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IceCube: Recent Results on Diffuse Astrophysical Neutrinos

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Multimessenger Astronomy

Energy density of high energy neutrinos similar to γ -ray flux, and Ultra High Energy Cosmic Rays (UHECRs)







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Event Reconstruction

- Number of Cherenkov photons captured \propto deposited energy.
- Photon arrival times at DOMs helps reconstruct particle trajectory.





IceCube Event Morphologies

Tracks (Data)

Early Late

Double Cascade (Simulated)



Cascades (Data)

 $u_{\mu} + X \rightarrow \mu^{-} + Hadrons$ Energy Res. : 0.3 in Log $\frac{E}{TeV}$ Angular Res. : 0.3°
<u>Ref</u>.

 $\nu_e + X \rightarrow e^- + Hadrons$ $\nu_l + X \rightarrow \nu_l + Hadrons$ Energy Res. : 8%@100TeV Angular Res. : 4° $\nu_{\tau} + \underset{\tau}{\mathbf{X}} \to \tau^{-} + \text{Hadrons}$ $\tau^{-} \to \nu_{\tau} + \dots$

Decay Length : 50m/PeV

Atmospheric Background

- Main background from atmospheric muons
- Neutrinos also produced in atmospheric cosmic rays interactions. Flux from pion/kaon decay follows ~E^{-3.7}
- Prompt contribution from charmed meson decay- follows ~E^{-2.7}





Diffuse Cosmic Neutrino Flux

Previous IceCube measurements of the diffuse spectrum follow a single power law $(E^{-\gamma})$.

- High Energy Starting Event (HESE): all flavours & all sky, above 60 TeV
- Through-going tracks: muon neutrinos from the Northern sky
- Cascades: All sky electron and tau neutrinos, and muon neutrino NC interactions
- Enhanced Starting Track Event Selection (ESTES): All sky muon neutrinos



Enhanced Starting Track Event Selection

The ESTES analysis is the most recently published IceCube result

- Focuses on starting tracks (all-sky muon neutrinos)
- Excellent energy resolution (25 30%)
- High sample purity of astrophysical neutrinos
- Measurement consistent with single power law



Evidence of spectral curvature

- Two analyses using both cascades and tracks reject SPL model for first time by >4 σ
- "Combined Fit" analysis combining Cascades and Northern Tracks dataset
- "Medium Energy Starting Events (MESE)" selection using cascades and starting tracks
- Joint publication underway!



Spectral measurements at PeV energies and beyond

- Gap between 1-10 PeV also probed with downgoing muon neutrino sample, finding no significant preference for a cutoff.
- EHE neutrino flux measured at 1 EeV $E^2 \phi_{all-flavor} \sim 10^{-8} \text{ GeV s}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
- Constraints on UHECR source conditions, disfavoring 100% proton fraction from CR measurements, in agreement with Auger, TA
- KM3NeT observation of 220 PeV neutrino at 2.9σ tension with IceCube EHE measurements



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Neutrino flavor measurements

- Discovery of astrophysical tau neutrino flux, with 7 candidate events in PRL132, 151001 (2024).
- MESE dataset used to study ratio of neutrin flavors at Earth
- Consistent with models assuming neutrino production via pion decay, and oscillation over cosmic distances
- No evidence for interactions beyond Standard Model predictions



Deep Inelastic Scattering Inelasticity measurements

- Inelasticity measurements from 80-560 GeV
- Use atmospheric muon neutrinos from IceCube DeepCore sub-detector
- Upcoming IceCube
 Upgrade expected to
 extend threshold below
 80 GeV





Summary

- IceCube has performed various measurements on diffuse neutrinos which shed light on dynamics of cosmic particle accelerators
- Some analyses evidence for deviation from single power law astrophysical spectrum. Further investigations planned to unify different samples into a joint fit.
- New limits obtained on the EHE neutrino flux, which constrain UHECR source conditions
- Models of neutrino production and propagation tested with measurements of unfolded spectra and neutrino flavor compositions
- Next generation of analyses underway to improve sensitivity to astrophysical neutrinos at TeV energies, and better test models of prompt neutrino production and neutrino interactions

Backup

Neutrino Interaction Channels



Observing neutrino interactions via the Cherenkov effect

- Charged particles deposit energy as they travel through matter
- When charged particles travel faster than the speed of light in a medium, they emit Cherenkov radiation
- A cone of light is formed determined by Cherenkov angle, θ_c
- Cherenkov light collected by DOM photomultiplier tubes (PMTs), which convert the optical signal to an amplified electrical signal



IceCube Starting Events

- Identify neutrinos with interaction vertex contained within the detector (Starting Events)
- Sensitive to all neutrino flavours with different event morphologies, from the entire sky



Medium Energy Starting Events (MESE)

- Extend starting event sample to lower energies, while retaining high signal purity, with additional veto steps
- Neutrinos with energy > 1 TeV of all flavors from the whole sky included in this dataset
- Use the dataset to measure astrophysical neutrino spectrum



Motivation: Low energy sensitivity

• Energy range probed by MESE permits study of events below threshold of other studies





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Event Selection

Cascades. $0.6 < \cos(\theta) < 0.8$ Cascades, $0.6 < \cos(\theta) < 0.8$ 600 Downgoing Downgoing Downgoing 400 400 0=750 pe 0=750 pe O⇔500 pe Track Veto, link 200 200 Y (m) (m) Z isolated hits 0 with muon Z -200 -200 hypotheses -400-400-600 -400 -200 -600 -600 -400 -200 Ó 200 400 600 200 400 0 600 X (m) X (m) Fitted **Fiducial Volume** Track Veto pulses **Outer Layer** Scaling for dim **Veto**, reject events, veto hits closer atmospheric to the reconstructed True muons starting vertex. Muon outside detector Track 21

Neutrino self-veto

- Neutrinos from CR showers often accompanied by muons.
- Vetoing these muons suppresses atm. neutrino background
- Accurate modeling of the self-veto suppression via muon bundle injection.





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The multi-messenger sky

- Extrapolation of SPL model overestimates γ -ray flux
- MESE and Combined 1 Fit results may reduce potential tension with 2 extragalactic γ -ray spectrum



Implications for the Diffuse Neutrino Spectrum

- Reject SPL model for first time by >4 σ
- Fit parameters robust against bias from mismodelled atmospheric fluxes, contribution from galactic plane.
- Minimal contribution from brightest individual source NGC1068



Evidence of spectral break? We reject SPL wrt BPL with 4.4o with Combined Fit We reject SPL wrt BPL with 4.7σ with MESE



Tau neutrino identification

Selection strategy focused on double-cascade identification

- Perform likelihood-based reconstruction
- Additional cuts to select double cascades based on reconstructed energy in both cascades and their relative magnitudes
- Retain events that pass the cuts with tau-decay length > 10 m and energy > 30 TeV as double cascades
- Remaining events are cascades or tracks (based on a DNN)



Measurement of the flavor ratio

- BPL assumed as the flux model for the measurement of the flavor ratio
- IceCube obtains a closed 1σ contour for the first time
- v_{e} -only at source (neutron decay) excluded with 94.8% CL





previous IC results

Muon neutrino unfolded spectrum

- Analysis of the total muon neutrino spectrum from 500 GeV- 4 PeV
- Helps constrain neutrino production from decay of heavy charmed mesons ('prompt' neutrino flux) produced in CR air showers



Spectral fit across five zenith bins