

IceCube: Neutrinos and Multi-Messenger Astronomy

VILLUM FONDEN

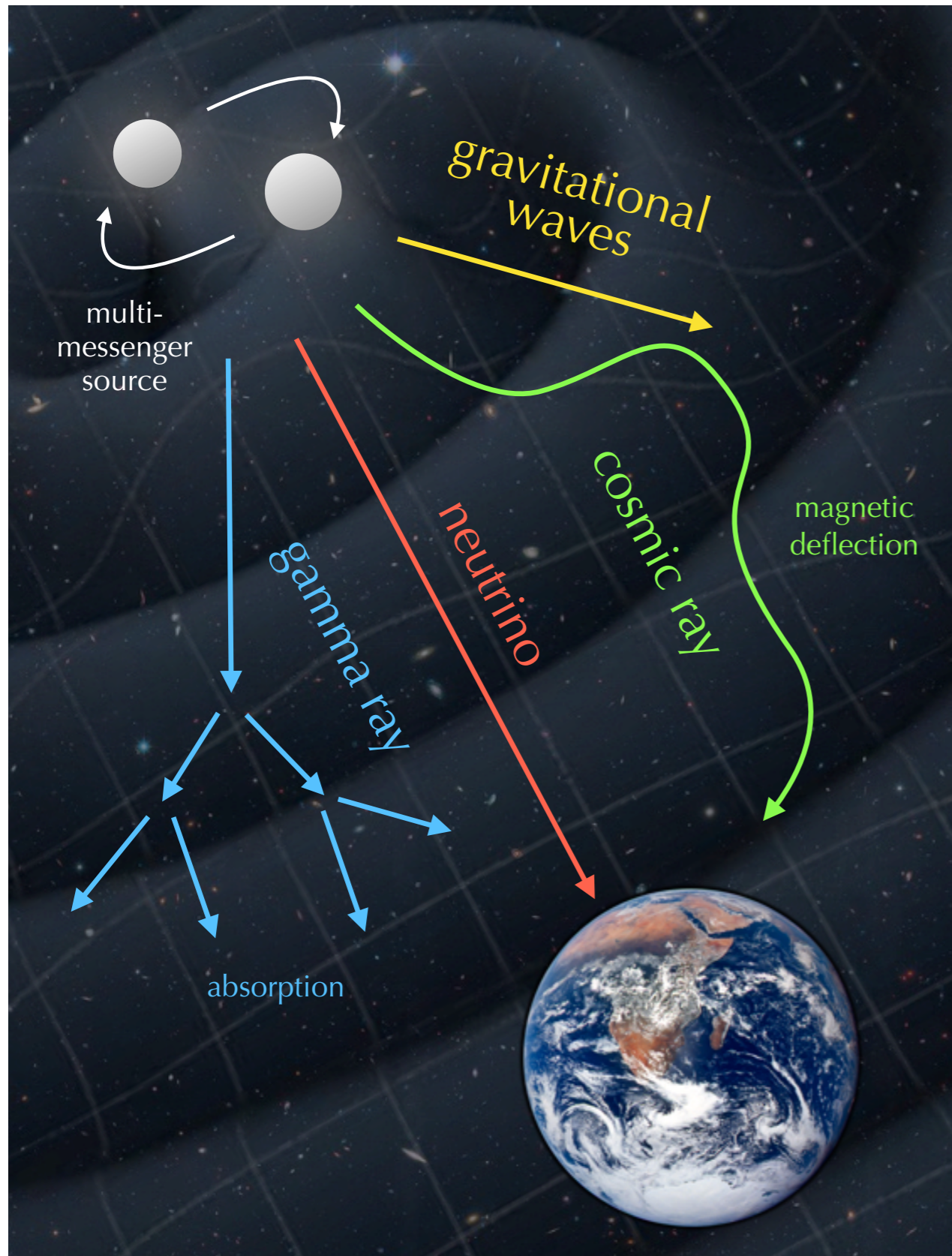


Markus Ahlers
Annual Meeting of the DFS
May 28, 2019

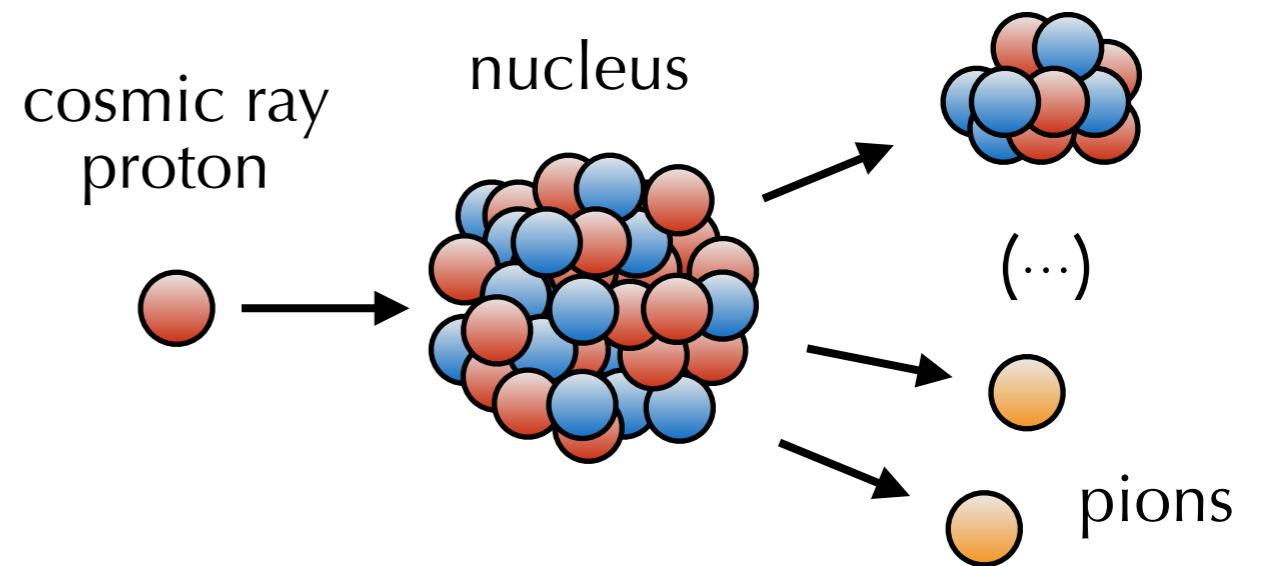
KØBENHAVNS
UNIVERSITET



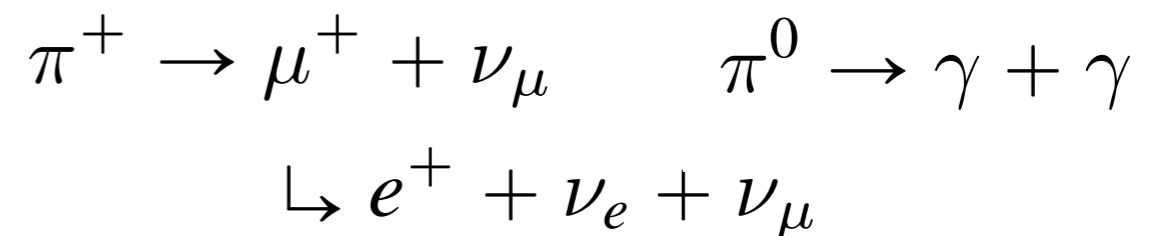
Multi-Messenger Astronomy



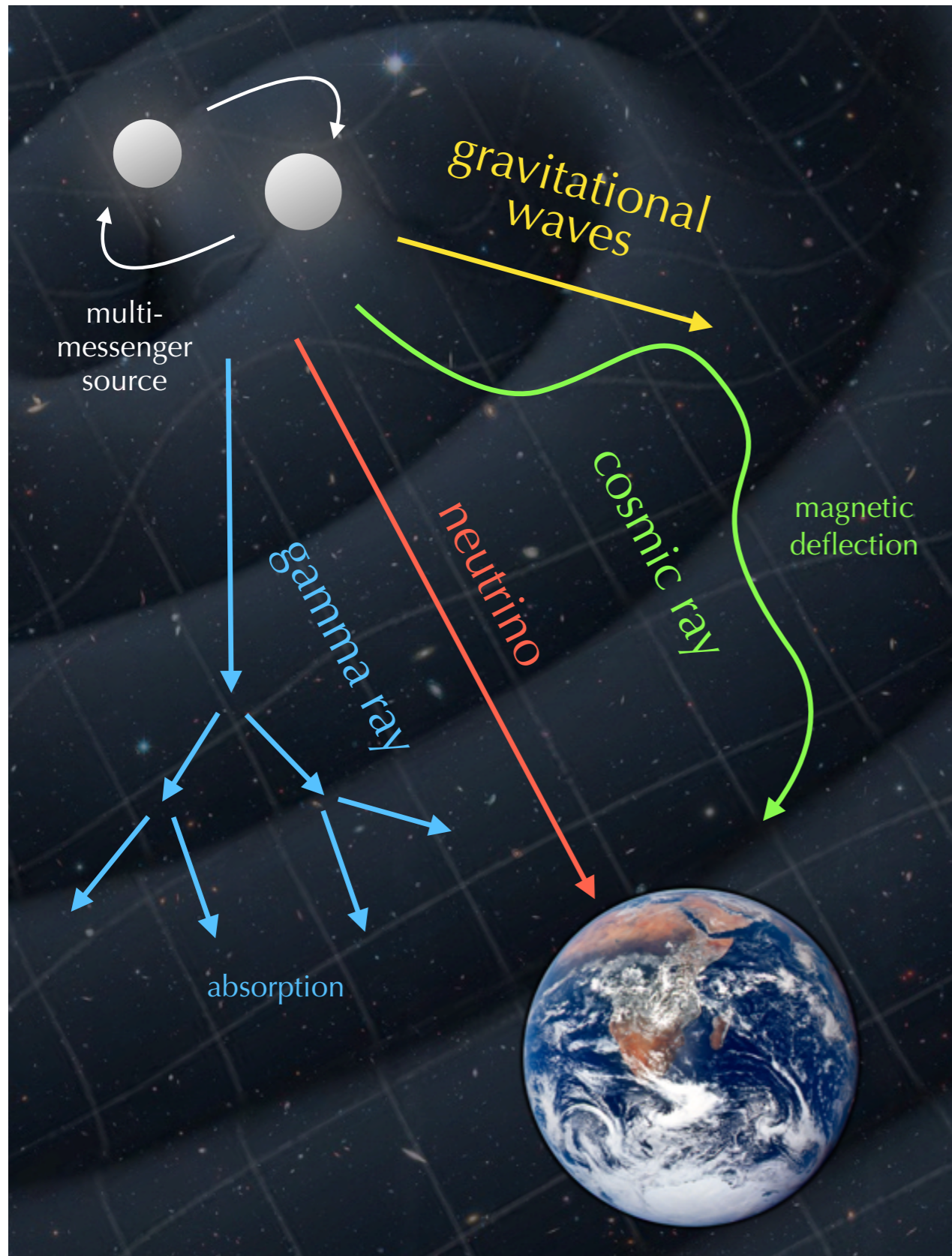
Acceleration of charged nuclei (**cosmic rays**) - especially in the aftermath of cataclysmic events, sometimes visible in **gravitational waves**.



Secondary **neutrinos** and **gamma-rays** from pion decays:



Multi-Messenger Astronomy



Unique abilities of **cosmic neutrinos**:

no deflection in magnetic fields
(unlike cosmic rays)

no absorption in cosmic backgrounds
(unlike gamma-rays)

smoking-gun of
unknown sources of cosmic rays

coincident with
photons and gravitational waves

BUT, very difficult to detect!

Detector Requirements

High-energy neutrino collisions with nuclei via **deep-inelastic charged and neutral current interactions.**

back-of-the-envelope ($E_\nu \sim 1\text{PeV} = 10^{15} \text{ eV}$):

- **flux of neutrinos** : $\frac{d^2 N_\nu}{dt dA} \sim \frac{1}{\text{cm}^2 \times 10^5 \text{ yr}}$

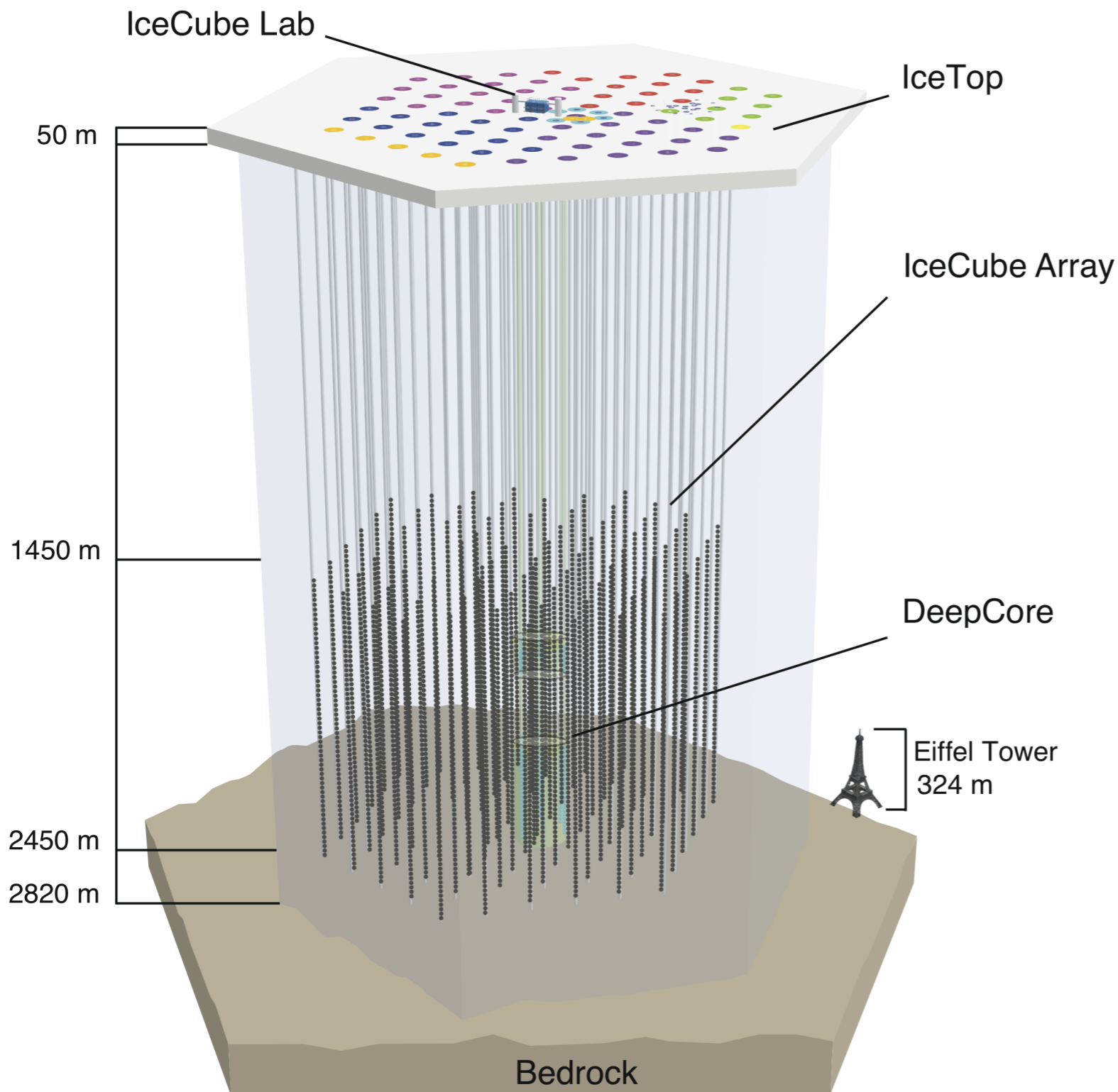
- **cross section** : $\sigma_{\nu N} \sim 10^{-8} \sigma_{pp} \sim 10^{-33} \text{ cm}^2$

- **targets**: $N_N \sim N_A \times V / \text{cm}^3$

→ **rate of events** :

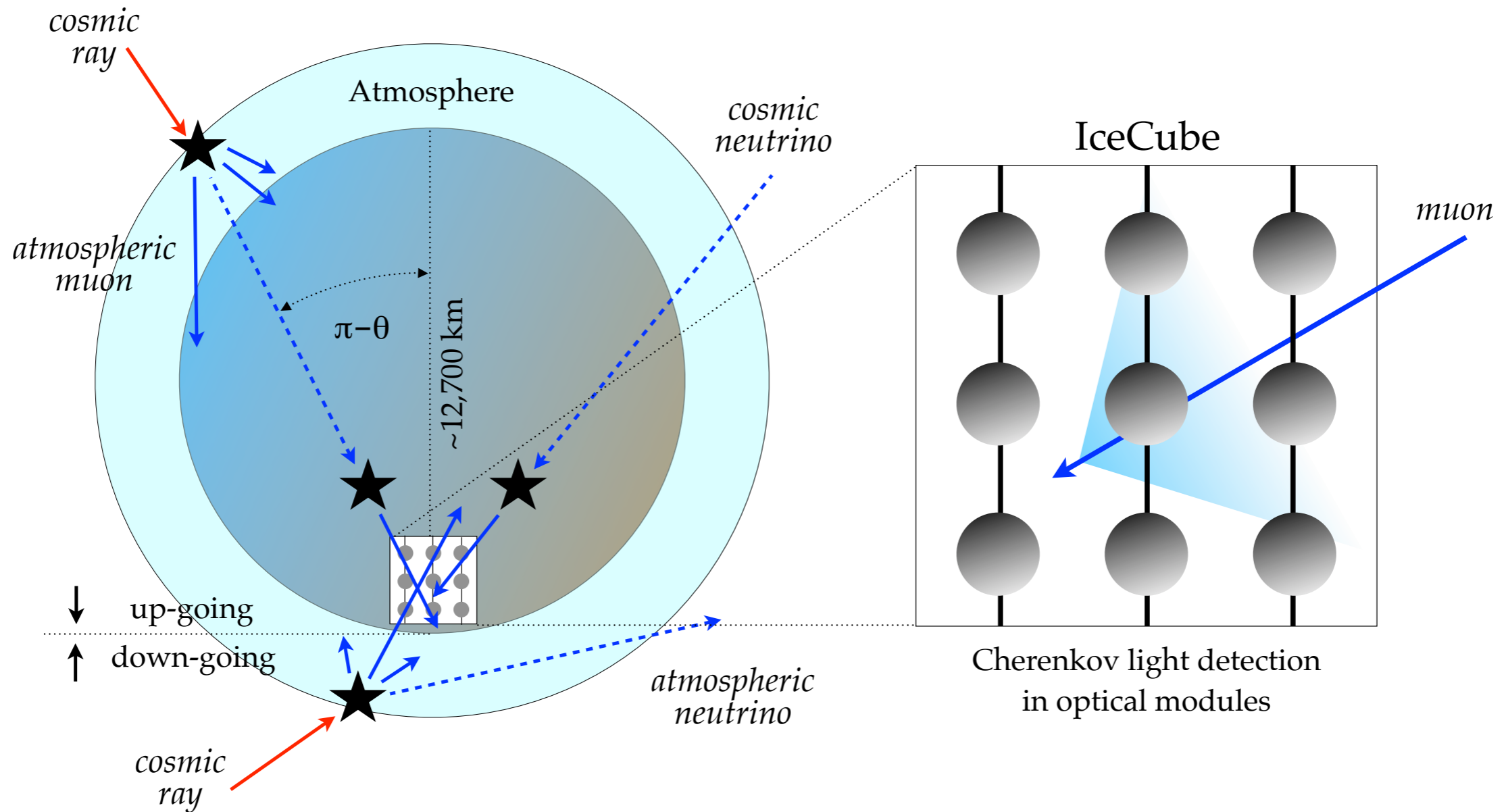
$$\dot{N}_\nu \sim N_N \times \sigma_{\nu N} \times \frac{d^2 N_\nu}{dt dA} \sim \frac{1}{\text{year}} \times \frac{V}{1\text{km}^3}$$

IceCube Observatory



- **Giga-ton Cherenkov telescope at the South Pole**
- Collaboration of about 300 scientists at 47 intl. institution
- Digital optical modules (DOMs) attached to strings instrumenting **1 km³ of clear glacial ice**
- 7-year construction: 2004–2011
- price: **2 DKK per ton**
- **NBI member since 2013:**
 - ▶ *tau neutrino appearance*
 - ▶ *non-standard oscillations*
 - ▶ *low-energy transients*
 - ▶ *multi-messenger analyses*

Detection Methods I

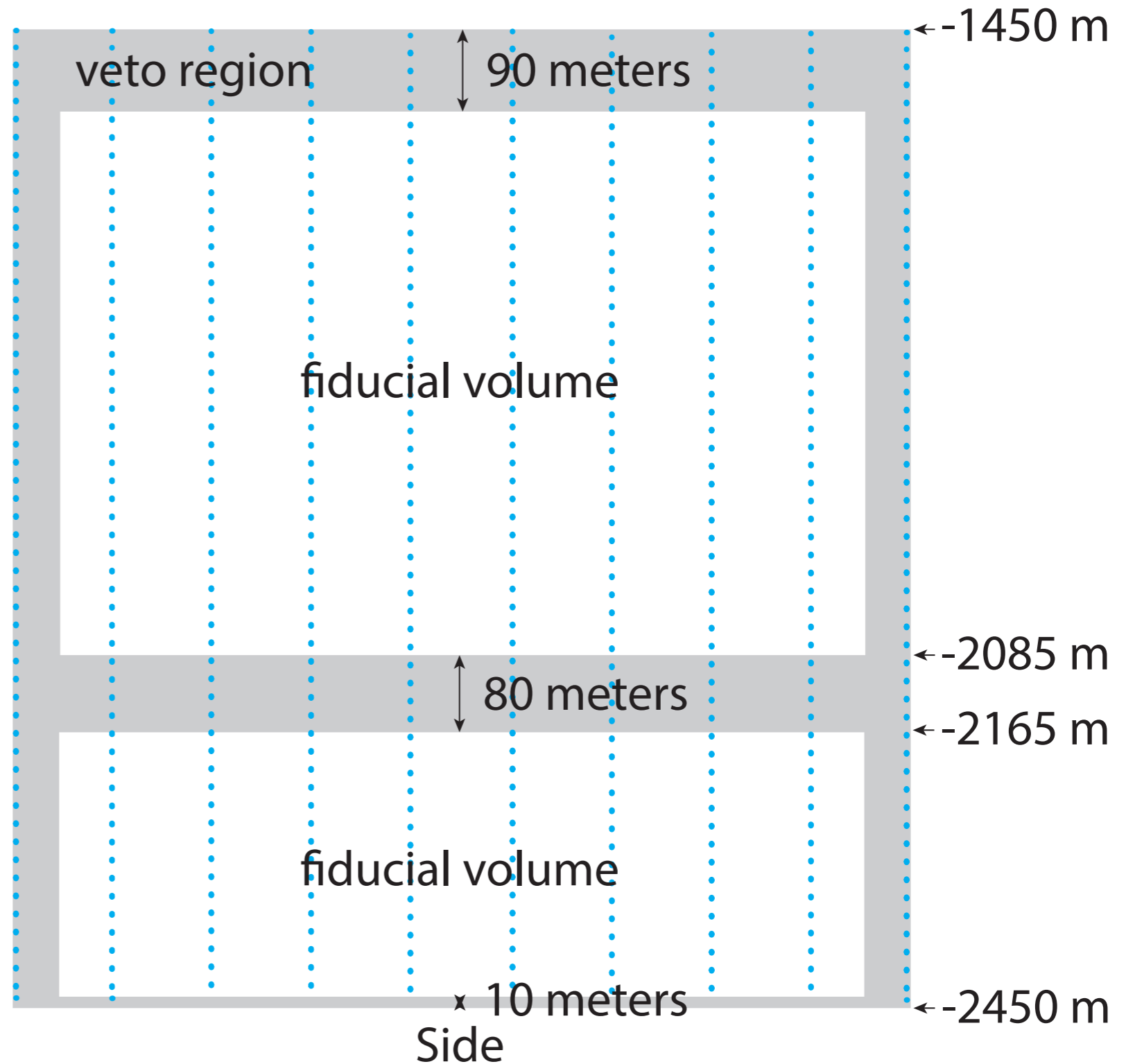


→ Selecting **up-going muon tracks** reduces atmospheric muon background:

10,000,000,000 : 100,000 : 10
atmospheric muons (from above) : atmospheric neutrinos : cosmic neutrinos

Detection Methods II

- Outer layer of optical modules used as virtual **veto region** (gray area)
- **Atmospheric muons** pass through veto from above.
- **Atmospheric neutrinos** coincidence with atmospheric muons.
- **Cosmic neutrino** events can start inside the fiducial volume.
- **High-Energy Starting Event (HESE)** analysis

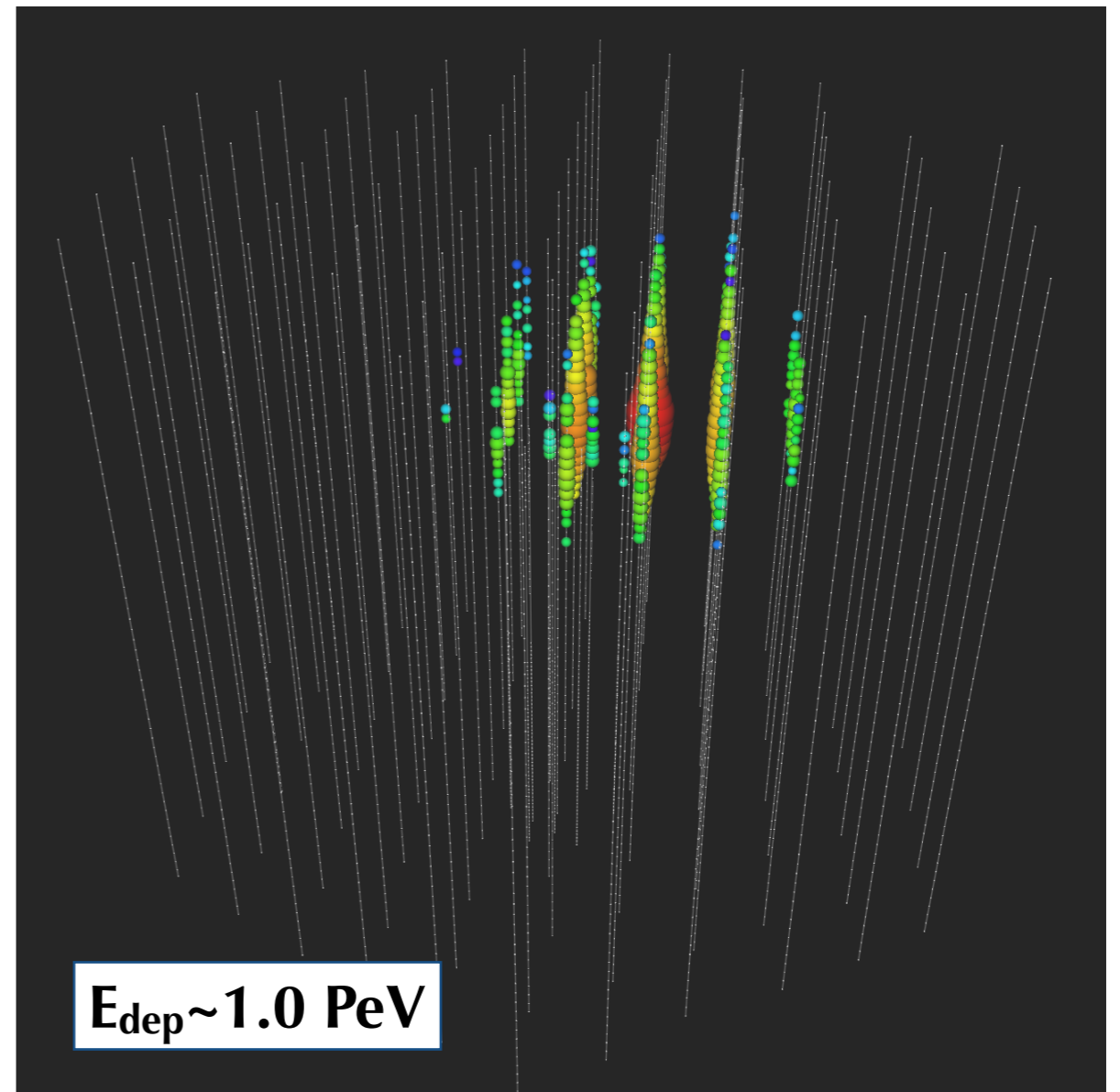
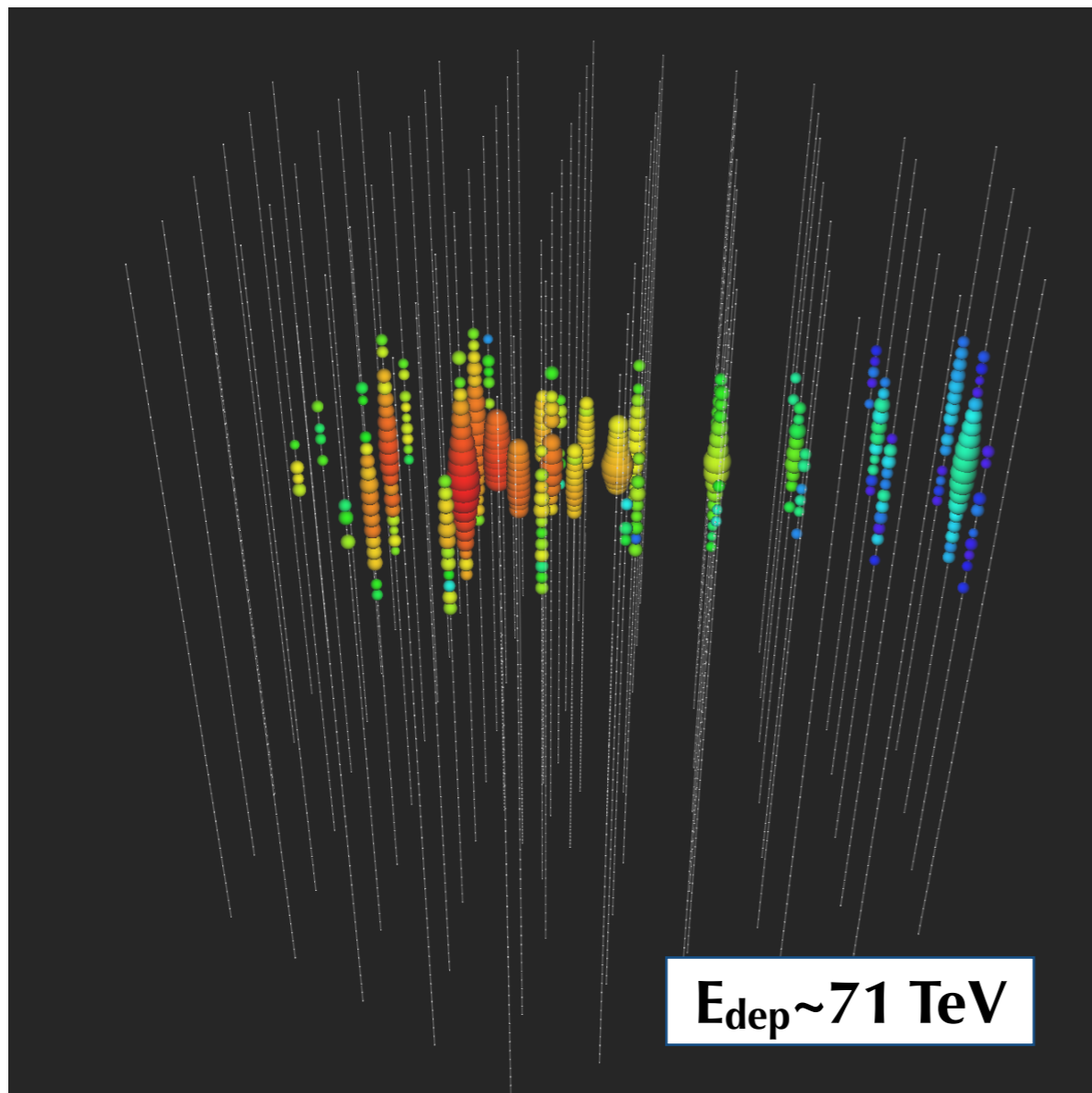


Breakthrough in 2013

First observation of high-energy astrophysical neutrinos by IceCube!

“track event” (from ν_μ scattering)

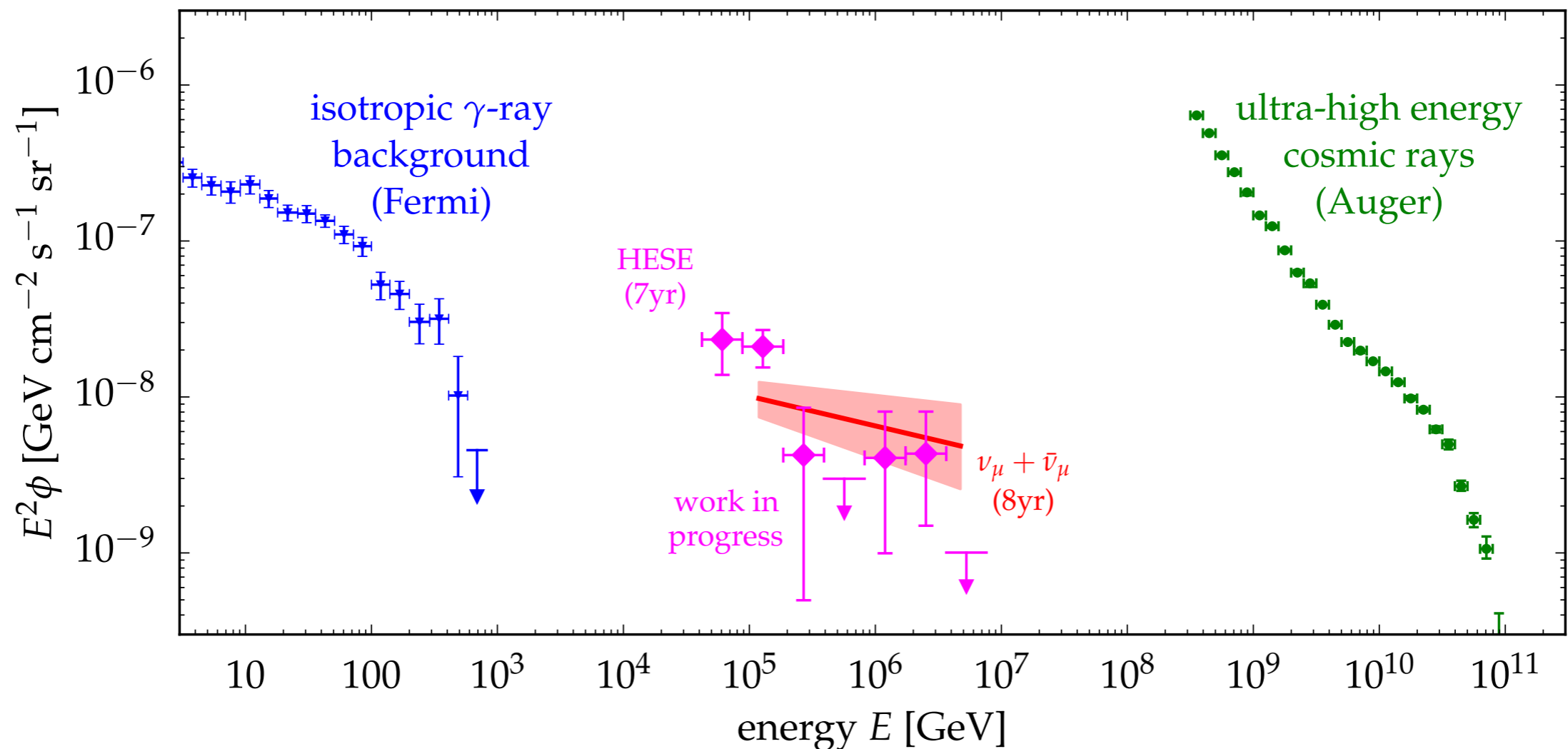
“cascade event” (from all flavours)



[“Breakthrough of the Year” (Physics World), Science 2013]
(neutrino event signature: **early** to **late** light detection)

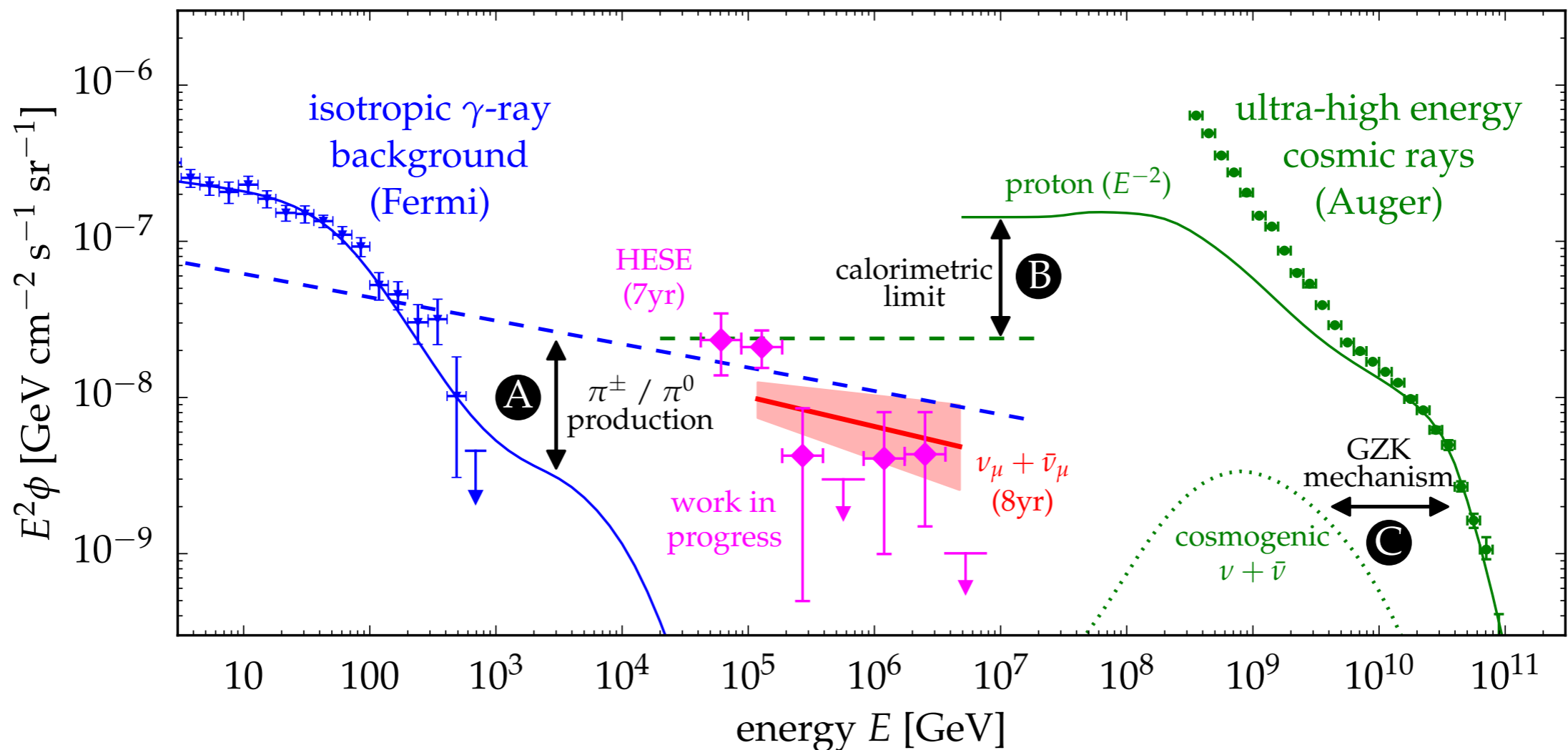
Diffuse TeV-PeV Neutrinos

- **High-Energy Starting Events (HESE) (7yrs):** [Science 342 (2013); work in progress]
 - bright events ($E_{\text{th}} \gtrsim 30\text{TeV}$) starting inside IceCube
 - efficient removal of atmospheric backgrounds by veto layer
- **Up-going muon-neutrino tracks (8yrs):** [Astrophys.J. 833 (2016); update ICRC 2017]
 - large effective volume due to ranging in tracks
 - efficient removal of atmospheric muon backgrounds by Earth-absorption



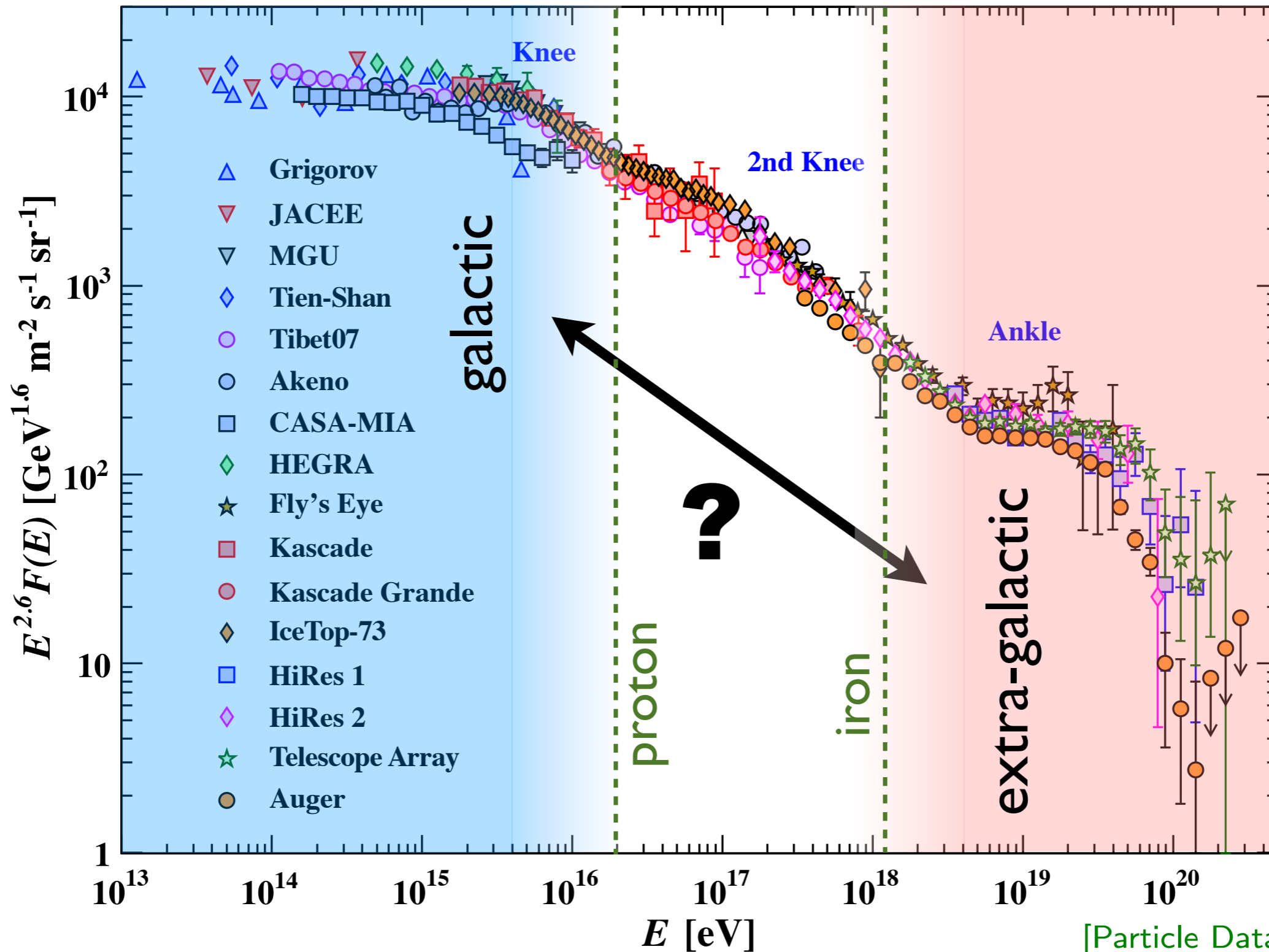
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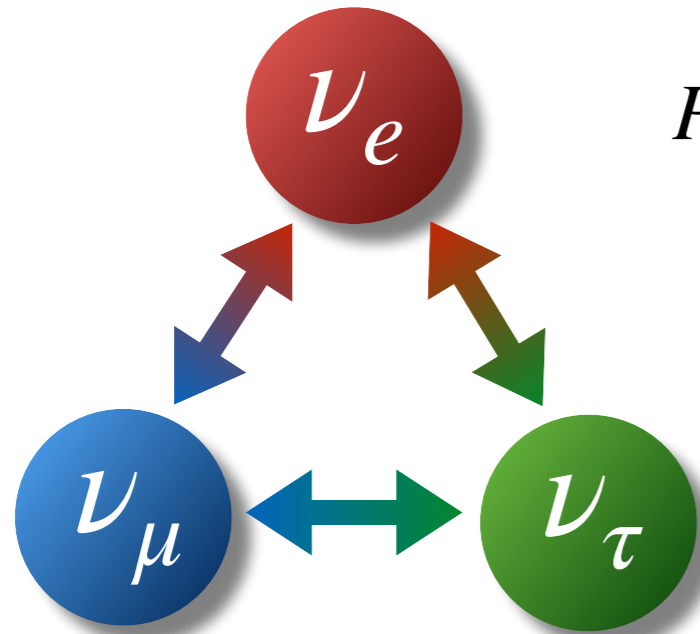
Primary Cosmic Rays for PeV Neutrinos

1 PeV neutrino \leftrightarrow 20-30 PeV cosmic ray nucleon



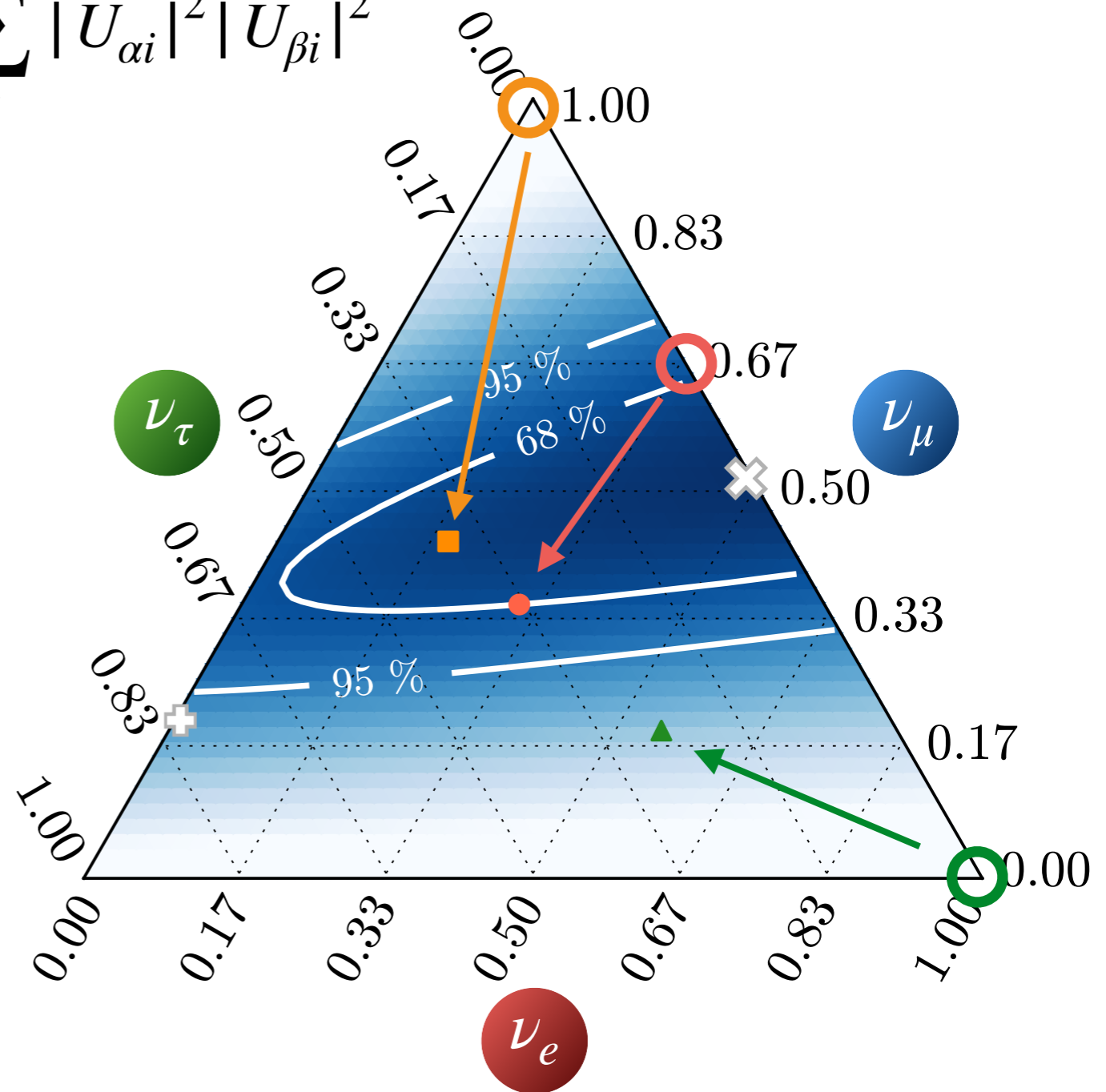
Astrophysical Flavours

Oscillation of neutrino flavours between source and observatory.



$$P_{\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\beta} = \sum_i |U_{\alpha i}|^2 |U_{\beta i}|^2$$

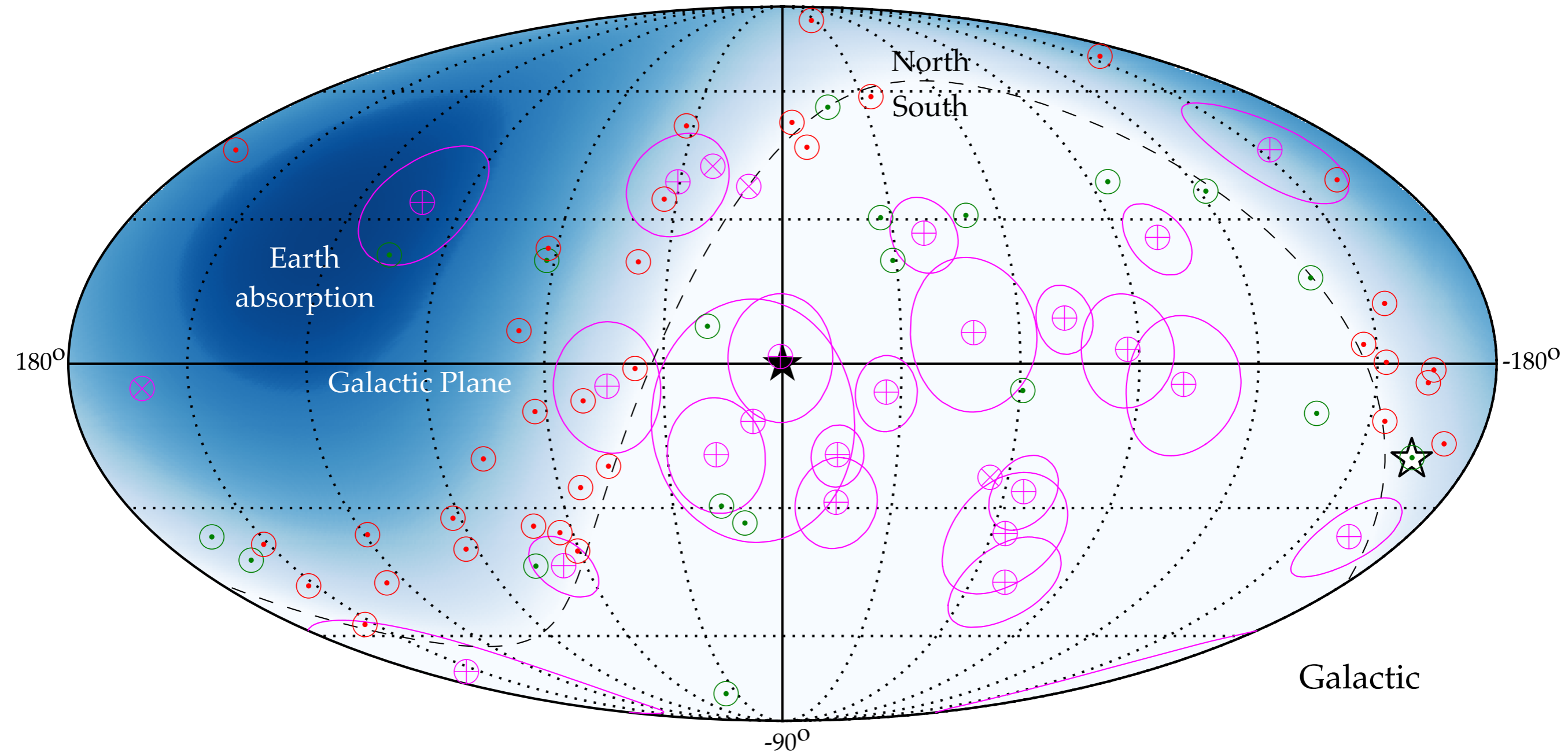
- initial composition: $\nu_e : \nu_\mu : \nu_\tau$
- pion & muon decay*: 1 : 2 : 0
- muon-damped decay*: 0 : 1 : 0
- neutron decay*: 1 : 0 : 0



Cosmic neutrinos visible via their oscillation-averaged flavour.

Status of Neutrino Astronomy

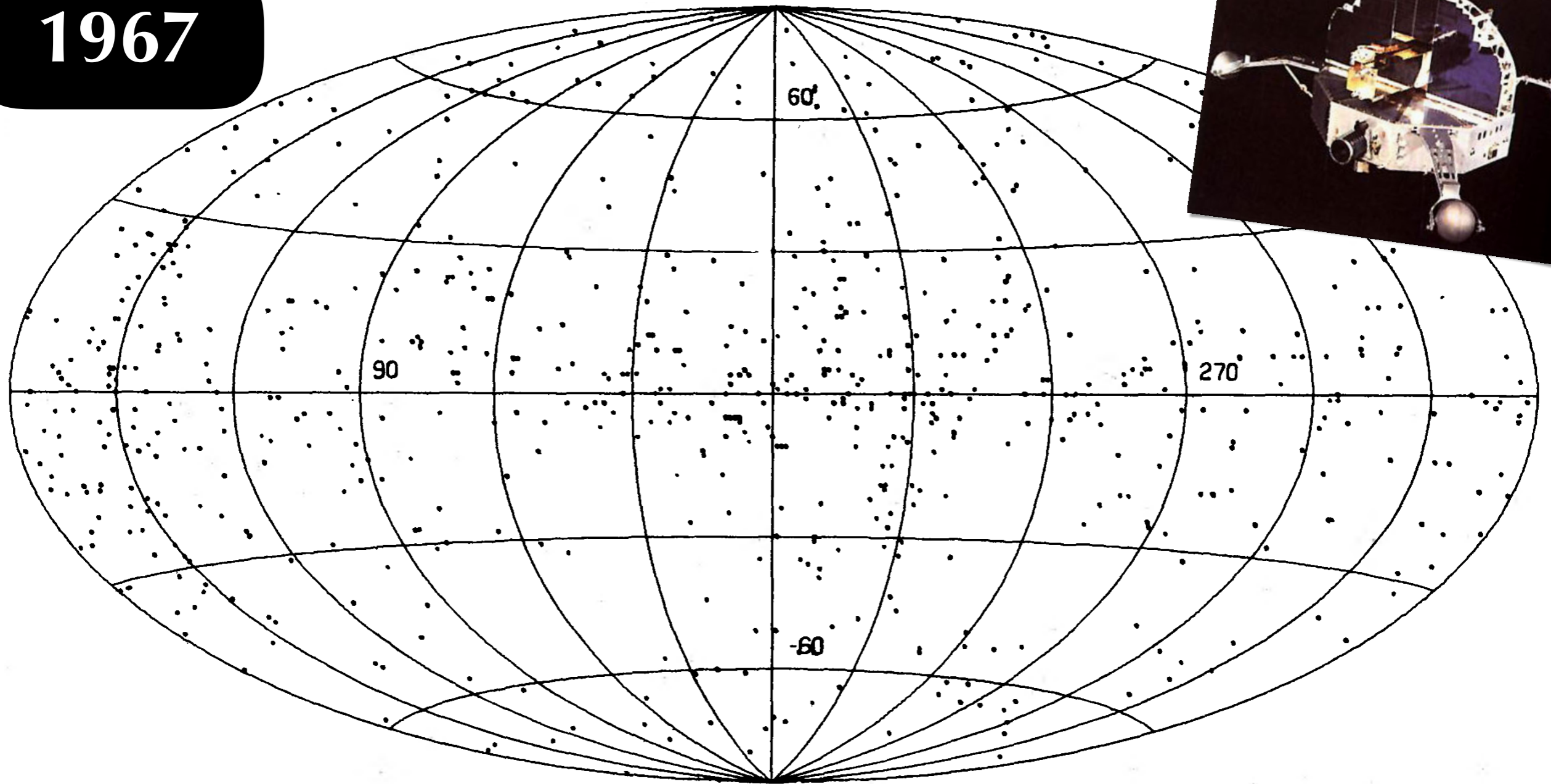
Most energetic neutrino events (HESE 6yr (magenta) & $\nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_\mu$ 8yr (red) + public alerts (green))



No significant steady or transient emission from known Galactic and extragalactic high-energy sources (except for one candidate).

Status of Neutrino Astronomy

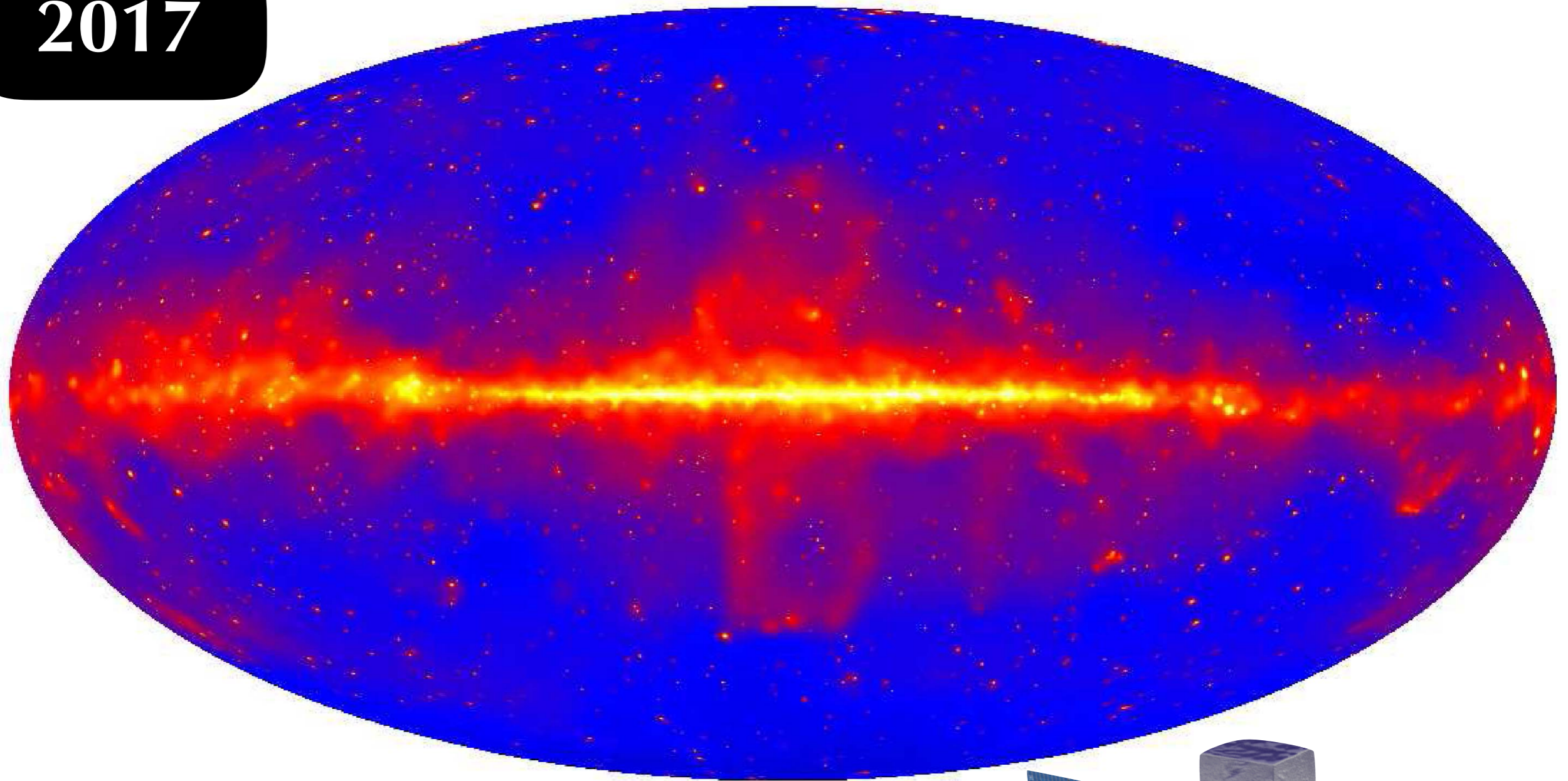
1967



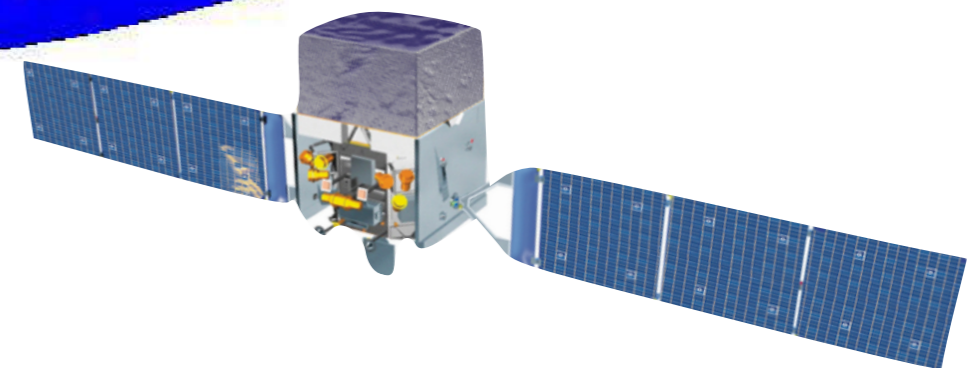
Orbiting Solar Observatory (OSO-3) (Clark & Kraushaar'67)

Status of Neutrino Astronomy

2017



Fermi-LAT gamma-ray count map

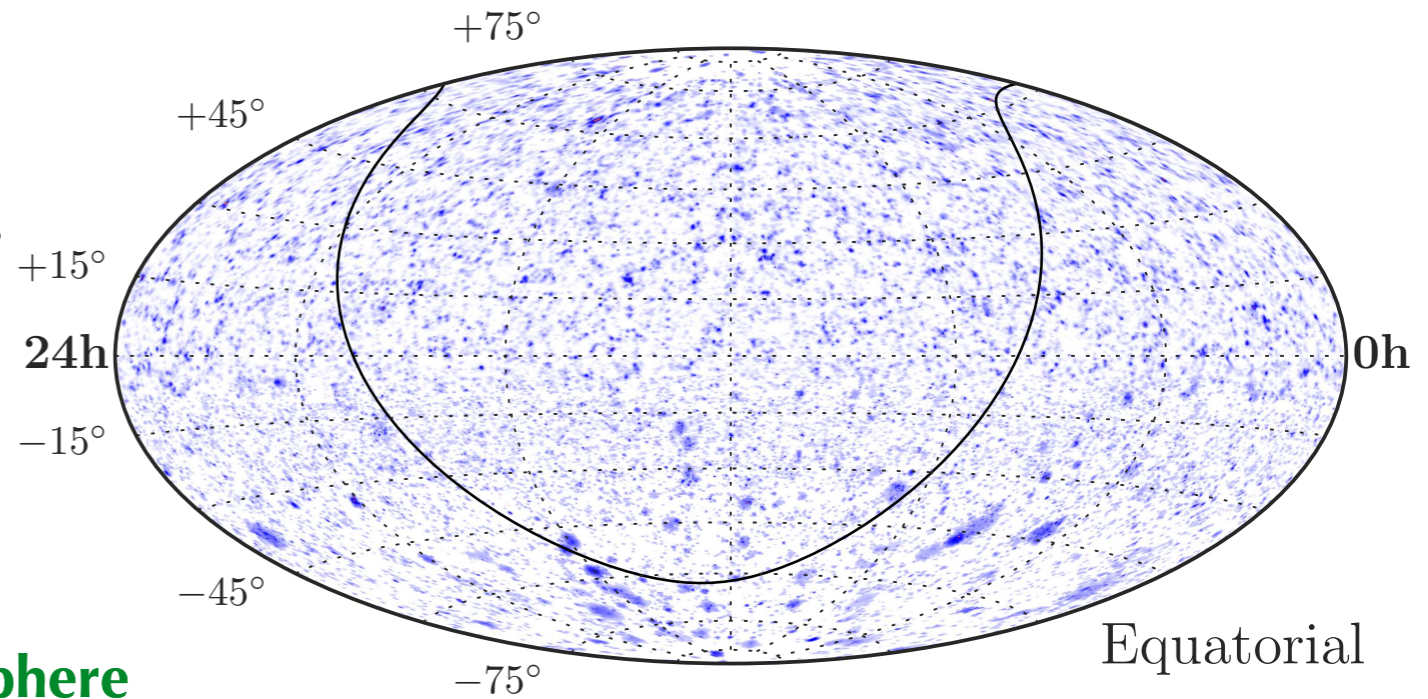


Search for Neutrino Sources

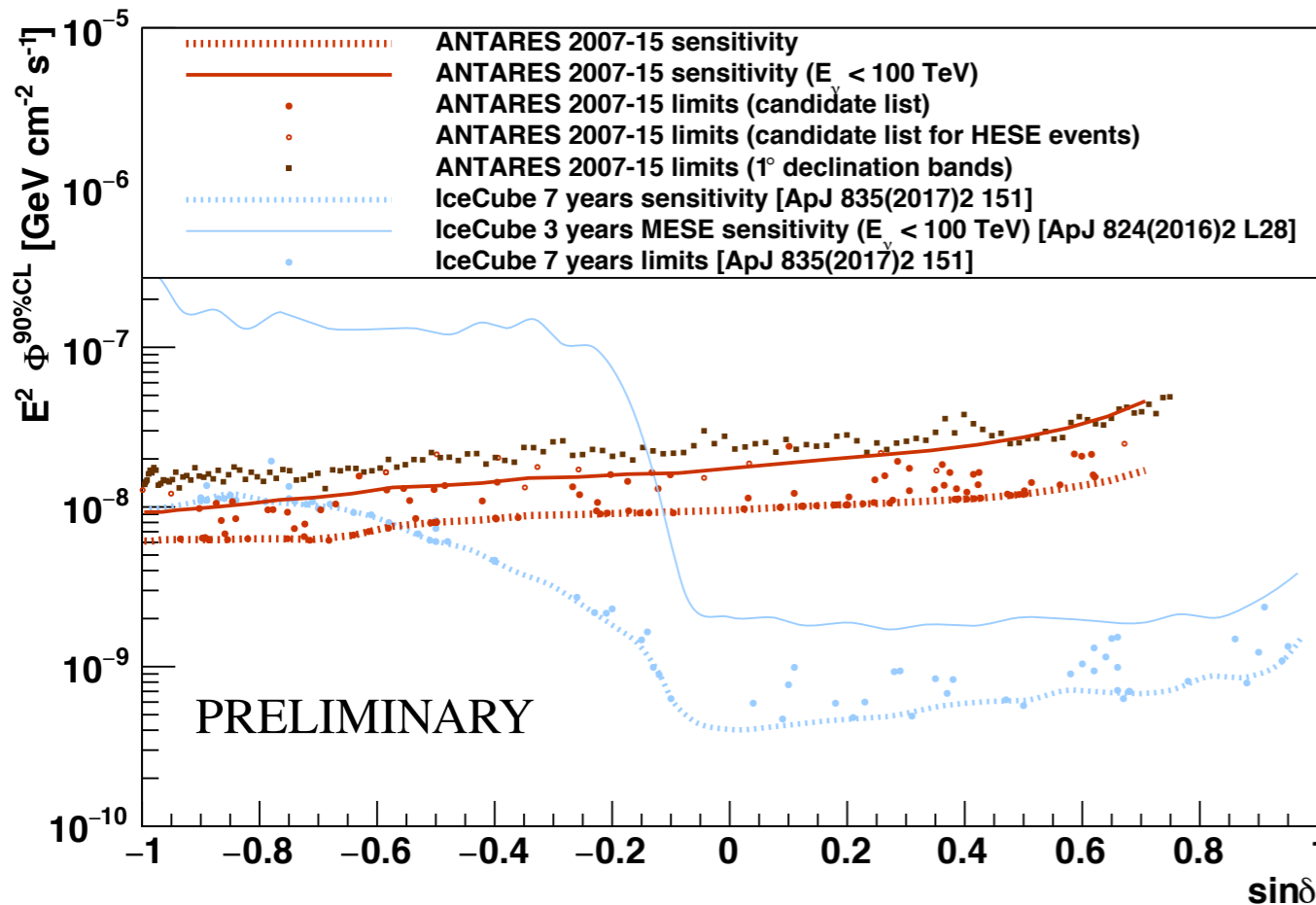
IceCube and ANTARES/KM3NeT
with complementary field of views.



Southern Hemisphere | Northern Hemisphere



[Aartsen et al., *Astrophys.J.* 835 (2017) no.2, 151]



[Albert et al., *Proceedings of ICRC 2017*]

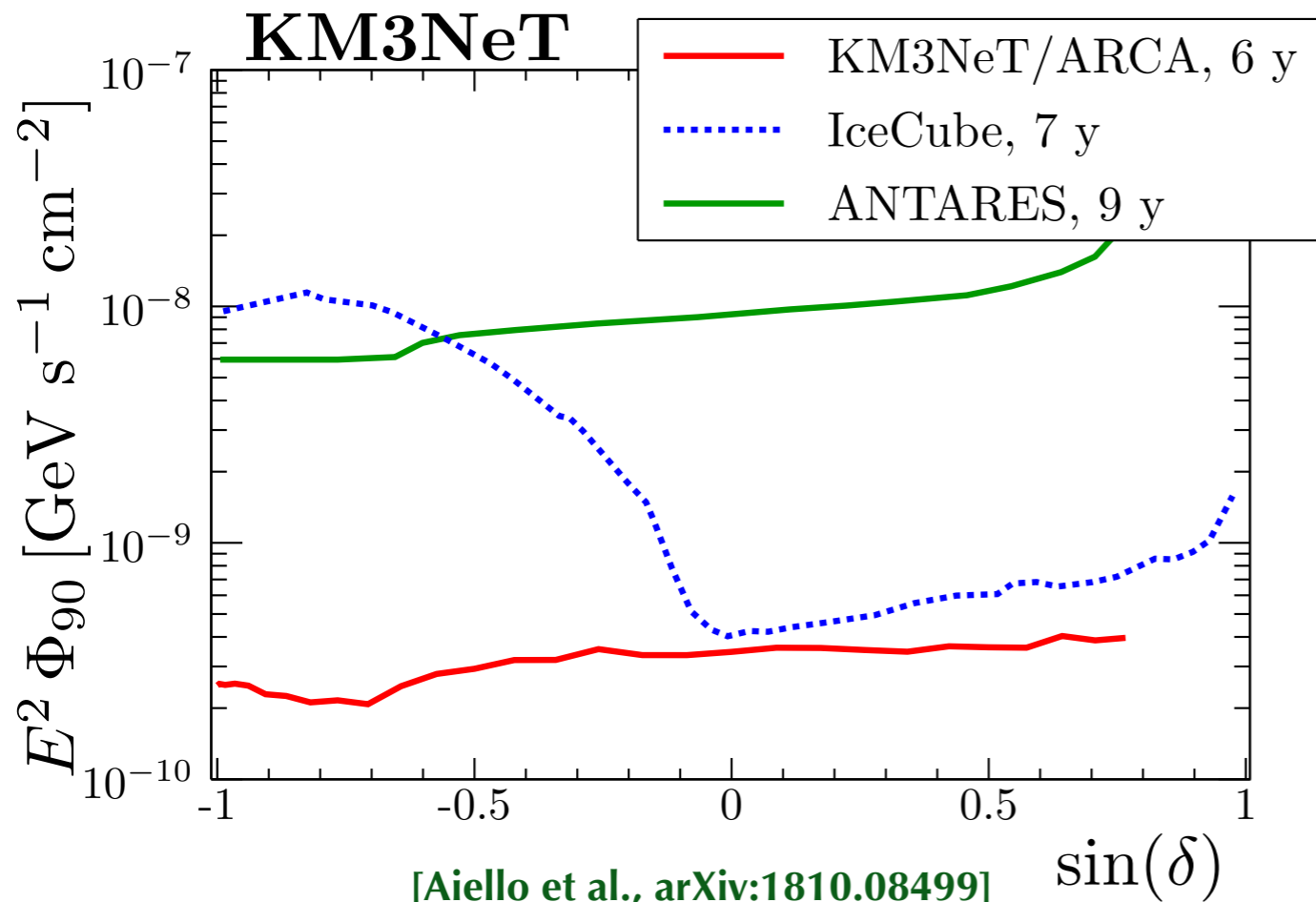
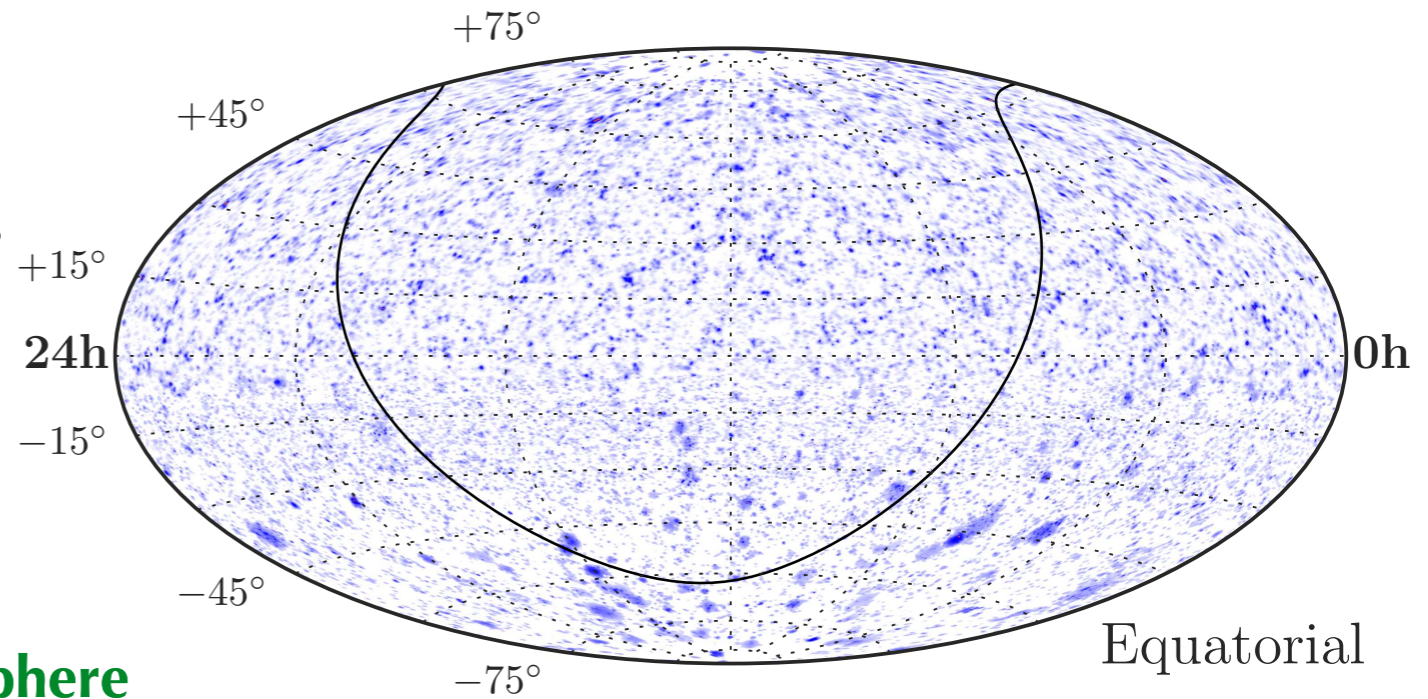
- **No significant** time-independent point sources emission in all-sky search.
- **No significant** time-independent emission from known Galactic and extragalactic high-energy sources.

Search for Neutrino Sources

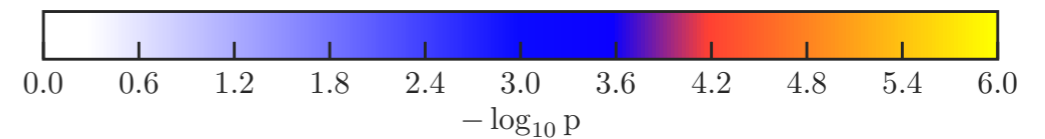
**IceCube and ANTARES/KM3NeT
with complementary field of views.**



Southern Hemisphere | Northern Hemisphere



[Aiello et al., arXiv:1810.08499]



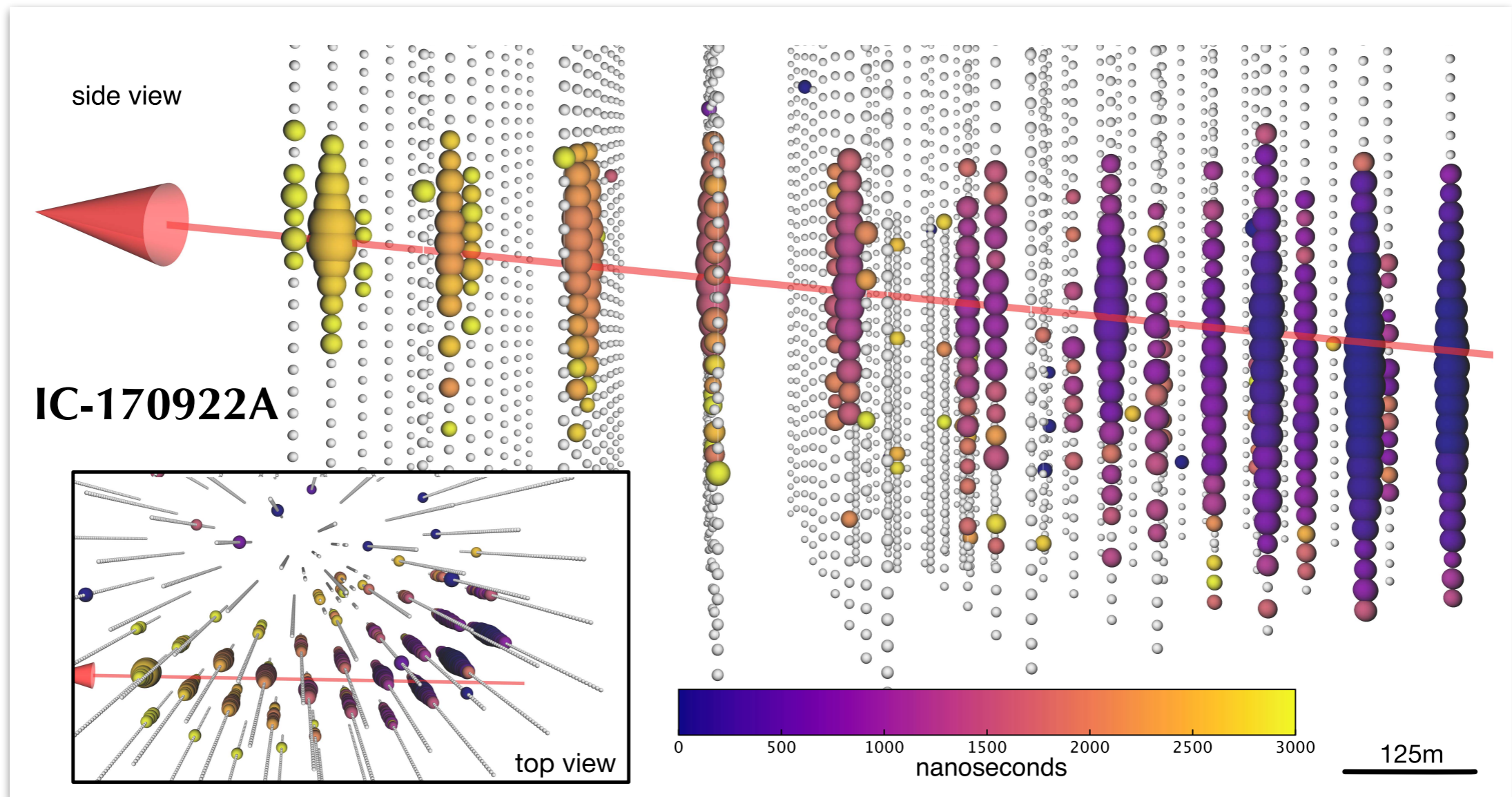
[Aartsen et al., *Astrophys.J.* 835 (2017) no.2, 151]

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Realtime Neutrino Alerts

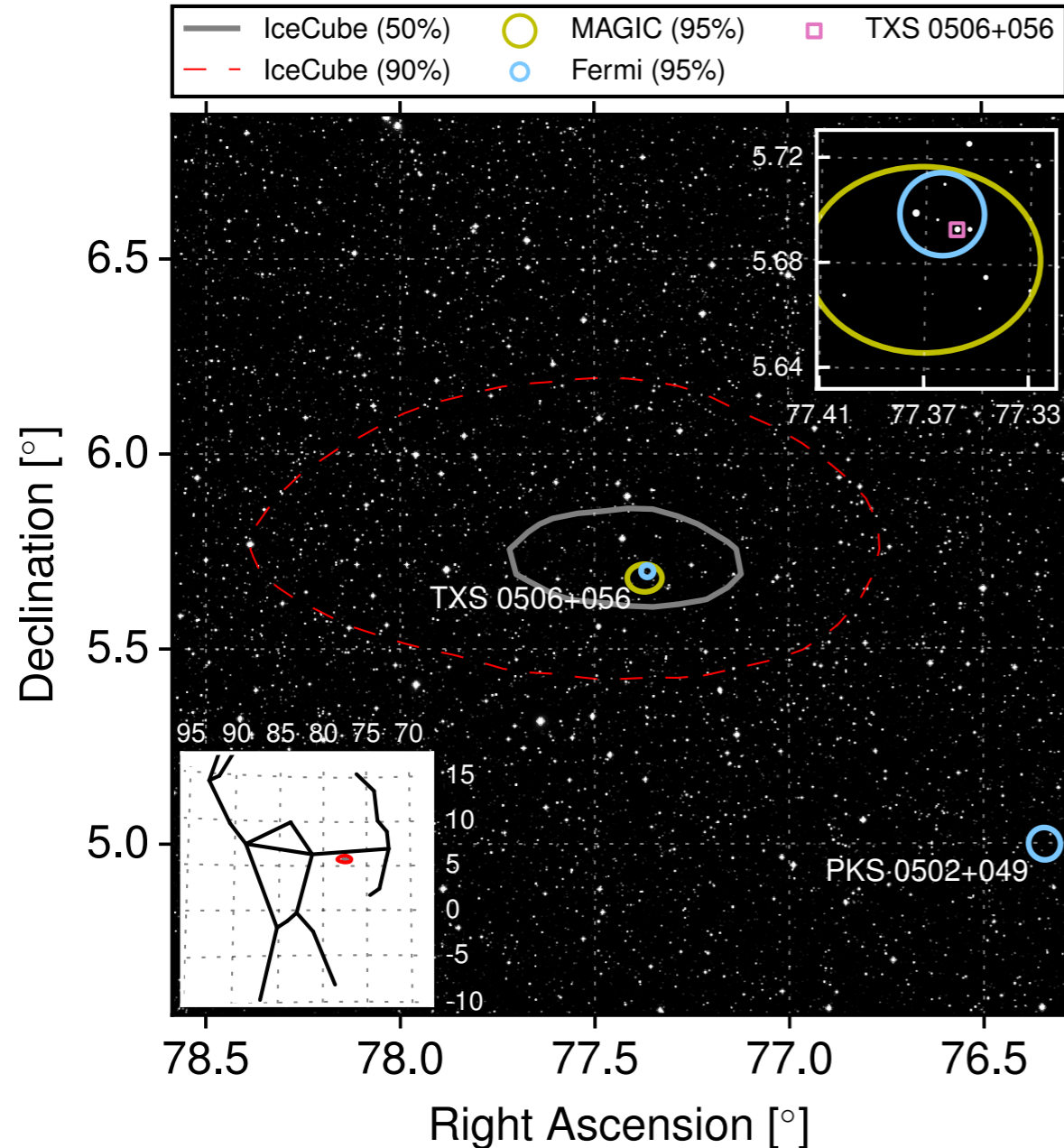
IceCube issues realtime neutrino alerts* to multi-messenger partner for rapid follow-up.

[* high-energy muon tracks (likely astrophysical) with good angular resolution (0.5-2deg)]



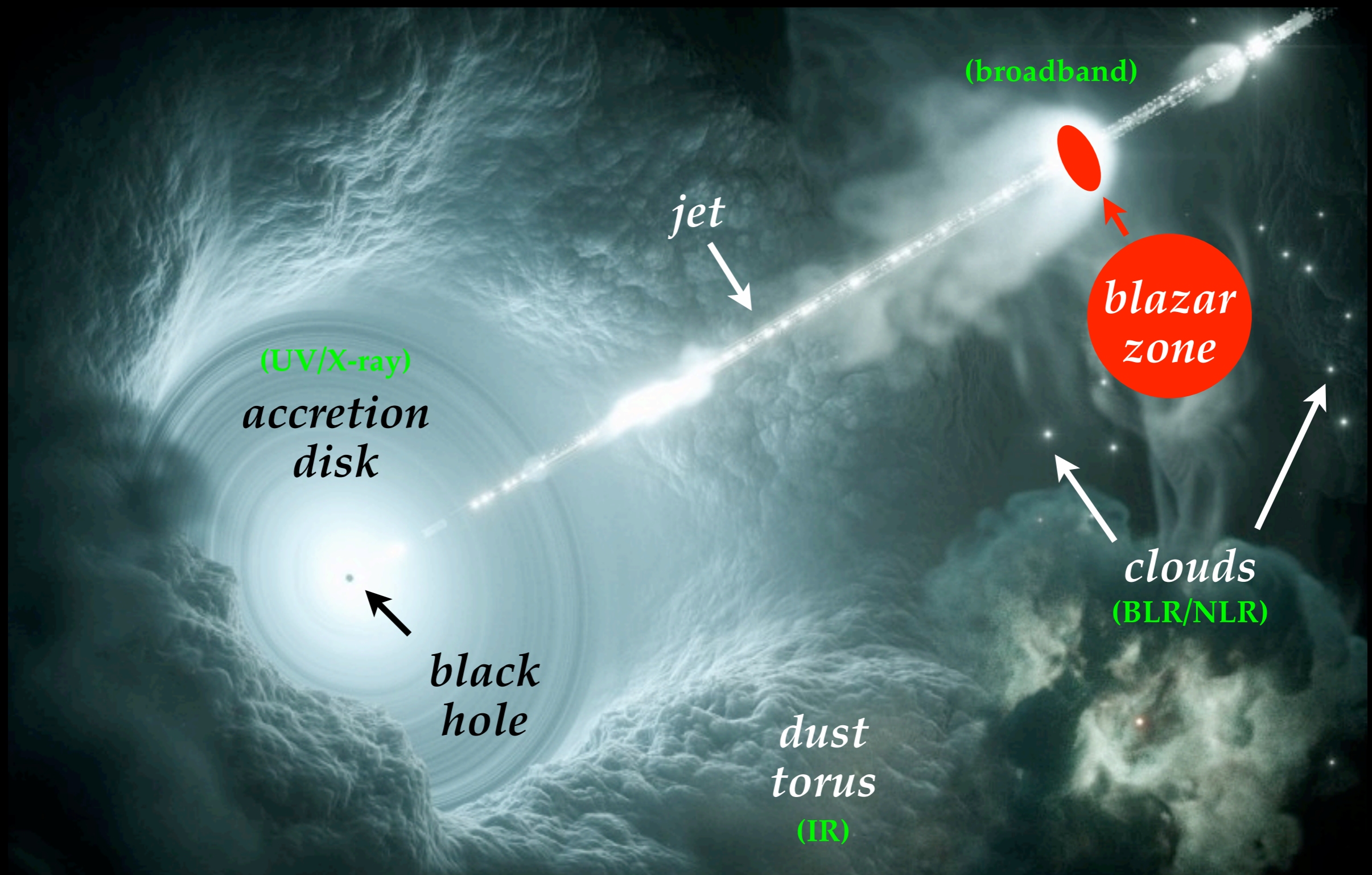
up-going muon track (5.7° below horizon) observed September 22, 2017
best-fit neutrino energy is about 300 TeV

TXS 0506+056



- IC-170922A observed in coincident with **flaring blazar TXS 0506+056**.
- Chance correlation can be rejected at the 3σ -level.
- TXS 0506+056 is among the most luminous BL Lac objects in gamma-rays.

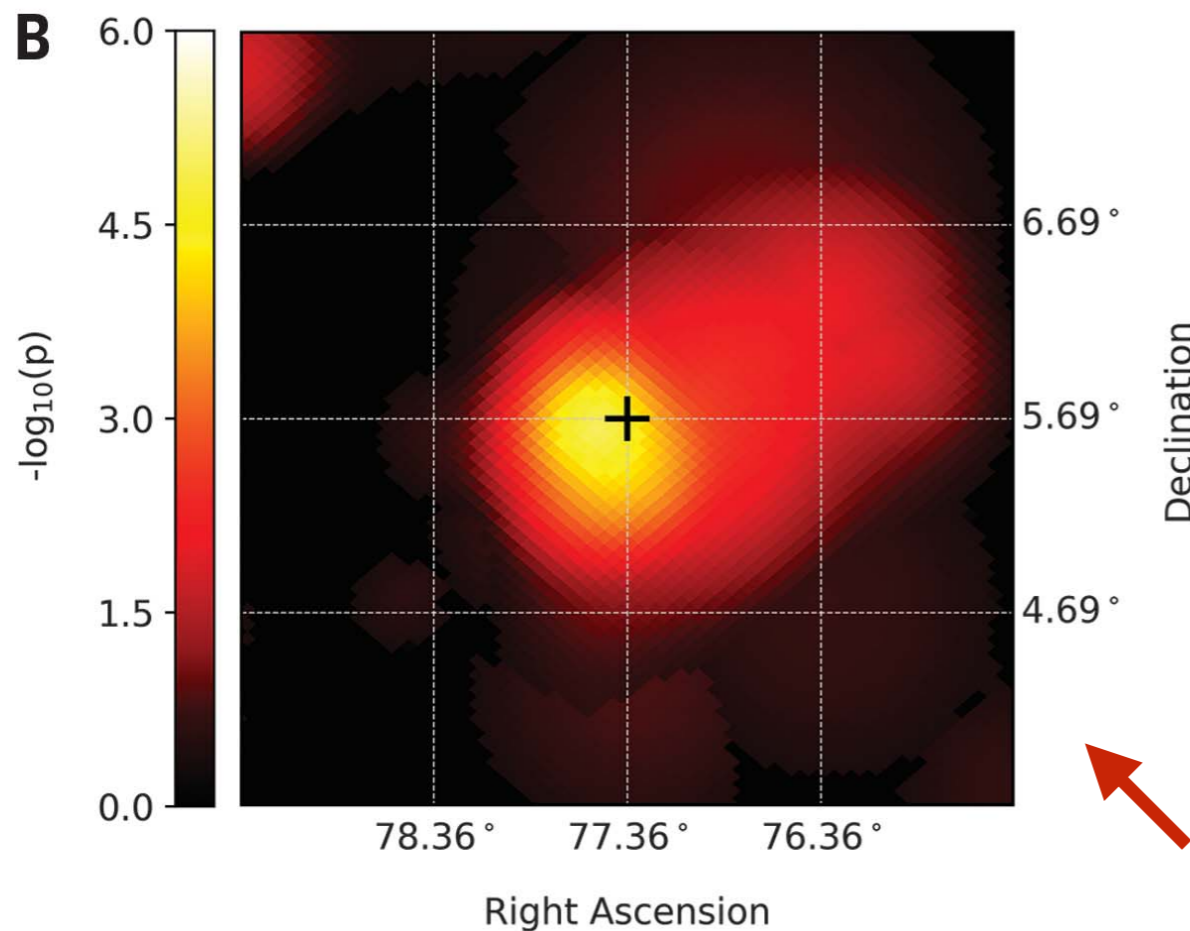
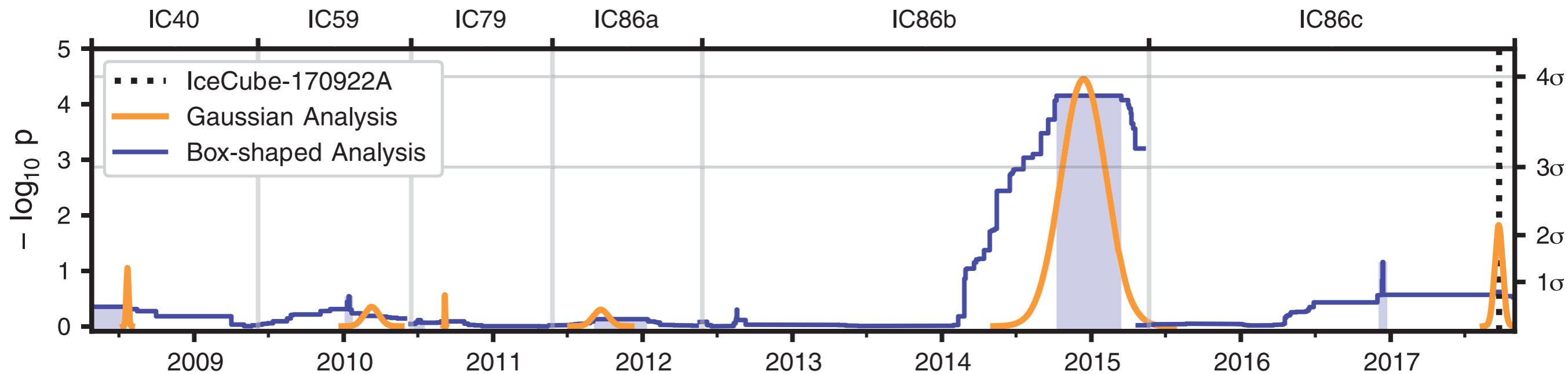
Blazars as Neutrino Factories



Active galaxy powered by accretion onto a supermassive black hole with **relativistic jets pointing into our line of sight.**



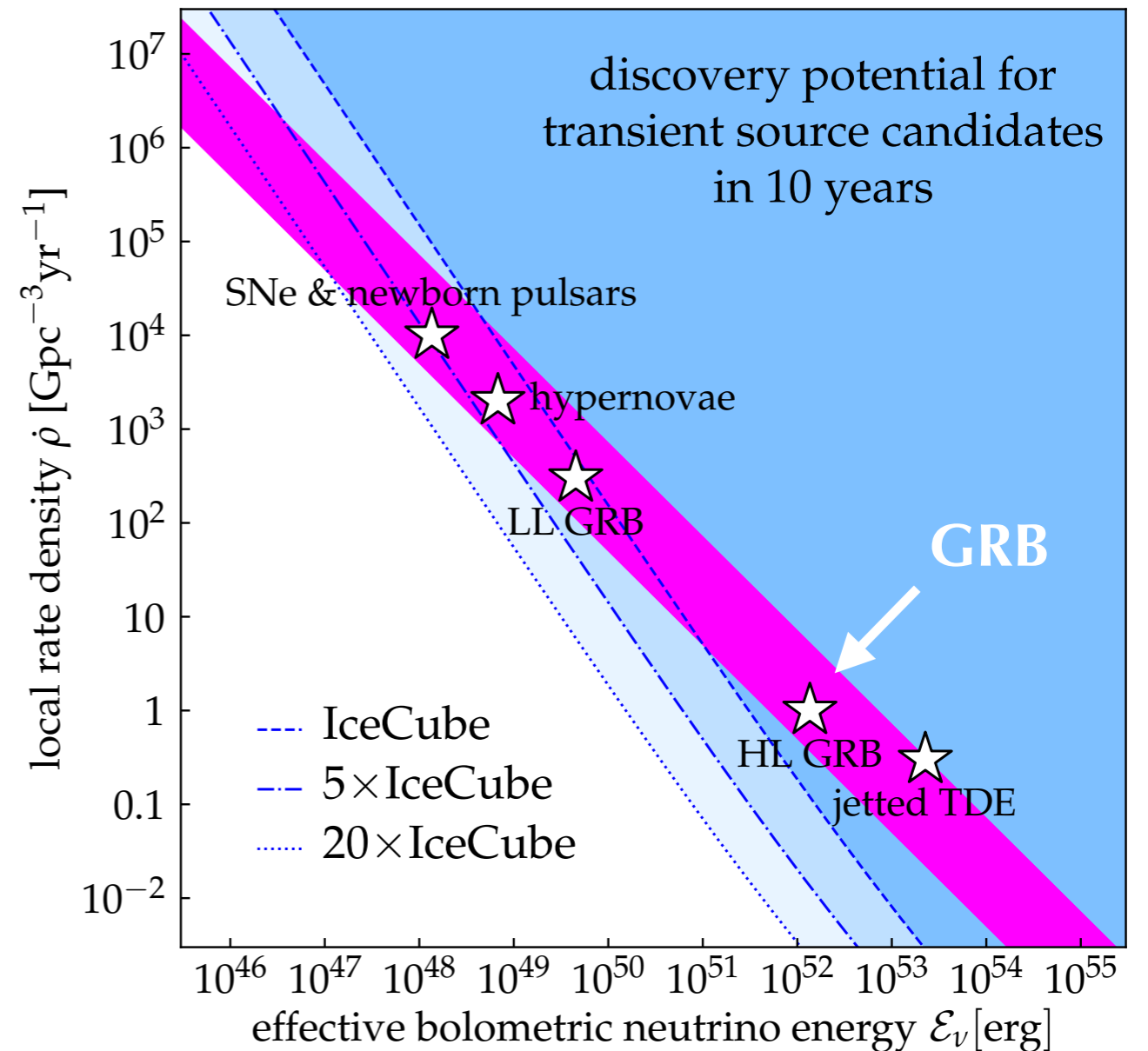
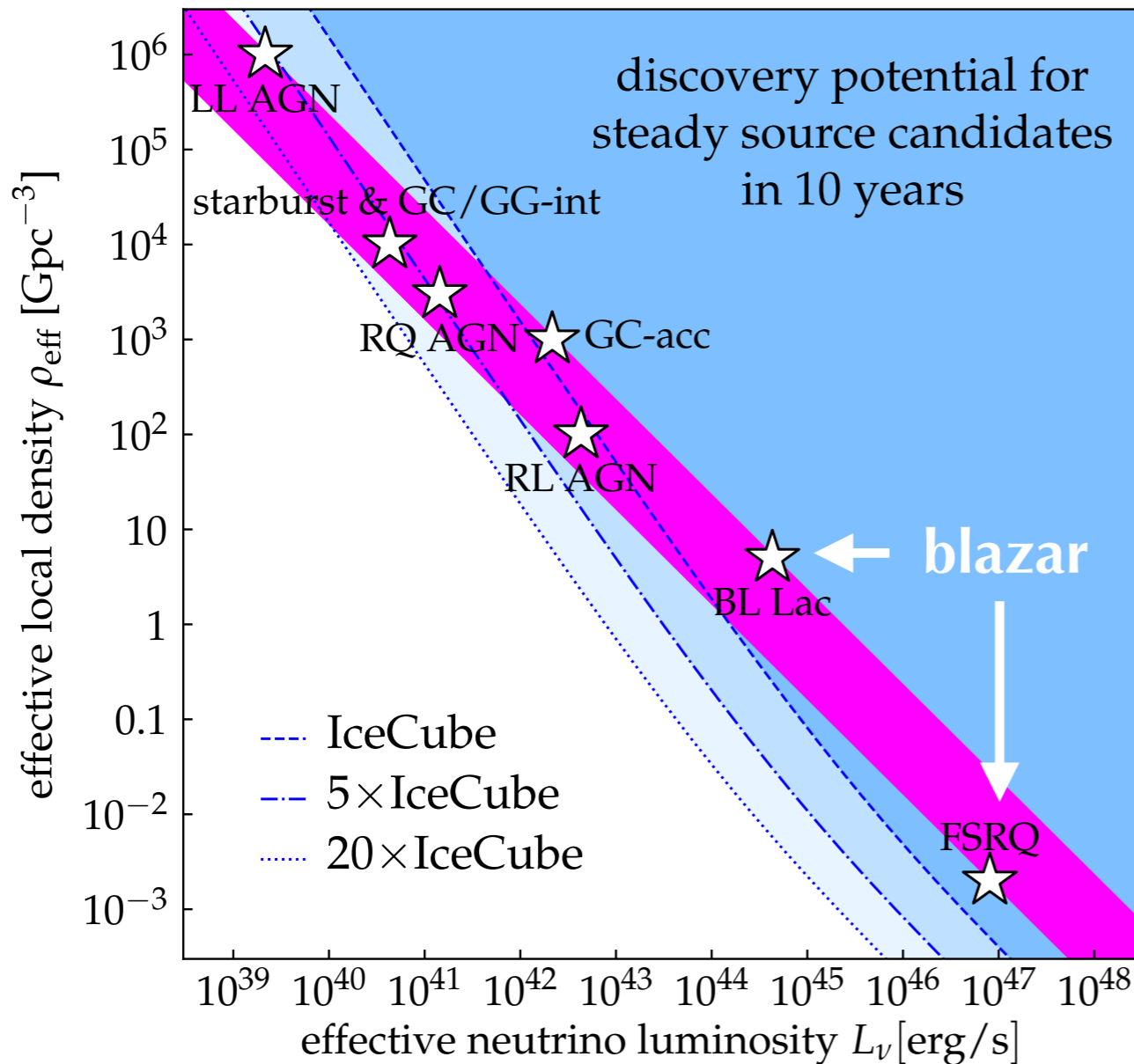
Neutrino Flare in 2014/15



- Independent 3.5σ evidence for a **neutrino flare** (13 ± 5 events) in 2014/15.
- Neutrino luminosity over 158 days is about **four times that of gamma-rays** (Fermi-LAT).

neutrino morphology of flare

Are Blazars the only Sources?

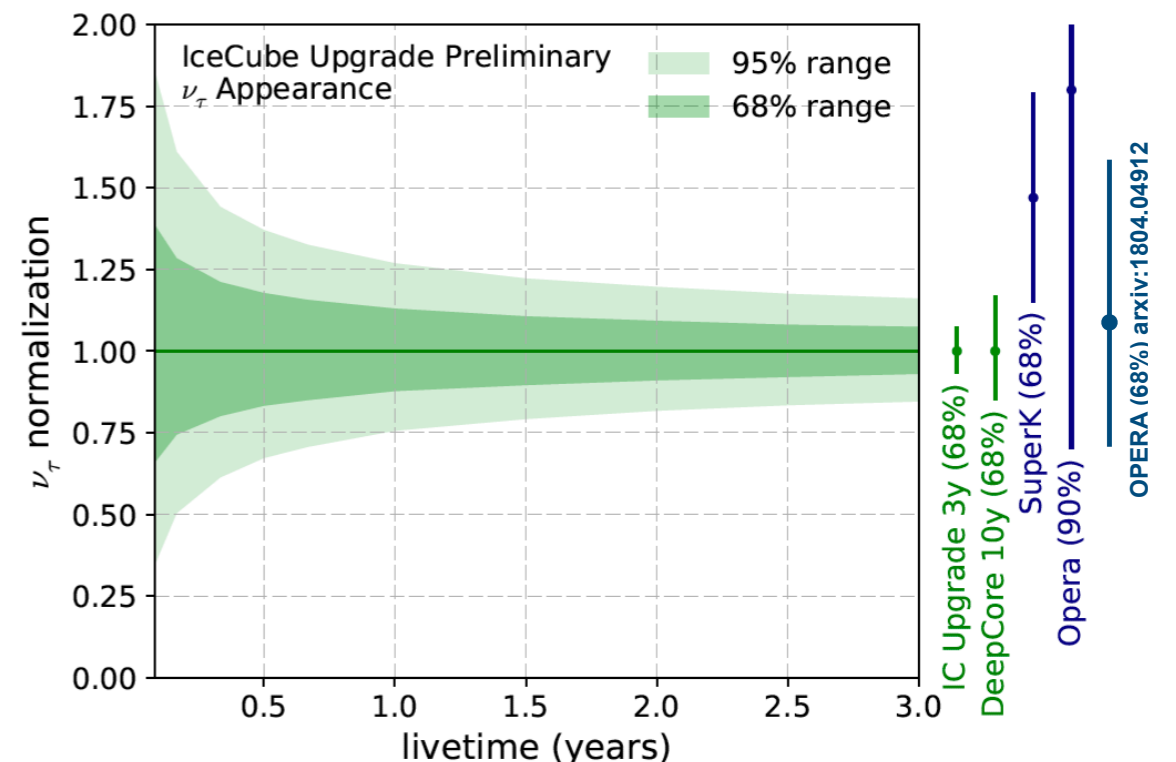
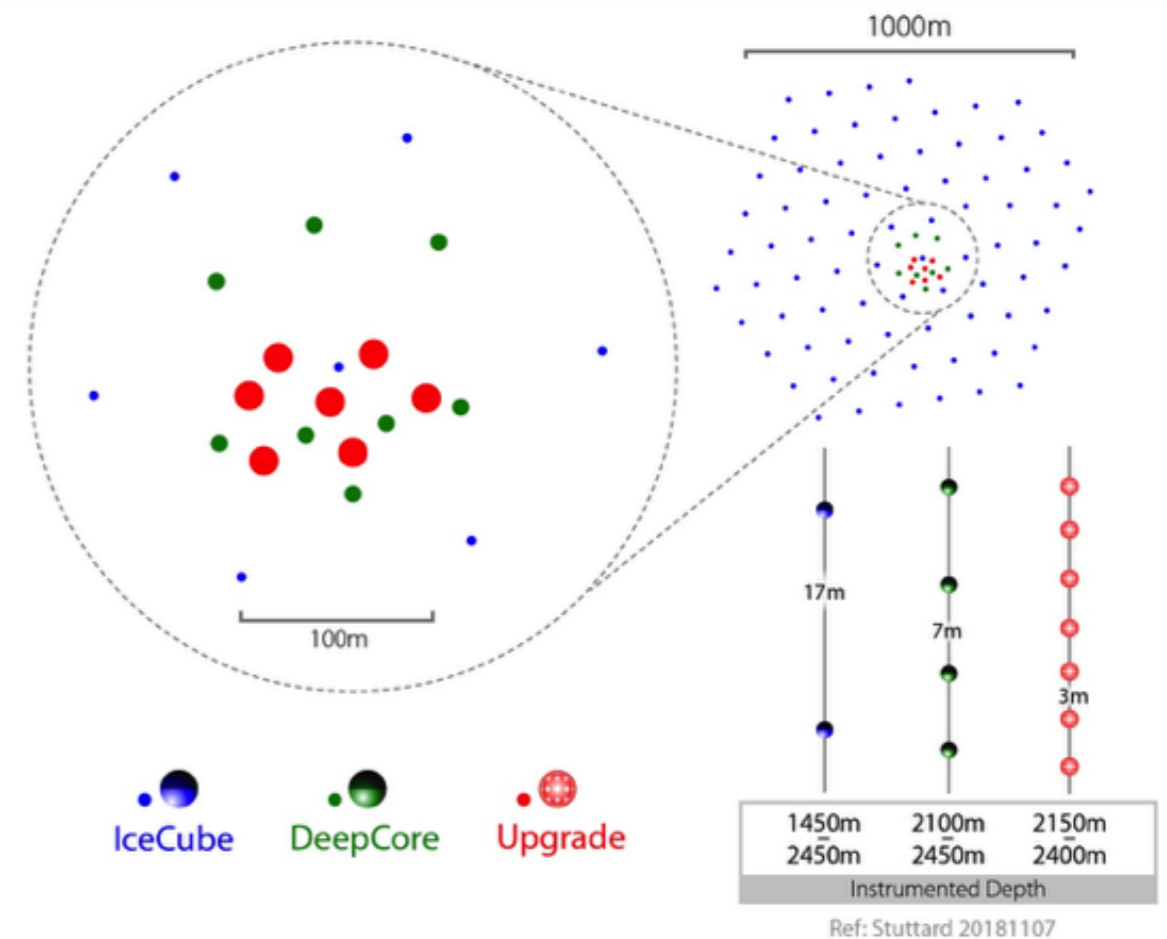


[Ackermann, MA, Anchordoqui, Bustamante et al., arXiv:1903.04333]

Rare sources, like blazars or gamma-ray bursts, can not be the dominant sources of TeV-PeV neutrino emission (magenta band).

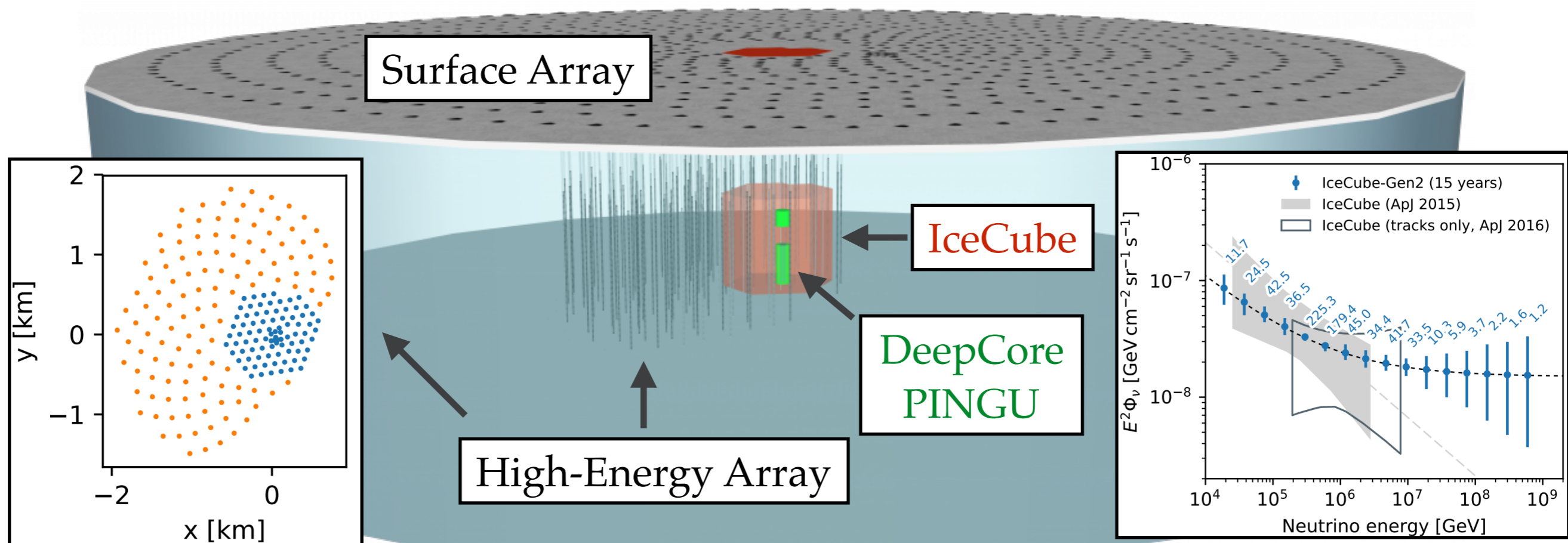
Outlook: IceCube Upgrade

- **7 new strings** in the DeepCore region (~20m inter-string spacing) with improved optical modules.
- **New calibration devices**, incorporating lessons from a decade of IceCube calibration efforts.
- **Precision measurement** of atmospheric neutrino oscillation.
- Midscale NSF project with an estimated total cost of \$23M.
- Additional \$9M in capital equipment alone from partners
- **Aim: deployment in 2022/23**



Vision: IceCube-Gen2

- **Multi-component facility** (low- and high-energy & multi-messenger).
- In-ice **high-energy Cherenkov array** with 6-10 km³ volume.
- **Under investigation:** Surface arrays for in-ice radio (Askaryan) and cosmic ray veto (air Cherenkov and/or scintillator panels).



[Aartsen et al., Proceedings of ICRC 2017]

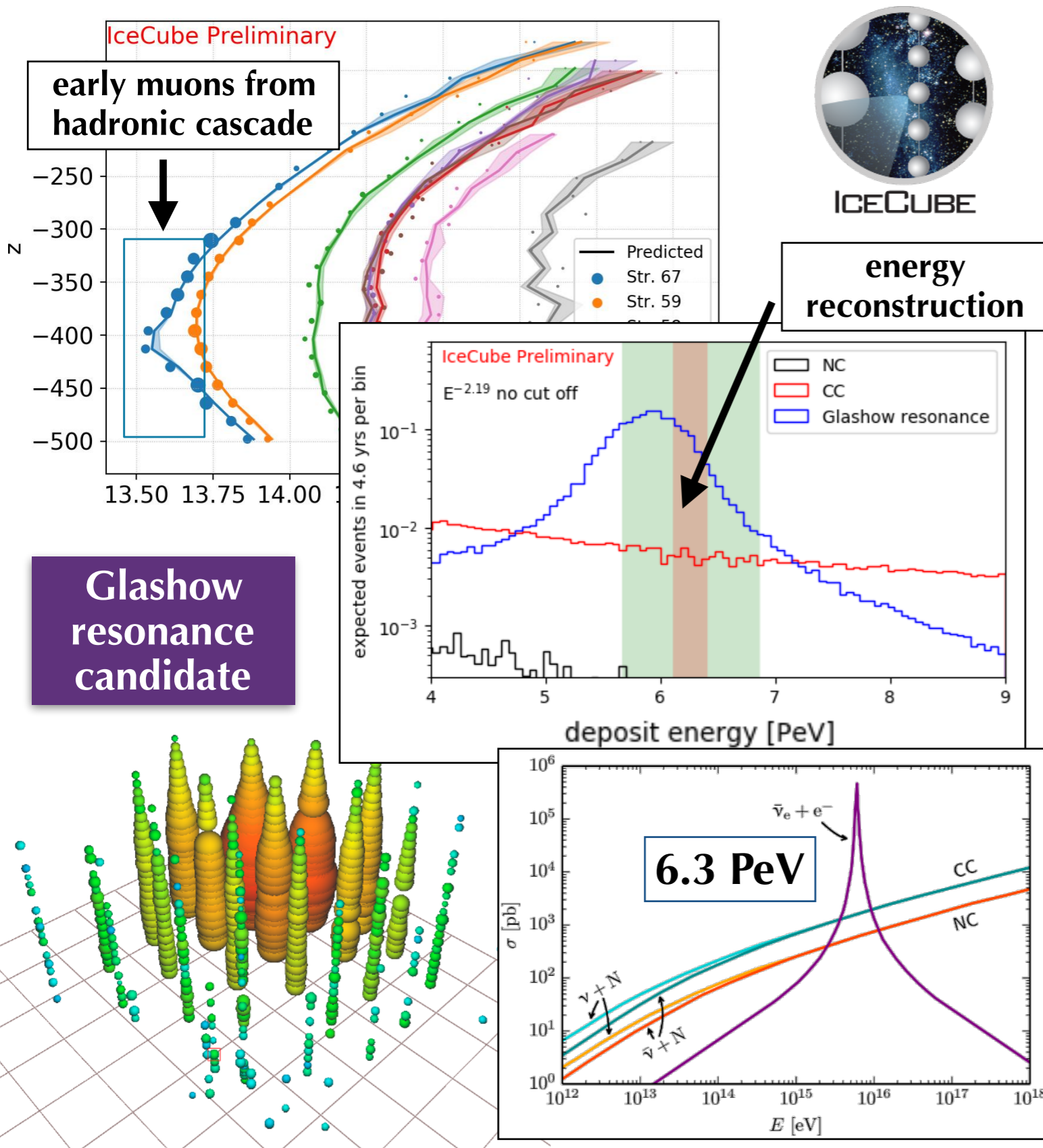
Summary

- The future of high-energy neutrino astronomy is bright:
 - Diffuse TeV-PeV neutrino flux of unknown origin.
 - Intensity comparable to cosmic-ray and gamma-ray observations.
 - First compelling evidence of neutrino emission from blazars.
- With next-generation telescopes we will go from discovery to astronomy!
- Many more avenues:
supernova neutrinos, GZK neutrinos, BSM physics, sterile neutrinos, dark matter indirect signals, cosmic rays (spectrum & anisotropy), ...

Thank you for your attention!

Backup Slides

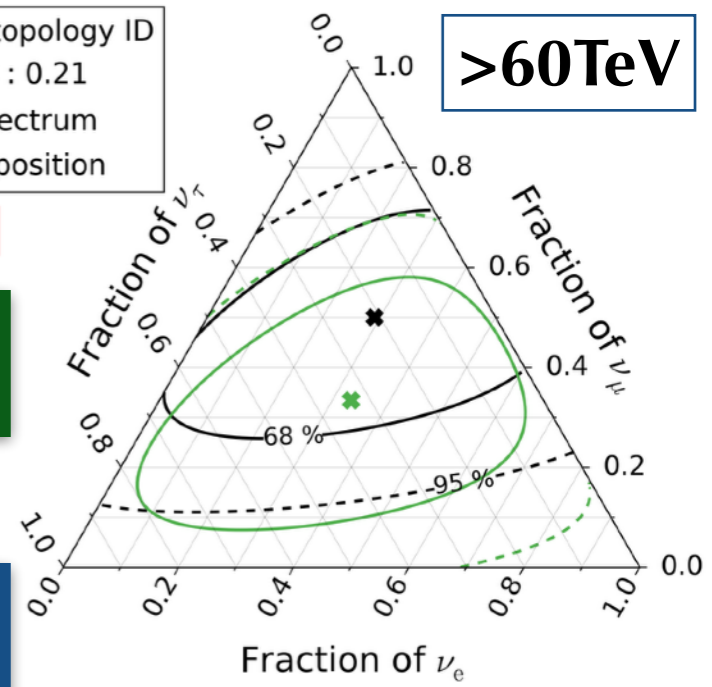
Astrophysical Flavour Studies



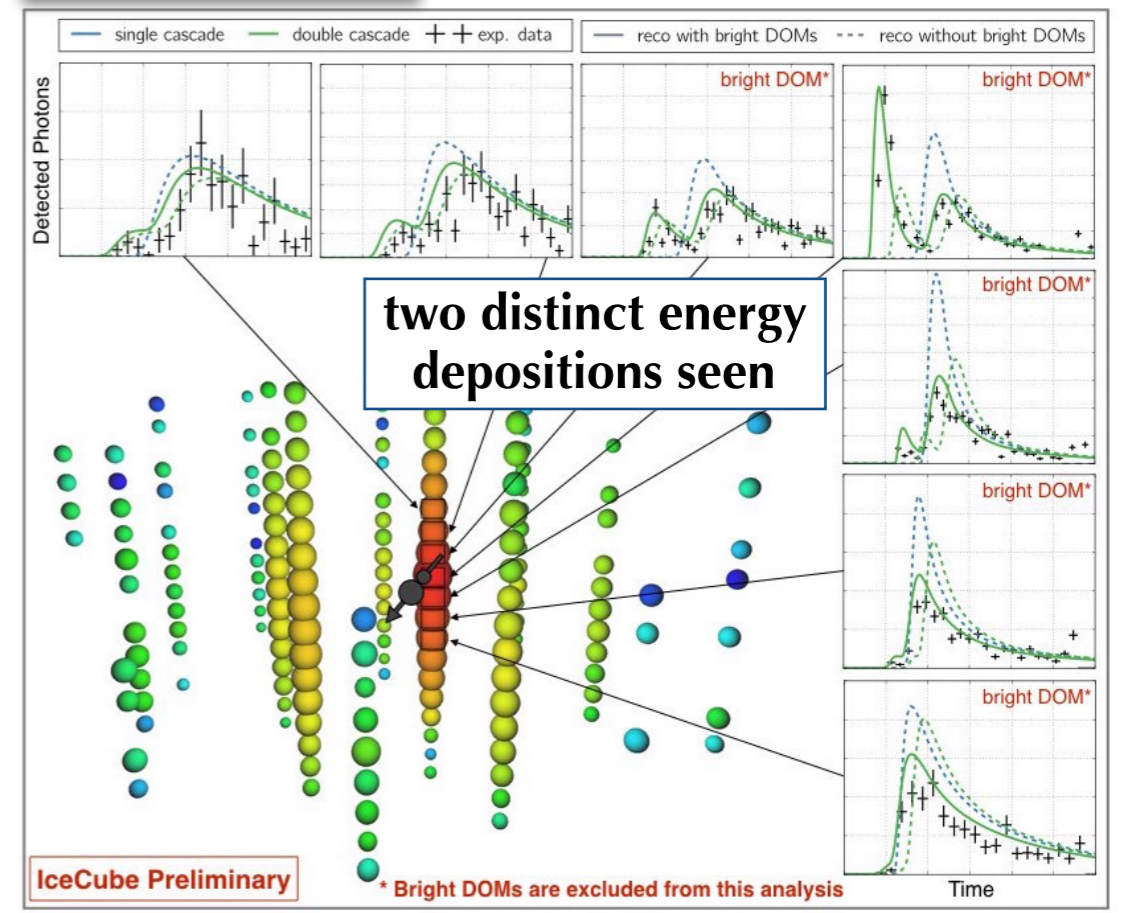
— HESE with ternary topology ID
* Best fit: 0.29 : 0.50 : 0.21
— Sensitivity, $E^{-2.9}$ spectrum
* 1 : 1 : 1 flavor composition

WORK IN PROGRESS

fit of flavor composition



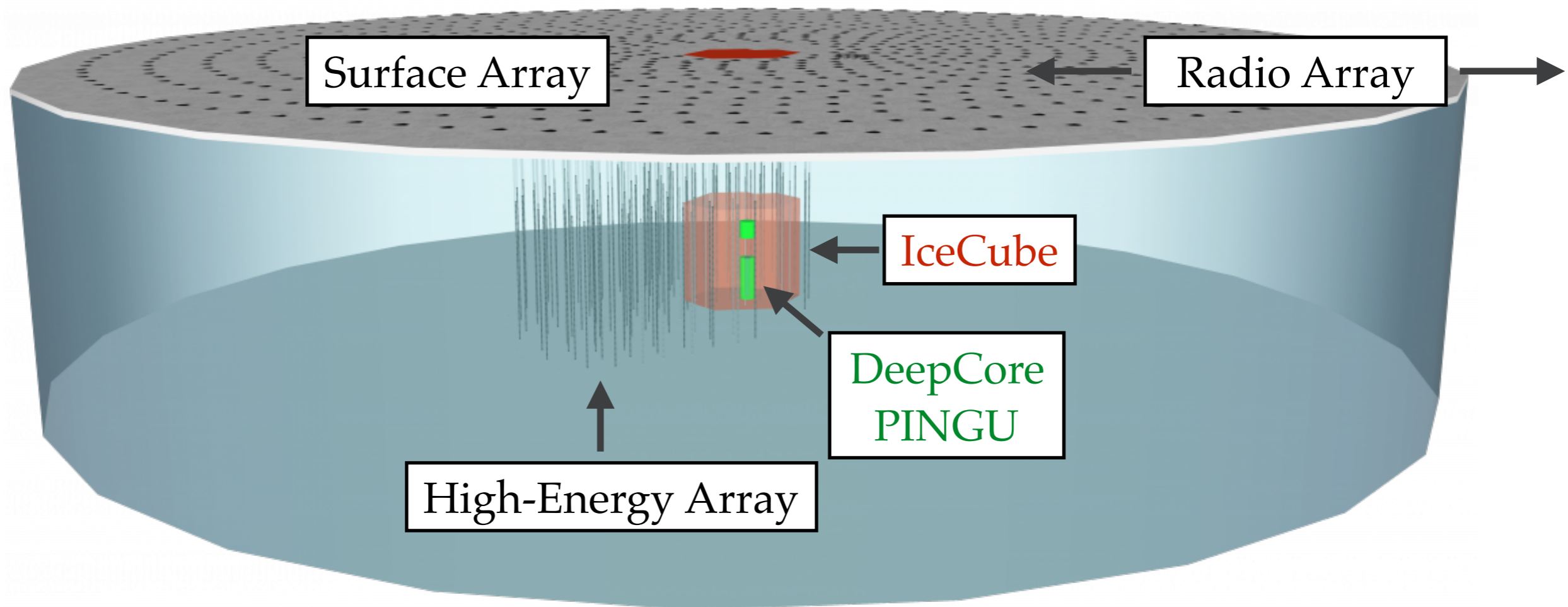
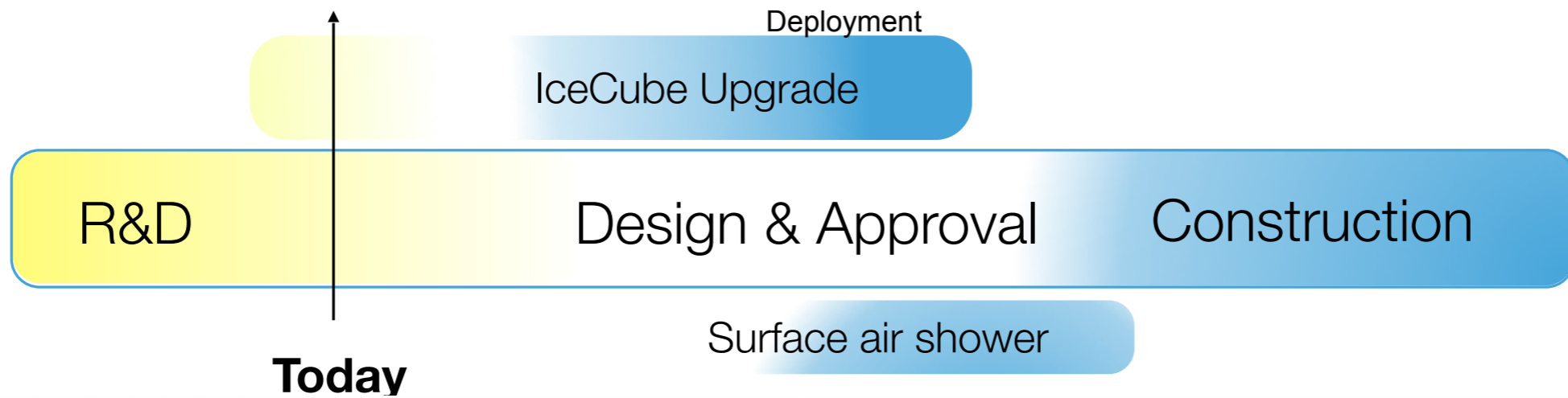
tau neutrino candidate



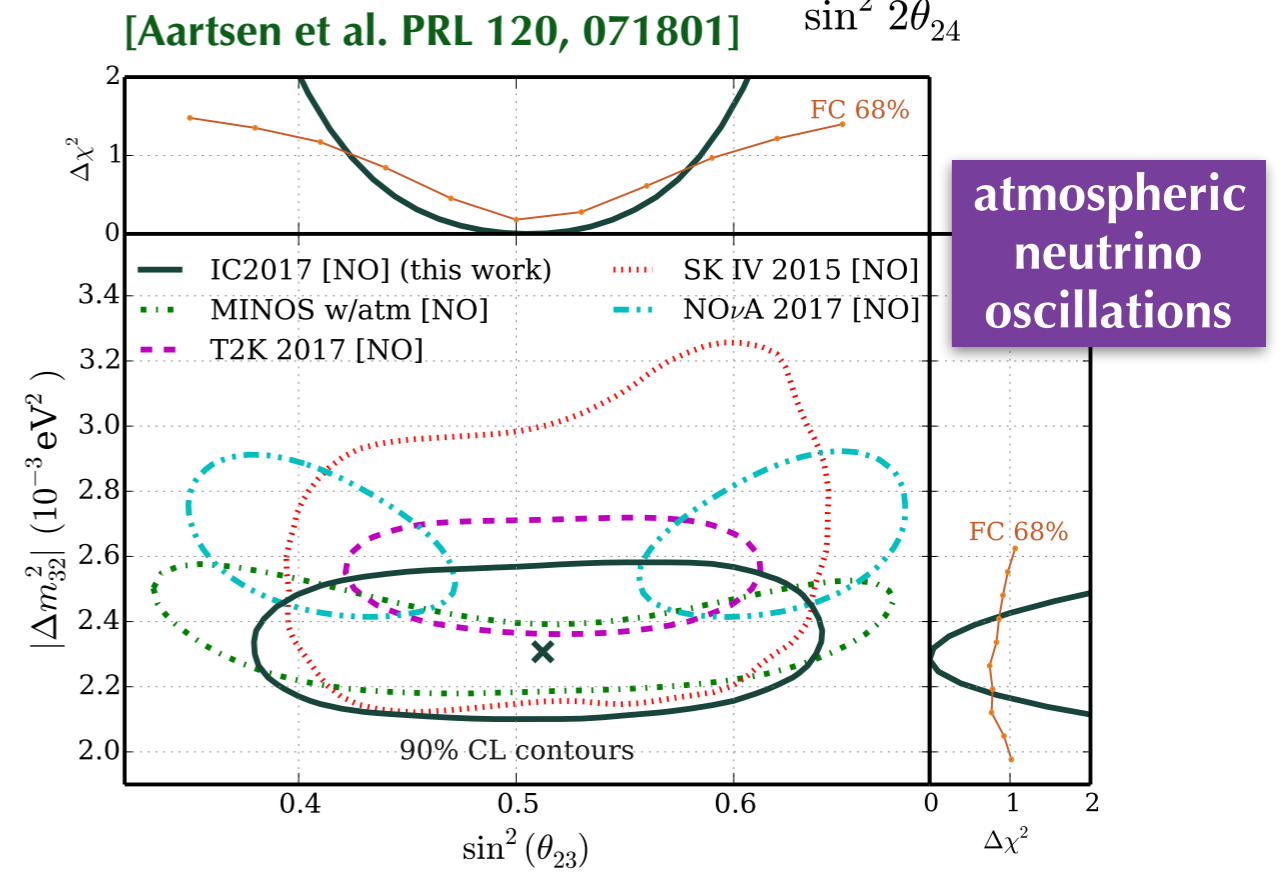
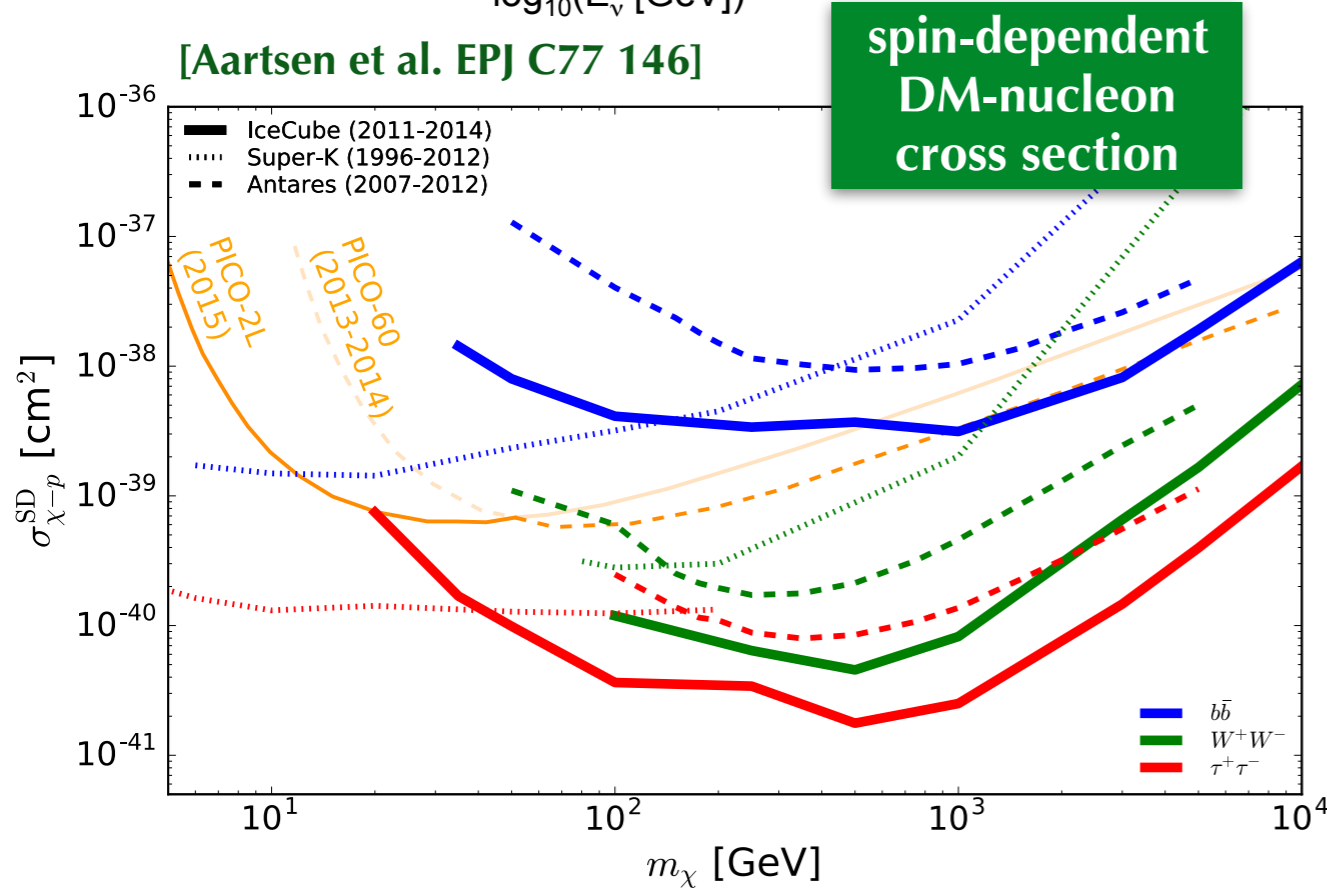
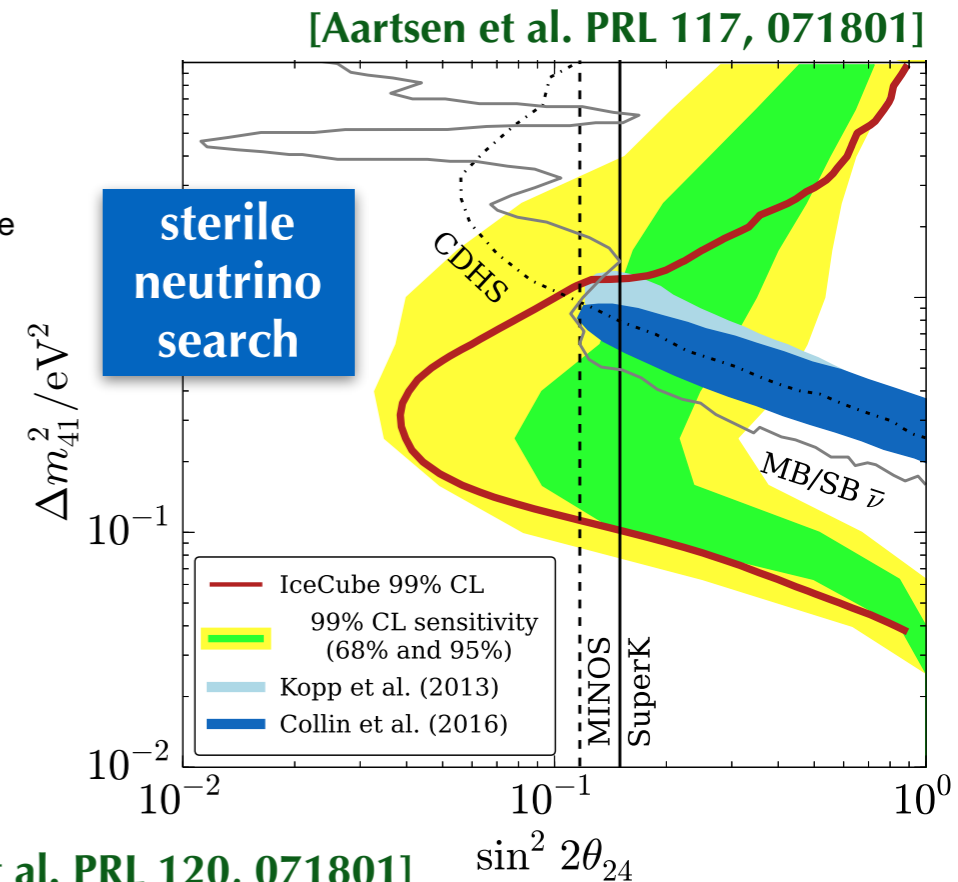
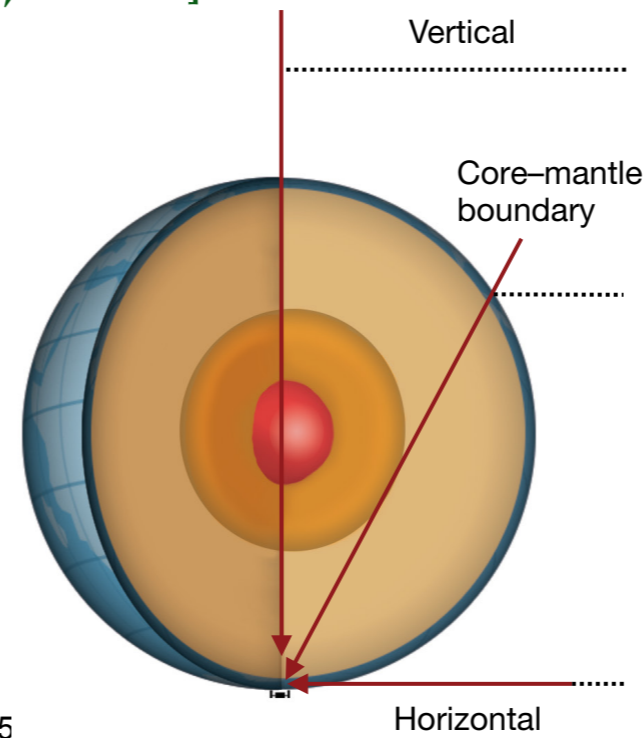
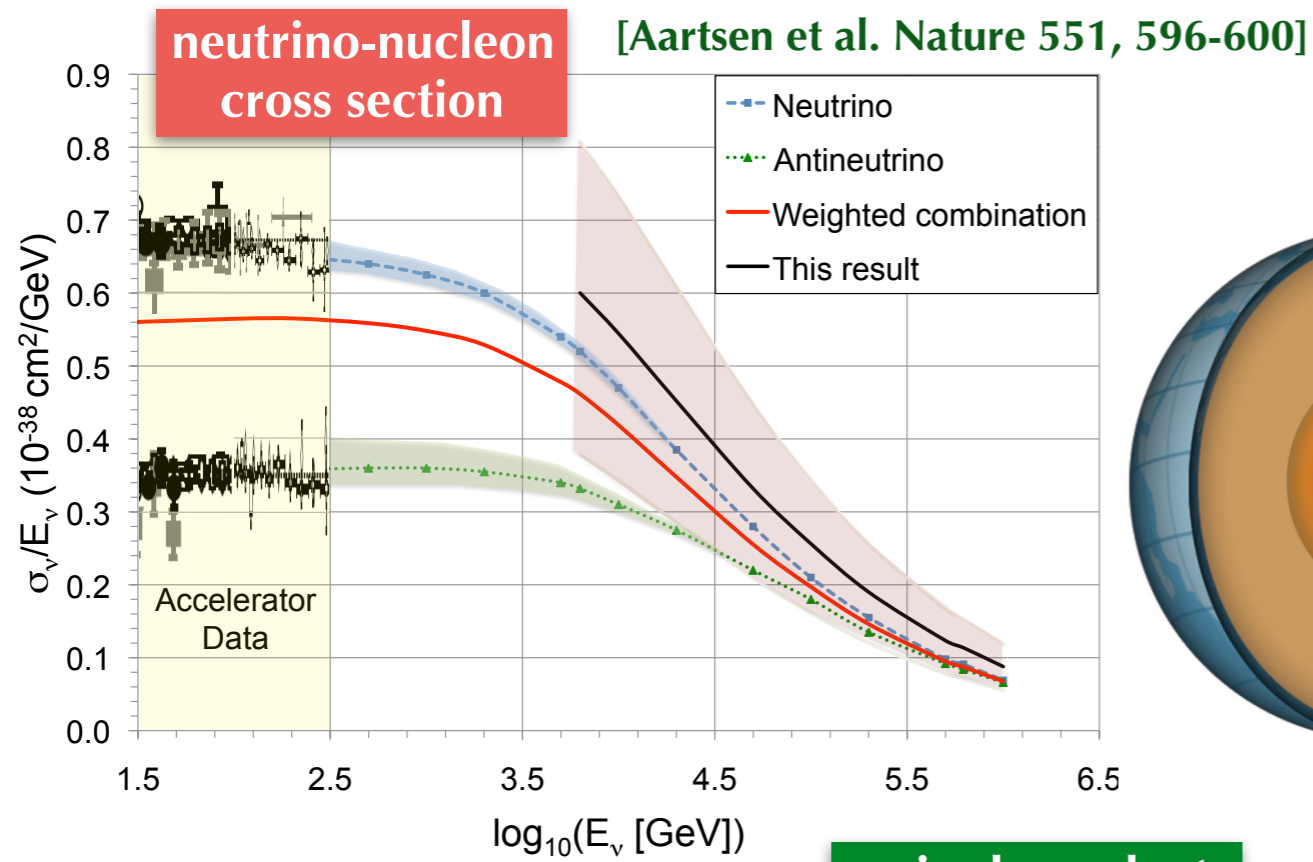
IceCube-Gen2 Timeline

Preliminary timeline

2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | ... | 2032

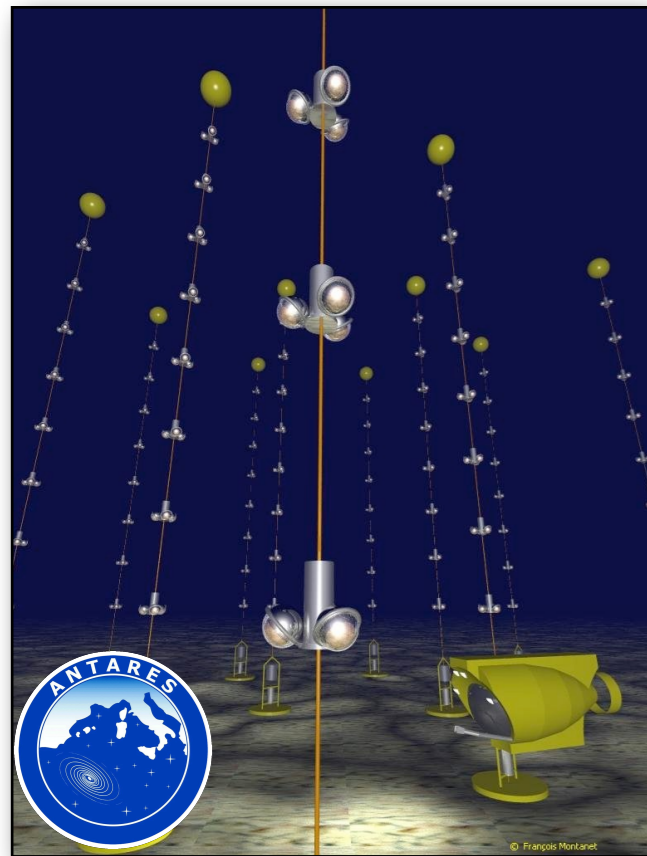


Neutrino Physics

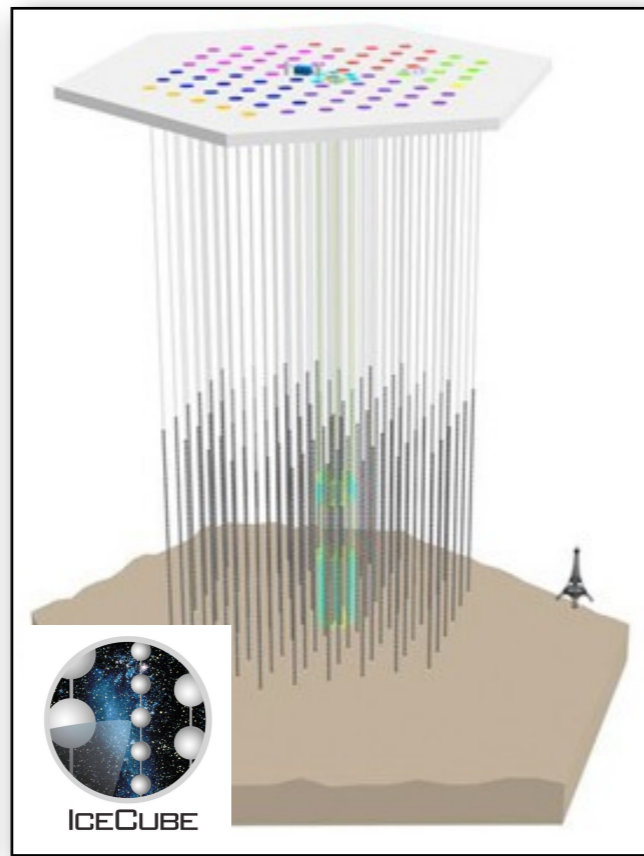


Cherenkov Observatories

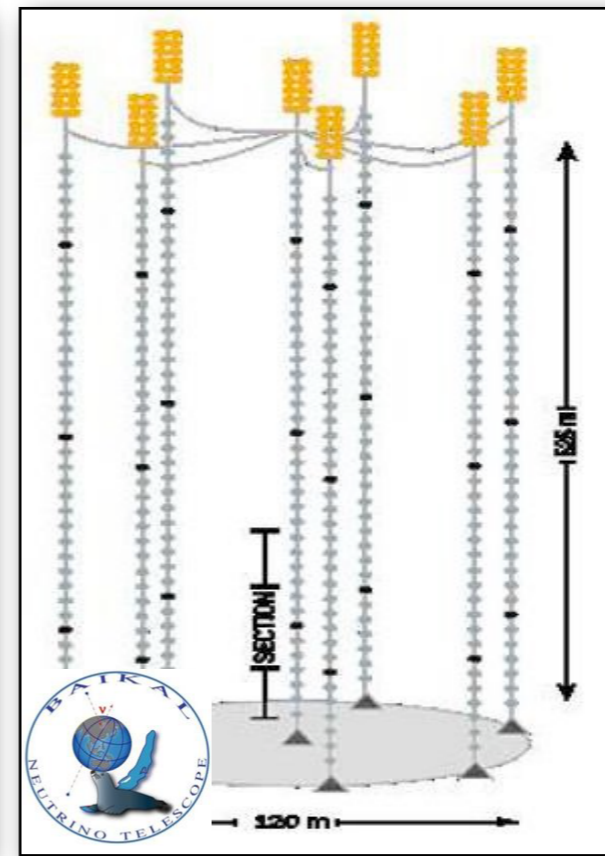
Antares



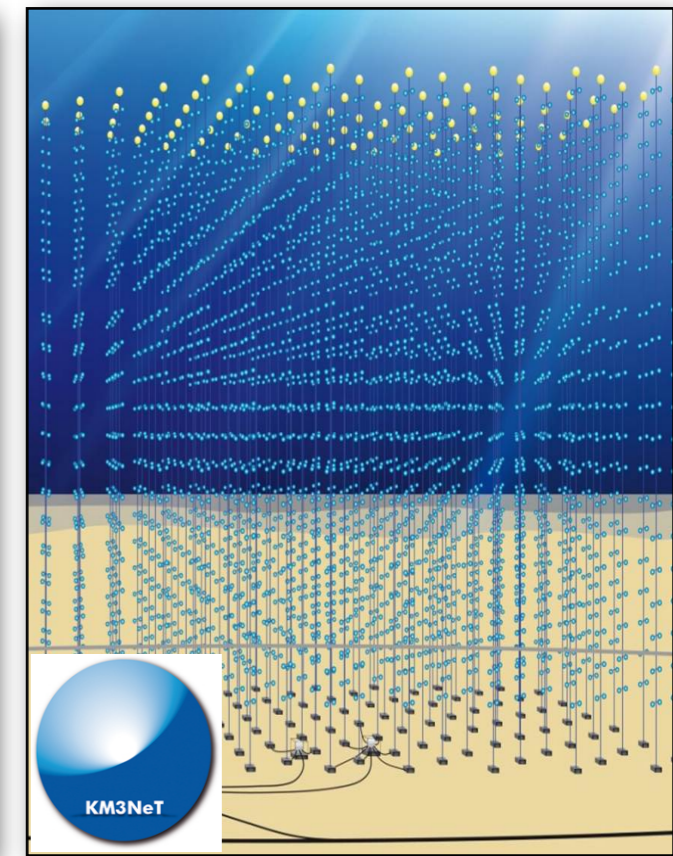
IceCube



Baikal-GVD



KM3NeT/ARCA



Mediterranean

South Pole

Lake Baikal

Mediterranean

2008–2019

fully instrumented
since 2011

under construction
(3 out of 8 clusters)

under construction
(3 out of 230 DUs)

~0.01 km³

~1 km³

~0.4 km³ (Phase 1)
~1 km³

~0.1 km³ (Phase 1)
~1 km³

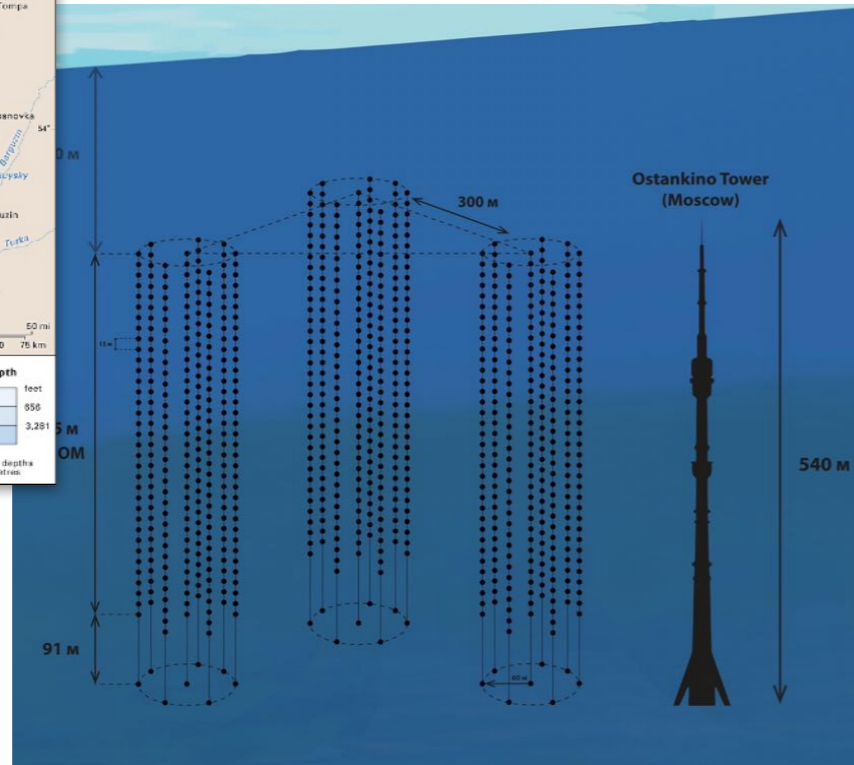
885 OMs (10'')

5160 OMs (10'')

2304 OMs (10'')

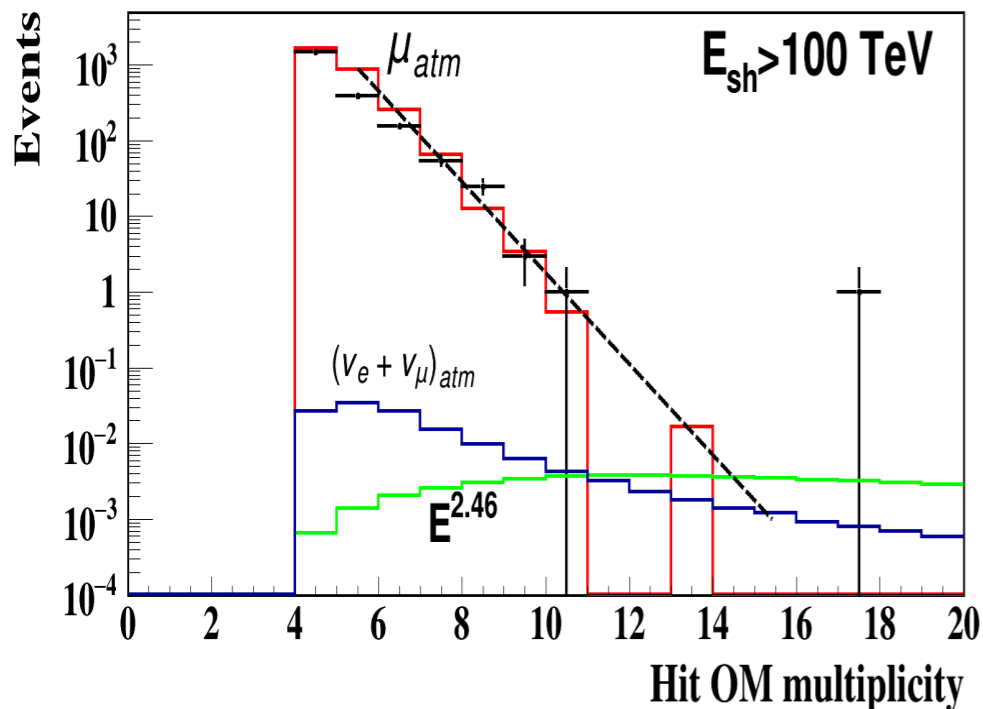
4140 OMs (31x3'')

Outlook: Baikal-GVD

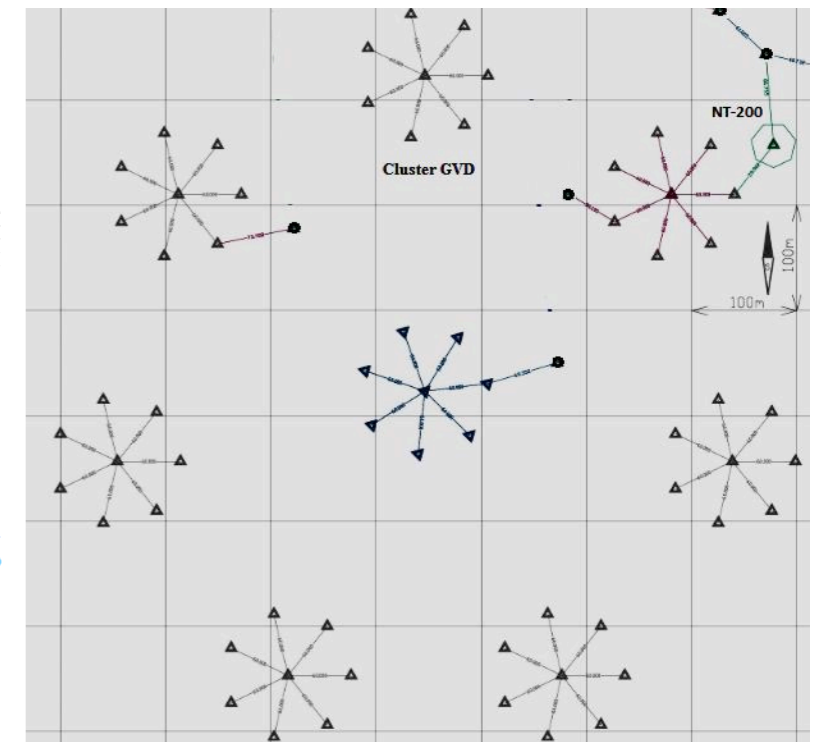
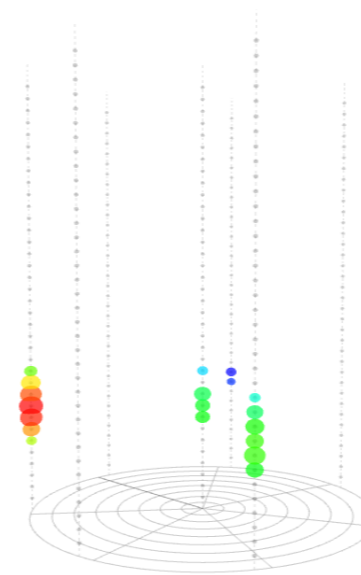


- **GVD Phase 1:** 8 clusters with 8 strings expected to be completed by 2020/21 ($\sim 0.4 \text{ km}^3$)
- cluster depth: 735–1260 m
- 3 clusters deployed 2016–18
- **final goal:** 27 clusters ($\sim 1.4 \text{ km}^3$)

BAIKAL-GVD present detector outline (2018)



first physics results: cascade spectrum / cascade event in 2015 data

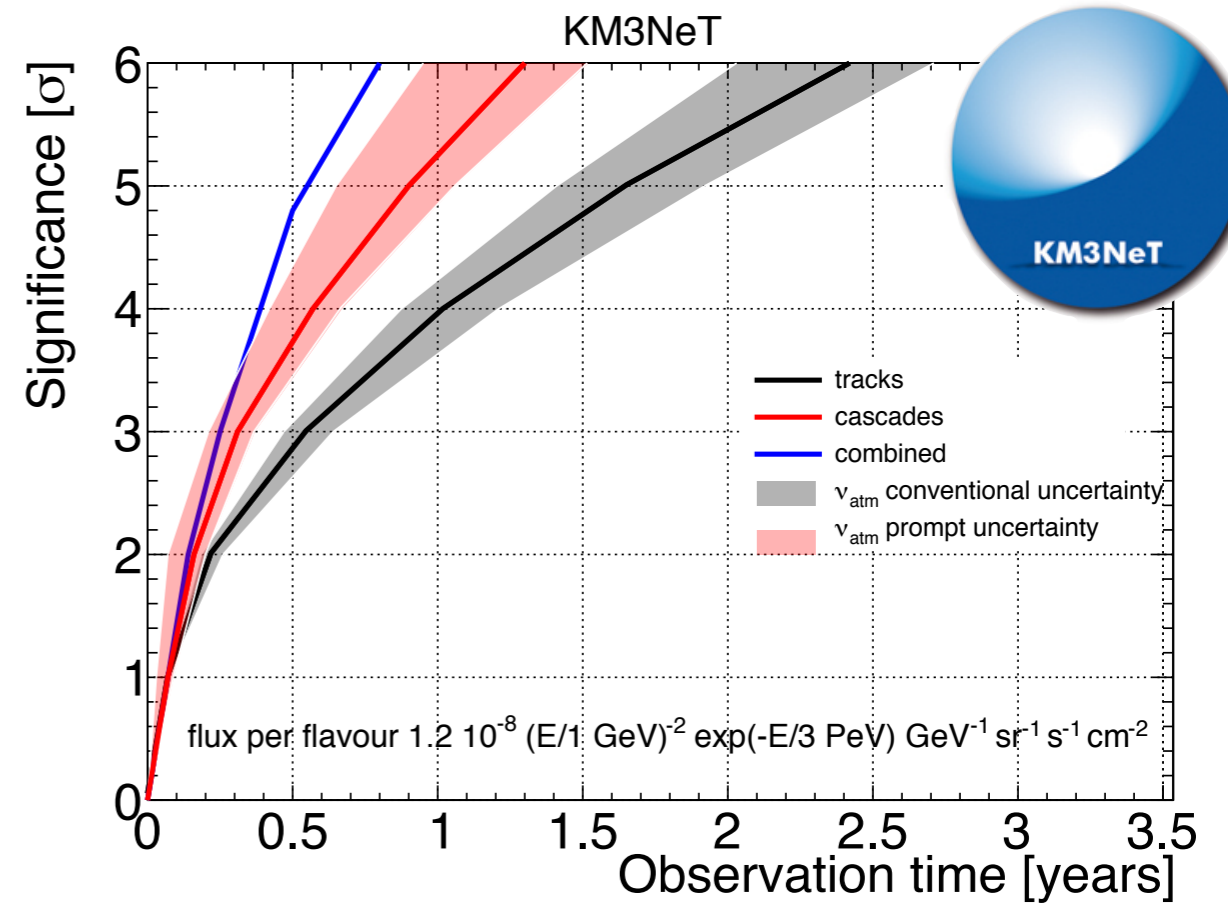
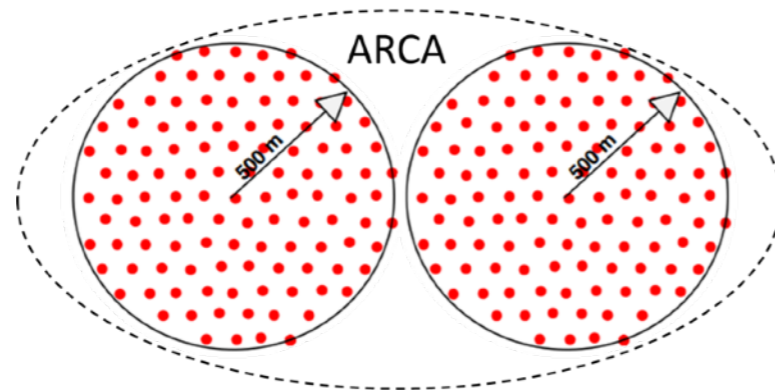
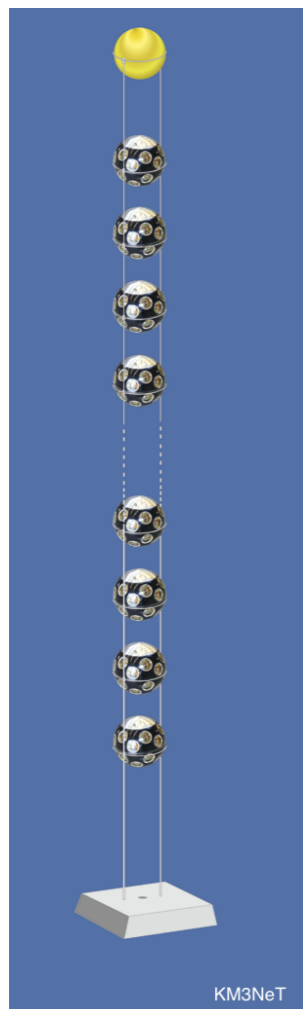


GVD-Phase 1

Outlook: KM3NeT/ARCA

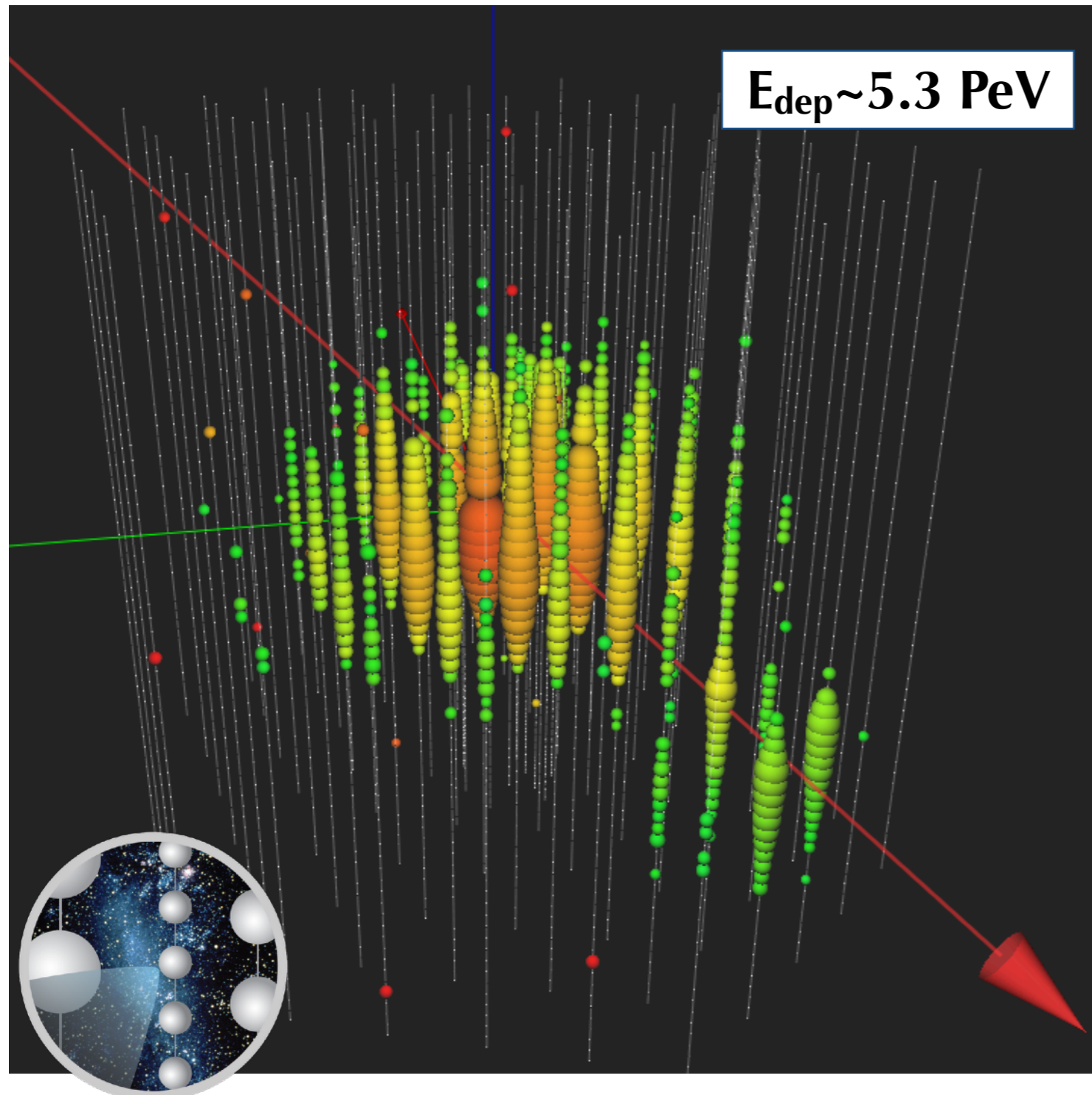
- **ARCA** : 2 building blocks of 115 detection units (DUs)
- 24 DU funded (**Phase-1**, $\sim 0.1 \text{ km}^3$)
- 3 DU deployed off the coast of Italy (1 DU recovered after shortage)
- 2 DUs operated until March 2017

detection unit with multi-PMT DOMs



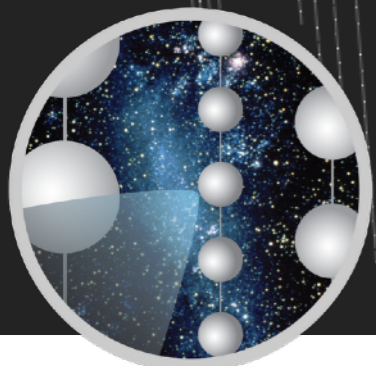
- **Improved angular resolution** for water Cherenkov emission.
- 5σ discovery of **diffuse flux** with full ARCA within one year
- **Complementary field of view** ideal for the study of point sources.

HESE Alert IC-190331A



$E_{\text{dep}} \sim 5.3 \text{ PeV}$

- HESE alert on March 31, 2019
- deposited energy: 5.3 PeV
- **brightest HESE event, so far**
- down-going muon neutrino
- RA $337.785^\circ \pm 2.240^\circ$
- DEC $-21.075^\circ \pm 3.064^\circ$
- Follow-up by Fermi-LAT / AGILE (gamma-ray), NuSTAR (X-ray), MASTER / SARA (optical)
- **No obvious EM counterpart.**



ICECUBE