

Characterization of the Astrophysical Neutrino Flux at the IceCube Neutrino Observatory

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for the IceCube Collaboration



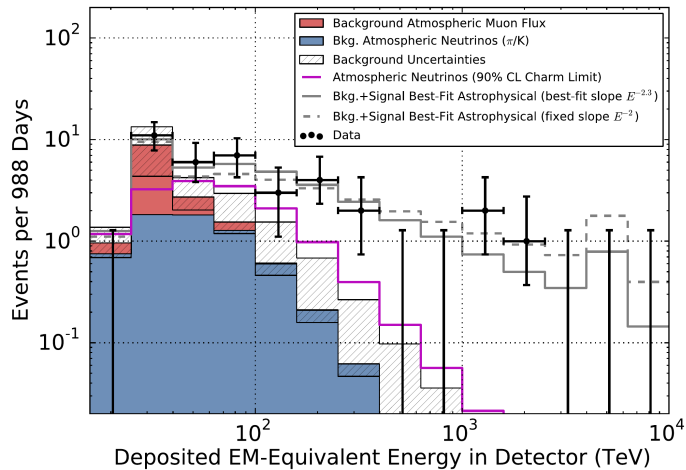
TAUP 2015
7 – 11 September, 2015
Torino, Italy

September 10, 2015

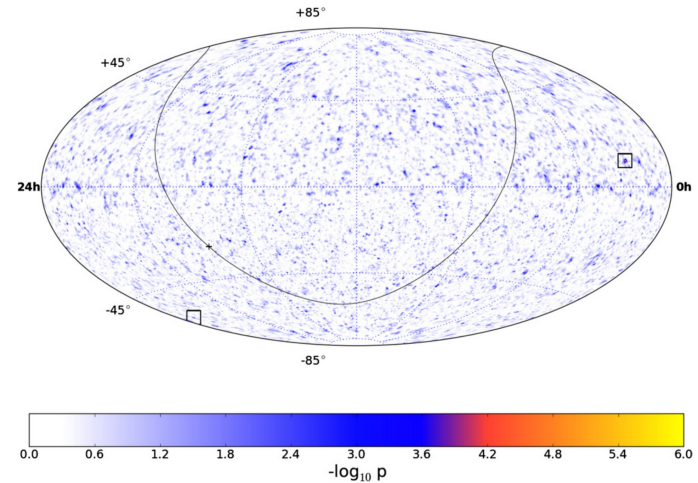


Cosmic Neutrinos at IceCube

➤ Cosmic neutrino flux discovered!



➤ Sources still unknown



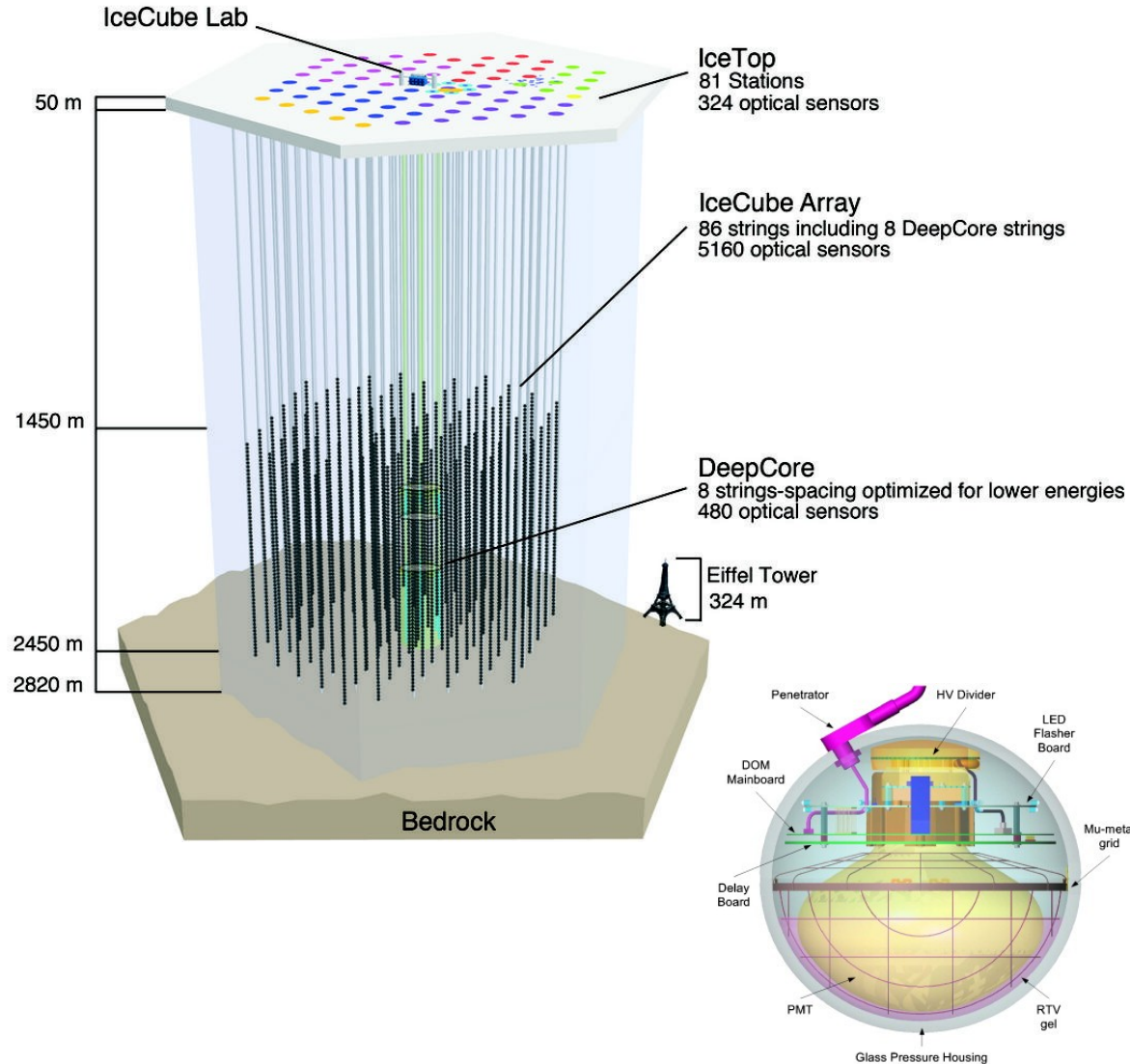
➤ Need precise measurement of

- Energy spectrum
- Flavor composition ($\nu_e : \nu_\mu : \nu_\tau$)

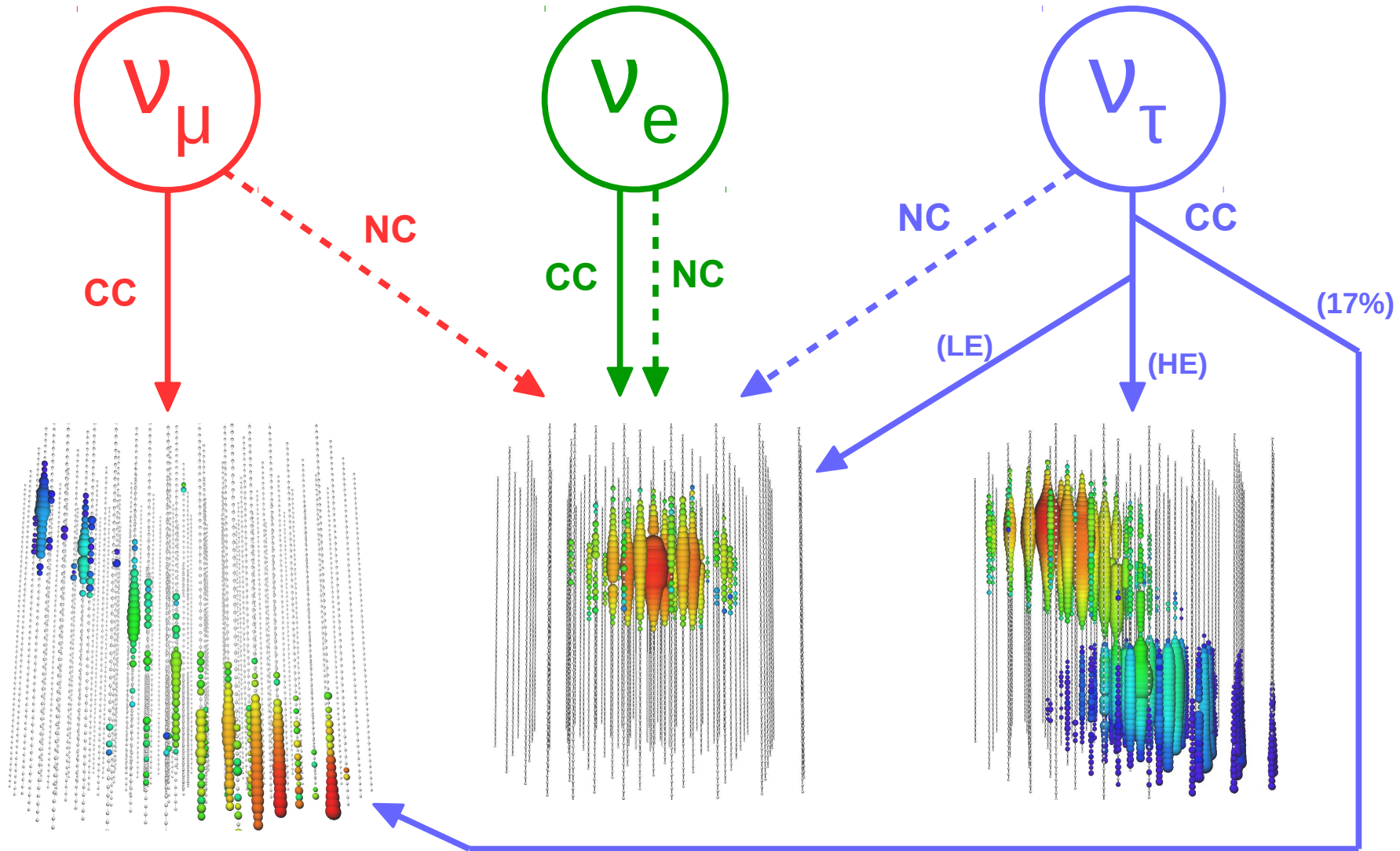
→ **conclusions on sources possible**

The IceCube Detector

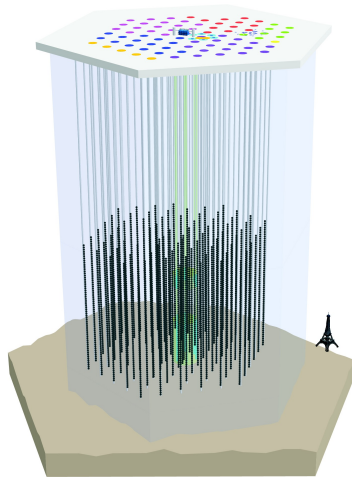
- **1 km³** of South Pole ice instrumented with **5160 PMTs**
- Detect neutrino interactions via **Cherenkov radiation** of secondary particles
- Full detector with **86 strings** completed in **2010**
- Data already taken with **partial configurations** since **2005**



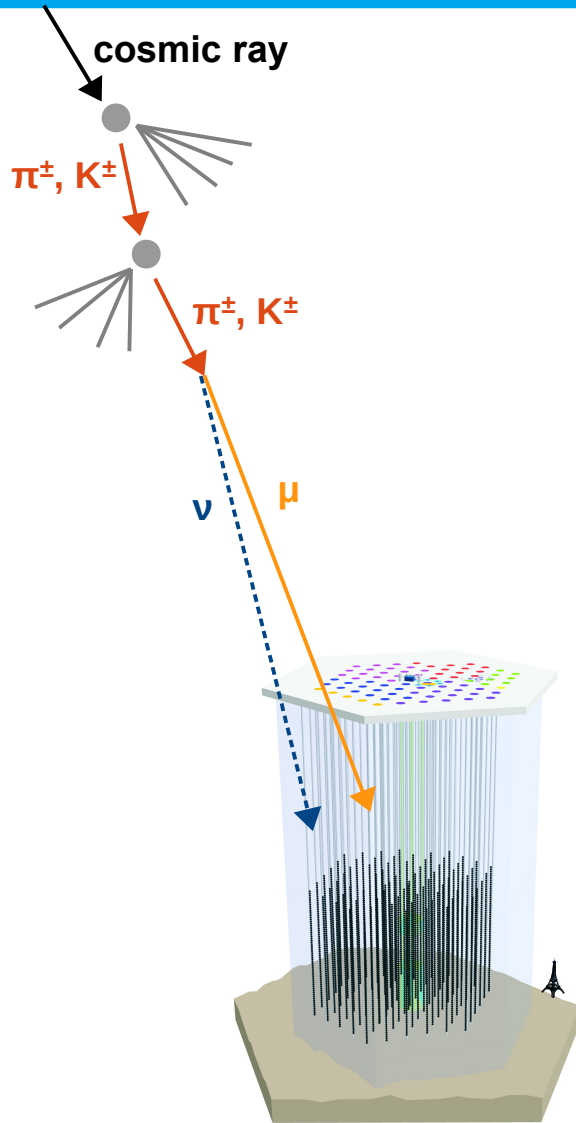
Neutrino Signatures in IceCube



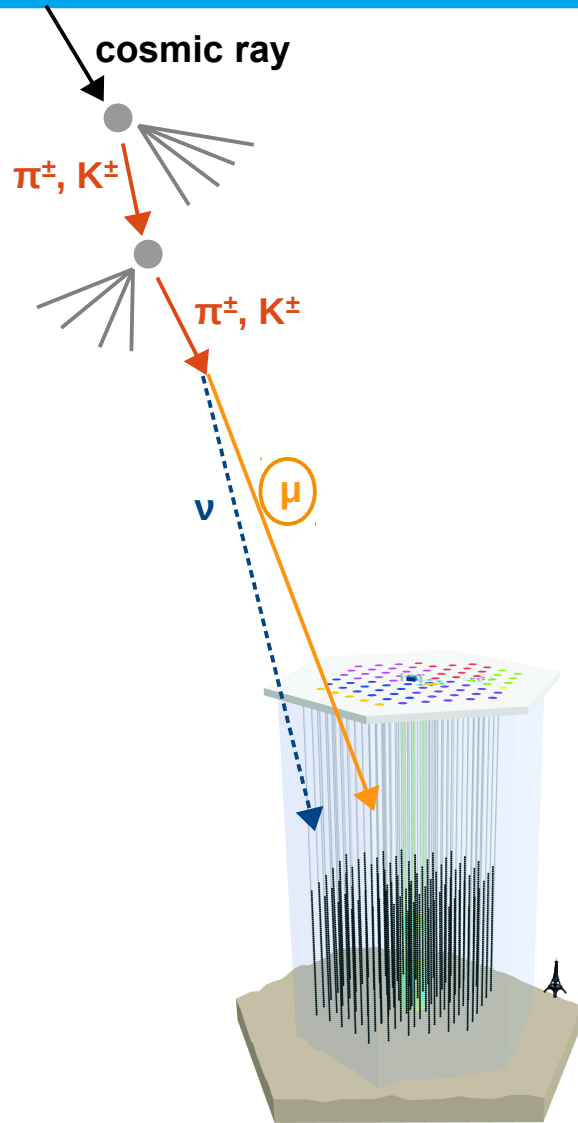
Atmospheric Backgrounds



Atmospheric Backgrounds



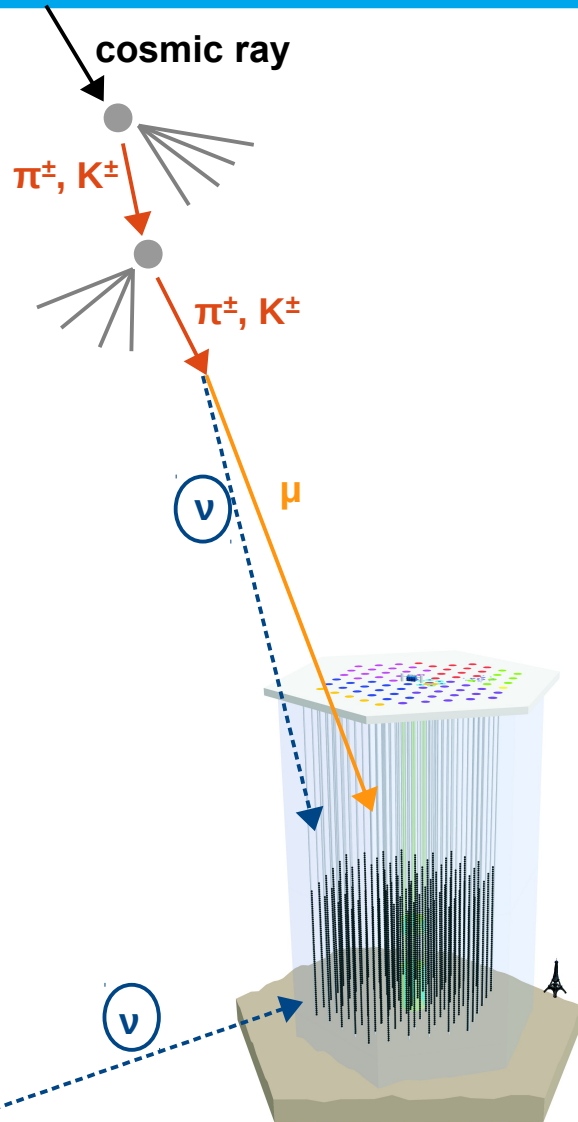
Atmospheric Backgrounds



> Atmospheric muons

- Detection rate: ~ 250 million / day
- Arrive from above
- First detected on the detector boundary

Atmospheric Backgrounds



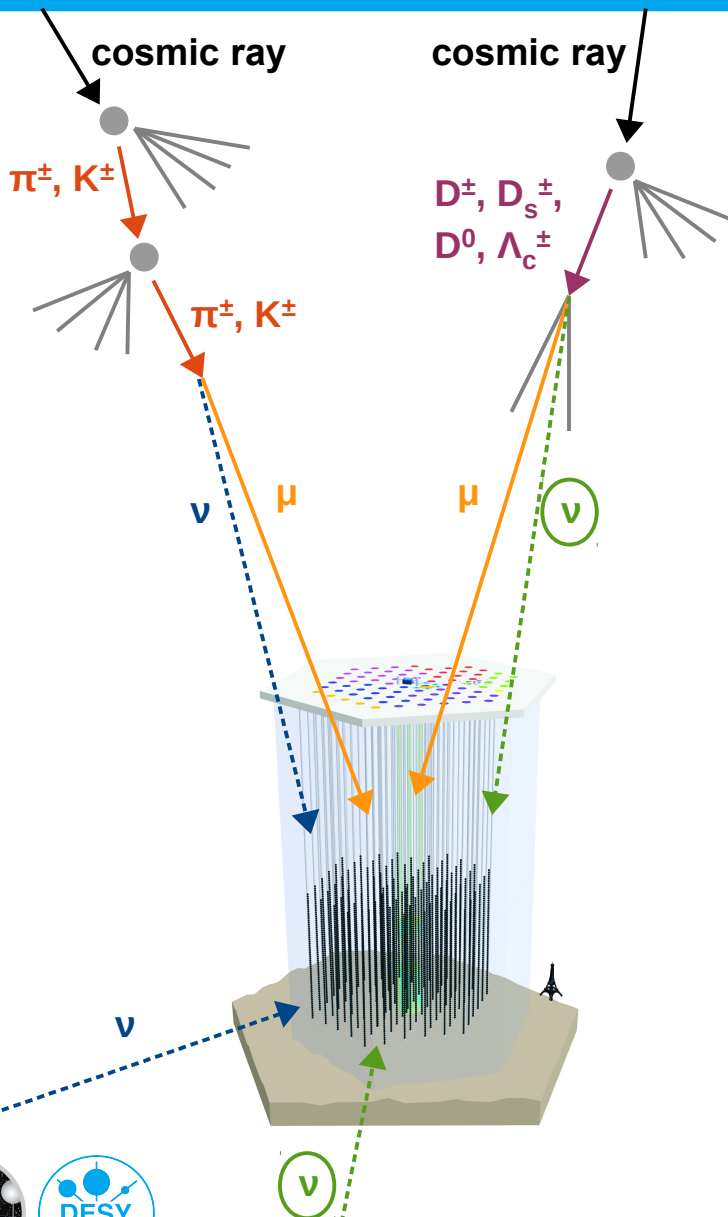
> Atmospheric muons

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> “Conventional” atmospheric neutrinos

- Detection rate: \sim few hundred / day
- Arrive from all directions (peaked at horizon)
- Energy spectrum $\sim E^{-3.7}$
- If downgoing \rightarrow often accompanied by muons

Atmospheric Backgrounds



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- Detection rate: \sim few hundred / day
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- If downgoing \rightarrow often accompanied by muons

> “Prompt” atmospheric neutrinos

- Detection rate: \sim few / day
- Arrive from all directions (isotropically)
- Energy spectrum $\sim E^{-2.7}$
- If downgoing \rightarrow often accompanied by muons
- Not observed yet \rightarrow rate uncertain

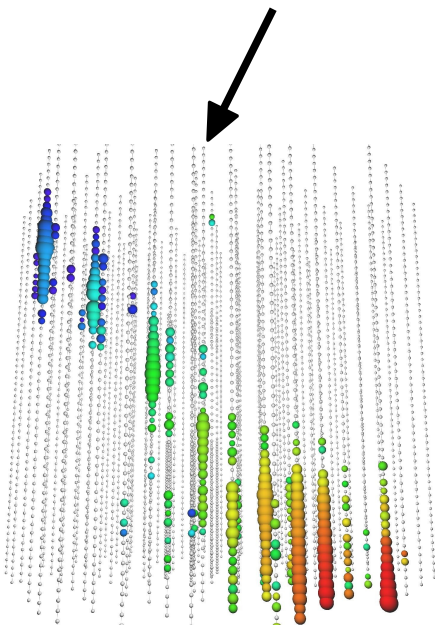
Searching for Cosmic Neutrinos with IceCube

➤ Search for upgoing / horizontal tracks

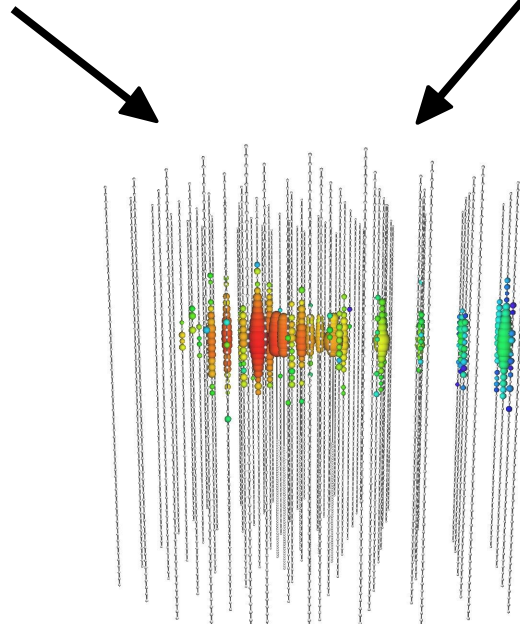
- **Effective area:** \gg detector
- **Muon background:** negligible
- **Channel:** charged-current ν_μ
- **Sky coverage:** northern sky

➤ Search for starting events

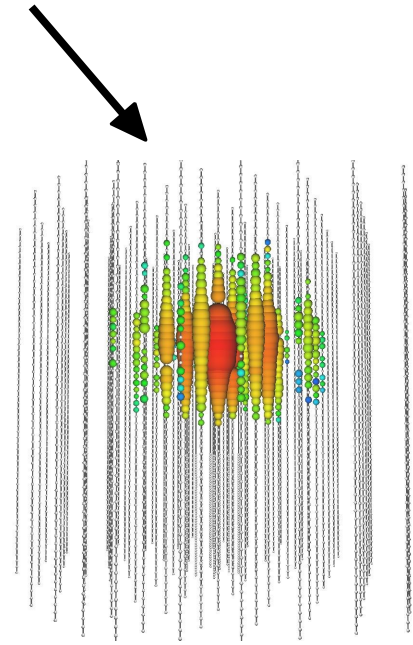
- **Effective area:** \lesssim detector
- **Muon background:** yes
- **Channel:** all
- **Sky coverage:** full



“throughgoing track”



“starting track”

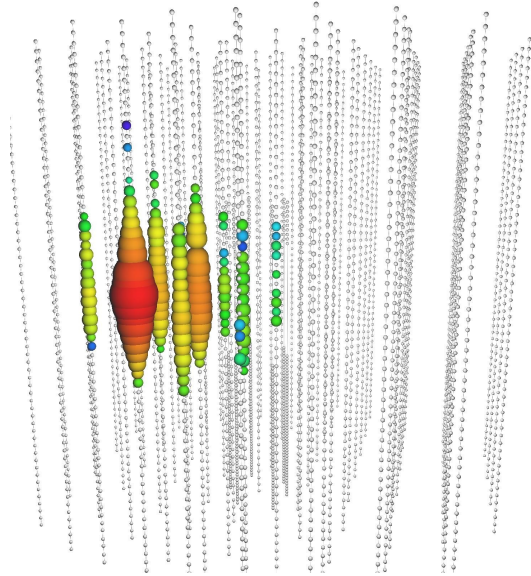


“contained shower”

Searching for Cosmic Neutrinos with IceCube

➤ Search for partially contained showers

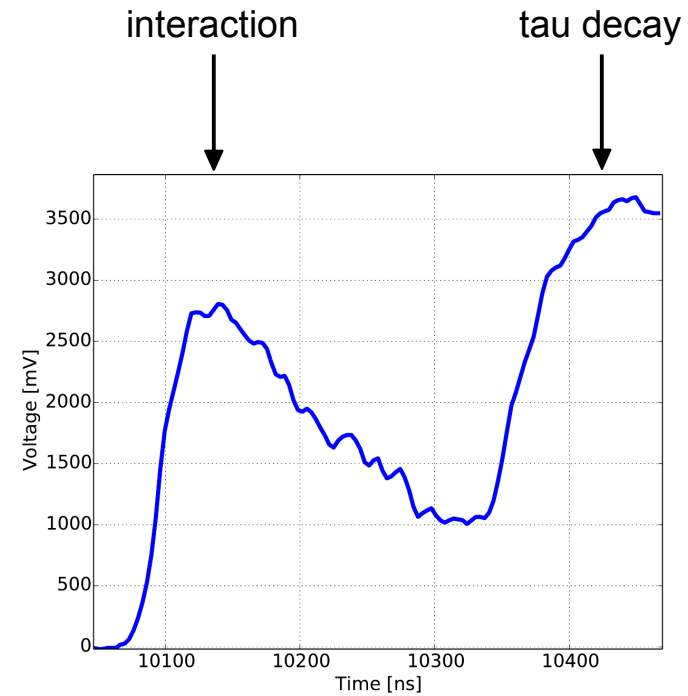
- New!
- Enlarge effective area at high energies



“partially contained shower”

➤ Search for double pulse events

- New!
- Identify tau neutrinos



“double pulse”

Combined Analysis

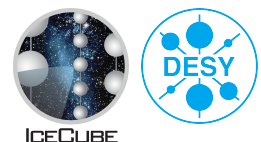
➤ Combine results from **8 different searches**

ID	Signatures	Observables	Period
T1	throughgoing tracks	energy, zenith	2009–2010
T2	throughgoing tracks	energy, zenith	2010–2012
S1	cont. showers	energy	2008–2009
S2	cont. showers	energy	2009–2010
H1*	cont. showers, starting tracks	energy, zenith	2010–2014
H2	cont. showers, starting tracks	energy, zenith, signature	2010–2012
DP*	double pulse waveform	signature	2011–2014
PS*	part. cont. showers	energy	2010–2012

➤ Determine **energy spectrum** and **flavor composition** in a **joint fit**

➤ **Full details** can be found in:

M. G. Aartsen et al. (IceCube Collaboration), “A combined maximum-likelihood analysis of the high-energy astrophysical neutrino flux measured with IceCube”, *ApJ* **809** (2015), 98
arXiv:1507.03991



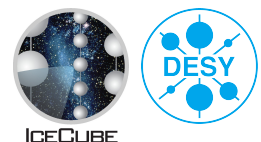
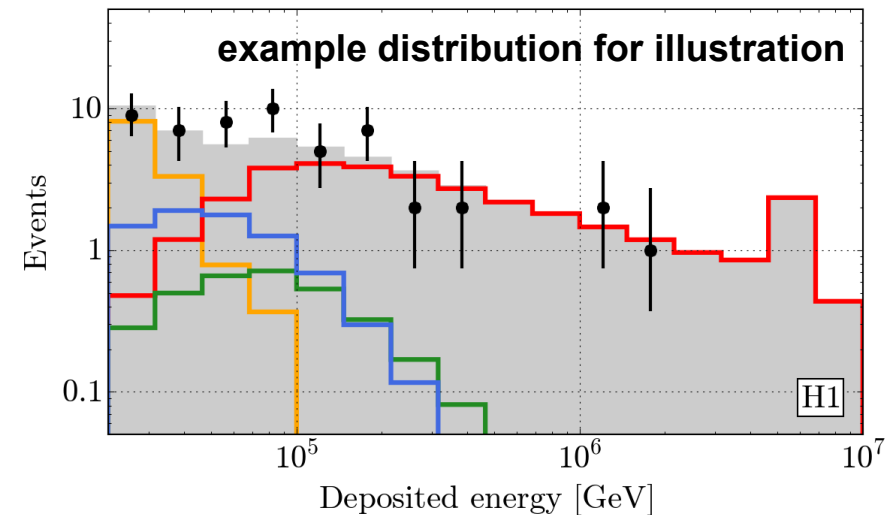
Analysis Method

> “Forward-folding” likelihood fit

- Fold models for background and signal fluxes with detector response
→ templates in observable space
- Compare templates with experimental data
- Vary model parameters until best agreement is reached
- Systematic uncertainties incorporated as nuisance parameters

> Models

- **Atmospheric muons**
CORSIKA simulation
- **Conventional atmospheric neutrinos**
HKMS (Honda et al. 2007)
- **Prompt atmospheric neutrinos**
ERS (Enberg et al. 2008)
- **Astrophysical neutrinos**
???



Signal Hypotheses

➤ Energy spectrum

- **Benchmark model:** Fermi acceleration at shock fronts

$$\rightarrow \Phi_\nu \propto E^{-2}$$

- Actual spectrum depends on source class

- **Hypothesis A:** $\Phi_\nu = \phi \times \left(\frac{E}{100 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-\gamma}$

- **Hypothesis B:** $\Phi_\nu = \phi \times \left(\frac{E}{100 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-\gamma} \times \exp(-E/E_{\text{cut}})$

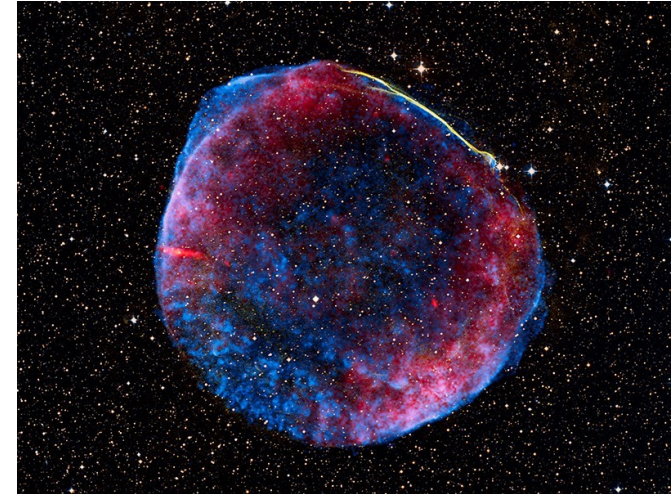


Image credit: NASA, ESA, and Zolt Levay (STScI)

Signal Hypotheses

> Energy spectrum

- **Benchmark model:** Fermi acceleration at shock fronts
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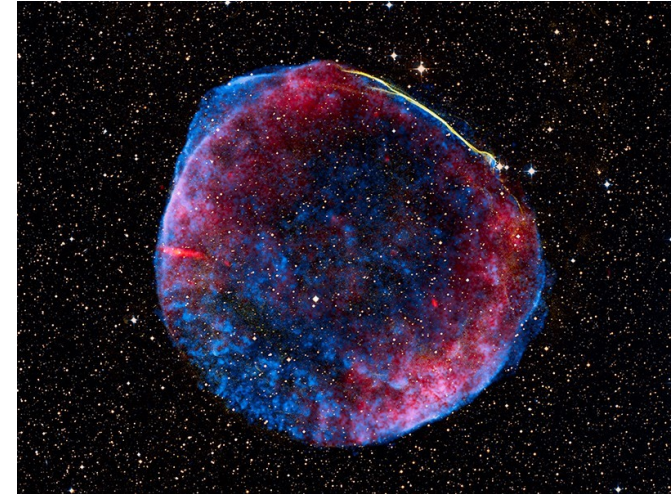


Image credit: NASA, ESA, and Zolt Levay (STScI)

> Flavor composition

- **Pion-decay:** $\nu_e : \nu_\mu : \nu_\tau = 1 : 2 : 0 \longrightarrow \nu_e : \nu_\mu : \nu_\tau \sim 1 : 1 : 1$
- **Muon-damped:** $\nu_e : \nu_\mu : \nu_\tau = 0 : 1 : 0 \longrightarrow \nu_e : \nu_\mu : \nu_\tau \sim 0.22 : 0.39 : 0.39$
- **Neutron-decay:** $\nu_e : \nu_\mu : \nu_\tau = 1 : 0 : 0 \longrightarrow \nu_e : \nu_\mu : \nu_\tau \sim 0.56 : 0.22 : 0.22$
- **Fit:** allow any composition

Results – Energy Spectrum

- Assume isotropic flux and $\nu_e : \nu_\mu : \nu_\tau = 1 : 1 : 1$

Results – Energy Spectrum

➤ Assume isotropic flux and $\nu_e : \nu_\mu : \nu_\tau = 1 : 1 : 1$

➤ Best fit hypothesis A:

- $\Phi_\nu = (7.0^{+1.0}_{-1.0}) \times 10^{-18} \text{ GeV}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \times \left(\frac{E}{100 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-2.49 \pm 0.08}$
all-flavor!
- E^{-2} excluded at 4.6σ

Results – Energy Spectrum

➤ Assume isotropic flux and $\nu_e : \nu_\mu : \nu_\tau = 1 : 1 : 1$

➤ Best fit hypothesis A:

all-flavor!

$$\Phi_\nu = (7.0^{+1.0}_{-1.0}) \times 10^{-18} \text{ GeV}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \times \left(\frac{E}{100 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-2.49 \pm 0.08}$$

▪ E^{-2} excluded at 4.6σ

➤ Best fit hypothesis B:

all-flavor!

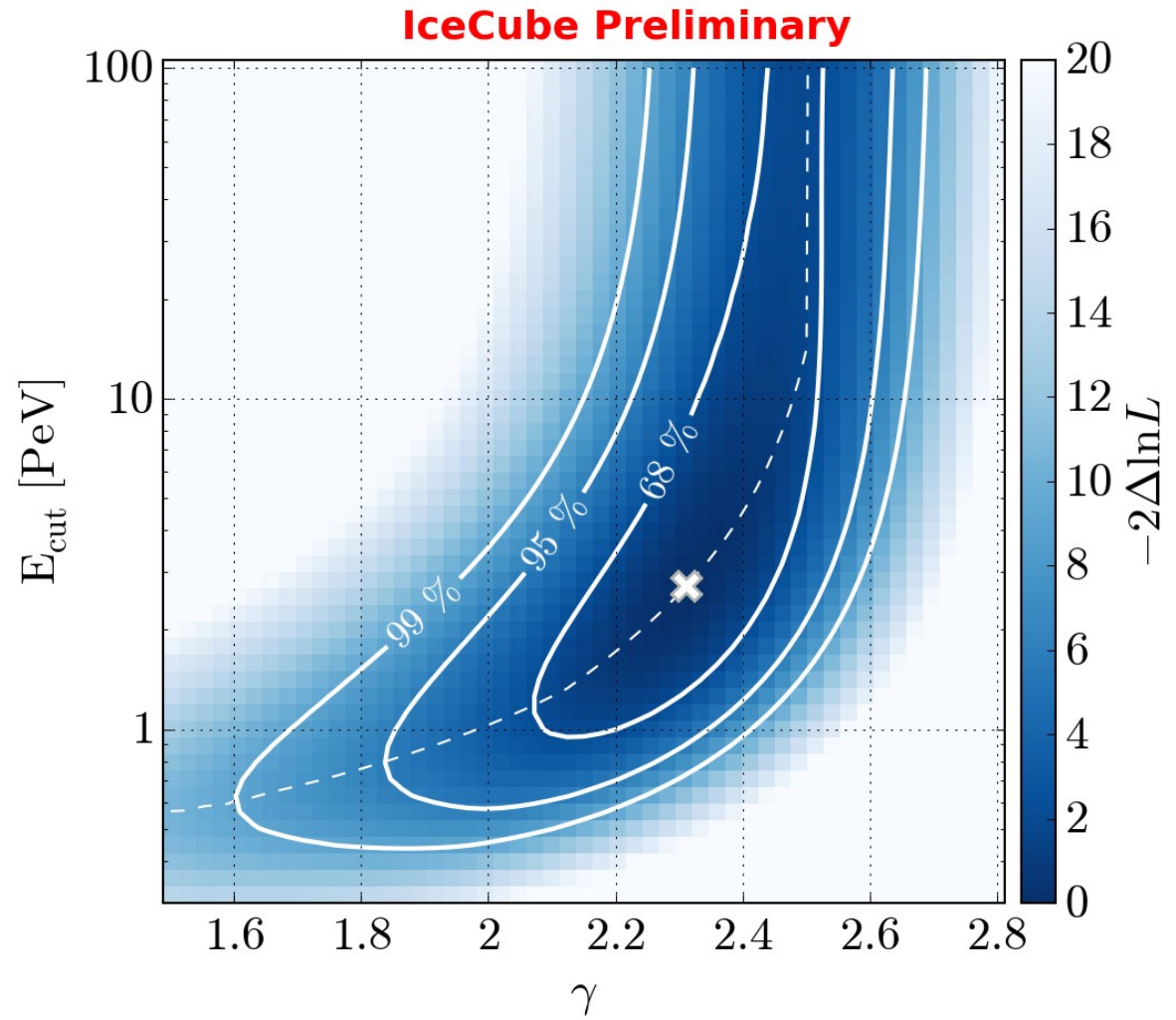
$$\Phi_\nu = (8.0^{+1.3}_{-1.2}) \times 10^{-18} \text{ GeV}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \times \left(\frac{E}{100 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-2.31 \pm 0.15}$$
$$\times \exp \left(-E / (2.7^{+7.7}_{-1.4}) \text{ PeV} \right).$$

▪ preferred over hypothesis A by 1.2σ

➤ Both models describe the data well

Results – Energy Spectrum

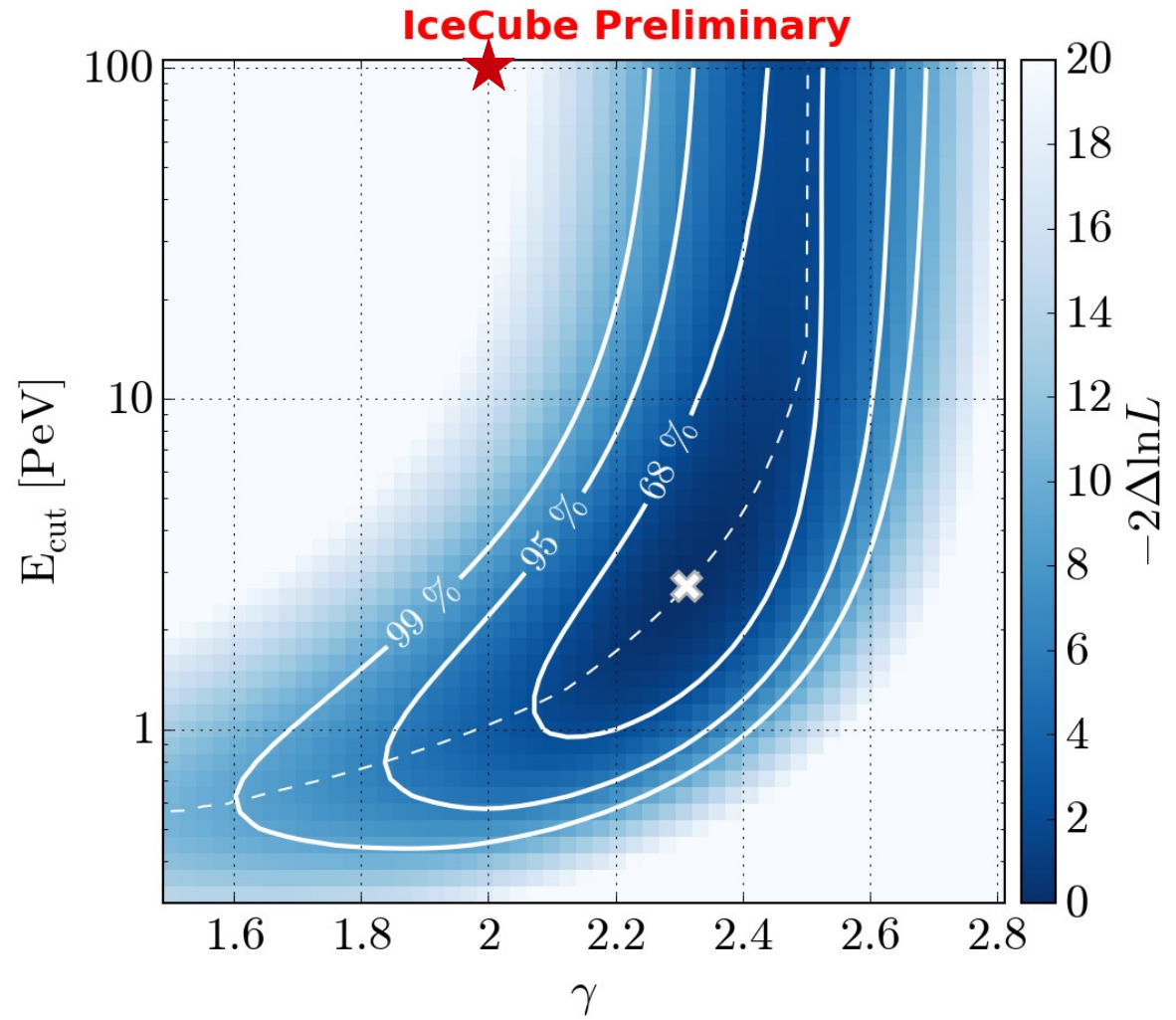
➤ Profile likelihood scan



Results – Energy Spectrum

➤ Profile likelihood scan

- E^{-2} , no cut-off



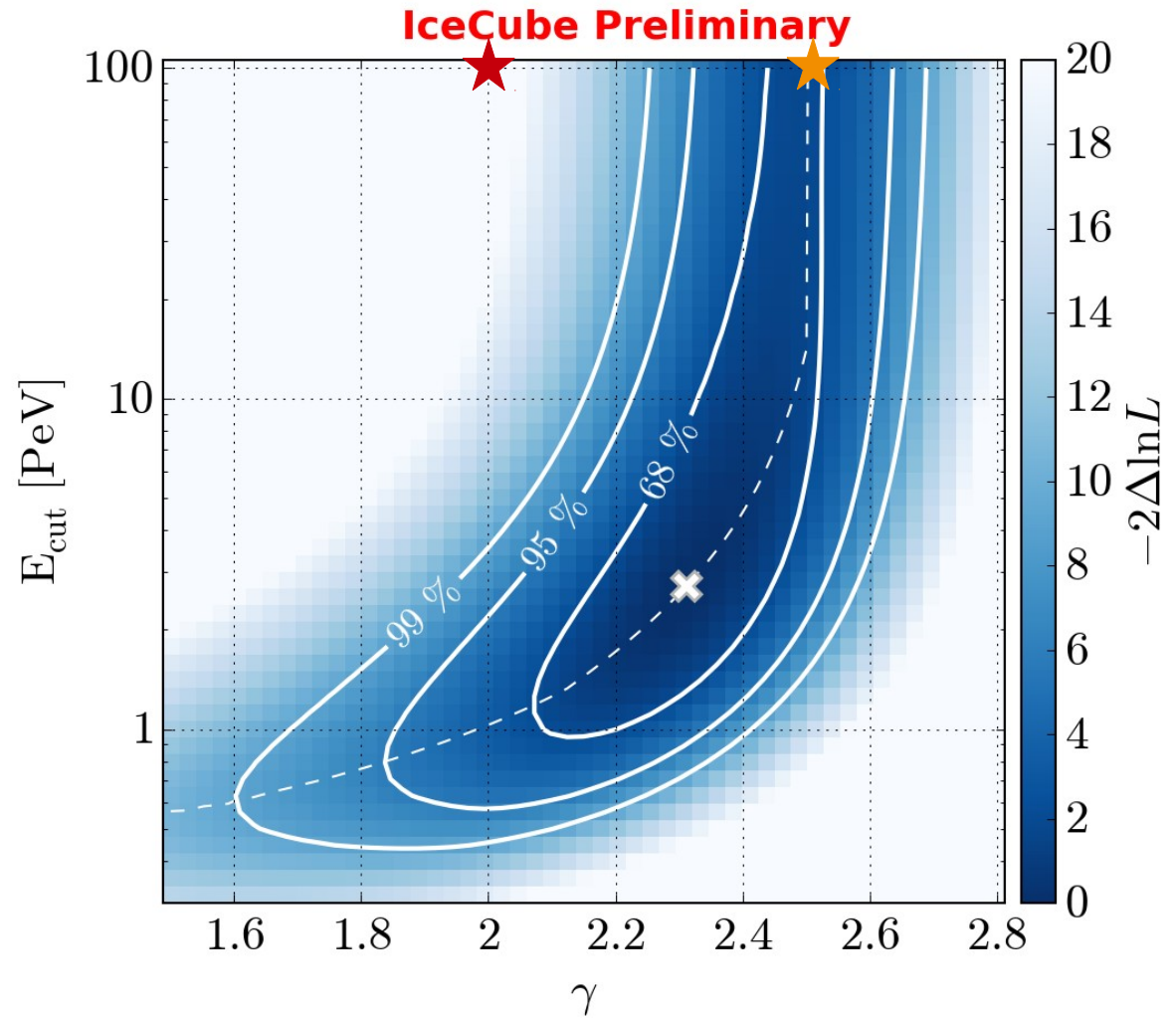
Results – Energy Spectrum

➤ Profile likelihood scan

▪ E^{-2} , no cut-off

↕ 4.6σ

▪ $E^{-2.49}$, no cut-off



Results – Energy Spectrum

➤ Profile likelihood scan

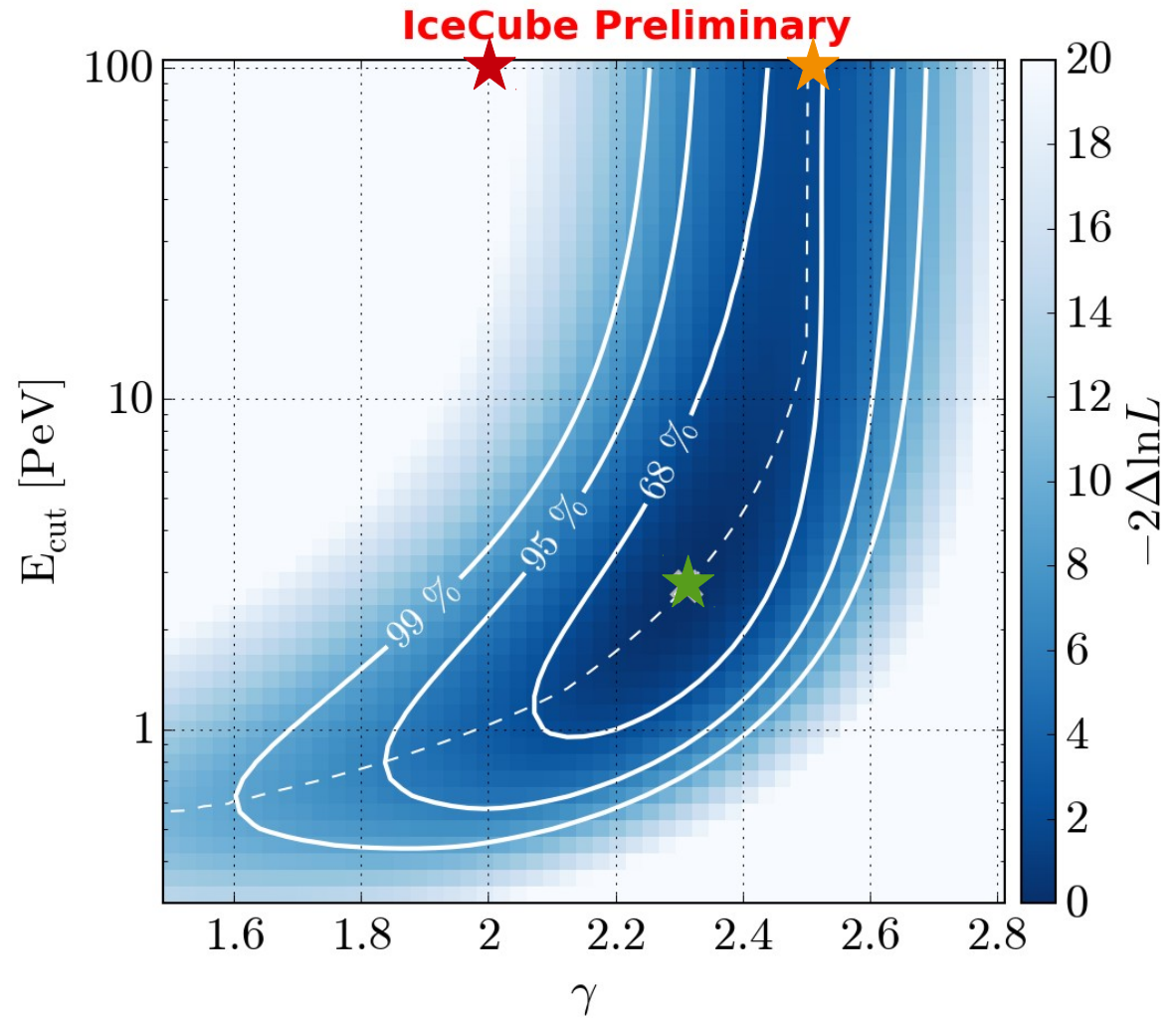
▪ E^{-2} , no cut-off

↕ 4.6σ

▪ $E^{-2.49}$, no cut-off

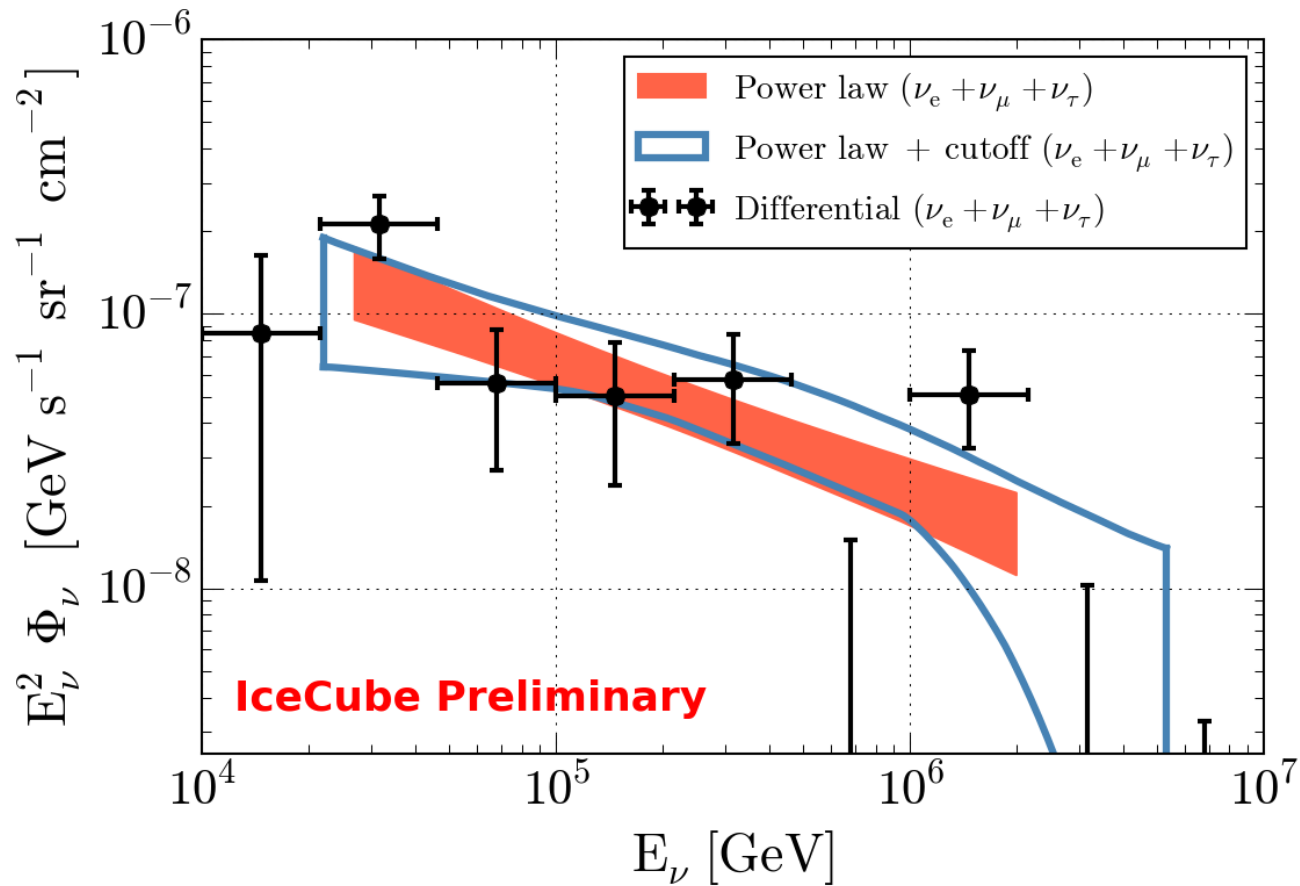
↕ 1.2σ

▪ $E^{-2.31}$, cut-off at 2.7 PeV

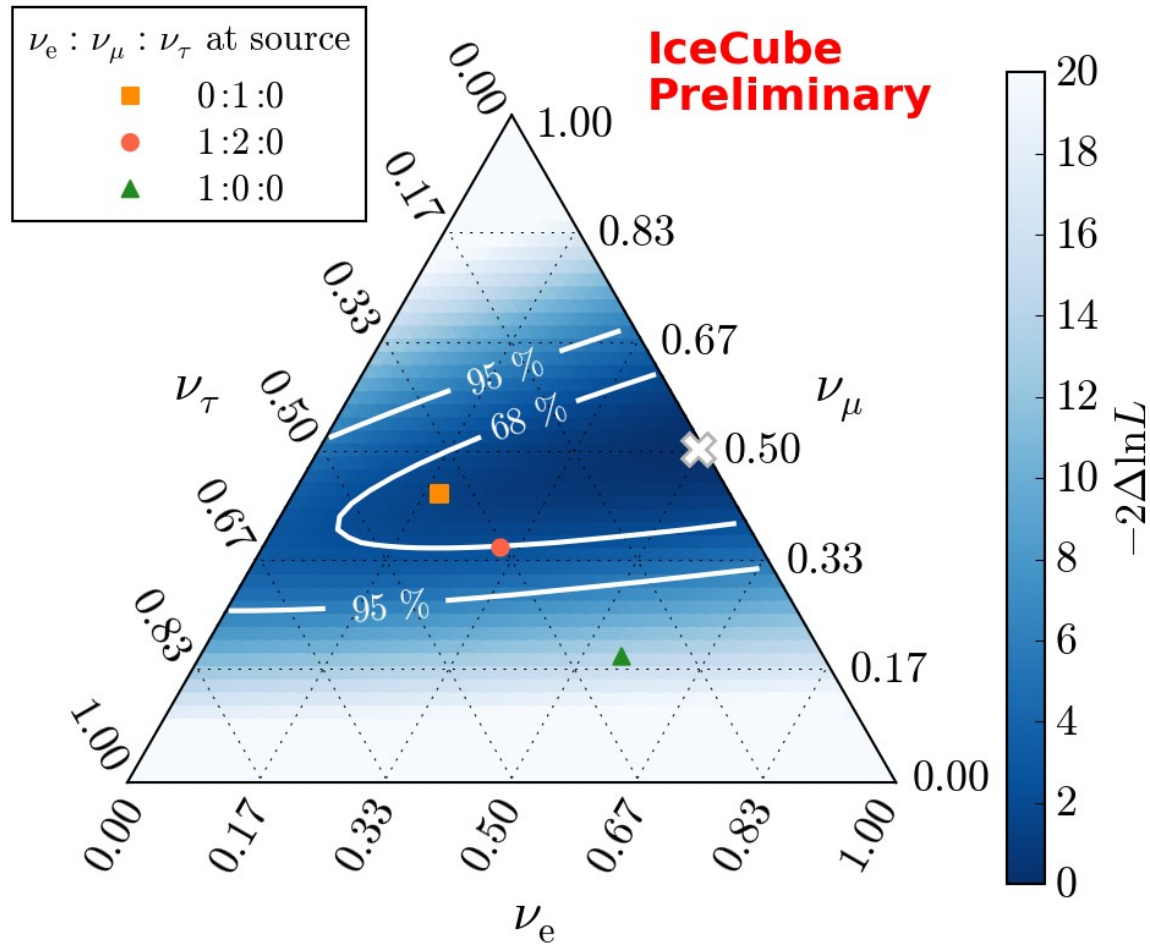


Results – Energy Spectrum

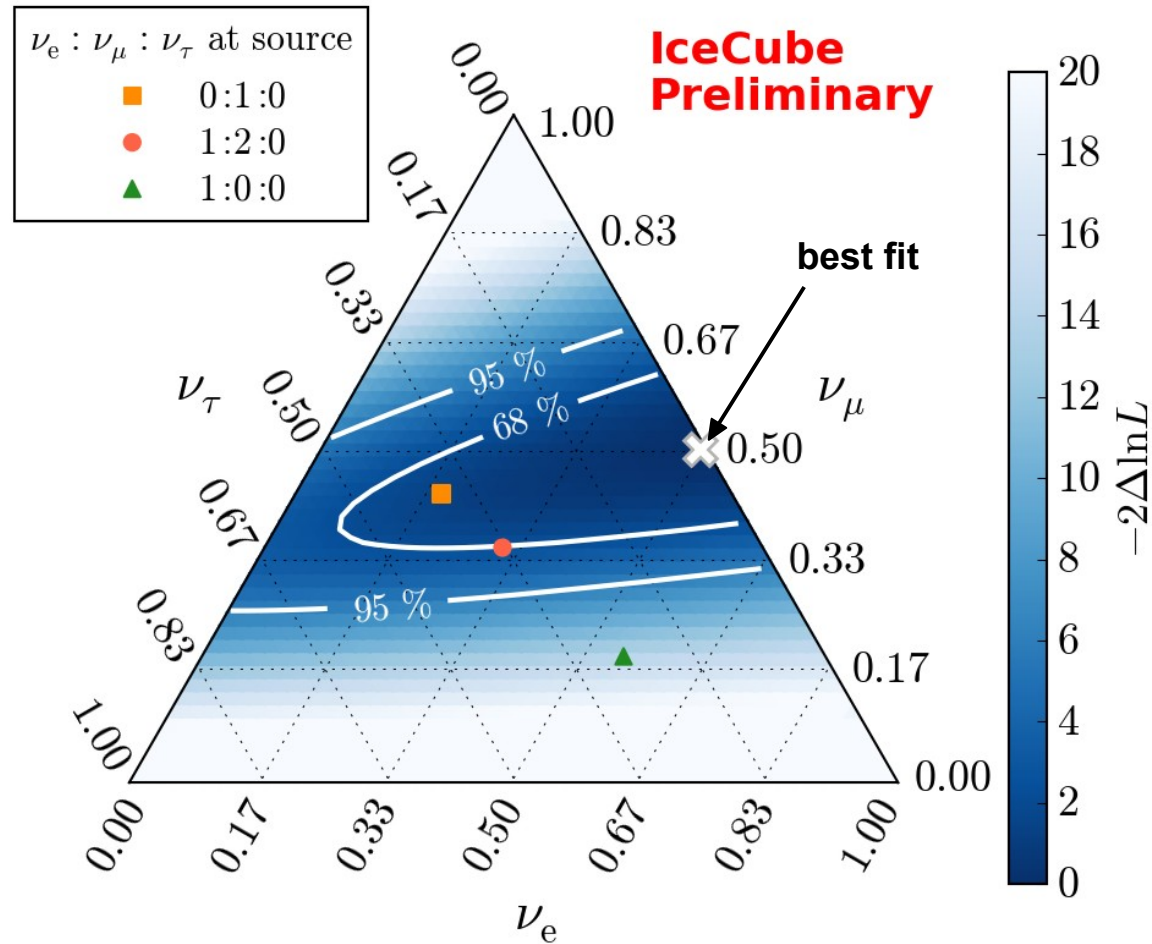
➤ All-flavor neutrino energy spectrum



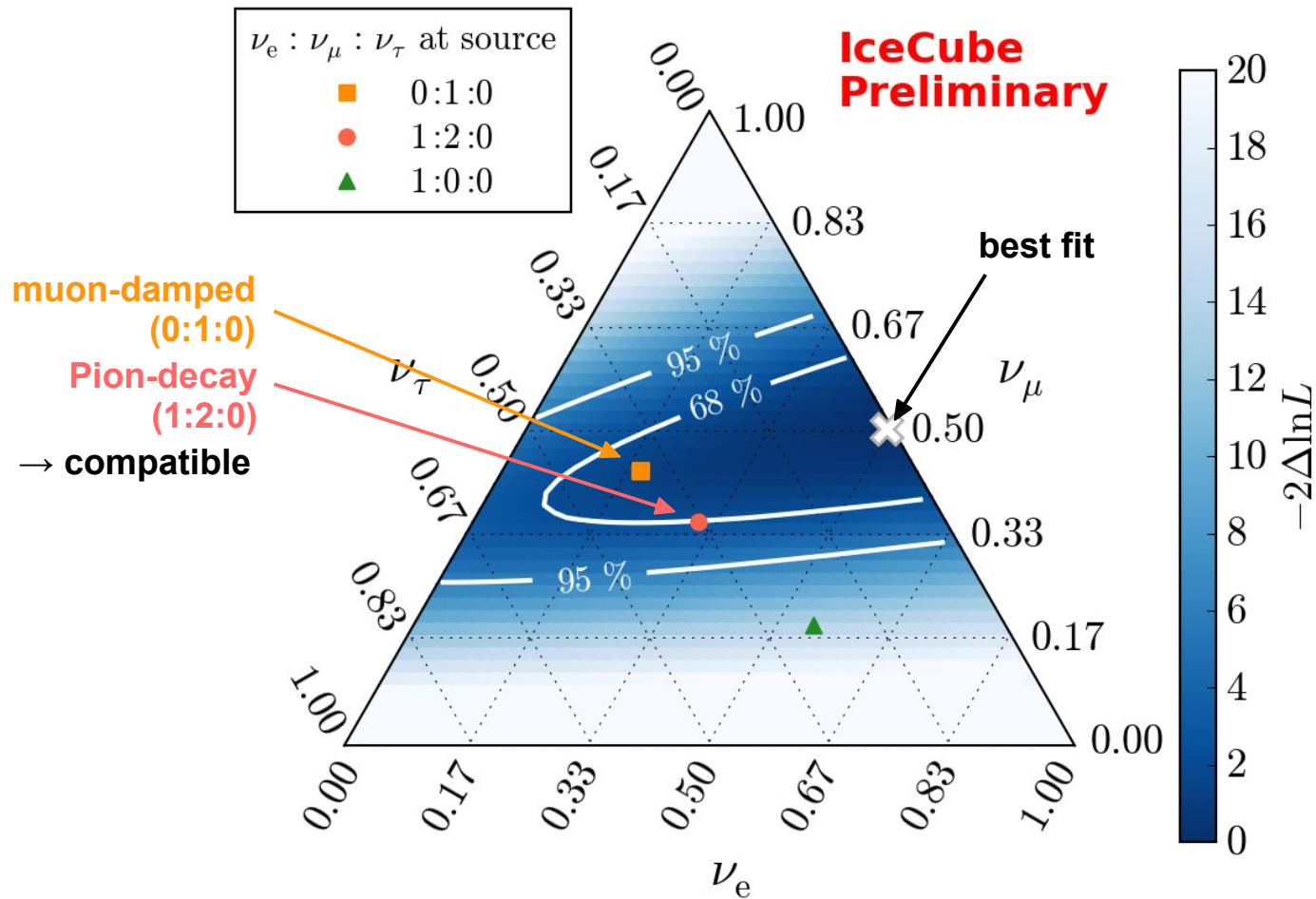
Results – Flavor Composition



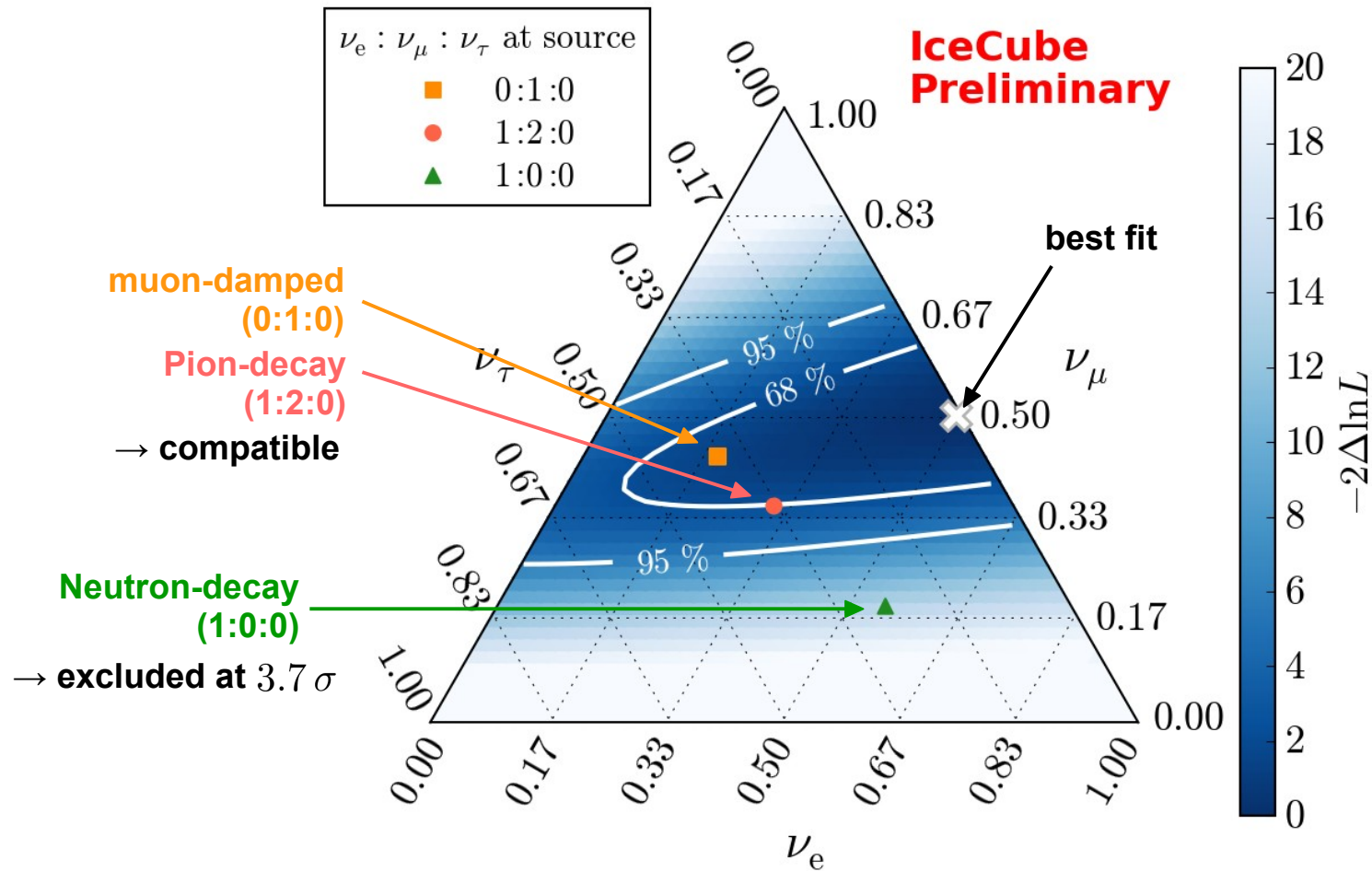
Results – Flavor Composition



Results – Flavor Composition



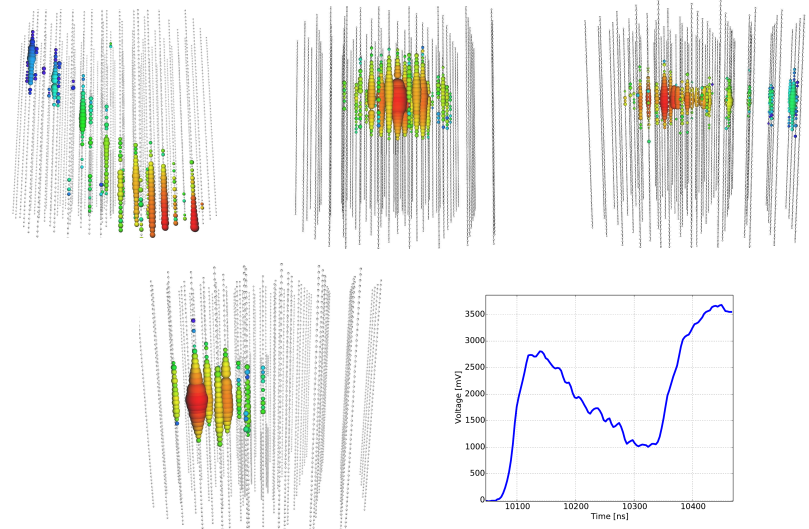
Results – Flavor Composition



Projection of Sensitivities

➤ Use most recent event samples

- **T2** → throughgoing tracks
- **H2** → contained showers + starting tracks
- **PS** → partially contained showers
- **DP** → double pulse waveform events



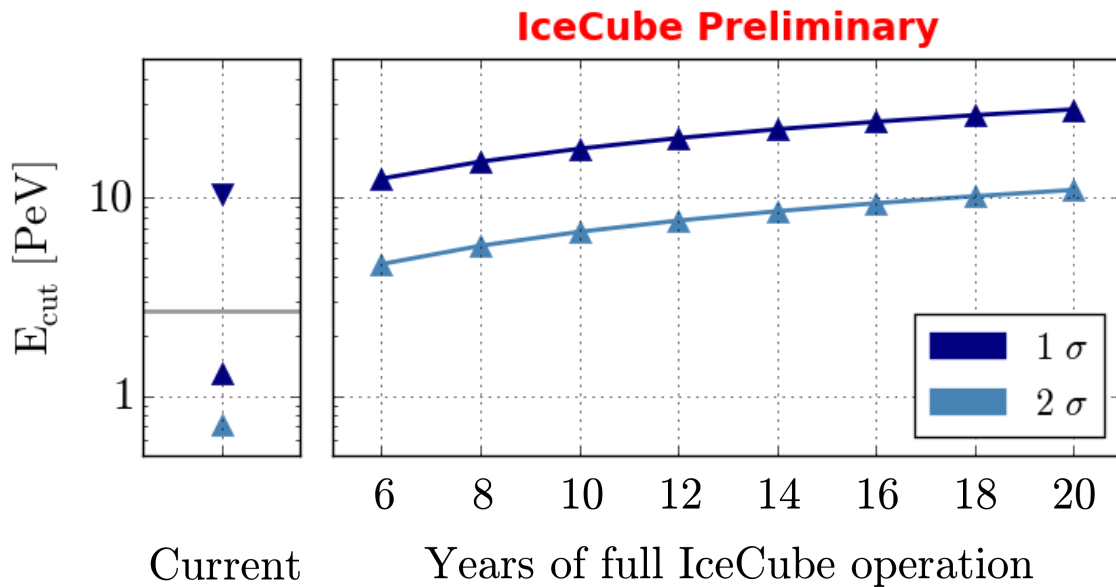
➤ Scale simulation data to mimic the collection of **additional data**

- Use current best-fit fluxes as input

➤ Perform analysis with the “**Asimov data set**” (Cowan et al. 2011)

- One “representative” data set (based on input flux)
- → obtain **median sensitivity**

Sensitivity – Energy Spectrum

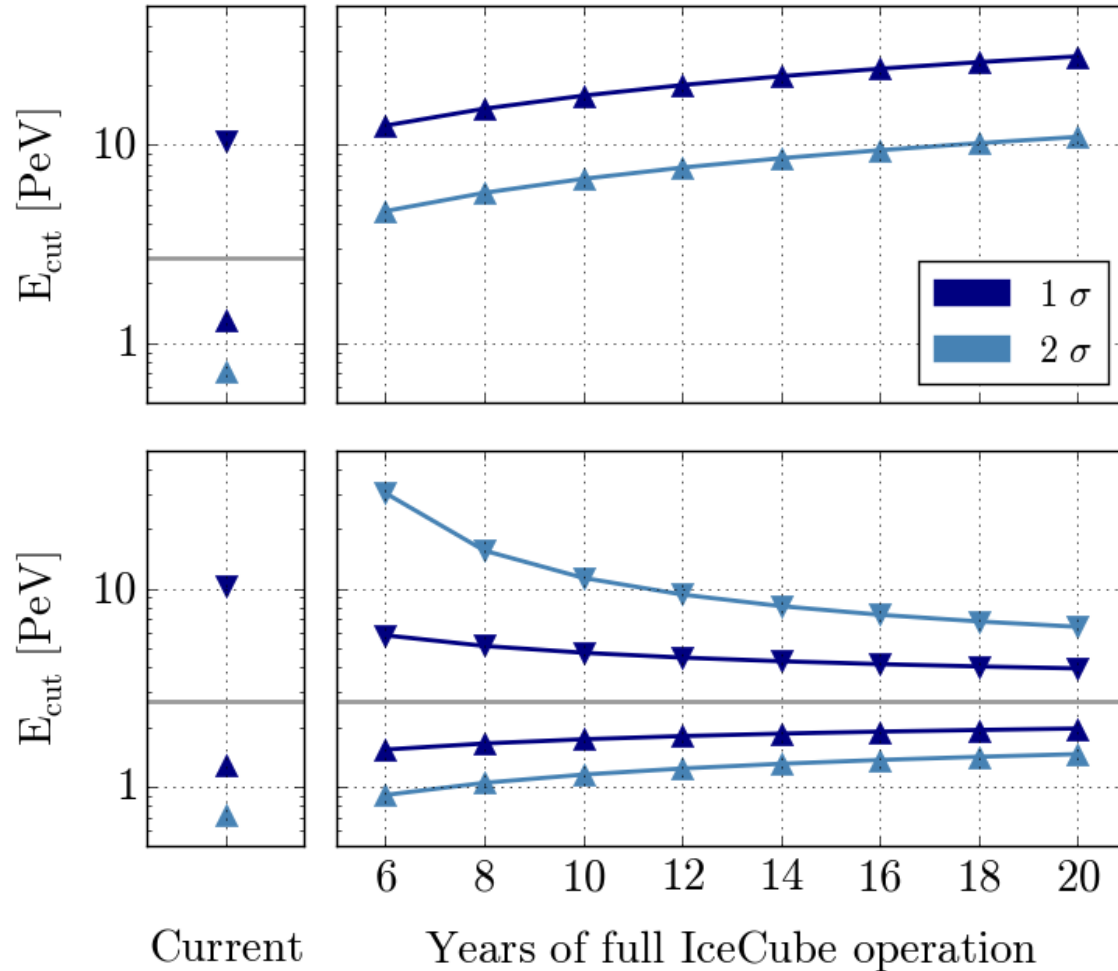


> Hypothesis A true

- $E^{-2.49}$, no cut-off
- $\rightarrow E_{\text{cut}} > 7.7 \text{ PeV}$ (2σ C.L.)
for 10 years of data

Sensitivity – Energy Spectrum

IceCube Preliminary



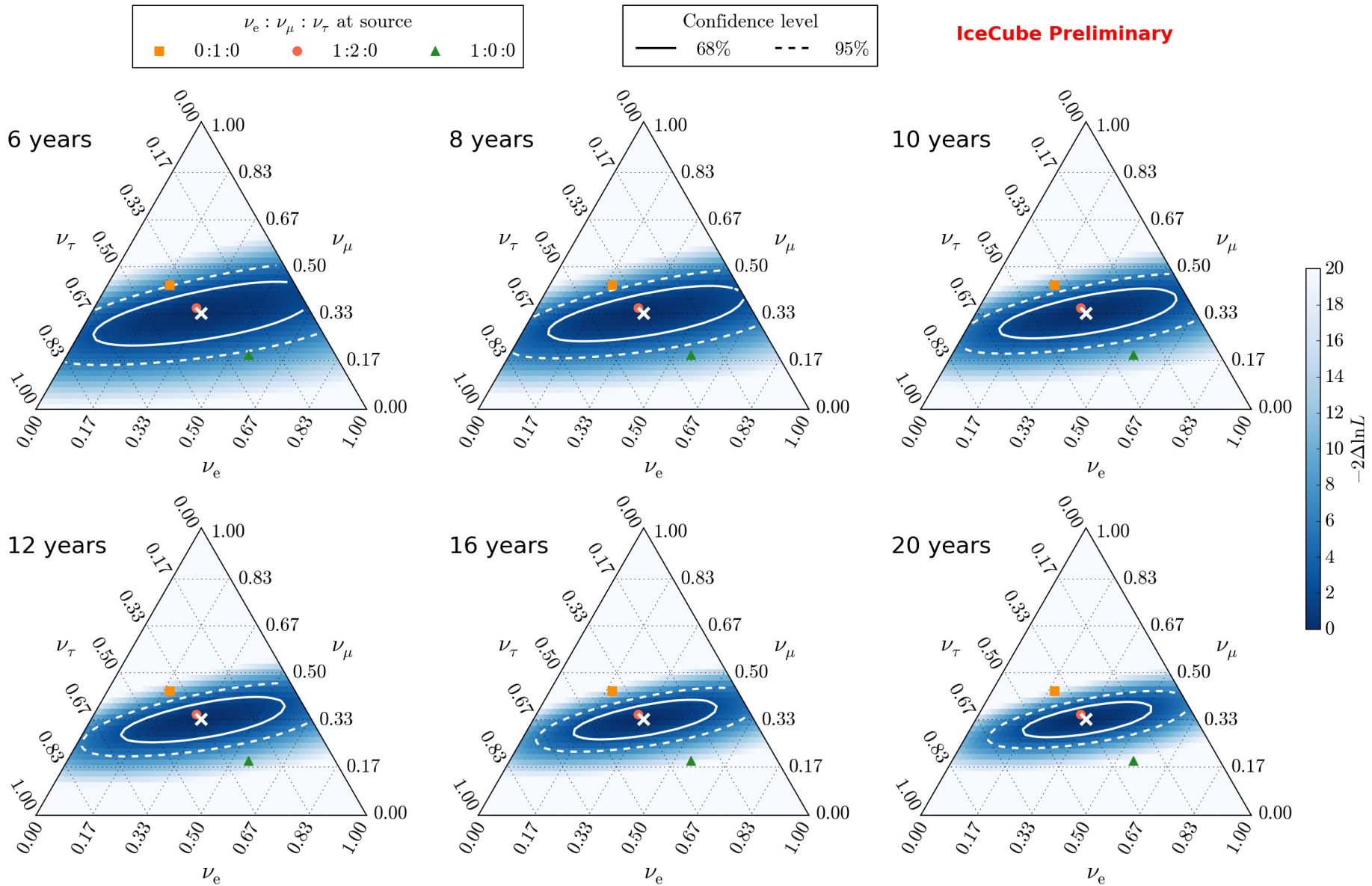
> Hypothesis A true

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for 10 years of data

> Hypothesis B true

- $E^{-2.31}$, cut-off at 2.7 PeV
- \rightarrow presence of cut-off can be established at 3σ with 10 years of data

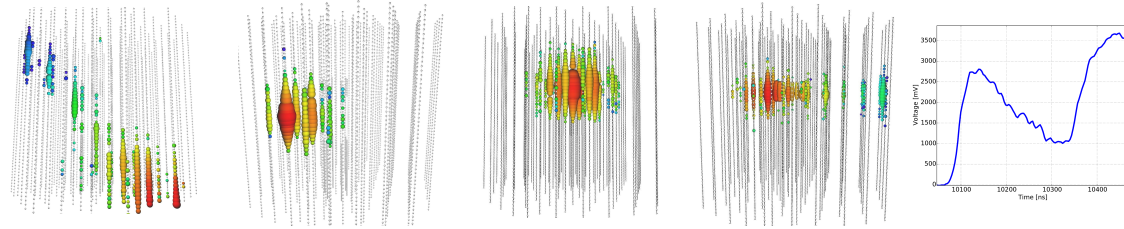
Sensitivity – Flavor Composition



Summary

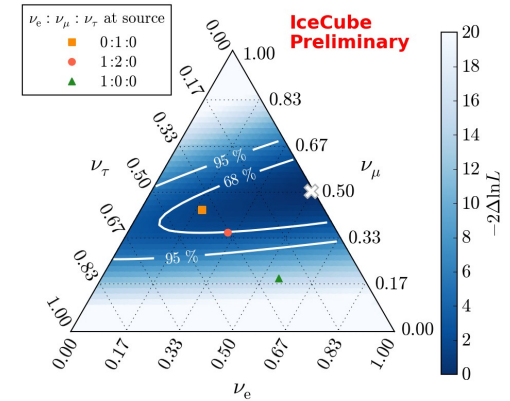
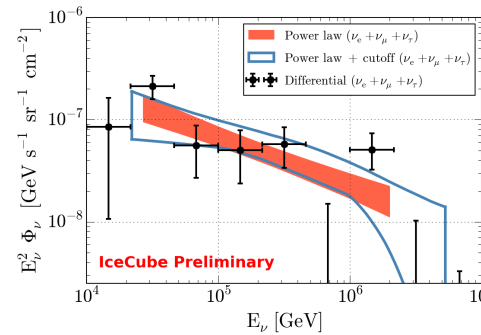
➤ Combined analysis of cosmic neutrino flux

- Take into account all signatures
- Sensitive from ~ 10 TeV – multi-PeV

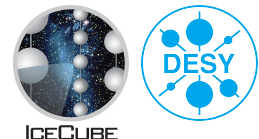
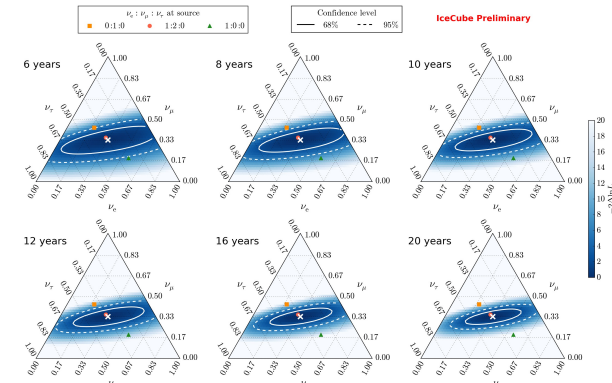
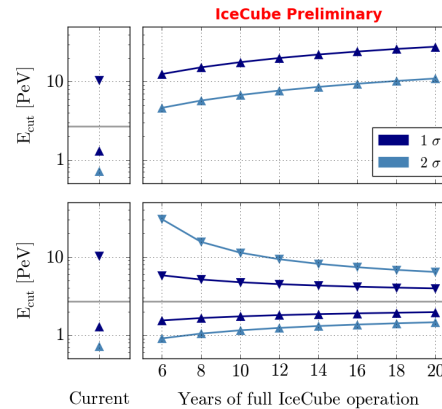


➤ Most precise characterization of the flux obtained so far

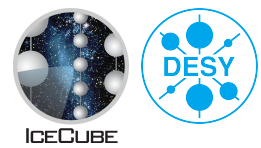
- Energy spectrum
- Flavor composition



➤ Projection of sensitivities

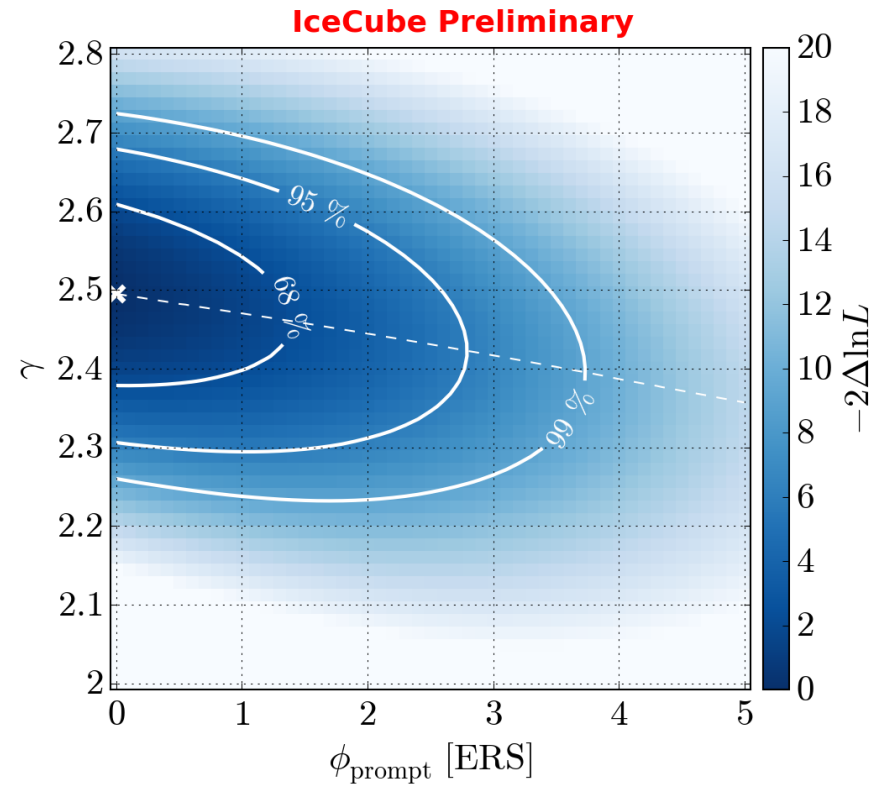
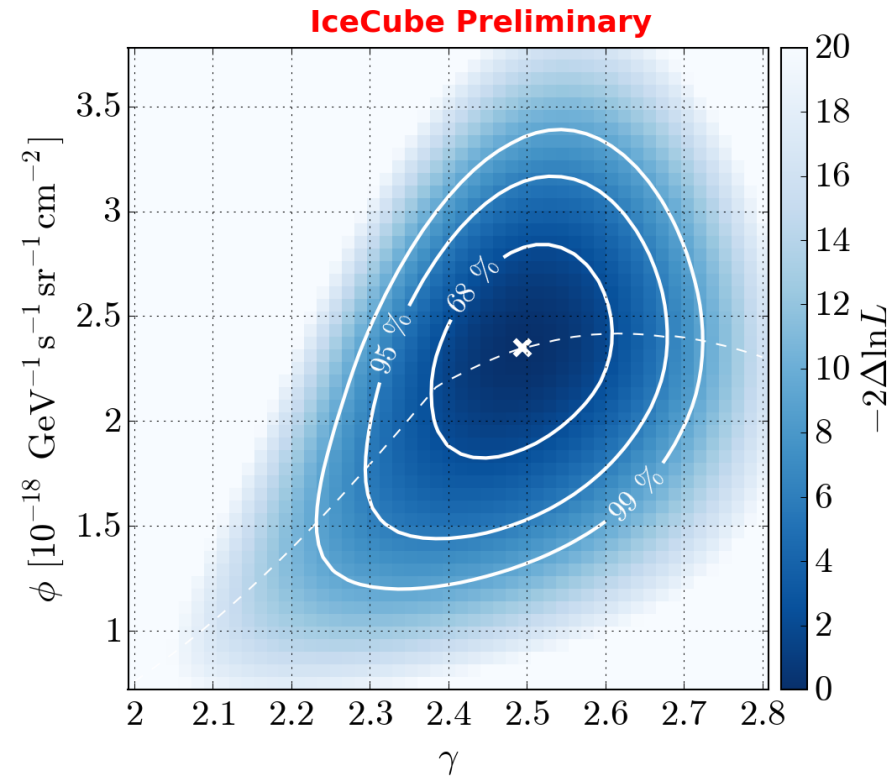


Backup



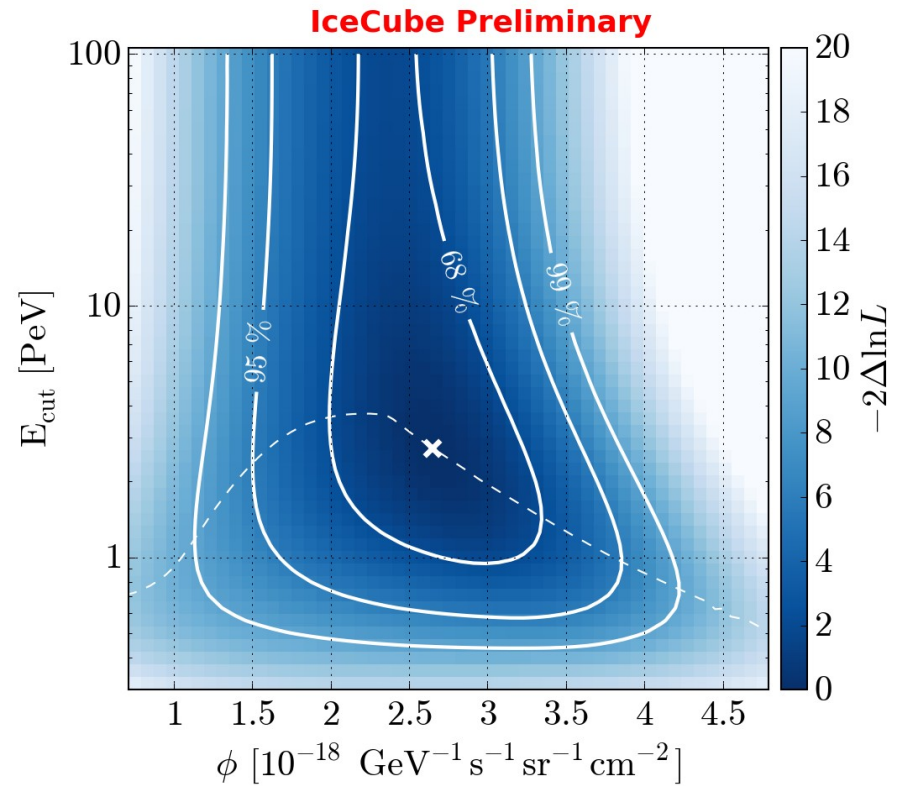
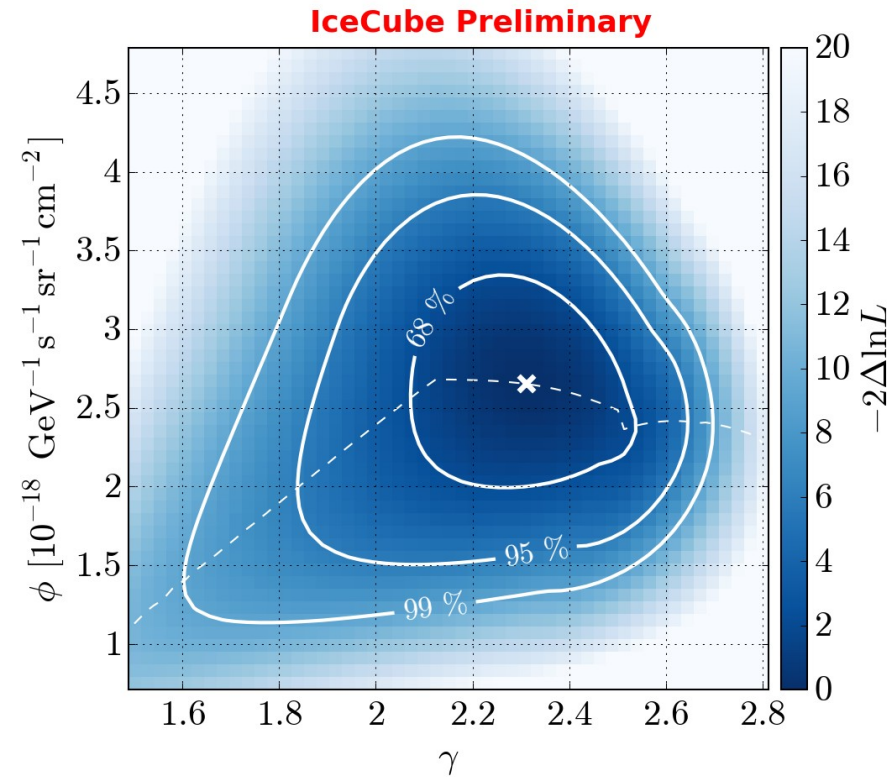
Results – Energy Spectrum

Hyp. 1



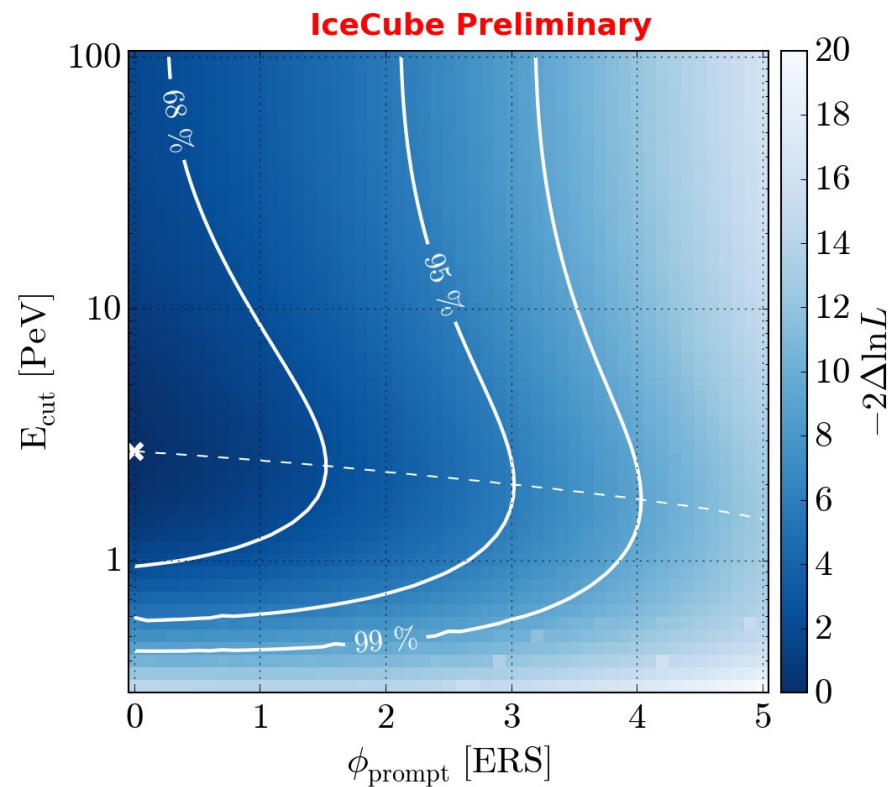
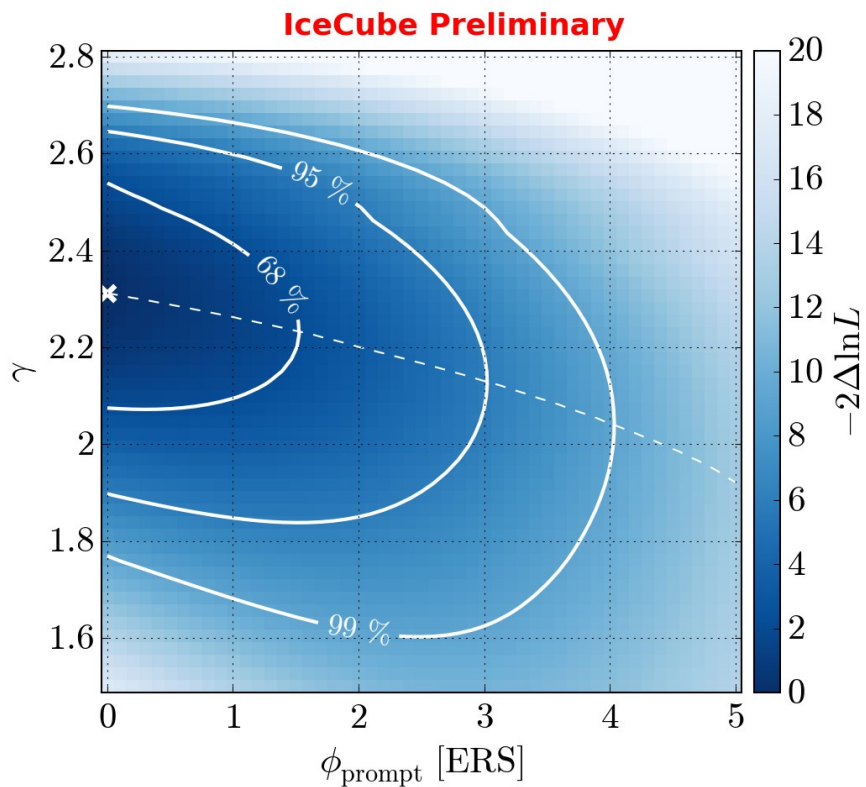
Results – Energy Spectrum

Hyp. 2



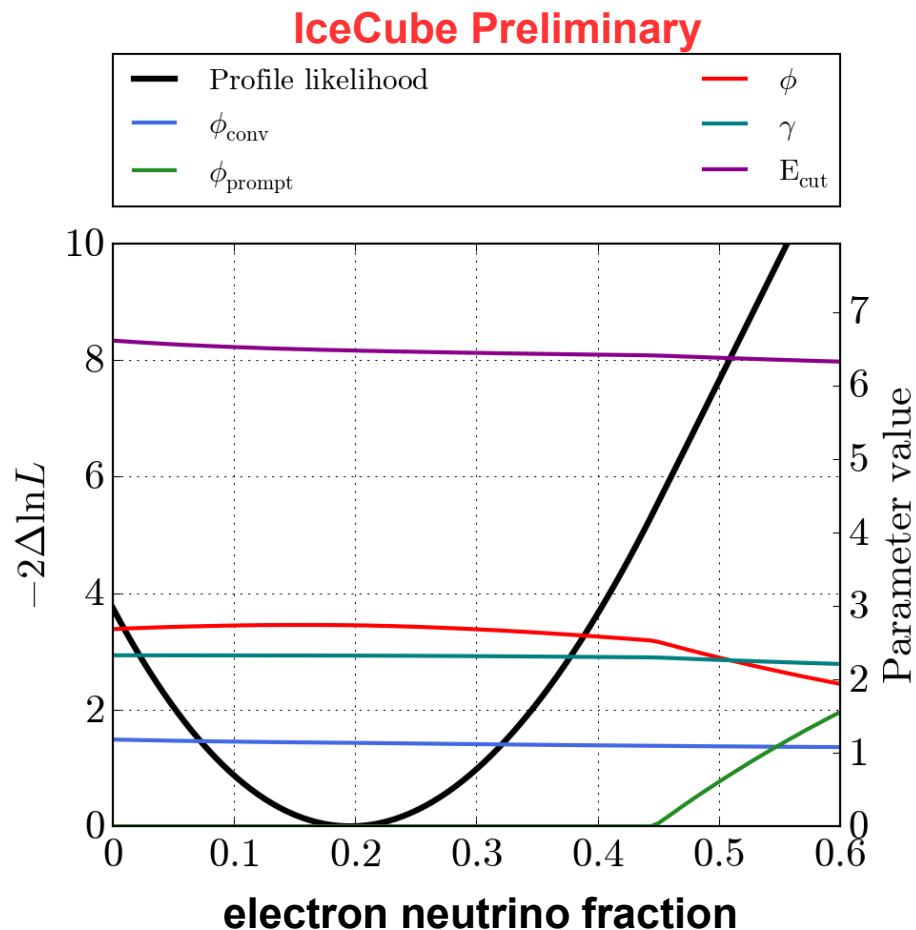
Results – Energy Spectrum

Hyp. 2

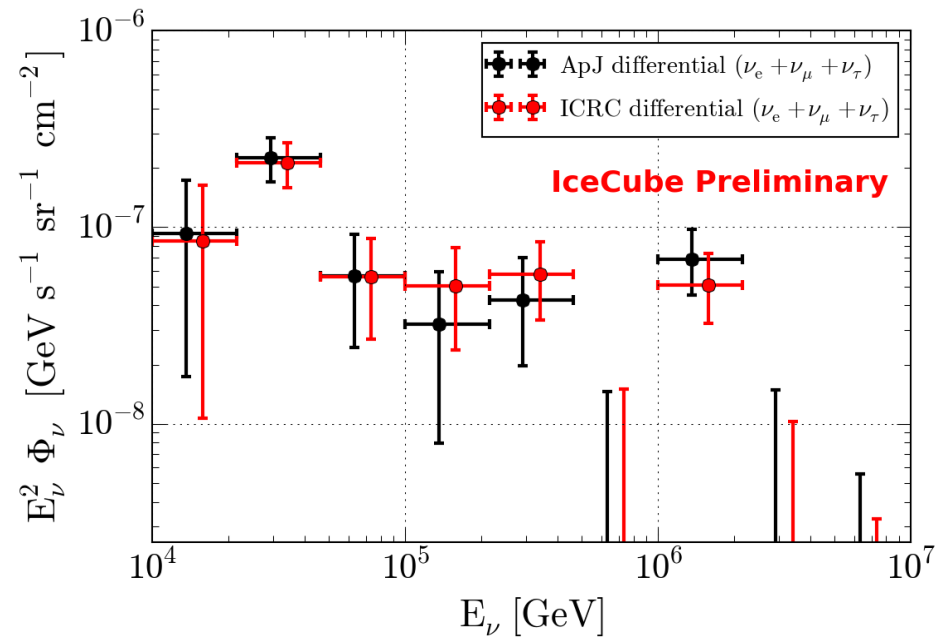
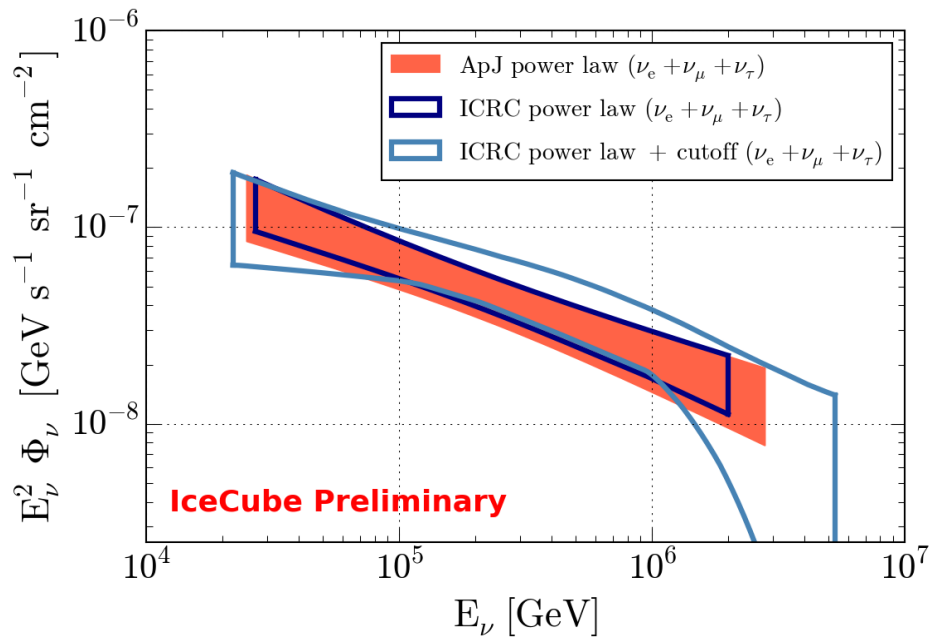


Results – Flavor Composition

- Force $\phi_\mu = \phi_\tau$
- Tribimaximal mixing approximation
- Best-fit electron neutrino fraction: $(20 \pm 11)\%$

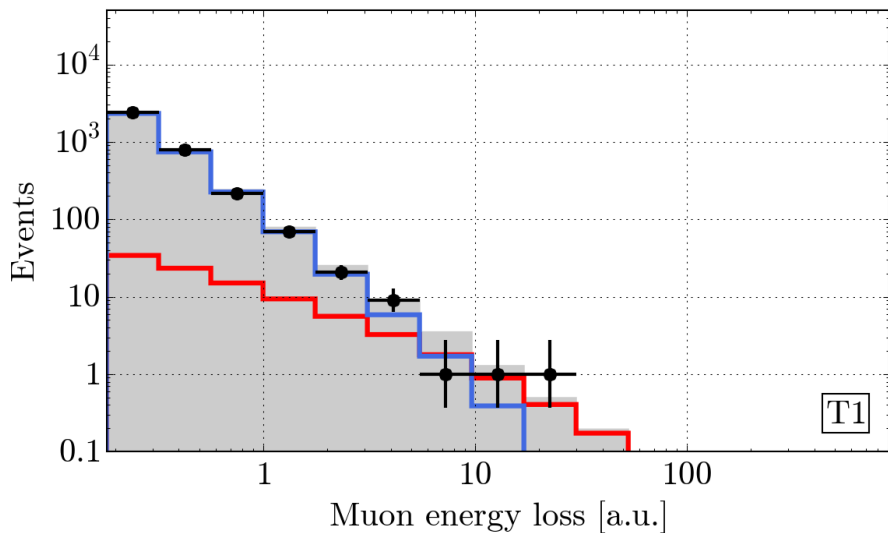


Energy Spectrum – Comparison With ApJ Results

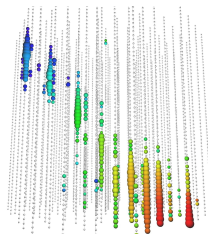
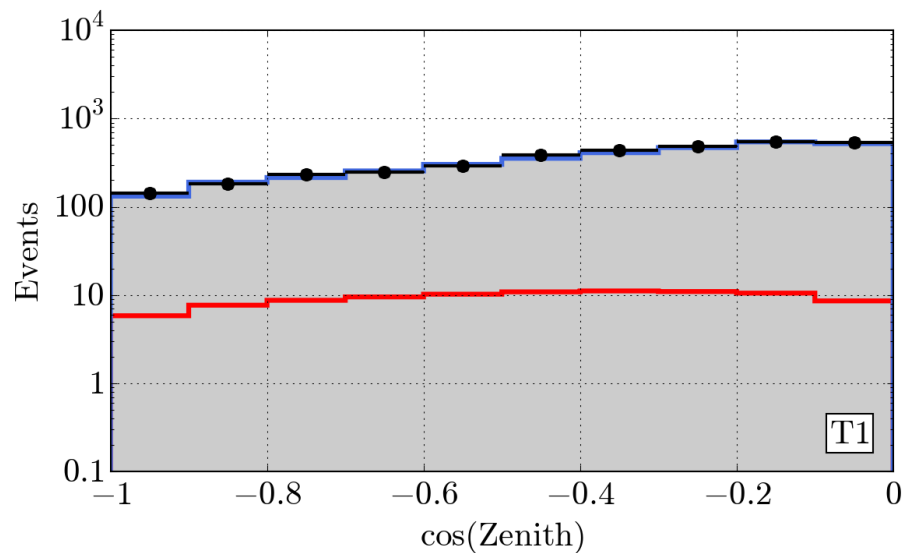


Hyp. 2

IceCube Preliminary

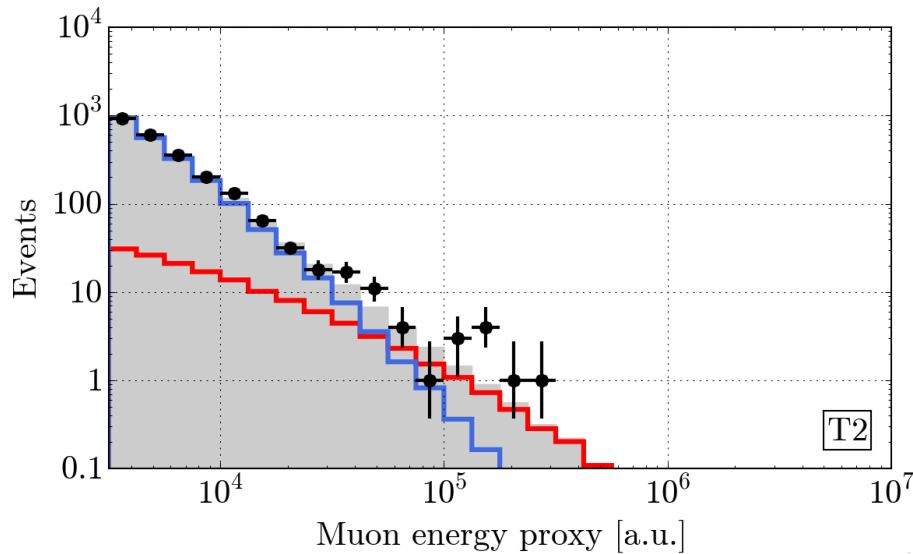


IceCube Preliminary

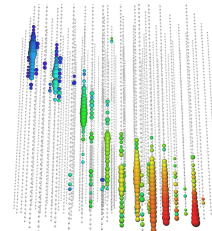
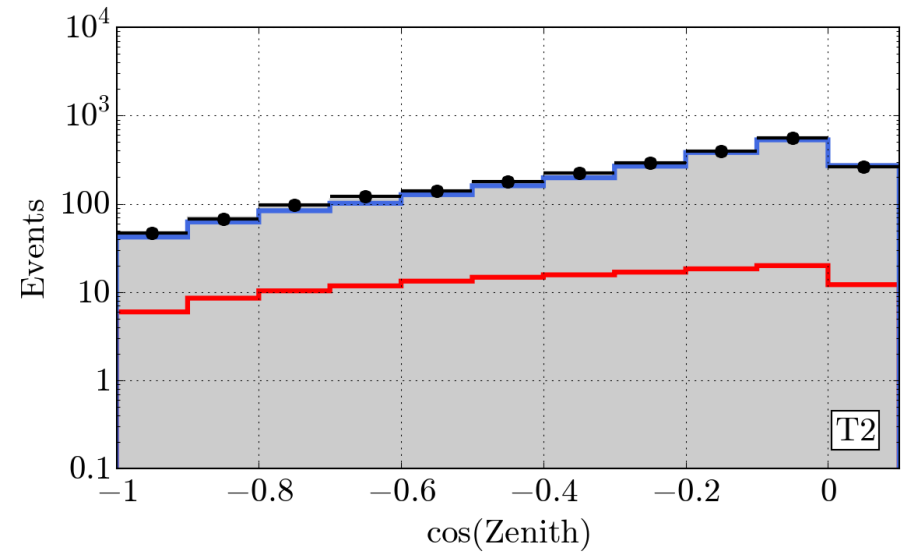


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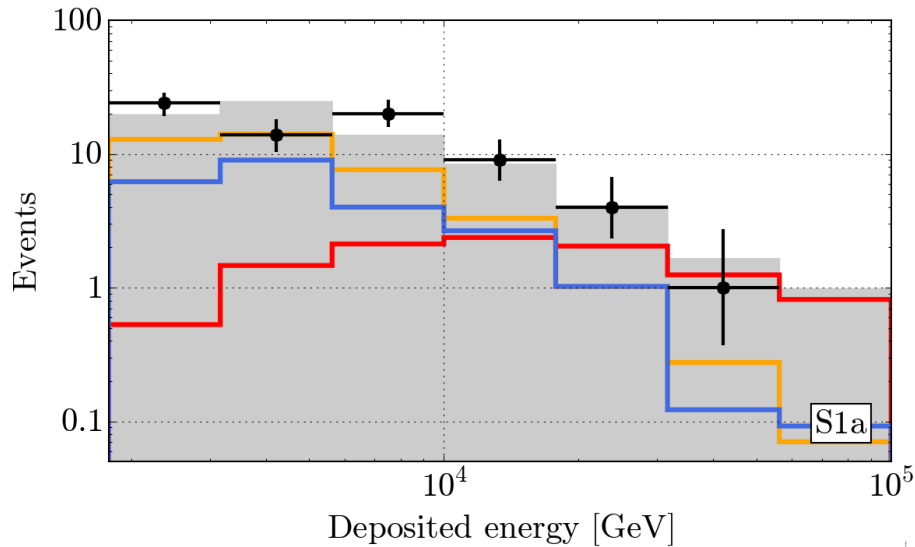
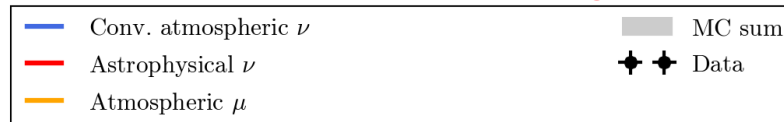


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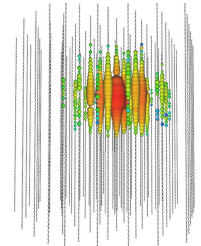
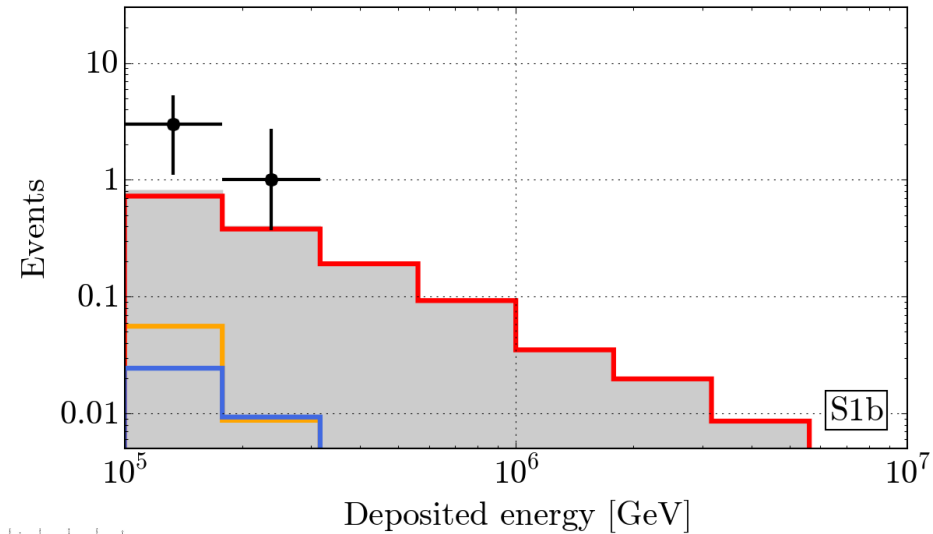
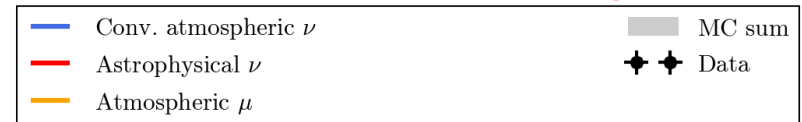


Hyp. 2

IceCube Preliminary

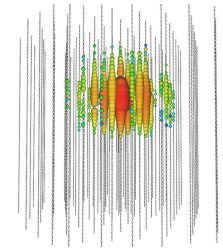
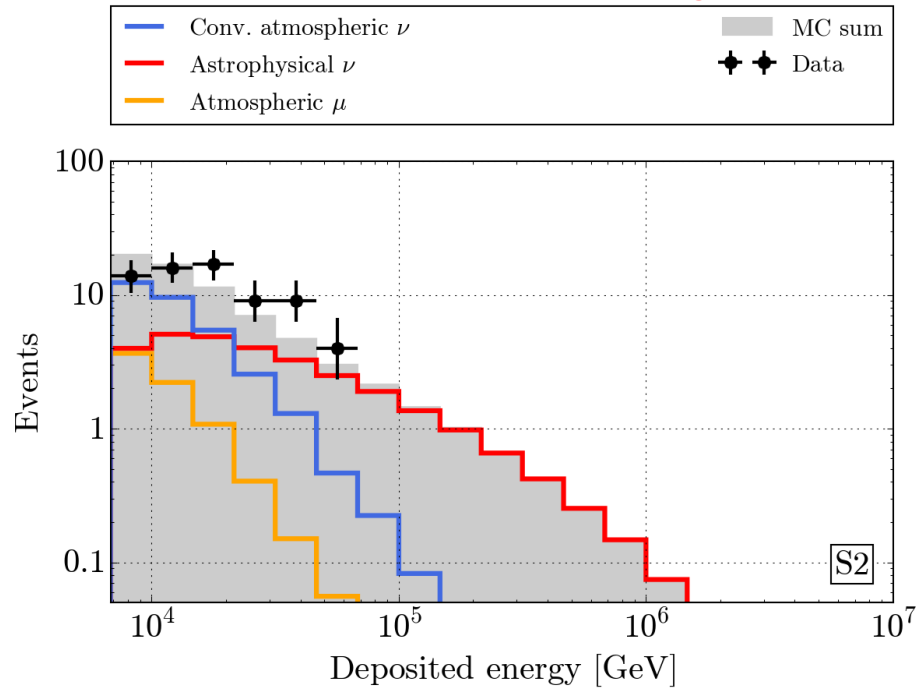


IceCube Preliminary



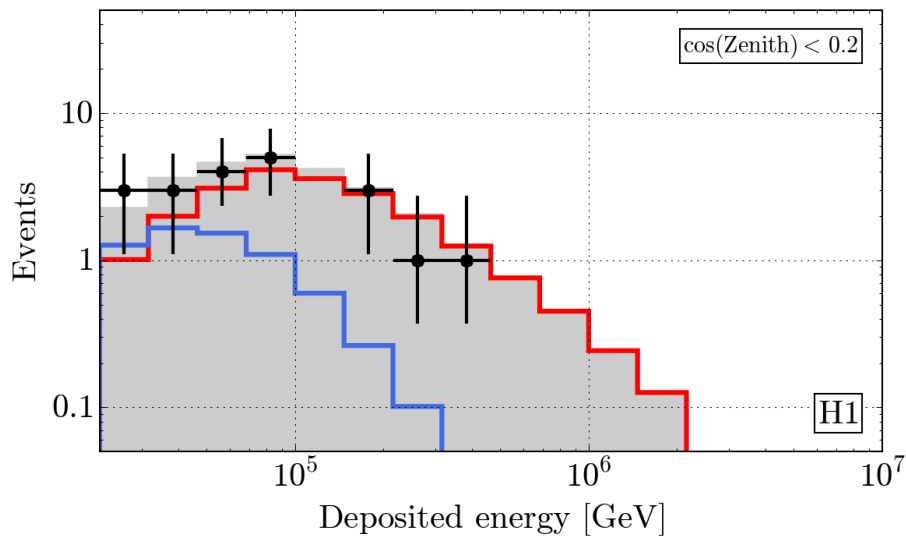
Hyp. 2

IceCube Preliminary

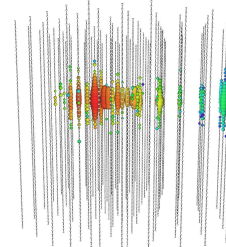
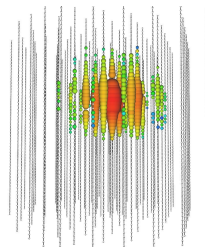
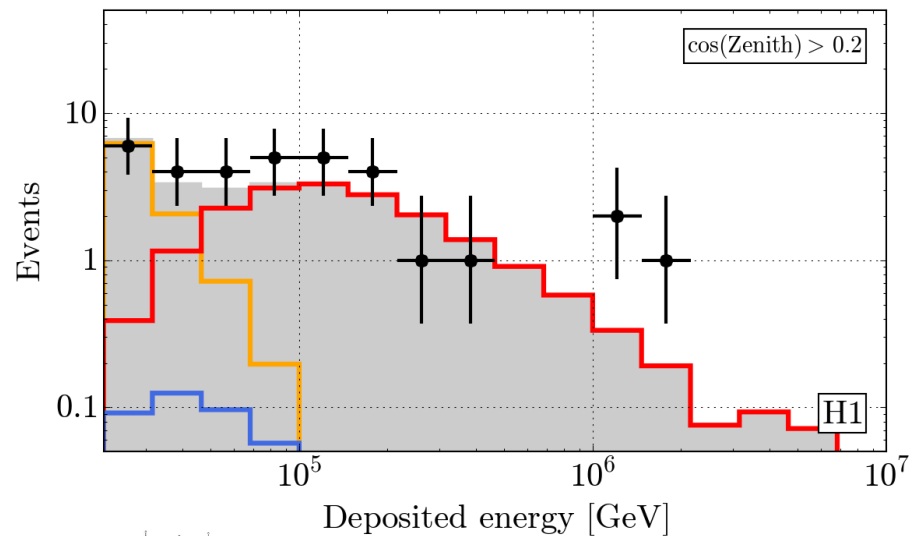


Hyp. 2

IceCube Preliminary

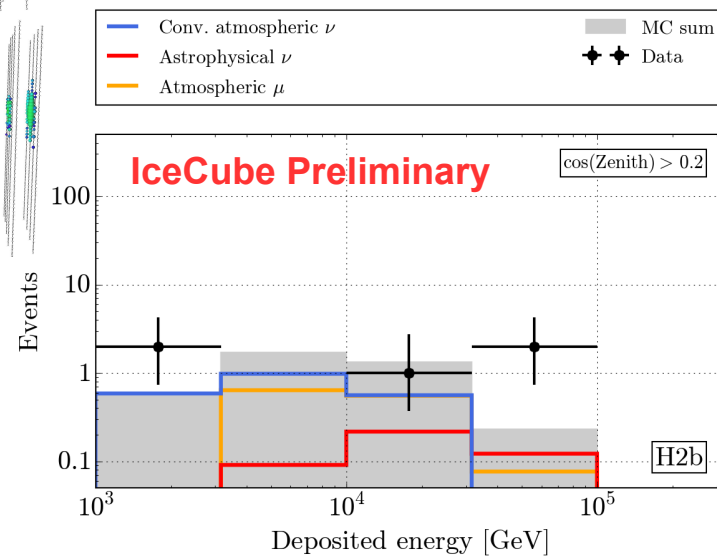
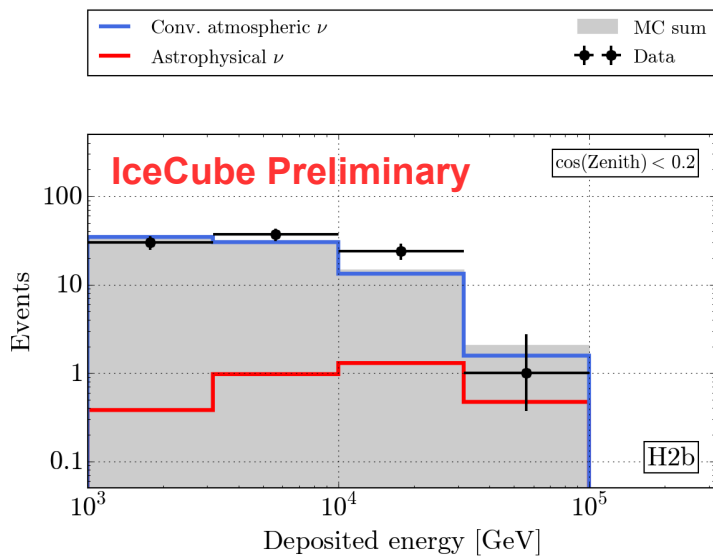
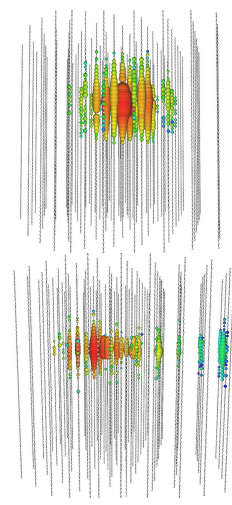
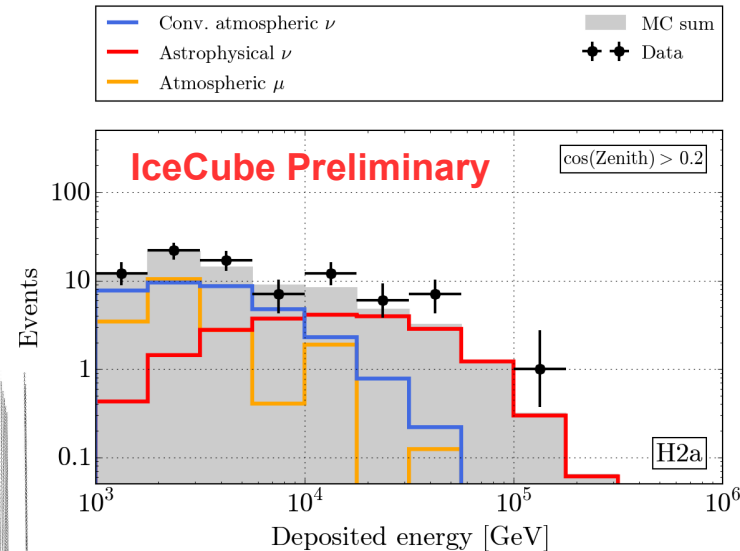
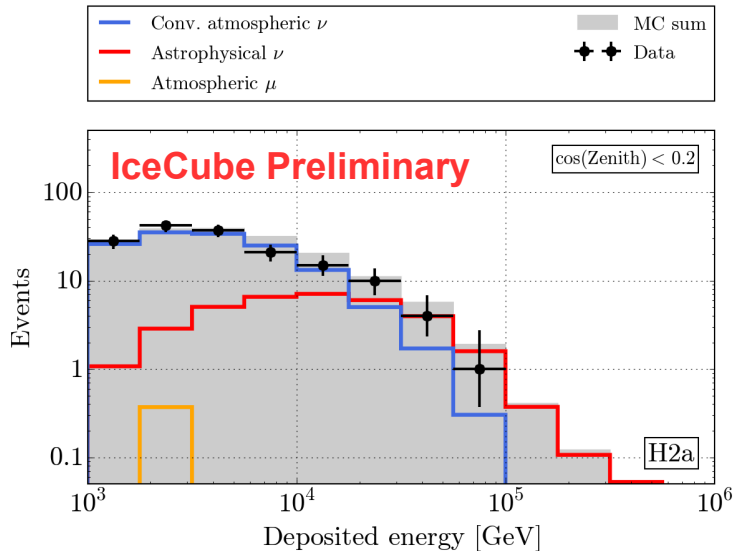


IceCube Preliminary



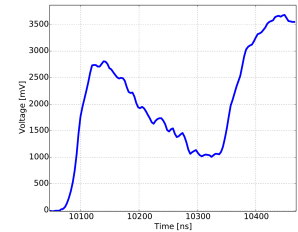
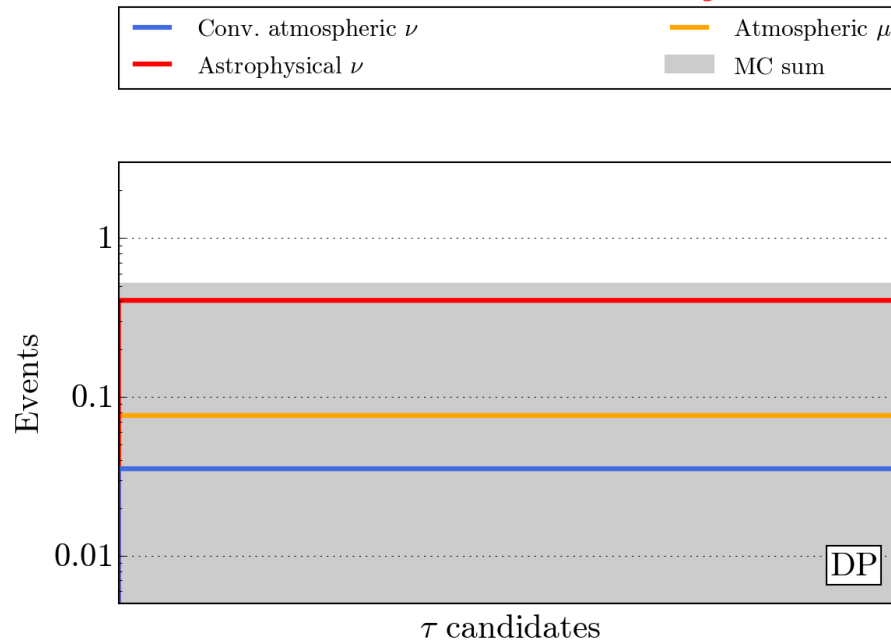
Event Sample H2

Hyp. 2



Hyp. 2

IceCube Preliminary



Hyp. 2

IceCube Preliminary

