

# Search for Neutrino Transients Using IceCube and DeepCore

A Thesis  
Presented to  
The Academic Faculty

by

**Jacob D. Daughhetee**

In Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements for the Degree  
Doctor of Philosophy

School of Physics  
Georgia Institute of Technology  
December 2014

# Search for Neutrino Transients Using IceCube and DeepCore

Approved by:

Professor Pablo Laguna, Committee  
Chair

Professor Carol Paty  
(Earth and Atmospheric Science)

Professor Ignacio Taboada, Adviser

Professor

Professor Nepomuk Otte

Professor

Date Approved \_\_\_\_\_



# PREFACE

This “dissertation” is based on data acquired with the IceCube Neutrino Observatory whose maintenance and operation is the result of an immense international collaborative effort. The bulk of the work pertaining to experimental hardware, data acquisition, reconstruction algorithms, systematics, and simulation presented in this document can be attributed to many IceCube collaborators. However, the refinement of the event selection and subsequent analysis of the data are the original work of the author.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I want to thank my fellow graduate student office mates whose constant distractions helped me retain my sanity.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEDICATION . . . . .	iii
PREFACE . . . . .	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS . . . . .	v
LIST OF TABLES . . . . .	vii
LIST OF FIGURES . . . . .	viii
SUMMARY . . . . .	ix
I INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1
II DETECTOR . . . . .	2
III PREVIOUS POINT SOURCE SEARCHES . . . . .	4
IV DATA ACQUISITION . . . . .	5
V EVENT SELECTION . . . . .	6
VI ANALYSIS METHOD . . . . .	7
VII RESULTS . . . . .	8
VIII CONCLUSION . . . . .	9
APPENDIX A — APPENDIX PLACEHOLDER . . . . .	10
INDEX . . . . .	12
VITA . . . . .	13

## LIST OF TABLES

# LIST OF FIGURES

1	Diagram of the IceCube Neutrino Observatory. . . . .	3
---	--	---



## SUMMARY

# CHAPTER I

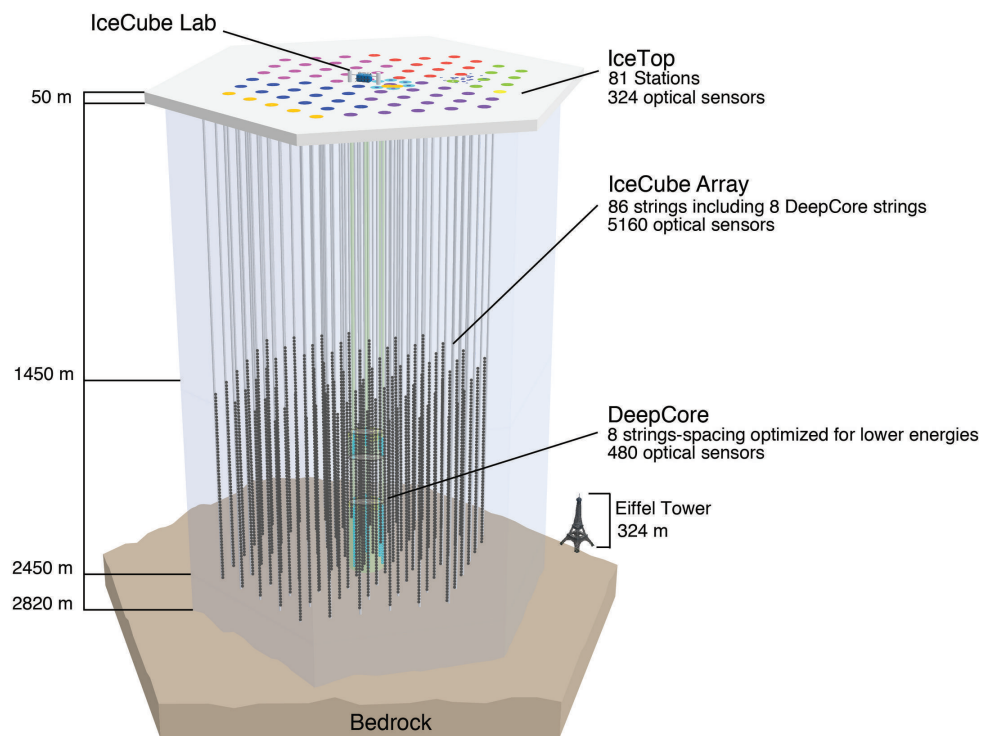
## INTRODUCTION

The expansion of traditional optical astronomy into wavelengths unobservable to the human eye revealed a myriad of phenomena previously unknown to science. Using wavebands of light spanning several orders of magnitude allows for the discovery of completely new astronomical sources. Additionally, it allows for the study of completely different physical processes within and around source objects. For all the vast advances in our understanding of the universe the opening up of the electromagnetic spectrum has brought us, though, it relies entirely upon the physical properties of its messenger particle, the photon.

## CHAPTER II

### DETECTOR

The IceCube Neutrino Observatory is km<sup>3</sup>-scale neutrino detector located deep within the glacial ice of the Antarctic ice sheet at the geographical South Pole. The detector consists of 5160 photo-multiplier tubes (PMTs) housed within glass pressure vessels.



**Figure 1:** Diagram of the IceCube Neutrino Observatory.

## CHAPTER III

### PREVIOUS POINT SOURCE SEARCHES

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ACQUISITION

Blah blah blah [1].

## CHAPTER V

### EVENT SELECTION

## CHAPTER VI

### ANALYSIS METHOD



## CHAPTER VII

### RESULTS

## CHAPTER VIII

## CONCLUSION

## **APPENDIX A**

### **APPENDIX PLACEHOLDER**

Ancillary material should be put in appendices, which appear just before the bibliography.

## REFERENCES

- [1] THE ICECUBE COLLABORATION, “The IceCube Data Acquisition System: Signal Capture, Digitization, and Timestamping,” *ArXiv e-prints*, Oct. 2008.

## INDEX

## VITA