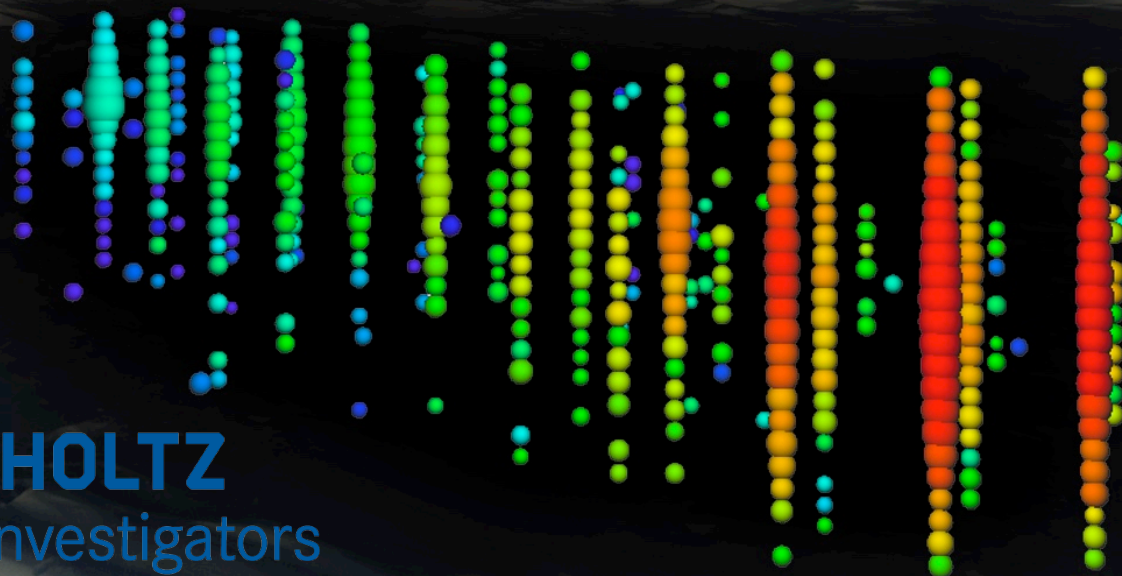


Multi-messenger Astronomy with high-energy Neutrinos

Anna Franckowiak

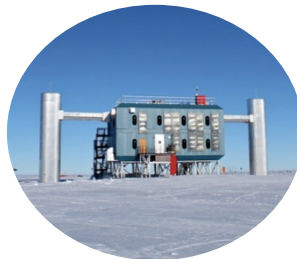
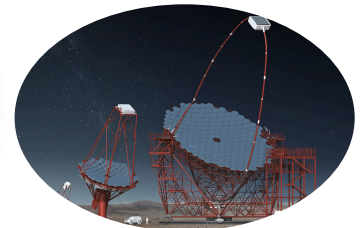


HELMHOLTZ
Young Investigators

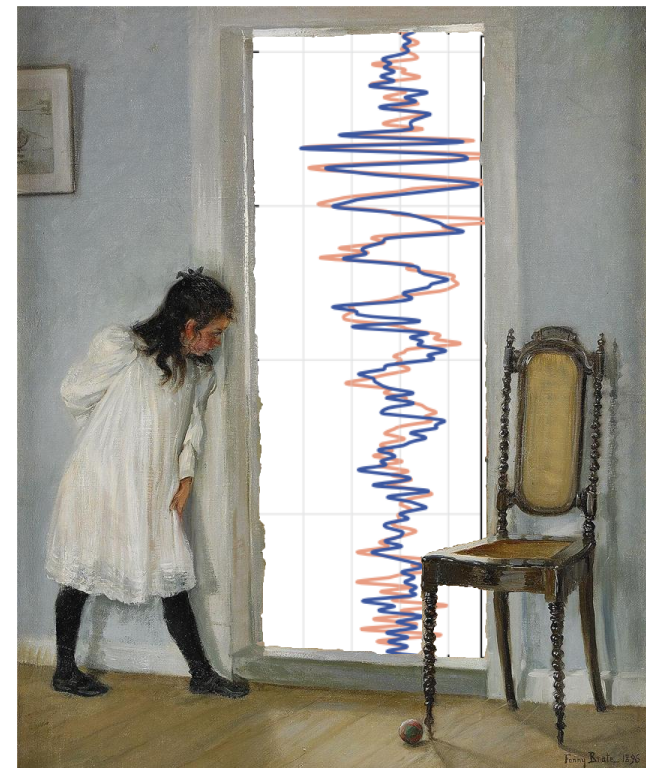
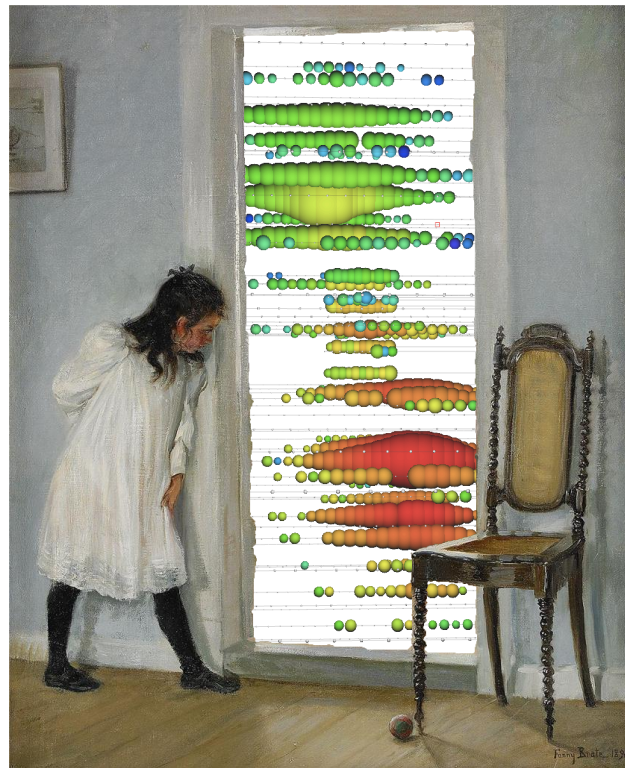
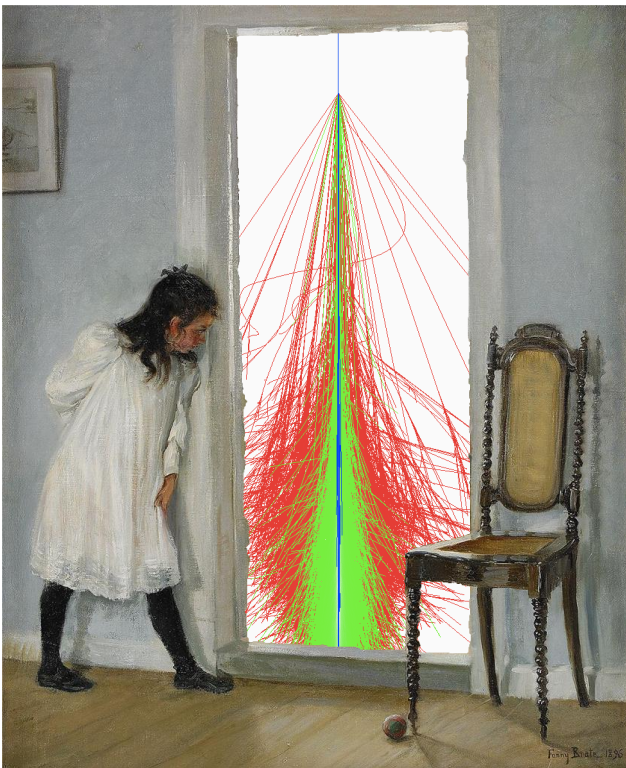
CPPM Seminar, Marseille, December 10, 2018



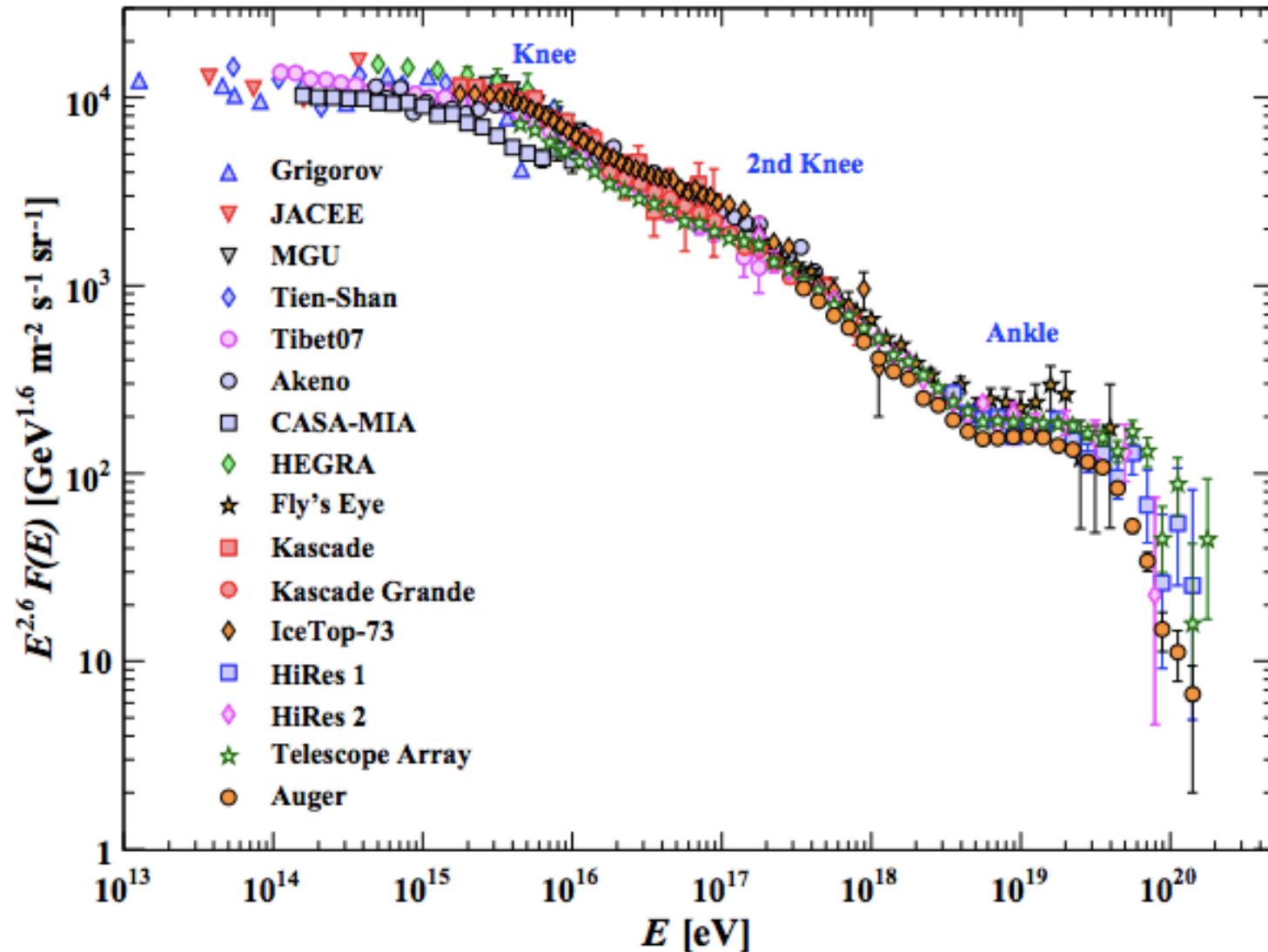
The Multi-Messenger Picture

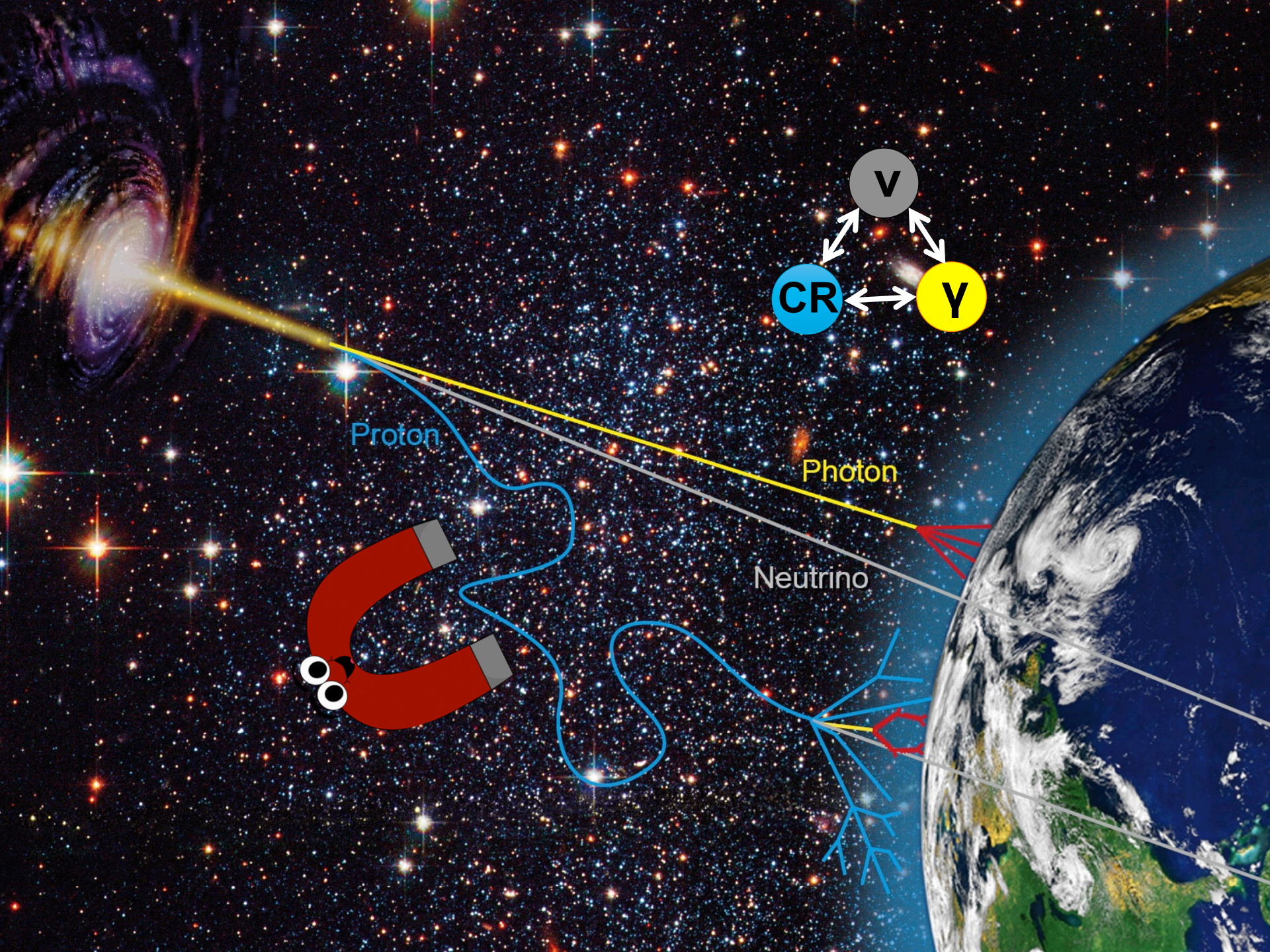


New Windows to the Universe



Cosmic rays reach 10^{20} eV





Proton

Photon

Neutrino

CR

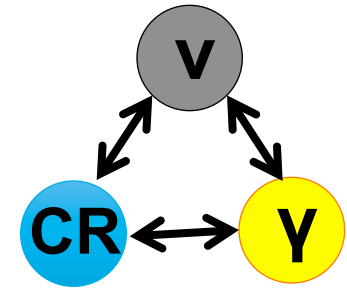
Y

V

Neutrino Production Processes

Hadronuclear (e.g. star burst galaxies and galaxy clusters)

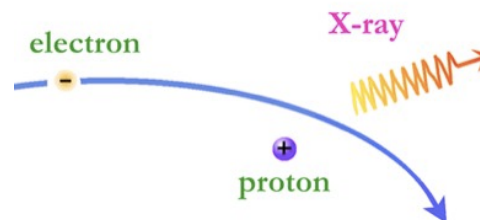
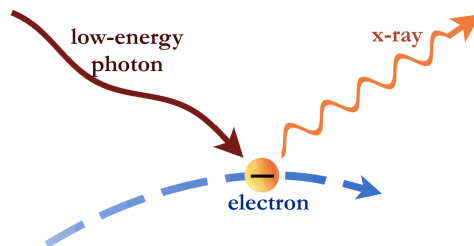
$$pp \rightarrow \begin{cases} X + \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma \gamma \\ X + \pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e \bar{\nu}_\mu \nu_\mu \\ X + \pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_\mu \end{cases}$$



Photohadronic (e.g. gamma-ray bursts, active galactic nuclei)

$$p\gamma \rightarrow \Delta^+ \rightarrow \begin{cases} p \pi^0 \rightarrow p \gamma \gamma \\ n \pi^+ \rightarrow n \mu^+ \nu_\mu \rightarrow n e^+ \nu_e \bar{\nu}_\mu \nu_\mu \end{cases}$$

Gamma-rays are not exclusively produced in hadronic processes



Neutrino Production Processes

Hadronuclear (e.g. star burst galaxies and galaxy clusters)

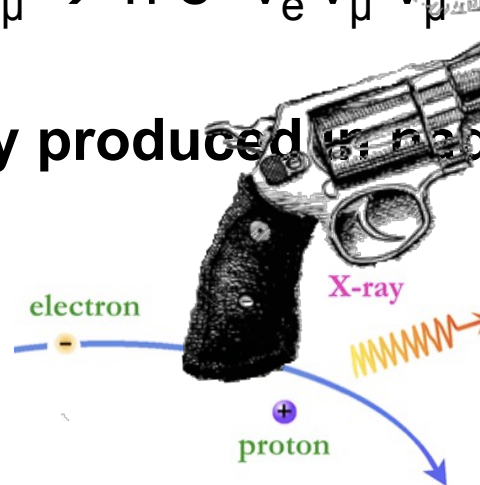
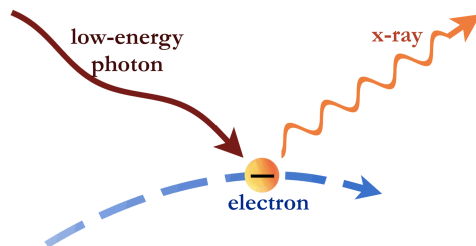
$$pp \rightarrow \begin{cases} X + \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma \gamma \\ X + \pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e \bar{\nu}_\mu \nu_\mu \\ X + \pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_\mu \end{cases}$$

Photohadronic (e.g. active galactic nuclei)

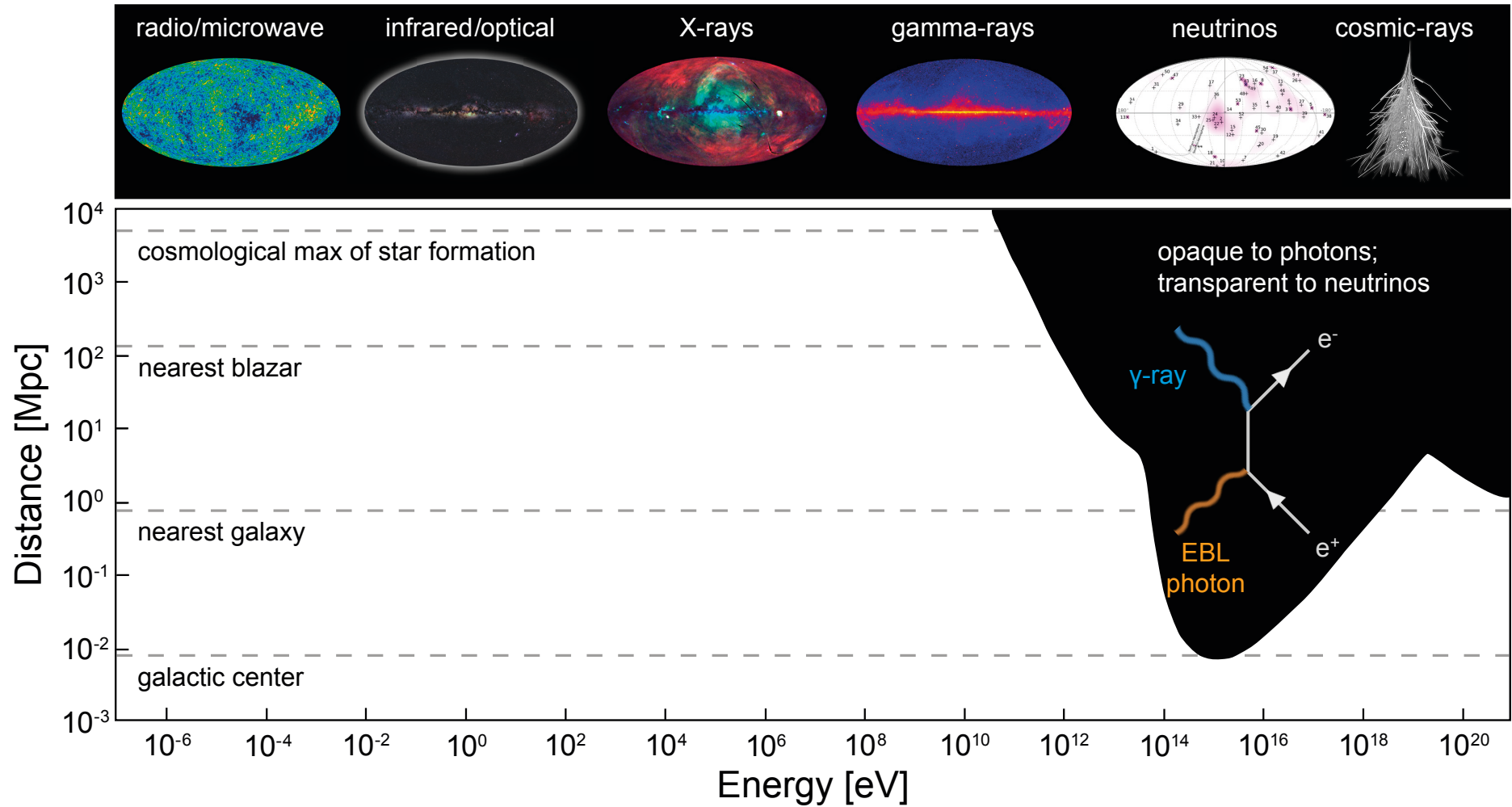
$$p\gamma \rightarrow$$

Neutrinos are the smoking gun signature for hadronic acceleration

Gamma-ray not exclusively produced by hadronic processes



Where Can We Look?





ICECUBE

SOUTH POLE NEUTRINO OBSERVATORY



IceCube Laboratory

Data is collected here and sent by satellite to the data warehouse at UW-Madison



Digital Optical Module (DOM)

5,160 DOMs deployed in the ice

50 m

IceTop

1450 m

2450 m

IceCube detector

86 strings of DOMs,
set 125 meters apart

DeepCore

Antarctic bedrock

Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station, Antarctica

A National Science Foundation-managed research facility

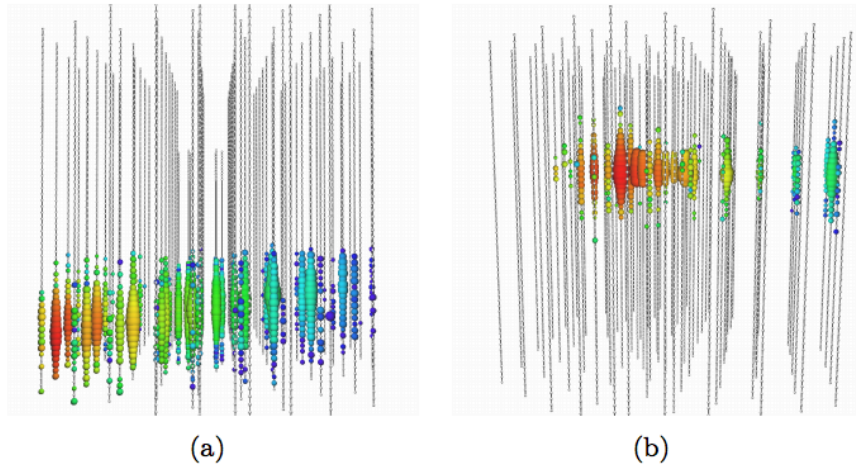


60 DOMs
on each
string

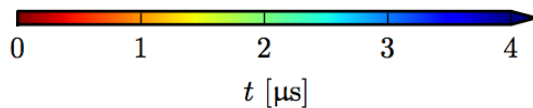
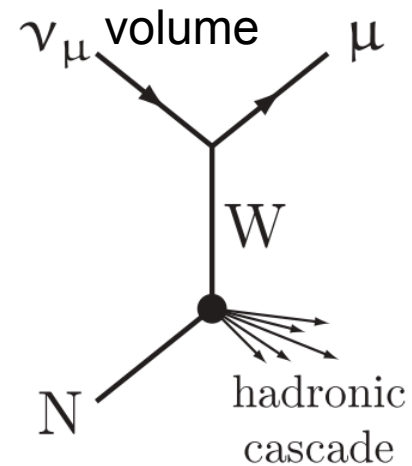
DOMs
are 17
meters
apart



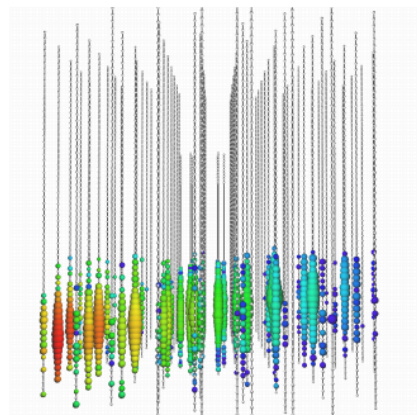
Event Signatures



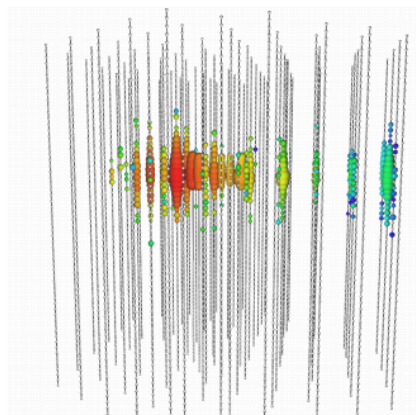
Charged current interaction of muon neutrino outside / inside the detector



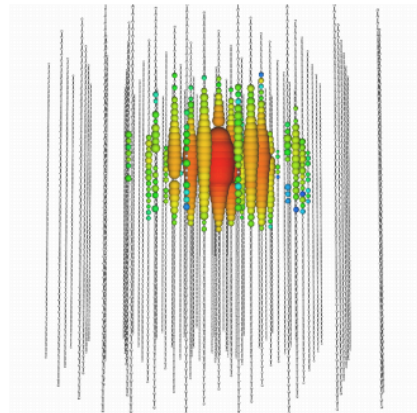
Event Signatures



(a)



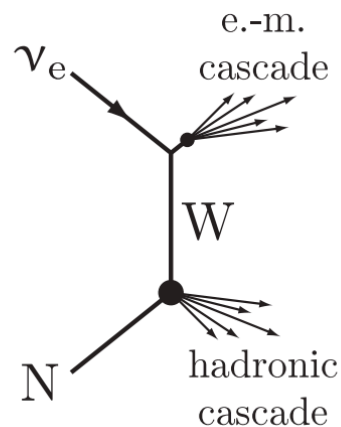
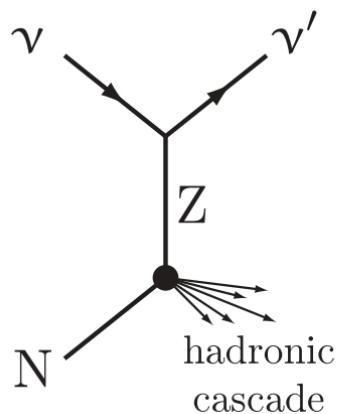
(b)



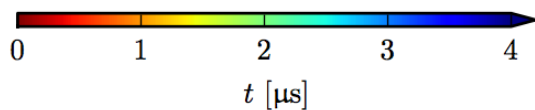
(c)

- a) through-going muon track $E \sim 140 \text{ TeV}$
- b) Starting muon track $E \sim 70 \text{ TeV}$
- c) **Shower event $E \sim 1 \text{ PeV}$**

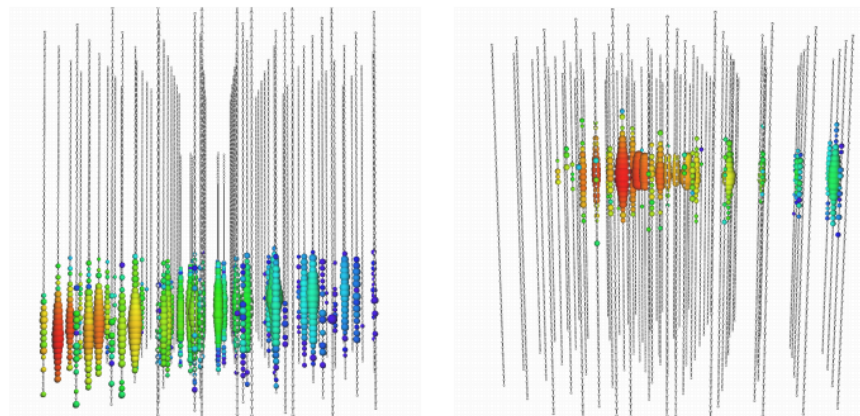
Neutral current or electron neutrino
charged current interaction



Cannot distinguish
between
showers (size
few meters)



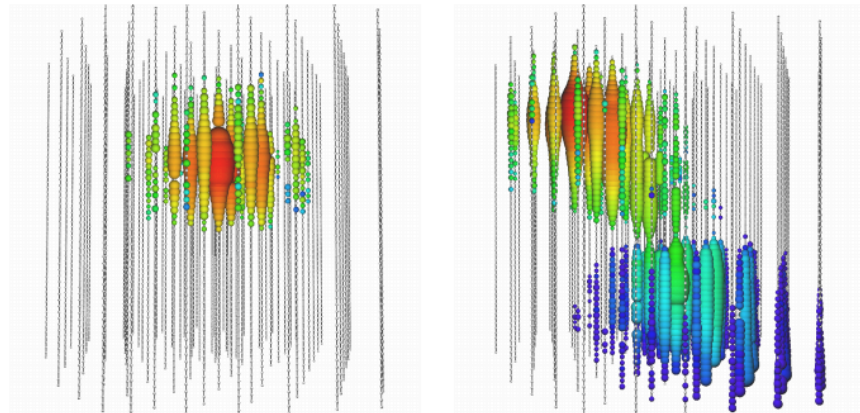
Event Signatures



(a)

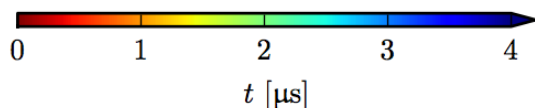
(b)

- a) through-going muon track $E \sim 140$ TeV
- b) Starting muon track $E \sim 70$ TeV
- c) Shower event $E \sim 1$ PeV
- d) **“double bang” event $E \sim 200$ PeV (simulated)**

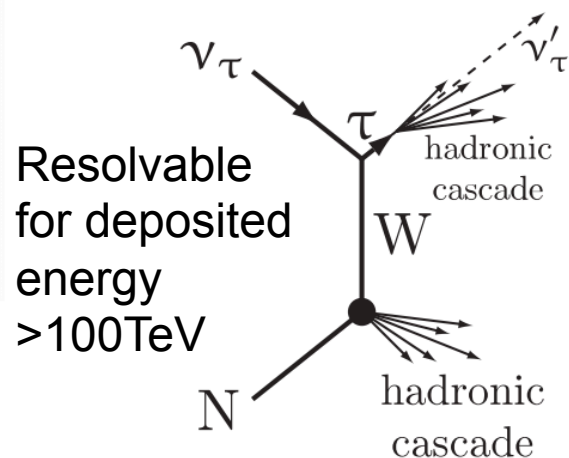


(c)

(d)



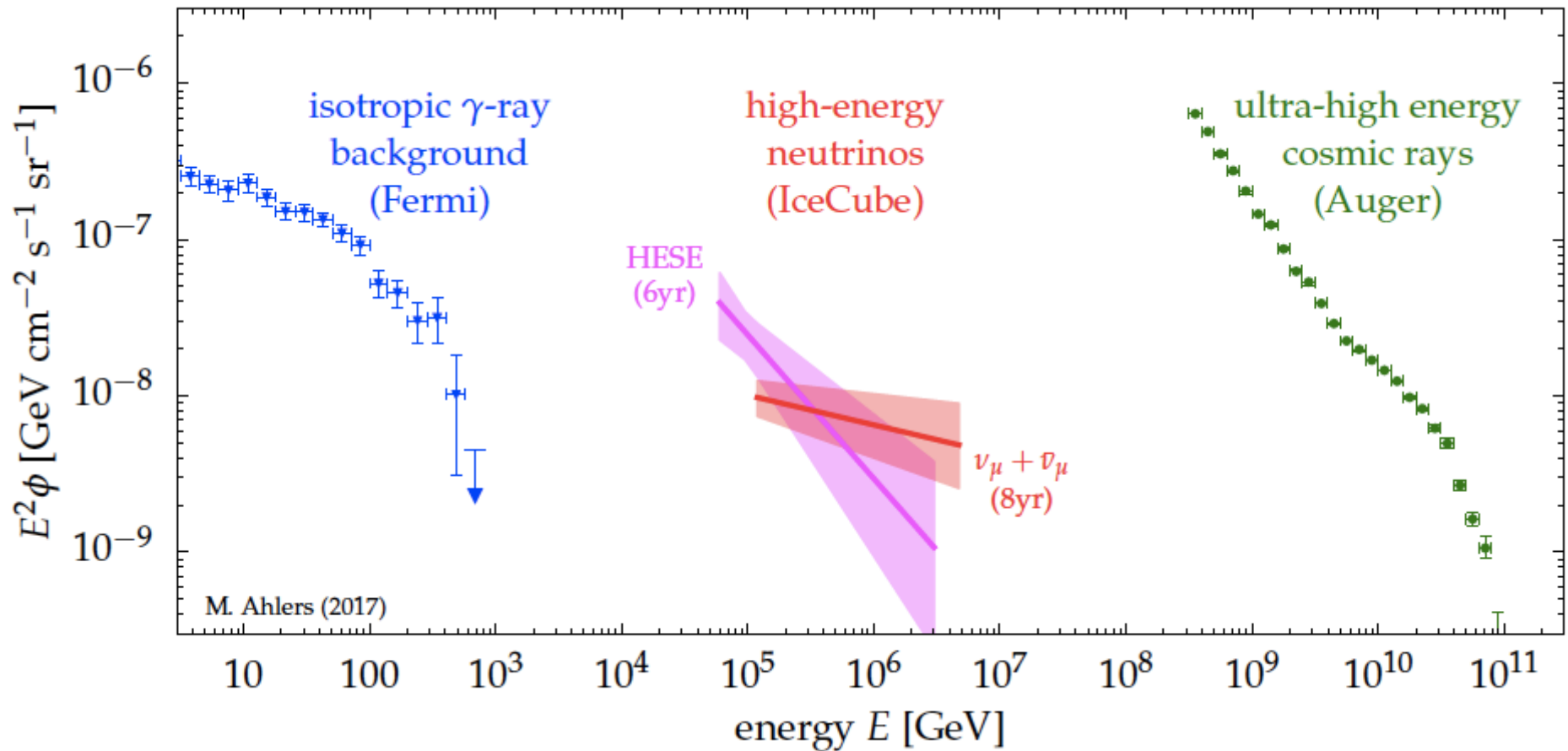
Tau neutrino charged current interaction



Resolvable
for deposited
energy
>100TeV

Only for very
large energies
the two
showers can
be separated
(otherwise
signature c)

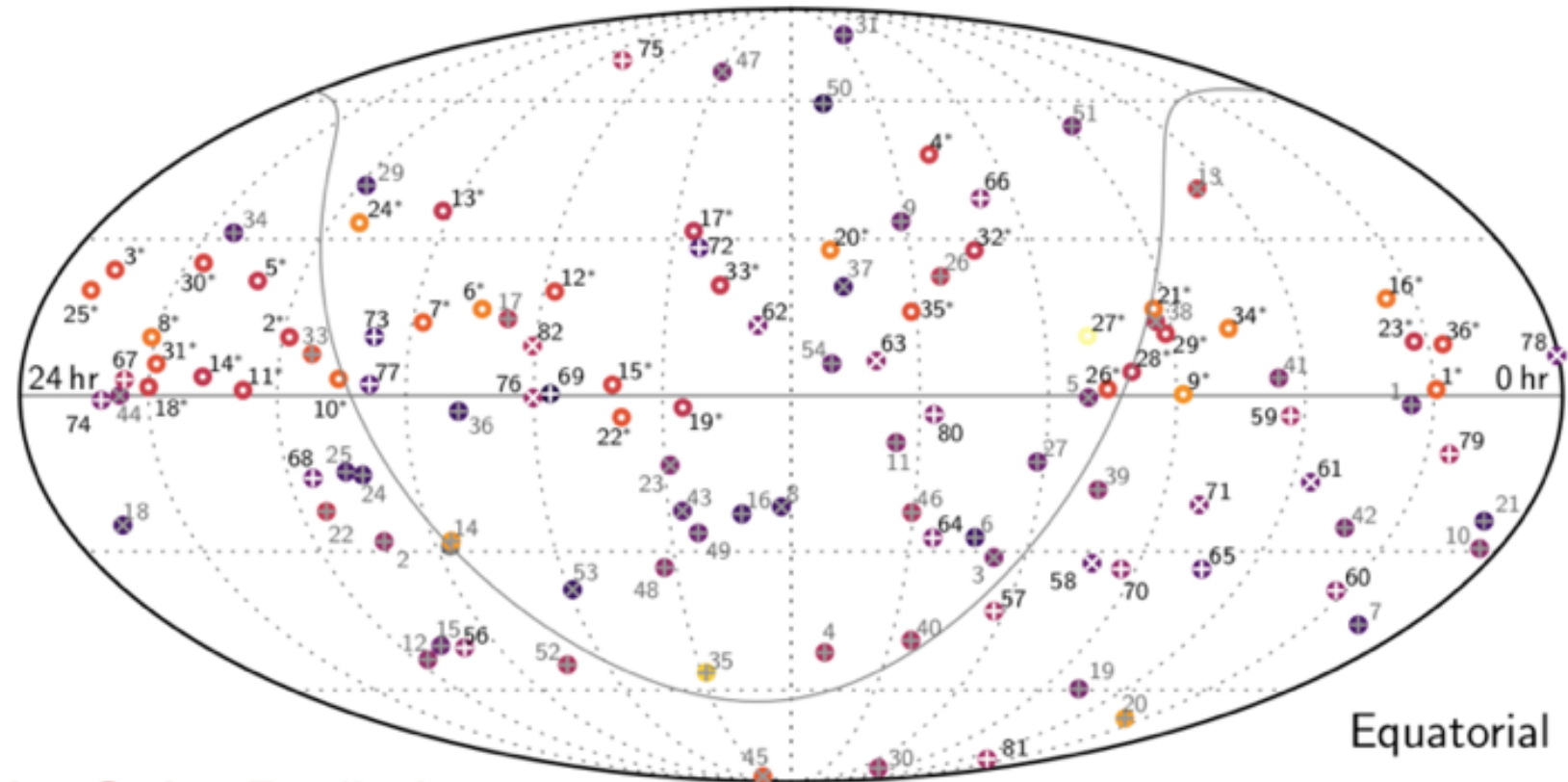
Diffuse Neutrino Flux detected!



Similar energies in gamma rays,
neutrinos & cosmic rays injected into
our Universe!

Where do the Neutrinos come from?

IceCube high-energy events > 30 TeV (2010 - 2016)



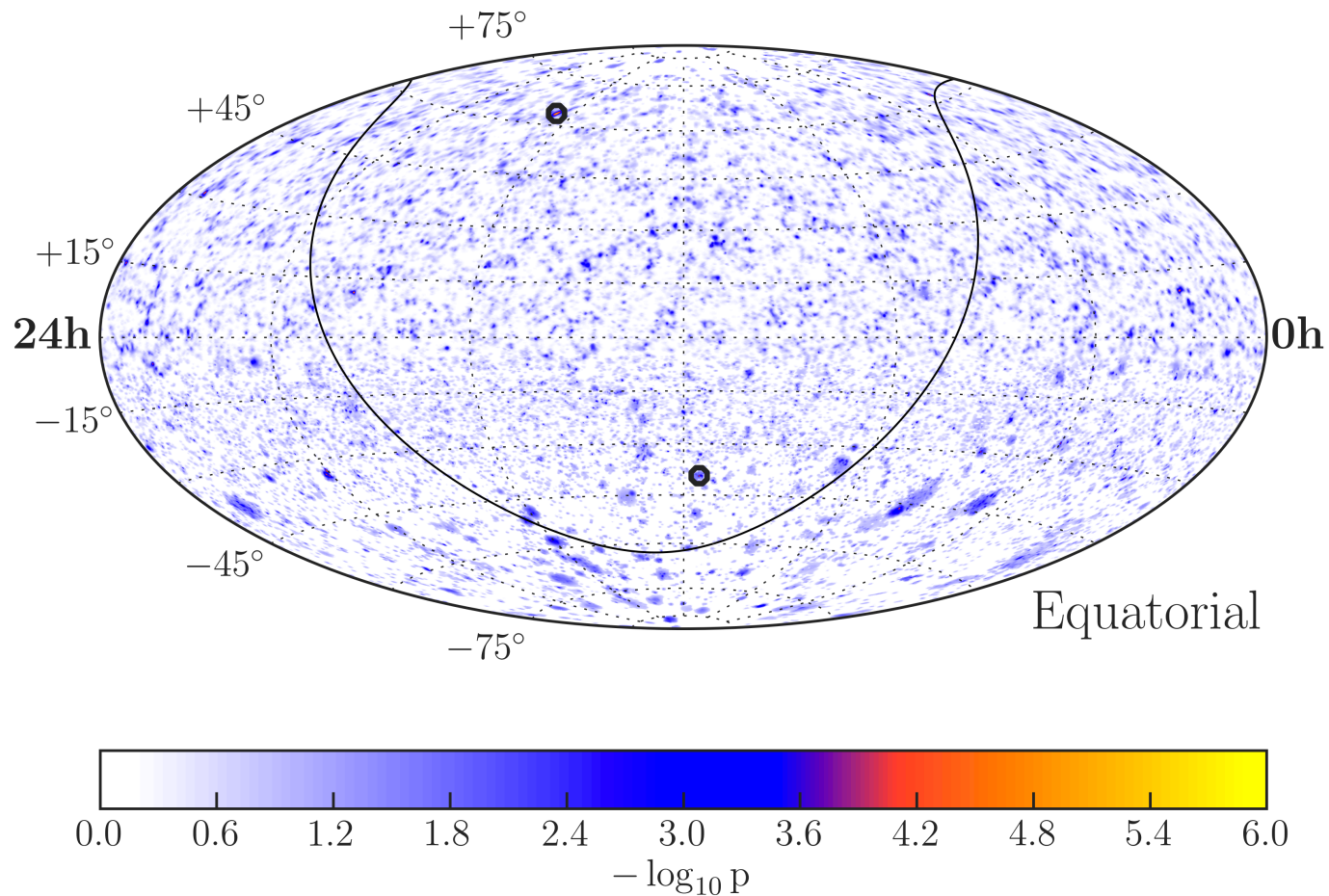
IceCube Preliminary

IceCube, ICRC 2017

Compatible with an isotropic distribution
→ extragalactic origin of cosmic neutrinos

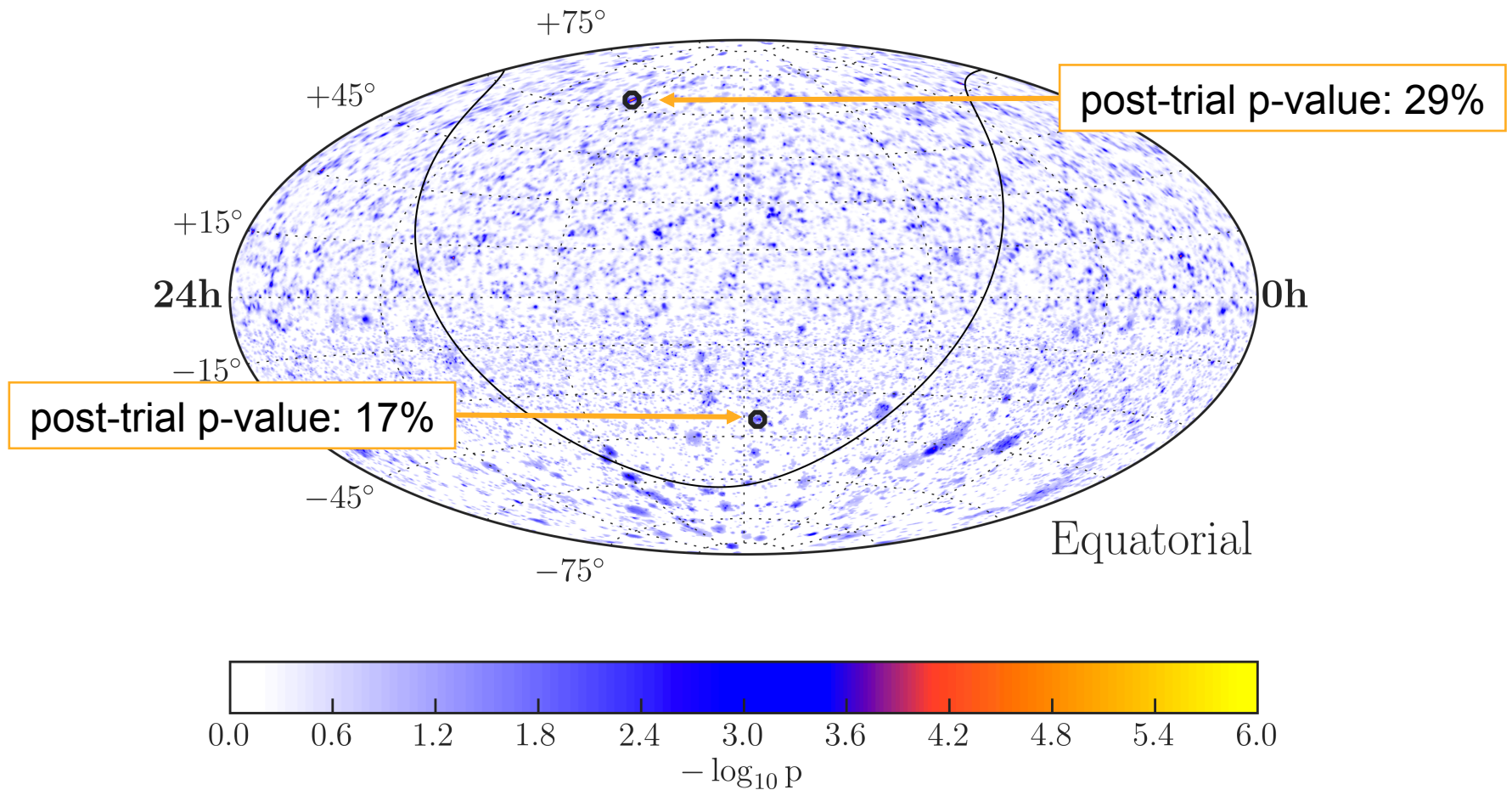
Search for Neutrino Point Sources

Search for statistical excess of neutrinos from a direction in the sky



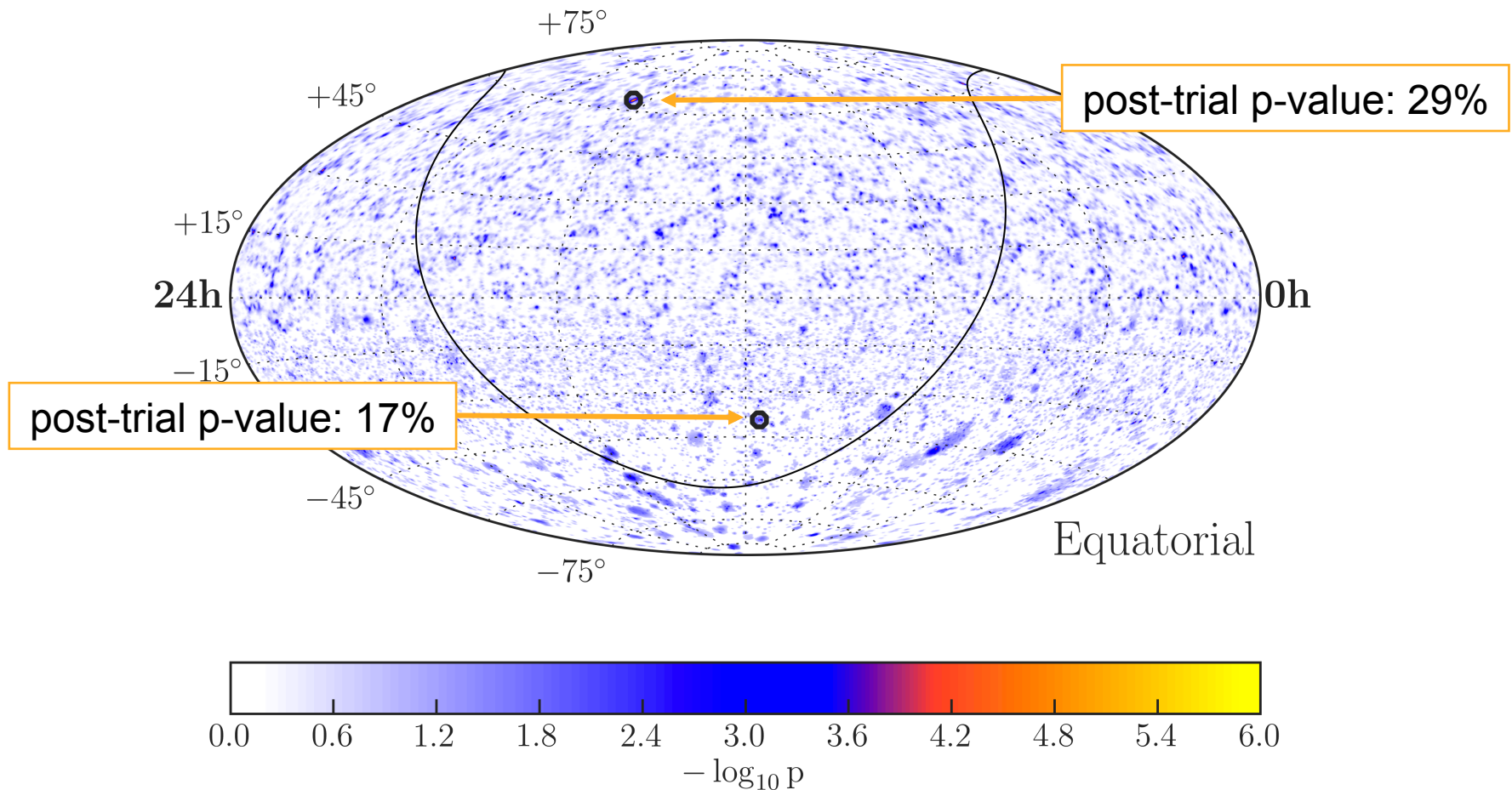
Search for Neutrino Point Sources

Search for statistical excess of neutrinos from a direction in the sky



Search for Neutrino Point Sources

Search for statistical excess of neutrinos from a direction in the sky



Large trials factor → Multi-wavelength data can tell us where and when to look for neutrinos

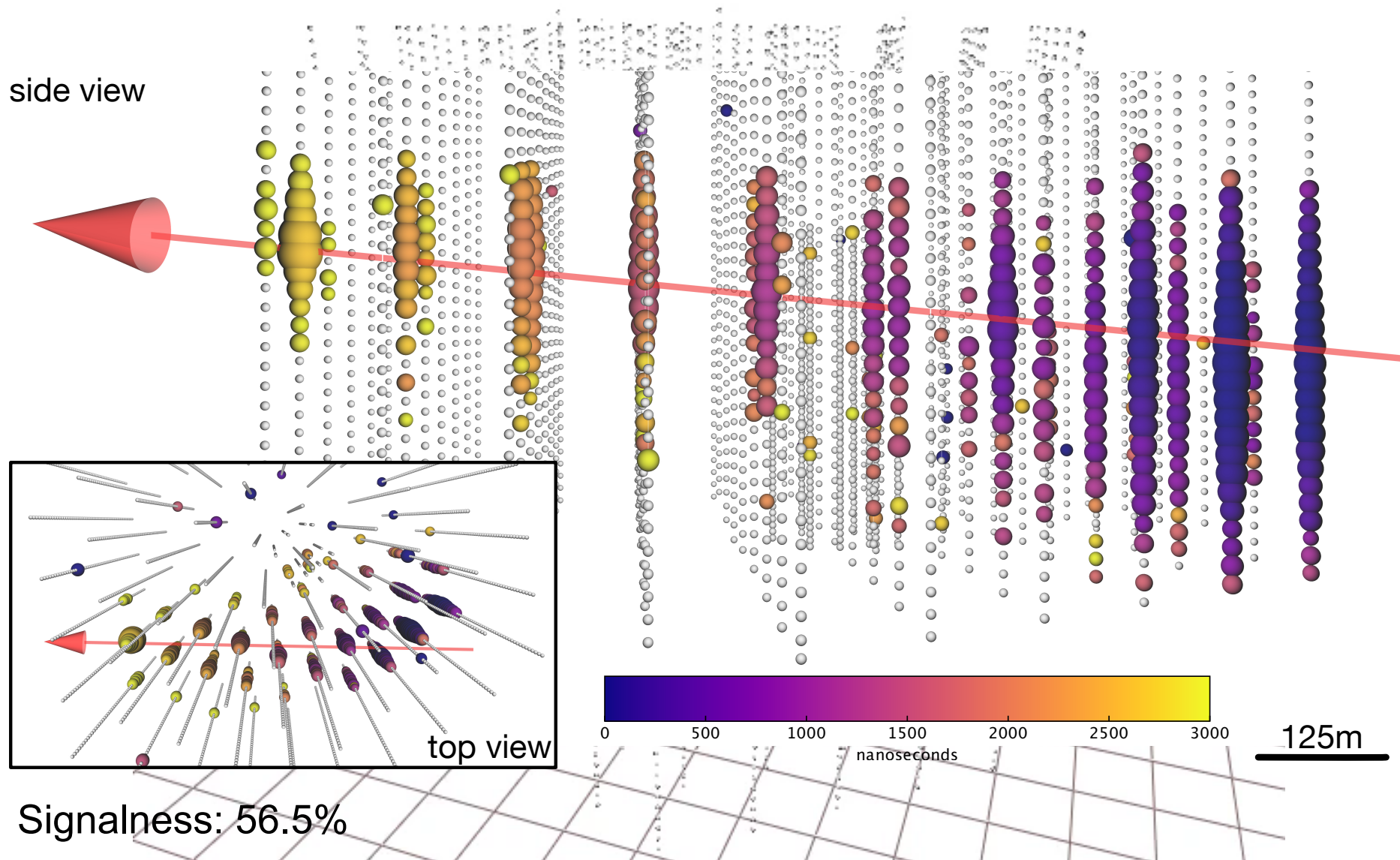
IceCube Target of Opportunity Program

Public alerts since April 2016

- Single high-energy muon track events ($> \sim 100\text{TeV}$)
- 8 / yr, ~ 3 / yr of cosmic origin
- Median latency: 30 sec



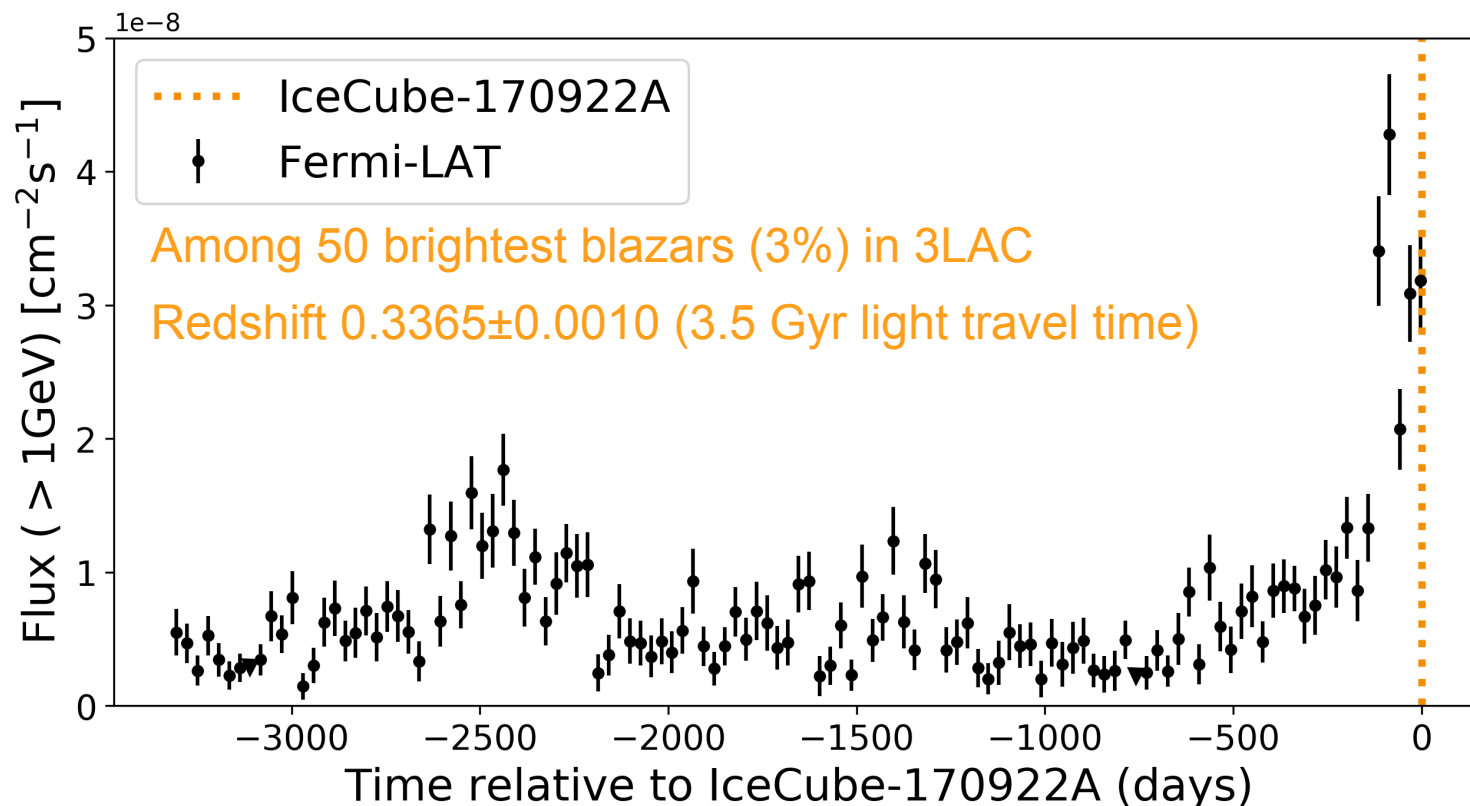
IC-170922A – a 290 TeV Neutrino



Fermi-LAT finds Flaring Blazar



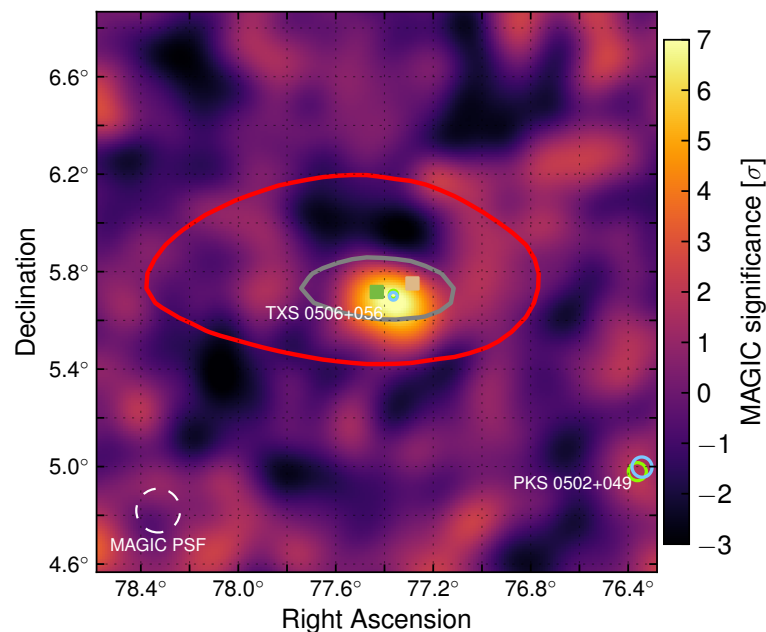
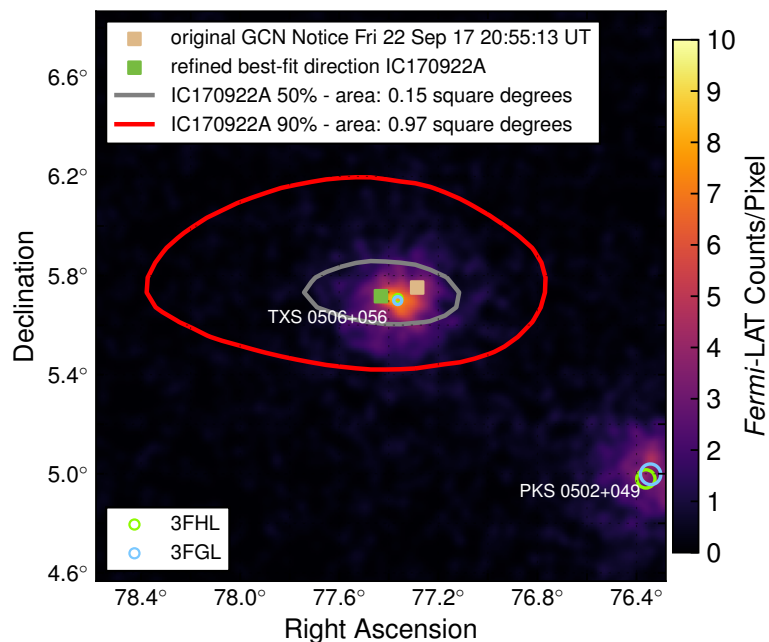
Fermi-LAT finds Flaring Blazar, TXS 0506+056



Pre-trials p-value: 4.1σ

**10 public alerts and 41 archival events
→ Post-trials p-value: 3.0σ**

MAGIC observes >100 GeV gamma rays

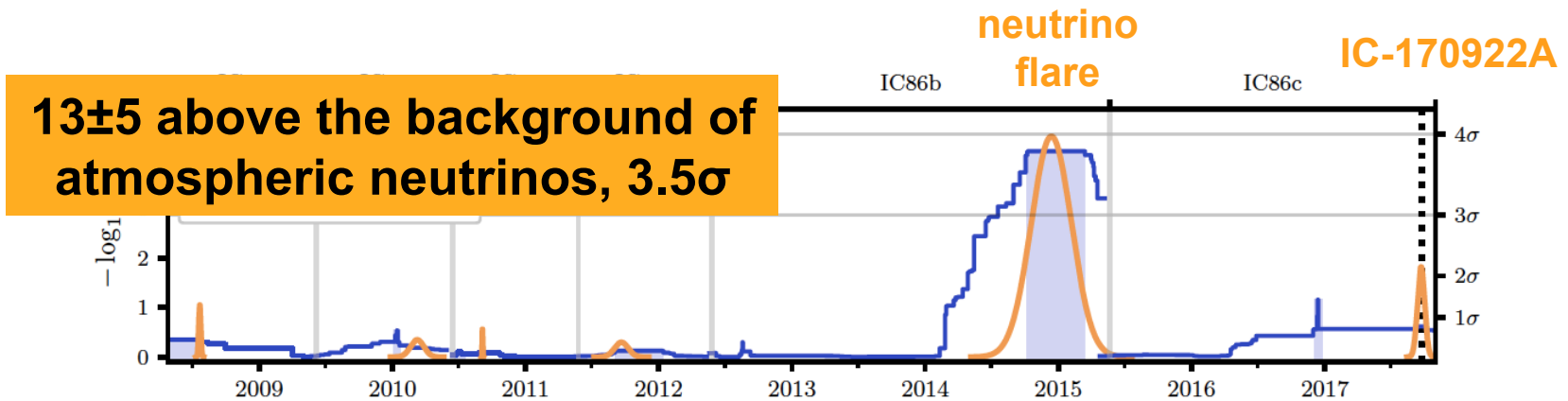


**Flux increase observed also
in optical, X-ray and radio**



Are there more Neutrinos from this Source?

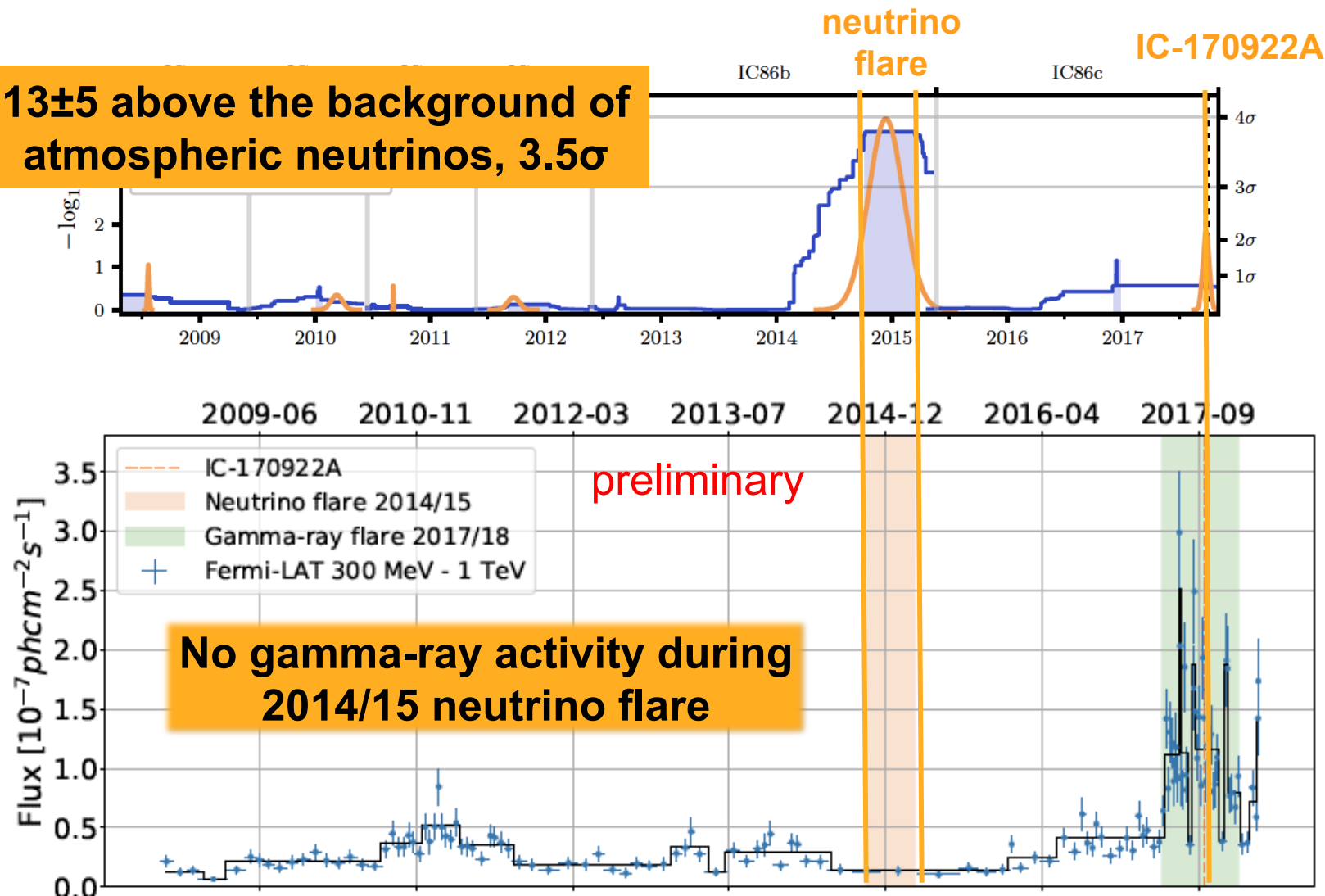
Are there more Neutrinos from this Source?



Neutrino luminosity (averaged over 158 days): $(1.2^{+0.6}_{-0.4}) \times 10^{47} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$

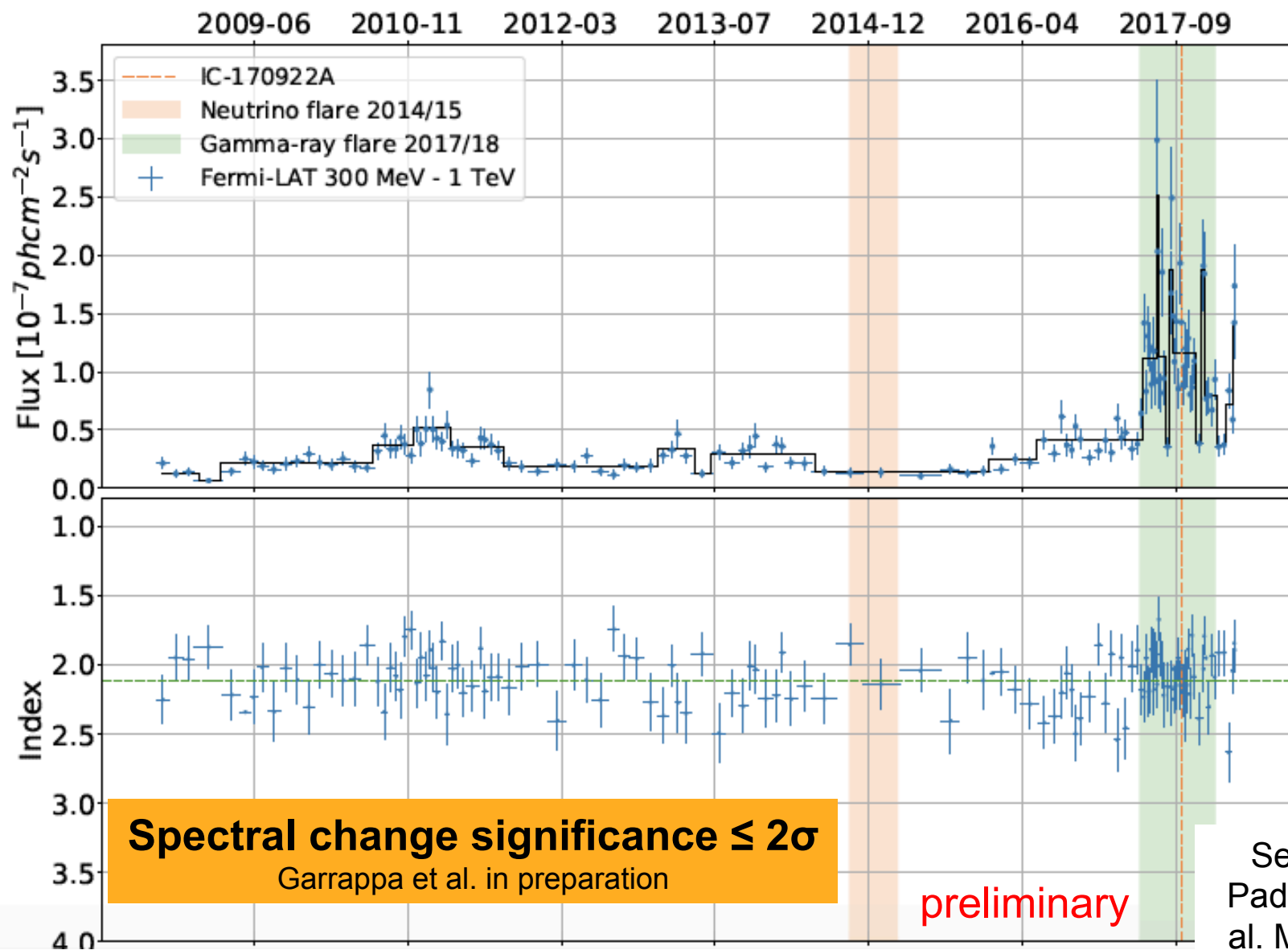
Is there also a Gamma-ray Flare?

13 ± 5 above the background of atmospheric neutrinos, 3.5σ



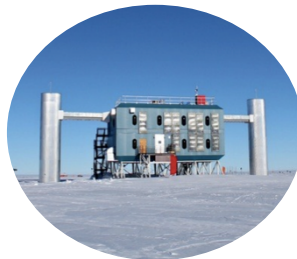
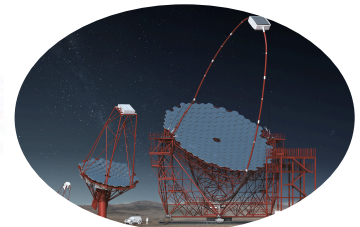
Neutrino luminosity (averaged over 158 days): $(1.2^{+0.6}_{-0.4}) \times 10^{47} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$

Spectral Change?

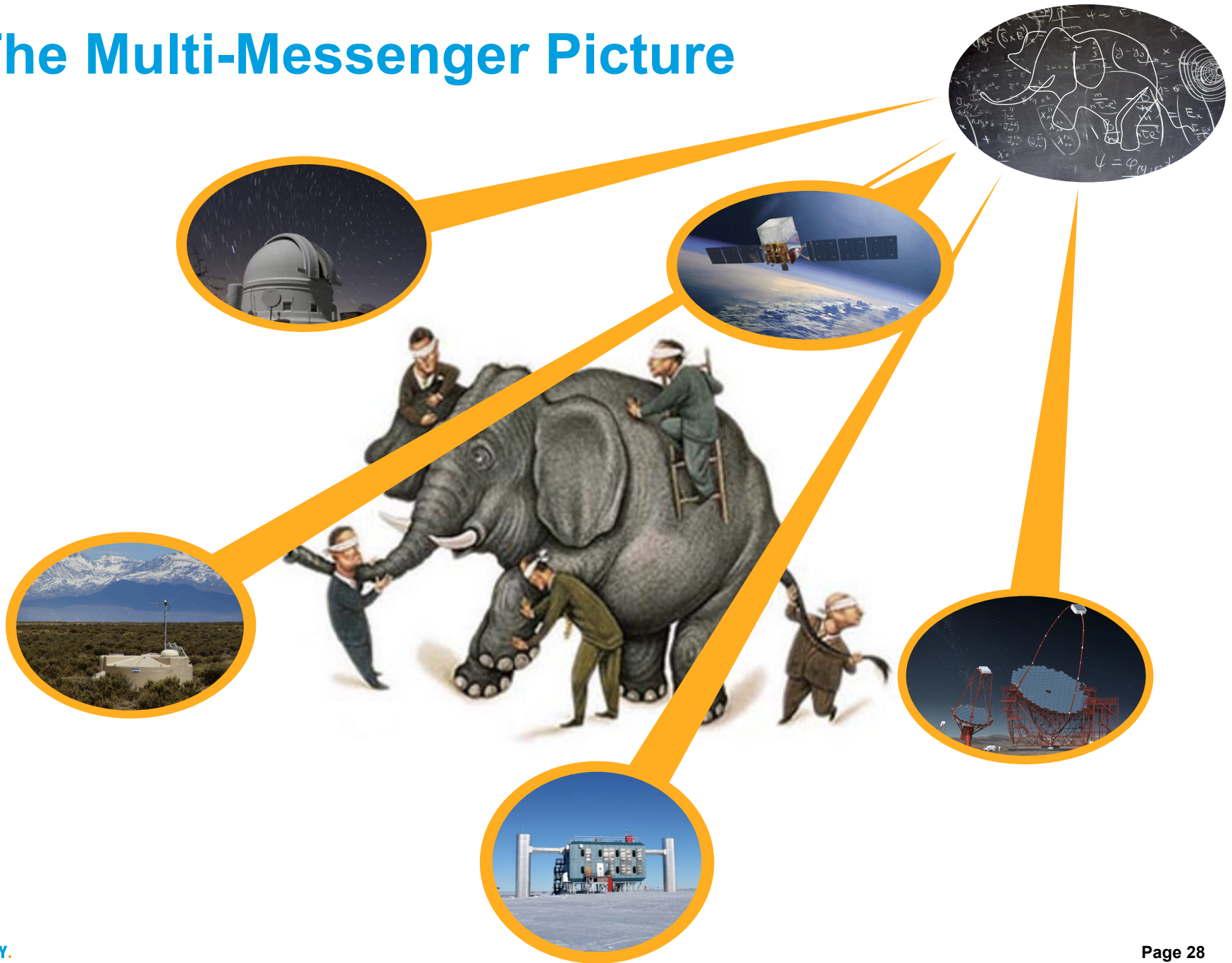


See also
Padovani et
al. MNRAS,
2018

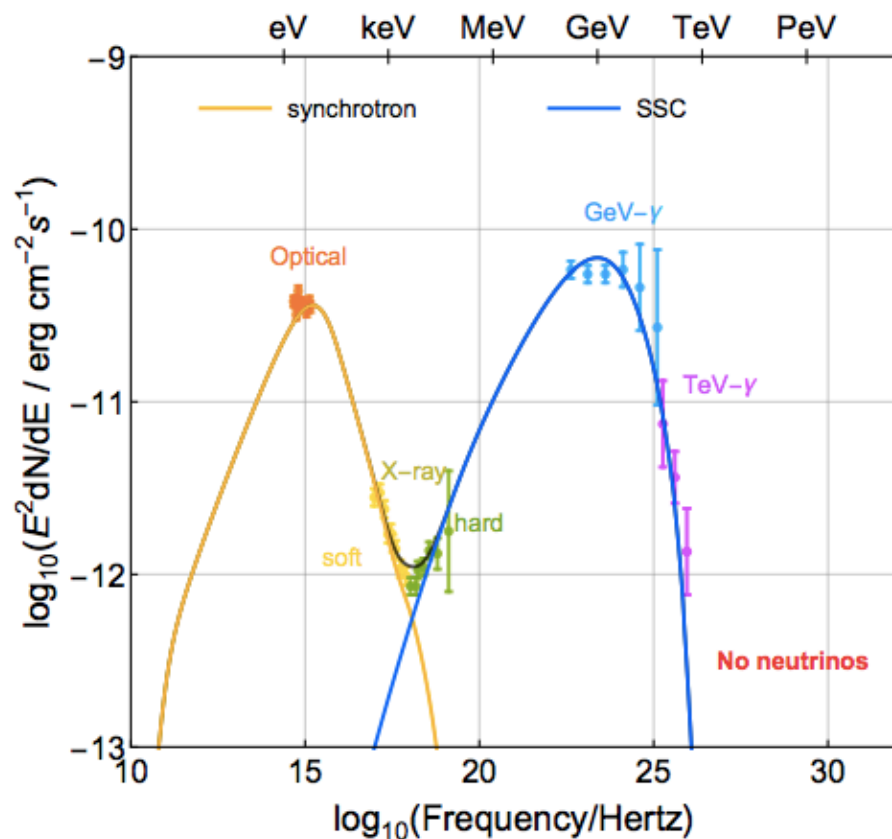
The Multi-Messenger Picture



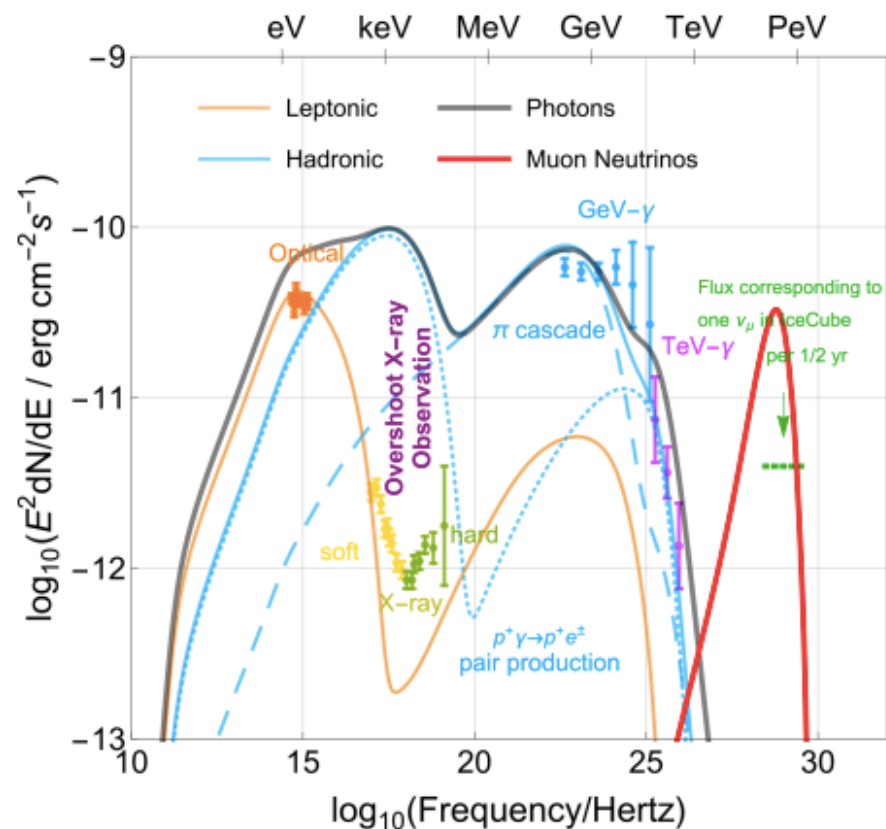
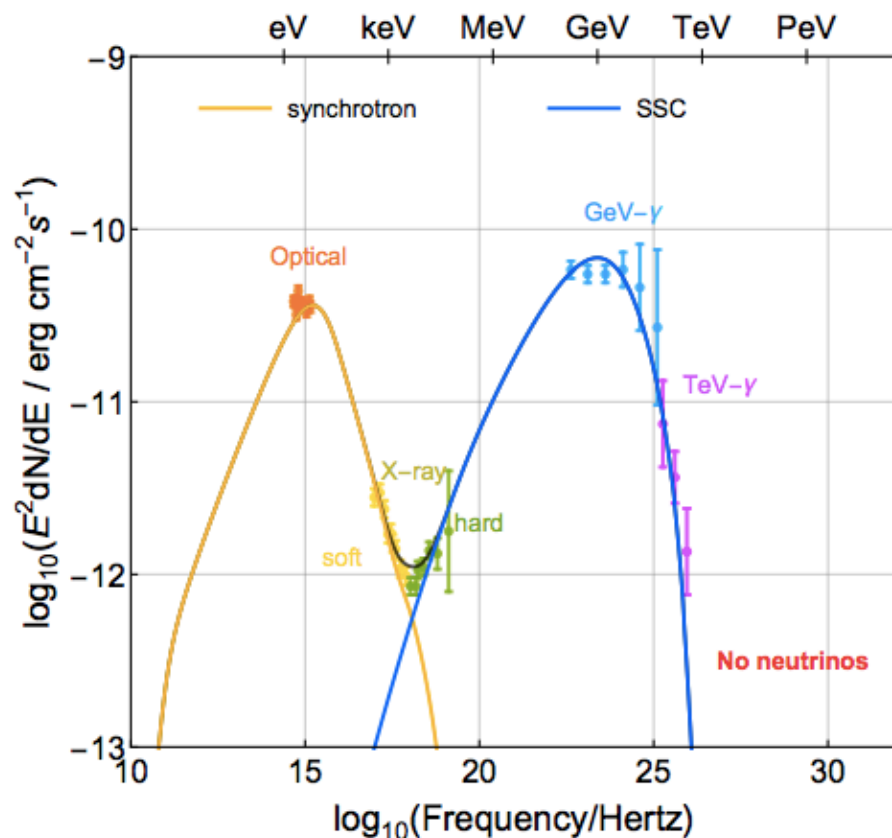
The Multi-Messenger Picture



Modeling – leptonic



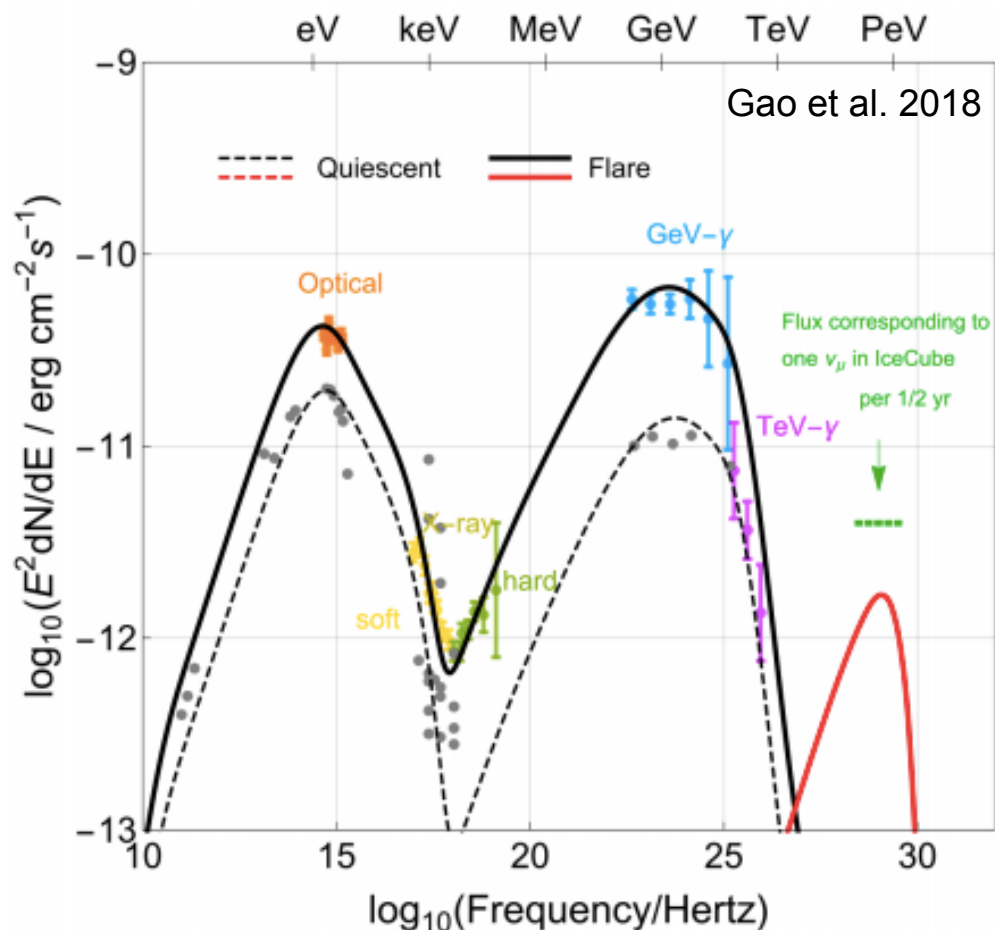
Modeling – leptonic, hadronic



**Simple one-zone hadronic models violate X-ray constraints
→ More complex models needed**

Modeling – leptonic, hadronic, Gin & Tonic

2017 neutrino + gamma flare:



Gao, Fedynitch, Winter, Pohl, Nature Astronomy 2018,
Keivani et al., ApJ, 2018, MAGIC Coll., ApJ, 2018 ...

2014/15 neutrino flare:

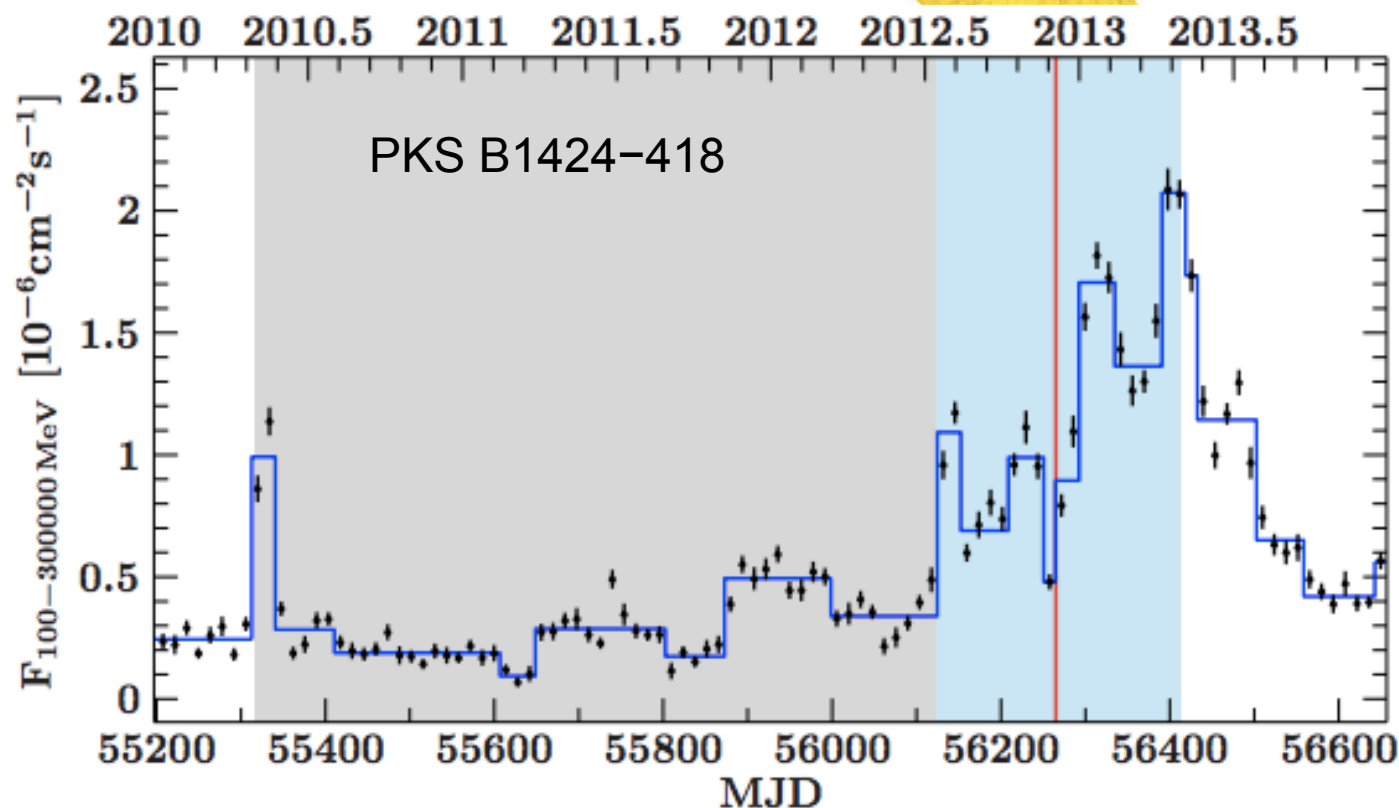
neutrino luminosity is ~4
times higher than
gamma-ray luminosity

→ challenge for
models

see e.g. M. Boettcher, A. Reimer,
S. Gao @ TeVPA 2018,
F. Halzen et al., 2018

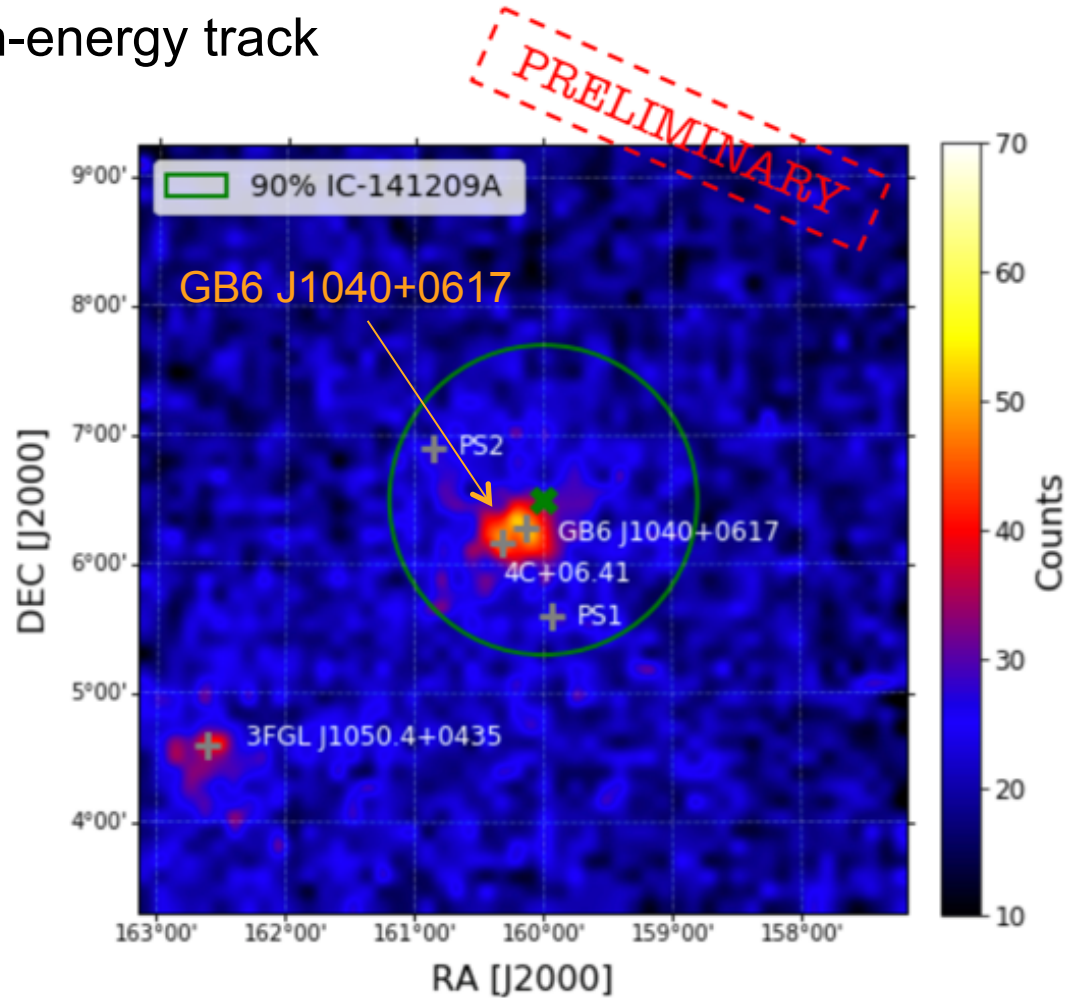
Other interesting candidates

Blazar + high-energy cascade



Other interesting candidates

Blazar + high-energy track

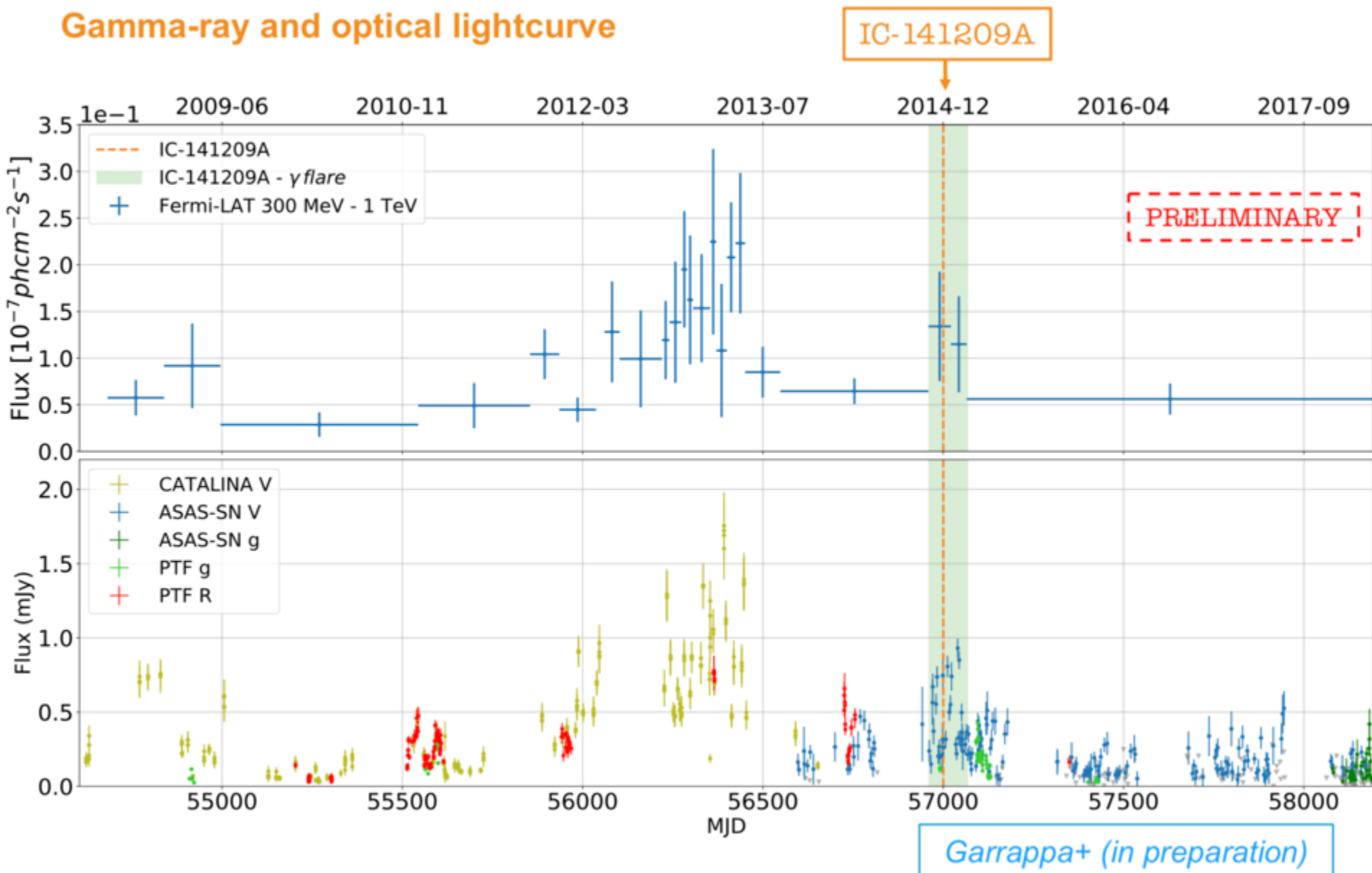


Garrappa+ (in preparation)

Other interesting candidates

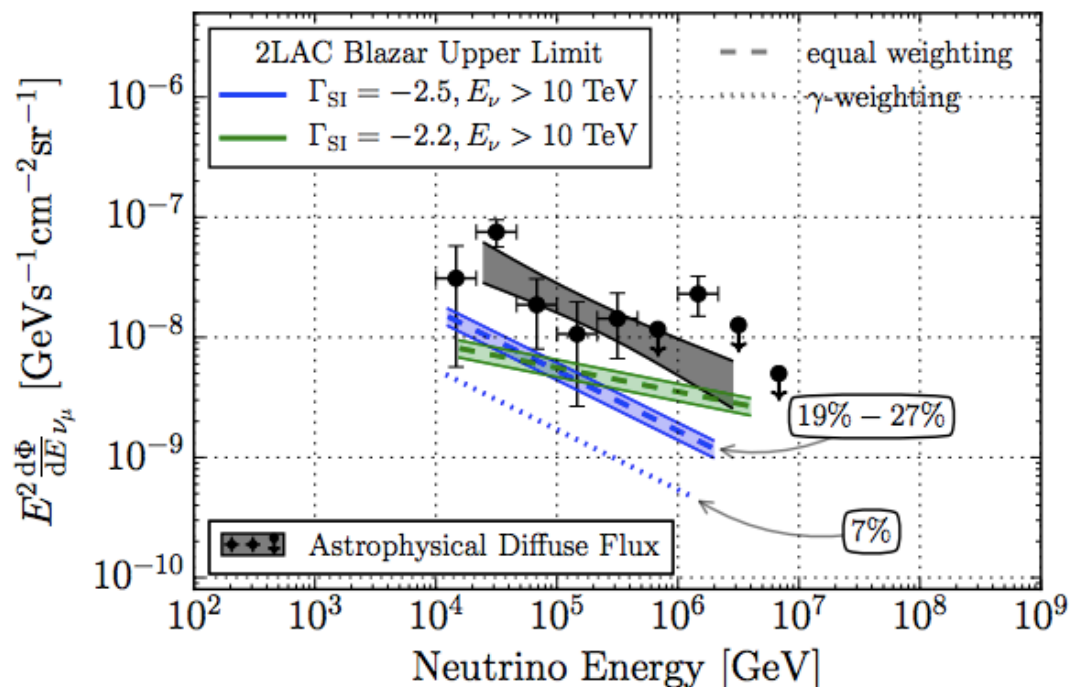
Not significant if weighted
with gamma-ray energy flux

Gamma-ray and optical lightcurve



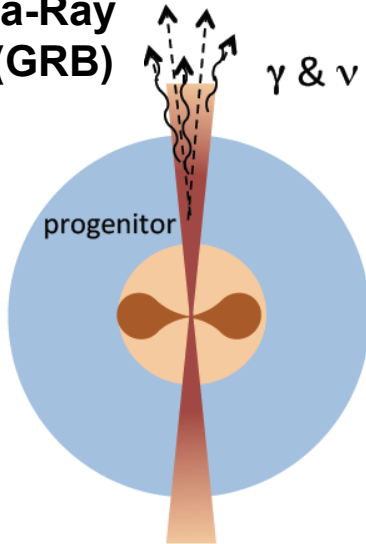
Do blazars produce all IceCube neutrinos?

- 40 well-reconstructed track events, 20 signal events, 1-2 blazar/neutrino coincidences $\rightarrow$ $\sim 10\%$ contribution
- No significant excess from the directions of cataloged Fermi blazars
 $\rightarrow$ contribution $< 30\%$

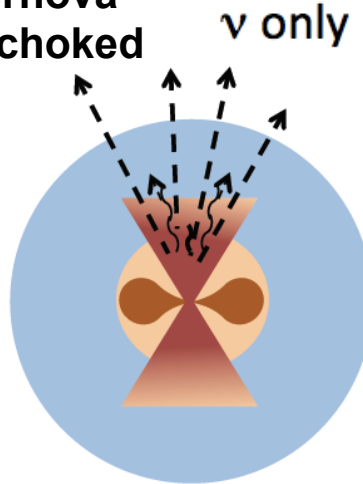


Other neutrino source candidates

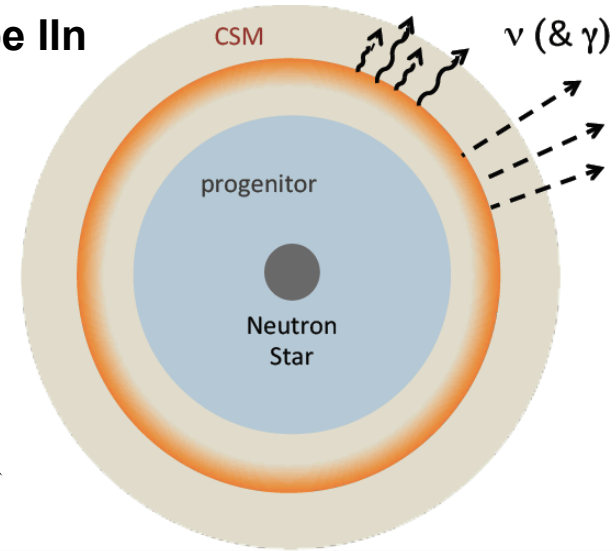
Gamma-Ray Burst (GRB)



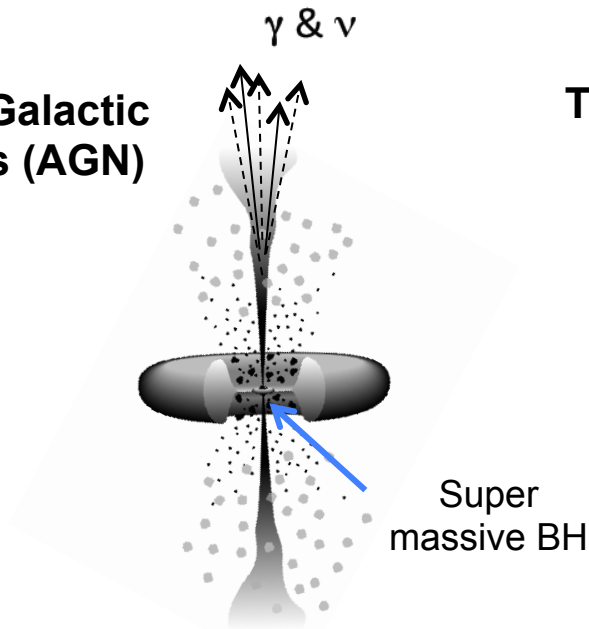
Supernova with choked jets



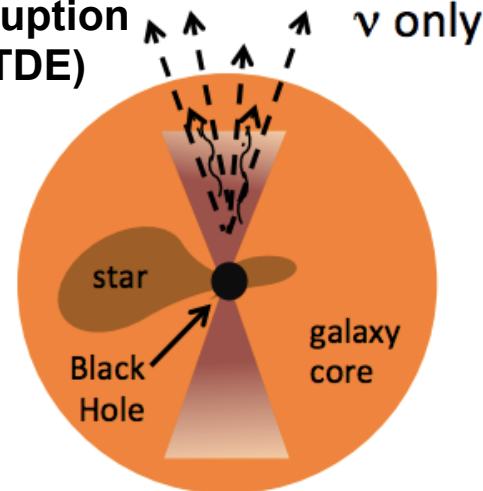
Supernova Type IIn



Active Galactic Nucleus (AGN)

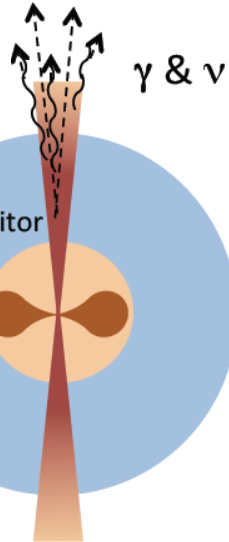


Tidal Disruption event (TDE)



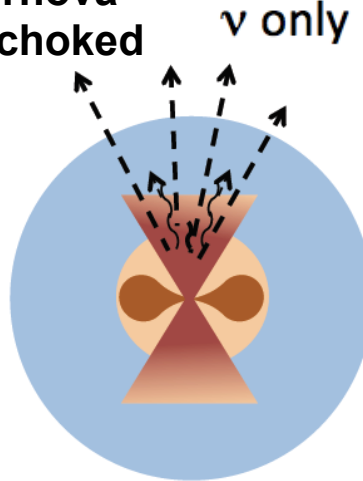
Other neutrino source candidates

Gamma-Ray Burst (GRB)

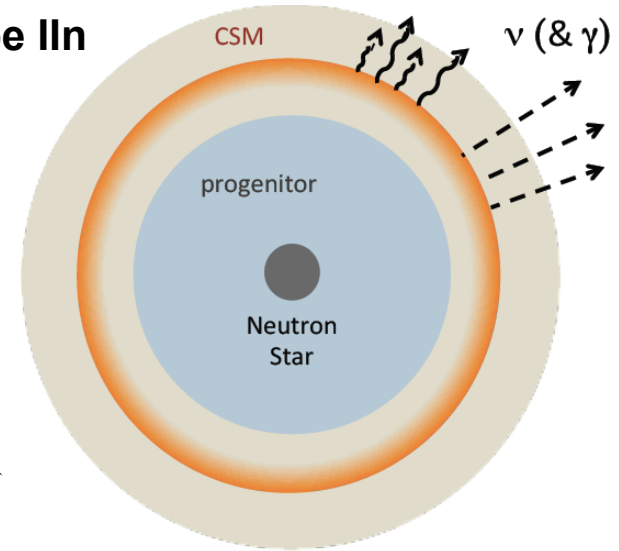


<1%

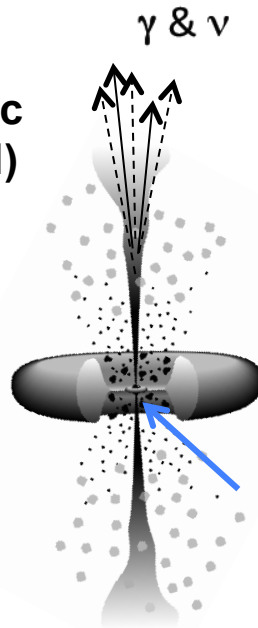
Supernova with choked jets



Supernova Type IIc



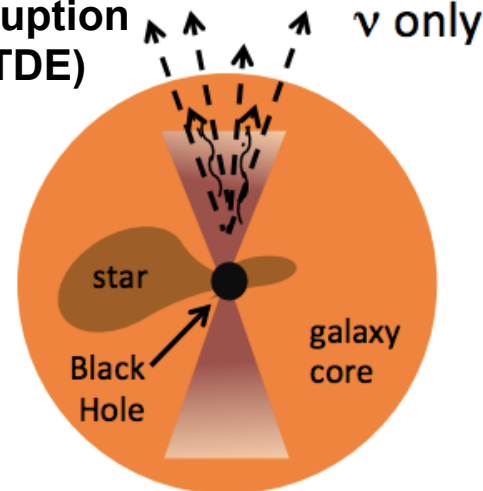
Active Galactic Nucleus (AGN)



blazars
<30%

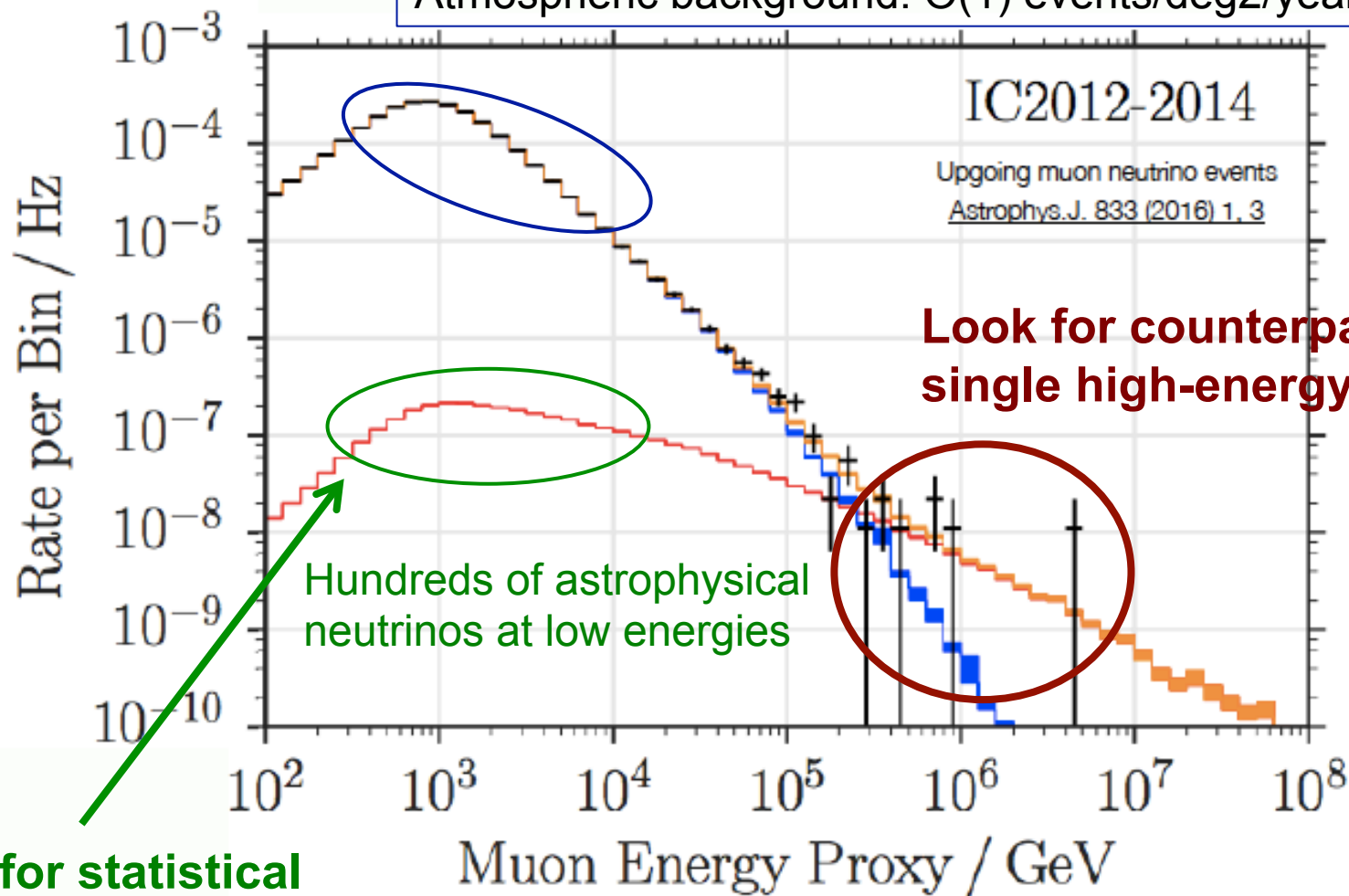
Super
massive BH

Tidal Disruption event (TDE)



Two Strategies

Atmospheric background: $O(1)$ events/deg²/year



Deep Optical Follow-up

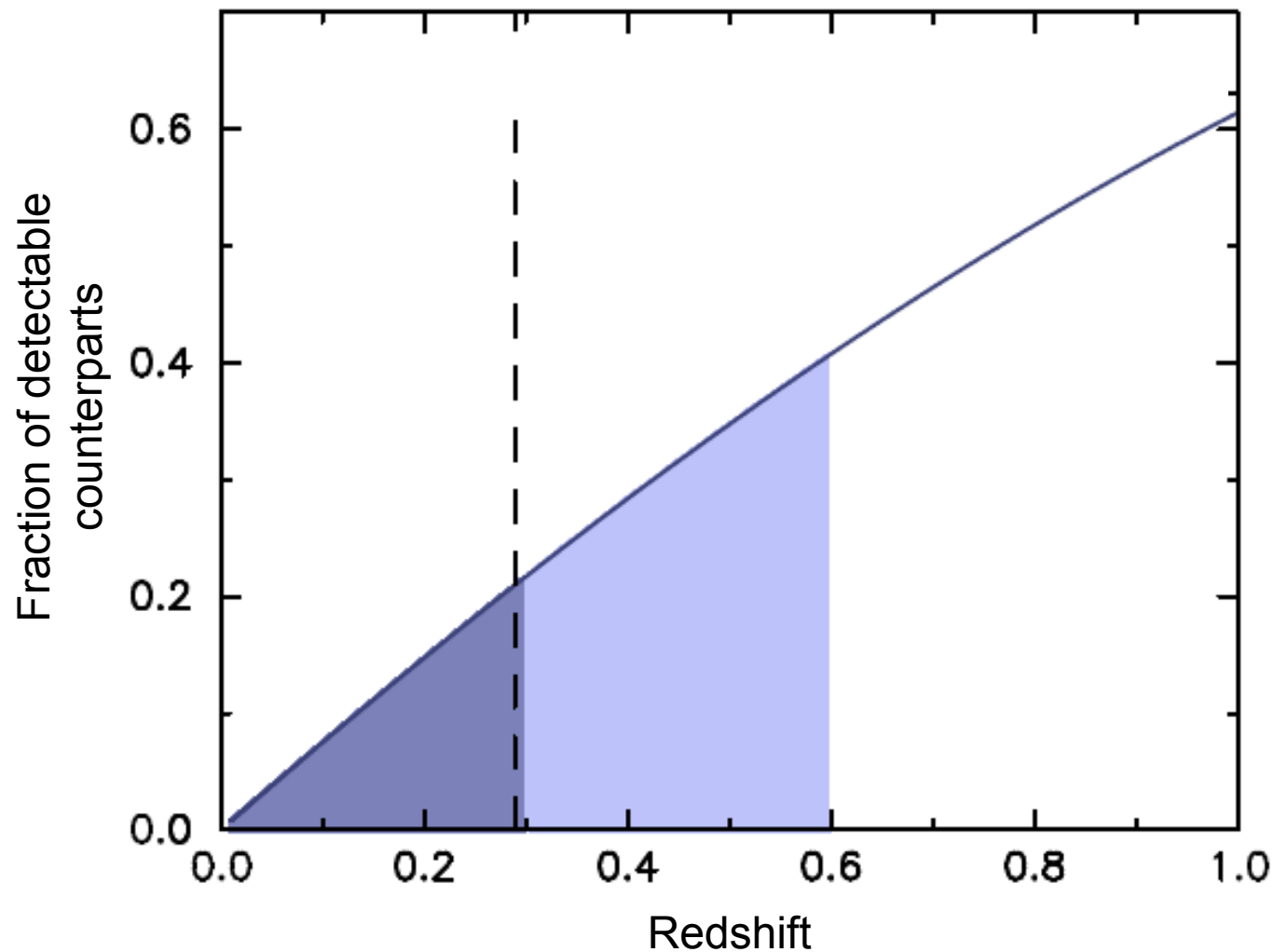
Pan-STARRS, 1.8m
telescope, Hawaii



Dark-energy survey,
4m telescope, Chile

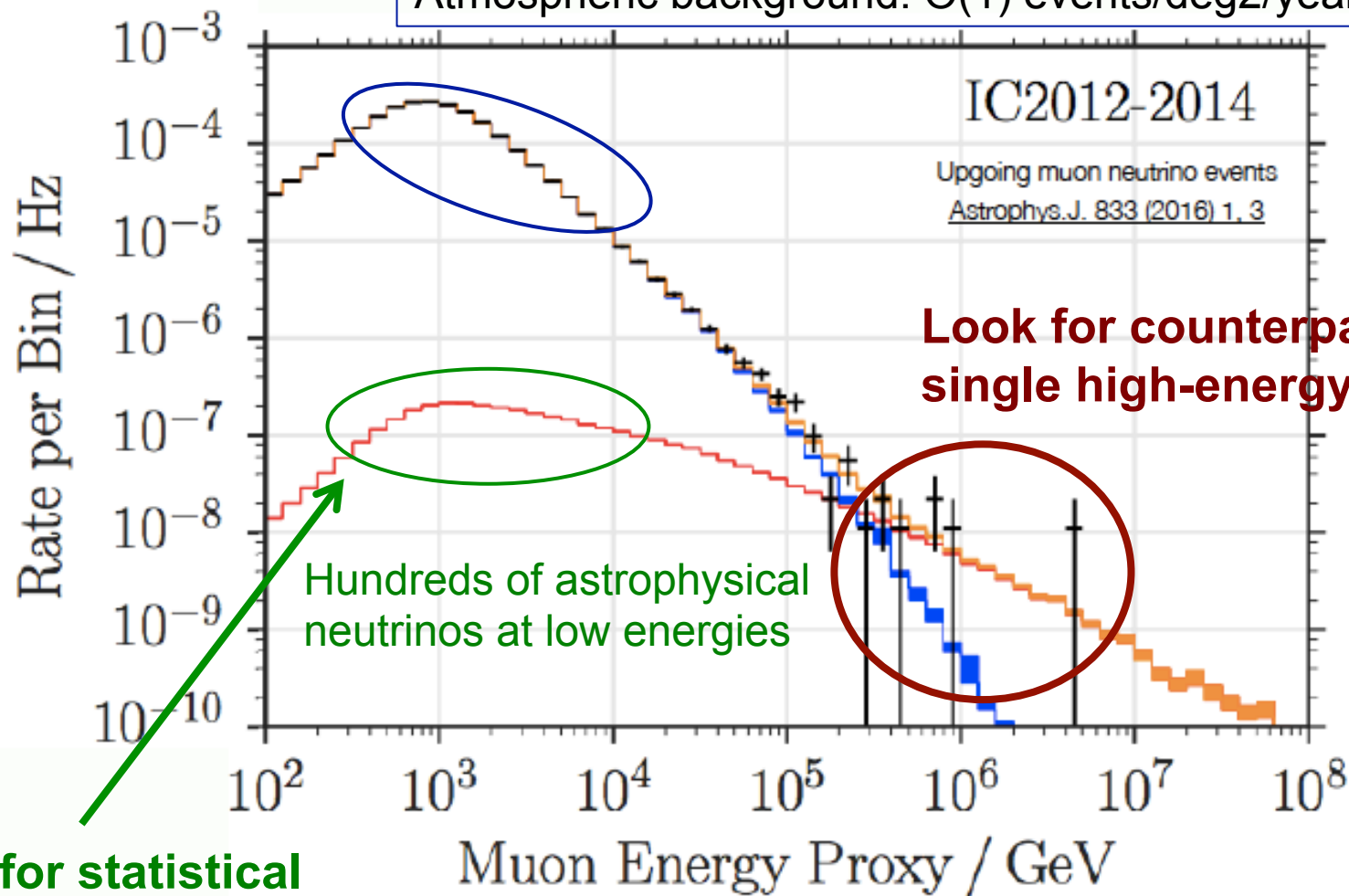


Deep Optical Follow-up



Two Strategies

Atmospheric background: $O(1)$ events/deg²/year

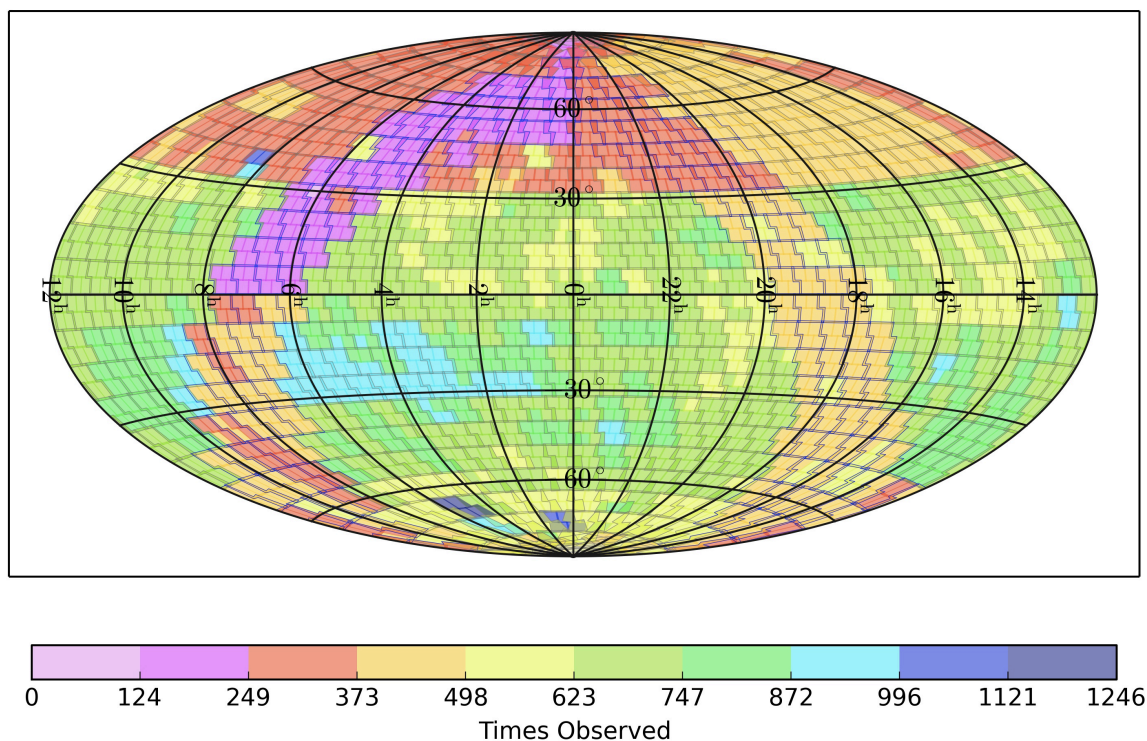


Search for Generic Optical Counterparts

With ASAS-SN

Four sites in: Chile, Hawaii, Texas, South Africa

All-sky coverage to 17th magnitude



**Planned cross-correlation analysis with IceCube data →
generic constraints on bright optical counterparts**

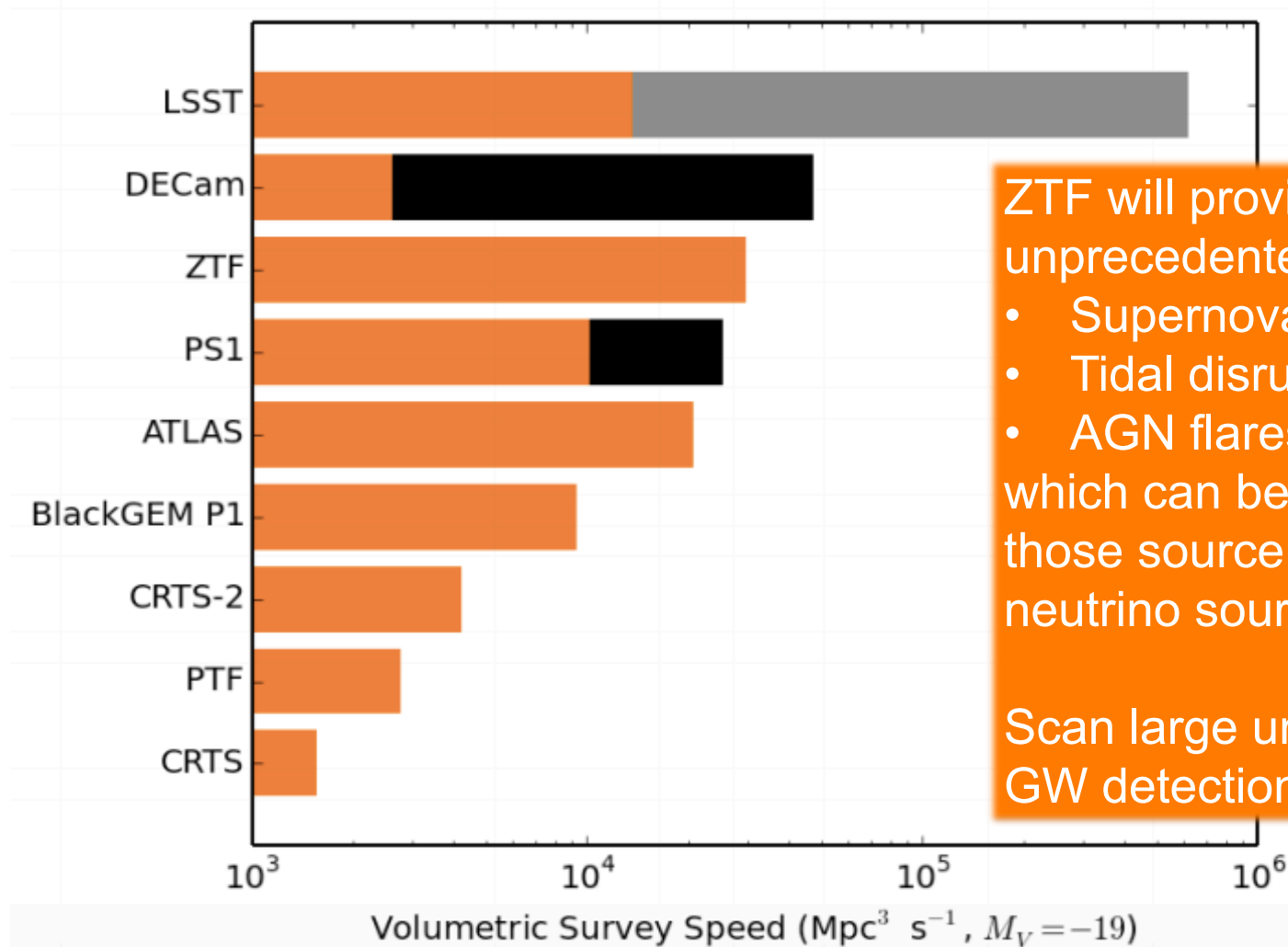
Zwicky Transient Facility

ZTF scans the entire Northern sky every night to 20.5 mag



1 deg

ZTF will reach world-leading speed in finding spectroscopically-accessible transients



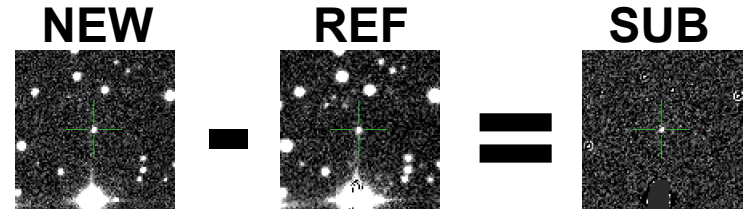
$$\dot{V}_M = \frac{\Omega_{\text{fov}}}{4\pi} \frac{V_c(z_{\text{lim}}(M, t_{\text{exp}}))}{t_{\text{exp}} + t_{\text{OH}}}$$

AMPEL

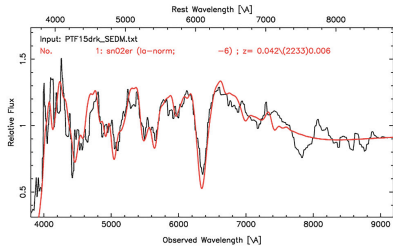
Alert Management, Photometry and Evaluation of Light curves



↓ alert stream



Spectroscopy



trigger
←

Event selection

Real-time analysis tools:

- Photometric redshift
- Catalog matching
- Light curve fitting

Archival analysis tools:

- Reproducibility
- Cross correlation of data sets

Storage



Farm



← real-time v-stream



AMPEL – Towards a MM real-time center

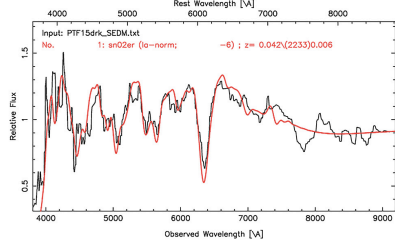
Alert Management, Photometry and Evaluation of Light curves



↓ alert stream ↓



Spectroscopy



trigger



Event selection

Real-time analysis tools:

Photometric redshift
Catalog matching
Light curve fitting

Archival analysis tools:

Reproducibility
Cross correlation of data sets

Storage



Farm



real-time v-
stream

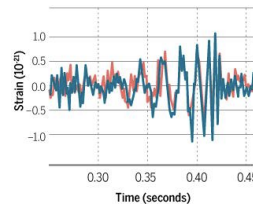
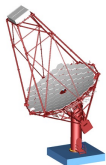


ICECUBE

γ-ray light
curve

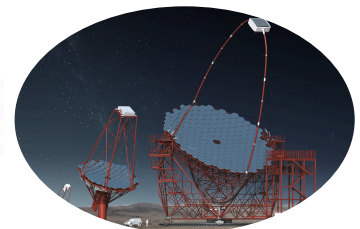


IAC
follow-up



gravitational
wave triggers

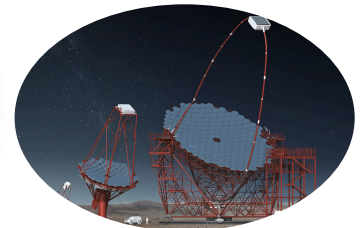
Summary



unique messengers from the
high-energy Universe



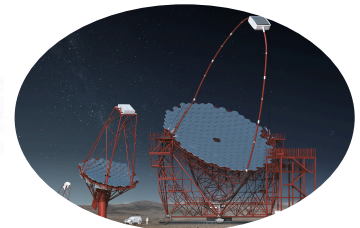
Summary



unique messengers from the
high-energy Universe



Summary

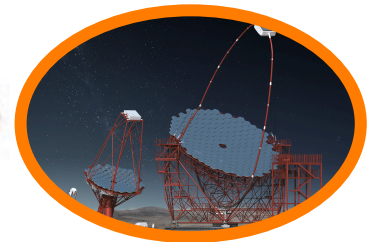


Neutrinos can reveal the
sources of high-energy
cosmic rays

Summary

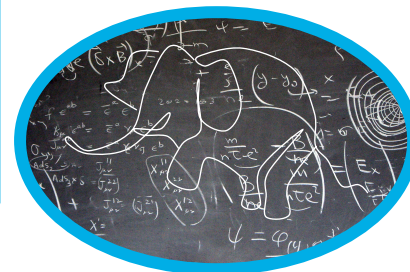
Sources still unknown → Electro-
magnetic counterparts are crucial to
identify the sources

First compelling candidate found!



Summary

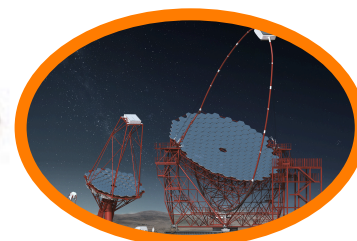
Development of models
describing **all** multi-messenger
data in a consistent way.



theory



**Probe other
source classes.**



Stay tuned!

