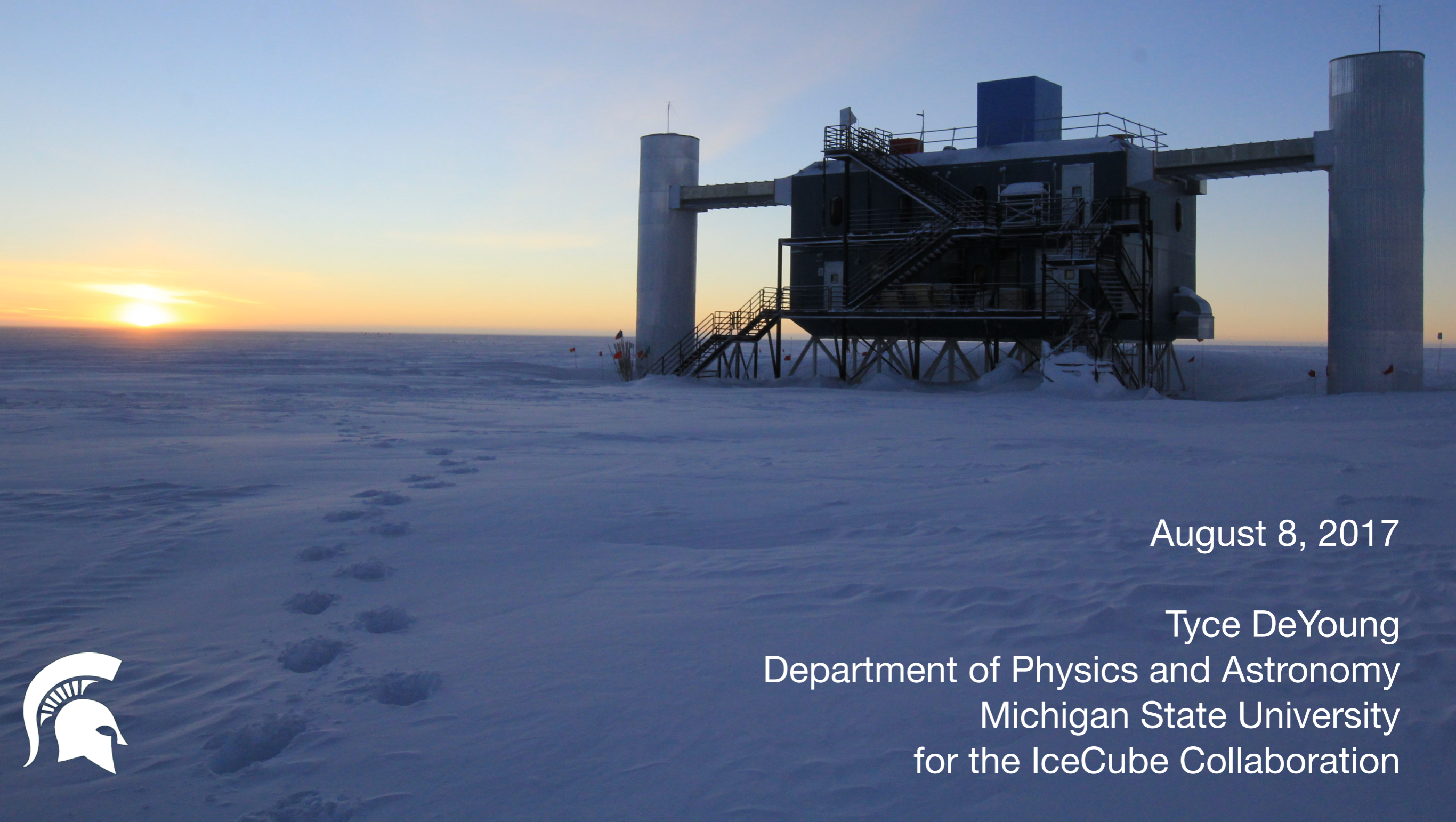


New Measurement of Atmospheric Neutrino Oscillations with IceCube



August 8, 2017

Tyce DeYoung
Department of Physics and Astronomy
Michigan State University
for the IceCube Collaboration





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

Ice Top

1450 m

2450 m

IceCube detector

86 strings of DOMs, set 125 meters apart

DeepCore

Antarctic bedrock

DOMs are 17 meters apart

60 DOMs on each string

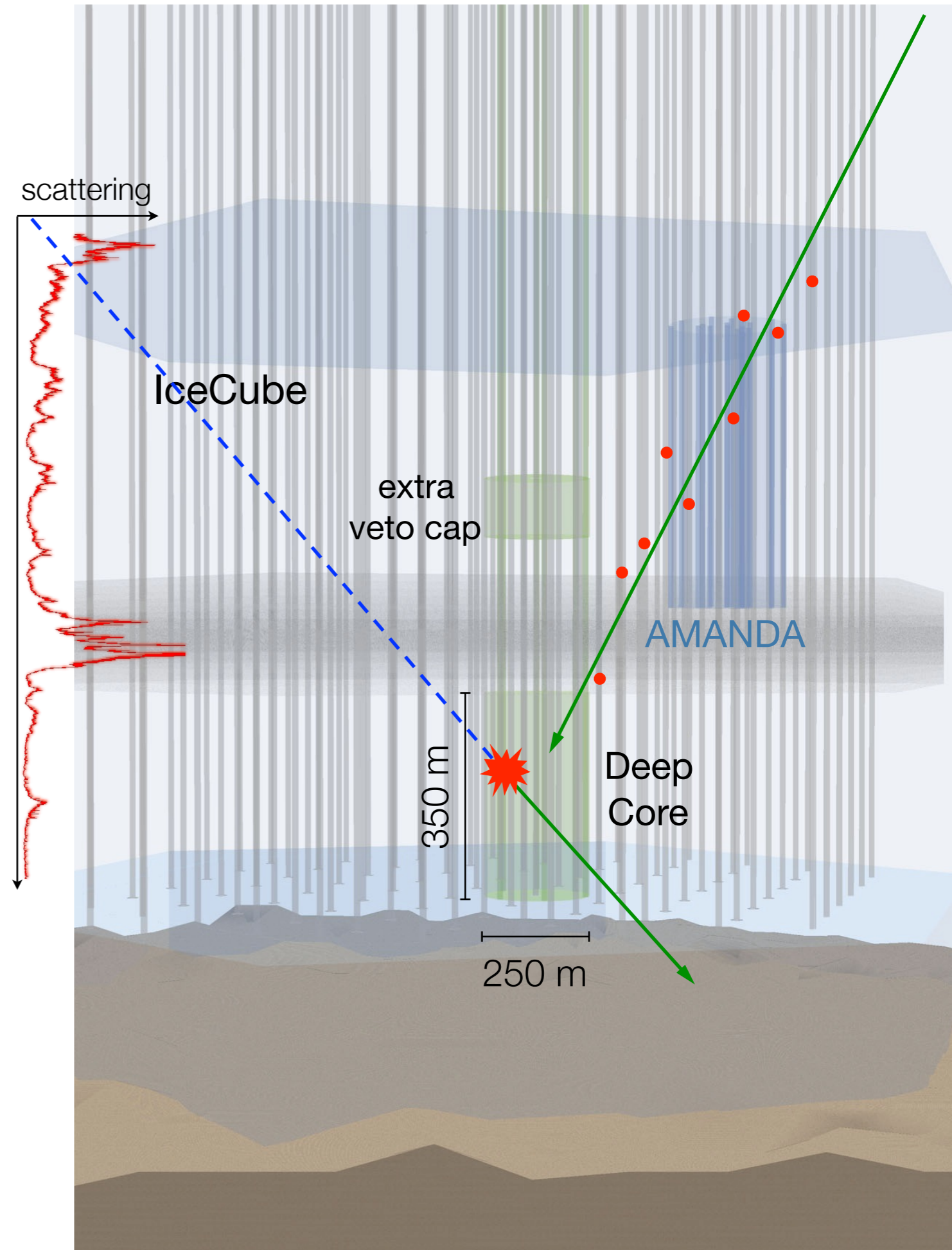


Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station, Antarctica
A National Science Foundation-managed research facility



IceCube DeepCore

- A more densely instrumented region at the bottom center of IceCube
 - Eight special strings plus 12 nearest standard strings
 - Hamamatsu high Q.E. PMTs
 - String spacing ~ 70 m, DOM spacing 7 m: ~ 5 x higher effective photocathode density than IceCube
- In the clearest ice, below 2100 m
 - $\lambda_{\text{atten}} \approx 45\text{-}50$ m, very low levels of radioactive impurities
- IceCube provides an active veto against cosmic ray muon background

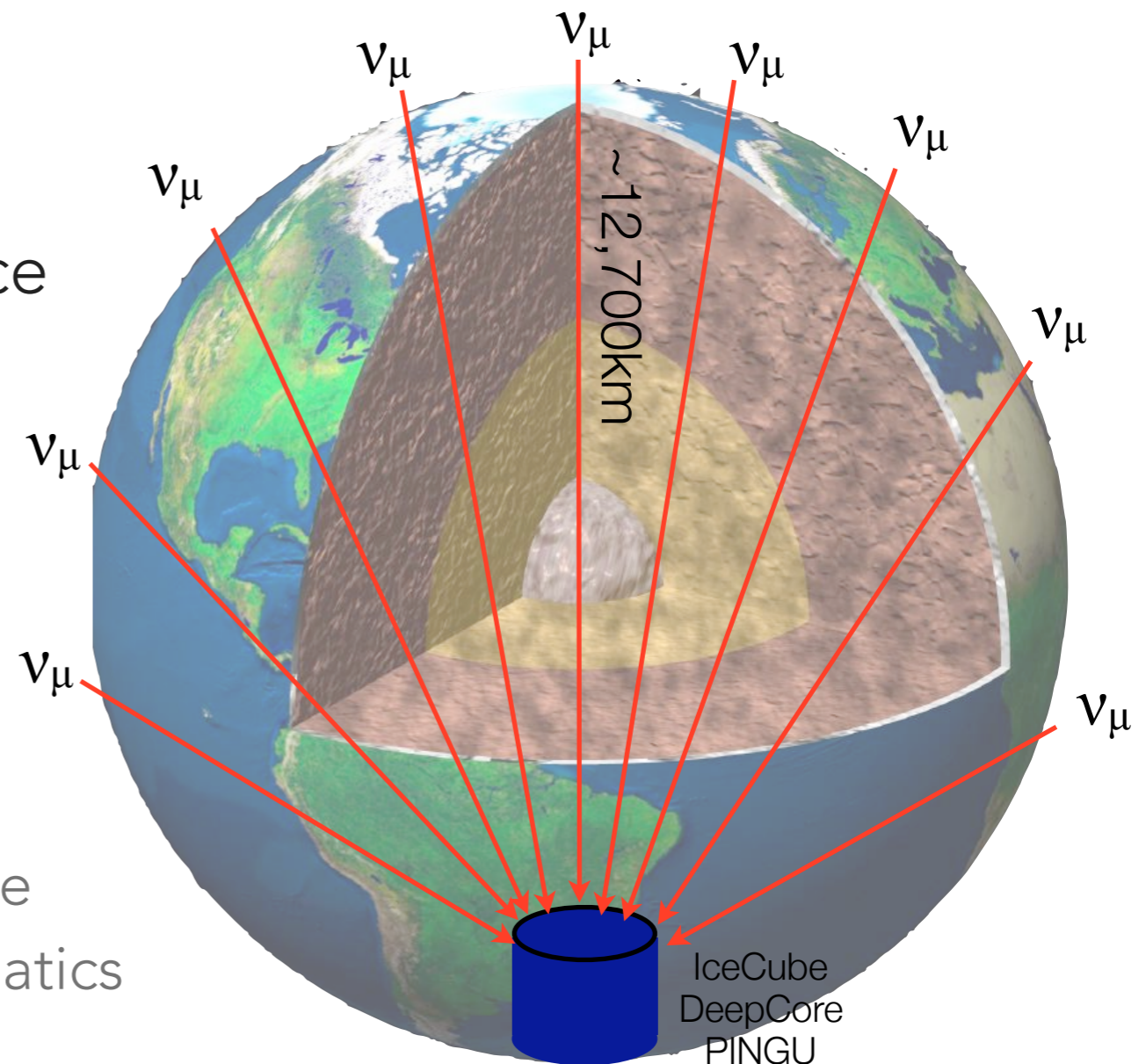


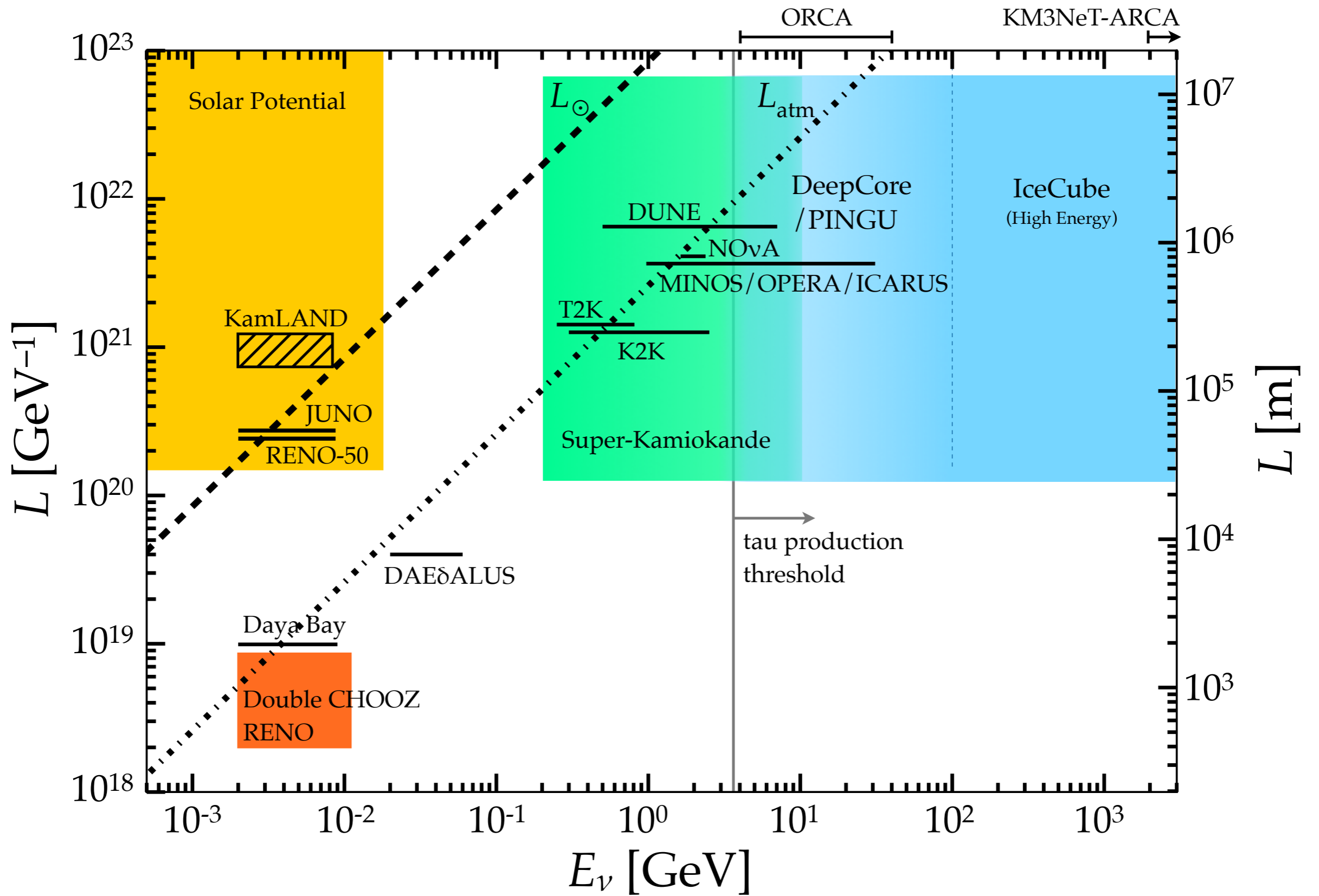
DeepCore Physics: 5-100 GeV

- Searches for dark matter-induced neutrino flux from...
 - ...the Sun: *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 110, 131302 (2013), *Eur. Phys. J. C*77, 146 (2017)
 - ...the Earth: *Eur. Phys. J. C*77, 82 (2017)
 - ...Galactic Center: *Eur. Phys. J. C*75. 492 (2015), *Eur. Phys. J. C*76. 531 (2016), arXiv:1705.08103
 - ...Galactic Halo: *Eur. Phys. J. C*75. 20 (2015)
 - ...dwarf galaxies: *Phys. Rev. D*88, 122001 (2013)
- Direct searches for exotic particles, e.g. slow monopoles: *Eur. Phys. J. C*74, 2938 (2014)
- Neutrino astronomy: neutrino bursts from, e.g. choked GRBs: *Astrophys. J.* 816, 75 (2016)
- Atmospheric neutrino spectrum: first measurements of ν_e above 50 GeV: *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 110, 151105 (2013), *Phys. Rev. D*91, 122004 (2015)
- ... and atmospheric neutrino oscillations

Oscillations with Atmospheric Neutrinos

- Neutrinos available over a wide range of baselines, with energies from a few GeV to 100 TeV
- Oscillations produce distinctive pattern in 2D energy-angle space
 - Rather than near and far detectors, we have a range of beams and a single detector
 - Multi-MTon volume/high statistics allows deconvolution of oscillations (unique dependence on angle *and* energy) from systematics

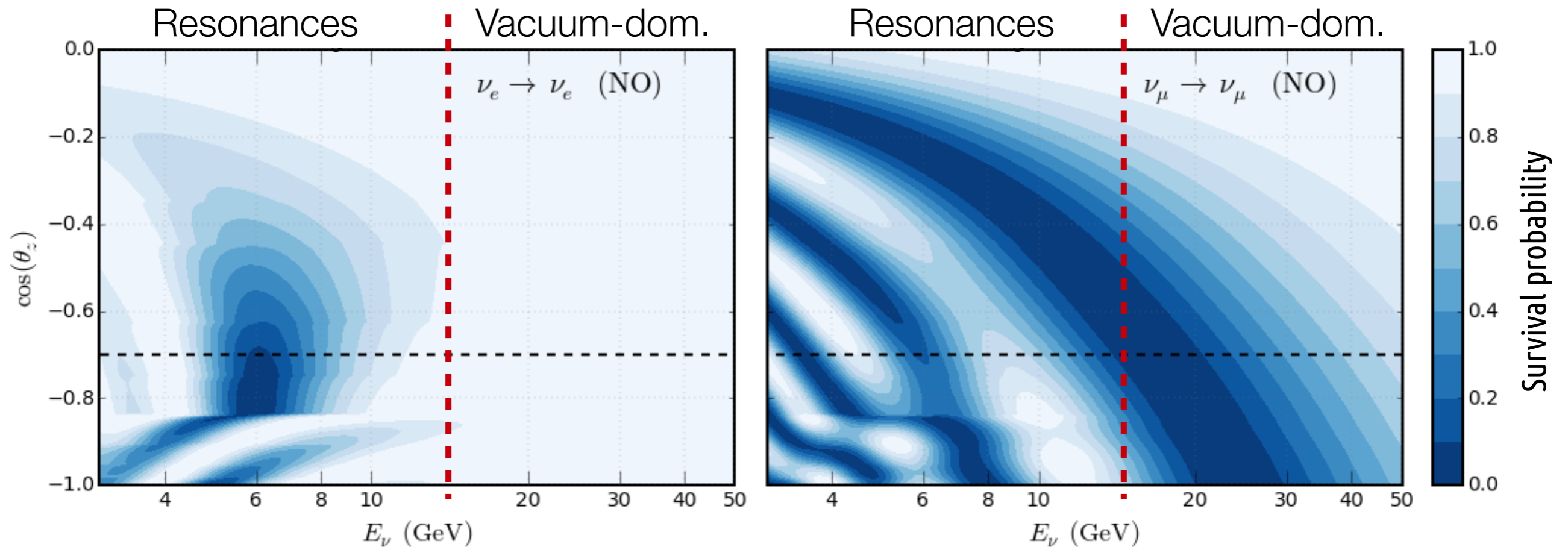




Probing oscillation physics at a range of baselines and energies not accessible to long-baseline or reactor neutrino experiments

Oscillograms

Yáñez and Kouchner, arXiv:1509.08404



- Measure atmospheric parameters (Δm^2_{atm} , θ_{23}) at high energies
 - Tau neutrino appearance also accessible – test of 3x3 mixing paradigm
- Below 10-15 GeV, matter resonances depending on mass ordering

Analysis Improvements

IceCube 2014

- *Phys Rev D* 91, 072004 (2015)
- Focused on “golden” ν_μ CC events
 - clear muon tracks with several un-scattered photons
- Used only up-going events to reduce backgrounds
- Residual atmospheric muon background estimated from data

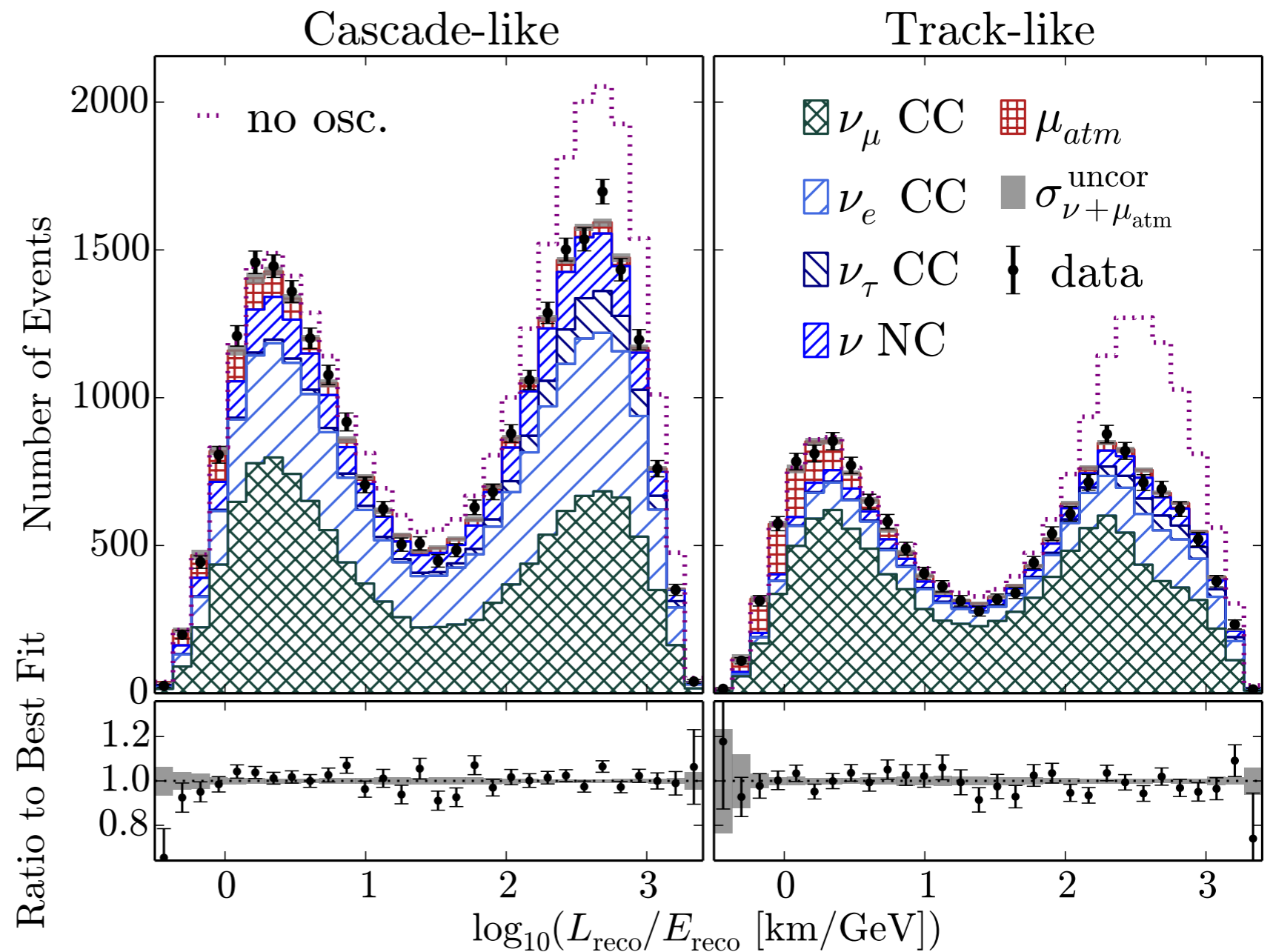
IceCube 2017

- arXiv:1707.07081
- Order of magnitude increase in statistics
- Full likelihood reconstruction provides similar mean energy, angular resolution despite inclusion of lower-quality events
- Incorporates non- ν_μ CC (“cascade”) events and down-going events to constrain systematics
- Residual atmospheric muon background estimated from data
- Fitter accounts for statistical uncertainty in expectation

Atmospheric Oscillations with DeepCore

arXiv:1707.07081

- 41,599 events from 2012-14 data sets
 - Binned χ^2 analysis in $L \times E_\nu \times$ particle type, with prior penalty terms
 - Projected onto (L/E_ν) for illustration
 - $\chi^2/\text{n.d.f.} = 117 / 119$
 - Shaded range shows uncertainty in prediction at best fit (mostly atm. μ)



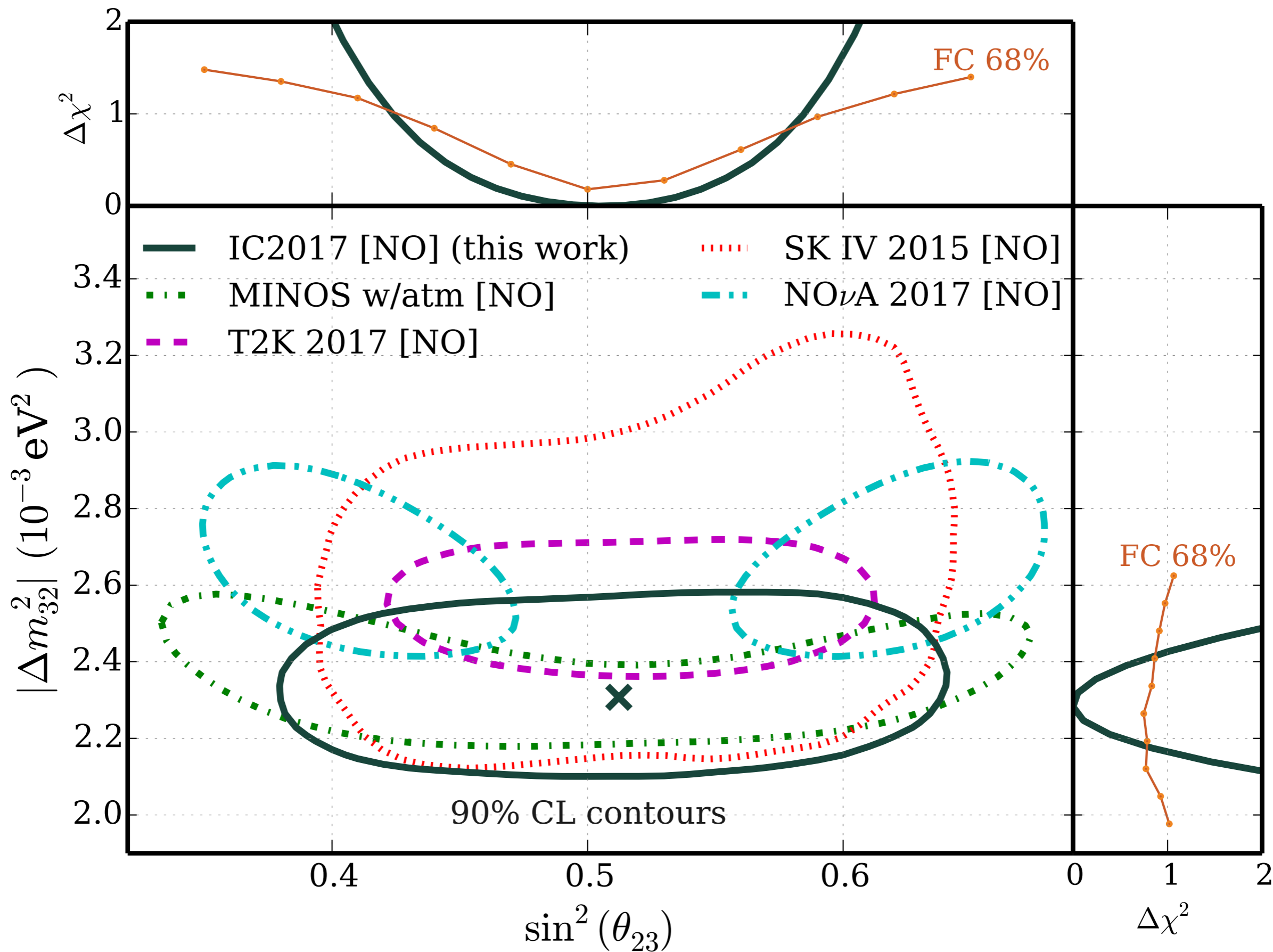
Nuisance Parameters

arXiv:1707.07081

Parameters	Priors	Best Fit	
		NO	IO
Flux and cross section parameters			
Neutrino event rate [% of nominal]	no prior	85	85
$\Delta\gamma$ (spectral index)	0.00 ± 0.10	-0.02	-0.02
$\nu_e + \bar{\nu}_e$ relative normalization [%]	100 ± 20	125	125
NC relative normalization [%]	100 ± 20	106	106
$\Delta(\nu/\bar{\nu})$ [σ], energy dependent [42]	0.00 ± 1.00	-0.56	-0.59
$\Delta(\nu/\bar{\nu})$ [σ], zenith dependent [42]	0.00 ± 1.00	-0.55	-0.57
M_A (resonance) [GeV]	1.12 ± 0.22	0.92	0.93
Detector parameters			
overall DOM efficiency [%]	100 ± 10	102	102
relative DOM efficiency, lateral [σ]	0.0 ± 1.0	0.2	0.2
relative DOM efficiency, head-on [a.u.]	no prior	-0.72	-0.66
Background			
Atm. μ contamination [% of sample]	no prior	5.5	5.6

Held fixed due to lack of impact on fit: $\Delta m_{21}^2 = 7.53 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$,
 $\sin^2 \theta_{12} = 0.304$, $\sin^2 \theta_{13} = 2.17 \times 10^{-2}$, and $\delta_{\text{CP}} = 0^\circ$

Best fit: $\Delta m_{32}^2 = 2.31^{+0.11}_{-0.13} \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$, $\sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.51^{+0.07}_{-0.09}$




Outlook

- In addition to multimessenger astrophysics, IceCube's copious background of atmospheric neutrinos enables investigation of a range of neutrino physics
- Observations in a unique energy range
 - Different systematics than long-baseline experiments
 - Sensitivity to possible new physics in the neutrino sector
- New measurement of atmospheric oscillations has precision similar to NOvA, T2K, MINOS; prefers maximal mixing
 - Follow-on analyses using this data set, and a variant with even higher statistics, are underway



THE ICECUBE COLLABORATION

 **AUSTRALIA**
University of Adelaide

 **BELGIUM**
Université libre de Bruxelles
Universiteit Gent
Vrije Universiteit Brussel

 **CANADA**
SNOLAB
University of Alberta–Edmonton

 **DENMARK**
University of Copenhagen

 **GERMANY**
Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron
ECAP, Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
Ruhr-Universität Bochum
RWTH Aachen University
Technische Universität Dortmund
Technische Universität München
Universität Mainz
Universität Wuppertal
Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität
Münster

 **JAPAN**
Chiba University

 **NEW ZEALAND**
University of Canterbury

 **REPUBLIC OF KOREA**
Sungkyunkwan University

 **SWEDEN**
Stockholms Universitet
Uppsala Universitet

 **SWITZERLAND**
Université de Genève

 **UNITED KINGDOM**
University of Oxford

 **UNITED STATES**
Clark Atlanta University
Drexel University
Georgia Institute of Technology
Lawrence Berkeley National Lab
Marquette University
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Michigan State University
Ohio State University
Pennsylvania State University
South Dakota School of Mines and
Technology

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 Rochester
University of Texas at Arlington

University of Wisconsin–Madison
University of Wisconsin–River Falls
Yale University

FUNDING AGENCIES

Fonds de la Recherche Scientifique (FRS-FNRS)
Fonds Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek-Vlaanderen
(FWO-Vlaanderen)

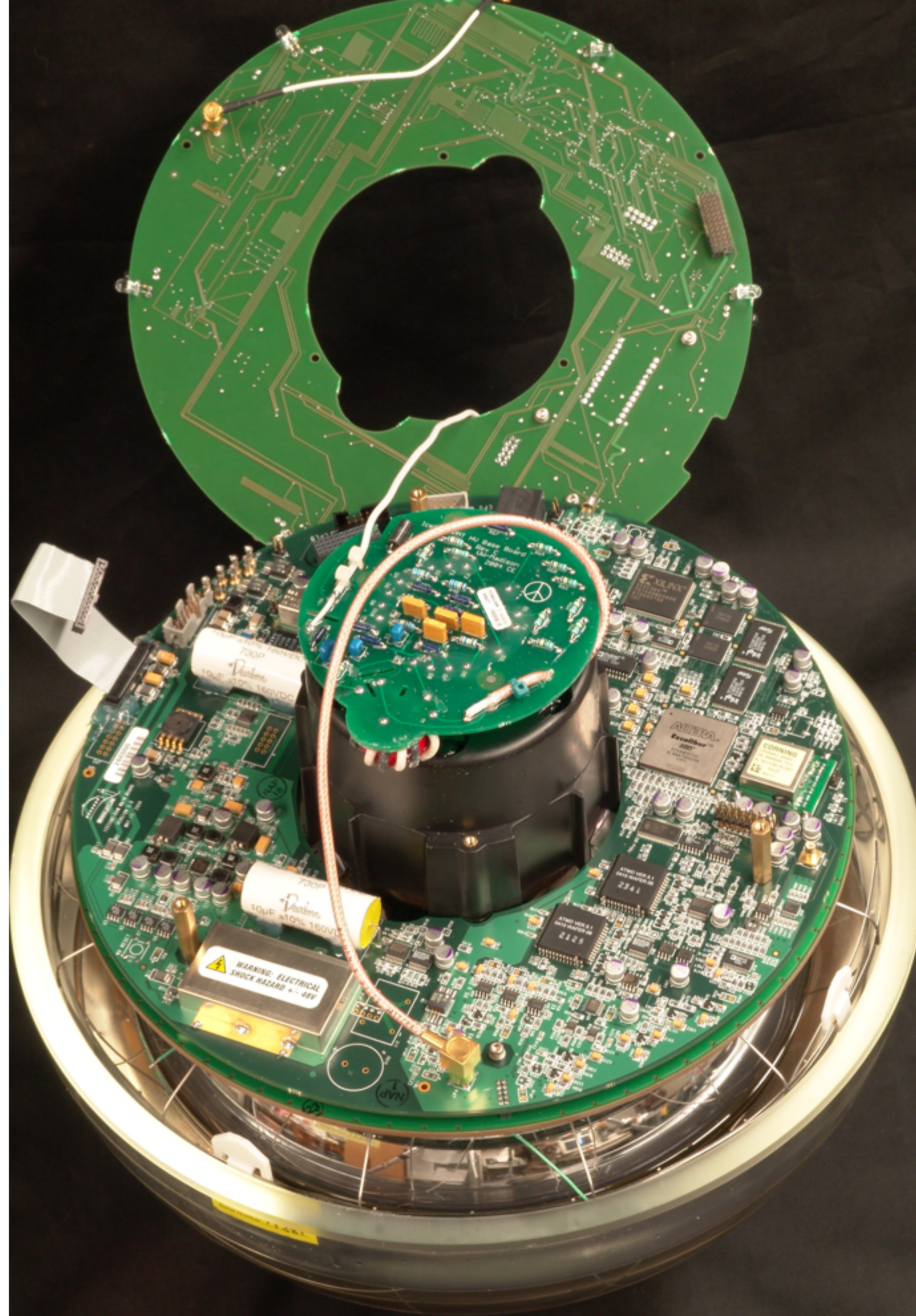
Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)
German Research Foundation (DFG)
Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY)

Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS)
Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation
Swedish Polar Research Secretariat

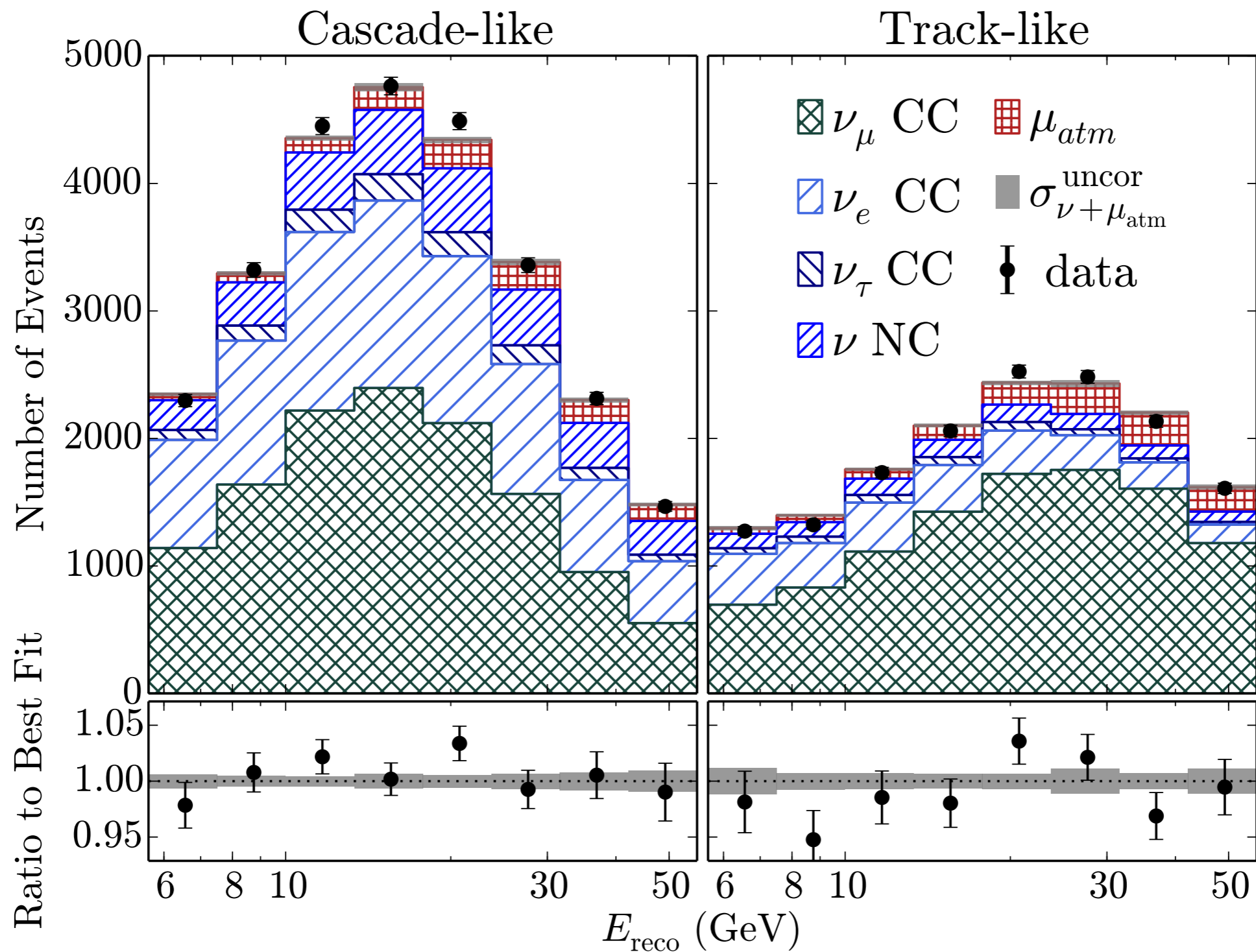
The Swedish Research Council (VR)
University of Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF)
US National Science Foundation (NSF)

Digital Optical Module

- Onboard capture of PMT waveforms
 - 300 MS/s for 400 ns with custom ATWD chip
 - 40 MS/s for 6.4 μ sec with commercial ADC
- Absolute timing < 2 ns (RMS)
- Dynamic range \sim 1000 p.e./10 ns
- Noise rate \sim 600 Hz (underlying Poisson rate 260 Hz)
- DOM electronics dead time < 1%
- Survival rate: 98.5%

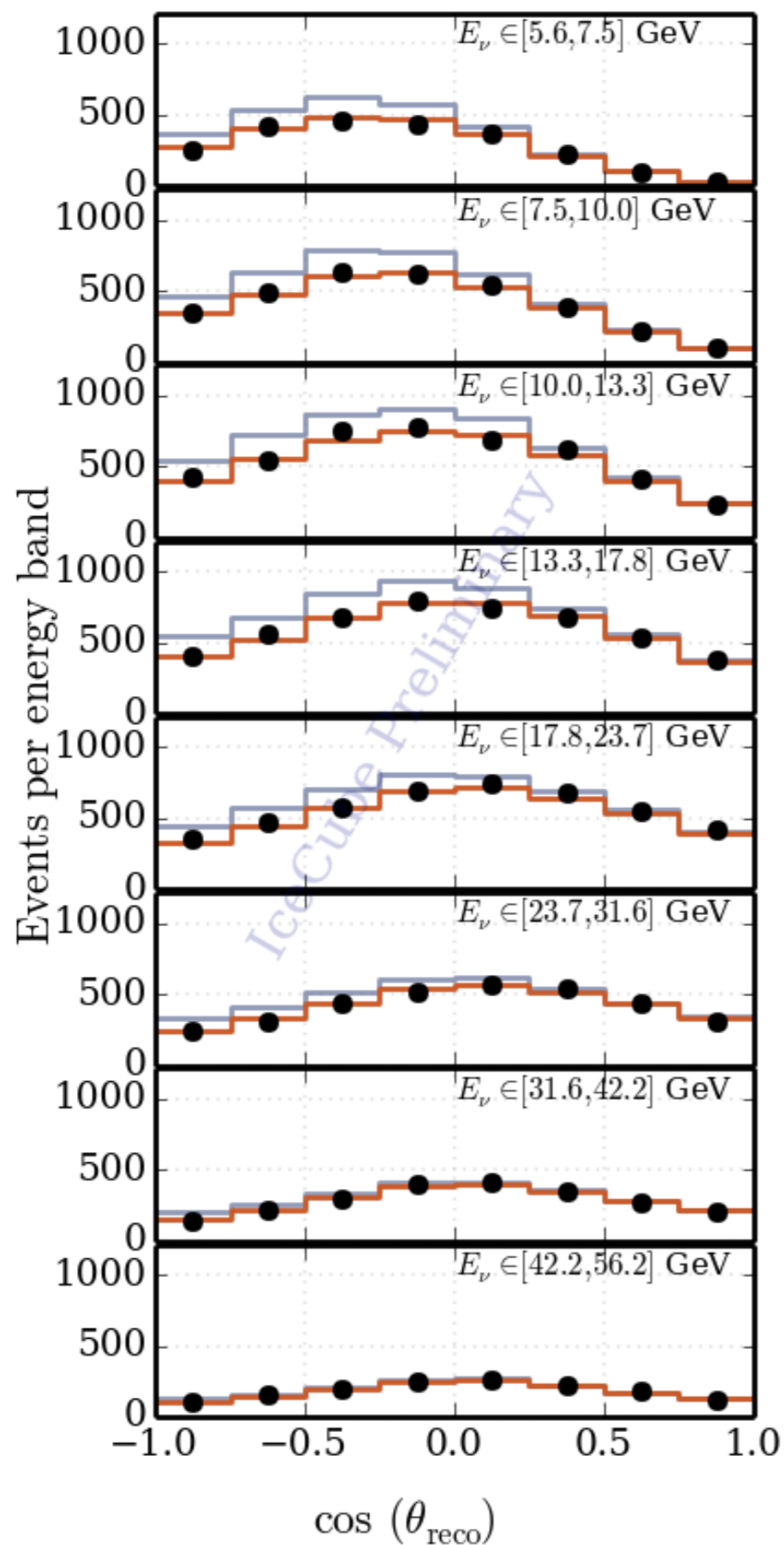


Reconstructed Energy



Cascade-like

— no osc. — best fit \blacksquare data



Track-like

— no osc. — best fit \blacksquare data

