

The background image shows the IceCube detector structure in Antarctica. It features several large, white, cylindrical modules connected by a complex network of metal walkways and stairs. The structure is set against a dark sky filled with stars and a vibrant green aurora borealis. The foreground is covered in snow.

Neutrino Line Searches with IceCube

J. A. Aguilar , Thomas Hambye, Michael Gustafsson
on behalf of IceCube

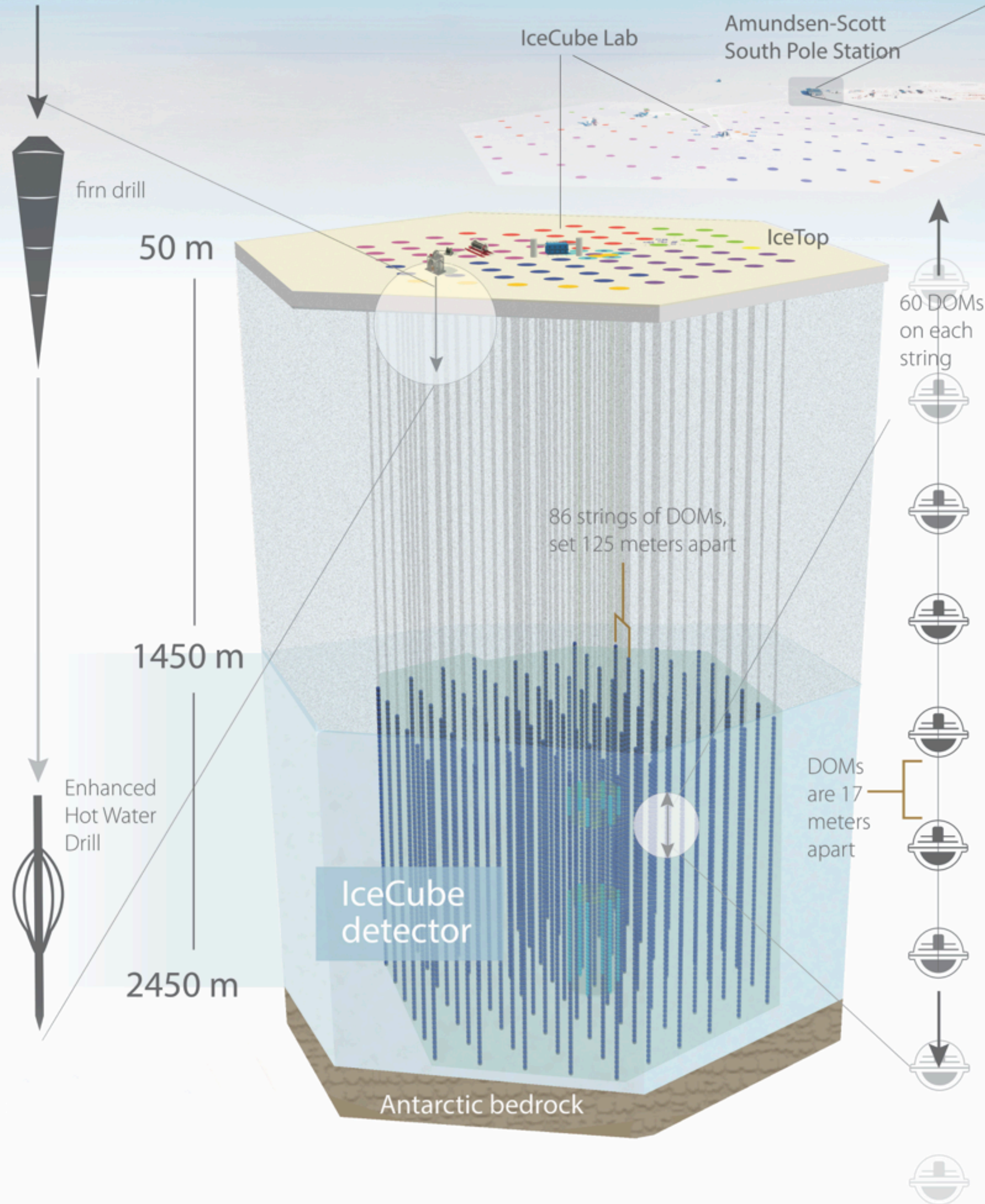
Photo: Ian Reese

ULB

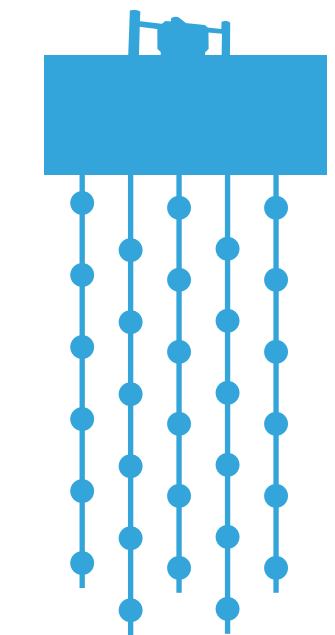
Dark Ghosts 2022

iihe

IceCube Neutrino Observatory



5,160 Digital Optical Modules (DOMs)



86 string with 60 DOMs each
6 denser strings called **DeepCore**

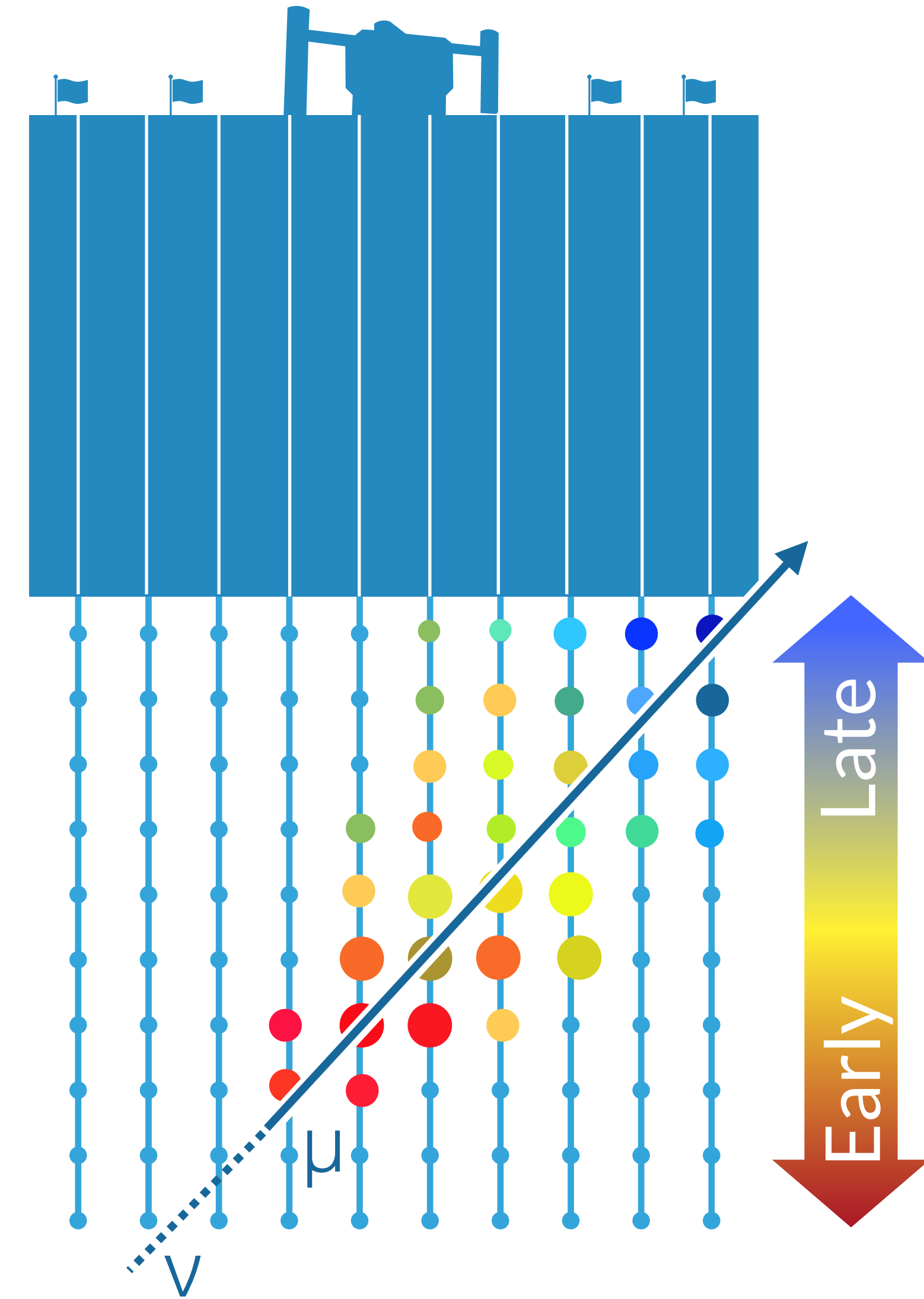
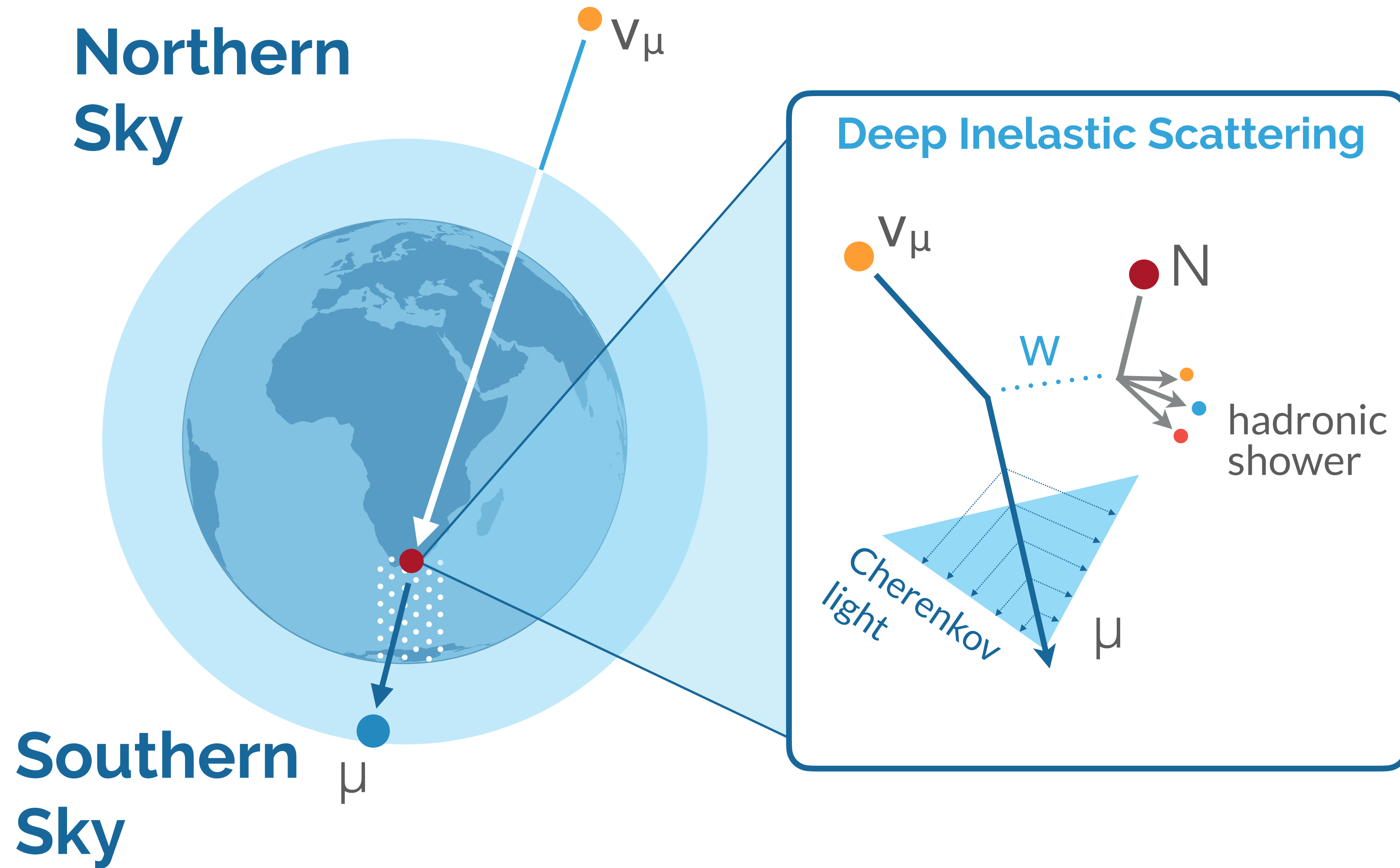


1 km² surface array with 324 DOMs: **IceTop**



Completion in December 2010

Detection Principle How Do We Detect Neutrinos?



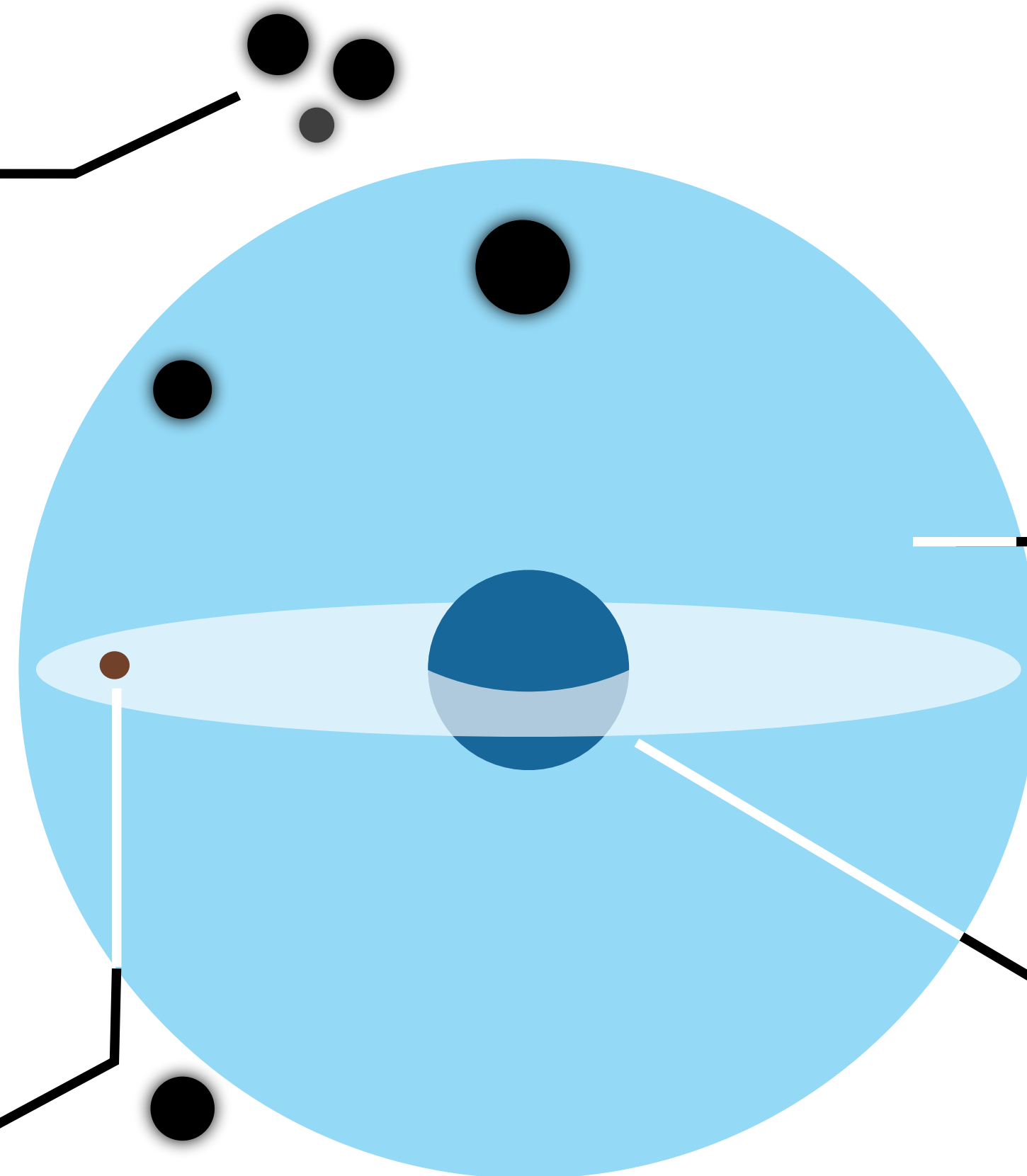
Dark Matter Searches with Neutrinos **Where to Look?** 4

Dwarf spheroidal Galaxies Cluster of Galaxies

Probe velocity-averaged DM
annihilation cross section $\langle v\sigma_A \rangle$

Local Sources (Sun, Earth)

Only accessible with neutrinos
Under equilibrium they can
probe σ_{SI} and σ_{SD}

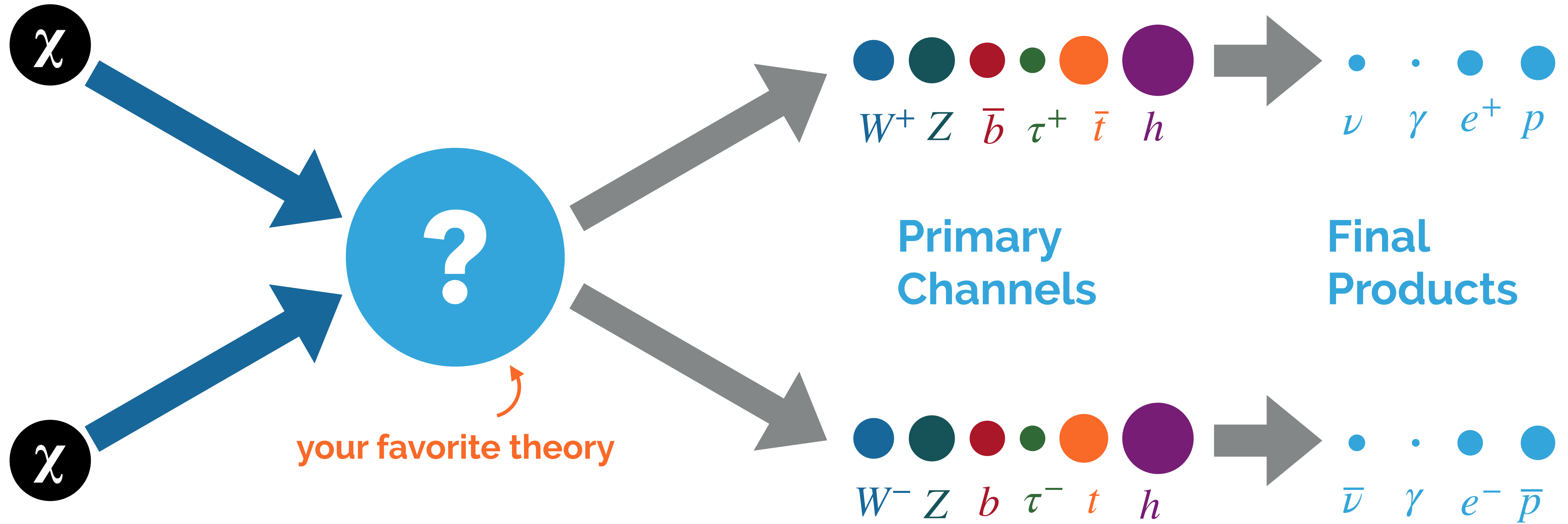


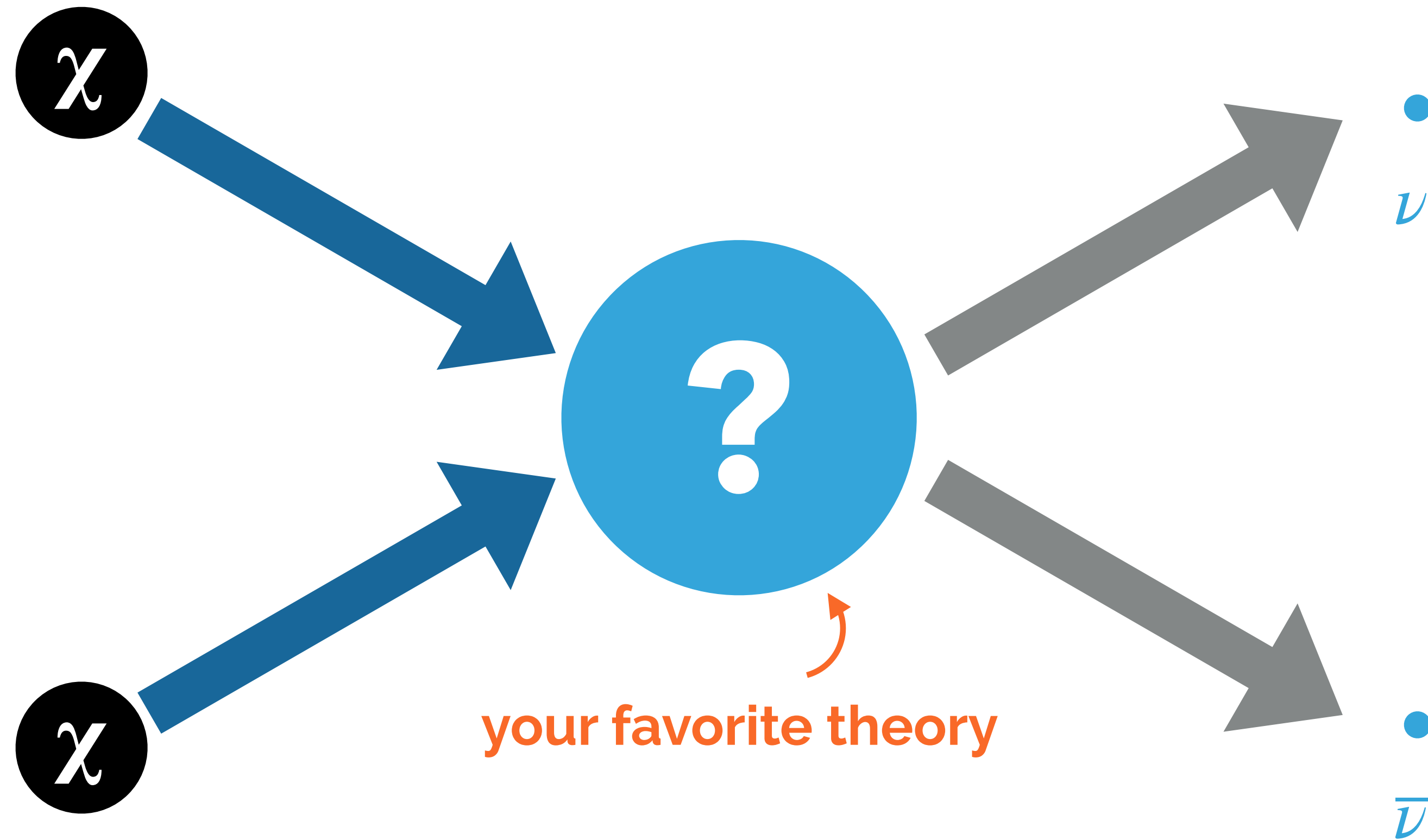
Galactic Halo

Probe velocity-averaged DM
annihilation cross section $\langle v\sigma_A \rangle$

Galactic Center

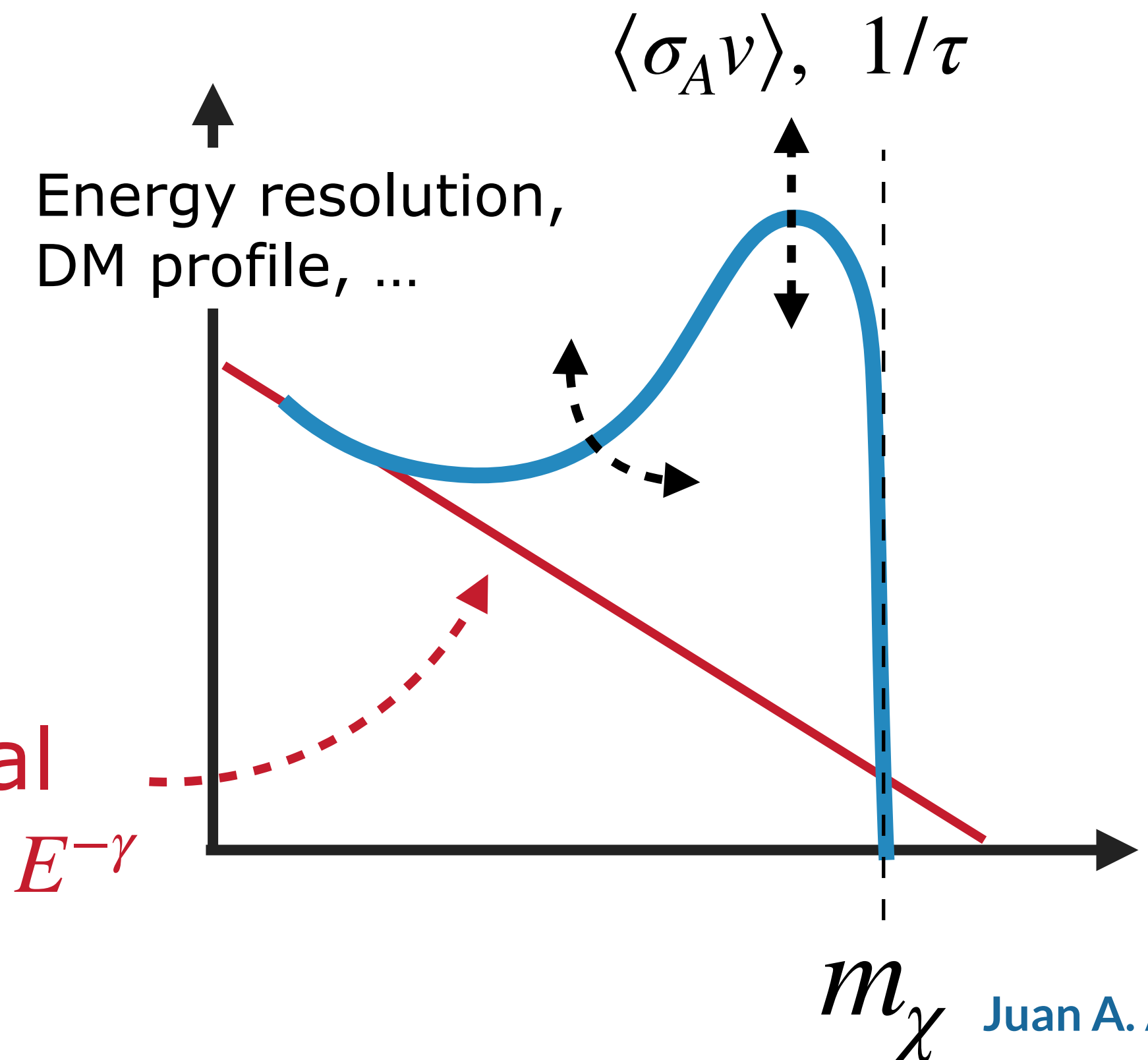
Probe velocity-averaged DM
annihilation cross section $\langle v\sigma_A \rangle$

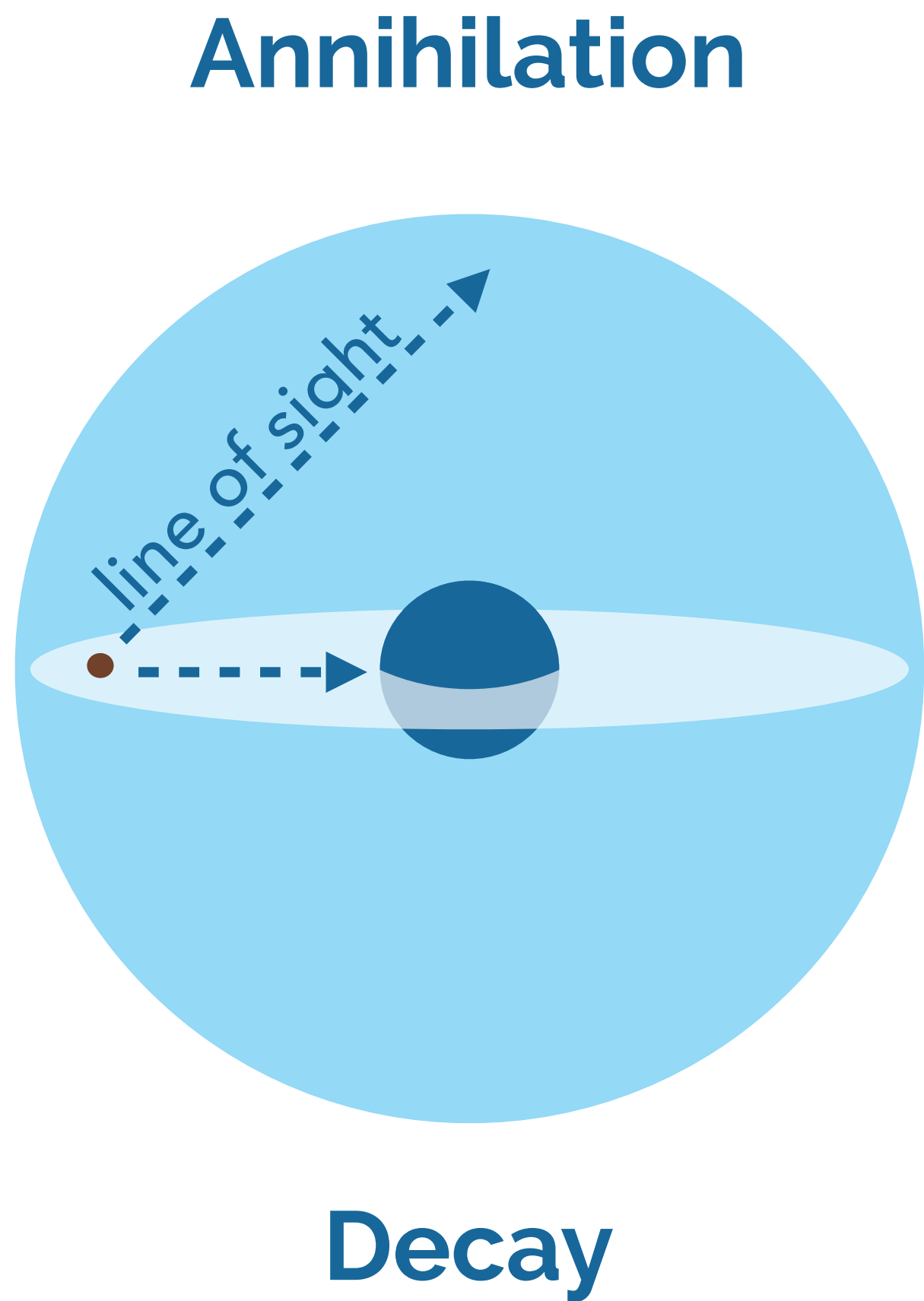




- Focusing on direct annihilation/decay to neutrinos.
- No astrophysical background, **smoking gun** signature of dark matter.

Astrophysical processes $\propto E^{-\gamma}$





$$\frac{d\Phi_\nu}{dE_\nu} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\langle \sigma_{A\nu} \rangle}{2m_\chi^2} \frac{dN_\nu}{dE_\nu} \int_0^{\Delta\Omega} d\Omega \int_{l.o.s} \rho_\chi^2(r(s, \Psi, \theta)) ds$$

Particle physics

Astrophysics

$$\frac{d\Phi_\nu}{dE_\nu} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{1}{m_\chi \tau_\chi} \frac{dN_\nu}{dE_\nu} \int_0^{\Delta\Omega} d\Omega \int_{l.o.s} \rho_\chi(r(s, \Psi, \theta)) ds$$

The Astrophysical Input: J-factors, D-factors

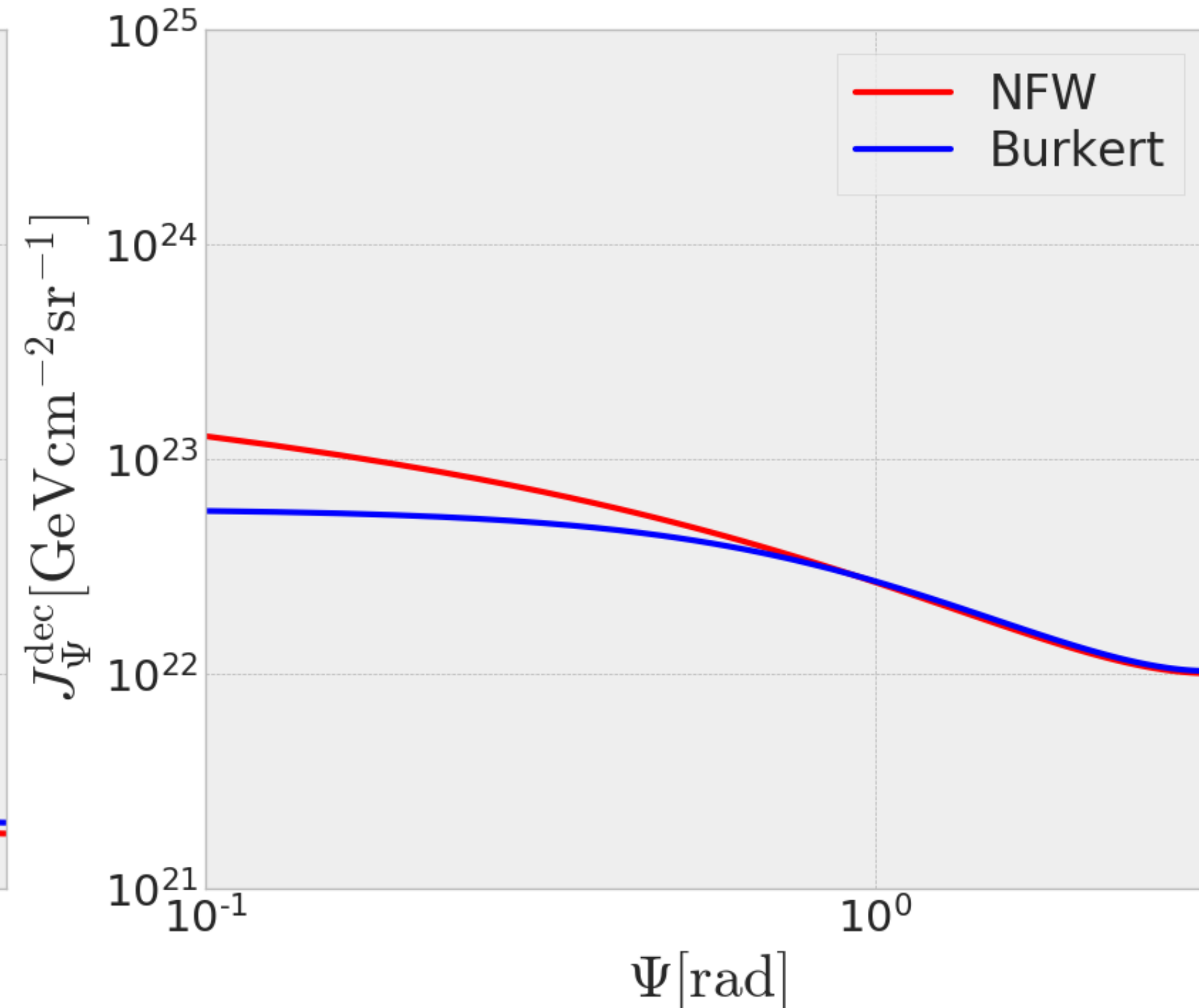
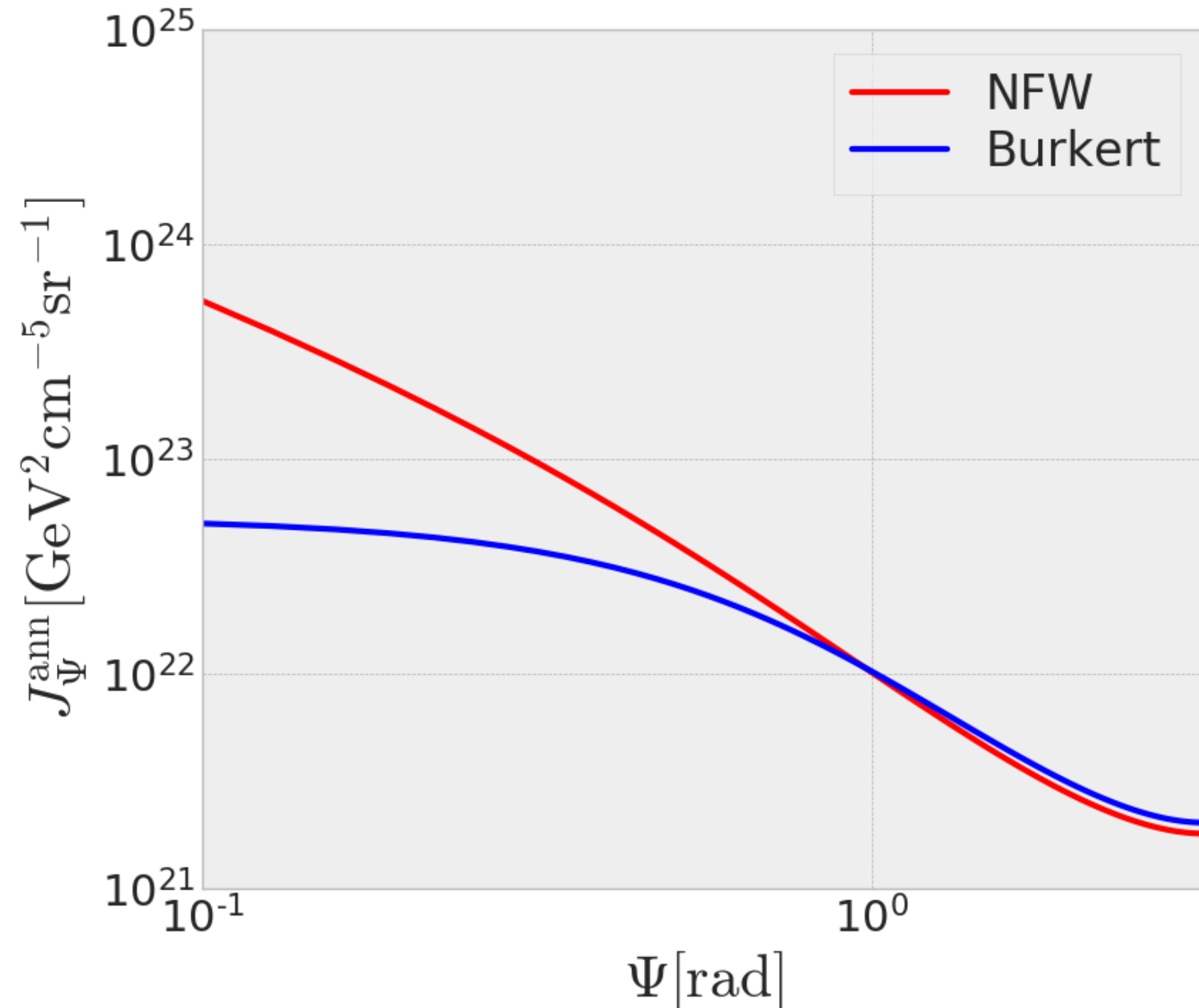
- Two archetypical density profile tested: NFW and Burkert

$$\rho_{Burkert}(r) = \frac{\rho_s}{(1 + r/r_s)(1 + (r/r_s)^2)}$$

$$\rho_{NFW}(r) = \rho_s \frac{r_s}{r} \left(1 + \frac{1}{r_s} \right)$$

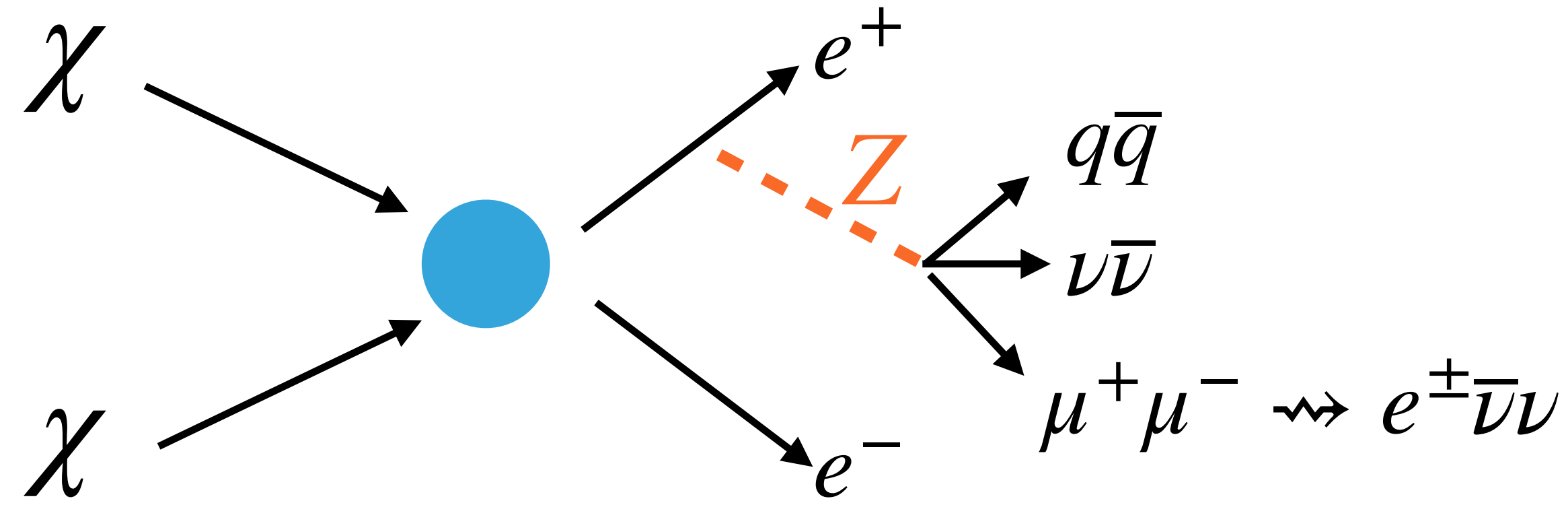
Parameter	Units	Navarro-Frenk-White (NFW)	Burkert
ρ_0	$10^7 M_\odot / kpc^3$	$1.40^{+2.9}_{-0.93}$	$4.13^{+6.2}_{-1.6}$
r_s	kpc	$16.1^{+17}_{-7.8}$	$9.26^{+5.6}_{-4.2}$

*values taken from arxiv:1304.5127

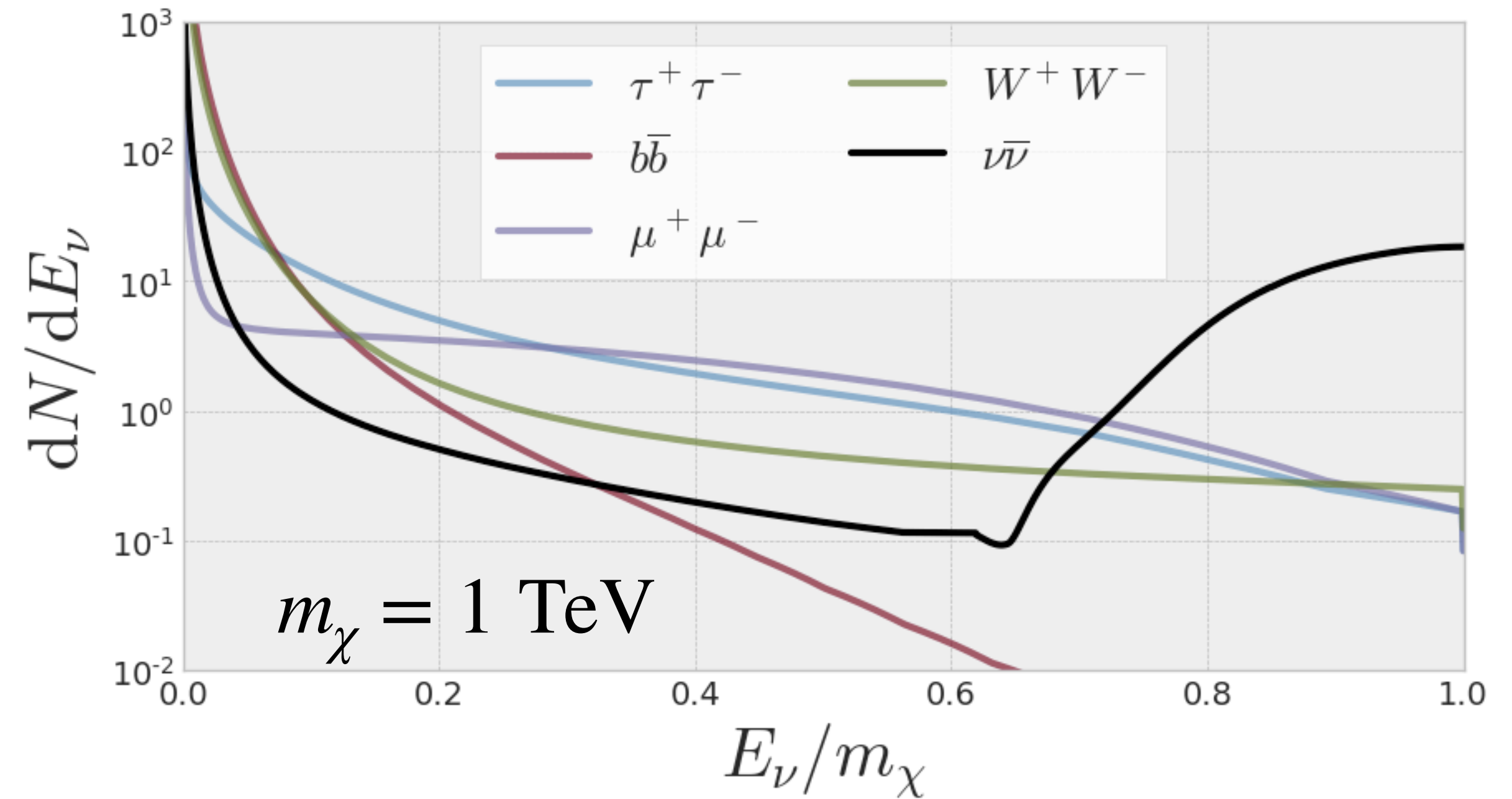
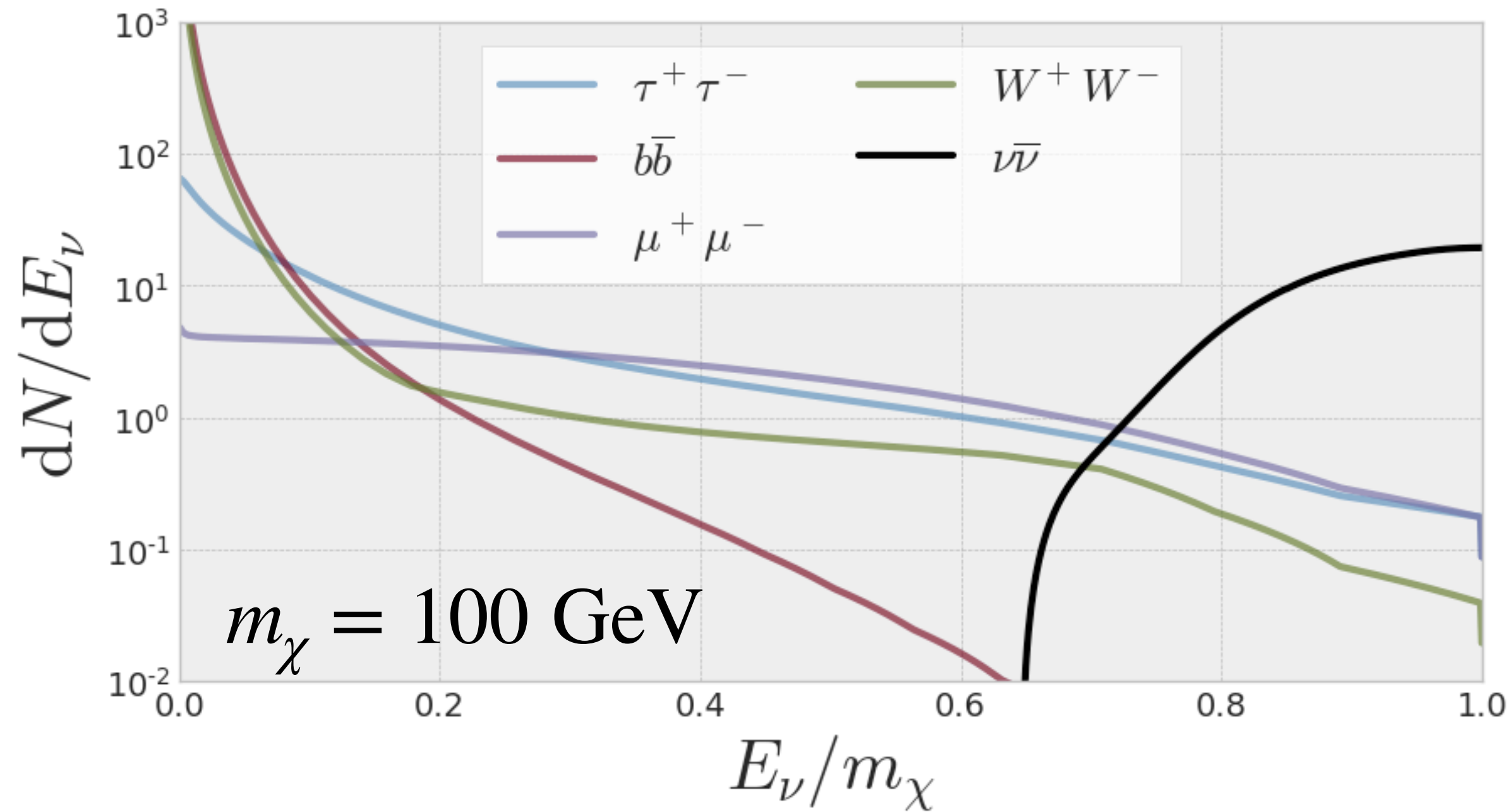


Local clumps not considered

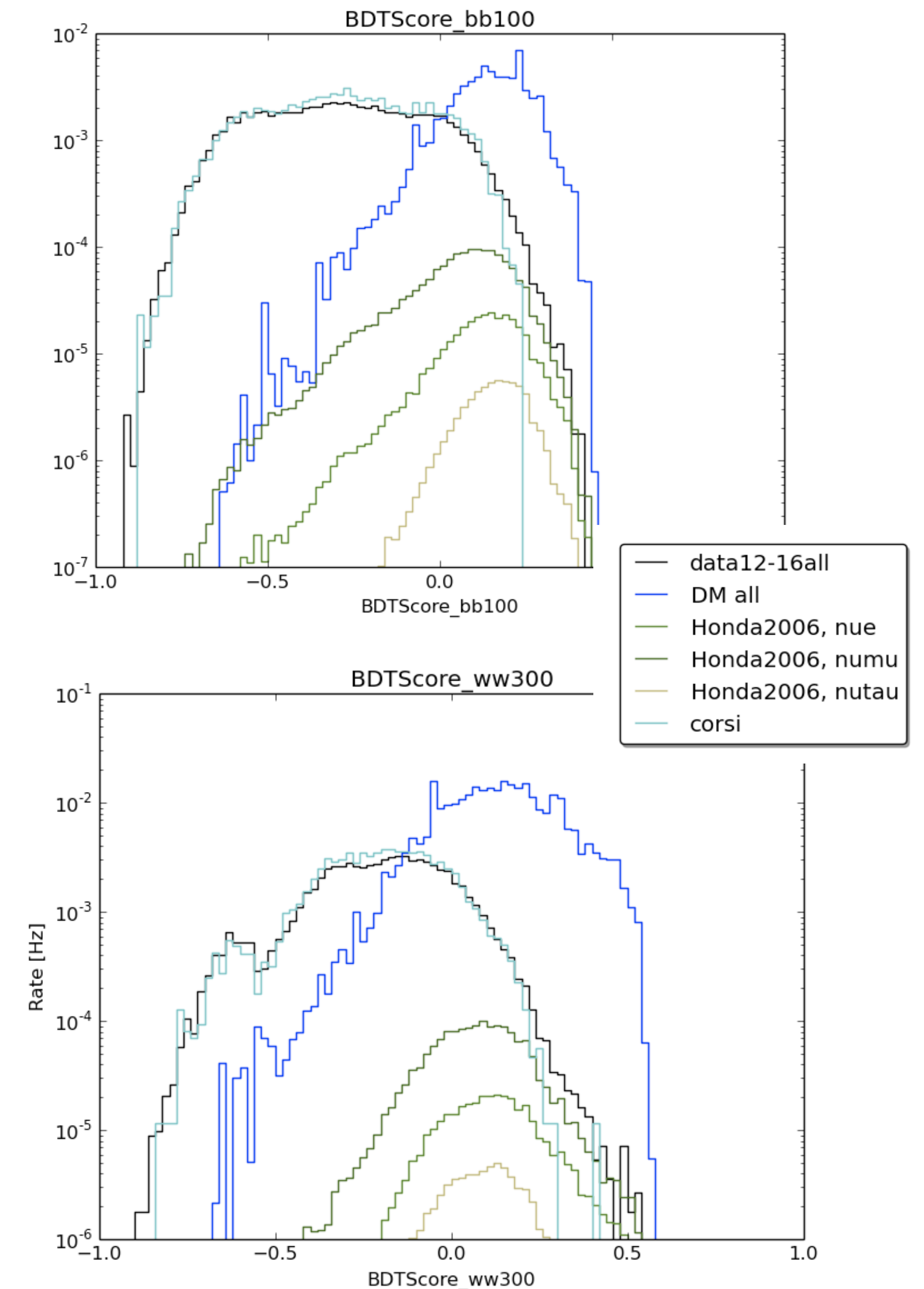
- Neutrino Spectra from primary (neutrino lines) and secondary production (W^+W^- , $\tau^+\tau^-$, ...)
- Spectra from PPC4* with electroweak radiation (important for high masses)

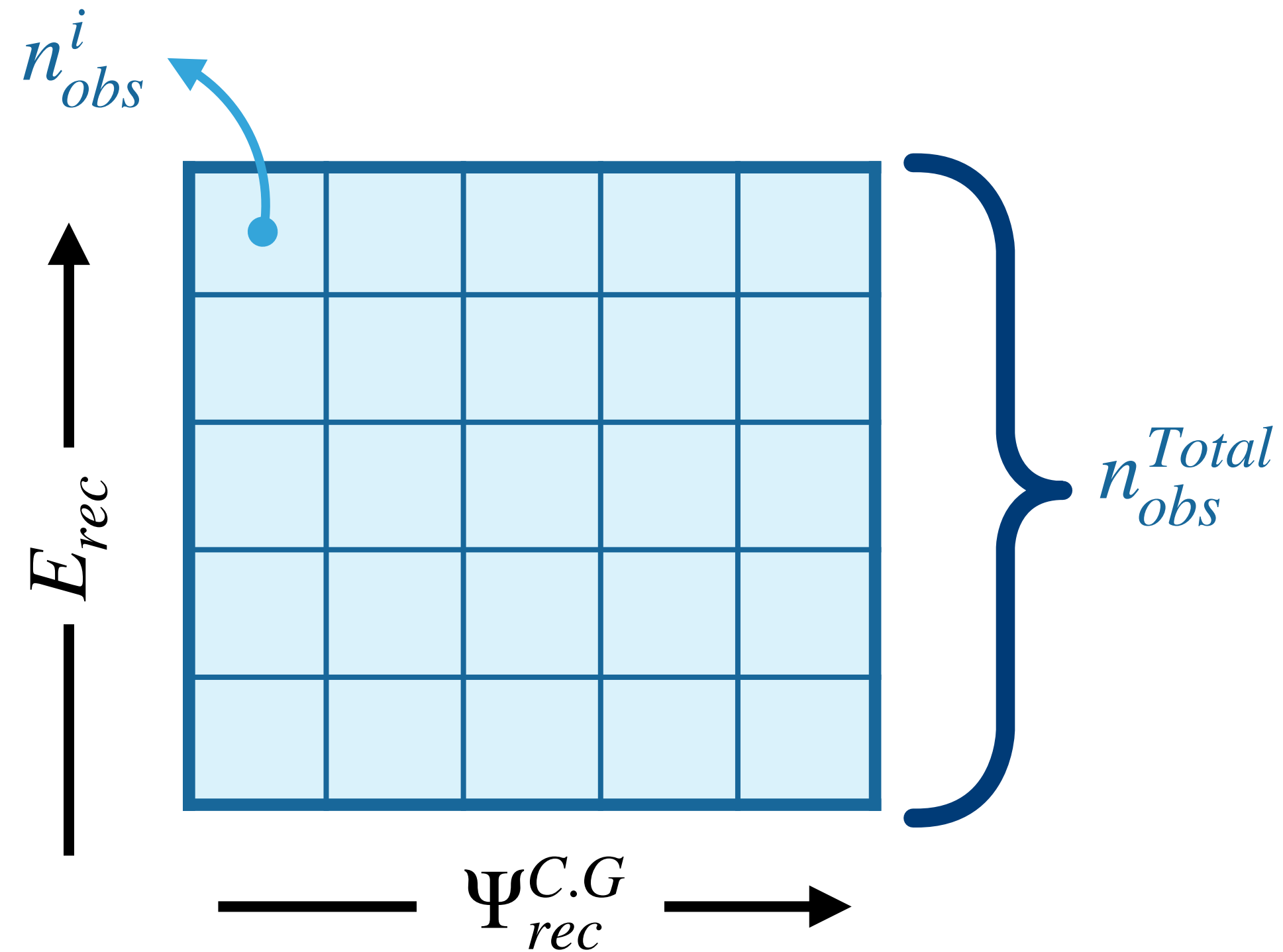


*<https://arxiv.org/abs/1012.4515>



- 5 years of IceCube data: 2012 to 2016
- **DeepCore** data focusing on cascade events (better energy resolution)
- Selection optimized with 2 generic BDTs:
 - 100 GeV, $\chi\chi \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ as a proxy for low energies > LE sample
 - 300 GeV, $\chi\chi \rightarrow W^+W^-$ as a proxy for high energies > HE sample





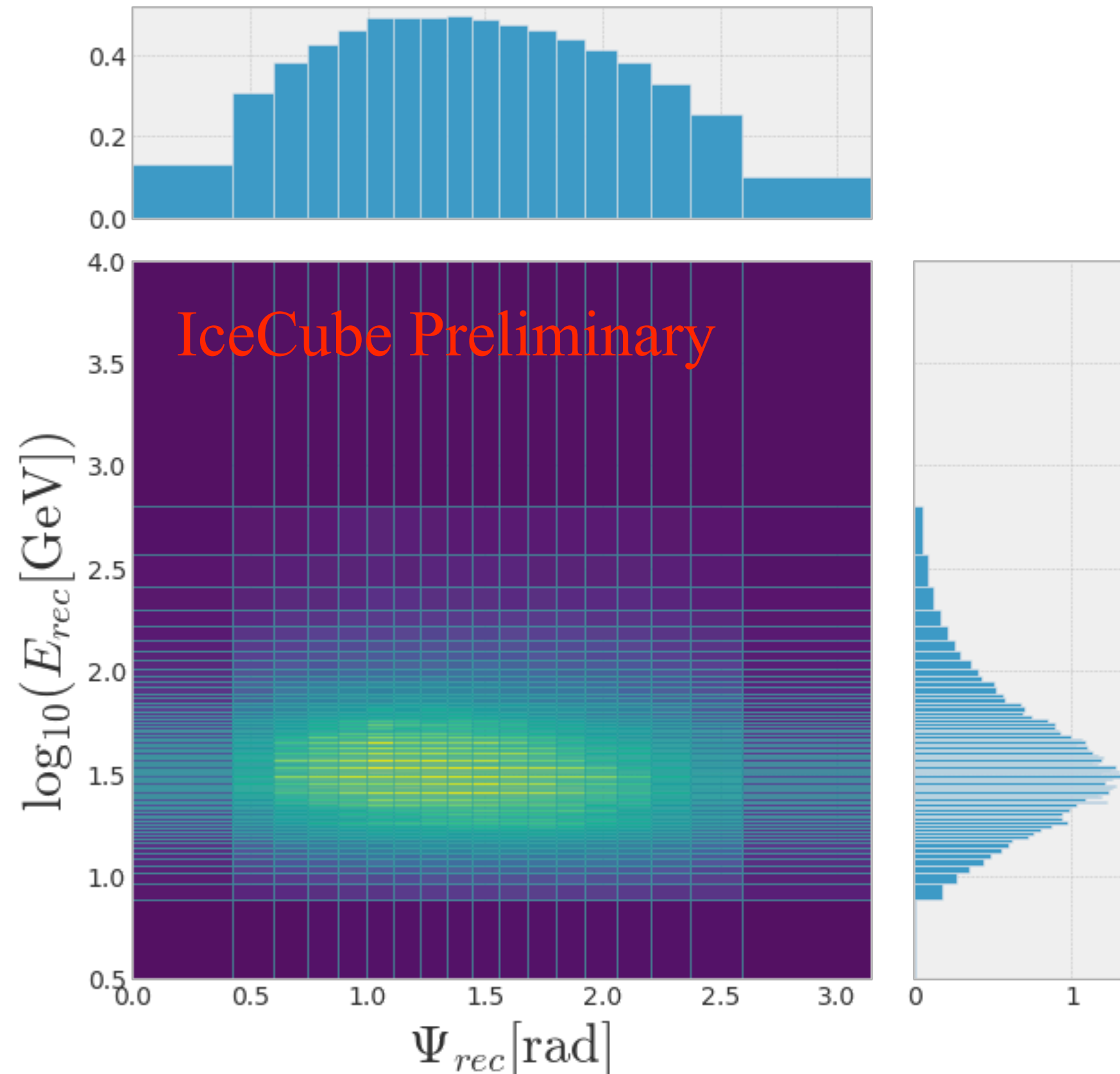
$$\mathcal{L}(\mu) = \prod^{N_{bins}} \text{Poisson}(n_{obs}^i; n_{obs}^{Total} f(i; \mu))$$

$$f(i; \mu) = \mu \mathcal{S}_i + (1 - \mu) \mathcal{B}_i$$

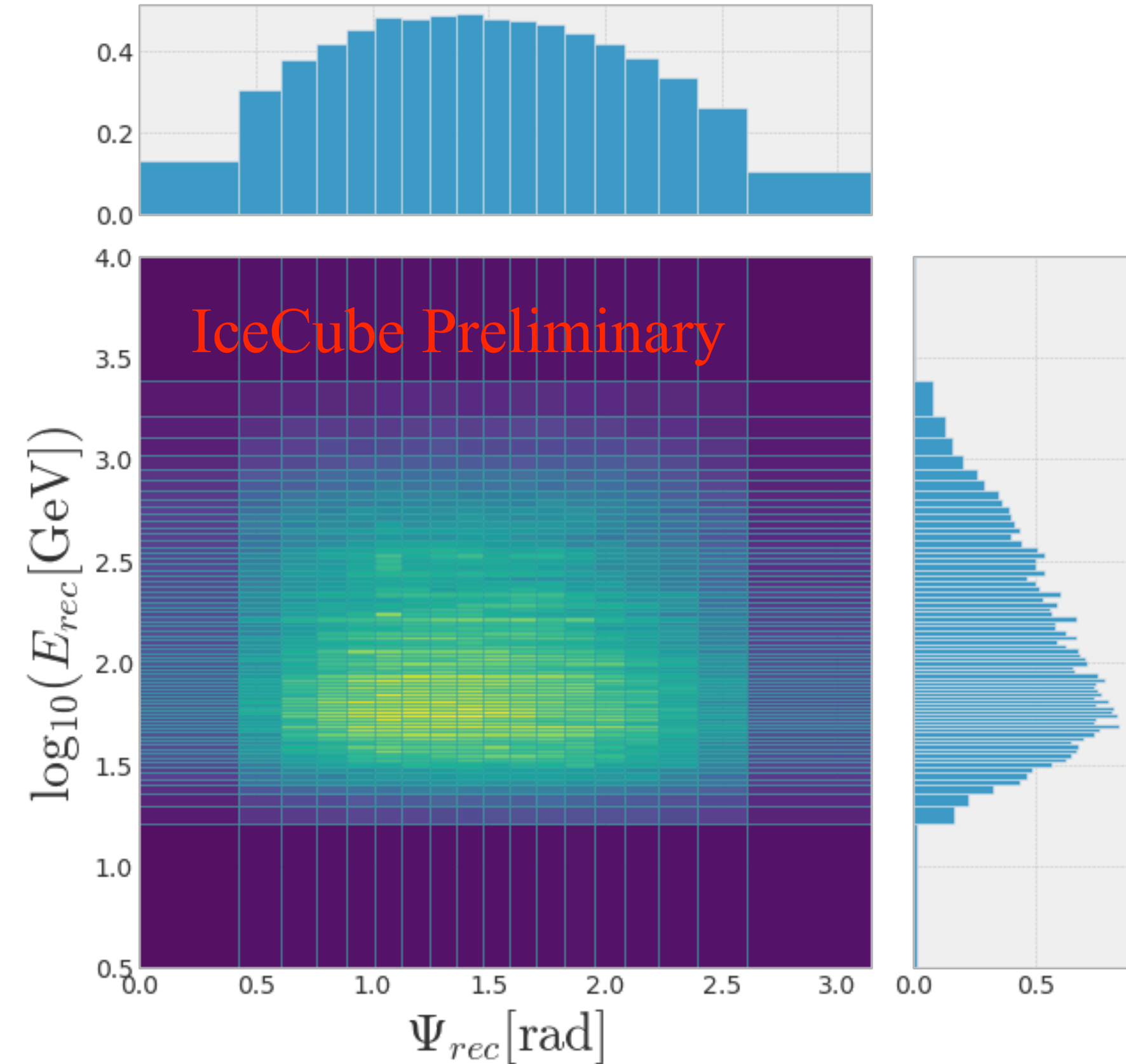
$$\mathcal{B}_i = \frac{1}{(1 - \mu)} [\mathcal{B}_i^{scambled} - \mu \mathcal{S}_i^{scambled}]$$

- Two observables considered: E_{rec} , $\Psi_{rec}^{G.C.}$
- Background pdf is obtained from scrambled (in RA) data.
- Signal Subtraction Likelihood: To correct for “signal contamination” in the background pdf

LE Sample

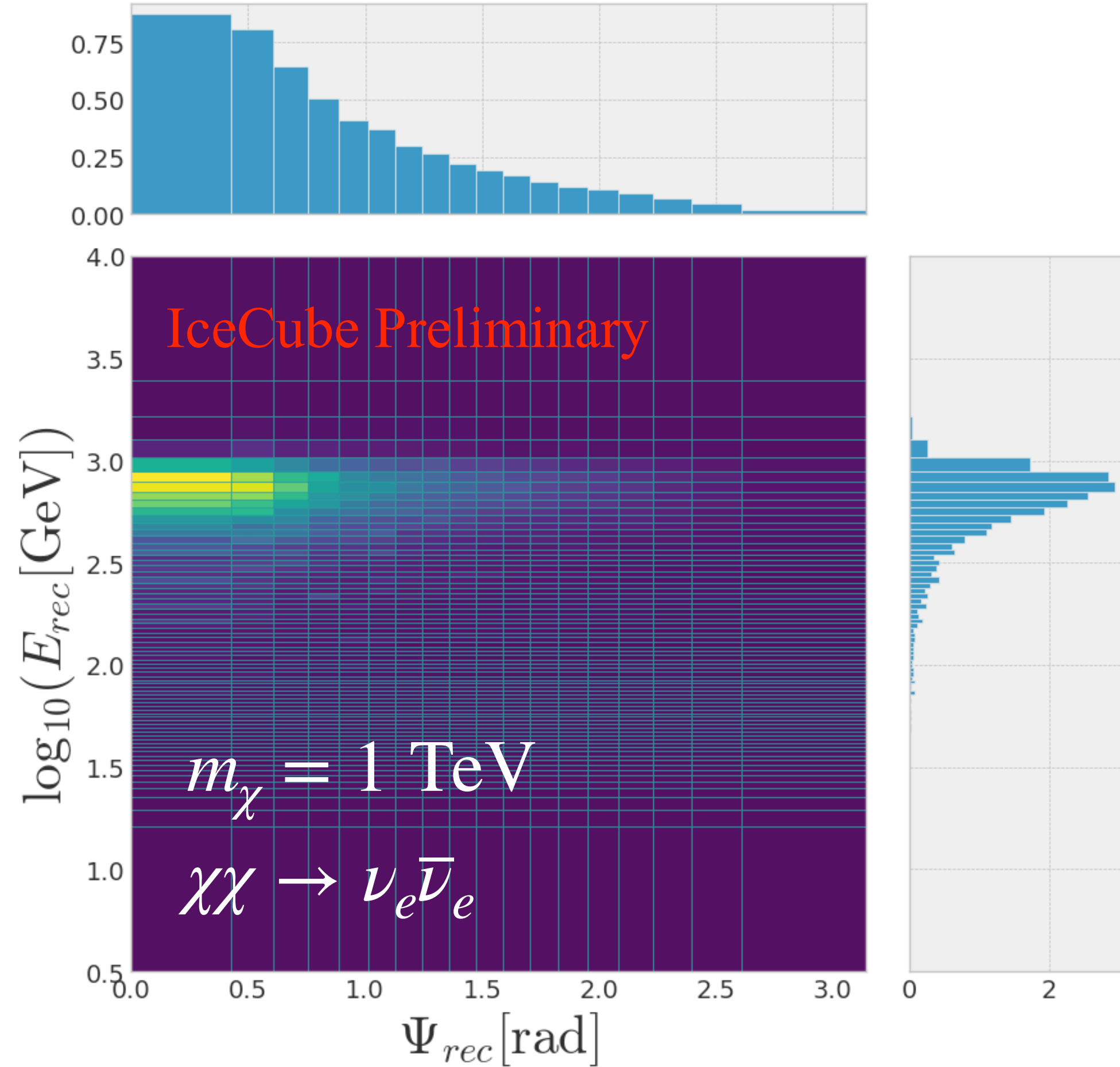


HE Sample

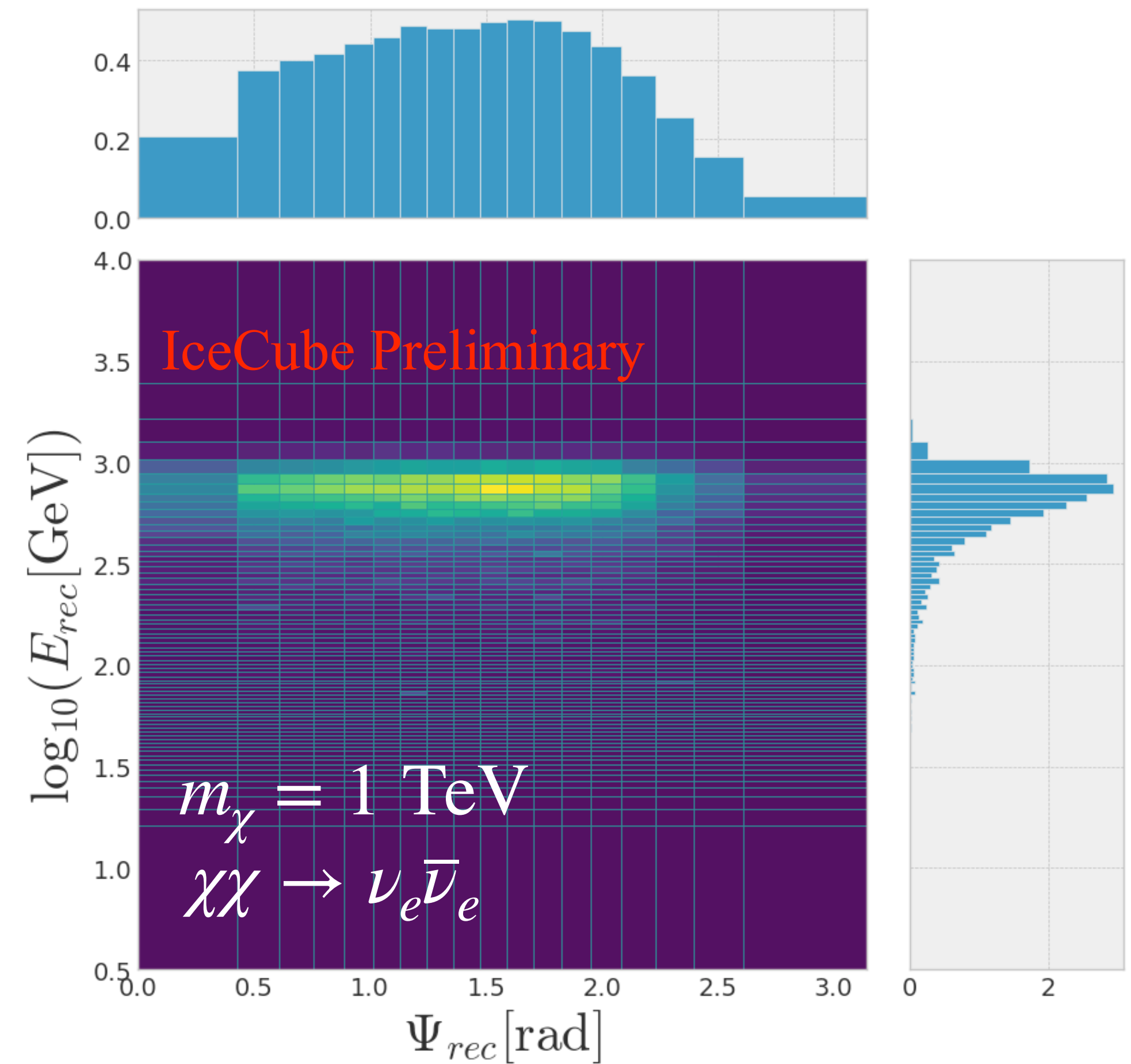


- Background built from scrambled data in RA.
- Irregular (quantile) binning (<https://github.com/janpipek/physt>)

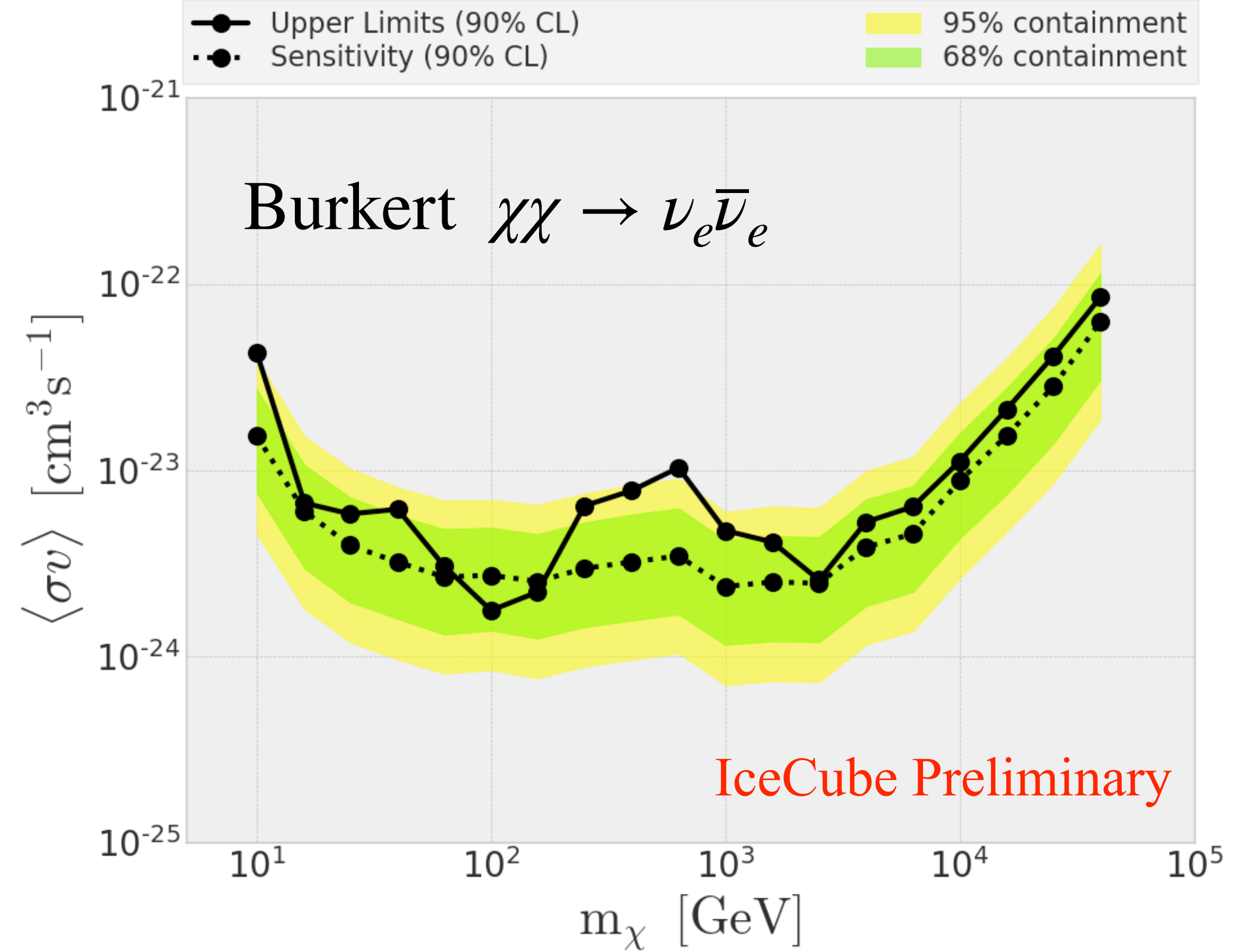
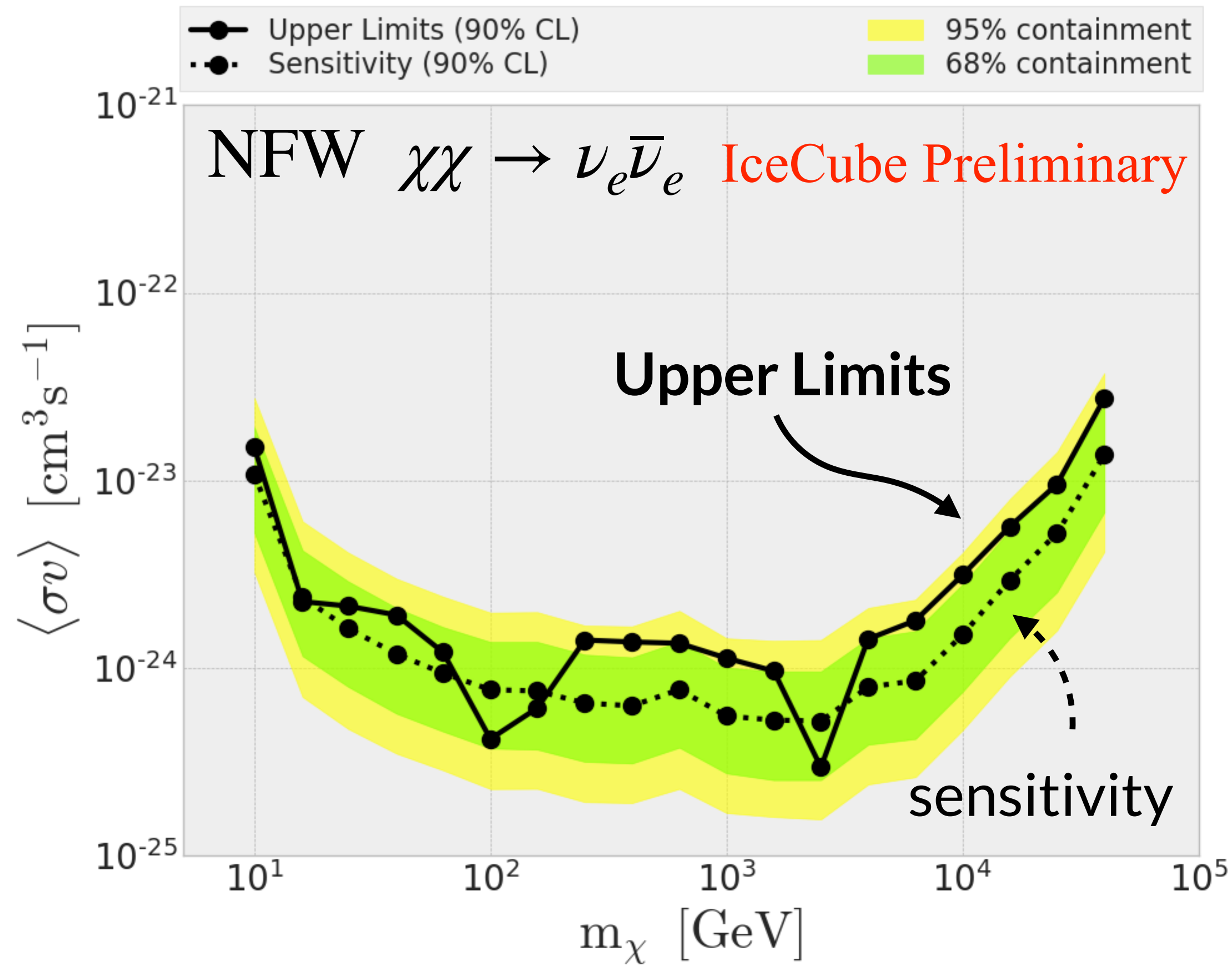
Signal (HE sample)

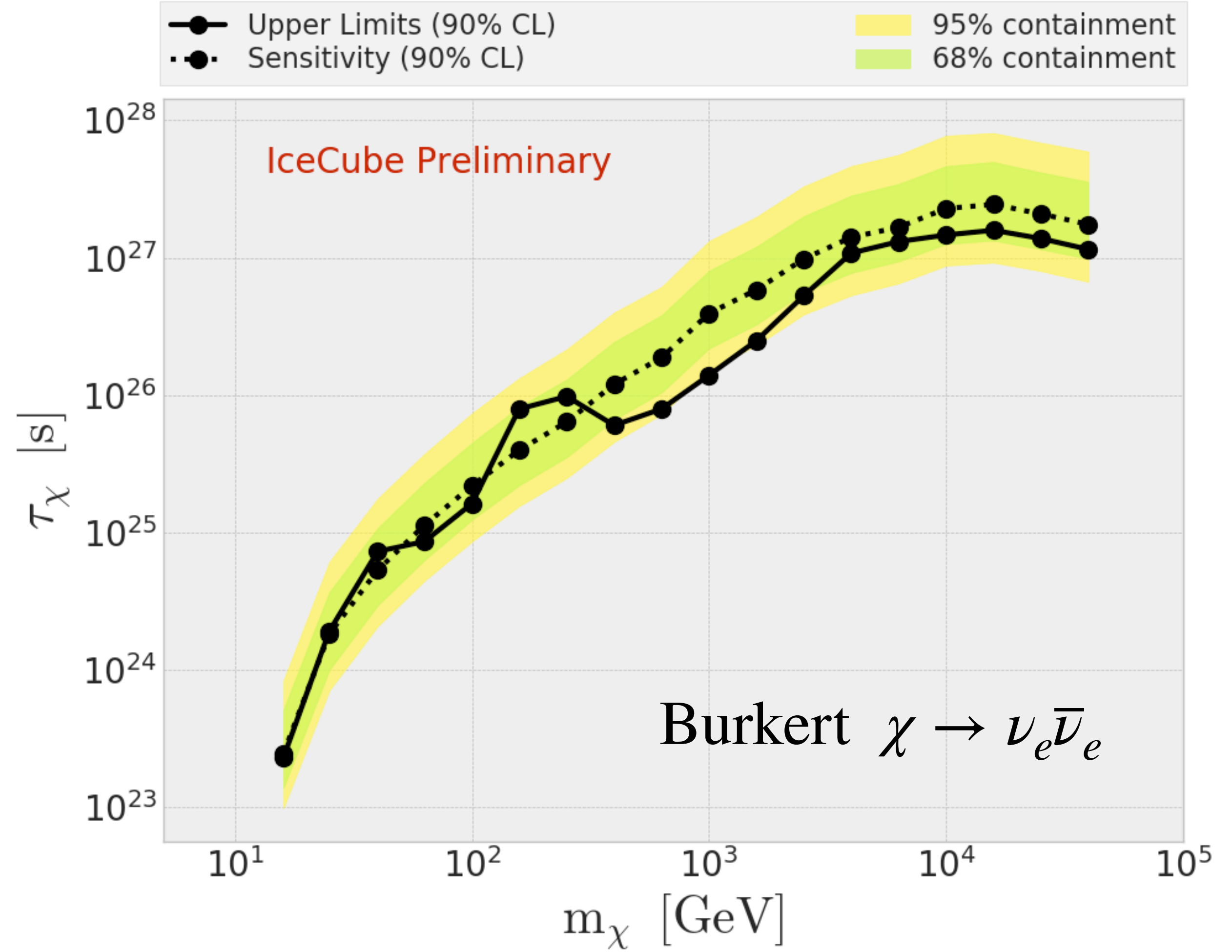
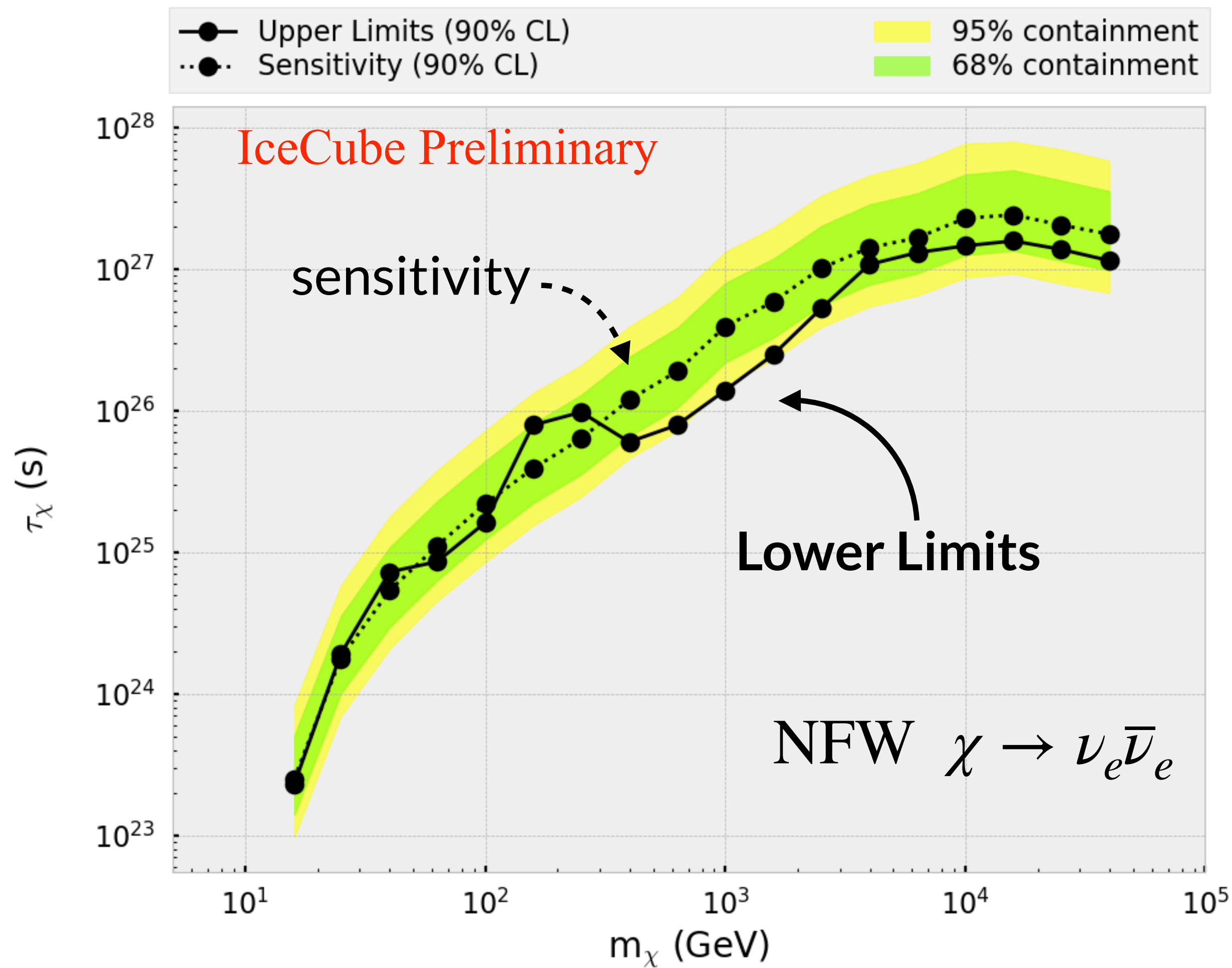


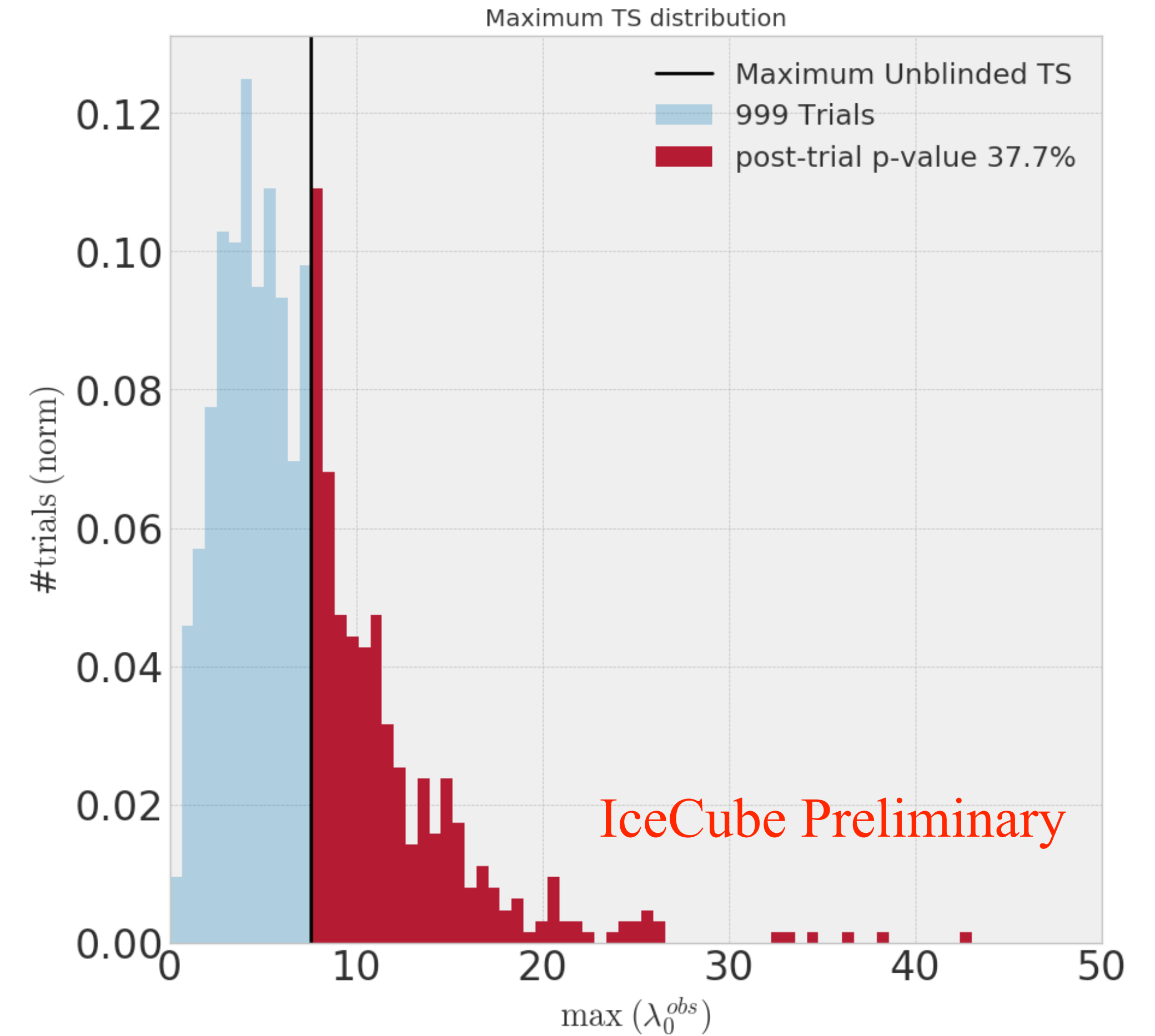
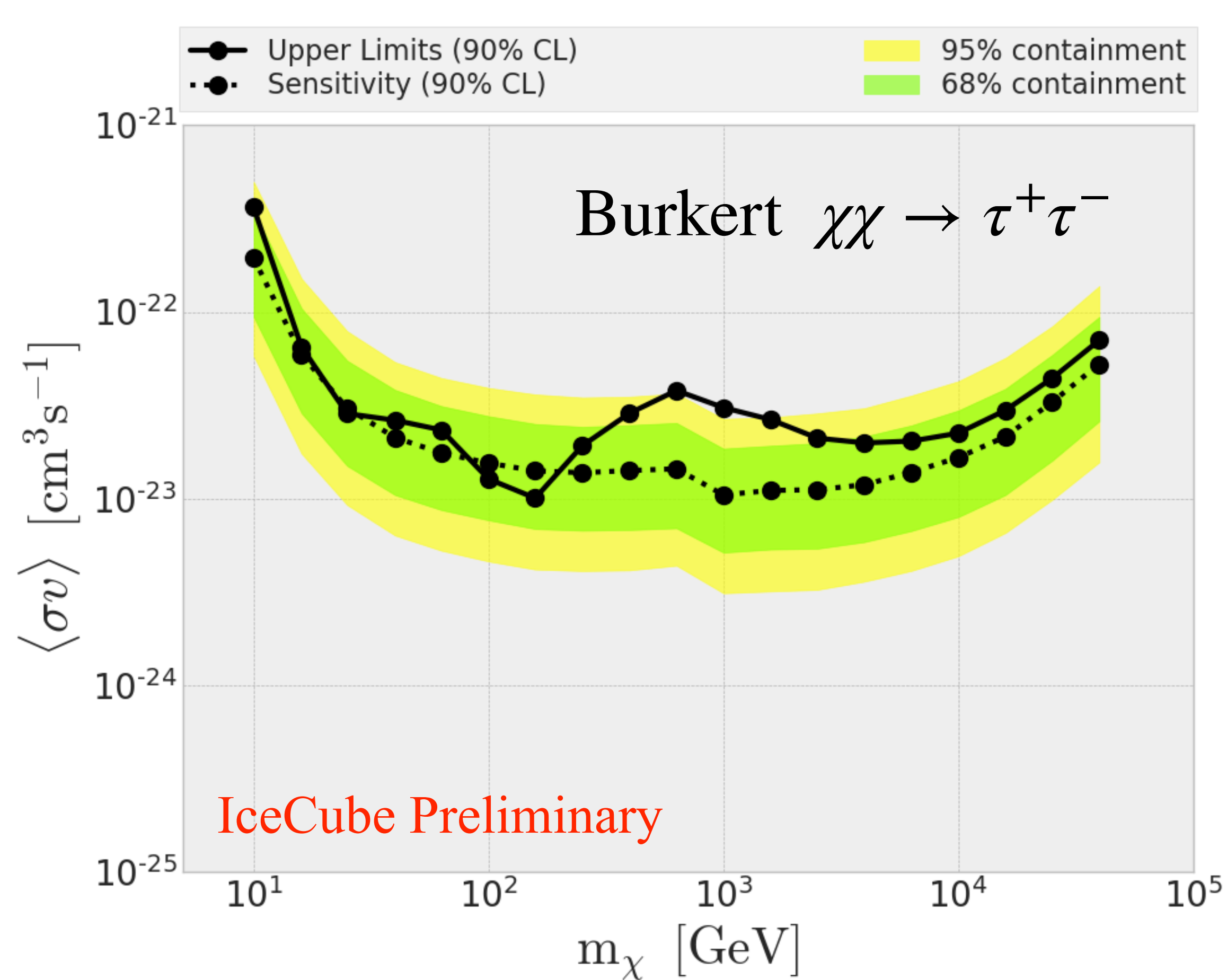
Scrambled Signal (HE sample)



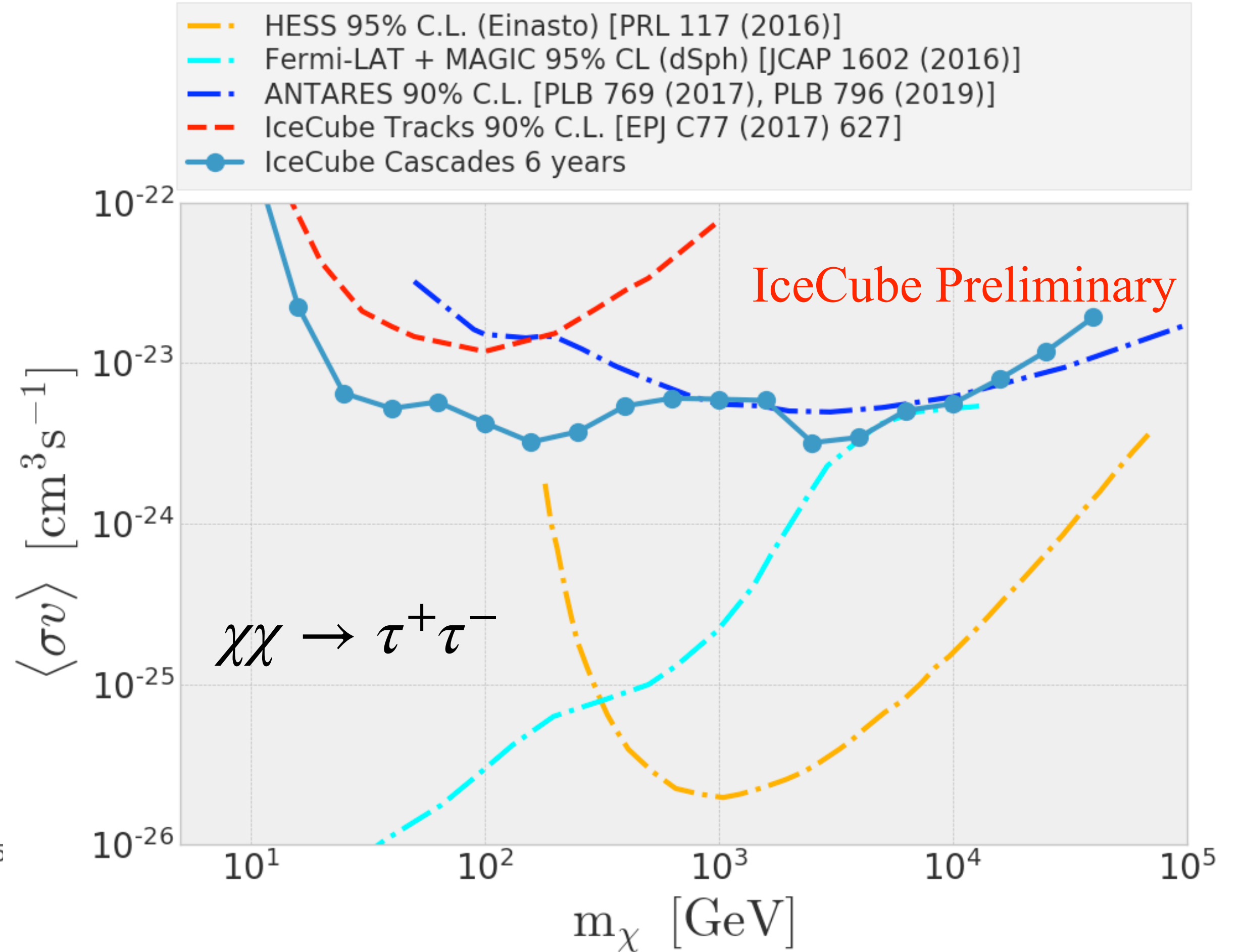
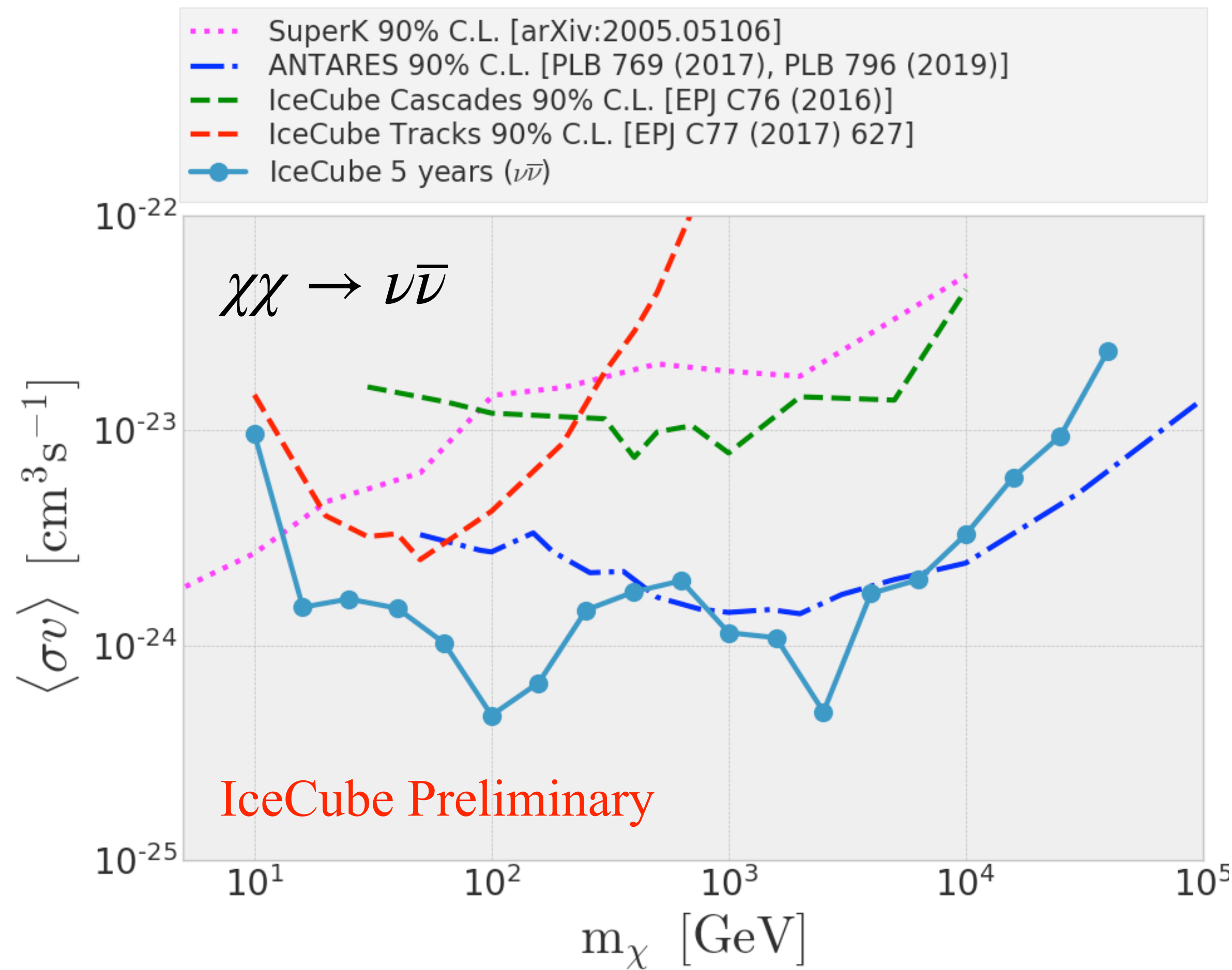
- Binning follows the same binning as the background PDF.

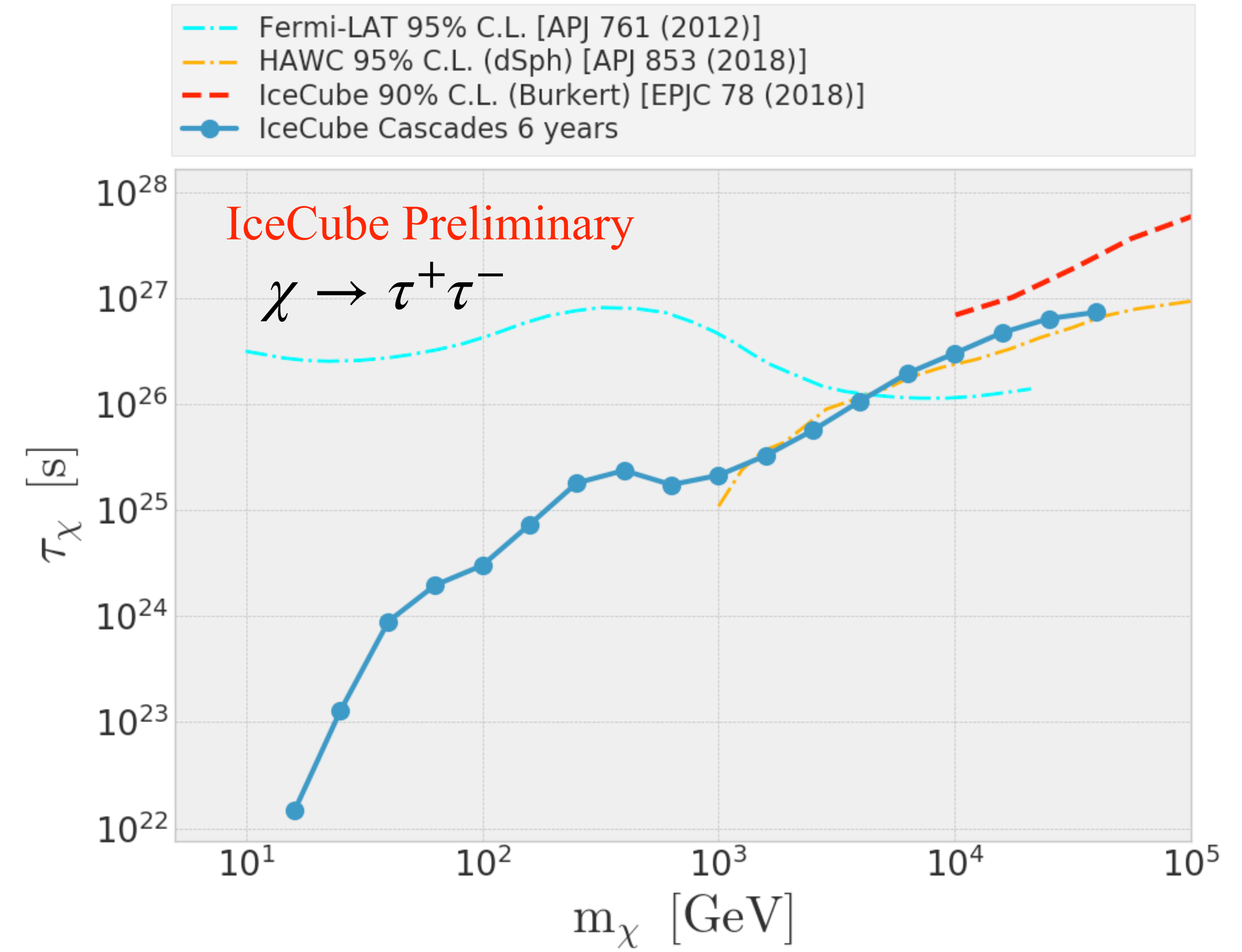
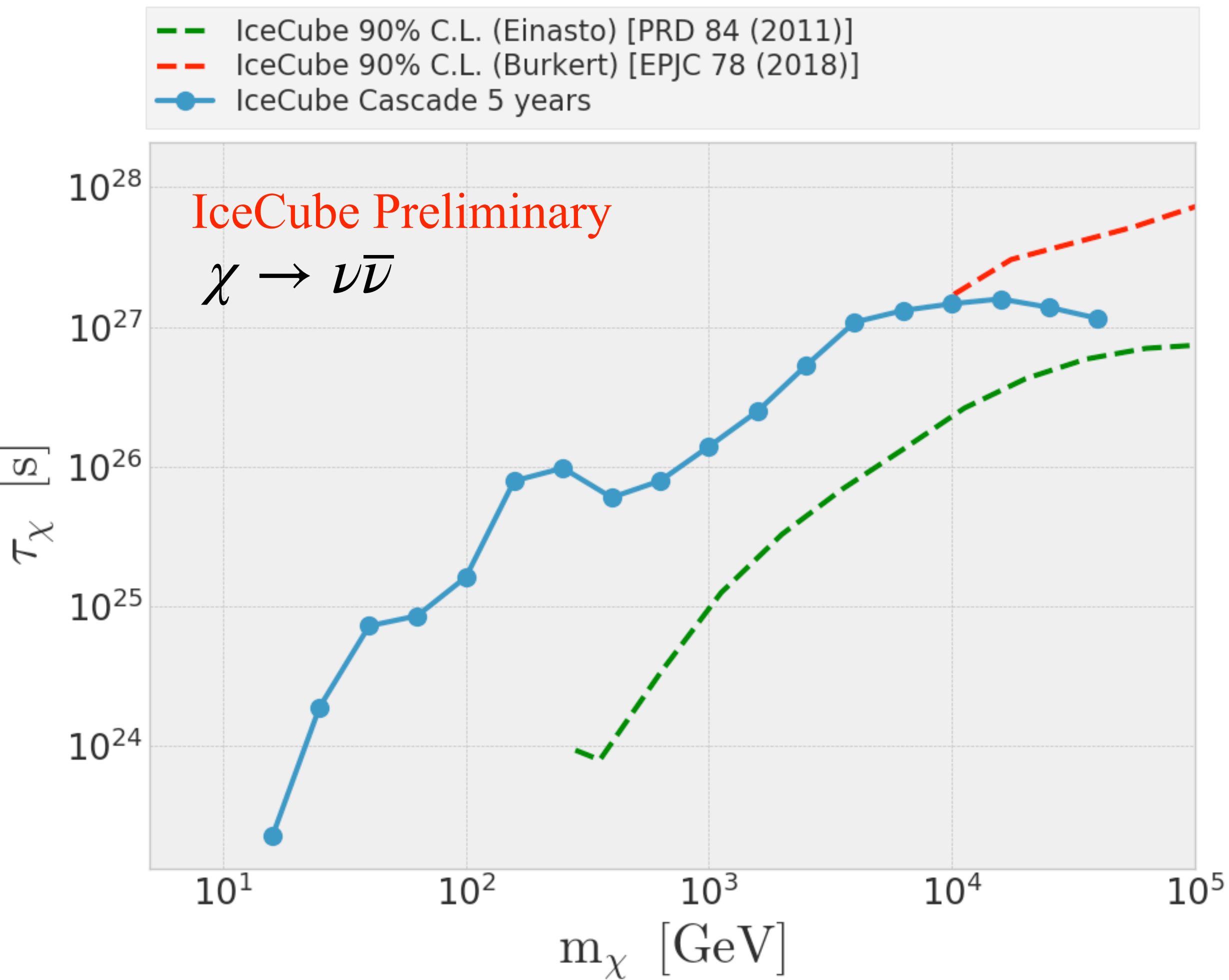






- Most significant results is $m_\chi = 1$ TeV with pre(post)-trial p-value 0.3% (~38%)





IceCube is a **multipurpose experiment** with a **rich program on BSM and Dark Matter** searches.

- Indirect detection of Dark Matter with neutrino telescopes provides **complementarity to other techniques** due to different backgrounds and systematics.
- Direct annihilation/decay to neutrinos can provide a **smoking gun signature** (no astrophysical background)
- Results on 5 years of dark matter search from the Galactic Center found no evidence of dark matter (best post-trial 38%)
- IceCube has the best limits in the neutrino channel for masses $< \text{TeV}$ and best lower limits in the decay lifetime.

backups

