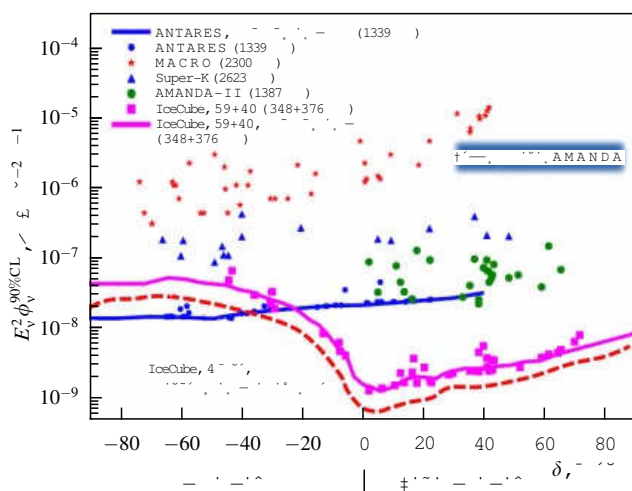
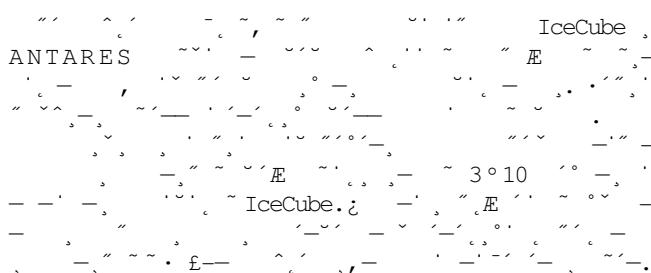




†. 8. (E . . .) " . . . (. . . 90%) . . . : Super-Kamiokande, AMANDA, IceCube, ANTARES (. . . [2]).



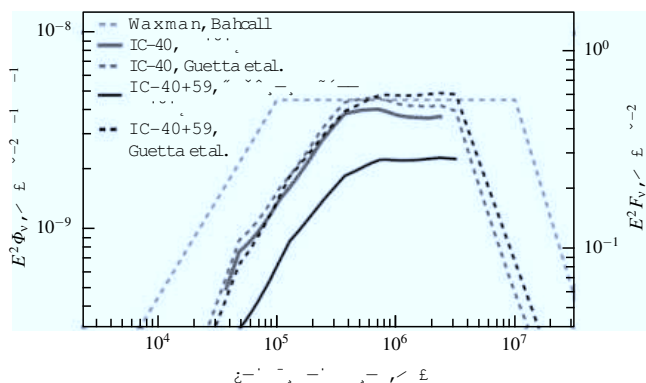
5.3. –

[illegible][illegible]

[46]. E (Zreball model)

[46, 47]. < IceCube, ANTAARES

215 [47] 5,2 (.9). £ 90% 3,7



$\tau_{\text{dec}} \sim 9.1^{\circ}$ IceCube $\sim 7.6^{\circ}$, $\nu/\bar{\nu} = 0.8$, $E_{\text{peak}} = 1.5$ TeV
 (Guetta et al. [47]), $\nu/\bar{\nu} = 0.8$, $E_{\text{peak}} = 1.5$ TeV
 (Waxmann, Bahcall [46]).
 ($\nu/\bar{\nu} = 0.8$) [48].

Cube. [49]. Ice.

[illegible]

2007 ° 2011 -- fl ^ 296 [50] 296

IceCube,
ANTARES.

5.4. ¥ ,

[illegible][illegible]

- 1) $\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} \phi$;
- 2) $\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} \phi$;
- 3) $\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} \phi$;

48. Abbasi R et al. (IceCube Collab.) *Nature* 484 351 (2012)
49. Hümmer S, Baerwald Ph, Winter W *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 108 231101 (2012); arXiv:1112.1076
50. Adrián-Martínez S et al. (ANTARES Collab.) *Astron. Astrophys.* 559 A9 (2013); arXiv:1307.0304
51. Lipari P *Phys. Rev. D* 78 083011 (2008); arXiv:0808.0344
52. Mohrmann L, in *13th Intern. Conf. on Topics in Astroparticle and Underground Physics, TAUP 2013, Asilomar, Calif., USA, September 8–13, 2013*
53. Kowalski M *JCAP* (05) 010 (2005); astro-ph/0505506
54. Sullivan G (IceCube Collab.), arXiv:1210.4195
55. Aartsen M G et al. (IceCube Collab.) *Phys. Rev. D* 89 062007 (2014); arXiv:1311.7048
56. Aartsen M G et al. (IceCube Collab.) *Phys. Rev. D*, submitted; arXiv:1312.0104
57. Enberg R, Reno M H, Sarcevic I *Phys. Rev. D* 78 043005 (2008); arXiv:0806.0418
58. Aartsen M G et al. (IceCube Collab.), arXiv:1309.7003, contribution to the 33rd ICRC
59. Aartsen M G et al. (IceCube Collab.) *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 111 021103 (2013); arXiv:1304.5356
60. † ' ' ° , - ~ , £ ‡ , ' ' ' ' , - / • ` ¶ 11 200 (1970)
61. Aartsen M G et al. (IceCube Collab.) *Science* 342 1242856 (2013); arXiv:1311.5238
62. Halzen F, arXiv:1311.6350
63. Anchordoqui L A et al. *J. High Energy Astrophys.* 1–2 1 (2014); arXiv:1312.6587
64. Lipari P, arXiv:1308.2086
65. Bagley P et al. (KM3NeT Collab.), Technical Design Report, ISBN 978–90–6488–033–9, <http://www.km3net.org/public.php>
66. Aynutdinov V et al. (Baikal Collab.) *Nucl. Instrum. Meth. Phys. Res. A* 602 227 (2009); arXiv:0811.1110
67. GVD, Gigaton Volume Detector, Design Report, <http://baikal.web.jinr.ru>
68. Wiebusch Ph, in *MANTS Meeting, Munich October 2013*, presentation
69. Aartsen M G et al. (IceCube-PINGU Collab.) "Letter of intent: The Precision IceCube Next Generation Upgrade (PINGU)", arXiv:1401.2046
70. Blennow M et al., arXiv:1311.1822
71. Kooijman P (for the KM3NeT Collab.), in *33rd Intern. Cosmic Ray Conf., ICRC2013, 2–9 July 2013, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*, id 164
72. Brunner J, arXiv:1304.6230

High-energy neutrino astronomy: a glimpse of the Promised Land

Ch. Spiering

Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY)

Platanenallee 6, 15738 Zeuthen, Germany

E-mail: christian.spiering@desy.de

In 2012, physicists and astronomers celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the detection of cosmic rays by Viktor Hess. A year later, in 2013, the first evidence for extraterrestrial high-energy neutrinos emerged, promising fundamental insight into the origin of cosmic rays. The evidence was obtained from the data from the IceCube neutrino telescope at the South Pole. When the idea of this telescope was first discussed at the 1973 International Cosmic Ray Conference, it was beyond anyone's imagination that it would take biblical forty years before the first discoveries would be made and the Promised Land of the high energy neutrino would first be glimpsed. This paper sketches the development towards really sensitive detectors, describes the latest results from the IceCube and ANTARES neutrino telescopes, and takes a look at the future.

PACS numbers: 13.15.+g, 95.55.Vj, 98.70.Vc

DOI: 10.3367/UFNr.0184.201405e.0510

Bibliography — 72 references

Received 28 February 2014

Uspekhi Fizicheskikh Nauk 184 (5) 510–523 (2014)

Physics – Uspekhi 57 (5) (2014)