@andres0l1

andres181192@gmail.com

Conclusions

TASKS 1 and 2

1 km^2

Signal vs background.

10^{12} por sec

The most important thing is that light has to start inside the detector.

TASKS 3 and 4

The larger the energy, the more charge is deposited in the detector and light stays in the detector for longer.

The energy of the neutrinos allows us to determine whether the neutrinos are atmospheric or extragalactic. The declinaton gives us information about where the neutrinos come from.

TASK 5

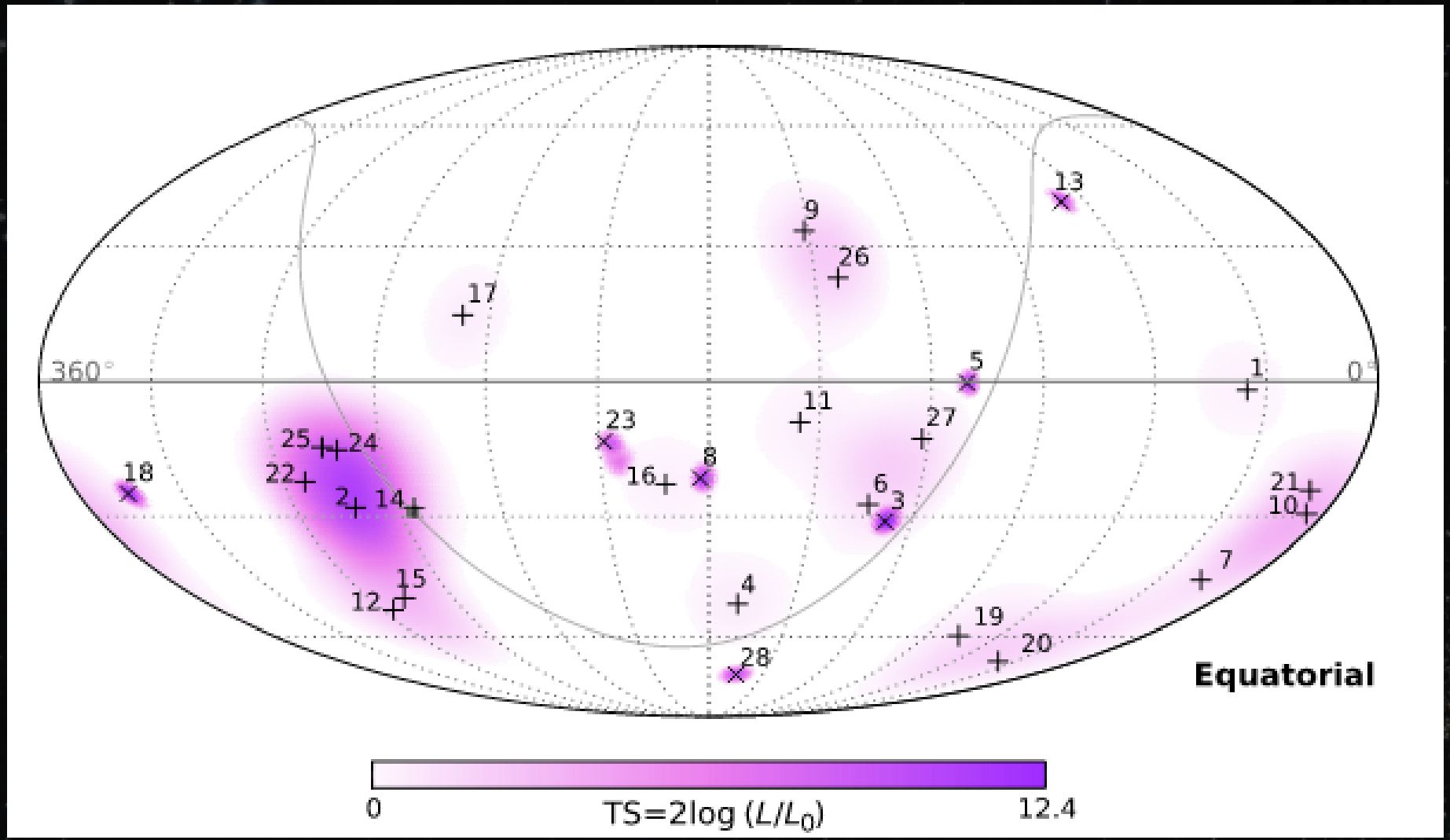
The energy cut helps us analyse the data.

$1\ km^2$

10^{12} por sec

TASK 5

The energy cut helps us analyse the data.



TASK 5

1 km^2

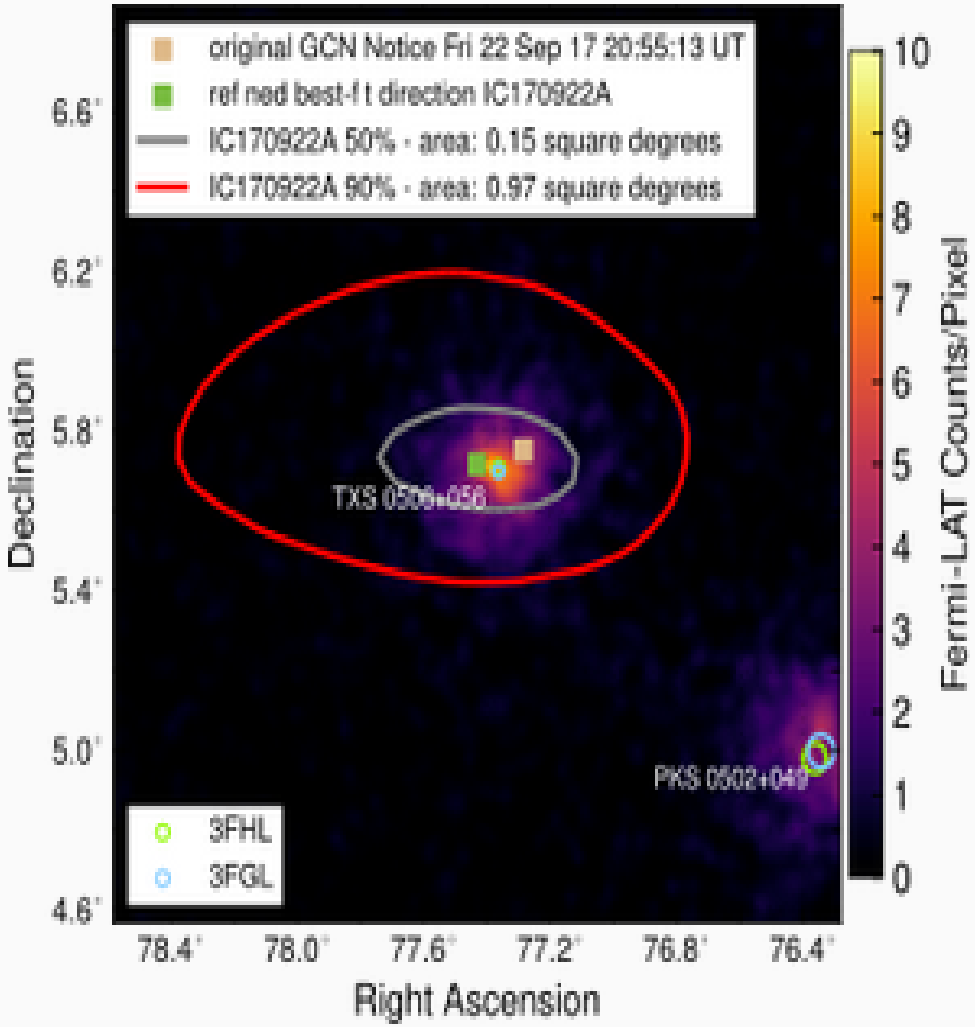
It is necessary to have enough data in order to be able to establish a statistically significant conclusion.

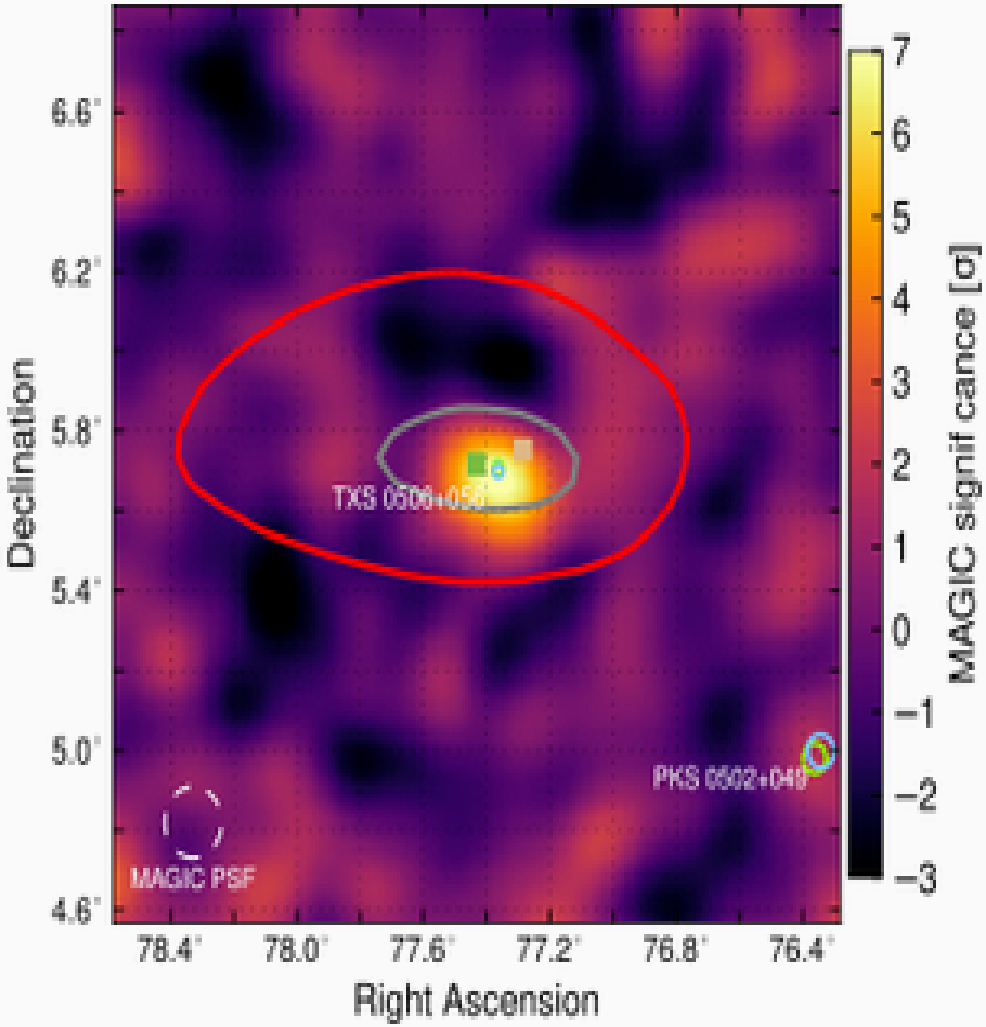
10^{12} por sec

A similar number of neutrinos are observed at each declination. Therefore, it is difficult to determine whether neutrinos arrive from a specific point in the universe.

TASK 5

1 km²


original GCN Notice Fri 22 Sep 17 20:55:13 UT
ref ned best-fit direction IC170922A
IC170922A 50% - area: 0.15 square degrees
IC170922A 90% - area: 0.97 square degrees
TXS 0506+056
PKS 0502+049
3FHL
3FGL
Declination
Right Ascension
Fermi-LAT Counts/Pixel


TXS 0506+056
PKS 0502+049
MAGIC PSF
Declination
Right Ascension
MAGIC significance [σ]

Quiz!

$1\ km^2$

Now it is your turn to do a quiz!
The fastest team to get the most number of correct answers will get a prize!

10^{12} sec

Go to: https://nuclass.weebly.com/2