

Neutrino oscillations with IceCube-DeepCore and the IceCube Upgrade

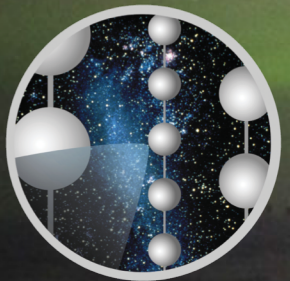
Tom Stuttard for the IceCube collaboration

Niels Bohr Institute

Snowmass 2021

CARLSBERG FOUNDATION

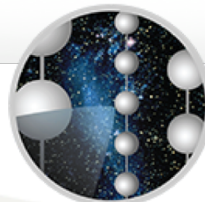
VILLUM FONDEN



ICECUBE

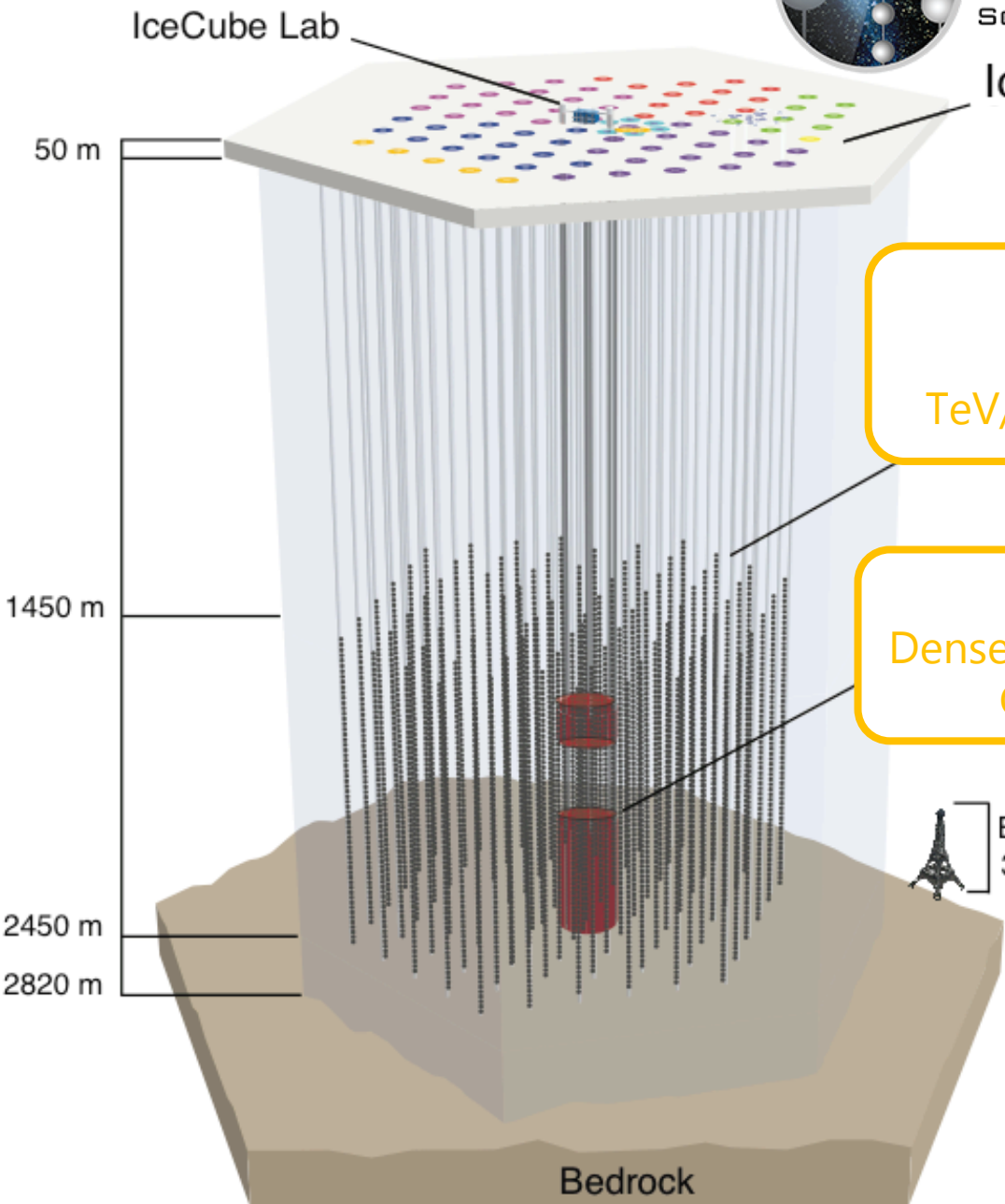
SOUTH POLE NEUTRINO OBSERVATORY





ICECUBE

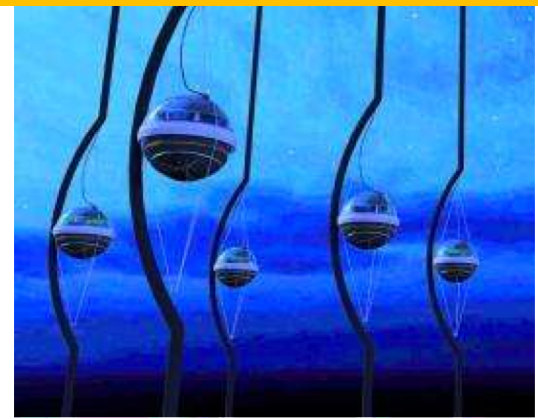
SOUTH POLE NEUTRINO OBSERVATORY



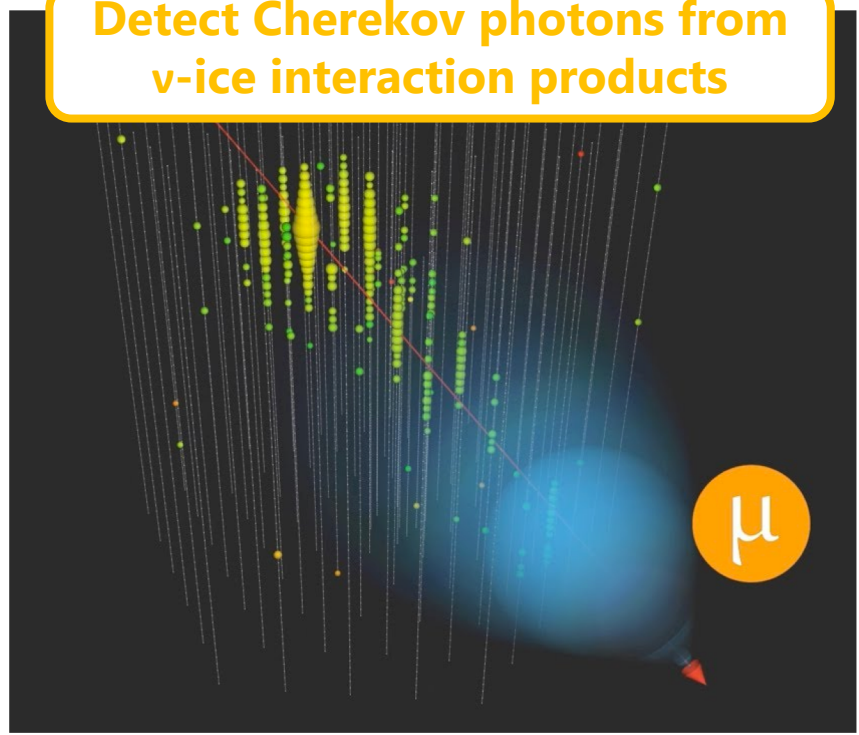
IceCube
1 Gton
TeV/PeV neutrinos

DeepCore
Dense 10 Mton sub-array
GeV neutrinos

**5160 PMTs in glacial ice
(natural detection medium)**

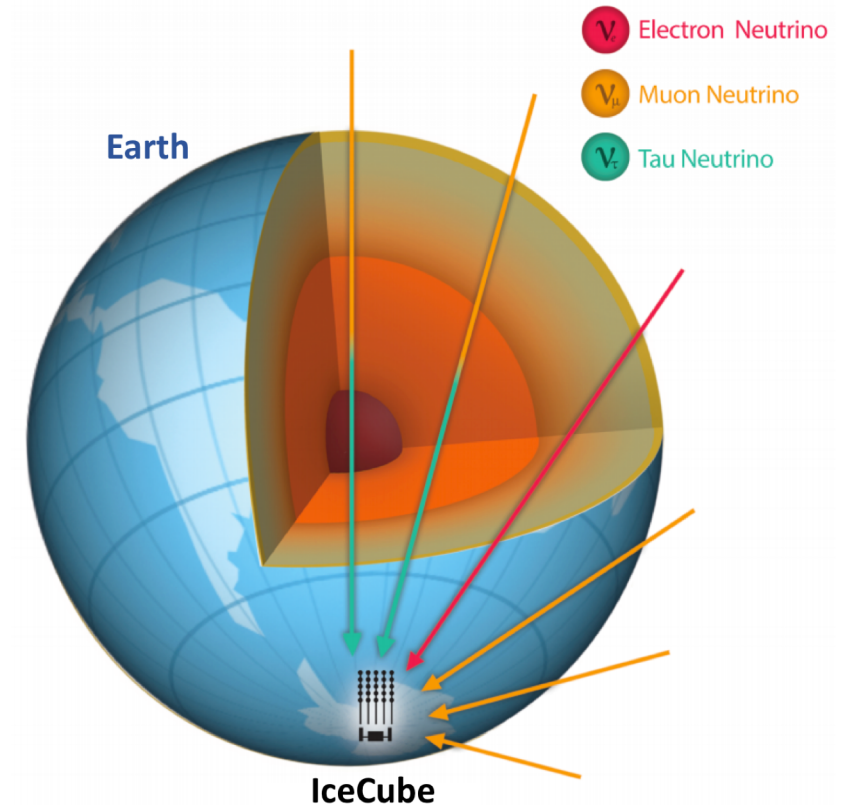
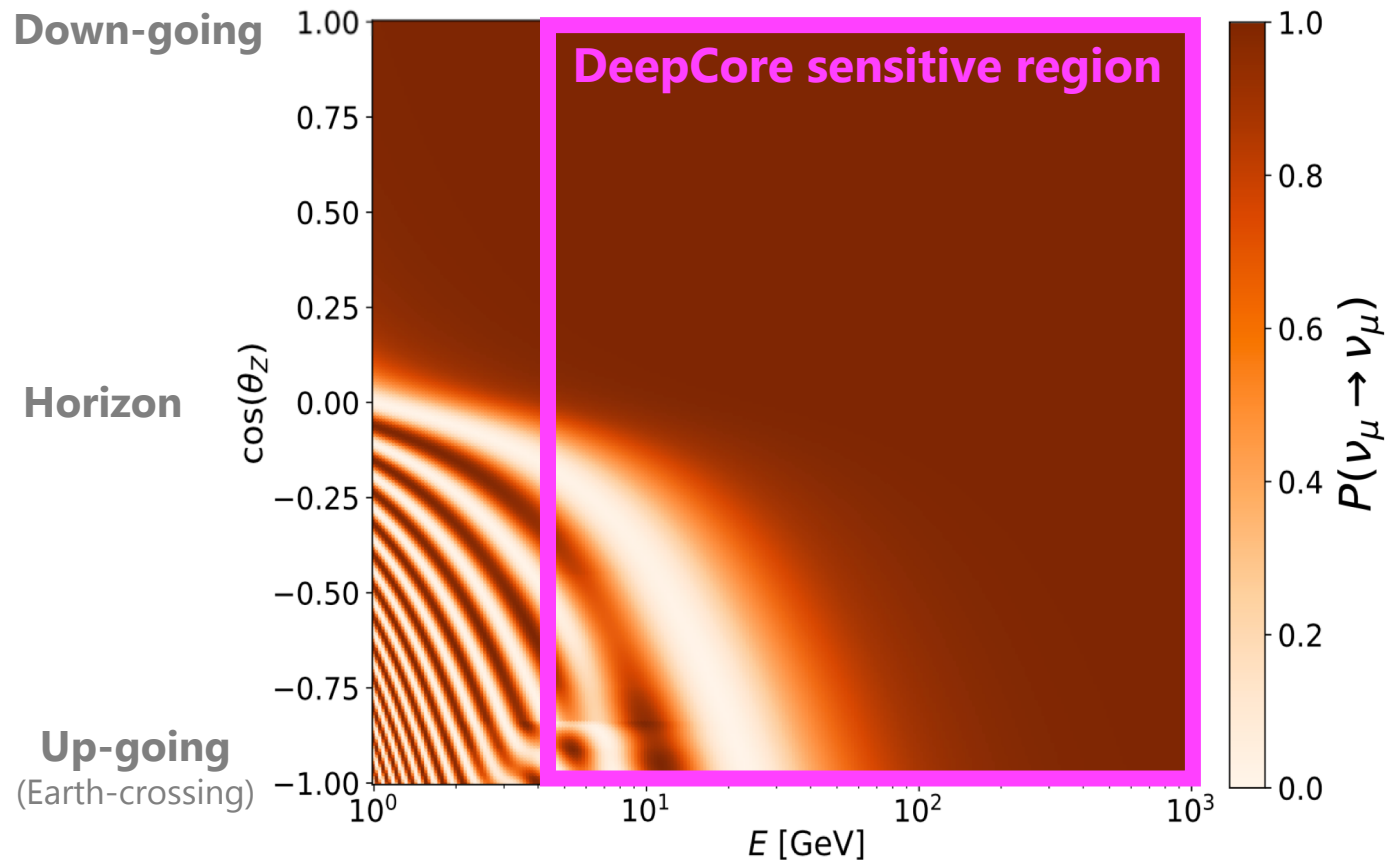


**Detect Cherekov photons from
 ν -ice interaction products**



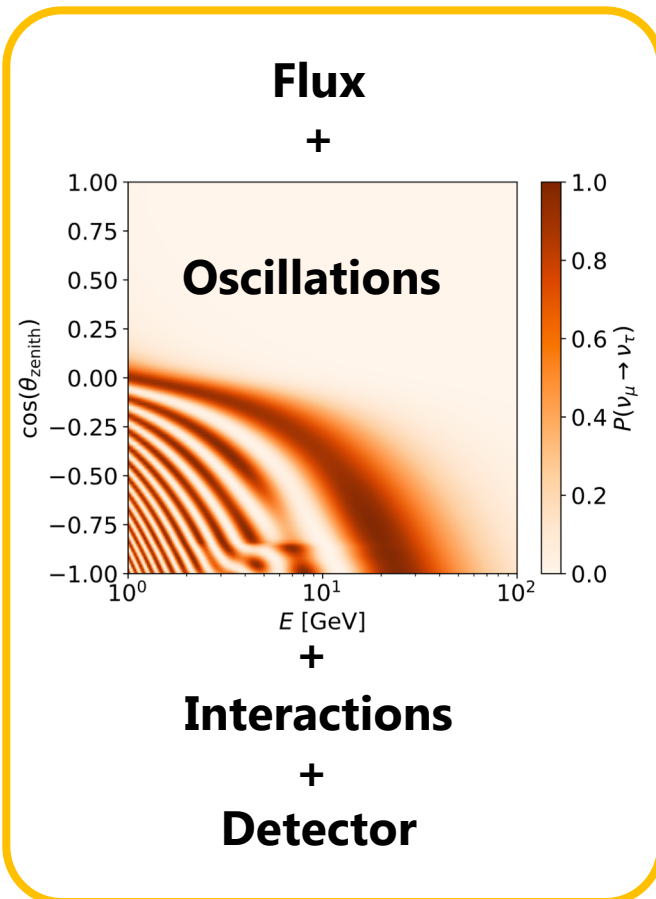
Atmospheric neutrino oscillations in DeepCore

- **mHz** atmospheric neutrino detection rate \rightarrow a ν every 15 mins!
- Approx. **maximal $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\tau$ oscillations** for O(10 GeV) Earth-crossing ν
 - Same L/E as long baseline accelerator experiments



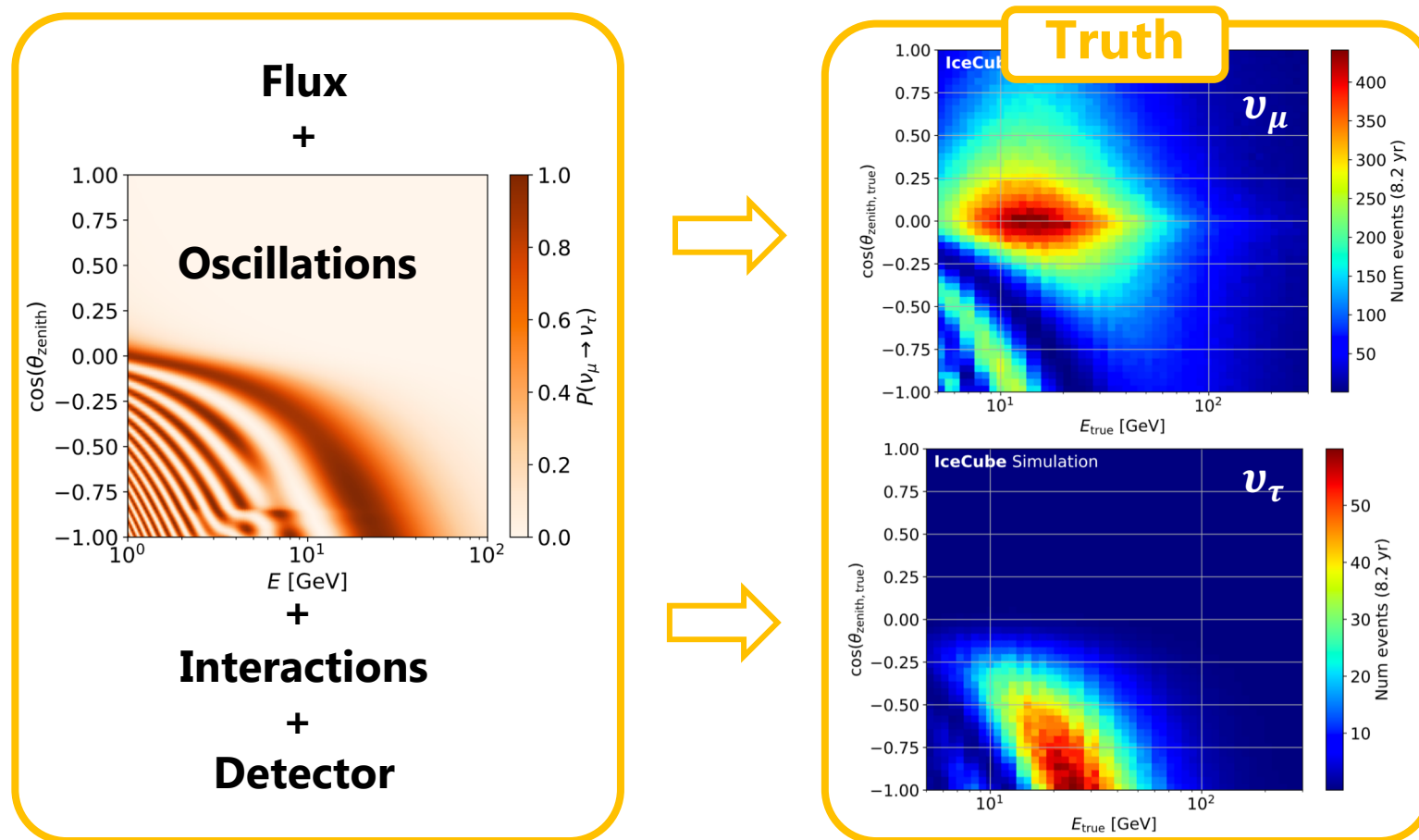
Measuring oscillations

- Simultaneously observe ν_μ **disappearance** and ν_τ **appearance**
 - Operating above ~ 4 GeV $\nu_{\tau,CC}$ threshold
- Measure 3D distortions in reconstructed [energy, zenith, PID]



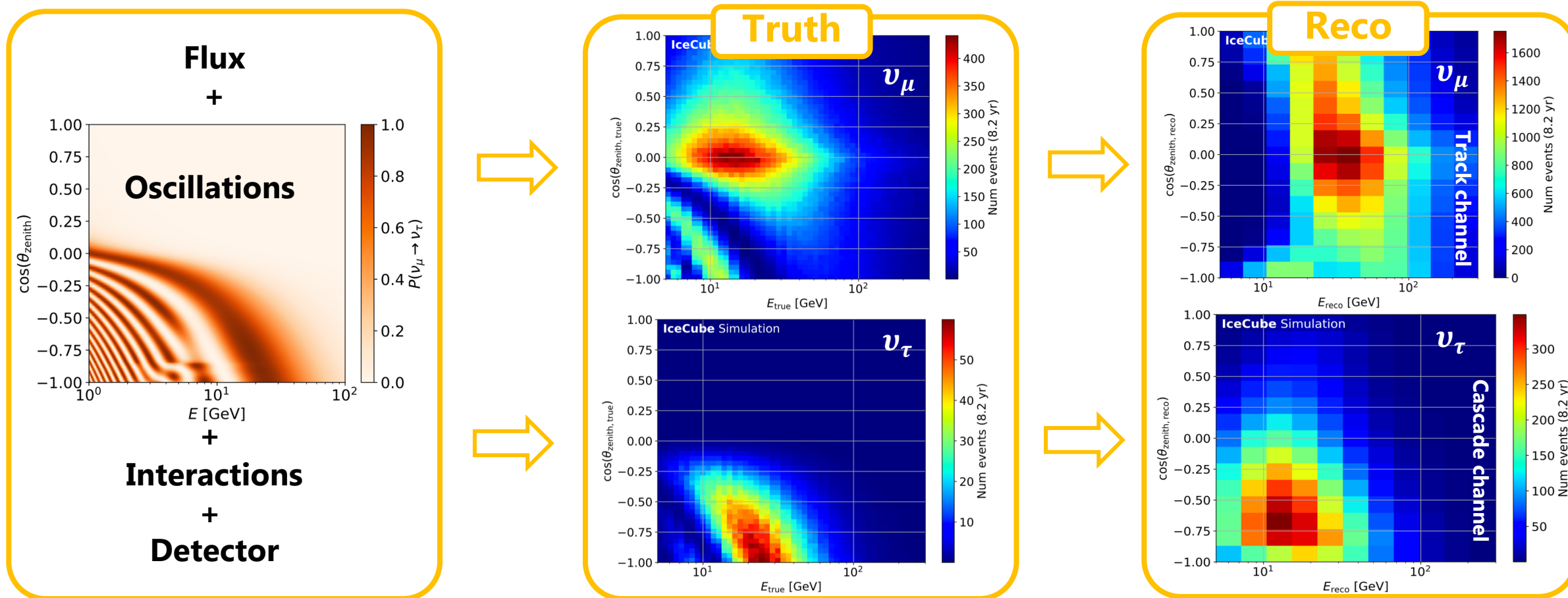
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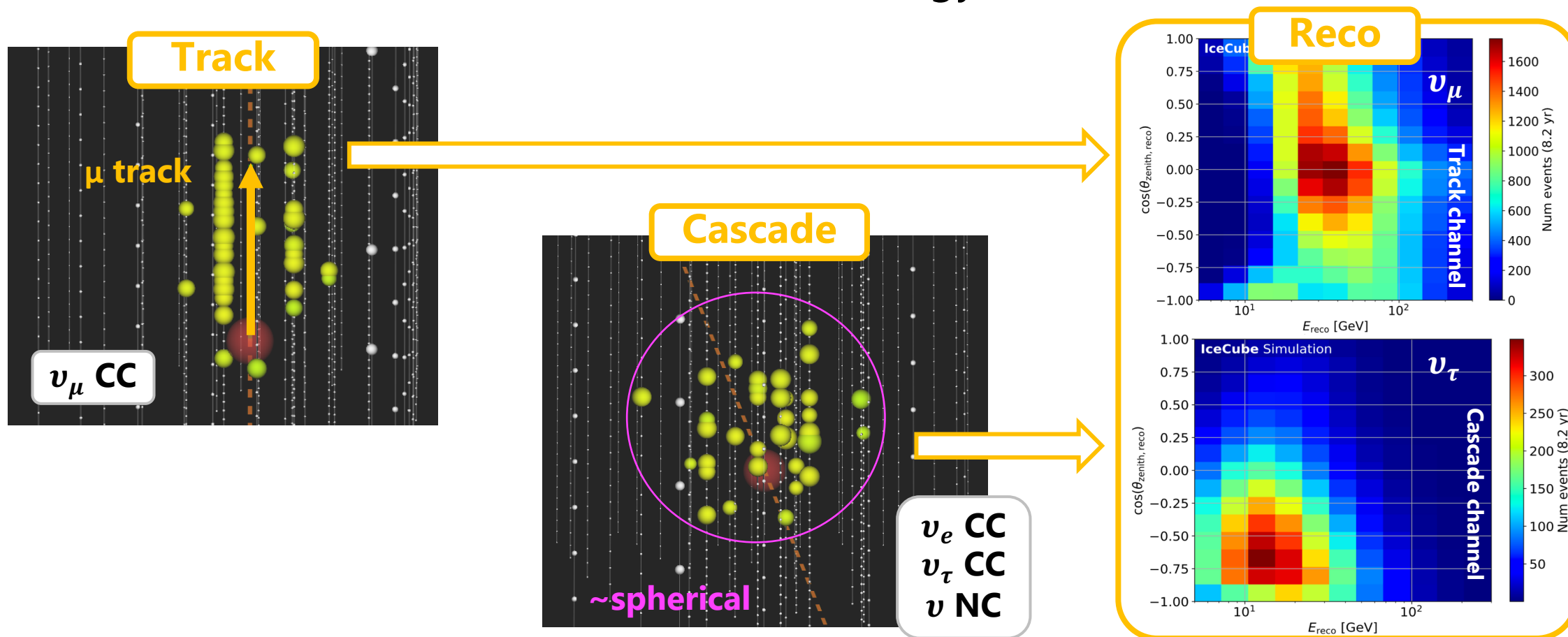
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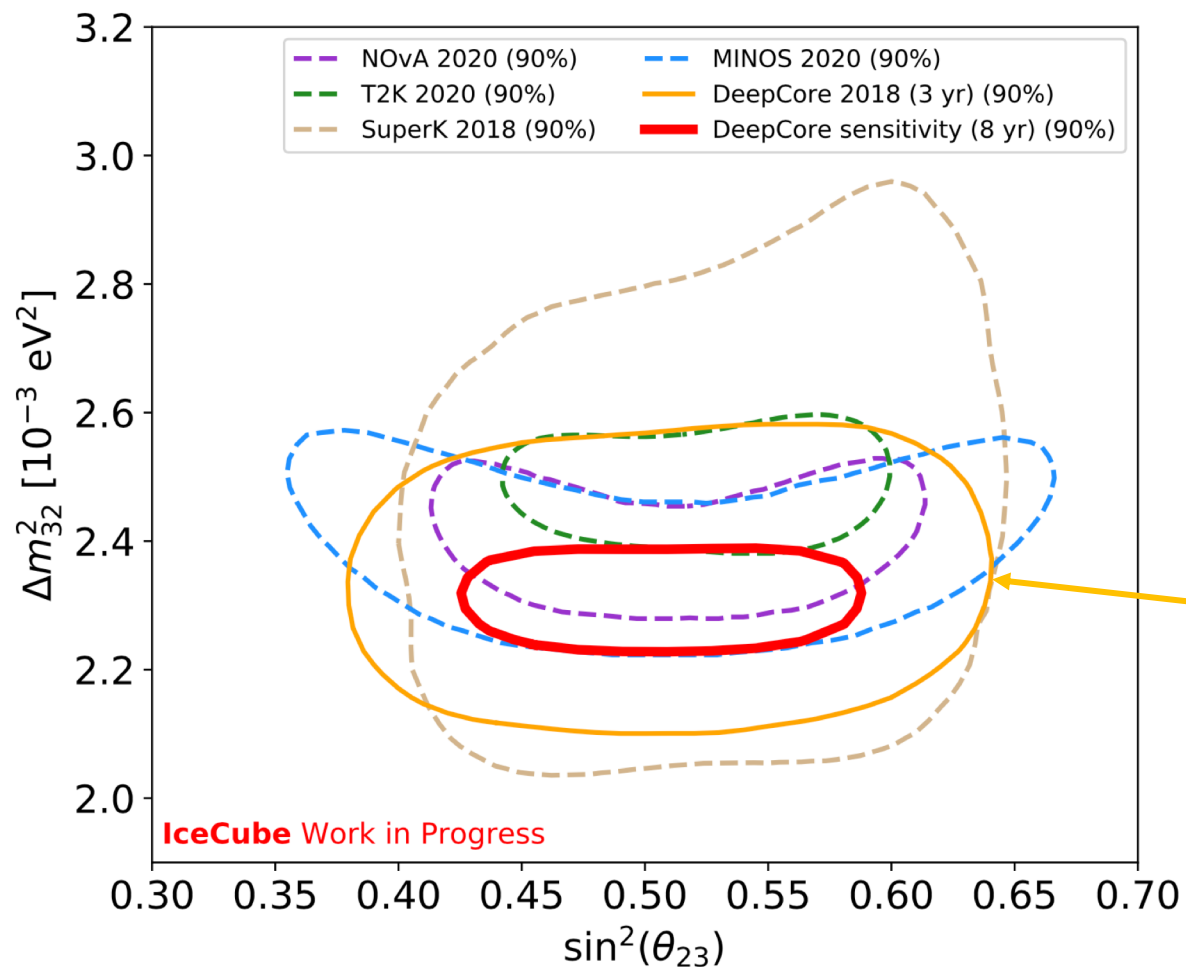
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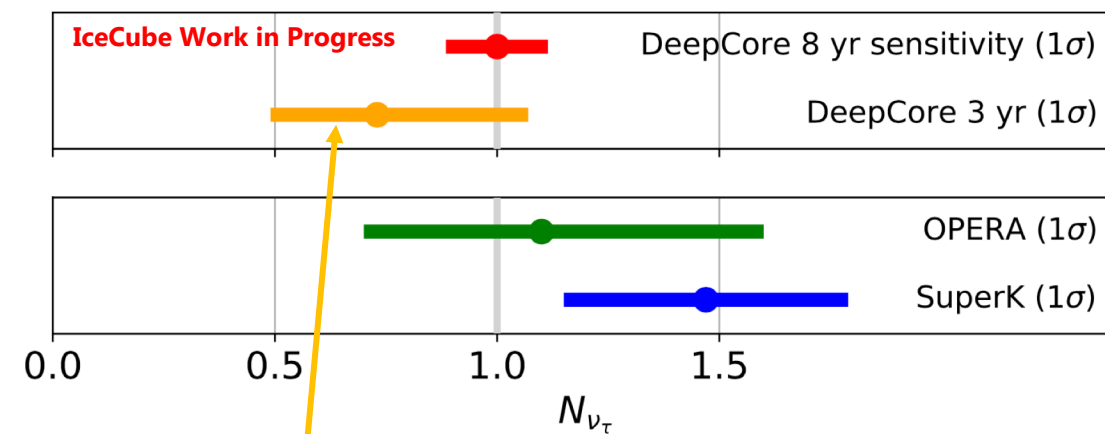


DeepCore oscillation results

Atmospheric oscillation parameters



ν_τ normalisation

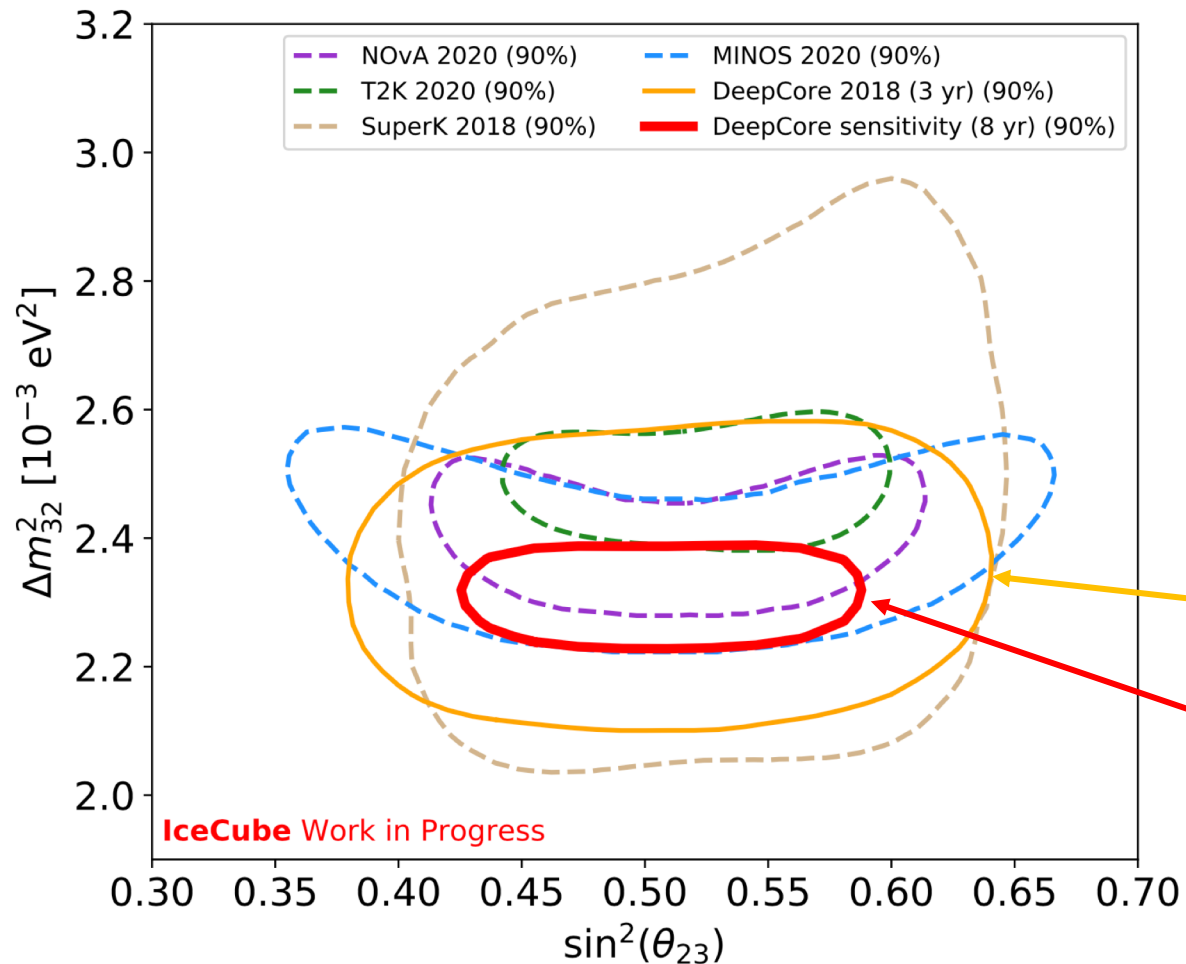


Results with 3 years of data

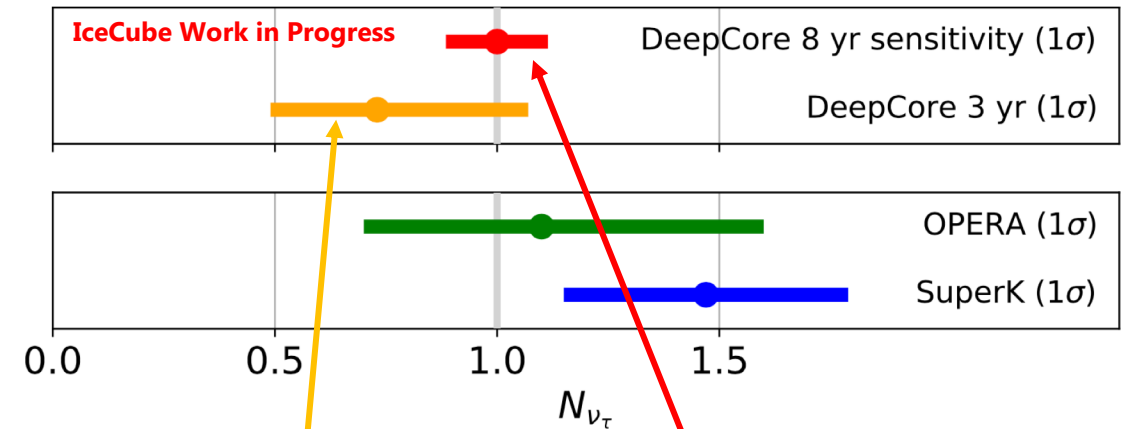
PhysRevLett.120.071801, PhysRevD.99.032007

DeepCore oscillation results

Atmospheric oscillation parameters



ν_τ normalisation



Results with 3 years of data

PhysRevLett.120.071801, PhysRevD.99.032007

Current 8 yr analysis sensitivity

> 300,000 ν / 18,000 ν_τ

DeepCore oscillation results

Takeaway

DeepCore is sensitive to $O(10 \text{ GeV})$ ν_μ disappearance and ν_τ appearance

High statistics 8 yr analyses underway

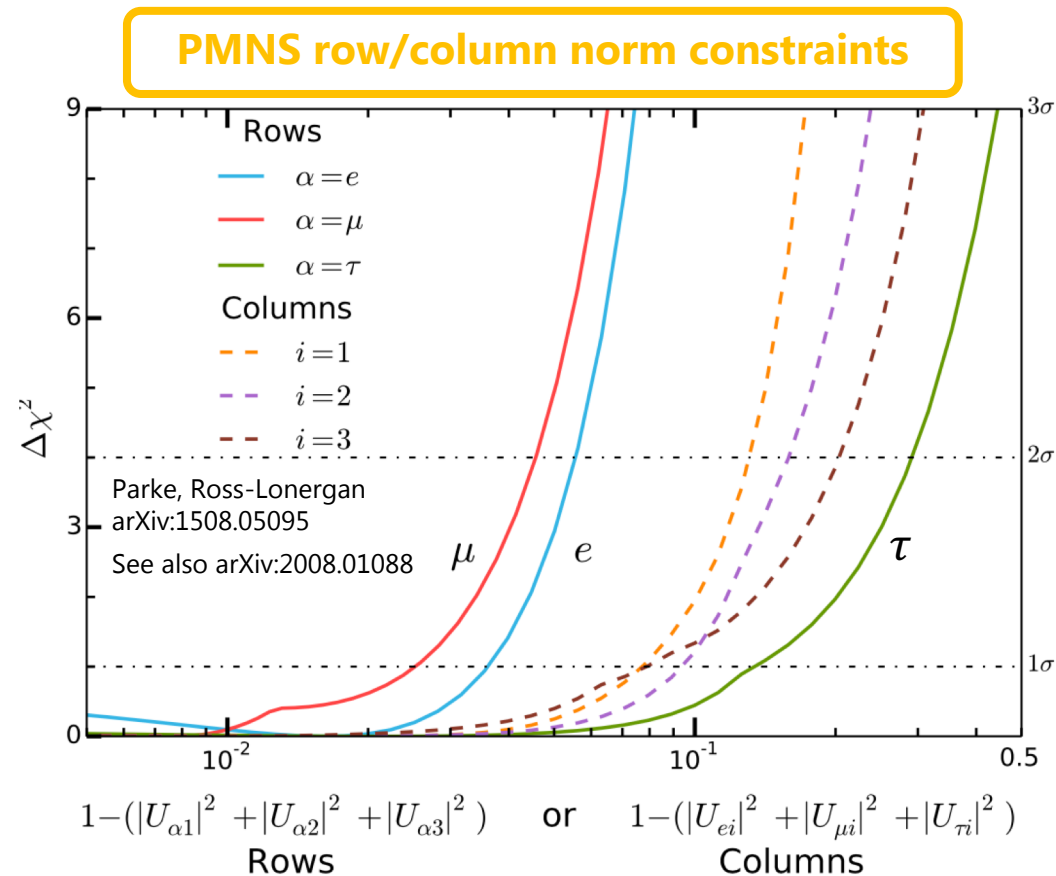
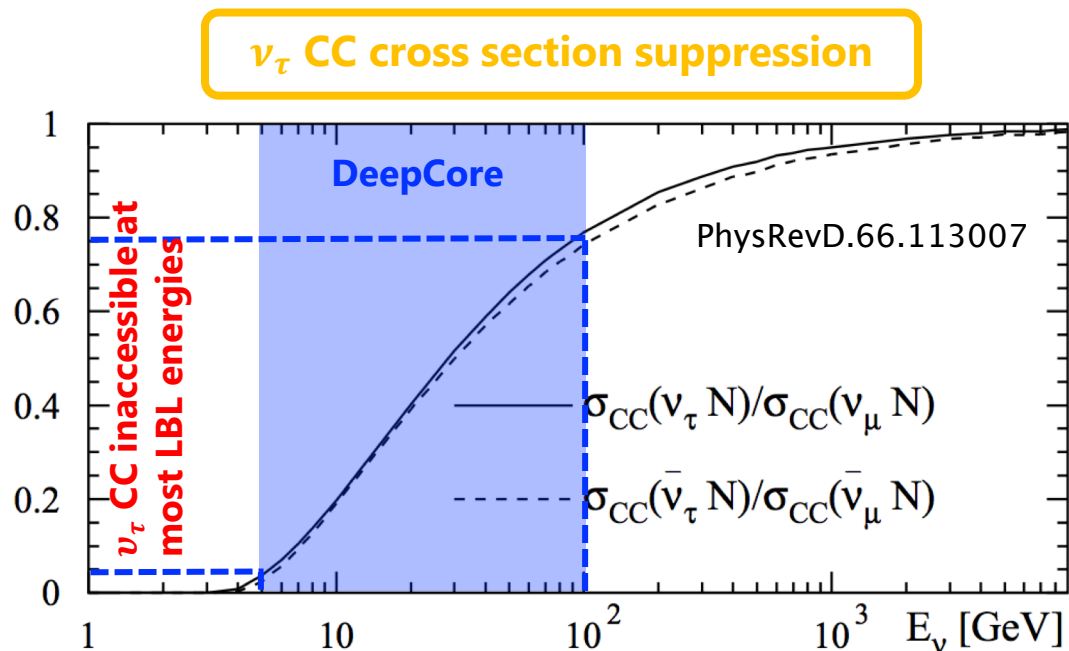
Coming soon:

- 1) Comparable mixing angle and mass splitting precision to long baseline accelerators
- 2) $\lesssim 15\%$ precision in ν_τ normalisation ($> 2x$ current world best)

Δm_{32}^2 [10^{-3} eV^2]

ν_τ measurements and PMNS unitarity

- Few experiments can detect ν_τ due to cross section suppression
- ν_τ **PMNS elements poorly measured**
- Major barrier to **PMNS unitarity** constraints

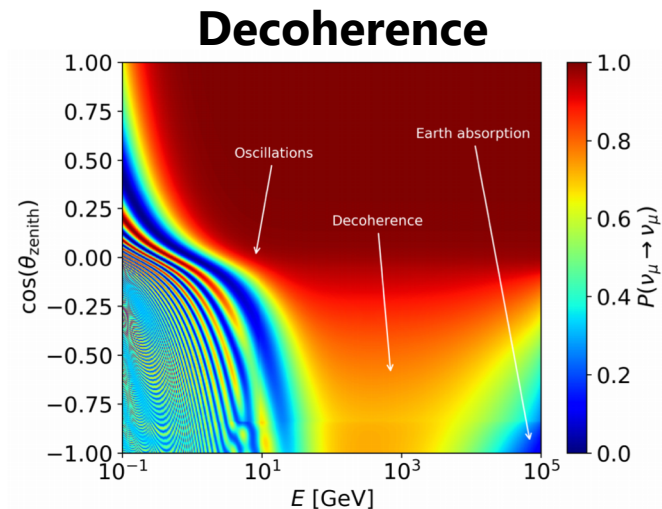
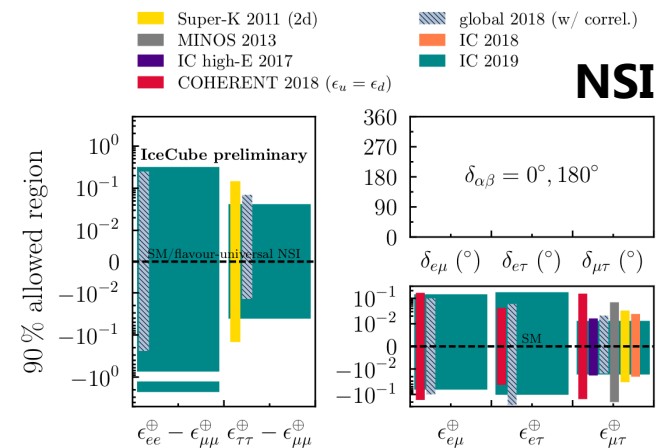
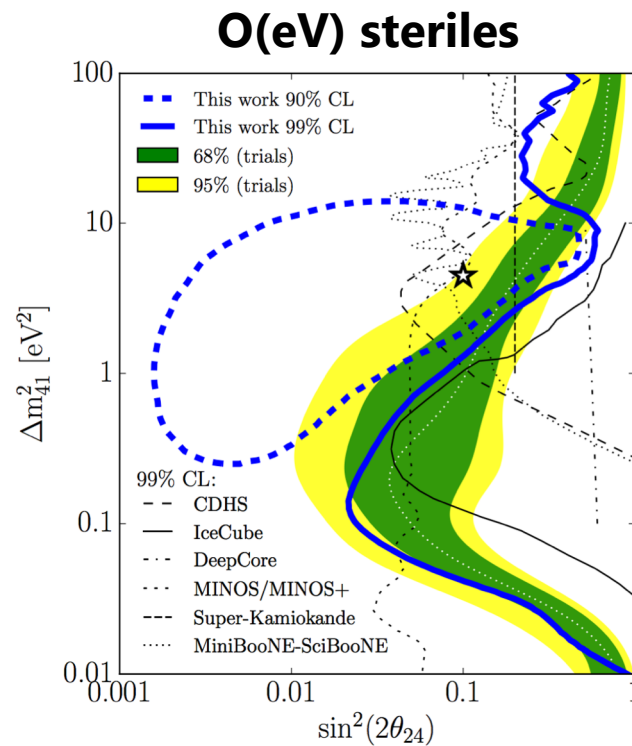


IceCube/DeepCore BSM oscillations

- Large range of energies, baselines, flavors and matter profiles
- → Often world leading sensitivity to BSM neutrino flavour transitions

- **Sterile neutrinos**
- **Non-standard interactions**
- **Lorentz invariance violation**
- **Decoherence**

- Multiple 8 yr analyses recently published or underway



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- Large range of energies, baselines, flavors and matter profiles
- → Often world leading sensitivity to BSM neutrino flavour transitions

• Sterile ν

• Non-standard

• Lorentz

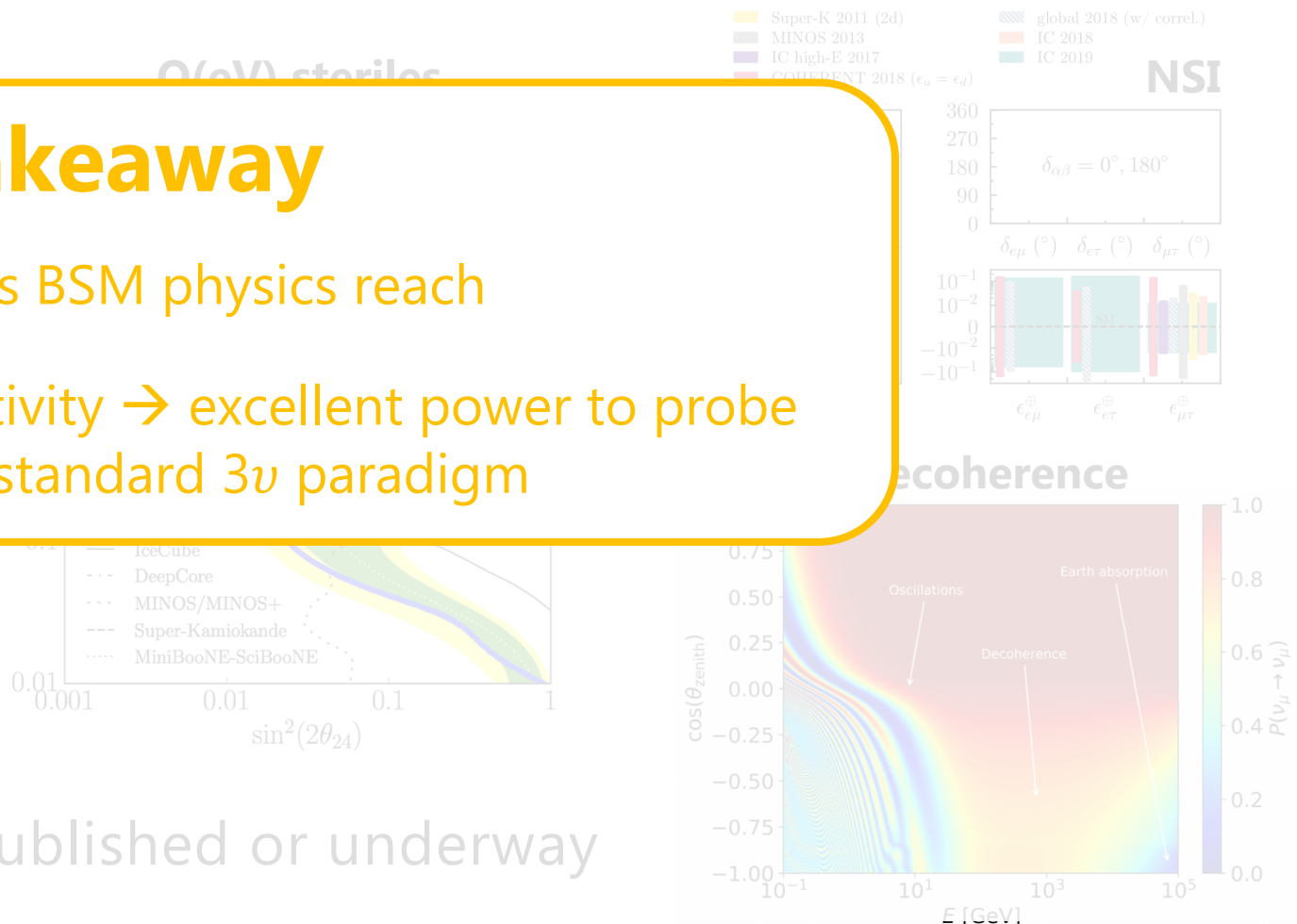
• Decoherence

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Takeaway

World class BSM physics reach

Coupled with ν_τ sensitivity → excellent power to probe beyond the standard 3ν paradigm



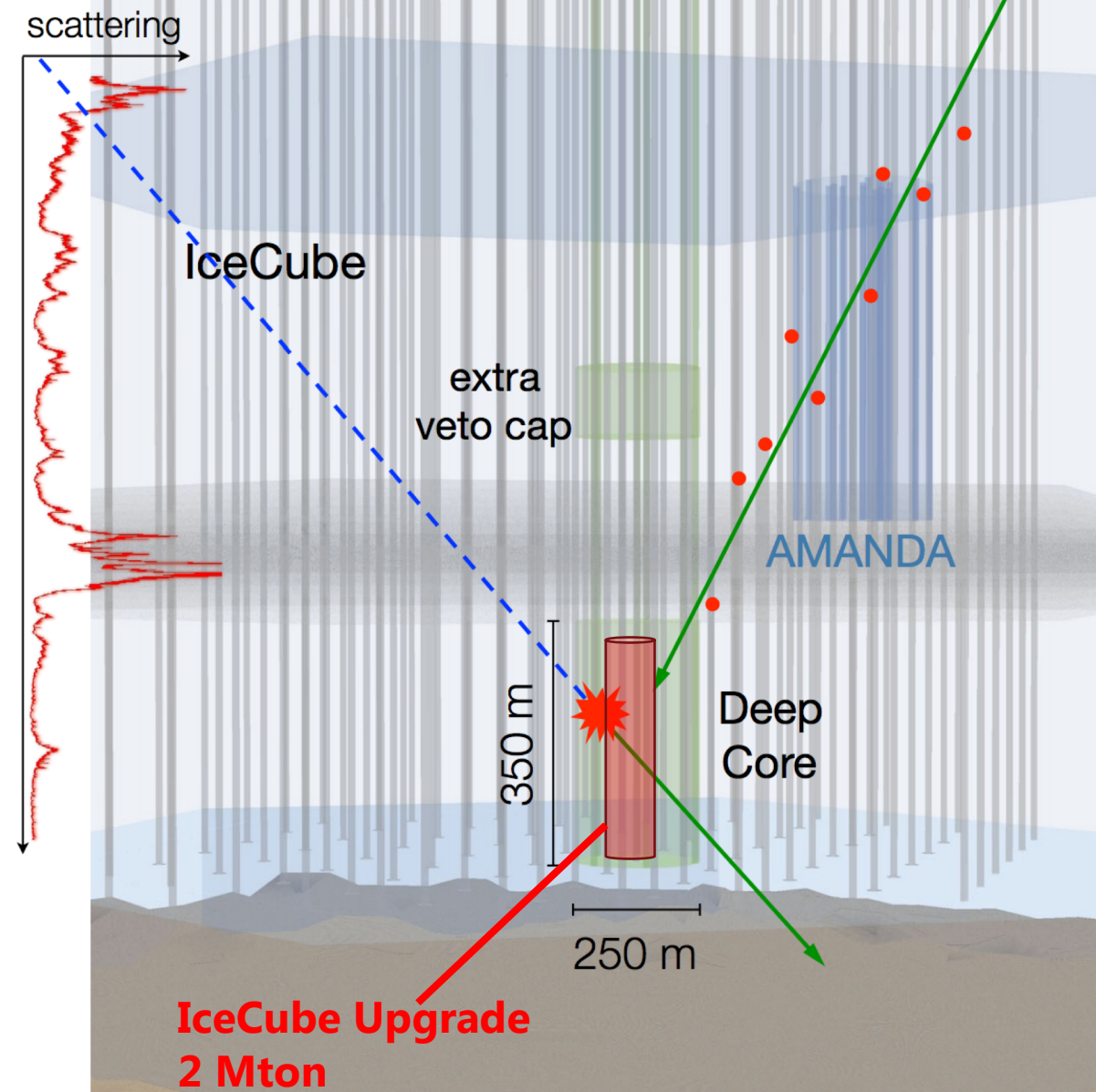
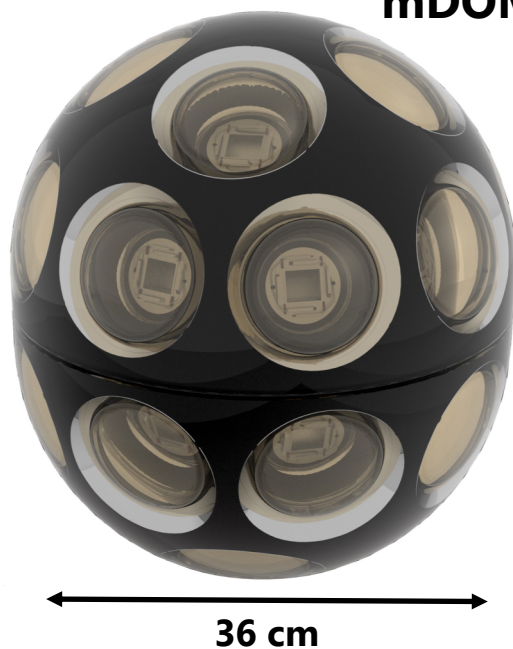
The IceCube Upgrade

- \$30M extension to IceCube
 - Funded, deployment in 2022/3
- 700 multi-PMT sensors
 - Densely packed in 2 Mton core
- Improved detector/ice calibration

D-Egg

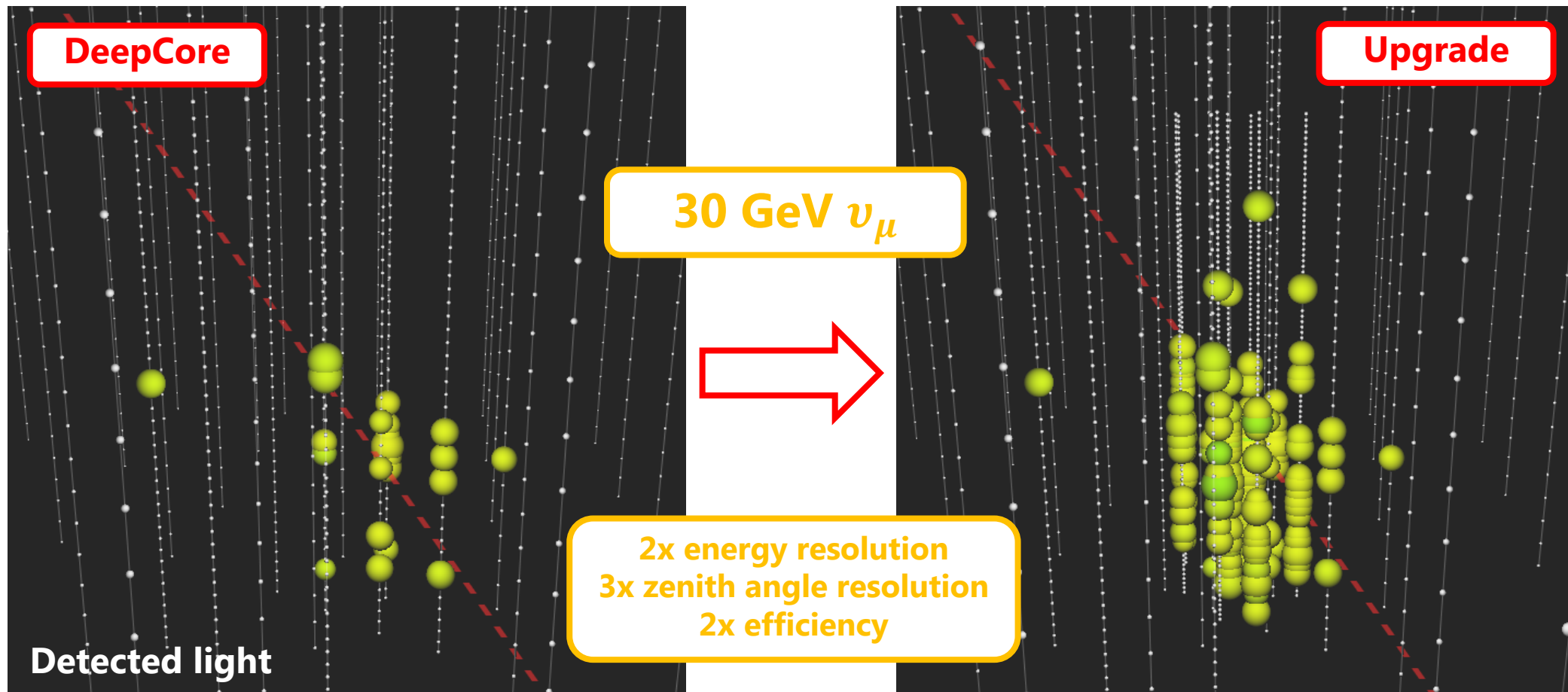


mDOM



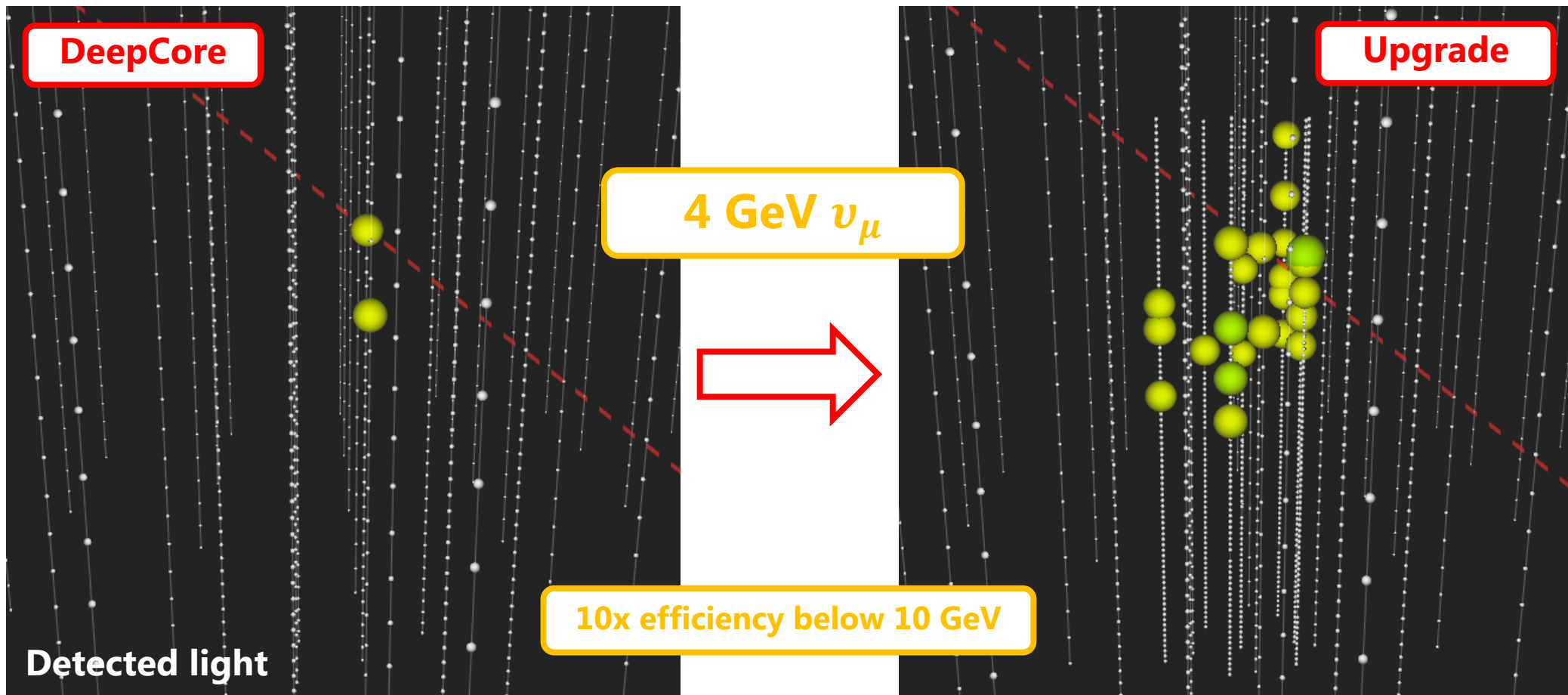
Increased photocathode density

- **Dense instrumentation** in 2 Mton core
 - Large increase in photocathode density → sensitive down to **1 GeV neutrinos**



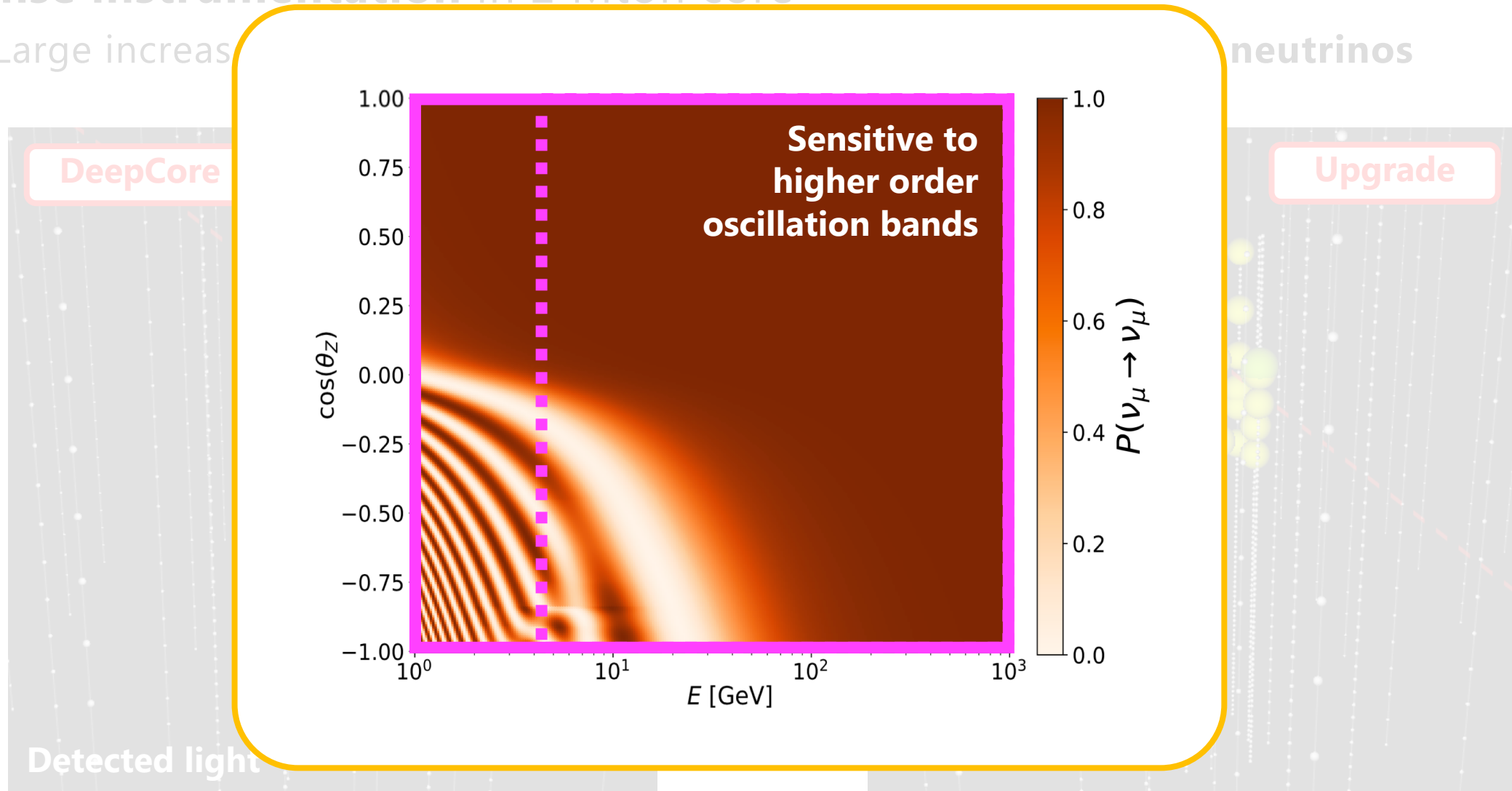
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Increased photocathode density

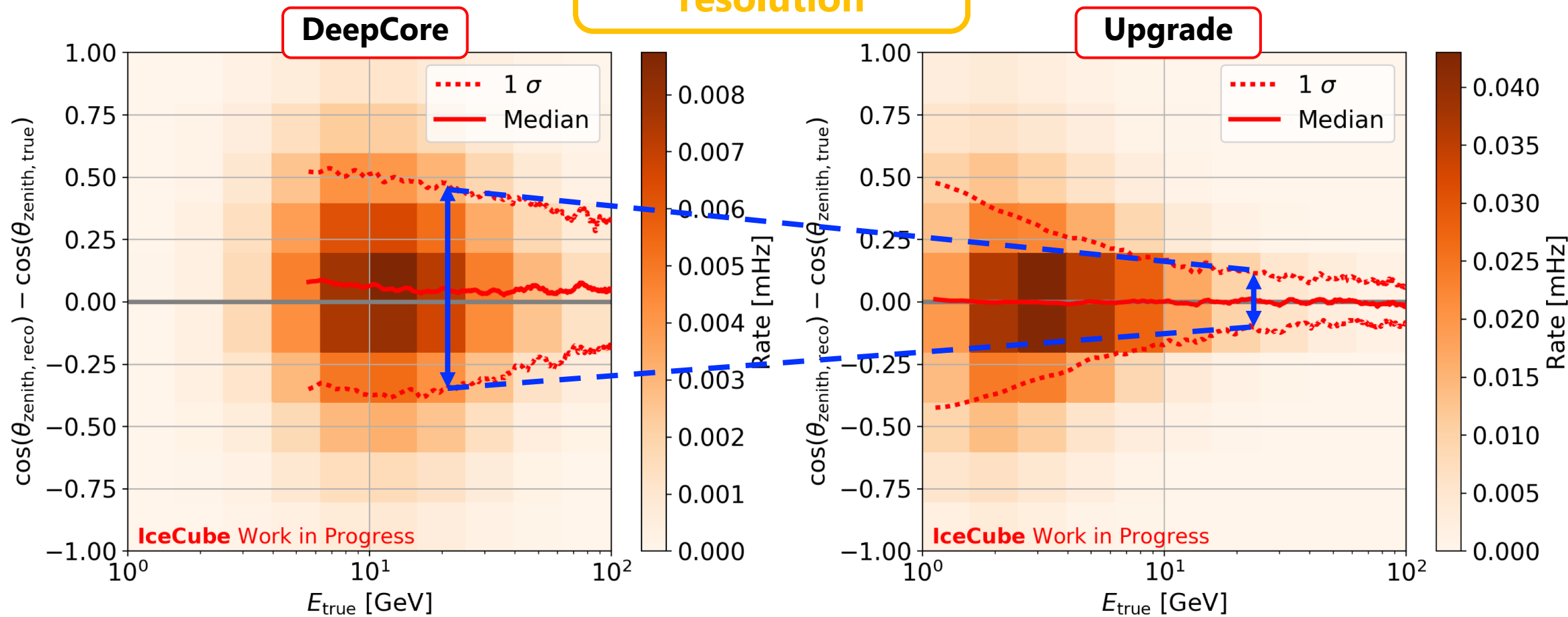
- Dense instrumentation in 2 Mton core
- Large increases



Major resolution improvement

Cascade direction
resolution

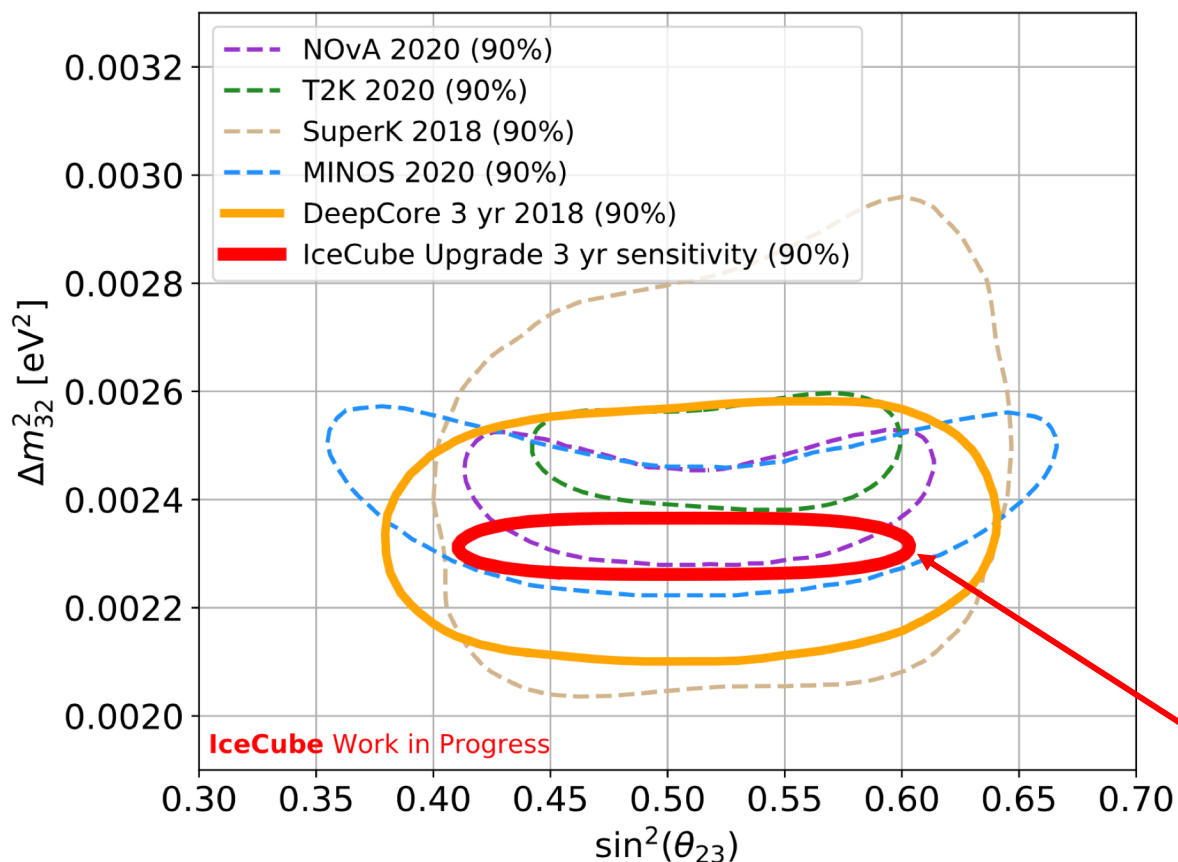
ν_e CC (cascade)



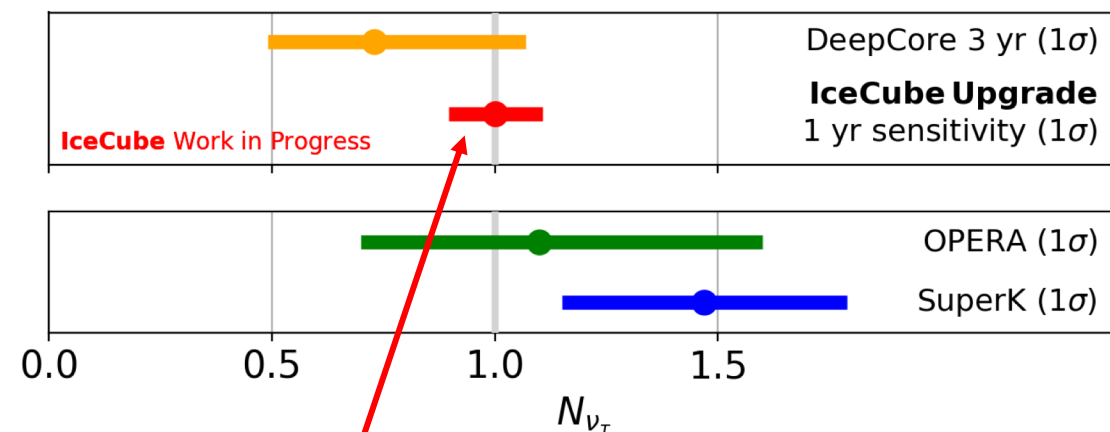
3x improvement @ ν_τ appearance energies

IceCube Upgrade oscillation sensitivity

Atmospheric oscillation parameters



ν_τ normalisation



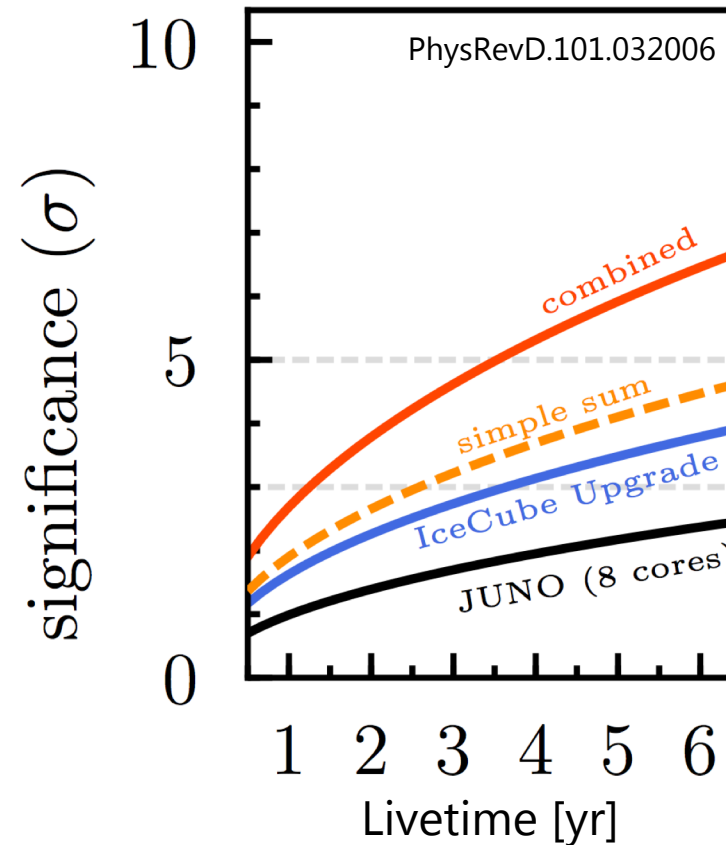
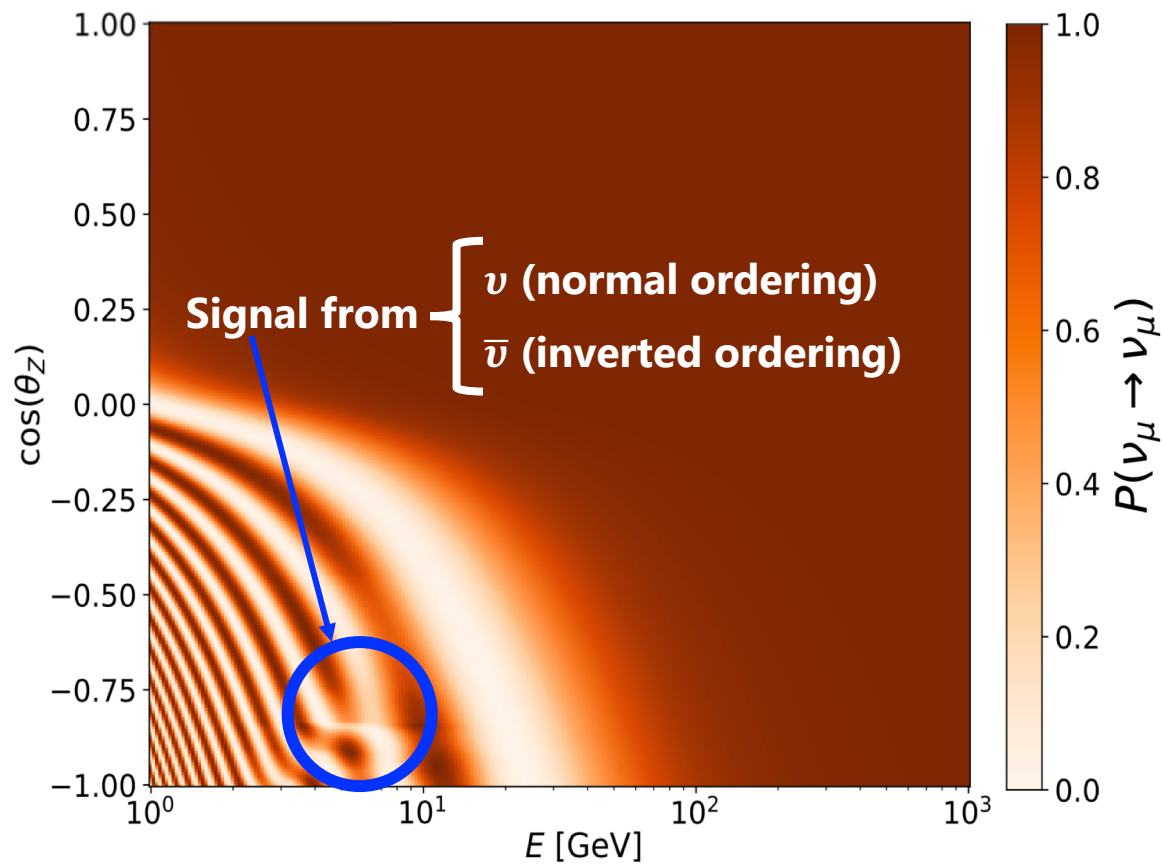
10% ν_τ norm in 1 yr (6% in 3 yrs)

Strong sensitivity in 3 yrs or less

Conservative projections Still to add: track reconstruction, new calibration, DeepCore fiducial volume

Neutrino mass ordering (NMO)

- Strong sensitivity to NMO via matter effects at ~ 6 GeV
 - Can also exploit synergy from joint fit with JUNO



Neutrino mass ordering (NMO)

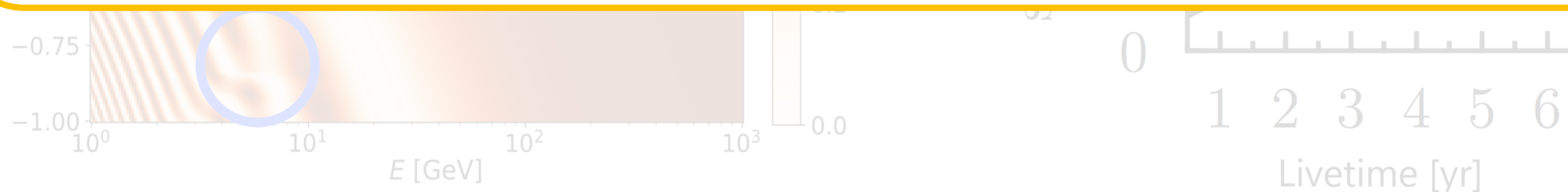
- Sensitivity to NMO via matter effects at ~ 6 GeV
- Powerful synergy from joint fit with JUNO

Takeaway

IceCube Upgrade will provide next-generation standard and BSM oscillation physics by mid-2020s

Major advances in world leading ν_τ capabilities

New opportunities afforded by precision detector we are only beginning to explore
(NMO, $\nu/\bar{\nu}$ discrimination, τ -ID, PMNS element fit, HNL double-bangs, ...?)



Summary

- Strong IceCube oscillation program
 - World-leading ν_τ and BSM capabilities
 - High statistics, energy, baselines, matter densities, ...
- New 8 year oscillation results due soon
 - Comparable to current long baseline precision in atmospheric parameter space
 - $>2x$ improvement in ν_τ appearance precision c.f. current world best
 - Many new BSM measurements
- Next-generation oscillation physics with the IceCube Upgrade in mid-2020s
 - Will be major contributor to the global search beyond the standard 3ν paradigm
- Further ahead: IceCube-Gen2 high energy array extension

IceCube Oscillation LoIs:

Low energy (std + BSM): [SNOWMASS21-NF1_NF0_Tom_Stuttard-058.pdf](#)

High energy (BSM): [SNOWMASS21-NF3_NF2_Ben_Jones-046.pdf](#)

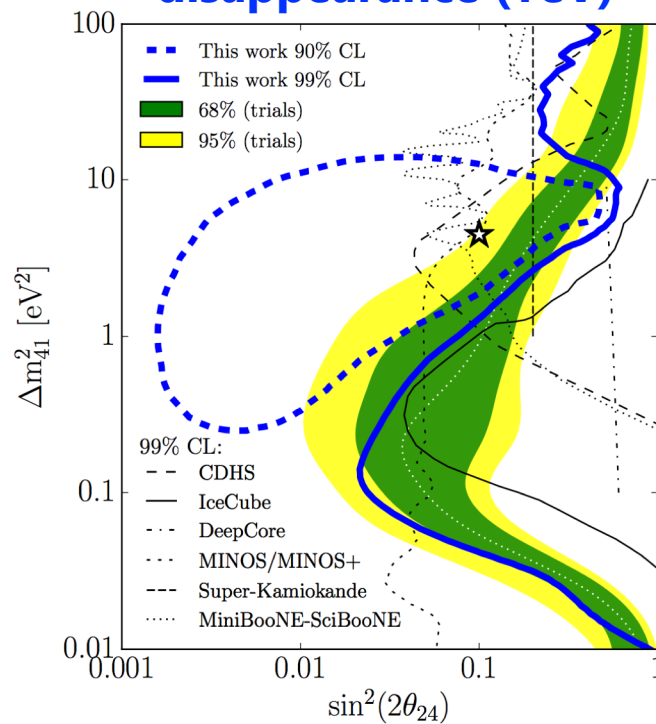
Backup slides

Sterile neutrinos

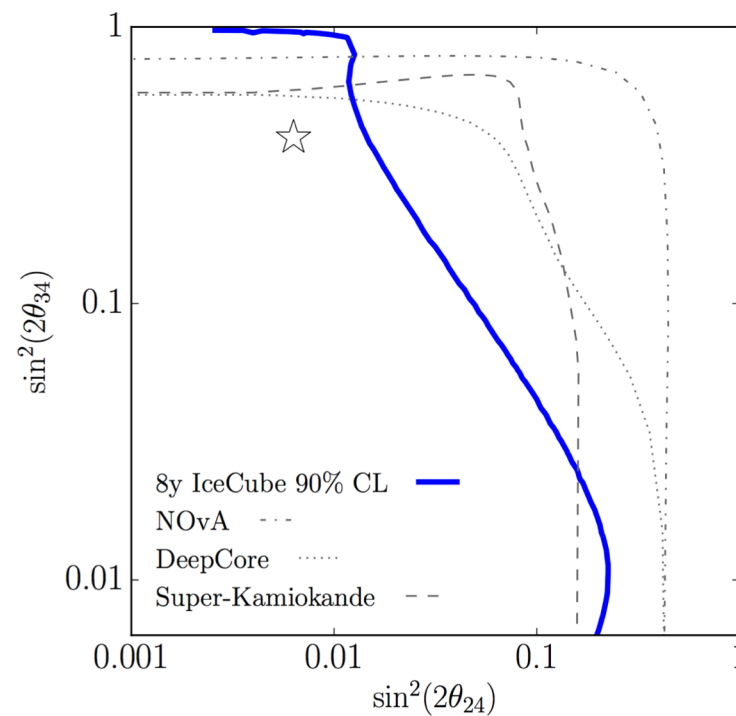
arXiv:2005.12942
 arXiv:2005.12943
 PhysRevD.95.112002

Sensitive to O(eV) steriles via:

1) Matter-enhanced resonant disappearance (TeV)



2) Modified GeV oscillations



Recent 8 year results (+ new DeepCore result coming soon)

Non-Standard Interactions (NSI)

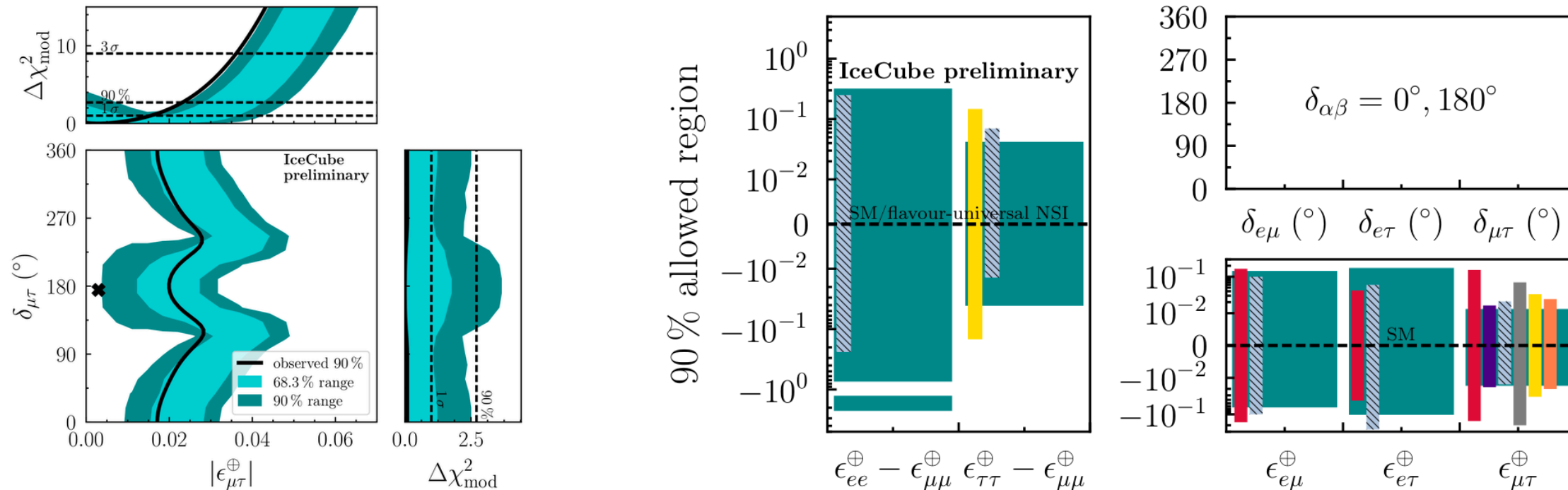
$$H_{\text{mat}}(x) = V_{\text{CC}}(x) \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \epsilon_{ee}^{\oplus} - \epsilon_{\mu\mu}^{\oplus} & \epsilon_{e\mu}^{\oplus} & \epsilon_{e\tau}^{\oplus} \\ \epsilon_{e\mu}^{\oplus*} & 0 & \epsilon_{\mu\tau}^{\oplus} \\ \epsilon_{e\tau}^{\oplus*} & \epsilon_{\mu\tau}^{\oplus*} & \epsilon_{\tau\tau}^{\oplus} - \epsilon_{\mu\mu}^{\oplus} \end{pmatrix}$$

Sensitive to NSI matter effects for core-crossing neutrinos

Measurements in many channels

($\nu_e + \nu_\mu$ flux, all-flavour detection)

- Super-K 2011 (2d)
- MINOS 2013
- IC high-E 2017
- COHERENT 2018 ($\epsilon_u = \epsilon_d$)
- ▨ global 2018 (w/ correl.)
- IC 2018
- IC 2019

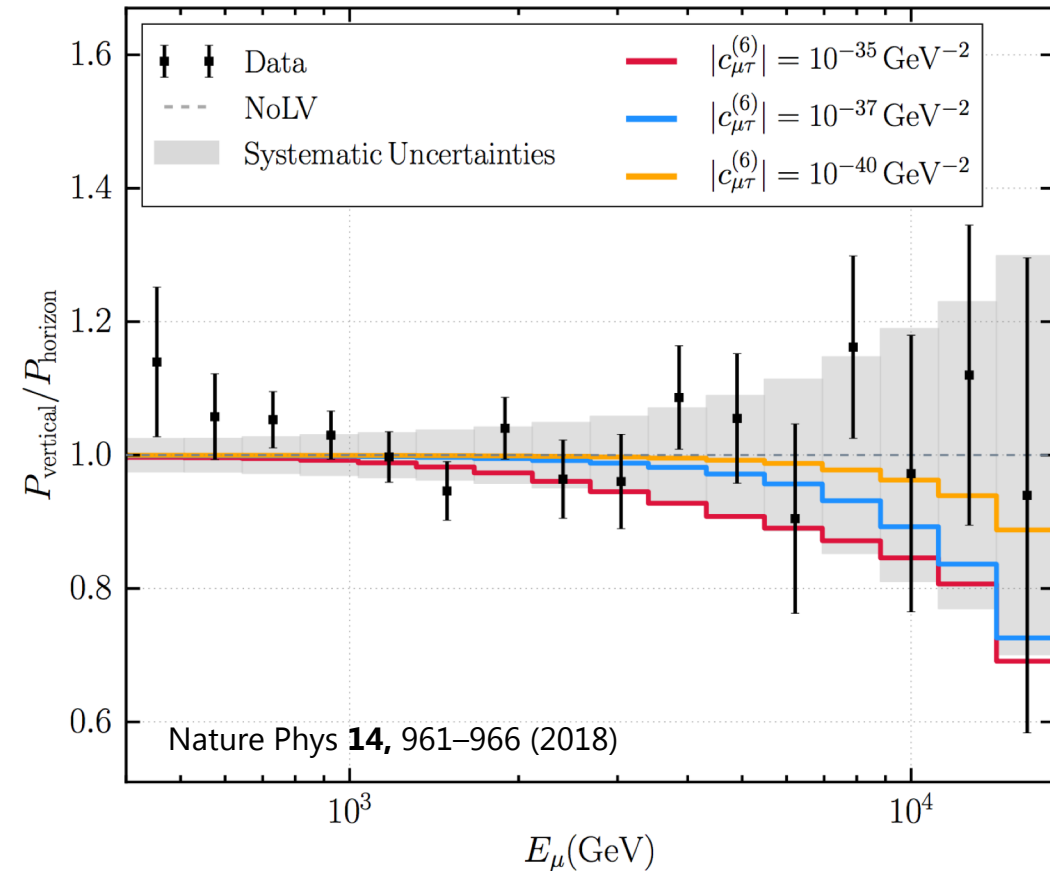


3 yr result paper shortly, 8 yr results on the way

Lorentz invariance violation

Limits on higher order terms in Hamiltonian Standard Model Extension (SME)

$$H \sim \frac{m^2}{2E} + \hat{a}^{(3)} - E \cdot \hat{c}^{(4)} + E^2 \cdot \hat{a}^{(5)} - E^3 \cdot \hat{c}^{(6)} \dots$$



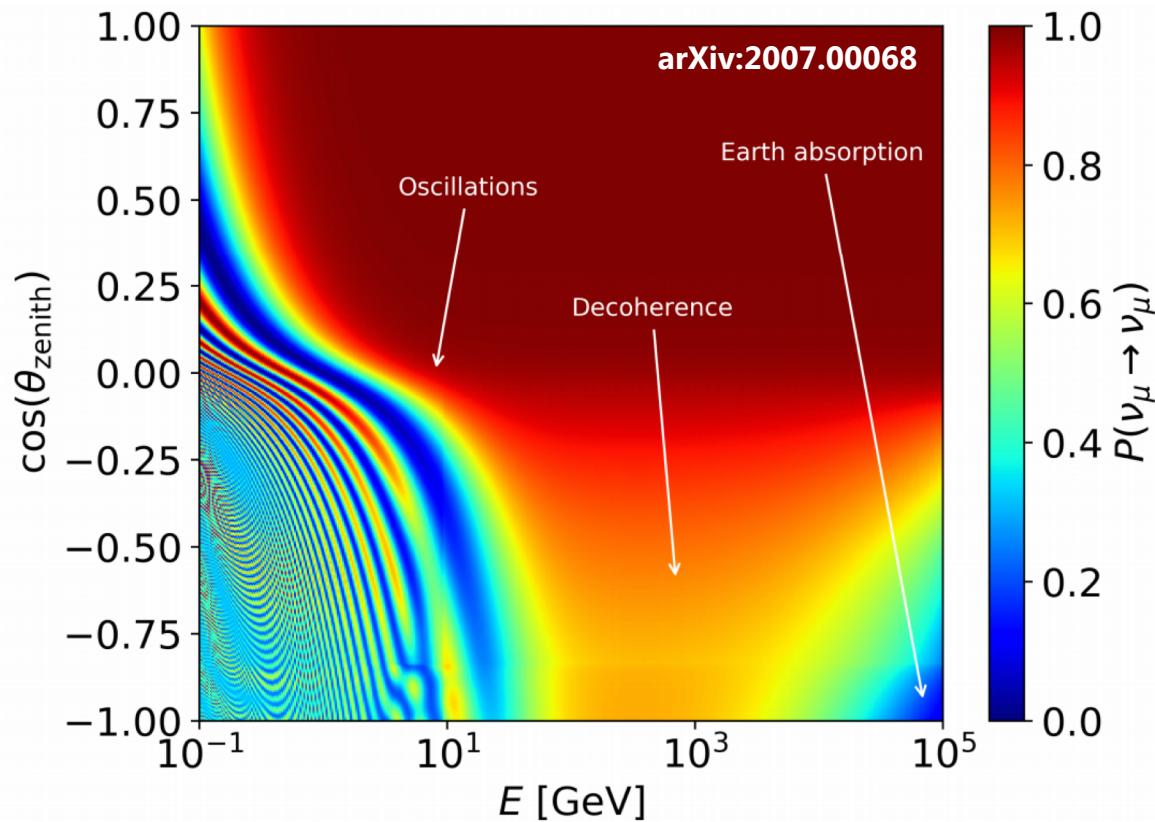
2 yr limits published, 8 yr analysis underway

Neutrino decoherence

Damping of oscillations over long baselines

Quantum gravity probe

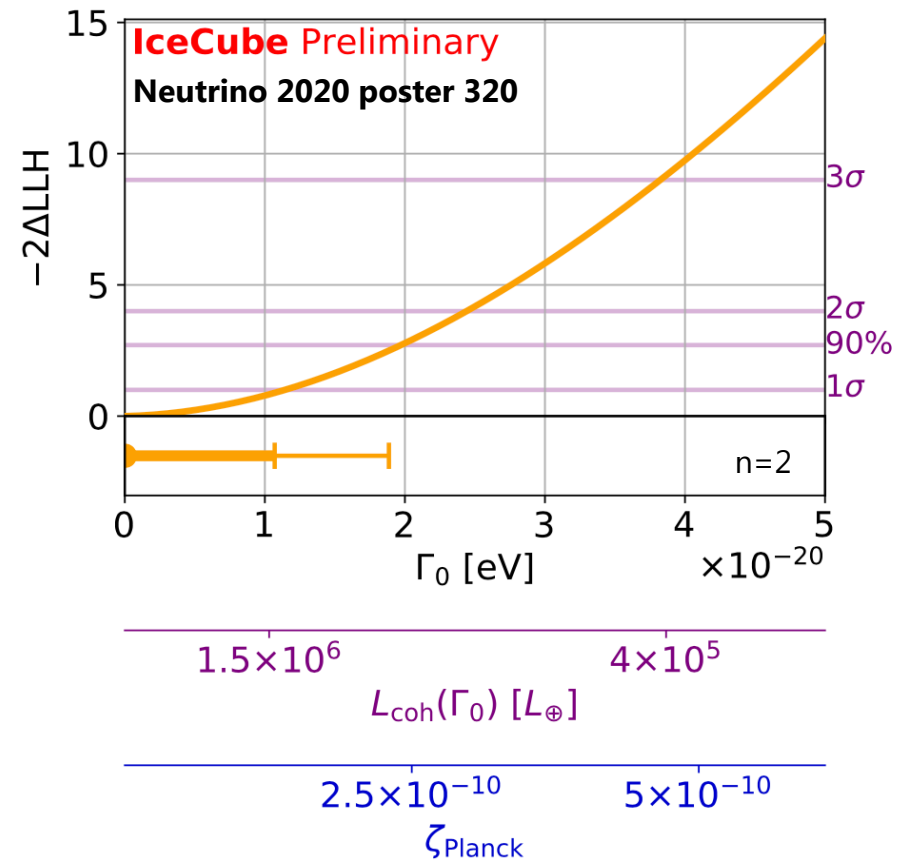
Sensitive to Planck-scale physics at high energy



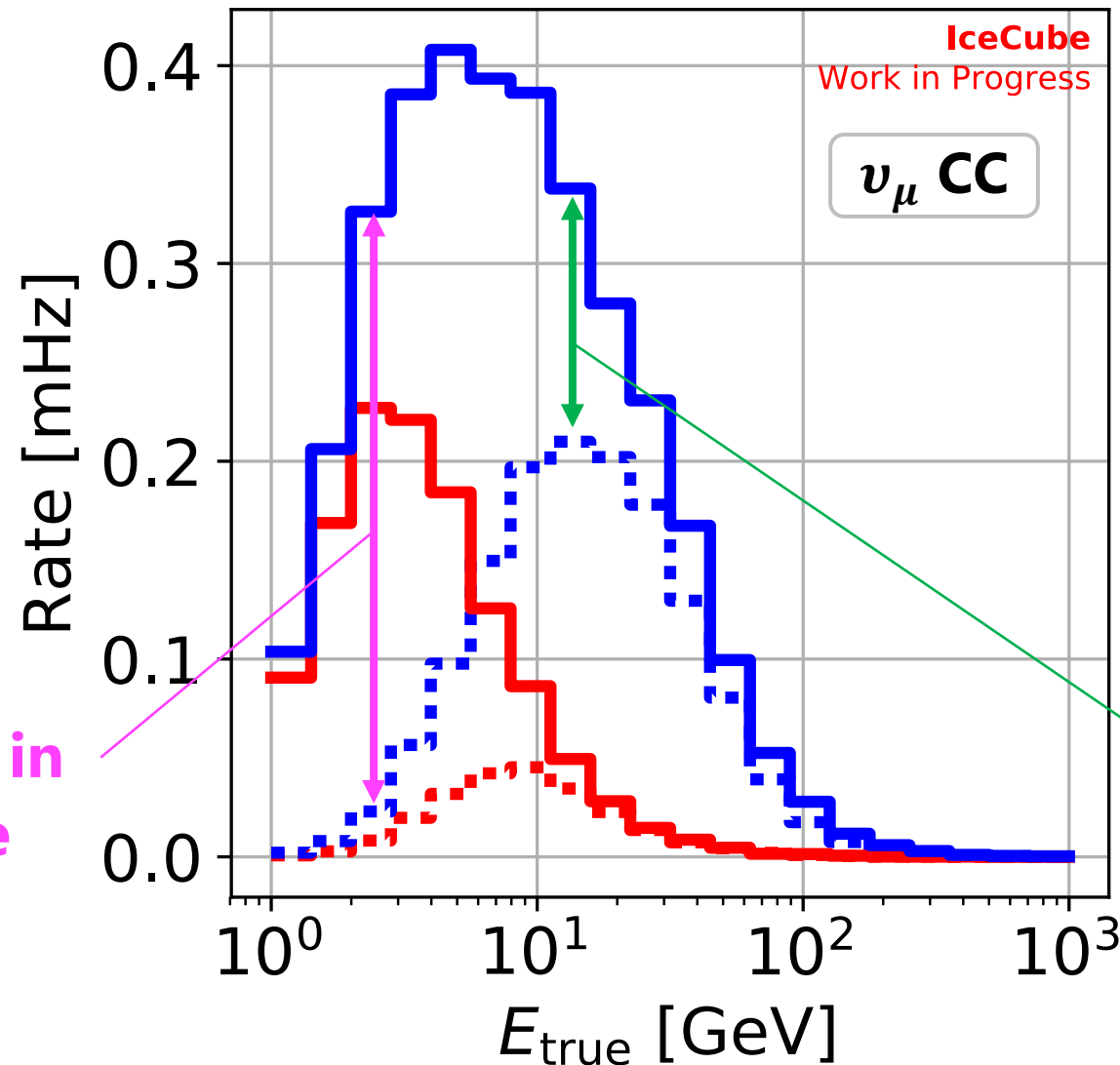
$$\dot{\rho} = -i[H, \rho] - \mathcal{D}[\rho] \quad \Gamma(E) = \Gamma(E_0) \left(\frac{E}{E_0} \right)^n$$

8 yr results underway

IceCube is ideal detector - order of magnitude improvement over current limits expected



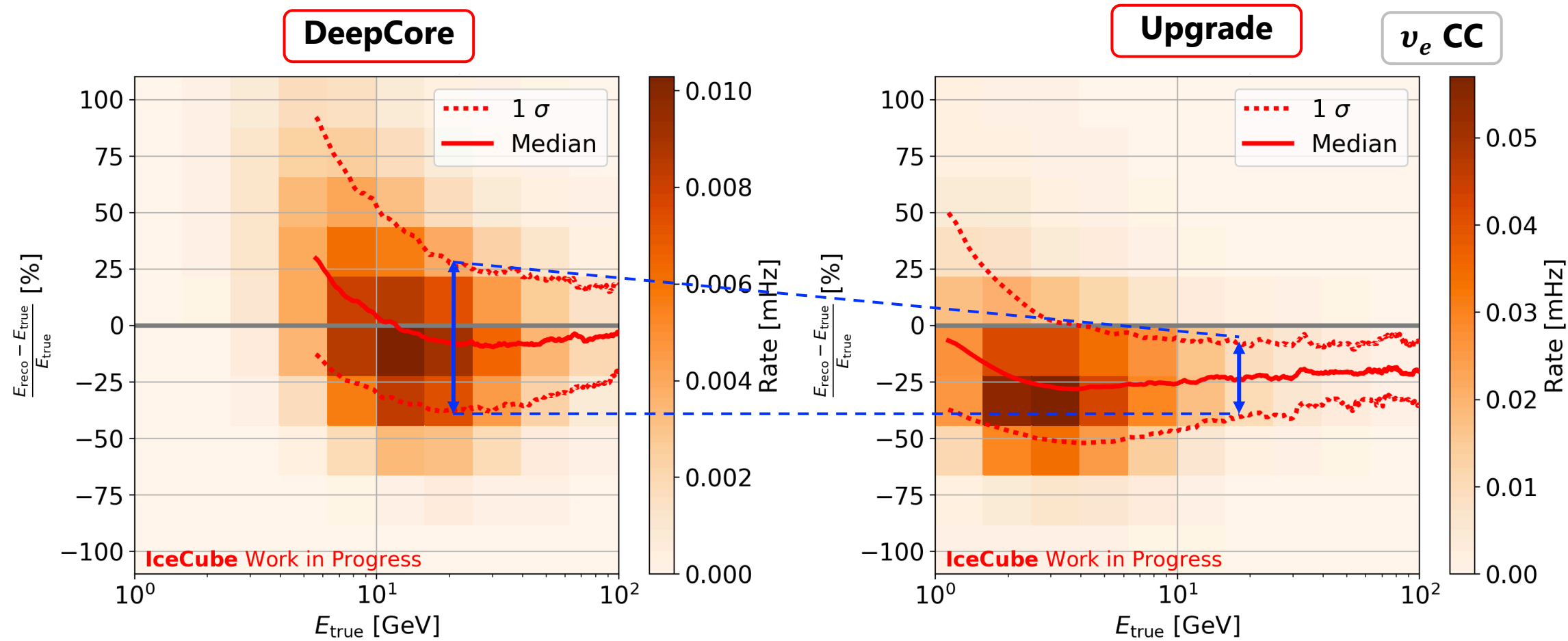
Upgrade detection efficiency



Huge increase in
<10 GeV ν rate

Enhanced rate for all
oscillation energies

Upgrade energy resolution



2x improvement @ ν_τ appearance energies

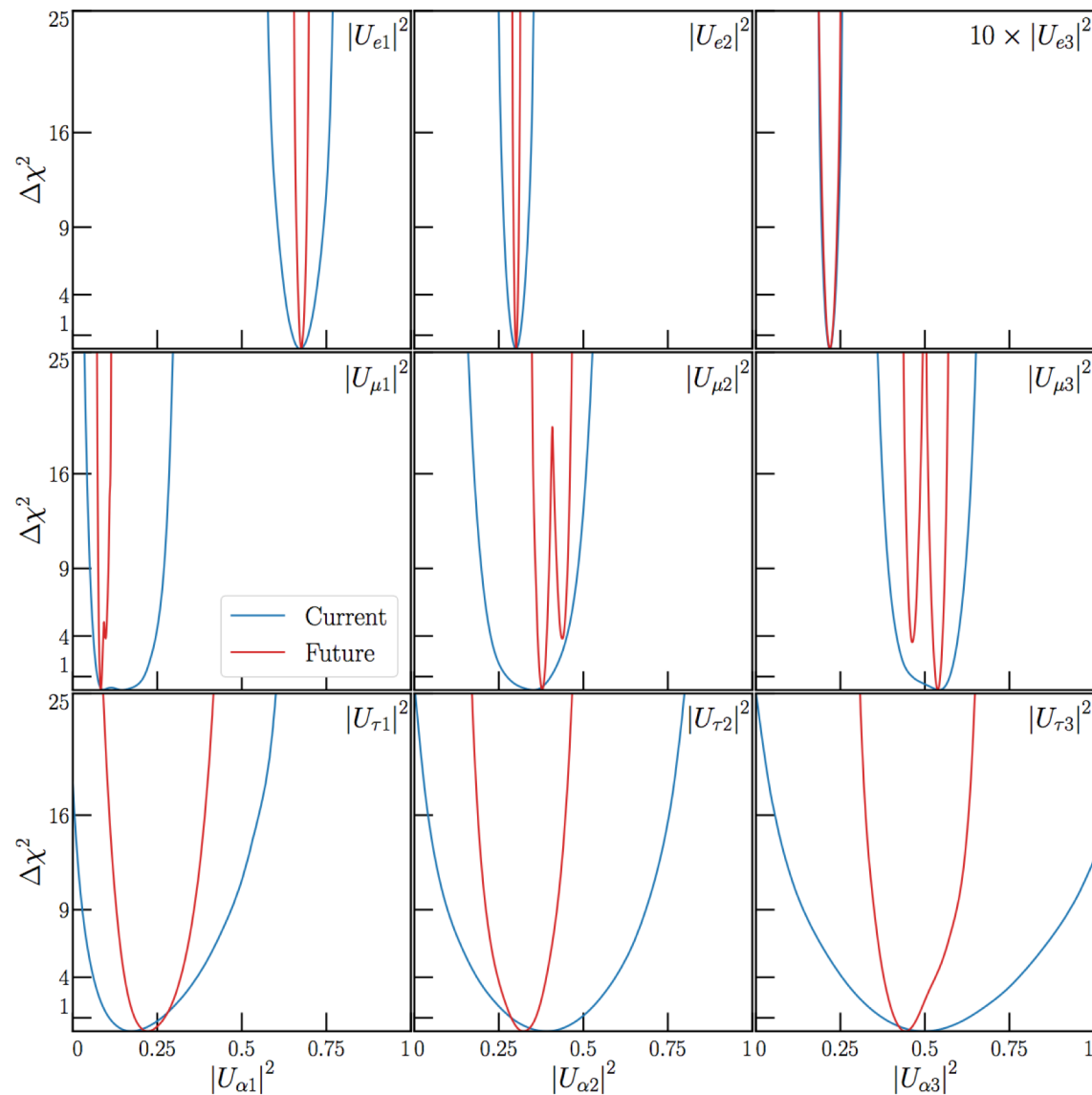
PMNS elements measured

Parke, Ross-Lonergan, arXiv:1508.05095

Experiment	Measured quantity with unitarity	Without unitarity	Normalisation
Reactor SBL ($\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$)	$4 U_{e3} ^2 (1 - U_{e3} ^2) = \sin^2 2\theta_{13}$	$4 U_{e3} ^2 (U_{e1} ^2 + U_{e2} ^2)$	$(U_{e1} ^2 + U_{e2} ^2 + U_{e3} ^2)^2$
Reactor LBL ($\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$)	$4 U_{e1} ^2 U_{e2} ^2 = \sin^2 2\theta_{12} \cos^4 \theta_{13}$	$4 U_{e1} ^2 U_{e2} ^2$	$(U_{e1} ^2 + U_{e2} ^2 + U_{e3} ^2)^2$
SNO (ϕ_{CC}/ϕ_{NC} Ratio)	$ U_{e2} ^2 = \cos^2 \theta_{13} \sin^2 \theta_{12}$	$ U_{e2} ^2$	$ U_{e2} ^2 + U_{\mu 2} ^2 + U_{\tau 2} ^2$
SK/T2K/MINOS ($\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu$)	$4 U_{\mu 3} ^2 (1 - U_{\mu 3} ^2) =$ $4 \cos^2 \theta_{13} \sin^2 \theta_{23} (1 - \cos^2 \theta_{13} \sin^2 \theta_{23})$	$4 U_{\mu 3} ^2 (U_{\mu 1} ^2 + U_{\mu 2} ^2)$	$(U_{\mu 1} ^2 + U_{\mu 2} ^2 + U_{\mu 3} ^2)^2$
T2K/MINOS ($\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$)	$4 U_{e3} ^2 U_{\mu 3} ^2 = \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \sin^2 \theta_{23}$	$-4 \operatorname{Re}\{U_{e3}^* U_{\mu 3} (U_{e1}^* U_{\mu 1} + U_{e2}^* U_{\mu 2})\}$	$ U_{e1} U_{\mu 1}^* + U_{e2} U_{\mu 2}^* + U_{e3} U_{\mu 3}^* ^2$
SK/OPERA ($\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\tau$)	$4 U_{\mu 3} ^2 U_{\tau 3} ^2 = \sin^2 2\theta_{23} \cos^4 \theta_{13}$	$-4 \operatorname{Re}\{U_{\tau 3}^* U_{\mu 3} (U_{\tau 1}^* U_{\mu 1} + U_{\tau 2}^* U_{\mu 2})\}$	$ U_{\mu 1} U_{\tau 1}^* + U_{\mu 2} U_{\tau 2}^* + U_{\mu 3} U_{\tau 3}^* ^2$

PMNS element constraints

arXiv:2008.01088



Systematic uncertainties

