

High-Energy Astrophysical Neutrinos To Unveil the Unknown Universe



Carlos Argüelles (they/them)



Alfred P. Sloan
FOUNDATION

IFT Xmas Workshop 2022
Madrid, Spain
Dec. 13, 2022

Why High-Energy Neutrinos?

$$\sigma \sim G_{FS}^2$$

Extreme long baselines

Observing neutrinos
from uncharted territories

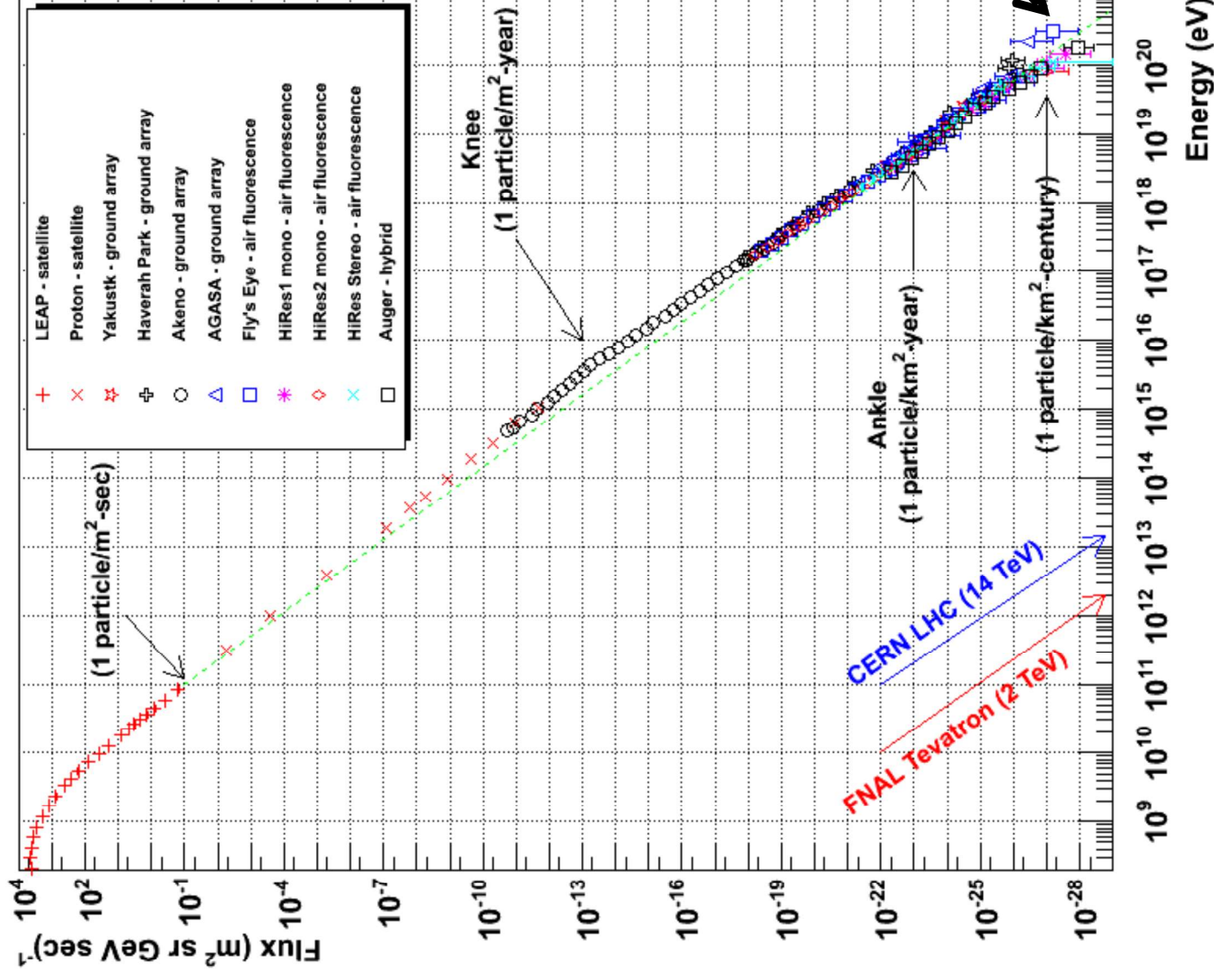
Stops

- High-energy neutrino astrophysics and IceCube
- A new way to look at an old problem: Light sterile neutrinos with TeV neutrinos
- Using a new probe to look for dark matter
- Using the flavor of neutrinos to find new physics
- How do we move forward?

Stops

- High-energy neutrino astrophysics and IceCube
- A new way to look at an old problem:
Light sterile neutrinos with TeV neutrinos
- Using a new probe to look for dark matter
- Using the flavor of neutrinos to find new physics
- How do we move forward?

origin of cosmic rays: oldest problem in astroparticle physics



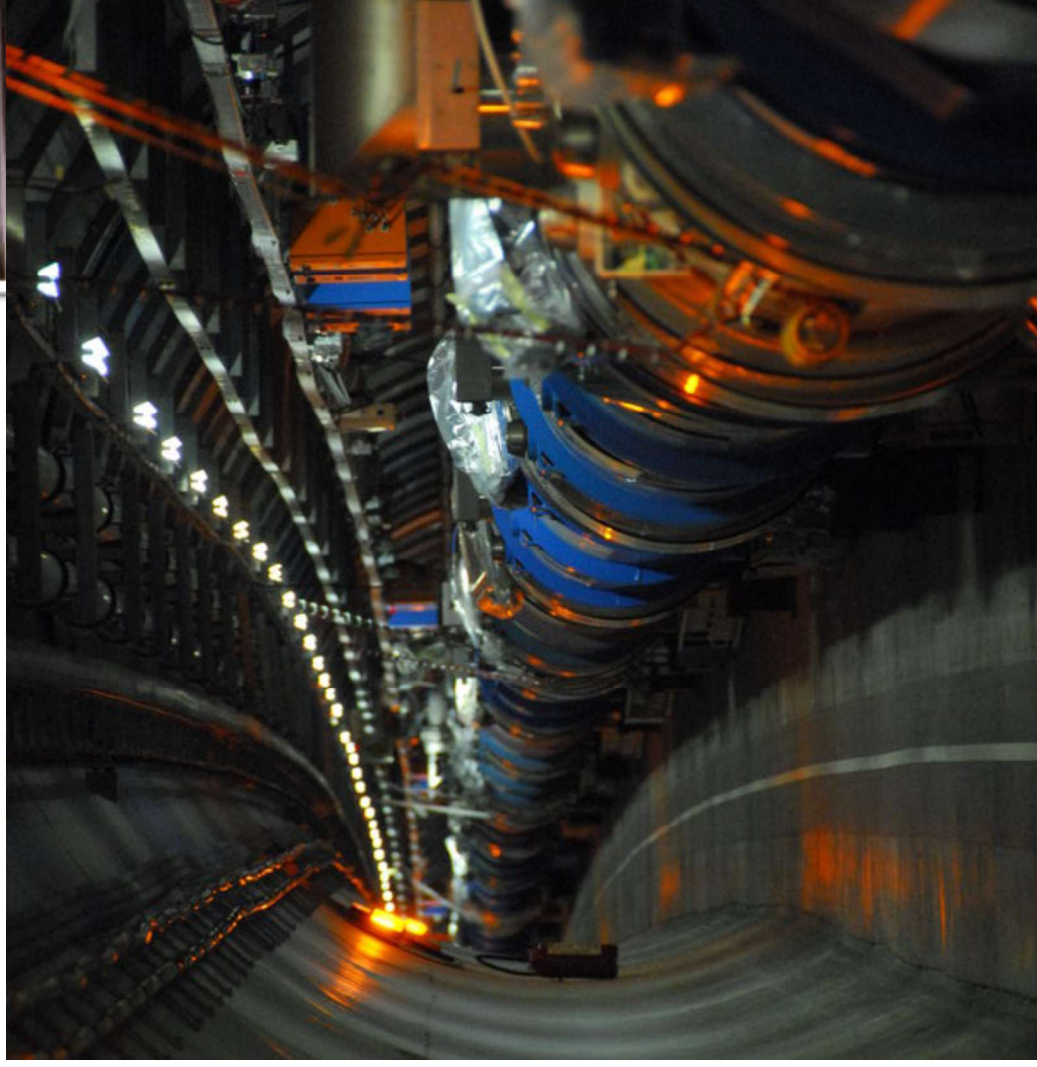
cosmic-ray challenge

both the energy of the particles and the *luminosity* of the accelerators are large

gravitational energy from collapsing stars is converted into particle acceleration?

highest energy radiation from the Universe: protons!

high energy
high luminosity



LHC accelerator should have circumference
of Mercury orbit to reach 10^{20} eV!

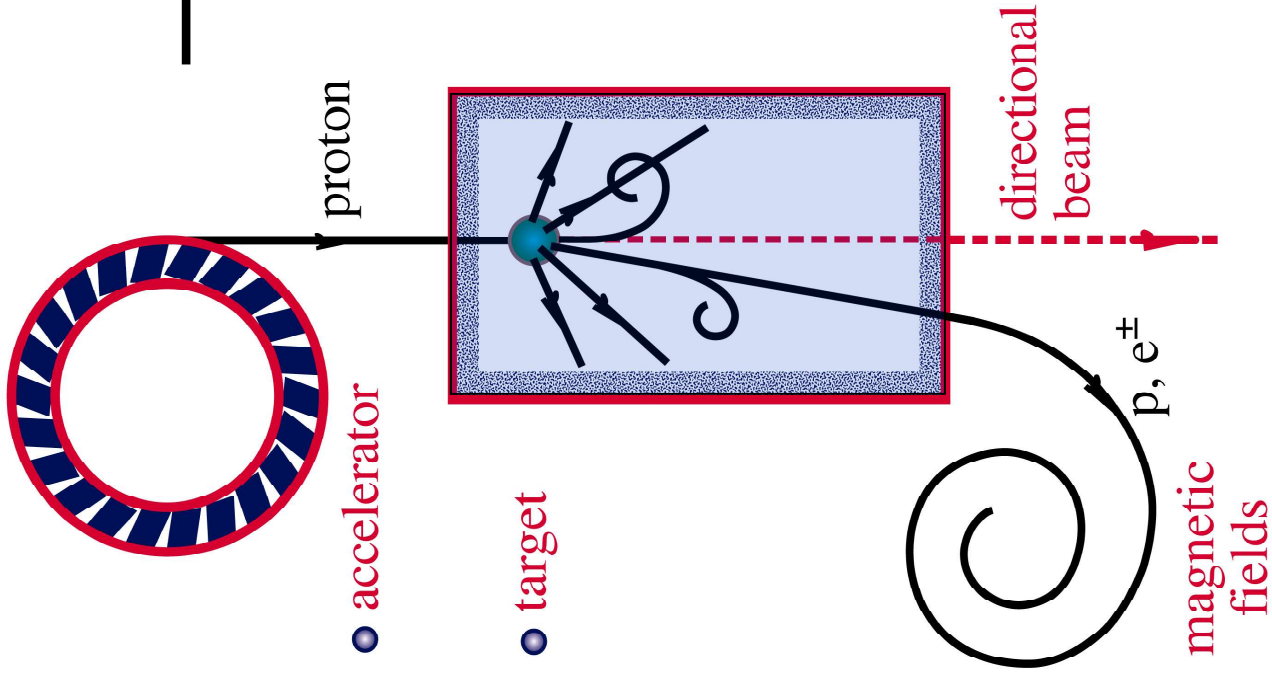


Courtesy M. Unger

Fly's Eye 1991

300,000,000 TeV

ν and γ beams : heaven and earth



accelerator is powered by large gravitational energy

supermassive black hole

nearby radiation

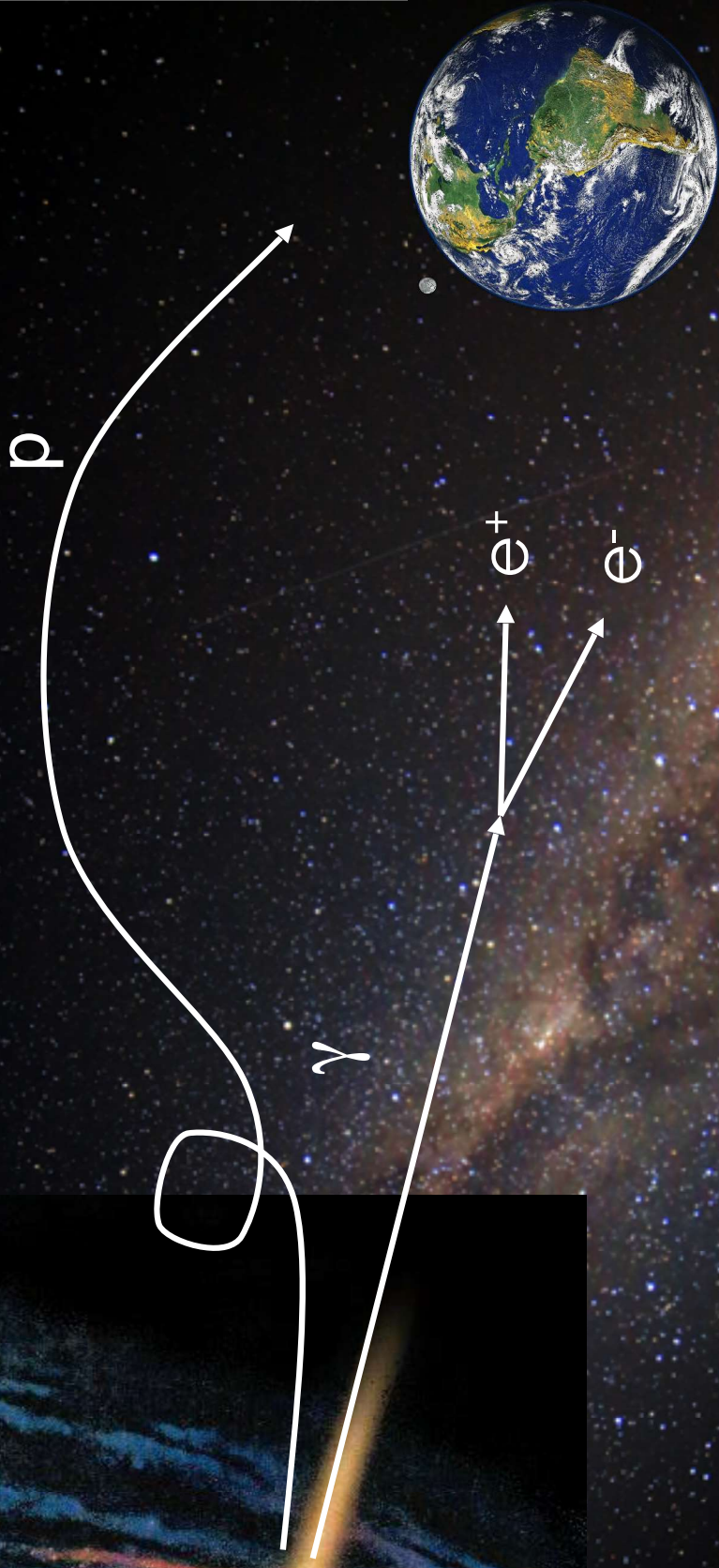


\sim cosmic ray + neutrino



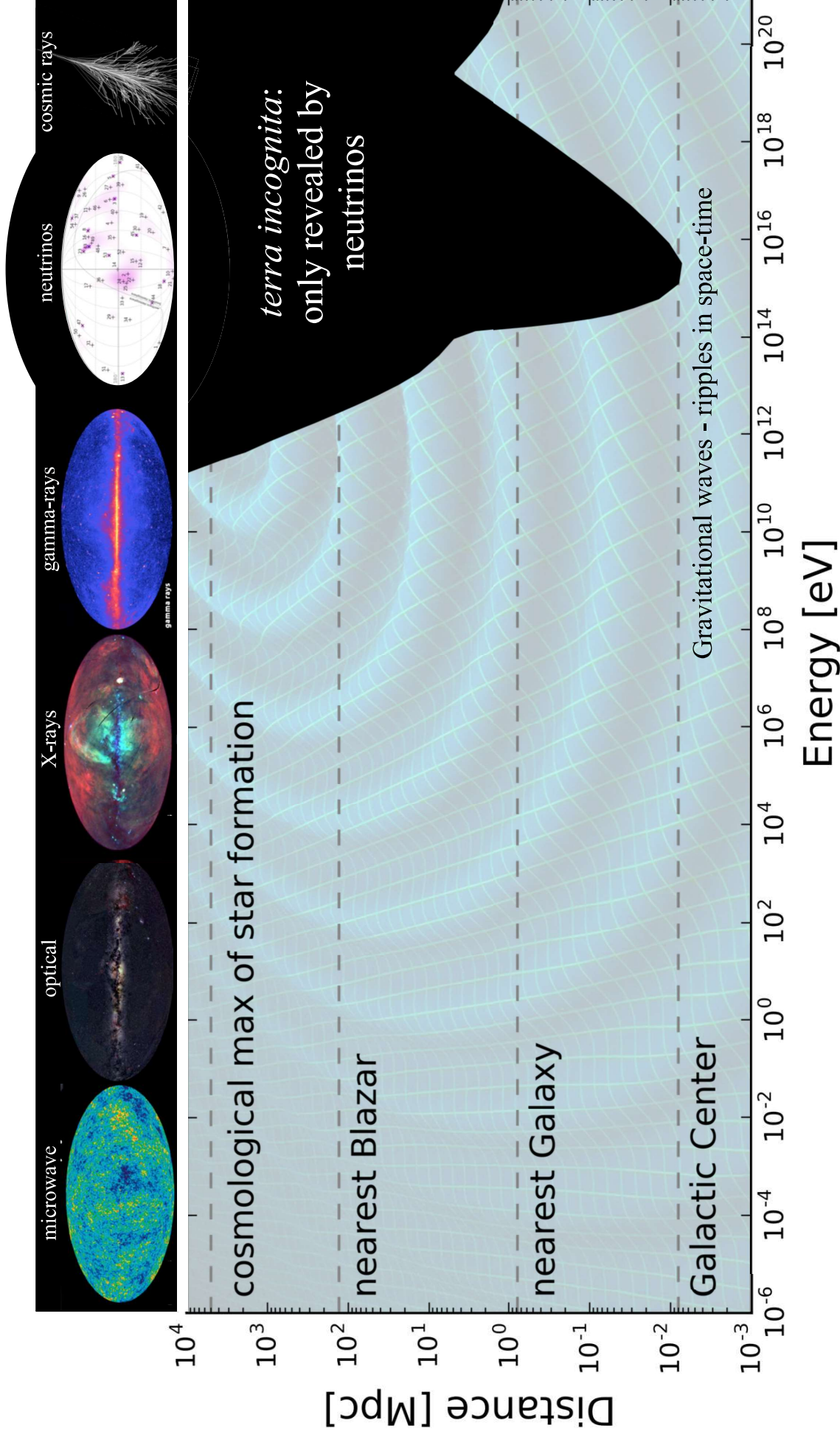
\sim cosmic ray + gamma

The opaque Universe



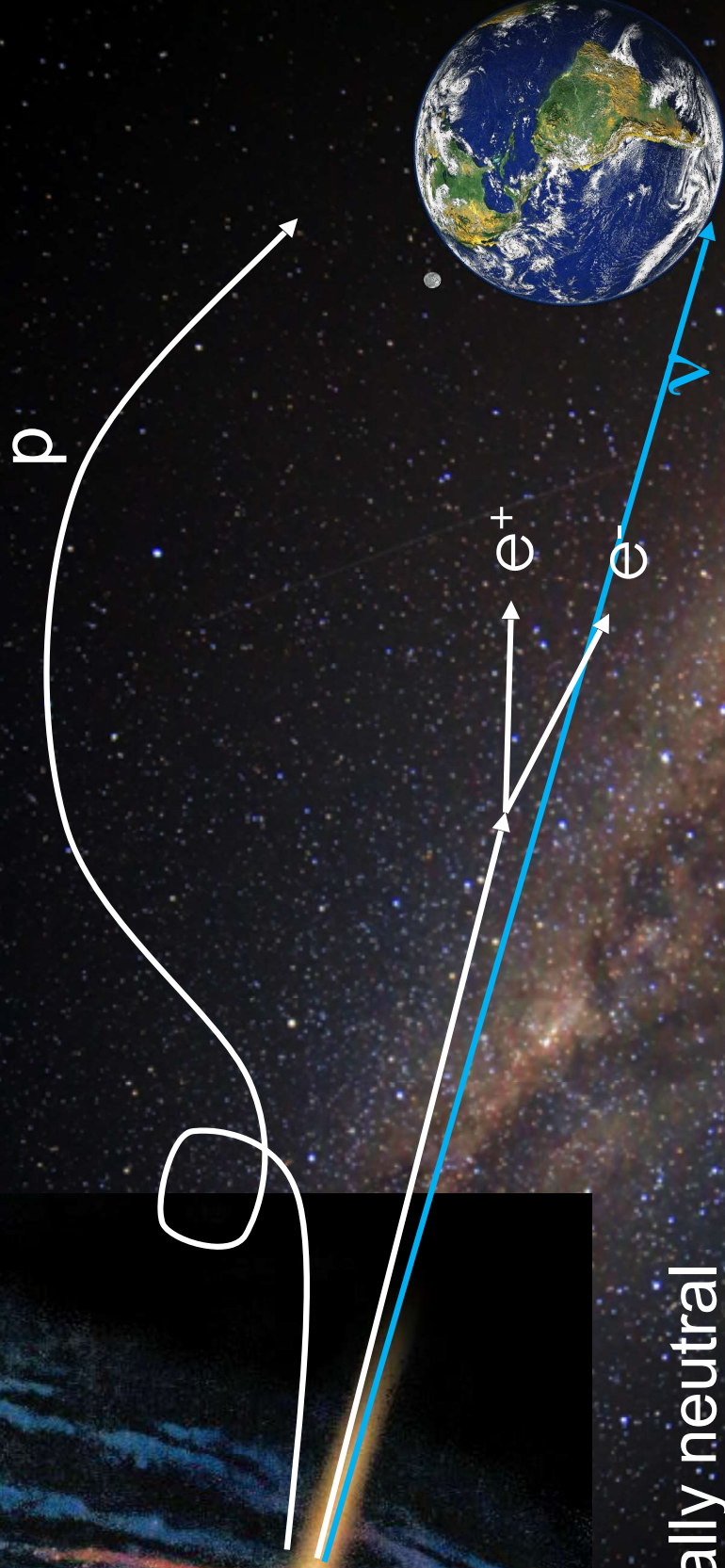
PeV photons interact with microwave photons ($411/\text{cm}^3$)
before reaching our telescopes
enter: neutrinos

highest energy “radiation” from the Universe: neutrinos and cosmic rays



Universe is opaque above ~100 TeV energy

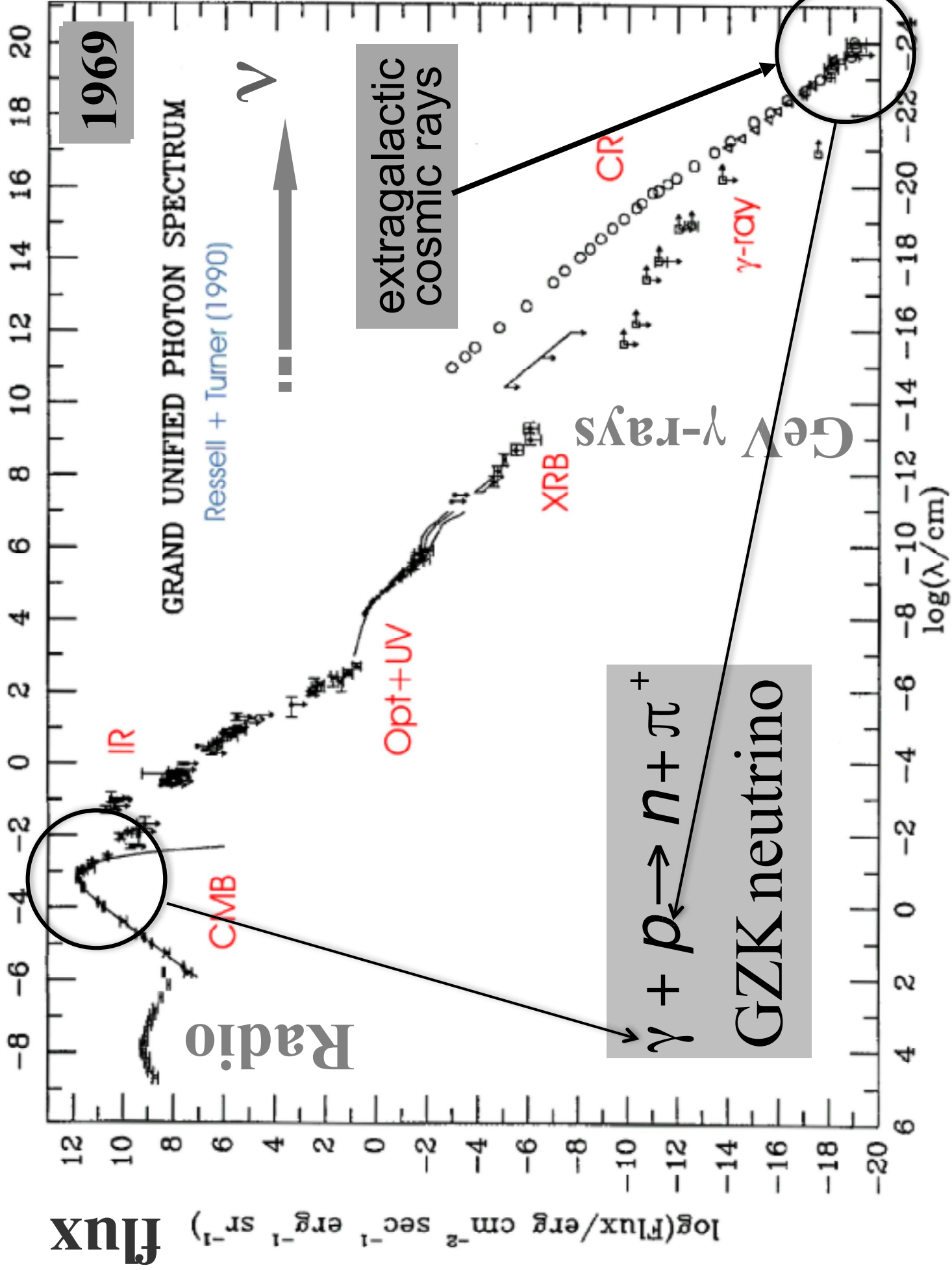
Neutrinos? Perfect Messenger



- electrically neutral
- essentially massless
- essentially unabsorbed
- tracks nuclear processes
- reveal the sources of cosmic rays
- ... but **difficult** to detect

energy (eV) \rightarrow

$\log(E/\text{eV})$



cosmic-rays interact with the
microwave background



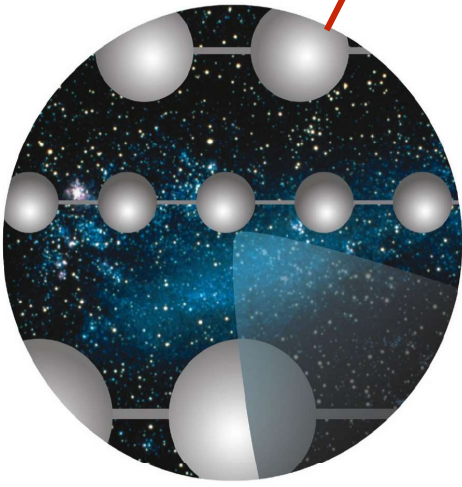
cosmic rays disappear, neutrinos with
EeV (10⁶ TeV) energy appear



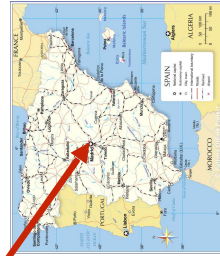
1 event per cubic kilometer per year
...but it points at its source!

Neutrinos in IceCube

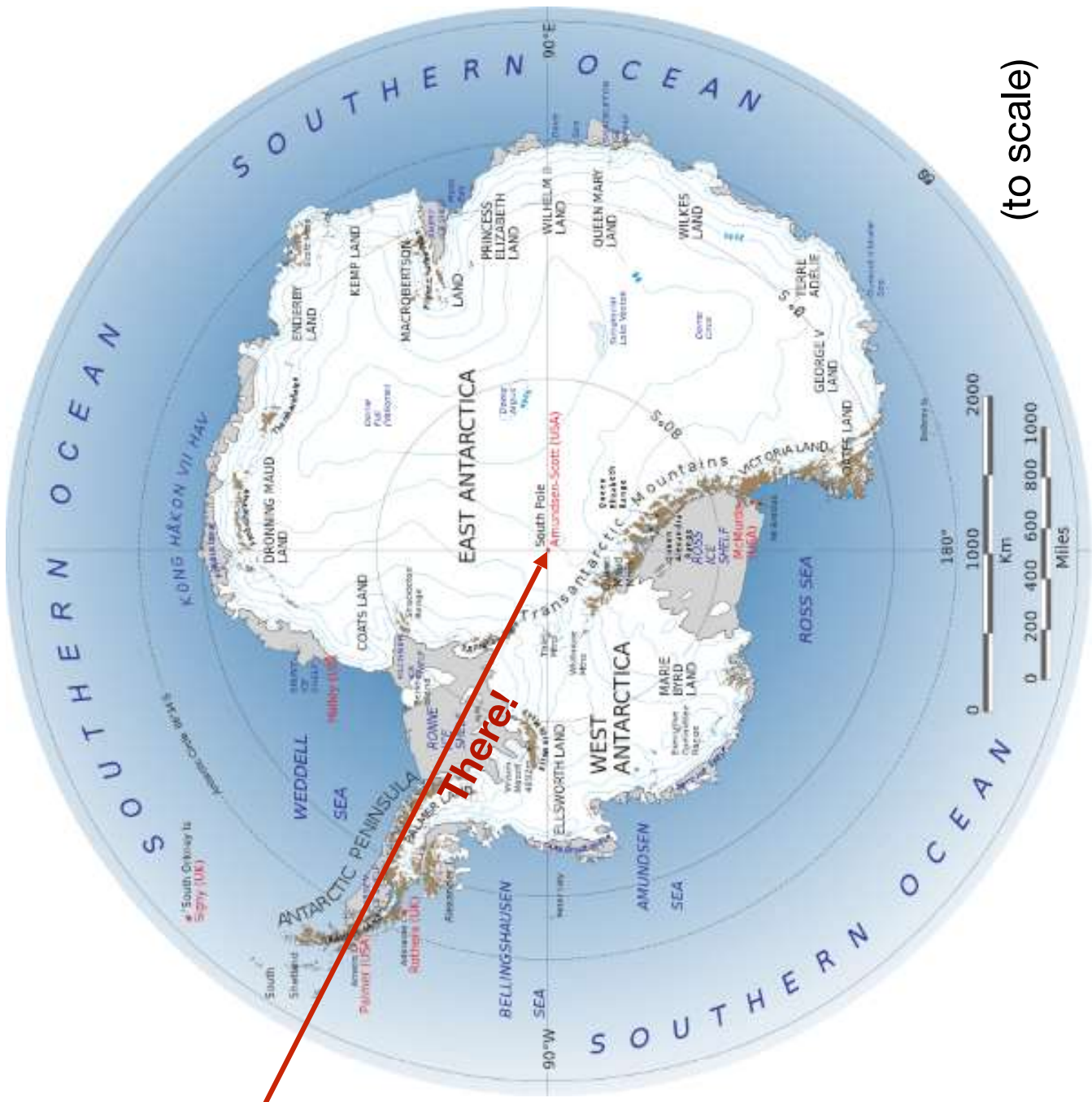




IceCube



Here!



(to scale)



Looking at it
from our point of view
here in the northern hemisphere:





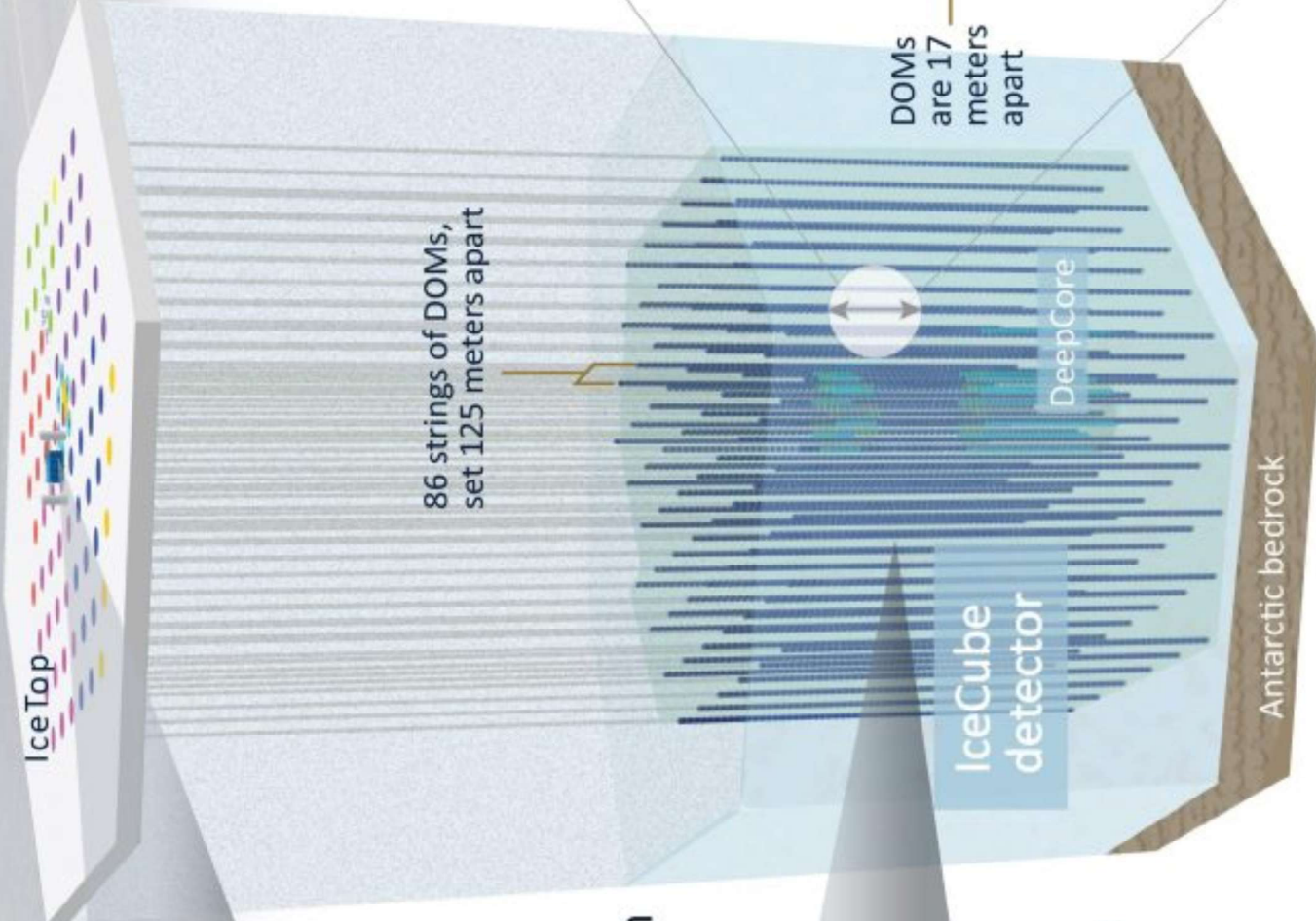
ICECUBE

SOUTH POLE NEUTRINO OBSERVATORY



IceCube Laboratory
Data is collected here and sent by satellite to the data warehouse at UW-Madison

50 m

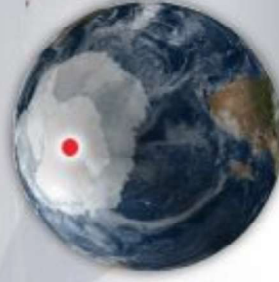


1450 m



Digital Optical Module (DOM)
5,160 DOMs deployed in the ice

2450 m



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

60 DOMs on each string

DOMs are 17 meters apart

86 strings of DOMs, set 125 meters apart

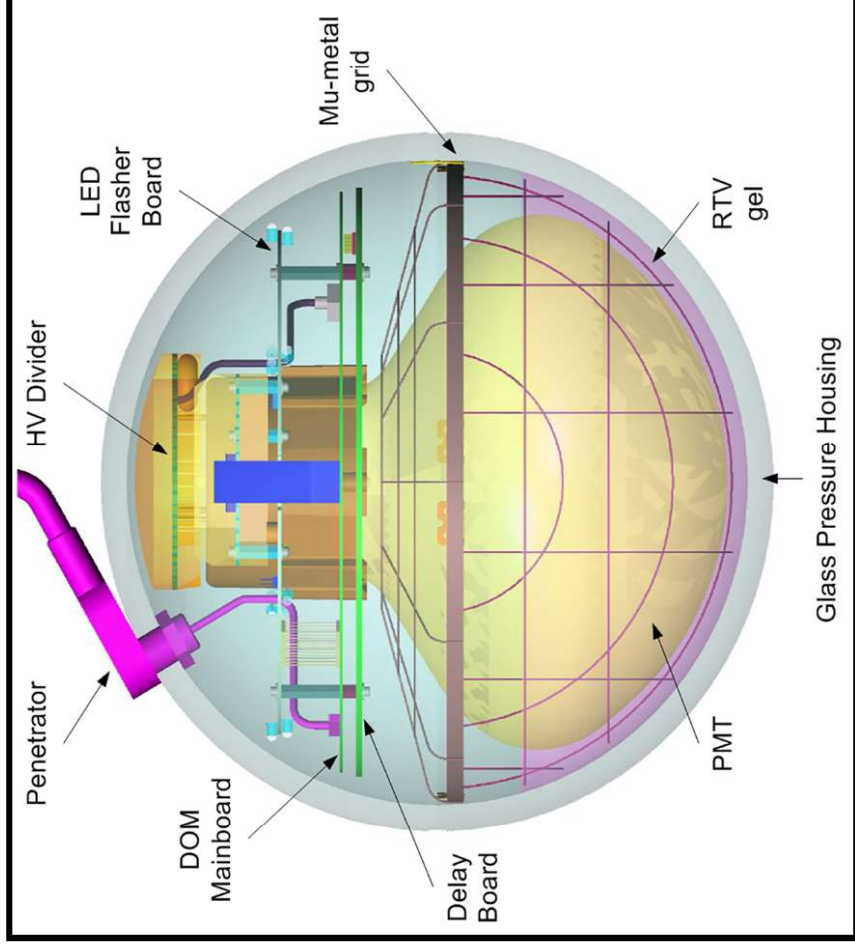
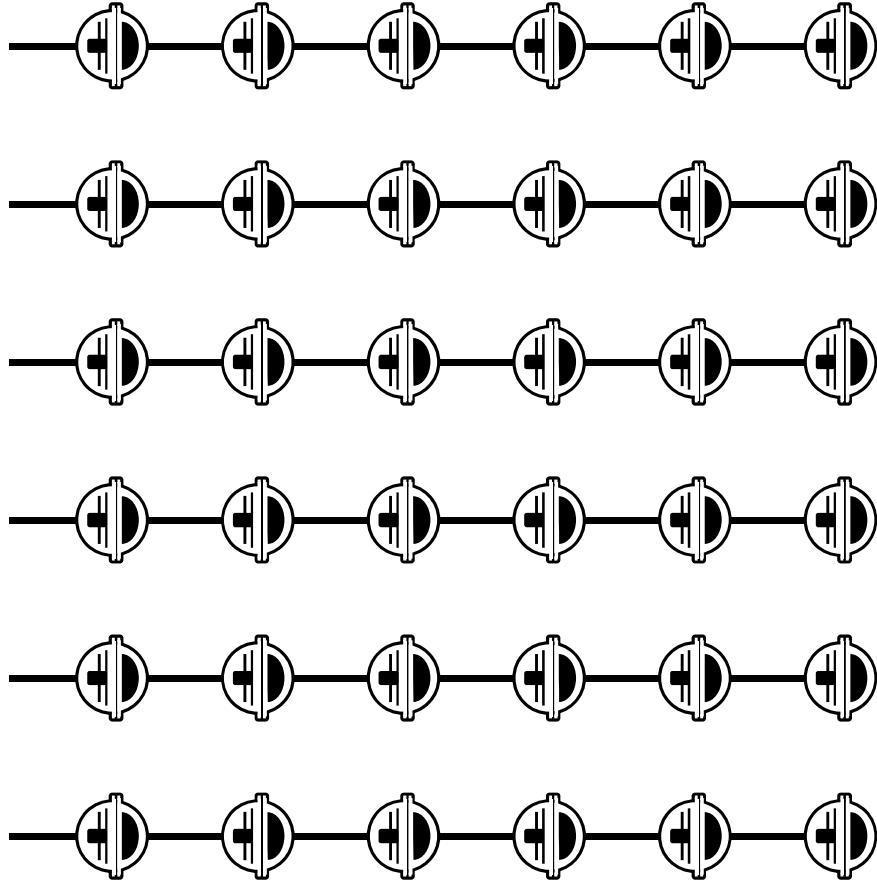
DeepCore

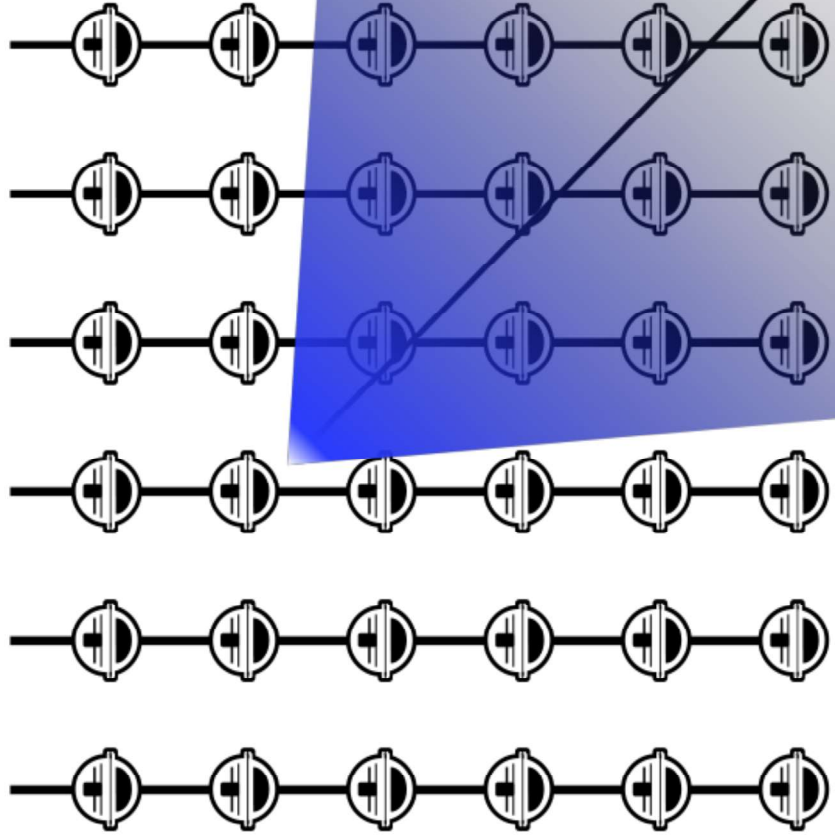
IceCube detector

Antarctic bedrock



Digital Optical Module (DOM)

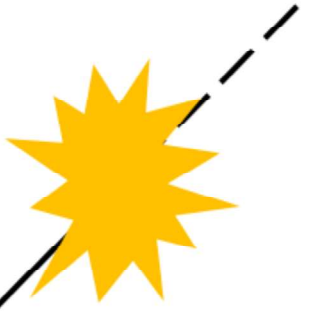


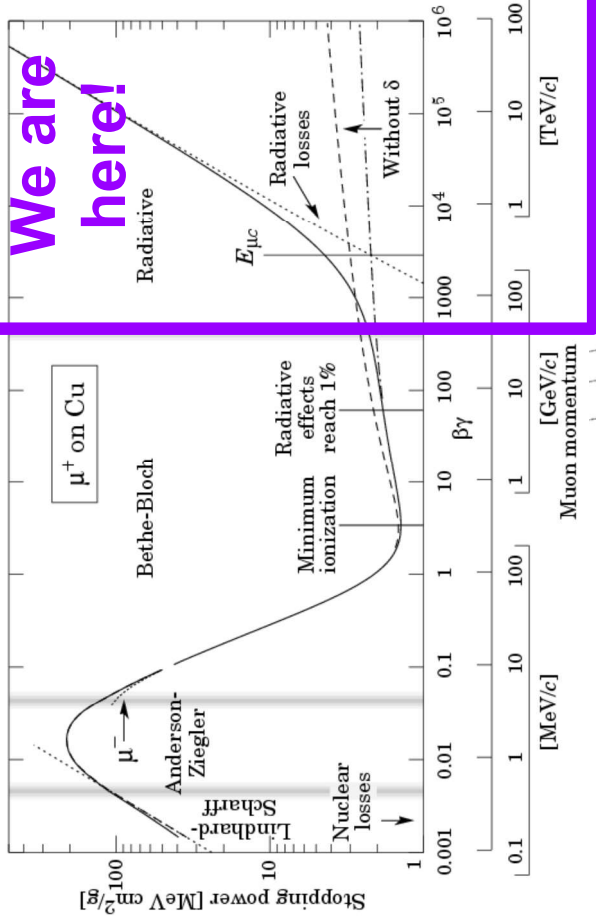


Cherenkov-light time and spatial distribution
↳ muon direction

Charged-current interaction
in ice or bedrock

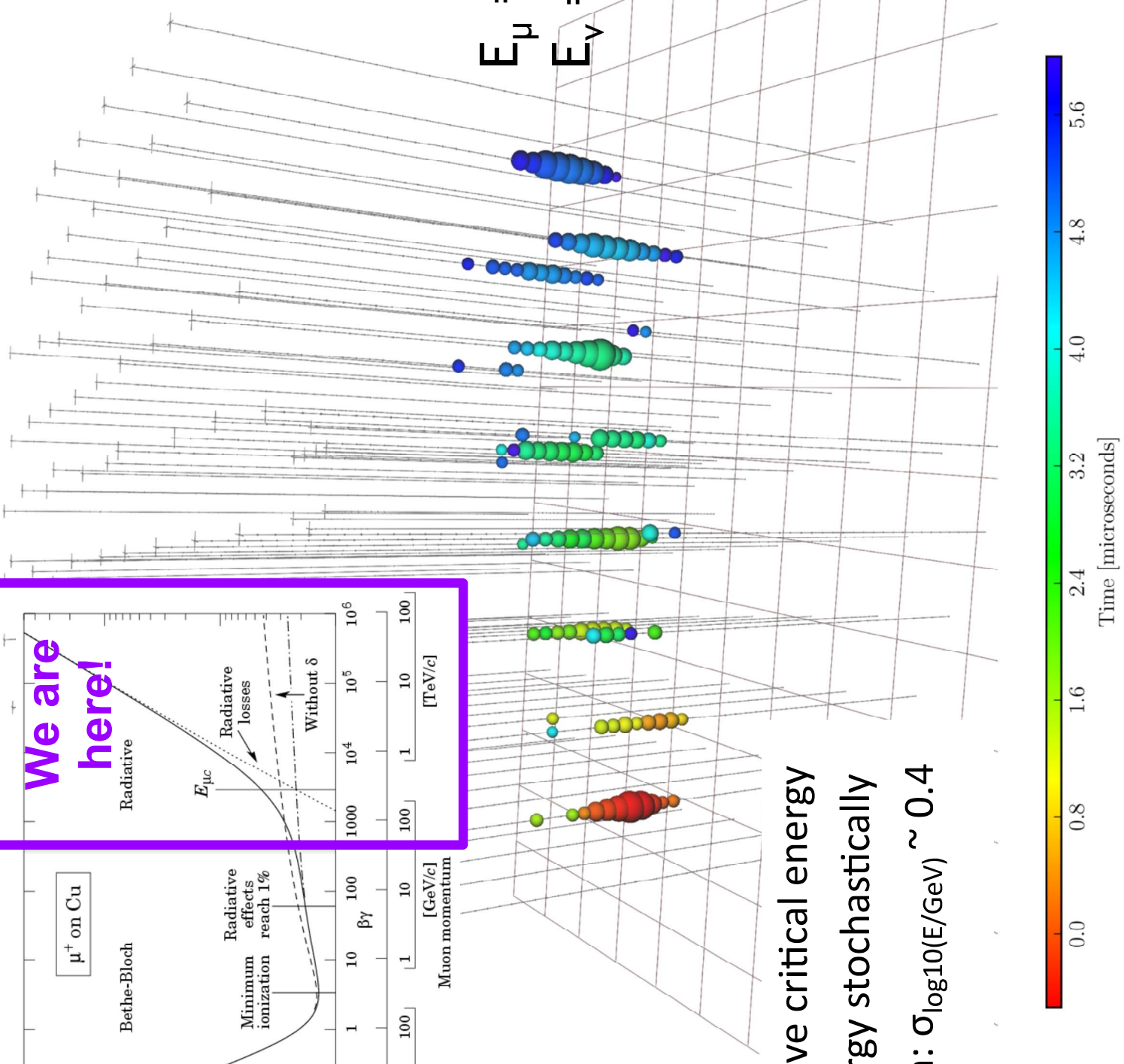
$$\nu_{\mu} + N \rightarrow \mu + X$$



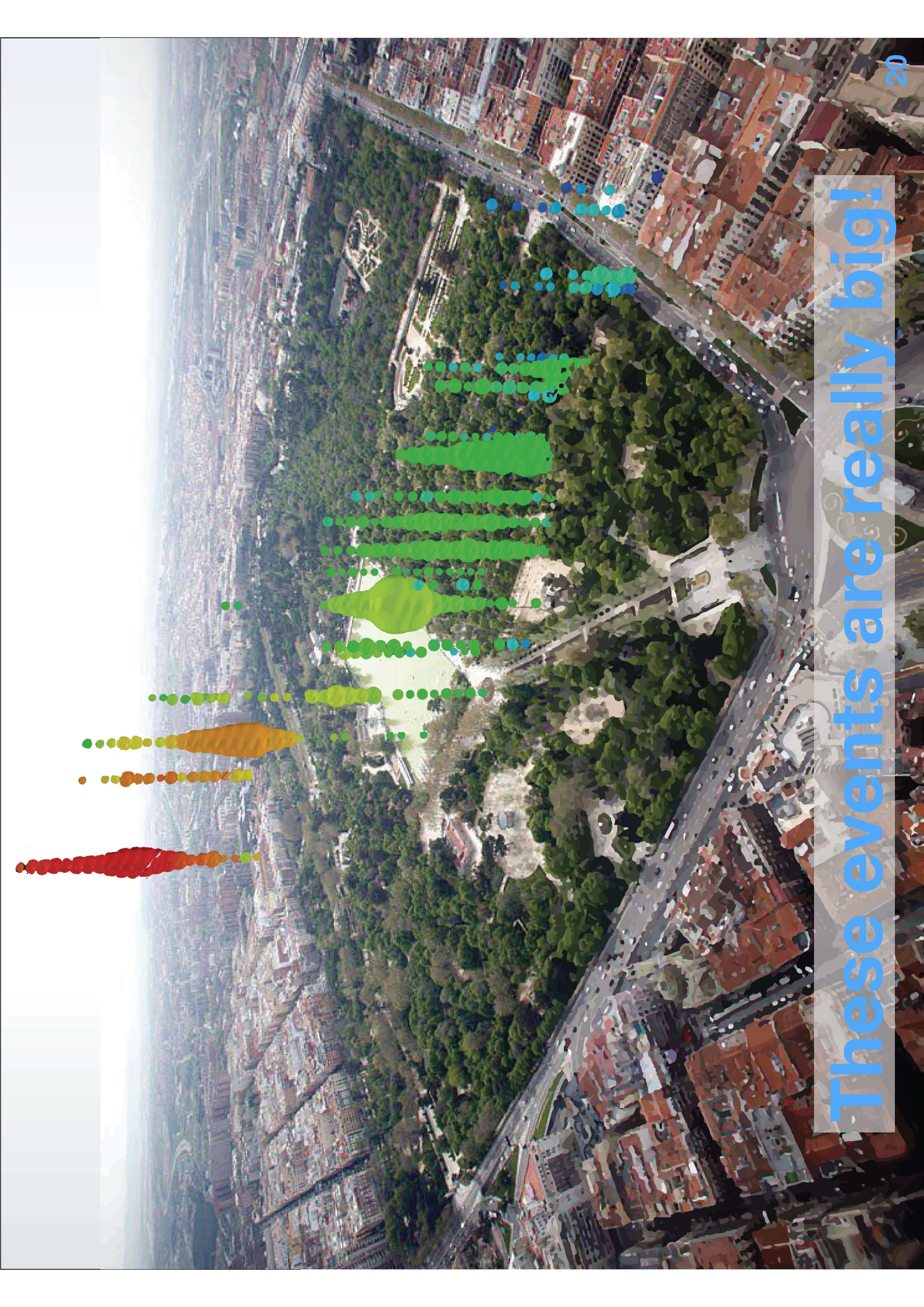


$$E_{\mu} = 139 \text{ TeV}$$

$$E_{\nu} = 179 \text{ TeV}$$

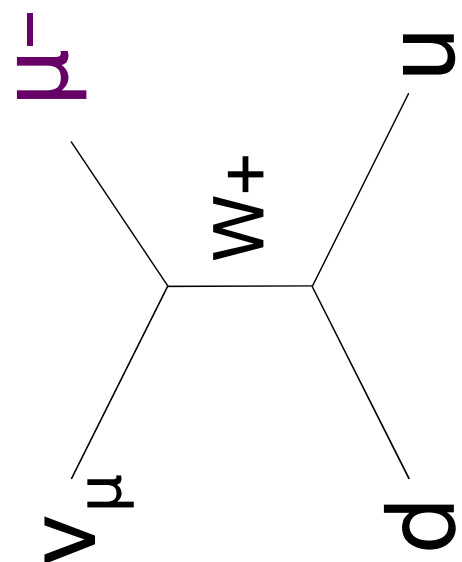


- Muon above critical energy
- Loses energy stochastically
- Resolution: $\sigma_{\log_{10}(E/\text{GeV})} \sim 0.4$



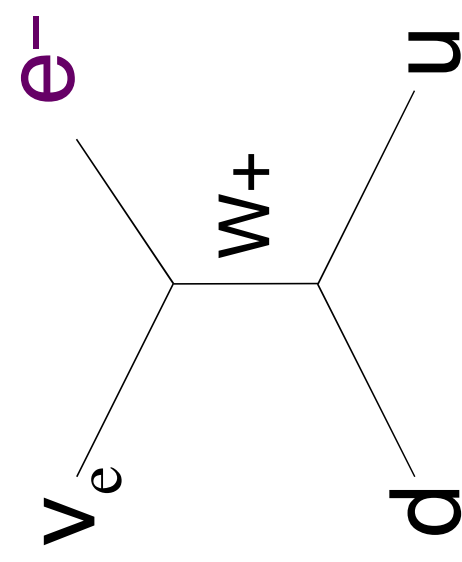
These events are really big!

Detecting Different Neutrino Interactions



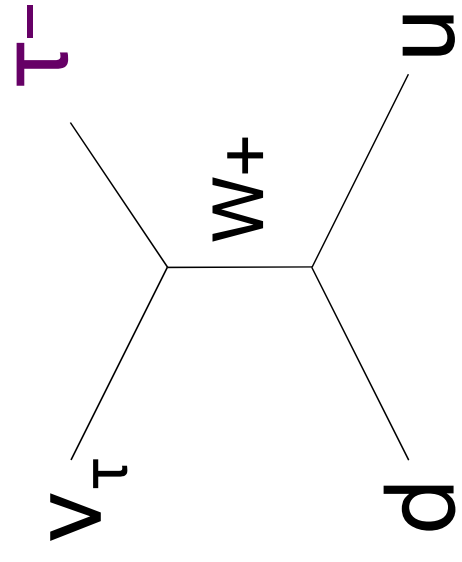
A Feynman diagram showing a muon neutrino (ν_μ) interacting with a down quark (d) via a W^+ boson. The W^+ boson decays into an up quark (u) and a muon (μ^-).

Events can start in the detector or below it (through-going).



A Feynman diagram showing an electron neutrino (ν_e) interacting with a down quark (d) via a W^+ boson. The W^+ boson decays into an up quark (u) and an electron (e^-).

Events must be contained or partially contained in the detector.



A Feynman diagram showing a tau neutrino (ν_τ) interacting with a down quark (d) via a W^+ boson. The W^+ boson decays into an up quark (u) and a tau lepton (τ^-).

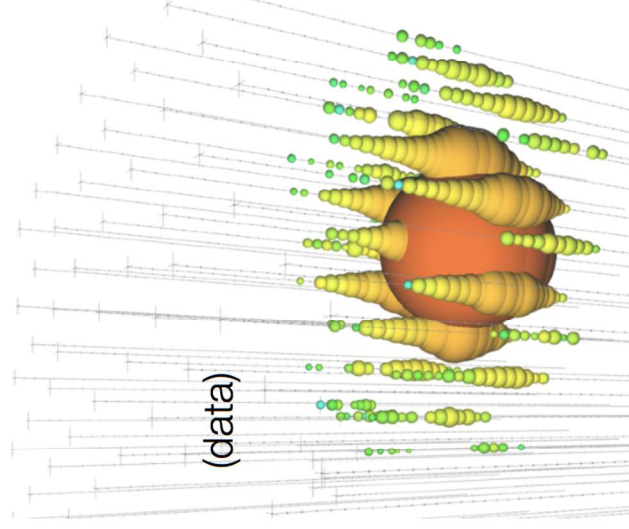
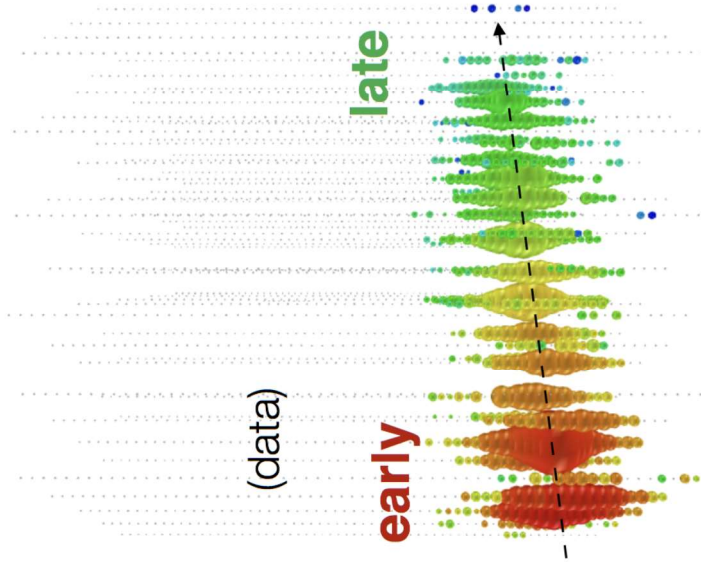
Events must be contained in the detector

All event morphologies

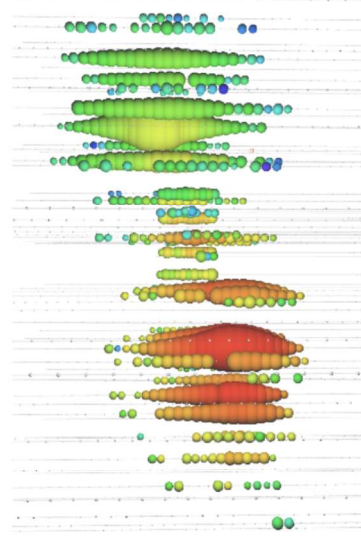
Charged-current ν_μ

Neutral-current / ν_e

Charged-current ν_τ



(simulation)



Up-going track

Isolated energy deposition (cascade) with no track

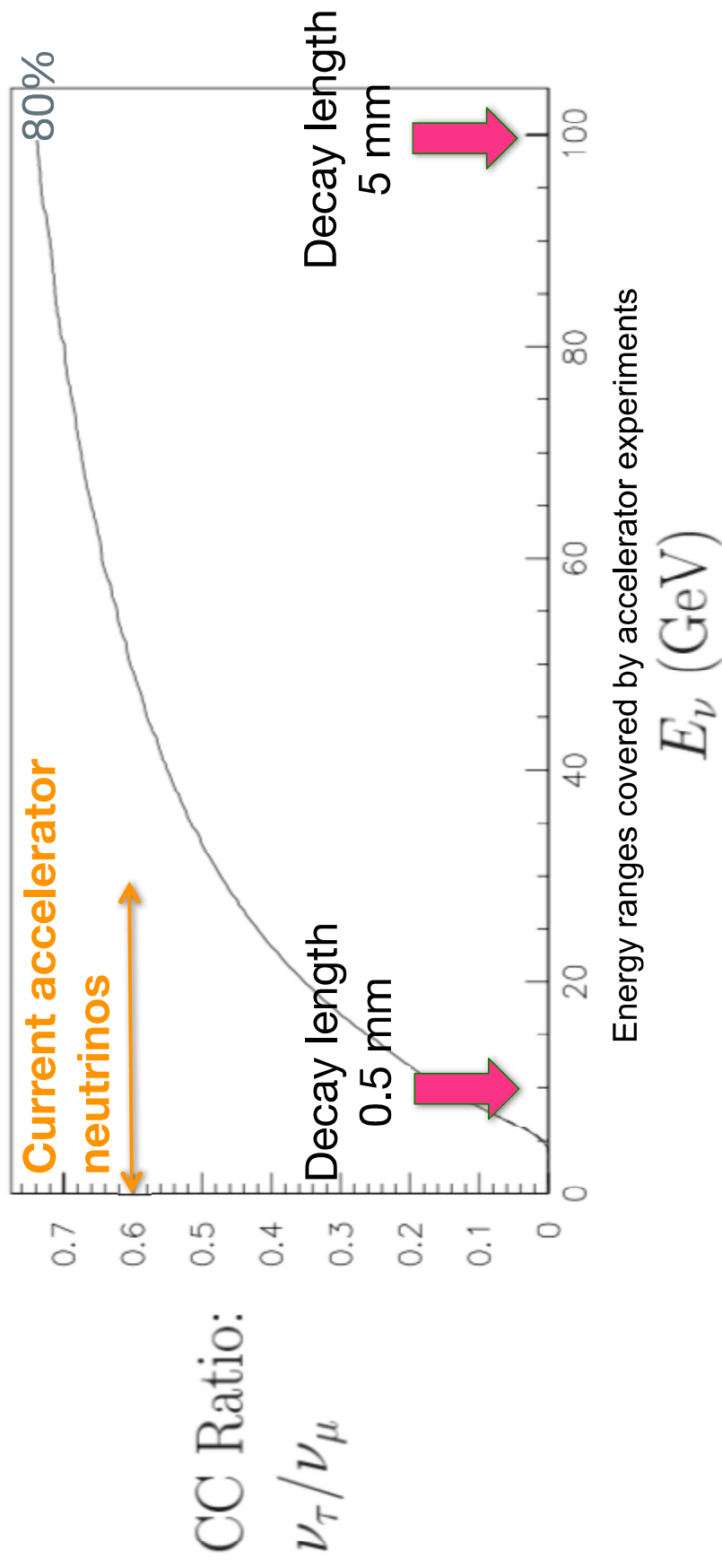
Double cascade

Factor of ~ 2 energy resolution
 < 1 degree angular resolution

15% deposited energy resolution
 10 degree angular resolution
 (above 100 TeV)

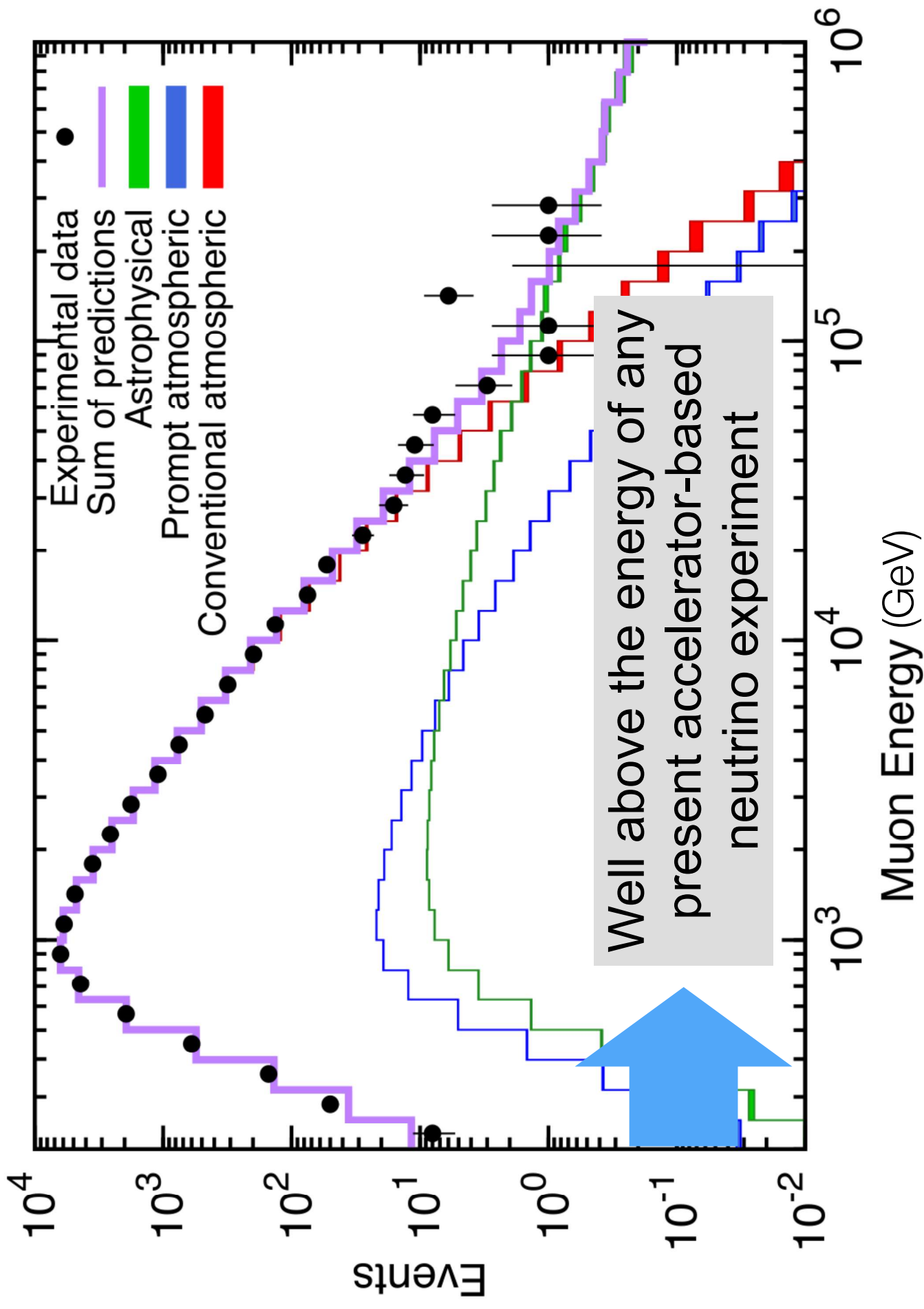
(resolvable above ~ 100 TeV deposited energy)

The ν_τ interaction is very hard to see in other experiments...

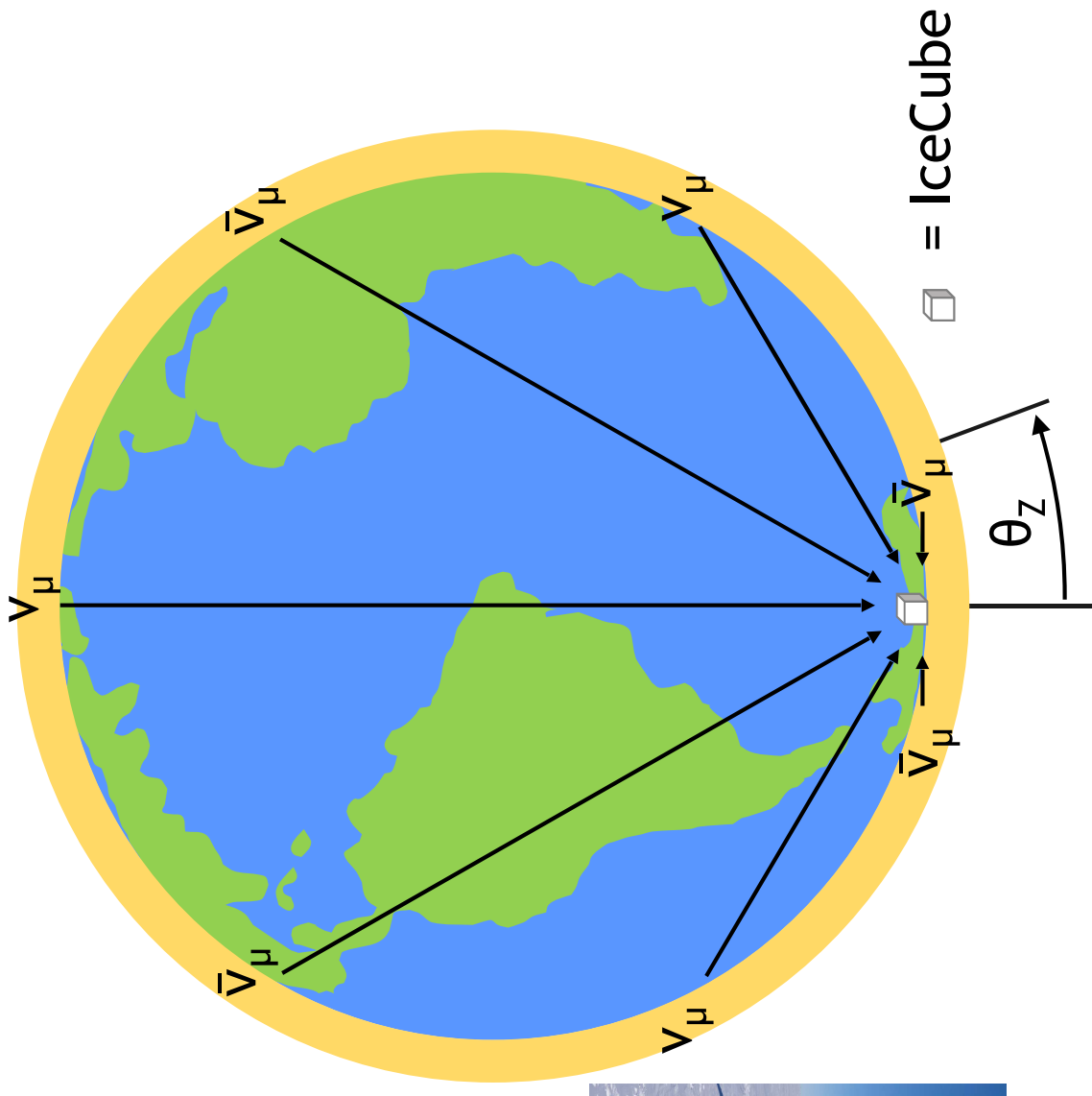


It is hard to build an enormous detector with this resolution at reasonable cost

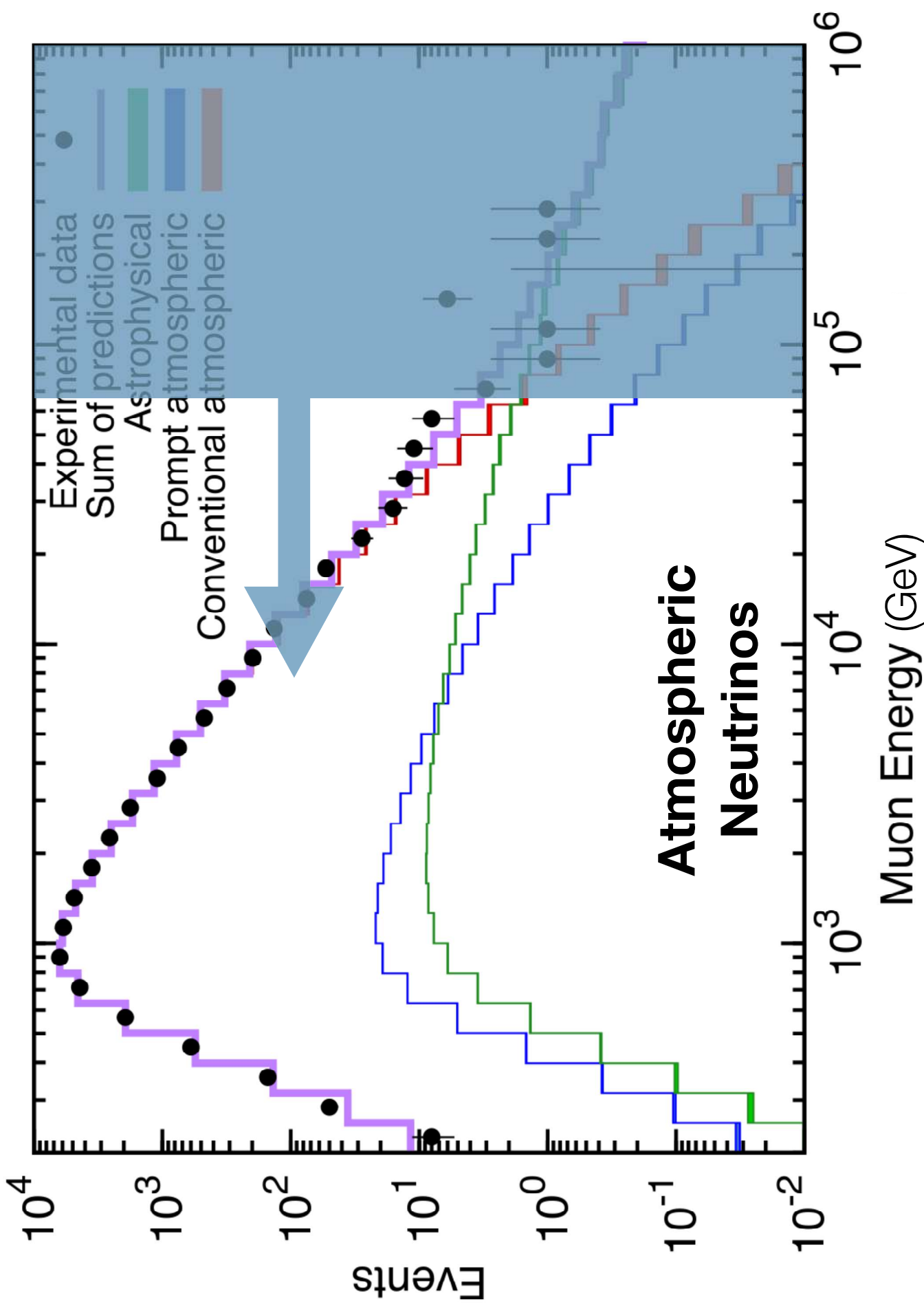
Luckily IceCube Events are Very High Energy!



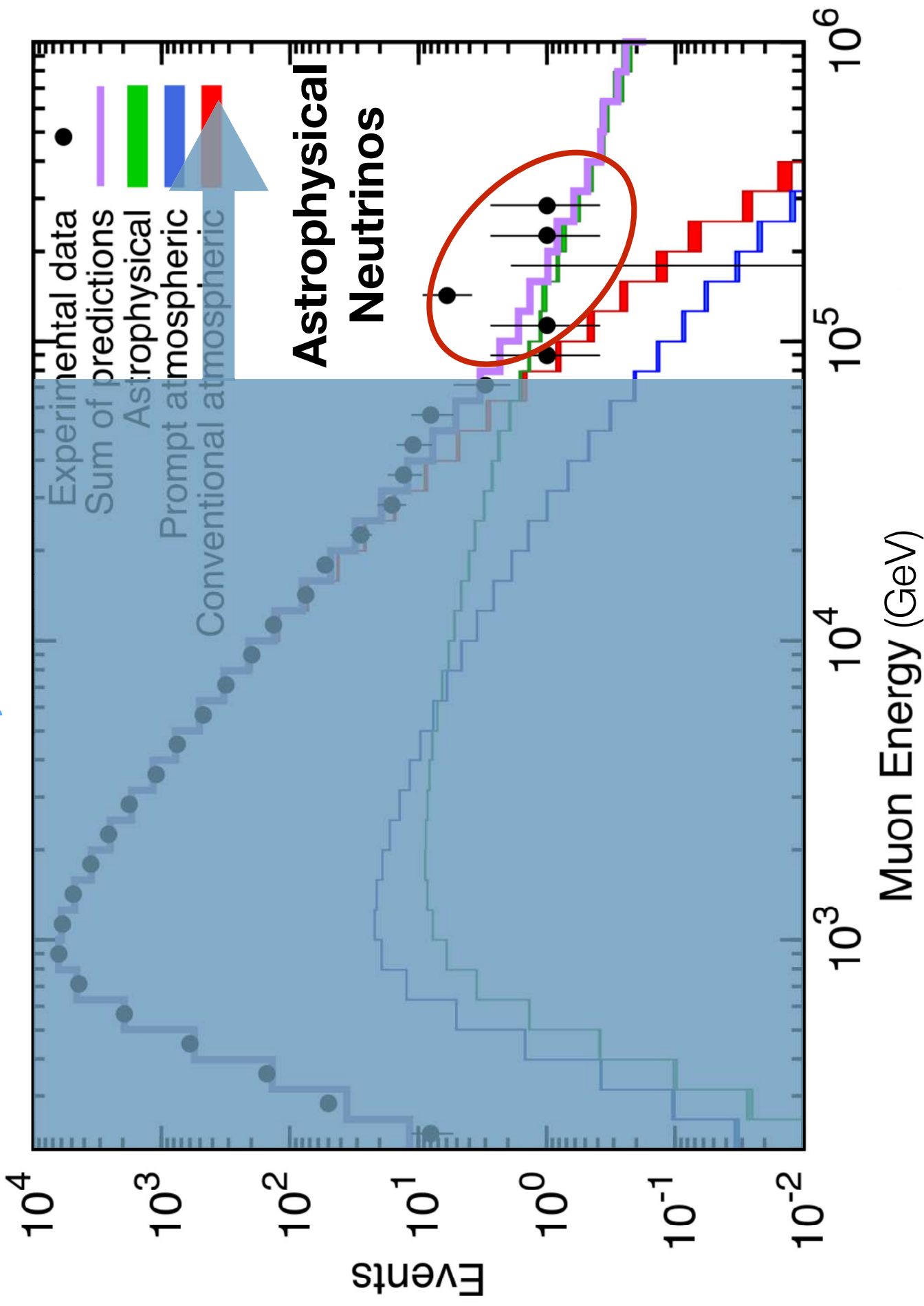
Atmospheric neutrinos come from all directions



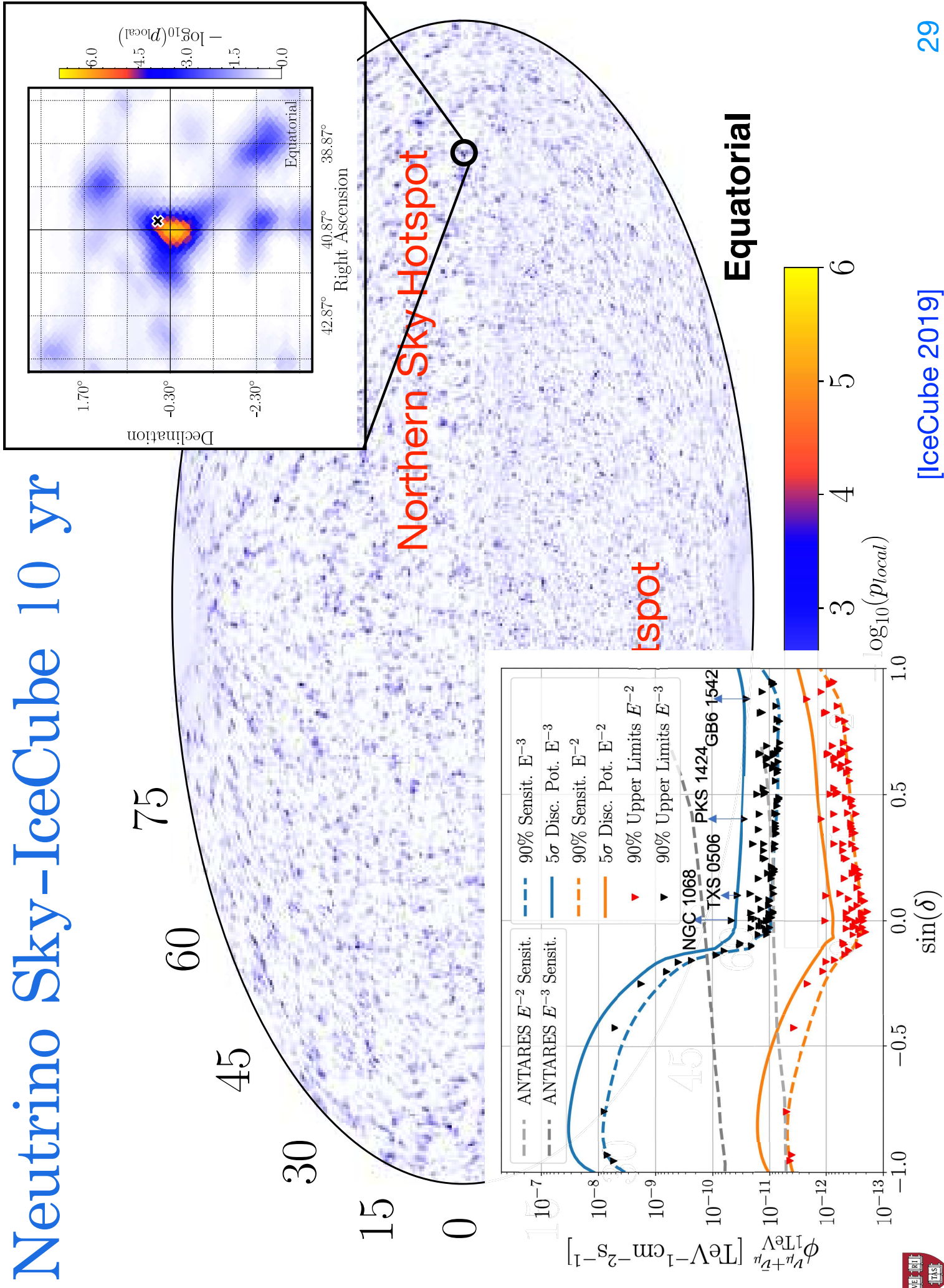
IceCube observes a lot of atmospheric neutrinos!



But wait, there's more!



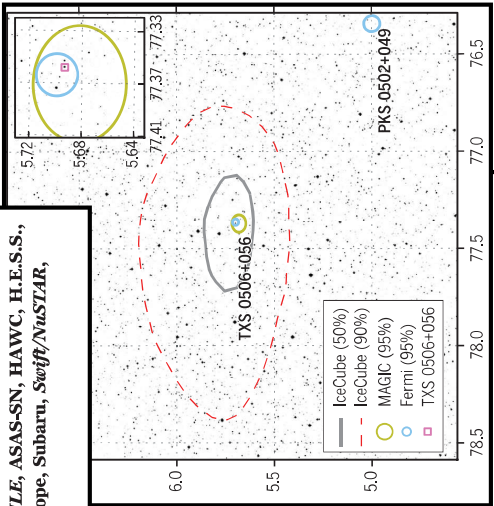
Neutrino Sky-IceCube 10 yr



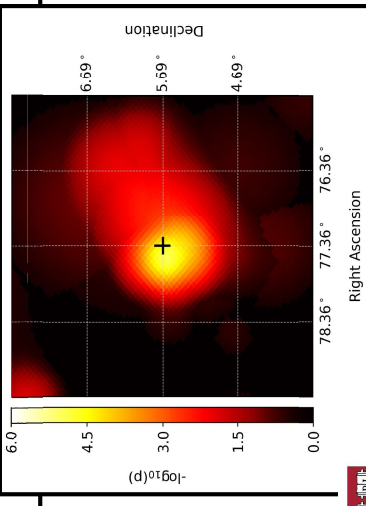
Neutrinos From Cosmic Beam dump Blazar: TXS 0506+056

Multimessenger observations of a flaring blazar coincident with high-energy neutrino IceCube-170922A

The IceCube Collaboration, *Fermi*-LAT, MAGIC, AGILE, ASAS-SN, HAWC, H.E.S.S., INTEGRAL, Kanata, Kiso, Kapteyn, Liverpool Telescope, Subaru, *Swift*/*NuSTAR*, VERITAS, and VLA/17B-403 teams[†]

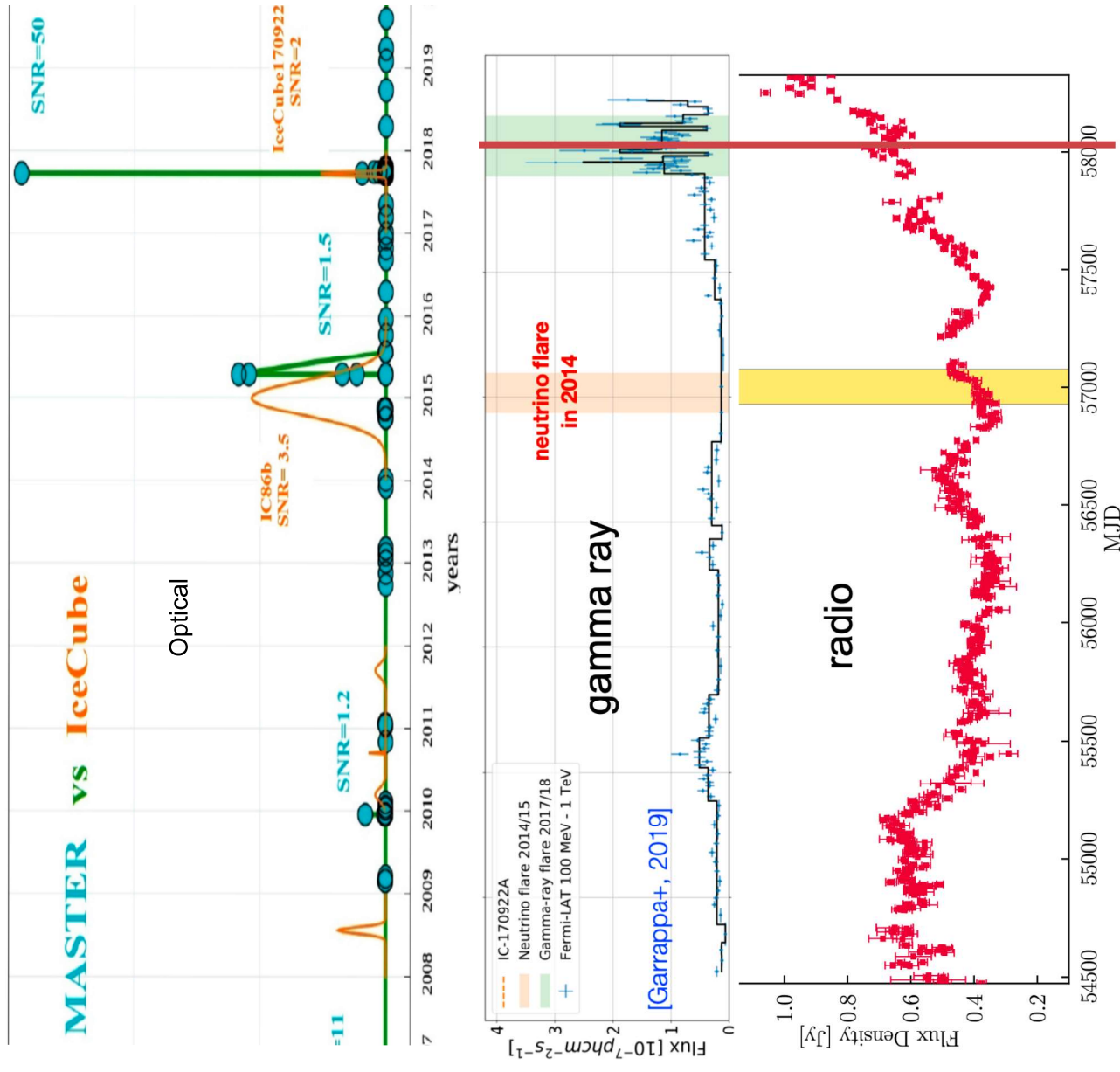


Neutrino emission from the direction of the blazar TXS 0506+056 prior to the IceCube-170922A alert

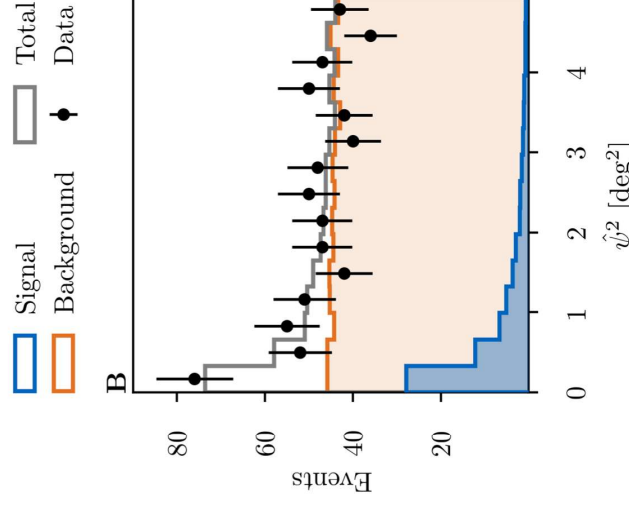
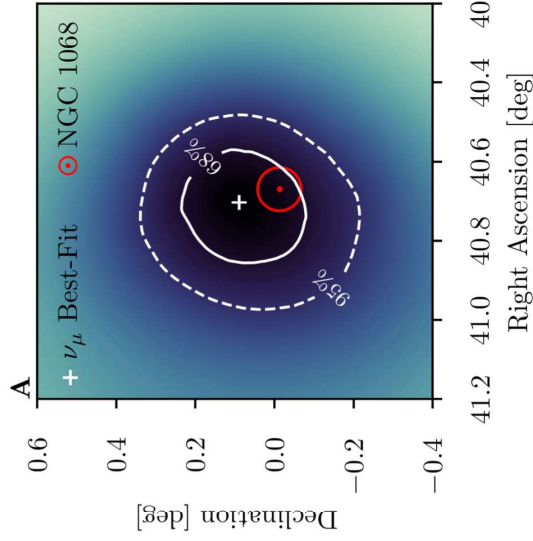
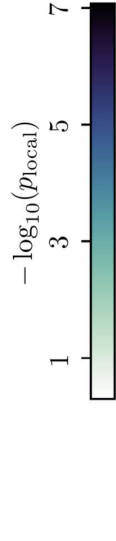


Neutrino Flare in 2014

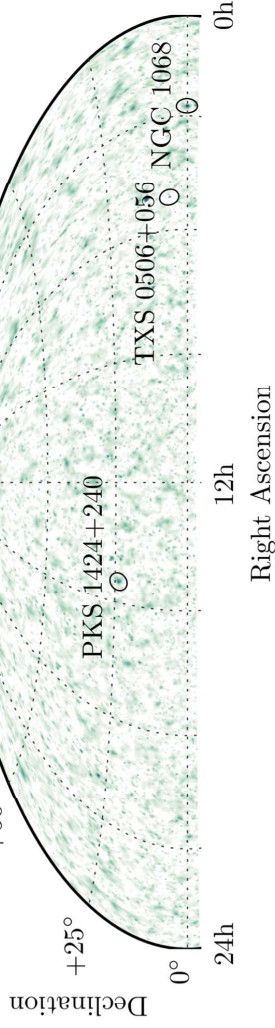
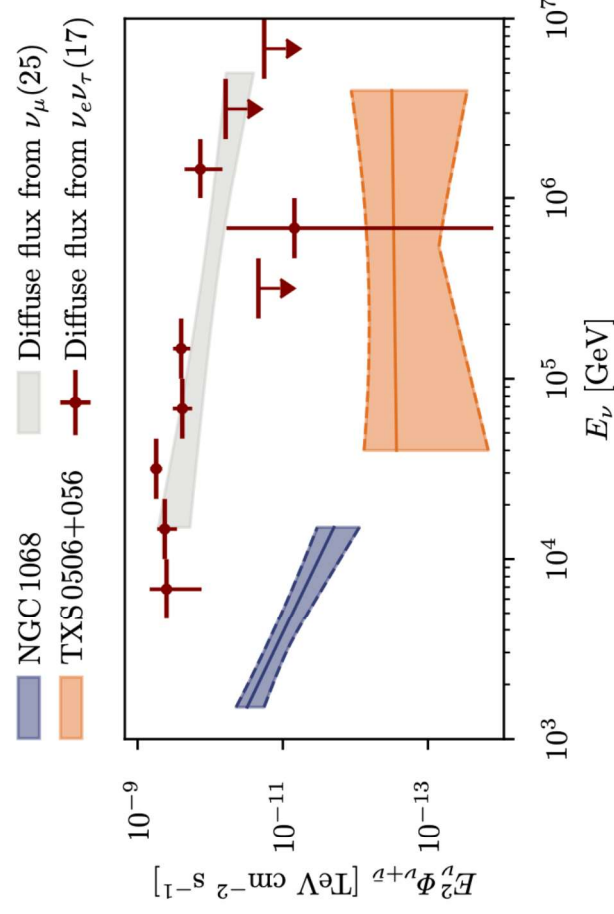
- Enhancement is seen around IC170922A in gamma-rays and radio, and a drop in optical.
- Neutrino flare in 2014-2015 is correlated with enhancement in radio and drop in optical flux, but *no change in gamma-rays*.



Evidence for neutrino emission from the nearby active galaxy NGC 1068



Breaking news! NGC1068 is a high-energy neutrino source

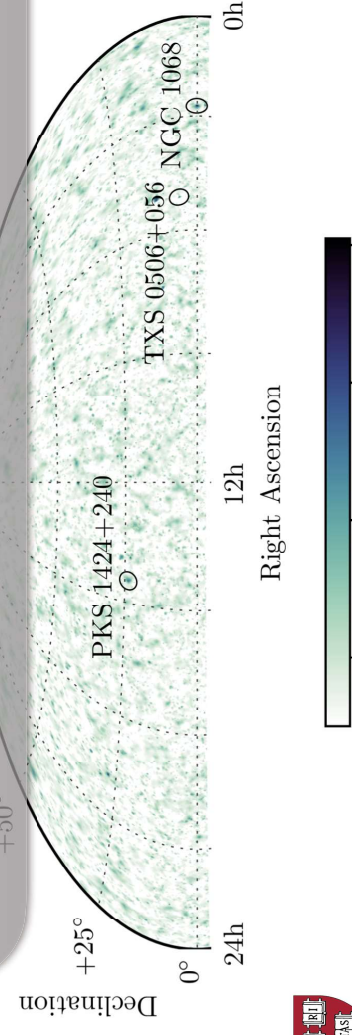
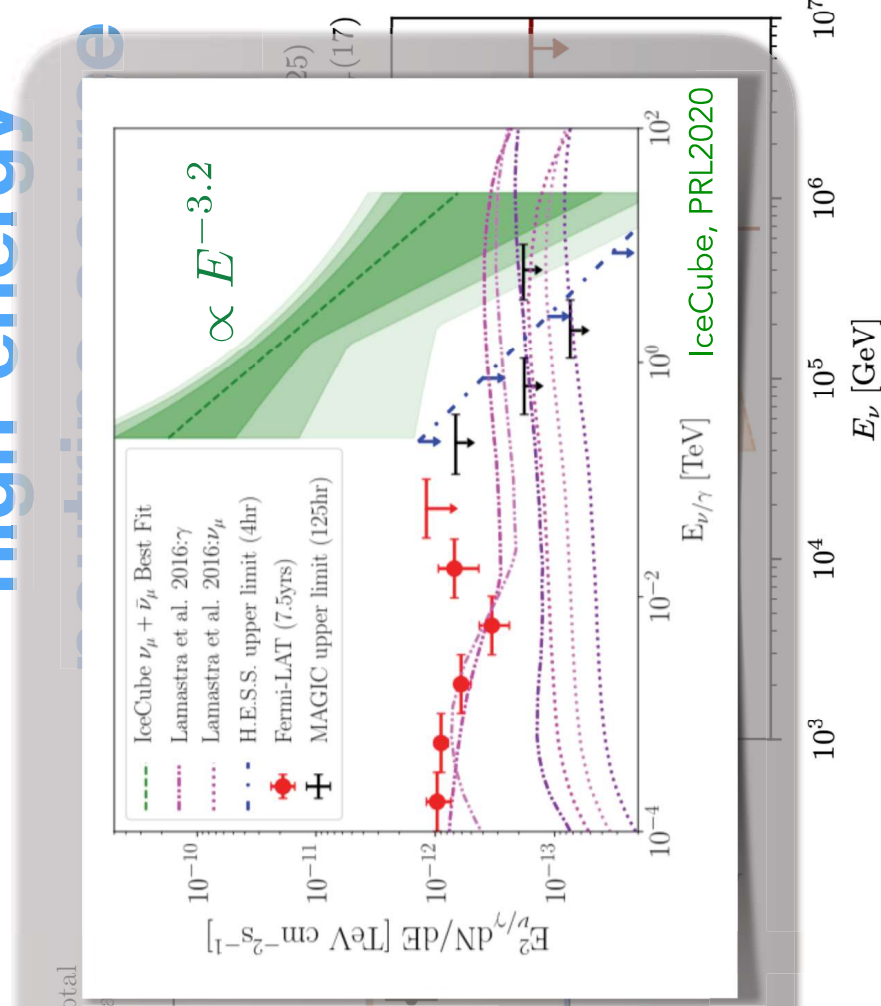


Breaking news!

NGC1068 is a high-energy

Evidence for neutrino emission from the nearby active galaxy NGC 1068

- IceCube 10 yr time-integrated search found **51 neutrinos** in the direction of NGC 1068, with a soft spectrum.
- The neutrino flux much higher than the observed γ -ray flux by Fermi.
- Models built on measured γ -ray flux by Fermi cannot accommodate the neutrino flux.
- Obscuring** necessary to absorb the pionic γ -ray accompanying neutrinos.



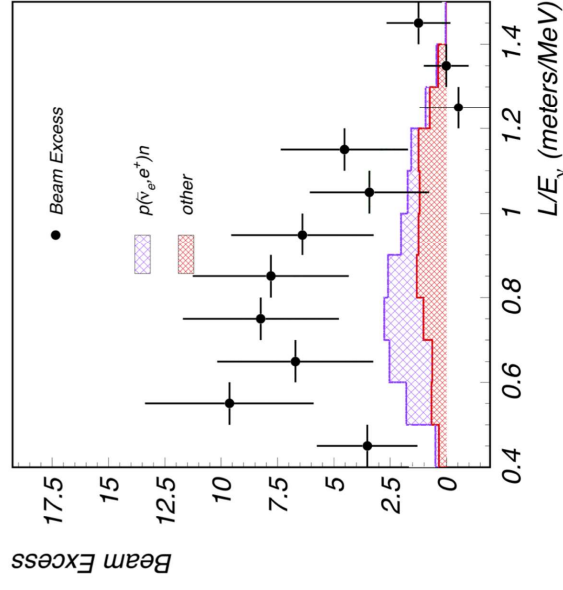
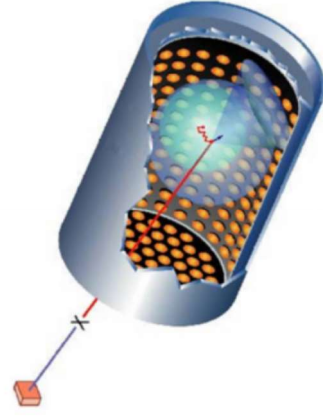
Stops

- High-energy neutrino astrophysics and IceCube
- A new way to look at an old problem:
Light sterile neutrinos with TeV neutrinos
- Using a new probe to look for dark matter
- Using the flavor of neutrinos to find new physics
- How do we move forward?

The pieces that do not fit: short-baseline anomalies

LSND

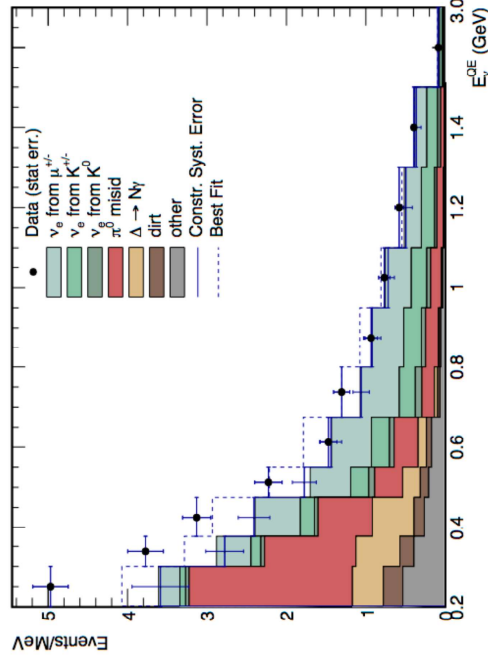
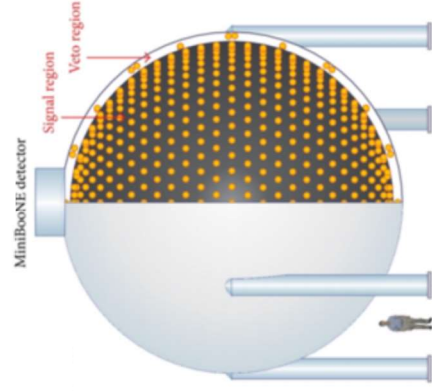
(3.8 σ !)



These experiments observe ν_e appearance at $L/E \sim 1$ km/GeV!

MiniBooNE

(4.8 σ !)



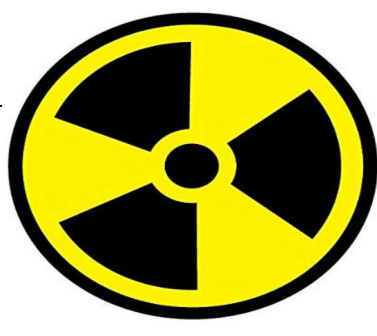
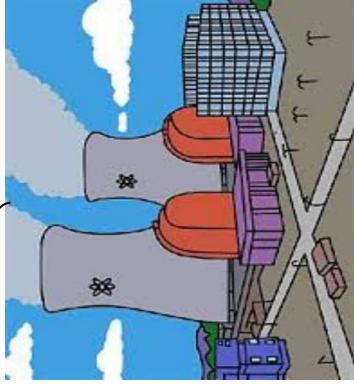
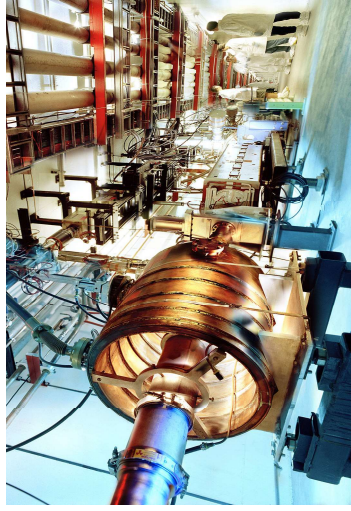
This points to $\Delta m^2 \sim 1 \text{eV}^2$

These are not alone, other interesting observations

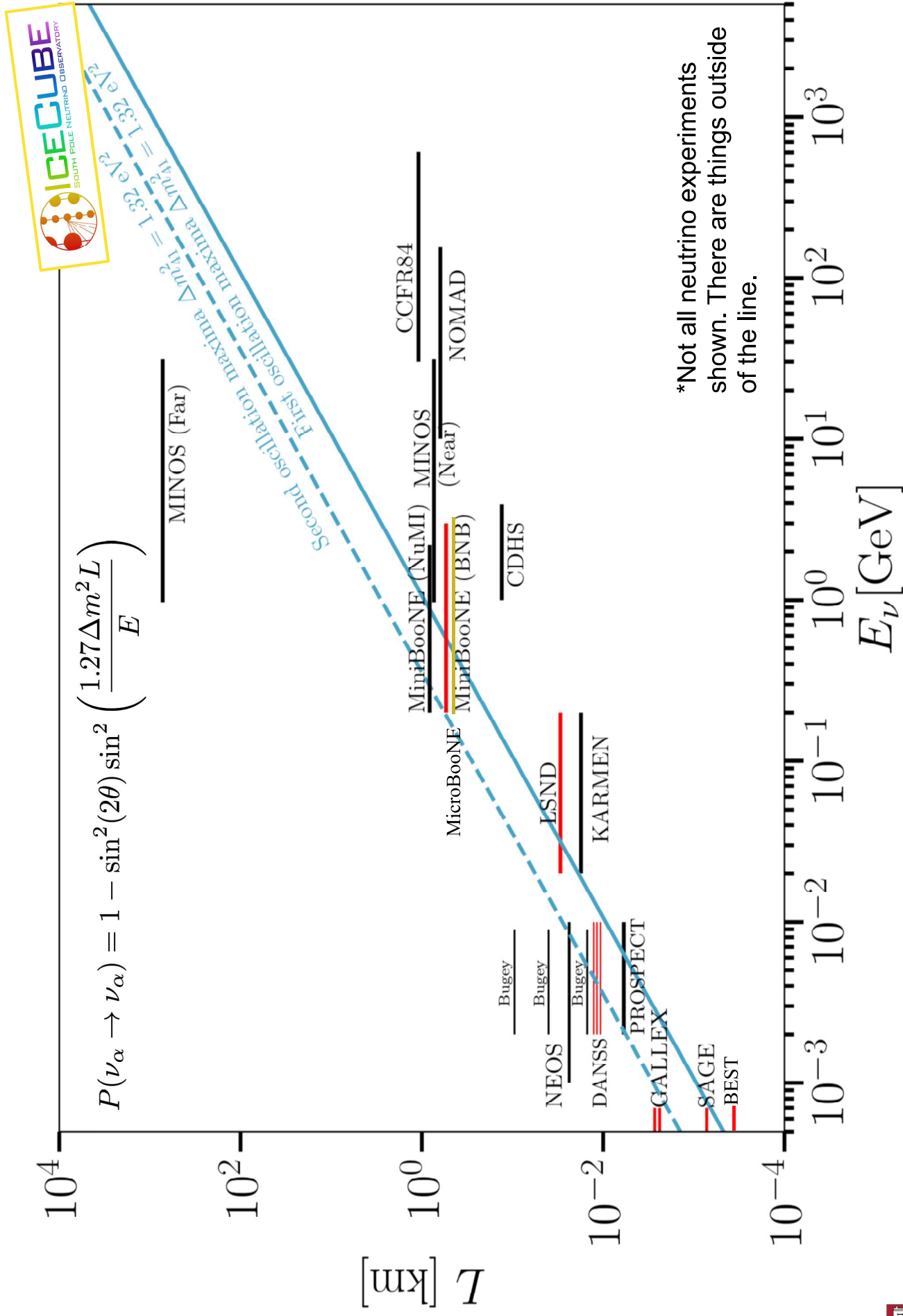
	$\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$	$\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu$	$\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e$
Neutrino	MiniBooNE (BNB) *	SciBooNE/MiniBooNE	KARMEN/LSND Cross Section
	MiniBooNE(NuMI) NOMAD	CCFR CDHS MINOS IceCube	Gallium *
	MicroBooNE (BNB) (*?)	MINOS IceCube	BEST *
	LSND *	SciBooNE/MiniBooNE	
Antineutrino	KARMEN	CCFR	Bugey Daya Bay NEOS PROSPECT DANSS STEREO
	MiniBooNE (BNB) *	MINOS	
		IceCube (*?)	Neutrino-4 *

* \Rightarrow $>2\sigma$ "signal"

* \Rightarrow unclear "signal"



The anomalies lie ~ in a line



High-Energy Neutrinos Offer a New Way to Search for Light Sterile Neutrinos

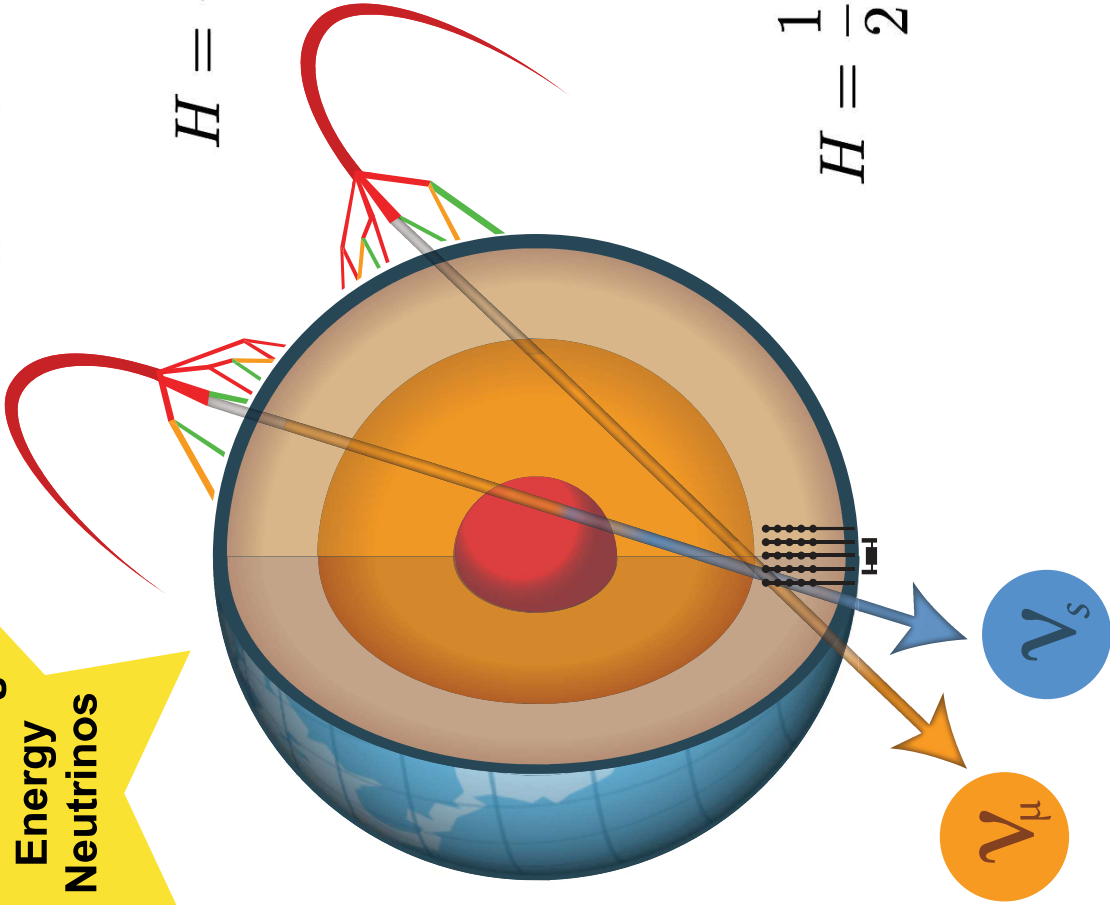
May you take the
unbeaten trail

High-Energy Neutrinos Observed by IceCube

Traverse A Lot Of Matter!

New Trail With High-Energy Neutrinos

For simplicity consider a 2-neutrino transition : $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_s$

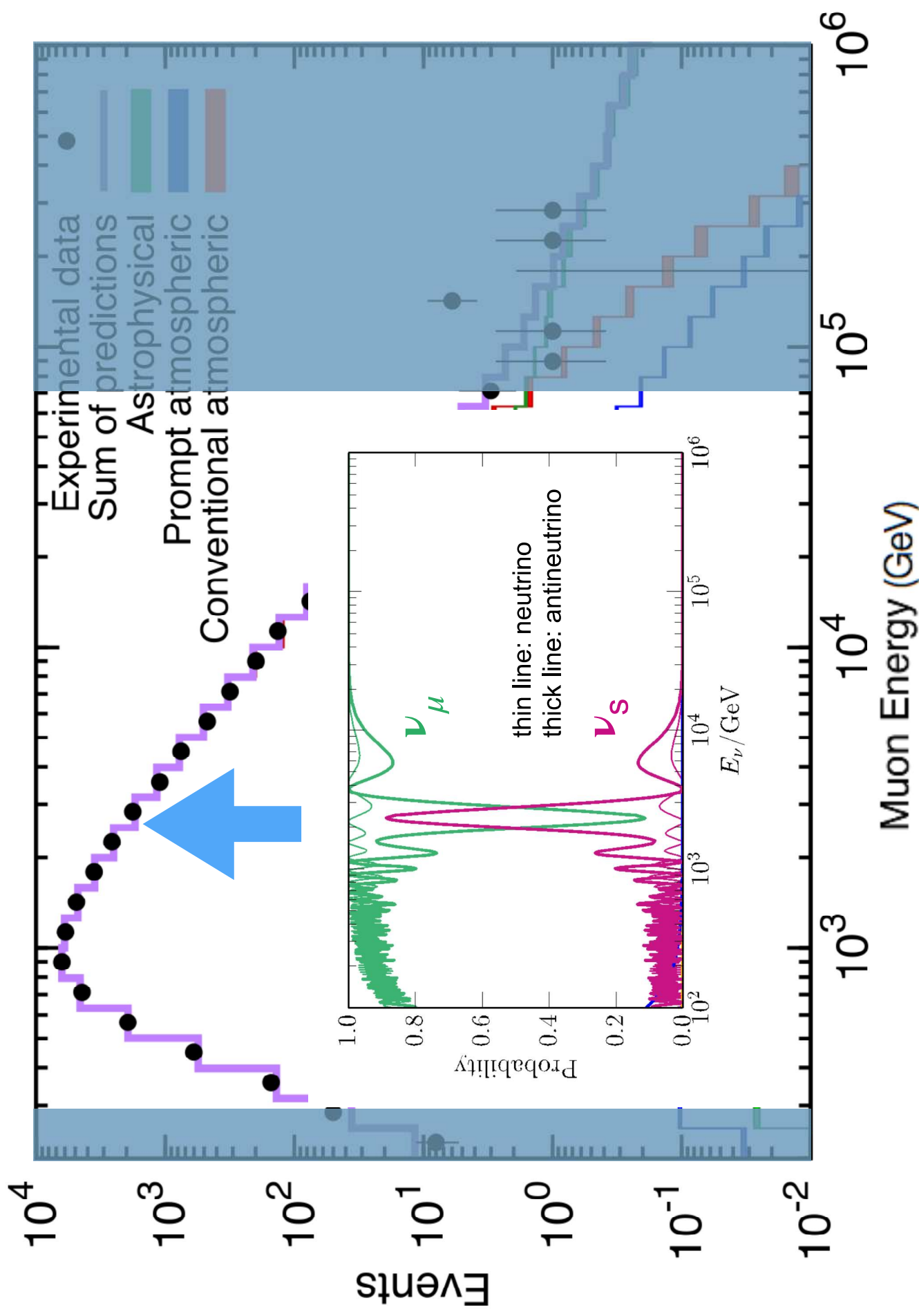


$$H = \frac{1}{2} U^\dagger \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \Delta m_{41}^2 \end{pmatrix} U$$

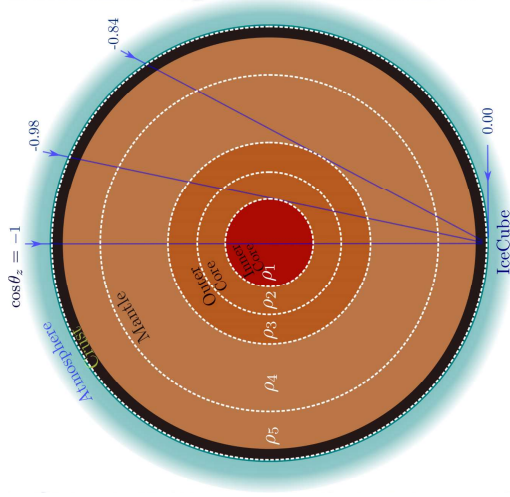
IceCube atmospheric neutrinos traverse large regions of matter.

$$H = \frac{1}{2} U^\dagger \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \Delta m_{41}^2 \end{pmatrix} U \mp \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} N_{\text{nuc}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Matter Effects Produce Resonant Conversion



Position of resonance maps onto sterile parameter space

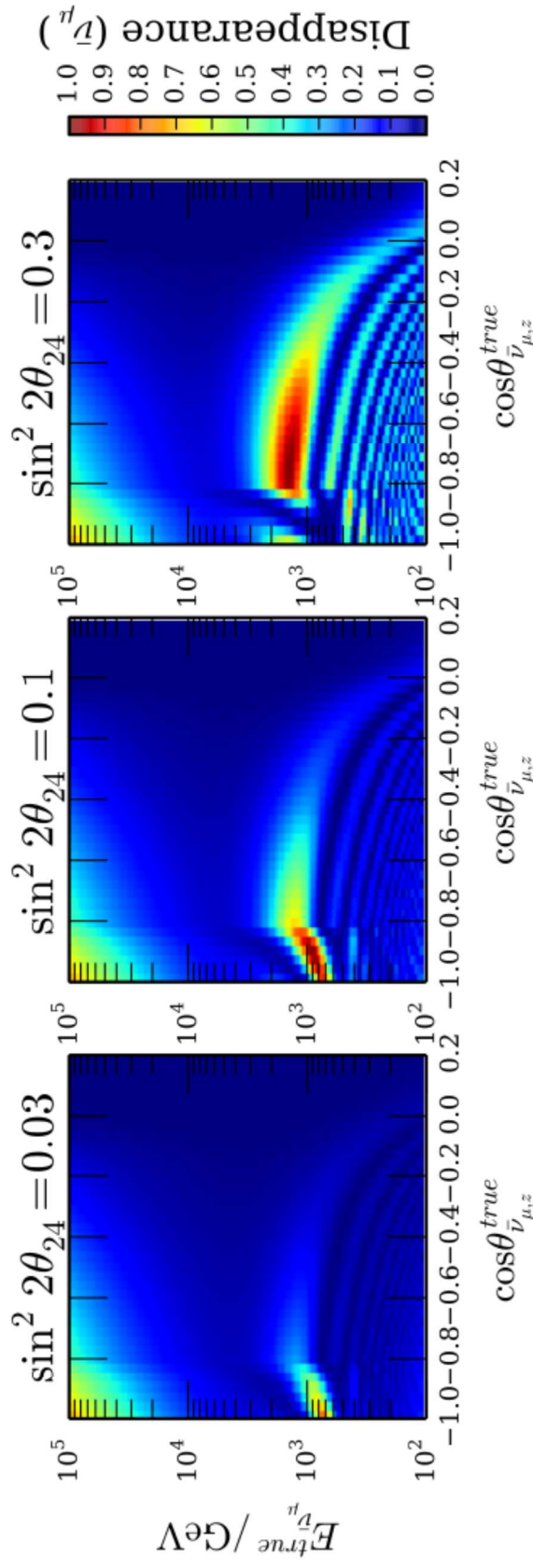
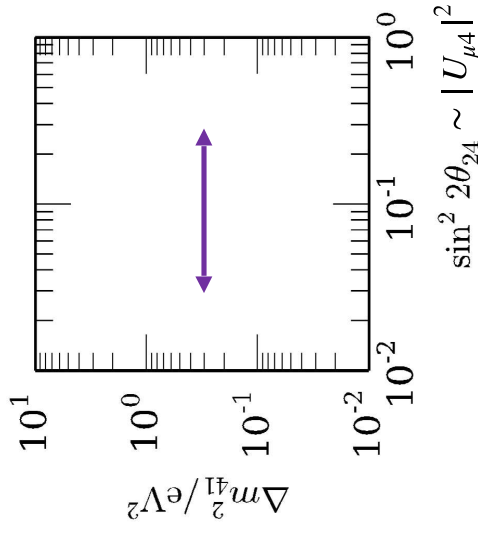


We measure two things:

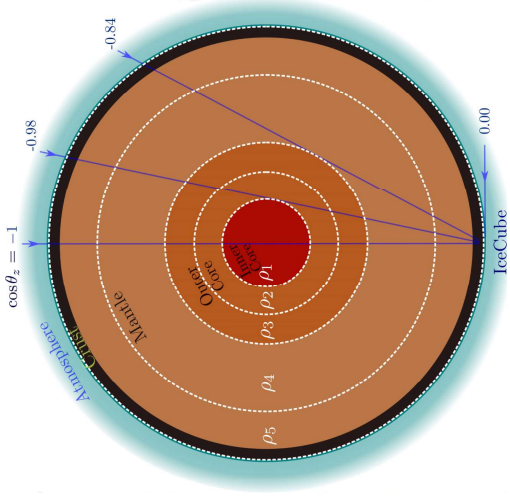
- $\cos\theta$ length
- energy

We extract two parameters:

- squared mass difference
- mixing angle



Position of resonance maps onto sterile parameter space

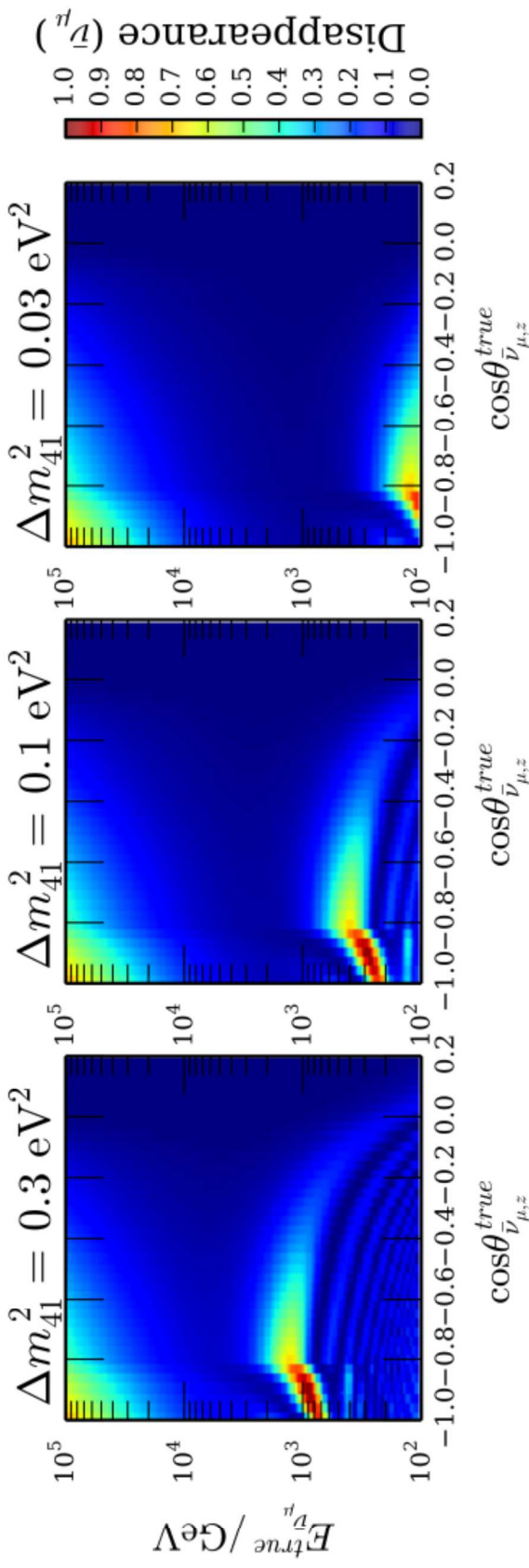
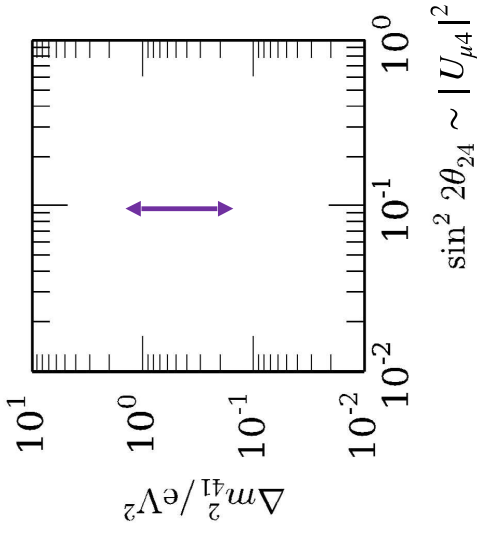


We measure two things:

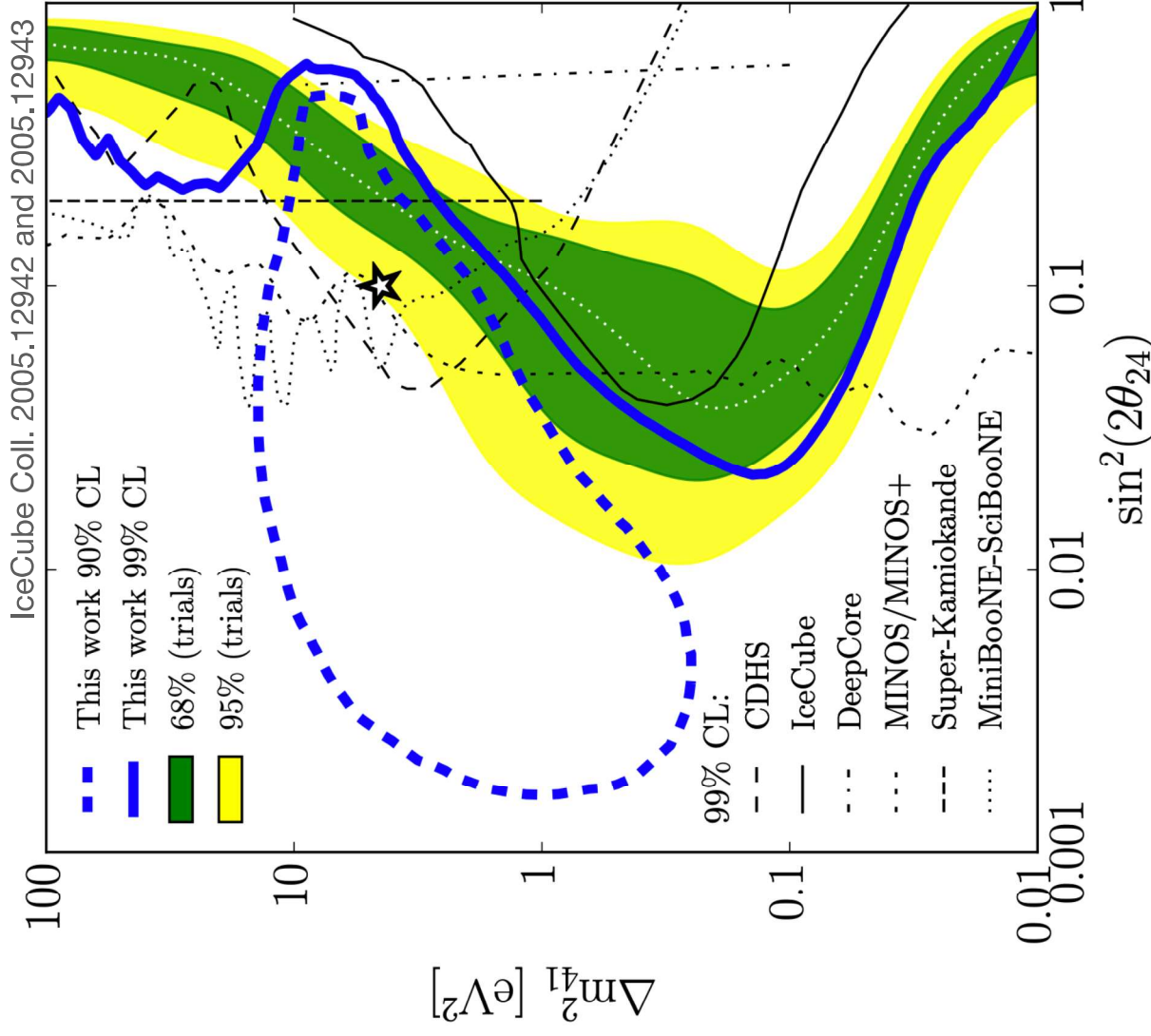
- $\cos \theta$ length
- energy

We extract two parameters:

- squared mass difference
- mixing angle



IceCube Hints?



❖ Best fit:

$$\Delta m_{41}^2 = 4.47^{+3.53}_{-2.08} \text{ eV}^2$$

$$\sin^2(2\theta_{24}) = 0.10^{+0.10}_{-0.07}$$

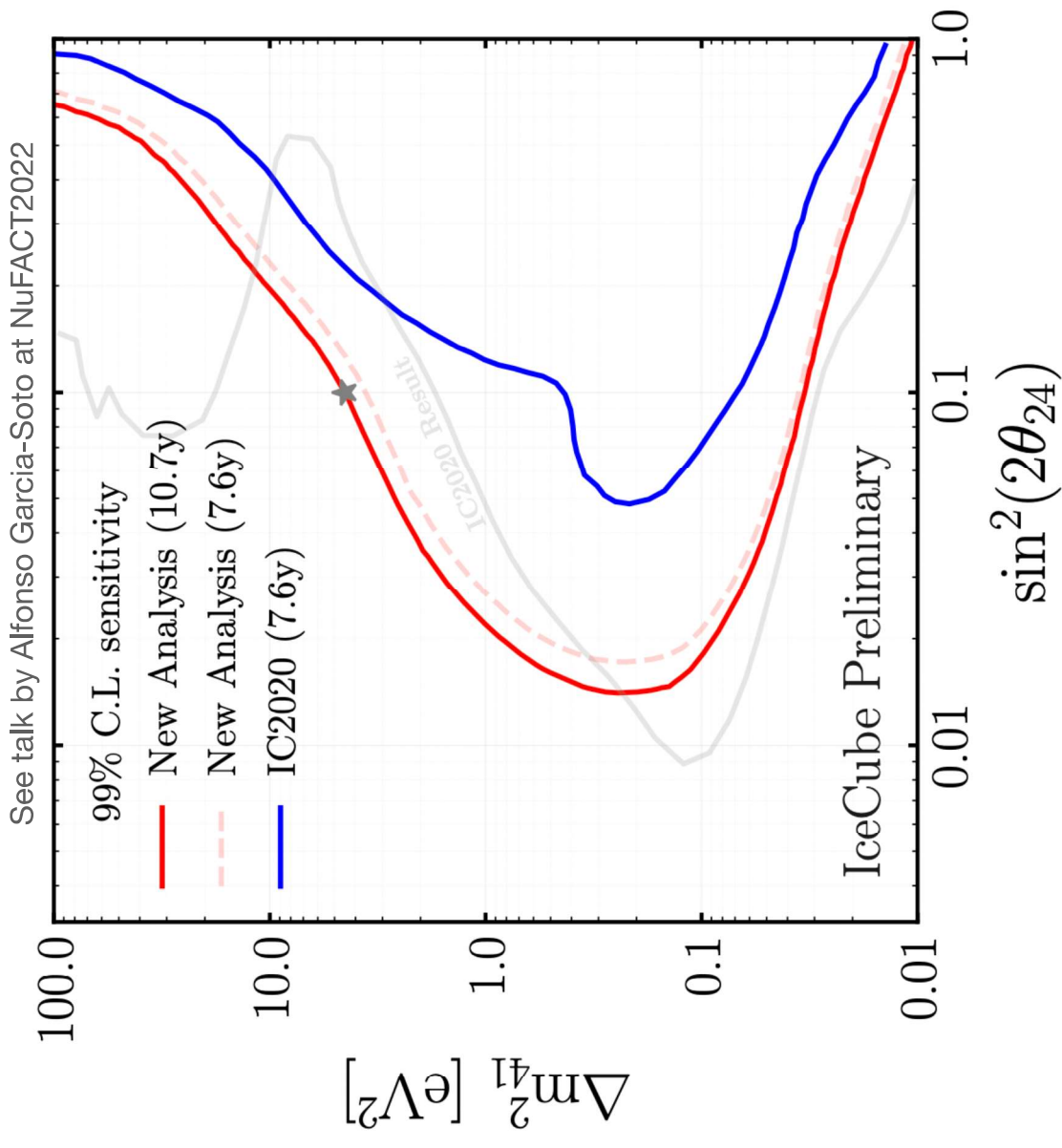
❖ Sterile neutrino

hypothesis is preferred to null

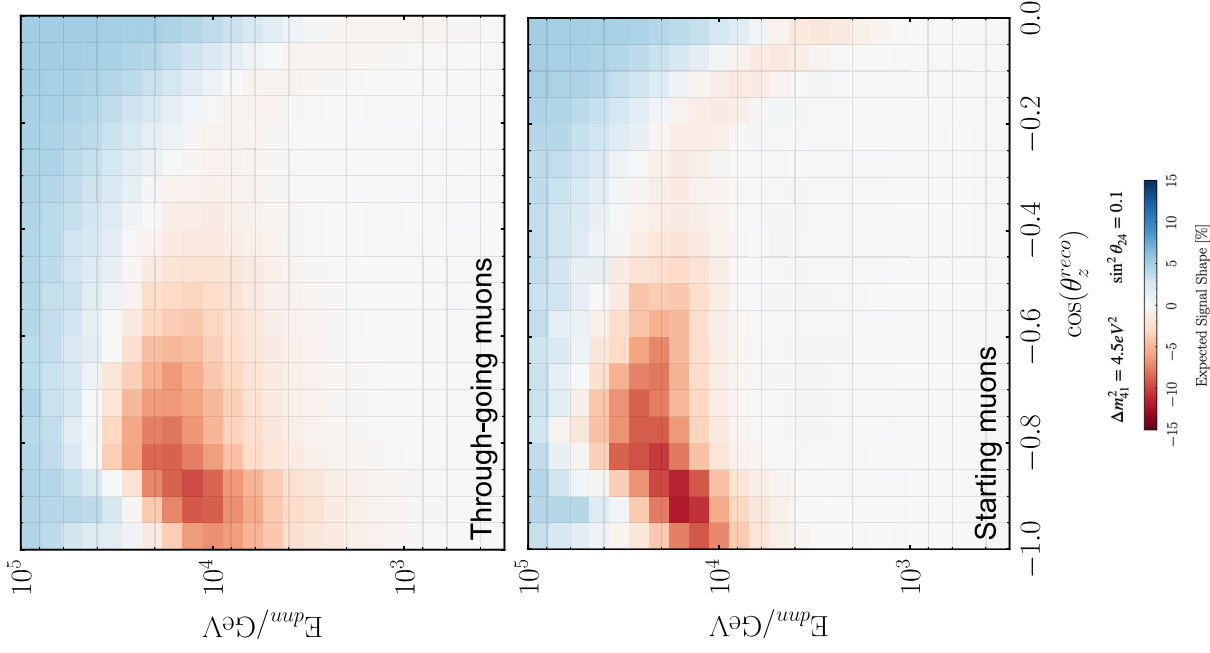
❖ Null is rejected at 8% p-value

No significant observation, but preferred value lies in interesting region ...

New Upcoming IceCube Analysis



New reconstruction enabled by machine learning methods



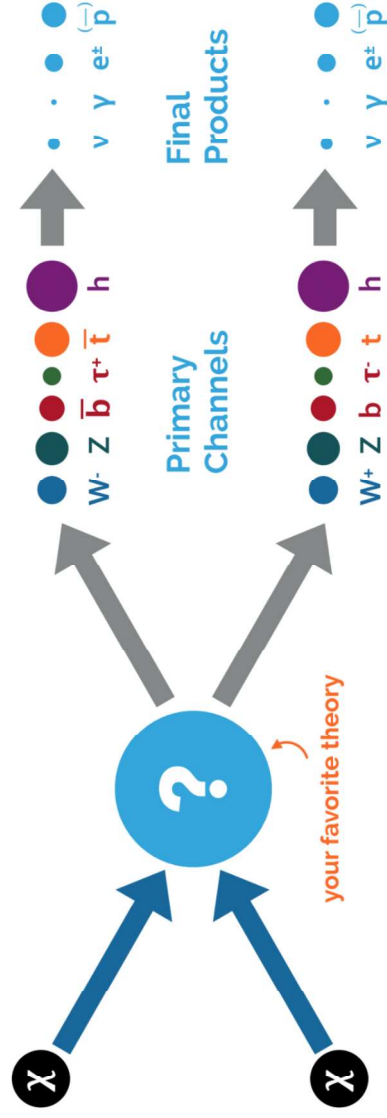
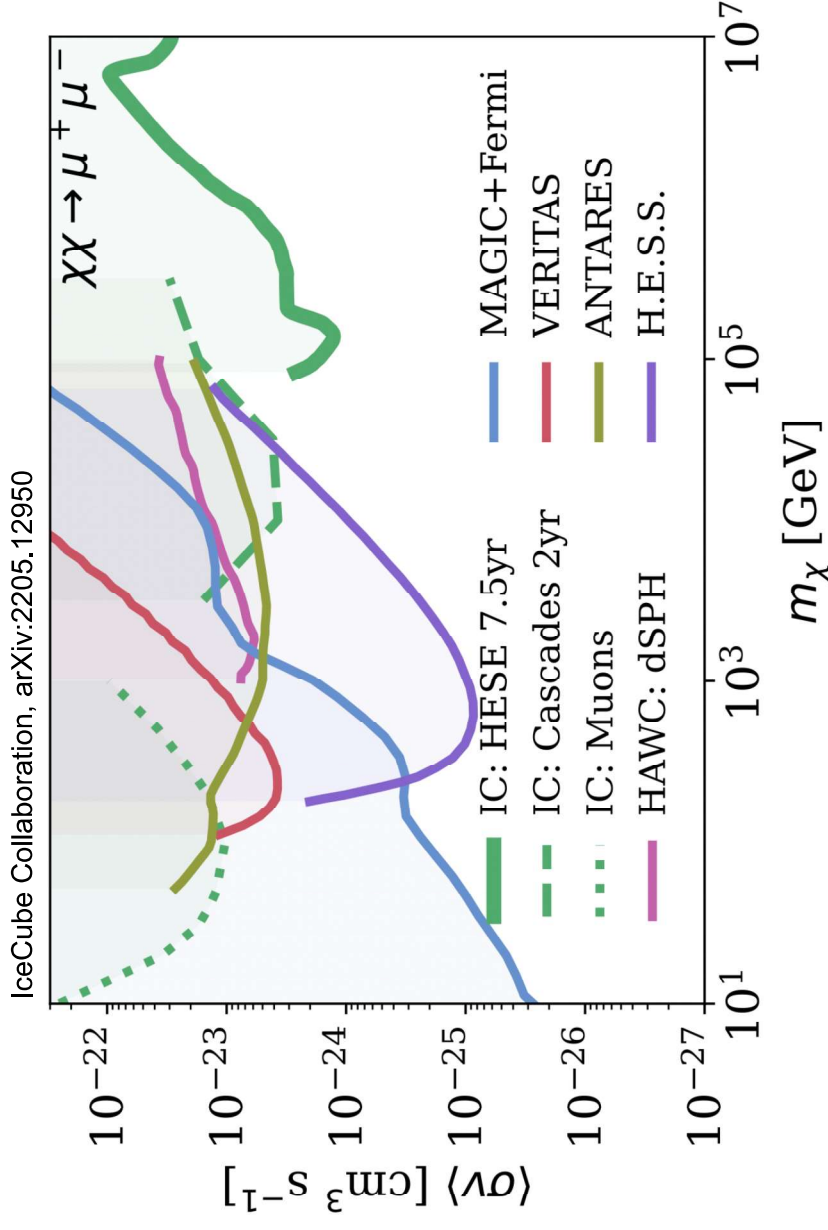
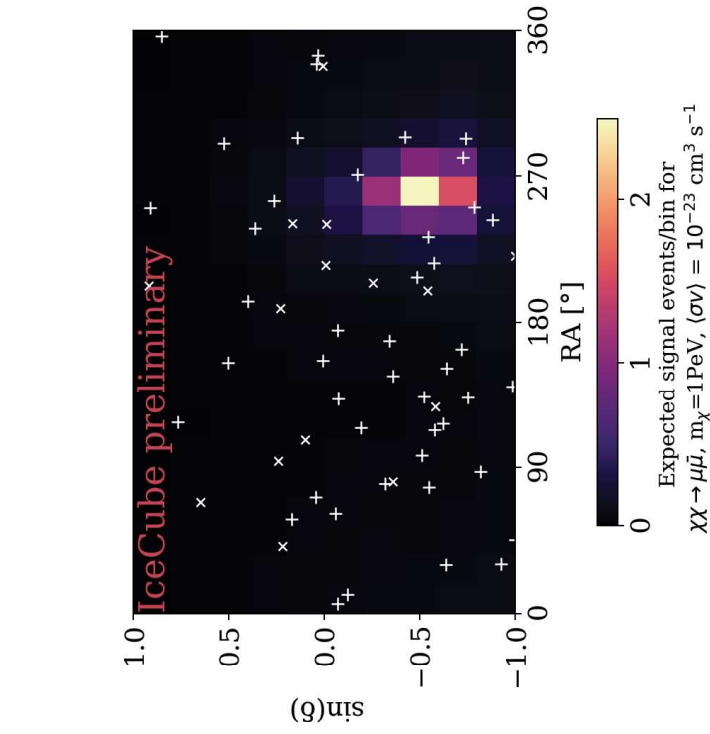
See also B. Smithers et al arXiv:2111.08722 and Esmail et al arXiv:1303.3294 for sensitivity using cascades.



Stops

- High-energy neutrino astrophysics and IceCube
- A new way to look at an old problem: Light sterile neutrinos with TeV neutrinos
- Using a new probe to look for dark matter
- Using the flavor of neutrinos to find new physics
- How do we move forward?

Dark matter annihilation



IceCube Collaboration 2205.12950.

See also CA, H. Dujmovic arXiv

1907.11193, Dekker et al

1910.12917; Chianese et al.

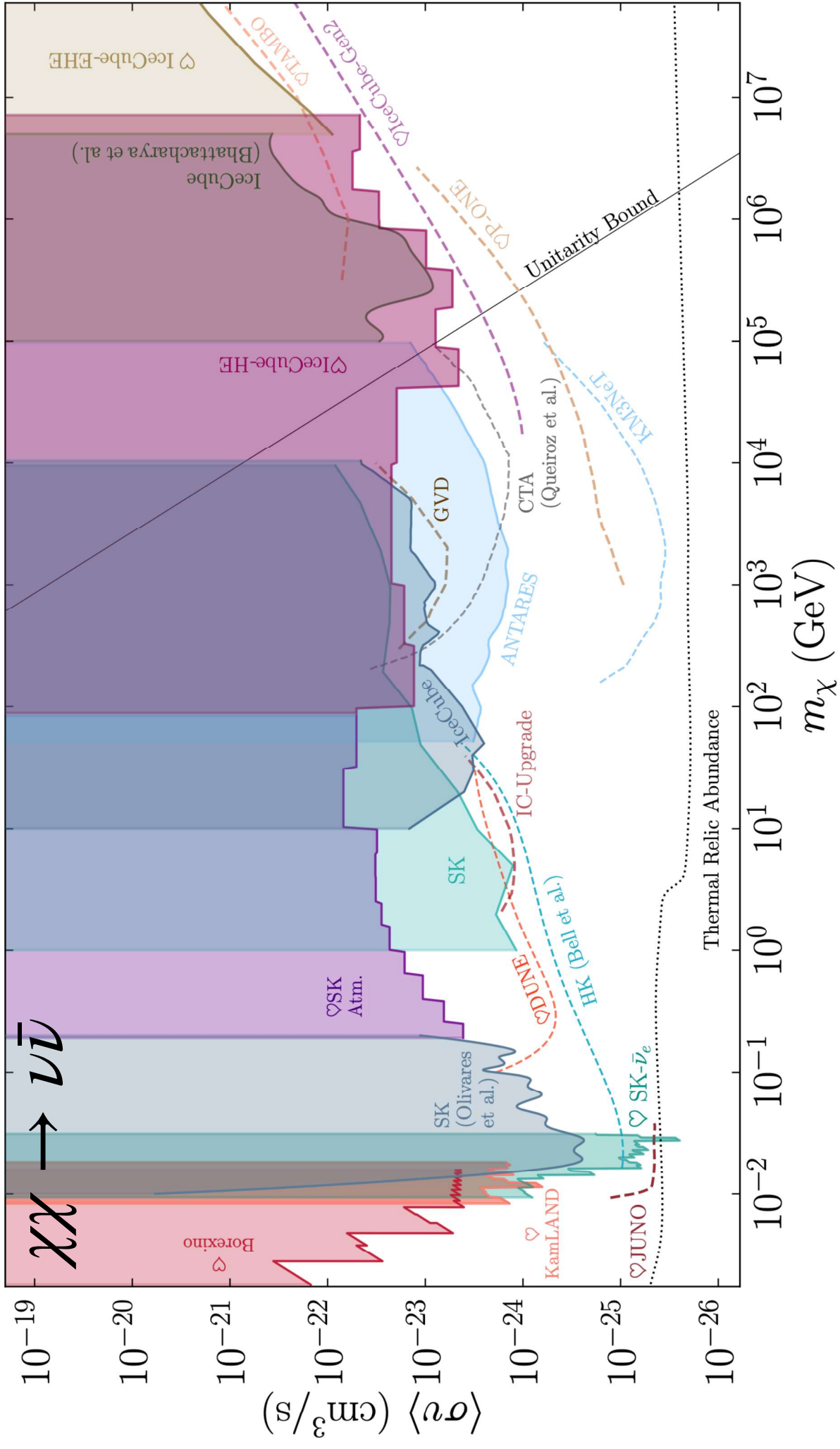
1907.11222; Sui & Bhupal Dev

1804.04919; Feldstein et al

1303.7320; Murase et al 1503.04663,

Murase & Beacom 1206.2595 ...

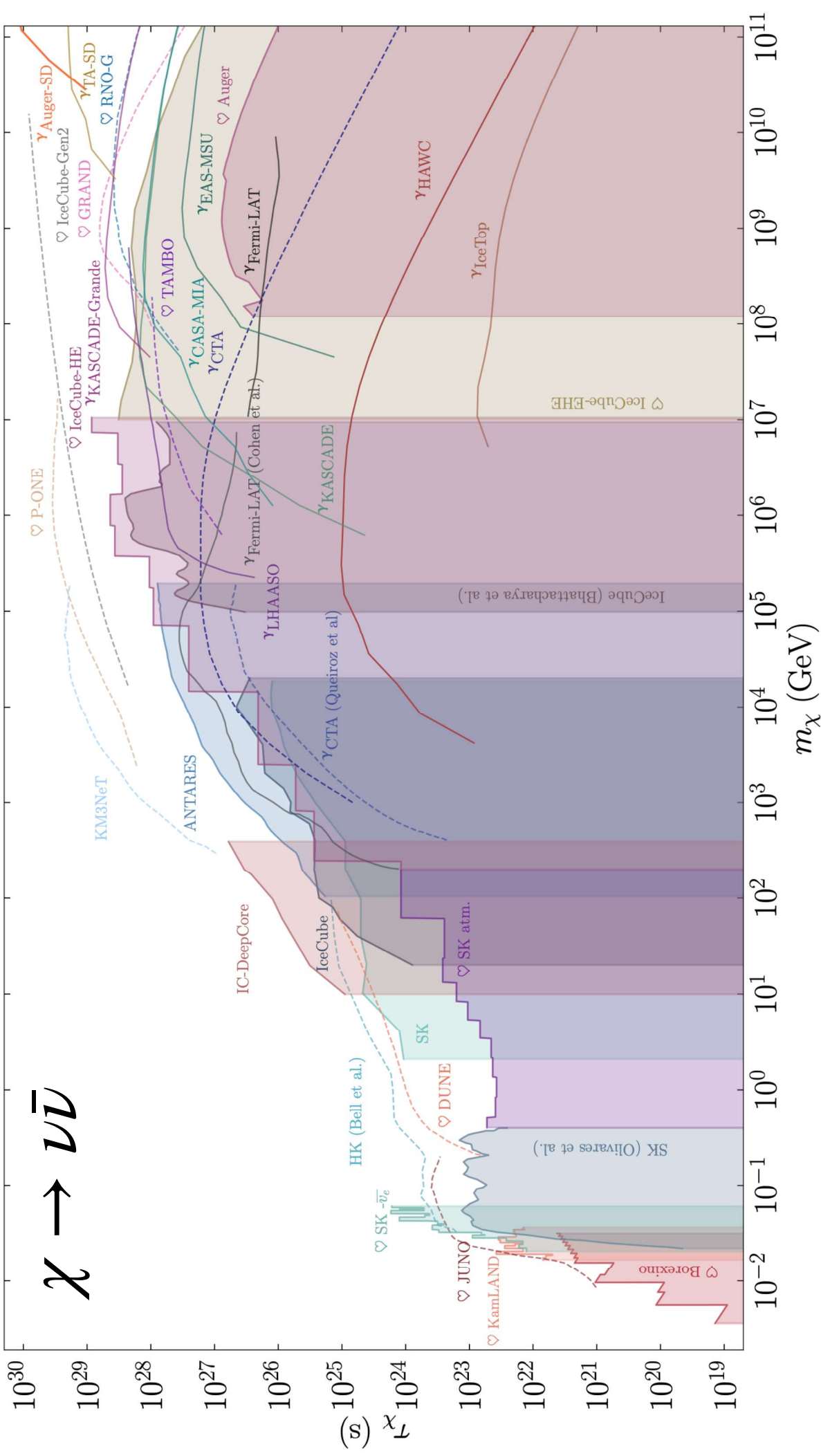
And many more measurements ...



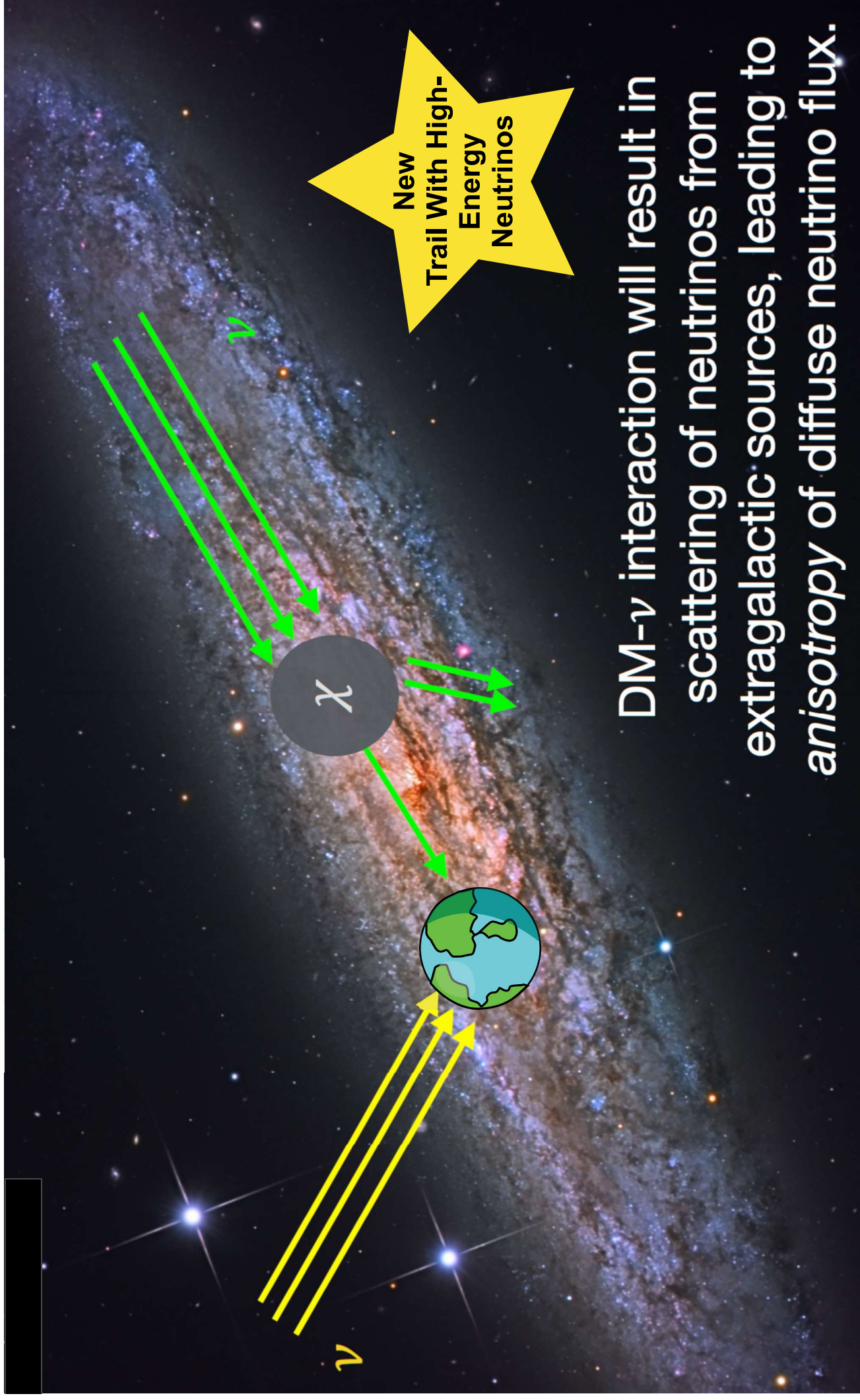
CA, A. Diaz, A. Kheirandish, A. Olivares-Del-Campo, I. Safa, A.C. Vincent Rev. Mod. Phys. 93, 35007 (2021);
 See also Beacom et al. PRL 99: 231301, 2007.



Constraints on dark matter decay to neutrinos



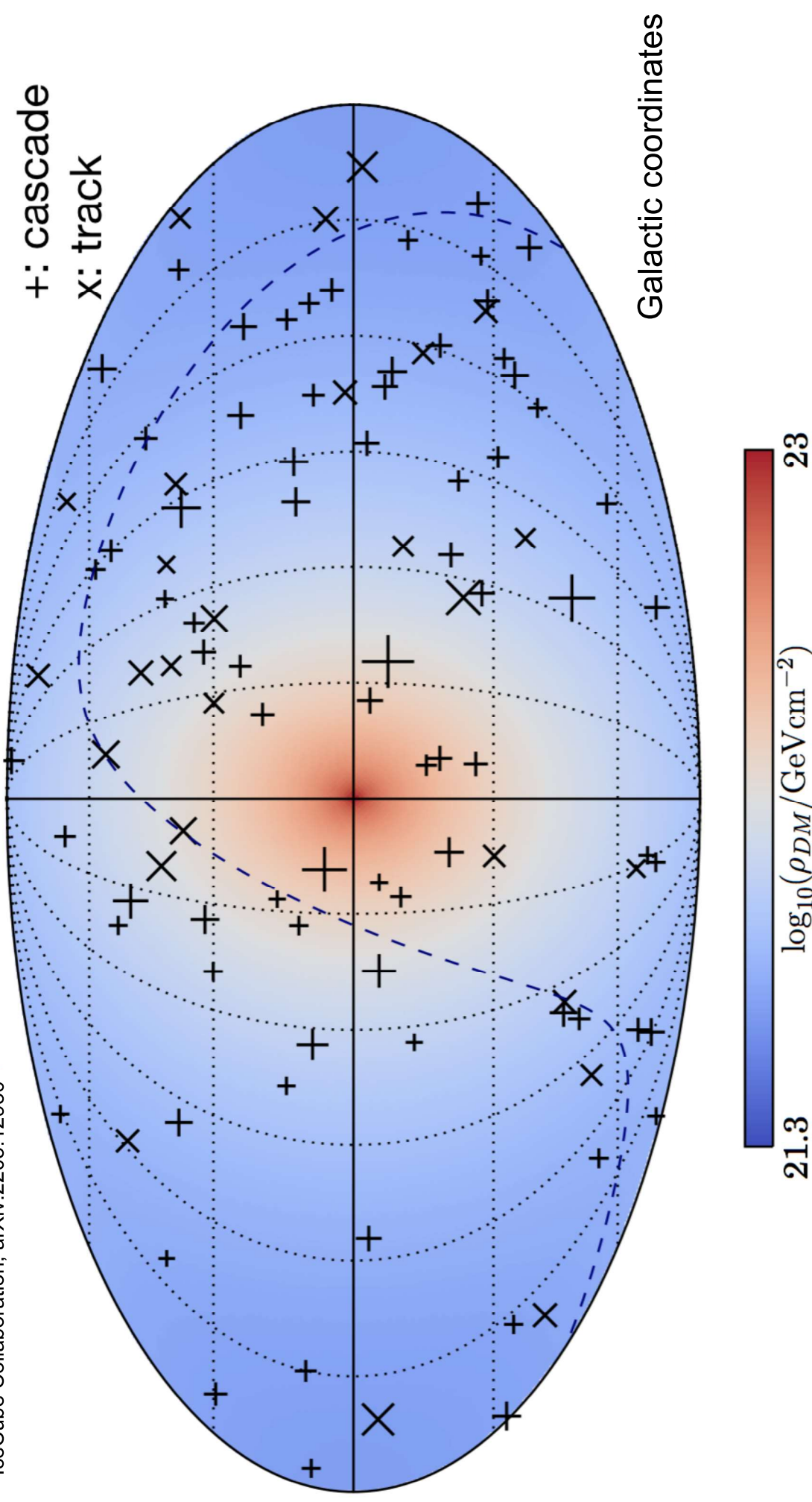
Dark matter neutrino incoherent scattering



CA, A. Kheirandish & A. Vincent Phys. Rev. Lett. **119**, 201801

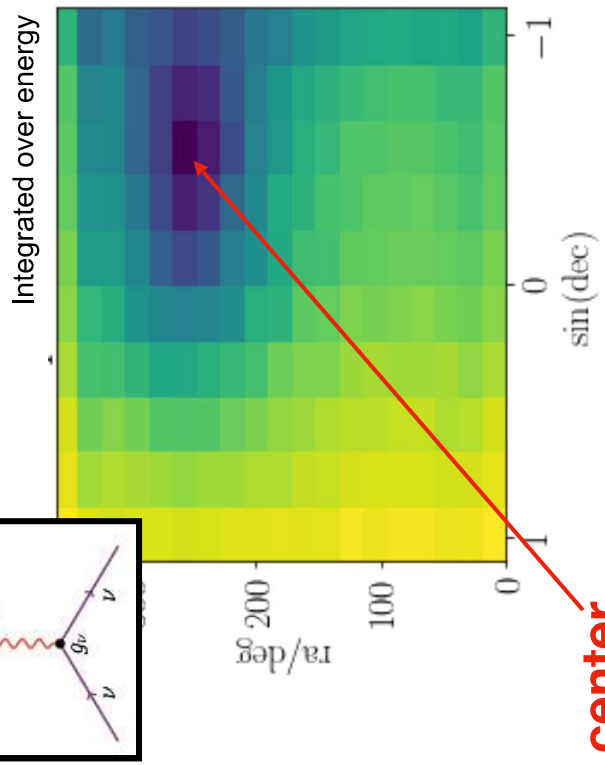
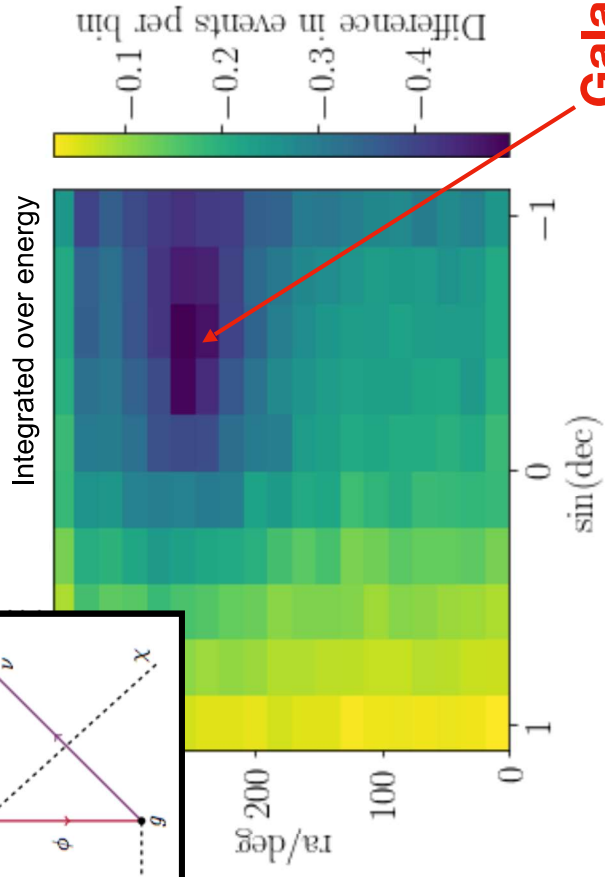
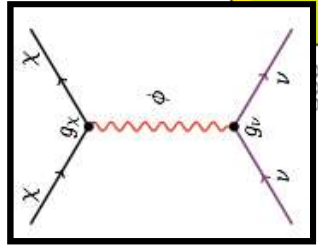
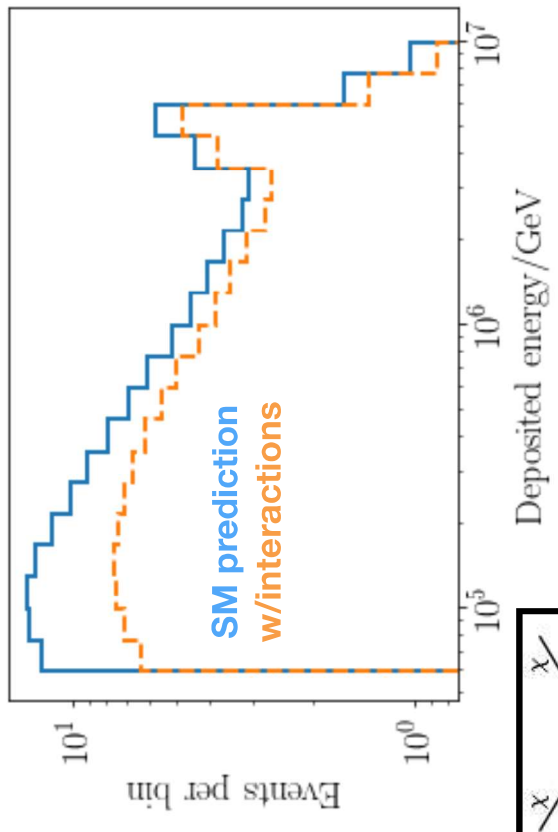
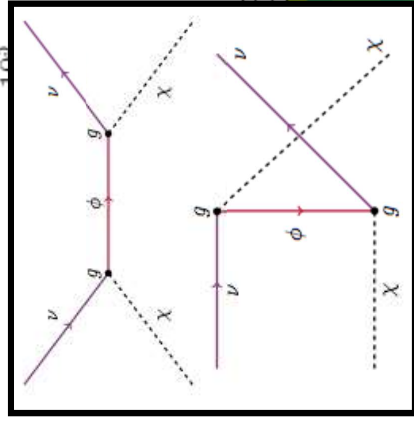
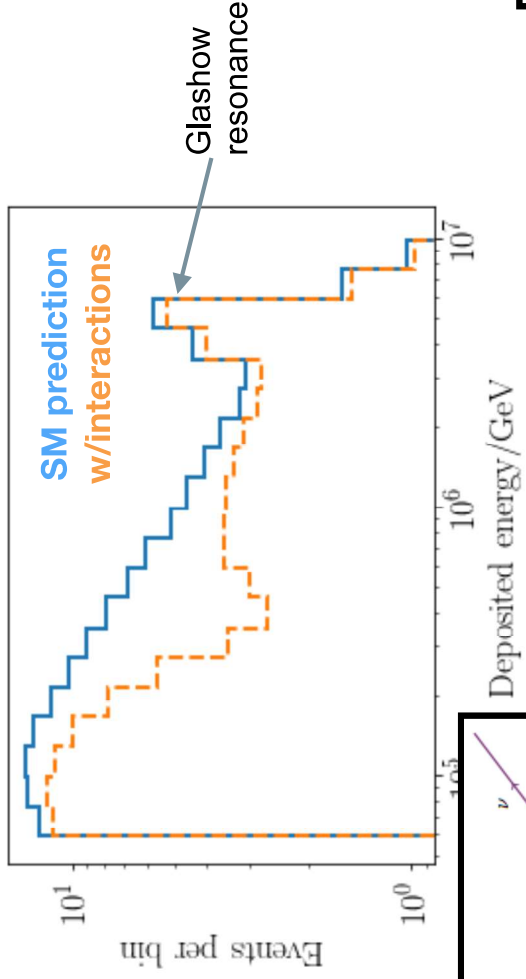
High-Energy Neutrino Skymap

HESE: high-energy starting events
IceCube Collaboration, arXiv:2205.12950

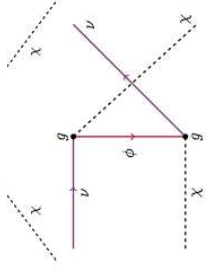
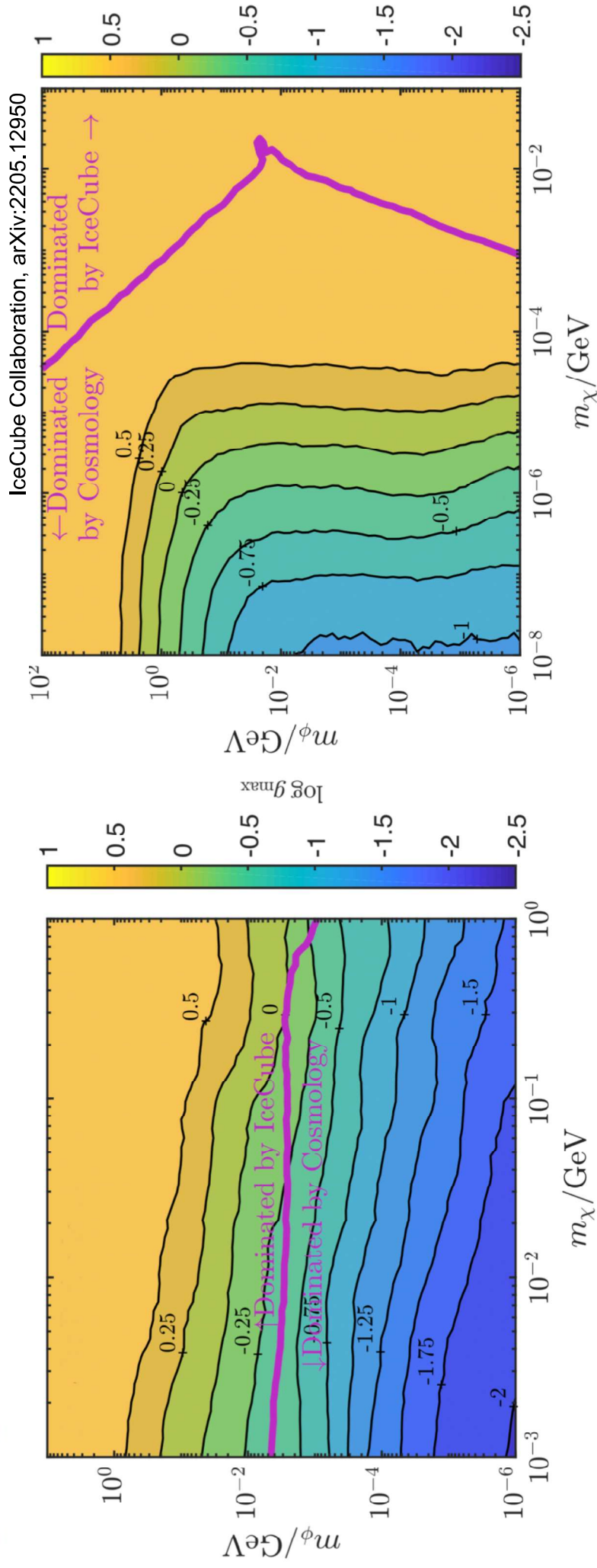
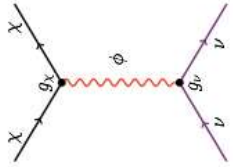


Events are compatible with an isotropic distribution: found no signal!

Also include effects in energy and direction



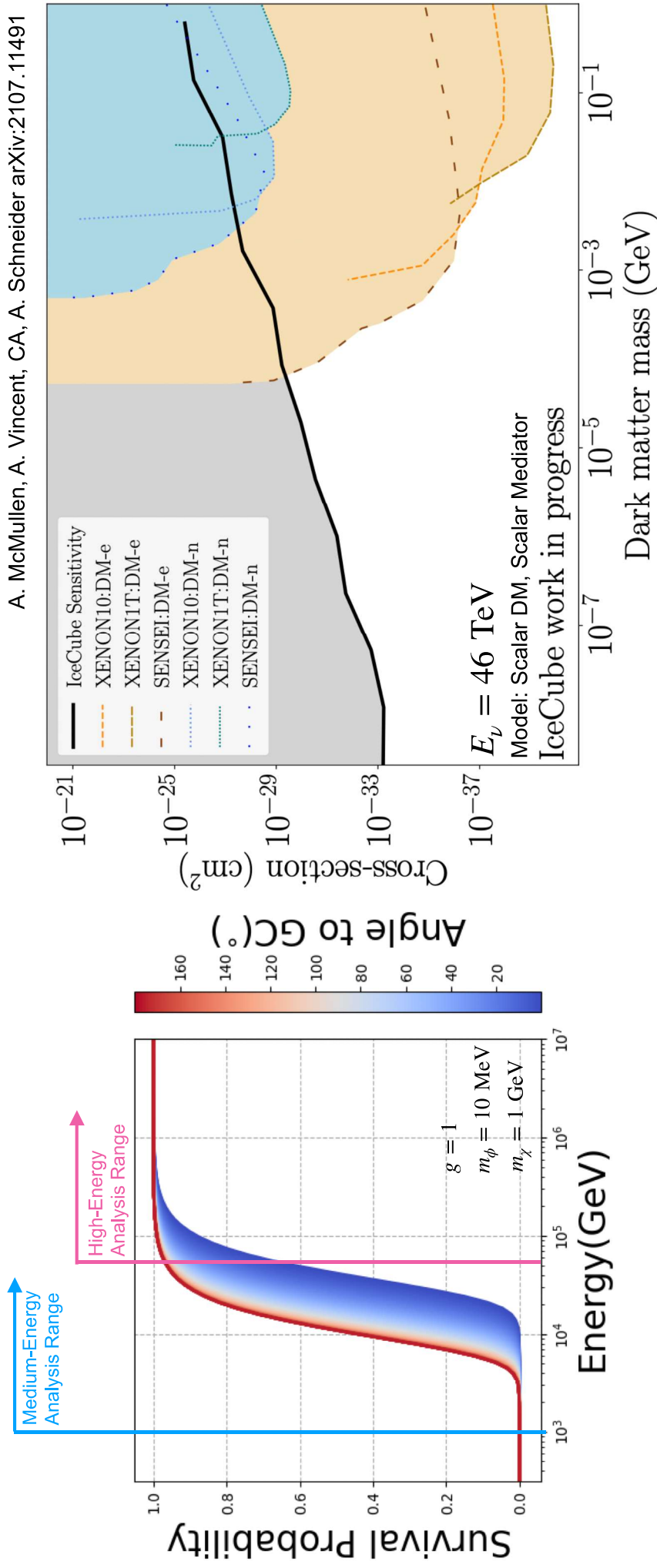
New constraints on neutrino-dark matter interactions



Color scale is the maximum allowed coupling.

Cosmological bounds using Large Scale Structure from Escudero et al 2016

Second Generation Analyses Using Medium-Energy Starting Events



**Larger sample sizes data sets yet to be used for these searches.
Only IceCube's High-Energy Starting Events used so far.**

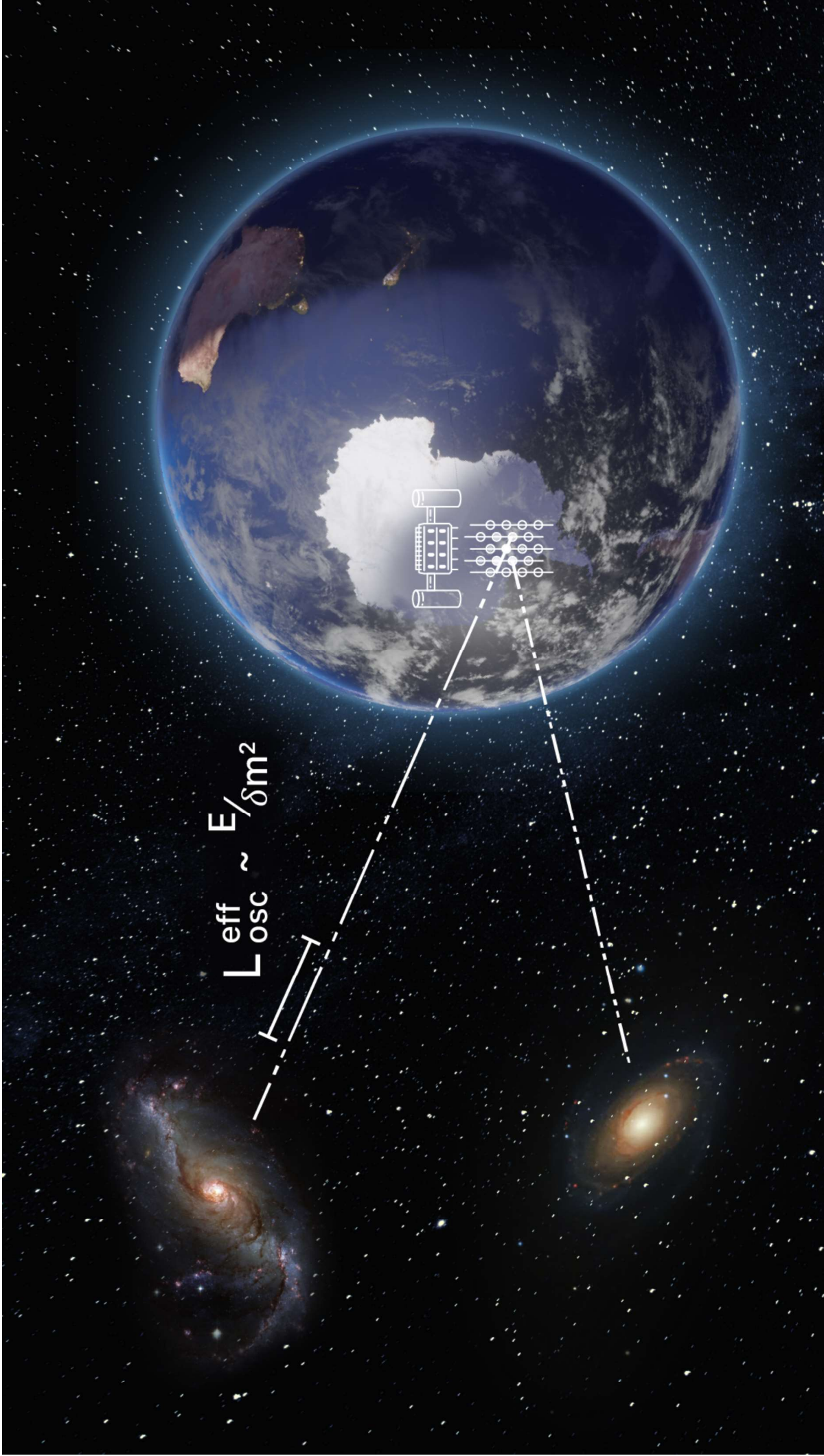
Stops

- A new way to look at an old problem:
 - Light sterile neutrinos with TeV neutrinos
 - Using a new probe to look for dark matter
 - Using the flavor of neutrinos to find new physics
- How do we move forward?

Neutrino Oscillations At Cosmic Scales

Carlioni, Martínez-Soler, CA, Babu, Bhupal Dev arXiv:2212.00737

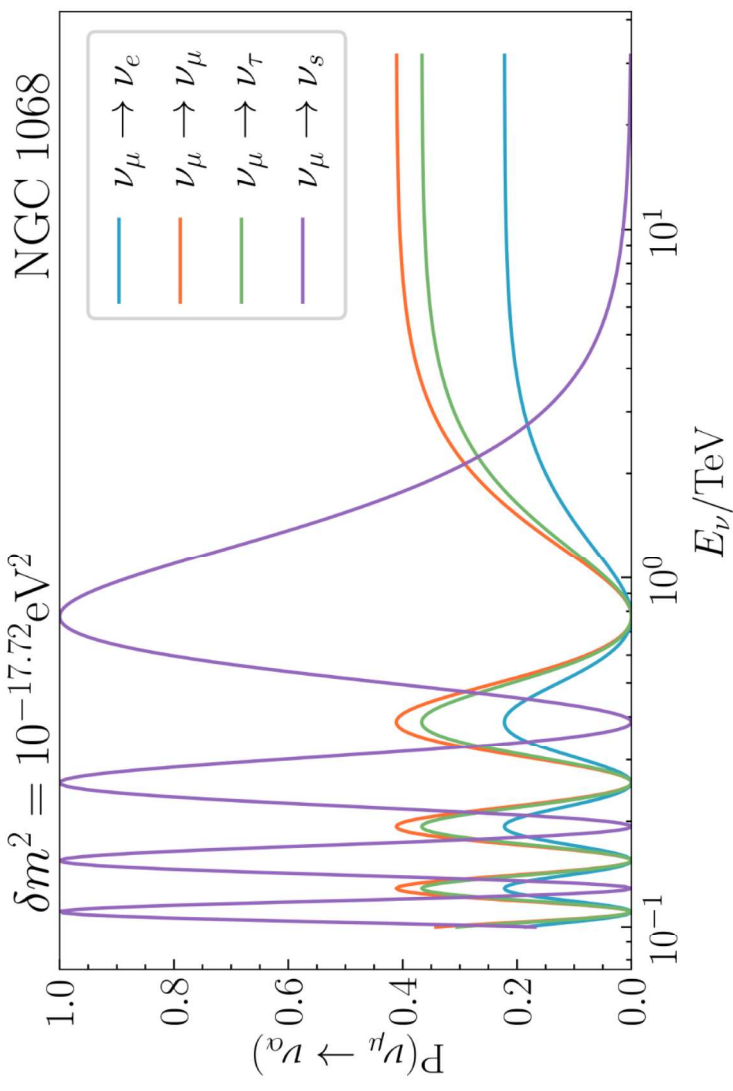
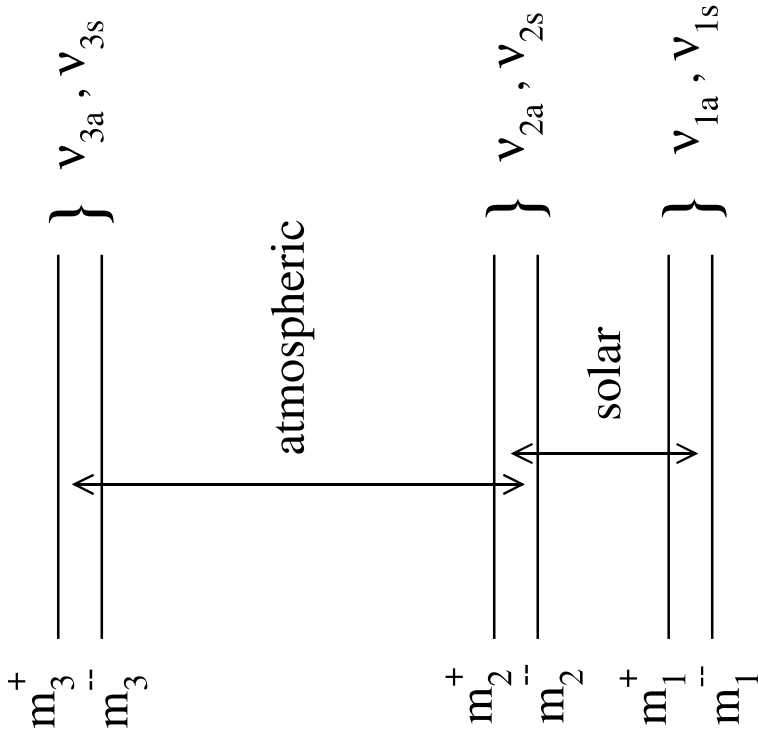
See also Rink & Sen arXiv:2211.16520



$$P_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^3 |U_{\beta j}|^2 |U_{\alpha j}|^2 \left[1 + \cos \left(\frac{\delta m_j^2 L_{eff}}{2E_\nu} \right) \right]$$

PseudoDirac Neutrinos

Carlioni, Martínez-Soler, CA, Babu, Bhupal Dev arXiv:2212.00737



$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{mass}} = \frac{1}{2} \Psi_L^t C M \Psi_L$$

$$\Psi_L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_{\alpha L} \\ (\nu_{\alpha R})^c \end{pmatrix}$$

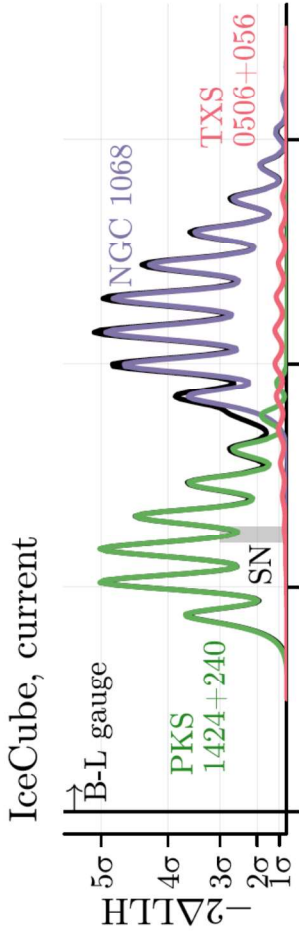
Dirac neutrinos ($M_R = 0$)

See-saw scenario $M_R \gg M_D$

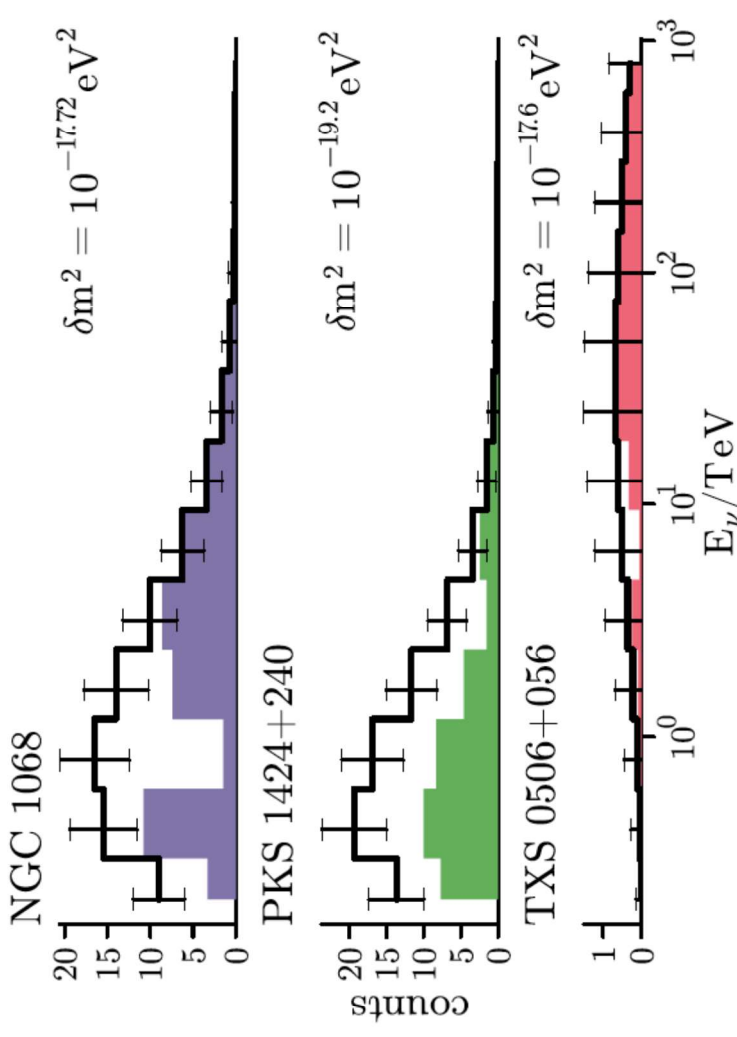
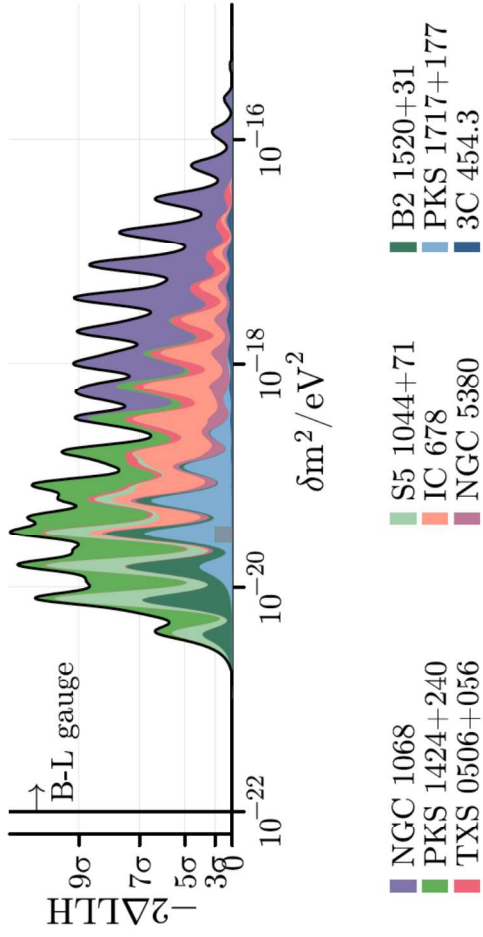
Pseudo-Dirac $M_R \ll M_D$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 0_3 & M_D \\ M_D & M_R \end{pmatrix}$$

Searching for PseudoDirac Neutrinos With IceCube



IceCube-Gen2, projected

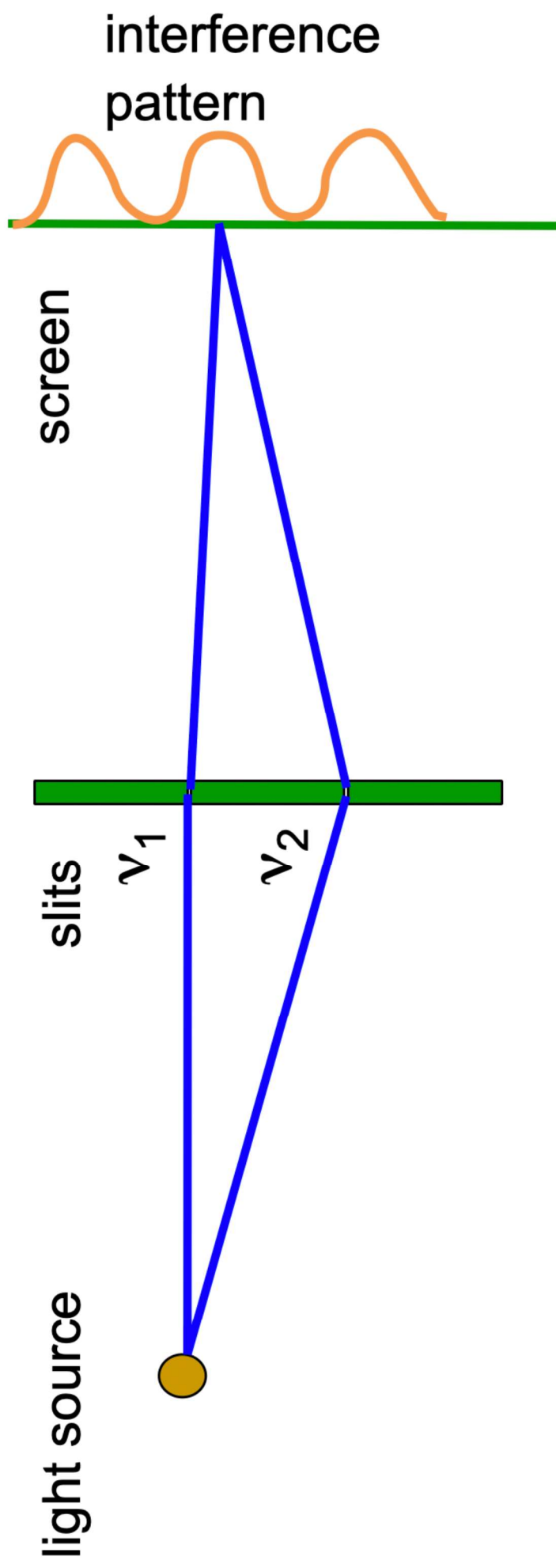


Data analysis pending ... fingers crossed!



Neutrino oscillations: natural interferometers

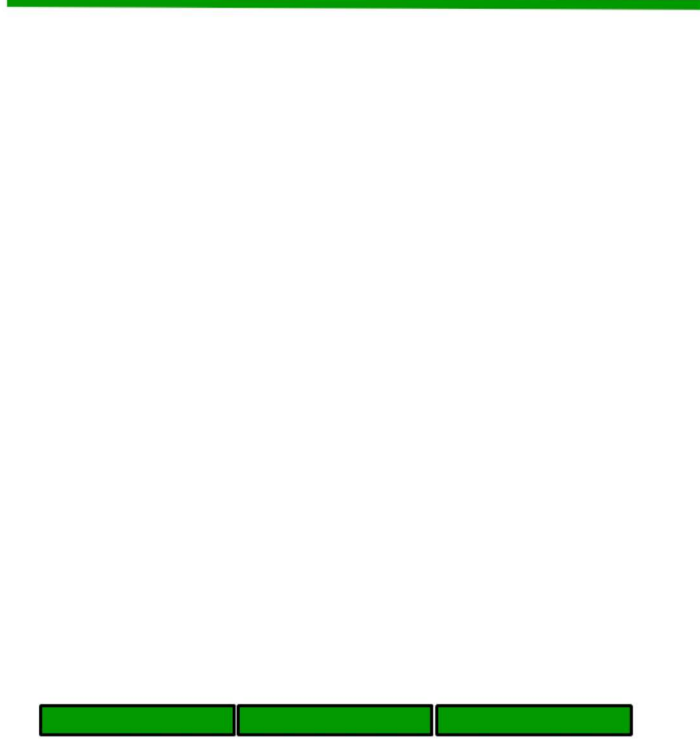
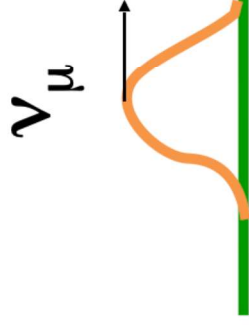
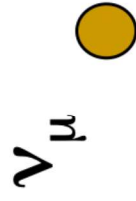
Neutrino oscillation is an interference experiment (cf. double slit experiment)



For double slit experiment, if path ν_1 and path ν_2 have different length, they have different phase rotations and it causes interference.

Neutrino oscillations: natural interferometers

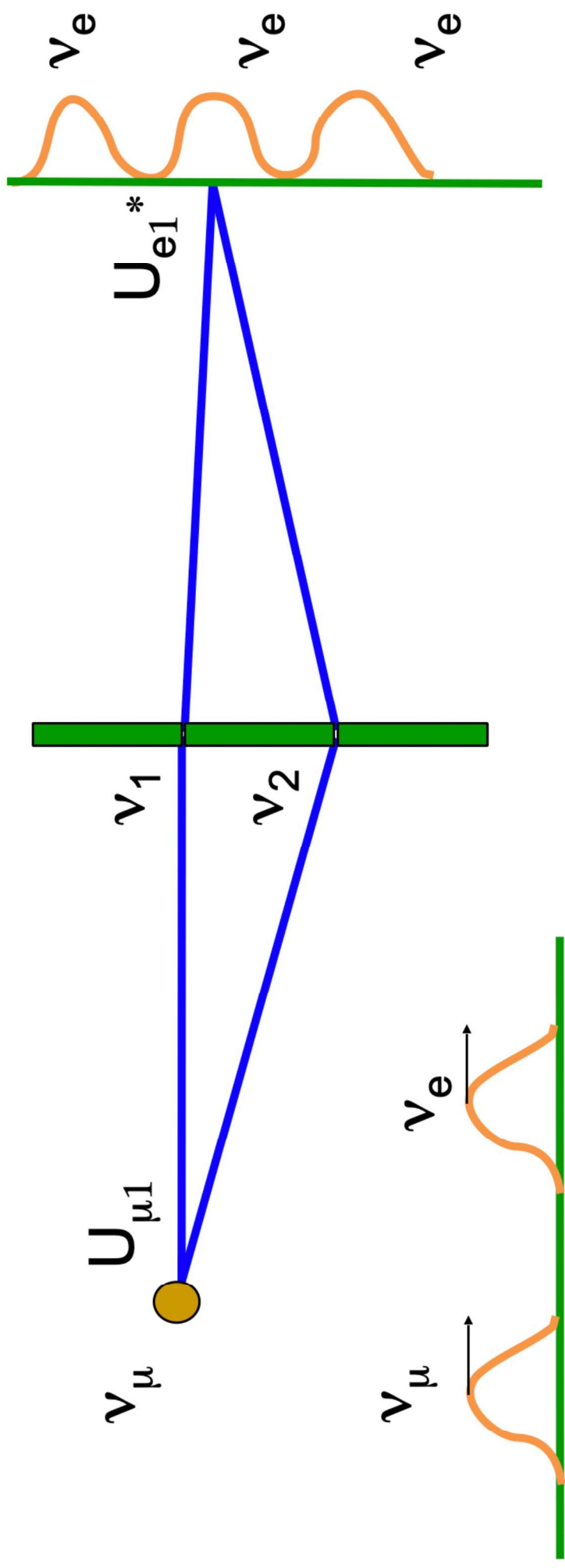
Neutrino oscillation is an interference experiment (cf. double slit experiment)



If 2 neutrino Hamiltonian eigenstates, ν_1 and ν_2 , have different phase rotation, they cause quantum interference.

Neutrino oscillations: natural interferometers

Neutrino oscillation is an interference experiment (cf. double slit experiment)

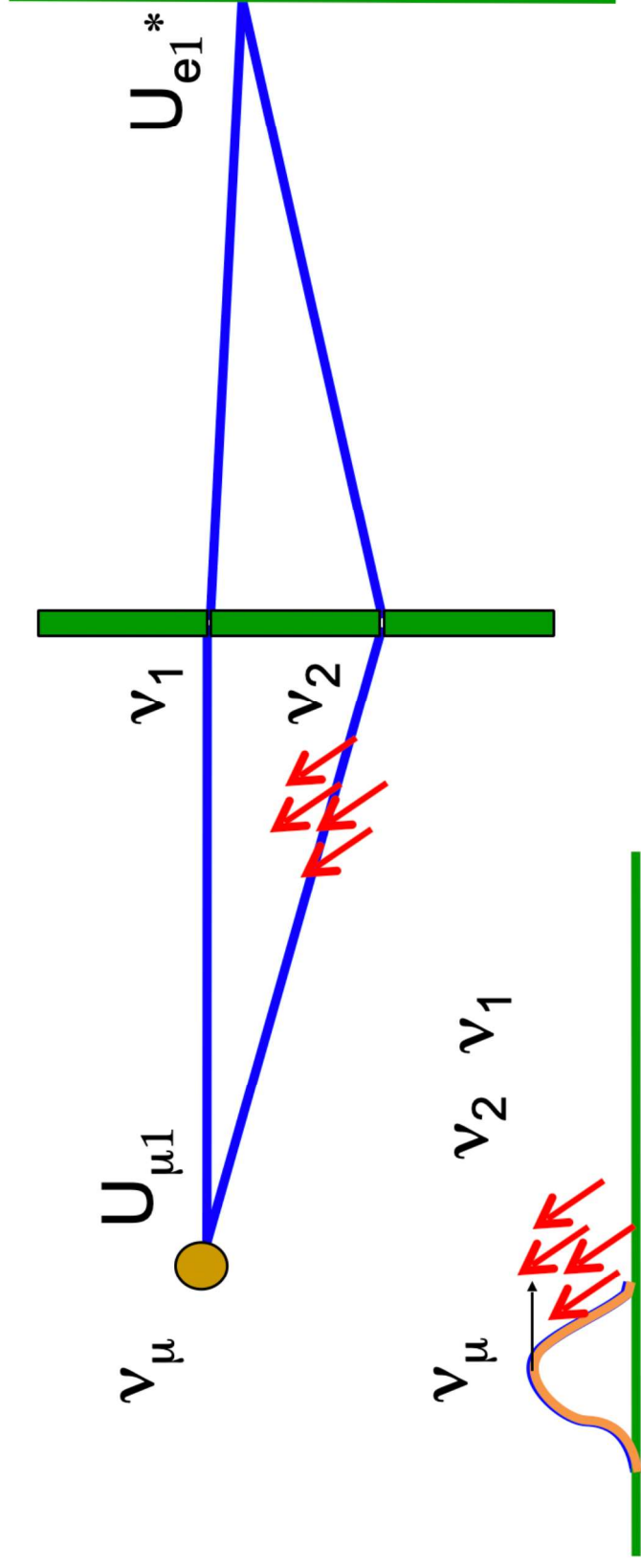


If 2 neutrino Hamiltonian eigenstates, ν_1 and ν_2 , have different phase rotation, they cause quantum interference.

If ν_1 and ν_2 , have different mass, they have different velocity, so thus different phase rotation.

Neutrino oscillations: natural interferometers

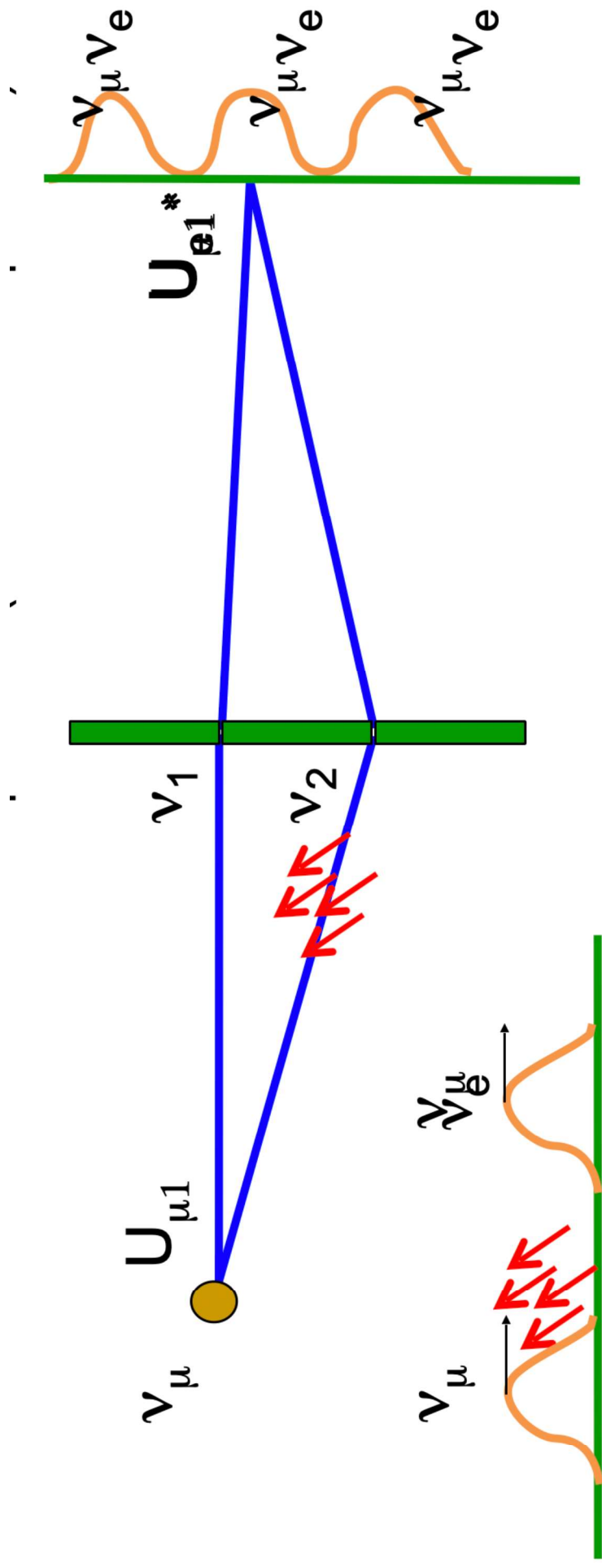
Neutrino oscillation is an interference experiment (cf. double slit experiment)



If ν_1 and ν_2 interact with anything along their way, they will
produce new oscillation features!

Neutrino oscillations: natural interferometers

Neutrino oscillation is an interference experiment (cf. double slit experiment)



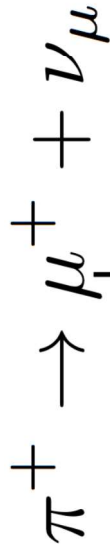
If ν_1 and ν_2 interact with anything along their way, they will produce new oscillation features!

For example: long-range neutrino forces, dark matter-neutrino interactions, neutrino decay, Lorentz violation, etc ...

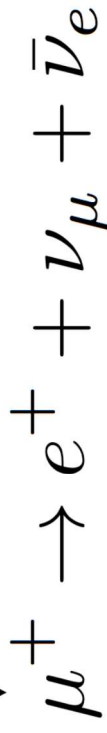
Flavor composition @ source

(GRBs, AGNs, blazars, pulsars...)

$(\alpha_e : \alpha_\mu : \alpha_\tau)$



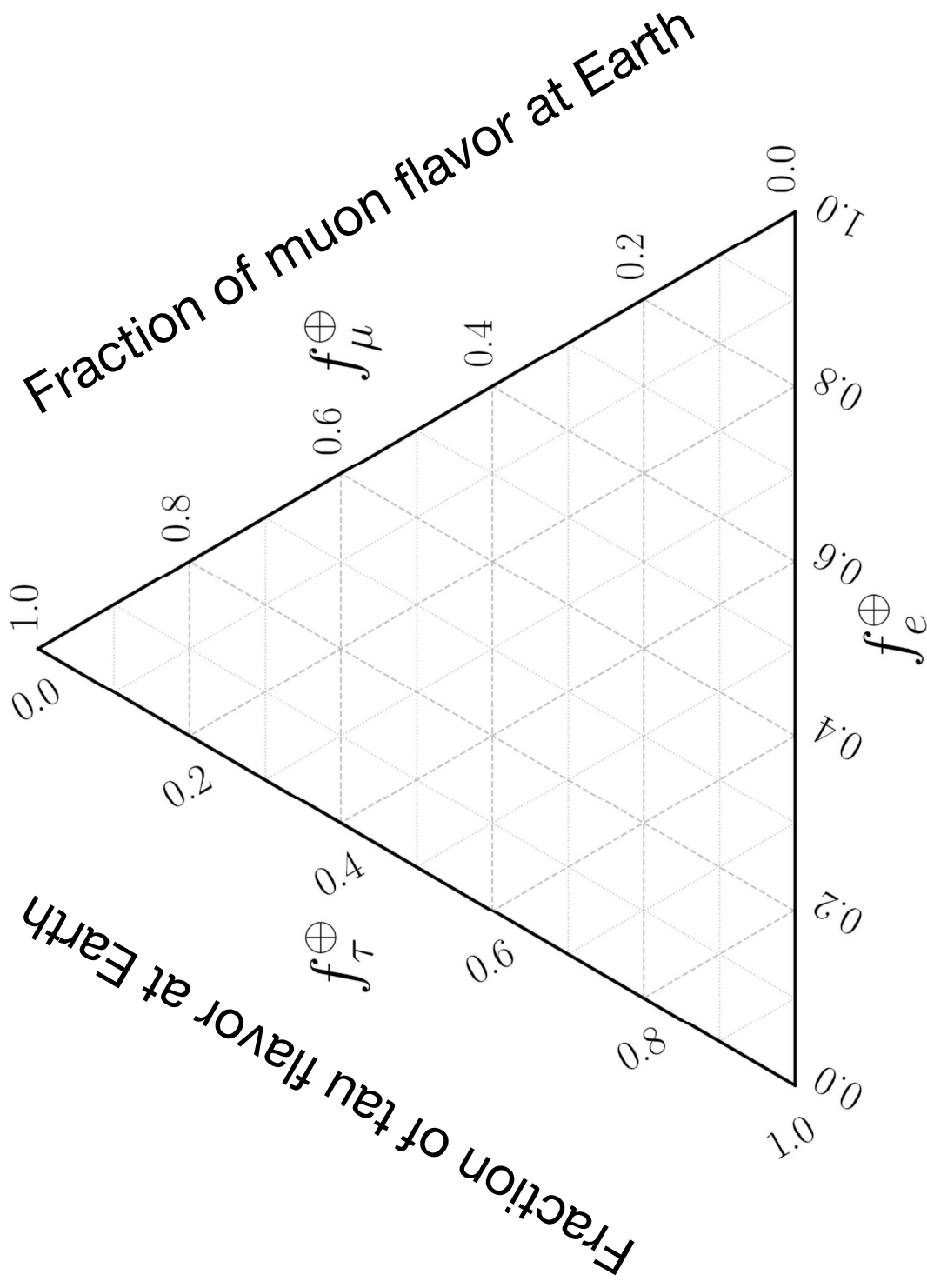
(1:2:0)



Pion

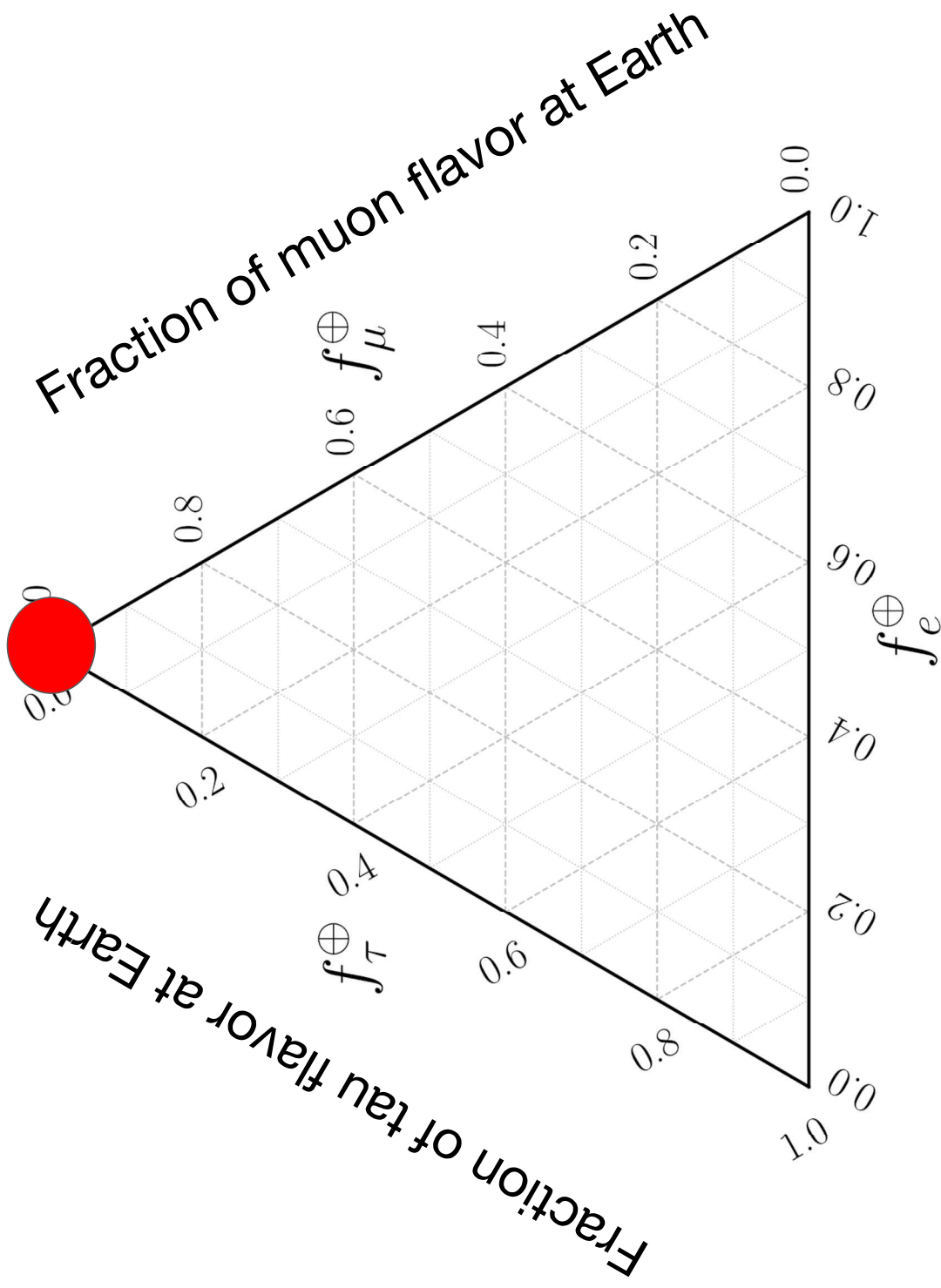


The flavor triangle

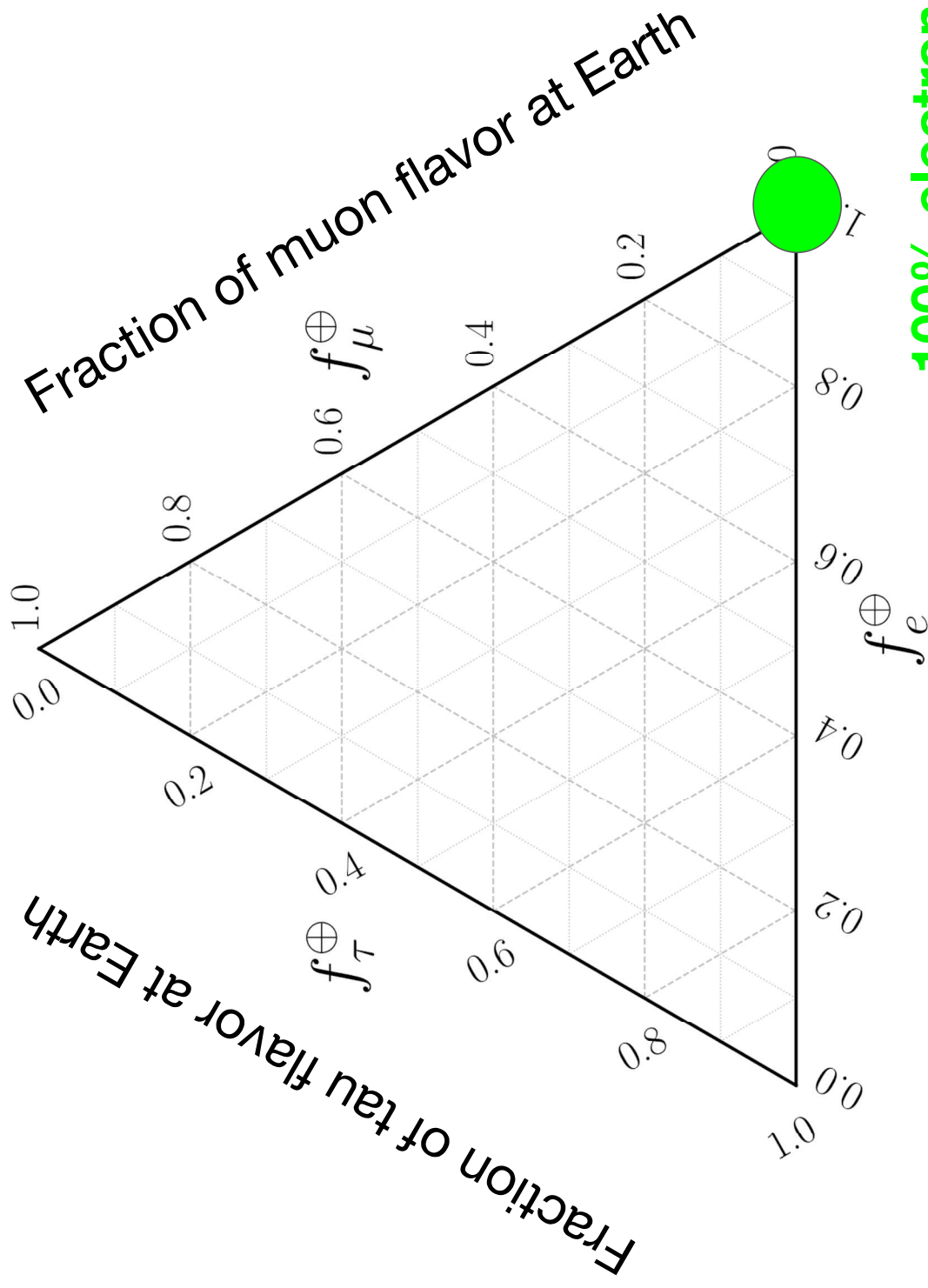


The flavor triangle

100% muon neutrino

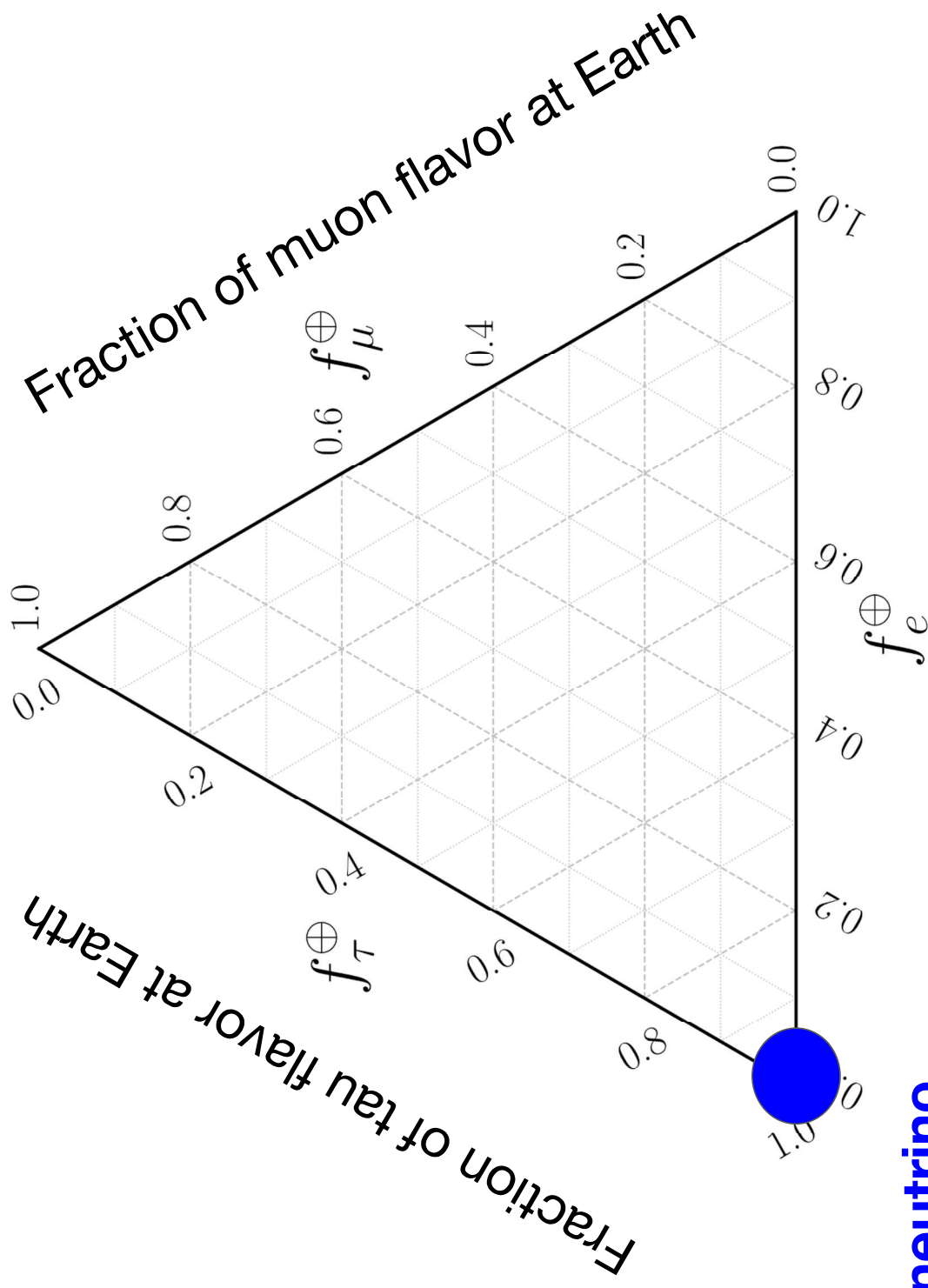


The flavor triangle



100% electron neutrino

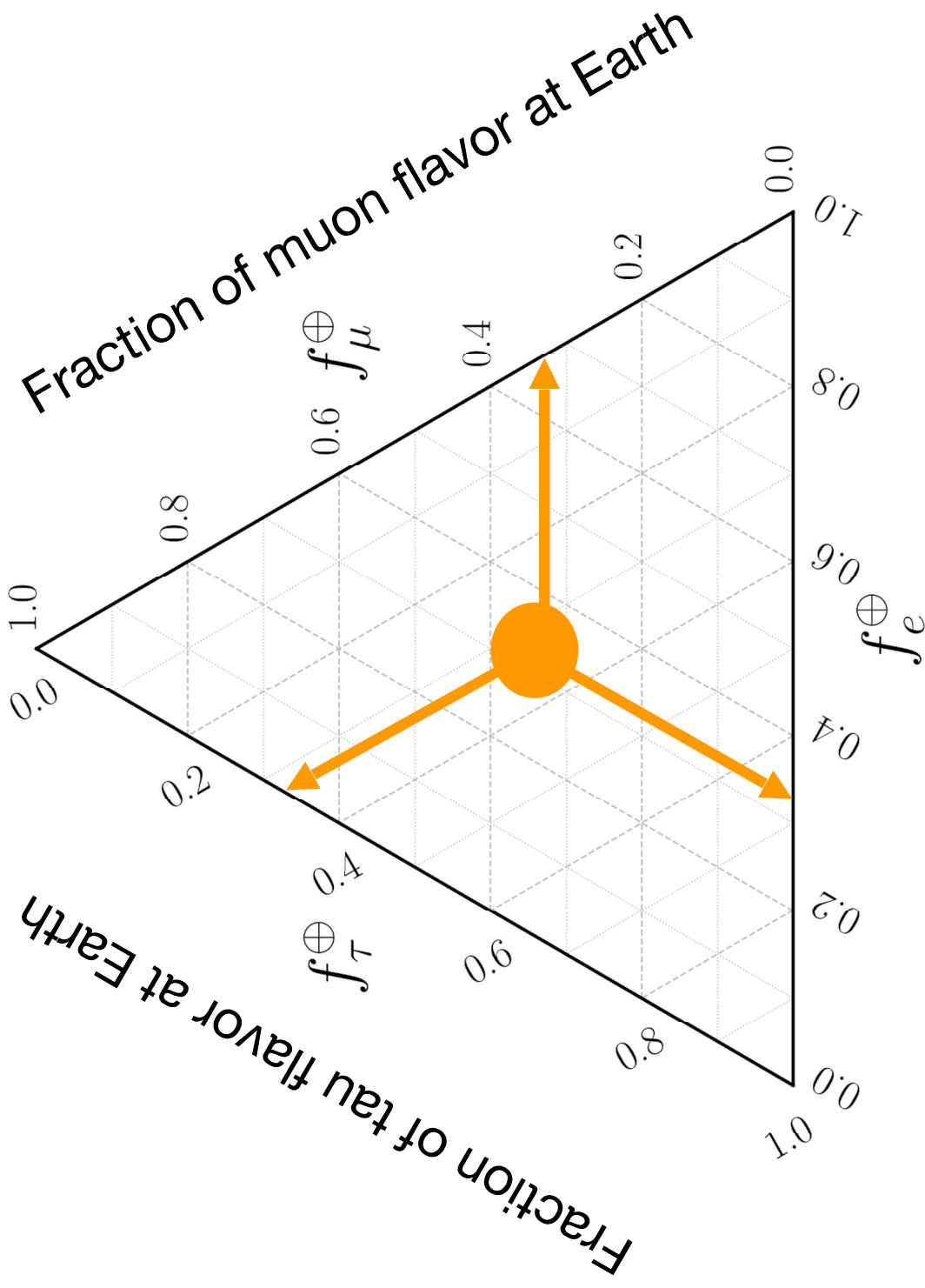
The flavor triangle



100% tau neutrino

The flavor triangle

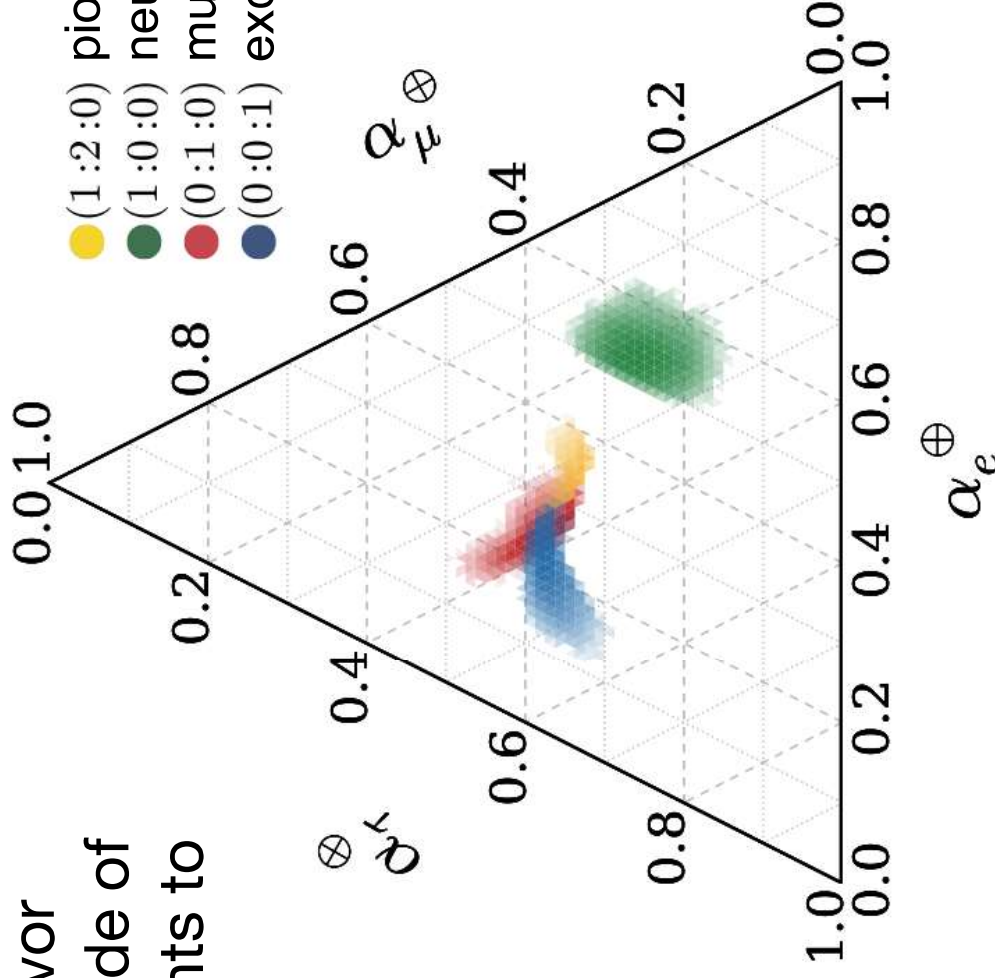
1/3 of each flavor



After oscillations where will the different sources end up?

Measuring a flavor composition outside of these regions points to new physics!

- (1:2:0) pion
- (1:0:0) neutron
- (0:1:0) muon-damped
- (0:0:1) exotic tau

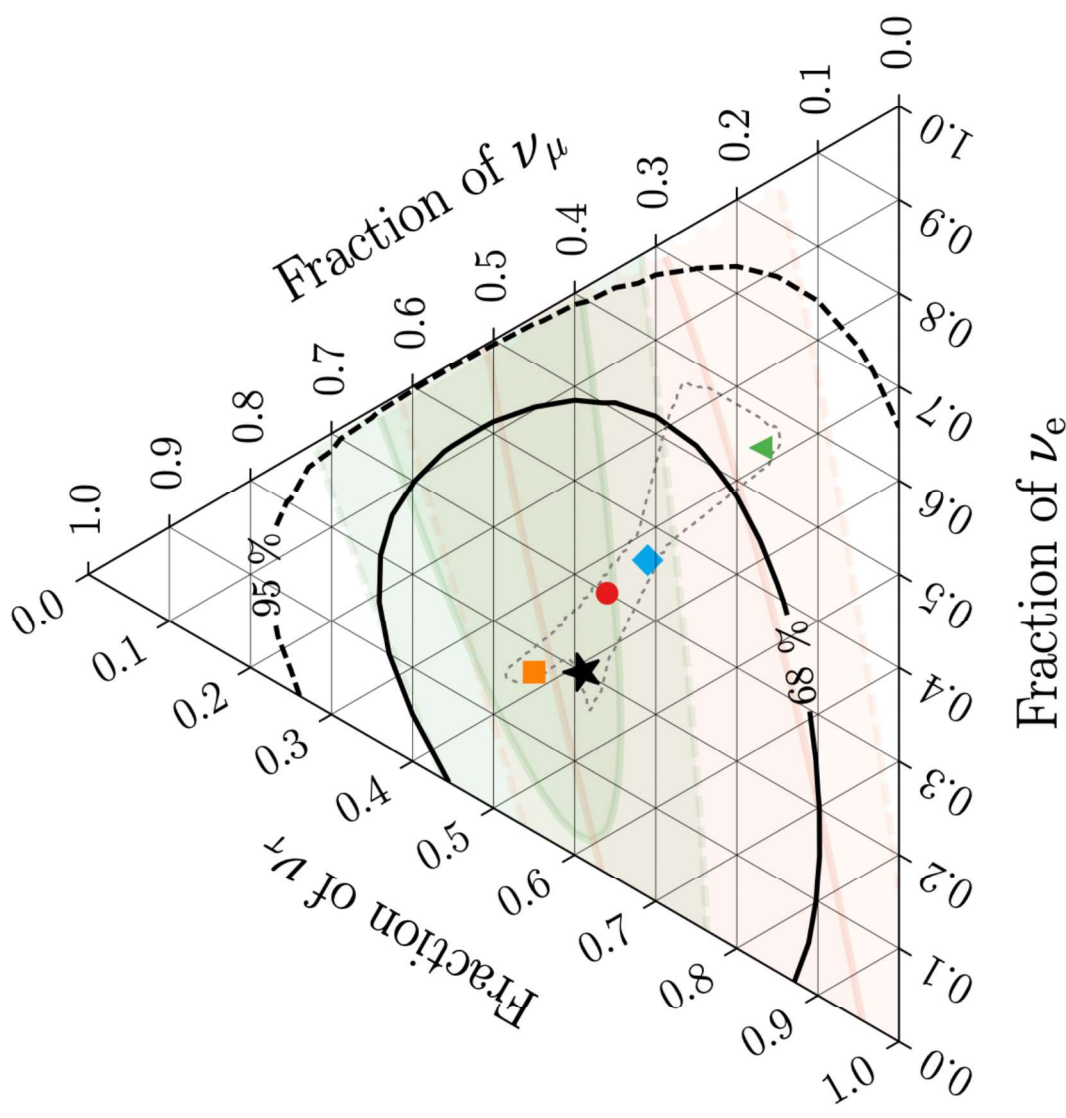
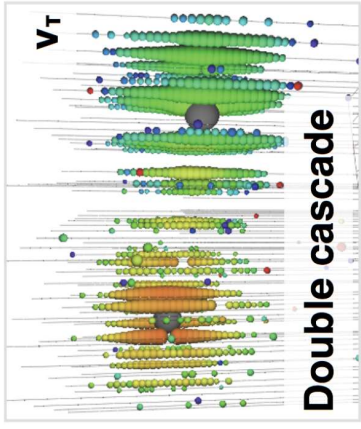
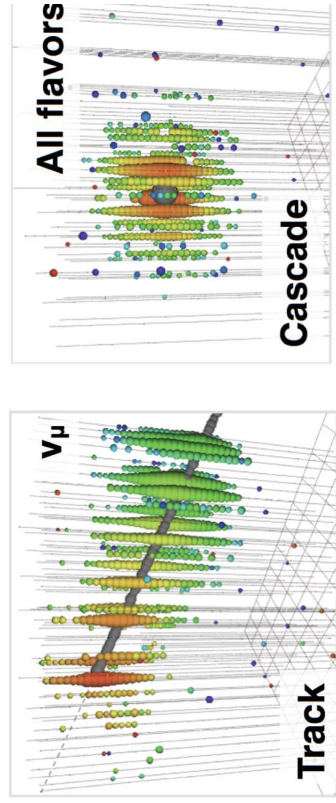


CA, T. Katori, J. Salvado
(Phys. Rev. Lett. **115**, 161303)

See also Bustamante et al. PRL 115, 161302 (2015); Rasmussen et al. 1707.07684; Palomares-Ruiz 1411.2998; Palladino et al 1502.02923; Bustamante et al 1610.02096; Brdar et al. 1611.04598; Farzan & Palomares-Ruiz 1810.00892; CA et al. 1909.05341; Learned & Pakvasa hep-ph/9405296 ..



Latest astrophysical neutrino flavor measurement



— HESE with ternary topology ID
 ★ Best fit: 0.20 : 0.39 : 0.42
 ■ Global Fit (IceCube, APJ 2015)
 ■ Inelasticity (IceCube, PRD 2019)
 3ν-mixing 3σ allowed region

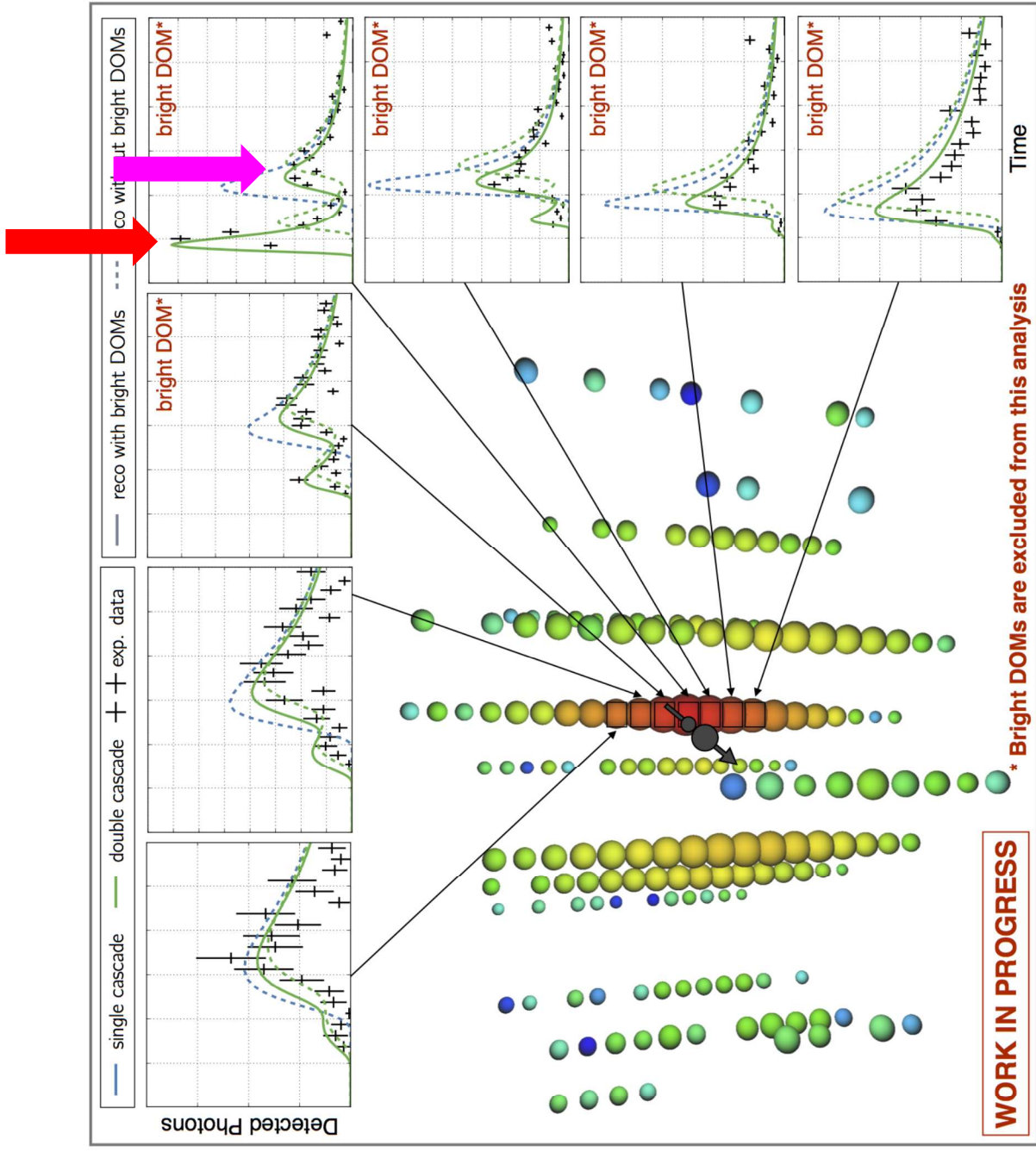
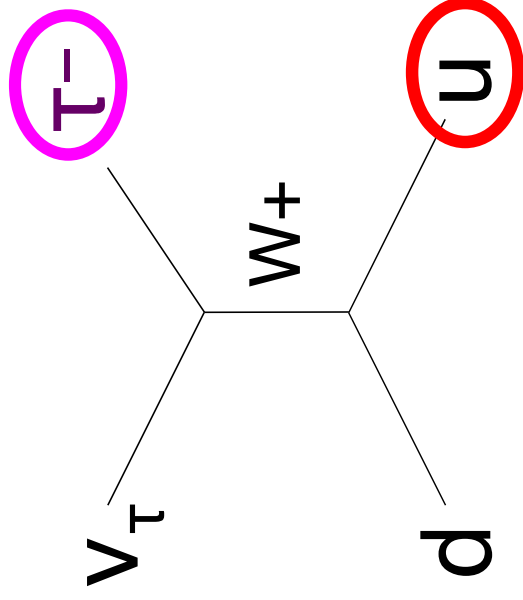
$\nu_e : \nu_\mu : \nu_\tau$ at source → on Earth:
 ■ 0:1:0 → 0.17 : 0.45 : 0.37
 ■ 1:2:0 → 0.30 : 0.36 : 0.34
 ■ 1:0:0 → 0.55 : 0.17 : 0.28
 ■ 1:1:0 → 0.36 : 0.31 : 0.33

First astrophysical ν_τ candidate found!

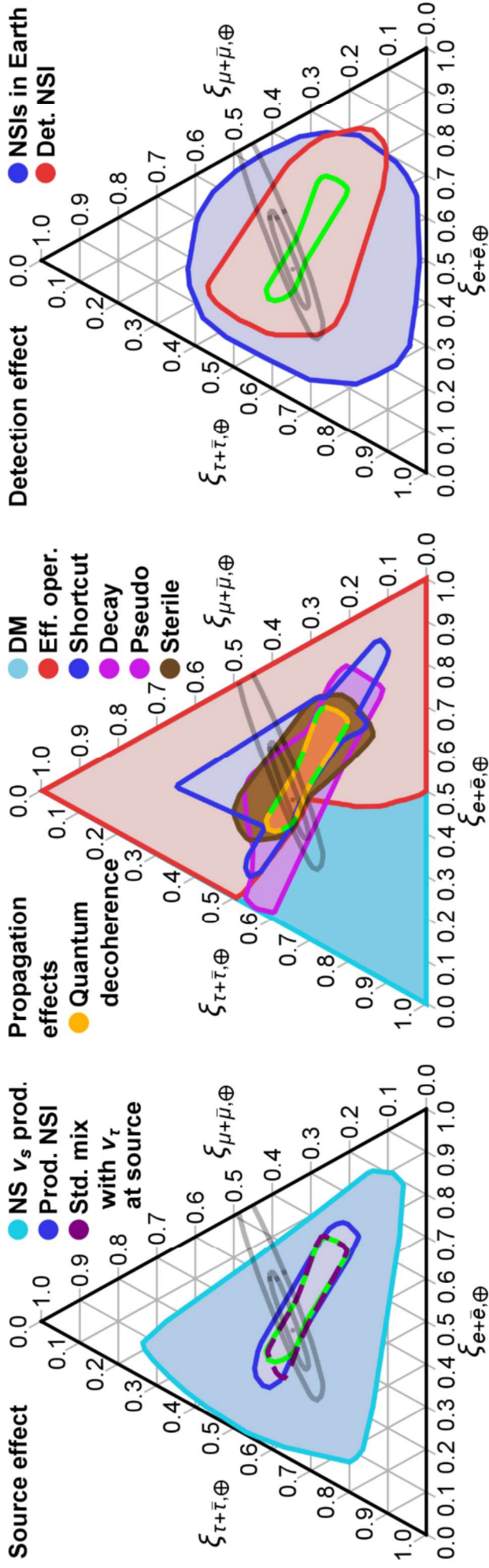
Total deposited energy
~ 90 TeV.

First “bang” in time
(shower)

Second “bang” in time
(tau decay)



New Physics Effects on the Flavor Triangle



Rasmussen et al arXiv:1707.07684

Learned & Pakvasa arXiv:hep-ph/9405296, Mena et al arXiv:1404.0017, CA et al arXiv:1506.02043, Bustamante et al arXiv:1506.02645, Brdar et al arXiv:1611.04598, Gonzalez-Garcia et al arXiv:1605.08055, Rasmussen et al arXiv:1707.07684, Etc

Search for Lorentz Violation via Flavor Morphing

As neutrinos travel from their far away source they can interact with a Lorentz violating field.

Effects expected at the Planck Scale.

Space-time effects

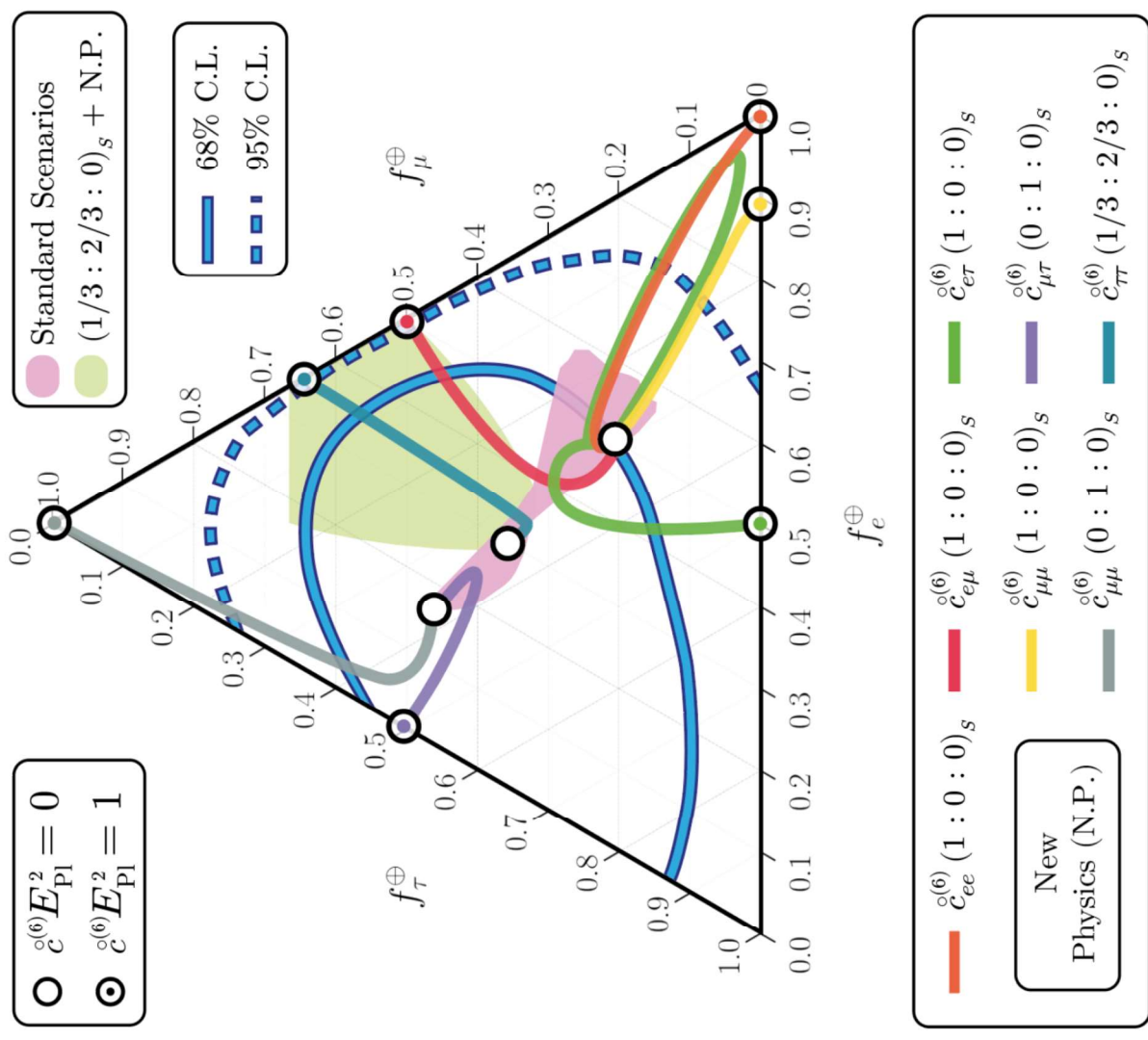
J. Ellis et al arXiv:1807.051550

K. Wang et al. arXiv:2009.05201

Zhang & Ma arXiv:1406.4568



Trajectories in the flavor triangle in the presence of Lorentz Violation (LV)

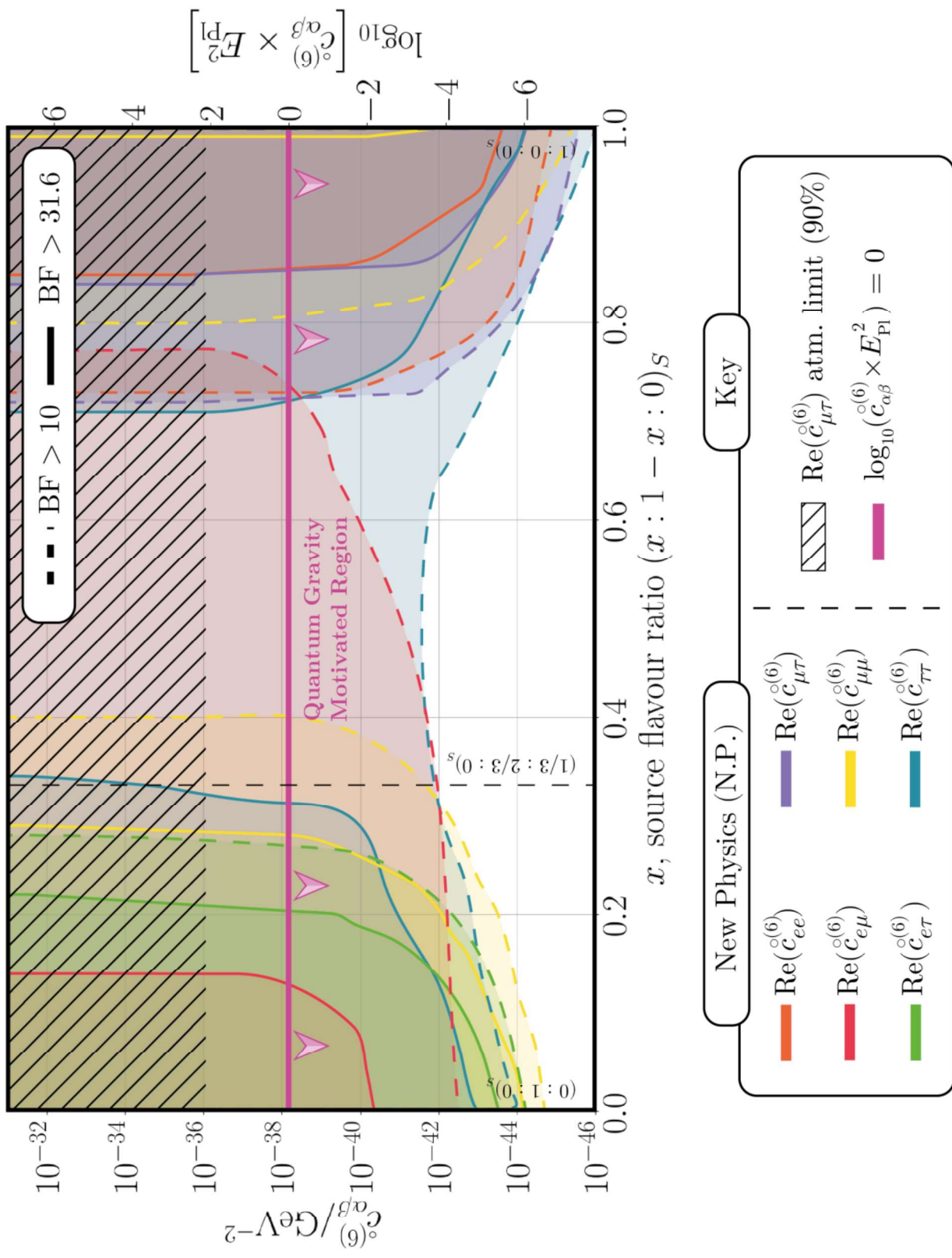


$$H_d = \frac{1}{2E} U M^2 U^\dagger + \frac{E^{d-3}}{\Lambda_d} \tilde{U}_d O_d \tilde{U}_d^\dagger$$

Dimension Standard Mixing New Physics Terms

- (1 : 2 : 0) pion
- (0 : 1 : 0) neutron
- (1 : 0 : 0) muon-damped

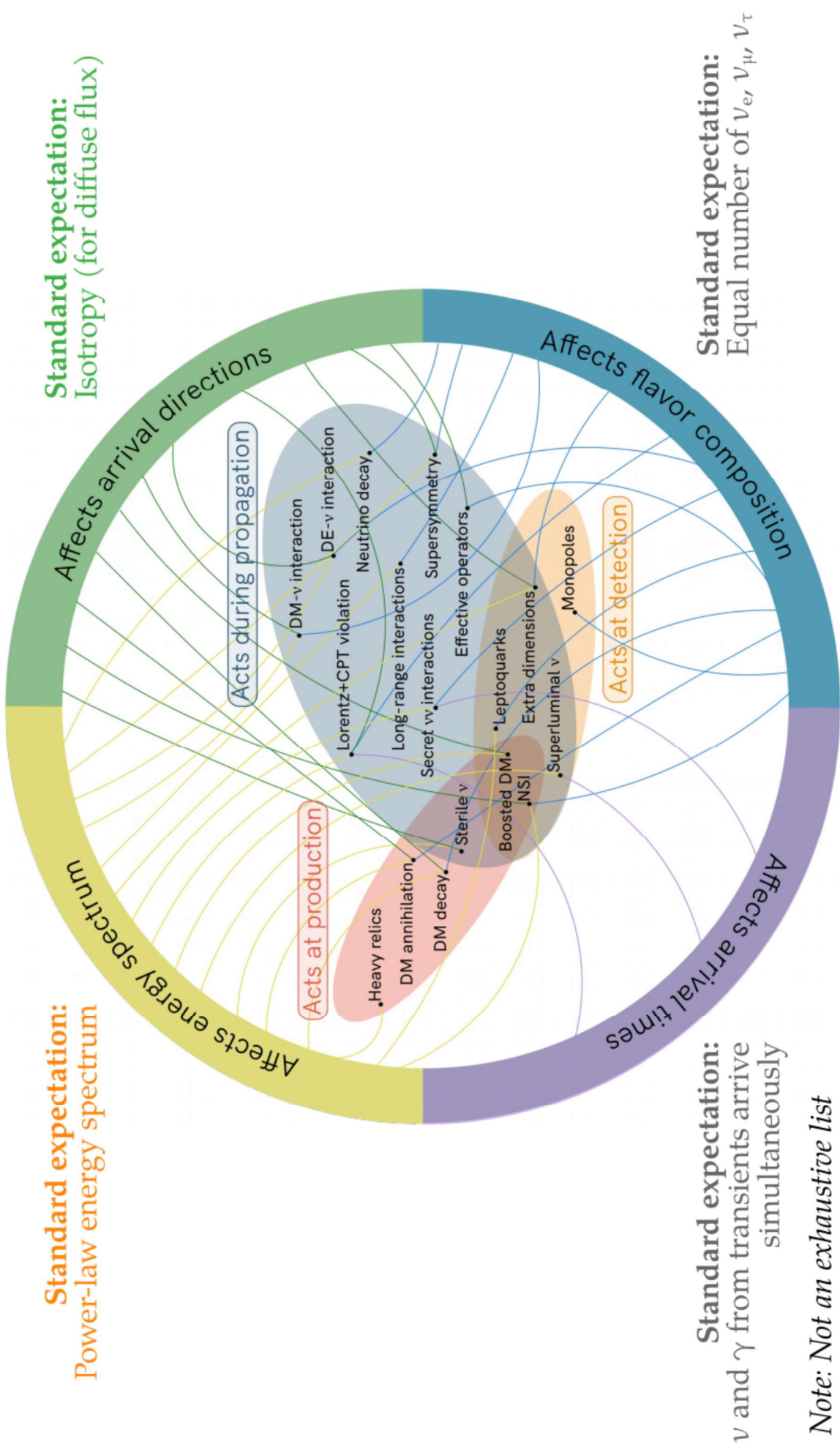
Results on high-dimensional LV operators



Outline

- High-energy neutrino astrophysics and IceCube
- A new way to look at an old problem:
Light sterile neutrinos with TeV neutrinos
- Using a new probe to look for dark matter
- Using the flavor of neutrinos to find new physics
- How do we move forward?

Landscape of New Physics That We can Explore



Note: Not an exhaustive list

See CA, Bustamante, Kheirandish, Palomares-Ruiz, Salvado, and Vincent arXiv:1907.08690 for more details



Two Synergic Trails Forward

New Detectors

New Technologies



Two Synergic Trails Forward

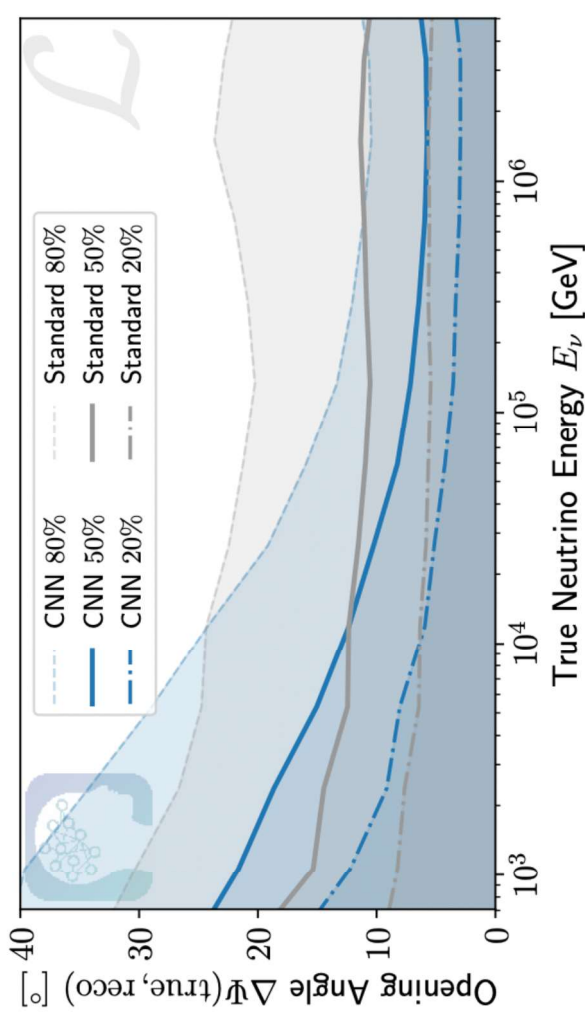
New Detectors

New
Technologies

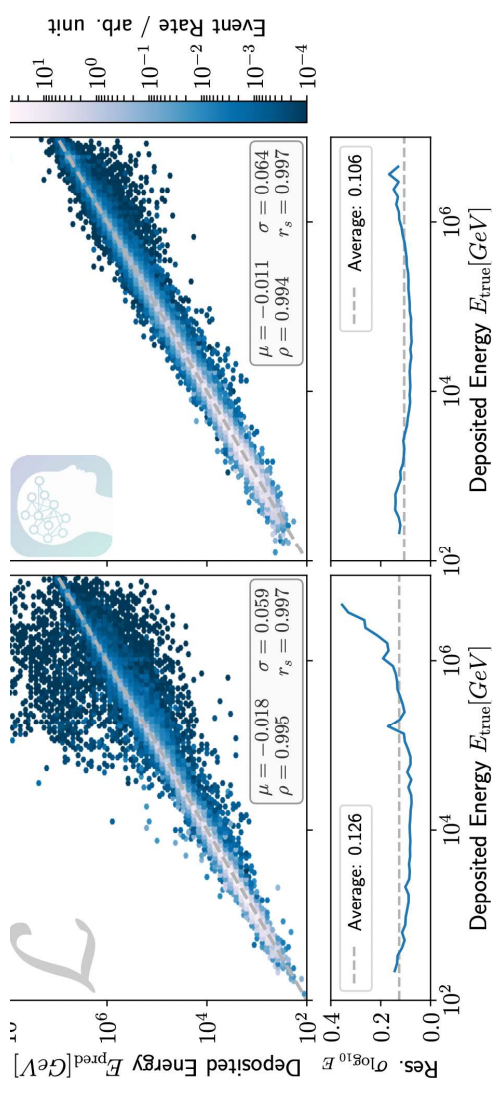
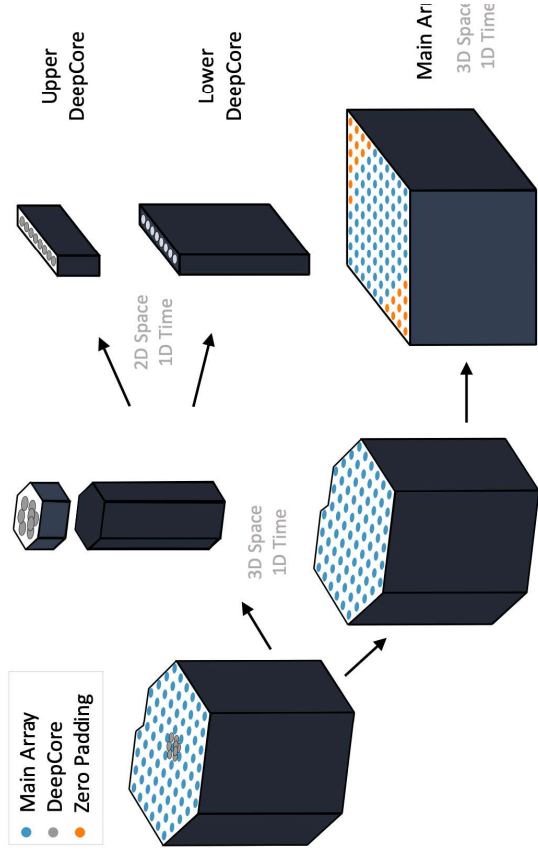


Improvements with Machine Learning

Examples from IceCube, but true across the board



IceCube Collaboration arXiv:2101.11589

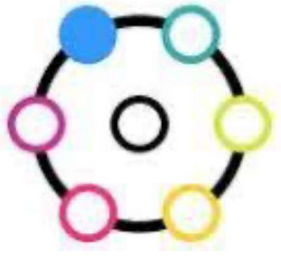
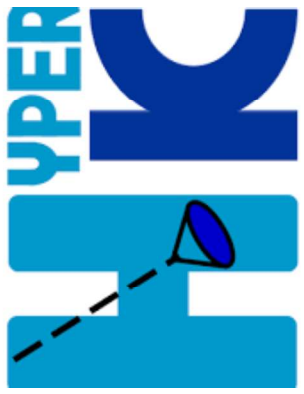


Two Synergic Trails Forward

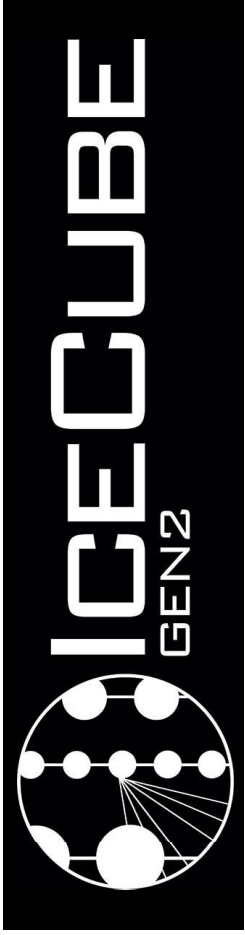
New Detectors

New
Technologies





P-ONE



JEM-EUSO

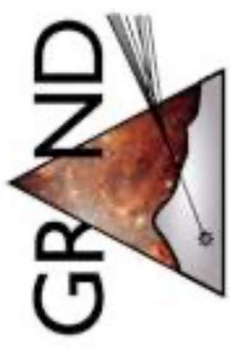
Many Neutrino Telescopes On Our Way



BAIKAL-GVD



TRIDENT
海 | 钻 | 计 | 划

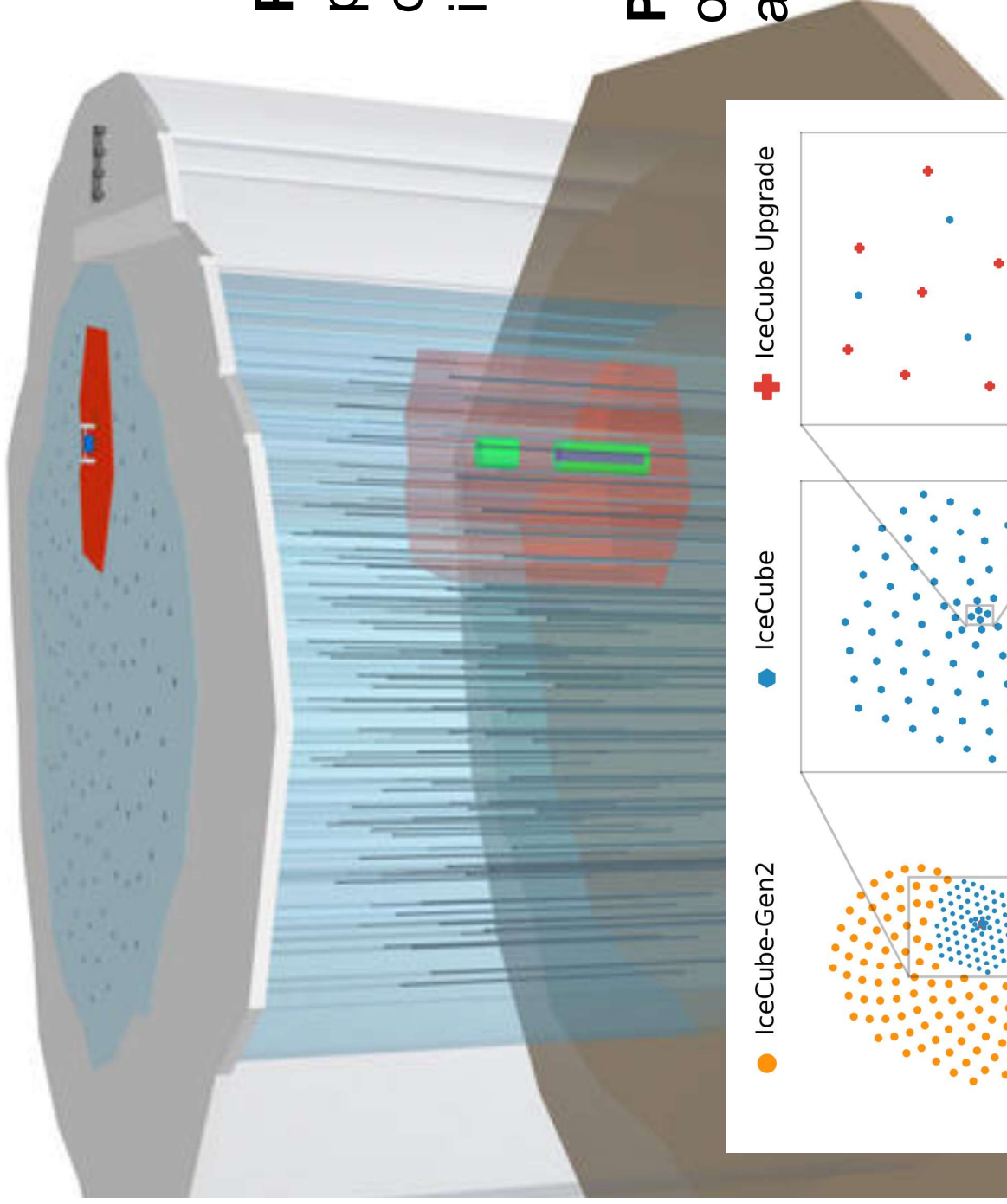


GRAND



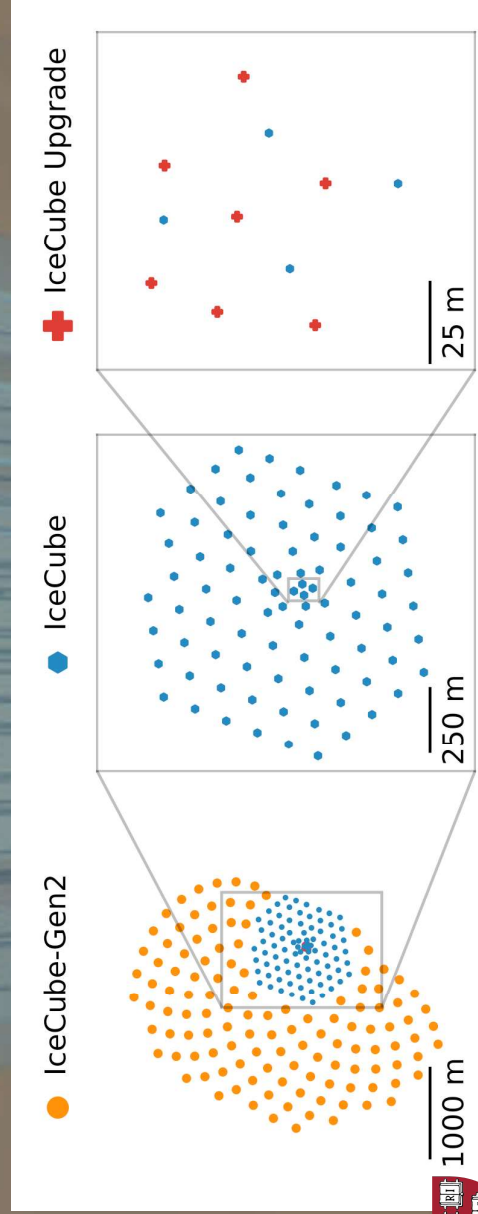
Non-exhaustive list

The IceCube Upgrades!

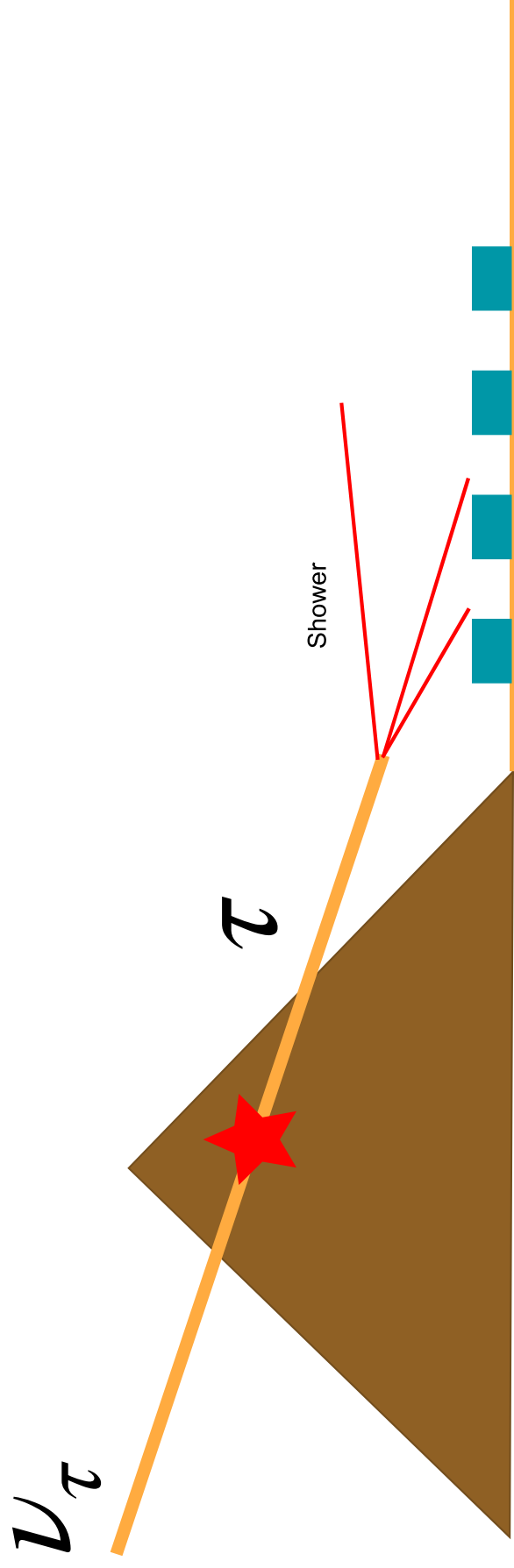


Phase 1: 7 new, high-precision strings in the central, densely instrumented region.

Phase 2: x10 the volume of present IceCube, plus additional detectors.

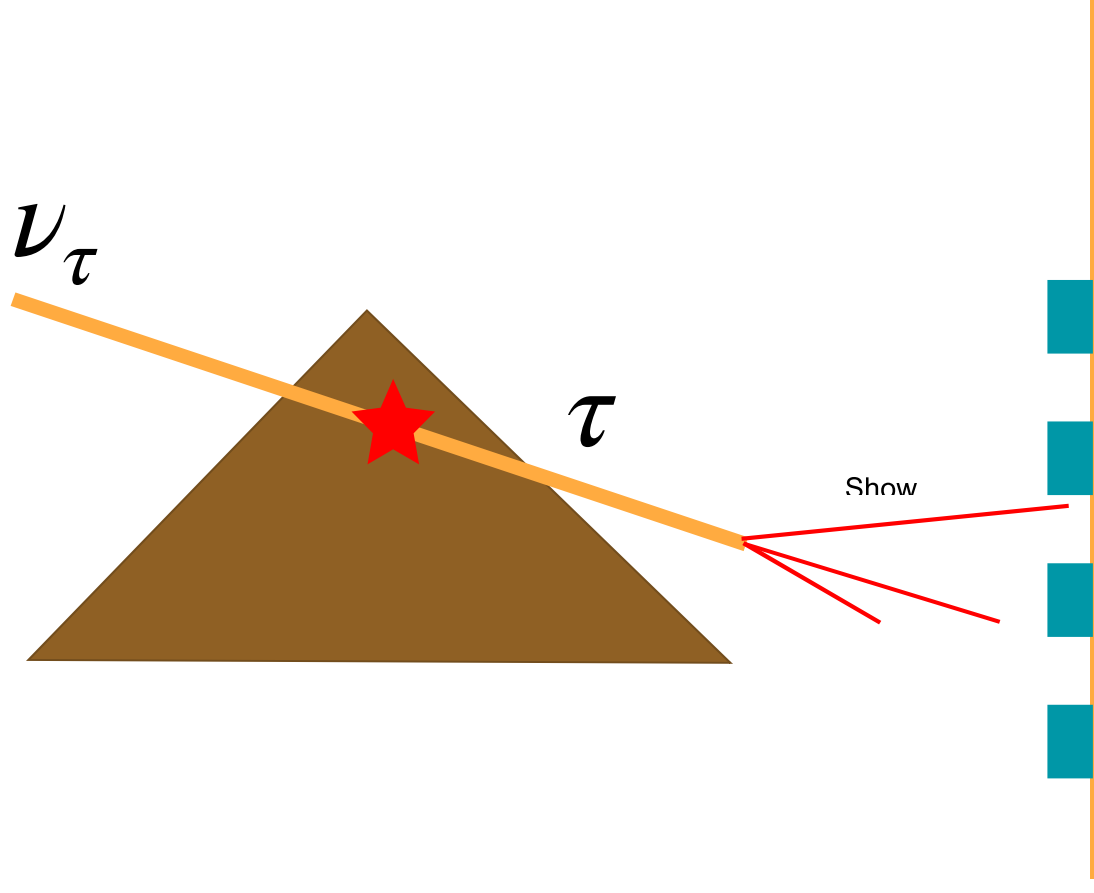


Thinking about Earth-skimming neutrino detectors



The geometry here is key for the acceptance of neutrino detection

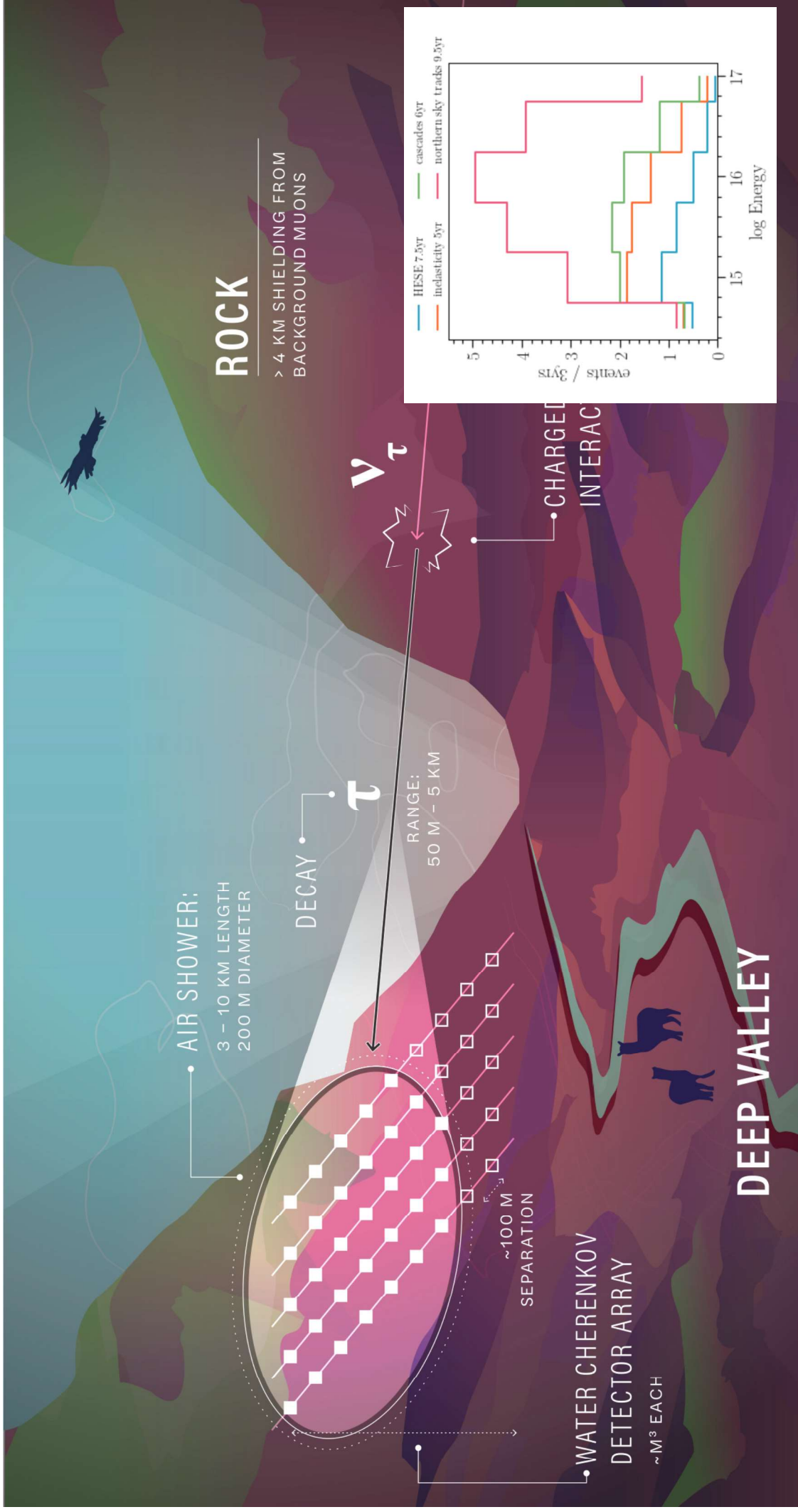
Thinking about Earth-skimming neutrino detectors



The geometry here is key for the acceptance of neutrino detection

This would be a more ideal scenario, but can't put mountain over detector

TAMBO

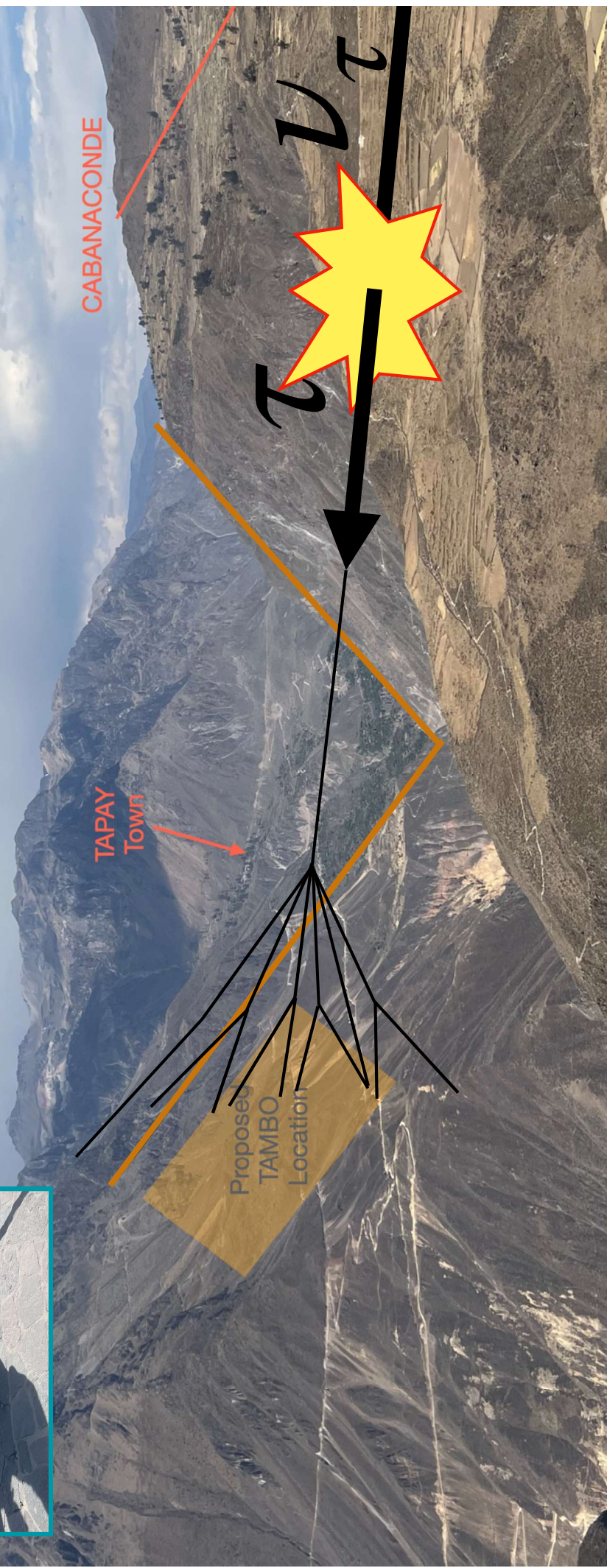
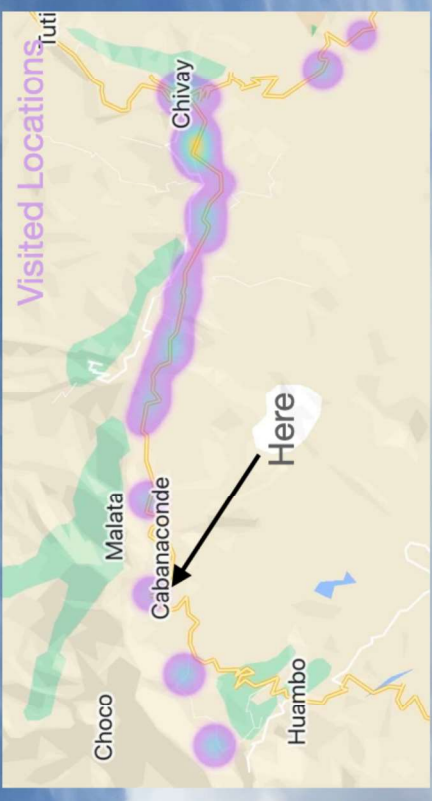


TAU AIR-SHOWER MOUNTAIN-BASED OBSERVATORY (TAMBO) • COLCA VALLEY, PERU

Romero-Wolf et al <https://arxiv.org/abs/2002.06475>

*TAMBO means house or inn in Quechua.

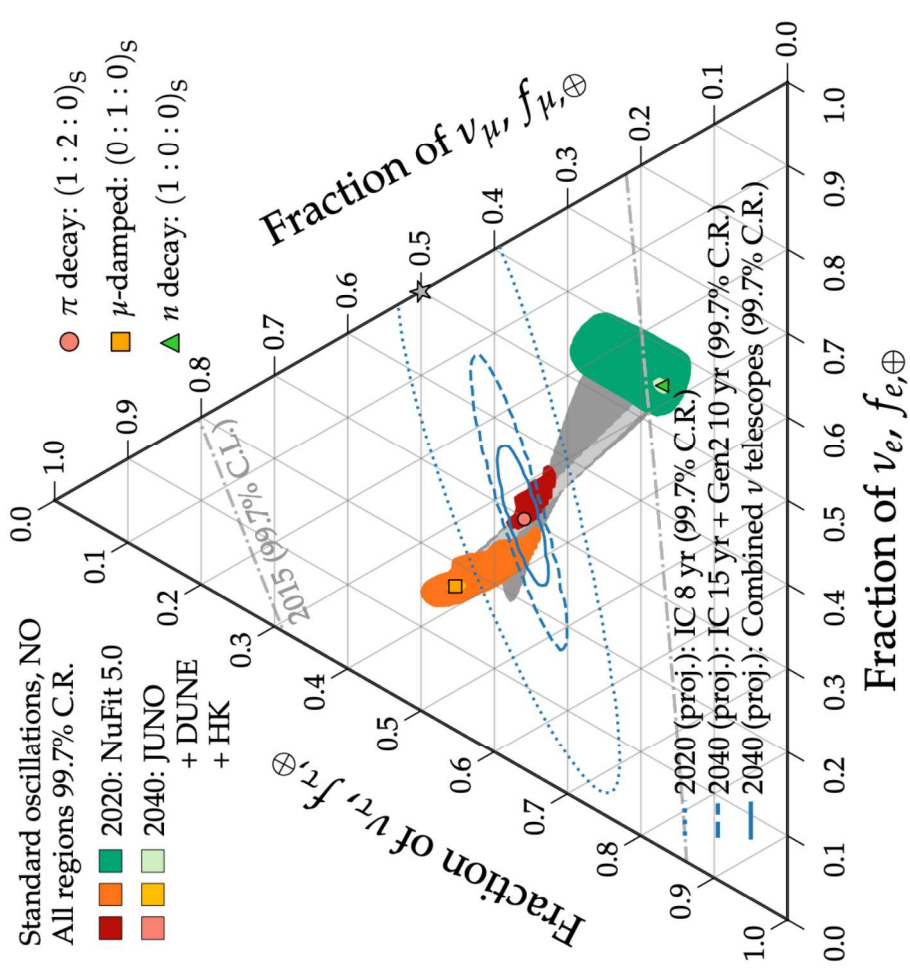
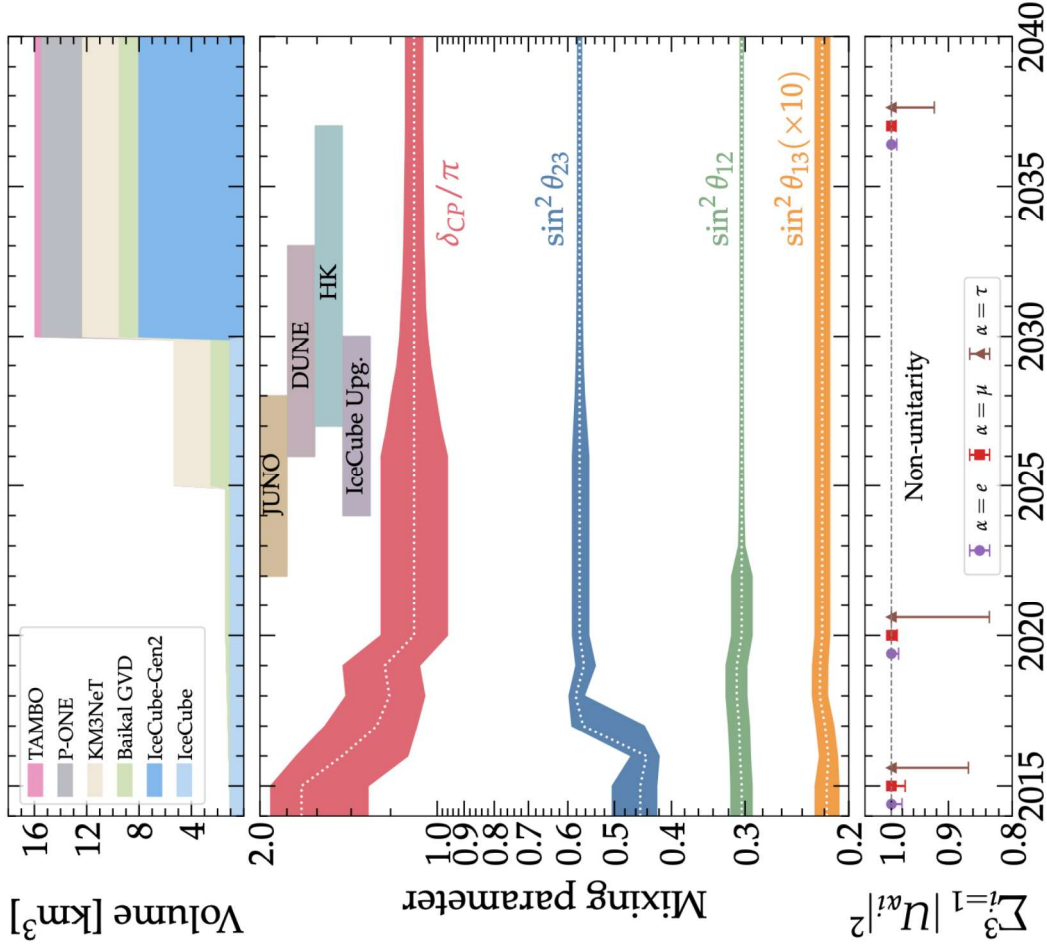




We went to Peru earlier this year and found a location for the experiment!
First prototype detectors expected to be deployed next summer.

Projected Upgrade Flavor

Measurement

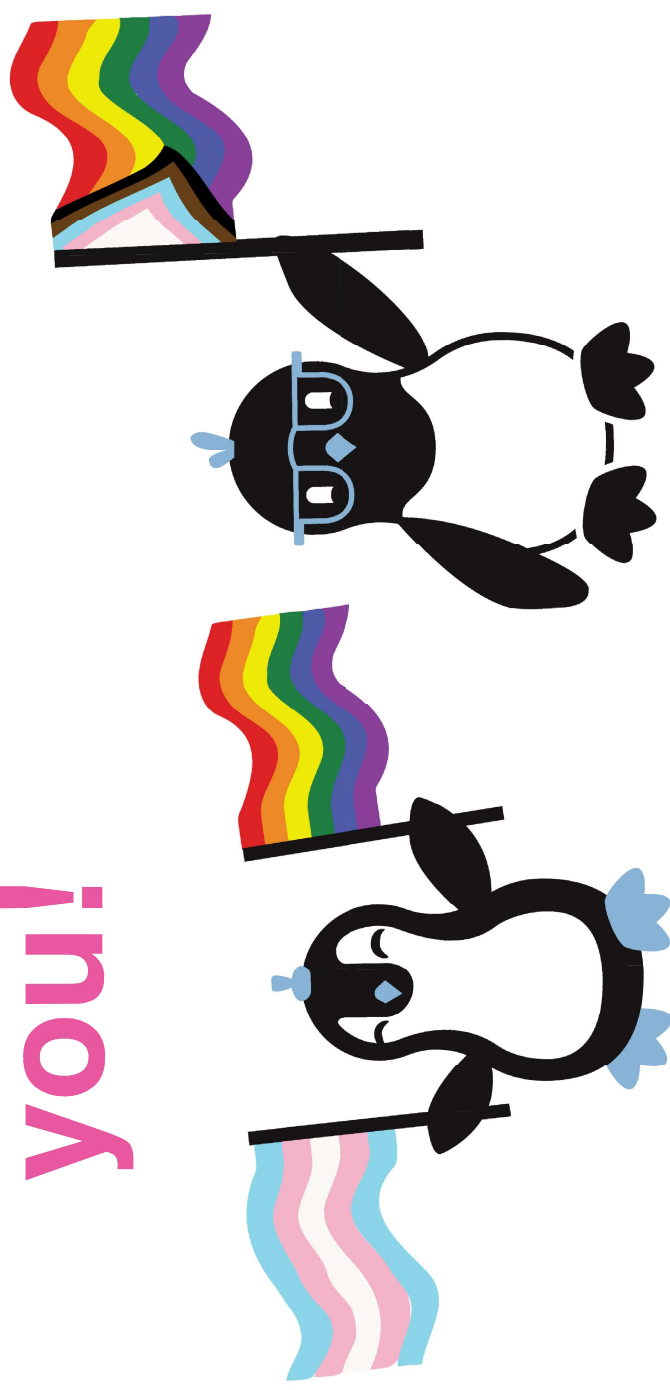


Take home message

- ❖ We live in interesting times! Nu-probes are available and old puzzles remain!
- ❖ Short-baseline anomalies explanations can be explored using TeV atmospheric neutrinos.
- ❖ Astrophysical neutrinos provide new ways to search for dark matter.
- ❖ The flavor of astrophysical neutrinos is a powerful probe of new physics.
- ❖ The future is bright in neutrino telescopes: new detectors and technologies ahead!

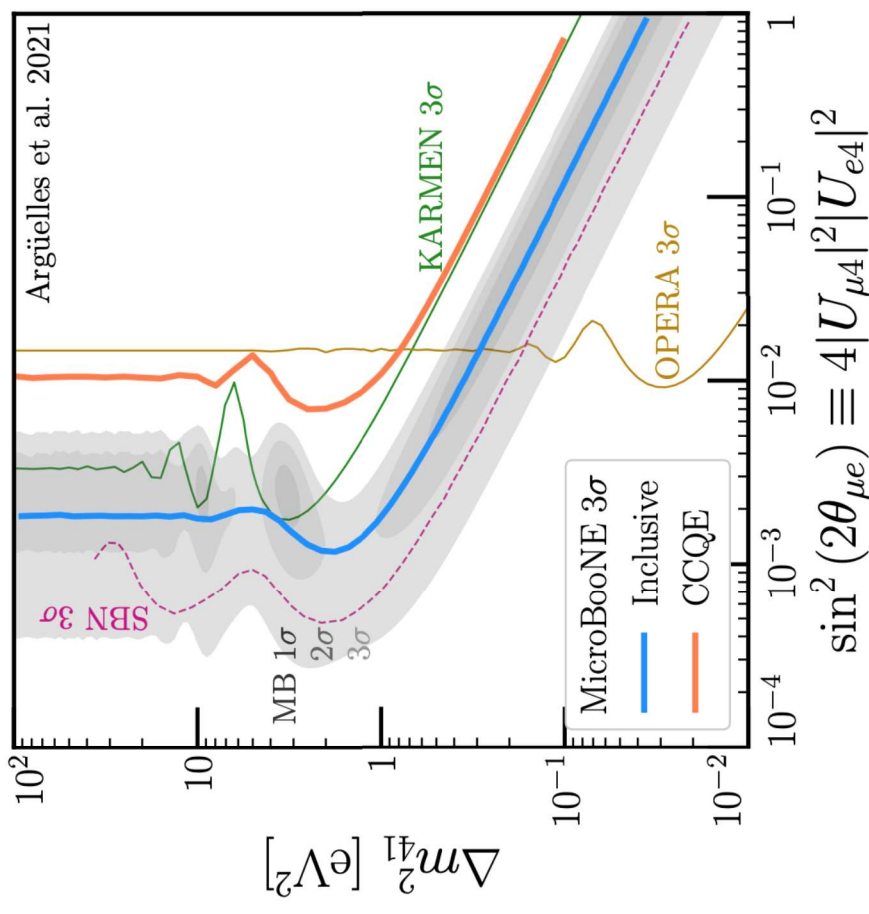
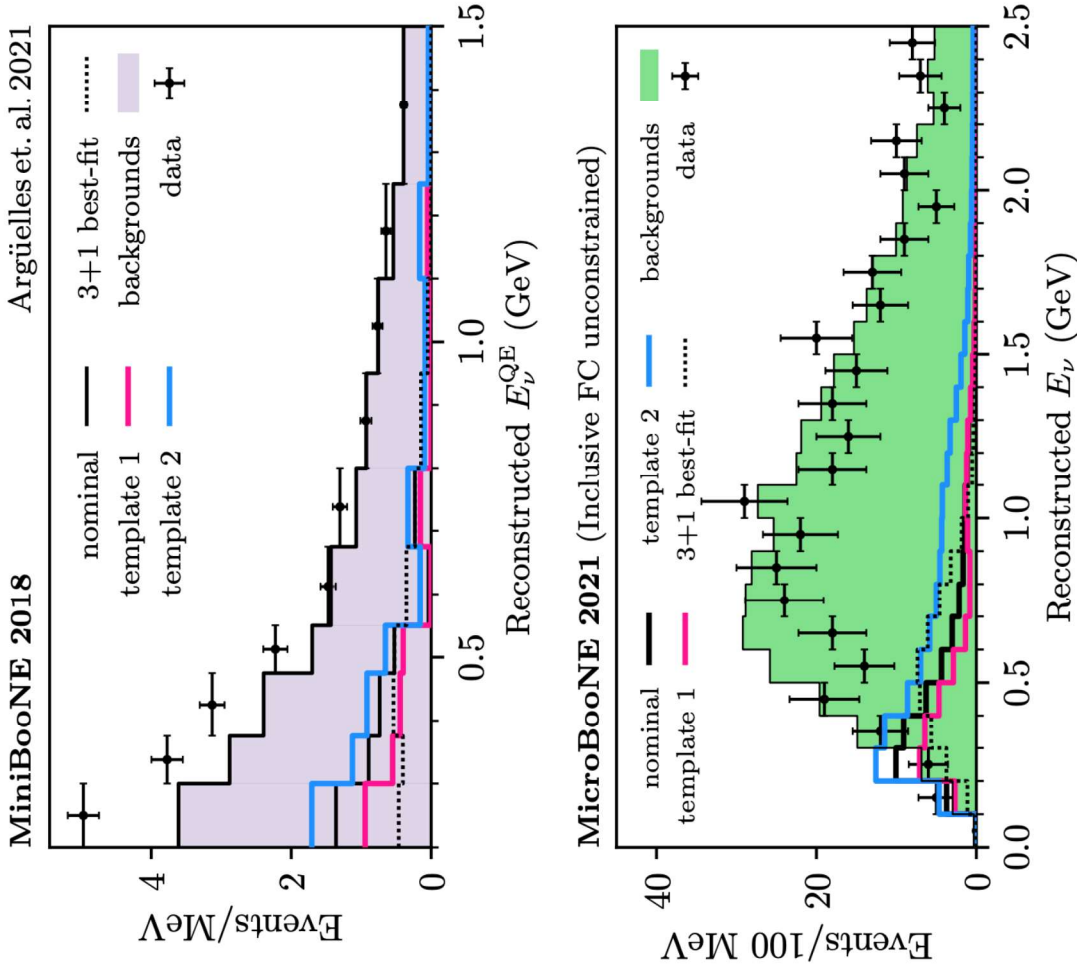
May your chosen trail lead you to new physics!

Thank
you!



Bonus slides

Constraints from $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e/\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e$ searches on 3+1 with MicroBooNE?



MicroBooNE collaboration arXiv:2110.14054,2110.13978,2110.14080

CA, I. Esteban, M. Hostert, K.J. Kelly, J. Kopp, P.A.N. Machado, I. Martinez-Soler, Y. F. Perez-Gonzalez, arXiv:2111.10359



Gamma-neutrino anti-correlation?

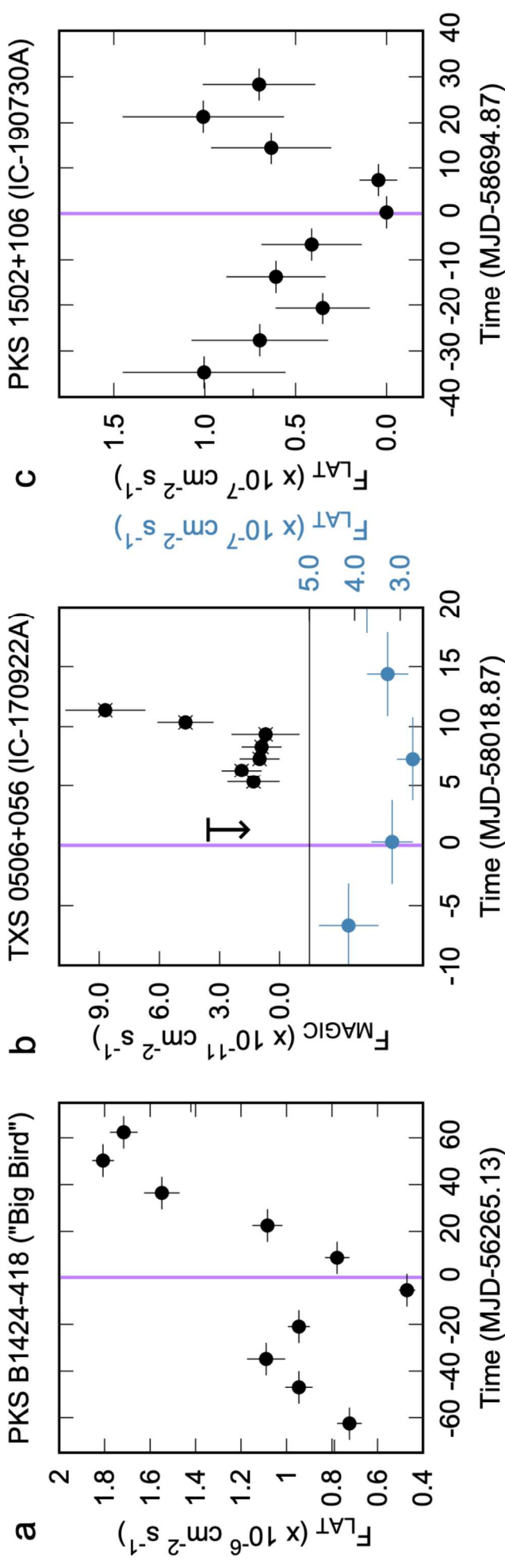


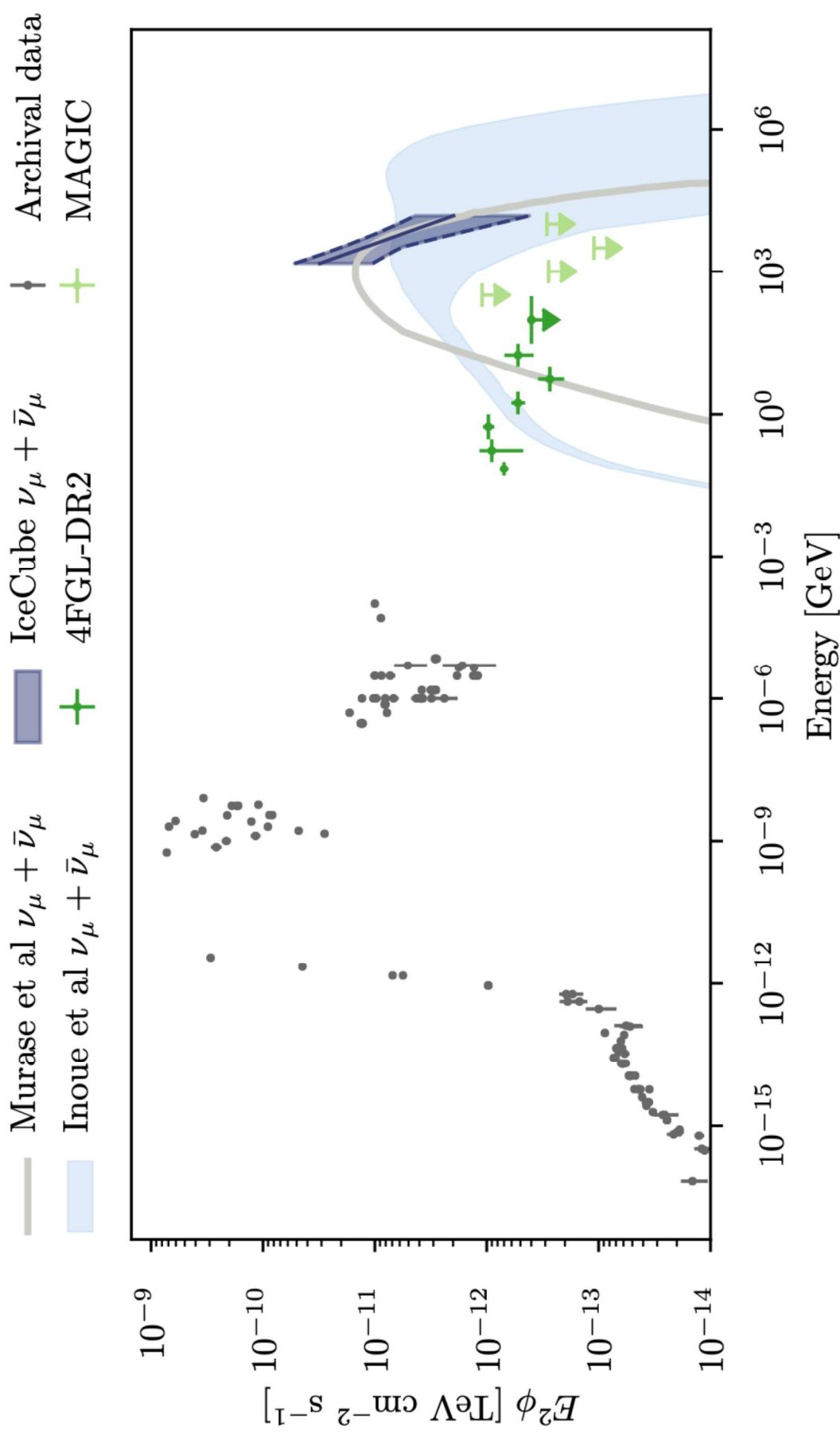
Figure 3. γ -ray light curves for three blazars with coincident high-energy neutrinos. a: PKS B1424-418 as mea-

[E. Kun, I. Bartos, J. B. Tjus et al 2009.09792](#)

The gamma-ray correlation is not so direct/obvious

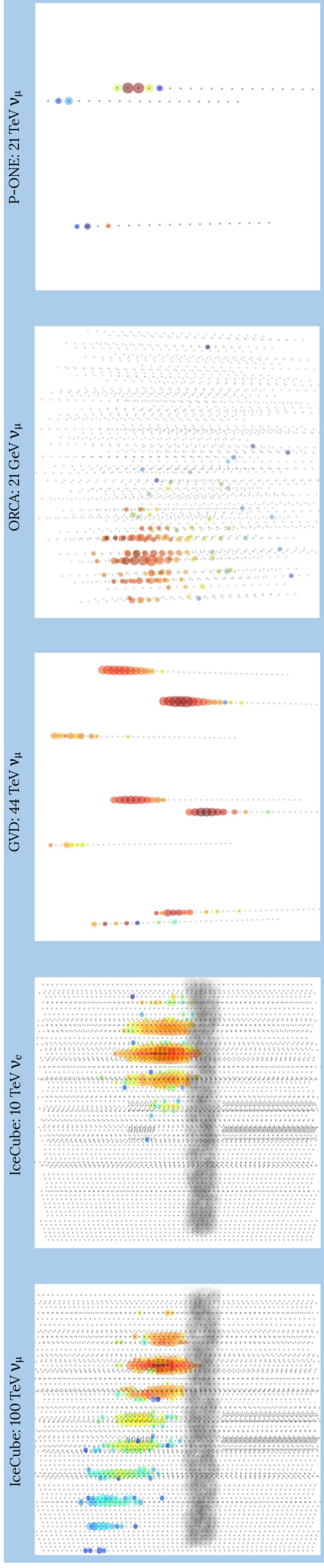
Multimessenger observations of

NGC 1068



PROMETHEUS: Open-Source Neutrino Telescope Simulation

- Open-source simulation of neutrino telescopes from event injection to weighting
- You give it a physics scenario, it gives you times of photons arriving at the given optical modules
- These events can then be weighted to give the rate at the detector
- Can also be used to find effective areas for a given neutrino telescope



S. Giner *et al* Neutrino2022

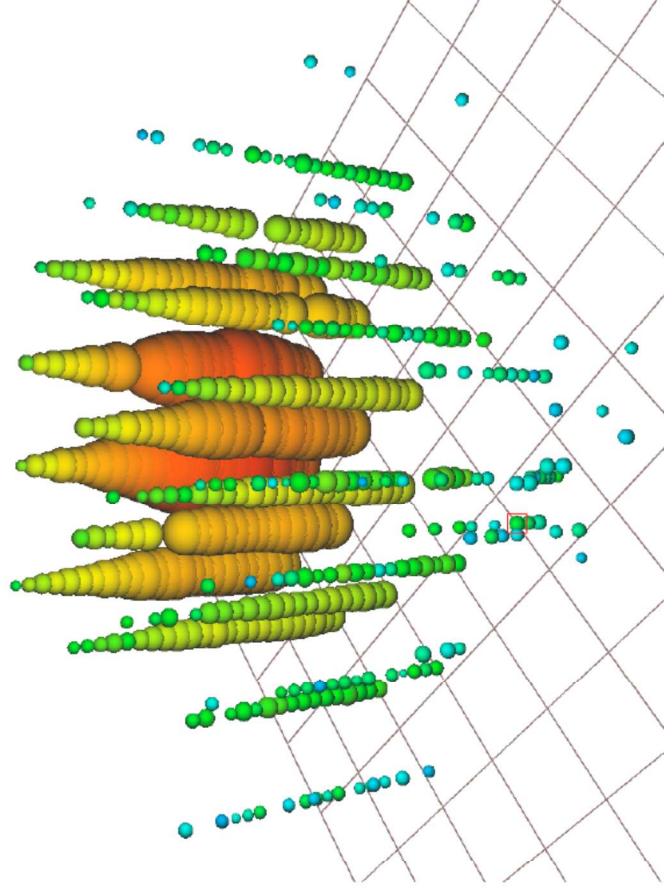
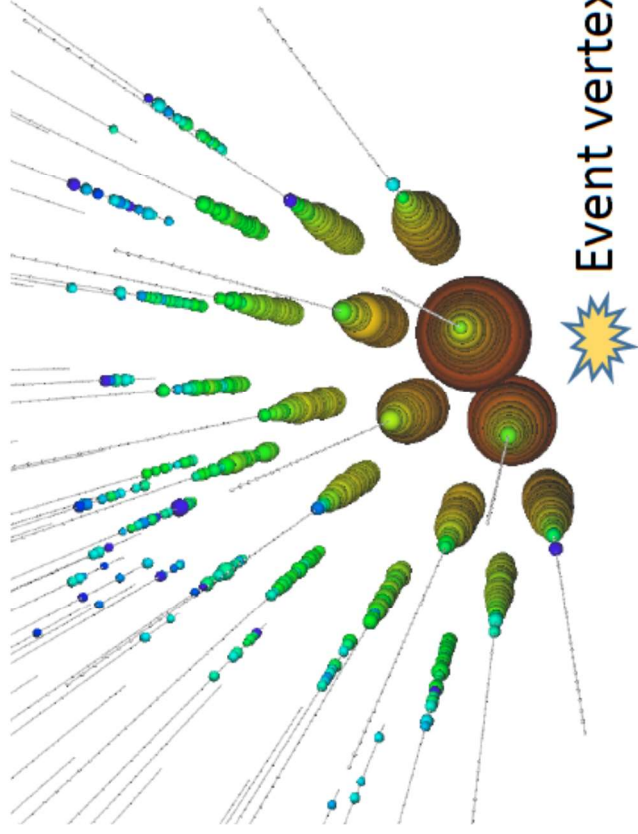
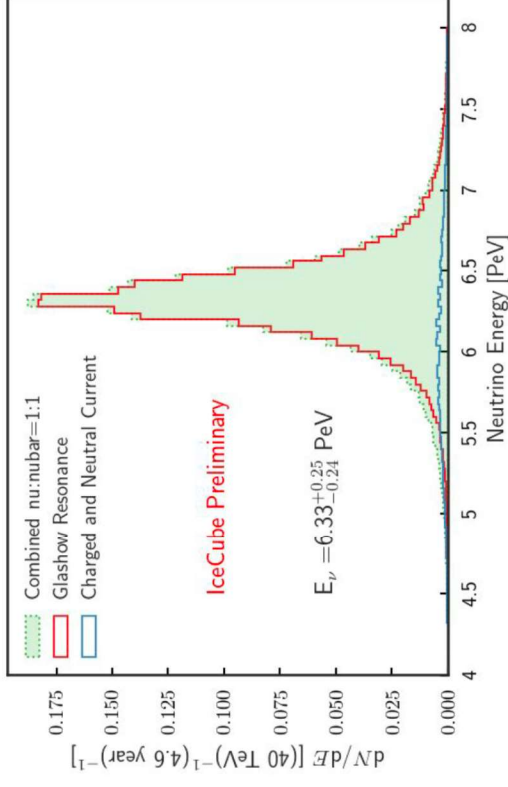
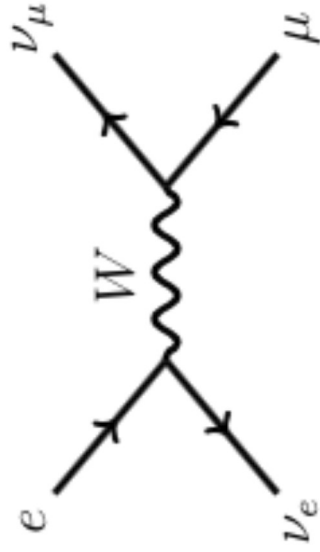
J. Lazar, S. Meighen-Berger, C. Haack, S. Giner, D. Kim, and CA *in preparation*

Open-source neutrino telescope simulation to facilitate algorithms development

The first Glashow resonance event:

$\text{anti-}\nu_e + \text{atomic electron} \rightarrow \text{real } W \text{ at } 6.3 \text{ PeV}$

Resonant production of a weak intermediate boson by an anti-electron neutrino interacting with an atomic electron



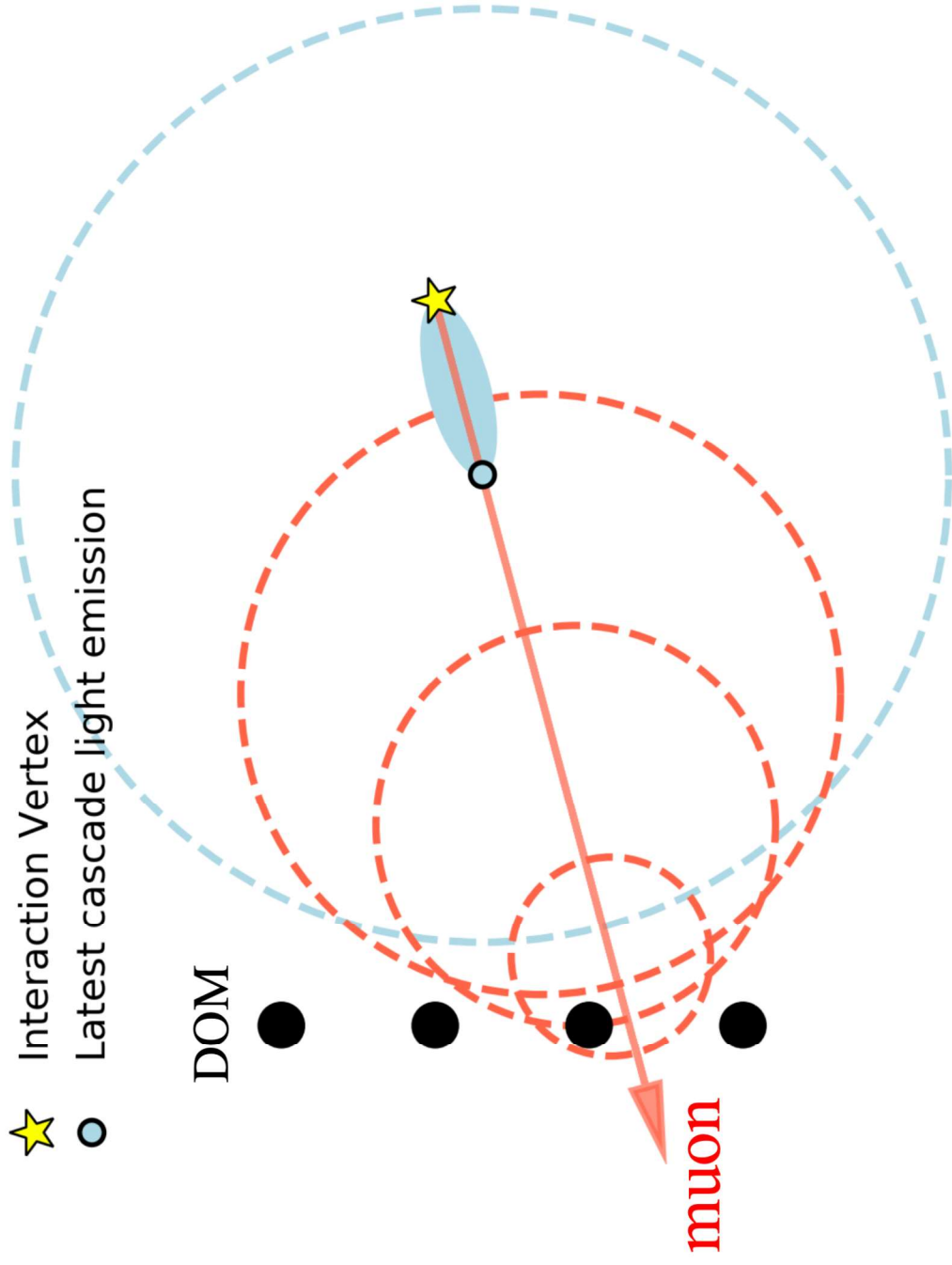
W production or background?

Signal:
hadronic (quark-antiquark decay
of the W)

Or

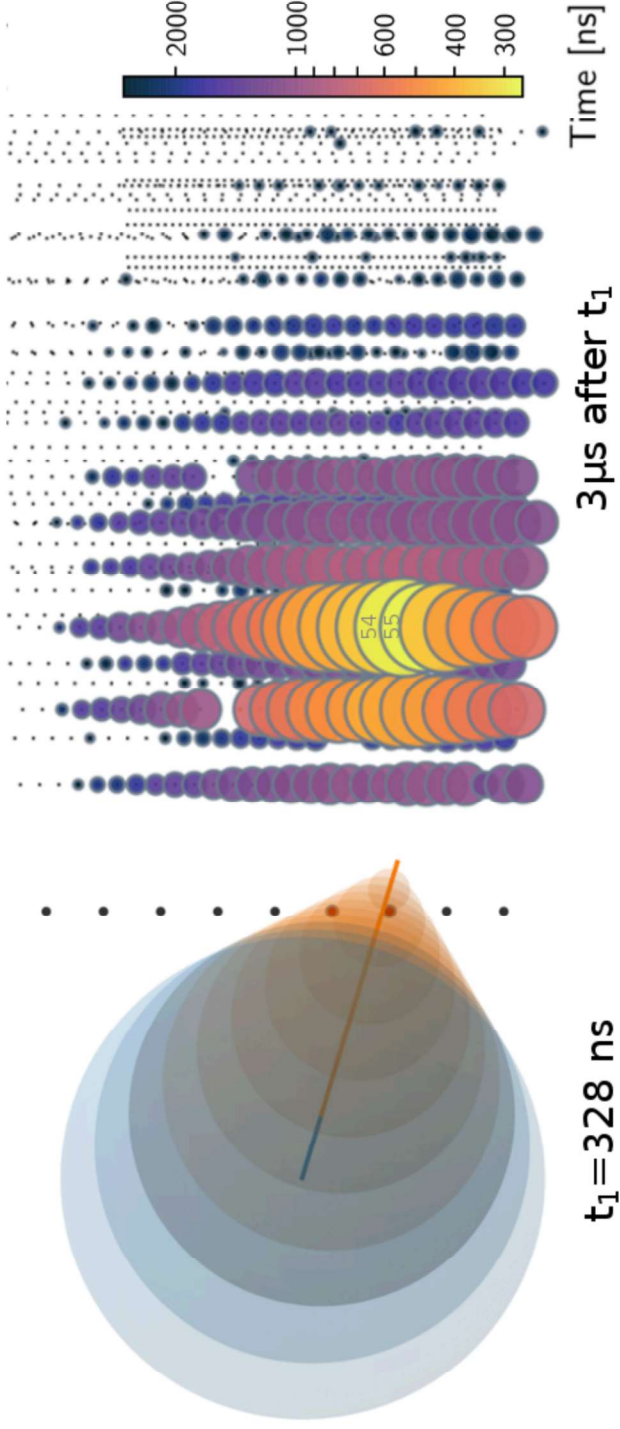
Background:
electromagnetic shower radiated
by a high energy background
cosmic-ray muon

muons from pions ($v=c$) outrace
the light propagating in ice that is
produced by the electromagnetic
component ($v < c$)



Hadronic shower from W-decay:

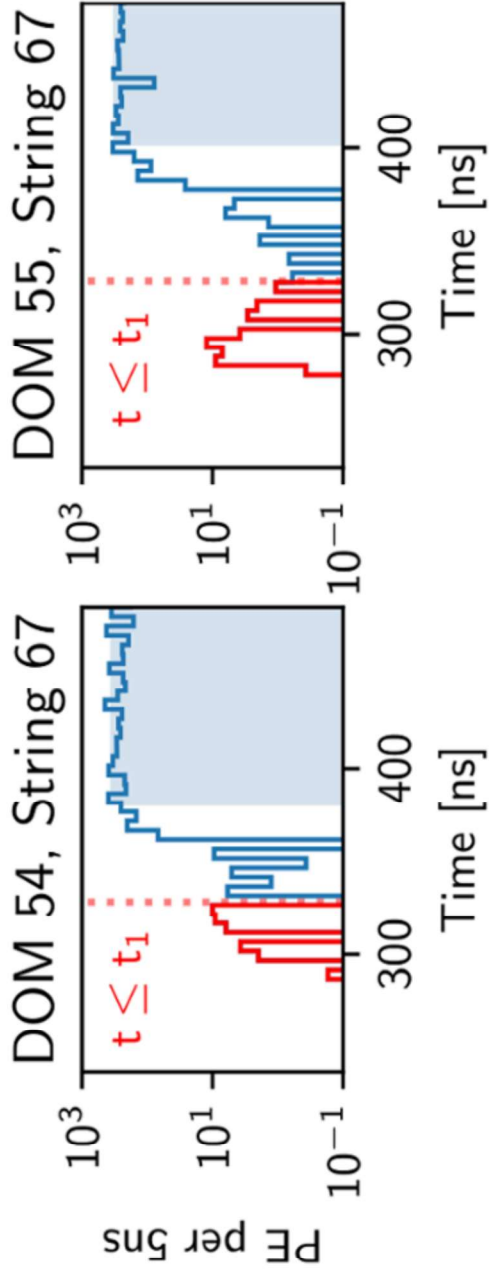
Early muons followed by electromagnetic shower



$t_1 = 328 \text{ ns}$

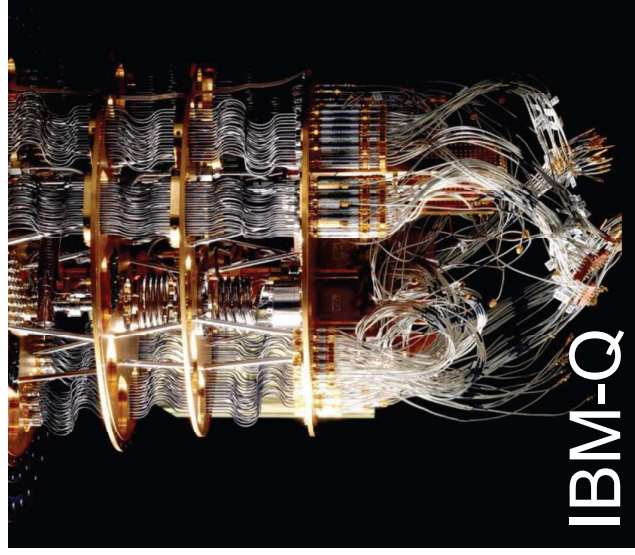
$3 \mu\text{s after } t_1$

Time [ns]



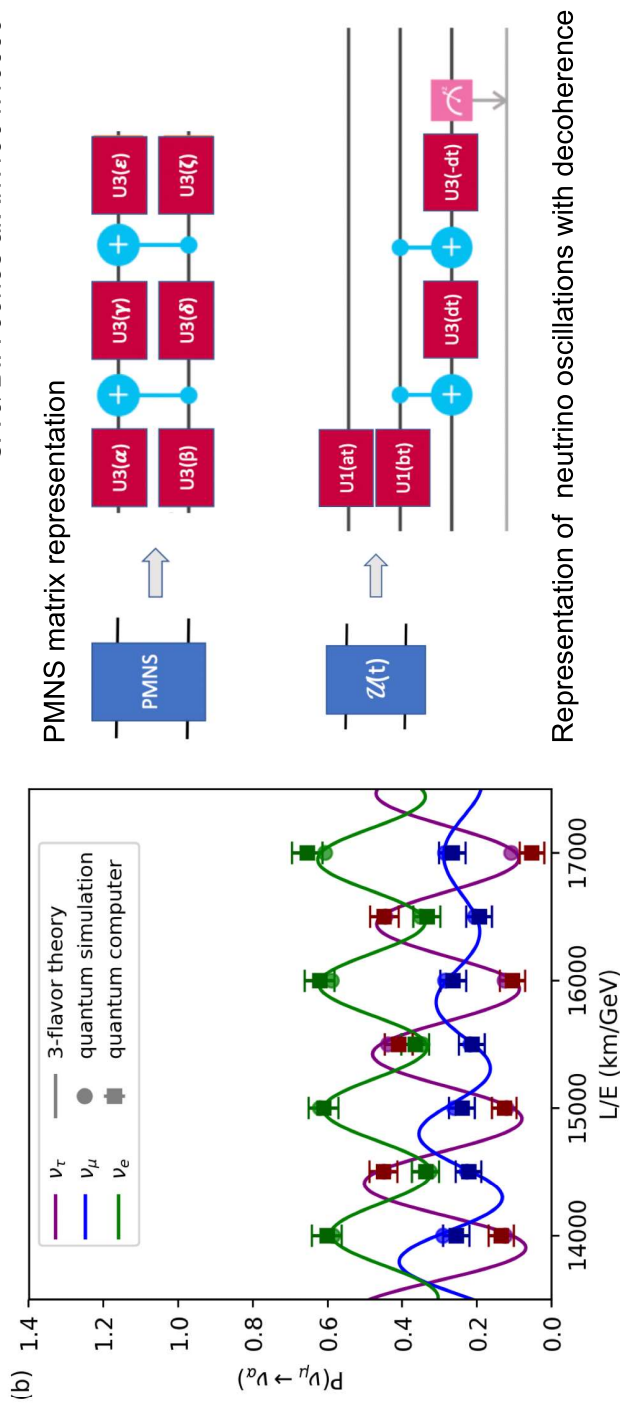
Neutrino Telescopes In the Quantum Computer Era

Quantum Computer with $O(10)$ qubits have been recently made available for research purposes.



How do we represent information efficiently and error-safe way?

CA & B.P. Jones arXiv:1904.10559

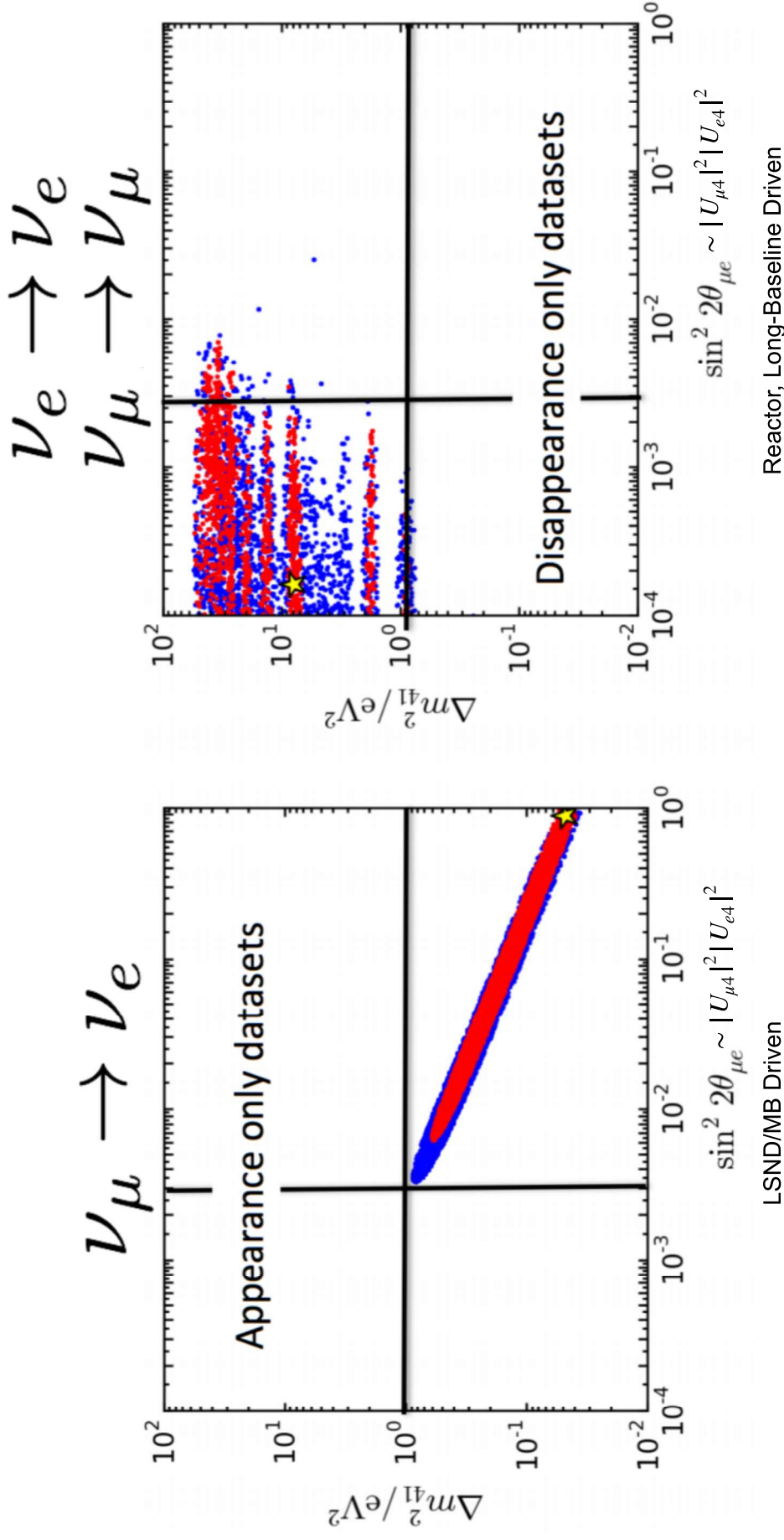


See also M. J. Moleswski and B.P. Jones arXiv: 2111.05401

See A. Delgado et al. 2203.08805 for recent review on Quantum Computing used in HEP data analysis.



Tensions in Global Data Imply That We Need To Move to Alternative Solutions

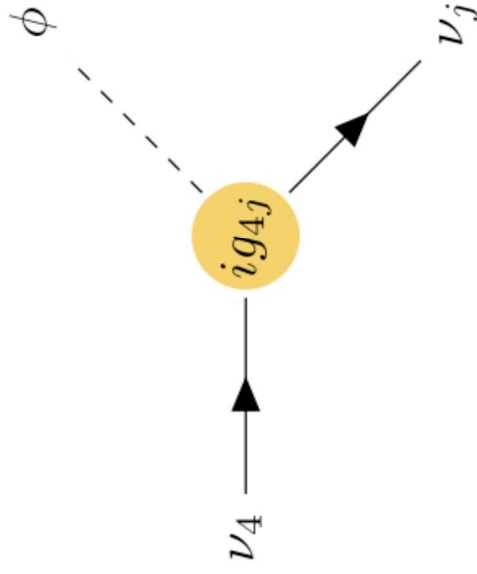


From Collin et al. 1602.00671, similar conclusions from other groups see Gariazzo et al. 1703.00860, and Dentler et al JHEP 1808 (2018). See Diaz et al. arXiv:1906.00045 for more discussion.

Sterile Neutrinos Plus Decay

Moss et al 1711.05921
 Palomares-Ruiz et al hep-ph/0505216

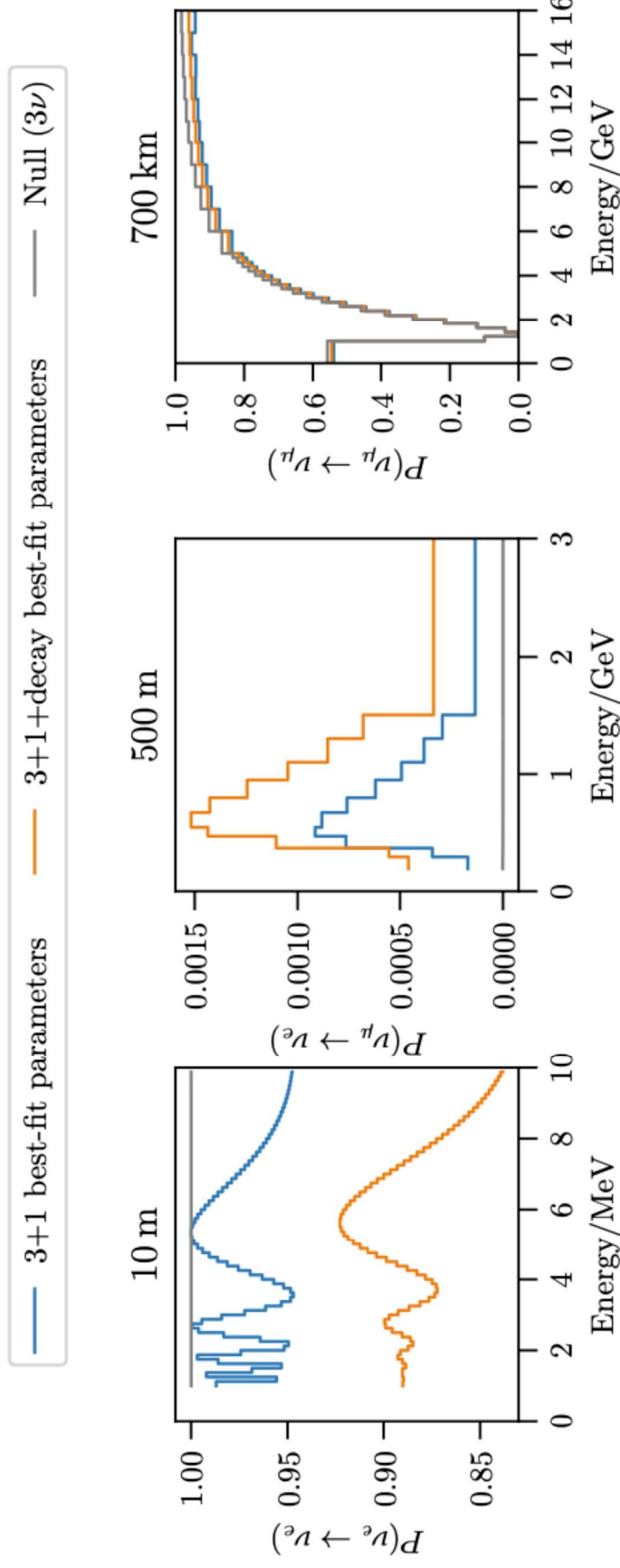
The model



Decay can be visible or invisible.

If neutrinos are Dirac \rightarrow invisible

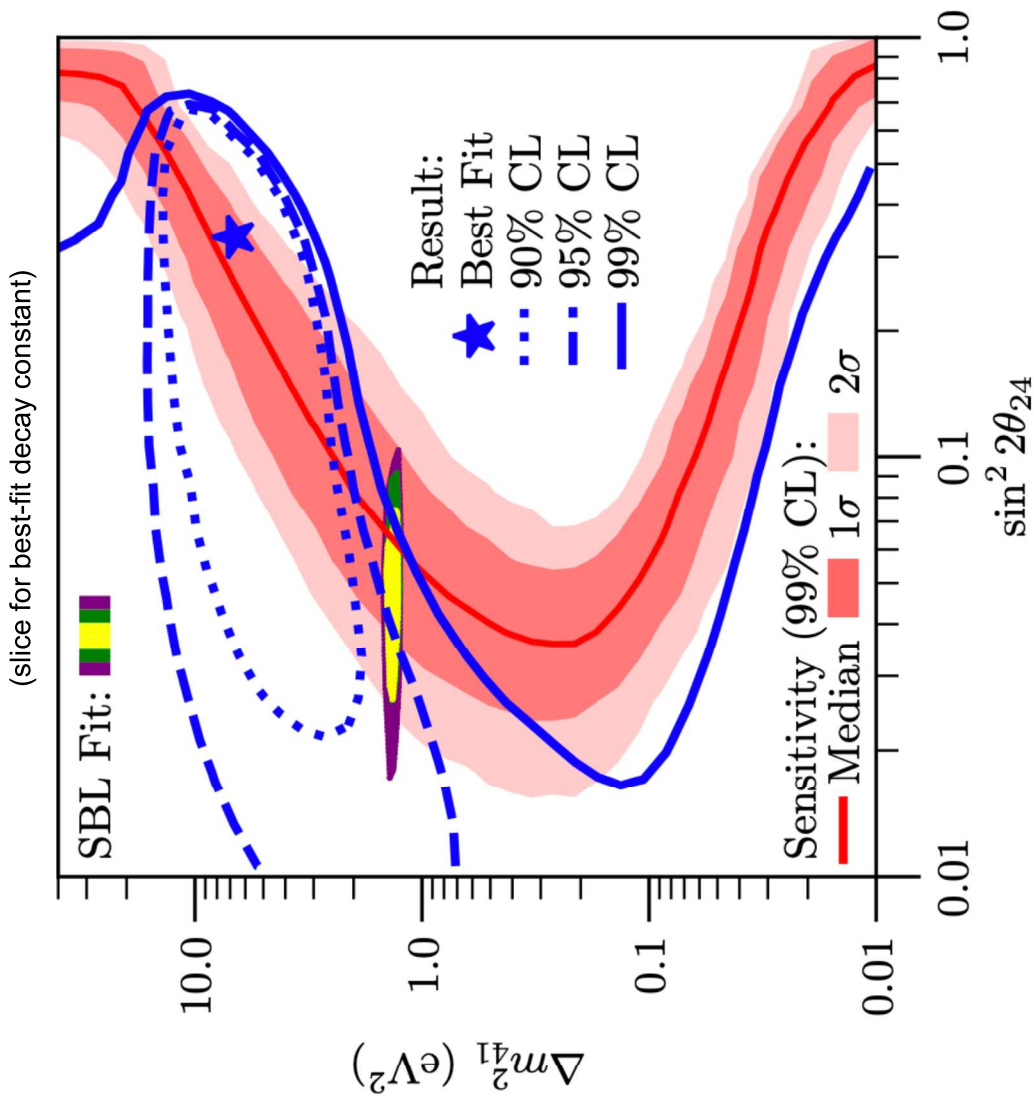
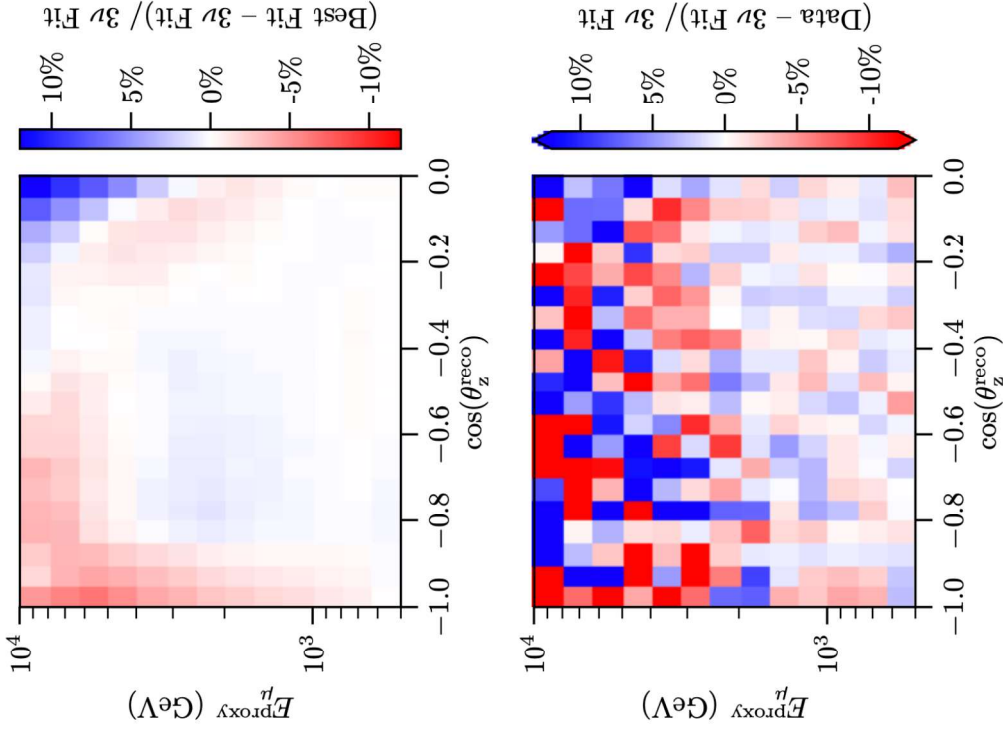
If neutrinos are Majorana \rightarrow visible



New Result on Sterile Neutrinos Plus Decay

Breaking news!

$$\Delta m_{41}^2 = 6.7_{-2.5}^{+3.9} \text{eV}^2 \quad \sin^2 2\theta_{24} = 0.33_{-0.17}^{+0.20} \quad g^2 = 2.5\pi \pm 1.5\pi$$

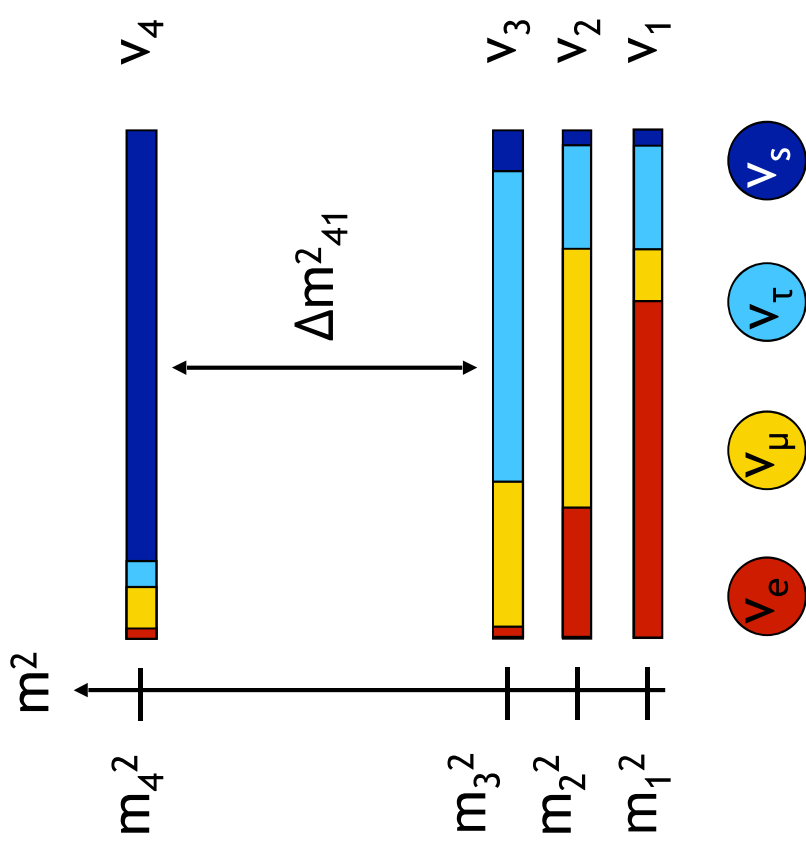
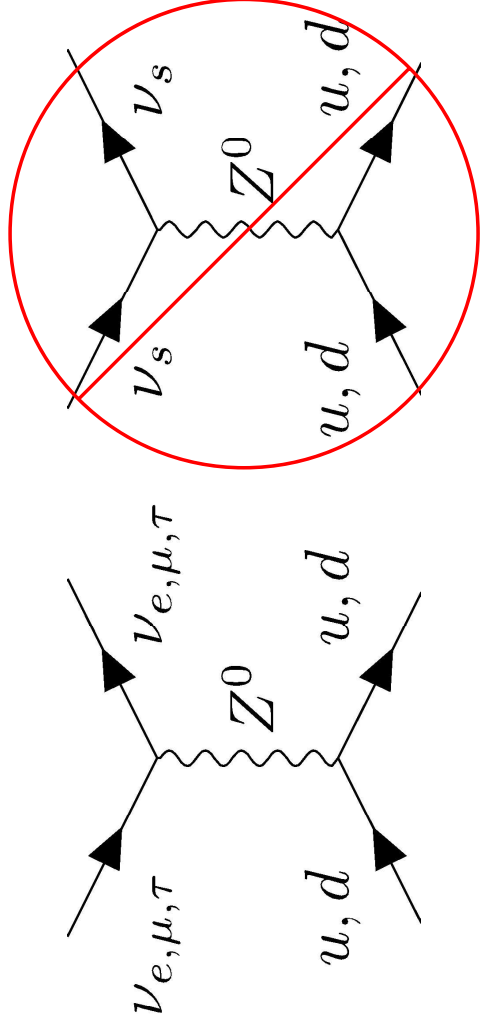


IceCube Collaboration arXiv:2204.00612

IceCube also prefers 3+1+Decay, though at small significance!



Introducing a sterile neutrino

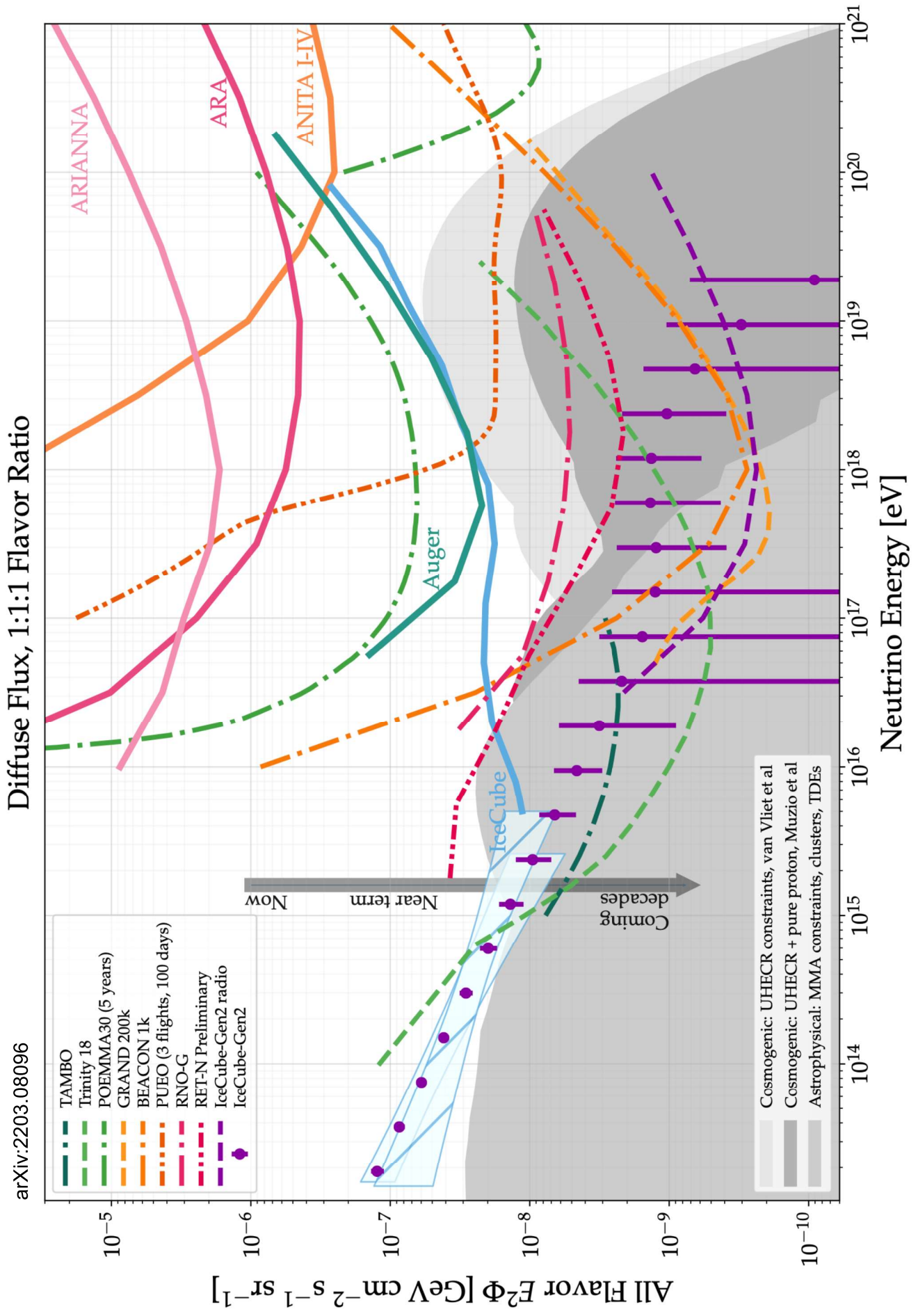


Assuming Normal Ordering

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \\ \nu_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} & U_{e4} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} & U_{\mu 4} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} & U_{\tau 4} \\ U_{s1} & U_{s2} & U_{s3} & U_{s4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \\ \nu_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

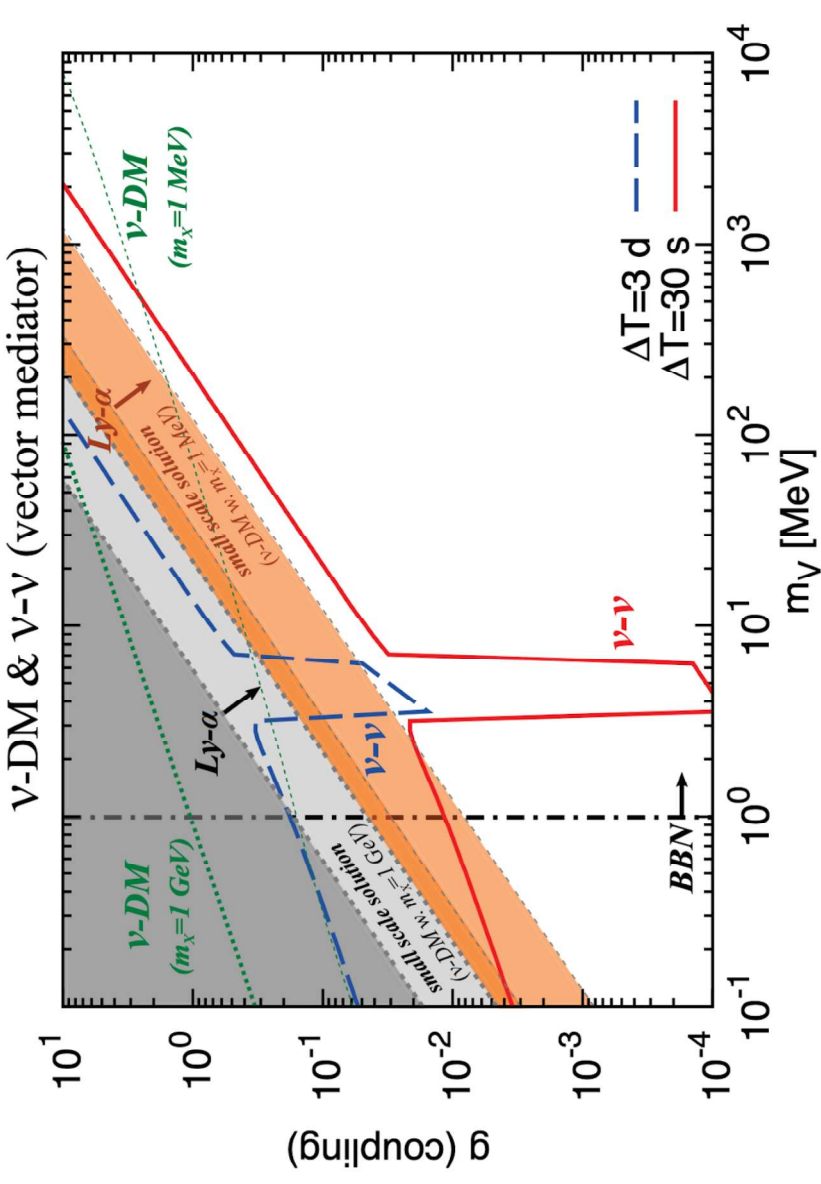
Next Generation Experiments Flux Sensitivity

arXiv:2203.08096



Time of Flight Measurements

Dark Matter-neutrino interactions
 Murase & Shoemaker arXiv:1903.08607



$$(\Delta v_{\nu\gamma}/c)_{SN1987A} \sim 3 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

$$(\Delta v_{\nu\gamma}/c)_{TXS} \sim 10^{-11}$$

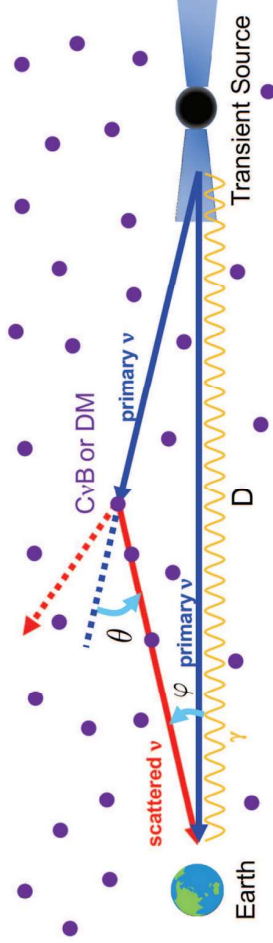
$$v(E) = c \left[1 - s_n \frac{n+1}{2} \left(\frac{E}{E_{LV,n}} \right)^n \right]$$

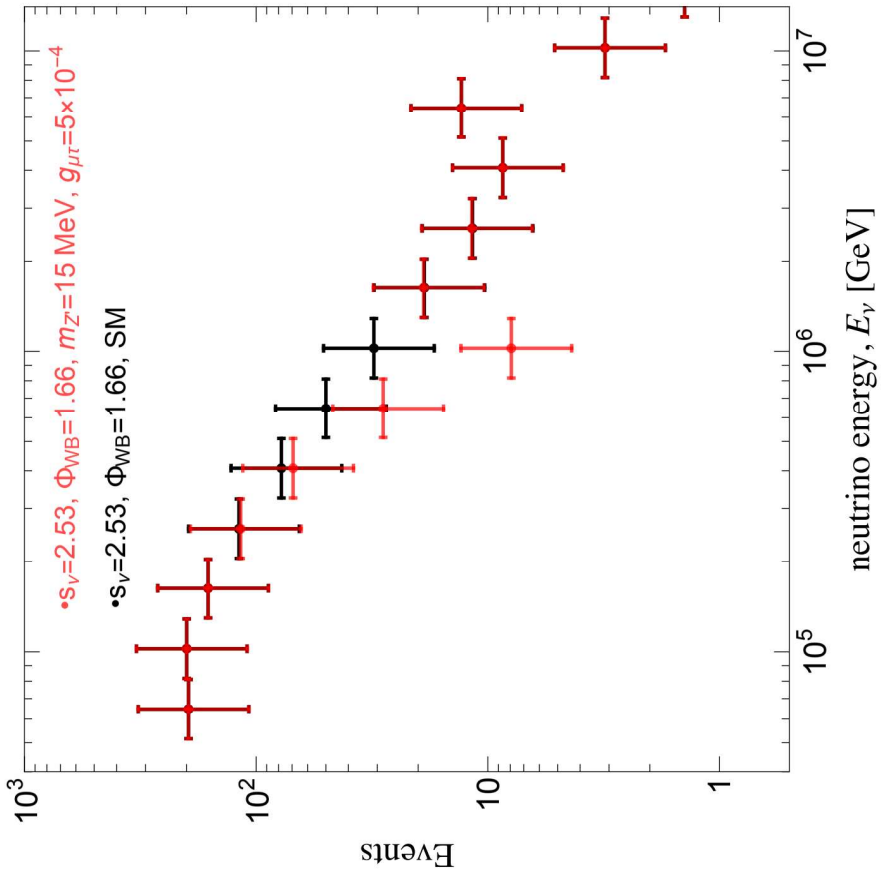
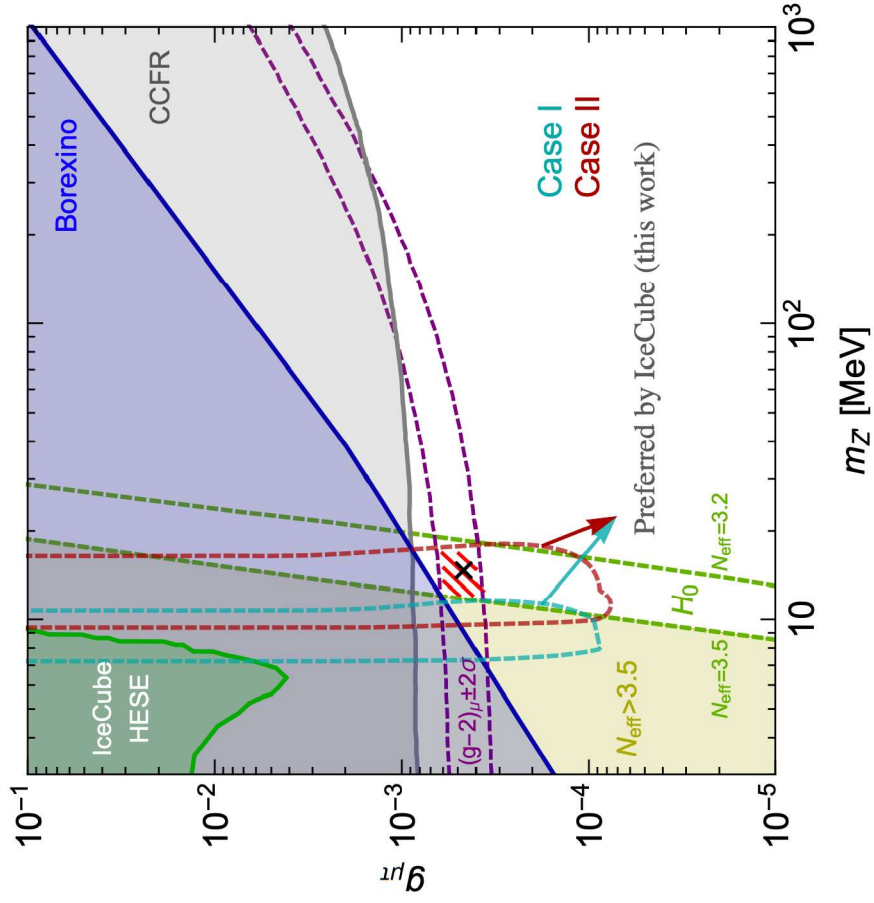
Space-time effects

J. Ellis et al arXiv:1807.051550

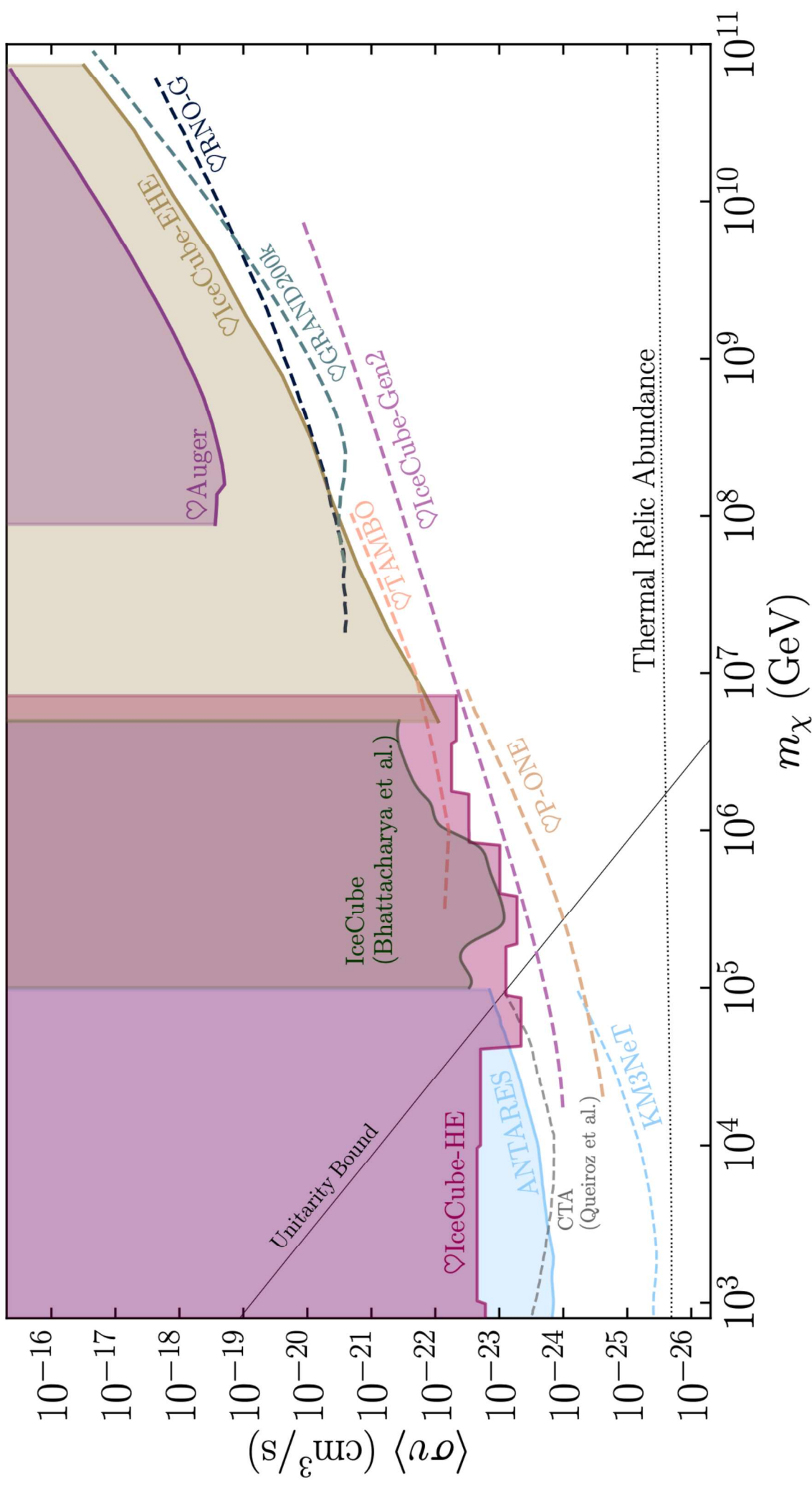
K. Wang et al. arXiv:2009.05201

Zhang & Ma arXiv:1406.4568



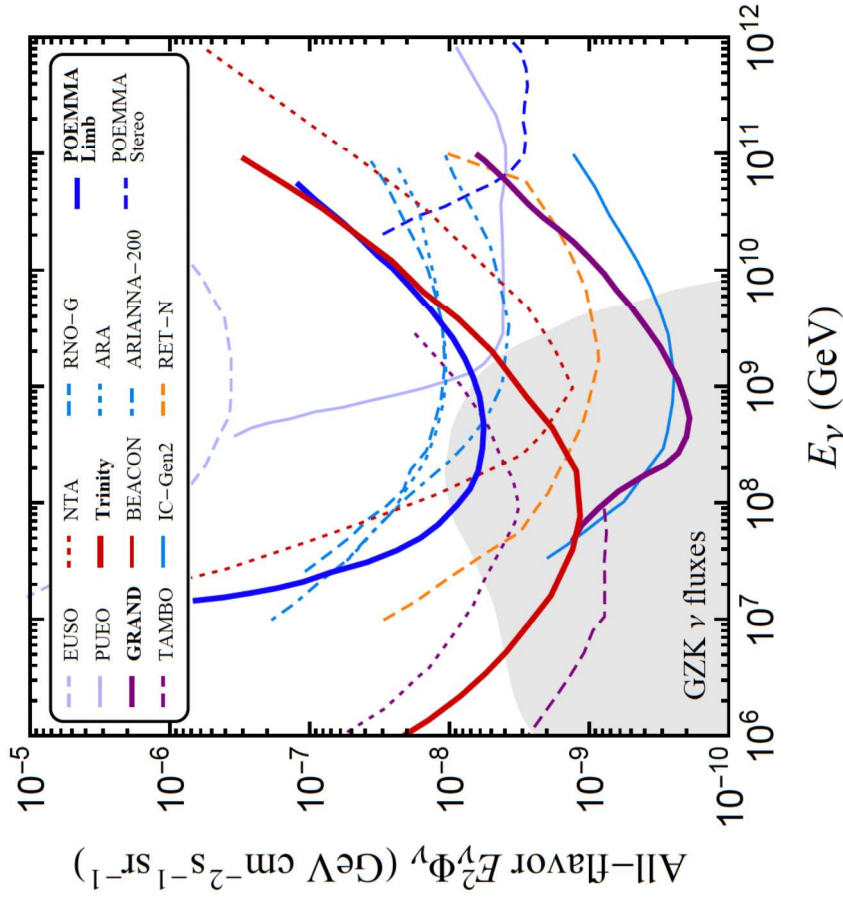


Next Generation Dark Matter Searches

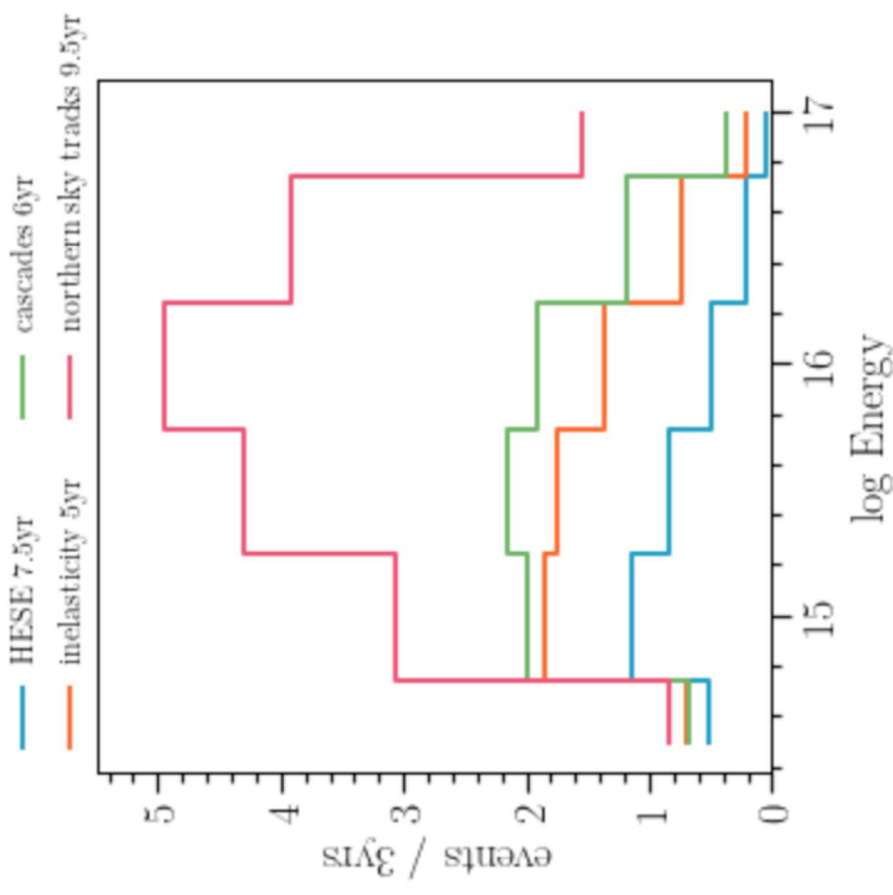


CA, A. Diaz, A. Kheirandish, A. Olivares-Del-Campo, I. Safa, A.C. Vincent Rev. Mod. Phys. 93, 35007 (2021);
 See also Beacom et al. PRL 99: 231301, 2007.

TAMBO Preliminary Sensitivities

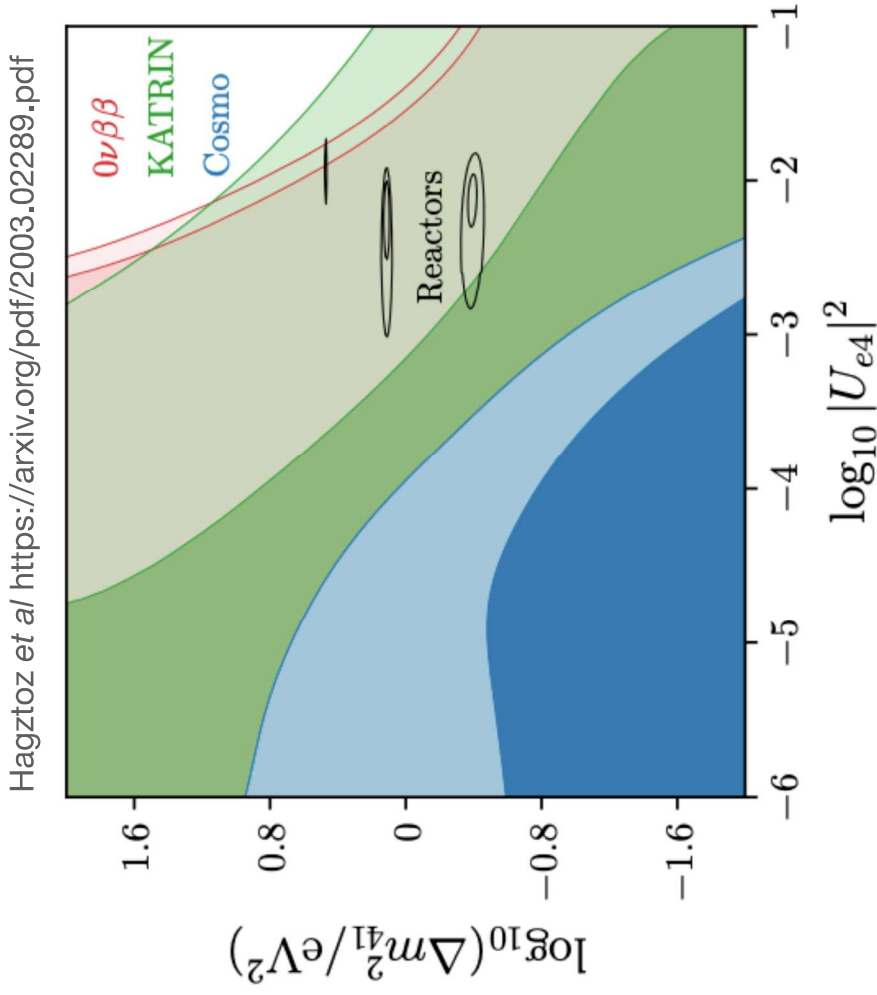


Sensitivities to E_ν^{-2} flux for next generation experiments:
 Note that almost the entire energy range from 10^6 GeV to 10^{11} GeV can be optimally covered by TAMBO and IceCube-Gen2



Event rates for several IceCube fluxes: Event rates for several of the best-fit fluxes of IceCube analyses. Pink line is closest to spectrum assumed plot on left

Let's not forget cosmology!



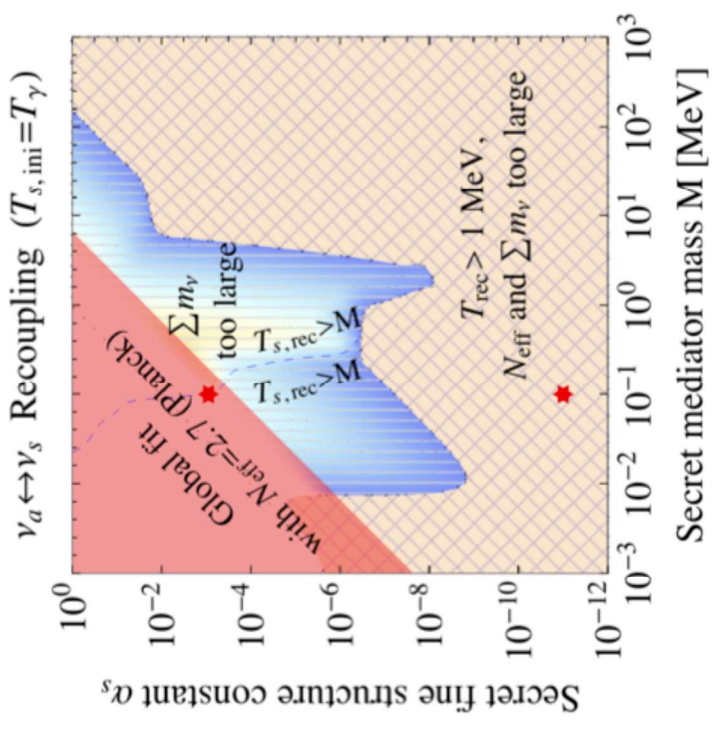
$$\sin^2 2\theta_m = \frac{\sin^2 2\theta_0}{\left(\cos^2 2\theta_0 + \frac{2E}{\Delta m^2} V_m\right) + \sin^2 2\theta_0}$$

Effective mixing \rightarrow $\sin^2 2\theta_m$ \leftarrow Vacuum mixing

\rightarrow Keeps N_{eff} at 3

Large \leftarrow

Chu et al. <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1806.10629.pdf>

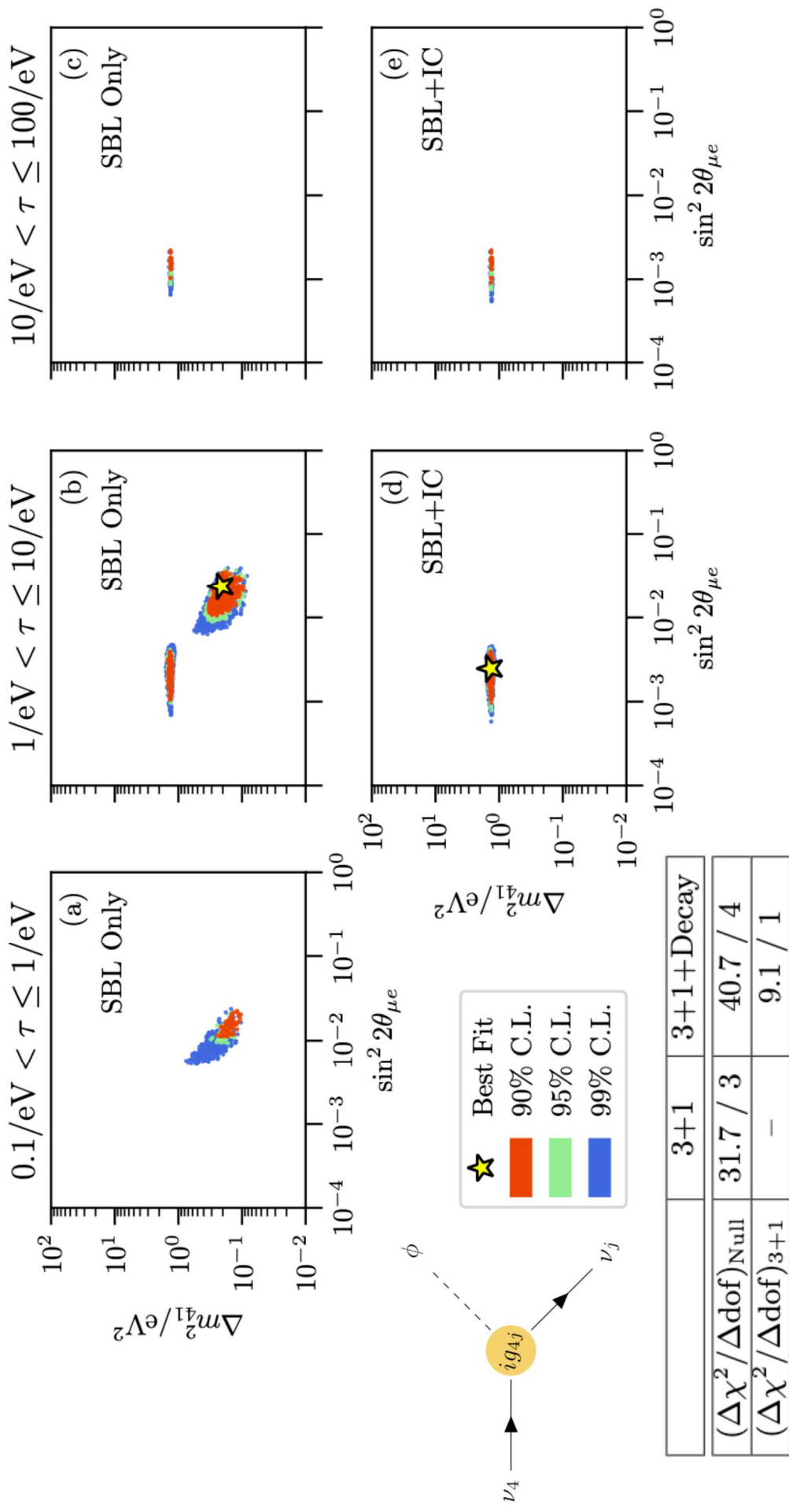


Dasgupta & Kopp 2014; Chu, Dasgupta & Kopp 2015 Saviano et al. 2014; Mirrizi et al. 2015;
 Cherry, Friedland & Shoemaker 2016; Chu et al. 2018
 See talk by Yvonne Y. Y. Wong at [Neutrino 2020](#) for summary



Sterile Neutrinos Plus Decay

The global status



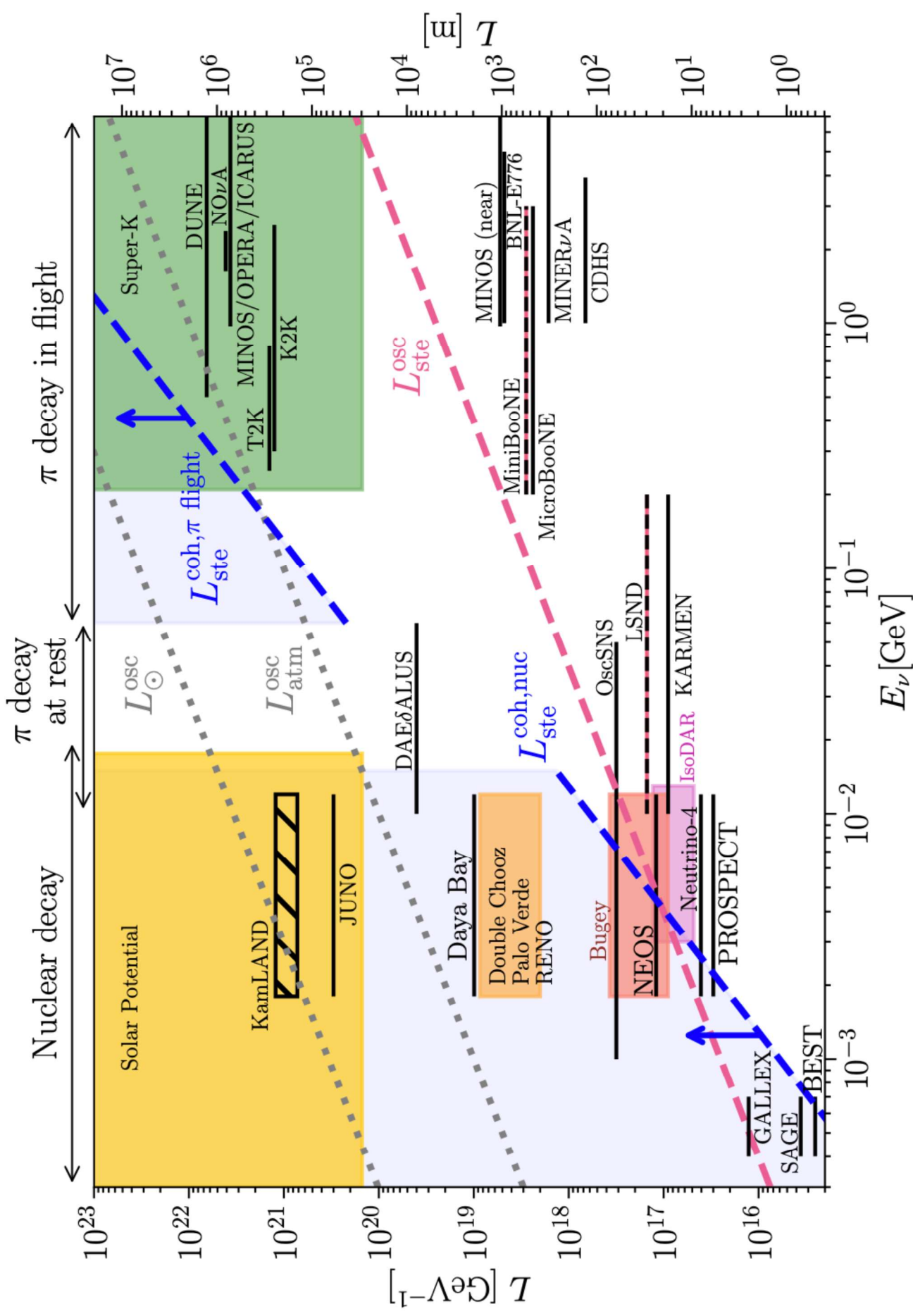
Moss Moss et al 1711.05921
Moullai et al 1910.13456

Global data prefers 3+1+Decay!

See also Berryman et al 1407.6631

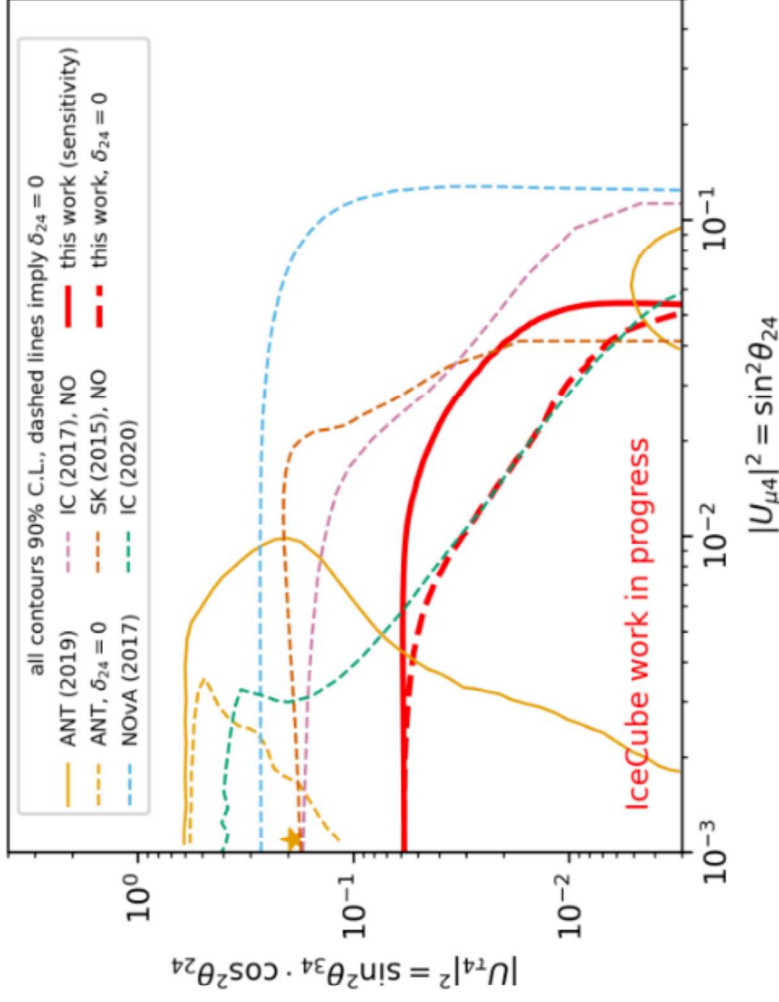
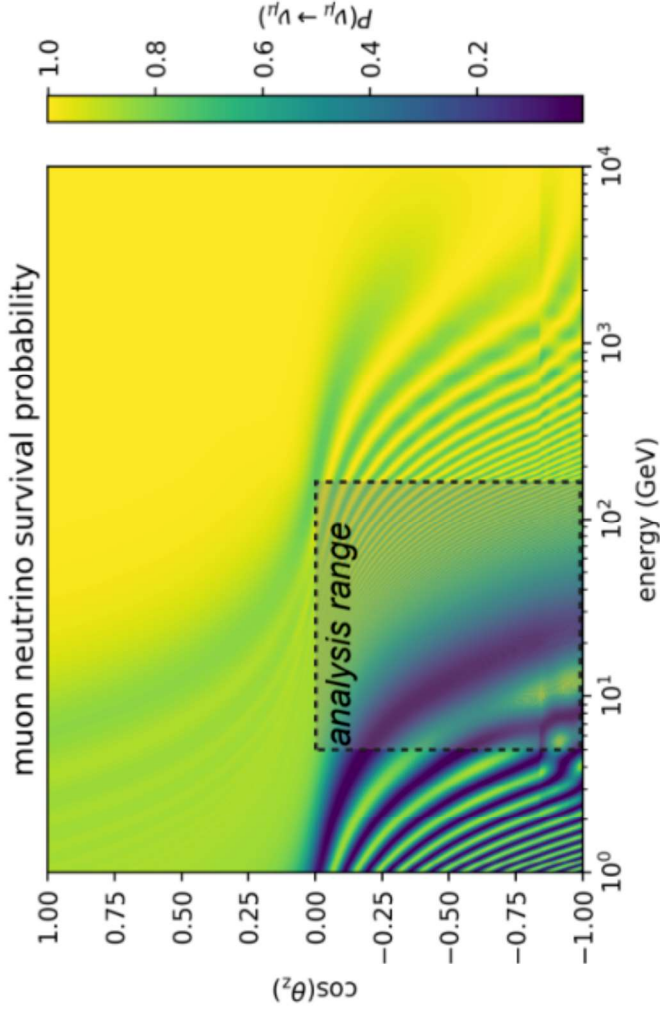


Coherence In Neutrino Oscillations



Talk by A. Trettin@PANIC2021

“Low” energies: 5 - 150 GeV



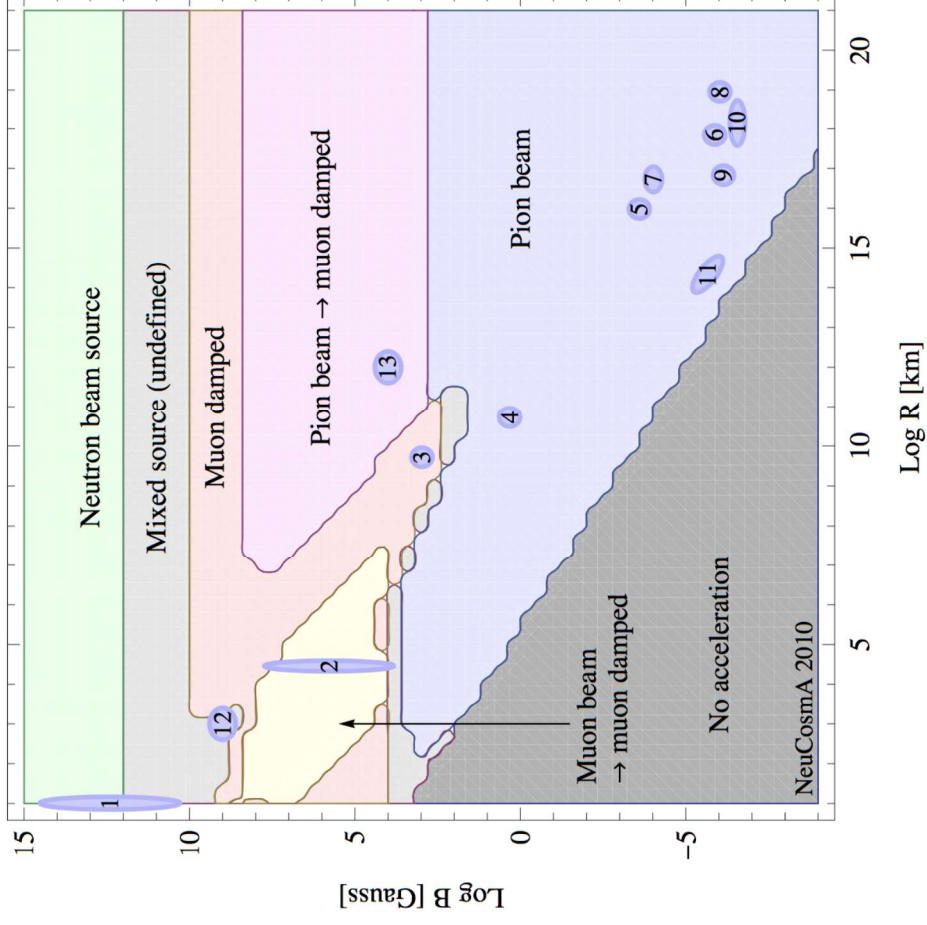
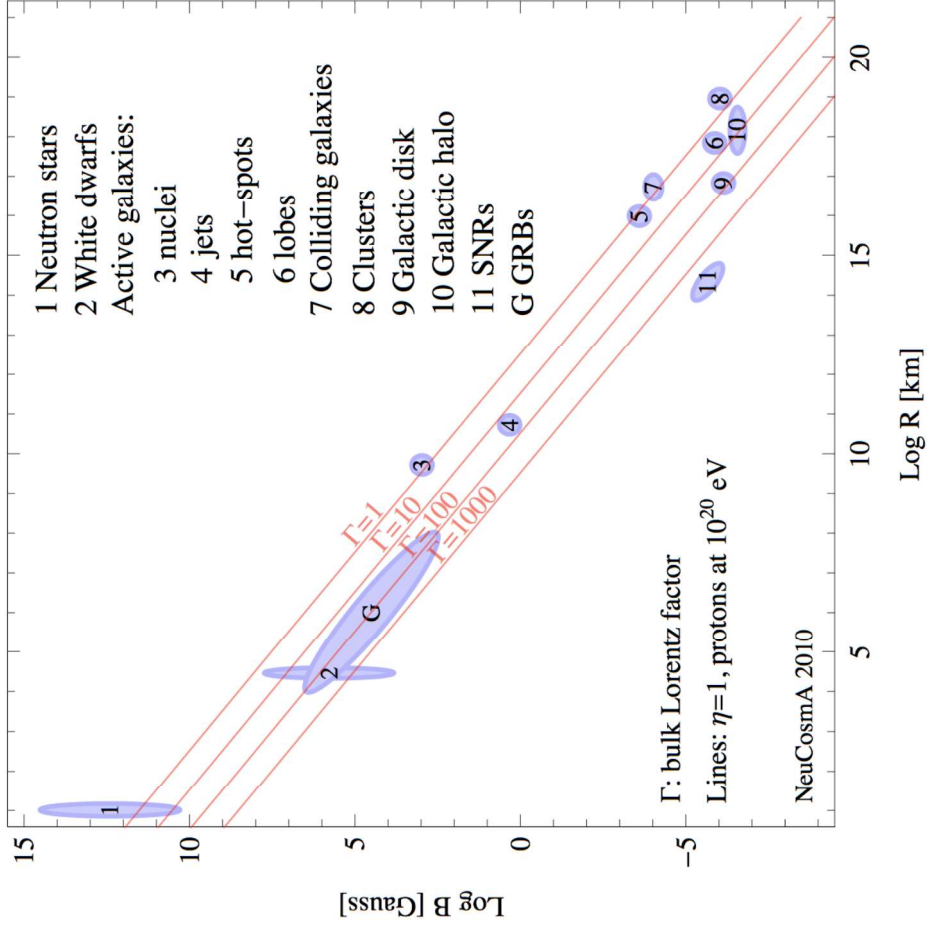
> very fast, unresolvable oscillations + distortion

> IceCube: World-leading limits on $|U_{\tau 4}|^2$ and $|U_{\mu 4}|^2$!

Projected sensitivity of sterile search with 8 years of DeepCore data

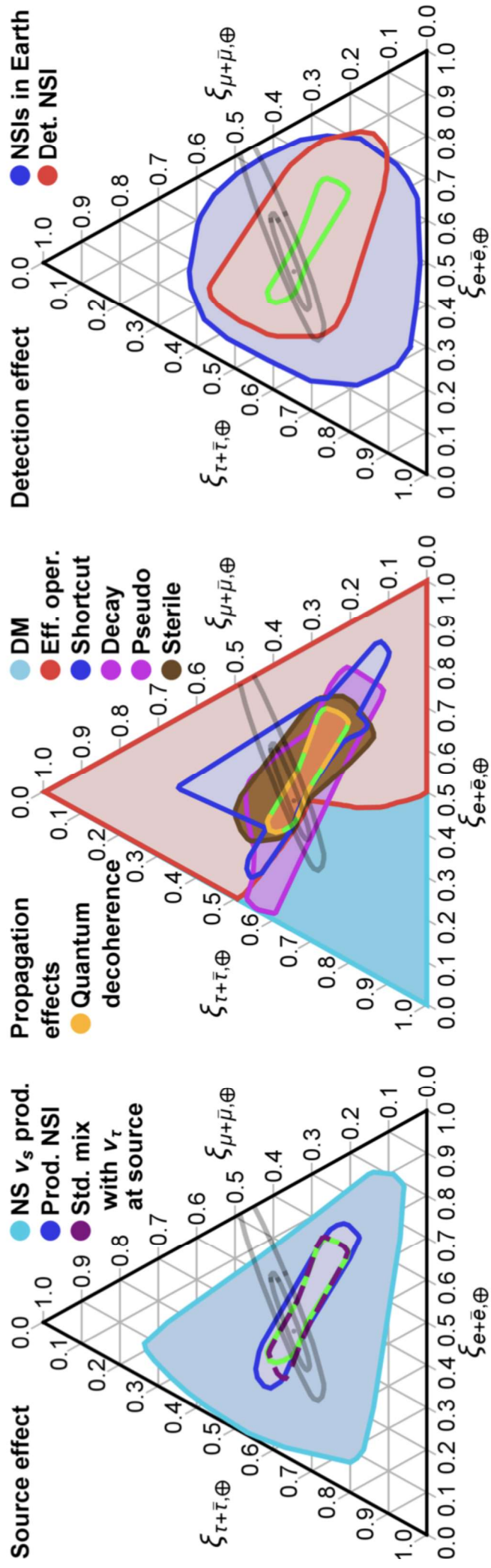
IceCube will continue improving muon neutrino disappearance searches.
“Low energy” sample (<100 GeV) still not studied.

Sources of Astrophysical Neutrinos



(arXiv:1007:00006)

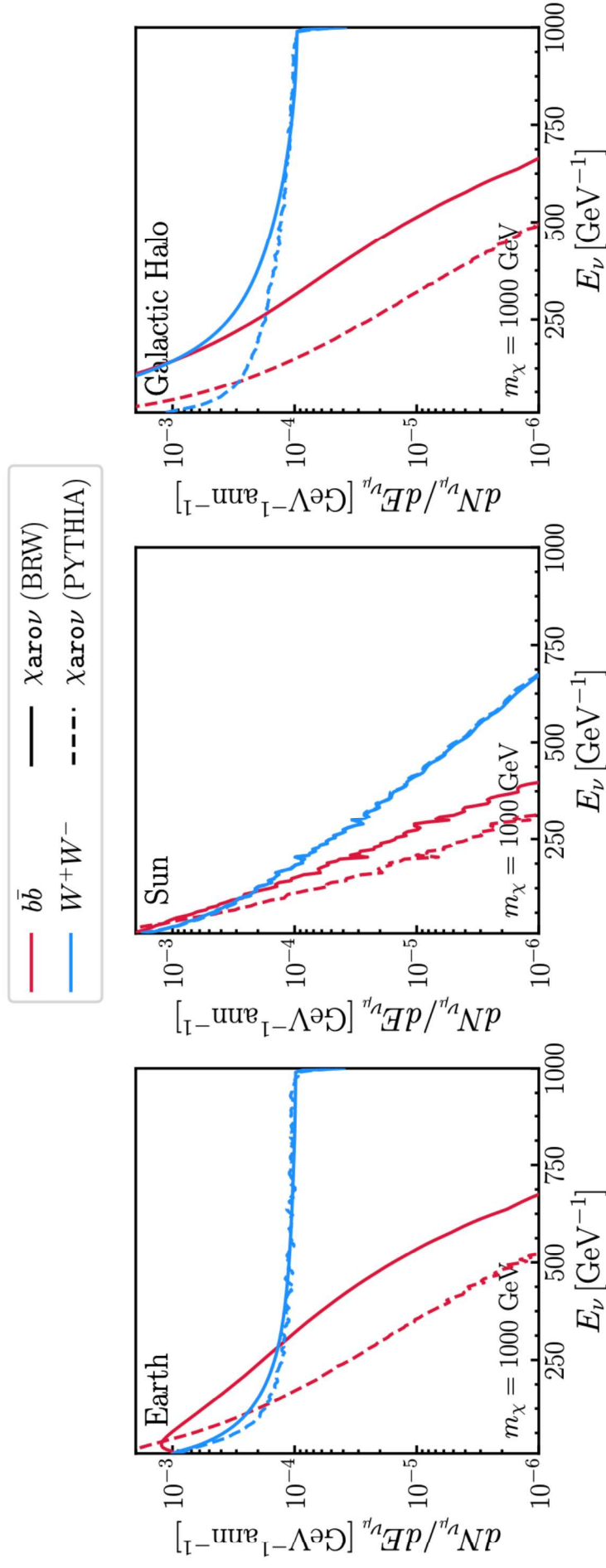
New Physics In Astrophysical Neutrino Flavor



For good limits, we need good predictions!

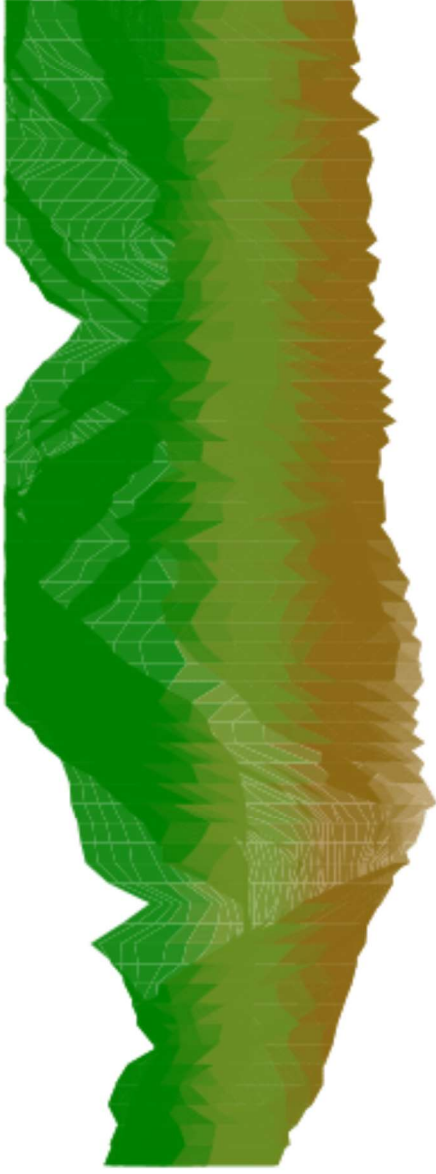


<https://github.com/IceCubeOpenSource/charon>

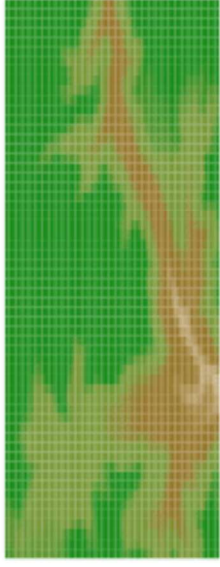


IceCube results with updated calculations to appear soon!

Currently working on simulation with detailed geography of the Colca valley



- Initial simulation of ν_τ in Colca valley is complete
- Working on connecting to CORSIKA to simulate air shower
- TauRunner will serve as neutrino injector
- All being written in Julia



Second Generation Analyses Using Medium-Energy Starting Events

