RECENT RESULTS AND HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE ICECUBE NEUTRINO OBSERVATORY

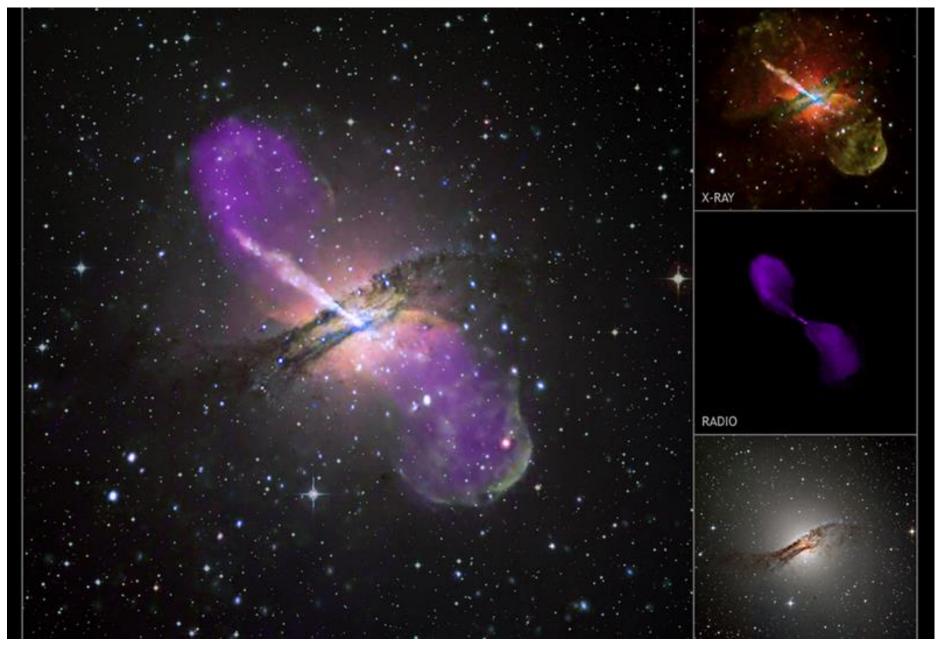
Chad Finley Stockholm University Oskar Klein Centre

EDS BLOIS – SAARISELKÄ, FINLAND

2013 SEPTEMPER 13

Photo: Sven Lidström

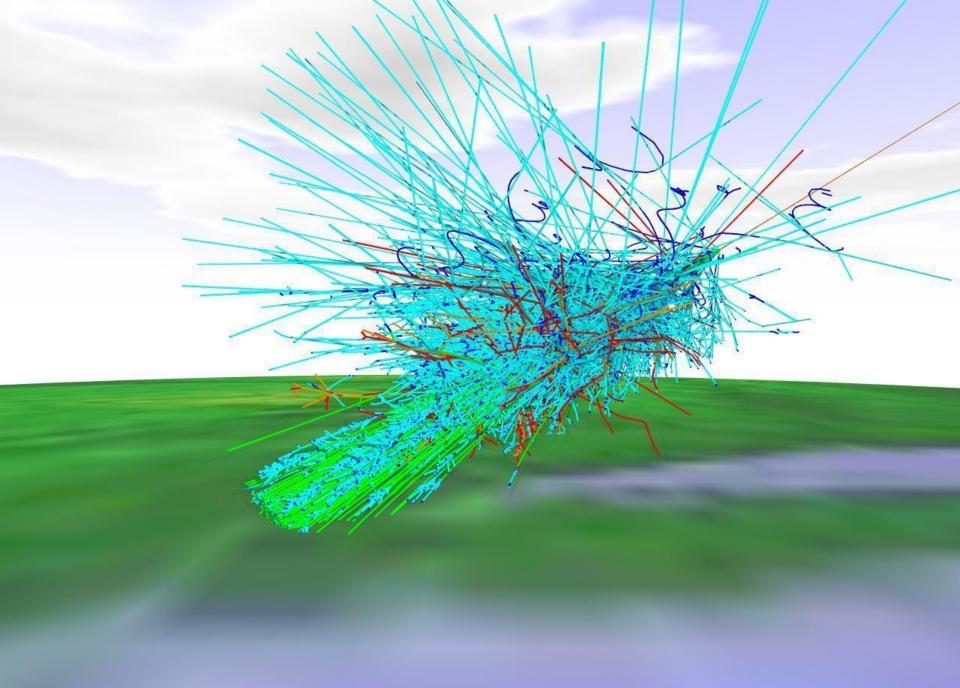
Goal: Neutrino Astronomy





Hajo Drescher, Frankfurt U.

time = -300 µs

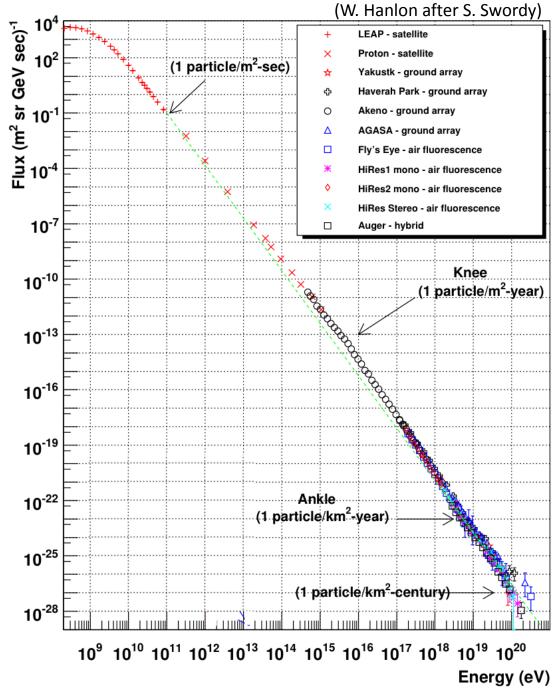


Hajo Drescher, Frankfurt U.

The Cosmic Ray Spectrum

Extraordinary particle accelerators **somewhere**, but still **poorly identified** after a century

- Supernova remnants?
- Active galactic nuclei?
- Gamma ray bursts?



Chad Finley - EDS Blois 2013

The Cosmic Ray Spectrum

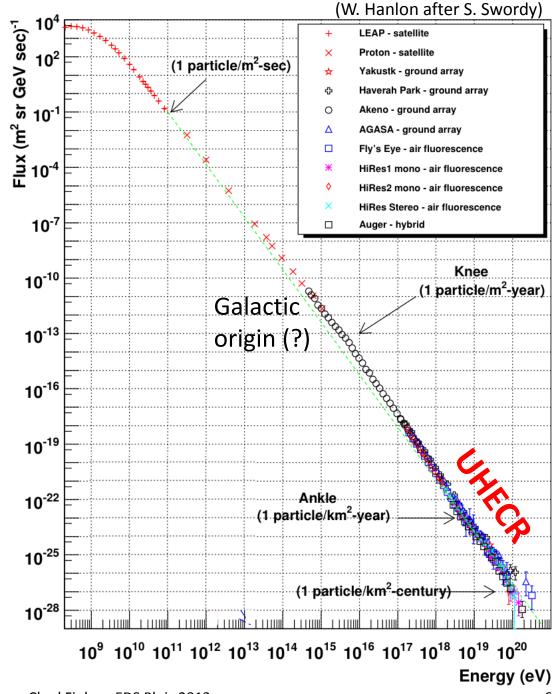
Biggest challenge: UHECR Ultrahigh energy cosmic rays: - acceleration up to 10⁸ TeV

Unlike lower energies, cannot be contained by Galactic Magnetic Field

Extragalactic origin most likely

Cosmic ray interactions with matter and photons near source produce:

pions → decay to gammas and neutrinos



The IceCube Collaboration

University of Alberta

Clark Atlanta University Georgia Institute of Technology Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory **Ohio State University** Pennsylvania State University Southern University and A&M College Stony Brook University University of Alabama University of Alaska Anchorage University of California-Berkeley University of California-Irvine University of Delaware University of Kansas University of Maryland University of Wisconsin-Madison University of Wisconsin-River Falls

Stockholm University Uppsala Universitet

University of Oxford

Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne University of Geneva

> Université Libre de Bruxelles Université de Mons University of Gent Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron Humboldt Universität Ruhr-Universität Bochum RWTH Aachen University Technische Universität München Universität Bonn Universität Dortmund Universität Mainz Universität Wuppertal

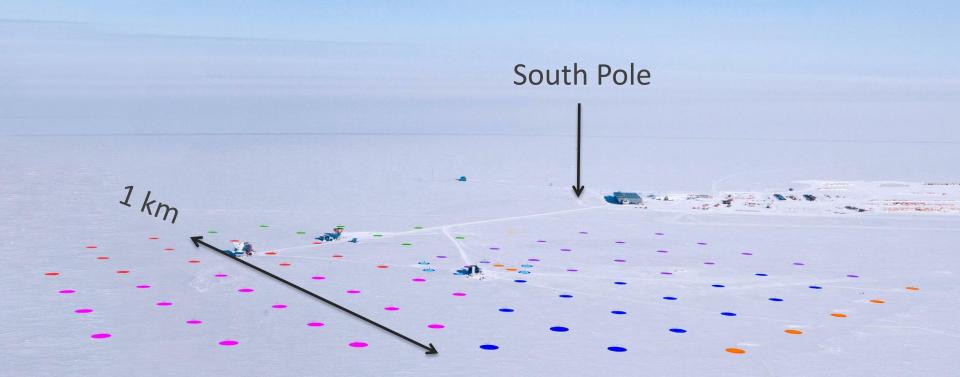
Sungkyunkwan University
Chiba University

University of Adelaide

University of Canterbury

International Funding Agencies

Fonds de la Recherche Scientifique (FRS-FNRS) Fonds Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek-Vlaanderen (FWO-Vlaanderen) Federal Ministry of Education & Research (BMBF) German Research Foundation (DFG) Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY) Inoue Foundation for Science, Japan Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation Swedish Polar Research Secretariat The Swedish Research Council (VR) University of Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF) US National Science Foundation (NSF)



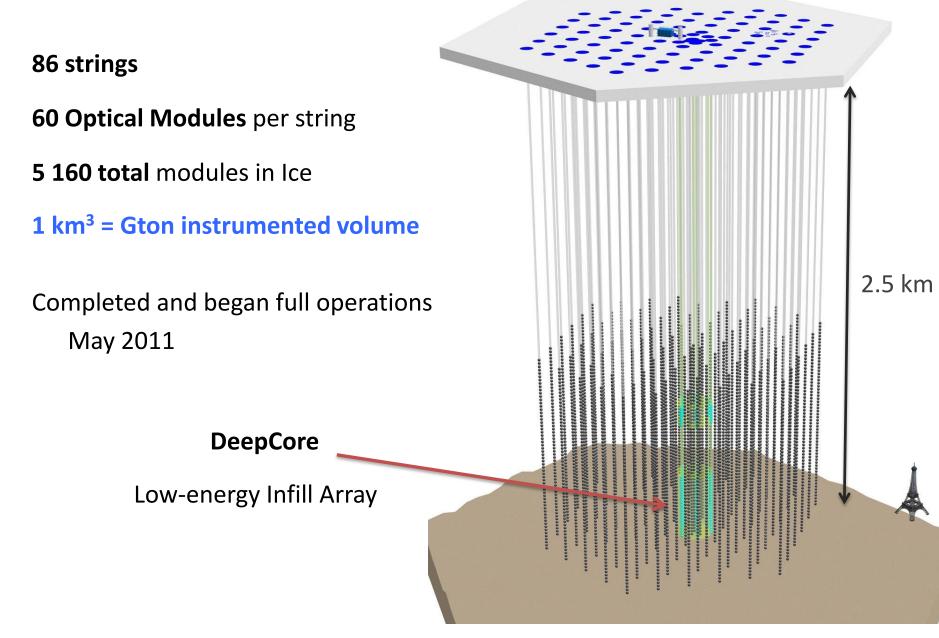
IceCube Neutrino Observatory

Photo: Haley Buffman

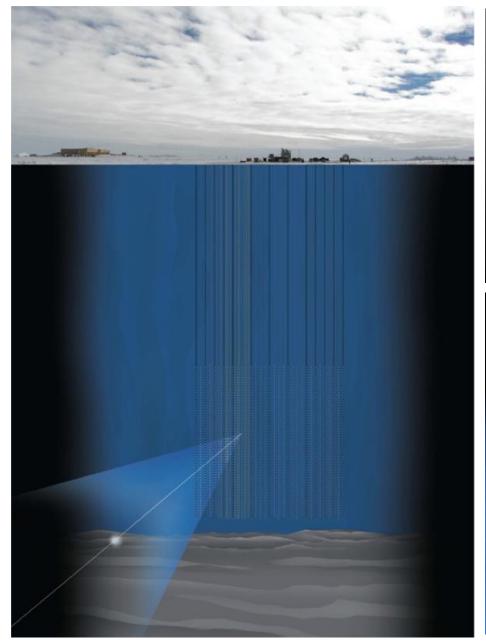
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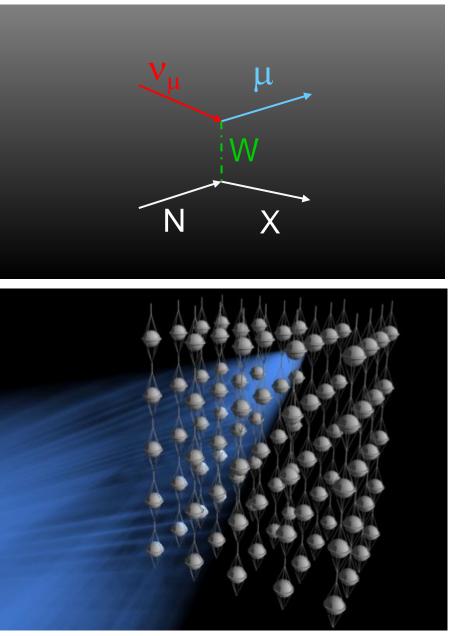
IceCube Neutrino Observatory

IceTop: 1 km² surface array

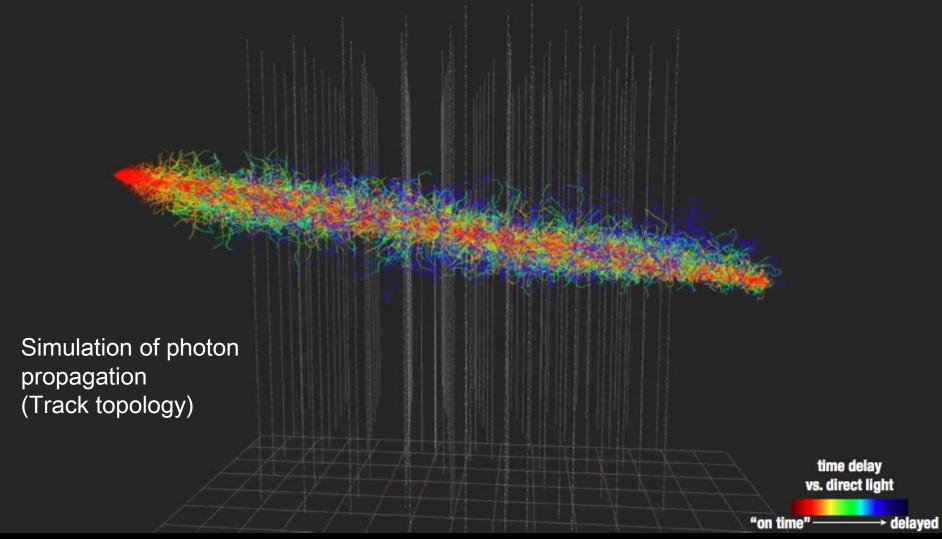


High Energy Neutrino Detection Principles

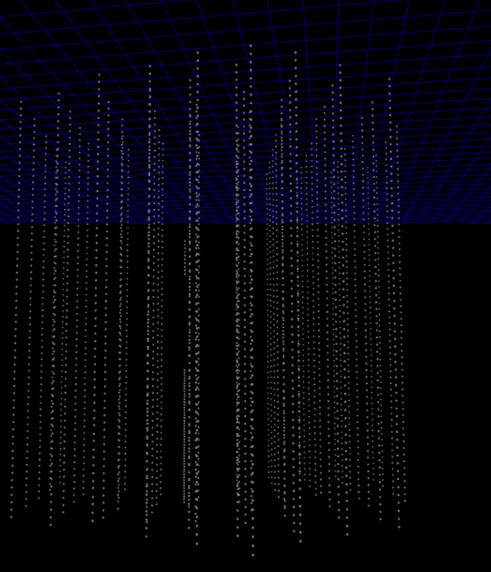


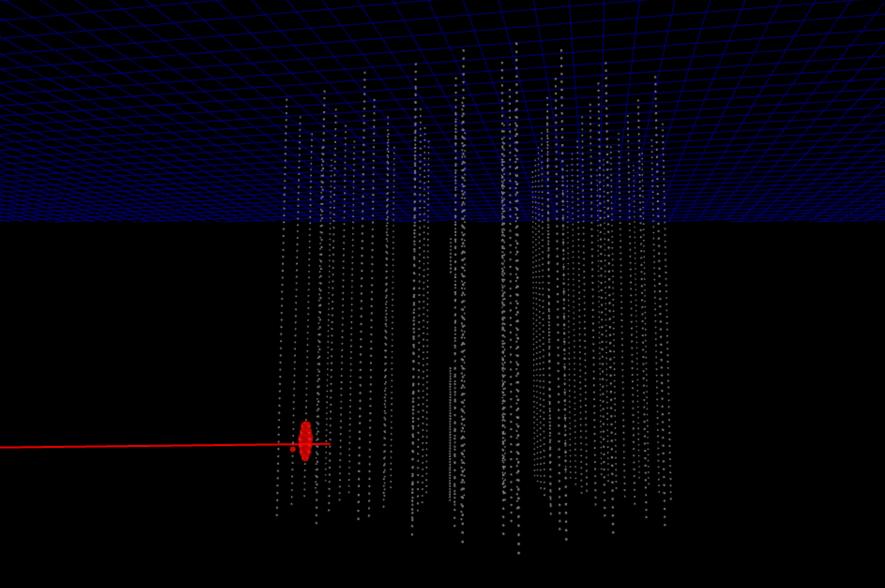


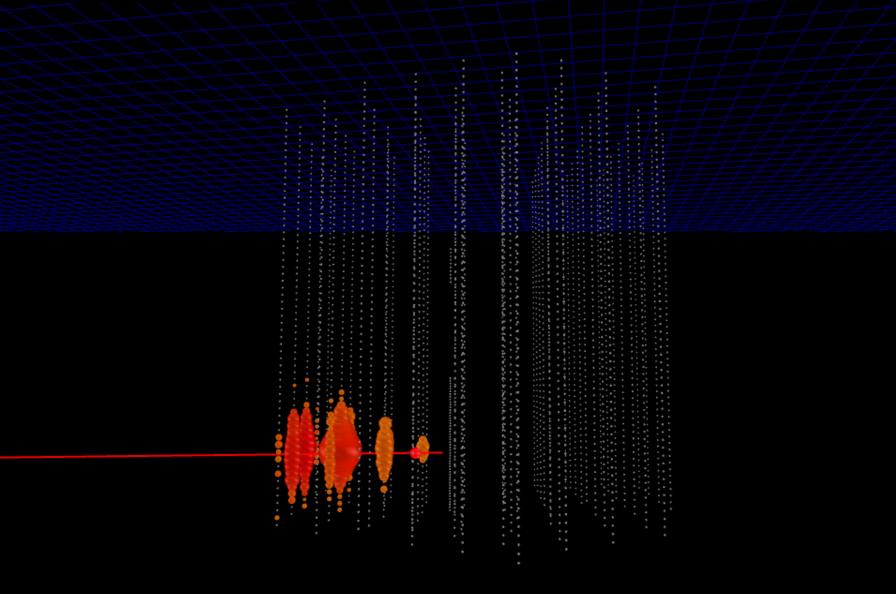
Charged-current muon neutrino interaction – create muon, can travel kilometers

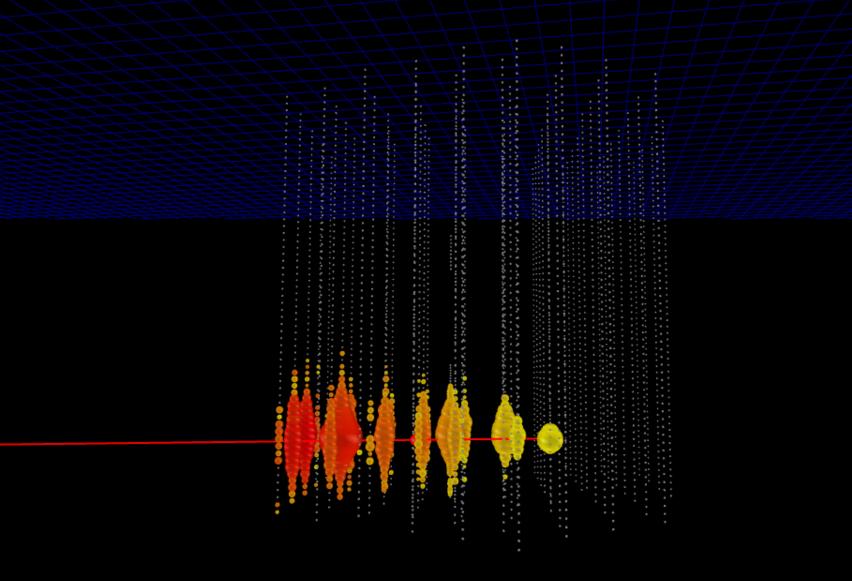


Angular reconstruction: can be as good as 0.2° Energy reconstruction: only lower bound – most energy deposited outside the detector

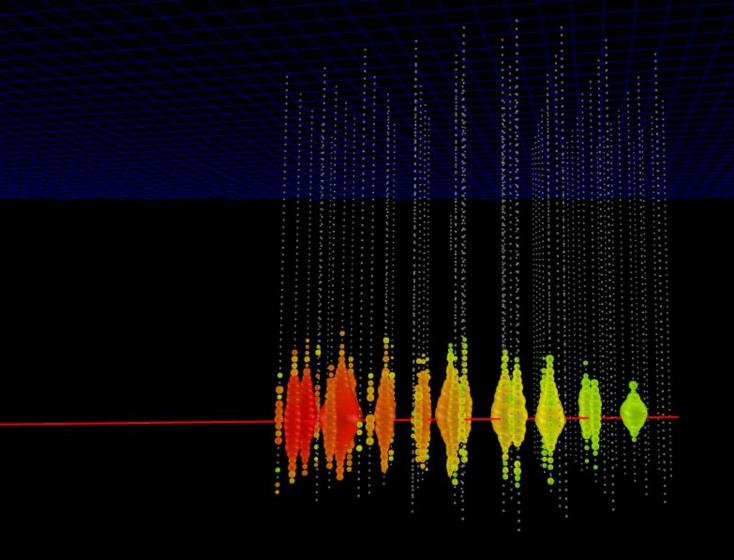




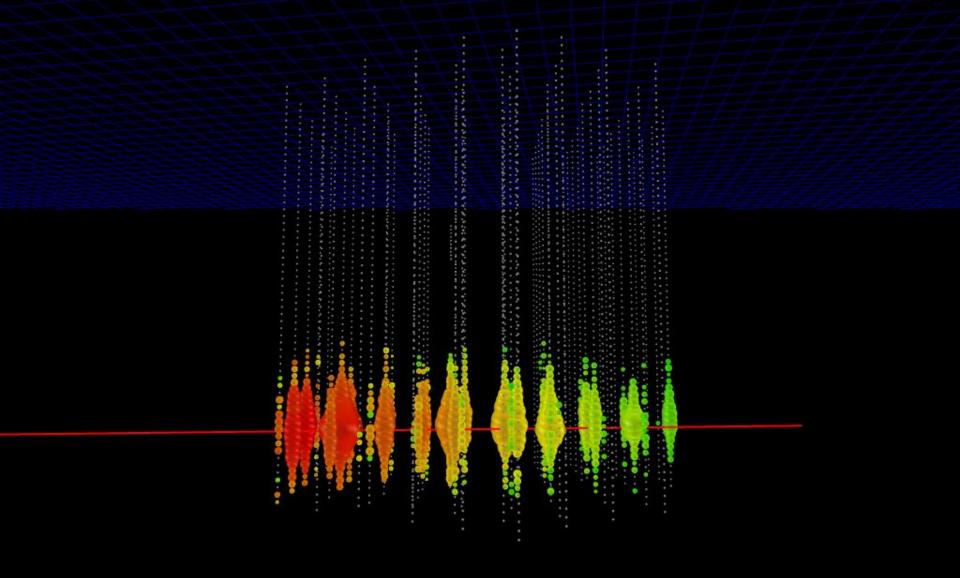




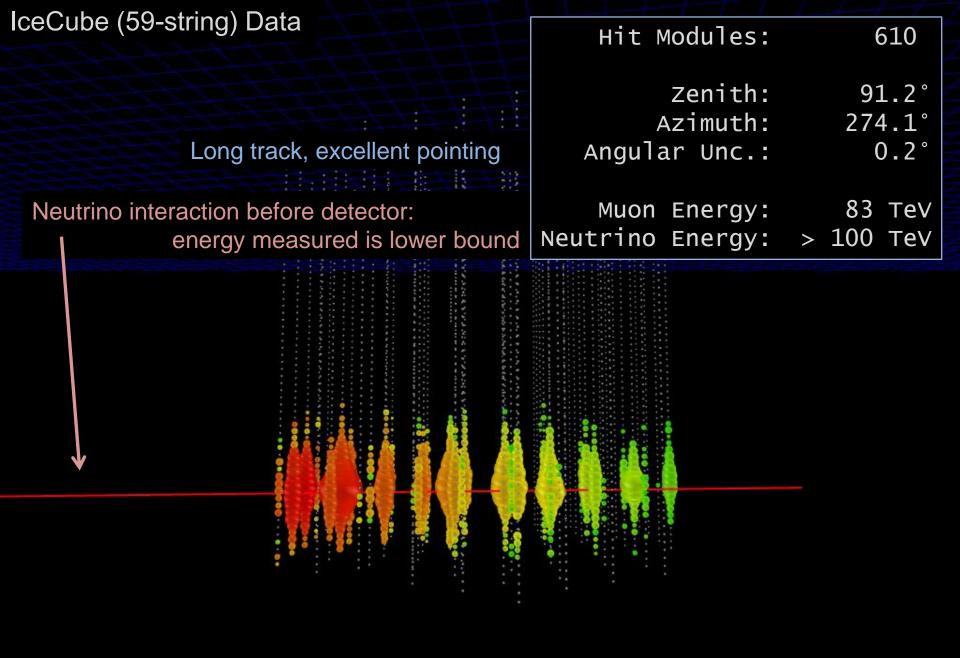
Run 114305 Event 10091078 [Ons, 12000ns]



Run 114305 Event 10091078 [Ons, 13000ns]



Run 114305 Event 10091078 [Ons, 14000ns]

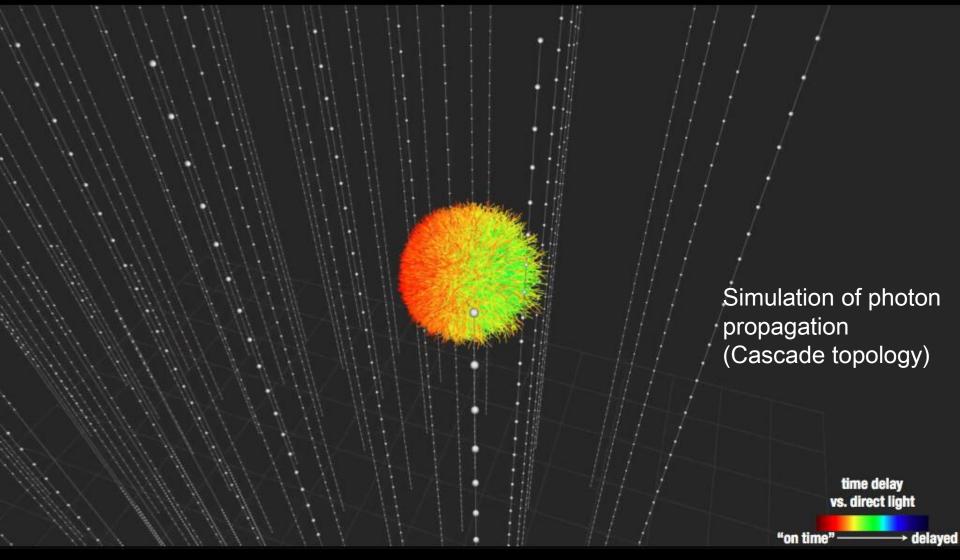


Run 114305 Event 10091078

[Ons, 14000ns]

Color = hit times

Charged-current electron, tau neutrino interaction – electron, tau travels short distance **Neutral-current (any flavor)** interaction – hadron shower and outgoing neutrino



Energy reconstruction ~ 10% for deposited energy (less than neutrino energy if NC) Angular reconstruction -- Difficult, ~ 15° limited by scattering and absorption unc. in ice

IceCube Recent Highlights

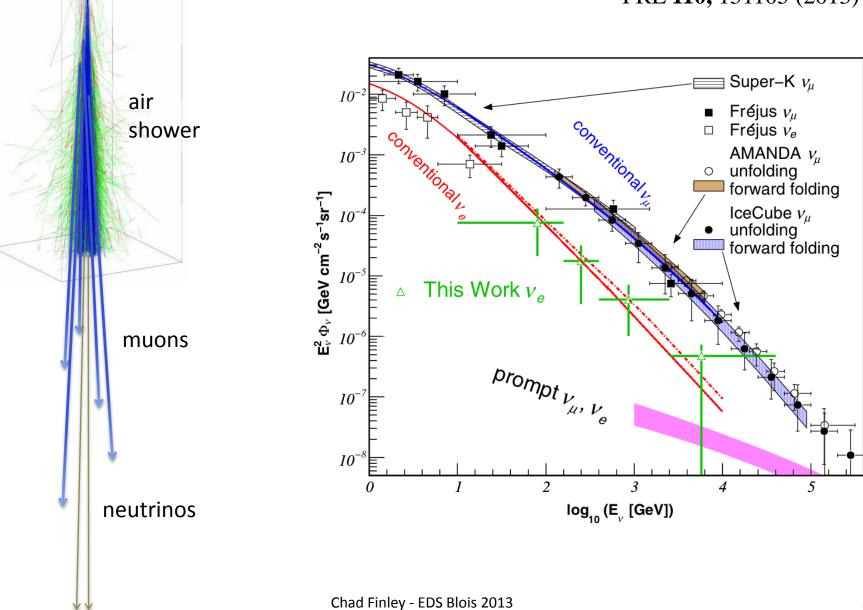
- 2010 Dec: Construction completed
- 2011 May: IceCube begins full operations

Recent Highlights:

- Dark Matter (Solar WIMP search) PRL 110, 131302 (2013)
 - Best spin-dependent limits above 35 GeV for most models
- Neutrino Oscillations PRL **111**, 081801 (2013)
 - Pathway toward PINGU and Neutrino Mass Hierarchy
- Atmospheric Electron Neutrinos PRL 110, 151105 (2013)
 - First measurements of atm. v_e above 100 GeV
- **PeV Neutrinos** PRL **111**, 021103 (2013)
 - Highest energy neutrinos yet observed
- High Energy Neutrino Excess
 - Evidence of beyond-Earth origin

Measurement of Atmospheric v_e Flux

PRL 110, 151105 (2013)

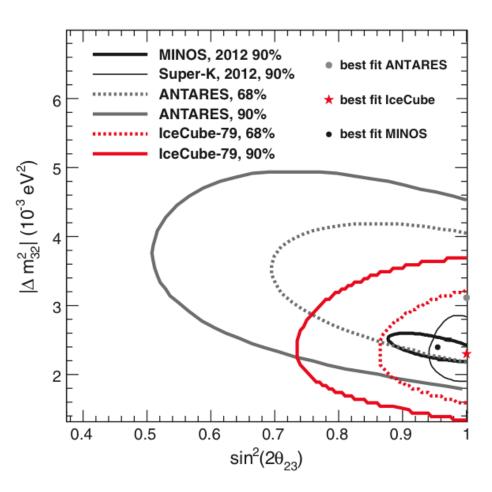


cosmic ray

Measurement of Atmospheric Neutrino Oscillations

PRL **111,** 081801 (2013)

"Disappearance of low-energy upward-going muon neutrinos was observed, and the non-oscillation hypothesis is rejected with more than 5 σ significance."



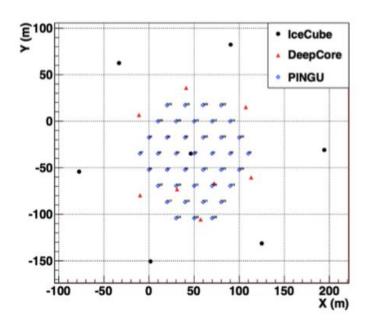
Paving the way for PINGU – Measure Neutrino Mass Hierarchy

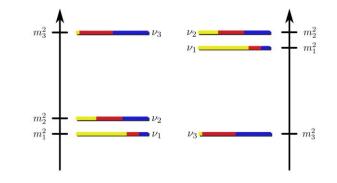
Precision In-Ice Next Generation Upgrade: PINGU

Neutrino Mass Hierarchy Measurement is primary goal

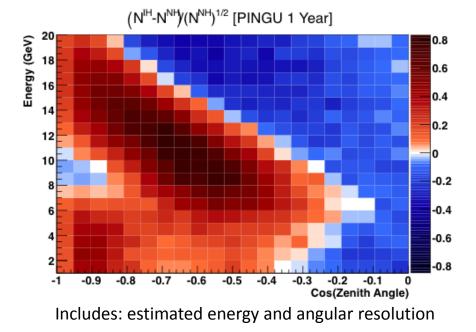
Step toward completing Standard Model and toward possible hints beyond SM

40 string in-fill array Sensitivity down to ~ 3 GeV

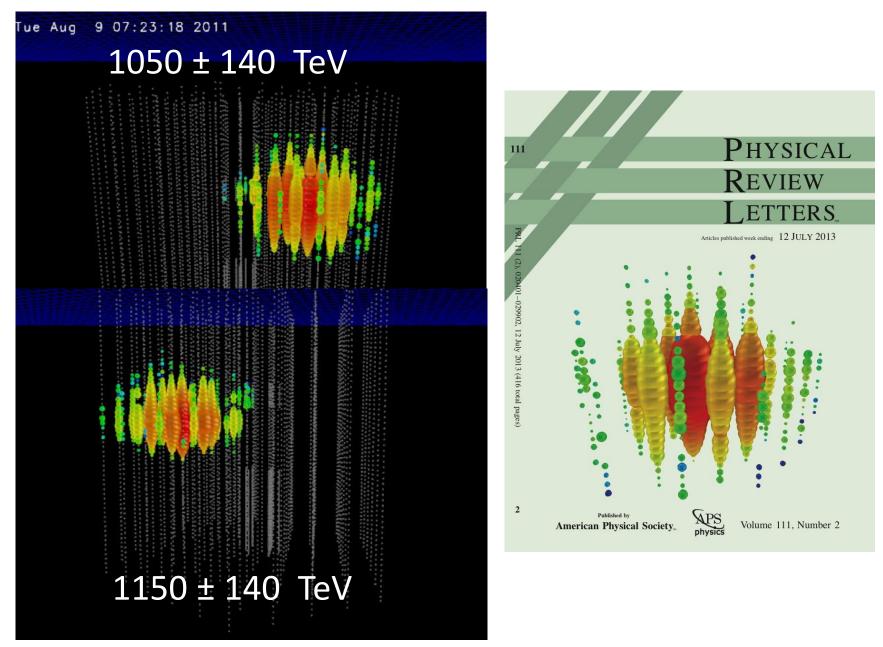




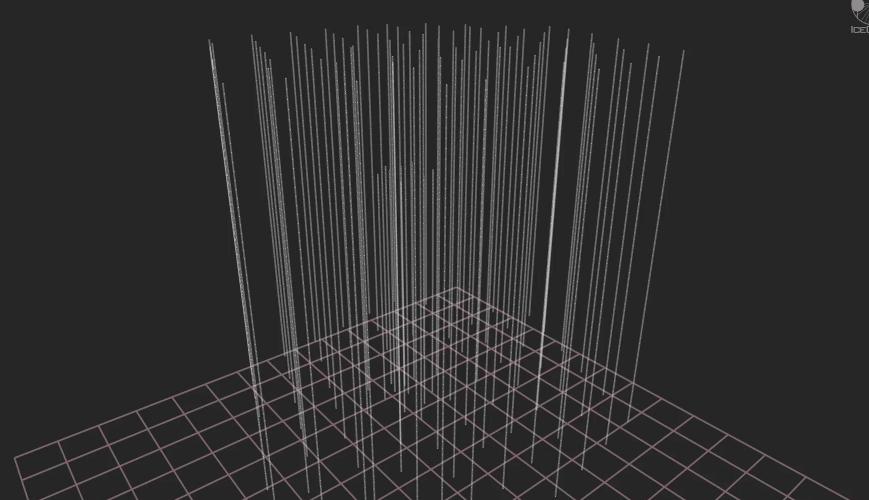
Hierarchy signature is a distinctive structure in energy-angle plane



First Observation of PeV-Energy Neutrinos







Tue, 03 Jan 2012 t = 9700 ns

First Observation of PeV-Energy Neutrinos

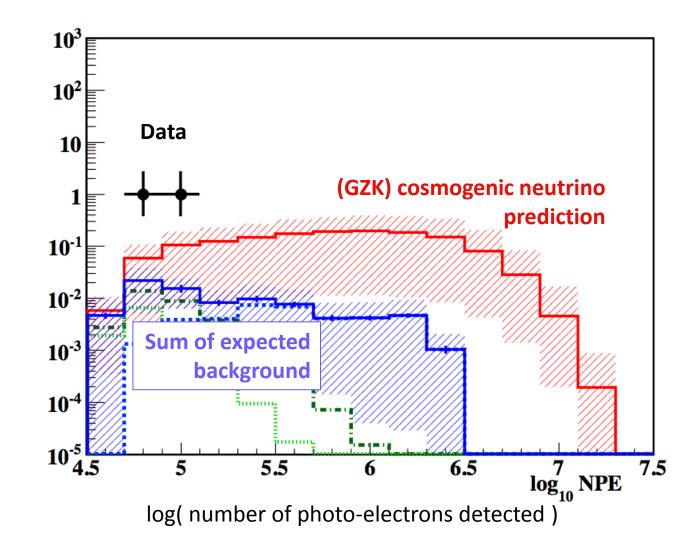
PRL 111, 021103 (2013)

Combined analysis of 79-string data (1 year) and first analysis of fulldetector 86-string data (1 year)

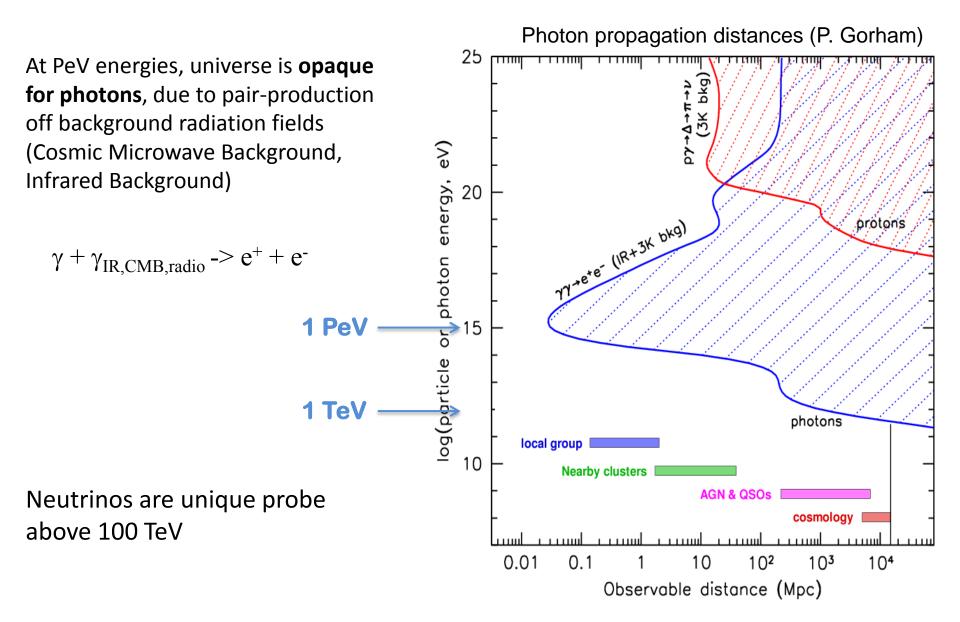
PeV events were found in a search targeting much higher energy neutrinos (related to GZK cutoff)

Expected background: 0.08 ± 0.05 events

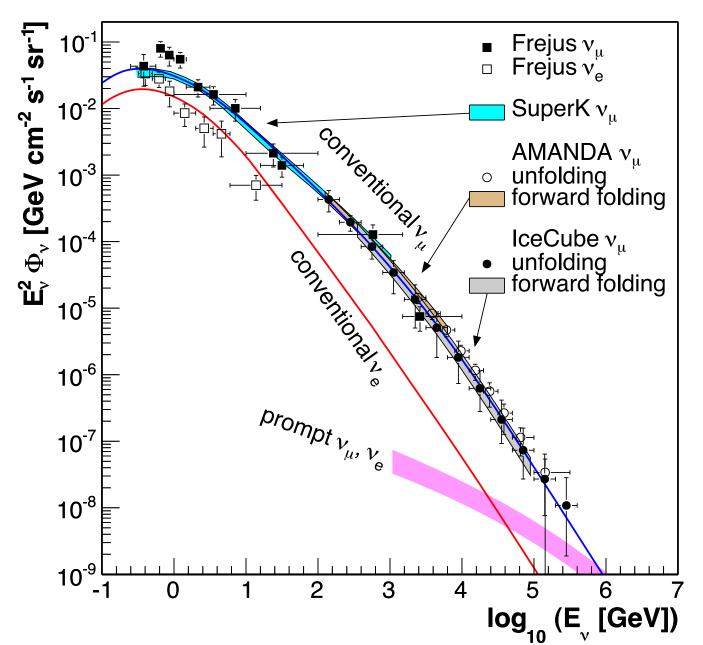
2.8σ excess



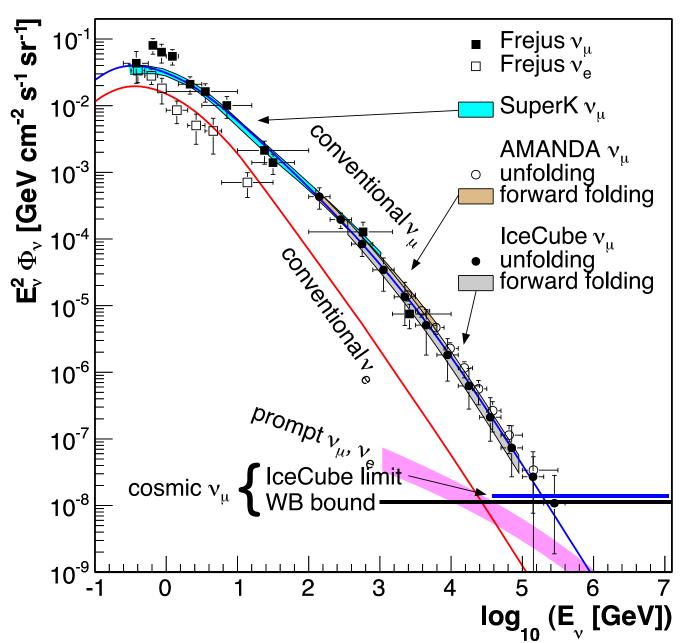
Interesting Fact about PeV energies...



Atmospheric Neutrino Spectrum



Atmospheric Neutrino Spectrum



?

High Energy Starting Event Analysis

Follow-up based on PeV events.

In a nutshell:

- Lower energy threshold, from ~ PeV to ~40 TeV (Still very bright events... require > 6000 photo-electrons)
- 2. Use outer-most layer of IceCube as a veto

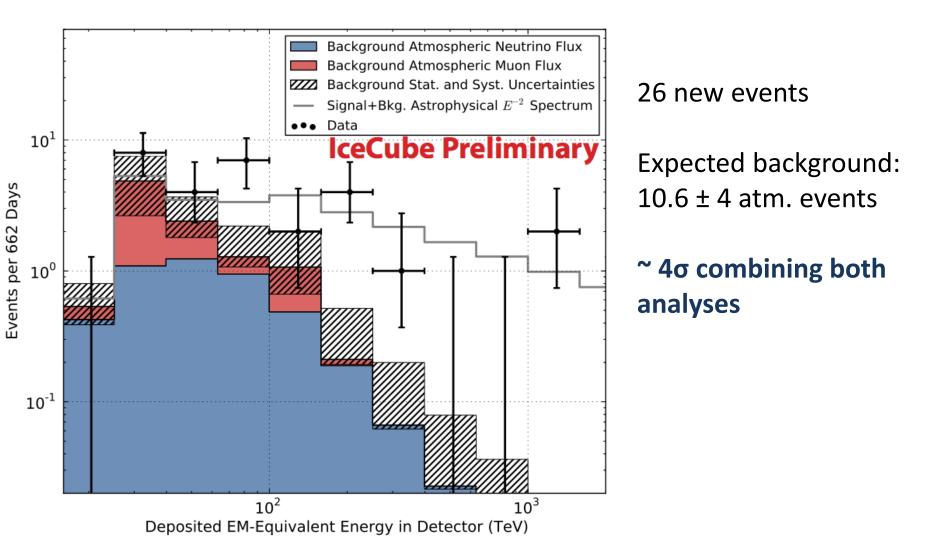
Removes atmospheric background (muon & neutrino) from above (Earth filters muon background from below)

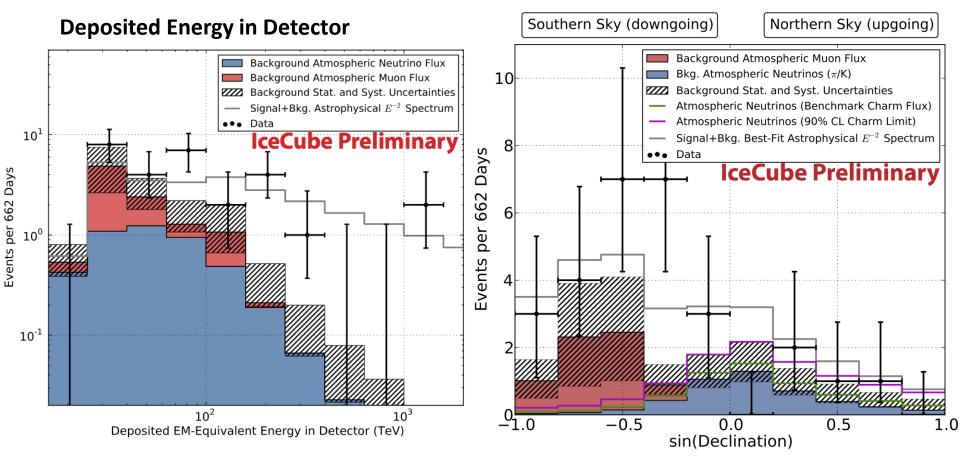
(NB: track-events will be somewhat suppressed when using veto)

3. Look both up and down

PeV neutrinos **absorbed** in Earth; seen only horizontally or from above

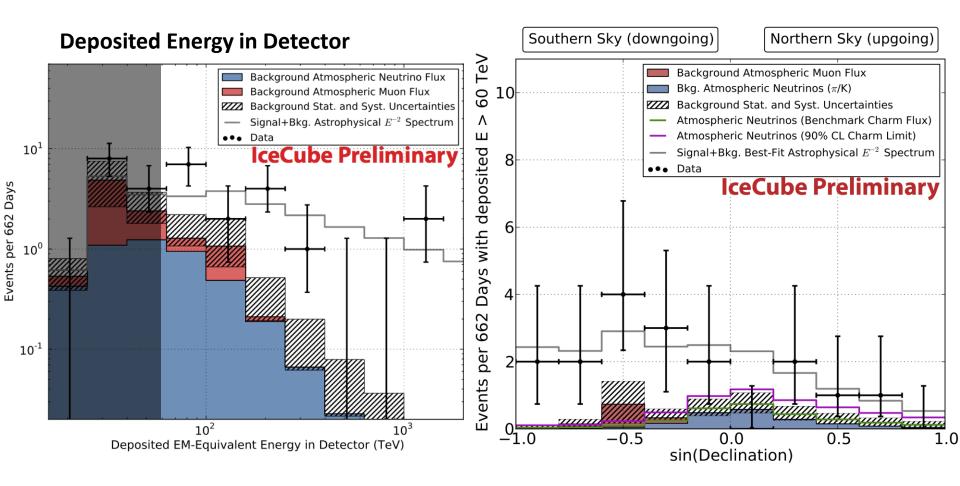
Deposited Energy in Detector



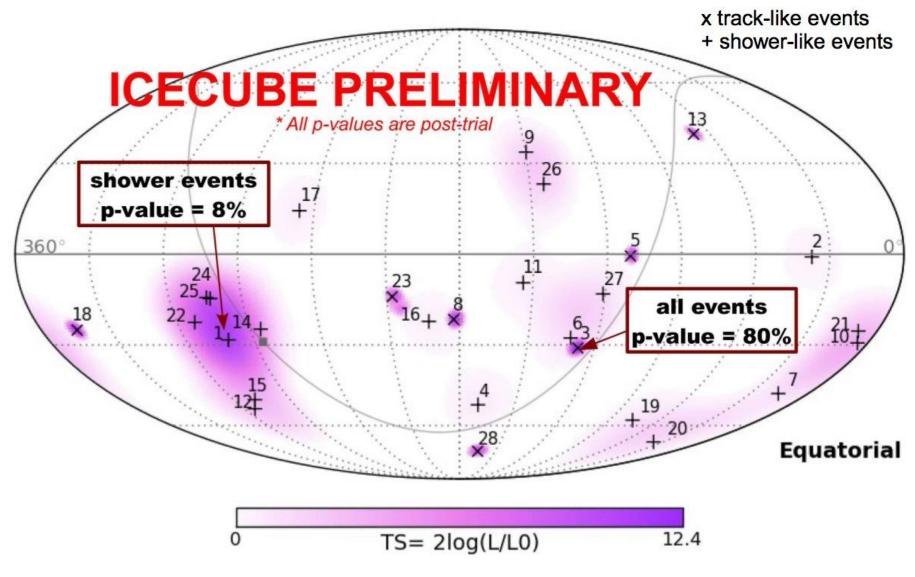


Distribution in Sky

For the high energy range (> 60 TeV deposited energy), Most astrophysical events expected from above (South)



Point Source Search (likelihood analysis)



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Multiple mile-stones achieved this past year:

Dark-matter searches, Neutrino oscillations, Atmospheric electron neutrinos

First analyses of data from completed detector: Exceed predicted terrestrial backgrounds at > 4σ

Data are consistent with first glimpse of astrophysical flux (but not yet proven)

Questions

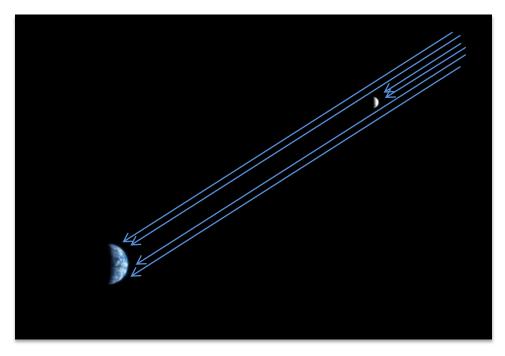
High Energy Excess:

- Is it extra-terrestrial? What is energy spectrum?
- Diffuse, or evidence for one or more sources?
- Improved event reconstruction may be critical
- Results impact plans for future detectors, in ice and in the sea

The neutrino is the PeV messenger of the Universe We must now figure out what it is telling us!

raphic South

Cosmic Ray Moon Shadow



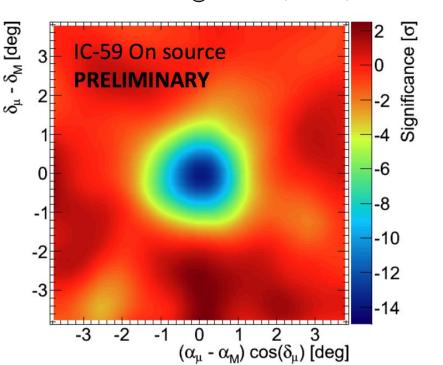
Spoiler alert: there are no neutrino sources bright enough to calibrate pointing with!

But, cosmic ray moon shadow "negative" source is used to verify:

- absolute pointing is correct
- ~1° typical point spread function (size of deficit and shape agree with sim.)

Cosmic rays are blocked by the moon (radius 0.25°)

Causes small point-like deficit of cosmic ray showers detected by IceCube



Moon (to scale)

Starting vertices of events well distributed throughout detector volume

