

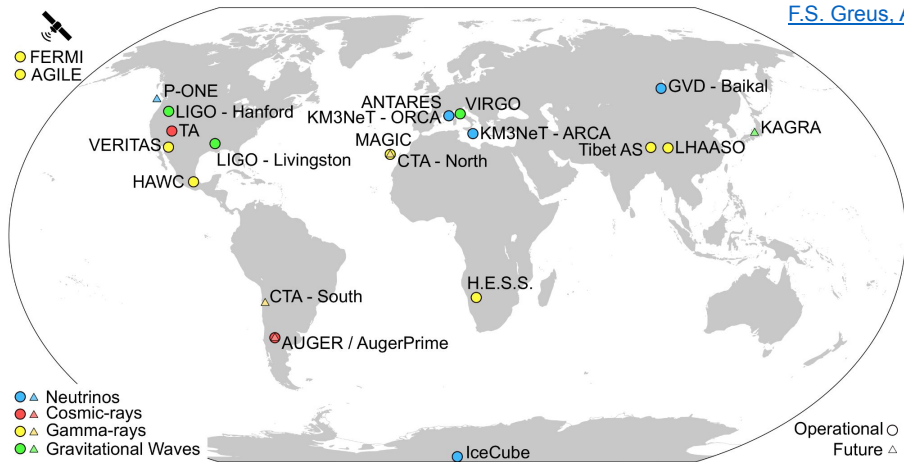
Neutrino ToO follow-ups with H.E.S.S.

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HESS member

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On behalf of **H.E.S.S. Collaboration**

Cosmic Rays & Neutrinos in the Multi-Messenger Era
December 2024, Paris



F.S. Greus, A.S. Losa (2021)

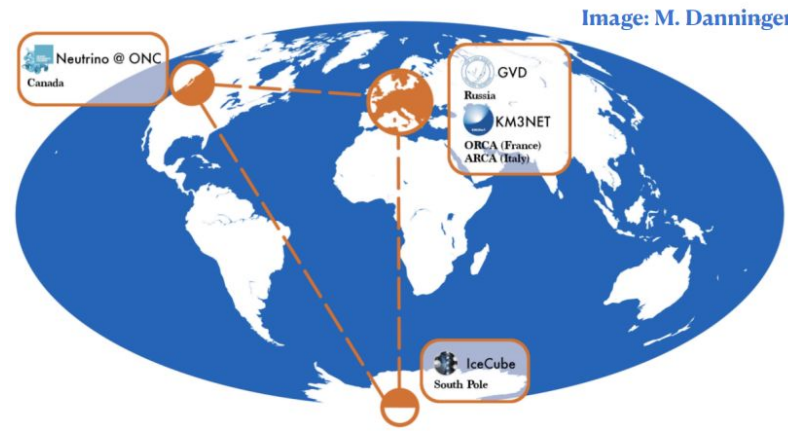
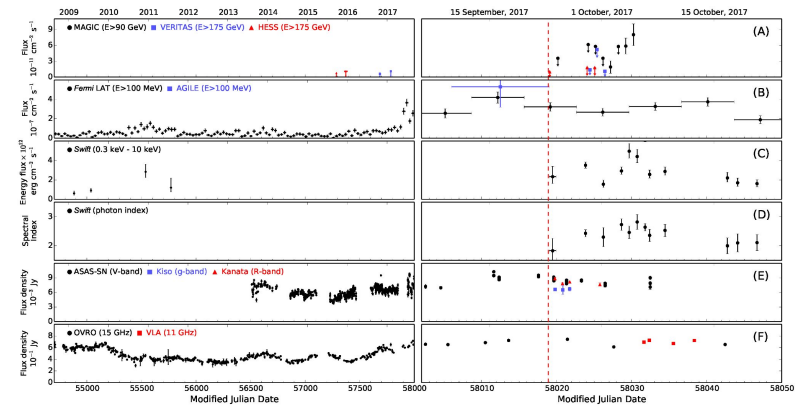
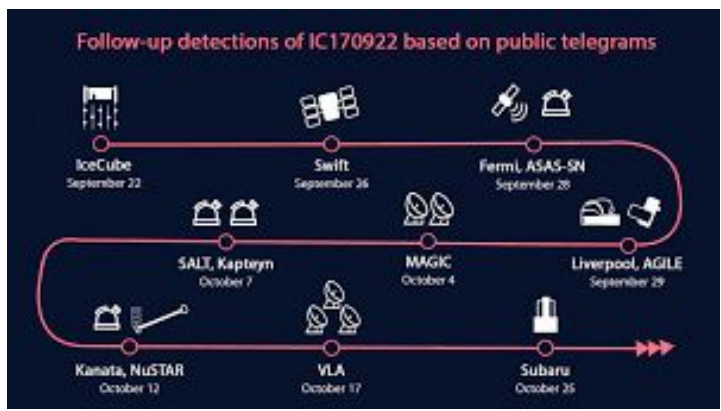


Image: M. Danninger/P-ONE

A multi-messenger effort: GW, Neutrino and EM follow-up in realtime

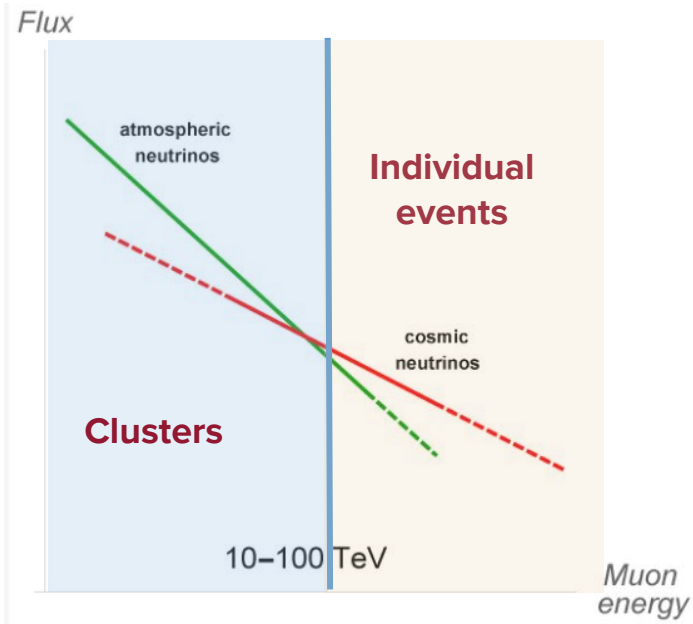
Follow-up of IceCube neutrino alert in 2017 provided evidence for the first extra-galactic source (**blazar**) of high-energy neutrinos: **TXS 0506+056**

IceCube Coll.

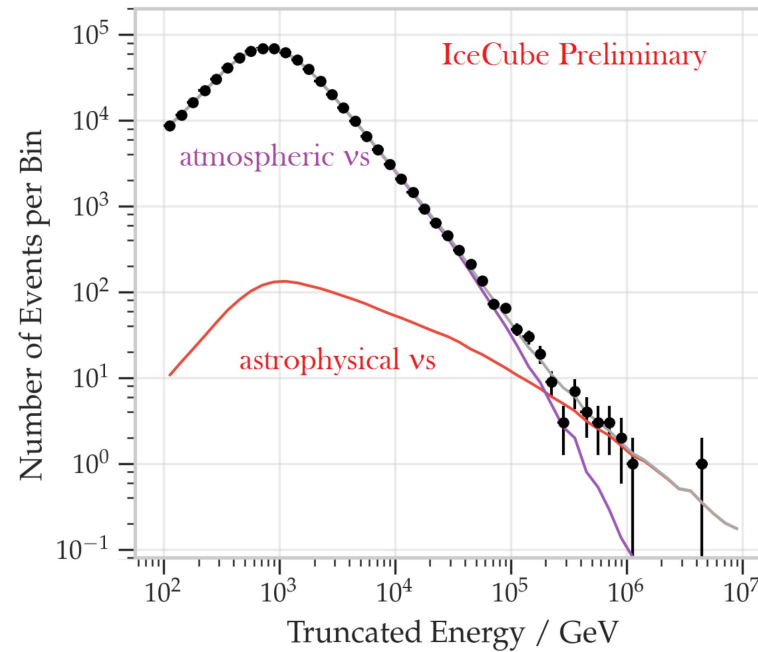


IceCube++ (2018)

[Palladino, Spurio, Vissani \(2020\)](#)



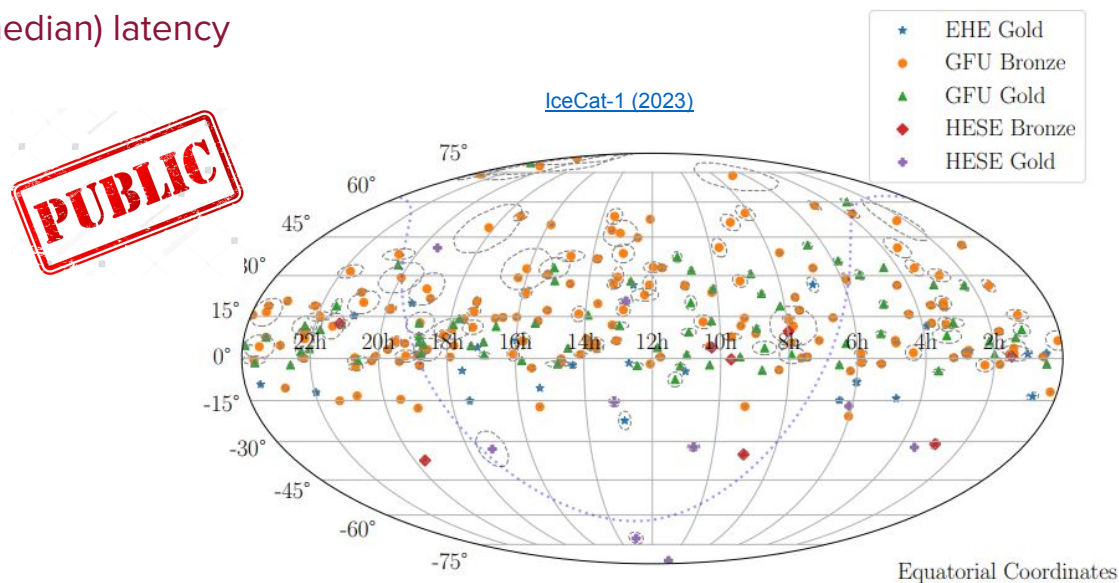
[PoS\(ICRC2019\). 2019, pp. 1017.](#)



- ❑ Cosmic ν have **harder spectrum**; start to show excess at $\sim \mathbf{O(200) TeV}$. Individual high energy events can point back to source
 - ❑ For $E < 100 TeV$; signal statistically suppressed; can be identified by time-dependent searches (**clustering**)
- **Blanket strategy:**
Send out alerts for **(i)** isolated high-energy ν events and **(ii)** cluster of events associated with pre-defined directions in sky

★ Gold and Bronze alerts:

- Single track alerts with high likelihood of **astrophysical origin**
- Distributed through the **GCN/AMON*** network to the wider astronomy community
- Established in **2016**; archival alert-like events also available ([IceCat-1](#))
- **50%** astrophysical probability for **Gold** and **30%** for **Bronze** events (**average**)
- In real-time with; ~ **30s (median) latency**



GCN: Gamma-ray Coordination Network

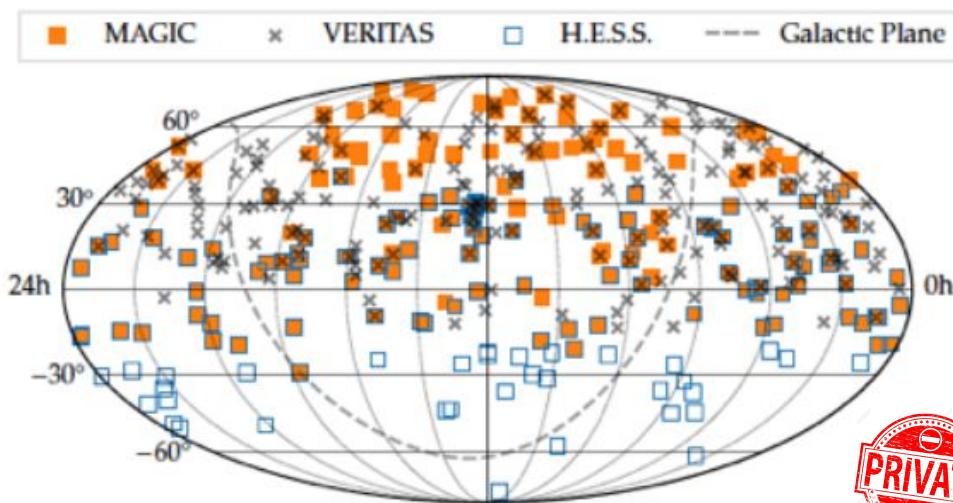
AMON: Astrophysical Multi-messenger Observatory Network

Objective: Identify/follow-up potential gamma-ray counterpart to the neutrino event

★ Gamma-Ray Follow-Up (GFU) Alerts:

- *'Neutrino flares'* (multiplets) from the direction of a source
- Target list pre-defined: ~ **140 sources** from **TeVCat** and **Fermi 3LAC/3FHL**
- Time-scale of flare: from ~ seconds to 180 days

HESS under MoU with **IceCube** since 2018 to receive GFU alerts



[T. Kintscher, PhD thesis \(2020\)](#)



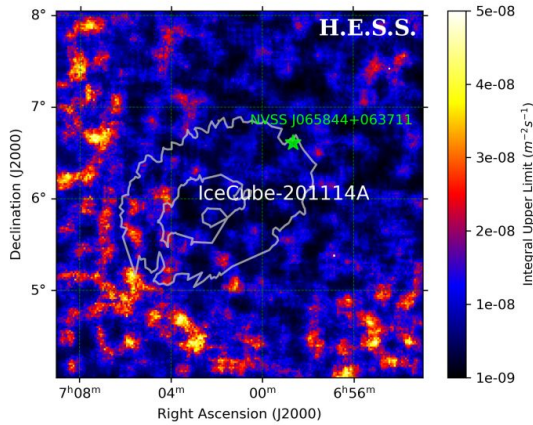
Objective: Monitor the flux levels and spectral behavior of triggered source



- Array of 4(+1) IACTs operational since 2004 (2012); Energy sensitivity: **~ 30 GeV - 100 TeV**
- Neutrino ToO program est. in 2012 with ANTARES; from 2015 with IceCube. MoU for GFU alerts with IceCube since Dec. 2018
- **~ 20 hrs/yr** of dedicated observations, with an aim towards VHE behavior characterization
- Automated alert system; rapid response time (**upto 32 sec.**). Observation window of up to a few days for interesting events
- **20** ν ToO observations since 2016; **2 ANTARES** alerts, **13 singlet** alerts and **5 GFUs** followed up

IC-201114A

Gold alert ($E = 214$ TeV, $P_{\text{astro}} = 56\%$)
with a blazar in Rol

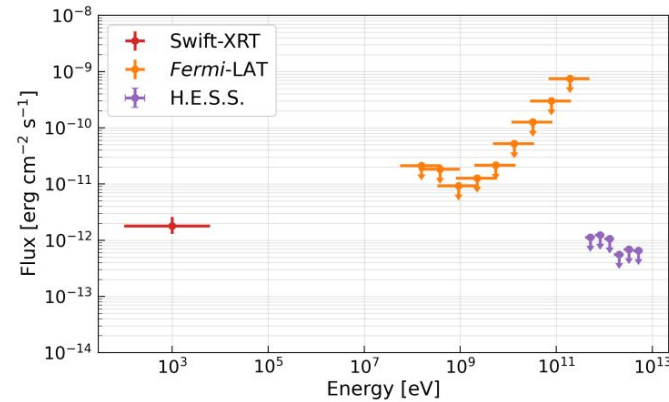
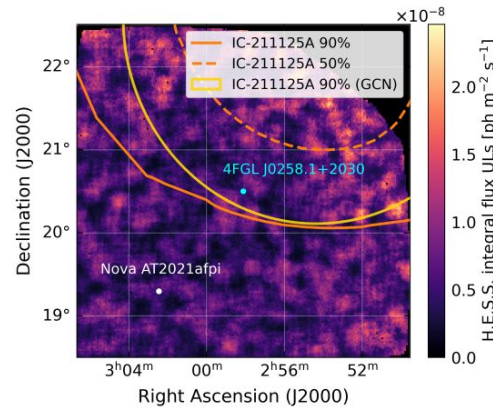


No signif. excess (14.3 hrs) in H.E.S.S.
observations

[PoS\(ICRC2023\), 2023, pp. 1501](#)

IC-211125A

Bronze alert (Pastro= 39%) with 2
potential associations



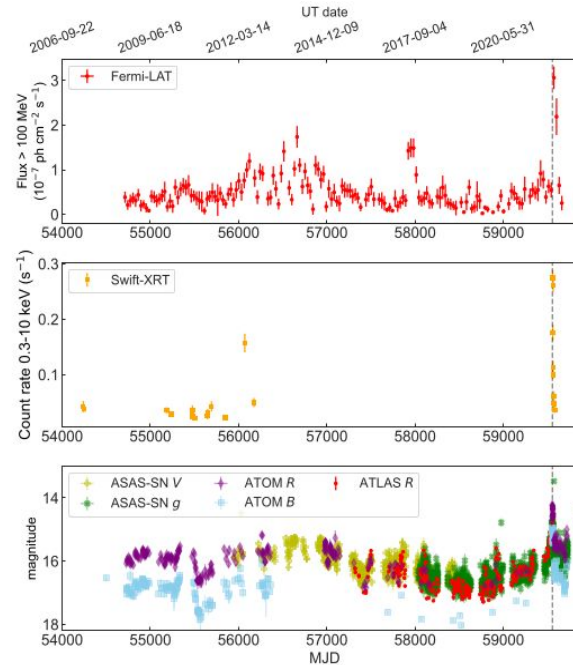
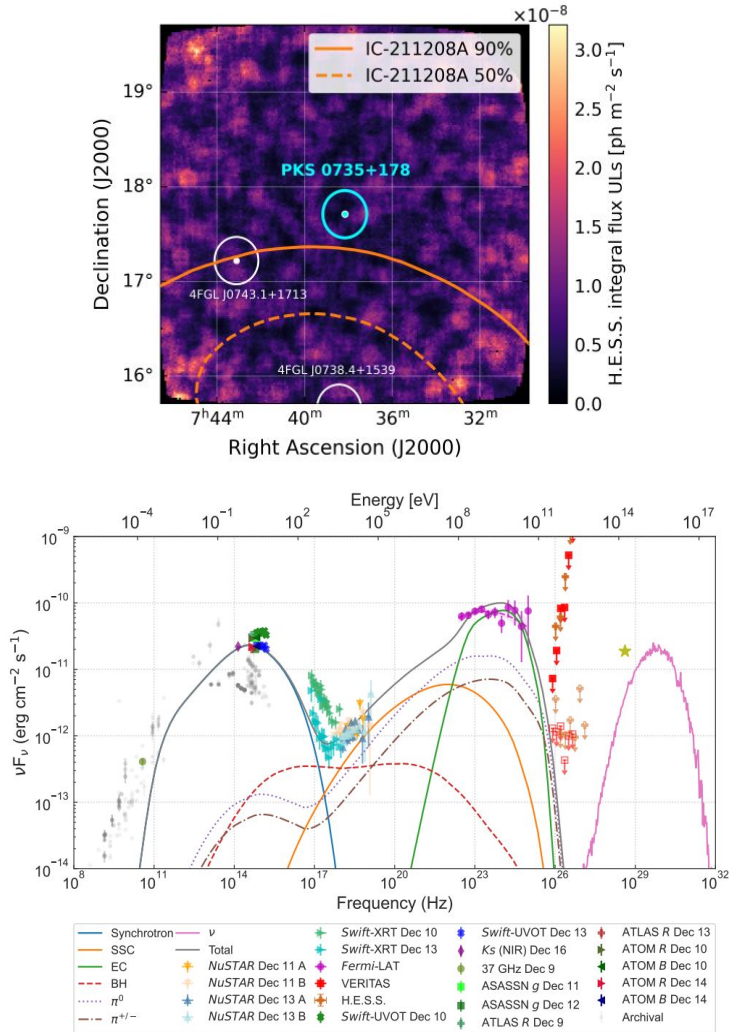
No signif. excess (5 hrs) in the FoV on both sources

[PoS\(ICRC2023\), 2023, pp. 1546](#)

IC-211208A

PoS(ICRC2023). 2023. pp. 1546

Bronze alert (Pastro= 50.2%); blazar **PKS 0735+178** flaring in radio, X-ray, optical and γ -ray at $\sim 2.0^\circ$ from ν best-fit

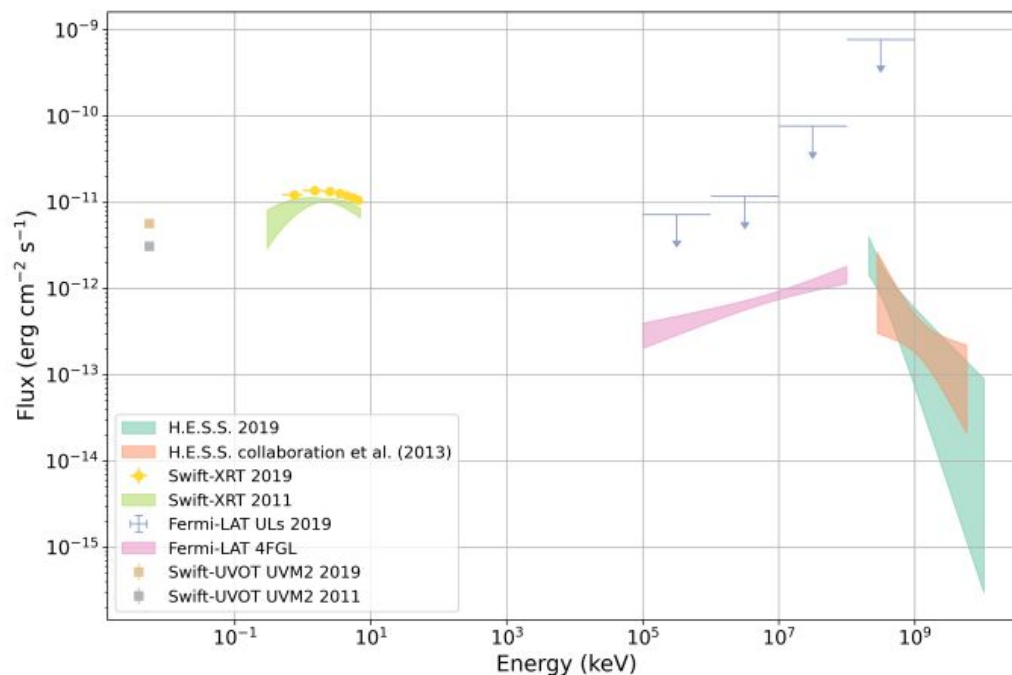


[A. Acharyya et al., 2023 ApJ 954 70](#)

No sig. excess (~ 8 hrs) on the source position in H.E.S.S. data

GFU 1ES 1312-423

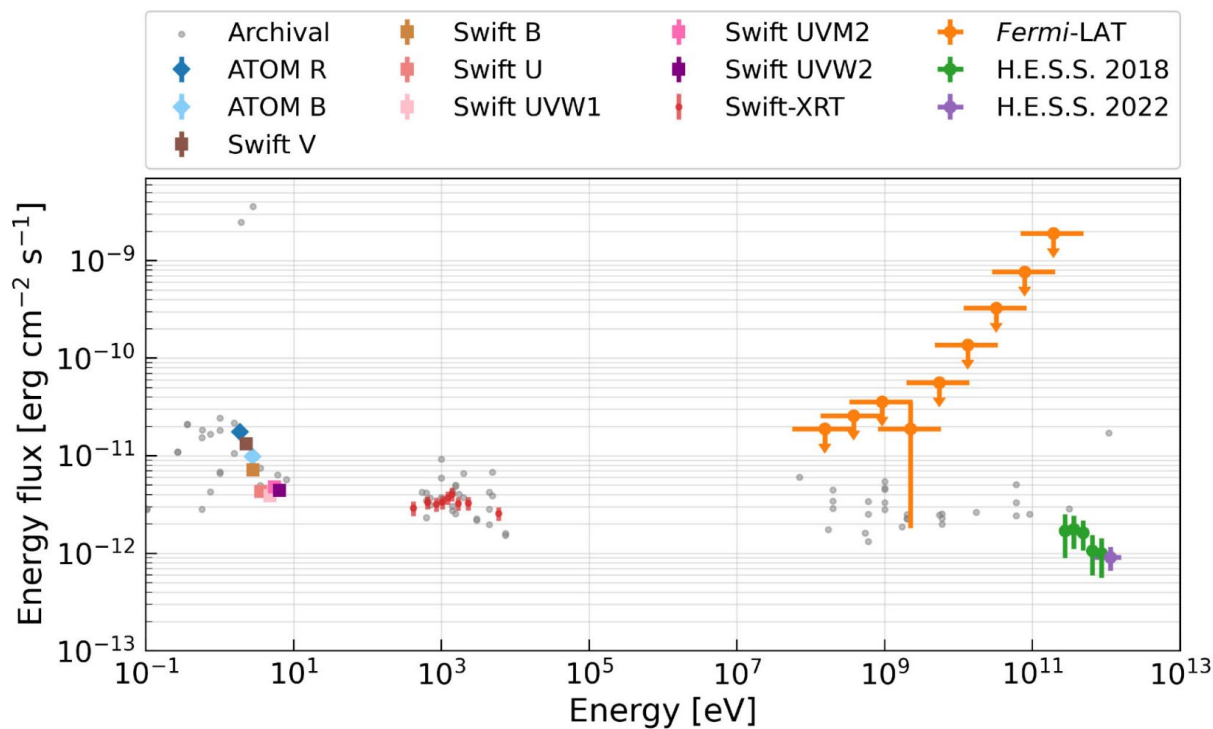
Short flare of 0.26 days on 2019-03-12; also observed by SWIFT and ATOM



4 σ detection with 2.6 hrs ($E_{\min} = 140$ GeV)
 No change in state during ν ToO follow-ups

GFU PKS 0625-35

Flare of 3 vs with $E_{\text{max}} = 302 \text{ TeV}$ for 3 days (3.56σ pre-trial) on 2022-04-19



3.5 σ detection with 3 hrs of observation ($E_{\text{min}} = 350 \text{ GeV}$)

[PoS\(ICRC2023\). 2023. pp. 1546](#)

- ❑ Real-time neutrino event follow-ups promising; but identifying high energy neutrino sources remains a challenge
 - Many alerts not visible to H.E.S.S.; and most observations don't reveal any excess!
 - TeV gamma-ray emission may be suppressed for several of the alerts

- ❑ **IceCube's directional reconstruction for alerts recently revised:**
 - **Earlier:** between initial AMON alert and refined offline scan (~ hrs after alert), best-fit neutrino position shifted and uncertainty radius increased; more potential sources entered FoV
 - Mitigated by HESS's relatively large FoV
 - Improved error reconstruction will reduce source confusion

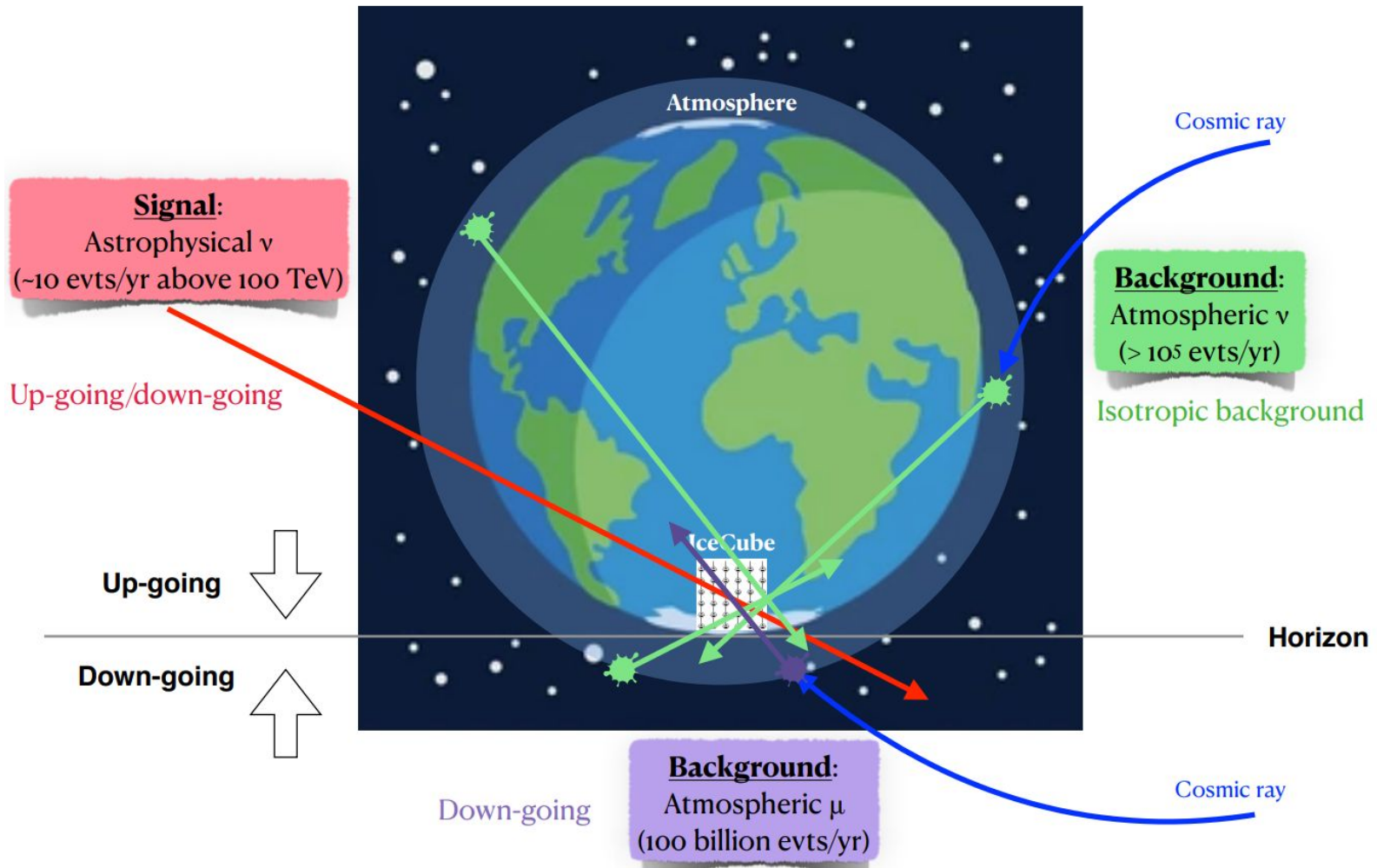
- ❑ **Revision of GFU alerts under process**
 - Unified source catalog for monitoring and public distribution of alerts

- ❑ Apart from **IceCube**, **KM3NeT** alerts coming online soon
 - More alerts imply more telescope time!

- ❑ Revision of follow-up strategy within H.E.S.S.
 - Currently on event-by-event basis (observability, high purity, known GeV counterpart etc.)
 - **Proposal:** Focus on highE - low FAR alerts. Cover broader region around each event with observations; compile list of sources in repeated associations with alerts!

Backup

Atmospheric neutrinos are an irreducible background for neutrino telescopes

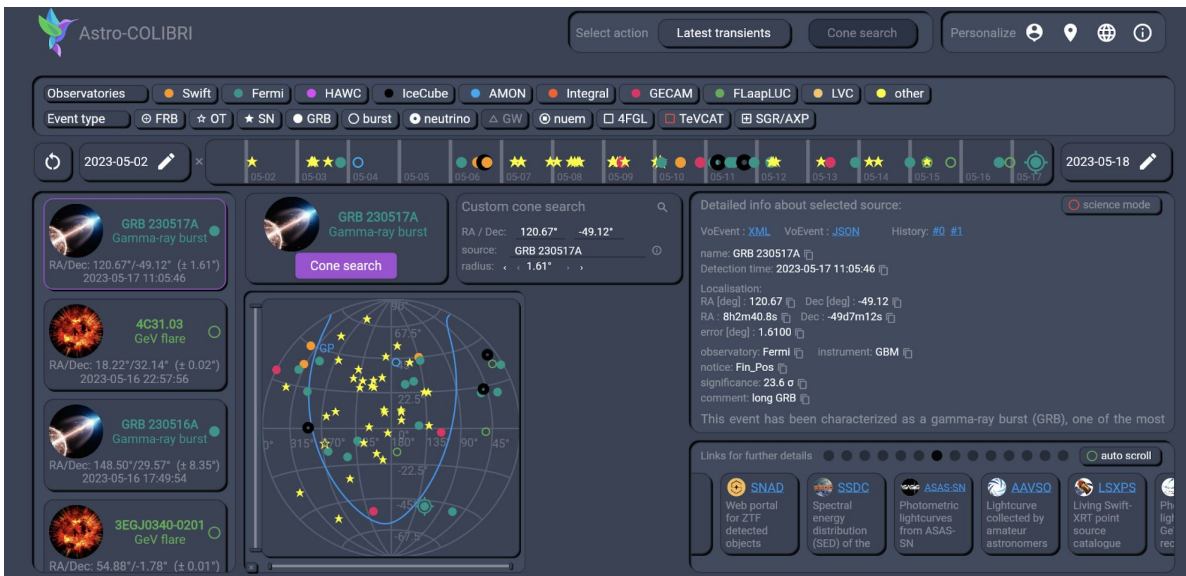


Broker for astronomical alerts across different wavelength and different messenger observatories

- Alerts from a large variety of transient phenomena (smartphone notifications)
- Modern interfaces allowing for efficient and informed decision making
- Direct links to a many dedicated services



<https://astro-colibri.com/>



The screenshot shows the Astro-COLIBRI web interface. At the top, there are navigation buttons for 'Select action', 'Latest transients', 'Cone search', and 'Personalize'. Below this is a filter section for 'Observatories' (Swift, Fermi, HAWC, IceCube, AMON, Integral, GECAM, FLAapLUC, LVC, other) and 'Event type' (FRB, OT, SN, GRB, burst, neutrino, GW, nuem, 4FGL, TeVCAT, SGR/AXP). A timeline shows alerts from 2023-05-02 to 2023-05-18. On the left, a list of alerts includes GRB 230517A (Gamma-ray burst), 4C31.03 (GeV flare), GRB 230516A (Gamma-ray burst), and 3EGJ0340-0201 (GeV flare). The main area features a 'Custom cone search' tool with RA/Dec coordinates (120.67°, -49.12°) and a radius of 1.61°. A detailed view of GRB 230517A is shown on the right, including its name, detection time (2023-05-17 11:05:46), localisation (RA: 120.67 deg, Dec: -49.12 deg), and instrument (Fermi GBM). A 'science mode' toggle is present. At the bottom, there are links for further details such as SNAD, SSDC, ASAS-SN, AAVSO, and LSXPS.