

Astrophysical Neutrinos with IceCube

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On behalf of the IceCube Collaboration

MICHIGAN STATE



Questions about Neutrino Sources

- Where does the diffuse neutrino background we see come from?
- How is it made?
- What happens to it between there and here?

IceCube Observatory

- ~ 1 km³ instrumented volume
- Completed in 2010
- 5160 phototubes
- Primarily sensitive in the northern sky
- Primarily sensitive to muon neutrinos for source searches, but similar sensitivities to all flavors for others



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icecube.wisc.edu

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First-order State of Things

Since 2013:

- Bright diffuse background of highenergy neutrinos
- Roughly power-law shaped
- Nearly isotropic
- Apparently equal populations of all flavors of neutrinos



Measurement Triangle



Measurement Techniques

- **Astrophysical point sources:**
- Particle acceleration mechanism/source identification
- Indirect detection of dark matter
- **Energy spectrum:**
- Direct detection of neutrinos from (ultra-)high-energy cosmic ray sources (concealed, internal dynamics)
- Probes of neutrino propagation over long distances
- **Flavor:**
- Non-standard propagation/interaction
- Astrophysical particle acceleration mechanism







Tools: Topology and Flavor

"Track": Almost entirely v_{μ} CC + small amount $\tau \rightarrow \mu$





"Cascade"/"Shower": Everything else







* High-energy taus (~ 500 TeV and up) can be identifiable
** At 6.3 PeV, statistical neutrino/anti-neutrino discrimination

Tools: Energy

ArXiv:1311.4767

Tracks: Hard and lots of choices

- Muon energy? (where?)
- Neutrino energy? (high variance? Where did the neutrino interact?)
- Deposited energy? (limited information)

Cascades: Deposited Energy (10% resolution)



IMPORTANT PSA: For tracks, the number we quote can have the same units (GeV) but change meaning analysis to analysis and with time. Read the fine print!

Tools: Direction

Tracks: Just look at the thing!

- Half a degree is easy
- Better gets hard, we're at ~ 0.3 degrees at high energy, still improving

Cascades: Tricky! Can get to ~ 10 degrees, enough for large-scale anisotropy



 10^{7}

Spectrum

• Roughly E^{-2.4}

Seems

 compatible
 with a single
 power-law
 spectrum

 Limited statistical power except around 100 TeV



Flavor

- Use in-detector topology to determine neutrino flavor
- Tells you about:
 - Neutrino production mechanism in the unknown sources
 - Possible non-standard behavior on the way
- Sensitivity to neutrinos vs. anti-neutrinos at the Glashow resonance too



ArXiv:2011.03561

Hints of structure?

Some minor tension between analyses in different energy ranges/flavors

- More complex spectrum?
- · Not clear yet



Summary of Diffuse Measurements

Things we know:

- Bright neutrino background
- Nearing flavor sensitivity to distinguish between production mechanisms
- Compatible with a hard power law, expected from shock acceleration of protons

Things we don't:

- Is there any structure in the spectrum, suggesting multiple source classes?
- Is the flux actually isoflavor?
- What interaction creates the neutrinos?

Anisotropy

- If we can find specific sources, provides insight into the acceleration mechanism
- Sensitivity related to pointing for small-scale anisotropies: dominated by muon neutrinos



ArXiv:2011.03545

Real-time Searches

- Follow up IceCube neutrinos with other instruments
- First source from a 2017 alert: TXS 0506+056, a distant blazar
- Fast (minutes) turnaround on IceCube events



ArXiv:1807.08816

See also: talk by C. Boscolo Meneguolo

Offline Searches

- Autocorrelation to find excesses in our data
- Cross-correlation to look from specific, likely places
- Found early evidence for a bright neutrino flare from TXS 0506+056 when gamma-dark in 2014
- May be hinting at other sources too (see talk by F. Lucarelli)



ArXiv: 1910.08488

Population Studies

- With sources peeking out, can correlate with catalogs to see what fraction of the diffuse flux comes from a class of sources
- Tested source catalogs in general (blazars, right) don't add up to anywhere close to the diffuse flux!



Summary of Anisotropy Measurements

Things we know:

- At least some of the diffuse flux comes from blazars
- Which ones are not obvious and simple models don't explain the whole flux
- Neutrino emission sometimes, but not always, correlated with gamma rays

Things we don't:

- Why is TXS brighter in neutrinos than nearer galaxies?
- Are other sources starting to peek through?
- If so, what common thread links them?
- Are those sources, if real, representative of the sources of the bulk of the diffuse flux?

New Questions

With signals come new questions:

- Where is the GZK flux?
- What makes the diffuse TeV background? How?
- Why is the brightest spot on the sky (TXS) 4 billion light years away?
- What (if anything) happens to neutrinos when they fly for a billion years?
- How we increase precision of the measurements?

Very different focus for next generation of analyses and detectors!

Keys to improve: the measurement regime

Effective area

- 1st generation targeted the first events
- More required, scaling between sqrt(N) and linear
- 1 km³ → 5-10 km³

Angular resolution

- Limits source searches (dark matter and astrophysics)
- Scaling linear
- .5 degree → .1 degree

Systematics

Limits spectral measurement, low energies

Flavor ID

- Powerful constraint on particle physics, source dynamics
- Better reconstruction, more fine-grained data

On the Horizon: IceCube Upgrade

- Small in-fill of IceCube
- Better calibration
- Improves all of IceCube's angular resolution
- Sensitivity enhancement at low energies
- R&D Opportunity
- Funded!



On the Horizon: IceCube Gen2

- 8 km³
- 0.1 degree resolution
- Design stage
- New photo-detector designs
- PLUS: Large-scale high-energy Askaryan-effect radio array



ArXiv:2008.04323

Prospects for the Next Decade

This decade, we stopped measuring zero:

- First source distribution normalized, know what to target
- At models for GZK
- Diffuse background detected

Next 10 years, many new instruments coming online learn what these things have to tell us



The Beginning

