

# Gravitational Waves and High Energy Neutrino coincidences : The GWHEN Project

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for the GWEN Group

IPHC (IN2P3) & University of Strasbourg



GWHEN

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- LIGO :
  - Columbia U. (USA) : I. Bartos, **S. Márka (Contact)**, Z. Márka
  - Cardiff (UK) : P. Sutton
  - Potsdam (Germany) : I. Di Palma & M.-A. Papa
- IceCube : C. Finley (OKC, Sweden)

# GWHEN Coincidences are...

- ...Interesting !  
⇒ Scientific motivations
- ...Possible !  
⇒ Common Sources for GWHEN, possible coincident transients
- ...Observable !  
⇒ Common Sky Map
- ...Detectable !  
⇒ Signal Efficiencies vs Background Rejection, case study
- ...Currently underway !  
⇒ The GWHEN Group

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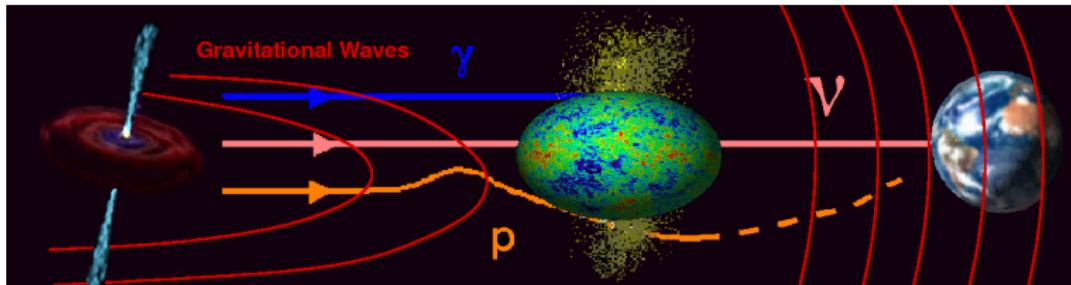
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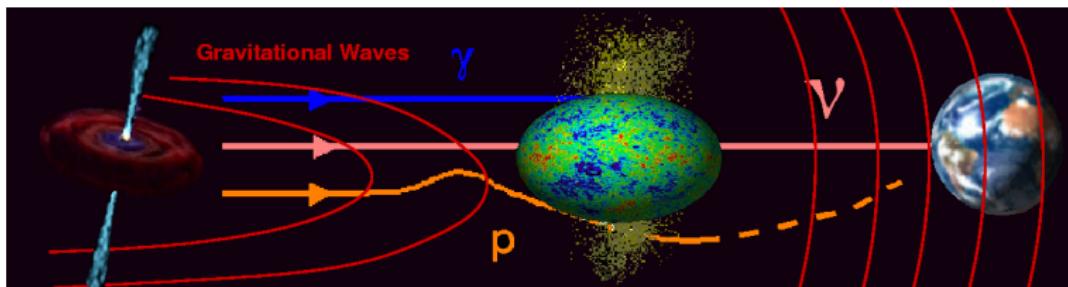
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# GWHEN Coincidences



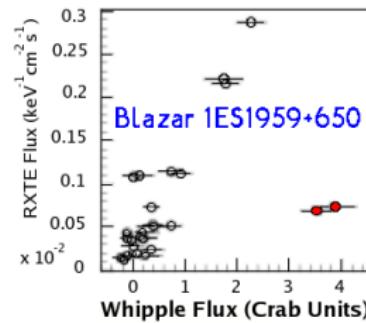
- 1 - Sources invisible in photons may emit GW and HE  $\nu$  (GWHEN)**
- ⇒  $\gamma$ -Telescopes discovered a lot of sources
  - ⇒ **Orphan** Flares also in GWHEN ?

# GWHEN Coincidences

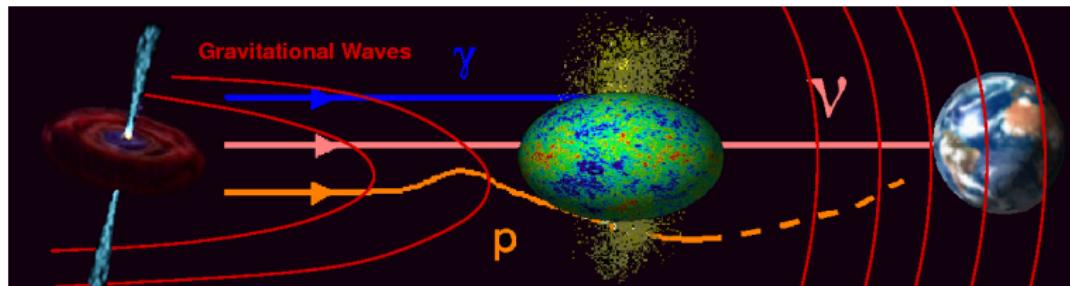


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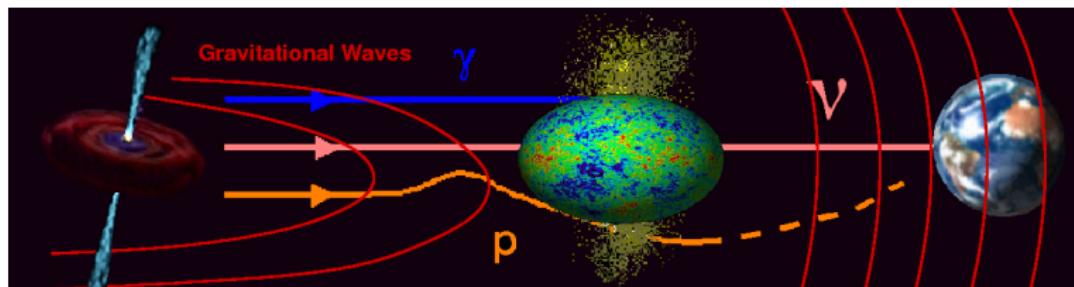


# GWHEN Coincidences



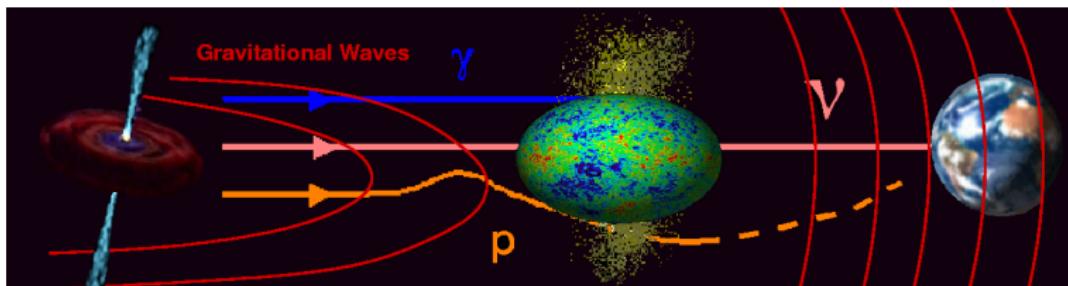
- 1 - Sources invisible in photons may emit GWHEN
- 2 - Coincident detection (time+space) **validates** GWHEN detections

# GWHEN Coincidences



- 1 - Sources invisible in photons may emit GWHEN
- 2 - Coincident detection (time+space) validates GWHEN detections
- 3 - Unique information on internal processes : accretion, ejection...

# GWHEN Coincidences



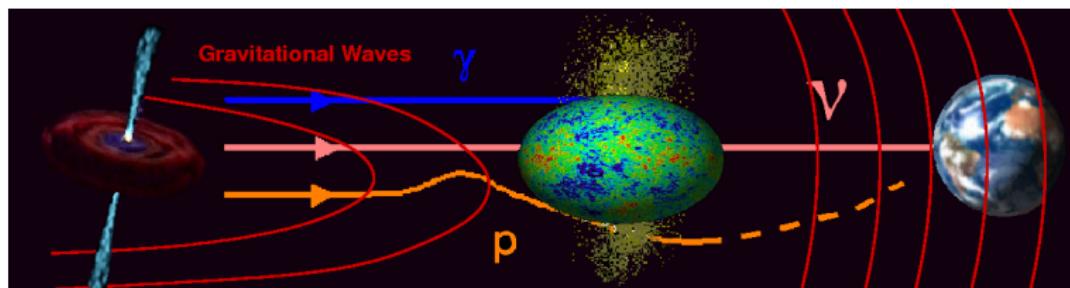
- 1 - Sources invisible in photons may emit GWHEN**
- 2 - Coincident detection (time+space) validates GWHEN detections**
- 3 - Unique information on internal processes**
- 4 - Fundamental Physics :**

- Quantum Gravity :  $c^2 p^2 = E^2 \left[ 1 + \xi \left( \frac{E}{E_{QG}} \right) + \mathcal{O} \left( \frac{E^2}{E_{QG}^2} \right) + \dots \right]$

$$\Rightarrow |\Delta t_{QG}| \simeq 0.15 \text{ms} \left( \frac{d}{10 \text{ kpc}} \right) \left( \frac{E_\nu^{HE}}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right) \left( \frac{10^{19} \text{ GeV}}{E_{QG}} \right) \text{ for } z \ll 1$$

S. Choubey & S. F. King, Phys. Rev. D 67, 073005 (2003)

# GWHEN Coincidences



- 1 - Sources invisible in photons may emit GWHEN
- 2 - Coincident detection (time+space) validates GWHEN detections
- 3 - Unique information on internal processes
- 4 - Fundamental Physics

see Th. P., NIM A 602-1, 268-274

# GW Detectors : *Virgo/LIGO/GEO* network



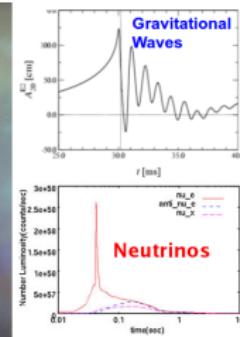
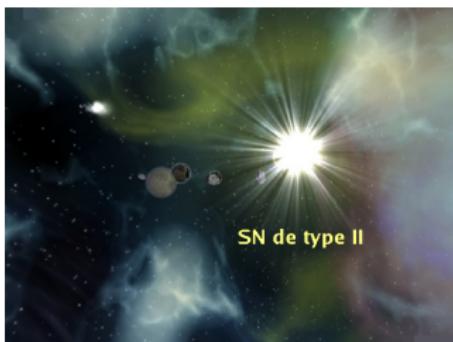
# GW Detectors : *Virgo/LIGO/GEO* network

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANTARES KM3NeT	5L	10L	12L						KM3NeT	
VIRGO	VSR1			VIRGO+					Advanced VIRGO	
LIGO	LSR1			eLIGO					Advanced LIGO	

## GWHEN Joint Data Taking

- 2007 : Antares 5 Lines/Virgo VSR1+LIGO S5
- 2009 : Antares 12 Lines/Virgo VSR2+LIGO S6
- 2015 : km3 in the Mediterranean/Advanced Interferometers (ITF)

# An example of GW- $\nu$ Coincidences : Type II SN

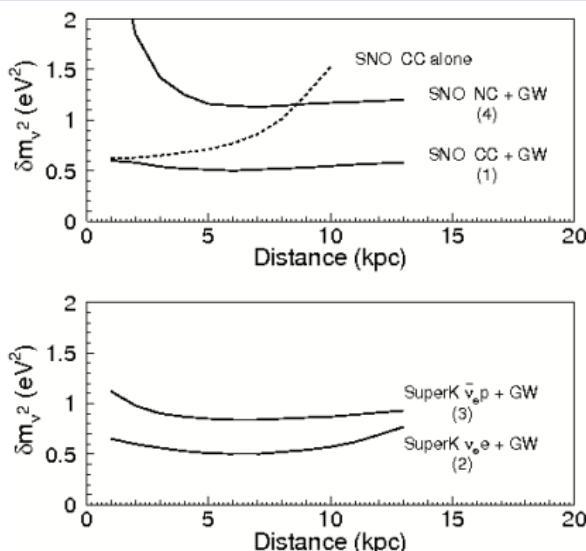


## Type II SN

- $m_\nu \neq 0 : \delta t_{\text{propagation}} \simeq 5.15 \text{ ms} \left( \frac{L}{10 \text{ kpc}} \right) \left( \frac{m_\nu c^2}{1 \text{ eV}} \right)^2 \left( \frac{10 \text{ MeV}}{E_\nu} \right)^2$
- $E_\nu^{SN} \sim \text{MeV}, \delta t_{\text{GW}-\nu_e^{\text{flash}}} \lesssim 0.5 \text{ ms}$

N. Arnaud et al., Phys.Rev. D65 (2002) 033010

# An example of GW- $\nu$ Coincidences : Type II SN

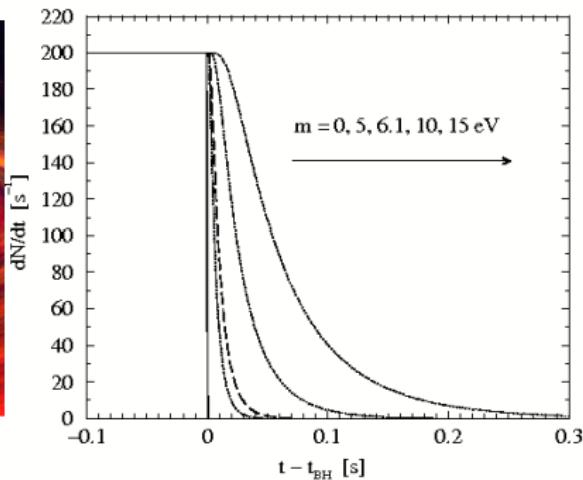
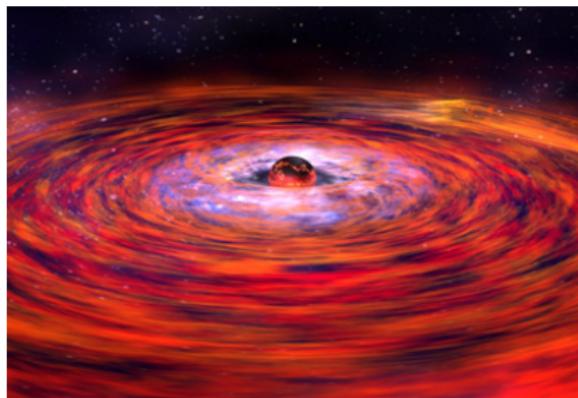


Type II SN

$$\Rightarrow \delta m^2 \sim 0.6 \text{ eV}^2$$

N. Arnaud et al., Phys.Rev. D65 (2002) 033010

# An example of GW- $\nu$ Coincidences : Type II SN

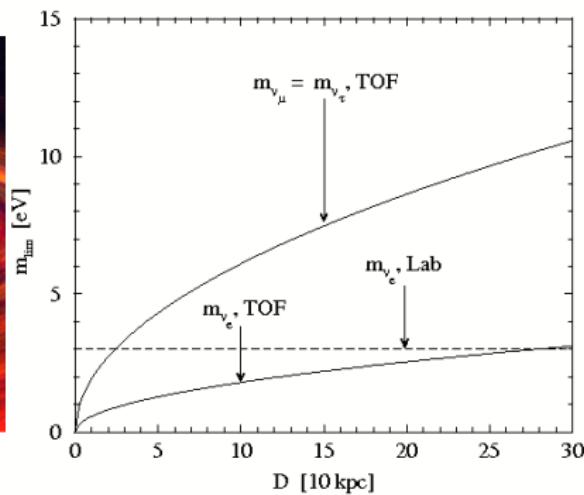
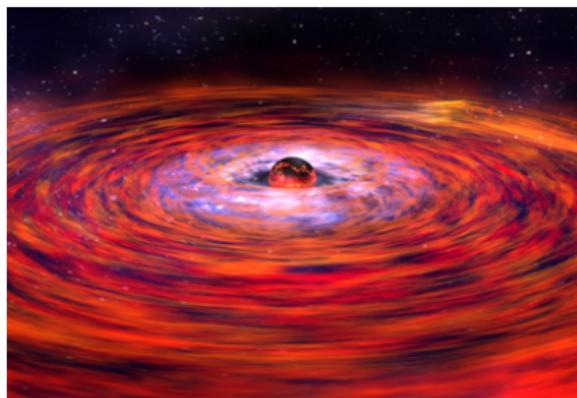


Collapse of NS into BH induced by accretion

- ⇒ Sudden stop of neutrino signal
- ⇒ Strong GW Signal

J. F. Beacom et al., Phys.Rev. D63 (2001) 073011

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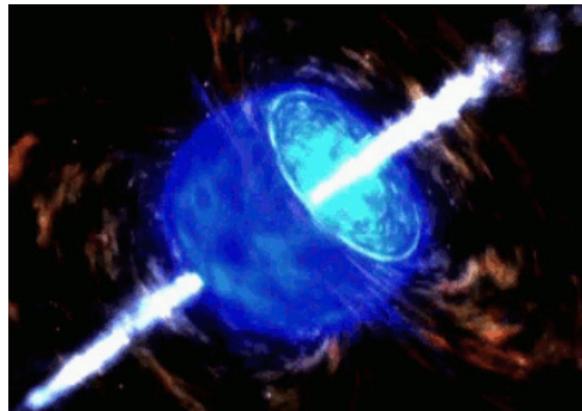


Collapse of NS into BH induced by accretion

⇒ Limits on neutrino absolute mass scale

J. F. Beacom et al., Phys.Rev. D63 (2001) 073011

# Gamma-Ray Bursters



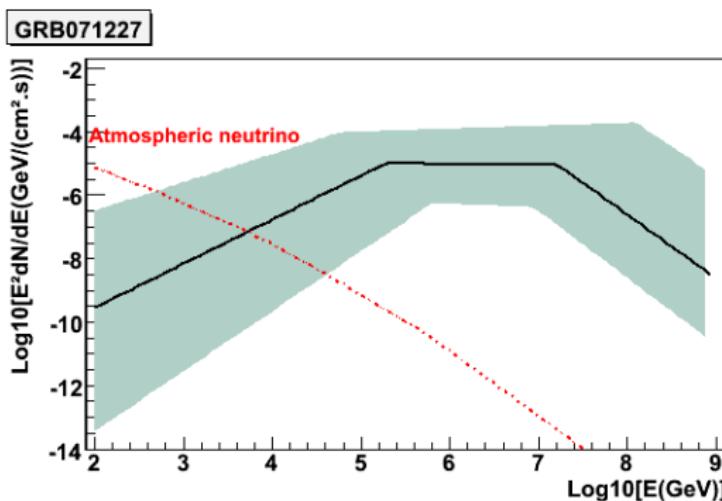
Short GRBs

Binary Mergers

Long GRBs

Collapsars

# Gamma-Ray Bursters



Neutrinos from GRBs

E. Waxman & J. Bahcall, Phys.Rev.Lett. 78 (1997) 2292-2295

# Soft-Gamma Repeaters



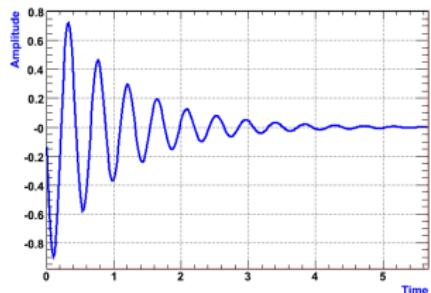
GW Signal : NS crust disruption  $\Rightarrow$  star pulsation

- Depends on Star Model
- Energy released in GW linked to  $\gamma$  Flux

# Soft-Gamma Repeaters



$M / M_{\odot}$	frequency (kHz)	damping (s)	$h_0$	$d_{max}$ (kpc)
0.55	1.36	1.30	$8.9 \cdot 10^{-23}$	1.2
...	...	...	...	...
0.57	13.24	1.55	$7.5 \cdot 10^{-23}$	1.4
0.49	17.46	4.67	$3.3 \cdot 10^{-23}$	2.7
1.76	11.91	0.14	$4.6 \cdot 10^{-22}$	0.4



J. A. de Freitas Pacheco, A&A 396, 397-401 (1998)

# Soft-Gamma Repeaters



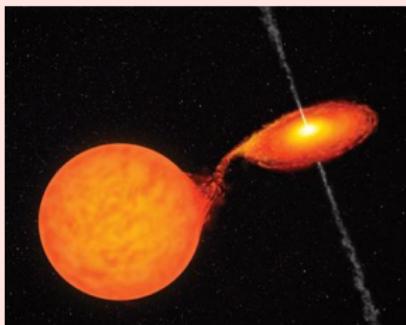
HEN Signal : acceleration of CRs in magnetic field

- Few predicted events, even for SGR 1806-20 huge flare of Dec. 2004

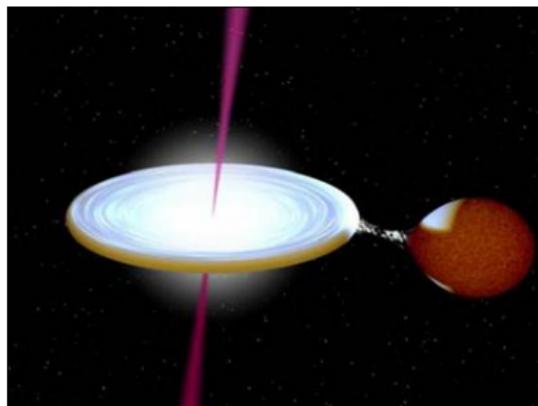
*F. Halzen, H. Landsman & T. Montaruli, arXiv : astro-ph/0503348v1*

# MicroQuasars

## MicroQuasars (Galactic) : Stellar-Mass X-Ray Binaries



# A model for microquasars : GW



## Signals from accretion/ejection :

- Accretion : infall of matter onto NS/BH
- Ejection : acceleration of matter

# A model for microquasars : GW

## GW Signal from ejection

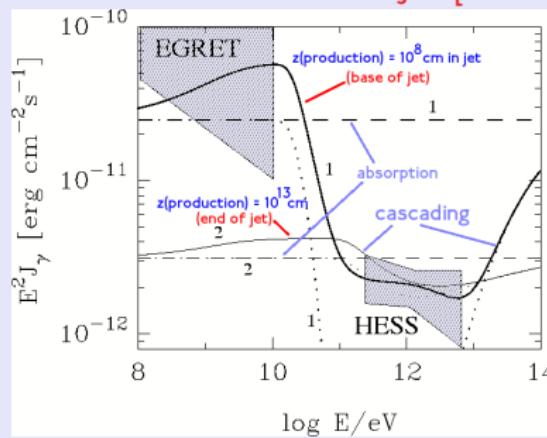
- Blob of matter accelerated during  $\tau_{\text{acc}}$  and  $f_{\text{GW}} \sim \tau_{\text{acc}}^{-1}$ 
  - $\tau_{\text{acc}}^{\min} = \Delta t_{\text{free-fall}} = \frac{2GM_{\text{BH}}}{c^3} \sim 0.1 \text{ ms}$
  - Radio emission observed at 0.1 AU from BH/NS  $\Rightarrow \tau_{\text{acc}}^{\max} \approx 100 \text{ s}$
- $\Delta h \sim 2 \times 10^{-22} \left( \frac{1 \text{kpc}}{d} \right) \left( \frac{\delta M}{10^{-6} M_{\odot}} \right) \left( \frac{\Gamma}{10} \right)$
- SNR  $\rho = f(\text{ejected mass } \delta M, \text{jet Lorentz factor } \Gamma)$

Th. P., arXiv:0807.2562

# A model for microquasars : HEN

## HEN Signal from ejection

- $\nu$ s emitted once matter accelerated :  $\Delta t_{\text{GW}-\nu}$  linked to  $\tau_{\text{acc}}$
- $\Phi_\nu \propto \delta M \times \Gamma$
- Models favour production of  $\nu$  near base of jet [LS 5039]



Aharonian et al., J. Phys. Conf. Ser. 39 (2006) 408-415

# A model for microquasars

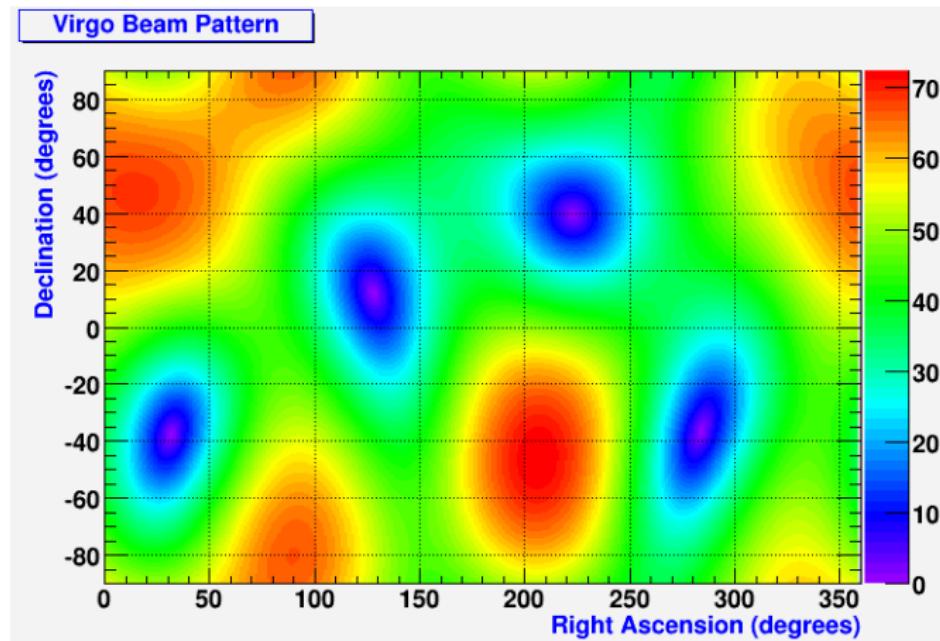
Summary, for a blob of mass  $\delta m$ , Lorentz factor  $\Gamma$

- $h \propto \frac{\Gamma \delta m c^2}{d}$  at frequency  $f \sim \tau_{\text{acceleration}}^{-1}$
- $L_\nu \propto \frac{\Gamma \delta m c^2}{\tau_{\text{acceleration}}}$
- Measuring  $\Delta t_{\text{GW}-\nu}$  yields information on  $\tau_{\text{acc}}$

# Interferometers' Beam Patterns

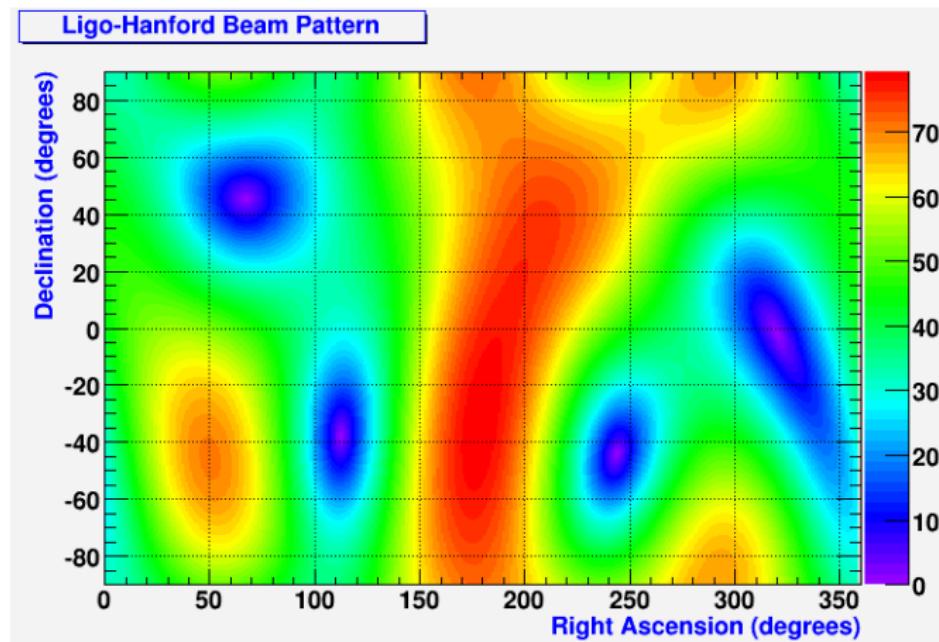


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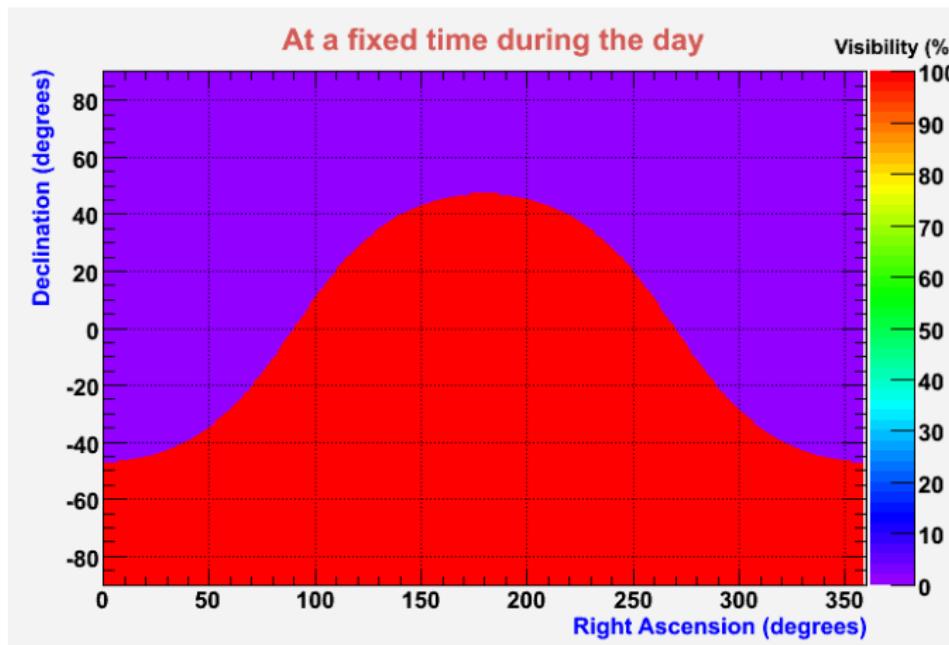
Equatorial Coordinates

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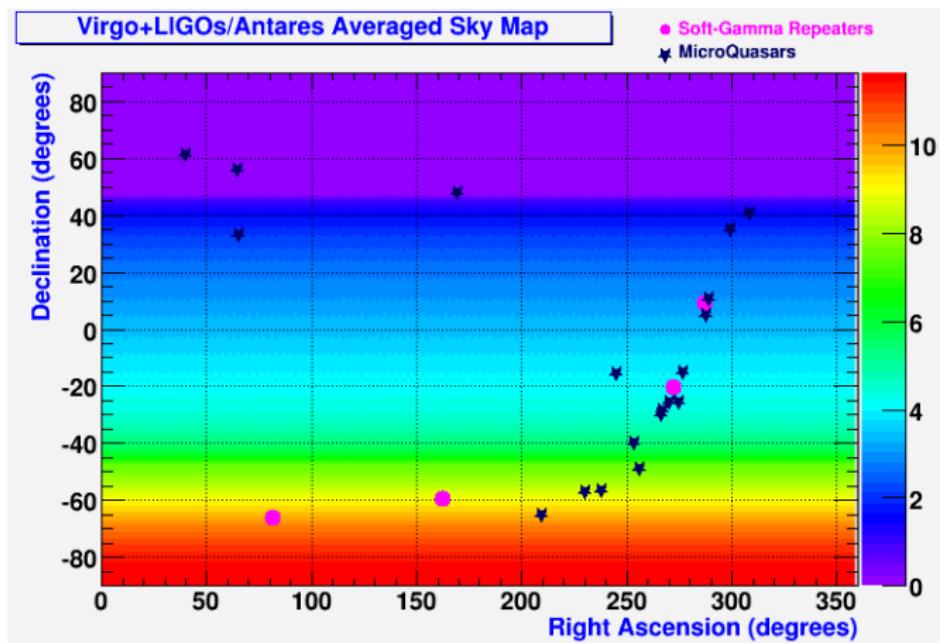
Equatorial Coordinates

# Antares Sky Map

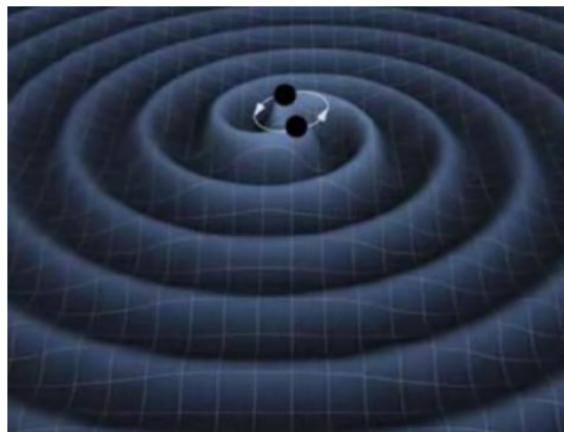


Equatorial Coordinates

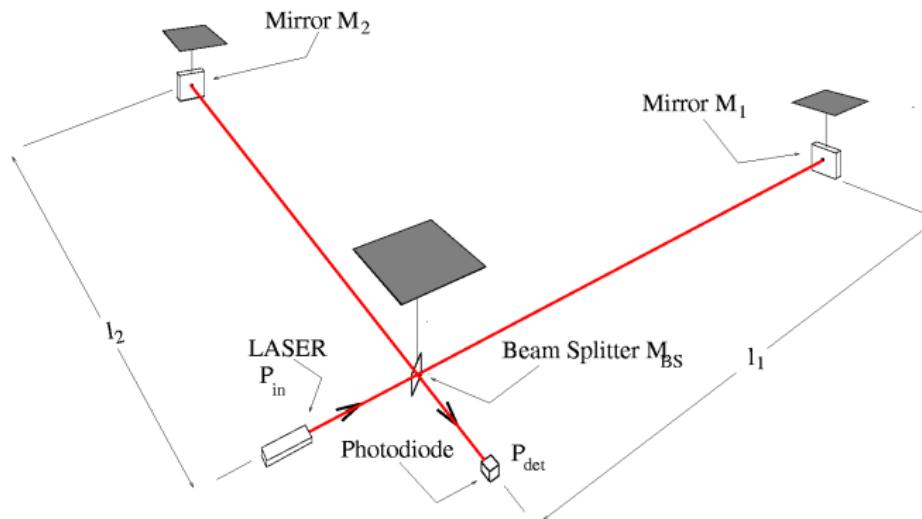
# Antares+LIGO Hanford+LIGO Livingstone



# GW Detection



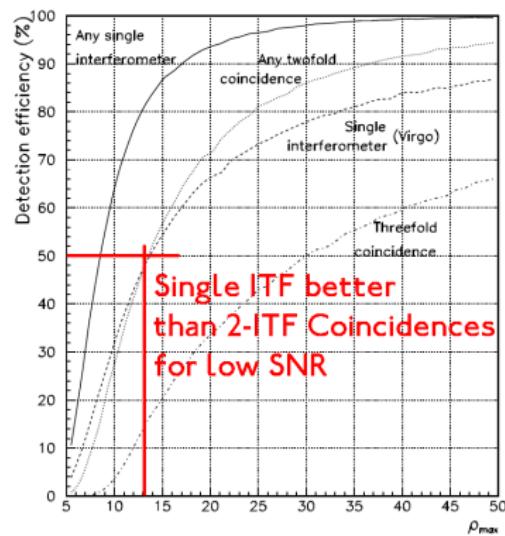
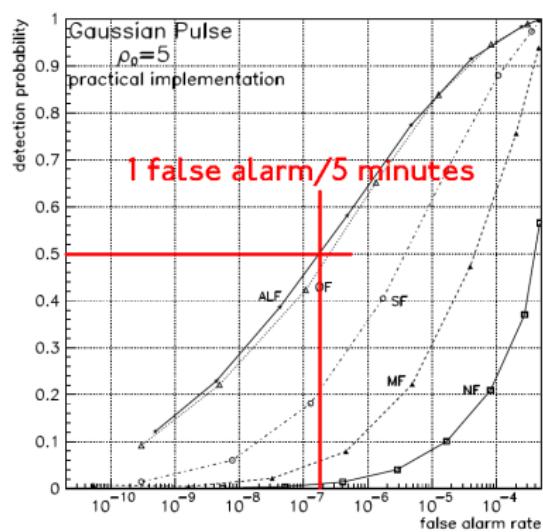
# GW Detection : efficiency



Propagating perturbation of space-time  $h$

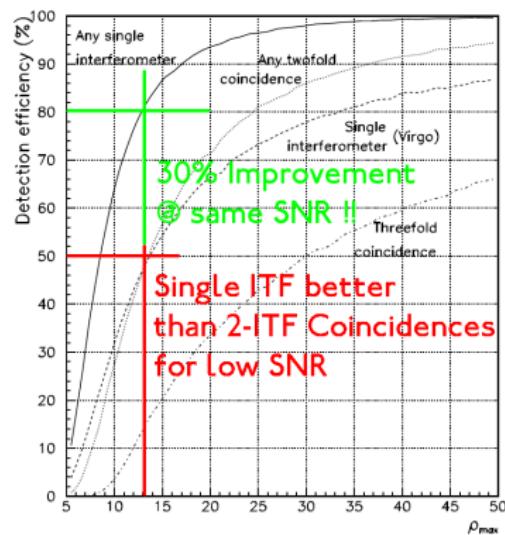
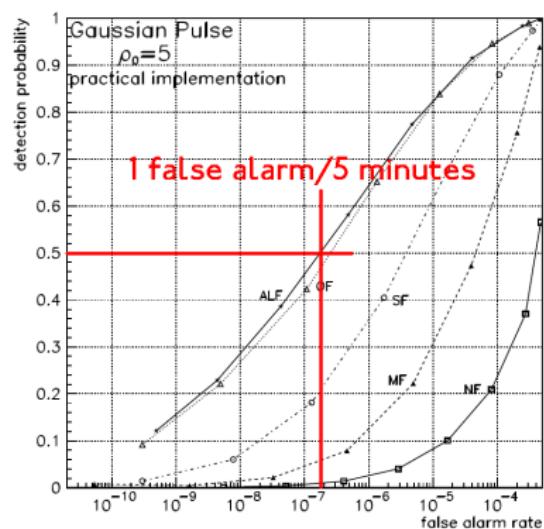
- $\frac{\delta L}{L} \propto h$
- $P_{\text{det}} \propto h = f(t)$

# GW Detection : efficiency



N. Arnaud et al., Phys. Rev. D 65, 042004 (2002)

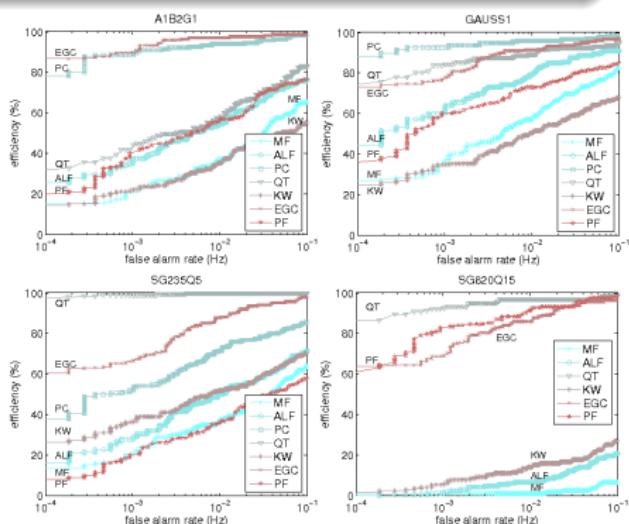
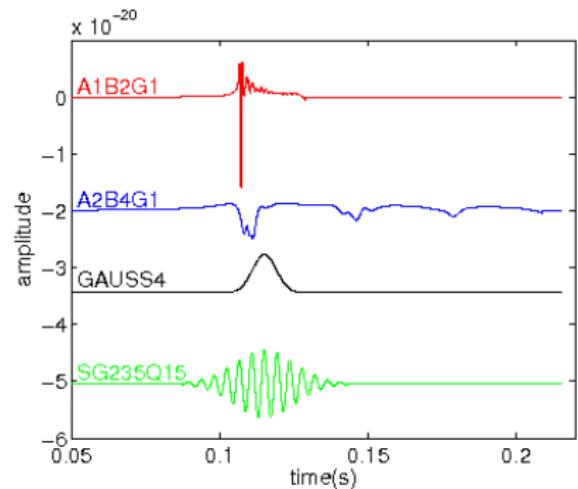
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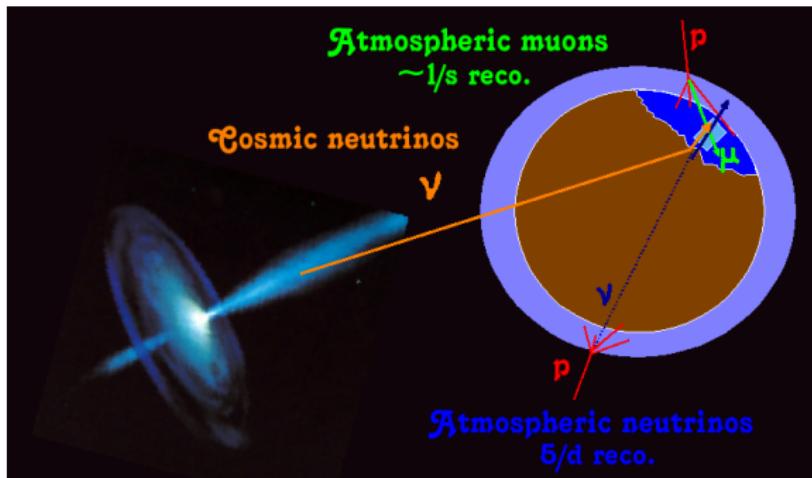
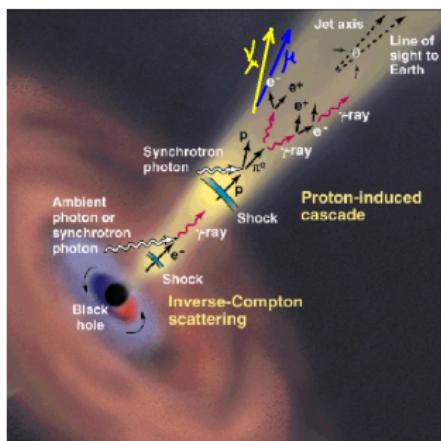
- Case *Any single interferometer only* more probable  
⇒ Time Coincidences (no direction) possible
- Direction rejects background : Coincidence/Coherent Analysis

# Detection depends on the signal waveform...

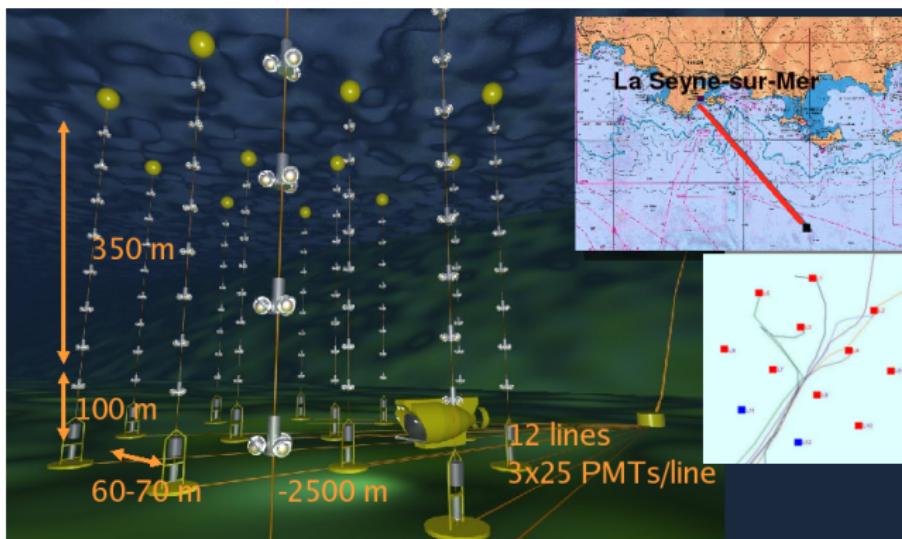
F. Beauville et al., *Class.Quant.Grav.* 25 :045002 (2008)



# Antares Detection

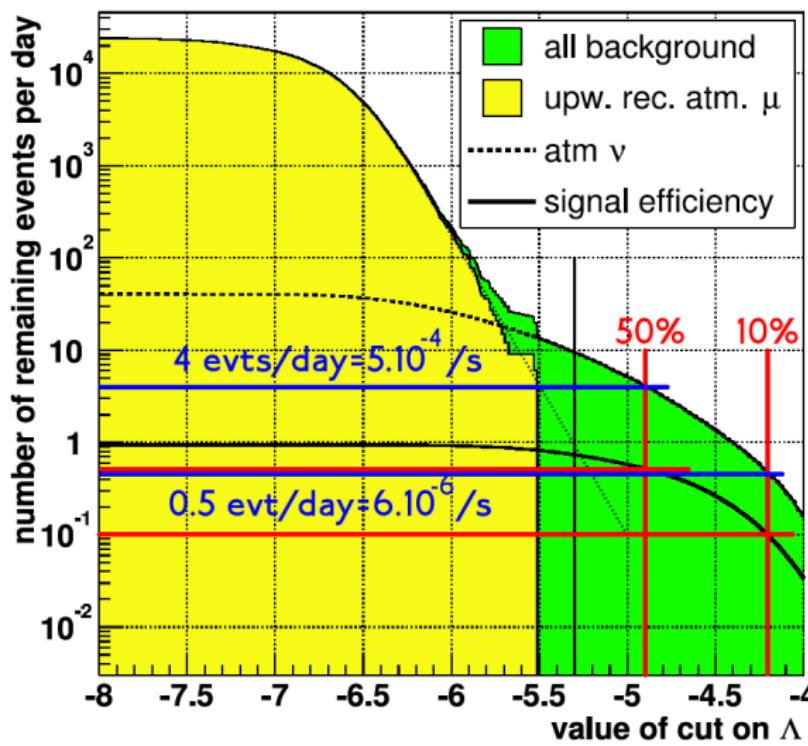


# Antares Detection



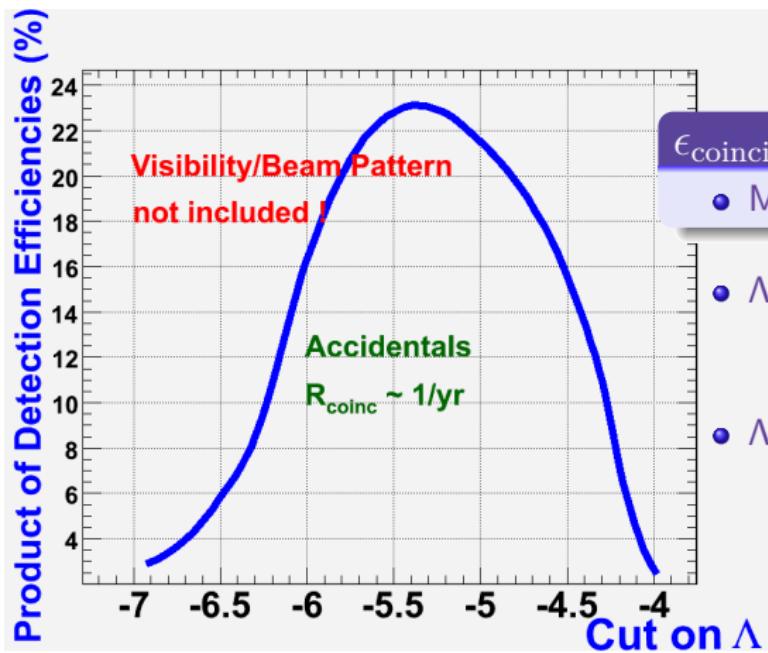
- ⇒ 12 Lines in operation since mid-2008 !
- ⇒  $\mu$  track reconstructed from  $(t, Q)$  of hits from Cherenkov light

# Antares Detection : efficiency vs background



- $\Lambda \approx \frac{\log(\mathcal{L})}{N_{DOF}}$
- Standard cut :  $\Lambda > -5.3$  :
  - ⇒ Efficiency  $\sim 75\%$
  - ⇒ Atm.  $\nu$  :  $10/\text{day}$
- For lower  $\Lambda$ , bkg explodes
- For higher  $\Lambda$ ,  $\epsilon$  drops

# Simple case : time coincidences



$\epsilon_{\text{coincidences}}$  for  $\Delta t \sim 1 \text{ s}$

- Maximum for  $\Lambda \sim -5.5$
- $\Lambda$  low :
  - ⇒ Antares bkg high
  - ⇒ Virgo Threshold too high
- $\Lambda$  high :
  - ⇒ Antares efficiency too low

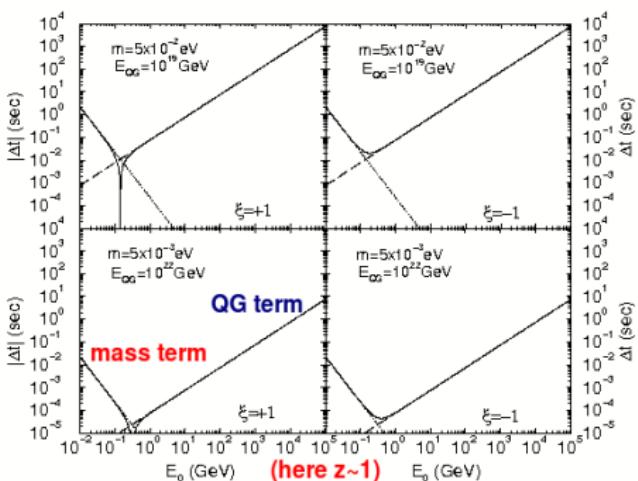
# Quantum Gravity effects & coincidence window

- $m_{\text{graviton}} = 0$ , and  $E_{\text{graviton}} \ll 1 \Rightarrow \Delta t_{QG}^{\text{GW}}$  negligible !
- $\delta t_{\text{mass}}^\nu \ll 1$  for  $E_\nu \sim \text{TeV}$
- Quantum Gravity : Dispersion  

$$c^2 p^2 = E^2 \left[ 1 + \xi \left( \frac{E}{E_{QG}} \right) + \mathcal{O} \left( \frac{E^2}{E_{QG}^2} \right) + \dots \right]$$
- $\xi = -1$  favoured ( $\nu$  slower than  $c$ )
- $z \ll 1$ 
  - $\Rightarrow$  Given fluxes and amplitudes, first signals seen local universe
  - $\Rightarrow$  independence from cosmological models
- $\Delta t_{QG}^{\text{GW}-\nu} \simeq 0.15 \text{ms} \left( \frac{d}{10 \text{ kpc}} \right) \left( \frac{E_\nu^{\text{HE}}}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right) \left( \frac{10^{19} \text{ GeV}}{E_{QG}} \right)$

S. Choubey & S. F. King, Phys. Rev. D 67, 073005 (2003)

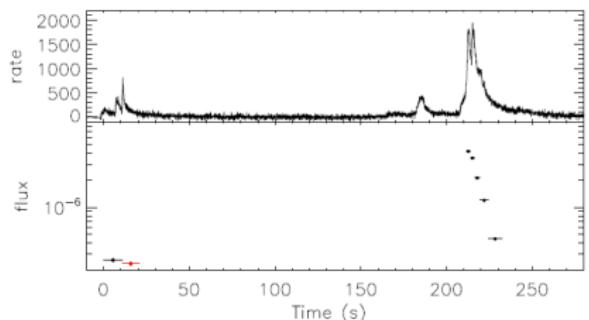
# Quantum Gravity effects & coincidence window



Maximum QG delay for  $E_{QG} \sim 10^{19} \text{ GeV}$

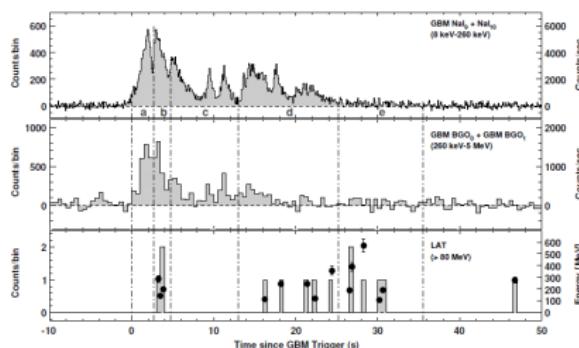
- $\Delta t_{QG} \ll 100\text{ms}$  for sources in Galaxy and  $E_\nu \lesssim 100 \text{ TeV}$

# GRBs : observations and time window



## Precursors

⇒ Extend Time Window



## High Energy Emission

- HE  $\gamma$  delayed

⇒ Preliminary studies show that HEN emission delayed

# GRBs : observations and time window

Coincidence Window :  $[-250\text{s}; +250\text{s}]$

**Long GRB – largest time window**

model dependent

Precursor

250s

1s

gamma

HEN

GW

e.g. Ott, 2009

GRB

1s

100s

150s

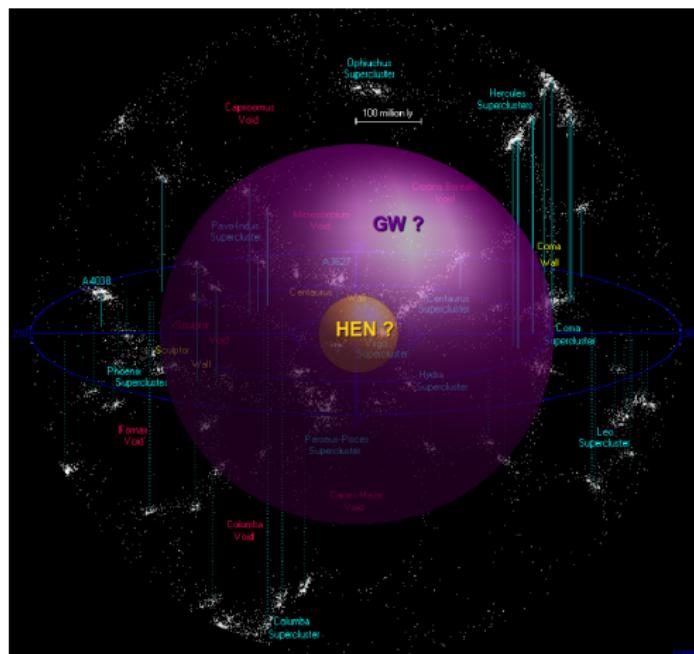
150s ?

BATSE precursors (374)  
Burlon et al., 2008

BATSE GRBs (1234)

Fermi observations will probably  
change this due to different high  
energy gamma emission mechanism

# The Question of the Horizon :



Conditions for efficient coincidences :

- GWHEN Efficiency limited by *weakest* experiment

# The Question of the Horizon : GW

## GW Horizon

- Rough estimate of Signal-to-Noise Ratio

$$\rho = \frac{h_c}{h_{\text{RMS}}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{fS_h(f)}} \times \frac{1}{d_{\text{GW}}} \sqrt{\frac{GE_{\text{GW}}}{f\pi^2 c^3}} \Rightarrow d_{\text{GW}} \approx \frac{1}{f\rho} \sqrt{\frac{GE_{\text{GW}}}{\pi^2 c^3 S_h(f)}}$$

- Take  $\rho \sim 10$ ,  $f \sim 250\text{Hz}$ ,  $S_h(f) \sim 10^{-23}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  (Optimal)

- Low Luminosities GRBs  $L_{\text{tot}} \sim 10^{47} \text{ erg/s}$  for  $\delta t \sim 1\text{s}$

- Assume  $E_{\text{GW}} = \epsilon_{\text{GW}} E_{\text{tot}}$

- Then  $d_{\text{GW}} \sim 10 \text{ Mpc} \times \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{\text{GW}}}{0.01}} \sqrt{\frac{\delta t}{1\text{s}}}$

# The Question of the Horizon : HEN

## HEN Horizon

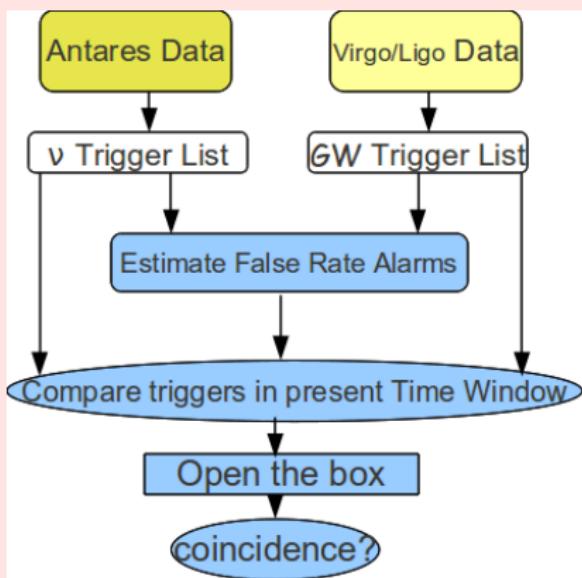
- Luminosity Needed for detection of  $N_\nu$  events from  $N_\nu \propto \Phi_\nu \sigma_\nu R_\mu A_\mu$
- $L_\nu = 4\pi d_{\text{HEN}}^2 \Phi_\nu \approx 10^{47} \text{ erg/s } N_\nu \left( \frac{d_{\text{HEN}}}{3 \text{ Gpc}} \right)^2 \left( \frac{1 \text{ yr}}{\delta t} \right)$  for  $A_\mu \sim 0.1 \text{ km}^2$
- Requiring  $N_\nu = 1$  for a burst  $\delta t \sim 100 \text{ s}$ ,  
 $L_\nu = \epsilon_{\text{HEN}} L_{\text{tot}} \Rightarrow d_{\text{HEN}}^{\max} \sim 5 \text{ Mpc}$ , scaling as  $\sqrt{\delta t}$  and  $\sqrt{\epsilon_{\text{HEN}}}$

## GWEN Horizon

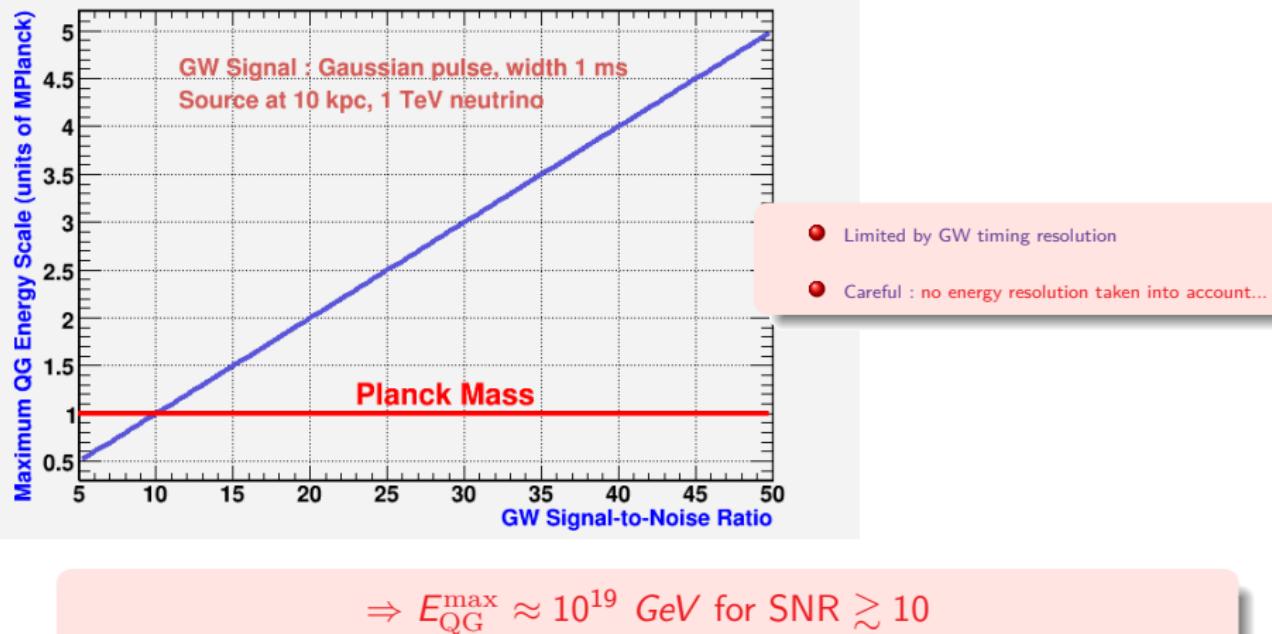
- For Low Luminosities GRBs  $d_{\text{GW}} \sim d_{\text{HEN}} \sim 1 - 100 \text{ Mpc}$
  - Horizons seem equivalent for rough estimates...
  - ...But depend on  $\epsilon_{\text{GW}}, \epsilon_{\text{HEN}}, \delta t$ ...
- ⇒ Model dependent !
- ⇒ Equalization of Horizons needed for given GWEN models

# A method for coincidences

## Coincidence Analysis Method



# Maximum accessible $E_{\text{QG}}$



# The GWHEN Group



- Antares :
  - **Contact : Th. P.**
  - B. Baret, B. Bouhou, A. Kouchner, L. Moscoso, V. Van Elewyck
- Virgo, APC (Paris) : **E. Chassande-Mottin (Contact)**
- LIGO :
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  - Columbia U. (USA) : I. Bartos, Z. Márka
  - Cardiff (UK) : P. Sutton
  - Potsdam (Germany) : I. Di Palma & M.-A. Papa
- IceCube : C. Finley (OKC, Sweden)

Collaborative : *Virgo/LIGO + Antares*

- **MoU** for exchange of data signed between *Antares*, *Virgo* and *LIGO*
- Regular Meetings

# The GWHEN Group

2010 - Current Analysis : *Antares* 5 Lines + VSR1/S5

- Sub-optimal detectors ⇒ No joint optimization !
- (Null) Results expected after summer 2010...

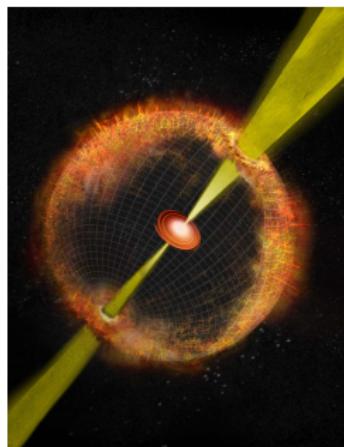
2010/2012 - Joint Analysis : *Antares* 12 Lines + VSR2/S6

- Optimize Coincident Detection Efficiency  
⇒ for specific joint GWHEN emission models...
- Possible First coincident detection ?

Circa 2015 - KM<sup>3</sup> + Advanced Interferometers

- HEN : 1-5 km<sup>3</sup> in the Mediterranean...
- GW : Interferometers with enhanced sensitivity above 20 Hz
- Astrophysics of detected sources ?

# The GWHEN Group : perspectives...



## What about Quantum Gravity ?

- First coincidences will help understanding the sources !
- An exception : *Jetted Core-Collapse SN / Short/Long GRBs*
  - ⇒ GW signals well modelled - at least timing wrt bounce/merger
  - ⇒ Production of HEN in the jet
  - ⇒ QG studies ok if HEN produced near base of the emitted jet