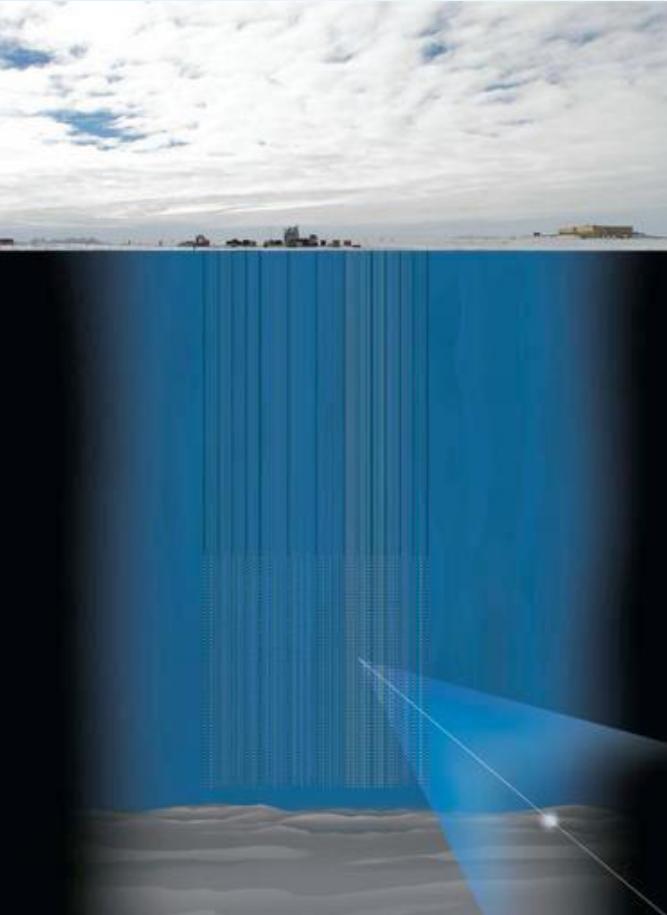


Synergies in ice: Astrophysicists come down to Earth

Ryan Bay
University of California, Berkeley



The IceCube Collaboration



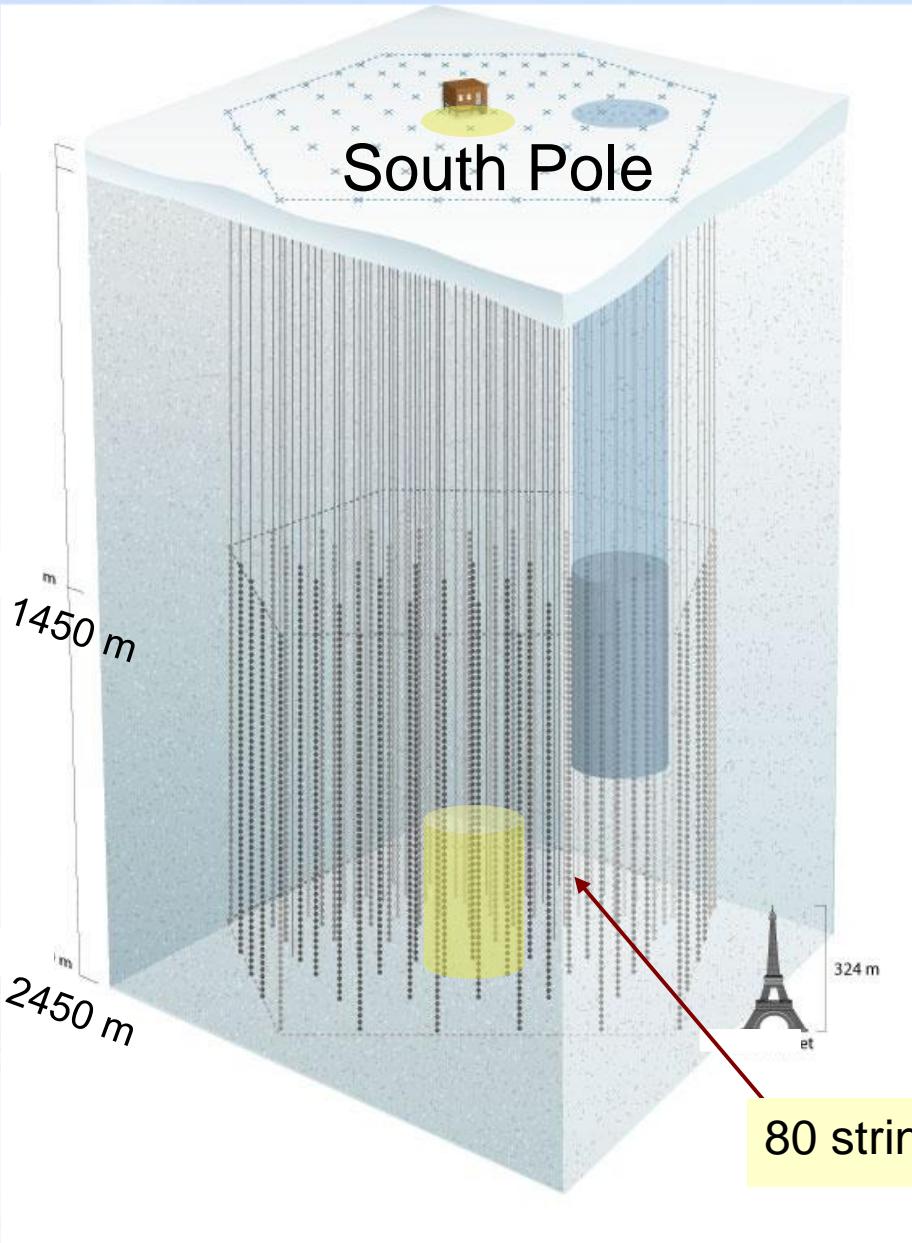
International Funding Agencies

Fonds de la Recherche Scientifique (FRS-FNRS)
Fonds Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek-Vlaanderen (FWO-Vlaanderen)
Federal Ministry of Education & Research (BMBF)

German Research Foundation (DFG)
Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY)
Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation
Swedish Polar Research Secretariat

The Swedish Research Council (VR)
University of Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF)
US National Science Foundation (NSF)

IceCube neutrino telescope

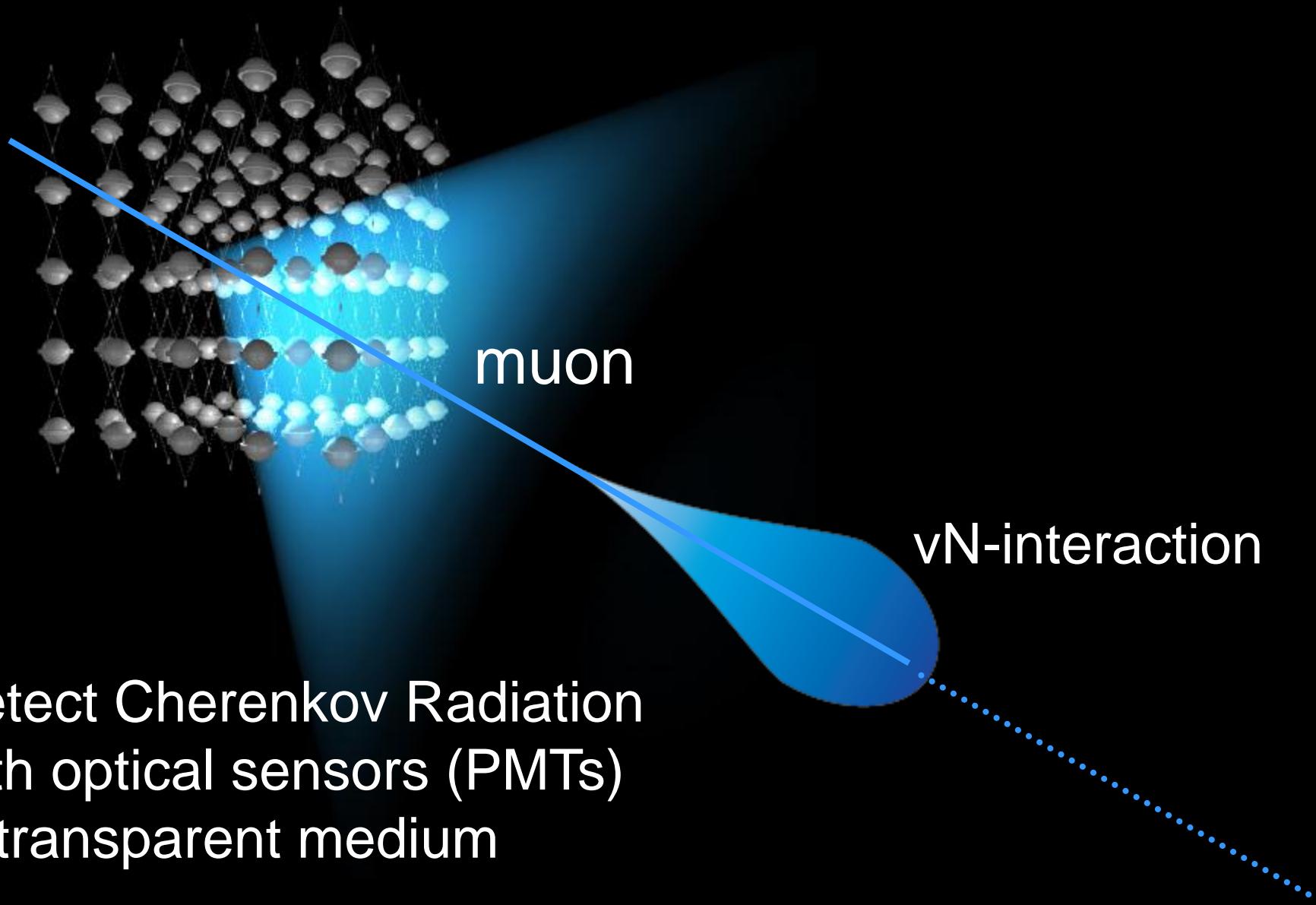


80 strings × 60 DOMs each

Digital
Optical
Module

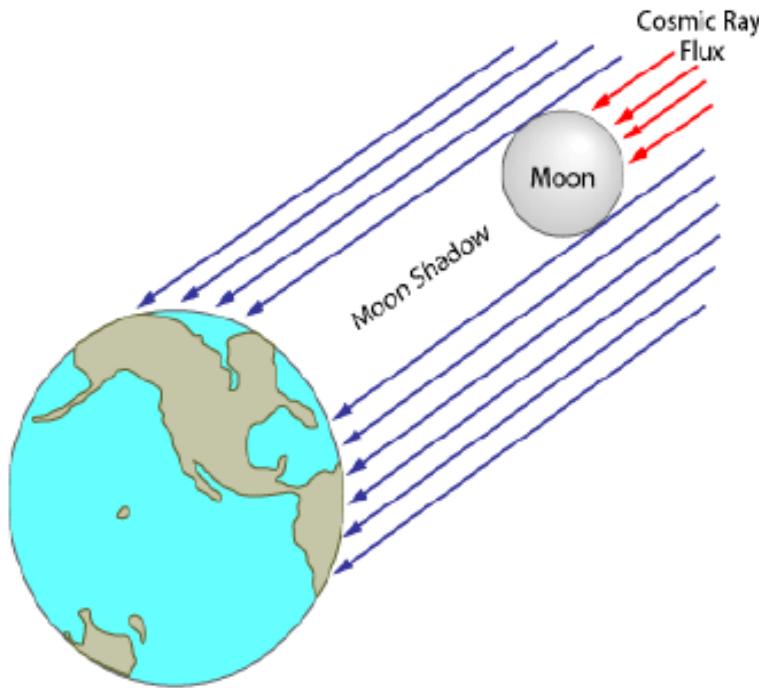


Neutrino Detection



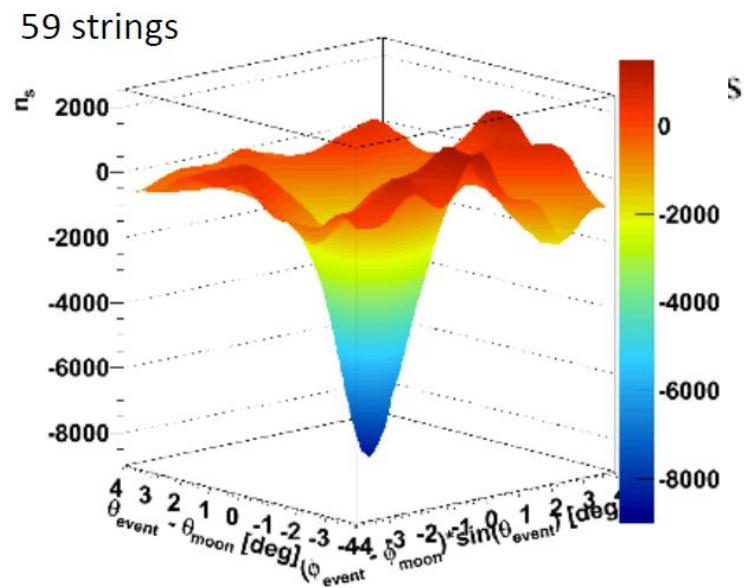
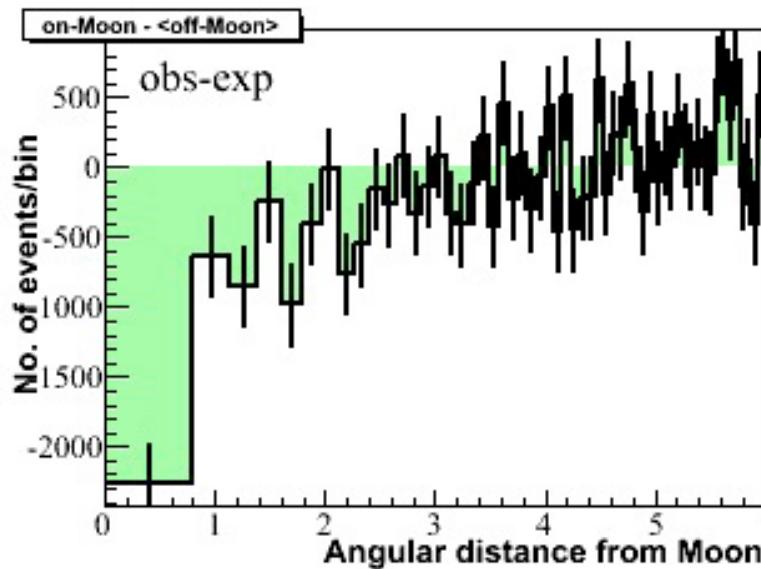
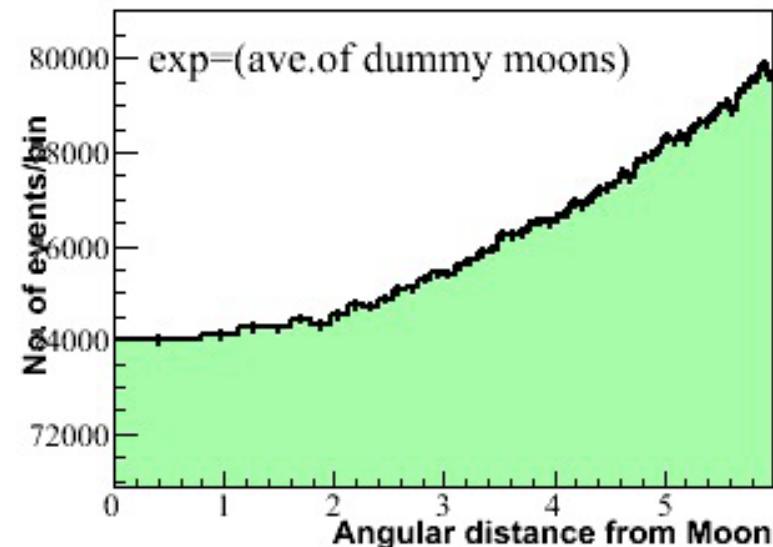
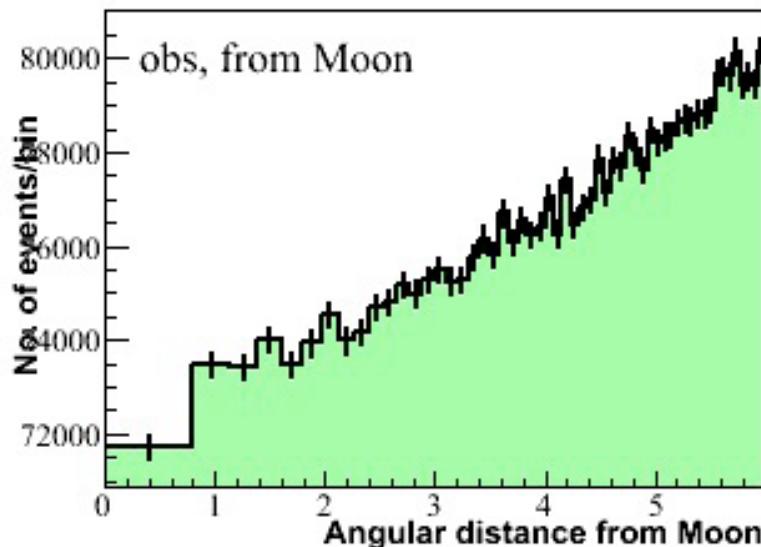
Lunar Shadow “Vision Test”

- Cosmic rays blocked by the moon should lead to a point-like deficit in the distribution of down-going muons in the detector.



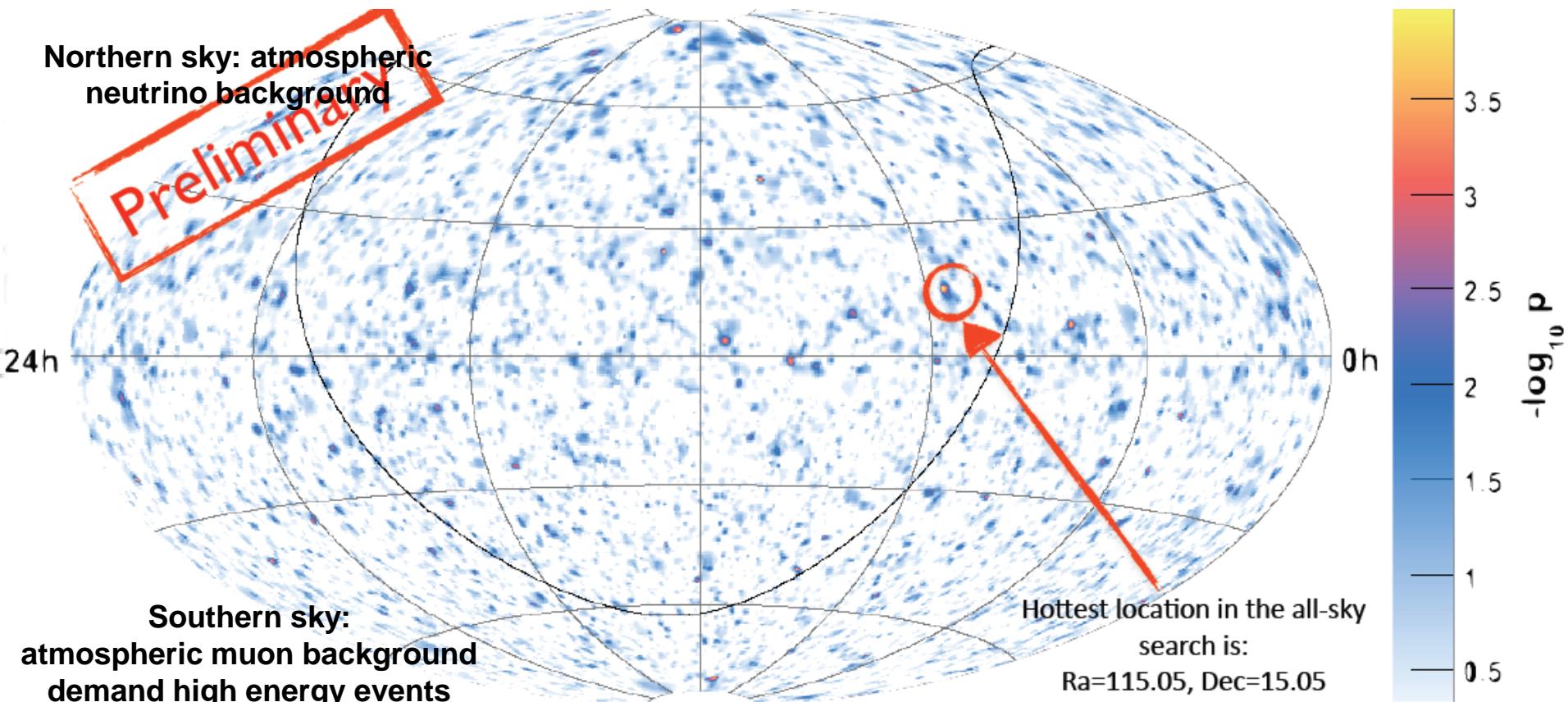
Need high statistics and good angular resolution!

Lunar Shadow “Vision Test”



Pointing accuracy is confirmed!

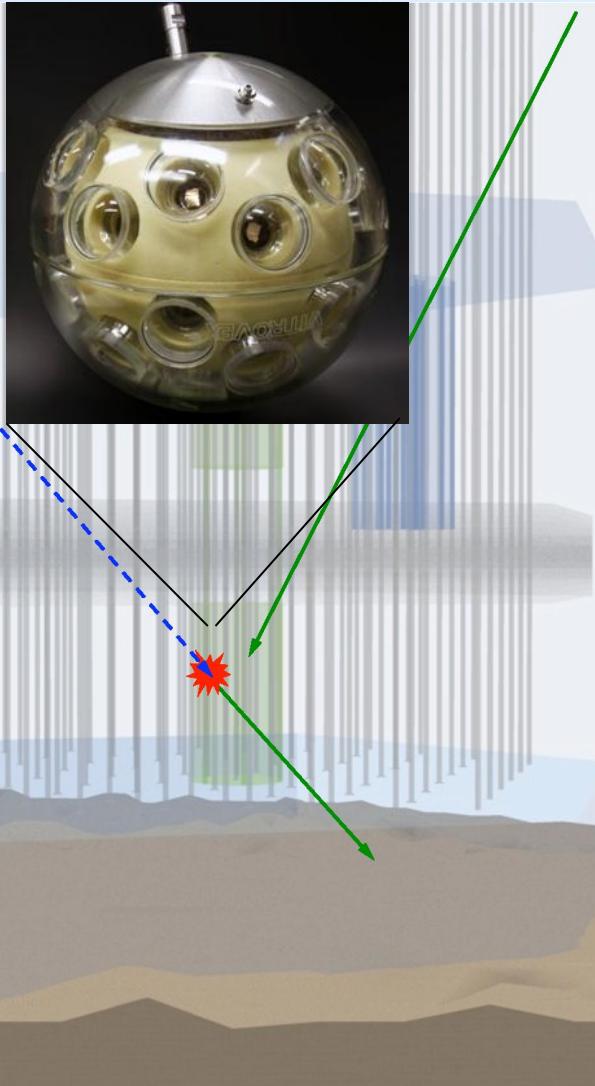
Full-sky point source search



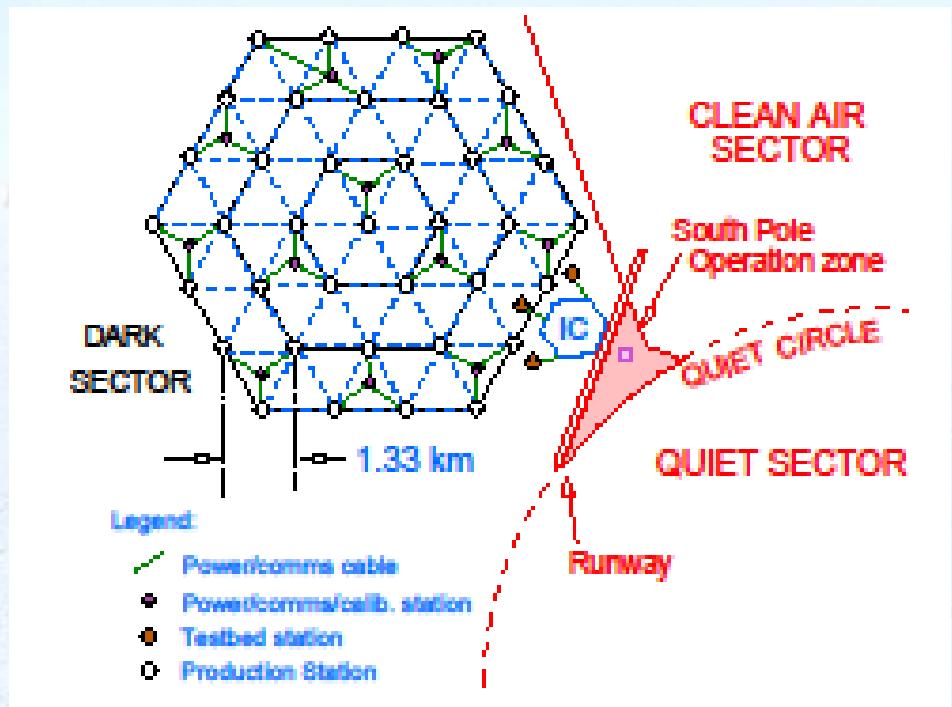
No significant cosmic neutrino sources,
yet...

Low-energy and ultra-high-energy extensions of IceCube

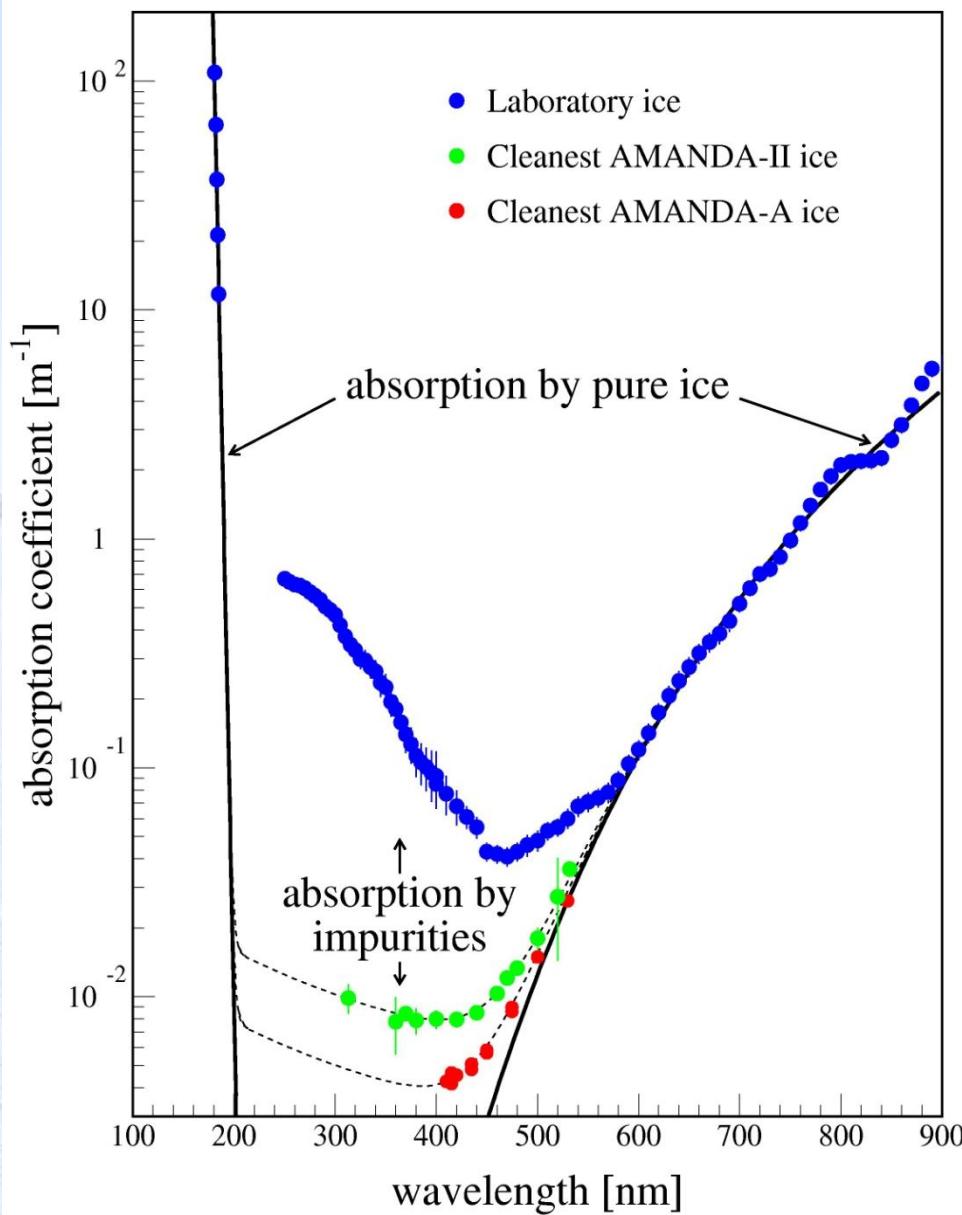
Low energy core



Askaryan Radio Array



Why South Pole ice?



Antarctic Ice is
the most transparent
natural solid known

Average optical ice
parameters:

$\ell_{\text{abs}} \sim 110 \text{ m} @ 400 \text{ nm}$
(better than ocean)

$\ell_{\text{scat}} \sim 20 \text{ m} @ 400 \text{ nm}$
(worse than ocean)

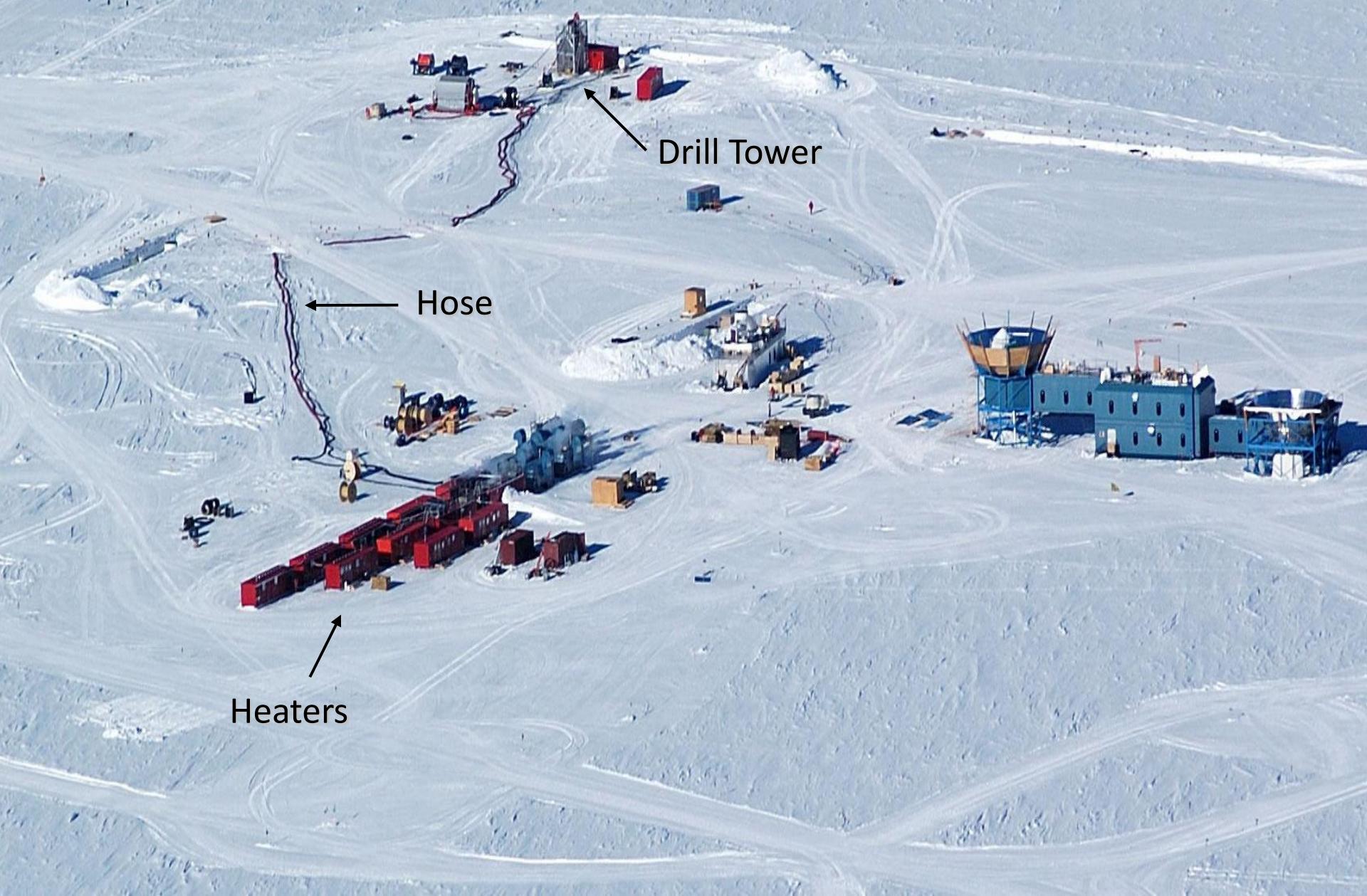
New South Pole station

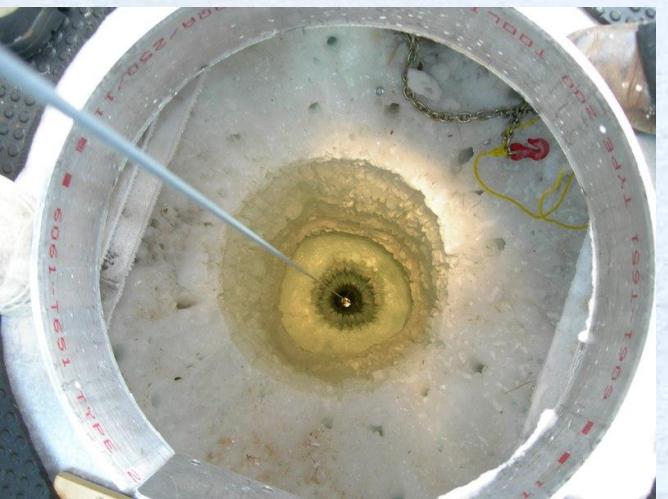
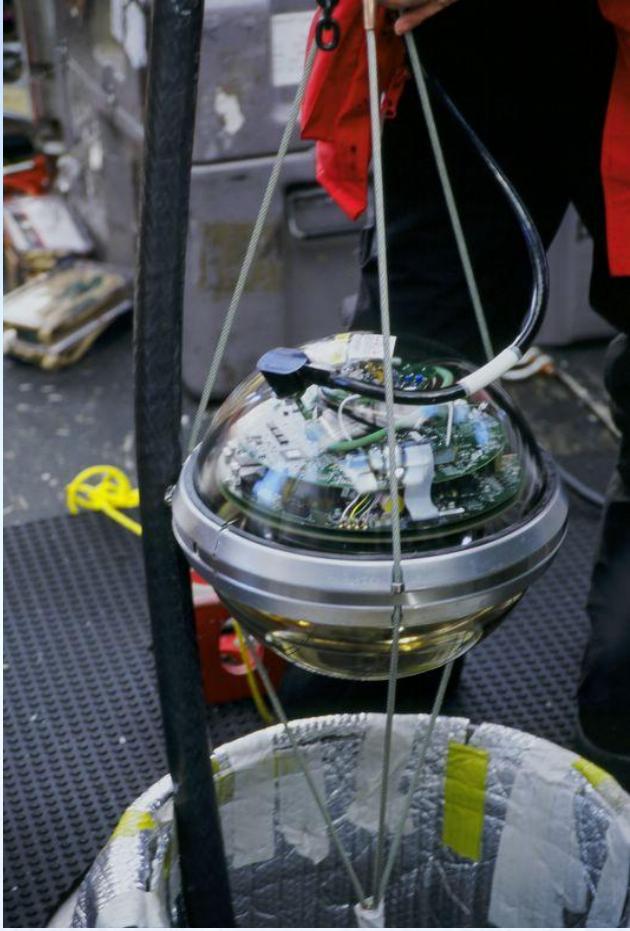


... not always easy

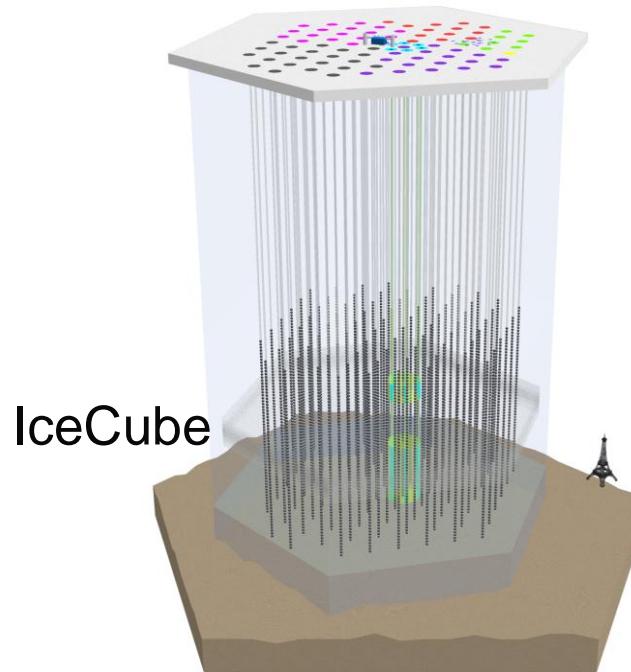


IceCube's 5 Megawatt Hot Water Drill





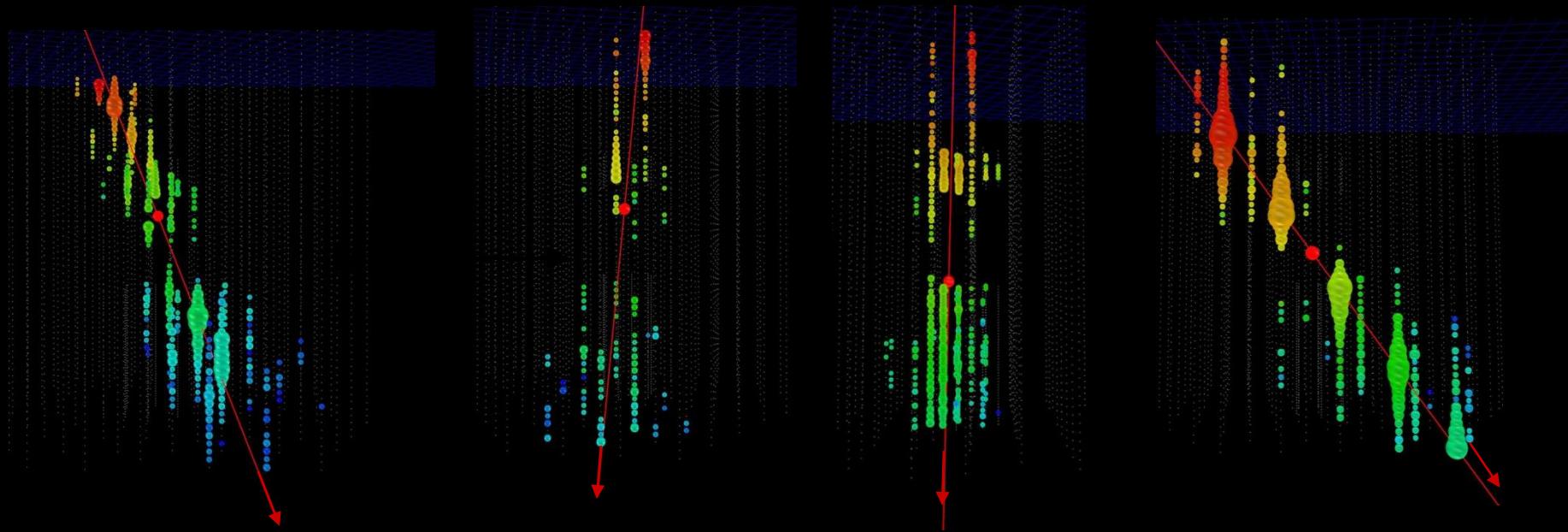
Enhanced Hot Water Drill



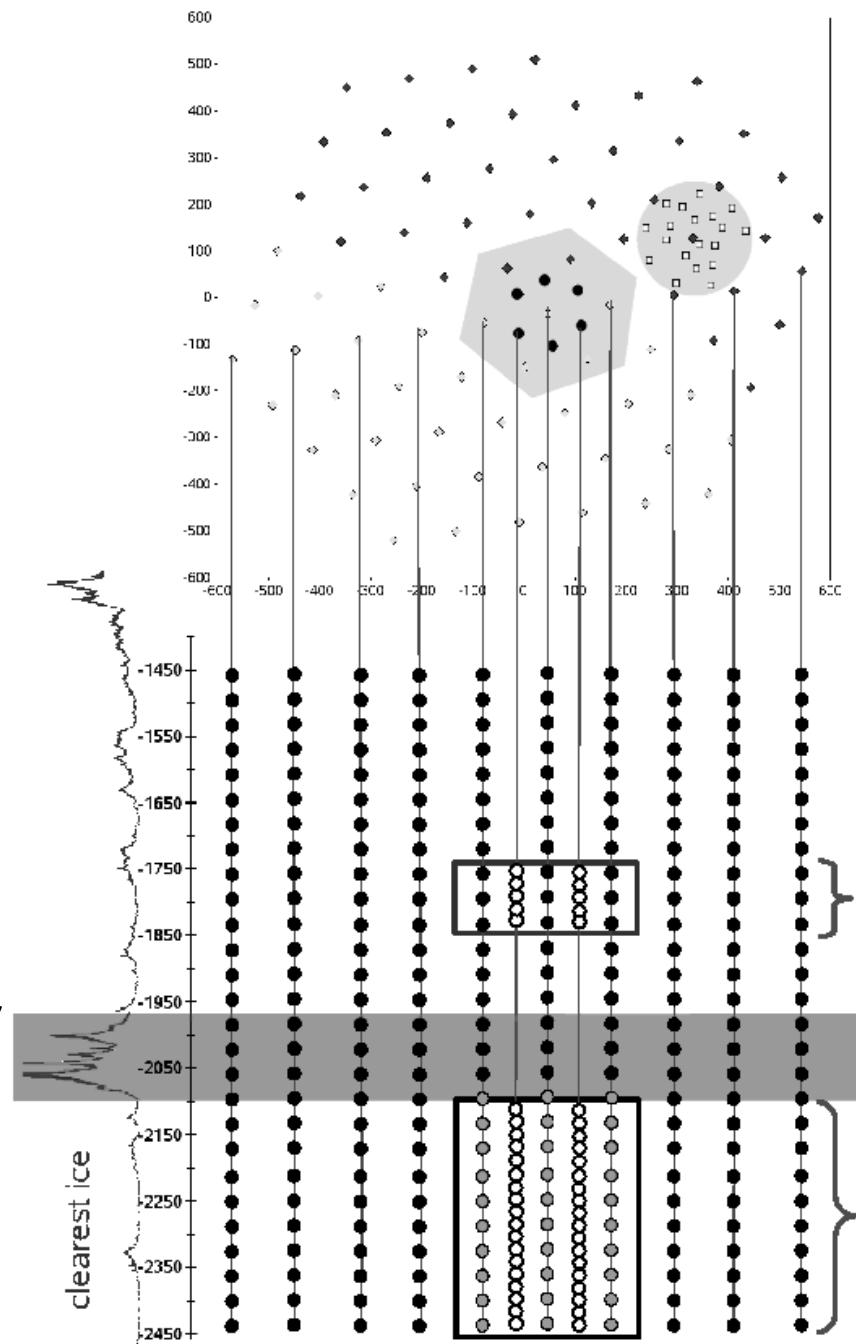
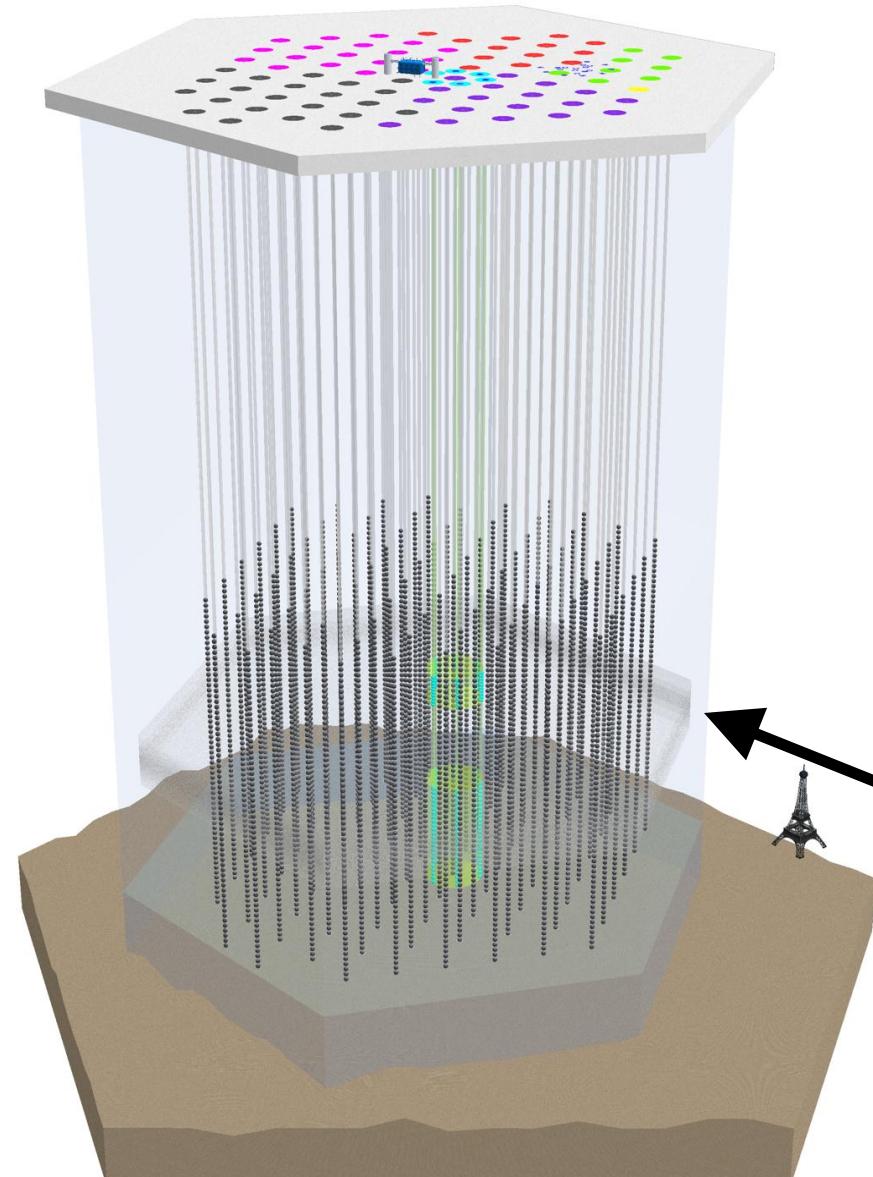
- Personnel: 30 drillers
- Power: 5 MW
- Holes: $0.5 \times 2500 \text{ m} \times 30 \text{ hr}$
- Rate: <48 h per hole
- Good safety record

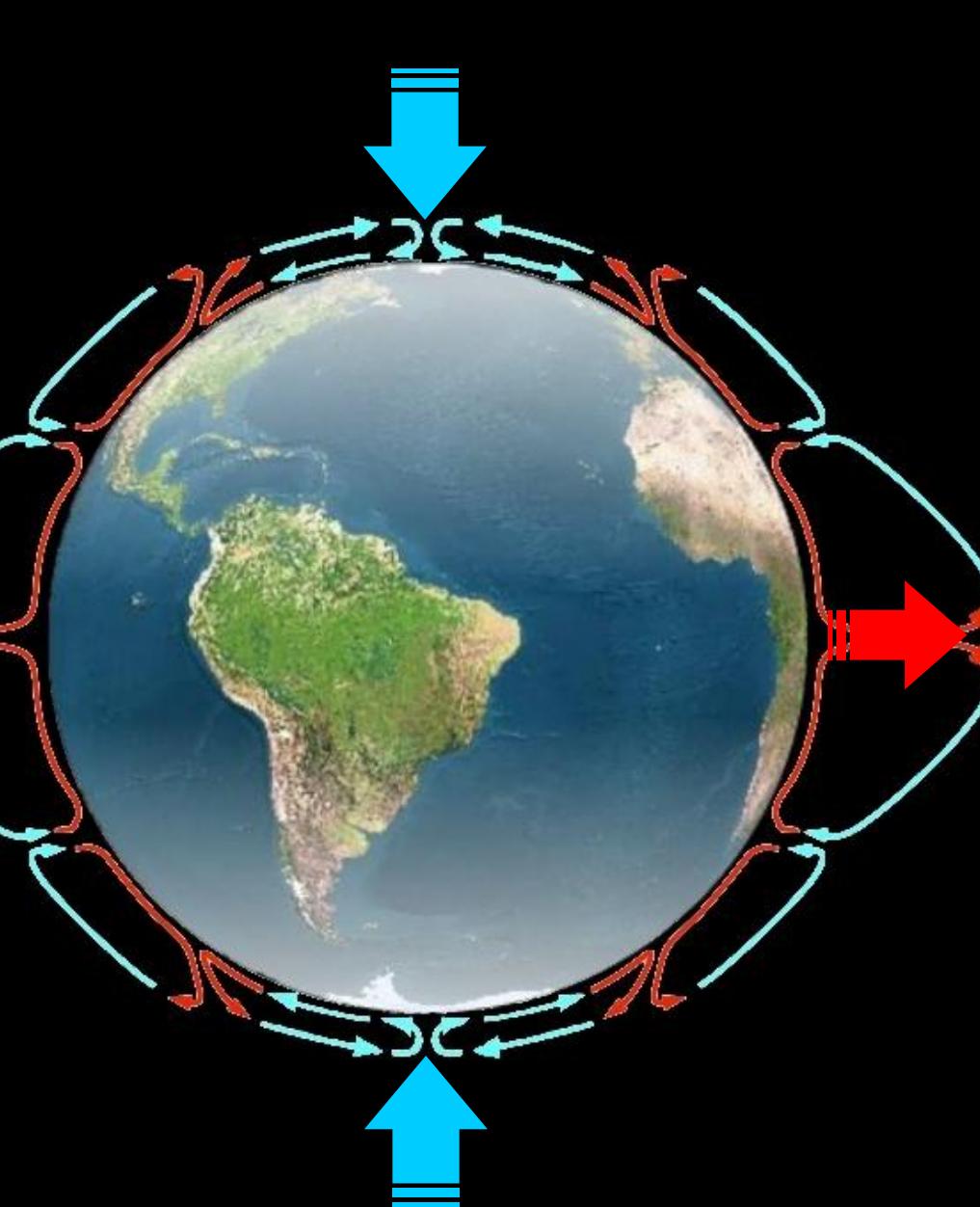


A few bright IceCube events



The IceCube “Dust Layer”





Dustier ice
during cold climate

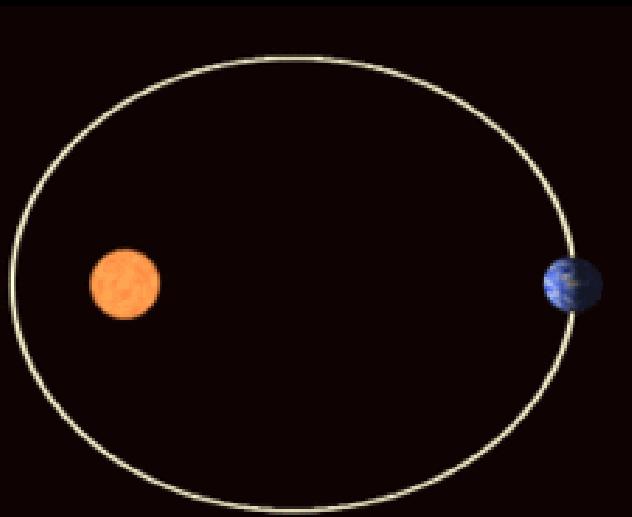
The diagram shows a 3D perspective of the Earth with a complex network of arrows indicating atmospheric circulation. Red arrows generally flow from the equator towards the poles, while blue arrows flow in the opposite direction, primarily between the tropics and the subtropics. Two large blue arrows point downwards from the top and bottom of the globe, representing descending air masses. A prominent red arrow points horizontally from the left side of the globe towards the right, representing a zonal wind or transport pathway. This visual representation supports the text about dustier ice during cold climates.

Greater dust
supply

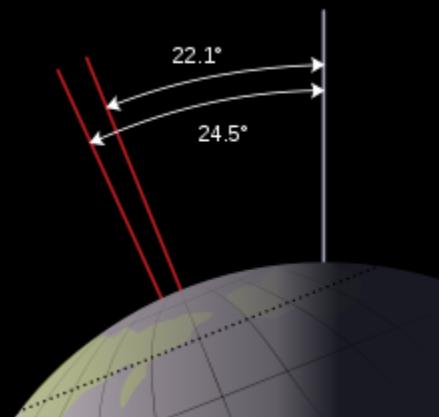
+

More vigorous
circulation, storms,
wind

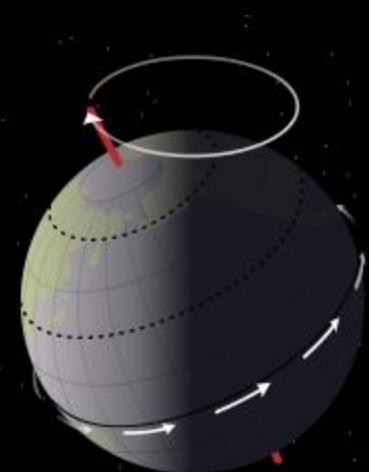
Milankovitch theory of glacial cycles



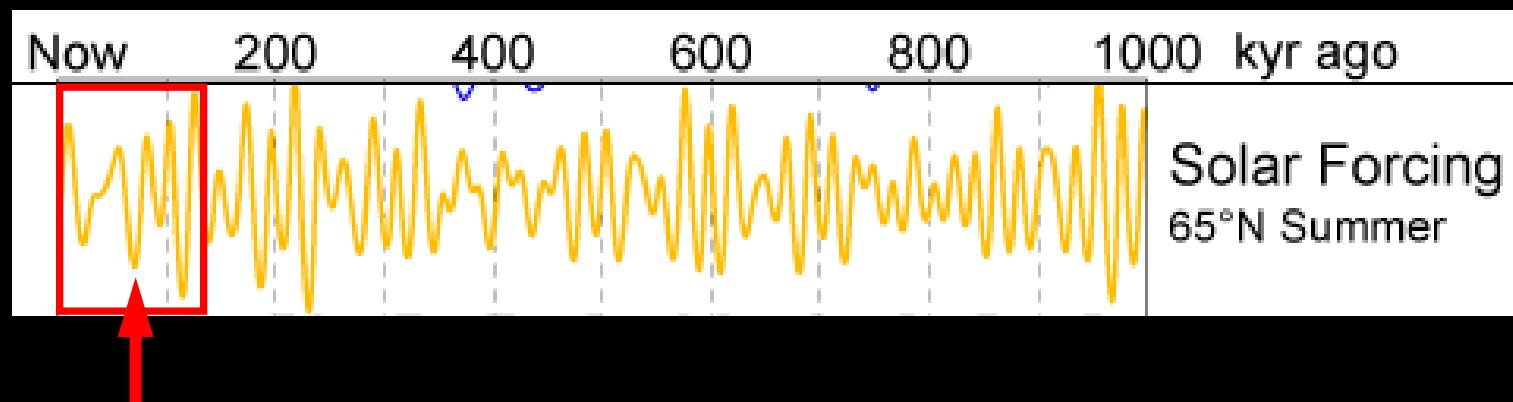
Eccentricity
~ 100, 400 kyr

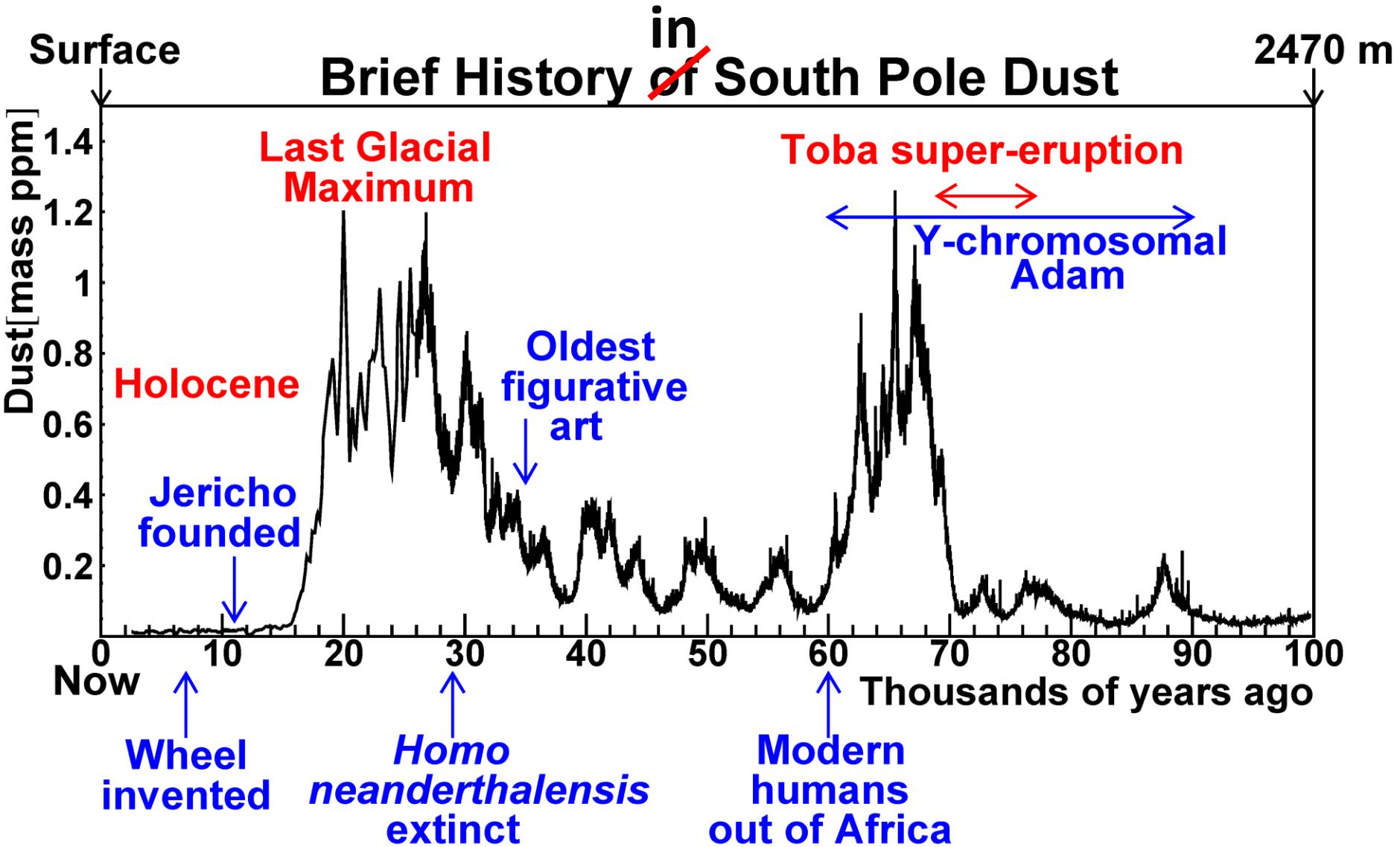


Obliquity
41 kyr

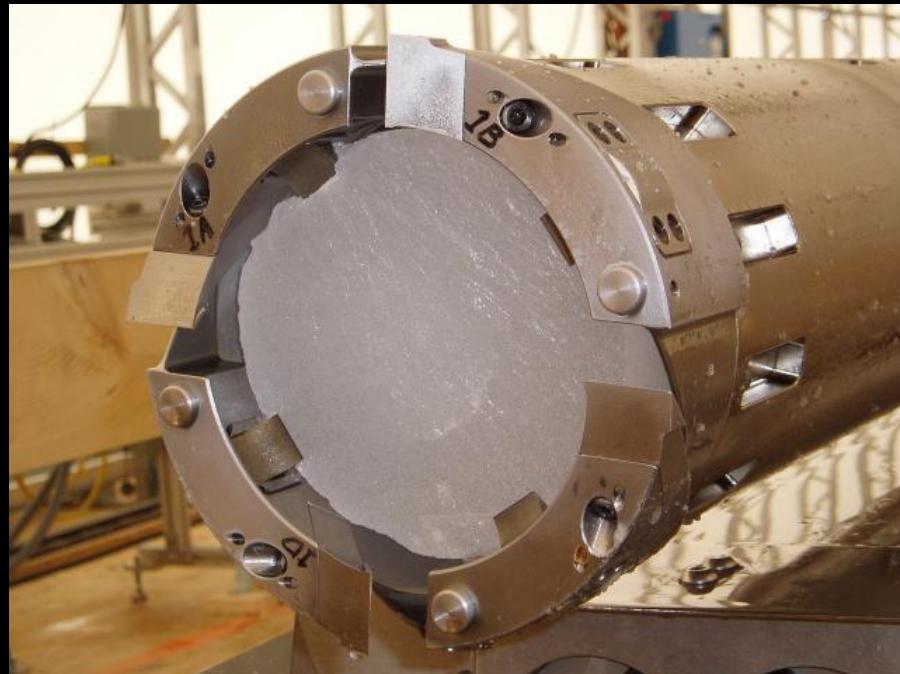
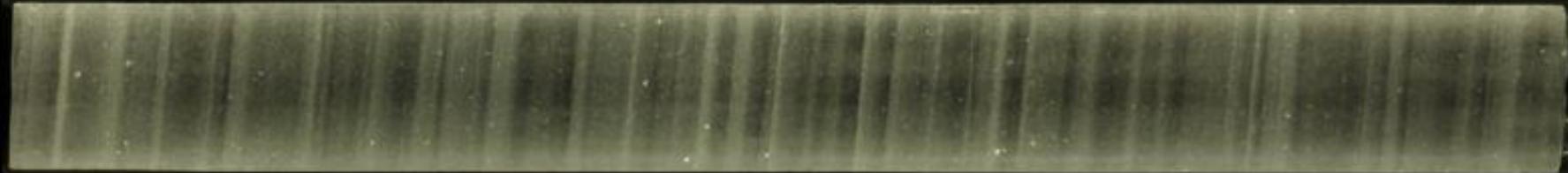


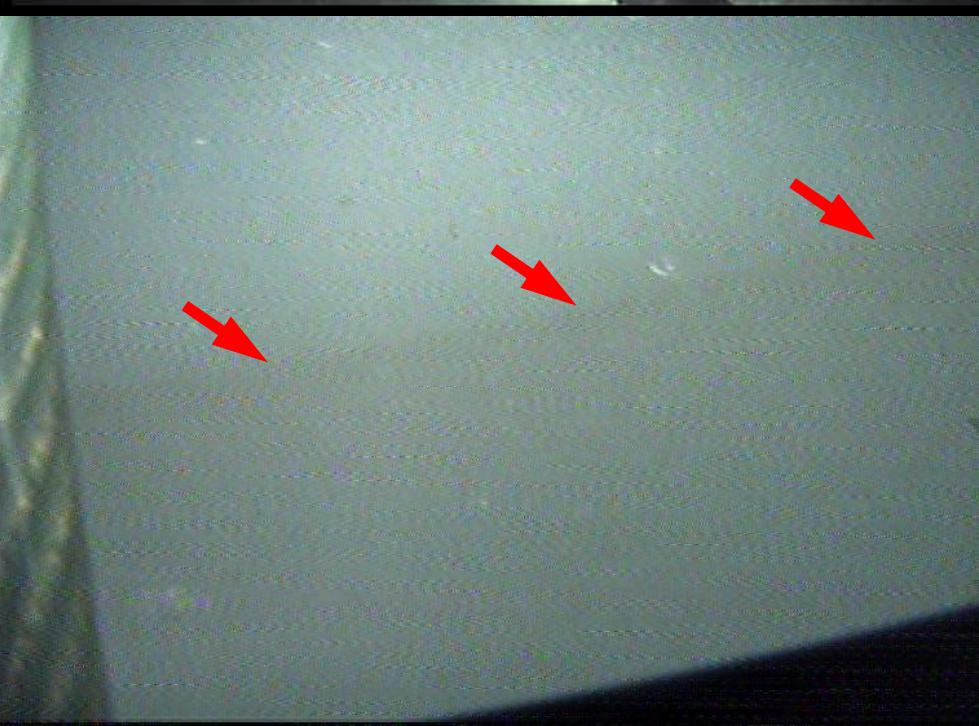
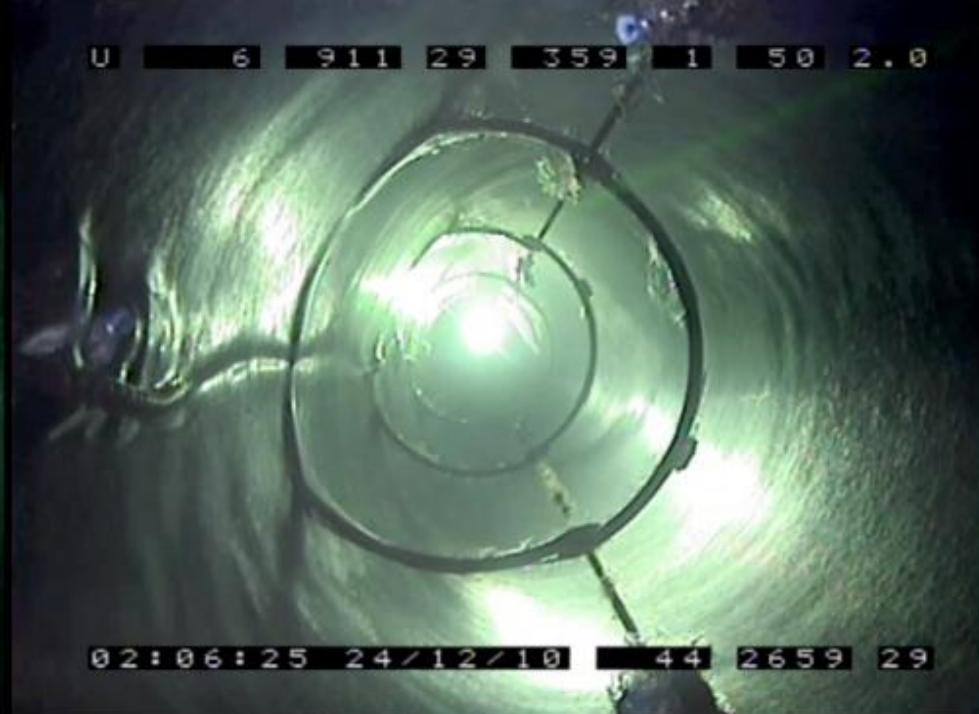
Precession
~20 kyr



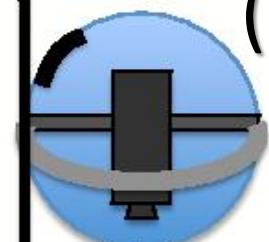


Ice Cores





IceCube Camera (Stockholm)



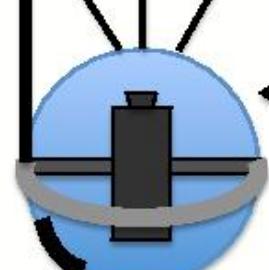
-29° +44°

Polar 0°

Clear Glass



Orientation of Upper Image



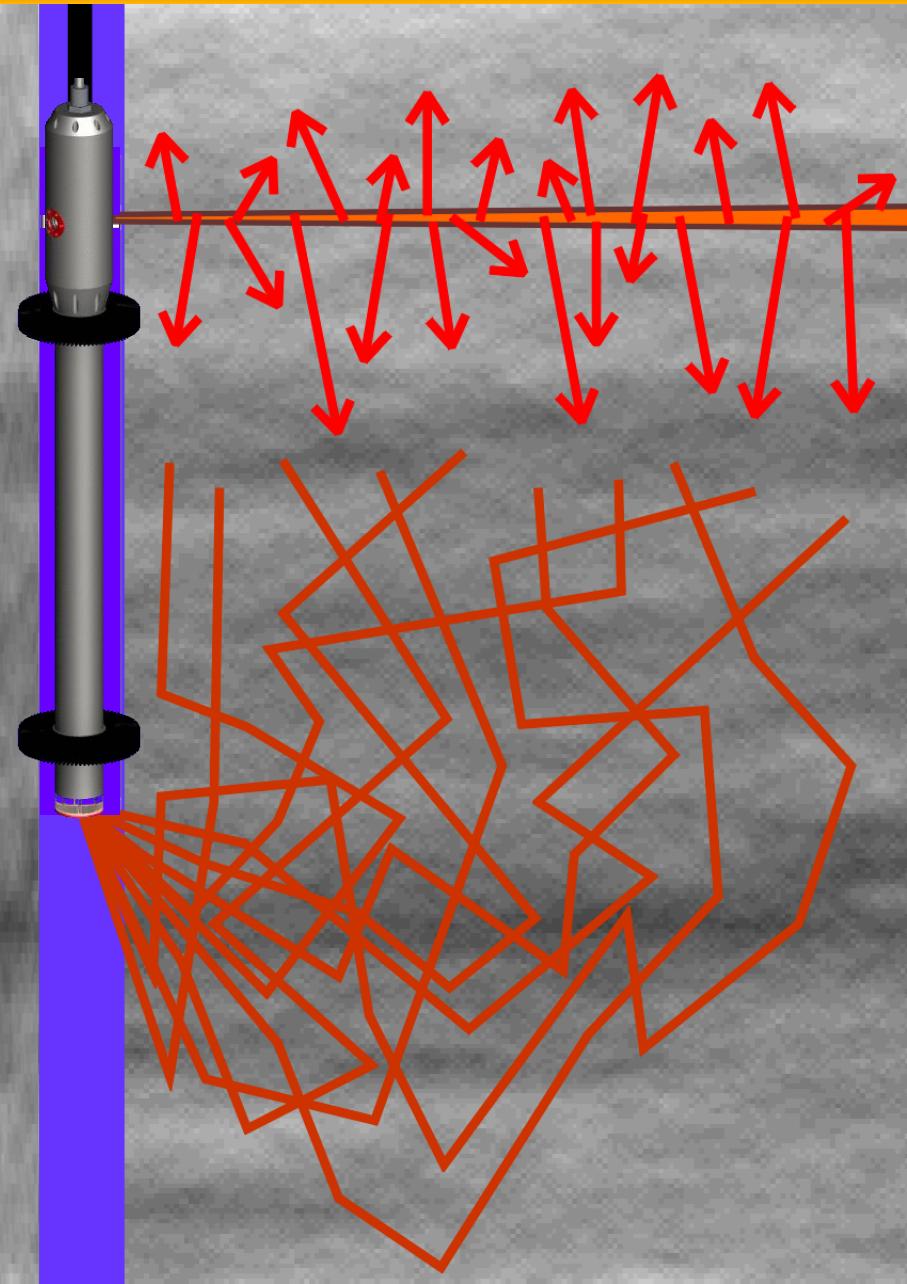
-27° +48°

Polar 0°

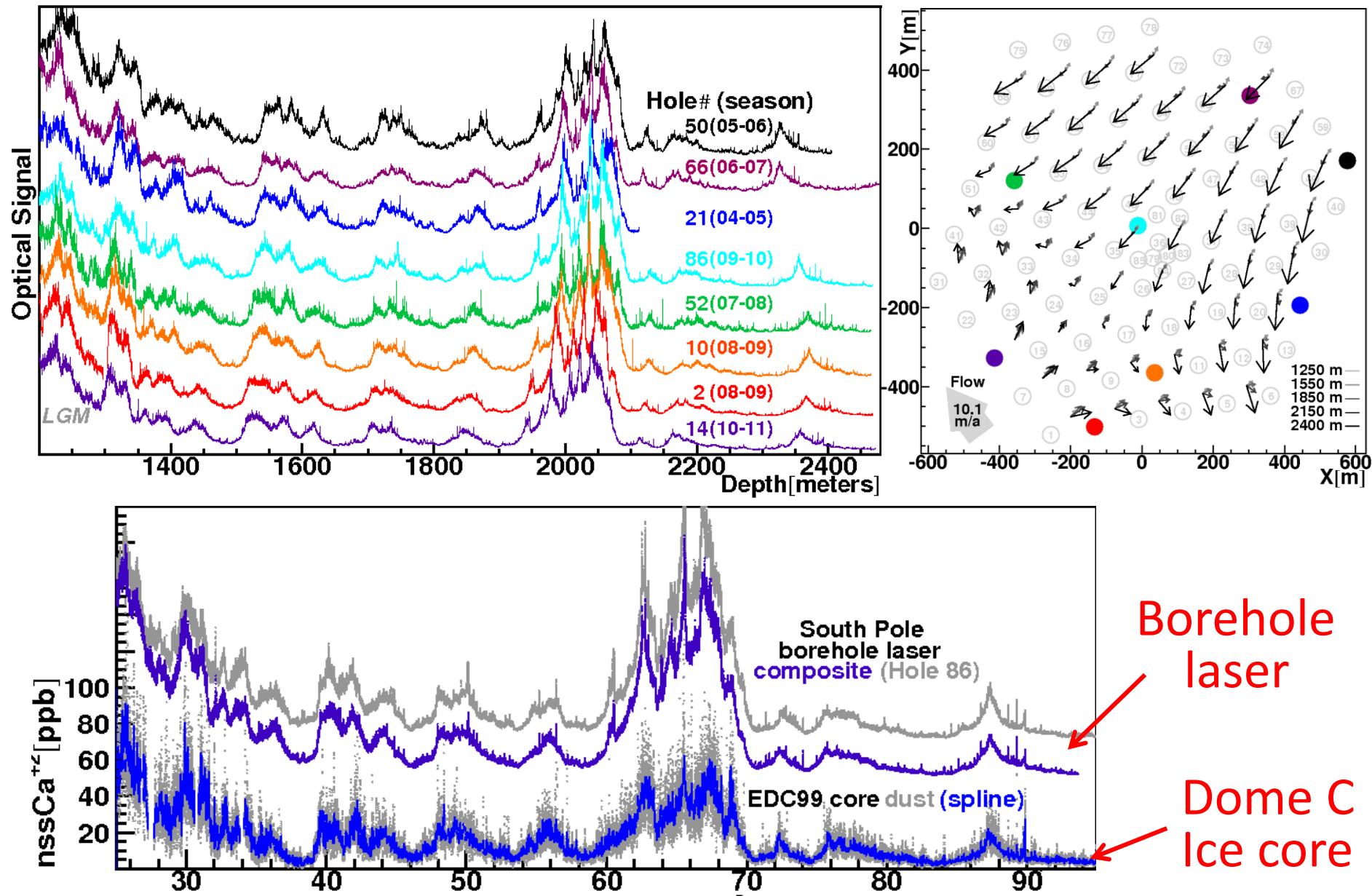
Clear Glass

Borehole Laser Dust Logger

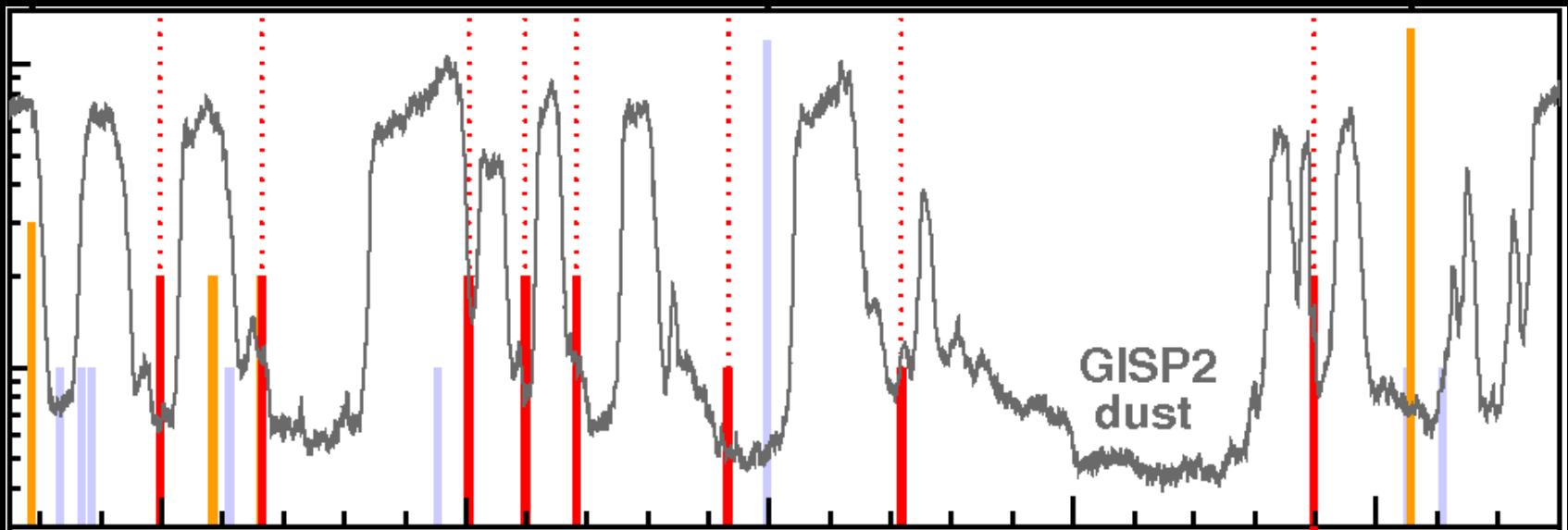
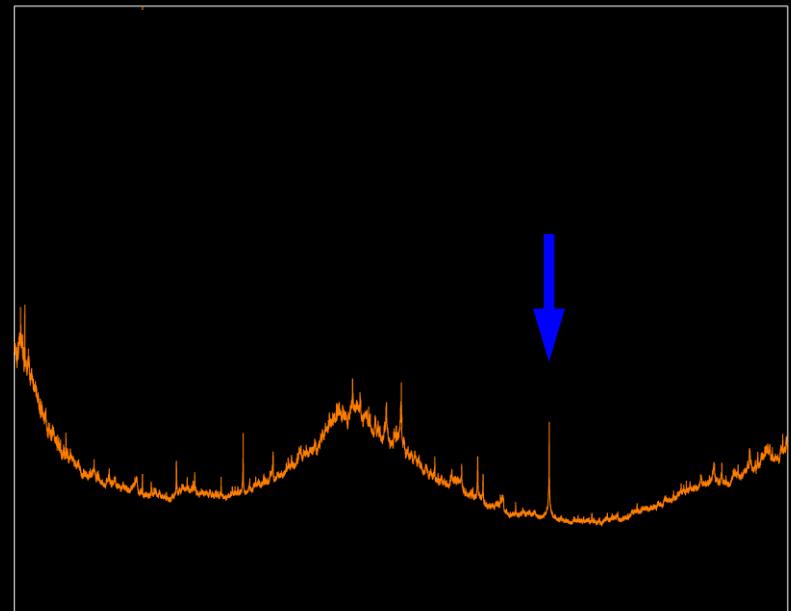
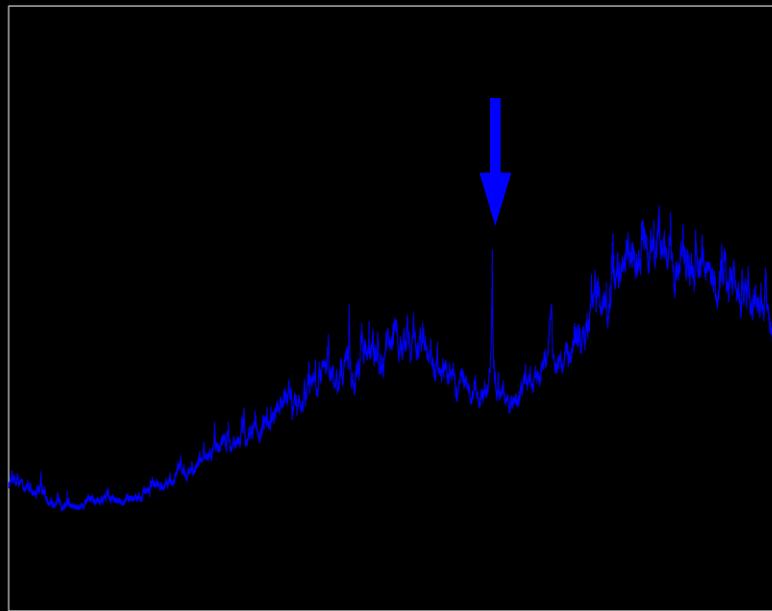
mm
resolution
~5 hour
deployment



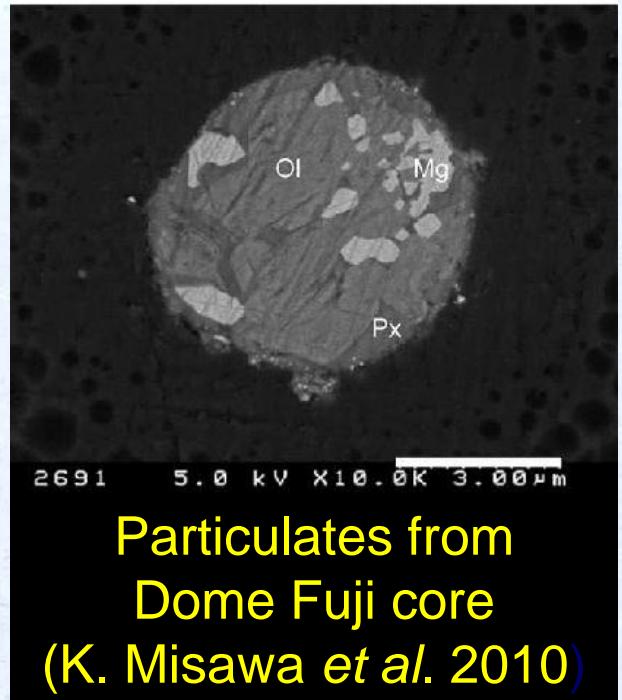
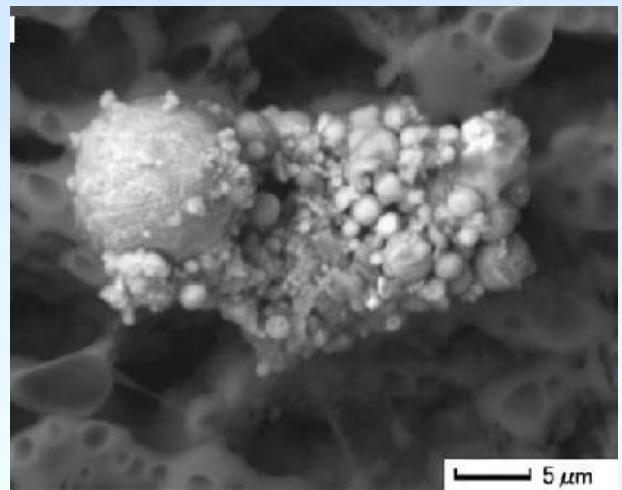
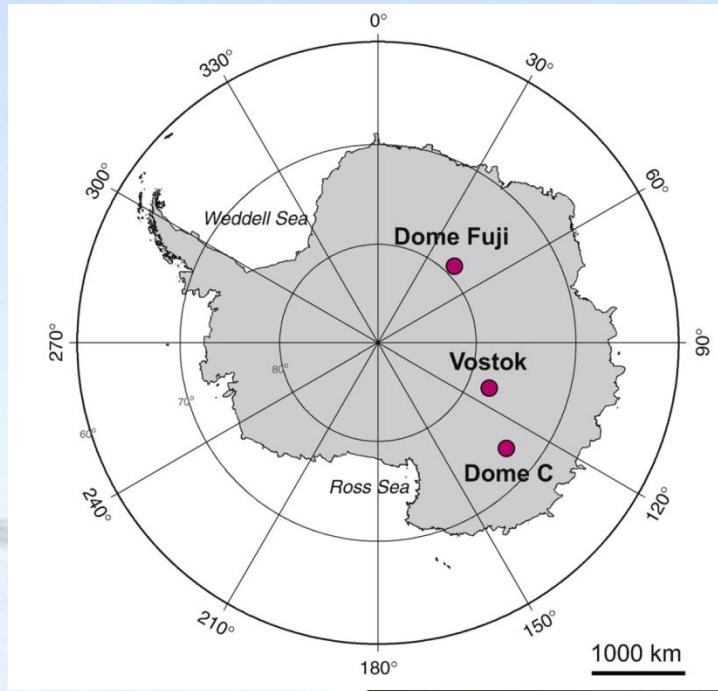
The IceCube Antarctic Dust Record



Fallout layers & millennial climate change

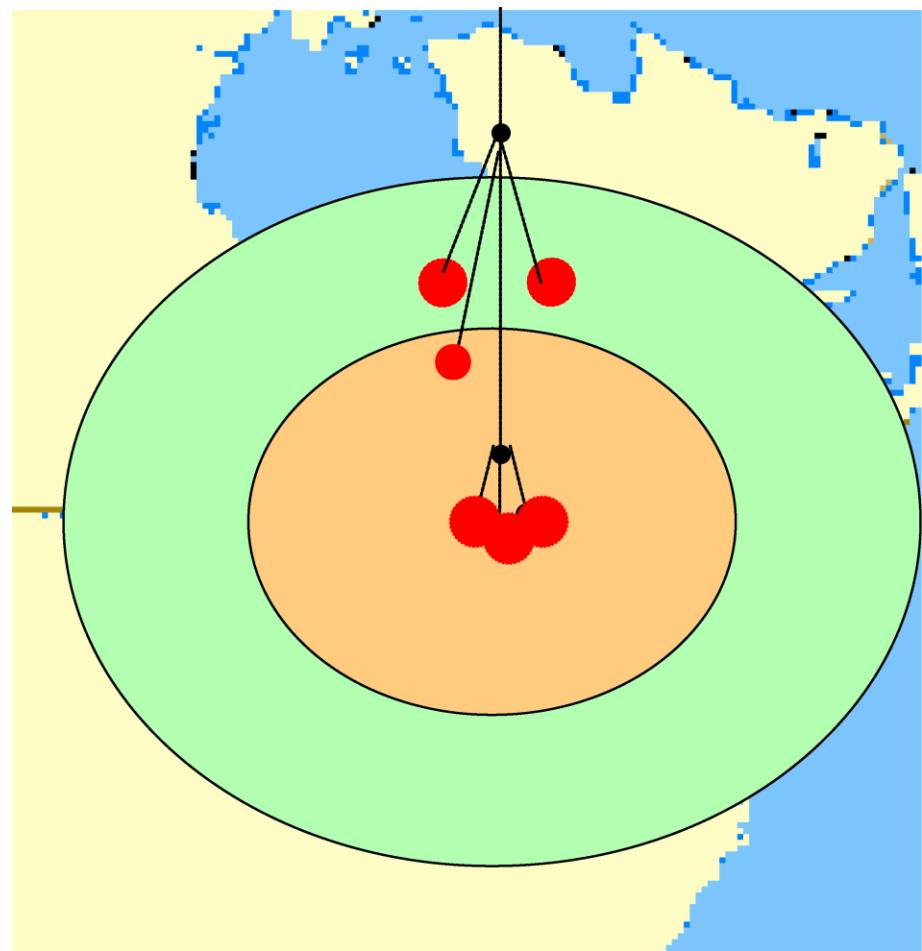
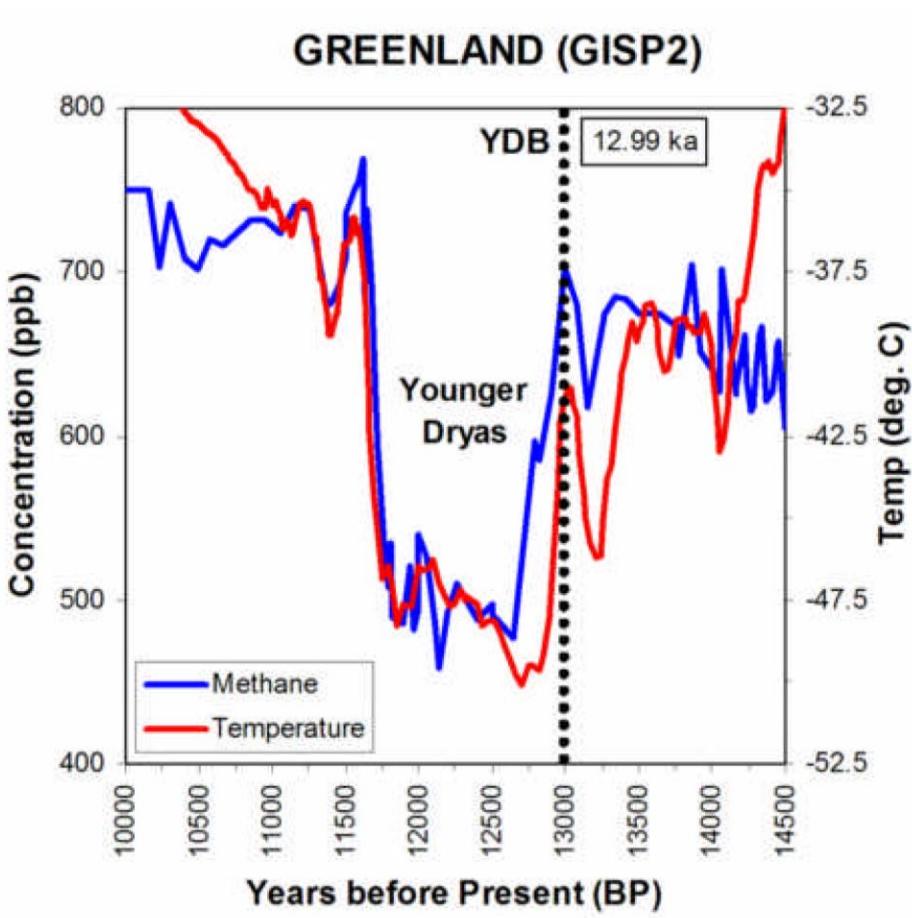


Antarctic extraterrestrial impact layers 434 and 481 ka



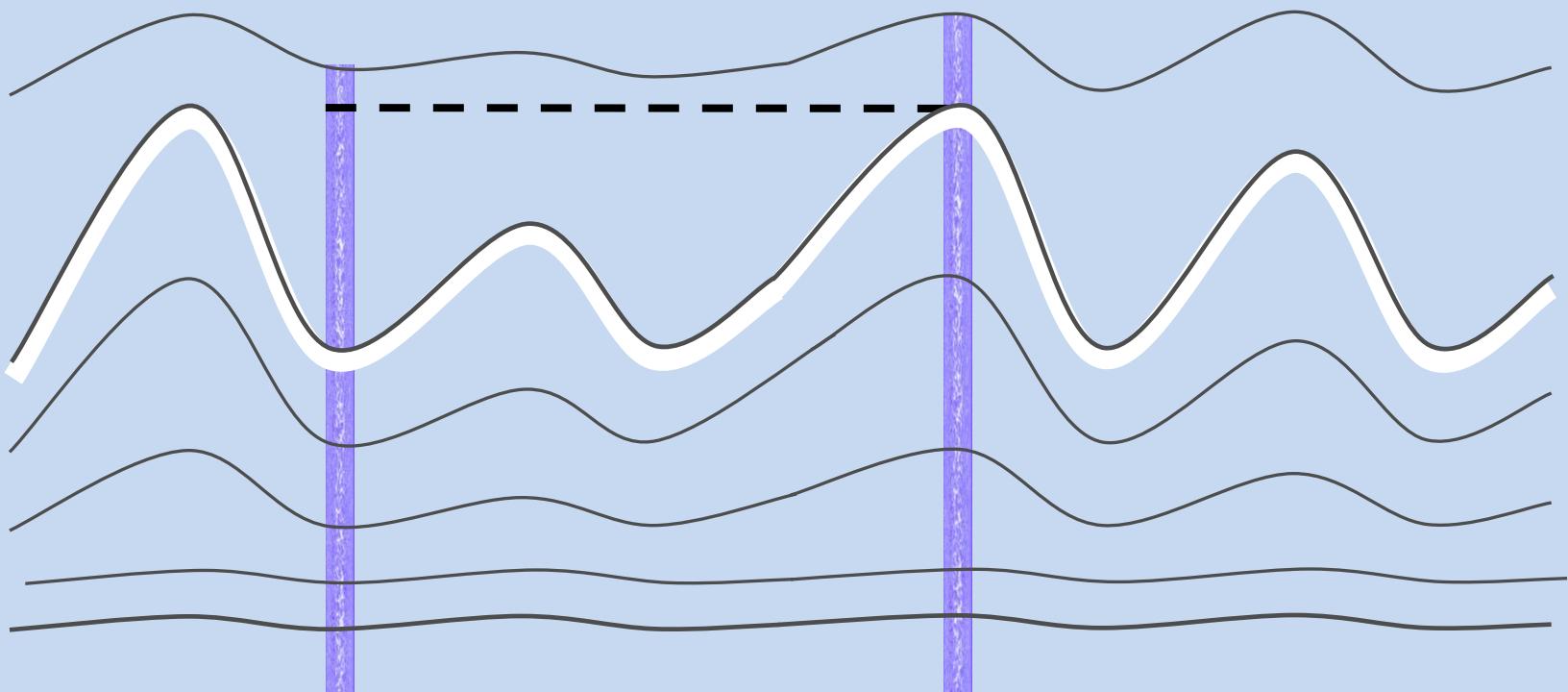
Evidence for an extraterrestrial impact 12,900 years ago that contributed to the megafaunal extinctions and the Younger Dryas cooling

R. B. Firestone^{a,b}, A. West^c, J. P. Kennett^d, L. Becker^e, T. E. Bunch^f, Z. S. Revay^g, P. H. Schultz^h, T. Belgya^g, D. J. Kennettⁱ, J. M. Erlandsonⁱ, O. J. Dickenson^j, A. C. Goodyear^k, R. S. Harris^h, G. A. Howard^l, J. B. Kloosterman^m, P. Lechlerⁿ, P. A. Mayewski^o, J. Montgomery^j, R. Poreda^p, T. Darrah^p, S. S. Que Hee^q, A. R. Smith^a, A. Stich^r, W. Topping^s, J. H. Wittke^f, and W. S. Wolbach^r

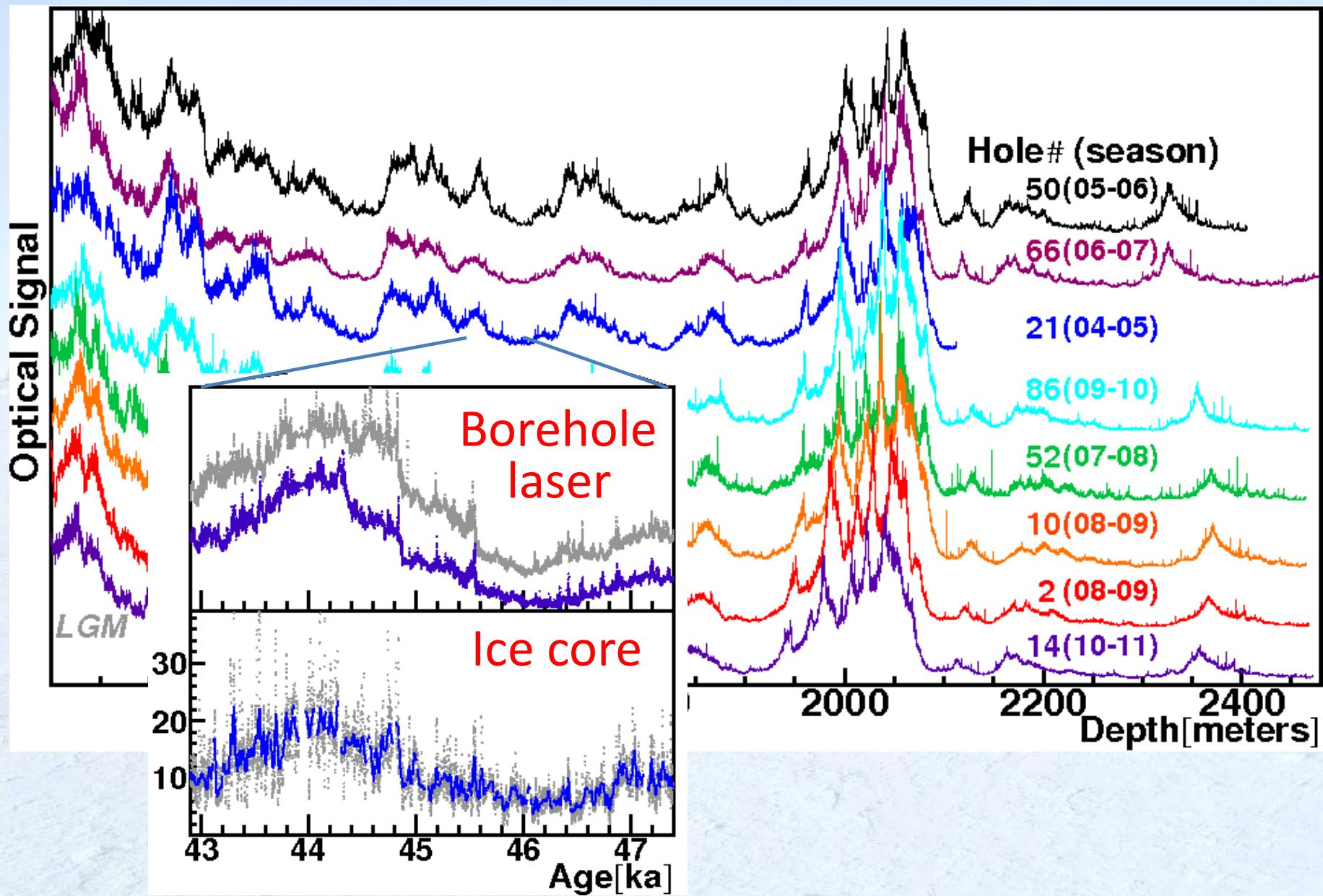


Wind speed from surface paleoroughness

Buried horizons imprint ancient dunes



Dust Map of South Pole Paleosurface

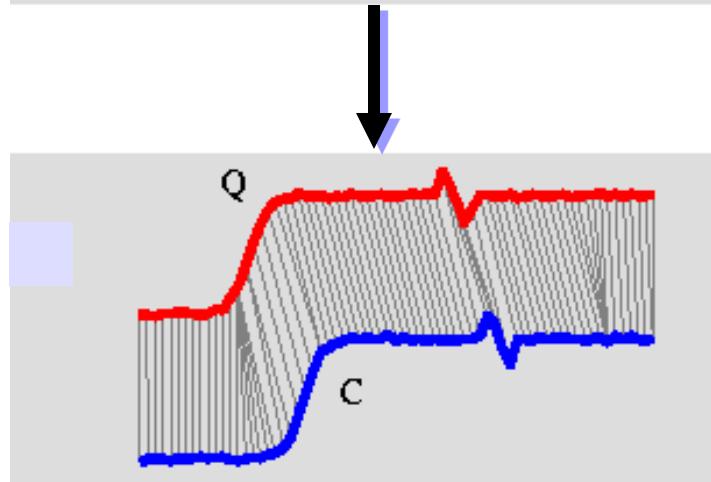
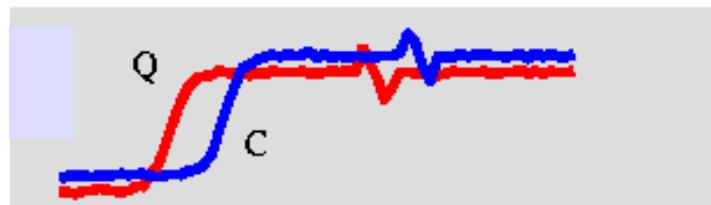


Dynamic Time Warping Synchronization of Ice Core Data

DTW

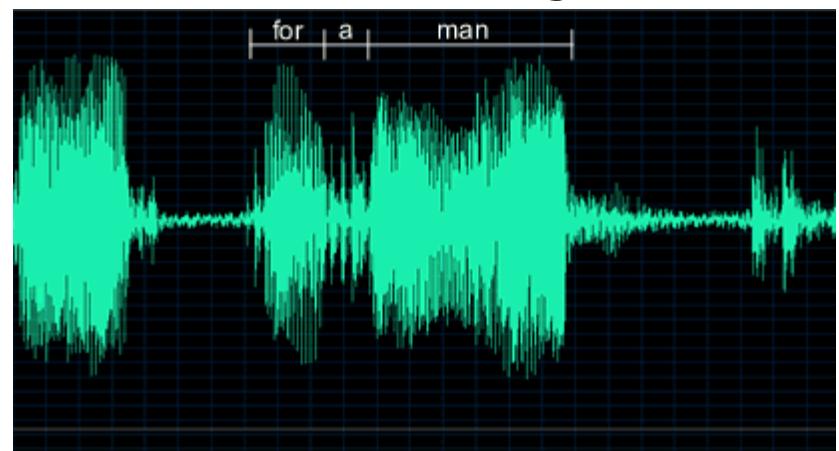


Signal matching

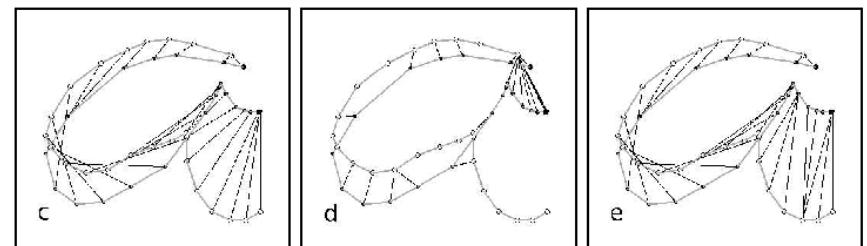


Biometrics

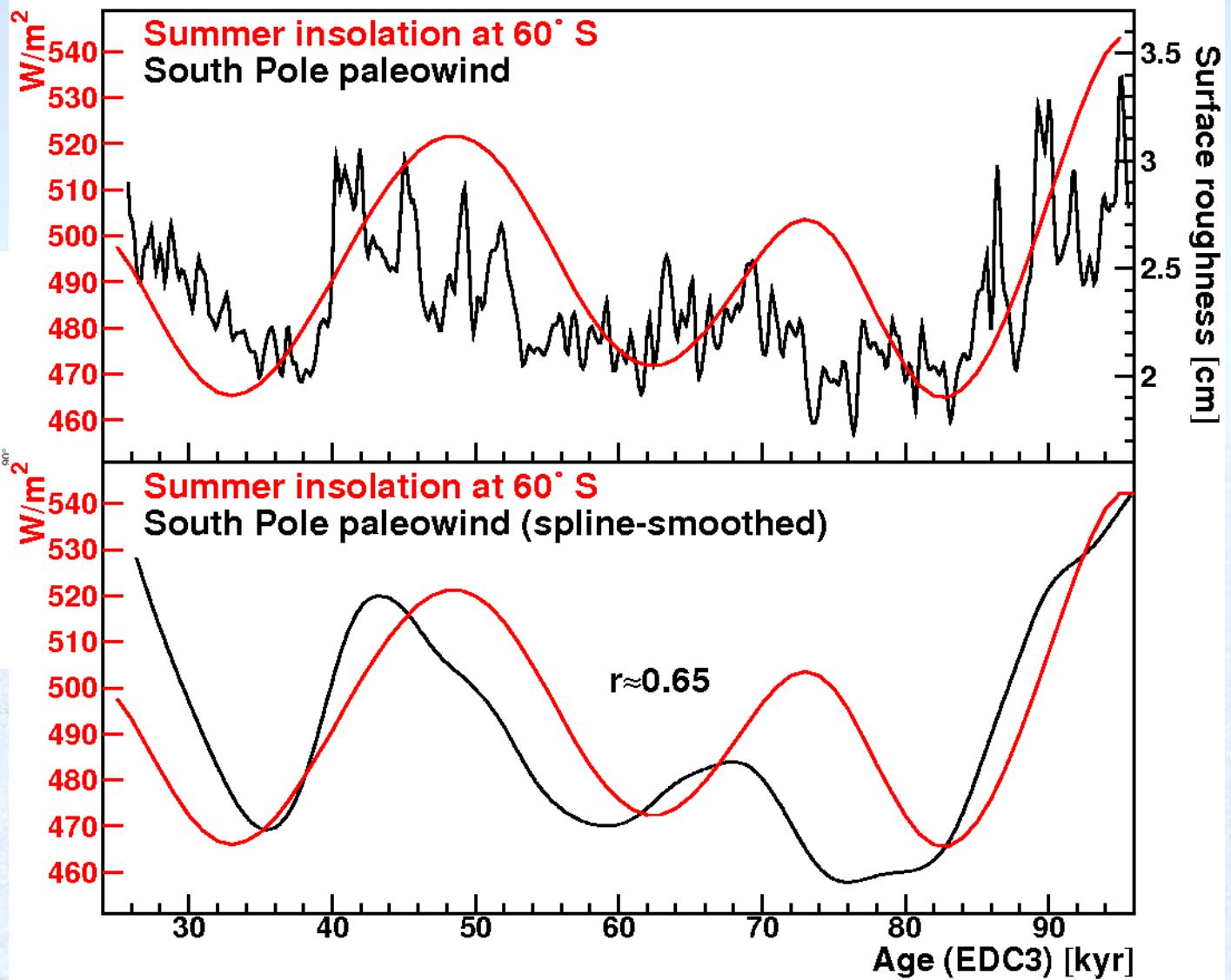
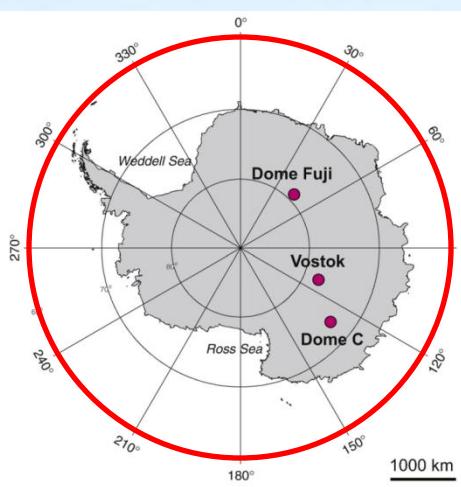
Speech recognition



Handwriting



South Pole Paleowind Speed



IceCube inclinometers

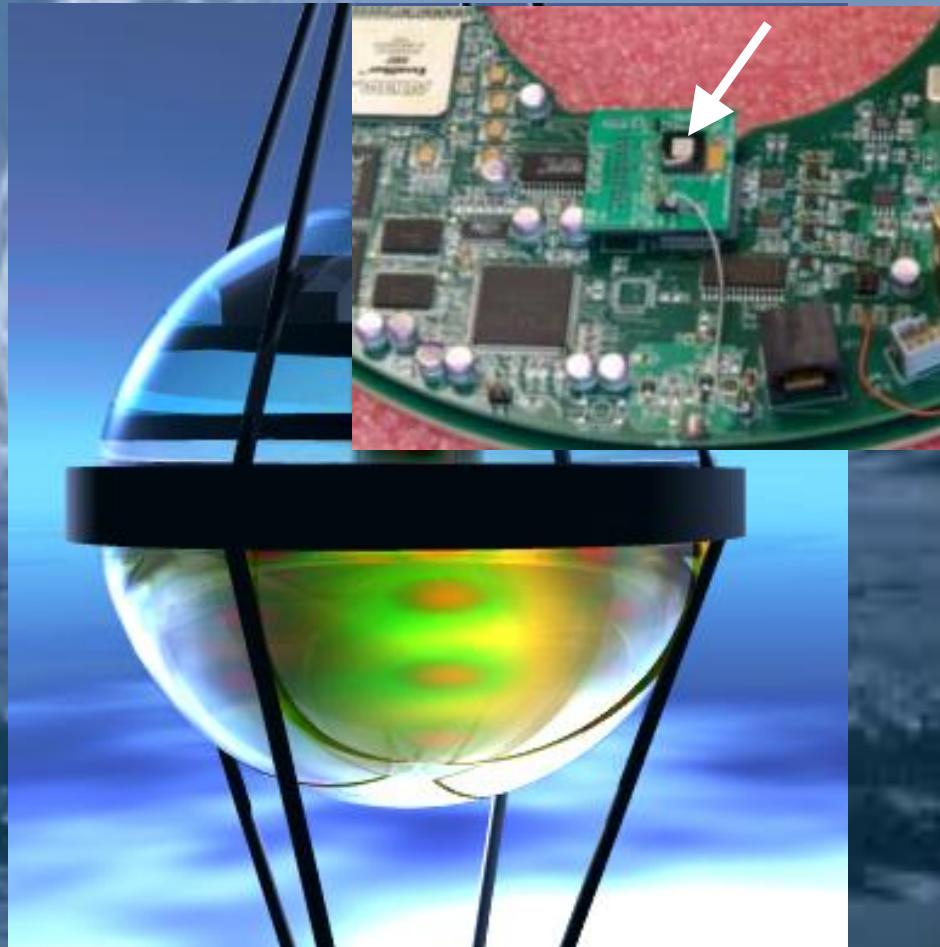
Electrolytic



Resolution: 0.01°

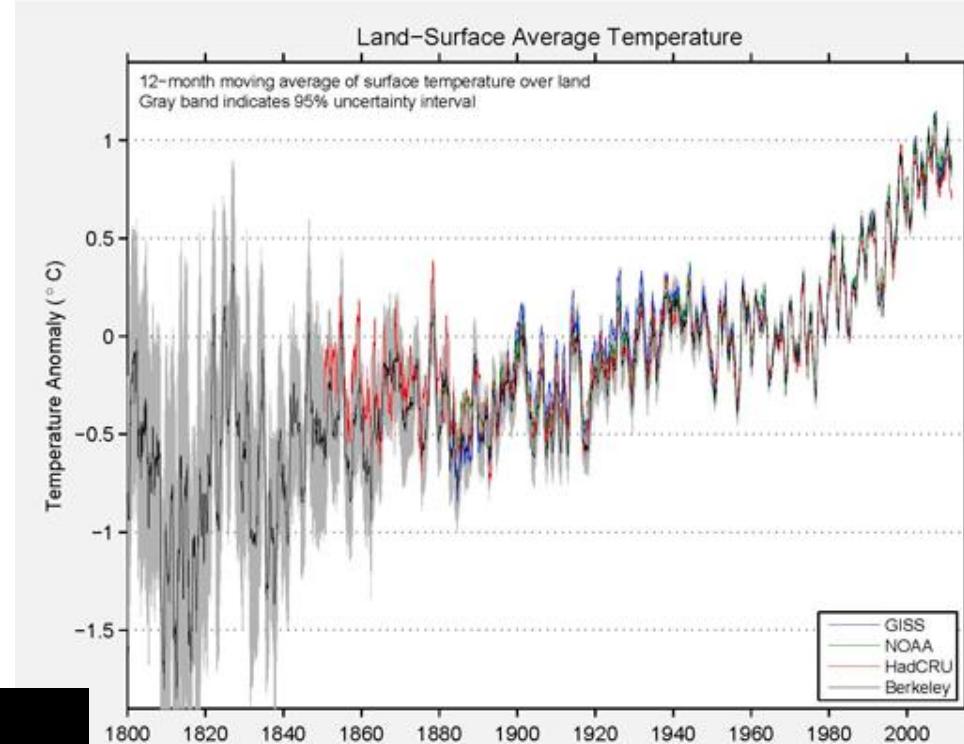


DOM-Embedded
micromechanical



Resolution: 0.025°

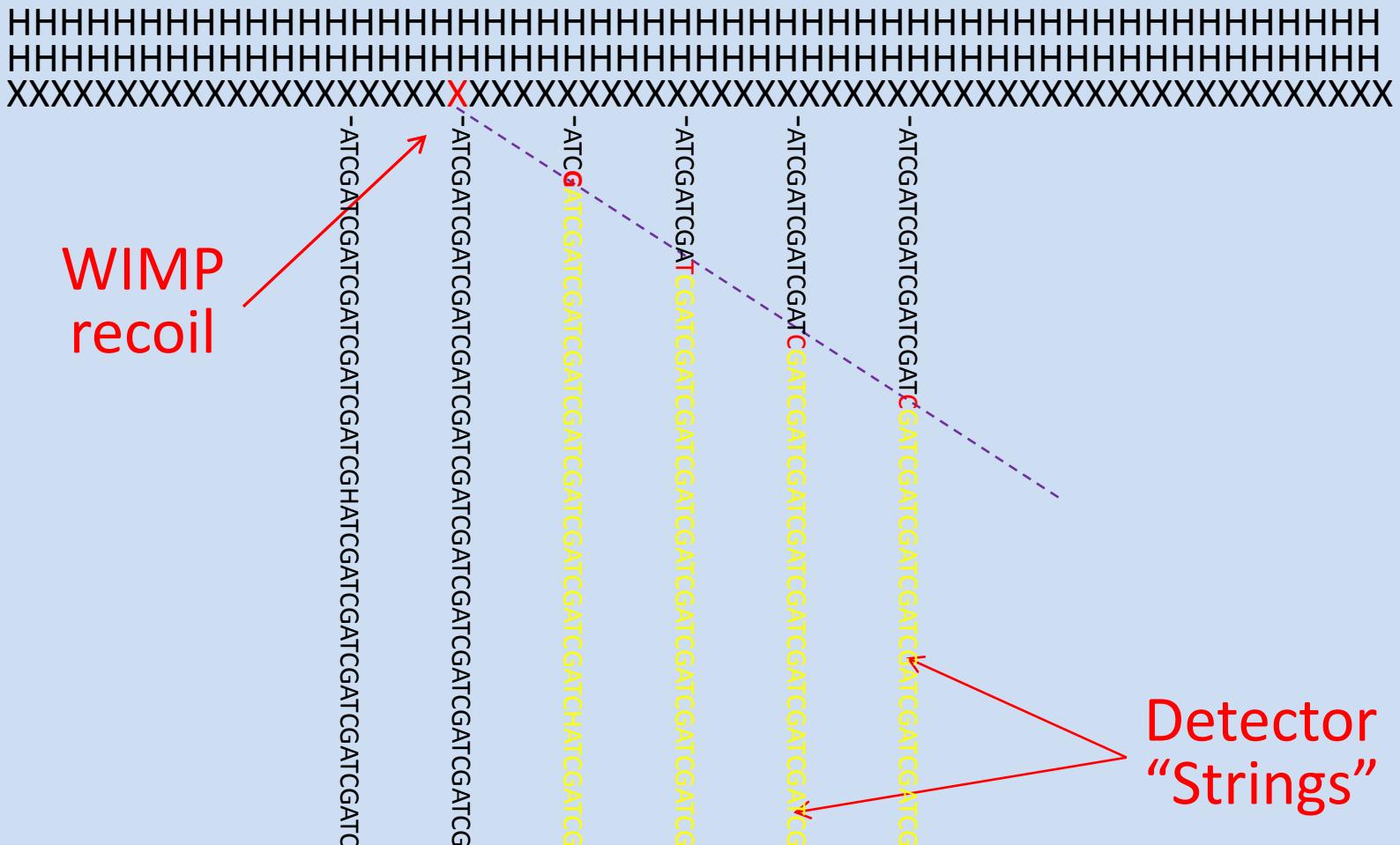
Berkeley Earth Surface Temperature



**R. Muller,
R. Rohde,
S. Perlmutter,
*et al.***

DNA WIMP Detector

Andzej Drukier

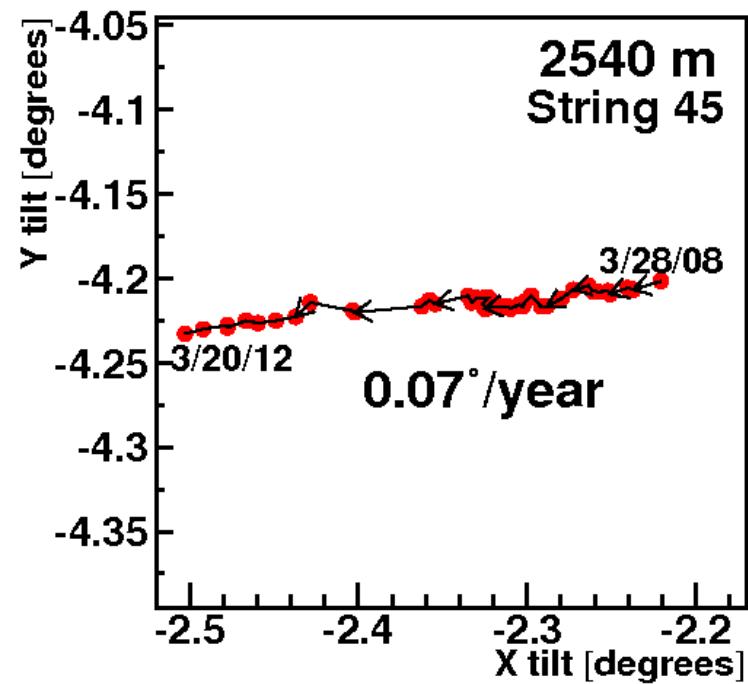
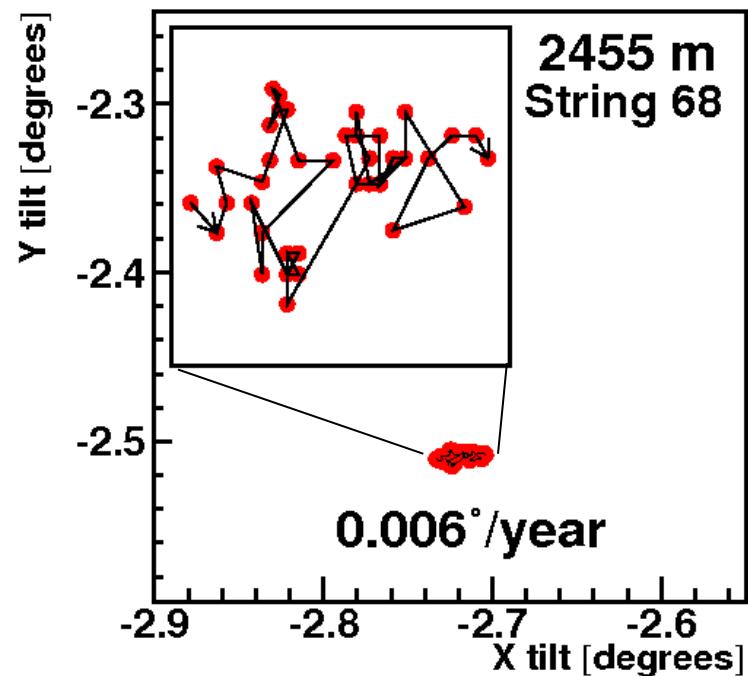
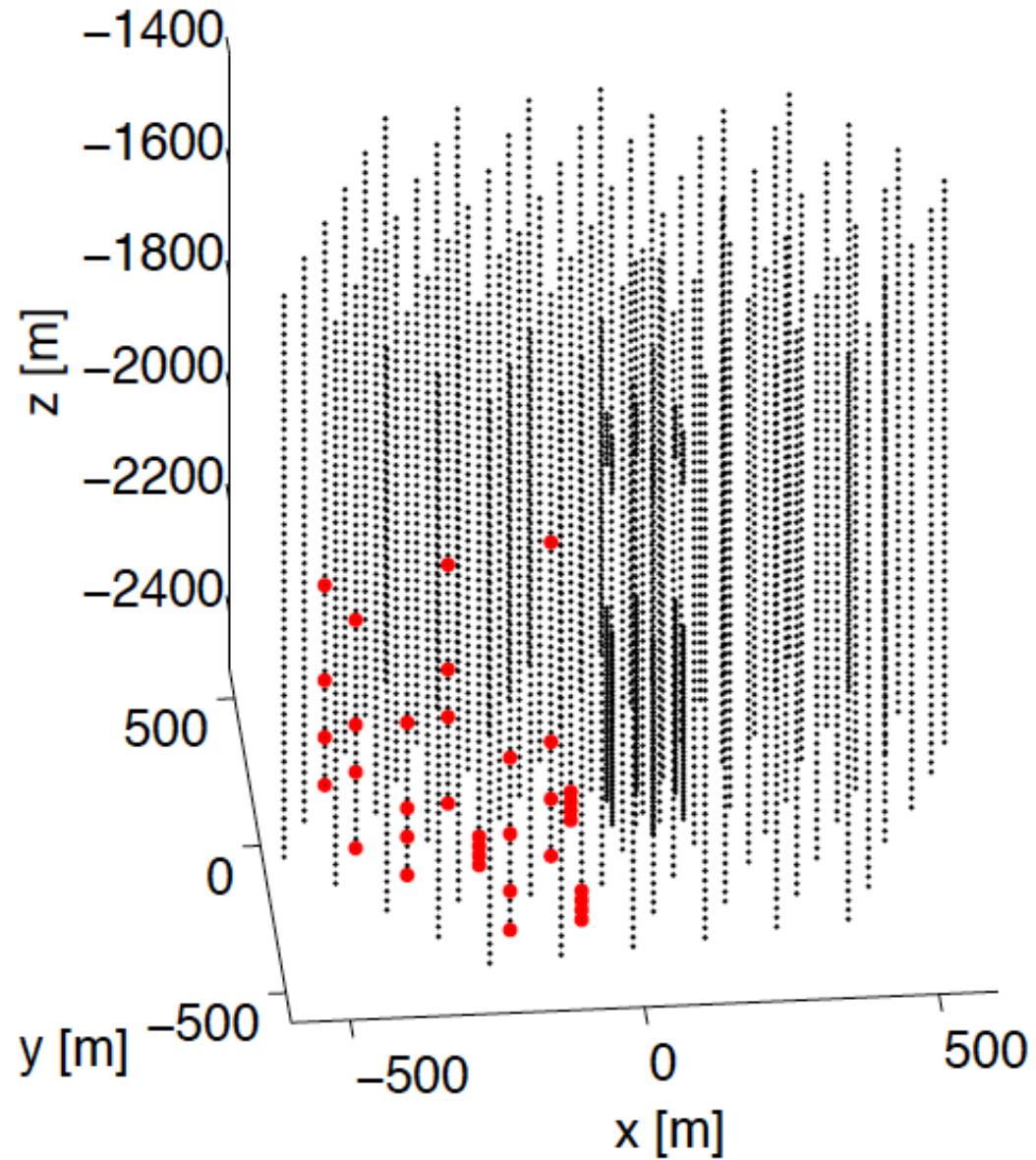


- => high probability of detection
- => high number of ssDNA broken
- => characteristic cut-off pattern (ssDNA ladder)



Thank you

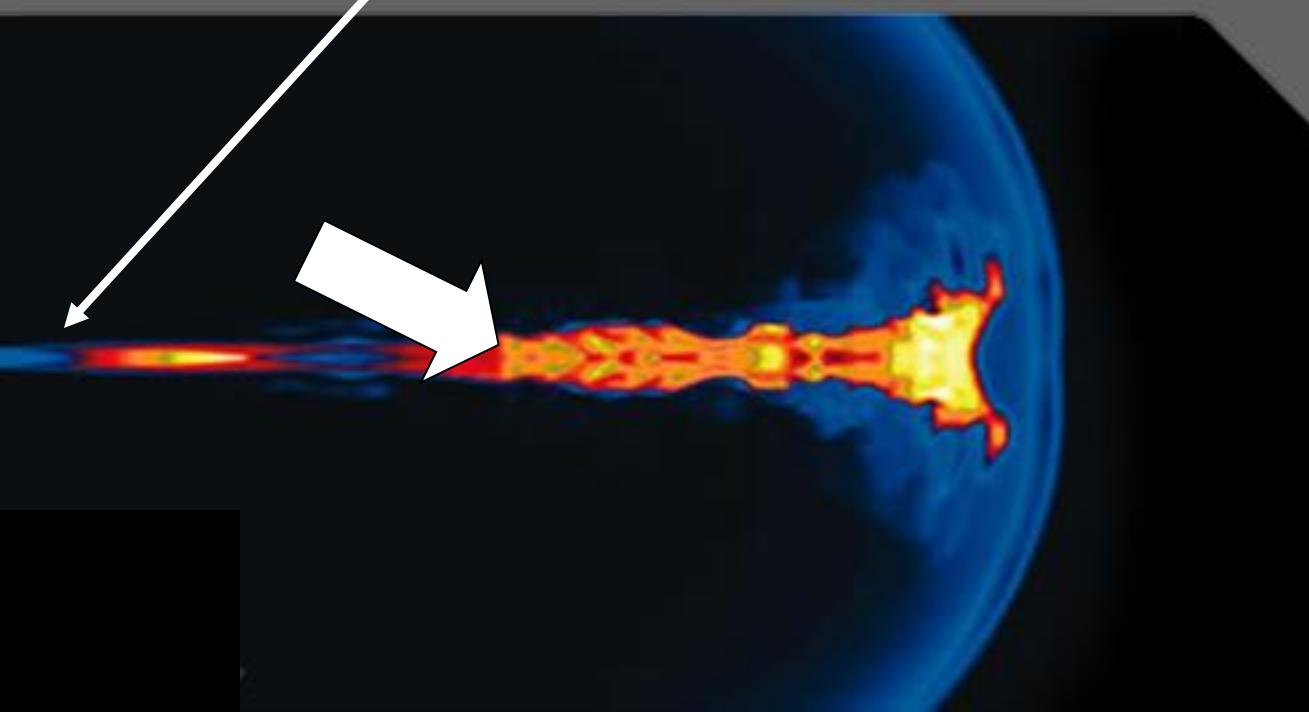
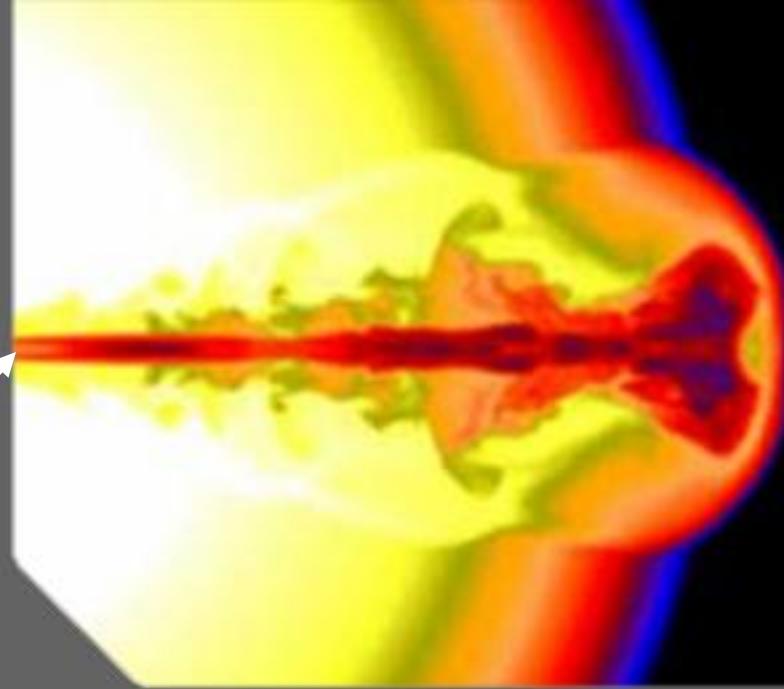
Microinclinometers record abrupt onset of shear of ice with depth



collapse of massive star produces a

gamma ray burst

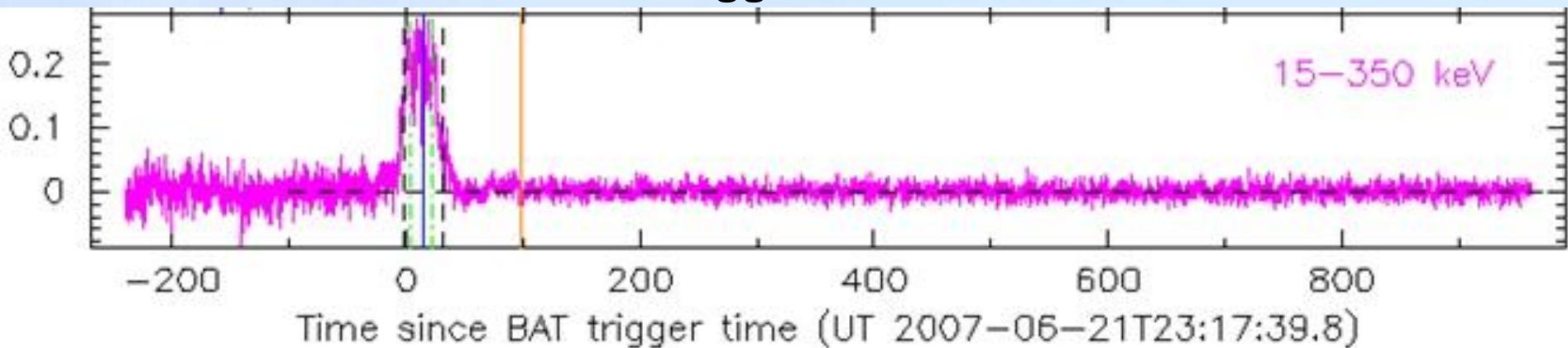
spinning black hole



shocks produced
in the outflow of
the spinning
black hole:
electrons (and
protons ?)

GRB Analysis method

Use satellite measurements as trigger:



Look for neutrinos in the direction of GRB in a short (seconds to minutes) time window....

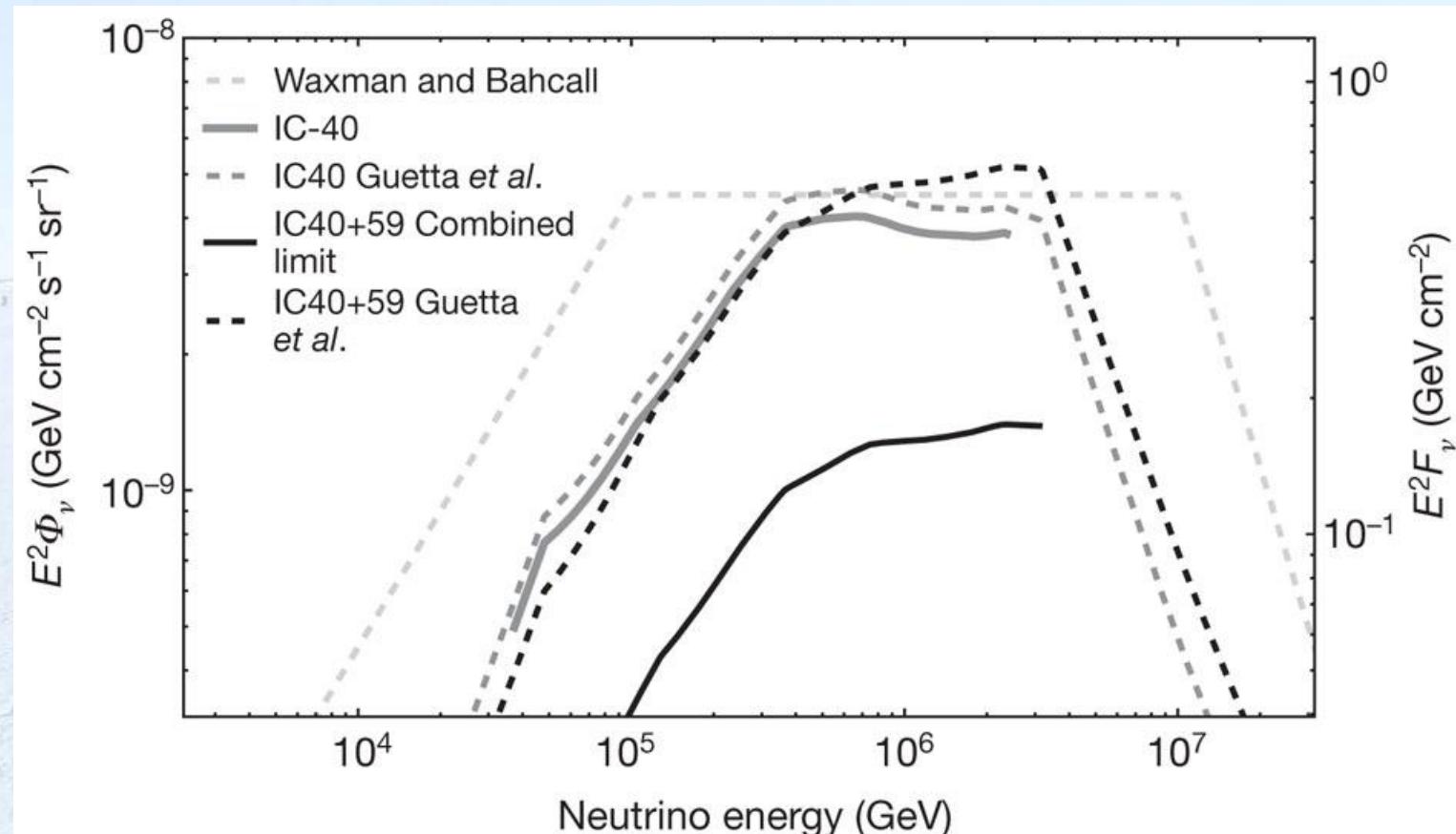
And find...

NOTHING SO FAR :-()

Search for neutrinos from GRBs, results

“An absence of neutrinos associated with cosmic-ray acceleration in γ -ray bursts”

Nature, Volume: 484, Pages:351–354, Date published:(19 April 2012)



“These limits exclude all tested models with their standard parameters and uncertainties on those parameters”

DNA WIMP Detector

Andzej Drukier

→ Gravity

HHX

HHX

HHX

~~HHX~~

HHX

→ Gravity

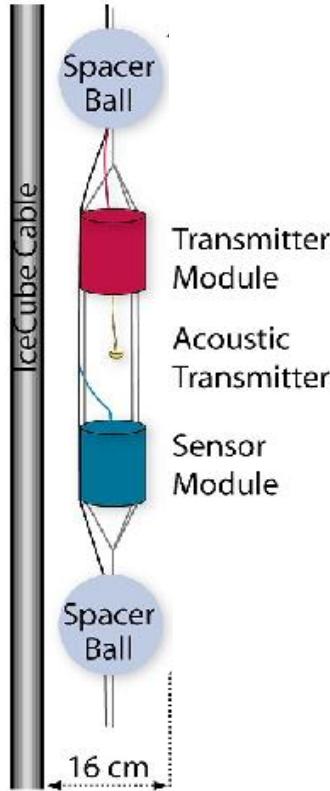
Detector “Strings”

WIMP recoil

- => high probability of detection
 - => high number of ssDNA broken
 - => characteristic cut-off pattern (ssDNA ladder)

SP Acoustic Test Setup (SPATS)

R. Nahnauer, J. Vandenbroucke *et al.*



$$\lambda_{\text{att}} \approx 300 \text{ m}$$

@ 20 kHz

