

Coincidences between Gravitational Wave Interferometers & High Energy Neutrino Telescopes

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GW/HE ν Coincidences are...

- ...Possible ?
 - ⇒ Common Sources for GW/HE ν
 - ⇒ Coincident signals in GW and HE ν
- ...Observable ?
 - ⇒ Common Sky Map ?
- ...Detectable ?
 - ⇒ Signal Efficiencies
 - ⇒ Background Rejection
 - ⇒ Accidental Coincidence Rate :
 $R_{\text{coincidence}} \sim R_{\text{Antares}} R_{\text{Virgo}} \Delta t_{\text{coincidence}}$
 - ⇒ Setting e.g. $R_{\text{coincidence}} \sim 1/\text{yr}$ constrains efficiencies

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GW/HE ν Coincidences...

1 Scientific Motivations

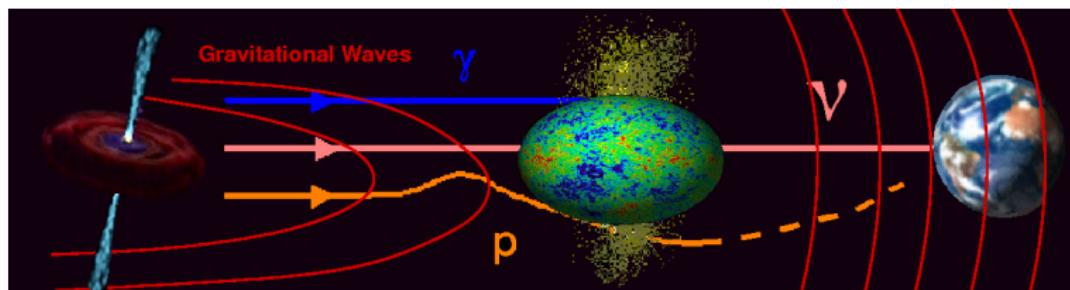
2 GW/HE ν Common Sources

3 Observability

4 Detectability

5 Antares & Virgo Coincidences

Why study GW/HE ν Coincidences ?



- Sources **invisible** in electromagnetic channels may emit both GW/ ν
- Unique information on internal processes
- **Quantum Gravity** : $c^2 p^2 = E^2 \left[1 + \xi \left(\frac{E}{E_{QG}} \right) + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{E^2}{E_{QG}^2} \right) + \dots \right]$
 $\Rightarrow |\Delta t_{QG}| \simeq 0.15 \text{ ms} \left(\frac{d}{10 \text{ kpc}} \right) \left(\frac{E_\nu^{HE}}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right) \left(\frac{10^{19} \text{ GeV}}{E_{QG}} \right)$ for $z \ll 1$

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

GW/HE ν Coincidences...

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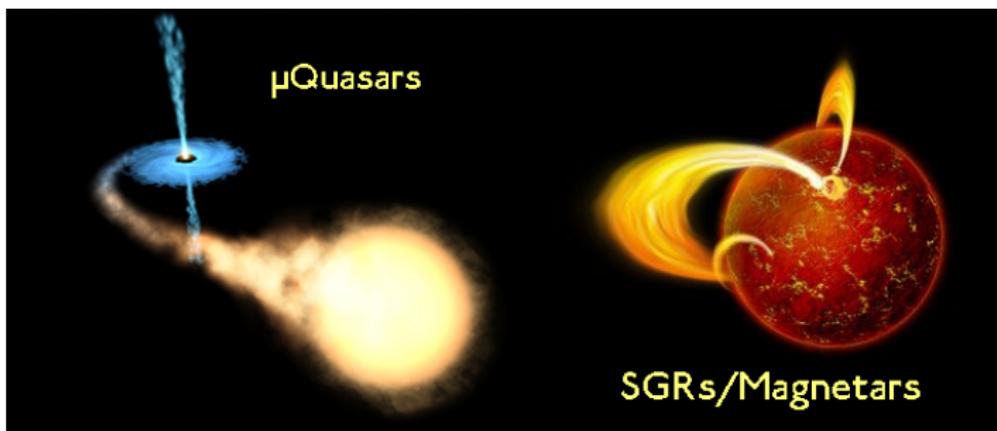
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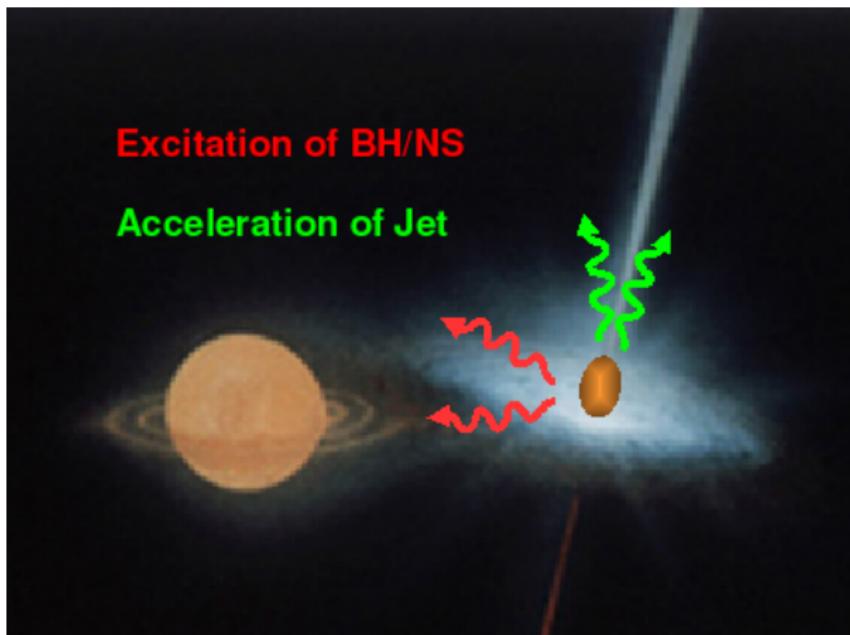
Galactic Sources of GW & ν



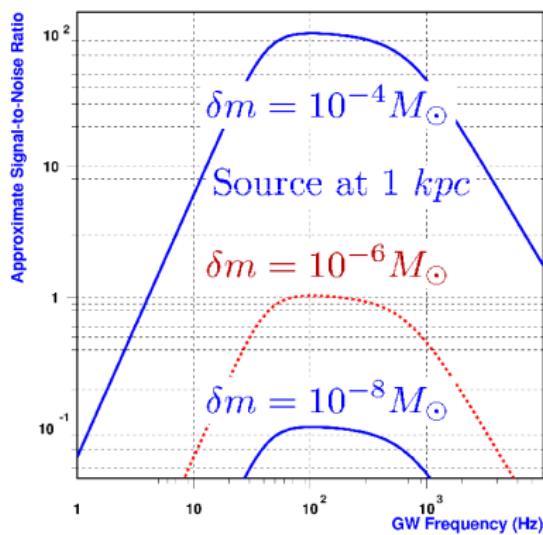
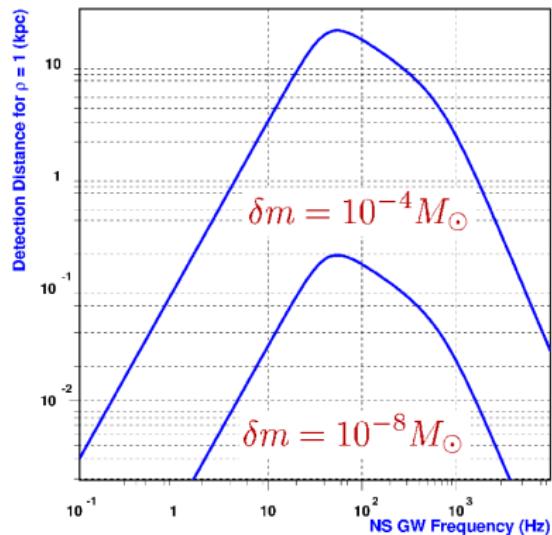
Focus on galactic sources

- Only accessible sources for 1st detectors *Antares & Virgo* ?
- Δt_{QG} independent on cosmological models for $z \ll 1$

MicroQuasars : Gravitational Waves (I)



MicroQuasars : Gravitational Waves (II)



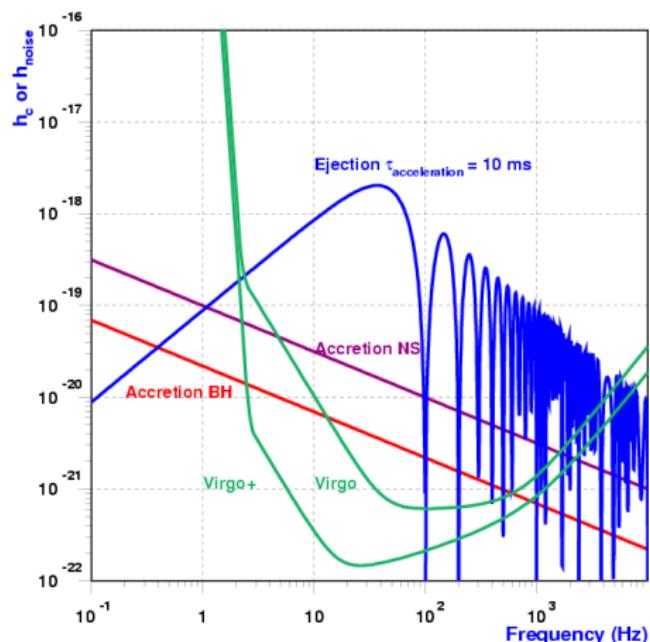
Accretion \Rightarrow ringing

- Limit of detection at 1 kpc

Ejection \Rightarrow acceleration

- $SNR \gg 1$ at 1 kpc

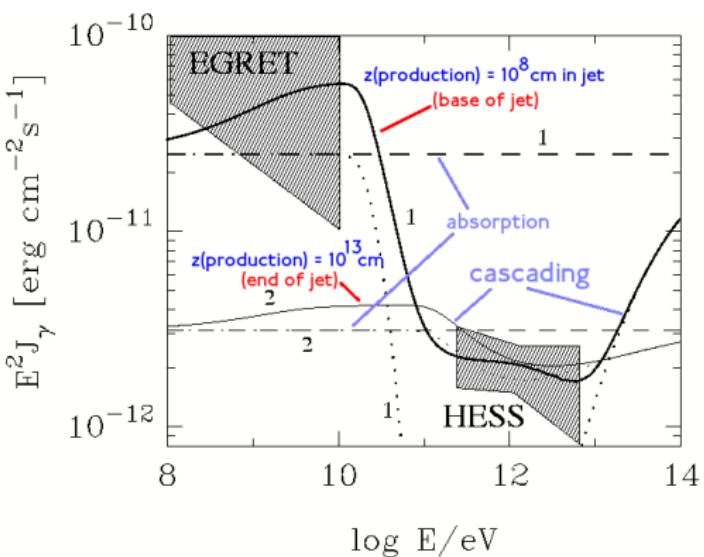
MicroQuasars : Gravitational Waves (III)



- $\delta m \sim 10^{-4} M_{\odot}$ at 1 kpc
 - Accretion less favourable
 - Ejection more promising if :
 - $\tau_{\text{acceleration}} \lesssim 1 \text{ s} - \text{fast!}$
 - discrete/discontinuous flow

Th. P., A&A, in preparation

MicroQuasars : Neutrinos from LS 5039



- Production of γ/ν at the base of the jet favoured

F. A. Aharonian, L. A. Anchordoqui, D. Khangulyan & T. Montaruli J.Phys.Conf.Ser. 39, 408-415 (2006)

MicroQuasars : Neutrinos & Flares

Source name	Δt (days)	N_μ
CI Cam	0.6	0.05
XTE J1748-288	20	2.5
Cygnus X-3	3	4.8
LS 5039	persistent	0.2
GRO J1655-40	6	1.8
GRS 1915+105	6	0.5
Circinus X-1	4	0.2
XTE J1550-564	5	0.04
V4641 Sgr	0.3	0.03
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Scorpius X-1	persistent	0.9
SS433	persistent	252
GS 1354-64	2.8	0.02
GX 339-4	persistent	183.4
Cygnus X-1	persistent	2.8
GRO J0422+32	1-20	0.1-2

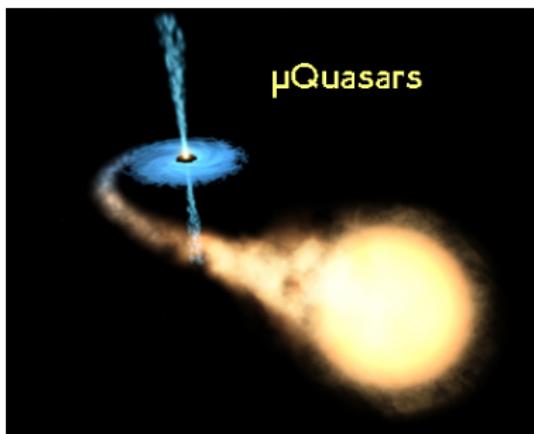
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MicroQuasars : summary



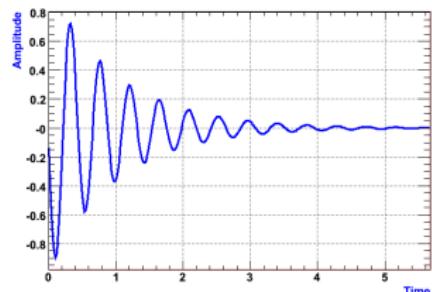
- Accretion GW signal precedes HE ν emission
- HE ν emitted at the onset of acceleration
- Ejection GW signal coincident with HE ν
- Unknown time lag

Soft Gamma Repeaters : Gravitational Waves

Deformation of NS crust \Rightarrow star pulsation

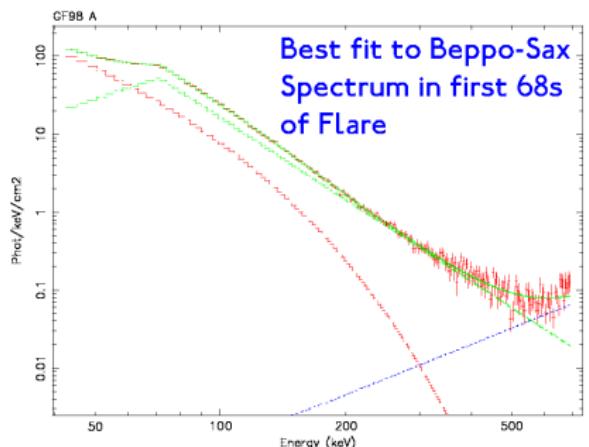
- Depends on Star Model
- Energy released in GW linked to γ Flux

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 : Neutrinos



Neutrino Spectrum ($\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1} \text{GeV}^{-1}$)	Upward-going μ^+ 's (s^{-1})
$5.90(E/\text{GeV})^{-0.73}$	$2 \cdot 10^6$
$8.74 \cdot 10^{-3}(E/\text{GeV})^{-1.47}$	0.8
$3.09 \cdot 10^{-4}(E/\text{GeV})^{-1.85}$	$5 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$8.23 \cdot 10^{-5}E^{-2.00}$	$3 \cdot 10^{-5}$

SGR 1806-20 : Dec. 27th, 2004

- Huge flare
- but few predicted events...

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

Soft Gamma Repeaters : summary

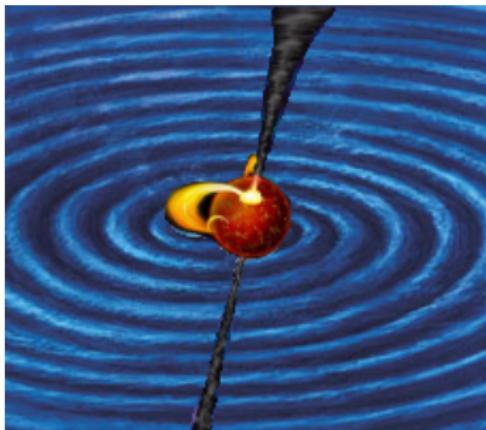


- GW emission coincident with γ /HE ν
- Unknown time lag

Orphan Sources... ?

Sources with no electromagnetic counterparts

- HESS has discovered a lot of sources not visible before...



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HESS Sources with no electromagnetic counterparts

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Source Name	\varnothing (°)	N_{src} - $E_\nu > 1$ TeV min-max(mean)	N_{atm}
HESS J1303–631	0.3	0.8-2.3(1.6)	11
HESS J1745–303	0.4	0-18(9)	9.0
HESS J1614–518	0.5	1-10(6)	19
HESS J1837–069	0.2	1.2-4.5(3.3)	5.9
HESS J1634–472	0.2	0.0-3.1(1.7)	9.8
HESS J1708–410	0.1	0.1-1.6(1.1)	7.6

A. Kappes et al., Astron.J. 656, 870-878 (2007)

GW/HE ν Coincidences...

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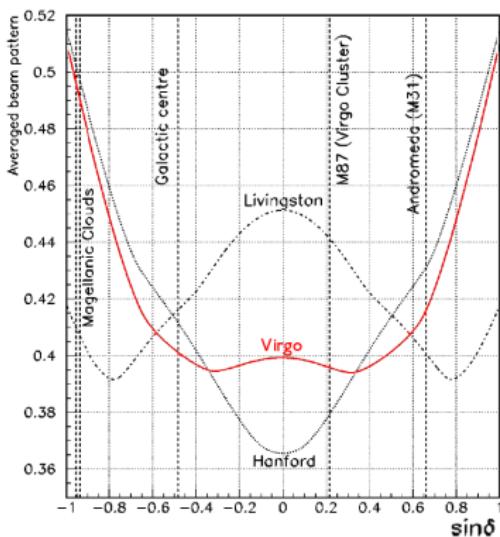
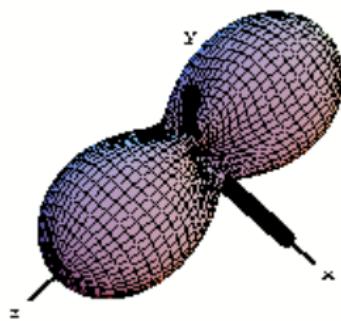
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4 Detectability

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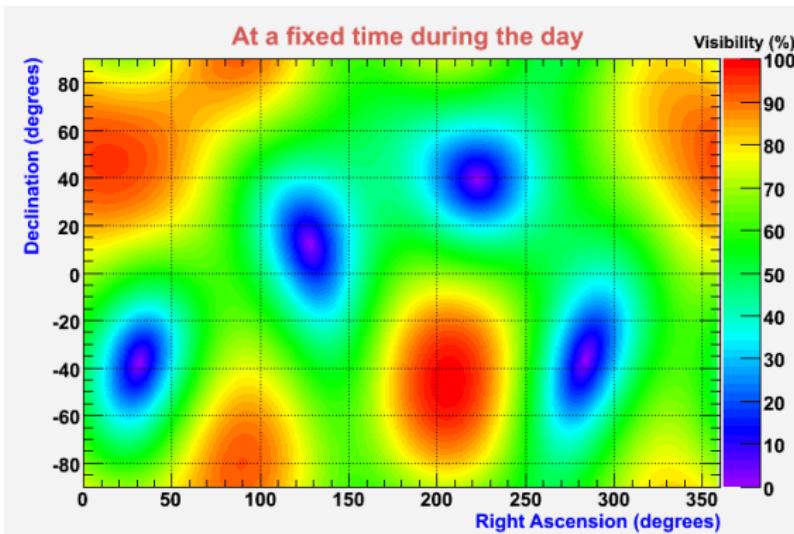
Virgo Beam Pattern, daily averaged



A GW interferometer is an antenna

- Beam Pattern depends on Wave Polarization Ψ and (α, δ)

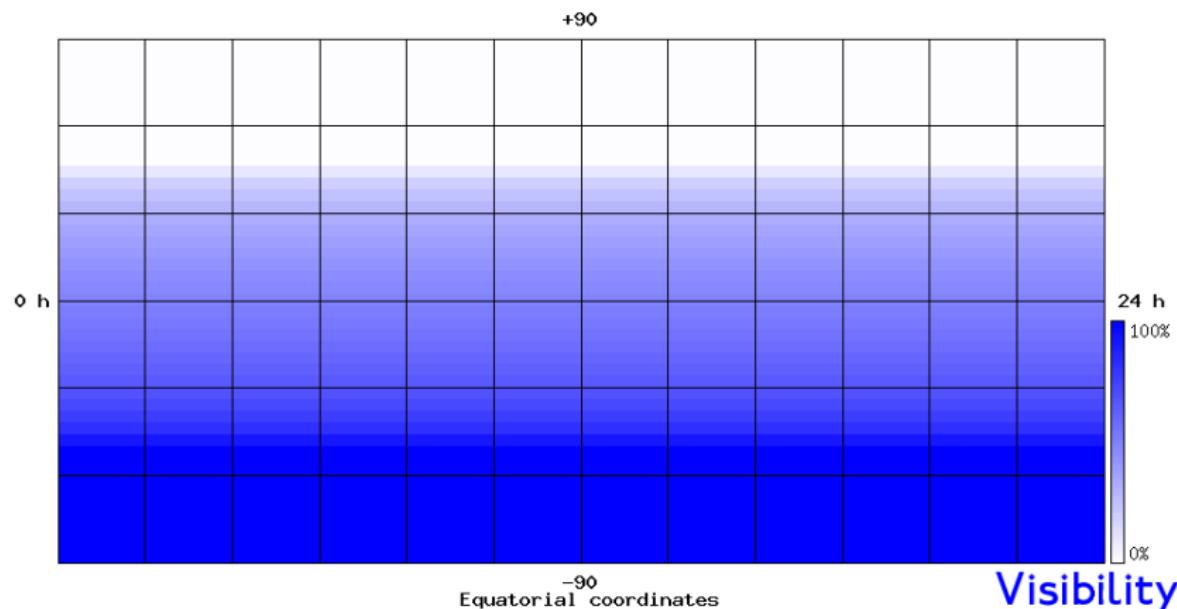
Virgo Beam Pattern, instantaneous



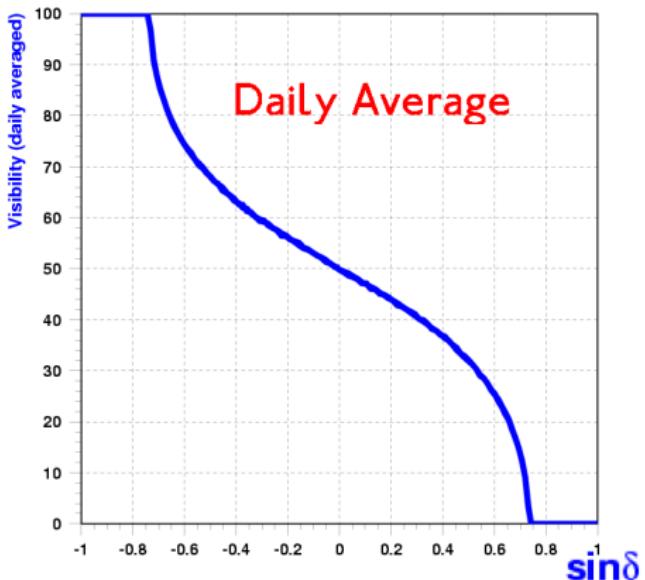
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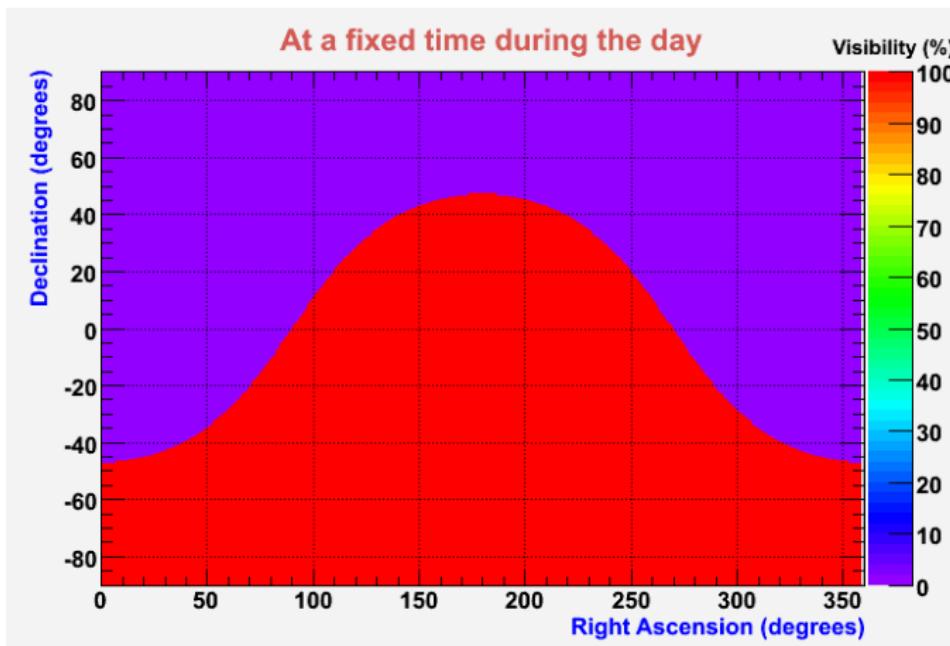
Antares Visibility, daily averaged



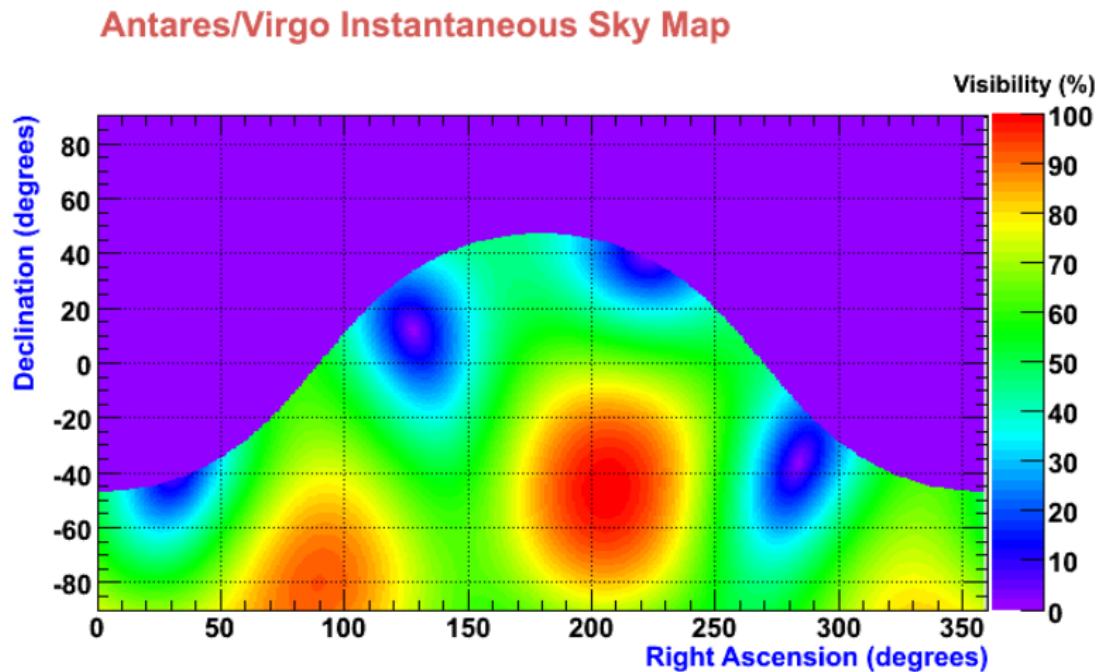
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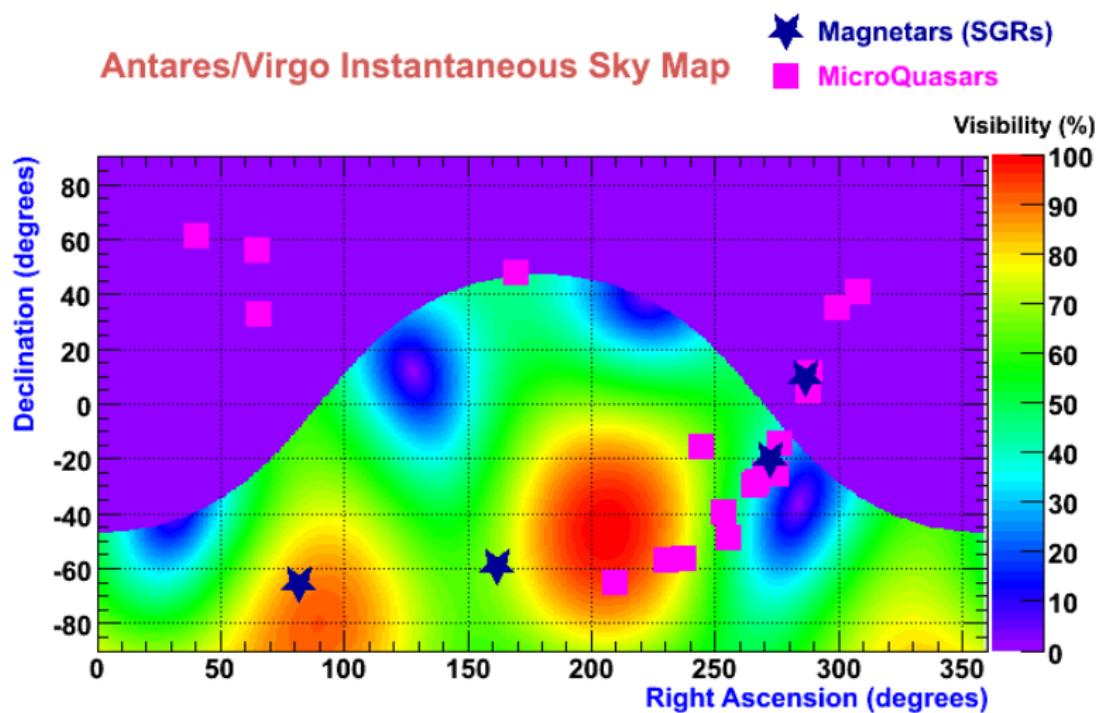
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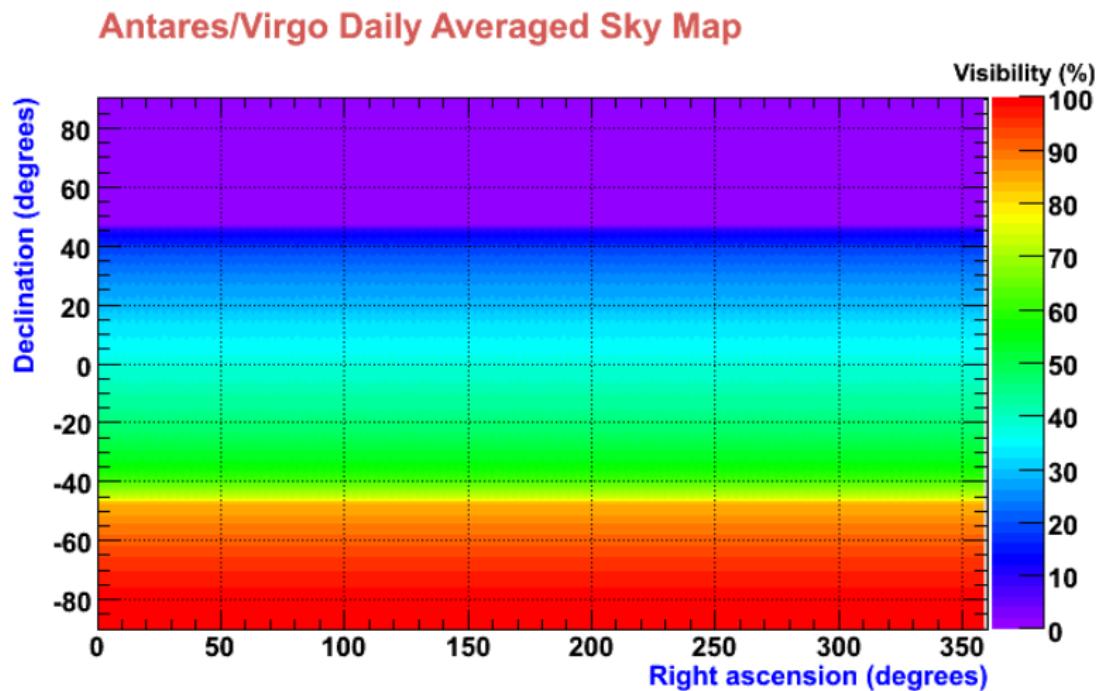
Antares & Virgo common Sky



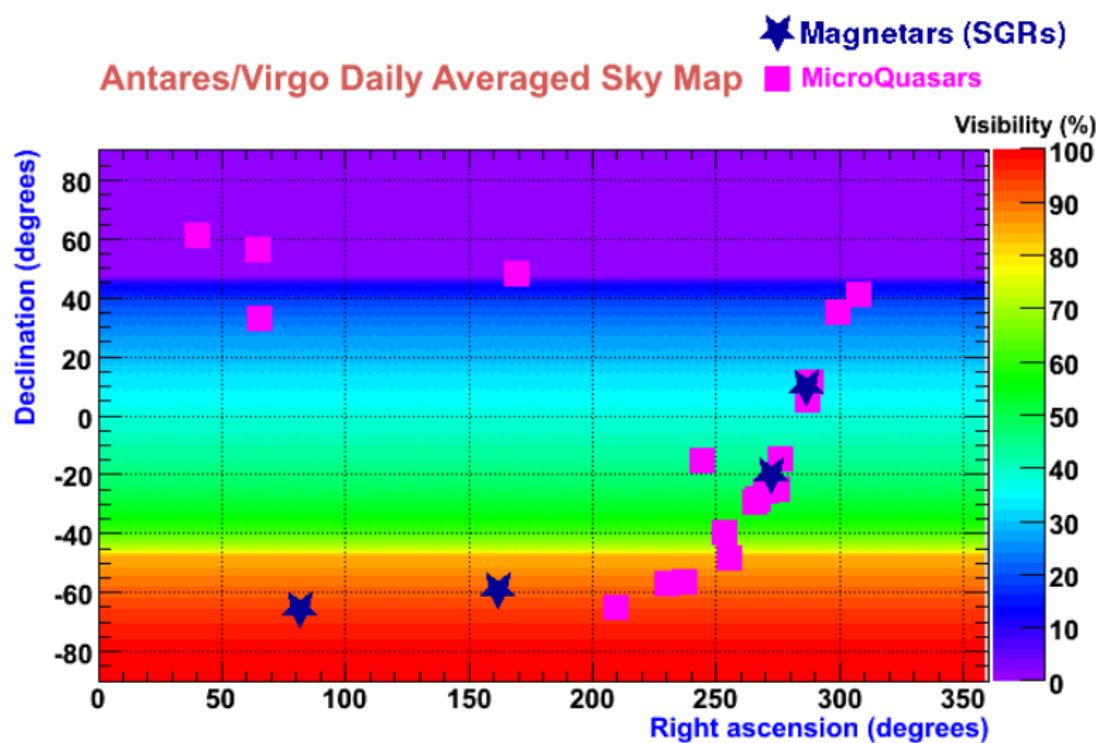
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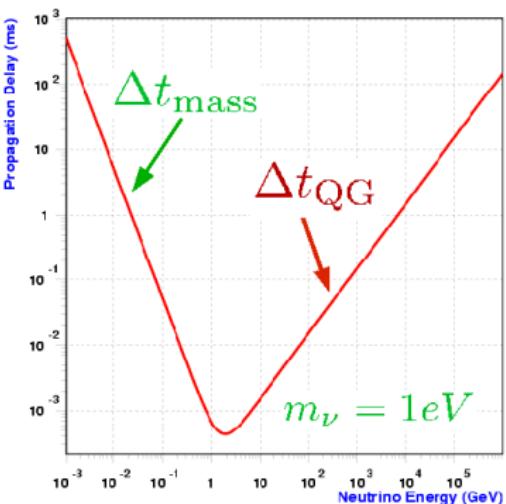
5 Antares & Virgo Coincidences

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 (ν slower than c)
- $z \ll 1 \Rightarrow$ 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)*

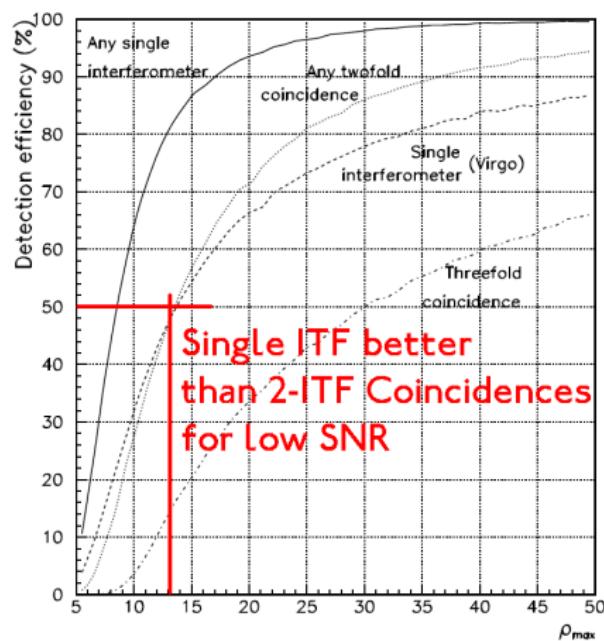
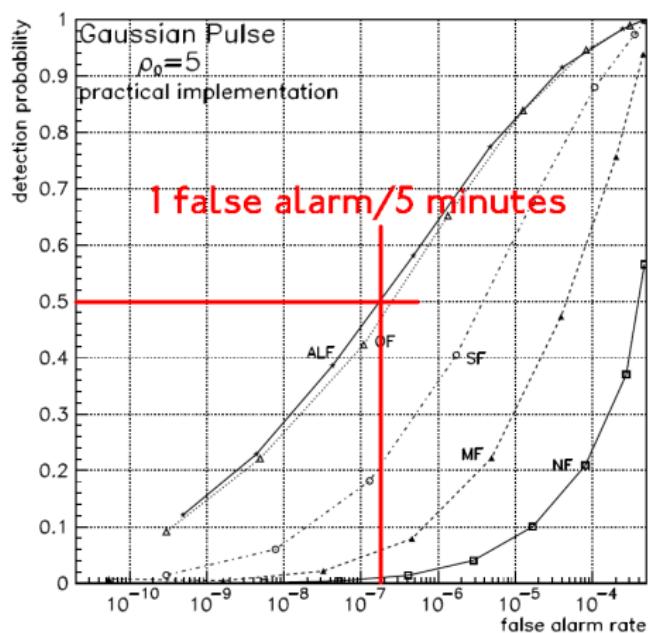
Quantum Gravity effects & coincidence window



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

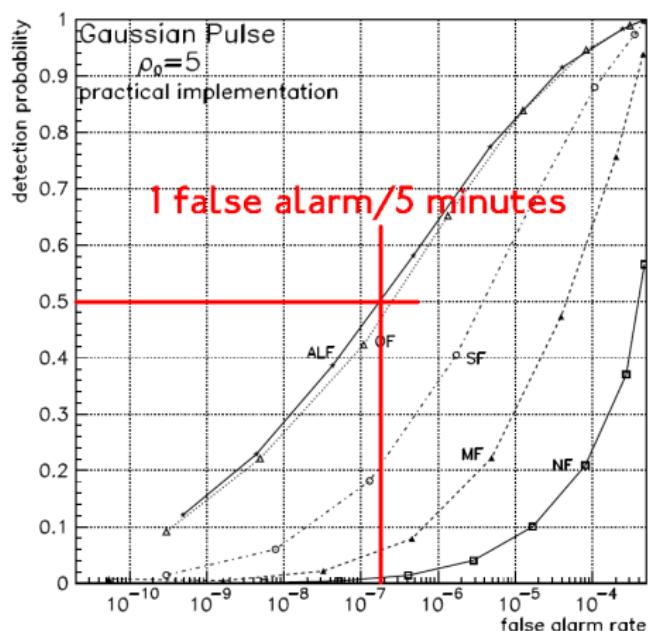
- $\Delta t_{\text{QG}} \lesssim 1 \text{ s} : E_{\nu} \lesssim 1 \text{ PeV}, d \lesssim 50 \text{ kpc}$ (whole Galaxy + LMC)
- $\Delta t_{\text{QG}} \lesssim 1 \text{ s} : E_{\nu} \lesssim 3 \text{ TeV}, d \lesssim 20 \text{ Mpc}$ (Virgo Cluster)

Virgo Detection : efficiency

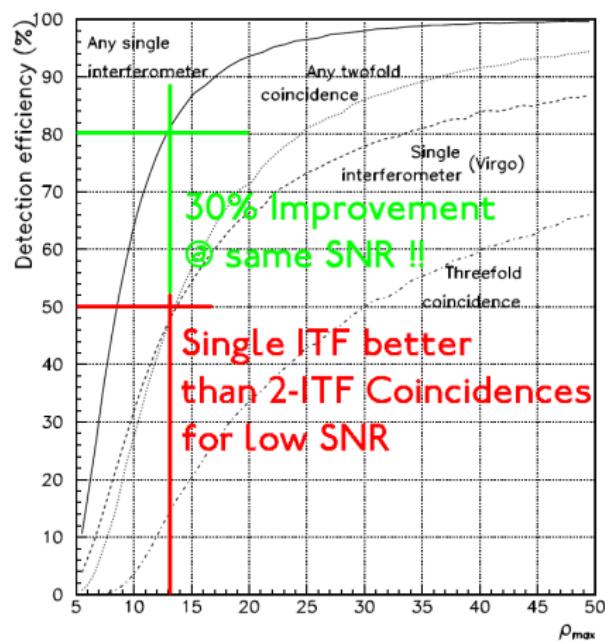


N. Arnaud et al. Phys. Rev. D 65, 042004 (2002)

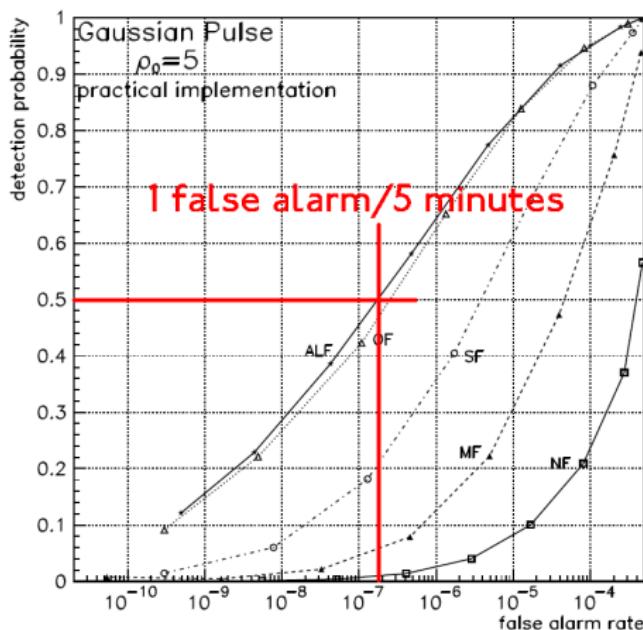
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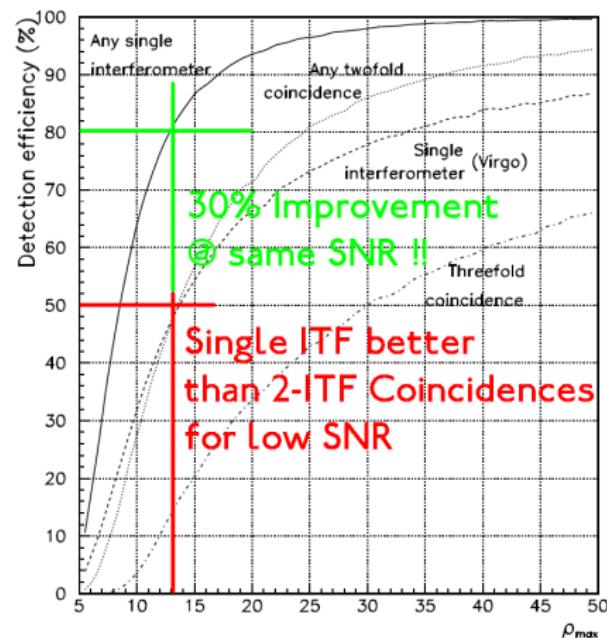
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Virgo Detection : efficiency



1 false alarm/5 minutes

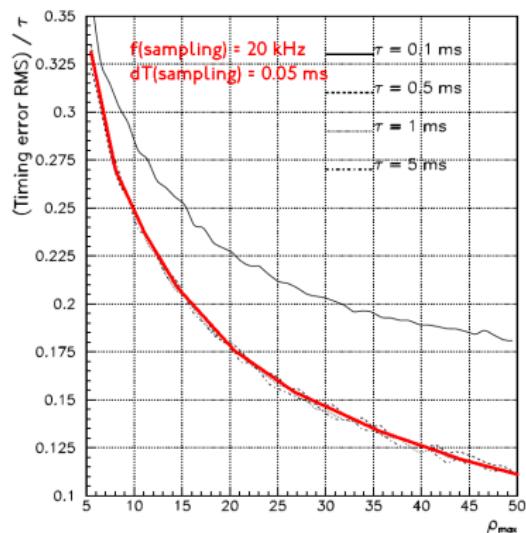


30% Improvement
@ same SNR !!

Single ITF better
than 2-ITF Coincidences
for low SNR

- Case Any single interferometer/ Virgo only \oplus probable
- \Rightarrow Directional information not available !

Virgo Detection : Timing



- Sampling at 20 kHz (0.05ms)
- For Gaussian Burst, width τ ms :

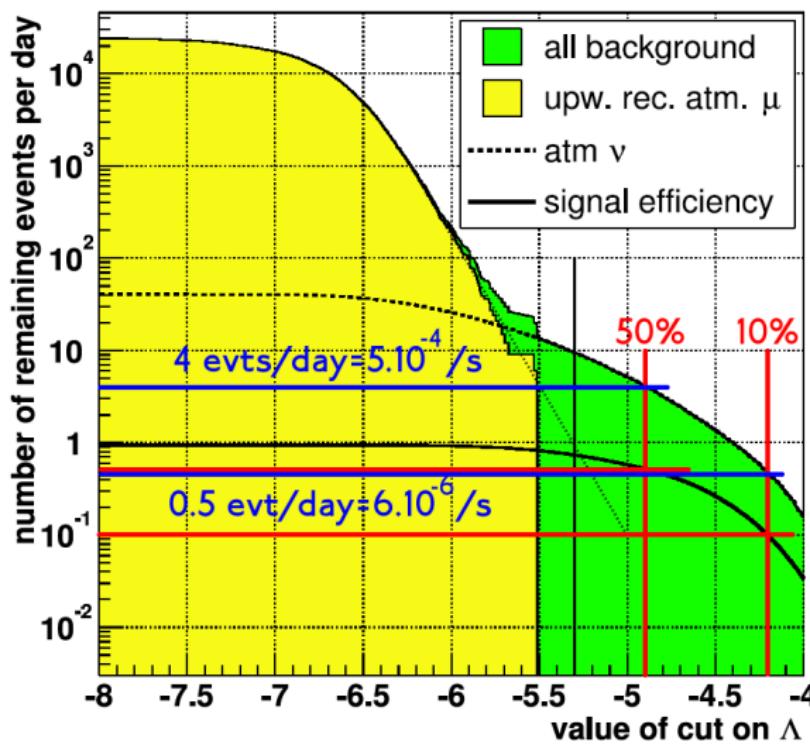
$$\Delta t^{\text{RMS}} \approx \frac{1.5}{\text{SNR}} \left(\frac{\tau}{1 \text{ ms}} \right) \text{ ms}$$

GW Timing

- Timing Resolution $\lesssim 1 \text{ ms}$ for $\rho > 5$, $\tau \lesssim 3 \text{ ms}$

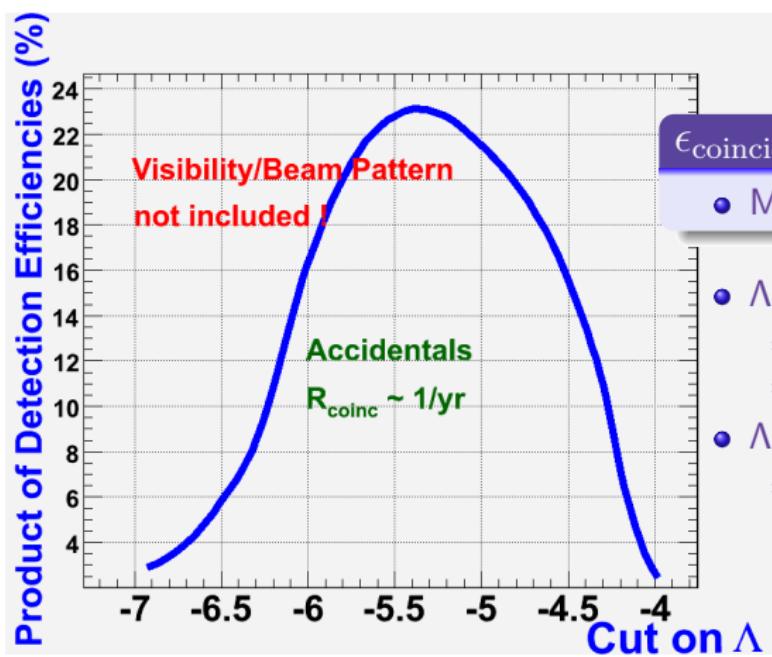
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Antares Detection : efficiency vs background



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

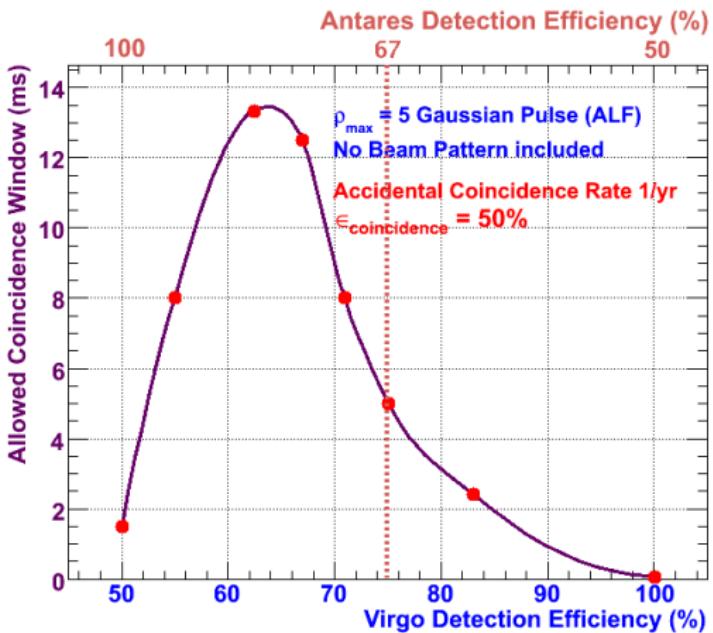
Combined Detection Efficiency : $\Delta t_{\text{coincidence}} = 1 \text{ s}$



$$\epsilon_{\text{coincidences}} \sim \epsilon_{\text{Virgo}} \times \epsilon_{\text{Antares}}$$

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

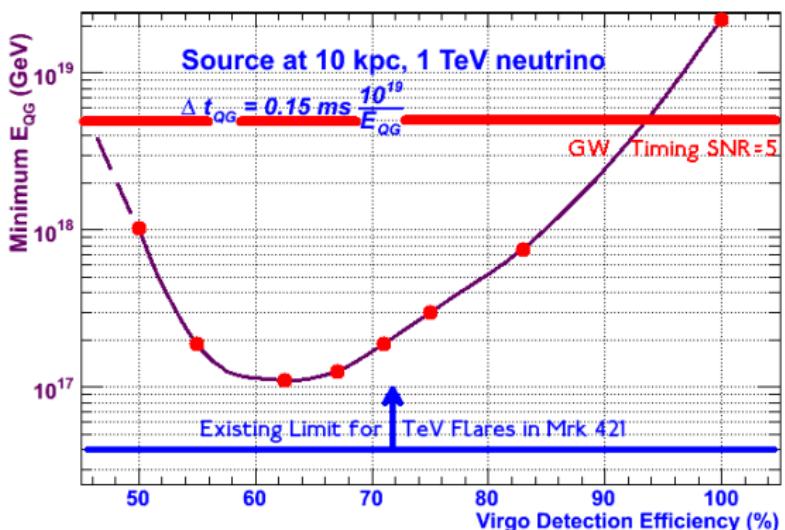
Combined Detection Efficiency : $\epsilon_{\text{coincidence}} = 50\%$



Detection Probability : $\epsilon = 50\%$

- $\Delta t_{\max} \sim 15$ ms

Possible Scientific Output : Minimum accessible E_{QG}



- Limited by GW Timing Resolution
- Here $E_{QG}^{\max} \approx 5 \times 10^{18} \text{ GeV}$

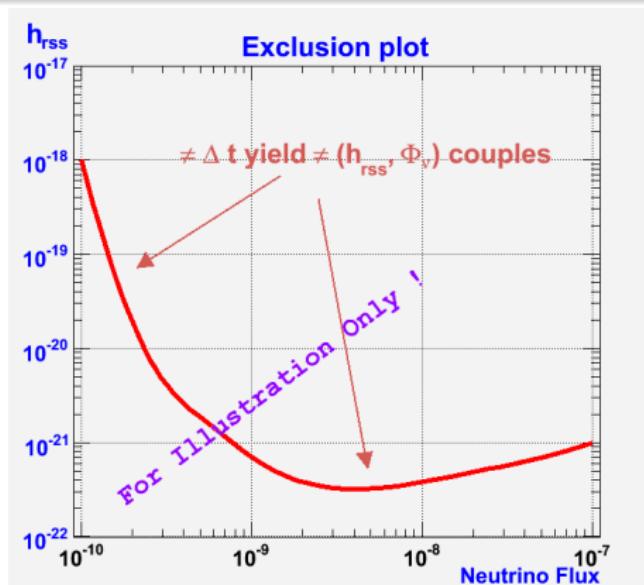
$$\Delta t_{QG} \propto E_{QG}^{-1}$$

- for $\epsilon_{\text{coincidence}} = 50\%$, can go down to $10^{17} \text{ GeV}!$

Possible Scientific Output : h vs $E^2\Phi_\nu$

if no coincidence observed

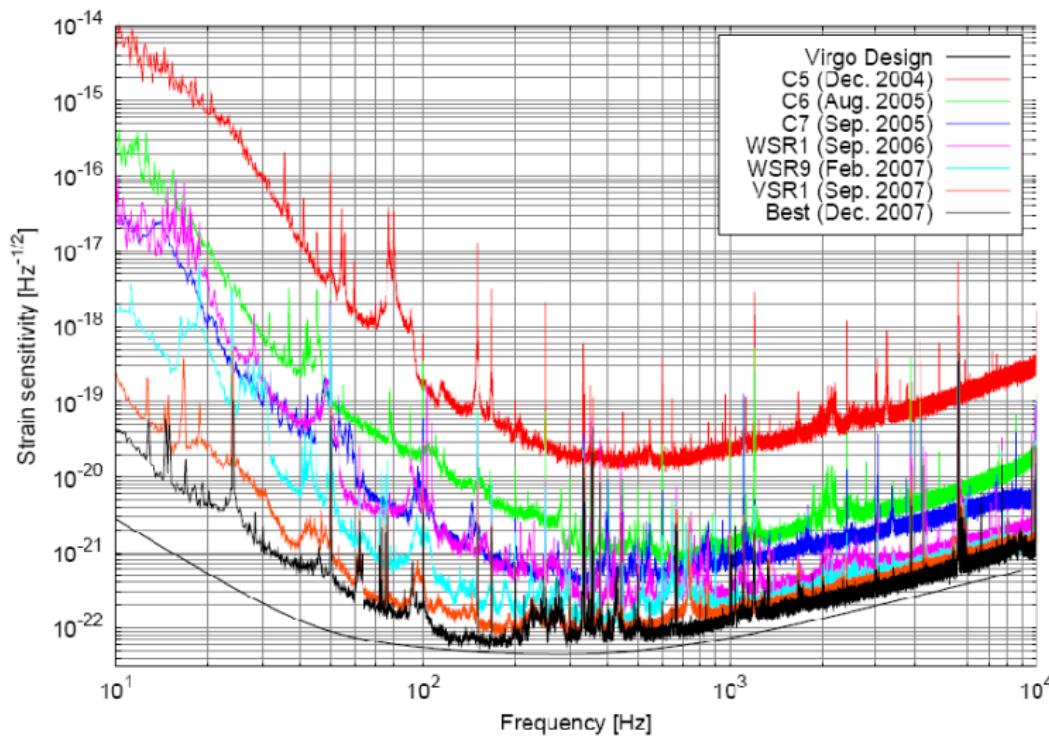
- Exclusion plot $h_{\text{rss}} = \sqrt{\int h^2(t)dt}$ vs $E^2\Phi_\nu$



GW/HE ν Coincidences...

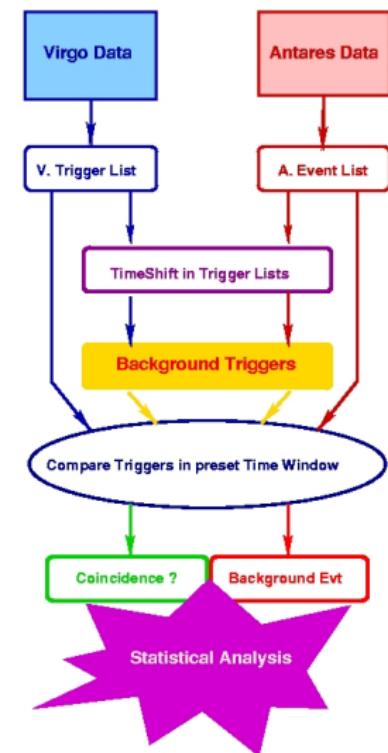
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Antares & Virgo Status



Antares & Virgo Status

	ANTARES	VIRGO
SEPTEMBER 2006	2 Lines	WSR I-2
OCTOBER 2006	2 Lines	WSR 3-4
NOVEMBER 2006	2 Lines	WSR 5
DECEMBER 2006	2 Lines	WSR 6
JANUARY 2007	5 Lines	WSR 7
FEBRUARY 2007	5 Lines	WSR 8-9
MARCH 2007	5 Lines	WSR 10
APRIL 2007	5 Lines	
MAY 2007	5 LINES	VSRI
JUNE 2007	5 LINES	VSRI
JULY 2007	5 LINES	VSRI
AUGUST 2007	5 LINES	VSRI
SEPTEMBER 2008	5 LINES	VSRI
OCTOBER 2007	5 Lines	
NOVEMBER 2007	5 Lines	
DECEMBER 2007	10 Lines	



Antares & Virgo Coincidences : Conclusions...

- GW/HE ν coincidences are :
 - **possible** (Galaxy at least)
 - **observable** : sky maps not \perp !
 - **déetectable** (with a bit of luck...)
- for *Antares & Virgo* with 5 Lines/VSR coincidences :
 - Accidental coincidence rate : 1/century ?
 - Set $\Delta t \Leftrightarrow$ Set $\epsilon_{\text{coincidences}}^{\text{no beam pattern}}$?
 - Self-consistent analysis for bkg by timeshifting data streams
- 2009 : Full *Antares / Virgo* +
 - *Antares* 12 Lines
 - *Virgo* upgrade \Rightarrow improvement by factor 2 above 1 kHz
- *circa 2015 : KM³/Advanced Virgo*
 - KM³ in the Mediterranean...
 - *Advanced Virgo* : enhanced sensitivity above 20 Hz

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- for Antares & Virgo with 5 Lines/VSR coincidences :
 - Accidental coincidence rate : 1/century ?
 - Set $\Delta t \Leftrightarrow$ Set $\epsilon_{\text{coincidences}}^{\text{no beam pattern}}$?
 - Self-consistent analysis for bkg by timeshifting data streams
- 2009 : Full *Antares / Virgo* +
 - *Antares* 12 Lines
 - *Virgo* upgrade \Rightarrow improvement by factor 2 above 1 kHz
- *circa* 2015 : KM³/Advanced *Virgo*
 - KM³ in the Mediterranean...
 - *Advanced Virgo* : enhanced sensitivity above 20 Hz

Antares & Virgo Coincidences : Conclusions...

