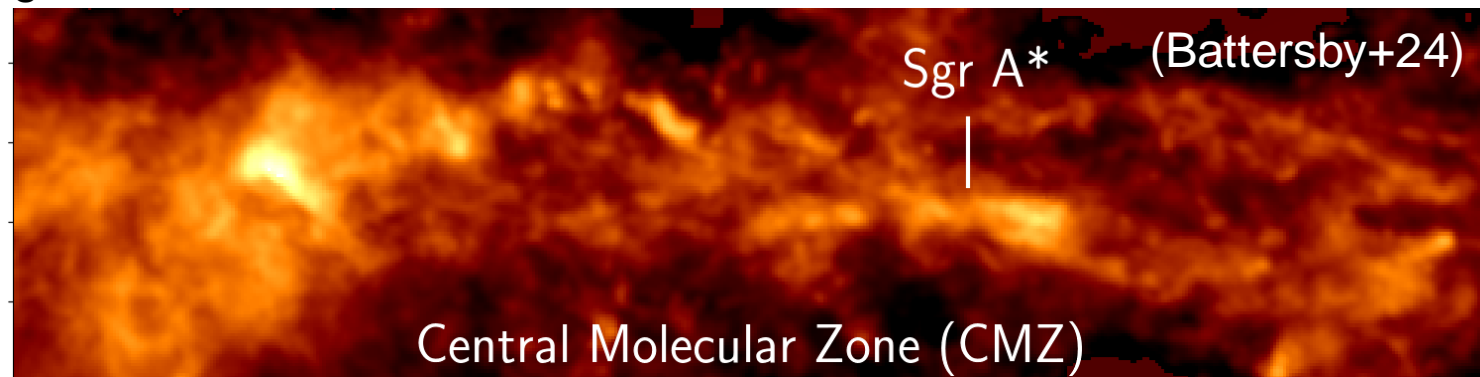


# Tracking the gas distribution in the Galactic Centre using neutrinos

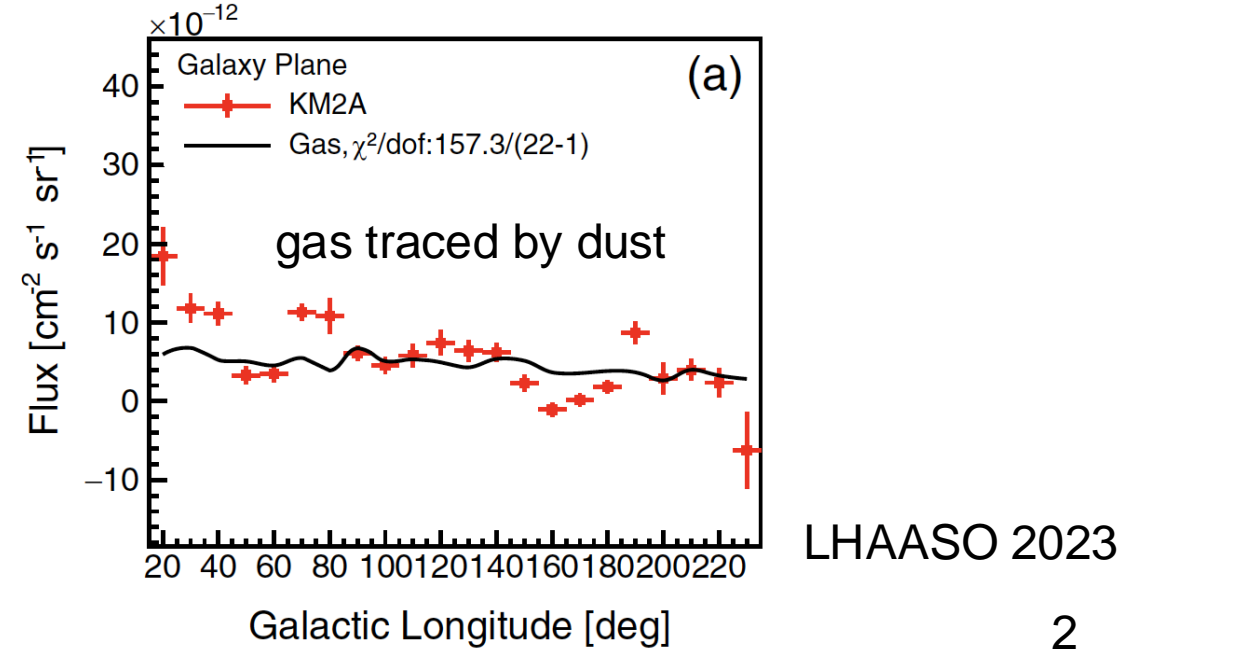
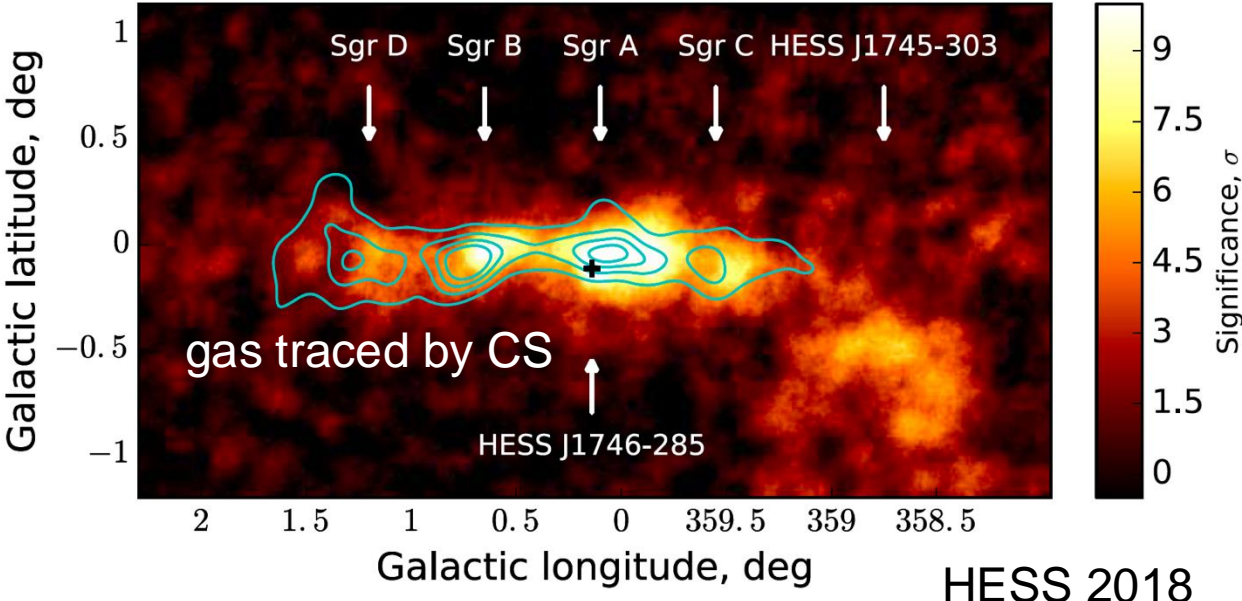
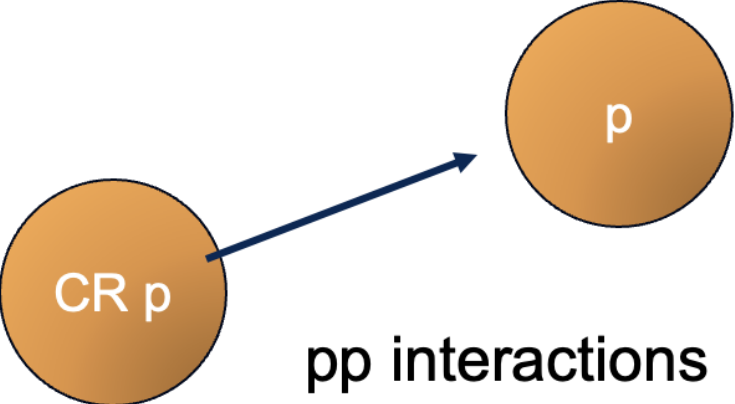
**Paul Chong Wa Lai**  
Mullard Space Science Laboratory, University College London

Kinwah Wu (MSSL, UCL), Matteo Agostini (P&A, UCL), Beatrice Crudele (P&A, UCL), Foteini Oikonomou (NTNU), Ellis R. Owen (Osaka U.)

Cosmic rays and neutrinos in the multi-messenger era  
9-13 Dec, Paris



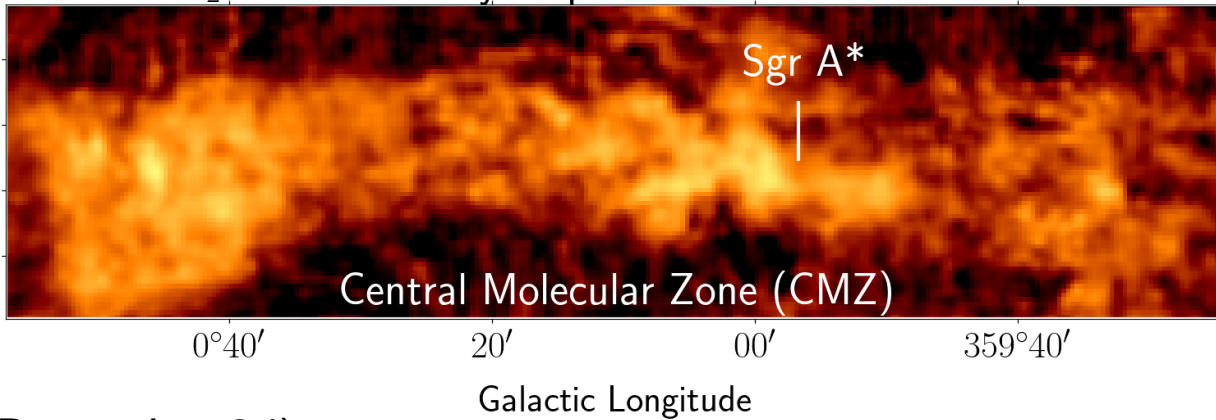
# The choice of gas tracer



# Molecular Clouds in the Galactic Centre

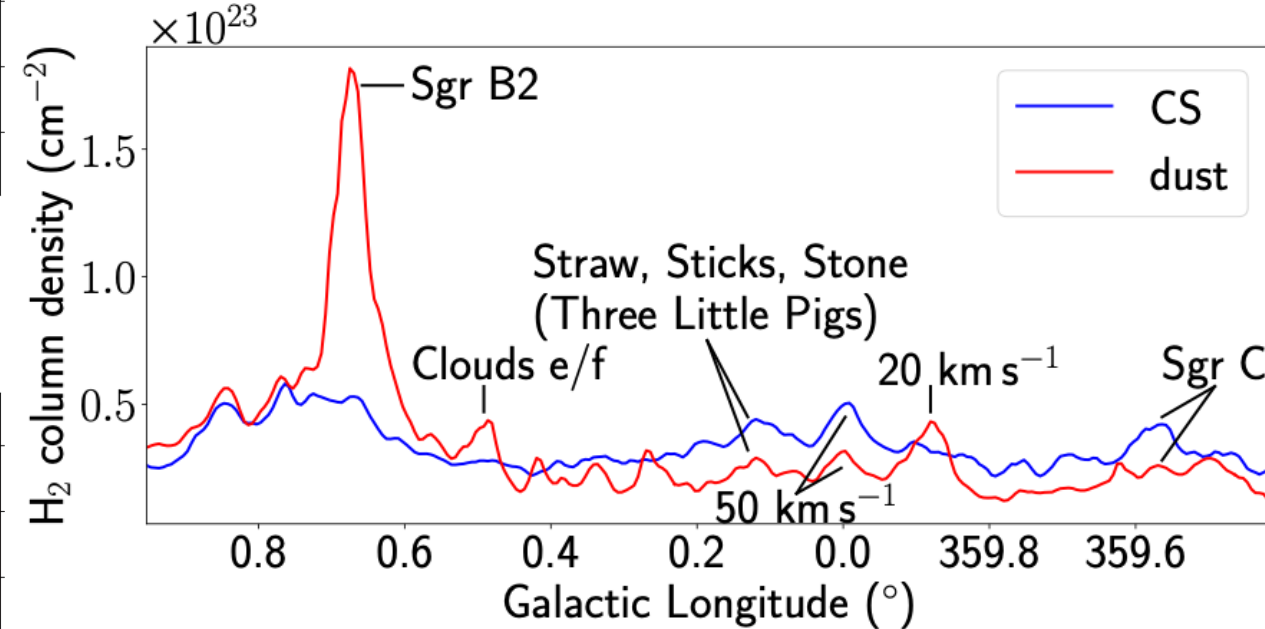
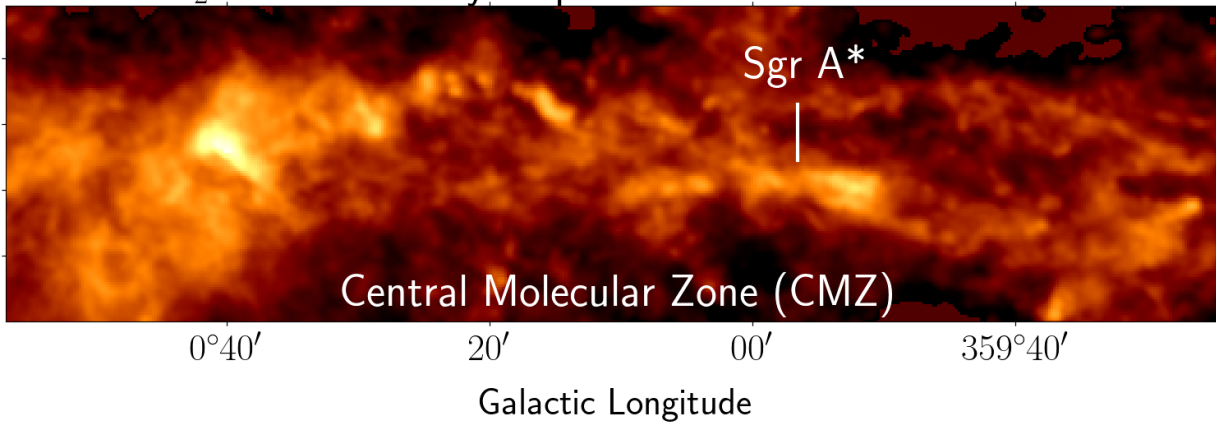
(Tsuboi+99)

H<sub>2</sub> column density map derived from CS emission



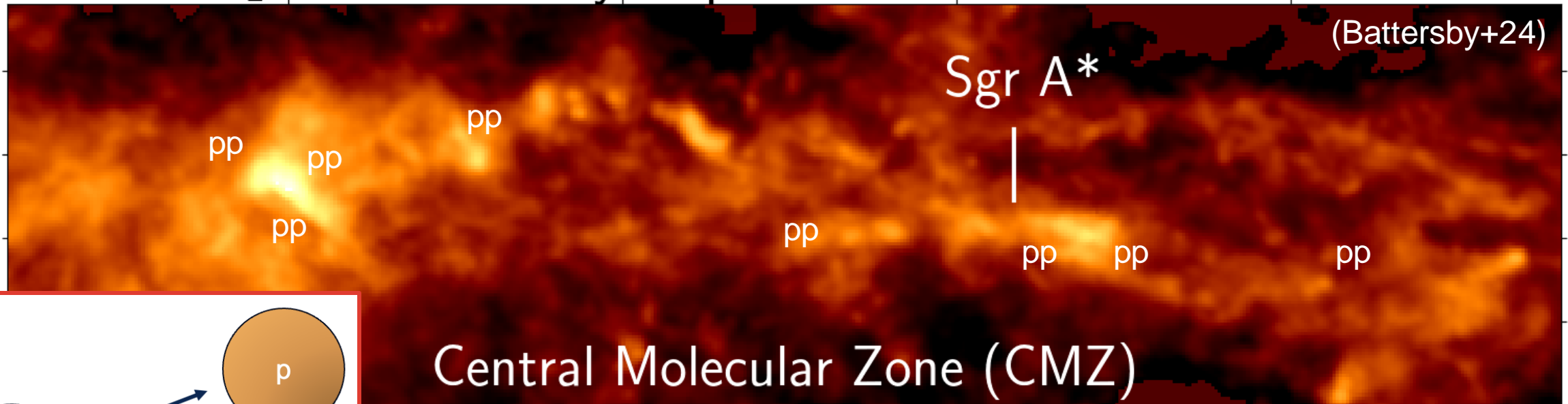
(Battersby+24)

H<sub>2</sub> column density map derived from dust emission



# Probing the gas distribution with neutrinos

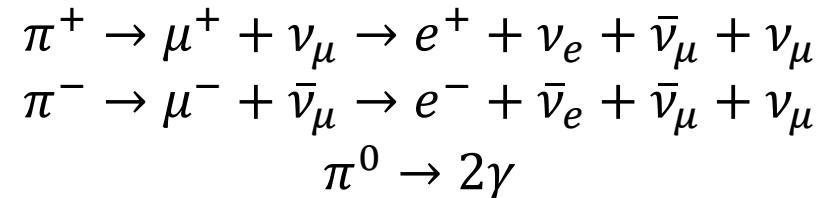
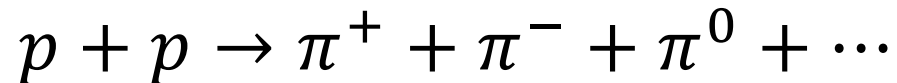
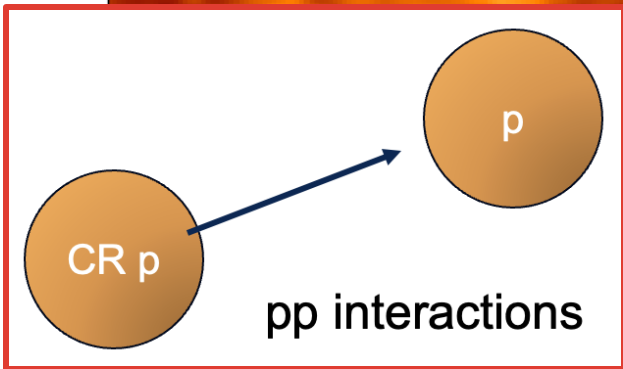
H<sub>2</sub> column density map derived from dust emission



(Battersby+24)

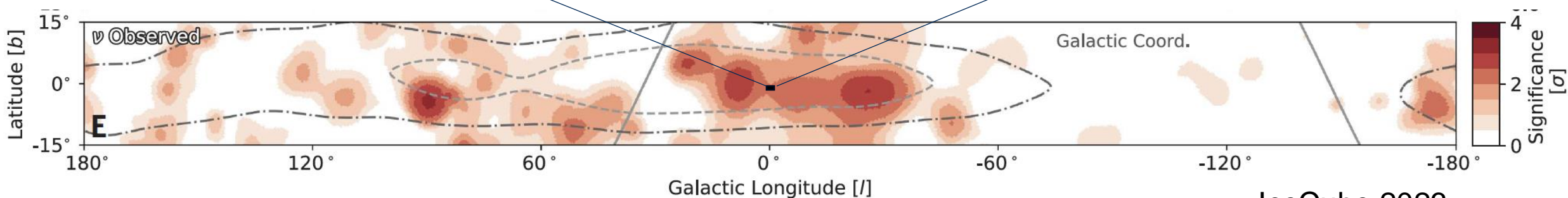
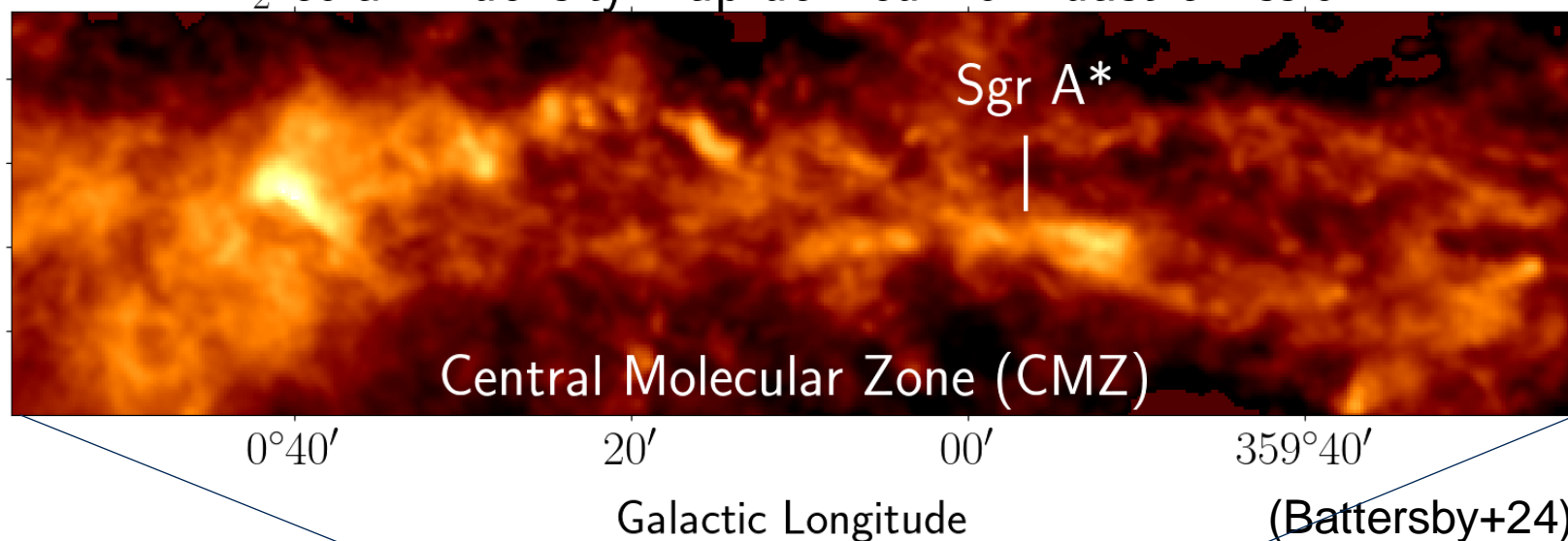
Central Molecular Zone (CMZ)

Galactic Longitude



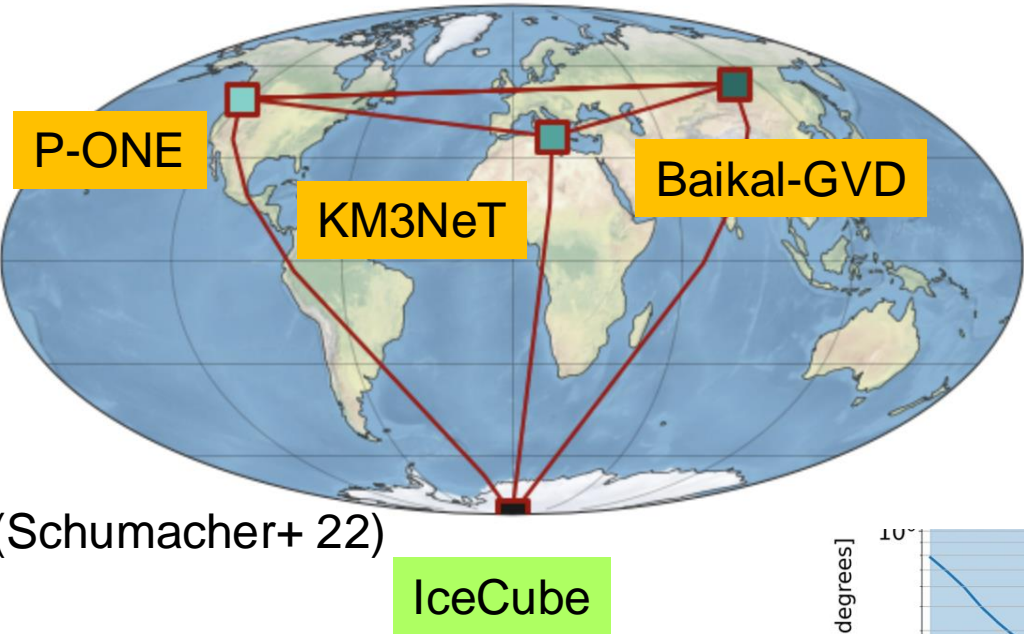
# Neutrino Observation of the Galactic Centre

H<sub>2</sub> column density map derived from dust emission

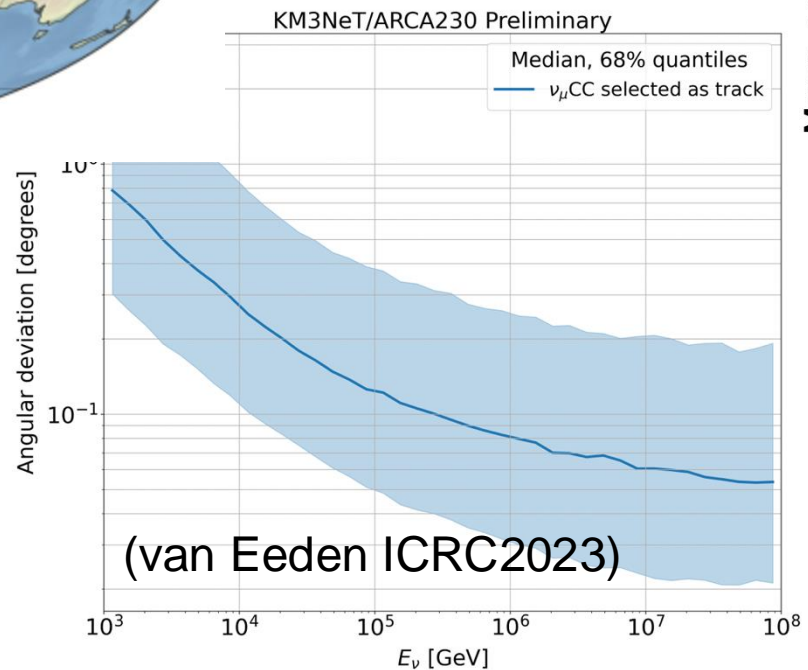




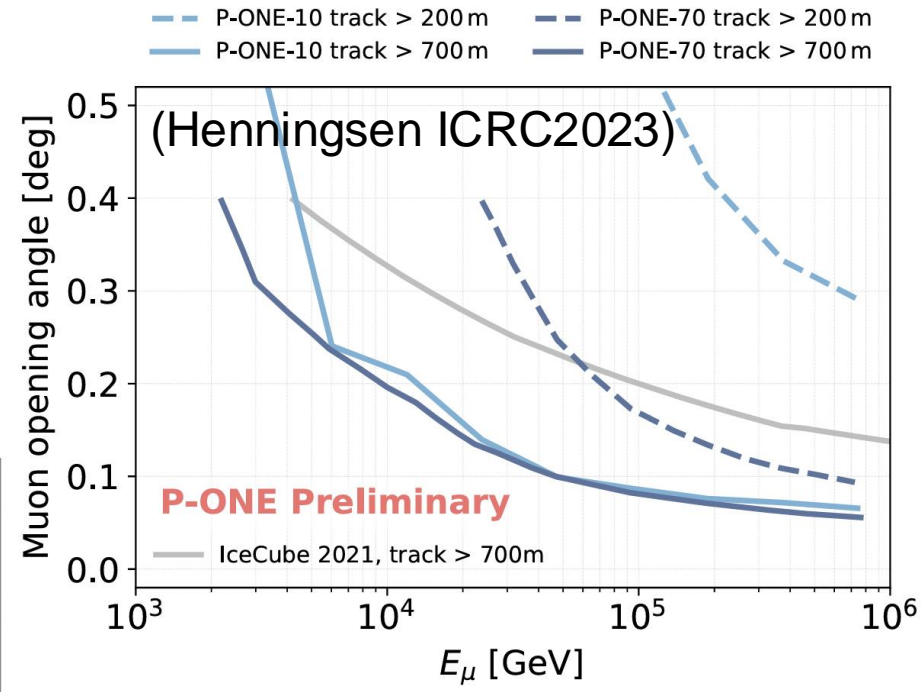
# Neutrino Observation of the Galactic Centre



(Schumacher+ 22)

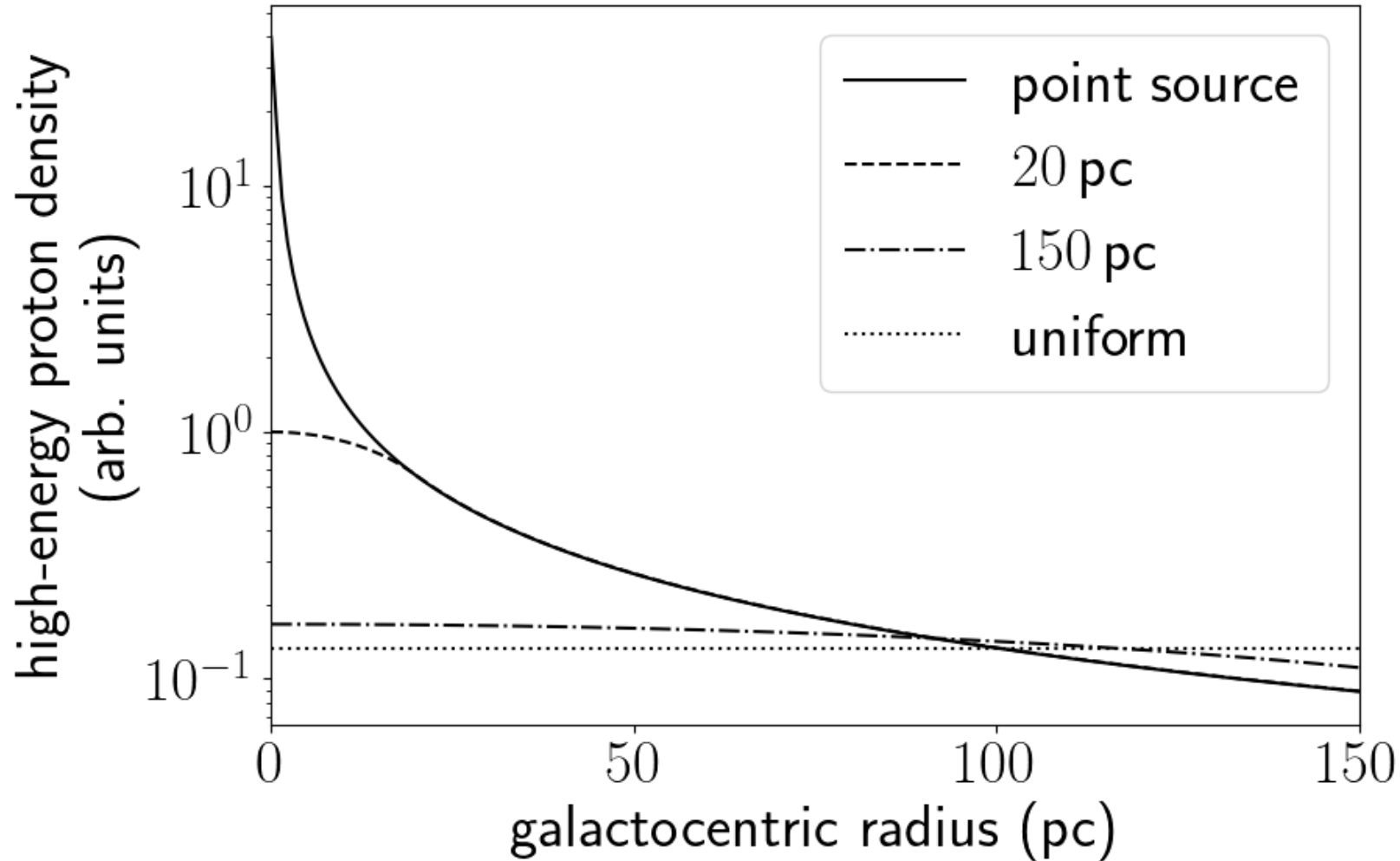


(van Eeden ICRC2023)



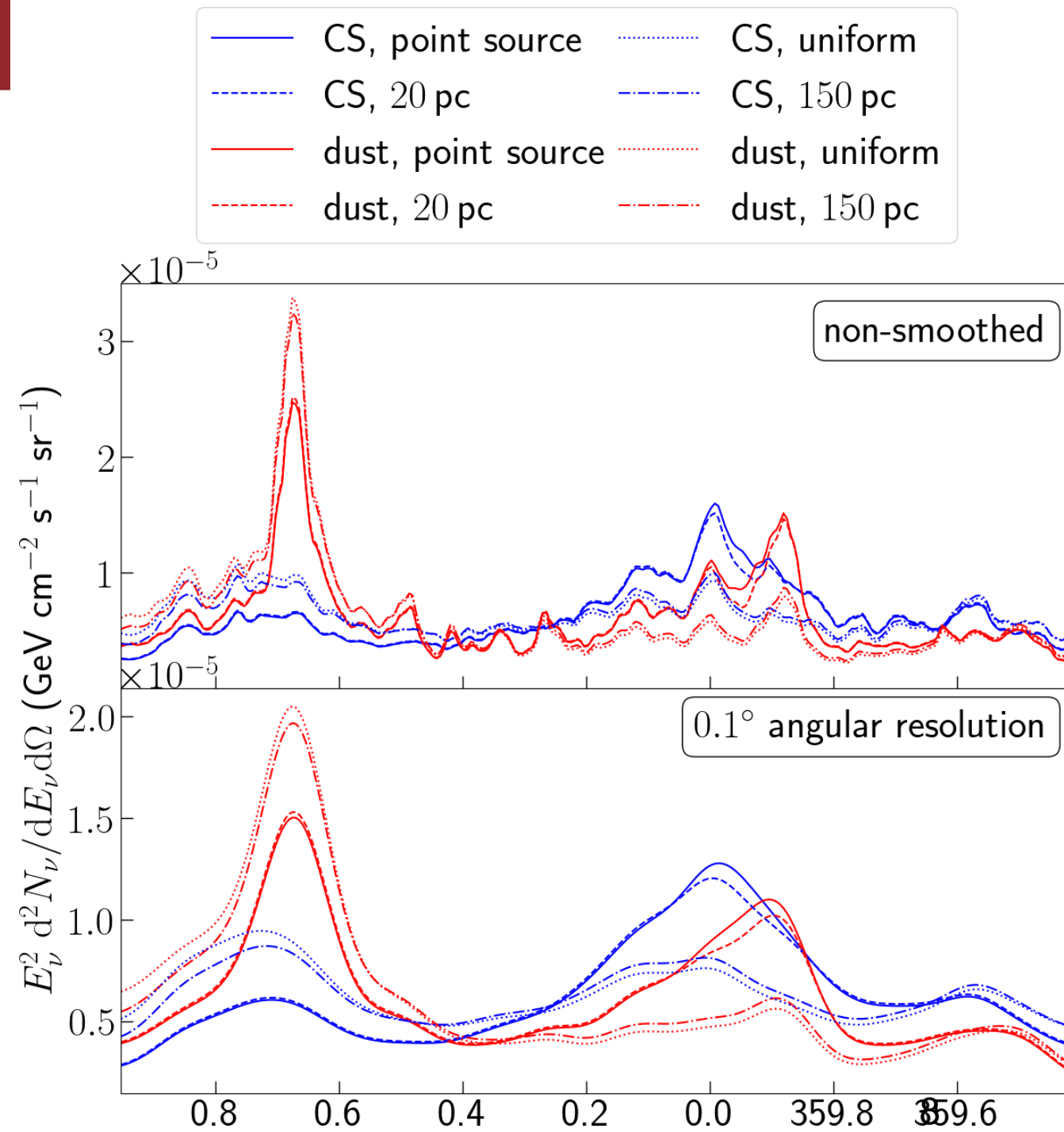
angular resol.  $\sim 0.1^\circ$  for tracks

# CR distribution around the Galactic Centre



# Neutrino brightness distribution

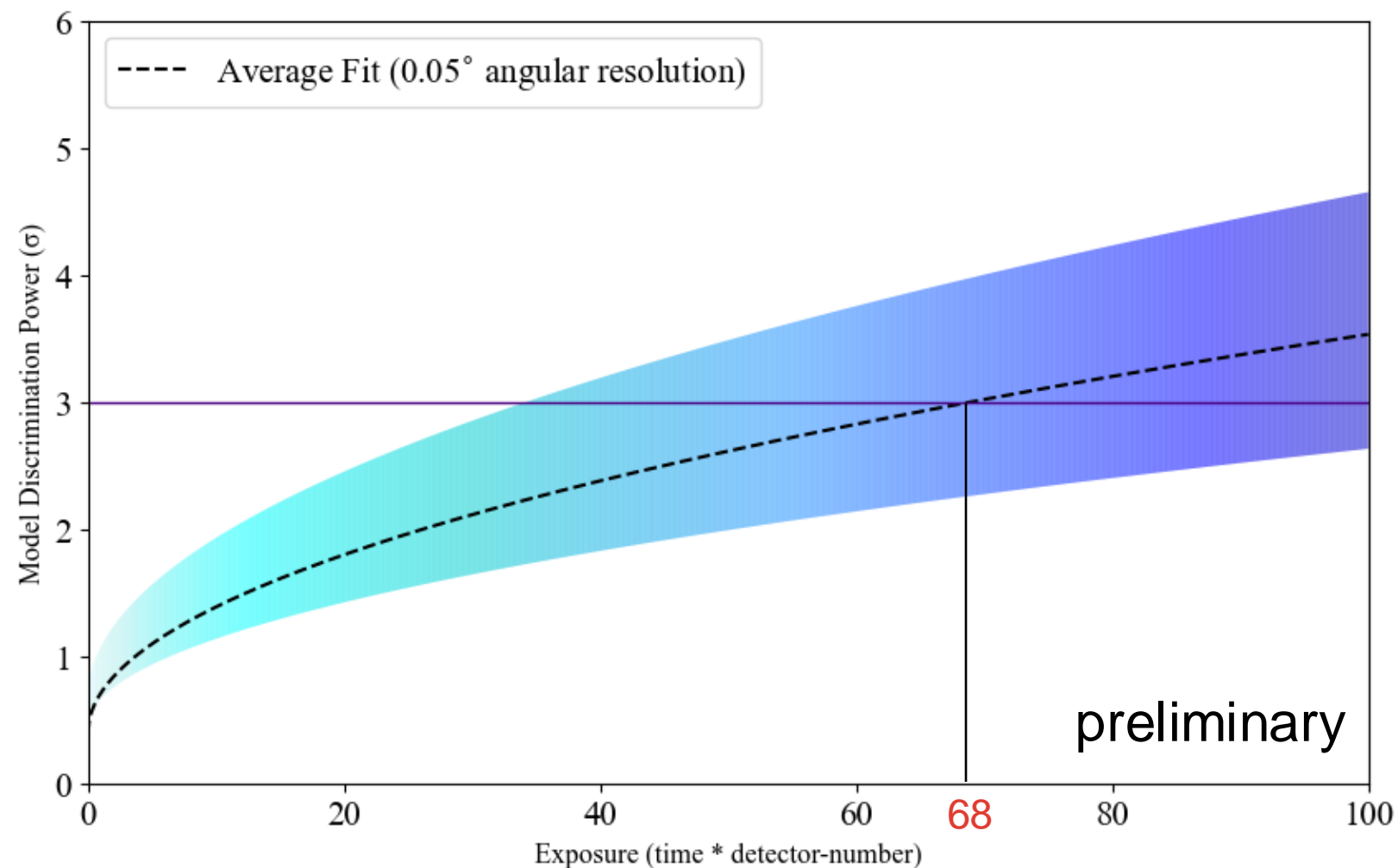
- 2 gas distribution models (CS and dust)
- 4 CR distribution models (point source, 20 pc, 150 pc, and uniform)
- **How long does it take to distinguish between CS and dust?**





# Predicted discrimination power

- If we have KM3NeT, Baikal-GVD, and PONE altogether, it will take ~23 years to reach 3 sigma
- But, if we also have TRIDENT, NEON, HUNT...



# Conclusion

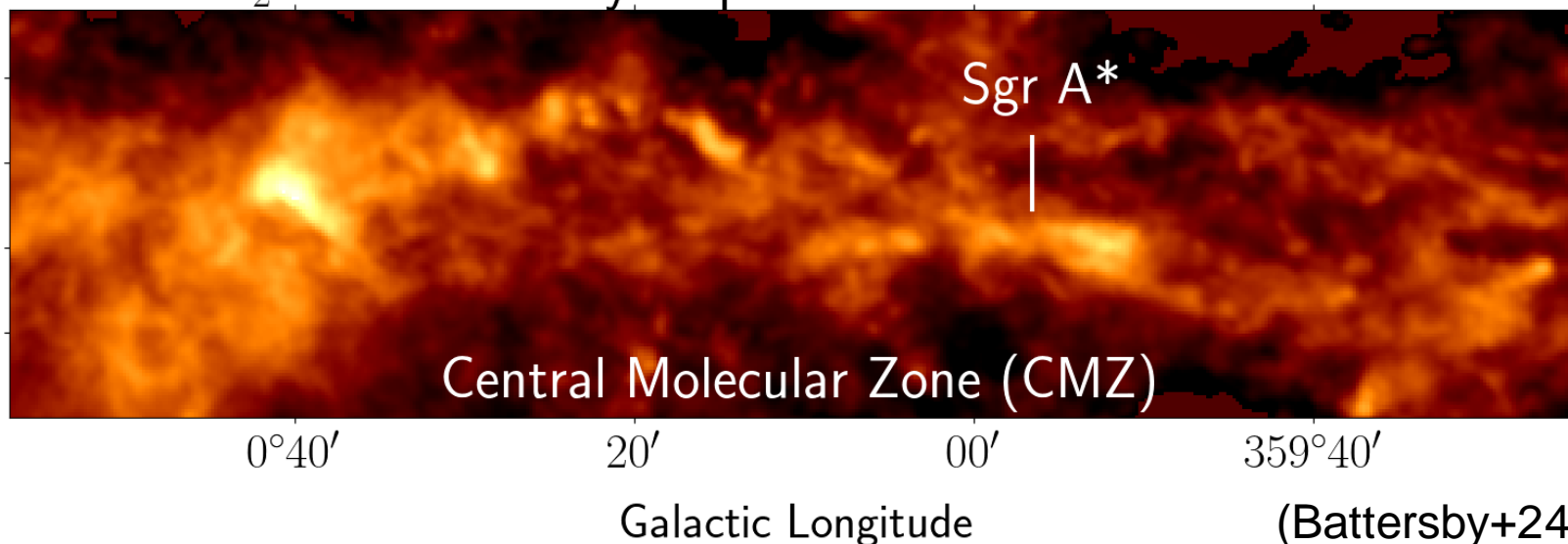
- Gas distribution of the CMZ probed by different tracers has a large discrepancy
- Neutrinos are an unambiguous tracer of gas mass
- Future neutrino observations of the CMZ will help calibrate its mass content

# Backup slides

# Why the Galactic Centre?

- The Central Molecular Zone is the largest molecular cloud region in the Galaxy
- One of the brightest neutrino sources in the Milky Way
- Astrophysical implications: low star formation rate, Galactic inflow, etc.

H<sub>2</sub> column density map derived from dust emission



# Gamma-ray observations

