

# Review of and recent results from the IceCube South Pole Neutrino Observatory

Sarah Mancina on behalf of  
the IceCube Collaboration

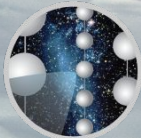
Les Rencontres de Physique  
de la Vallée d'Aoste

La Thuile

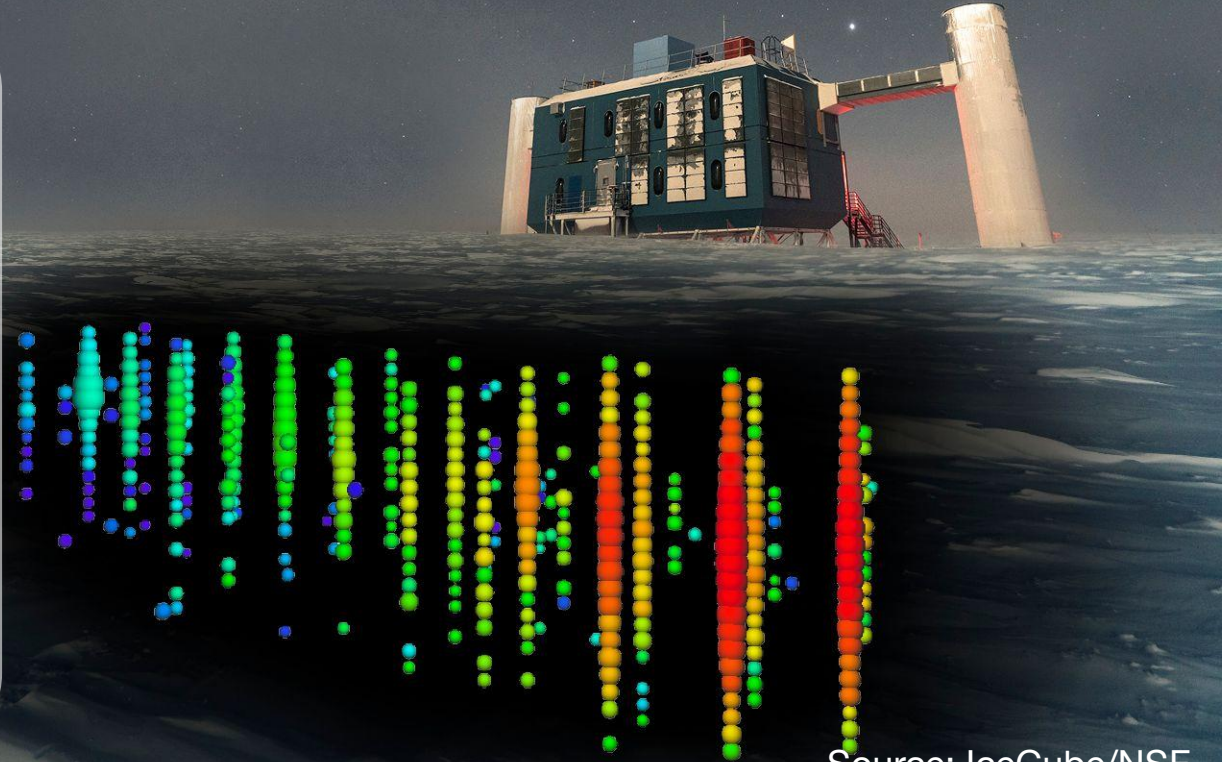
March 4th, 2024



UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
DI PADOVA



**ICECUBE**  
NEUTRINO OBSERVATORY



Source: IceCube/NSF

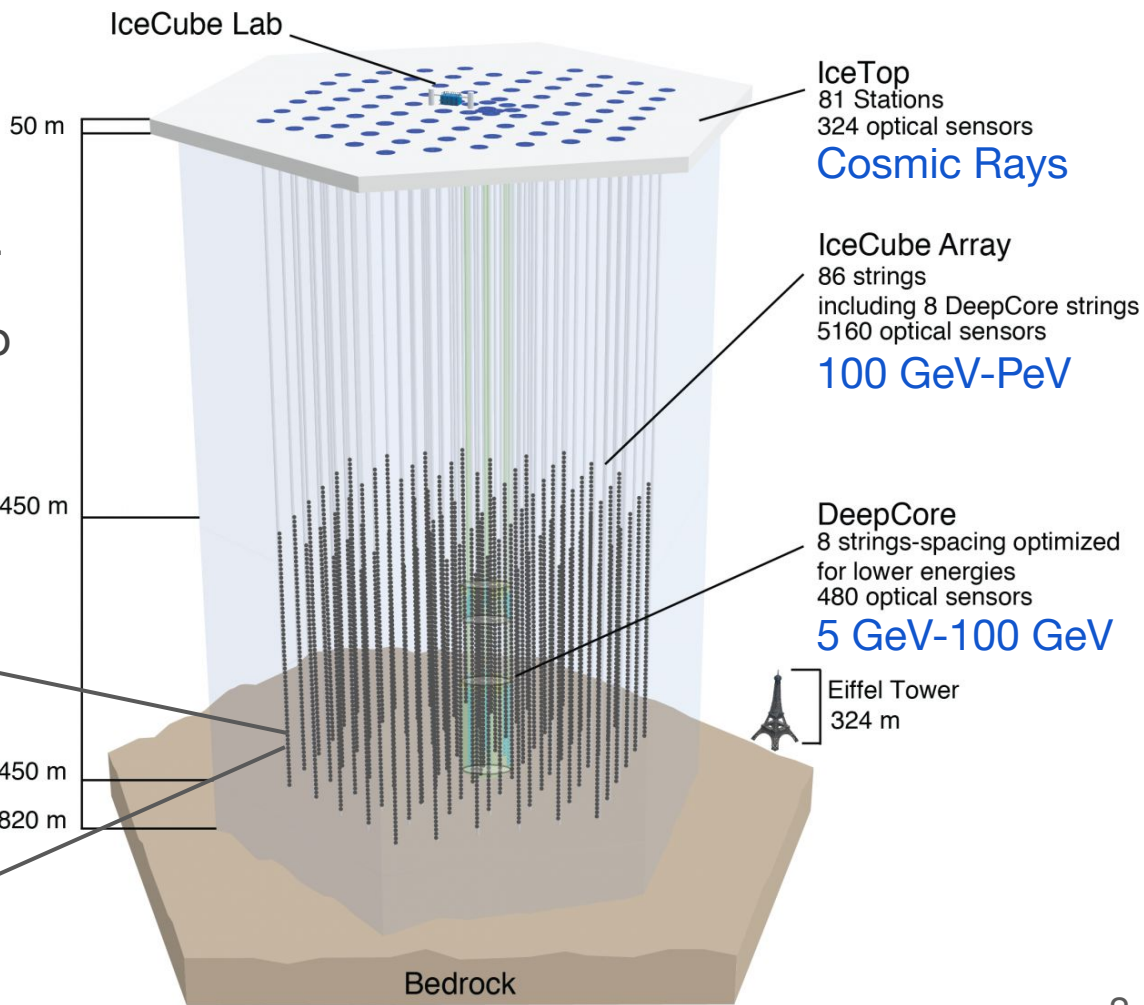
# IceCube detector design

Over 5000 sensors each equipped with photomultiplier tube (PMT)

Array in **1km<sup>3</sup>** of South Pole glacier

Use light from **Cherenkov effect** to observe charged particles

Running in full configuration for almost 13 years with 99% uptime

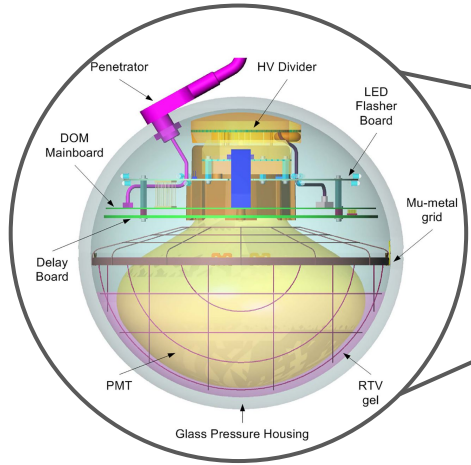


IceTop  
81 Stations  
324 optical sensors  
**Cosmic Rays**

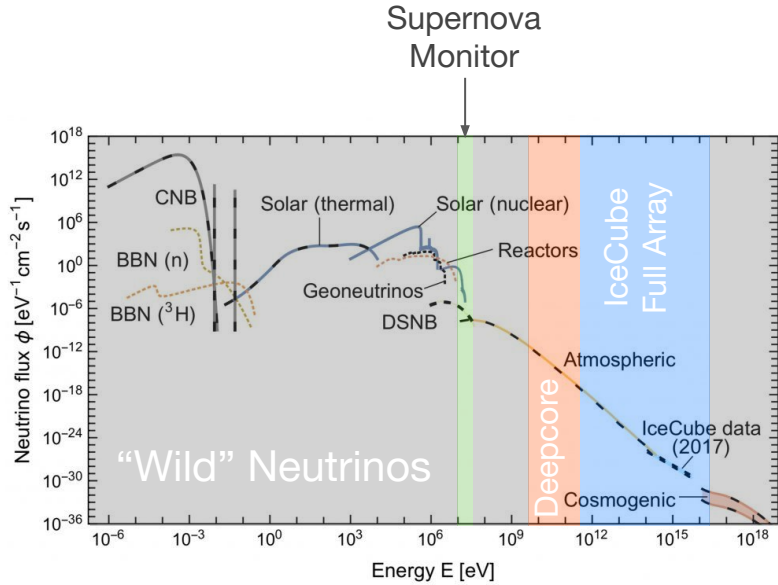
IceCube Array  
86 strings  
including 8 DeepCore strings  
5160 optical sensors  
**100 GeV-PeV**

DeepCore  
8 strings-spacing optimized for lower energies  
480 optical sensors  
**5 GeV-100 GeV**

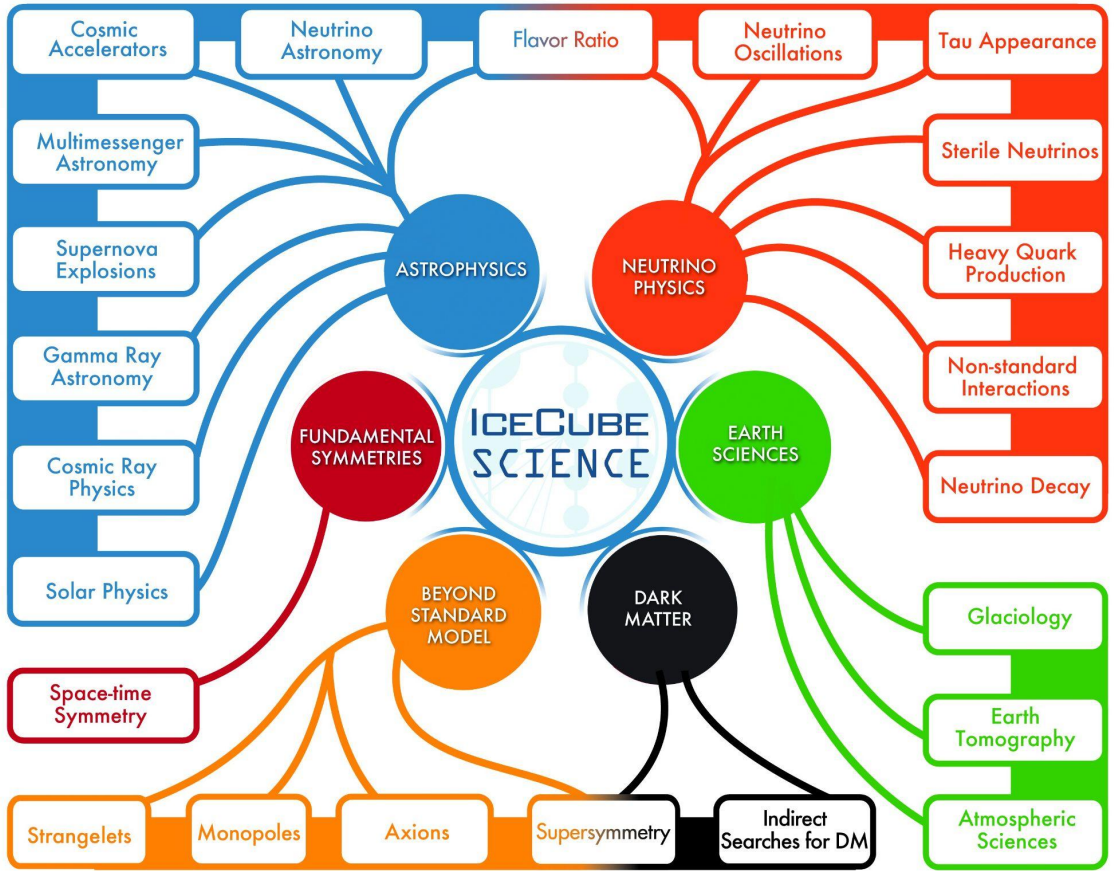
Eiffel Tower  
324 m



# IceCube science covers a broad range of physics topics



Neutrino fluxes across decades of energy  
[Rev. Mod. Phys. 92, 45006 \(2020\)](https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.04875)



# Neutrinos can provide insight into cosmic ray accelerators

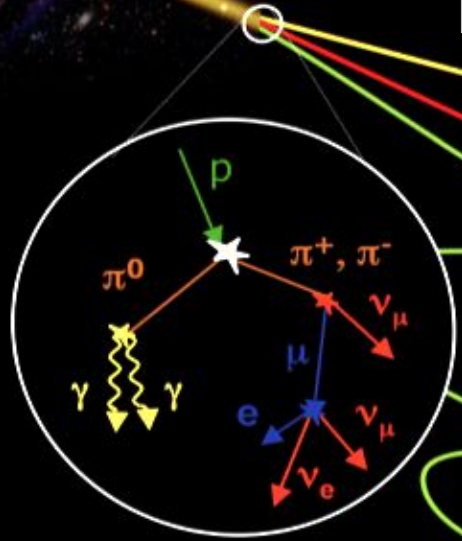


**Hadronic cosmic rays** bent by magnetic fields of the universe

**Gamma rays** can be attenuated and produced by leptonic acceleration

**Neutrinos** travel straight and unlikely to be attenuated

Astrophysical beam dump



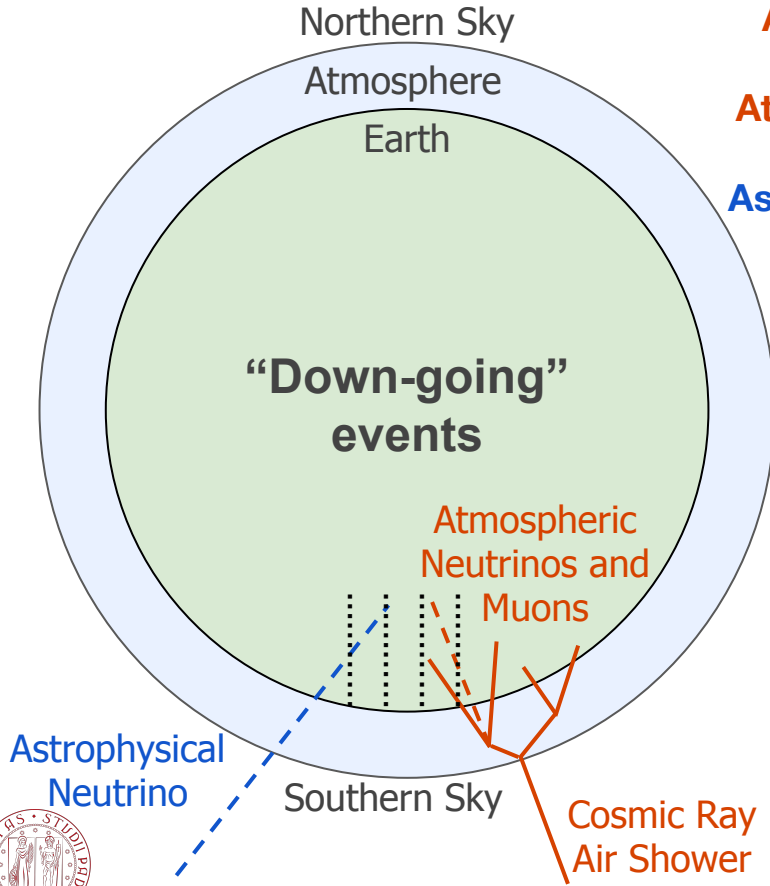
$\gamma$

$\nu_{\mu}$

$p$



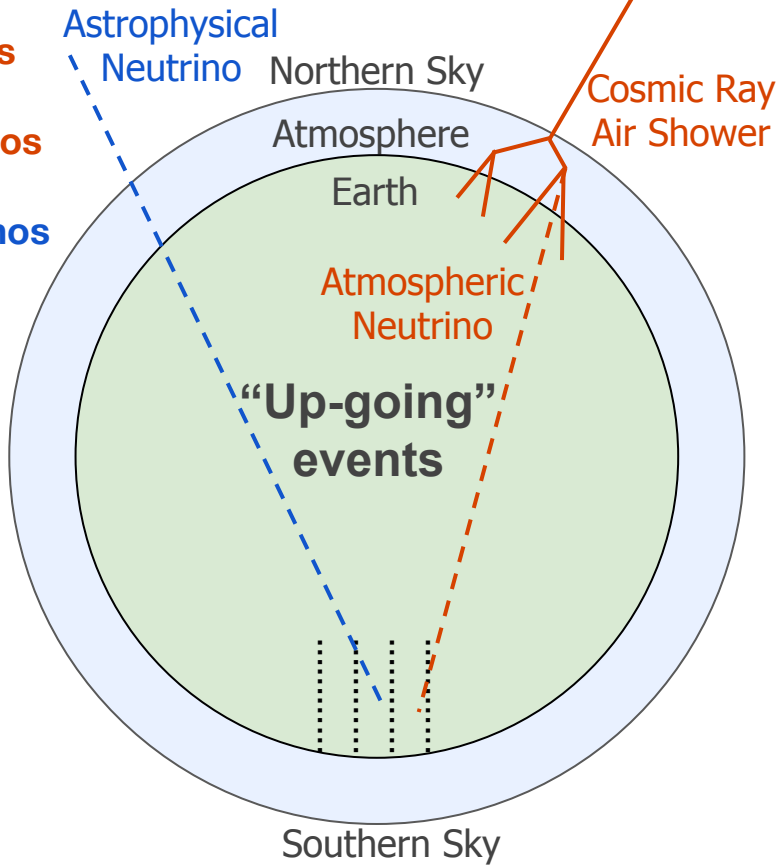
# Astrophysical neutrinos and atmospheric backgrounds



**Atmospheric Muons**  
3000 Hz

**Atmospheric Neutrinos**  
1 per second

**Astrophysical Neutrinos**  
1 per day



# Main TeV particle morphology classifications within IceCube

## Muon Track

Angular Resolution: 0.6°

Log Energy Resolution: 20% of muon energy at detector entry

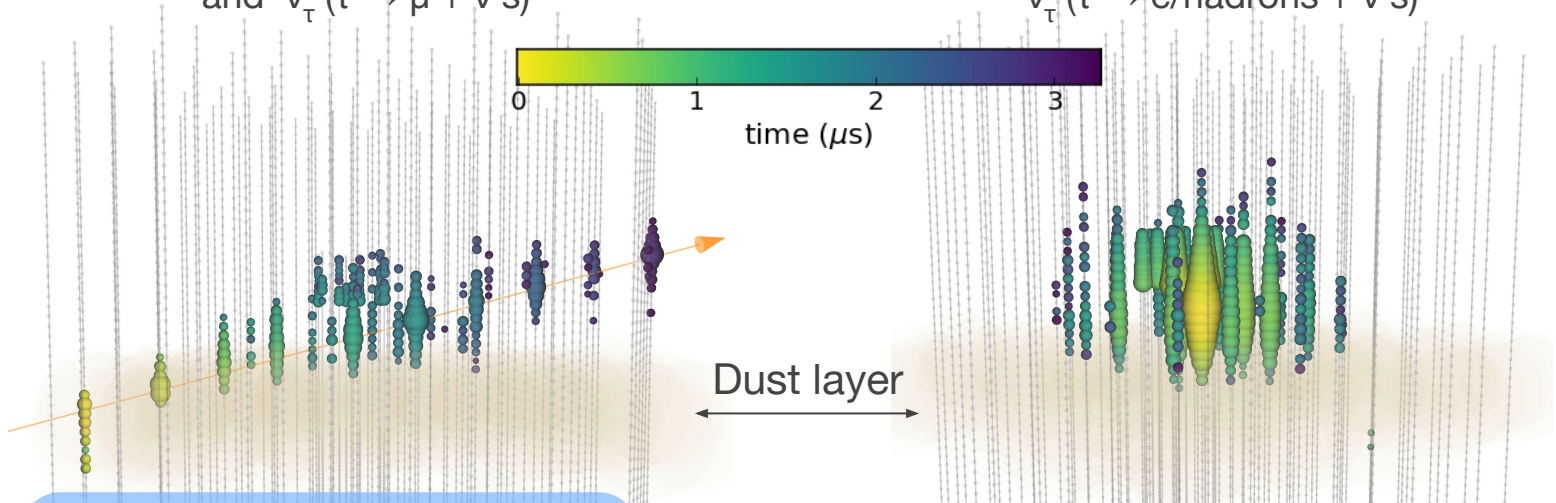
Atmospheric muons, charged current  $\nu_\mu$  and  $\nu_\tau$  ( $\tau \rightarrow \mu + \nu$ 's)

## Electromagnetic/Hadronic Cascade

Angular Resolution: 5°-15°

Log Energy Resolution: 15% of neutrino energy

Neutral current  $\nu$ , charged current  $\nu_e$  and  $\nu_\tau$  ( $\tau \rightarrow e/\text{hadrons} + \nu$ 's)

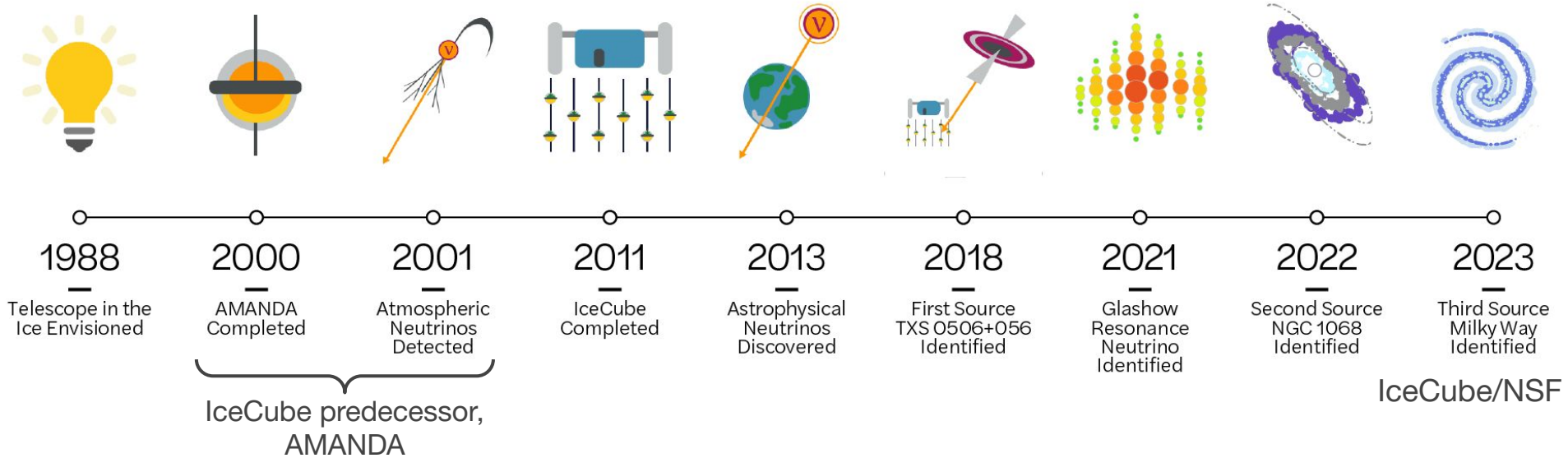


- Track positional subclasses:
- Through-going
  - Starting
  - Stopping
  - Skimming

- Cascade positional subclasses:
- Contained
  - Partially contained



# Timeline of neutrino astronomy achievements with IceCube



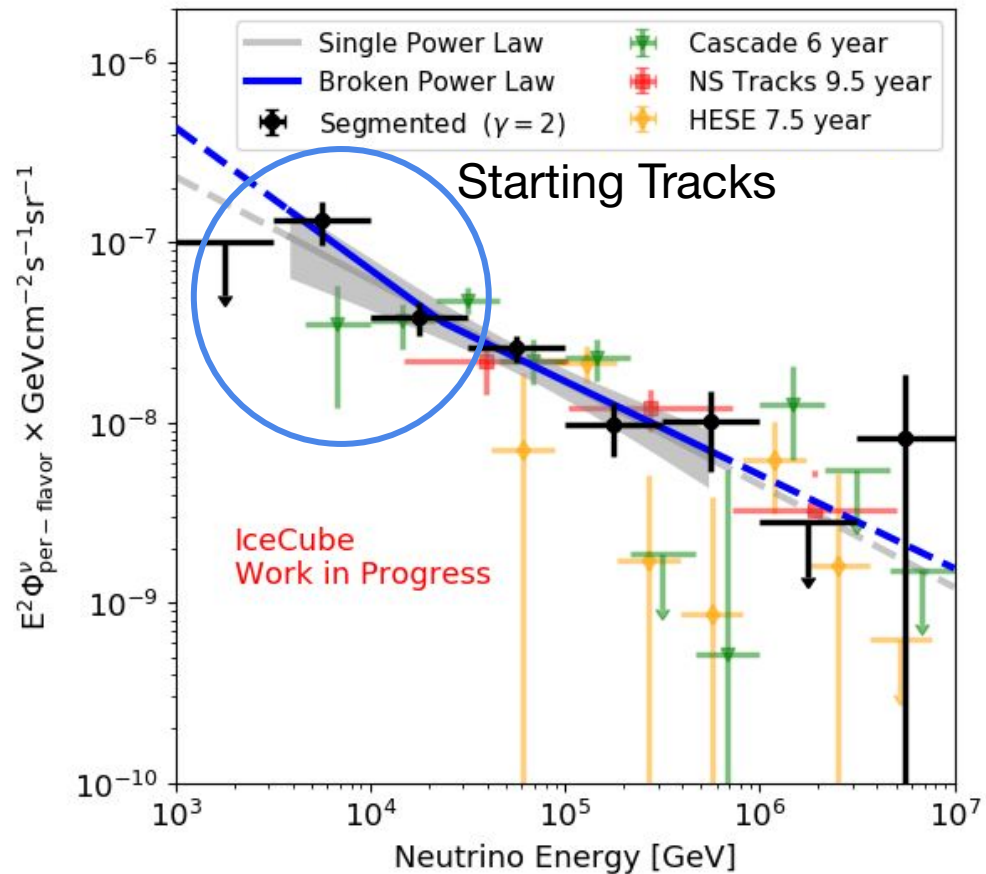
# Recent measurements of astrophysical neutrino flux at earth as seen by IceCube

In 2013, IceCube announced discovery of astrophysical neutrino flux

Now have > 10 years of data

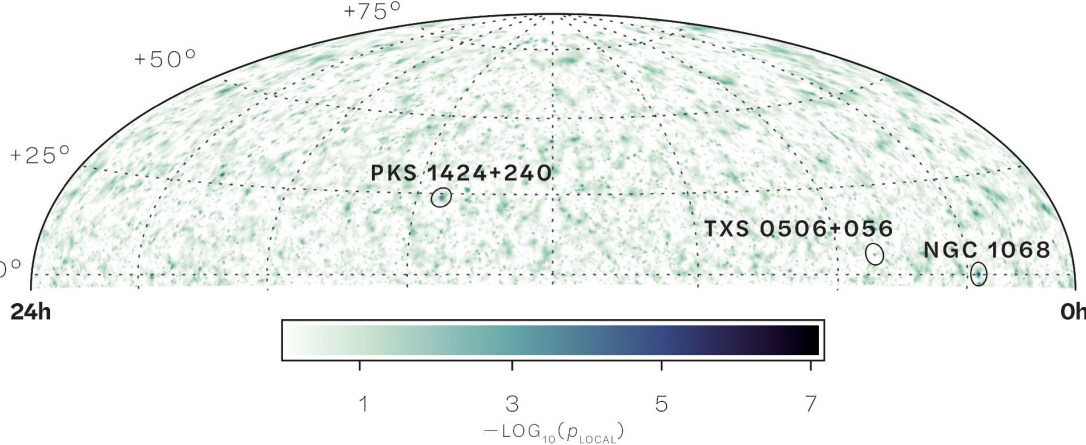
New **starting tracks** and **cascades** samples veto atmospheric neutrino events

Suppression of atmospheric neutrinos gives insight into 1-100 TeV astrophysical flux





# IceCube identifies NGC 1068 as likely neutrino source (2022)

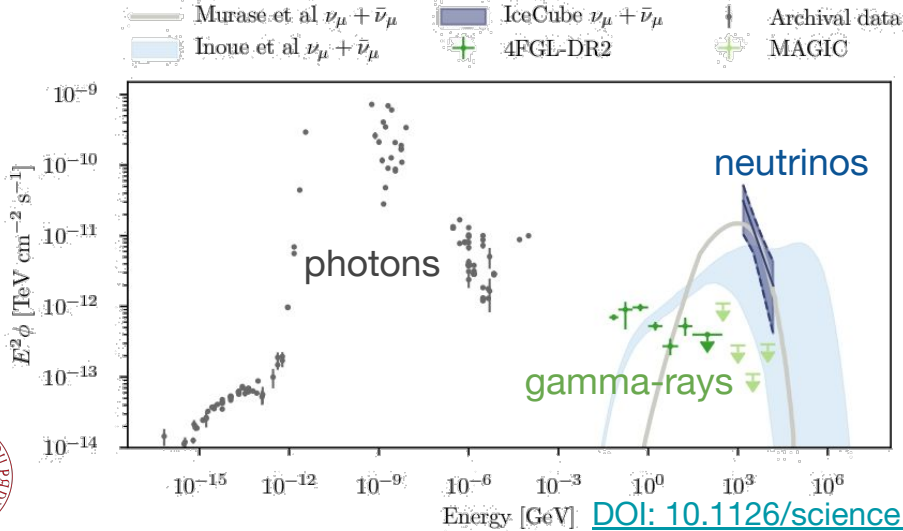


Search for significant clustering of events versus isotropic null hypothesis

Brightest point in sky correlates with known seyfert galaxy: **NGC 1068**

NGC 1068 rejects null hypothesis at 4.2  $\sigma$  after trials correction

Neutrino production environment opaque to gamma-rays?



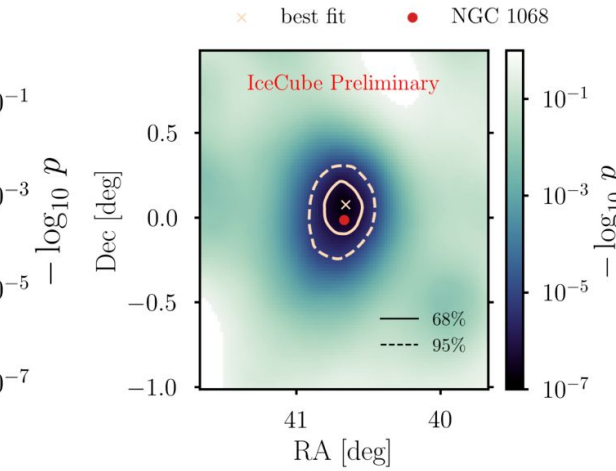
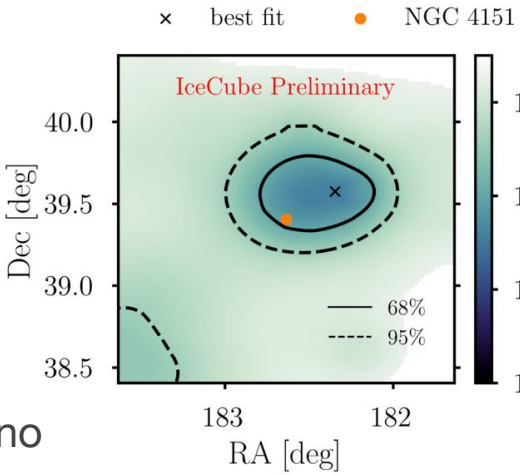
# Building from NGC 1068, studies of x-ray bright seyferts

Neutrino production environment opaque to gamma-rays?

New catalogs developed with information learned from NGC 1068

Look at **x-ray bright seyfert galaxies**

Hints that NGC 4151 ( $2.9\sigma$ ) also neutrino source



[PoS\(ICRC2023\)1052](#), [PoS\(ICRC2023\)1032](#)

NUCLEAR EMISSION IN SPIRAL NEBULAE\*

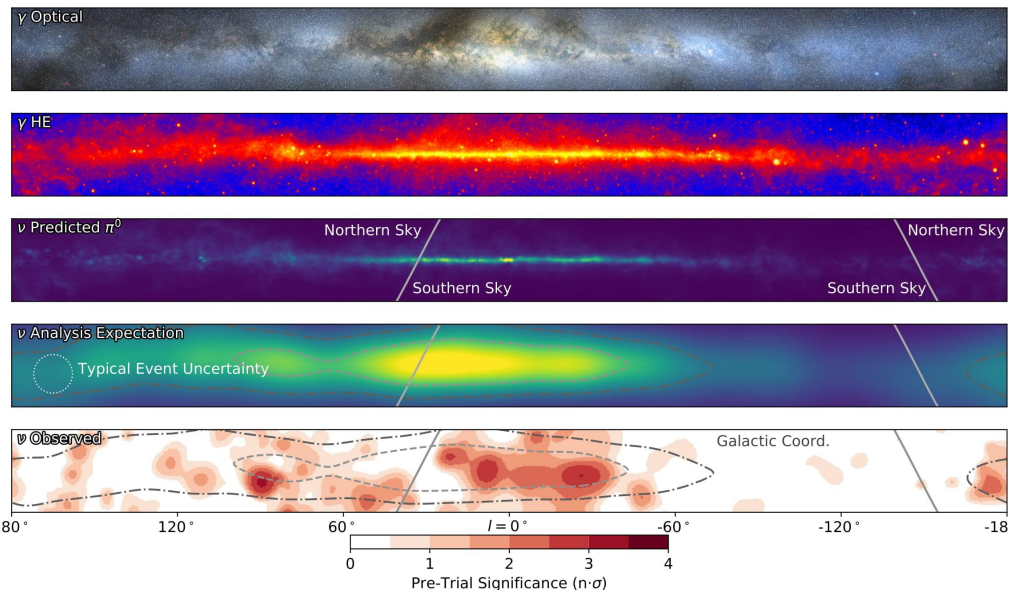
Seyfert, 1943      CARL K. SEYFERT†

ABSTRACT

Spectrograms of dispersion 37–200 Å/mm have been obtained of six extragalactic nebulae with high-excitation nuclear emission lines superposed on a normal G-type spectrum. All the stronger emission lines from  $\lambda$  3727 to  $\lambda$  6731 found in planetaries like NGC 7027 appear in the spectra of the two brightest spirals observed, **NGC 1068** and **NGC 4151**.



# IceCube observes galactic plane in neutrinos (2023)



Neutrinos can be produced in galactic plane by:

- Galactic accelerators (e.g. supernova remnants)
- Diffuse cosmic ray flux interacting with galactic medium

Used deep neural network to improve **cascade event** angular resolution

**Excess of neutrinos found from galactic plane**

Rejects null hypothesis at  $4.5\sigma$  assuming the Fermi  $\pi^0$  model (diffuse)

[DOI: 10.1126/science.adc9818](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.adc9818)

Fermi  $\pi^0$  Model: [DOI: 10.1088/0004-637X/750/1/3](https://doi.org/10.1088/0004-637X/750/1/3)



# TXS 0506+056 and the multimessenger approach to neutrino astronomy

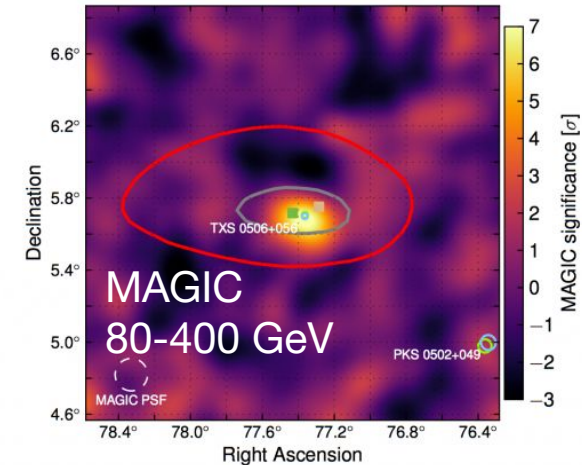
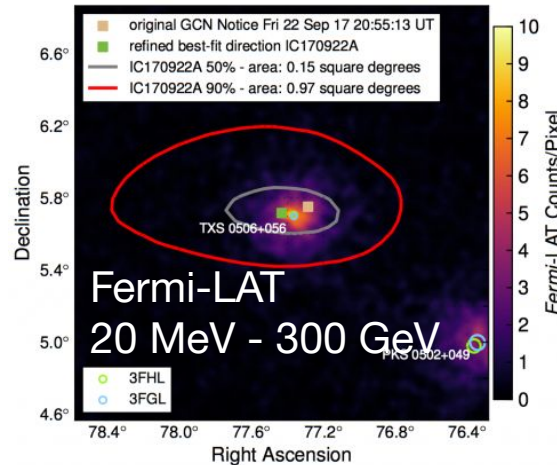
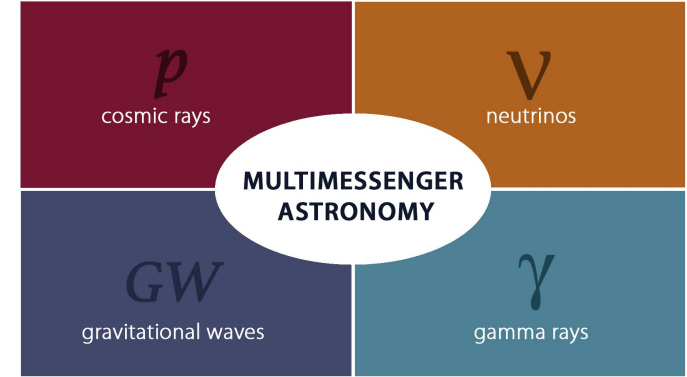
IceCube has >99% uptime and view of full sky  
→ can act as sentinel to alert other telescopes

IceCube “realtime” efforts include sending alerts and follow-up of transient phenomena

(2017) high energy neutrino coincided with **flare from blazar TXS 0506+056** ( $3\sigma$  significance)

Flare observed across electromagnetic spectrum

**Archival neutrino flare** also found by IceCube (also at  $3\sigma$ )



DOI: [10.1126/science.aat1378](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aat1378)

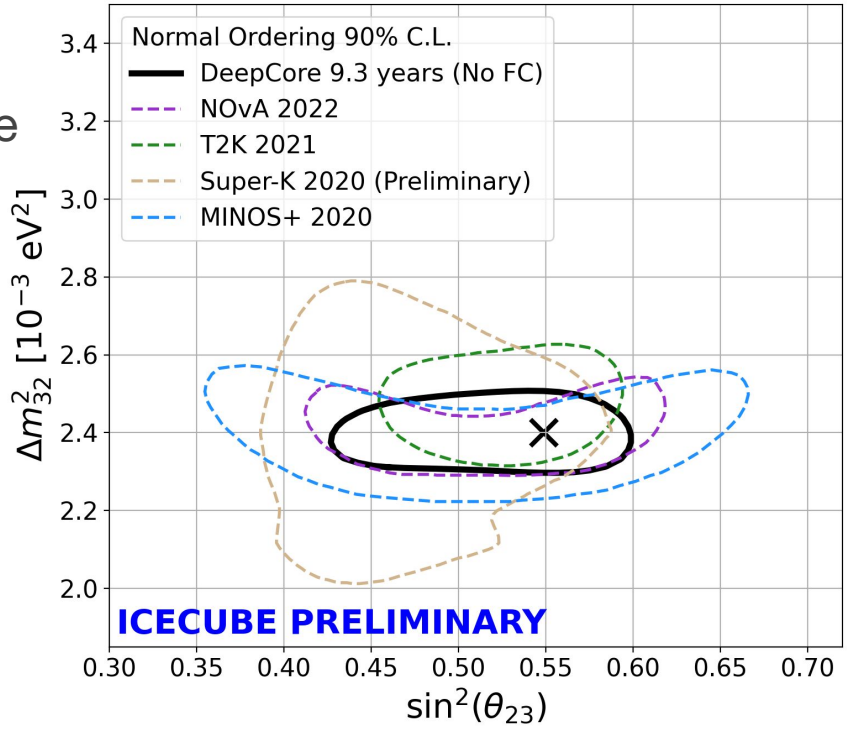
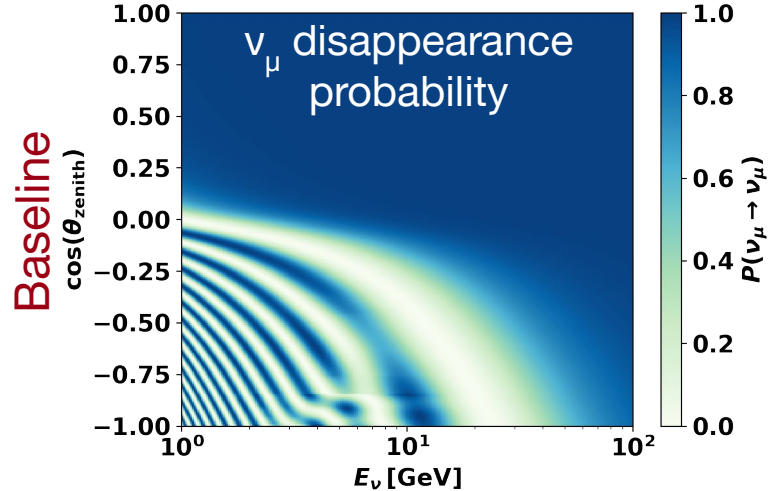
DOI: [10.1126/science.aat2890](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aat2890) 12

# IceCube neutrino oscillation measurement using DeepCore

Here, **atmospheric neutrinos** signal instead of background

Used denser instrumented DeepCore to produce sample of 150,000 5-300 GeV neutrino events

Measure muon neutrino disappearance to constrain  $\Delta m_{23}^2$  and  $\sin^2(\theta_{23})$



**ICECUBE PRELIMINARY**

[PoS\(ICRC2023\)1143](#)

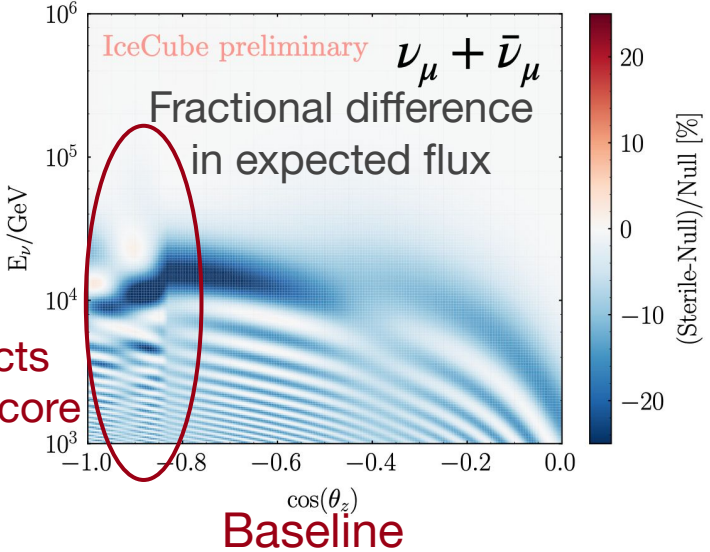


# IceCube uses higher energy atmospheric neutrinos to look for oscillations from sterile neutrinos

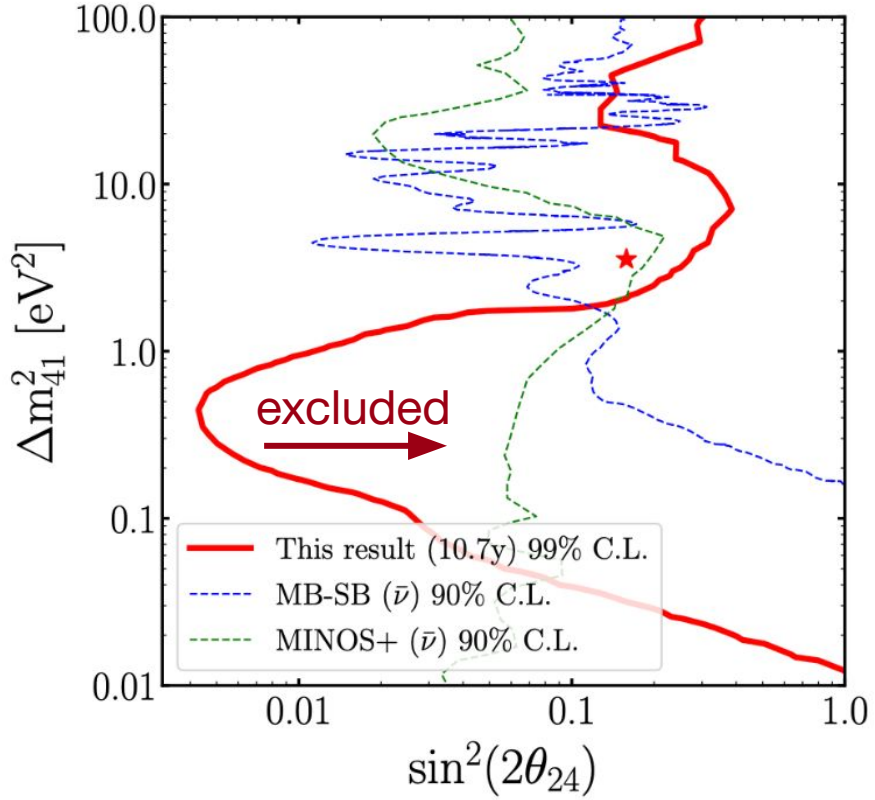
Use TeV energy atmospheric neutrinos to look for oscillations due to sterile mixing

Employ 3+1 sterile neutrino model

Excludes unique region of sterile mixing parameter space



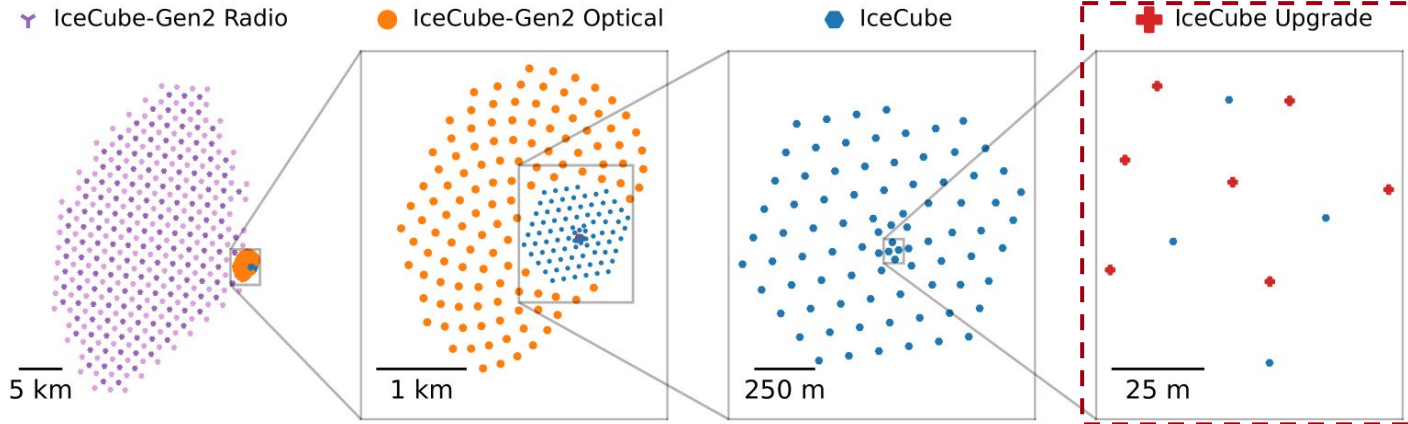
Matter effects from Earth's core



Garcia, A. TeVPA 2023



# The next generation of IceCube: the IceCube Upgrade

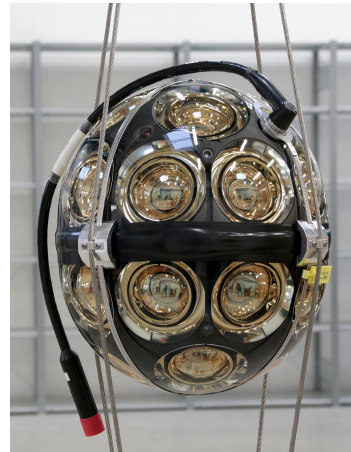


## IceCube Upgrade (deployment 2025/26)

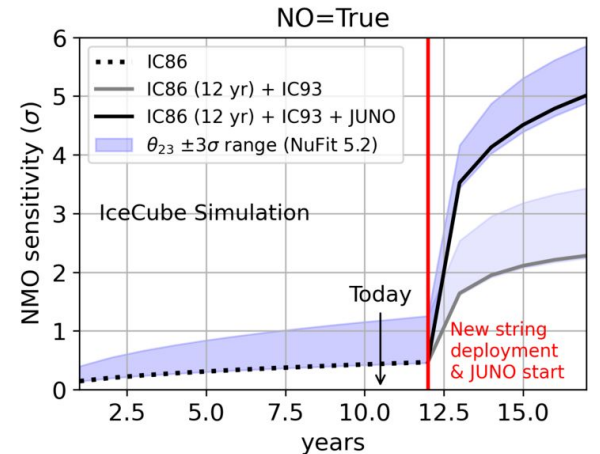
- Denser instrumentation
- Lower minimum energy ( $\sim 1$  GeV)

## Goals:

- R&D for IceCube-Gen2
- Calibration of detector systematics
- Oscillation physics



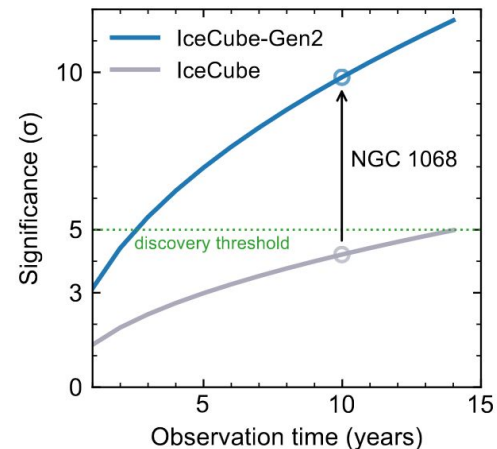
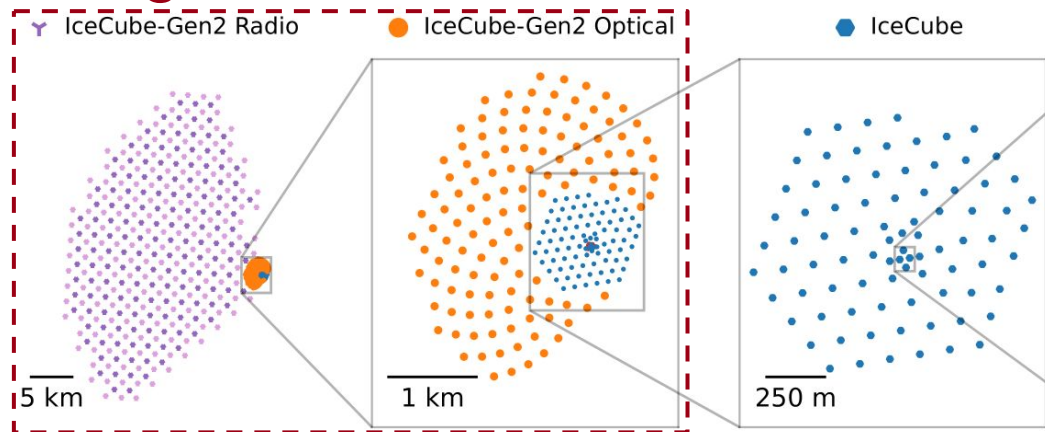
Multi-PMT DOM  
[PoS\(ICRC2023\)1183](#)



Neutrino Mass Ordering  
[PoS\(ICRC2023\)1036](#)



# The next generation of IceCube: IceCube-Gen2

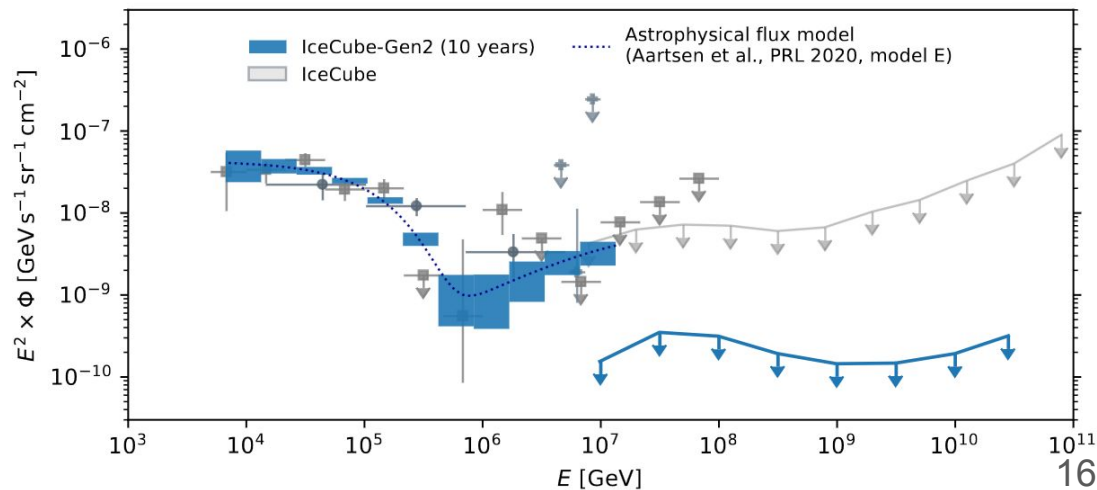


## IceCube-Gen2

- Increase effective volume
- Increase upper energy threshold

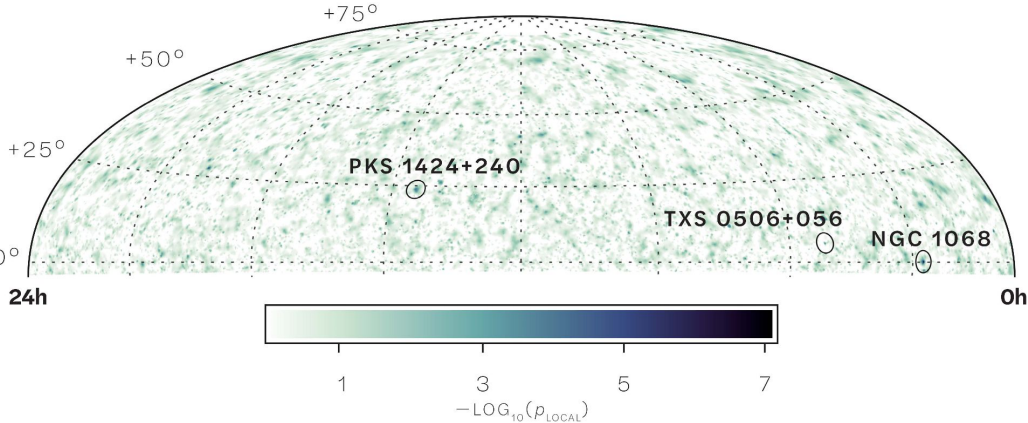
## Goals:

- Measure neutrino flux at extreme energies (PeV+)
- Improve sensitivity to astrophysical neutrino sources by factor of  $\sim 5$





# Summary of IceCube review

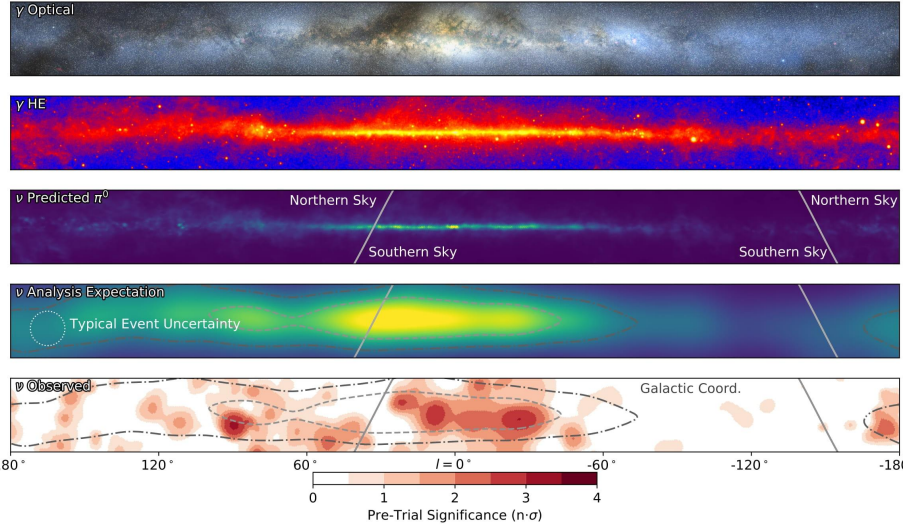


IceCube has been operating at South Pole for 12+ years

IceCube discovered flux of astrophysical neutrinos

Beginning to identify sources of astrophysical neutrinos:

- NGC 1068, x-ray bright seyfert
- TXS 0506+056, blazar flare
- Galactic plane



Study oscillation parameters with atmospheric neutrinos

IceCube-Gen2 to explore cosmic energy frontier



# Backup



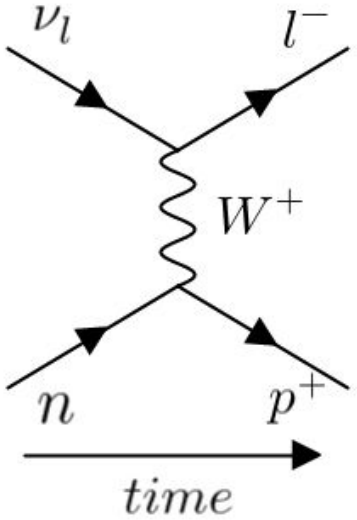
# Neutrino Interactions

Cannot observe neutrinos directly

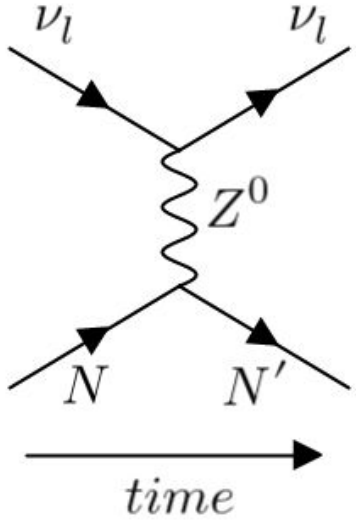
Instead observe the outgoing charged particles from weak neutrino interactions

At IceCube energies, most interactions DIS

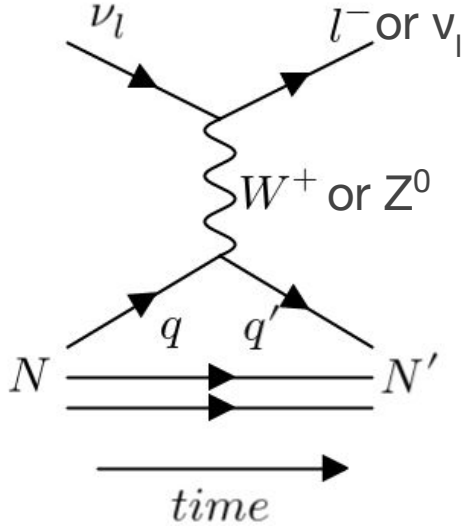
Leptons	$\nu_e$ electron neutrino	$\nu_\mu$ muon neutrino	$\nu_\tau$ tau neutrino
	$e$ electron	$\mu$ muon	$\tau$ tau



Charged Current (CC)



Neutral Current (NC)



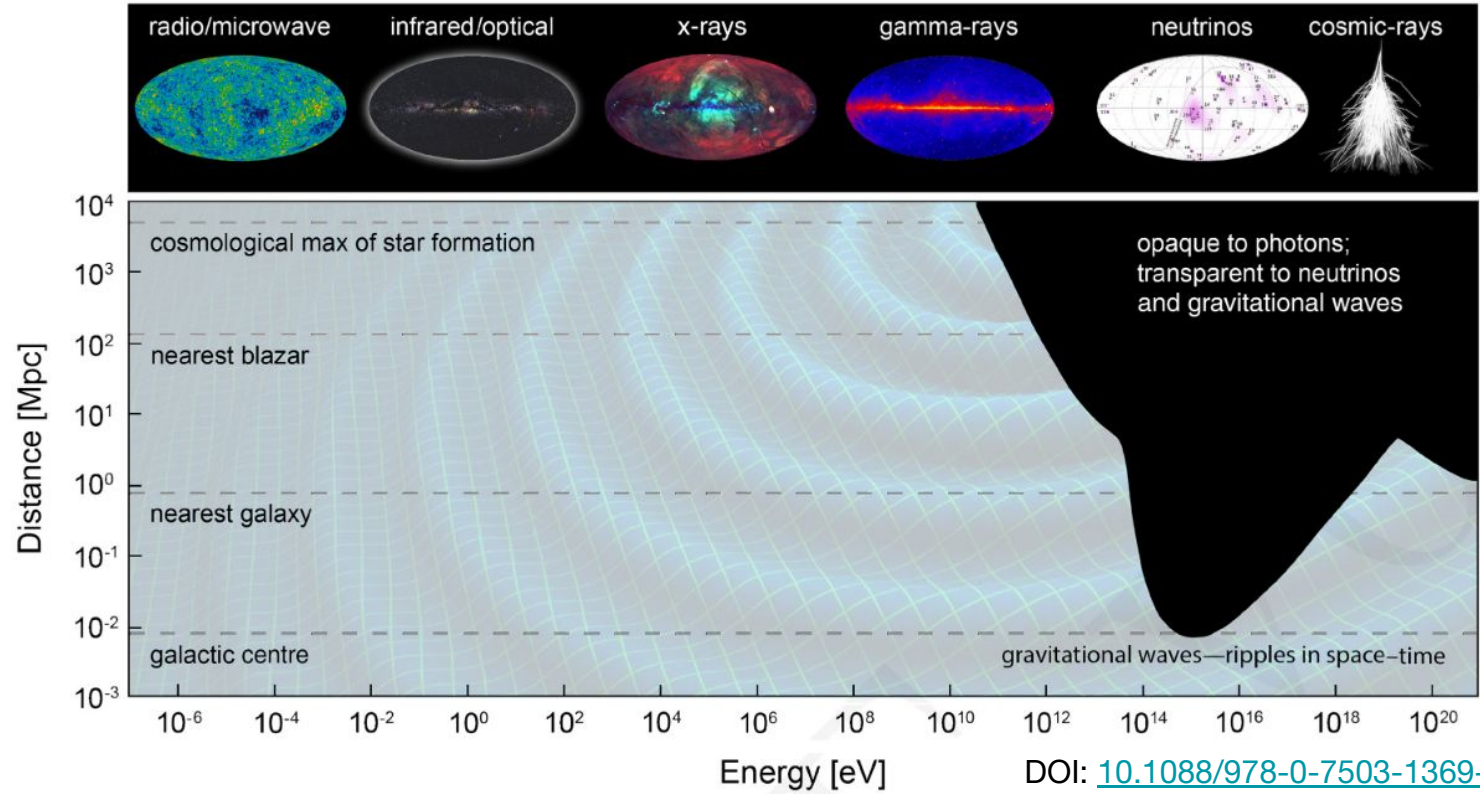
Deep Inelastic Scattering (DIS)



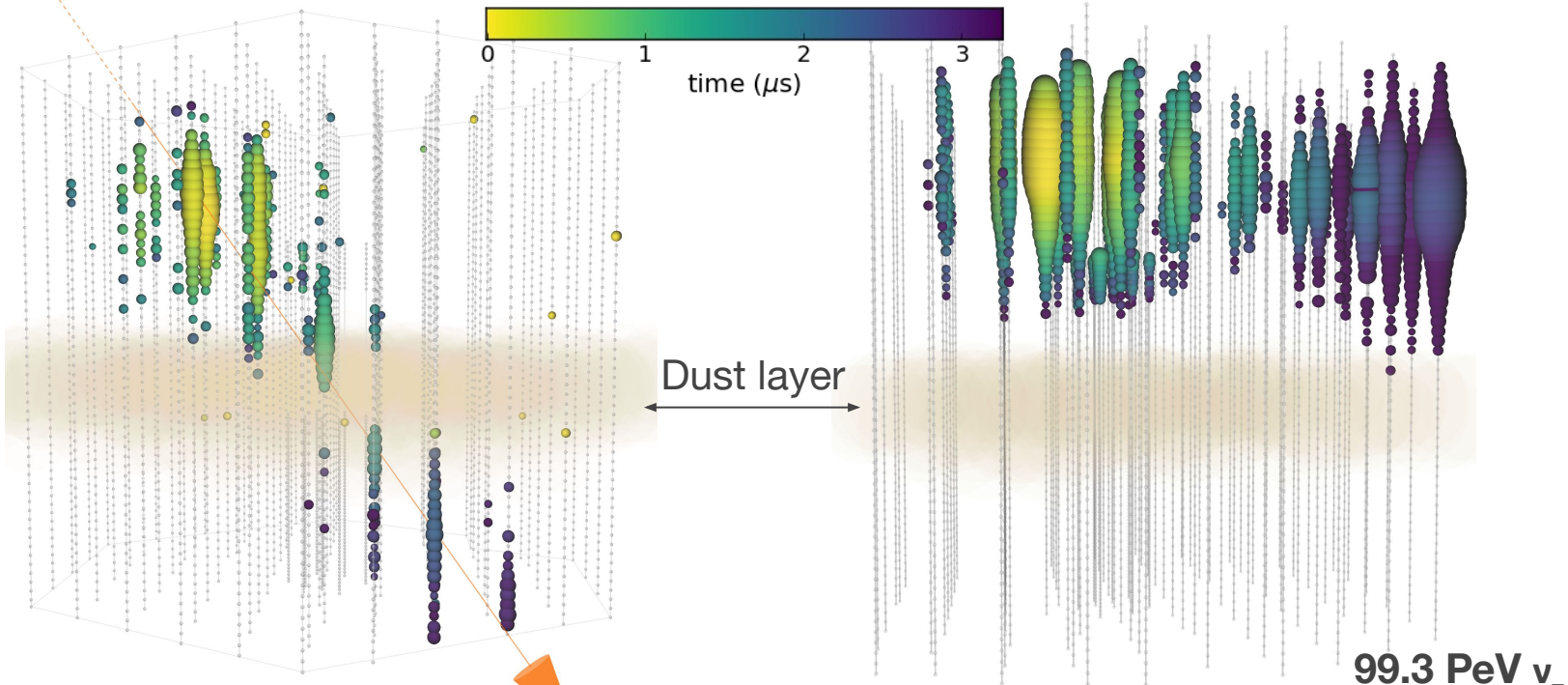
# Neutrino astronomy versus gamma ray astronomy

Gamma rays attenuated by CMB and other background light in the TeV energy ranges

Gamma rays also produced by cosmic ray electron acceleration, **leptonic acceleration**



# Some subclasses of TeV particle morphologies within IceCube



**Starting Track**

Angular Resolution:  $1.5^\circ$

Log Energy Resolution:  $.3 \times \log(E_\nu)$

Charged current  $\nu_\mu$  and  $\nu_\tau$  ( $\tau \rightarrow \mu + \nu$ 's)

**Double Cascade**

**99.3 PeV  $\nu_\tau$   
(simulated)**

$\nu_\tau$  ( $\tau \rightarrow e/\text{hadrons} + \nu$ 's)

Must be high energy to see tau track  
At lower energies look for double pulse structure in PMT waveform



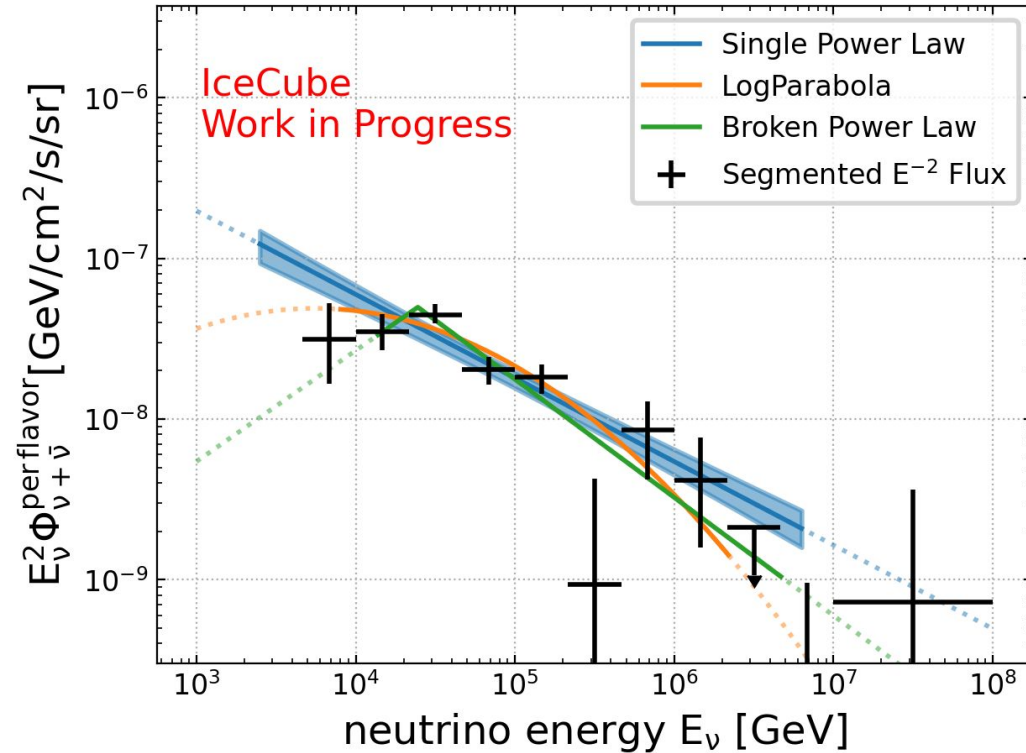
# Combined track and cascade measurement of diffuse astrophysical neutrino flux

Combine diffuse measurement for northern tracks and cascades

Cascade channel has less atmospheric background, dominates below 100 TeV

Hints at shape within the diffuse neutrino spectrum?

Next step is to add more channels for a “global” diffuse neutrino measurement



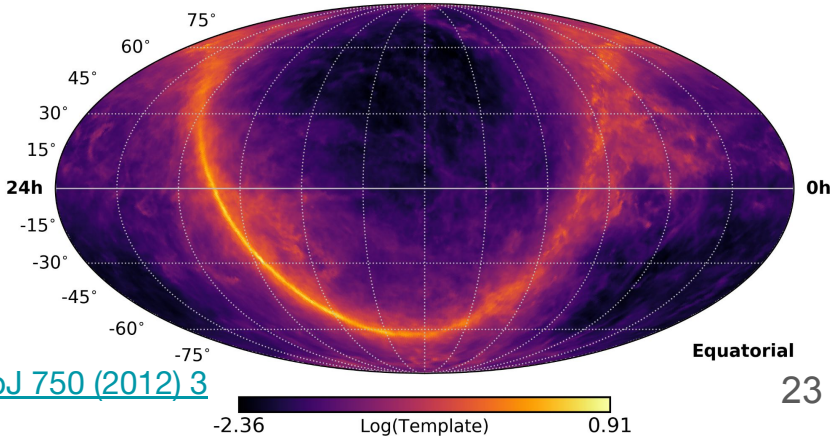
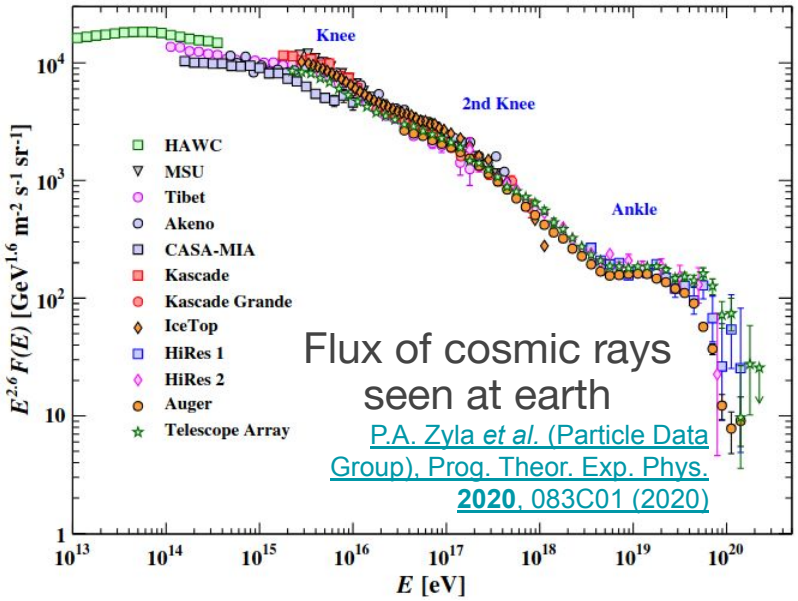
# Diffuse Galactic Plane Neutrinos

Observe a flux of cosmic rays at the earth

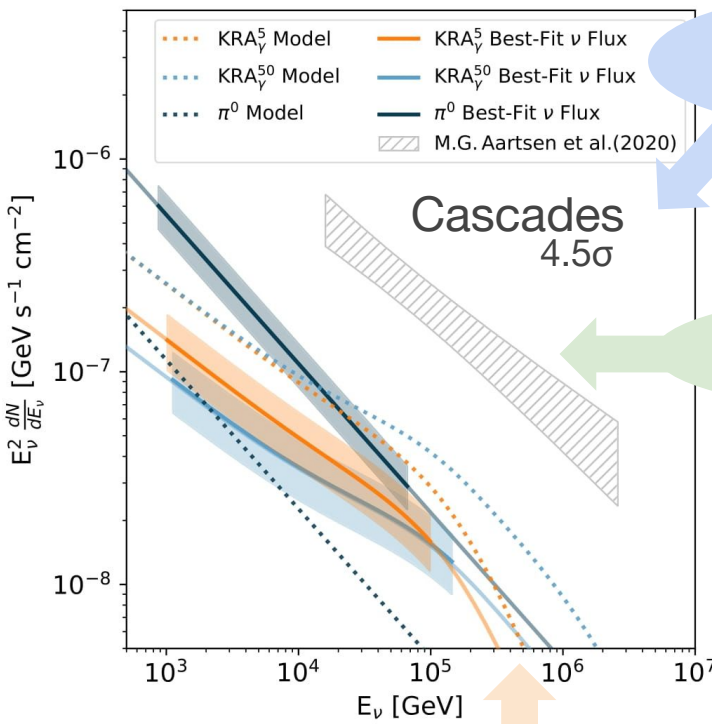
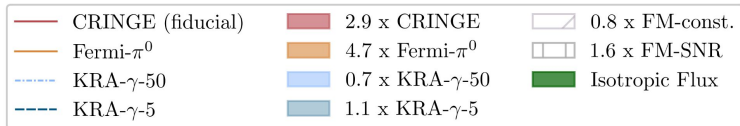
**Cosmic rays interact in the atmosphere** and create showers of secondary particles including neutrinos and gamma rays

**Same interactions should occur with the galactic plane medium**

Look for astrophysical neutrinos being produced by diffuse CR interacting with GP matter

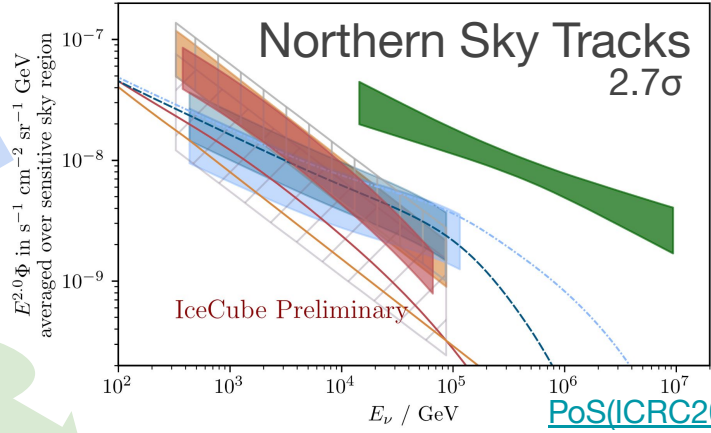


# Measurements and upper limits of the galactic plane neutrino flux



Larger rate of signal events

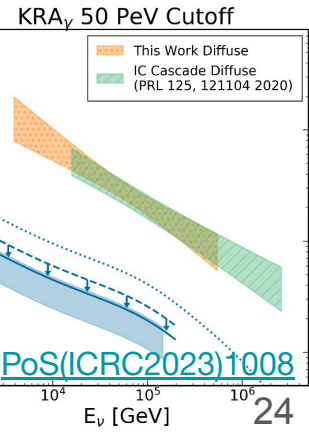
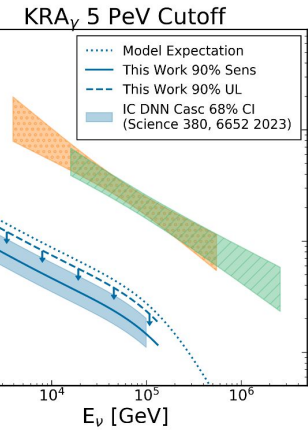
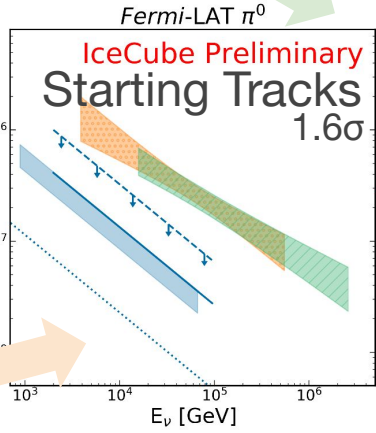
View of Galactic Center



PoS(ICRC2023)1046

DOI: 10.1126/science.adc9818

Atmospheric  $\nu$  Background Veto



PoS(ICRC2023)1008





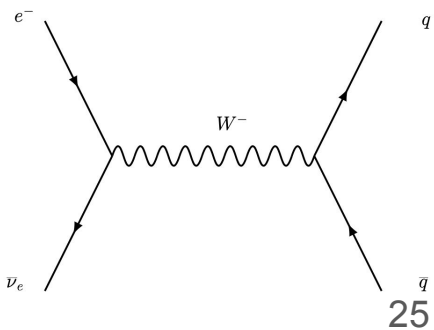
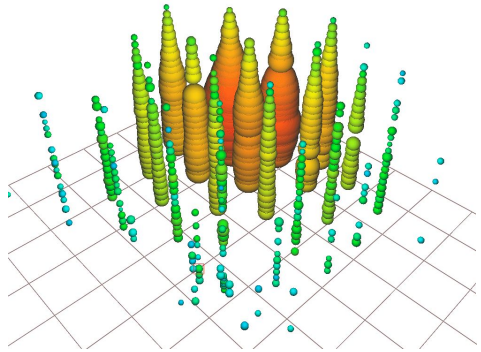
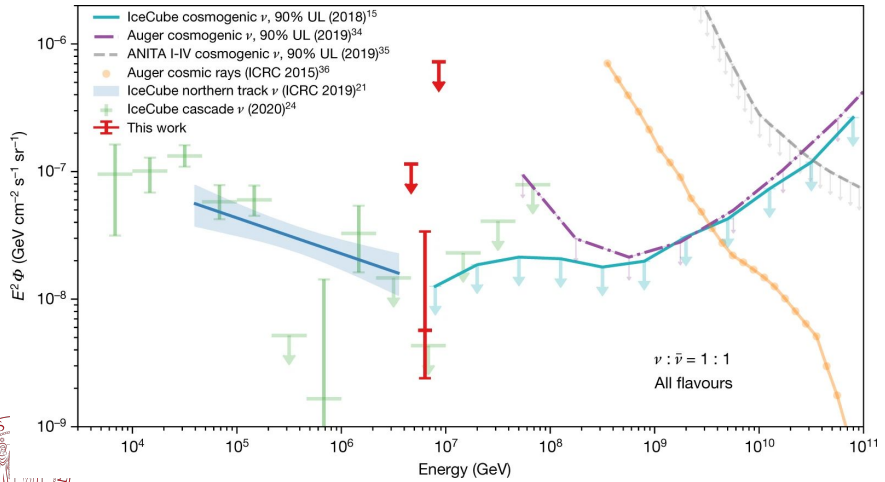
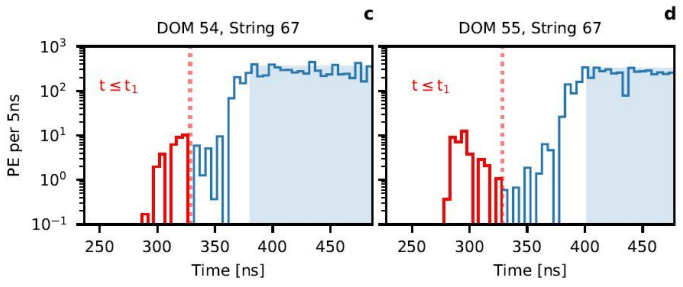
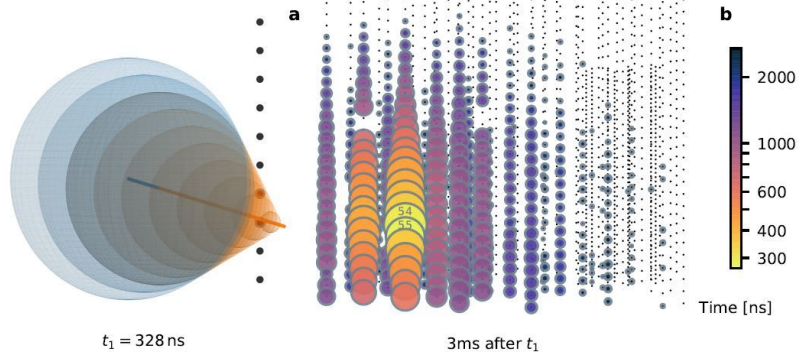
# IceCube's Glashow event (2021)

W resonance between electron and electron antineutrino

Partially contained cascade event with 6.3 PeV reconstructed energy

Secondary muons observed consistent with hadronic decay of boson

Insight into PeV neutrino flux



[Nature 591, 220-224 \(2021\)](#)

