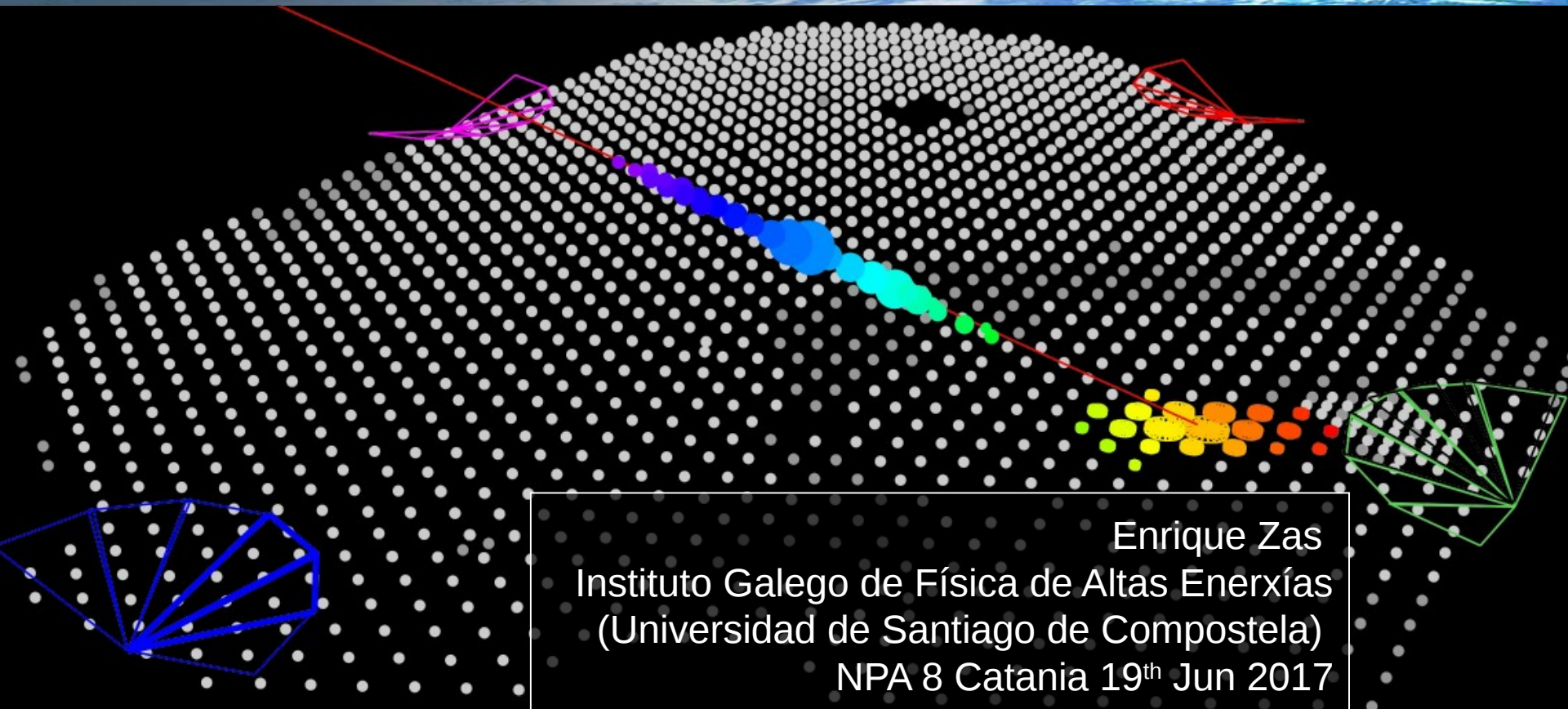
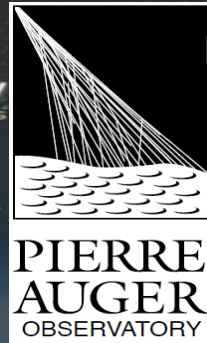
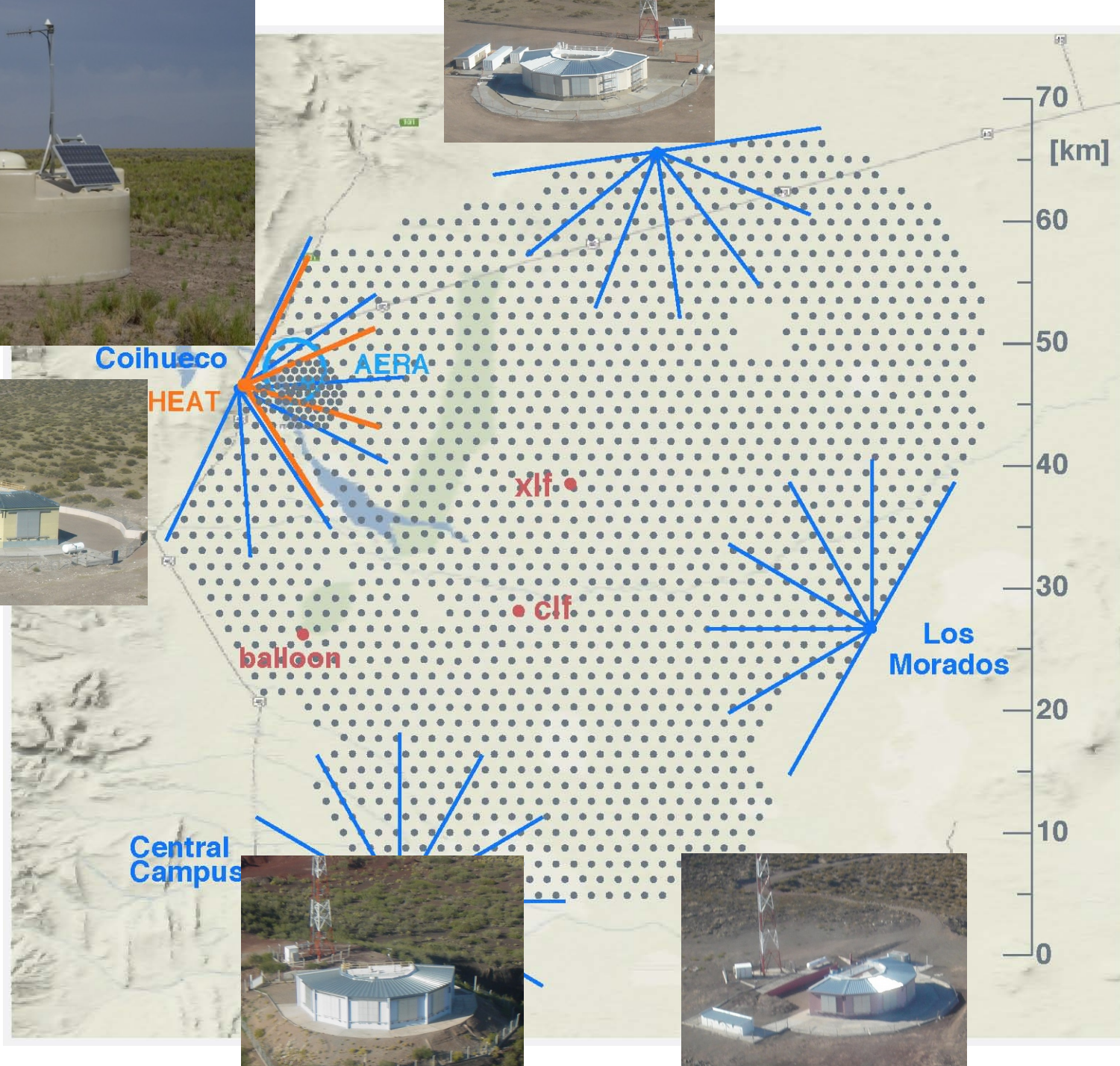


Recent Ultra High Energy neutrino bounds and multimessenger observations with the Pierre Auger Observatory

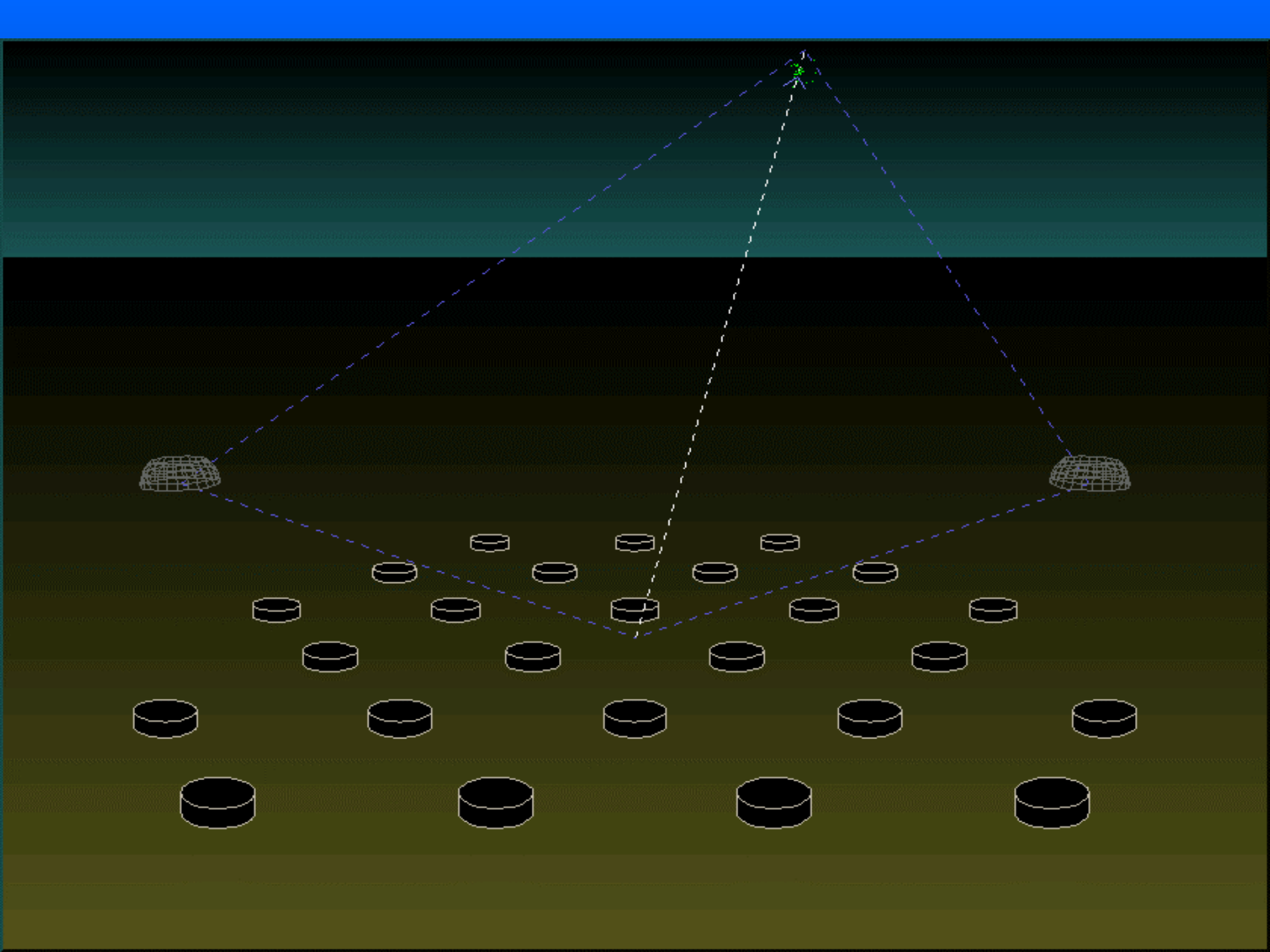


Enrique Zas
Instituto Galego de Física de Altas Enerxías
(Universidade de Santiago de Compostela)
NPA 8 Catania 19th Jun 2017



Auger

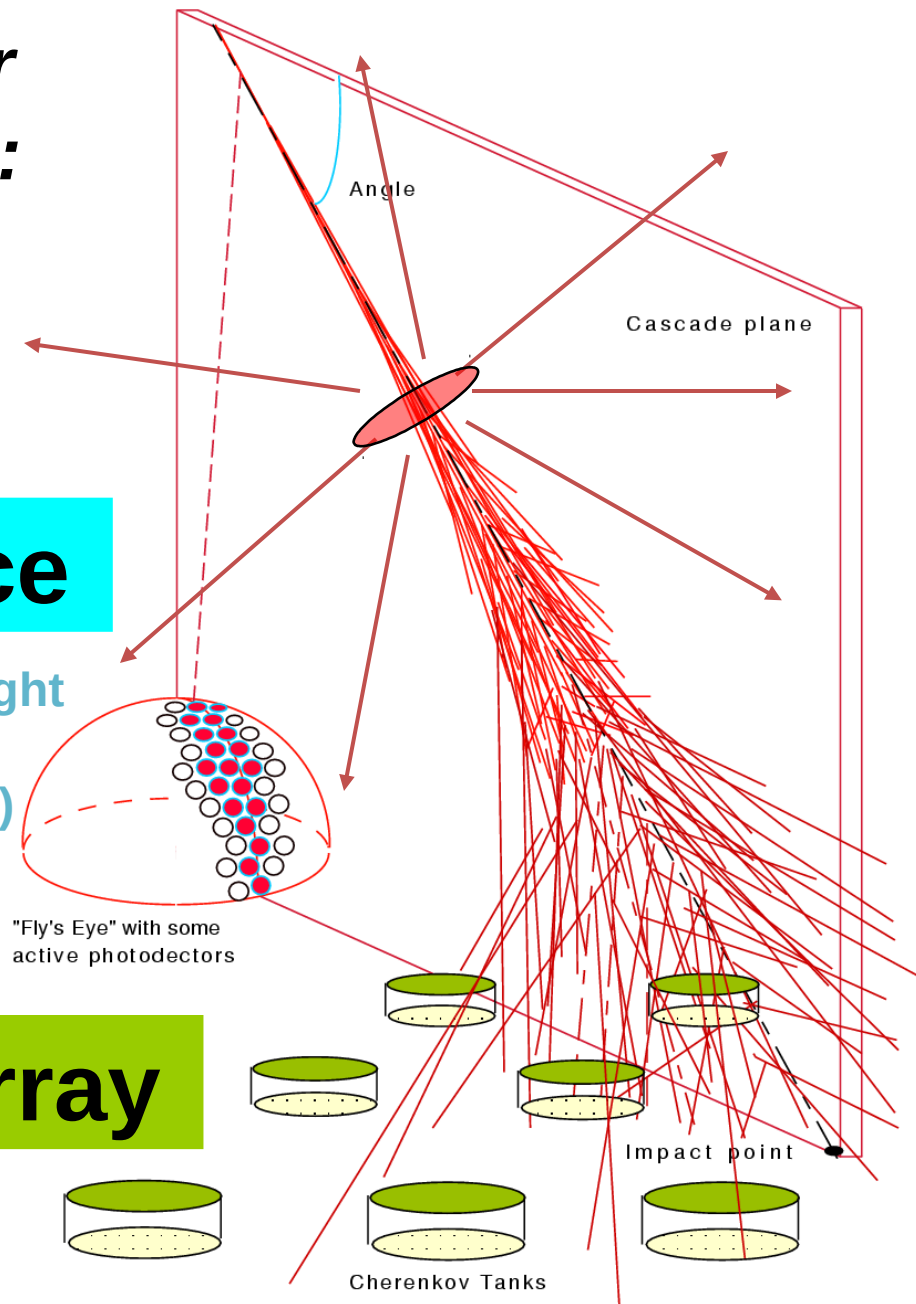




***TA and the Pierre Auger Observatory are **Hybrid**:
Combine the two
successful techniques***

Fluorescence

Isotropic Fluorescence light
from nitrogen
(~4 γ per meter of track)



Particle array

Designed to find the sources of UHECRs

Measuring spectrum

with

Arrival directions

unprecedented

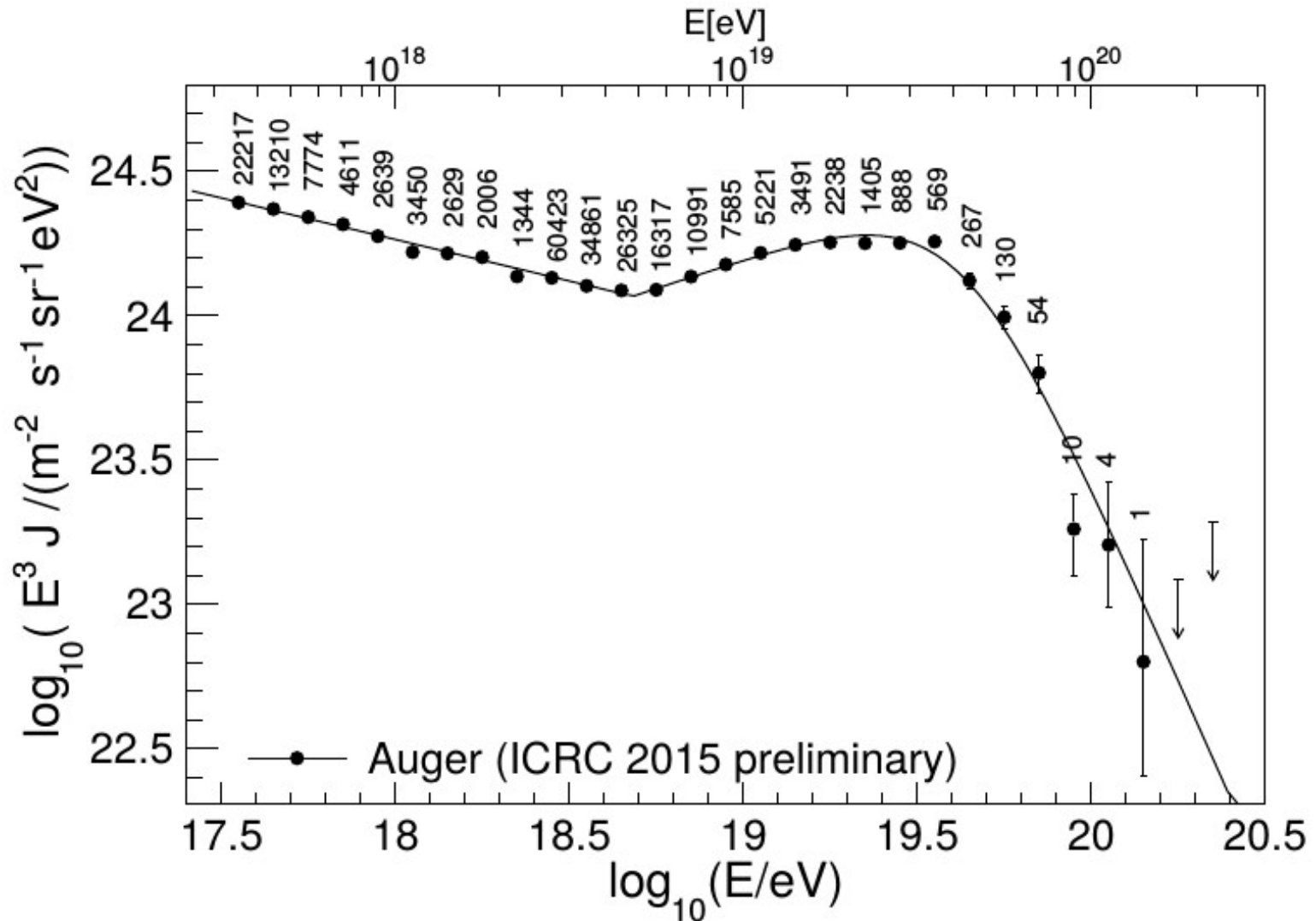
Composition

precision

**In addition we showed that it was good to
search for UHE ν s**

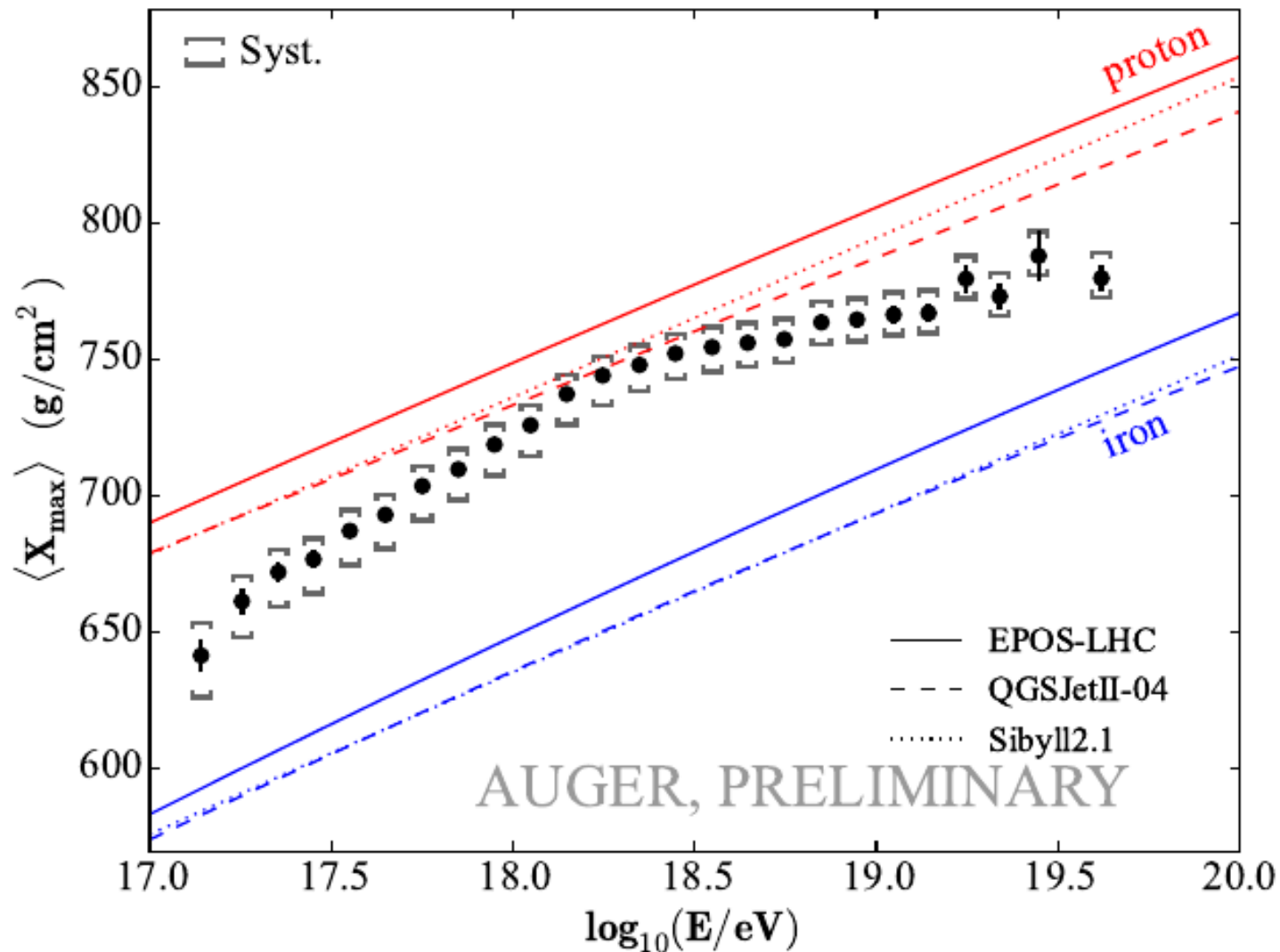
**The prejudice was proton composition but
Observatory measurements disfavor it**

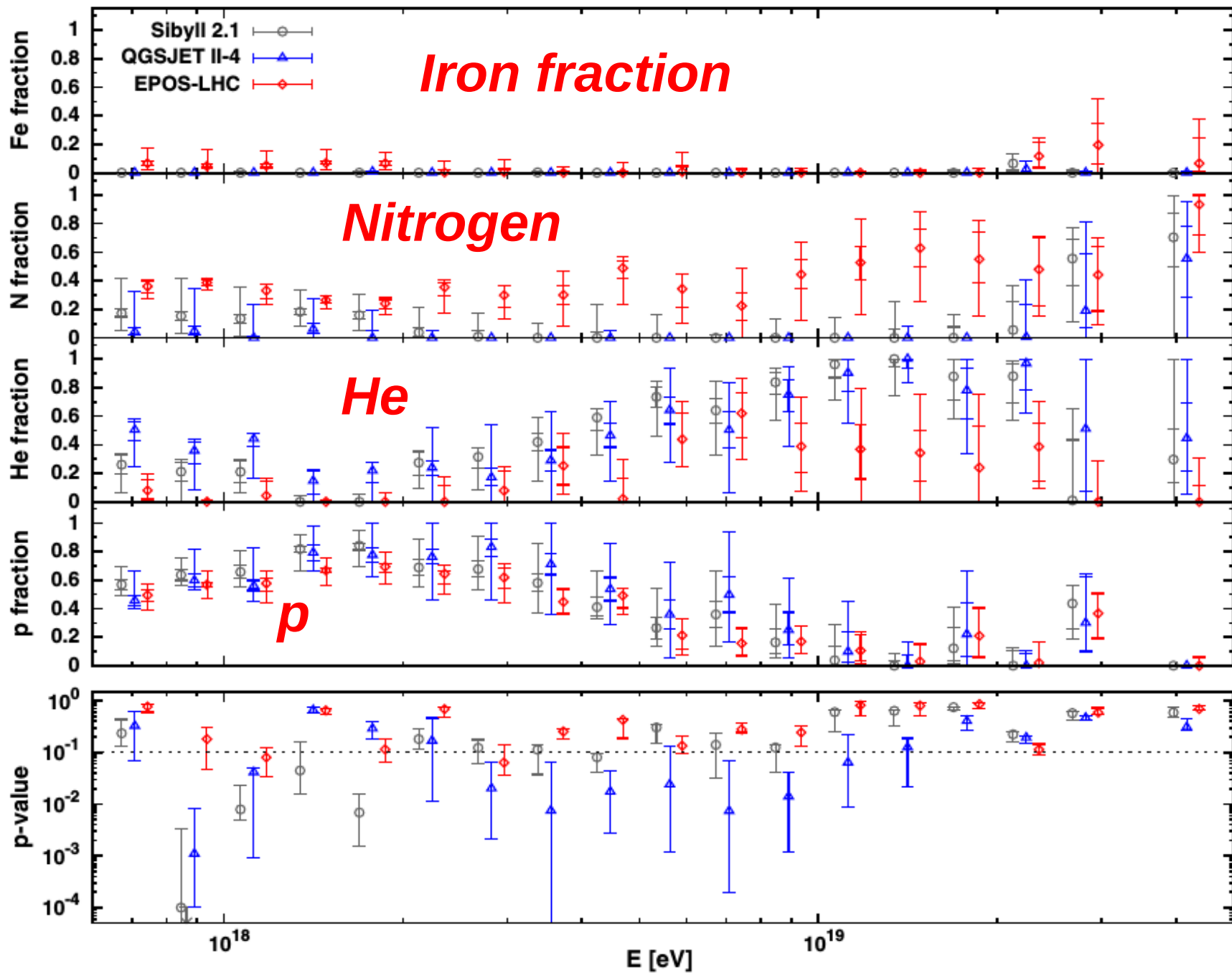
The energy spectrum of UHECR



Mean $X_{\max}$ measurements

Average of $X_{\max}$

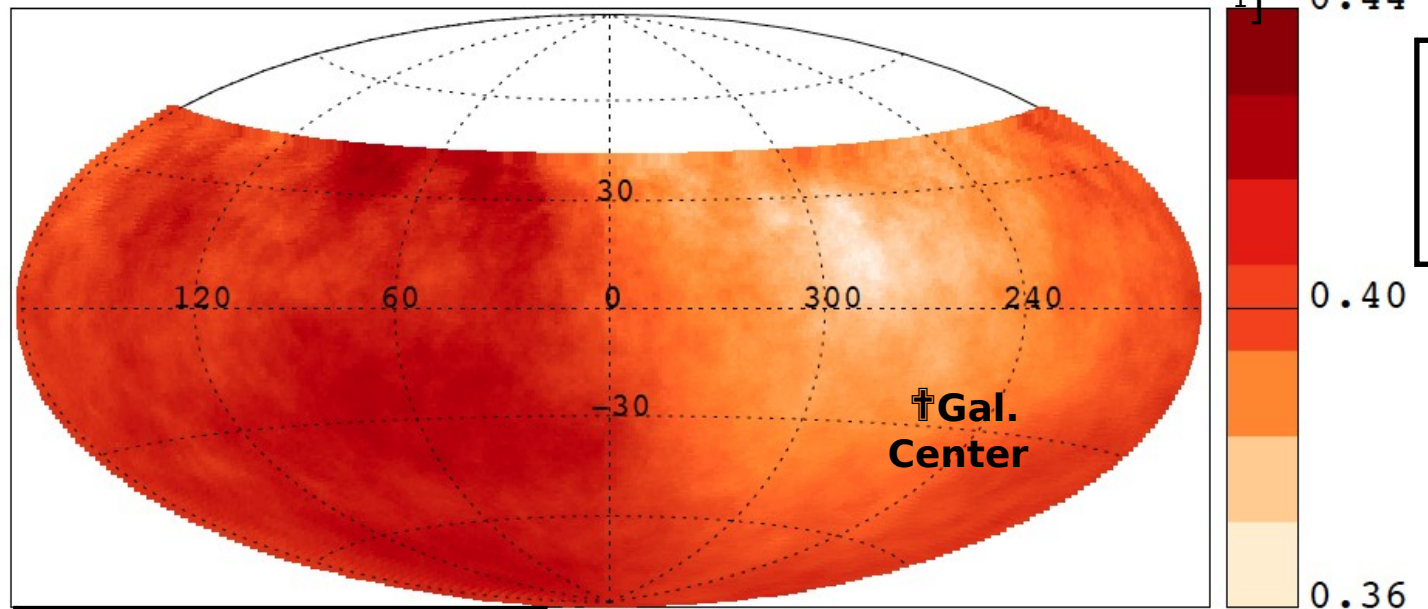




Arrival directions of UHECR

- **Small angular scale anisotropy** of CRs, $E > 40$ EeV (602 events):
 - Some hints but **no significant excesses**
- **Large angular scale anisotropy:**
 - Indications of a dipole for $E > 8$ EeV: $(7.3\% \pm 1.5\%)$

Equatorial Skymap of CR flux. $E > 8$ EeV. 45° smoothing



Jan. 2004 to Dec. 2013

Ap. J **802**, 111 (2015)

Wait for exciting updates over the next couple of months

Suitable for EeV ν search

CR

ATMOSPHERE

860 g cm^{-2}

τ

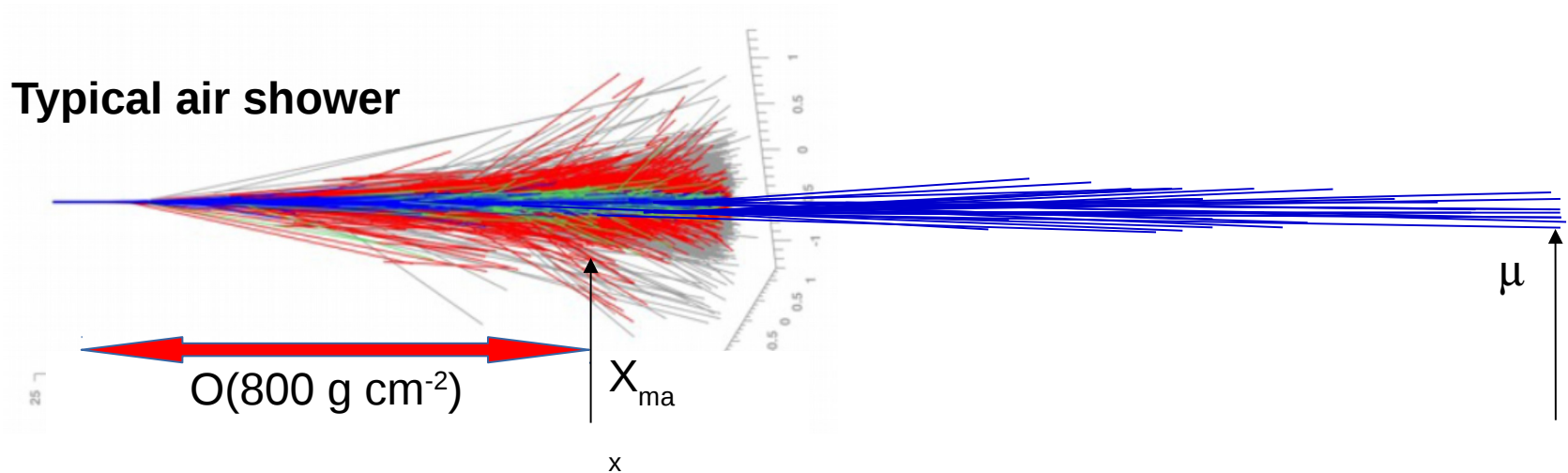
EARTH

ν_τ

ν

μ

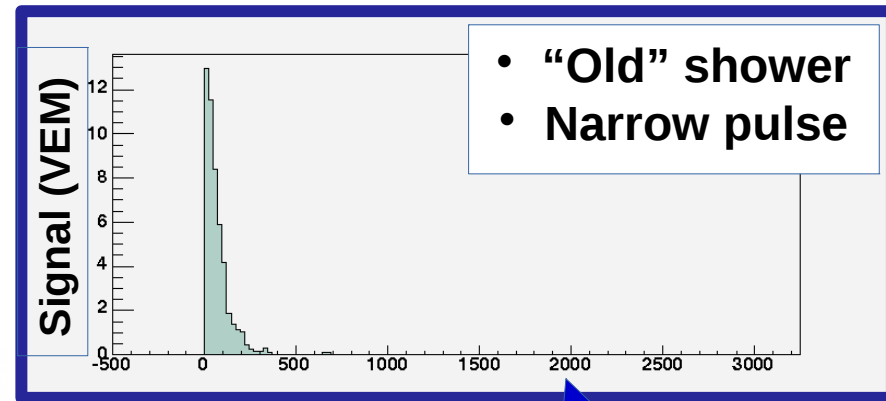
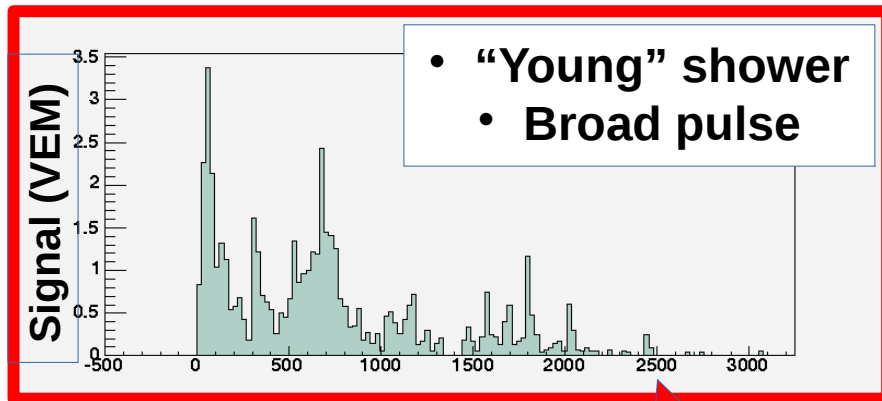
CR



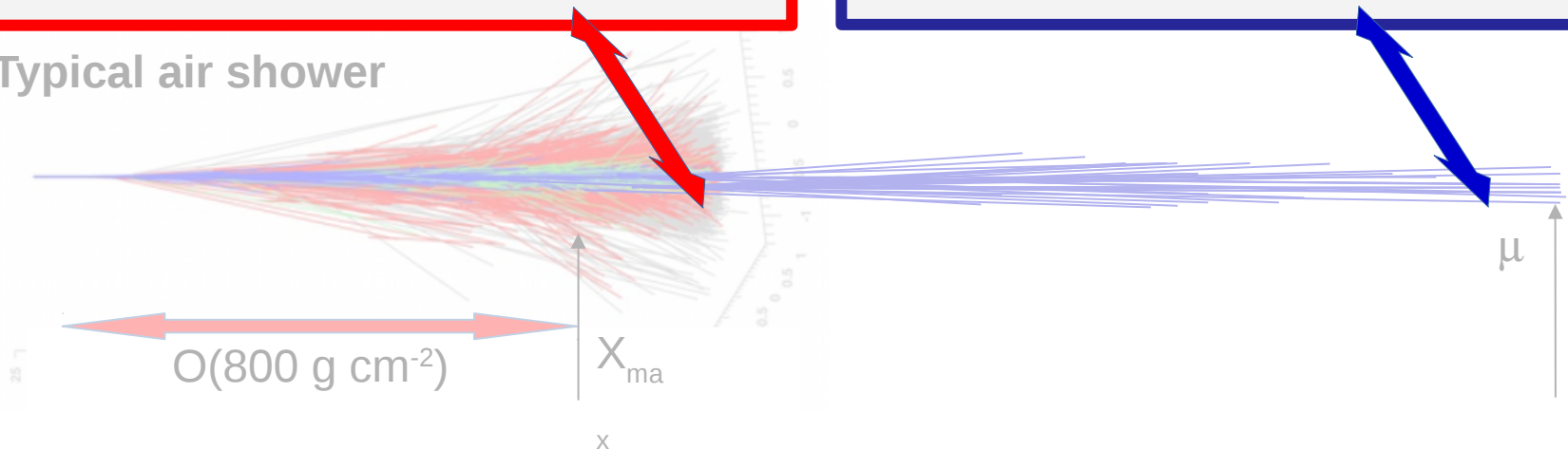
Suitable for EeV ν search



Neutrino: Inclined air shower with broad component



Typical air shower

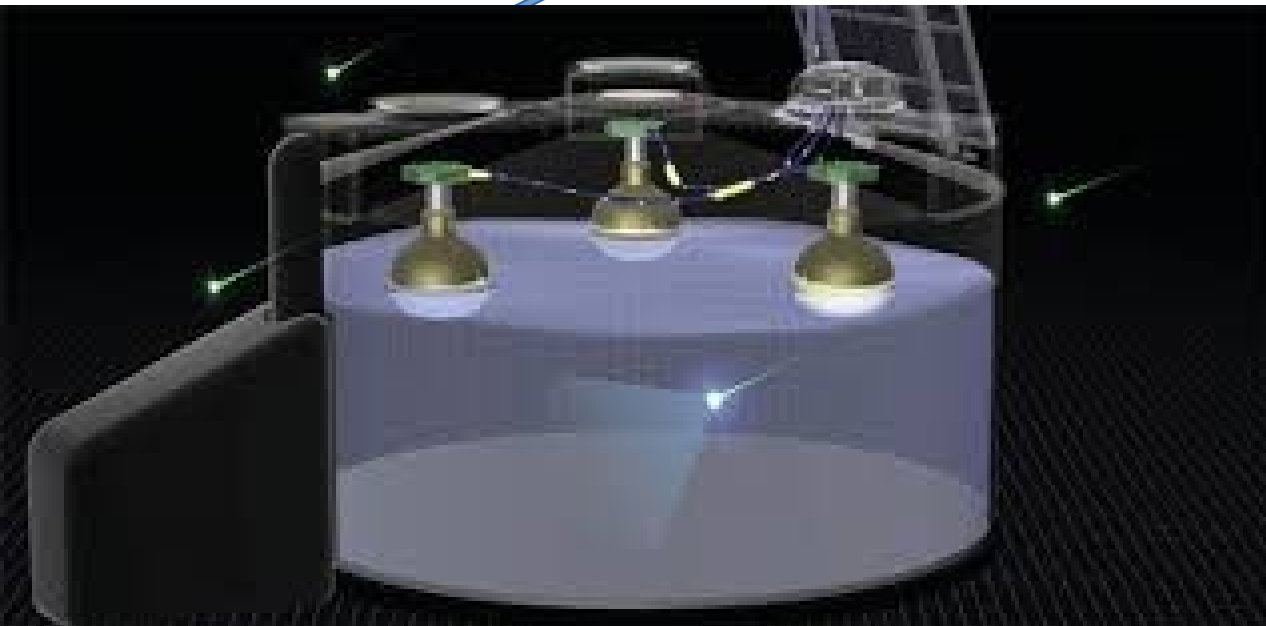
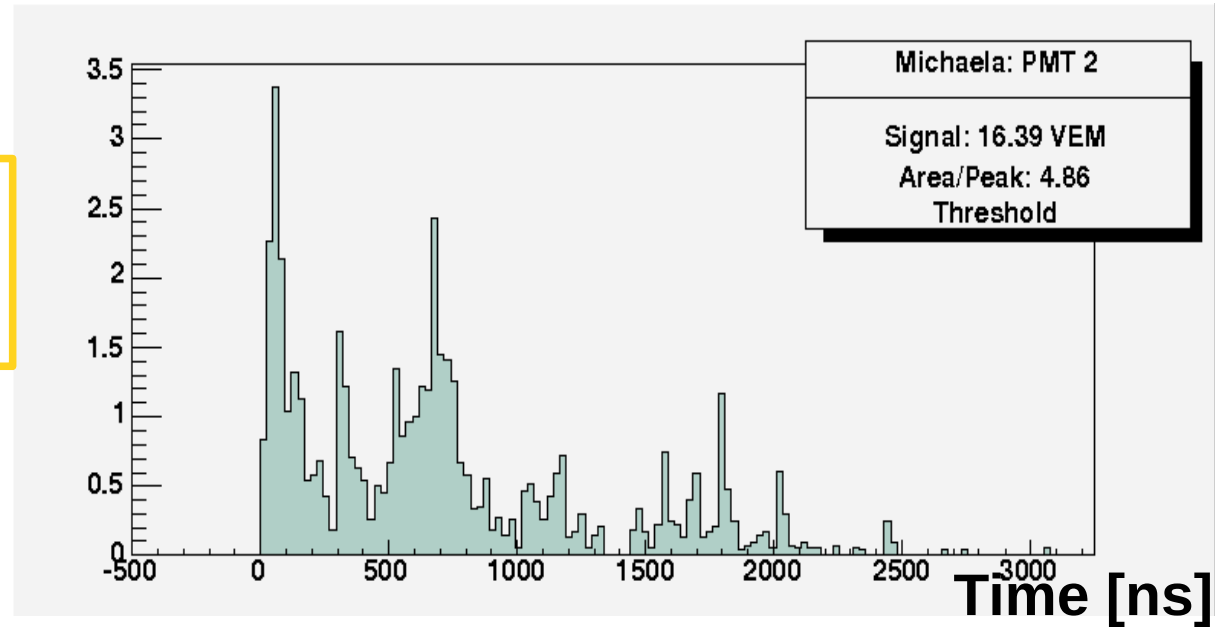


The SD

Nuclear Instruments & Methods in
Physics Research A **798** (2015) 172–213

Low signal triggers:
SD: “ToT” 13 bins in 2 PMTs
Event: 3 ToT stations

or
Area over Peak (AoP)



FADC Traces
25 ns digitising

25 ns bin sampling =>
Measure shower
“thickness”

Neutrino channels

Two types of events **ES / DG**

3 search categories (**different flavor sensitivities**):

- **Earth skimming tau neutrinos (1) ES**

Between 90° and 95° (upcoming)

Decay early

To trigger SD array

- **Atmospheric interactions** ($\theta > 60^\circ$ $X_{\text{atm}} > 1700 \text{ g cm}^{-2}$)

+ $60^\circ < \theta < 75^\circ$ **(2) DGL**

+ $75^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ **(3) DGH**

All ν NC & ν_μ CC 20% transfer

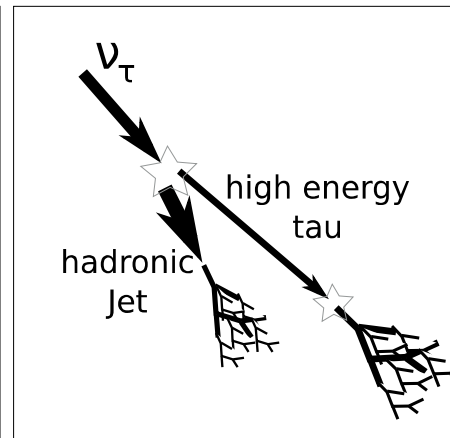
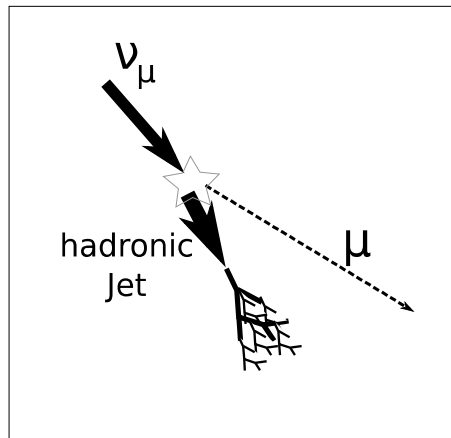
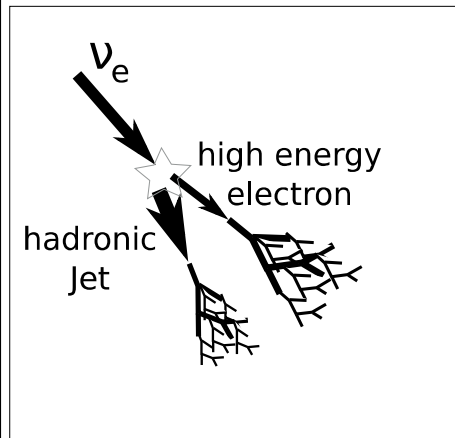
ν_e CC

100% transfer

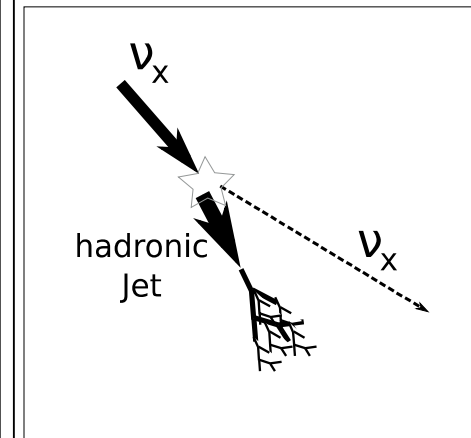
ν_τ CC

20% in first 65% in τ decay

Charged Current



Neutral Current

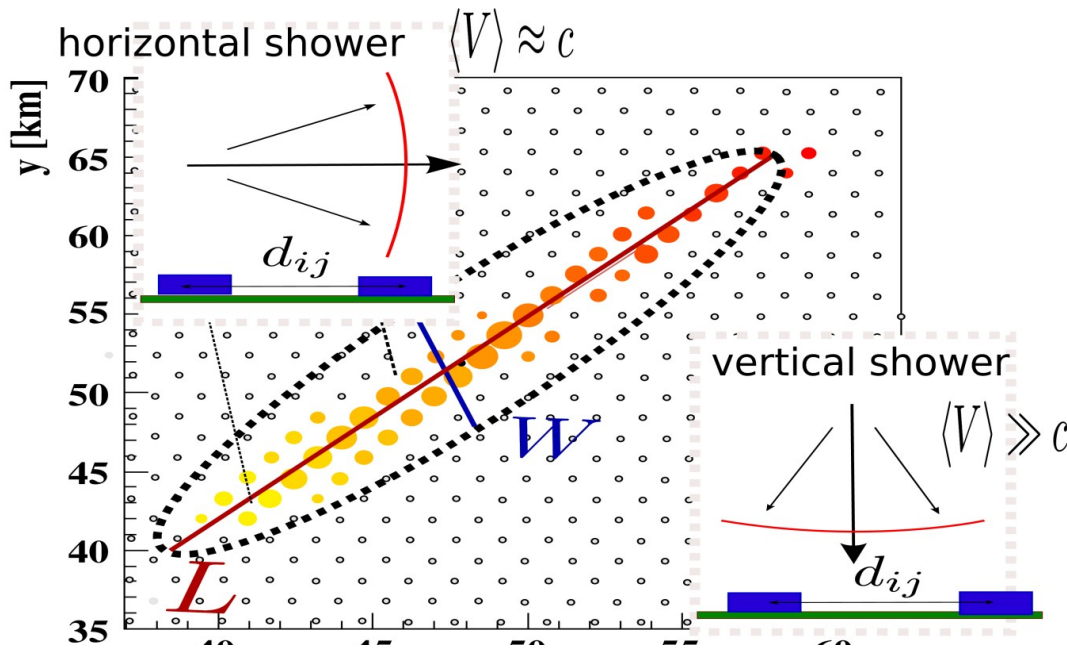


Selecting v in data

(1) Inclined selection:

Angular selection (3 triggers for ES / 4 for DG):

- Elongated pattern (large **Length over Width**) (ES & 75° - 90°)
- Apparent speed of signal along **Length** (mean c + rms) (ES & 75° - 90°)
- Angular reconstruction (plane fit 60° - 75° & 75° - 90°)



(2) Select EM component

1 variable (using AoP of selected stations))

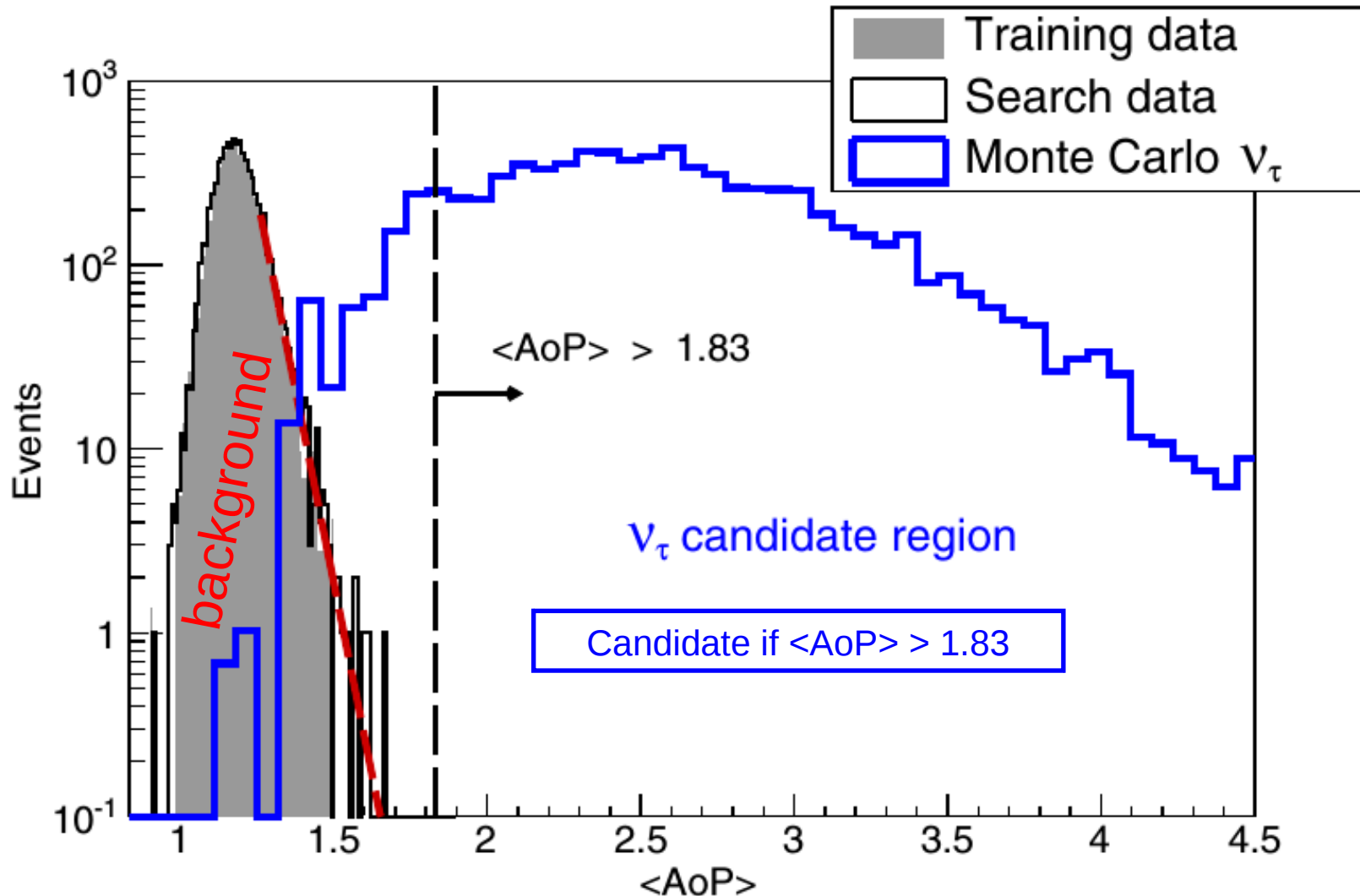
ES: $\langle \text{AoP} \rangle > 1.83$
(AoP > 1.4 if only 3 SD)
(60% ToT up to Jun-10)

60° - 75° : AoP of 4/5 central SD
Fisher discriminant 8/10 var
AoP, AoP² (& 75% ToT)

75° - 90° : AoP of 4 early SD
Fisher discriminant 10 var:
AoP, AoP², product &

ν search: Earth-Skimming

No ν candidate events found in any of the analyses



$\langle \text{AoP} \rangle$ = mean value of Area-over-Peak in event

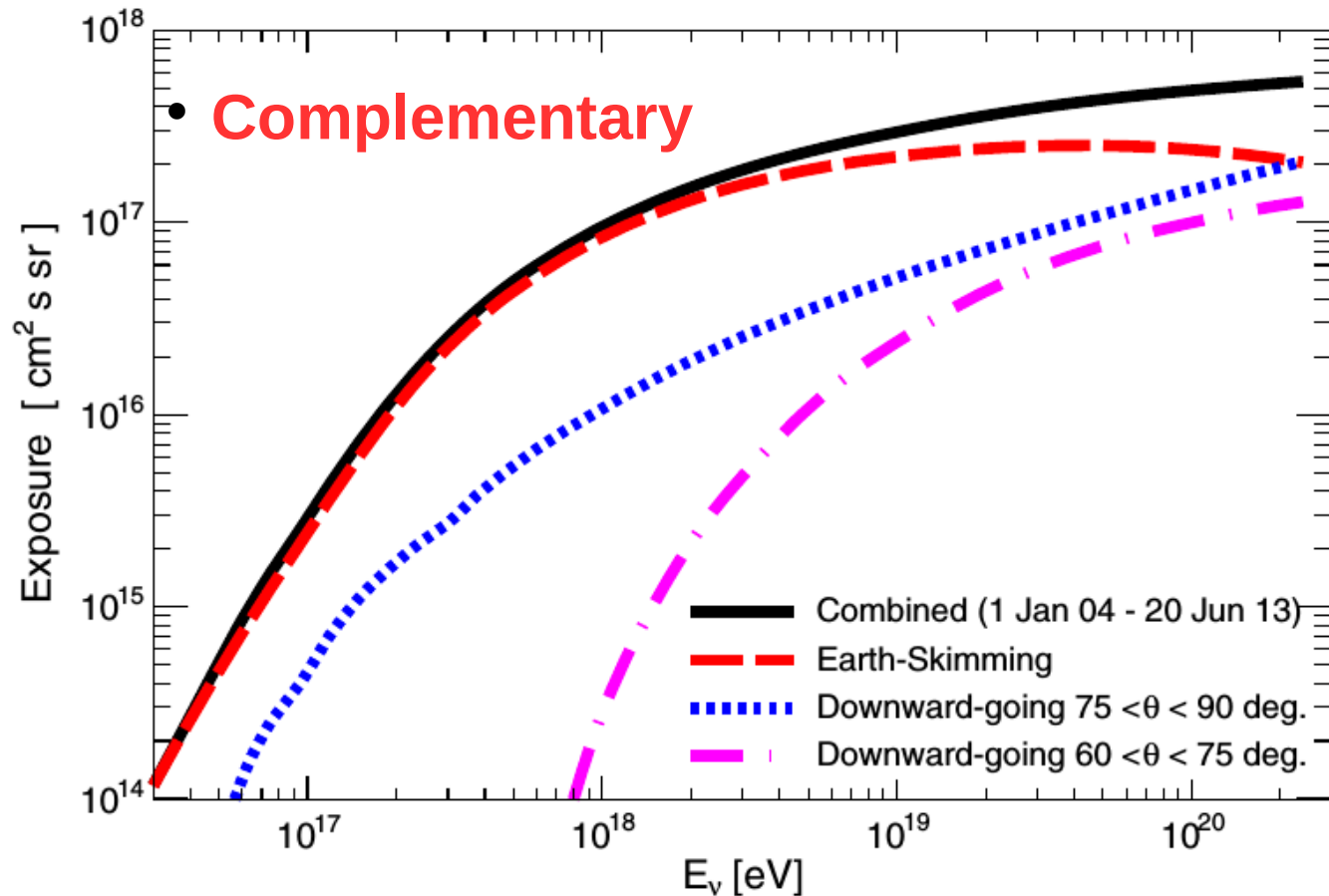
Exposure $\mathcal{E}_{\text{tot}}(E_\nu)$: 1 Jan 04 – 30 June 13

$$N_{\text{events}} = \int_{E_\nu} \Phi_{\text{single flavor}}(E_\nu) \mathcal{E}_{\text{tot}}(E_\nu) dE_\nu$$

**Assumed
flavor ratio (1:1:1)**

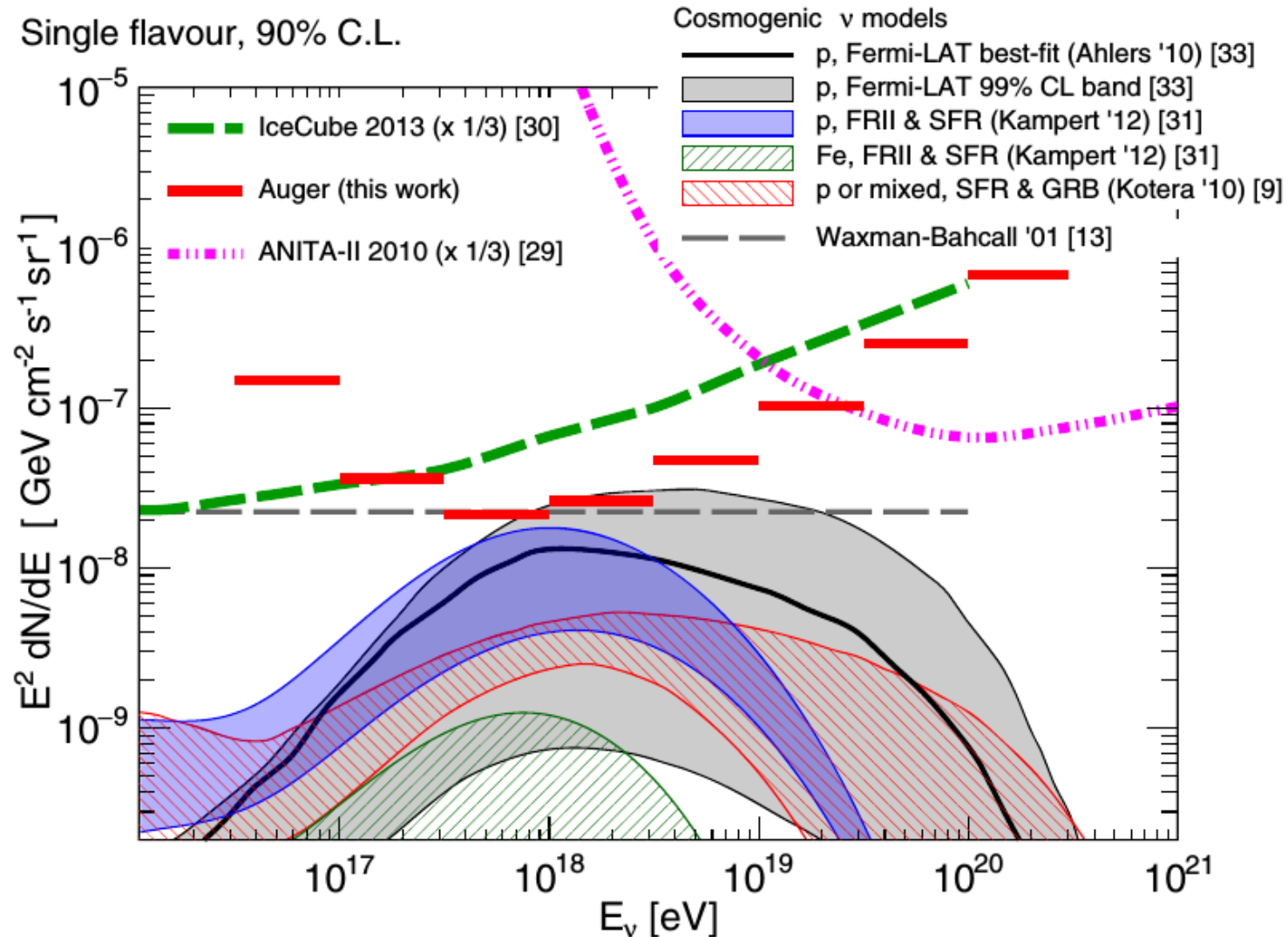
Relative contribution of
channels & flavours to
event rate (E^{-2} flux)

• ES	• 79.4%
• DGH	• 17.6%
• DGL	• 3.0%
• electr	• 10.1%
• muon	• 3.8%
• tau	• 86.1%



Diffuse limit (“differential”)

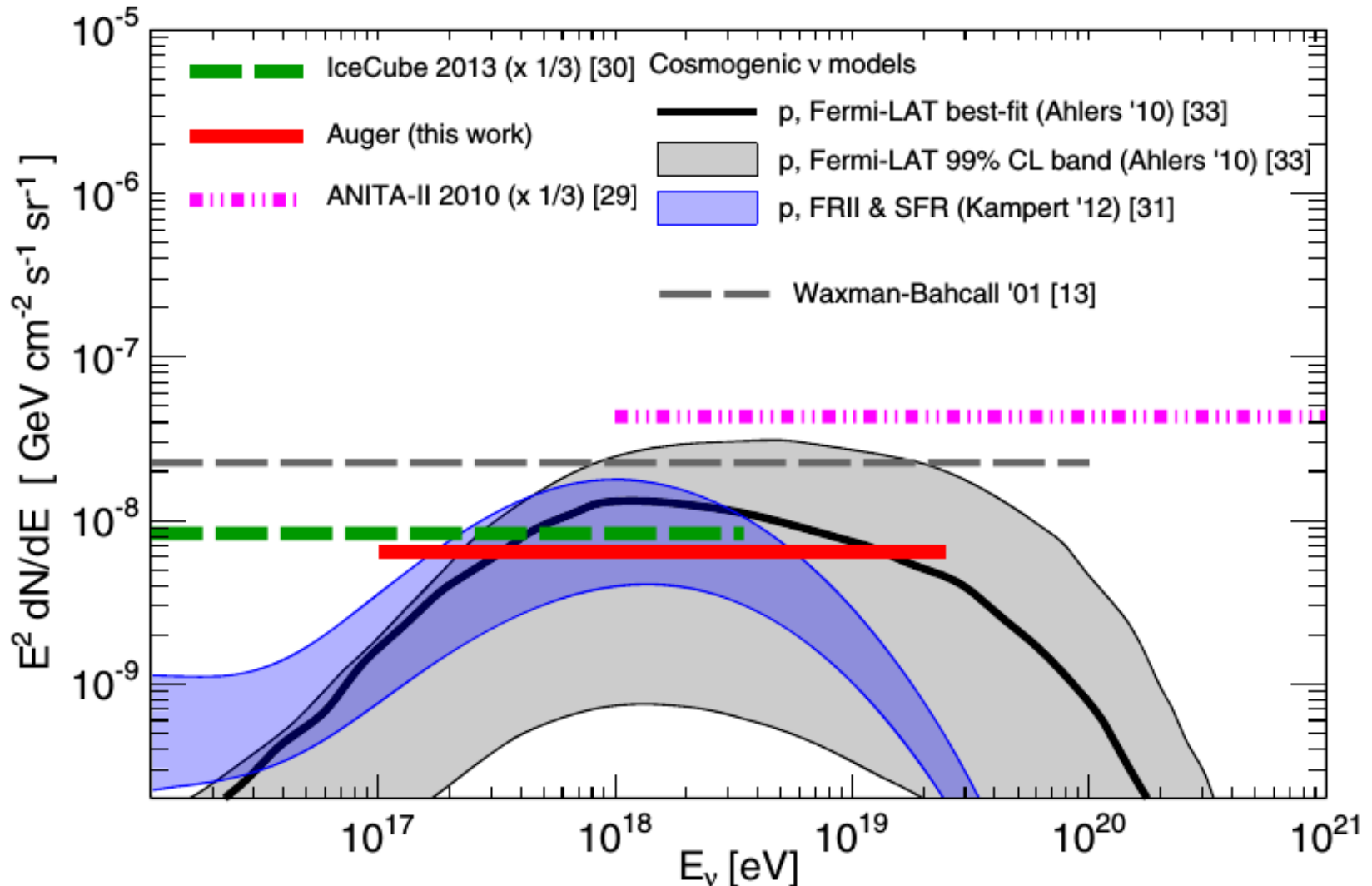
integrate in $\log_{10} E = 0.5$ bins



Diffuse limit (“integral”)

Integrate E^{-2} flux: range as indicated

Single flavour, 90% C.L.



Source models: p with large z evolution: very disfavoured (to be updated)

PR D 91, 092008 (2015)

Diffuse flux Neutrino model	Expected number of events (1 January 2004–20 June 2013)	Probability of observing 0
Cosmogenic—proton, FRII [33]	~4.0	$\sim 1.8 \times 10^{-2}$
Cosmogenic—proton, SFR [33]	~0.9	~0.4
Cosmogenic—proton, Fermi-LAT, $E_{\min} = 10^{19}$ eV [34]	~3.2	$\sim 4 \times 10^{-2}$
Cosmogenic—proton, Fermi-LAT, $E_{\min} = 10^{17.5}$ eV [34]	~1.6	~0.2
Cosmogenic—proton or mixed, SFR & GRB [9]	~0.5–1.4	~0.6–0.2
Cosmogenic—iron, FRII [33]	~0.3	~0.7
Astrophysical ν (AGN) [35]	~7.2	$\sim 7 \times 10^{-4}$
Exotic [36]	~31.5	$\sim 2 \times 10^{-14}$

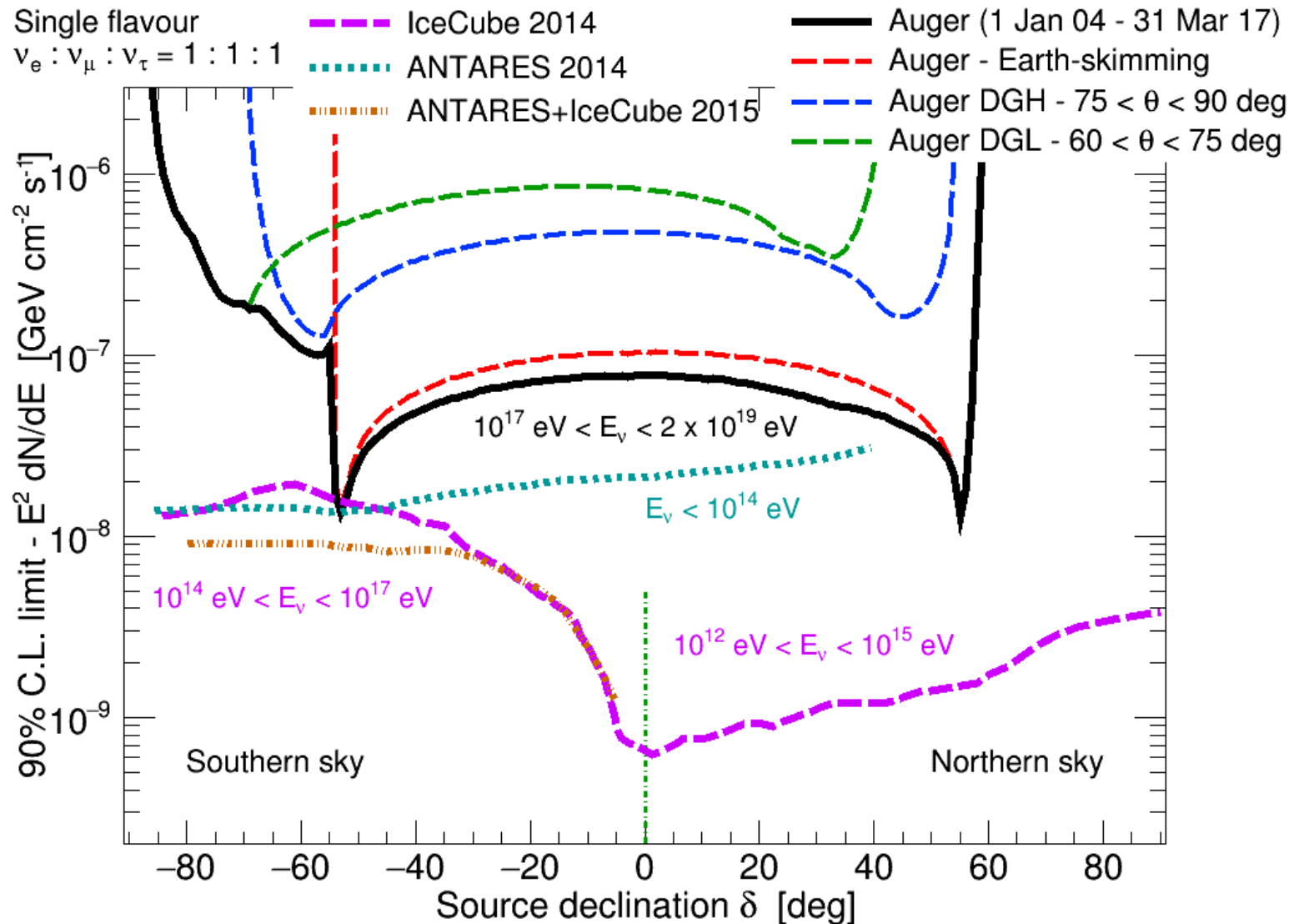
Multimessenger studies

Point source bounds

Coincidences with GW events

Correlations of UHECR with IceCube

Limits to point-like sources of UHEv

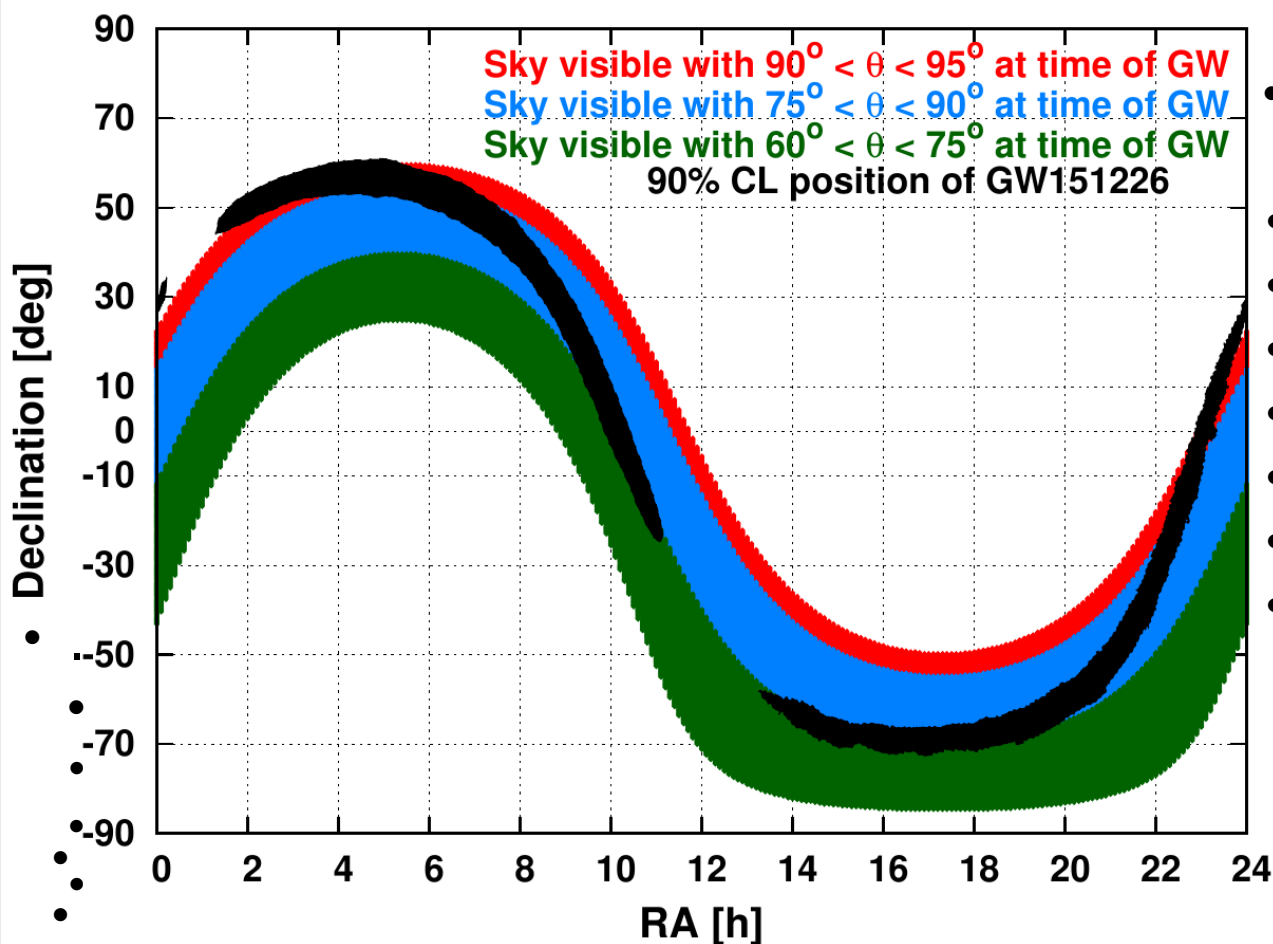


• Note different energy ranges of different experiments

Searching for ν s in coincidence with GW150914, GW151226, GW170104 (& LVT151012)

- Two search windows:
 - 1 day after each GW events (“GRB afterglow” type) (steady fluxes)
 - ± 500 s around each GW event (GRB mechanism)

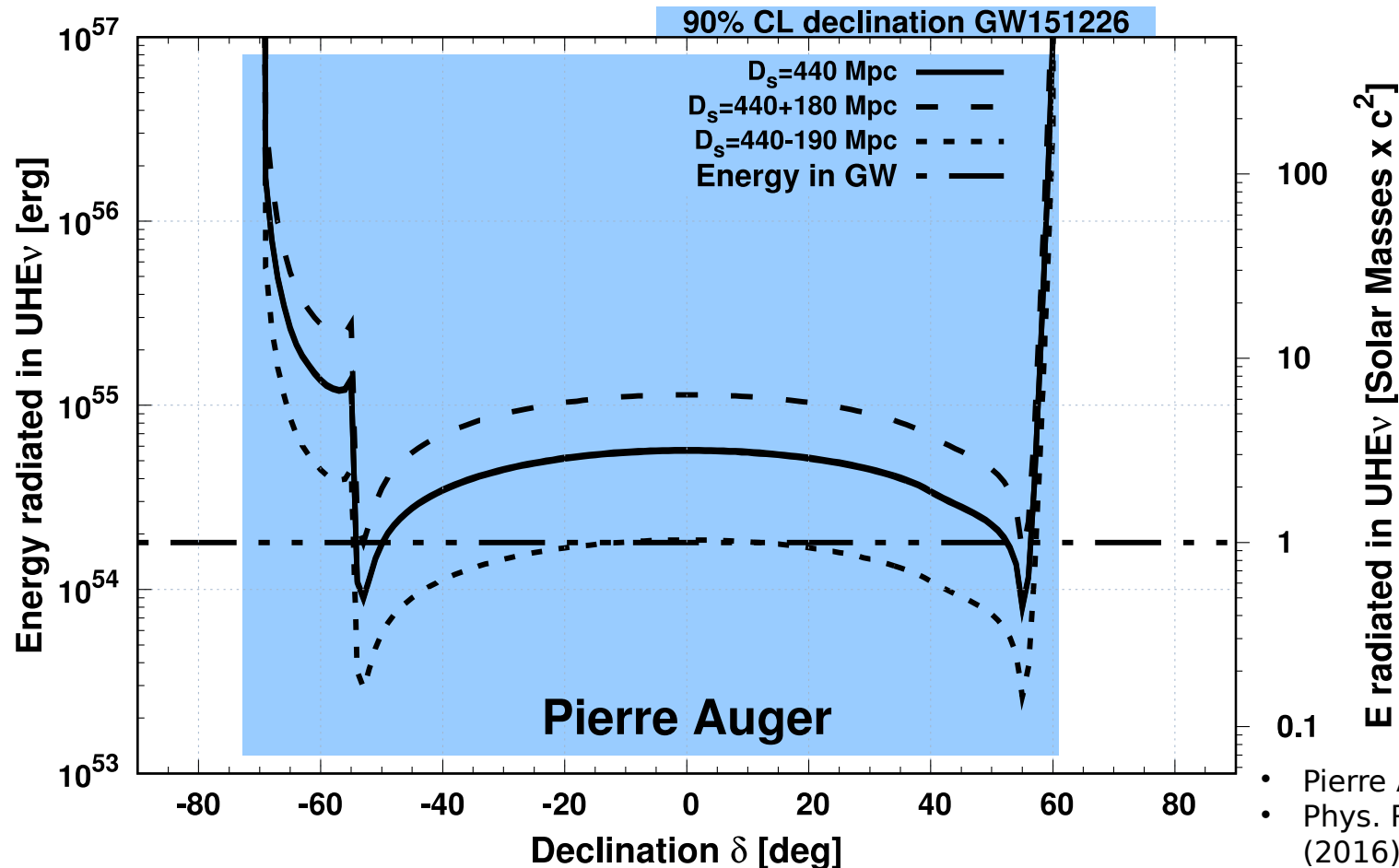
• Pierre Auger Coll., *Phys. Rev. D* **94**, 122007 (2016)



- Sensitivity limited to large zenith angles =>
- Limited sky coverage at any instant
- Averaged over a sidereal day limits are declination-dependent

- Constraints on energy radiated in UHE ν ($E_\nu > 10^{17}$ eV):

- GW151226 (1 day steady):** less than (0.5, 3) for $-55^\circ < \delta < 57^\circ$



- GW150914 and LVT151012:** Similar constraints

- 1000 s only GW151226 and LVT151012:** less than (0.2, 0.75) for optimal δ)

Correlations between IceCube & Auger+TA

• *Pierre Auger Coll., JCAP* **01**, 037 (2016)

Data: IceCube ν s (39 showers +16 tracks)

Auger $E > 52 \text{ EeV}$ $\vartheta < 80^\circ$ (231)

TA $E > 57 \text{ EeV}$ $\vartheta < 55^\circ$ (87)

Methods:

1 Cross-correlation

N pairs as a function of angle vs isotropy

2 Stacking “sources” ν s (CR)

Unbinned likelihood method

Likelihood map for ν s smeared with Gaussian

Gaussian: angular resolution of CR

magnetic deviations: $D \sim 100 \text{ EeV}/E$

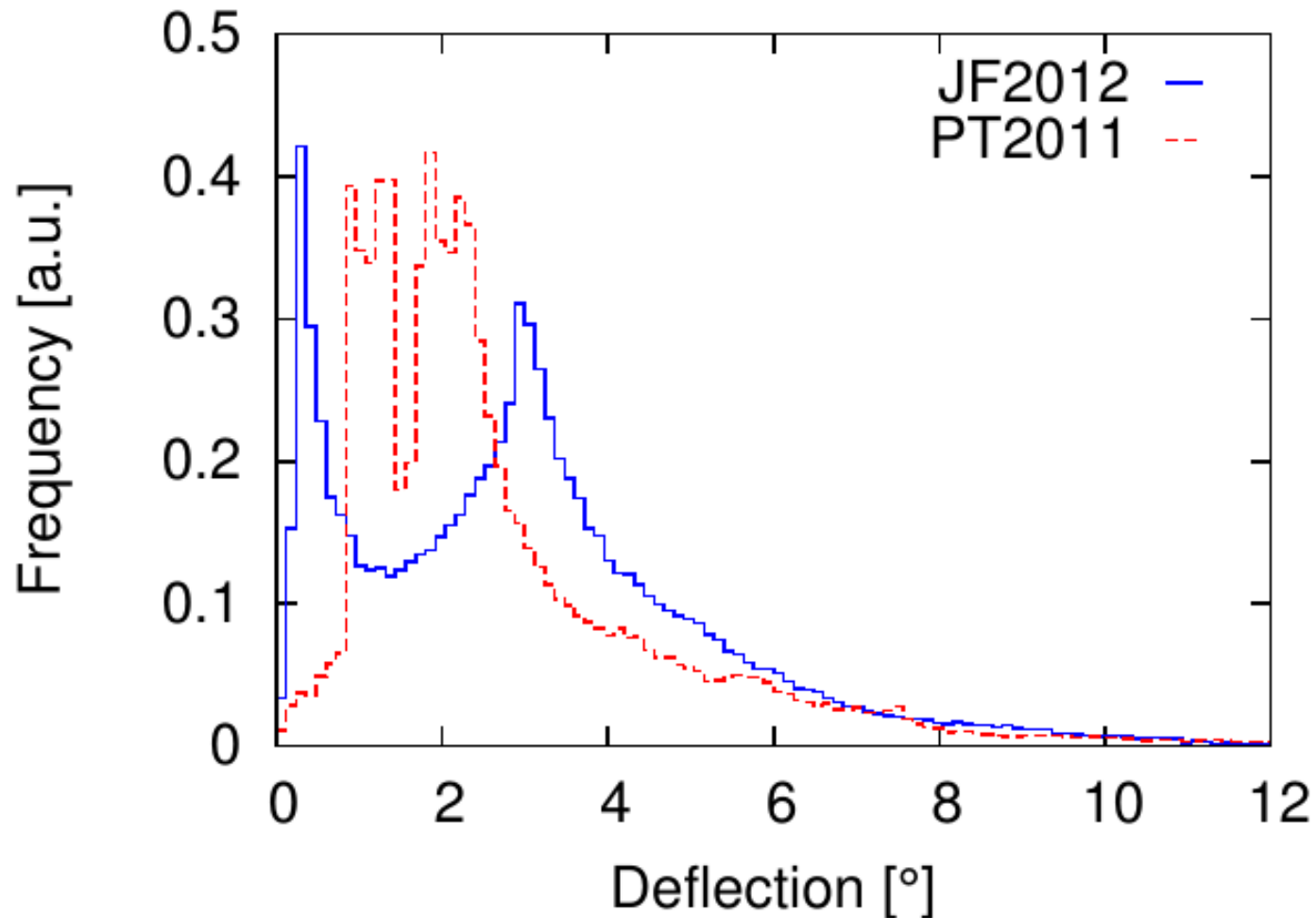
$D = 3^\circ, 6^\circ, 9^\circ$ angular deviation (100 EeV p)

scales with Z

Uncertain magnetic deviations

Distribution of angular deflection for 100 EeV p

(Two Models Pshirkov et al. Jansson and Farrar)



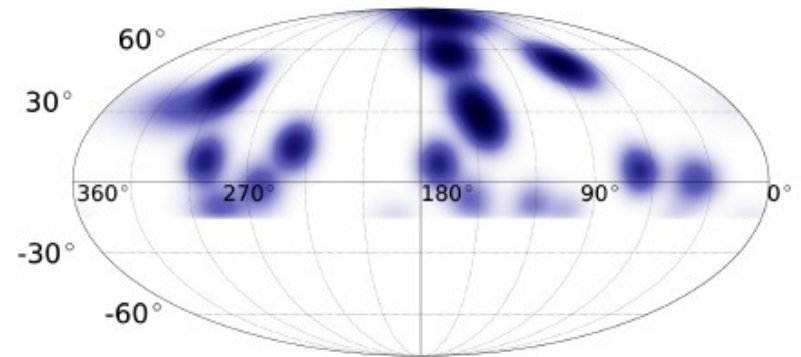
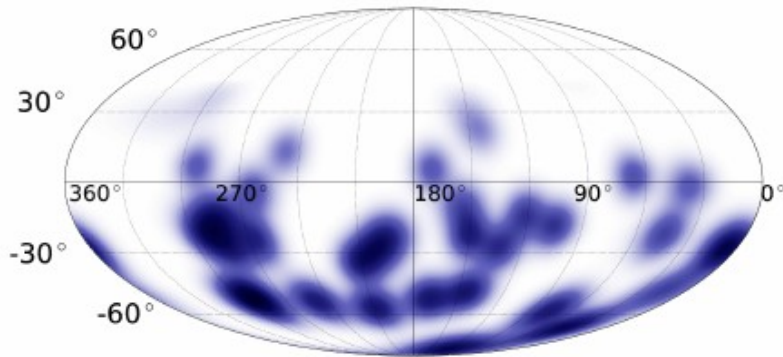
Likelihood maps for IceCube ν directions

(Smeared by resolution & deflection and weighted by exposure)

Auger

TA

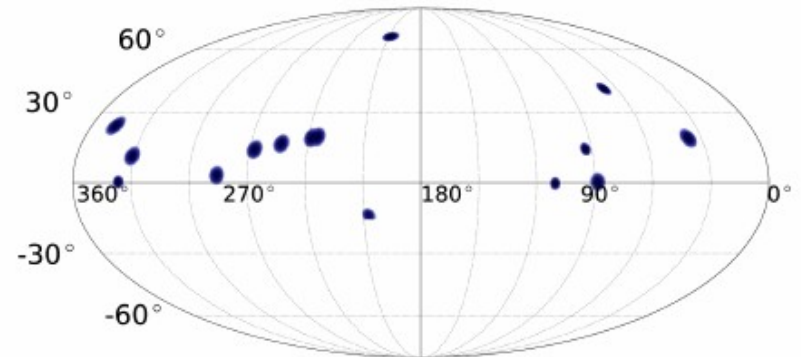
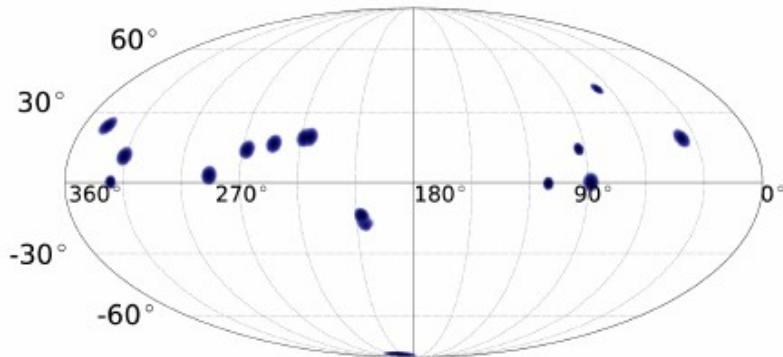
Showers



(a)

(b)

Tracks

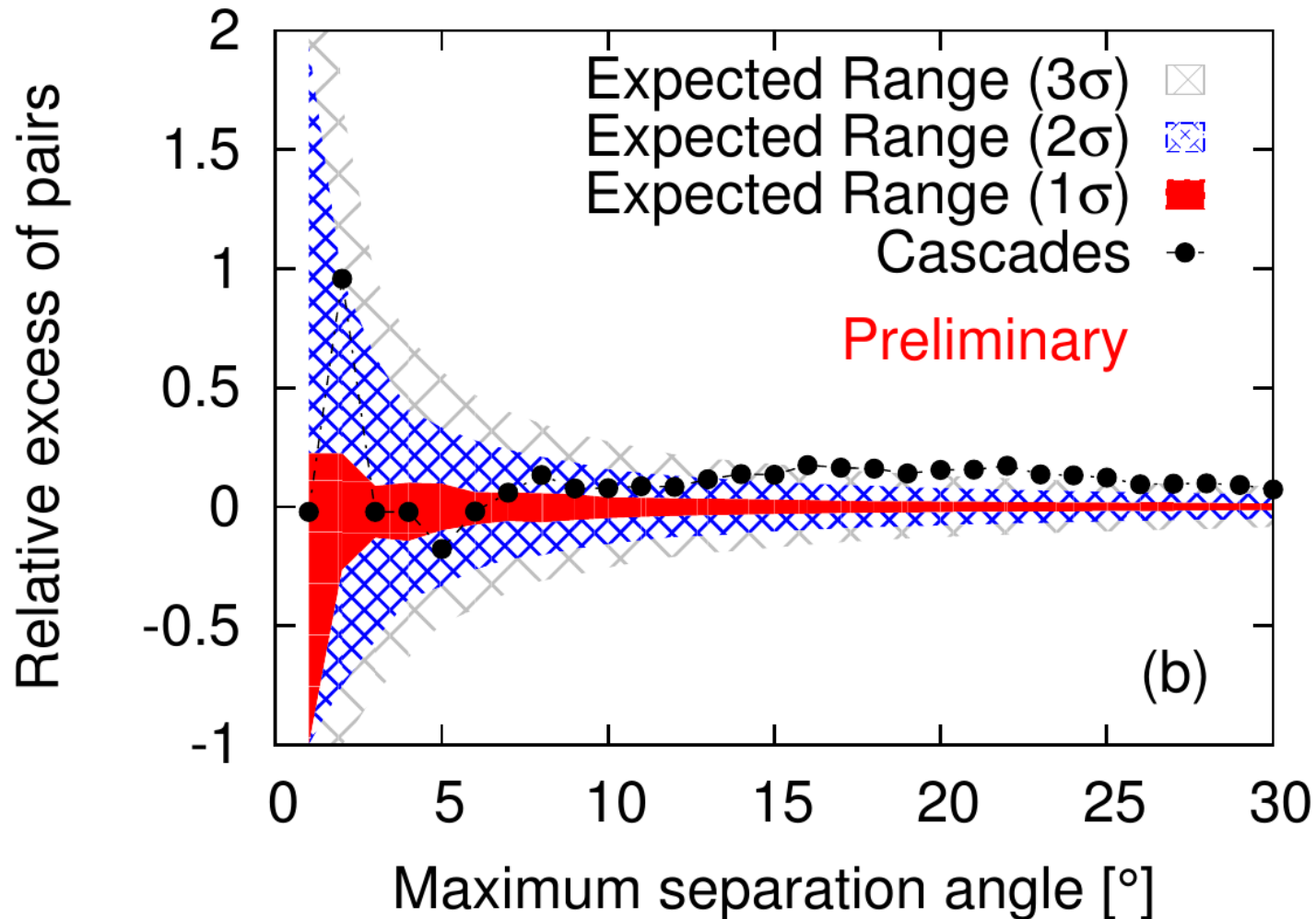


(c)

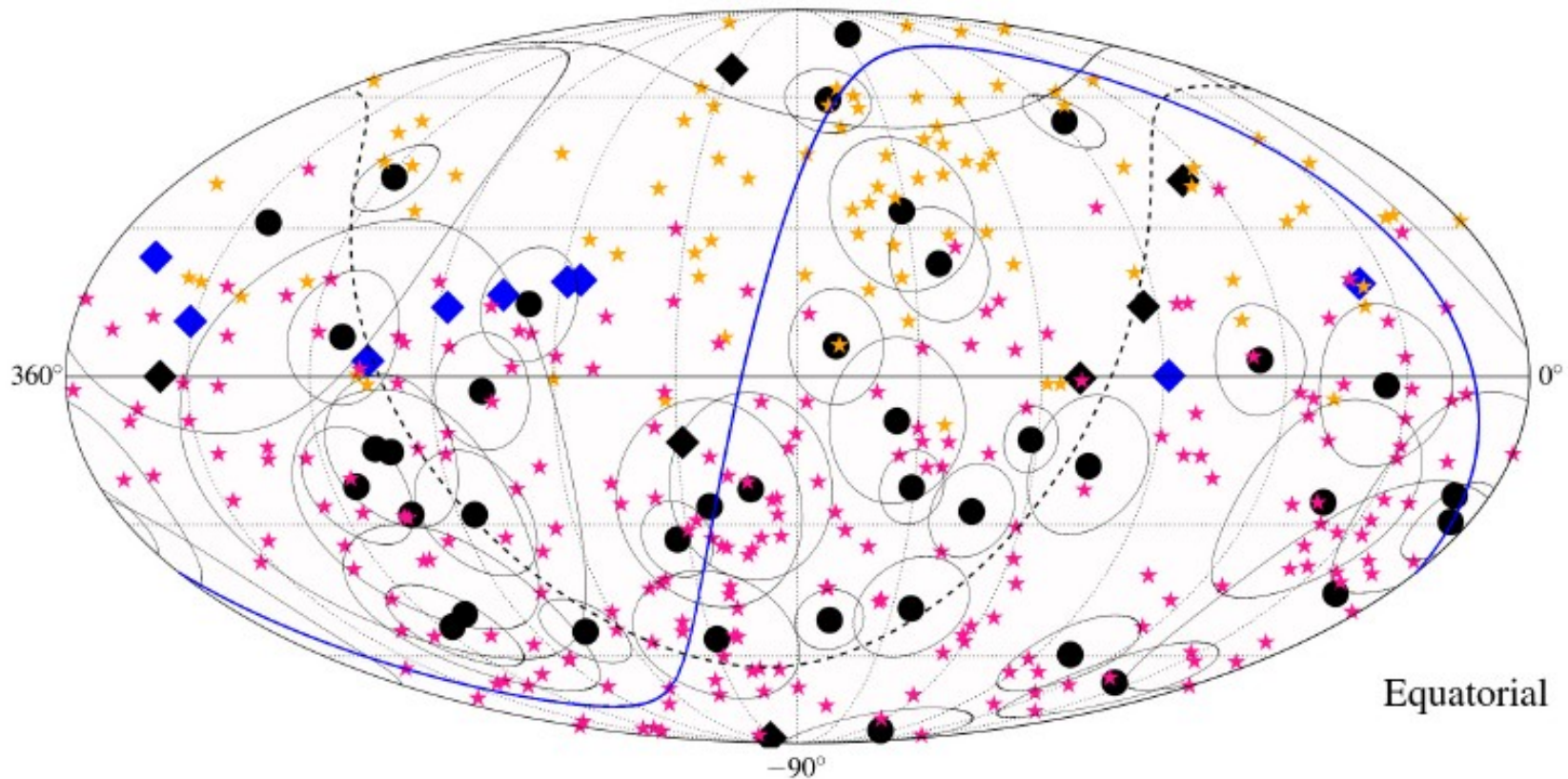
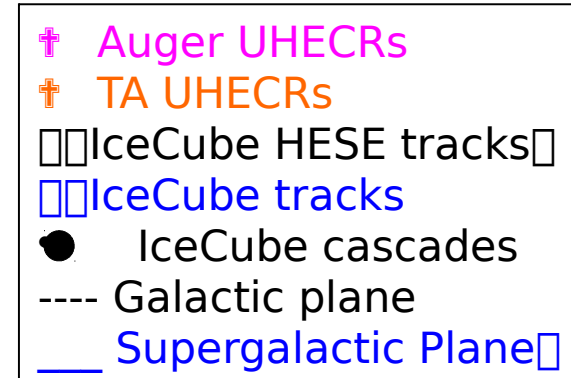
(d)

Interesting correlation found (not above 3.3σ): UHECR with ν s (shower events)

Post-trial cross correlation p-value = $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$
stacking p-value = $8 \cdot 10^{-4}$



**HE ν cascades from regions
with large densities of UHECR
(TA hot spot and supergalactic
plane for Auger)
To be monitored!**



Summary

Rich physics program news to come

- Largest & most precise CR Observatory
 - Spectrum
 - Composition
 - Anisotropies

New emerging picture
Intermediate masses
- Observatory can search effectively for neutrinos
 - Complementary properties to other ν telescopes
 - EeV energies and very efficient for ν_τ
- Diffuse bounds constrain Cosmogenic neutrinos:
- Multimessenger results:
 - Point source bounds (declination dependent)
 - Bounds on ν emission coincident with GW events (BH mergers)
 - Correlation IceCube cascade / TA Auger >55 EeV to MONITOR

A 3D visualization of a point cloud on a dark gray background. The point cloud consists of numerous small white dots. Several colored rays originate from different points: a blue ray from the bottom left, a green ray from the top left, a red ray from the top right, and a magenta ray from the bottom right. These rays fan out towards a central region. In this central region, there are several clusters of larger, semi-transparent spheres. One cluster is colored yellow and orange, another is red, and a third is green. The overall scene suggests a complex spatial relationship or a specific data analysis technique applied to the point cloud.