

*IAUS 331: SN 1987A, 30 years later, La Reunion, February 20-24, 2017*

# Supernova Remnants and High Energy Neutrinos

Soebur Razzaque

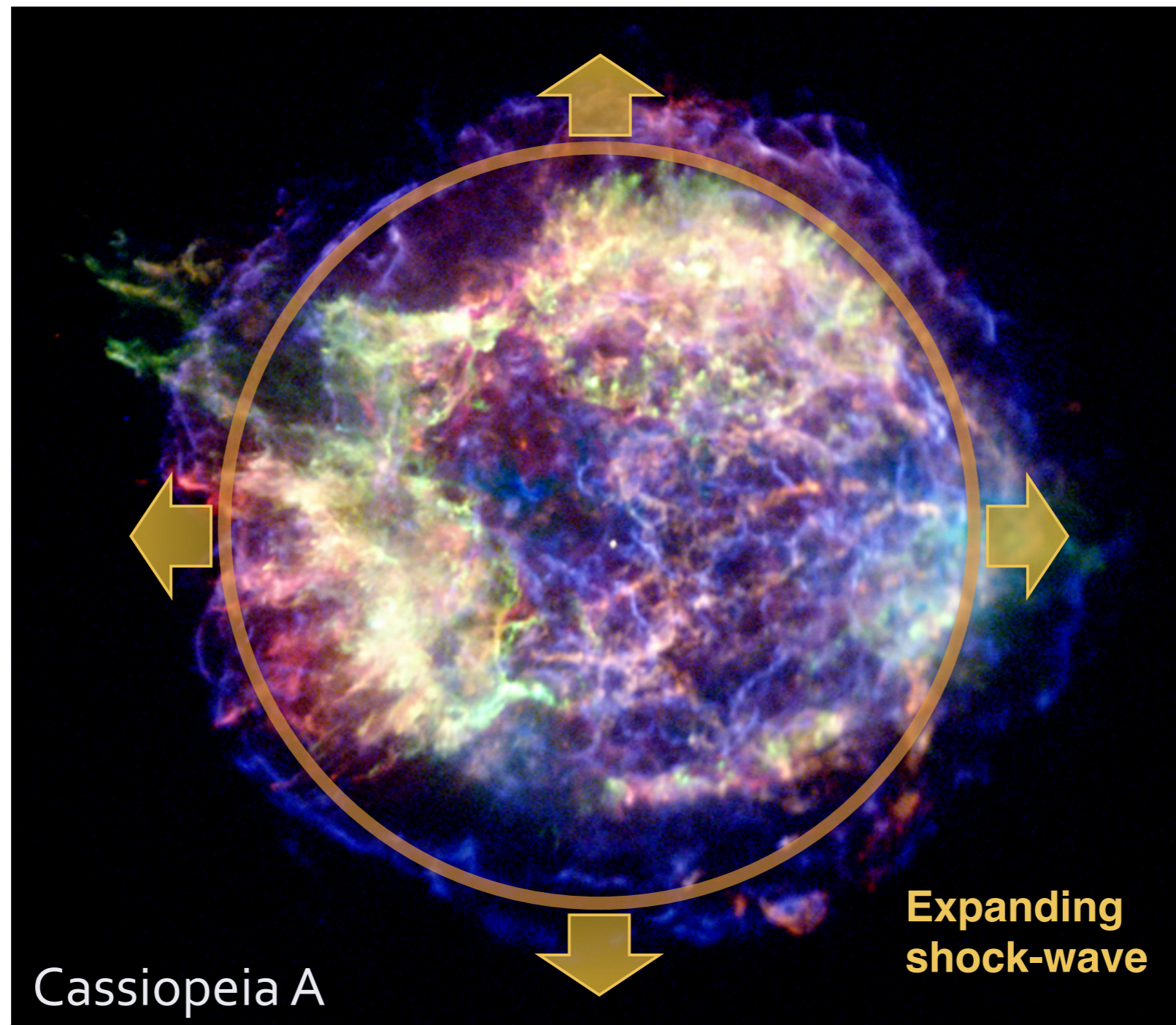
University of Johannesburg, South Africa

[srazzaque@uj.ac.za](mailto:srazzaque@uj.ac.za)

*Reetanjali Moharana & S.R., JCAP 12, 021 (2016)*

# Motivation

Well motivated sources of cosmic rays up to the “knee” of the cosmic-ray spectrum  
**Some evidence from gamma-ray observations ( $pp$  interactions)**



# Motivation

High-energy neutrino production motivated and modeled (various scenarios)  
Search and model supernova/starburst activity for IceCube HESE neutrinos

*Loeb & Waxman 2006*

*Anchordoqui, Paul, da Silva et al. 2014*

*Tamborra, Ando & Murase 2014*

*Emig, Lunardini & Windhorst 2015*

Interesting hint of  
correlation of neutrino  
arrival directions with  
starburst sources

Smoking-gun signature of cosmic-ray acceleration?

*Bechtol, Ahlers, Di Mauro, Ajello & Vandenbroucke 2015*

.....

# Motivation-Outline

---

High-energy neutrino production motivated and modeled (various scenarios)  
Search and model supernova/starburst activity for IceCube HESE neutrinos

*Loeb & Waxman 2006*

*Anchordoqui, Paul, da Silva et al. 2014*

*Tamborra, Ando & Murase 2014*

*Emig, Lunardini & Windhorst 2015*

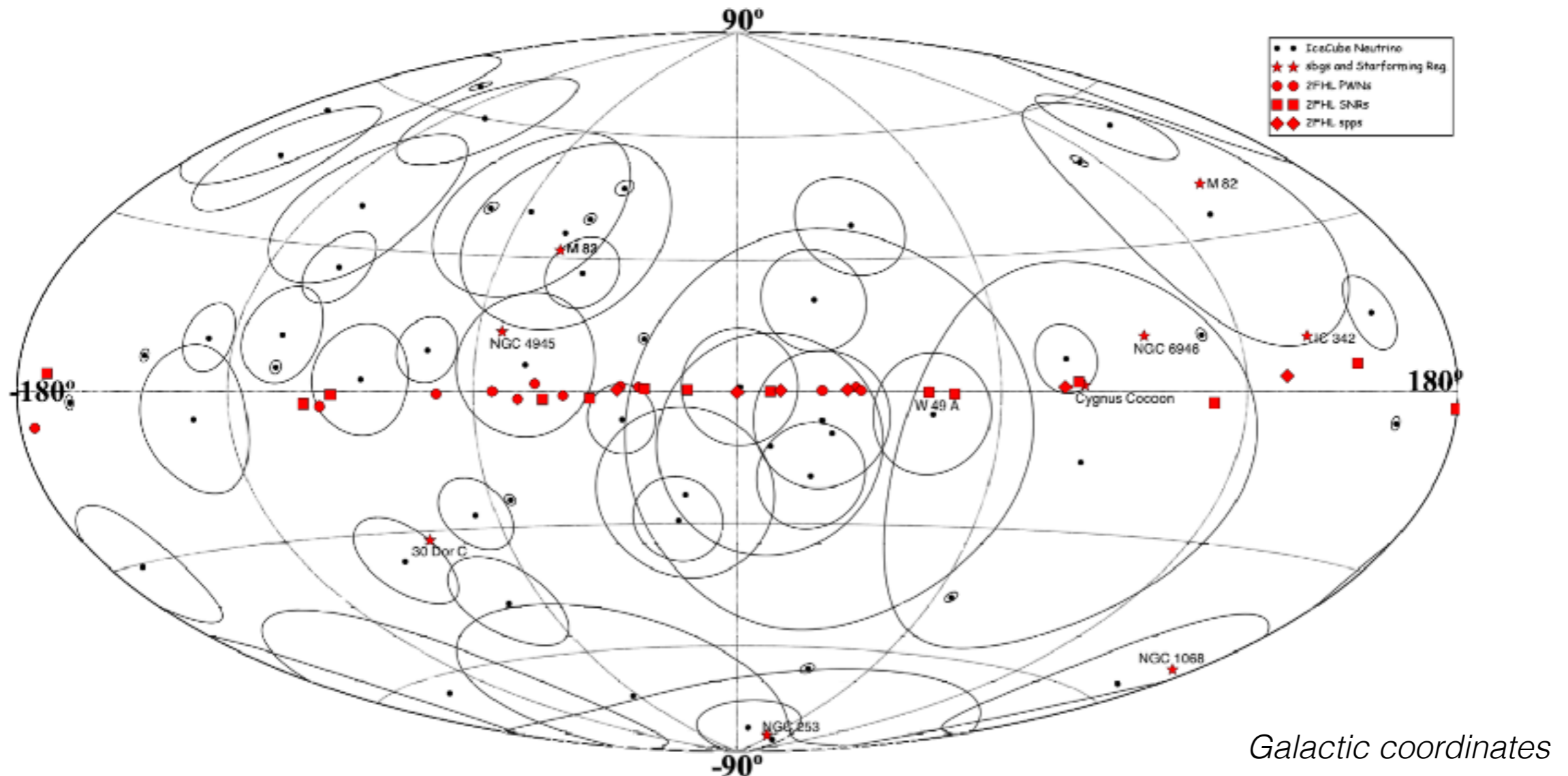
*Bechtol, Ahlers, Di Mauro, Ajello & Vandenbroucke 2015*

.....

- **Study correlation between sources and HESE neutrinos**
- **Model gamma-ray emission with  $pp$  interactions**
- **Compare neutrino emission from  $pp$  model with data**
- **Draw conclusions**

# IceCube 4-year HESE sample

High probability of being extra-terrestrial: *39 shower events, 14 track events*



*Fermi 2FHL Galactic sources, Starburst galaxies and star-forming regions*

# Angular correlation with starburst sources



# SN-related source samples

## SN-related source samples for statistical study

Source set name	# of sources	Source type
Sample-I	7	4 IRAS + 3FGL and 3 IRAS
Sample-II	7	4 IRAS + 3FGL and 3 TeVCAT local Starforming Reg.
Sample-III	33	2FHL SNRs+PWNe+SPPs
Sample-IV	12	2FHL PWNe
Sample-V	15	2FHL SNRs
Sample-VI	6	2FHL SPPs

Samples I and II from *Emig, Lunardini and Windhorst 2015*

**Infra-Red Astronomical Satellite (IRAS) sources, flux  $S(100 \text{ um}) > 250 \text{ Jy}$**

**3FGL: 4-year Fermi-LAT Point Source Catalog, *arXiv:1501.02003***

**100 MeV – 300 GeV, 3033 sources**

**2FHL: The second catalog of hard Fermi-LAT sources, *arXiv:1508.04449***

**50 GeV – 2 TeV; 80 month data; 360 sources; 33 Galactic**

**PWN – Pulsar Wind Nebula**

**SNR – Super-Nova Remnant**

**SPP – Super-Nova Remnant or Pulsar Wind Nebula**

**TeVCat: 176 sources, <http://tevcat.uchicago.edu/>**

# Cross-correlation statistics

Angular separation between the neutrino and source:  $\gamma = \cos^{-1}(\hat{x}_{\text{neutrino}} \cdot \hat{x}_{\text{source}})$

Divide the angular error  $\delta\theta$  of the HESE events in  $M = 20$  concentric rings

Count the number of sources in each of the rings forming a neutrino-source pair:  $n_j^{\text{data}}$

$$(j - 1)2\delta\theta/M \leq \gamma < j2\delta\theta/M \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, M \quad \text{Tinyakov \& Tkachev 2001}$$

**Mean Monte Carlo simulated pairs:**  $\bar{n}_j^{\text{mc}} = \sum_{i=1}^N n_{ij}^{\text{mc}} / N \quad N = 100,000$

**Monte Carlo simulated data:**

Isotropic distribution of sources (**isotropic null**)

(Galactic sources concentrated within +/-10 deg Galactic plane)

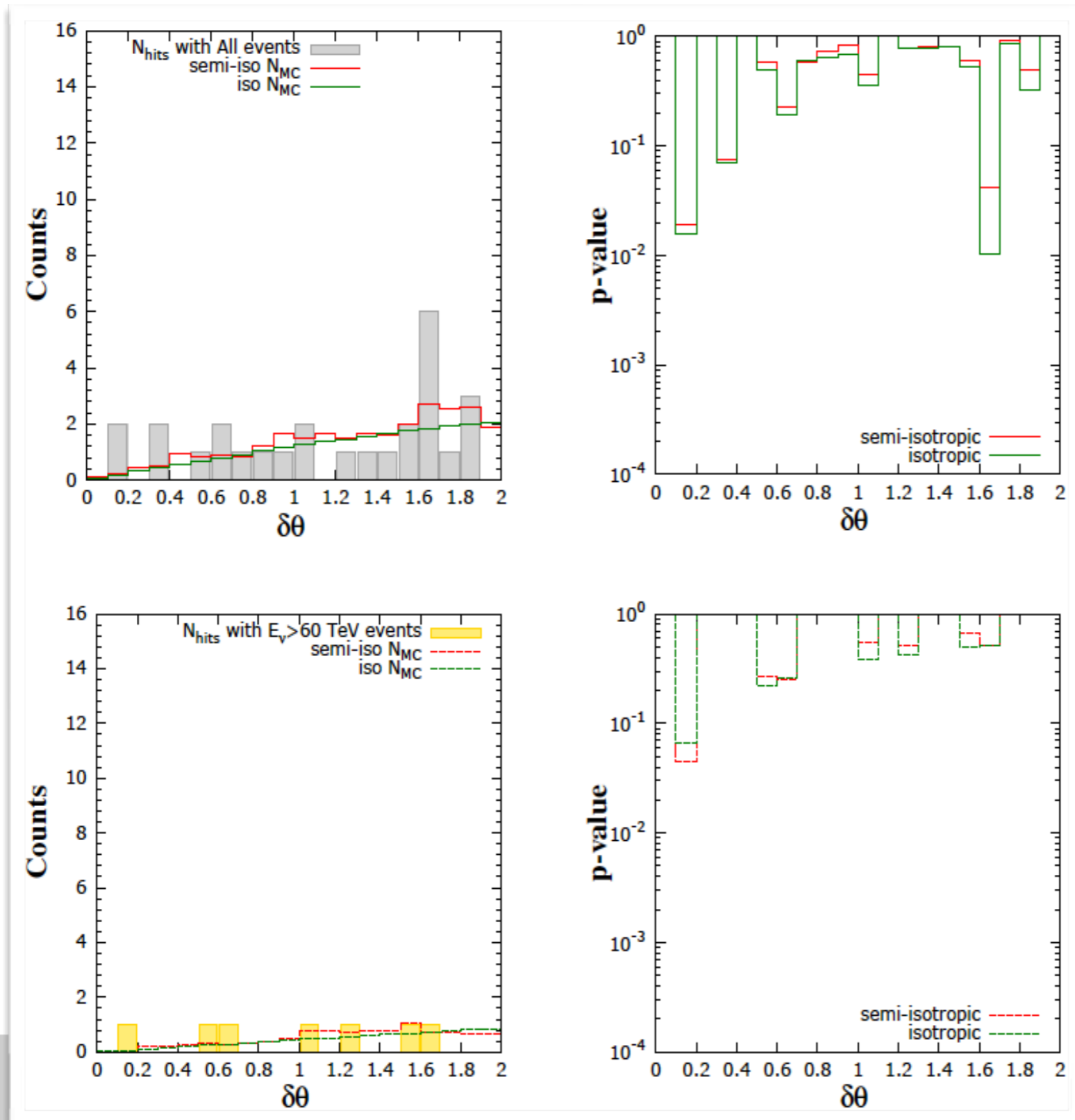
Isotropic distribution in Galactic longitude only (**semi-isotropic**)

**p - value: (frequentist's approach)**

Number of times the simulated pairs are equal or greater than data in a given ring/N



# Cross-correlation results - Sample I

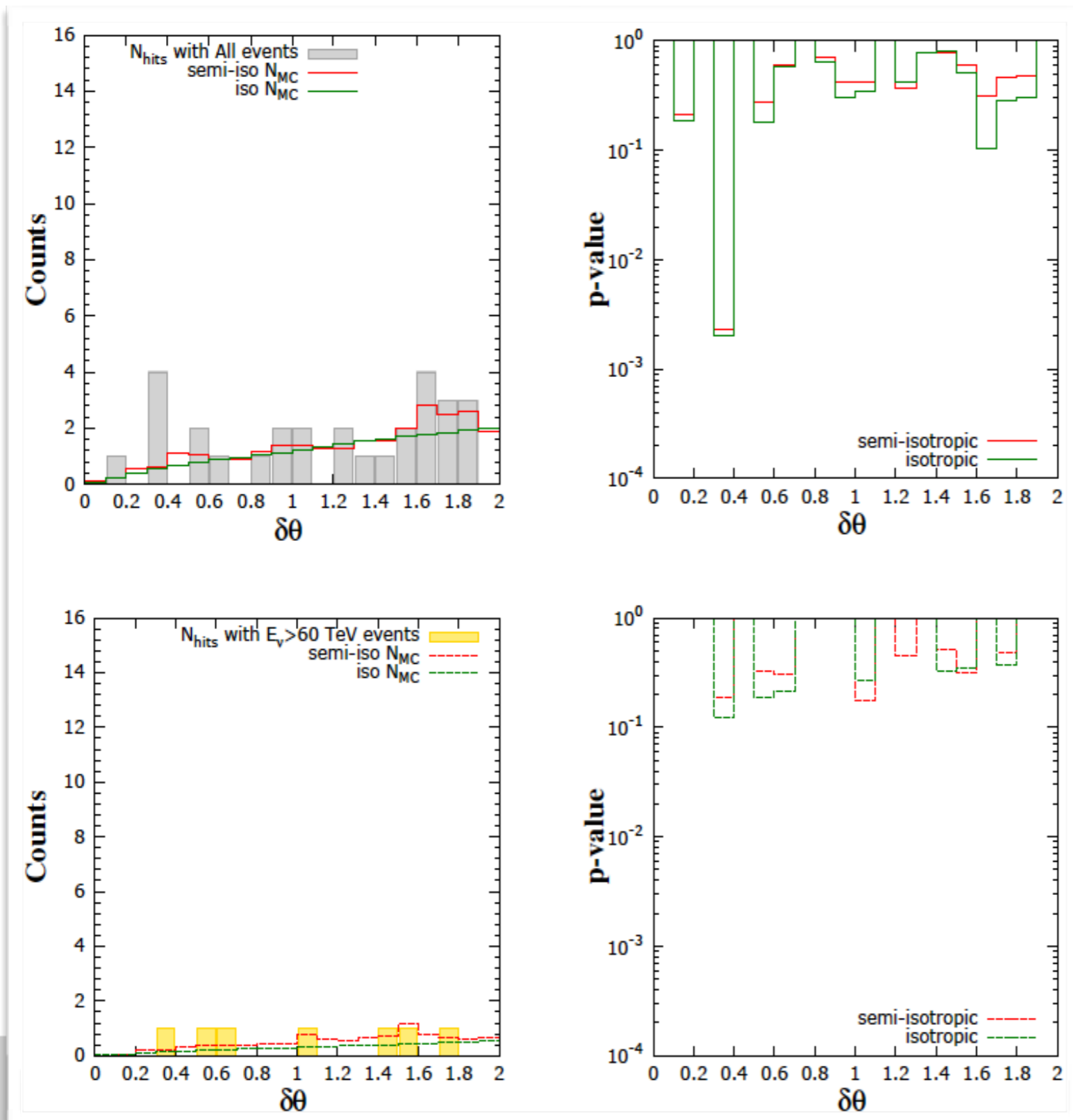


Results from cross-correlation study of the **7 infrared bright starburst galaxies** and the IceCube cosmic neutrinos in 4-year sample.

**Top panels – All neutrino events**

**Bottom panels – Events above 60 TeV**

# Cross-correlation results - Sample II

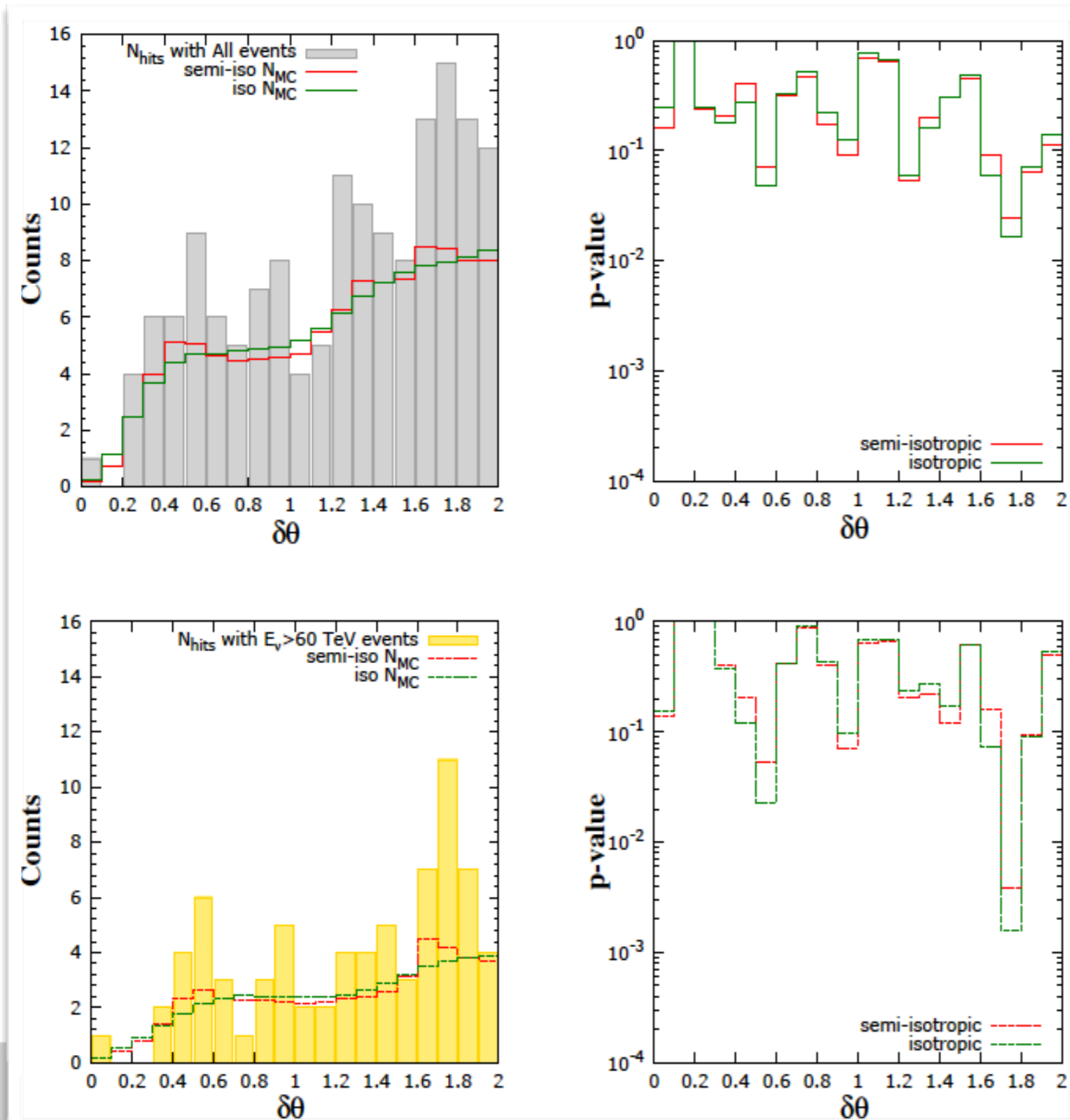


Results from cross-correlation study of the **7 TeV-detected starburst galaxies and regions** and the IceCube cosmic neutrinos in 4-year sample.

**Top panels – All neutrino events**

**Bottom panels – Events above 60 TeV**

# Cross-correlation results - Sample III

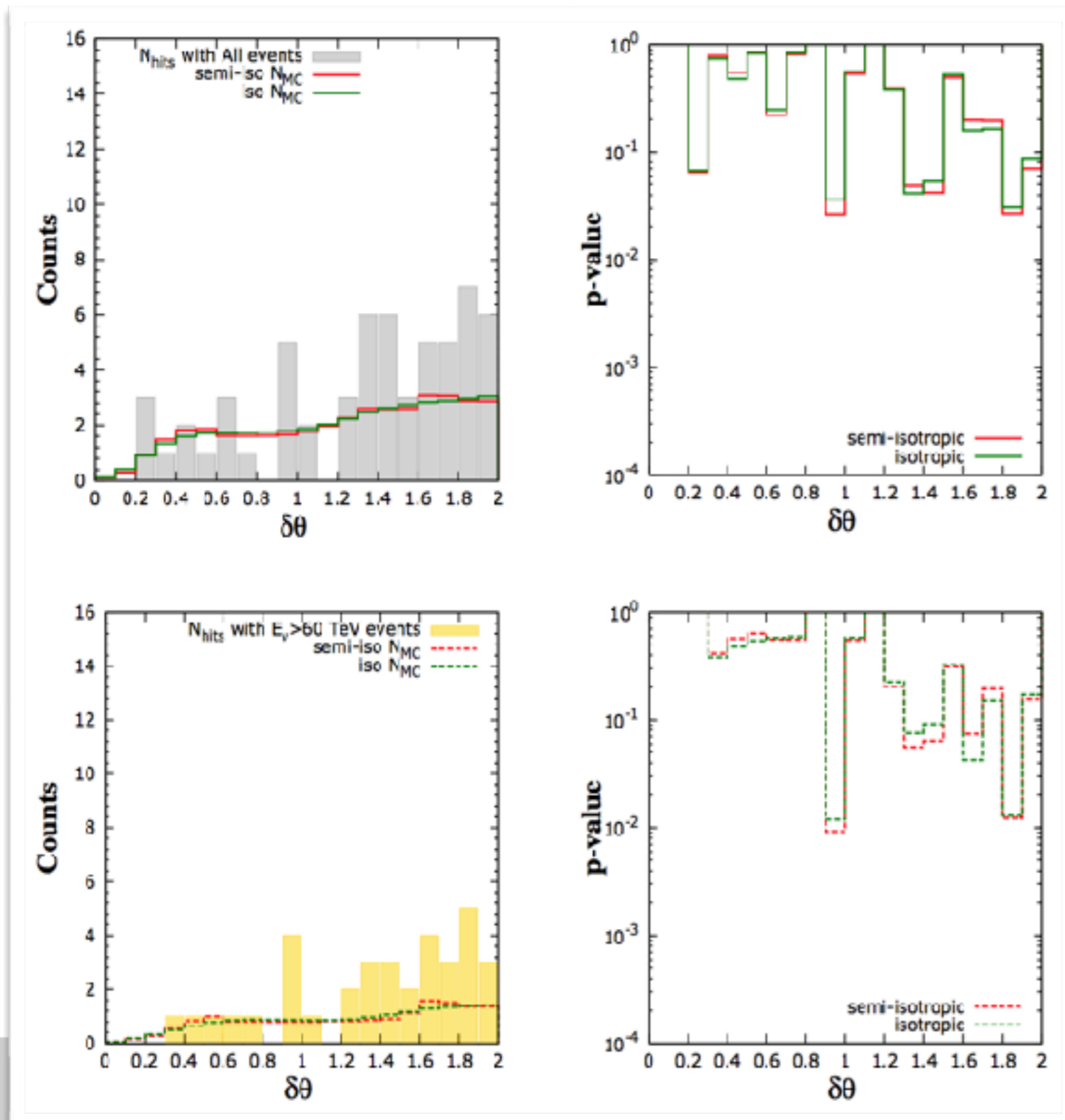


Results from cross-correlation study of the **33 Galactic sources** from the Fermi-2FHL catalog (above 50 GeV) and the IceCube cosmic neutrinos in 4-year sample.

**Top panels – All neutrino events**

**Bottom panels – Events above 60 TeV**

# Cross-correlation results - Sample IV

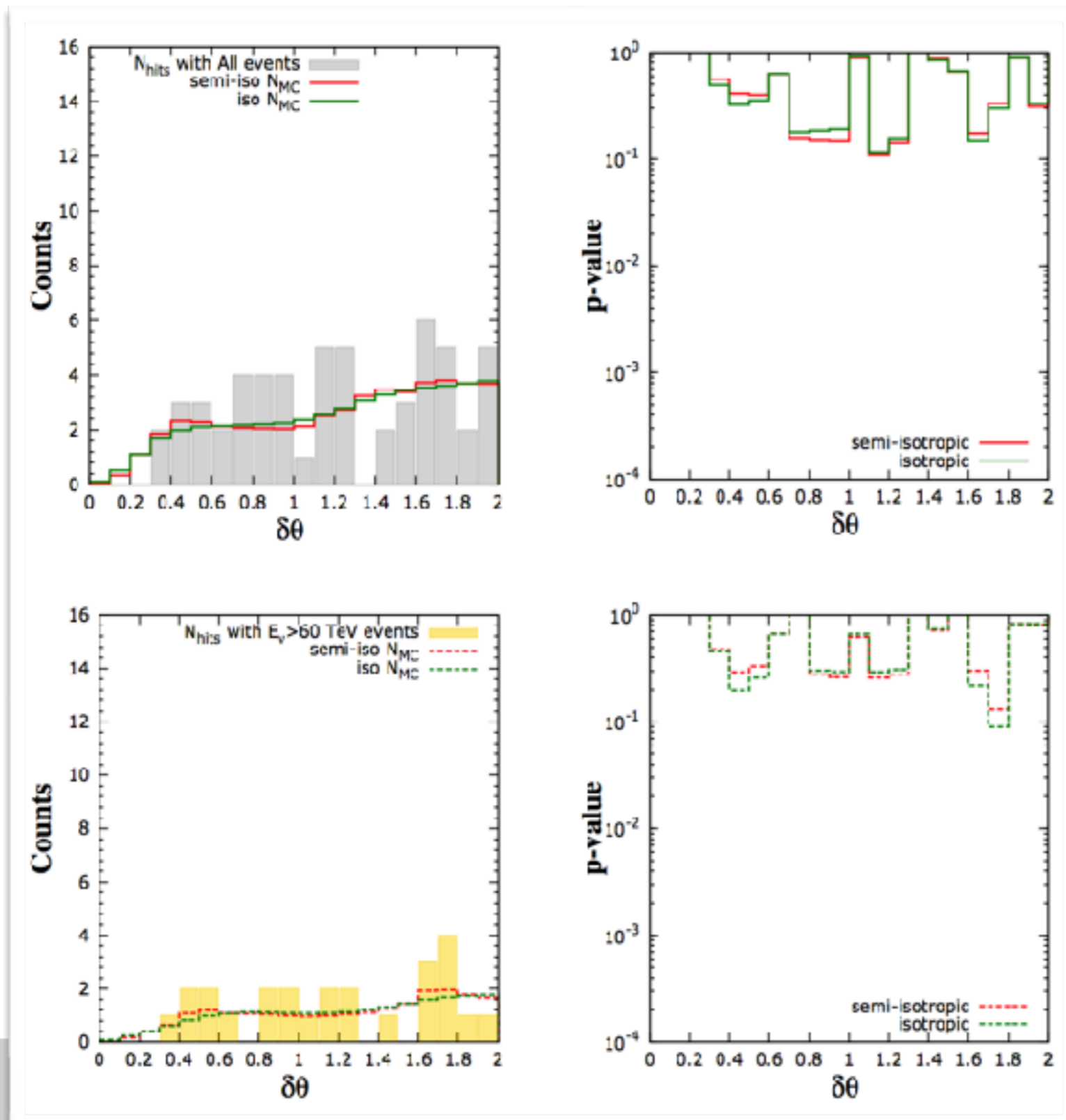


Results from cross-correlation study of the **12 Galactic PWNs** from the Fermi-2FHL catalog (above 50 GeV) and the IceCube cosmic neutrinos in 4-year sample.

**Top panels – All neutrino events**

**Bottom panels – Events above 60 TeV**

# Cross-correlation results - Sample V

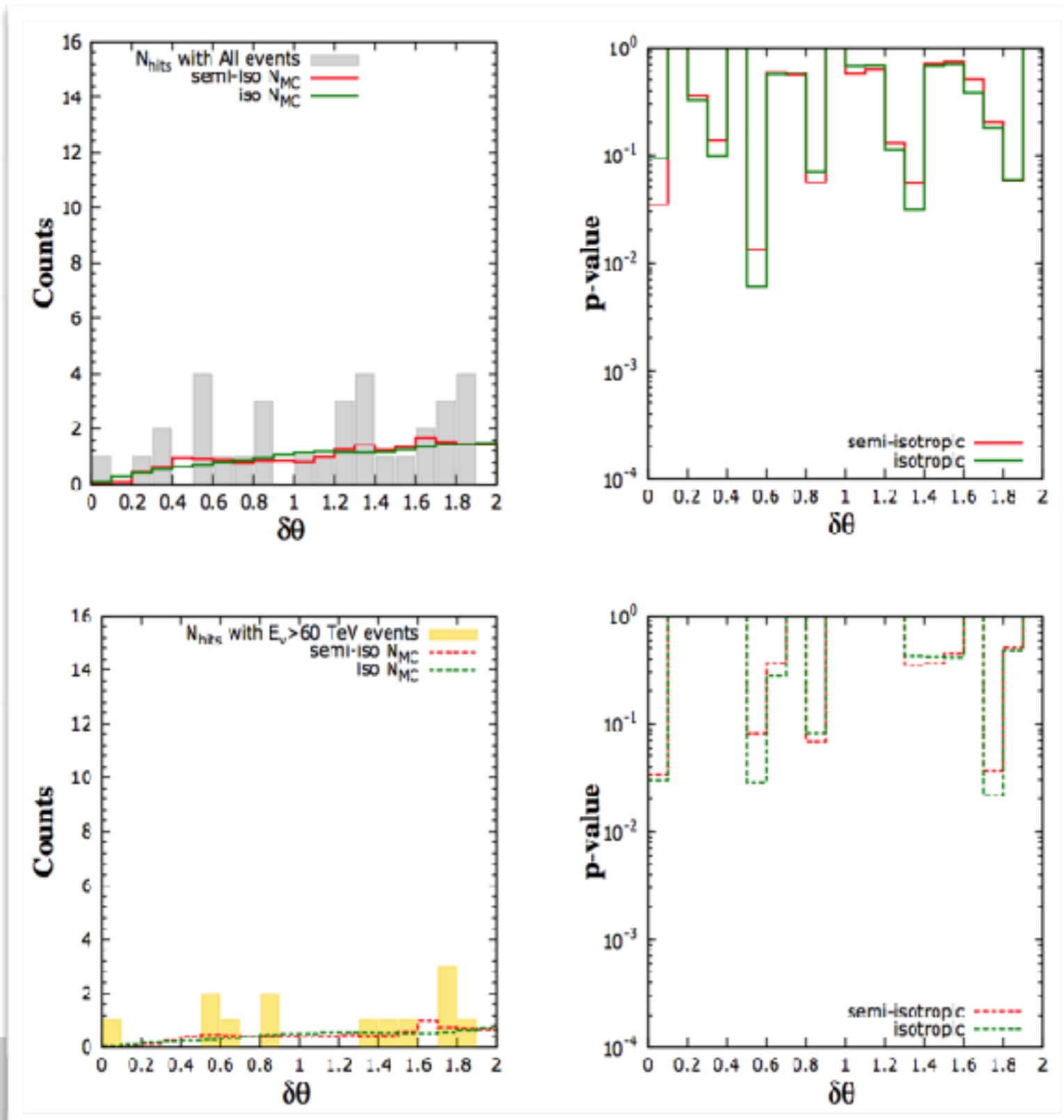


Results from cross-correlation study of the **15 Galactic SNRs from the Fermi-2FHL catalog (above 50 GeV)** and the IceCube cosmic neutrinos in 4-year sample.

**Top panels – All neutrino events**

**Bottom panels – Events above 60 TeV**

# Cross-correlation results - Sample VI



Results from cross-correlation study of the **6 Galactic SPPs from the Fermi-2FHL catalog (above 50 GeV)** and the IceCube cosmic neutrinos in 4-year sample.

**Top panels – All neutrino events**

**Bottom panels – Events above 60 TeV**

# Correlation results: Global p-values

post-trial

post-trial

Source sets	All $\nu$ s <i>semi-isotropic</i> random p-value	$E_\nu > 60$ TeV <i>semi-isotropic</i> random p-value	Post trial p-value <i>semi-isotropic</i> random	All $\nu$ s isotropic random p-value	$E_\nu > 60$ TeV isotropic random p-value	Post trial p-value isotropic random
Sample-I	$1.9 \times 10^{-2}$	0.518	0.54	$1. \times 10^{-2}$	$6.6 \times 10^{-2}$	0.34
Sample-II	$2.3 \times 10^{-3}$	0.177	$8.8 \times 10^{-2}$	$2 \times 10^{-3}$	0.123	$7 \times 10^{-2}$
Sample-III	$2.4 \times 10^{-2}$	$3.8 \times 10^{-3}$	0.141	$1.7 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.6 \times 10^{-3}$	$6 \times 10^{-2}$
Sample-IV	$2.65 \times 10^{-2}$	$9.23 \times 10^{-3}$	0.3112	$3 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.2 \times 10^{-2}$	0.38
Sample-V	0.11	0.13	0.99	0.15	$8.95 \times 10^{-2}$	0.97
Sample-VI	$1.33 \times 10^{-2}$	$3.4 \times 10^{-2}$	0.4149	$6.1 \times 10^{-3}$	$2.12 \times 10^{-2}$	0.22

Semi-isotropic null

Isotropic null

Weak / statistically insignificant correlation

# Hadronic modeling of gamma and neutrino





# Spectra of gamma and neutrino

Estimate neutrino flux from events within 2x angular errors around correlated source directions

Fit gamma-ray data in the VHE range using pi0 decay photons and estimate corresponding neutrino flux

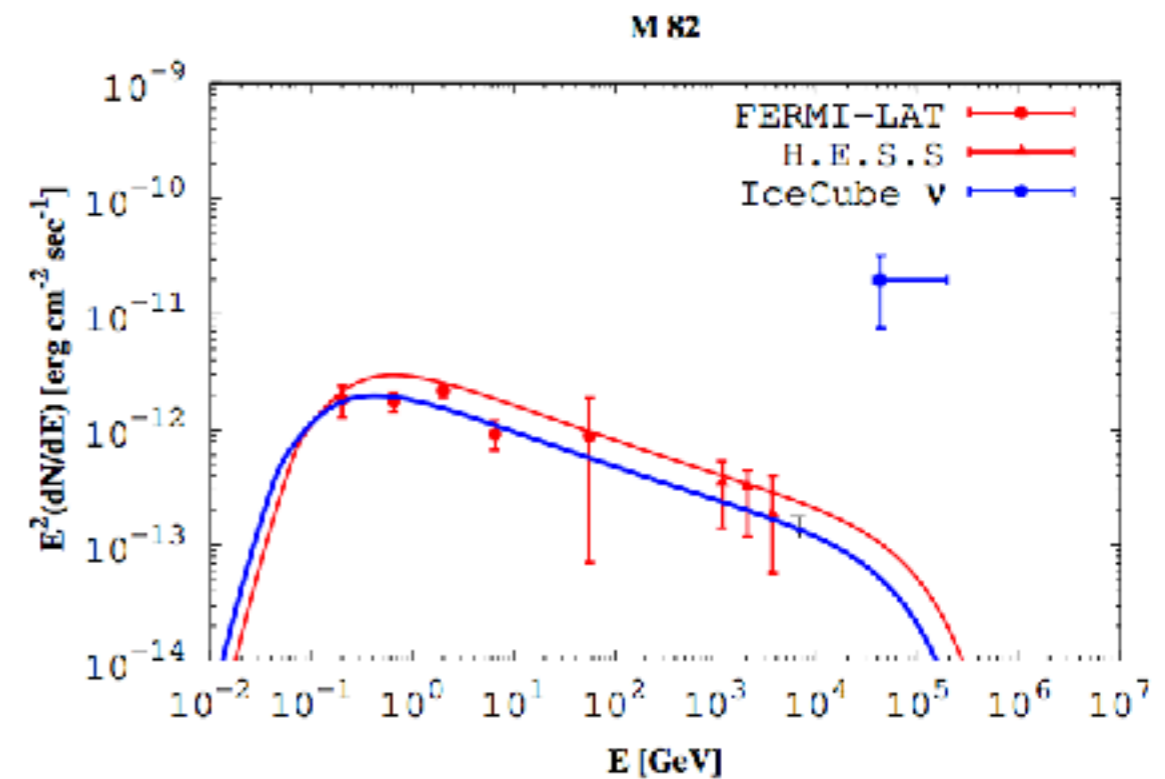
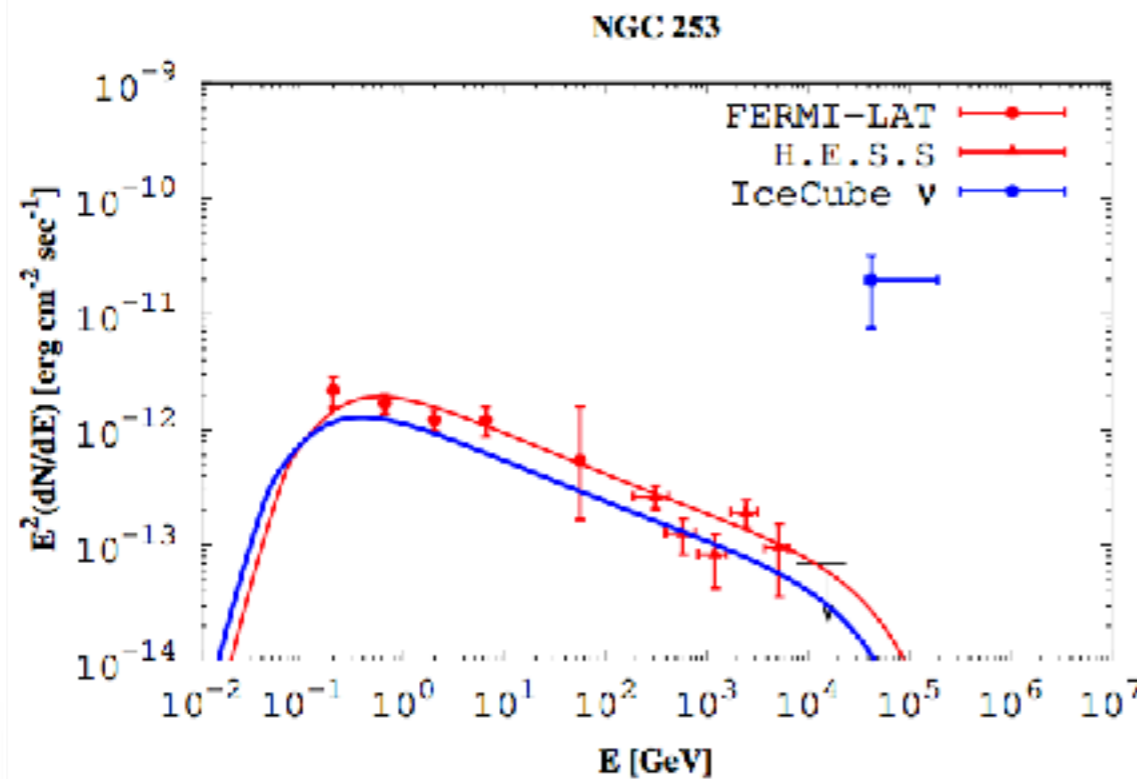
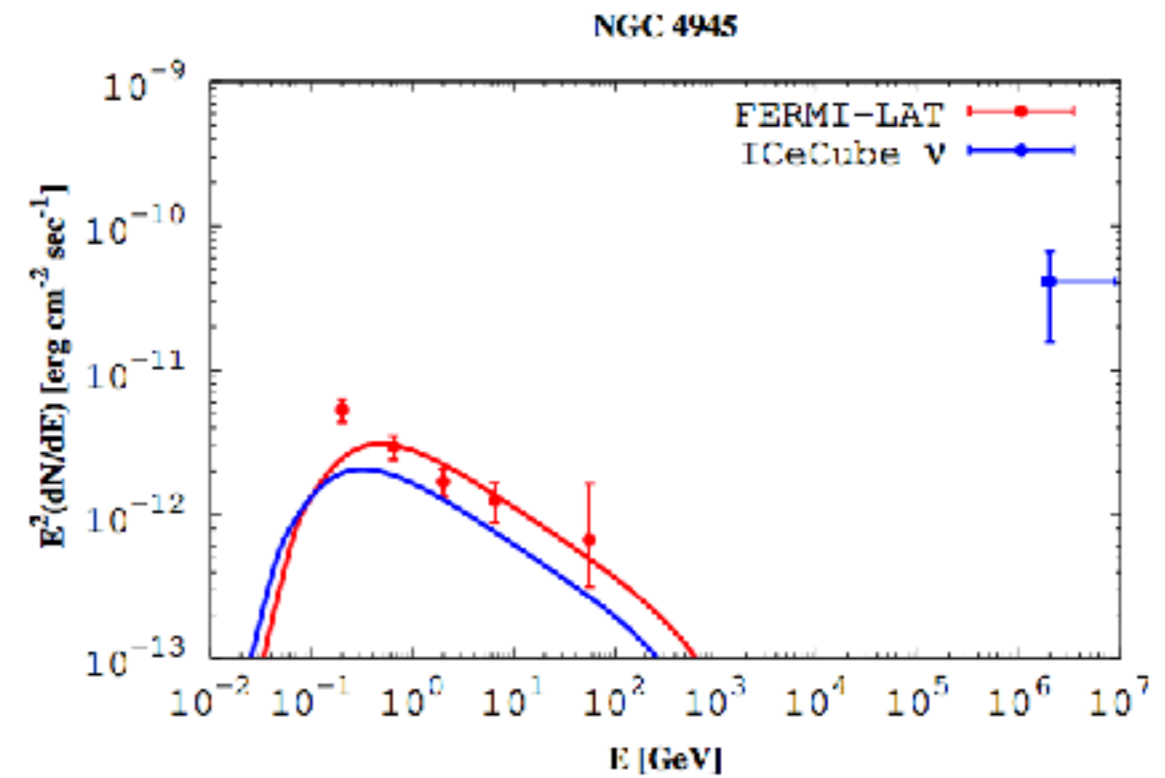
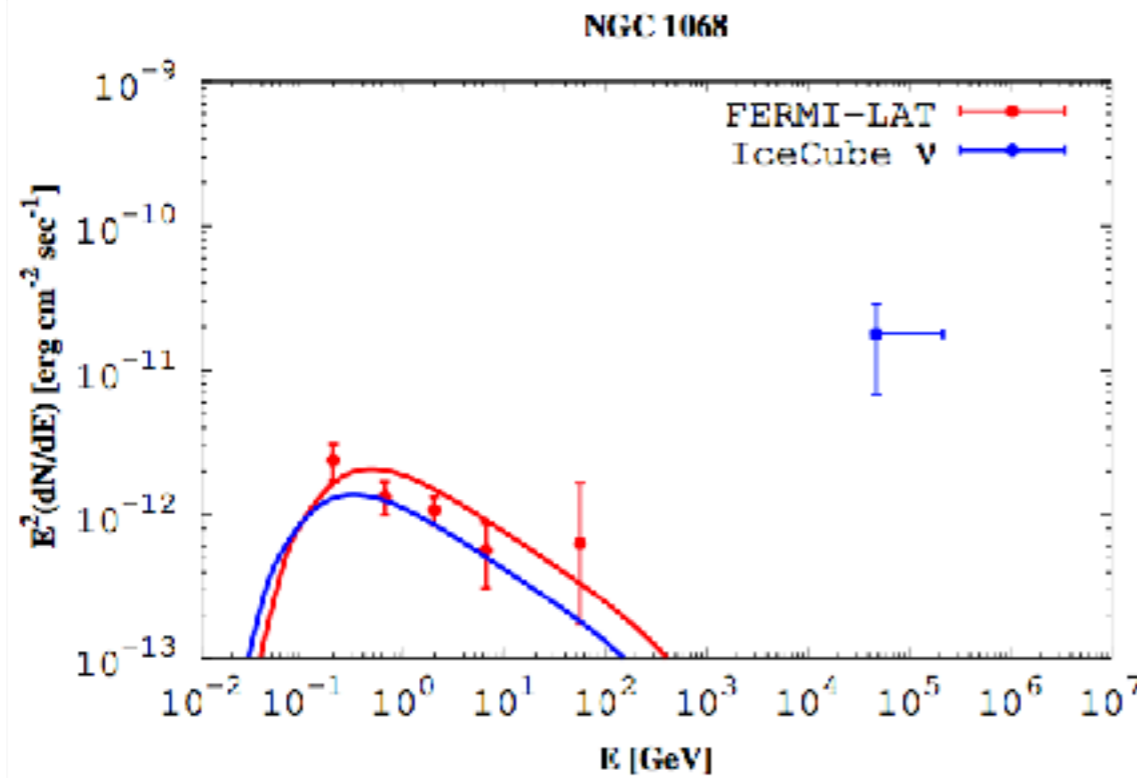
- Cosmic-ray proton spectrum:  $N_p = N_0 E_p^{-\alpha} \exp(-E_p/E_0)$  3 parameters
- *pp* interactions with surrounding gas: neutral and charged pions decay to gamma and neutrino
- gamma-ray spectrum from pi0 decay:  $\frac{dN_\gamma}{dE_\gamma} = \frac{2c\tilde{n} \langle n_H \rangle}{4\pi D_L^2 K_\pi} \int_{E_{\pi,th}}^{\infty} dE_\pi \frac{\sigma_{pp}(E_\pi)}{\sqrt{E_\pi^2 - m_\pi^2}} N_p(E_\pi)$

Gas density  $\sim 1/\text{cm}^3$

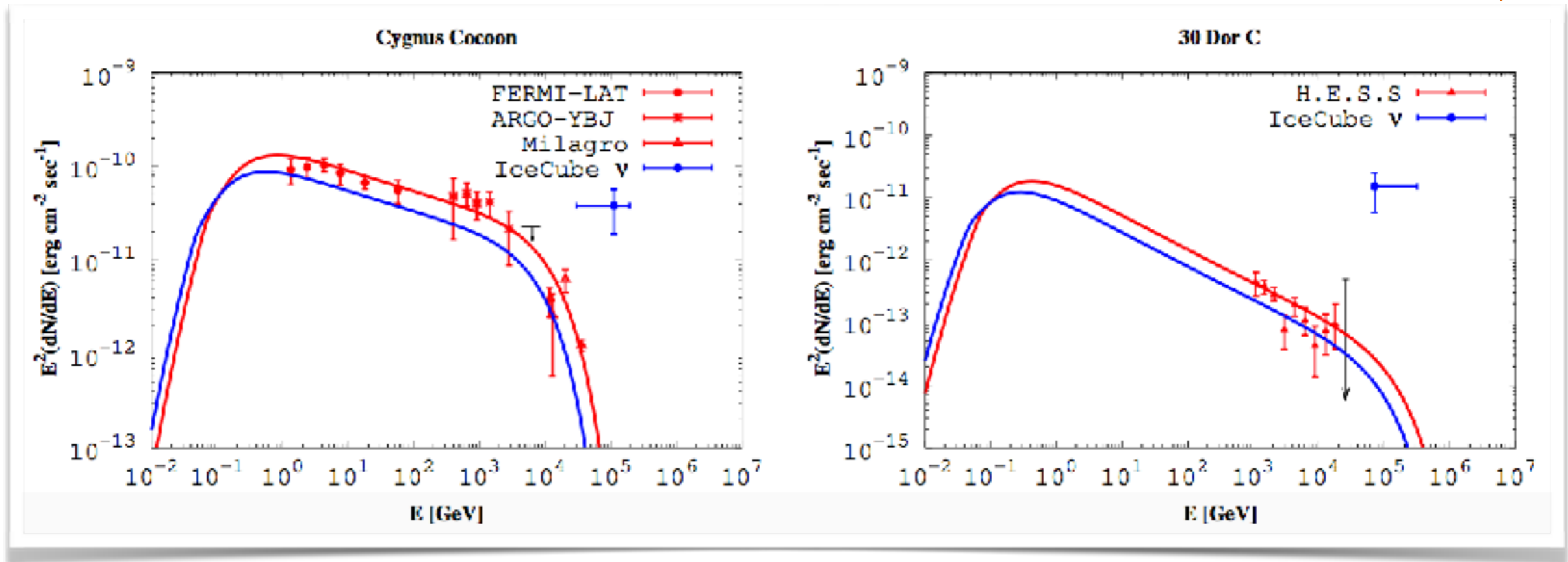
Aharonian & Atoyan 1995

- neutrino spectrum is  $\sim 2/3$  of the gamma-ray spectrum

# Starburst galaxies

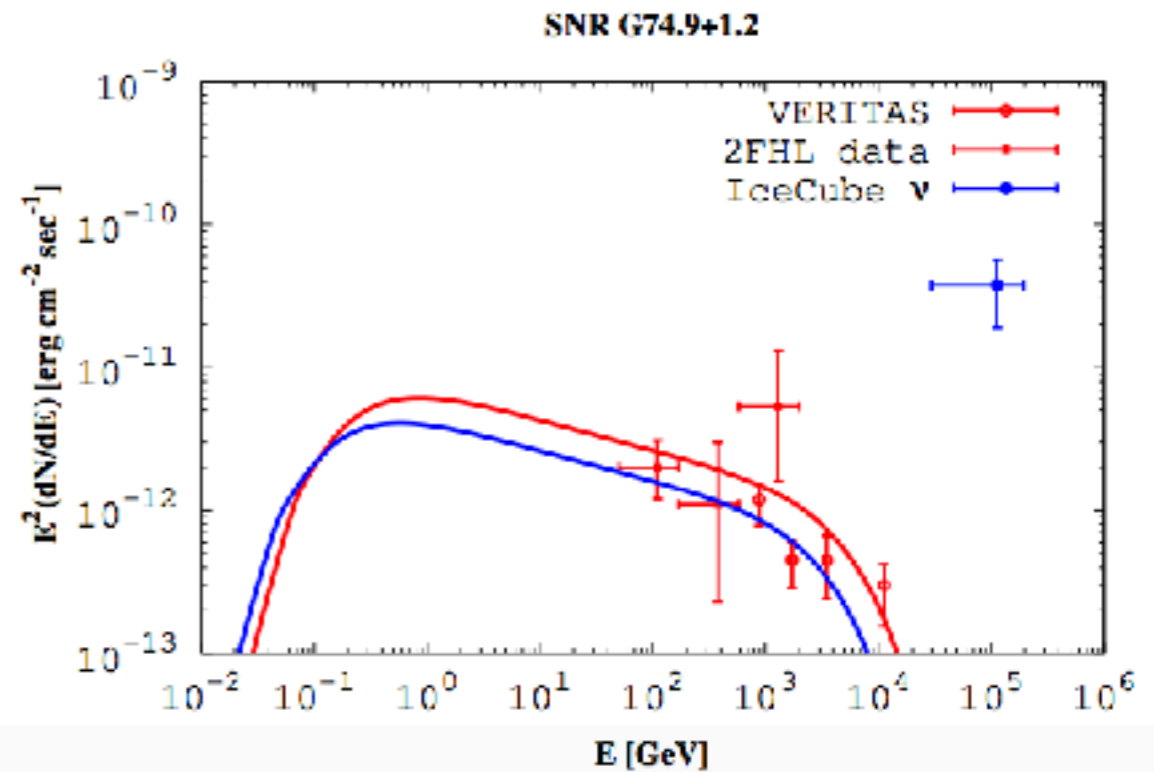
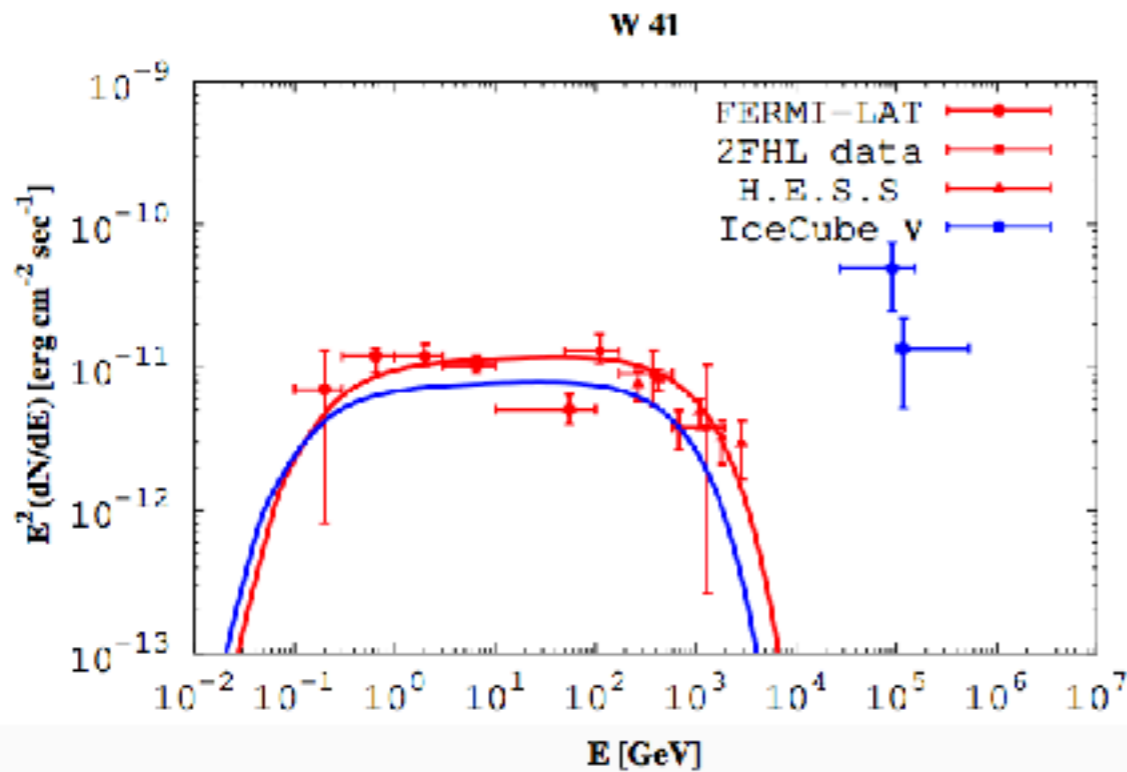
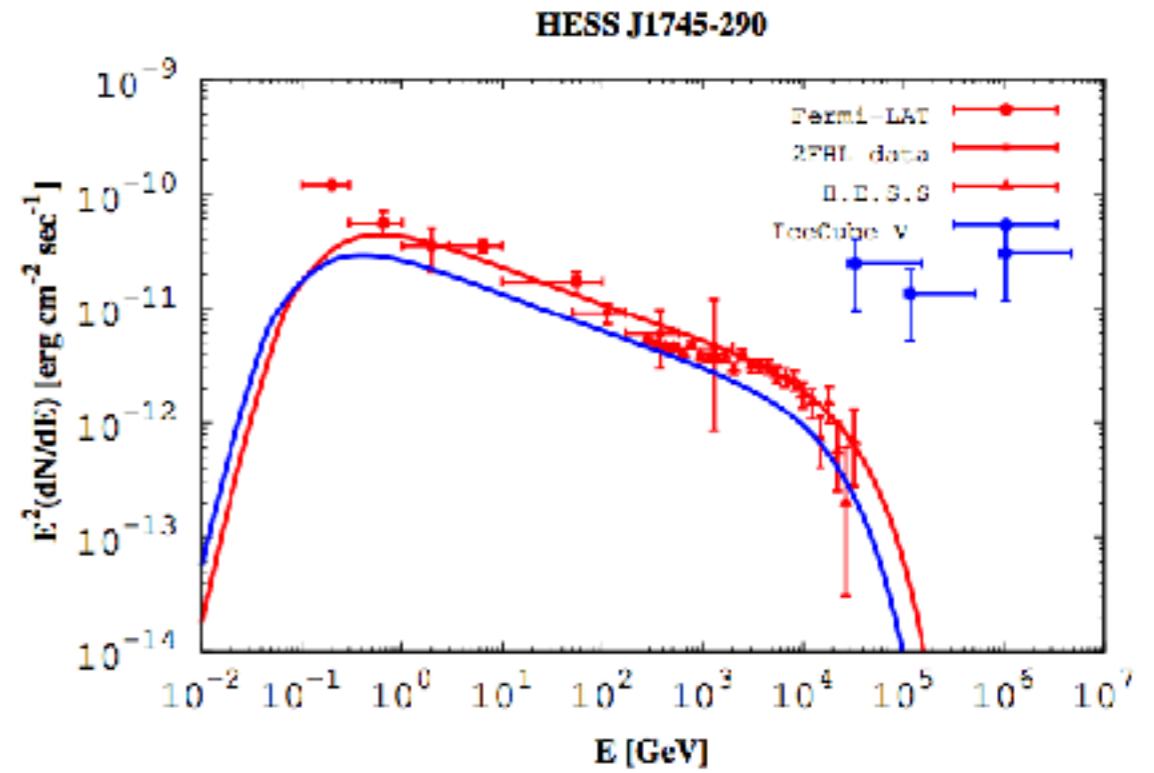
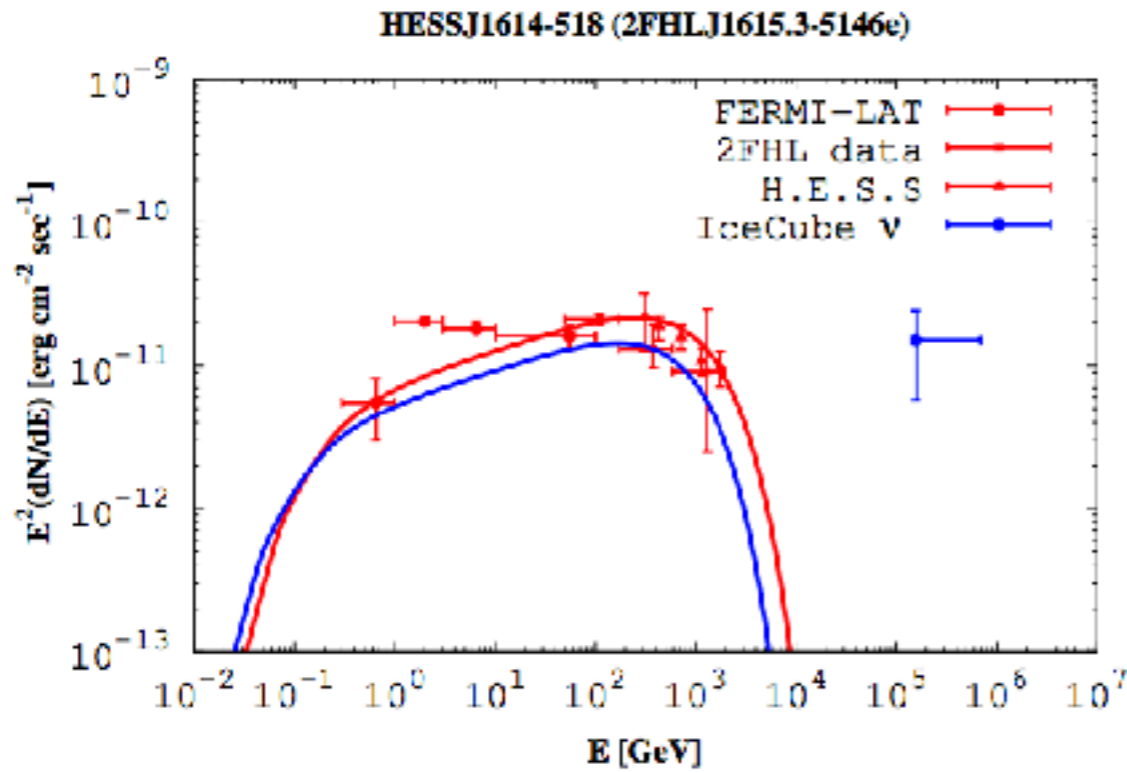


# Star-forming regions

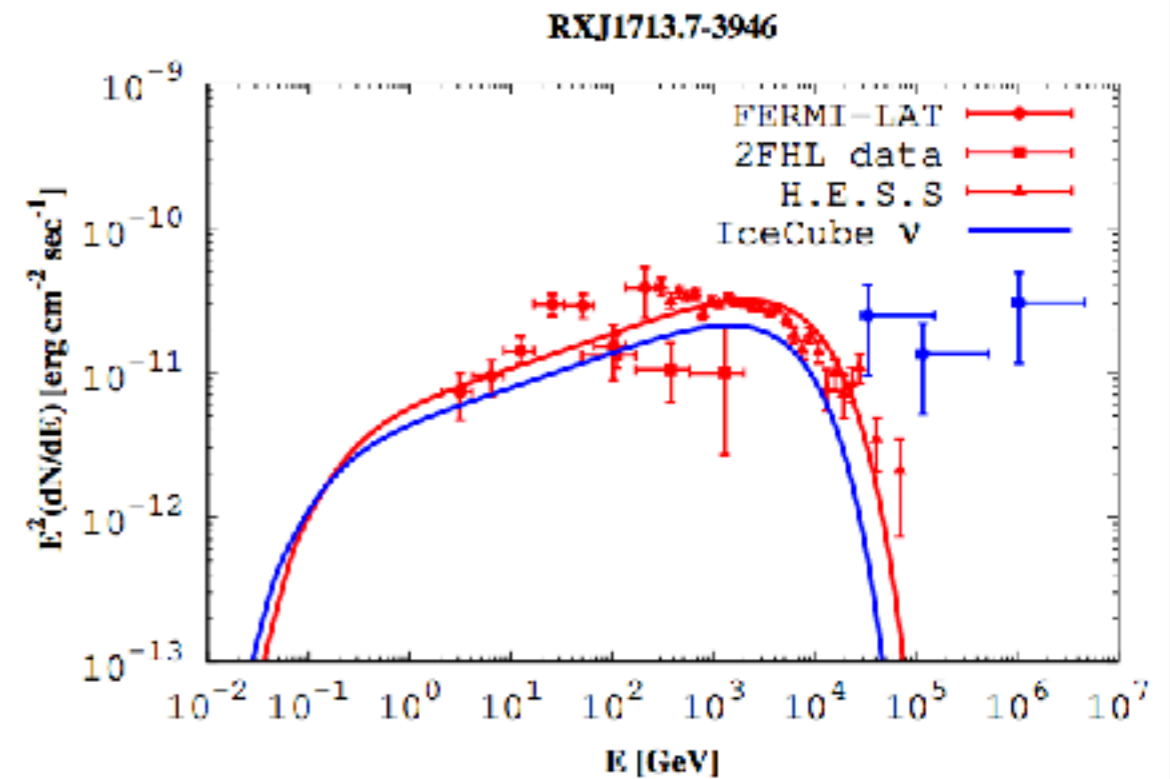
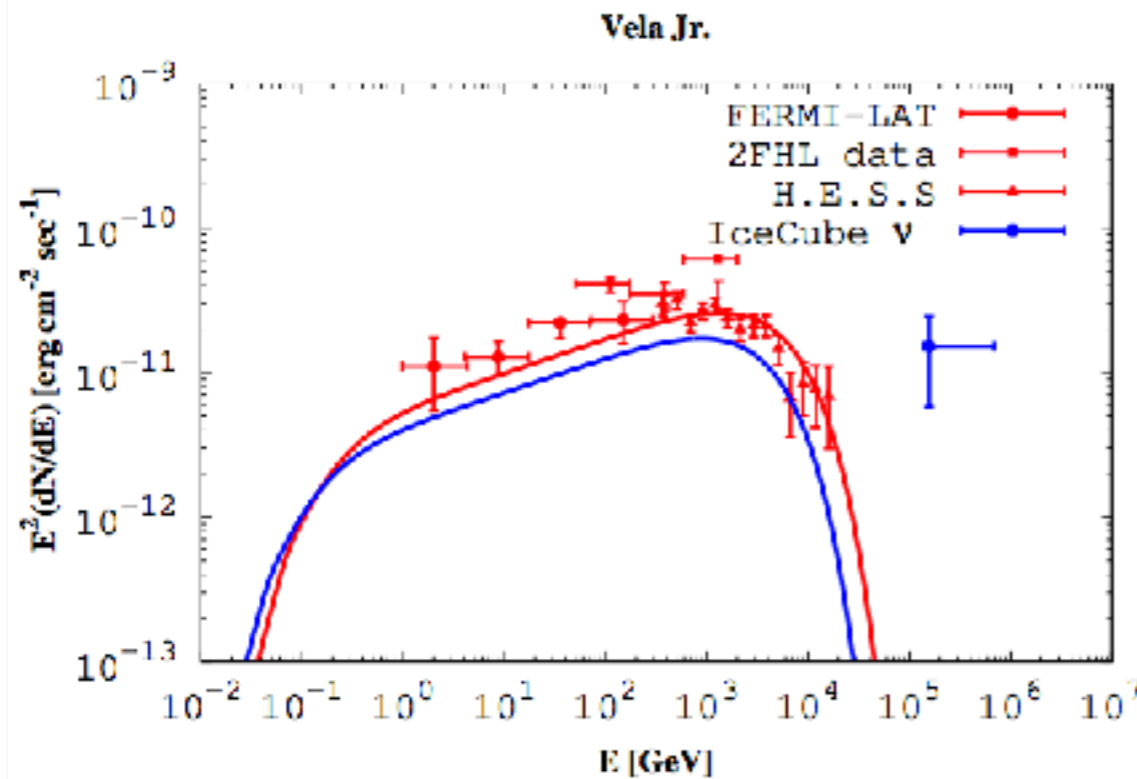
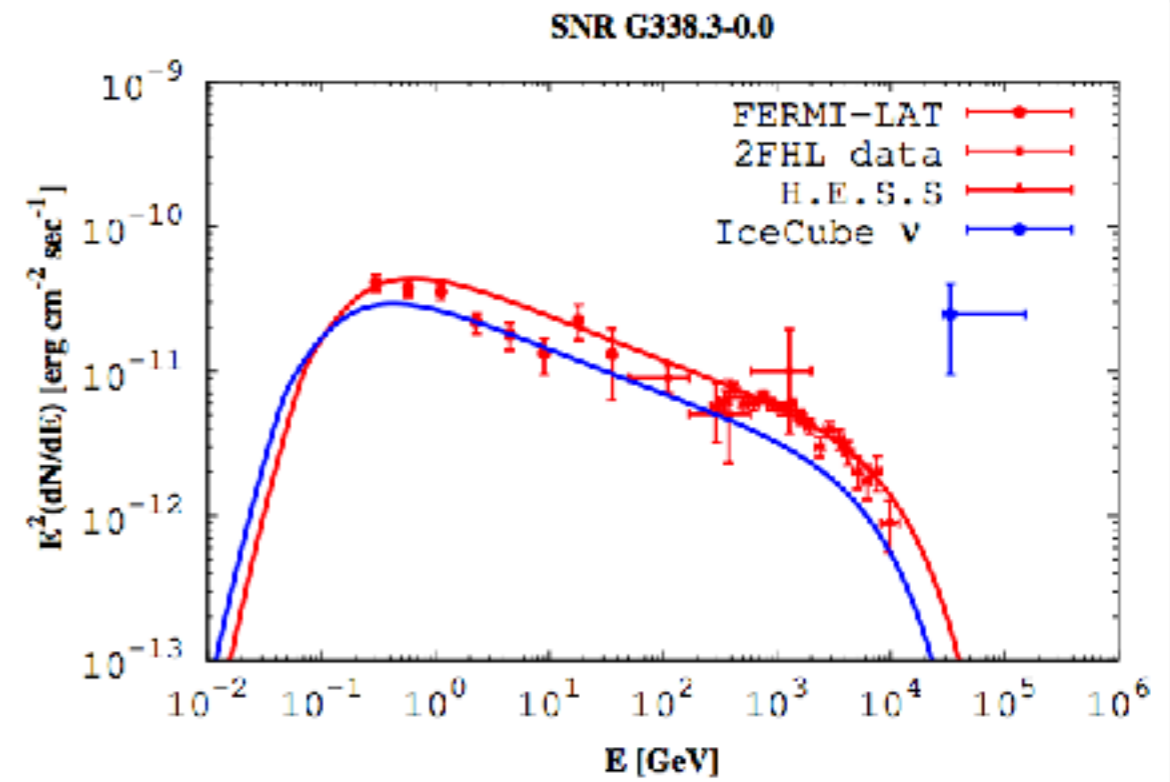
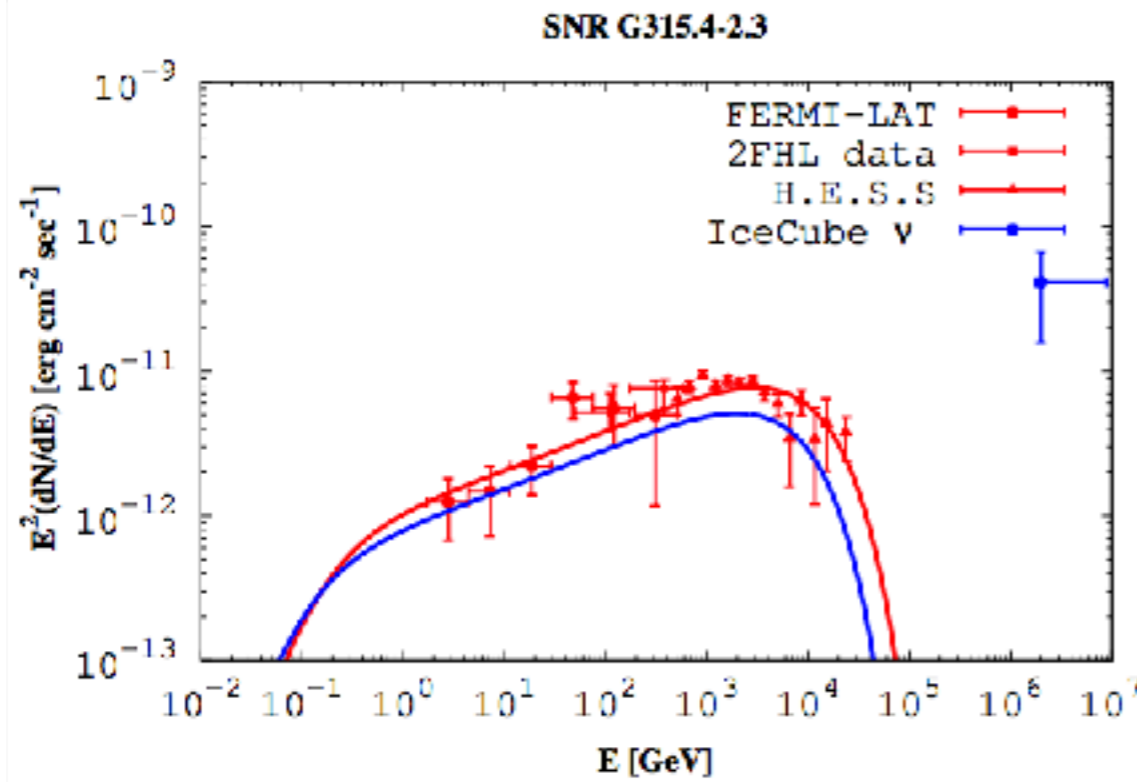


- 4 starburst galaxies and 2 star-forming regions are correlated with HESE
- The other star-forming region is listed in the 2FHL catalog as SNR
- Typical  $\gamma$ -ray luminosity for starburst galaxies:  $\sim 10^{40}$  erg/s,  $pp$  efficiency  $\sim 5\%$
- Star-forming region  $\gamma$ -ray luminosity  $\sim 10^{30} - 10^{32}$  erg/s,  $pp$  efficiency  $\sim 5\%$
- Cosmic-ray cutoff energy  $\sim 0.01 - 1$  PeV

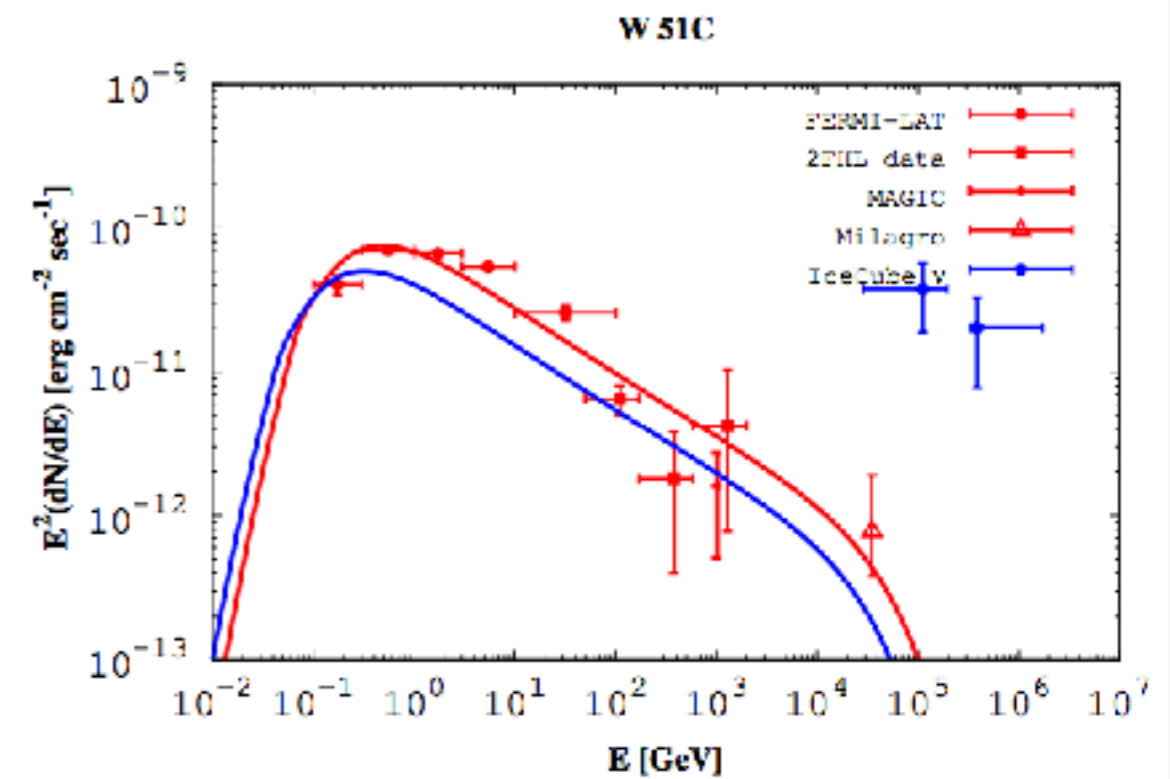
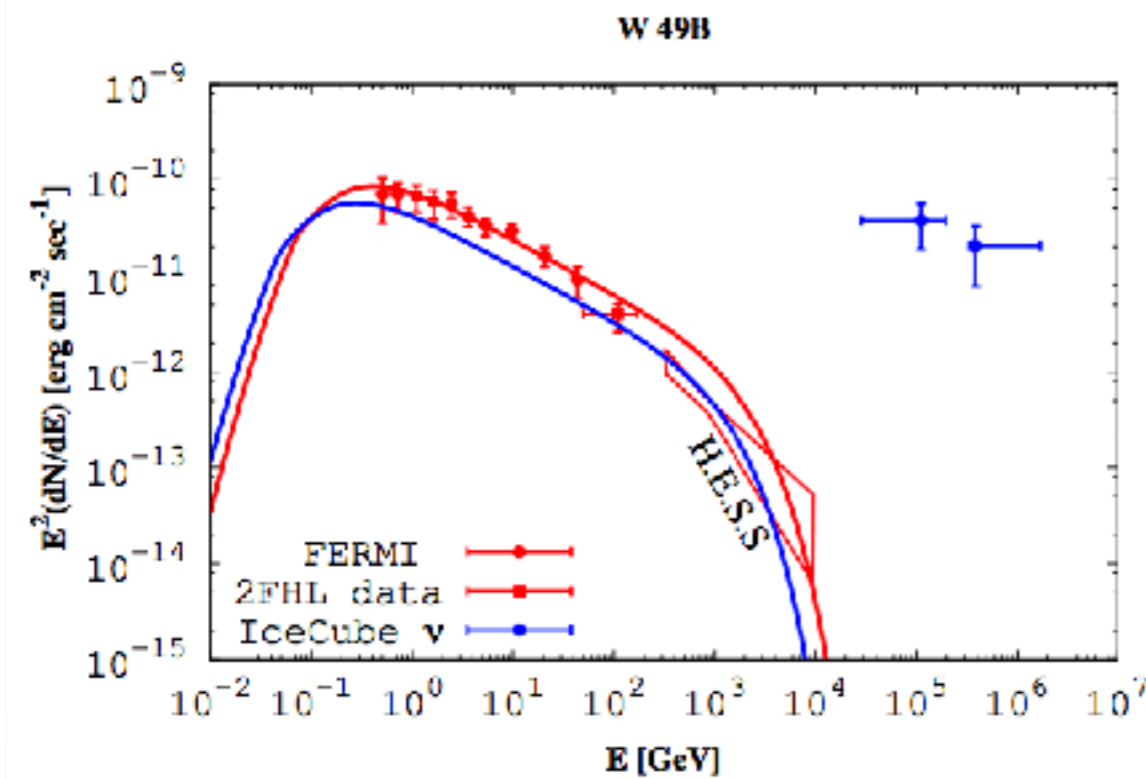
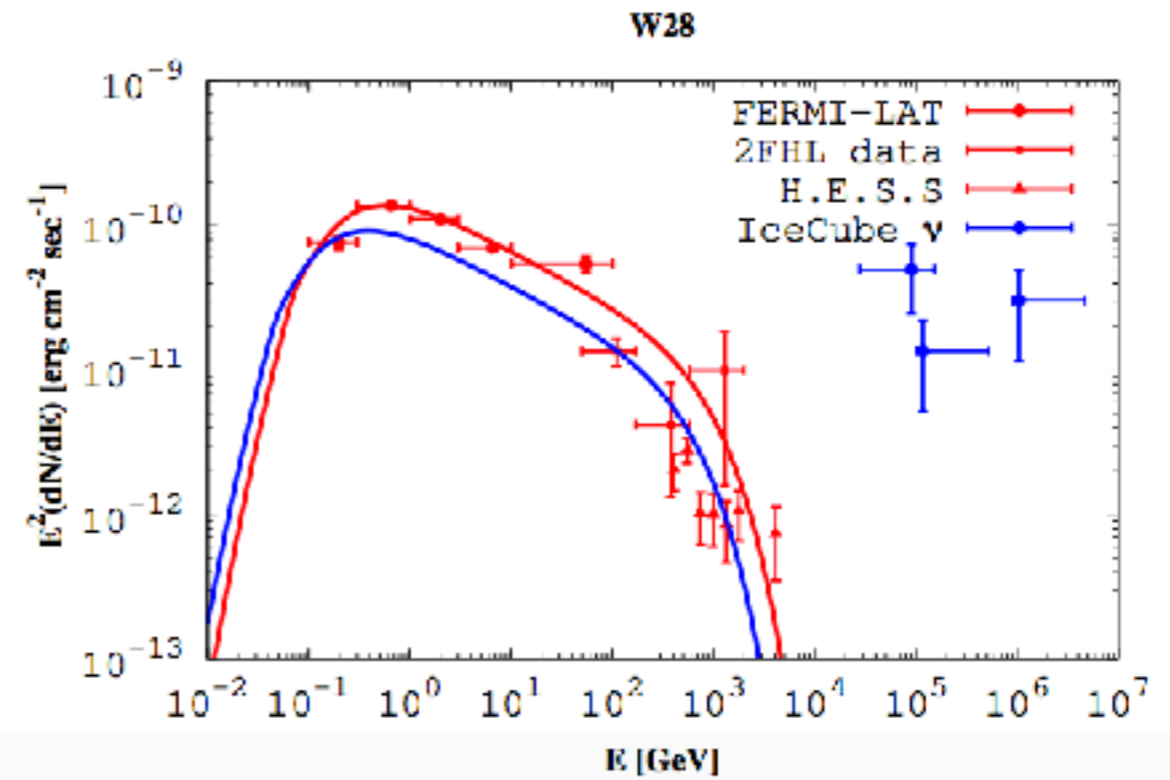
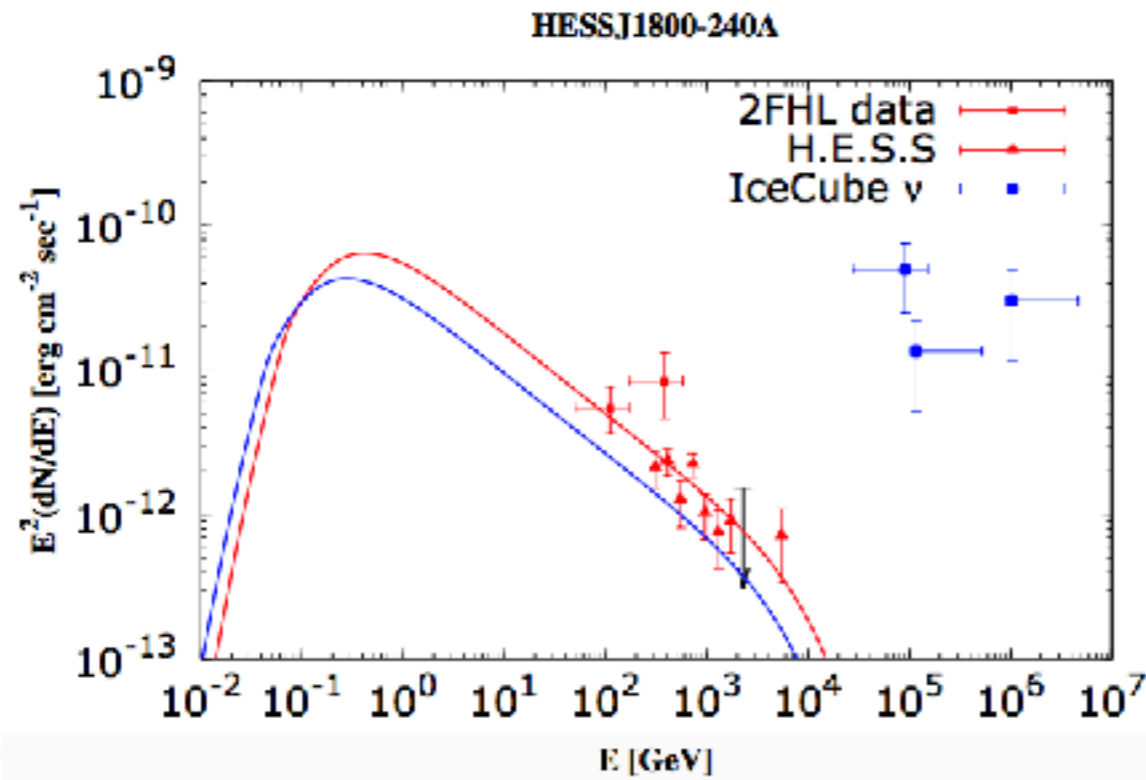
# SPP (SNR or PWN) sources



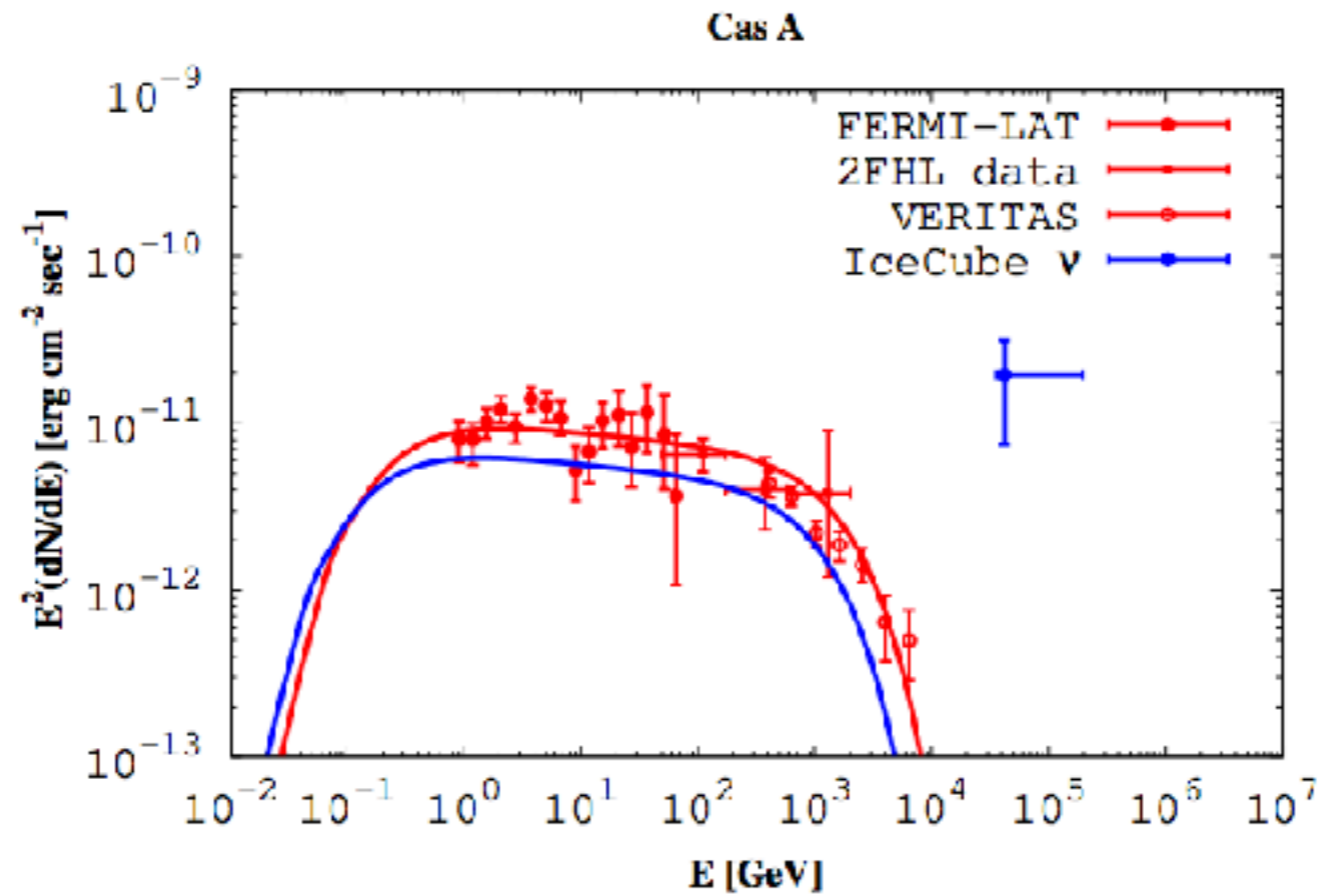
# Supernova remnants



# Supernova remnants



# Supernova remnants



- 4 SPP and 9 SNRs are correlated with HESE neutrinos
- Typical  $\gamma$ -ray luminosity for:  $\sim 10^{32} - 10^{36}$  erg/s,  $pp$  efficiency  $\sim 5 - 10\%$
- Cosmic-ray cutoff energy  $\sim 0.01 - 0.5$  PeV

# Summary and outlook

## HE neutrinos from supernova-related sources

- Weak (statistically insignificant) correlation with IRAS+3FGL+TeVCat and 2FHL
- $pp$  interaction model, fitting gamma-ray data, cannot account for neutrino flux

May be ...

### Other scenarios - early phase: not discussed

Hypernovae with semi-relativistic jets/outflows

*Razzaque, Meszaros & Waxman, PRL 93, 181101 (2004)*

*Ando & Beacom, PRL 95, 061103 (2005)*

Shock breakout

*Waxman & Loeb, PRL 87, 071101 (2001)*

Hypernovae with high-velocity wind

*Wang, Razzaque, Meszaros & Dai, PRD 76, 083009 (2007)*

## Future progress

**Better angular resolution of the neutrino events - tracks and cascades**

**No correlation - ambiguous, diffuse emission from many SNRs (?)**

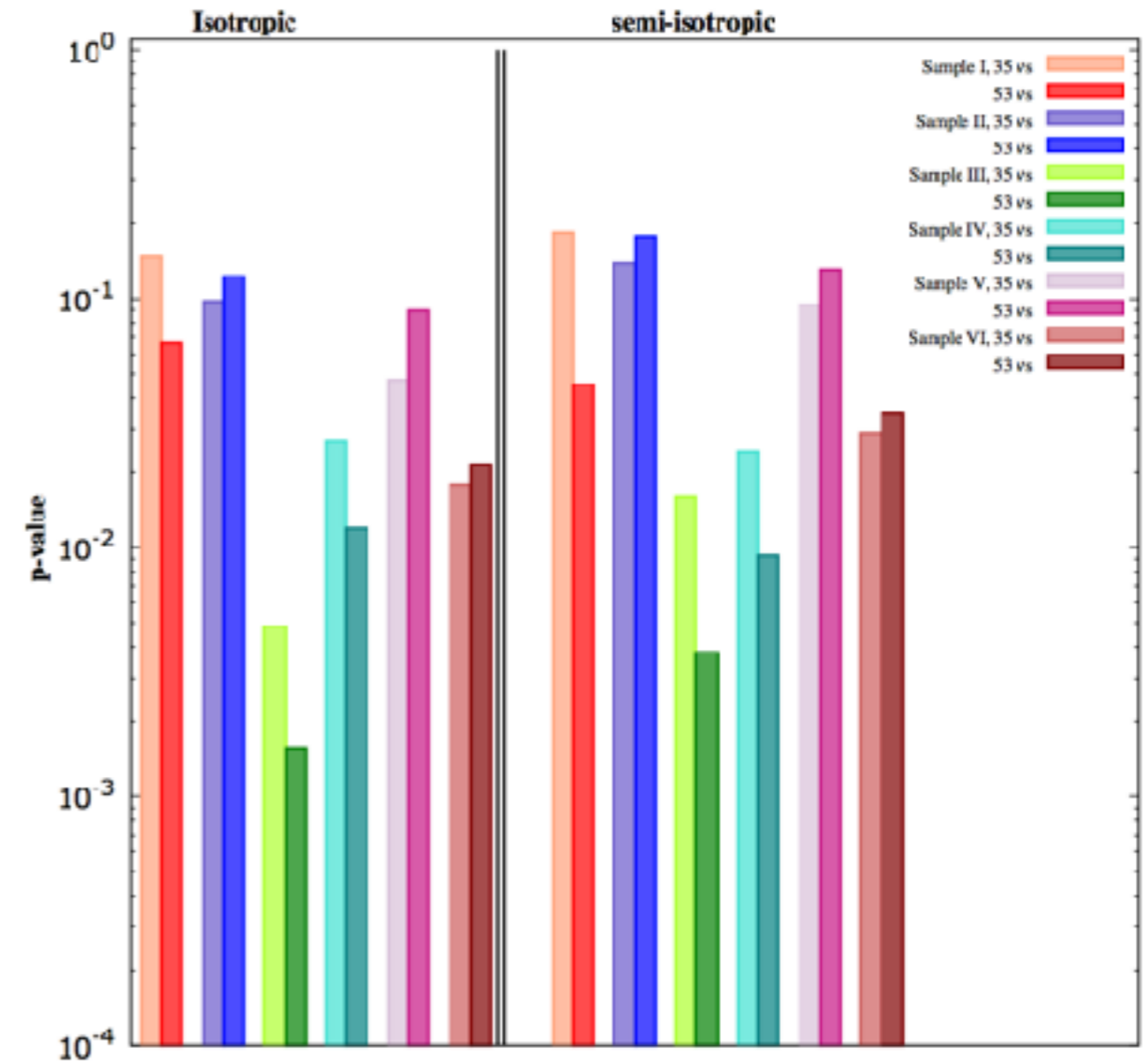
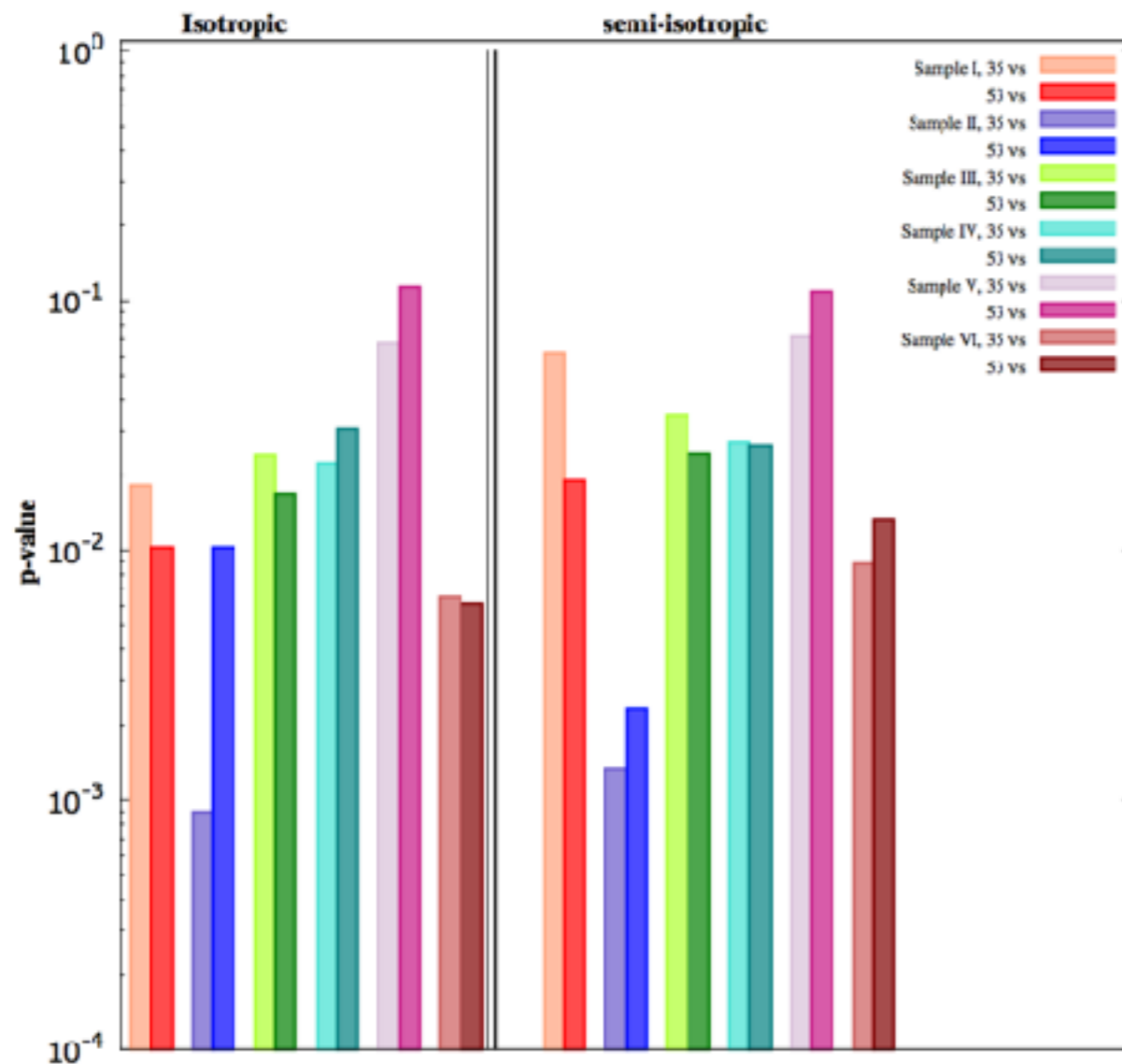
**Significant correlation - new research area, additional component (?)**



# Backup Slides



# Change of p-value with time (3 yr and 4 yr)



> 60 TeV events

All events

# Hadronic model parameters

## Starburst galaxies and regions

Sources	Neutrino ID	Distance	Fitting Parameters			
Names	Number	$D_L$	$E_0$ [TeV]	$\alpha$	$L_{CR}/10^{40}$ [erg/sec]	$L_\gamma/10^{40}$ [erg/sec]
NGC 253	7, 10, 21	3.1 Mpc	500	2.4	6.5	0.44
NGC 1068	1	13.7 Mpc	10	2.5	115.7	7.61
IC 342	31	-	-	-	-	-
M 82	31	3.6 Mpc	1000	2.35	14.6	1.
NGC 4945	35	3.9 Mpc	10	2.5	14	0.61
M 83	16	-	-	-	-	-
NGC 6946	34	-	-	-	-	-
W 49A	25, 34, 35	-	-	-	-	-
Cygnus Cocoon	29, 34	50 pc	100	2.26	$1.4 \times 10^{-7}$	$9.5 \times 10^{-9}$
30 DorC	34	100 pc	1000	2.6	$5 \times 10^{-8}$	$3.4 \times 10^{-9}$

# Hadronic model parameters

## Supernova remnants

Sources	Neutrino ID	Distance	Fitting Parameters			
Names	Number	$D_L$	$E_0$ [TeV]	$\alpha$	$L_{CR}/10^{40}$ [erg/sec]	$L_\gamma/10^{40}$ [erg/sec]
SNR G315.4-2.3	35	2.5 kpc	100	1.77	$1.6 \times 10^{-5}$	$1.3 \times 10^{-6}$
SNR G326.3-1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SNR G338.3-0.0	25	8.6 kpc	100	2.35	$1.2 \times 10^{-3}$	$8 \times 10^{-5}$
VelaJr	40	0.2 kpc	50	1.8	$3.8 \times 10^{-7}$	$2.8 \times 10^{-8}$
PuppisA	-	-	-	-	-	-
RXJ1713.7-3946	25	1 kpc	80	1.8	$1.15 \times 10^{-5}$	$9 \times 10^{-7}$
HESSJ1800-240A	24, 25, 2, 14	2 kpc	100	2.6	$9.3 \times 10^{-5}$	$6.2 \times 10^{-6}$
W 28	24, 25, 2, 14	2 kpc	8	2.4	$1.8 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.2 \times 10^{-5}$
W 49B	25, 33, 34	11.4 kpc	15	2.6	$3 \times 10^{-3}$	$3. \times 10^{-4}$
W 51C	25, 34, 35	4.3 kpc	500	2.5	$4.3 \times 10^{-4}$	$2.9 \times 10^{-5}$
IC 443	-	-	-	-	-	-
S 147	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gamma Cygni	29, 34	-	-	-	-	-
SNR G150.3+4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cas A	34	3.4 kpc	15	2.1	$5.7 \times 10^{-4}$	$3.7 \times 10^{-5}$

# Hadronic model parameters

## Supernova remnants or pulsar wind nebulae (SPP)

Sources	Neutrino ID	Distance	Fitting Parameters			
Names	Number	$D_L$	$E_0$ [TeV]	$\alpha$	$L_{CR}/10^{40}$ [erg/sec]	$L_\gamma/10^{40}$ [erg/sec]
2FHL SPPs						
HESSJ1614-518	52	10 kpc	10	1.8	$8.3 \times 10^{-4}$	$5.6 \times 10^{-5}$
HESS J1745-290	25, 2, 14	8.5 kpc	250	2.37	$1.16 \times 10^{-3}$	$7.7 \times 10^{-5}$
W 30	24, 25, 2, 14	-	-	-	-	-
W 41	24, 25, 2	4 kpc	10	2	$1 \times 10^{-4}$	$6.6 \times 10^{-6}$
SNR G74.9+1.2	29, 34	12 kpc	50	2.25	$3.8 \times 10^{-3}$	$2.5 \times 10^{-4}$
PSR J0205+6449	-	-	-	-	-	-