Latest results from IceCube and the search for physics beyond the Standard Model

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LHC Results Forum

Nov 12, 2018

https://sites.google.com/site/lhcresultsforumtalks/

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5am in Korea

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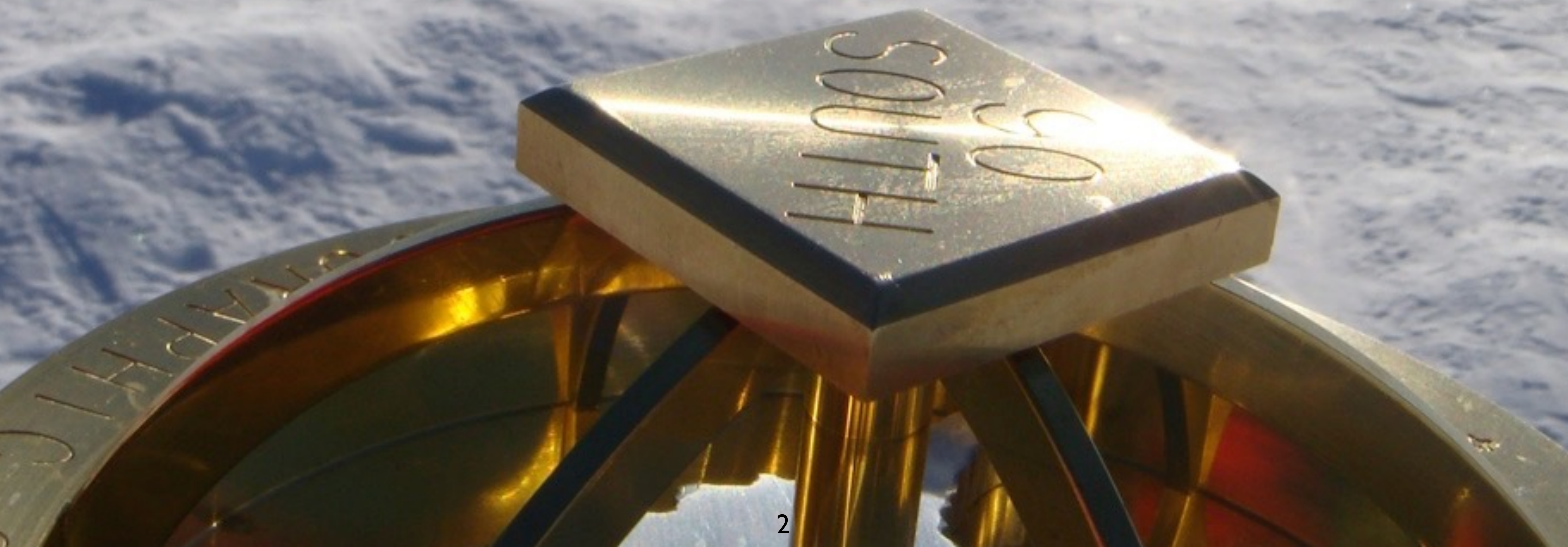
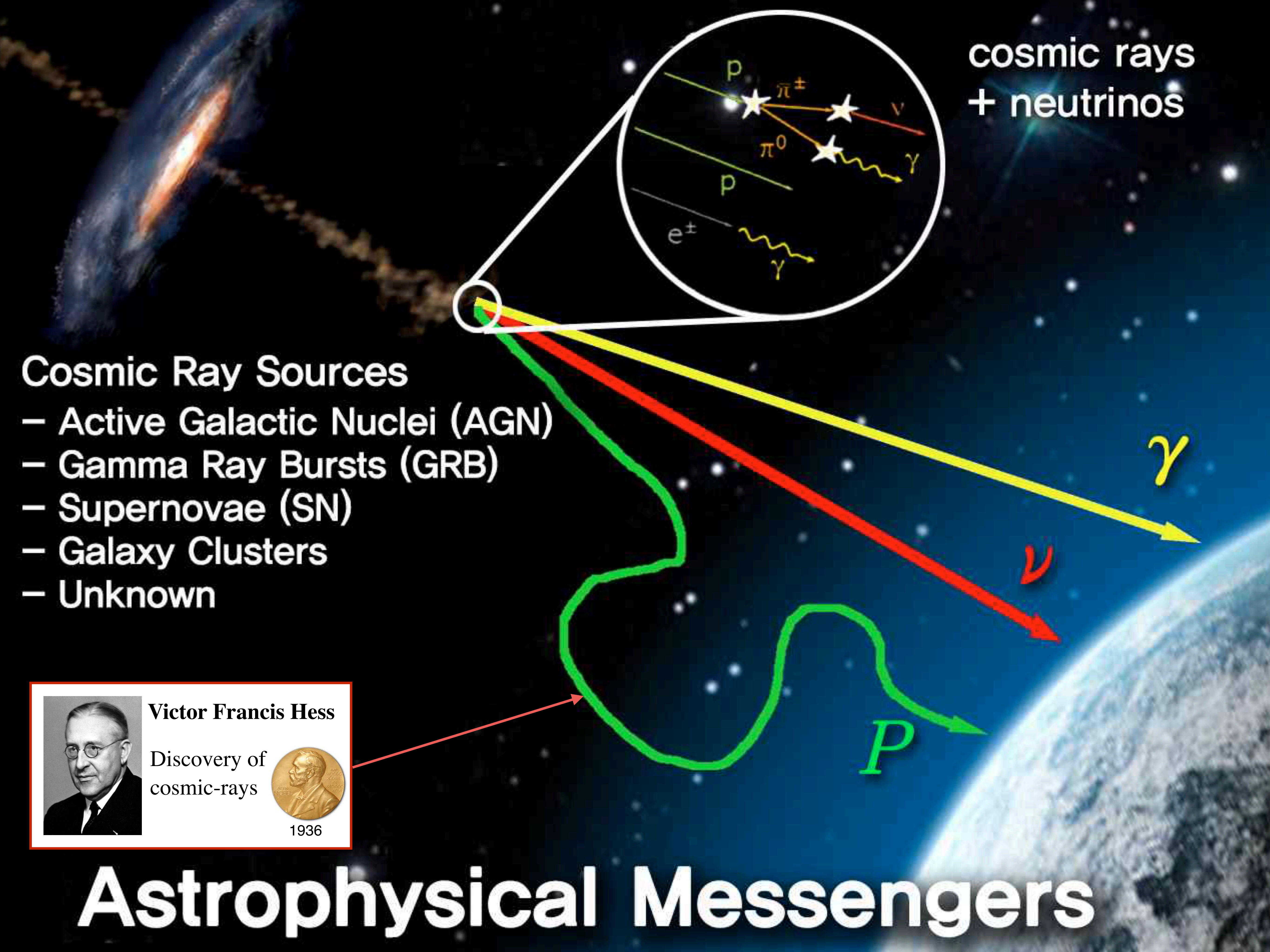
Outline

- Motivation
- The IceCube Neutrino Observatory
- Search for Astrophysical Neutrinos
- Multi-messenger Neutrino Astronomy and IceCube-170922A
- Search for Physics Beyond the Standard Model
- Search for Solar Atmospheric Neutrinos
- Outlook and Conclusions

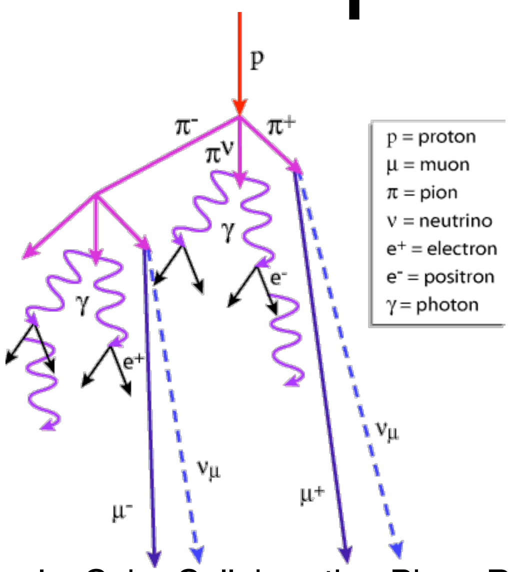


Motivation


cosmic rays
+ neutrinos
p
π±
ν
π0
γ
p
e±
γ
Cosmic Ray Sources
– Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN)
– Gamma Ray Bursts (GRB)
– Supernovae (SN)
– Galaxy Clusters
– Unknown
γ
ν
P
Victor Francis Hess
Discovery of
cosmic-rays
1936
Astrophysical Messengers

Sources of High Energy Neutrinos

Atmospheric Neutrinos

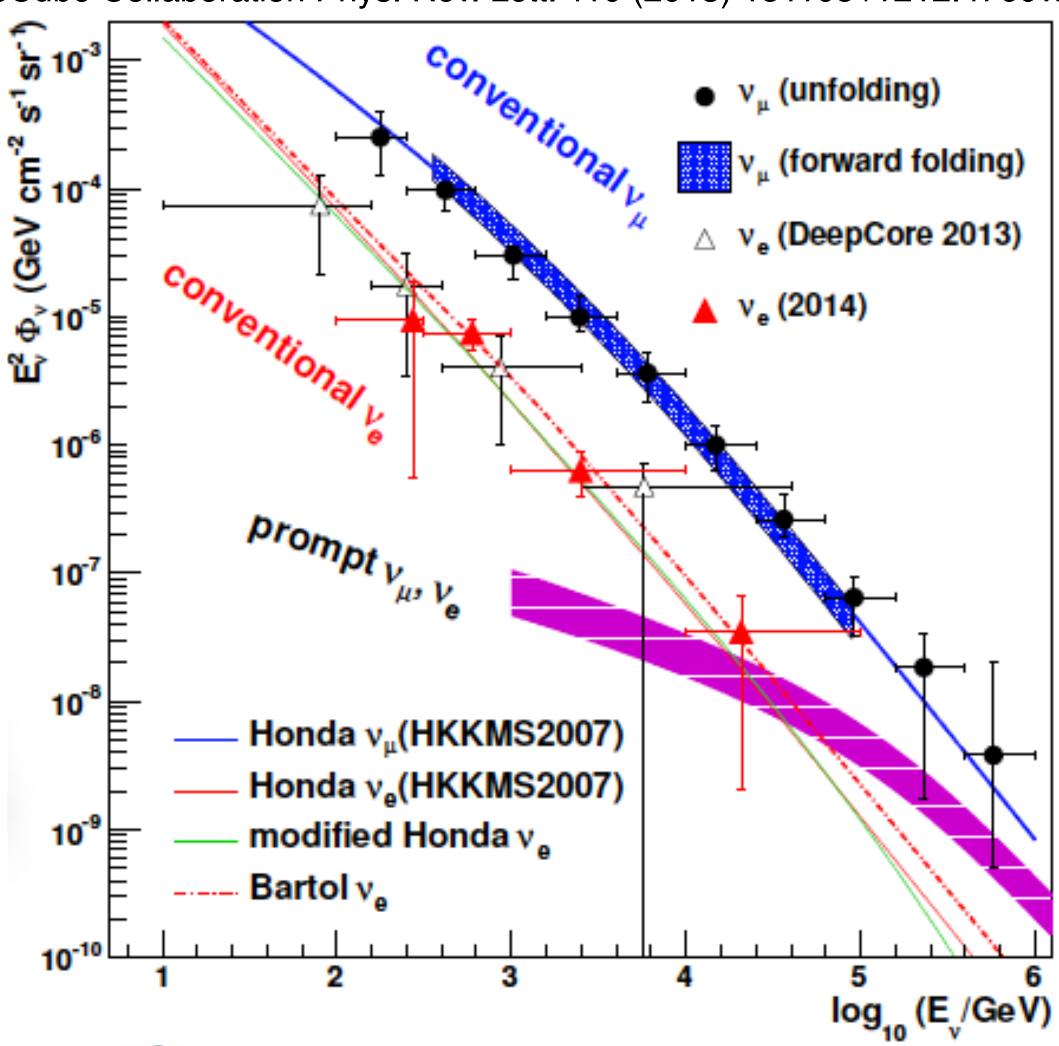


Cosmic rays interact in the upper atmosphere:

$p + A \rightarrow \pi^{\pm}\ (K^{\pm})$ + other hadrons ...

$\pi^{+} \rightarrow \mu^{+}\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow e^{+}\nu_{e}\nu_{\mu}\nu_{\mu}$

IceCube Collaboration Phys. Rev. Lett. 110 (2013) 151105 /1212.4760v2

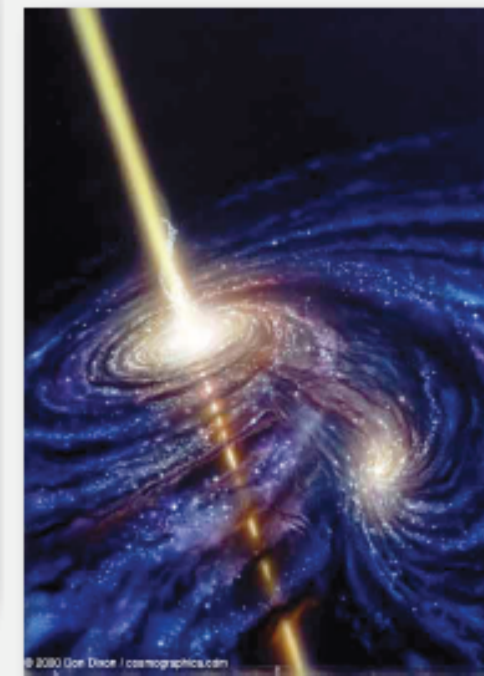


Astrophysical

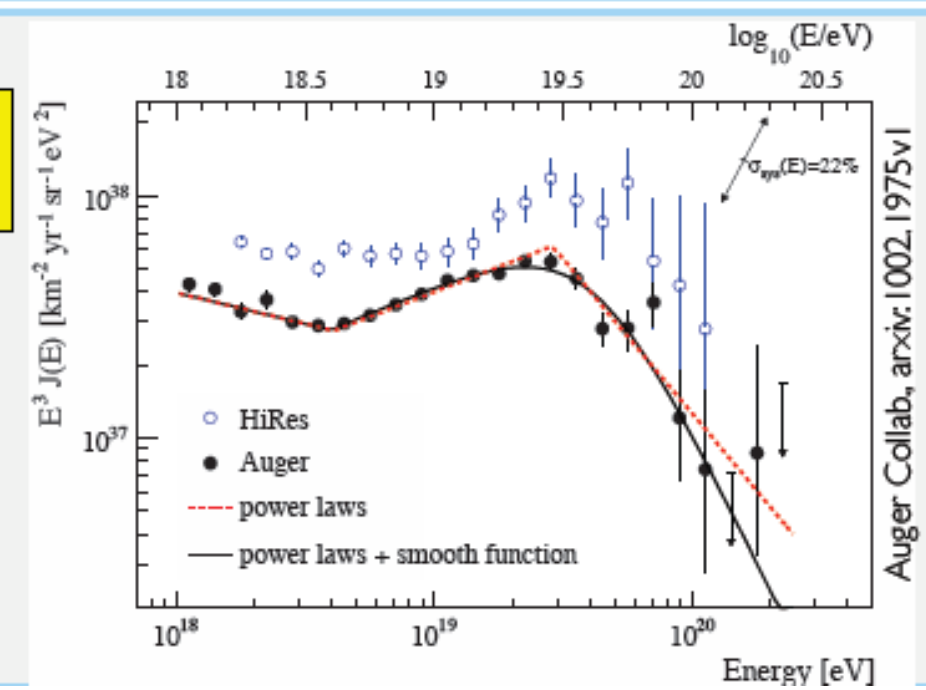
$p + (p,\gamma) \rightarrow \pi^{\pm} \rightarrow \nu$

Gamma-ray Bursts

Active Galactic Nuclei



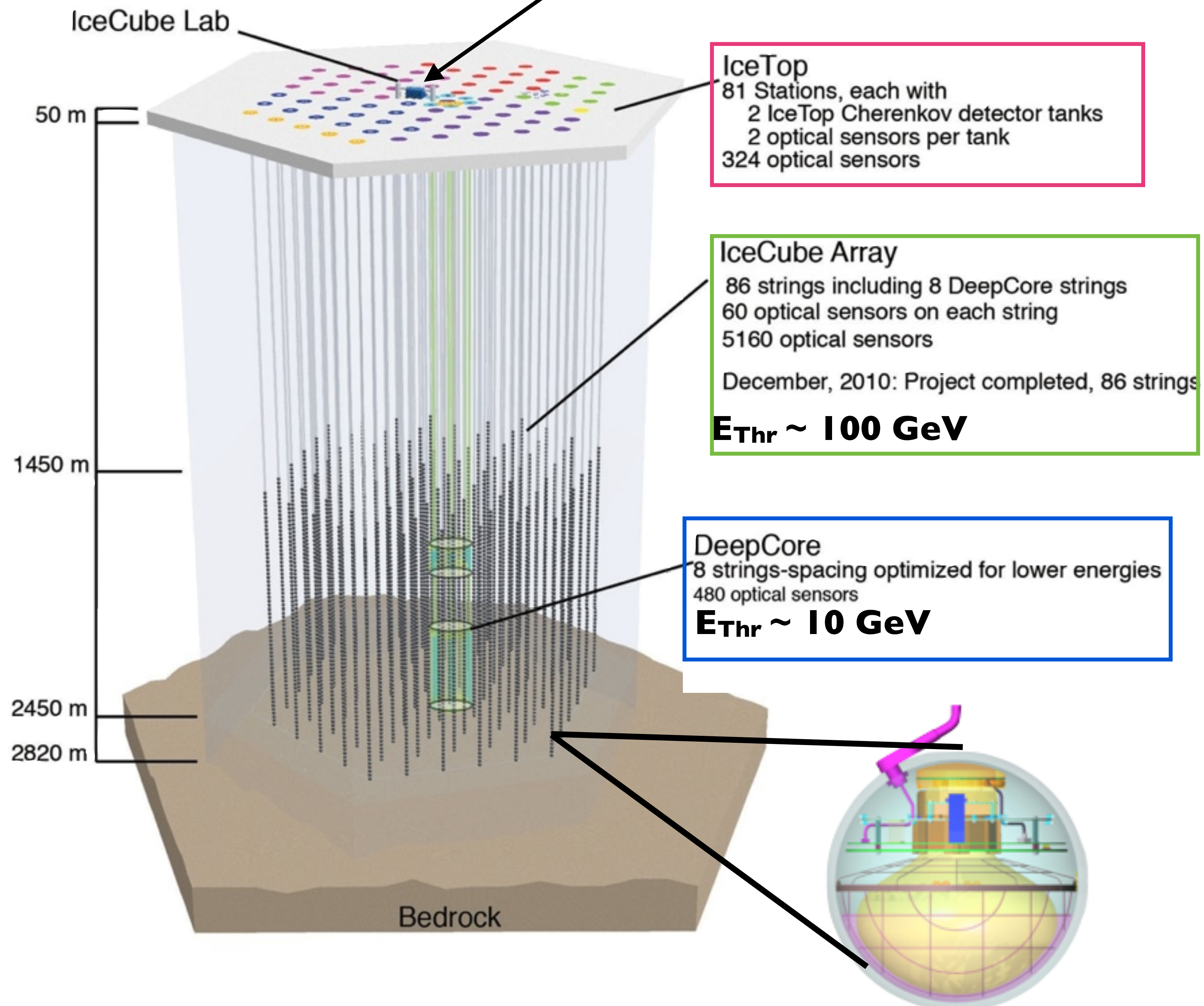
$p + \gamma_{3K} \rightarrow \Delta^{+}$ (GZK)

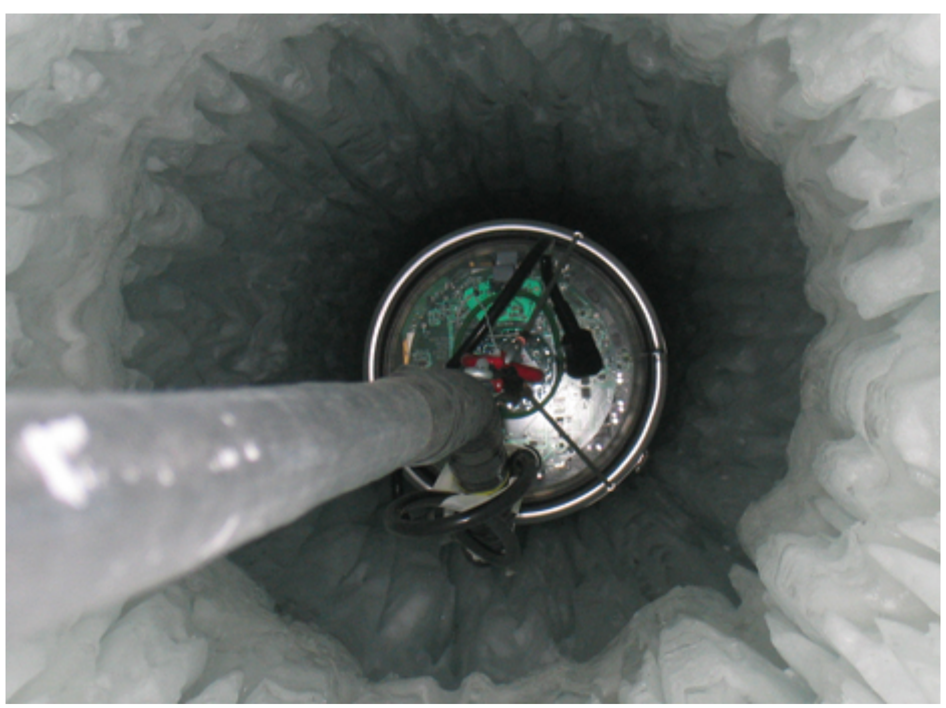


The IceCube Neutrino Observatory

The IceCube Neutrino Telescope

- Gigaton Neutrino Detector at the Geographic South Pole
- 5160 Digital optical modules distributed over 86 strings
- Detector completed in December 2010 after 7 years construction
- Neutrinos are identified through Cherenkov light emission from secondary particles produced in the neutrino interaction with the ice





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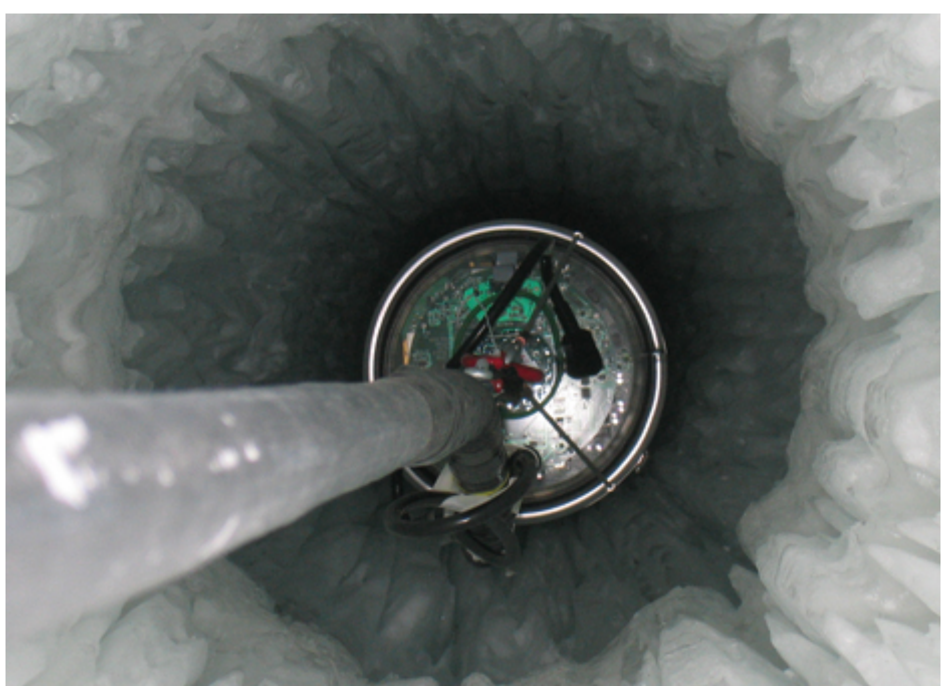
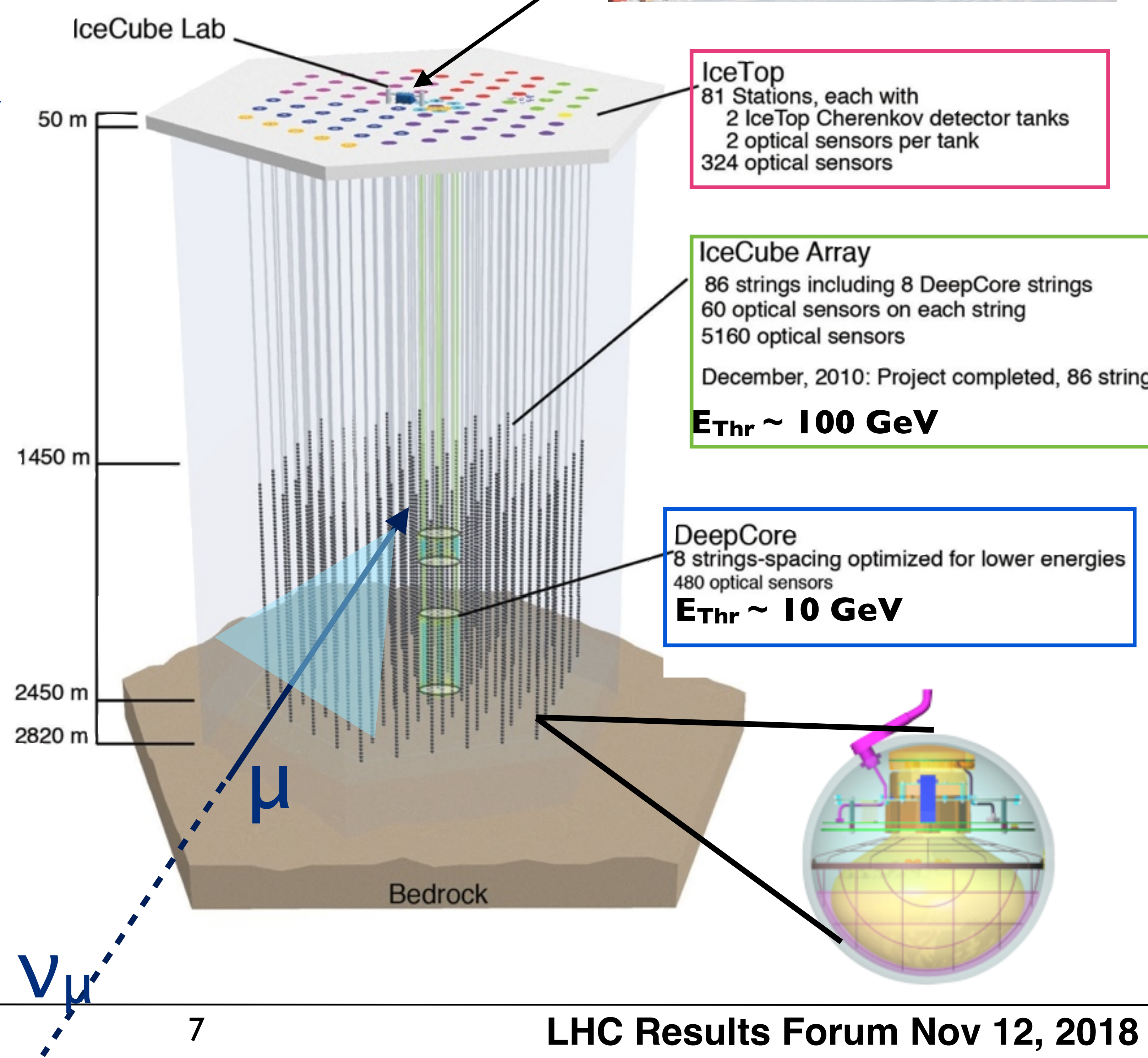




Signals in IceCube

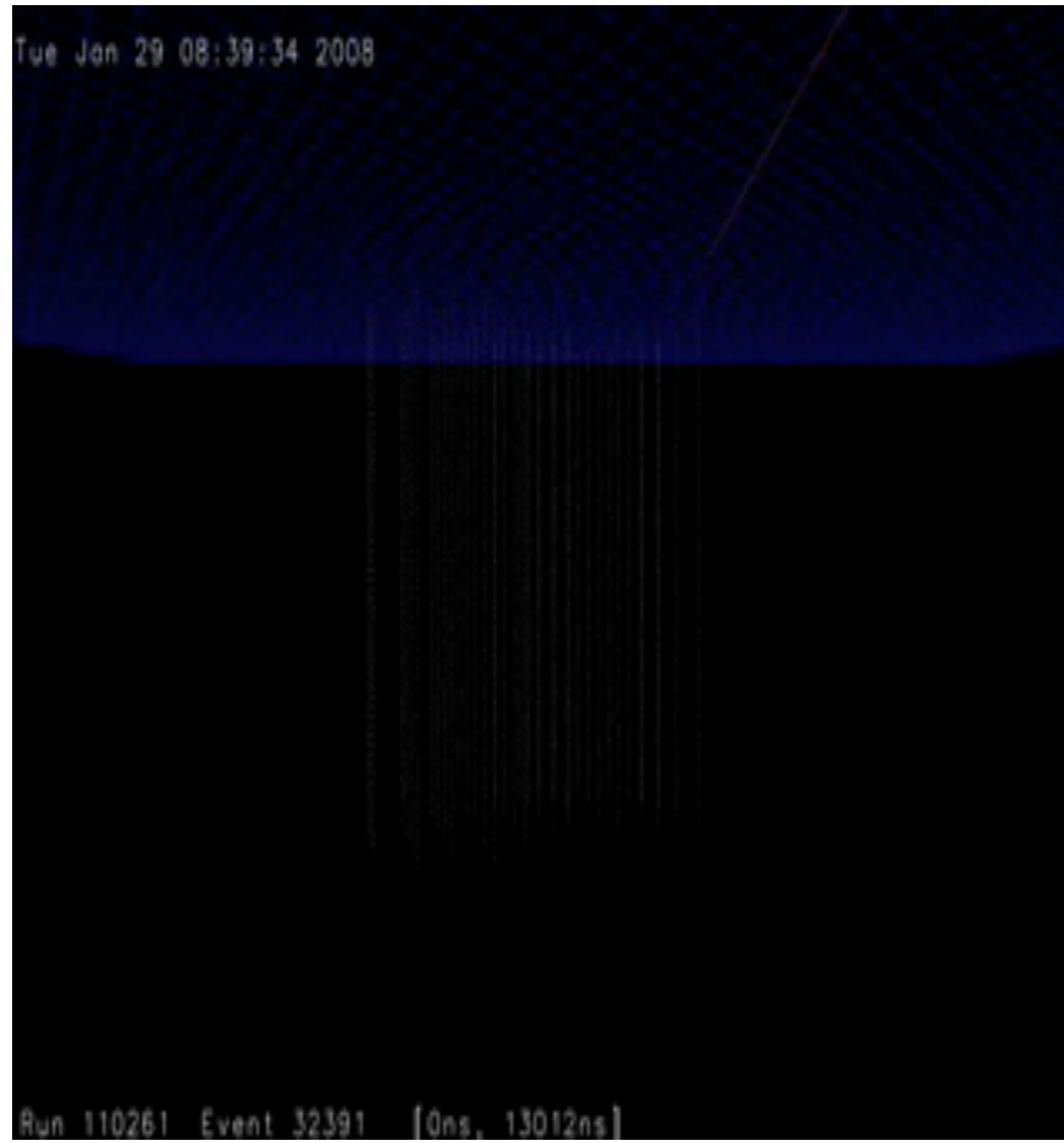
South Pole

$p + A \rightarrow \pi^{\pm}\,(K^{\pm})$ + other hadrons ... $\pi^{+} \rightarrow \mu^{+}\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow e^{+}\nu_{e}\nu_{\mu}\nu_{\mu}$

IceCube Depth: 1.5-2.5 km

Downgoing Muons

North Pole



- Up-going events can be used to obtain "clean" neutrino sample
  - Earth is used as muon filter
- Atmospheric neutrinos create irreducible neutrino background to extra terrestrial neutrino fluxes

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1.5-2.5 km

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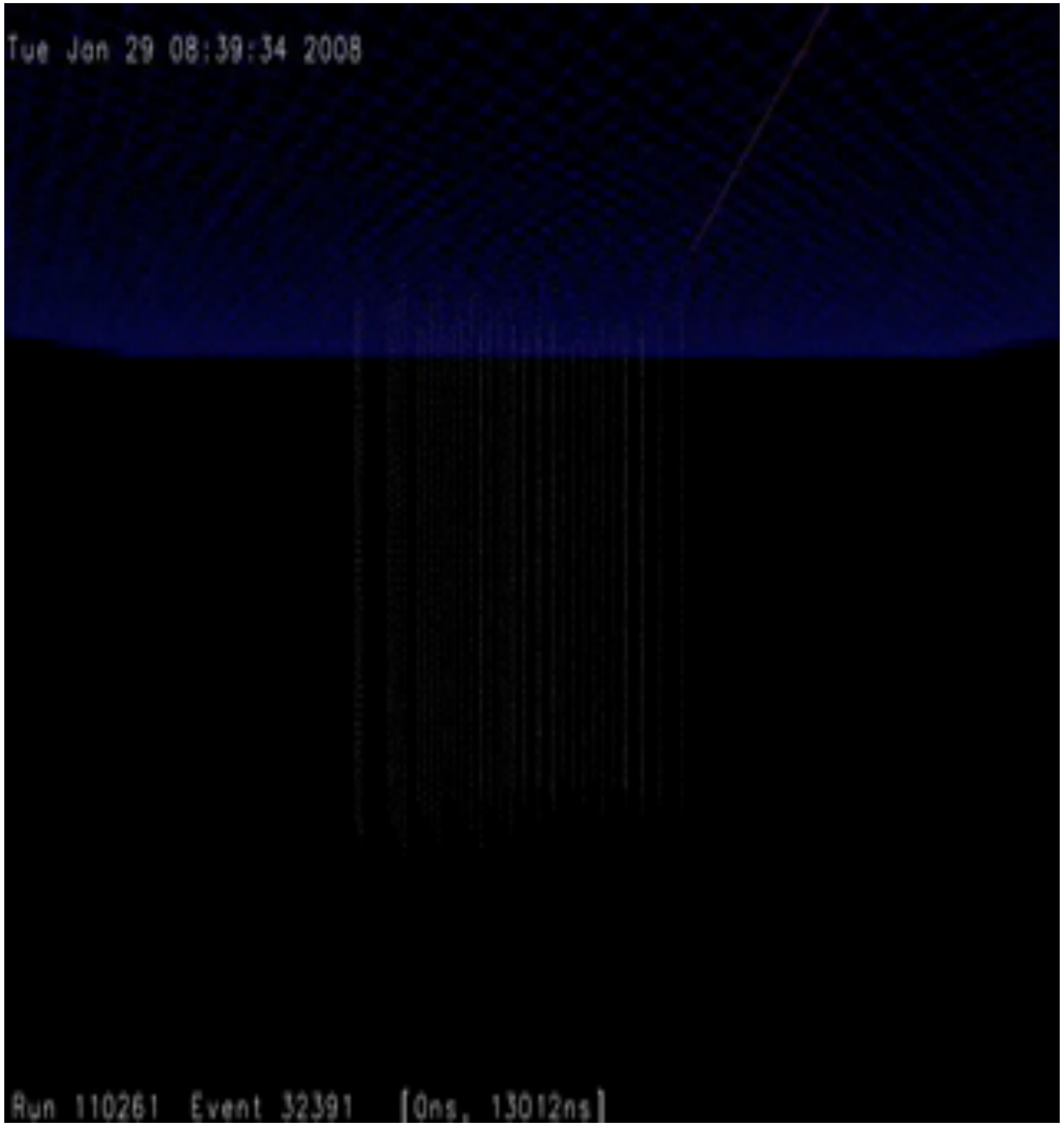
North Pole



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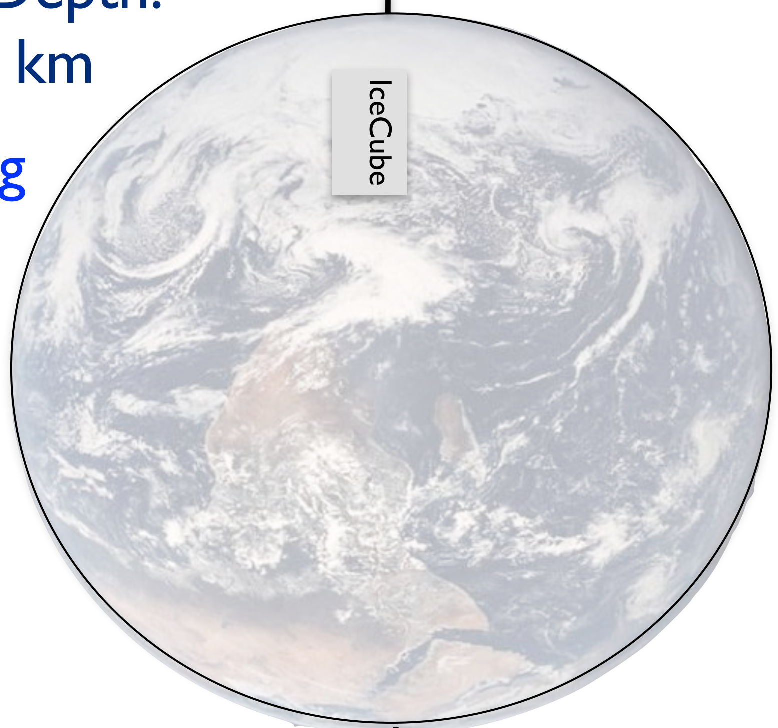

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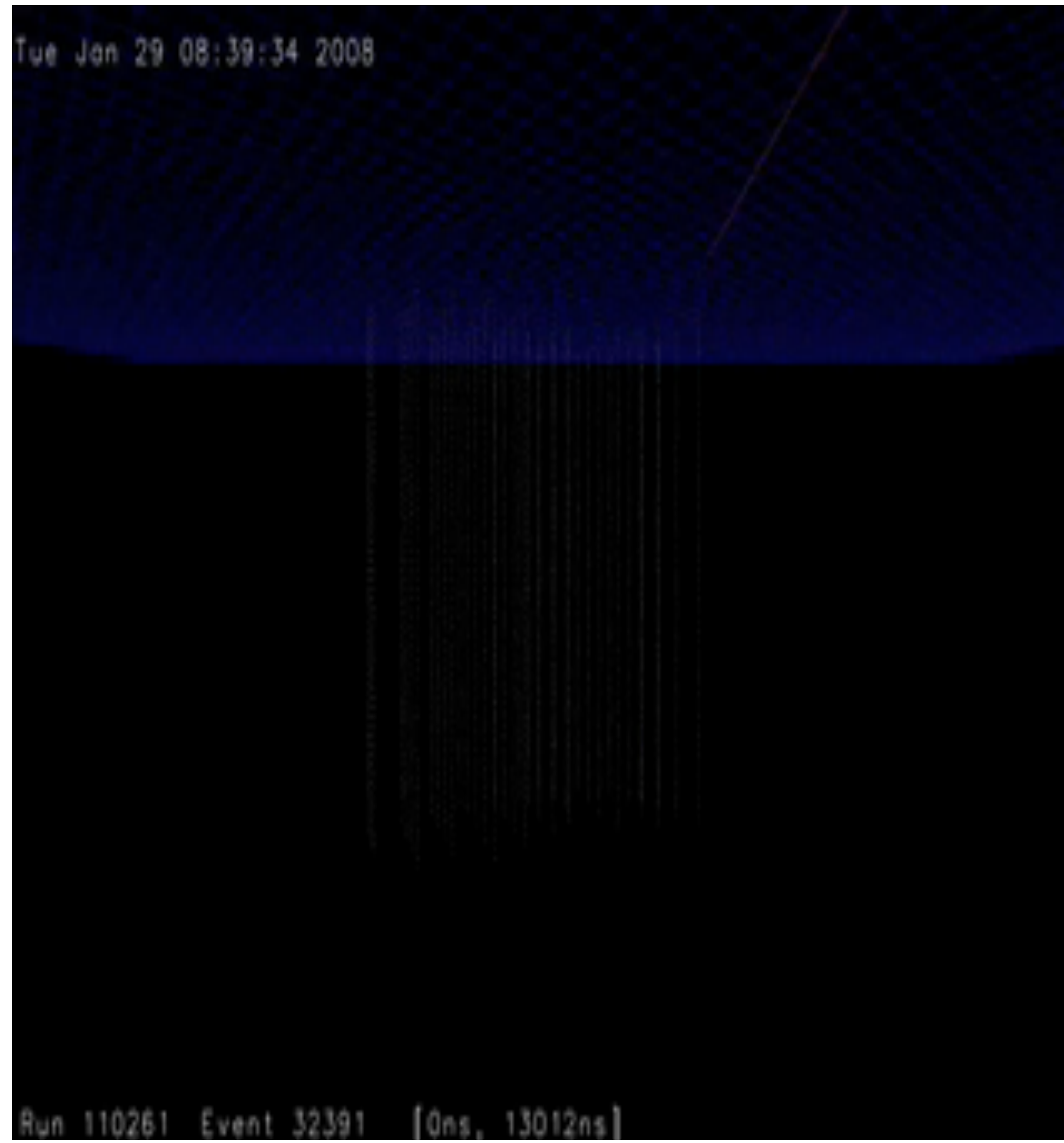

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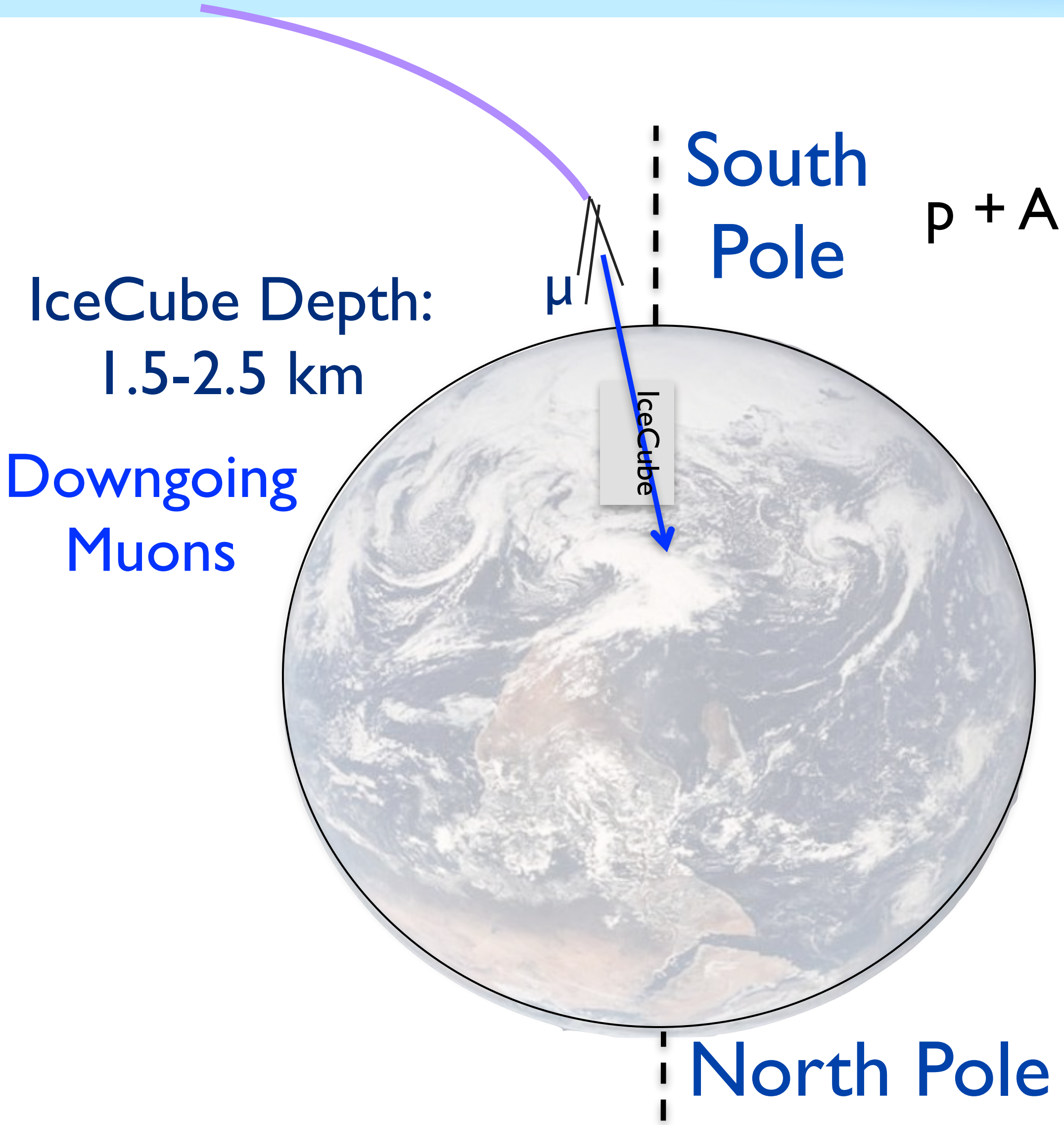

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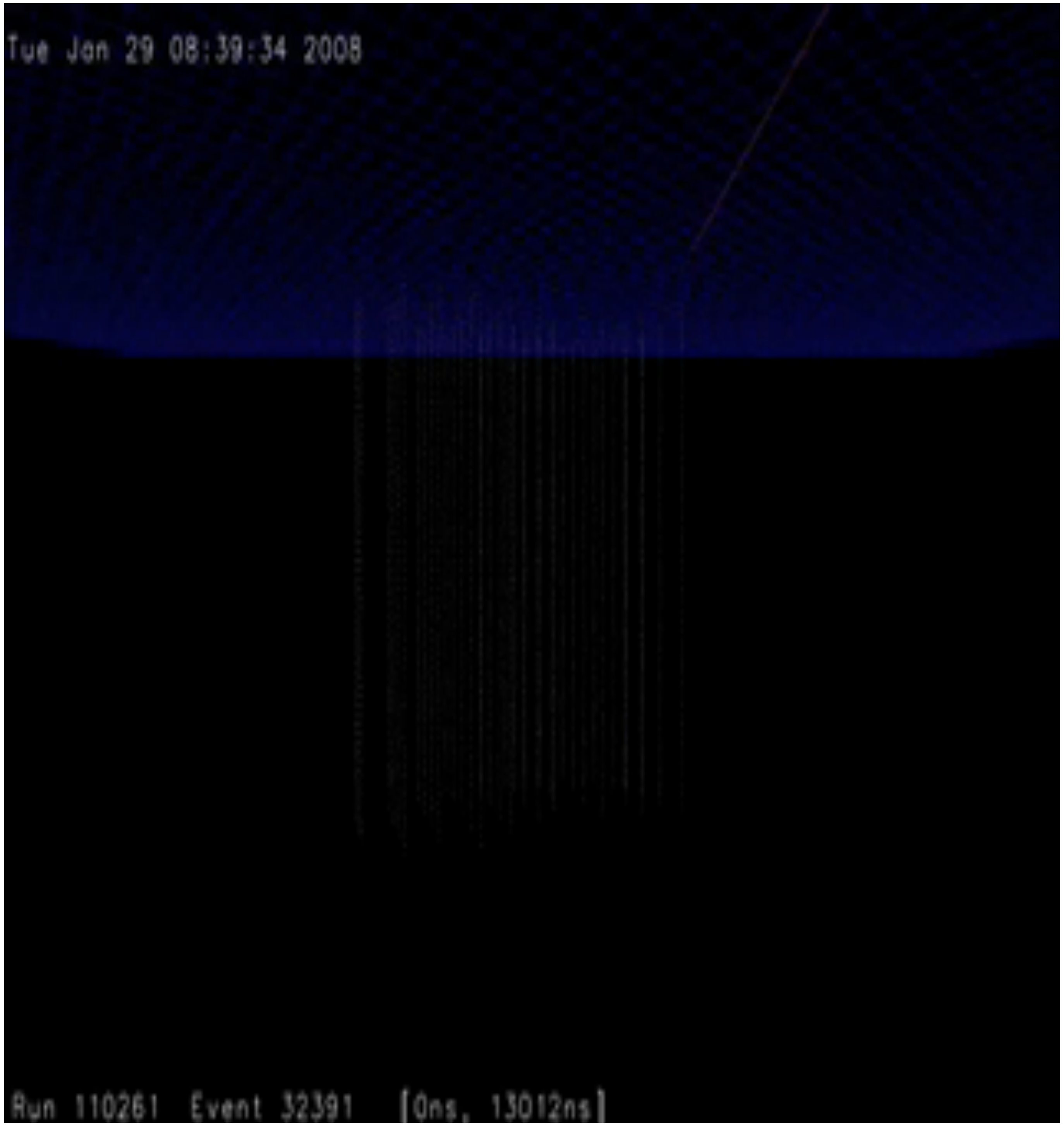

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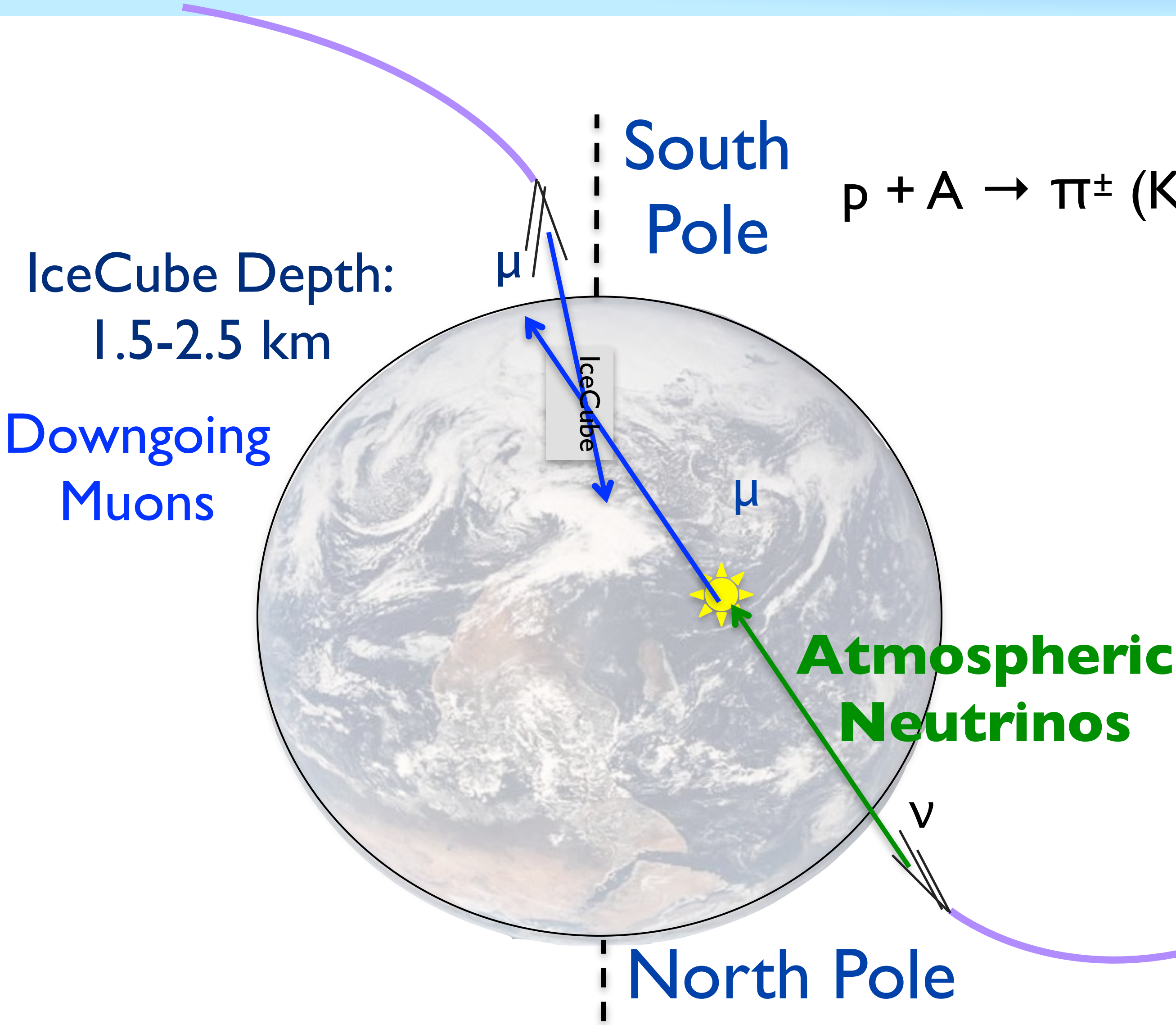

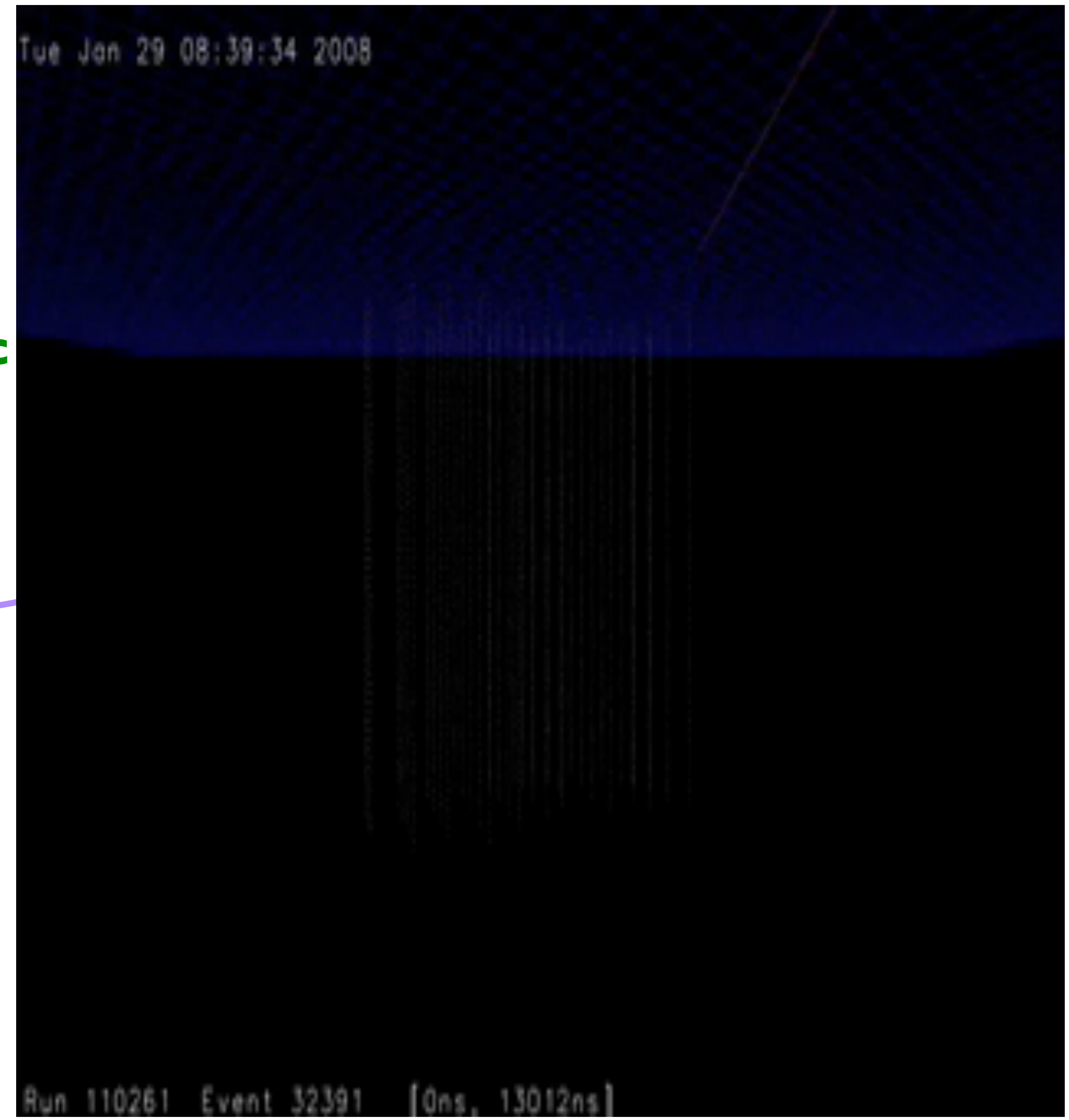

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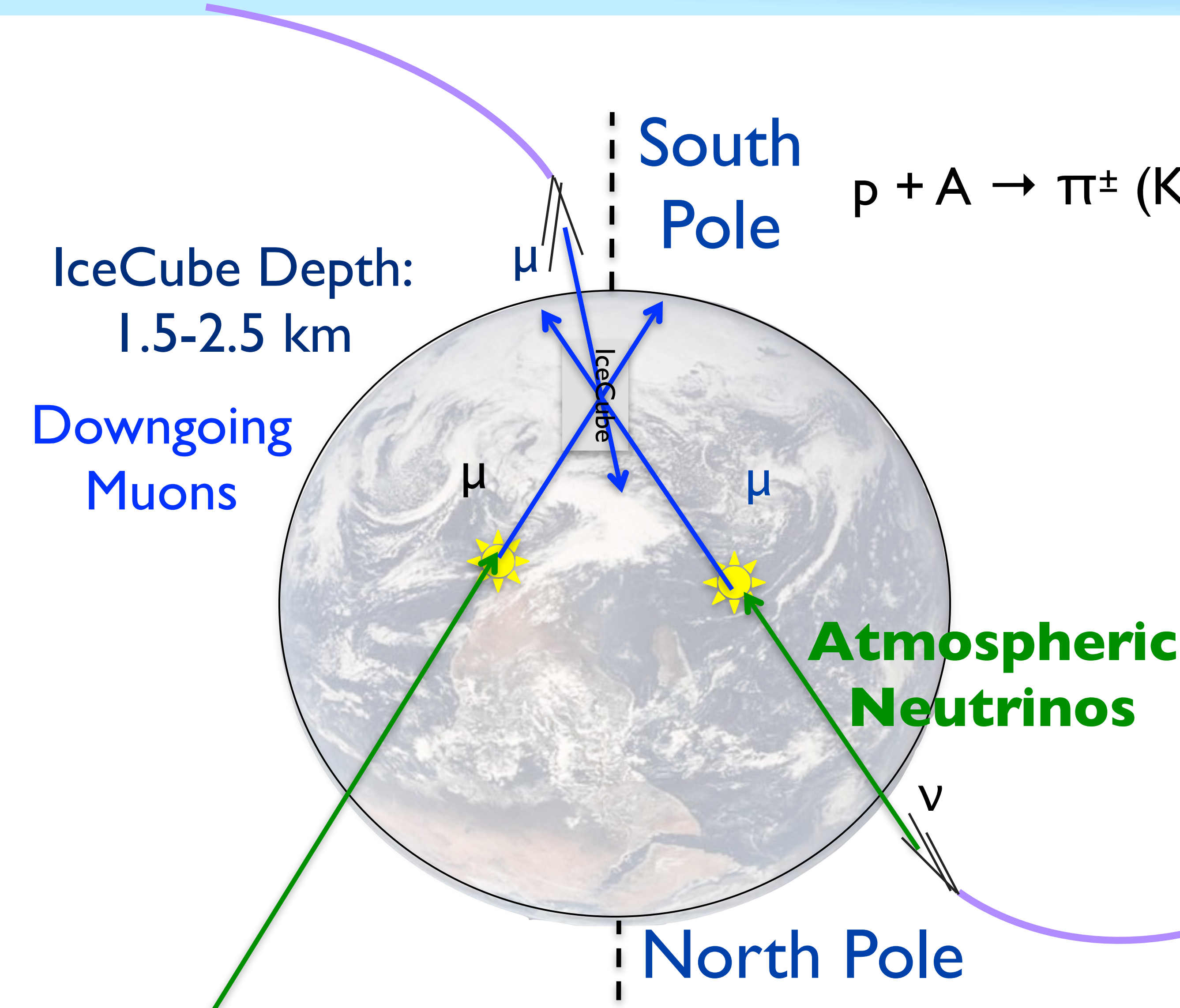

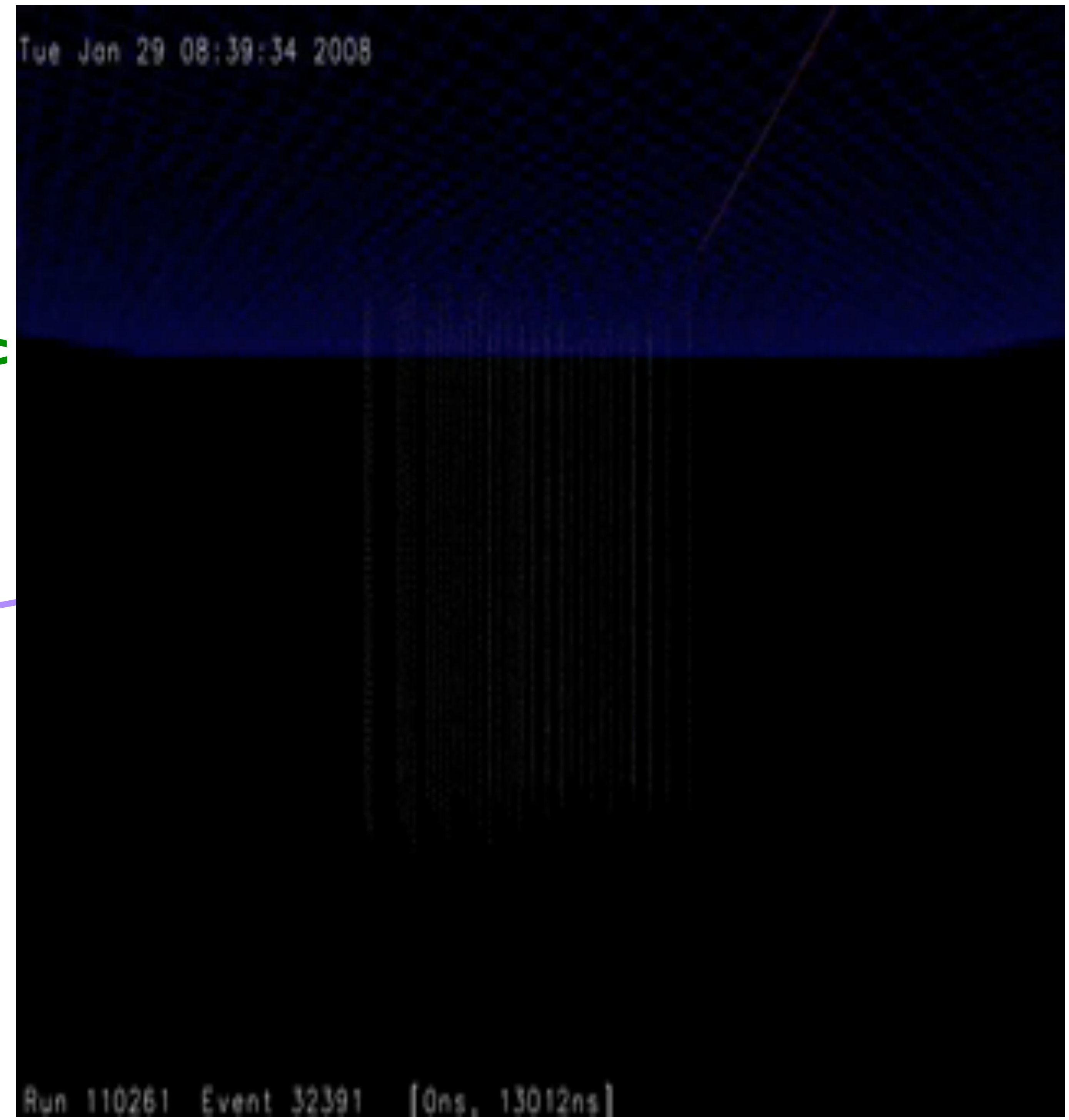

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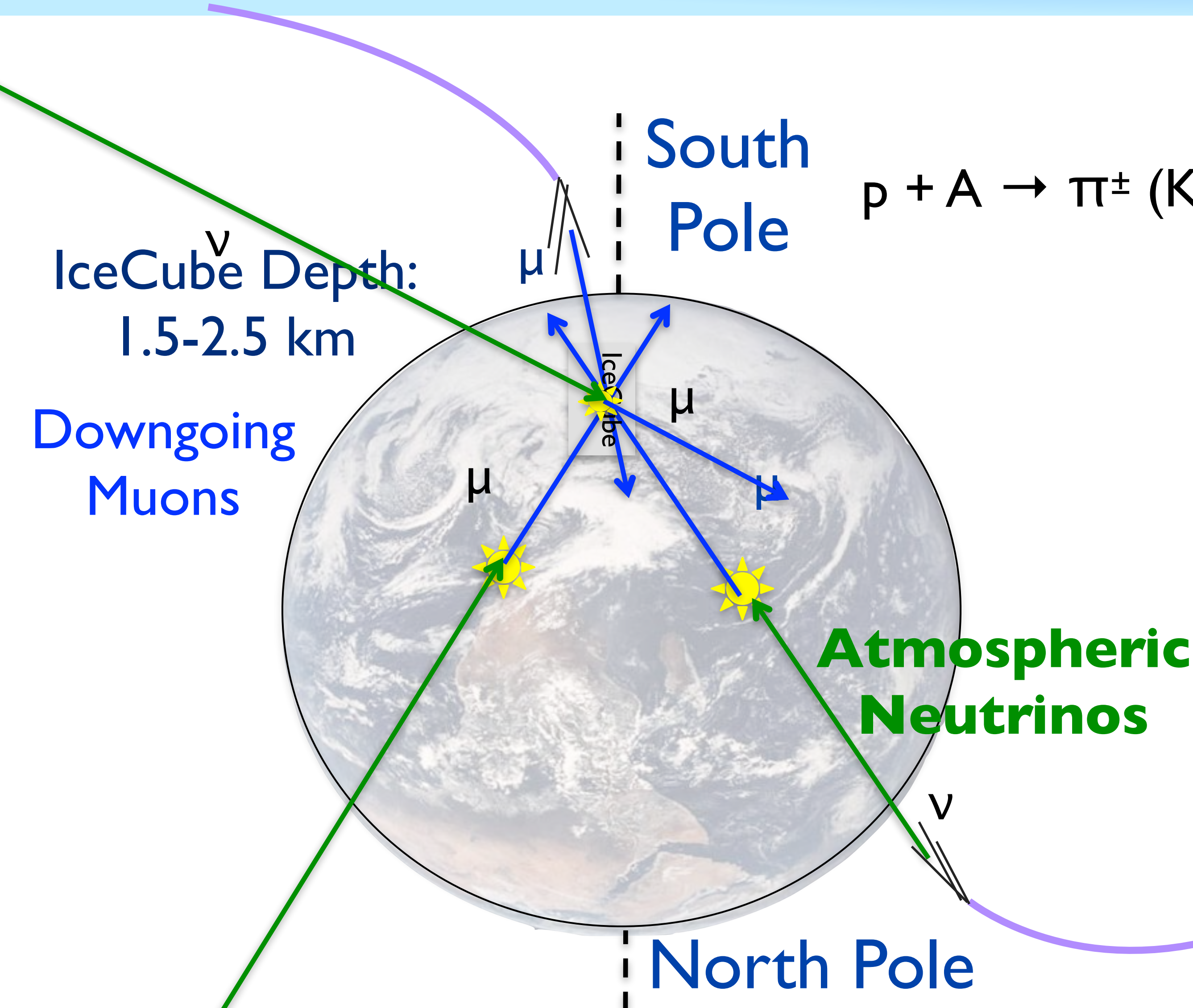

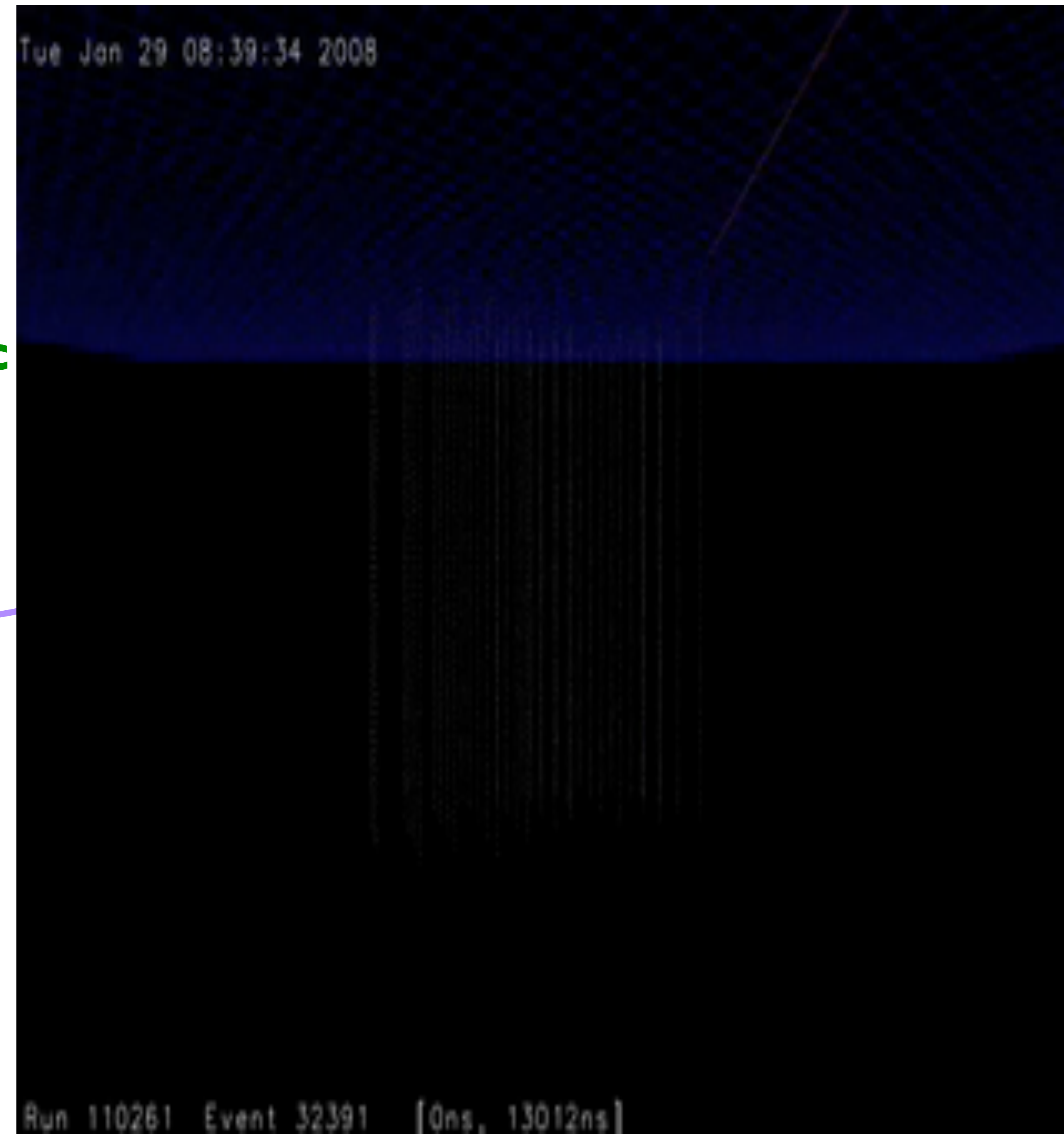

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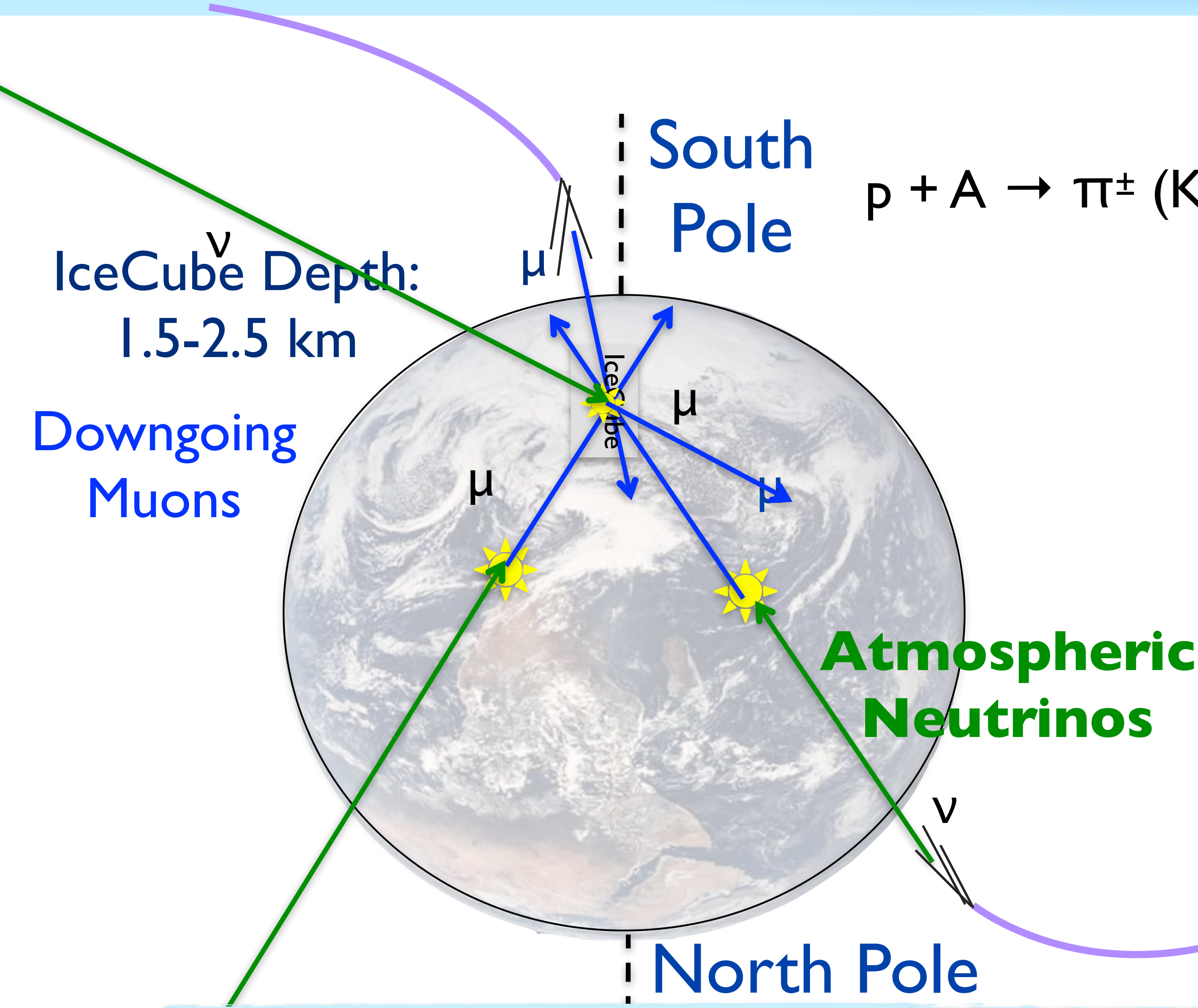
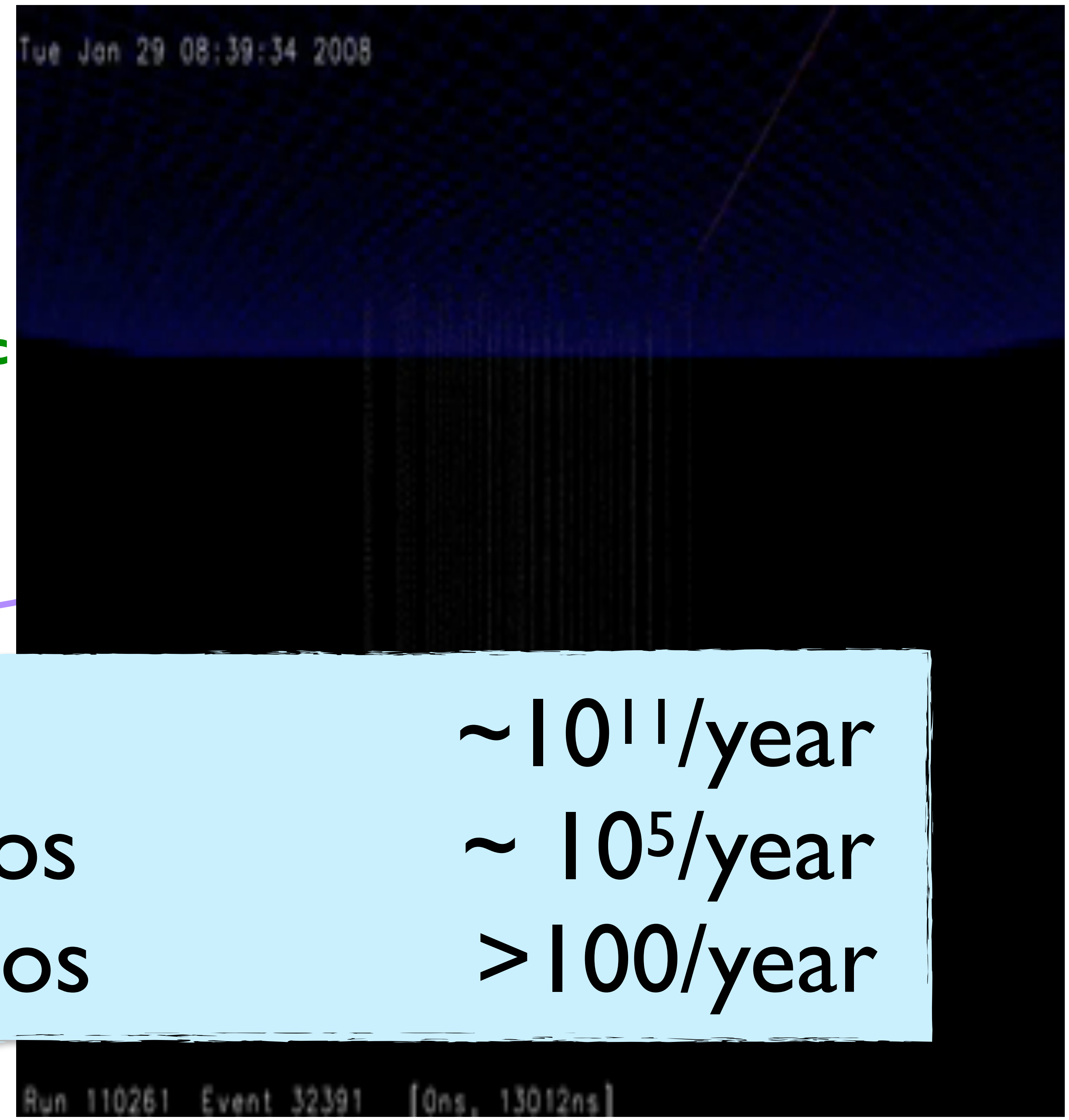


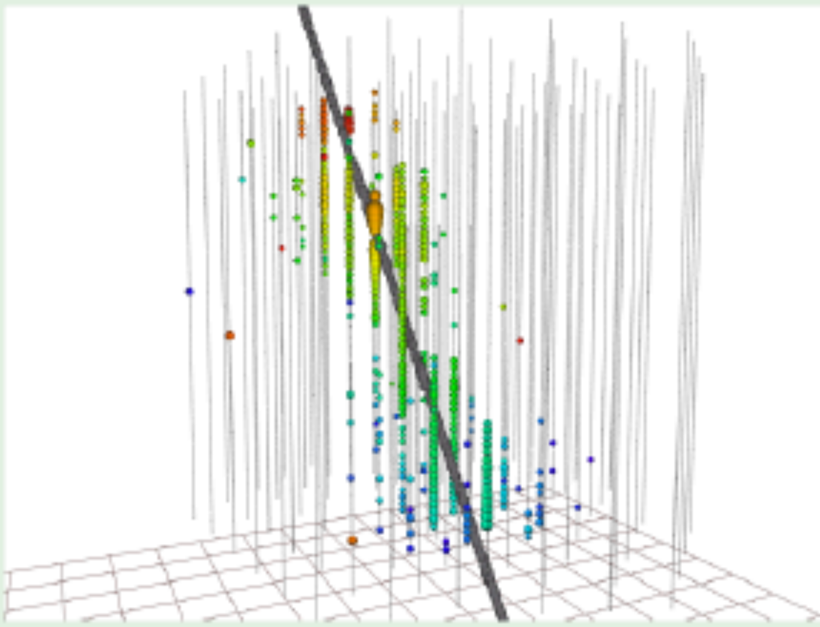


Atmospheric muons	~10^{11}/year
Atmospheric neutrinos	~ 10^{5}/year
Astrophysical neutrinos	>100/year

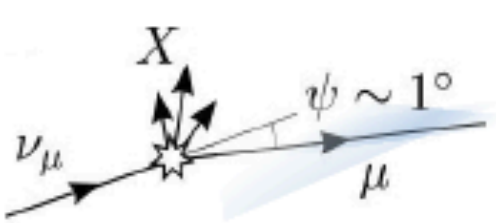
extra terrestrial neutrino fluxes

Event topologies in IceCube

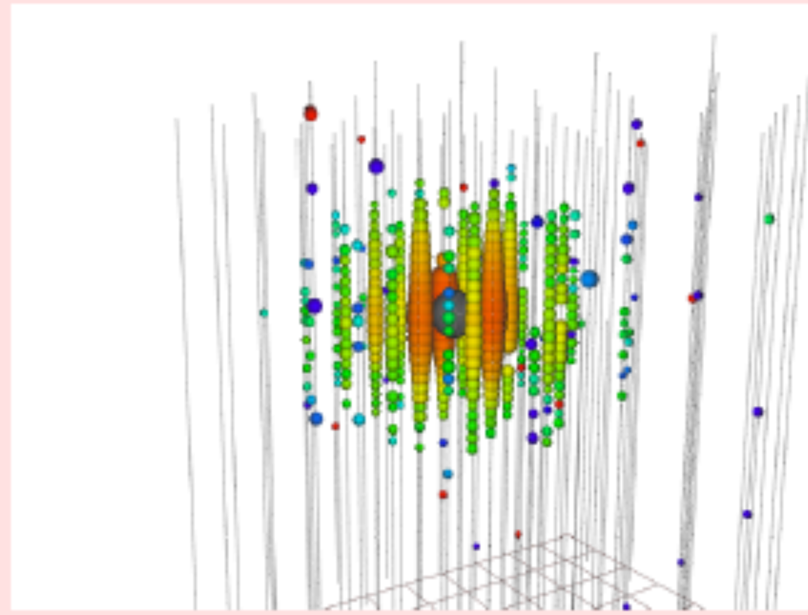
Track



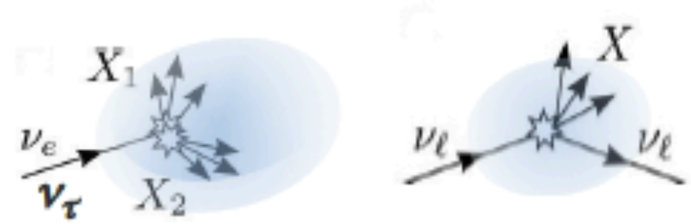
- Muon tracks (CC ν_μ)
- Resolution $< 1^\circ$
- Large energy uncertainties



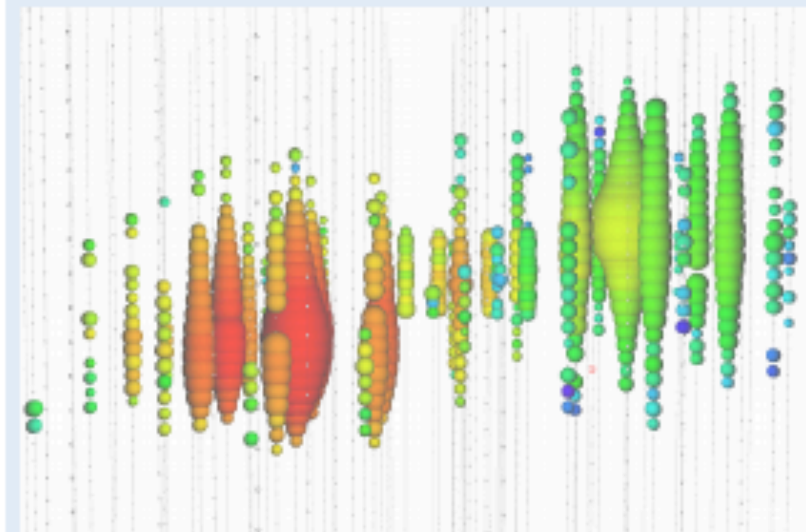
Cascade



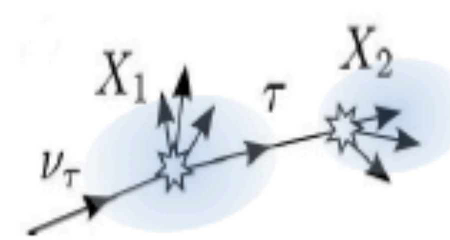
- NC or ν_e/ν_τ
- Resolution $\approx 15^\circ - 20^\circ$
- Energy resolution $\delta E/E \approx 15\%$



Double-bang

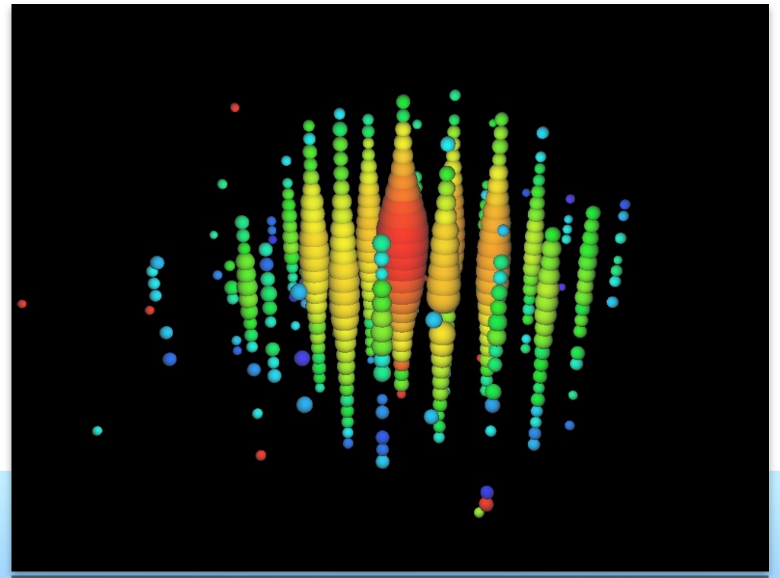


- High energy ν_τ (>100 TeV)
- Not observed yet



early  late

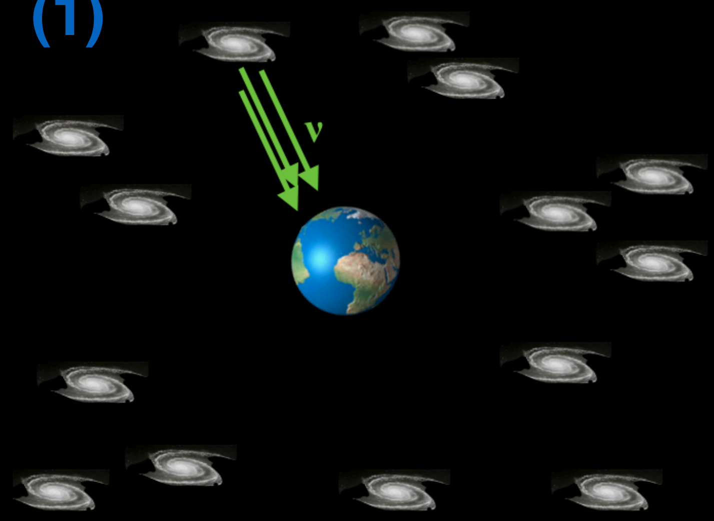
amount of light in detector ∝ ν energy



Astro-physical Neutrino Search

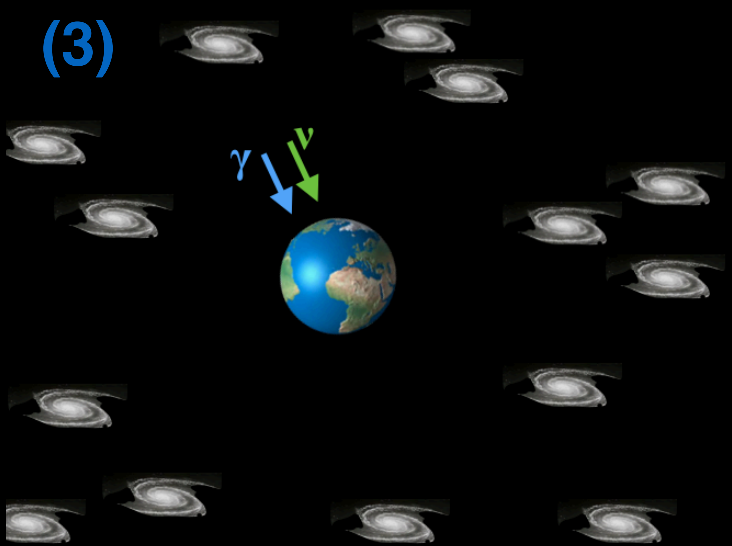
Finding astrophysical neutrinos

(1)

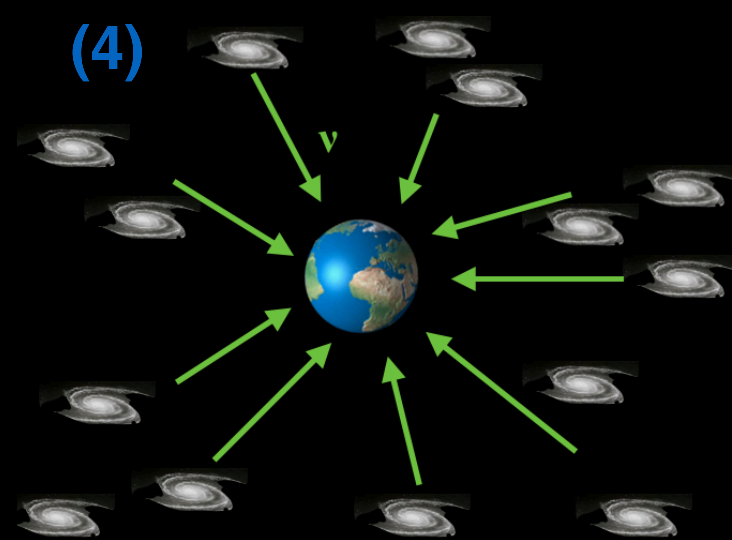


(2)

(3)



(4)



(1) Point source search

- search for clustering of neutrinos from point in the sky

(2) Transient source search

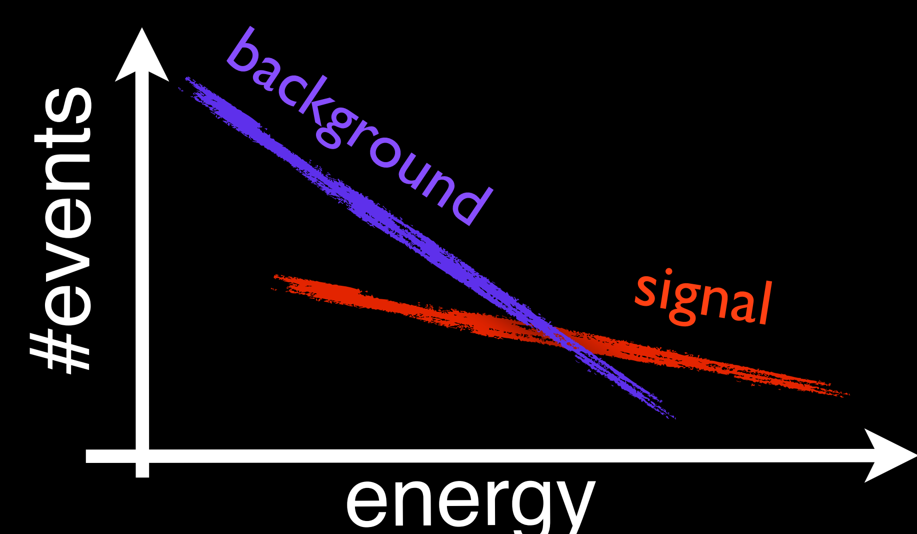
- search for spacial and temporal clustering of neutrinos

(3) Multi-messenger search

- search for a coincidence between neutrino and other messenger particles spacial at particular time and location

(4) Diffuse search

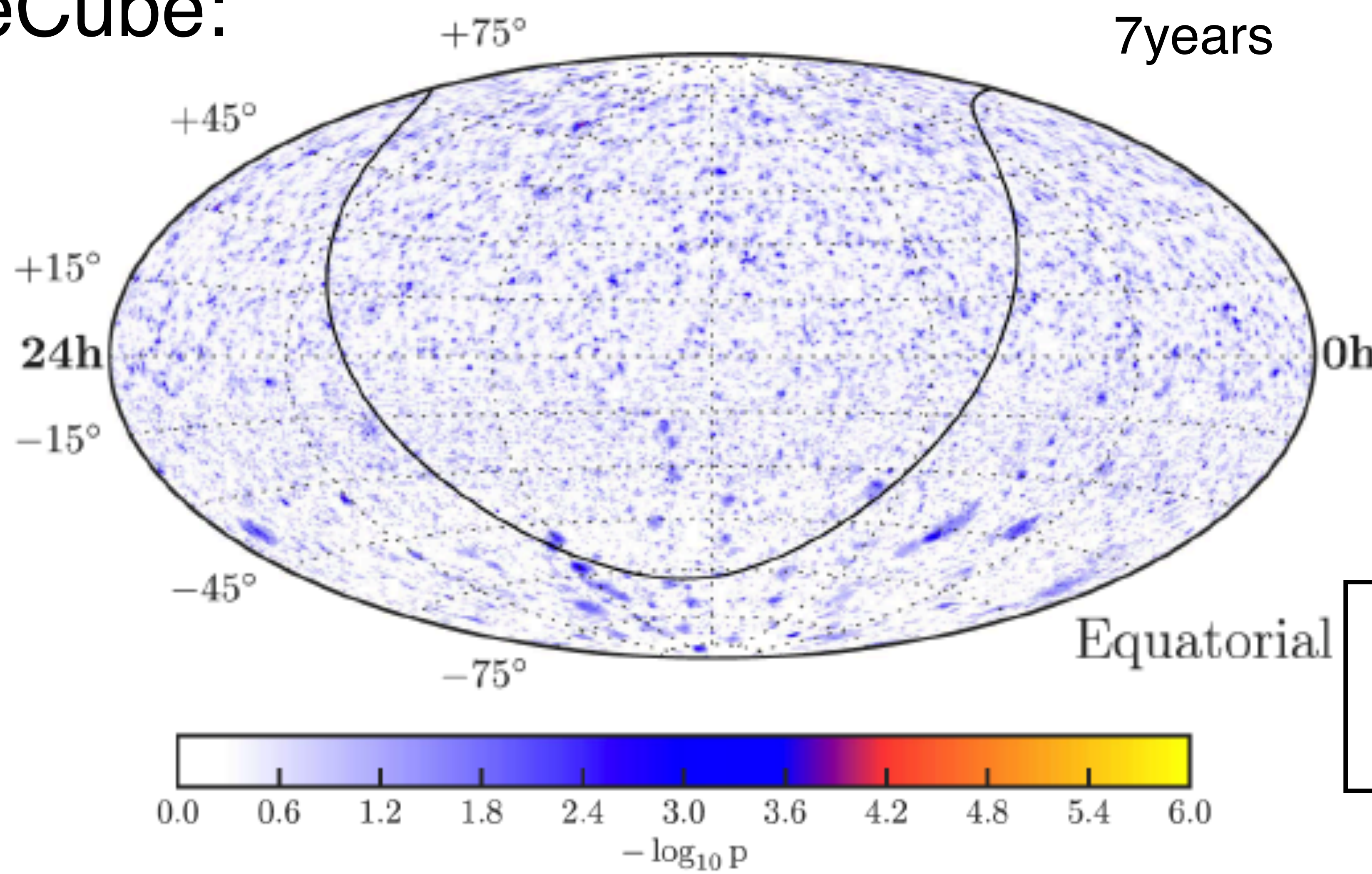
- search for spectral feature, inconsistent with atmospheric background predictions



…. + various combinations and

Point Source Search

IceCube:



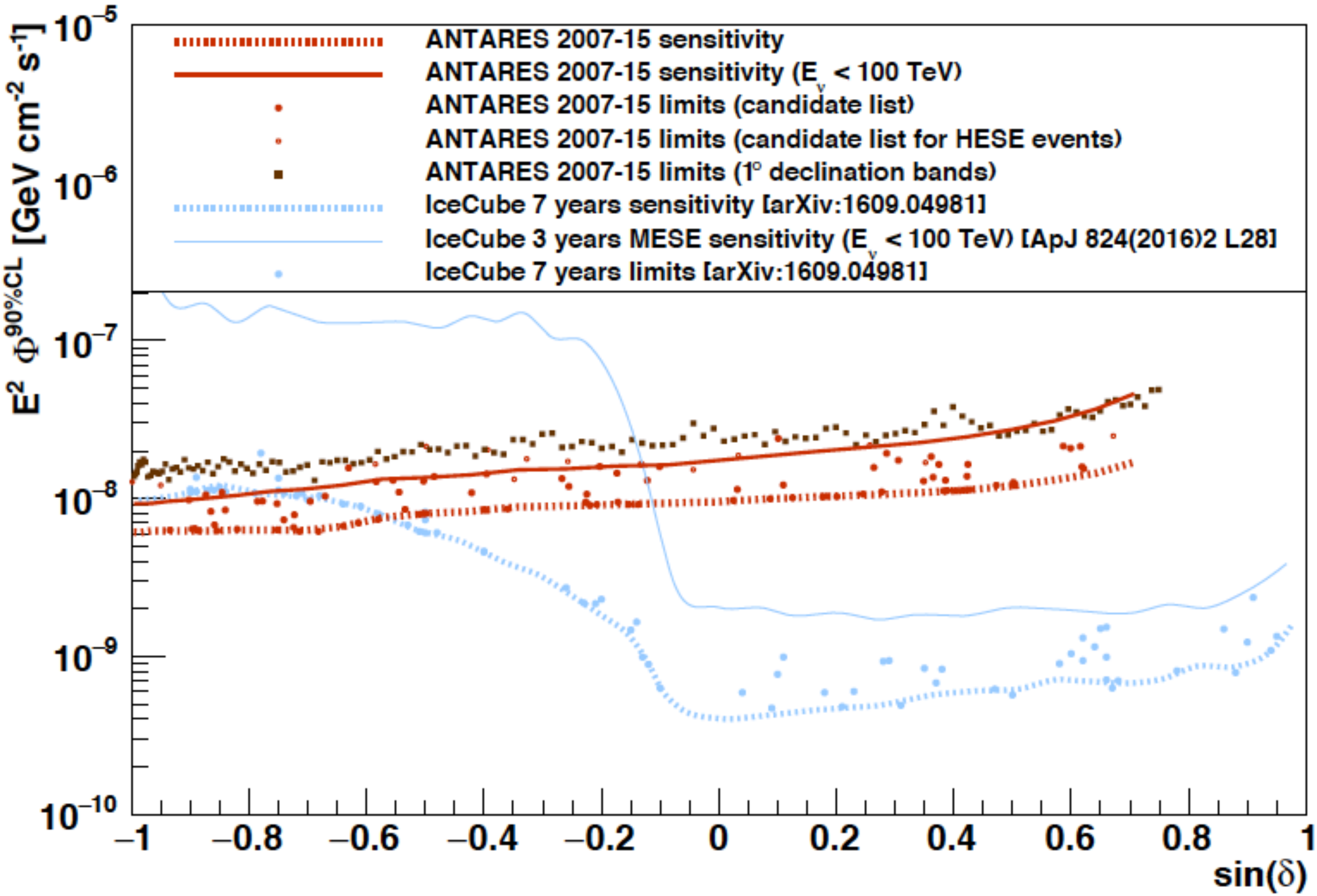
No significant PS reported

No correlation with list of 74 sources in both hemispheres. Galactic & Extragalactic

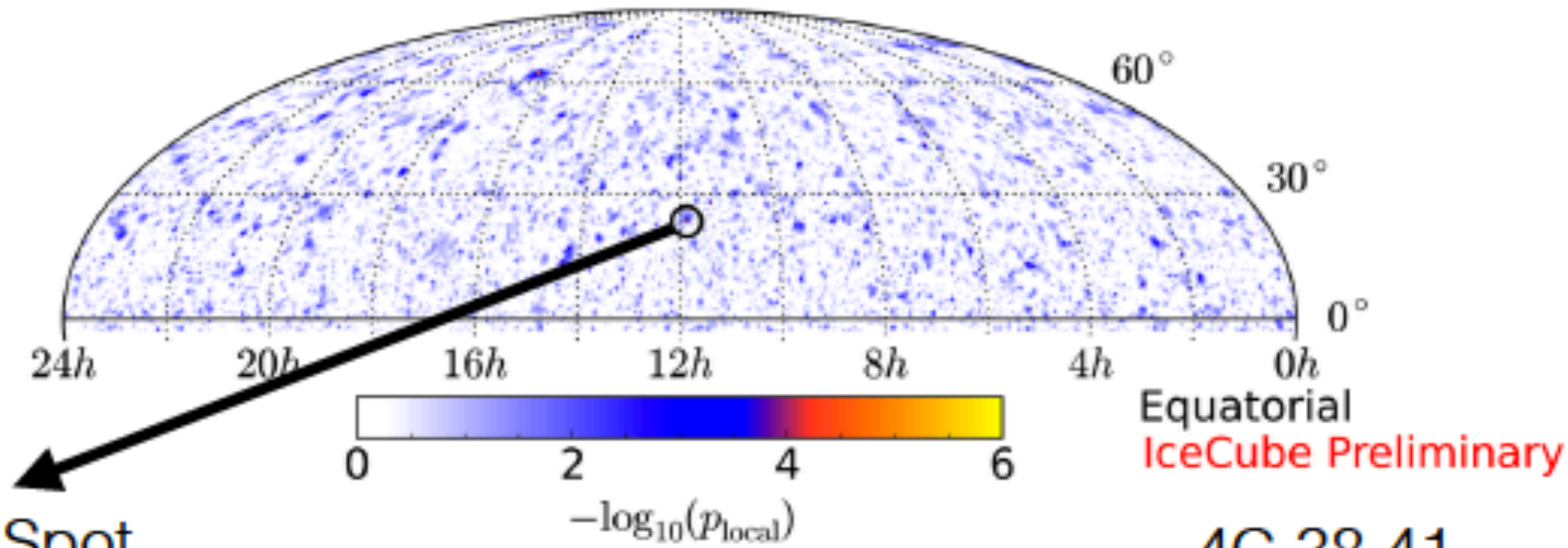
Most recent data periods:
~80k nothern hemisephere evt/yr (atm ν)
~35k southern hemisepher evt/yr (atm μ)
~200 starting tracks. Southern sky

- No evidence for any point source seen …

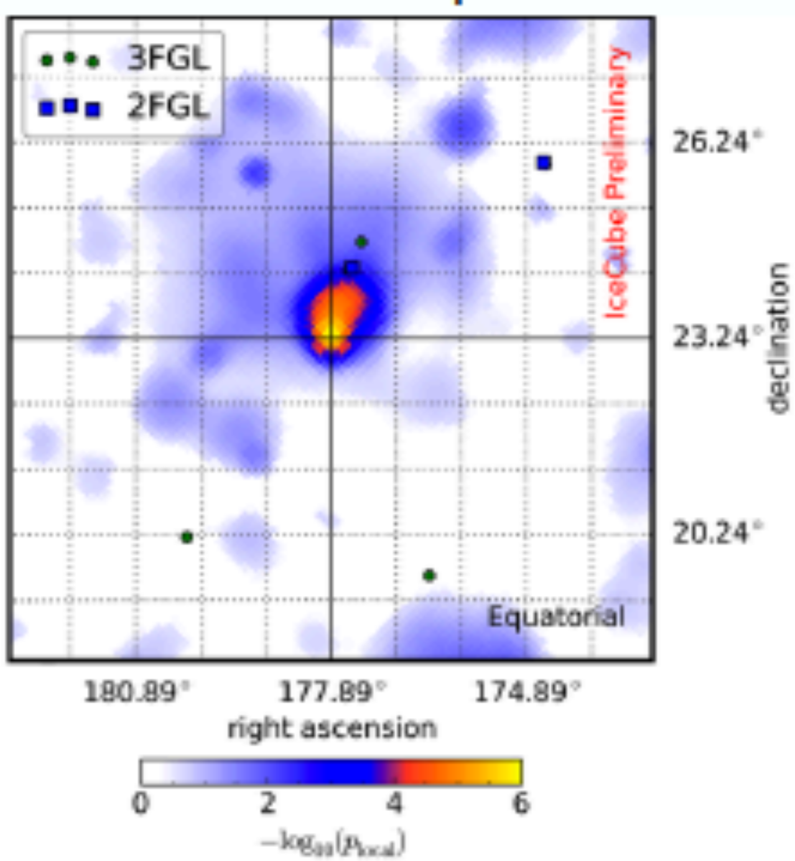
Constraints on point sources



IceCube 8-years Point Source Search - Northern Sky (steady state)



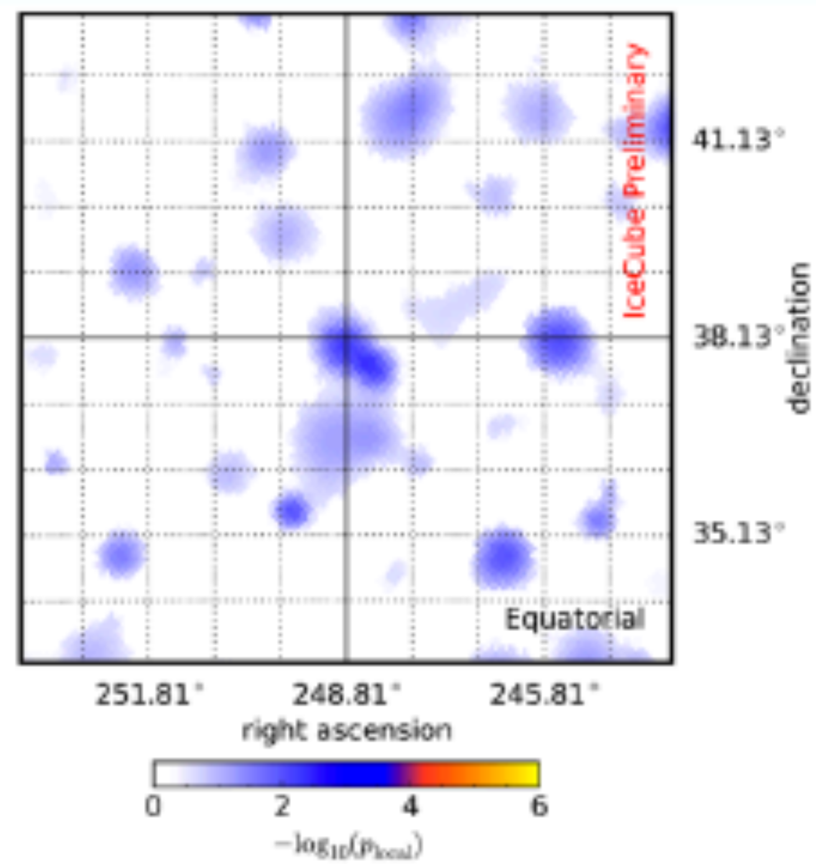
Hottest Spot



$p_{\text{post-trial}} = 26\%$

Best candidate from catalog search of 34 sources

4C 38.41

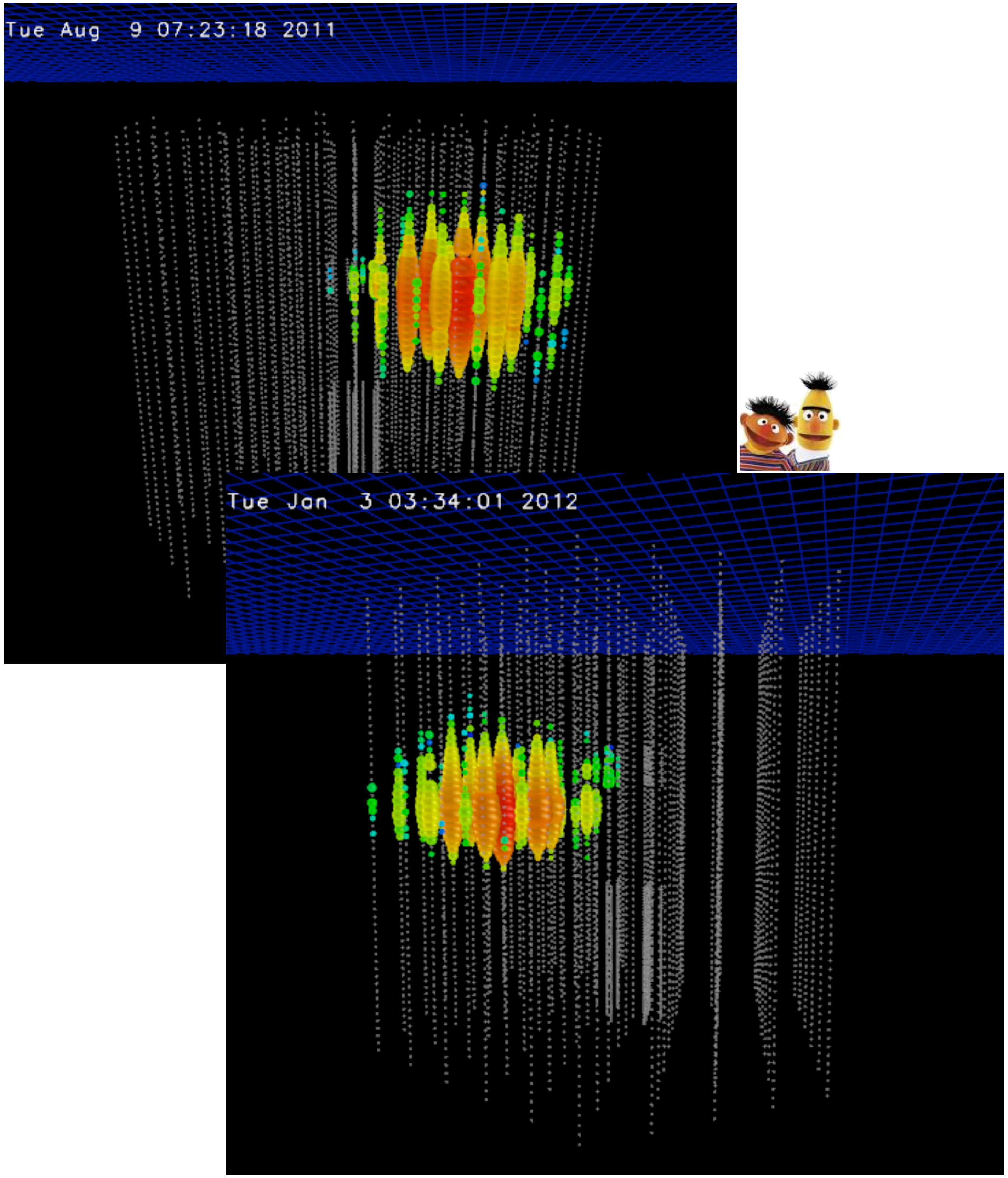


quasar-type blazar *4C 38.41*

$p_{\text{post-trial}} = 20\%$

Search for highest energy neutrinos

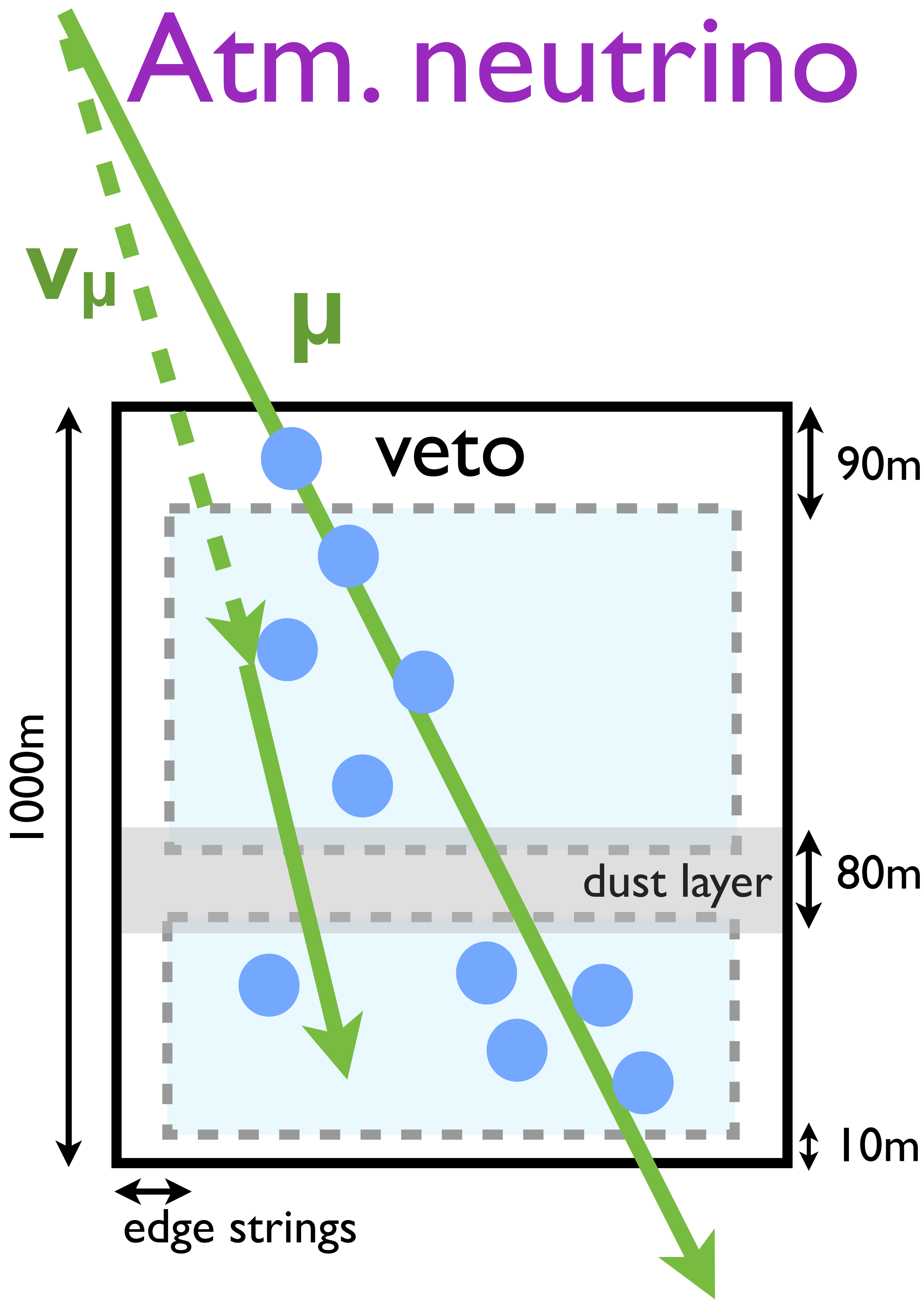
IceCube Coll. Phys.Rev.Lett. 111 (2013) 021103 / arXiv 1304.5356



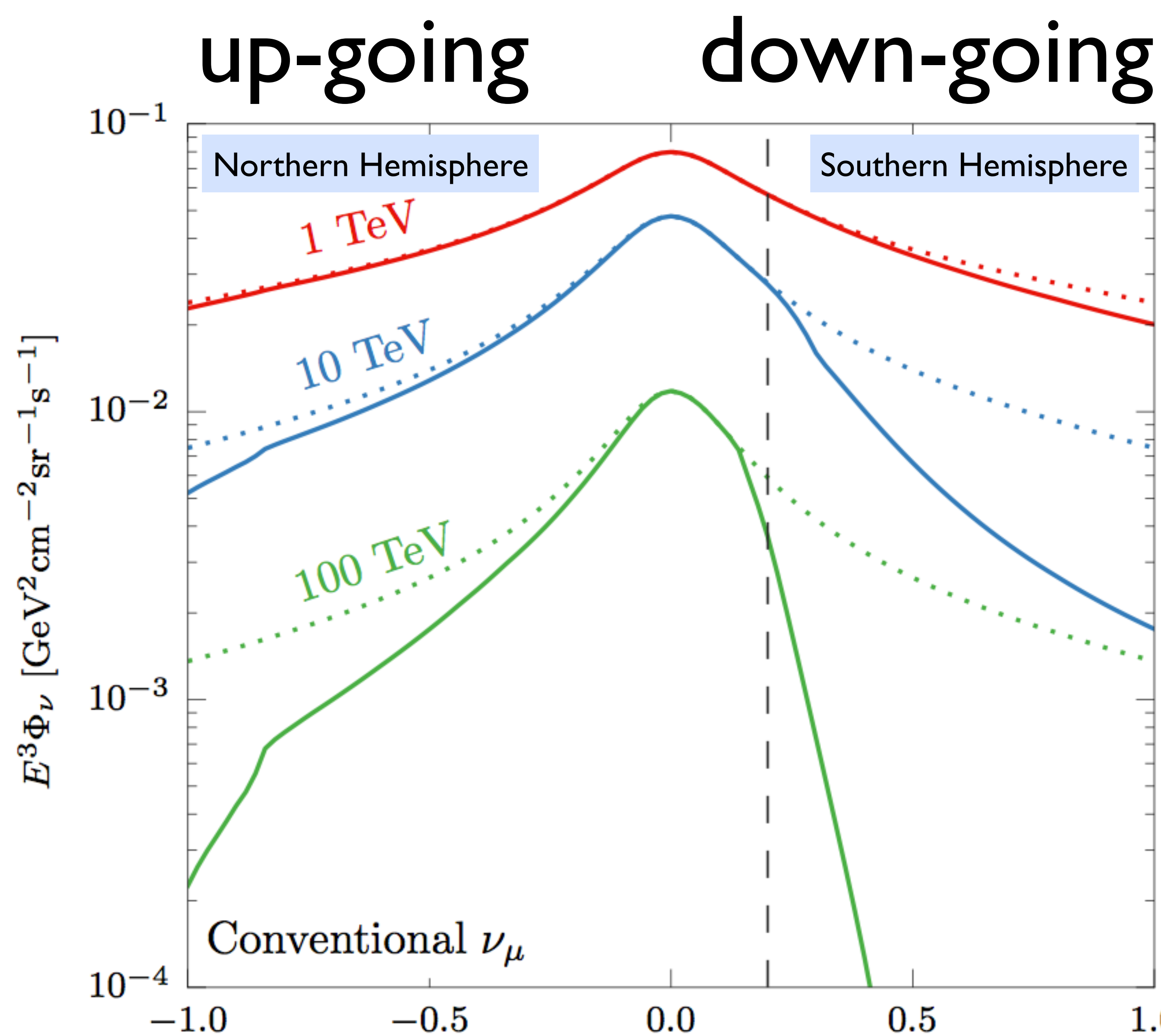
In two years of data expect 0.08 events at high energies, but observed 2 events !!

- Ernie ~1.15 PeV (~$1.9 \cdot 10^{-4}$J)
- Bert ~ 1.05 PeV (~$1.7 \cdot 10^{-4}$J)
- Topology of the events - cascades
- Angular resolution on cascade events at this energy ~10°
- Energy resolution is about 15% on the deposited energy

Veto and Self-veto

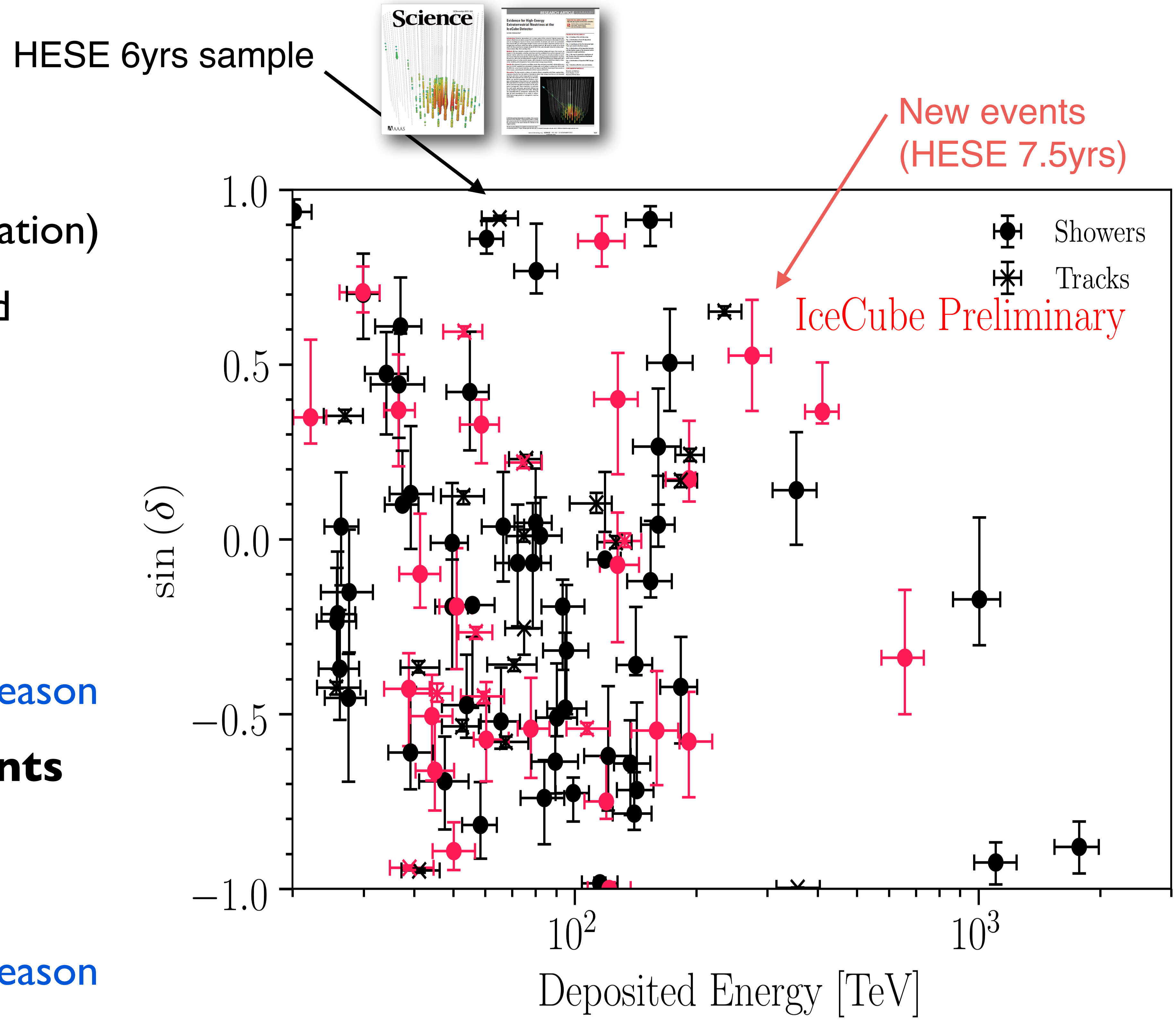


Down-going high-energy neutrinos can be nearly background free identified as astro-physical neutrinos



High-energy neutrino search 7.5years

- Recently extended HESE analysis with 1.5 years of additional data (new calibration)
- Ternary topology ID added (Cascades, Tracks, Double Cascades)
- All energies: **102 events**
  - 22 new events in 2016 season
  - 9 new events in 2017 season
- **Above 60TeV: 60 events**
  - 12 new events in 2016 season
  - 5 new events in 2017 season

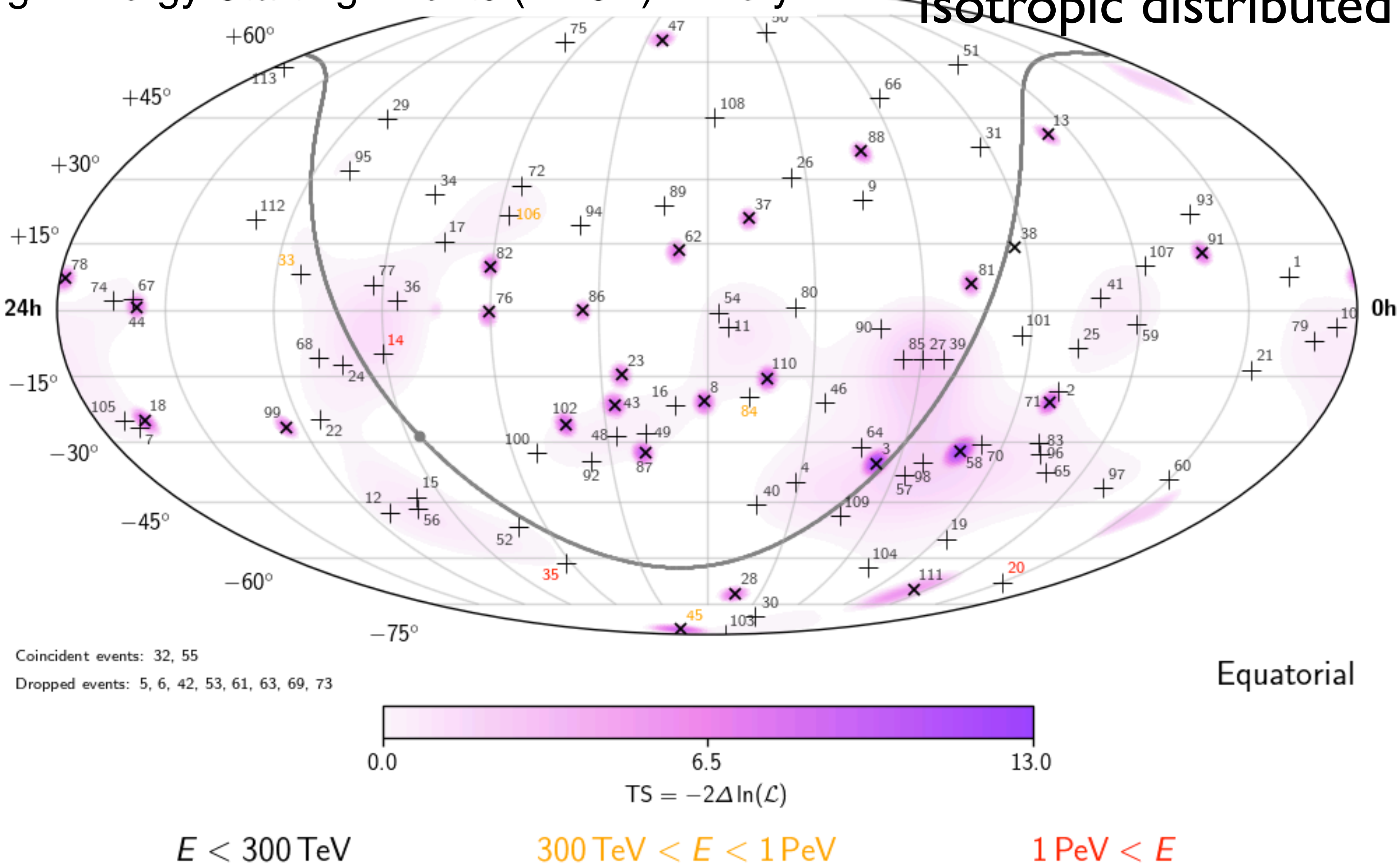


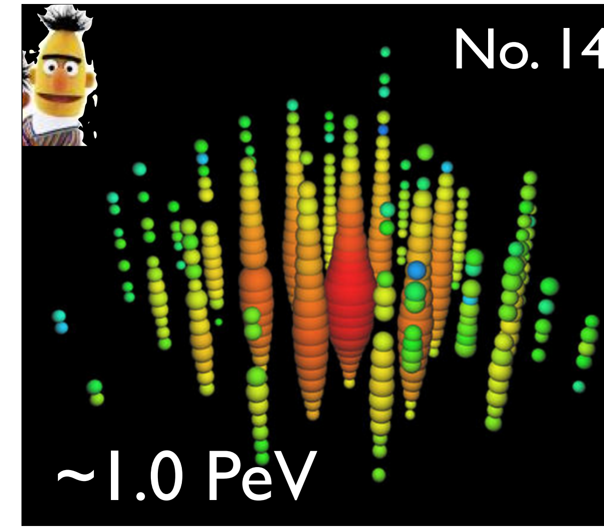
Arrival directions (highest energy events)

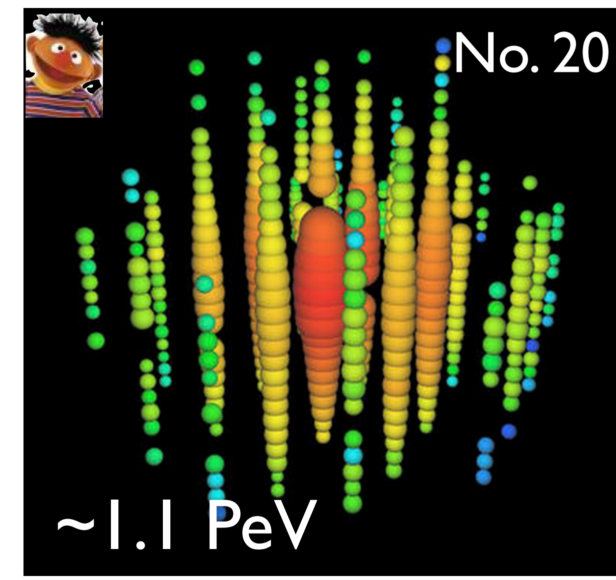
IceCube Collaboration, *Science* 342, 1242856 (2013)

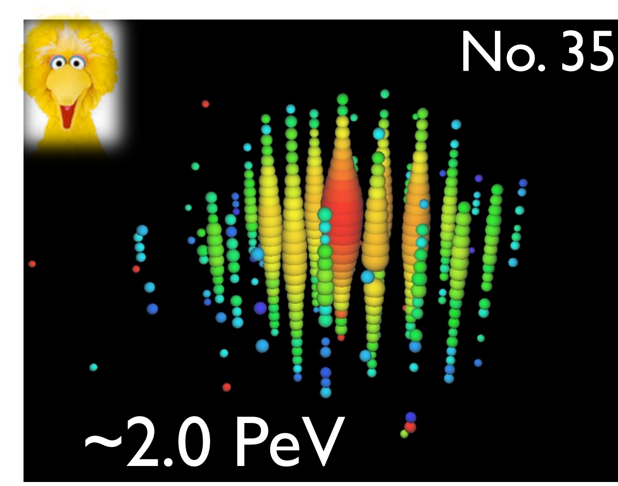
High-Energy Starting Events (HESE) – 7.5 yr

Isotropic distributed

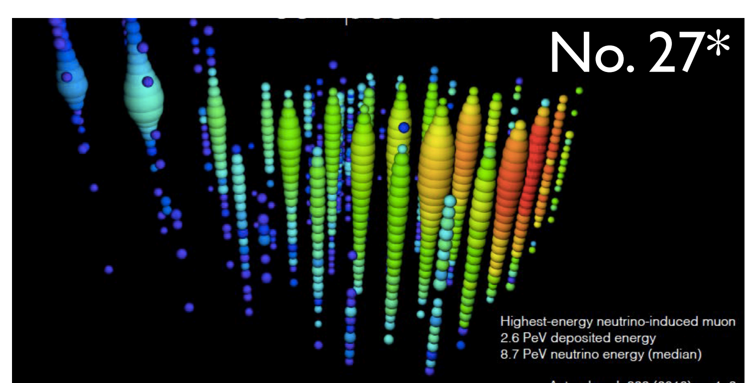




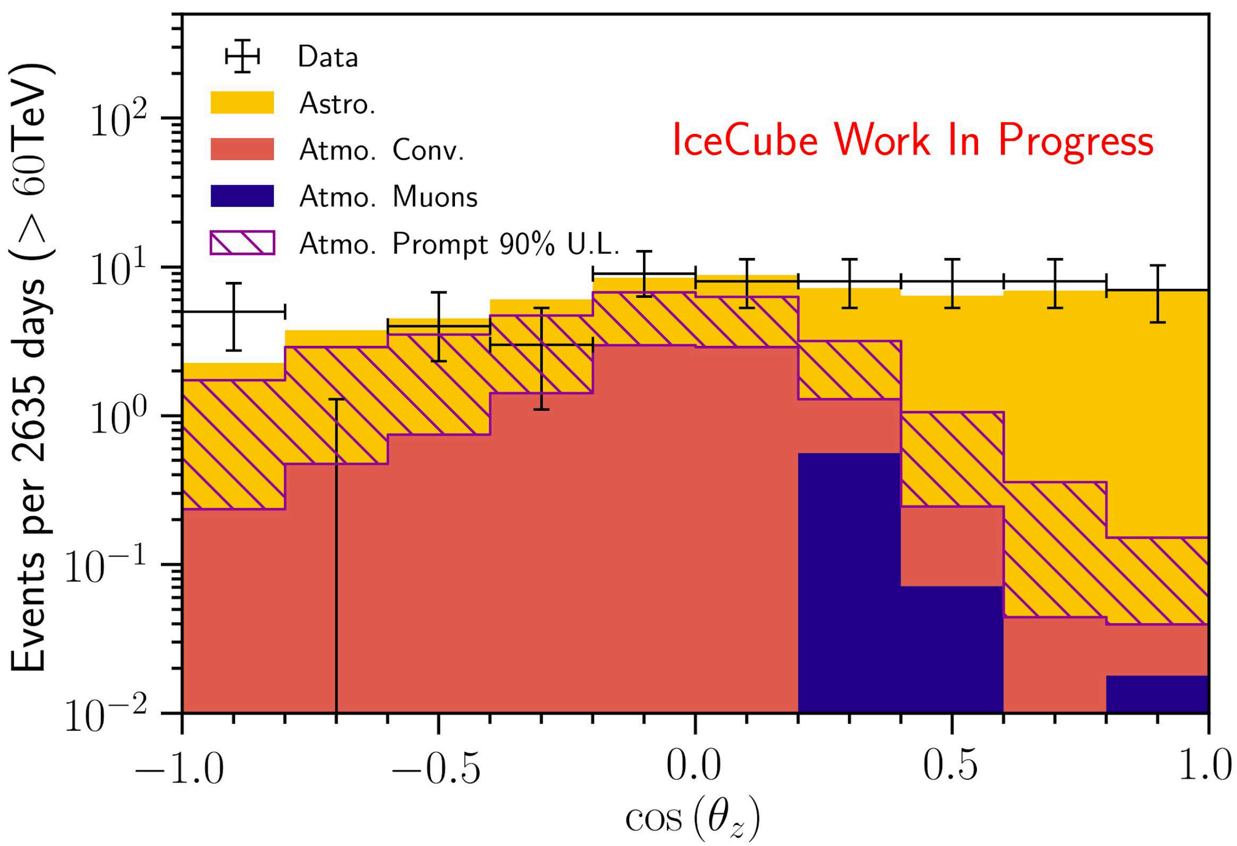


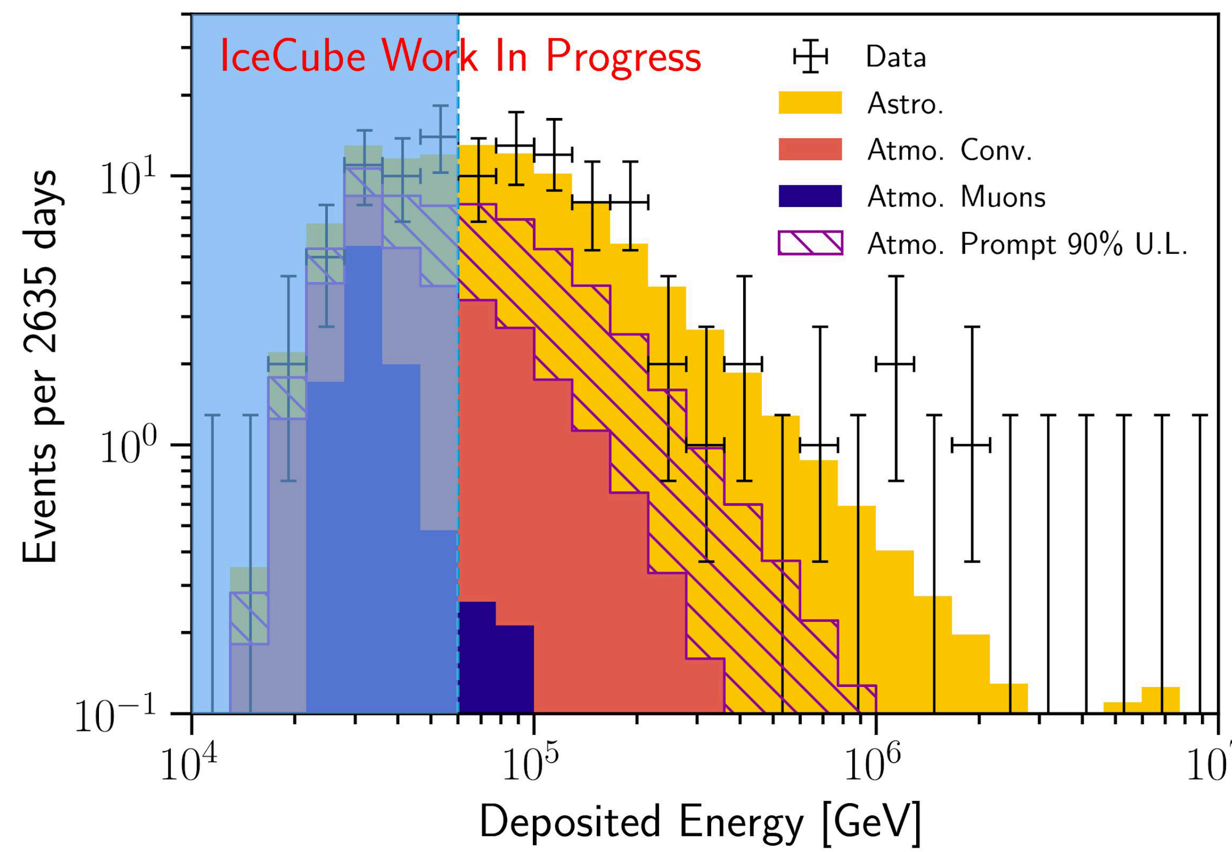


No evidence for point sources, nor a correlation with the galactic plane



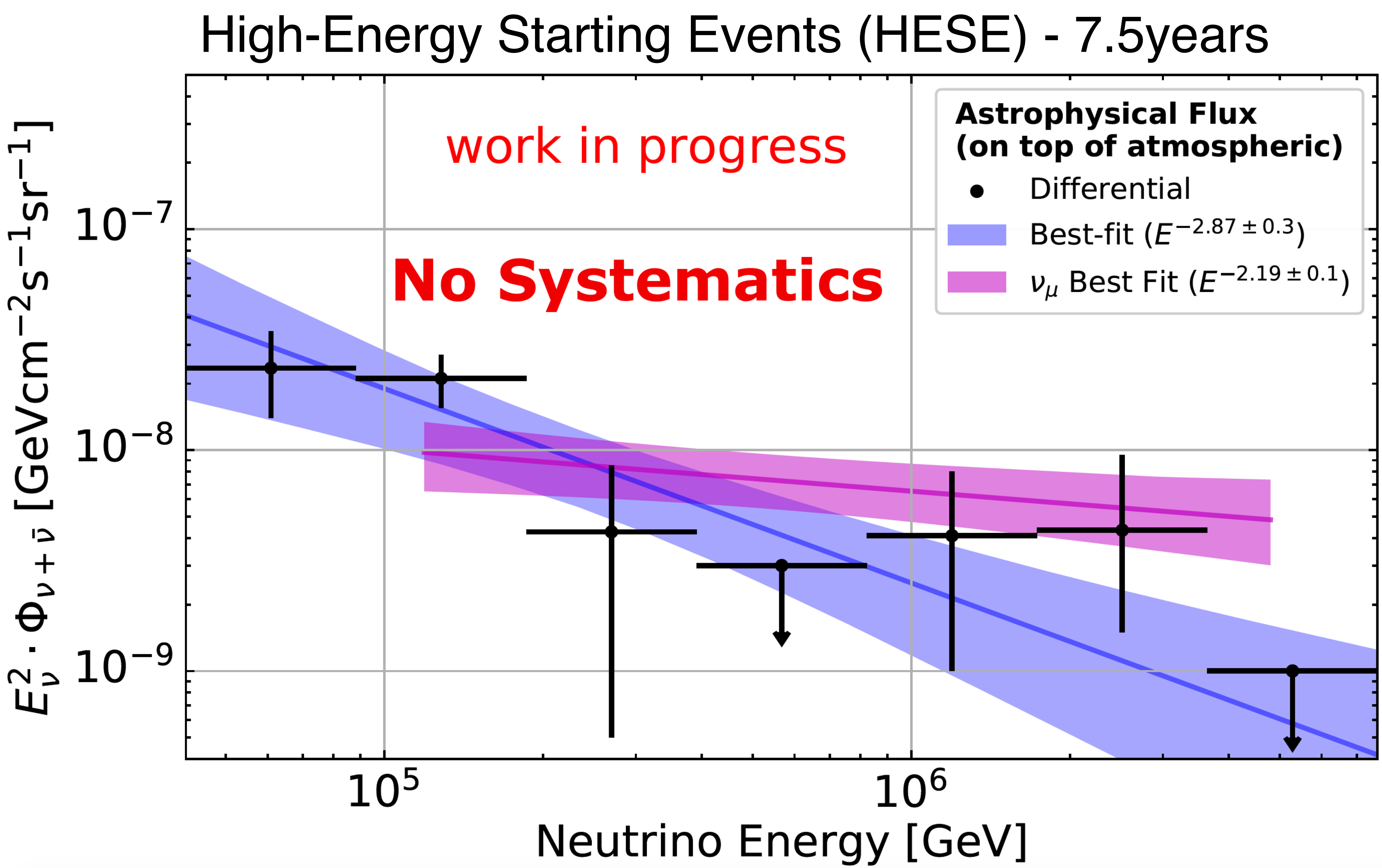
HESE 7.5yrs Zenith angle and Energy distribution





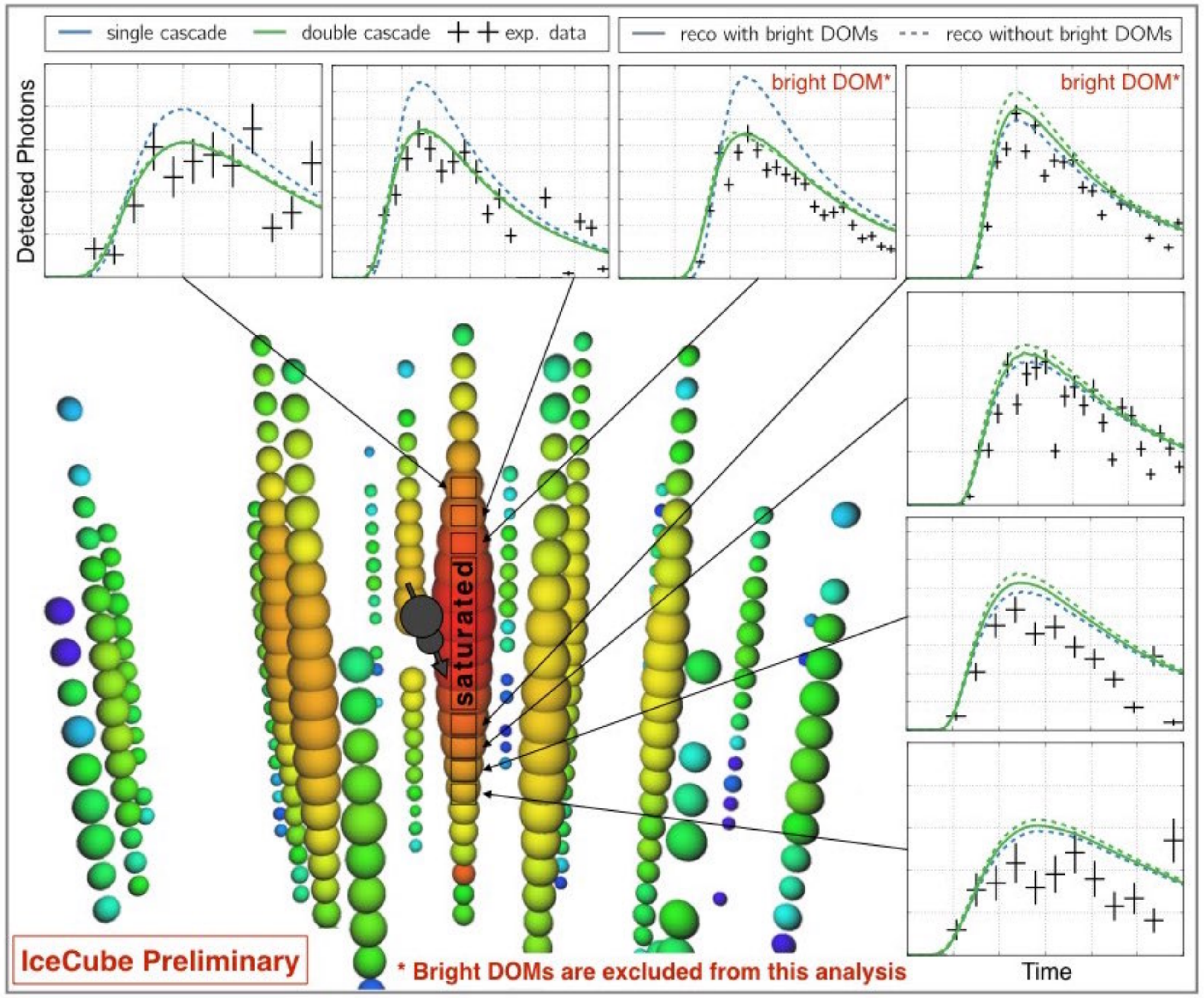
- Compatible with benchmark single power-law model.
- Best fit spectral index ($E^{-\gamma}$): $\gamma = 2.91^{+0.33}_{-0.22}$
- $E^2\phi = 2.19^{+1.10}_{-0.55} \times 10^{-8} \times (E / 100\text{TeV})^{-0.91}$ GeV cm^{-2} s^{-1} sr^{-1}

Neutrino energy spectrum

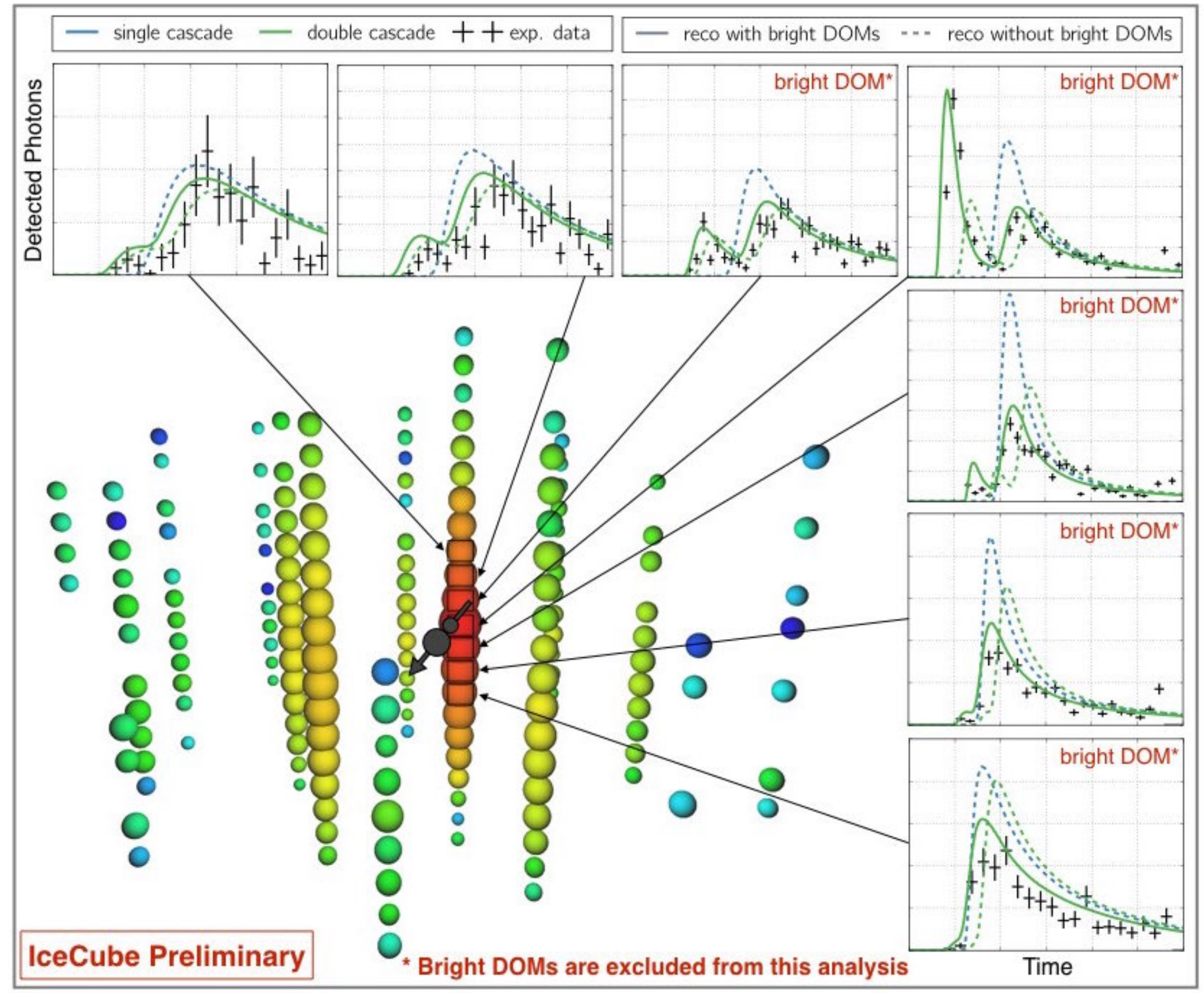


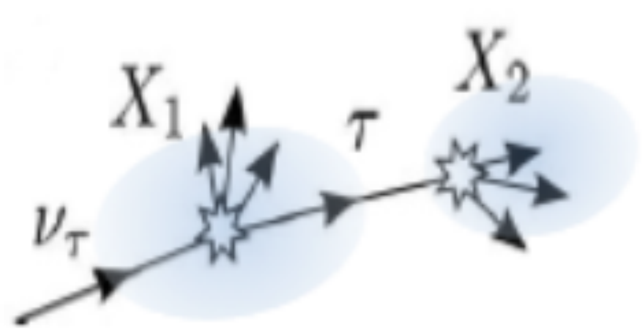
HESE 7.5yrs Tau Search

Double cascade Event #1



Double cascade Event #2





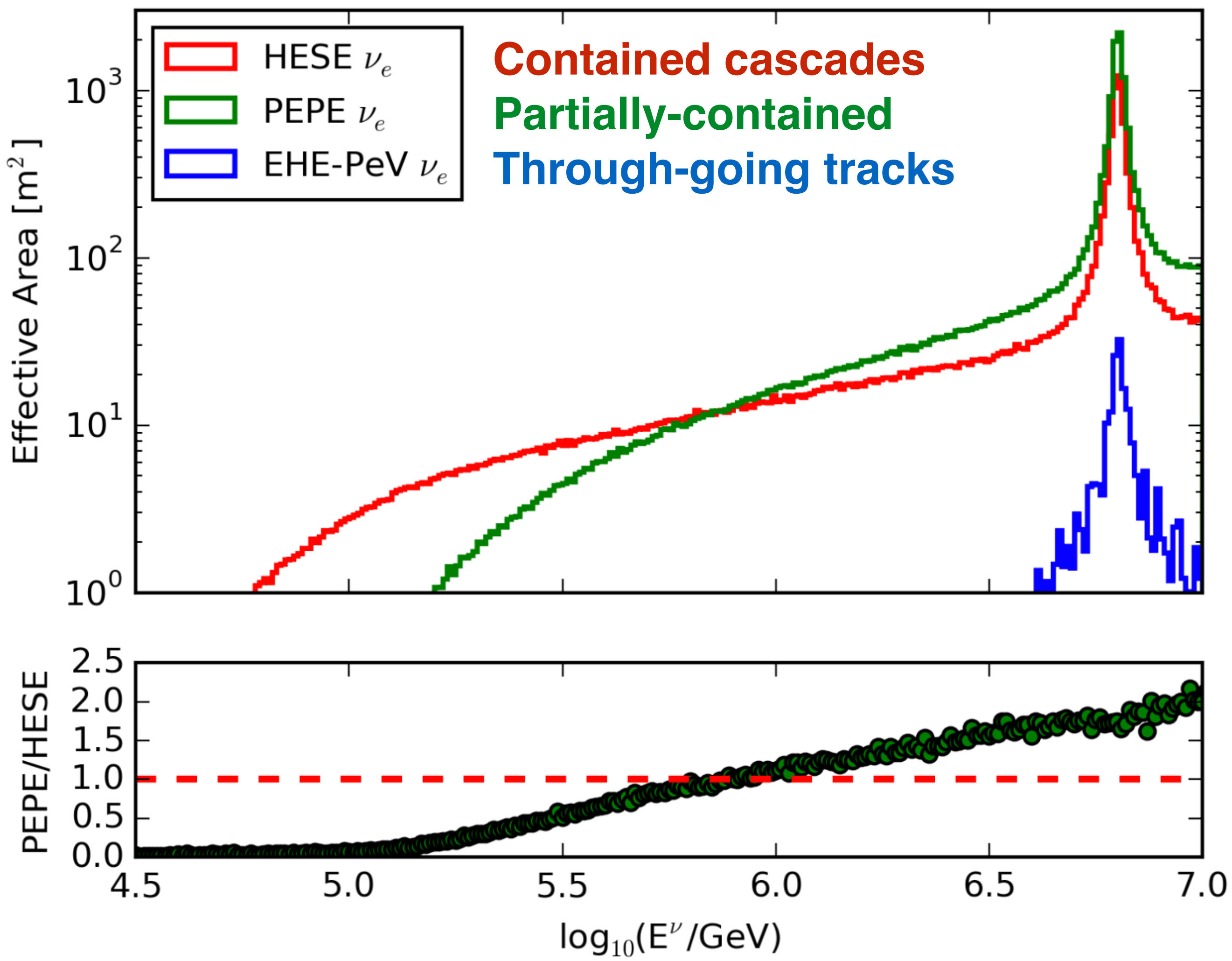
Two double cascades have been identified

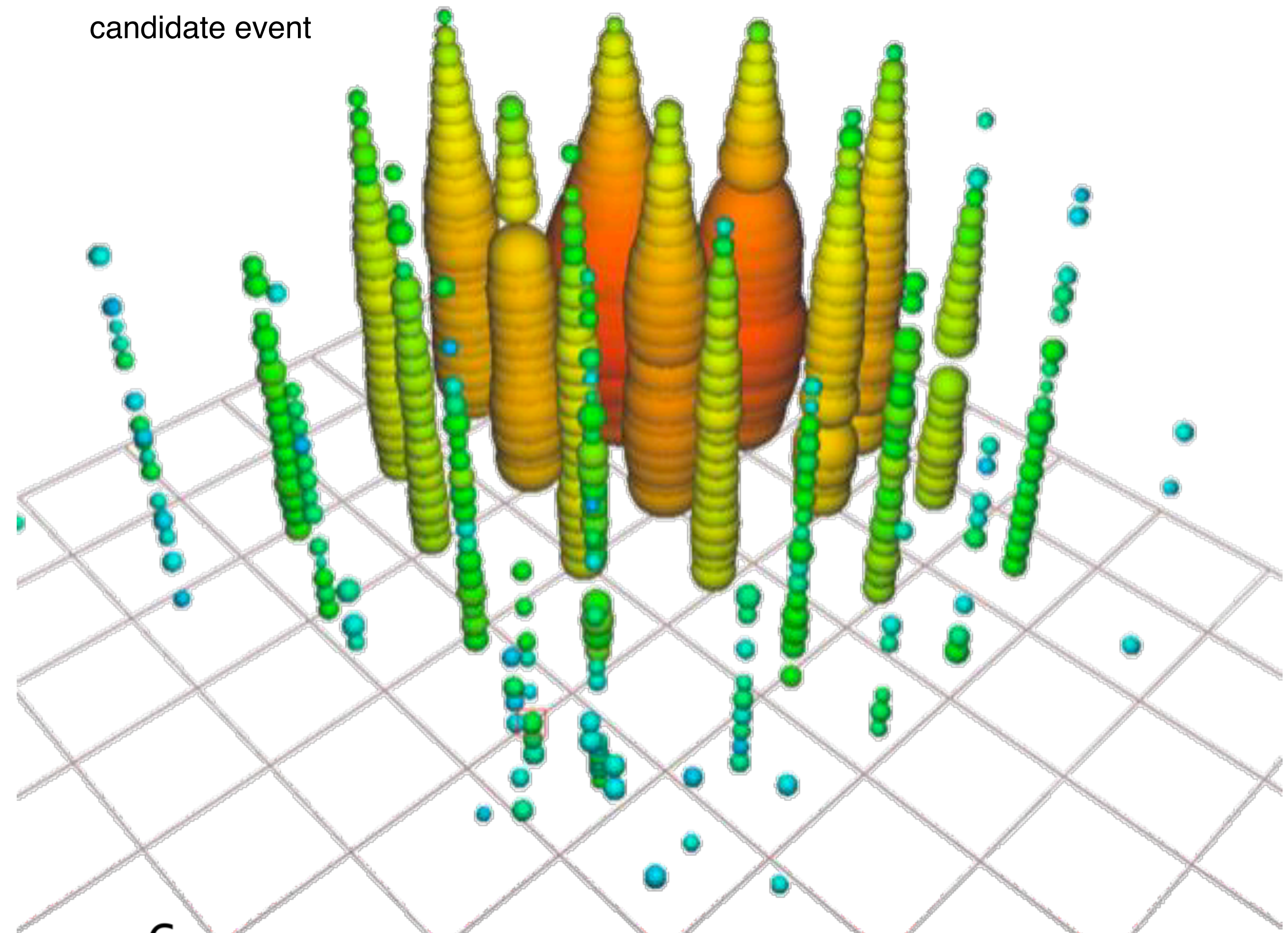
Double cascades arise from ν_τ or mis-identified backgrounds (astrophysical neutrinos / atmospheric backgrounds)

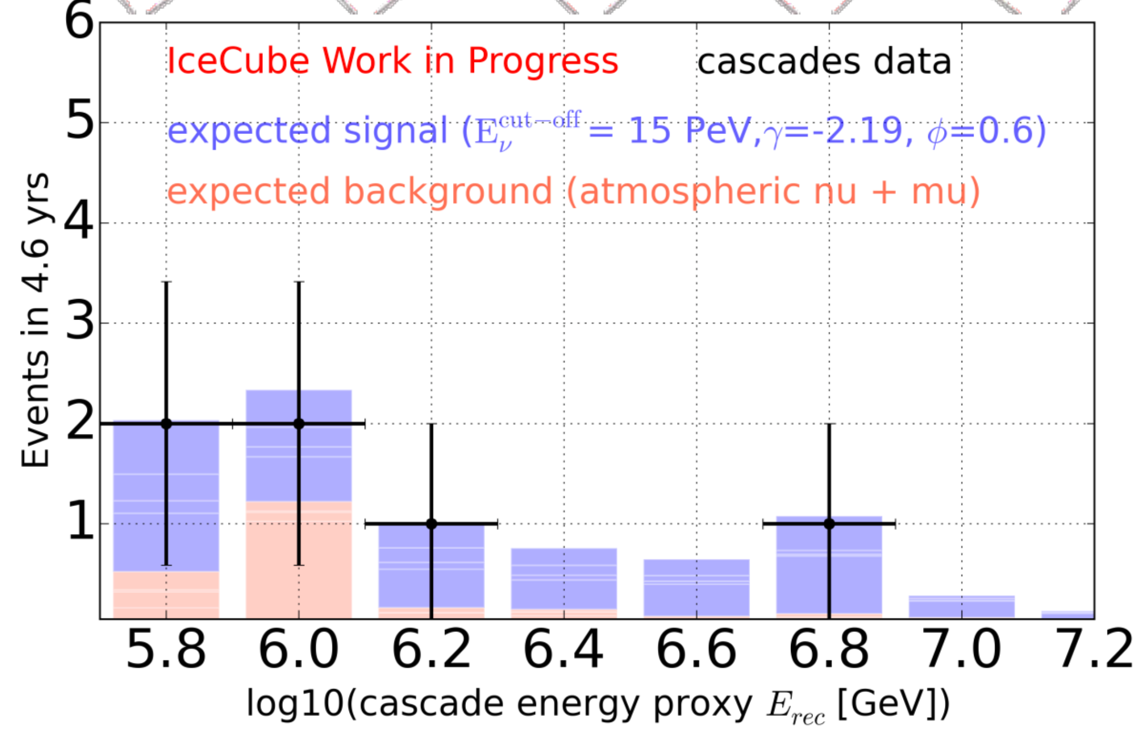
Separate study of taunts of the double cascade events on-going

The global high-energy picture

PeV Energy Partially-contained Events: PEPE



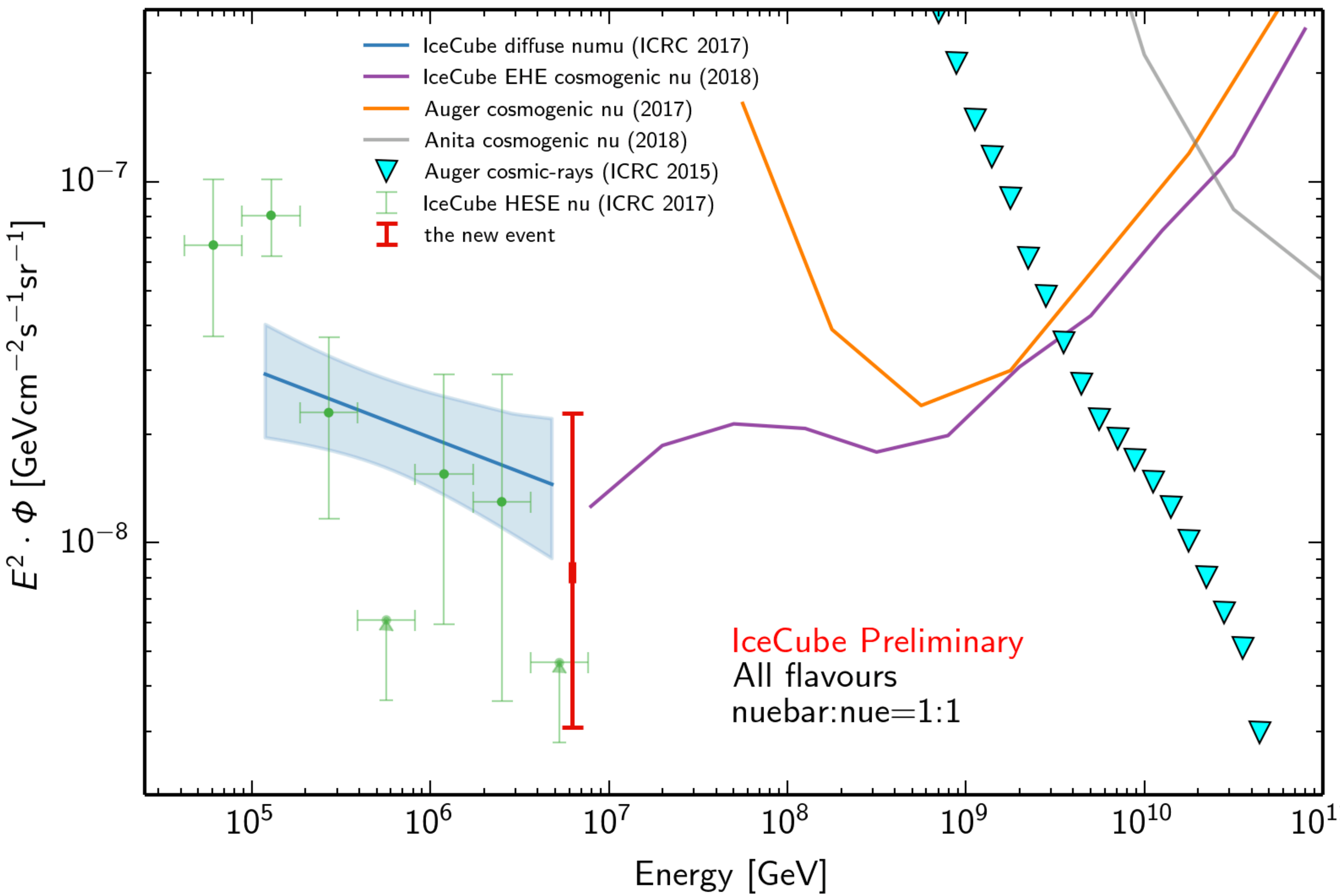


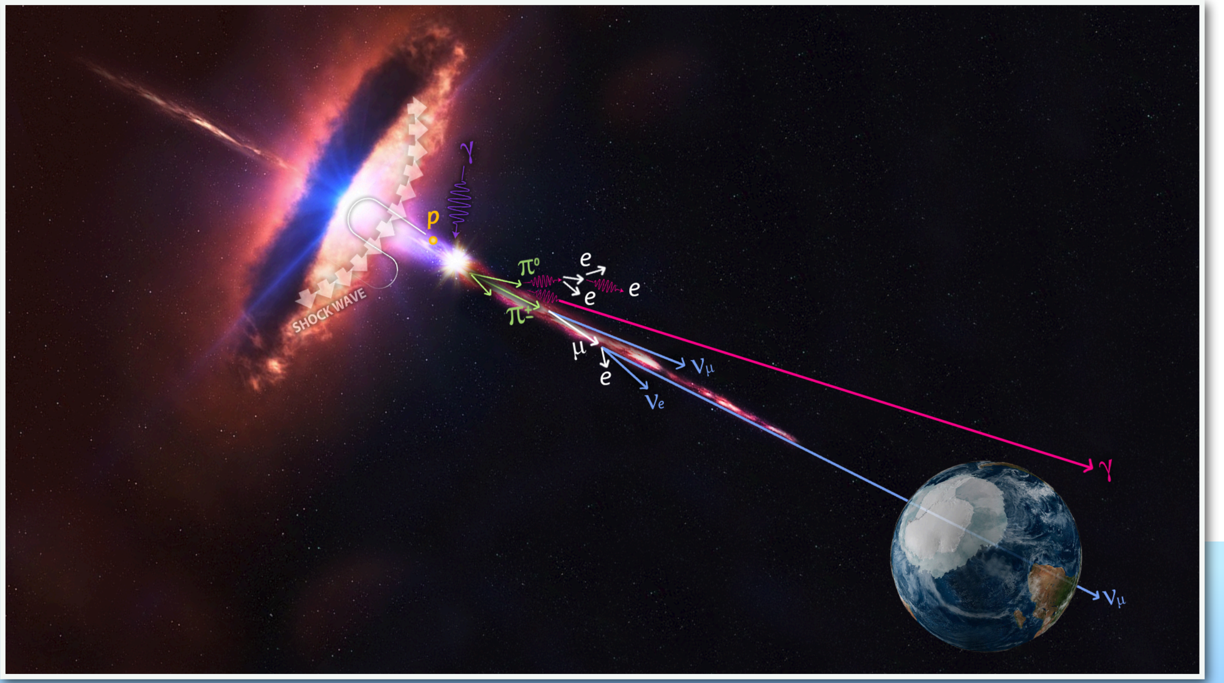


4.6 years (2012-2016) of data. **One event is at Glashow** bin

It is **brighter than all IceCube PeV events** even only partially-contained

The global high-energy picture



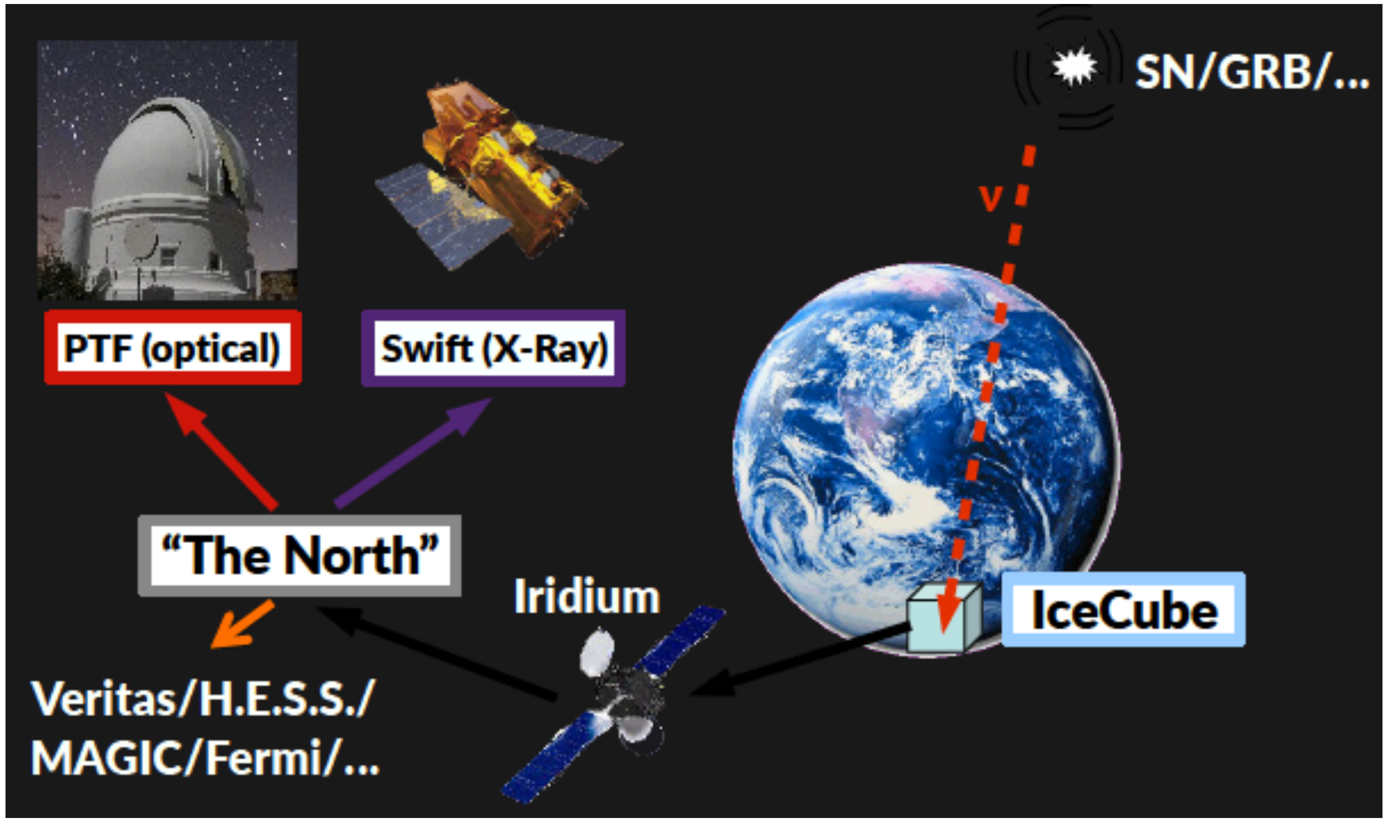


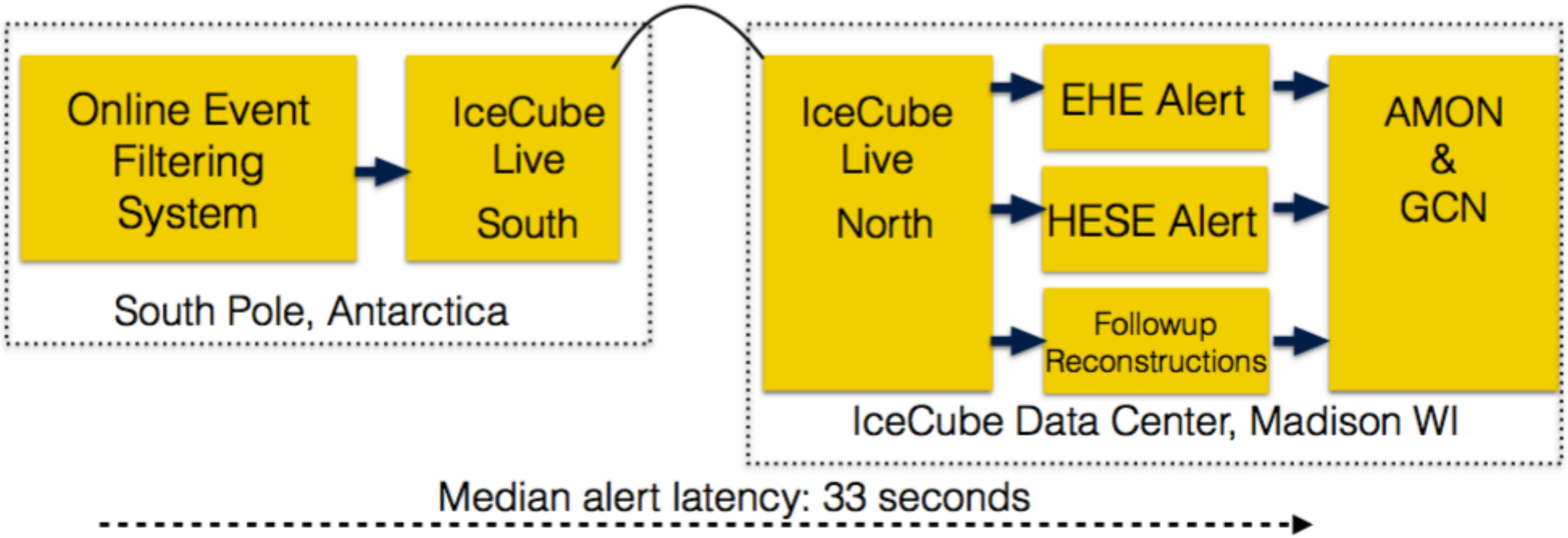
Multi-messenger Neutrino Astronomy and IceCube-170922A

Astropart. Phys. 92 (2017) 30
A&A 607 (2017) A115

IceCube-170922A & TXS 0506+056

- Real-time alerts. Since 04/2016, ≈6-8/yr
  - Improved selection summer 2018
    - Good angular resolution (0.5° - 2° 90% of events)
    - 50% astrophysical fraction





Astropart. Phys. 92 (2017) 30
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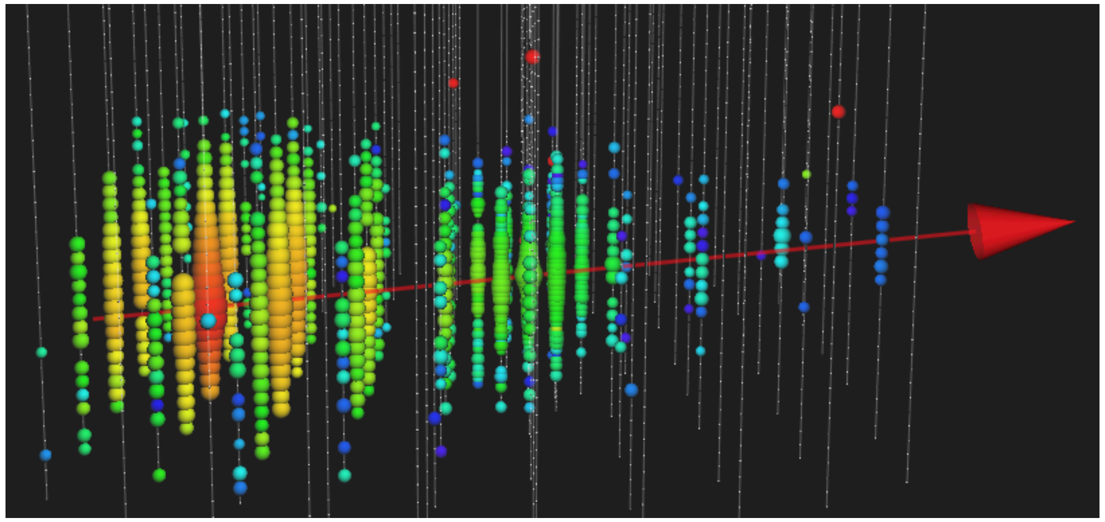
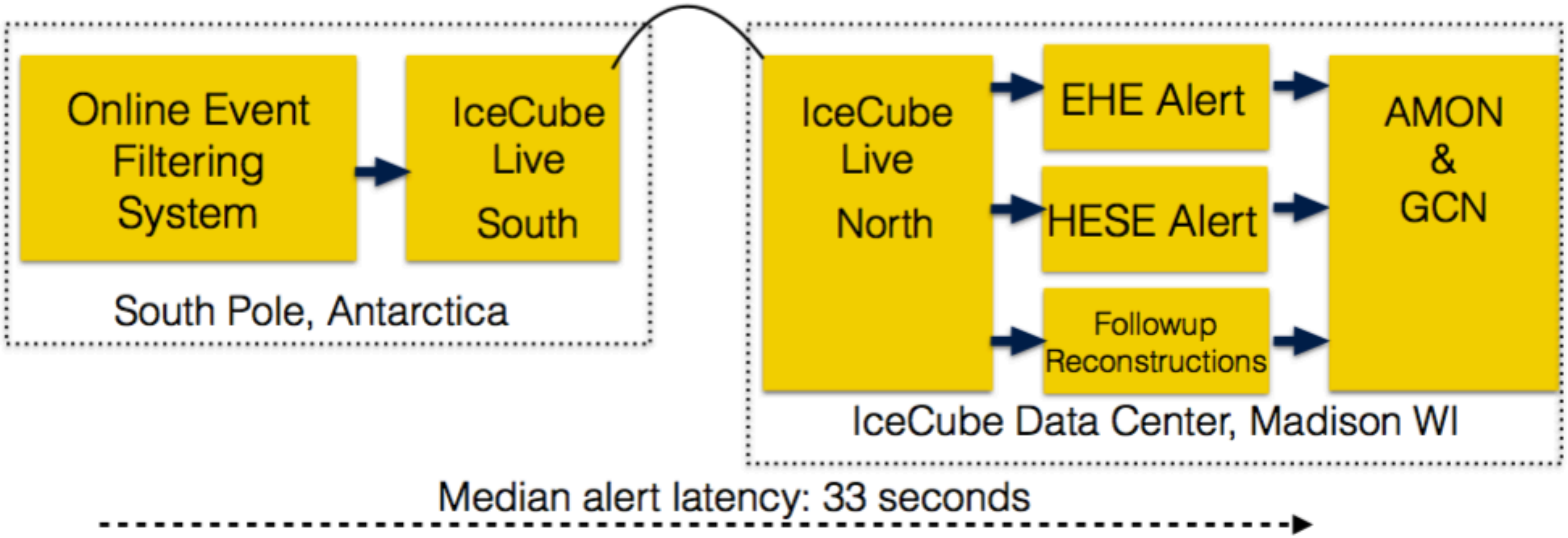
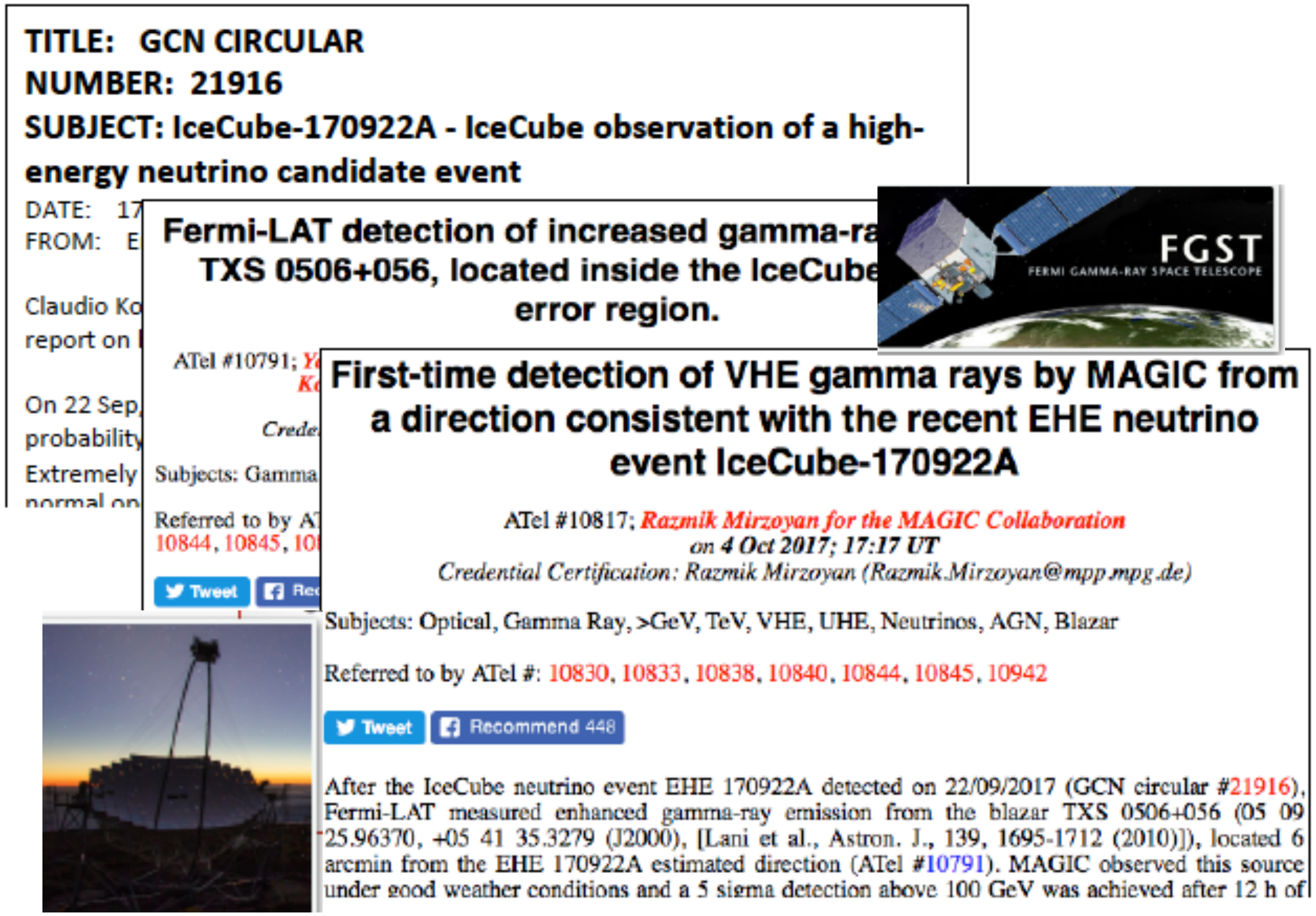


First public ν Alert: IceCube-160427

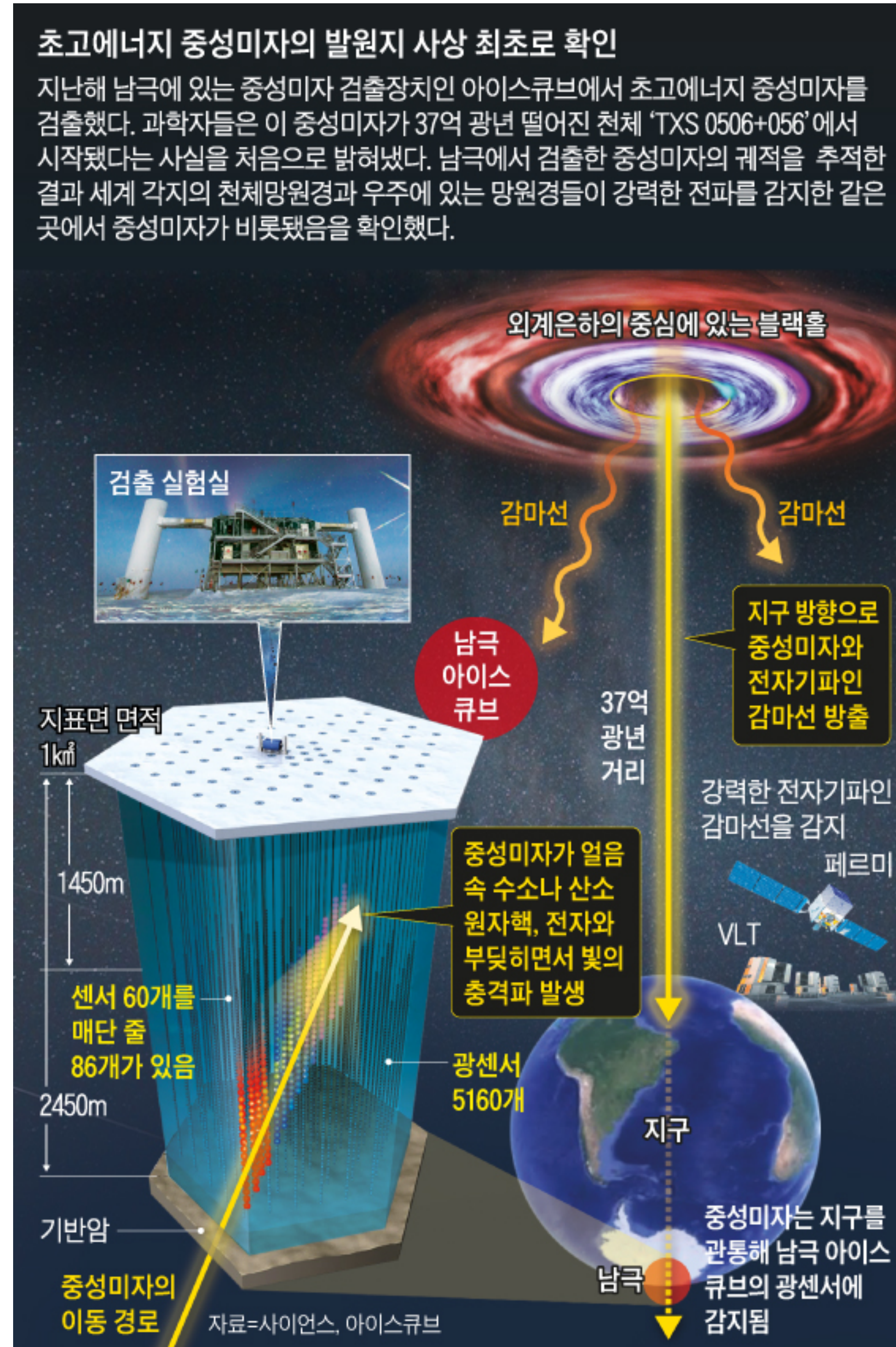


Astropart. Phys. 92 (2017) 30
A&A 607 (2017) A115

IceCube-170922A & TXS 0506+056



- September 22, 2017: a neutrino alert issued by IceCube
- Fermi-LAT and MAGIC identify a spatially coincident flaring blazar (TXS 0506+056)
- Very active multi-messenger follow-up from radio to γ-rays



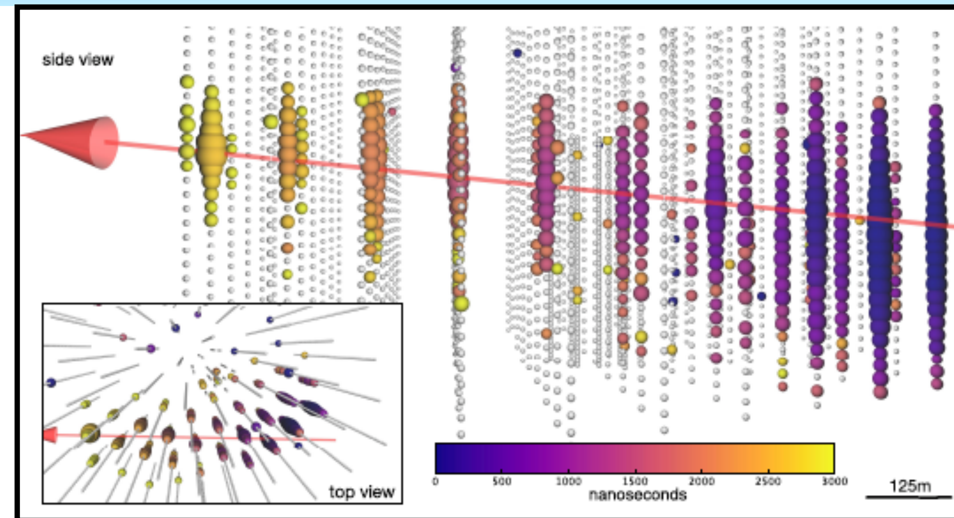
(Science 361, eaat1378 (2018)

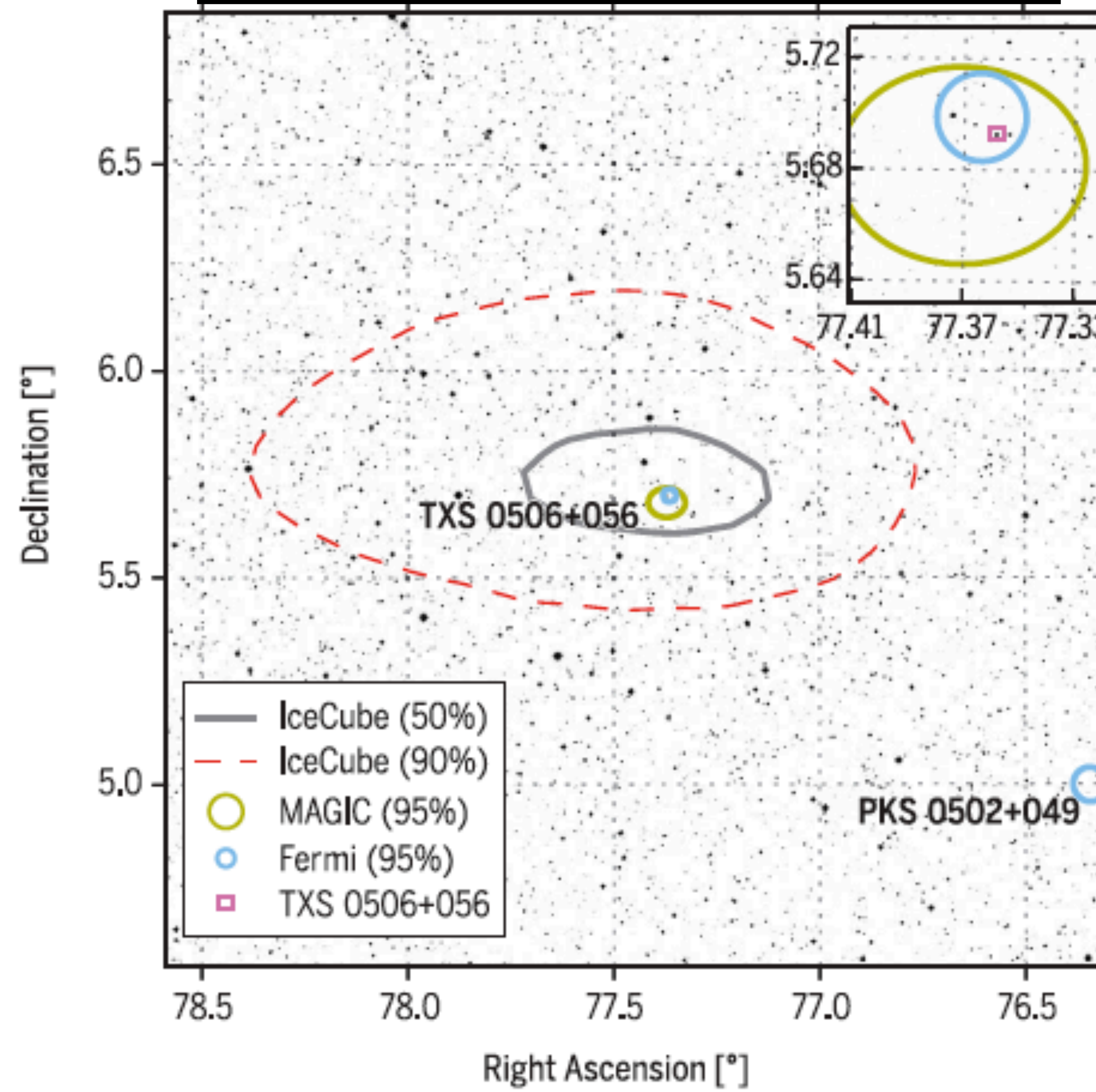
IceCube-170922A

Multimessenger observations of a flaring blazar coincident with high-energy neutrino IceCube-170922A

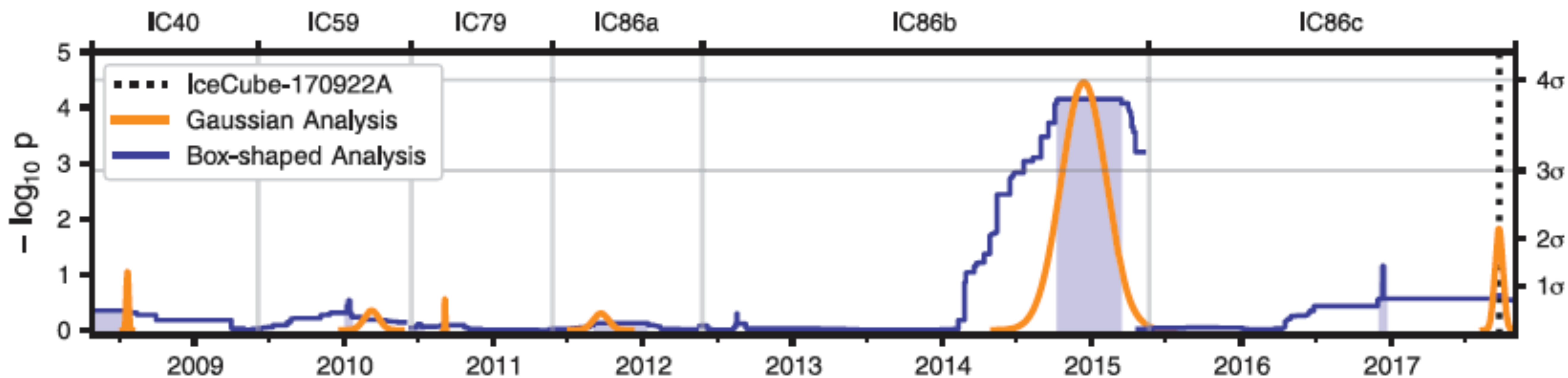
The IceCube Collaboration, *Fermi*-LAT, MAGIC, *AGILE*, ASAS-SN, HAWC, H.E.S.S., *INTEGRAL*, Kanata, Kiso, Kapteyn, Liverpool Telescope, Subaru, *Swift*/*NuSTAR*, VERITAS, and VLA/17B-403 teams*†

- Chance probability of a Fermi-IceCube coincident observation: **~3σ** (determined based on the historical IceCube sample and known Fermi-LAT blazars)
- Time-integrated neutrino spectrum is approximately $E^{-2.1}$
- **TXS 0506+056 redshift determined to be z=0.3365** (S. Paiano et al. ApJL 854.L32(2018))
- Time-average luminosity about an order of magnitude higher than Mkn 421, Mkn 501, or 1ES 1959+605

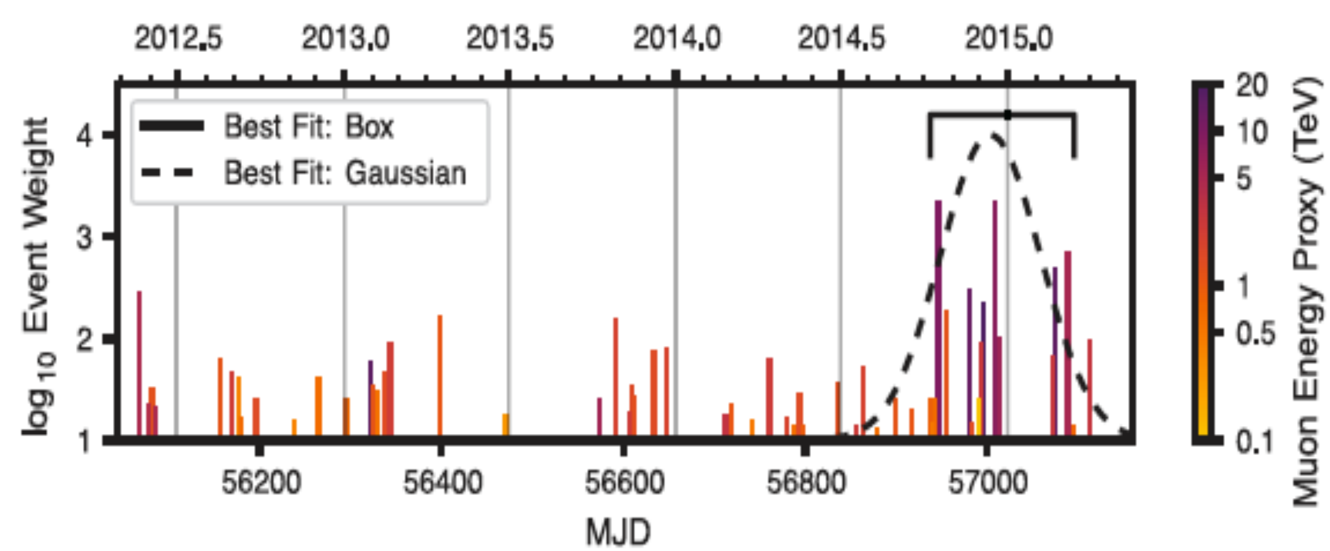




IceCube-170922A



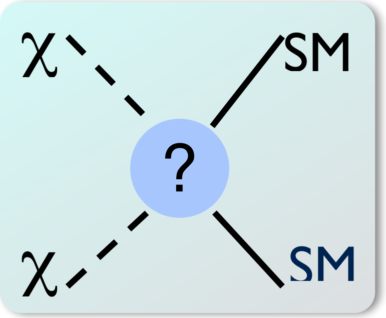
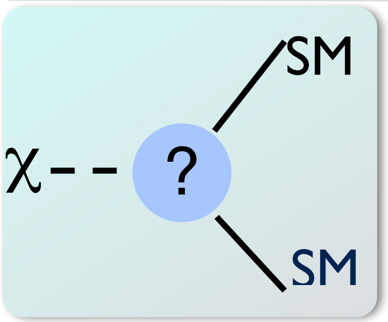
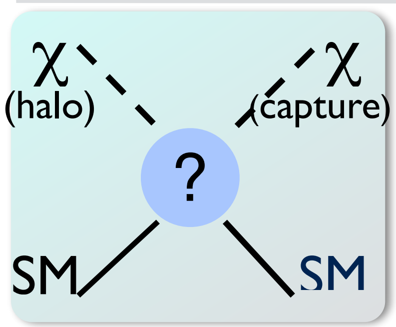
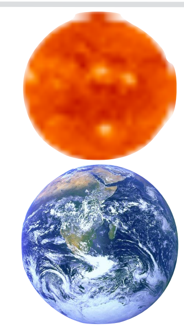
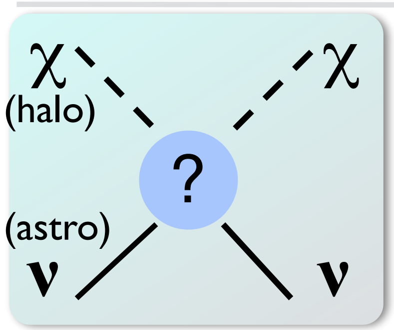
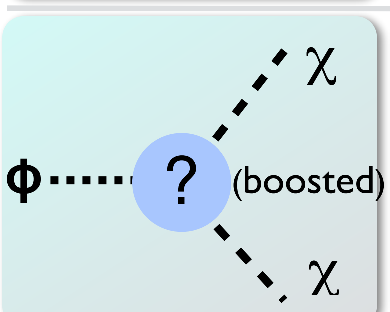
- 9.5 years of archival data was evaluated in direction of TXS 0506+056
- An excess of 13±5 events above background was observed during Sep 2014 - March 2016
- Inconsistent with background only hypothesis at **3.5σ** level (independently of the **3σ** associated with IceCube-170922A alert)



Time-independent weight of individual events during the IC86b period.

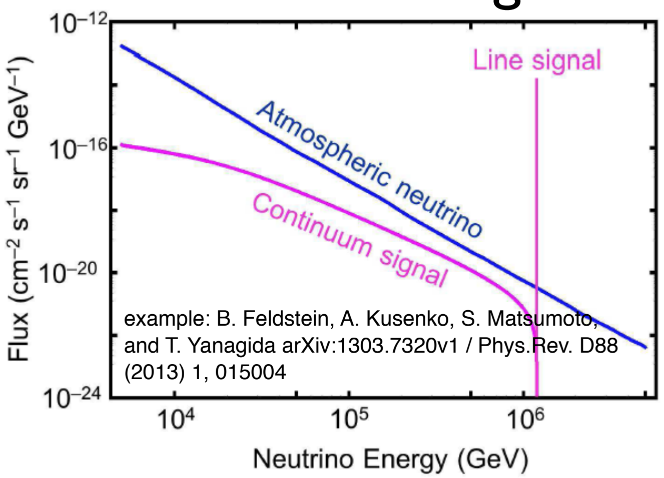
Search for Physics Beyond the Standard Model

Signatures of Dark Matter in Neutrino Detectors

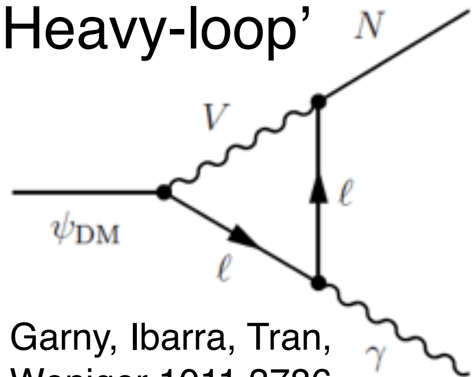
Channel	Type of Search	Typical Sources	Measures
	**DM Annihilation searches** ν from SM particle decay, direct neutrinos helicity suppressed	• Galactic Center • Galactic Halo • Dwarf Spheroidals • Galaxy clusters • … 	Self-annihilation cross section **<σv>** DM Mass **m_χ** (Branching fractions)
	**DM Decay searches** ν from SM particle decay or directly produced	• Extragalactic • Galactic Halo • Galaxy clusters • … 	DM Lifetime τ_χ DM Mass **m_χ** (Branching fractions)
	**DM Nucleon scattering** Following χ capture, annihilation. Once annihilation and capture in balance (equilibrium) - no dependence on **<σv>**	• Sun • Earth 	DM-Nucleon scattering cross section σ^{SD} / σ^{SI} DM Mass **m_χ** (Branching fractions)
	**Neutrino DM scattering** Astrophysical ν scatter off χ from Galactic halo - resulting in anisotropy	• Milky Way Halo 	Combination of coupling strength **g** and masses **m_ϕ m_χ**
	**Boosted DM** Highly boosted χ from the decay or annihilation of a heavy DM particle **m_ϕ** interacts directly in the detector	• Galactic Center • Sun • … 	DM Lifetime τ_χ … or self-annihilation cross section **<σv>** DM mass **m_ϕ**

Heavy Dark Matter Decay

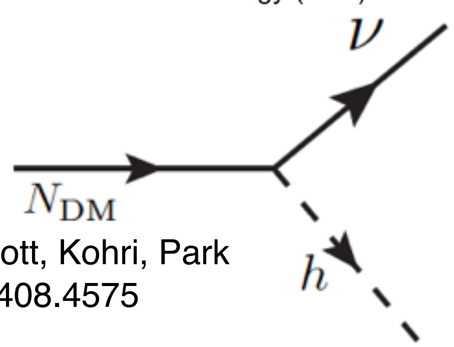
Decay process might produce mono-energetic neutrinos



'Heavy-loop'

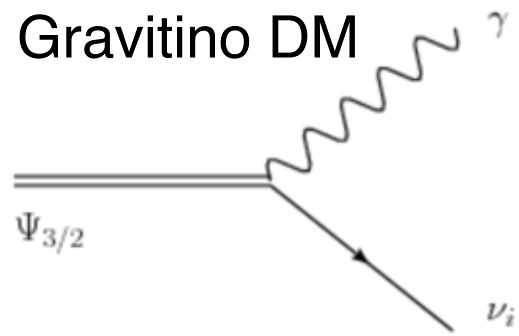


Garny, Ibarra, Tran, Weniger 1011.3786

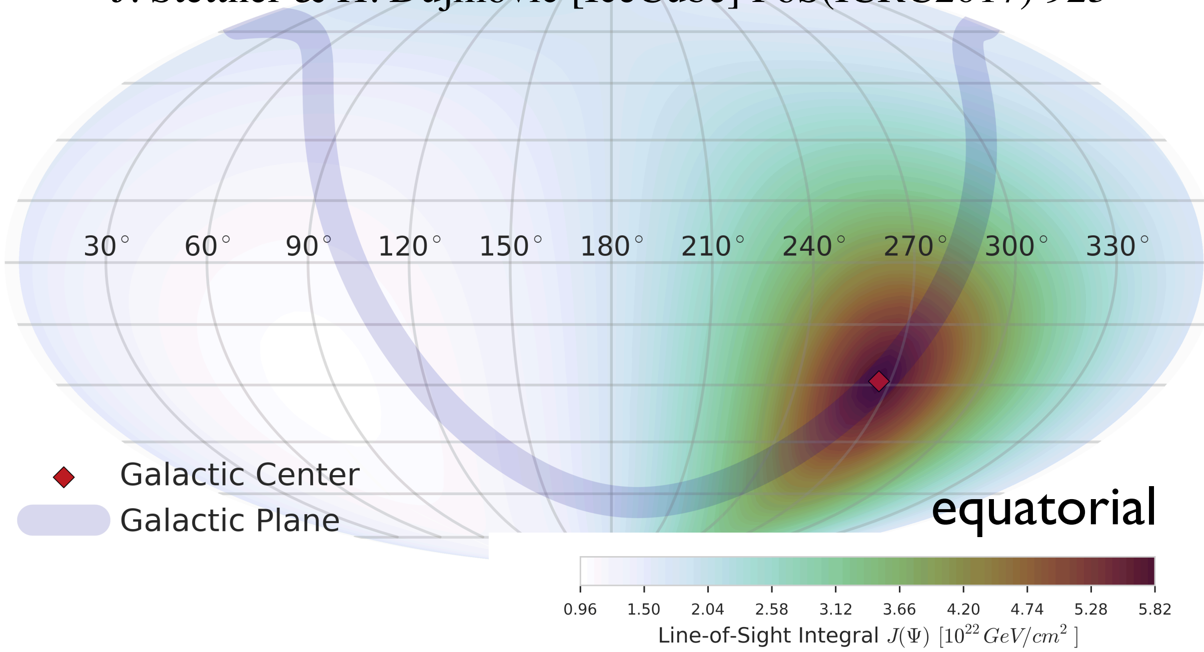


Rott, Kohri, Park 1408.4575

Gravitino DM



J. Stettner & H. Dujmovic [IceCube] PoS(ICRC2017) 923



Two flux contributions: Galactic and Extra galactic

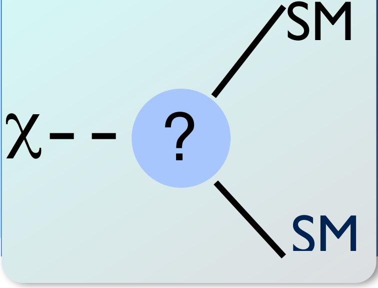
$$\frac{d\Phi_{\mathrm{DM},\nu_\alpha}}{dE_\nu} = \frac{d\Phi_{\mathrm{G},\nu_\alpha}}{dE_\nu} + \frac{d\Phi_{\mathrm{EG},\nu_\alpha}}{dE_\nu}$$

- Characteristics of the signal components:
  - (1) Dark Matter decay in the Galactic Halo (Anisotropic flux + decay spectrum)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi^{\mathrm{G}}}{\mathrm{d}E_\nu} = \frac{1}{4\pi\, m_{\mathrm{DM}}\,\tau_{\mathrm{DM}}} \frac{\mathrm{d}N_\nu}{\mathrm{d}E_\nu} \int_0^\infty \rho(r(s,l,b))\,\mathrm{d}s$$

  - Dark Matter decay at cosmological distances (Isotropic flux + red-shifted spectrum)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi^{\mathrm{EG}}}{\mathrm{d}E} = \frac{\Omega_{\mathrm{DM}}\,\rho_c}{4\pi\, m_{\mathrm{DM}}\,\tau_{\mathrm{DM}}} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{H(z)} \frac{\mathrm{d}N_\nu}{\mathrm{d}E_\nu}[(1+z)E_\nu]\,\mathrm{d}z$$



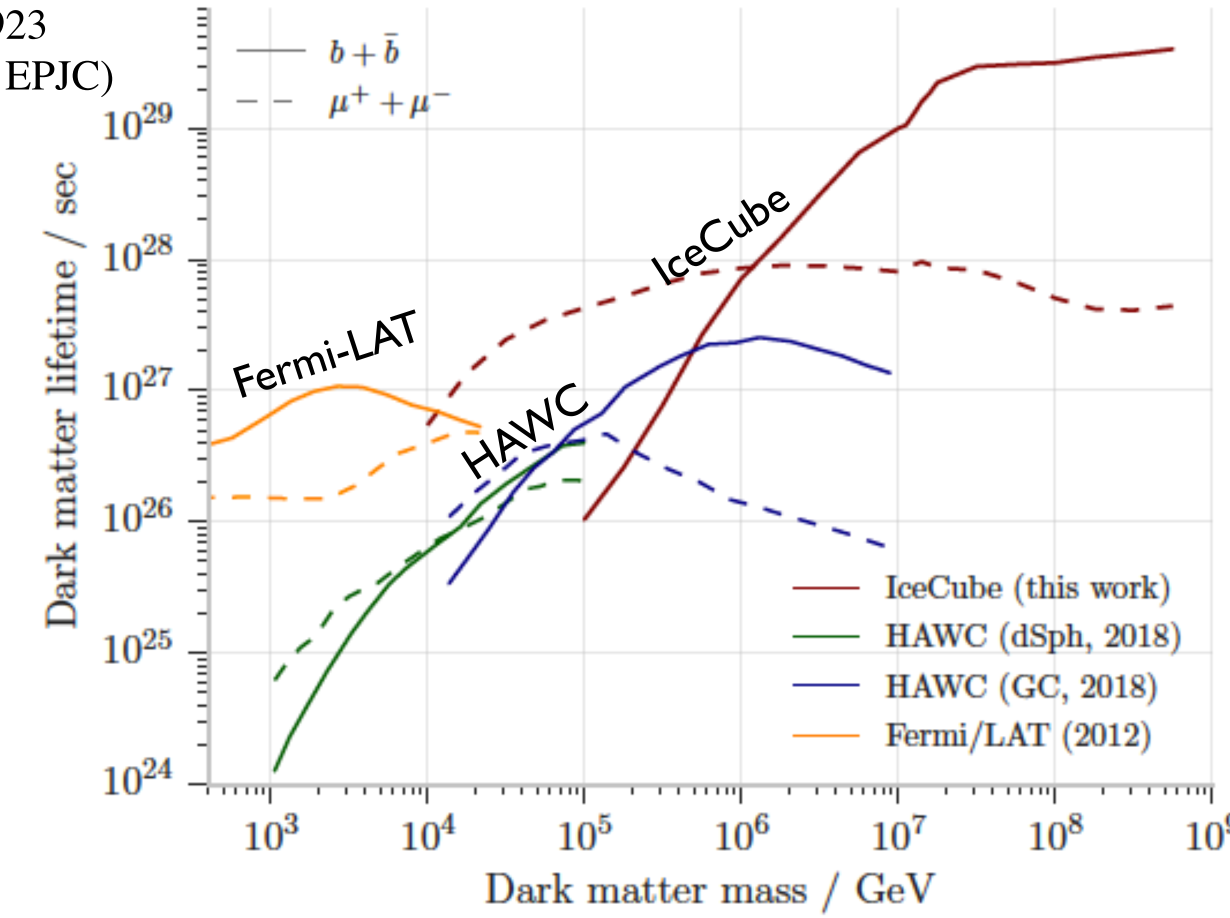
Dark Matter Decay with IceCube

J. Stettner & H. Dujmovic [IceCube] PoS(ICRC2017) 923
IceCube Collaboration arXiv:1804.03848v1 (published EPJC)

- Two IceCube analyses have been performed on independent data samples
  - Track-like with six years of data
  - Cascade-like with two years of data

	Track-like	Cascade-like
Number of events	352,294	278
Livetime	2060 days	641 days
Sky coverage	North (zenith $> 85°$)	Full Sky
Atm. muon background	0.3%	10%
Median reconstr. error	$< 0.5°$ ($E_\nu > 100$ TeV)	$\sim 10°$
Energy uncertainty	$\sim 100\%$	$\sim 10\%$

Test-Statistic: $TS = 2 \times \log \dfrac{\mathcal{L}(X|\tau^{DM}, M^{DM}, \Phi^{Astro}, \gamma^{astro})}{\mathcal{L}(X|\tau^{DM} = \infty, \hat{\Phi}^{Astro}, \hat{\gamma}^{astro})}$

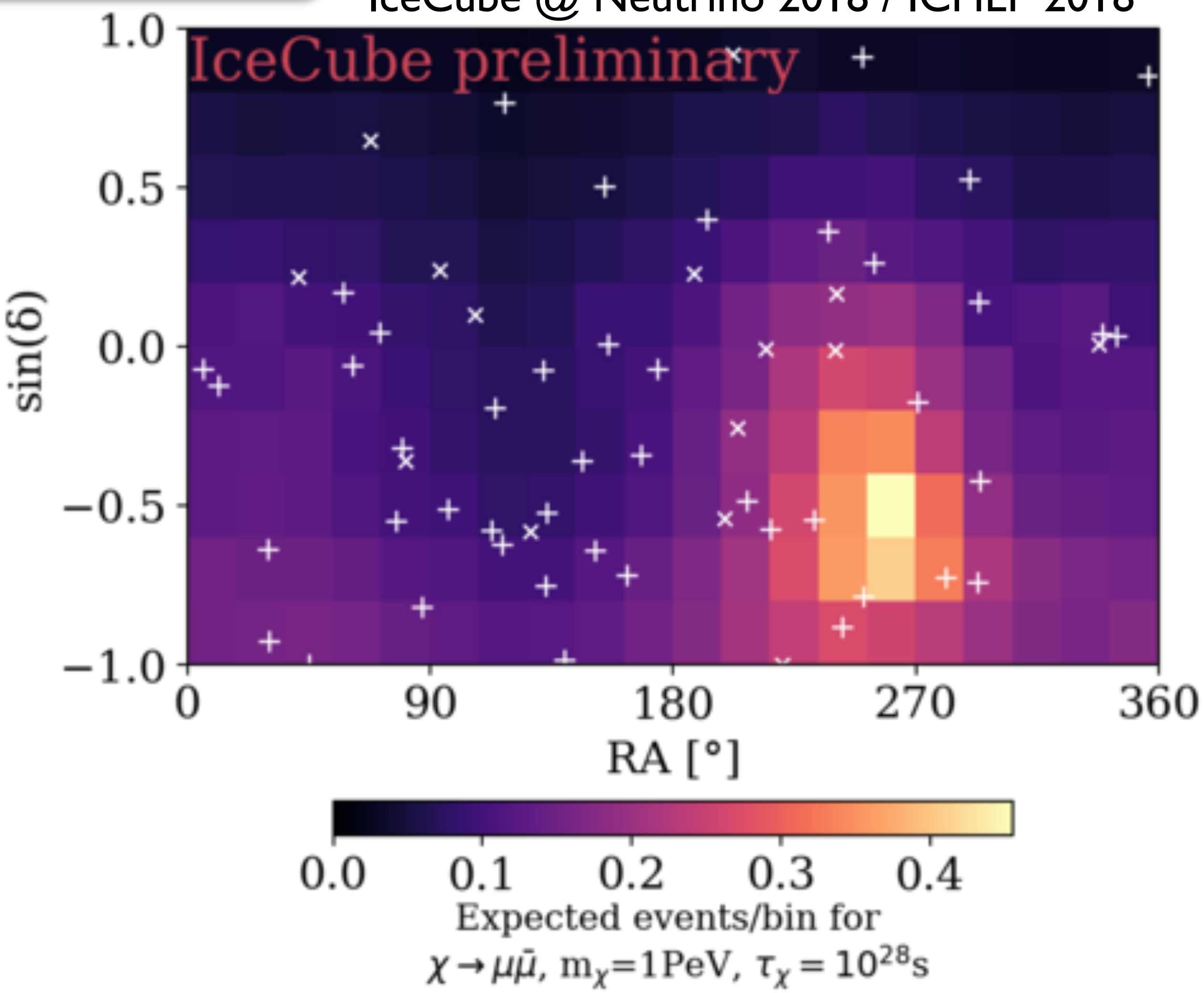


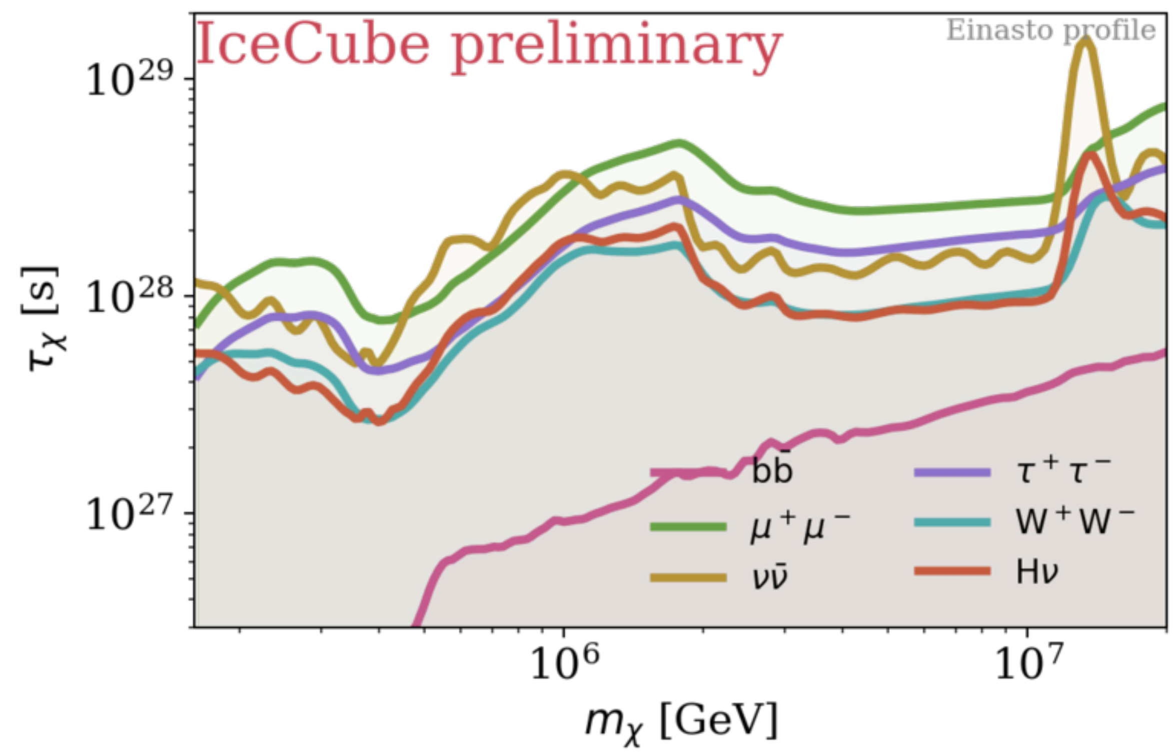
Bound on DM lifetime at ~10^{27}s obtained with IceCube data for m_{DM}>10TeV

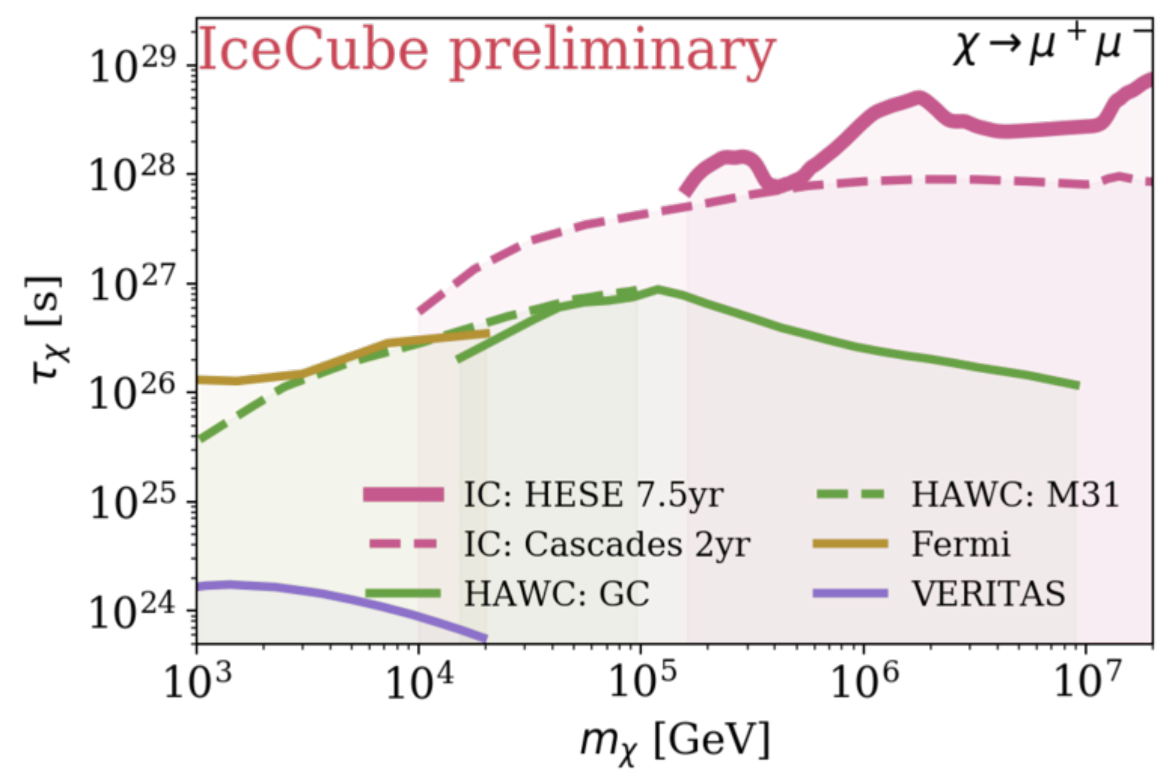
- Dark matter alone cannot explain the observed astrophysical neutrino flux in IceCube
- Scenarios with a PeV neutrino line became less attractive with IceCube's observation of neutrino events well above this energy

Search DM Decay with IceCube's 7years HESE Sample

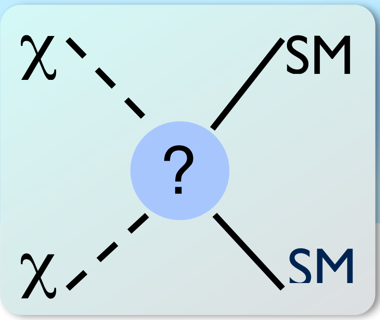
IceCube @ Neutrino 2018 / ICHEP 2018



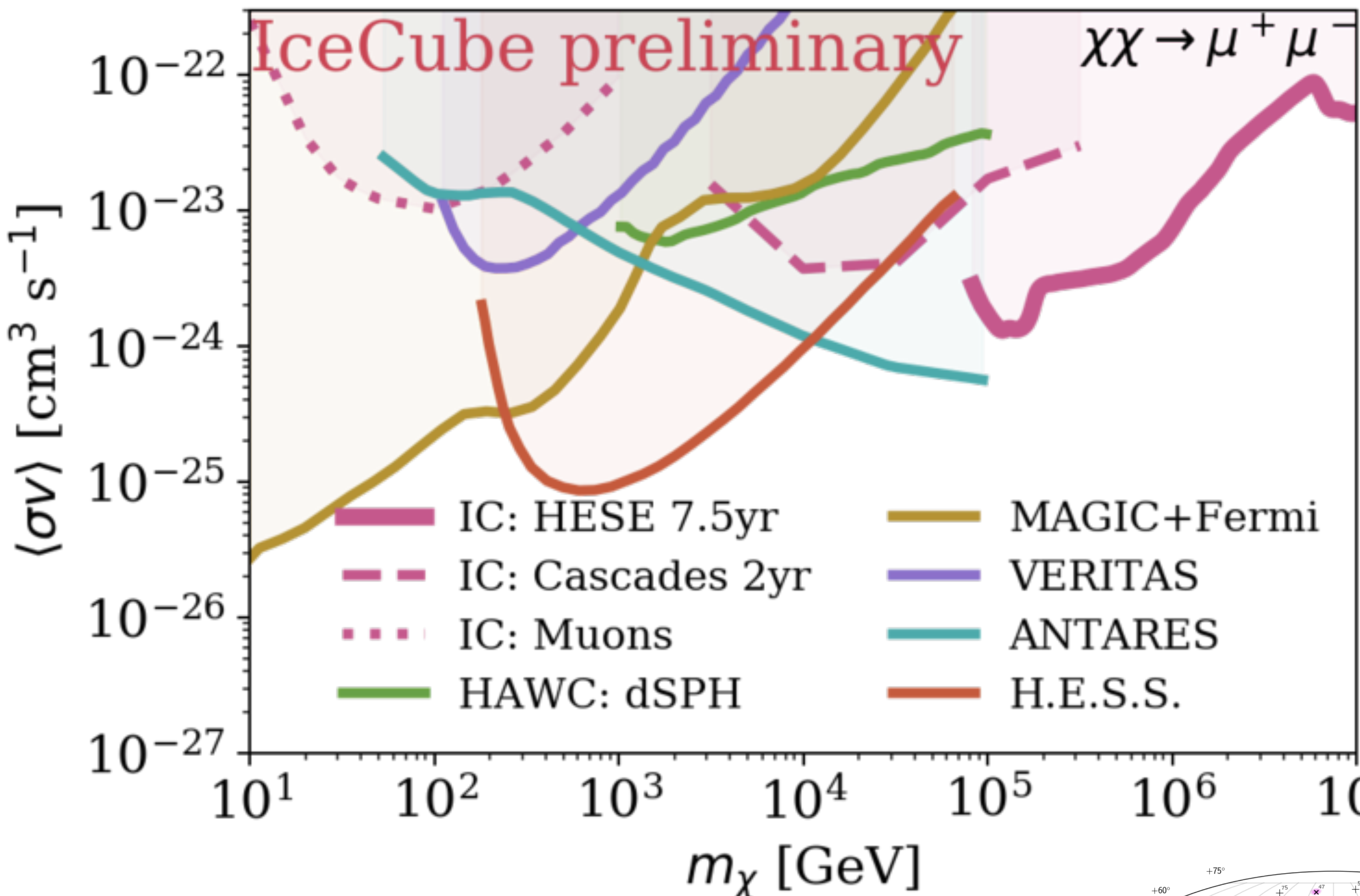




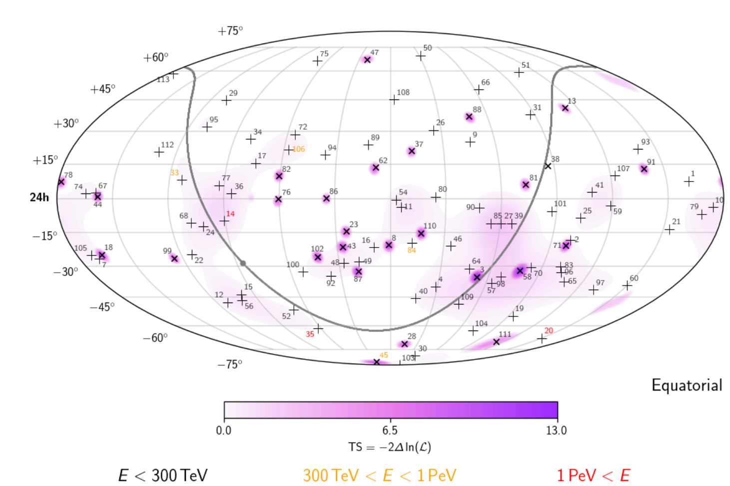
- 7 years of IceCube's HESE (High Energy Starting Events) Sample
  - Events with energies above >60TeV
- Binned likelihood analysis
- Most competitive limits above 100TeV for a large number of channel

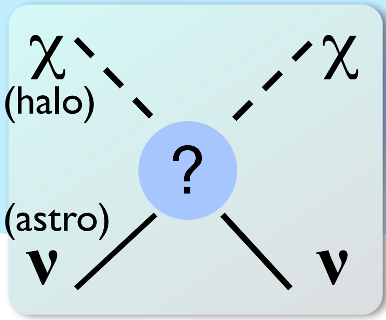


Search DM Annihilation with IceCube's 7years HESE Sample



- 7 years of IceCube's HESE (High Energy Starting Events) Sample
  - Events with energies above >60TeV
- Binned likelihood analysis
- Improve neutrino bounds above 100TeV and extend to high masses



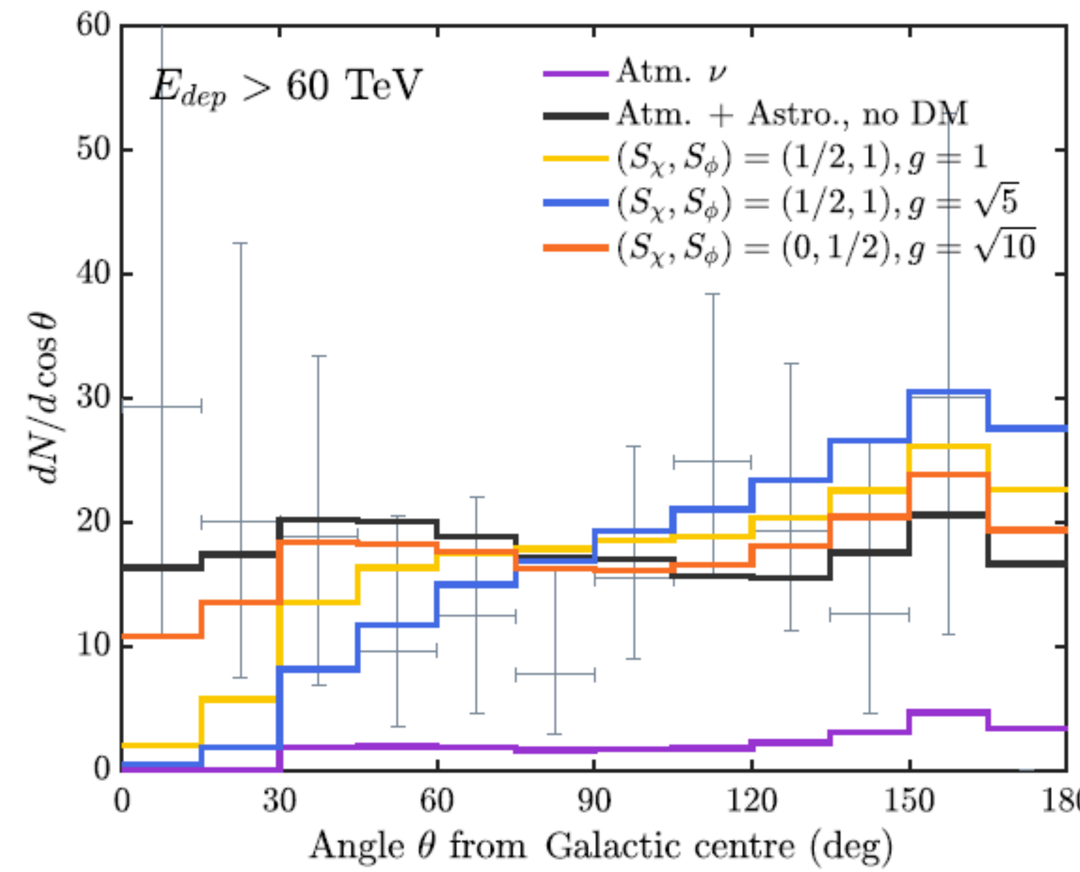


Imaging Galactic Dark Matter with IceCube's High-Energy Cosmic Neutrinos using HESE data

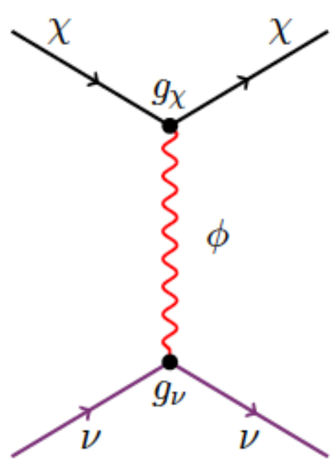
[C. A. Argüelles, A. Kheirandish A. C. Vincent Phys.Rev.Lett. 119 (2017) no. 20, 201801 (arXiv:1703.00451)]

Dark Matter - Neutrino Interaction

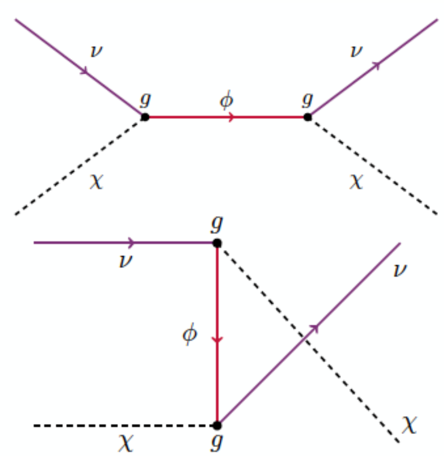
- Scattering of high energy astrophysical neutrinos on DM in the Galactic halo can lead to a deficit of high energy neutrinos
  - Neutrino-DM interactions mediated by a scalar or vector mediator f.
  - Limits on coupling constant, g, possible by measuring the isotropy of the HE neutrino flux



(1) Fermionic DM, vector mediator

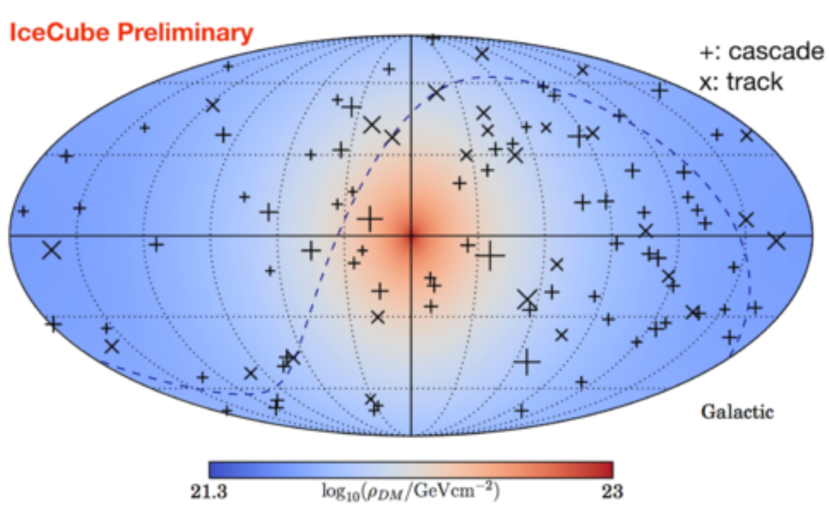


(2) Scalar DM, ferminonic mediator

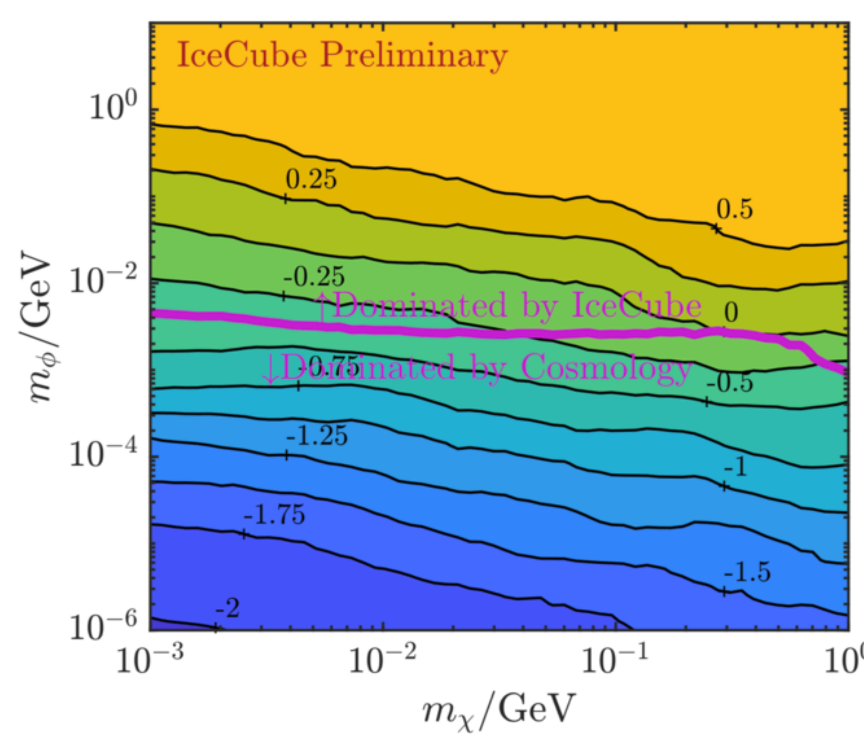


Assume:

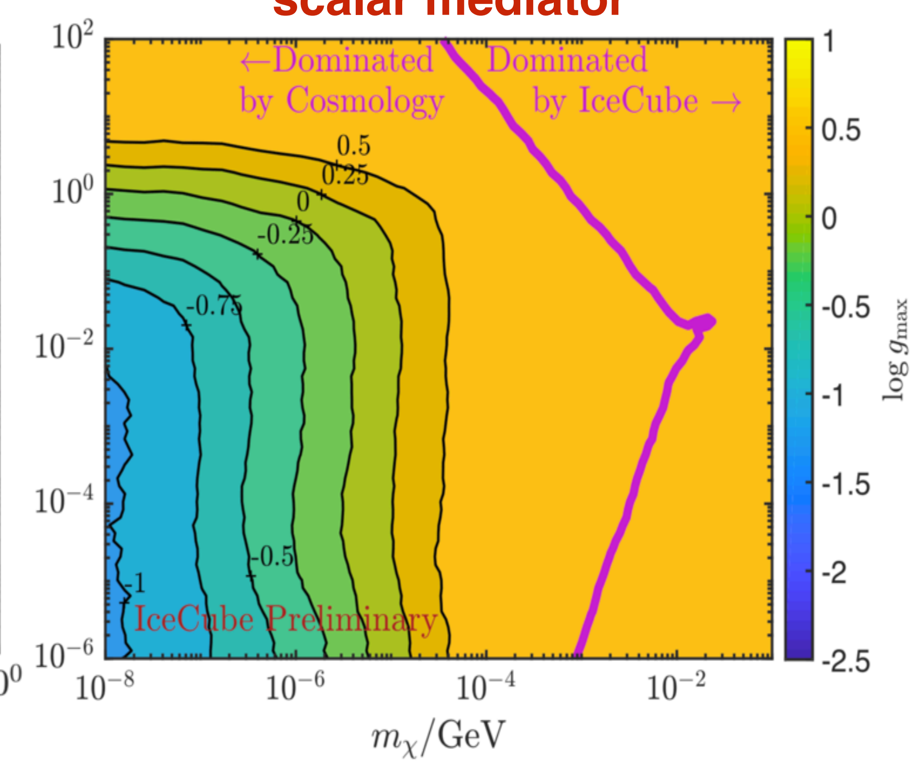
$$\sigma_{DM-\nu} \propto E_\nu^2$$



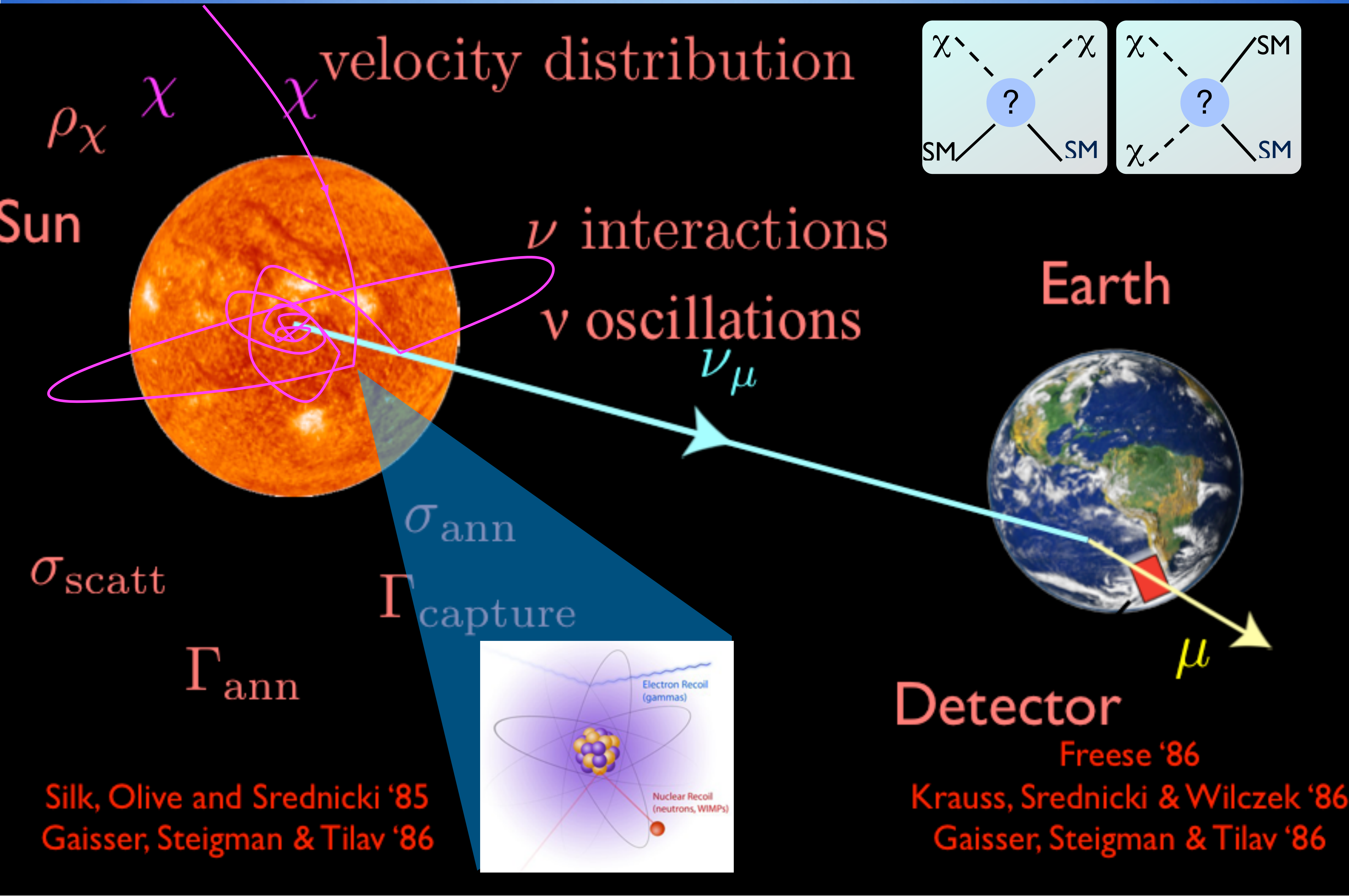
vector mediator



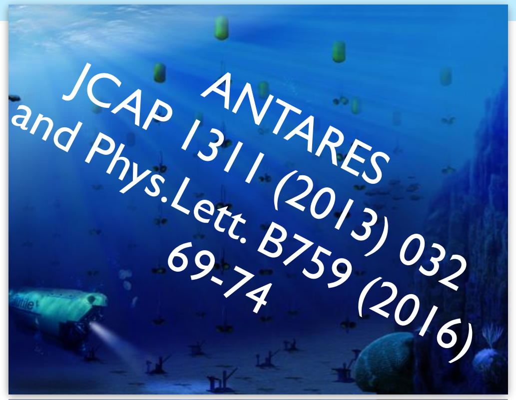
scalar mediator

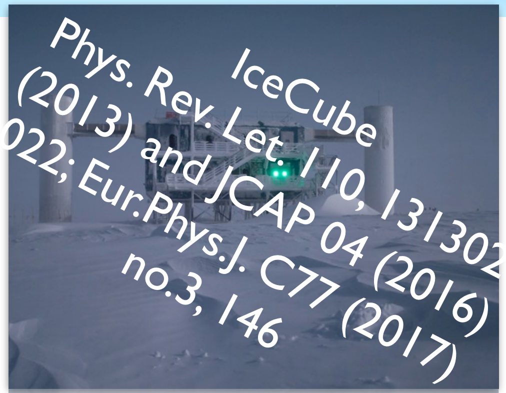


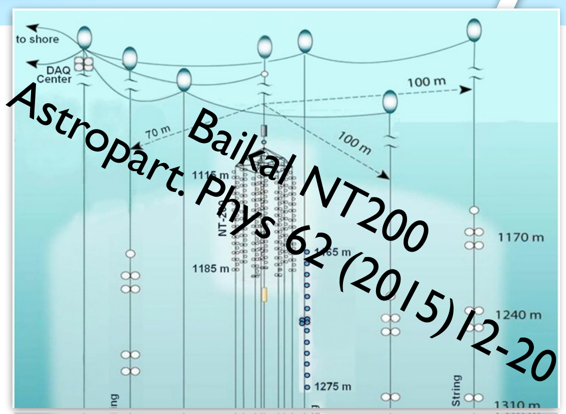
Solar Dark Matter



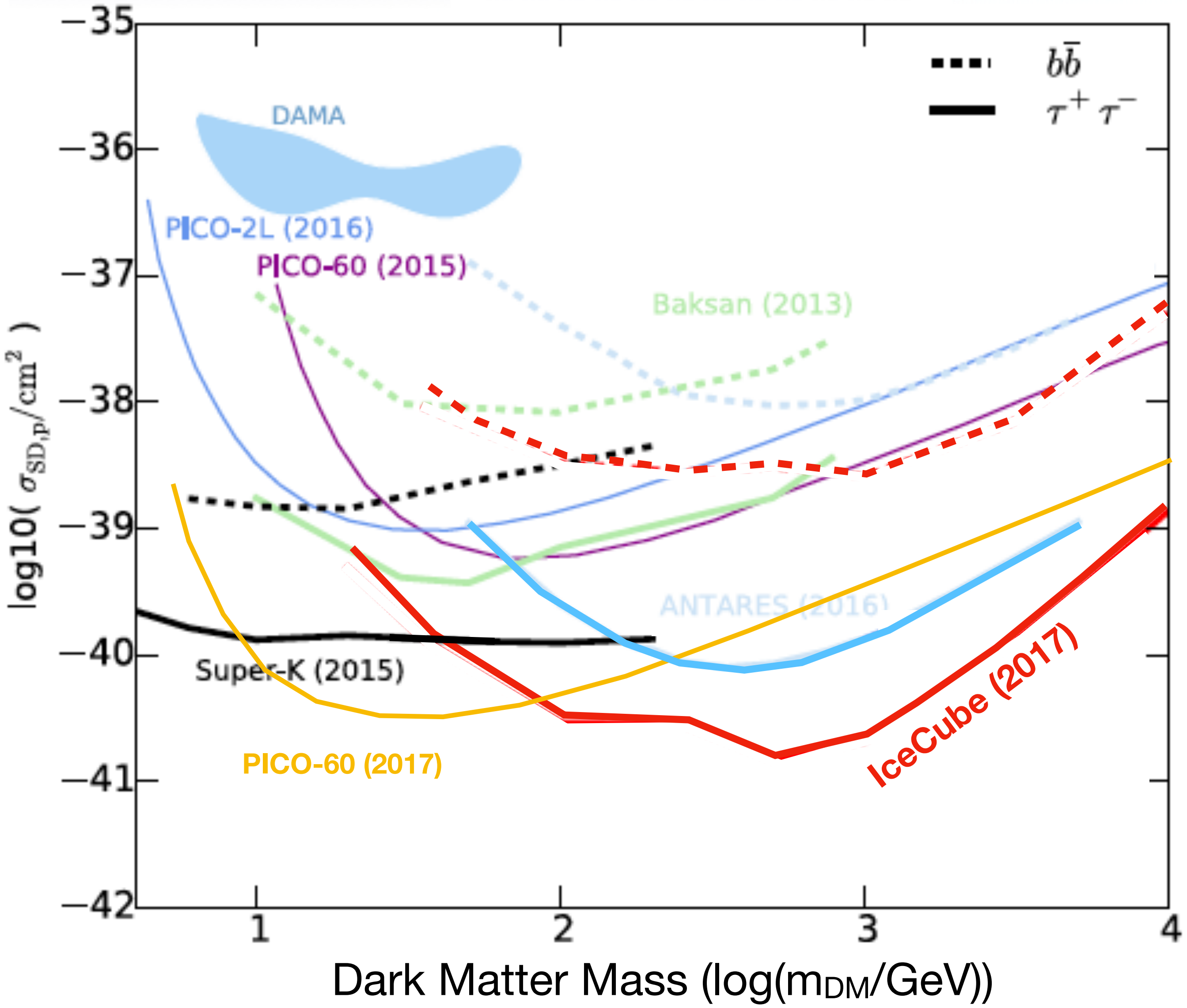
Solar Dark Matter Summary



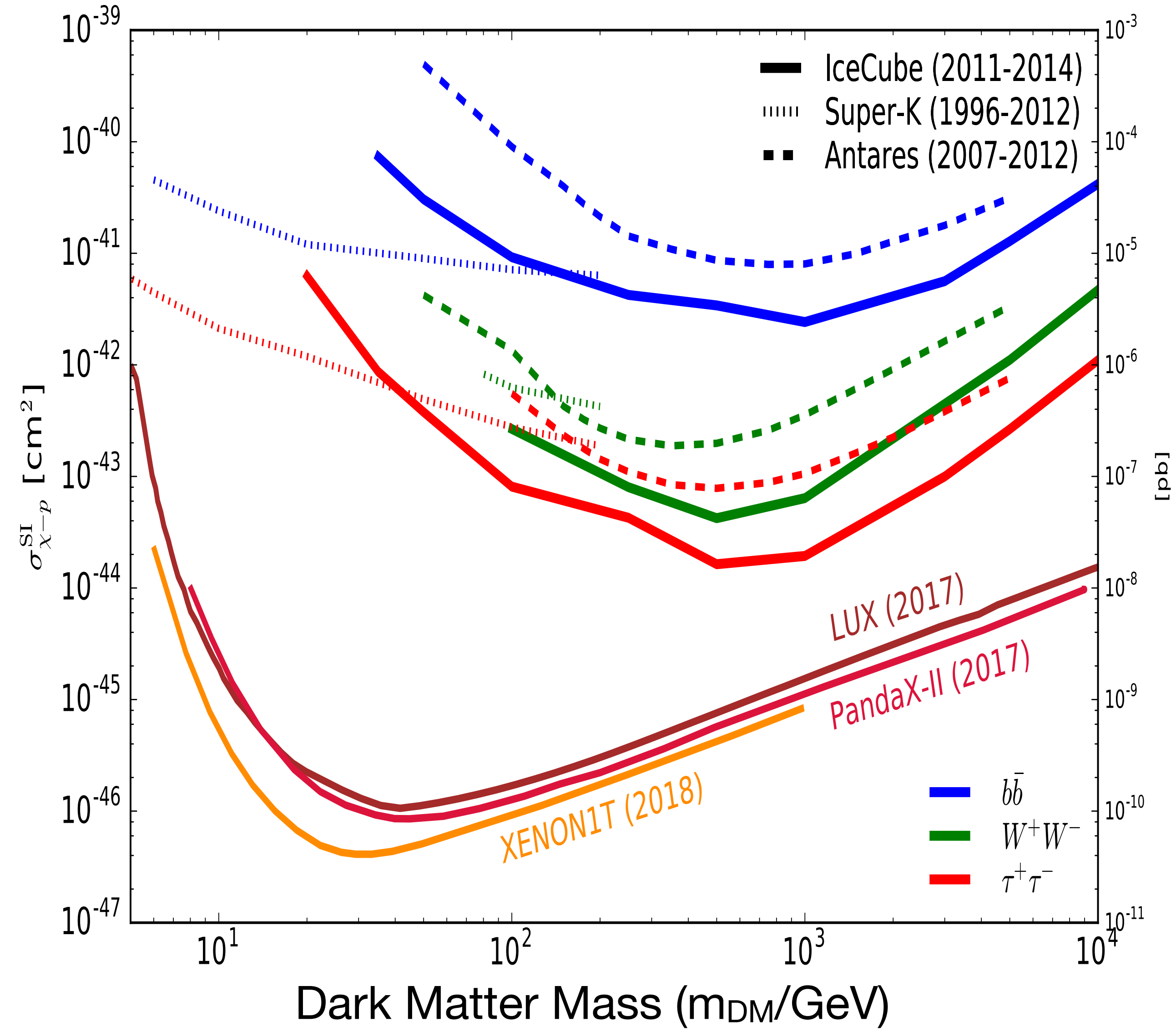




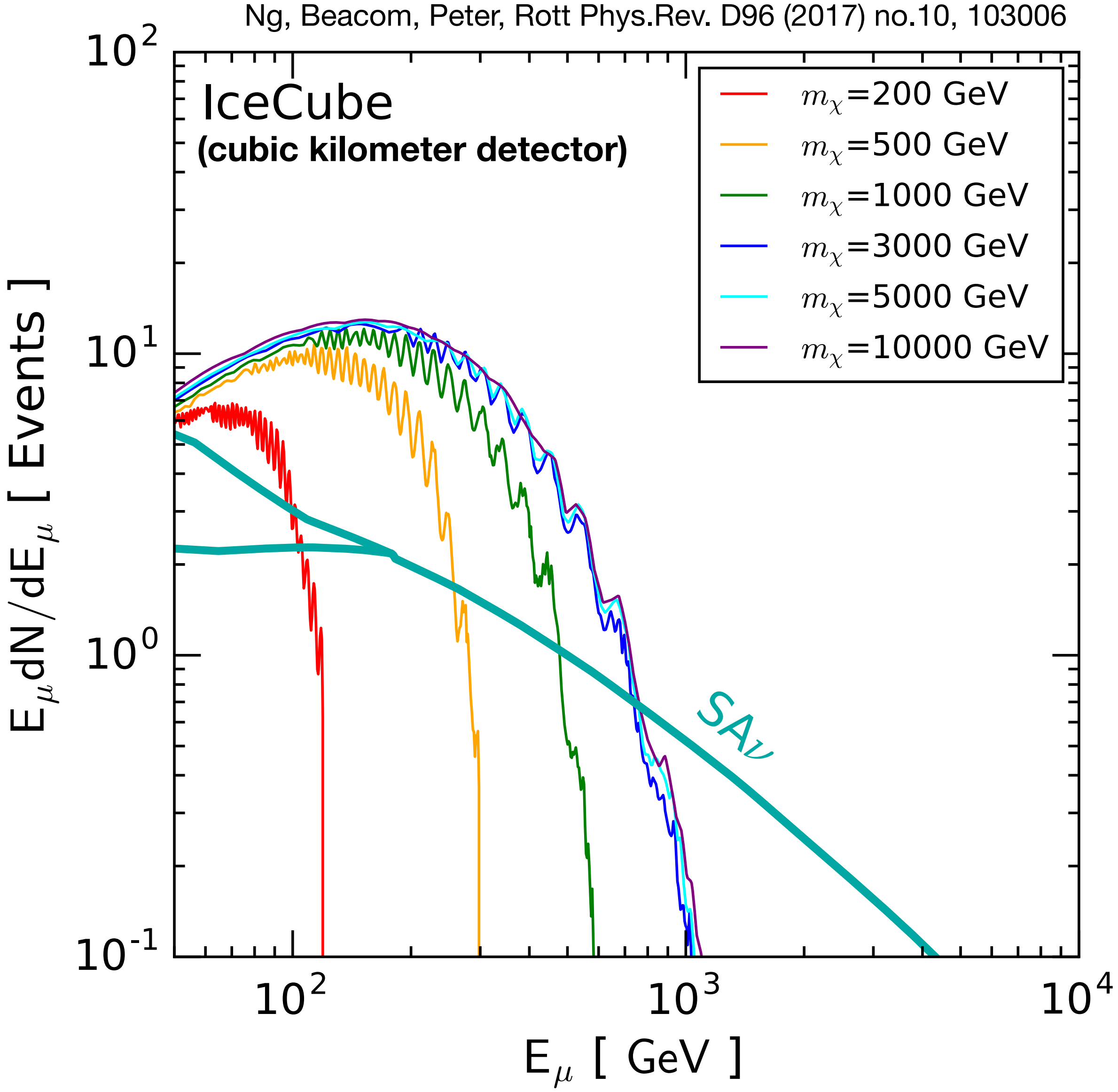
Spin-dependent scattering

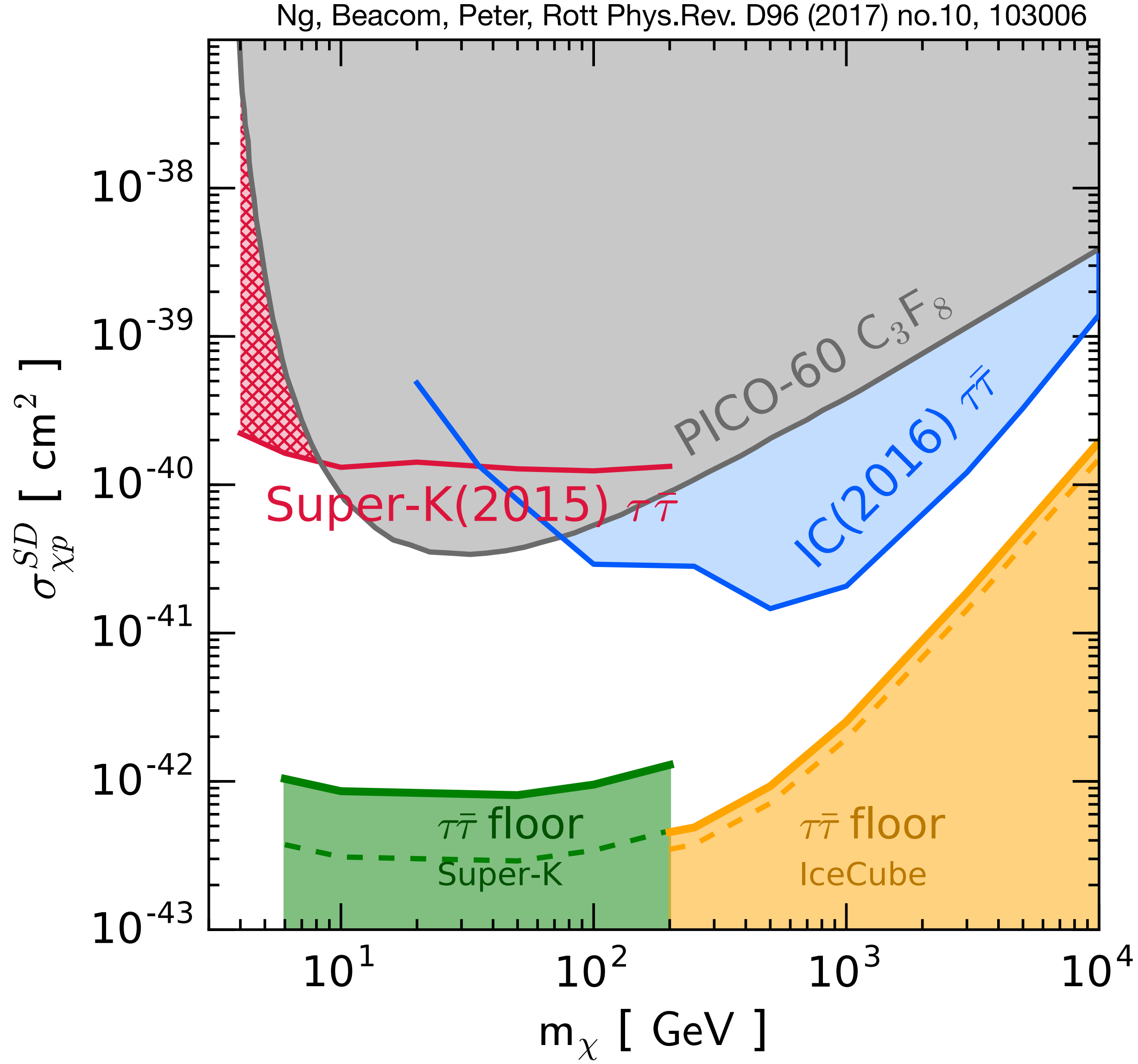


Spin-independent scattering



Cosmic background from the Sun





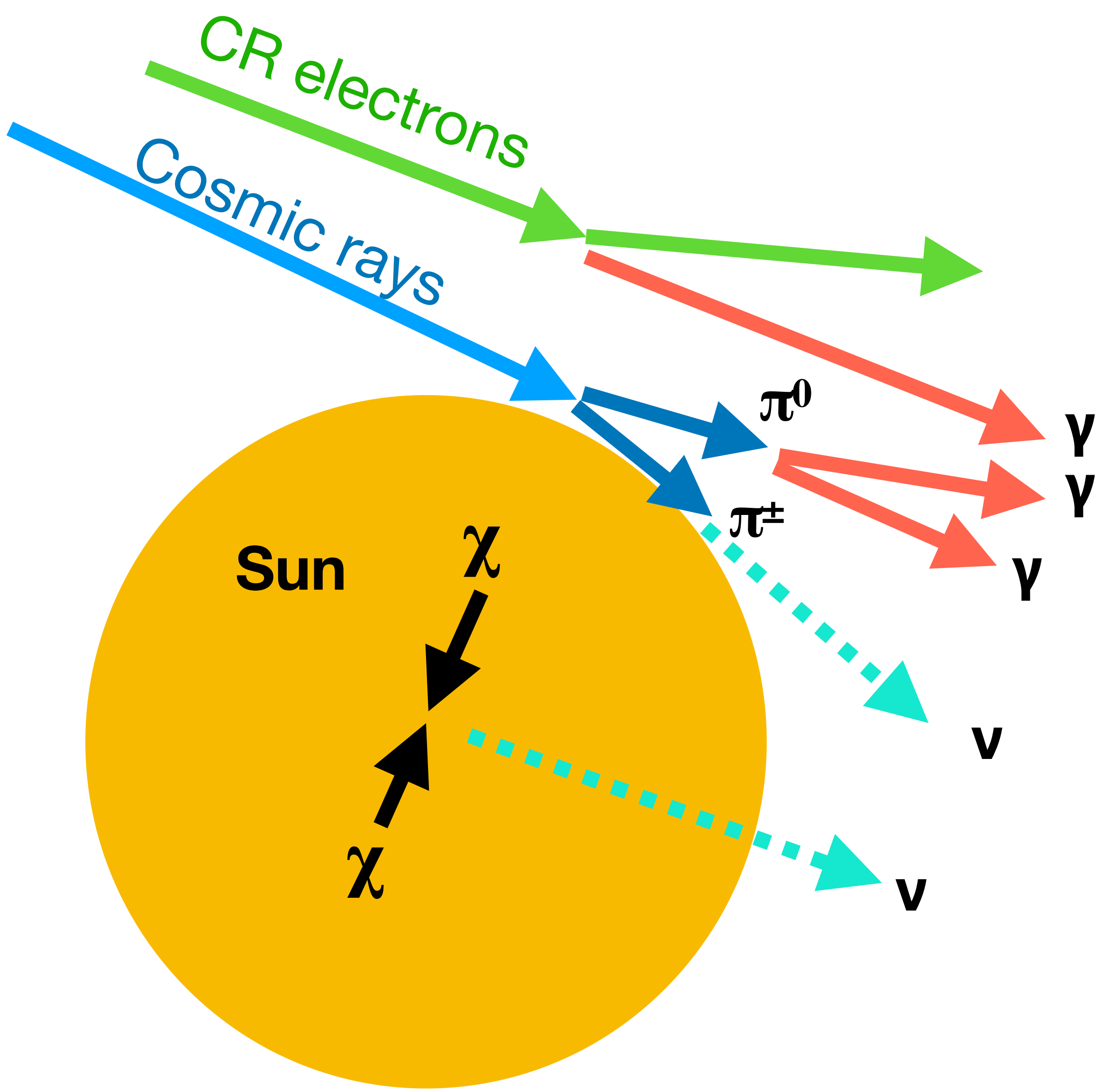
- Solar Atmospheric neutrinos give a new background to solar dark matter searches
  - However, energy spectrum expected to be different
  - DM annihilation neutrinos significantly attenuated above a few 100GeV

Recent works on the Solar Atmospheric Neutrinos / Atmospheric Neutrino Floor

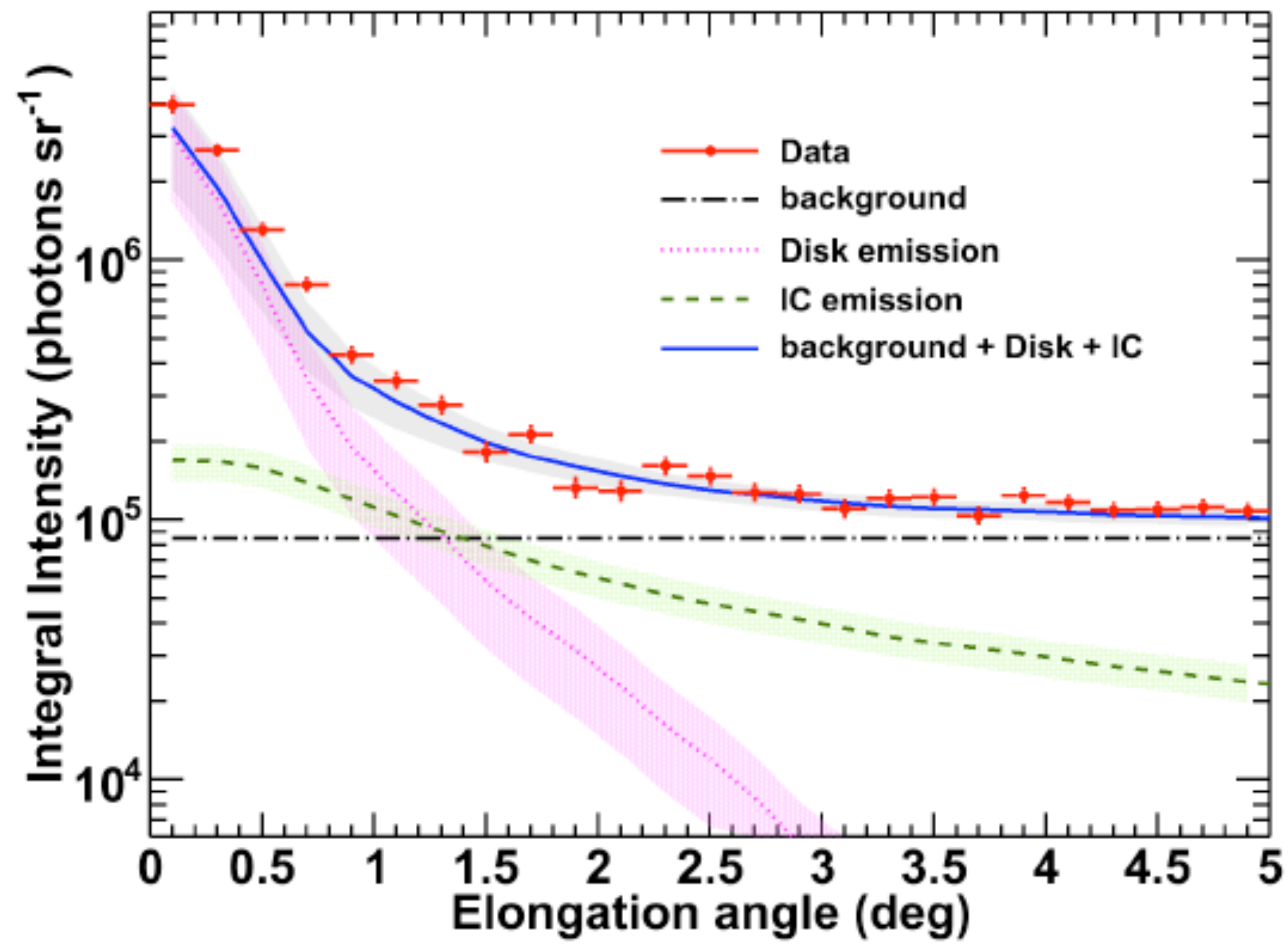
- C. Argüelles, G. de Wasseige, A. Fedynitch, B. Jones **JCAP 1707 (2017) no.07, 024** [arXiv:1703.07798]
- K. Ng, J. Beacom, A. Peter, C. Rott **Phys.Rev. D96 (2017) no. 10, 103006** [arXiv:1703.10280]
- J. Edsjö, J. Elevant, R. Enberg, and C. Niblaeus, **JCAP 2017 . 06 (2017), p. 033**, arXiv: 1704.02892 [astro-ph.HE]
- M. Masip **Astropart.Phys. 97 (2018) 63-68** [arXiv: 1706.01290]

Solar Atmospheric Neutrinos

Cosmic ray interactions with the Sun



see Fermi-LAT Collaboration: The Astrophysical Journal 734 (2011) 116 (arxiv:1104.2093)



- Cosmic ray interactions in the Solar atmosphere produce gamma-rays and neutrinos
- Background to dark matter searches from the Sun, that soon will be relevant (and could result in the first high-energy neutrino point source)

Leptonic

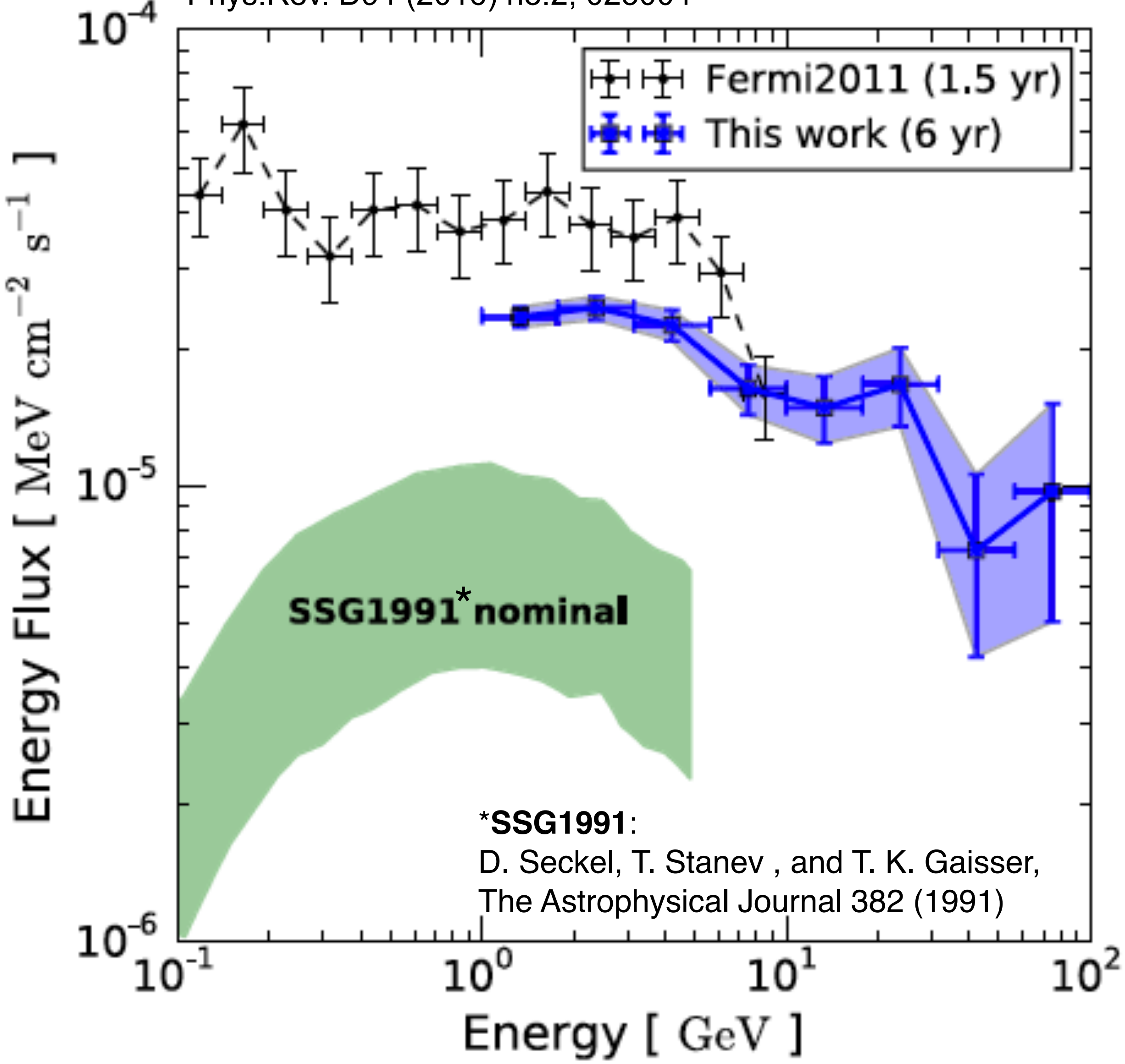
- Moskalenko, Porter, Digel (2006)
- Orlando, Strong (2007)

Hadronic

- Seckel, Stanev, Gaisser (1991)
- Moskalenko, Karakula (1993)
- Ingelman & Thunman (1996)

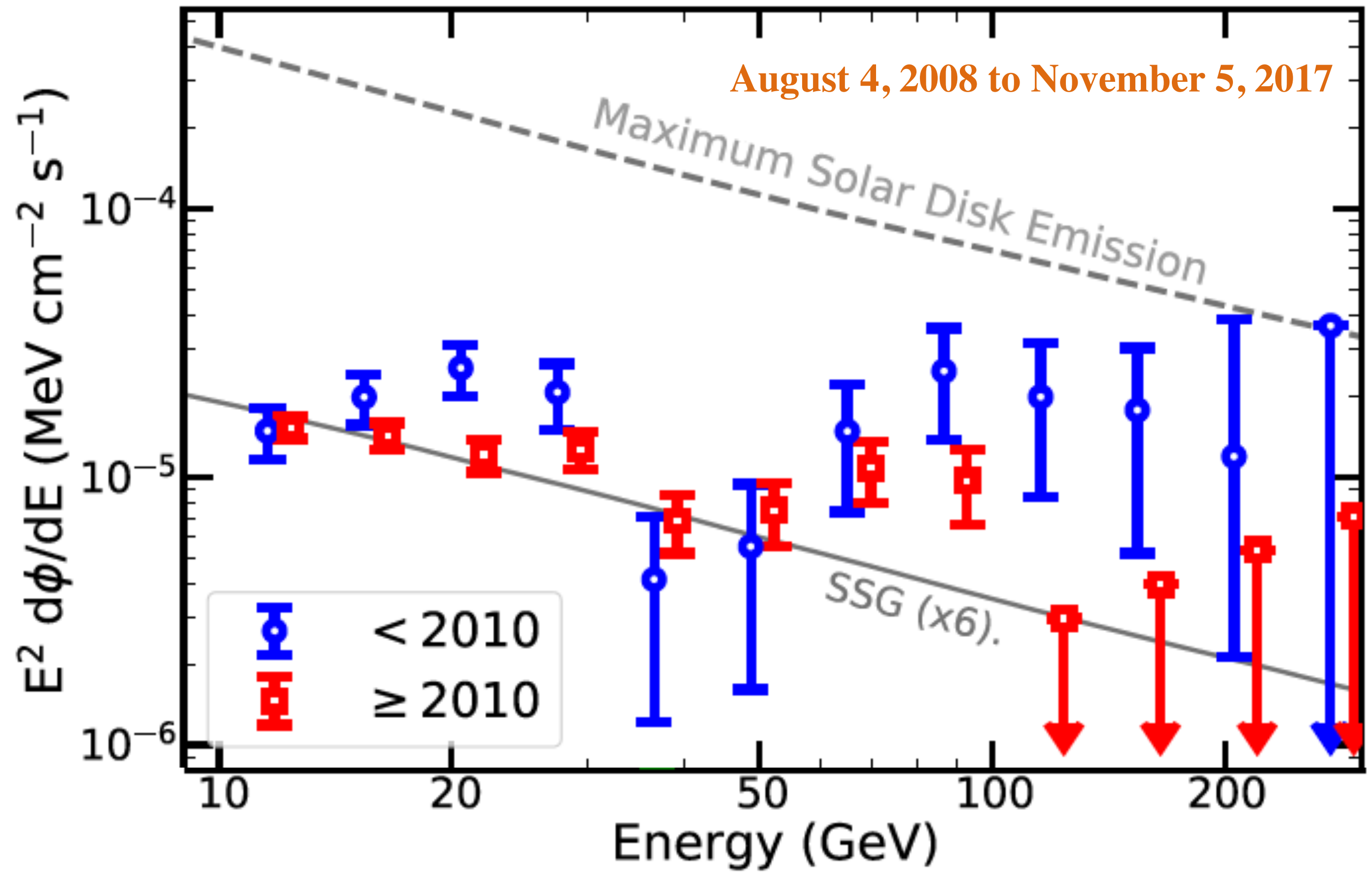
Cosmic ray interactions with the Sun

Kenny C.Y. Ng, John F. Beacom, Annika H.G. Peter, Carsten Rott
Phys.Rev. D94 (2016) no.2, 023004



*SSG1991:
D. Seckel, T. Stanev , and T. K. Gaisser,
The Astrophysical Journal 382 (1991)

Tim Linden, Bei Zhou, John F. Beacom, Annika H. G. Peter, Kenny C. Y. Ng, and Qing-Wen Tang arXiv:1803.05436

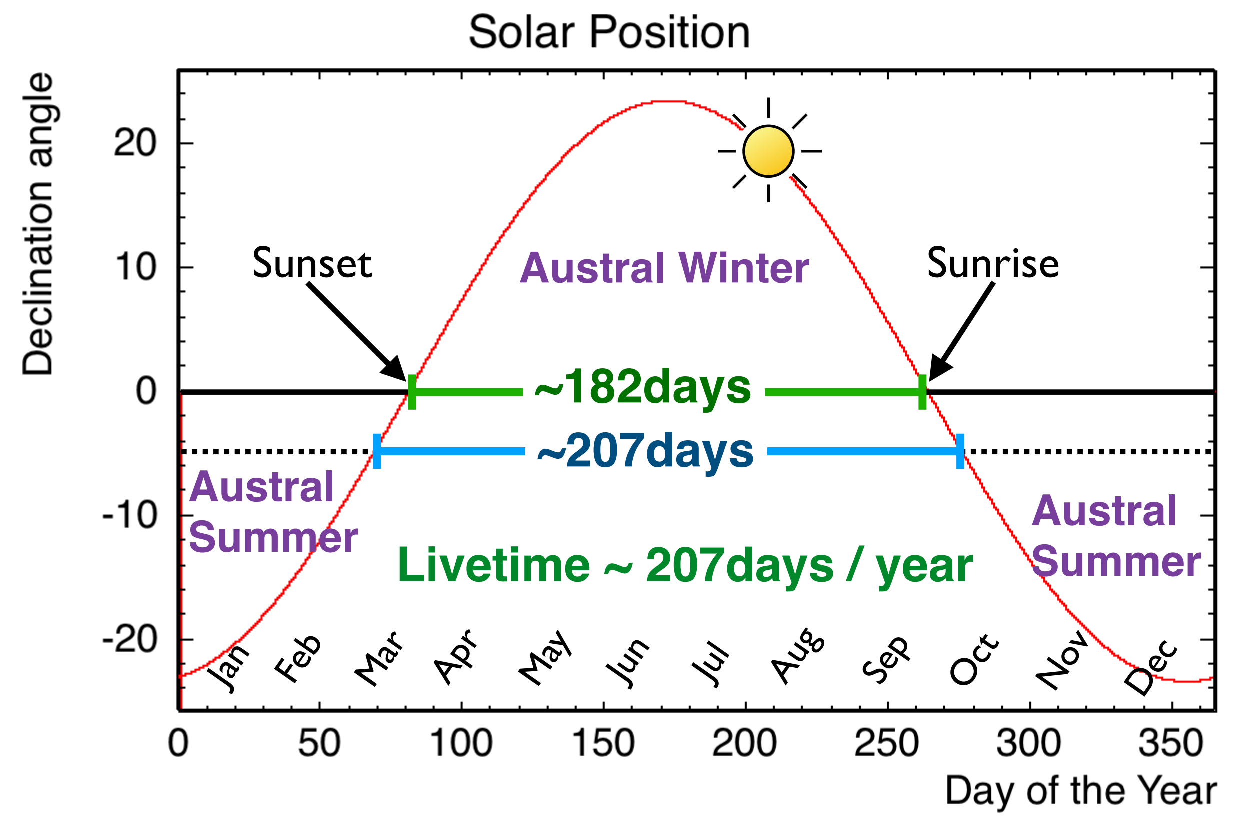


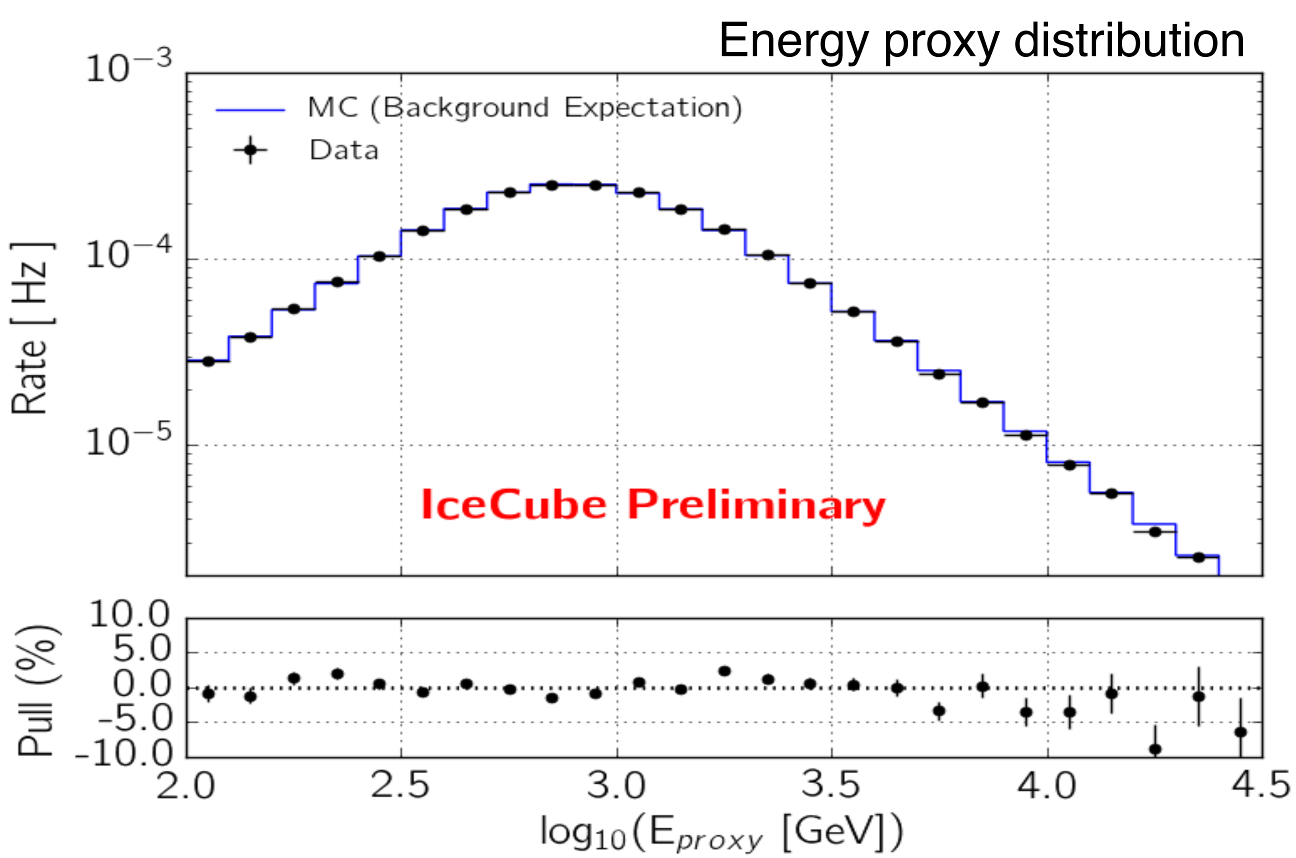
- Gamma-ray flux extends to 100GeV and beyond
- Gamma-rays below 10GeV anti-correlations with solar activity
- Observed flux factor 5 larger compared to central prediction of SSG1991
- Spectrum could be fit by single power law (γ~2.3)

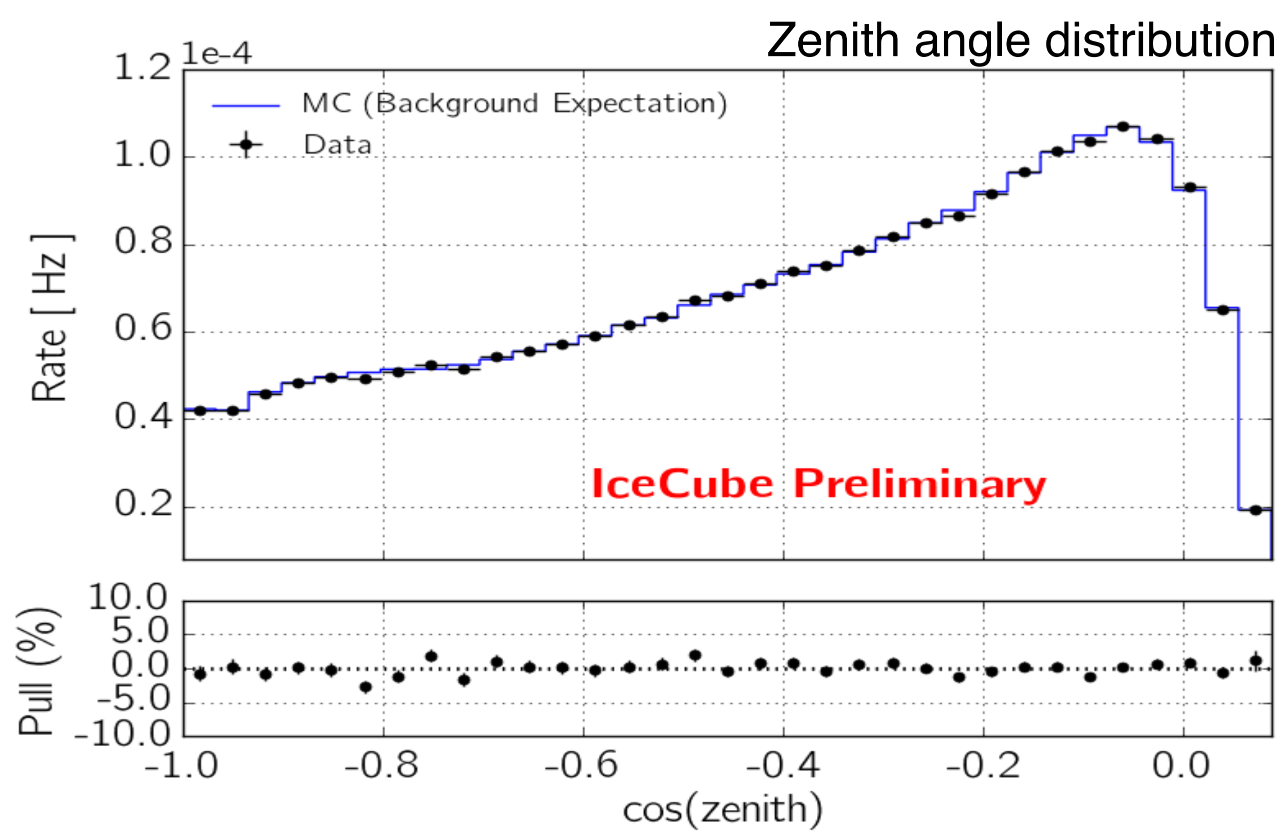
- Six gamma rays above 100 GeV are observed during the 1.4 years of solar minimum, none are observed during the next 7.8 year
- From morphology: Evidence that emission is produced by two separate mechanisms
- To understand the underlying physics, gamma-ray (HAWC, Fermi, ...) and neutrino (IceCube) observation of the imminent Cycle 25 solar minimum are crucial

Data sample

- The analysis utilizes data collected over a 7 year period (May 31, 2010 - May 18, 2017)
  - Up-going muon neutrino candidate events are selected using the well established IceCube point source analysis selection procedure
  - We only consider events from the winter season when the Sun is below the horizon (δ=[-5°,23°]). This results in a total analysis livetime of 1420.73 days.





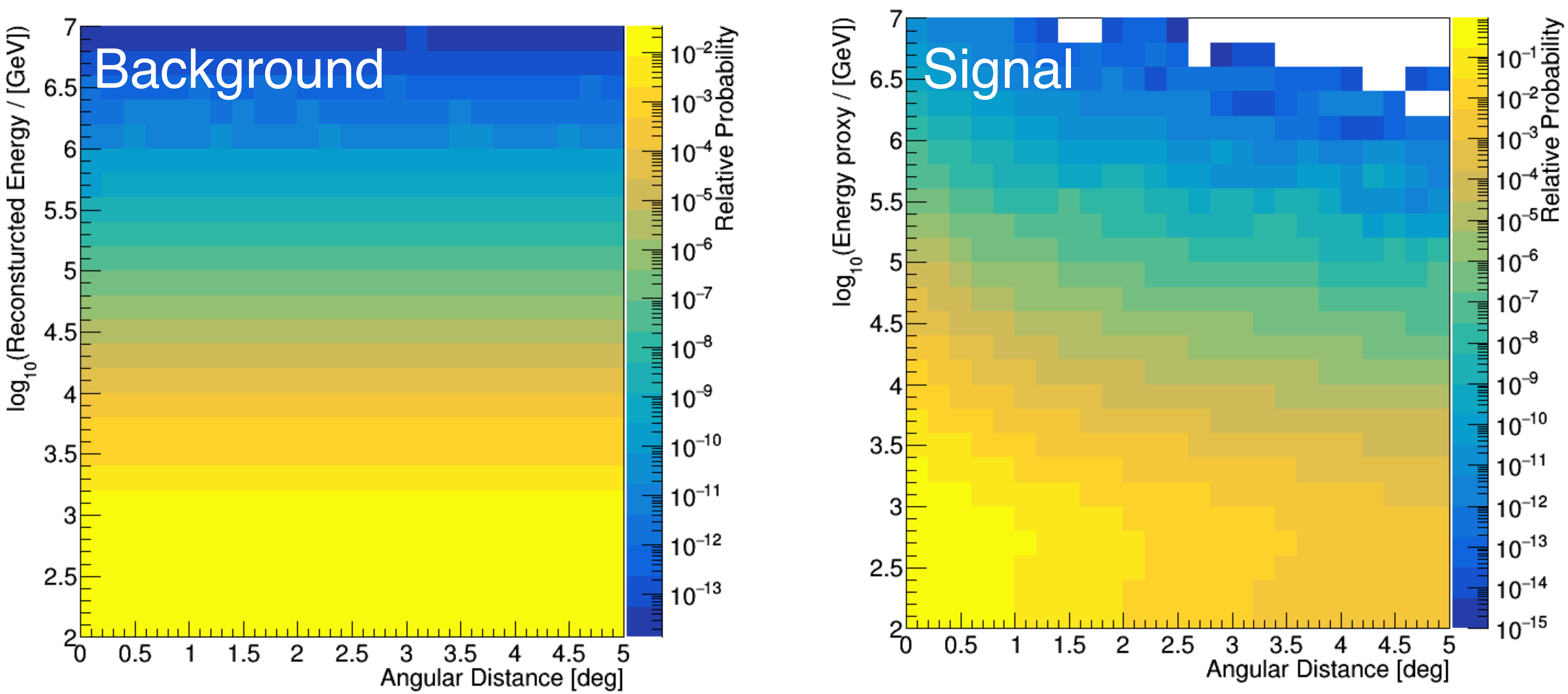


- Maximum log likelihood method is used to calculate significant with a test statistic (TS) distribution
  - The likelihood function is defined by

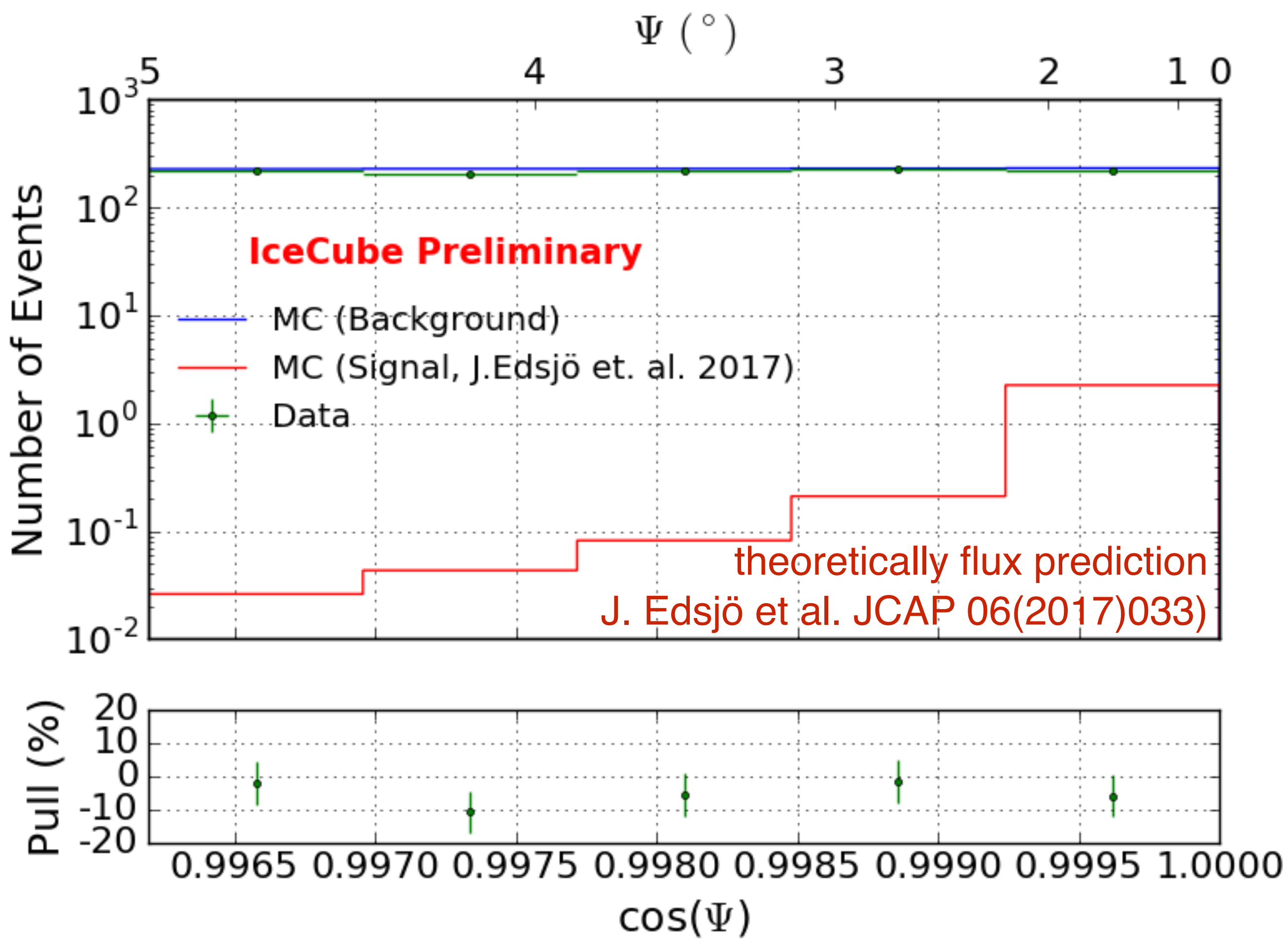
$$L(E, \Theta) = \Pi\left(\frac{\mu}{N} \times \mathrm{p_{sig}}(E, \Psi \,|\, \mu) + (1 - \frac{\mu}{N}) \times \mathrm{p_{bkg}}(E, \Psi)\right)$$

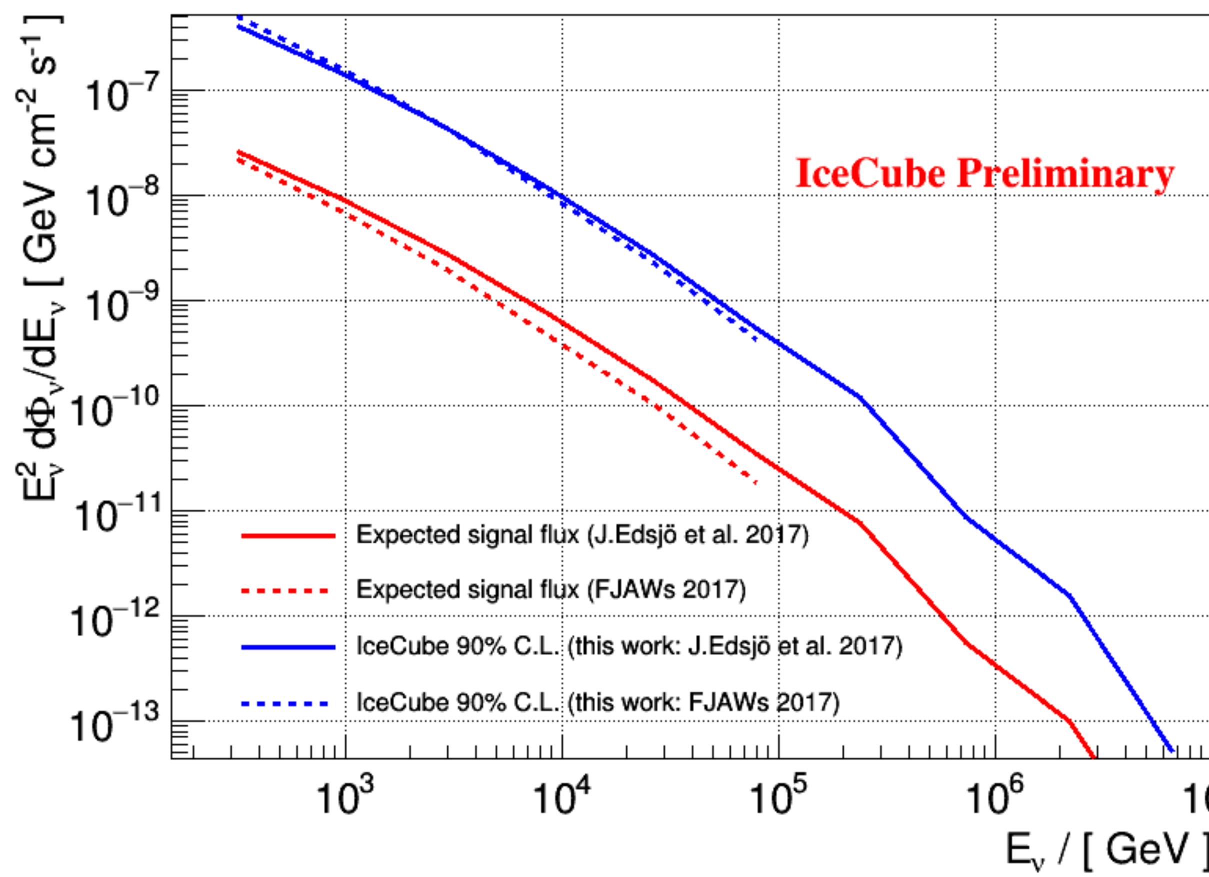
N = total number of events,
μ = number of signal events
E = neutrino energy proxy
Ψ= angular distance to the Sun's center

Signal and background pdfs



Solar Atmospheric Neutrino Results





Systematic	Size
DOM efficiency	12%
Ice properties	4%
Source distribution	4%
Cosmic ray shadow	2%
Total	**13%**

Preliminary systematic study completed
Full study on-going

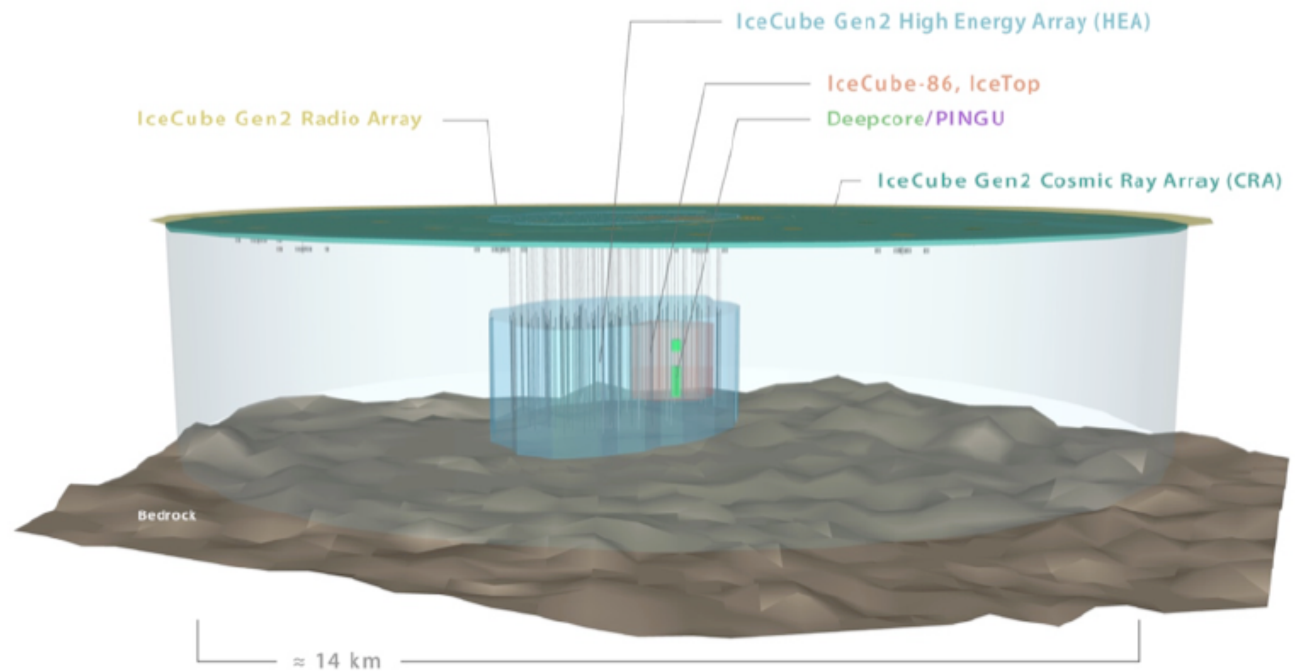
- No excess observed
- The p-value calculate based on a background only assumption is 0.57. Hence, no excess of solar atmospheric neutrinos is seen
- Limit is computed on the flux, preliminary systematic uncertainties included

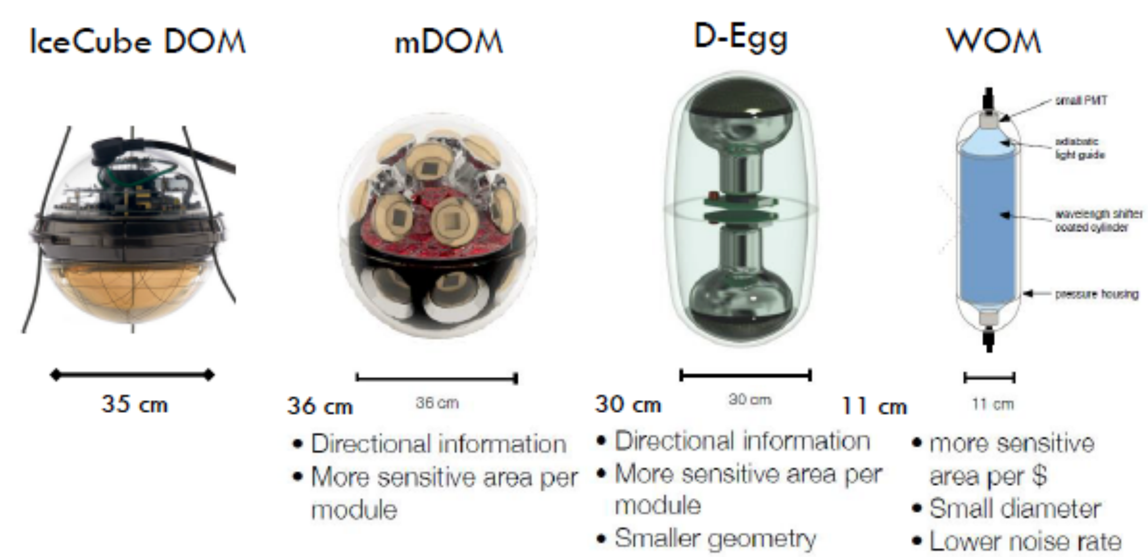
IceCube Upgrade / Gen2

Next generation

- IceCube has provided an amazing sample of events, but is still statistics limited
- Observed astrophysical flux is consistent with a isotropic flux of equal amounts of all neutrino flavors
- Where are the point sources?
- What is the flavor composition?
- What is the spectrum? Cutoff?
- Transients ?
- Multi-messenger physics?
- GZK neutrinos?
- New physics or something unexpected ?
- …

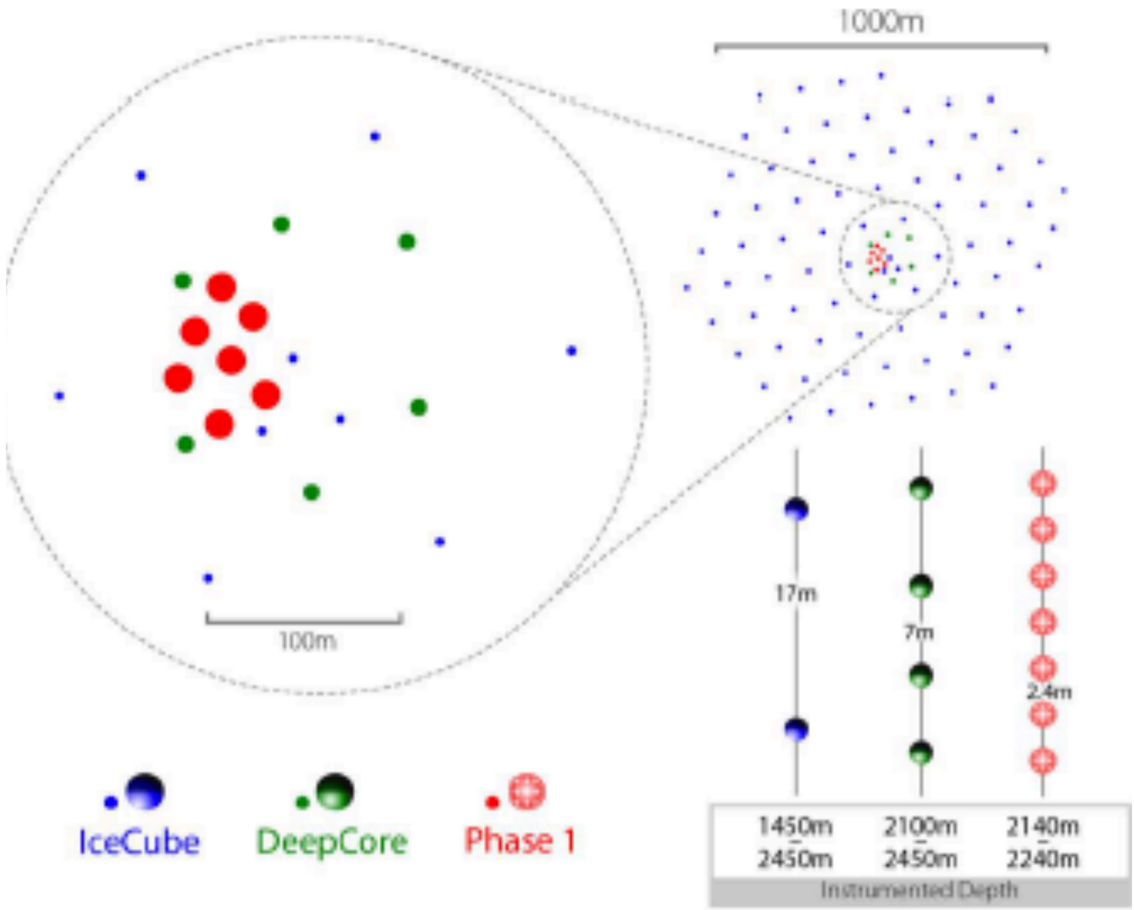
IceCube Gen2 Facility



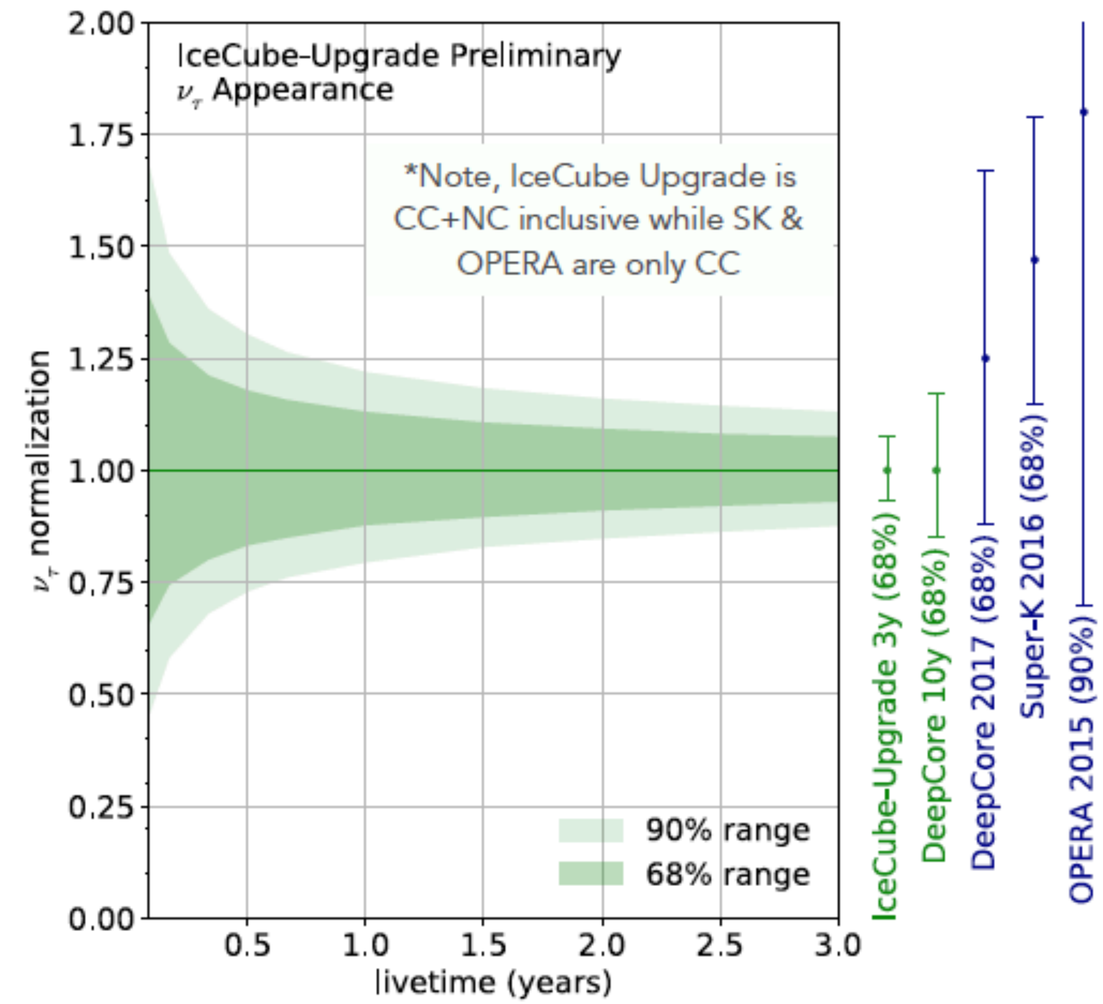


see also:
- PINGU LOI arXiv:1412.5106

The IceCube Upgrade

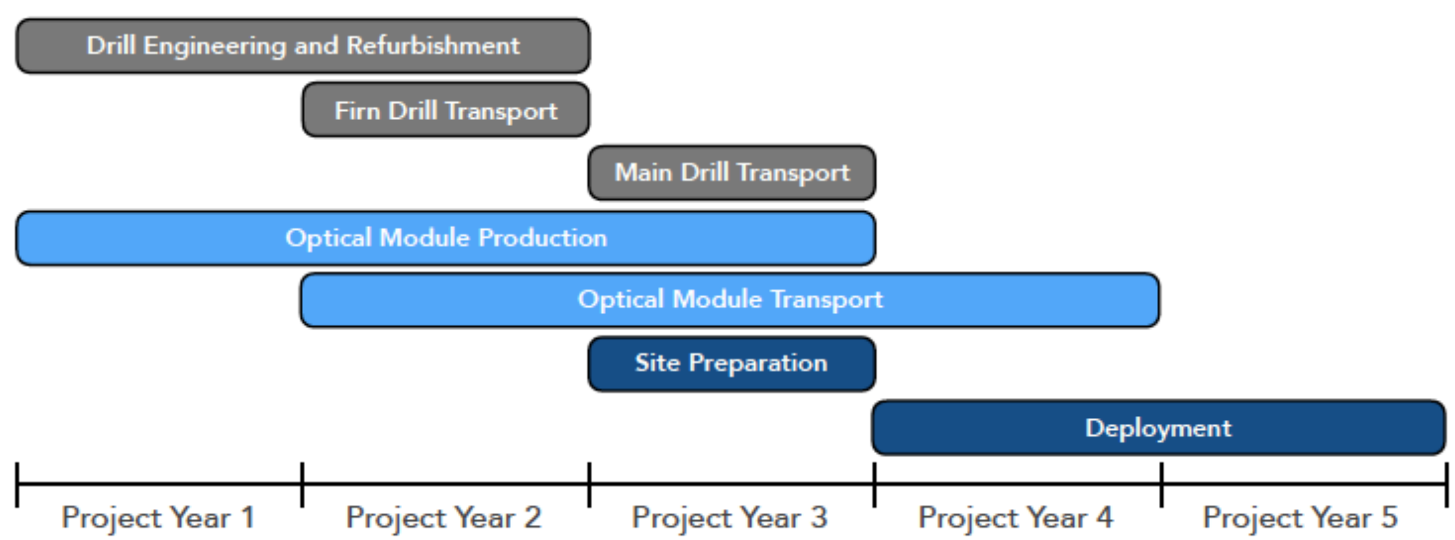


Array	String Spacing	Module Spacing	Modules / String
IceCube	125 m	17 m	60
DeepCore	75 m	7 m	60
Upgrade	20 m	2 m	125



First step to restart South Pole activities

- Tau neutrino appearance - Test unitarity of the PMNS matrix
- Calibration devices
- Platform to test new technologies



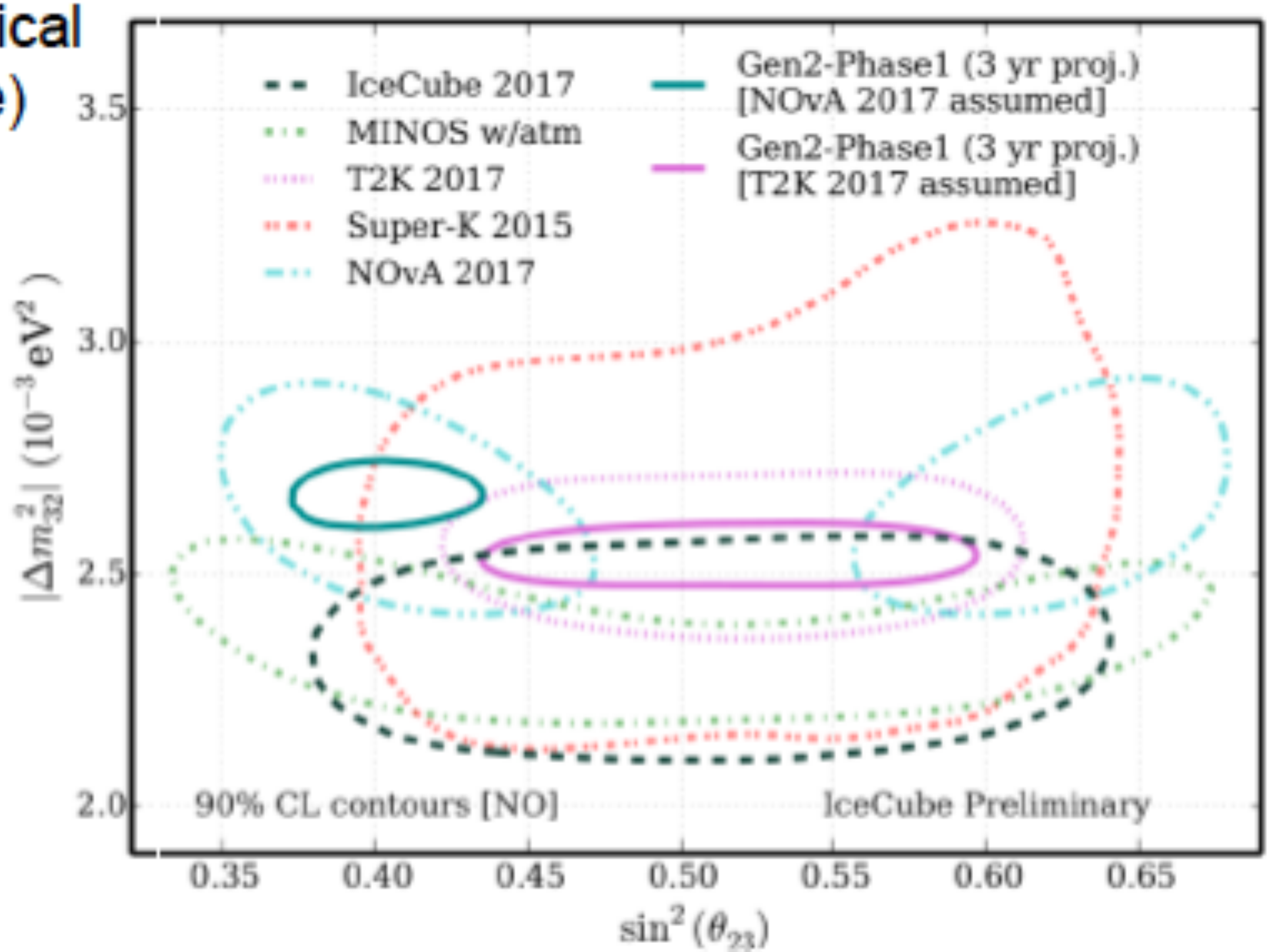
- High-energy astrophysical neutrinos have opened up a new window to the Universe
  - What’s the origin of the high-energy neutrinos ?
- First compelling evidence of high-energy neutrinos with electromagnetic counterparts (TXS 0506+056)
- Neutrino astronomy is a central part of the multi messenger astroparticle physics field
- First hint of a Glashow resonance ?
- Very strong bounds on dark matter scattering with nucleons and decaying dark matter
- First search for solar atmospheric neutrinos was able to place a stringent limit on the neutrino flux from the Sun
- The IceCube Upgrade has just been approved and we can look forward to many exciting discoveries in the near future

Image:Stephan Richter, IceCube/NSF

Backup slides

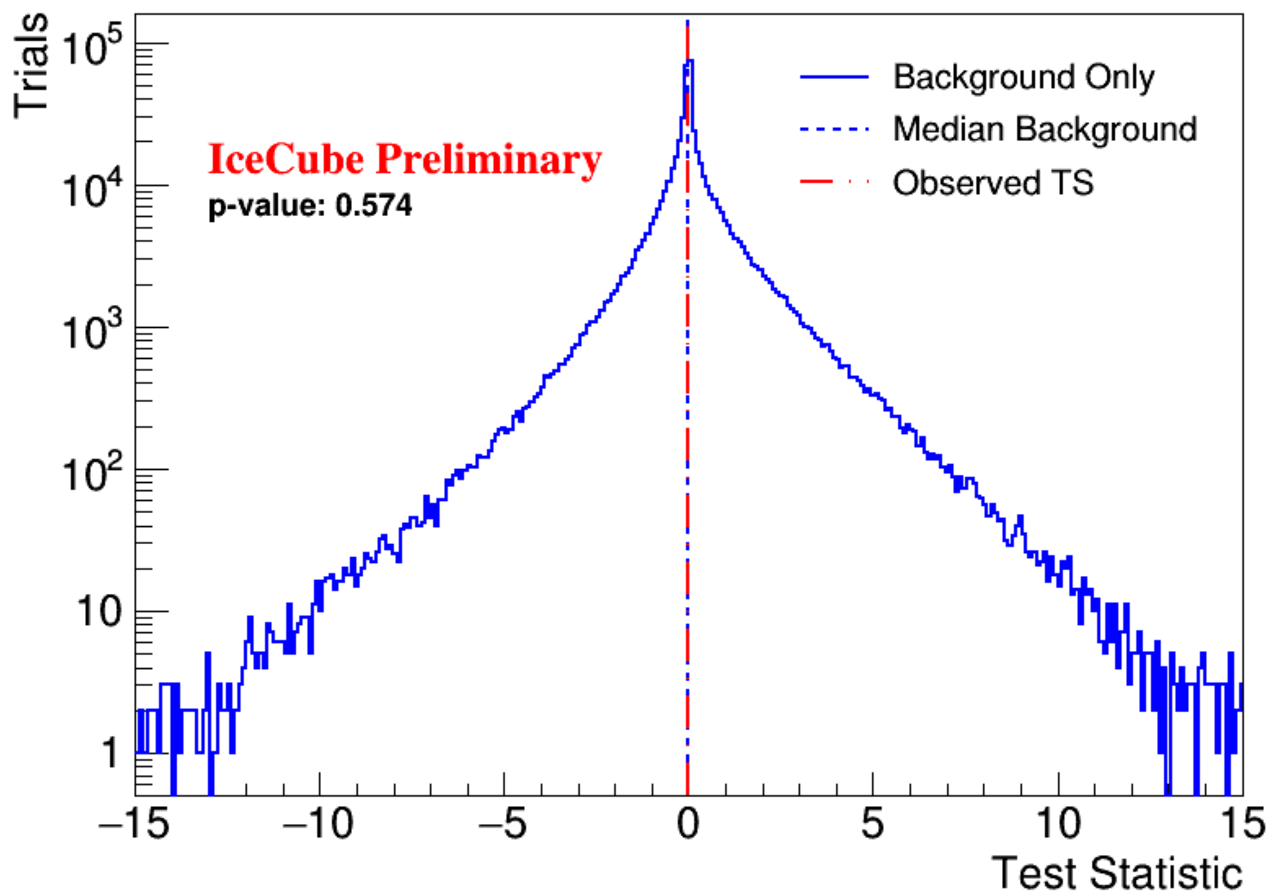
The IceCube Upgrade

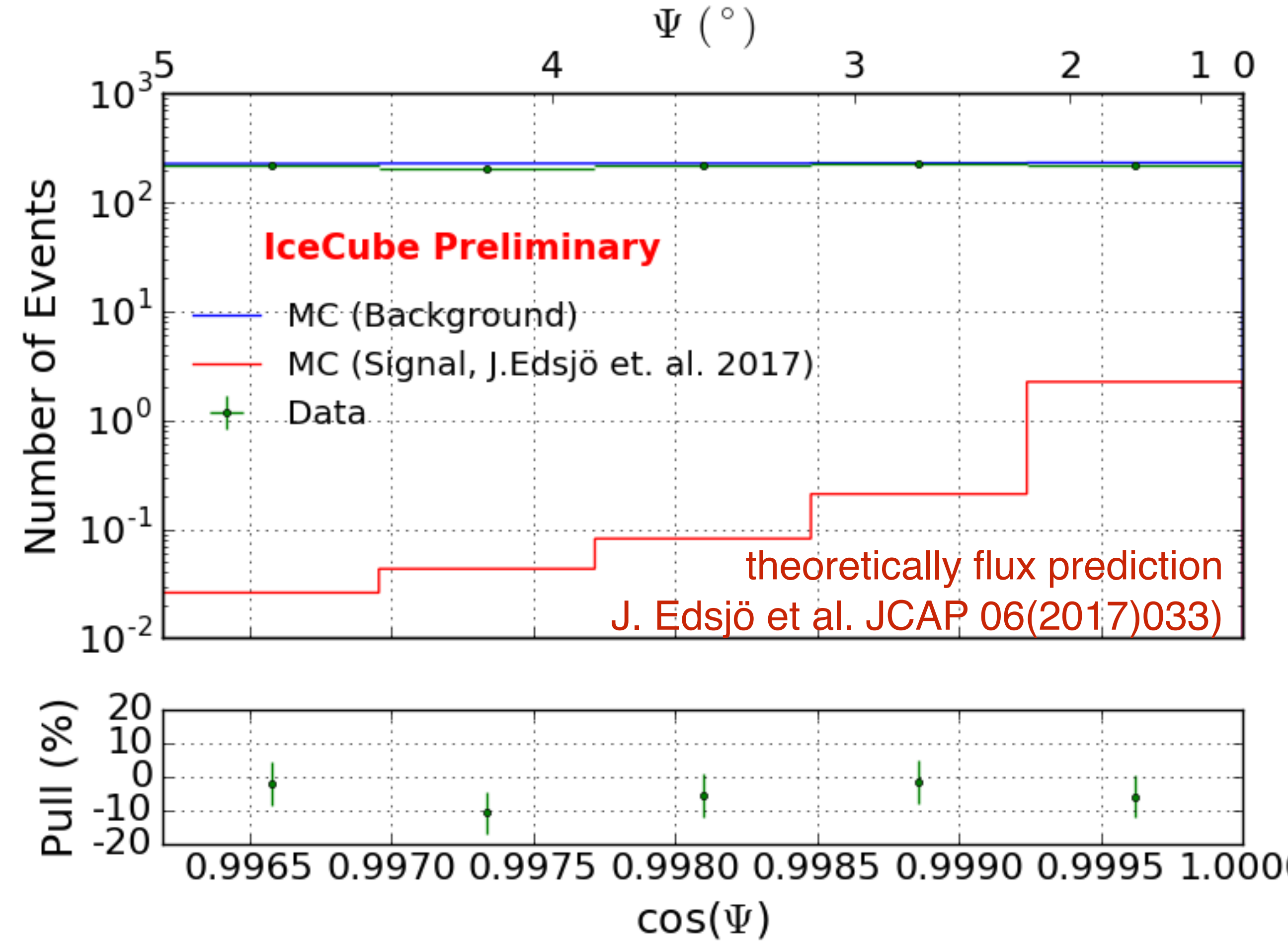
- Target $\nu_\mu \to \nu_\tau$ oscillations
- Detect ν_τ events on a statistical basis (up-going, shower-like)
- Case study for IceCube Upgrade:
  - ~2500 ν_τ events / year
  - Drastically improve measurement of atmospheric mixing parameters
  - Chance to determine octant of θ_{23}
- Also possible with ORCA



IceCube extremely competitive for neutrino oscillation parameter measurements using atmospheric neutrinos

Test Statistics





- Test statistics (TS) is defined as a ratio of likelihood function

$$TS = -2\ln(L(0)/L(\hat{\mu})) \qquad \hat{\mu} > 0$$

$$= -\left(\frac{d}{d\mu}L(\mu)|_0\right)^2 \Big/ \left(2\frac{d^2}{d\mu^2}L(\mu)\right) \qquad \hat{\mu} = 0$$

- The p-value calculate based on a background only assumption is 0.57. Hence, no excess of solar atmospheric neutrinos is seen.

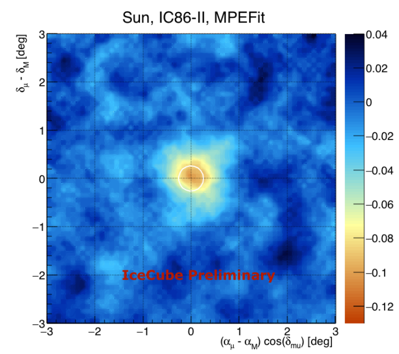
Systematic uncertainties

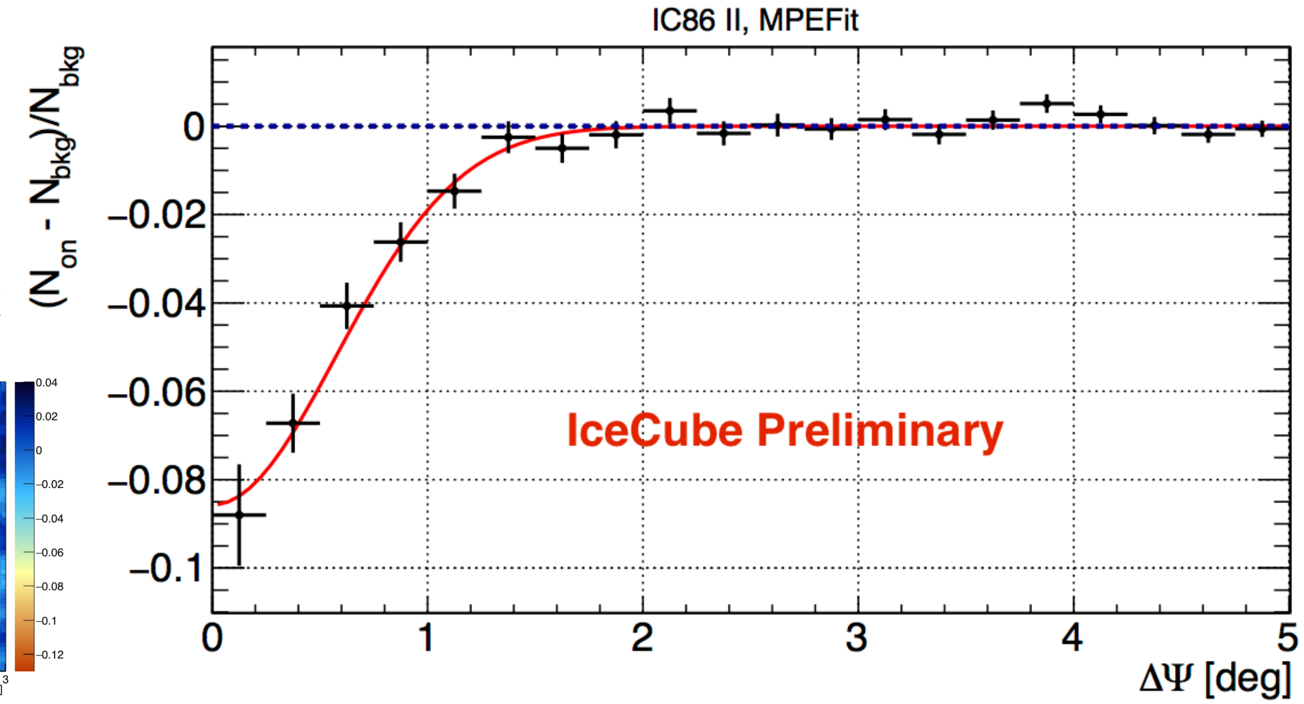
Cosmic ray Sun shadow

Cosmic rays are absorbed by the Sun, resulting in a deficit in muon and neutrino flux. Two extreme cases were compared:

- no absorption
- neutrino flux deficit as measured for muon flux

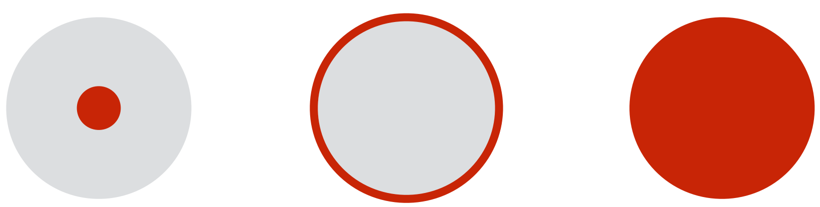
Systematic effect~ 2%





Source distribution

Three extreme cases are considered to derive a sys. uncertainty

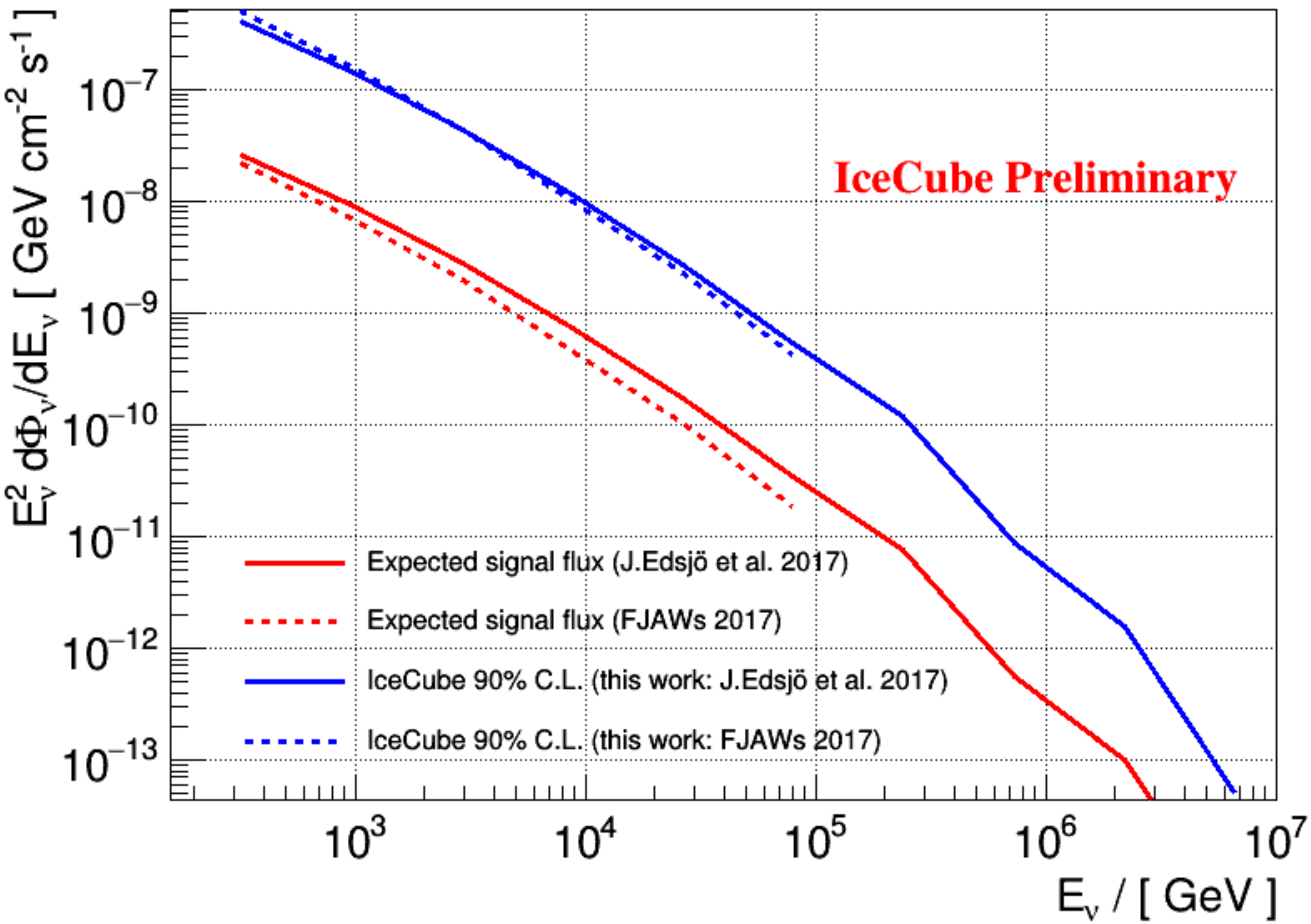


Systematic effect~ 4%

Systematic	Size
DOM efficiency	12%
Ice properties	4%
Source distribution	4%
Cosmic ray shadow	2%
Total	**13%**

Preliminary systematic study completed
Full study on-going

Upper limit



Feldman-Cousins Upper limit at 90% C.L.

- preliminary systematic uncertainties are included by worsening the limit by 13%

Solar Atm. Neutrino flux predictions

FJAWs (C. Argüelles et al. [astro-ph/1703.07798])

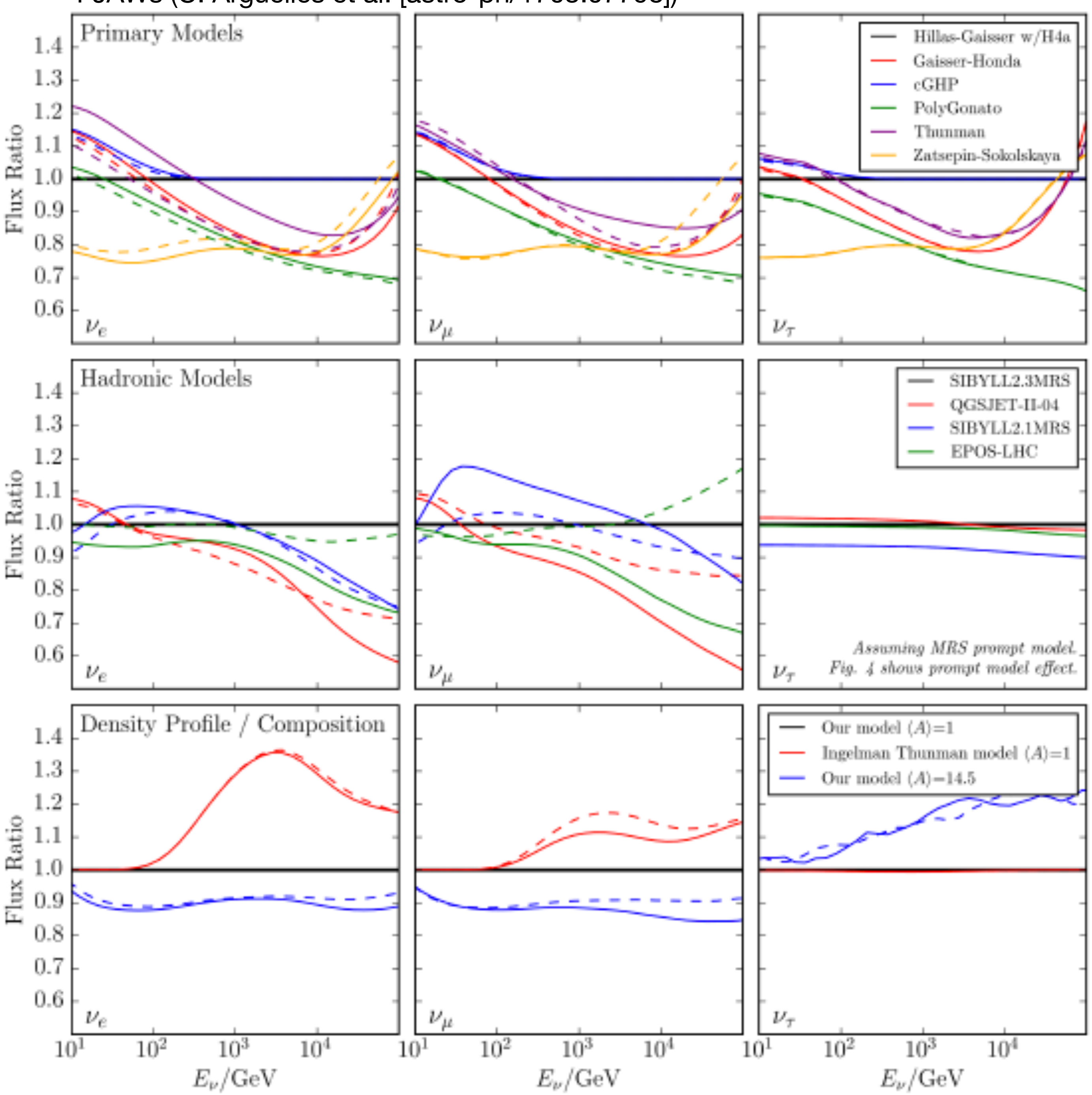
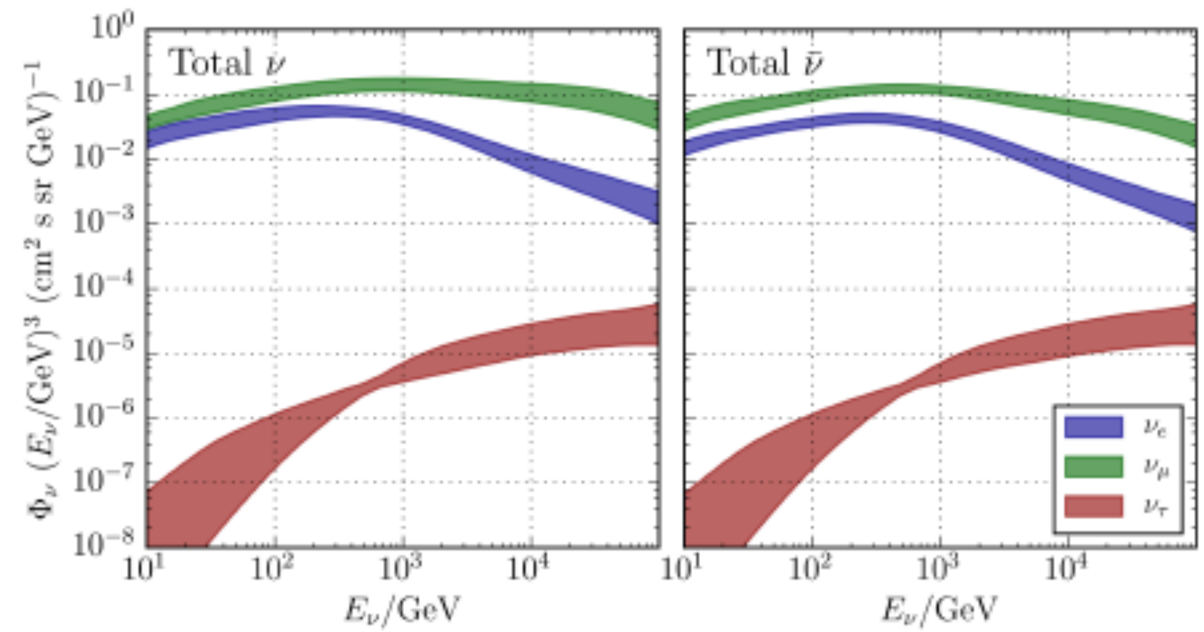


Figure 3. Effects of different models on our flux prediction, for impact parameter b=0. The top row shows various primary models; the second row, hadronic and composition models; the third row, extremal solar density and composition models. See text for more information and references.



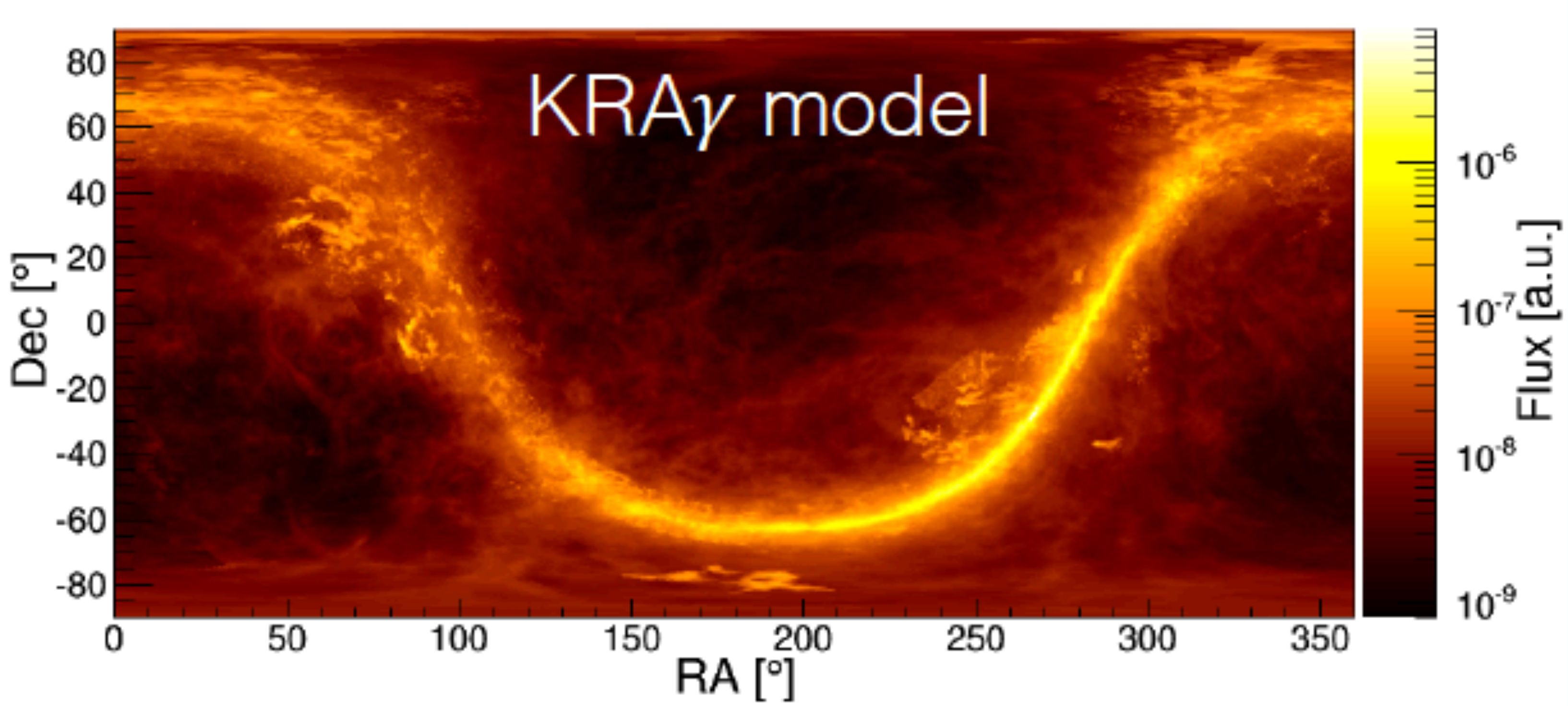
- Flux predictions vary by <30%, based on
  - primary models
  - hadronic models
  - extremal solar density and composition models

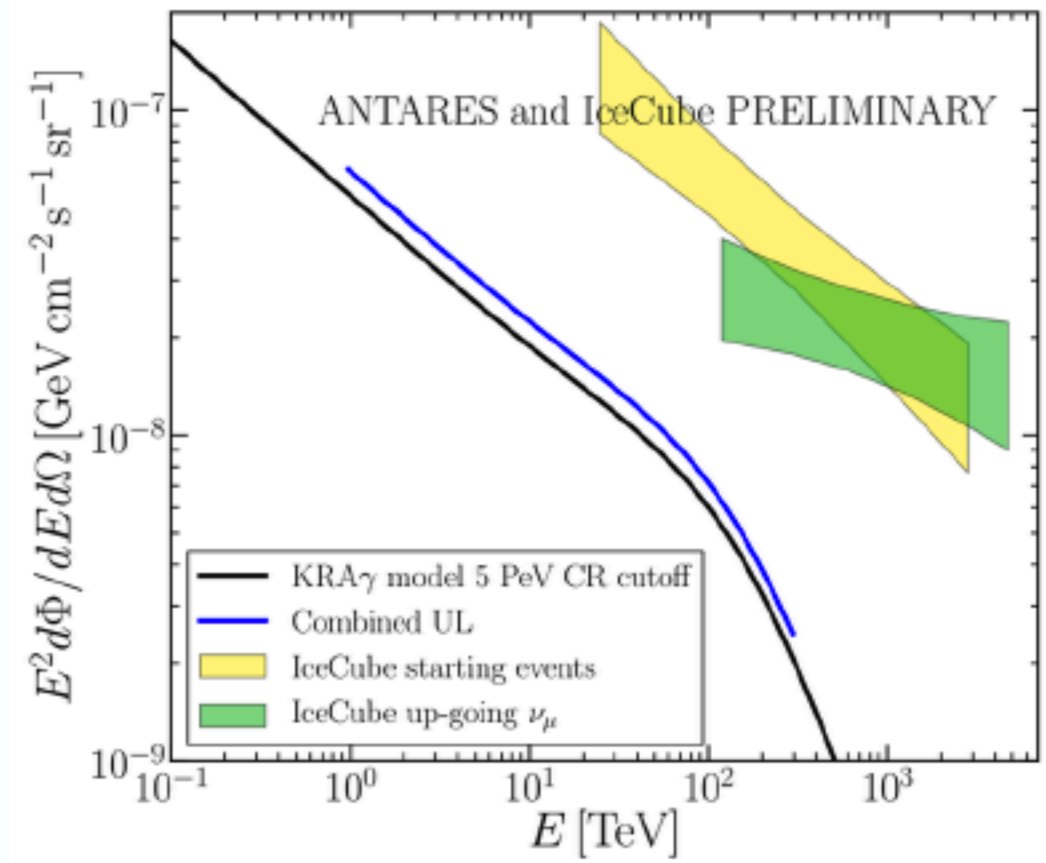
Recent works on the Solar Atmospheric Neutrinos / Atmospheric Neutrino Floor

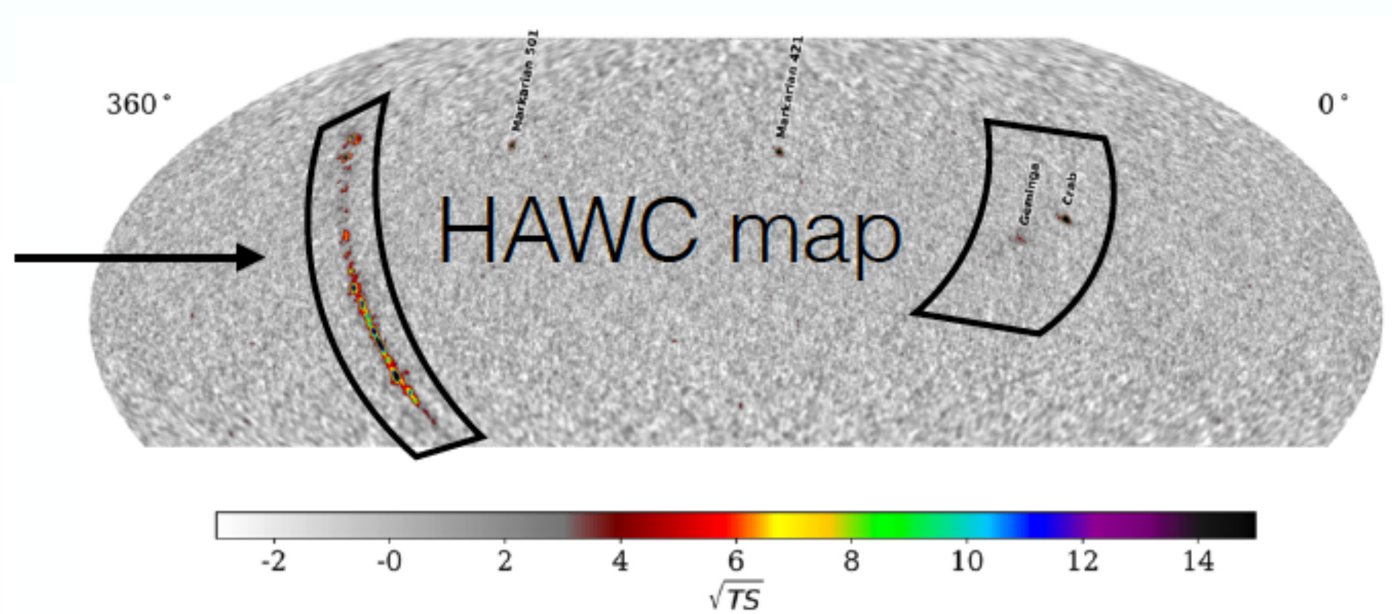
- C. Argüelles, G. de Wasseige, A. Fedynitch, B. Jones **JCAP 1707 (2017) no.07, 024** [arXiv:1703.07798]
- K. Ng, J. Beacom, A. Peter, C. Rott **Phys.Rev. D96 (2017) no. 10, 103006** [arXiv:1703.10280]
- J. Edsjö, J. Elevant, R. Enberg, and C. Niblaeus, **JCAP 2017 . 06 (2017), p. 033**, arXiv: 1704.02892 [astro-ph.HE]
- M. Masip **Astropart.Phys. 97 (2018) 63-68** [arXiv: 1706.01290]

Galactic Neutrino Searches

- Combined ANTARES and IceCube search for diffuse ν emission from Galactic plane





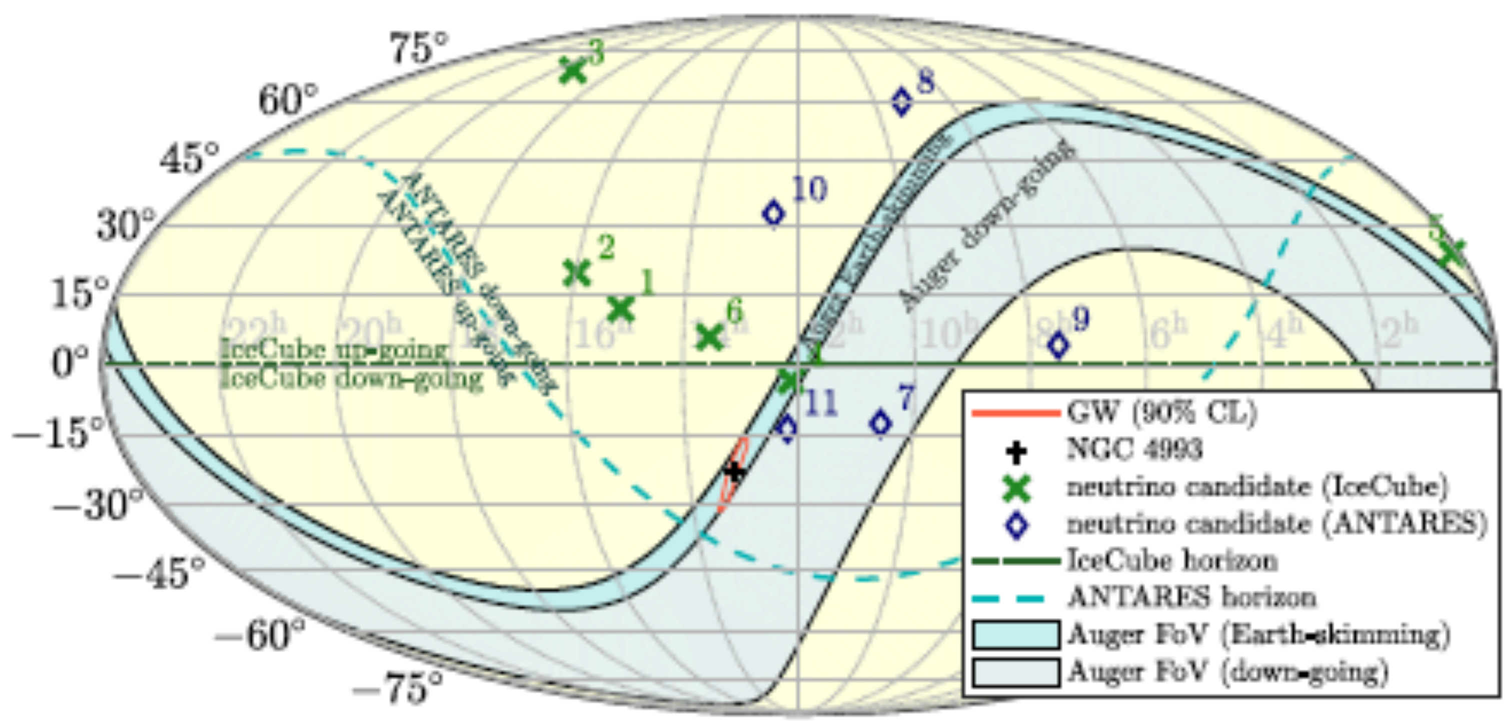


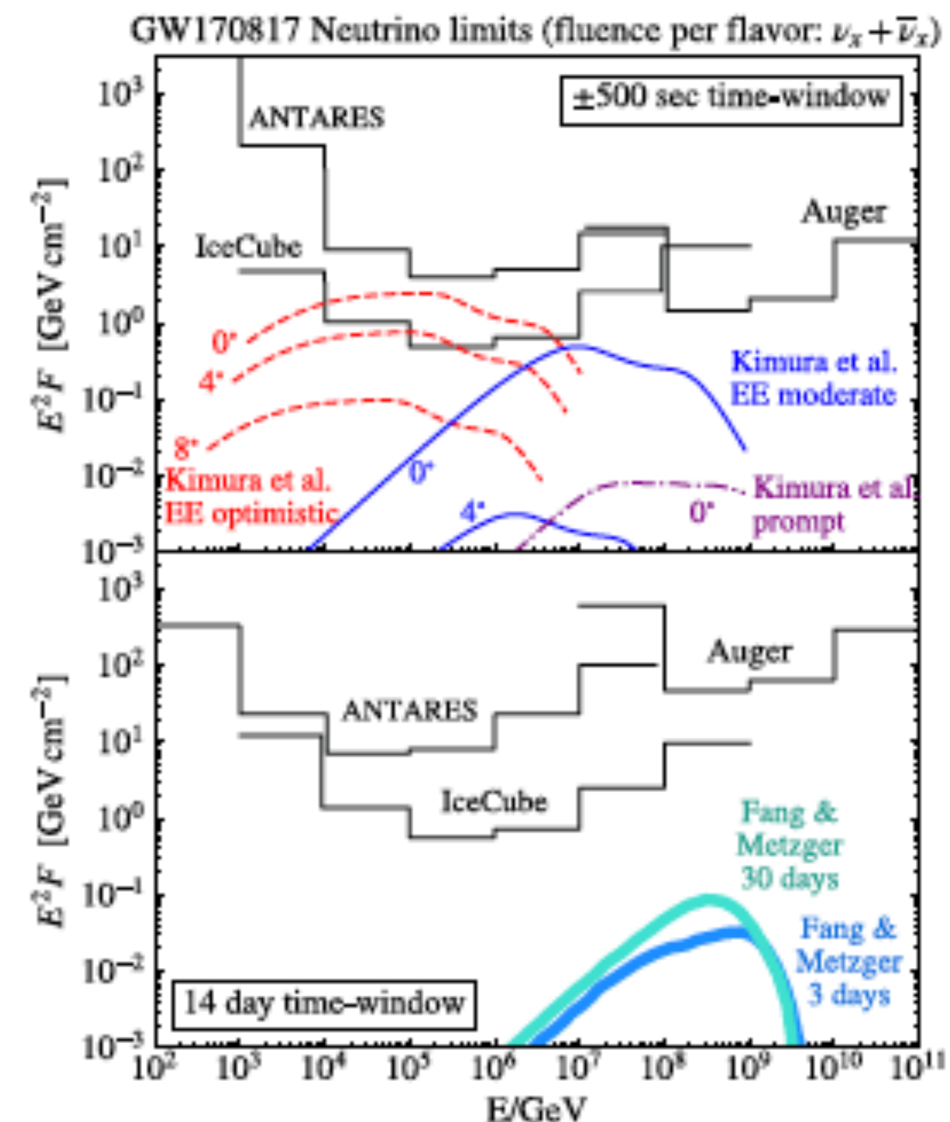
Diffuse astrophysical neutrino flux cannot be attributed to Galactic sources / Galactic plane

IceCube tested HAWC sources … no significant excess observed

Gravitational Waves

Imre Bartos Neutrino 2018



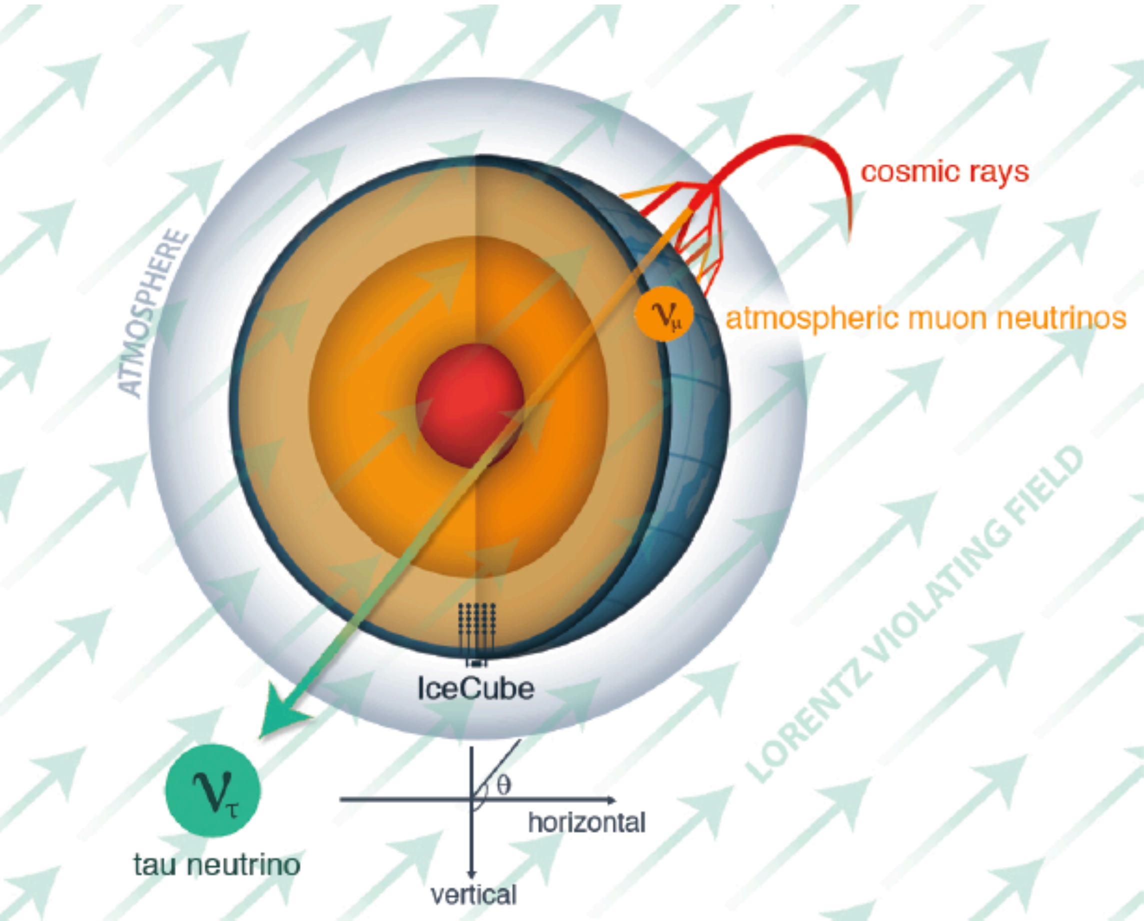


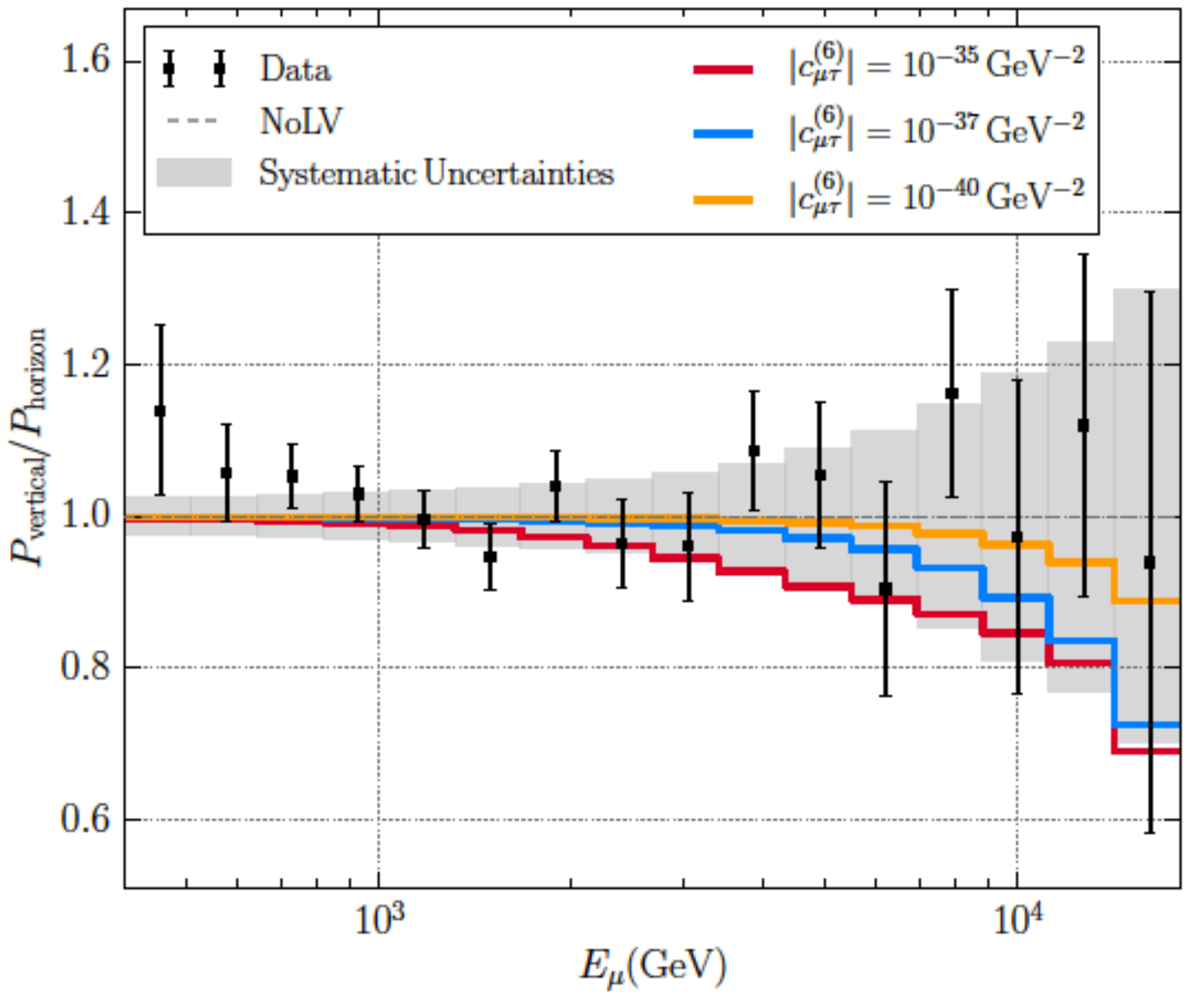
- Search within 1000 s and 2-week time windows (model motivated).
- Complementary sensitivity from the three detectors.
- No significant coincident detection.
- On-axis emission could have produced detectable emission in some models.

ANTARES, IceCube, Auger, LIGO, Virgo 2017

Tests of Lorentz Symmetry

Neutrino Interferometry for High-Precision Tests of Lorentz Symmetry with IceCube



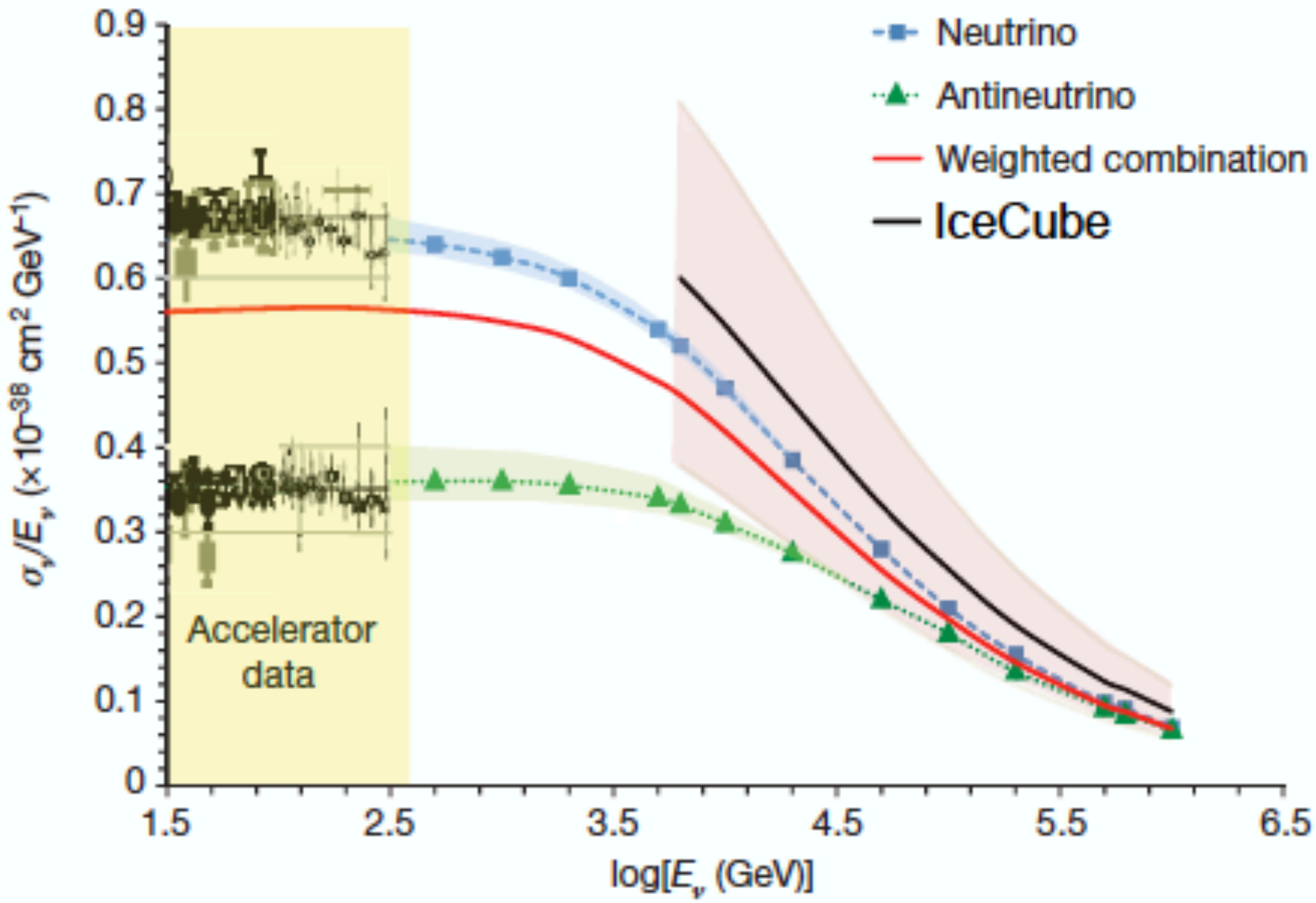


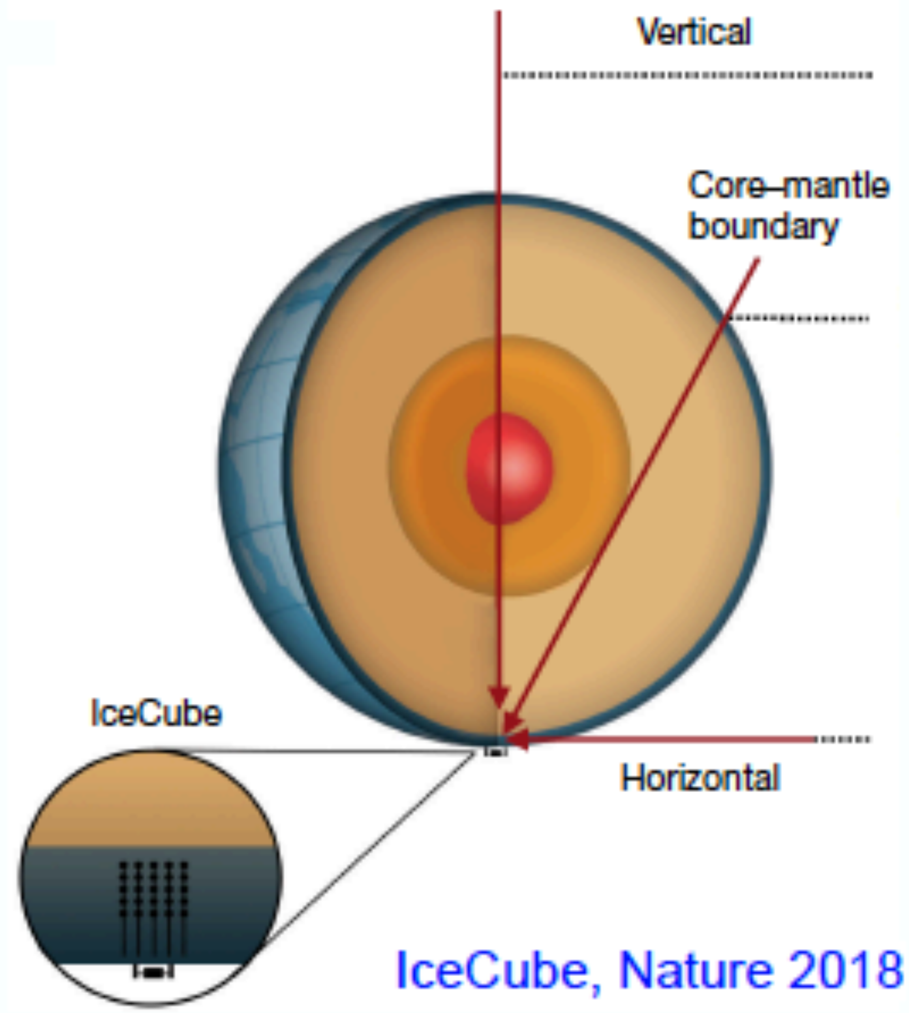
- Most precise test of space-time symmetry in the neutrino sector to date
- Search for anomalous neutrino oscillations in IceCube's high energy neutrino sample
    - no evidence for such phenomena

Published in Nature 2018

Neutrino Absorption

Neutrino-Nucleus Cross Section

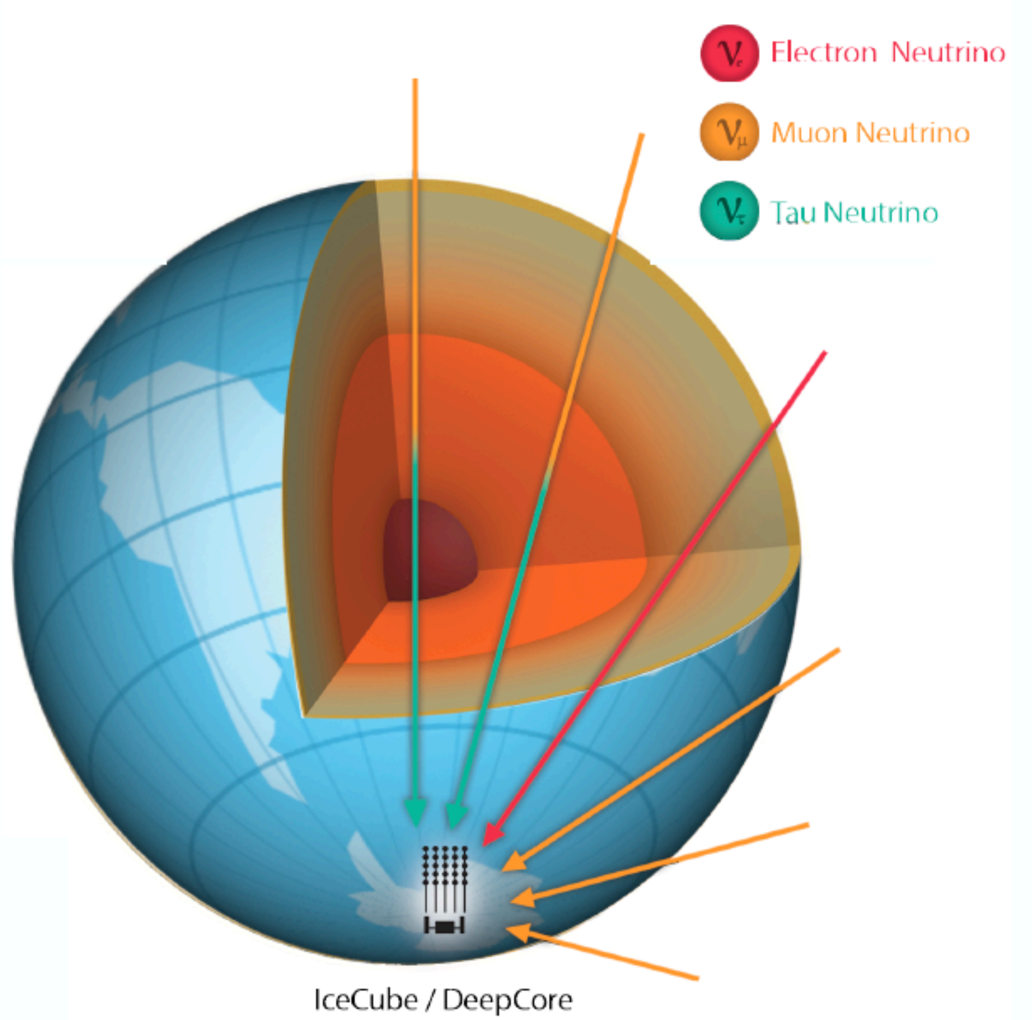


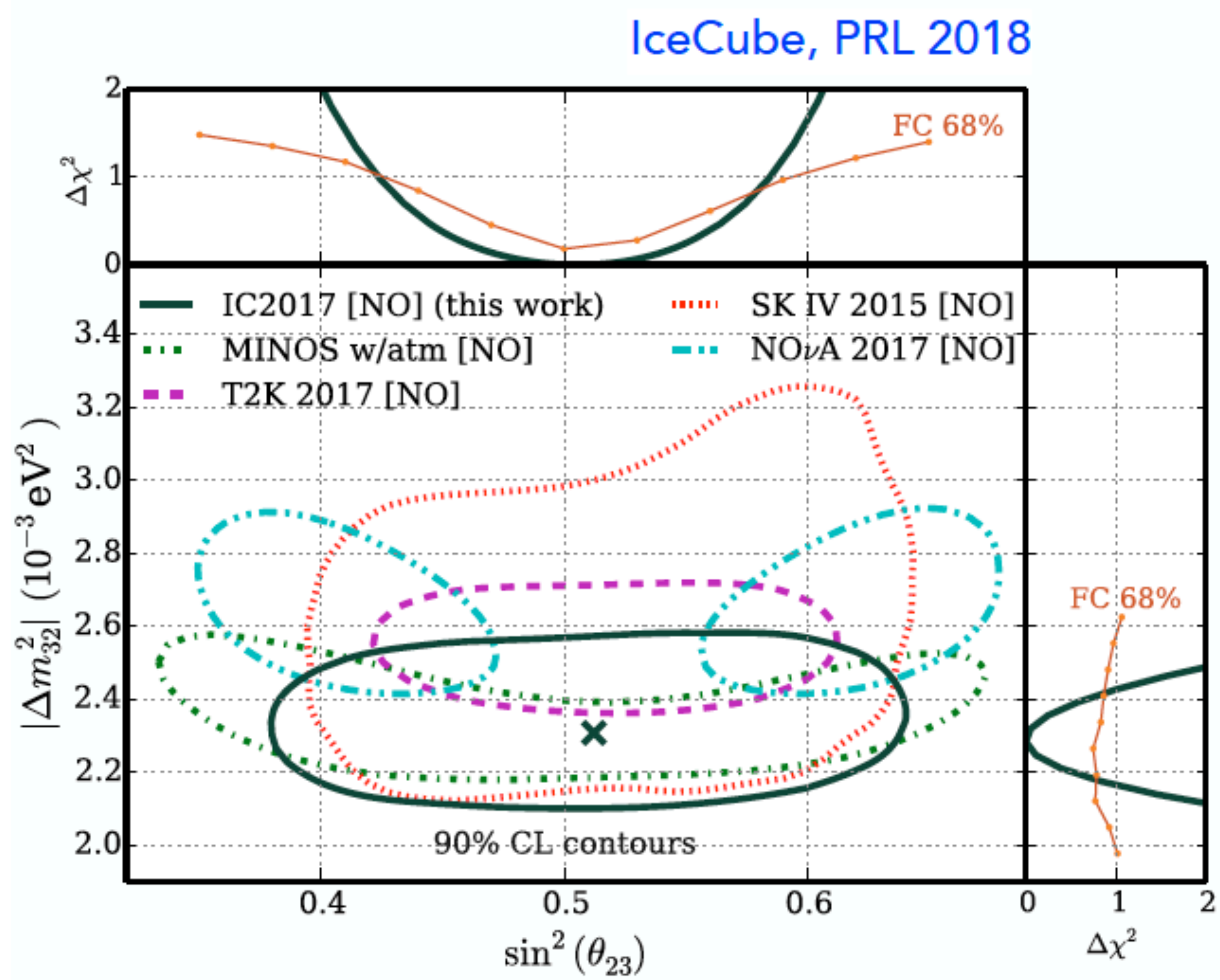


IceCube, Nature 2018

- **Absorption of neutrinos** in the earth a powerful tool to measure neutrino-nucleus cross section
- > 10000 high-energy muon neutrinos used in this analysis
- measuring the cross section between 6.3-980 TeV
- More than an order of magnitude higher than previous measurements

Neutrino Oscillations





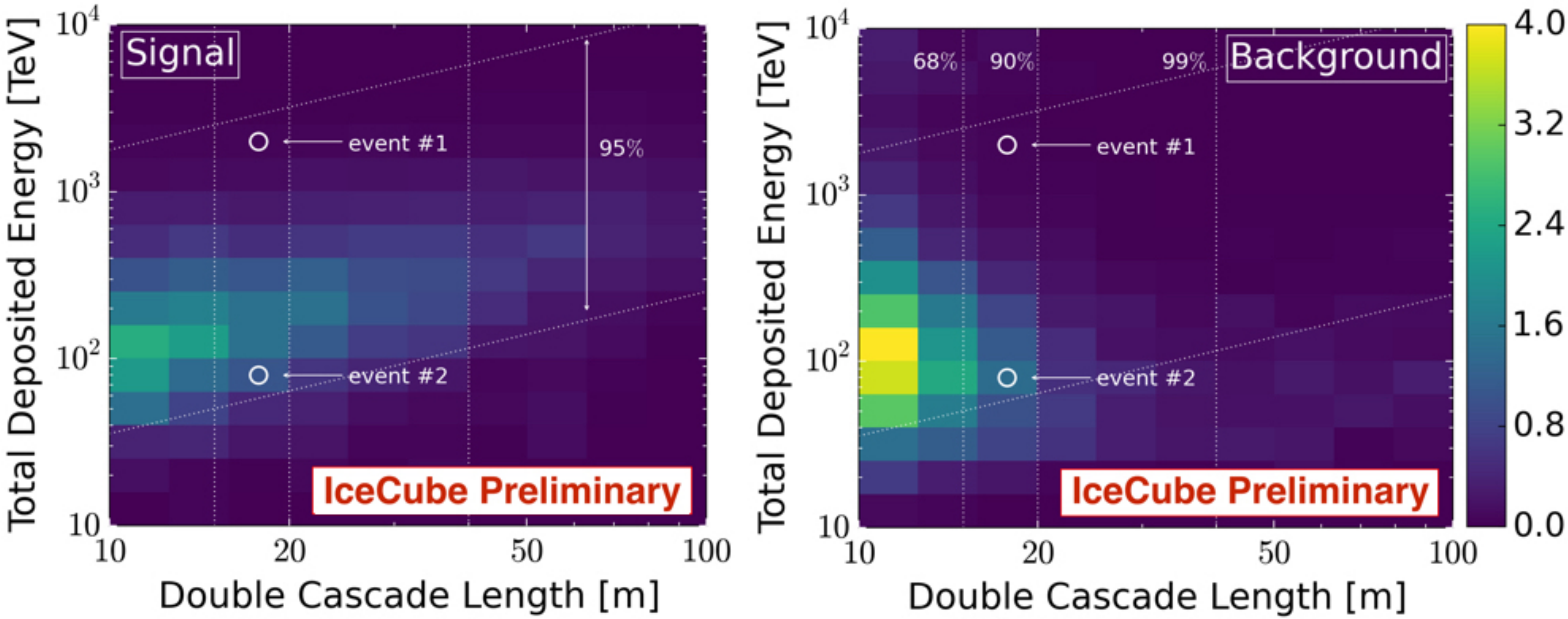
- 3 years of IceCube Deep Core data
- Measurements of muon neutrino disappearance, over a range of baselines up to the diameter of the Earth
- Neutrinos from the full sky with reconstructed energies from 5.6 to 56 GeV

Normal ordering best fits

$$\Delta m^2_{32} = 2.31^{+0.11}_{-0.13} \times 10^{-3}\mathrm{eV}^2$$

$$\sin^2\theta_{23} = 0.51^{+0.07}_{-0.09}$$

High-Energy Starting Events

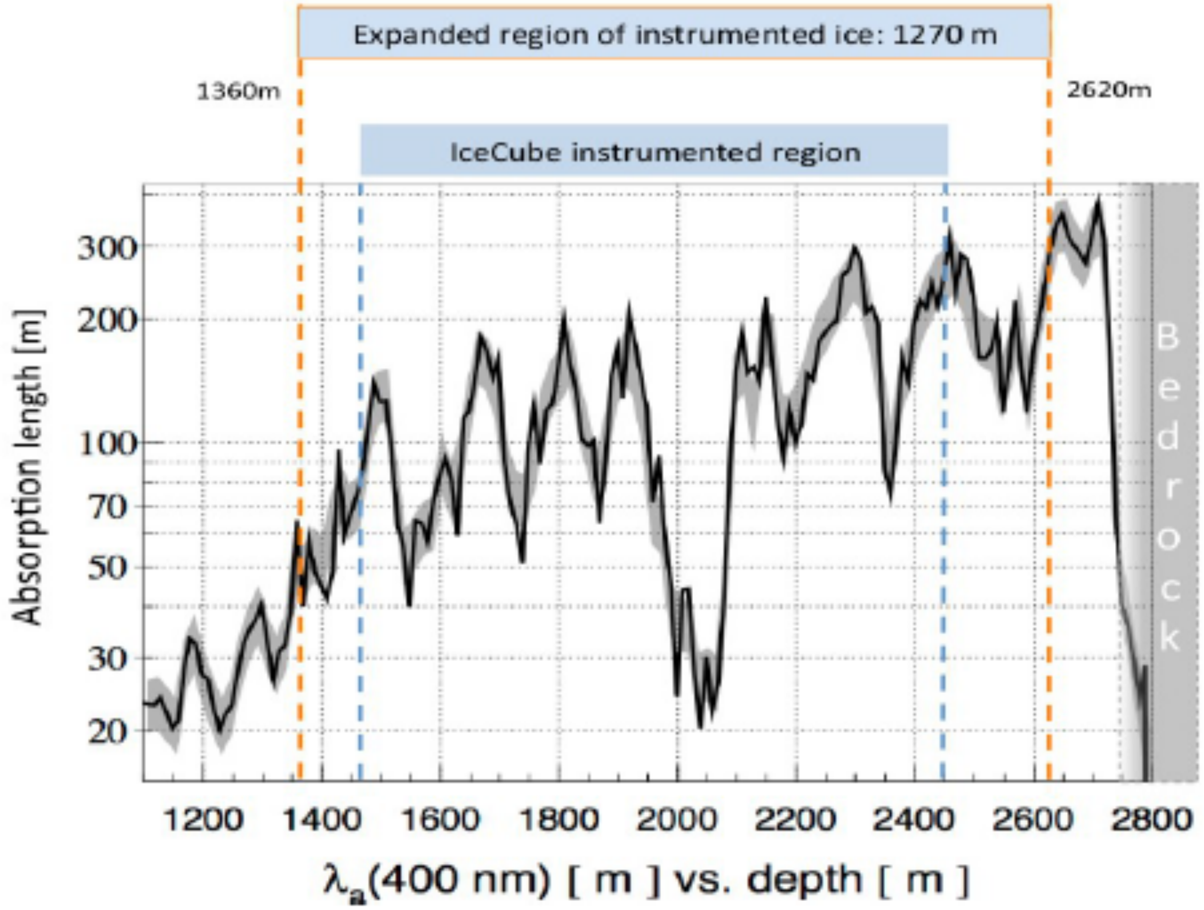


Two double cascades have been identified

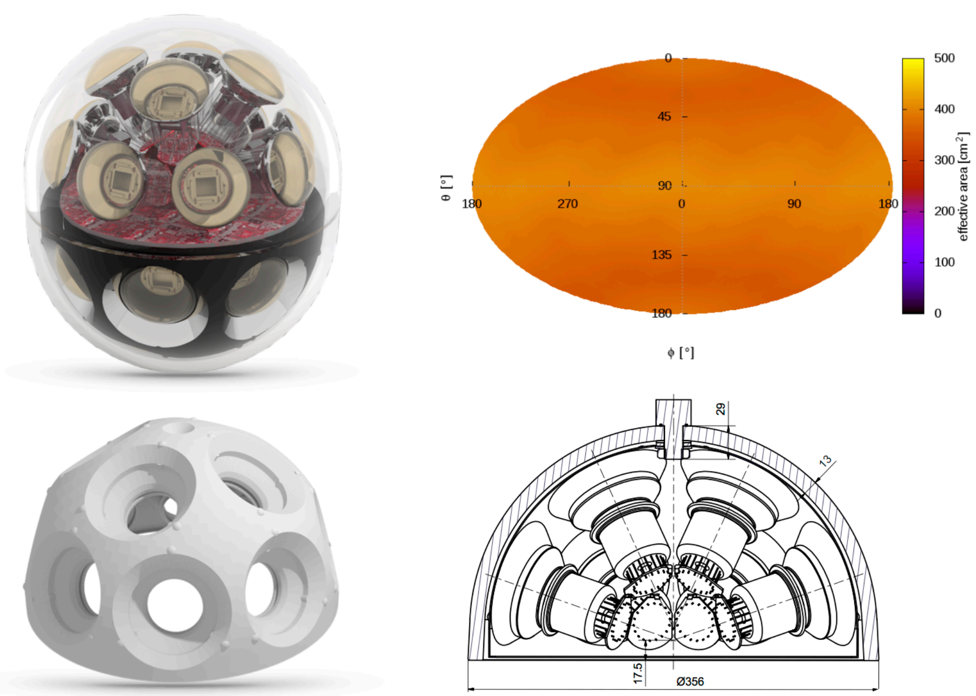
Double cascades arise from ν_τ or mis-identified backgrounds (astrophysical neutrinos / atmospheric backgrounds)

Separate study of taunts of the double cascade events on-going

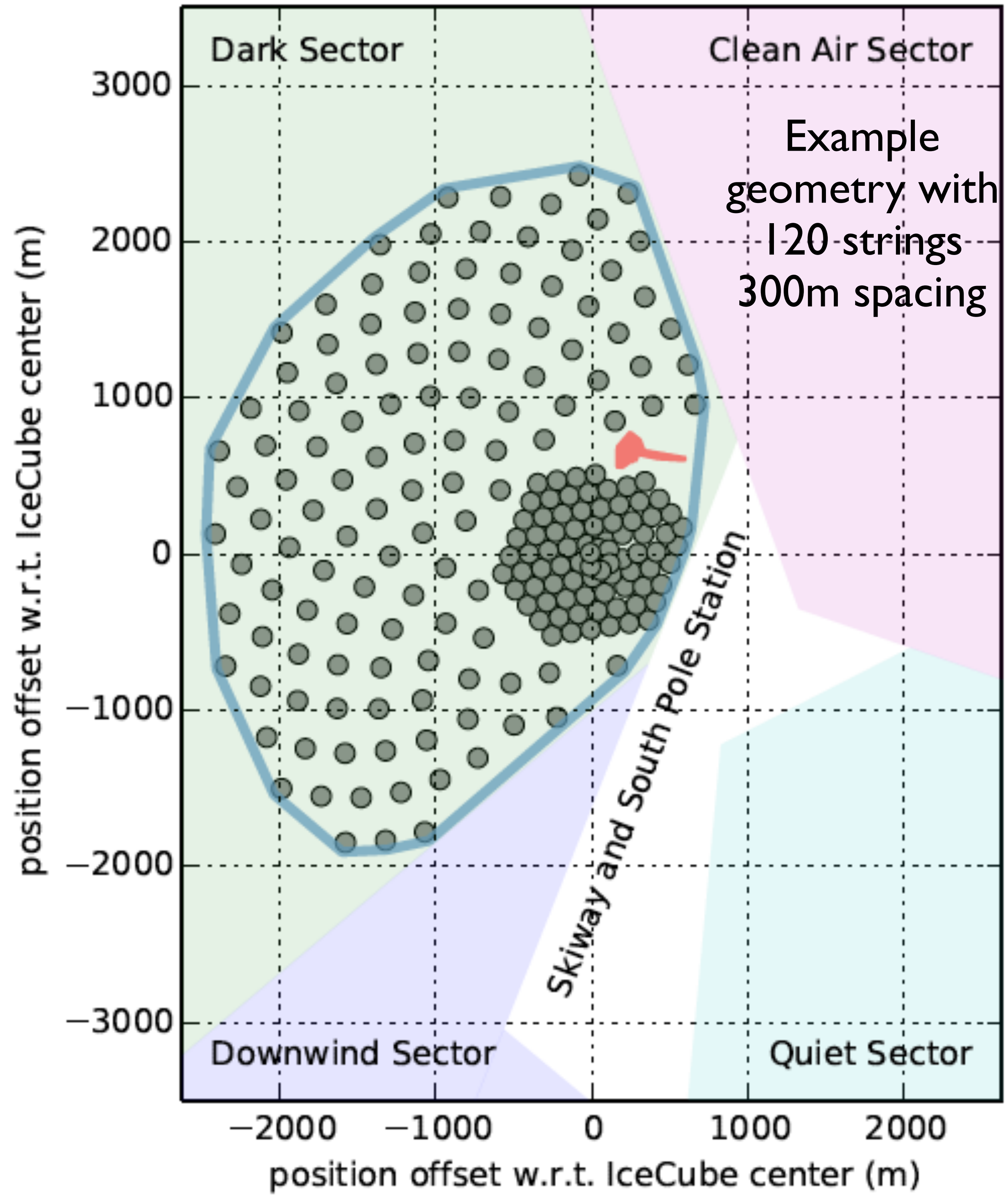
IceCube Gen2



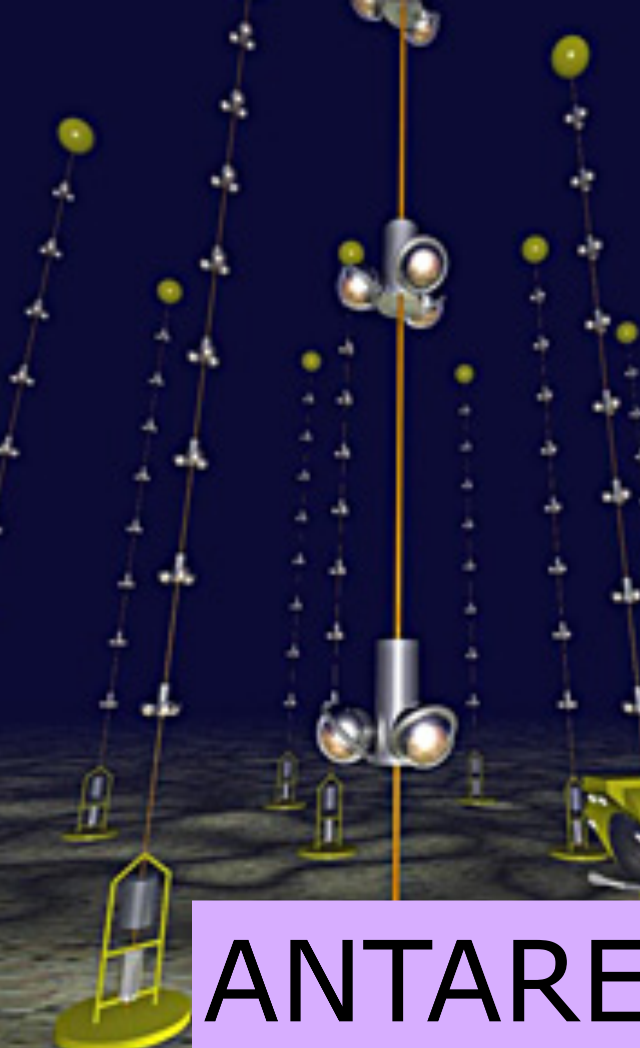
Plan to use new sensor modules



IceCube Coll. Gen2 LOI [arXiv:1412.5106](https://arxiv.org/abs/1412.5106)

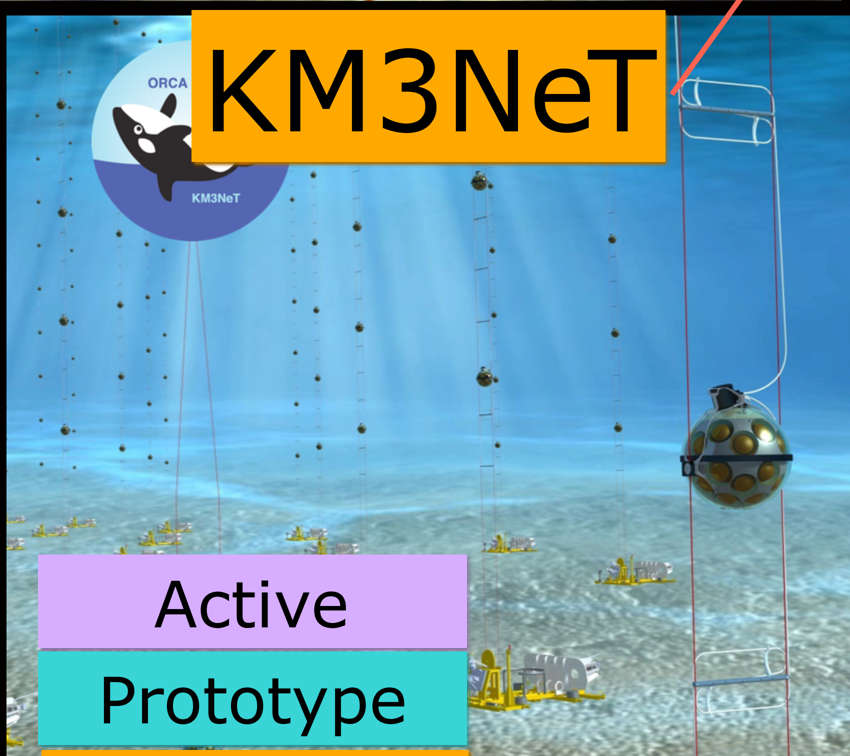


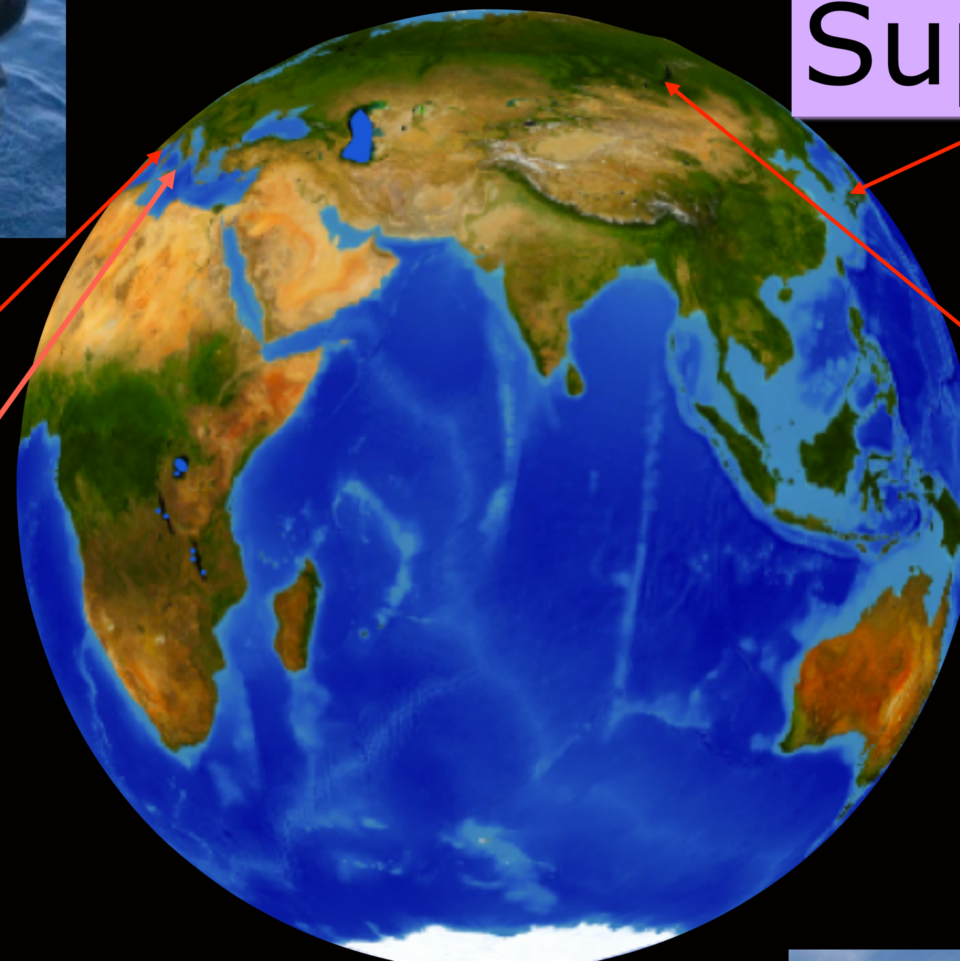
Large Water/Ice Cherenkov Neutrino Detectors



ANTARES

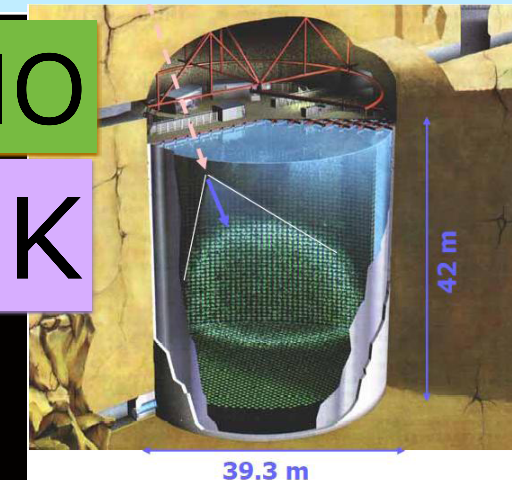
KM3NeT





Hyper-K / KNO

Super-K



Lake Baikal

GVD

IceCube

Upgrade/Gen2

- Active
- Prototype
- Construction
- Planned

Sungkyunkwan University
since 2013

THE ICECUBE COLLABORATION

AUSTRALIA
University of Adelaide

BELGIUM
Université libre de Bruxelles
Universiteit Gent
Vrije Universiteit Brussel

CANADA
SNOLAB
University of Alberta–Edmonton

DENMARK
University of Copenhagen

GERMANY
Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron
Friedrich-Alexander-Universität
Erlangen-Nürnberg
Humboldt–Universität zu Berlin
Ruhr-Universität Bochum
RWTH Aachen
Technische Universität Dortmund
Technische Universität München
Universität Münster
Universität Mainz
Universität Wuppertal

JAPAN
Chiba University

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Sungkyunkwan University

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University of Delaware
University of Kansas
University of Maryland
University of Rochester
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University of Wisconsin–Madison
University of Wisconsin–River Falls
Yale University

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Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY)
Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS)
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

required that each event have fewer than three of its first 250 observed photoelectrons detected in the veto region. In addition, we required that the event produce at least 6000 photoelectrons overall