

A wide-angle photograph of the IceCube Neutrino Observatory in Antarctica. The foreground is a vast, flat expanse of snow and ice, with numerous small, rectangular ice floes scattered across the surface. In the distance, several large, colorful structures (blue, red, and white) are visible, which are part of the observatory's infrastructure. The sky is a clear, pale blue.

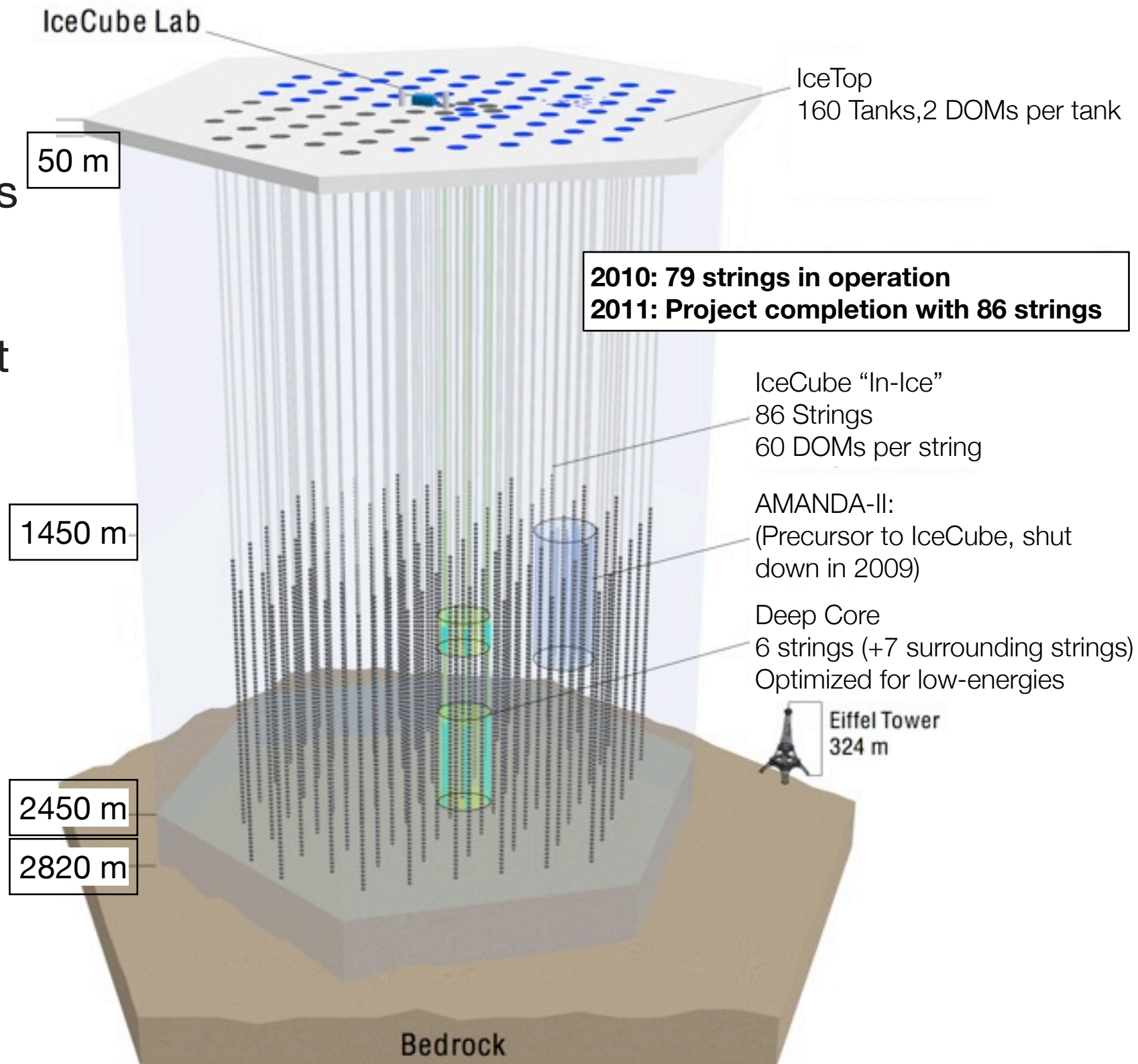
# IceCube Updates for SNEWS

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Supernova Working Group  
Neutrino 2010

# The IceCube Neutrino Observatory

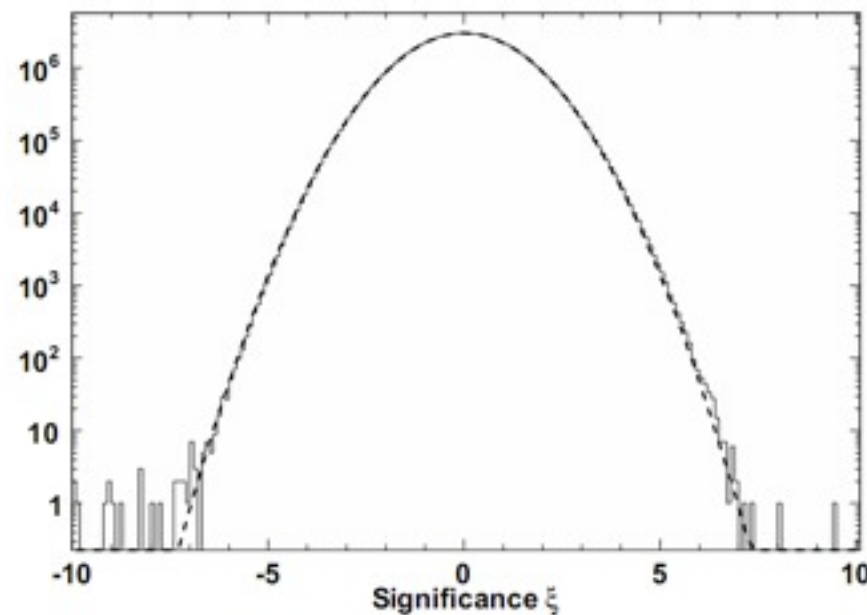
- 1km<sup>3</sup> instrumental volume
- 59 Strings deployed in 5 yrs
- 86 Strings by 2011
  - 80 strings ~ 125 m apart
  - 60 DOMs/string at 17 m vertical spacing
  - 6 special strings, 62 m apart, 7 m vertical spacing (high QE PMTs)
- Deep Core: 6 high-QE + 7 nearest standard strings





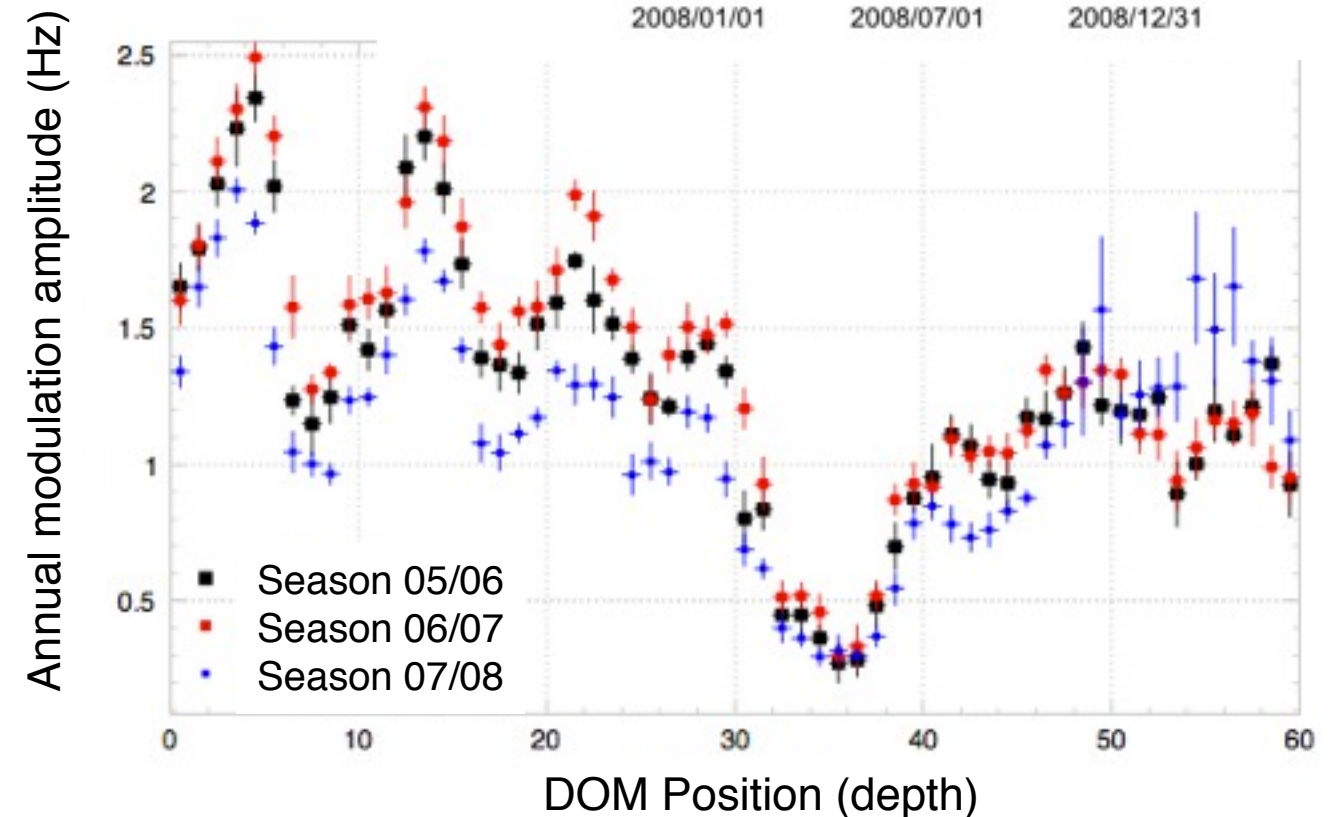
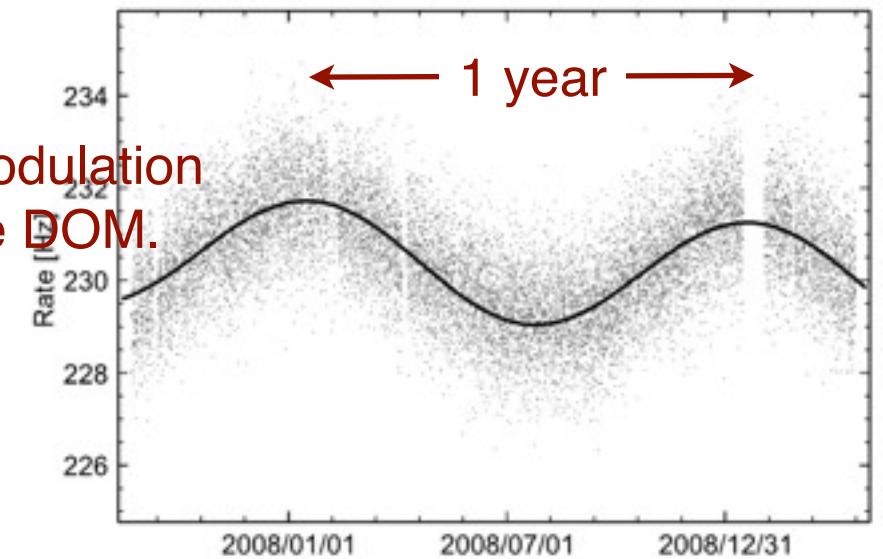
# Detector Performance

- Uptime (2009): 97%
- Functioning DOMs: 98%
- Single DOM noise rate:  $\sim 280$  Hz
- Noise rate fluctuation consistent with statistical + fluctuation due to atmospheric muons



Distribution of the significance of rate fluctuation in 0.5 s binning for a detector uptime of 556 days

Annual muon rate modulation is visible in a single DOM.



Dust layers visible in single DOM rate

# Summary of Recent Activities

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- Construction of IceCube to finish in December 2010 (79 / 86 deployed)
  - ▶ 20 Strings deployed in 2009/2010, 7 more in December 2010
  - ▶ SNEWS alert rate with the 20 new strings being monitored and adjusted
  - ▶ AMANDA is now decommissioned
- Online monitoring
  - ▶ New point-of-contact for SNEWS: Gösta Kroll @ Mainz
  - ▶ Overhaul of online analysis for better reliability and ease of maintenance
  - ▶ Positive response from recent IceCube internal review of supernova system.
    - An internal “fire drill” will be designed and conducted to test the end-to-end response.
- Sensitivity of IceCube to MeV neutrinos
  - ▶ IceCube’s sensitivity corresponds to a Mton scale detector for galactic supernovae.
  - ▶ Sensitivity reach exceeds 200, 20, and 6 standard deviations at the galactic center (10 kpc), the galactic edge (30 kpc), and the Large Magellanic cloud (50 kpc) respectively.
  - ▶ With 2 ms timing resolution, the IceCube detector can detect subtle features in the temporal development of the neutrino flux.
  - ▶ The slope of the rising neutrino flux following the collapse can be used to distinguish the neutrino mass hierarchies.
  - ▶ The de-leptonization peak can be detected by IceCube provided that the supernova is close enough.