



XXIV Workshop on Weak Interactions and Neutrinos

WIN 2013

Sep. 16 to 21, 2013 Natal, Brazil

Are IceCube neutrinos unveiling
PeV-scale decaying dark matter?

Arman Esmaili

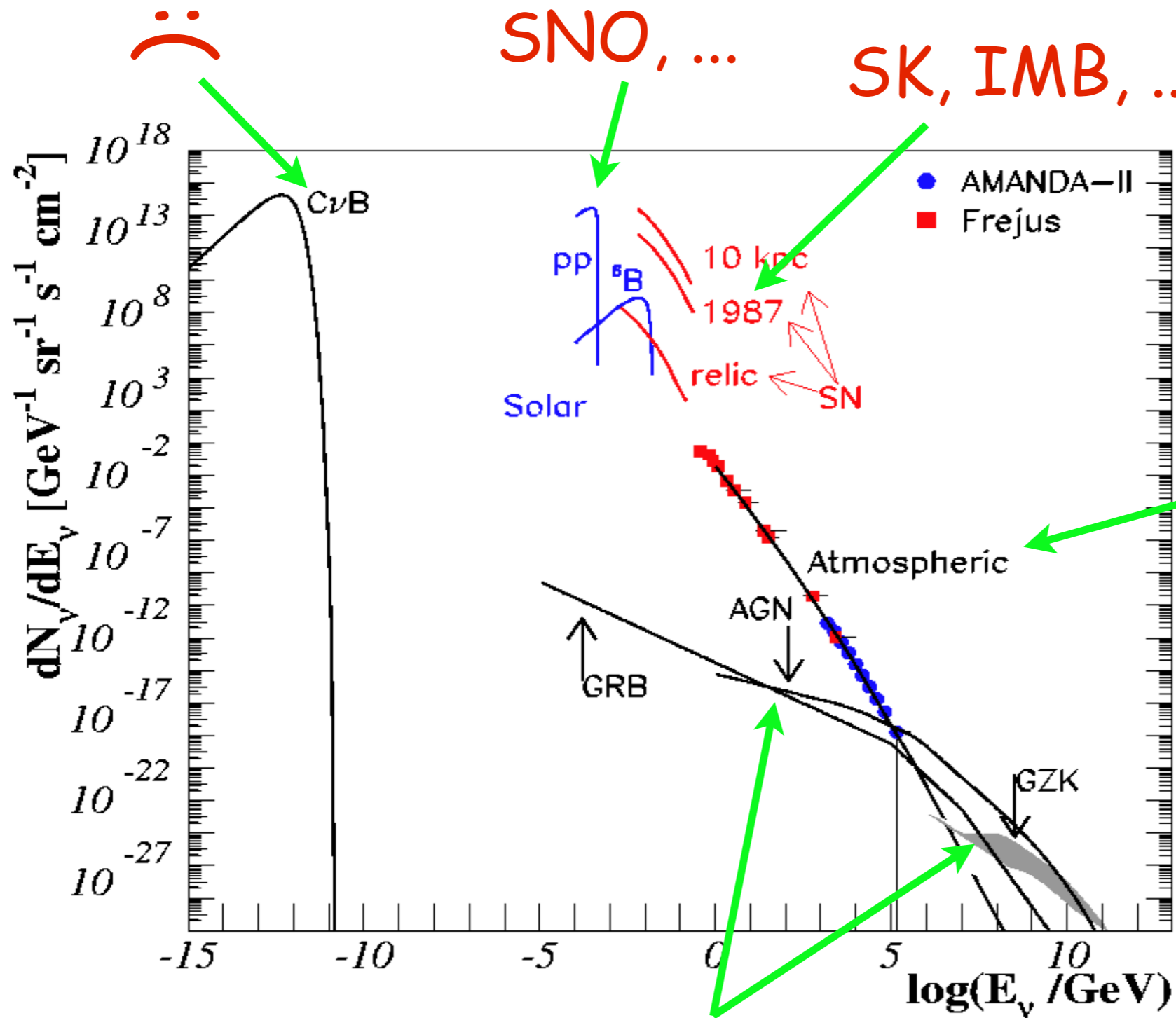
(UNICAMP - IFGW/DRCC - Brazil)

In collaboration with Pasquale Dario Serpico

19/Sep/2013



Neutrino Sky



SNO, ...

SK, IMB, ...

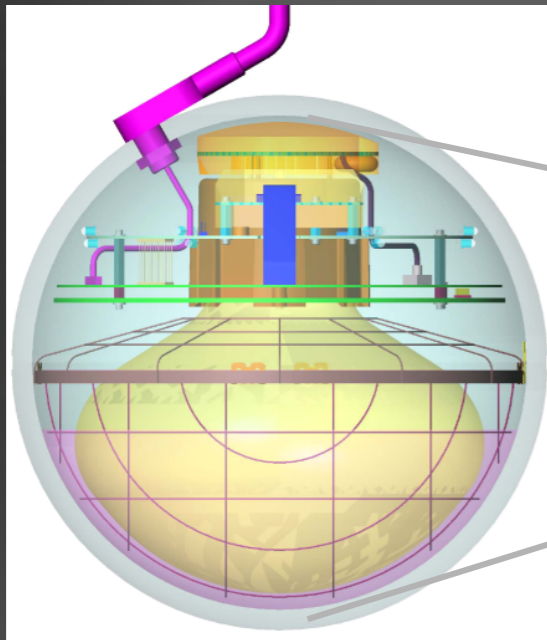
SK, AMANDA,
IceCube...

Background for
astrophysical
neutrinos

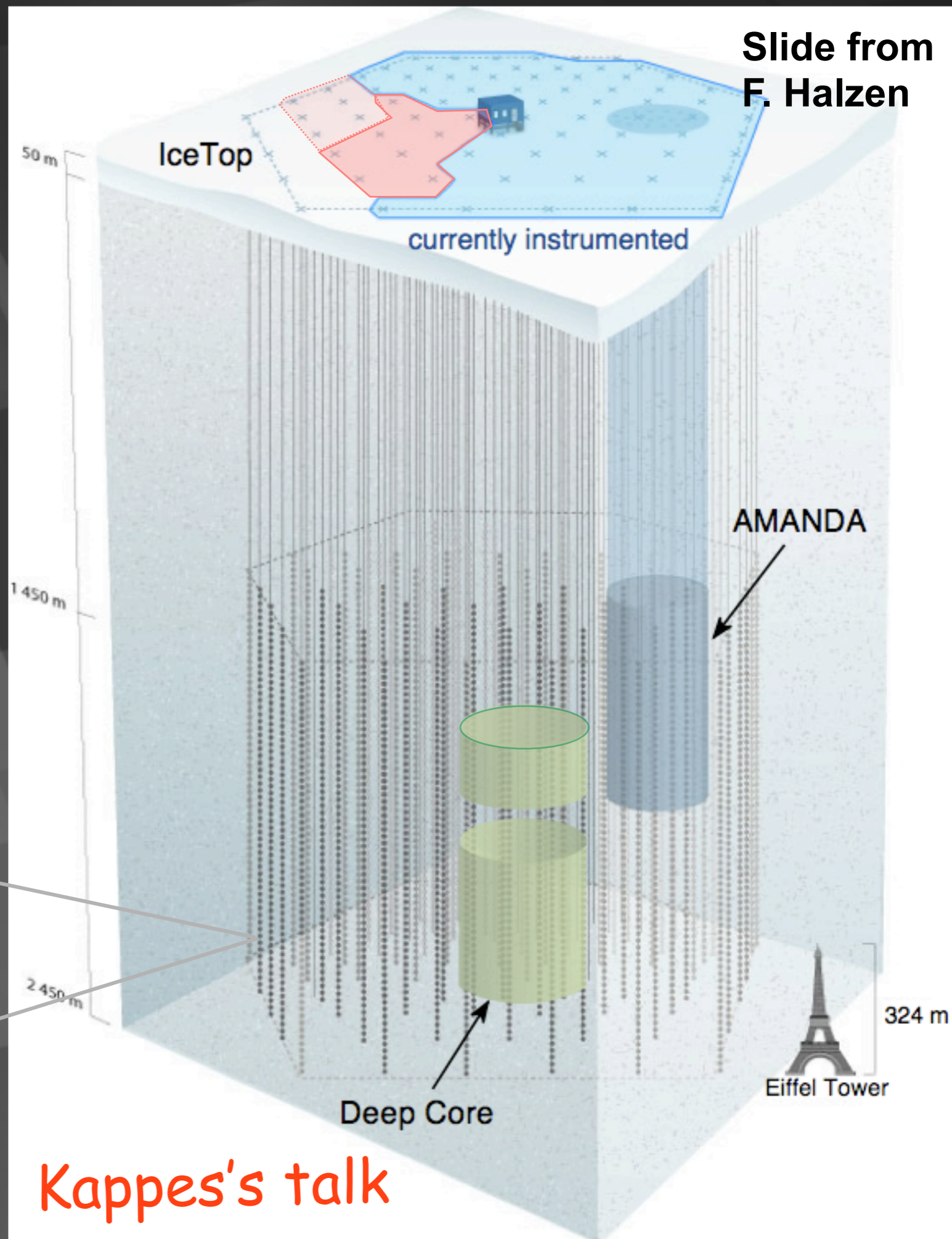
IceCube ?

IceCube / Deep Core

- 5320 optical modules on 86 strings (+ IceTop)
- detects ~ 220 neutrinos and 1.7×10^8 muons per day
- threshold 10 GeV
- angular resolution < 1 degree



Digital Optical Module (DOM)

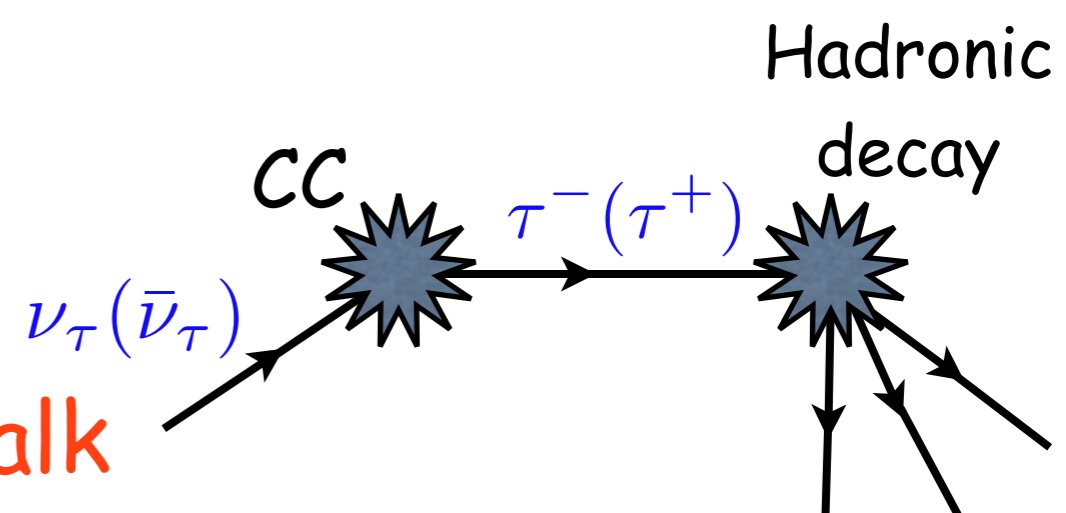
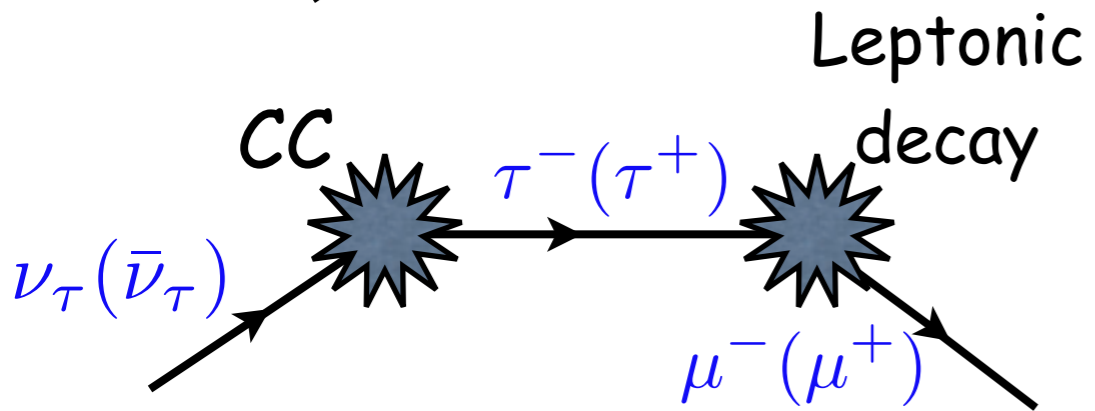
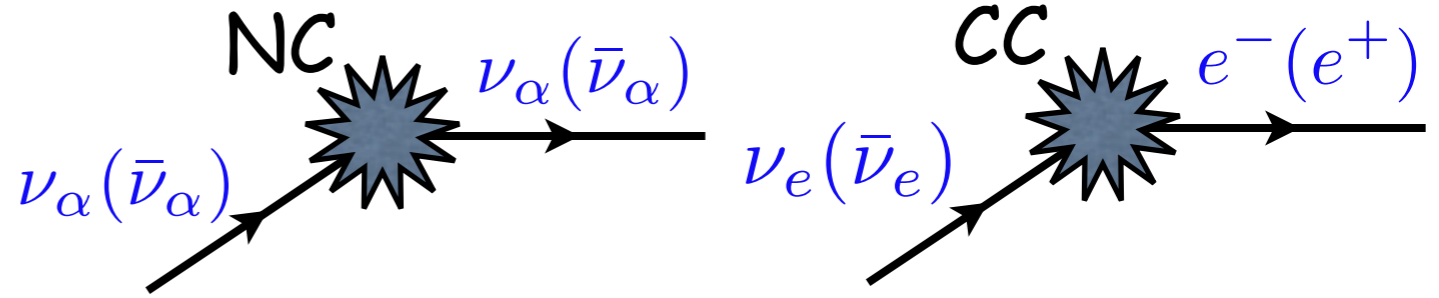
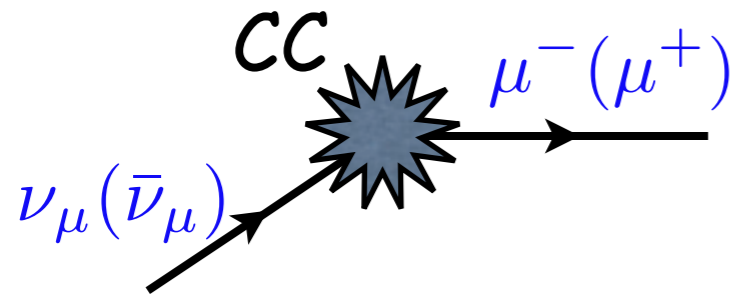


Kappes's talk

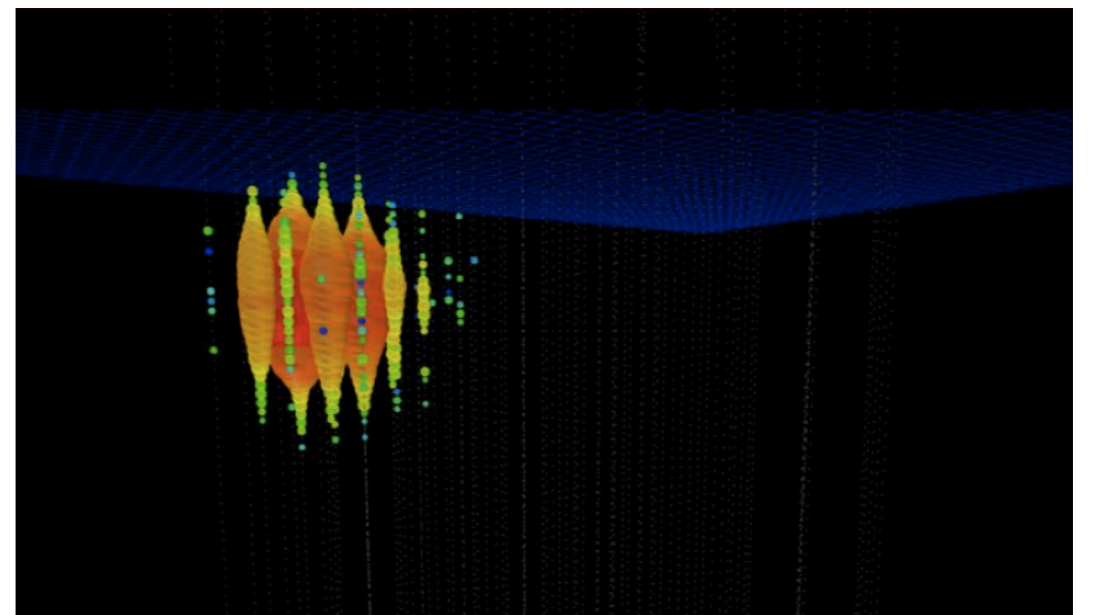
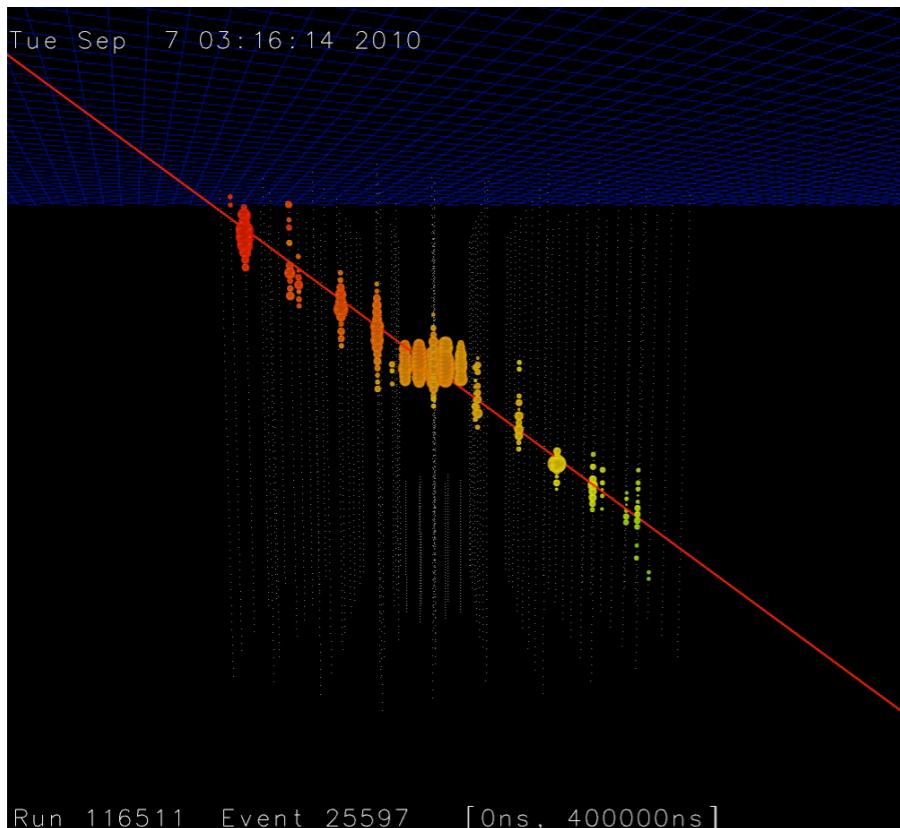
Flavoring at IceCube

muon-track events

cascade events



Kappes's talk



figures from IceCube website

Flavoring at IceCube

muon-track events

great angular resolution ($< 1^\circ$)

moderate energy resolution ($\sigma_E \sim E$)

cascade events

poor angular resolution ($< 10^\circ - 20^\circ$)

great energy resolution ($\sigma_E \sim 0.15 \times E$)

ν_τ

$\nu_\alpha (\bar{\nu}_\alpha)$

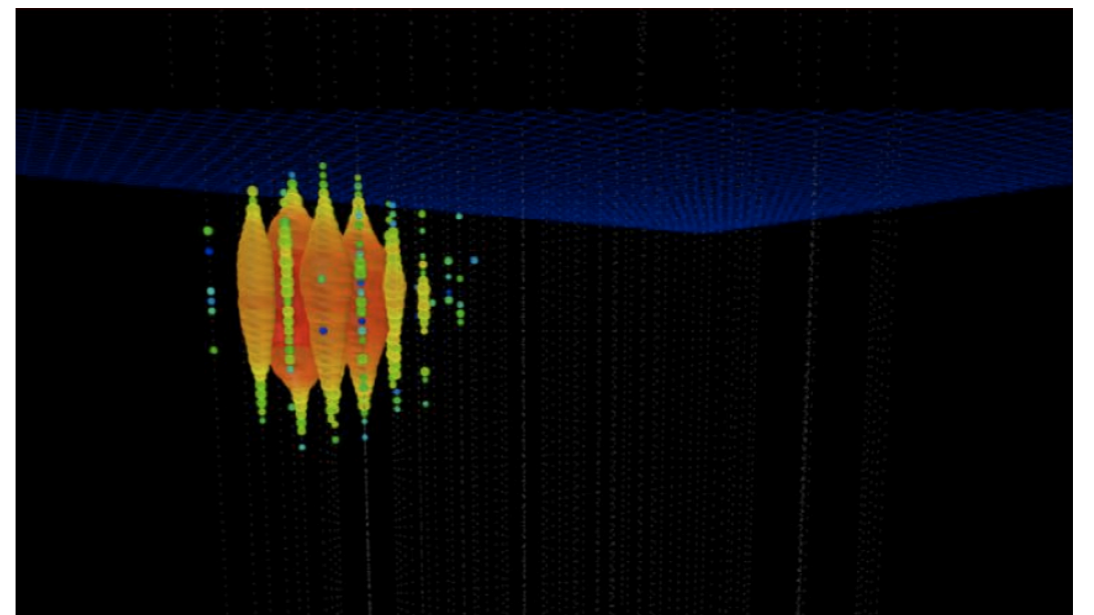
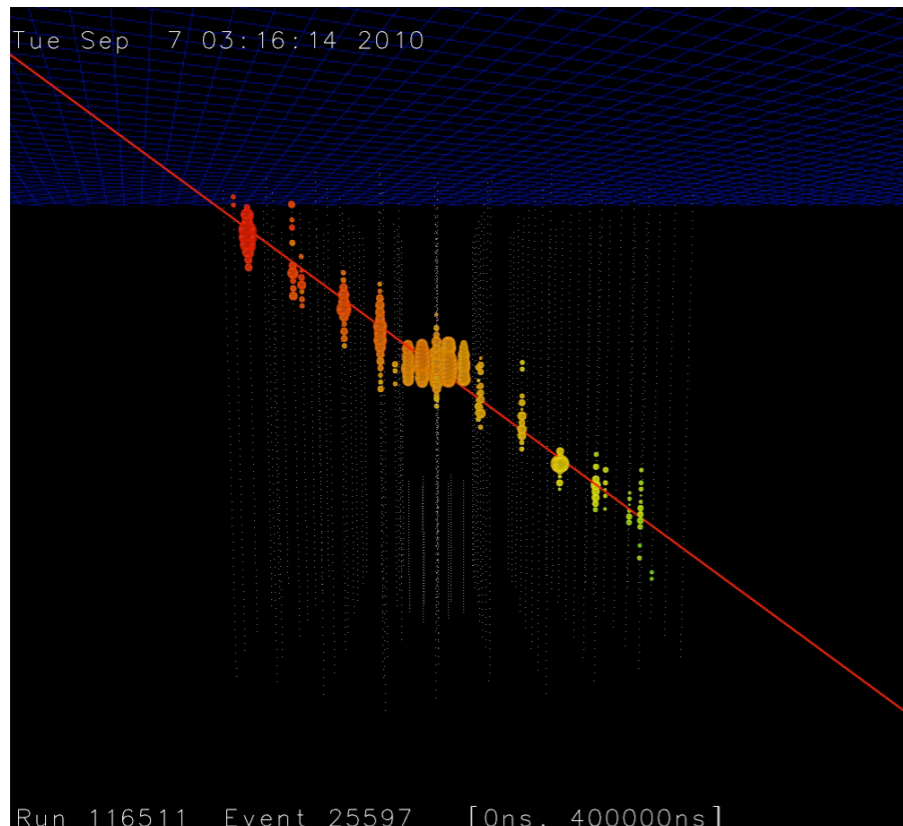
(e^+)

mic

y

$\nu_\tau (\bar{\nu}_\tau)$

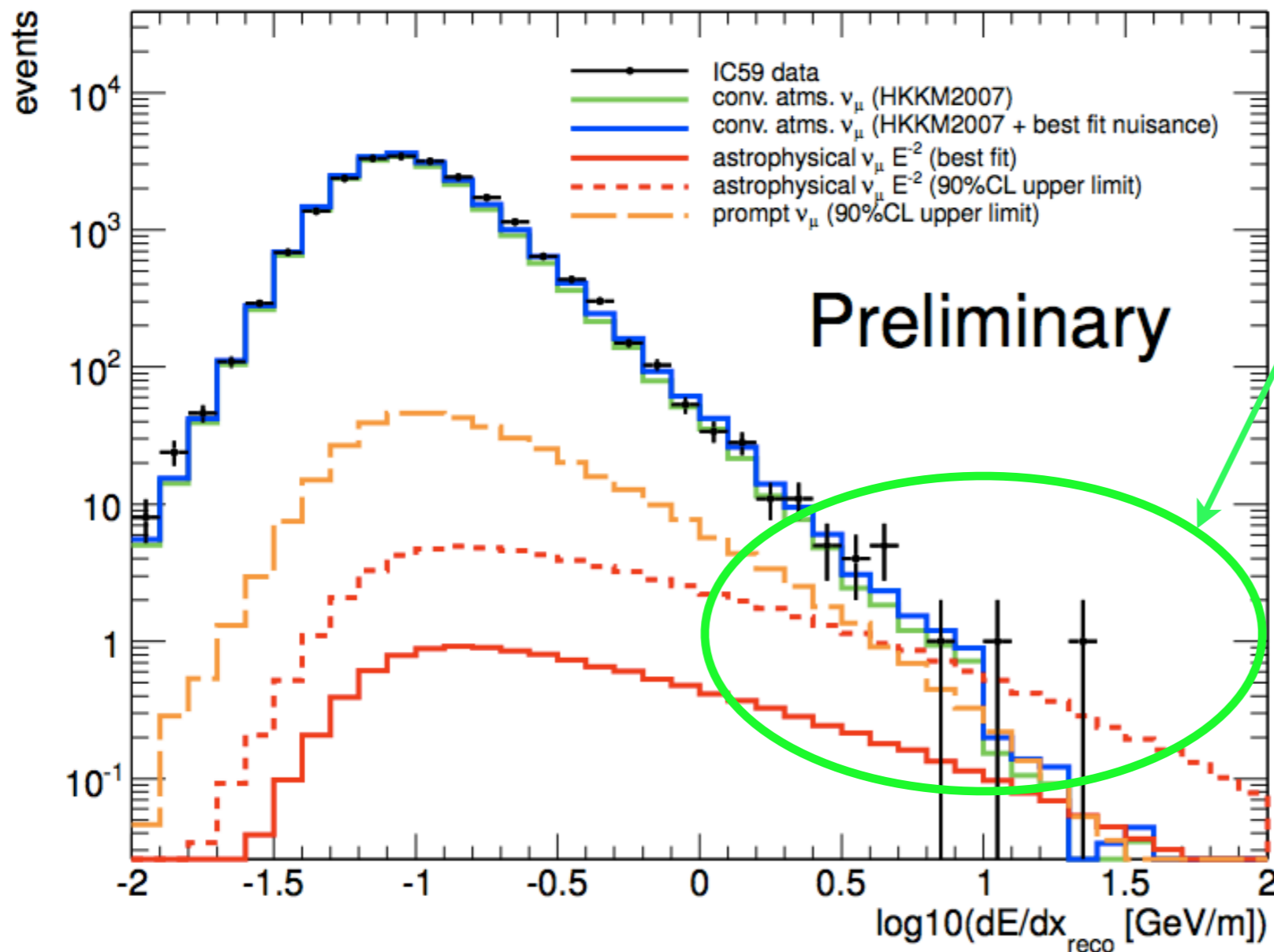
Kappes's talk



figures from IceCube website

Mission for IceCube began !

✓ muon-track events at IceCube-59, 348 days livetime.



excess in high energy tail
(~ 300 TeV)

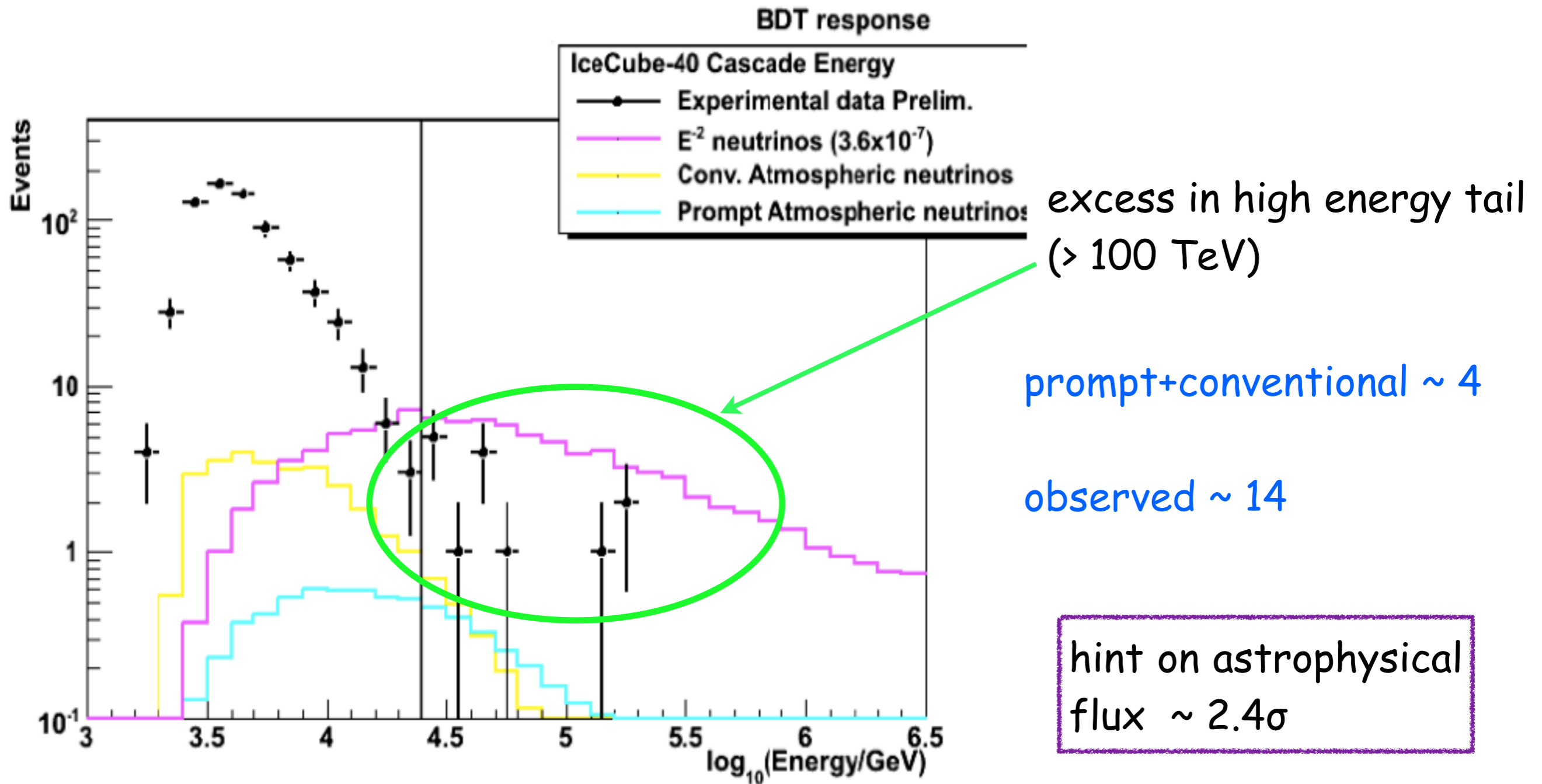
prompt neutrinos ?
or
astrophysical neutrinos?

analysis shows preference
to astrophysical origin of
excess, significance ~ 2.1 σ

A. Schukraft [IceCube Collaboration], Nucl. Phys. Proc. Suppl. 266 (2013)
[arXiv:1302.0127 [astro-ph.HE]]

Mission for IceCube began !

✓ cascade events at IceCube-40, 367 days livetime.

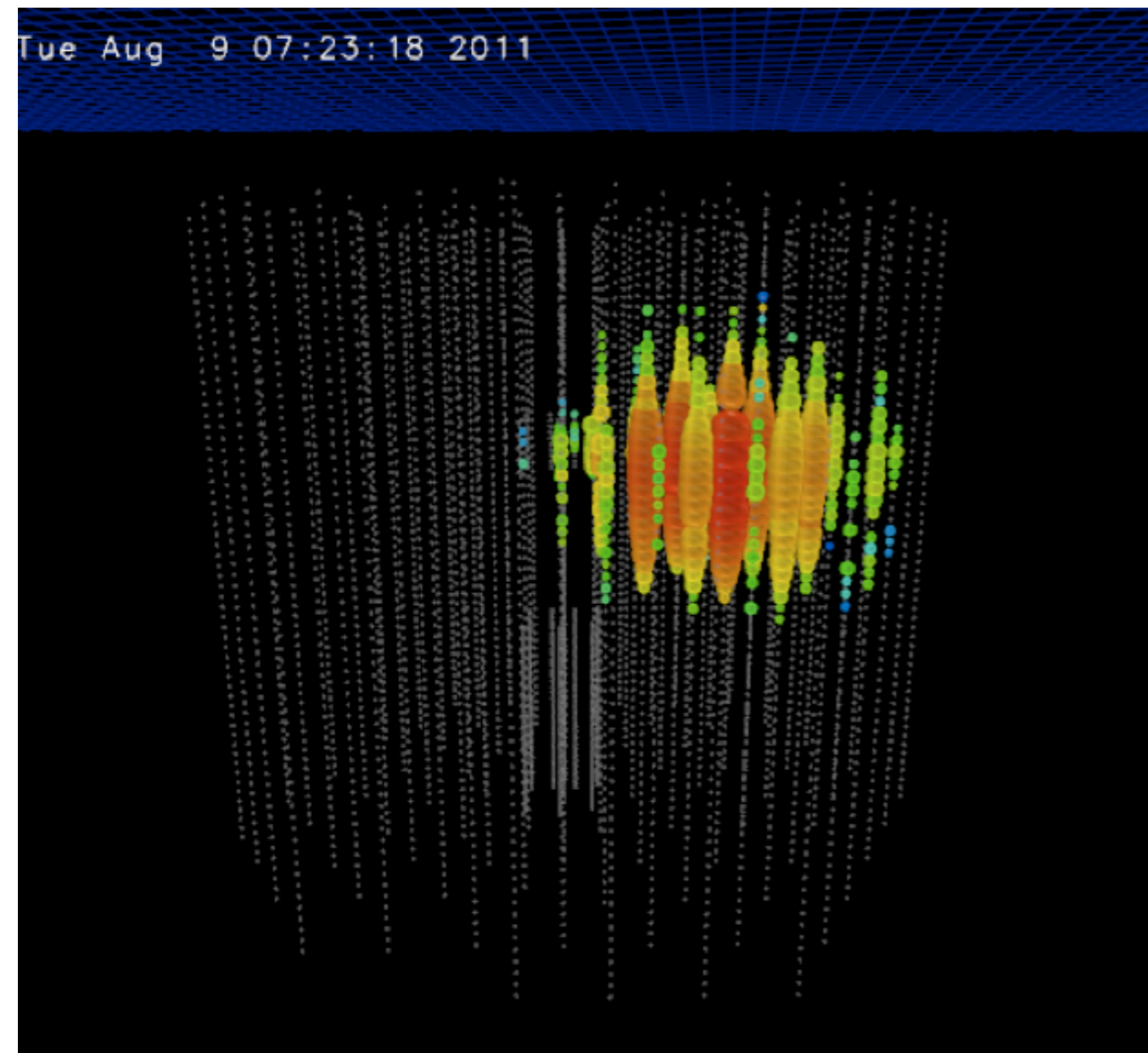


E. Middell, PhD thesis

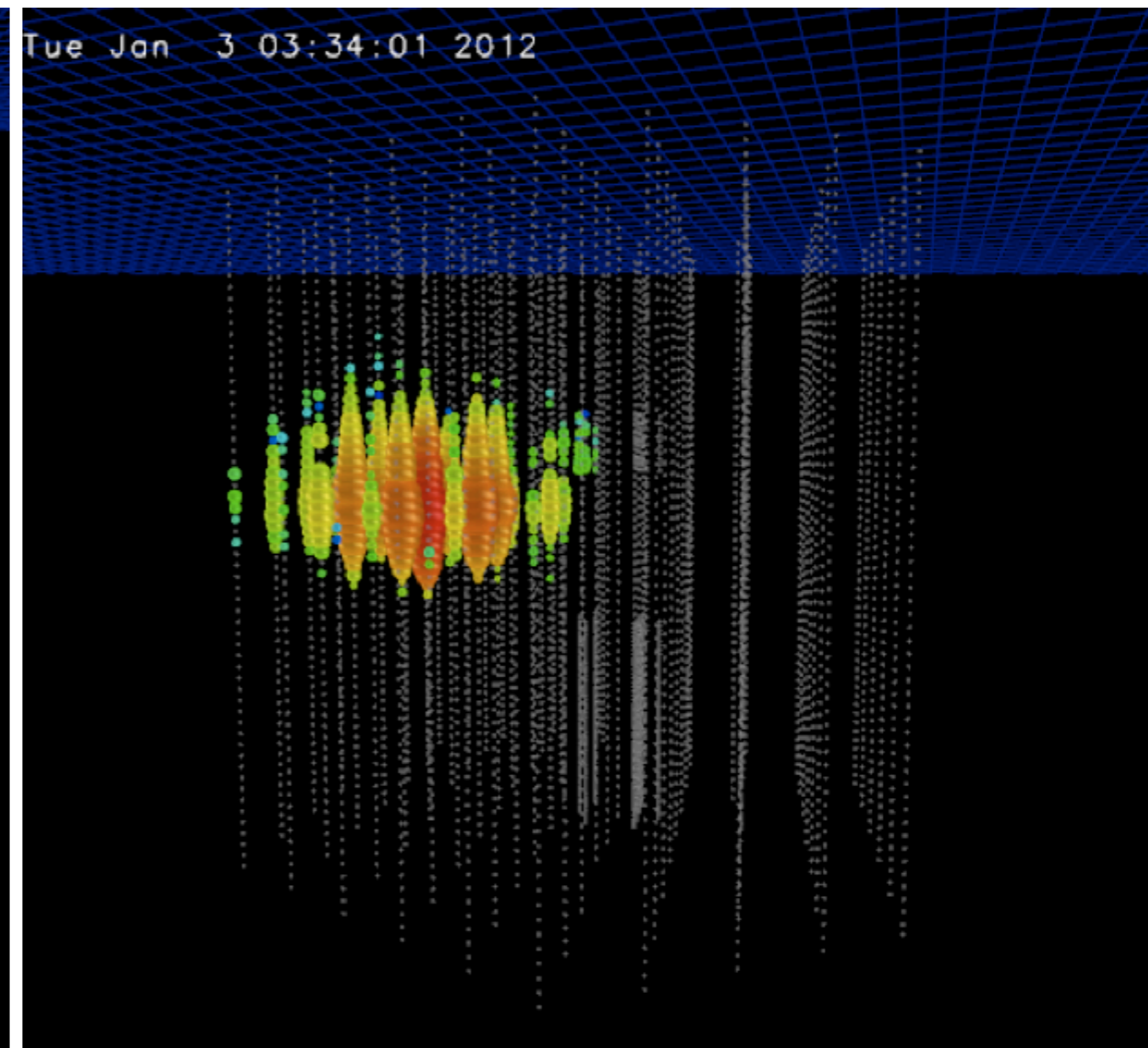
Mission for IceCube began !

✓ The two PeV cascade events, 616 days livetime

M. G. Aartsen et al. [IceCube Collaboration],
Phys. Rev. Lett. 111 (2013), arXiv:1304.5356



Bert
~ 1.05 PeV

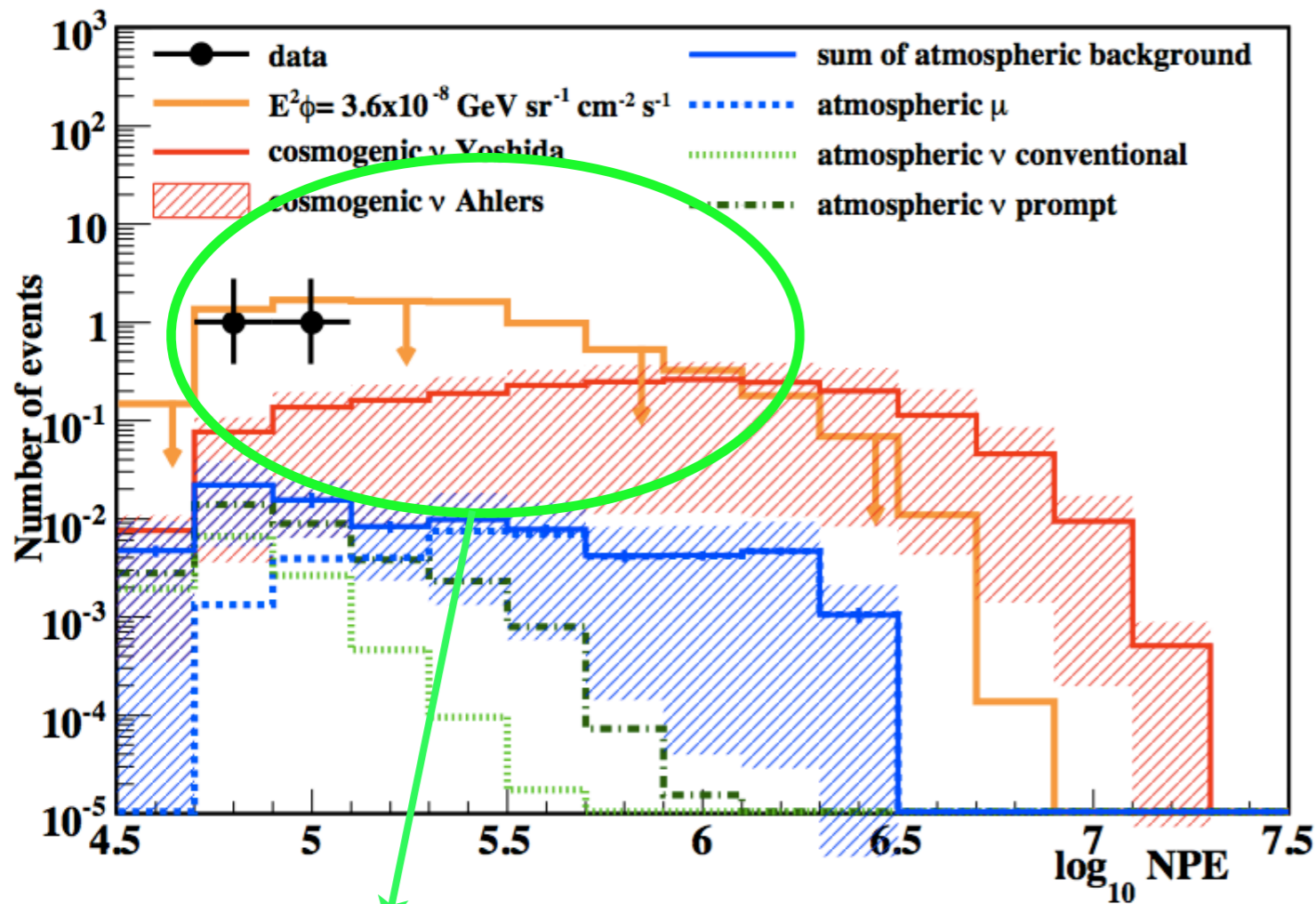


Ernie
~ 1.15 PeV

Mission for IceCube began !

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M. G. Aartsen et al. [IceCube Collaboration],
Phys. Rev. Lett. 111 (2013), arXiv:1304.5356



expected bkg. (conventional+prompt)
~ 0.08(-0.057)(+0.041) sys.

excess of events ~ 2.8σ

GZK ? too low energy, more events
should be seen in higher energies

Roulet's talk

astrophysical ? an E^{-2} spectrum
would give ~ 9 more events in
higher energies

it is like a cut-off at ~ PeV

Kappes's talk

demands more statistics

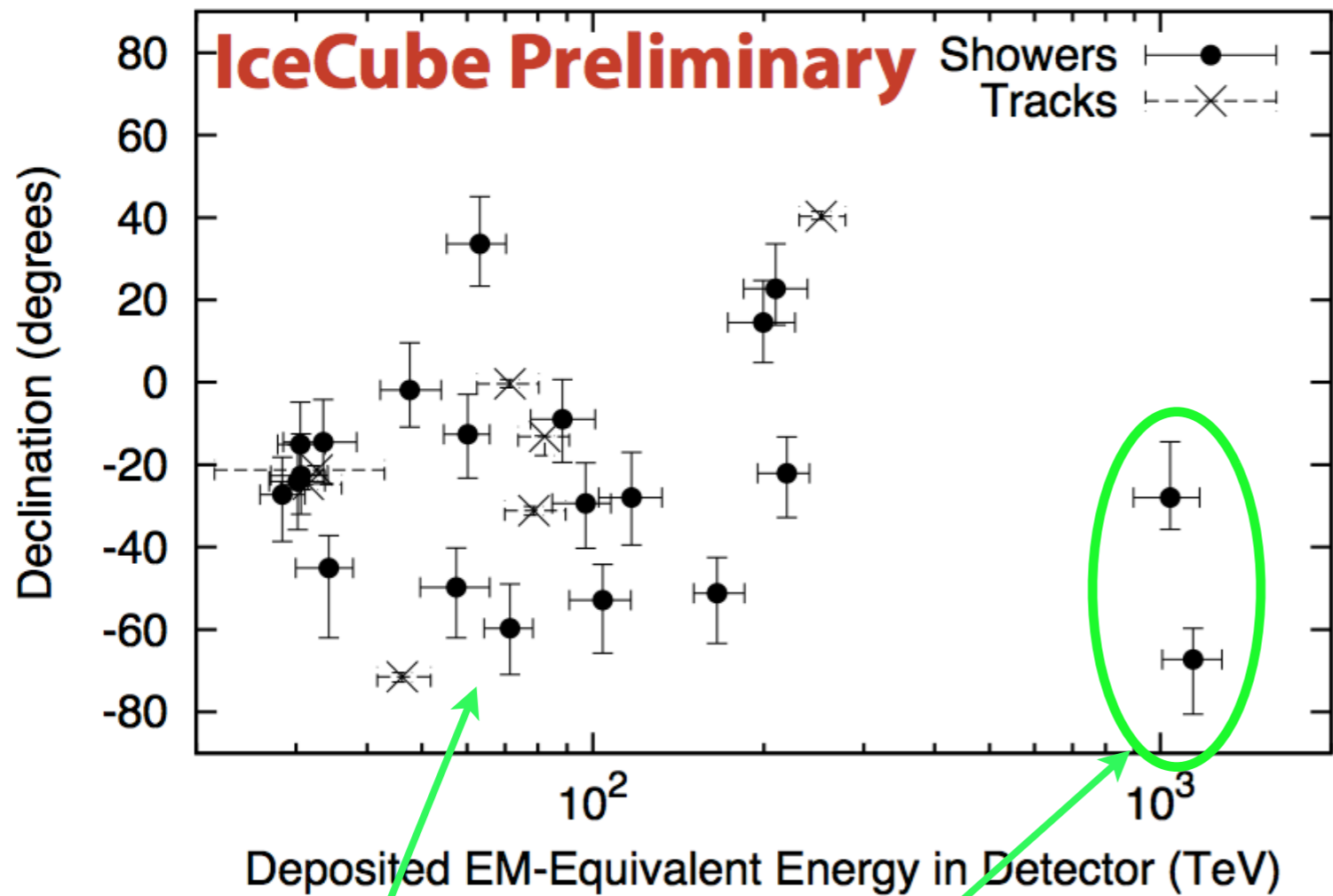
flavor composition ?
NC of ν_α or CC of ν_e

isotropy ?

Mission for IceCube began !

- ✓ Looking for lower energy contained events, 662 days livetime

figure from Whitehorn's talk



- ✓ 26 more events
- ✓ all the new events are lower in energy
- ✓ expected bkg. (conventional+prompt) $\sim 10.6(+4.5)(-3.5)$ sys.

excess of events $\sim 4.3\sigma$

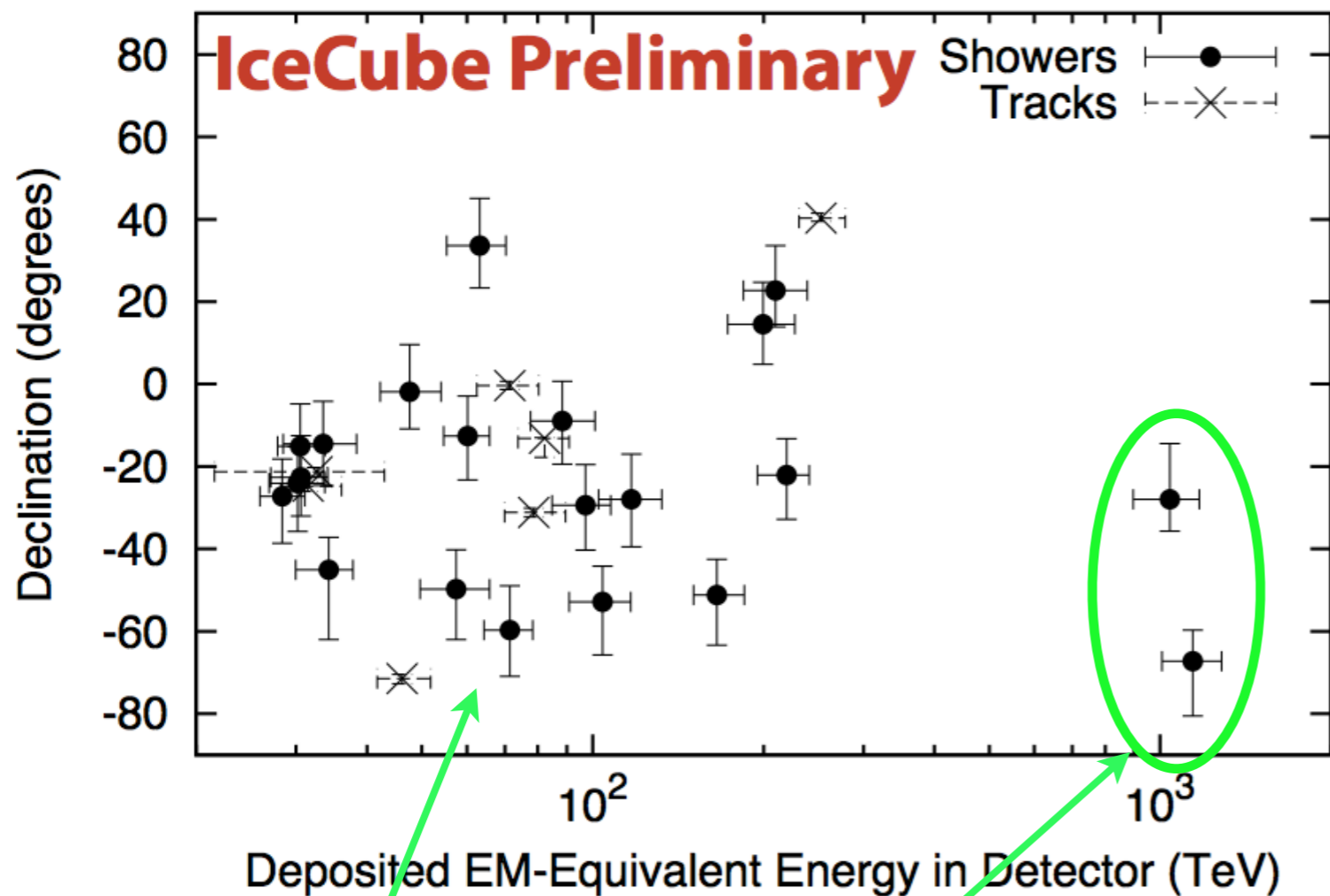
children of Bert and Ernie !

previous two PeV cascade events

Mission for IceCube began !

✓ Looking for lower energy contained events, 662 days livetime

figure from Whitehorn's talk



✓ 26 more events

✓ all the new events are lower in energy

✓ expected bkg. (conventional+prompt) $\sim 10.6(+4.5)(-3.5)$ sys.

excess of events $\sim 4.3\sigma$

children of Bert and Ernie !

previous two PeV cascade events

which one?

atmospheric ?

astrophysical ?

or something else ?

IceCube data

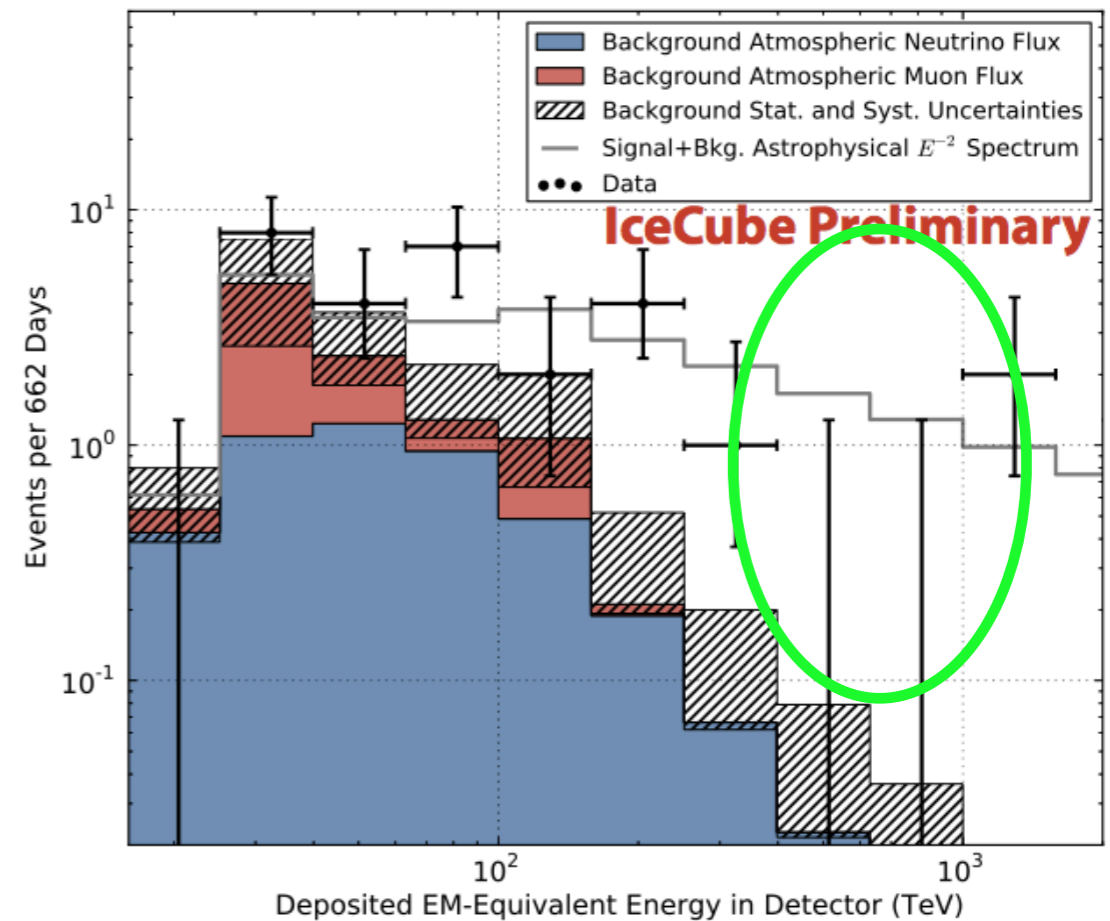
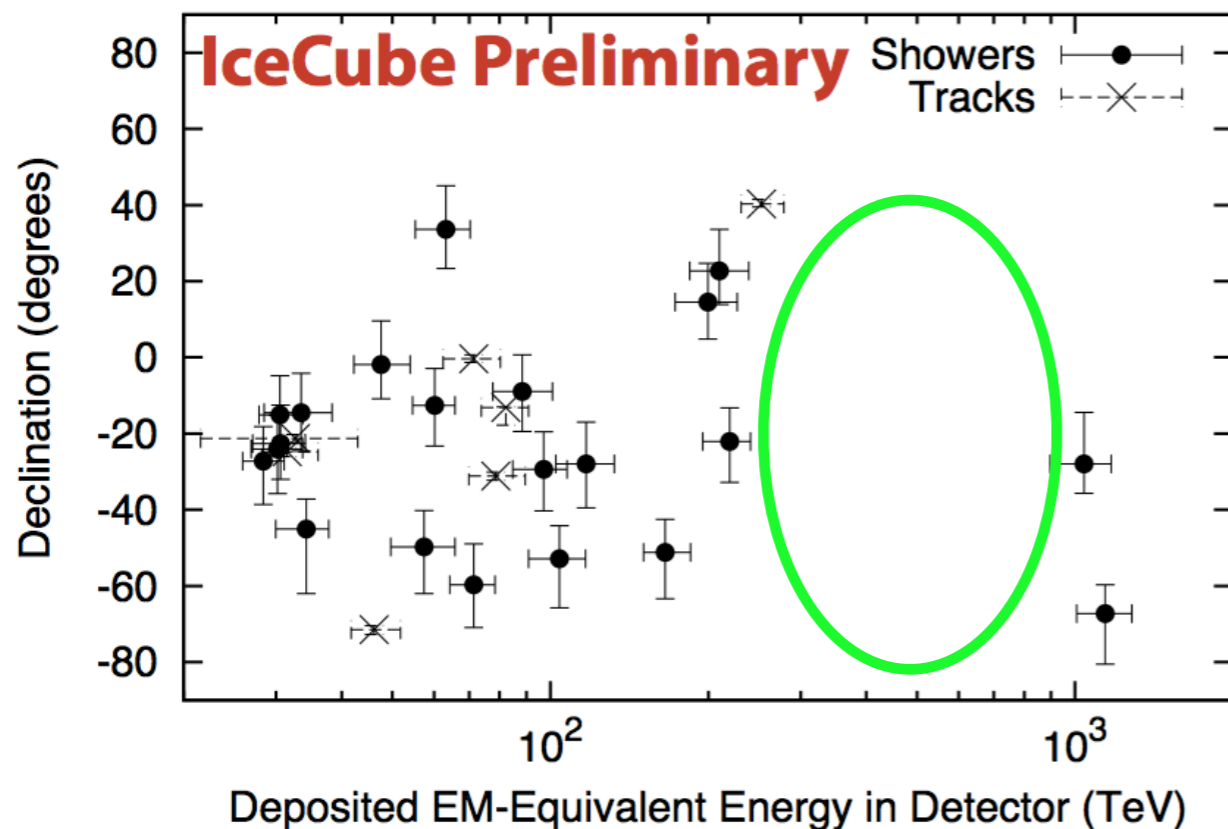
Problems with the astrophysical/atm interpretation of IceCube data

IceCube data

Problems with the astrophysical/atm interpretation of IceCube data

- ✓ deficit of events in the energy range $\sim (300 - 1000)$ TeV
- ✓ cut-off in events: no events observed with energy $> \text{PeV}$

figures from Whitehorn's talk



IceCube data

Problems with the astrophysical/atm interpretation of IceCube data

✓ zenith distribution of events

down-going/up-going events ~ 6
(Earth absorption for up-going events)

for an isotropic E^{-2} astrophysical spectrum ~ 1.8

P. Lipari, arXiv: 1308.2086

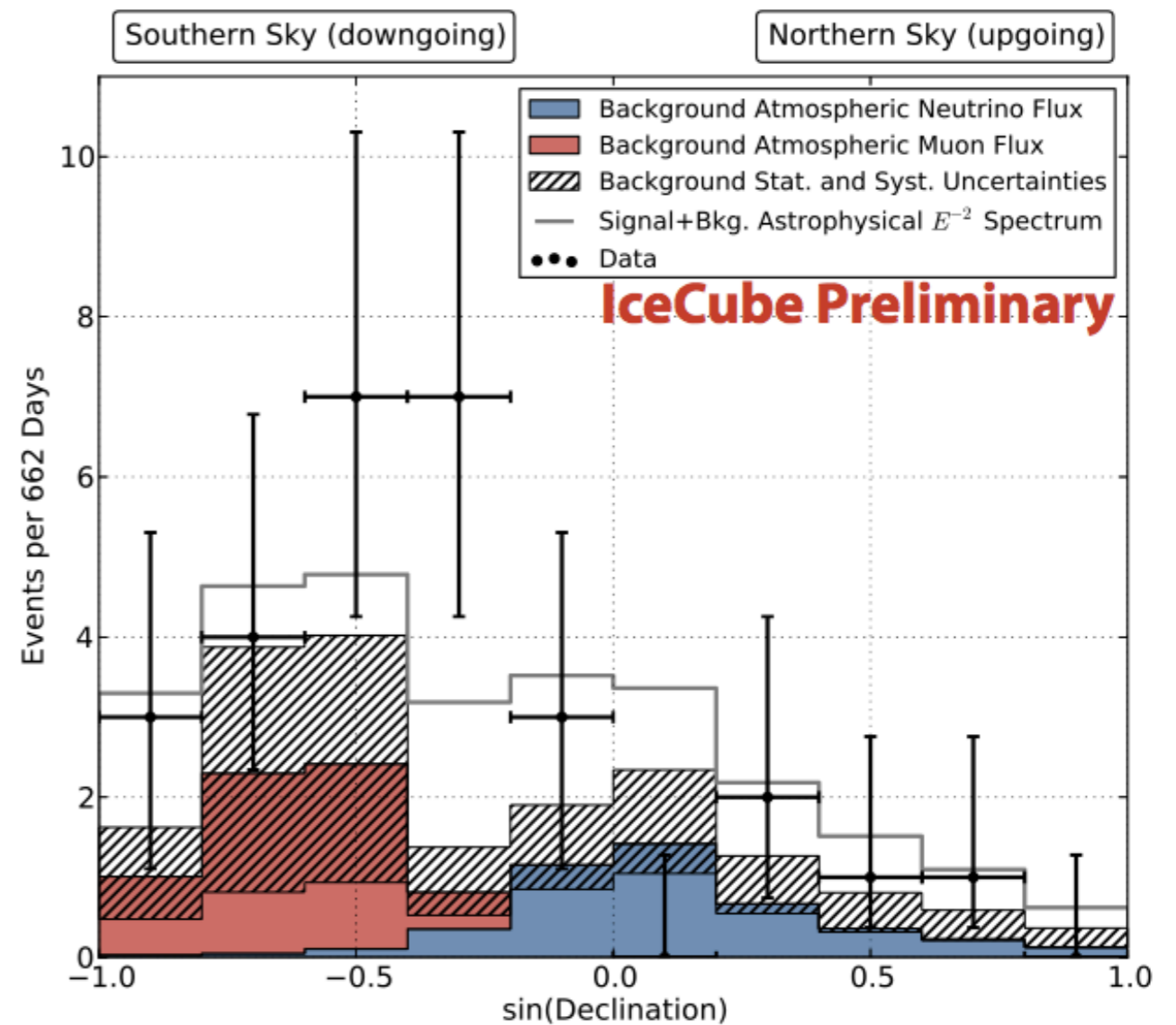


figure from Whitehorn's talk

IceCube data

Problems with the astrophysical/atm interpretation of IceCube data

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✓ excess in the direction of Galactic Center

more statistics are needed to establish this excess

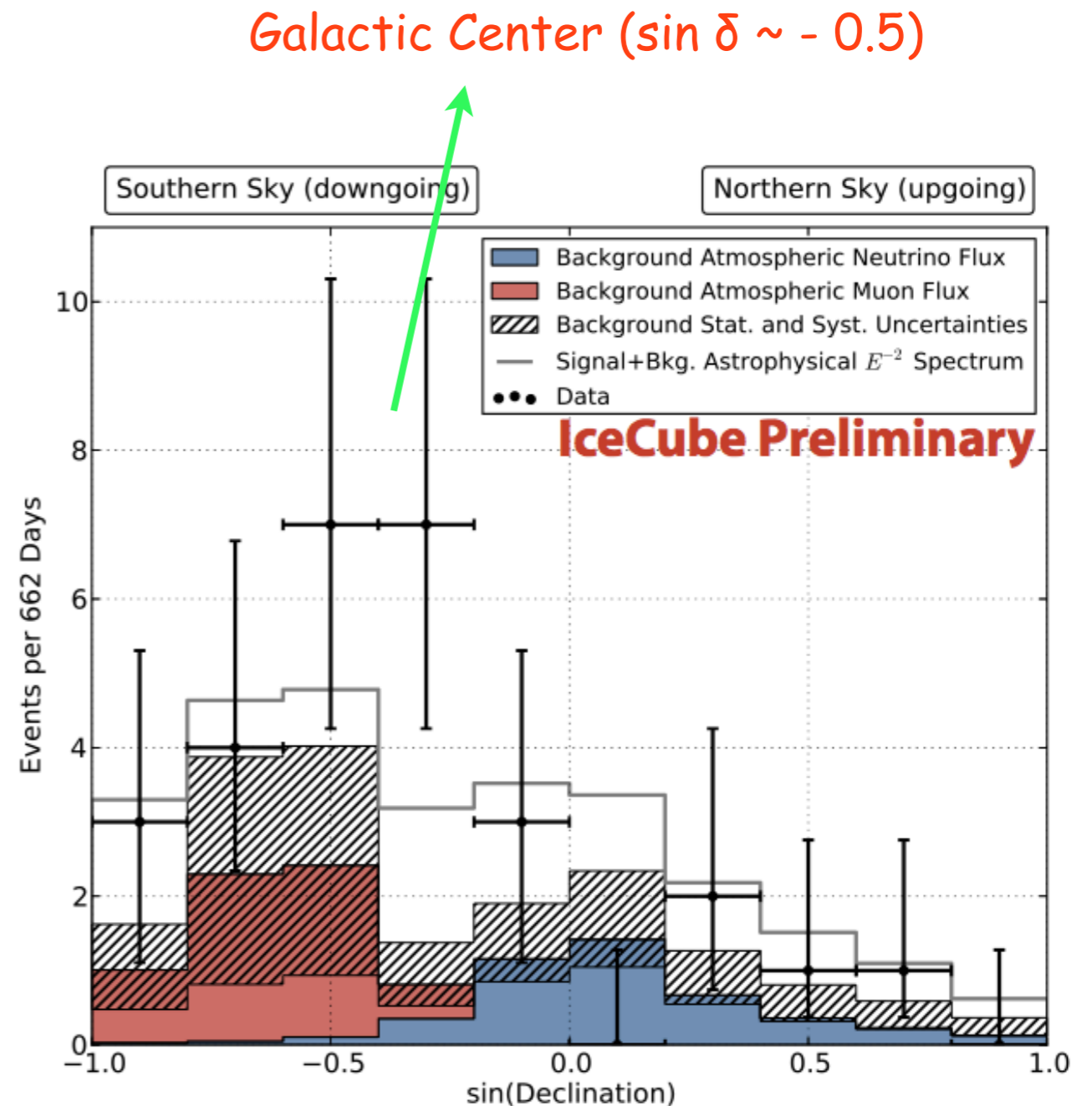


figure from Whitehorn's talk

IceCube data

"New Physics" interpretation of IceCube data

✓ "New Physics" interpretation of the two PeV cascades

enhancement of neutrino-quark scattering in "Leptoquark" scenario,
V. Barger and W. Keung, arXiv:1305.6907

"neutrino line" from decaying dark matter at PeV scale
B. Feldstein, A. Kusenko, S. Matsumoto and T. T. Yanagida, arXiv:1303.7320

IceCube data

"New Physics" interpretation of IceCube data

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✓ "New Physics" interpretation of **all the IceCube data** (TeV-PeV)

decaying dark matter ($m_{\text{DM}} \sim \text{PeV}$)

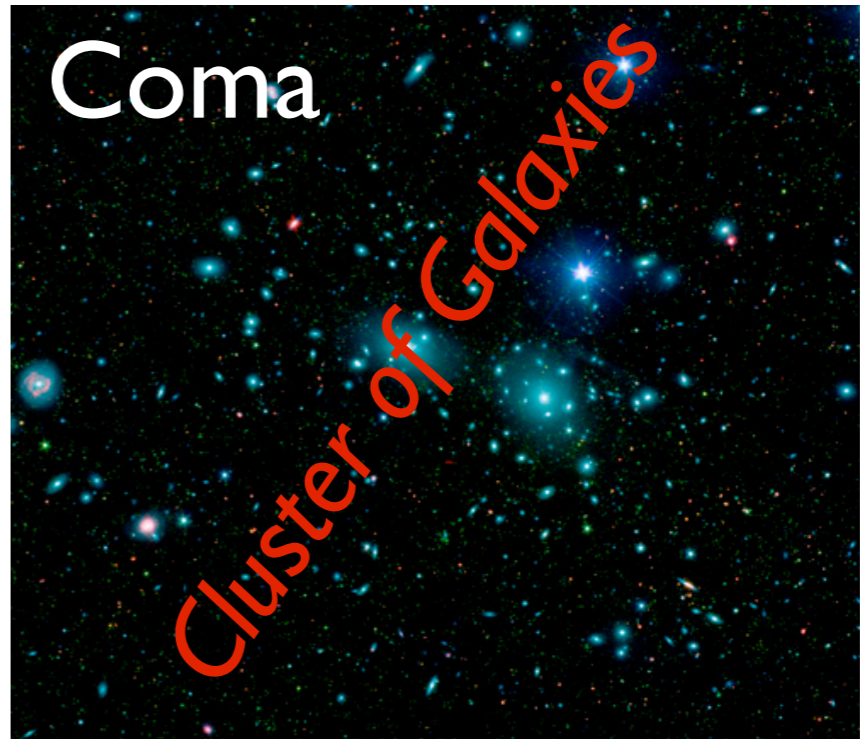
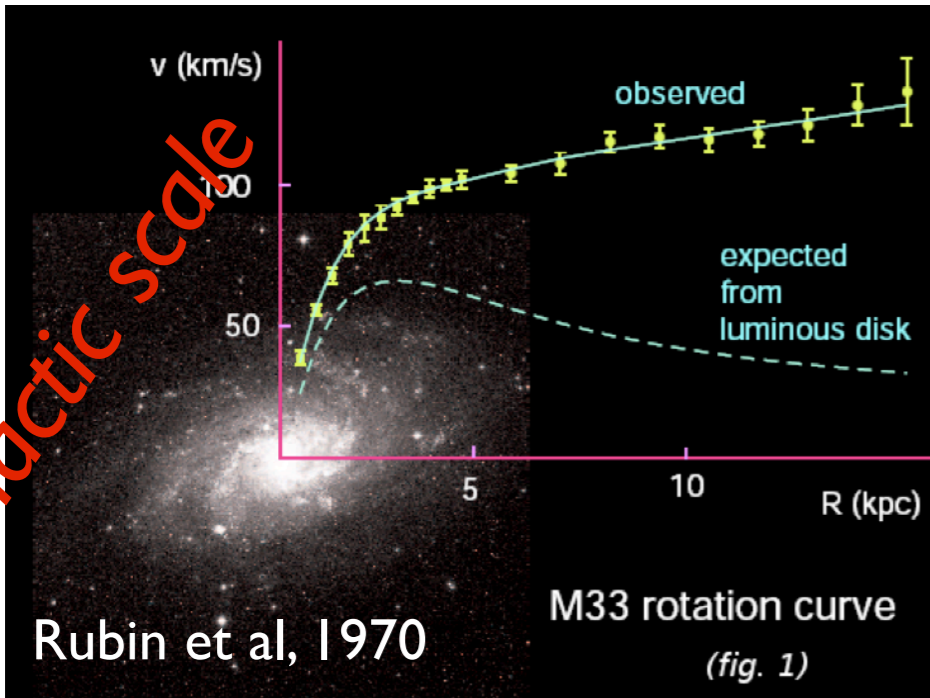
A. E. Pasquale D. Serpico, arXiv:1308.1105

Gelmini's talk

A note on Dark Matter

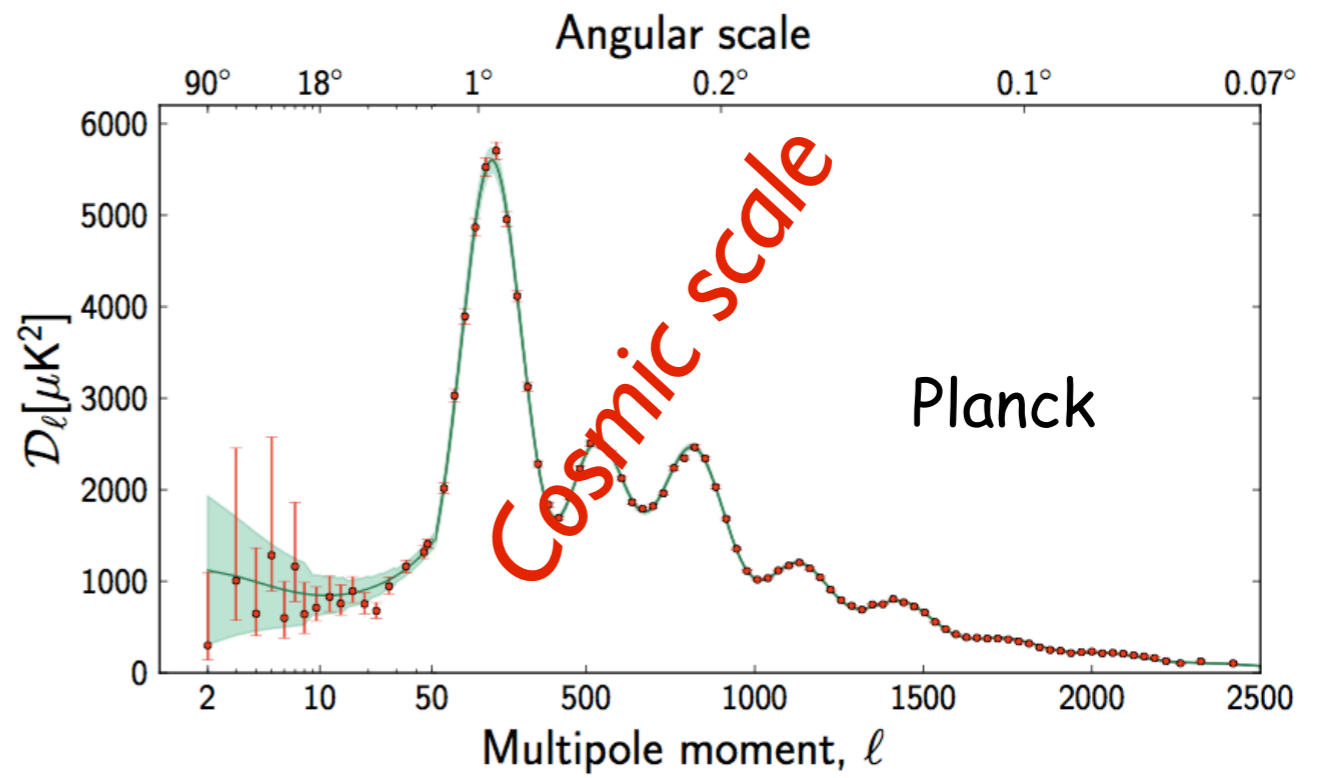
DM exist!

Galactic scale



Cluster of Galaxies

Bullet Cluster



Cosmic scale

A note on Dark Matter

DM exist!

What We Know?

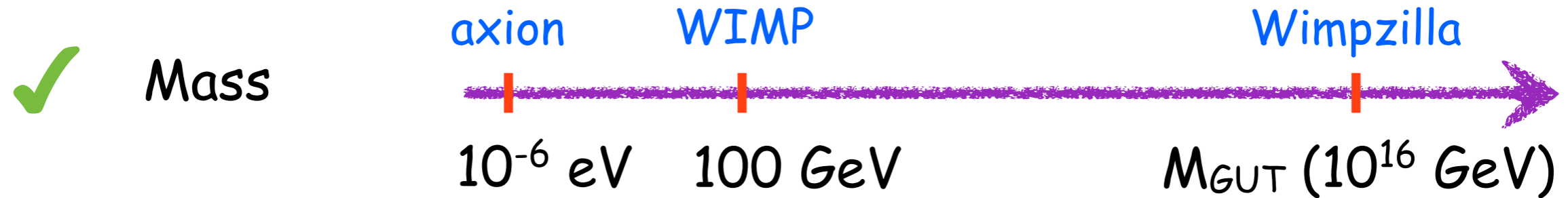
- ✓ Non Baryonic
- ✓ No electric and color charges
- ✓ Cold (or perhaps warm)
- ✓ Long lived (not necessarily stable)

All of these come from gravitational effects

A note on Dark Matter

DM exist!

What We Do Not Know?



✓ "WIMP" paradigm ?

Note that WIMP paradigm is a "particle physics" conjecture, needs to be validated at colliders

✓ Lifetime: stable (∞) or

$T_{DM} > 4.3 \times 10^{17}$ s (age of Universe)

$T_{DM} > 2.2 \times 10^{19}$ s (CMB) Y. Gong and X. Chen, PRD77 (2008), arXiv:0802.2296

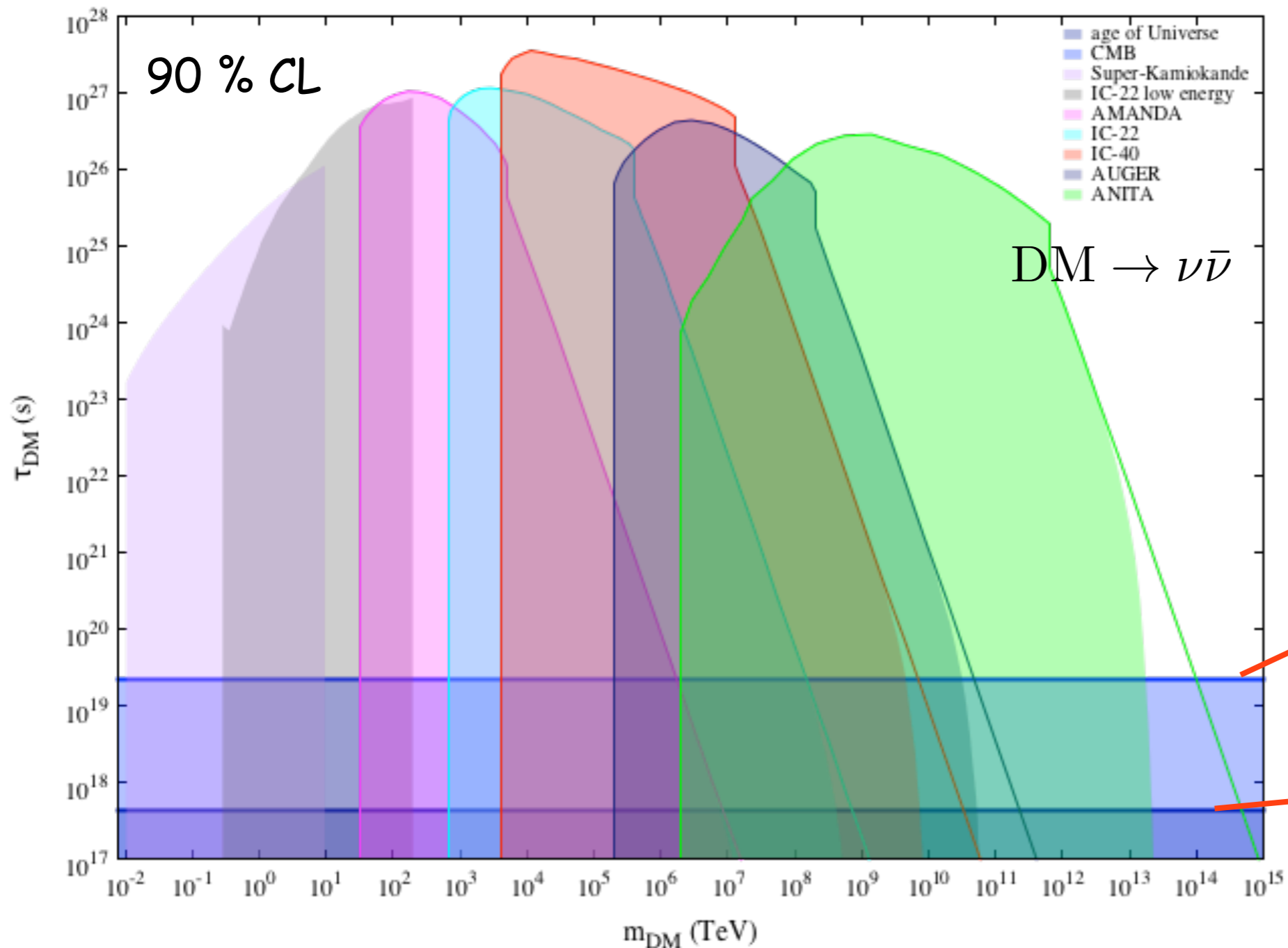
✓ Possible decay and/or annihilation channels

✓ ...

A note on Dark Matter

✓ Lifetime: stable (∞) or

A.E., Alejandro Ibarra and Orlando L. G. Peres
 JCAP (2012) arXiv: 1205.5281



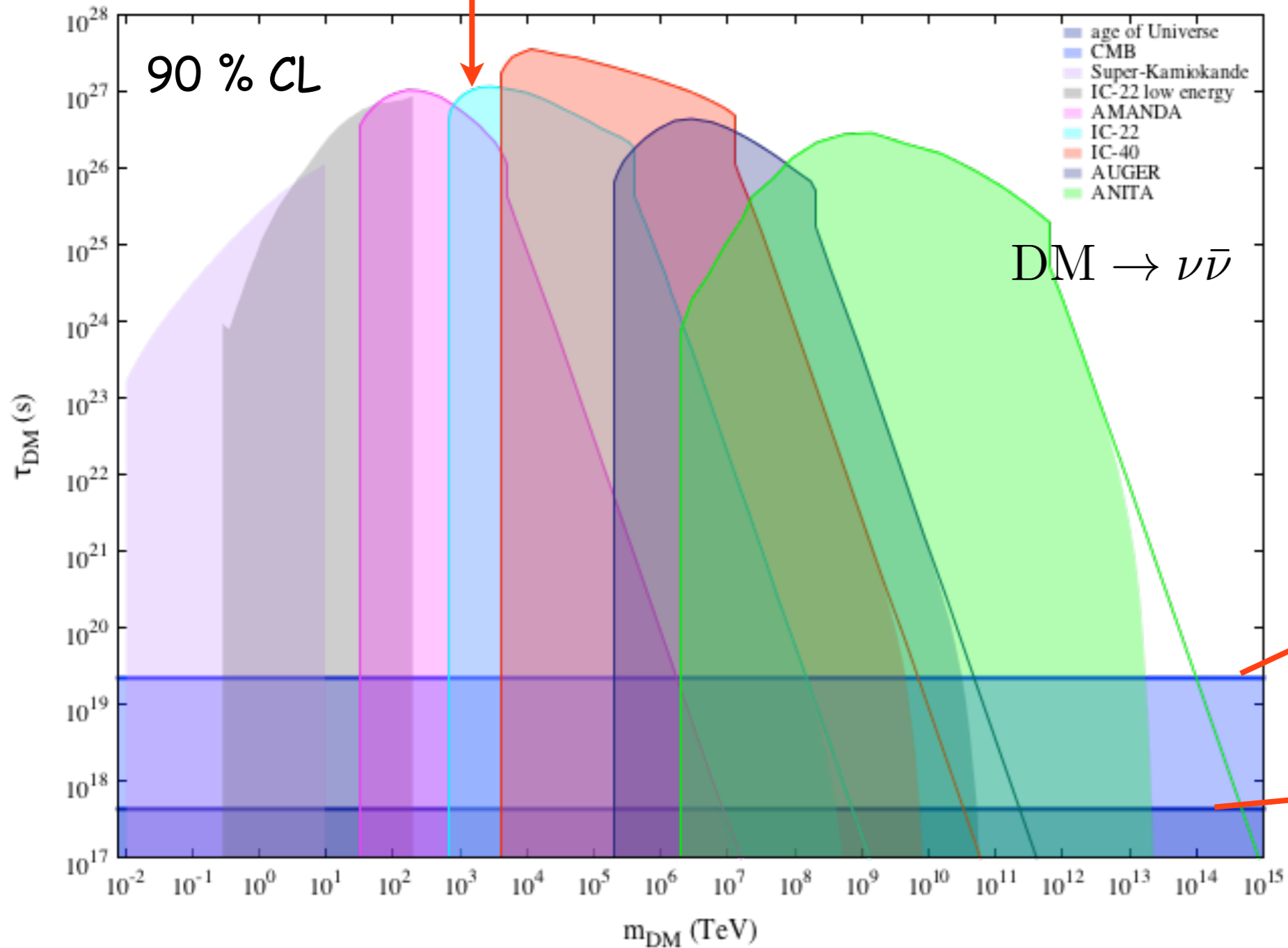
Using AMANDA, IceCube,
 Auger and ANITA data

A note on Dark Matter

✓ Lifetime: stable (∞) or

this talk

A.E., Alejandro Ibarra and Orlando L. G. Peres
JCAP (2012) arXiv: 1205.5281



Using AMANDA, IceCube,
Auger and ANITA data

Flux of neutrinos from decaying DM

✓ Galactic contribution:

$$\frac{dJ_h}{dE_\nu}(l, b) = \frac{1}{4\pi m_{\text{DM}} \tau_{\text{DM}}} \frac{dN_\nu}{dE_\nu} \int_0^\infty ds \rho_h[r(s, l, b)]$$

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NFW

$$r(s, l, b) = \sqrt{s^2 + R_\odot^2 - 2sR_\odot \cos b \cos l}$$

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energy spectrum of
neutrinos at production point

<http://www.marcocirelli.net>



Fluxes at production:

M. Cirelli et al., JCAP 1103, 051

Complete fluxes at production, including EW corrections as computed in 1009.0224:

(2011) arXiv:1012.4515

Mathematica functions: The file [dINdxEW.m](#) provides the spectra $\text{Log}_{10}[dN/d \text{Log}_{10} x]$. The notebook [Sample.nb](#) shows how to load and use it.

Numerical tables: Each table provides the spectra $dN/d \text{Log}_{10} x$ of stable SM particles (positrons, antiprotons...), normalized per one annihilation. The columns are: $[m_{DM}, \text{Log}_{10} x, dN/d \text{Log}_{10} x]$ for 28 primary channels]. The primary channels are:
 $DM DM \rightarrow e_L^+ e_L^-, e_R^+ e_R^-, e^+ e^-, \mu_L^+ \mu_L^-, \mu_R^+ \mu_R^-, \mu^+ \mu^-, \tau_L^+ \tau_L^-, \tau_R^+ \tau_R^-, \tau^+ \tau^-, q\bar{q}, c\bar{c}, b\bar{b}, t\bar{t}, W_L^+ W_L^-, W_T^+ W_T^-, W^+ W^-, Z_L^+ Z_L^-, Z_T^+ Z_T^-, Z^+ Z^-, g\bar{g}, \gamma\gamma, hh, \nu_e \bar{\nu}_e, \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_\mu, \nu_\tau \bar{\nu}_\tau, VV \rightarrow 4e, VV \rightarrow 4\mu, VV \rightarrow 4\tau$.
 The non-polarized fluxes are just obtained as the appropriate average of the Left and Right or Longitudinal and Transverse ones. The channel into Higgs bosons assumes a Higgs mass of 125 GeV.

[Positrons](#)
[Antiprotons](#)
[Gamma rays](#)
[Electron Neutrinos](#)
[Muon Neutrinos](#)
[Tau Neutrinos](#)
[Antideuterons](#)
[all of the above](#) All the 7 tables, in a single zipped file.

Flux of neutrinos from decaying DM

✓ Galactic contribution:

$$\frac{dJ_h}{dE_\nu}(l, b) = \frac{1}{4\pi m_{DM} \tau_{DM}} \frac{dN_\nu}{dE_\nu} \int_0^\infty ds \rho_h[r(s, l, b)]$$

energy spectrum of neutrinos at production point
<http://www.marcocirelli.net>

NFW

$$r(s, l, b) = \sqrt{s^2 + R_\odot^2 - 2sR_\odot \cos b \cos l}$$

energy spectrum for various decay channels ("soft" and "hard"), including EW corrections are provided

PPPC4DMID.html

http://www.marcocirelli.net/PPPC4DMID.html

HEP Postdoc Rumor Mill Apple Yahoo! Google Maps YouTube Wikipedia News Popular film

PPPC4DMID.html

Fluxes at production: Complete fluxes at production, including EW corrections as computed in 1009.0224: M. Cirelli et al., JCAP 1103, 051 (2011) arXiv:1012.4515

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energy spectrum of neutrinos at production point
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NFW

$$r(s, l, b) = \sqrt{s^2 + R_\odot^2 - 2sR_\odot \cos b \cos l}$$

energy spectrum for various decay channels ("soft" and "hard"), including EW corrections are provided

we carefully rescale the spectra for ~ PeV scale DM

"educated guess"

PPPC4DMID.html

Fluxes at production: M. Cirelli et al., JCAP 1103, 051 (2011) arXiv:1012.4515

Complete fluxes at production, including EW corrections as computed in 1009.0224:

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Flux of neutrinos from decaying DM

✓ extragalactic contribution:

$$\frac{dJ_{\text{eg}}}{dE_\nu} = \frac{\Omega_{\text{DM}}\rho_c}{4\pi m_{\text{DM}}\tau_{\text{DM}}} \int_0^\infty dz \frac{1}{H(z)} \frac{dN_\nu}{dE_\nu} [(1+z)E_\nu]$$

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✓ branching ratios to "soft" and "hard" channels

$$\frac{dN_\nu}{dE_\nu} = (1 - b_{\text{H}}) \left. \frac{dN_\nu}{dE_\nu} \right|_{\text{S}} + b_{\text{H}} \left. \frac{dN_\nu}{dE_\nu} \right|_{\text{H}}$$

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quarks

neutrinos,
charged leptons

Flux of neutrinos from decaying DM

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quarks

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neutrinos,
charged leptons

at the Earth

$$\begin{pmatrix} J_e \\ J_\mu \\ J_\tau \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} P_{ee} & P_{e\mu} & P_{e\tau} \\ & P_{\mu\mu} & P_{\mu\tau} \\ & & P_{\tau\tau} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_e \\ I_\mu \\ I_\tau \end{pmatrix}$$

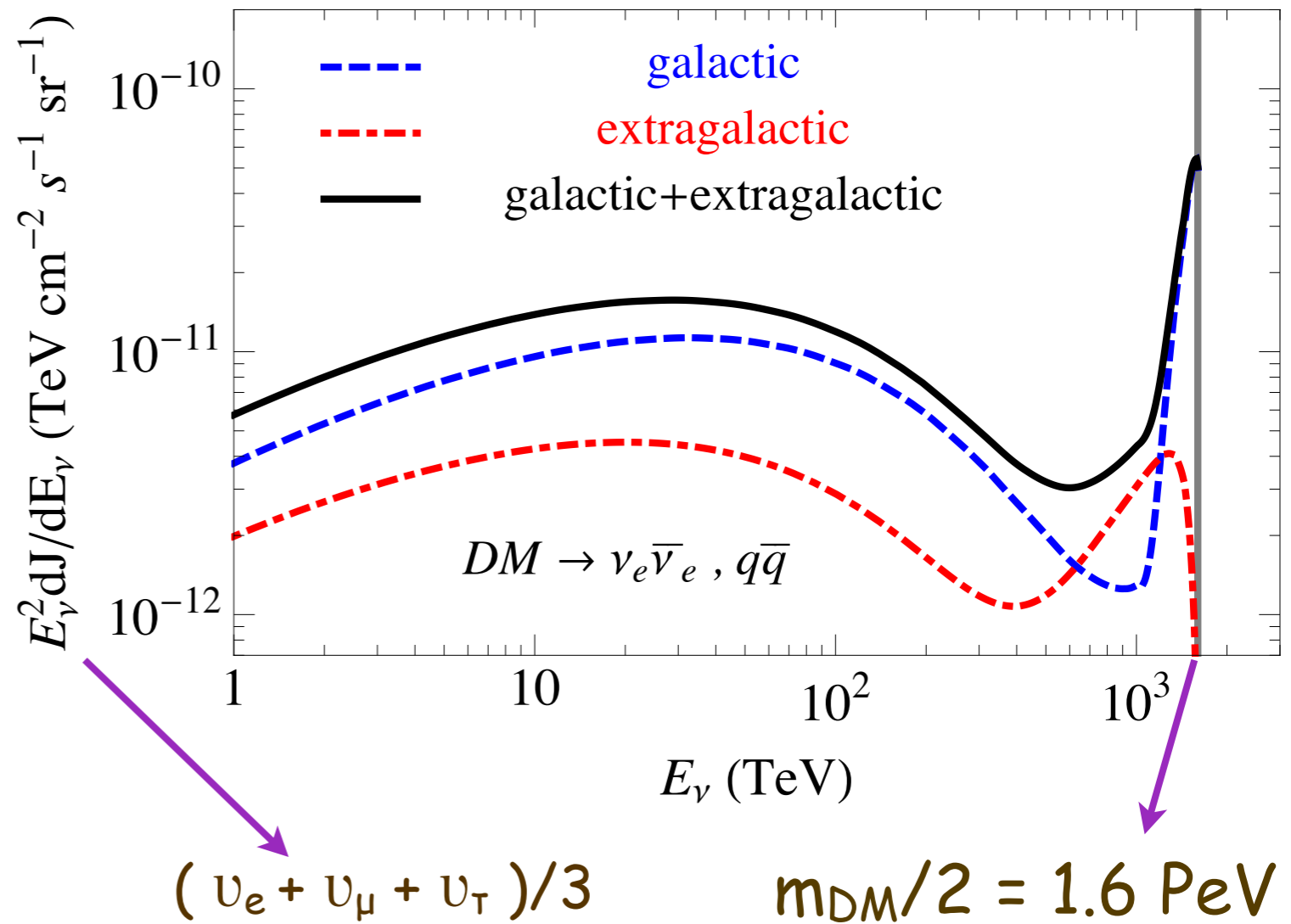
production
point

decoherent
oscillation

Flux of neutrinos from decaying DM

✓ an example:

A. E., Pasquale D. Serpico, arXiv:1308.1105



$$b_H = 0.12 \text{ and } \tau_{DM} = 2 \times 10^{27} \text{ s}$$

Flux of neutrinos from decaying DM

✓ an example:

intriguing features:

a cut-off at $m_{\text{DM}}/2$

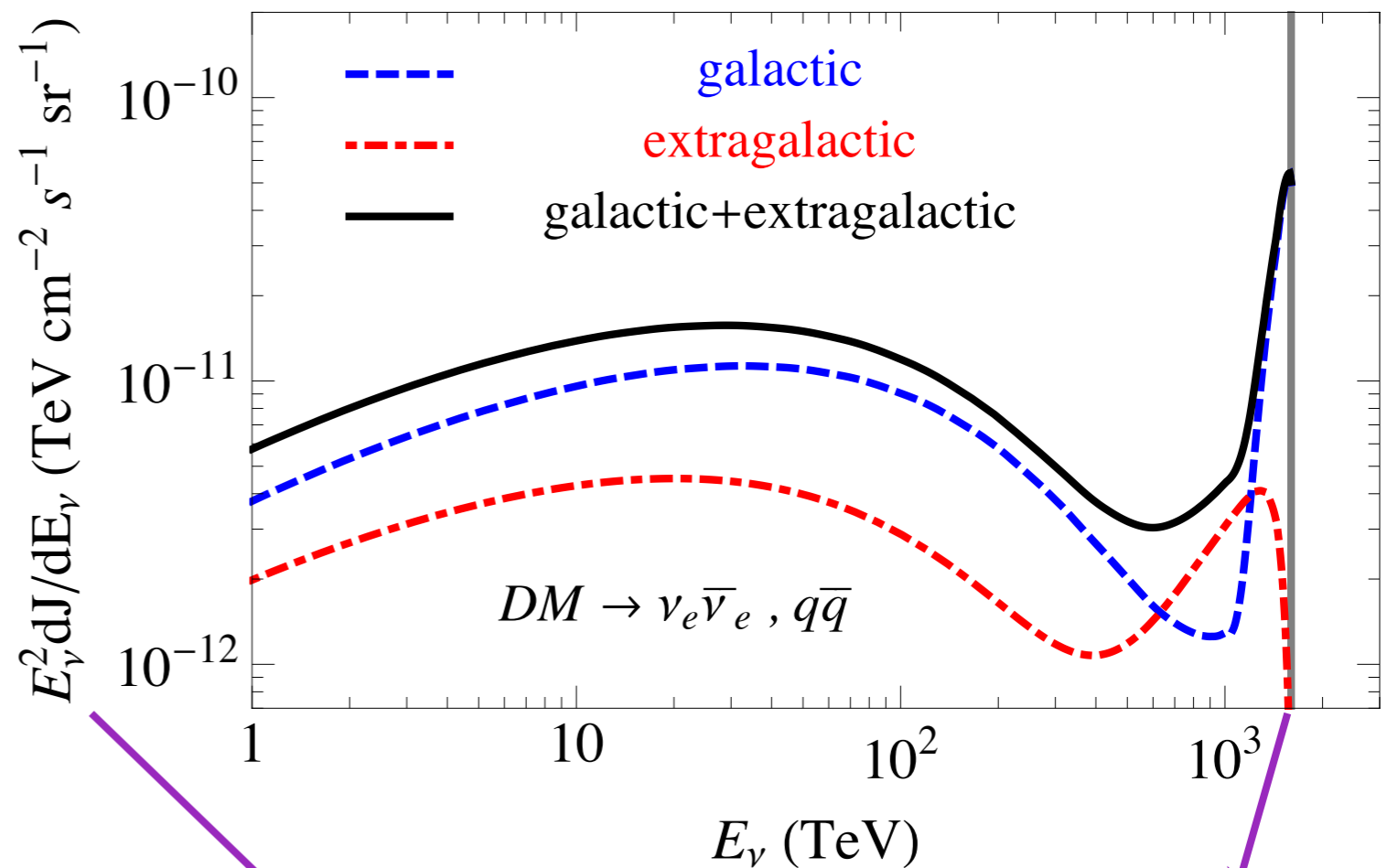
a peak in $\sim \text{PeV}$

a dip in $\sim (0.3-1) \text{ PeV}$

populated spectrum in $< 0.3 \text{ PeV}$

due to soft channel and EW cascades

A. E., Pasquale D. Serpico, arXiv:1308.1105



$(U_e + U_\mu + U_\tau)/3$

$m_{\text{DM}}/2 = 1.6 \text{ PeV}$

$b_H = 0.12$ and $\tau_{\text{DM}} = 2 \times 10^{27} \text{ s}$

Flux of neutrinos from decaying DM

✓ an example:

intriguing features:

a cut-off at $m_{\text{DM}}/2$

a peak in $\sim \text{PeV}$

a dip in $\sim (0.3-1) \text{ PeV}$

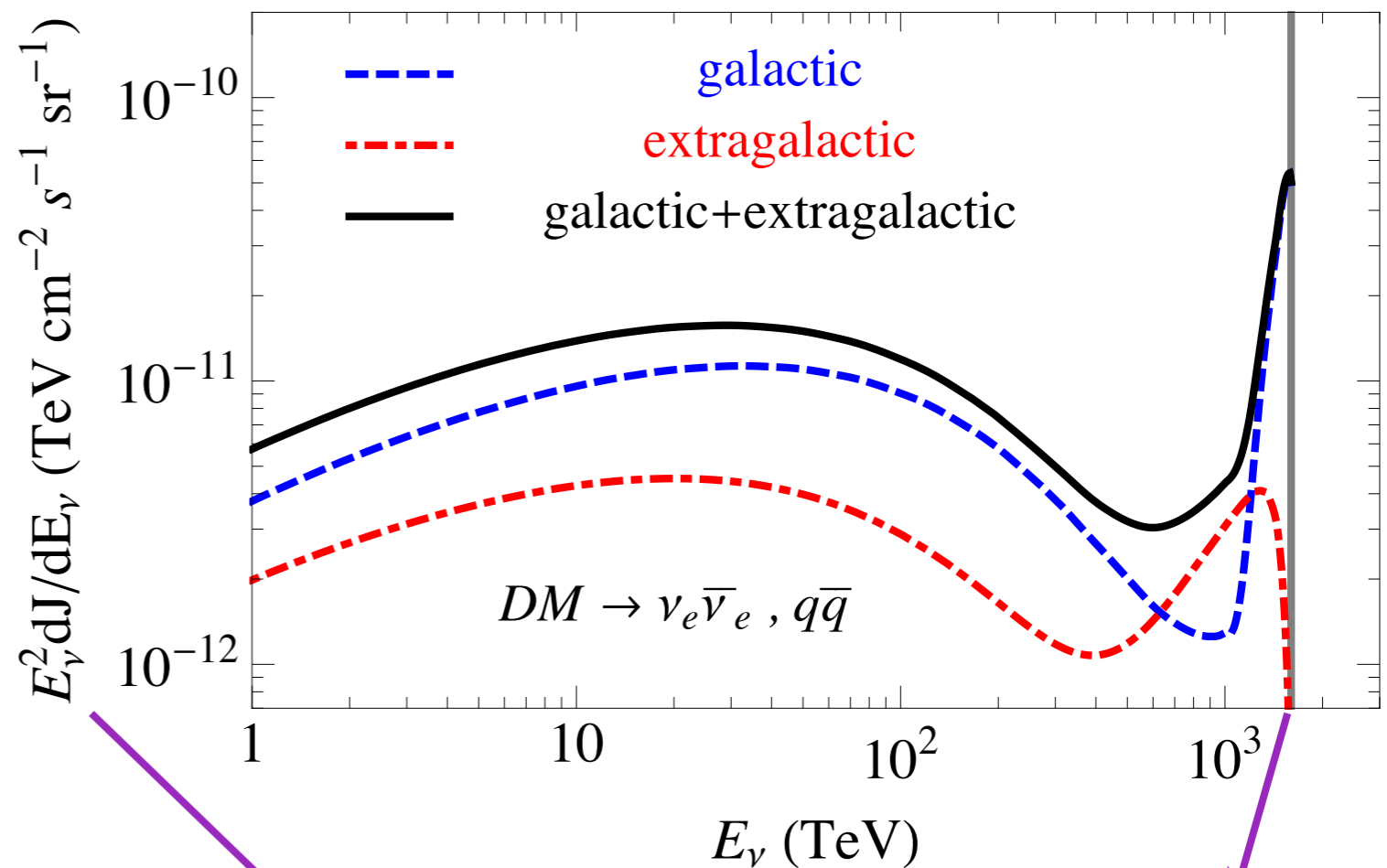
populated spectrum in $< 0.3 \text{ PeV}$

due to soft channel and EW cascades

b_H controls the peak height at $\sim \text{PeV}$

τ_{DM} controls the low energy population

A. E., Pasquale D. Serpico, arXiv:1308.1105



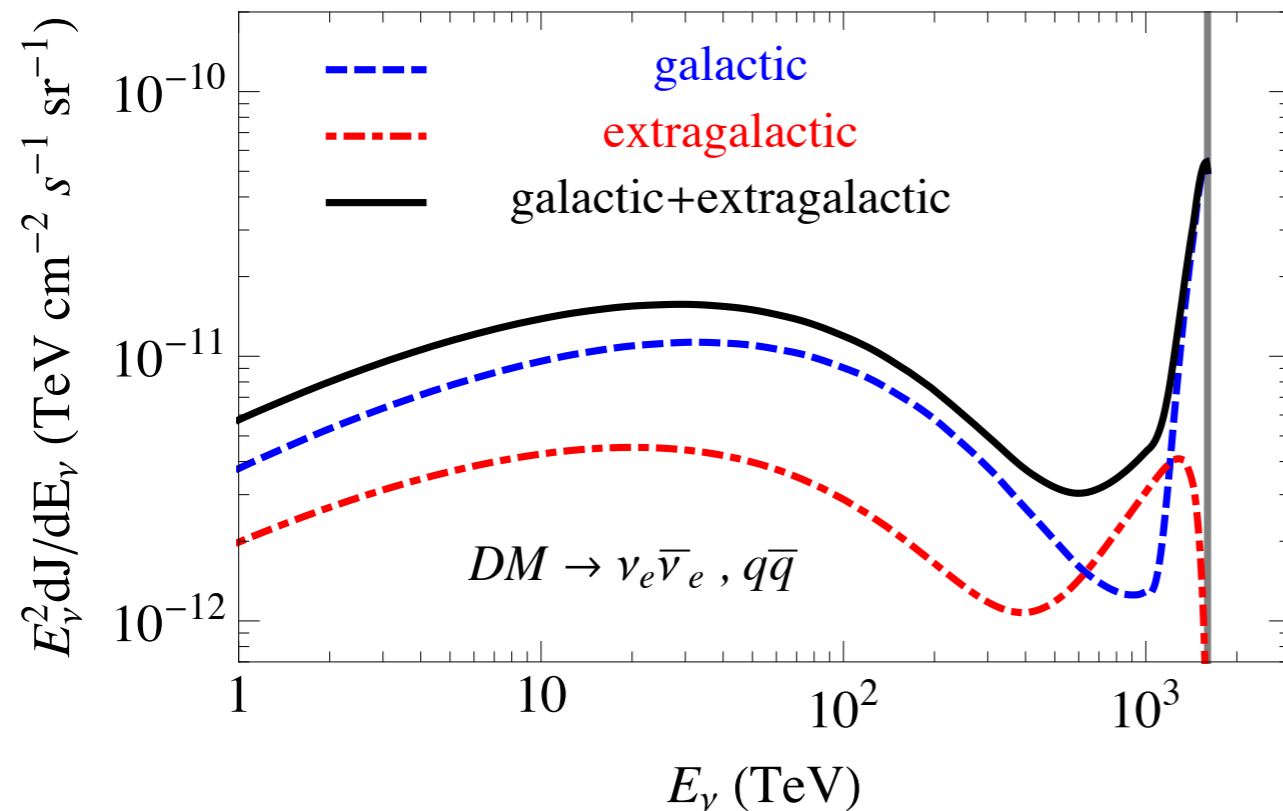
$(U_e + U_\mu + U_\tau)/3$

$m_{\text{DM}}/2 = 1.6 \text{ PeV}$

$b_H = 0.12$ and $\tau_{\text{DM}} = 2 \times 10^{27} \text{ s}$

Flux of neutrinos from decaying DM

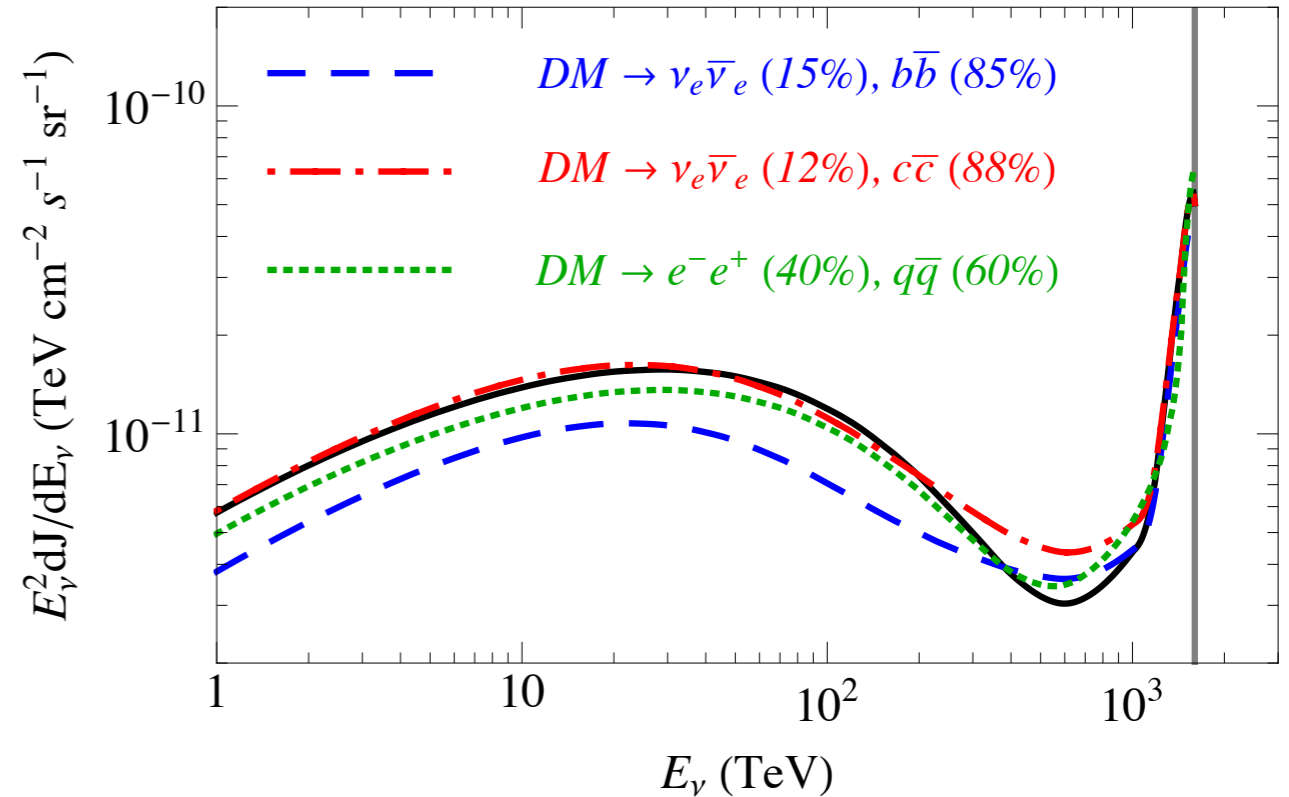
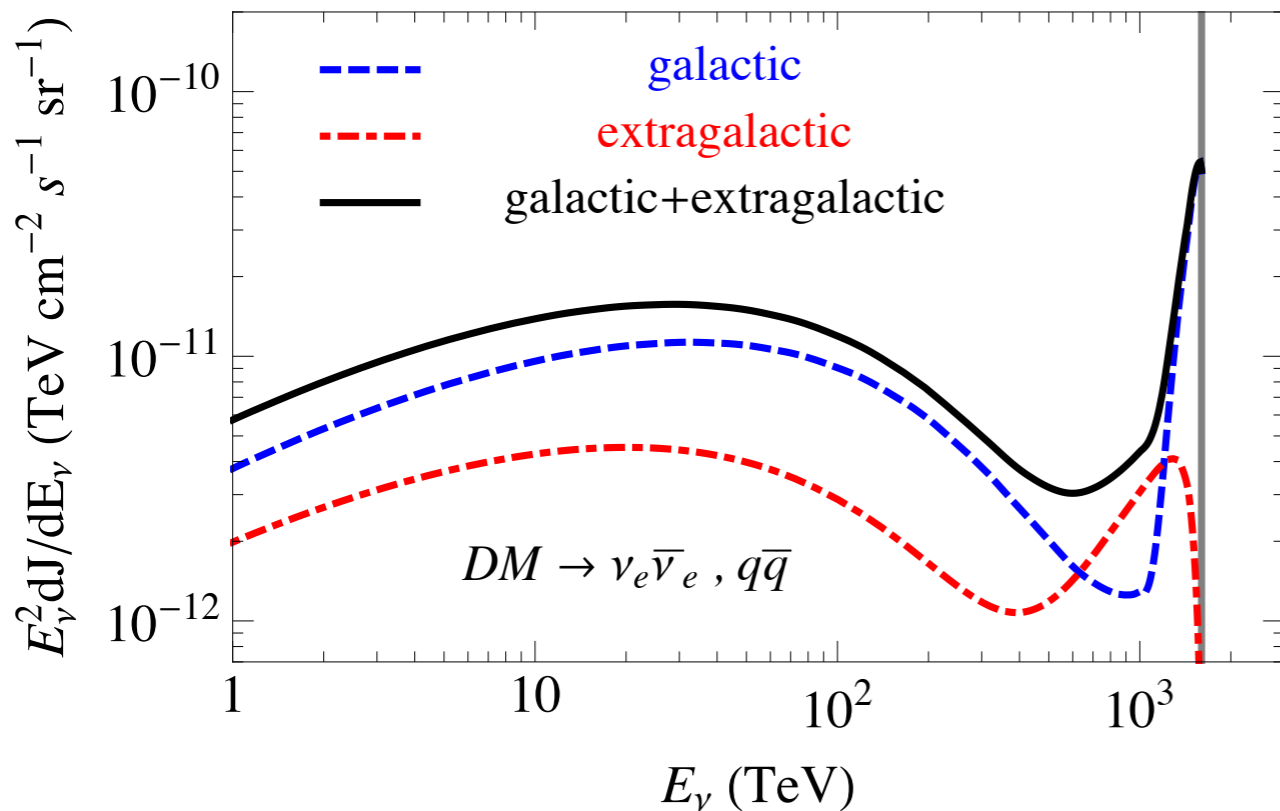
✓ fine-tuned decay channels ?



Flux of neutrinos from decaying DM

✓ fine-tuned decay channels ?

$$\tau_{\text{DM}} = (1-3) \times 10^{27} \text{ s}$$

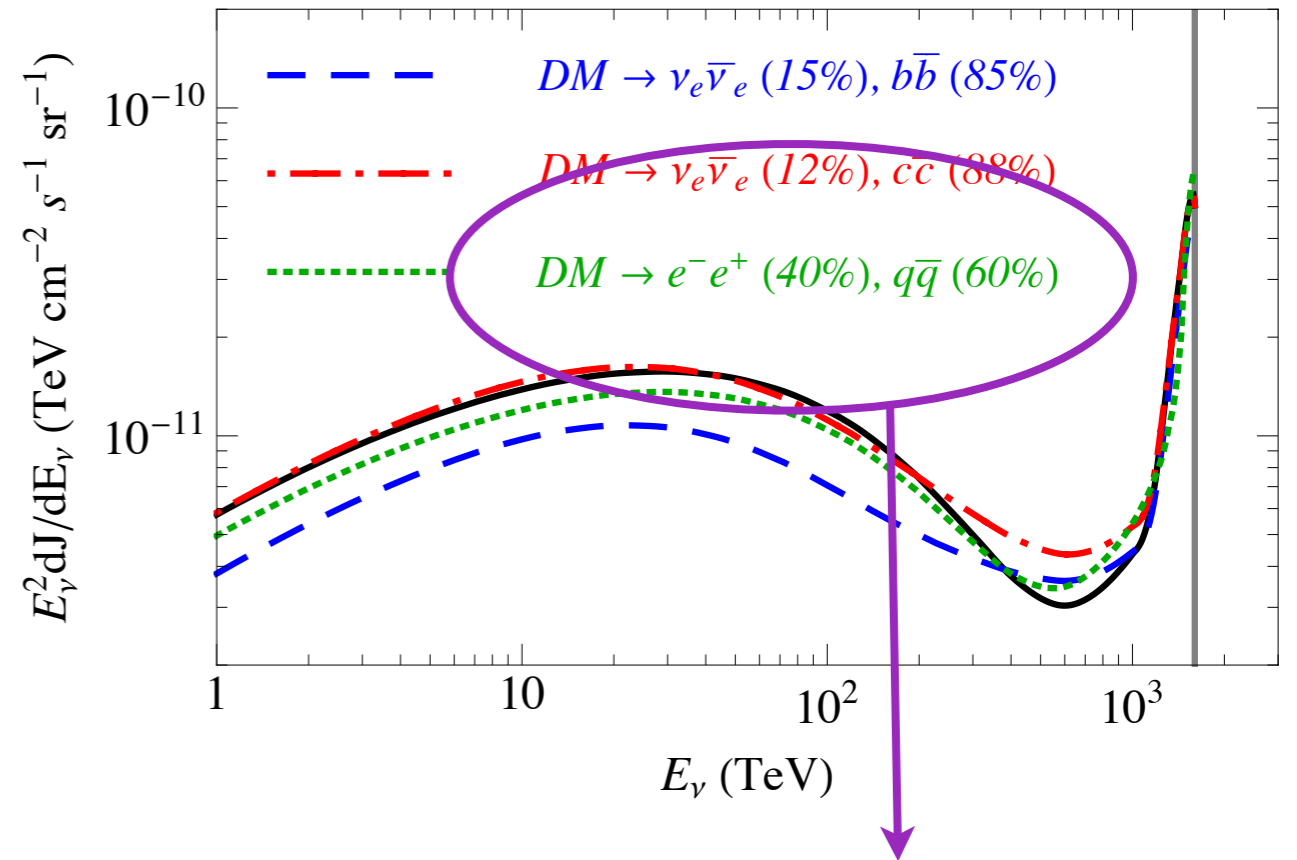
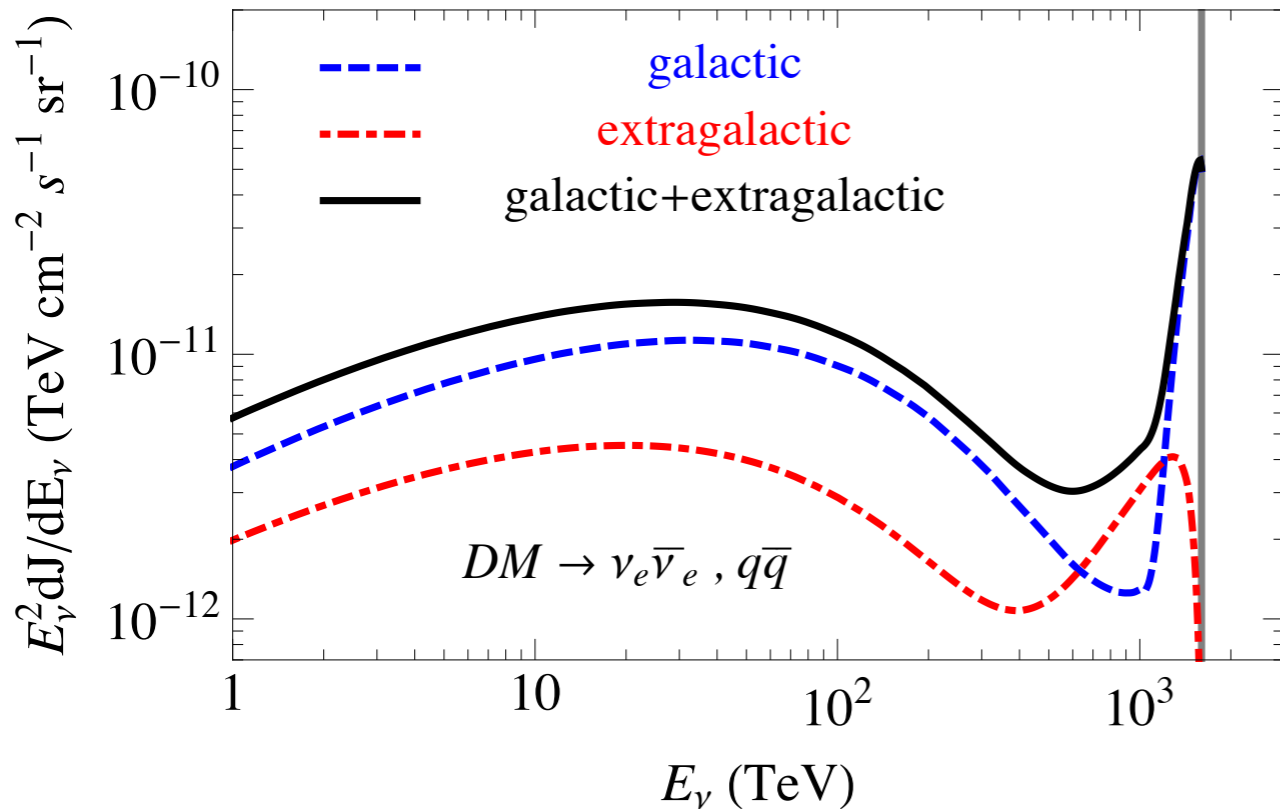


the intriguing features are generic

Flux of neutrinos from decaying DM

✓ fine-tuned decay channels ?

$$\tau_{DM} = (1-3) \times 10^{27} \text{ s}$$



the crucial role of EW cascades

the intriguing features are generic

Confronting with energy distribution of IceCube data

- ✓ branching ratio b_H gives the two PeV events
- ✓ soft channel and lifetime τ_{DM} gives the upturn in low energy

the value of τ_{DM} is compatible with the bounds derived from neutrinos and gamma rays

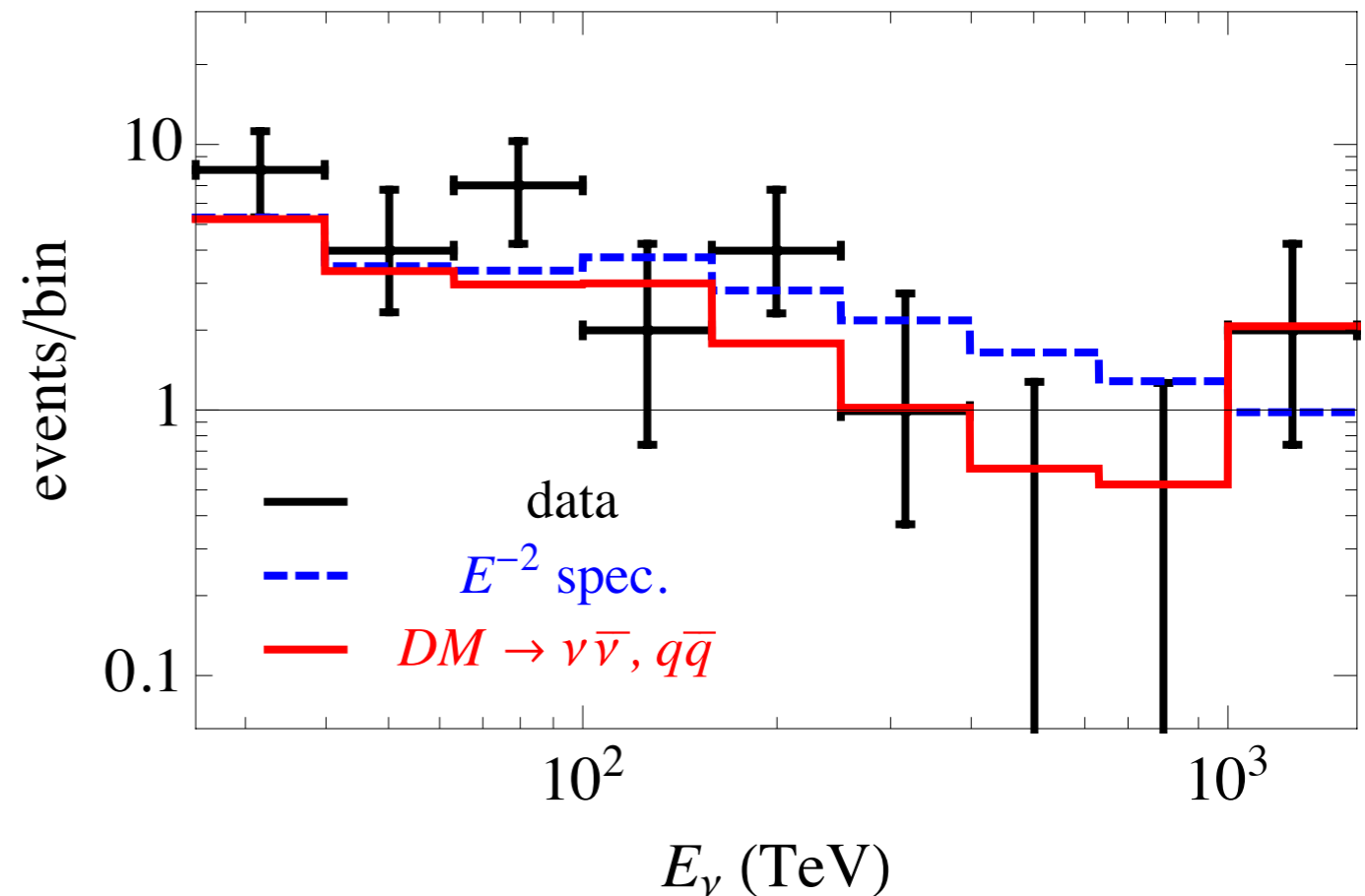
- ✓ natural explanation for the lack of events $> \text{PeV}$

the value of m_{DM} can be changed within the current uncertainty of the highest energy events

- ✓ the low energy bins contain large bkg. contribution

the important discriminators of DM vs astrophysical model are high energy bins, where clearly data shows preference to DM model

$$b_H = 0.12 \text{ and } \tau_{DM} = 2 \times 10^{27} \text{ s}$$

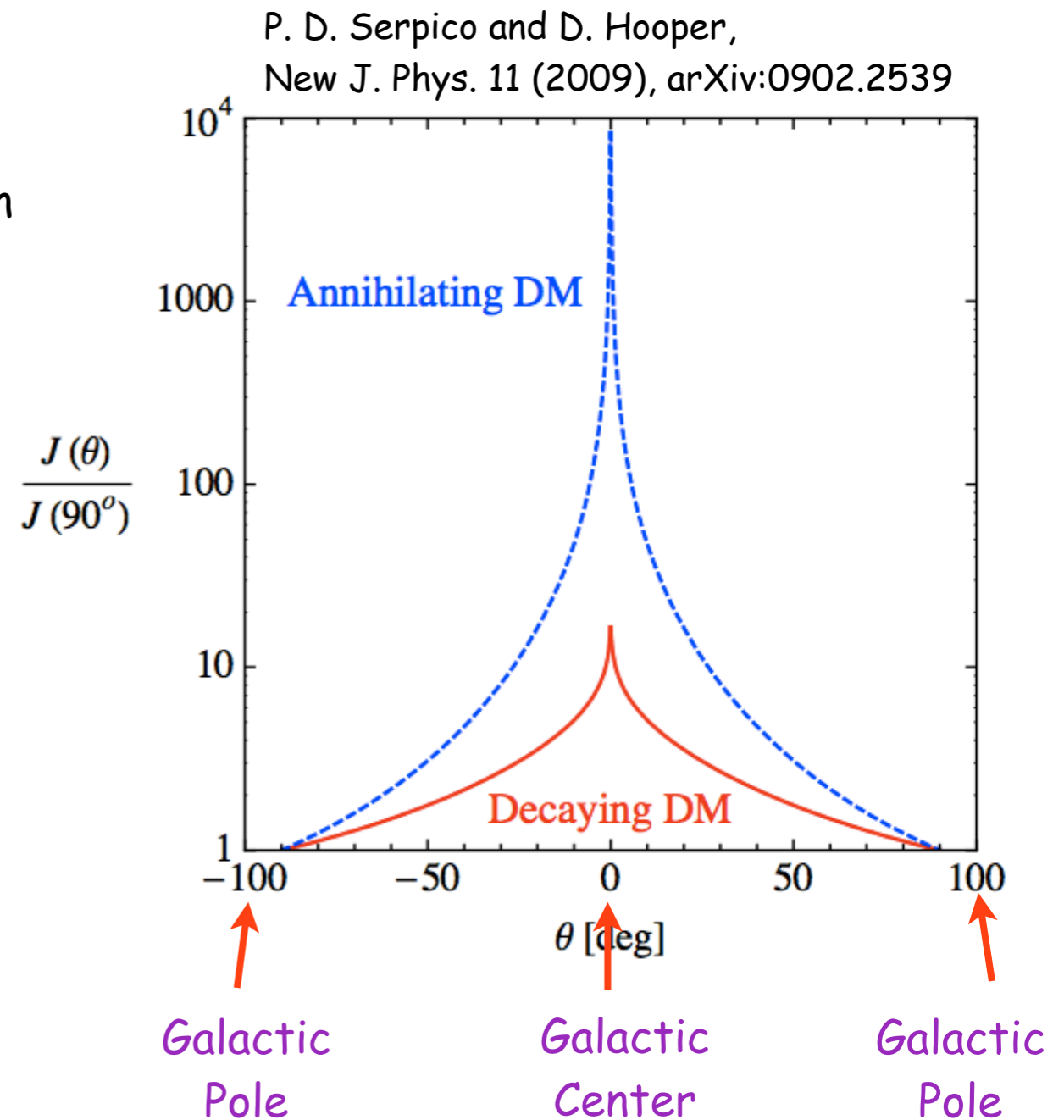


- ✓ different decay channels lead to qualitatively same result

angular distribution

✓ We are off-centered in Milky Way
(~ 8.5 kpc)

it is well-known that the flux from decay/annihilation of DM would show anisotropy due to the off-center position of Solar System in Milky Way



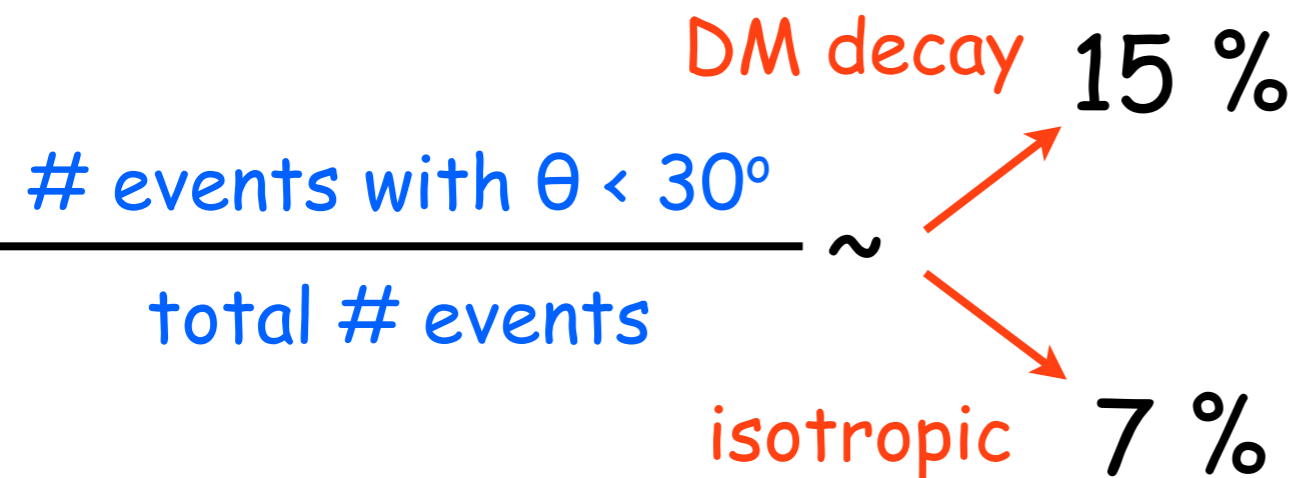
θ : angle to the GC

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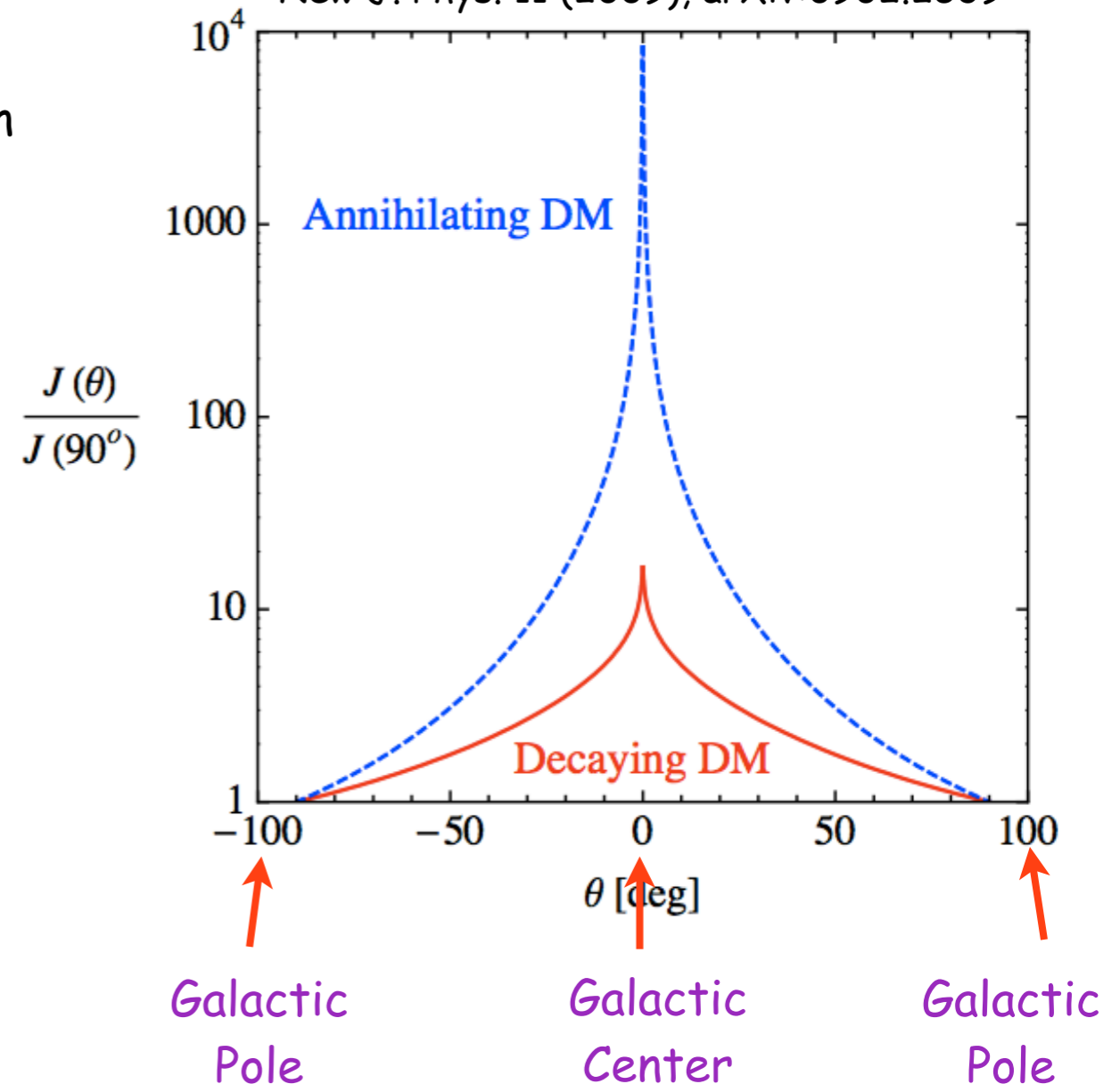
- ✓ Galactic Center is above horizon at IceCube site during the whole year



with the current statistics it is difficult to distinguish these numbers.

more future data can discriminate these scenarios

P. D. Serpico and D. Hooper, New J. Phys. 11 (2009), arXiv:0902.2539



θ : angle to the GC

conclusions

- ✓ The excess of events observed by IceCube in the energy range ~ 30 TeV - 1 PeV is an evidence for astrophysical flux or other "New Physics" induced fluxes

- ✓ Several features of the observed events motivate us for a DM interpretation: cut-off at \sim PeV, dip in (300 - 1000) TeV and anisotropy.

- ✓ We argued that a PeV-scale decaying DM, with generic decay channels, can naturally explain these features. The required lifetime is allowed by the current limits.

- ✓ With more statistics in the next few years, the DM interpretation of IceCube events can be tested: persistence of the dip in \sim (300 - 1000) TeV and angular correlation with Galactic Center.

Thank you !