

Multimessenger astronomy

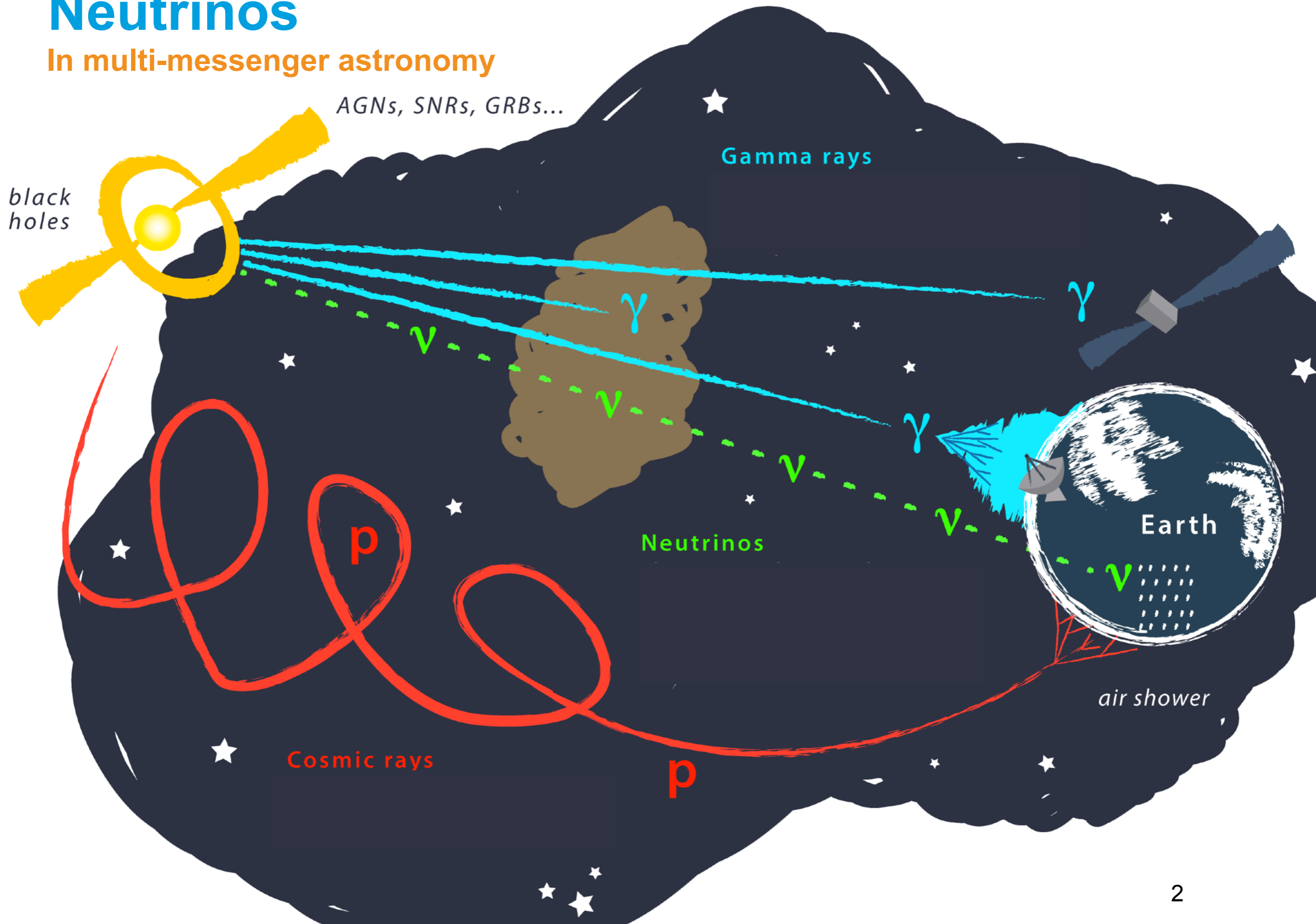
with high-energy neutrinos

Markus Ackermann, DESY
CTA Japan workshop
Feb 21, 2022



Neutrinos

In multi-messenger astronomy

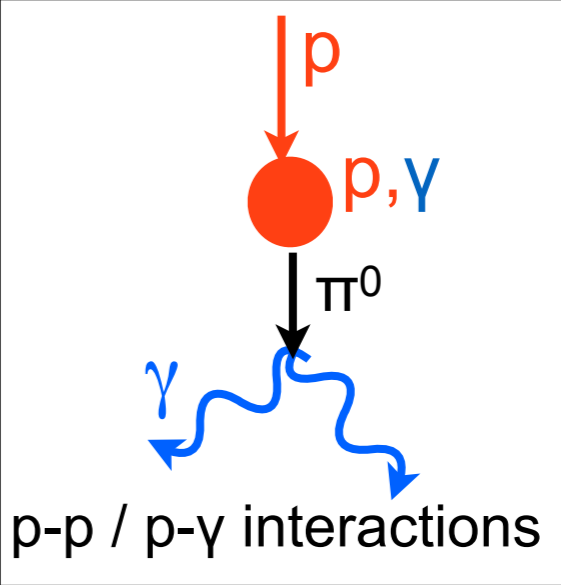
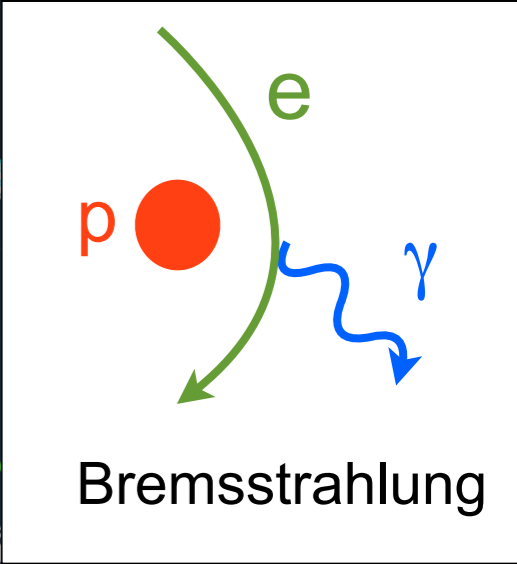
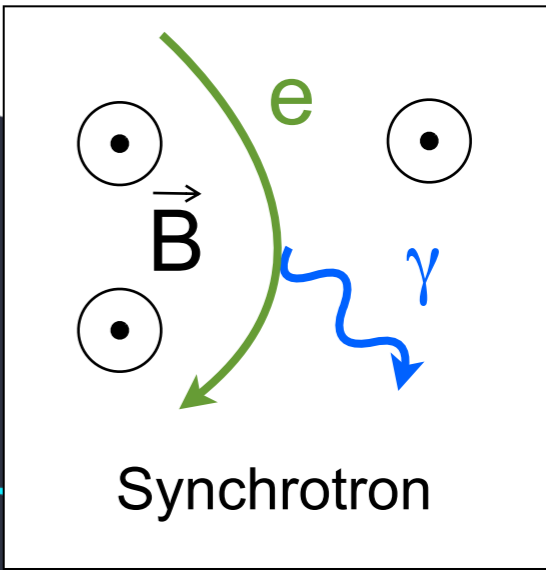
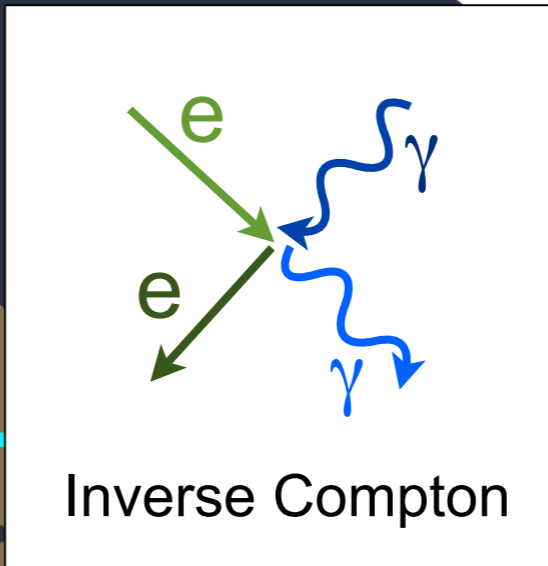
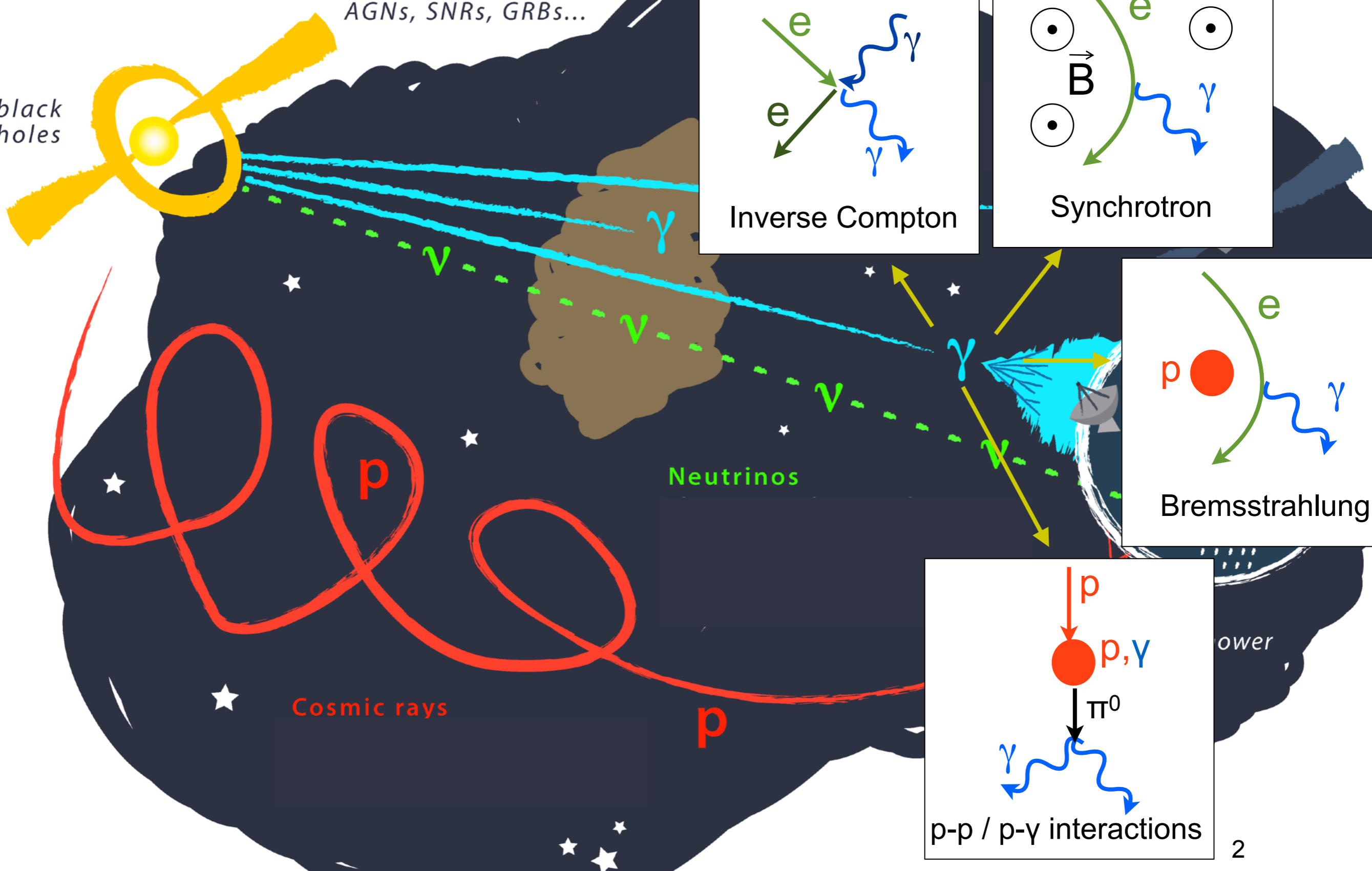


Neutrinos

In multi-messenger astronomy

AGNs, SNRs, GRBs...

black holes



Neutrinos

In multi-messenger astronomy

AGNs, SNRs, GRBs...

Gamma rays

black holes

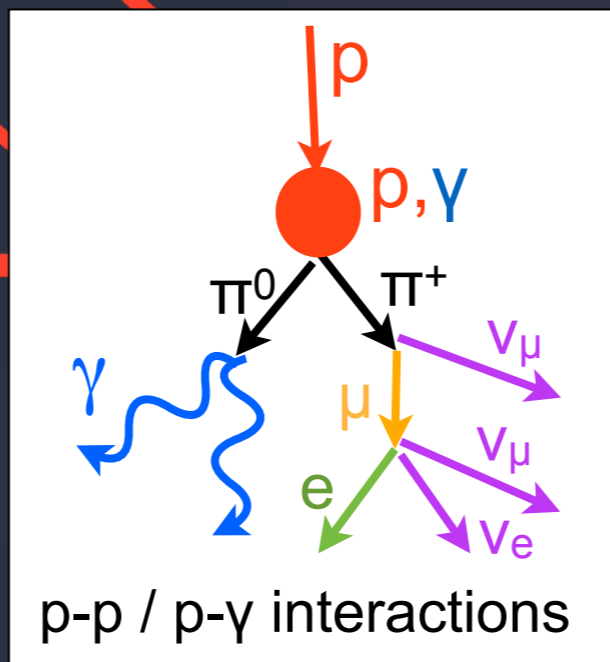
Earth

Neutrinos

air shower

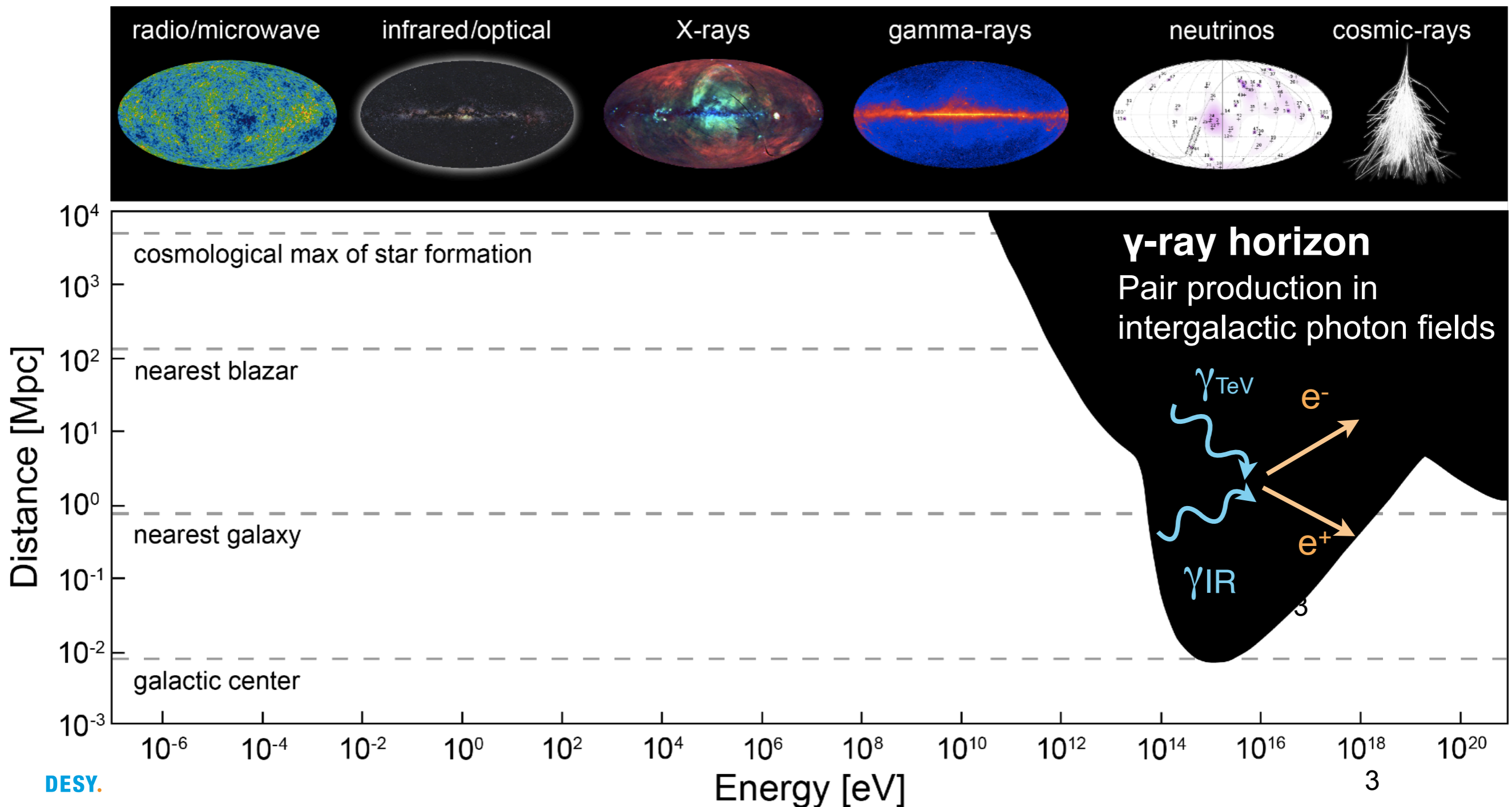
Cosmic rays

Neutrinos identify sites of hadron acceleration



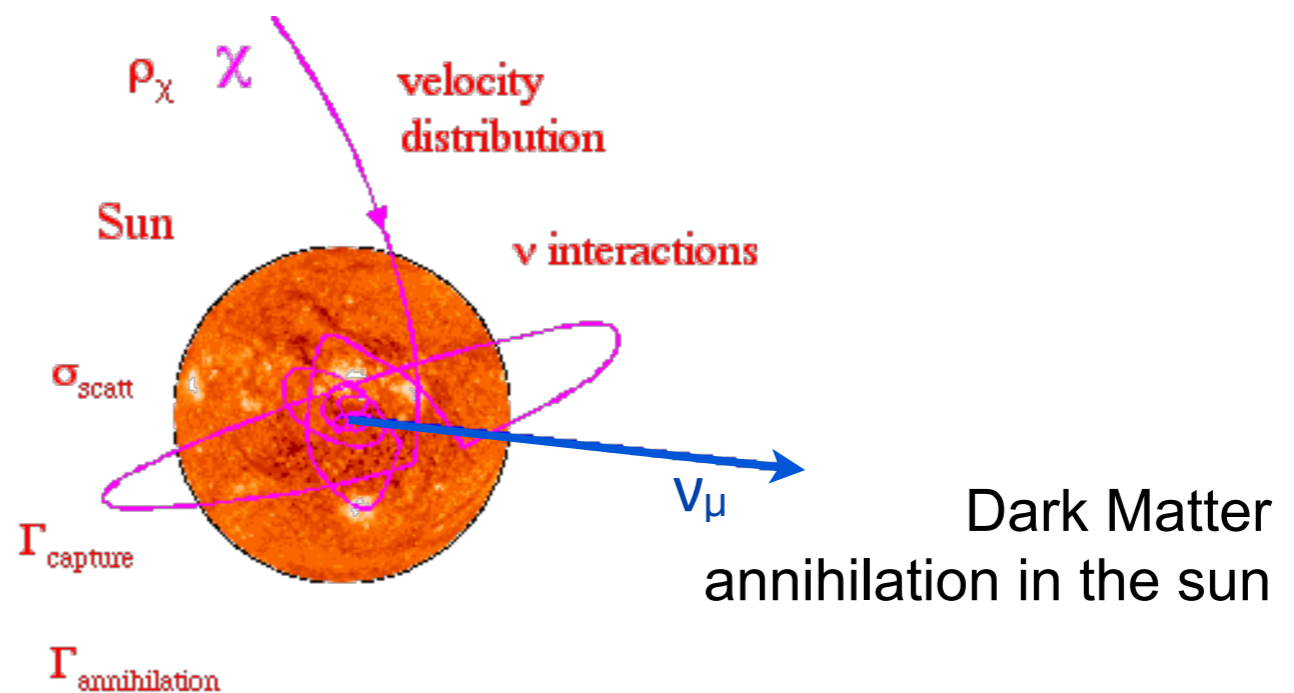
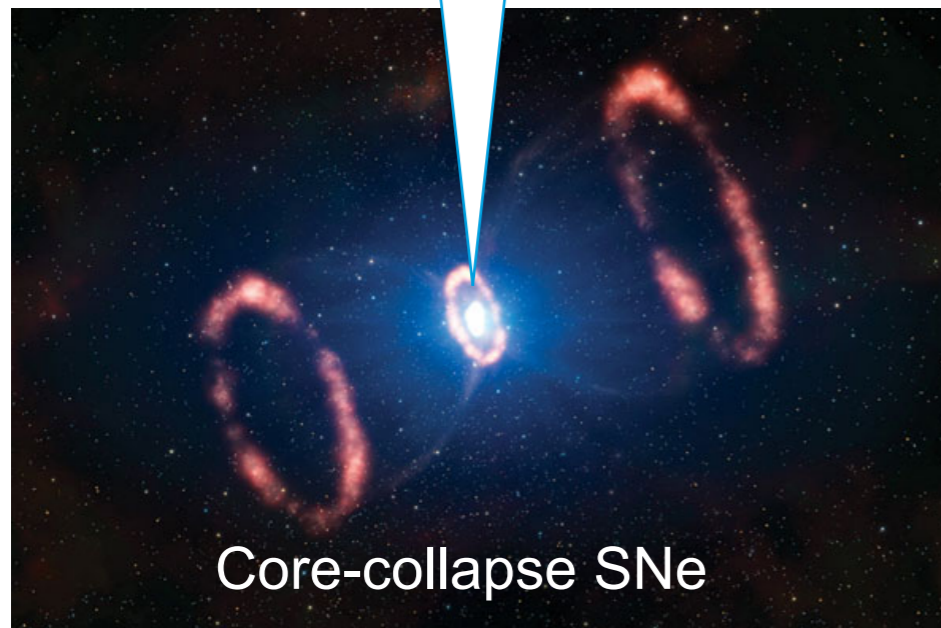
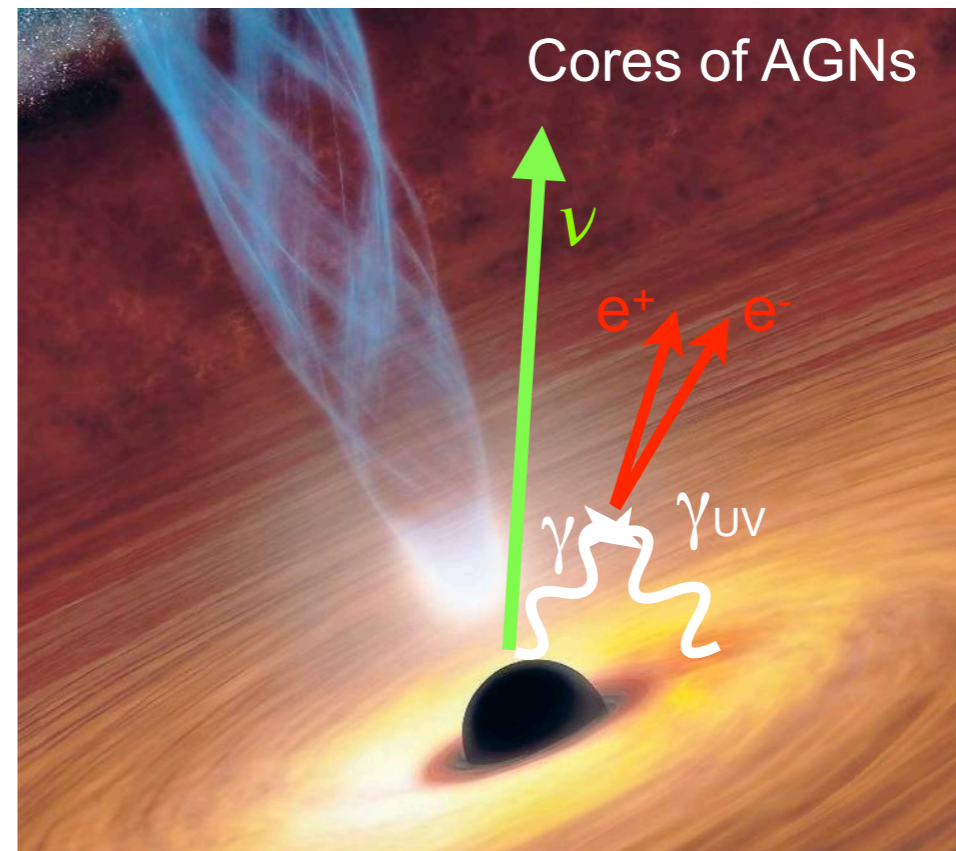
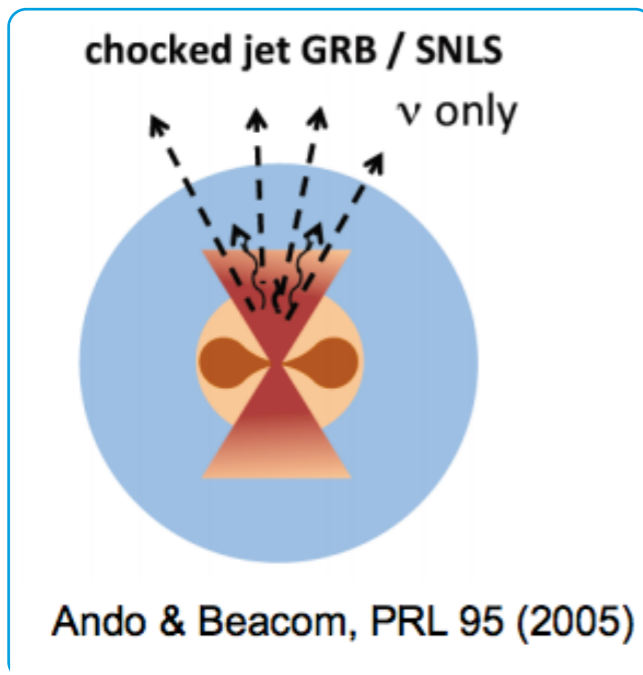
The domain of neutrino astronomy

- ▶ **Neutrinos** allow us to observe the universe that is opaque to electromagnetic radiation.
- ▶ **Astronomy at PeV energies** can only be done with neutrinos !



Astrophysical environments opaque to EM radiation

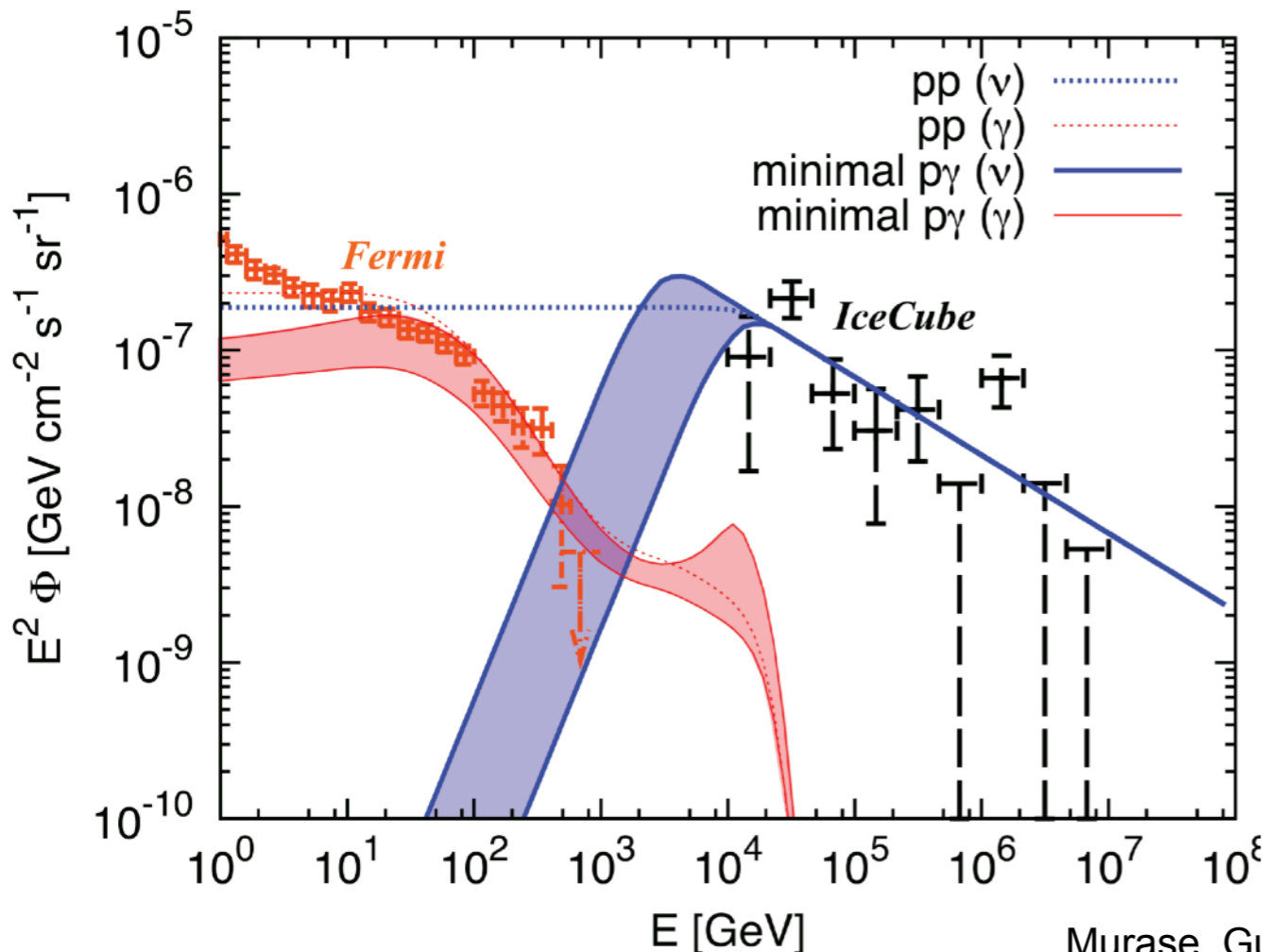
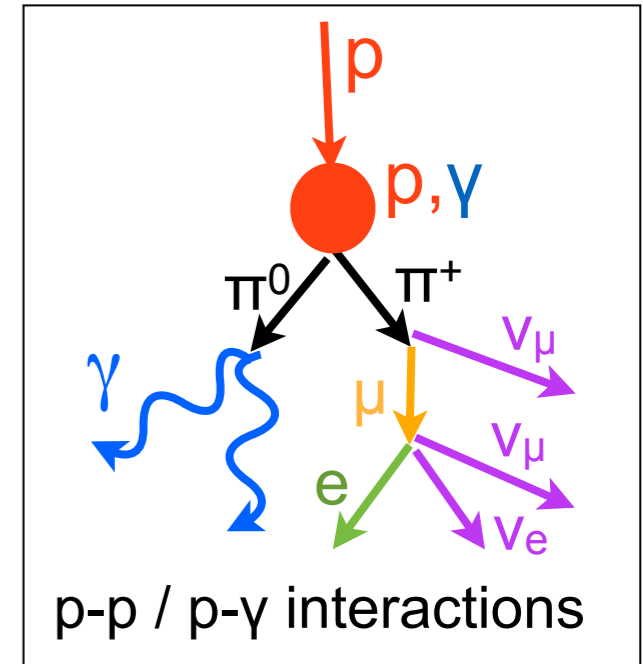
...can only be observed in neutrinos



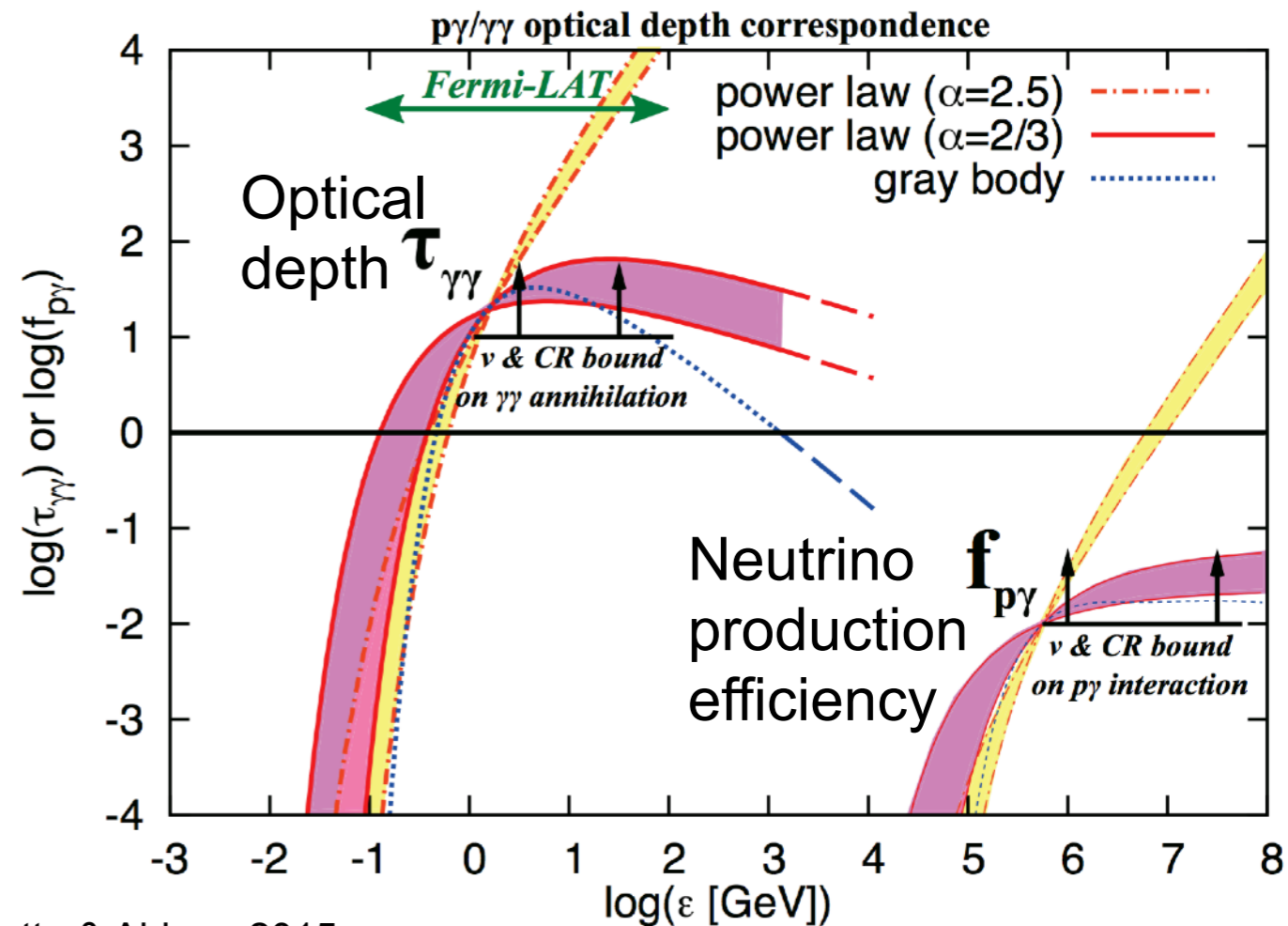
Constraints from gamma rays

The case for gamma-ray opaque neutrino sources

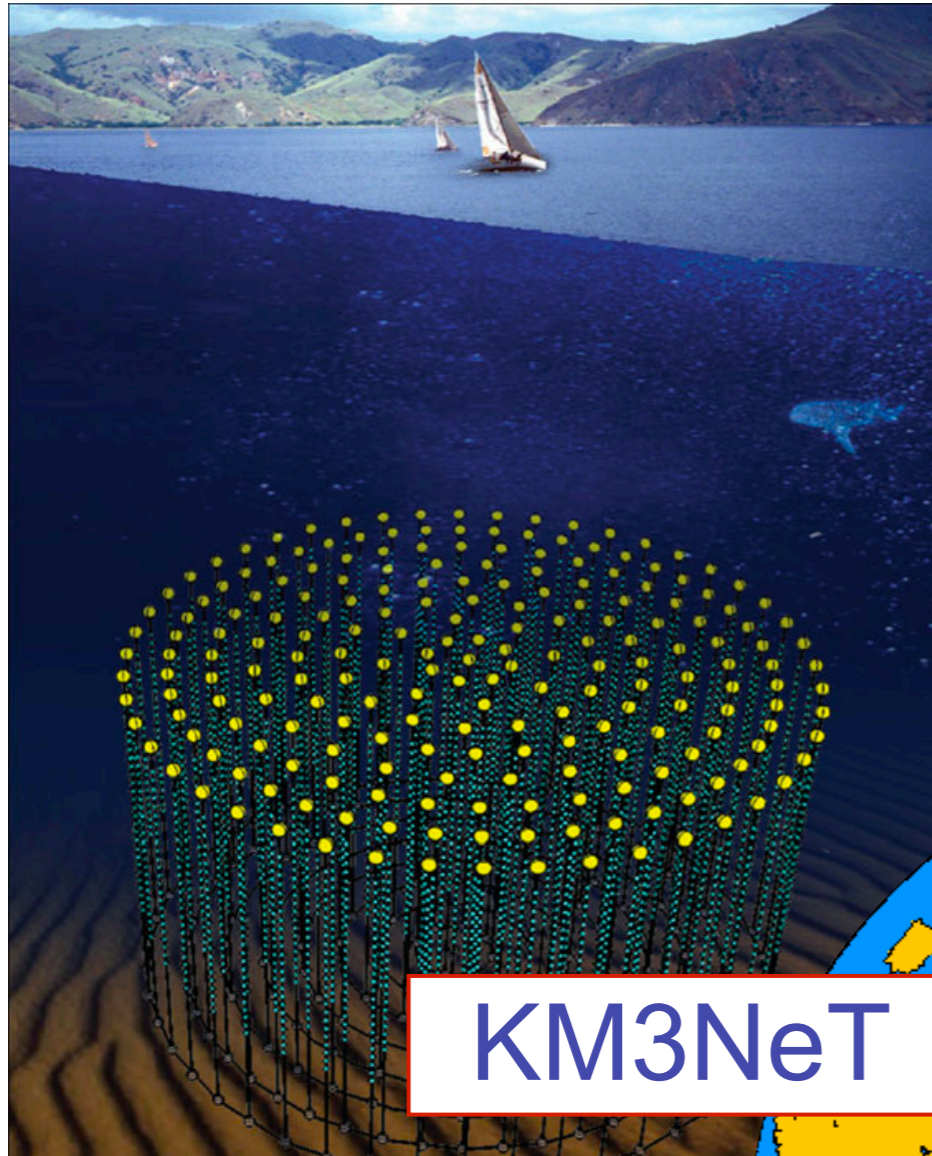
- ▶ **Gamma rays and neutrinos** produced simultaneously in pp and p γ interactions
- ▶ **Gamma rays** are reprocessed to **GeV energies** in EBL
- ▶ **Strong constraints** from observed extragalactic gamma-ray background



Murase, Guetta & Ahlers, 2015

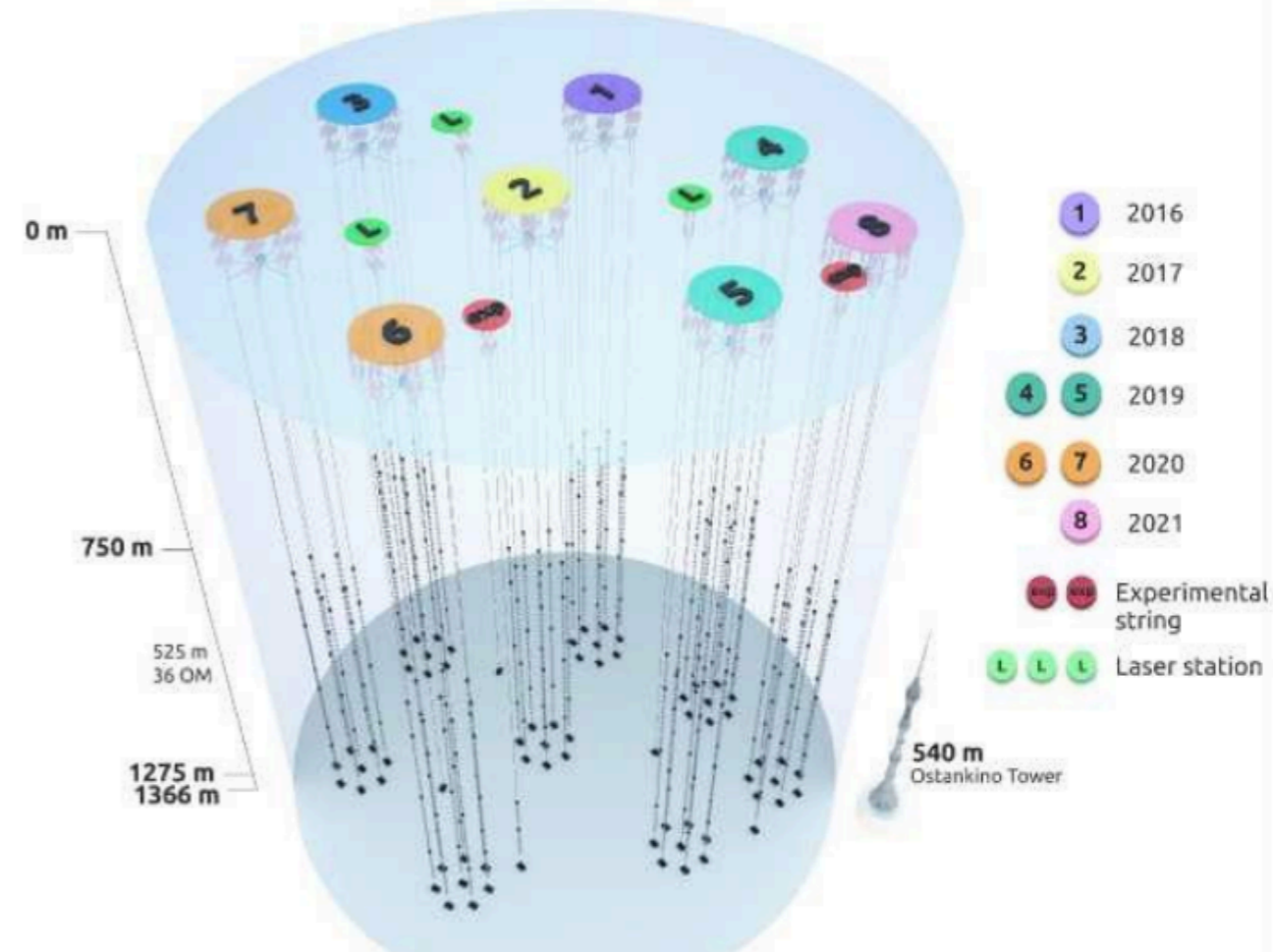


Neutrino telescopes



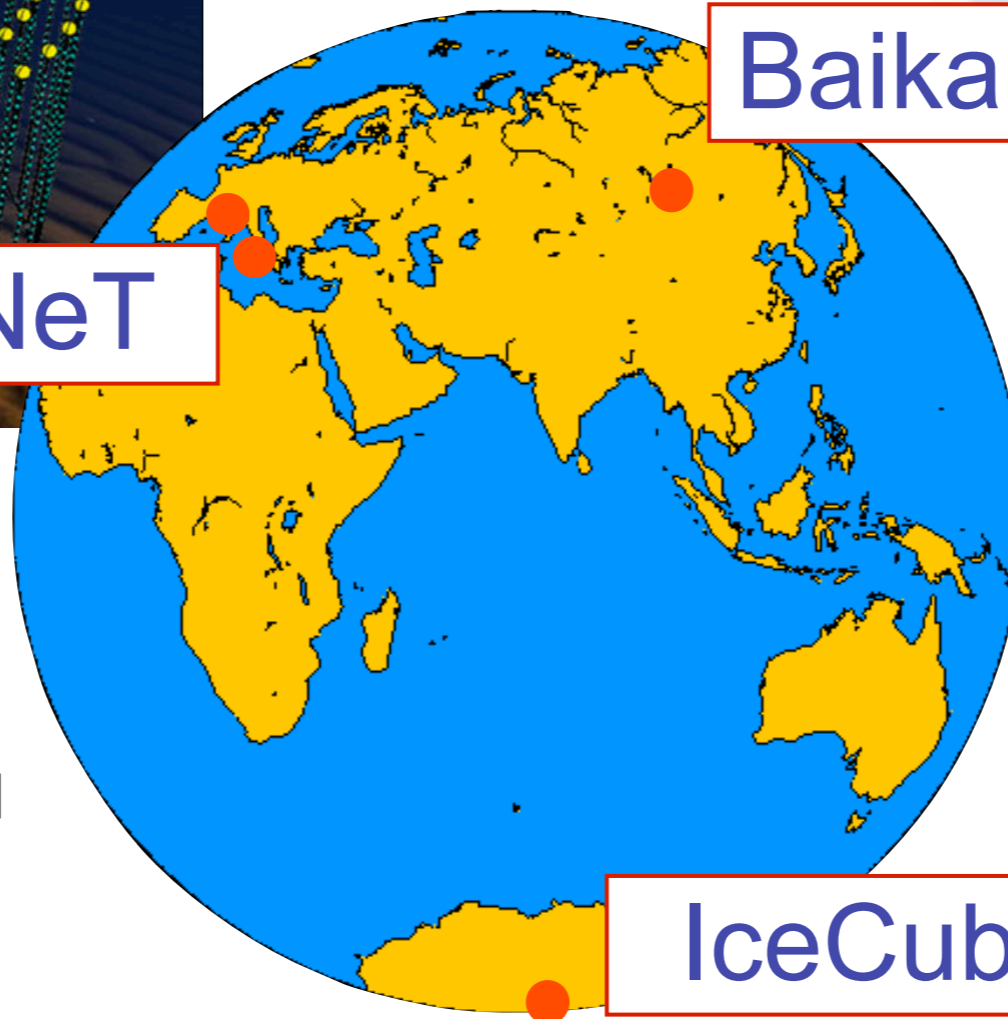
KM3NeT

- ▶ Under construction
- ▶ 10 strings deployed (ARCA)
- ▶ $O(1 \text{ km}^3)$ instrumented volume in two-block configuration



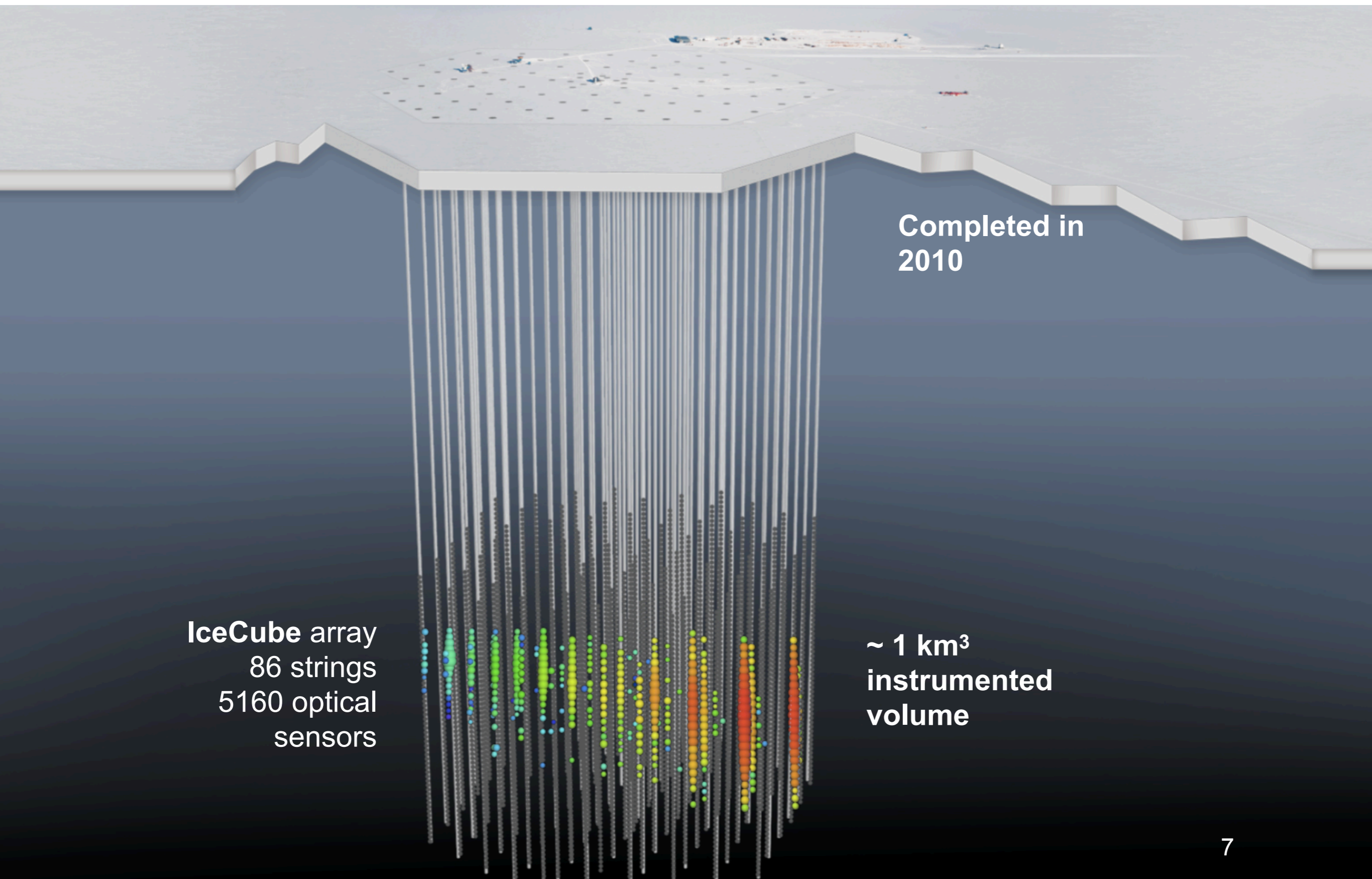
Baikal-GVD

- ▶ Completed in 2021 in GVD-I configuration
- ▶ 0.5 km^3 instrumented volume
- ▶ Extension to 1 km^3 planned



IceCube

IceCube

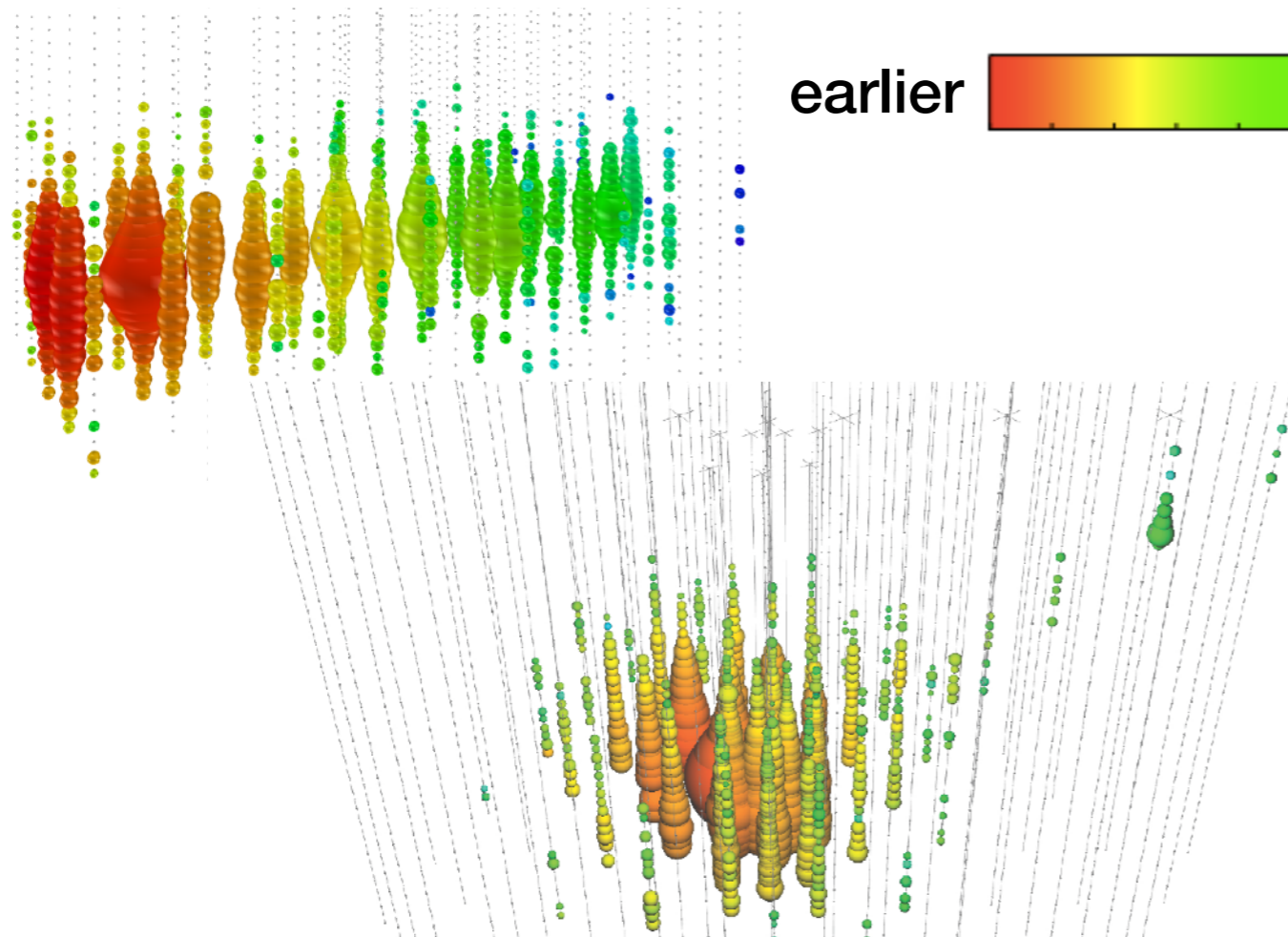


Completed in
2010

IceCube array
86 strings
5160 optical
sensors

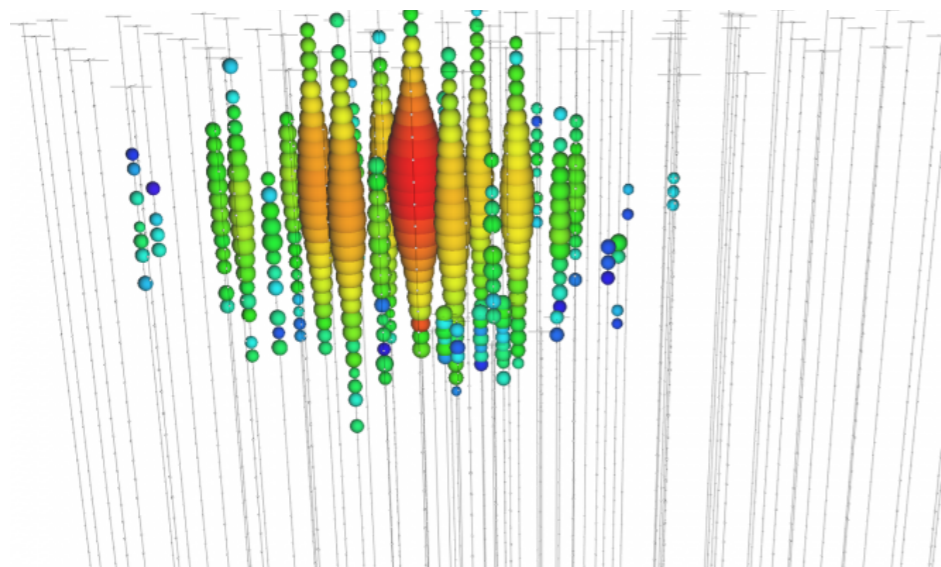
$\sim 1 \text{ km}^3$
instrumented
volume

Signatures of neutrinos



► Track-like events

- ν_μ - CC interaction
- Good angular resolution ($< 1^\circ$)
- Only lower bound on energy

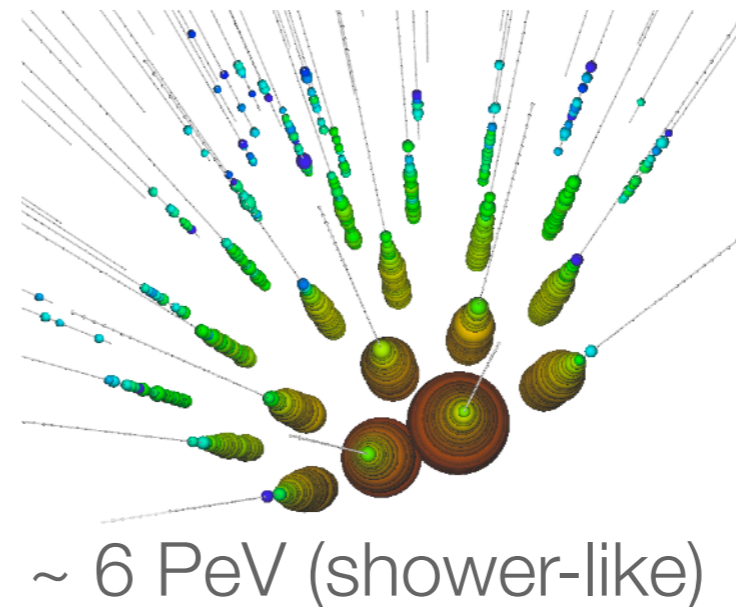
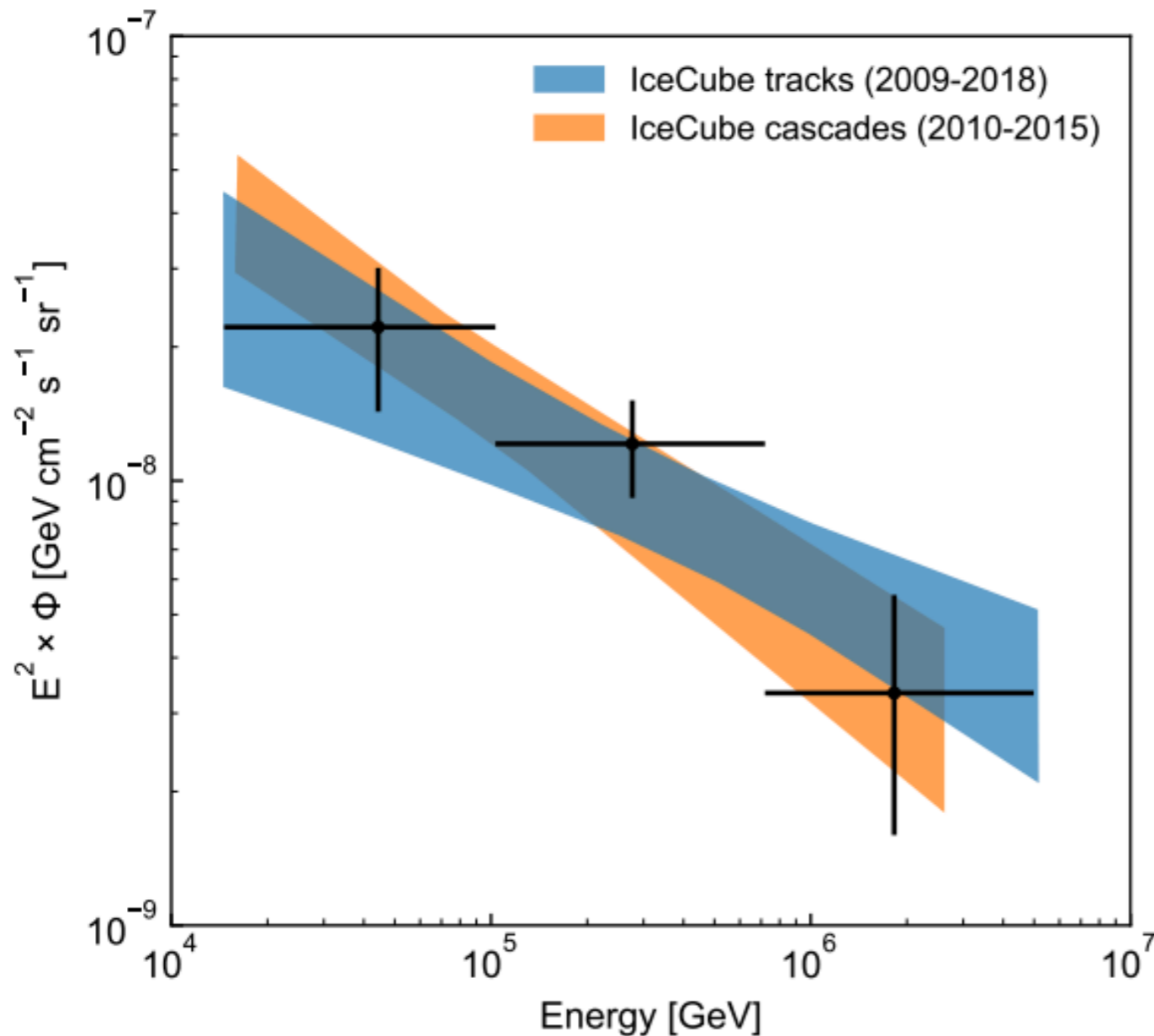


► Shower-like events

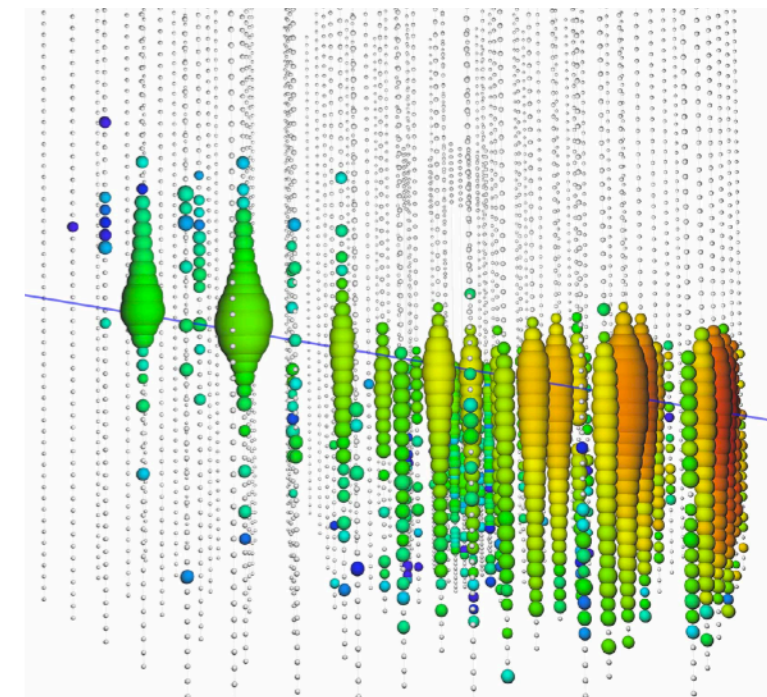
- ν_e, ν_τ - CC, and all NC interactions
- Limited angular resolution ($\sim 10^\circ$)
- Calorimetric energy measurement ($\sim 15\%$ energy resolution)

Cosmic neutrinos

The spectrum of cosmic neutrinos



>2.6 PeV (track-like)

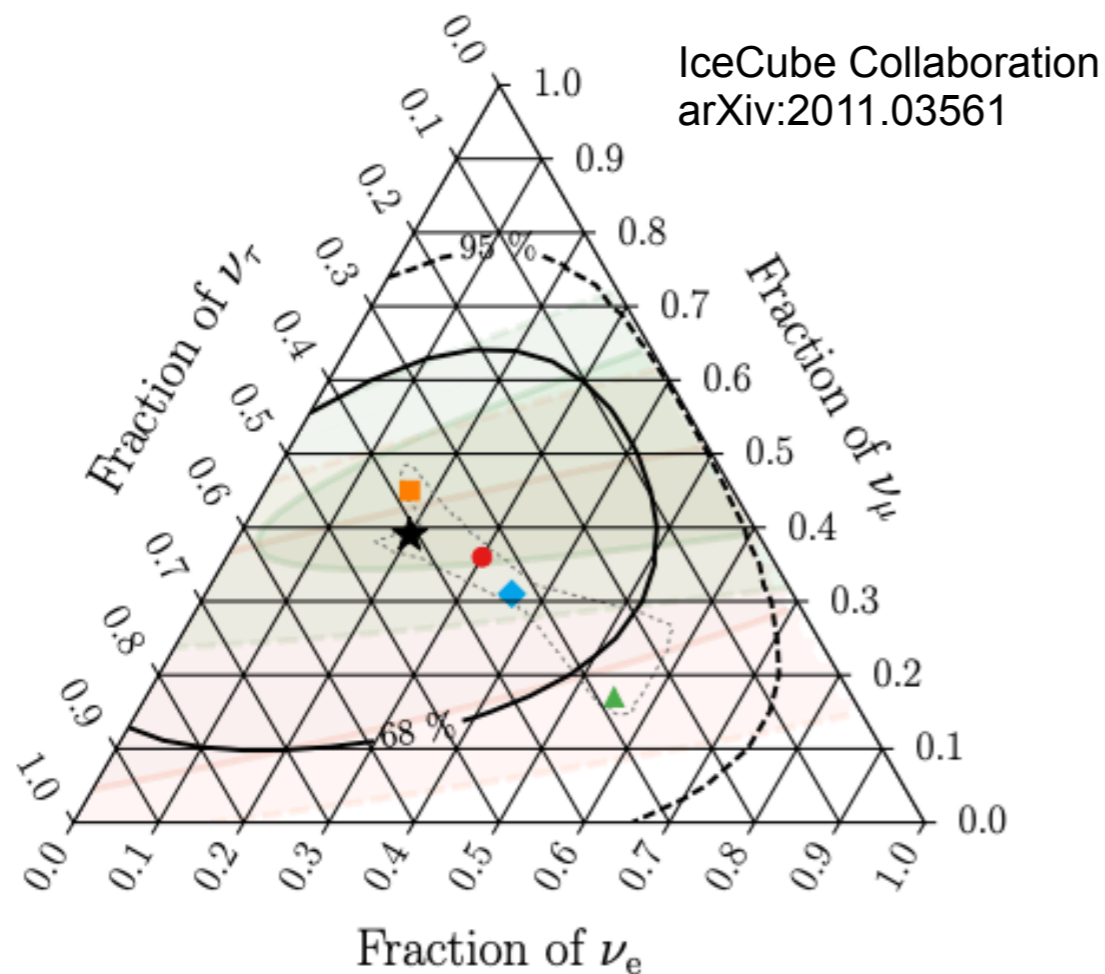


- ▶ Independent results from shower-like and track-like events:
 - > Showers (6 yr) : $\gamma = -2.53 \pm 0.07$ (IceCube Collaboration, PRL, 2020)
 - > Tracks (10 yr) : $\gamma = -2.37 \pm 0.09$ (IceCube Collaboration, arXiv:2111.10299)
- ▶ Spatial distribution of events consistent with isotropic distribution

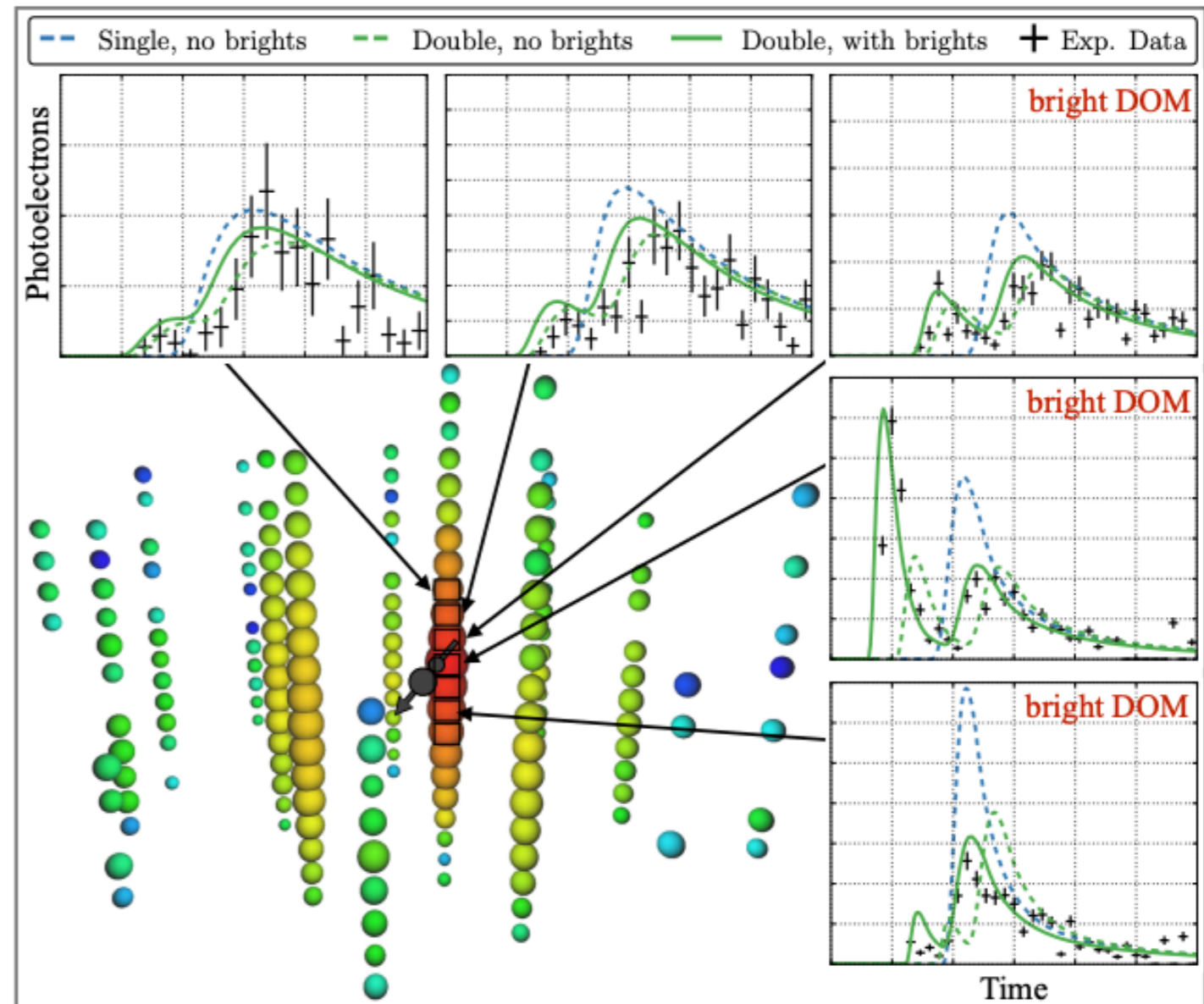
The flavor composition of cosmic neutrinos

First ν_τ candidates

- ▶ Non-observation of tau neutrinos rejected at 2.8σ significance



—	HESE with ternary topology ID	$\nu_e : \nu_\mu : \nu_\tau$ at source \rightarrow on Earth:
★	Best fit: 0.20 : 0.39 : 0.42	■ 0:1:0 \rightarrow 0.17 : 0.45 : 0.37
■	Global Fit (IceCube, APJ 2015)	● 1:2:0 \rightarrow 0.30 : 0.36 : 0.34
■	Inelasticity (IceCube, PRD 2019)	▲ 1:0:0 \rightarrow 0.55 : 0.17 : 0.28
⋯	3ν -mixing 3σ allowed region	◆ 1:1:0 \rightarrow 0.36 : 0.31 : 0.33



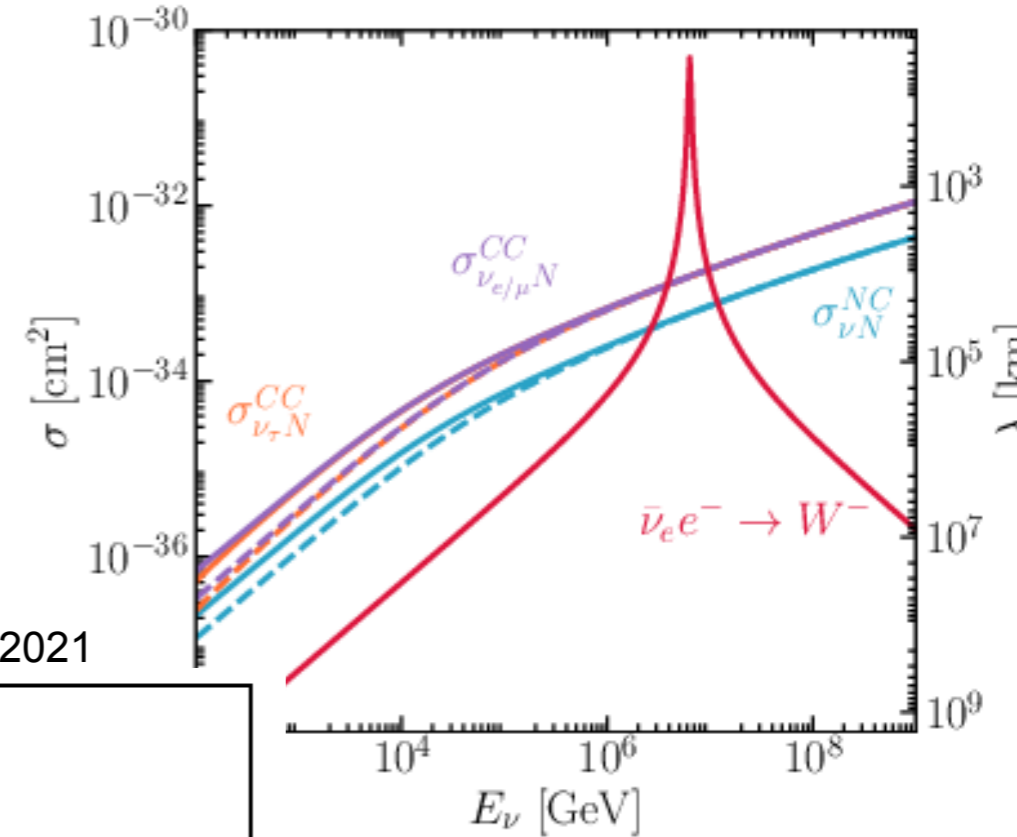
Source flavor ratios:

- ▶ **0:1:0** : μ cooling in strong magnetic fields
- ▶ **1:2:0** : π / μ decay without cooling effects
- ▶ **1:0:0** : neutrinos from β decay
- ▶ **1:1:0** : neutrinos from K mesons

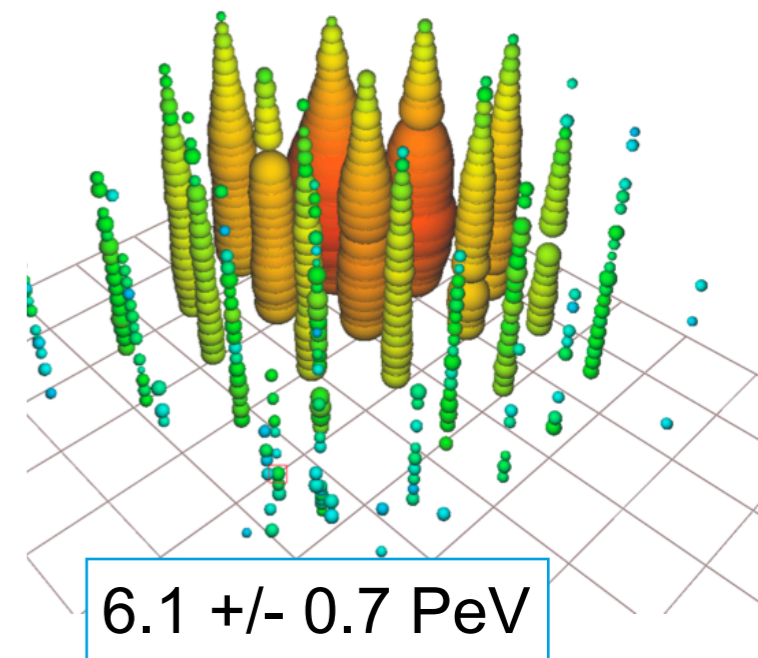
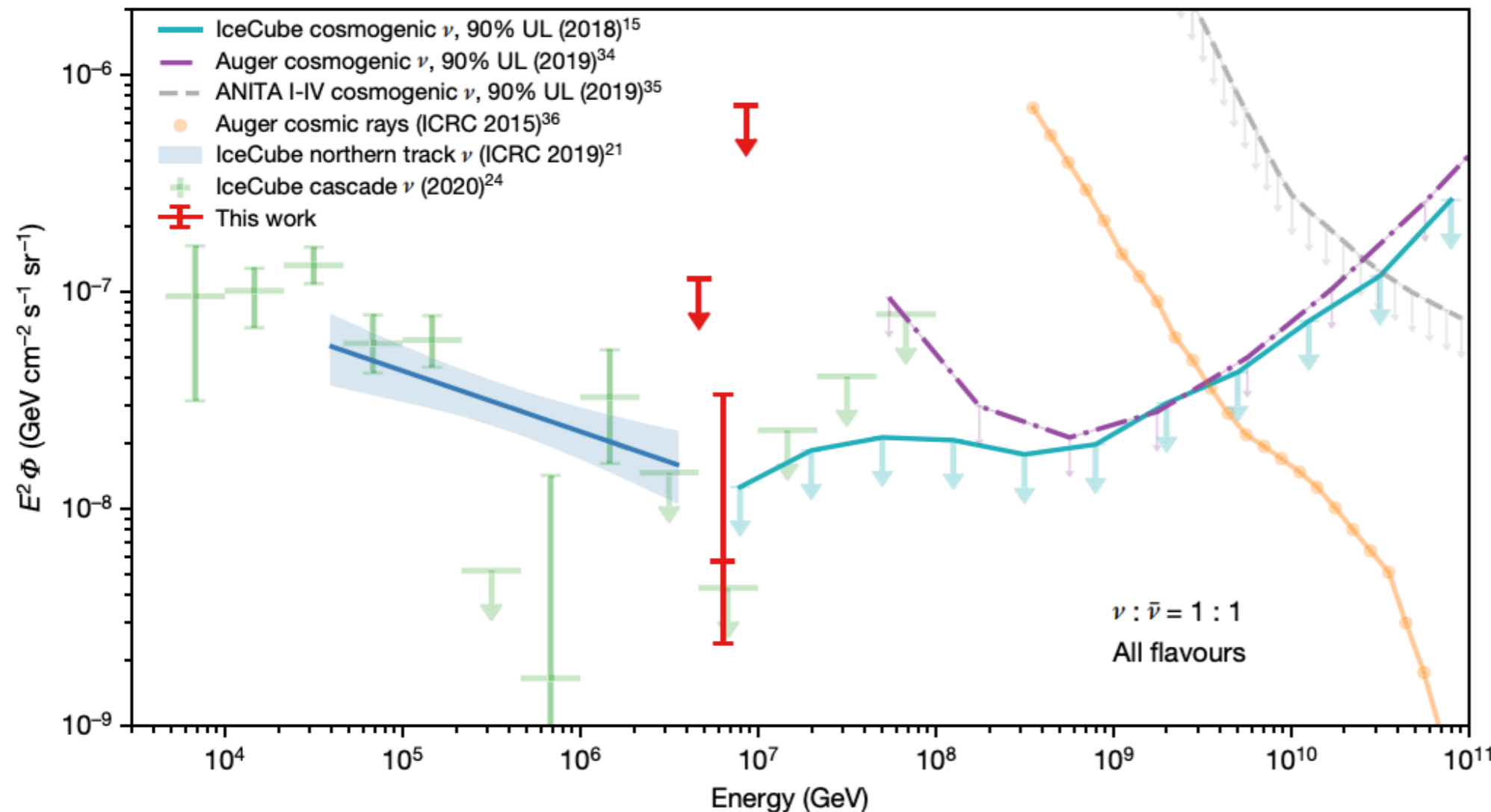
Neutrinos at the Glashow resonance

Detection of first likely Glashow resonance neutrino

- ▶ 1% chance probability that event is charged/neutral current
- ▶ Glashow resonance events probe anti- ν_e flux
- ▶ Rate of Glashow neutrinos can probe photohadronic production



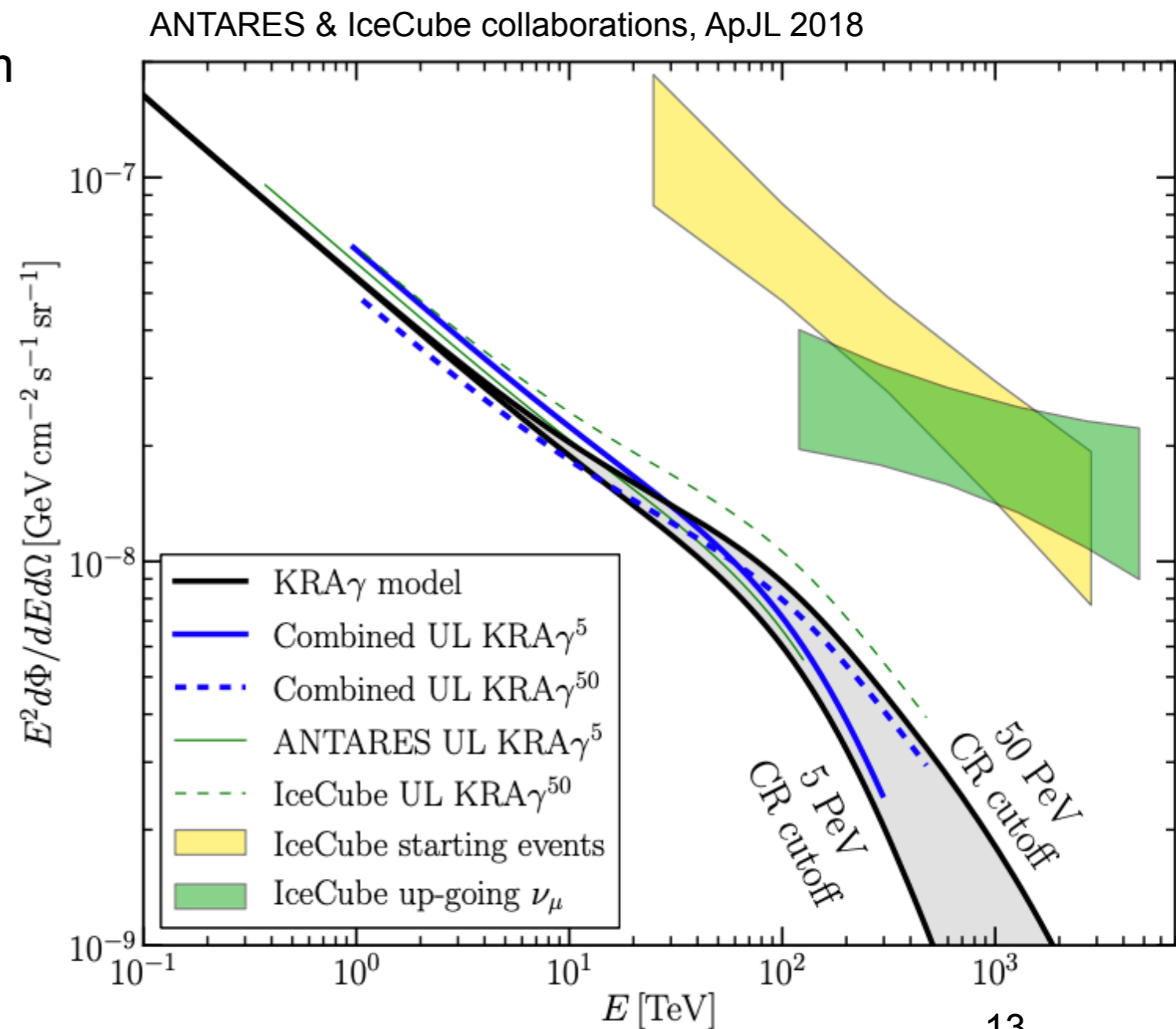
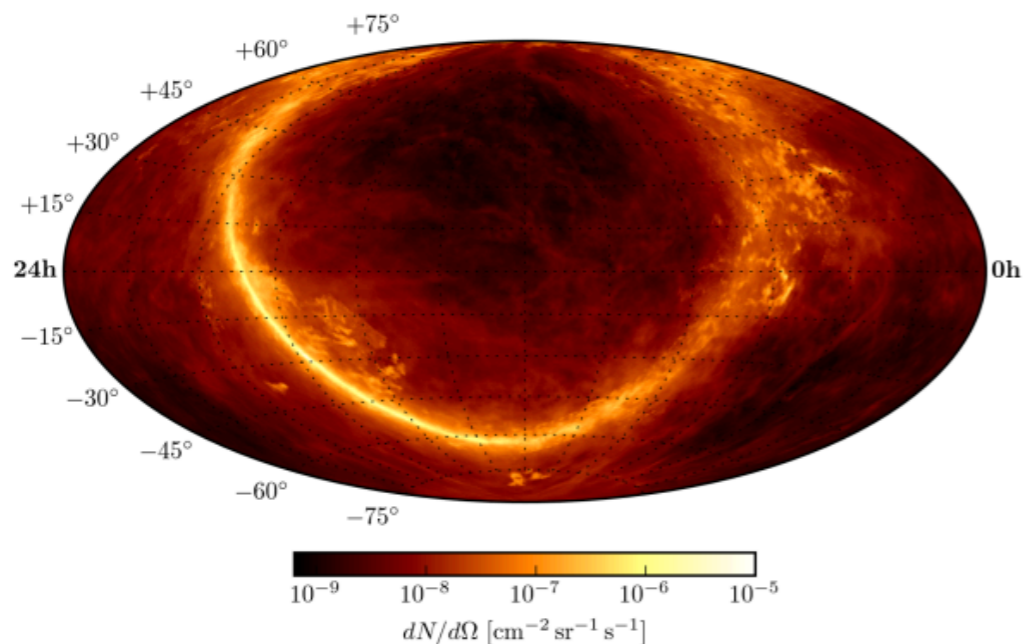
IceCube Collaboration, Nature, 2021



Galactic contribution to the neutrino flux

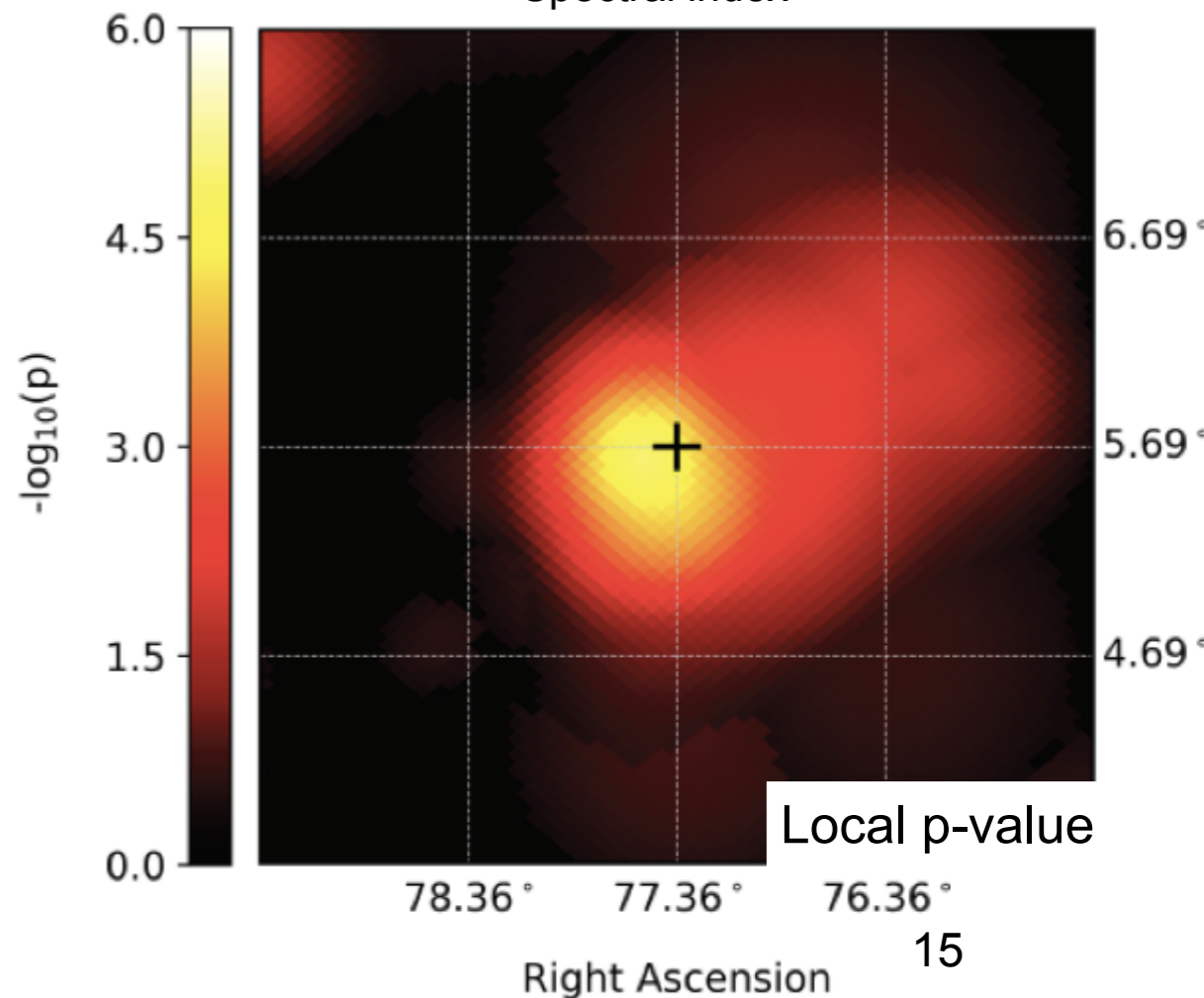
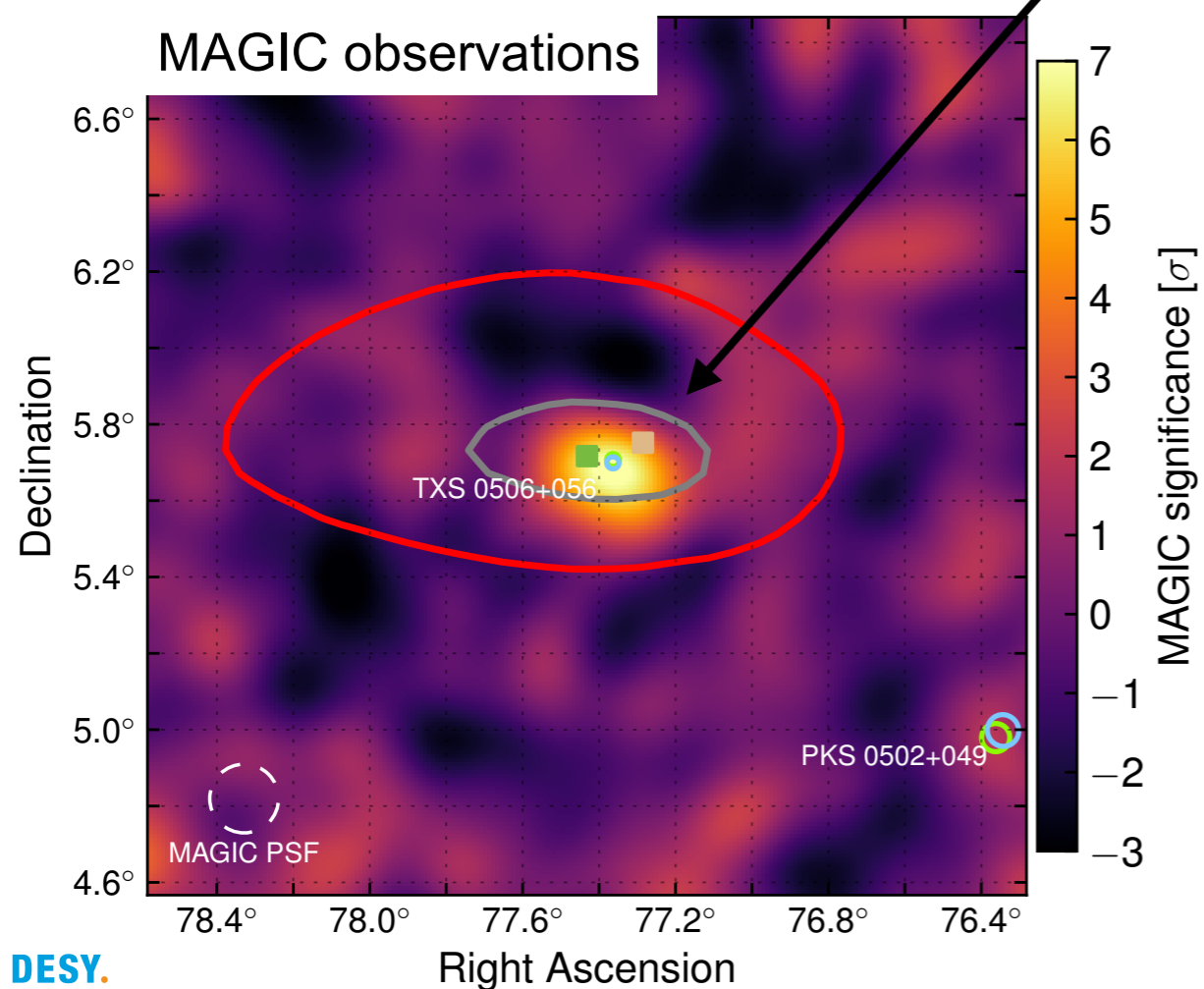
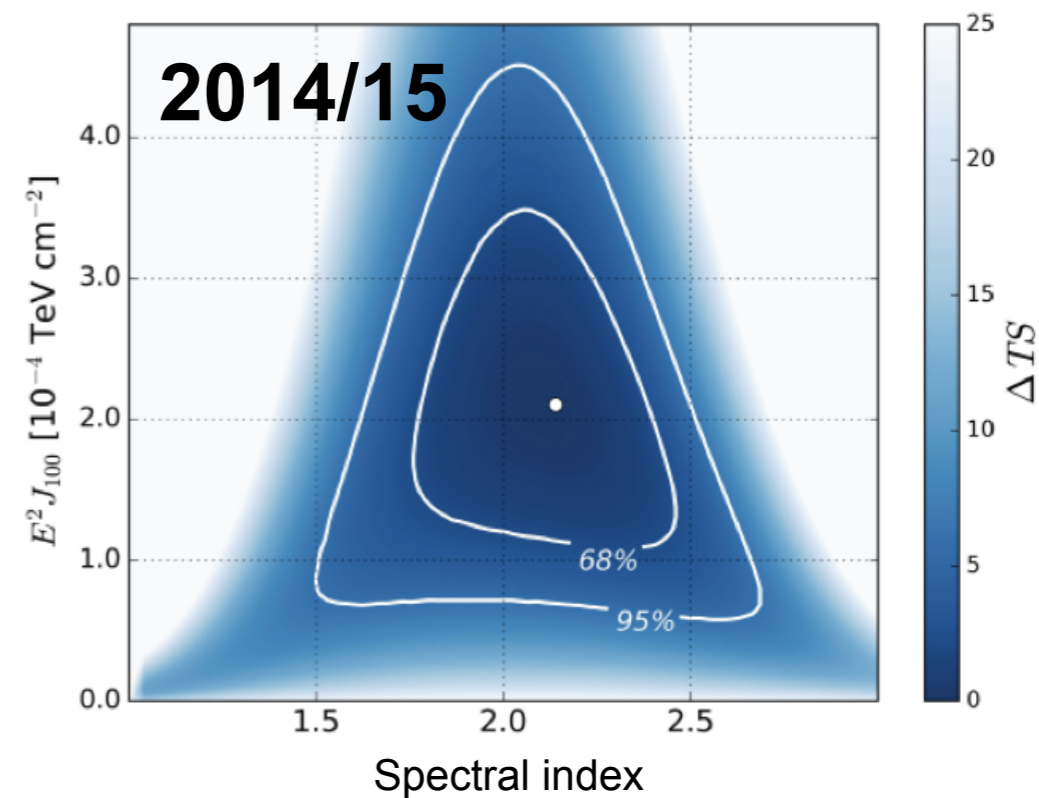
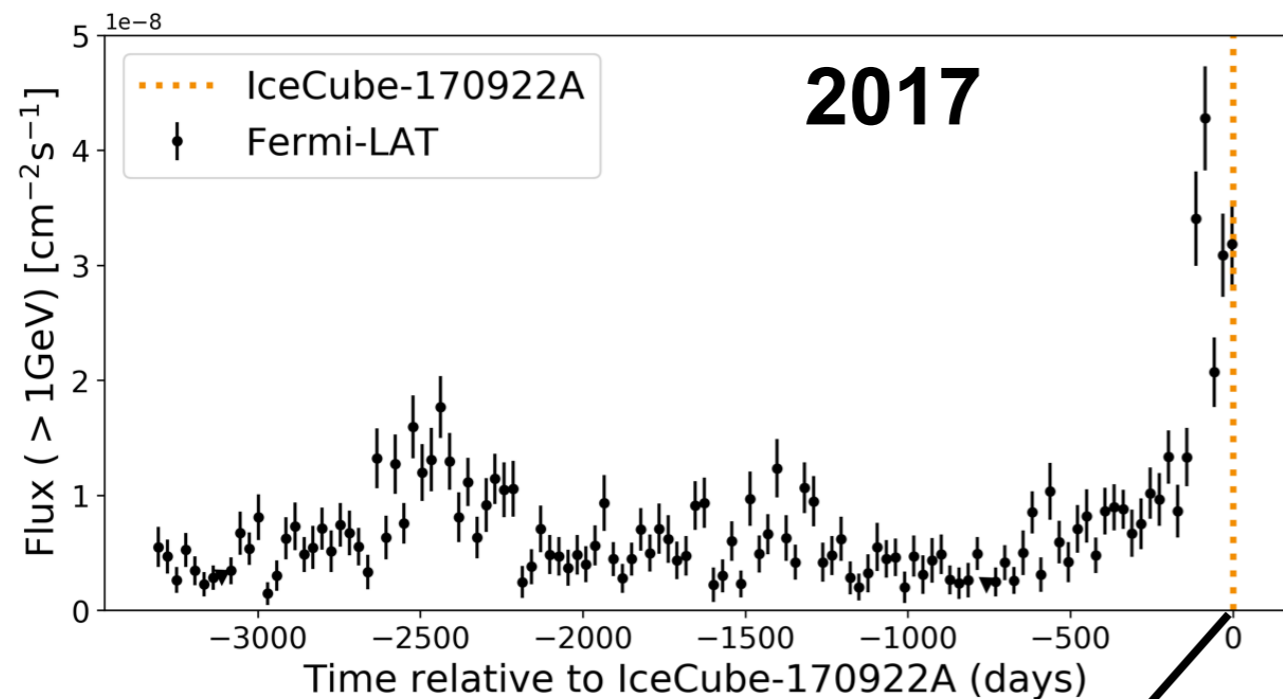
Probing Galactic cosmic-ray interactions in the TeV regime

- ▶ No galactic contribution found so far.
- ▶ Most stringent constraints from combined ANTARES/IceCube analysis
- ▶ Starts to constrain models that predict a harder CR spectrum in the inner Galaxy
- ▶ Complementary to gamma-ray observations



Multi-messenger observations

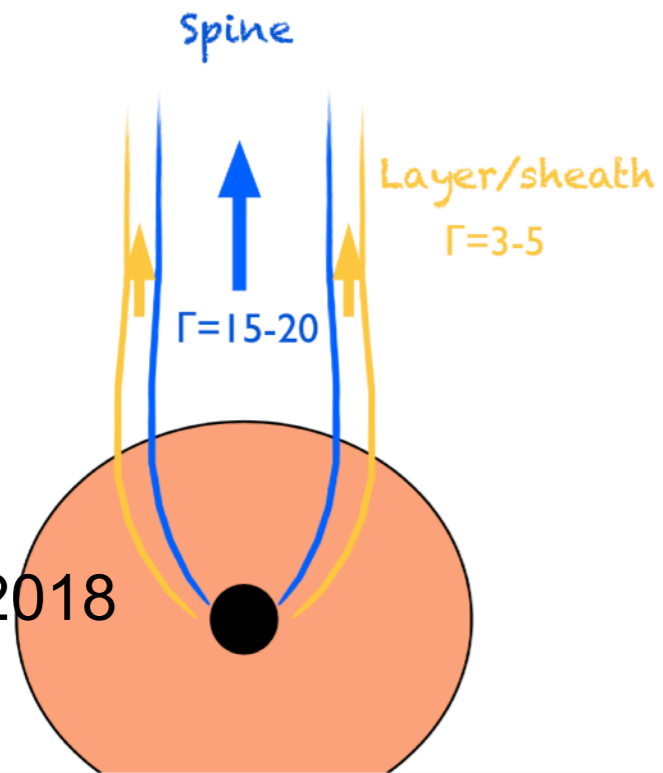
Neutrinos from the direction of TXS 0506+056



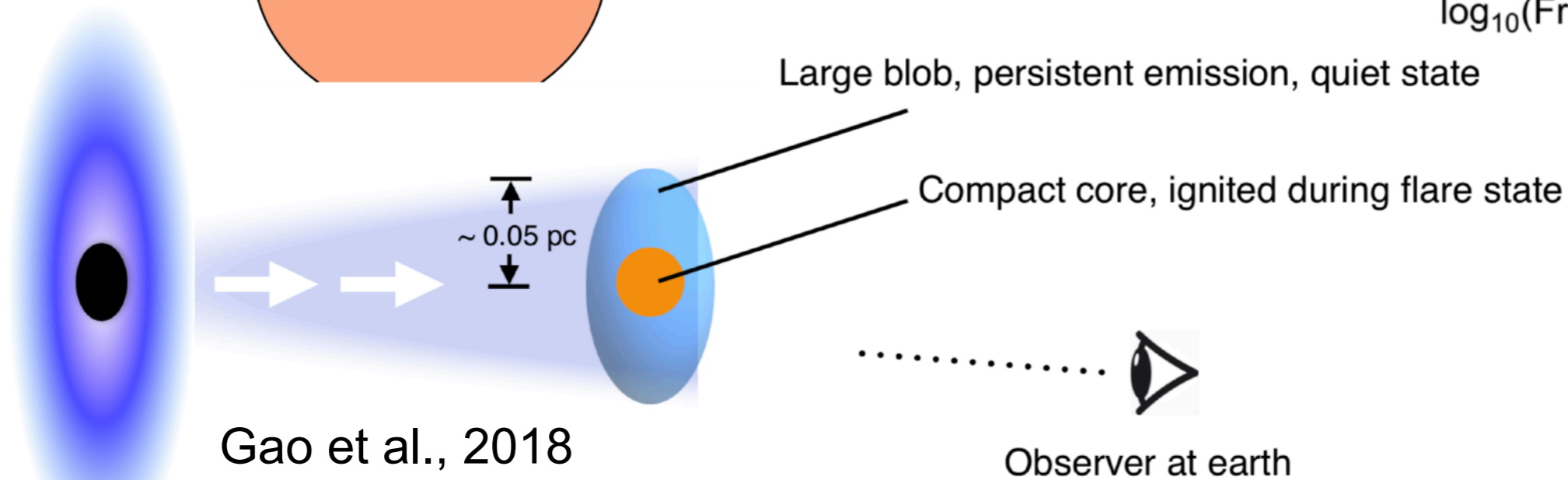
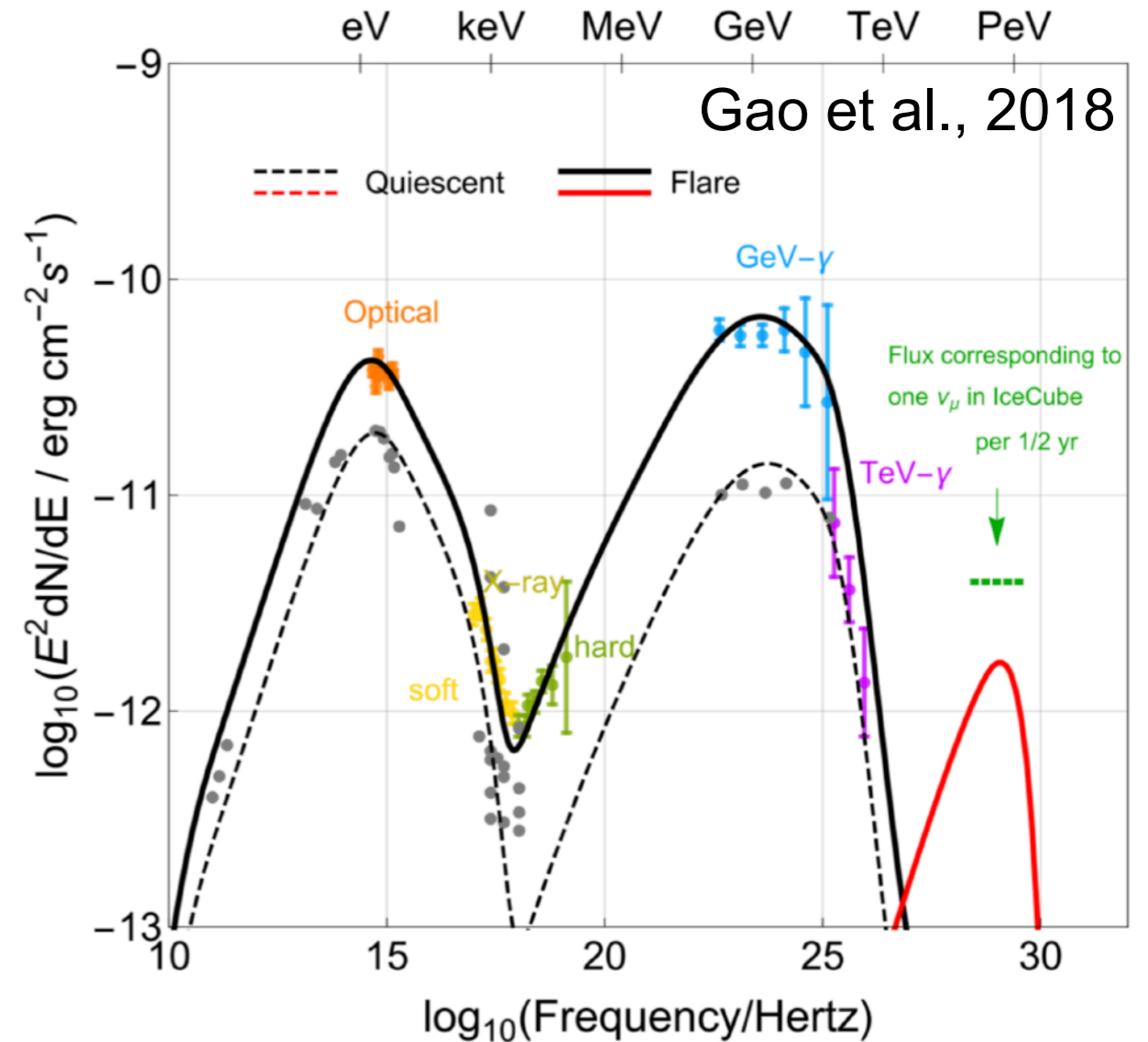
Blazars as neutrino sources

Simple one-zone models not consistent with X-ray emission

- Two emission zones help to reconcile observations



Tavecchio, 2018

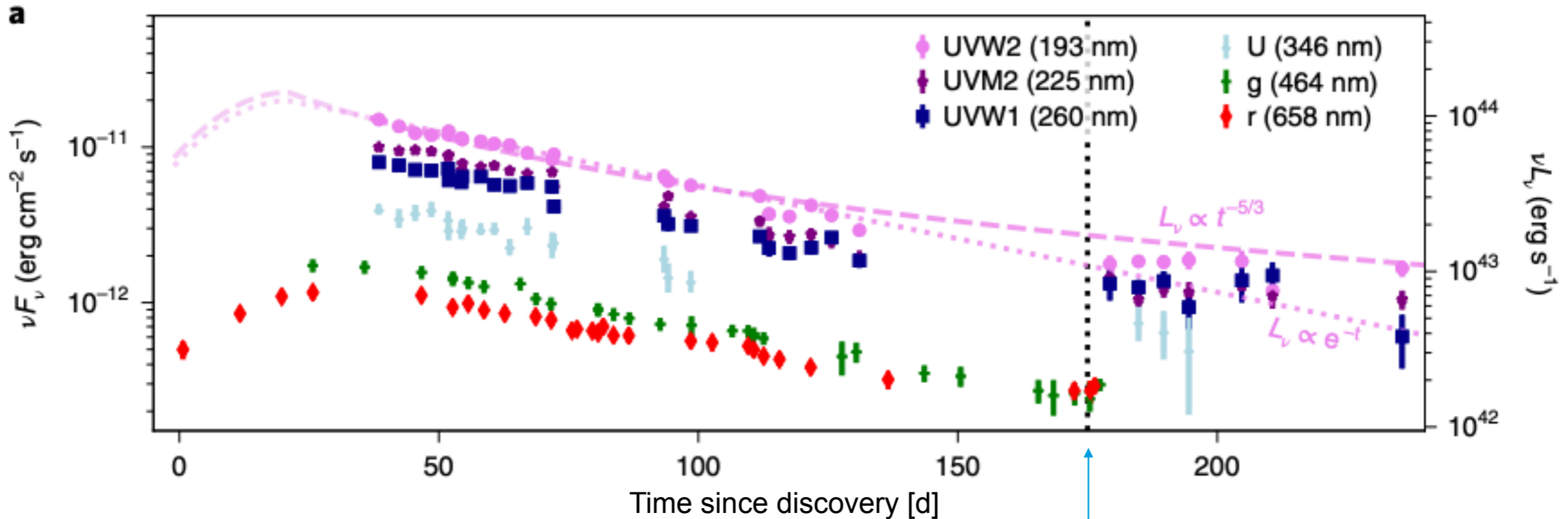


Tidal disruption events

- ▶ IceCube high-energy neutrino observed in spatial coincidence with TDE AT2019dsg
- ▶ Neutrino observation consistent with TDE energetics



Stein et al., Nature Astronomy, 2021



IC191001A

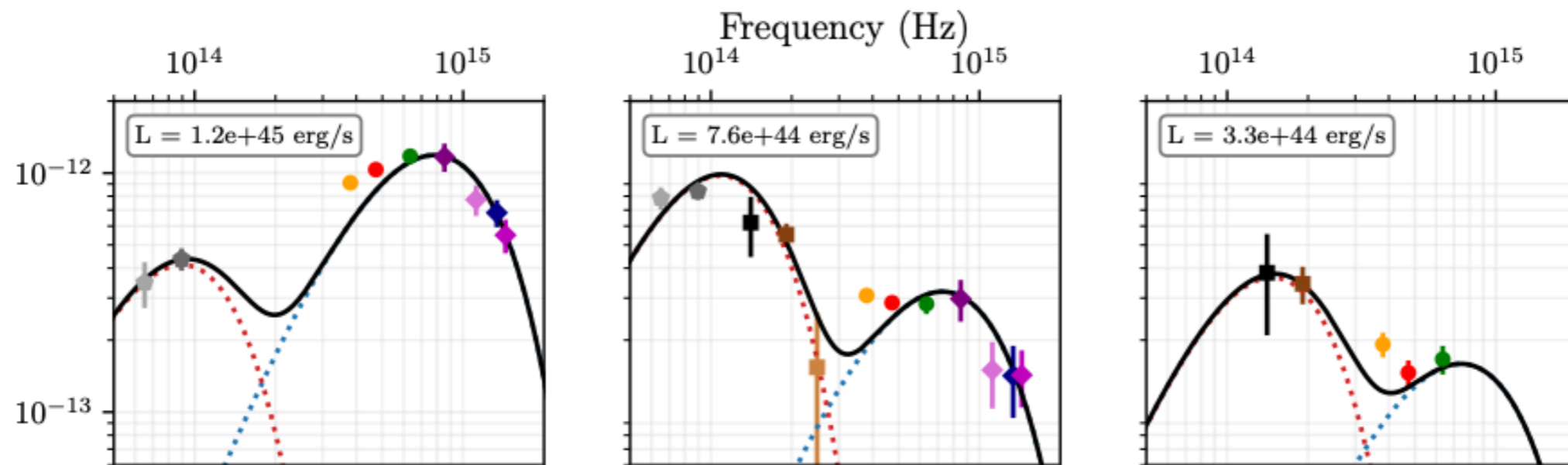
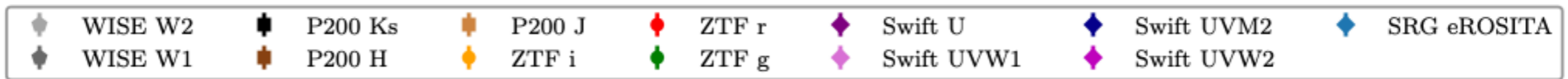
~ 200 TeV

0.2% chance probability

Tidal disruption events

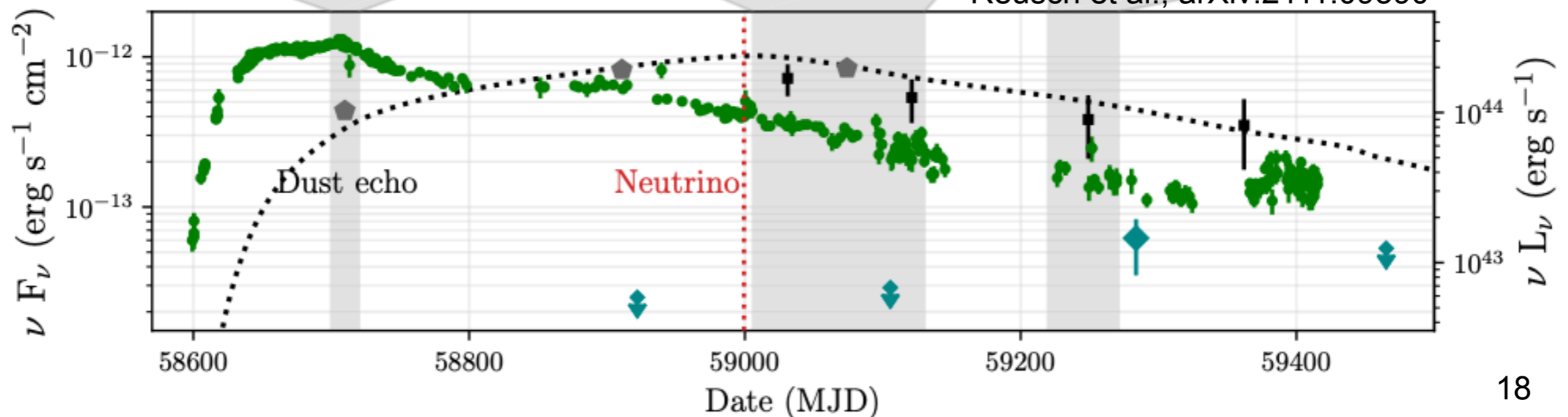
A second coincidence

- ▶ Coincidence with TDE candidate AT2019fdr
- ▶ “Dust echo” observed for both coincidences



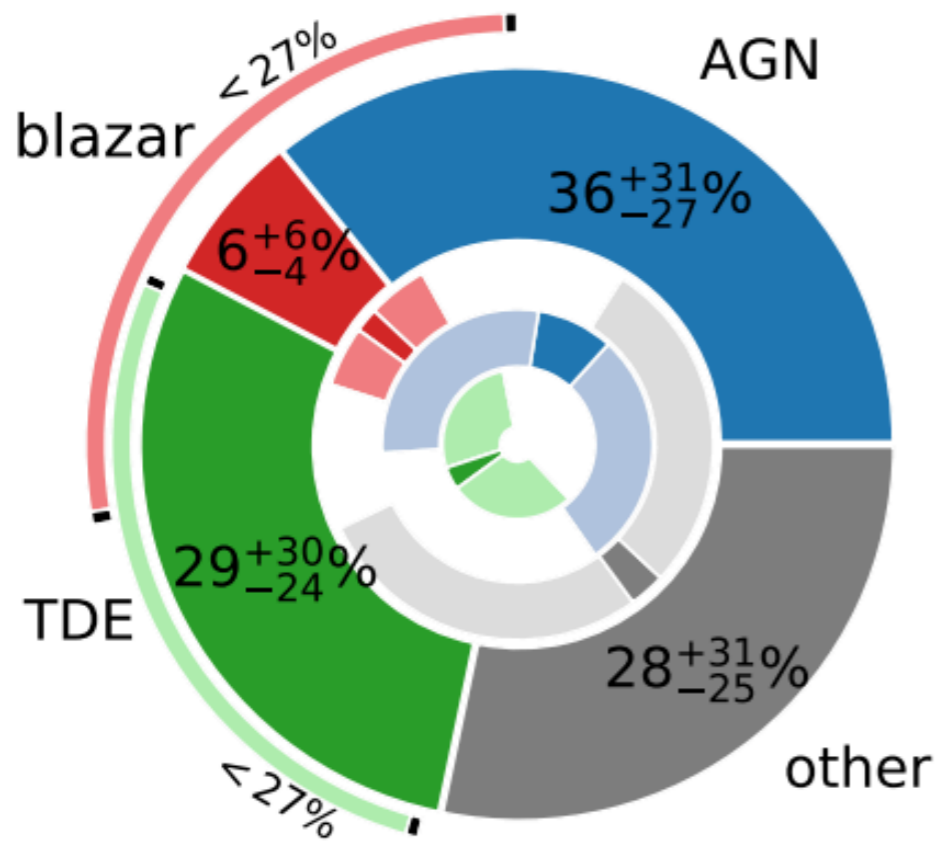
IC200530A

Reusch et al., arXiv:2111.09390



A census of the neutrino sky

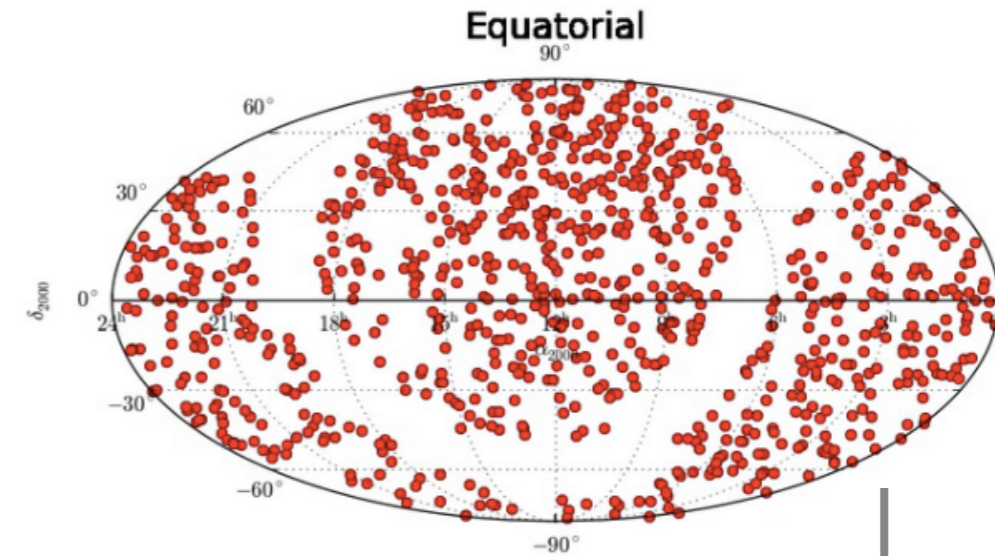
“The IceCube Pie Chart”



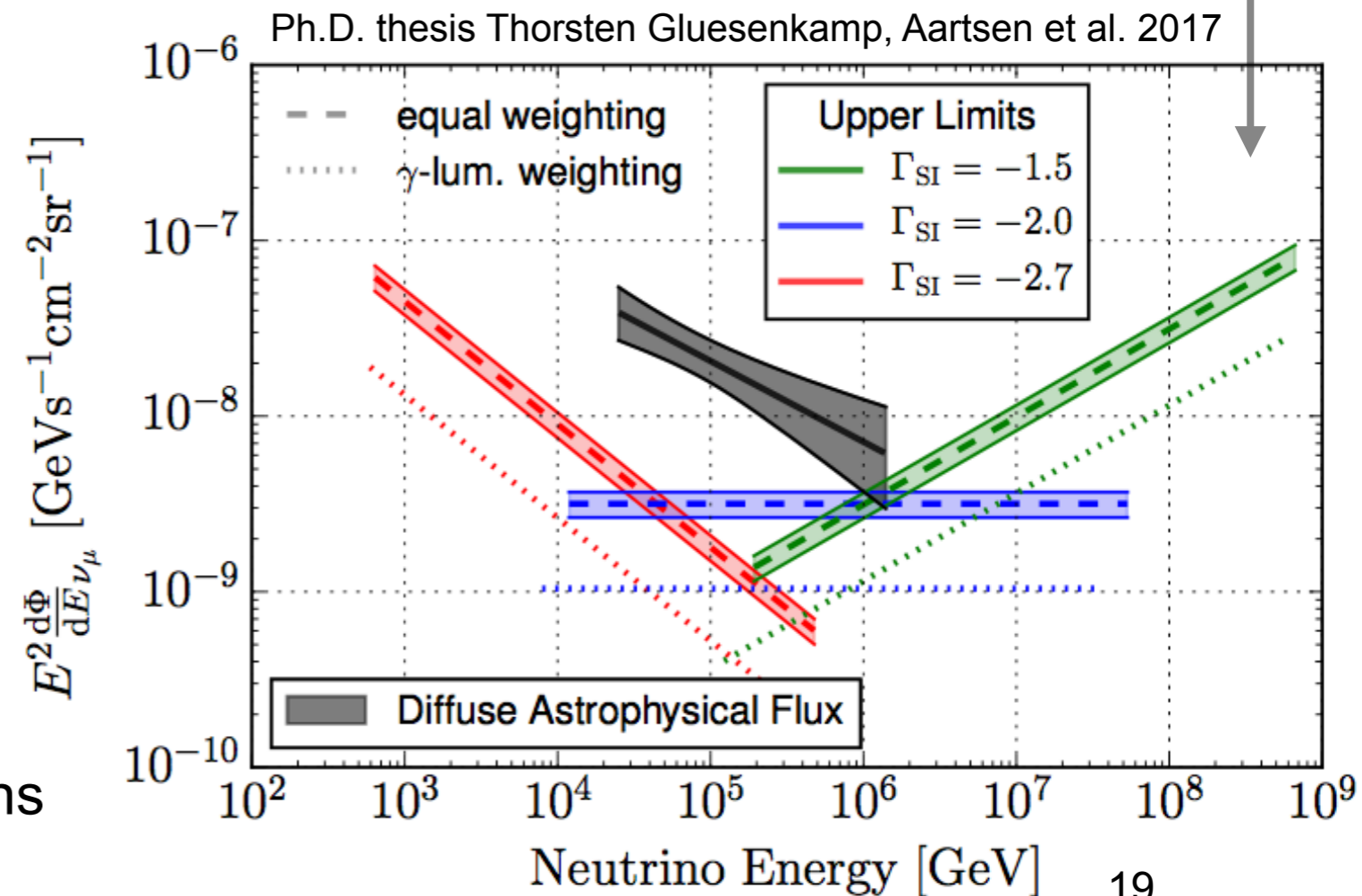
Bartos et al., arXiv 2105.03792

- ▶ Even Blazars and TDE together could not explain the observed diffuse neutrino emission.
- ▶ Neutrino sky is likely complex with several important source populations

All blazars from 2-LAC – 862 objects



Total blazar contribution to cosmic neutrinos

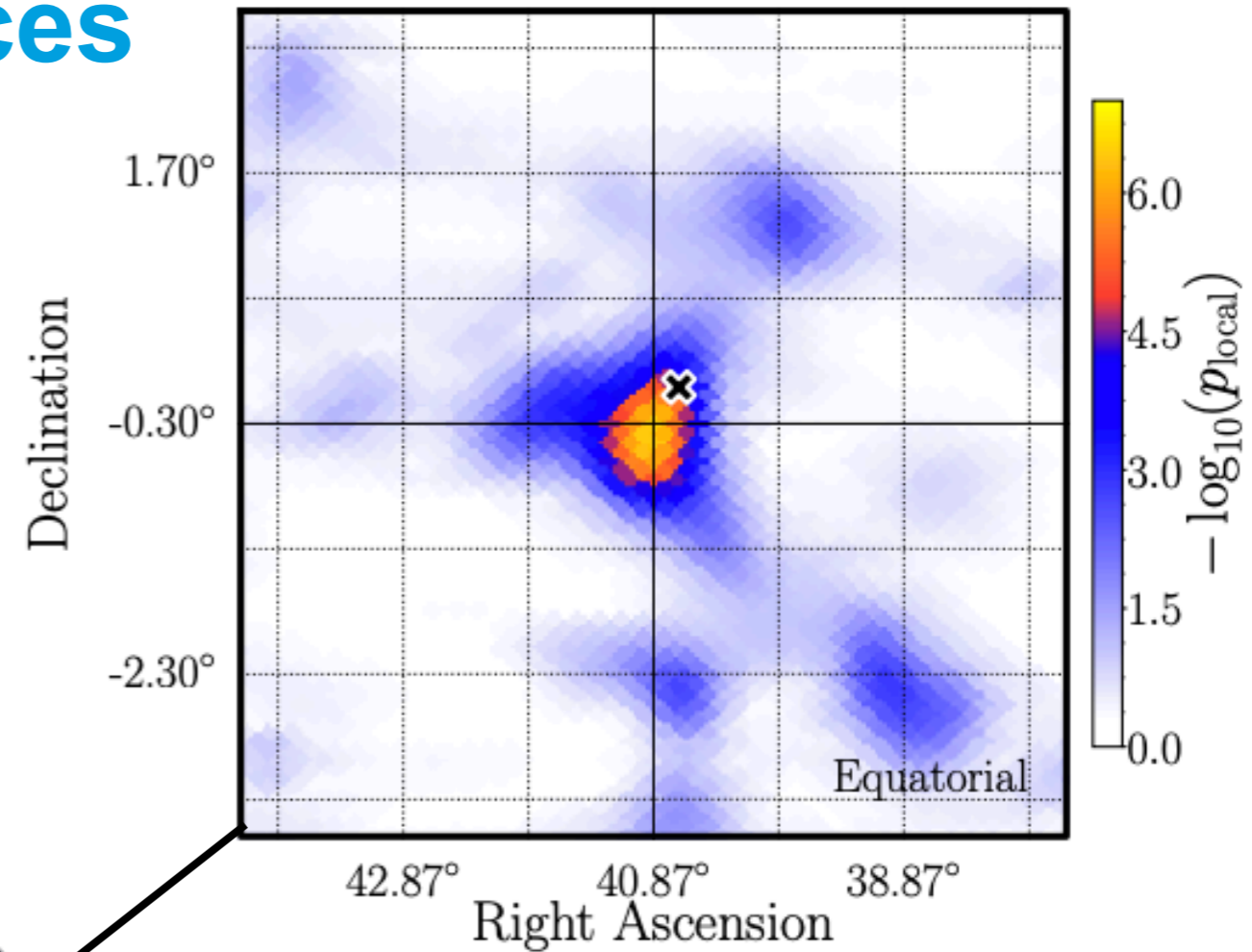
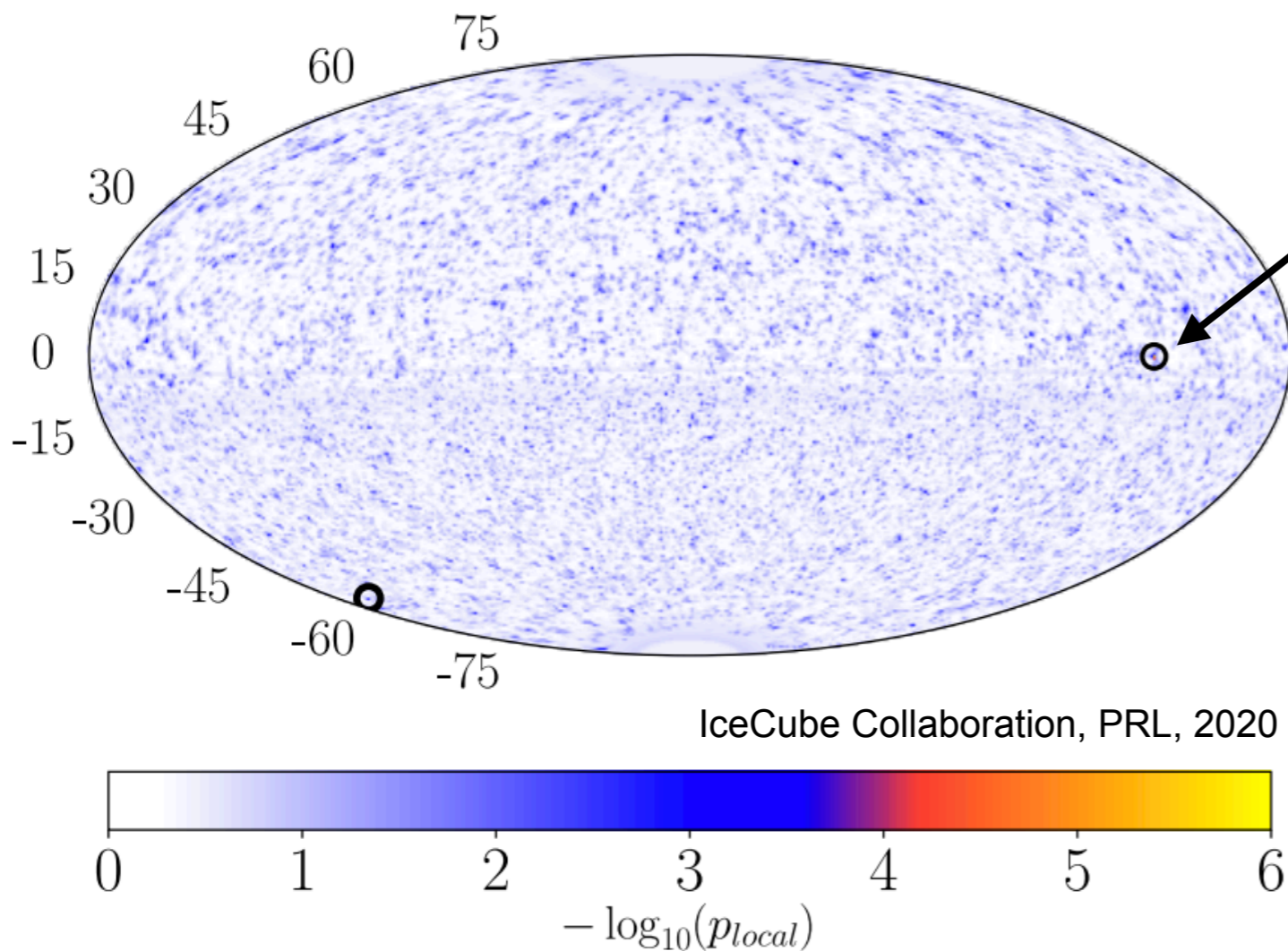


Neutrino sources

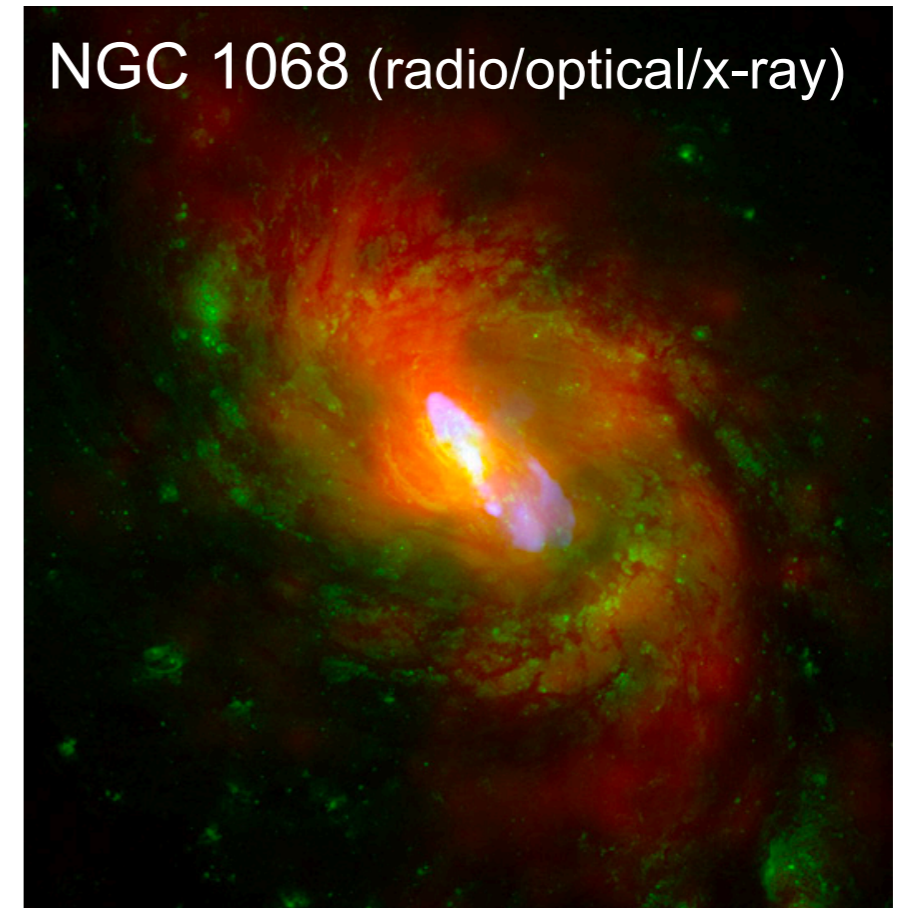
Searches for point sources

NGC 1068

- ▶ No significant detection of a point source in 10 years of IceCube data
- ▶ Most significant spot on northern hemisphere is in the direction of NGC1068 (2.9σ , trial-corrected)

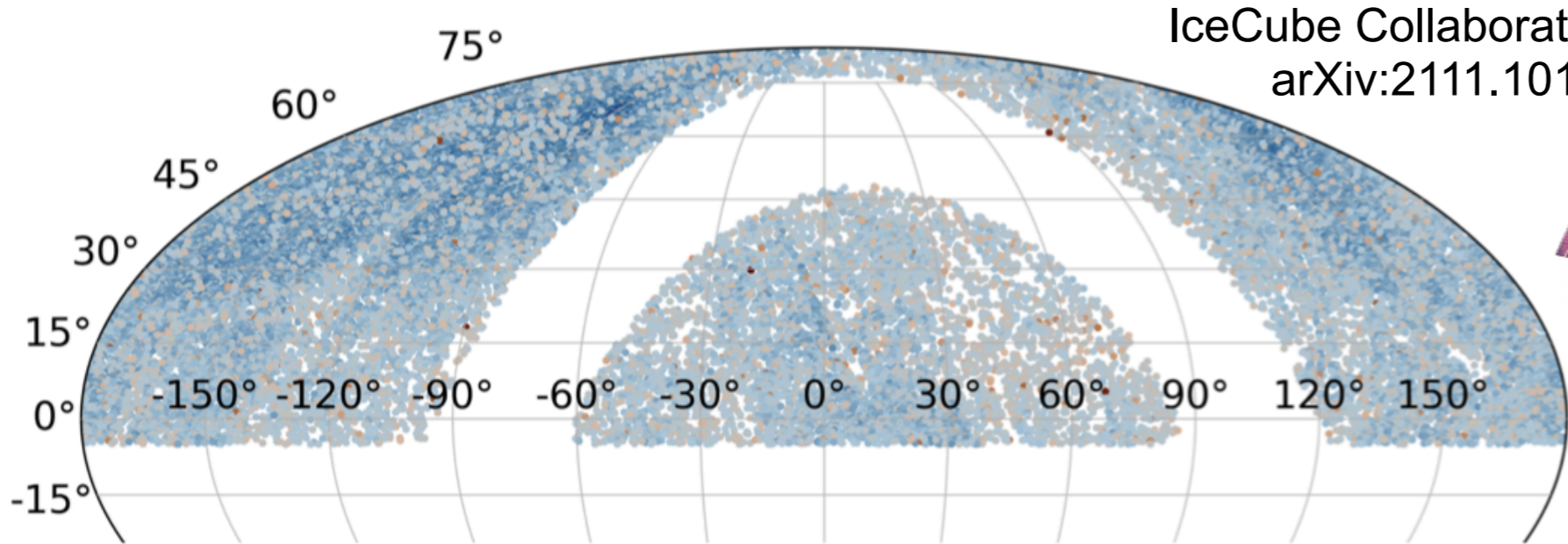


NGC 1068 (radio/optical/x-ray)

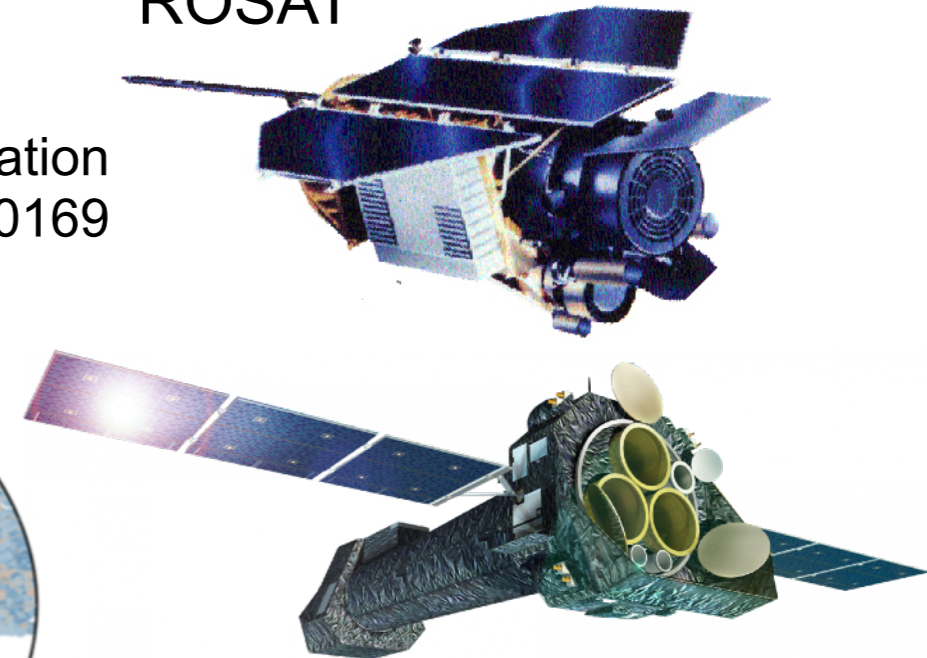


Neutrino/AGN correlation

Search for neutrino emission from AGN cores



ROSAT



XMM Newton

X-ray flux from ROSAT and XMMSL2 surveys:

- ▶ proxy for neutrino flux
- ▶ weights in source stacking analysis

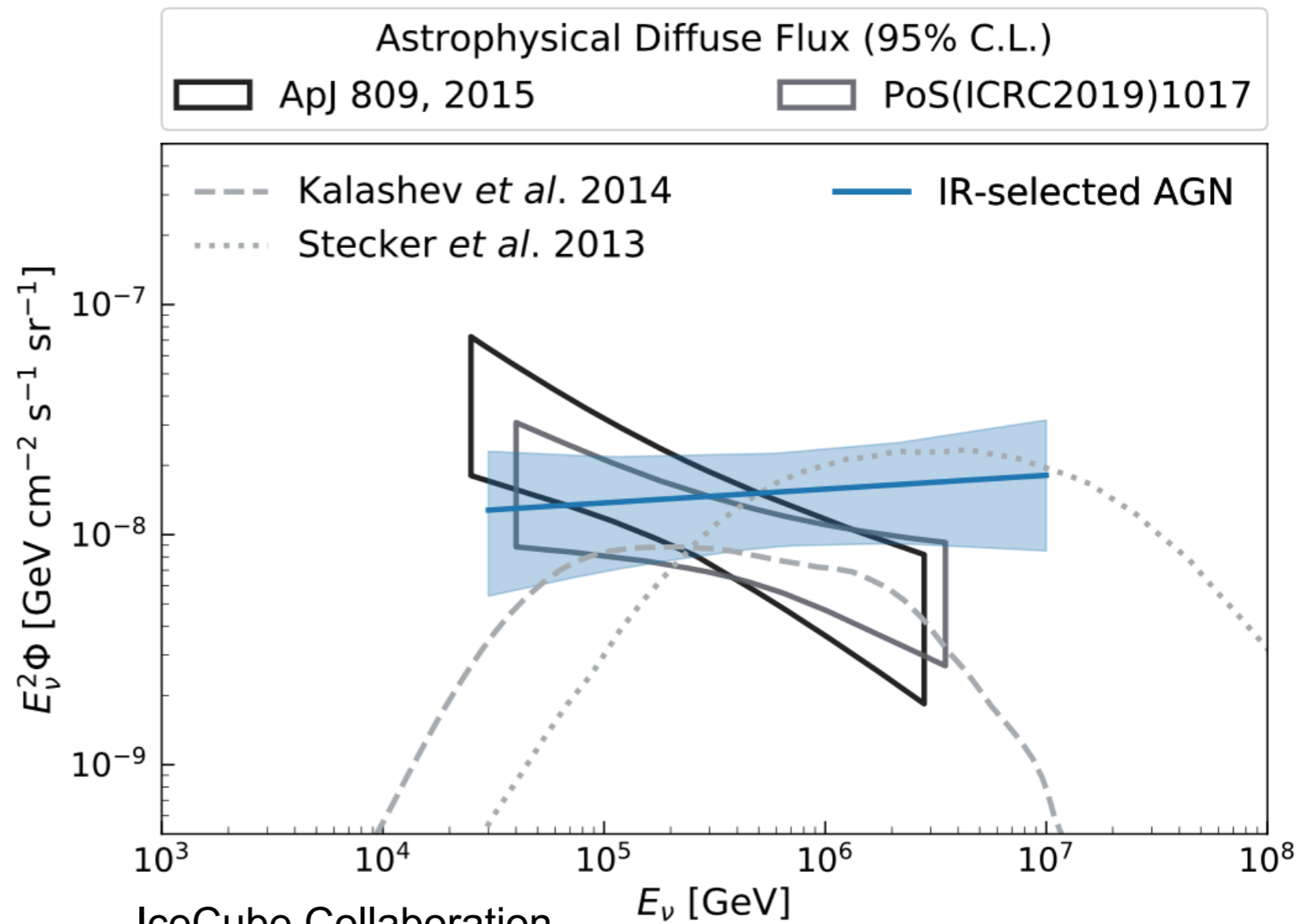


WISE

32249 AGN candidates on northern hemisphere selected from WISE color data

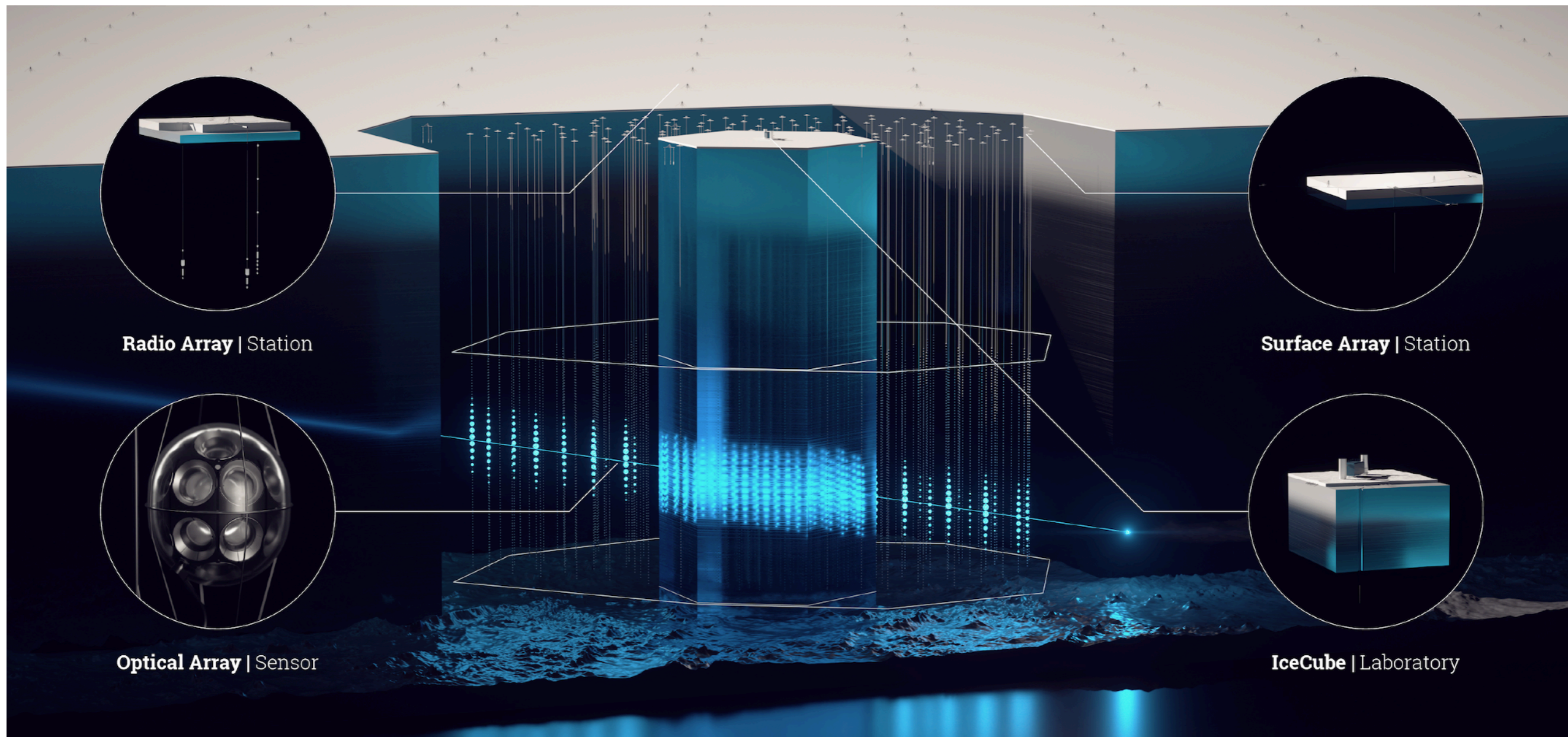
Search for neutrino emission from AGN cores

- ▶ Correlation tested on 8 year IceCube data
- ▶ Most sensitive analysis to constrain the AGN contribution to the cosmic neutrino flux
- ▶ **Best fit shows a 2.6σ statistical excess** for correlation with AGN sample.
- ▶ If real, would imply a 27% — 100% contribution of AGN to the total cosmic neutrino flux at 100 TeV
- ▶ AGN cores are opaque to gamma rays
- ▶ Significant detection of AGN as neutrino sources in reach of current neutrino observatories



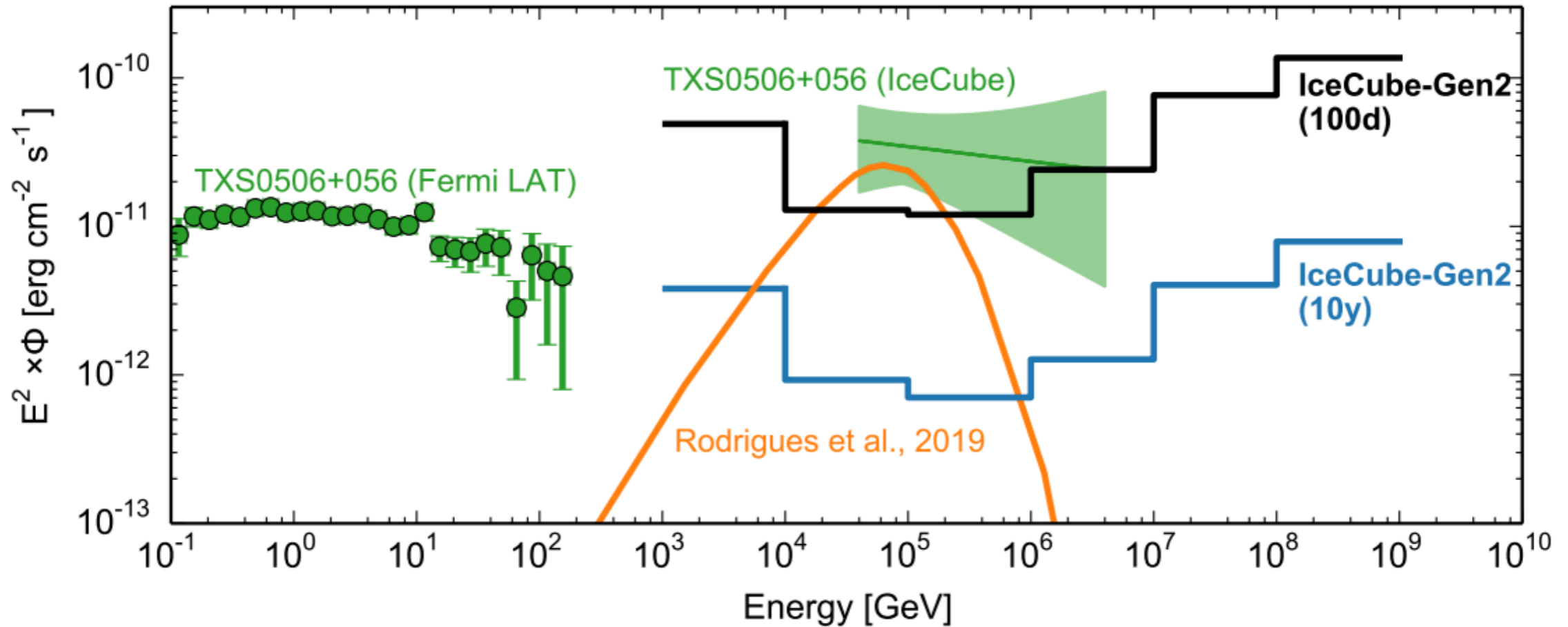
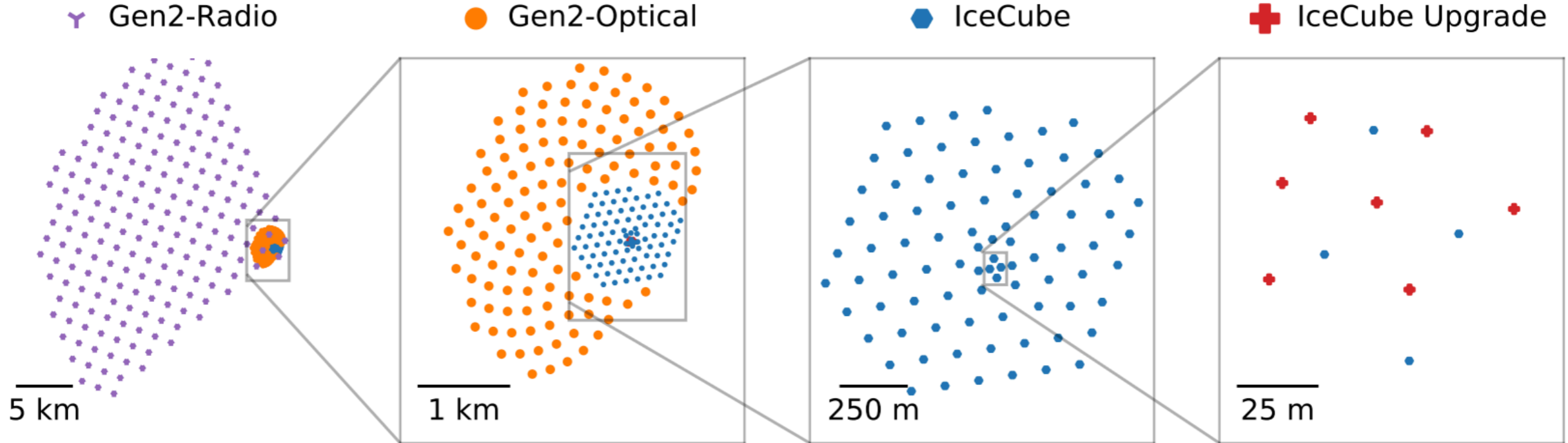
IceCube-Gen2

The IceCube-Gen2 neutrino telescope



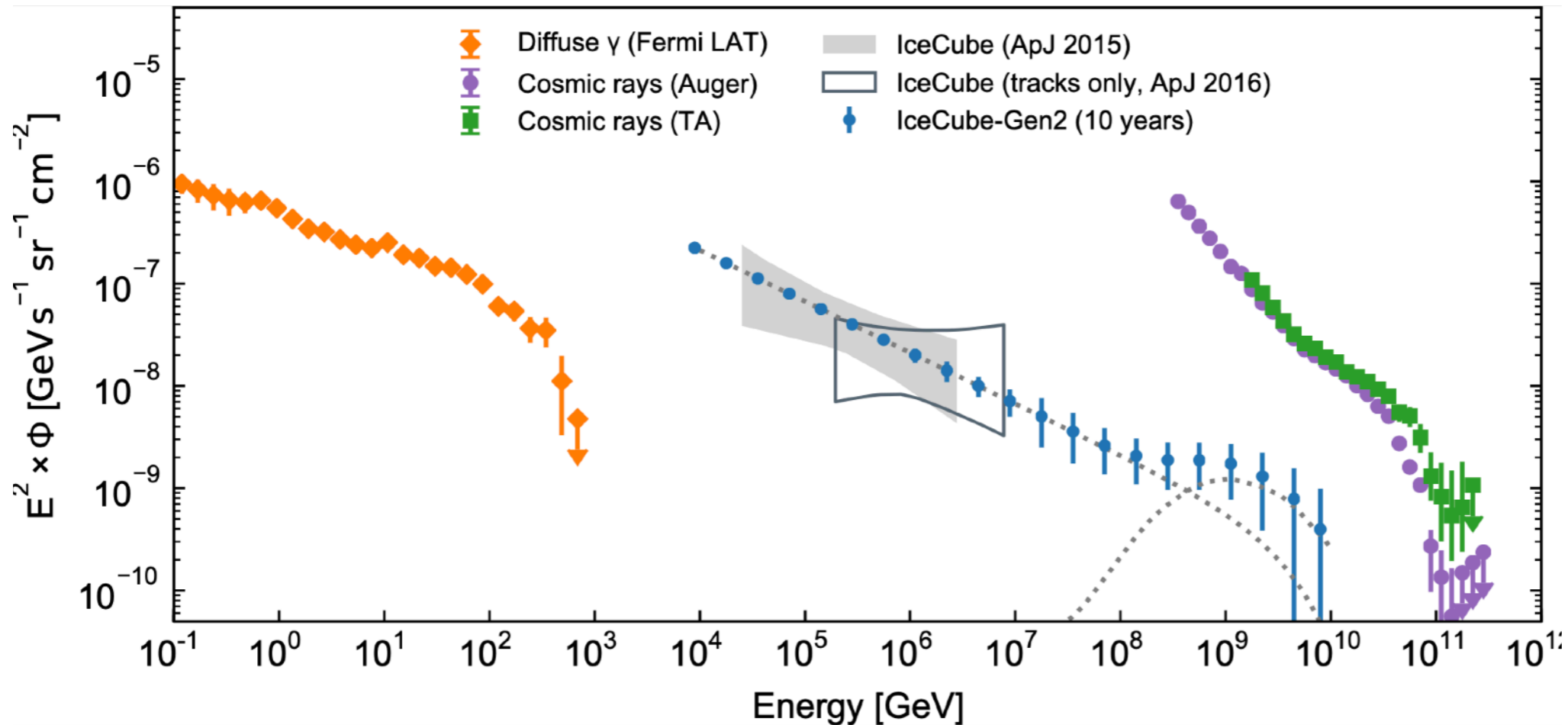
- ▶ 5 x sensitivity and 8 x instrumented volume of IceCube
- ▶ Combination of optical detector with a large radio array for coverage up to EeV energies

The IceCube-Gen2 observatory



Neutrino astronomy with IceCube-Gen2

- Precision measurement of the spectrum from 10 TeV - 10 EeV



- Brightest neutrino sources from several populations detectable as individual sources
- > 1 high-energy neutrinos from gamma-ray blazars / year
- Flavor composition measurement differential in energy
- Glashow resonance as a diagnostic for the interaction target
- etc...

Summary

- ▶ Measurements of the diffuse neutrino spectrum and flavor composition continue to improve
- ▶ First tau neutrino and Glashow resonance candidates detected
- ▶ After blazars, TDE emerge as a second potential candidate for neutrino sources
- ▶ Neutrinos produced in AGN cores could contribute a large fraction of the observed neutrino flux and they are gamma-opaque sources. More statistics needed for confirmation.
- ▶ With KM3NeT and Baikal-GVD two km³-class neutrino telescopes on the Northern hemisphere are under construction that can complement IceCube observations in the near future
- ▶ IceCube-Gen2 is planned as a next generation neutrino telescopes which will allow precision studies of the neutrino sky and routine source detections.