

A photograph of the IceCube Neutrino Observatory building in Antarctica. The building is a large, blue, rectangular structure with several windows and a door, elevated on a metal frame. It is surrounded by snow and ice. Two large white cylindrical structures are visible on either side of the building. The sky is a pale blue. The text "RECENT RESULTS FROM THE ICECUBE NEUTRINO OBSERVATORY" is overlaid in white at the top.

# RECENT RESULTS FROM THE ICECUBE NEUTRINO OBSERVATORY

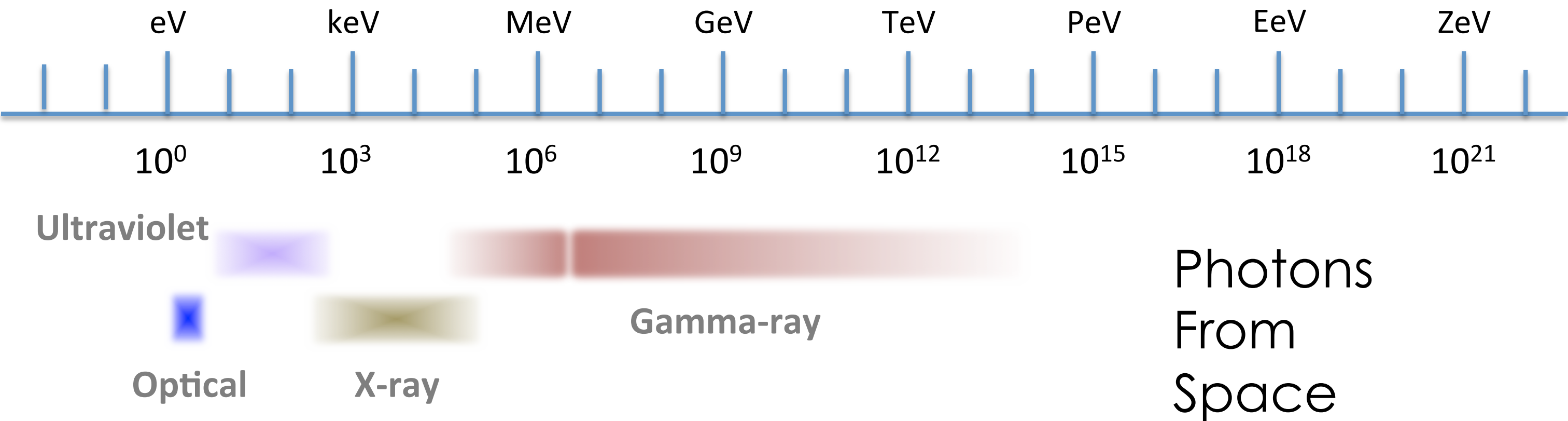
CHAD FINLEY  
OSKAR KLEIN CENTRE  
STOCKHOLM UNIVERSITY

CEA SACLAY

2015 JANUARY 19

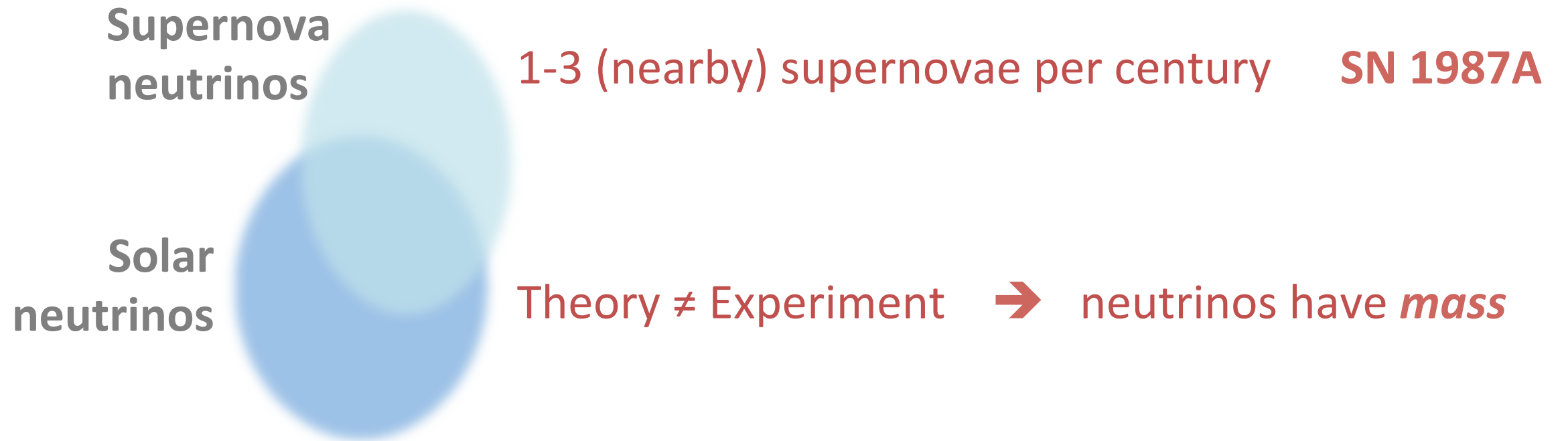
Photo: Sven Lidström

# The Big Picture

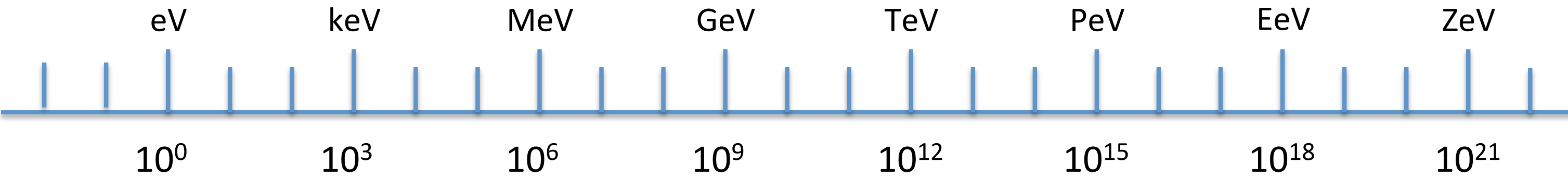


# The Big Picture

## Neutrinos From Space



## Atmospheric neutrinos



## Ultraviolet



## Optical



## X-ray



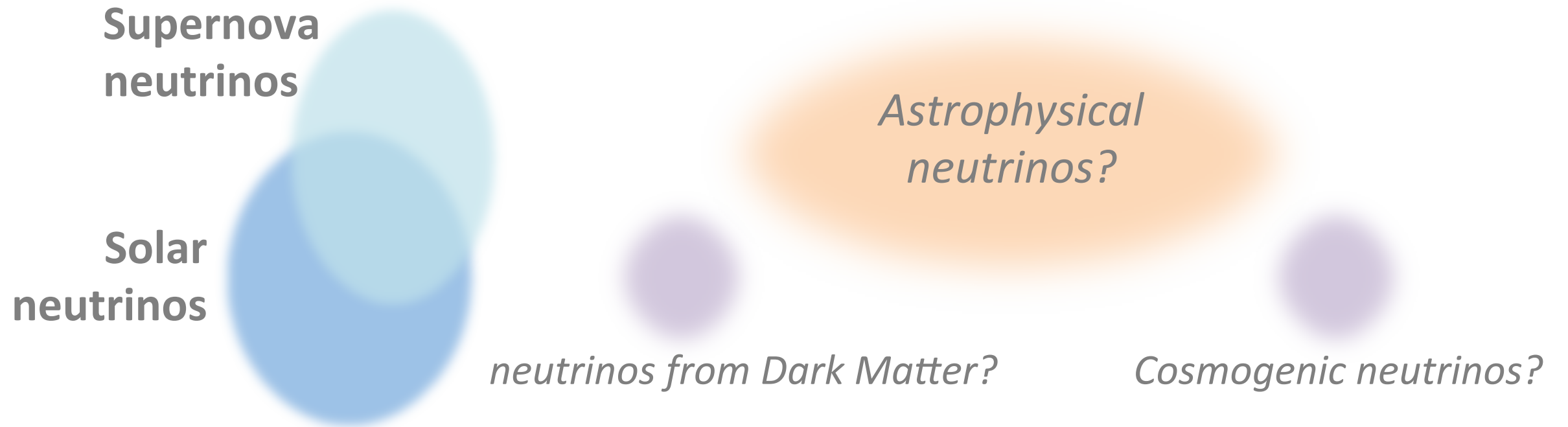
## Gamma-ray

## Photons From Space



# The Big Picture

Neutrinos  
From  
Space



Atmospheric neutrinos

eV

keV

MeV

GeV

TeV

PeV

EeV

ZeV

$10^0$

$10^3$

$10^6$

$10^9$

$10^{12}$

$10^{15}$

$10^{18}$

$10^{21}$

Ultraviolet

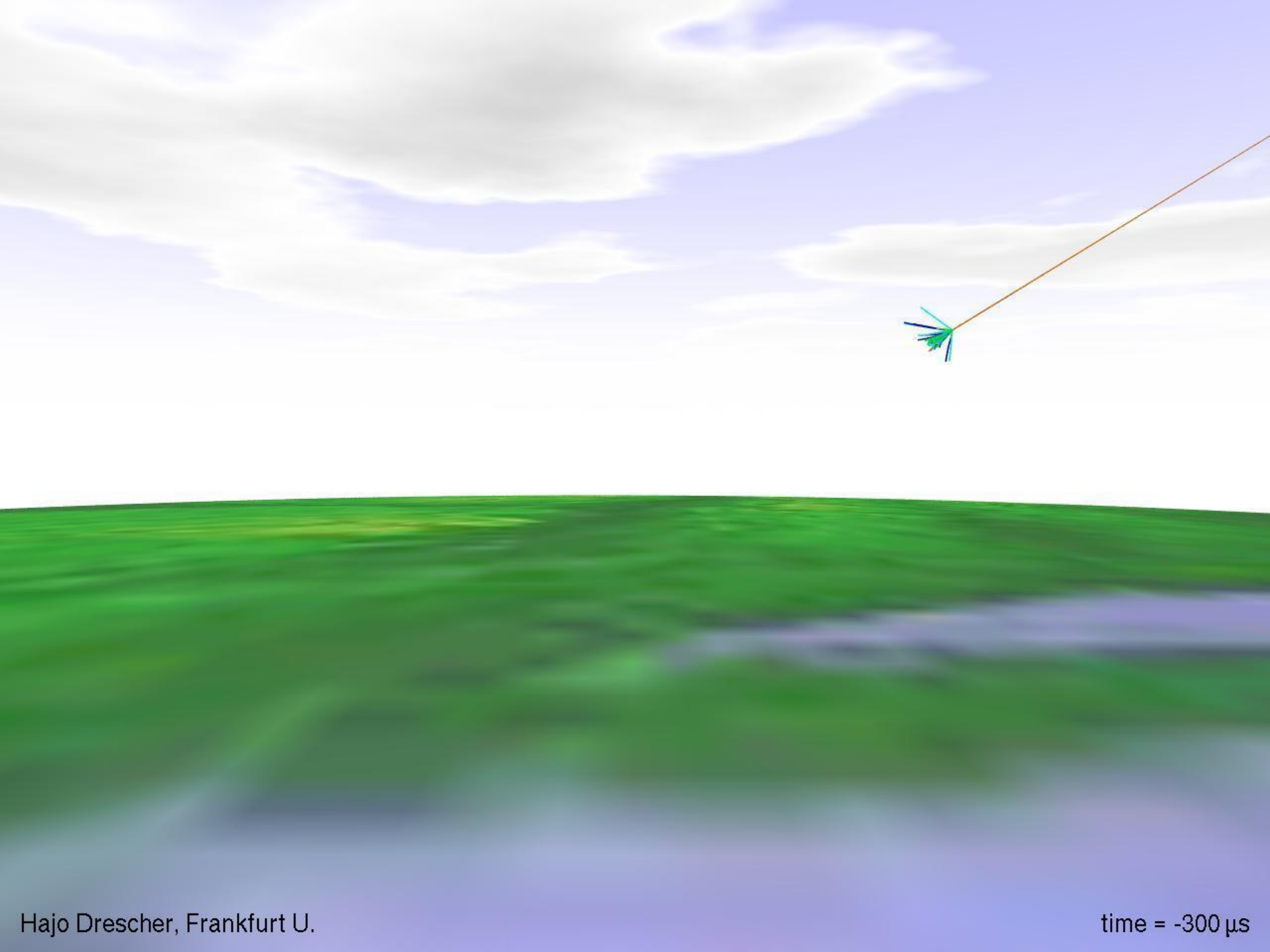
Optical

X-ray

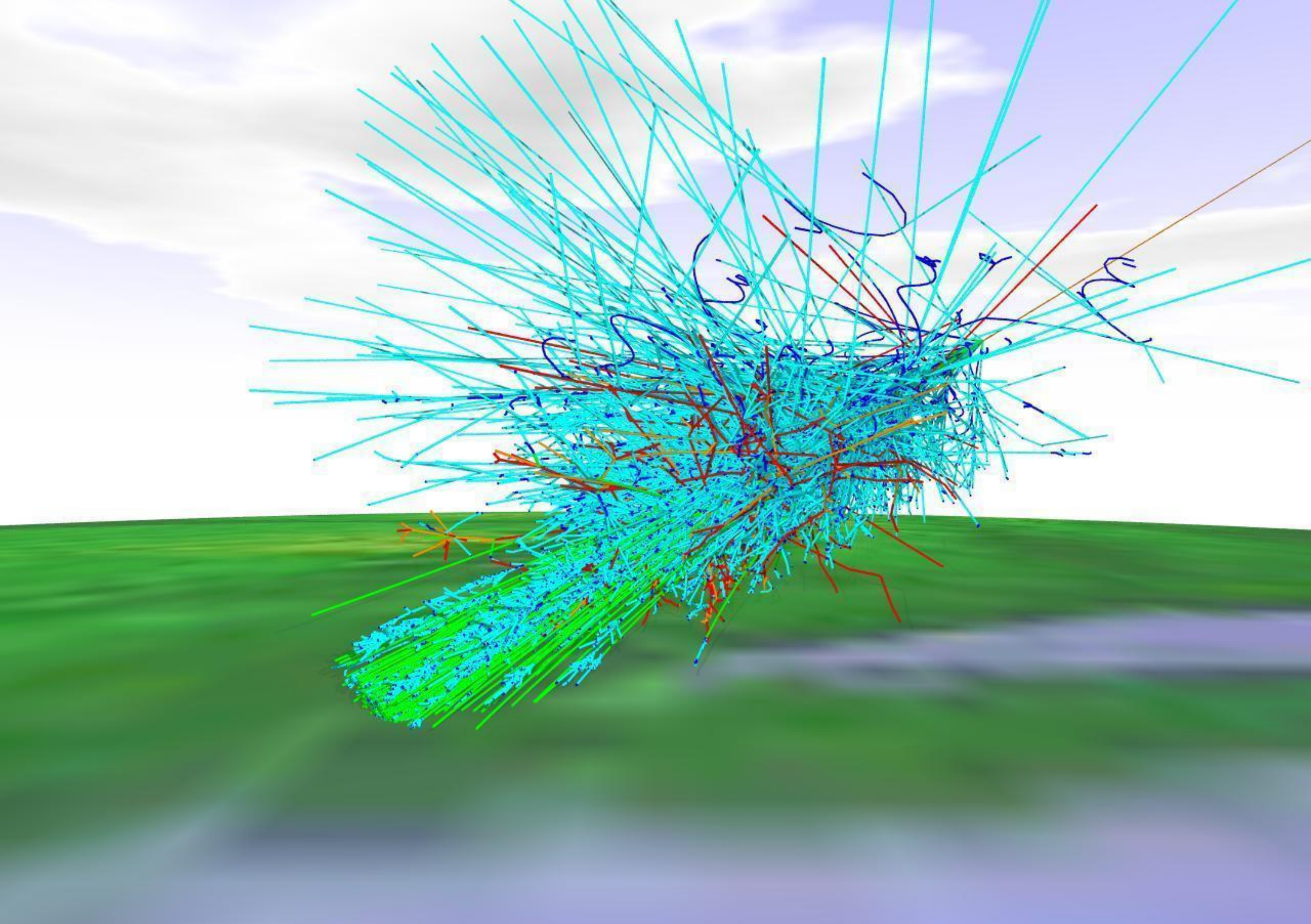
Gamma-ray

Photons  
From  
Space









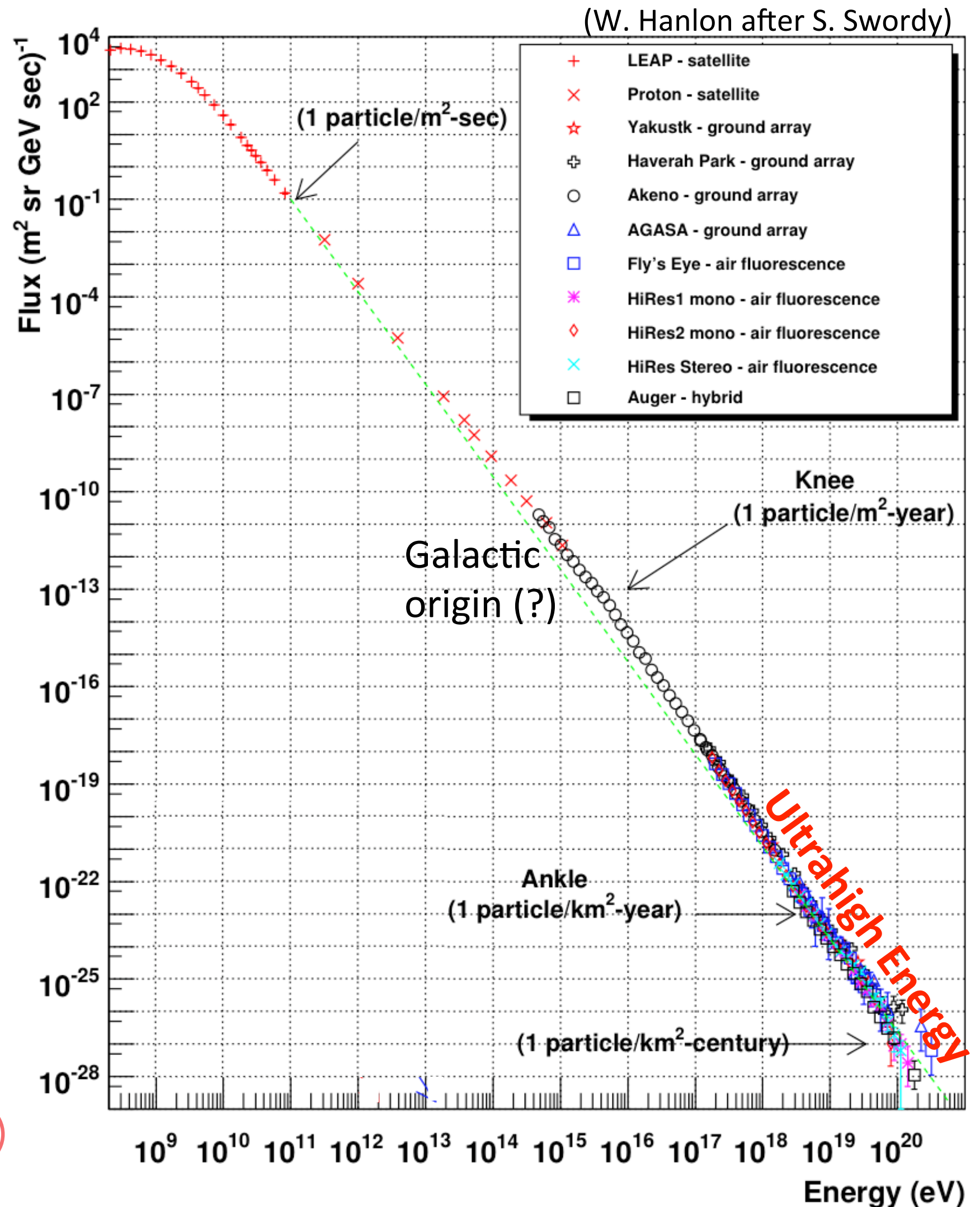
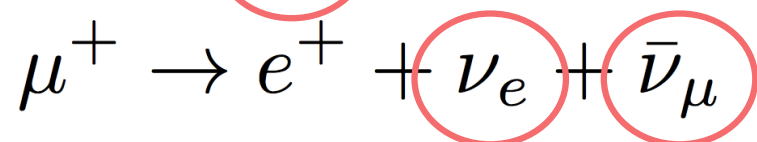
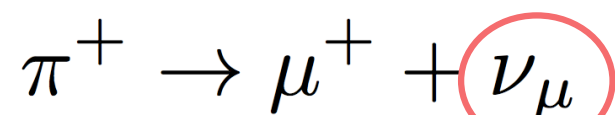
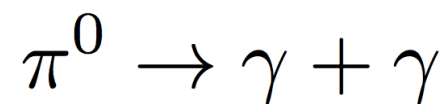
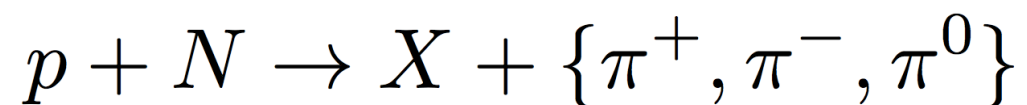


# The Cosmic Ray Spectrum

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

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

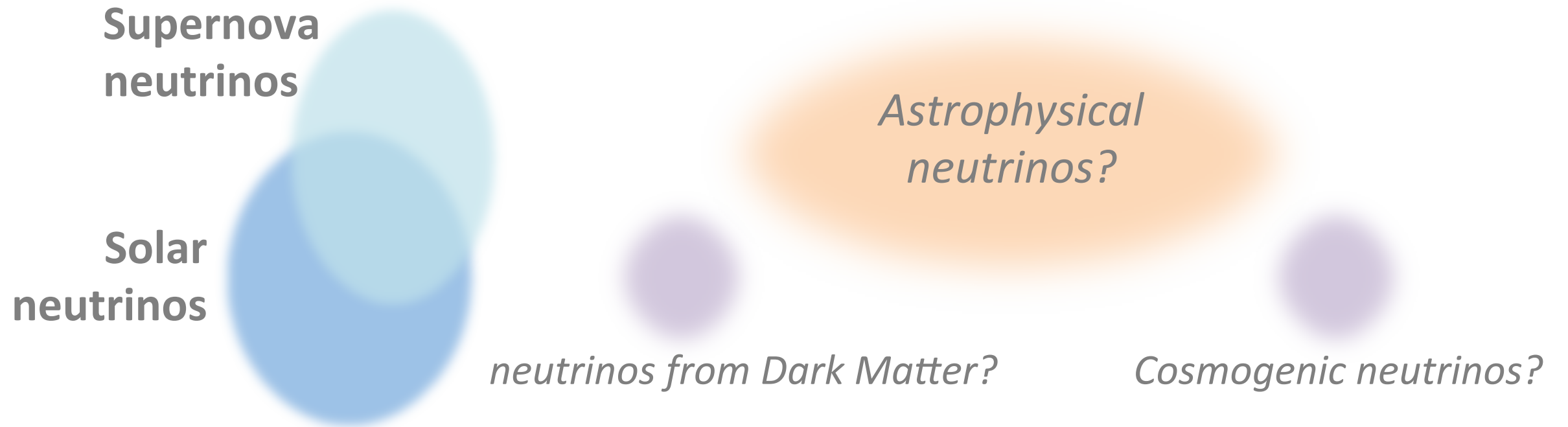
Cosmic ray interactions with matter and photons near source produce:





# The Big Picture

Neutrinos  
From  
Space



Atmospheric neutrinos



eV

keV

MeV

GeV

TeV

PeV

EeV

ZeV

$10^0$

$10^3$

$10^6$

$10^9$

$10^{12}$

$10^{15}$

$10^{18}$

$10^{21}$

Ultraviolet



Gamma-ray

Photons  
From  
Space

Optical

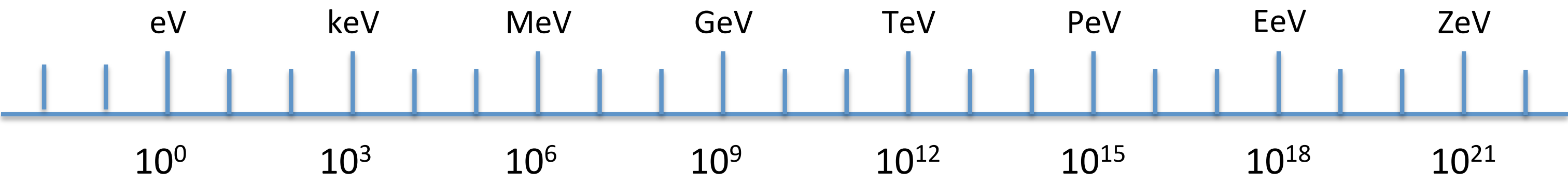
X-ray

# The Big Picture

## Neutrinos From Space



## Atmospheric neutrinos



## Ultraviolet



## Optical



## X-ray



## Gamma-ray

## Photons From Space



# The IceCube Collaboration



## 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)



South Pole

Amundsen-Scott Station



Photo: Haley Buffman

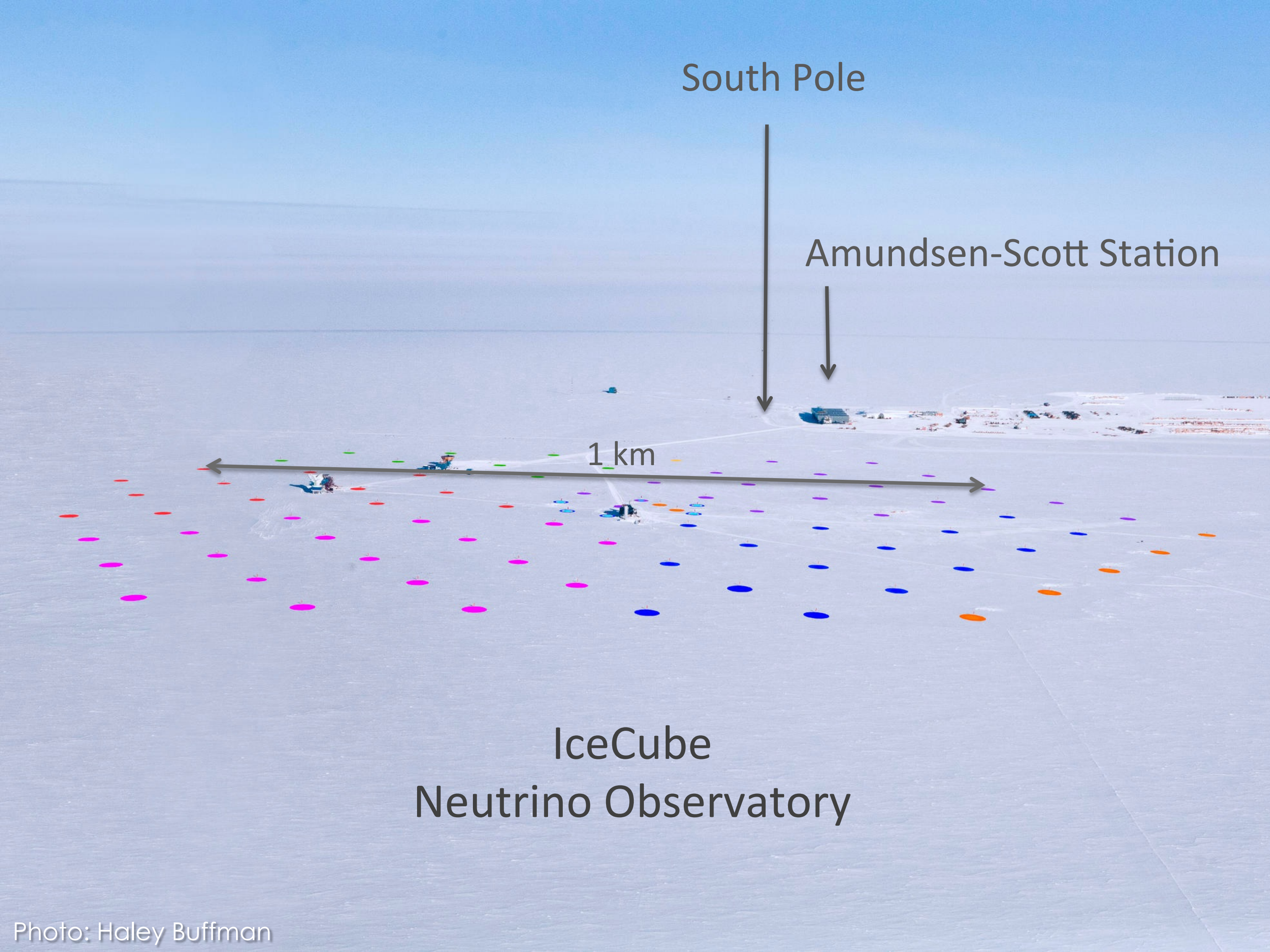


South Pole

Amundsen-Scott Station

1 km

IceCube  
Neutrino Observatory





# IceCube Neutrino Observatory

IceTop: 1 km<sup>2</sup> surface array

86 strings

60 Optical Modules per string

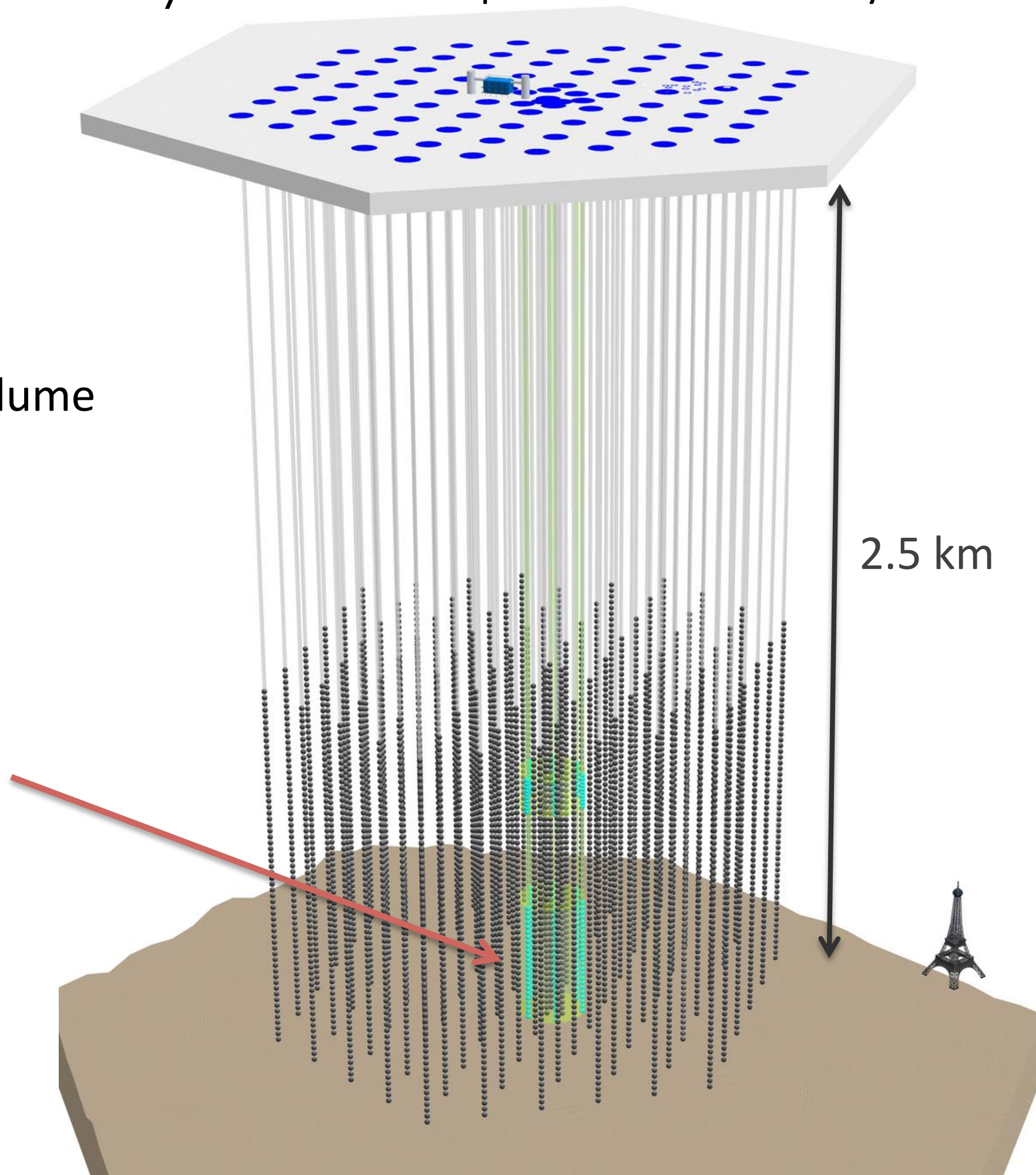
5 160 total modules in Ice

1 km<sup>3</sup> = Gigaton instrumented volume

**Began full operations May 2011**

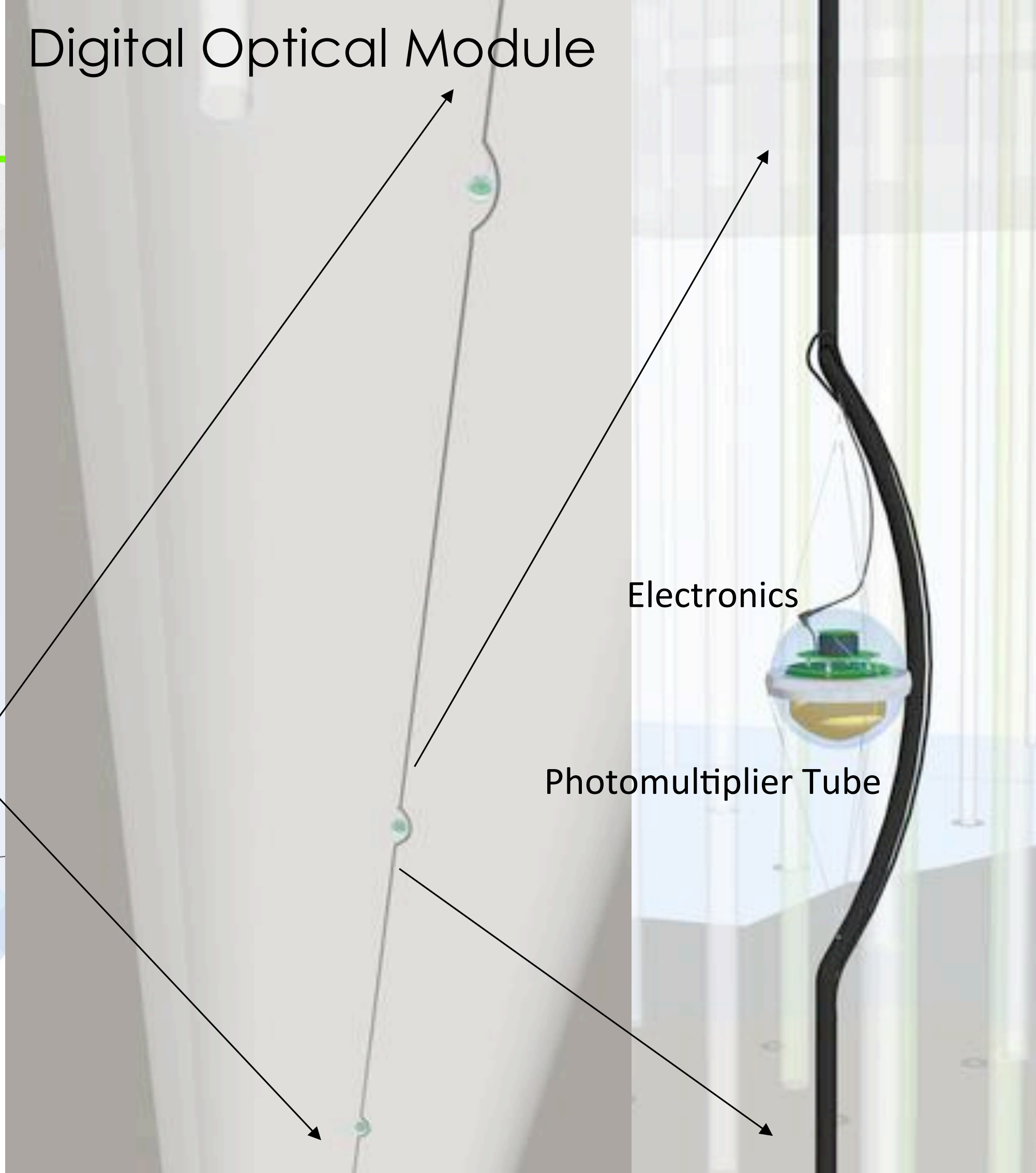
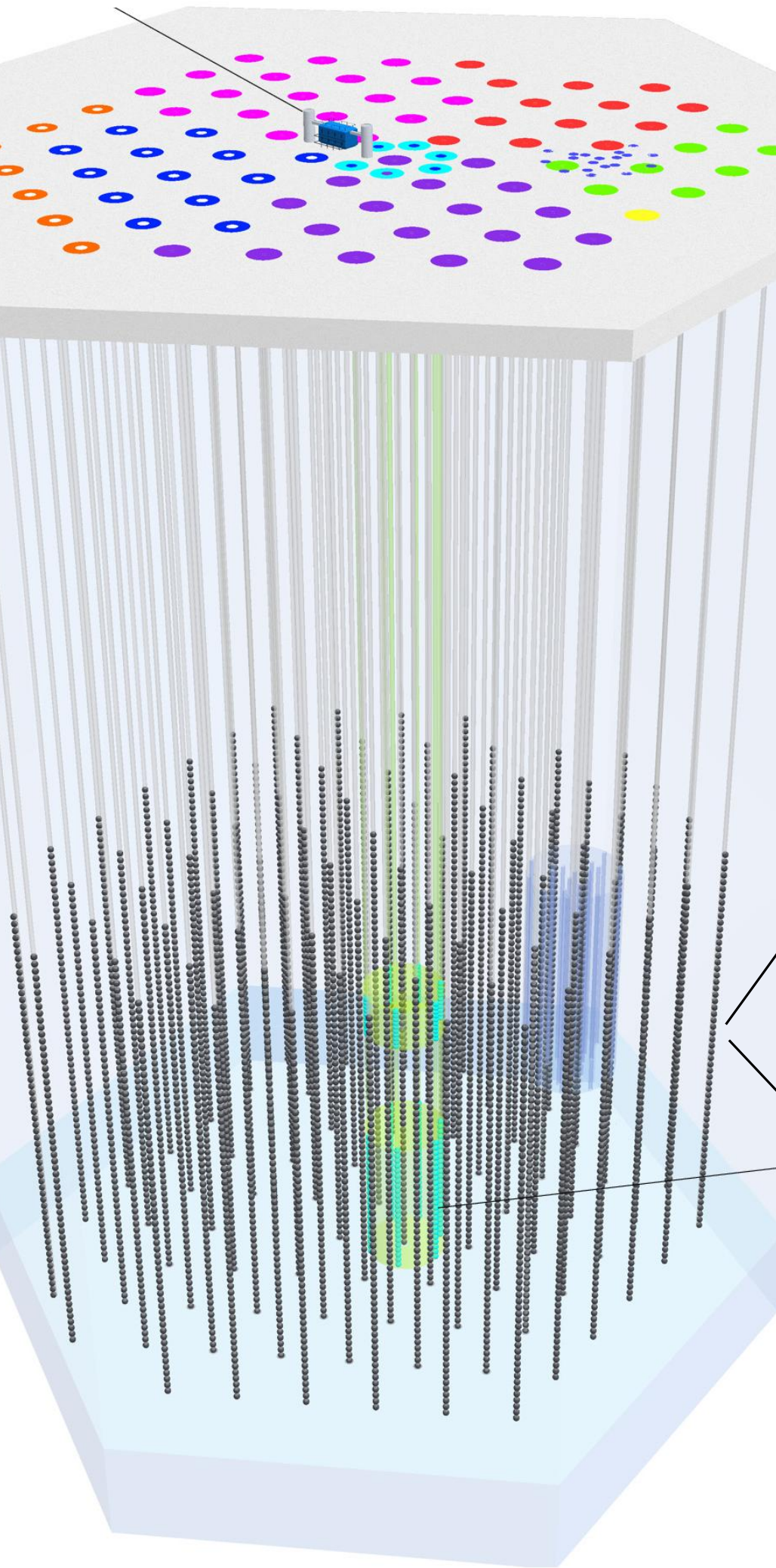
**DeepCore**  
Low-energy Extension

*Dark Matter,  
Neutrino Oscillations*



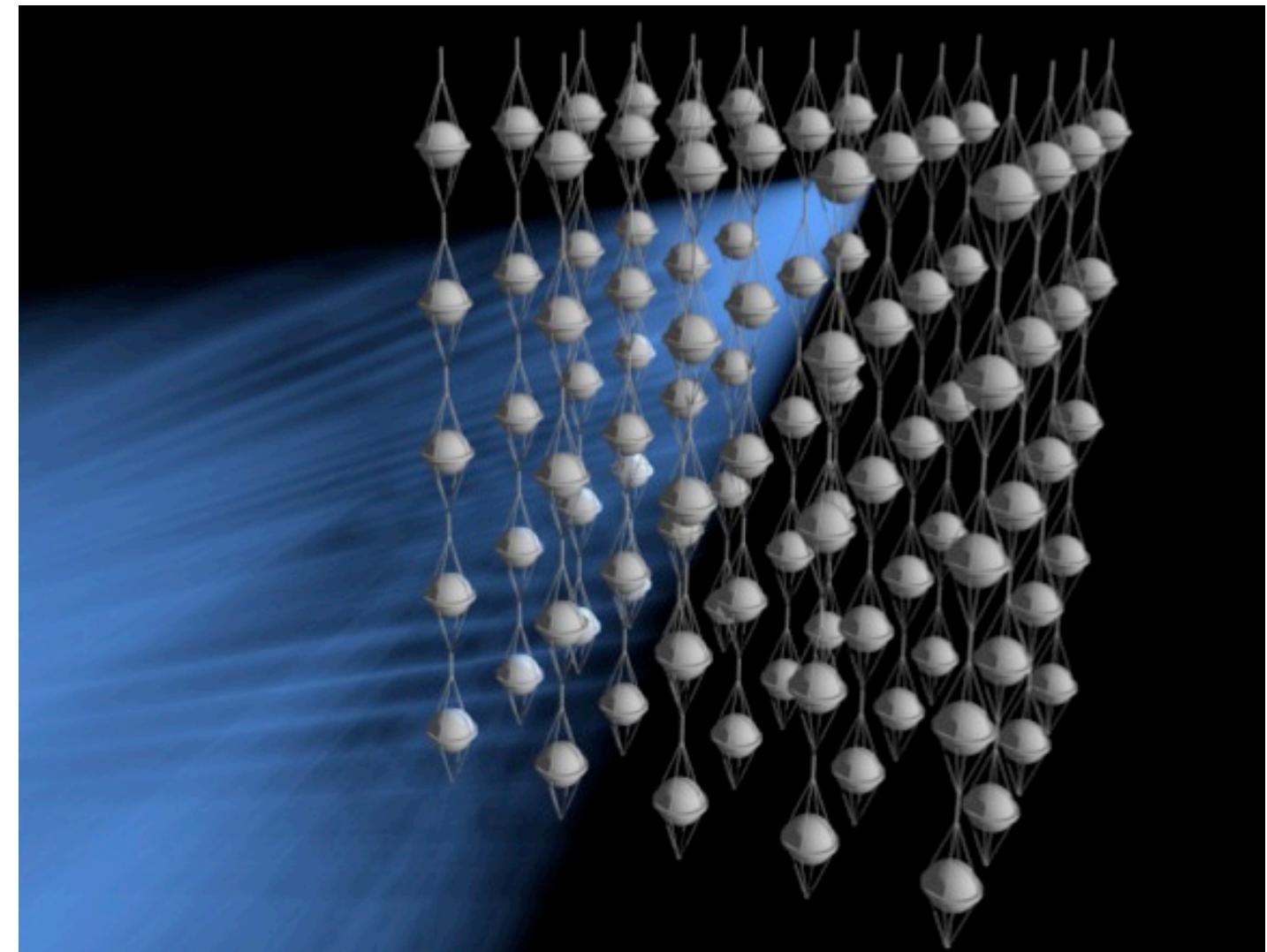
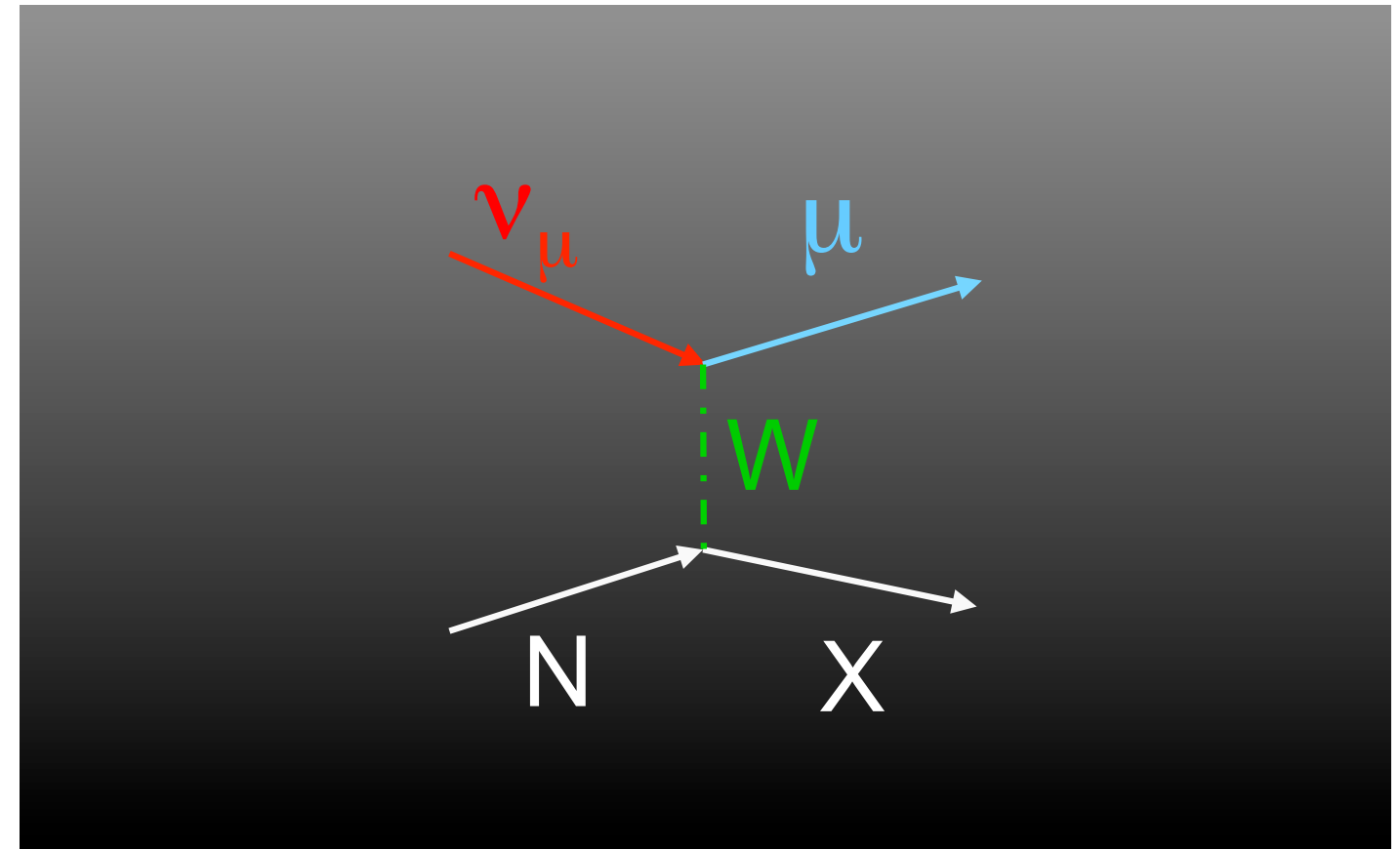
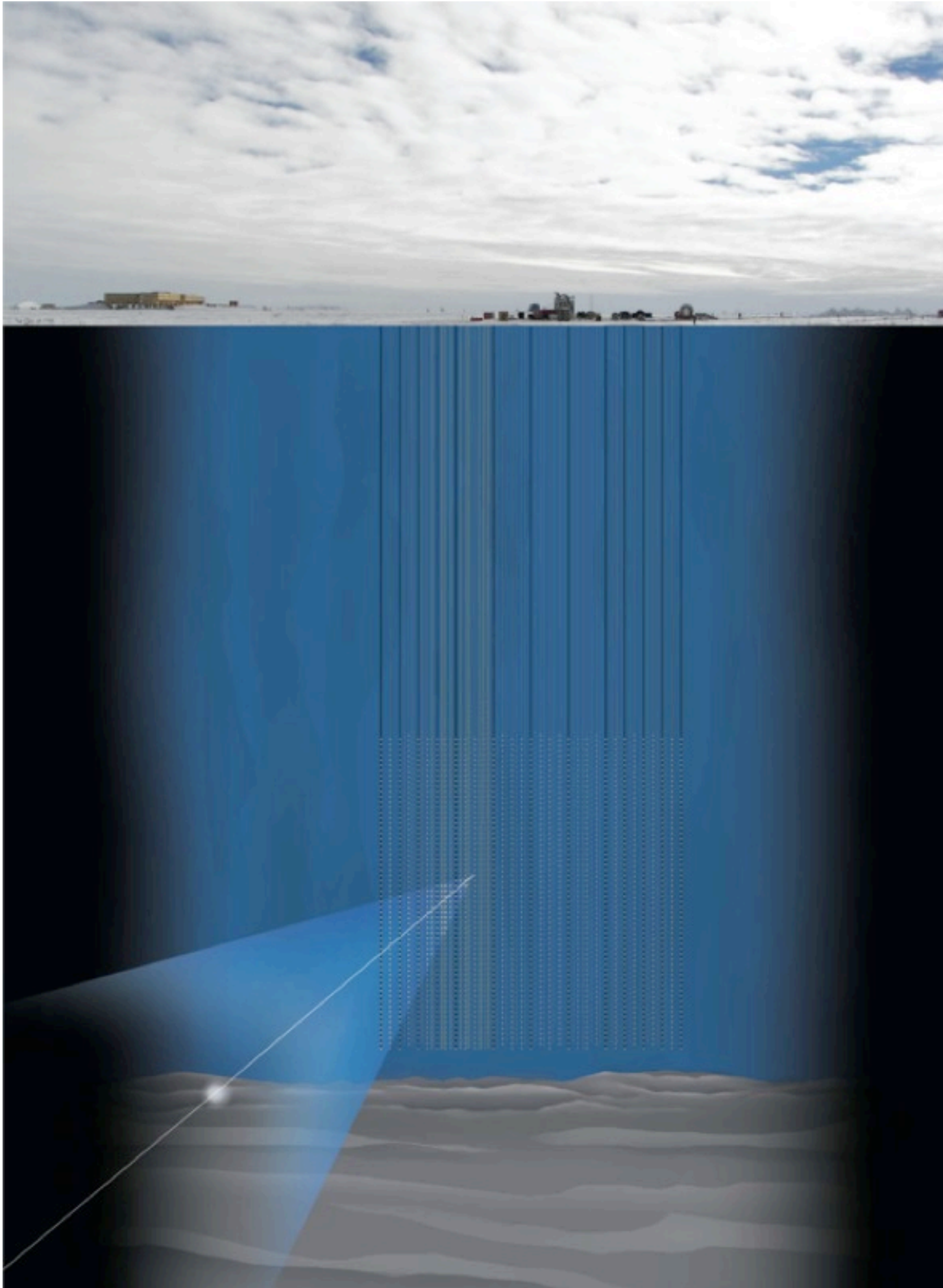


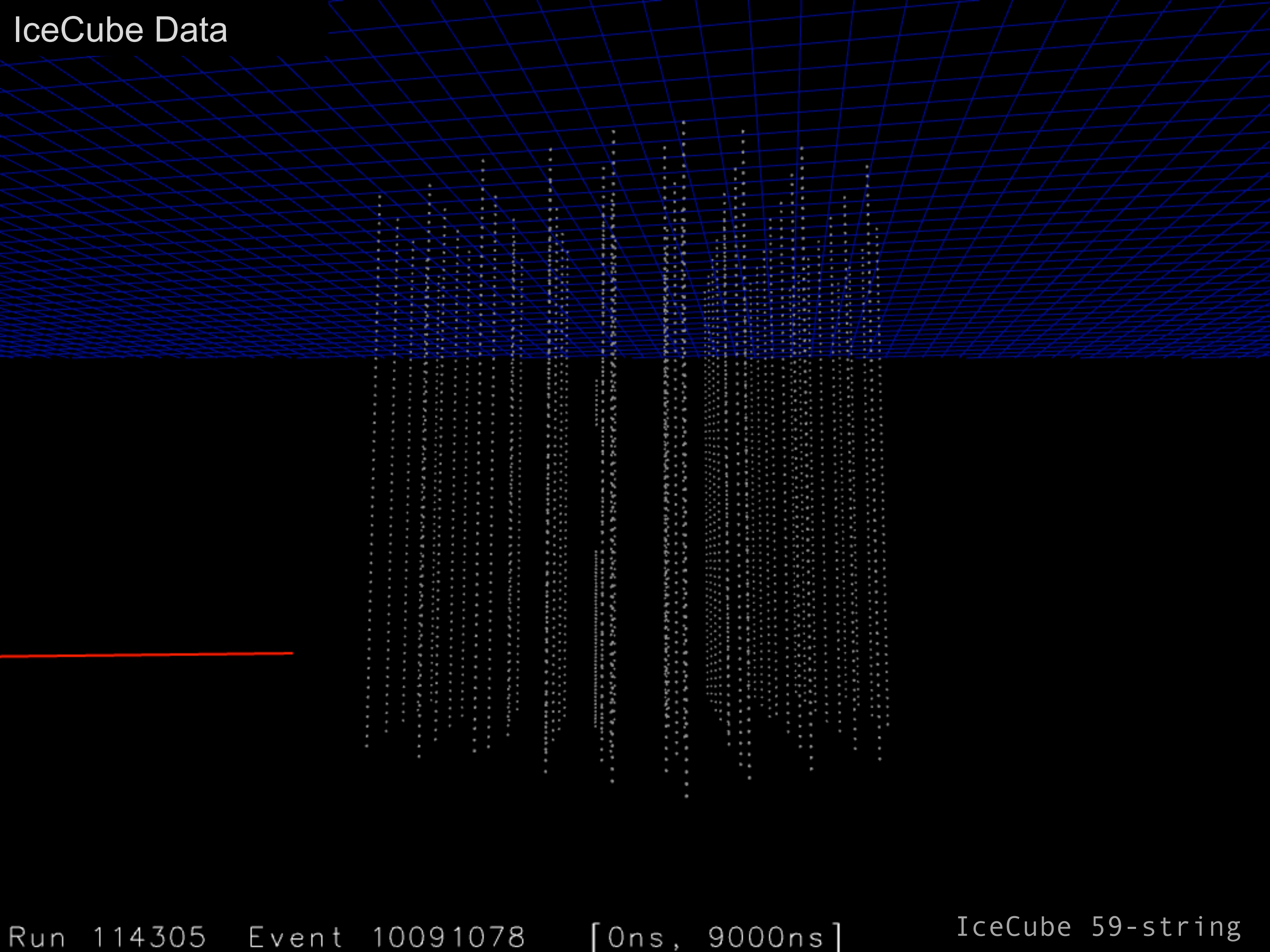
# Digital Optical Module



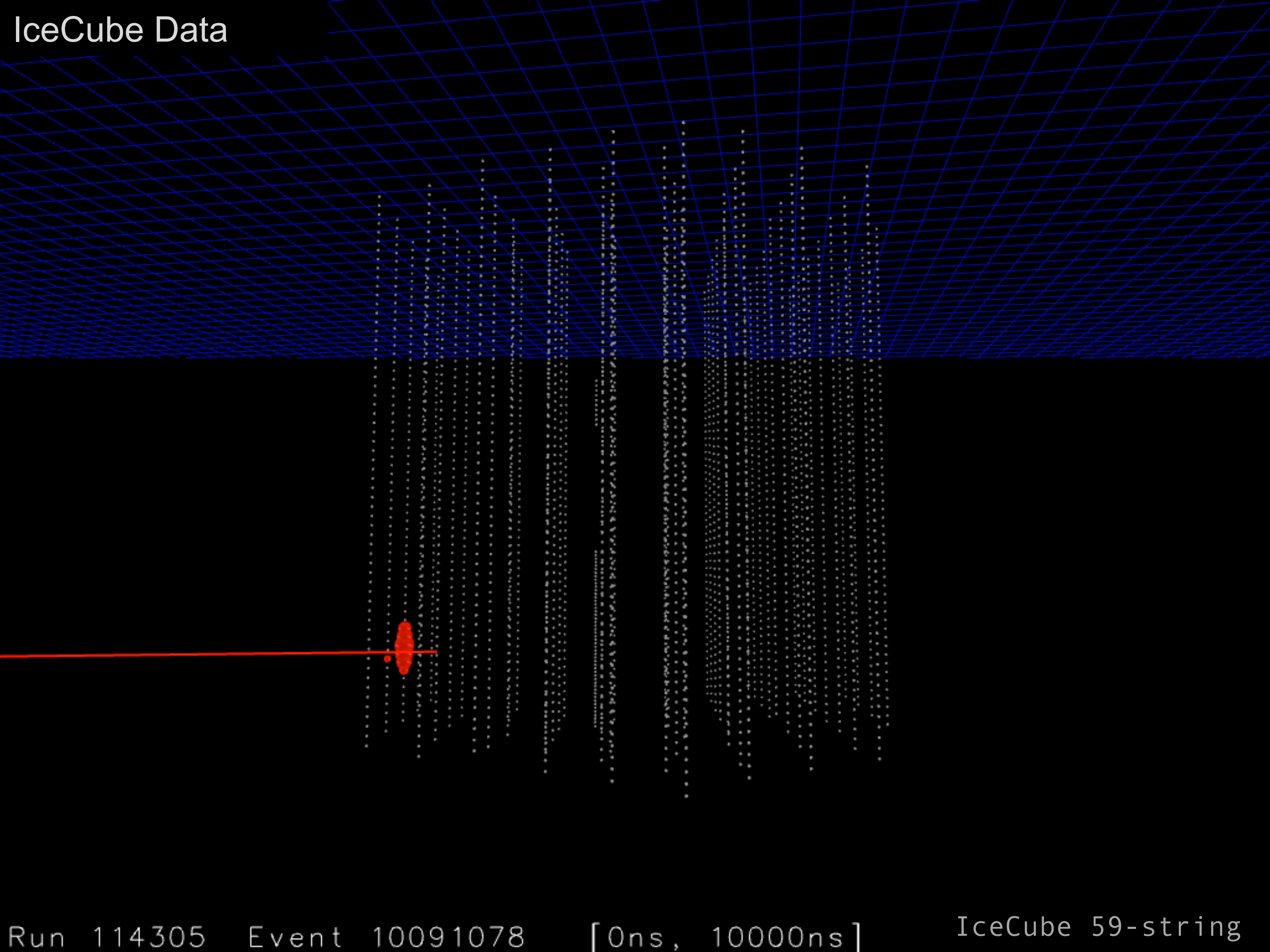


# High Energy Neutrino Detection Principles

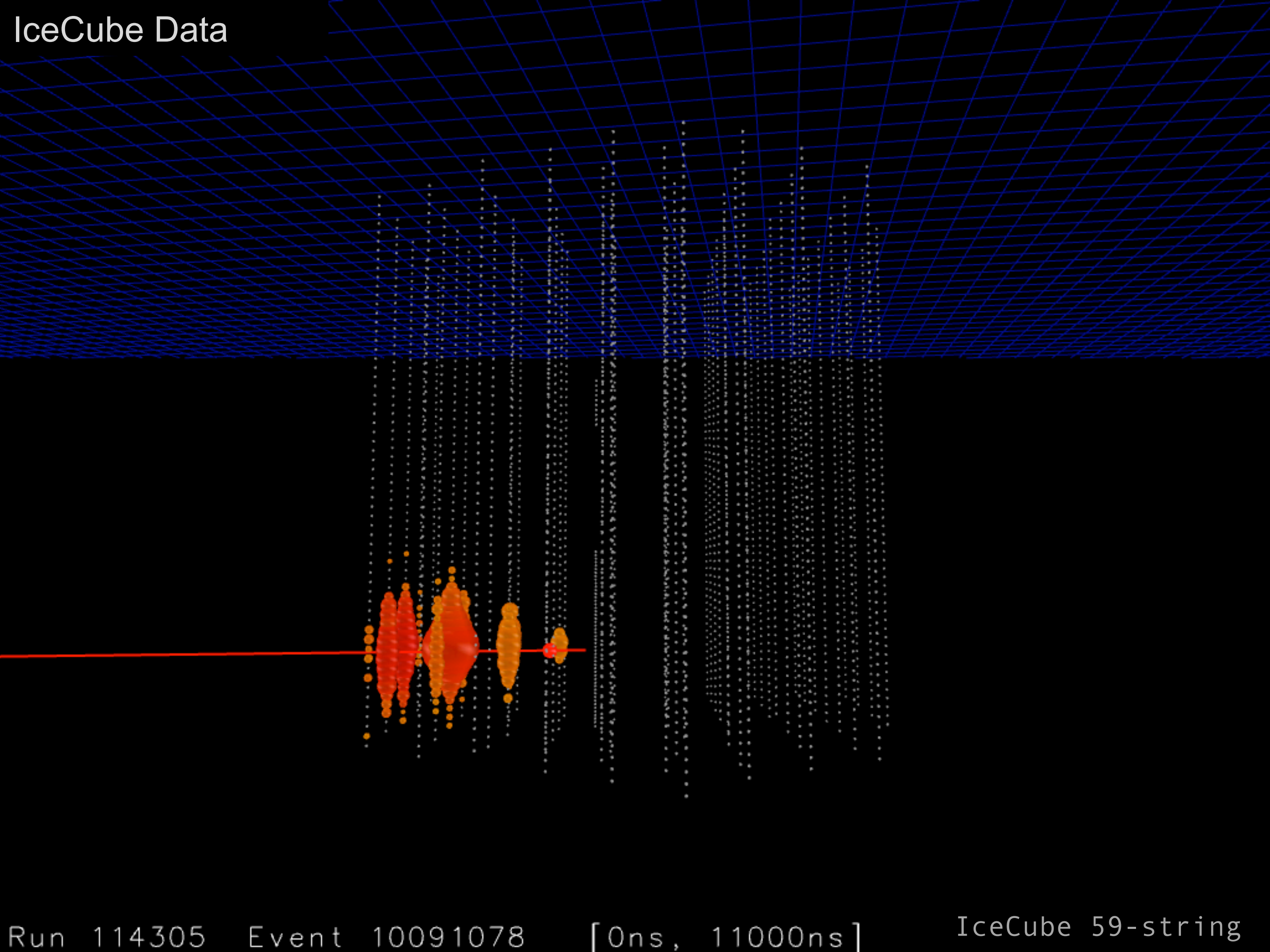




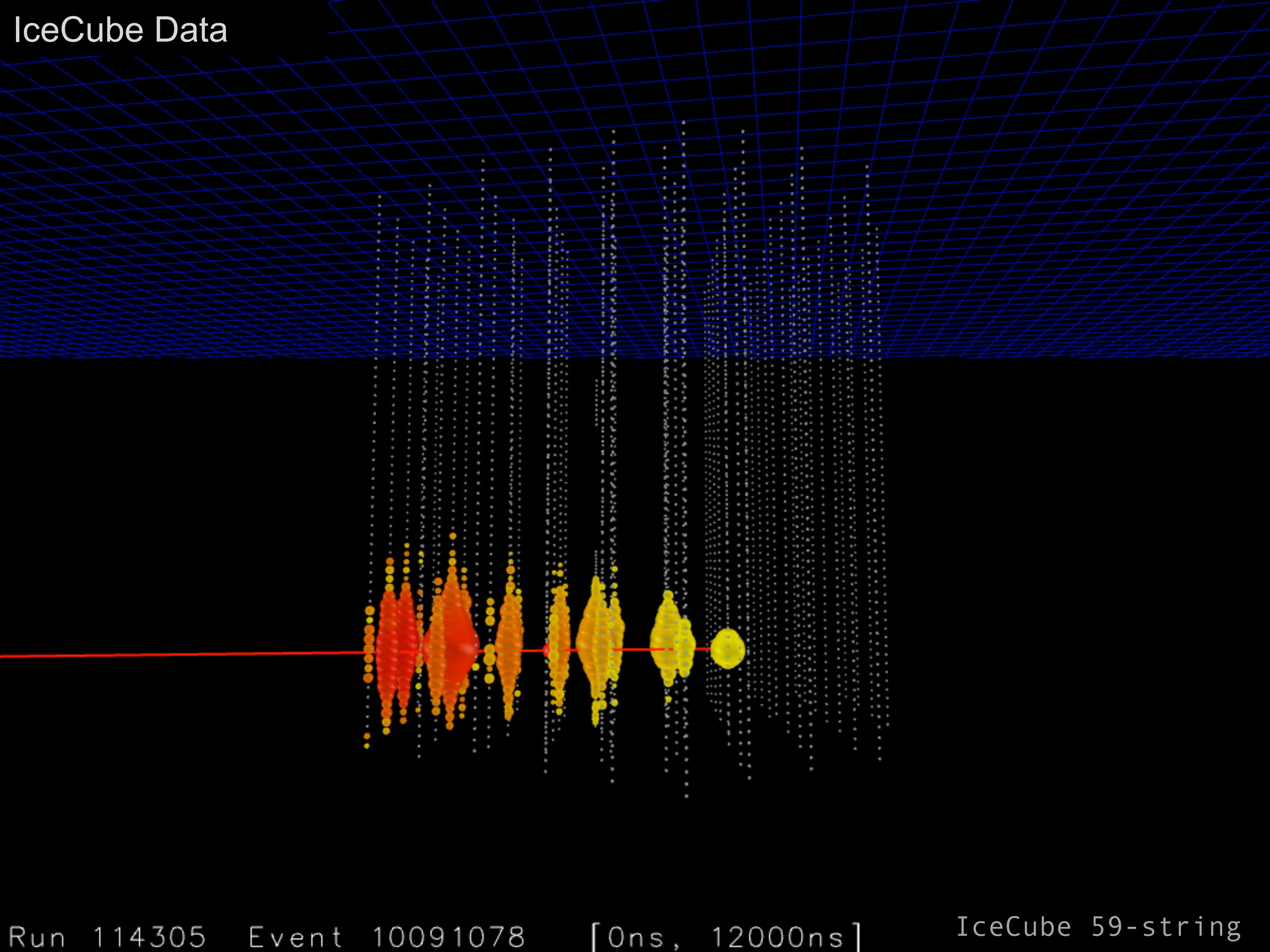


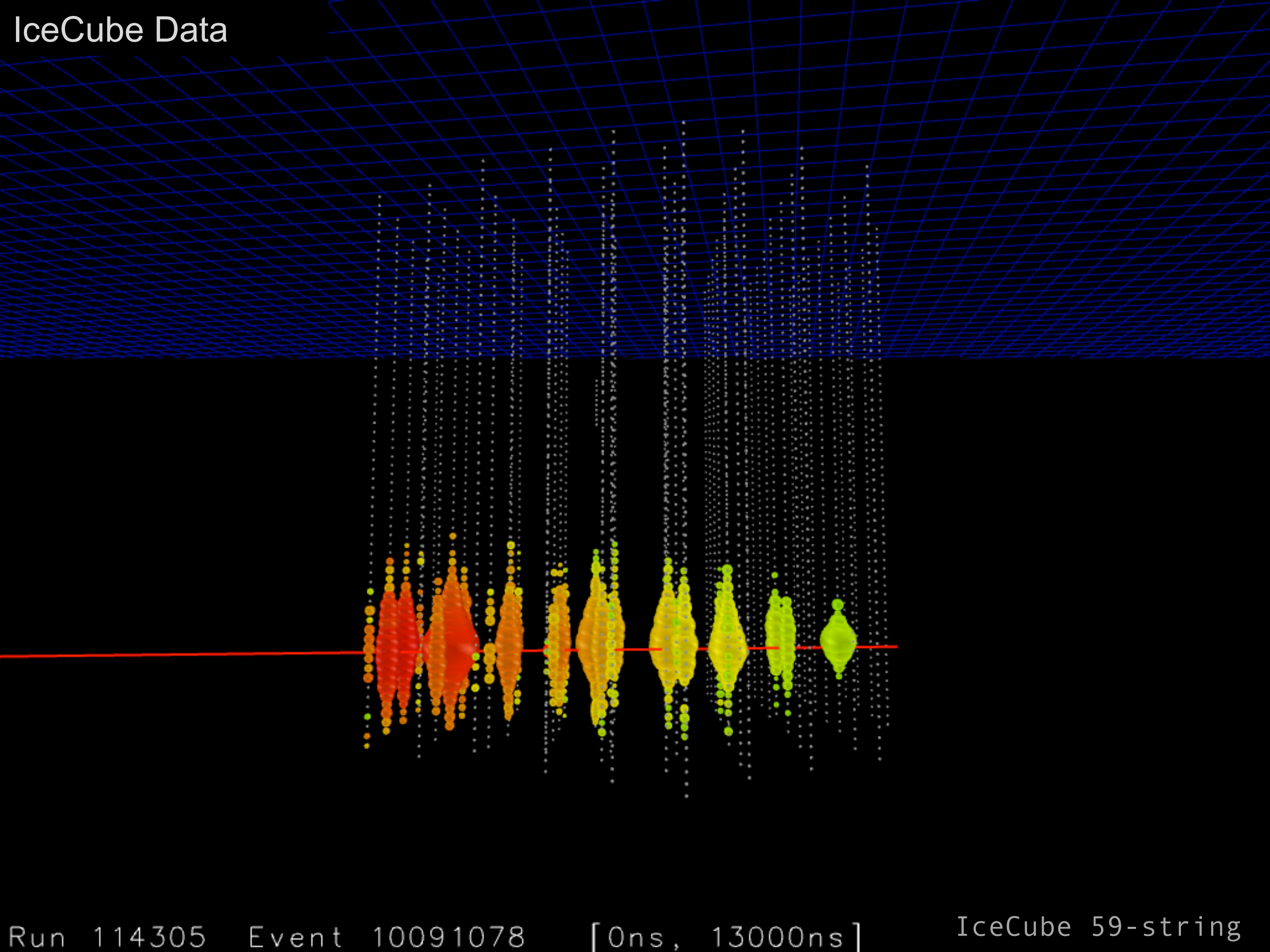




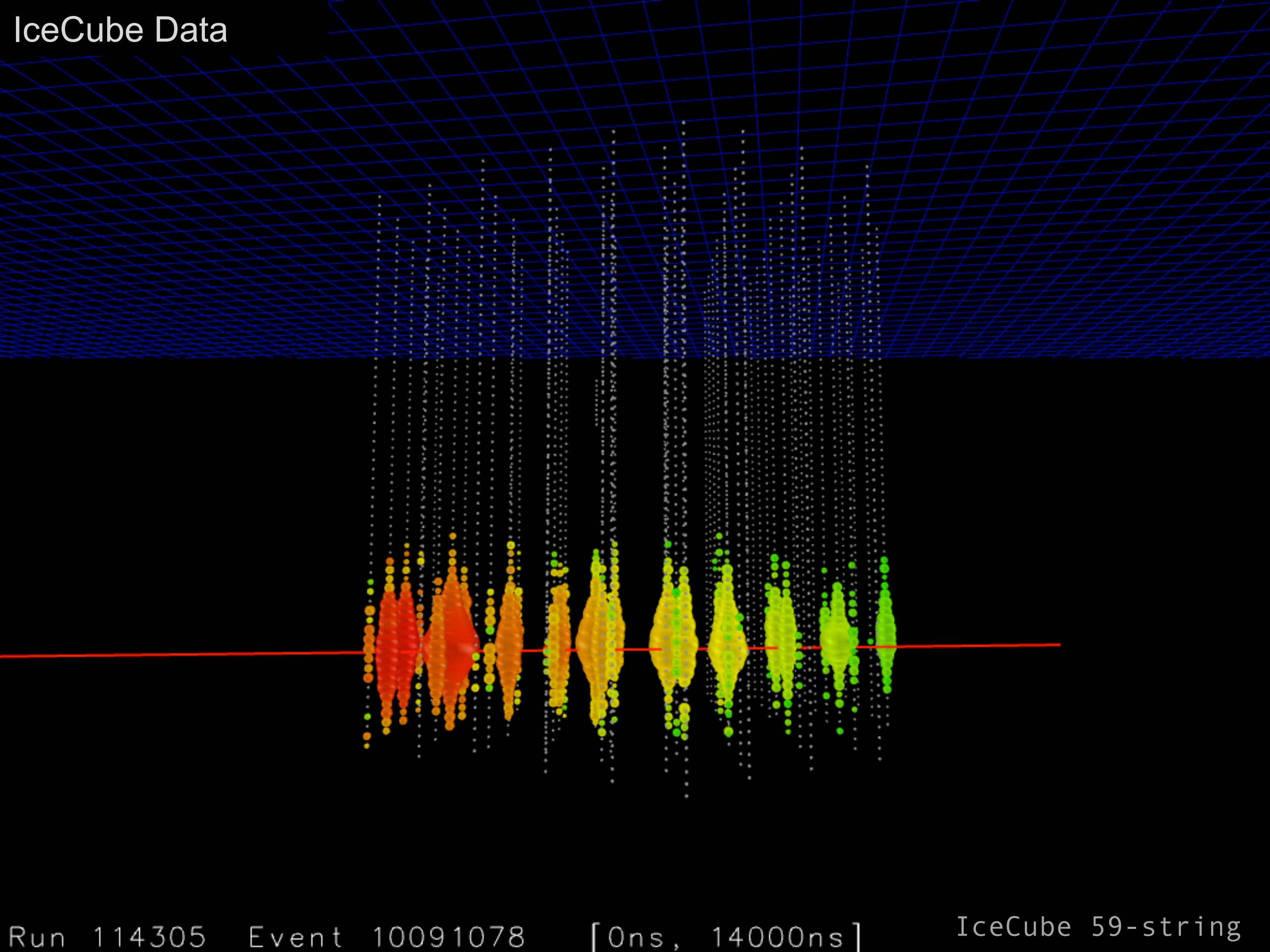












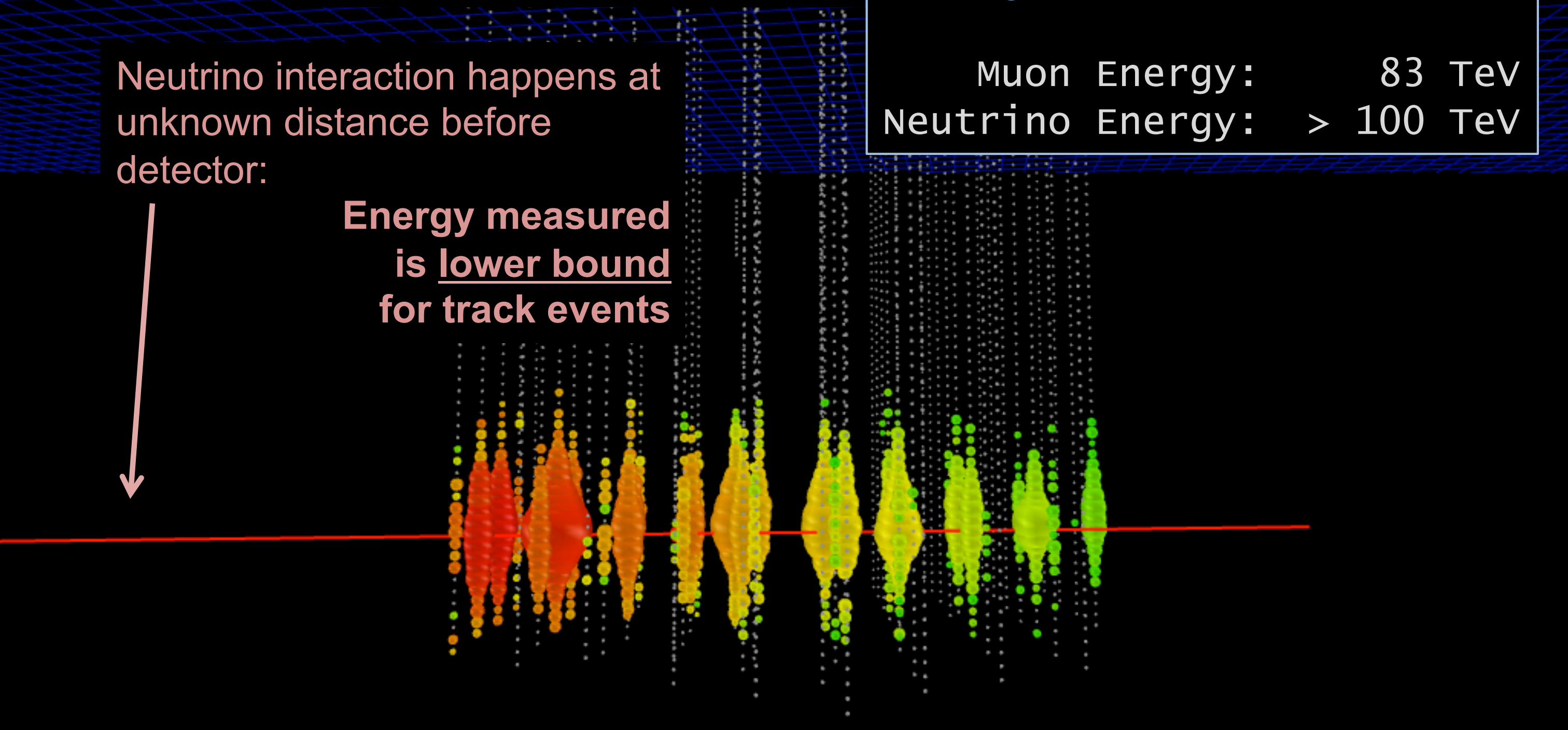
# IceCube Data

Long track, excellent pointing

Neutrino interaction happens at unknown distance before detector:

Energy measured is lower bound for track events

Hit Modules:	610
Zenith:	91.2°
Azimuth:	274.1°
Angular Unc.:	0.2°
Muon Energy:	83 TeV
Neutrino Energy:	> 100 TeV



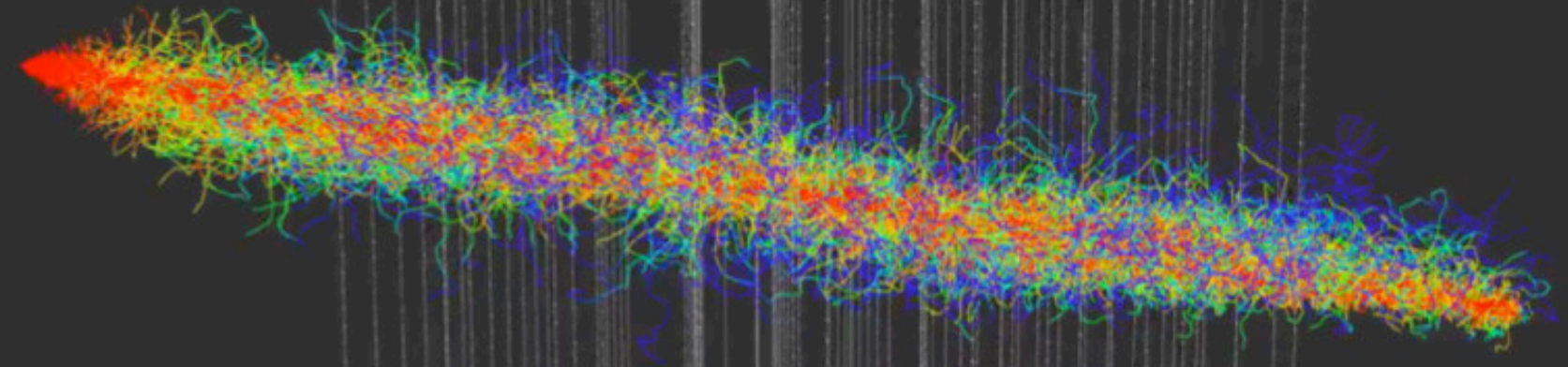


# LiPhotons produced by Neutrino Interactions

Track  
topology

Energy measured:  
lower bound

Good pointing:  
 $0.2^\circ - 1^\circ$



# Photons produced by Neutrino Interactions

Track  
topology

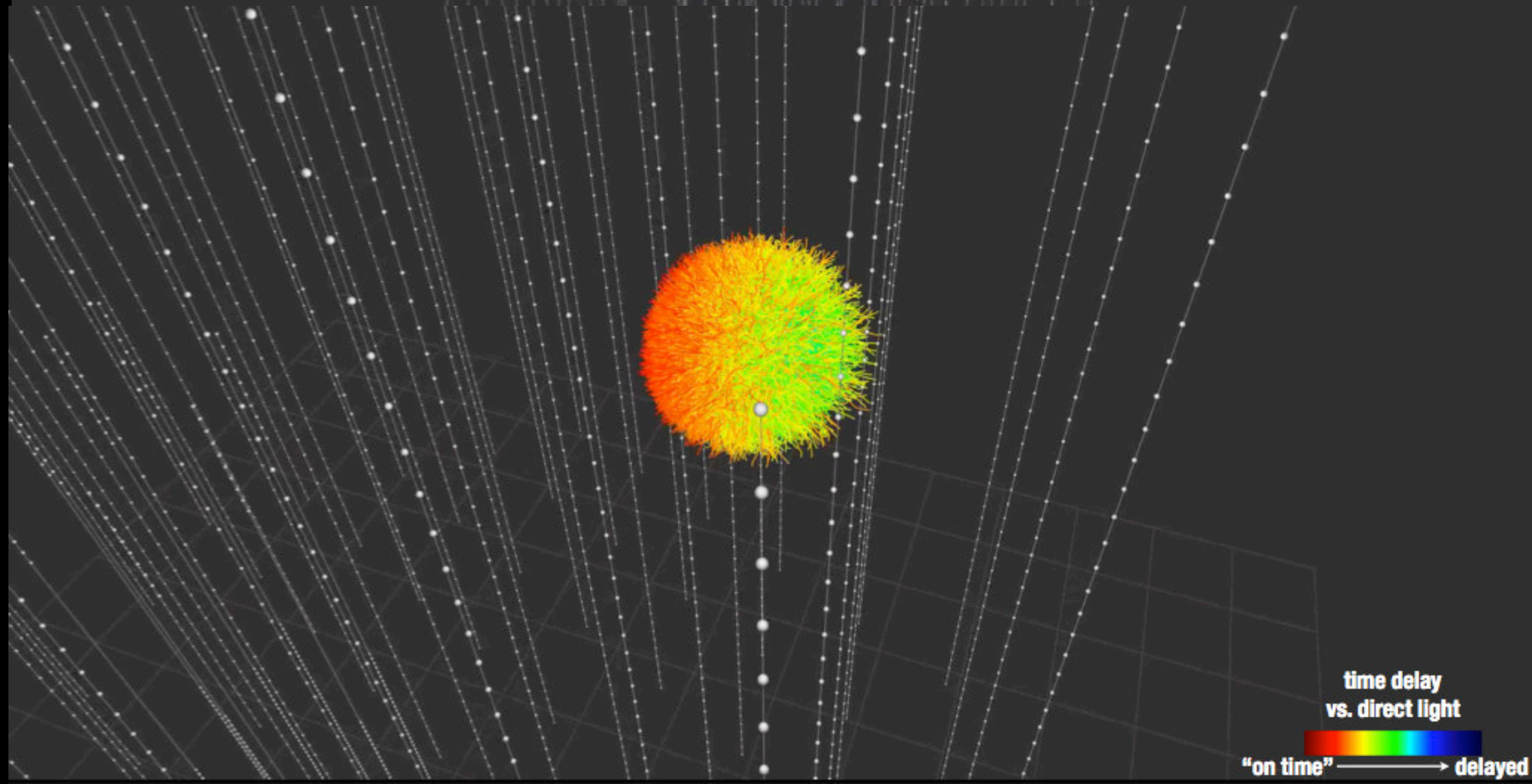
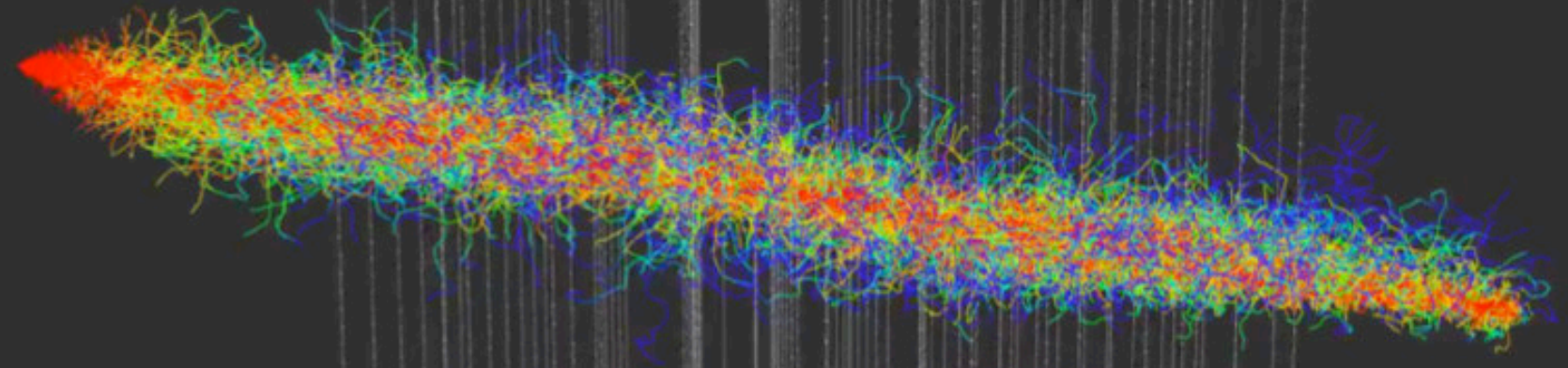
Energy measured:  
lower bound

Good pointing:  
 $0.2^\circ - 1^\circ$

Cascade  
topology

Good energy  
resolution, 15%

Some pointing,  
 $10^\circ - 15^\circ$



time delay  
vs. direct light  
"on time" → delayed



# Photons produced by Neutrino Interactions

Track  
topology

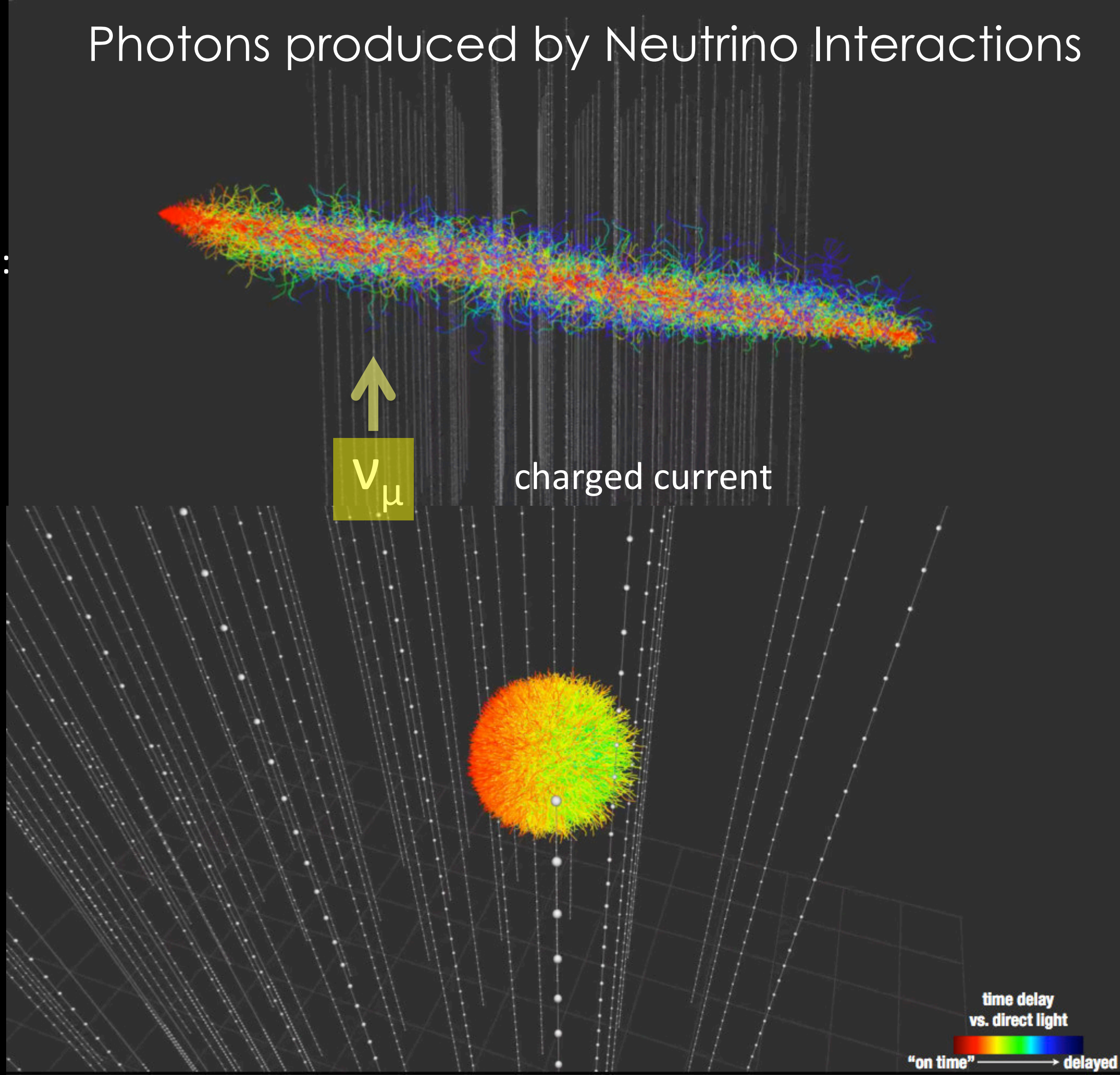
Energy measured:  
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# Photons produced by Neutrino Interactions

Track  
topology

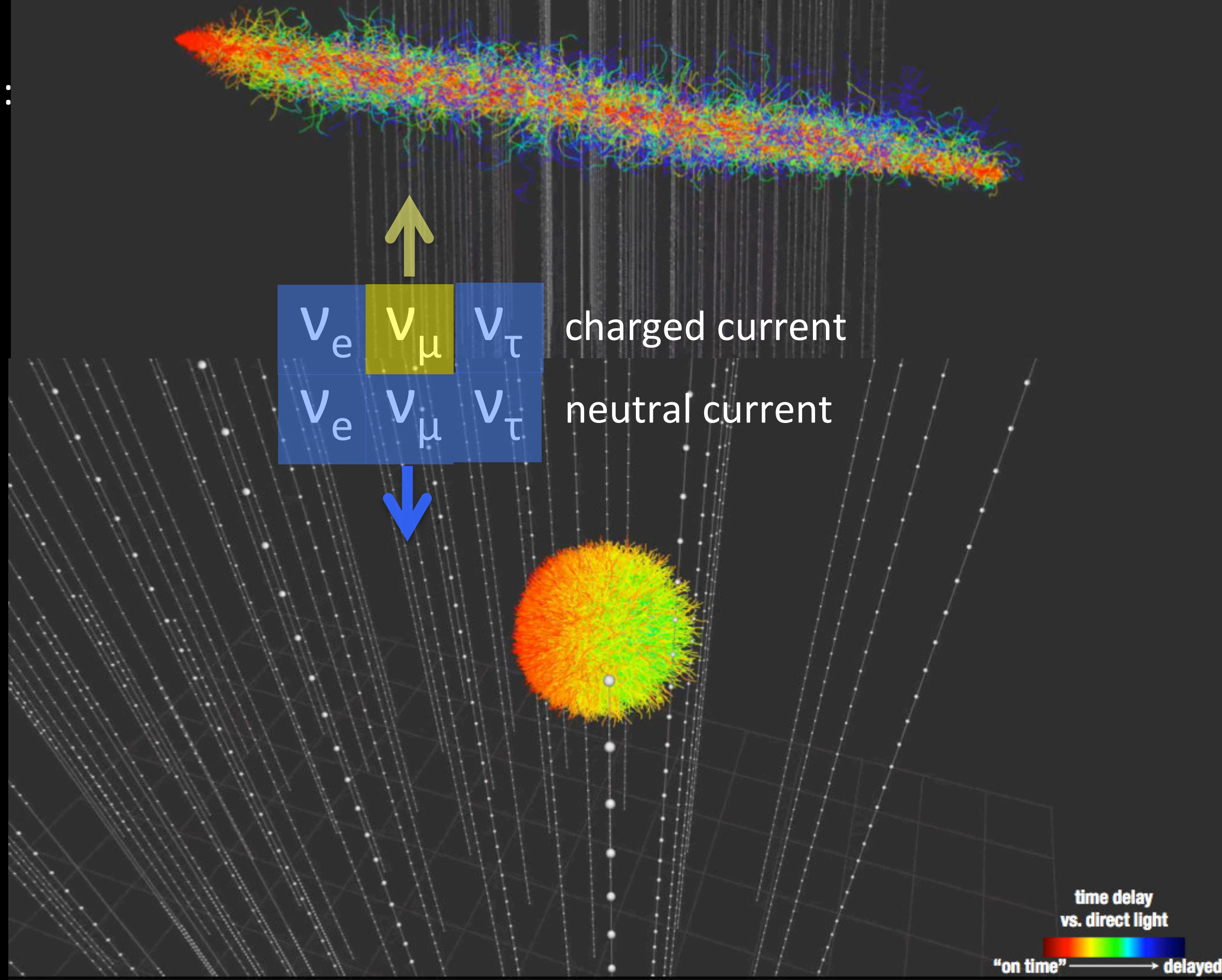
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lower bound

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Some pointing,  
 $10^\circ - 15^\circ$





# IceCube records per year (order of magnitude):

~ 100 000 000 000 triggered events – mostly muons from cosmic rays above ice

~ 100 000 neutrino events – mostly from cosmic ray air showers

~ 100 astrophysical neutrinos – that we estimate so far...

Wide-ranging analysis topics across different data sets...

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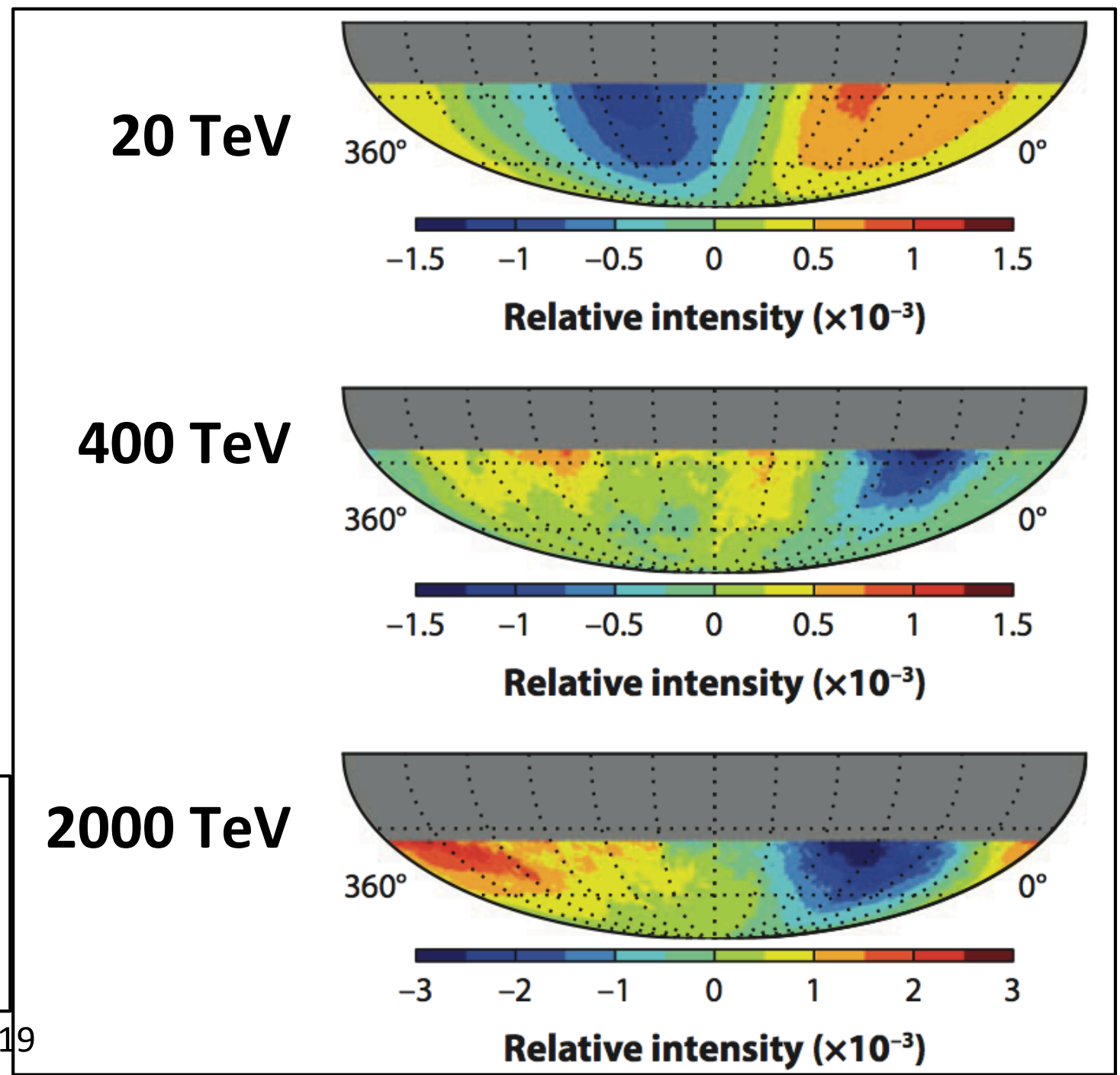
## Cosmic Ray Anisotropy

Measured with

- IceCube events (20 TeV, 400 TeV)
- IceTop events (2000 TeV)

Large scale structure changes dramatically with energy

Gaisser & Halzen, Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 2014. 64:4.1–4.23  
ApJL 718:L194 (2010);  
ApJ 746:33 (2012); ApJ 765:55 (2013)



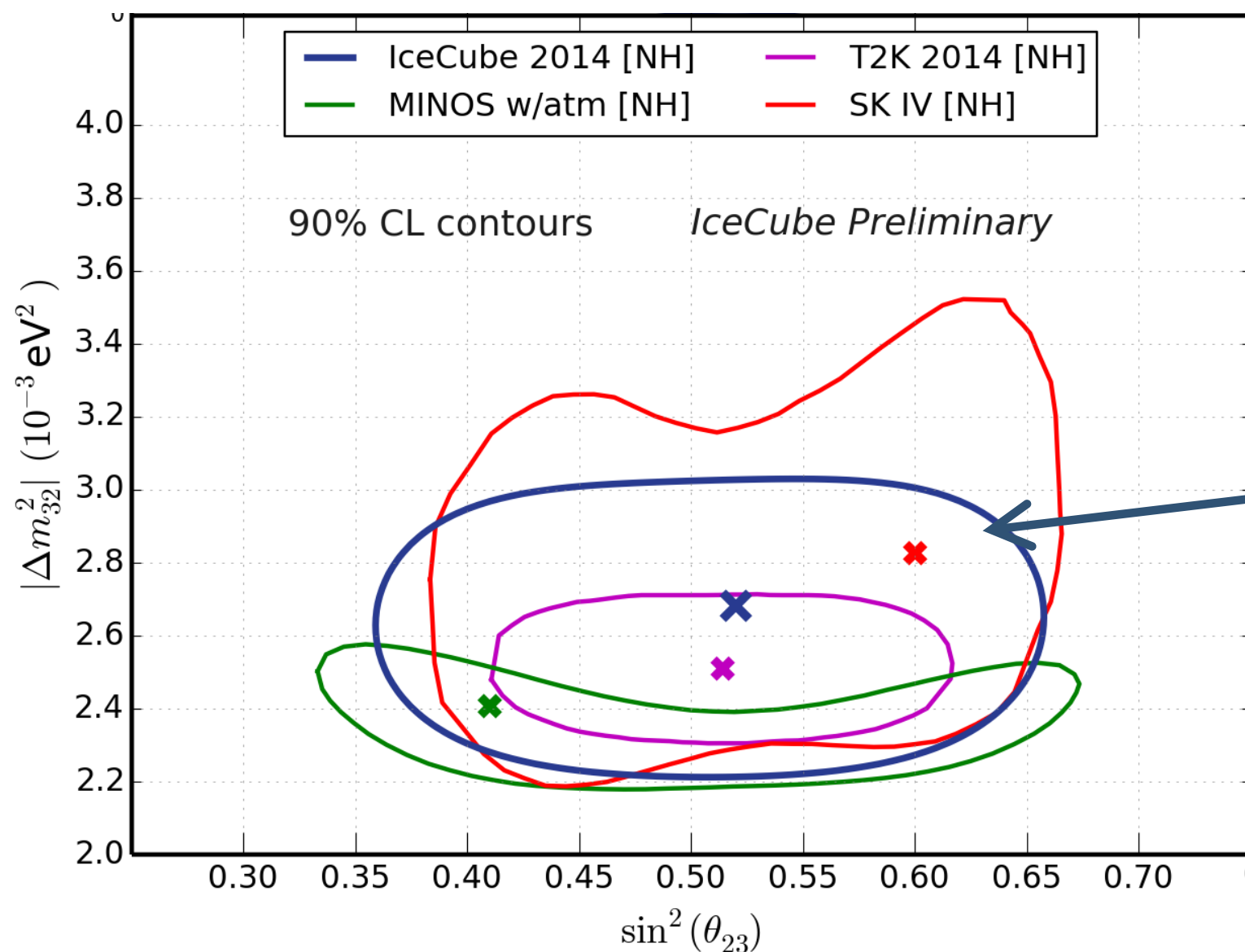


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Measurement of Neutrino Oscillation parameters (IceCube-DeepCore)

1-year analysis: PRL **111**, 081801 (2013)

**3-year analysis: preliminary**  
**(arXiv:1410.7227)**

Pathway to future **PINGU** low-energy extension detector for precision measurements and determination of **Neutrino Mass Hierarchy**

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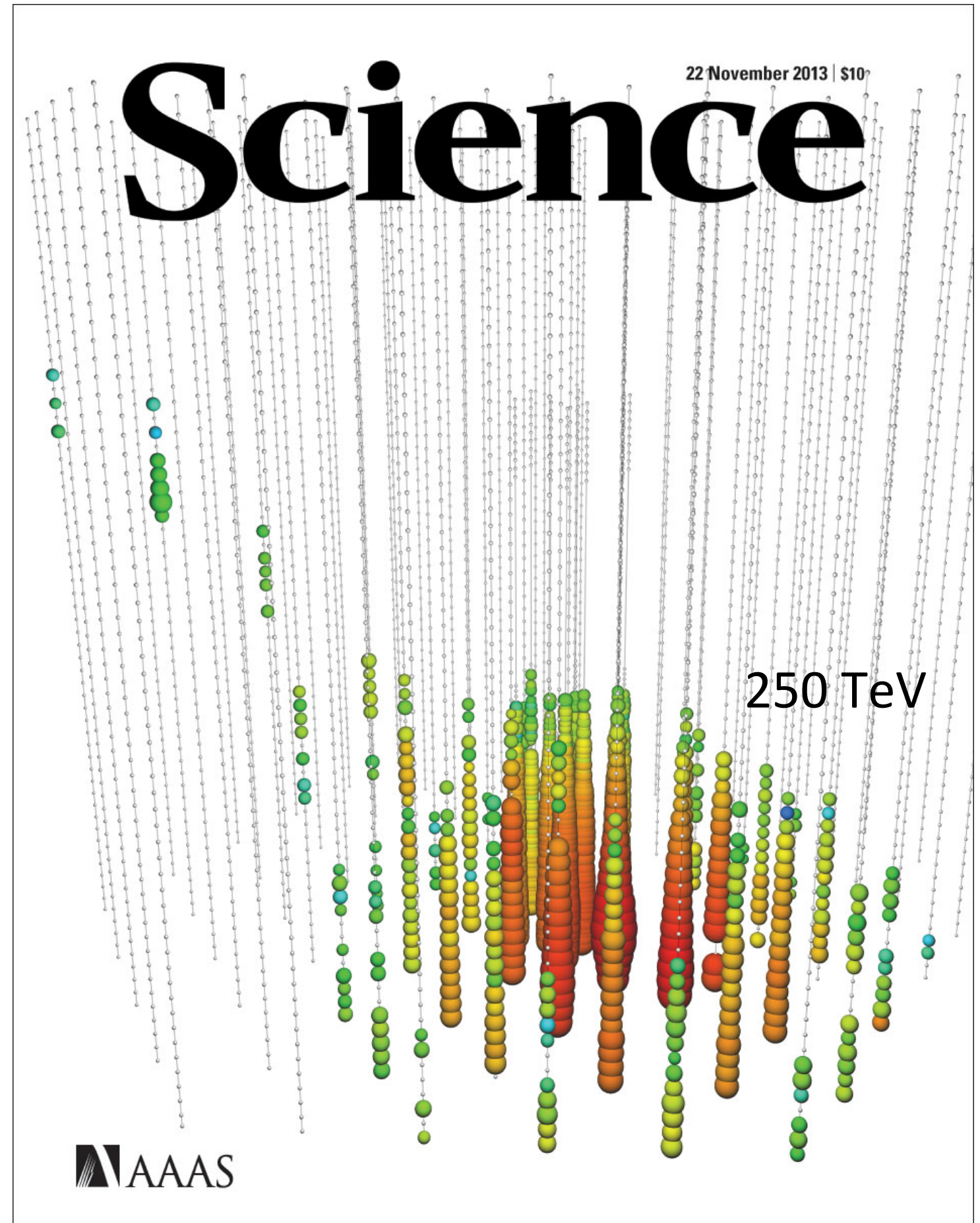
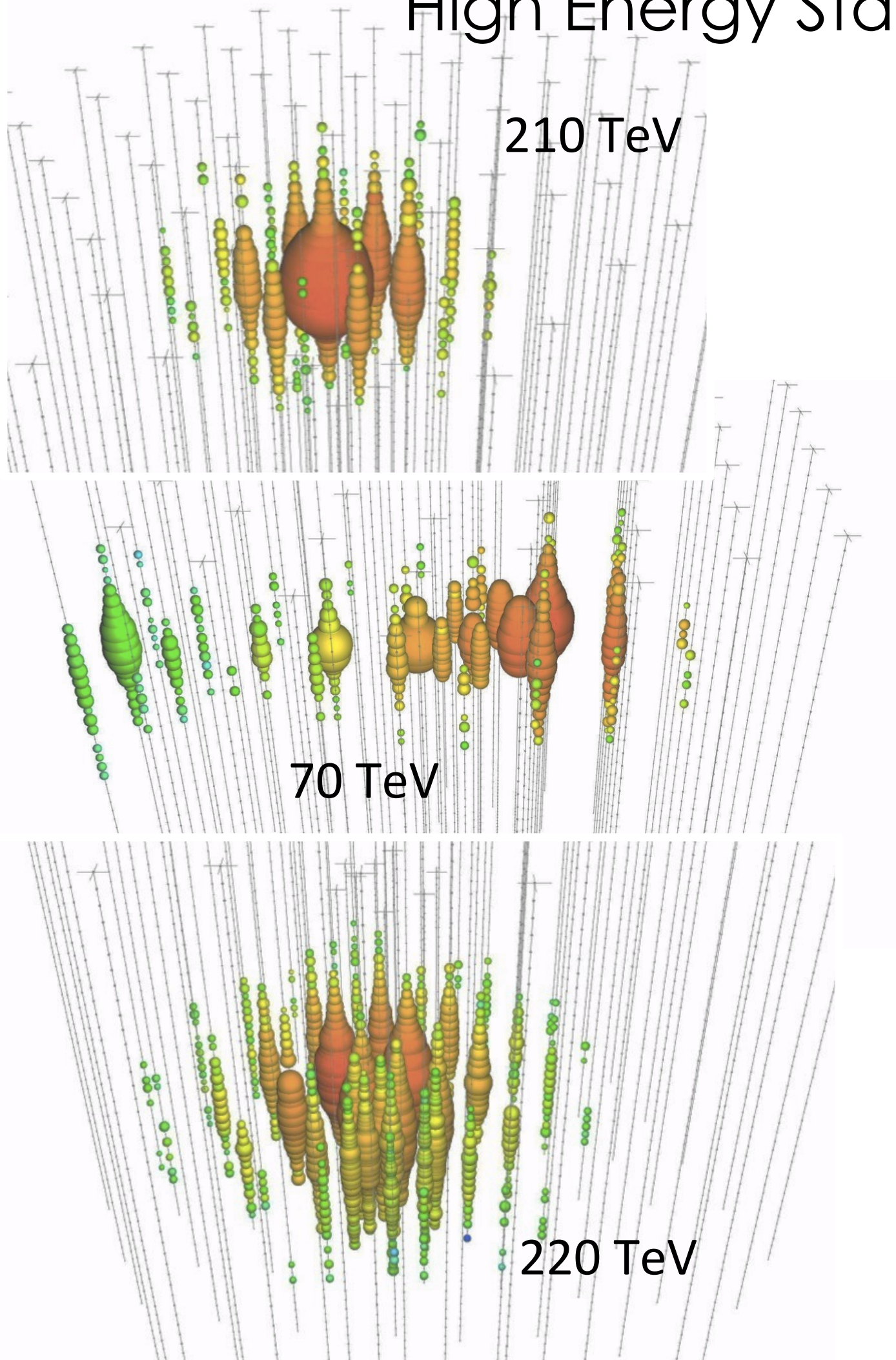
**Extracting information about the  $\sim 10^2$  astrophysical neutrinos requires many different analysis strategies and event selections.**

Here I will focus on:

- **High-Energy Starting Event Analysis (3-year)**
- **Muon Neutrino Diffuse Analysis (2-year)**
- **Point Source Analysis (4-year)**



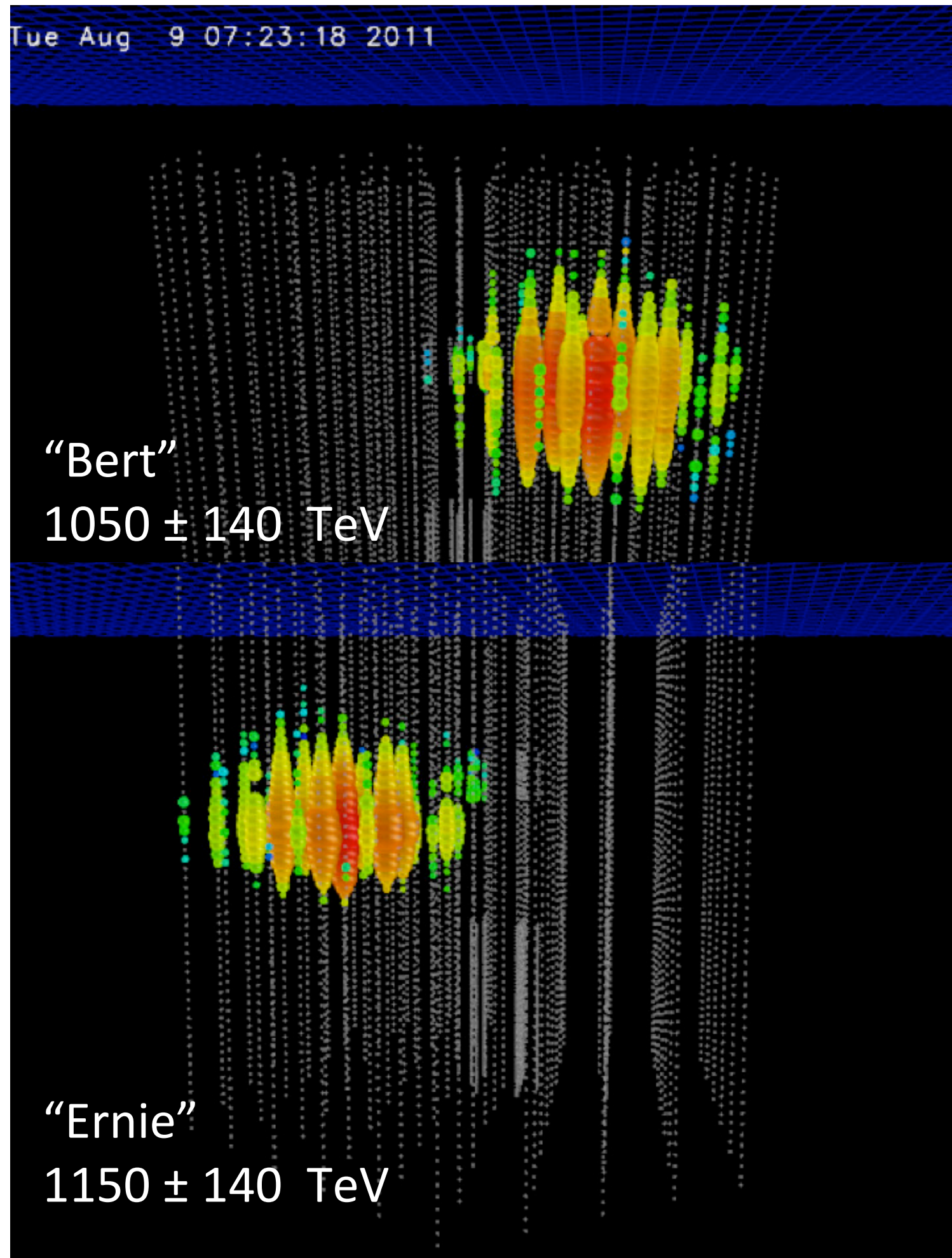
# High Energy Starting Event Analysis



2-year analysis: Science **342**, 1242856 (2013)

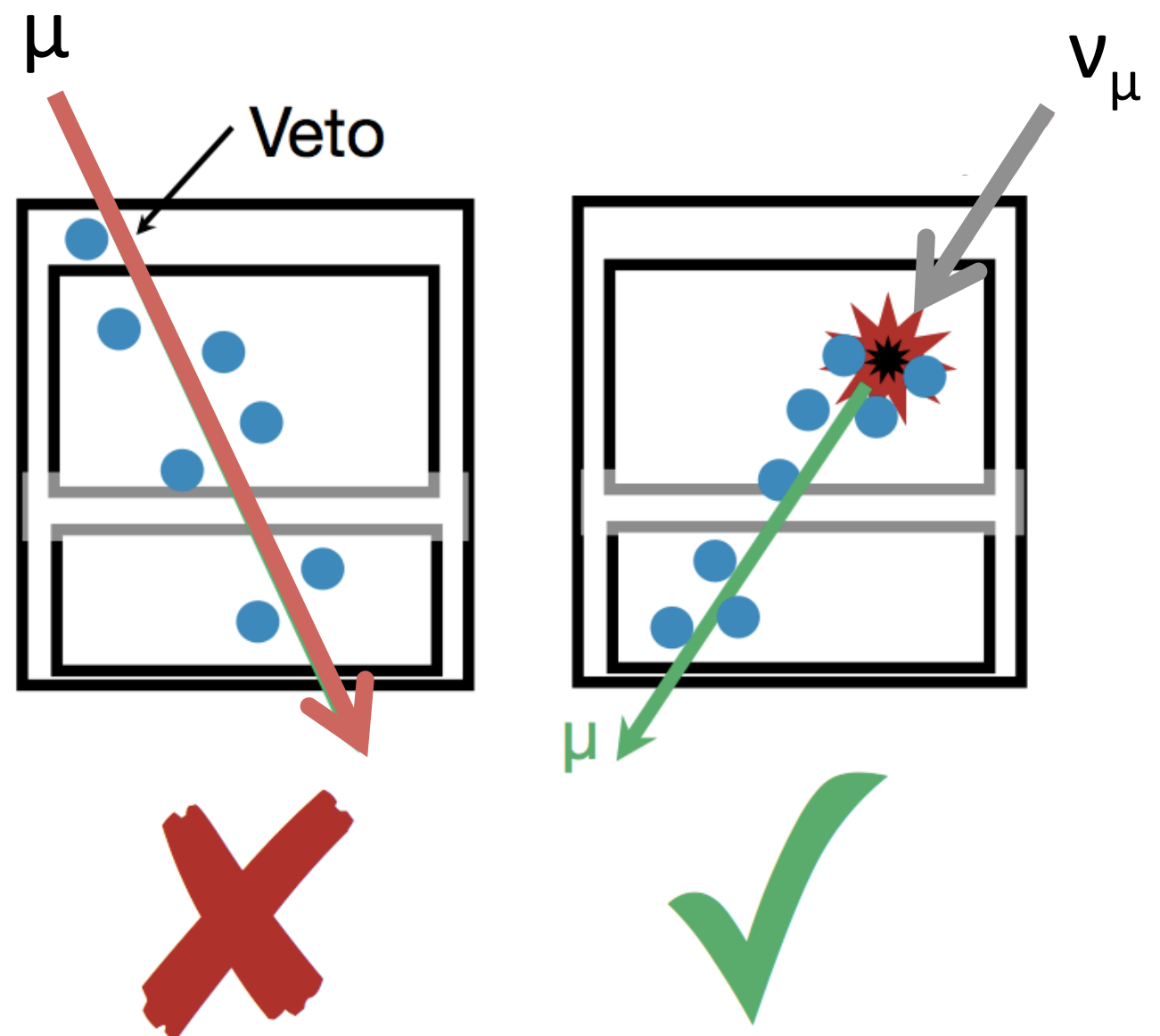


# High Energy Starting Event Analysis



Require that event:

- Does not start in veto region
- Has at least 6000 photoelectrons





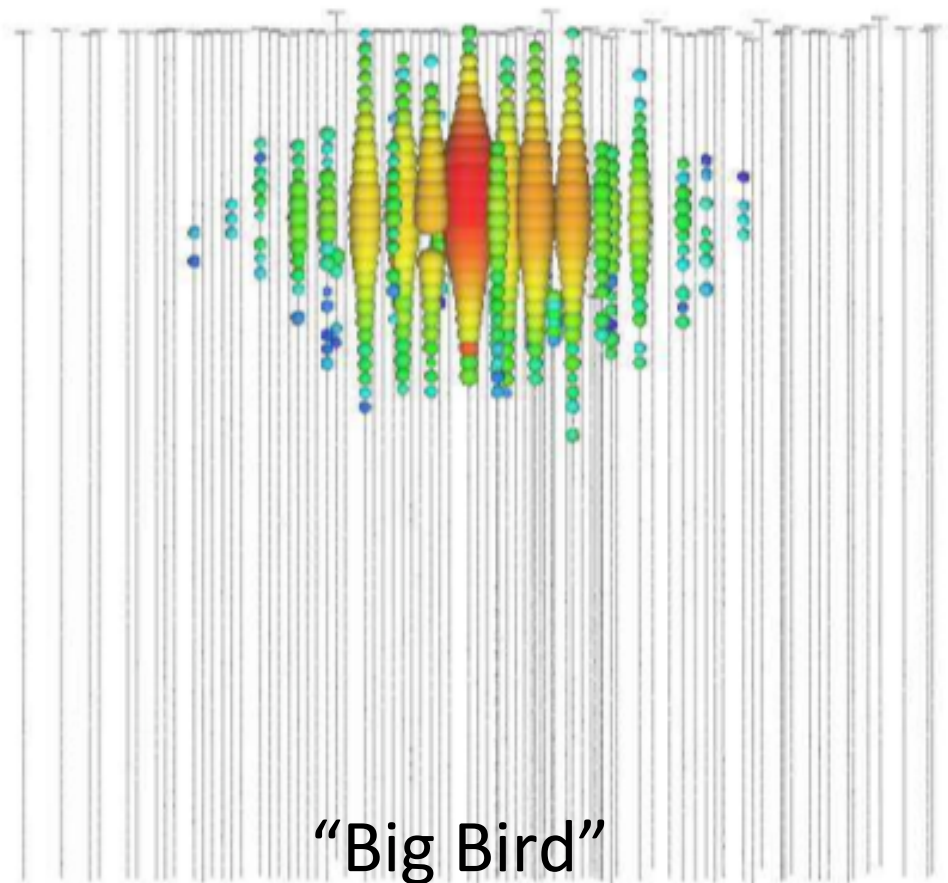
# High Energy Starting Event Analysis

## 3-Year Analysis

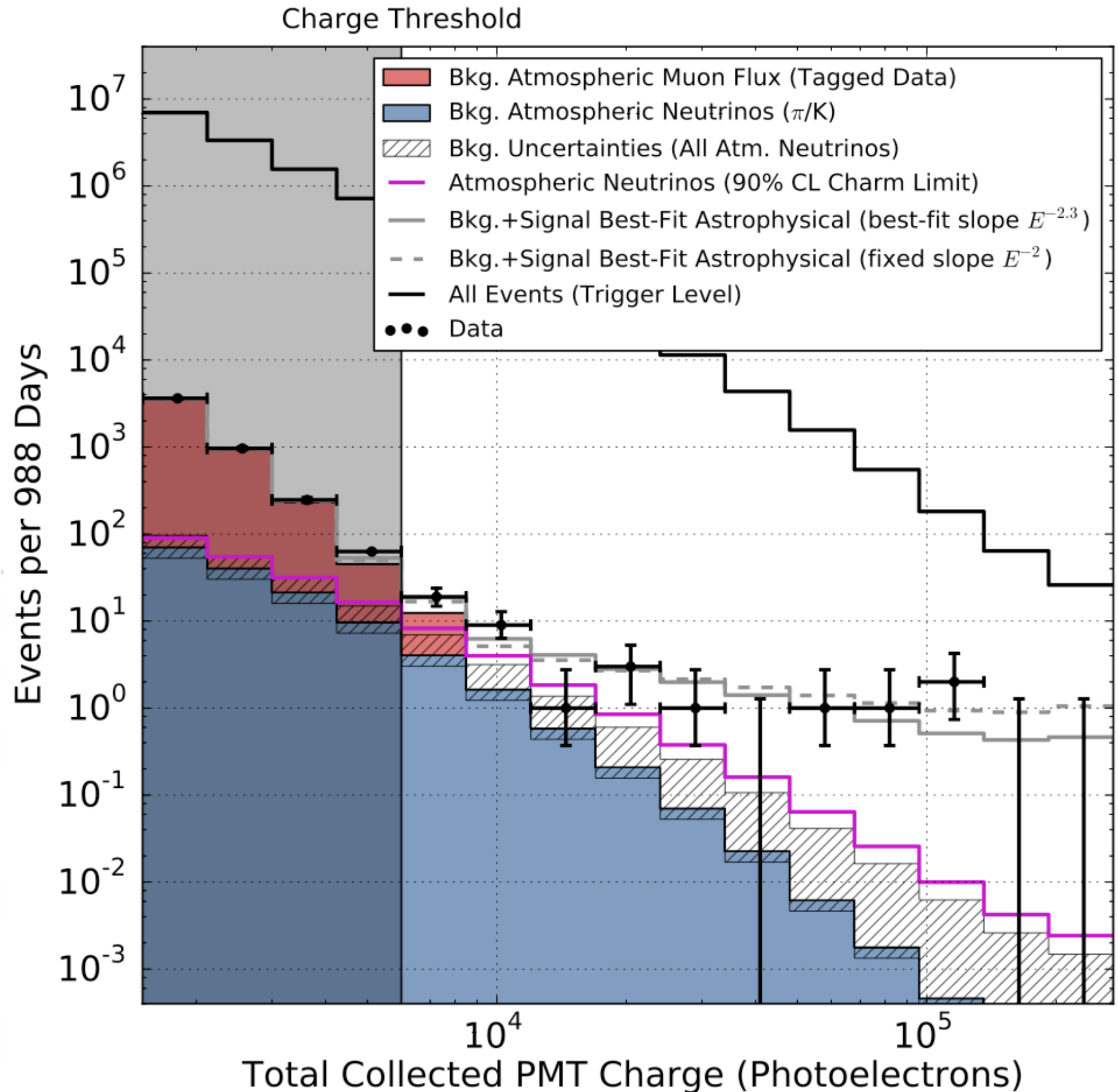
PRL **113**, 101101 (2014)

36 events in 3 years

New highest-energy event:  
2-PeV neutrino



“Big Bird”



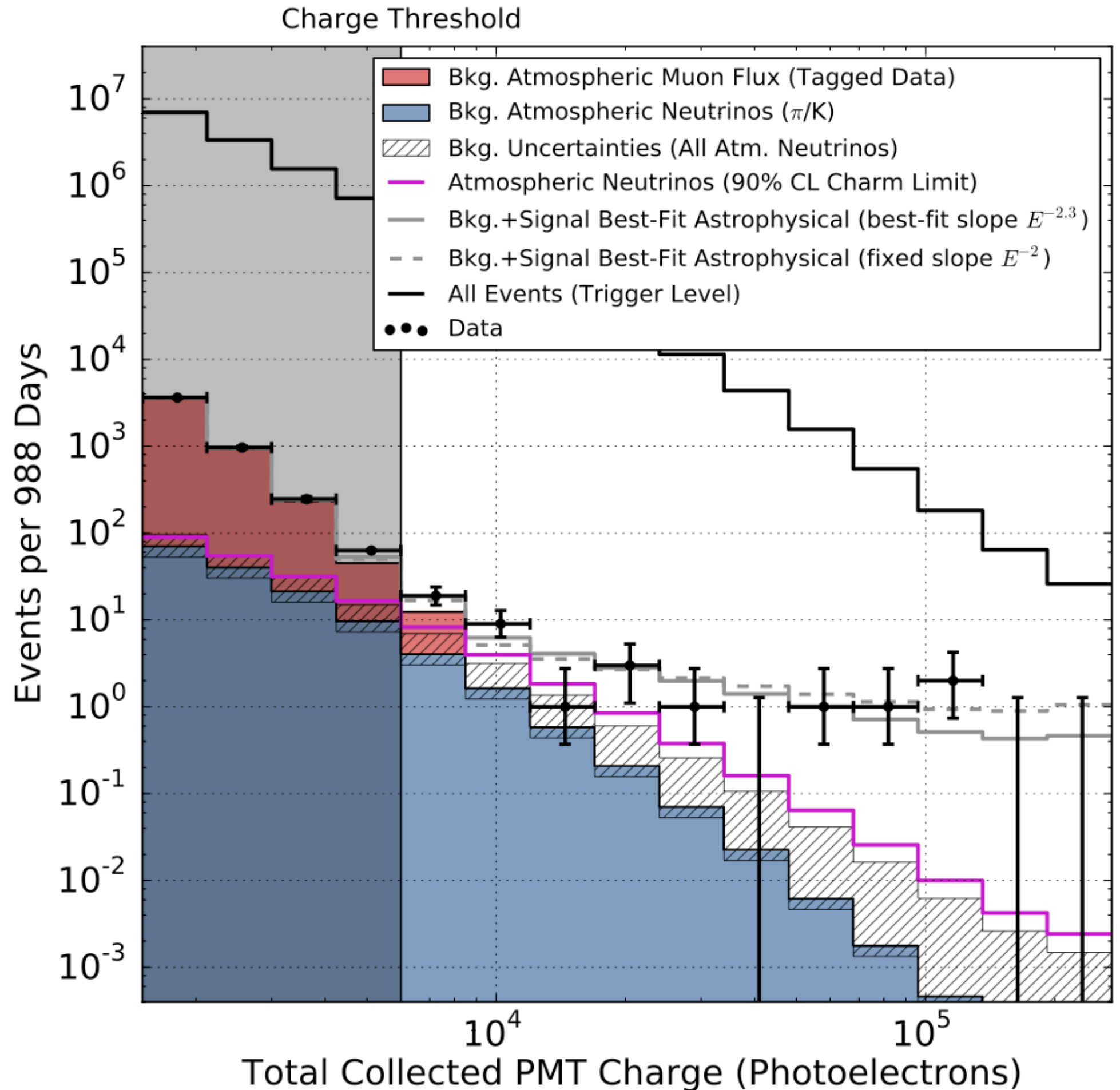
# High Energy Starting Event Analysis

Significance of astrophysical flux: **5.7  $\sigma$**

Of the 36 events,  $\sim$  half are expected to be bkg (atm. muons and atm. neutrinos)

Astrophysical fit (and its significance) depends on **number, direction, and energy**

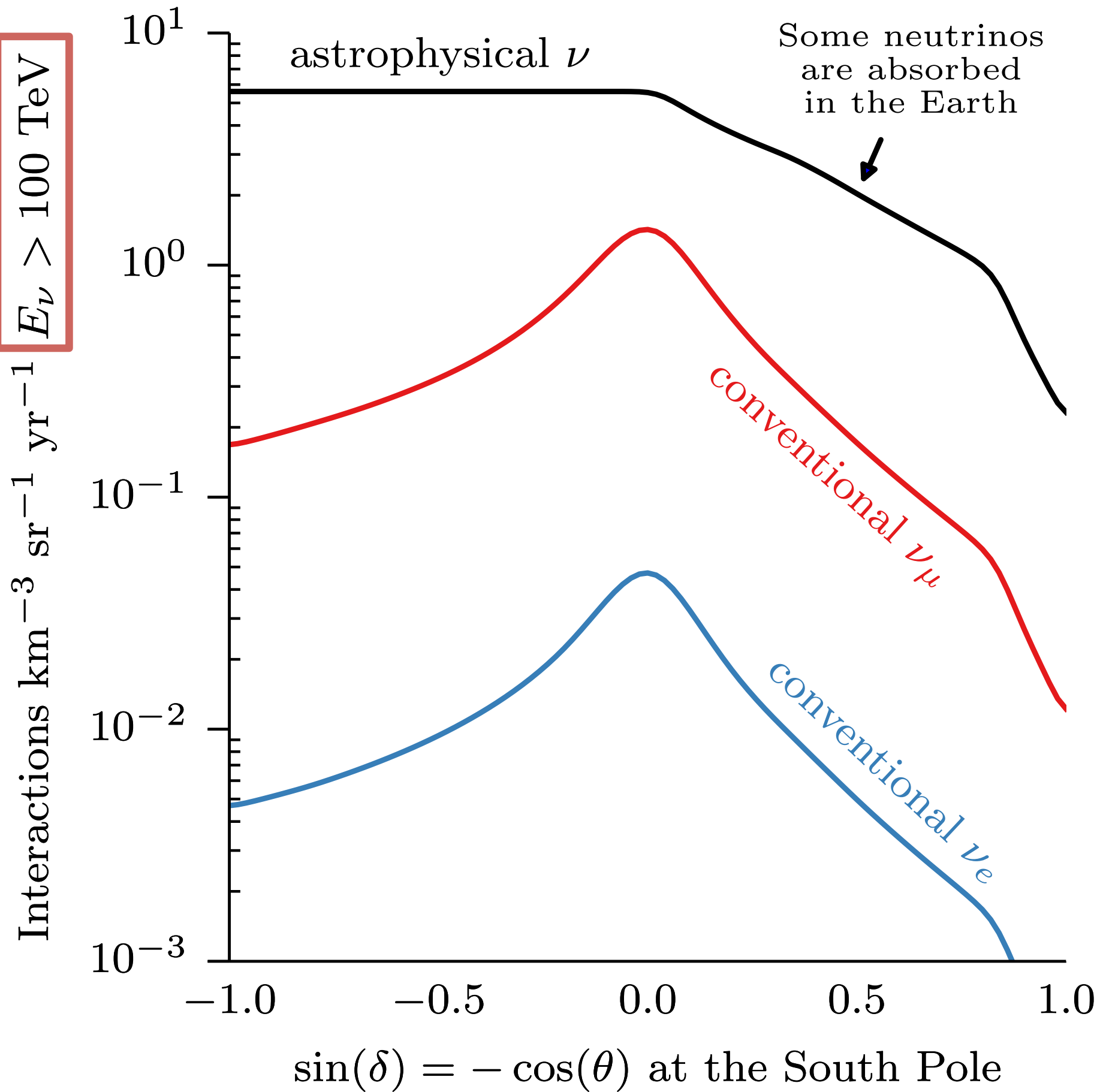
Shape (energy and zenith distribution) of signal and background is different...



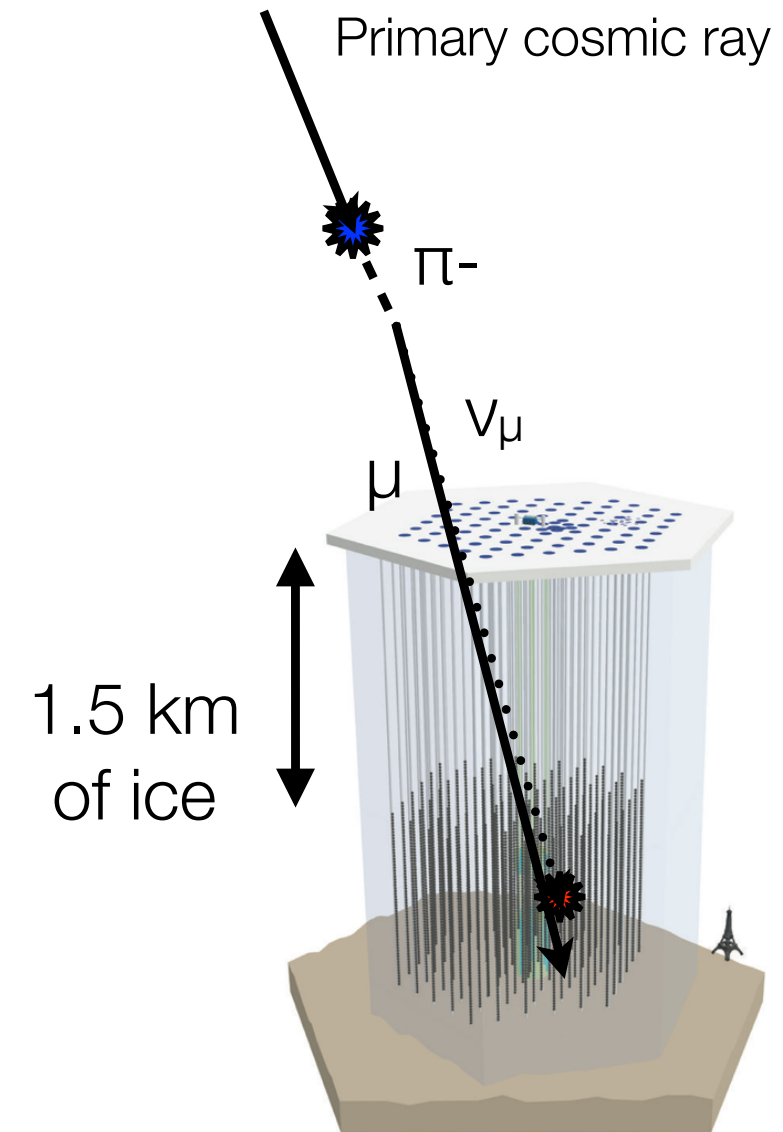


# Atmospheric neutrino self-veto

$E_\nu > 100 \text{ TeV}$



An active muon veto removes down-going atmospheric neutrinos.

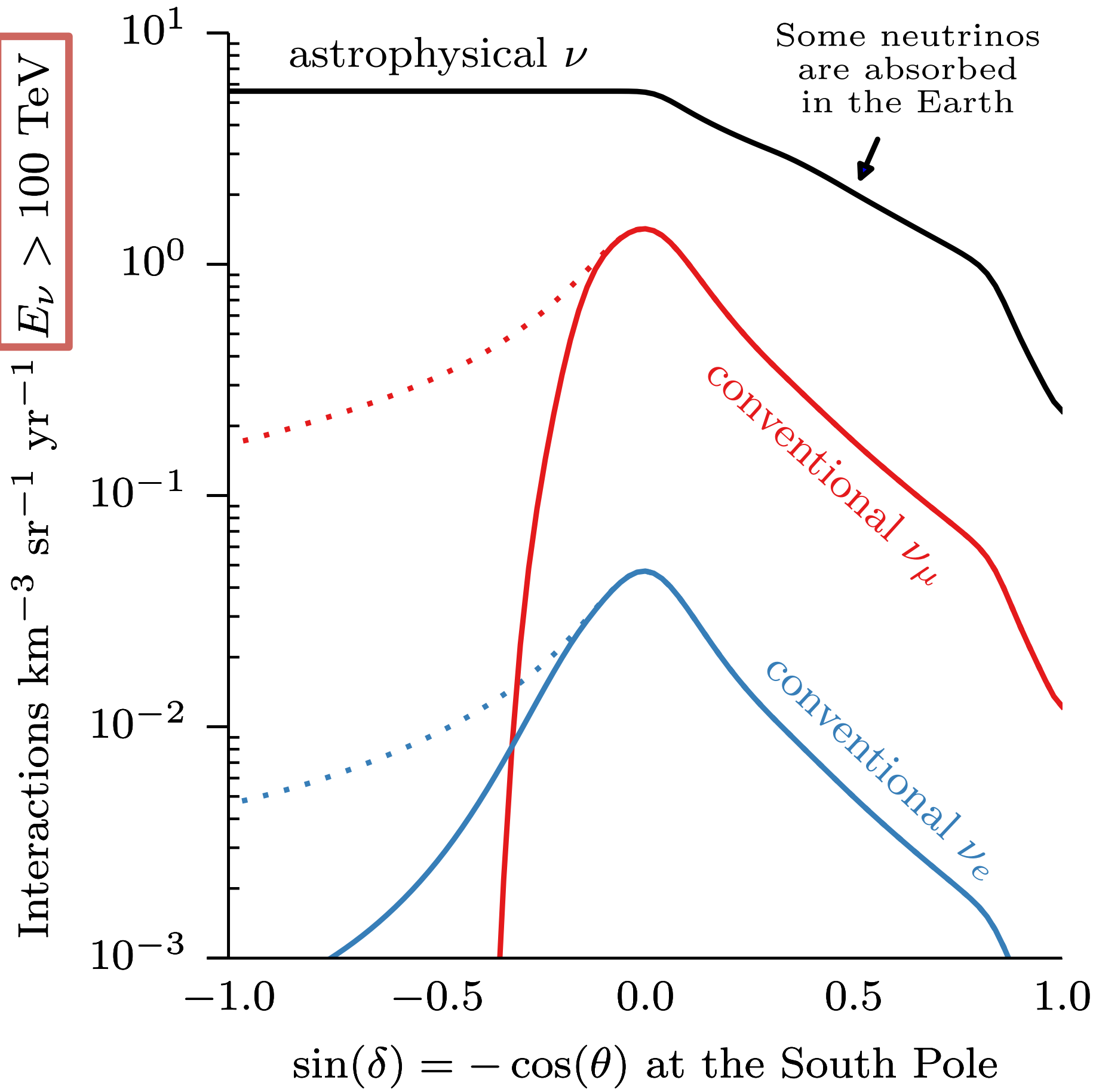


Schönert, Resconi, Schulz,  
Phys. Rev. D, 79:043009 (2009)

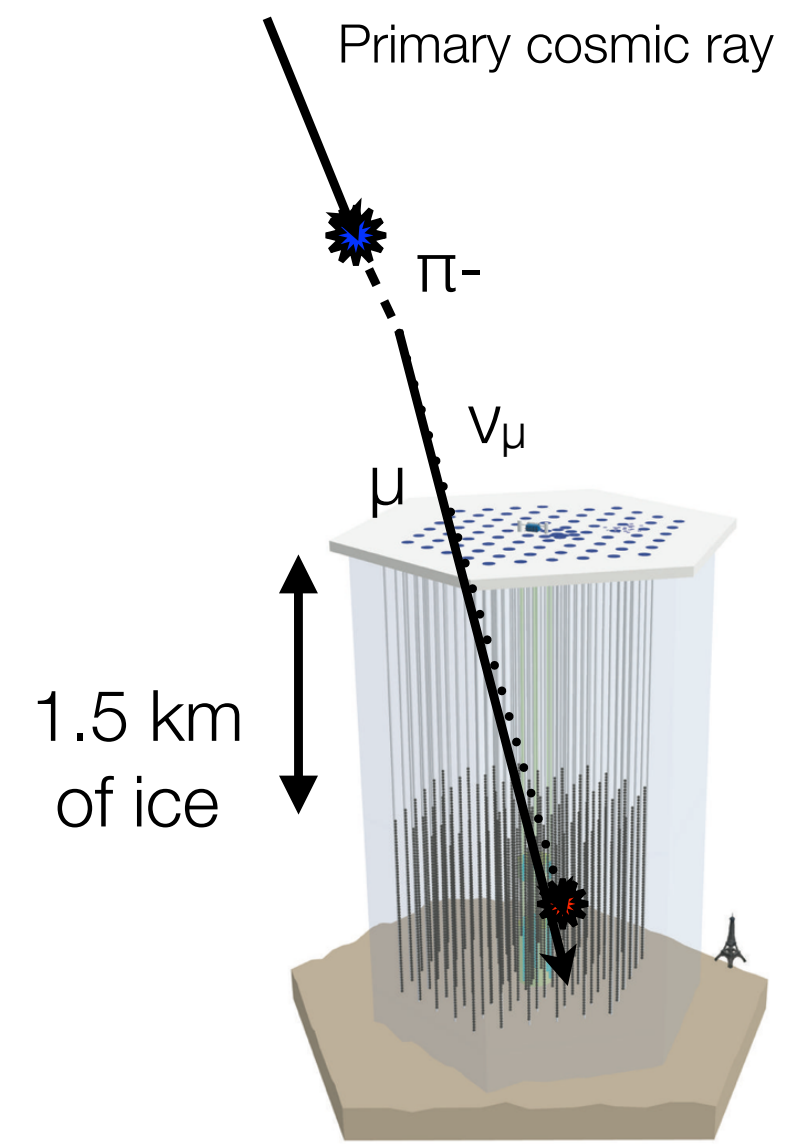
Gaisser, Jero, Karle, van Santen,  
Phys. Rev. D, 90:023009 (2014)

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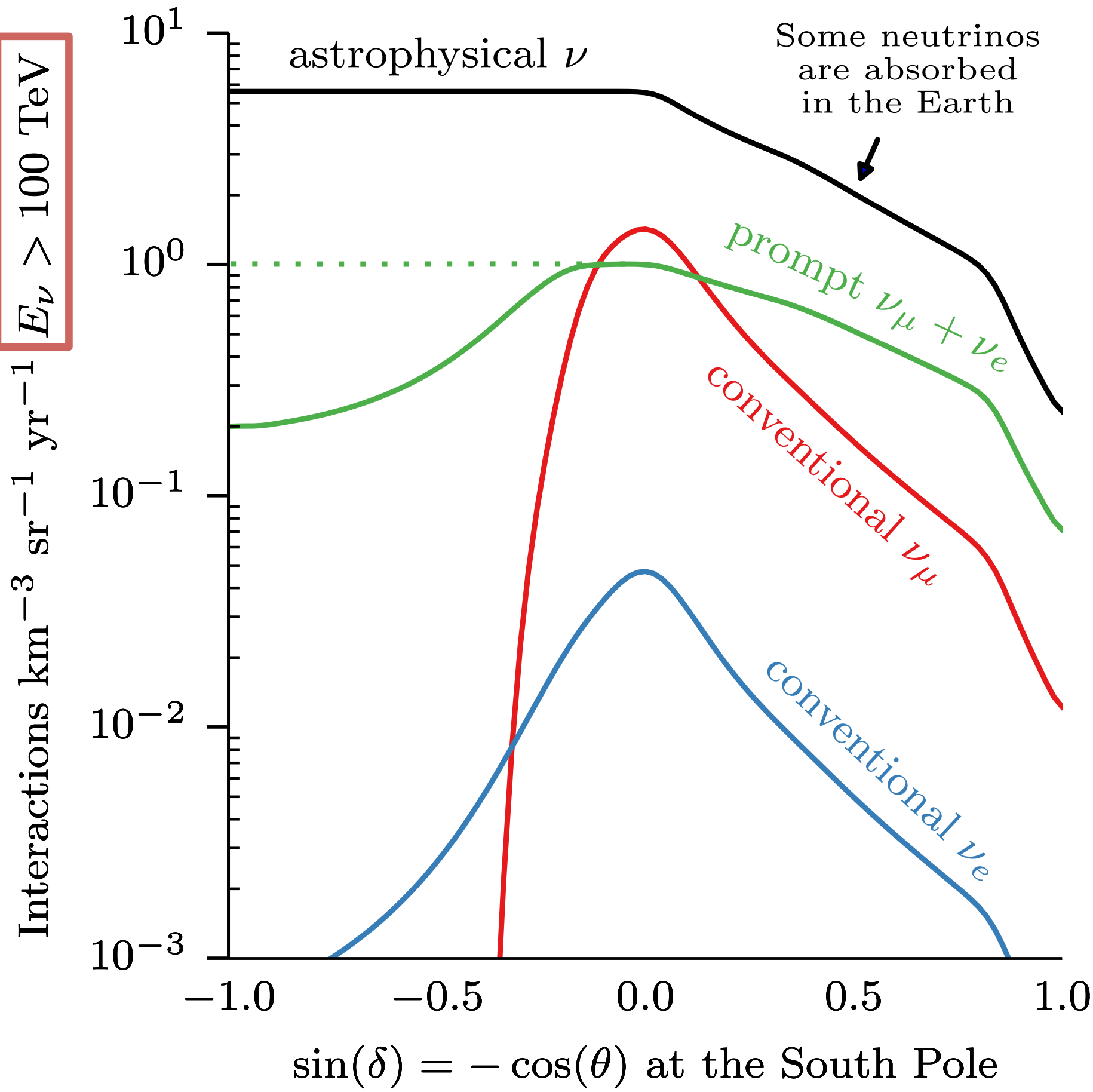
Schönert, Resconi, Schulz, Phys. Rev. D, 79:043009 (2009)

Gaisser, Jero, Karle, van Santen, Phys. Rev. D, 90:023009 (2014)

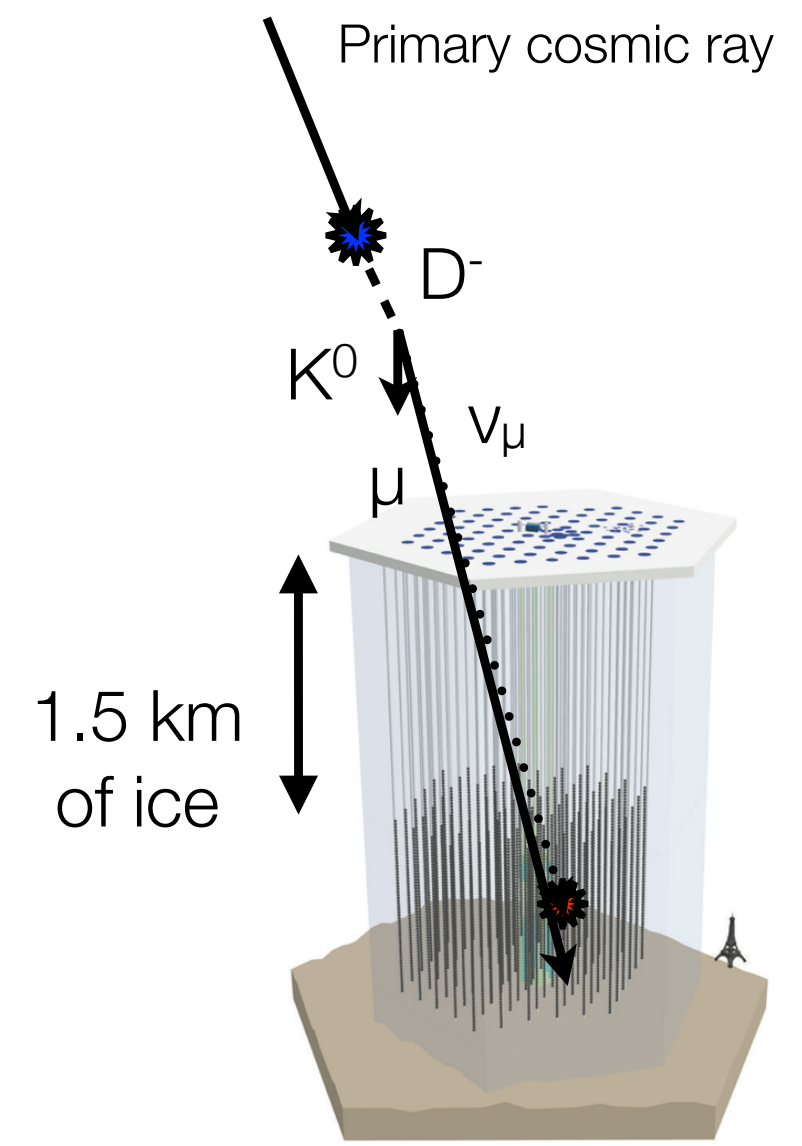


# Atmospheric neutrino self-veto

$E_\nu > 100 \text{ TeV}$



Prompt atmospheric neutrinos are vetoed, too.

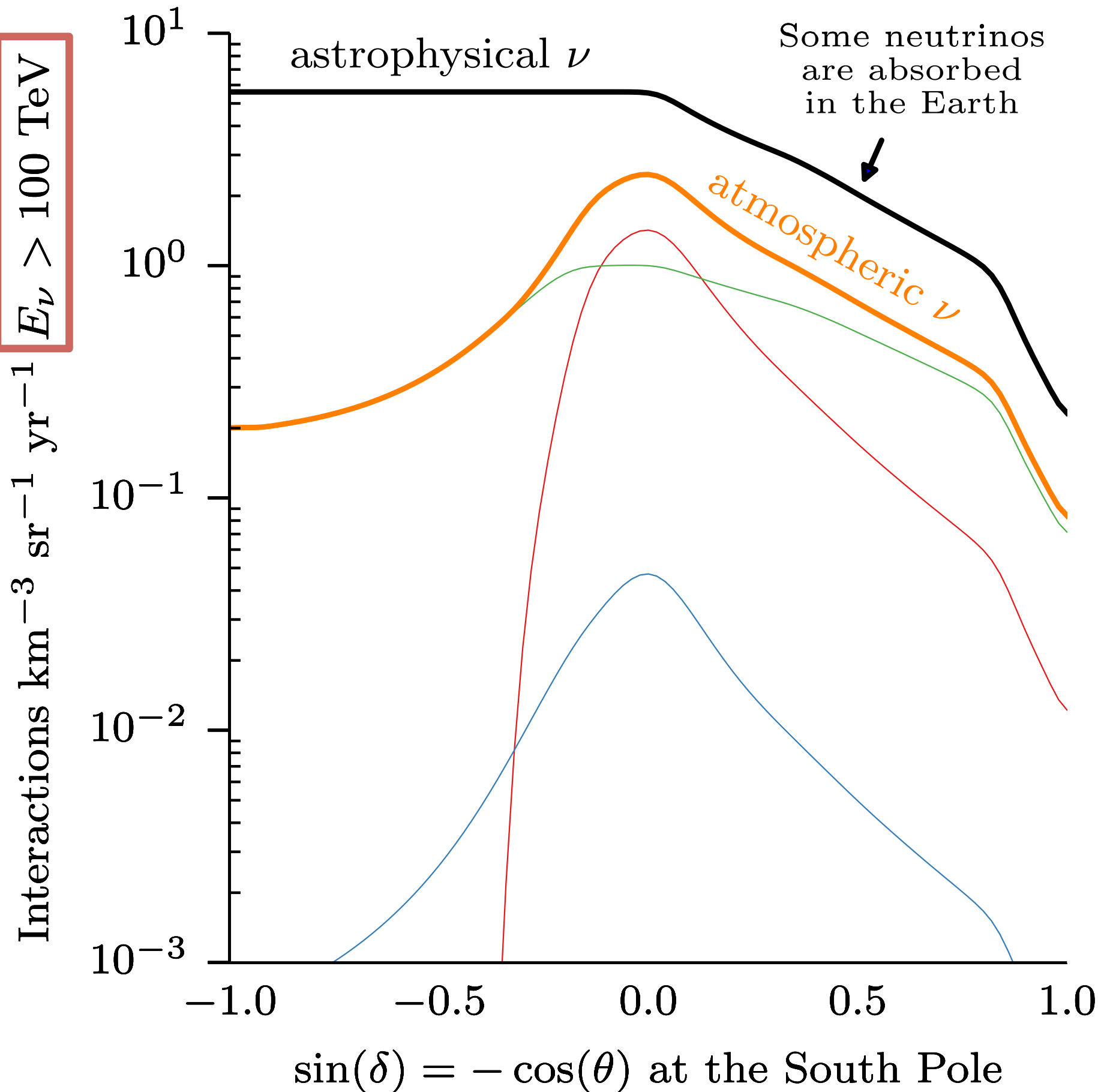


Schönert, Resconi, Schulz,  
Phys. Rev. D, 79:043009 (2009)

Gaisser, Jero, Karle, van Santen,  
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# Atmospheric neutrino self-veto

$E_\nu > 100 \text{ TeV}$



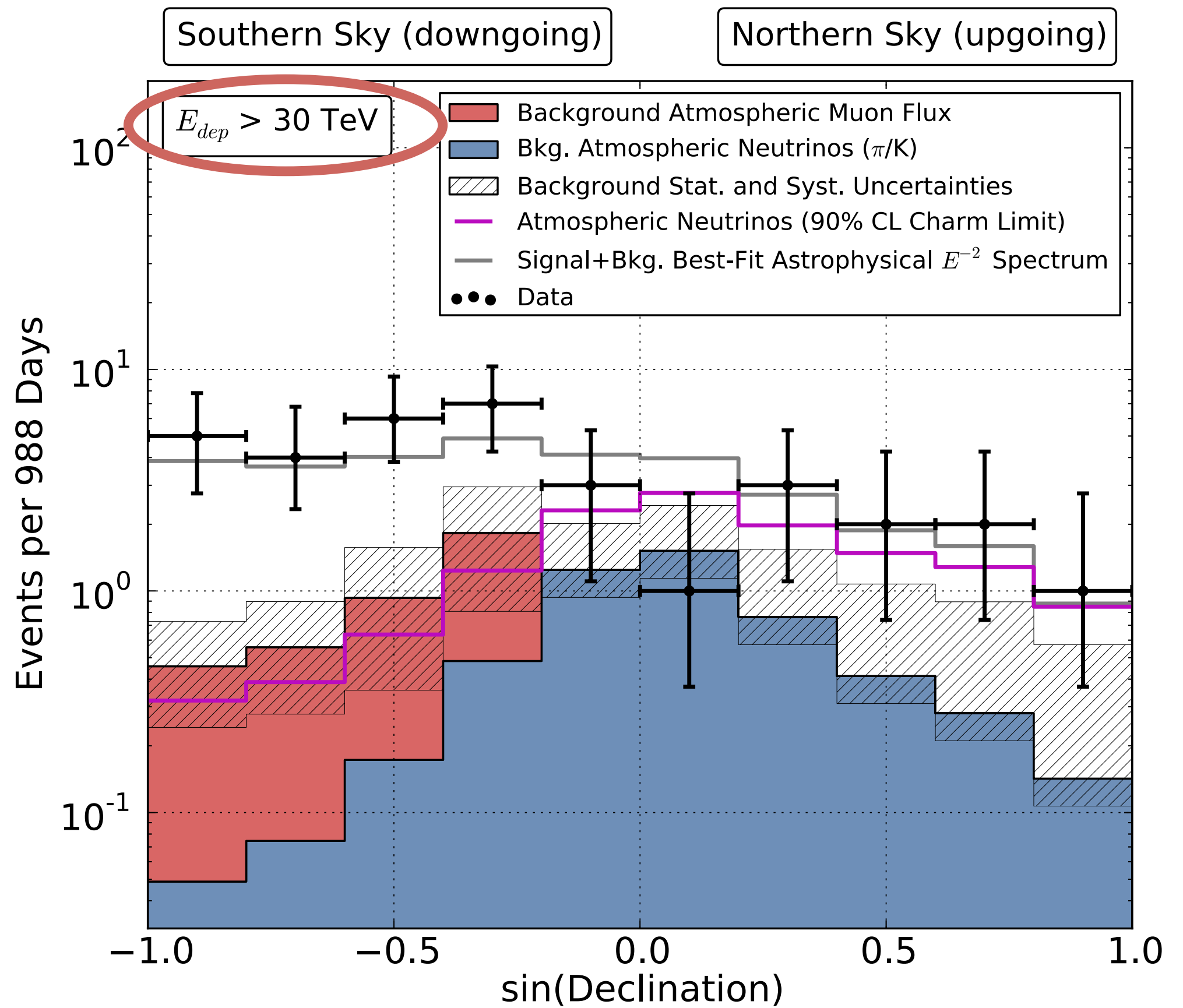
The zenith distributions of high-energy astrophysical and atmospheric neutrinos are fundamentally different.

Schönert, Resconi, Schulz,  
Phys. Rev. D, 79:043009 (2009)

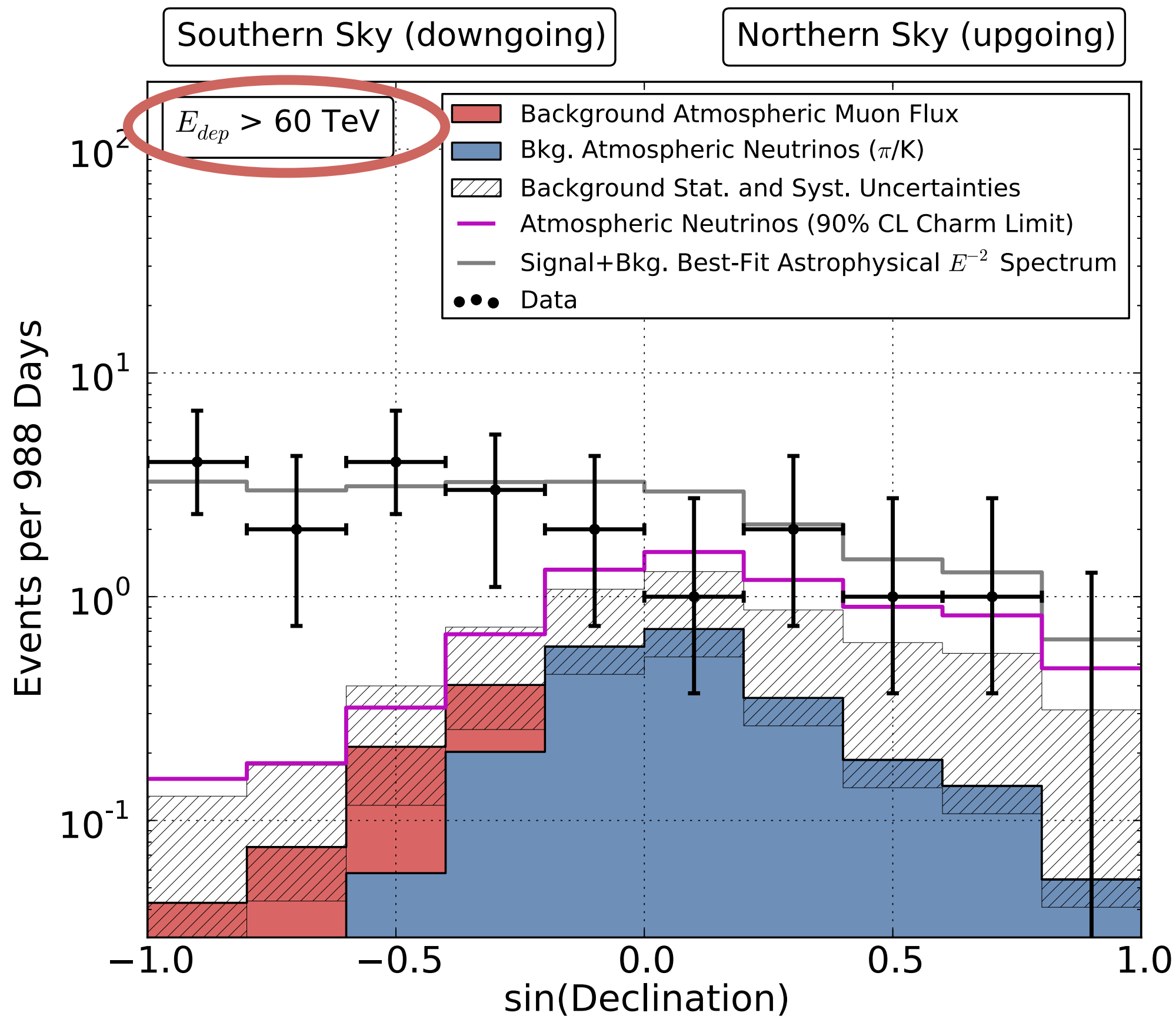
Gaisser, Jero, Karle, van Santen,  
Phys. Rev. D, 90:023009 (2014)



3-Year  
High Energy  
Starting Event  
Analysis

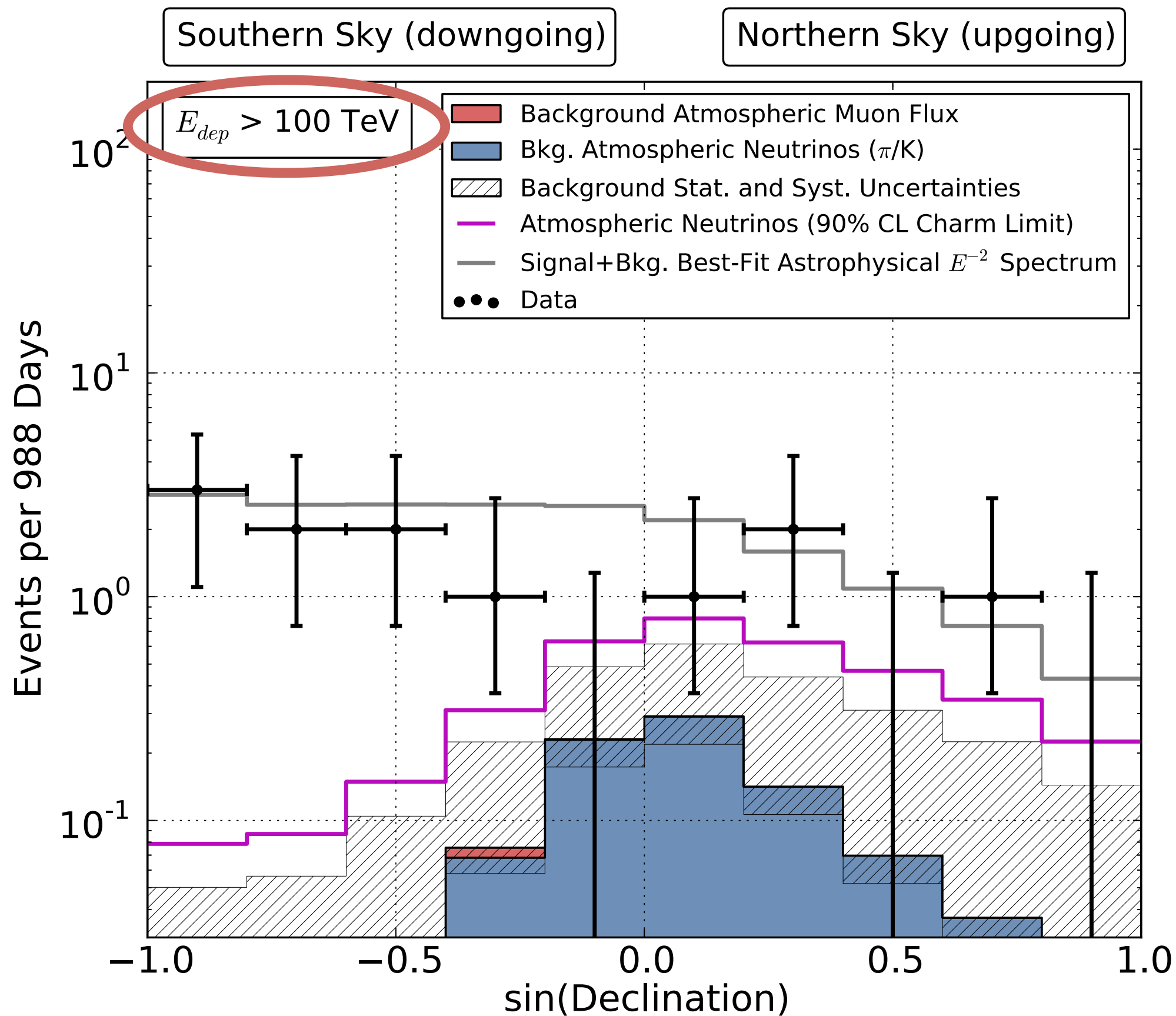


3-Year  
High Energy  
Starting Event  
Analysis

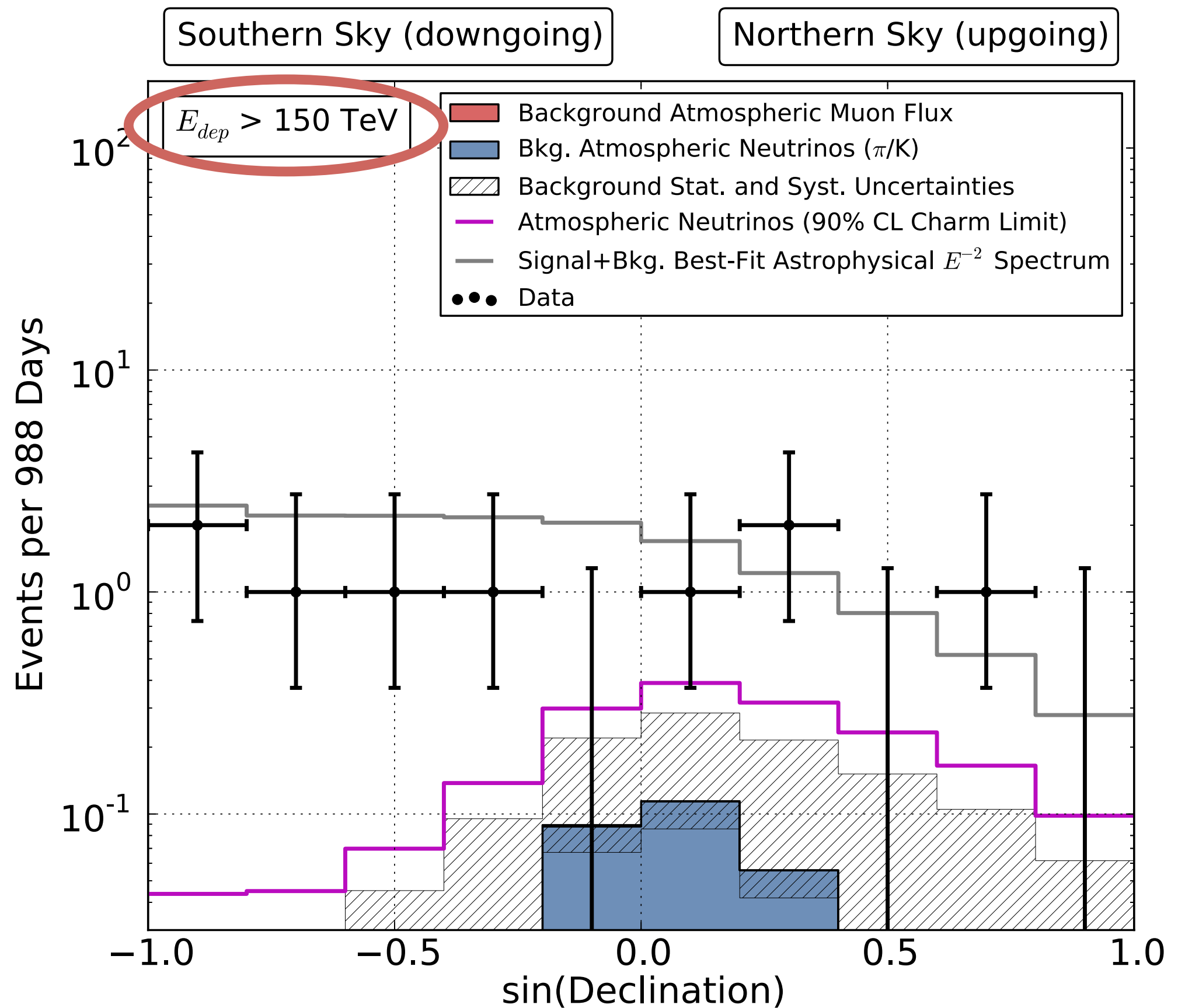




3-Year  
High Energy  
Starting Event  
Analysis

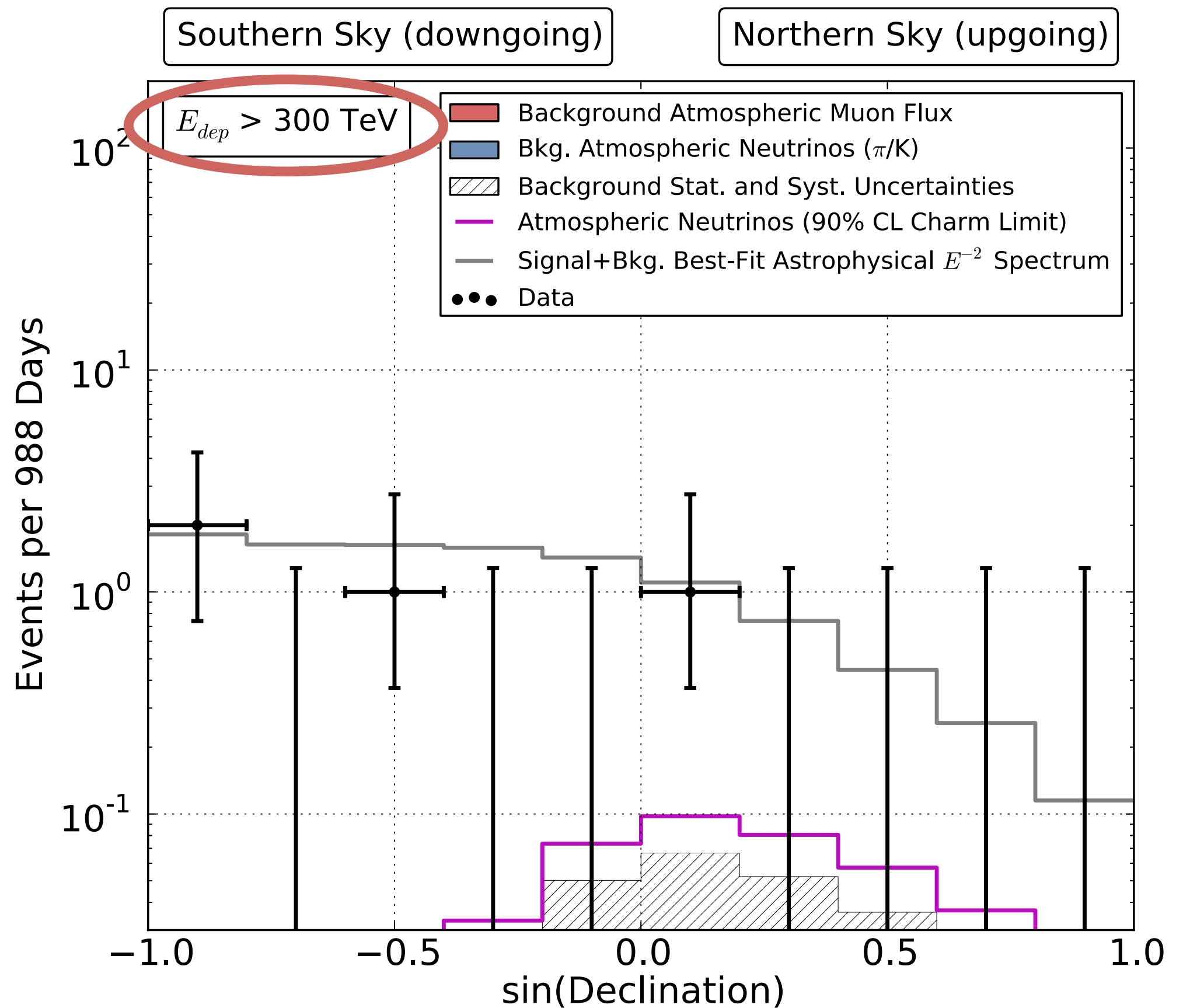


3-Year  
High Energy  
Starting Event  
Analysis





3-Year  
High Energy  
Starting Event  
Analysis



# High Energy Starting Event Analysis

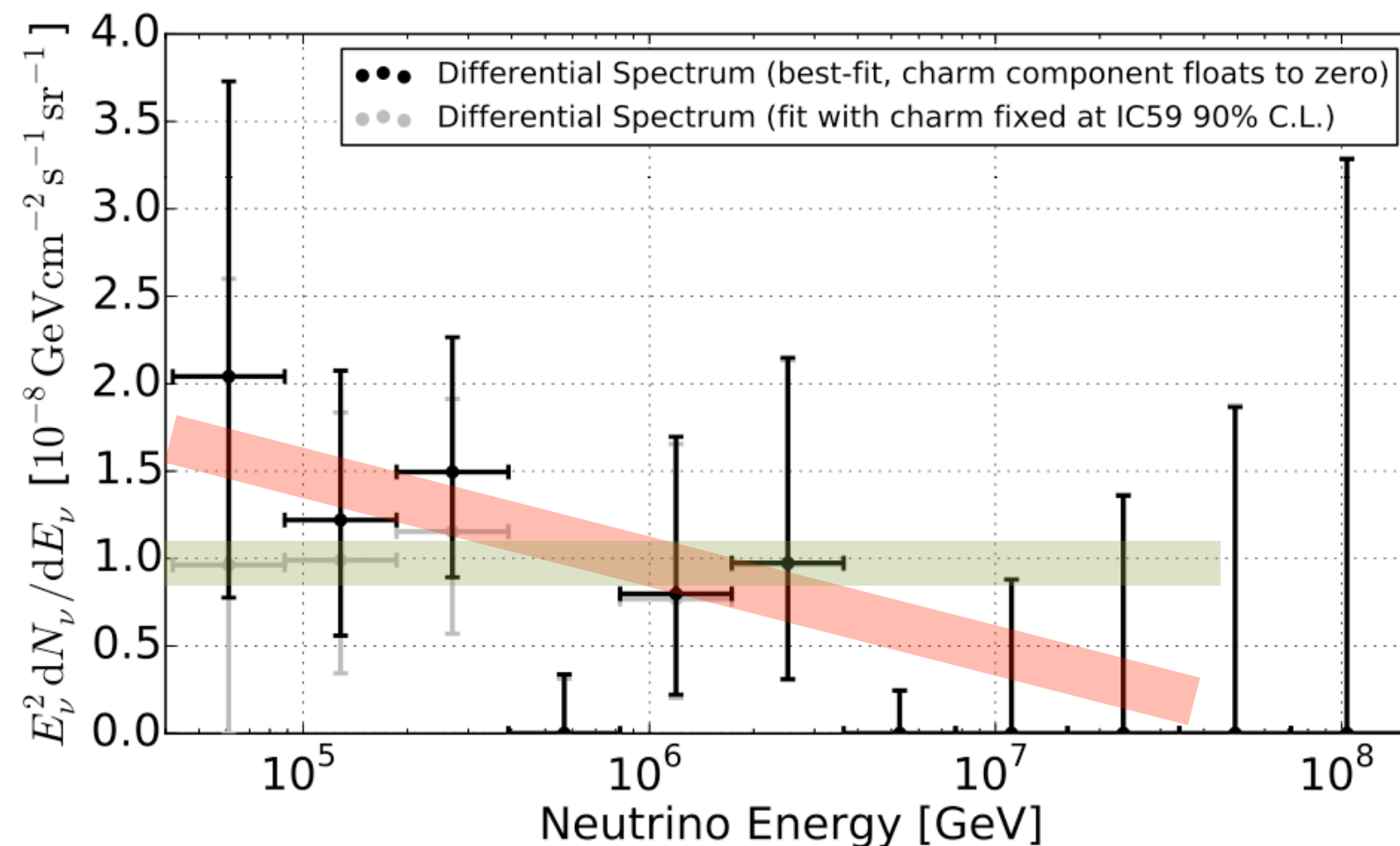
Assuming unbroken  $E^{-2}$  spectrum, best-fit astrophysical normalization is:

$$E^2\phi(E) = 0.95 \pm 0.3 \times 10^{-8} \text{ GeV cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1}$$

Lack of events above 2 PeV (3.1 expected in this analysis; more in the EHE analysis, PRL 111, 021103 (2013)) suggests unbroken  $E^{-2}$  disfavored

Best power-law fit yields a spectral index of -2.3 (and fits 0 charm component):

$$E^2\phi(E) = 1.5 \times 10^{-8} (E/100\text{TeV})^{-0.3} \text{ GeV cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1}$$





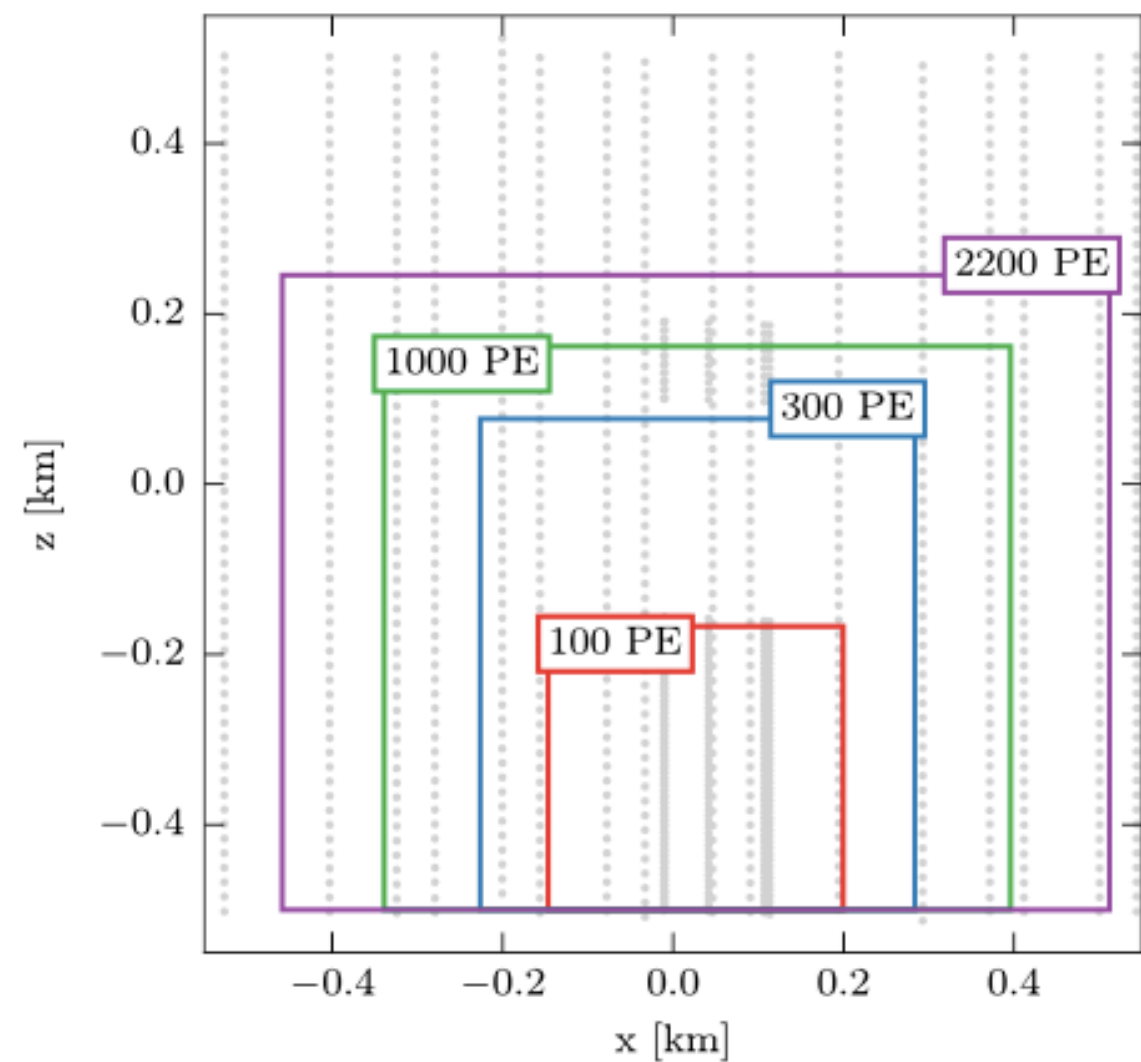
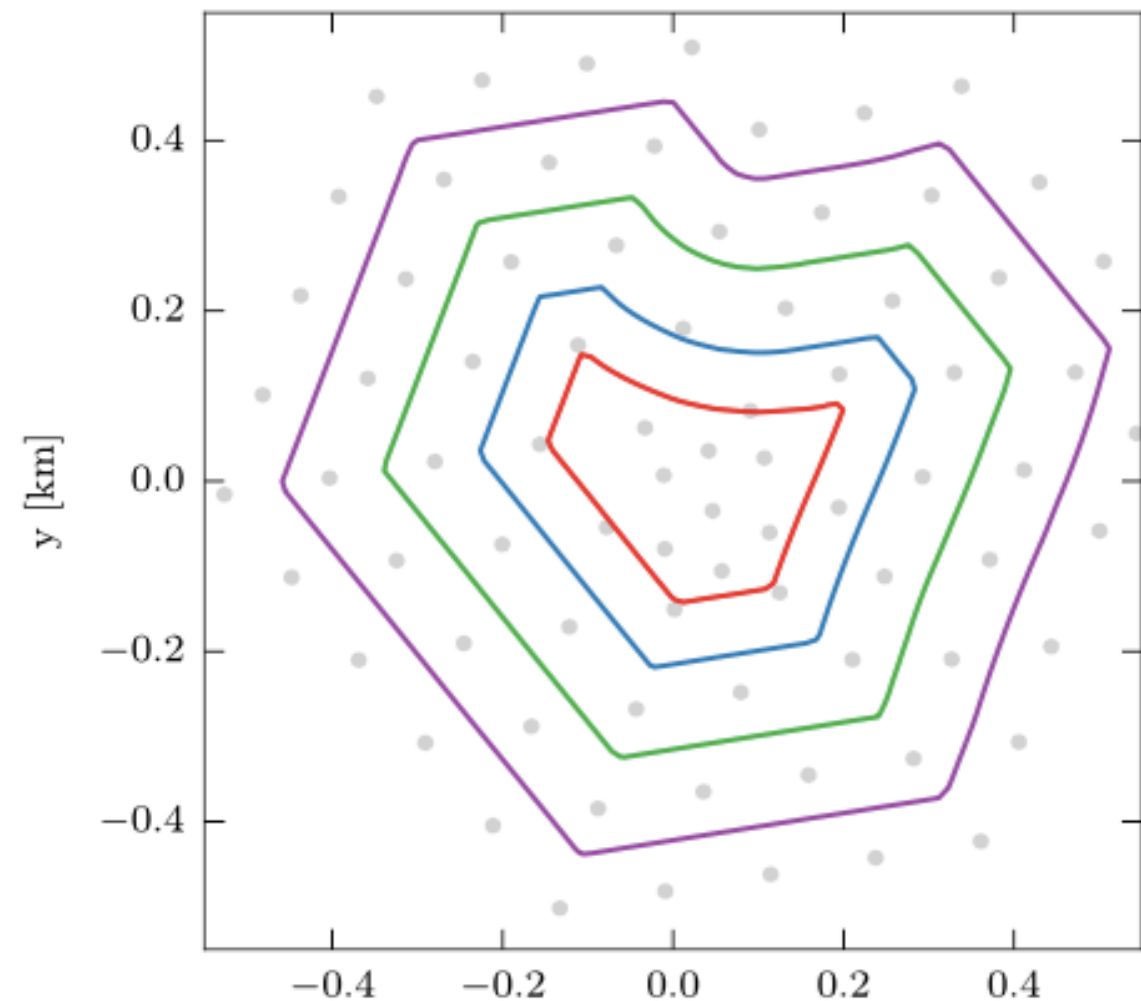
More sophisticated analysis published  
this fall: PRD 91:022001 (2014)

Nested layers of vetoes

Series of lower energy thresholds

388 events selected in 2 years of data

$87 \pm 14$  astrophysical neutrinos

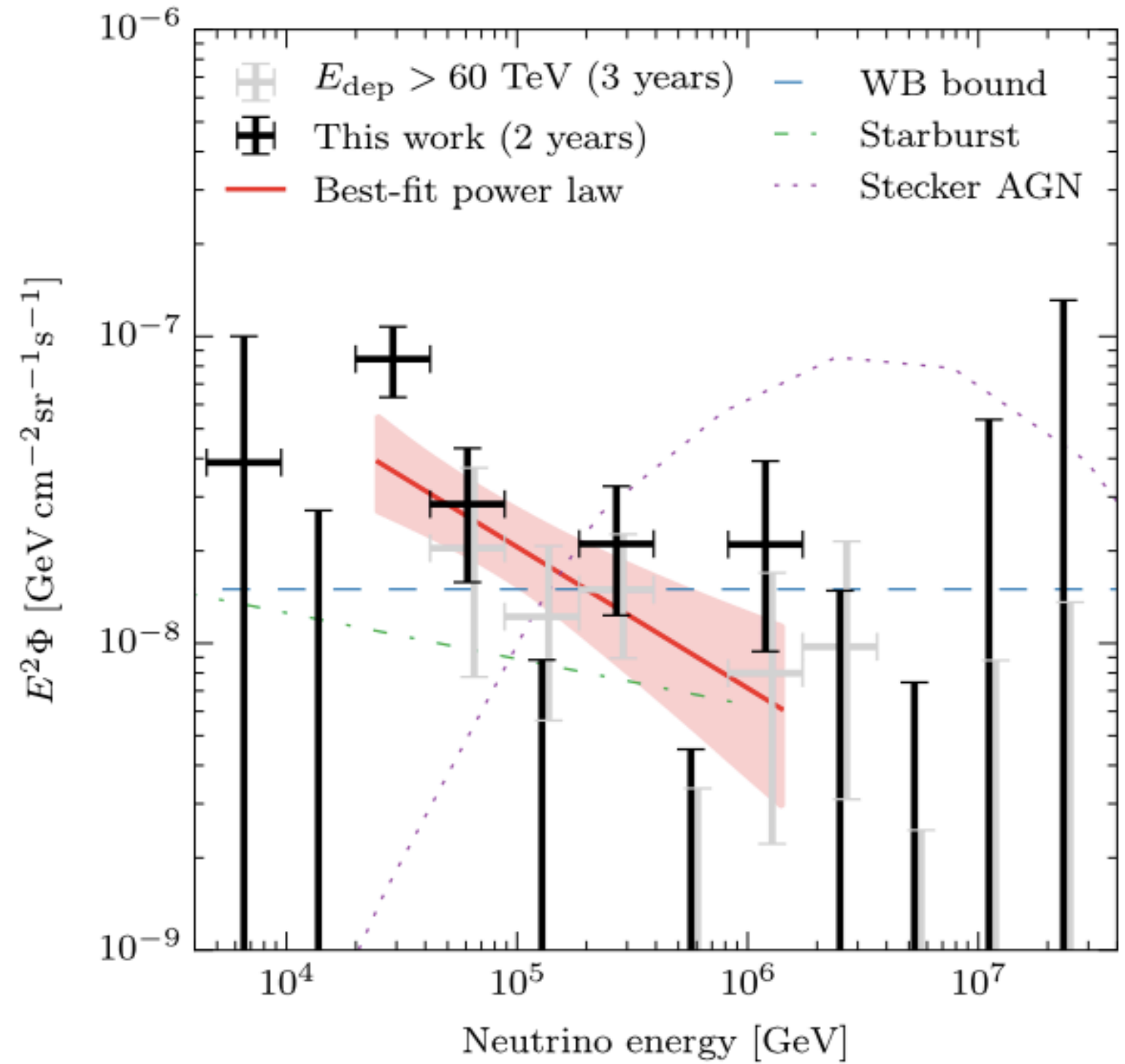


Prompt component of background atmospheric neutrinos still not observed, but limits now:

$$\Phi_{\text{prompt}} < 1.52 \times \text{ERS Model}$$

Best-fit astrophysical spectral index  $E^{-\gamma}$

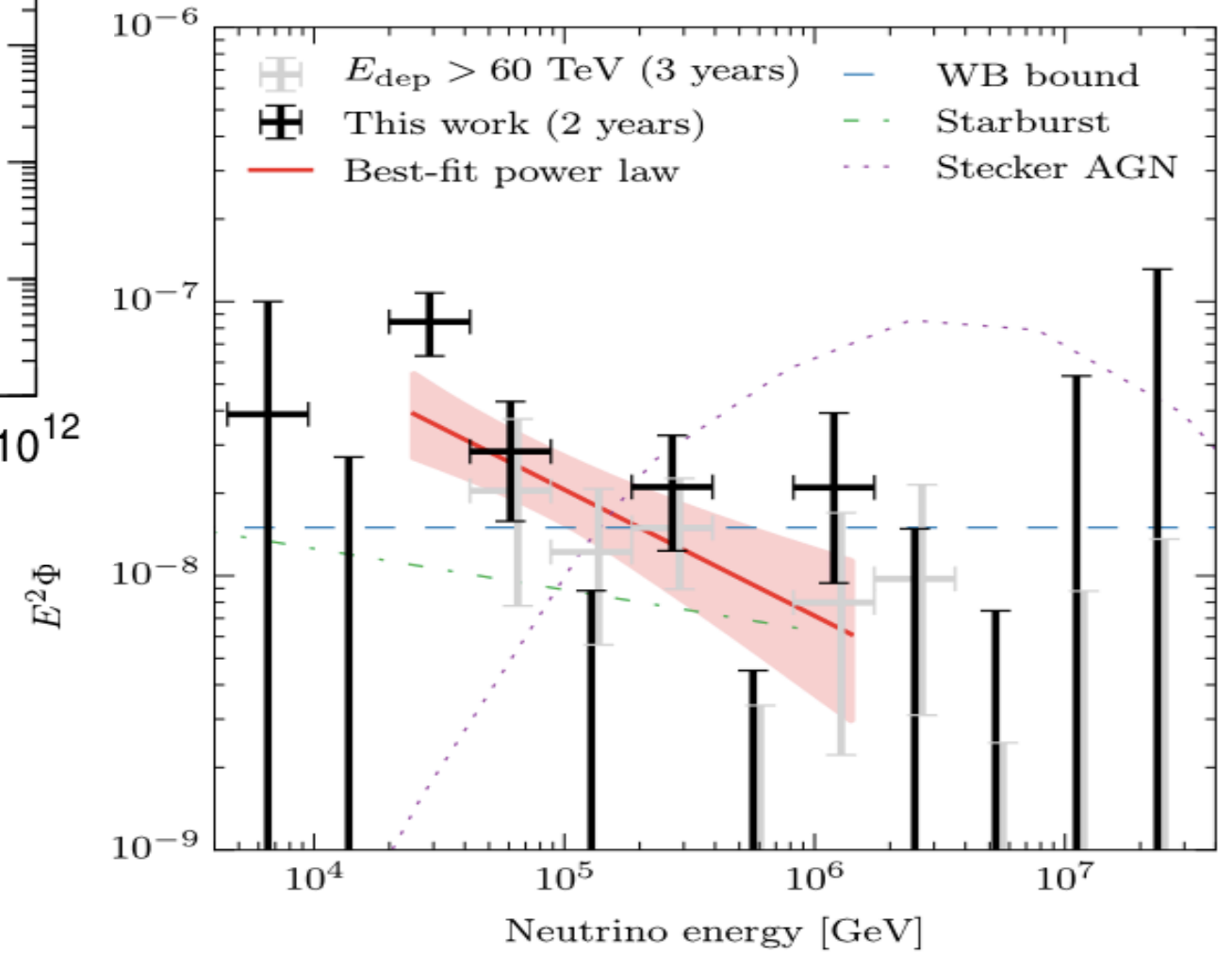
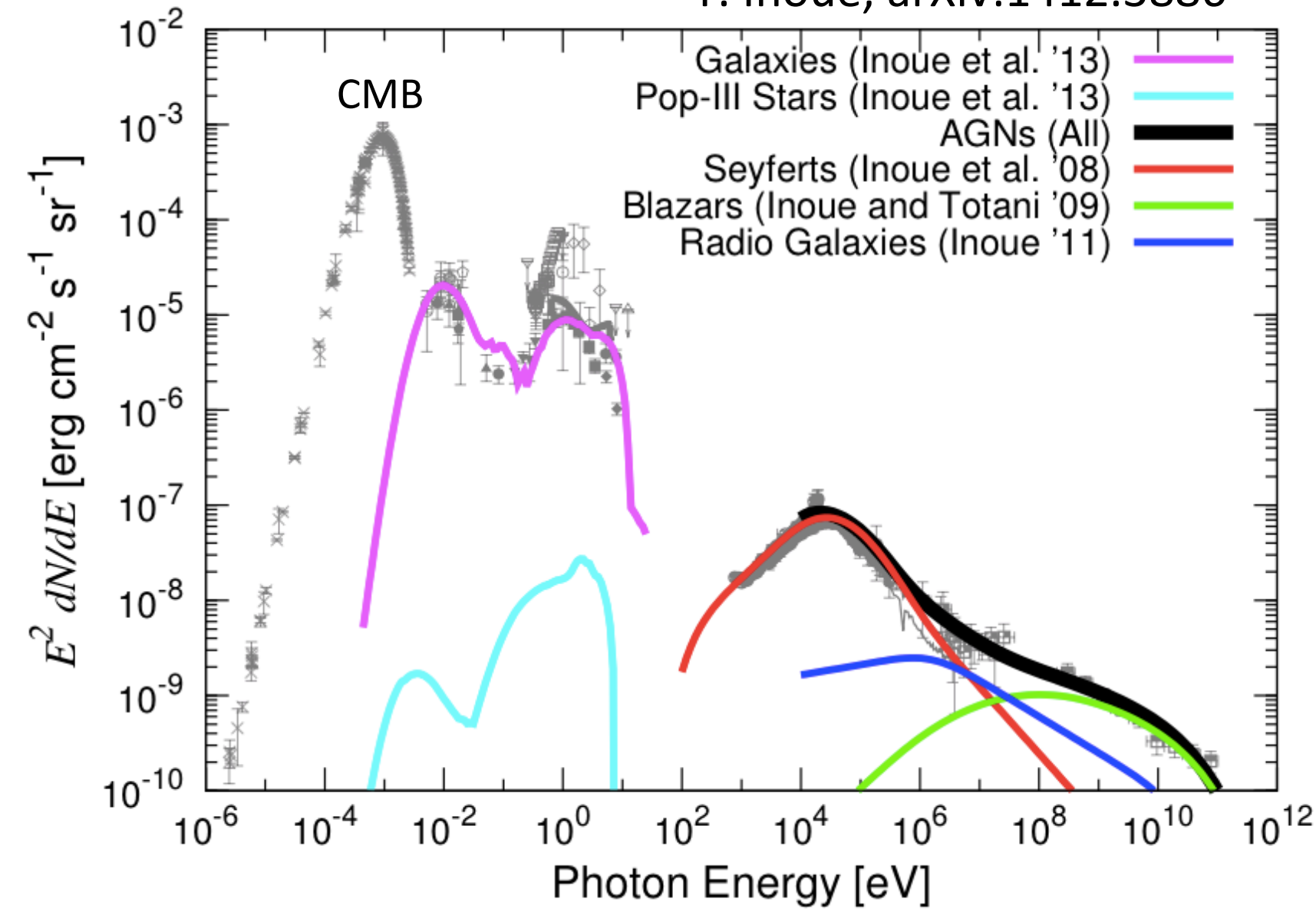
$$\gamma = 2.46 \pm 0.12$$





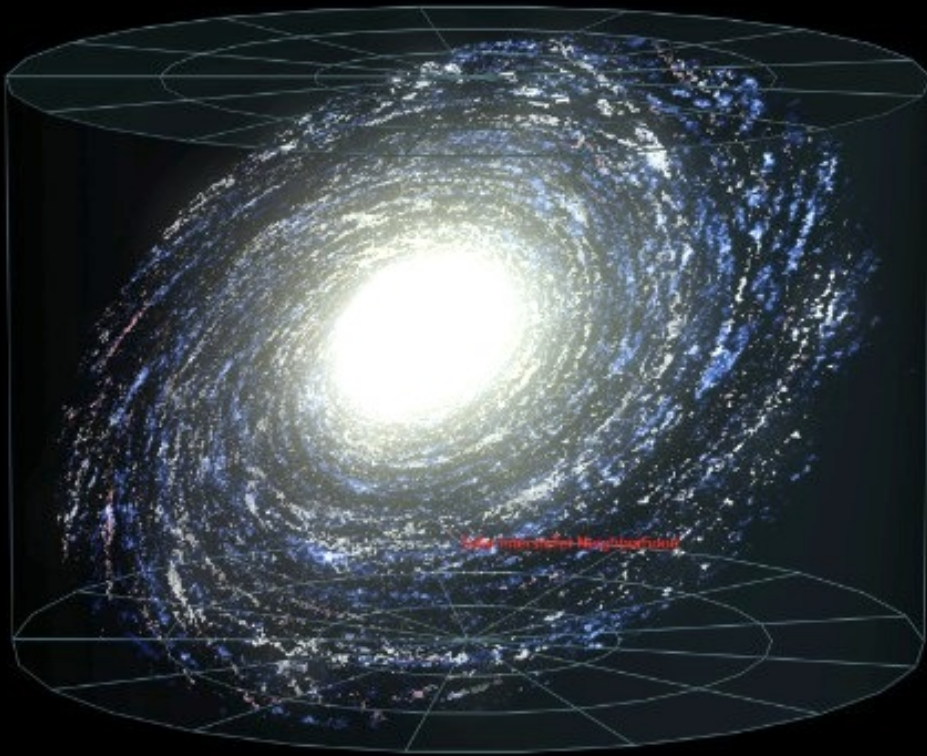
# Diffuse Cosmic Background Radiation

Y. Inoue, arXiv:1412.3886

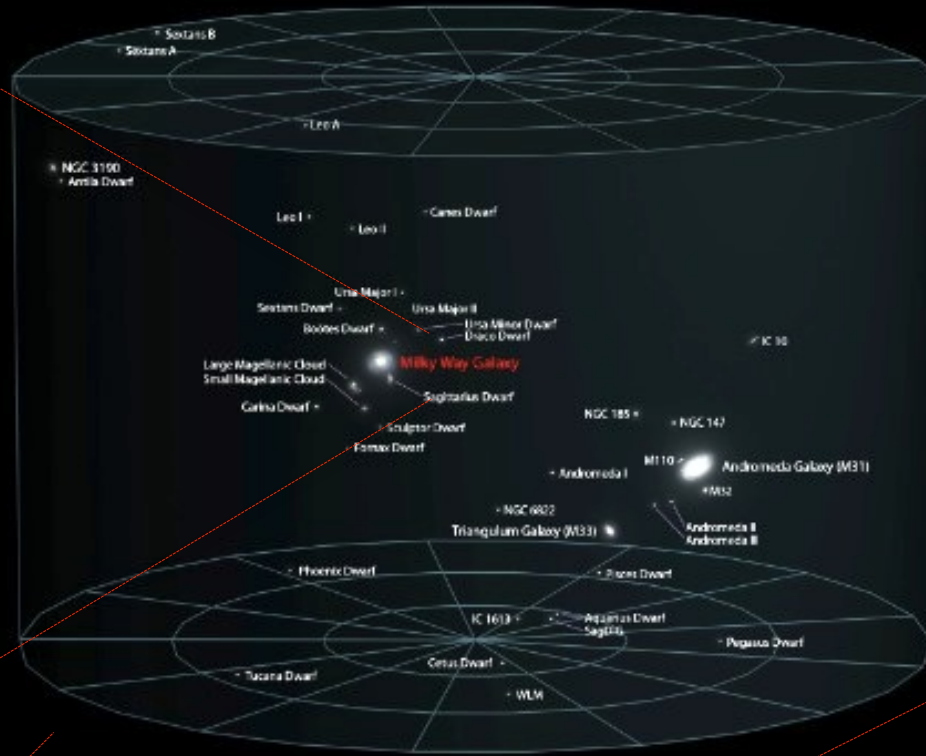




100K light years  
Milky Way Galaxy



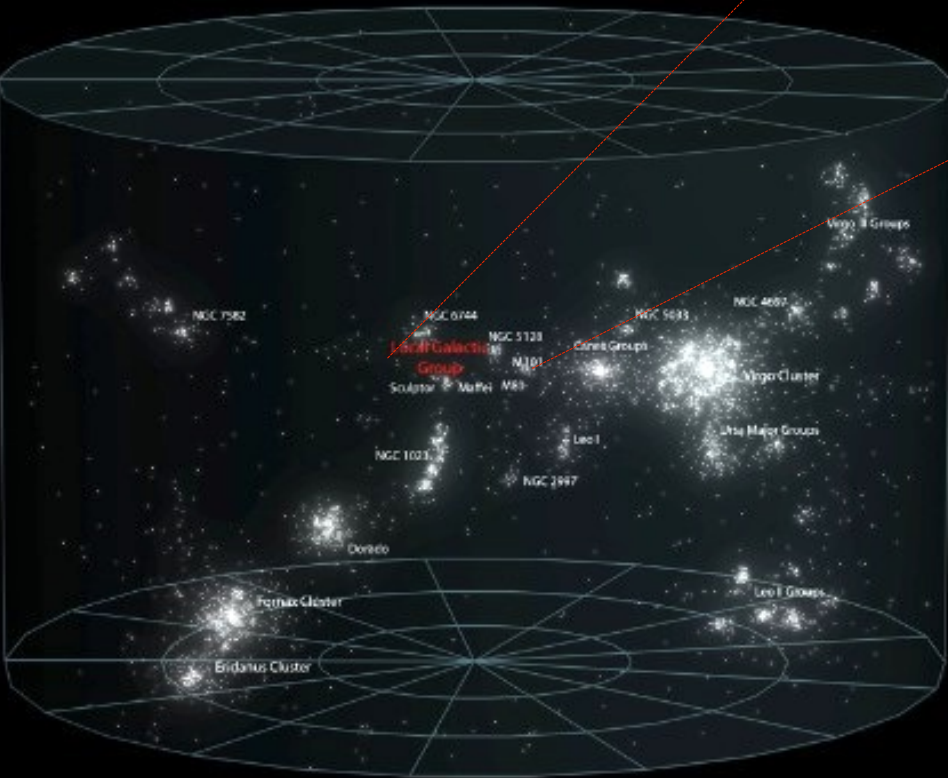
5M light years  
Local Galactic Group



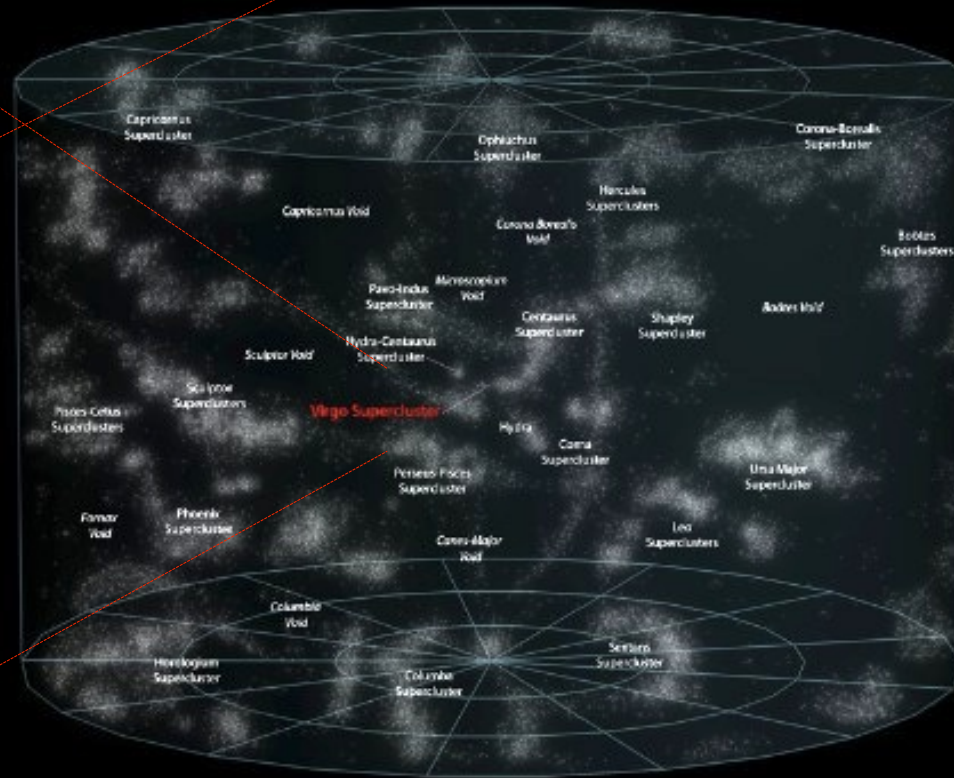
Universe becomes  
opaque for high energy  
Photons:

$$\gamma + \gamma_{\text{background}} \rightarrow e^+ + e^-$$

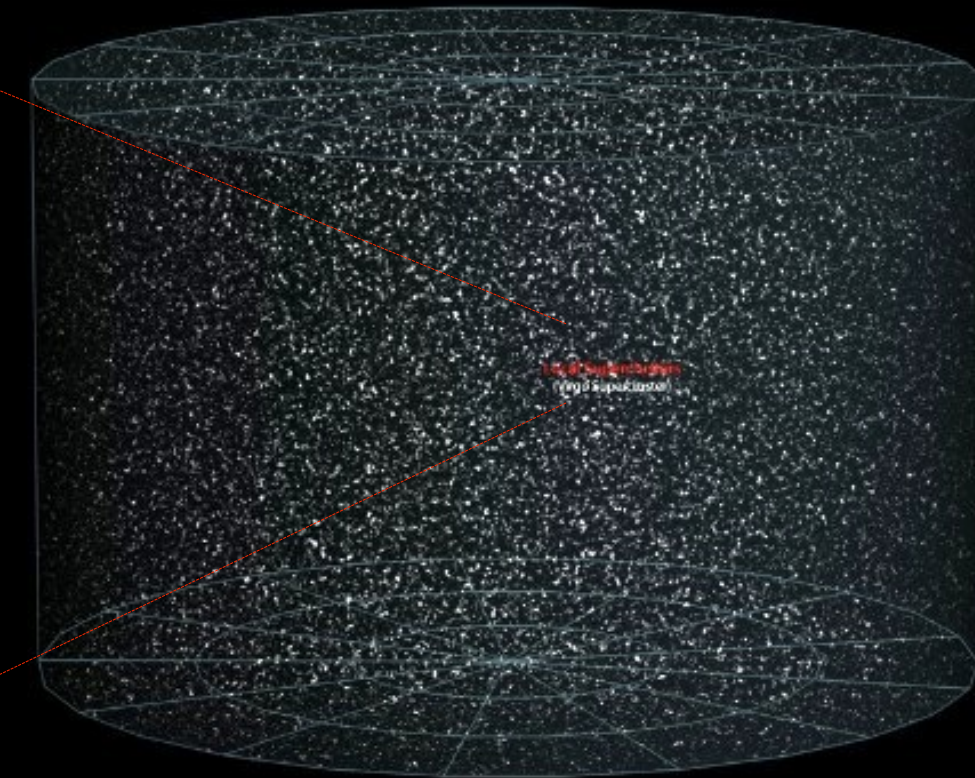
100M light years  
Virgo Supercluster



1G light years  
Local Superclusters

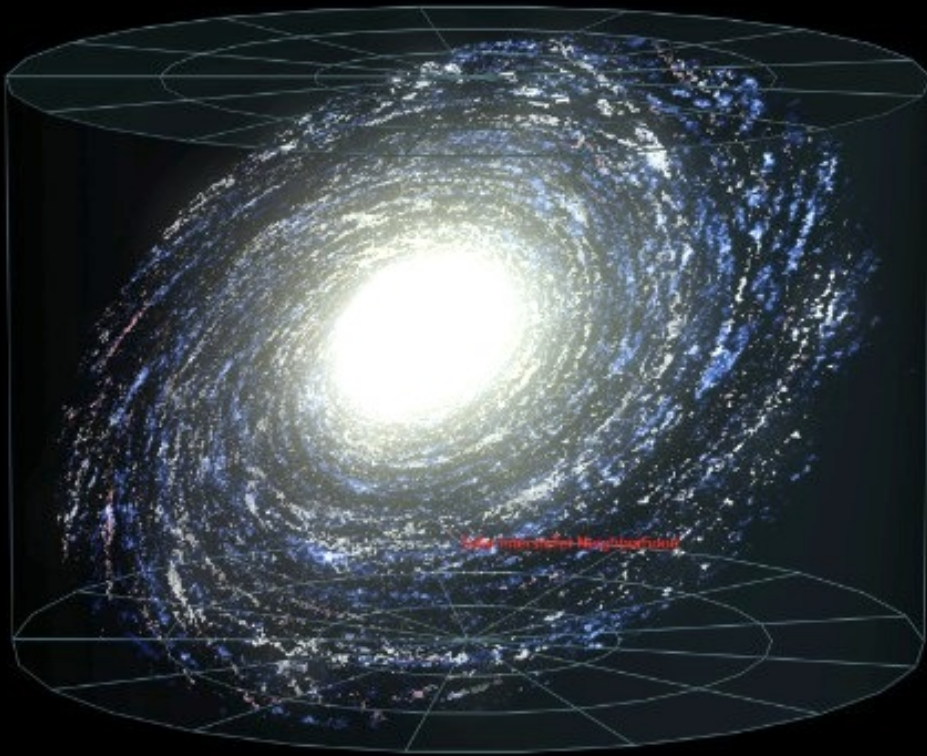


Observable Universe

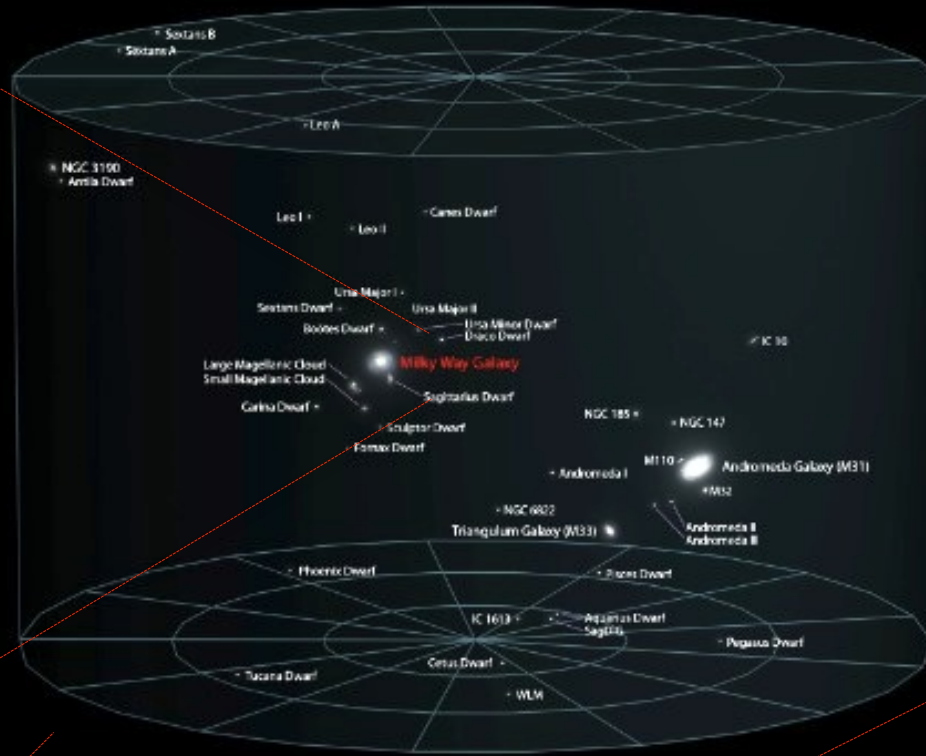




100K light years  
Milky Way Galaxy



5M light years  
Local Galactic Group



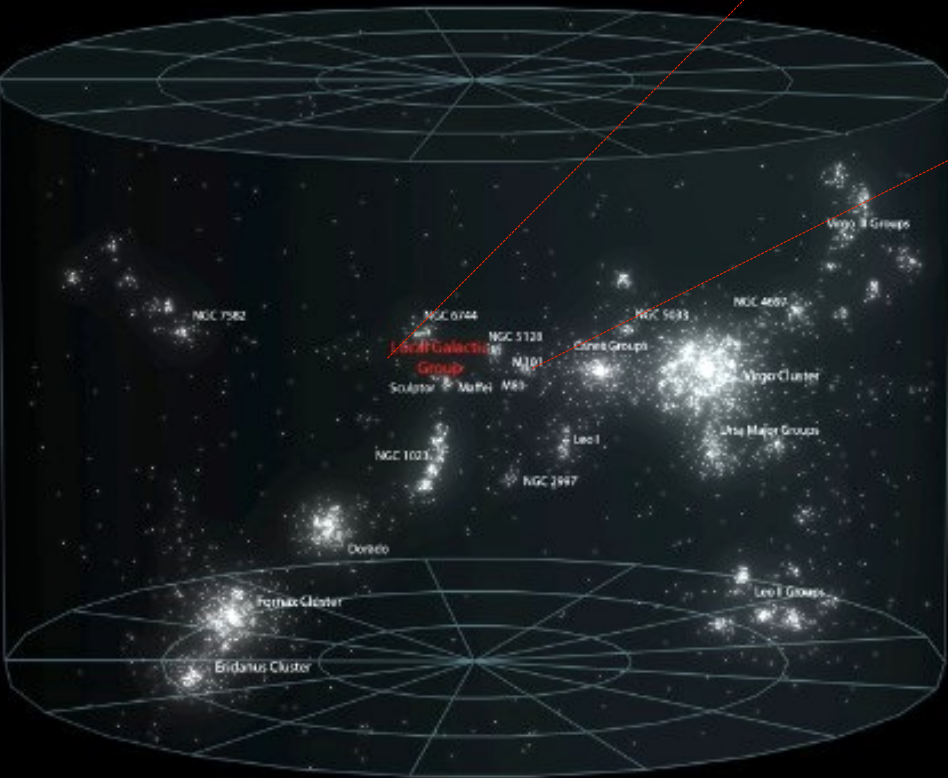
Universe becomes  
opaque for high energy  
Photons:

$$\gamma + \gamma_{\text{background}} \rightarrow e^+ + e^-$$

Mean free path at:

- 10 TeV

100M light years  
Virgo Supercluster



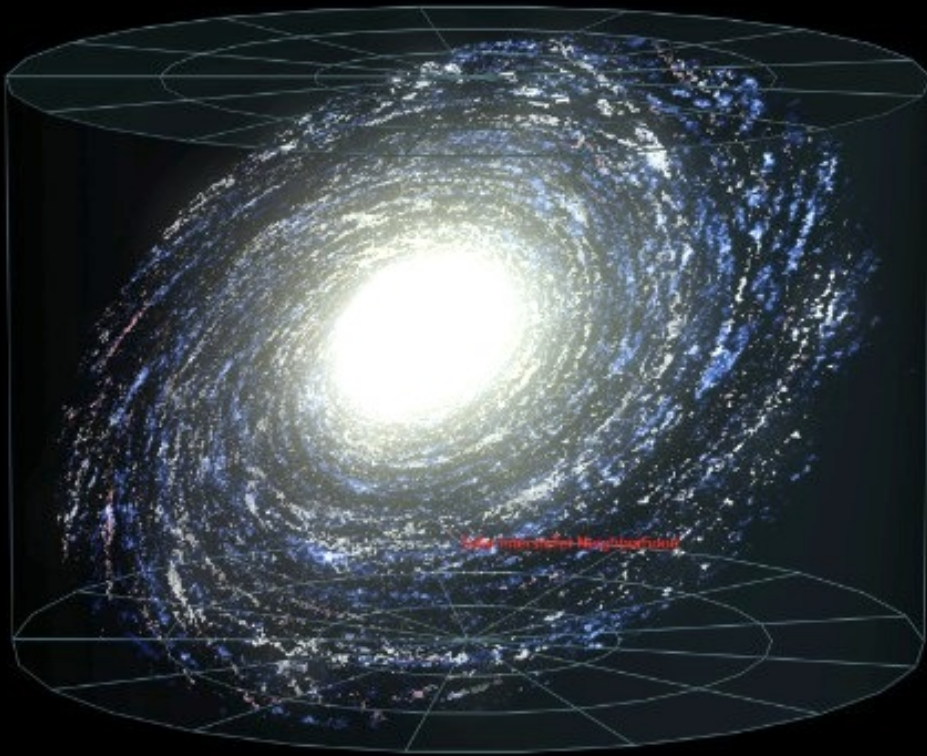
1G light years  
Local Superclusters



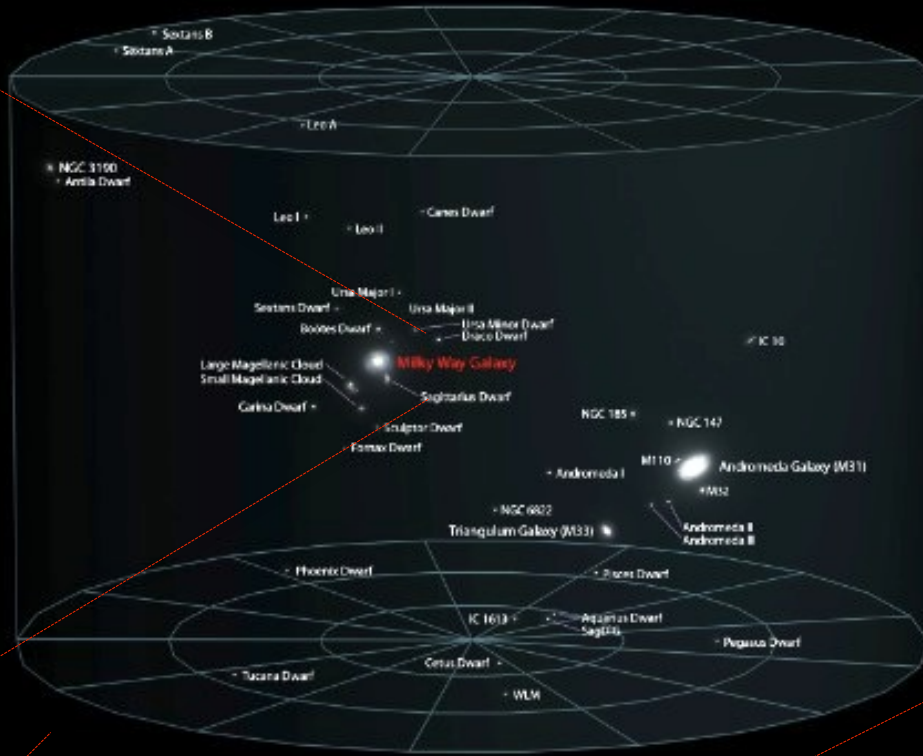
Observable Universe



100K light years  
Milky Way Galaxy



5M light years  
Local Galactic Group



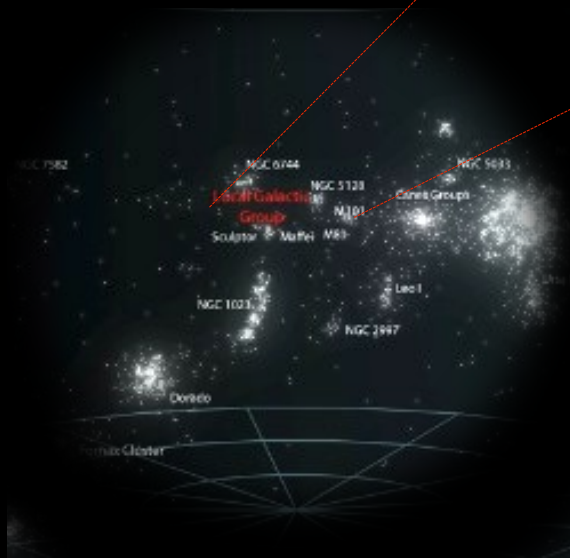
Universe becomes  
opaque for high energy  
Photons:

$$\gamma + \gamma_{\text{background}} \rightarrow e^+ + e^-$$

Mean free path at:

- 10 TeV
- 100 TeV

100M light years  
Virgo Supercluster

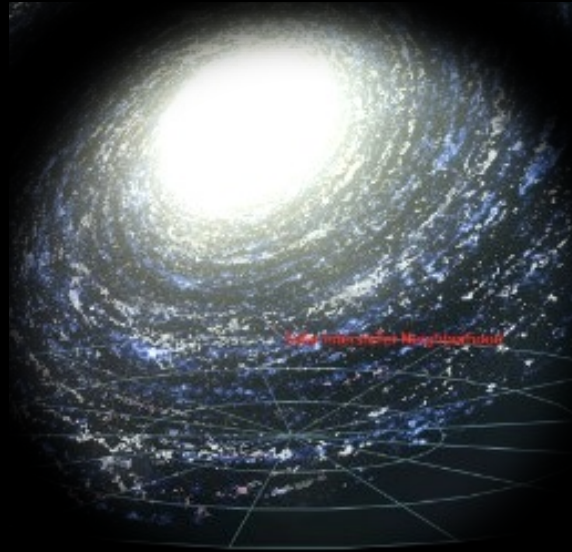


1G light years  
Local Superclusters

Observable Universe



100K light years  
Milky Way Galaxy



100M light years  
Virgo Supercluster

5M light years  
Local Galactic Group

1G light years  
Local Superclusters

Universe becomes  
opaque for high energy  
Photons:



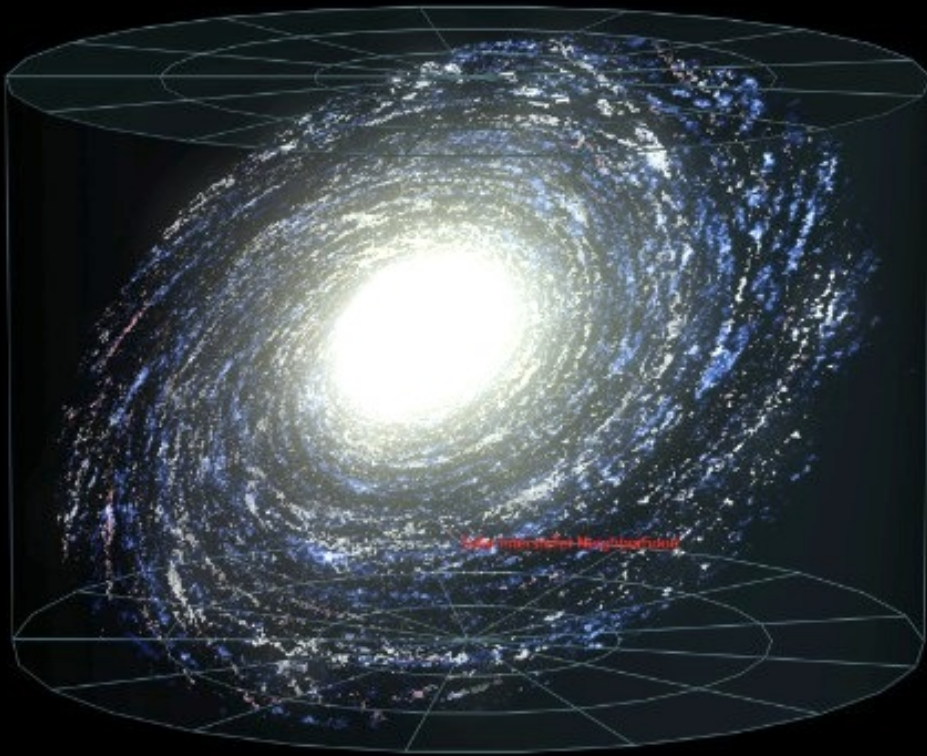
Mean free path at:

- 10 TeV
- 100 TeV
- **1 PeV**

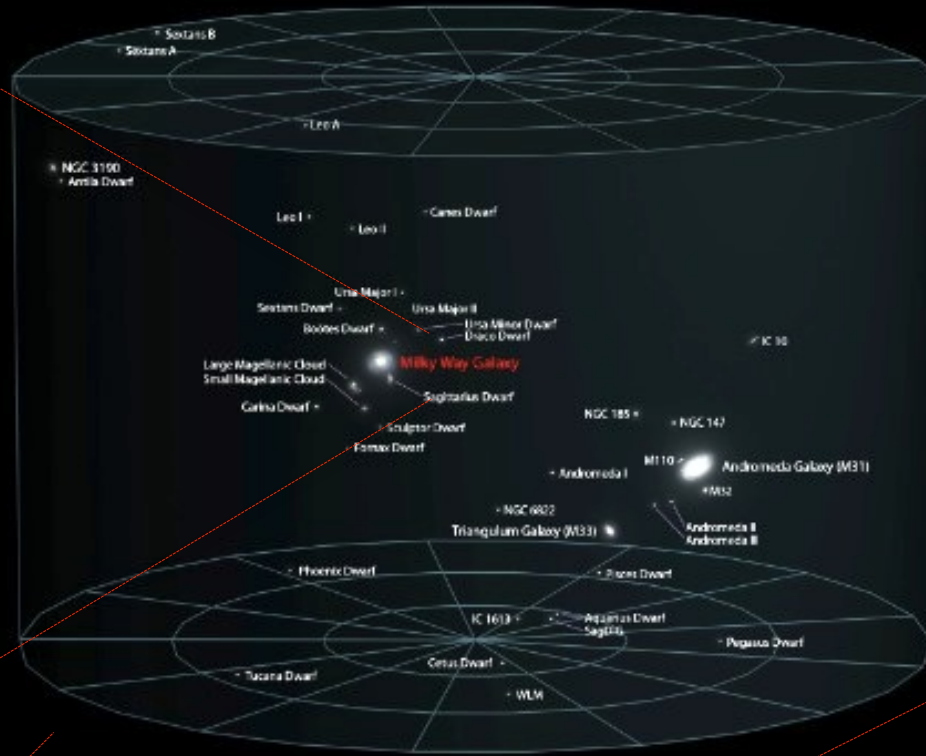
Observable Universe



100K light years  
Milky Way Galaxy

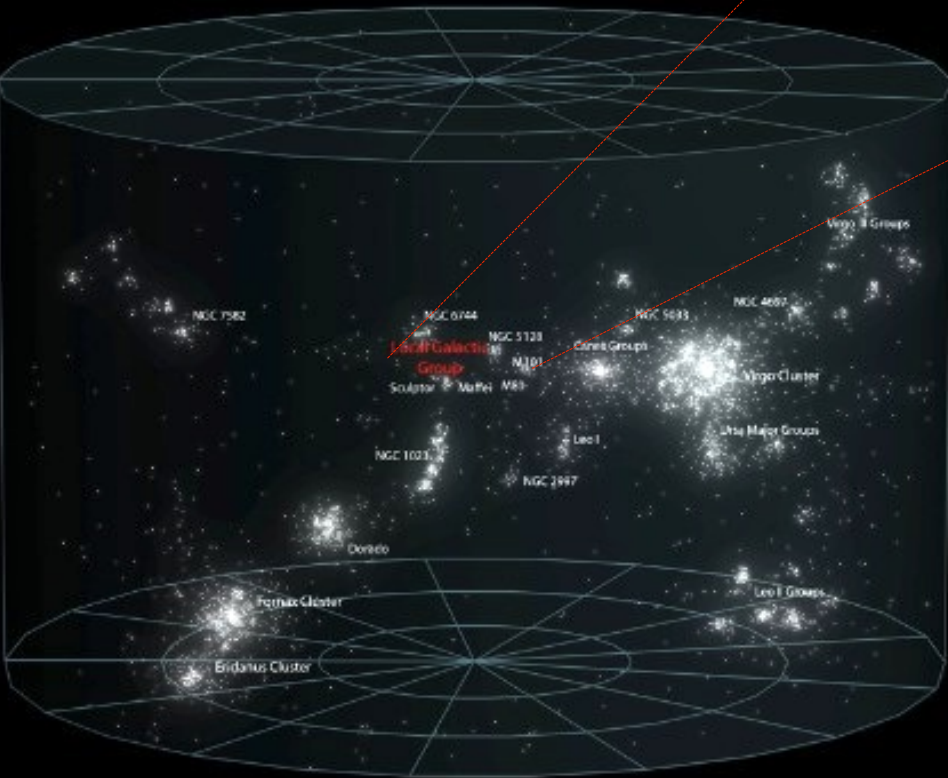


5M light years  
Local Galactic Group

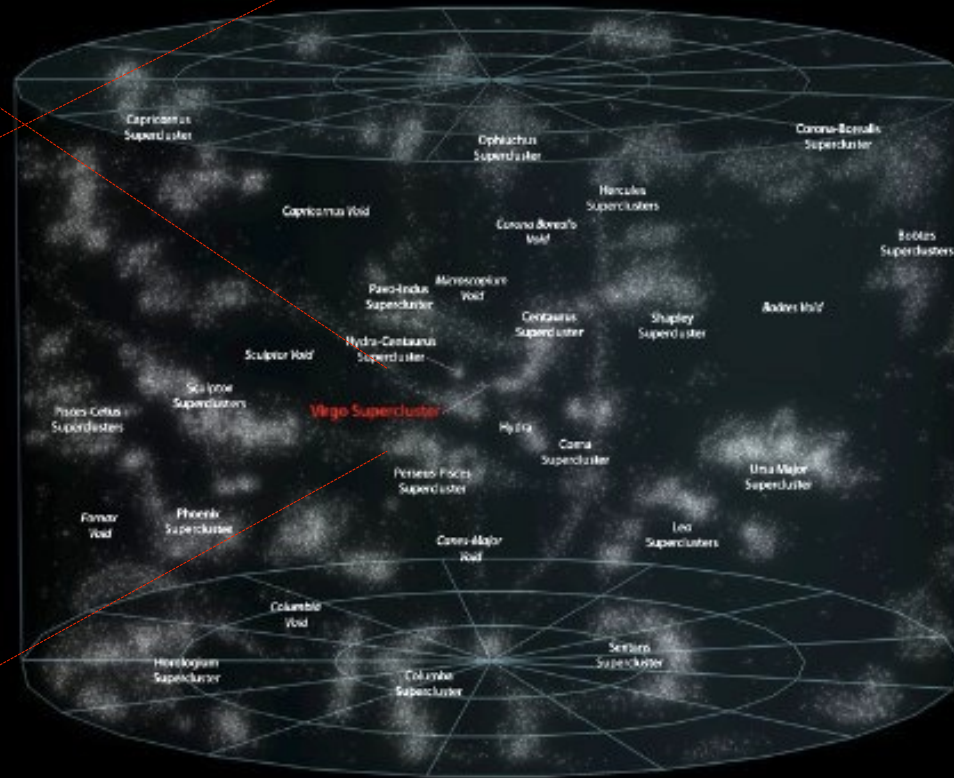


Universe is transparent to neutrinos at all energies

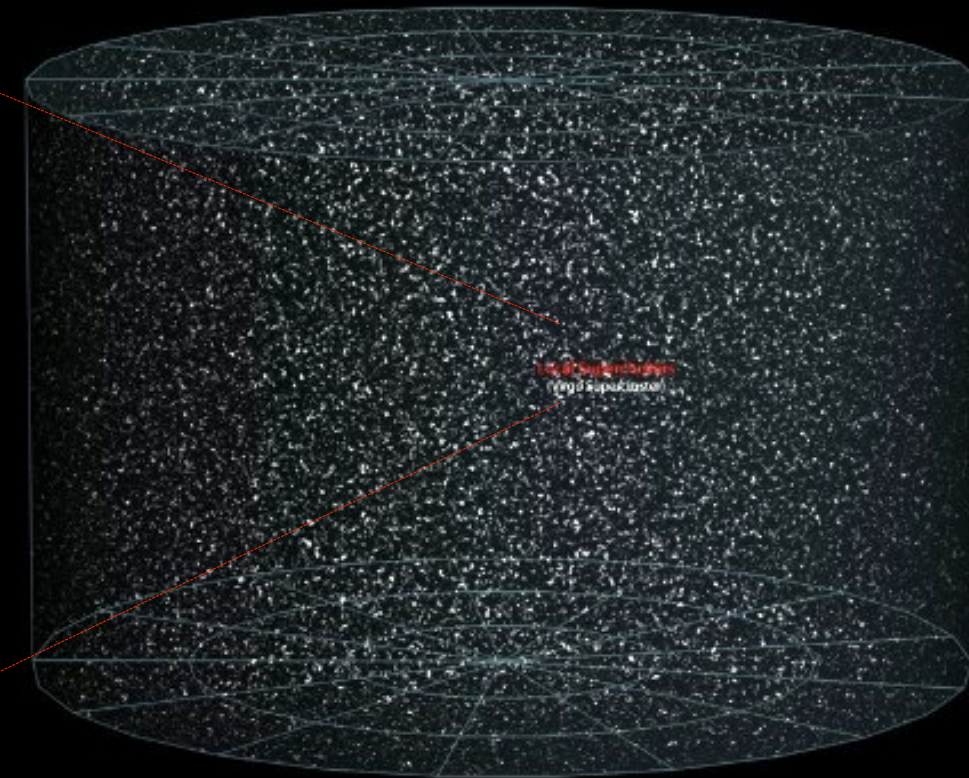
100M light years  
Virgo Supercluster



1G light years  
Local Superclusters



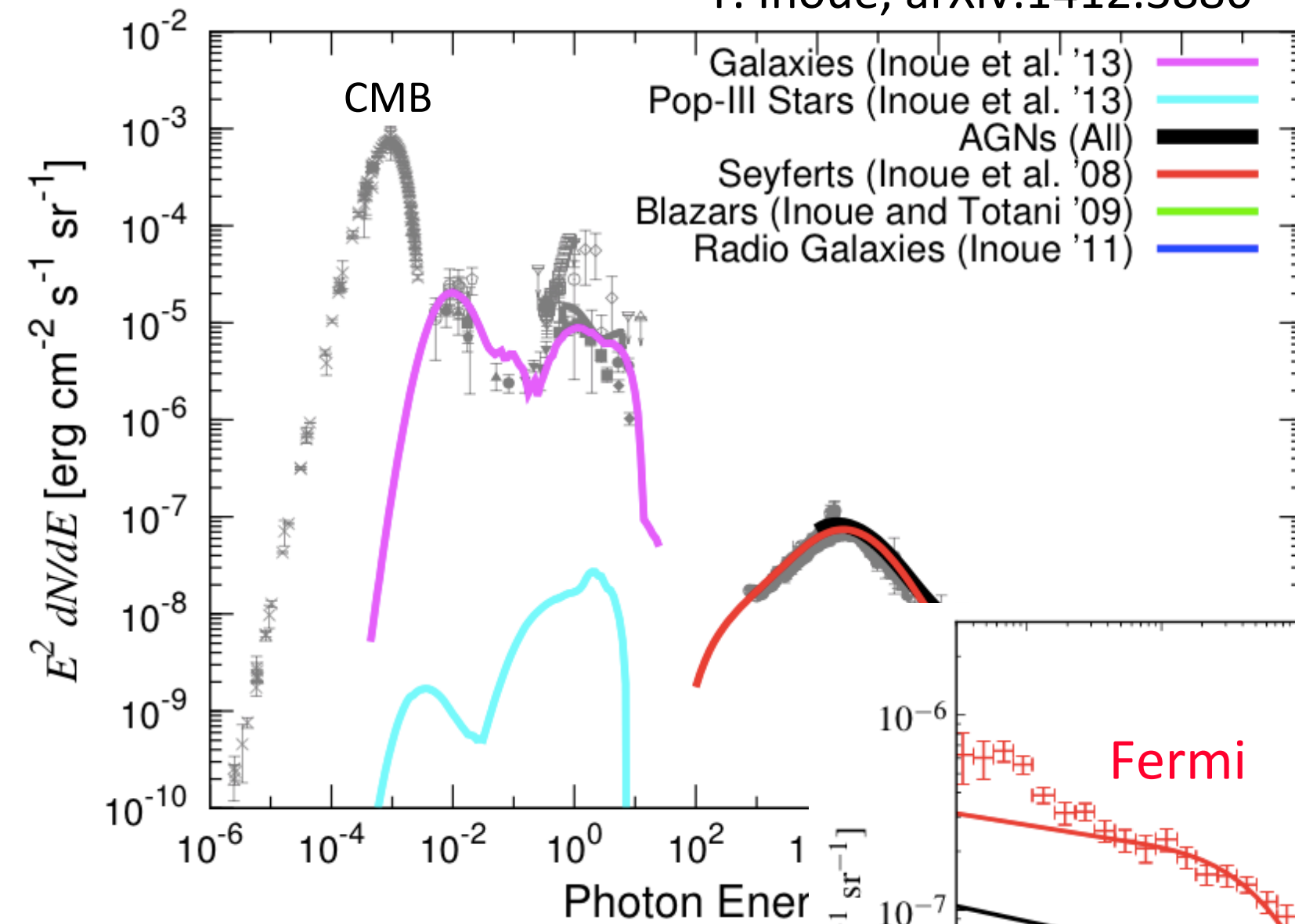
Observable Universe





# Diffuse Cosmic Background Radiation

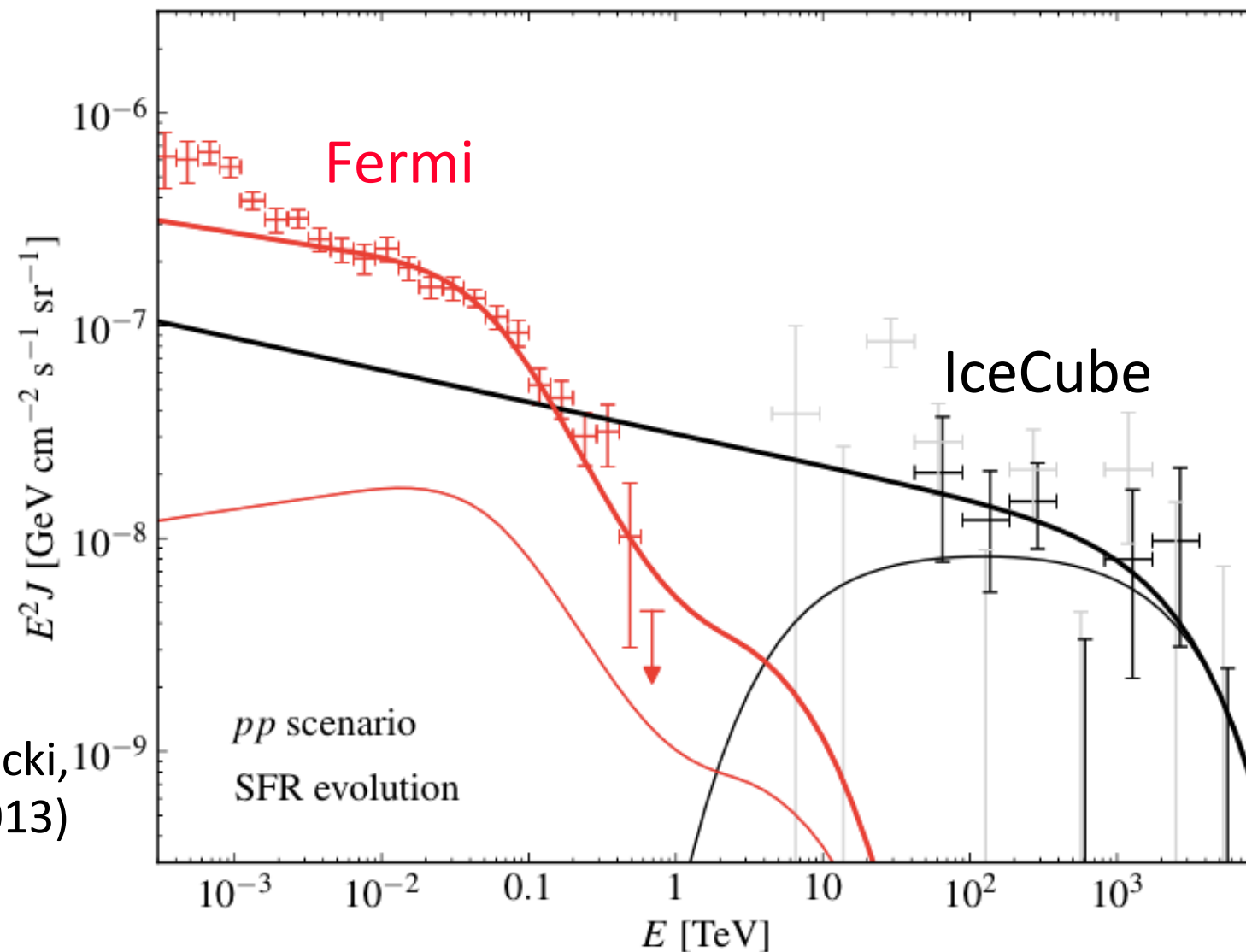
Y. Inoue, arXiv:1412.3886



pp interactions can produce IceCube PeV neutrino flux

corresponding PeV gamma flux cascades down, fits Fermi flux

arXiv:1412.5106, after Murase, Ahlers, Lacki, Phys.Rev. D88, 121301 (2013)



# Muon Neutrino Diffuse Analysis

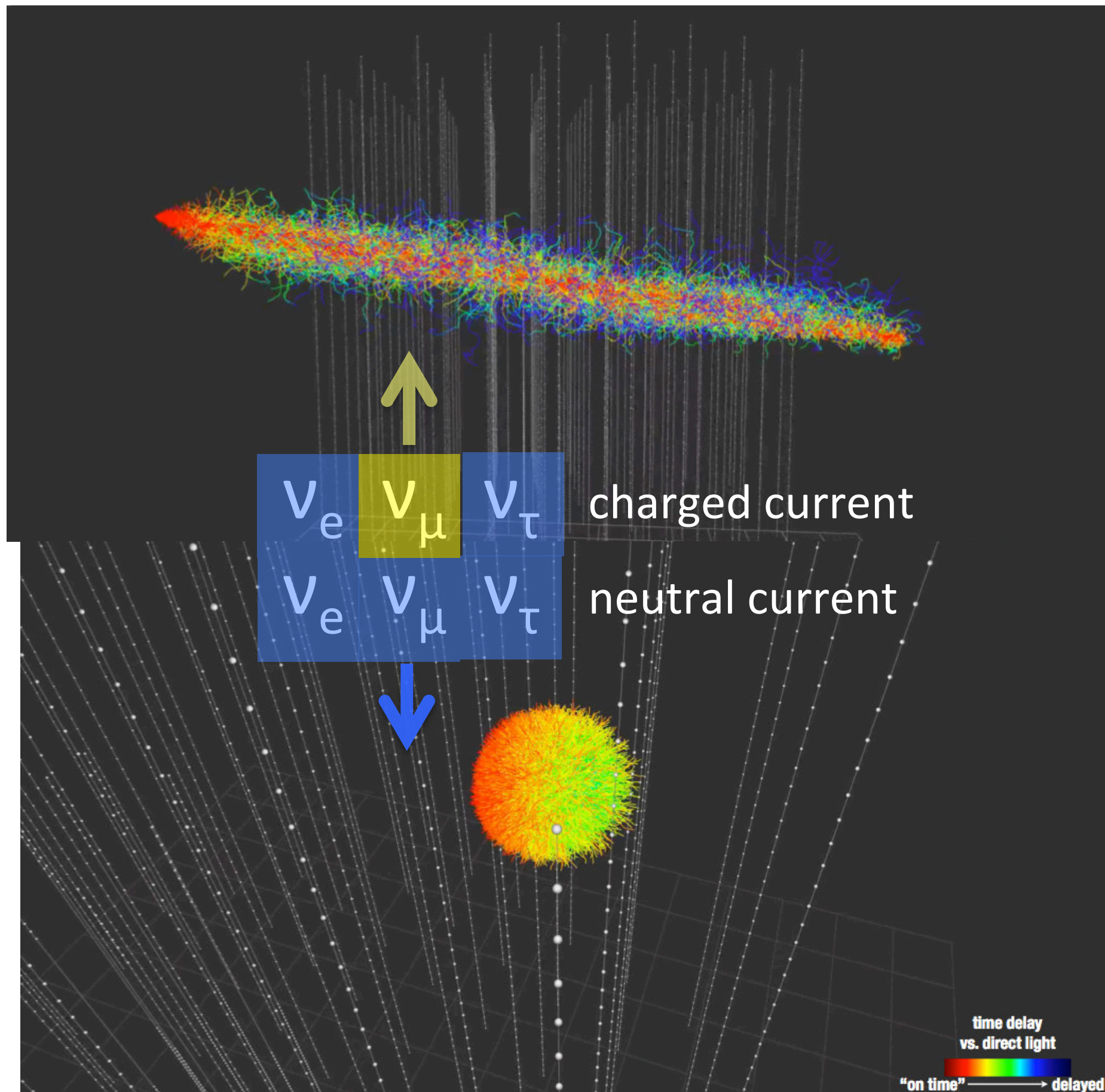
Allow events to enter from **outside** detector, use Earth as filter against muons from cosmic rays

**Track** events from muon neutrinos

Good pointing:  $\sim 0.5^\circ$

$\log_{10}$  muon energy resolution  $\sim 0.3$   
(at energies  $\sim 100$  TeV)

**Complementary analysis to Starting Event analysis**





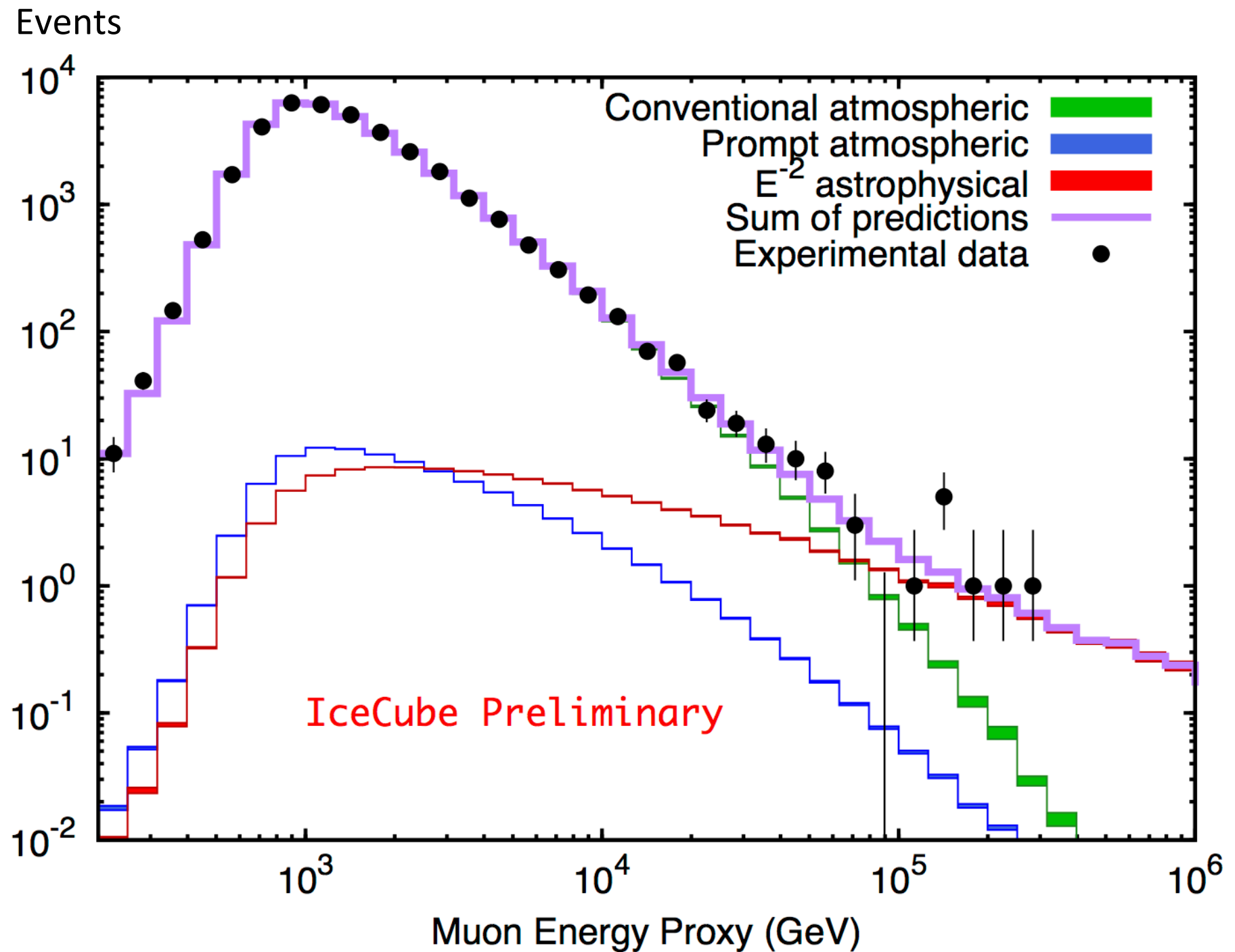
# Muon Neutrino Diffuse Analysis

35 000 events in 2-year analysis

Estimated 99.9% pure muon neutrino sample

3.9 $\sigma$  evidence of astrophysical flux

(nearly) **independent** of starting event analyses



Energy estimate for the muon track.  
Only lower-bound on neutrino energy  
(interacted before reaching detector)

# Muon Neutrino Diffuse Analysis

Still only upper limits on prompt background.

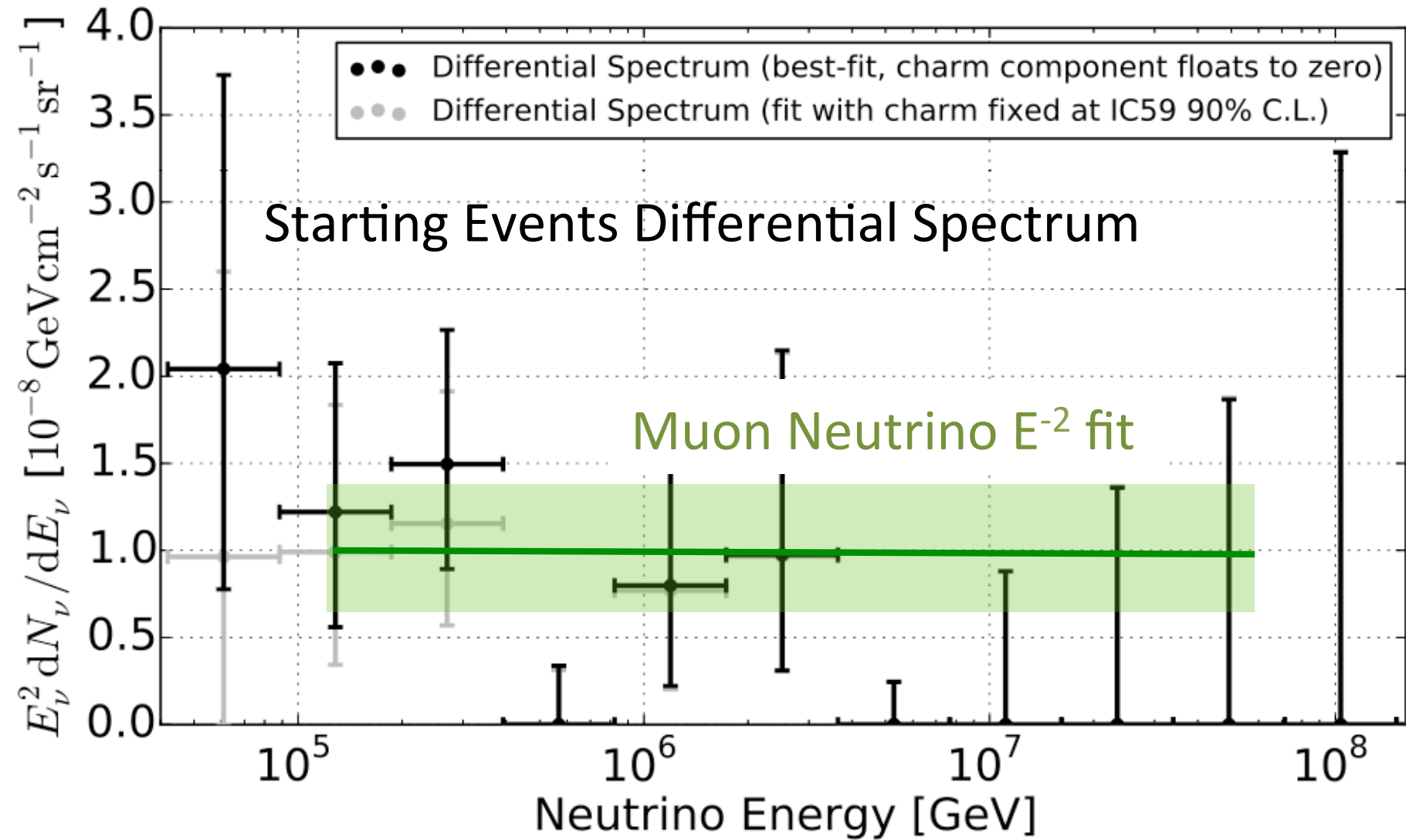
Best fit for  $E^{-2}$  astrophysical spectrum is:

$$0.96 \pm 0.35 \times 10^{-8} \text{ GeV}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1}$$

Strengthens evidence that:

**flux is all-sky**

**flavor ratio is 1:1:1**





# Muon Neutrino Diffuse Analysis

Still only upper limits on prompt background.

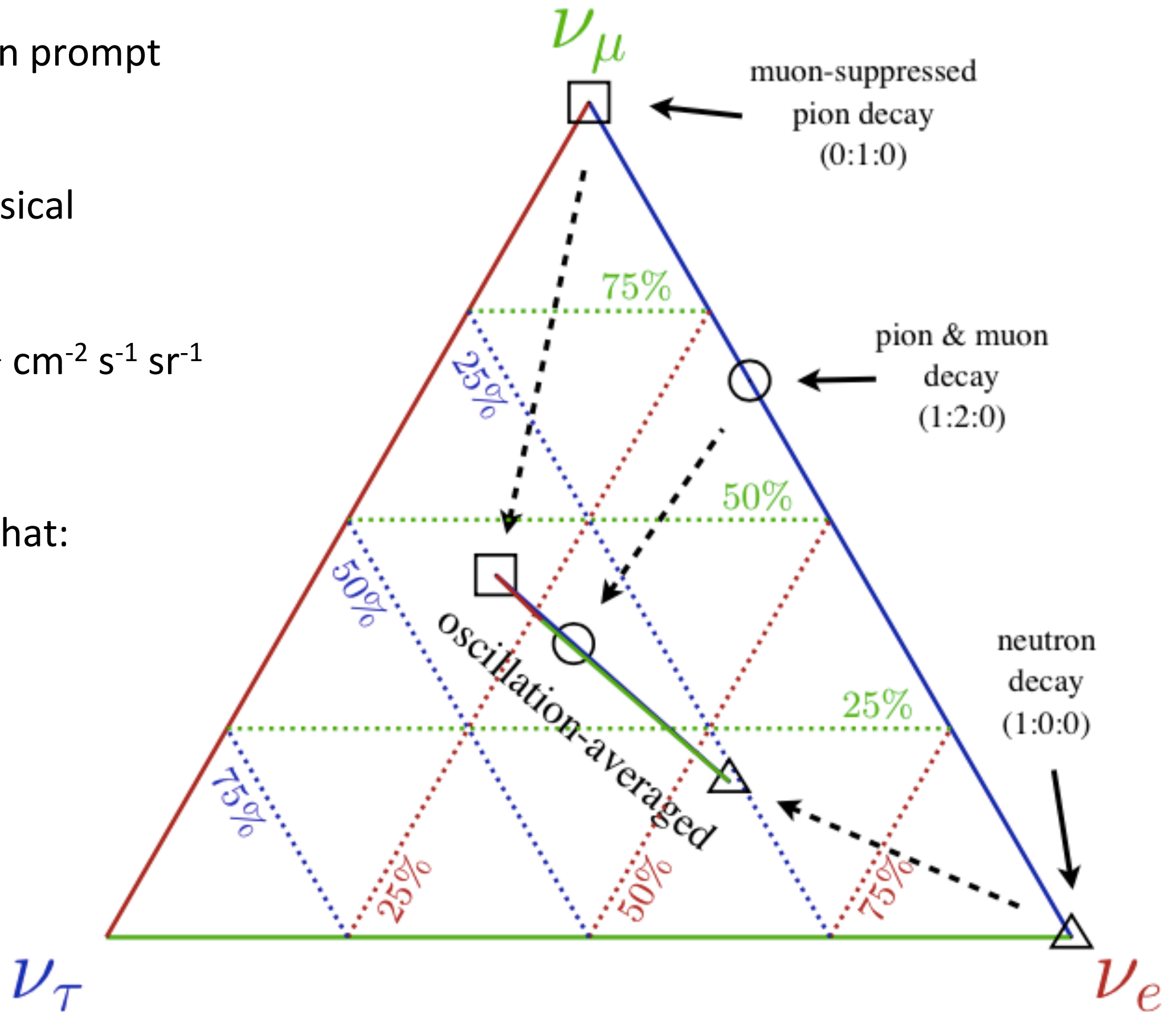
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Strengthens evidence that:

**flux is all-sky**

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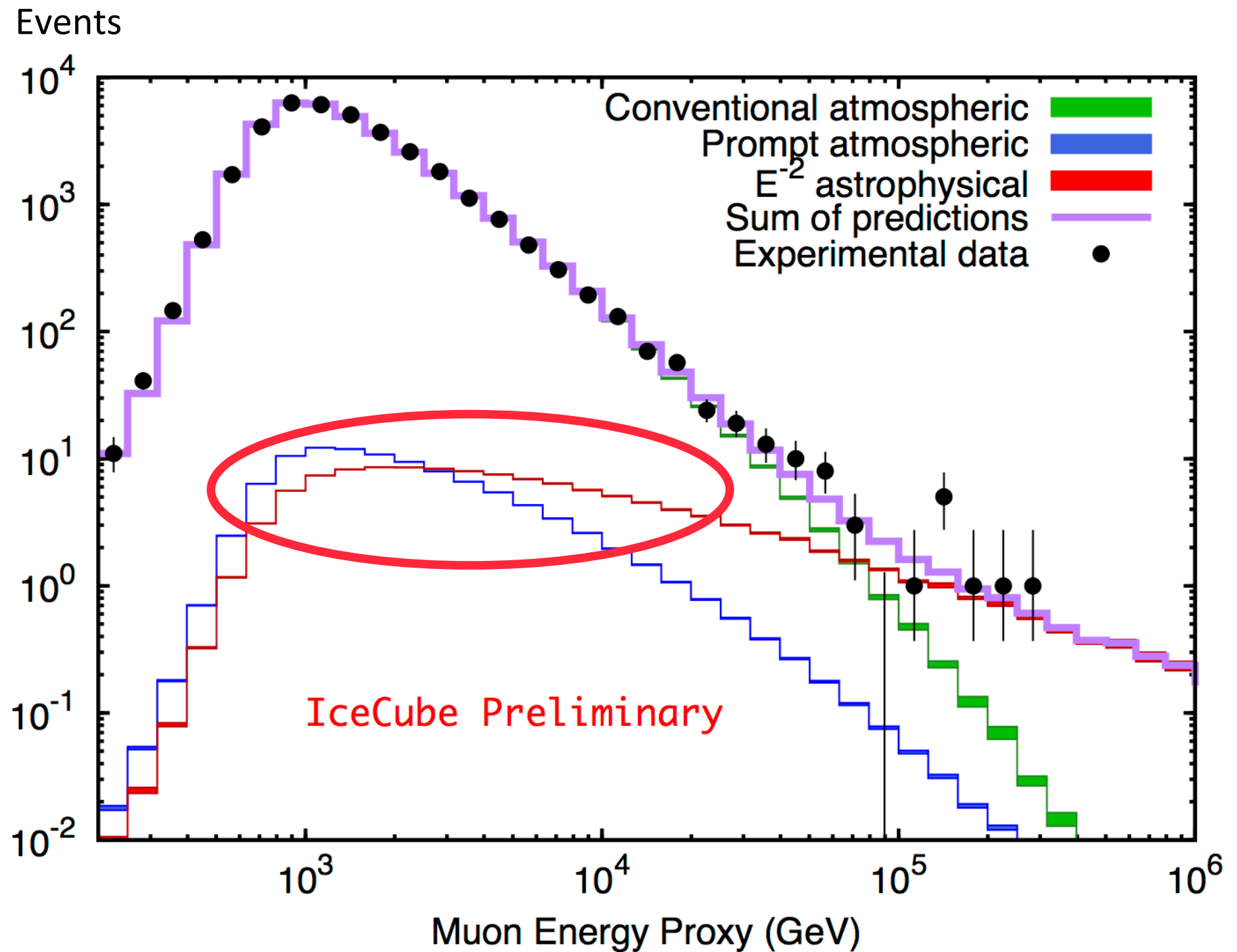


# Muon Neutrino Diffuse Analysis

$E^{-2}$  flux implies there are  $\sim 100$  astrophysical muon neutrino events in sample at lower energies...

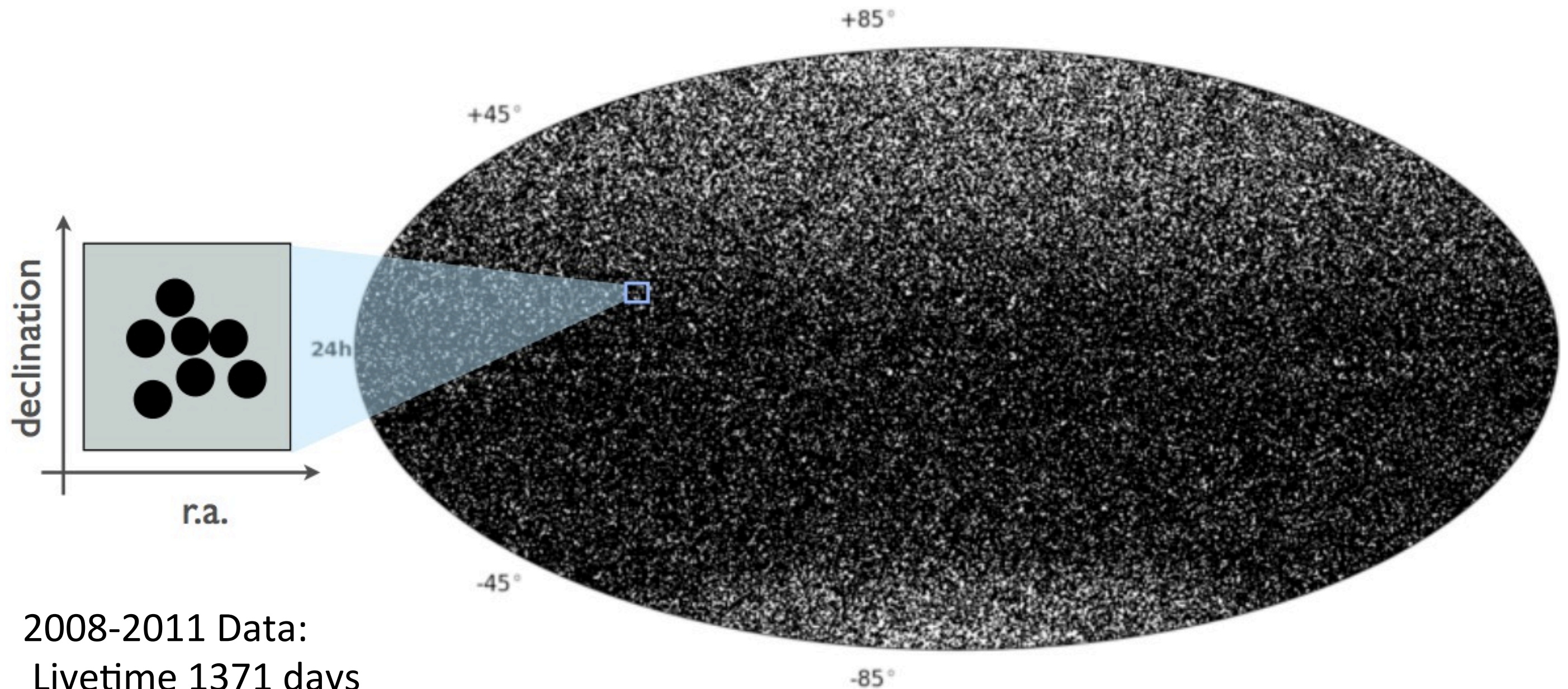
or much more, if spectrum is softer than  $E^{-2}$

These events are nearly hidden in diffuse analysis, but can stand out in point source analysis





# Point Source Analysis



2008-2011 Data:  
Livetime 1371 days

178 000 upgoing neutrinos

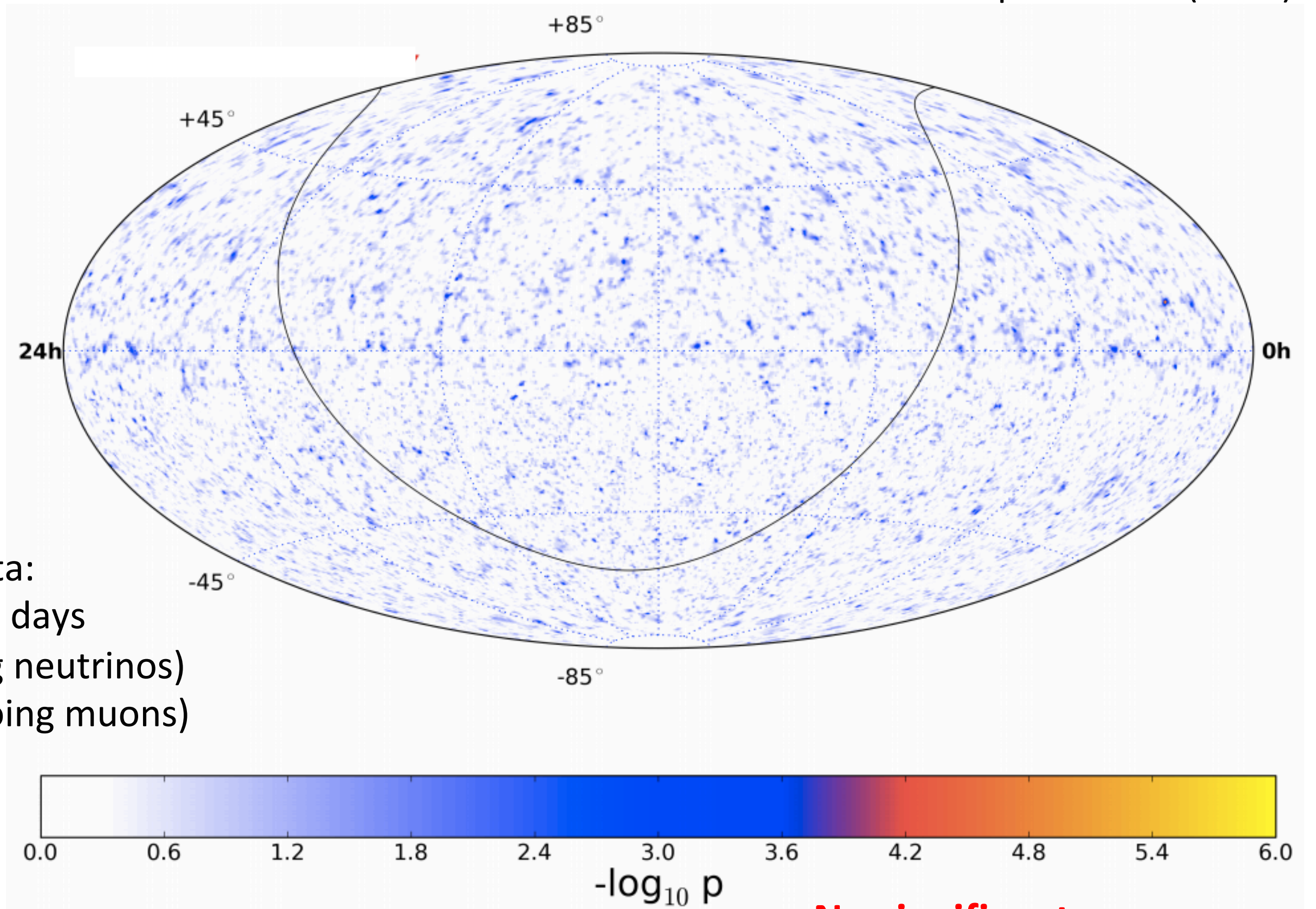
216 000 downgoing CR muons

Perform a search looking for significant clustering of events above random background expectation (unbinned maximum likelihood analysis)



# Point Source Analysis

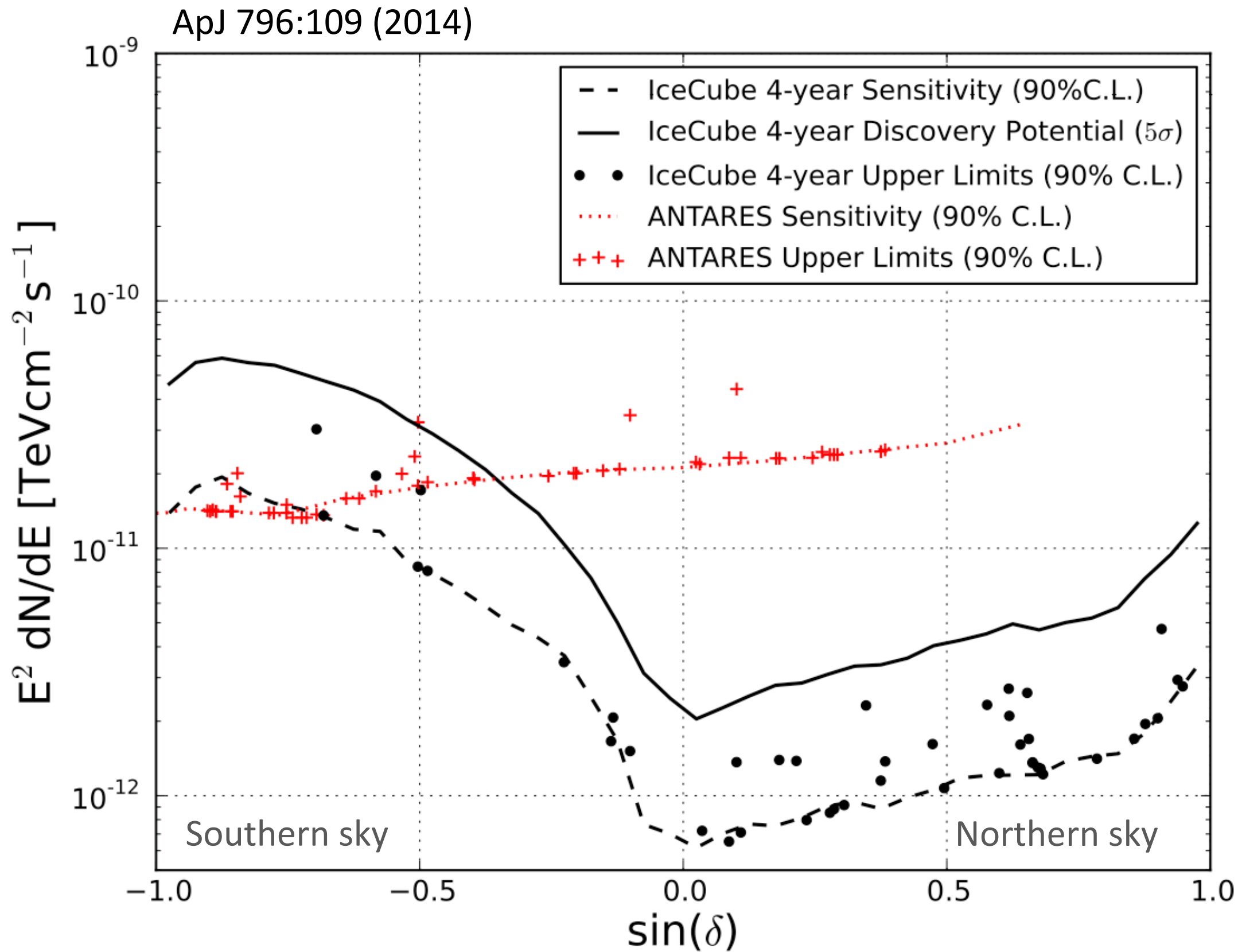
ApJ 796:109 (2014)



**No significant excess seen**



# Point Source Analysis

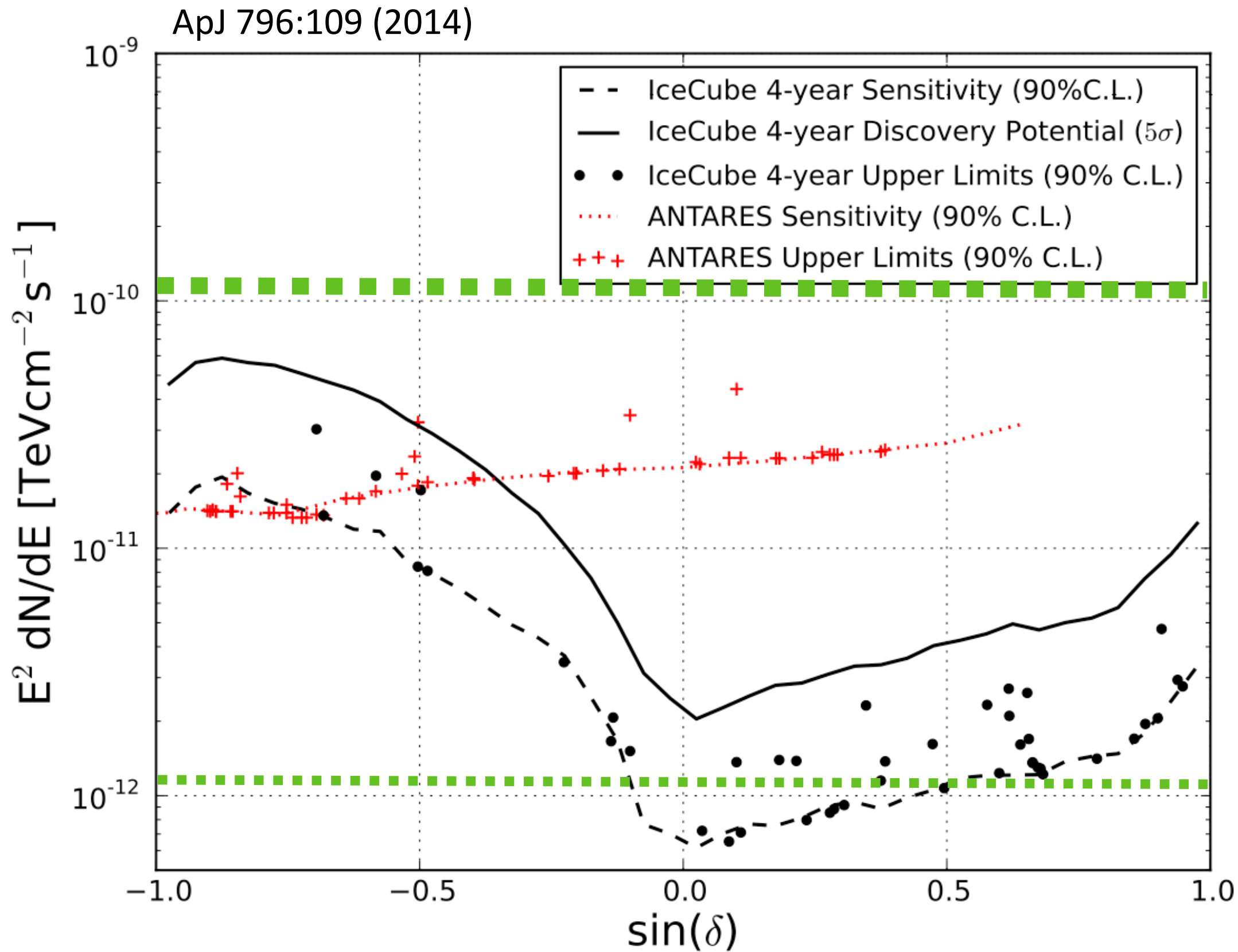


Northern Sky  
sensitive for  
TeV – PeV

Southern Sky  
sensitive mainly  
> PeV

ANTARES  
sensitive to  
TeV – PEV  
in both skies

# Point Source Analysis



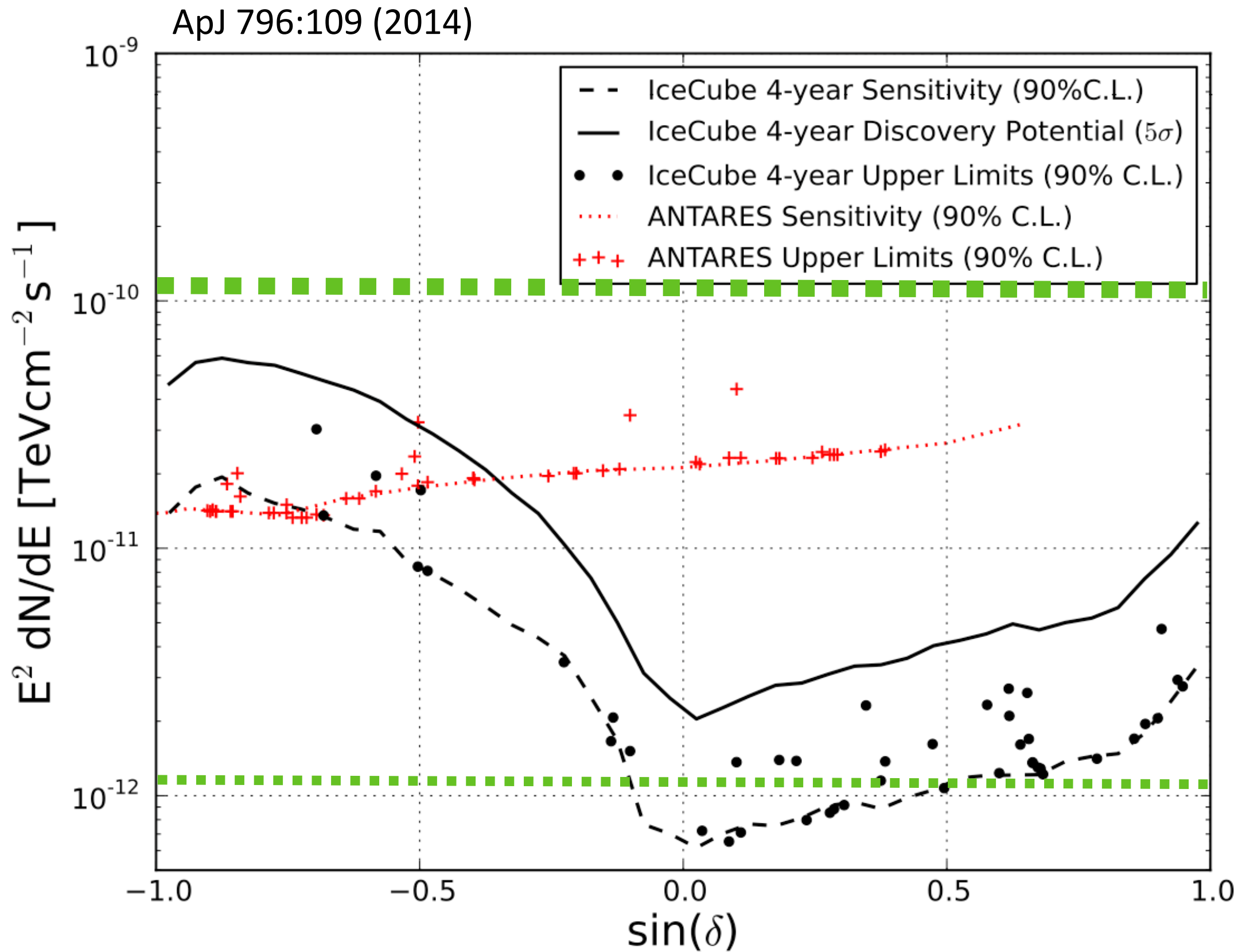
Point-source  
equivalent flux if the  
diffuse flux came  
from:

one point in the sky

100 points in the sky



# Point Source Analysis



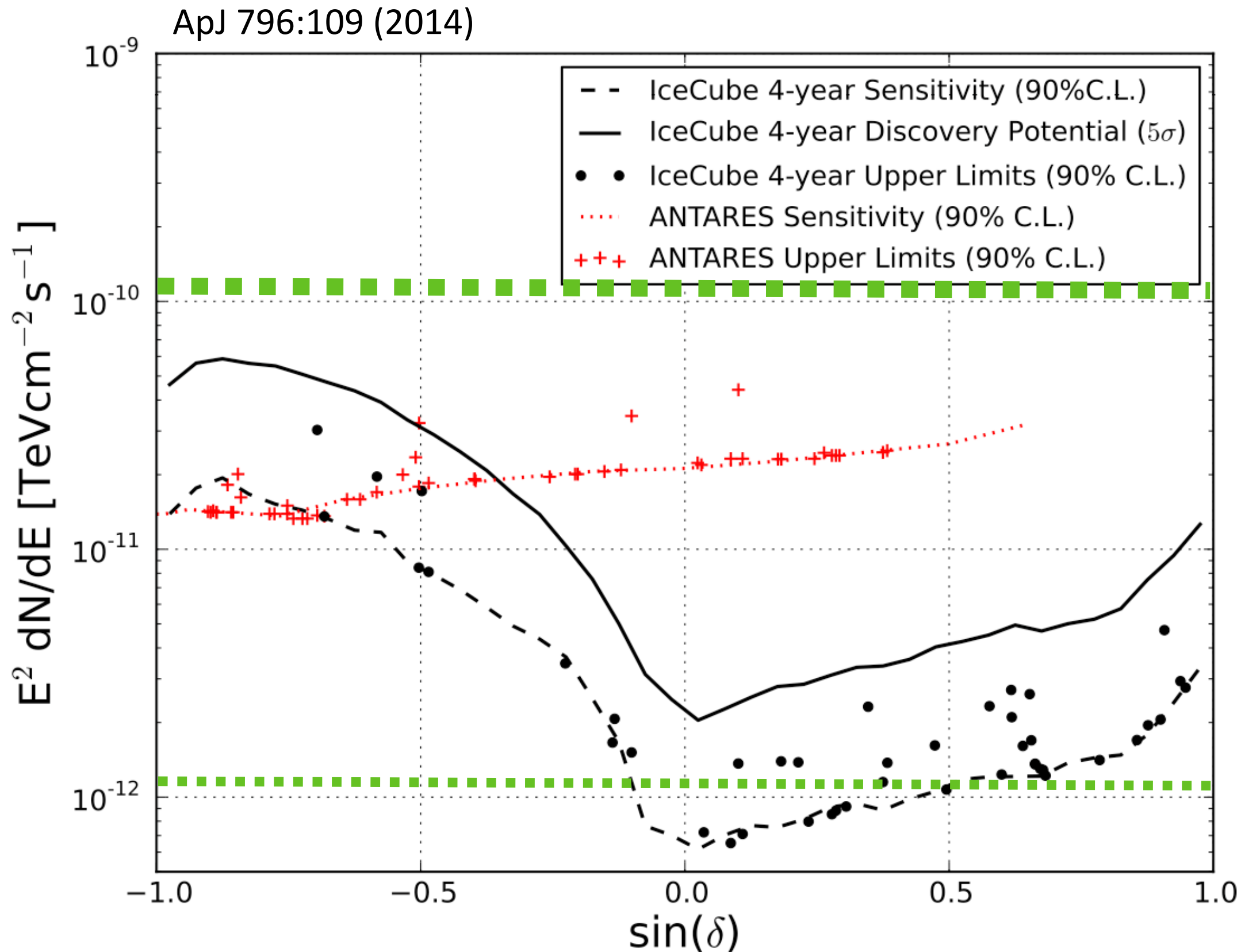
Point-source  
equivalent flux if the  
diffuse flux came  
from:

one point in the sky

100 points in the sky

1000 points in the sky

# Point Source Analysis



Point-source equivalent flux if the diffuse flux came from:

one point in the sky

100 points in the sky

**Population studies with Stacking Searches:**

..... 1000 points in the sky



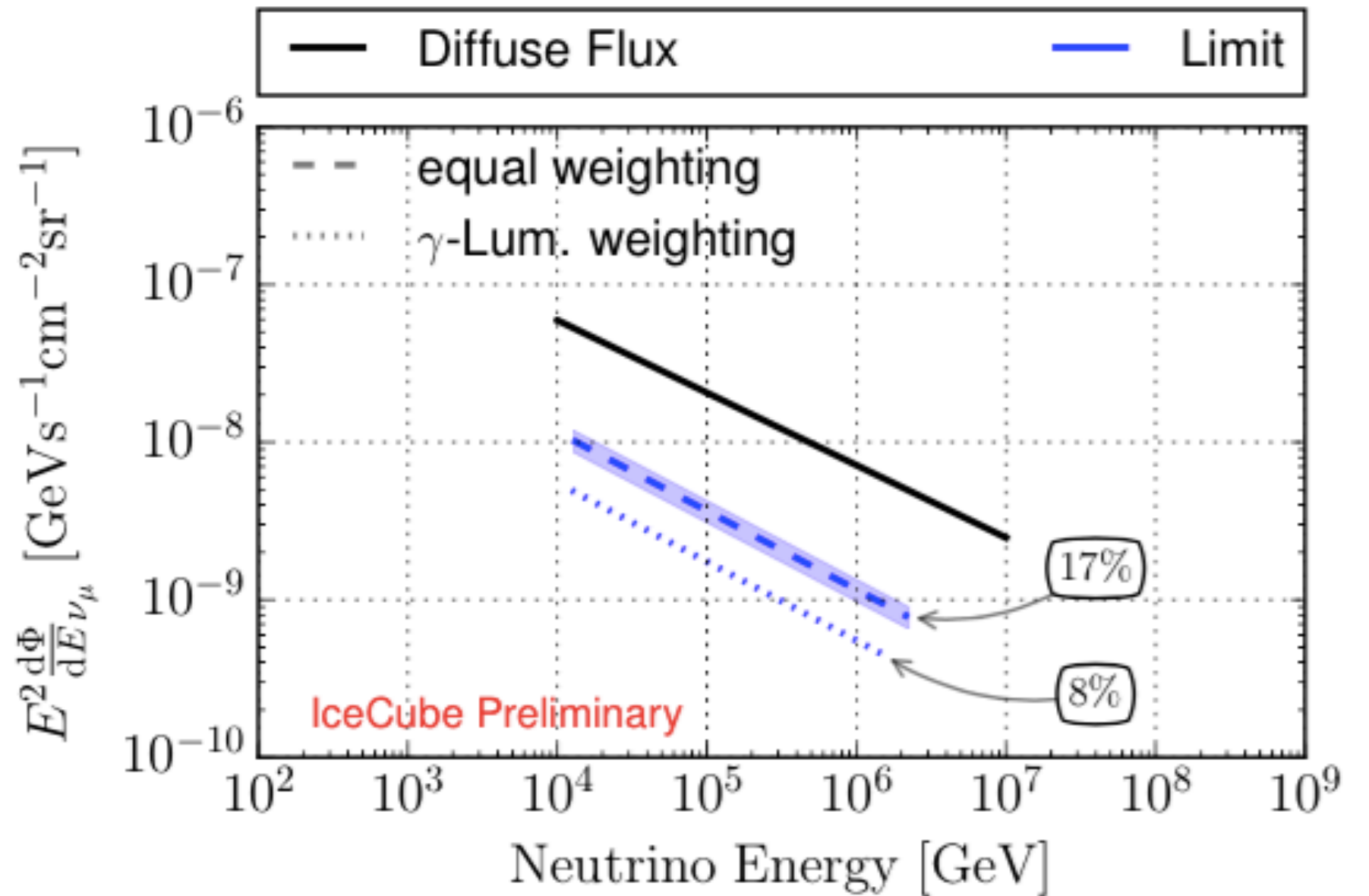
# Stacked Neutrino Point Source Search

using Fermi LAT catalog of 862 Blazars

No significant excess seen

Total flux upper limit is well below measured diffuse neutrino flux

Glüsenkamp, RICAP 2014 Proceedings



# Summary

## Detection of astrophysical neutrino flux in TeV - PeV range

- Complementary analyses: all-flavor cascades and tracks (mainly southern sky) and muon-neutrino tracks (northern sky) agree on flux measurement.
- Consistent so far with simplest assumptions of:
  - diffuse, all-sky flux
  - 1:1:1 flavor ratio
- Spectrum can be reasonably fit with power law between  $E^{-2.2}$  and  $E^{-2.6}$



# Summary

## Immediate Challenges

### Diffuse:

Better measurement of spectrum: unbroken power-law, or features?

Single all-sky component? Or mixture of extra-galactic and galactic component?

Equal Flavor ratio?

### Point source:

Galactic sources should be coming within reach (maybe unrelated to diffuse flux)

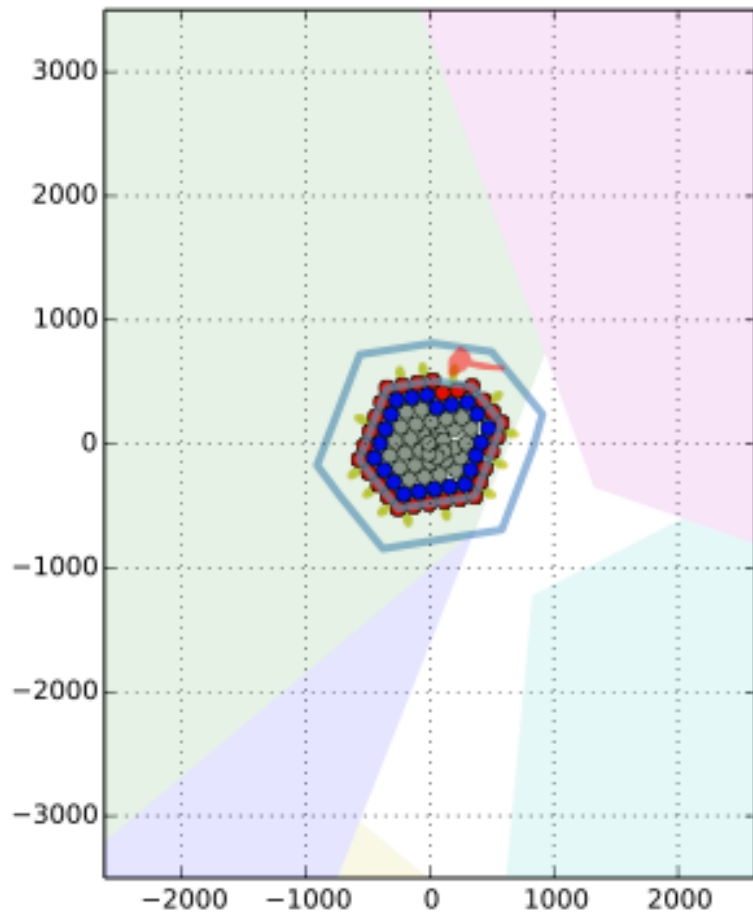
Extragalactic sources individually fainter, but may be detected or constrained by stacking searches, or timing searches (e.g. GRBs)



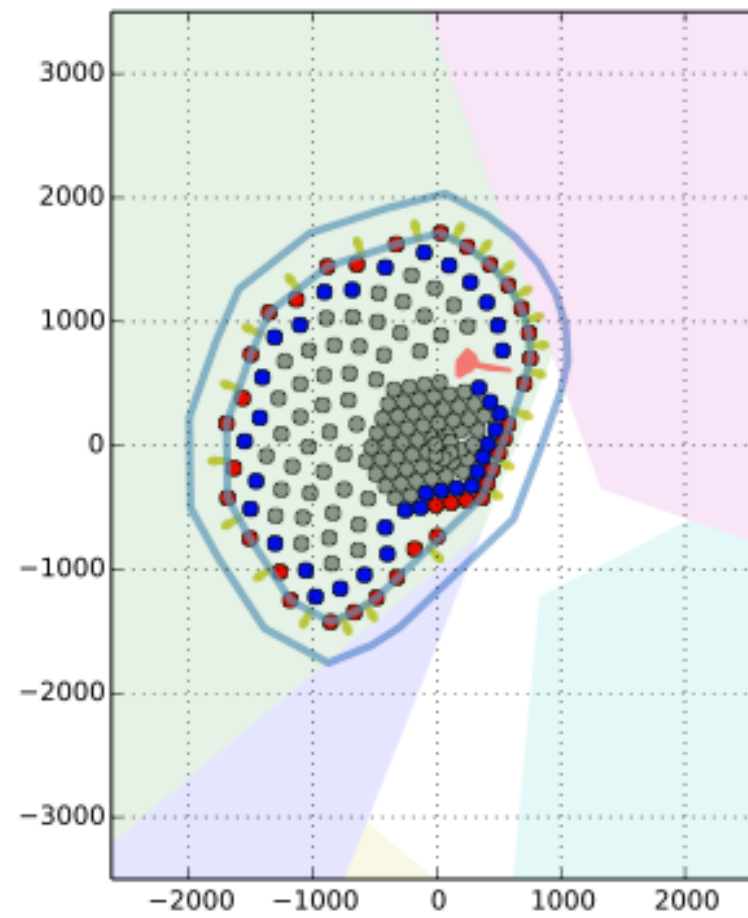
With neutrino telescopes  
we now have a window onto the PeV universe!



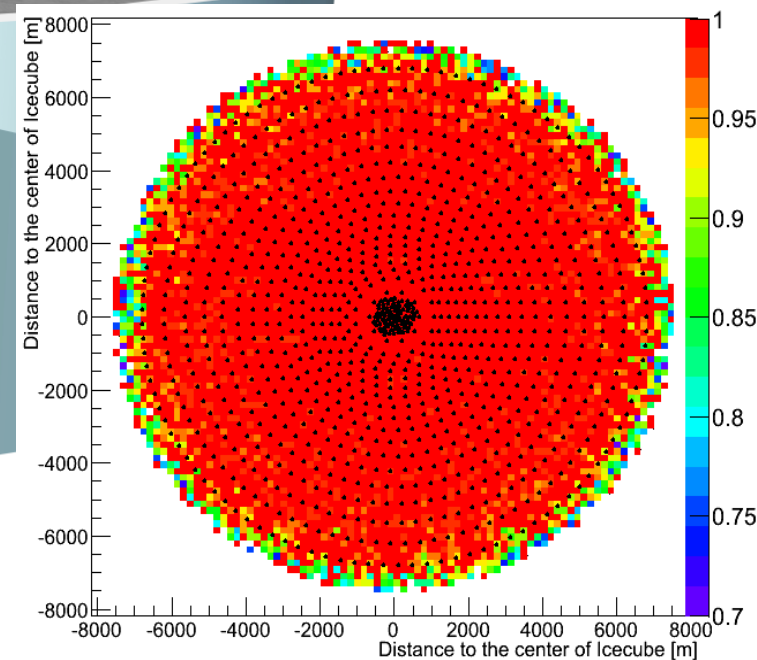
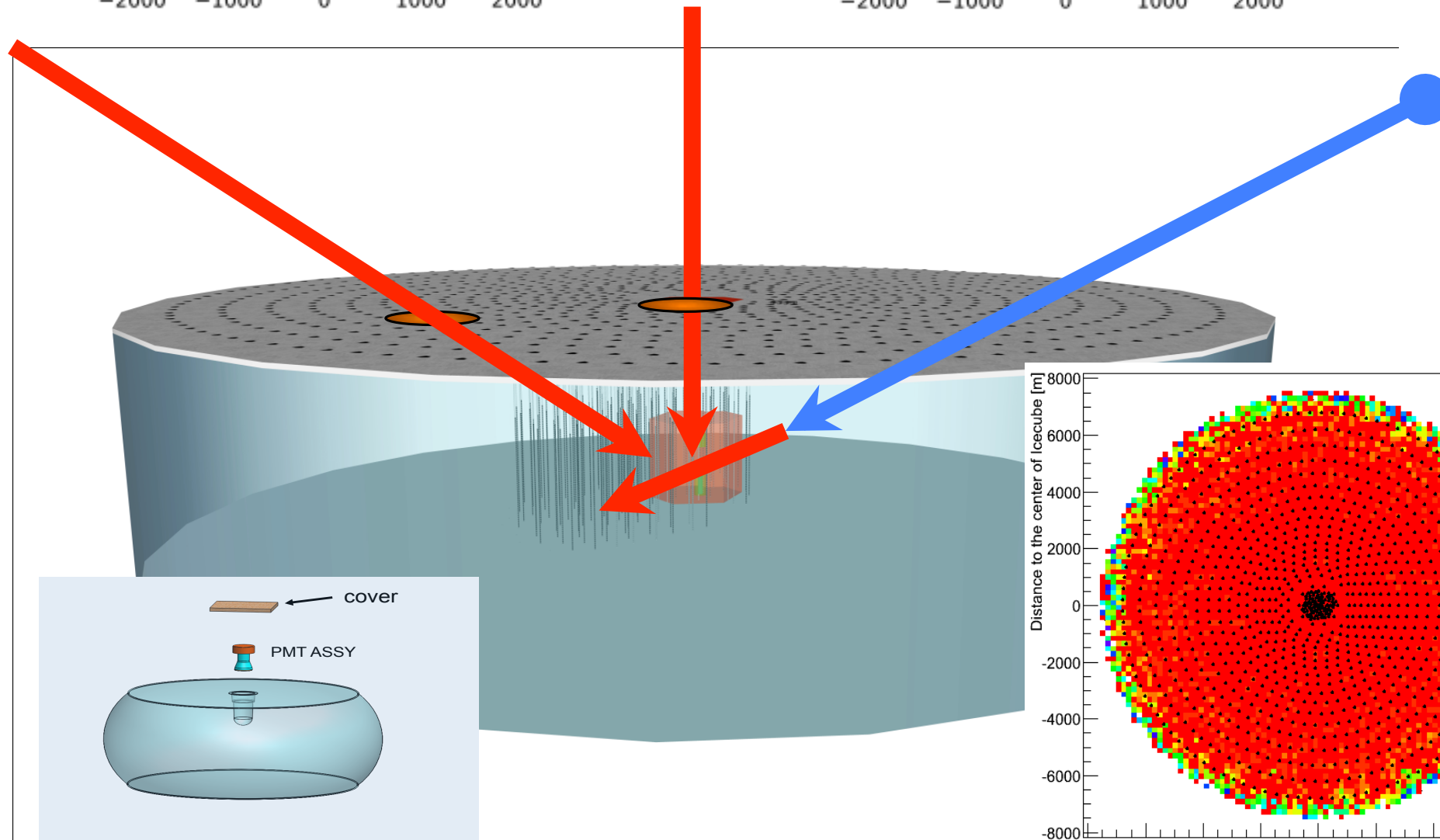
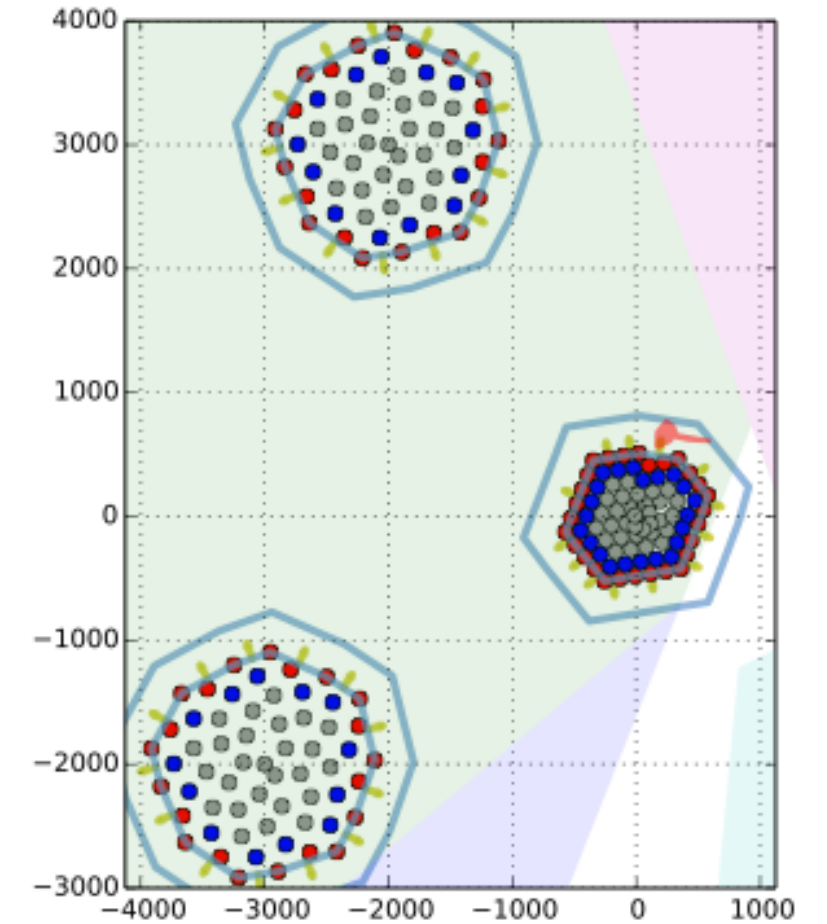
strings: IC86 spacing: ~125m



strings: IC86+96 spacing: ~240m



strings: IC86+2x60 spacing: ~240m



High Energy Extension

InIce Strings + Surface Veto