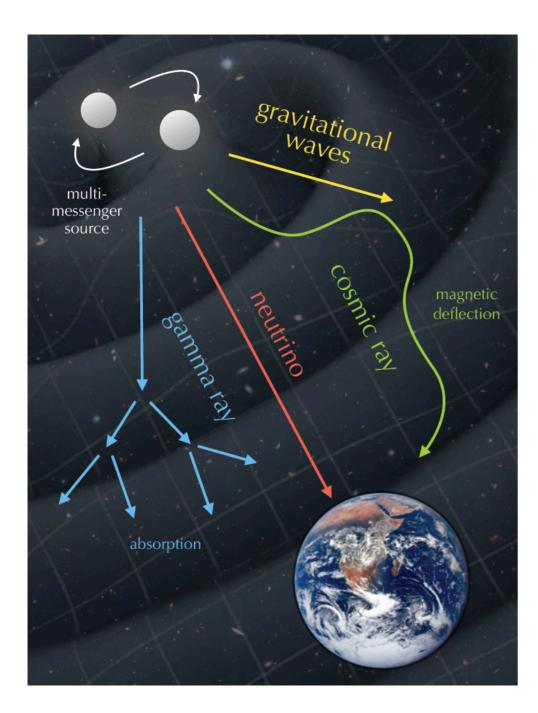
Kick-off ACME

MM & Neutrinos Challenges & significant results



D. Dornic - Sept 16-17, 2024

Multi-messenger astronomy

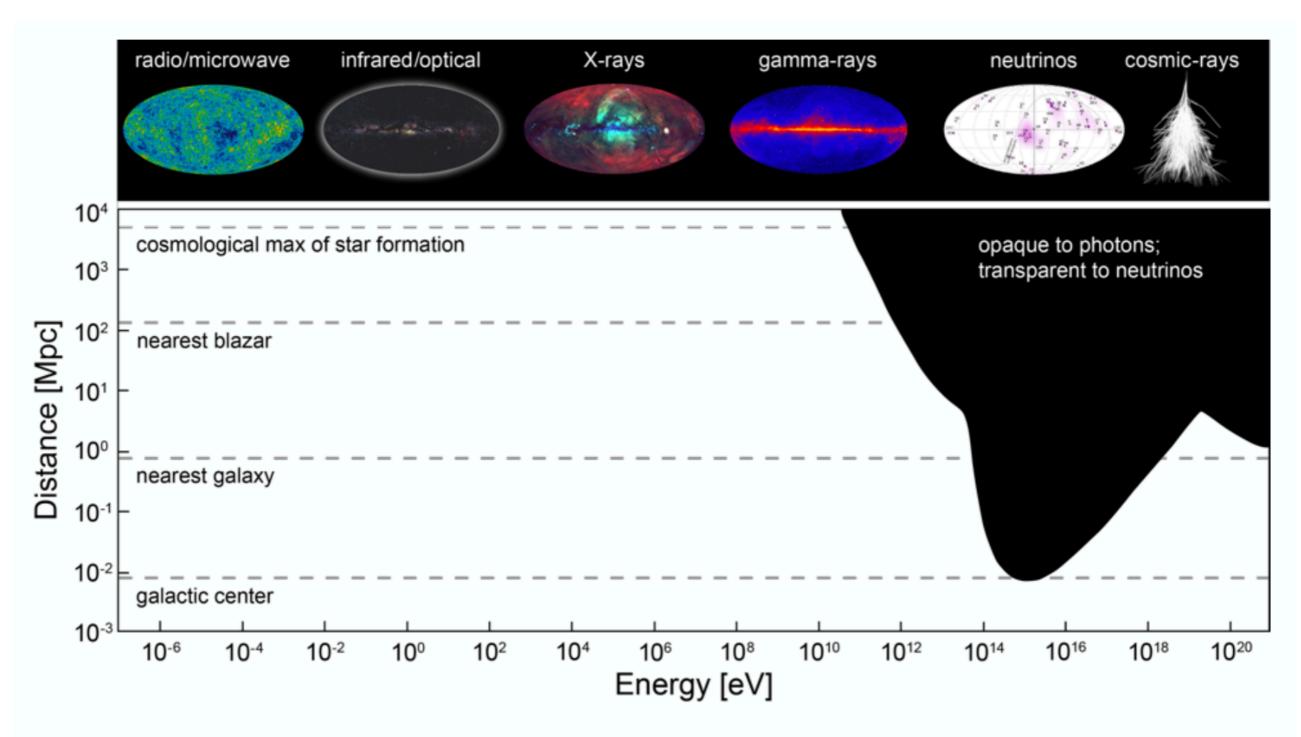


Multi-messenger: use of the 4 messengers to study extreme astrophysical phenomena. Each one bring one piece of the puzzle.

Neutrinos are neutral, weakly-interacting, elementary particles.

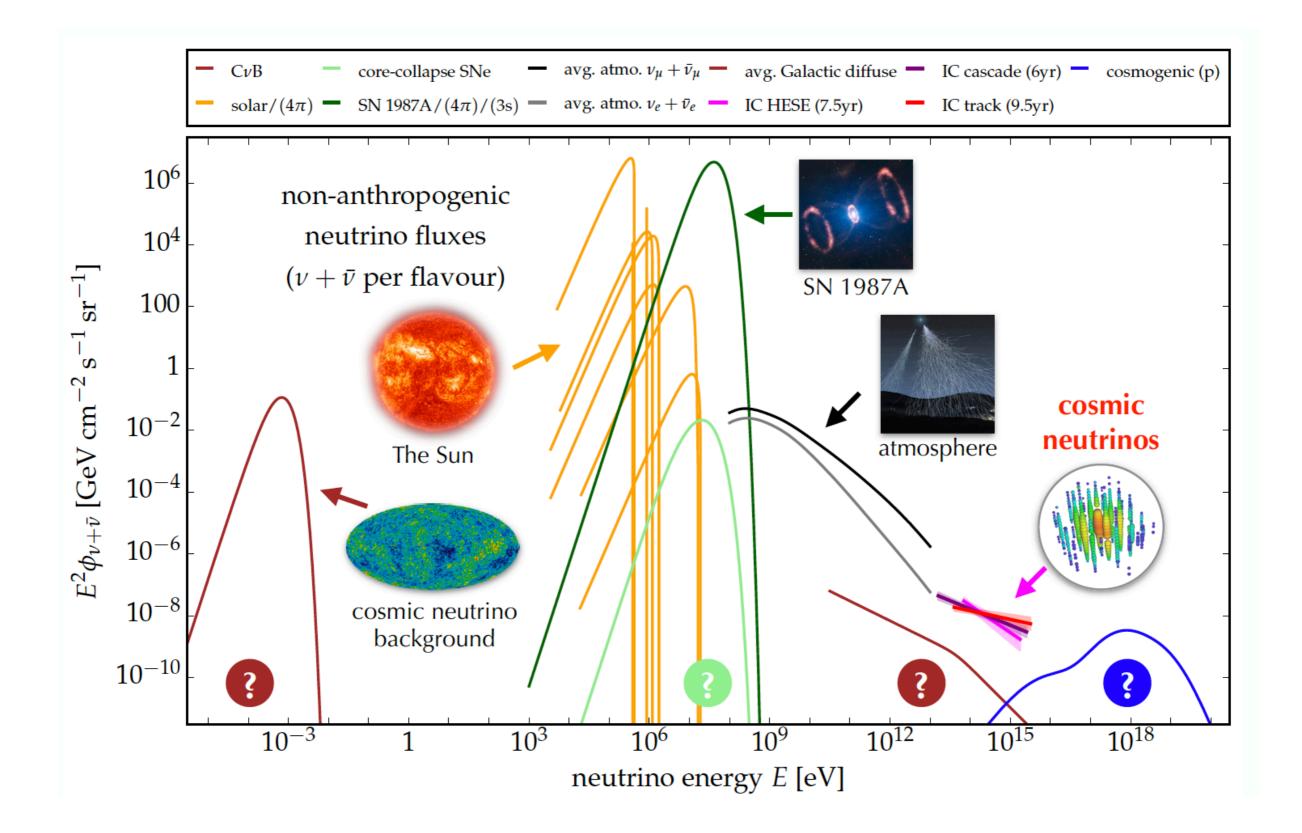
⇒ Smocking gun of the cosmic-ray sources.
 ⇒ However, finding neutrino sources is still challenging [large background contamination and tiny fluxes]

Terra Incognita



The Universe is opaque to EM radiation for 1/4 of the spectrum, i.e. above 10-100 TeV where IceCube sees cosmic neutrinos.

Astrophysical neutrino fluxes

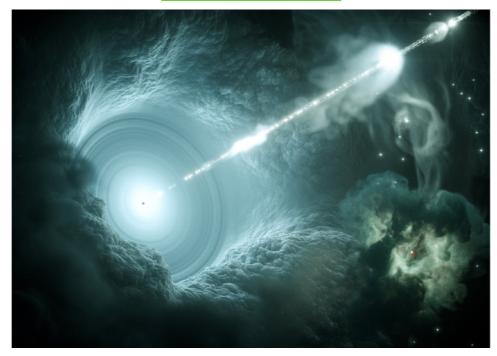


3 opened windows on the neutrino Universe

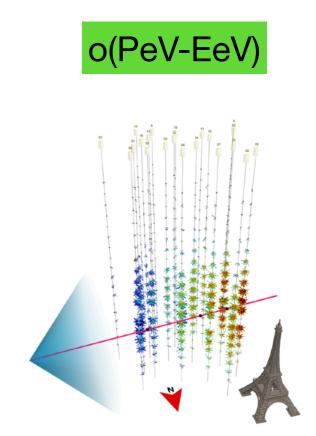
o(MeV)



Core-Collapse Supernovae (SN1987a, next Galactic SN ?) o(TeV-PeV)

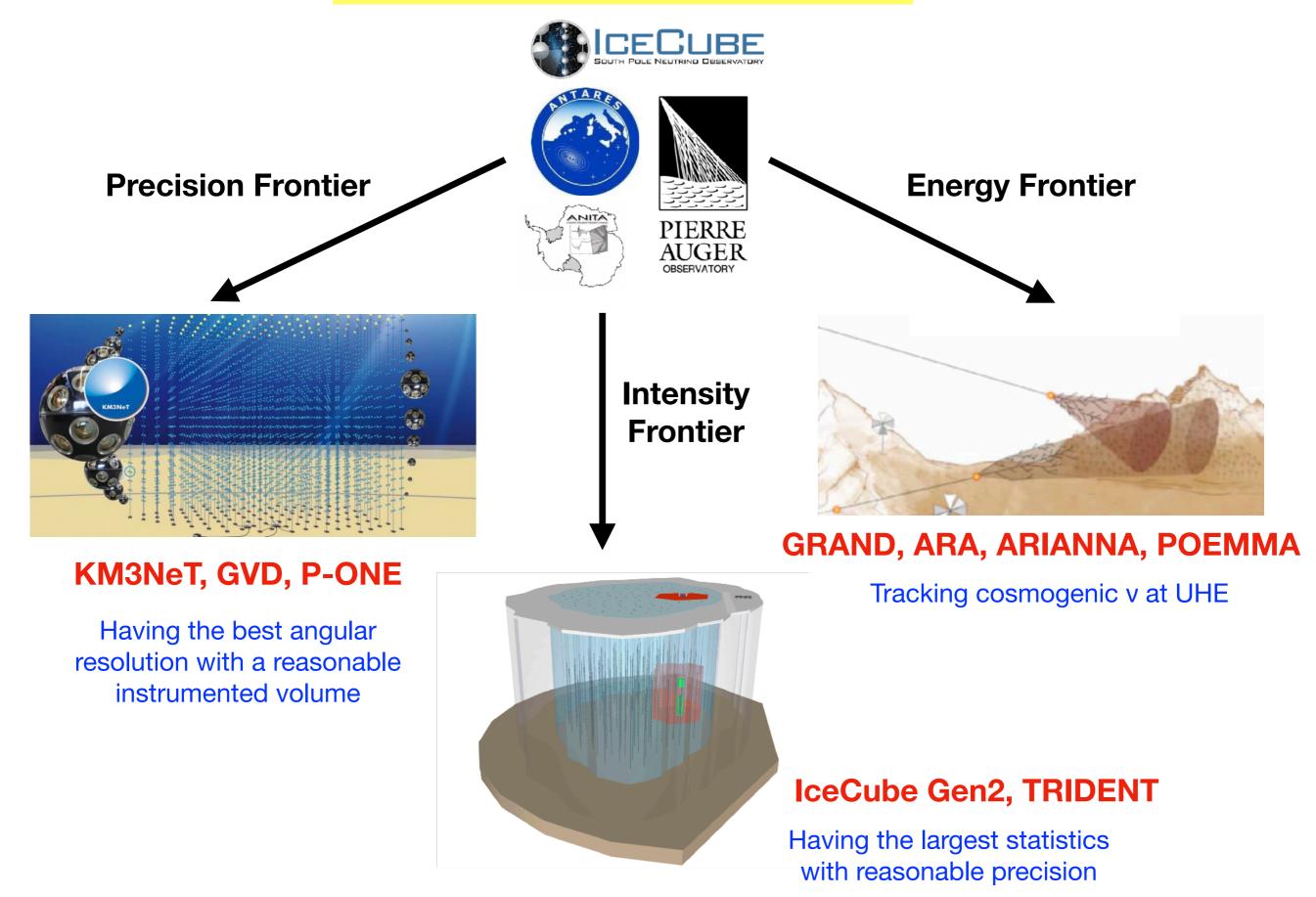


Diffuse astrophysical flux (allsky, Milky Way) First evidences on individual sources (AGN, TDE...)



New source population, Cosmogenic neutrino

HE Neutrino panorama



Multi-messenger strategies

Neutrino data are most of the time private. To have an outside access, use the public releases (event samples every few years, or alert public informations). Joint MM/MWL analyses are generally performed in context of data exchange agreements (MoU).

Offline analyses:

- ~Yearly processing ~Refined detector calibration ~Final analysis products [Diffuse fluxes, sources, transients] => Results available in
- conferences or papers

Online analyses:

~Not the best detector calibration used ~Correlation analysis products for the most interesting external triggers ~Neutrino alert sending => Scientific products available almost in real-time

Astronomy with the future generation neutrino detectors

What we wanted to do 5-6 years ago ?

- Identify the next Galactic supernova
- Characterize precisely the diffuse neutrino flux (spectral features, galactic component, UHE tail...)
- Identify individual **sources** responsible for high energy neutrinos diffuse flux
- Neutrino flavour ratio and its indication of the source properties
- Constrain the production mechanisms of high-energy cosmic particles
- Link with UHECR detection of cosmogenic neutrinos

Astronomy with the future generation neutrino detectors

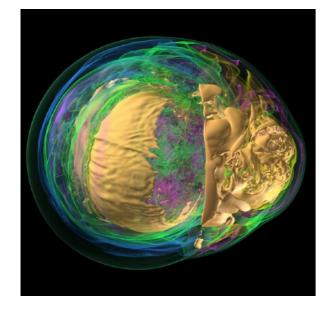
What we wanted to do 5-6 years ago ?

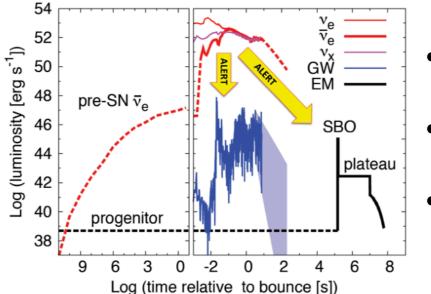
• Identify the next Galactic supernova

⇒ Worldwide project SNEWS2.0 almost in place, ready for the next event (o(10⁴-10⁶) neutrinos)

- Characterize precisely the diffuse neutrino flux (spectral features, galactic component, UHE tail...)
 ⇒ Galactic diffuse flux detected, evidence for spectral features, first UHE event
- Identify individual sources responsible for high energy neutrinos diffuse flux ⇒ First detections (TXS0506, NGC1068...)
- Neutrino flavour ratio and its indication of the source properties
 Not enough statistic yet
- Constrain the production mechanisms of high-energy cosmic particles
 ⇒ Many new developments in (lepto-)hadronic models, not yet, conclusive answers
- Link with UHECR detection of cosmogenic neutrinos
 ⇒ First UHE event

Ready for the next Galactic CCSN





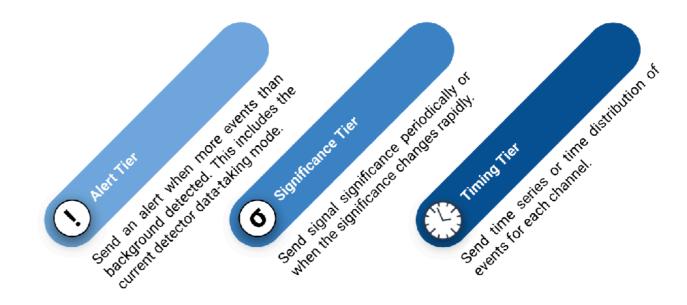
- Humans haven't seen a galactic SN since Kepler
- Expected rate is very low ~1.6±0.5 per century !!!
- Multi-messenger observation expected...

SNEWS 2.0 (in development)

Modern multi-messenger scenario, low-threshold alerts are common => Richer multi-messenger program.

3 level of alerts: Significance-based alerts, time-series sharing, realtime analysis capabilities (e.g. triangulation).





Take home messages

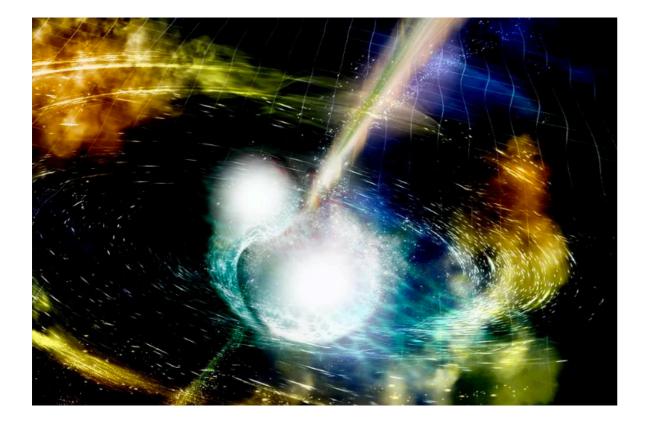
Neutrino astronomy is a very active field: characterisation of the diffuse fluxes, neutrino source population studies, first evidences of cosmic sources, first UHE neutrinos...

Instruments:

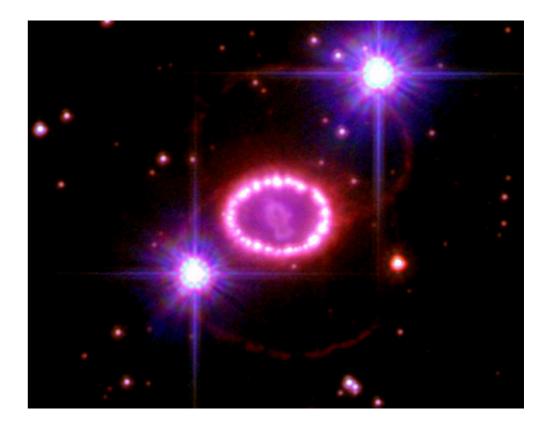
- World wide effort toward the detection of the next Galactic SN (all nu detectors in the World)
- IceCube, GVD, KM3NeT are now monitoring constantly the neutrino sky and future projects are planned to arrive in the next future: P-ONE, TRIDENT
- At UHE, in addition to the previous detectors, Auger and the radio neutrino telescopes are (or will be) in the game.

The scientific returns of all these experiments rely in a large part on multimessenger analyses, ie combining different messengers. Most of the potential cosmic sources are transients, and therefore simultaneous MWL/MM observations and fast data exchange are keys for the success. **Our Graals**

One source with a triple MM detection



One Galactic CCSN



Let's be optimistic for the start of ACME...