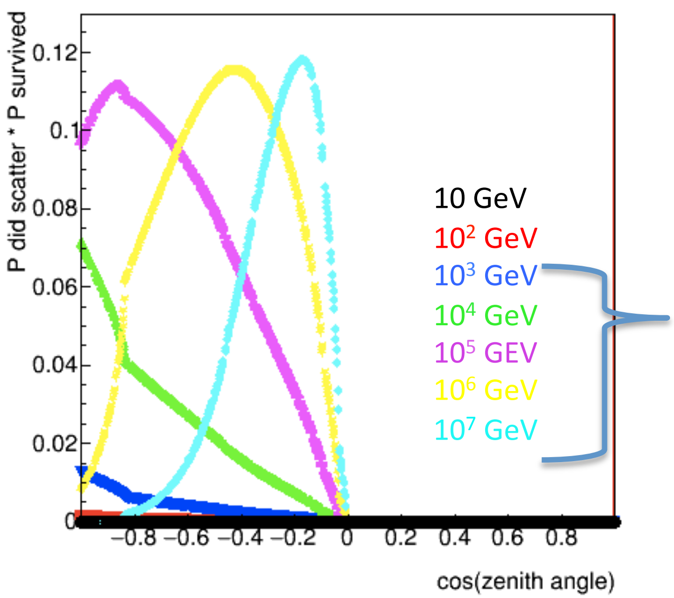
Neutrino NC Scattering (2)

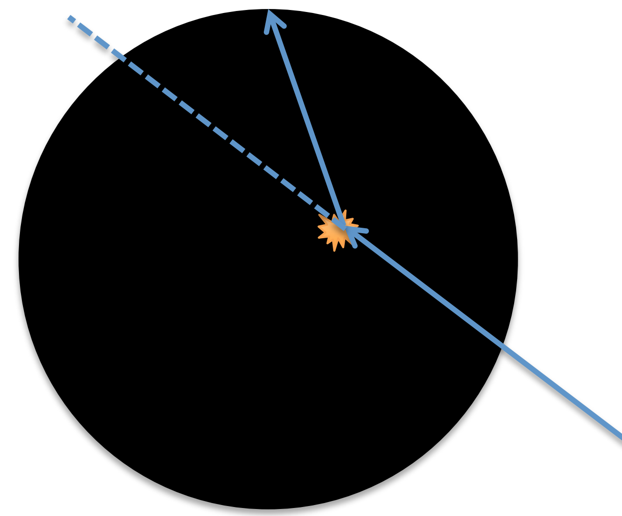




Neutrino NC Scattering (3)







- Change in direction: <≈ 0.6 degrees for Enu > 10^3 GeV
- Change in Energy???

Effects on expected atm. Neutrino flux neglected

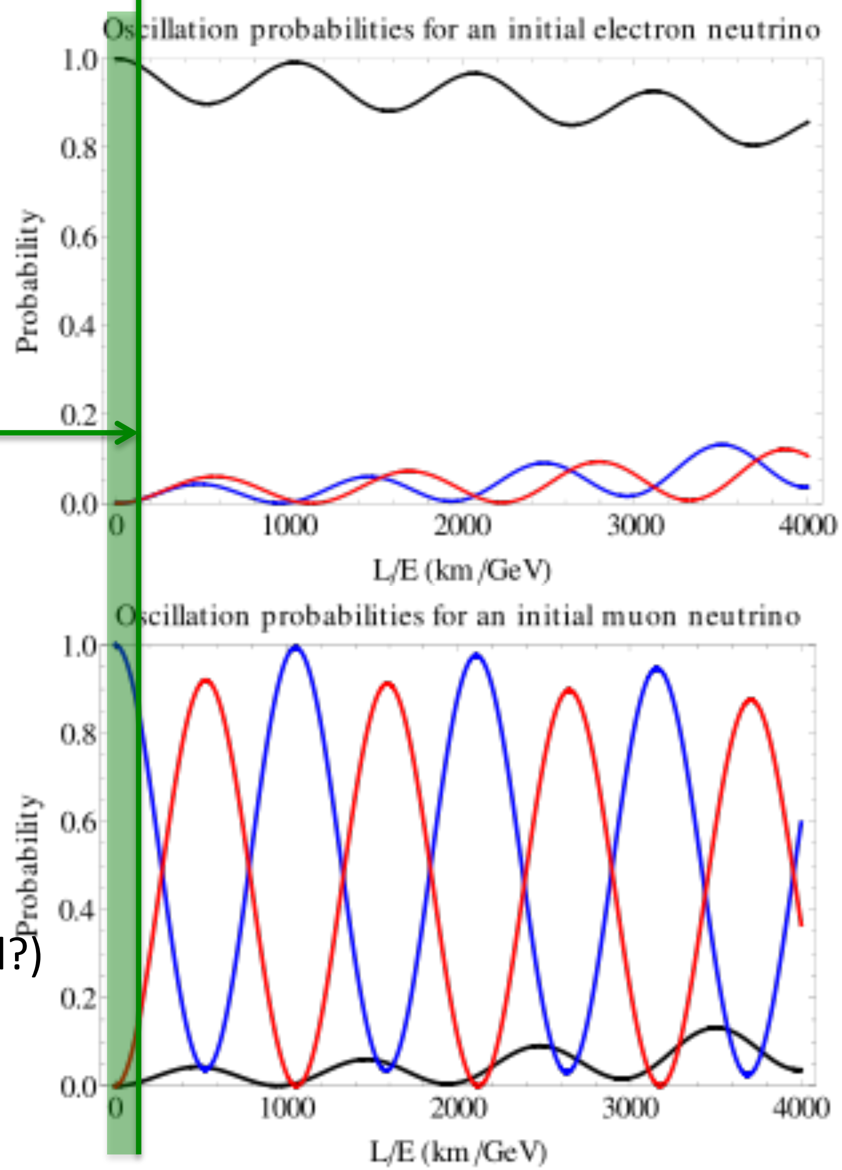
Neutrino Oscillations

Earth radius=6.4 * 10^3 km
100 GeV neutrino

L/E = 1.28 * 10^2 km/GeV

Earth covers one oscillation period
P(oscilate) up to:
- ~0.01 (electron -> muon/tau)
- ~0.2 (muon -> tau)
- ~0.2 (tau -> muon)

For now: Ignore…. (to be continued?)



Likelihood Ingredients

$$P(data|H) = \sum_i \left[\log \int P(ev_i |\, x_{true}) \cdot P^{det}(x_{true}) \cdot \mu(x_{true} \mid H)\, dx_{true}\right] - \mu^{tot}(H)$$

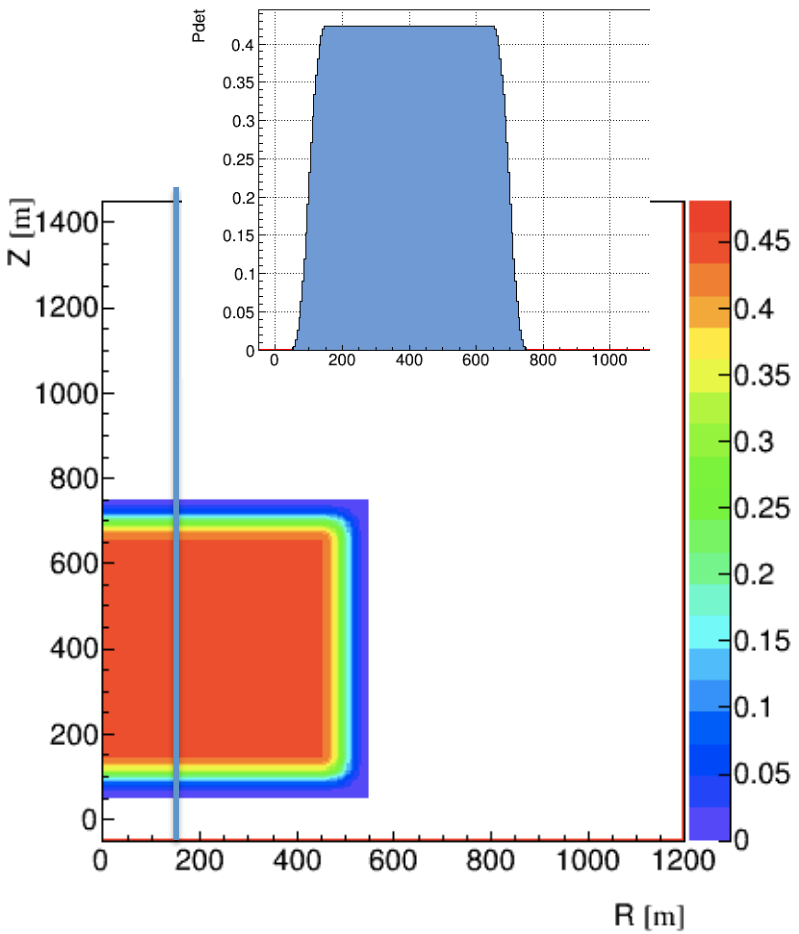
$\mu(x_{true} \mid H)$ Number of expected background or signal events in our detector (can)

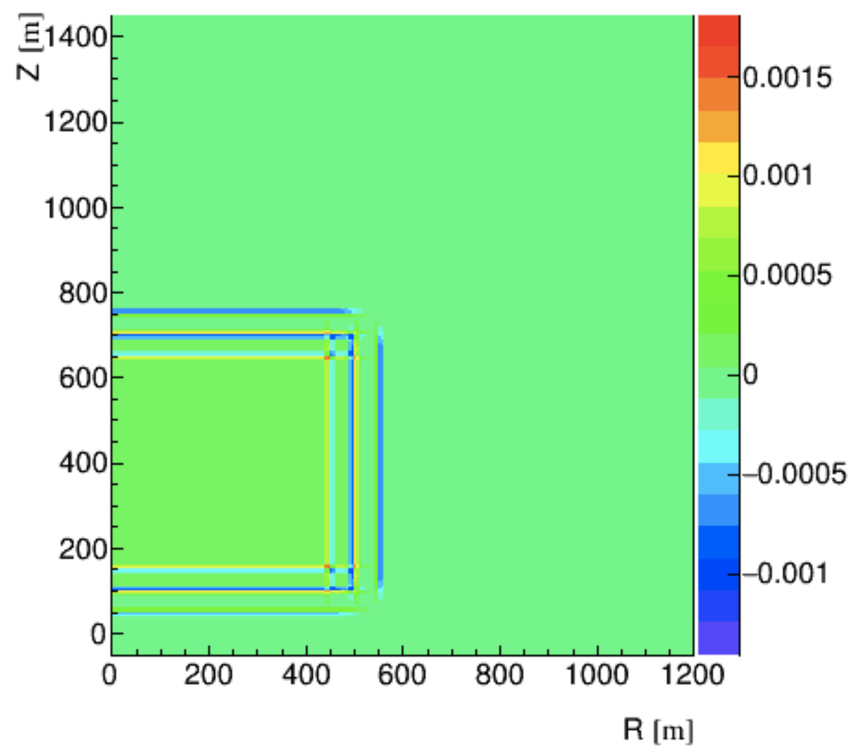
$P^{det}(x_{true})$ Probability to detect (=trigger) and select event

6-D Interpolation from tabulated values -> fast

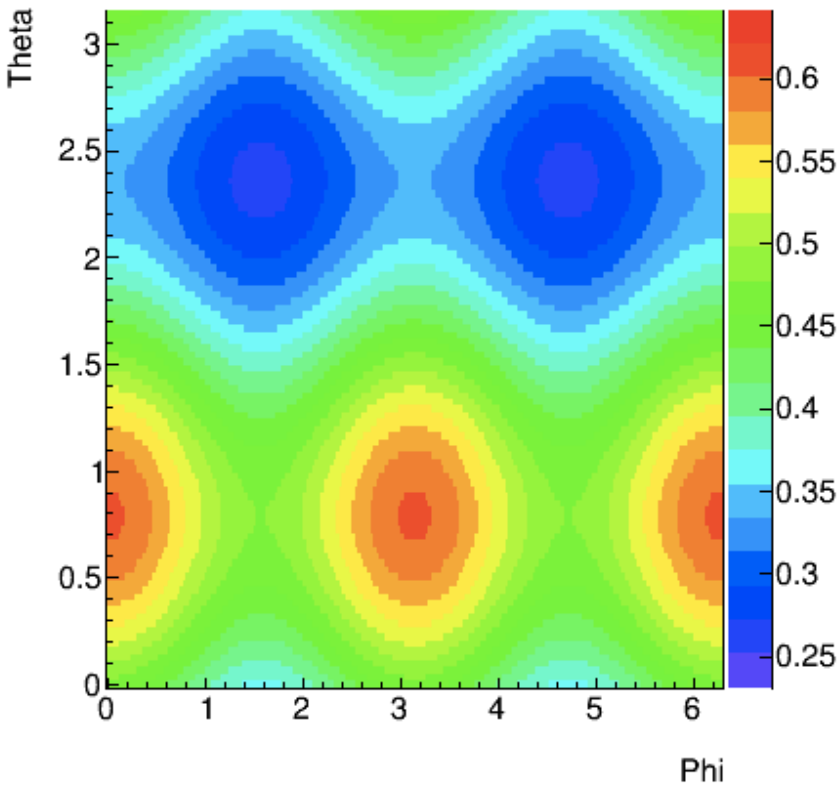
$P(ev_i |\, x_{true})$

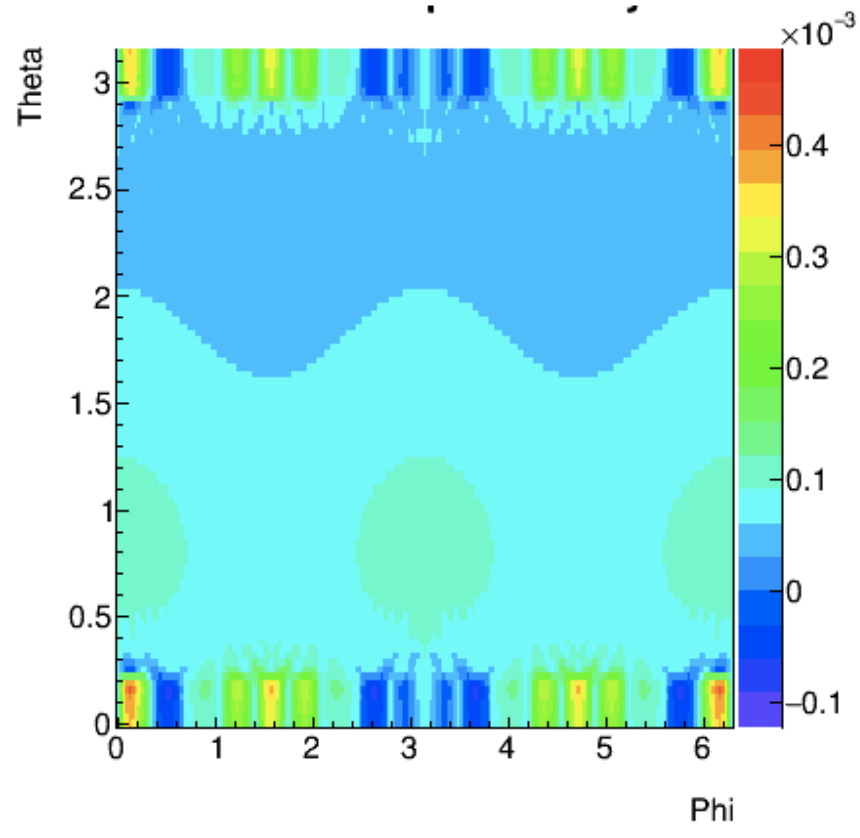
Detection Efficiency (1)





Detection Efficiency (2)





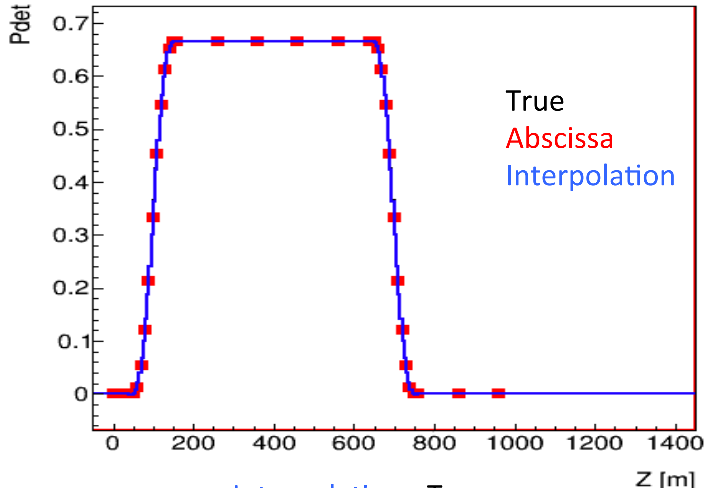
What is Pdet?

- Probability that an event:
  - Causes hits in detector: Jsirene
  - Leads to a trigger: JTriggerEfficiency
  - Is selected (reject atm. Muons): ??

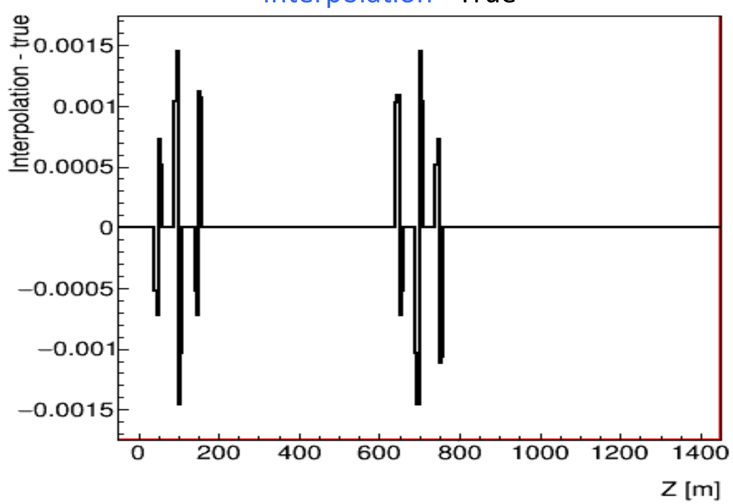
- Get Pdet(x_{true}) by running MC events

Statistical Fluctuations

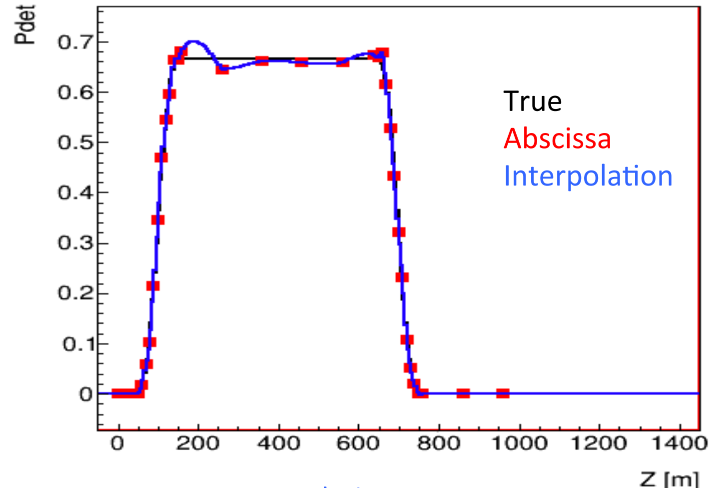
Ideal case: Infinite statistics



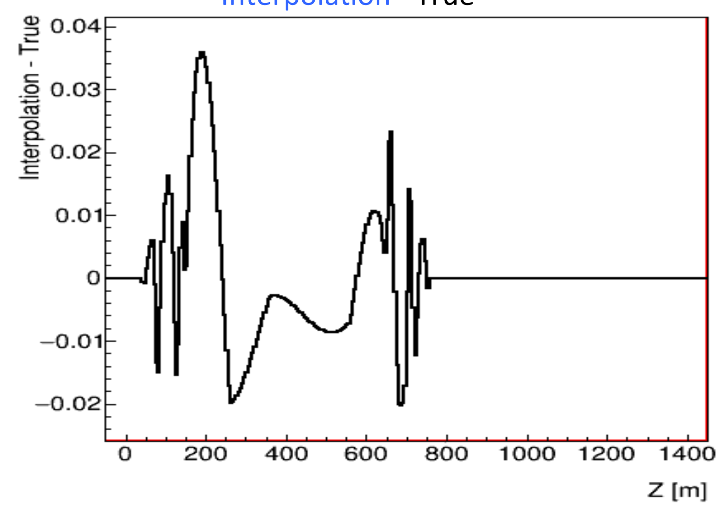
Interpolation - True



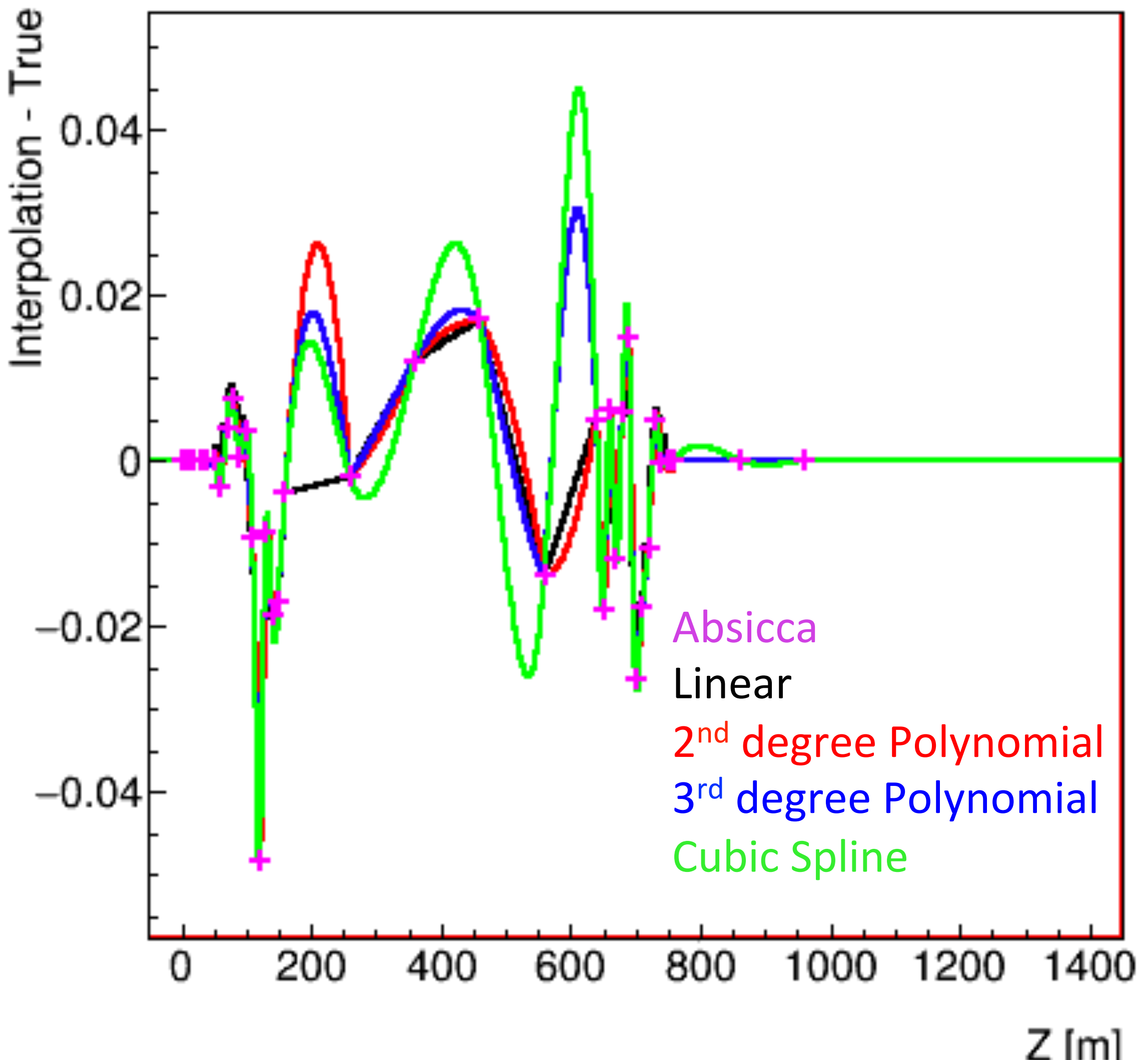
Realistic case: 1000 simulated events



Interpolation - True



Different Interpolation Techniques

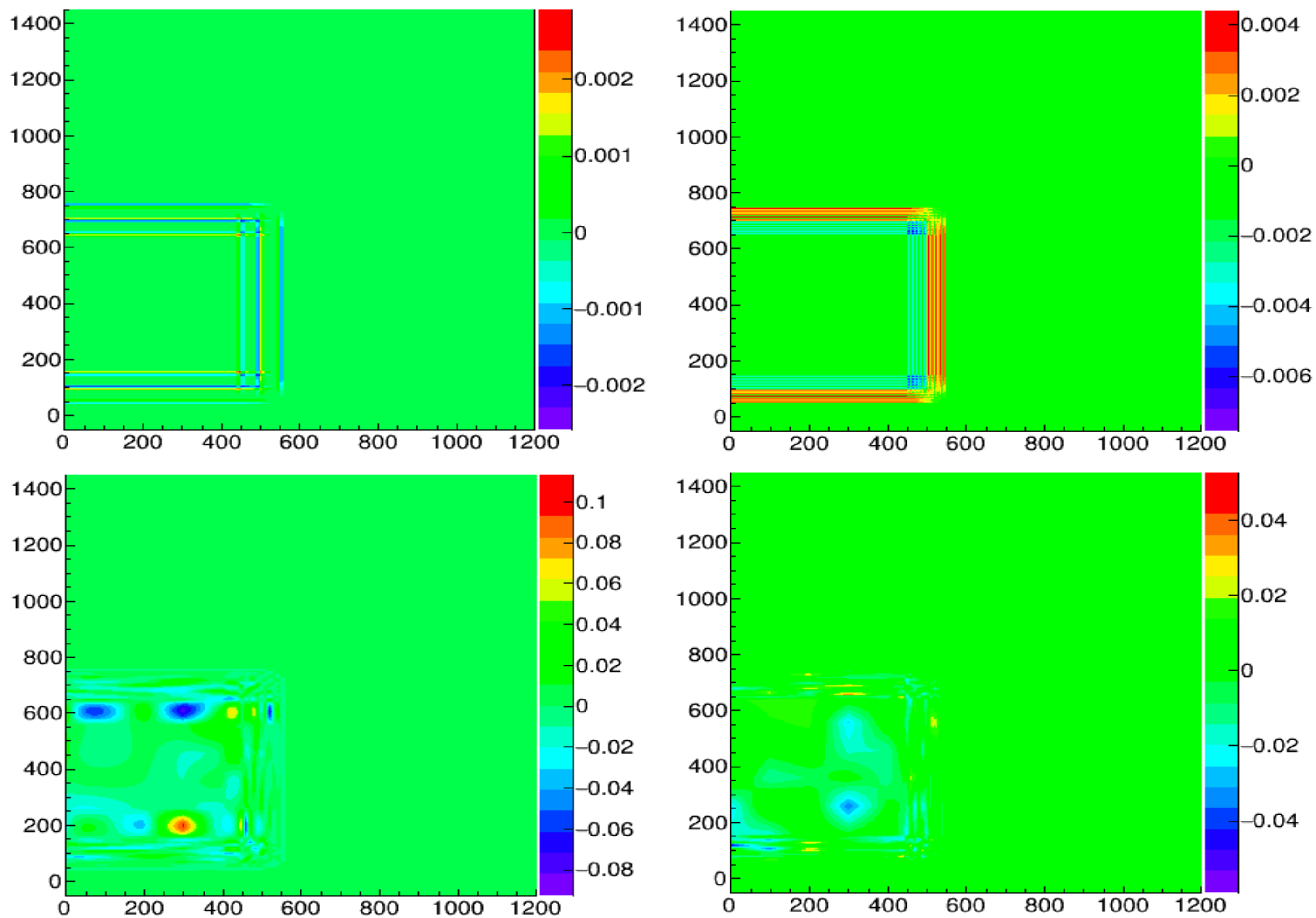


Polynomial vs linear fit

3rd degree polynomial — Linear fit

No stat. fluctuations

With stat. fluctuations



Time Consumption

```
Scanning over 72000 Positions * 98 Directions * 1 Energy-bins = 7056000 points... Done in

624169.543 ms elapsed
623814.165 ms user
    12.998 ms system
 99%CPU
```

3rd degree polynomial interpolation of 7 million points in 10 minutes

```
Scanning over 72000 Positions * 98 Directions * 1 Energy-bins = 7056000 points... Done in

 16068.632 ms elapsed
 16057.558 ms user
     4.999 ms system
 99%CPU
```

Linear interpolation of 7 million points in 16 seconds

Likelihood Ingredients

$$P(data|H) = \sum_i \left[\log \int P(ev_i|\, x_{true}) \cdot P^{det}(x_{true}) \cdot \mu(x_{true} \mid H)\, dx_{true}\right] - \mu^{tot}(H)$$

$\mu(x_{true} \mid H)$ Number of expected background or signal events in our detector (can)

$P^{det}(x_{true})$ Probability to detect (=trigger) and select event

$P(ev_i|\, x_{true})$ Reconstruction, loop over PMTs. Phit * Ptime -> to do

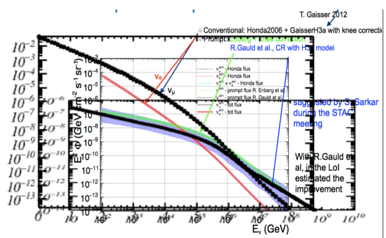
Conclusions

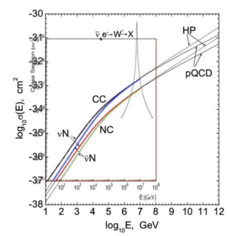
- New method seems promising
- Most ingredients in place
- ‘Reconstruction’ part to be done

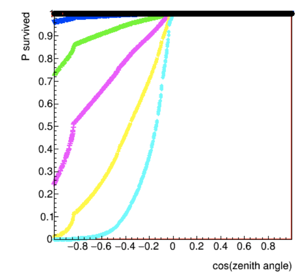
Recap: Likelihood Ingredients

$$P(data|H) = \sum_i \left[\log \int P(ev_i|\, x_{true}) \cdot P^{det}(x_{true}) \cdot \mu(x_{true}\,|H)\, dx_{true}\right] - \mu^{tot}(H)$$

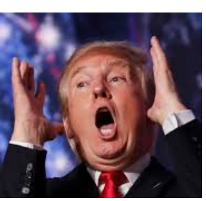
$\mu(x_{true}\,|H)$ Number of expected background or signal events in our detector (can)







$P^{det}(x_{true})$ Probability to detect (=trigger) and select event



$P(ev_i|\, x_{true})$ Reconstruction, loop over PMTs.

Detection Efficiency

- For each neutrino energy, bjorken-y, position, direction (6 parameters), DO:

- (Very fast) Monte Carlo generator:
  - Secondary particles
  - Photon propagation (JSirene)
  - Trigger

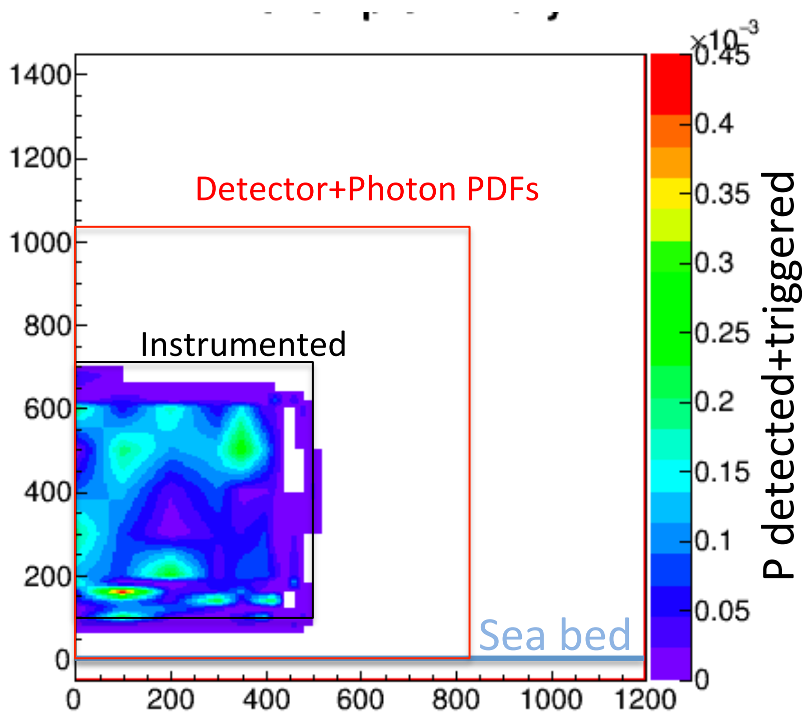
BONUS
bij AH Willems

- Count fraction of trig. ev.
- Store in 6D interpolatable PDF table

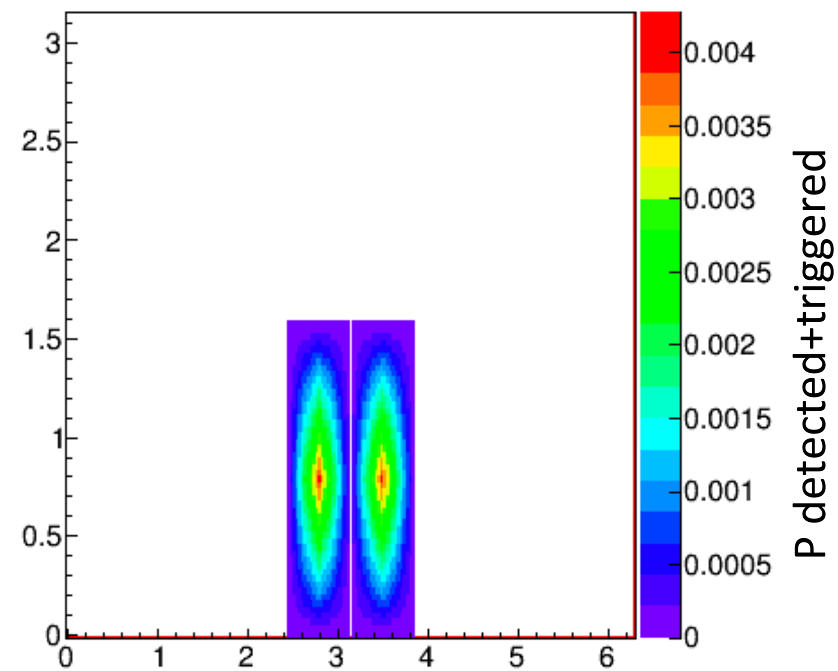
Detection Efficiency @ 10^2 GeV

NC electron-neutrino (only single hadronic shower)

Position



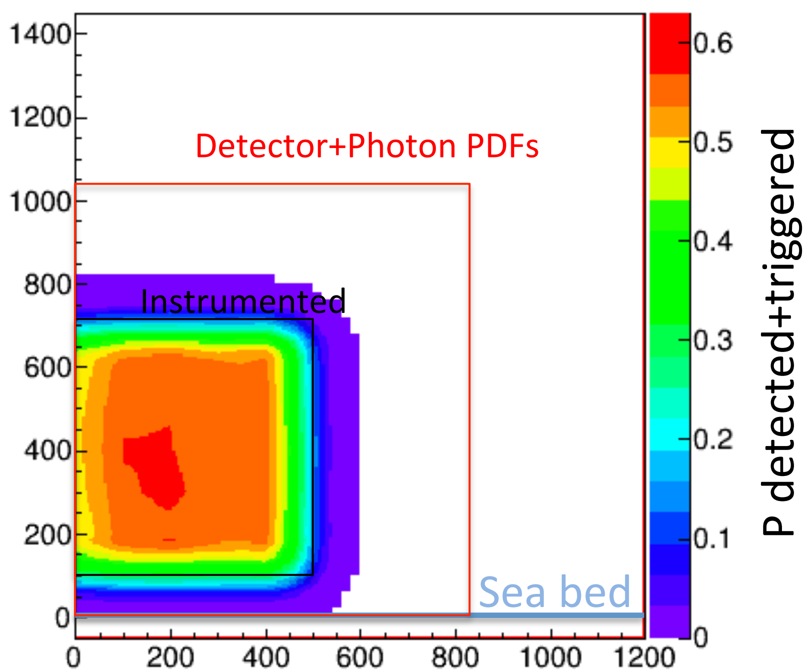
Direction @R=0, Z=400



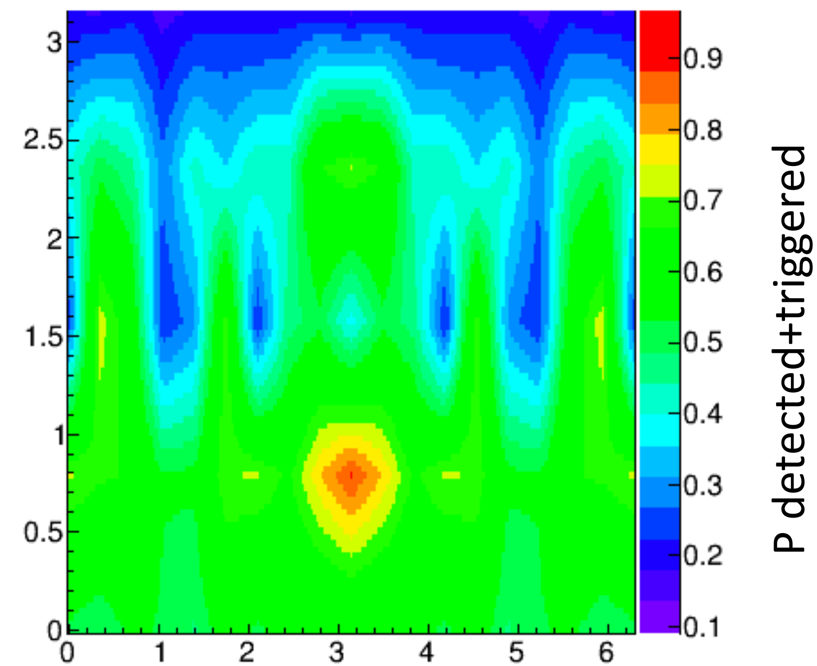
Detection Efficiency @ 10^3 GeV

NC electron-neutrino (only single hadronic shower)

Position



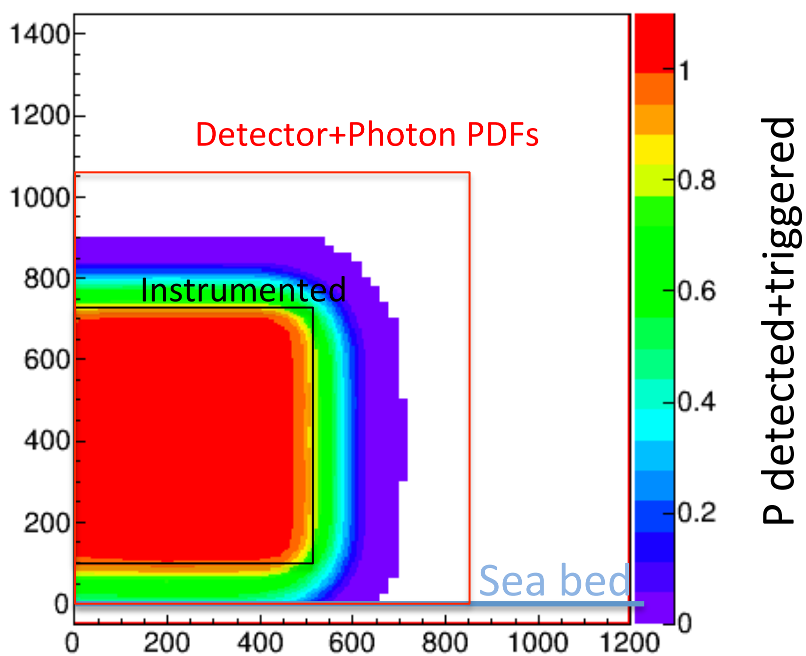
Direction @R=0, Z=400



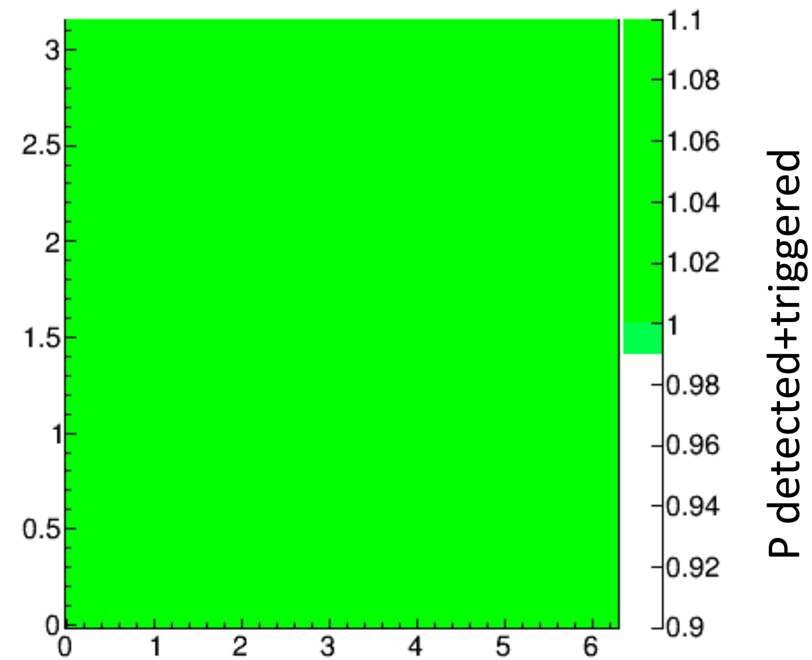
Detection Efficiency @ 10^4 GeV

NC electron-neutrino (only single hadronic shower)

Position



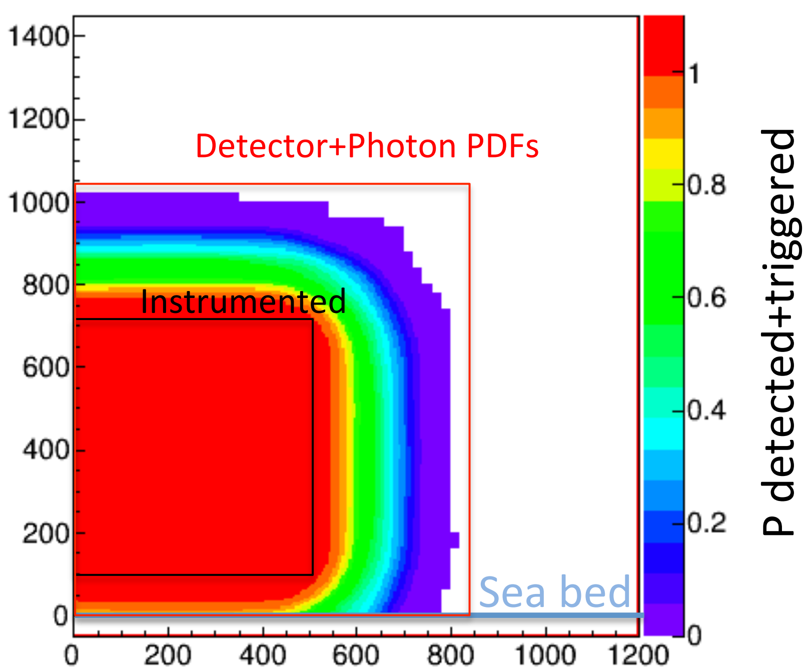
Direction @R=0, Z=400



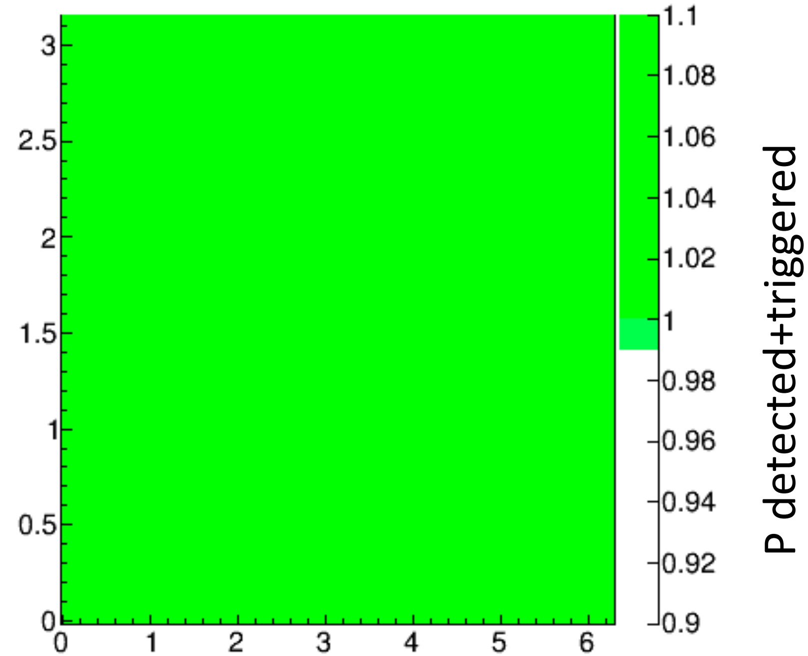
Detection Efficiency @ 10^5 GeV

NC electron-neutrino (only single hadronic shower)

Position



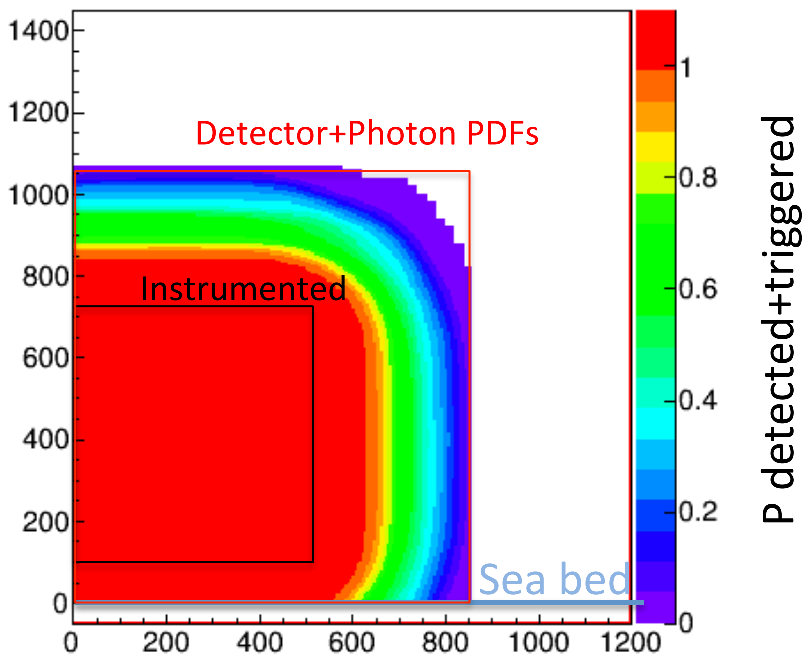
Direction @R=0, Z=400



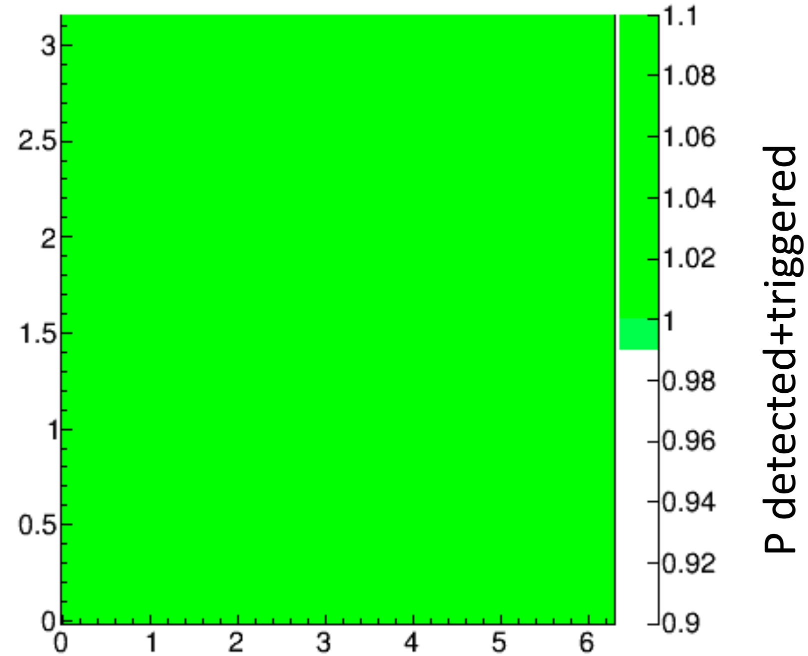
Detection Efficiency @ 10^6 GeV

NC electron-neutrino (only single hadronic shower)

Position



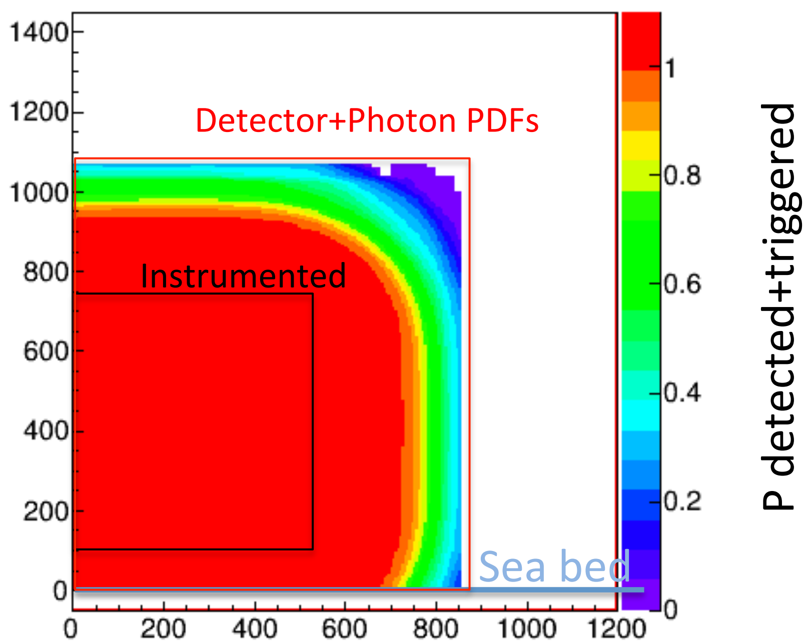
Direction @R=0, Z=400



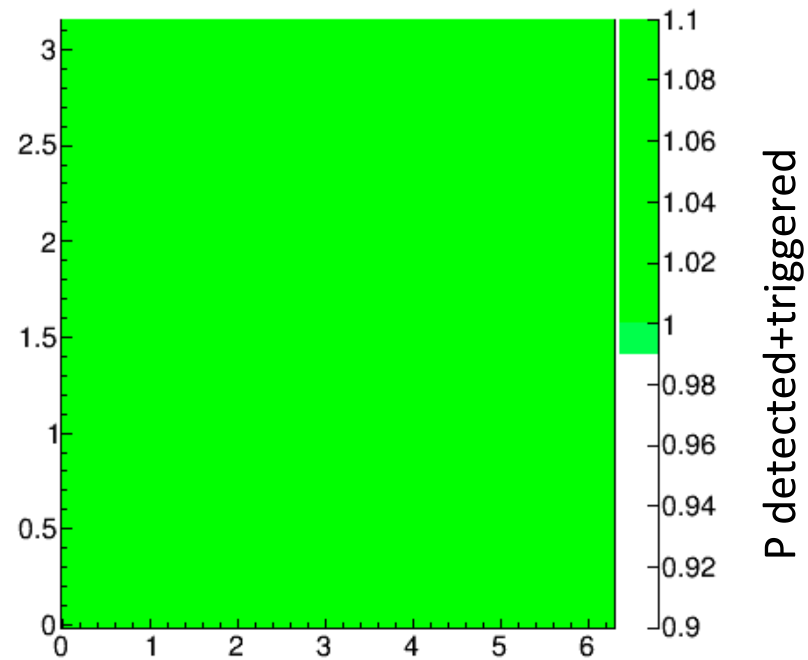
Detection Efficiency @ 10^7 GeV

NC electron-neutrino (only single hadronic shower)

Position



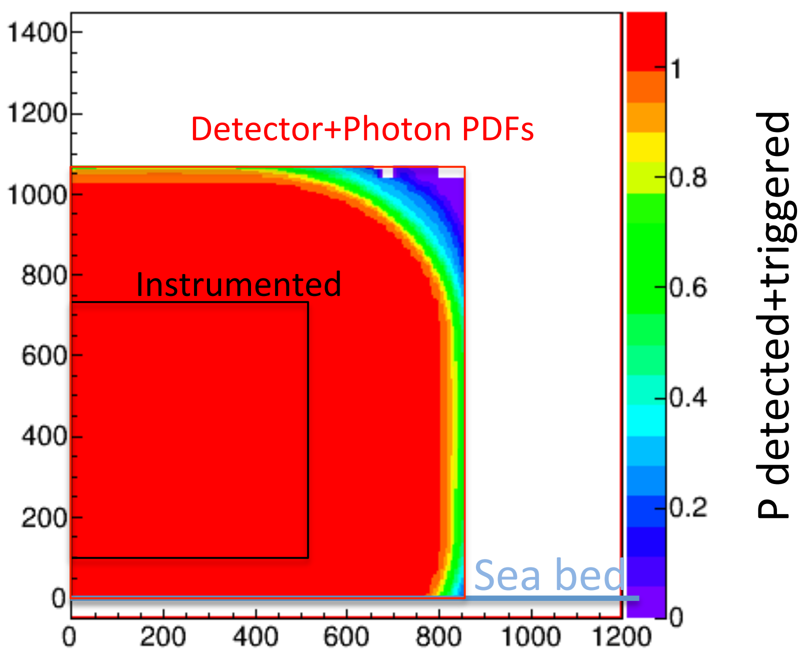
Direction @R=0, Z=400



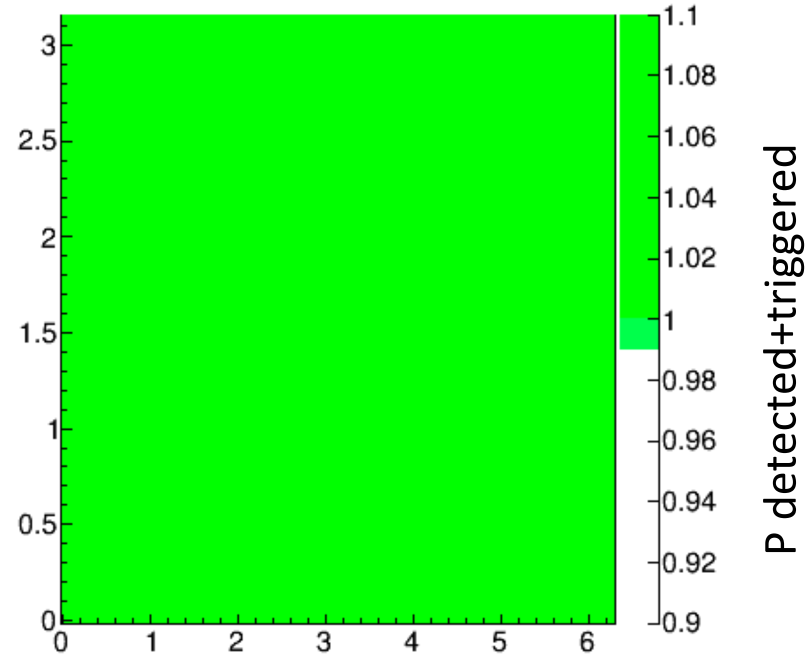
Detection Efficiency @ 10^8 GeV

NC electron-neutrino (only single hadronic shower)

Position



Direction @R=0, Z=400



Likelihood Ingredients

$$P(data|H) = \sum_i \left[\log \int P(ev_i |\, x_{true}) \cdot P^{det}(x_{true}) \cdot \mu(x_{true} \mid H)\, dx_{true} \right] - \mu^{tot}(H)$$

$\mu(x_{true} \mid H)$ Number of expected background or signal events in our detector (can)

$P^{det}(x_{true})$ Probability to detect (=trigger) and select event

$P(ev_i |\, x_{true})$ Probability to obtain measured event ev_i
given a certain neutrino hypothesis x_{true}

Event Probability D.F.

$$P(ev \mid x) = \prod_{hit\ PMTs} [P_i^{hit} \cdot P_i^{t\ 1st}] \cdot \prod_{non\ hit\ PMTs} [1 - P_i^{hit}]$$

$$P_i^{hit} = 1 - \exp\left(-\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{n}_i(t)\, dt\right)$$

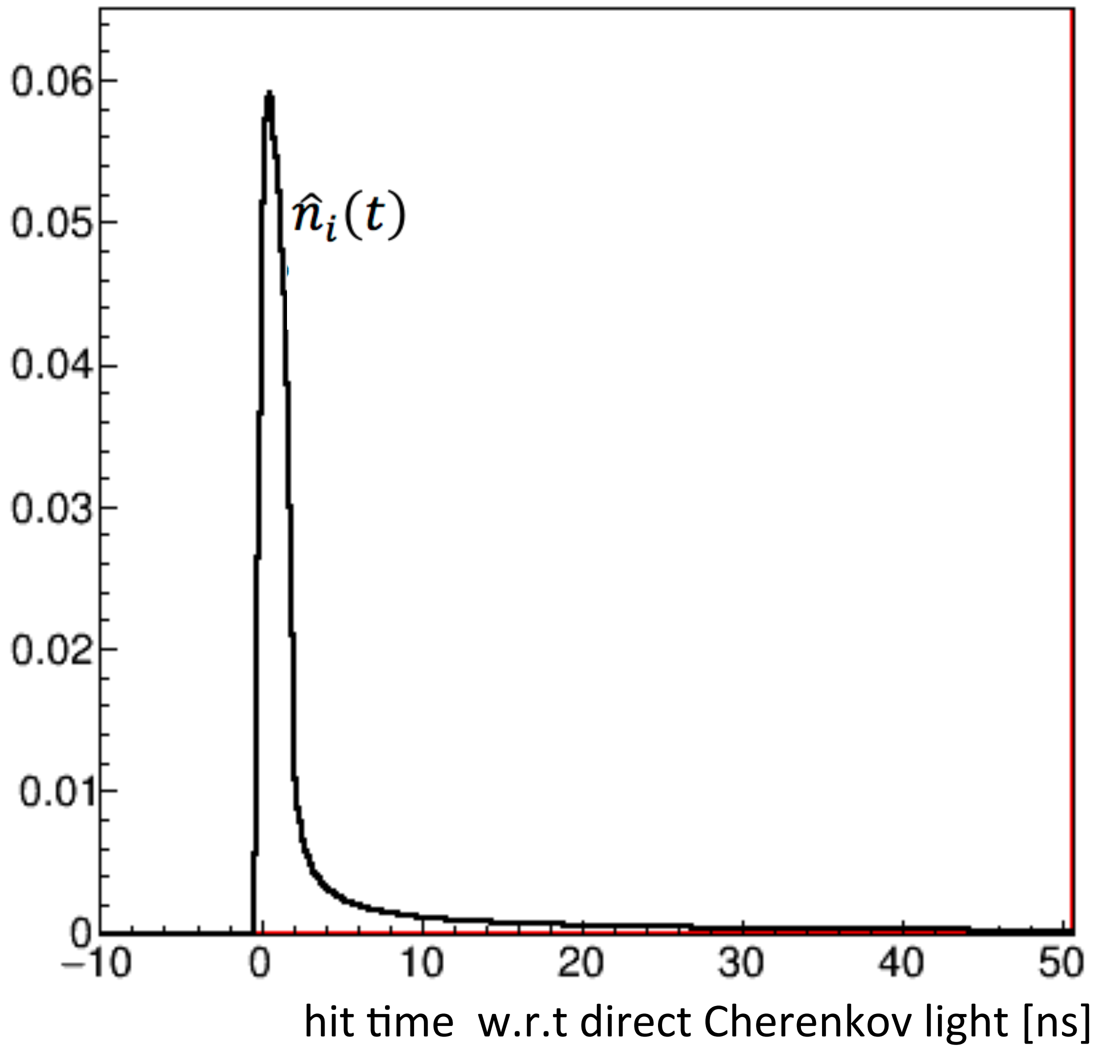
Expected number of photons from 40K and shower/track on PMT i at time t

$$P_i^{t\ 1st} \cdot P_i^{hit} = \exp\left(-\int_{-\infty}^{t} \hat{n}_i(t)\, dt\right) \cdot \left(1 - \exp\left(-\hat{n}_i(t)\right)\right)$$

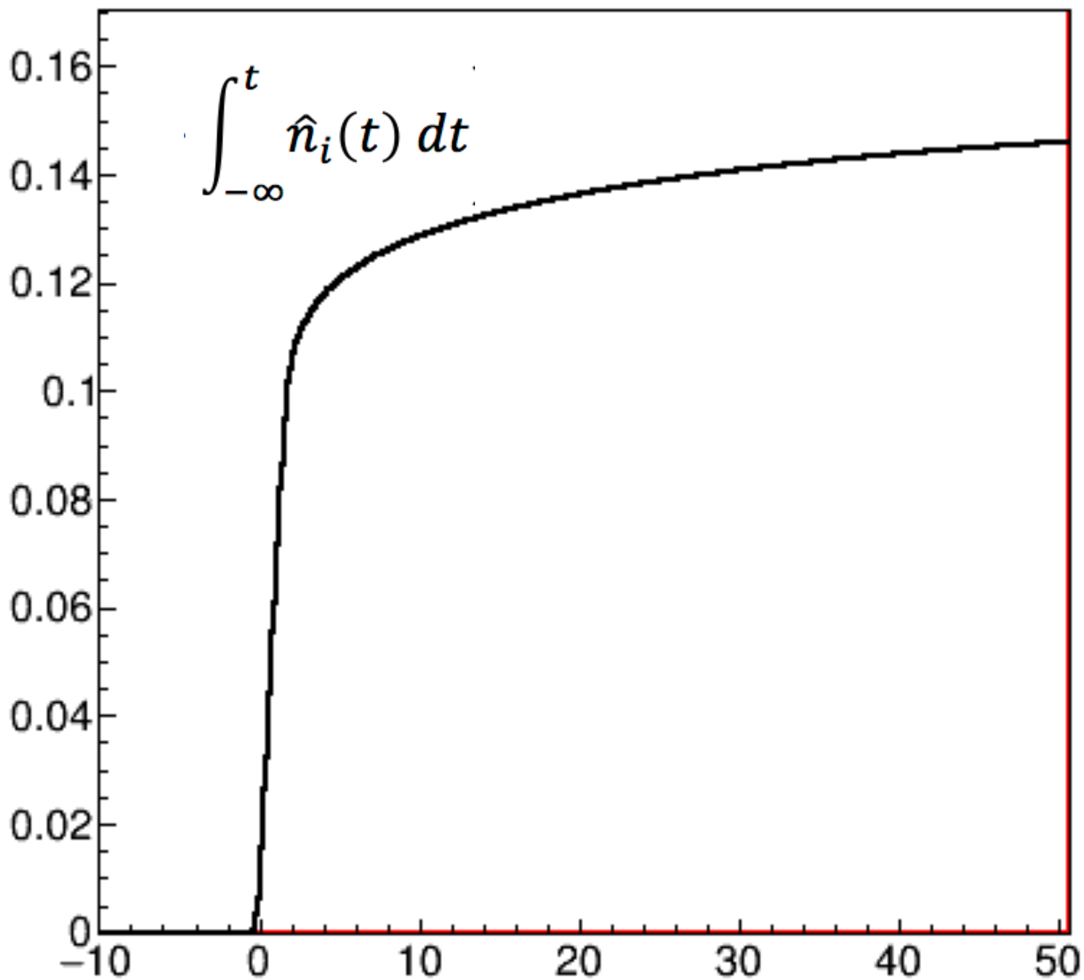
P not hit before t

P hit at t

Hit Time PDF

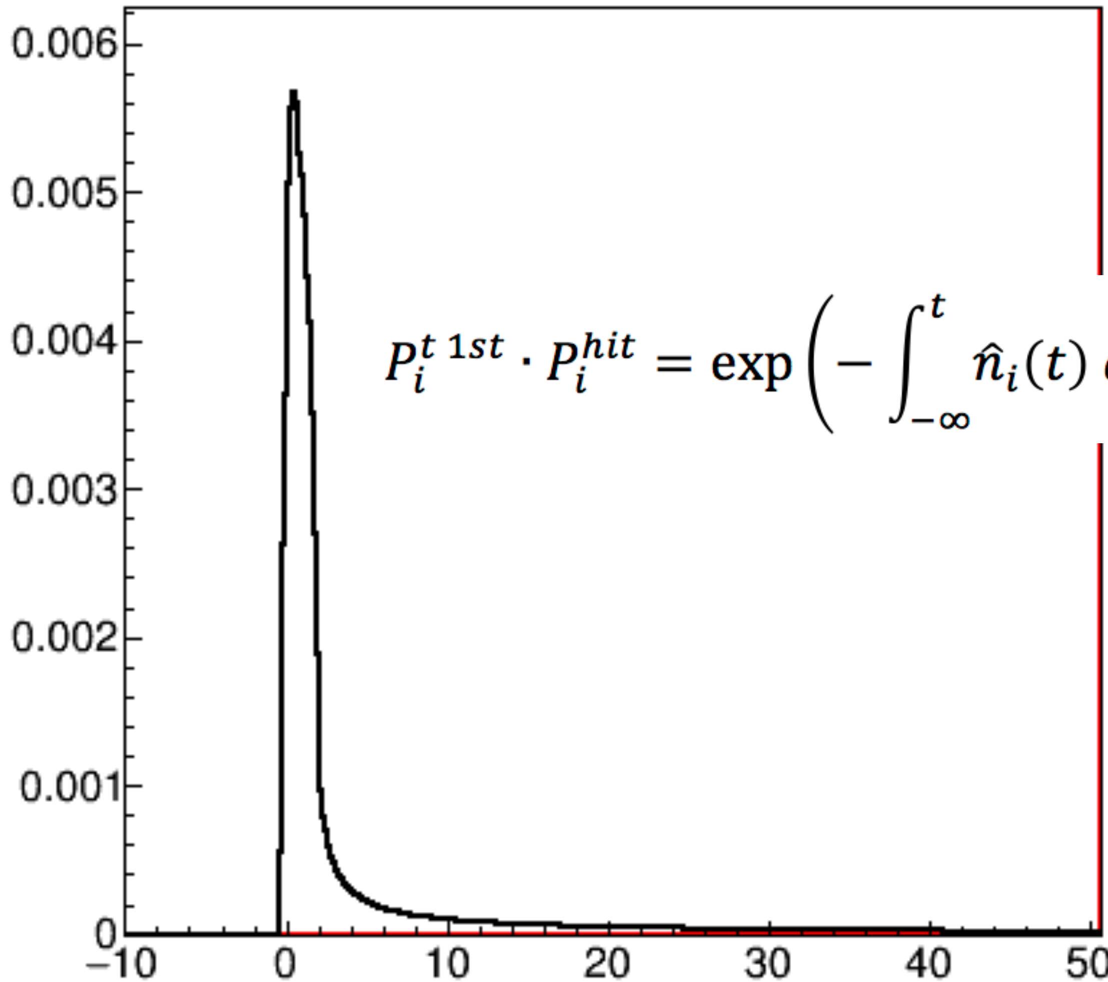

0.06
0.05
0.04
0.03
0.02
0.01
0
−10
0
10
20
30
40
50
$\hat{n}_i(t)$
hit time w.r.t direct Cherenkov light [ns]

Hit Time PDF



hit time w.r.t direct Cherenkov light [ns]

Hit Time PDF



$$P_i^{t\ 1st} \cdot P_i^{hit} = \exp\left(-\int_{-\infty}^{t} \hat{n}_i(t)\, dt\right) \cdot (1 - \exp(-\hat{n}$$

Hits in ~~Theory~~ Practice

- Presence of ^{40}K background hits

$$P_i^{t\ 1st} \cdot P_i^{hit} = \exp\left(-\int_{-\infty}^{t} \hat{n}_i(t)\, dt\right) \cdot \left(1 - \exp\left(-\hat{n}_i(t)\right)\right)$$

- If all hit times are selected: signal will be overwhelmed by background

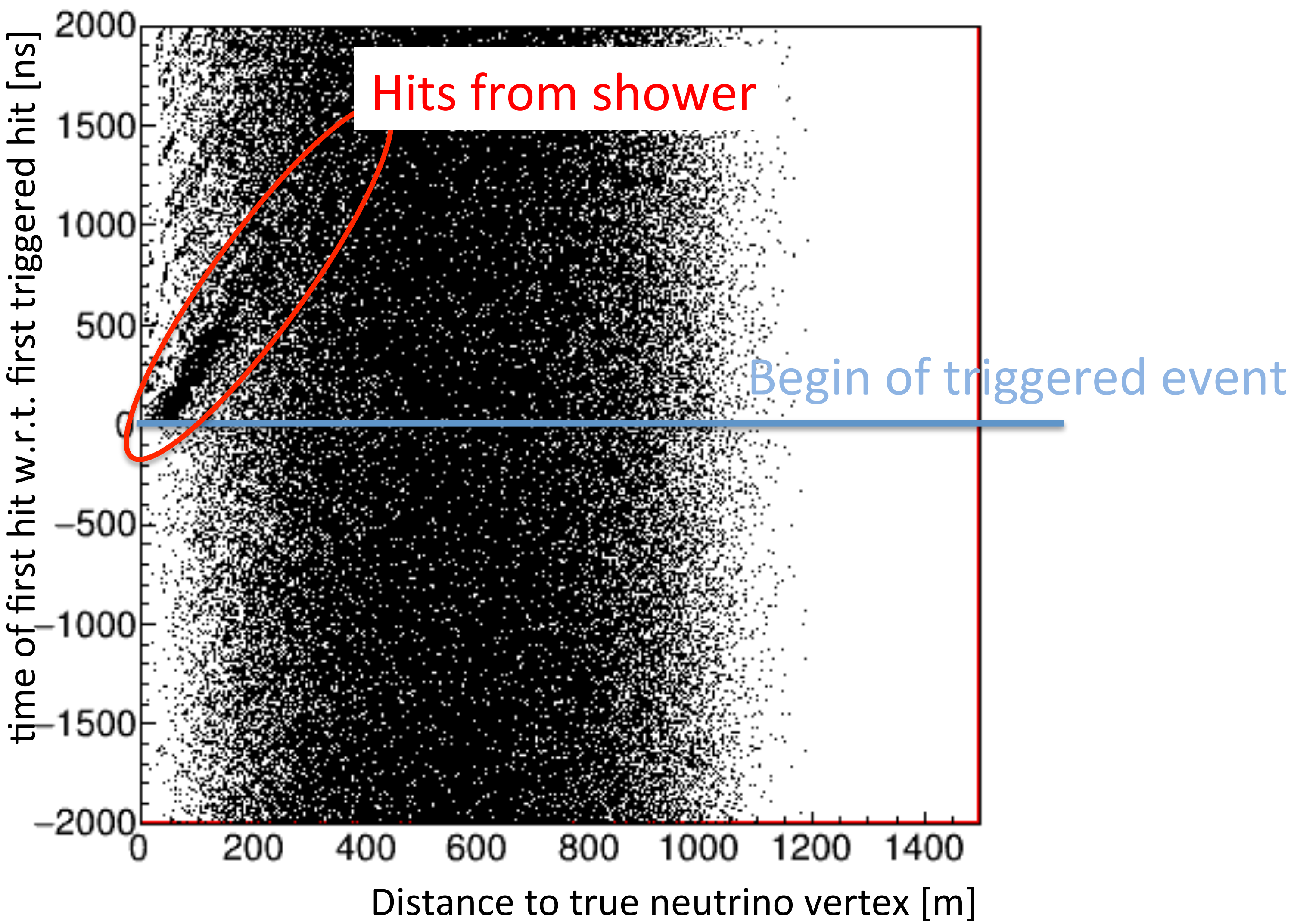
- Solution: only select hits in certain time window

Hit Selection Time Window

- Select Hits around expected hit time from given hypothesis
  - Advantage: Very pure selection
  - Drawback: biassed selection

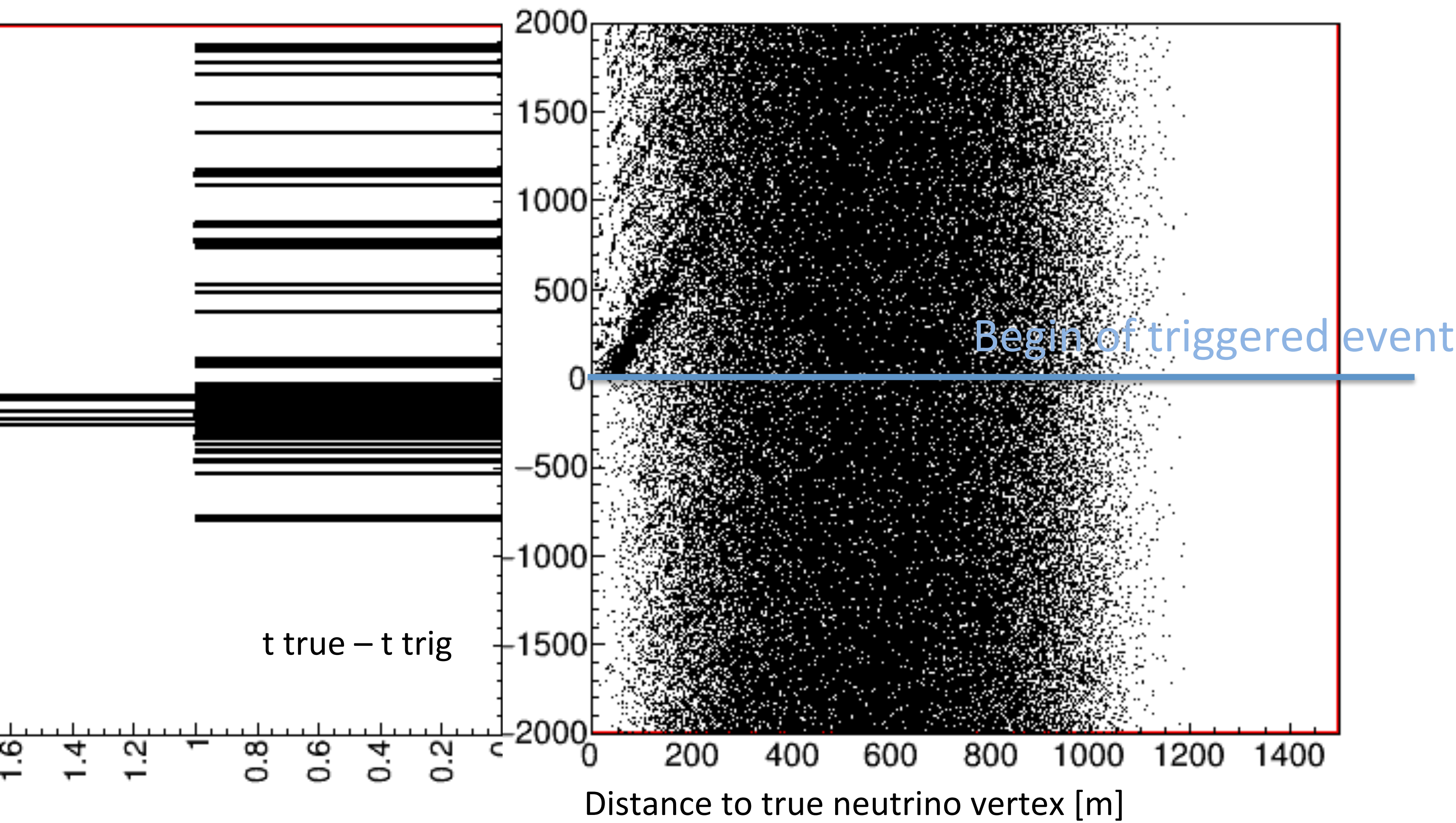
- Solution: Select hits around triggered event

Hit Times

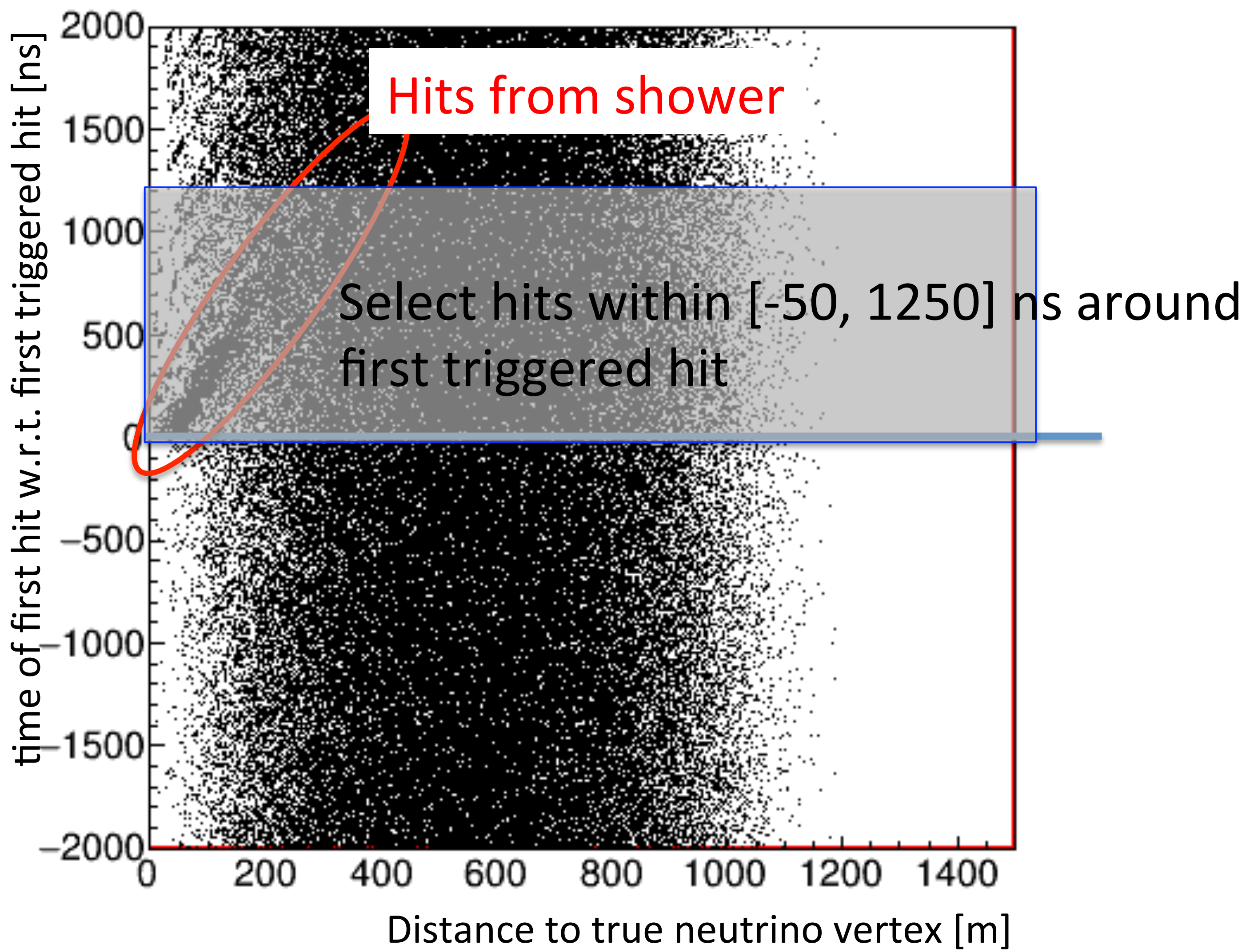


Hits from shower
Begin of triggered event
time of first hit w.r.t. first triggered hit [ns]
2000
1500
1000
500
0
−500
−1000
−1500
−2000
0
200
400
600
800
1000
1200
1400
Distance to true neutrino vertex [m]

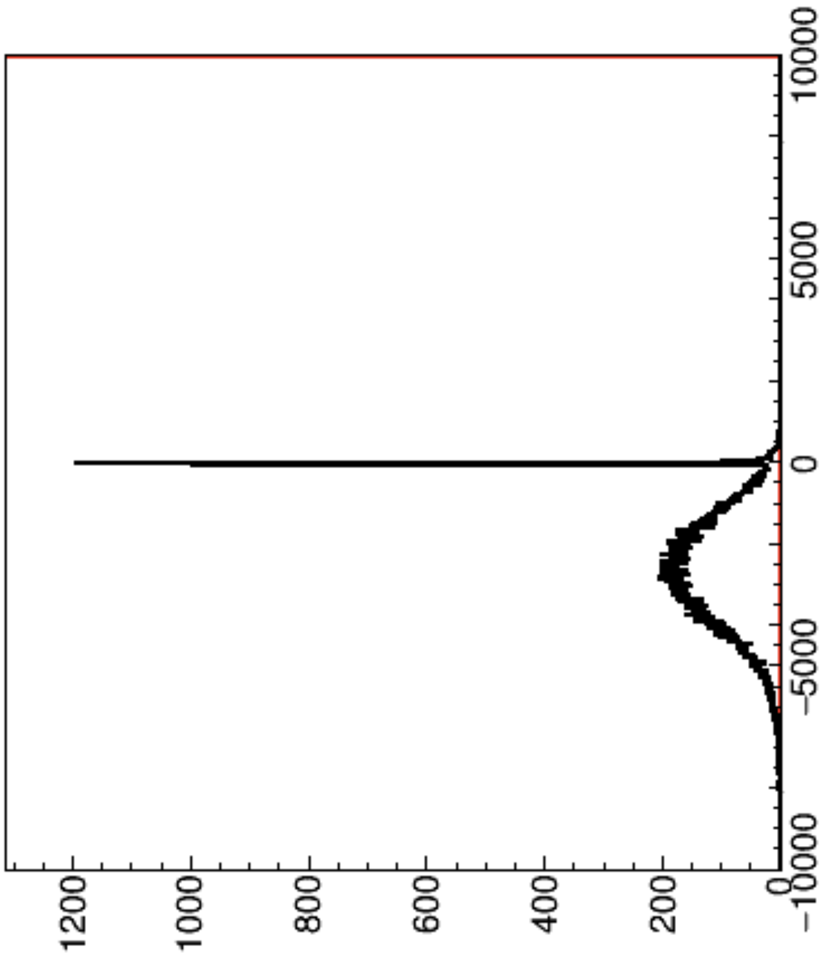
Hit Times

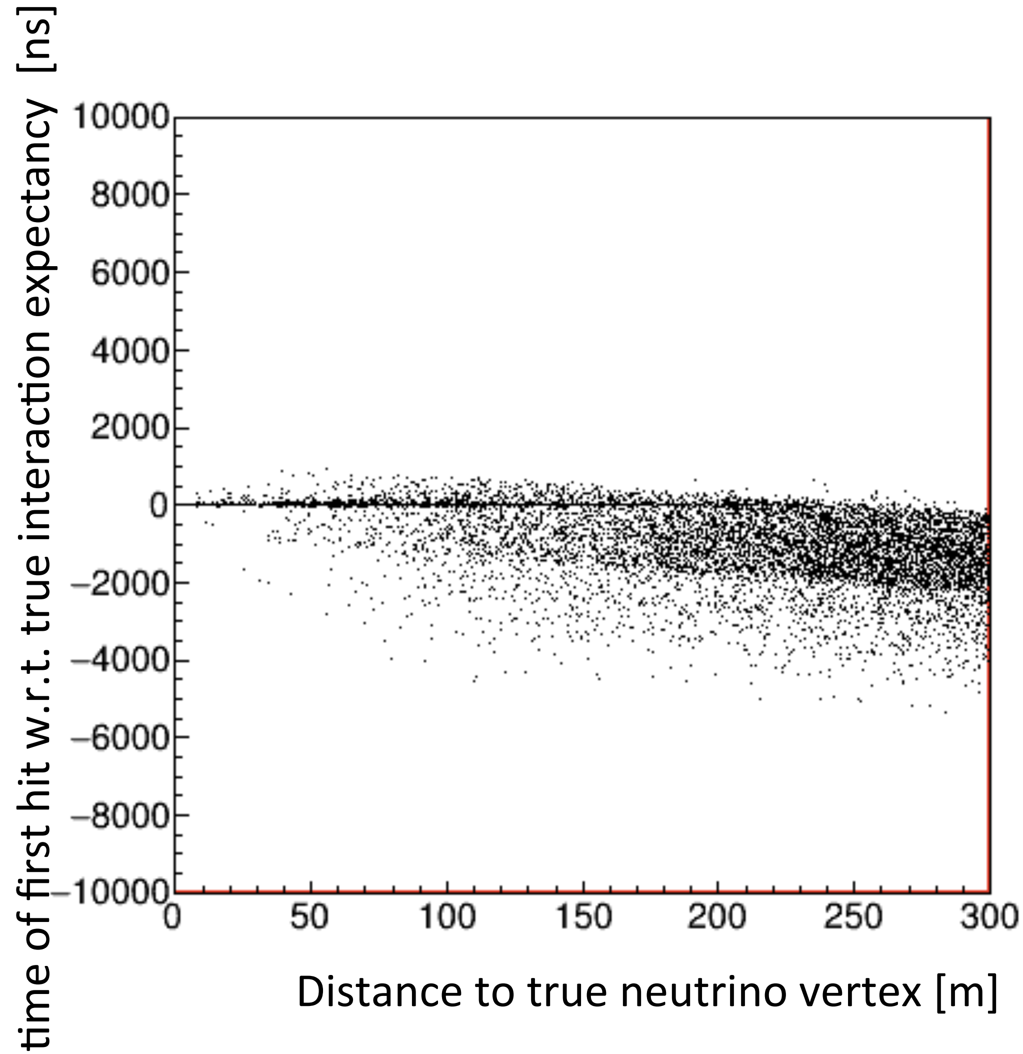

t true – t trig
Begin of triggered event
2000
1500
1000
500
0
−500
−1000
−1500
−2000
0
200
400
600
800
1000
1200
1400
1.6
1.4
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
Distance to true neutrino vertex [m]

Hit Times

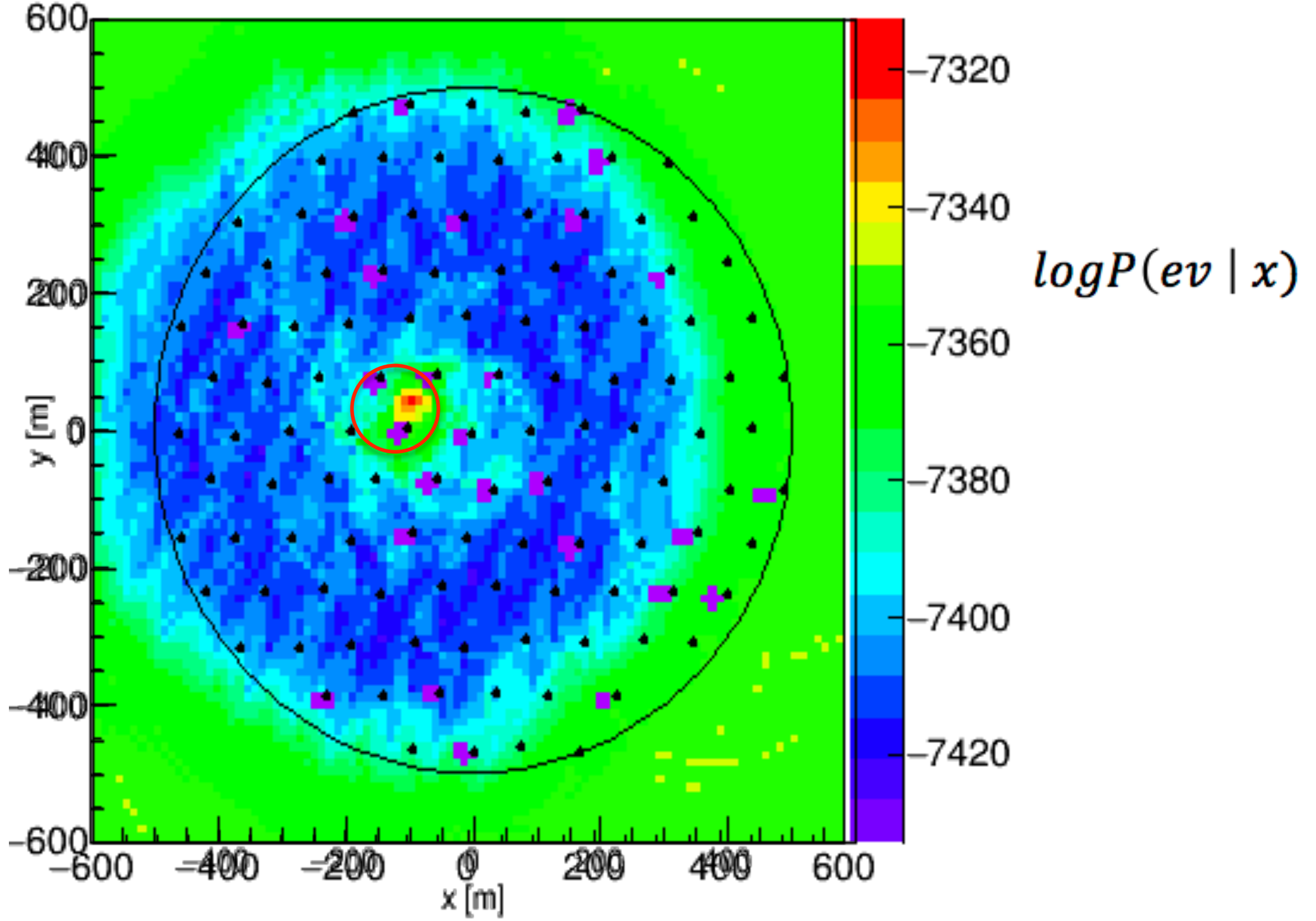

Hits from shower
Select hits within [-50, 1250] ns around first triggered hit
time of first hit w.r.t. first triggered hit [ns]
2000
1500
1000
500
0
−500
−1000
−1500
−2000
0
200
400
600
800
1000
1200
1400
Distance to true neutrino vertex [m]

Hit Times w.r.t. direct Cher. light



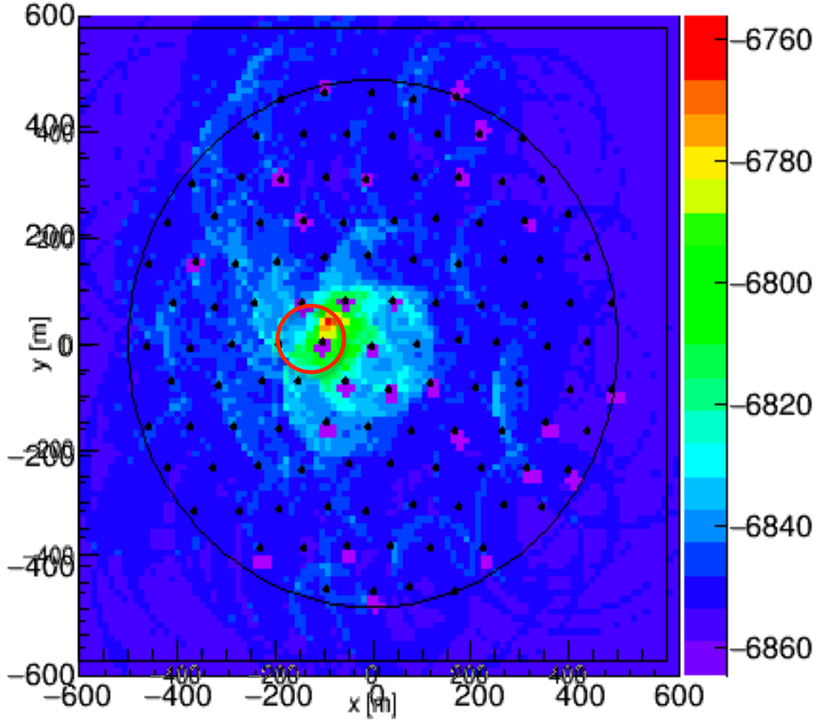


$$P(ev \mid x) = \prod_{hit\ PMTs} \left[P_i^{hit} \cdot P_i^{t\ 1st}\right] \cdot \prod_{non\ hit\ PMTs} \left[1 - P_i^{hit}\right]$$

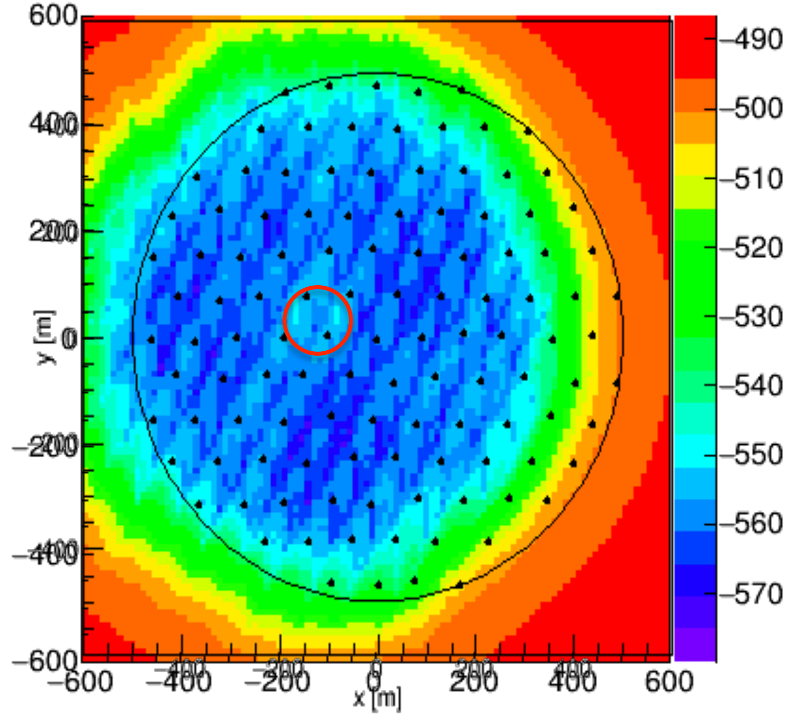


$$logP(ev \mid x) = \sum_{hit\ PMTs} \left[\log\left(P_i^{hit}\right) + \log\left(P_i^{t\ 1st}\right)\right] + \sum_{non\ hit\ PMTs} \left[\log\left(1 - P_i^{hit}\right)\right]$$

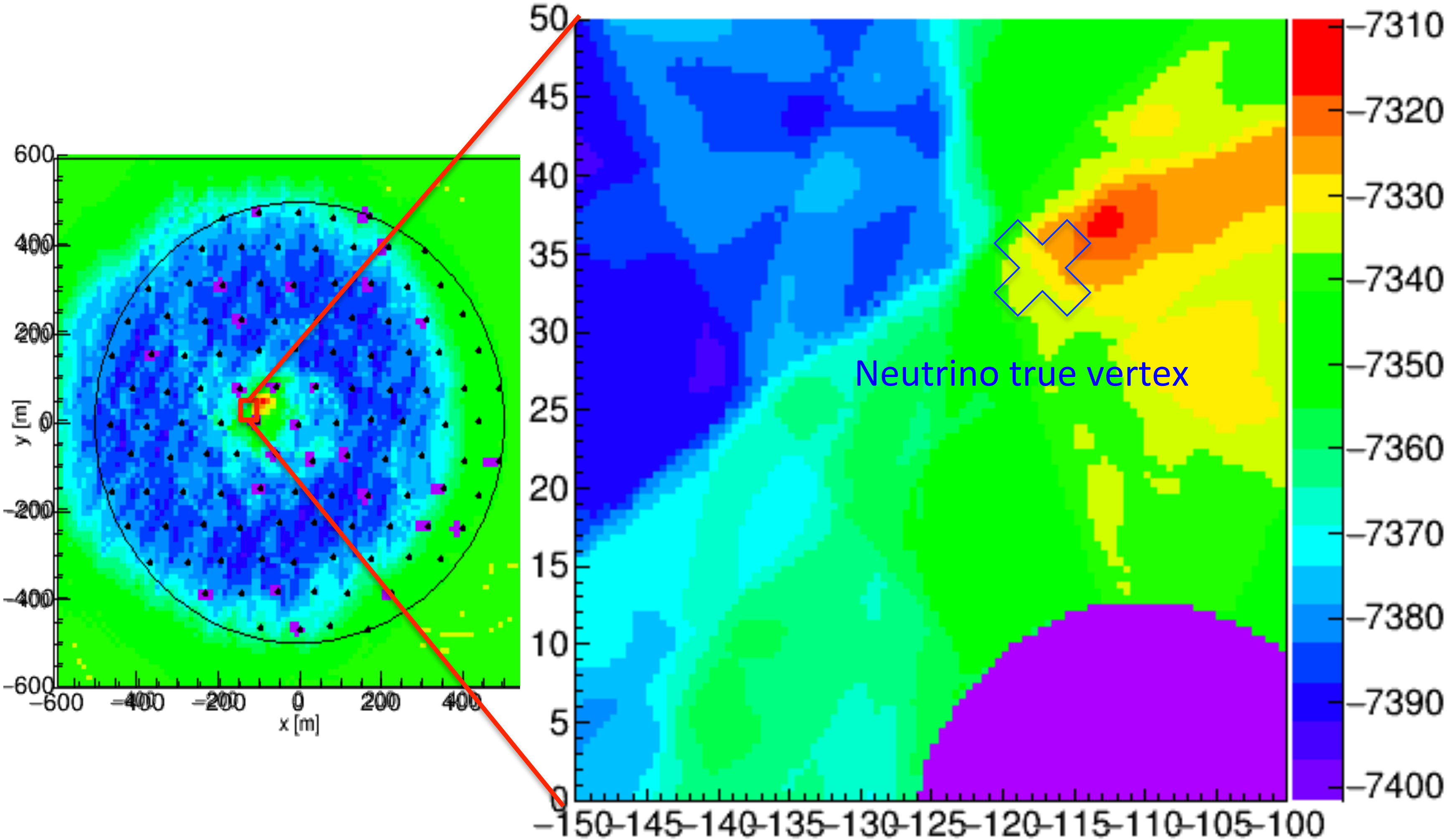
Hit PMTs



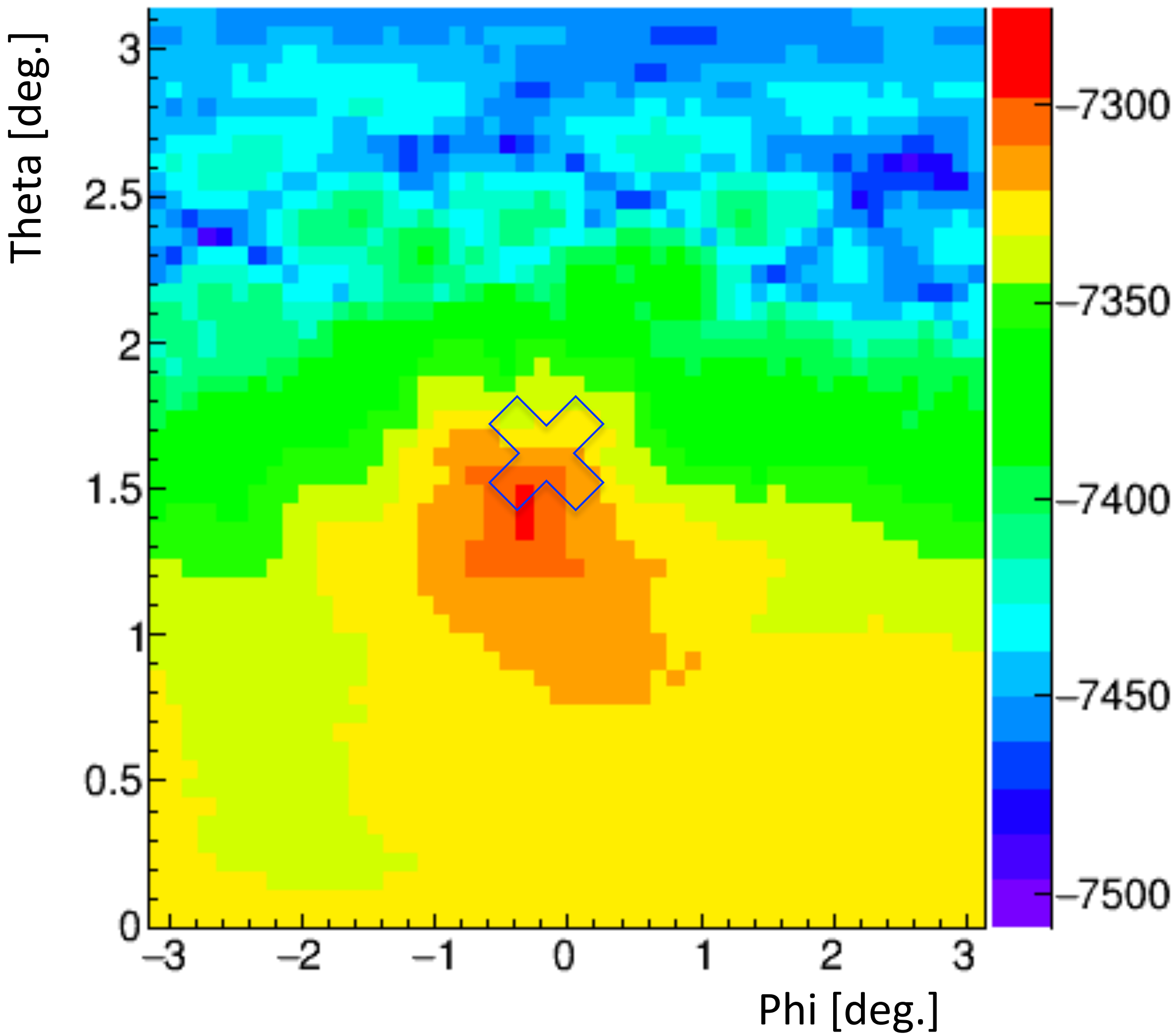
Not hit PMTs



Event Probability: Position



Event Probability: Direction



Likelihood Ingredients

$$P(data|H) = \sum_i \left[\log \int P(ev_i|\, x_{true}) \cdot P^{det}(x_{true}) \cdot \mu(x_{true}\ | H)\ dx_{true}\right] - \mu^{tot}(H)$$

$\mu(x_{true}\ | H)$ Number of expected background or signal events in our detector (can)

$P^{det}(x_{true})$ Probability to detect (=trigger) and select event

$P(ev_i|\, x_{true})$ Probability to obtain measured event ev_i
given a certain neutrino hypothesis x_{true}

How to solve the 8D integral?

$$P(data|H) = \sum_i \left[\log \int P(ev_i|\, x_{true}) \cdot P^{det}(x_{true}) \cdot \mu(x_{true}\,|\, H)\, dx_{true}\right] - \mu^{tot}(H)$$

- Interaction vertex position (3D)
- Interaction time (1D)
- (Neutrino) Direction (2D)
- Neutrino Energy (1D)
- Bjorken-y (1D)

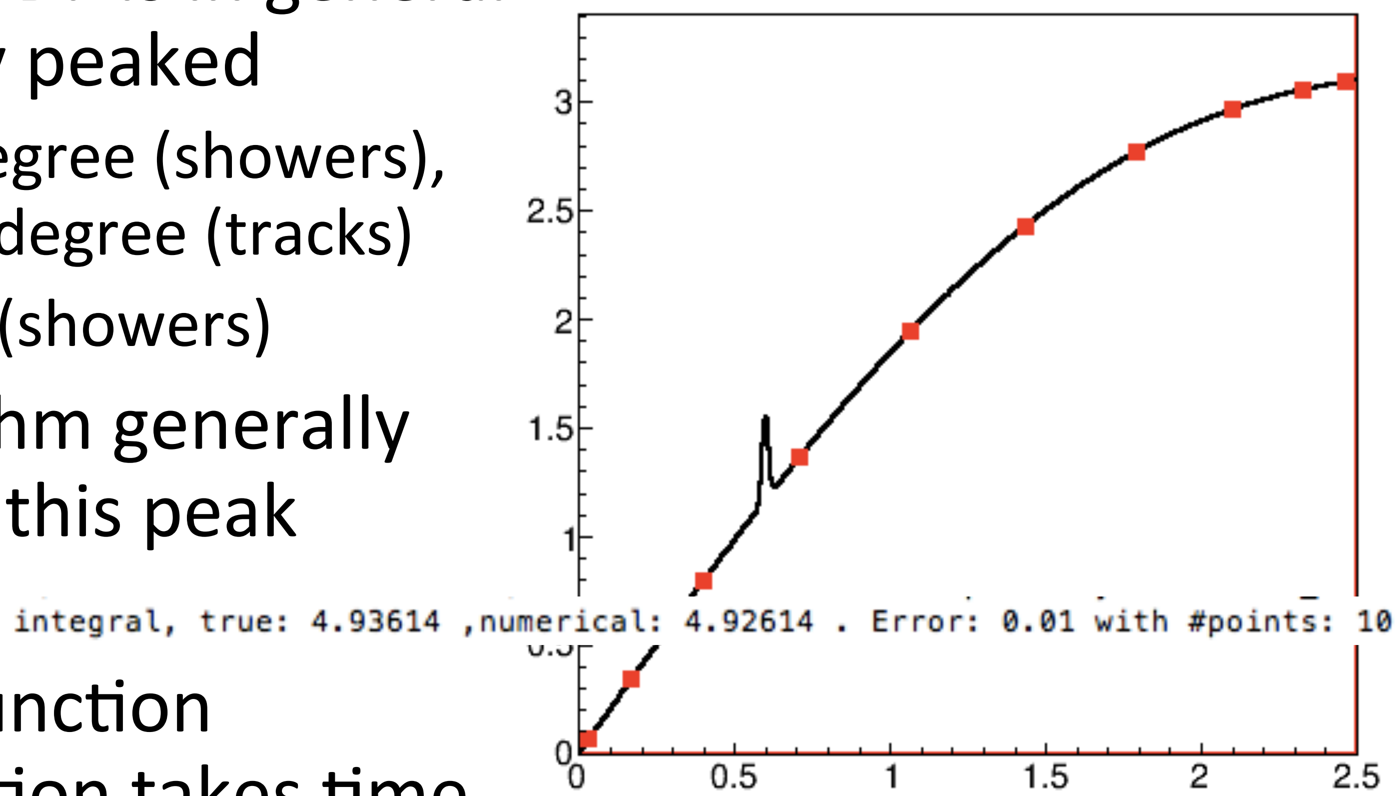
How to solve the ~~8D~~ 6D integral?

$$P(data|H) = \sum_i \left[\log \int P(ev_i|\, x_{true}) \cdot P^{det}(x_{true}) \cdot \mu(x_{true}\;|\,H)\; dx_{true}\right] - \mu^{tot}(H)$$

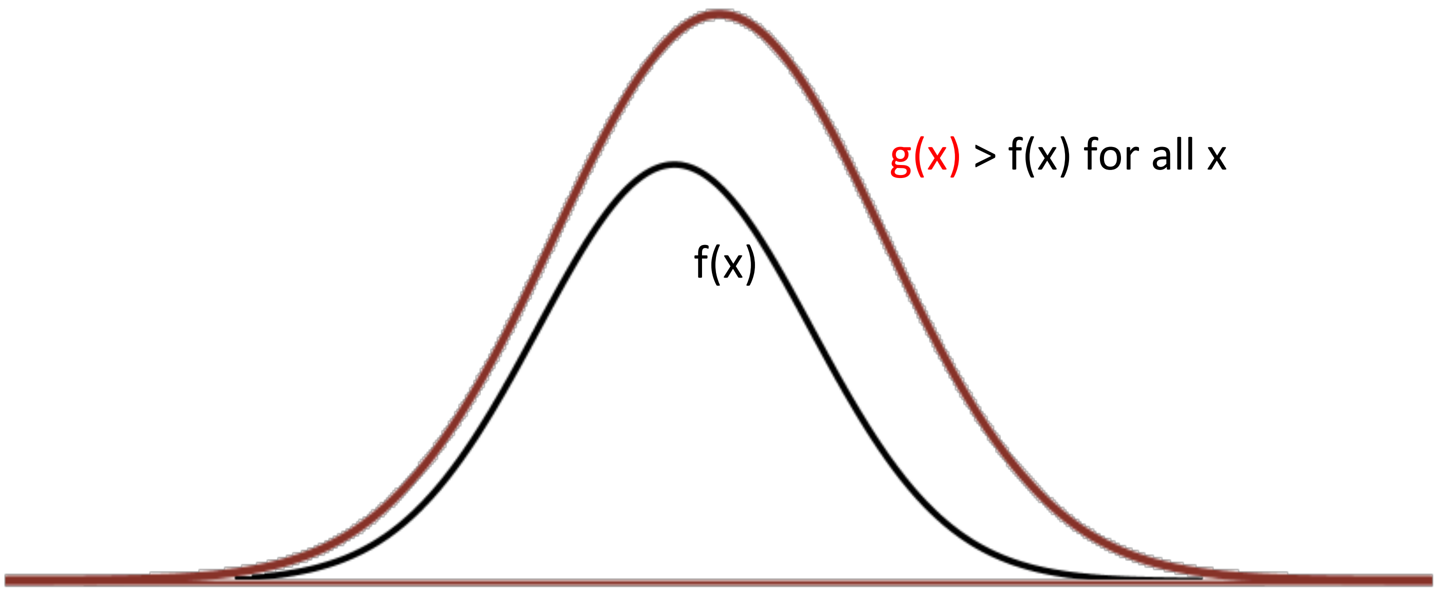
- Interaction vertex position (3)
- Interaction time (1)
  - Relatively easy once other params. are given?
- (Neutrino) Direction (2)
- Neutrino Energy (1)
  - Analytically?
- Bjorken-y (1)

Difficulties

- Event PDF is in general sharply peaked
  - ~1 degree (showers), ~0.1 degree (tracks)
  - ~1m (showers)
- Algorithm generally misses this peak
- Each function evaluation takes time



MC Integration Techniques (1)

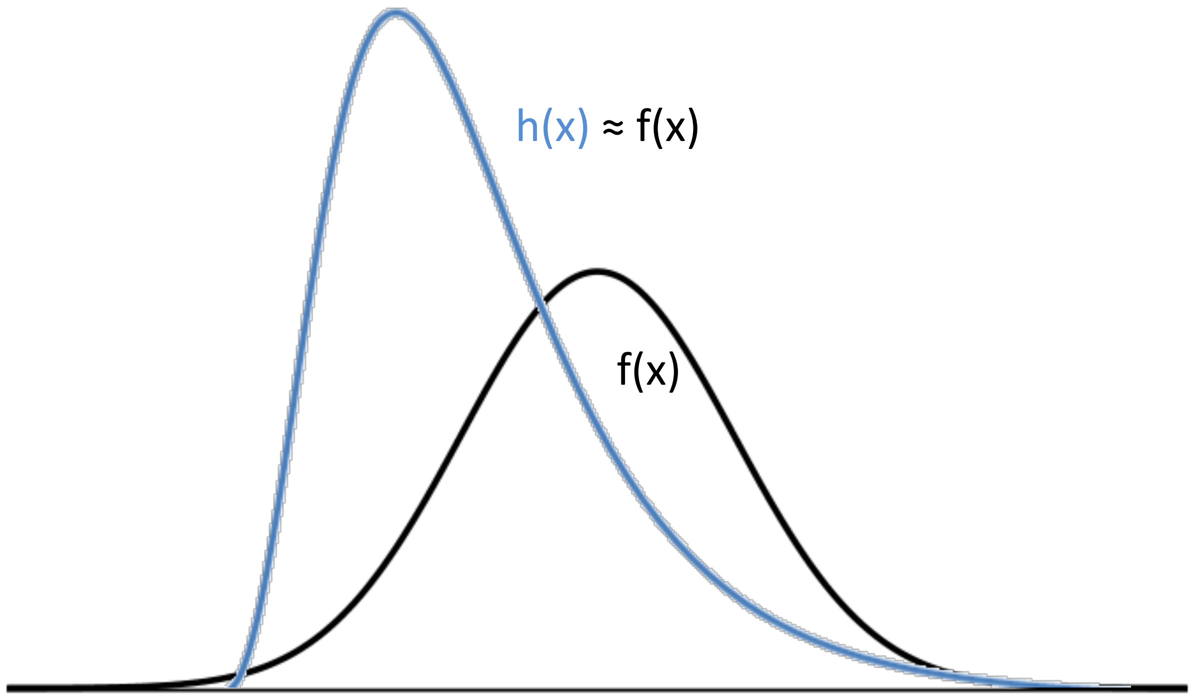


N times:

1) Random x from g(x)
2) Random y, 0<y<g(x)
3) If y <= f(x) { n++ }

I = int f(x) dx = n/N * int g(x) dx

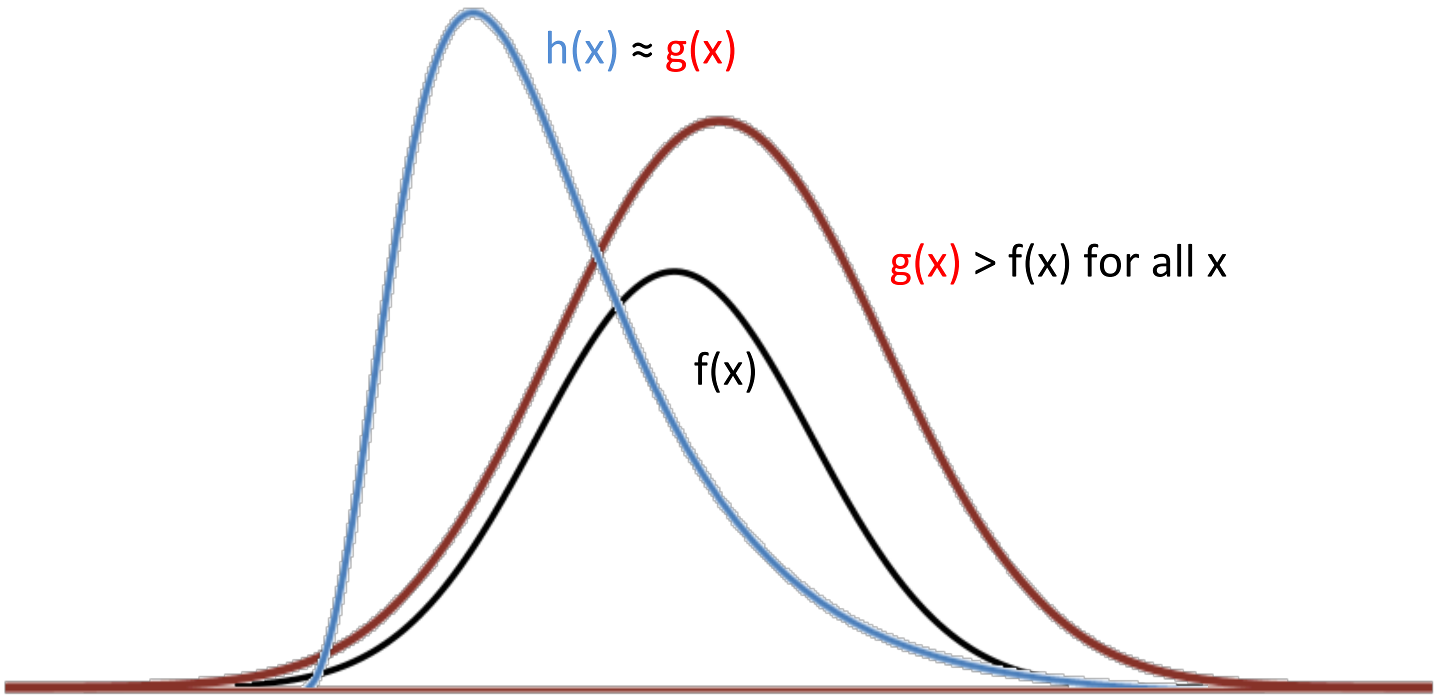
MC Integration Techniques (2)



N times:
1) Random x from h(x)
2) A += f(x)/h(x)

I = int f(x) dx = A/N * int h(x) dx

Combined

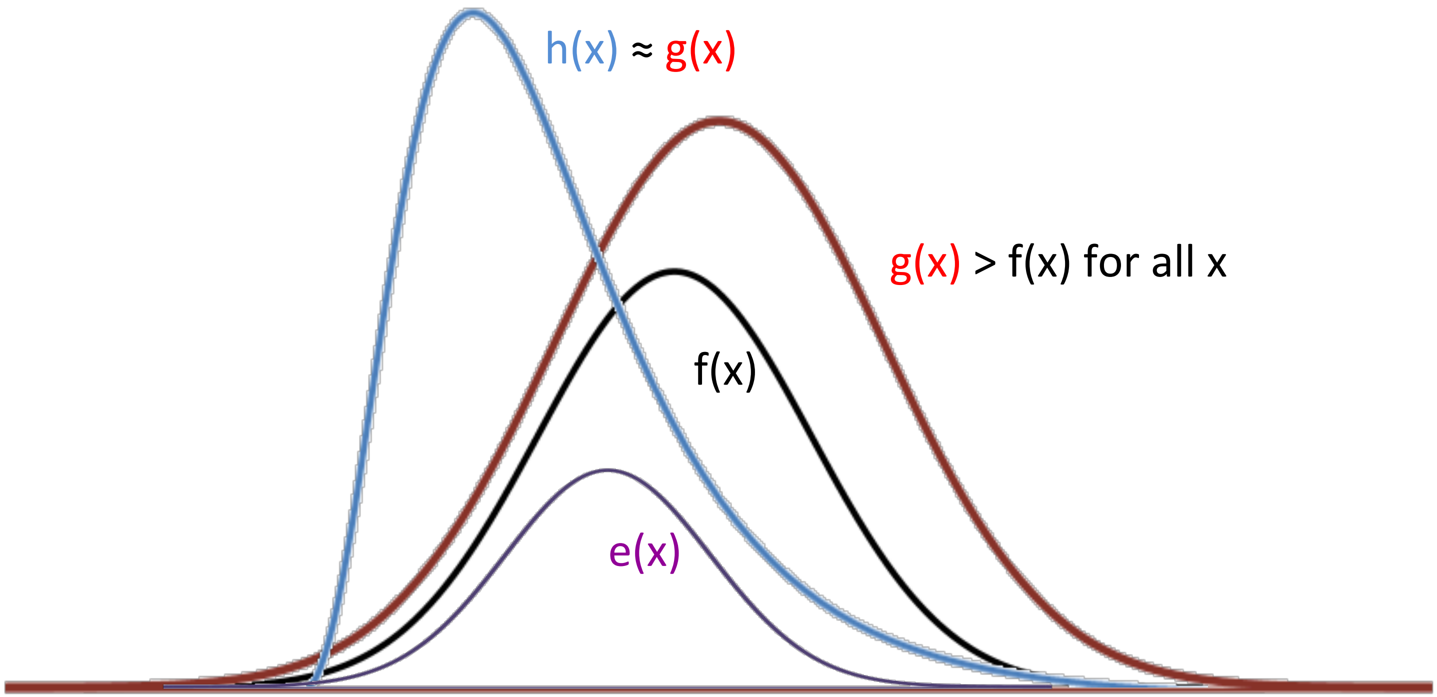


N times:

1) Random x from h(x)
2) A += g(x)/h(x)
3) Random y, 0<y<g(x)
4) If y <= f(x) { n++ }

$$I = \text{int } f(x)\, dx = n/N^2 * A * \text{int } h(x)\, dx$$

Combined + Extended

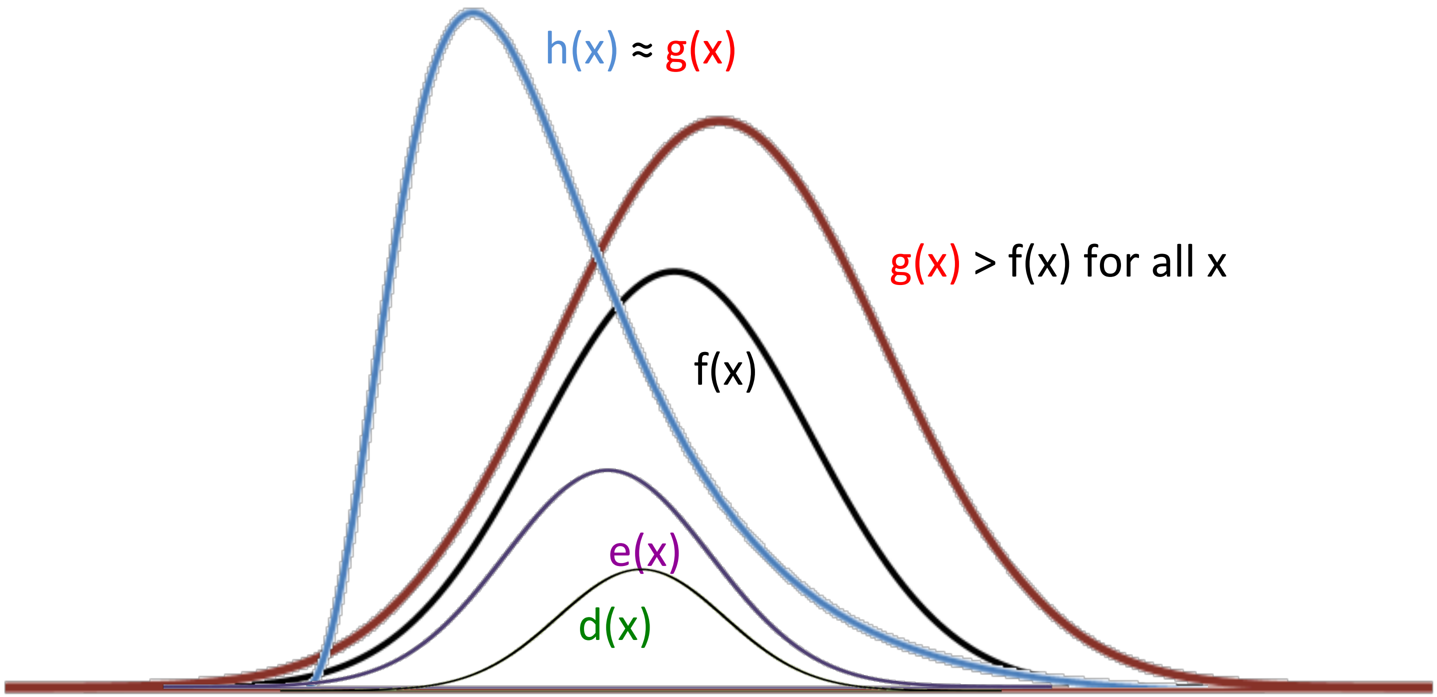


N times:

1) Random x from h(x)
2) A += g(x)/h(x)
3) Random y, 0<y<g(x)
4) If y <= f(x) { if y <= e(x) { n++ } }

$$I = \text{int } e(x)\, dx = n/N^2 * A * \text{int } h(x)\, dx$$

Combined + Extended

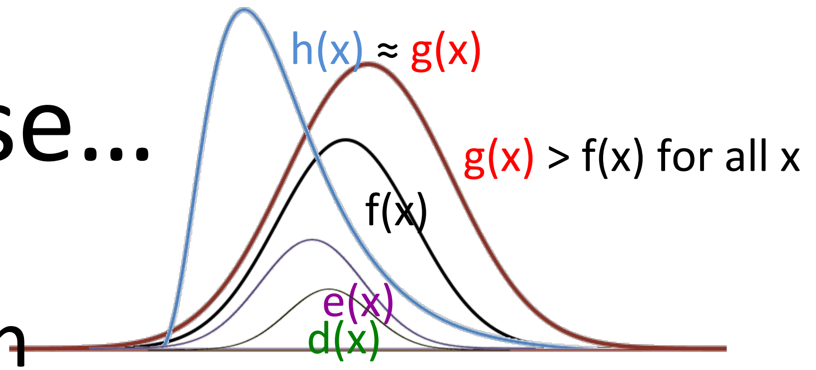


N times:

1) Random x from h(x)
2) A += g(x)/h(x)
3) Random y, 0<y<g(x)
4) If y <= f(x) { if y <= e(x) { if y <= d(x) { n++ } } }

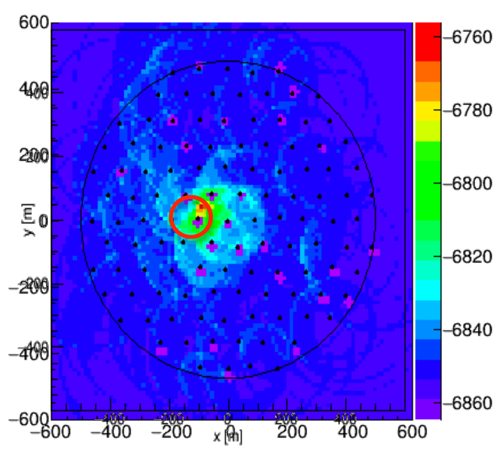
I = int d(x) dx = n/N^2 * A * int h(x) dx

In our case…

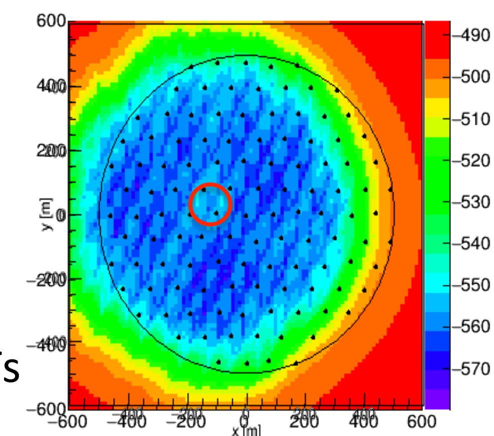


- h(x): some guiding function
- g(x): P(ev | x) over a small subset of PMTs
- f(x): P(ev | x) with slightly more PMTs
- e(x): P(ev | x) over a even more PMTs
- d(x): P(ev | x) with all PMTs

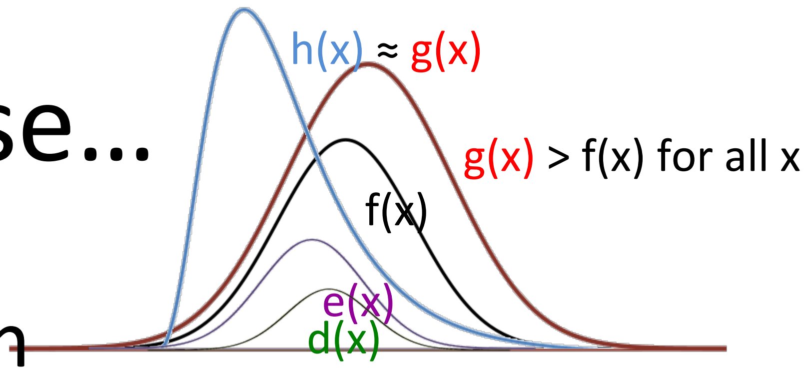
Hit PMTs



Non hit PMTs



In our case…



- h(x): some guiding function
- g(x): P(ev | x) over a small subset of PMTs
- f(x): P(ev | x) with slightly more PMTs
- e(x): P(ev | x) over a even more PMTs
- d(x): P(ev | x) with all PMTs

N times:

1) Random x from h(x)
2) A += g(x)/h(x)
3) Random y, 0<y<g(x)
4) If y <= f(x) { if y <= e(x) { if y <= d(x) { n++ } } }

$I = \int d(x)\,dx = n/N^2 * A * \int h(x)\,dx$

Guiding function

- Convenient choice: multivariate normal distribution
  - tracks: JPrefit PDF
  - Showers: ????

Guiding function

- Convenient choice: multivariate normal distribution
  - tracks: JPrefit PDF
  - Showers: ????

MASTER THESIS

Reconstruction of High-energy Neutrino-induced Particle Showers in KM3NeT.

BY

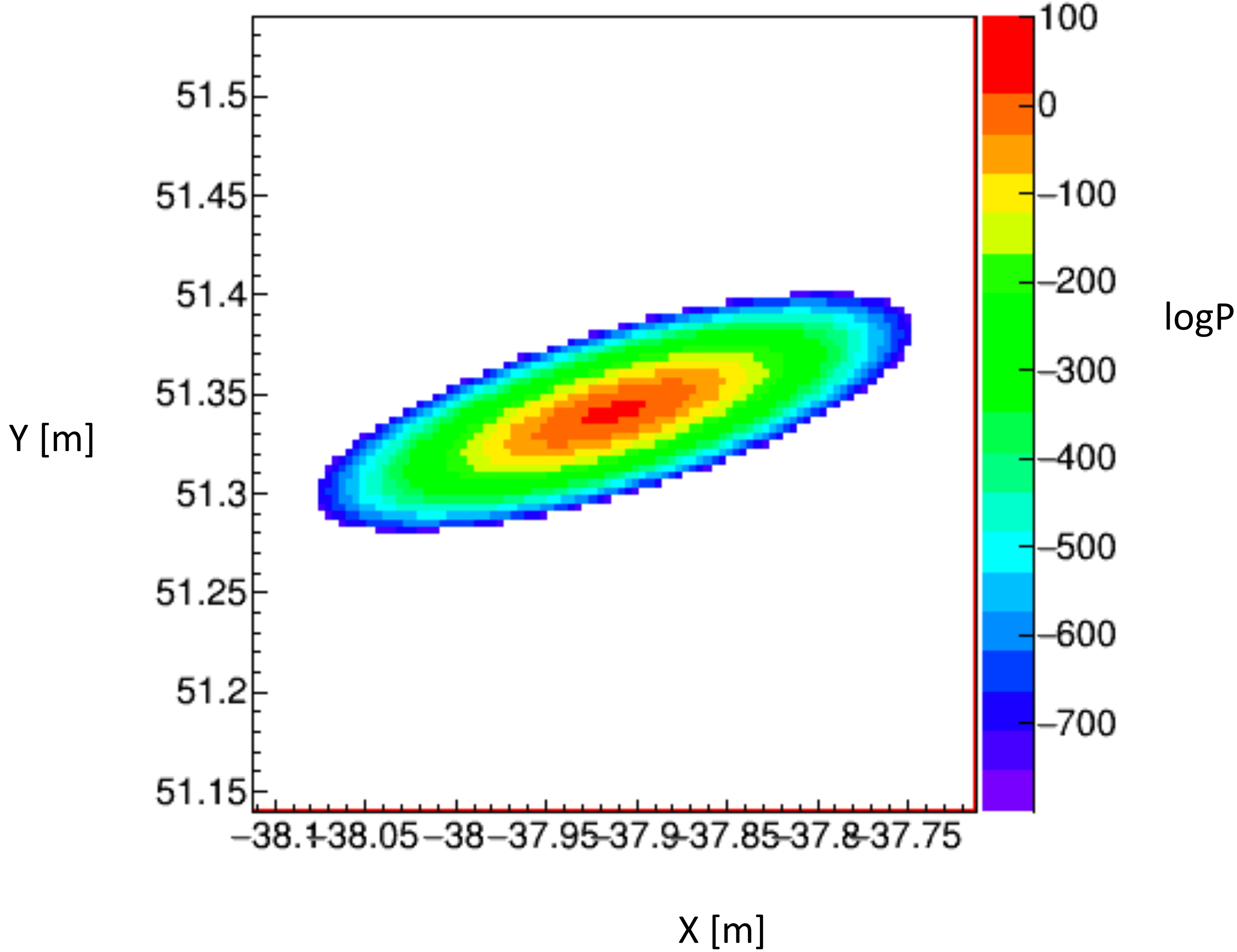
www.nikhef.nl/~kmelis/Masters_Thesis.pdf/Thesis.pdf

Shower Vertex PDF

- Basically a Chi^2 distribution
  - Very sensitive to outliers (i.e. ^{40}K hits)

- Use first triggered hit on each DOM
- Hit clustering algorithm:
  - If many hits: iteratively remove worst hit
  - If #hits <=16: Try all combinations

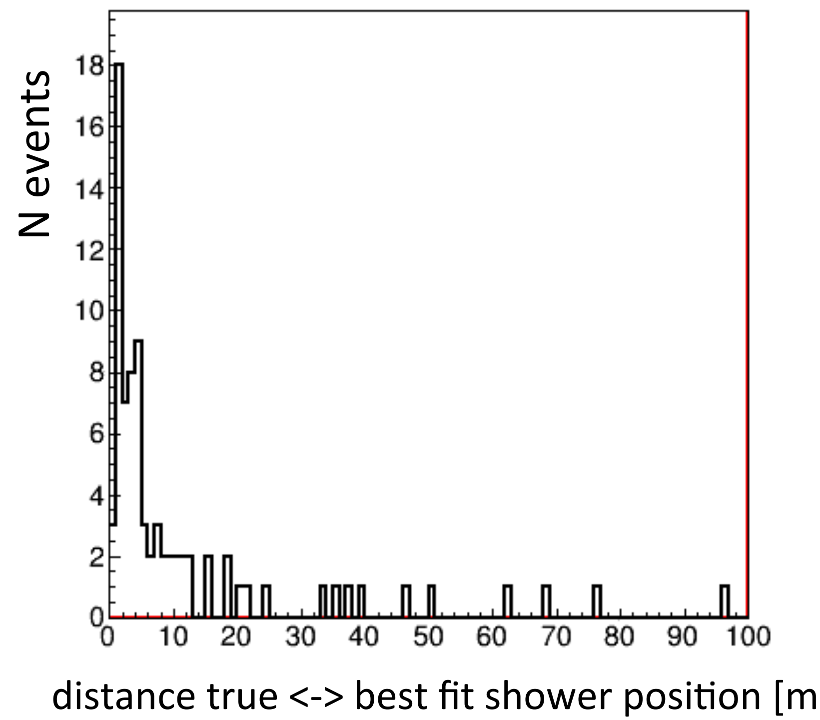
Shower Vertex PDF



Bonus: Shower Position Reconstruction

- Reasonable resolution:
  - median ~1m
- Principle (cluster+ chi^2) usable for tau double bang prefit?

Preliminary



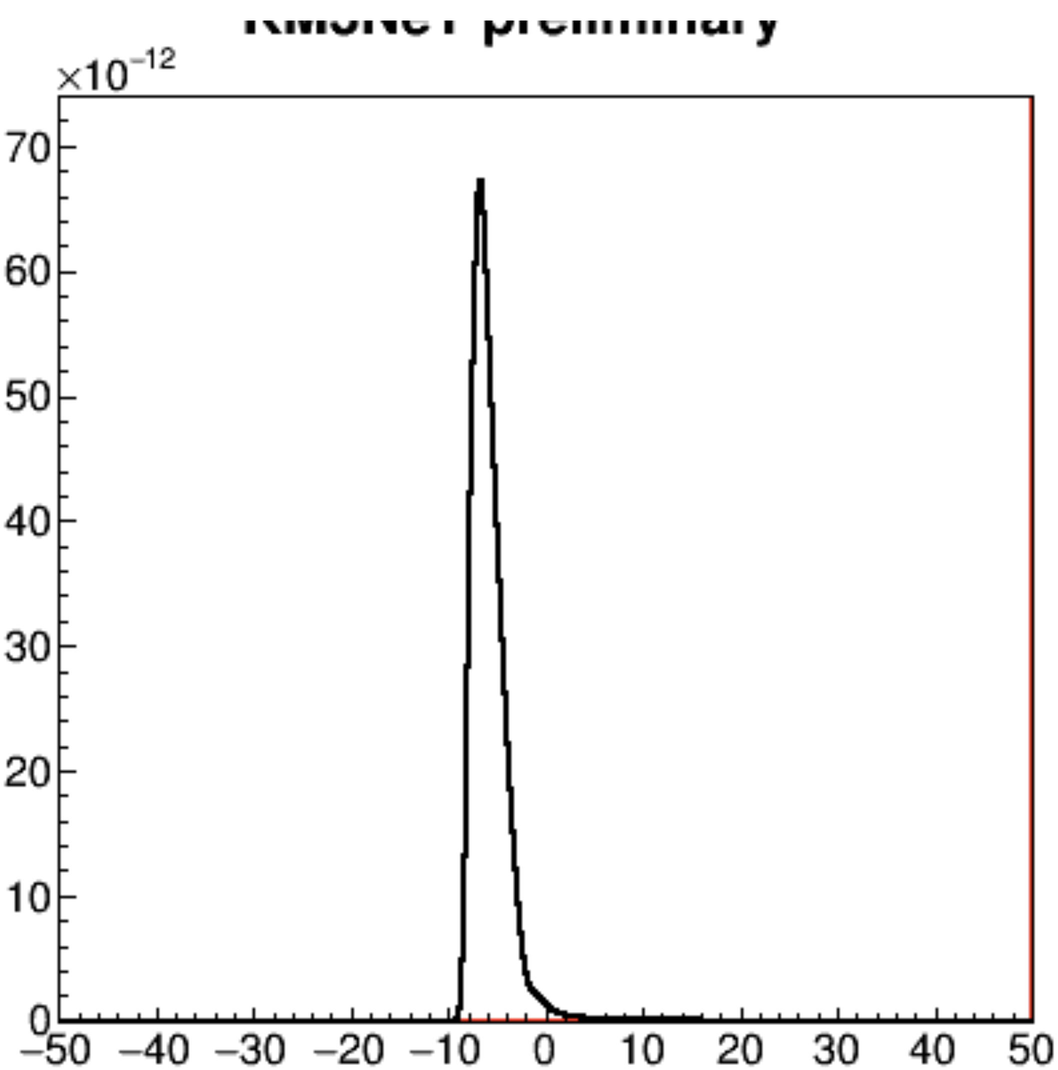
BONUS
bij AH Willems

Conclusions

- Most ingredients seem 
  - Neutrino background and signal fluxes
  - Detection efficiency tables
  - Event probability
- Integral evaluation seems feasible with MC techniques

- BONUS bij AH Willems :
  - Shower prefit (+tau double bang prefit?)
  - Very fast neutrino MC simulator

Integrating over time

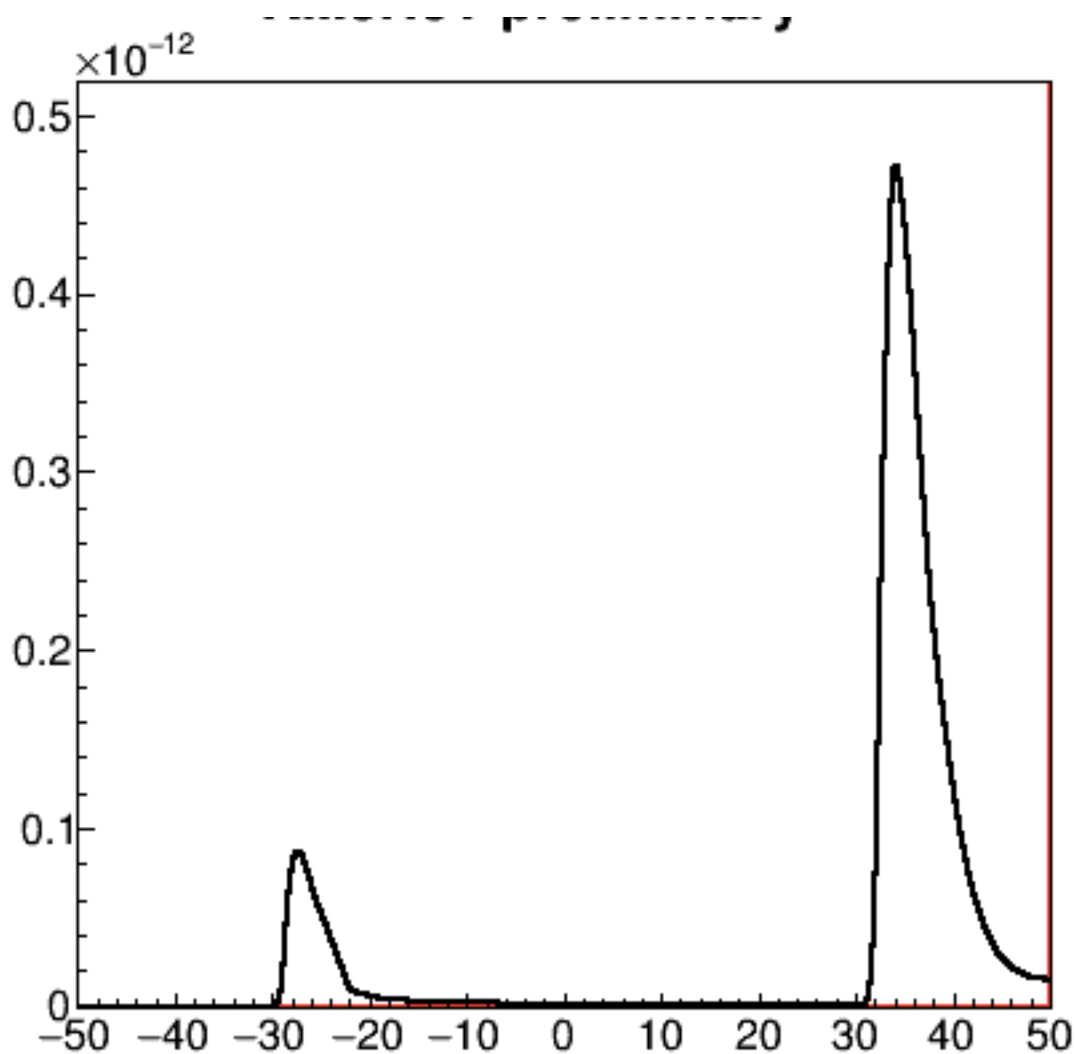



```
int P dt: 0.0002365506325

  377.504 ms elapsed
  377.943 ms user
    0.000 ms system
```

For 3e6 points (& 2PMTs hit)

Integrating over time




```
int P dt: 3.740579387e-06

   371.486 ms elapsed
   370.943 ms user
     0.000 ms system
 99%CPU
```

Hypothesis Testing

- Two hypotheses:
  - H0: background flux only
  - H1: background + signal flux

- Criterium when to select H1
  - P(accept H1 | H0 = true) < 0.000.. (5 sigma)

Likelihood ratio

- Best criterium:

$$\lambda = \log\left[P\left(data|H1\right)\right] - \log\left[P\left(data|H0\right)\right]$$

- Data 'looks like' H1 => high lambda

- Criterium when to select H1
  - Accept H1 if lambda > lambda_{crit}
  - P(accept H1 | H0 = true) < 0.000.. (5 sigma)

Likelihood ratio

- Likelihood ratio:

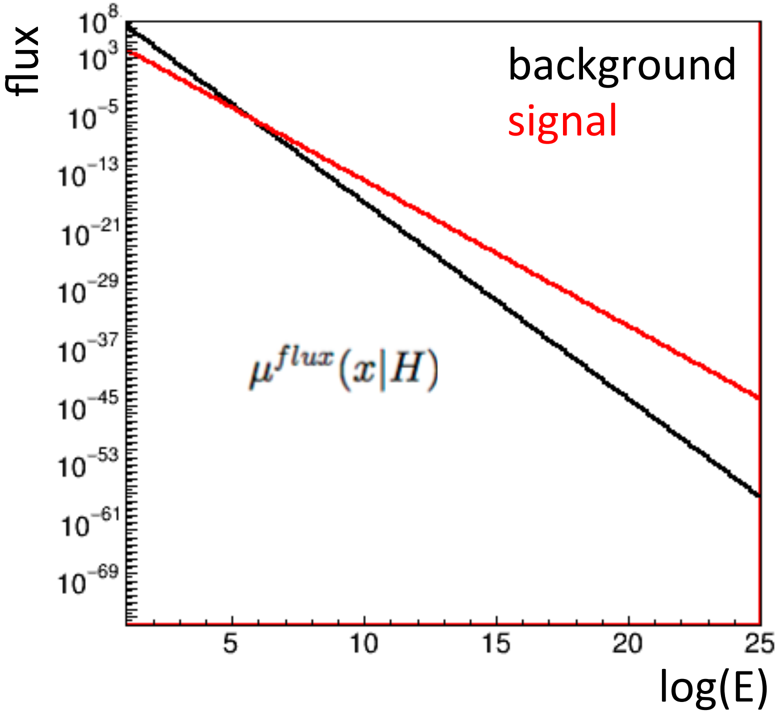
$$\lambda = \log\left[P\left(data|H1\right)\right] - \log\left[P\left(data|H0\right)\right]$$

$$\log\left[P\left(data|H\right)\right] = -\mu_{tot}(H) + \sum_{events} log\left[\int P(ev_i|x)\cdot P^{det}(x)\cdot \mu^{flux}(x|H)dx\right]$$

$\mu_{tot}(H)$	Total number of expected detected events from H
$P(ev_i\|x)$	Probability to obtain measured event ev_i **given** a certain (8D) neutrino hypothesis x
$P^{det}(x)$	Probability to detect (=trigger) and select event
$\mu^{flux}(x\|H)$	Number of expected events from H in our detector (can)

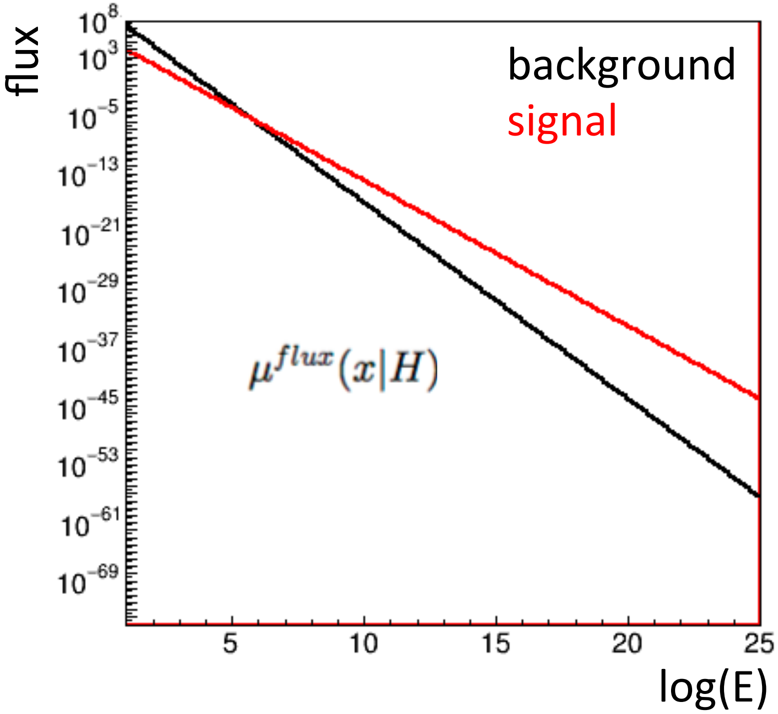
Example (1D)

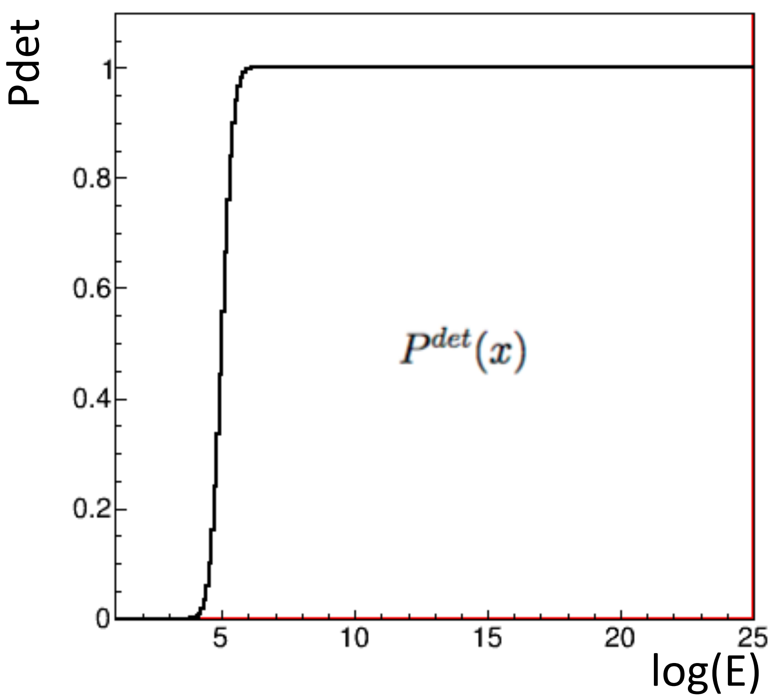
- Neutrino only has energy



Example (1D)

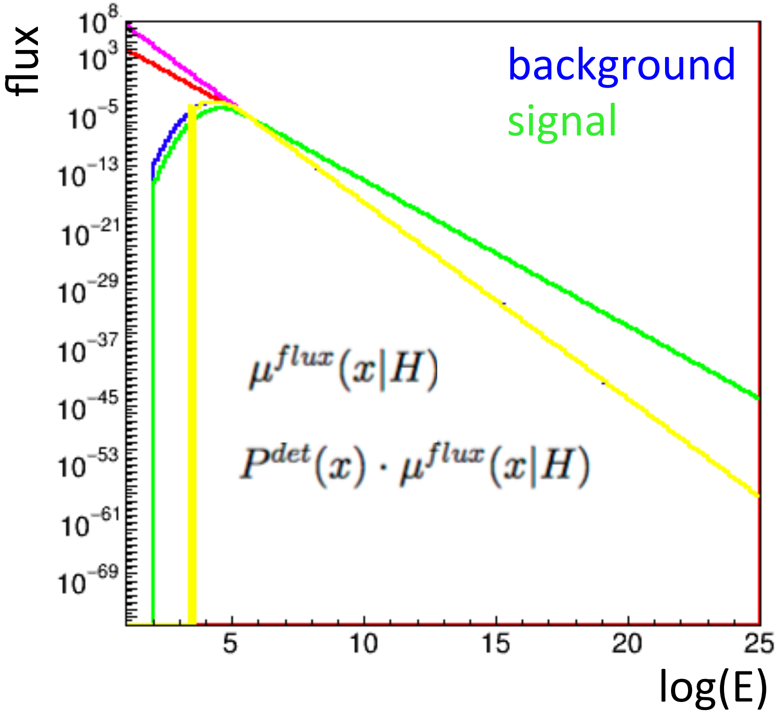
- Neutrino only has energy

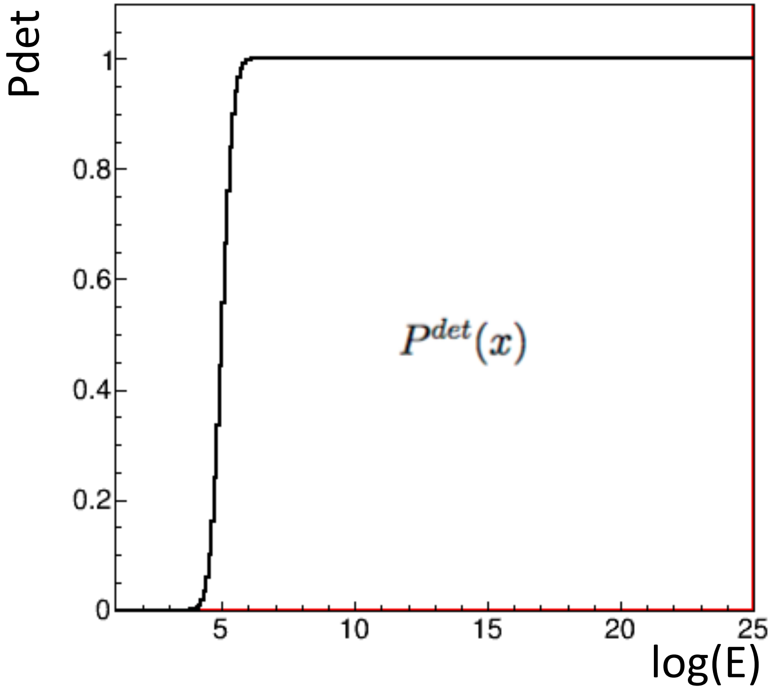




Example (1D)

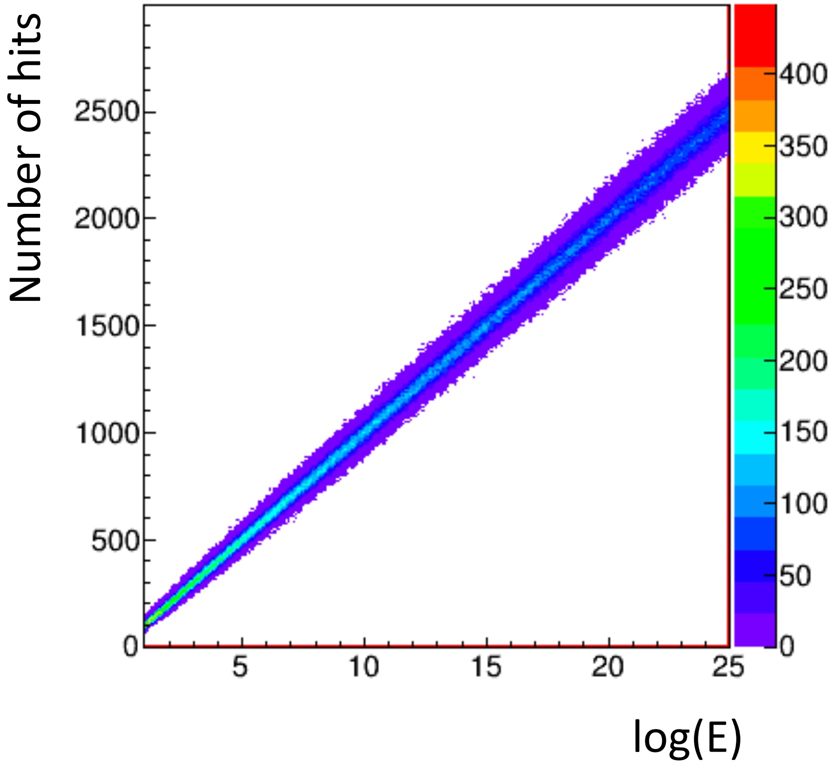
- Neutrino only has energy





Example (1D)

- Neutrino only has energy
- Event only measures number of hits



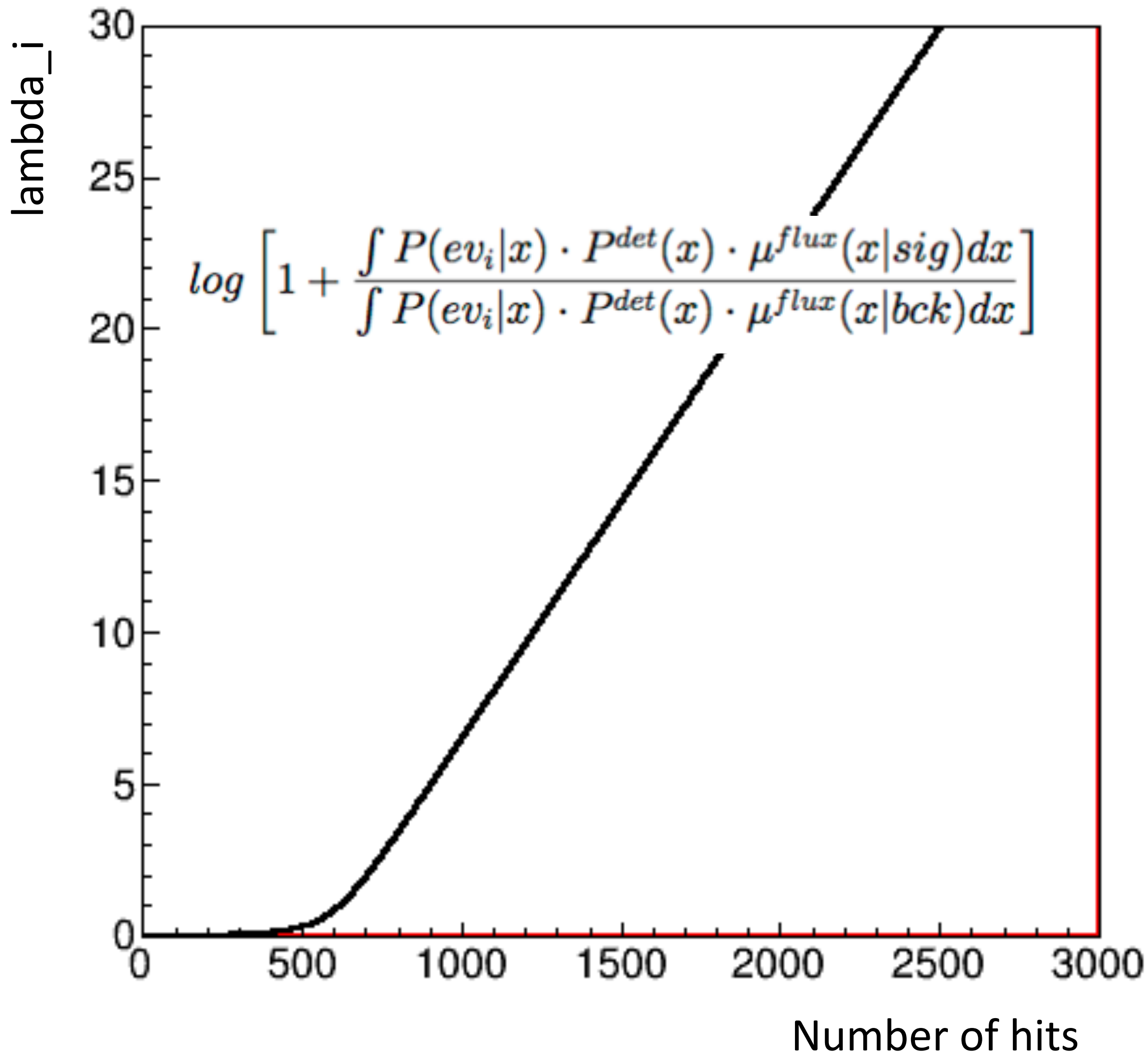
Example (1D)

- Neutrino only has energy
- Event only measures number of hits

$$\lambda = \log\left[P\left(data|bck+sig\right)\right] - \log\left[P\left(data|bck\right)\right]$$
$$= -\mu_{tot}(sig) + \sum_{events} log\left[1 + \frac{\int P(ev_i|x)\cdot P^{det}(x)\cdot \mu^{flux}(x|sig)dx}{\int P(ev_i|x)\cdot P^{det}(x)\cdot \mu^{flux}(x|bck)dx}\right]$$

- High number of hits => high energy => data looks like H1 => high lambda

Example (1D)


lambda_i
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
3000
$log\left[1+\frac{\int P(ev_i|x)\cdot P^{det}(x)\cdot \mu^{flux}(x|sig)dx}{\int P(ev_i|x)\cdot P^{det}(x)\cdot \mu^{flux}(x|bck)dx}\right]$
Number of hits

Likelihood ratio

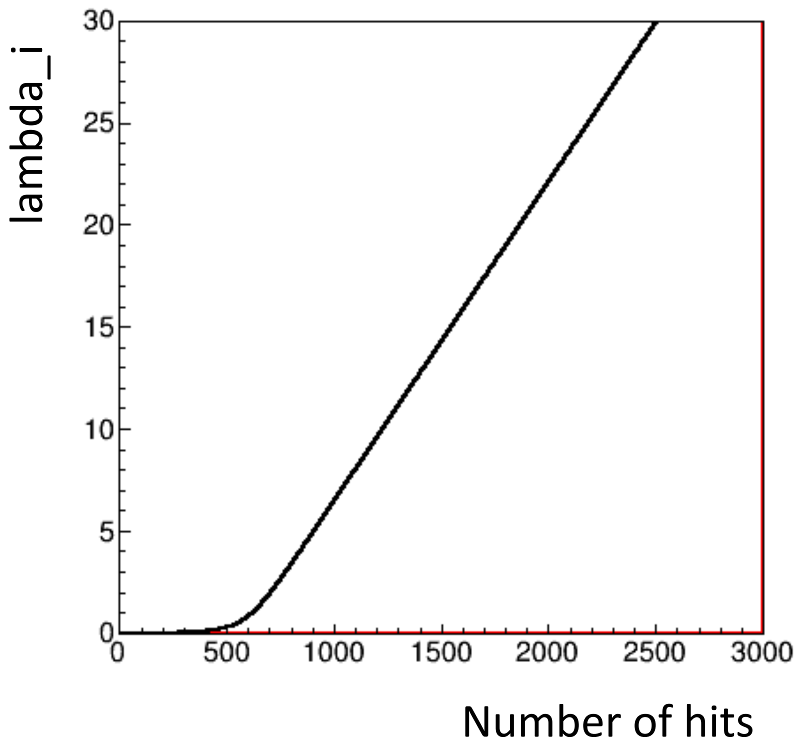
- Best criterium:

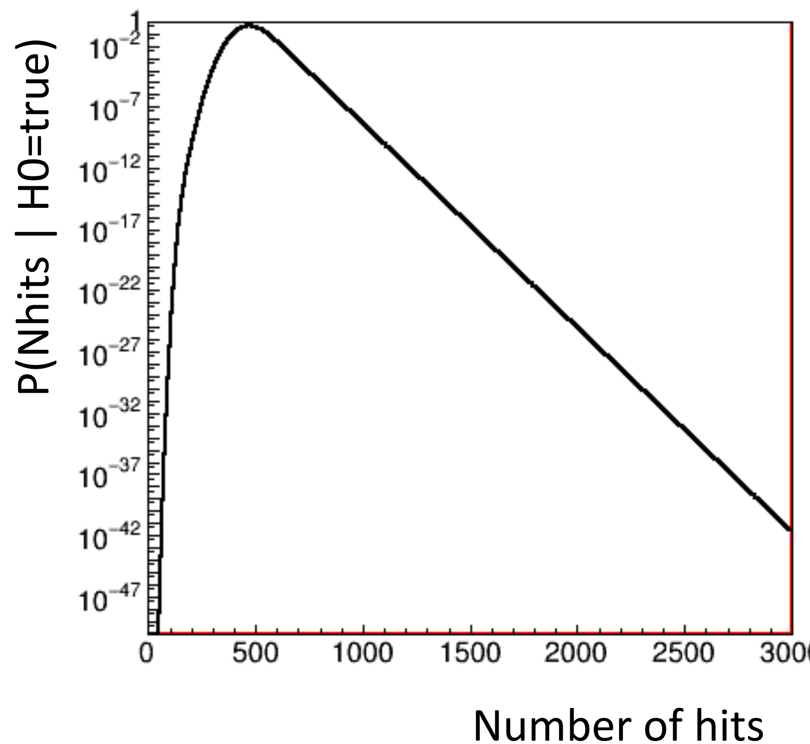
$$\lambda = \log\left[P\left(data|H1\right)\right] - \log\left[P\left(data|H0\right)\right]$$

- Data 'looks like' H1 => high lambda

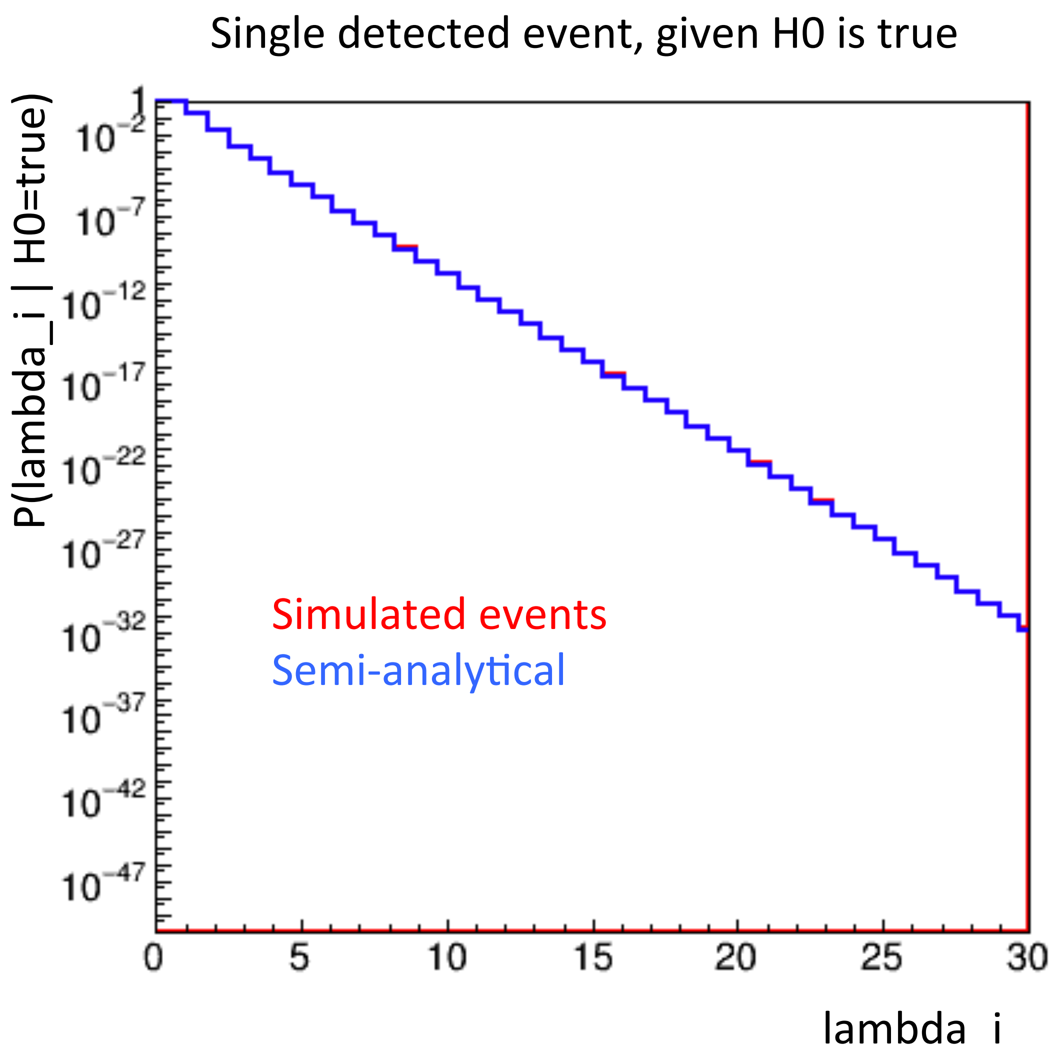
- Criterium when to select H1
  - Accept H1 if lambda > lambda_{crit}
  - P(accept H1 | H0 = true) < 0.000.. (5 sigma)

P(lambda > $lambda_{crit}$ | H0 = true) < 0.000.. (5 sigma)



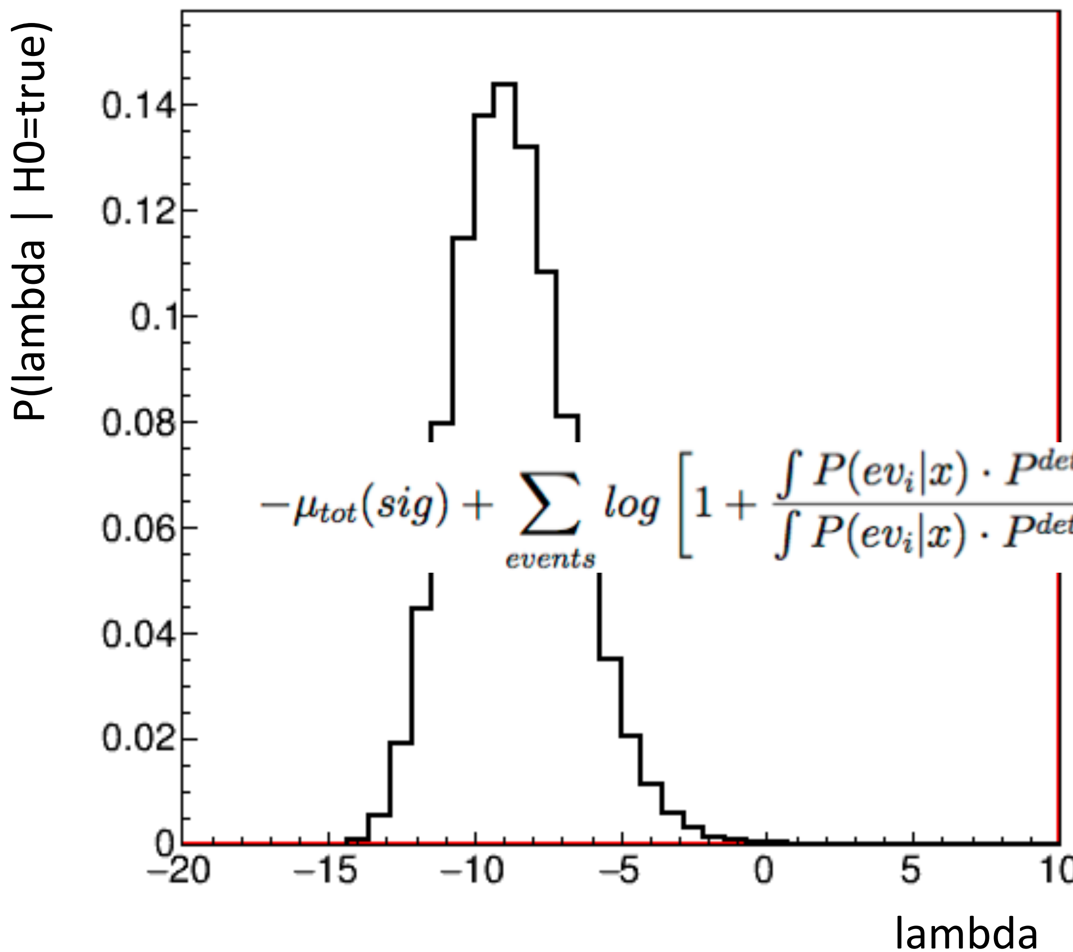


P(lambda > lambda_{crit} | H0 = true) < 0.000.. (5 sigma)



P(lambda > lambda$_{crit}$ | H0 = true) < 0.000.. (5 sigma)

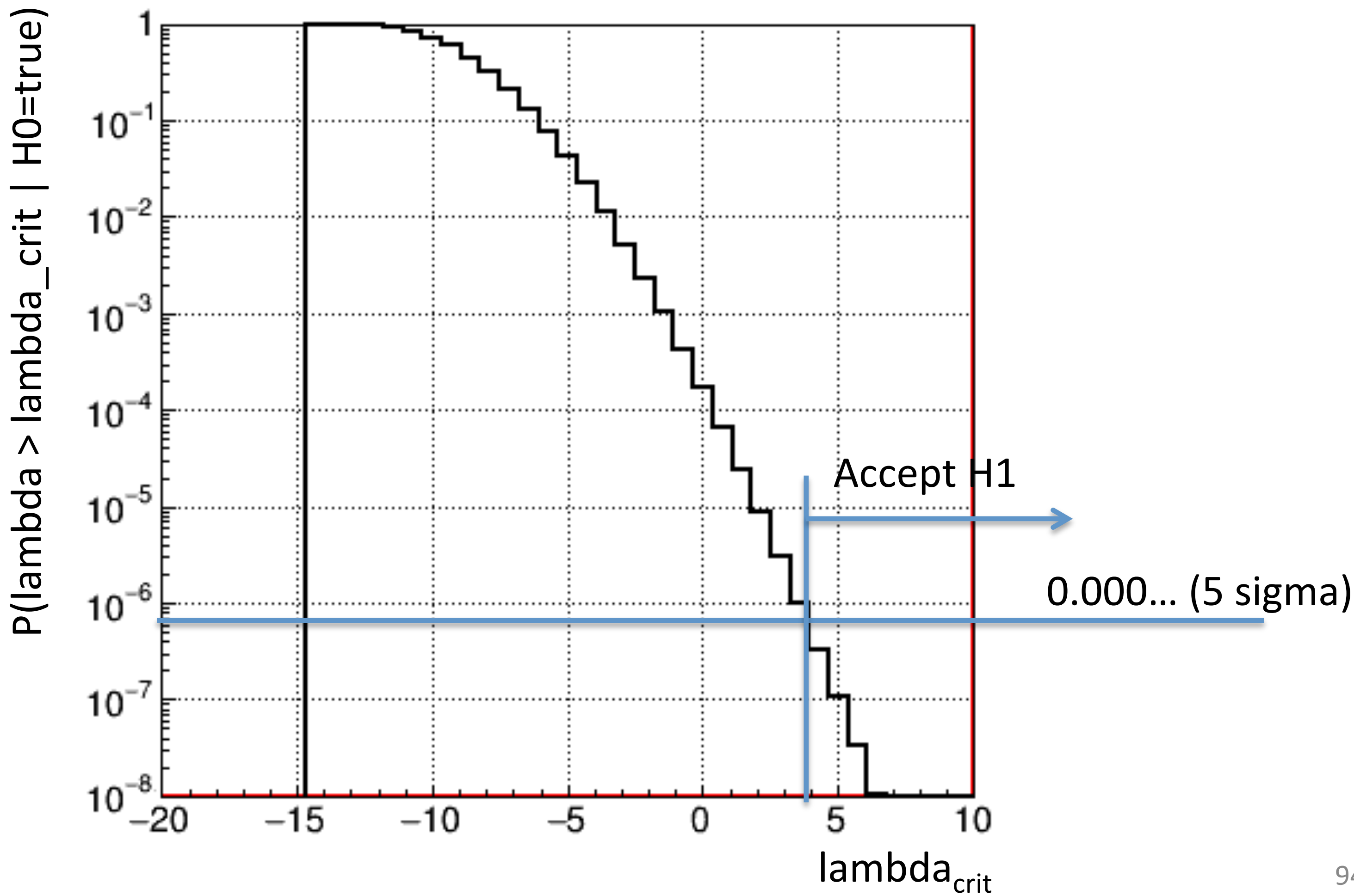
(multiple) detected events in certain timeperiod, given H0 is true



$$-\mu_{tot}(sig) + \sum_{events} log \left[1 + \frac{\int P(ev_i|x) \cdot P^{det}(x) \cdot \mu^{flux}(x|sig)dx}{\int P(ev_i|x) \cdot P^{det}(x) \cdot \mu^{flux}(x|bck)dx} \right]$$

P(lambda > $lambda_{crit}$ | H0 = true) < 0.000.. (5 sigma)

(multiple) detected events in certain timeperiod, given H0 is true



Ter Leering ende Vermaeck

- Now: 3D example (energy + direction)
- Soon: 8D example

- Reproduce conventional method and show that new method works (better)

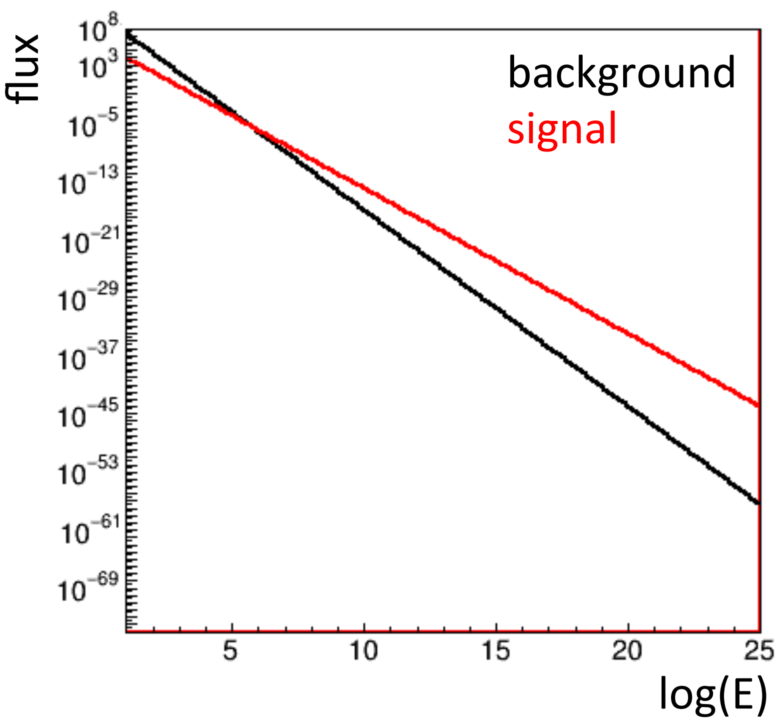
- Replace likelihood terms with real (MC) events

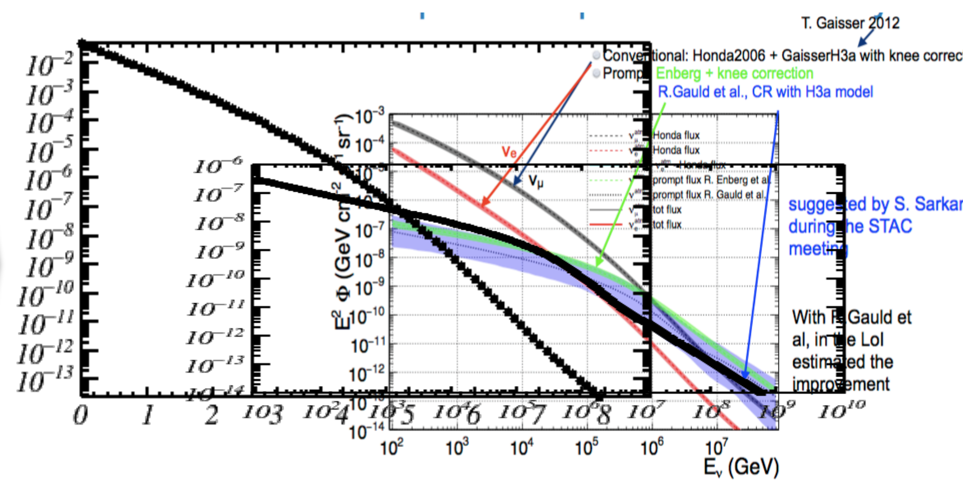
Ter Leering ende Vermaeck

$$\lambda = \log\left[P\left(data|H1\right)\right] - \log\left[P\left(data|H0\right)\right]$$

$$\log\left[P\left(data|H\right)\right] = -\mu_{tot}(H) + \sum_{events} log\left[\int P(ev_i|x) \cdot P^{det}(x) \cdot \mu^{flux}(x|H) dx\right]$$

Fast parameterizations



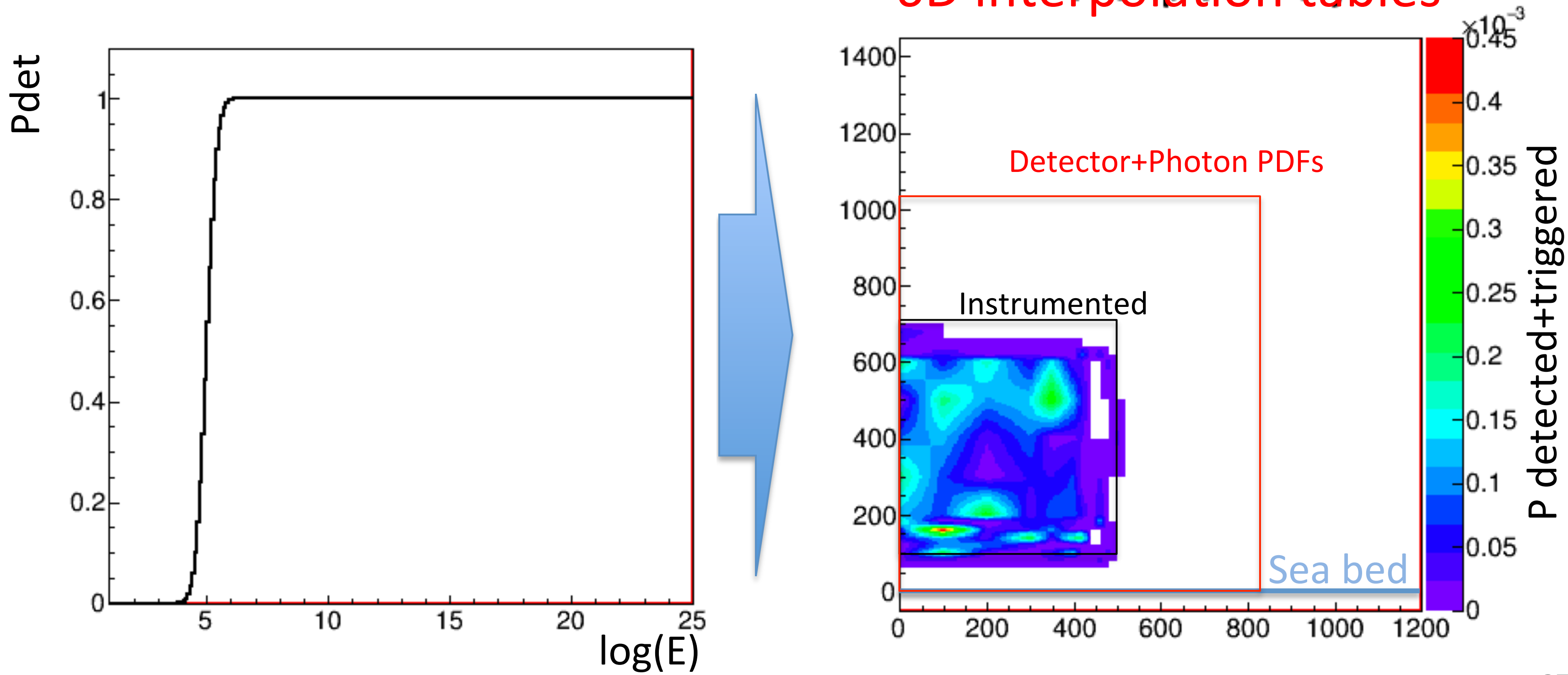


Ter Leering ende Vermaeck

$$\lambda = \log\left[P\left(data|H1\right)\right] - \log\left[P\left(data|H0\right)\right]$$

$$\log\left[P\left(data|H\right)\right] = -\mu_{tot}(H) + \sum_{events} log\left[\int P(ev_i|x)\, P^{det}(x)\, \mu^{flux}(x|H)dx\right]$$

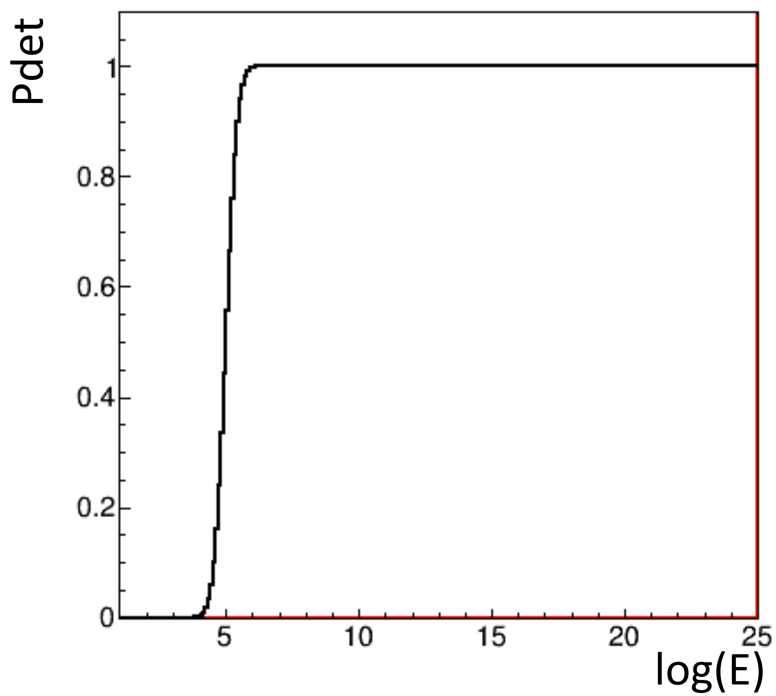
6D interpolation tables



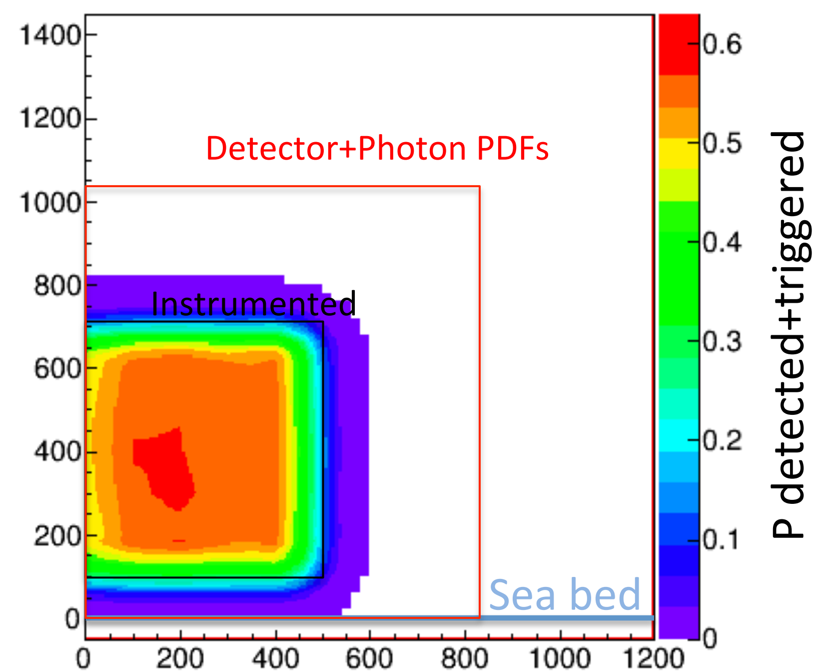
Ter Leering ende Vermaeck

$$\lambda = \log\left[P\left(data|H1\right)\right] - \log\left[P\left(data|H0\right)\right]$$

$$\log\left[P\left(data|H\right)\right] = -\mu_{tot}(H) + \sum_{events} log\left[\int P(ev_i|x)\, \boxed{P^{det}(x)}\, \mu^{flux}(x|H)dx\right]$$



6D interpolation tables

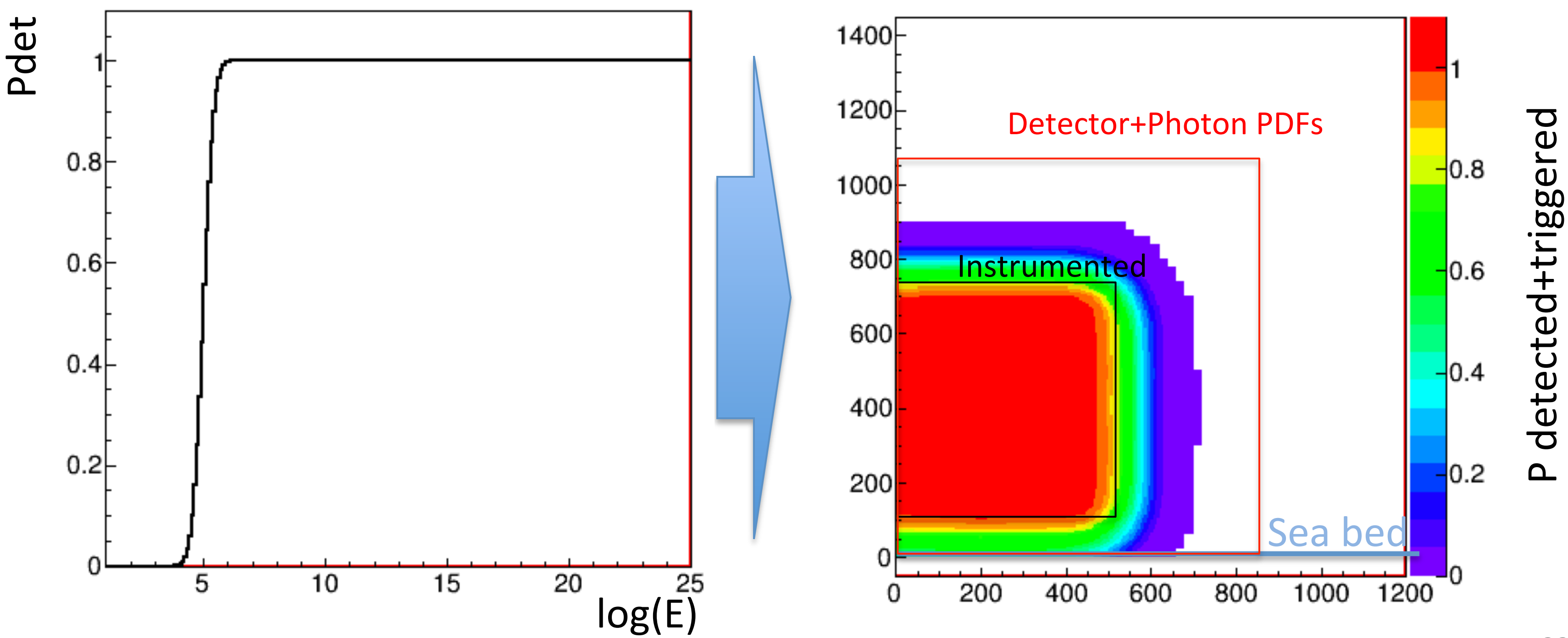


Ter Leering ende Vermaeck

$$\lambda = \log\left[P\left(data|H1\right)\right] - \log\left[P\left(data|H0\right)\right]$$

$$\log\left[P\left(data|H\right)\right] = -\mu_{tot}(H) + \sum_{events} log\left[\int P(ev_i|x)\, \boxed{P^{det}(x)}\, \mu^{flux}(x|H)dx\right]$$

6D interpolation tables

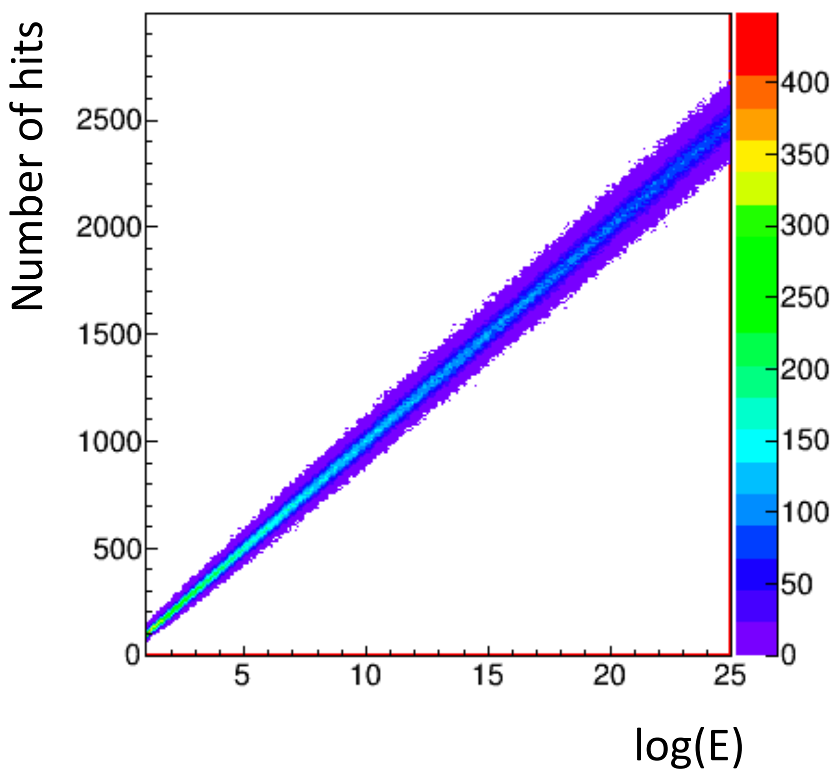


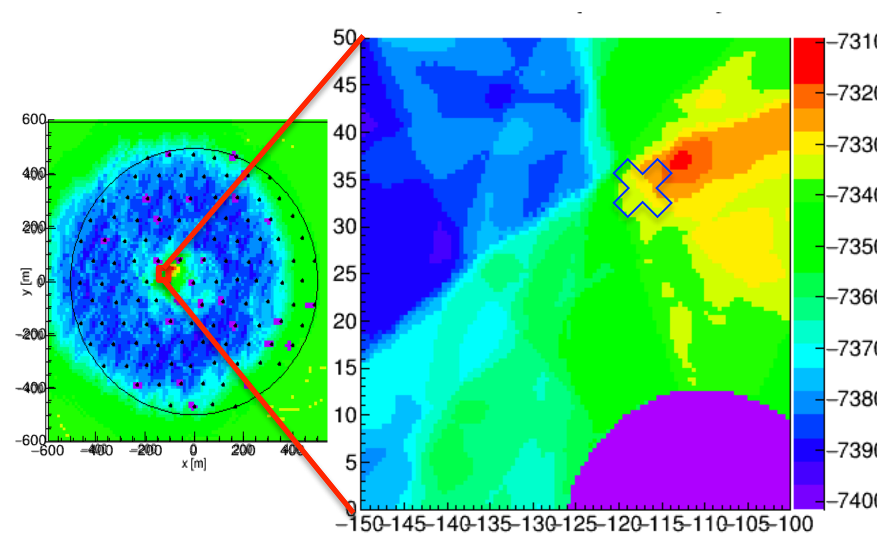
Ter Leering ende Vermaeck

$$\lambda = \log\left[P\left(data|H1\right)\right] - \log\left[P\left(data|H0\right)\right]$$

$$\log\left[P\left(data|H\right)\right] = -\mu_{tot}(H) + \sum_{events} log\left[\int \boxed{P(ev_i|x)} \cdot P^{det}(x) \cdot \mu^{flux}(x|H)dx\right]$$

PDF



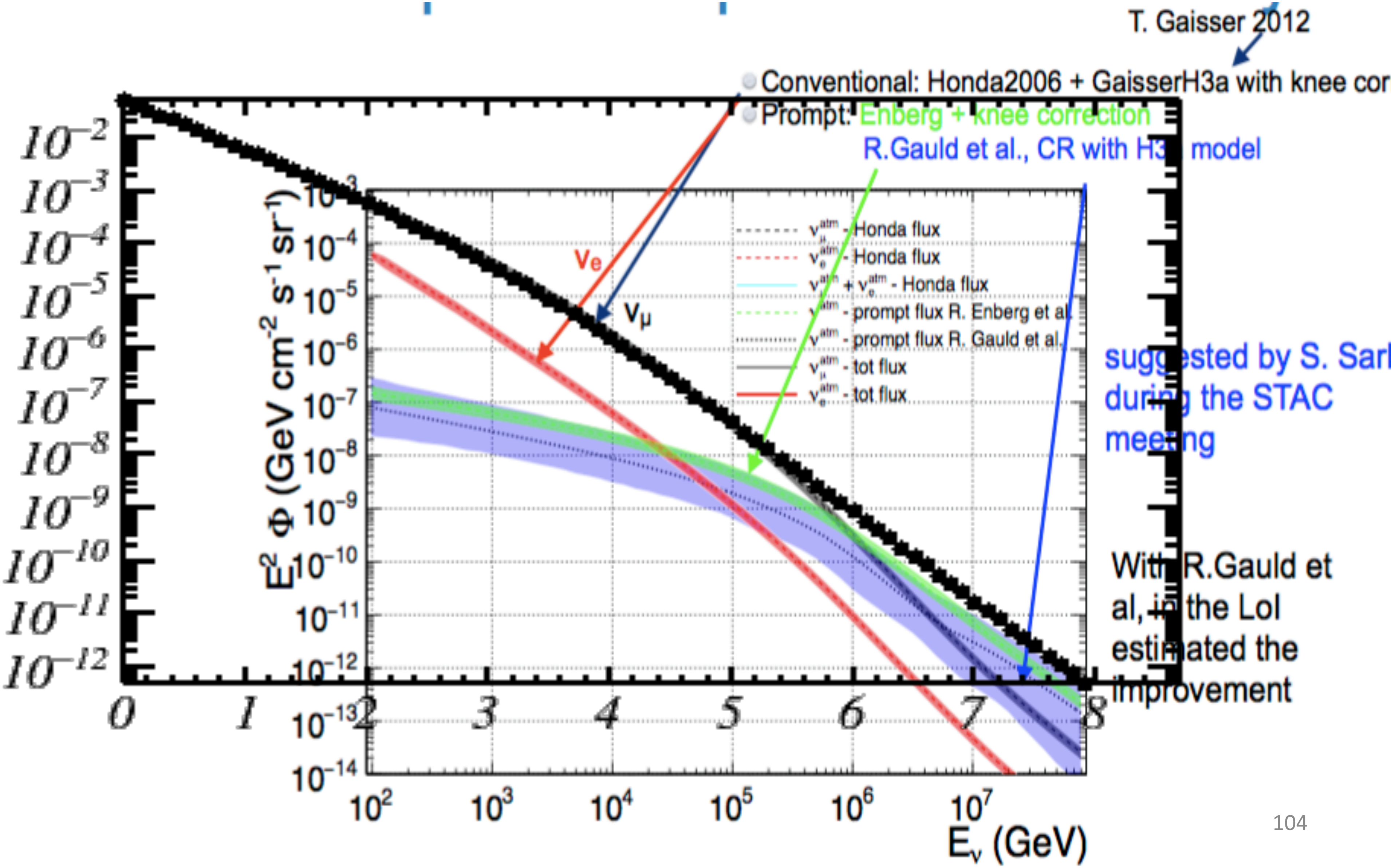


Outlook

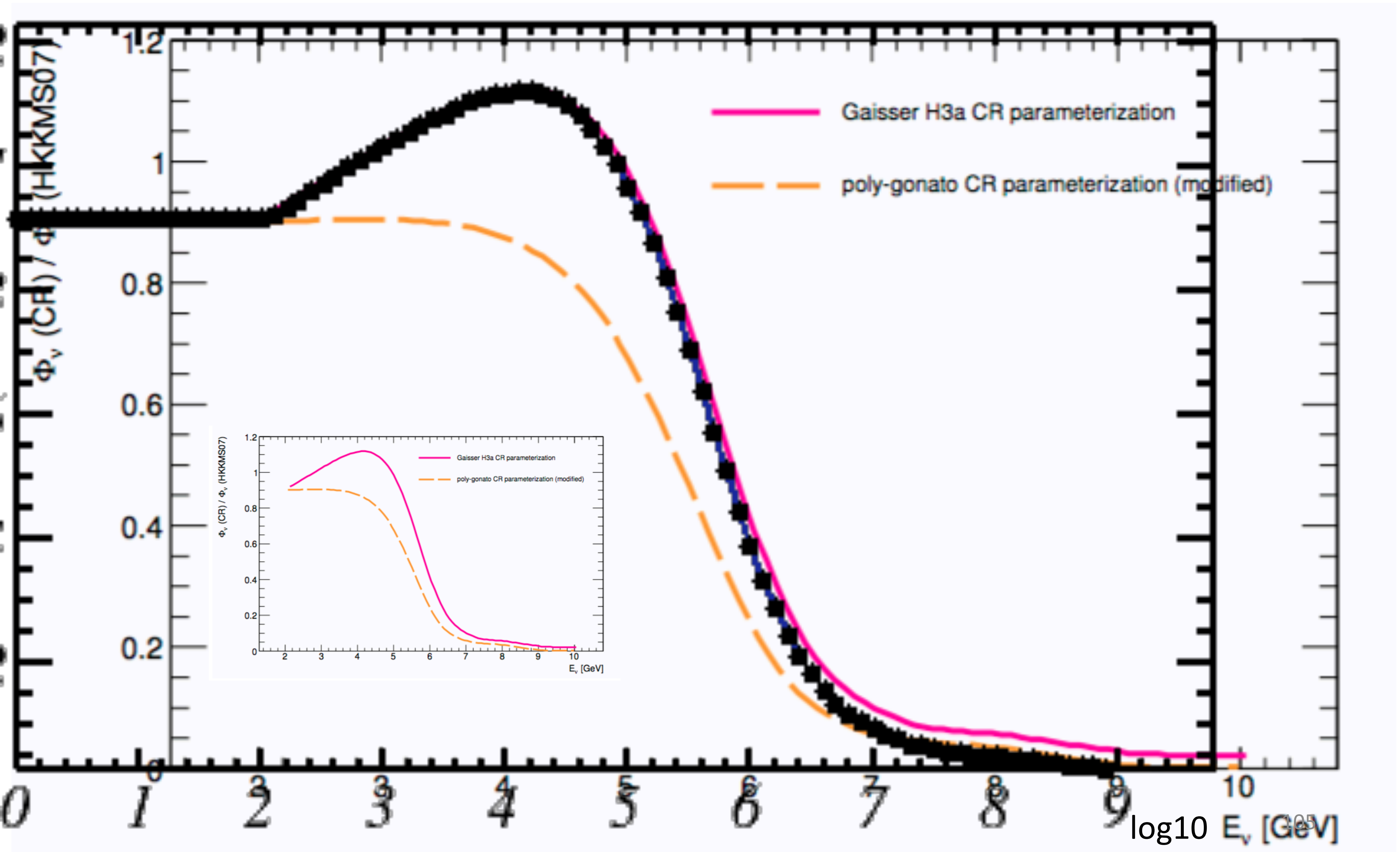
- Proof of principle
- From toy MC to real MC
- Composite hyptheses
- Atm. muon background

Backup

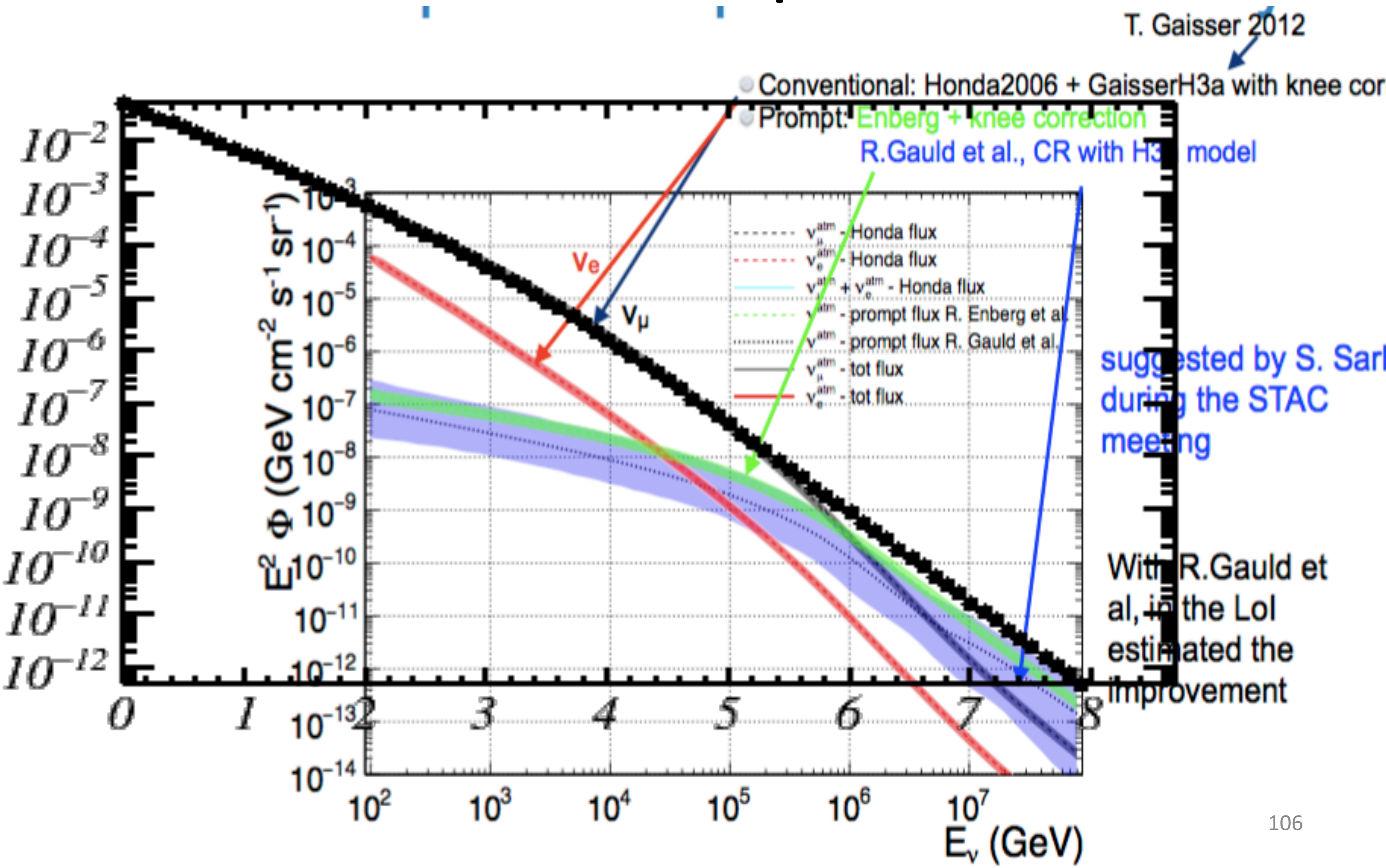
Honda extrapolated



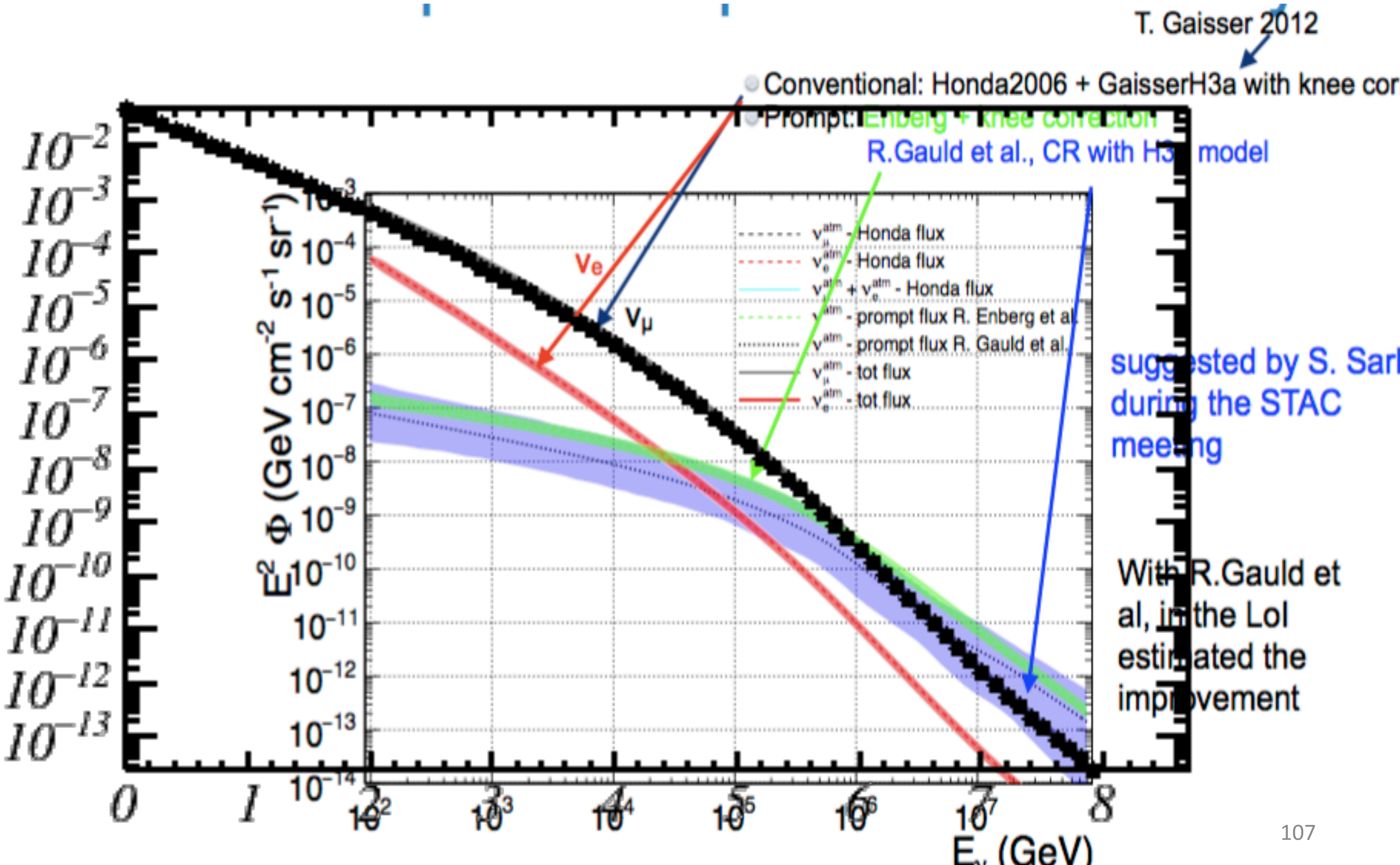
Knee Correction (Gaisser H3a)



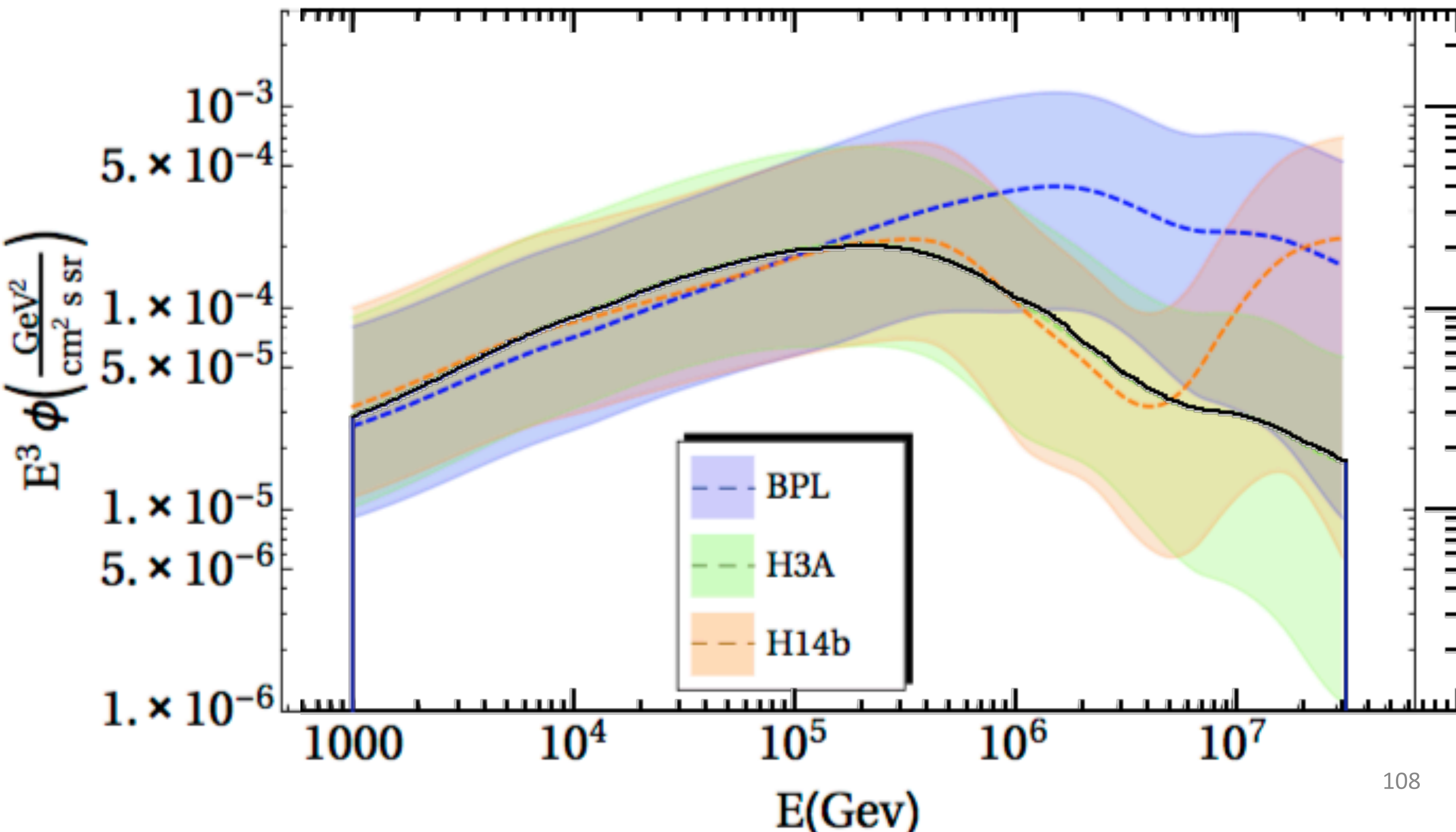
Honda extrapolated



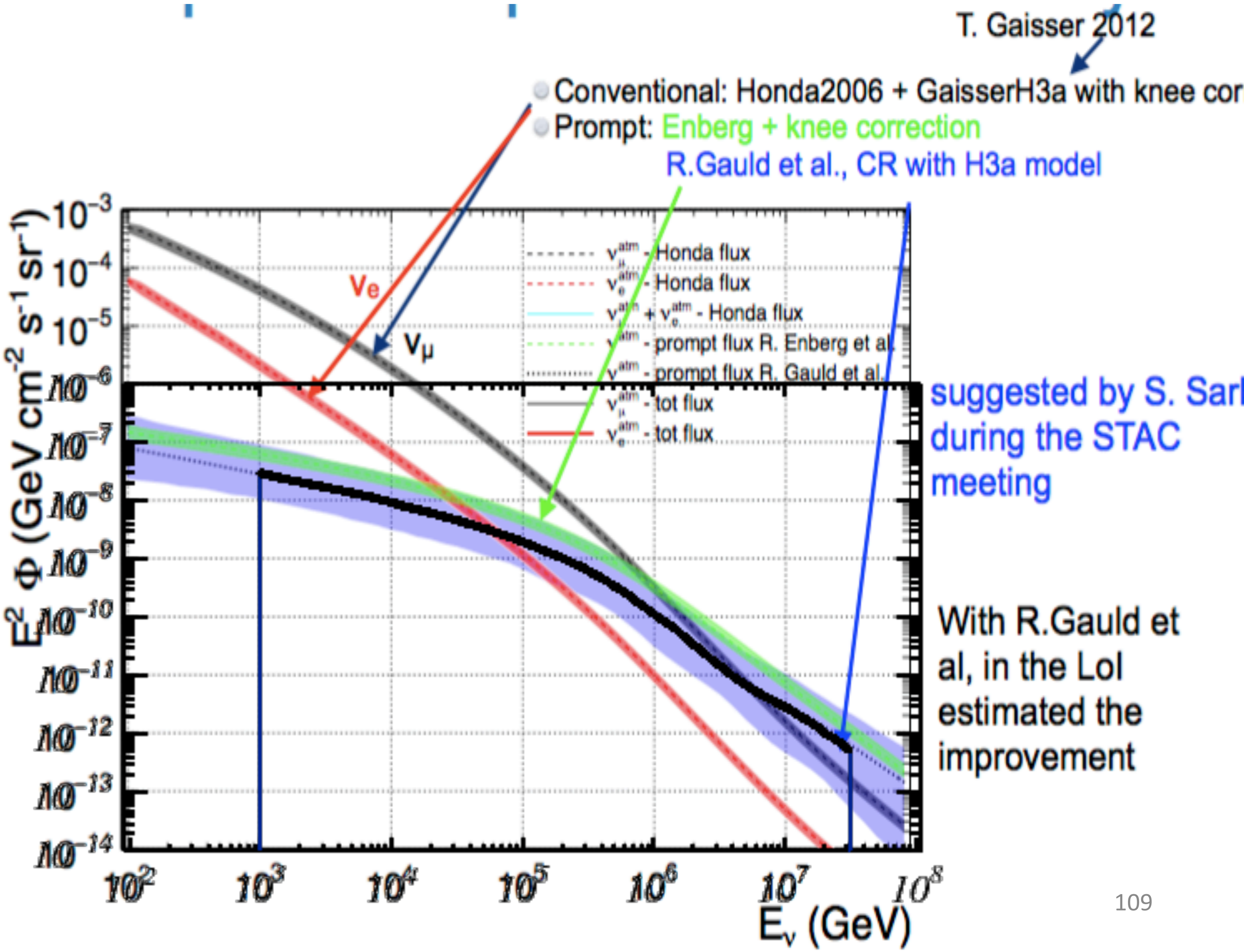
Honda extrapolated + knee correction



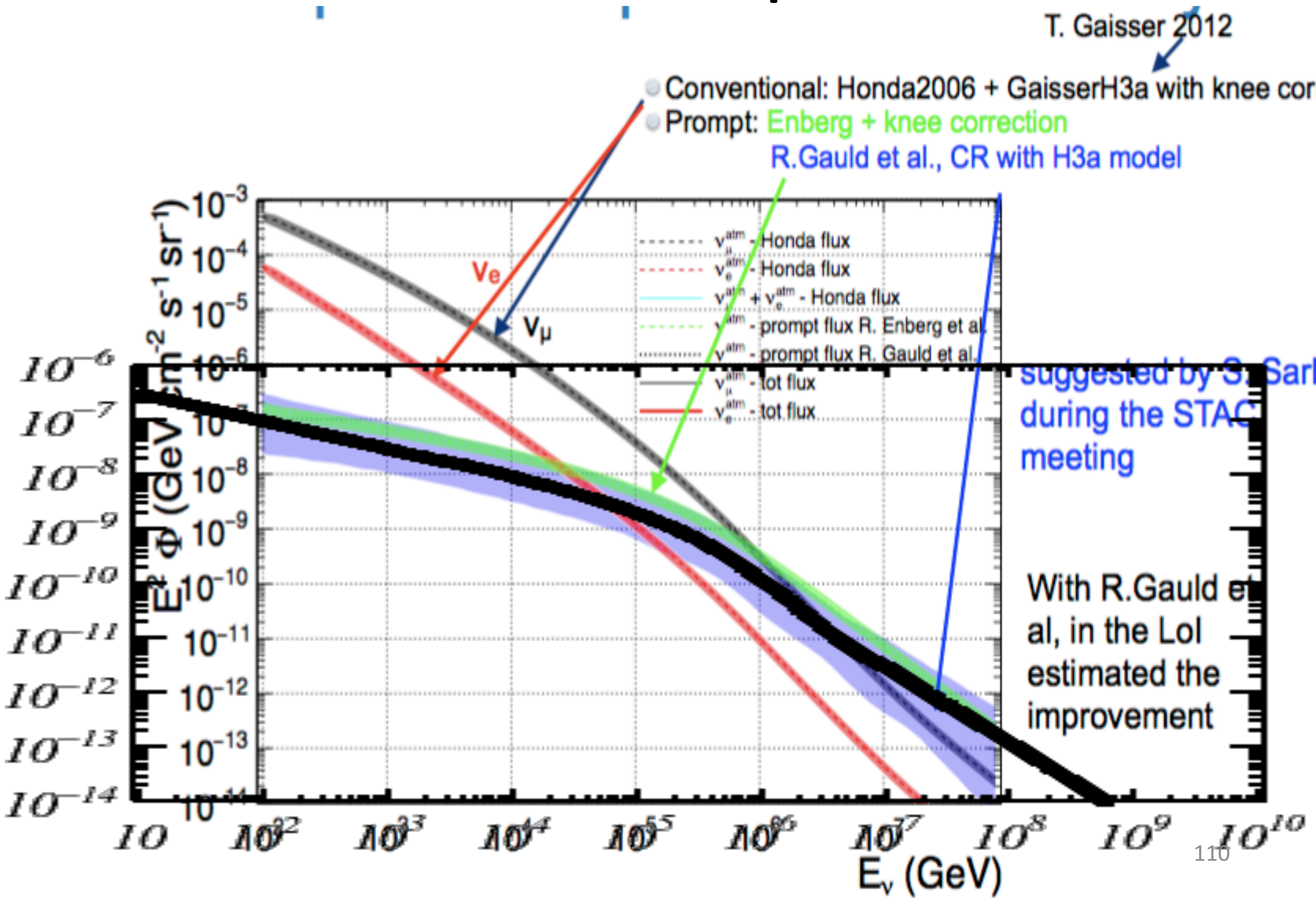
Prompt: Gauld Flux (2016)



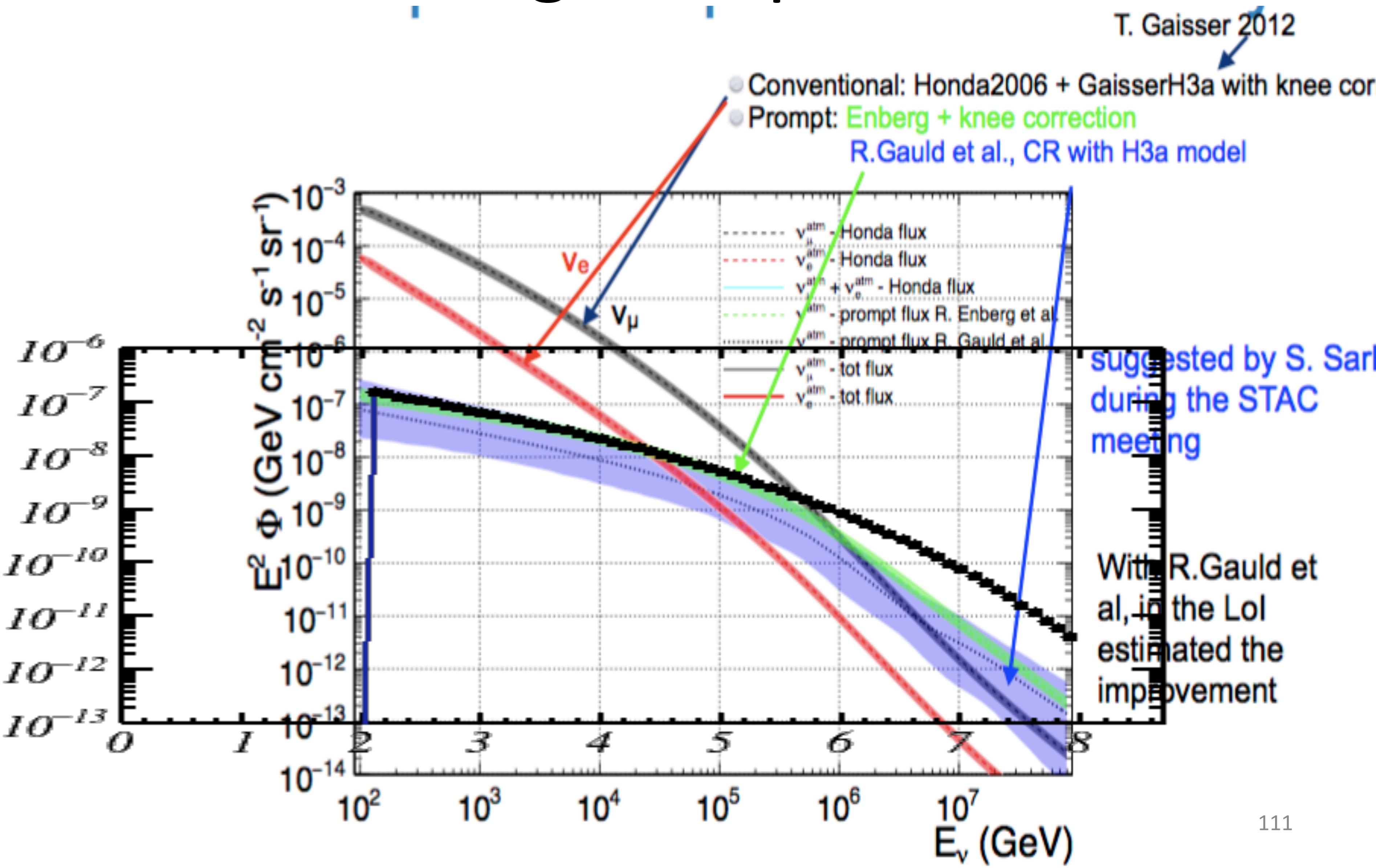
Gauld 2016


T. Gaisser 2012
Conventional: Honda2006 + GaisserH3a with knee cor
Prompt: Enberg + knee correction
R.Gauld et al., CR with H3a model
ν_e
ν_μ
ν_μ^{atm} - Honda flux
ν_e^{atm} - Honda flux
$\nu_\mu^{atm} + \nu_e^{atm}$ - Honda flux
ν_μ^{atm} - prompt flux R. Enberg et al.
ν_μ^{atm} - prompt flux R. Gauld et al.
ν_μ^{atm} - tot flux
ν_e^{atm} - tot flux
suggested by S. Sar
during the STAC
meeting
With R.Gauld et
al, in the LoI
estimated the
improvement
$E^2\ \Phi$ (GeV cm^{-2} s^{-1} sr^{-1})
E_ν (GeV)

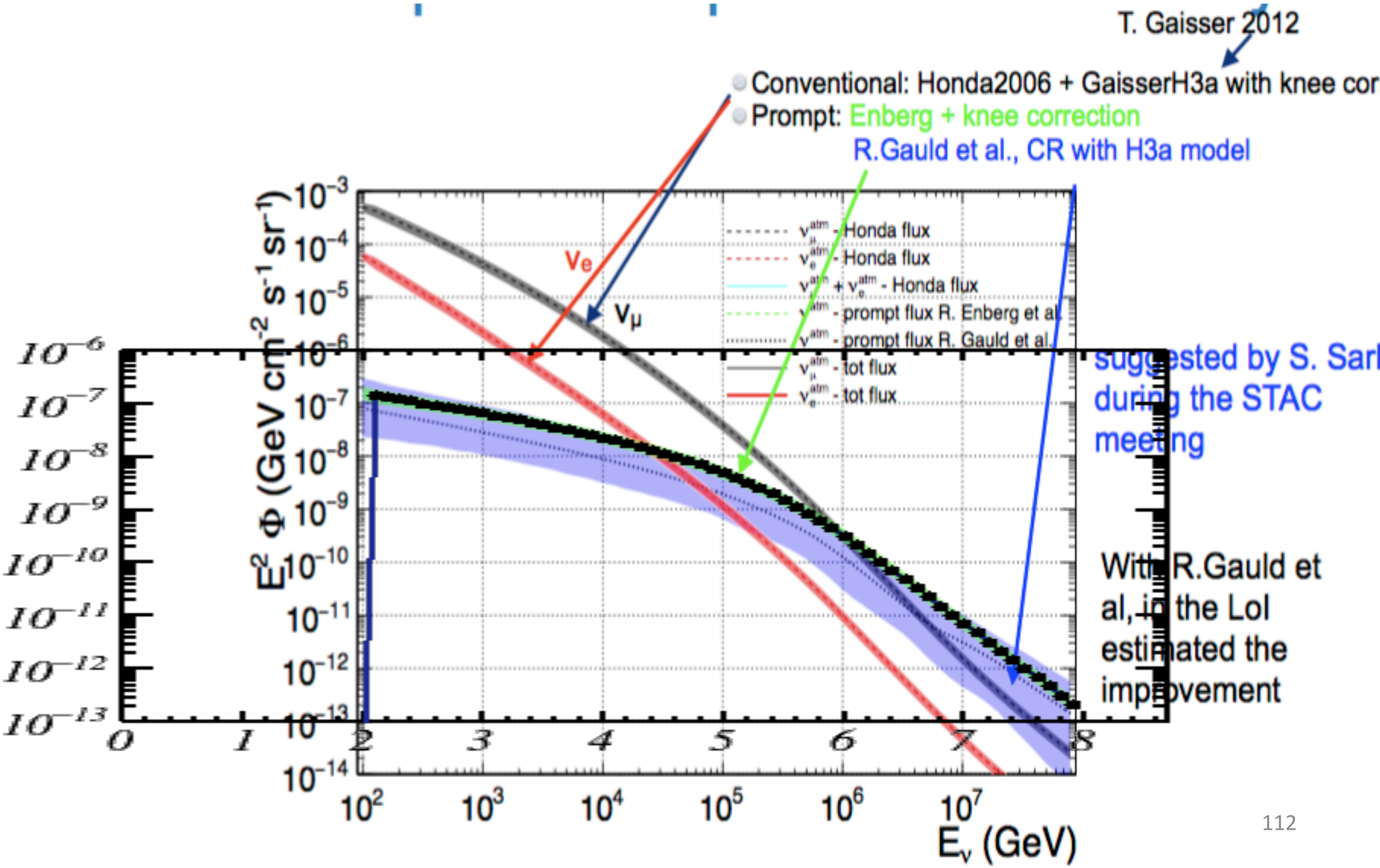
Gauld 2016 extrapolated



Enberg extrapolated

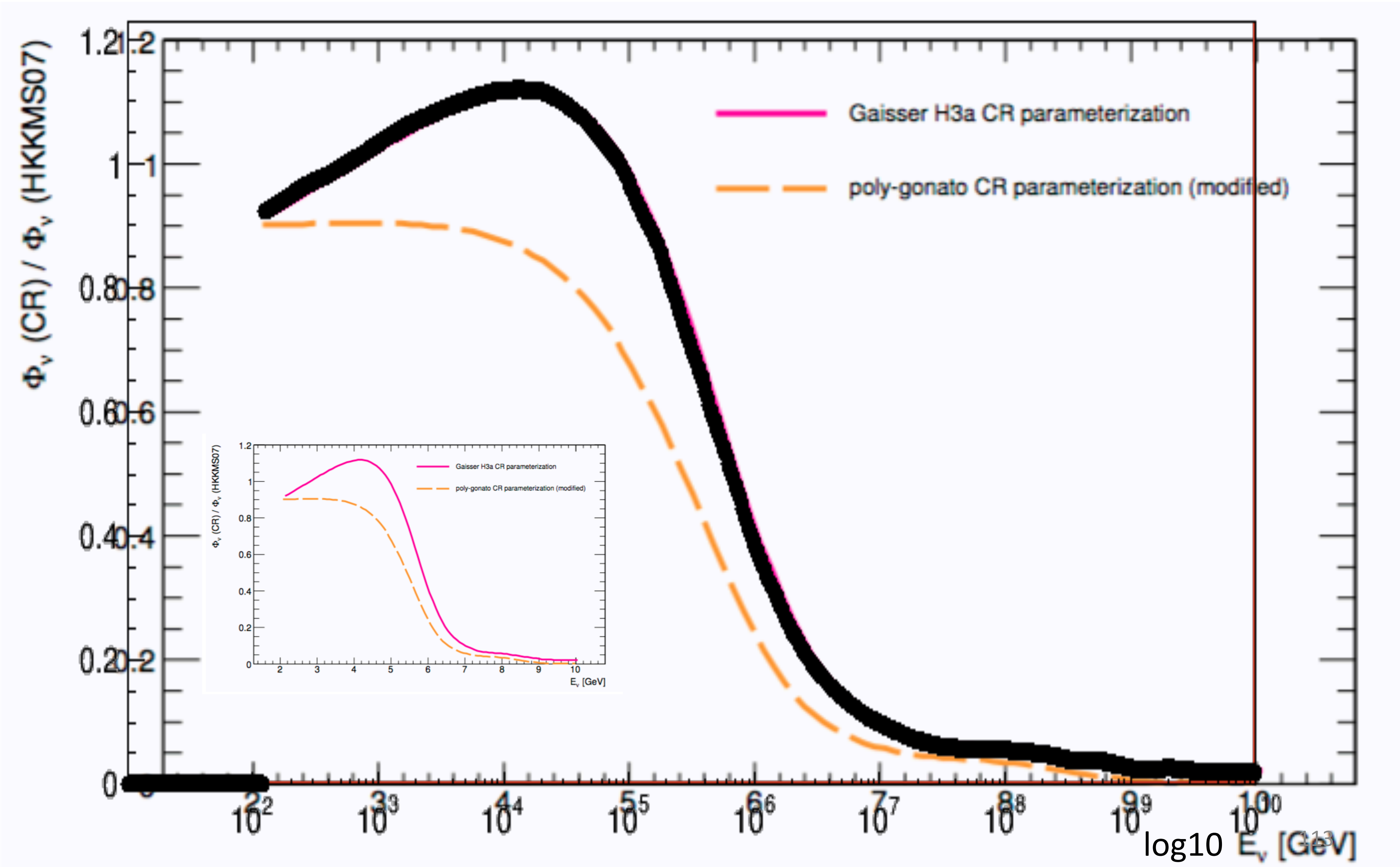


Enberg extrapolated + knee correction



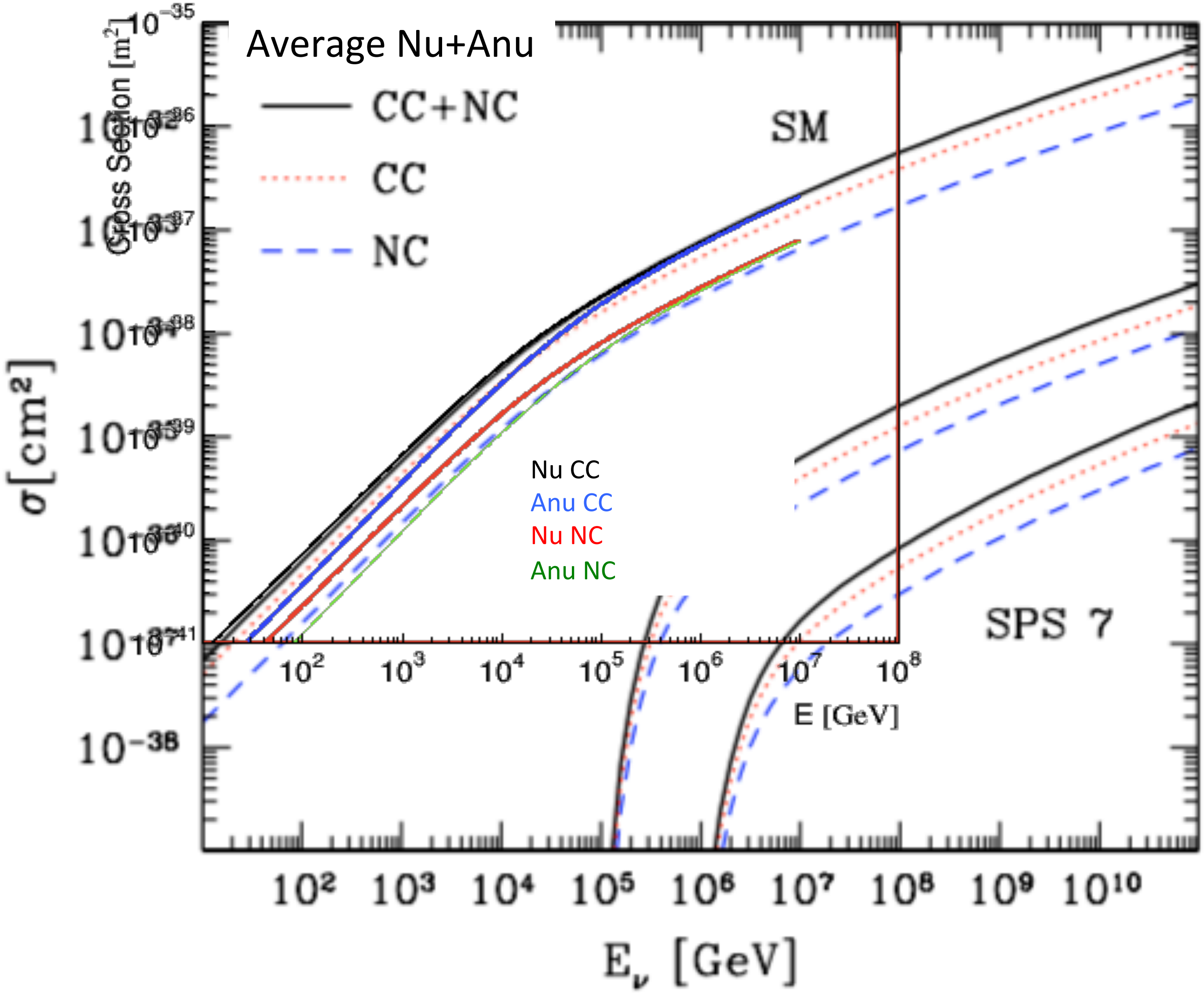
arXiv:1311.7048

Knee Correction (Gaisser H3a)



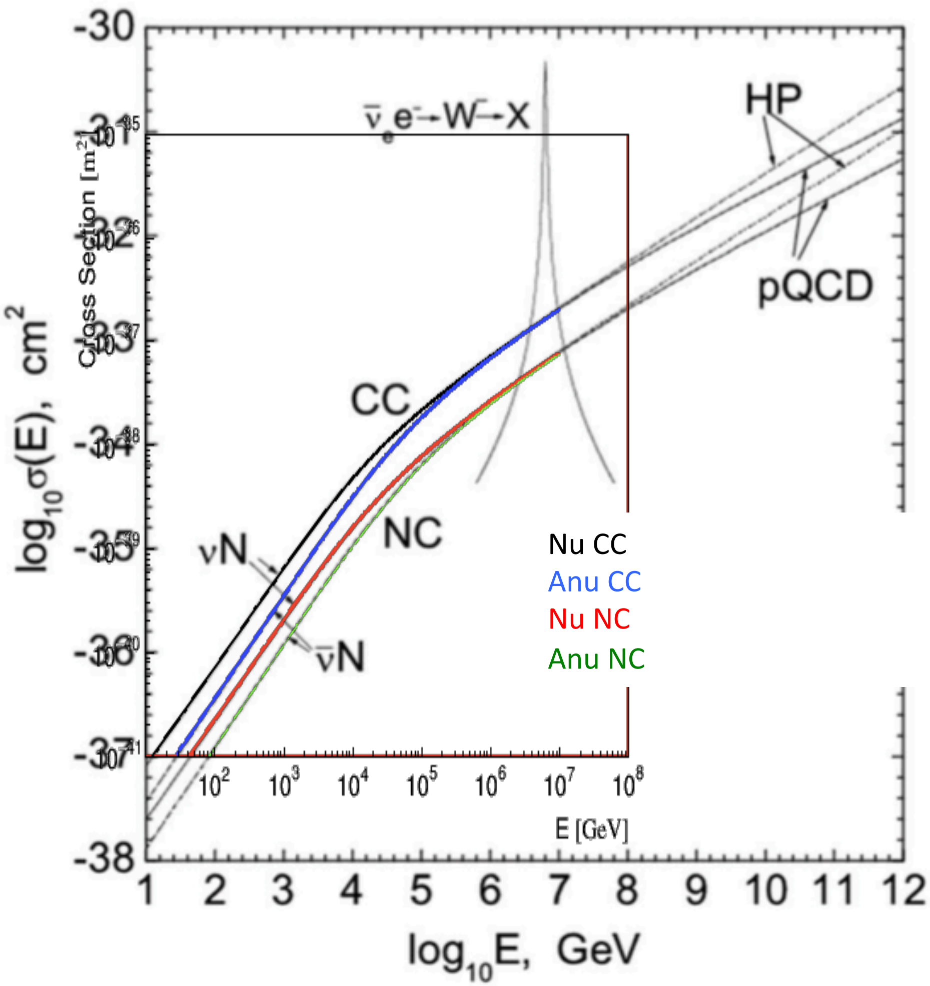
https://arxiv.org/pdf/hep-ph/0604188.pdf

Neutrino Cross Sections

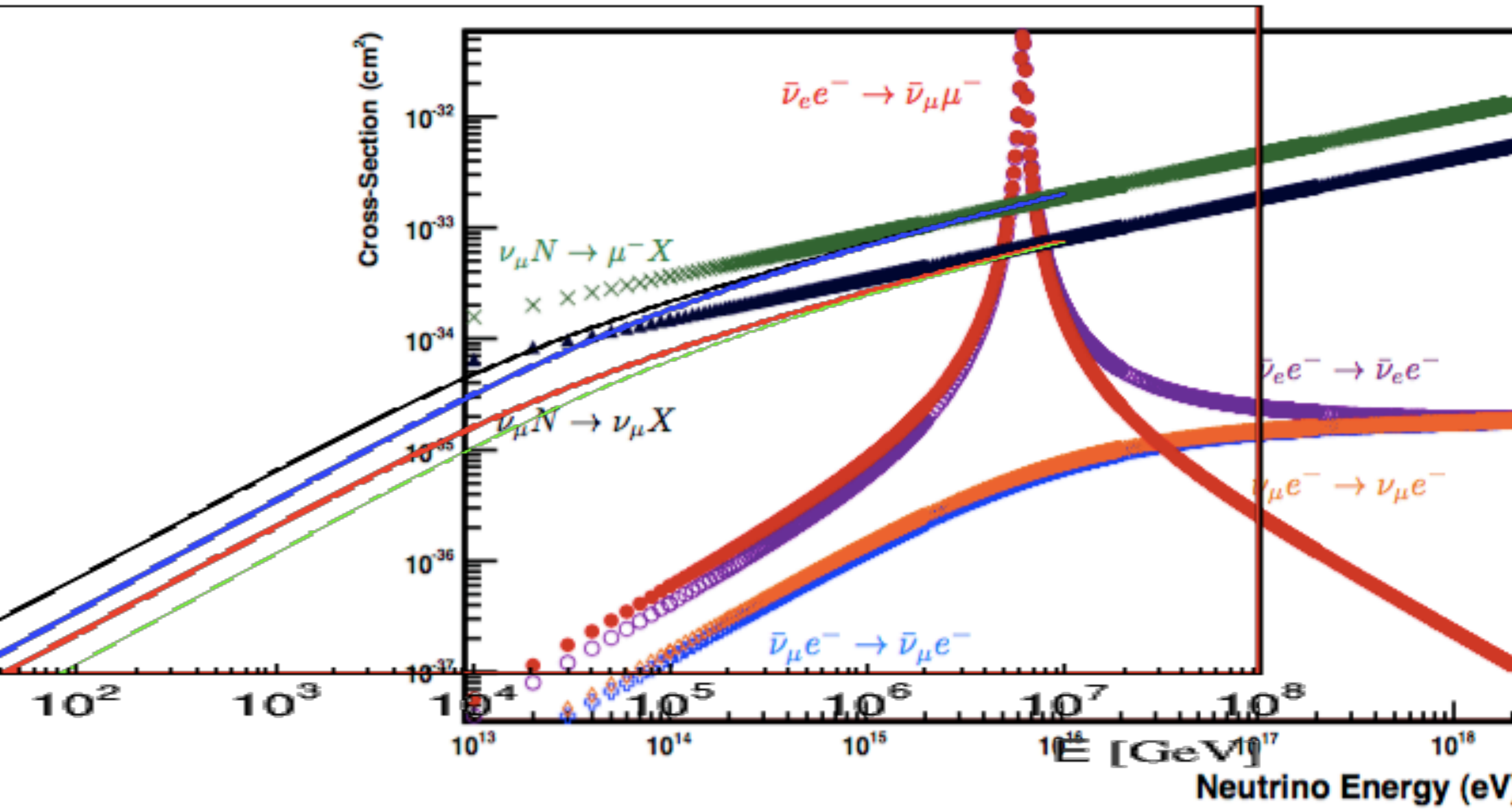


ANIS, Kowalski 2003
Figure from Colnard 2009

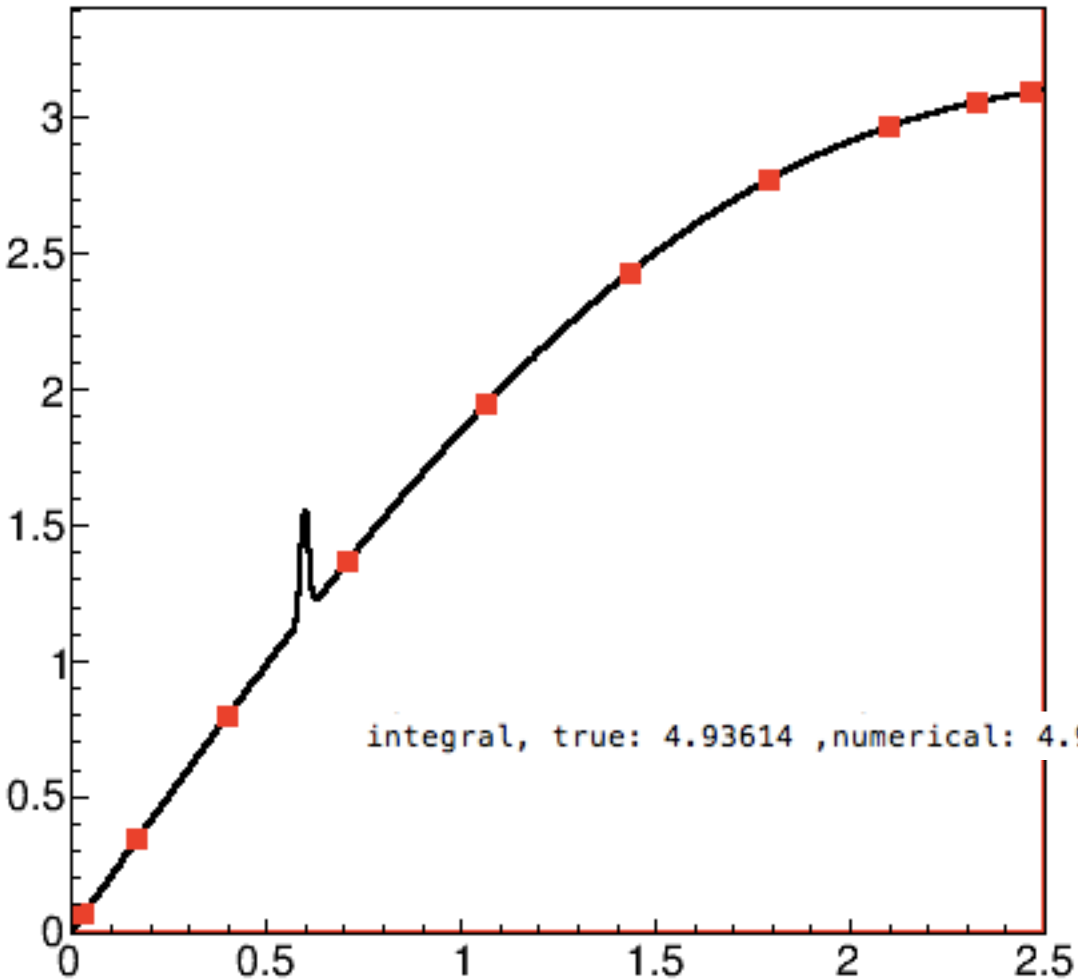
Neutrino Cross Sections



Neutrino Cross Sections

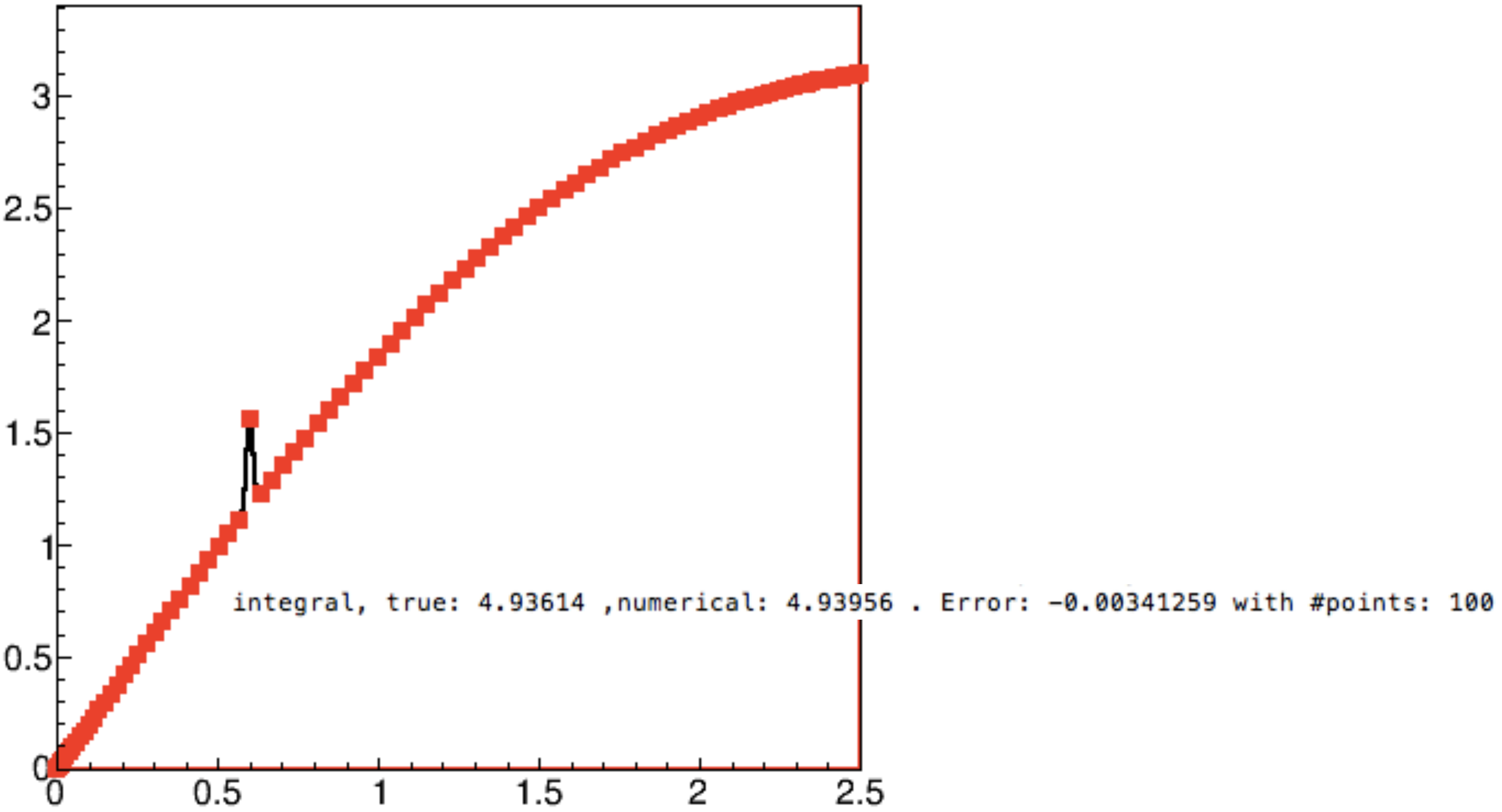


Gaussian Quadrature

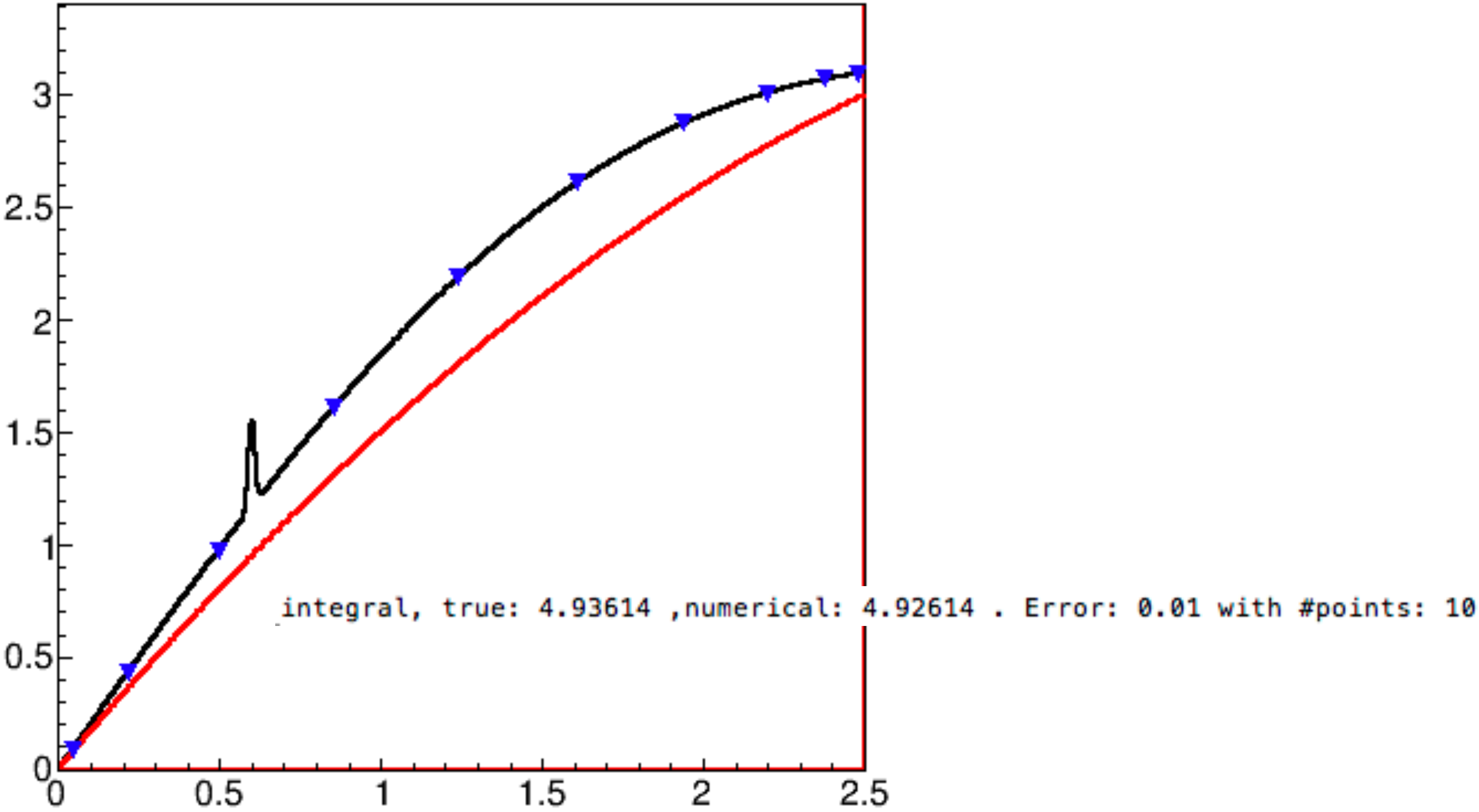


integral, true: 4.93614 ,numerical: 4.92614 . Error: 0.01 with #points: 10

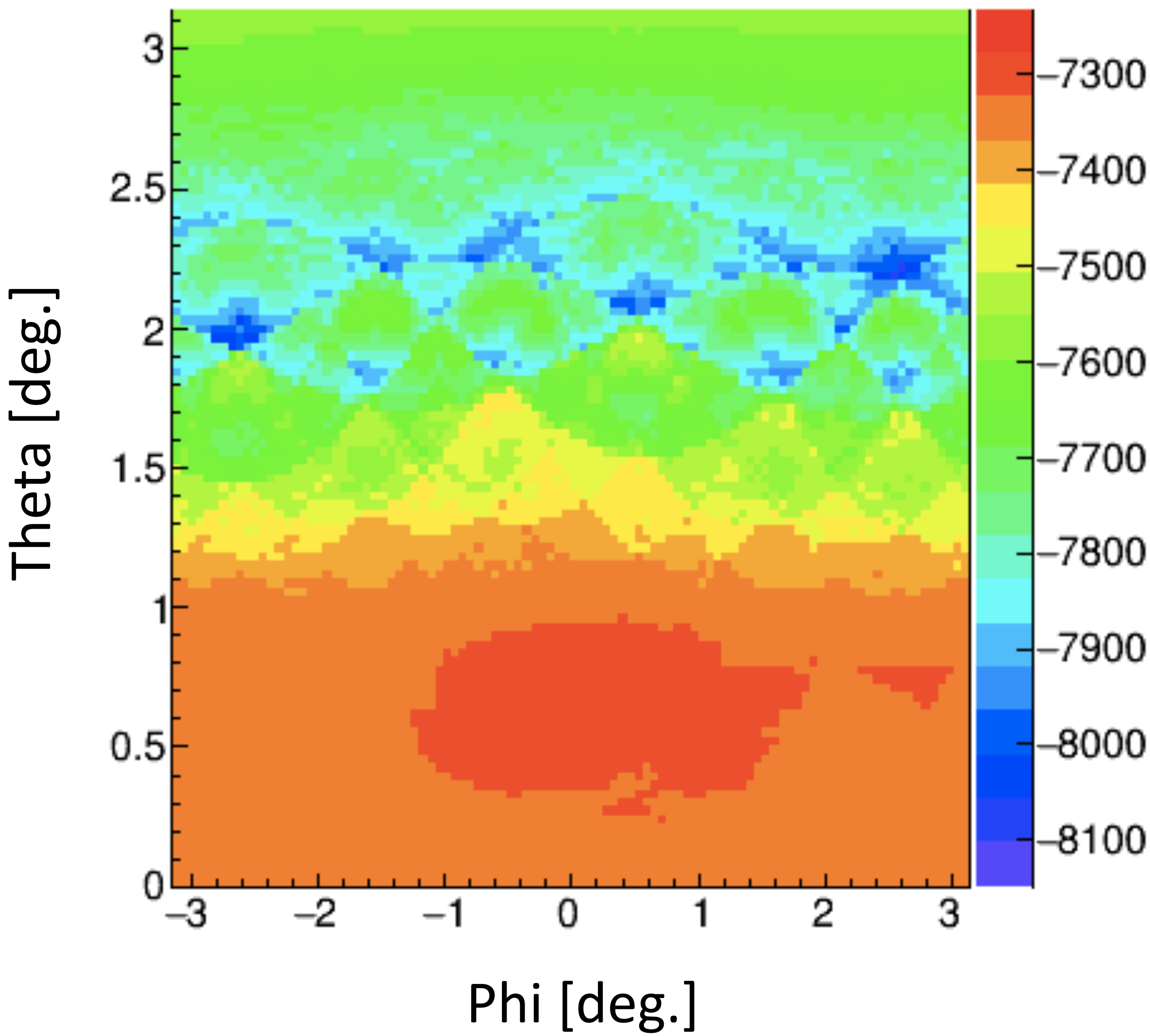
Gaussian Quadrature



Gaussian Quadrature



Event Probability: Direction



Kopper Shower Param.

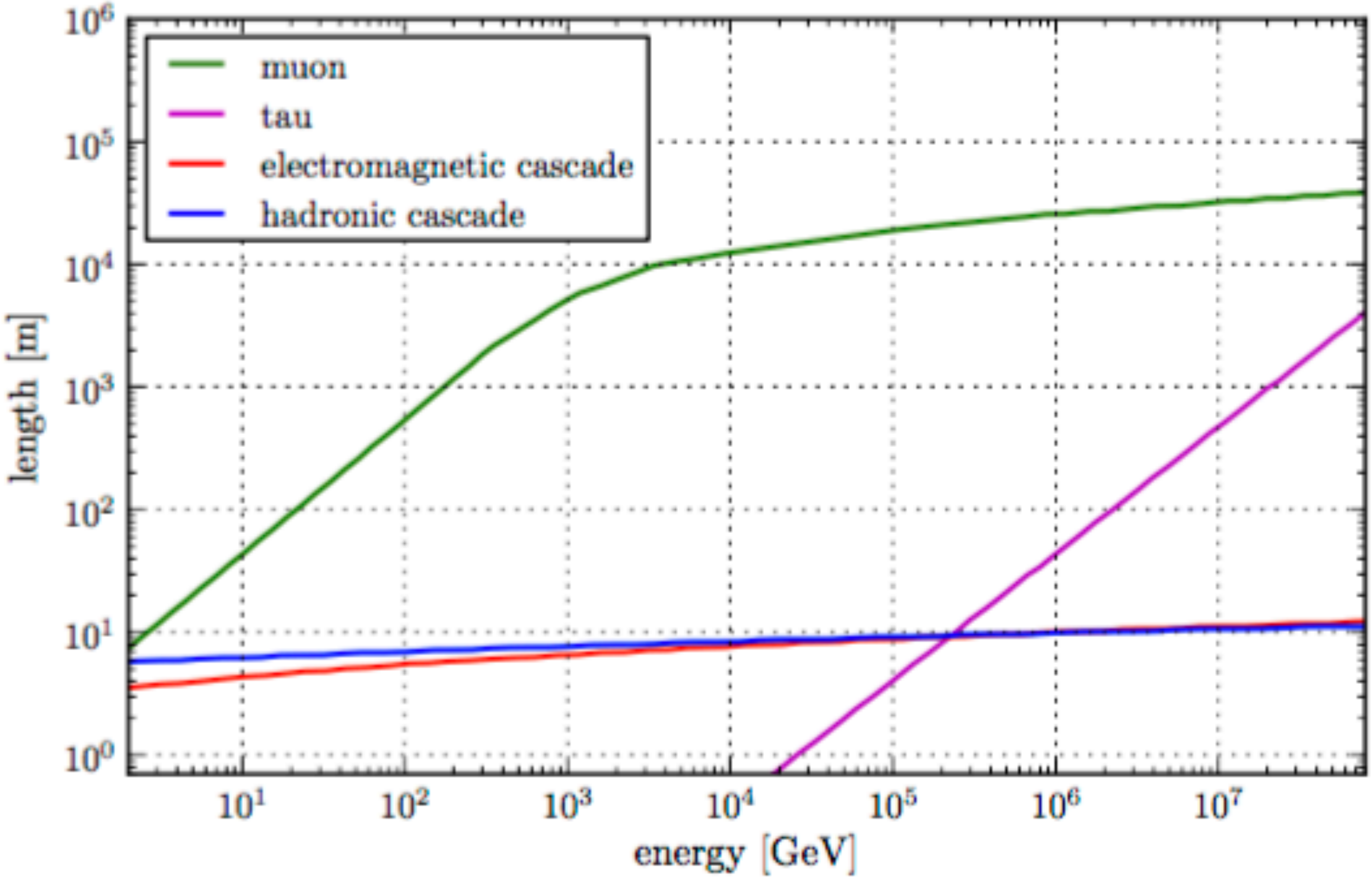


Figure 2.2 Mean Muon (μ) and tau (τ) path lengths and mean cascade lengths for electromagnetic and hadronic cascades in water. Data taken from [35].