

Challenging the Standard Model with IceCube

New methods and ideas at the frontiers of particle physics
Aspen Center for Physics Winter Conference
Aspen, Colorado, USA
March 25, 2022

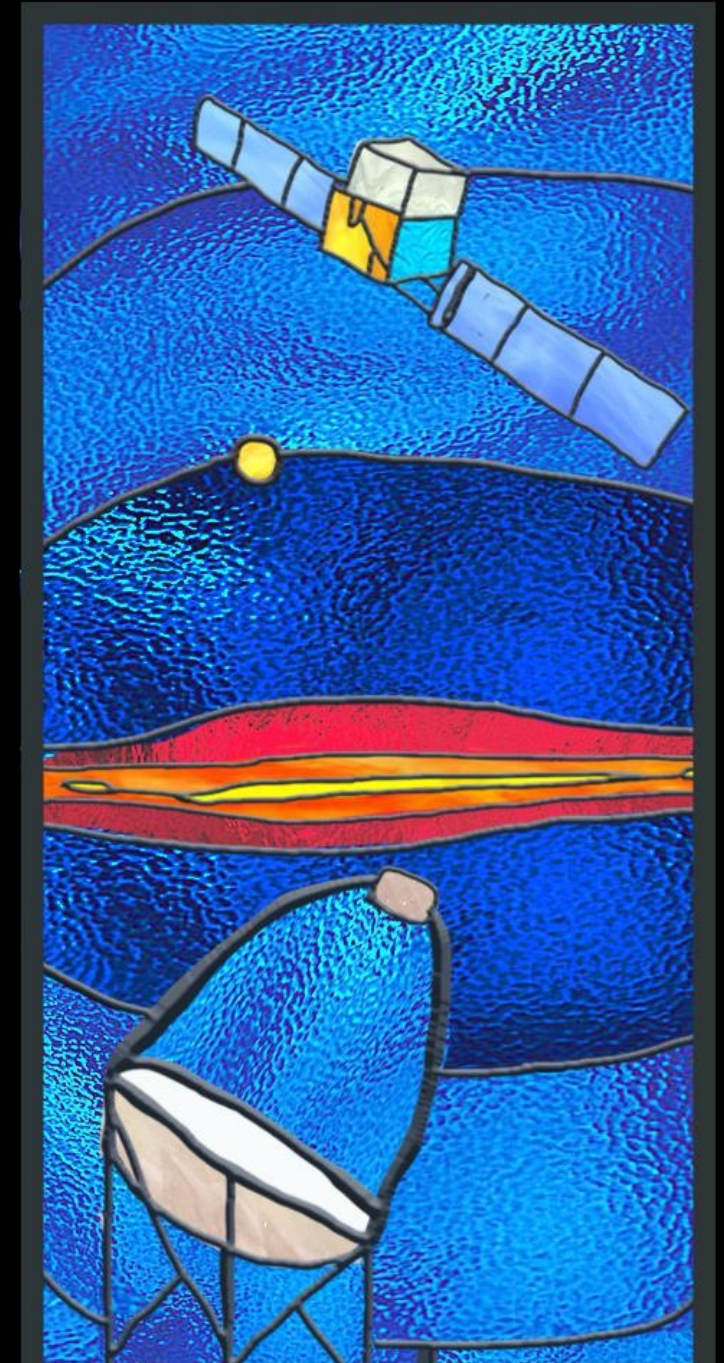
Carlos Argüelles



HARVARD
UNIVERSITY



How does the Universe look in neutrinos?

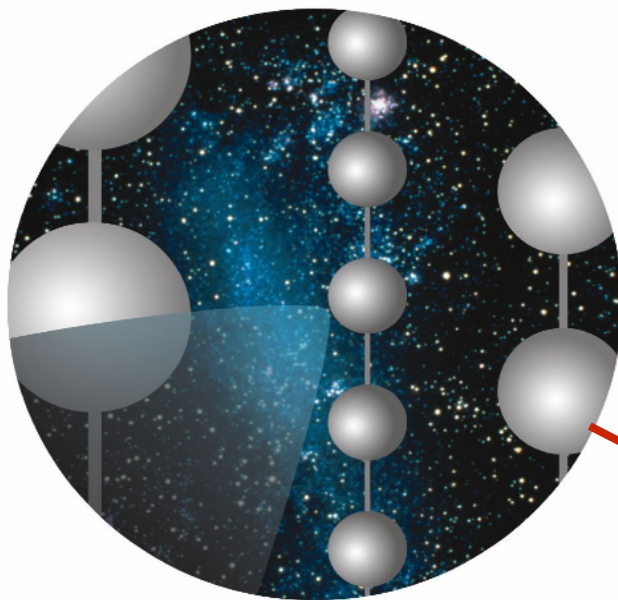


How do high-energy neutrinos behave?

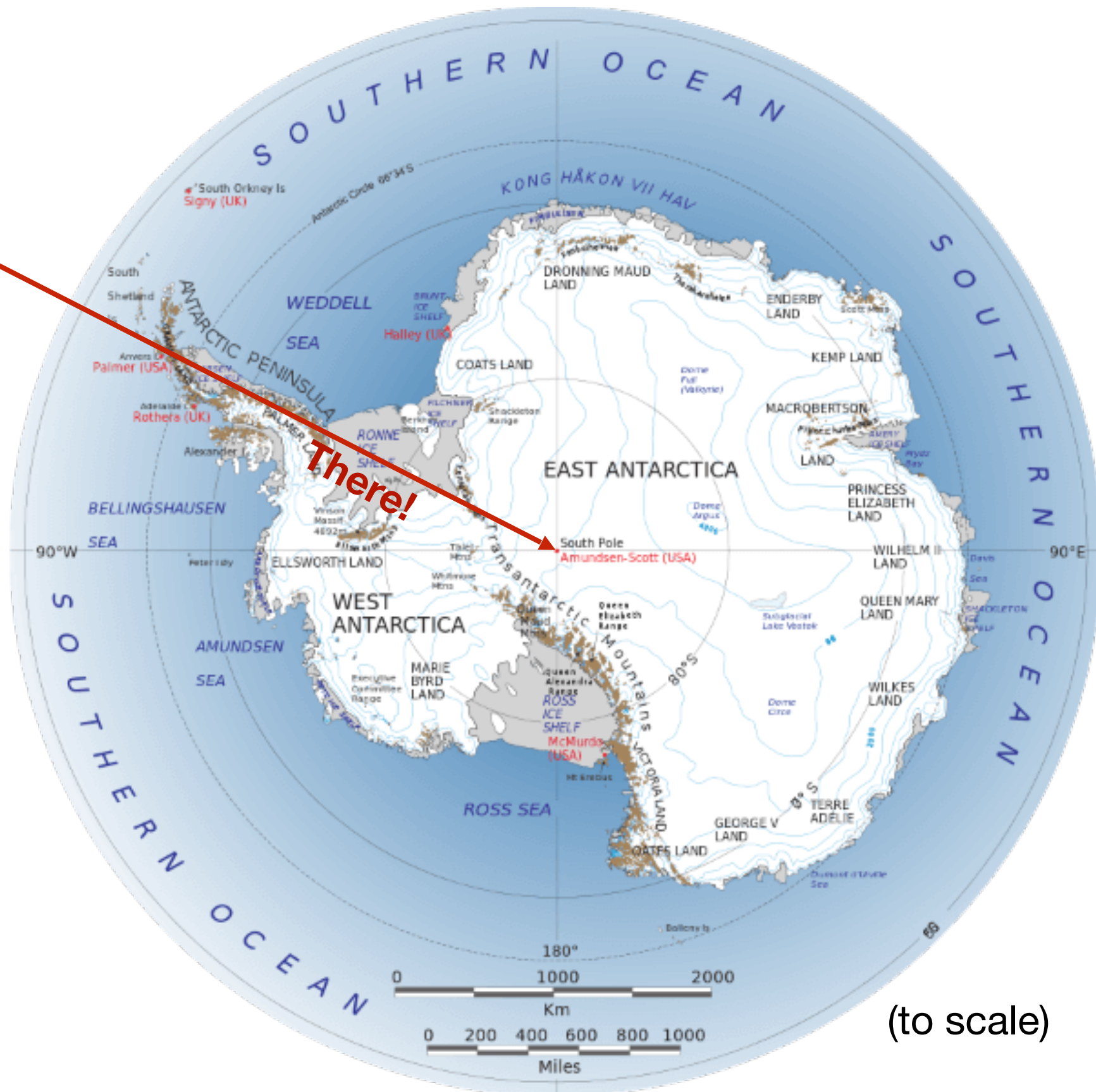
Outline of the rest of this talk:

1. IceCube 101
2. Searching for new forces:
 - Measuring high-energy neutrino cross section
3. Searching for dark matter:
 - Neutrino-Dark Matter Interactions
4. Searching for a new space-time symmetry:
 - Lorentz Violation Effects on Flavor
5. The future





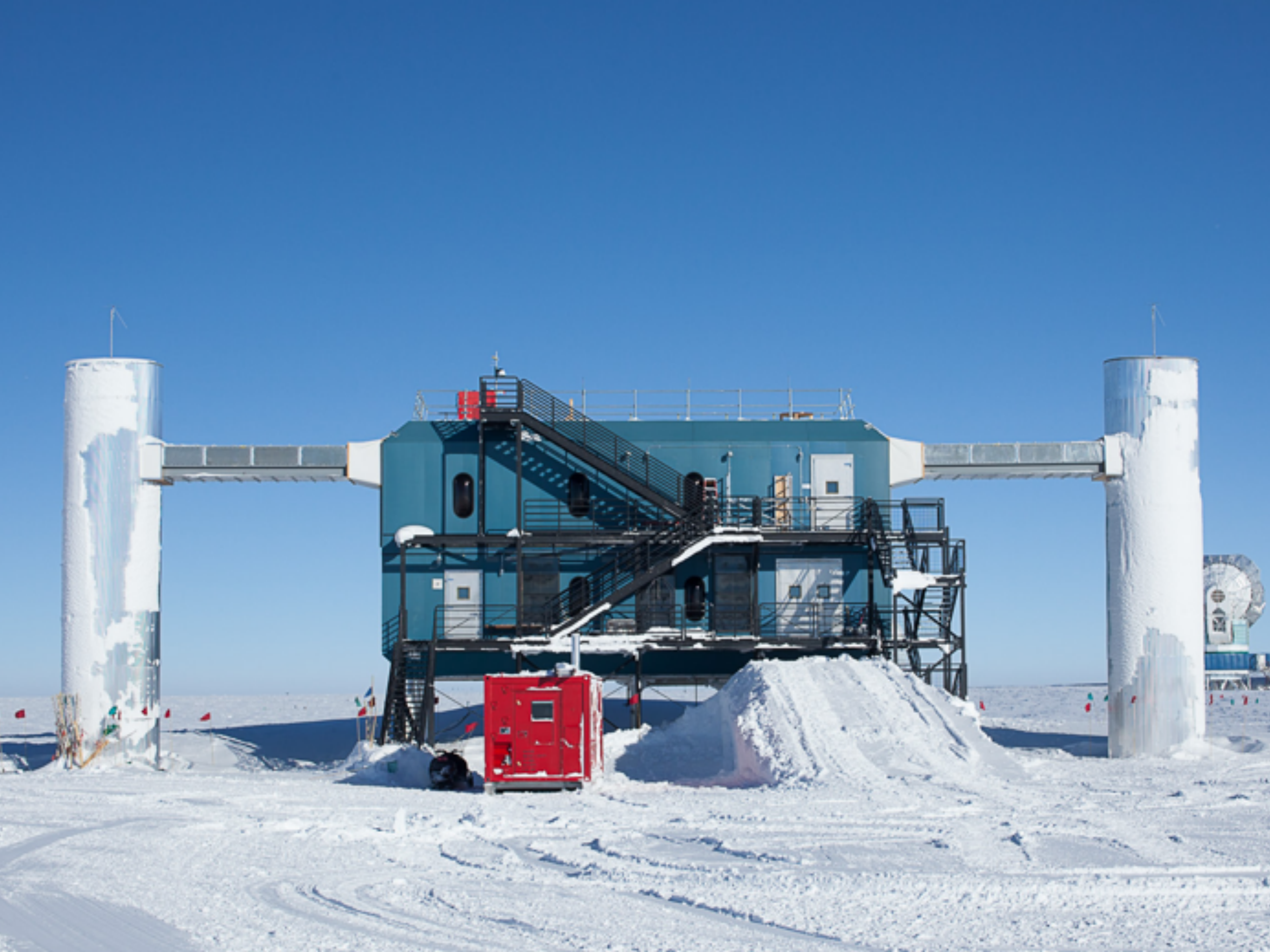
IceCube



(to scale)

**Looking at it
from our point of view
here in the northern hemisphere:**

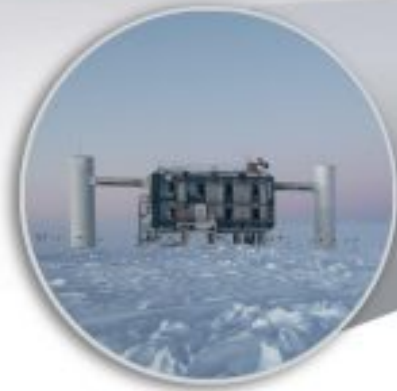






ICECUBE

SOUTH POLE NEUTRINO OBSERVATORY



IceCube Laboratory
Data is collected here and sent by satellite to the data warehouse at UW-Madison



Digital Optical Module (DOM)
5,160 DOMs deployed in the ice

50 m

IceTop

1450 m

2450 m

IceCube detector

86 strings of DOMs, set 125 meters apart

DeepCore

Antarctic bedrock

Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station, Antarctica
A National Science Foundation-managed research facility



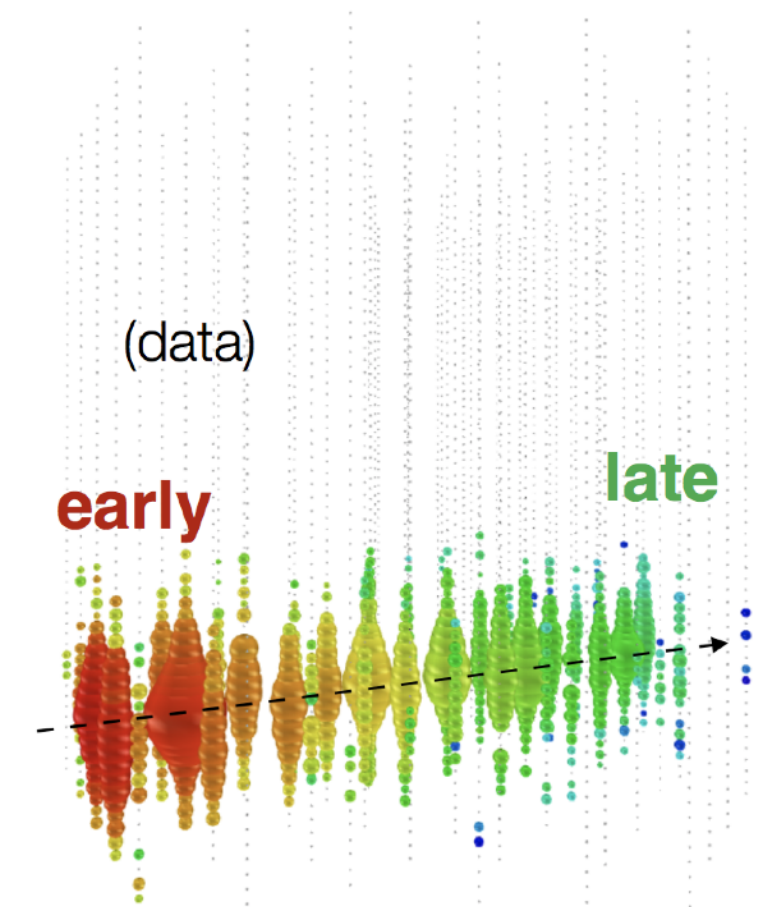
60 DOMs on each string

DOMs are 17 meters apart



All event morphologies

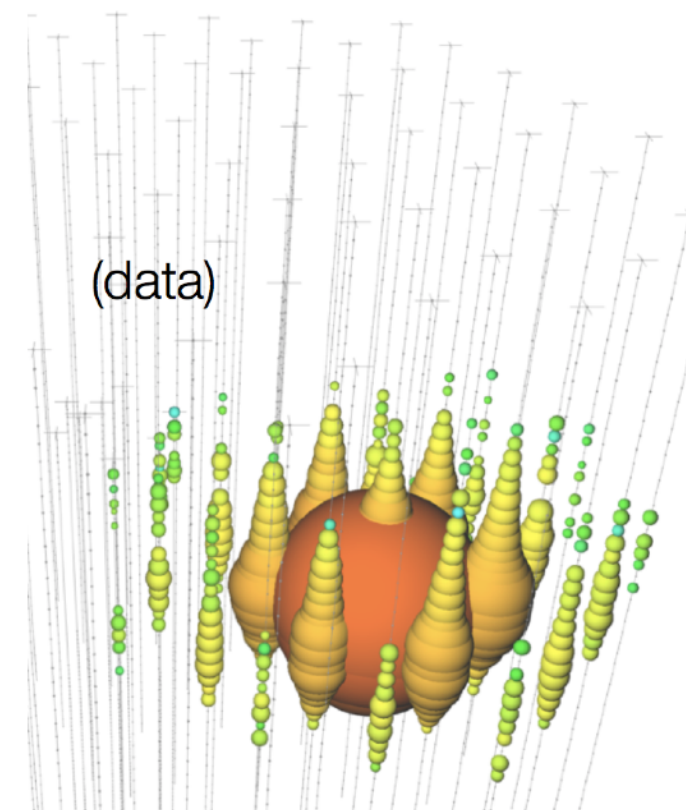
Charged-current ν_μ



Up-going track

Factor of ~ 2 energy resolution
 < 1 degree angular resolution

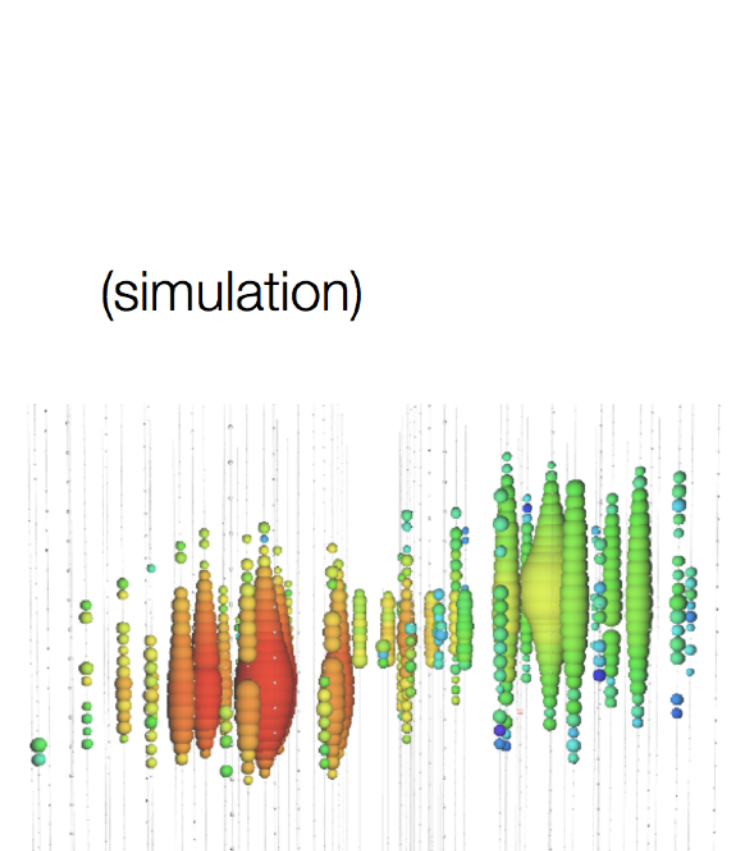
Neutral-current / ν_e



Isolated energy
 deposition (cascade)
 with no track

15% deposited energy resolution
 10 degree angular resolution
 (above 100 TeV)

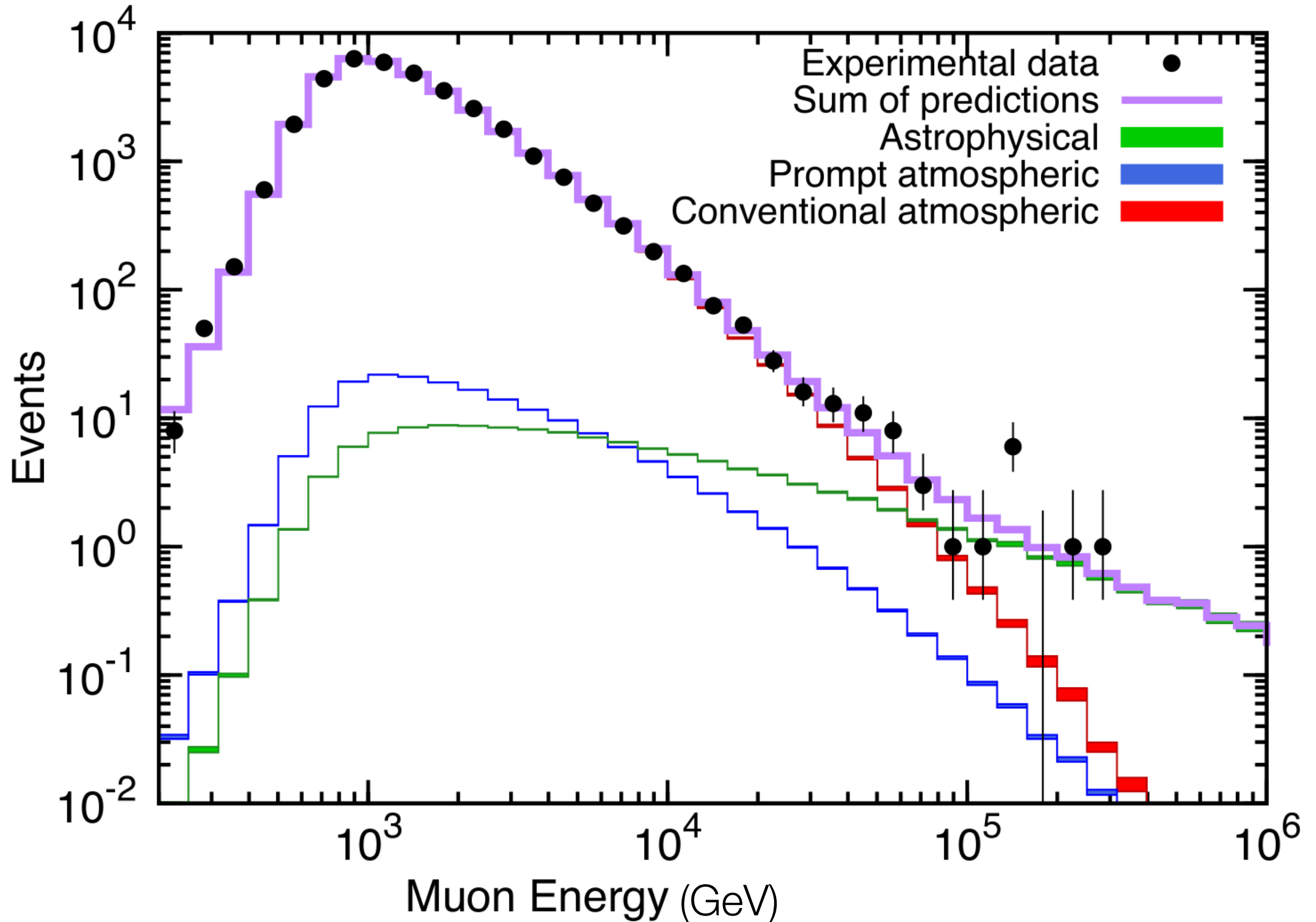
Charged-current ν_τ



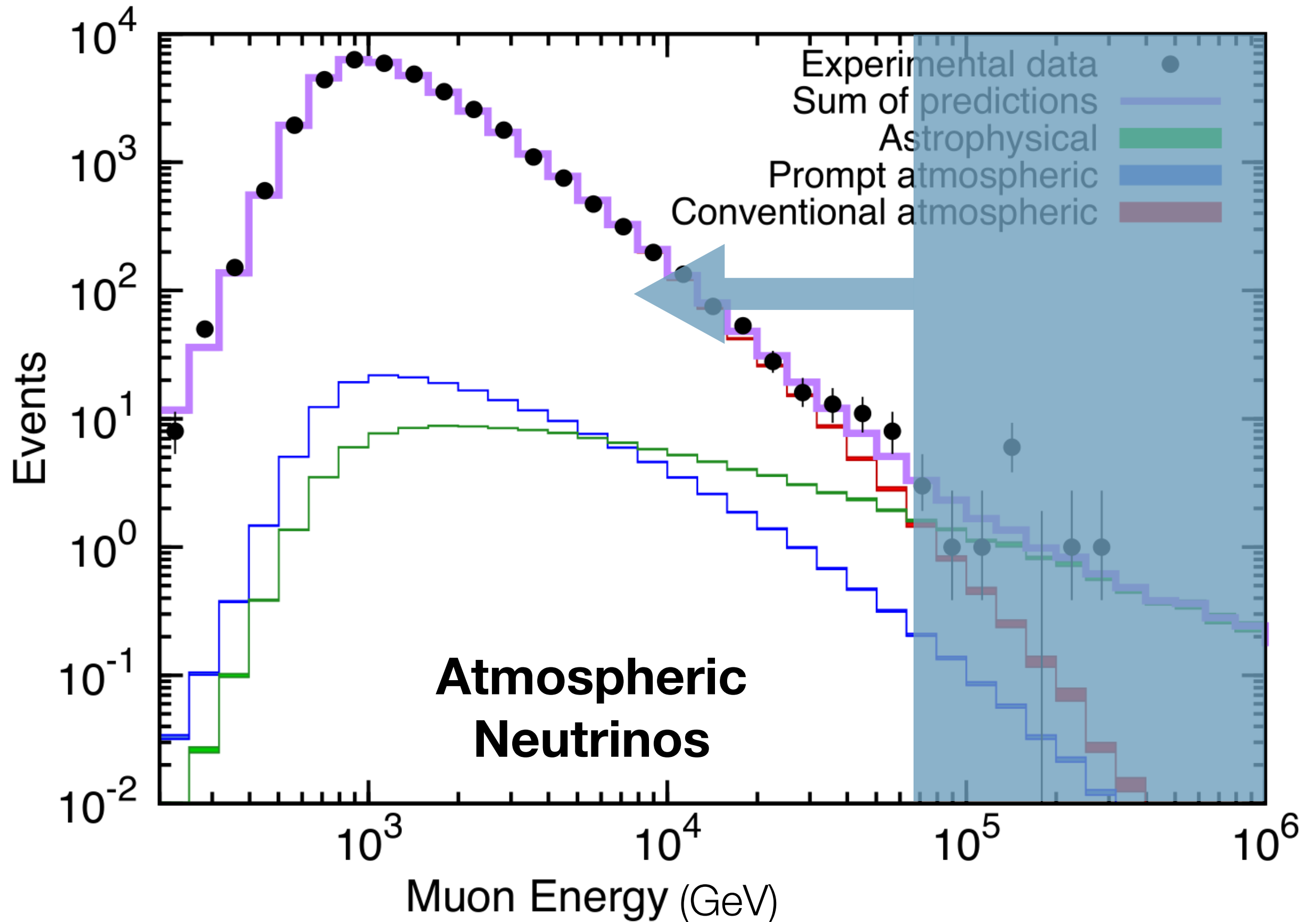
Double cascade

(resolvable above ~ 100 TeV
 deposited energy)

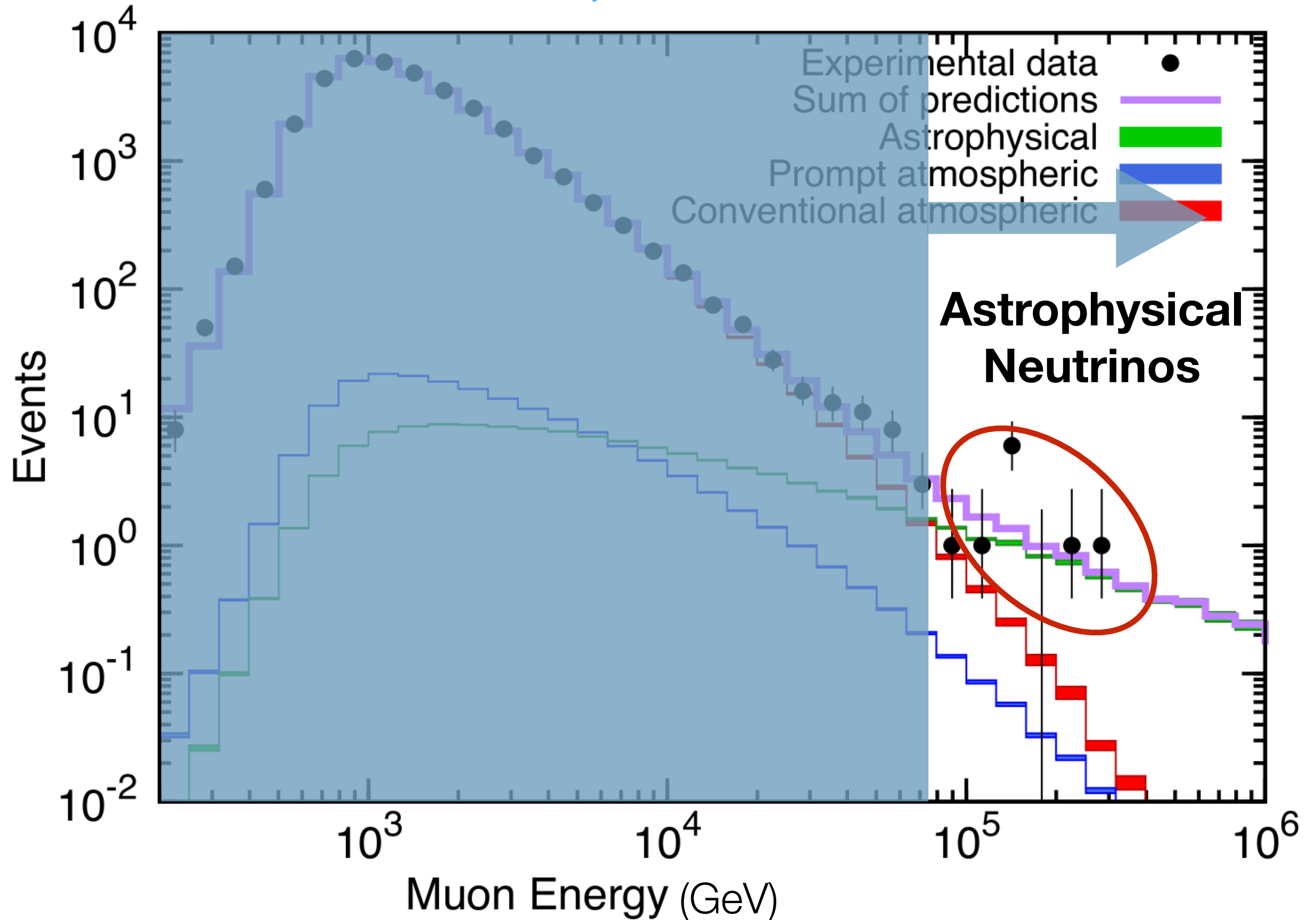
Distribution of Muons In IceCube



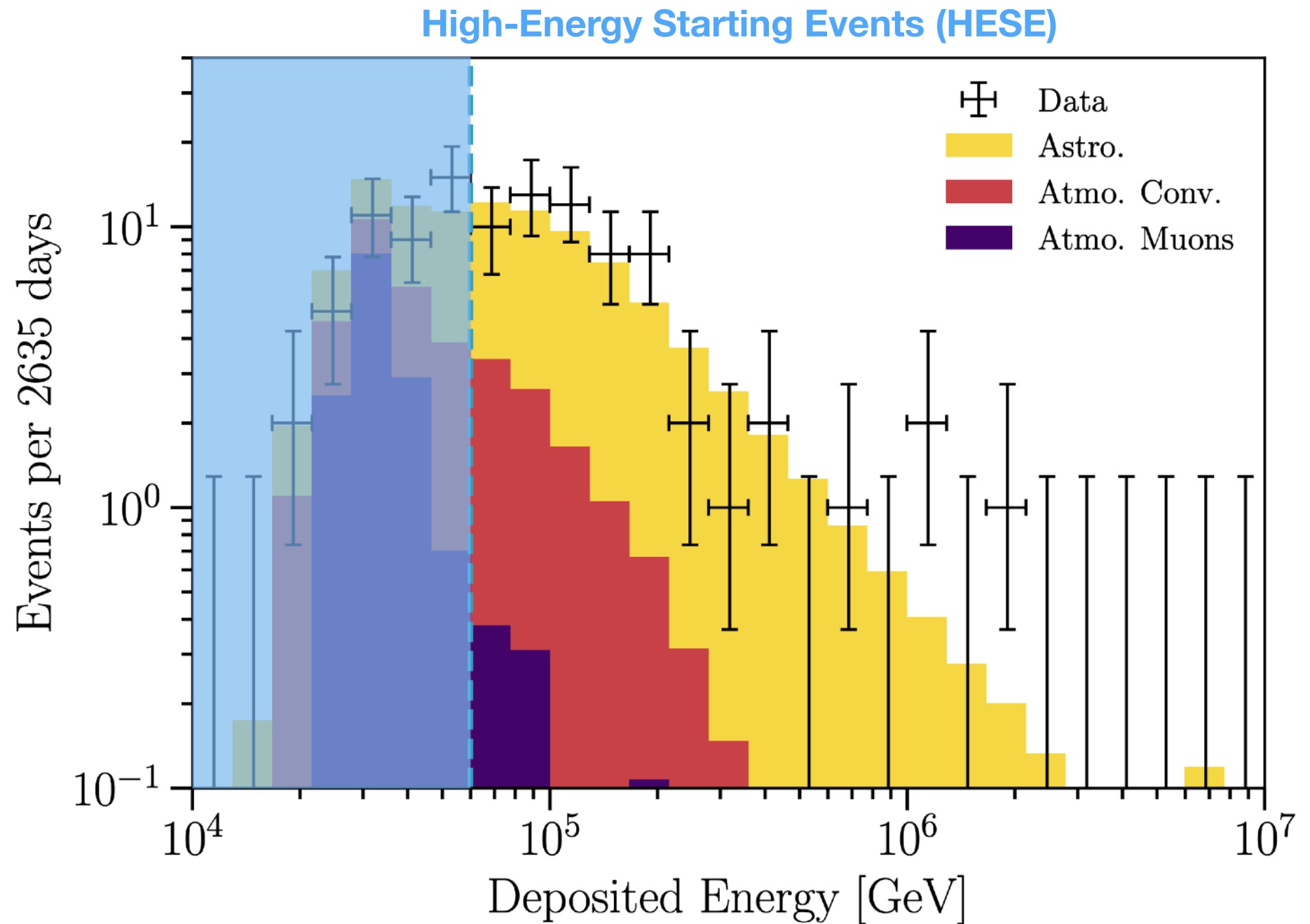
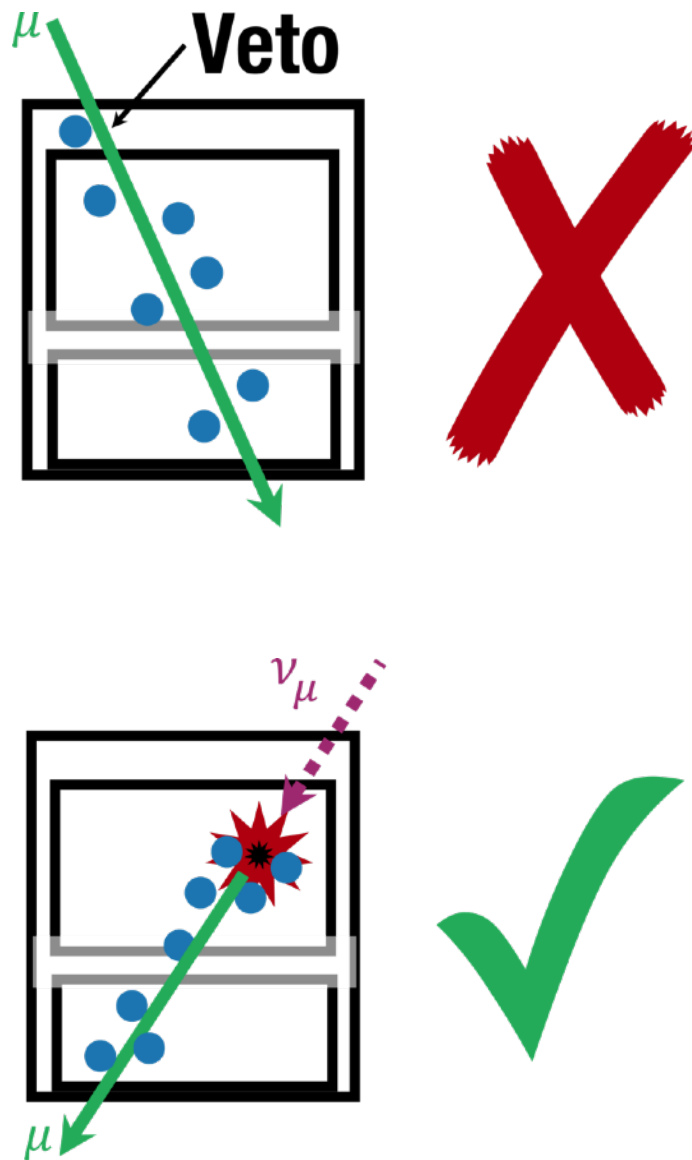
IceCube observes a lot of atmospheric neutrinos!



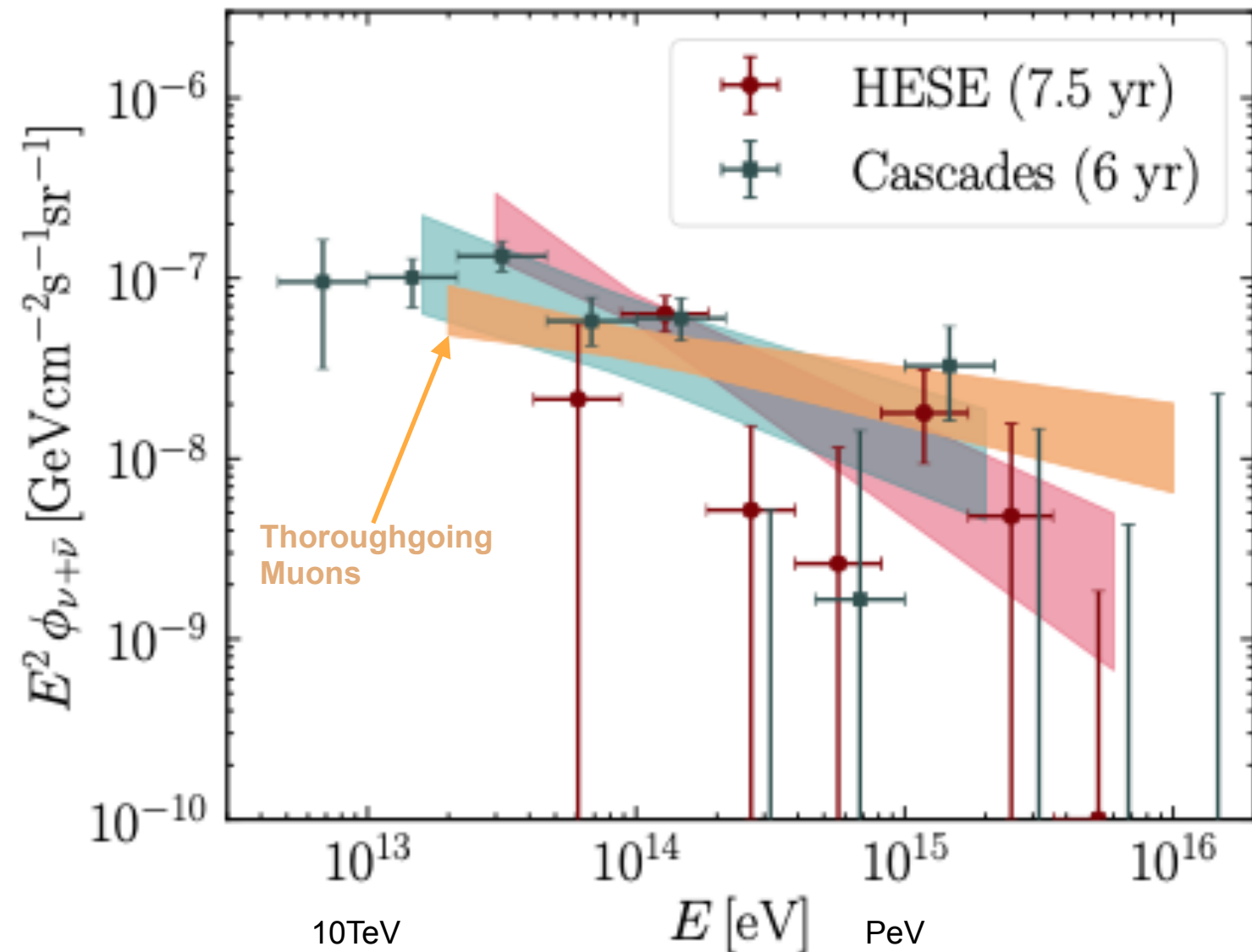
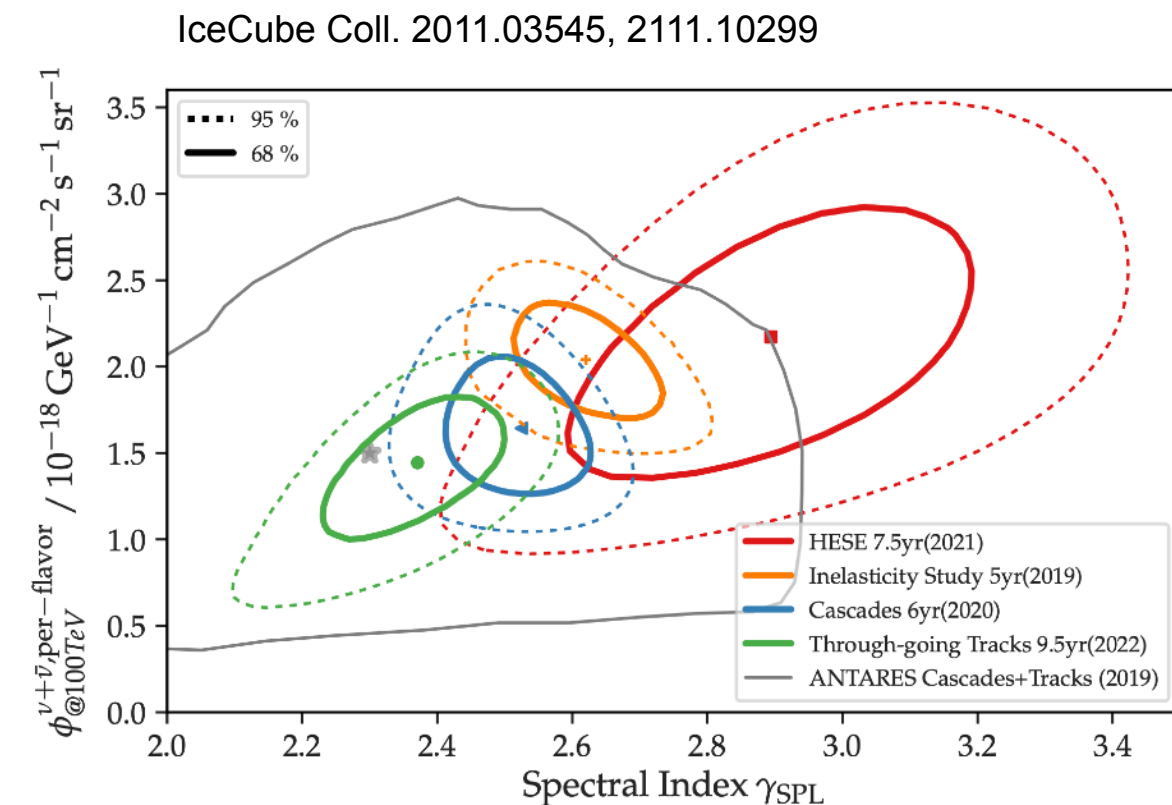
But wait, there's more!



High Energy Is Dominated by Astrophysical Neutrinos



High Energy Is Dominated by Astrophysical Neutrinos



- Astrophysical neutrinos seen in all morphological channels in all directions.
- Well-described by a power-law in energy, though hints of structure appearing.
- First neutrino sources detected!

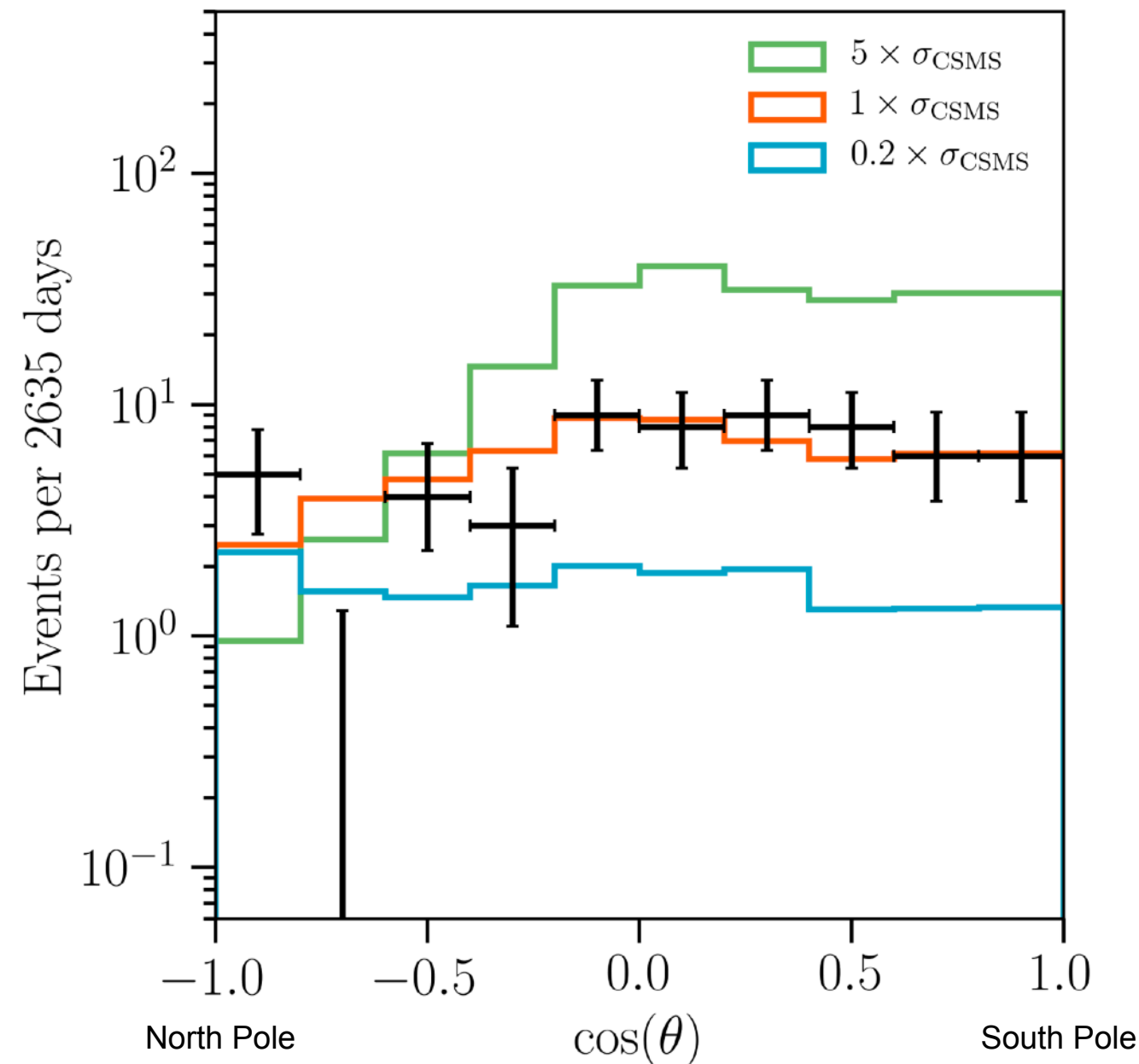
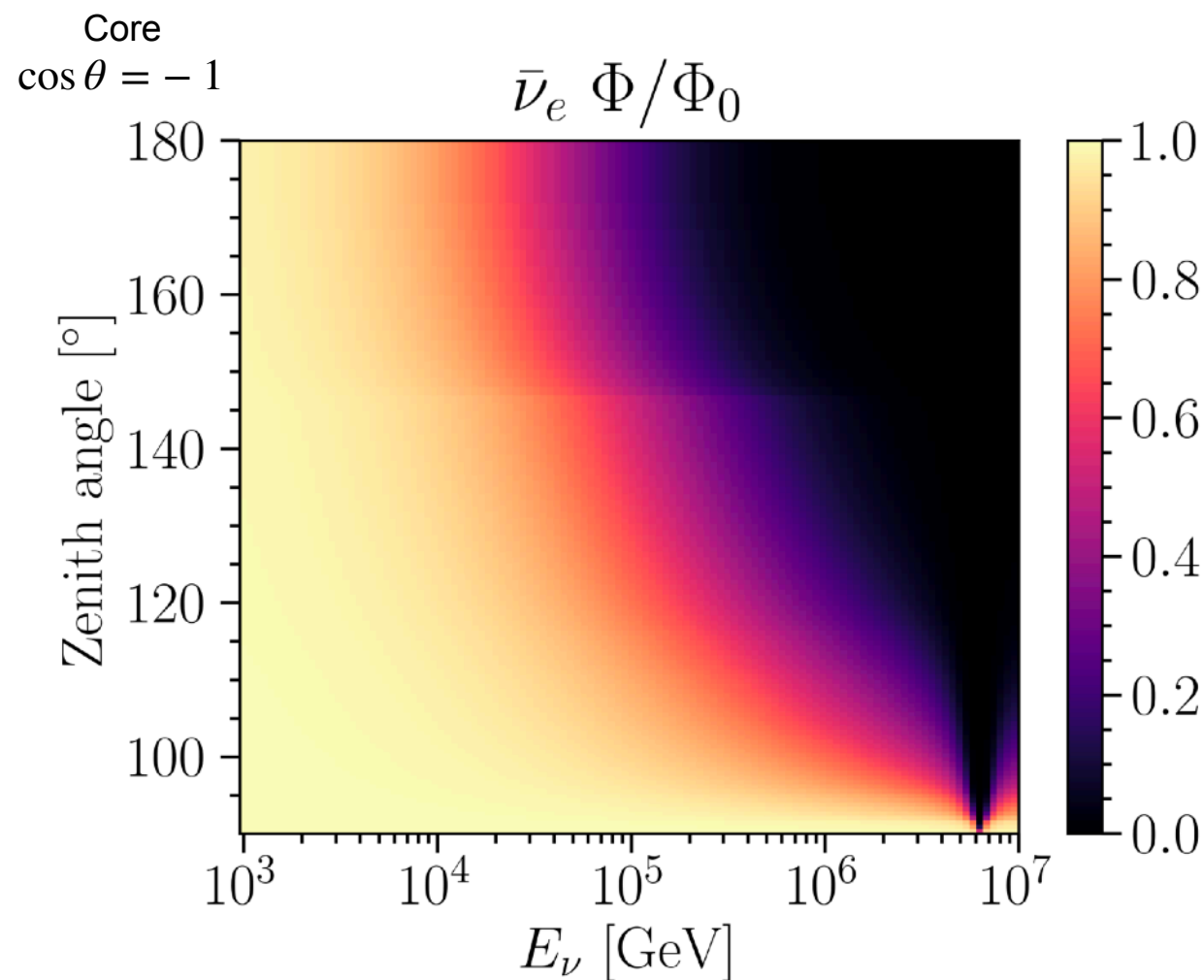
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We can use the Earth opacity to infer the neutrino deep-inelastic cross section*

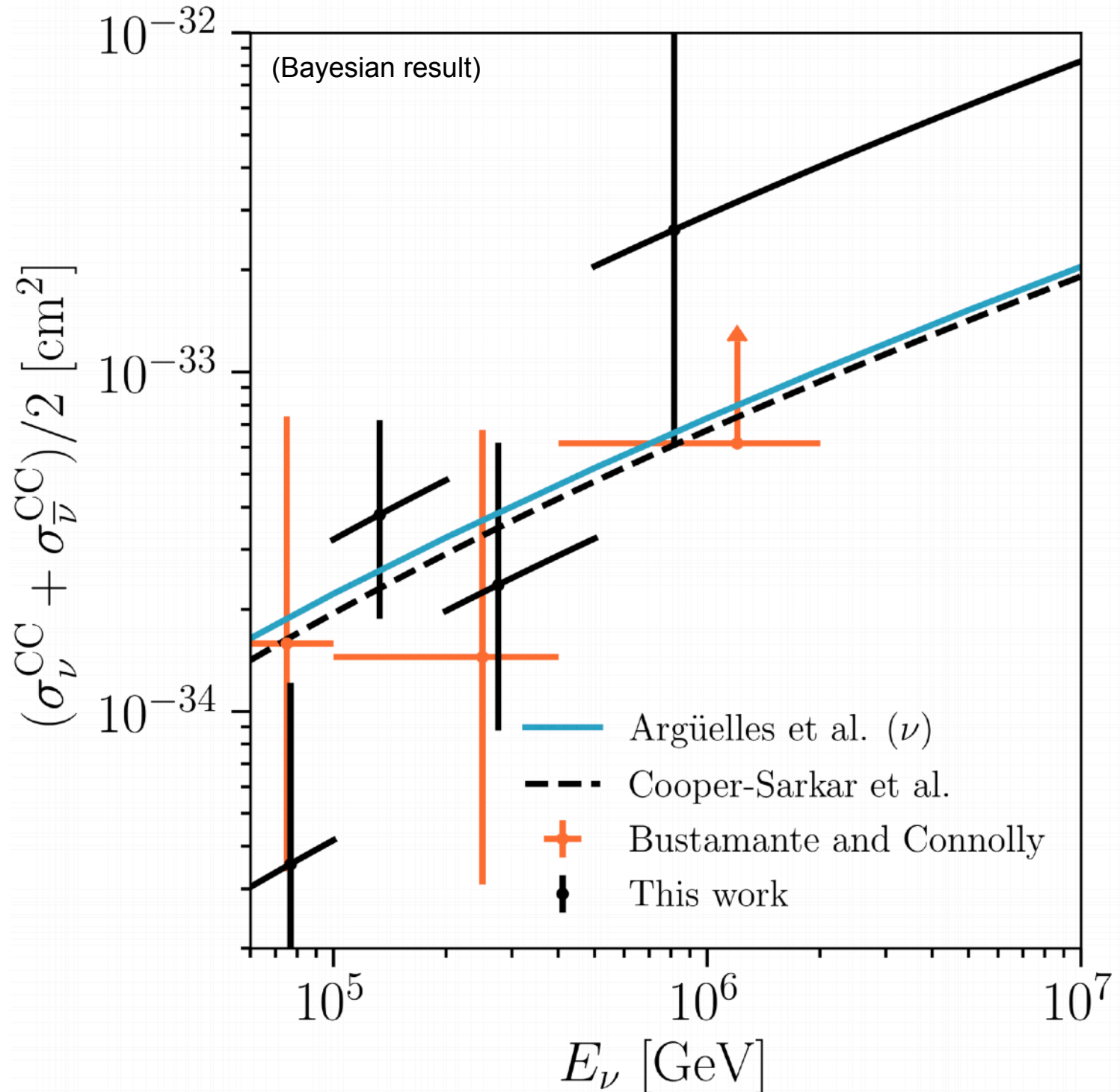
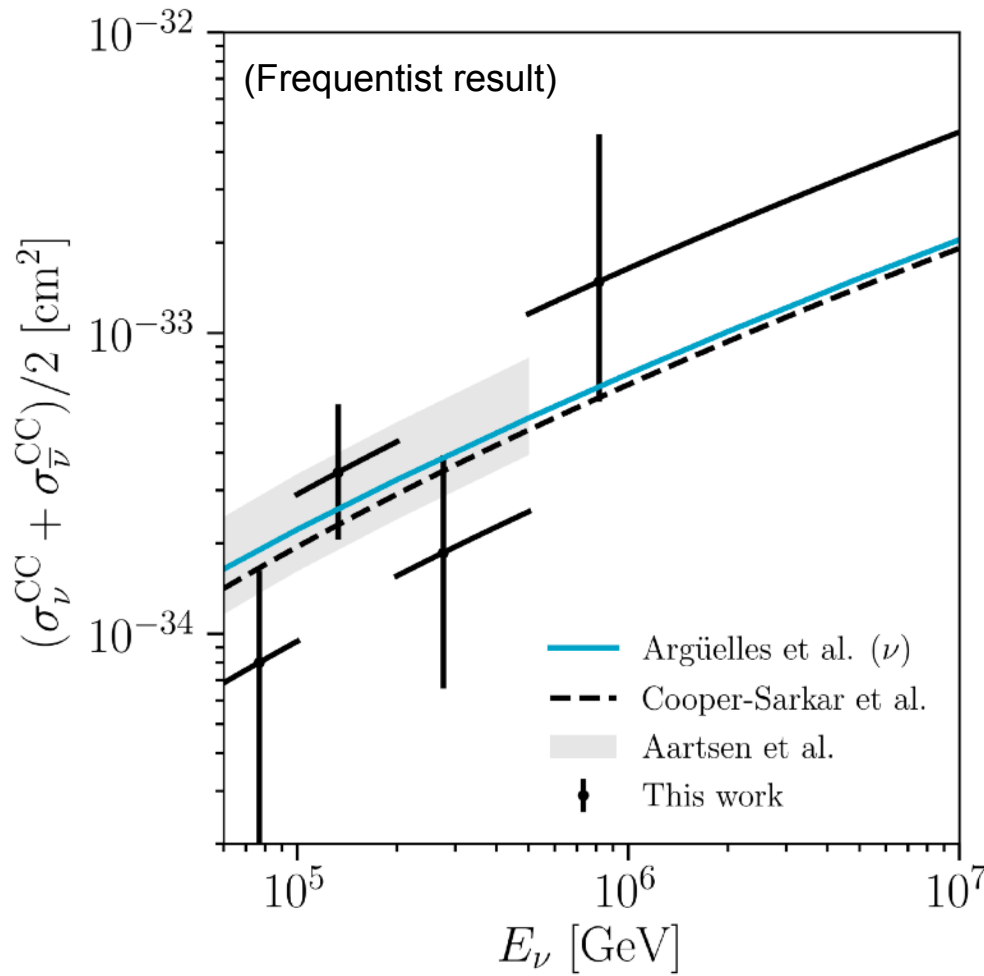
*or the Earth column density see Donini *et al Nature Physics* 15, 37-40 (2019)



CSMS: is a NLO pQCD reference calculation of the neutrino-nucleon cross section, Cooper-Sarkar et al, JHEP 08 (2011) 042. See also A. Garcia et al JCAP 09 (2020) 025; CA, F. Halzen, L. Wille, M. Kroll, MH Reno, Phys. Rev. D92: 074040 (2015); A. Connolly *et al* Phys. Rev. D83: 113009, 2011; R. Gandhi et al. Astropart. Phys. 5: 81-110 (1996).

Measurements of the Neutrino Cross Section With Starting Events

Parameter	Energy range	68.3% HPD	68.3% CI
x_0	60 TeV to 100 TeV	$0.21^{+0.52}_{-0.21}$	$0.48^{+0.49}_{-0.37}$
x_1	100 TeV to 200 TeV	$1.65^{+1.49}_{-0.84}$	$1.50^{+1.03}_{-0.60}$
x_2	200 TeV to 500 TeV	$0.68^{+1.11}_{-0.43}$	$0.54^{+0.60}_{-0.35}$
x_3	500 TeV to 10 PeV	$4.31^{+13.26}_{-3.32}$	$2.44^{+5.10}_{-1.47}$

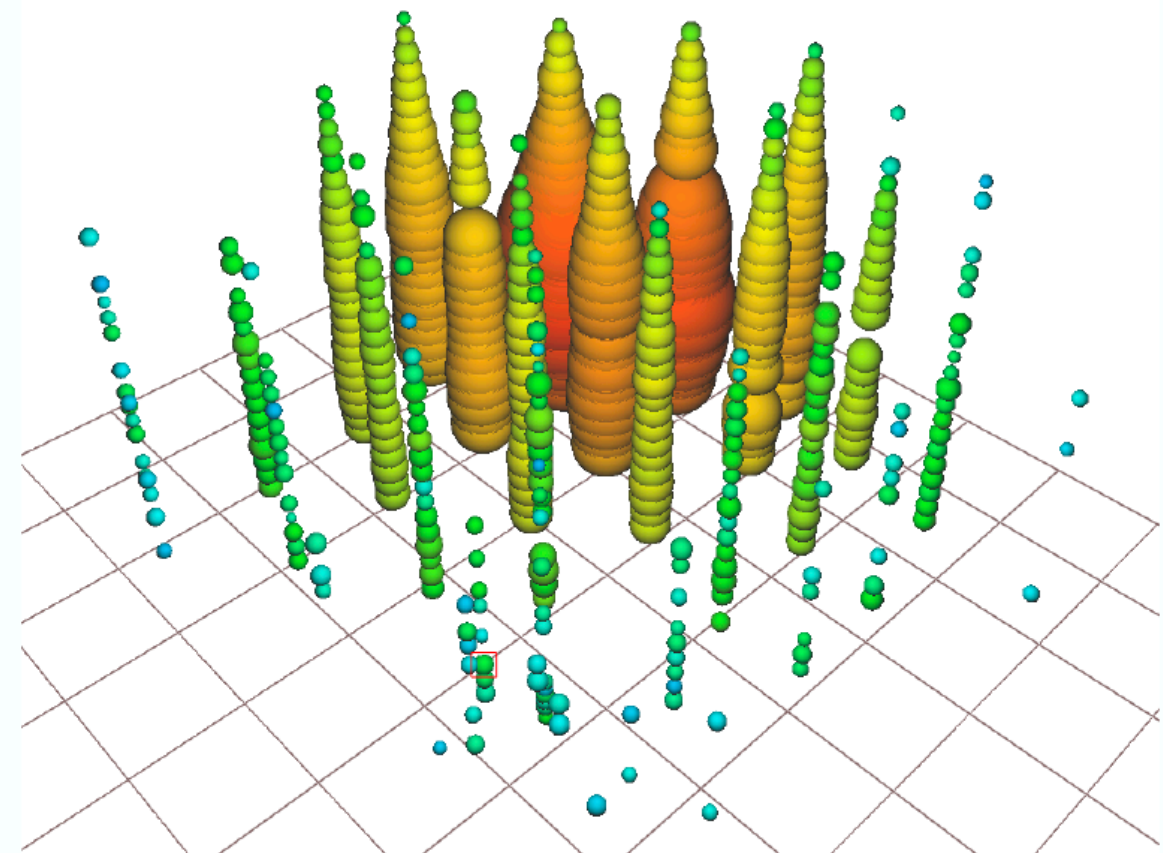
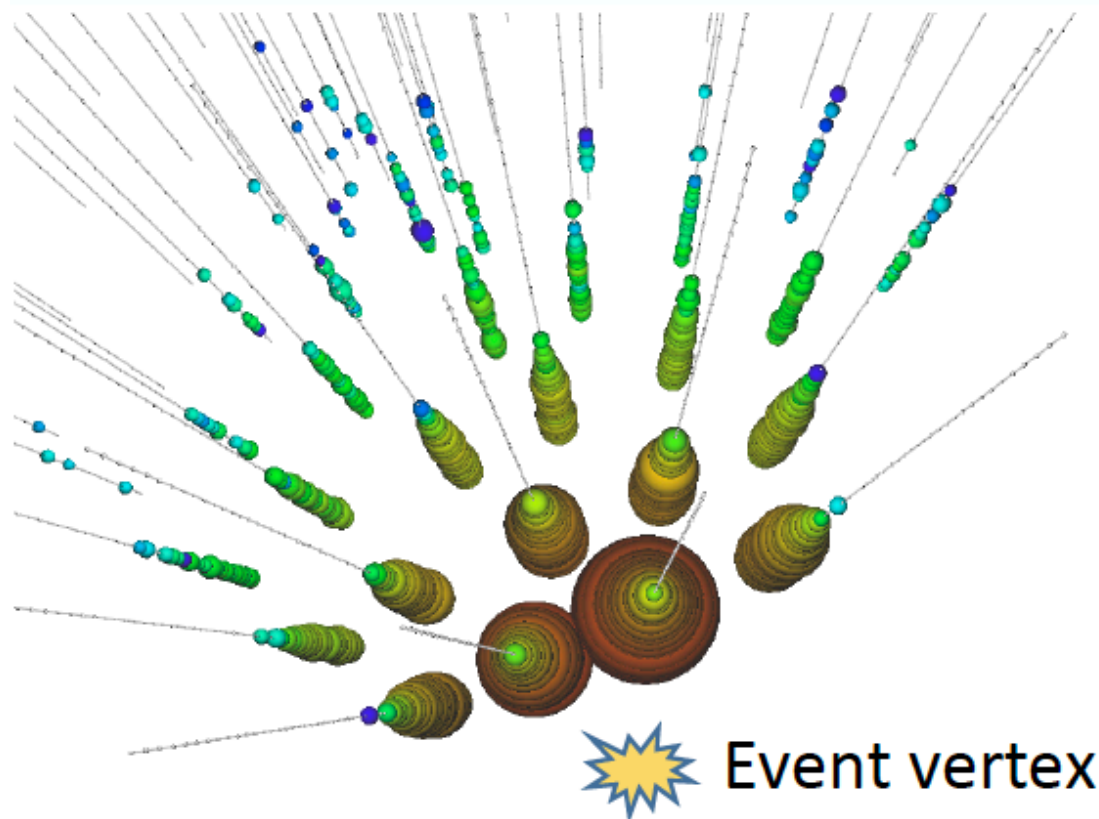
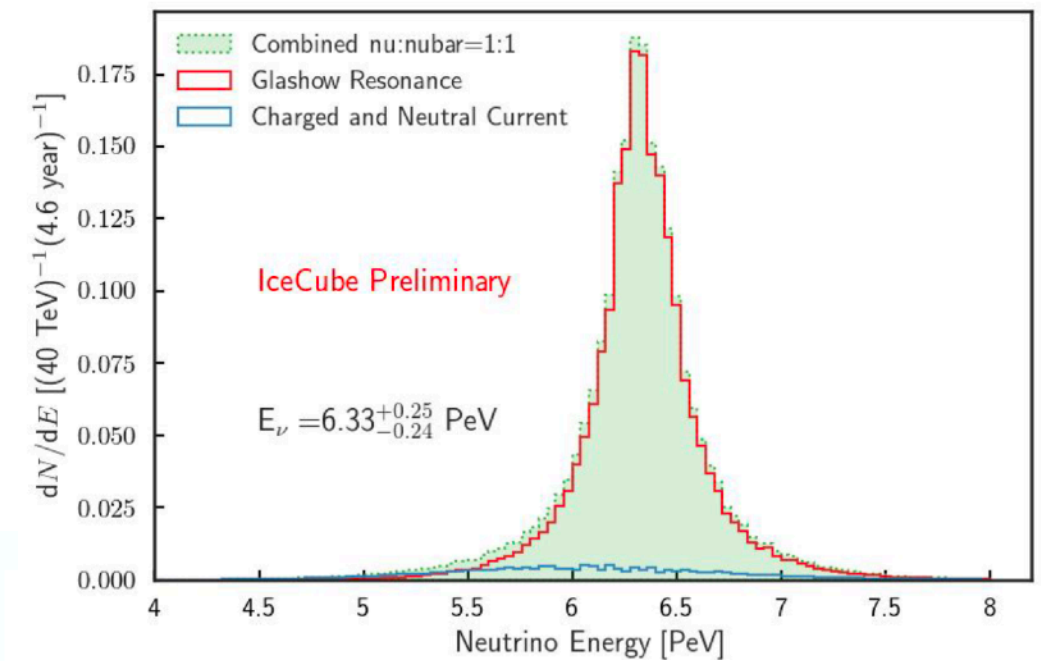
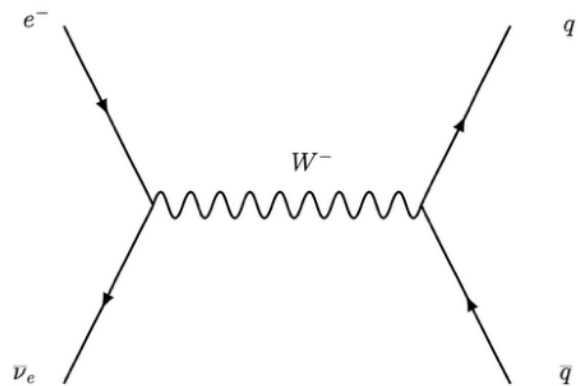


The first Glashow resonance event:

$\bar{\nu}_e + \text{atomic electron} \rightarrow \text{real } W \text{ at } 6.3 \text{ PeV}$

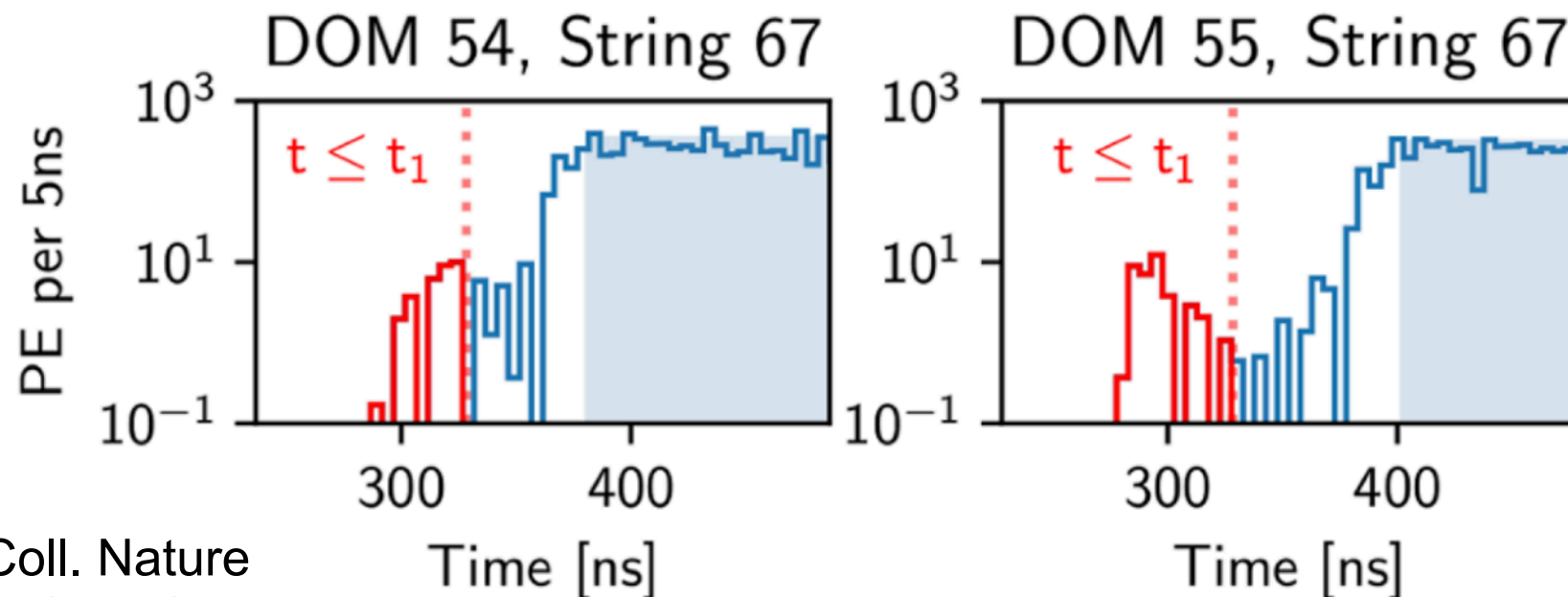
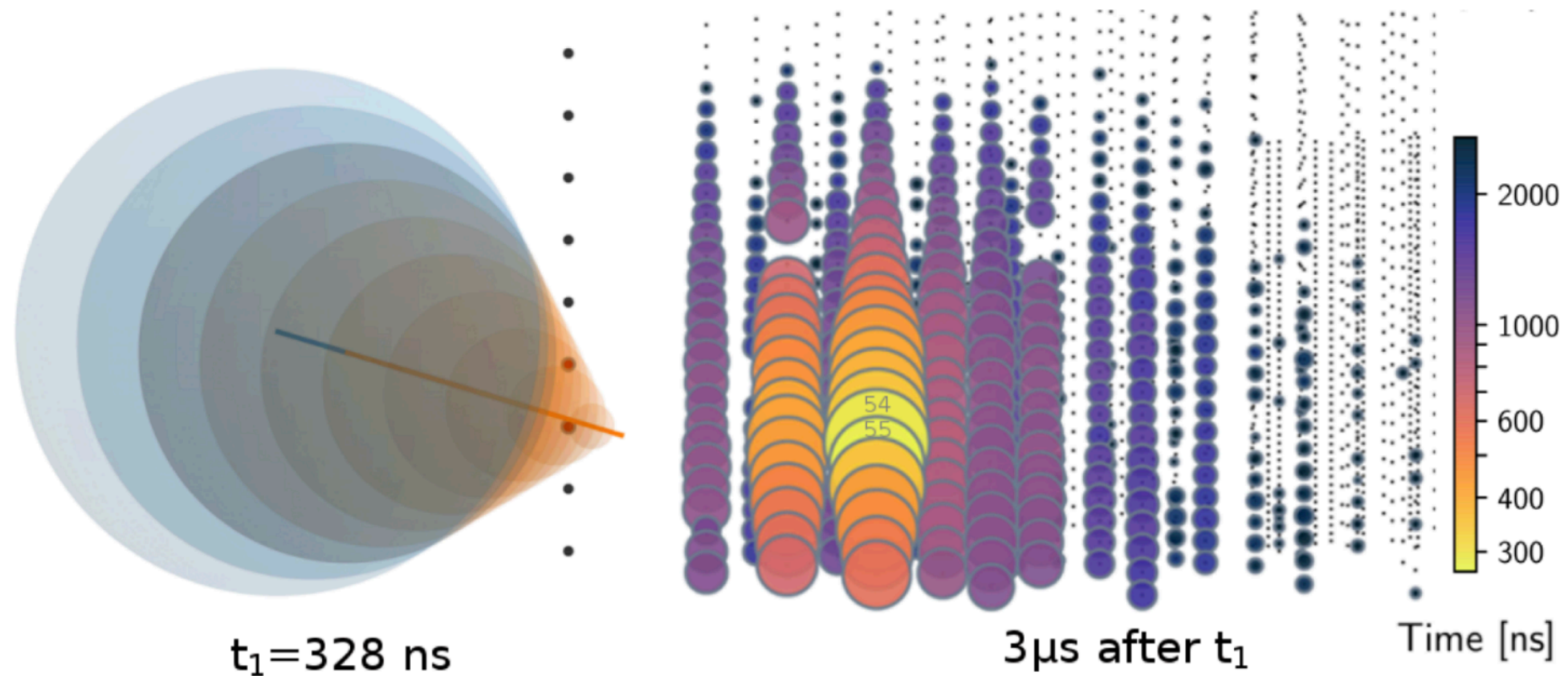
IceCube Coll. Nature Vol. 591
(2021)

Resonant production of a weak intermediate boson by an anti-electron neutrino interacting with an atomic electron



Hadronic shower from W-decay:

Early muons followed by electromagnetic shower

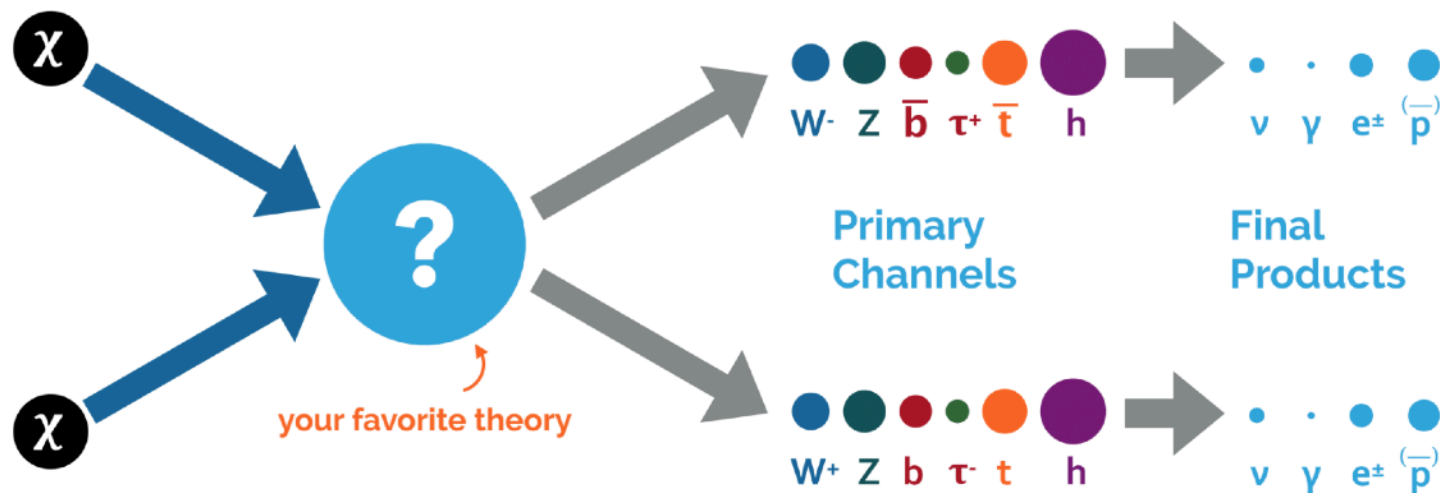
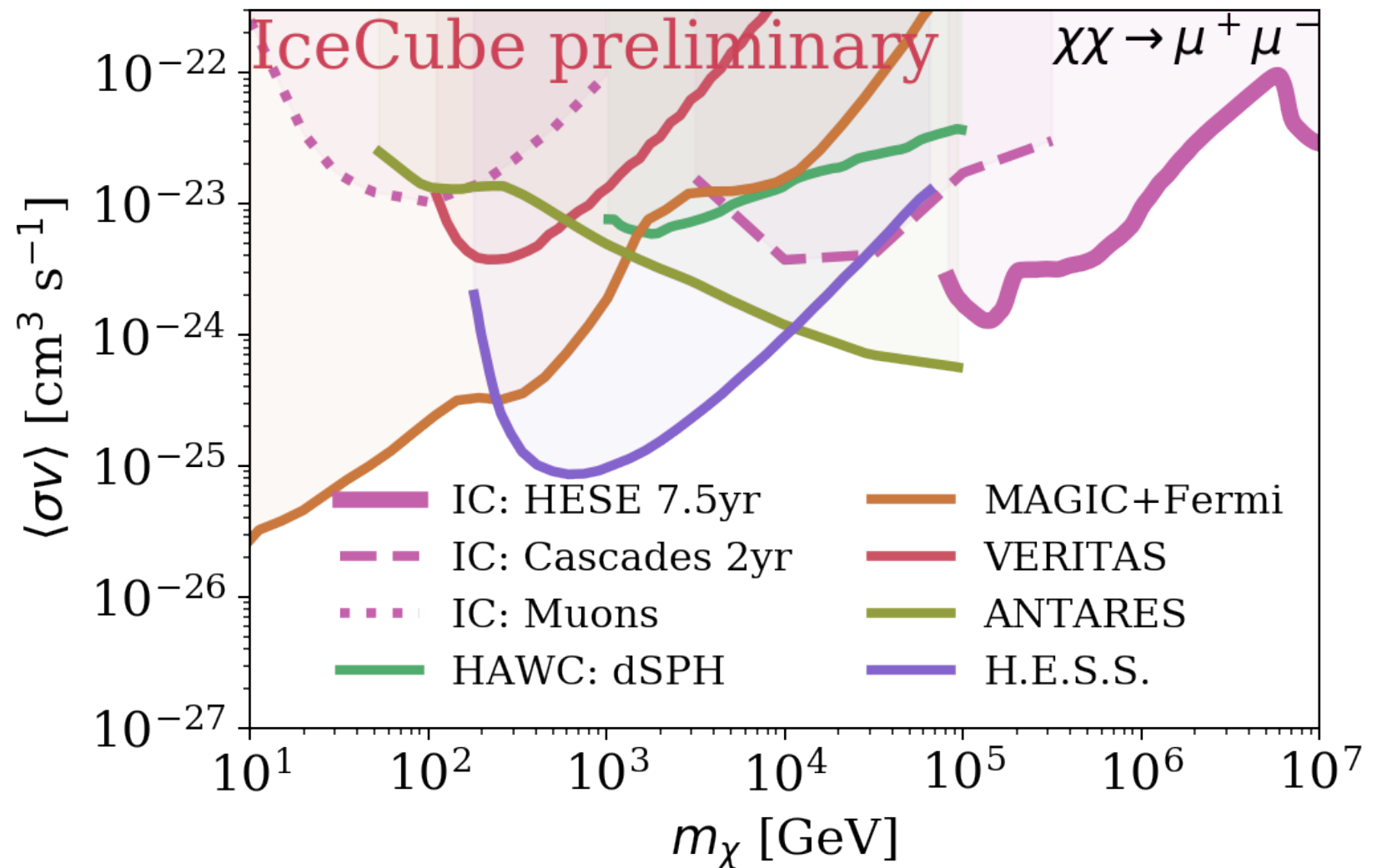
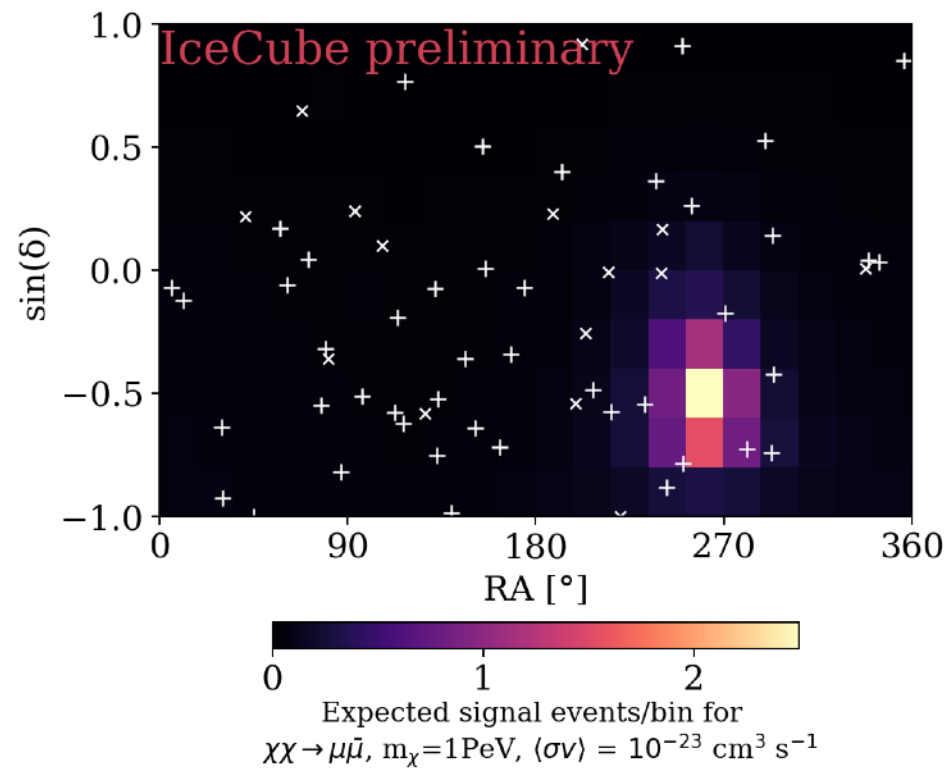


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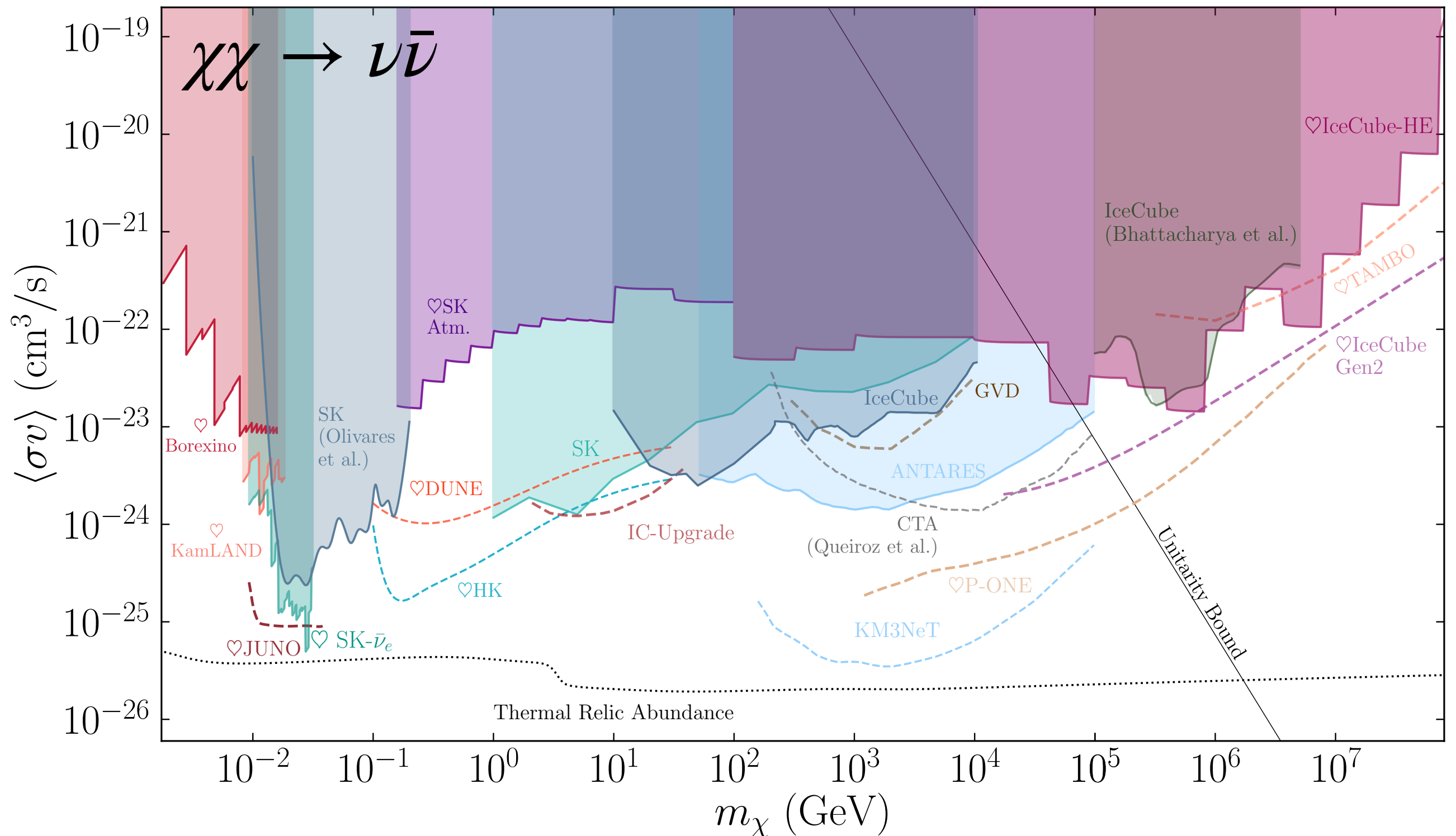


Dark matter annihilation



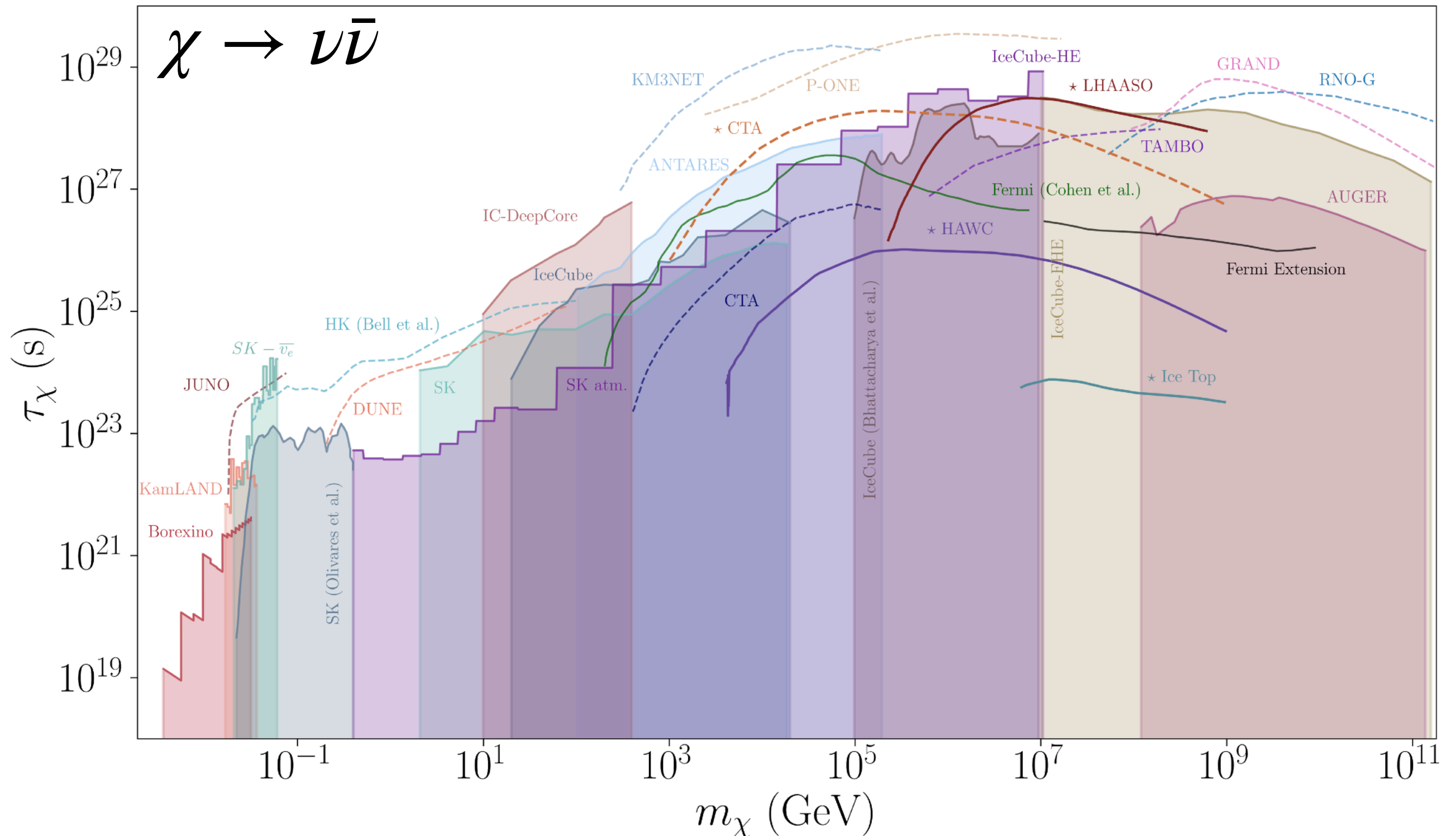
CA, H. Dujmovic arXiv 1907.11193.
 See also Dekker et al 1910.12917;
 Chianese et al. 1907.11222; Sui &
 Bhupal Dev 1804.04919; Feldstein et
 al 1303.7320; Murase et al
 1503.04663, Murase & Beacom
 1206.2595 ...

And many more measurements ...



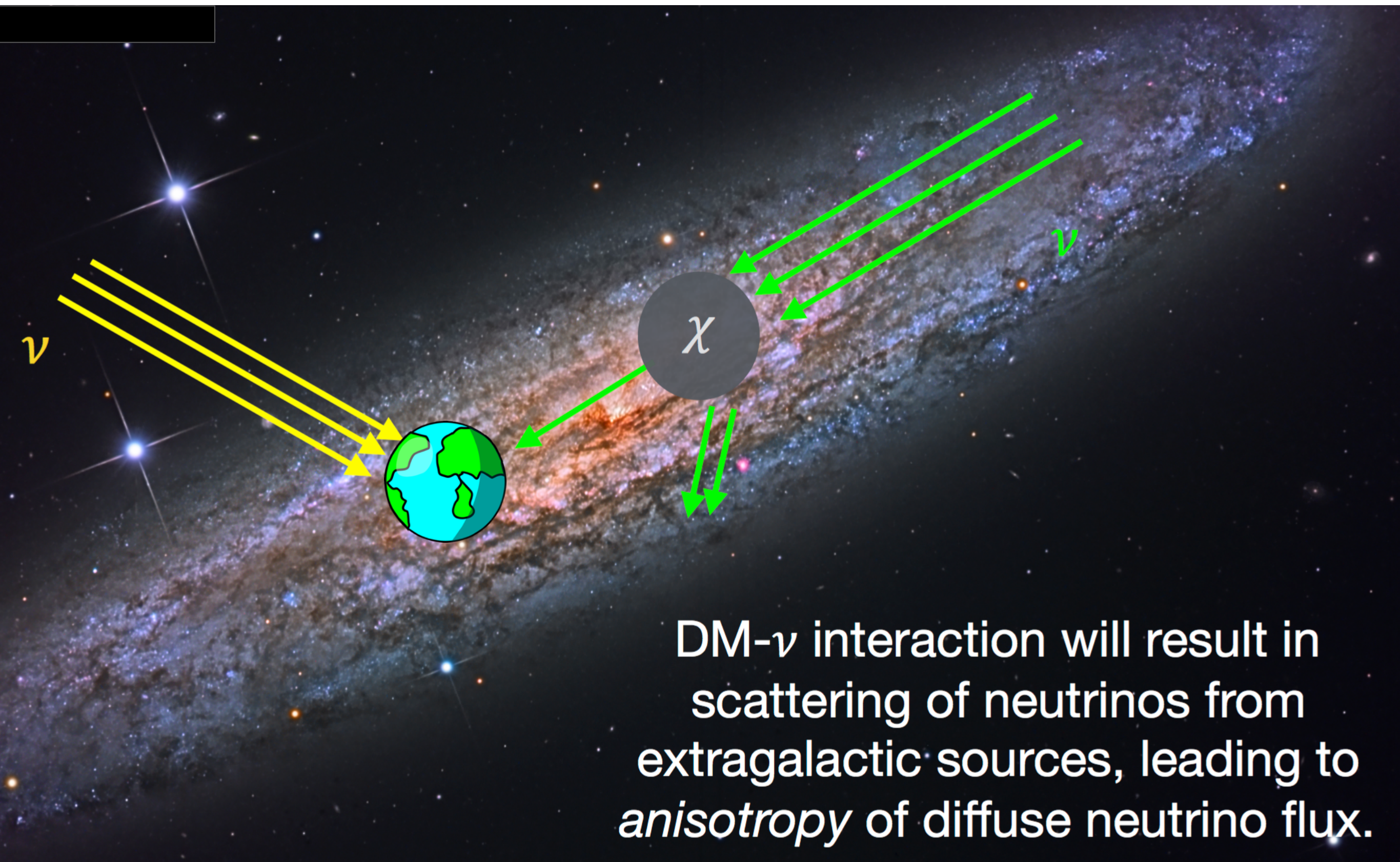
CA, A. Diaz, A. Kheirandish, A. Olivares-Del-Campo, I. Safa, A.C. Vincent *Rev. Mod. Phys.* 93, 35007 (2021);
See also Beacom et al. *PRL* 99: 231301, 2007.

And many more measurements ...



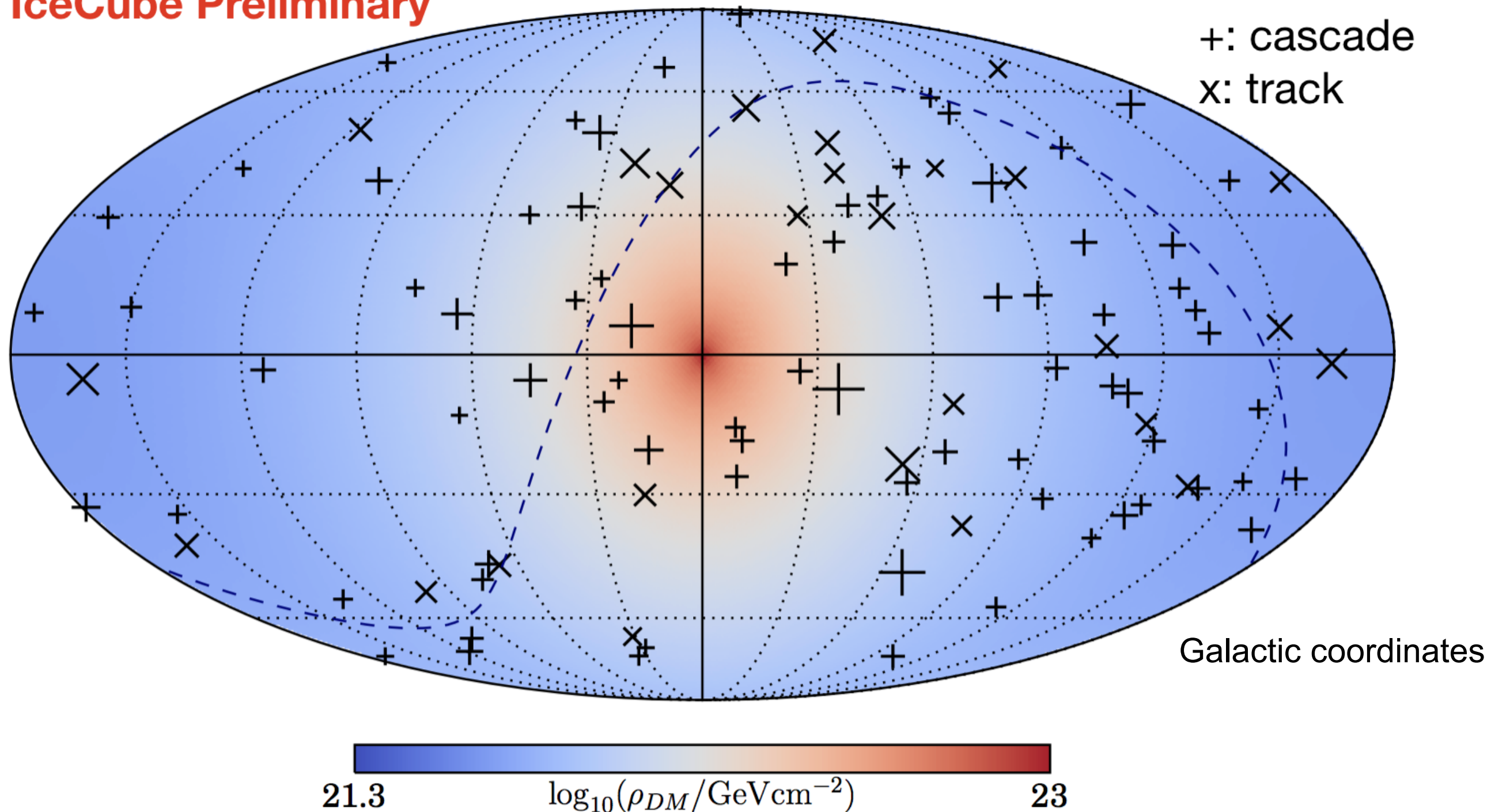
CA, D. Delgado, A. Friedlander, A. Kheirandish, I. Safa, A.C. Vincent, H. White
to appear soon...

Dark matter neutrino scattering



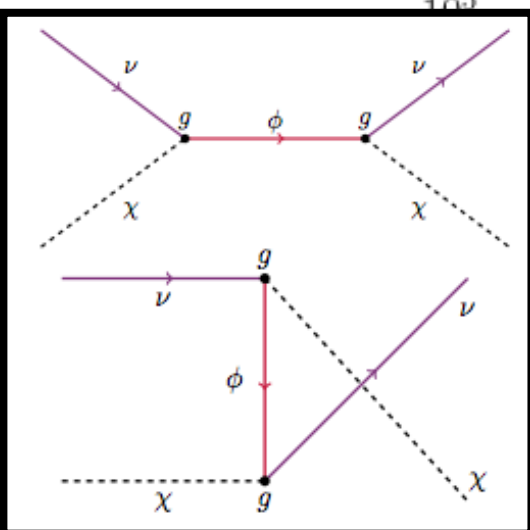
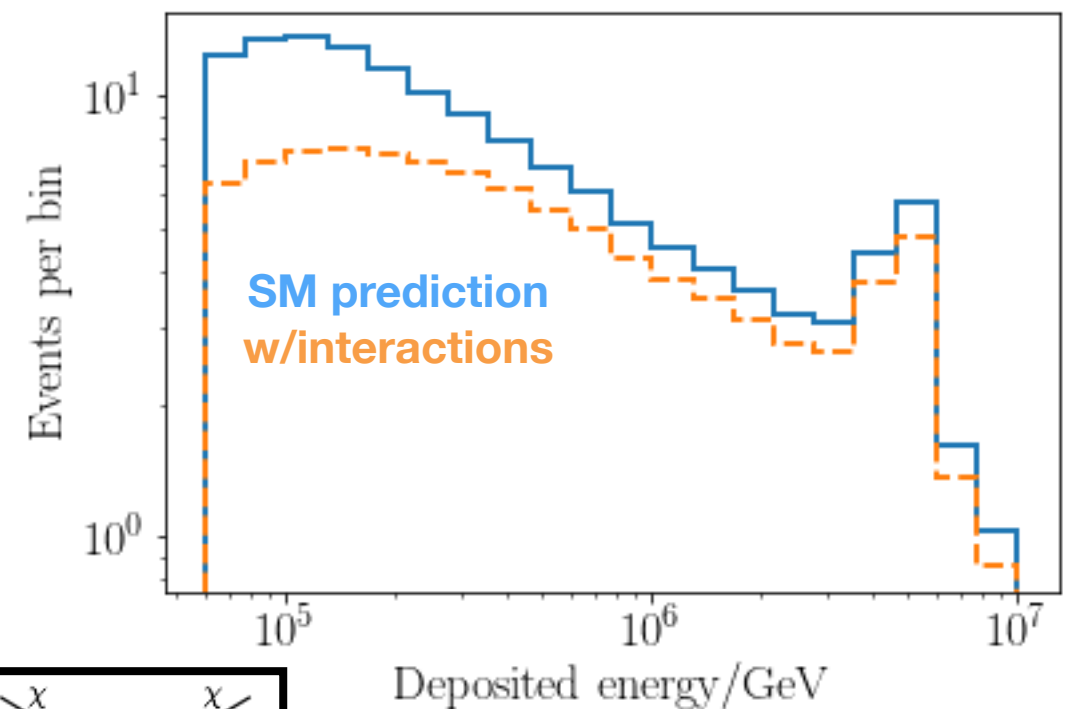
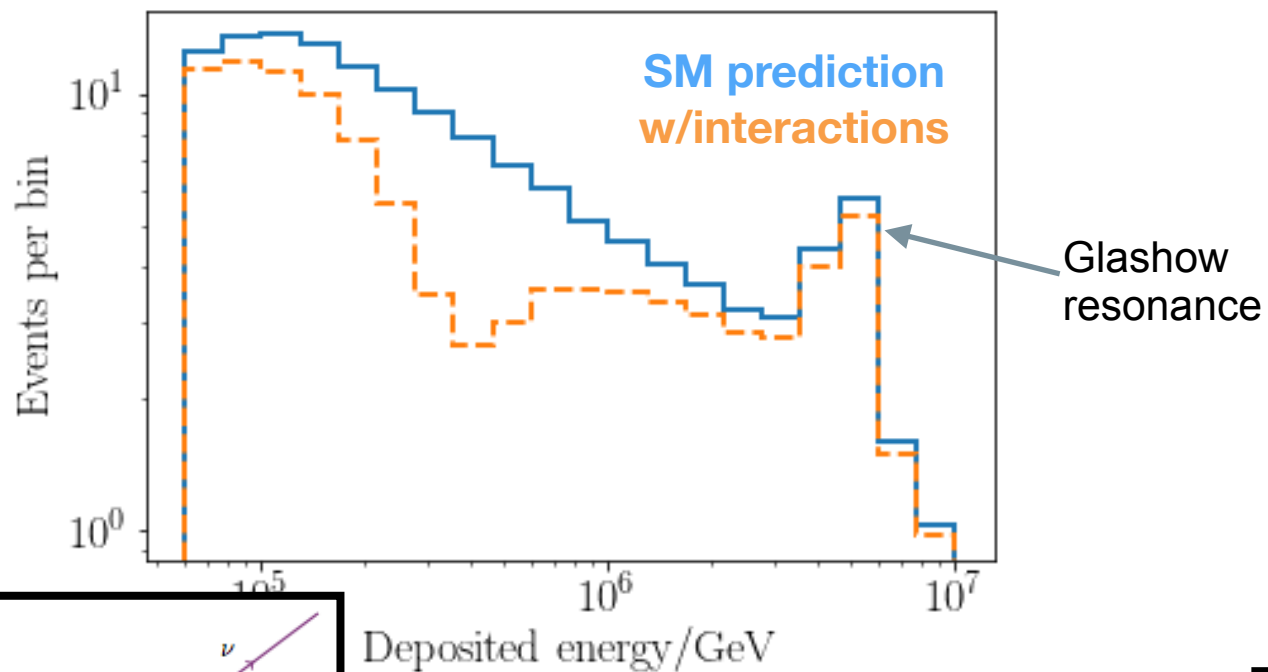
HESE Neutrino skymap

IceCube Preliminary

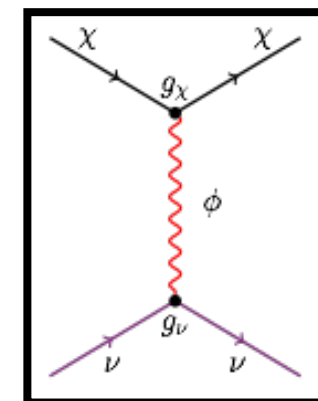
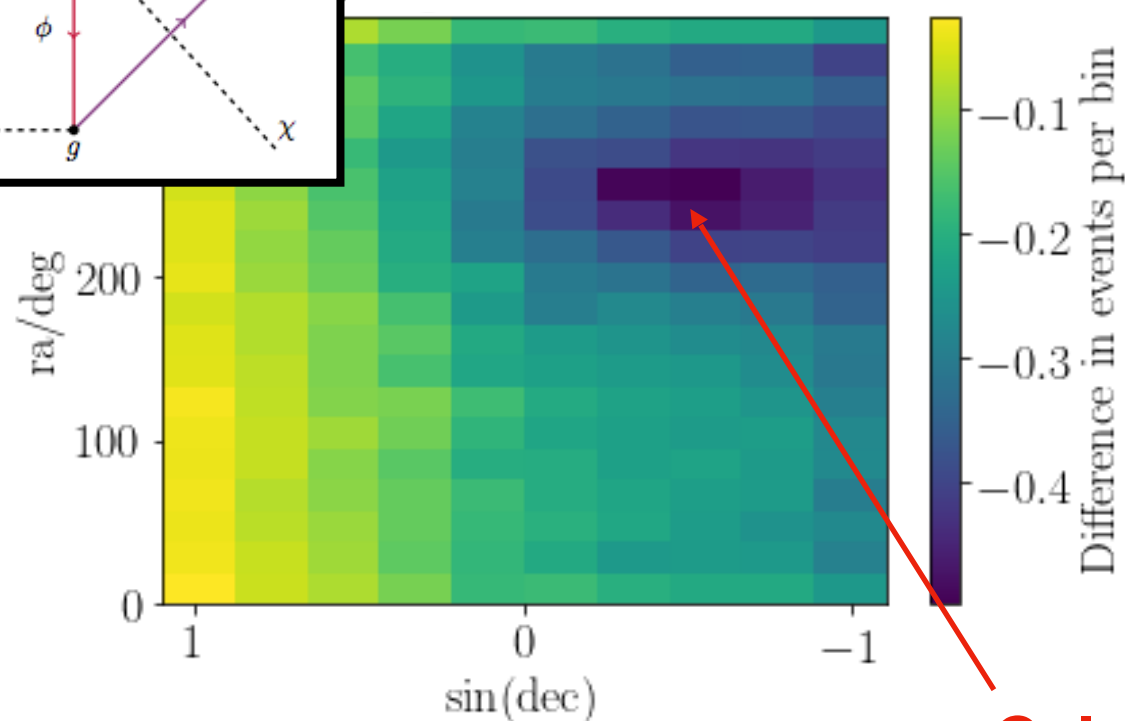


Events are compatible with an isotropic distribution: found no signal!

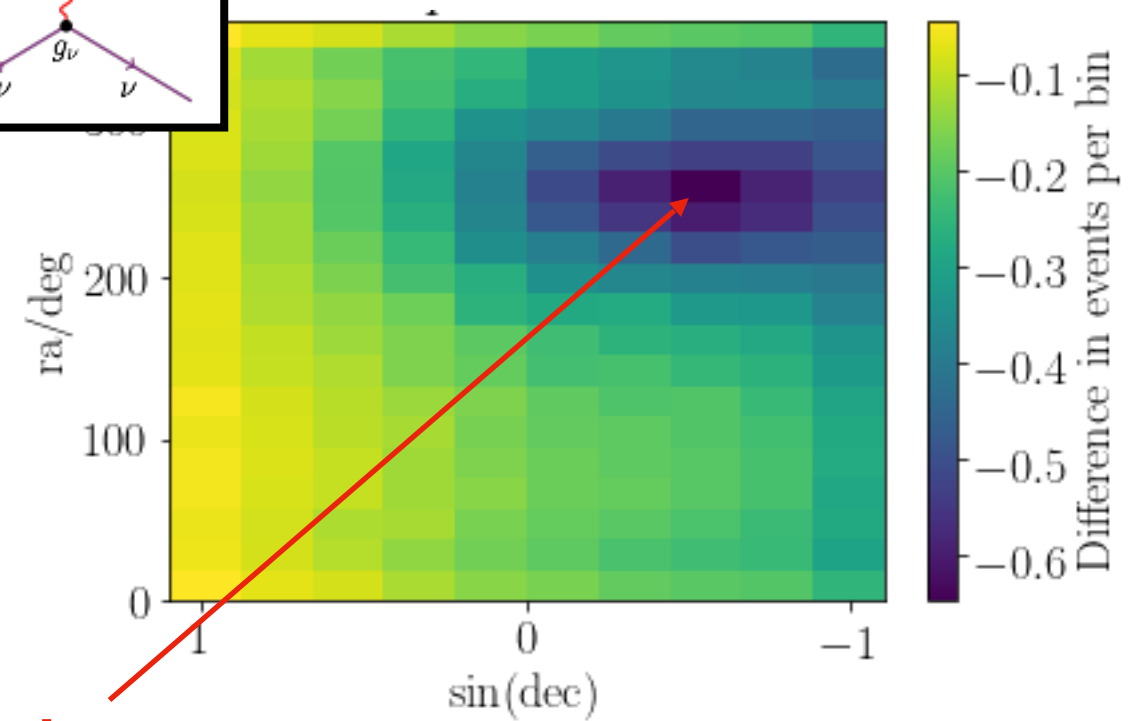
Also include effects in energy and direction



Integrated over energy

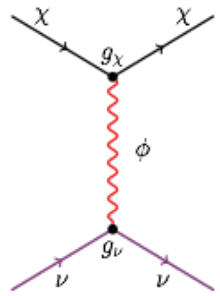


Integrated over energy

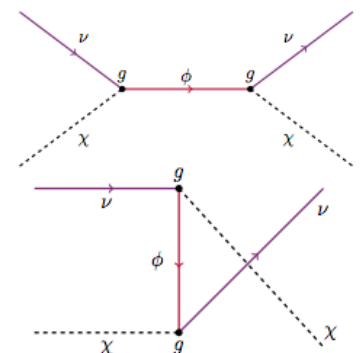
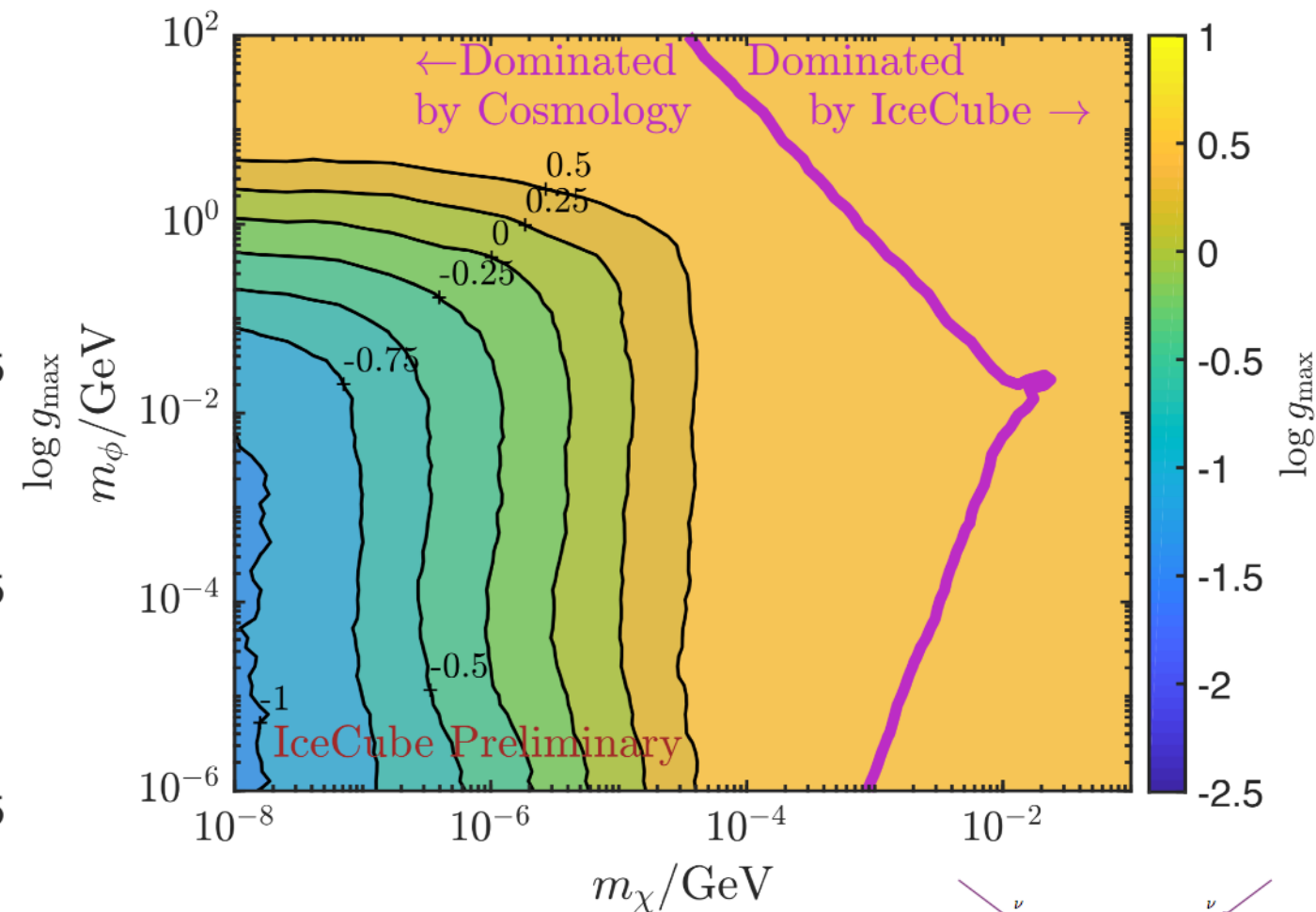
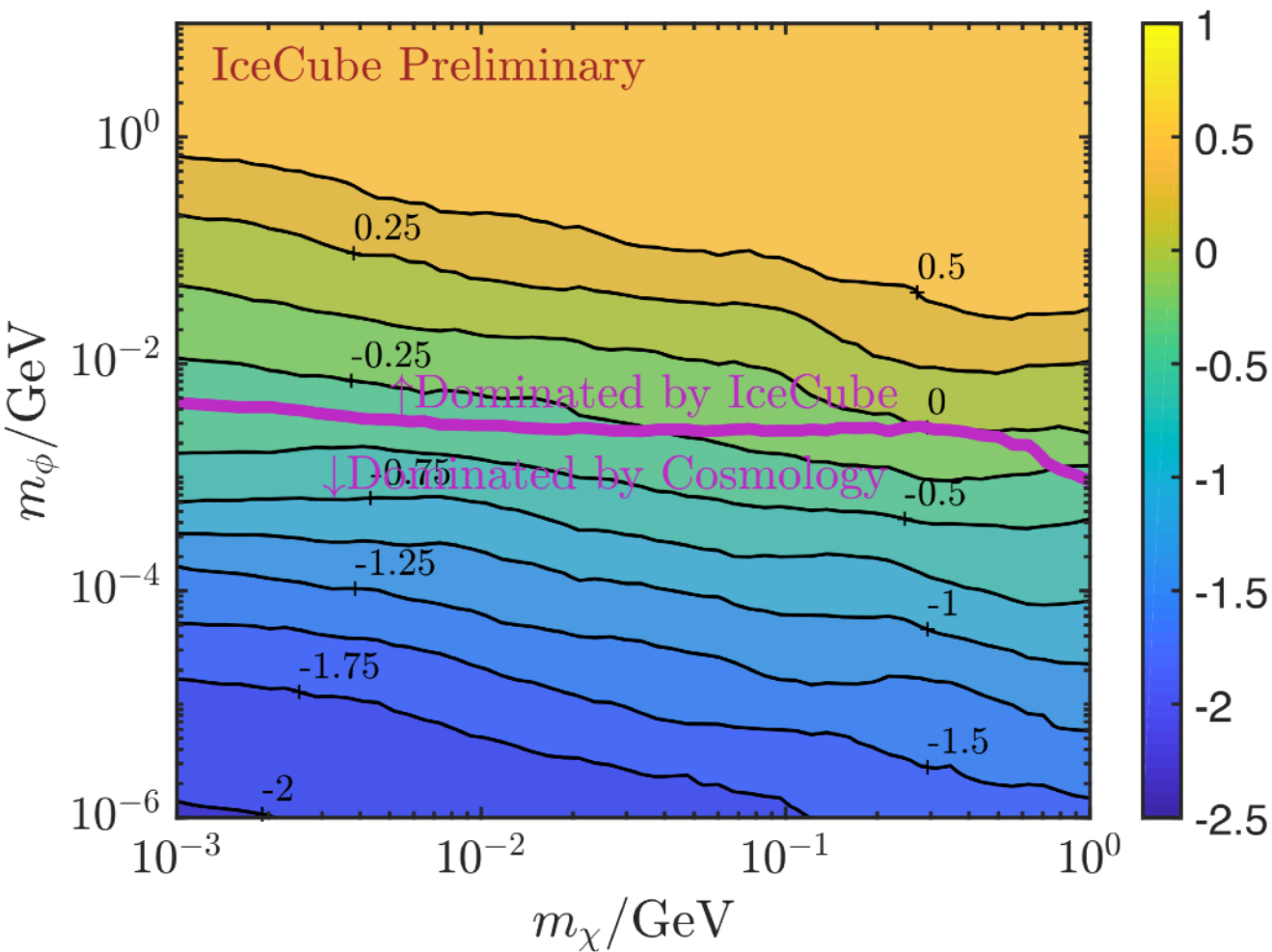


Galactic center

New constraints on neutrino-dark matter interactions



IceCube Work In Progress



Color scale is the maximum allowed coupling.

Cosmological bounds using Large Scale Structure from Escudero et al 2016

dark matter-neutrino couplings
CA et al. arXiv:1703.00451
Kelly et al arXiv:1808.02889
Choi et al. arXiv:1903.03302

neutrino-neutrino couplings
Ng & Beacom arXiv:1404.2288
Kelly et al arXiv:1808.02889
Carpio et al. arXiv:2104.15136

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Search for Lorentz Violation via Flavor Morphing

As neutrinos travel from their far away source they can interact with a Lorentz violating field.

Effects expected at the Planck Scale.

Space-time effects

J. Ellis et al arXiv:1807.051550

K. Wang et al. arXiv:2009.05201

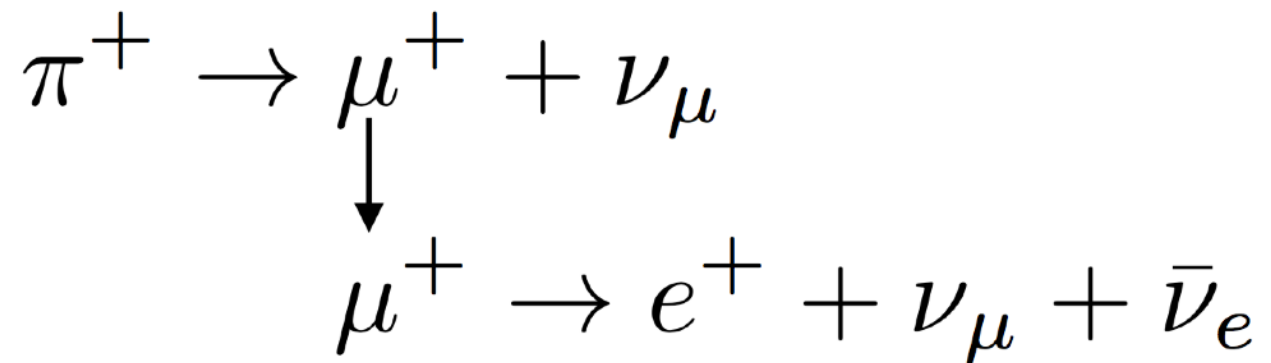
Zhang & Ma arXiv:1406.4568

Flavor composition @ source

(GRBs, AGNs, blazars, pulsars...)

$(\alpha_e : \alpha_\mu : \alpha_\tau)$

Pion



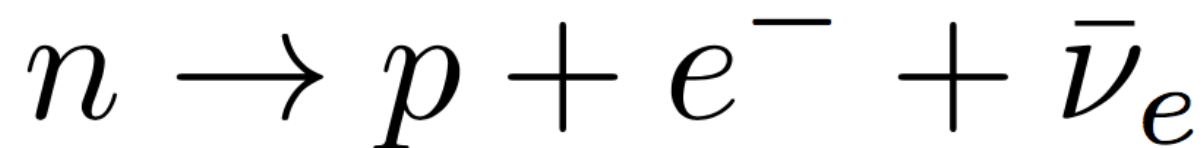
(1:2:0)

Muon-damped



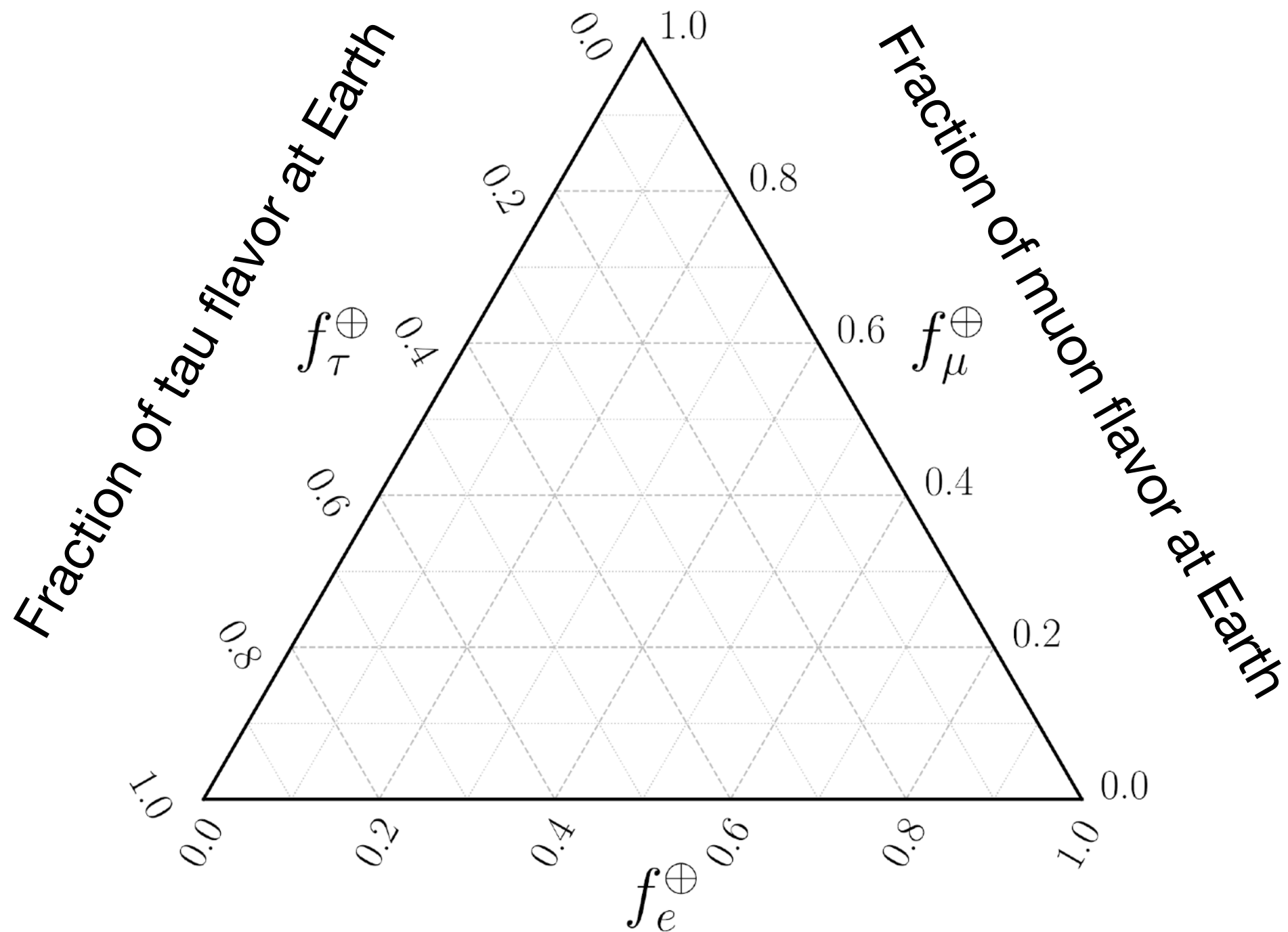
(0:1:0)

Neutron



(1:0:0)

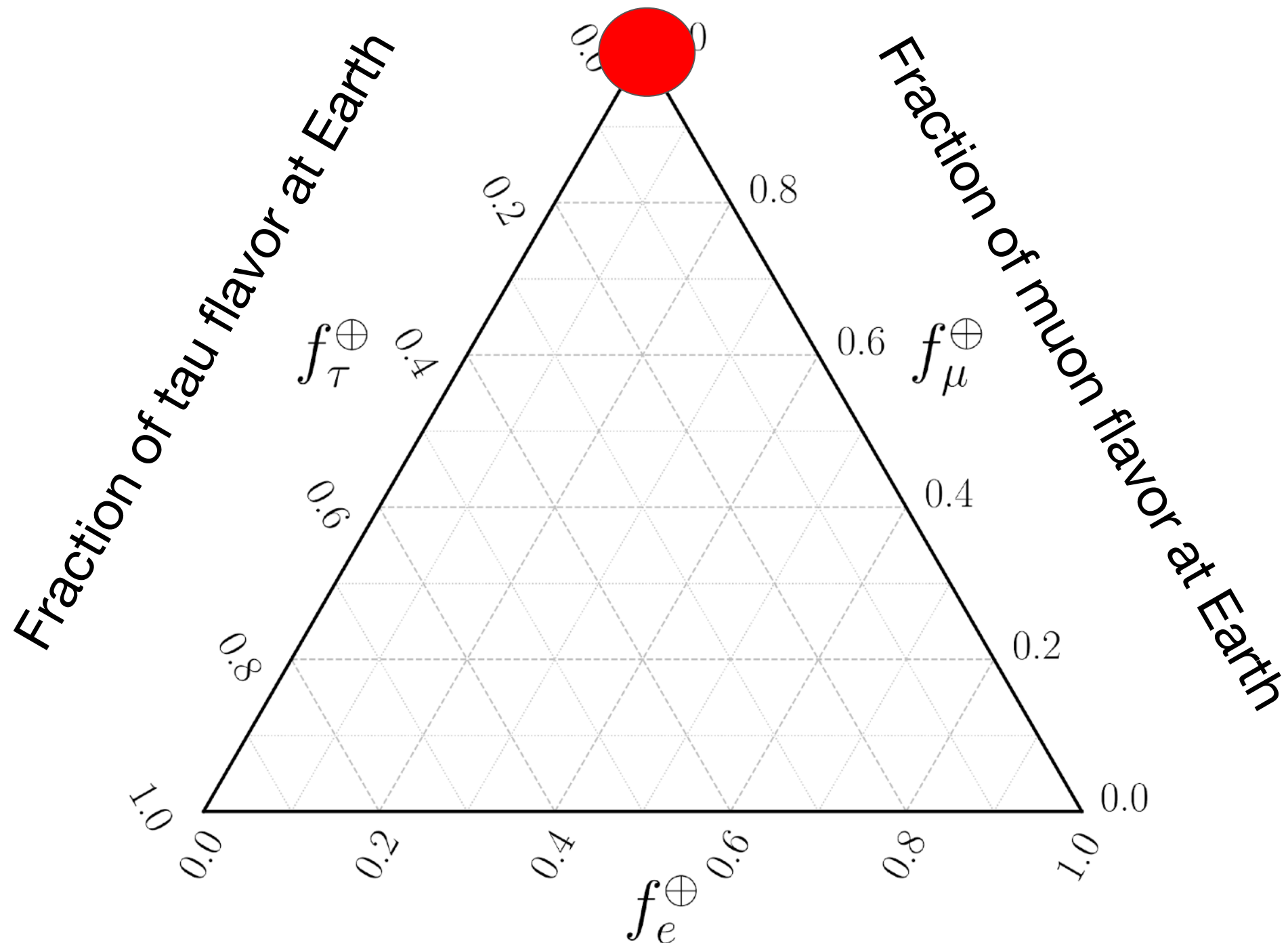
The flavor triangle



Fraction of electron flavor at Earth

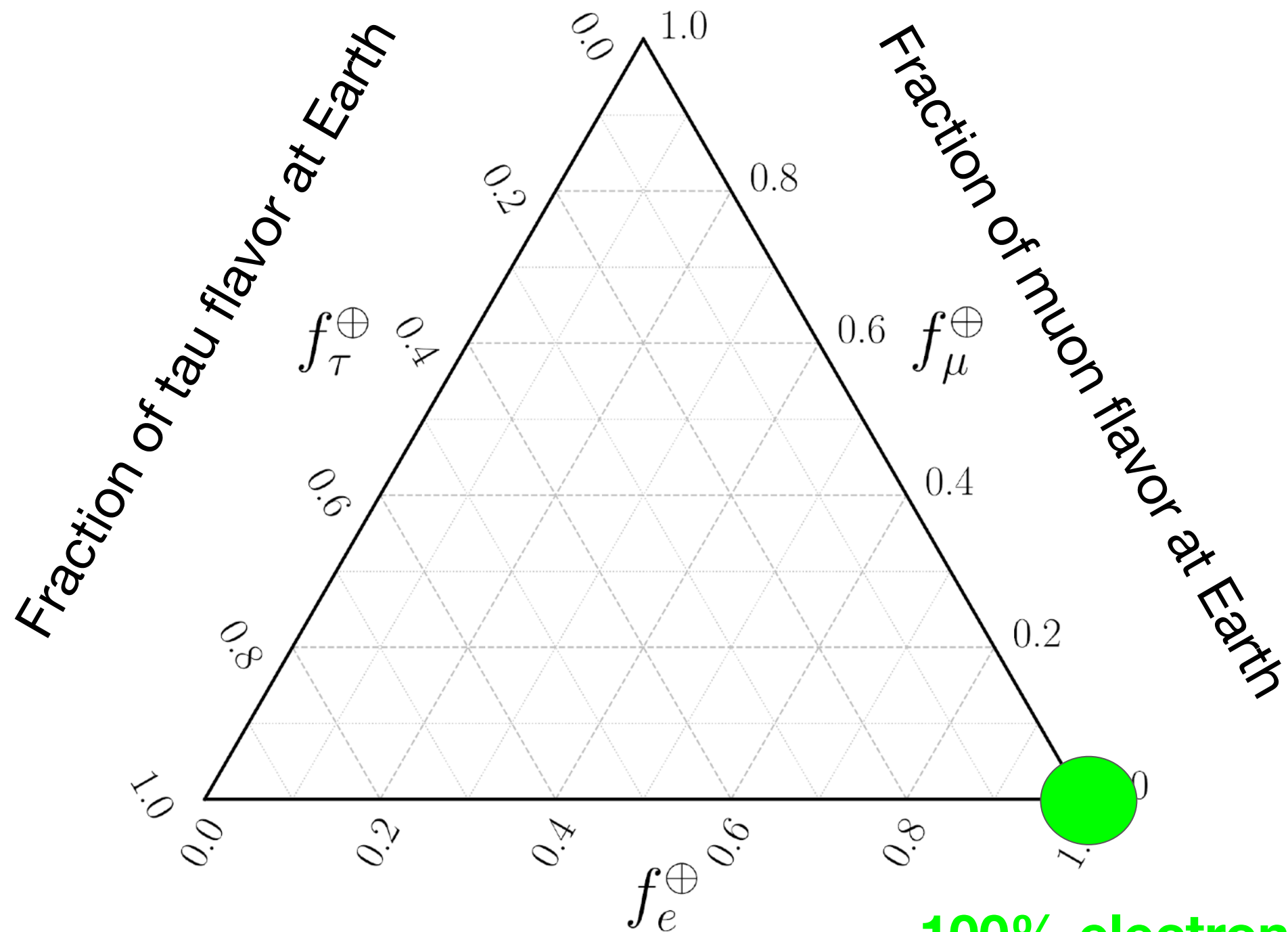
The flavor triangle

100% muon neutrino



Fraction of electron flavor at Earth

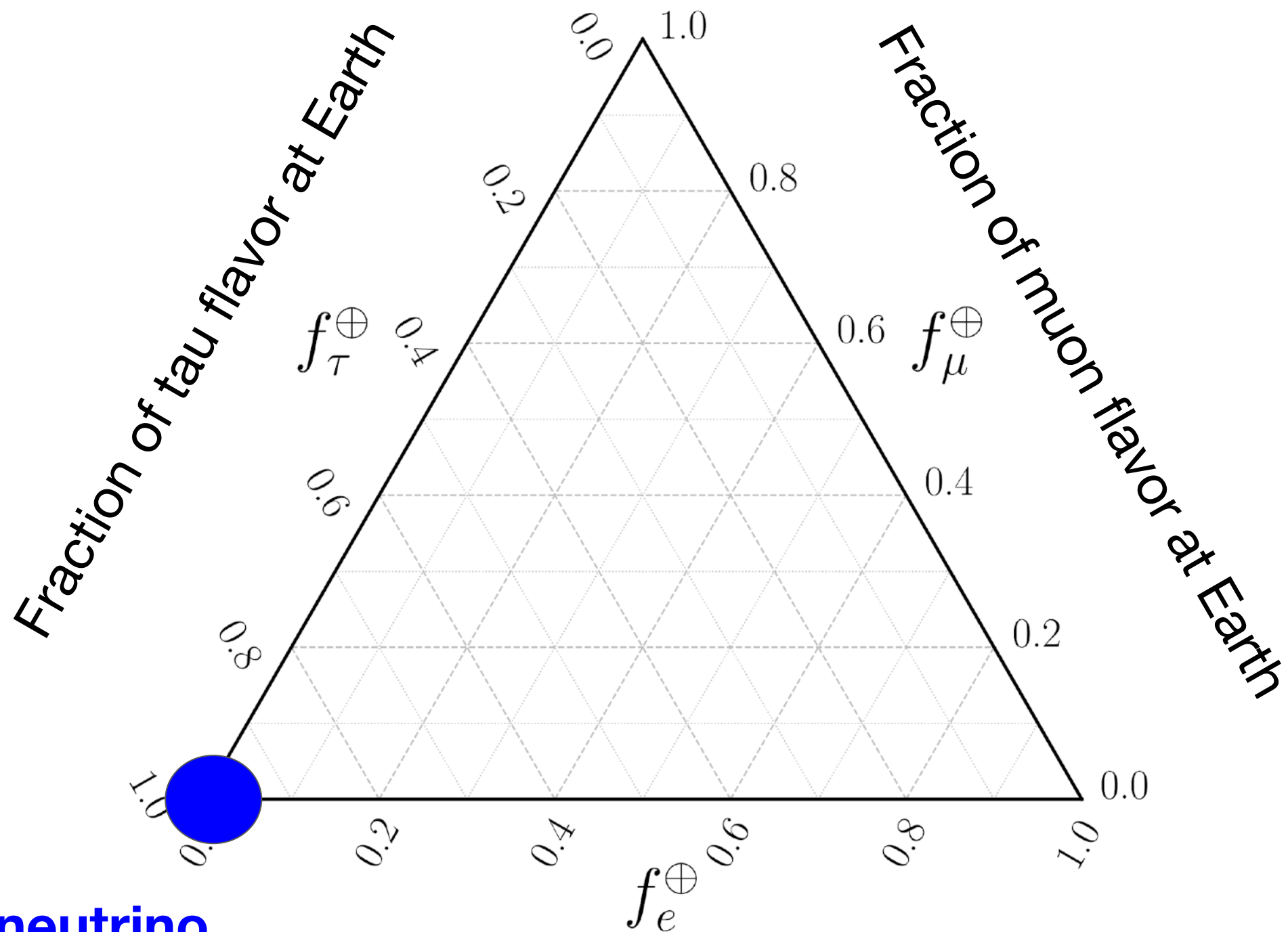
The flavor triangle



100% electron neutrino

Fraction of electron flavor at Earth

The flavor triangle

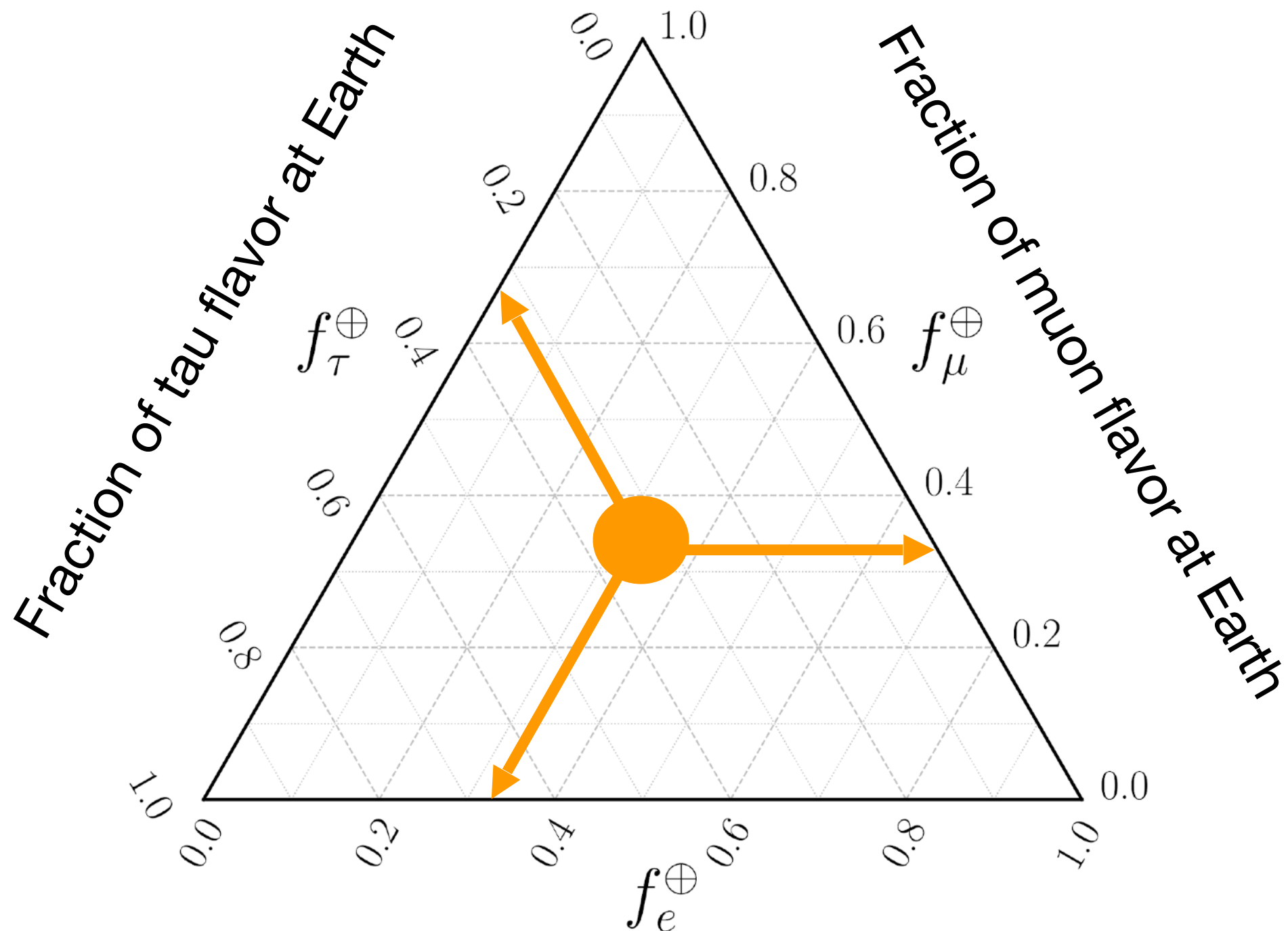


100% tau neutrino

Fraction of electron flavor at Earth

The flavor triangle

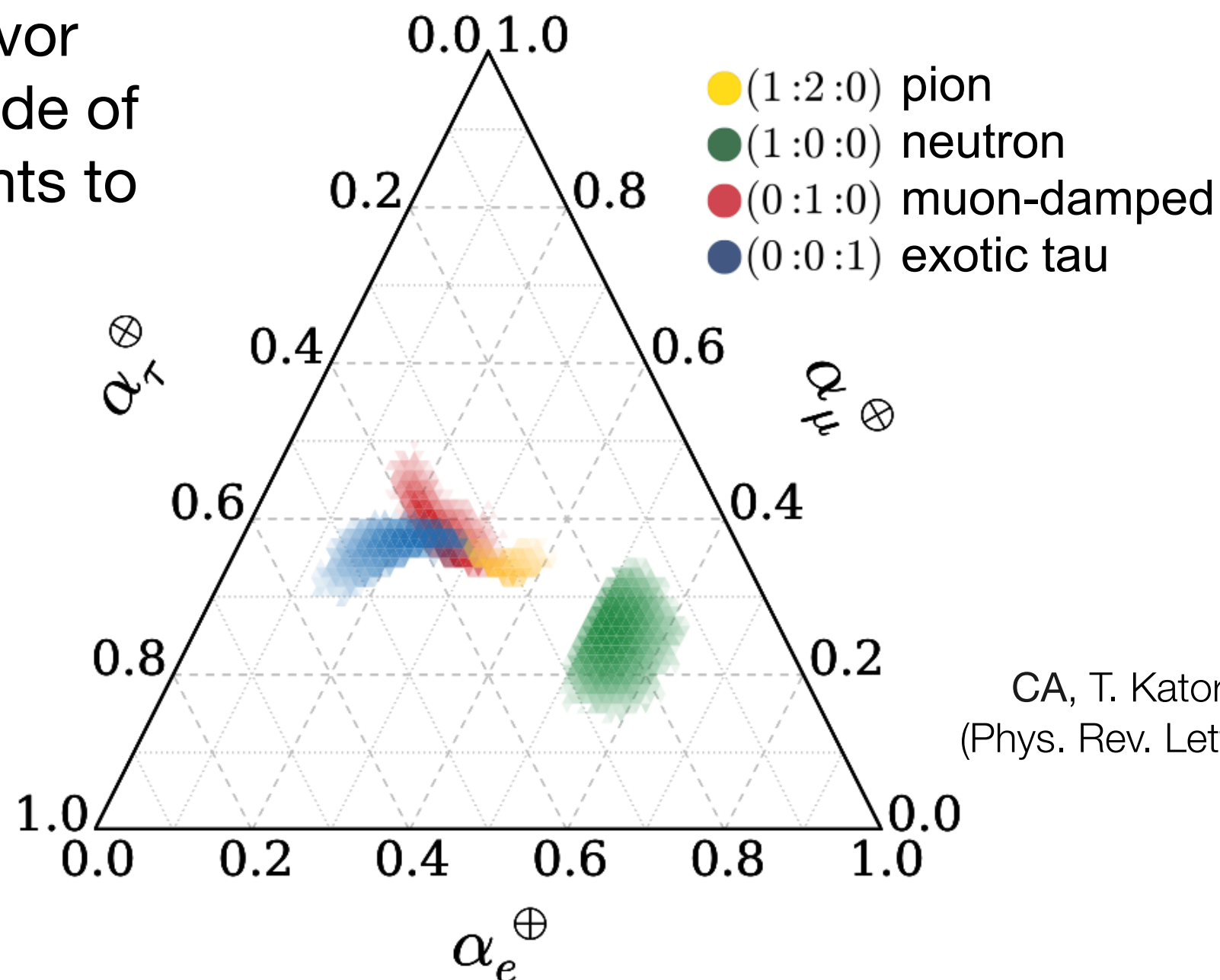
$\frac{1}{3}$ of each flavor



Fraction of electron flavor at Earth

After oscillations where will the different sources end up?

Measuring a flavor composition outside of these regions points to new physics!



CA, T. Katori, J. Salvado
(Phys. Rev. Lett. **115**, 161303)

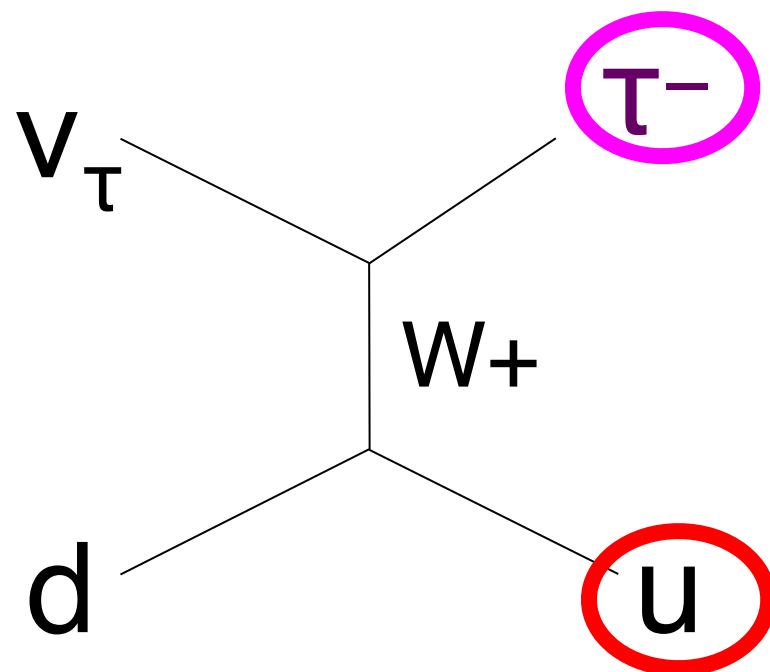
See also Bustamante et al. PRL 115, 161302 (2015); Rasmussen et al. 1707.07684; Palomares-Ruiz 1411.2998; Palladino et al 1502.02923; Bustamante et al 1610.02096; Brdar et al. 1611.04598; Farzan & Palomares-Ruiz 1810.00892; CA et al. 1909.05341; Learned & Pakvasa hep-ph/9405296 ..

First astrophysical ν_τ candidate found!

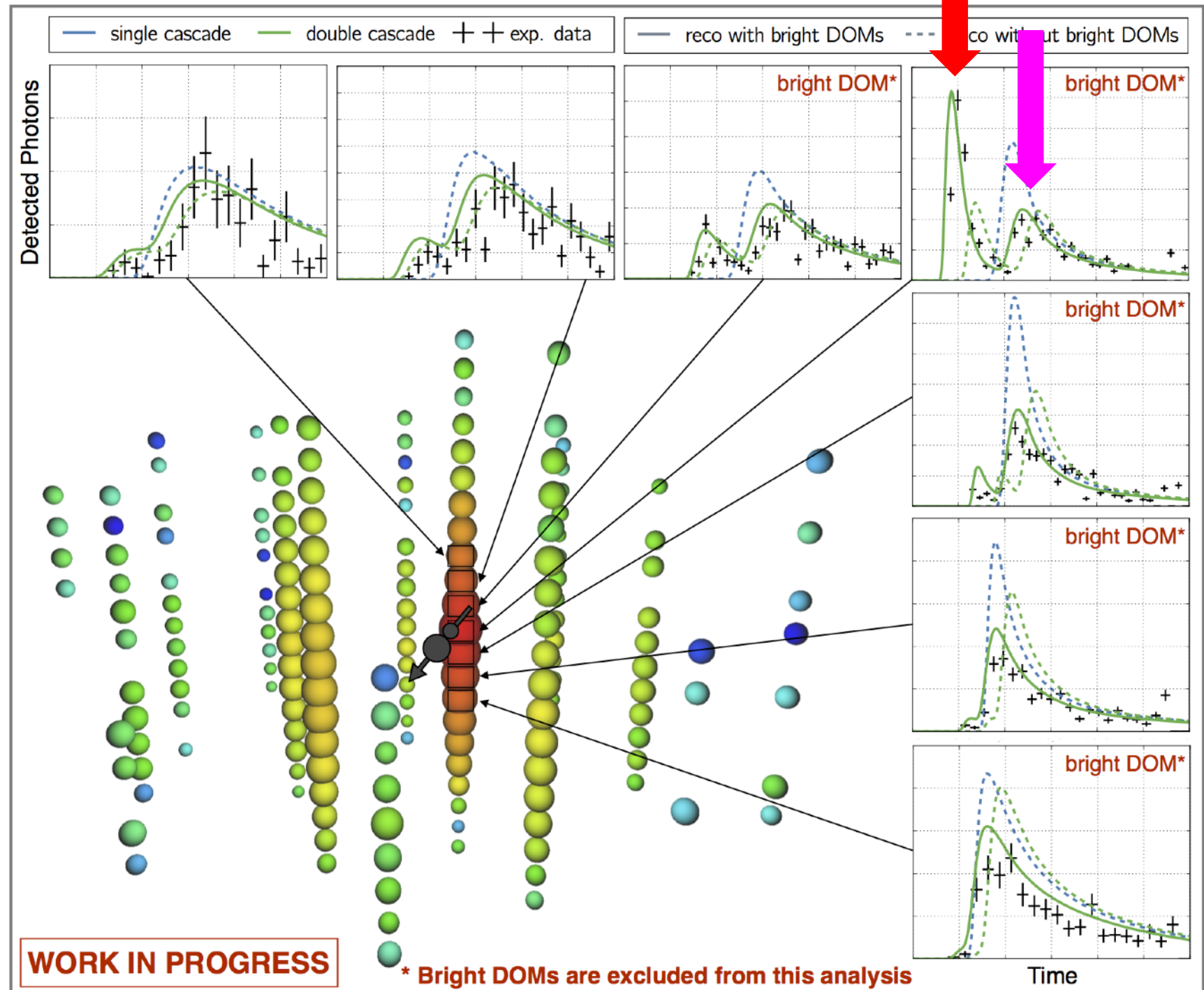
Total deposited energy
~ 90 TeV.

First “bang” in time
(shower)

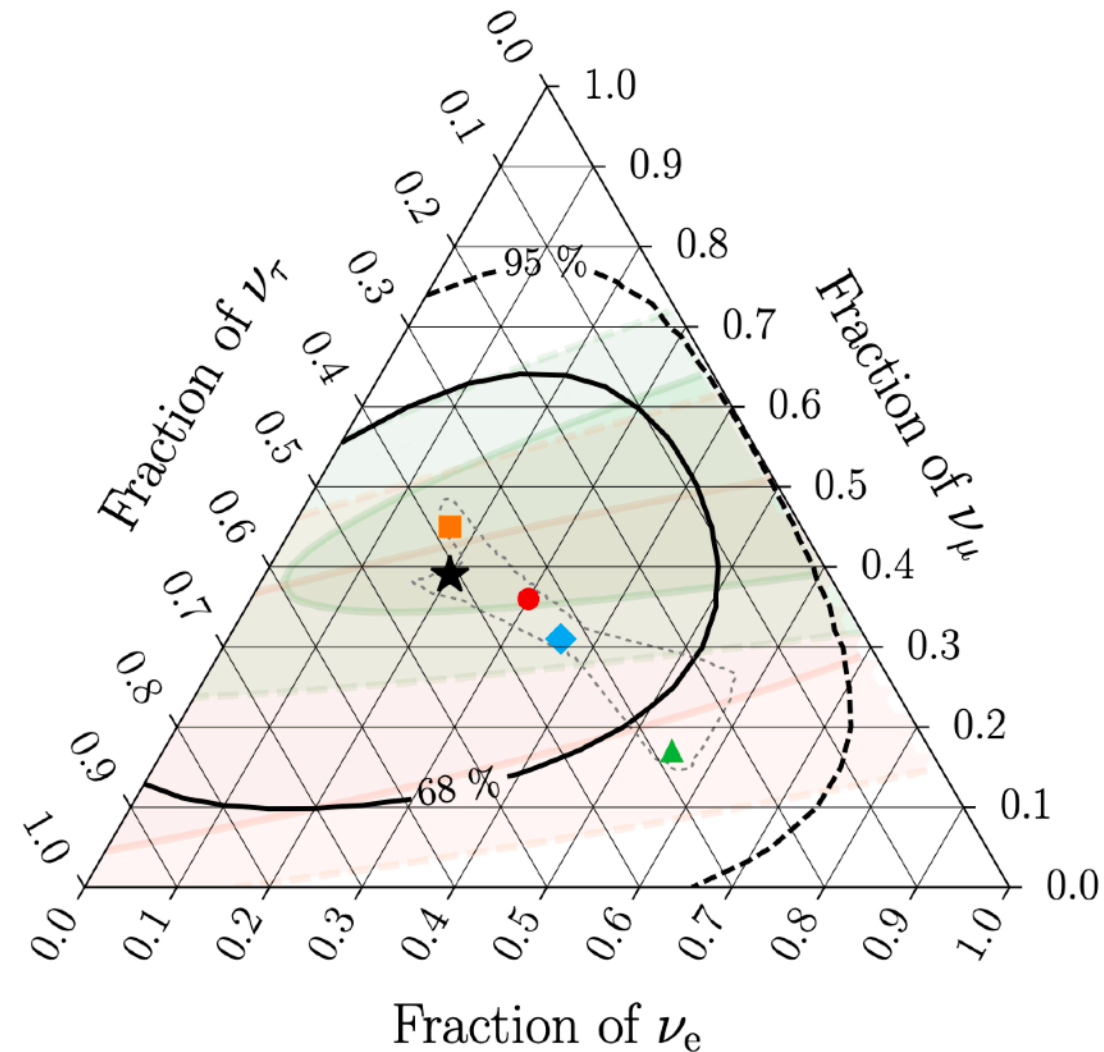
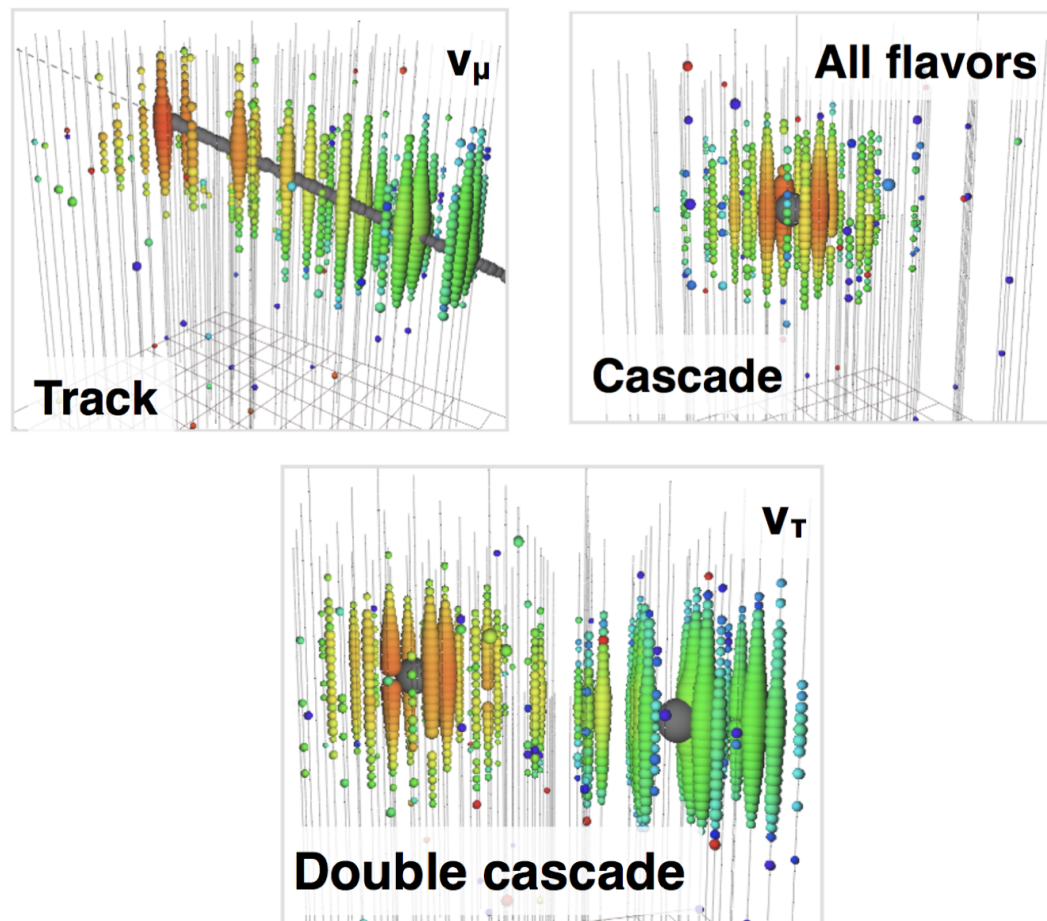
Second “bang” in time
(tau decay)



Juliana Stachurska, ..., CA@Neutrino2018



Astrophysical neutrino flavor measurements with High-Energy Starting Events



— HESE with ternary topology ID
 ★ Best fit: 0.20 : 0.39 : 0.42
 — Global Fit (IceCube, APJ 2015)
 — Inelasticity (IceCube, PRD 2019)
 3ν -mixing 3σ allowed region

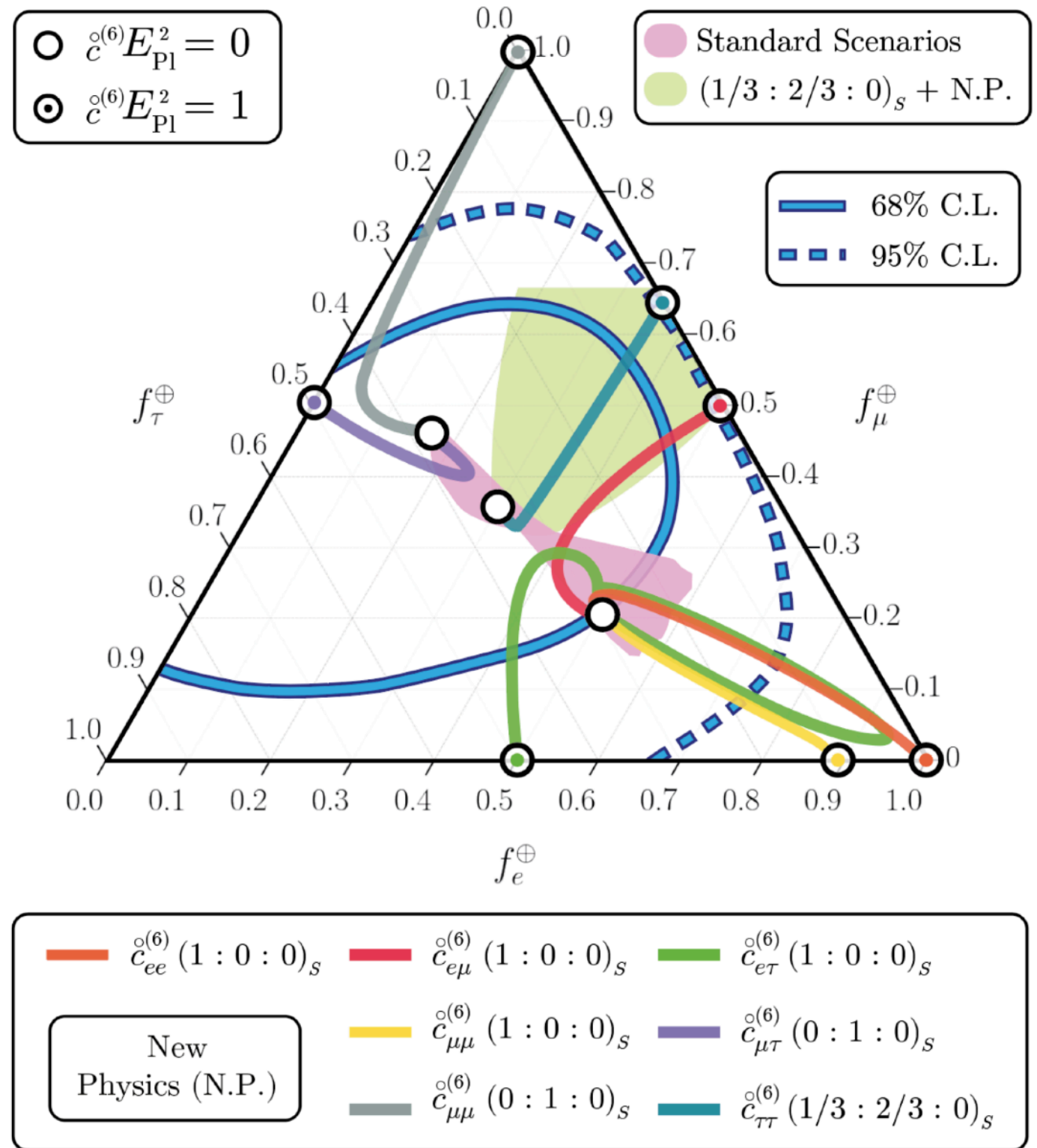
$\nu_e : \nu_\mu : \nu_\tau$ at source → on Earth:
 ■ 0:1:0 → 0.17 : 0.45 : 0.37
 ● 1:2:0 → 0.30 : 0.36 : 0.34
 ▲ 1:0:0 → 0.55 : 0.17 : 0.28
 ◆ 1:1:0 → 0.36 : 0.31 : 0.33

Trajectories in the flavor triangle in the presence of Lorentz Violation (LV)

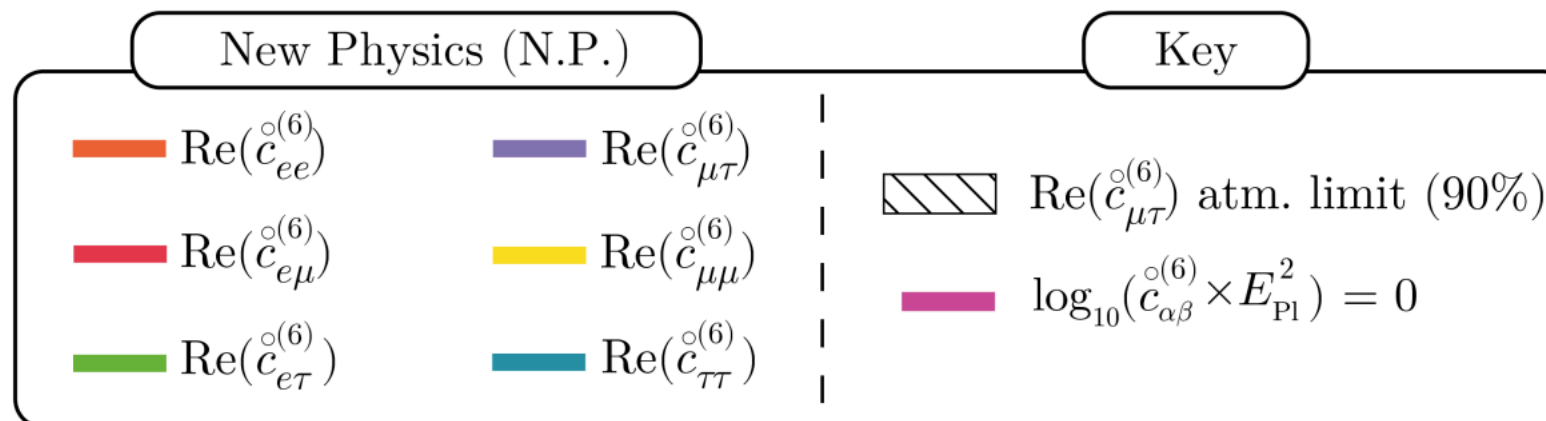
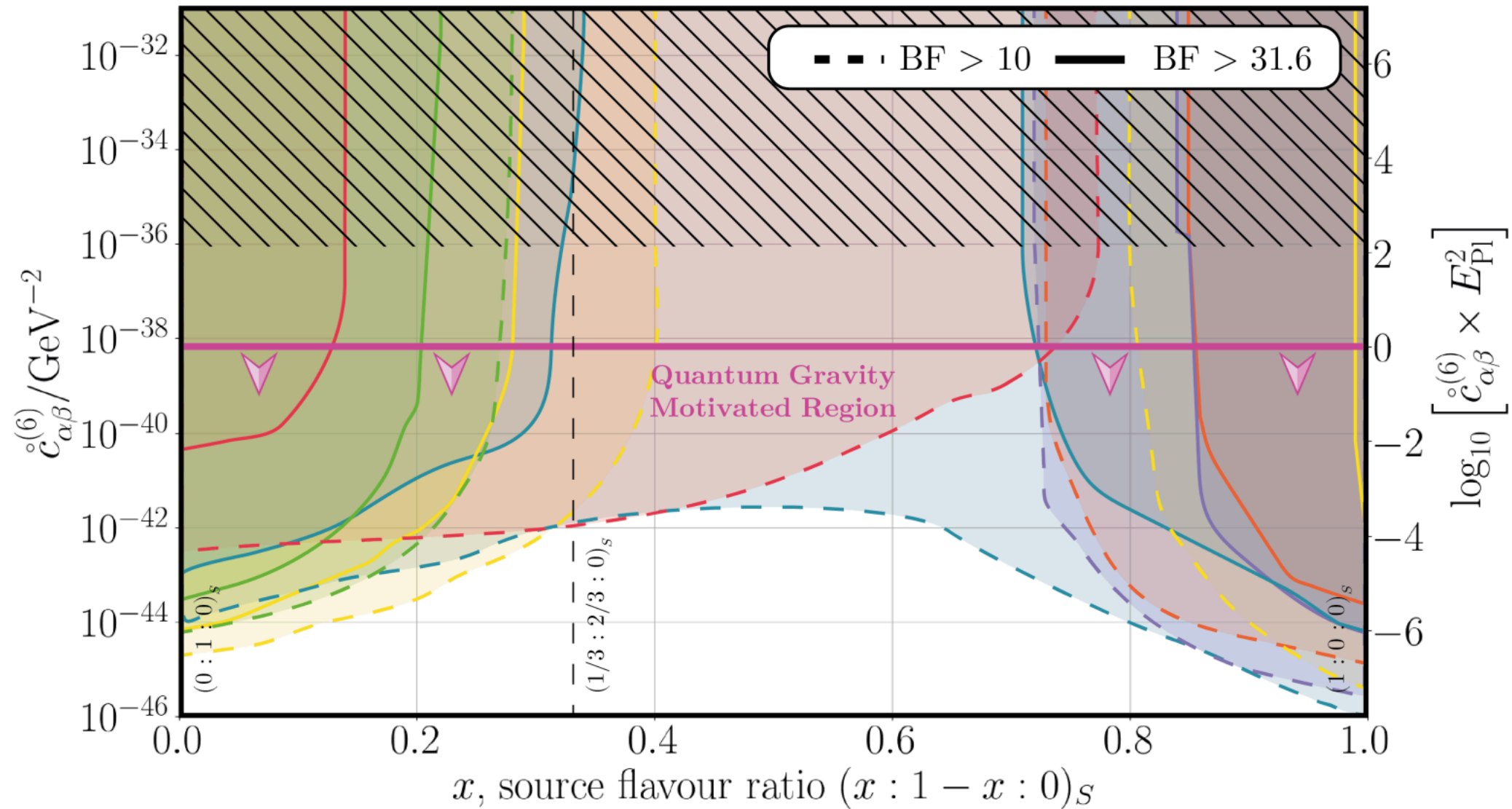
$$H_d = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2E} U M^2 U^\dagger}_{\text{Standard Mixing}} + \underbrace{\frac{E^{d-3}}{\Lambda_d} \tilde{U}_d O_d \tilde{U}_d^\dagger}_{\text{New Physics Terms}}$$

Dimension

(1 : 2 : 0) pion
(0 : 1 : 0) neutron
(1 : 0 : 0) muon-damped



Results on high-dimensional LV operators



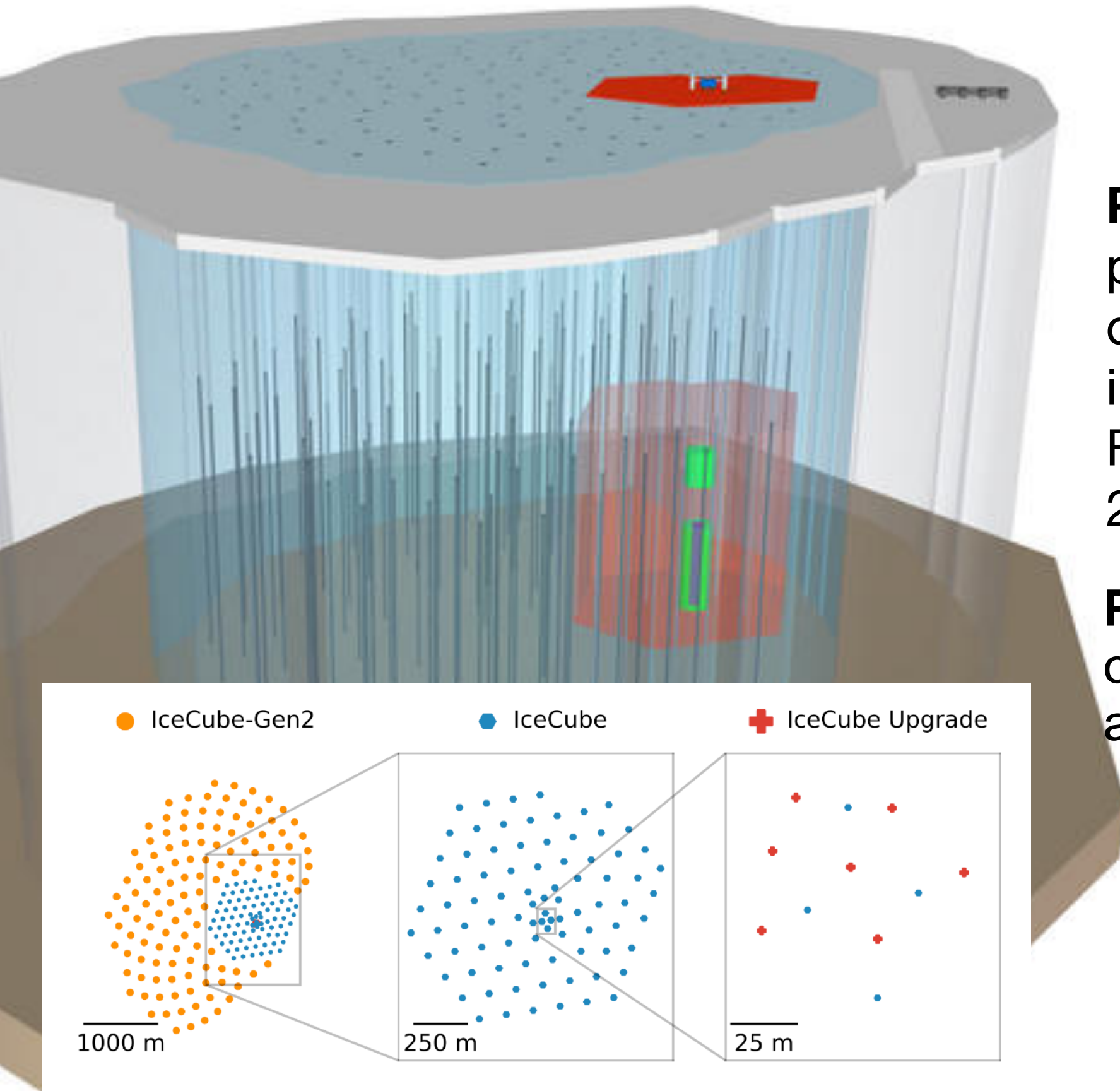
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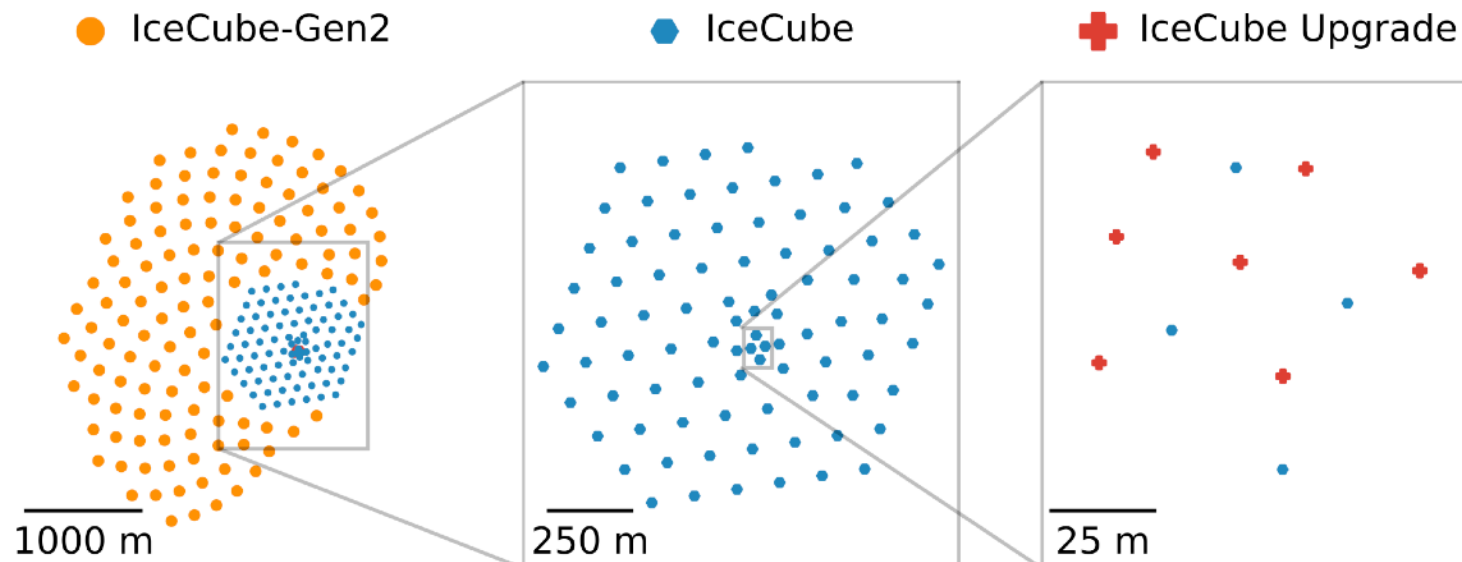


The IceCube Upgrades

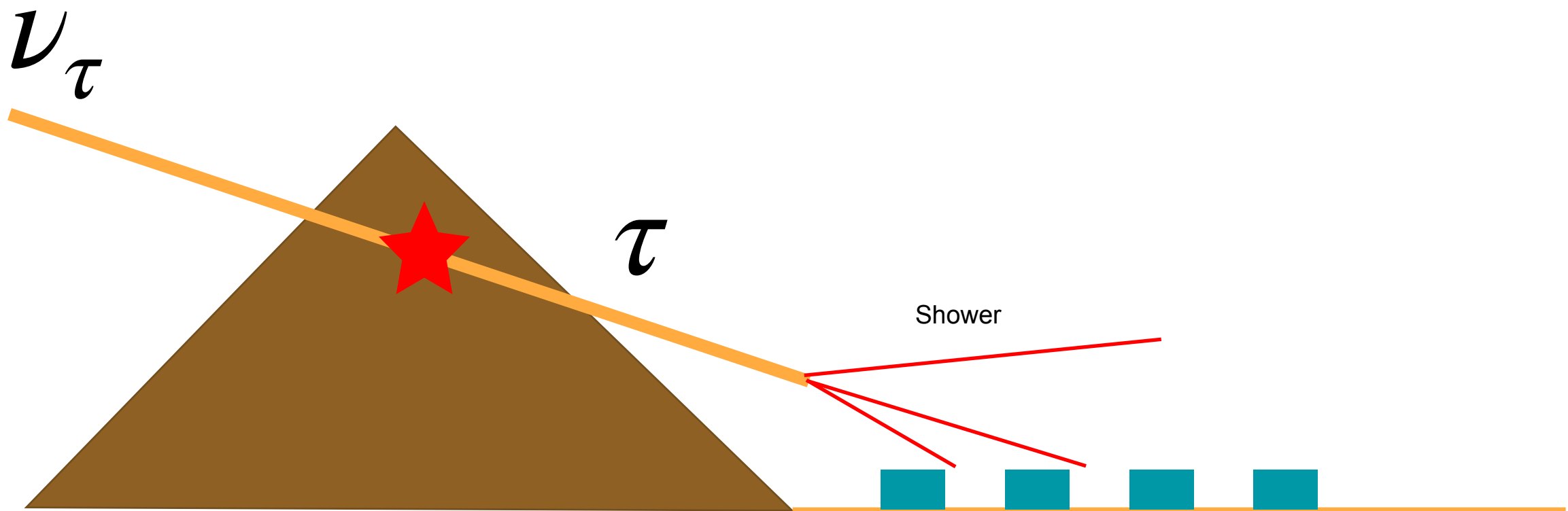


Phase 1: 7 new, high-precision strings in the central, densely instrumented region. Funded, installation in 2024-2026.

Phase 2: x10 the volume of present IceCube, plus additional detectors.

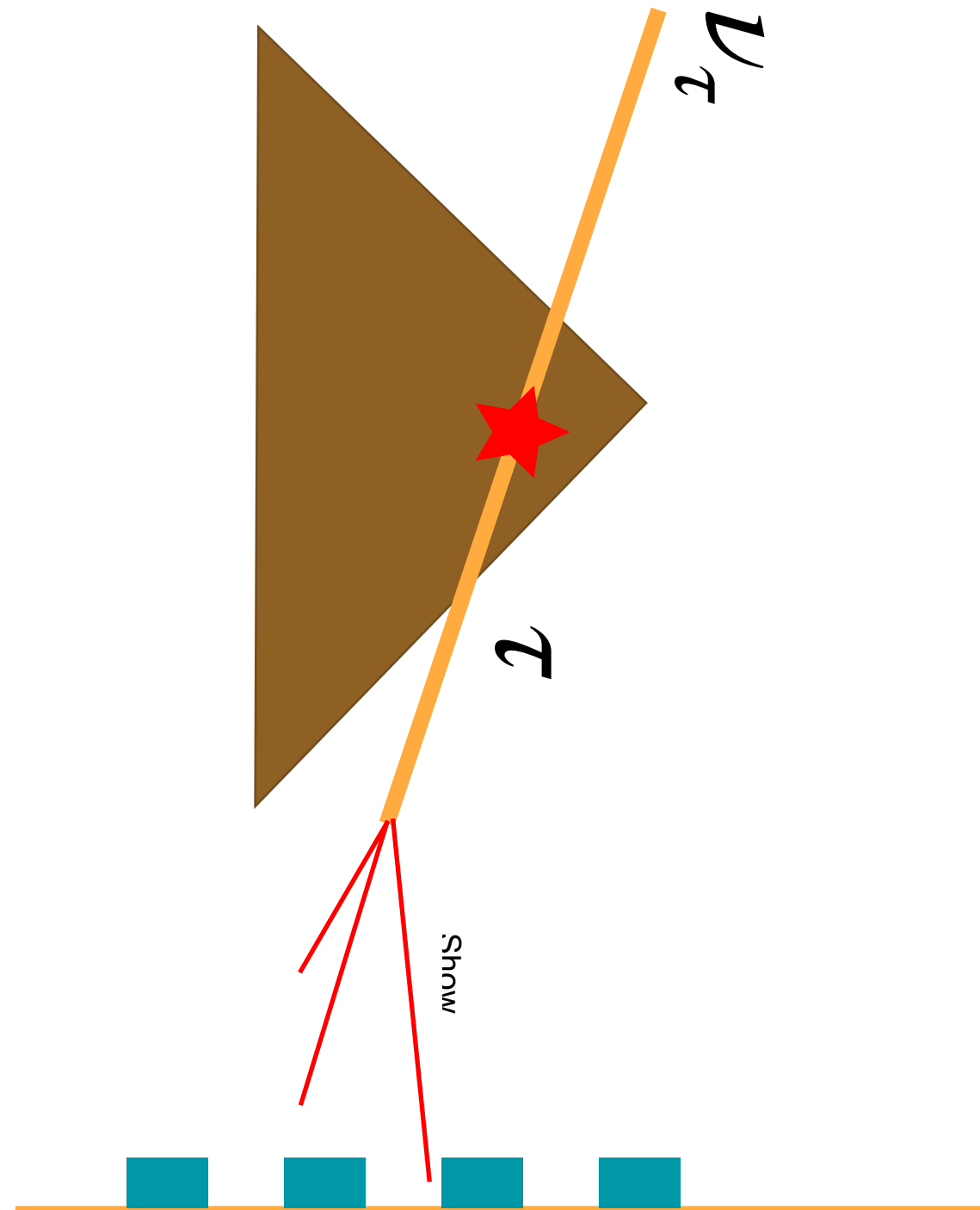


Thinking about Earth-skimming neutrino detectors



The geometry here is key for the acceptance of neutrino detection

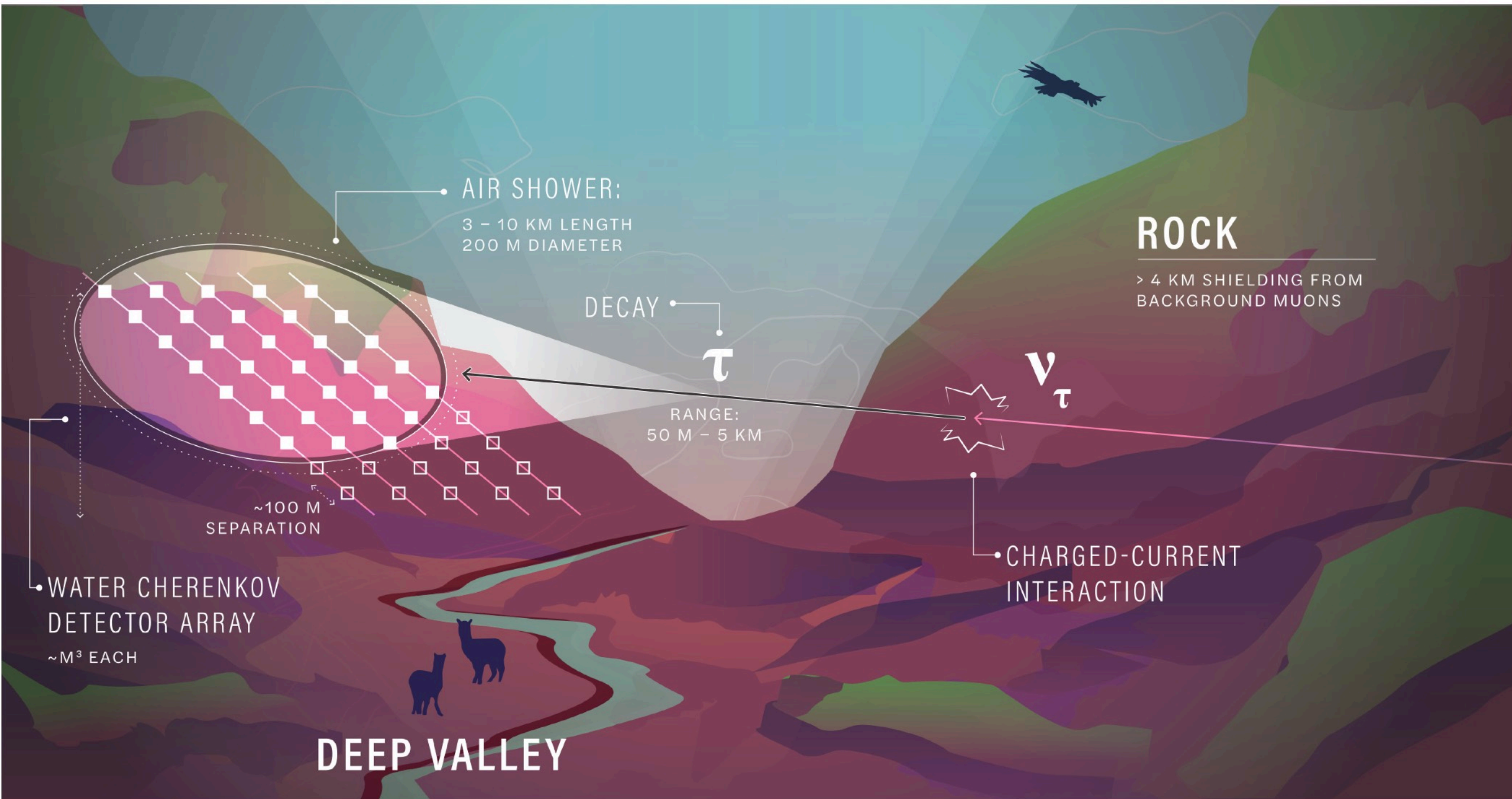
Thinking about Earth-skimming neutrino detectors



The geometry here is key for the acceptance of neutrino detection

This would be a more ideal scenario, but can't put mountain over detector

Solution: TAMBO*!

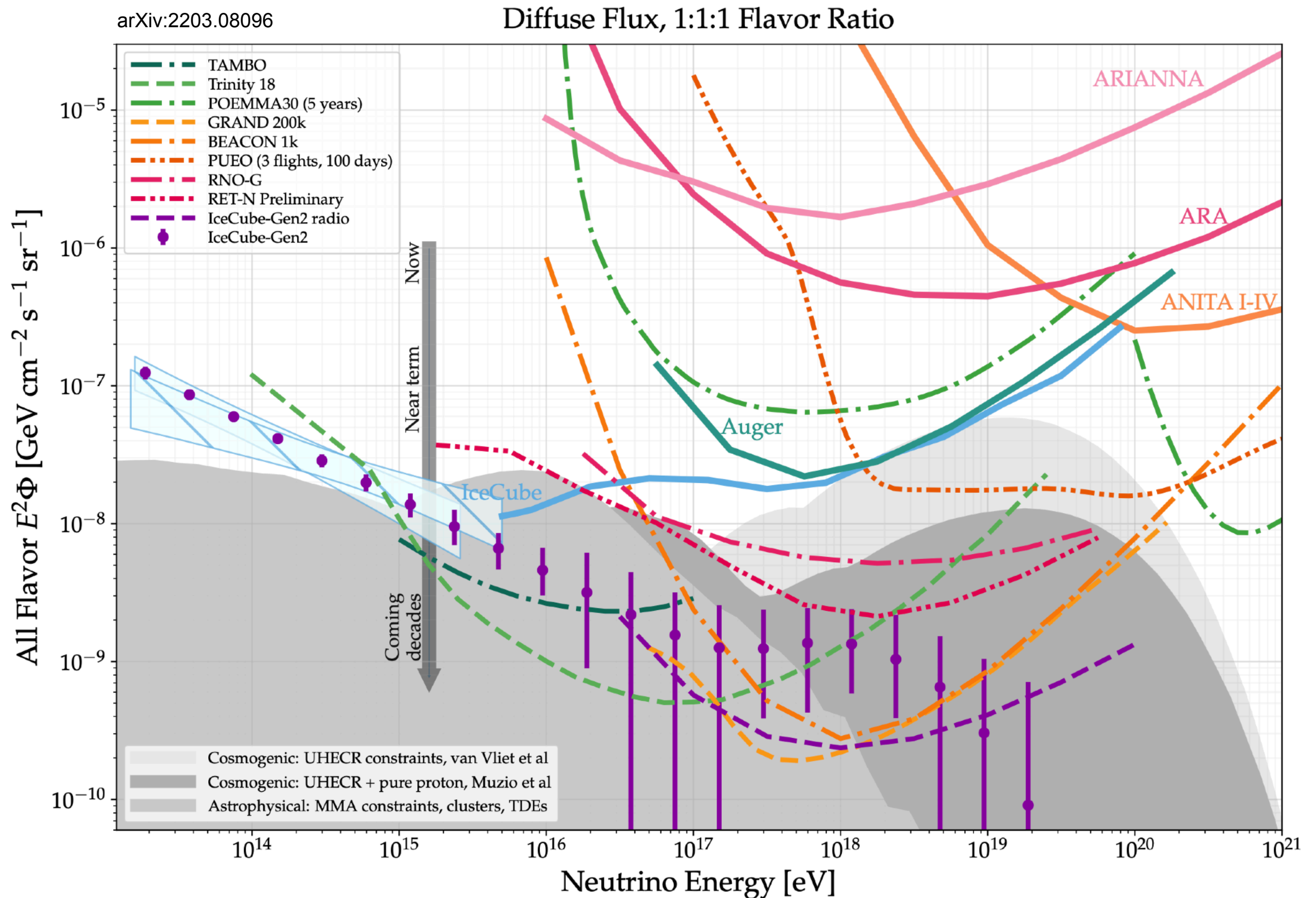


TAU AIR-SHOWER MOUNTAIN-BASED OBSERVATORY (TAMBO) • COLCA VALLEY, PERU

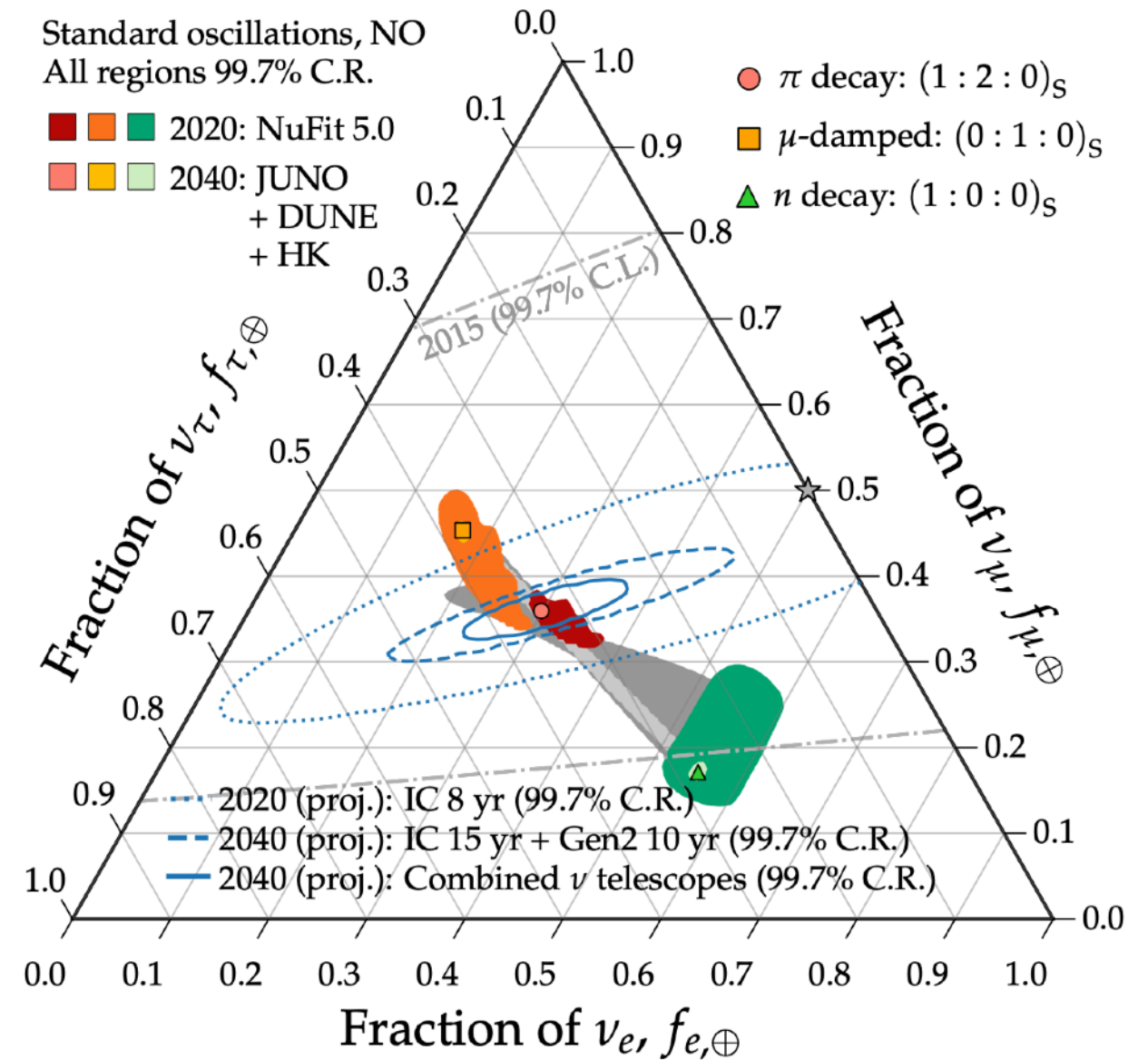
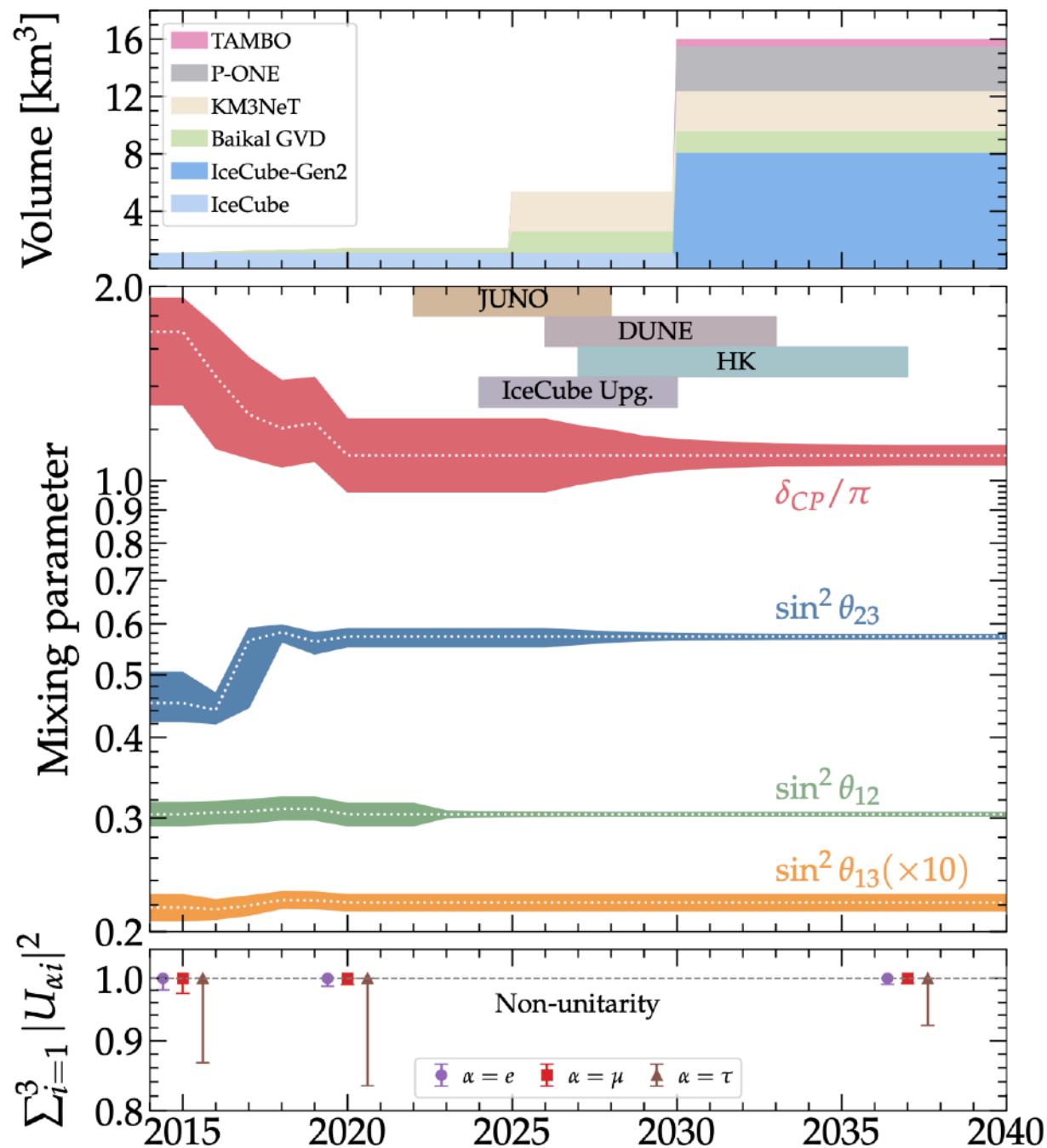
Romero-Wolf *et al* <https://arxiv.org/abs/2002.06475>

*TAMBO means house or inn in Quechua.

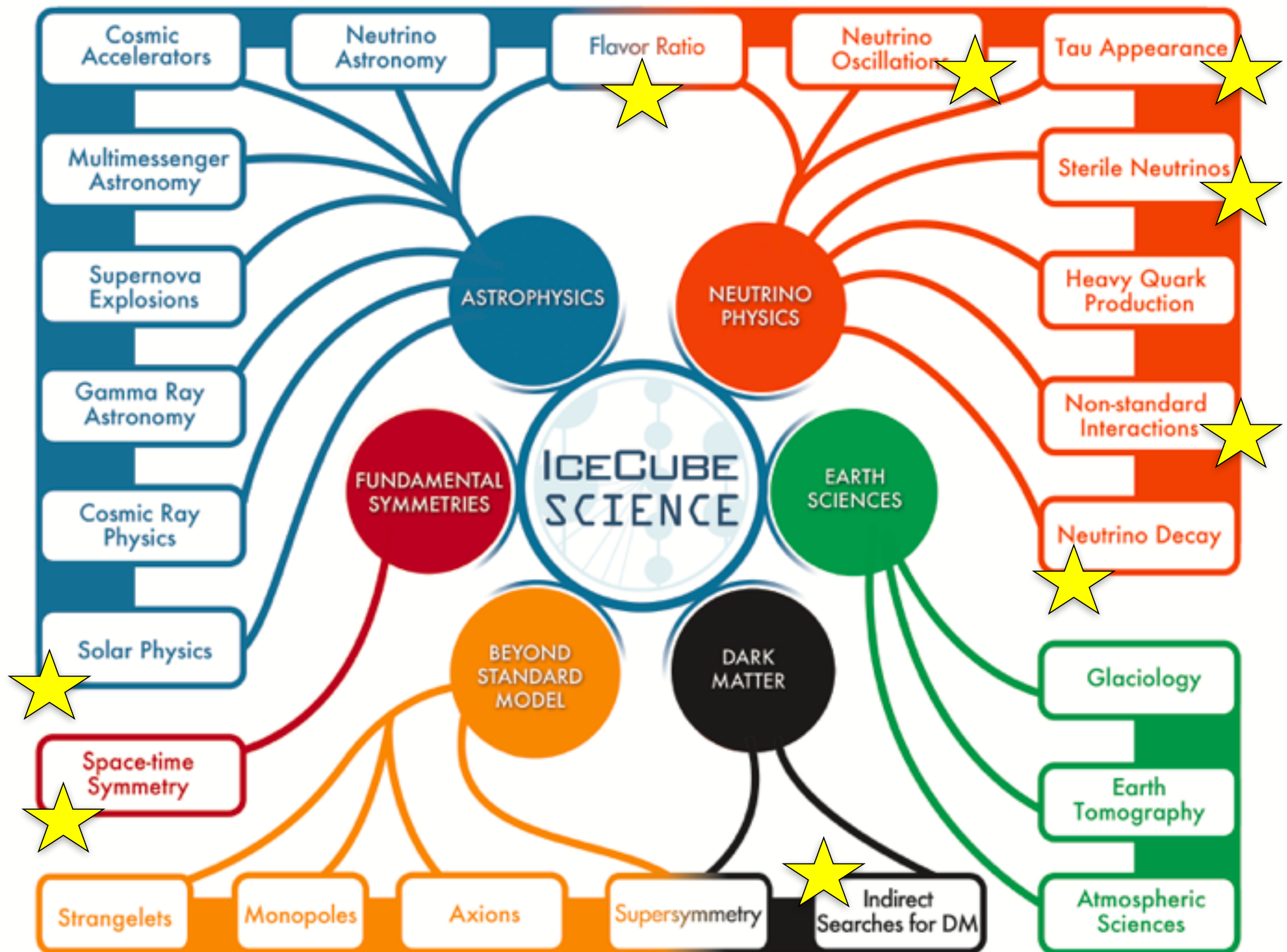
Next Generation Experiments Flux Sensitivity



Projected Upgrade Flavor Measurement



IceCube is more than just a telescope!



Conclusion

Neutrino Physics is truly in the midst of interesting times:

- First candidate astrophysical neutrino sources have been detected.
- Spectral measurements of the high-energy diffuse spectra start to give hint of structure.
- We are studying neutrino properties at PeV energies!
- We have the Dark Matter problem that maybe related to neutrinos.
- We have reached extreme regimes that lets us explore into the Planck scale.

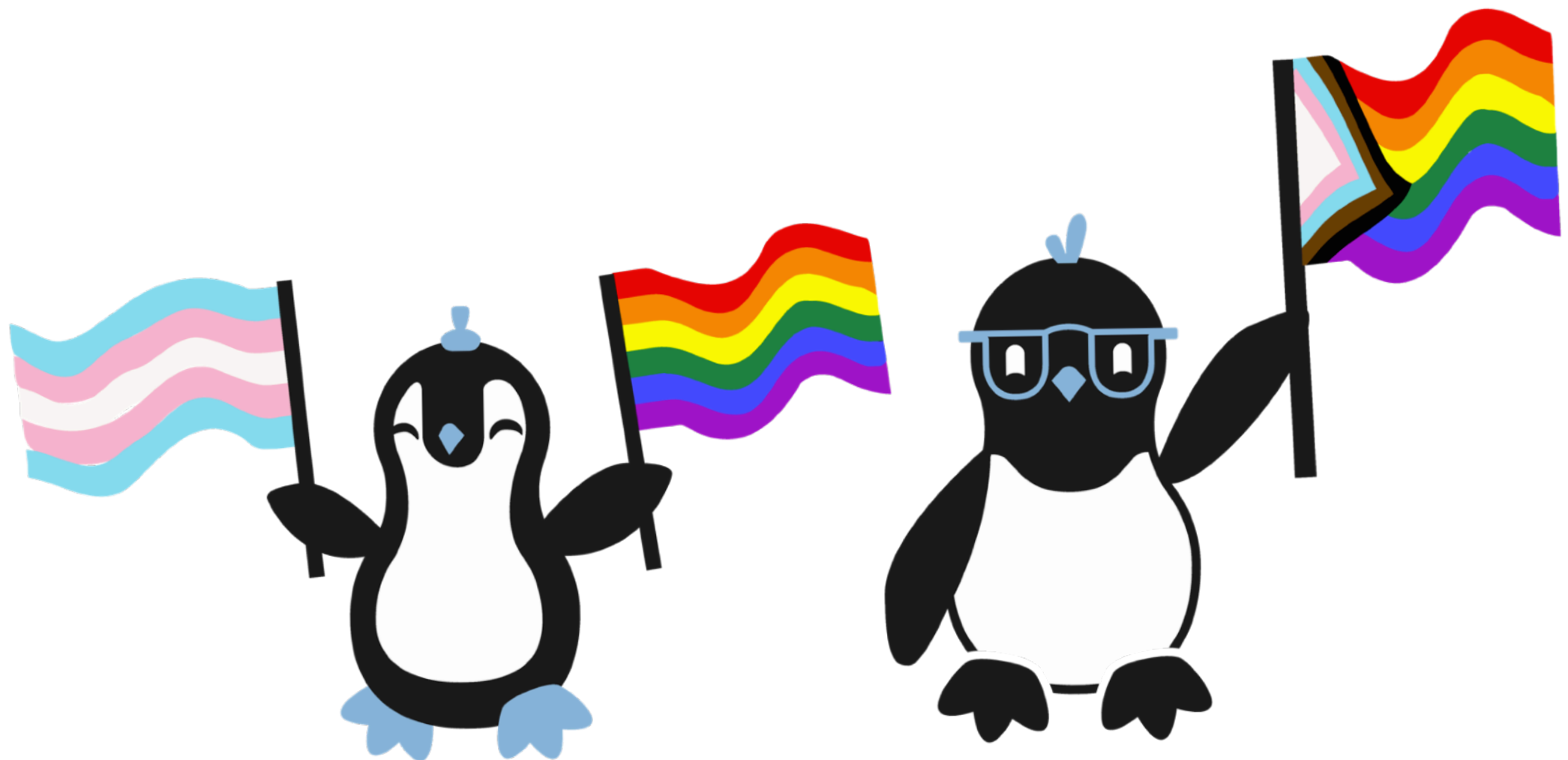
We also have great possibilities for the future:

- Combination of IceCube measurements
- New results from Km3NeT and GVD-Baikal
- Next generation neutrino observatories will provide a *nu* picture of the Universe.

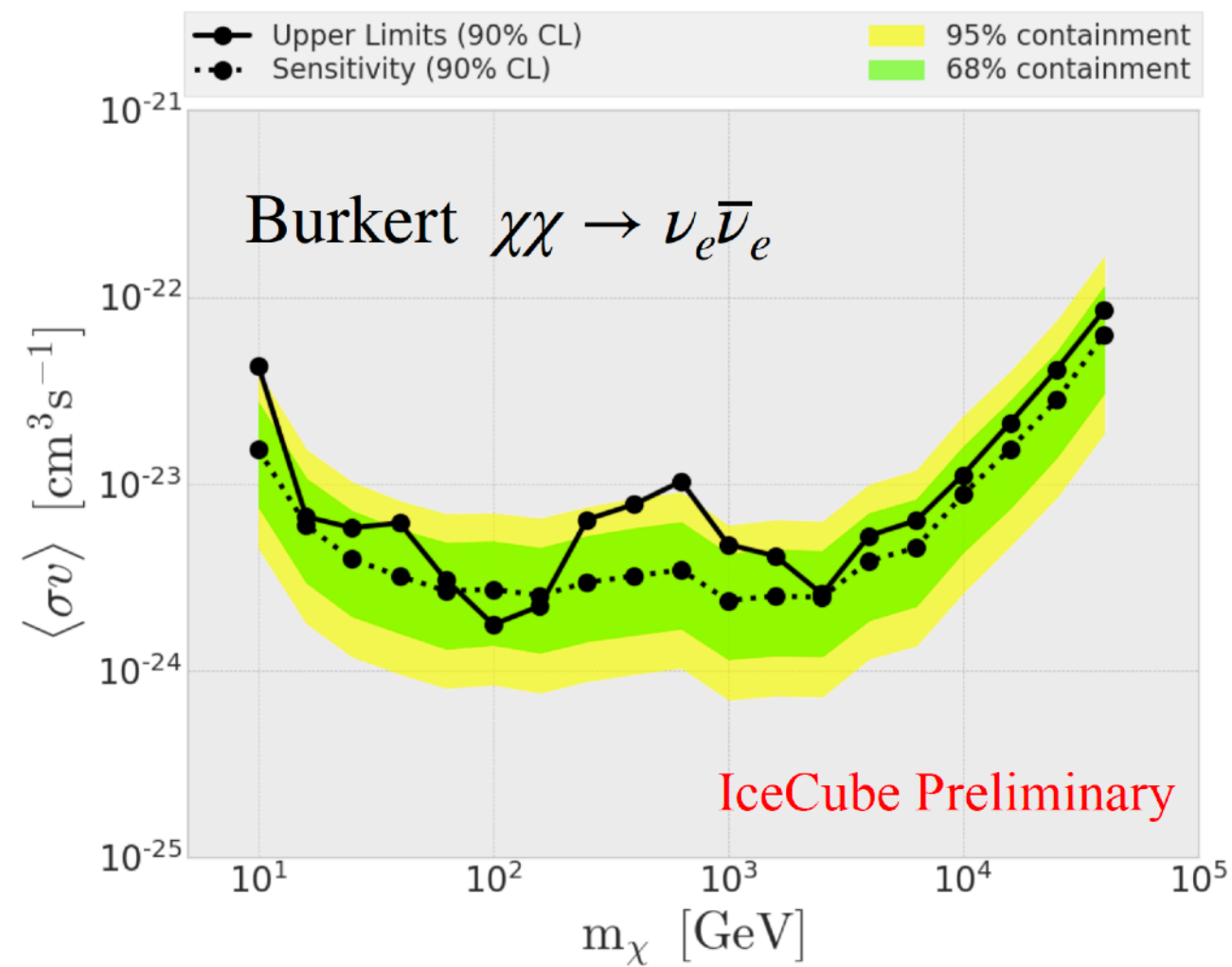
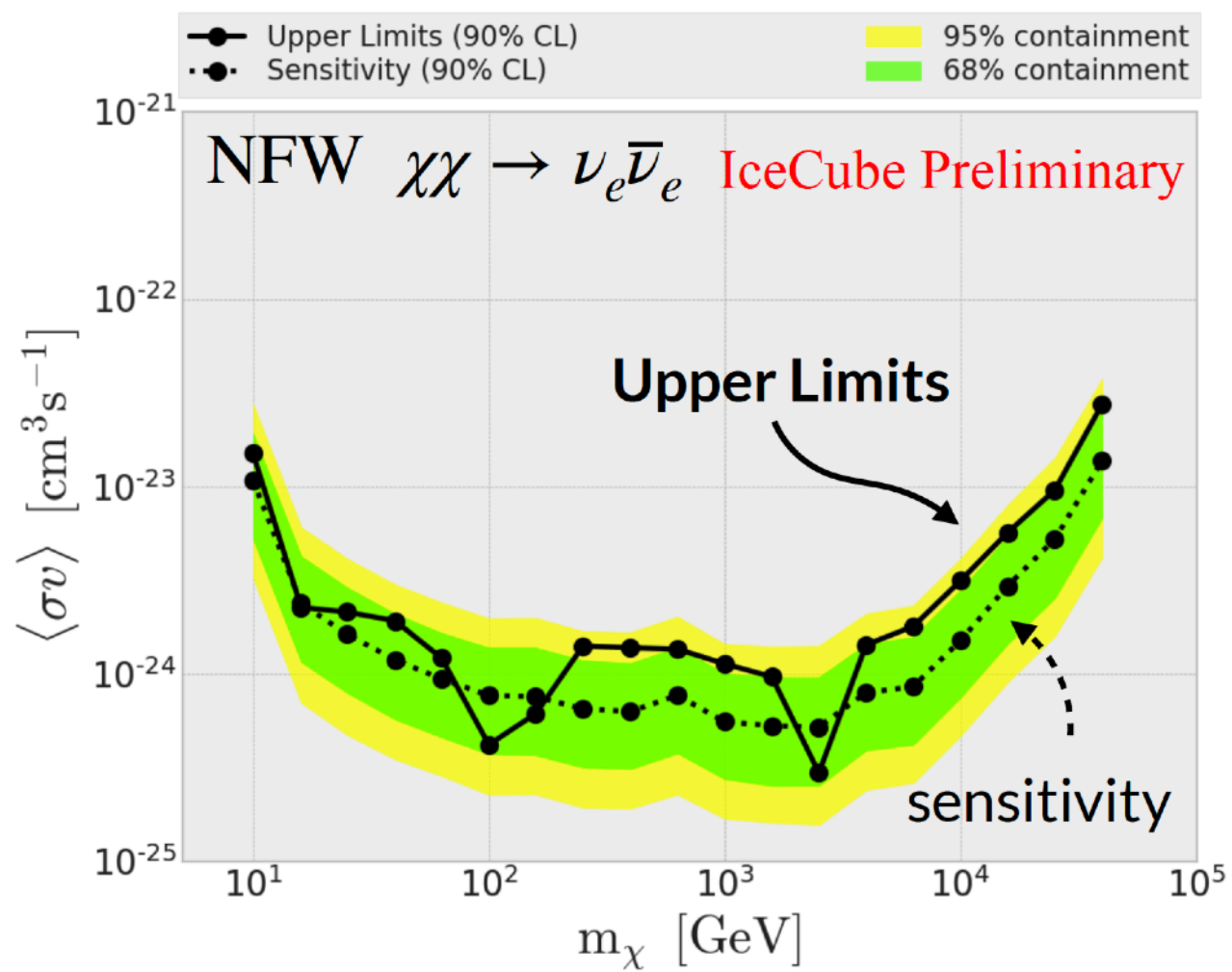


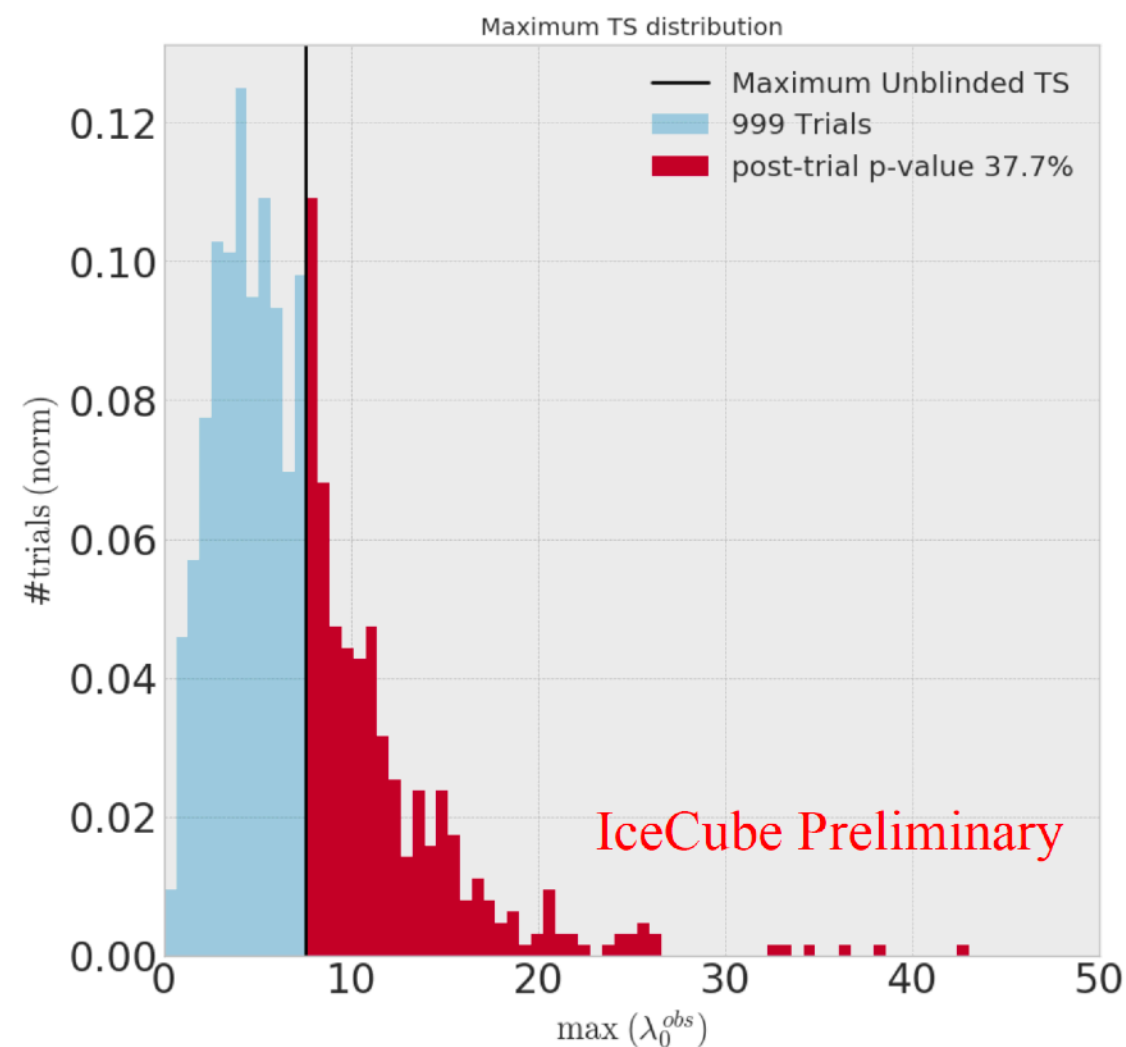
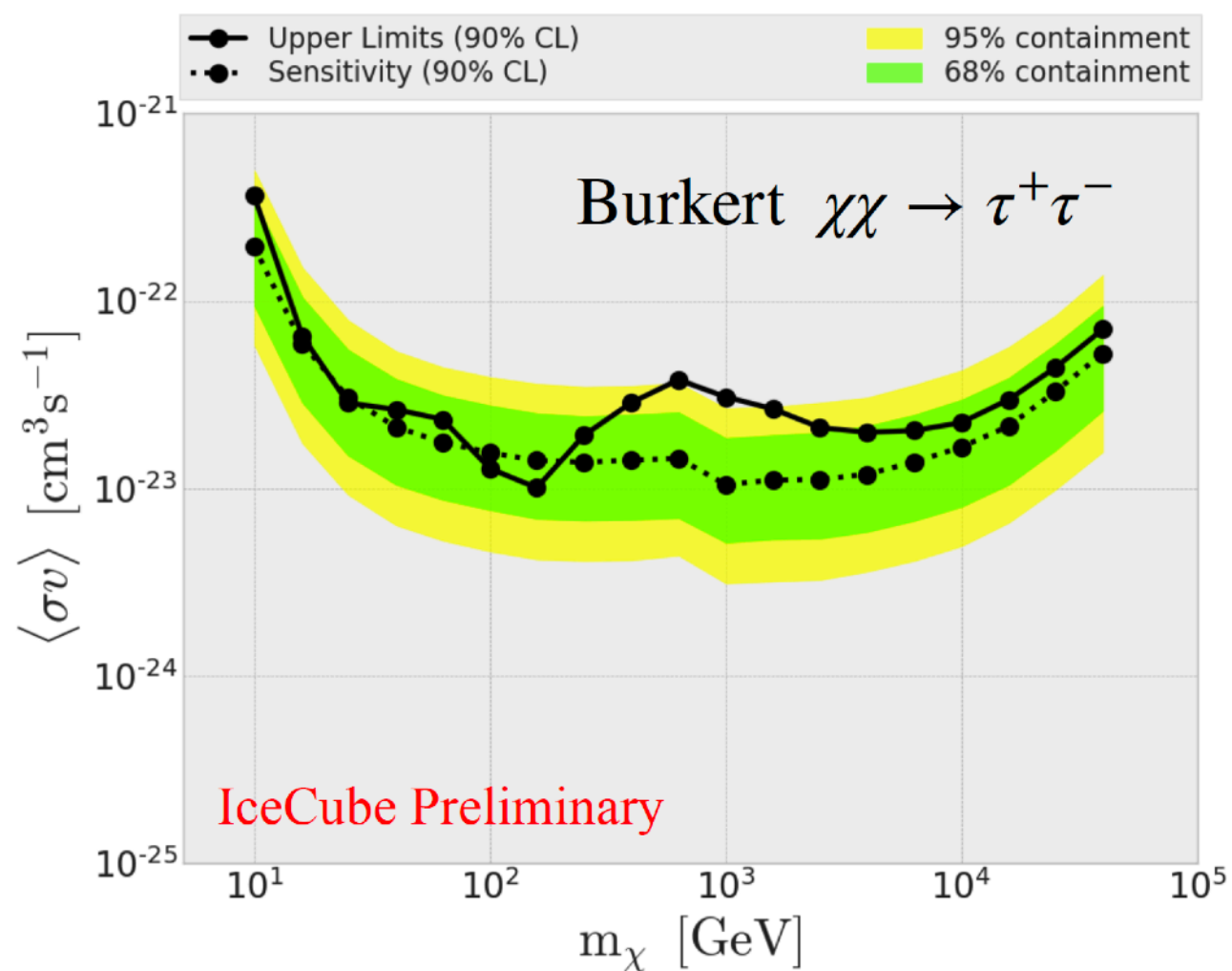
May your physics be
BSM!

Thanks!

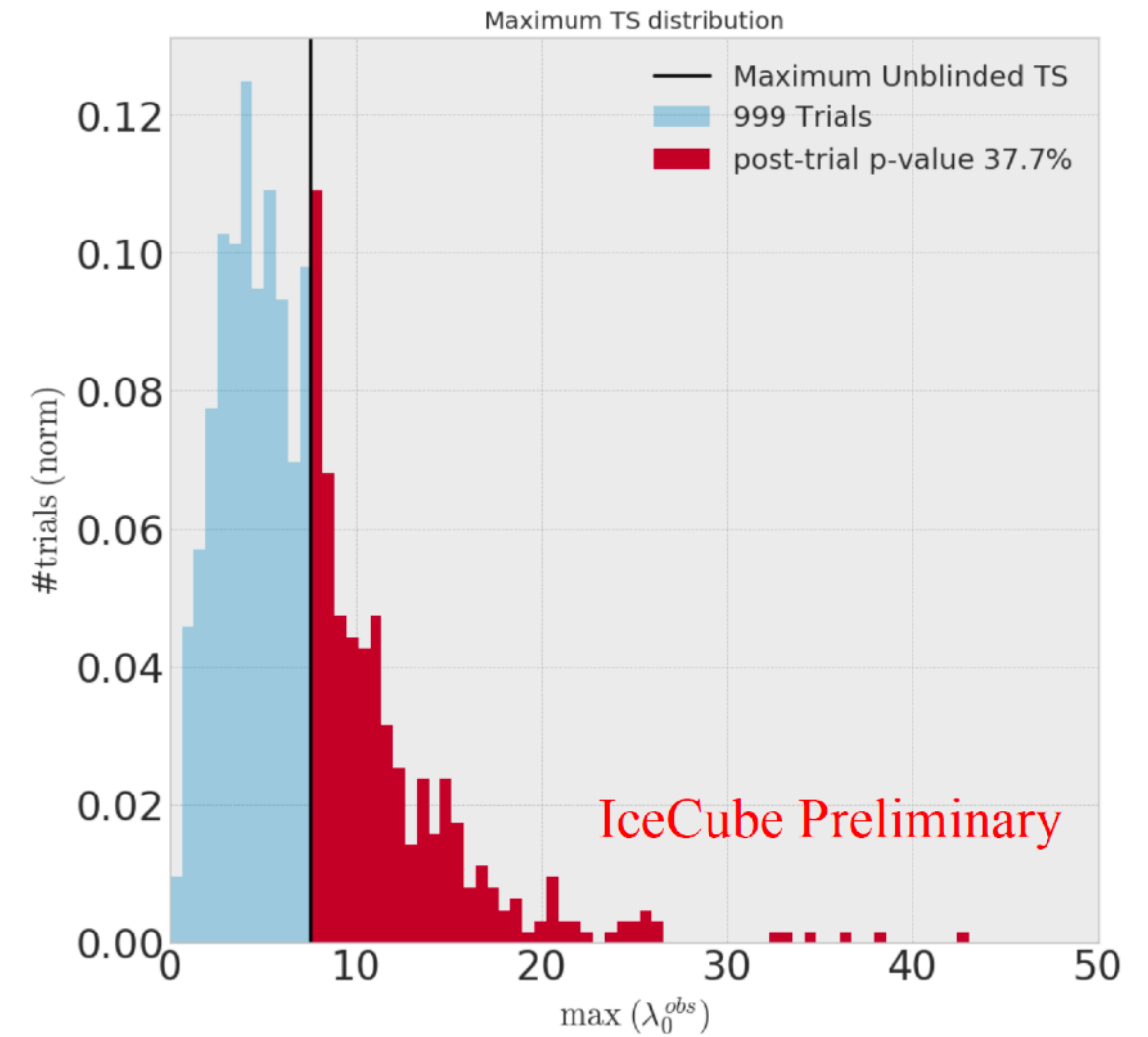
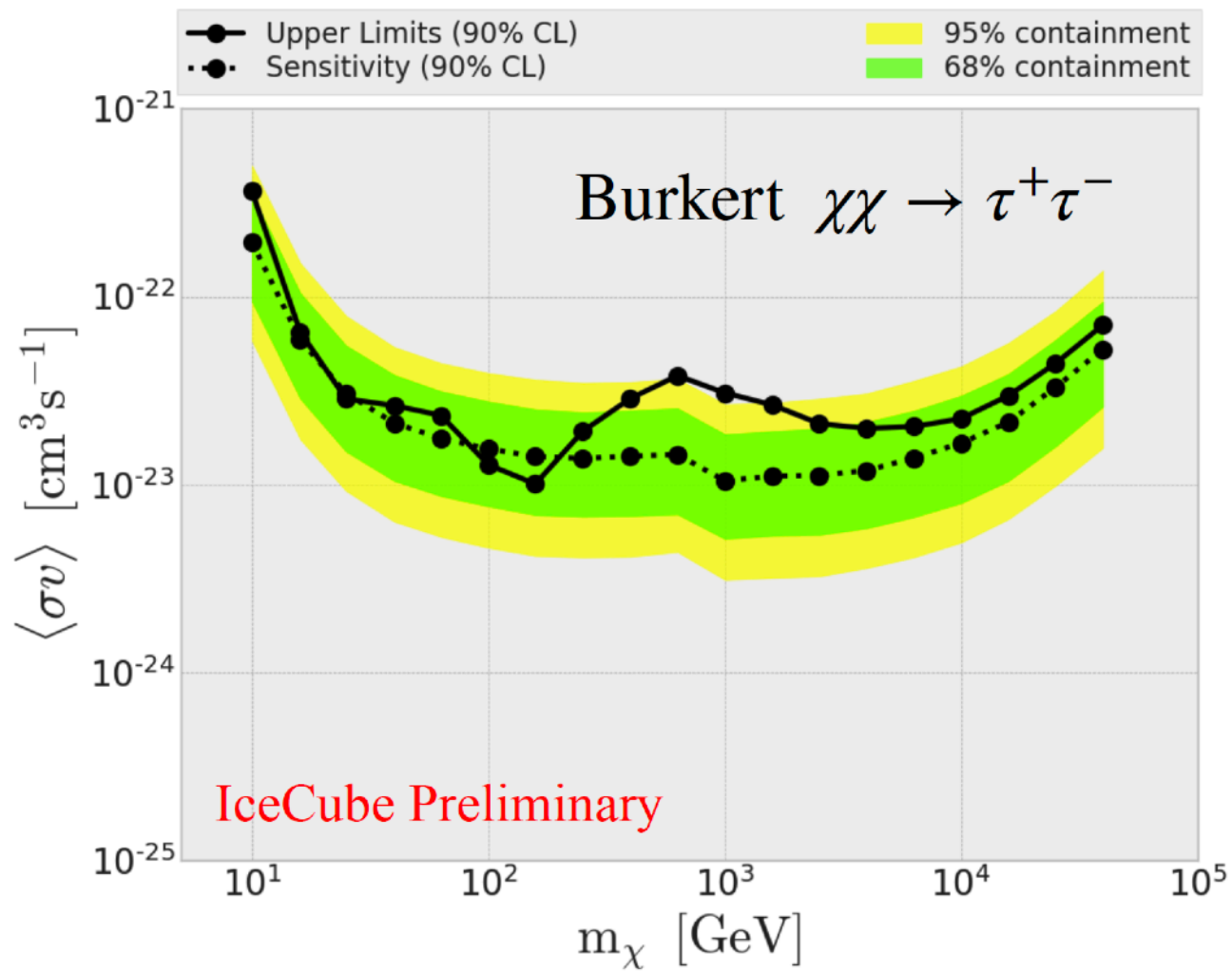


Bonus slides

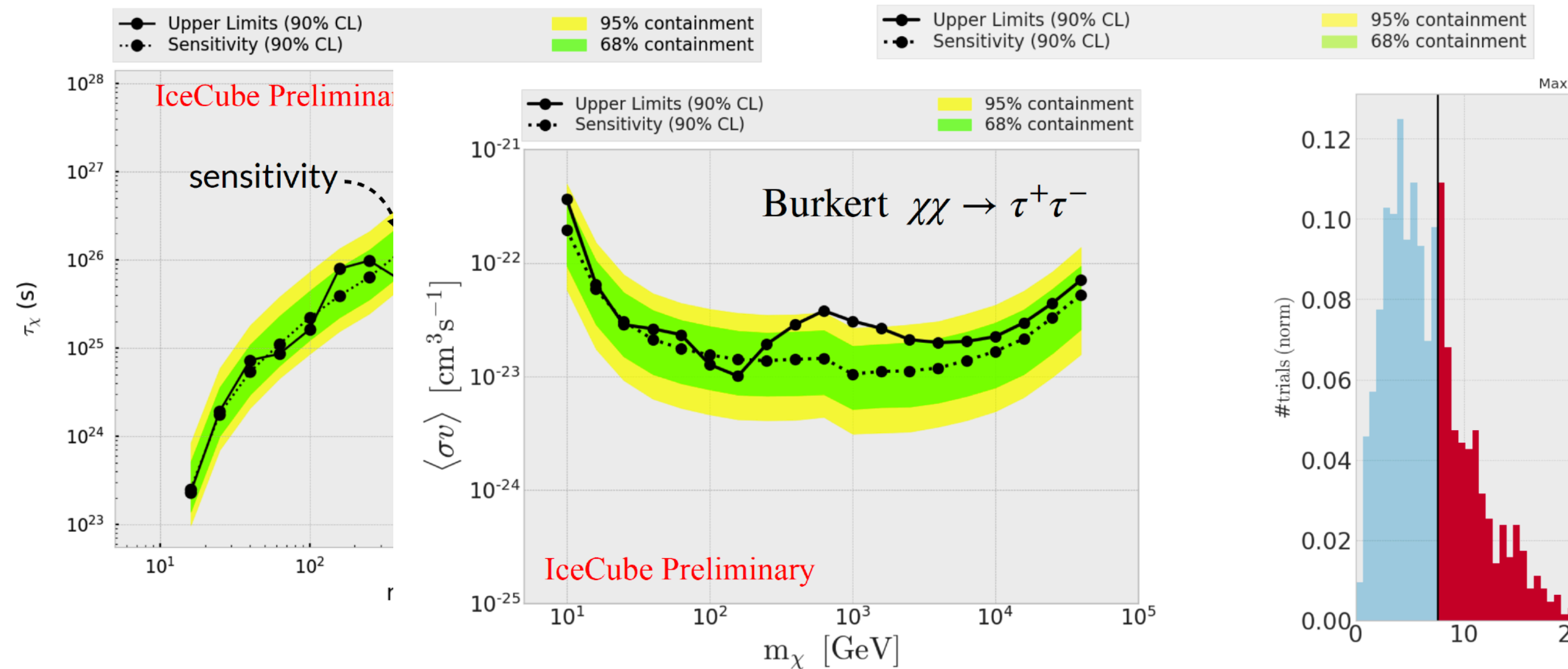




- Most significant results is $m_\chi = 1$ TeV with pre(post)-trial p-value 0.3% (~38%)



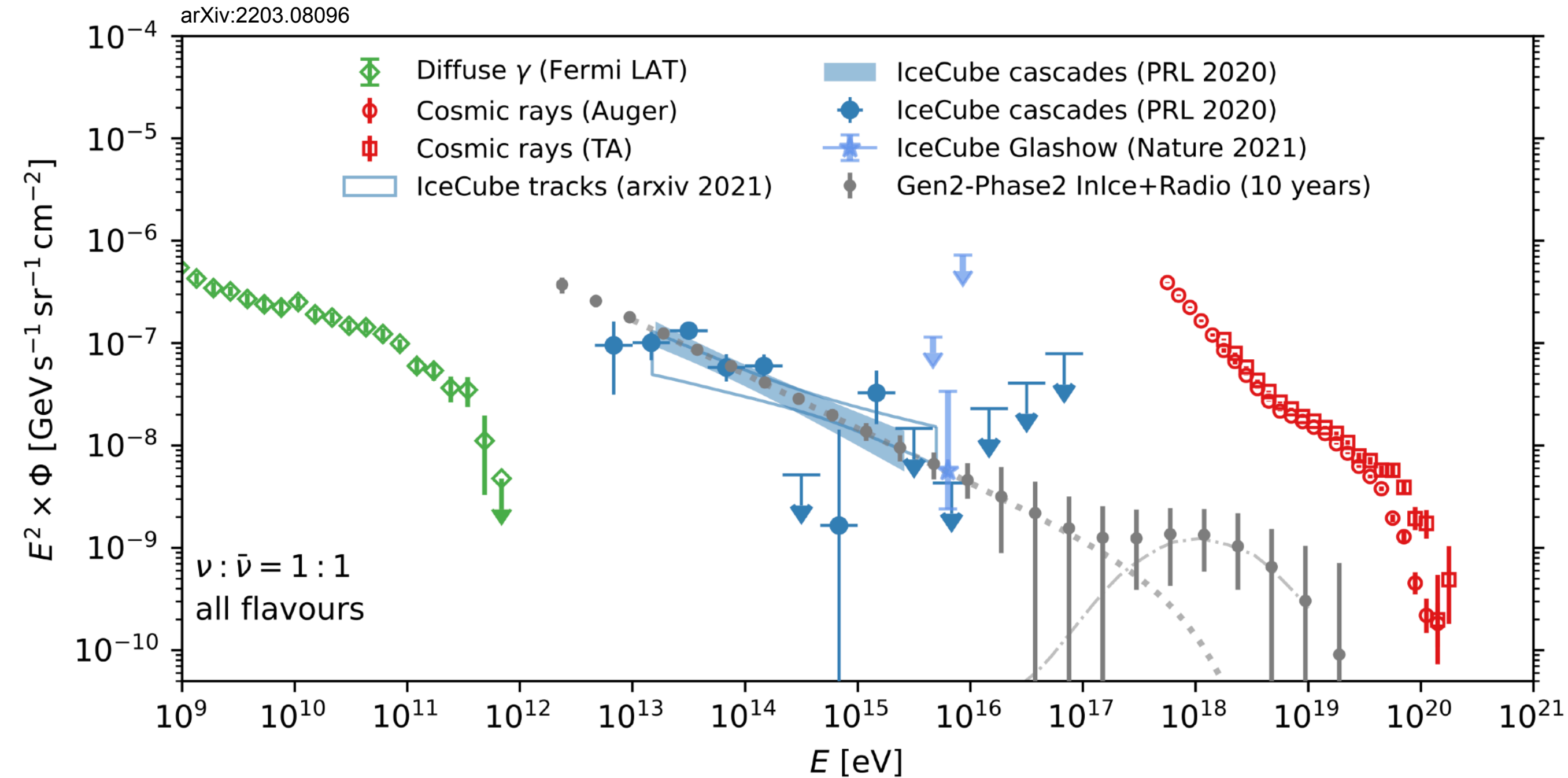
- Most significant results is $m_\chi = 1$ TeV with pre(post)-trial p-value 0.3% (~38%)

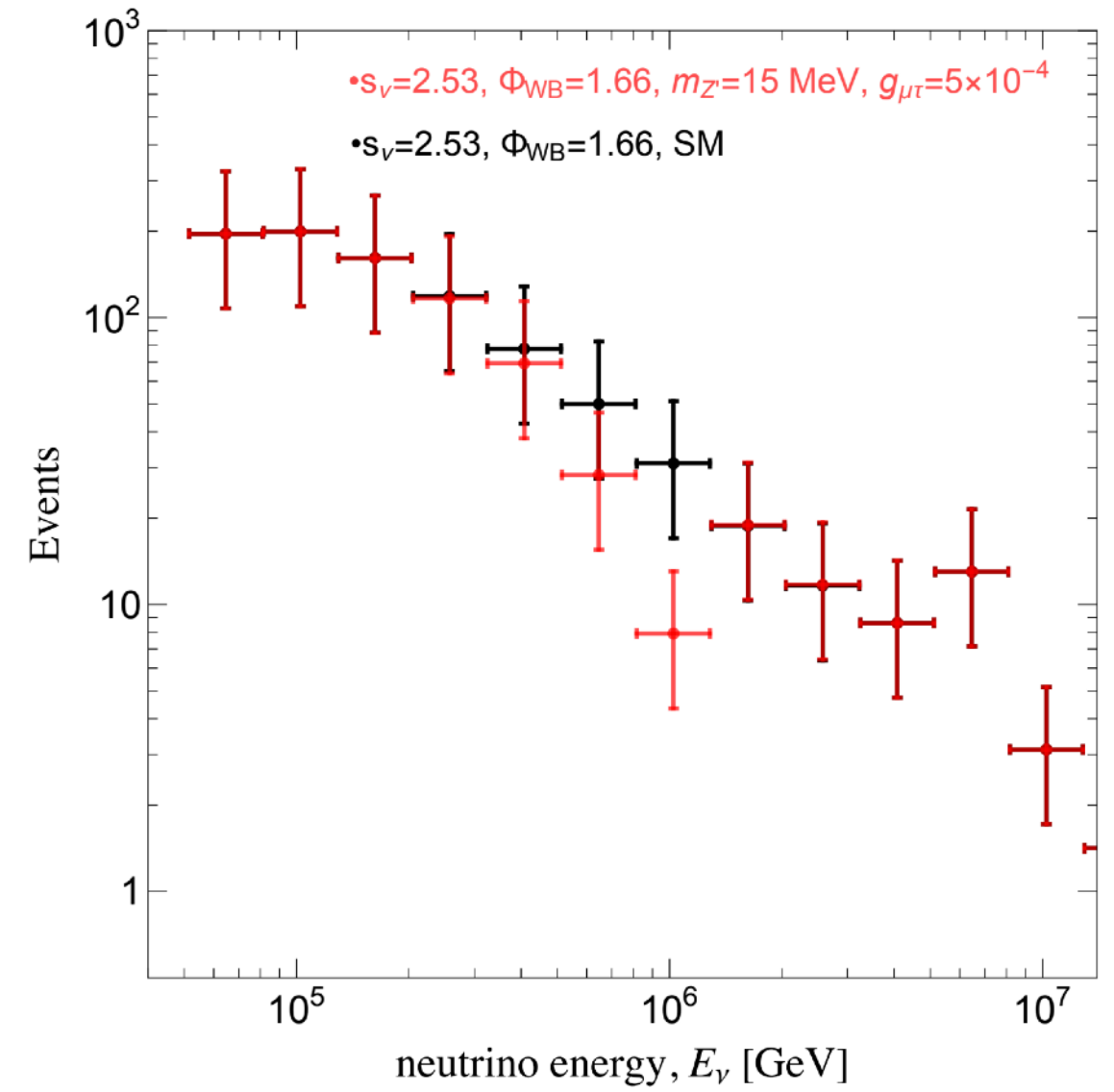
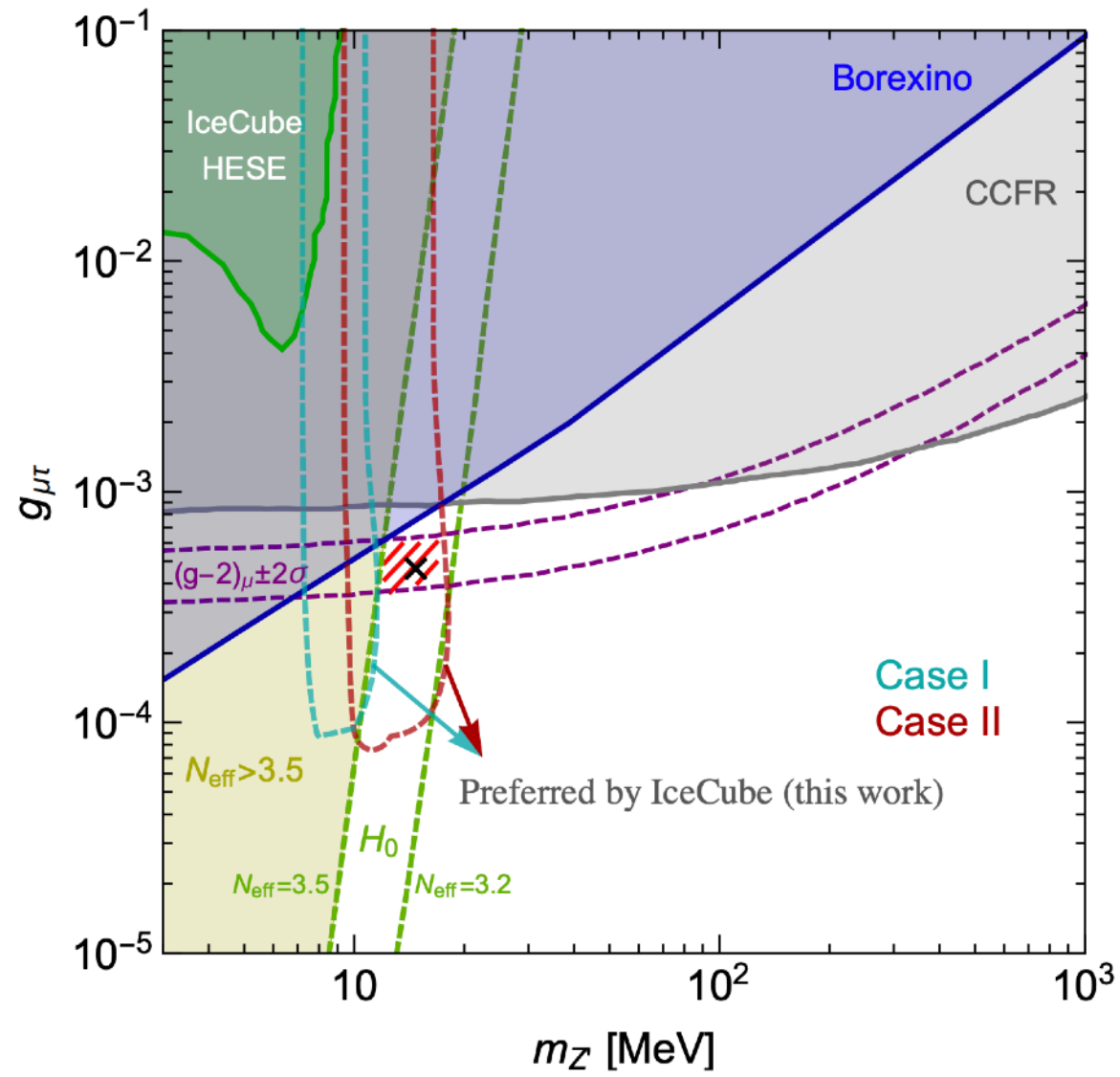


- Most significant results is $m_\chi = 1$ TeV with pre(post)-trial p-value

IceCube-Gen2

Expected Measurement of Astrophysical Flux

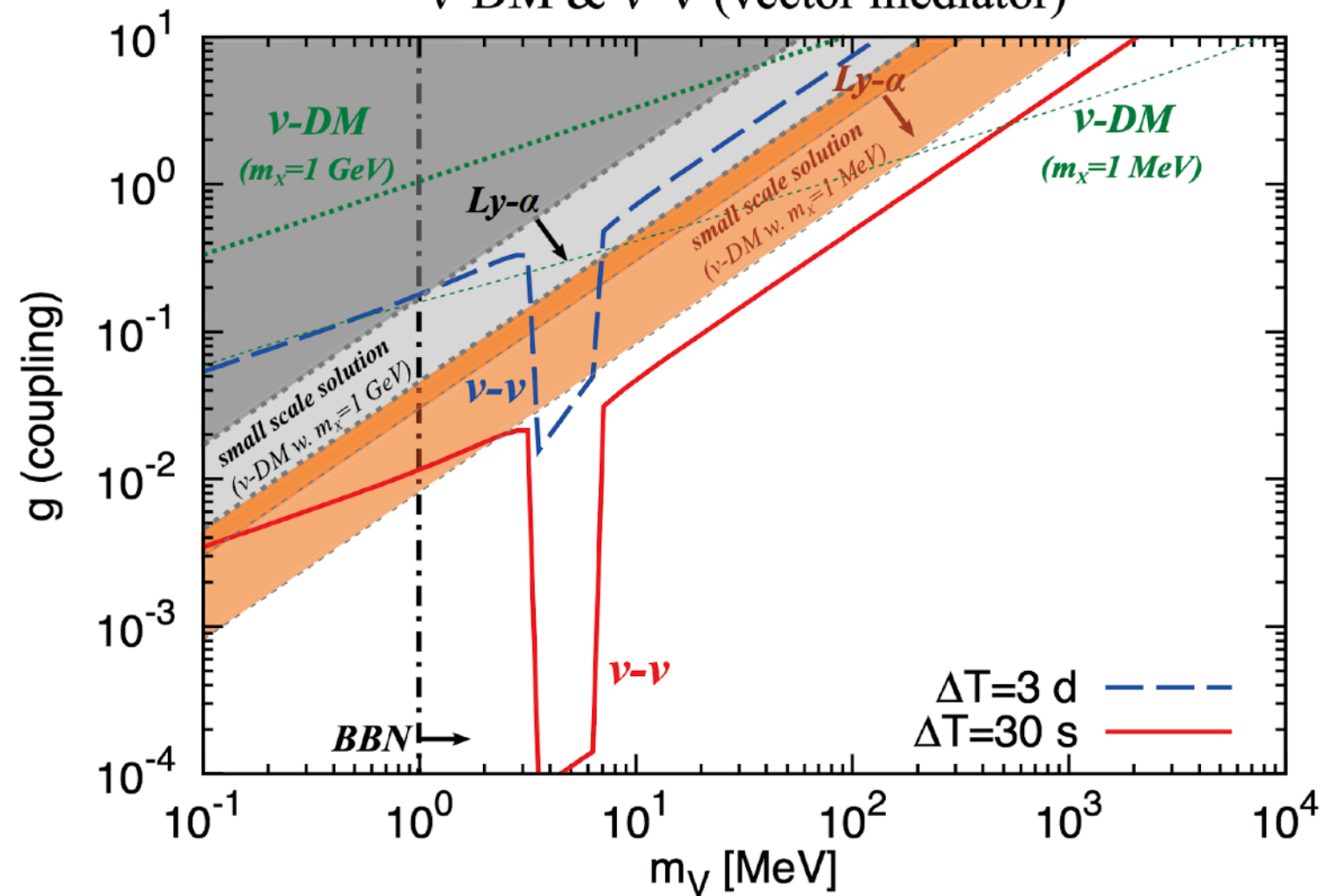




Time of Flight Measurements

Dark Matter-neutrino interactions
Murase & Shoemaker arXiv:1903.08607

ν -DM & ν - ν (vector mediator)



$$(\Delta v_{\nu\gamma}/c)_{SN1987A} \sim 3 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

$$(\Delta v_{\nu\gamma}/c)_{TXS} \sim 10^{-11}$$

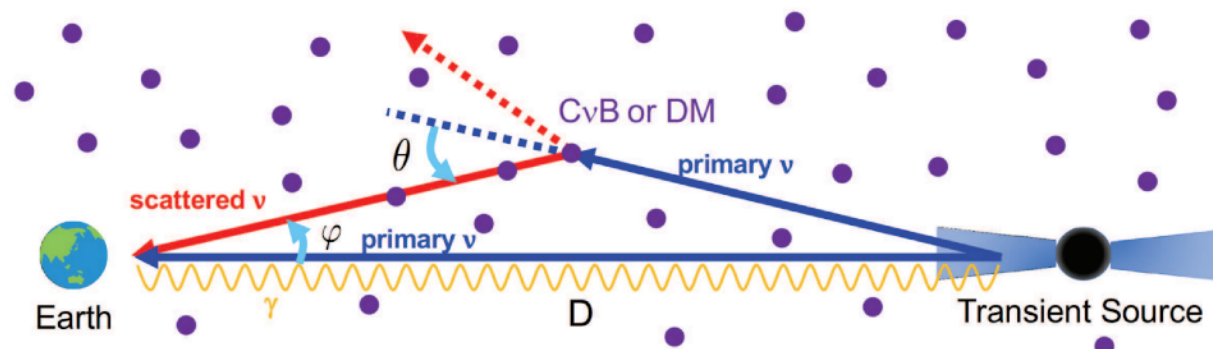
$$v(E) = c \left[1 - s_n \frac{n+1}{2} \left(\frac{E}{E_{LV,n}} \right)^n \right]$$

Space-time effects

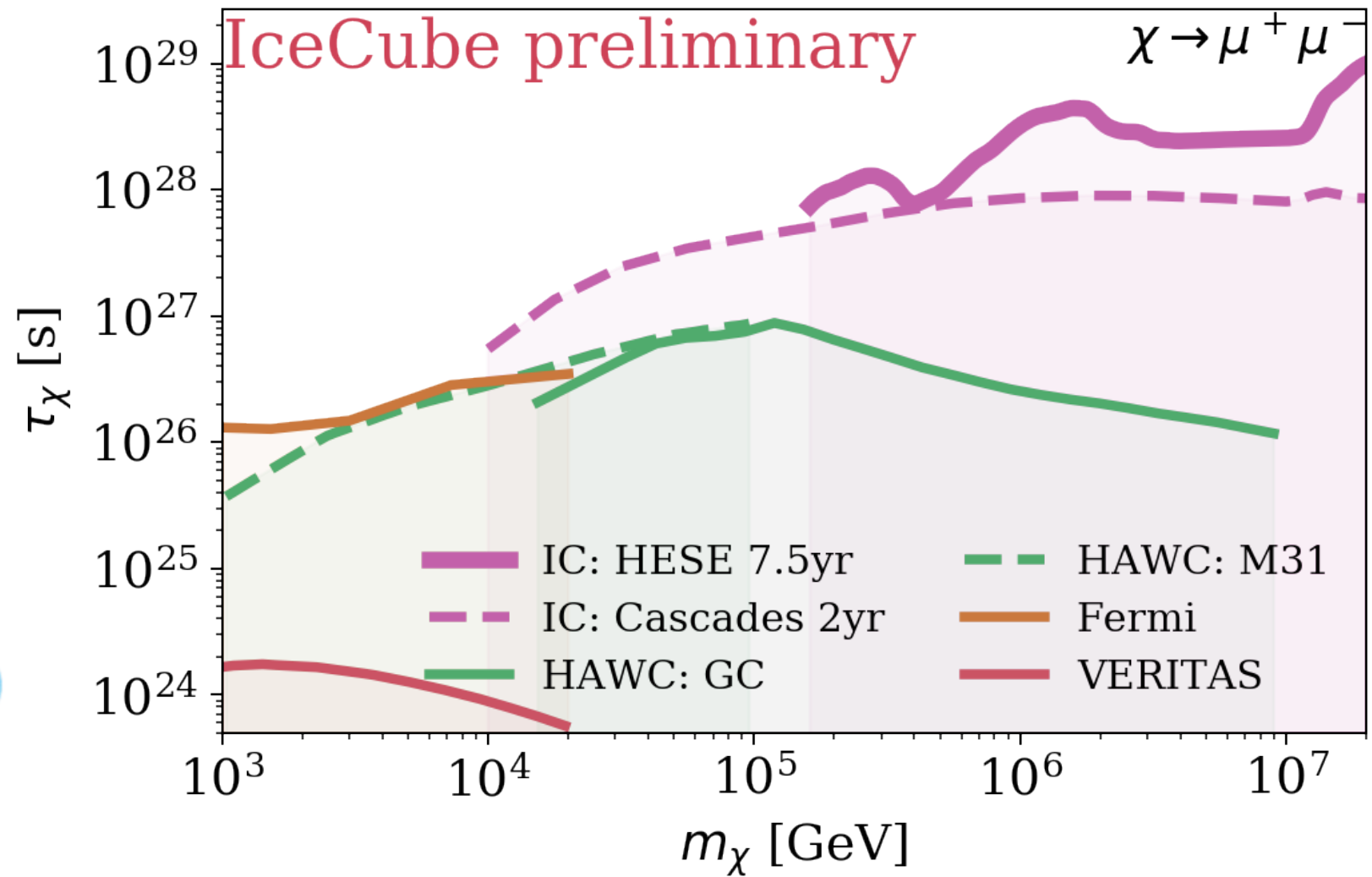
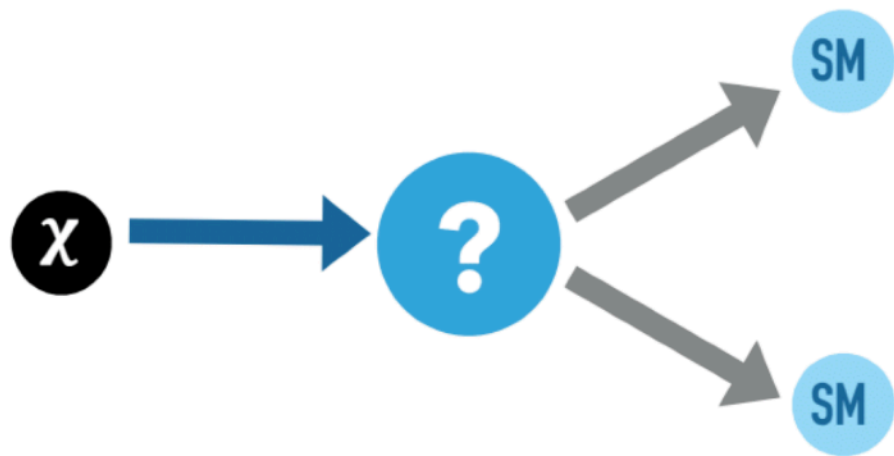
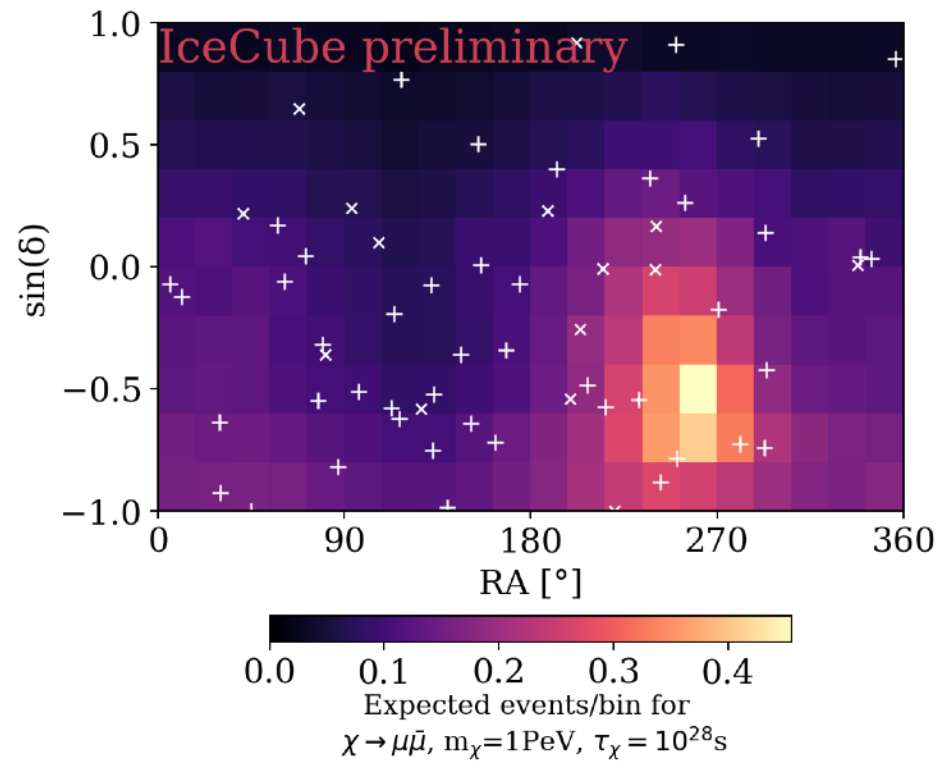
J. Ellis et al arXiv:1807.051550

K. Wang et al. arXiv:2009.05201

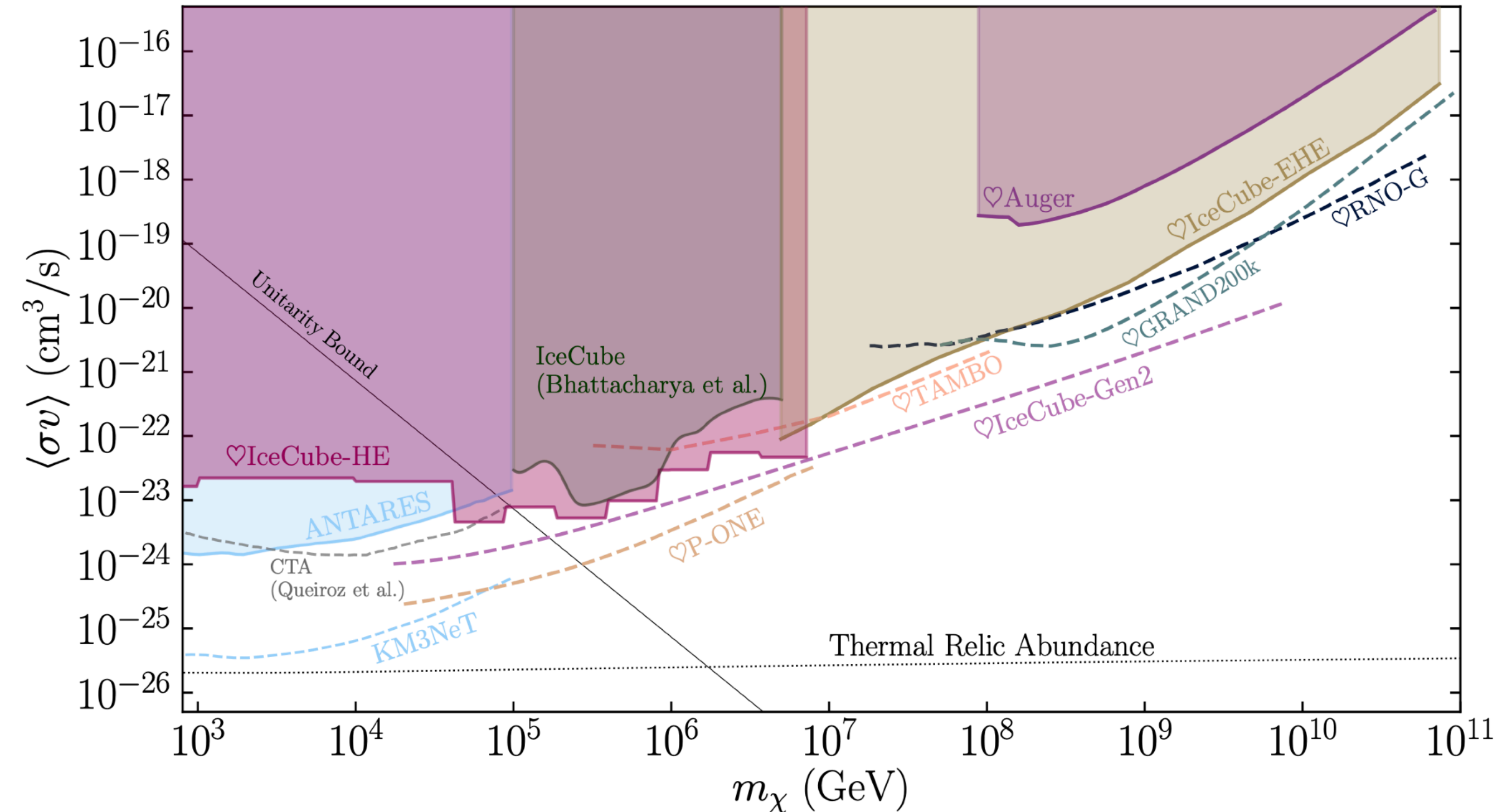
Zhang & Ma arXiv:1406.4568



Dark matter decay

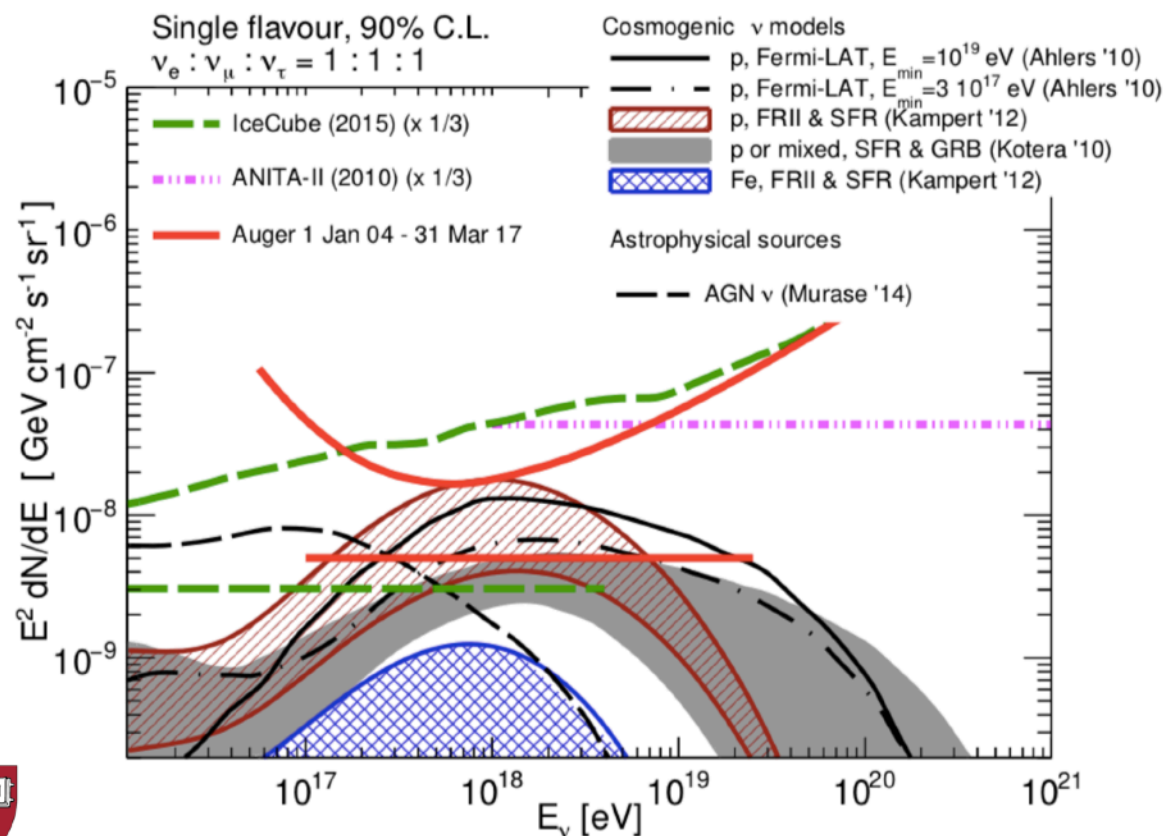
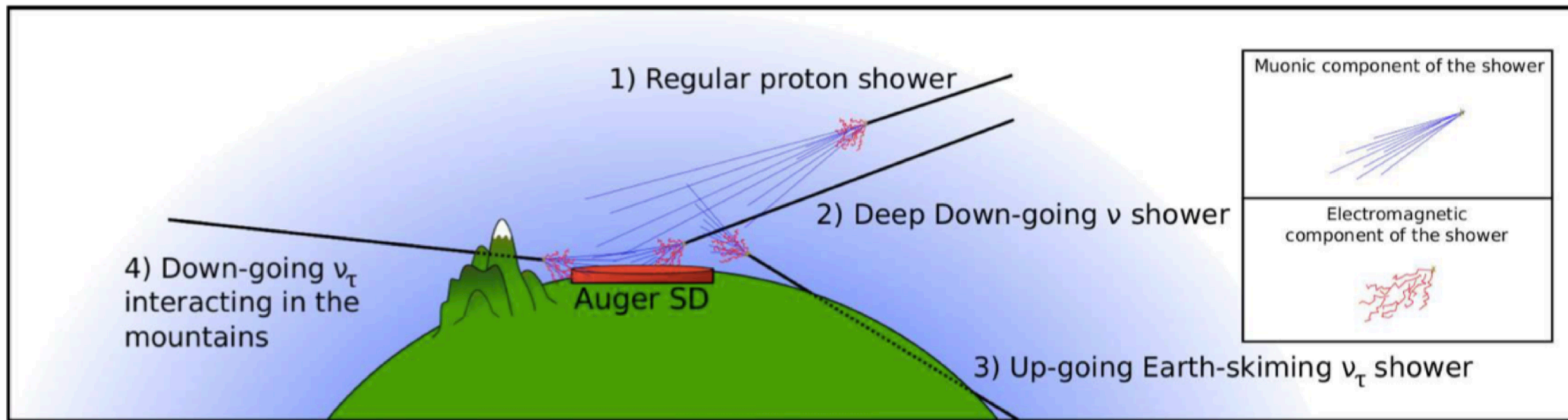


Next Generation Dark Matter Searches



CA, A. Diaz, A. Kheirandish, A. Olivares-Del-Campo, I. Safa, A.C. Vincent *Rev. Mod. Phys.* 93, 35007 (2021);
See also Beacom et al. *PRL* 99: 231301, 2007.

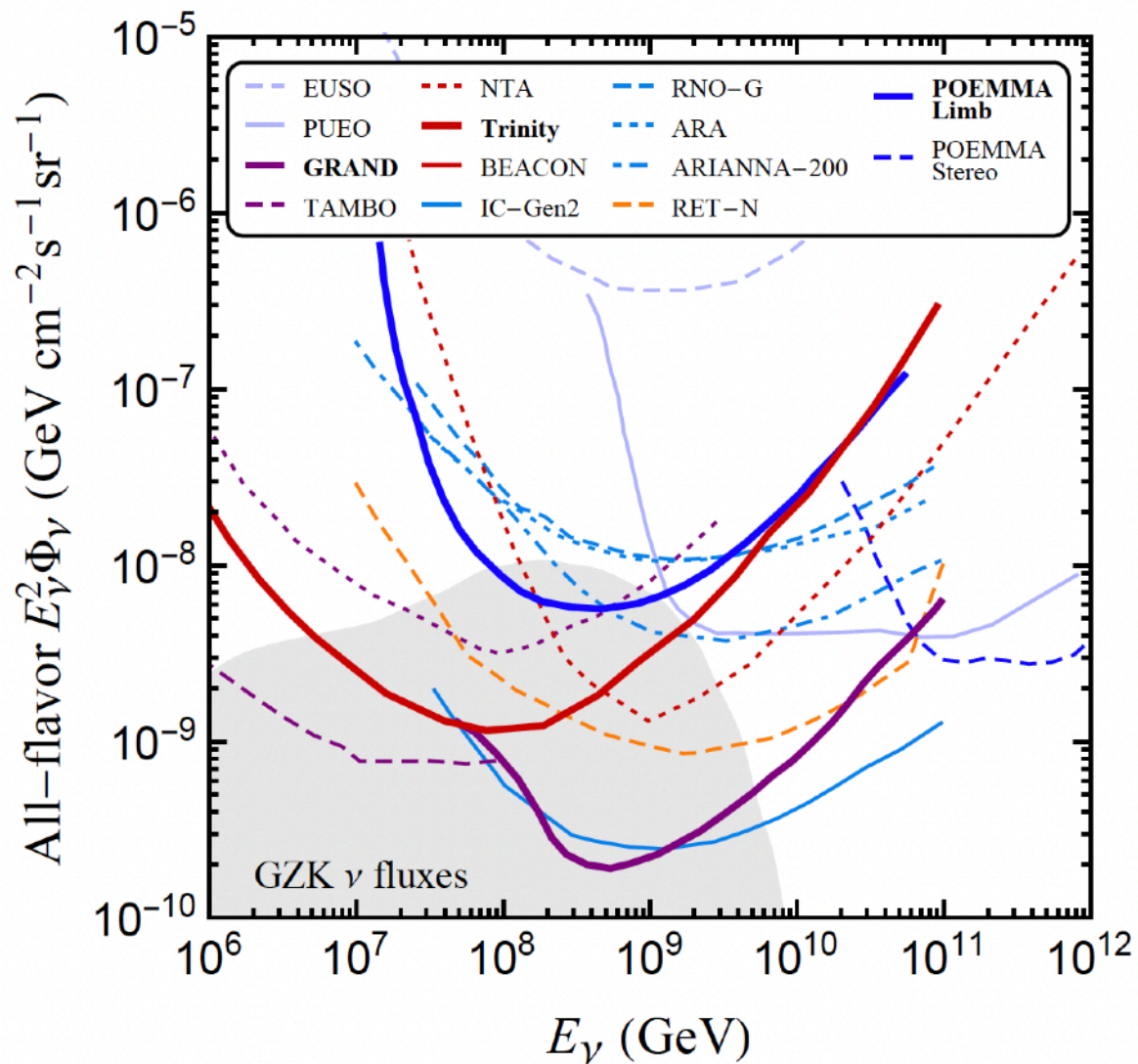
Earth-skimming neutrino detectors



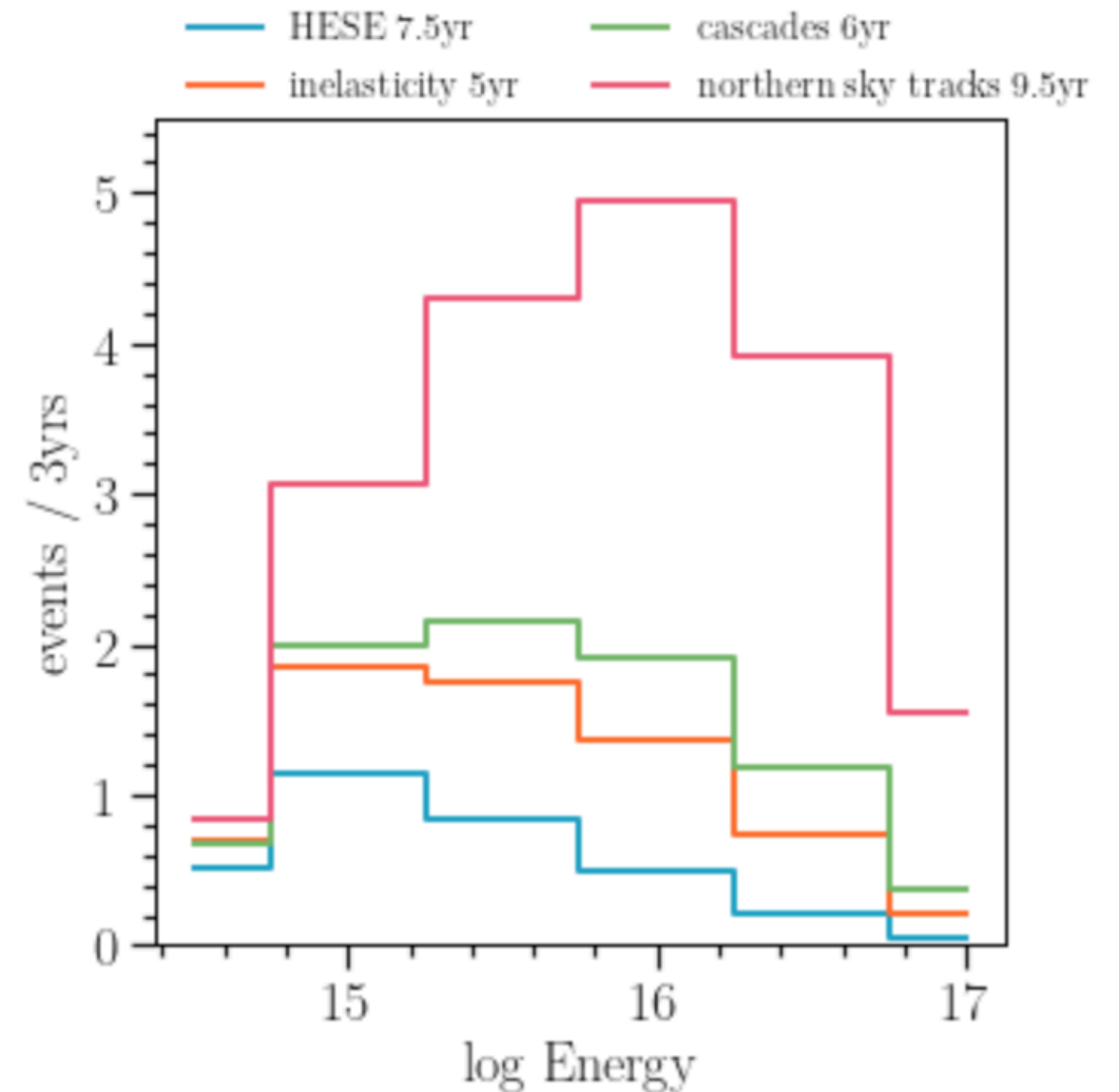
Earth-skimming neutrino detection uses mountains as the neutrino target and then detects the tau shower using Cherenkov detectors (Auger) or radio antennas (GRAND, proposed).

Angular acceptance is limited.

Preliminary Sensitivities

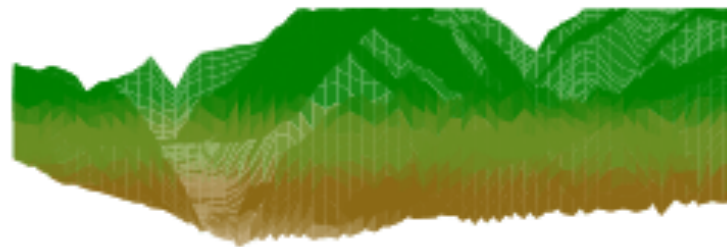
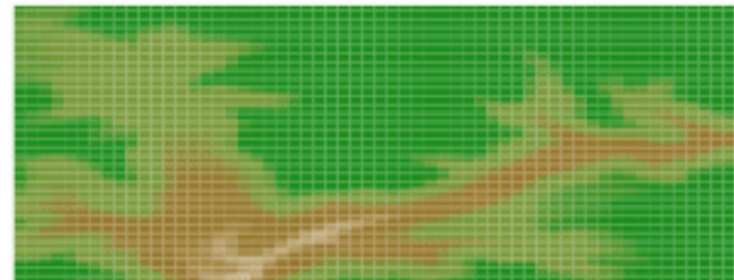
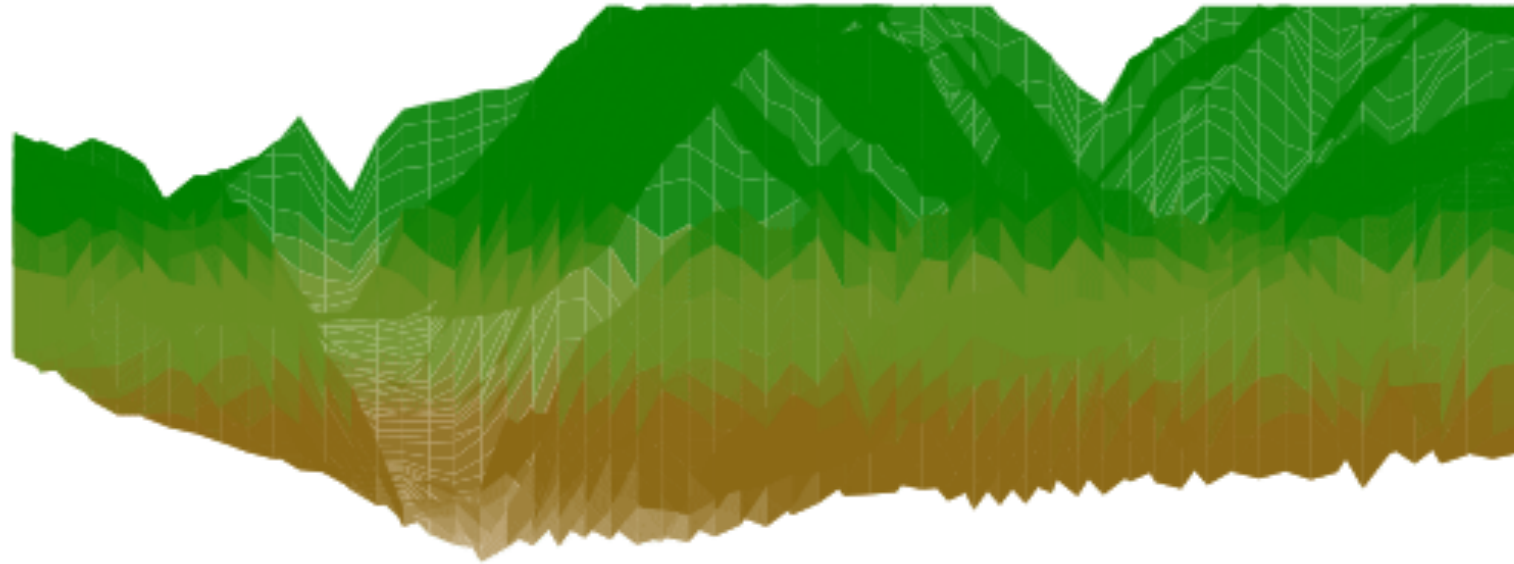


Sensitivities to E_ν^{-2} flux for next generation experiments:
 Note that almost the entire energy range from 10^6 GeV to 10^{11} GeV can be optimally covered by TAMBO and IceCube-Gen2



Event rates for several IceCube fluxes: Event rates for several of the best-fit fluxes of IceCube analyses. Pink line is closest to spectrum assumed plot on left

Currently working on simulation with detailed geography of the Colca valley

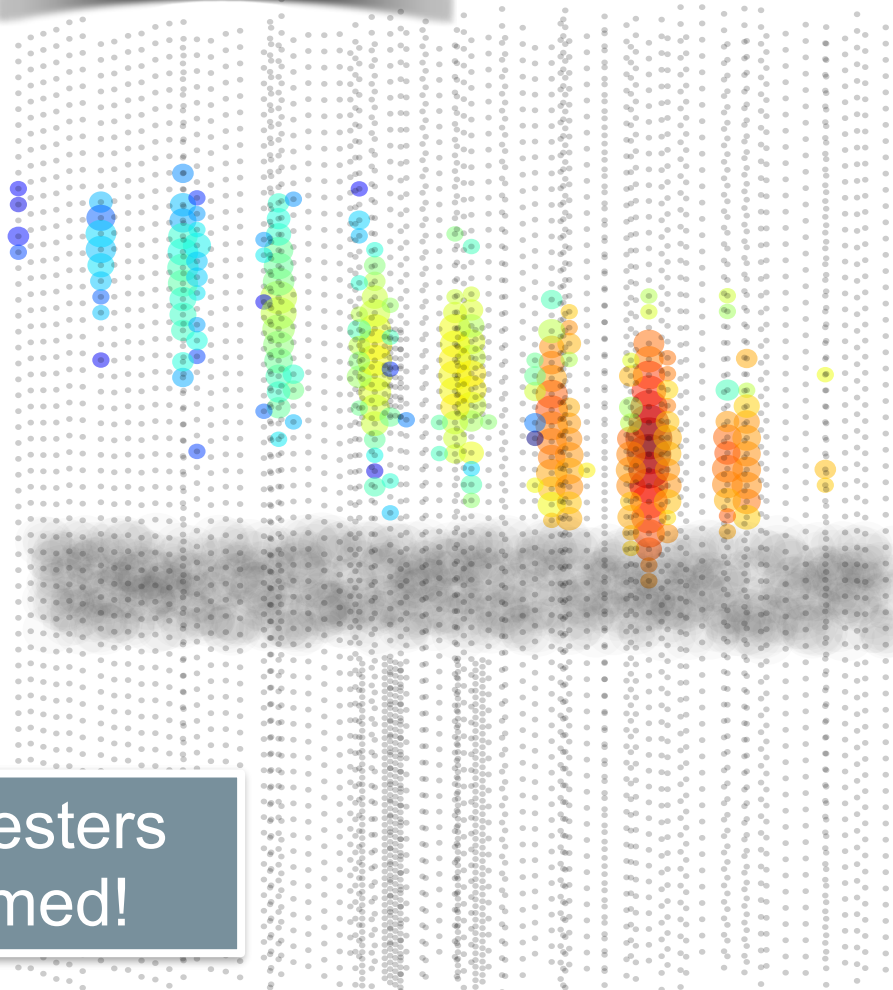


- Initial simulation of ν_τ in Colca valley is complete
- Working on connecting to CORSIKA to simulate air shower
- TauRunner will serve as neutrino injector
- All being written in Julia

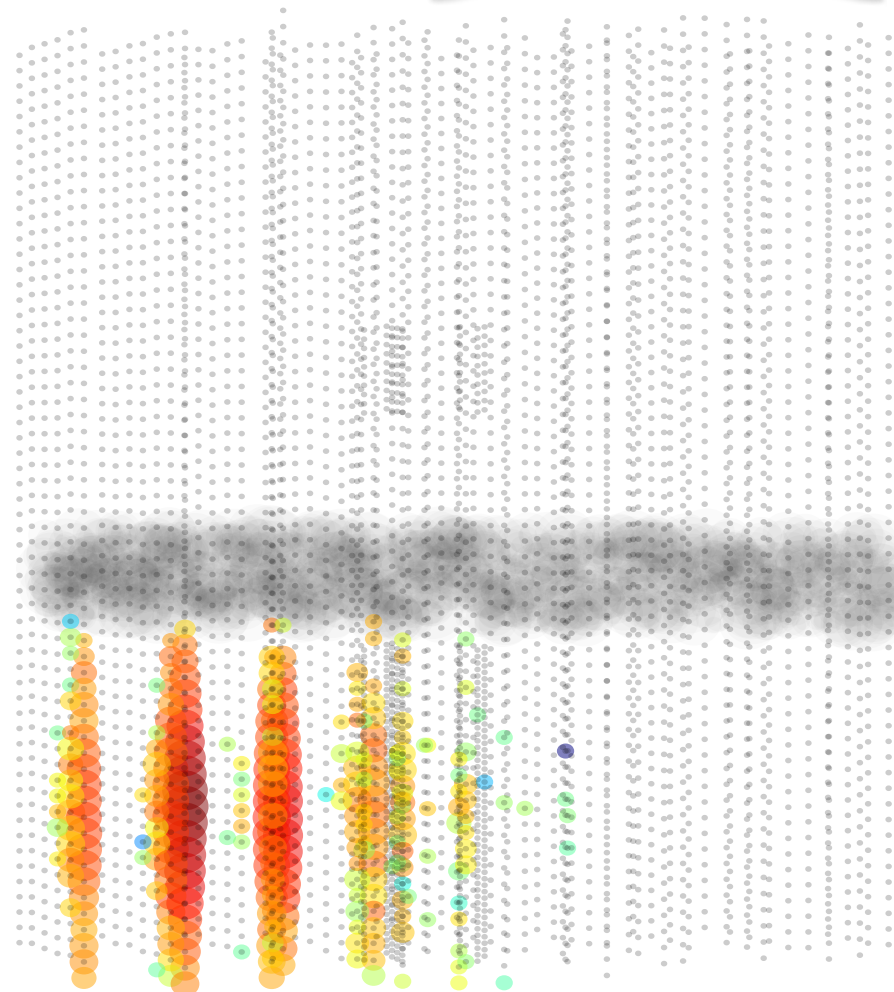
PROMETHEUS: Open-Source Neutrino Telescope Simulation

- Open-source simulation of neutrino telescopes from event injection to weighting
- You give it a physics scenario, it gives you times of photons arriving at the given optical modules
- These events can then be weighted to give the rate at the detector
- Can also be used to find effective areas for a given neutrino telescope

100 TeV ν_μ

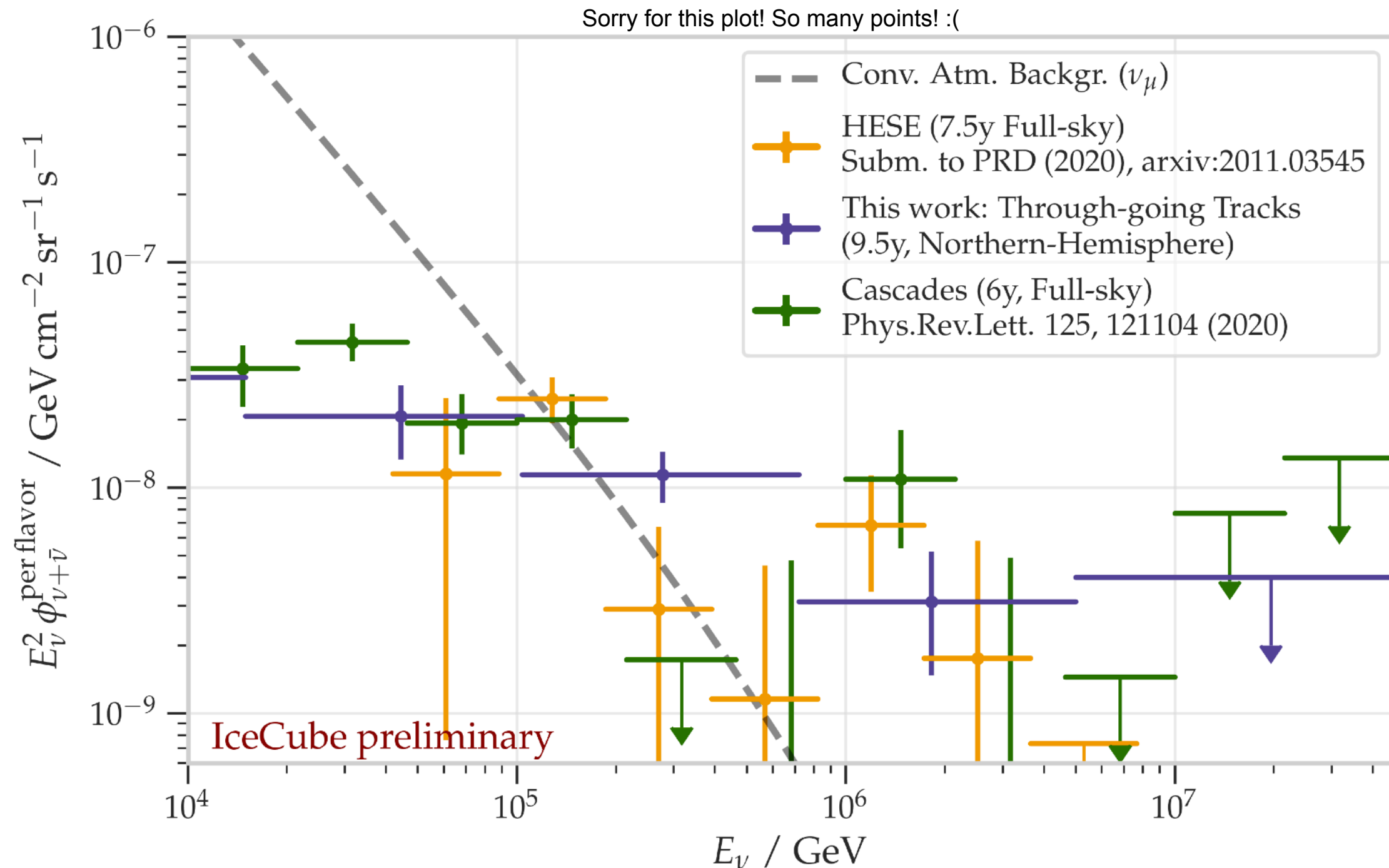


100 TeV ν_e



Beta Testers
Welcomed!

Trying to go beyond a Power Law ...

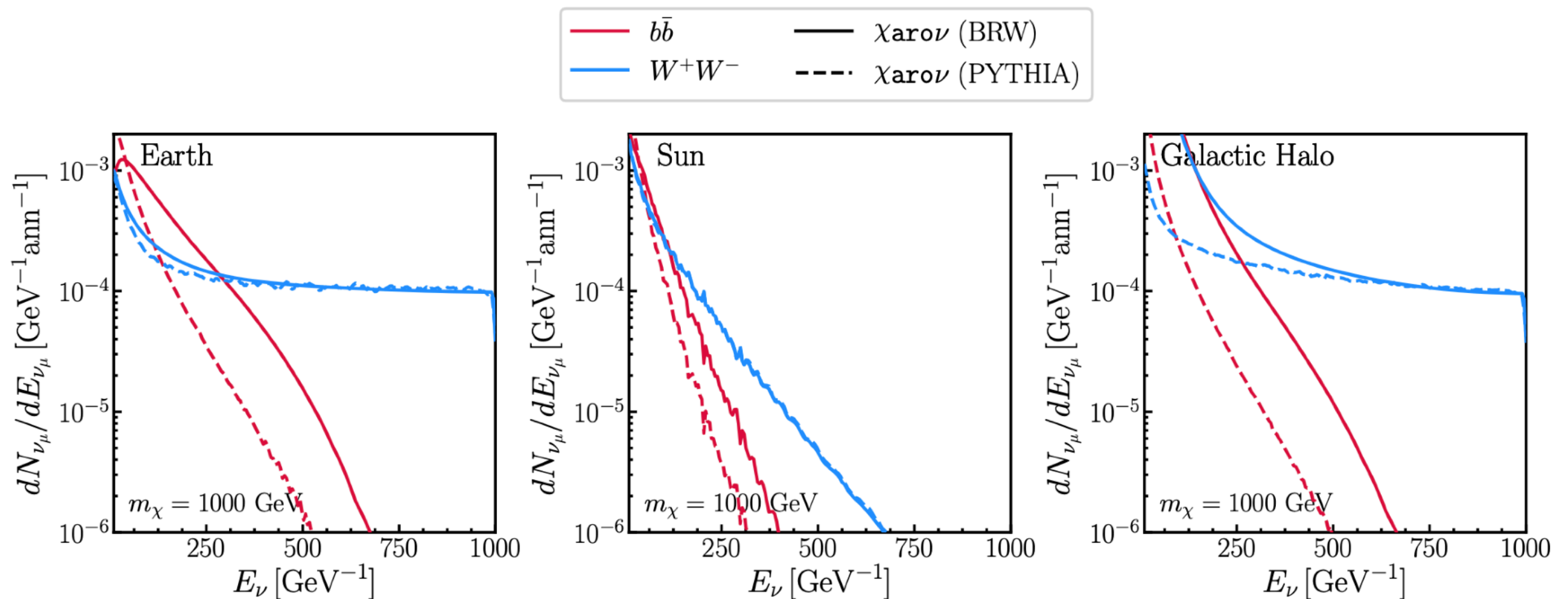


- ❖ Sample size is not large enough to infer a specific pattern.
- ❖ Small hint of hardening below 60 TeV. LogParabola spectra?

For good limits, we need good predictions!

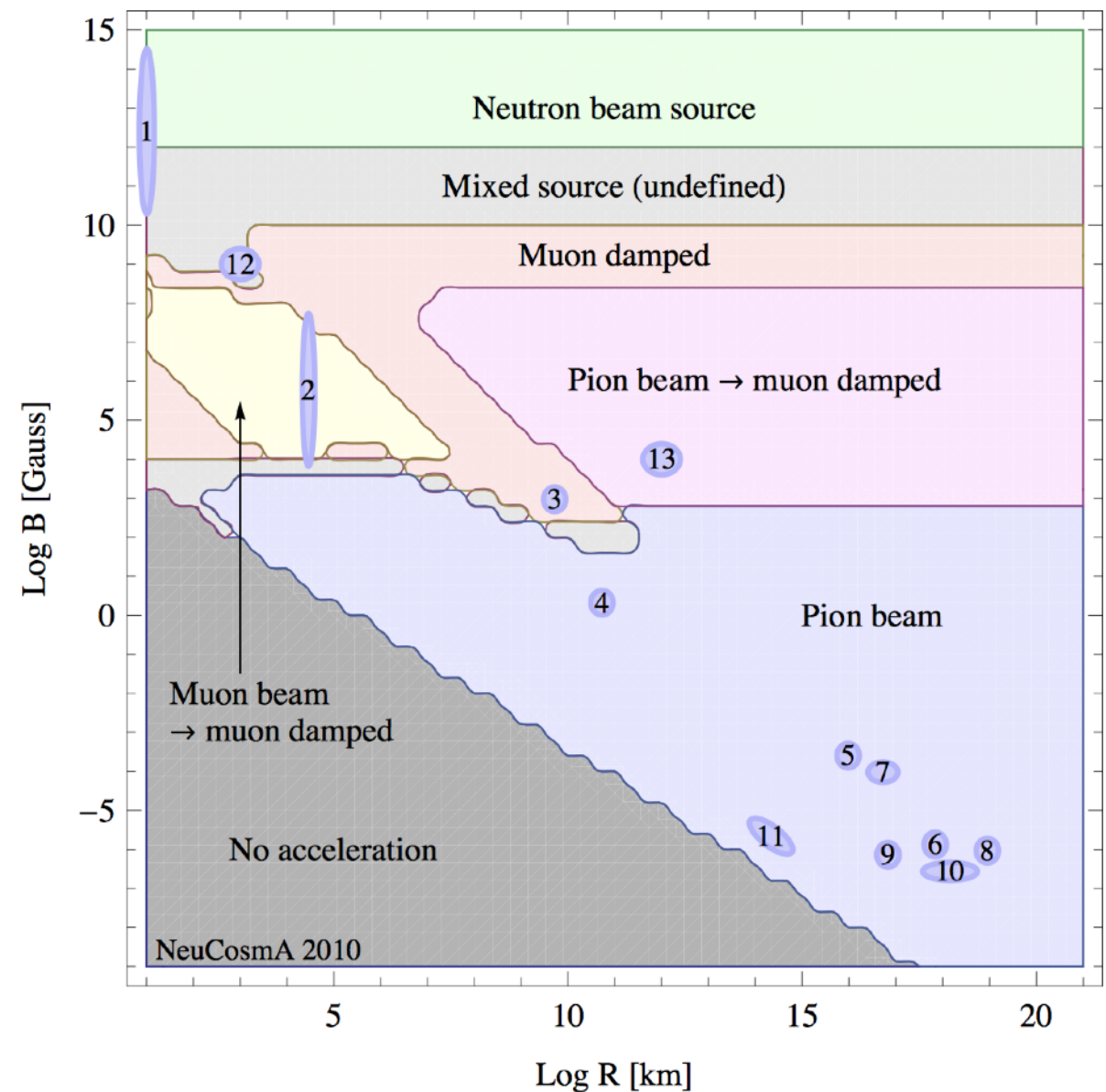
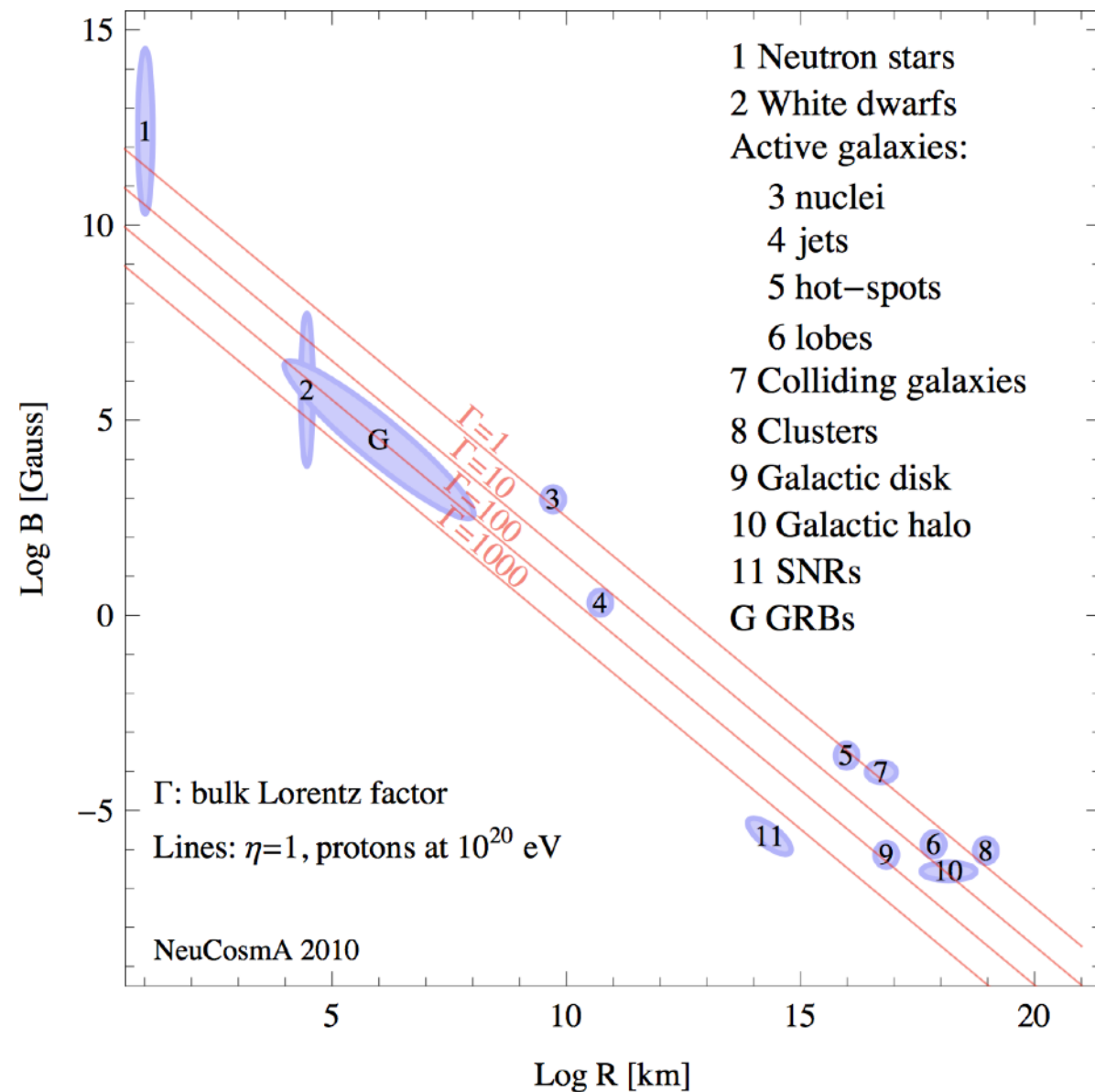


<https://github.com/IceCubeOpenSource/charon>

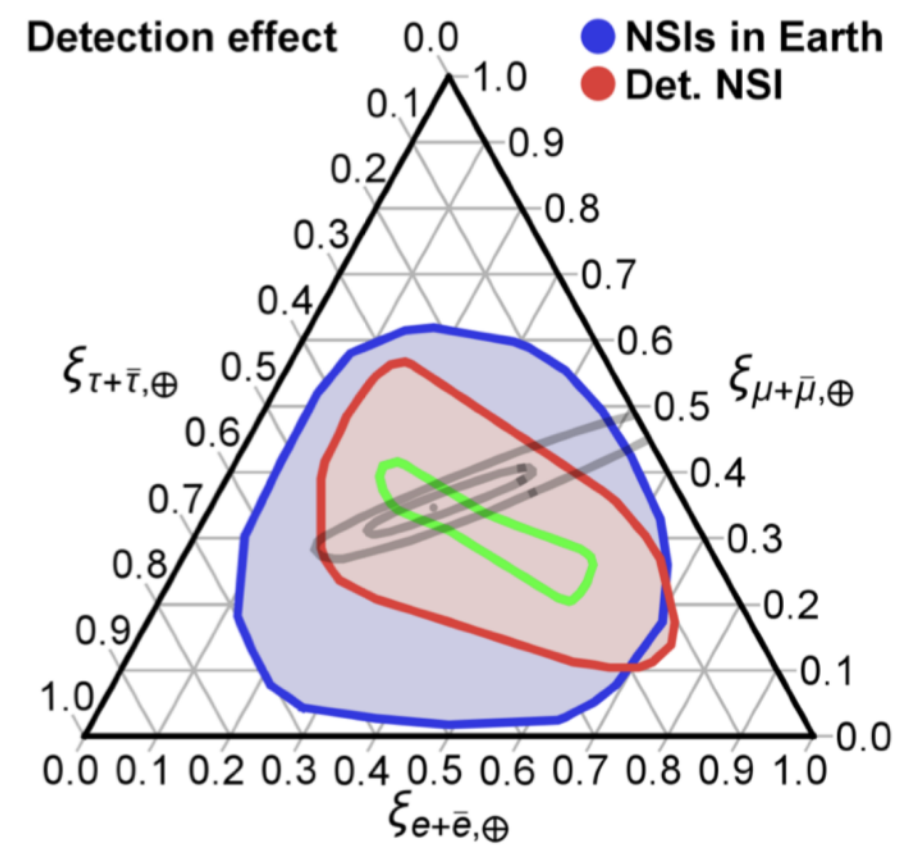
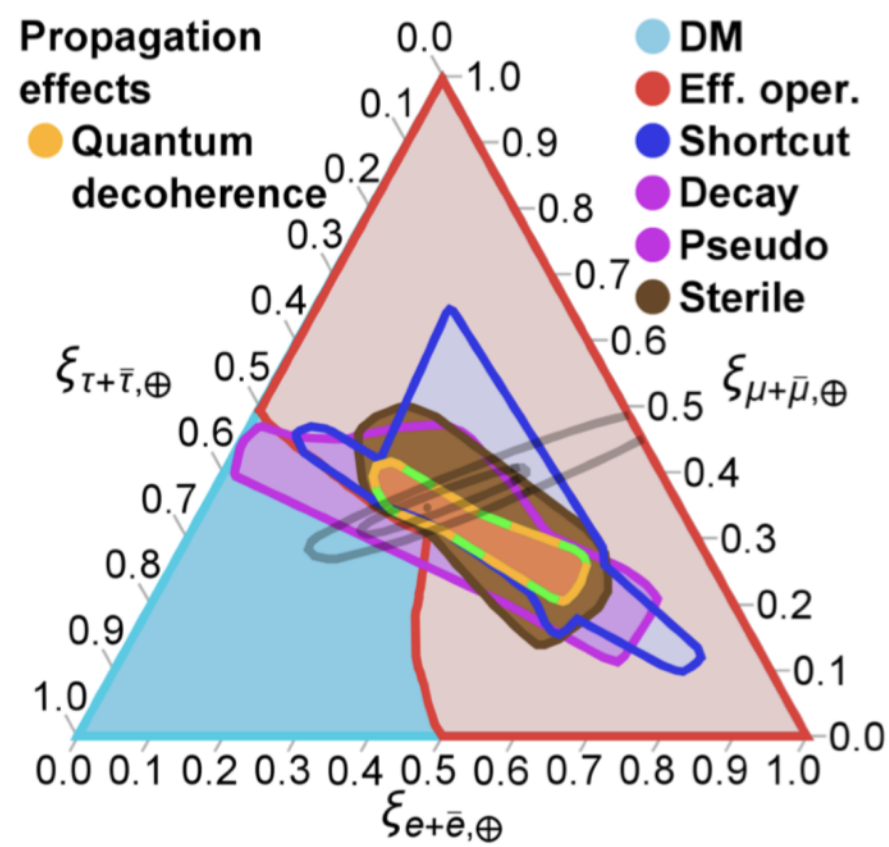
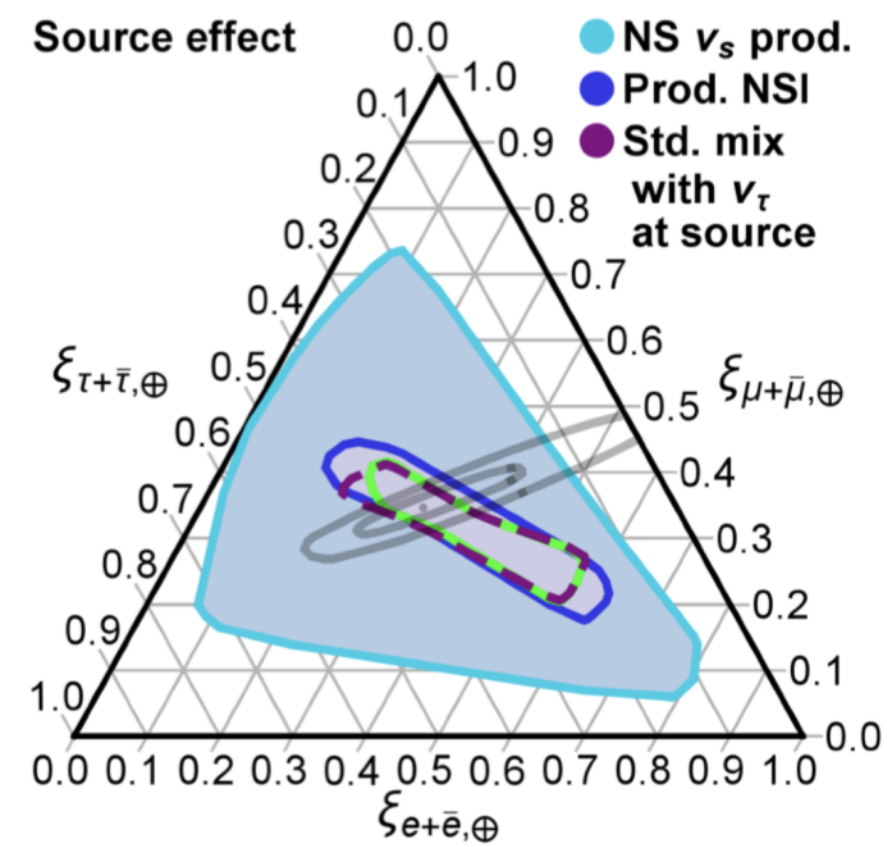


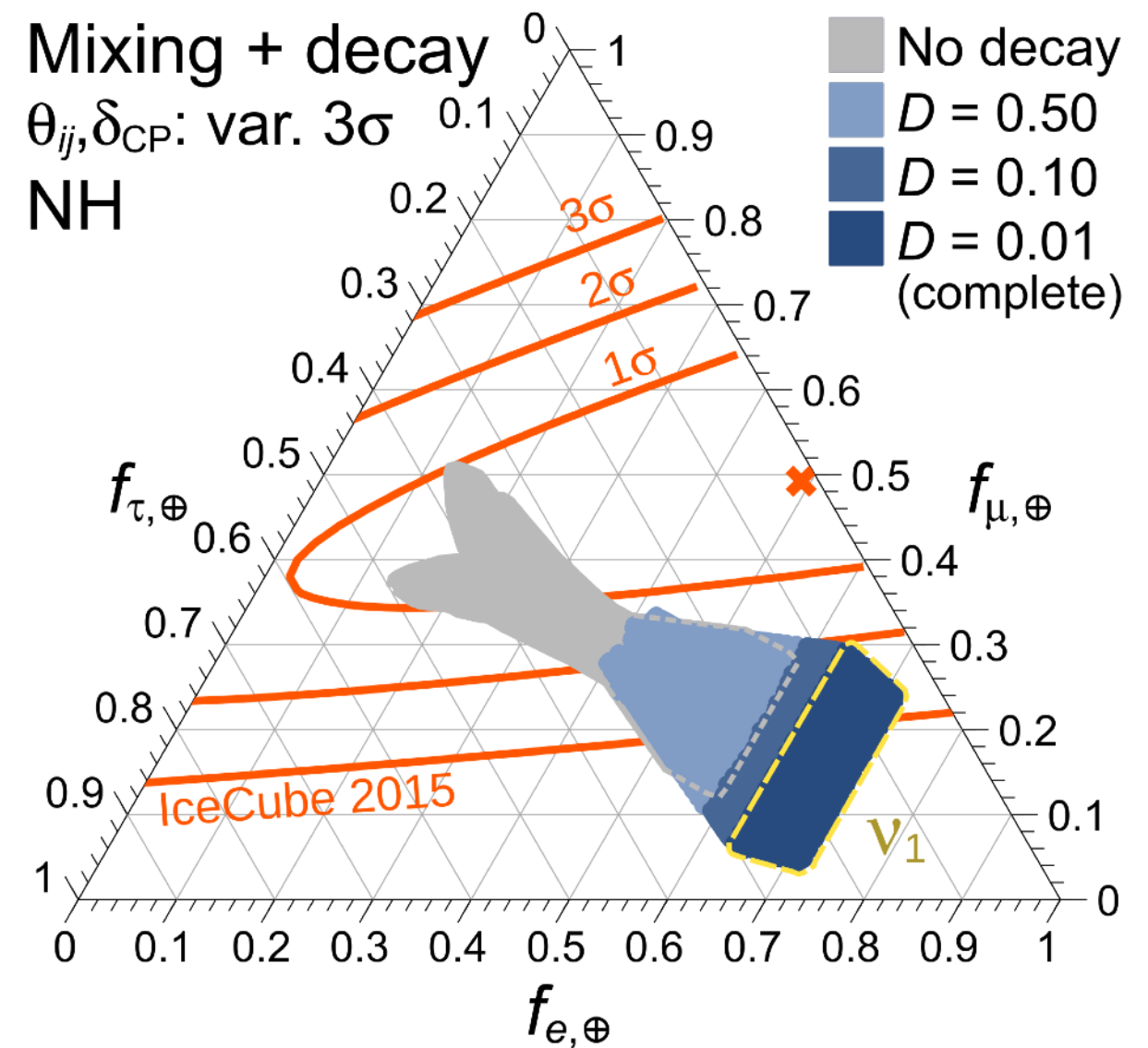
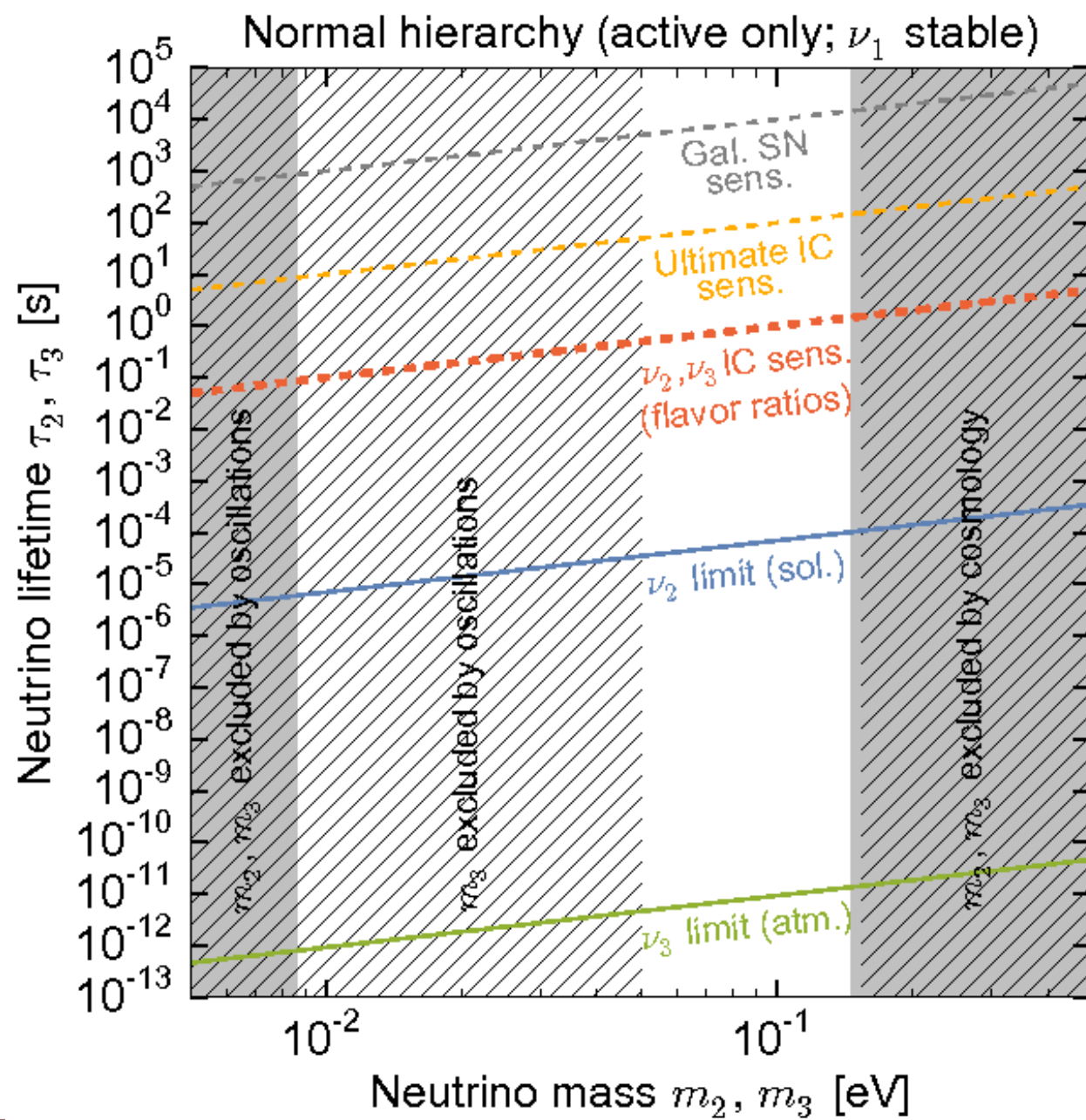
IceCube results with updated calculations to appear soon!

Sources of Astrophysical Neutrinos

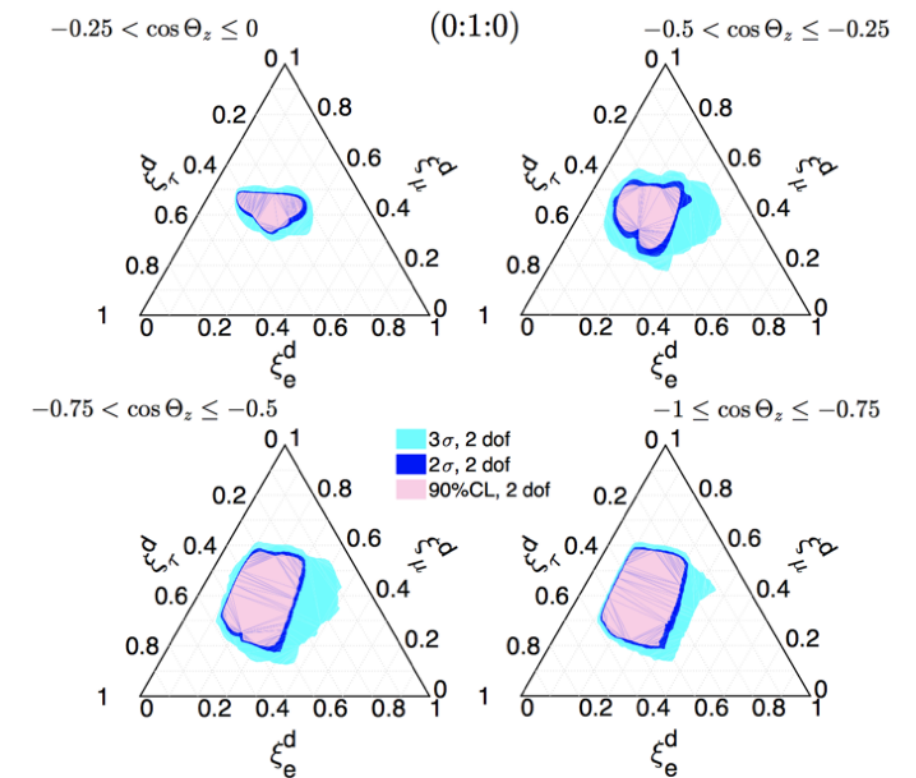
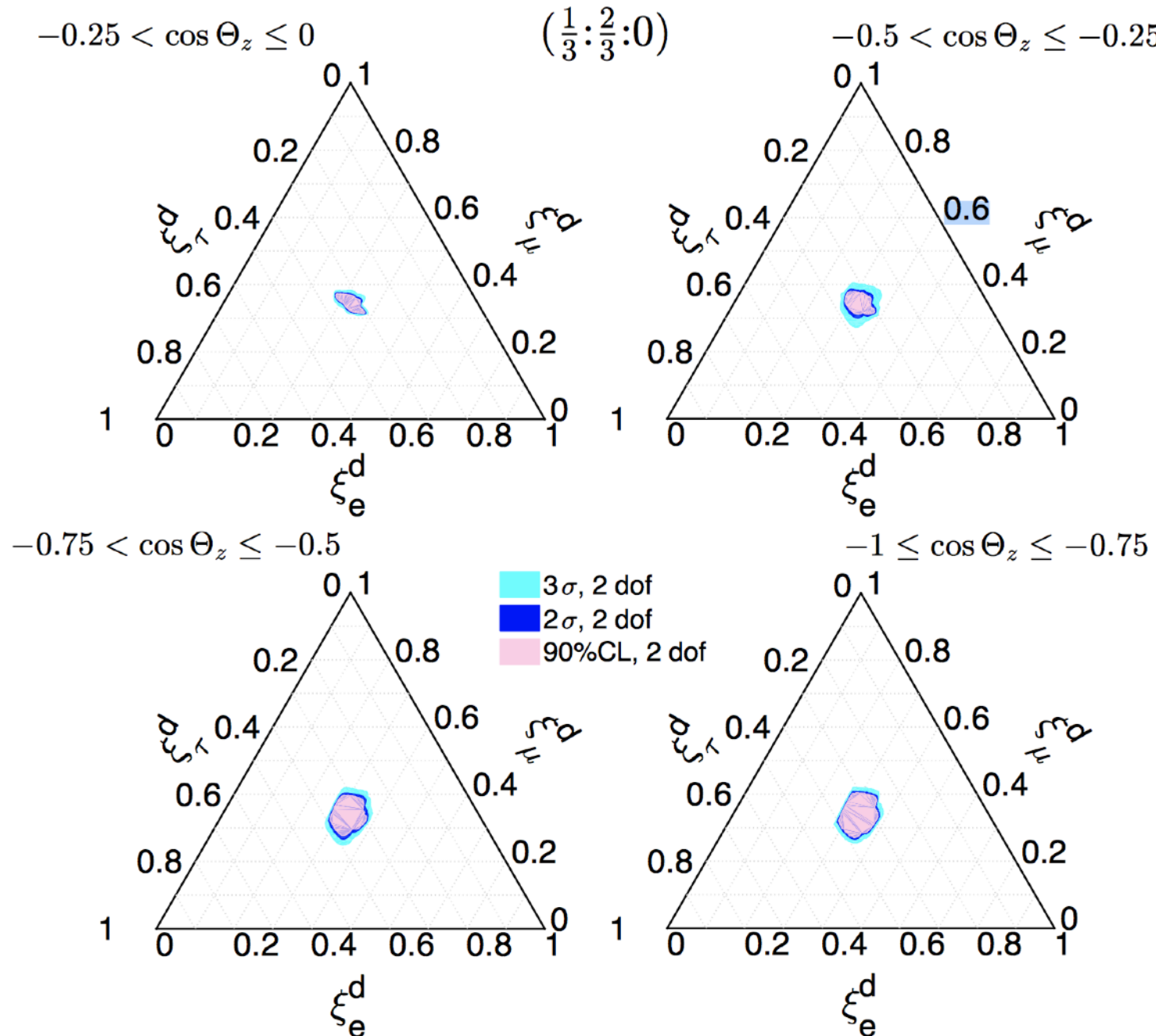


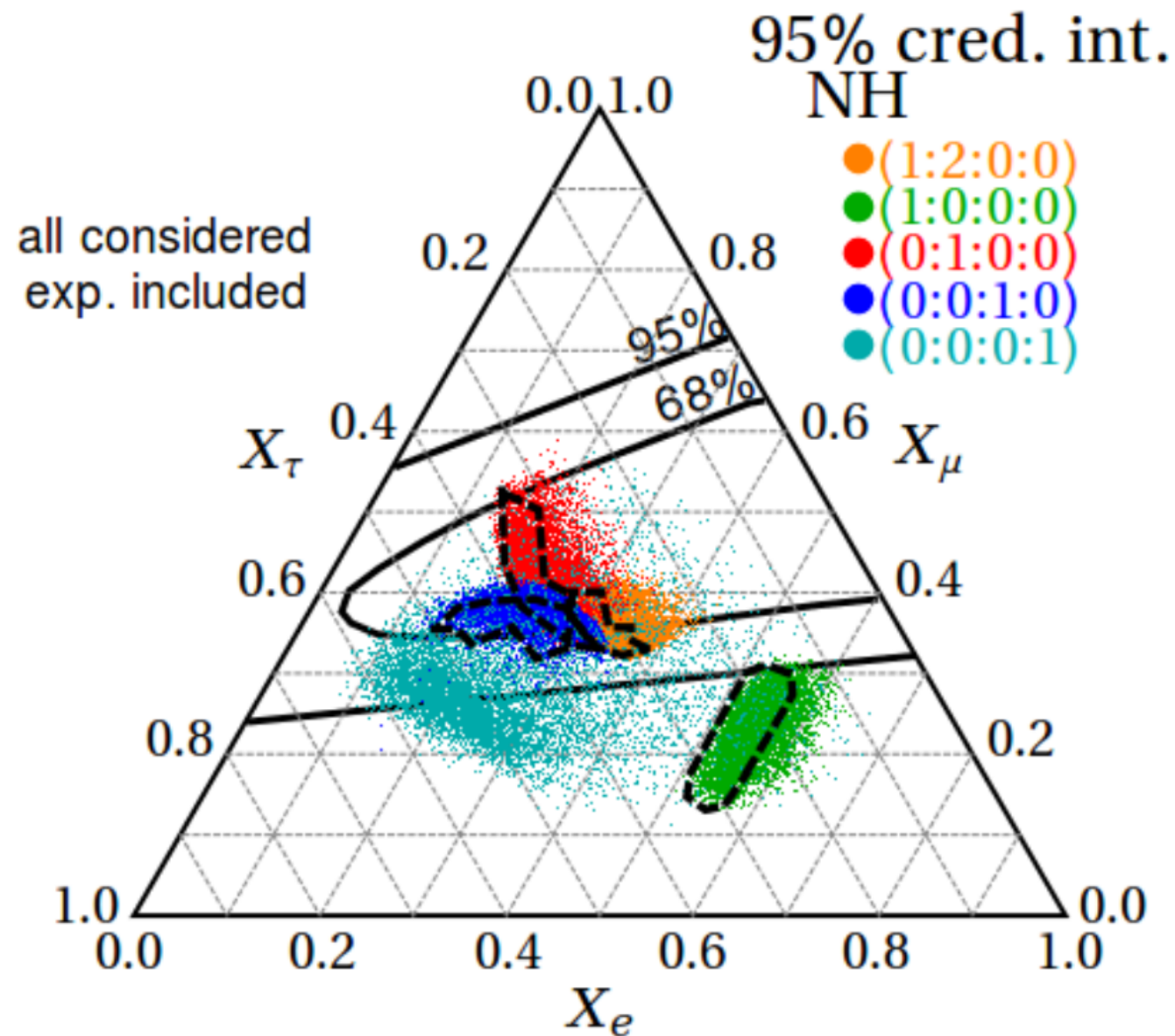
(arXiv:1007:00006)





**In the pion scenario
NSI effects are small.**
This is not the case for
other initial flavor ratios.





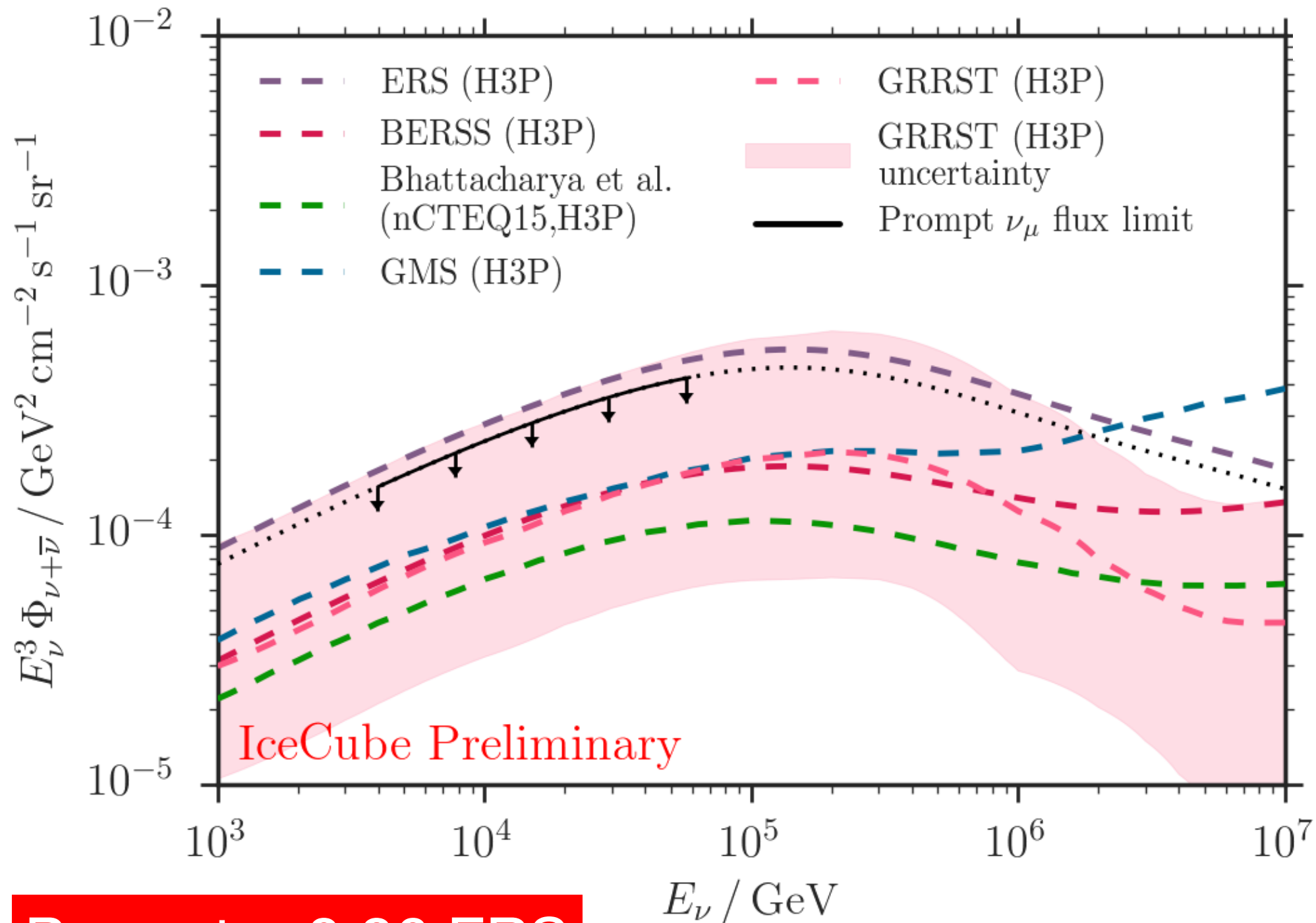
- Sterile neutrinos effect is small on propagation.
- Large change only if the sources are shooting sterile neutrinos

Brdar et al. JCAP 1701 (2017) no.01, 026

Also, constraints from the Northern Sky

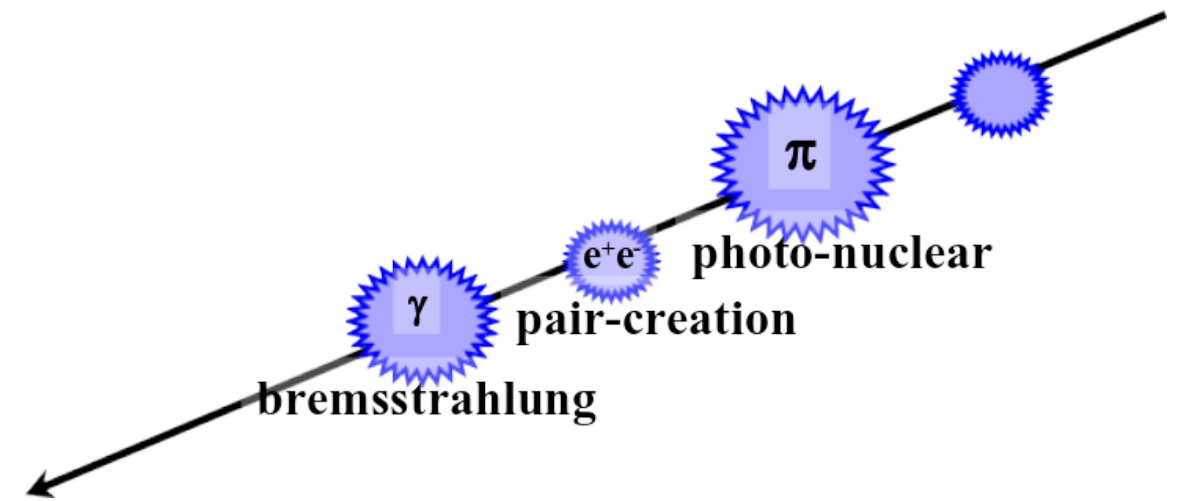
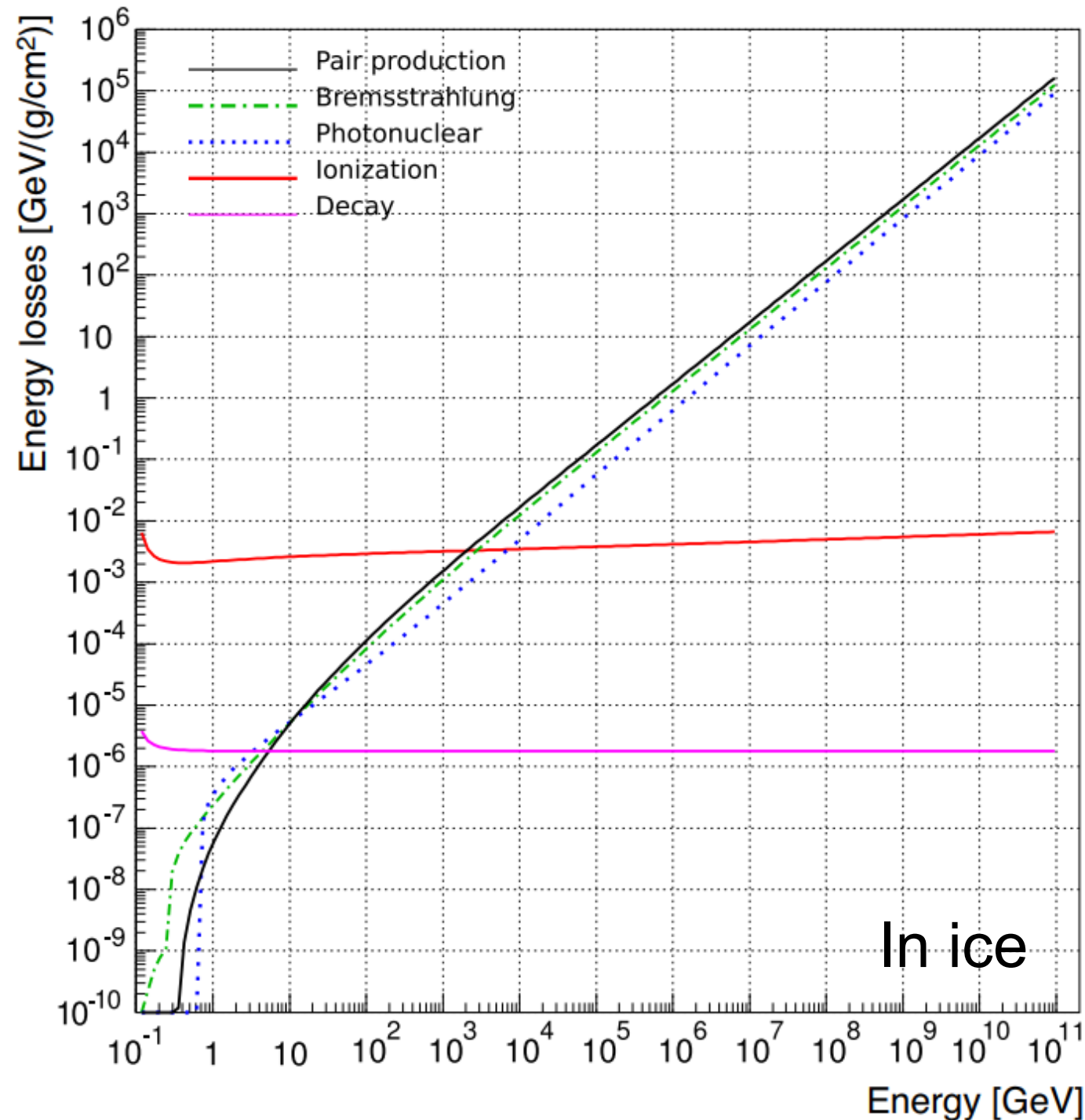
Limits from 8 years of through-going muons

No prompt yet!



Prompt < 0.86 ERS

Muon losses and ranges



$$-\frac{dE}{dx} = \left(\frac{dE}{dx}\right)_I + \left(\frac{dE}{dx}\right)_B + \left(\frac{dE}{dx}\right)_P + \left(\frac{dE}{dx}\right)_N$$

$$-\frac{dE}{dx} = a_I(E) + b(E) \cdot E$$

with $b(E) = b_B(E) + b_P(E) + b_N(E)$

Mean muon range

$$x_f = \log(1 + E_i \cdot b/a)/b$$

medium	$a, \frac{\text{GeV}}{\text{mwe}}$	$b, \frac{10^{-3}}{\text{mwe}}$
ice	0.268	0.470

Muon losses are stochastic processes

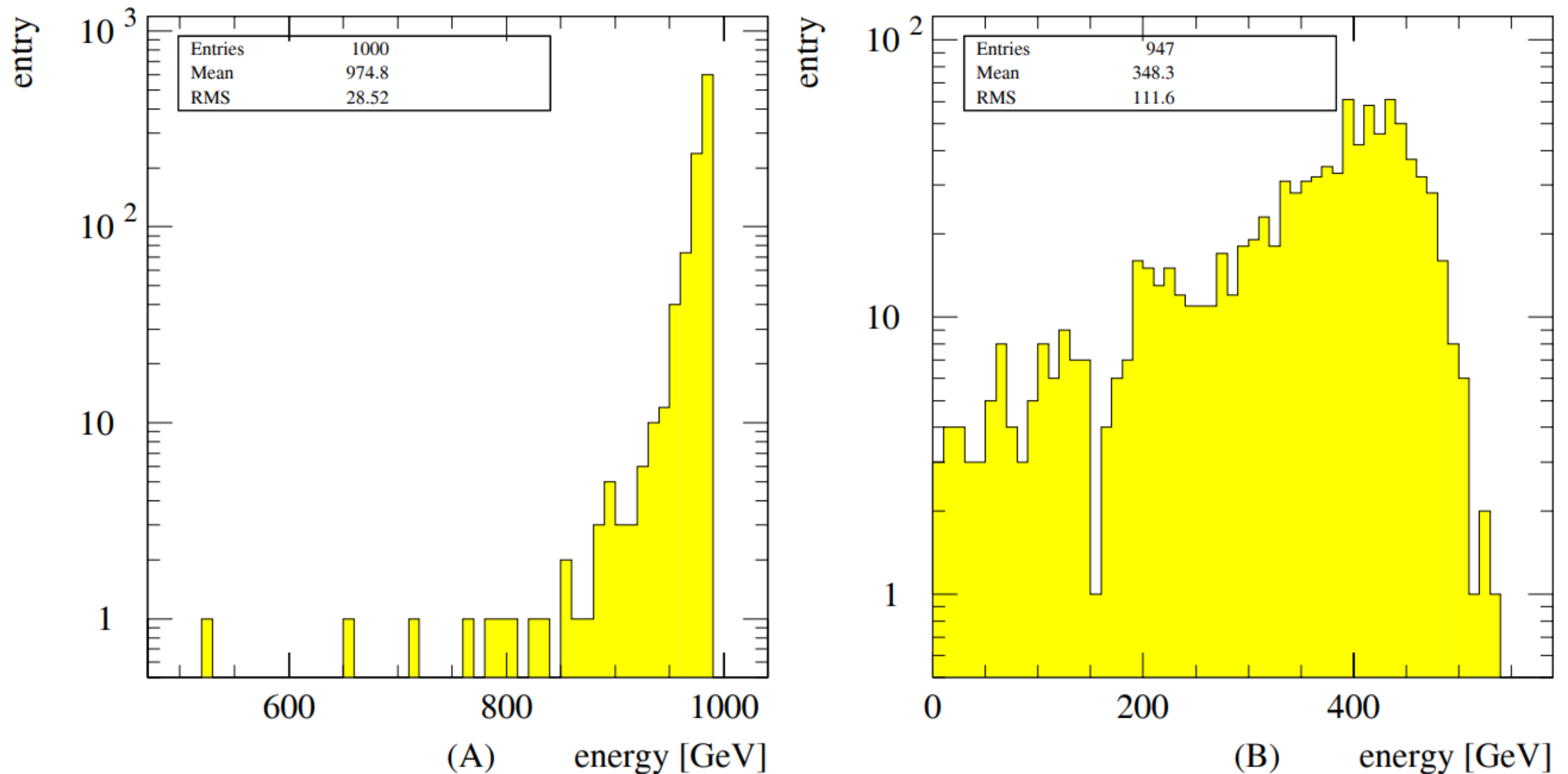


Figure 3.12: Stochastic character of muon energy loss The picture shows distributions of the final energy of 1000 simulated muons (initial energy 1TeV) after passing (A) 50m and (B) 1500m of fresh water, simulated with GEANT (section 6.2)