

Neutrino Astronomy of Transient Signals

Multi-Messenger Observations

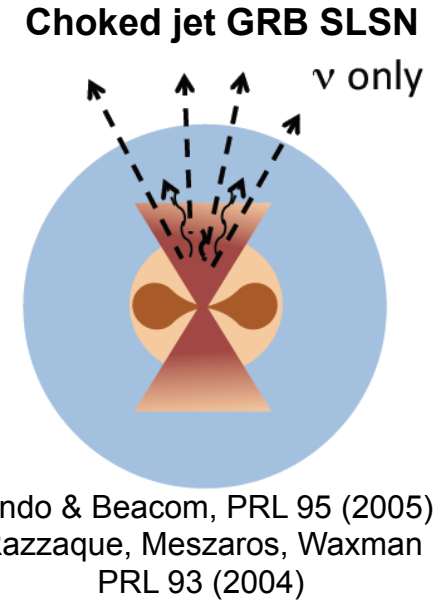
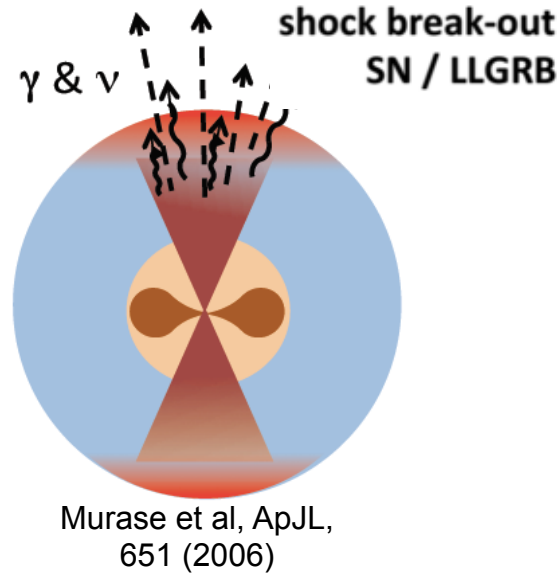
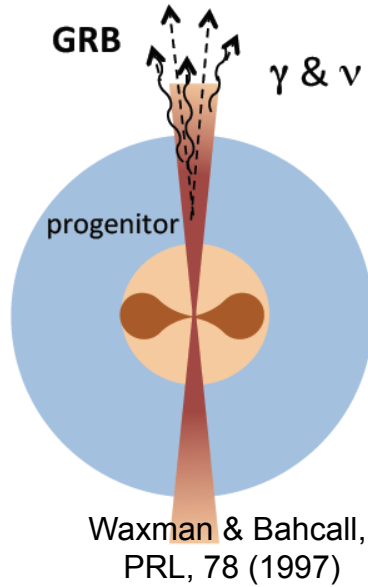
Anna Franckowiak

IPA

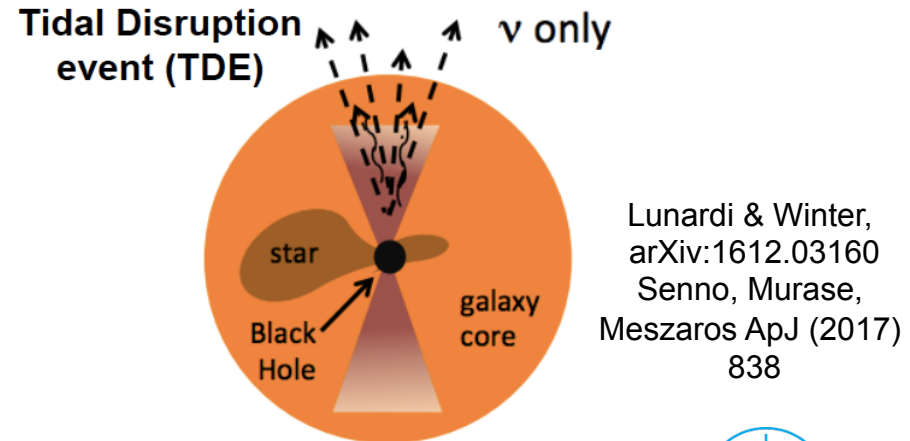
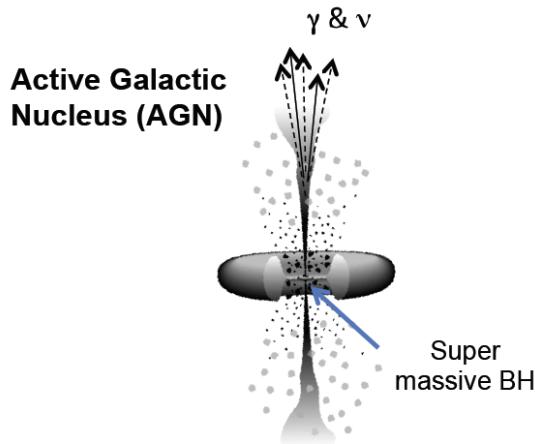
Madison, May 10, 2017

Transient / Variable Neutrino Sources

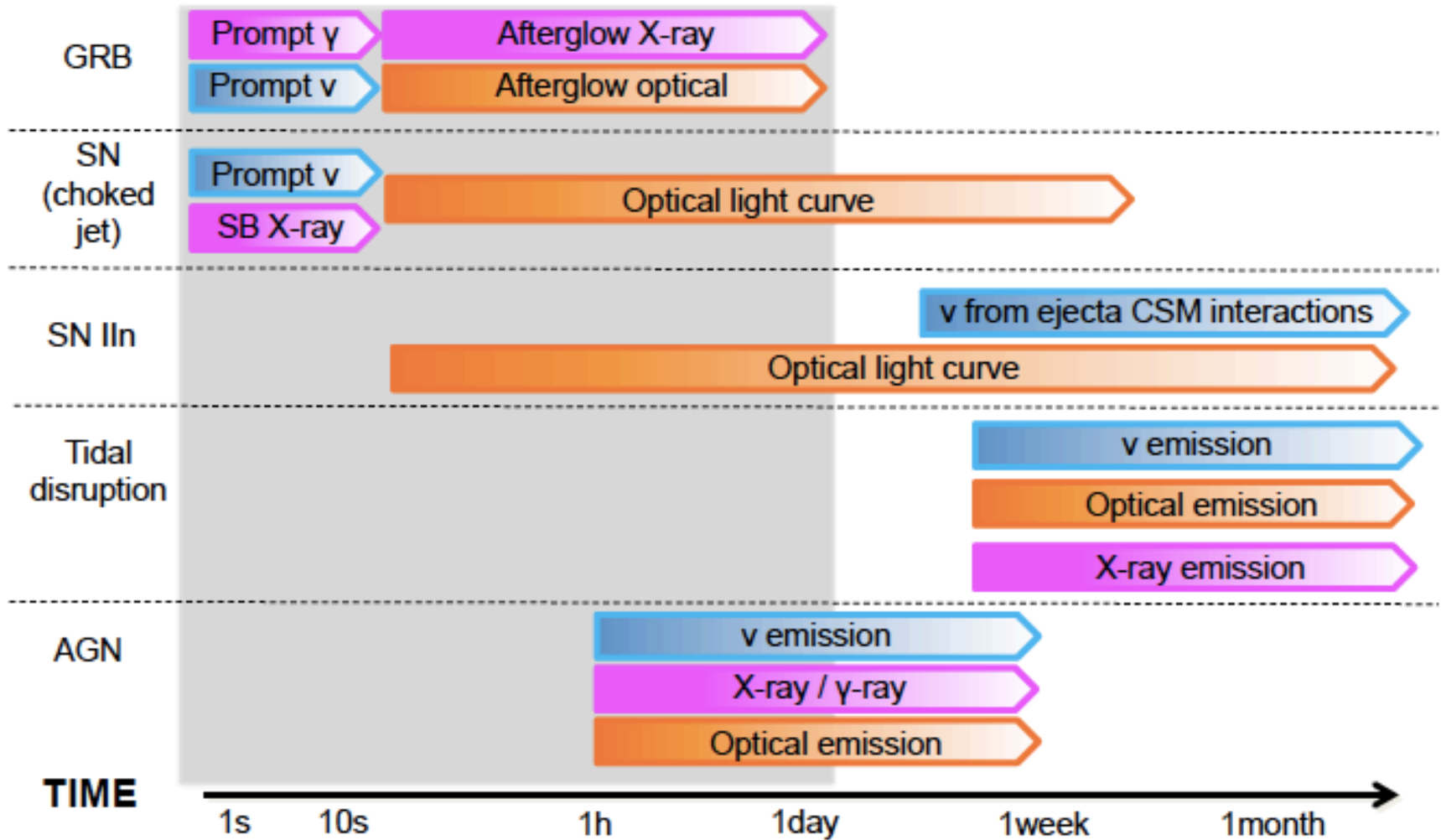
> Stellar collapses



> Galaxy core activity



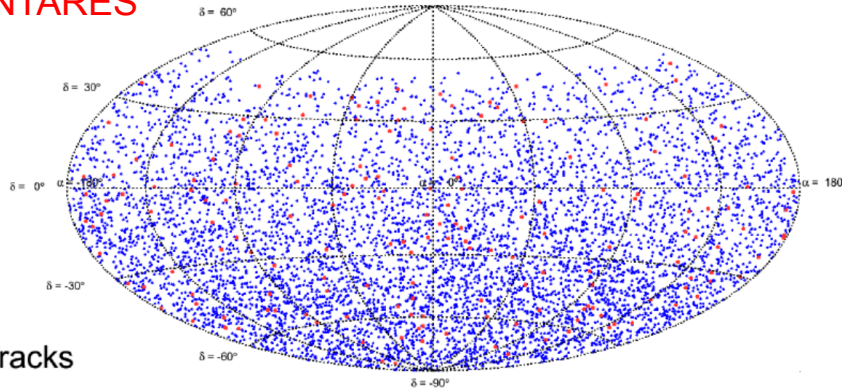
Expected Multi-Messenger Emission



Search for Neutrino Clusters in Space

See talk by A. Kouchner

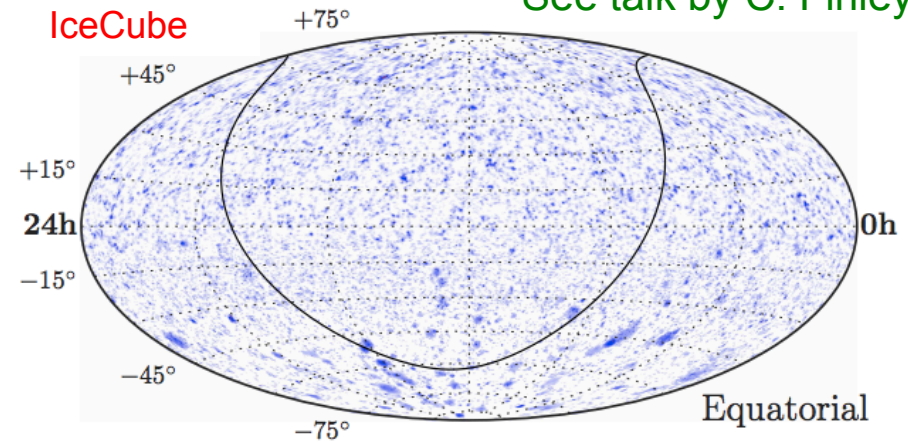
ANTARES



ANTARES ApJ 786 (2014)

See talk by C. Finley

IceCube

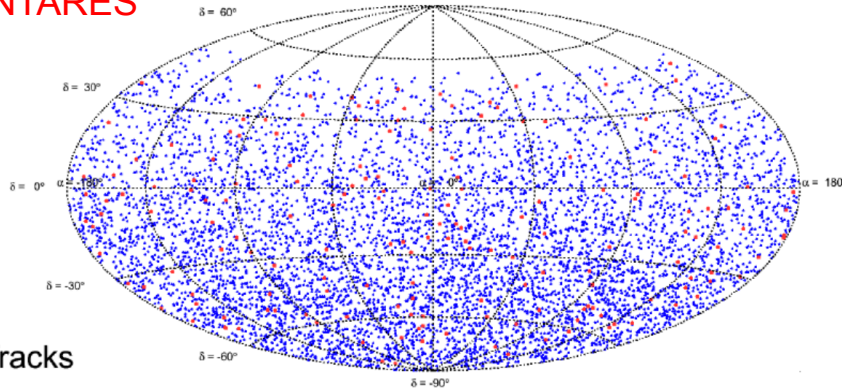


IceCube ApJ 835 (2017)

Search for Neutrino Clusters in Space and Time

See talk by A. Kouchner

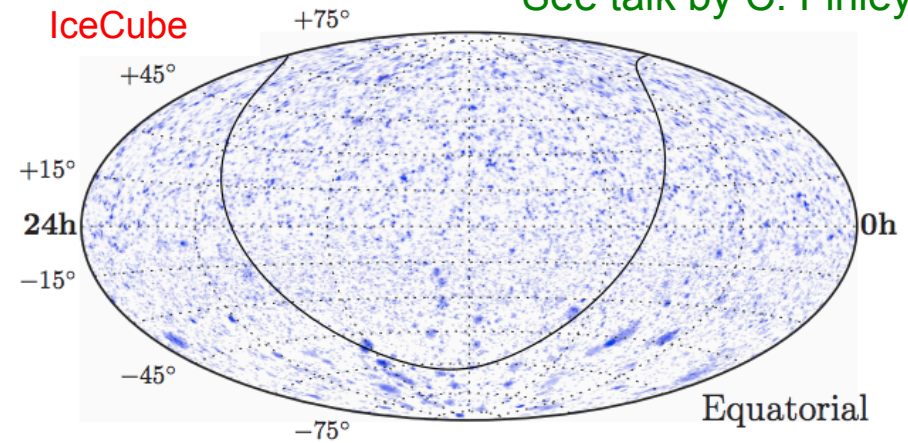
ANTARES



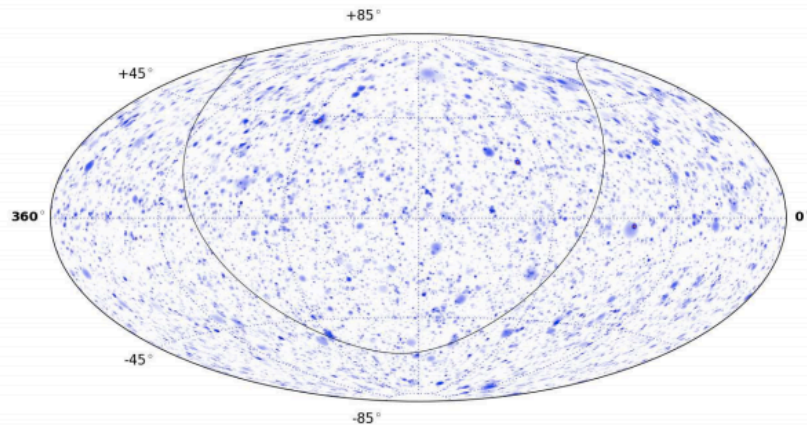
ANTARES ApJ 786 (2014)

See talk by C. Finley

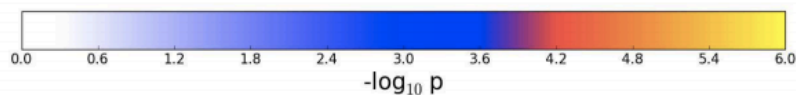
IceCube



IceCube ApJ 835 (2017)



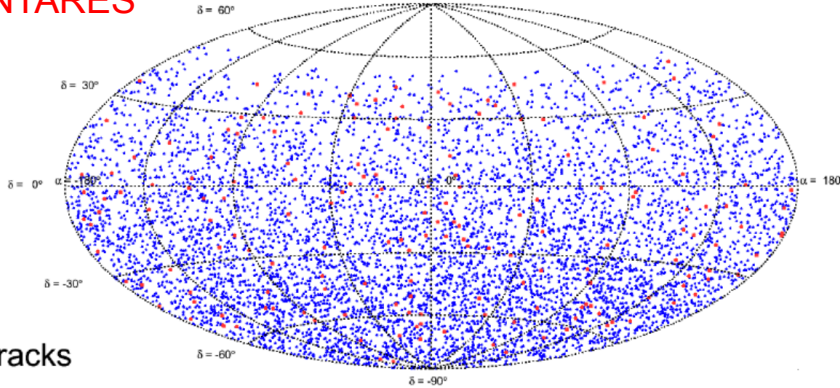
IceCube ApJ 807 (2015)



Search for Neutrino Clusters in Space and Time

See talk by A. Kouchner

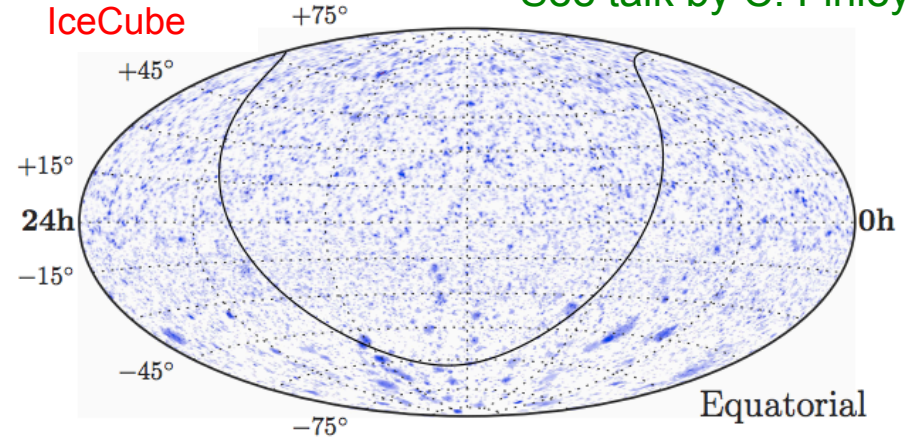
ANTARES



ANTARES ApJ 786 (2014)

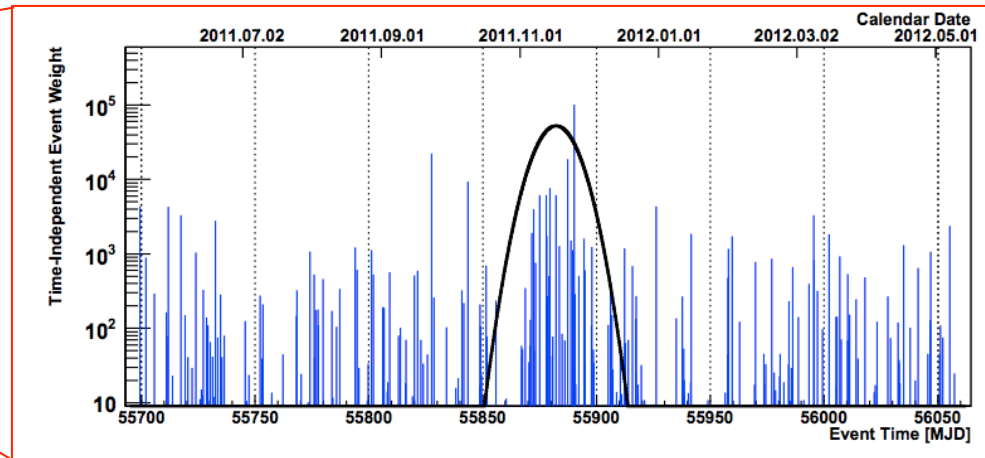
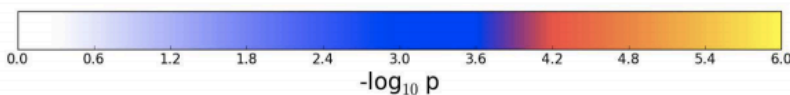
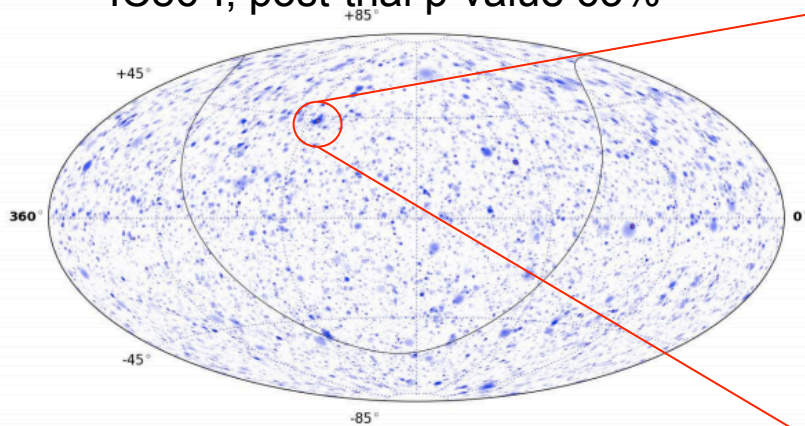
See talk by C. Finley

IceCube



IceCube ApJ 835 (2017)

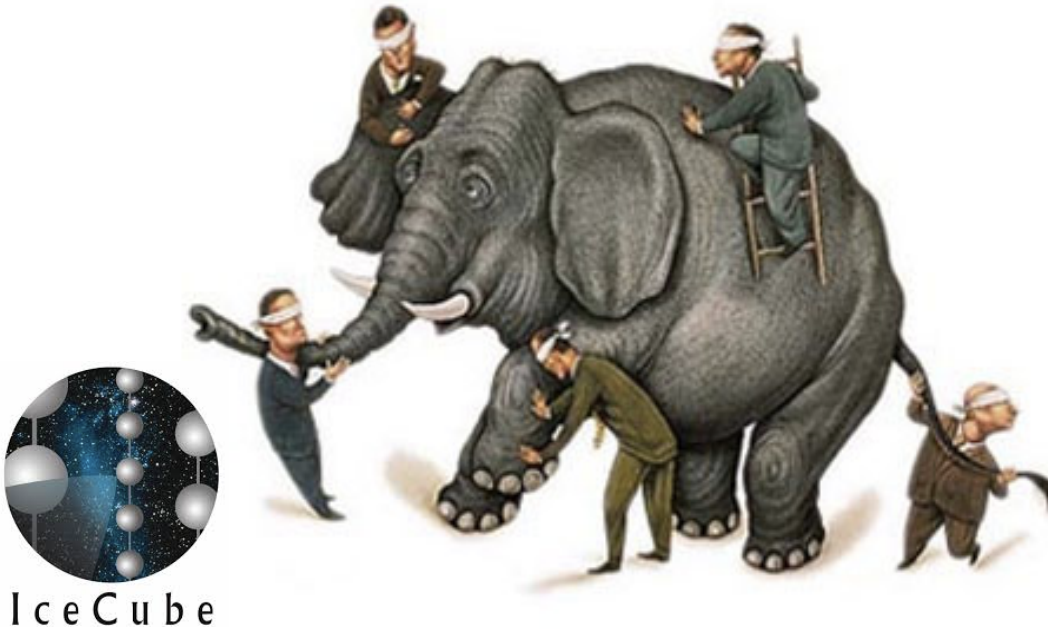
IC86-I, post-trial p-value 63%



IceCube ApJ 807 (2015)



Experimental Approach: Multi-Messenger



Experimental Approach: Multi-Messenger

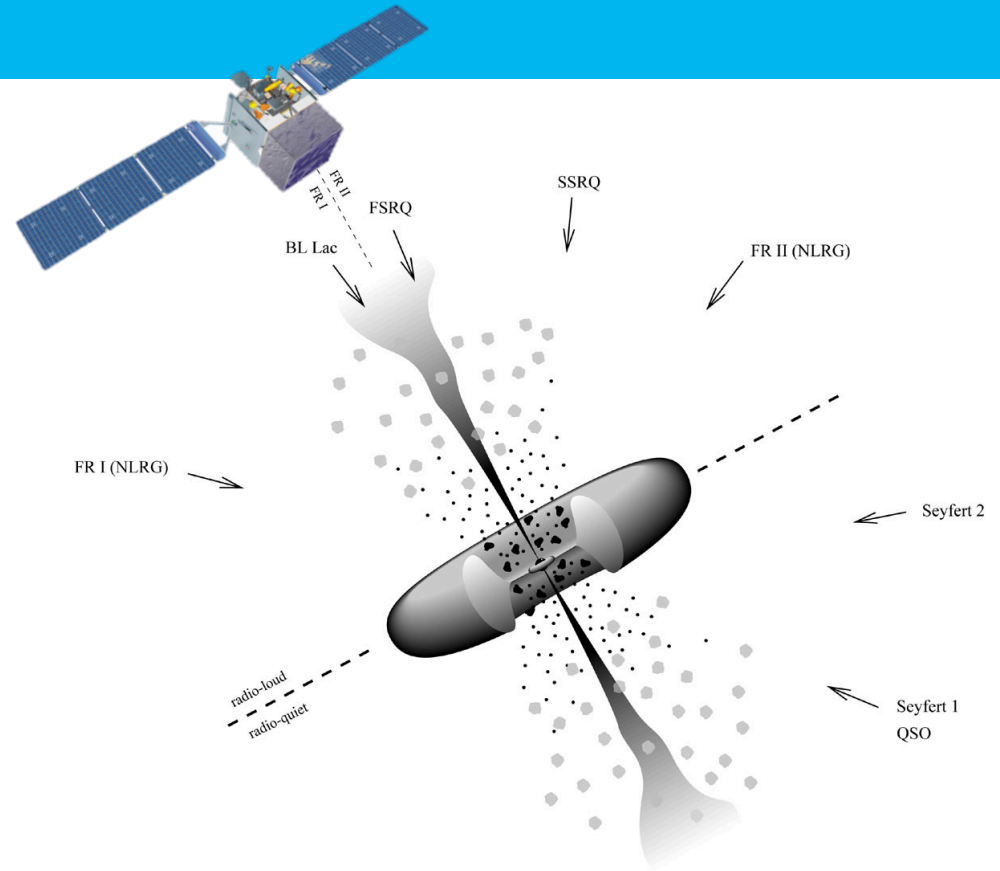
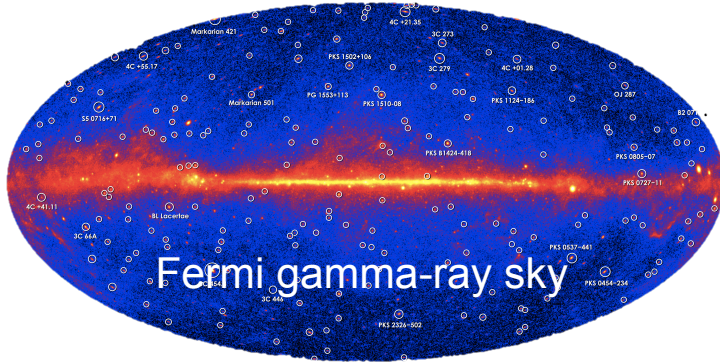
Combine Neutrino data with other messengers to increase sensitivity and get complete picture



IceCube

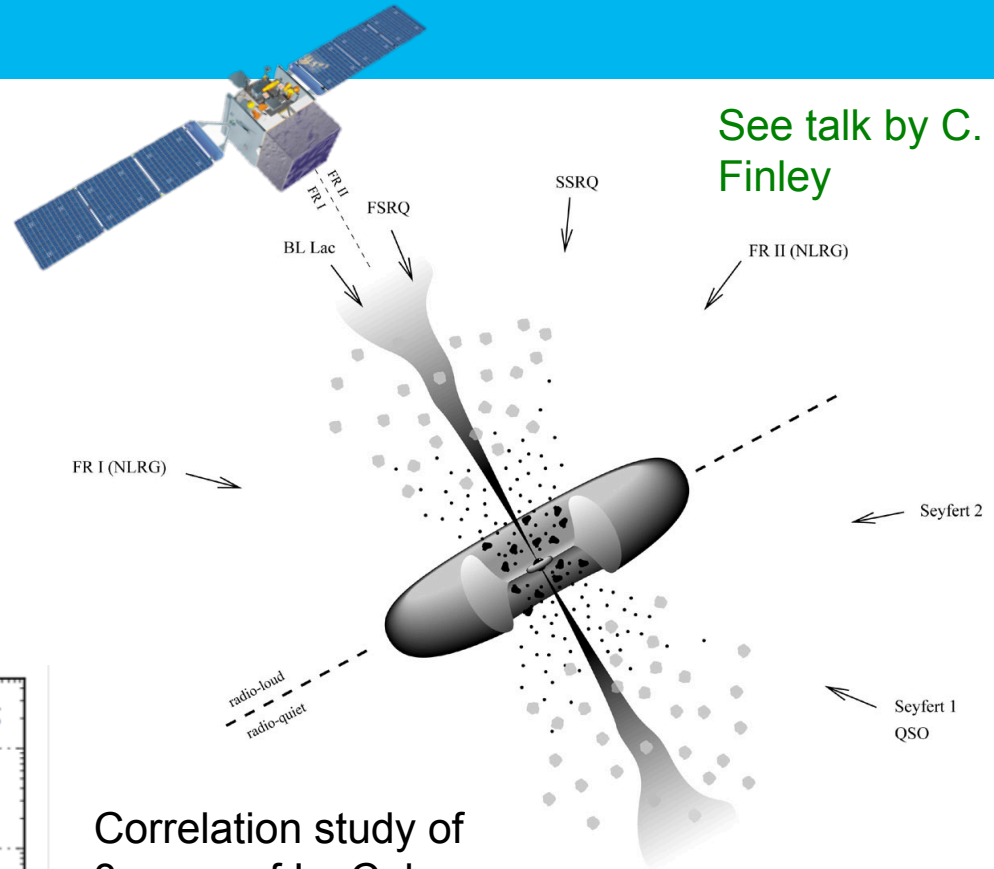
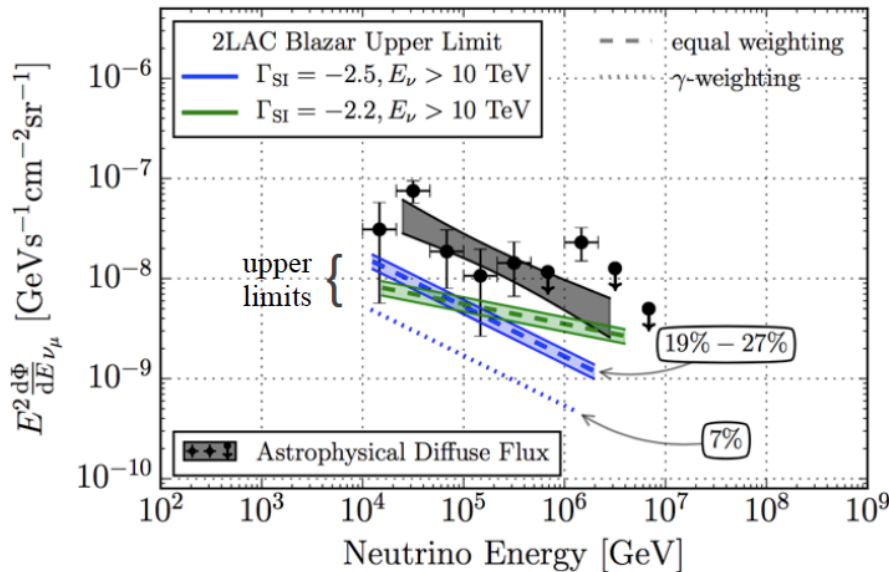
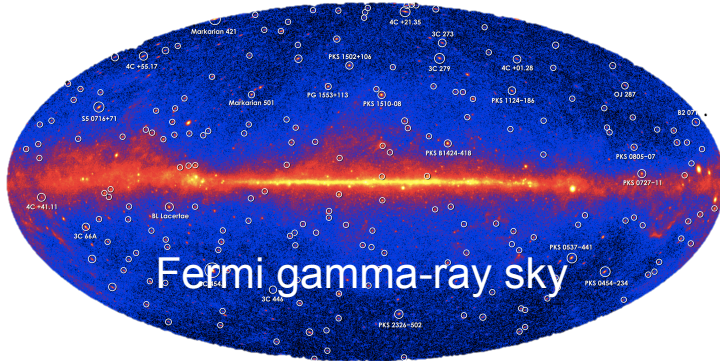
Blazars

> Gamma rays tell us WHERE



Blazars

➤ Gamma rays tell us WHERE



Correlation study of 3 years of IceCube data and 862 Fermi-LAT blazars

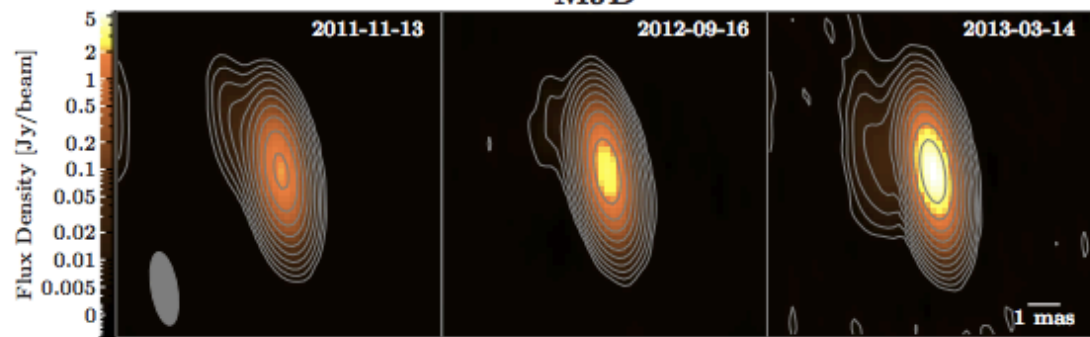
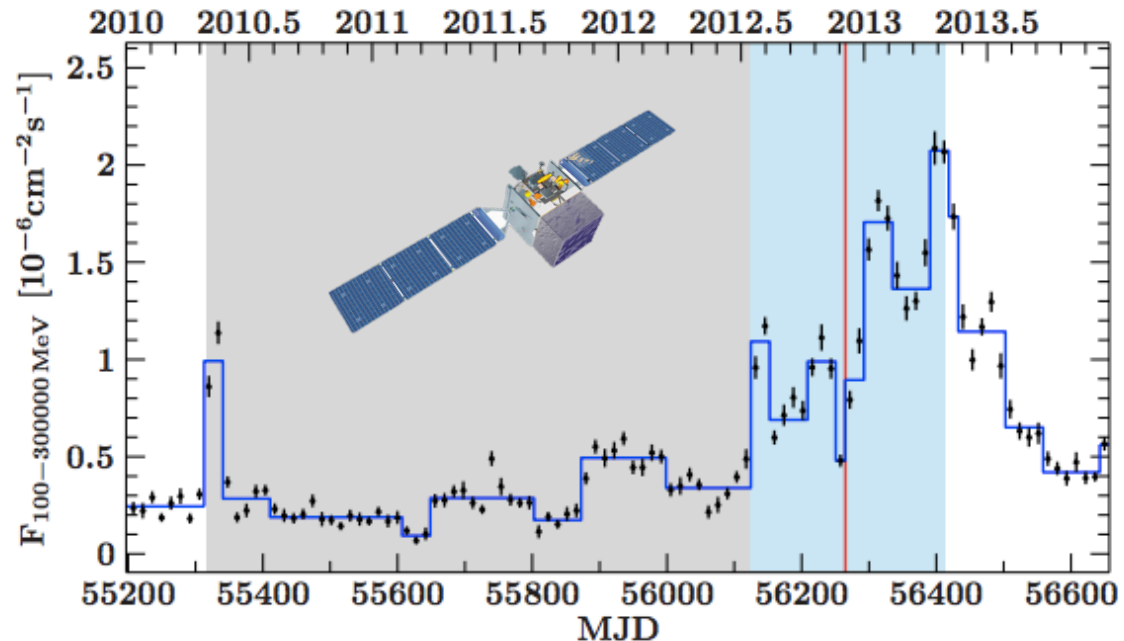
Blazars contribute less than 30% to the diffuse neutrino flux

Blazar Flares



RA 208.4°
Dec -55.8°

- Gamma rays tell us WHERE and WHEN
- Major outburst of blazar PKS B1424-418 occurred in temporal and positional coincidence PeV neutrino
- single source has sufficiently high fluence to explain an observed coinciding PeV neutrino event
- 5% chance coincidence

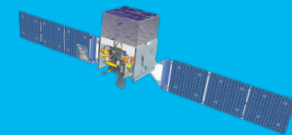


8.3pc

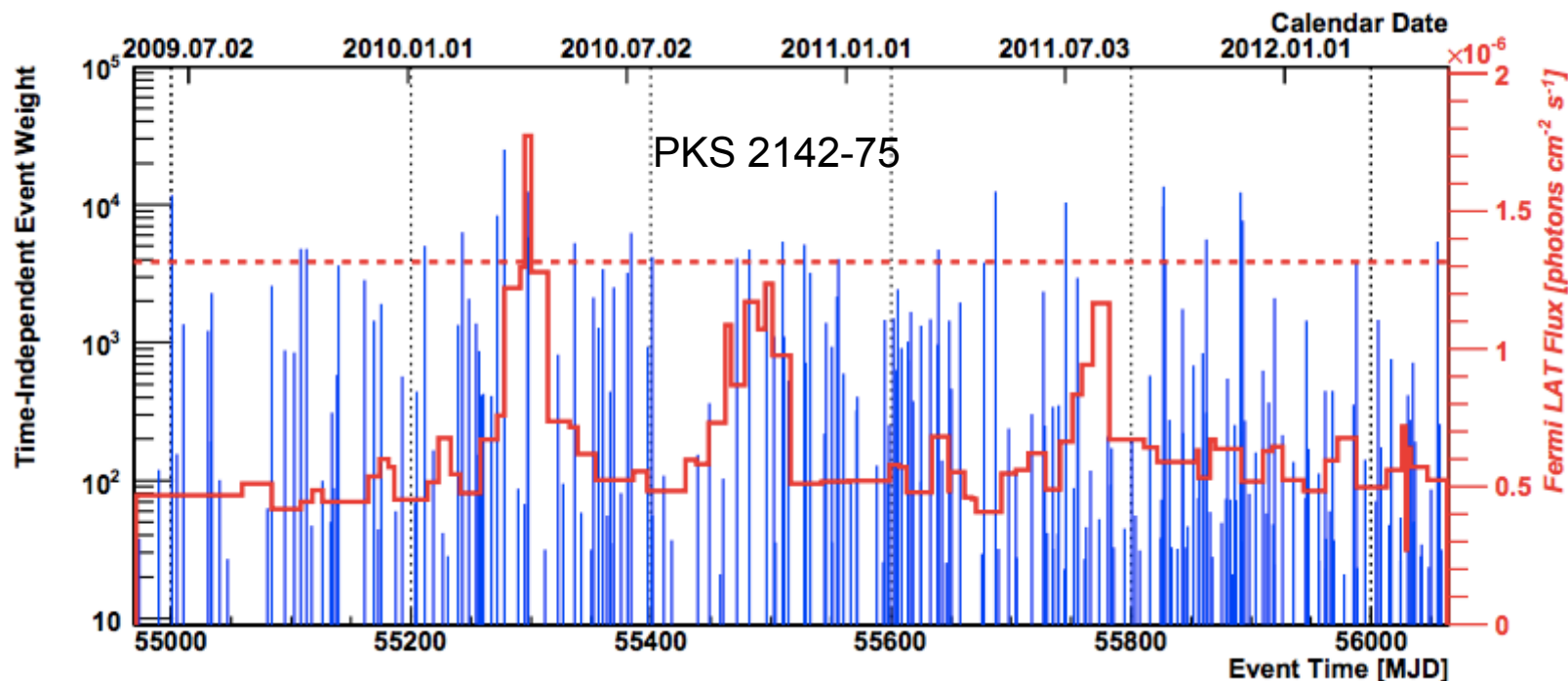
Kadler et al., Nature Physics, 2016



Using Full Blazar Light Curves



- Search for neutrinos correlated with GeV gamma-ray emission
- Denoised Fermi-LAT light curves as input time PDF



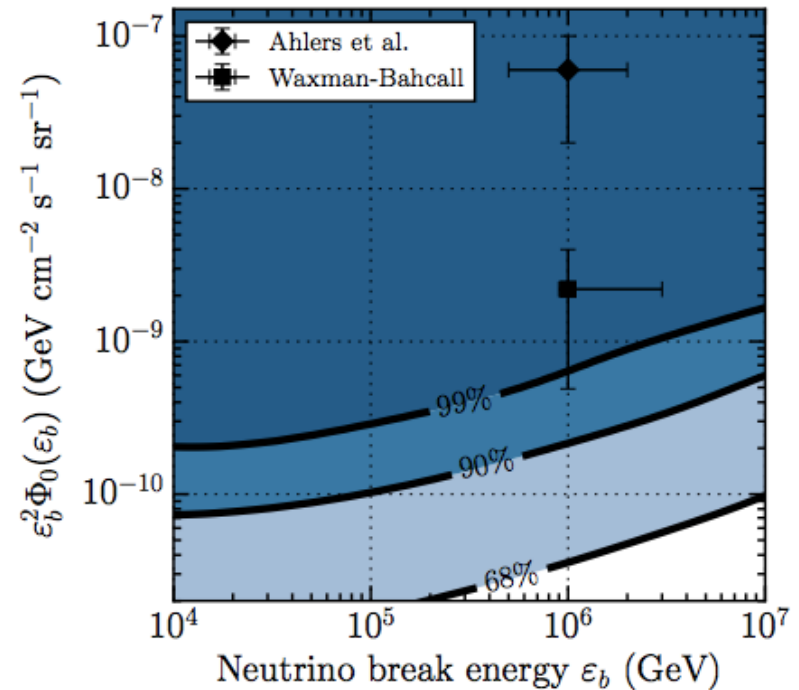
No correlation found in 3 years of IceCube data and ~50 variable gamma-ray sources



Gamma-Ray Bursts (GRBs)

- Extremely large energy release on the time-scale of 0.1-100 seconds
- Gamma rays and X-rays tell us WHERE and WHEN

1172 GRBs
correlated with
IceCube data

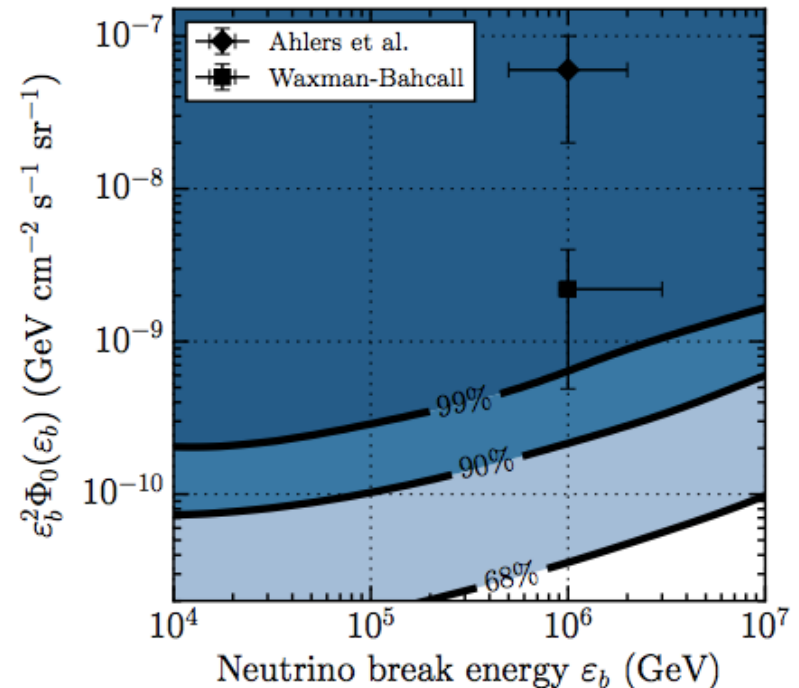


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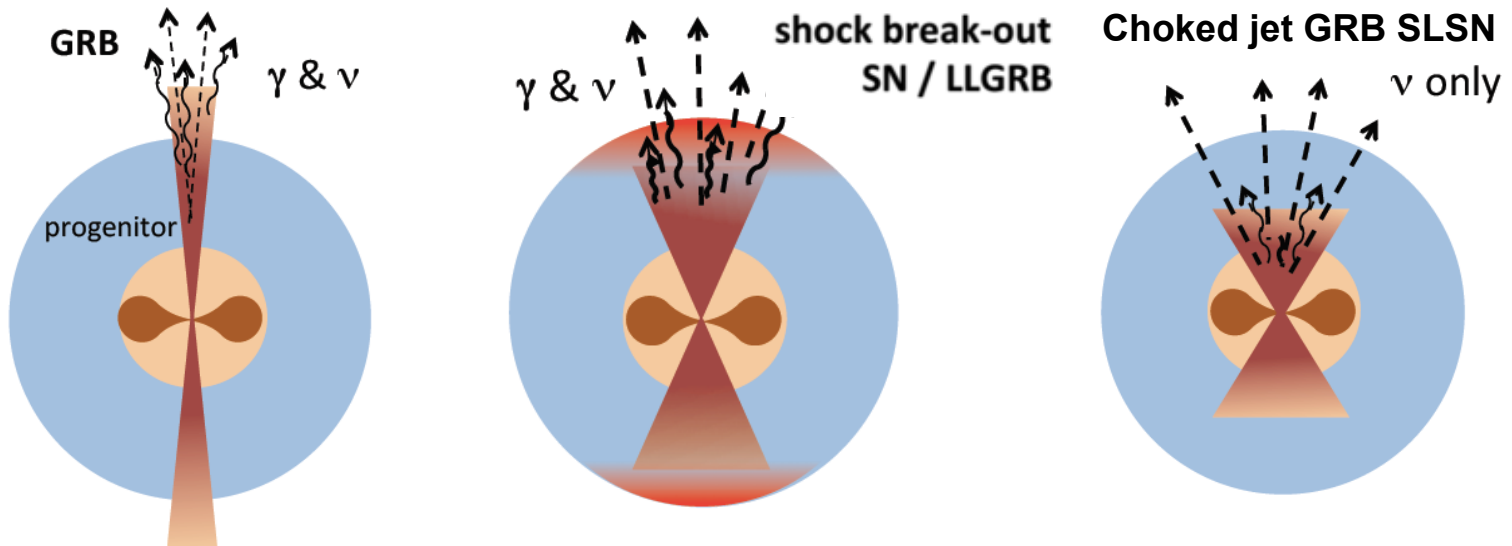
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See talk by M. Bustamante

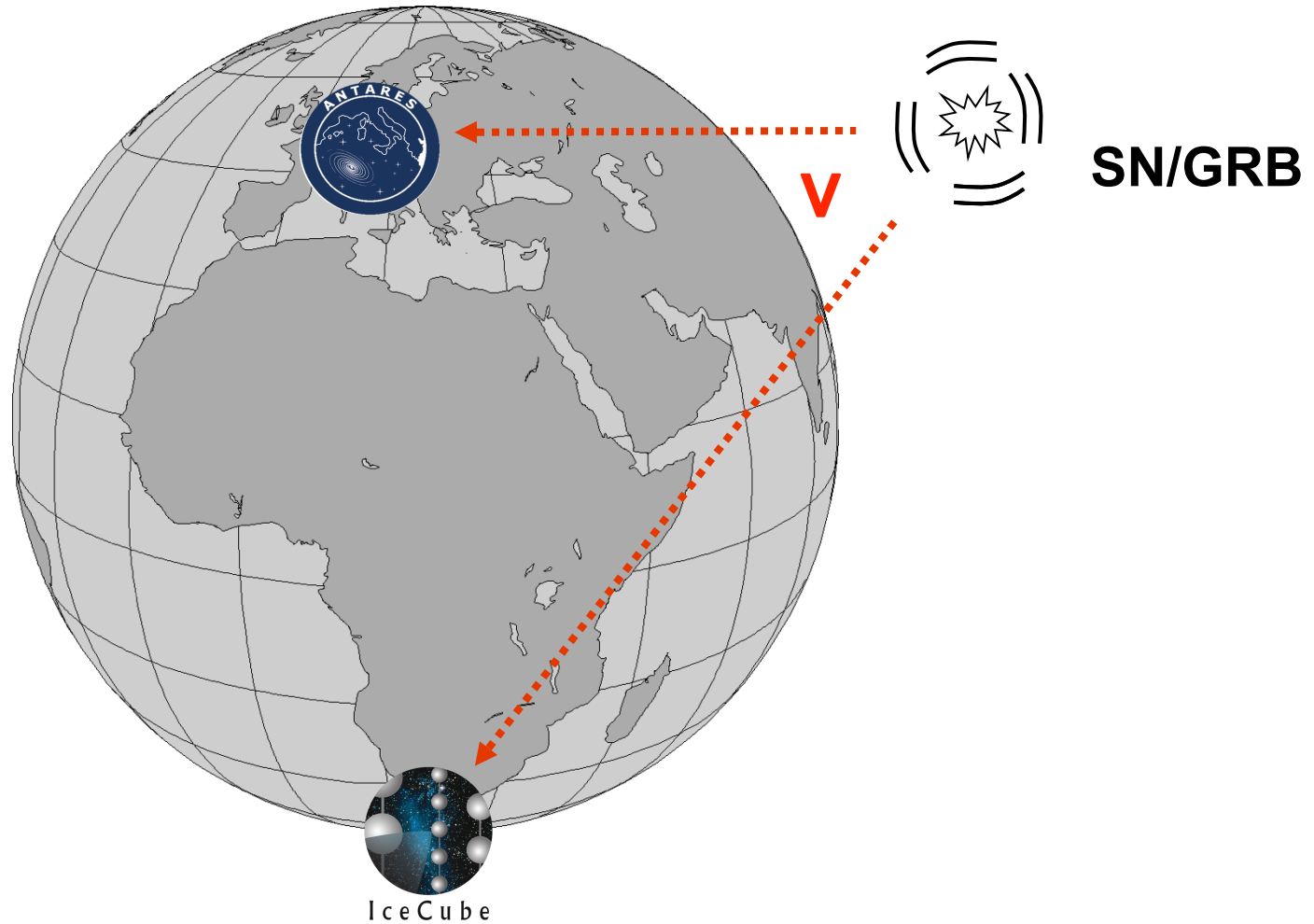


**GRBs contribute less than 1% to observed diffuse neutrino flux.
Potential large population of nearby low-luminosity GRBs not
constrained**

GRB-Supernova Connection



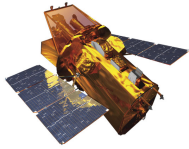
Target of Opportunity Program



IceCube, MAGIC, VERITAS, arXiv:1610.01814
ANTARES JCAP 1602 (2016)
Ackermann et al. arXiv:0709.2640
IceCube A&A 539, A60 (2012)

Target of Opportunity Program

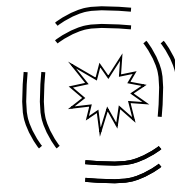
X-ray (Swift)



Optical Telescopes
(iPTF, MASTER,
Tarot, Pan-STARRS,
ASAS-SN)

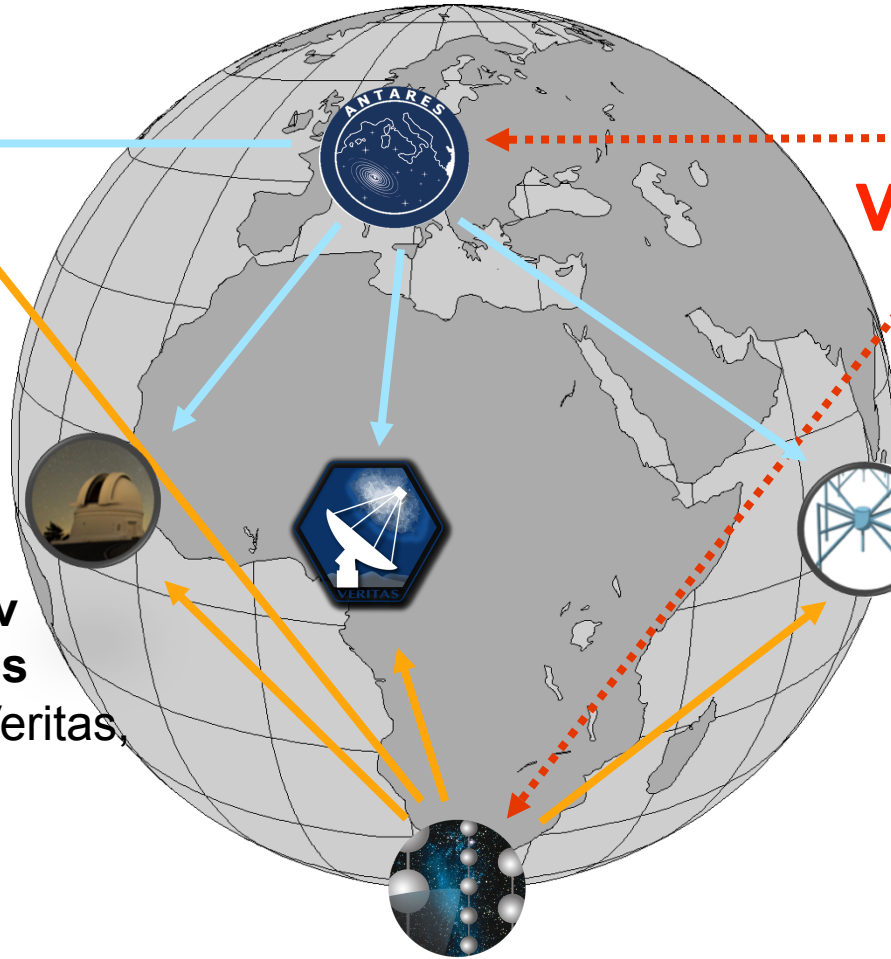
**Cherenkov
Telescopes**
(MAGIC, Veritas,
HESS)

IceCube



SN/GRB

Radio Telescopes
(MWA)

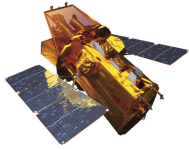


IceCube, MAGIC, VERITAS, arXiv:1610.01814
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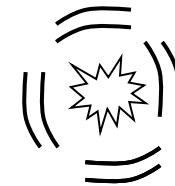
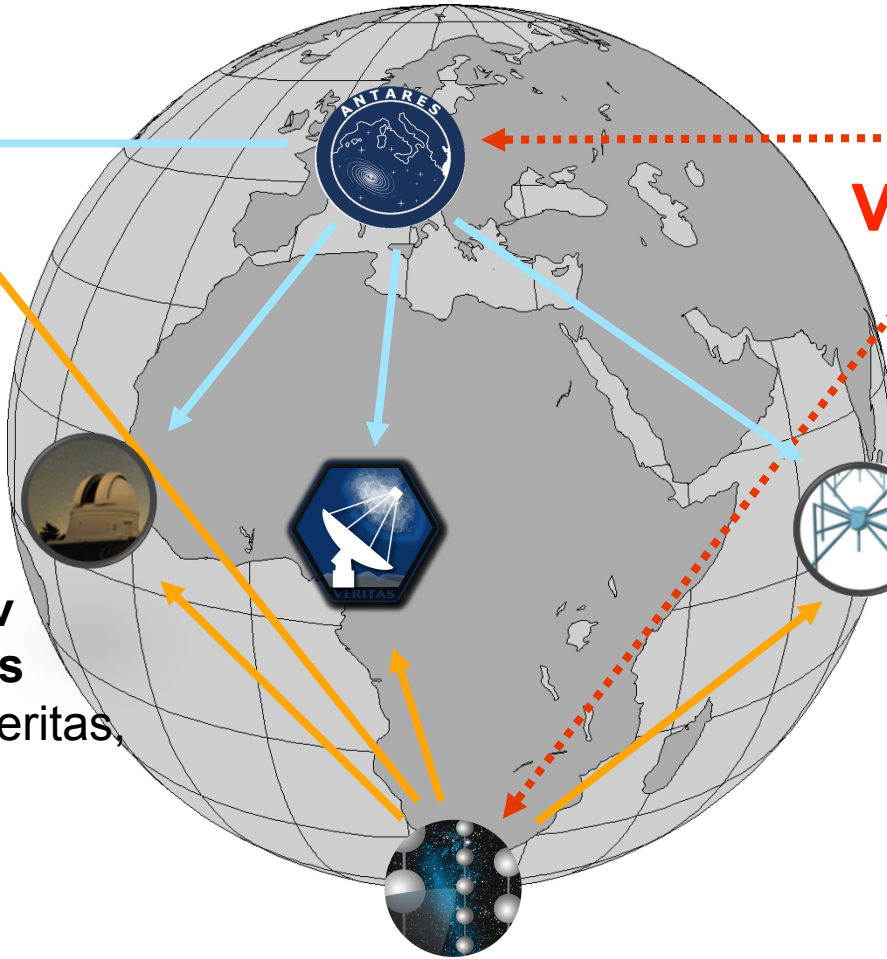
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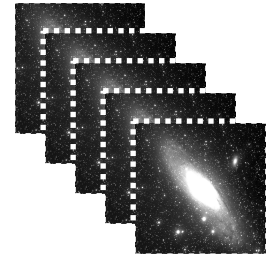


Optical Telescopes
(iPTF, MASTER,
Tarot, Pan-STARRS,
ASAS-SN)

**Cherenkov
Telescopes**
(MAGIC, Veritas,
HESS)



SN/GRB



Radio Telescopes
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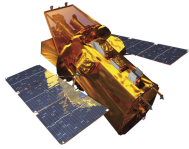
IceCube

IceCube, MAGIC, VERITAS, arXiv:1610.01814
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Ackermann et al. arXiv:0709.2640
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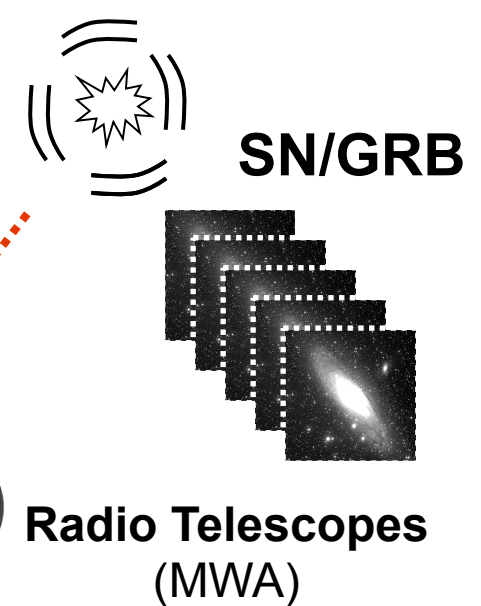
Target of Opportunity Program

X-ray (Swift)



Optical Telescopes
(iPTF, MASTER,
Tarot, Pan-STARRS,
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Cherenkov Telescopes
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HESS)



SN/GRB

Radio Telescopes
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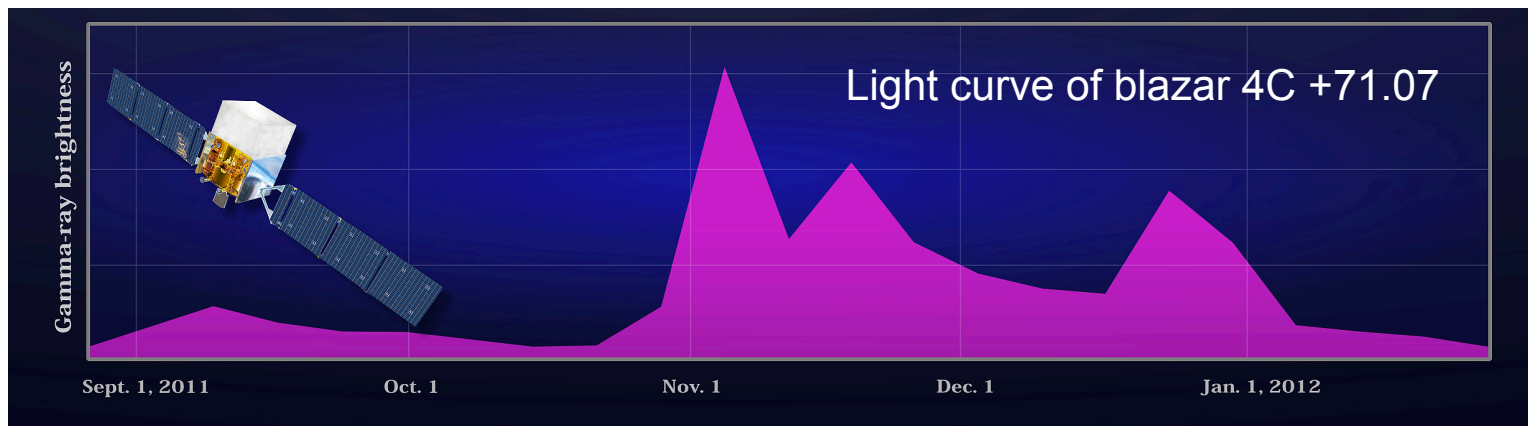
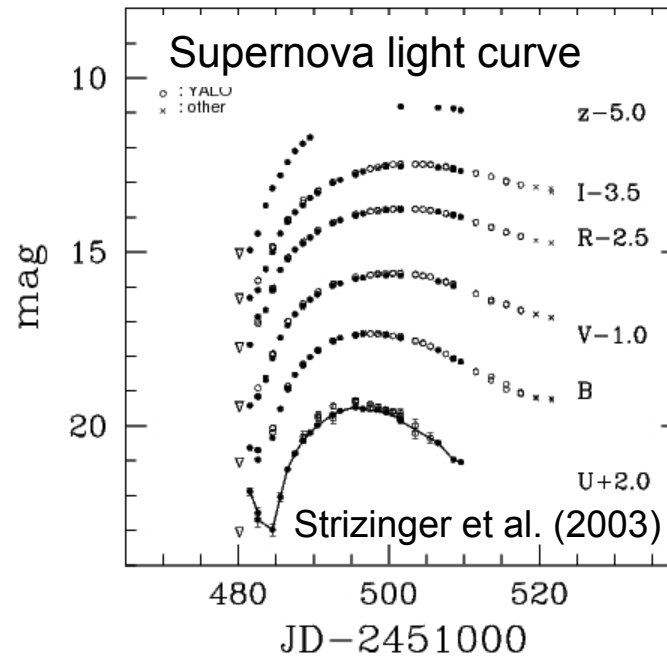
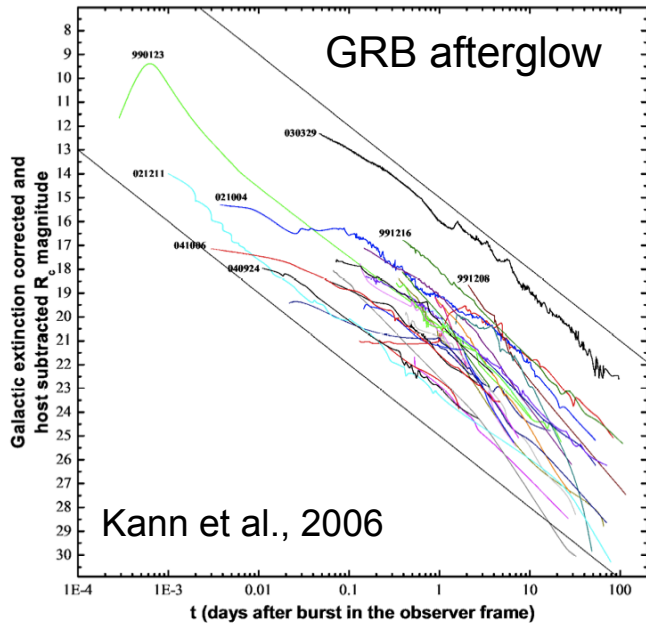
**Increased sensitivity for transient neutrino sources
→ source identification**

IceCube

IceCube, MAGIC, VERITAS, arXiv:1610.01814
ANTARES JCAP 1602 (2016)
Ackermann et al. arXiv:0709.2640
IceCube A&A 539, A60 (2012)



Expected EM Counterparts



Need to suppress atmospheric background

> Clusters in time

> High-energy Events



Need to suppress atmospheric background

> Clusters in time

- search for ≥ 2 events in 100 sec

> High-energy Events



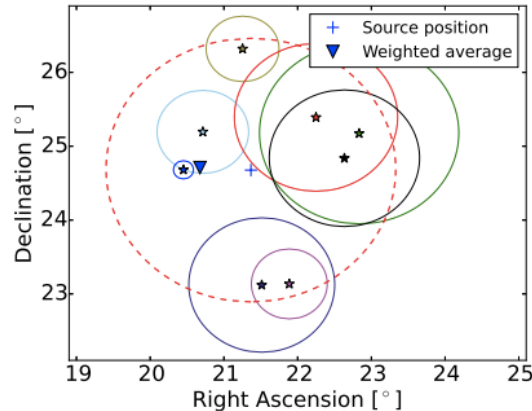
Online Neutrino Event Selection

Need to suppress atmospheric background

> Clusters in time

- search for ≥ 2 events in 100 sec
- search for neutrino clusters from pre-defined list of variable gamma-ray sources in ≤ 3 weeks

> High-energy Events



Online Neutrino Event Selection

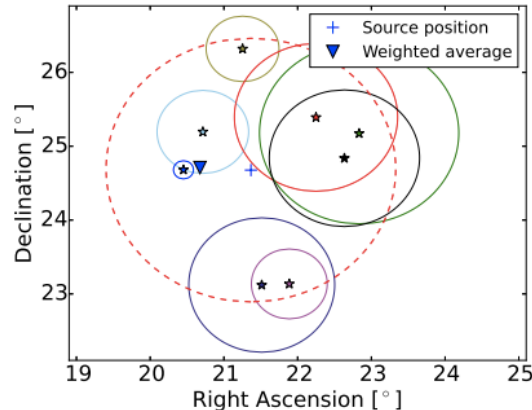
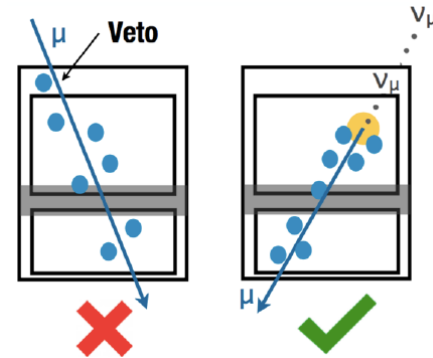
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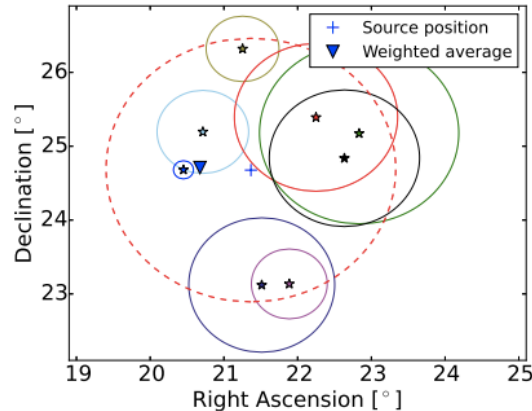
- High-energy starting tracks (HESE)



Need to suppress atmospheric background

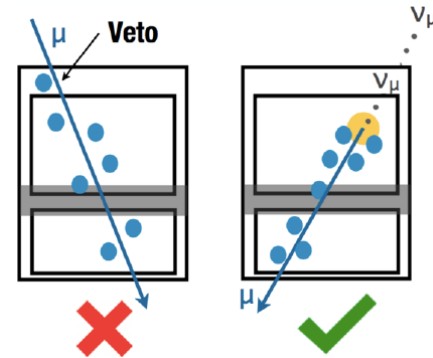
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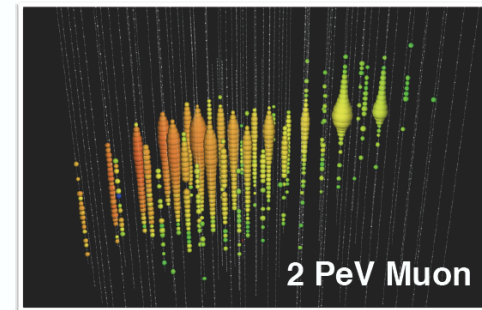


> High-energy Events

- High-energy starting tracks (HESE)

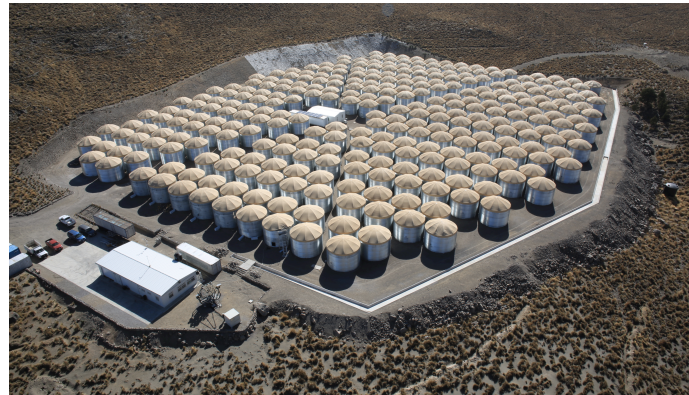
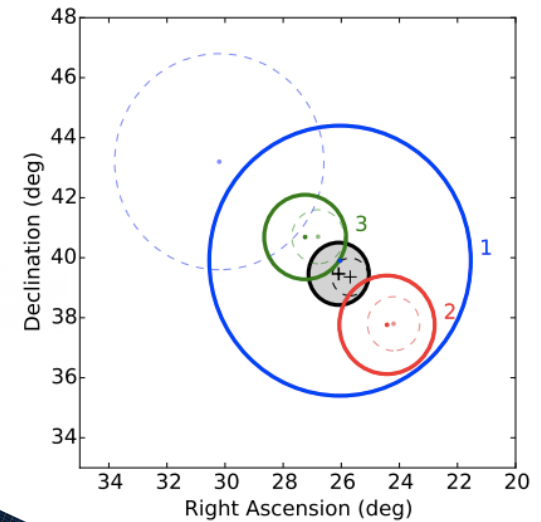
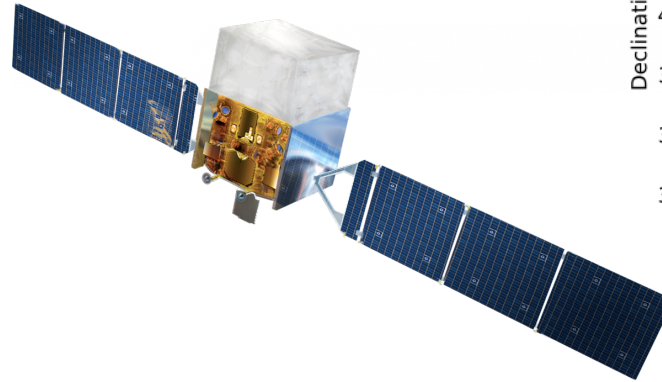
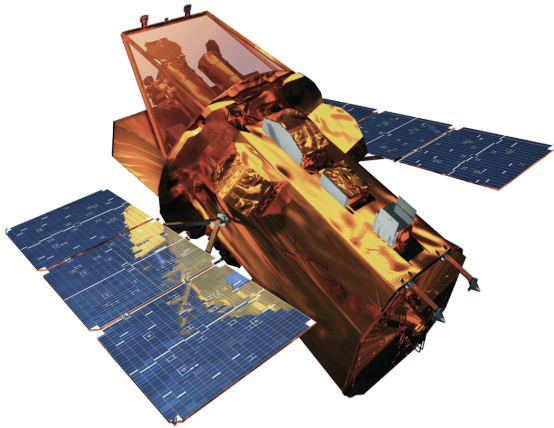


- Extremely high-energy events (EHE)



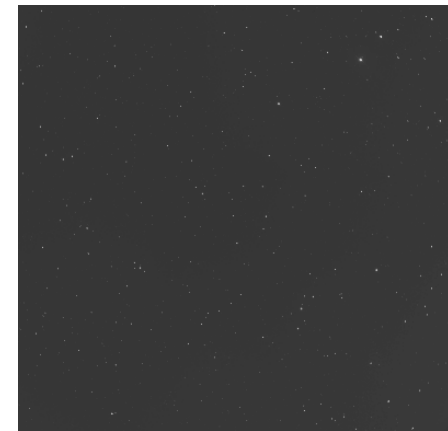
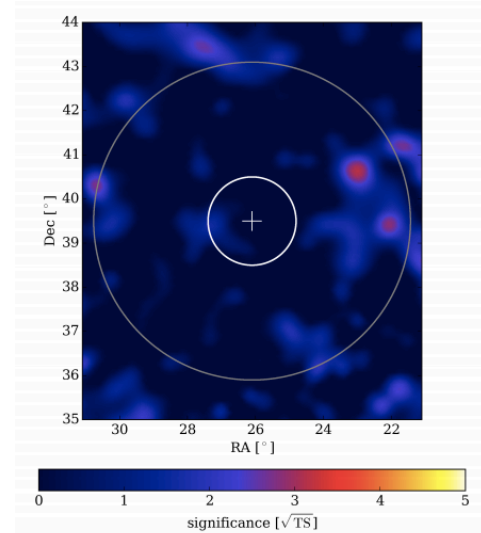
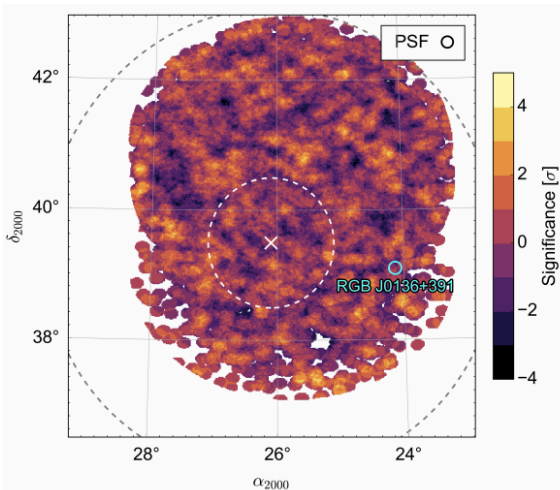
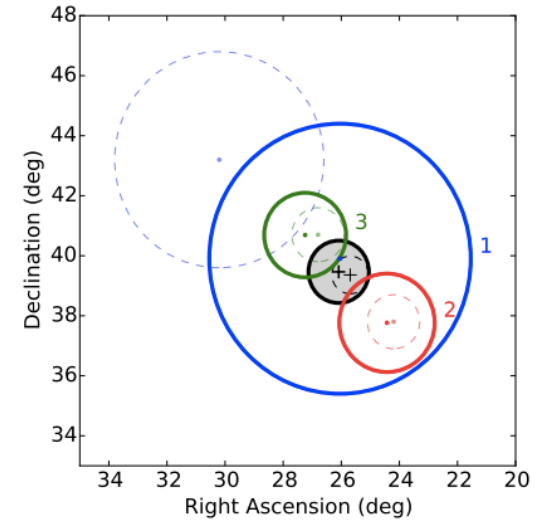
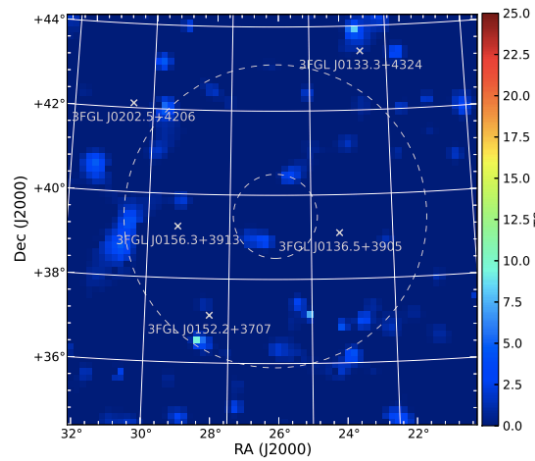
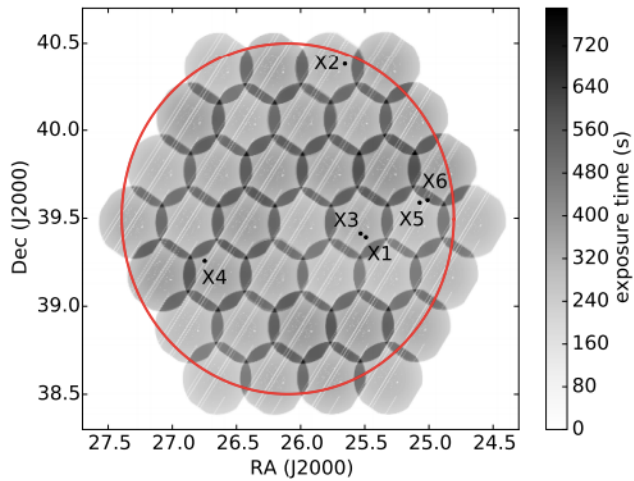
Three Neutrinos detected within 100 sec

➤ Expected from background once every 13.7 yrs



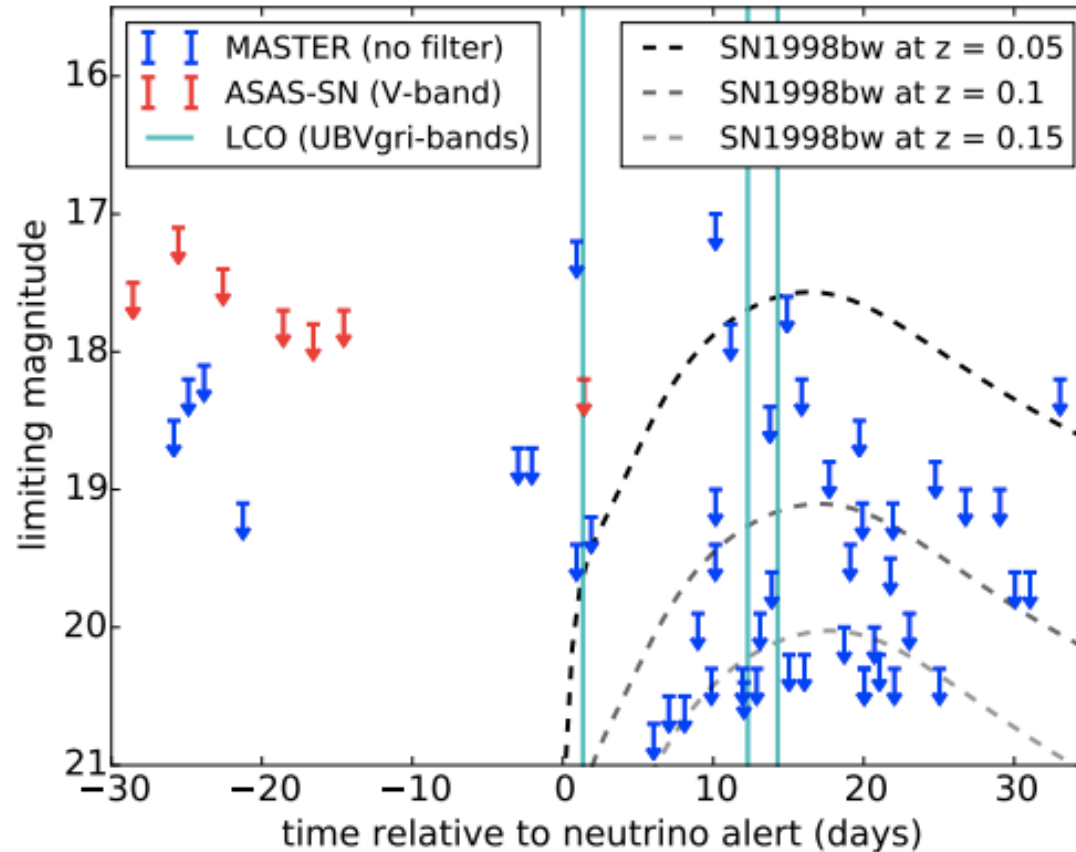
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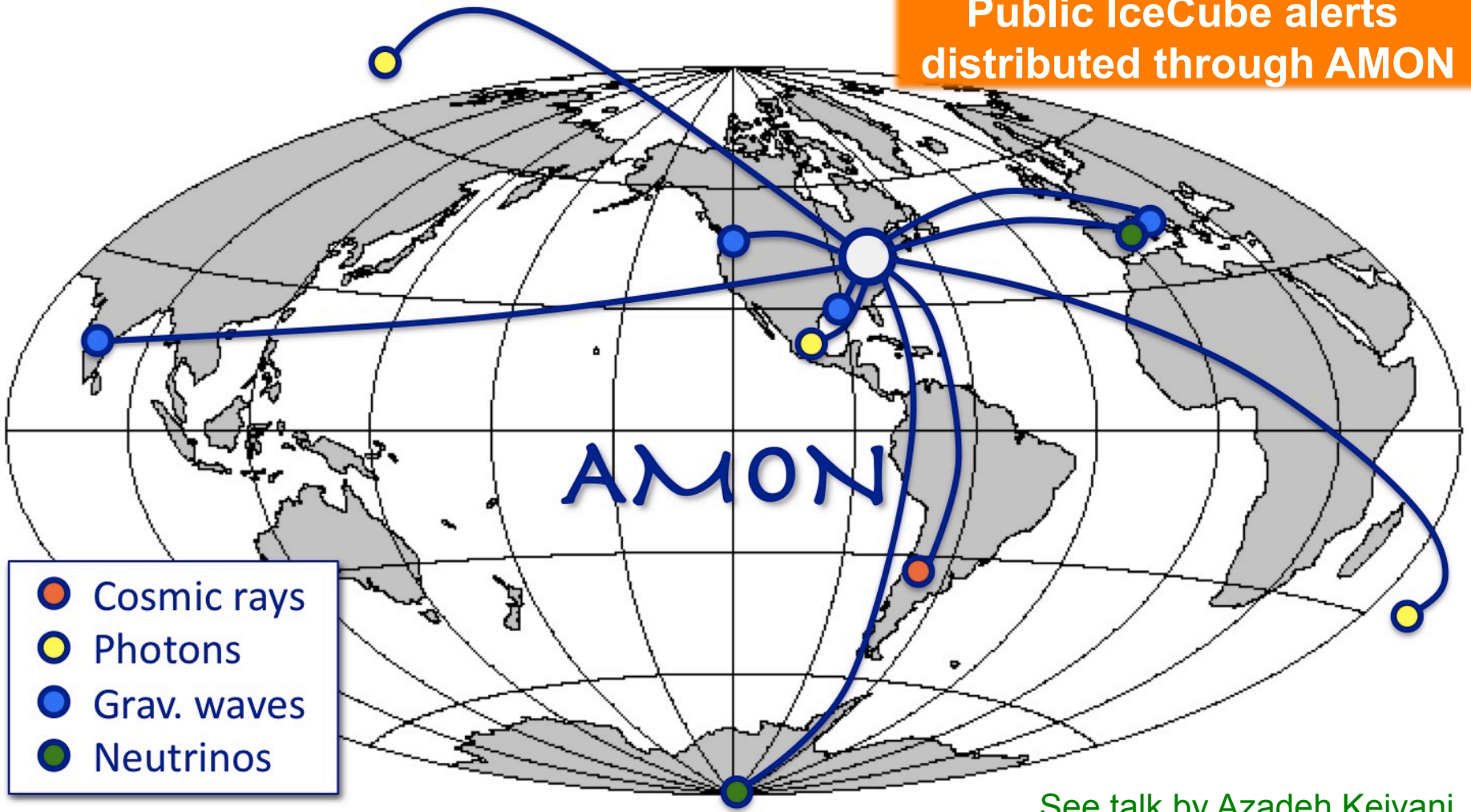
Three Neutrinos detected within 100 sec

➤ Results: no obvious counterpart found



Astrophysical Multimessenger Observatory Network (AMON)

Public IceCube alerts
distributed through AMON



<http://amon.gravity.psu.edu>

Smith et al., *Astropart. Phys.*, 45 (2013)

See talk by Azadeh Keivani,
James Delaunay



First HESE/EHE Alerts

Date	Type	RA	Dec	50% Error
2016/04/27	HESE	240.6°	9.3°	0.6°
2016/07/31	EHE + HESE	214.5°	-0.3°	0.35°
2016/08/06	EHE	122.8°	-0.7°	0.11°
2016/08/14	HESE	200.3°	-32.4°	0.48°
2016/11/03	HESE	40.8°	12.6°	0.42°
2016/12/10	EHE	46.6°	15.0°	0.3°
2017/03/03	HESE	305.2°	-26.6°	0.5°
2017/03/21	EHE	98.3.1°	-14.5°	0.3°
2017/05/06	HESE	221.8°	-26.0°	1.2°

Alerts sent
publicly via
GCN
through
AMON



First HESE/EHE Alerts

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2016/11/03	HESE	40.8°	12.6°	0.42°
2016/12/10	EHE	46.6°	15.0°	0.3°
2017/03/03	HESE	305.2°	-26.6°	0.5°
2017/03/21	EHE	98.3.1°	-1	
2017/05/06	HESE	221.8°	-2	

optical

gamma-rays

Alerts sent publicly via GCN through AMON

Telescope	Results
iPTF	3 transients, all AGN
MASTER	No detection
Pan-STARRS	7 SN candidates

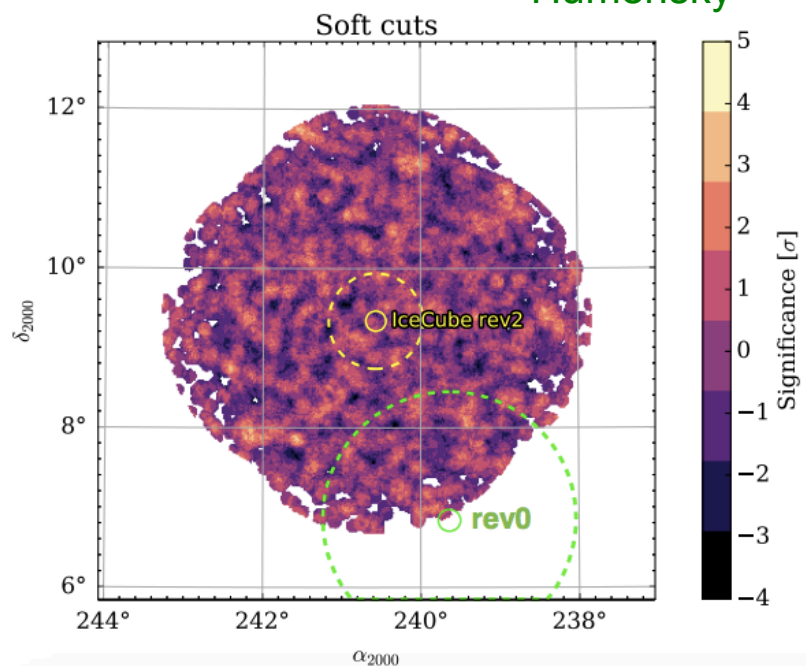
Telescope	Results
IPN	No detection
Fermi-LAT	5 unrelated blazars
Fermi-GBM	No detection
FACT	No detection
VERITAS	No detection
HAWC	No detection
MAGIC	No detection

Gamma-Ray Follow-Up of Public Alerts

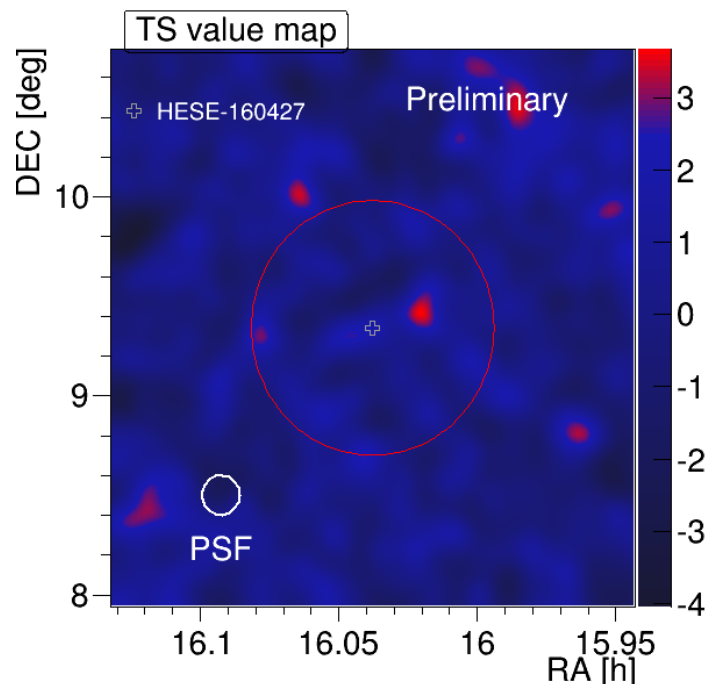
> All operating Cherenkov Telescopes observed

- H.E.S.S.: automatic follow-up in < 2min
- VERITAS: automatic follow-up in 112 sec
- FACT
- MAGIC

See talk by B. Humensky



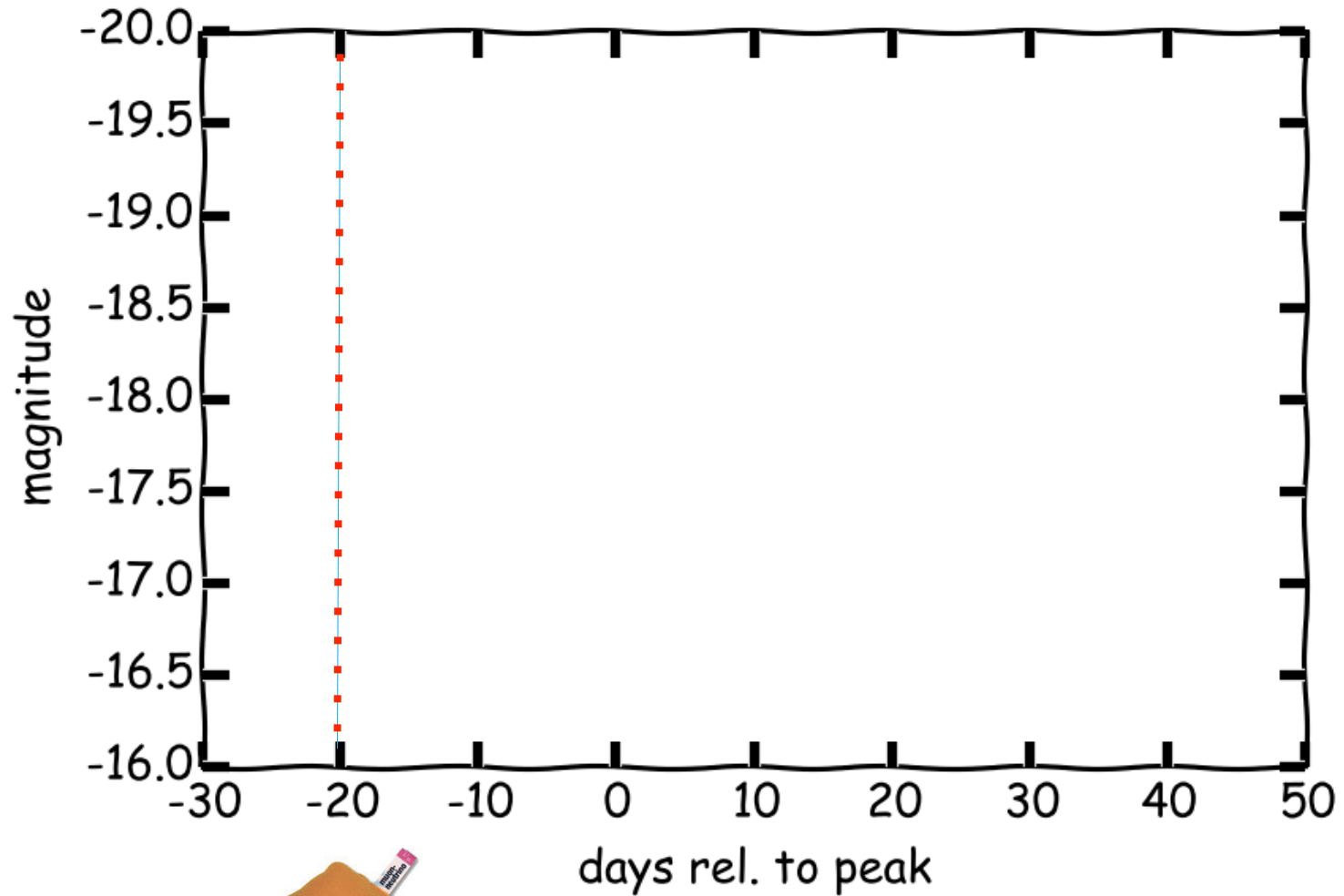
M. Santander for the VERITAS Coll., ICHEP 2016



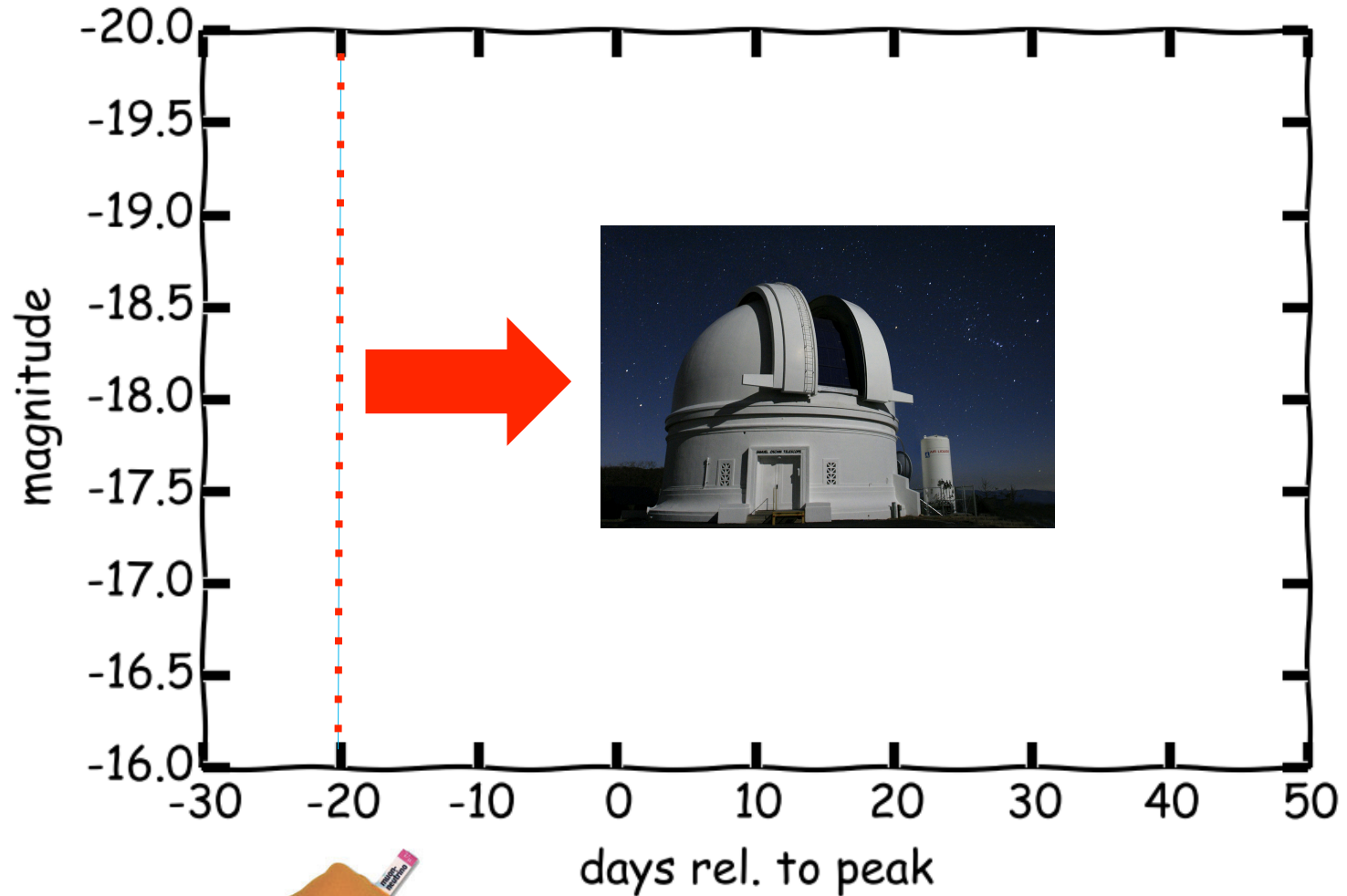
D. Gora et al. for the MAGIC Coll., Neutrino 2016



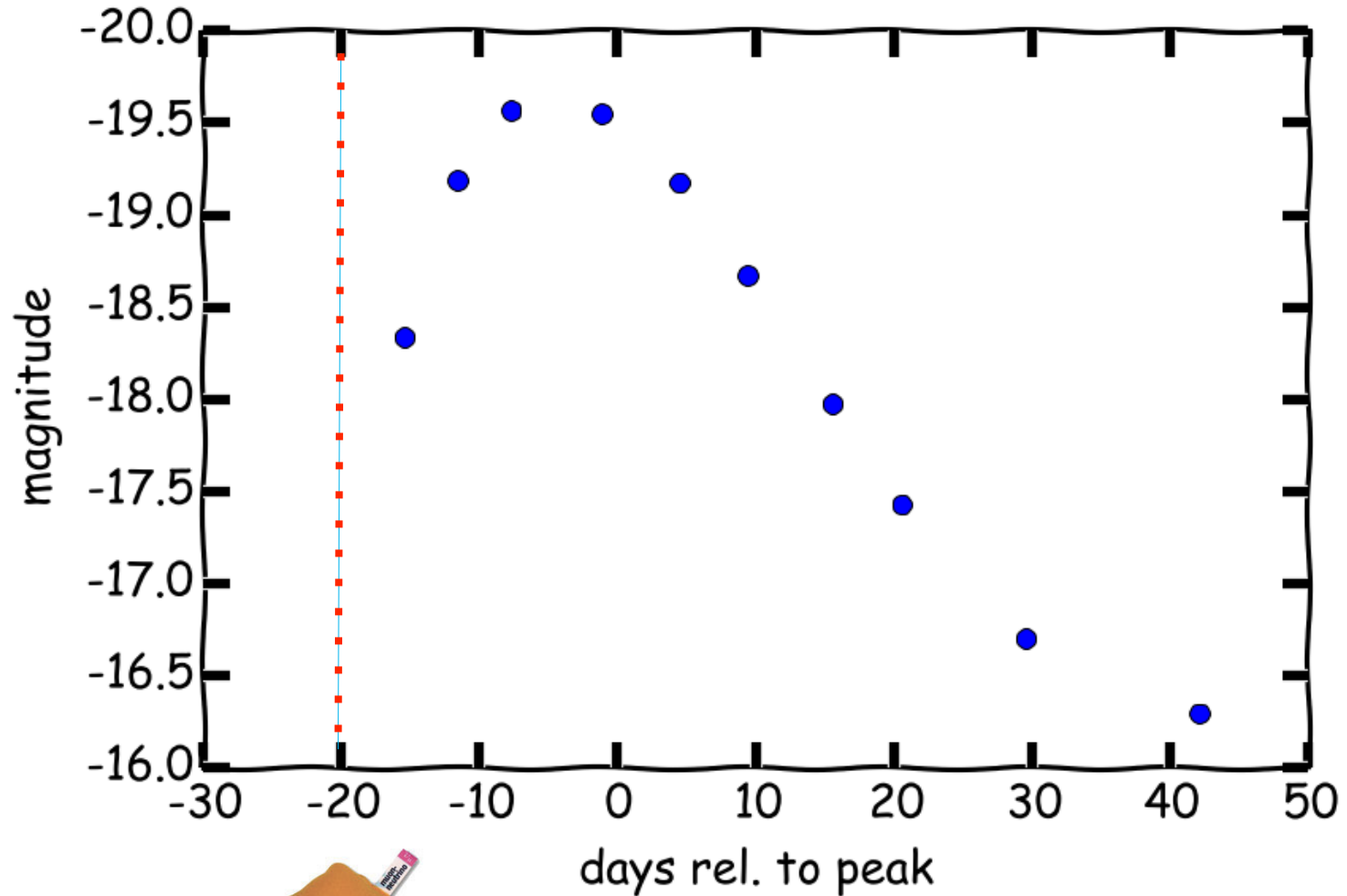
What could we learn if we would find a supernova counterpart?



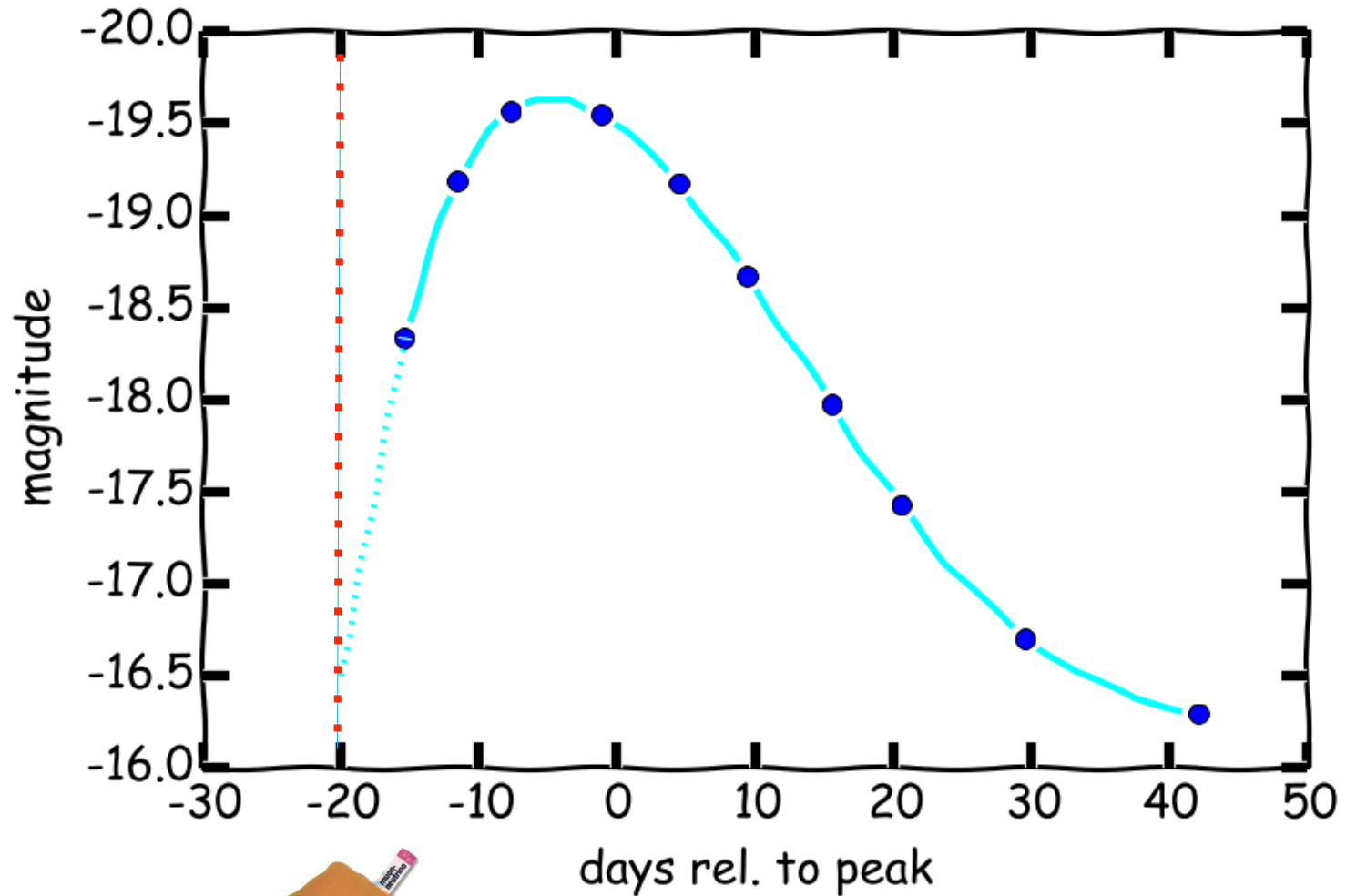
What could we learn if we would find a supernova counterpart?



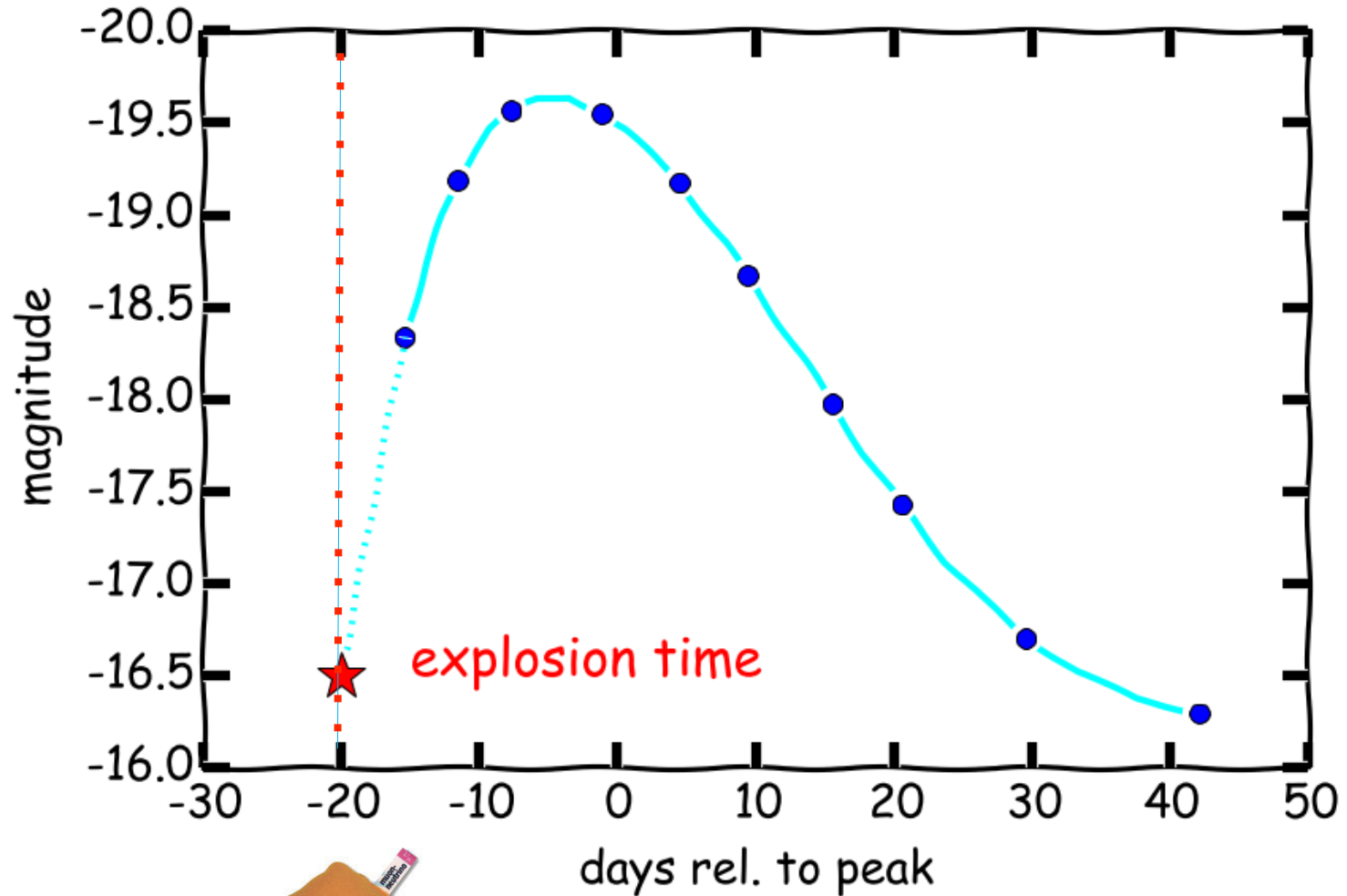
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What could we learn if we would find a supernova counterpart?

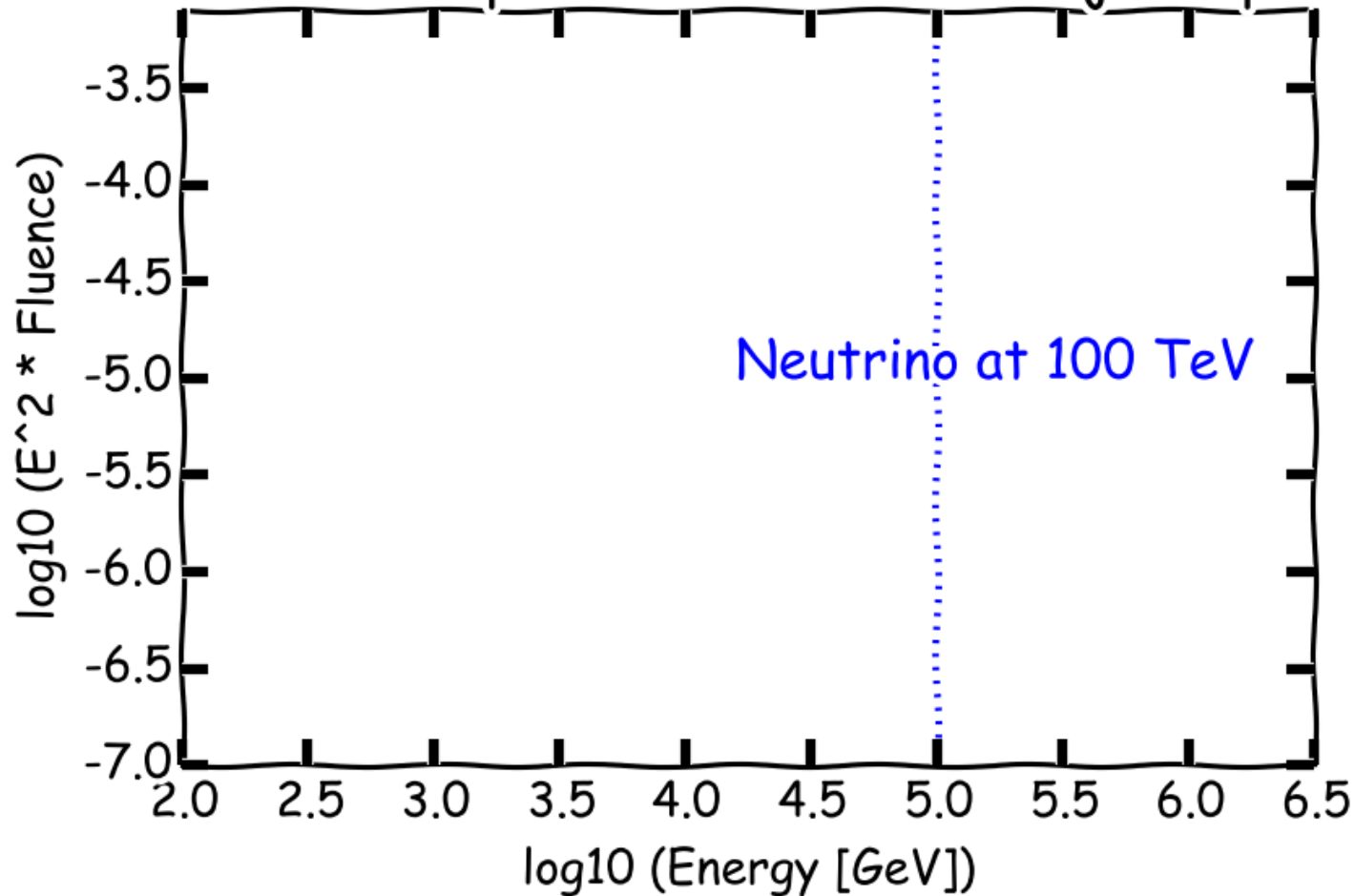


What could we learn if we would find a supernova counterpart?



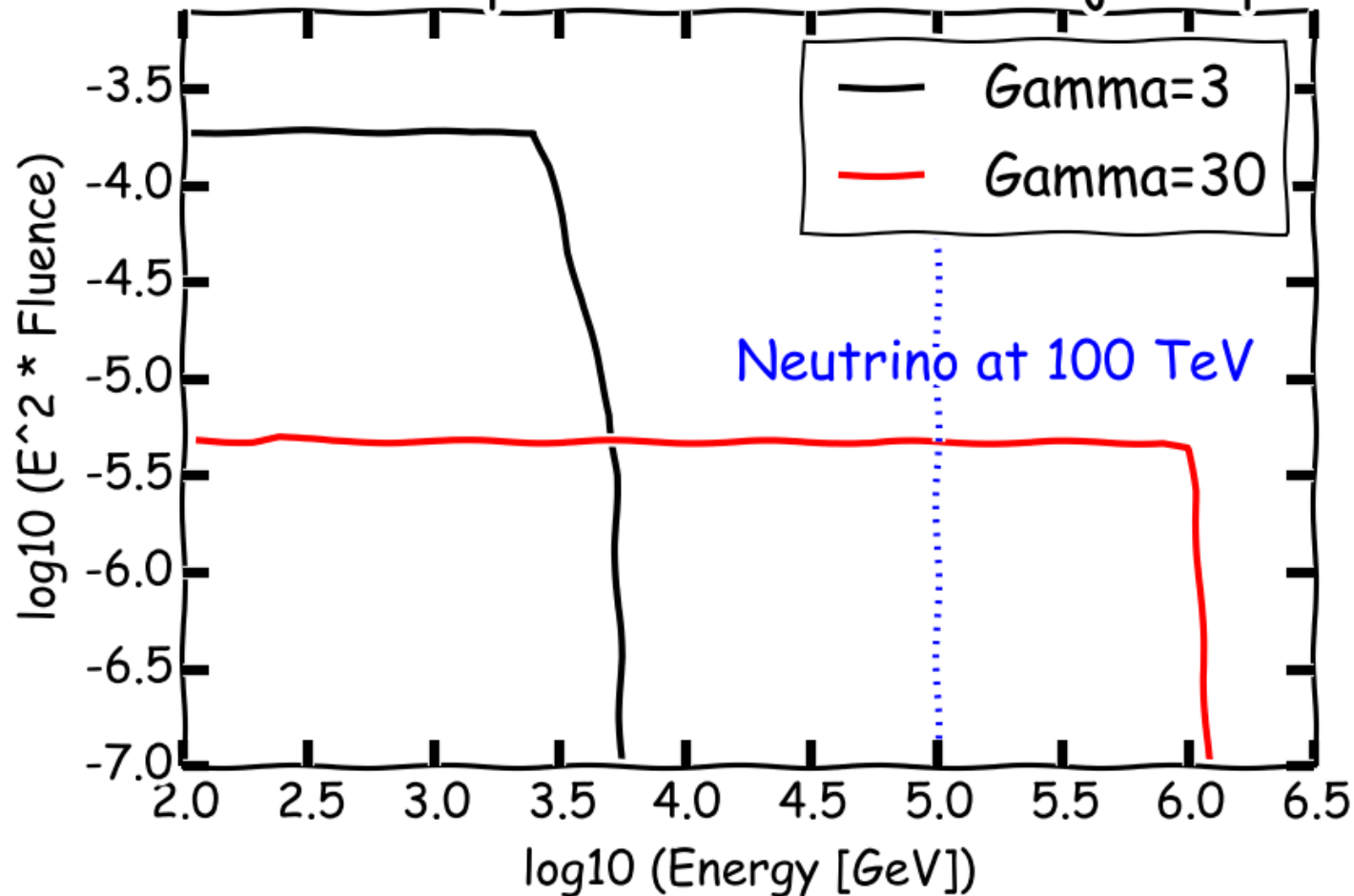
What could we learn if we would find a supernova counterpart?

Neutrino fluence prediction for choked-jet supernovae



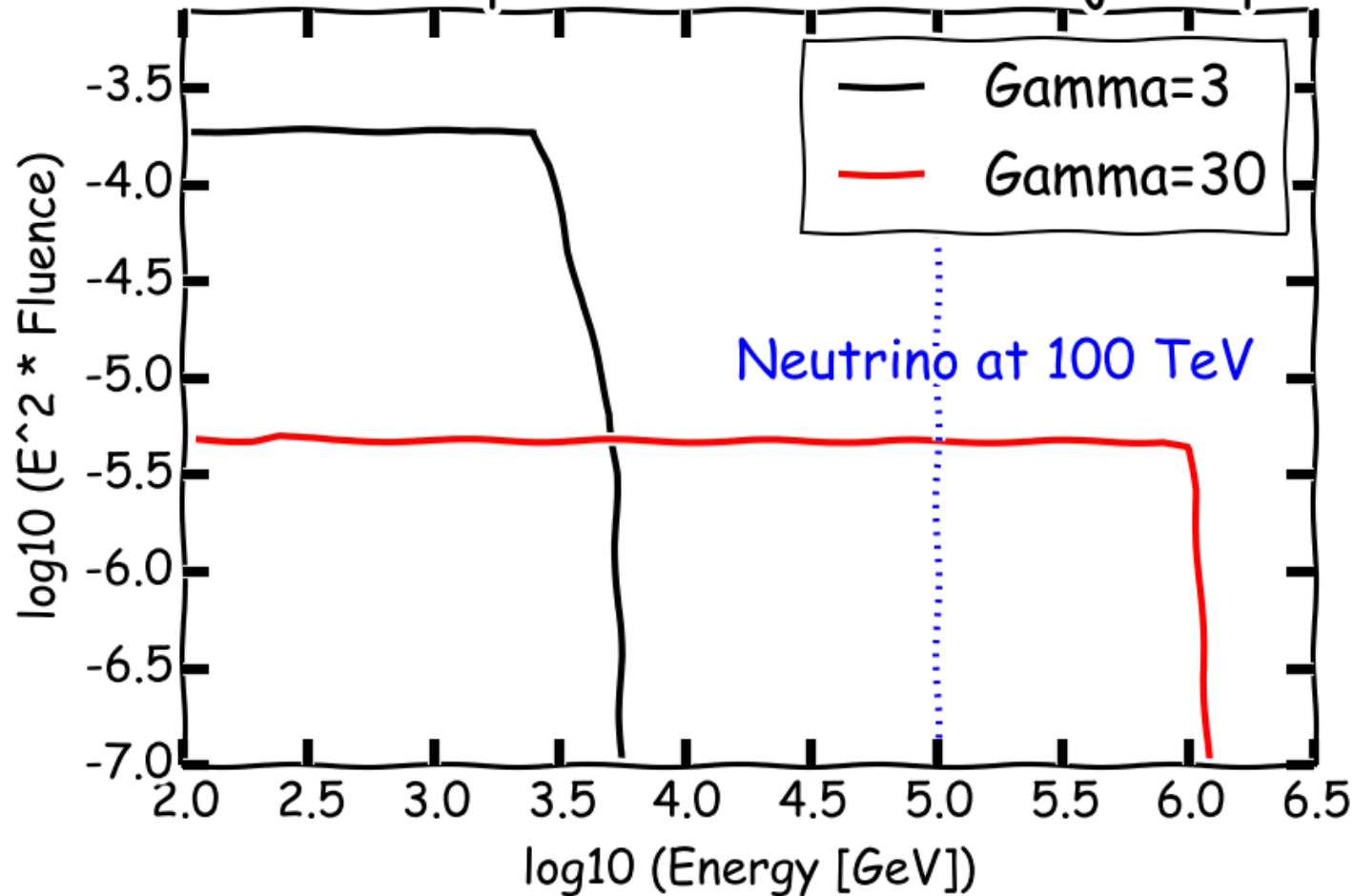
What could we learn if we would find a supernova counterpart?

Neutrino fluence prediction for choked-jet supernovae



What could we learn if we would find a supernova counterpart?

Neutrino fluence prediction for choked-jet supernovae



Adopted from Tamborra & Ando, PRD 93,
053010 (2016)

**Set lower limit on boost Lorentz
factor of choked jet**

Fast Radio Bursts

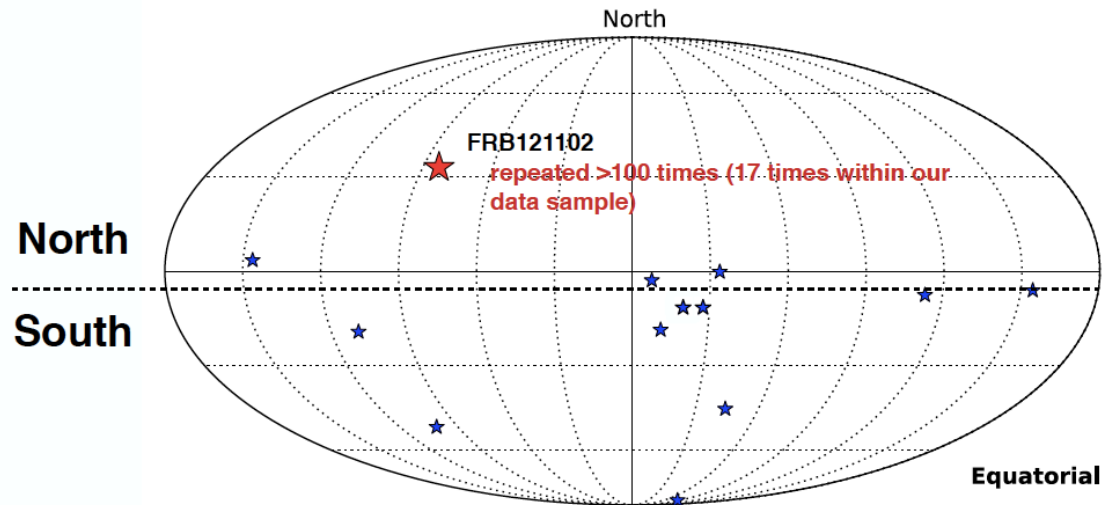
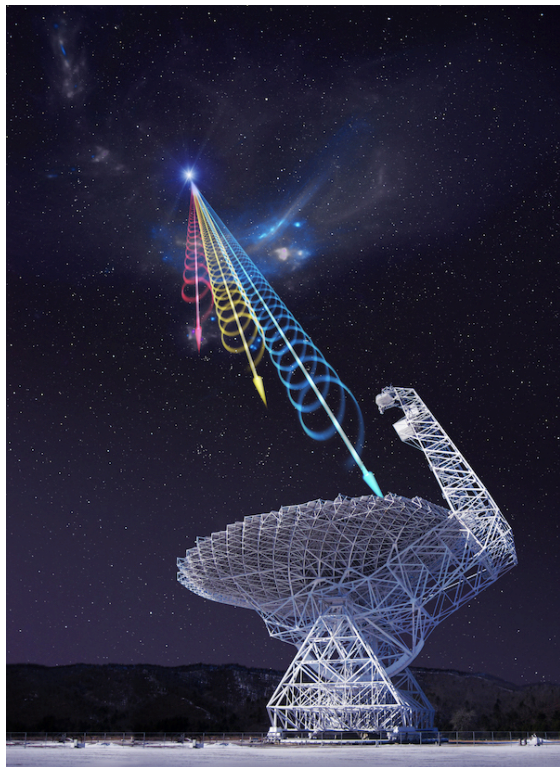
Many possible models: some are possible neutrino sources (e.g. magnetar/SGR hyperflares)

S. B. Popov and K. A. Postnov,
arXiv1307.4924

Halzen *et al.* (2005) asto-ph/0503348

See talk by S. Fahey

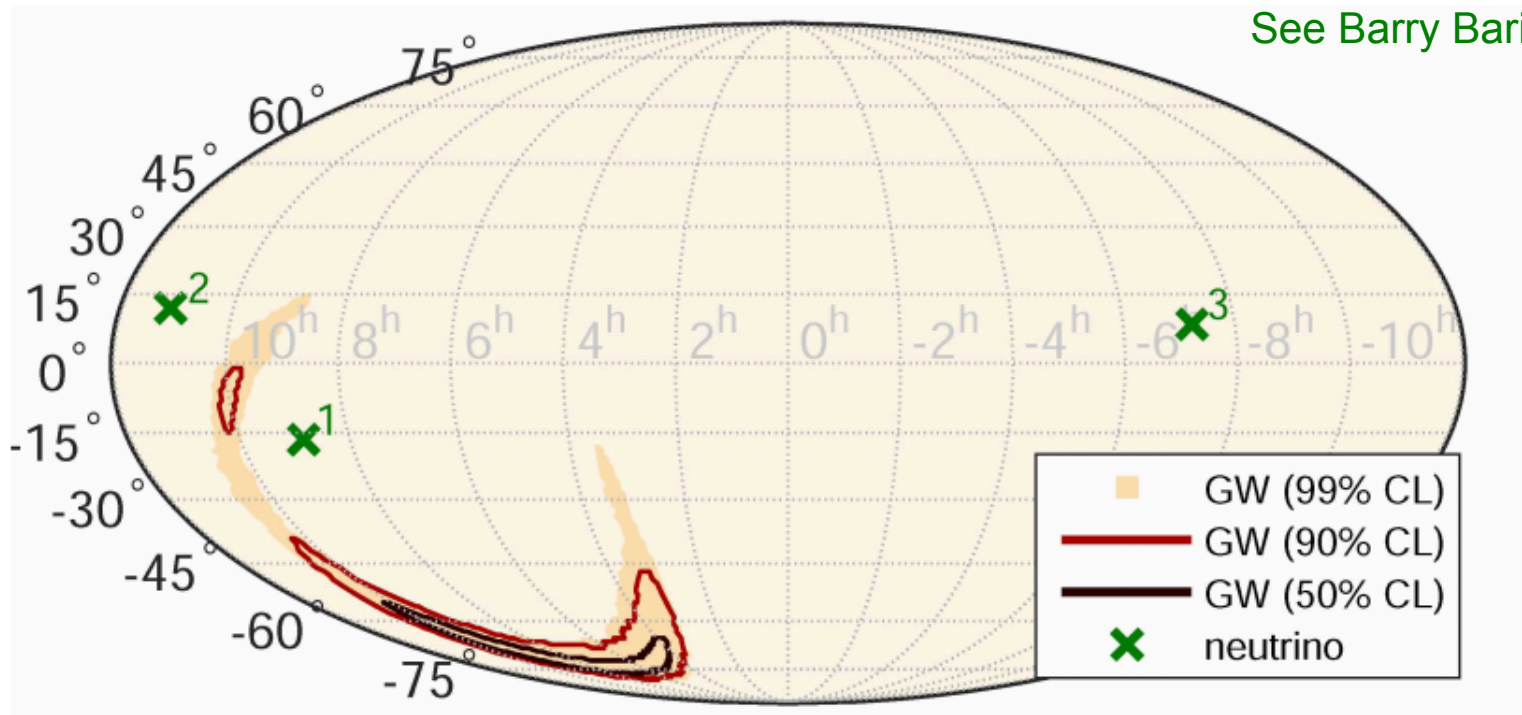
**No excess found from 29 bursts
(13 unique locations)**
25 time windows tested: 10 ms, 20
ms, 40 ms, ... , 0.97 days, 1.94 days



Gravitational Waves (GW) and Neutrinos

Search for neutrinos from GW150914 in ANTARES and IceCube data
→ no counterpart found

See Barry Barish's talk



Neutrino could help to constrain direction and teach us about the GW source environment



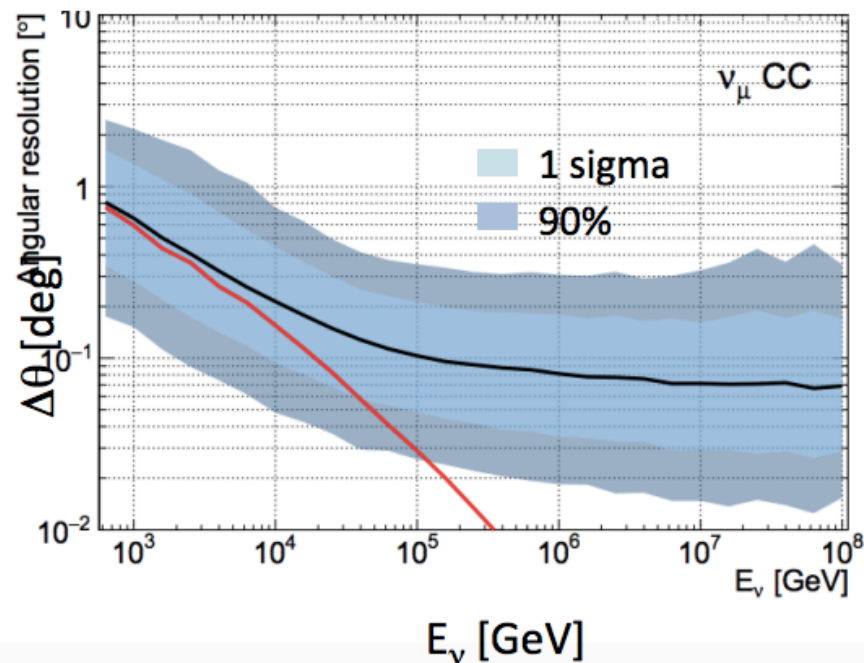
The Future

NEXT EXIT

Future Neutrino Detectors: IceCube Gen2 / Km3NET / GVD

- Larger volume → more astrophysical events
- Better angular resolution → improved correlation with multi-messenger data

KM3NET angular resolution



See talk by Paschal Coyle and Marek Kowalski



Future EM Observatories

> ZTF (**optical**)

- First light in summer 2017, 0.5 y of commissioning phase

> LSST (**optical**)

- Site construction began in 2015
- engineering first light in 2019, science first light in 2021

> eROSITA (**X-rays**)

- launch in spring 2018

> SKA (**radio**)

- First data 2019, full array in 2023

> CTA (**gamma-rays**)

- Begin of operations in 2018, complete array in 2023

Catalogs of supernova,
tidal disruption events

AGN catalog → probe
AGN core models

Blazar flares, Galactic
sources

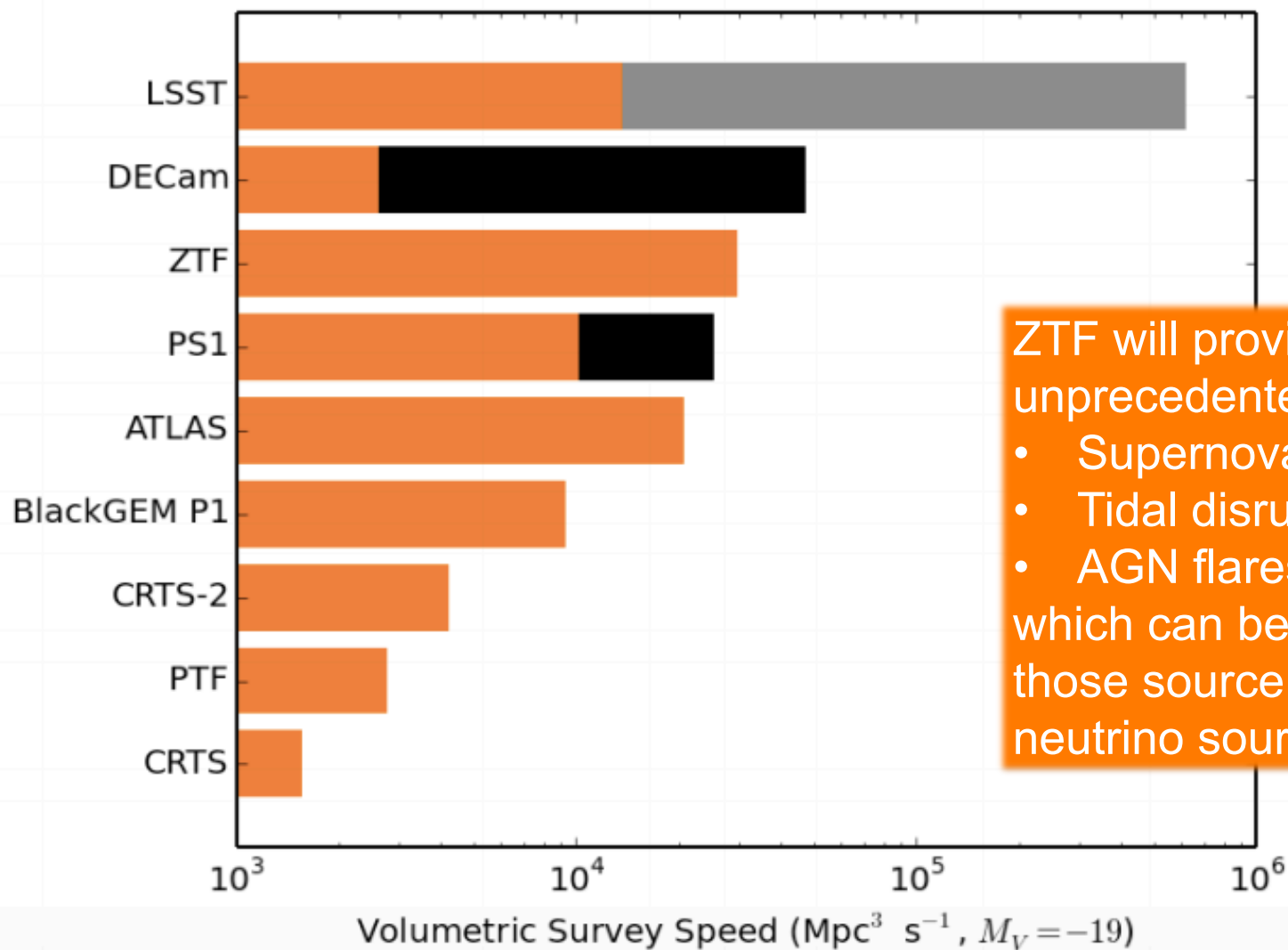


Current / Future Optical Surveys

ZTF can scan the entire Northern sky every night to 20.5 mag



ZTF will reach world-leading speed in finding spectroscopically-accessible transients



ZTF will provide an unprecedented catalog of

- Supernova
- Tidal disruption events
- AGN flares

which can be used to probe those source classes as neutrino sources

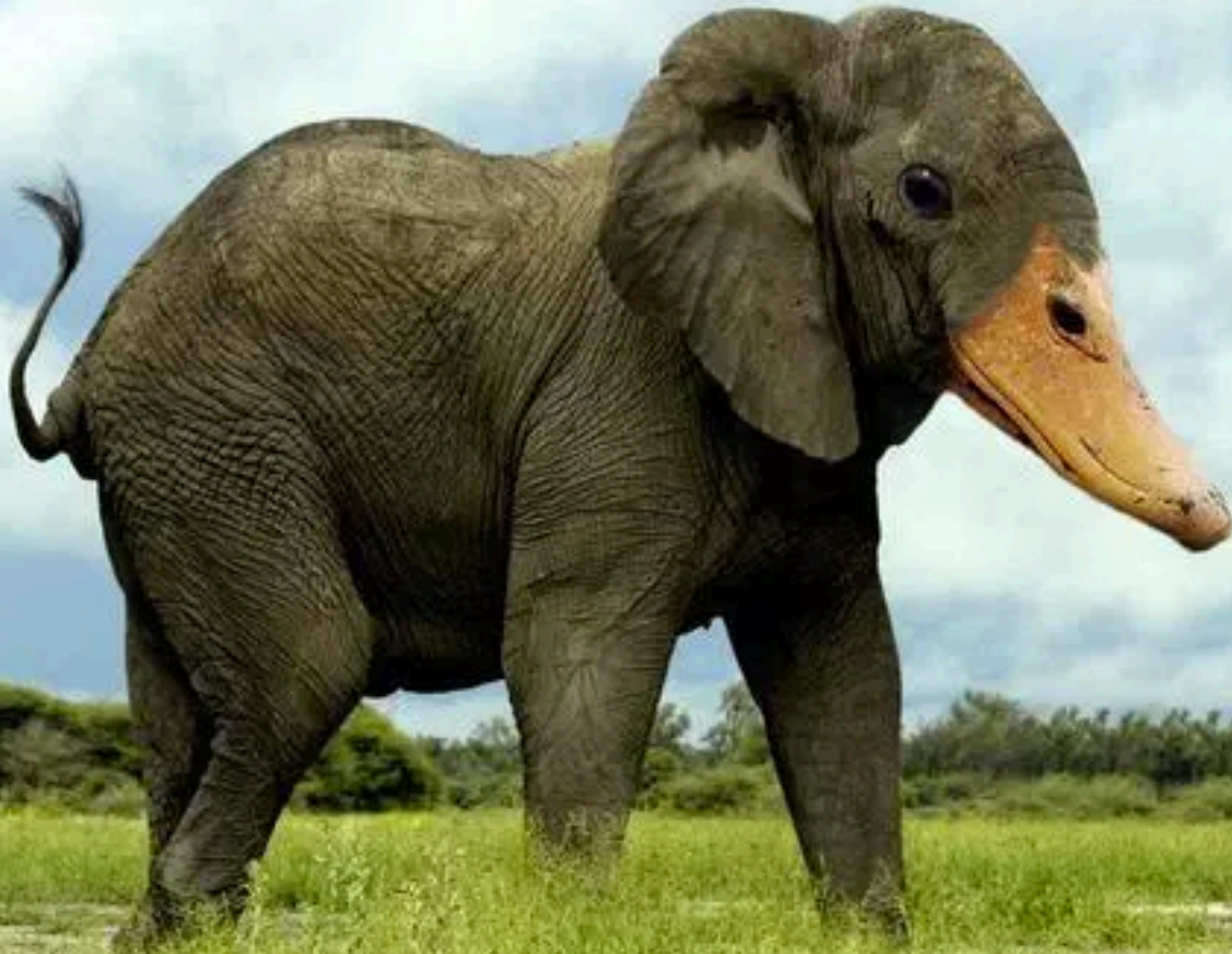


Conclusion

- Transient source classes could be main contributors to diffuse neutrino flux
- Models can be probed with multi-messenger observations
- Some scenarios already excluded
- Remaining ones are extensively studied
- Future EM survey instruments will improve sensitivity



Stay tuned!

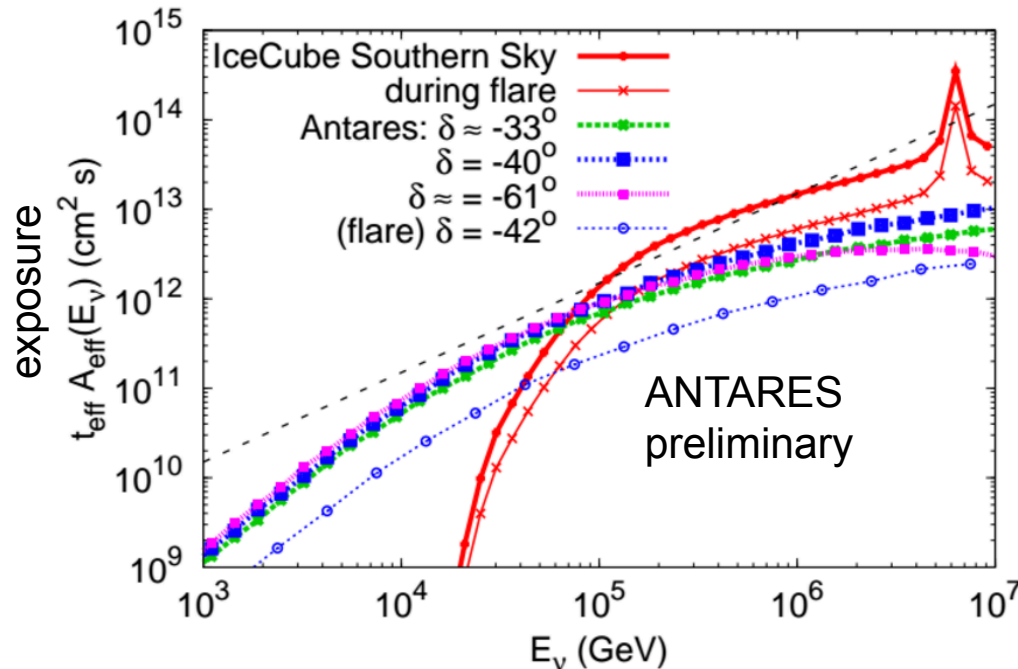


Backup

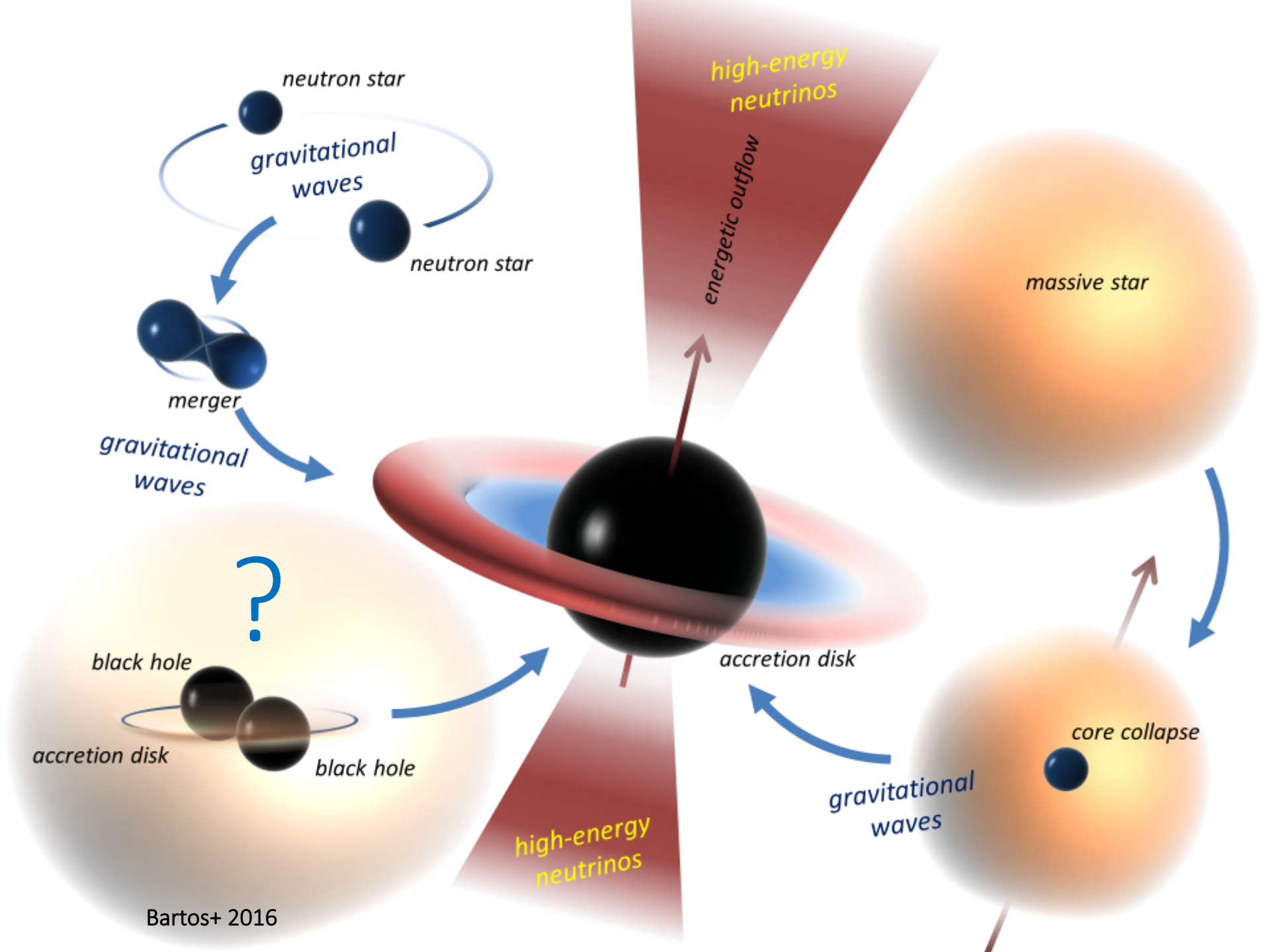


Constraining the Possible Neutrino Spectra of High-Fluence Blazars with ANTARES

- Point-source search with 406-days of ANTARES data at position of PKS B1424-418
 - Flux limit (90% CL): $4.2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ GeV cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$



Very steep
neutrino
spectrum
excluded

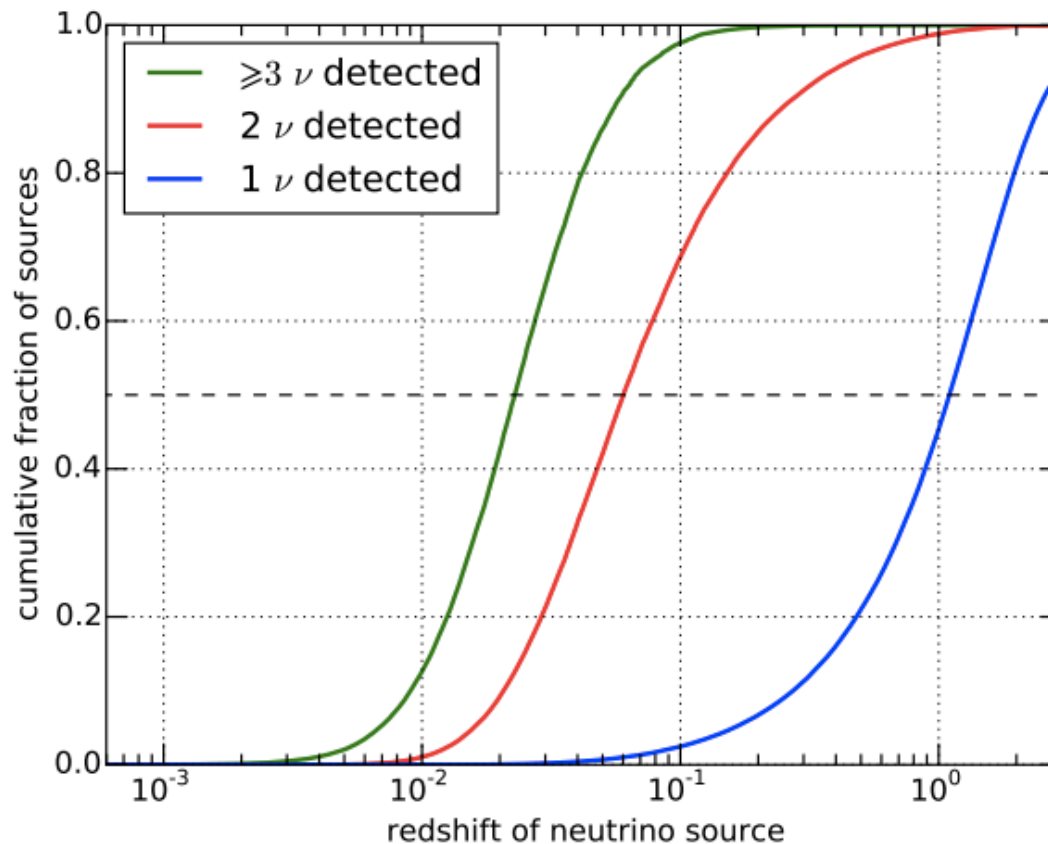


Online Neutrino Event Selection

Need to suppress atmospheric background

> Clusters in time

> High-energy Events



Three Neutrinos detected within 100 sec

➤ Results: no obvious counterpart found

