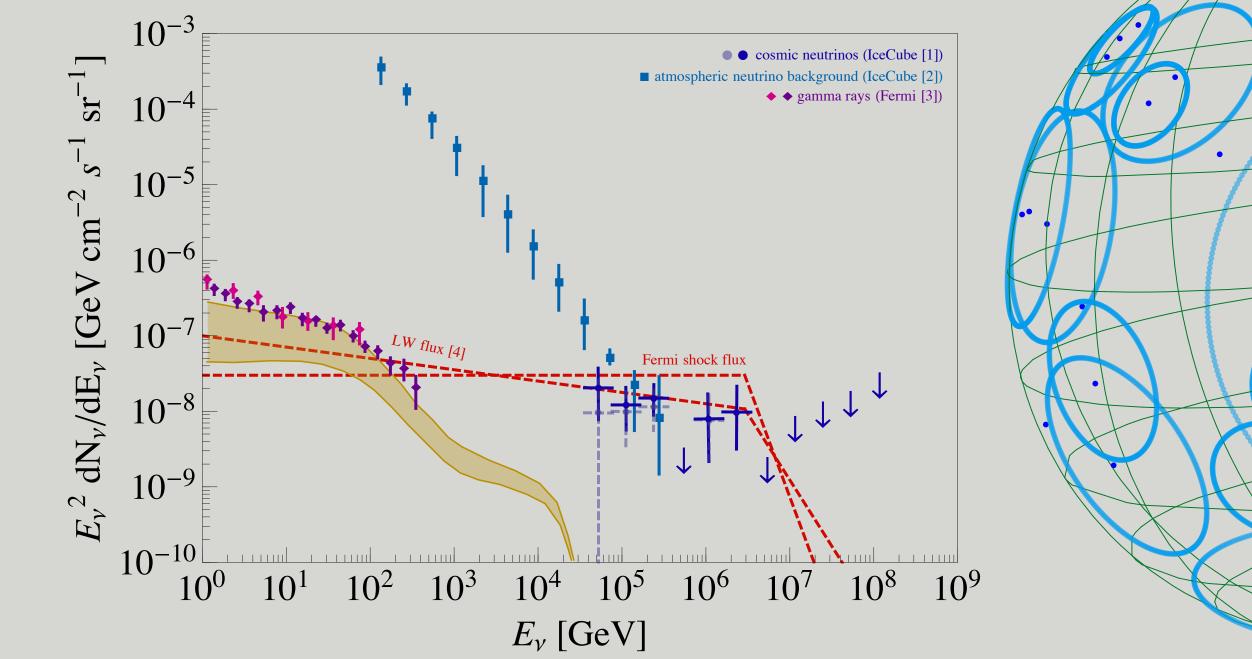
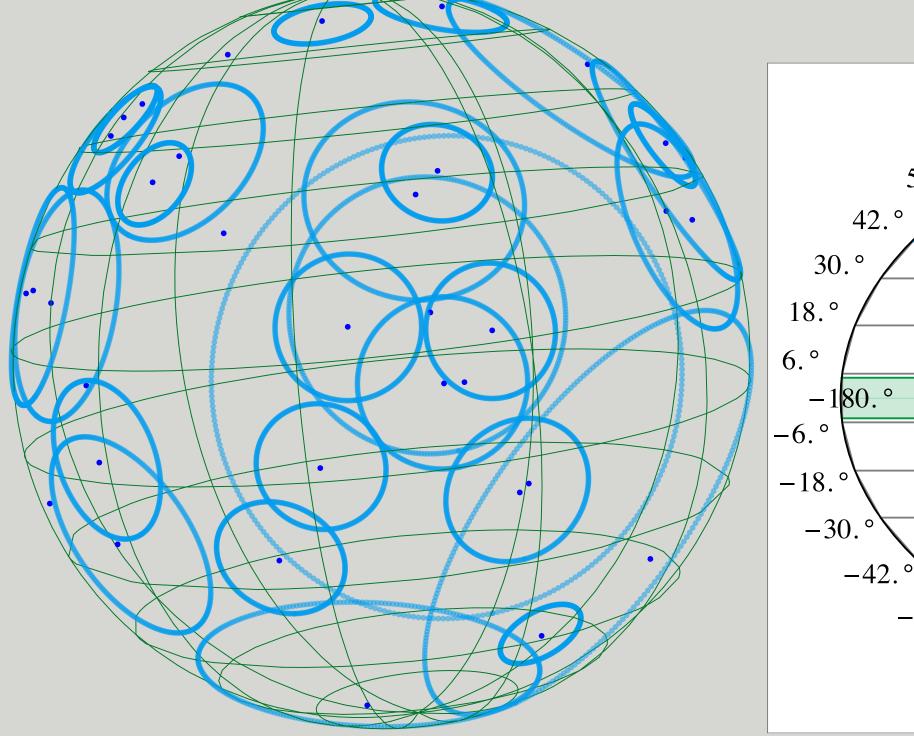
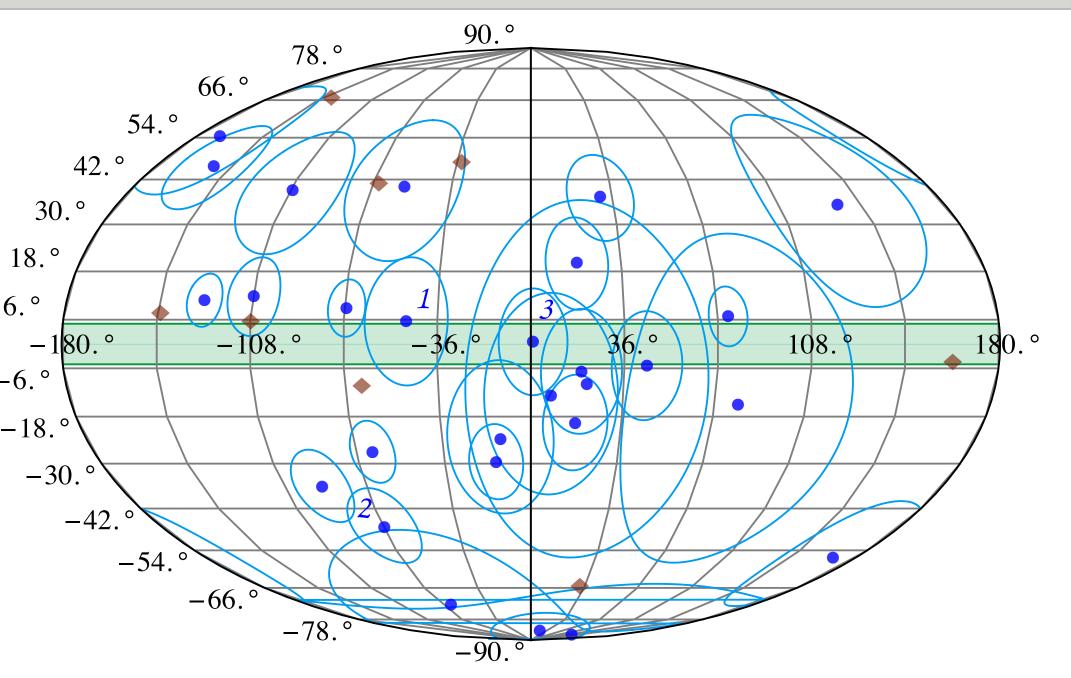
# End of the Cosmic Neutrino Spectrum?

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## IceCube and Fermi Observations







Left: Neutrino and gamma ray spectra compared to flux models Middle & Right: Arrival direction distribution of IceCube events in Galactic coordinates (circles = showers, diamonds = traks) Figures taken from Ref. [5]

# **Source** Candidates

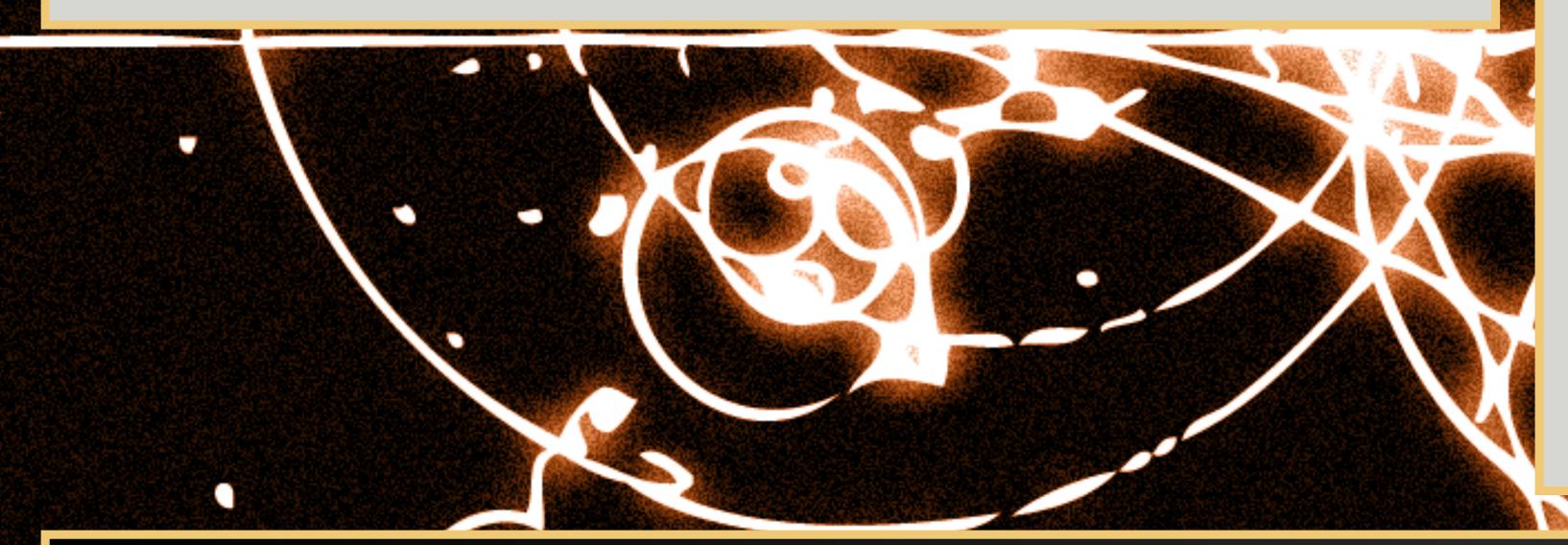
- Absence of "Glashow resonance" events  $\bar{\nu}_e + e^- \rightarrow W^- \rightarrow$  shower at  $E_{\bar{\nu}_e} = 6.3$  PeV implies strong suppression of neutrino spectrum
- Effective area at resonant energy
  - (about 40 times that of off-resonance events at a PeV) offsets falling unbroken power law of neutrino spectrum ( $\propto E_{\nu}^{-\alpha}$ )
- Expected event number for neutrino flux on-resonance at ~ 6.3 PeV relative to 3 observed events at ~ PeV  $\approx 3 \times 40 \times 6.3^{-\alpha} = 3 \times (6.3)^{(2-\alpha)}$
- Earlier statistical study [6] concluded that  $\alpha$  was constrained by absence of Glashow events in IceCube data to  $\alpha \ge 2.3$

## **Crazy Physics**

- The fact that IceCube does not (yet) see neutrinos with E<sub>ν</sub> ≥ PeV invites some interesting speculation: Perhaps there are none!
- Herein we impose limiting velocity  $v_{max}$  on each lepton flavor (as long as each  $v_{max} < c \bowtie$  causality is preserved) new "lightcones" appear inside *the* lightcone
- Postulate equivalence of limiting energy and limiting velocity  $\beta_{\nu}$

$$E_{\nu}^{\max} \equiv \frac{m_{\nu}}{\sqrt{1 - \beta_{\nu}^2}} \sim \frac{m_{\nu}}{\sqrt{2(1 - \beta_{\nu})}} \quad \text{with} \quad \beta_{\nu} \equiv \frac{v_{\nu}}{c}$$

- If sources are extragalactic  $\gamma$ 's accompanying  $\nu$ 's saturate Fermi data for  $\alpha \approx 2.15$  [7] (left fig.)
  - Arrival directions consistent with isotropy (right fig.)
    - Second highest energy event out of Galactic plane
- Three previous points suggest cutoff
- LW predicted diffuse  $\nu$  flux from starburts which gives correct  $\alpha$ , normalization, and consistent with cutoff at  $E_{\nu} \sim 3$  PeV (left fig.)
- Cutoff *could* be astrophysical or . . .



• Accordingly required  $v_{\text{max}}$  to suppress  $\nu$ 's above  $E_{\nu}^{\text{max}}$  is  $\beta_{\nu} \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2\gamma_{\nu}^2}$ which differs from speed of light by

$$1 - \beta_{\nu} \simeq 0.5 \times 10^{-28} \left(\frac{m_{\nu}}{10 \,\mathrm{meV}}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\mathrm{TeV}}{E_{\nu}^{\mathrm{max}}}\right)^2$$

- Consequences are significant:
  - Kinematics of  $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_{\mu} = \mu^- \bar{\nu}_{\mu}$  having common maximum energy  $E_{\nu}^{\max}$  dictates that  $\pi^{\pm}$  are stable above  $\sim 2E_{\nu}^{\max}$
  - $\pi$  is certainly stable if  $E_{\pi} > E_{\nu_{\mu}}^{\max} + E_{\mu}^{\max}$  and  $E_{\pi} > E_{\nu_{e}}^{\max} + E_{e}^{\max}$
  - Stabilized  $\pi$  could be UHECR primaries with  $E > 2E_{\nu}^{\max}$  (at or above the knee)
  - $\pi$  showers more *p*-like than  $\gamma$ -like and so not excluded by data
  - Generally speaking  $\bowtie E_{\nu_{\mu}}^{\max} \neq E_{\mu}^{\max} \neq E_{\nu_{e}}^{\max} \neq E_{e}^{\max}$ hence track to shower ratio may be anomalous for  $E_{\nu} \sim 1 \text{ PeV}$
- For details see arXiv:1404.0622

#### Final Remark

Of course  $\mathbb{R}$  Ockham's razor favors the absence of this baroque explanation for the cutoff. The simplest means to raise the search limit for  $E_{\nu}^{\max}$  (and reduce the motivation for our speculation) is to observe neutrinos with energies extending to higher and higher values. However  $\mathbb{R}$  if the absence of observed neutrinos above some energy persists, it would be evidence that Nature is more whimsical than William of Ockham.

#### **References and Acknowledgements**

[1] IceCube Collaboration, arXiv:1405.5303; [2] IceCube Collaboration, arXiv:1010.3980; [3] Fermi Collaboration, arXiv:1002.3603;
[4] Loeb and Waxman, astro-ph/0601695; [5] Anchordoqui, Paul, da Silva, Torres, and Vlcek arXiv:1405.7648;
[6] Anchordoqui, Goldberg, Lynch, Olinto, Paul, Weiler, arXiv:1306.5021; [7] Murase, Ahlers, and Lacki, arXiv:1306.3417.

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