

Diffuse HE Neutrino Factories in our Galaxy

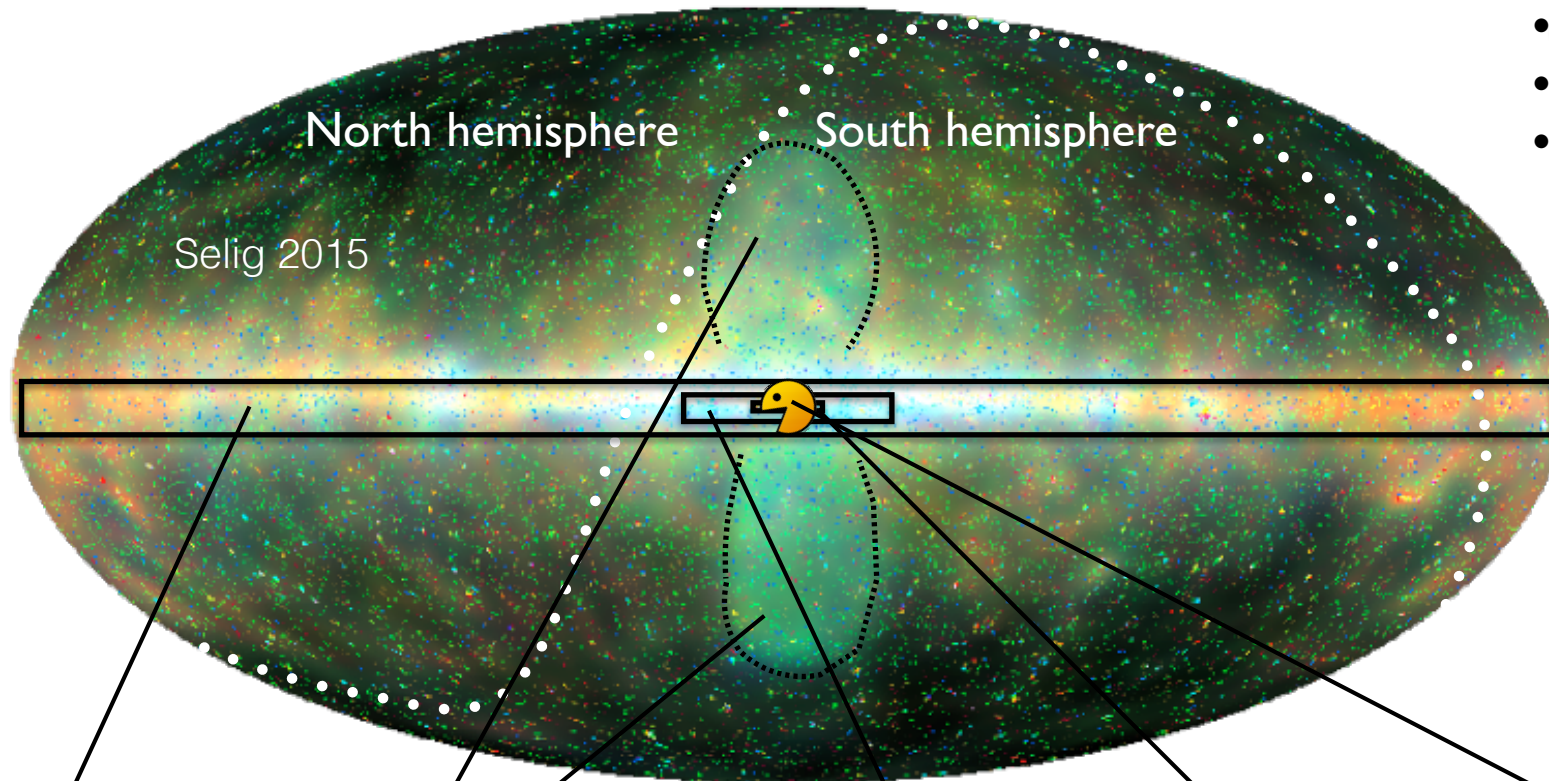
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In collaboration with

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Taoso M. (INFN Torino), Urbano A. (CERN Th), Ventura S.(Pisa)



Diffuse γ -ray emission \rightarrow possibly ν counterpart



- **Photopion**
 - Bremsstrahlung
 - Inverse Compton
- \downarrow
- We expect also ν

Whole Galactic Plane

Fermi Bubbles

Galactic Ridge $|l < |30|$
 $b < |4|$

Central Molecular Zone

Sagittarius A,B,C,HESS Ridge 2006, 2016

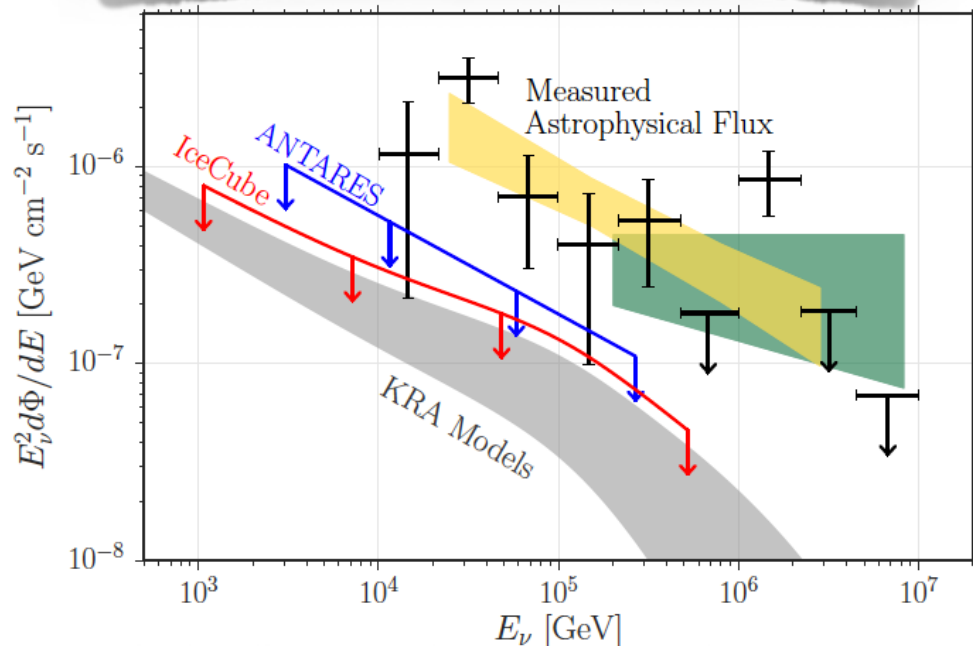
Computations of neutrino fluxes

Neutrino spectra produced following the parameters able to explain gamma-ray observation from GeV up to tens of TeV:

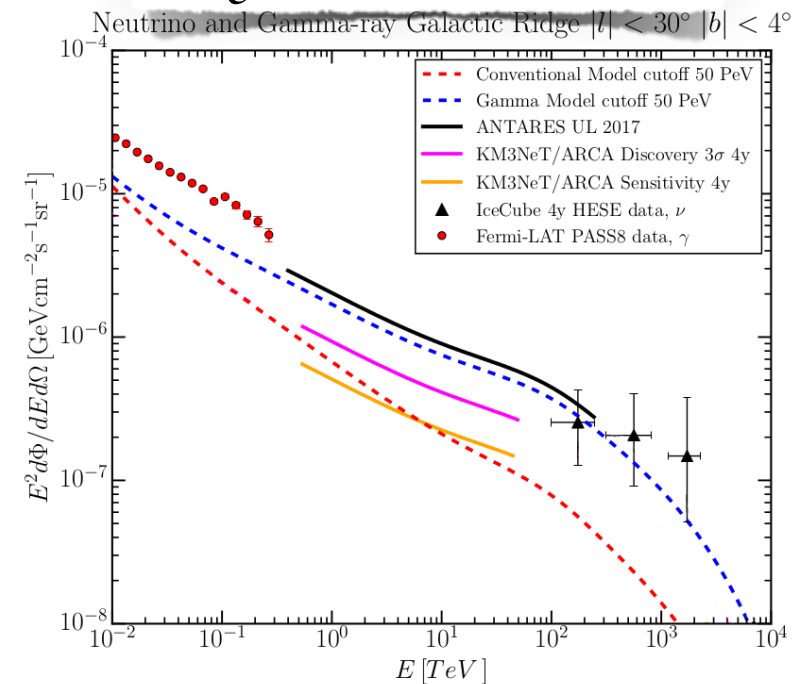
- The cosmic-ray transport obtained through DRAGON code (arXiv:1607.07886) with a radially dependent CR diffusion .
- For the gas: we set the X_{co} able to reproduce the gas column density obtained with gamma-ray observation (HESS + Fermi)
- Fermi Ring Model for the region at $||| > 1\text{kpc}$ and Ferriere Model for the region $||| < 1\text{kpc}$
- For primary CRs still open the possibilities of two possible cutoffs: 5 and 50 PeVs

Upper limits on Galactic diffuse emission

IceCube collaboration arXiv1707034161



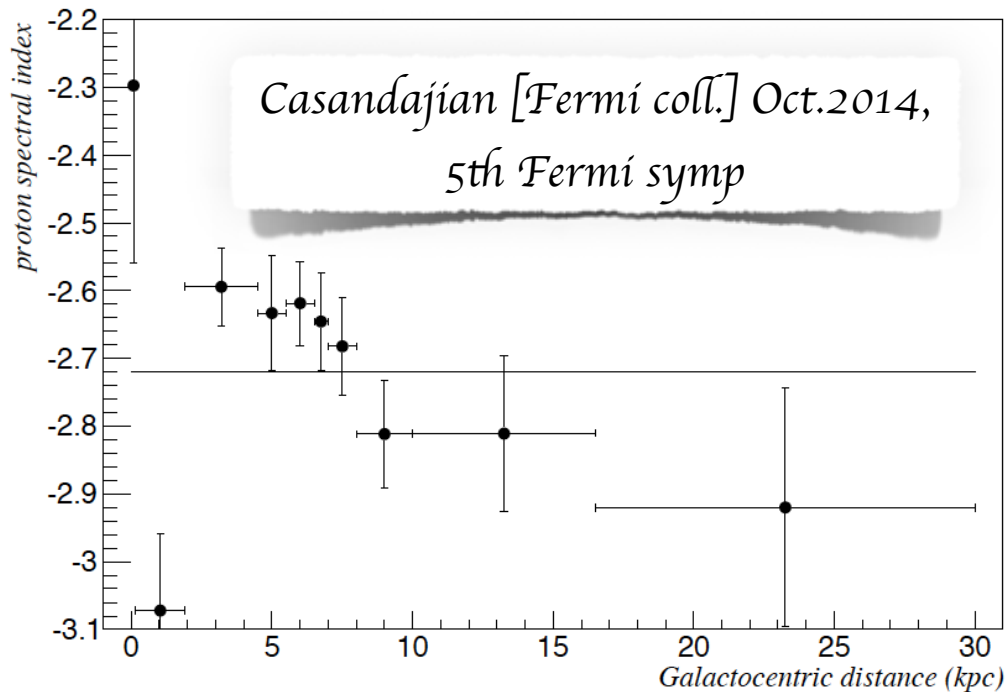
Coniglione et al. ICRC2017



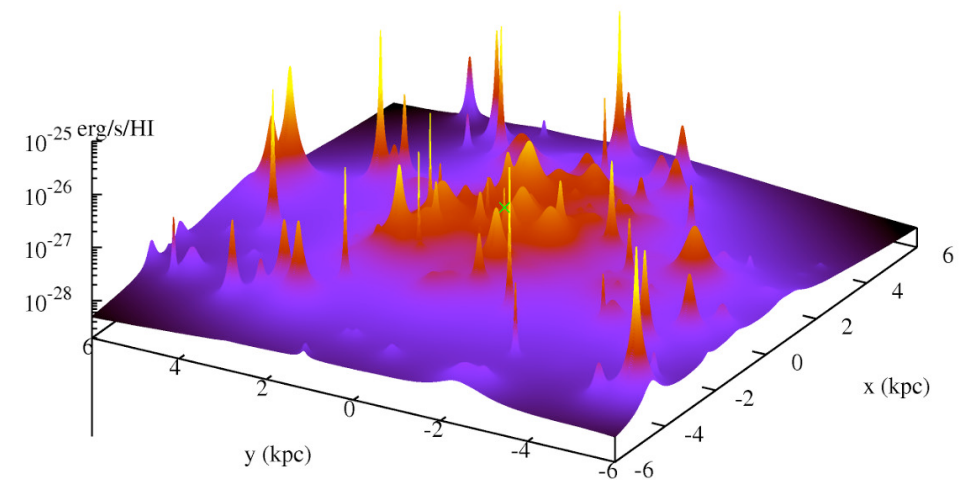
ANTARES and IceCube constrained the maximum diffuse neutrino flux at a maximum value of ~20% of the total IceCube astrophysical measured flux.

With the incoming KM3NeT/ARCA experiment maybe possible the study of different regions of the Galactic plane

Dishomogeneous Galactic neutrino emission



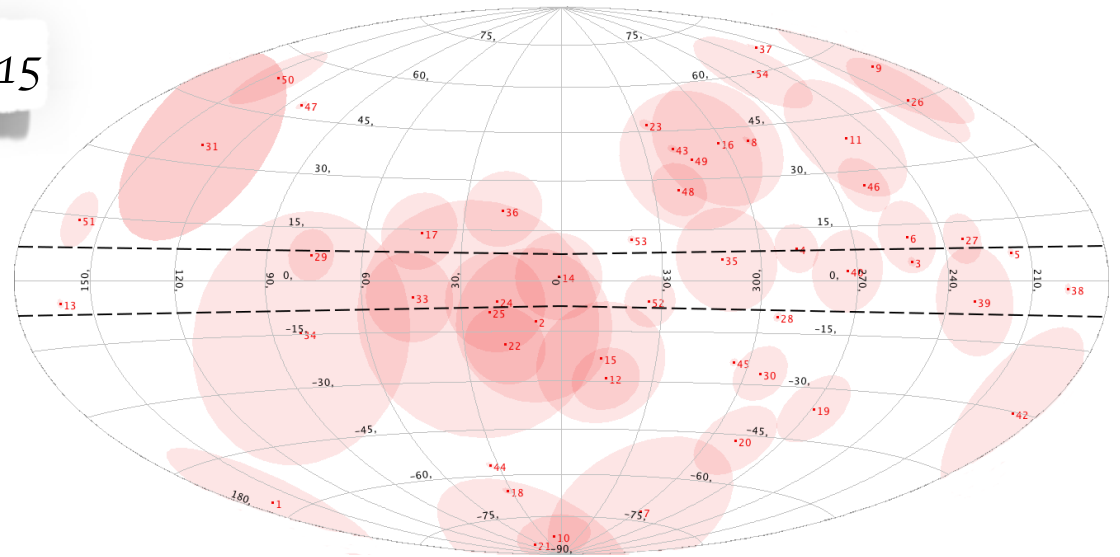
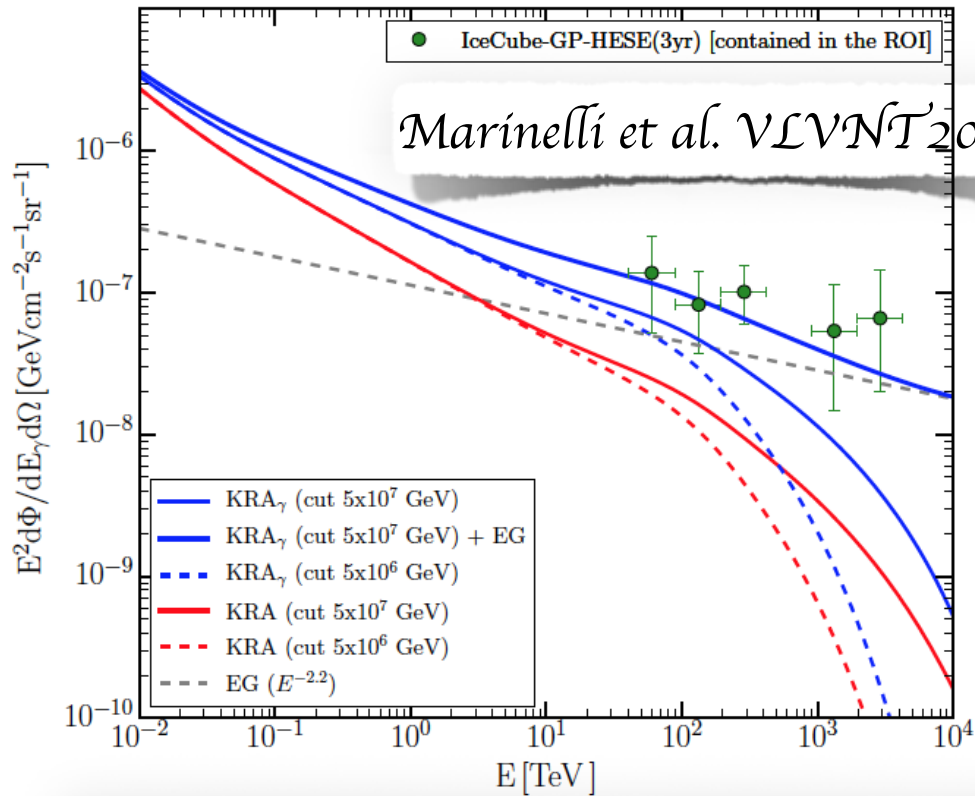
Molaro et al. A&A 564, A107 (2014)



Dishomogeneous spectral index along the Galactic plane and dishomogeneous gas distribution will lead to a different neutrino expectations from different regions of the Galaxy

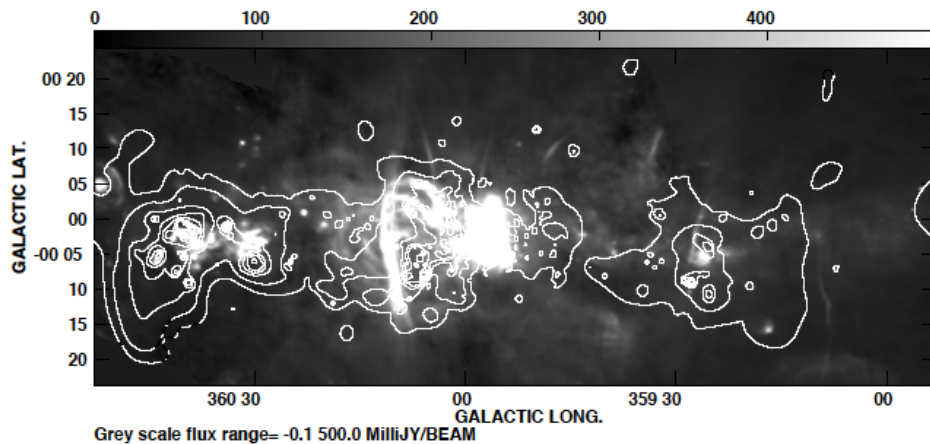
Whole Galactic plane diffuse emission

IceCube, Galactic plane analysis



When considering the $\theta < 7.5^\circ$ region the diffuse Galactic contribution represent the 50% of the observed HESE neutrino flux leaving a large room for possible Galactic point-like contribution and EG in this region

CMZ: special Laboratory for Astrophysical Mechanisms

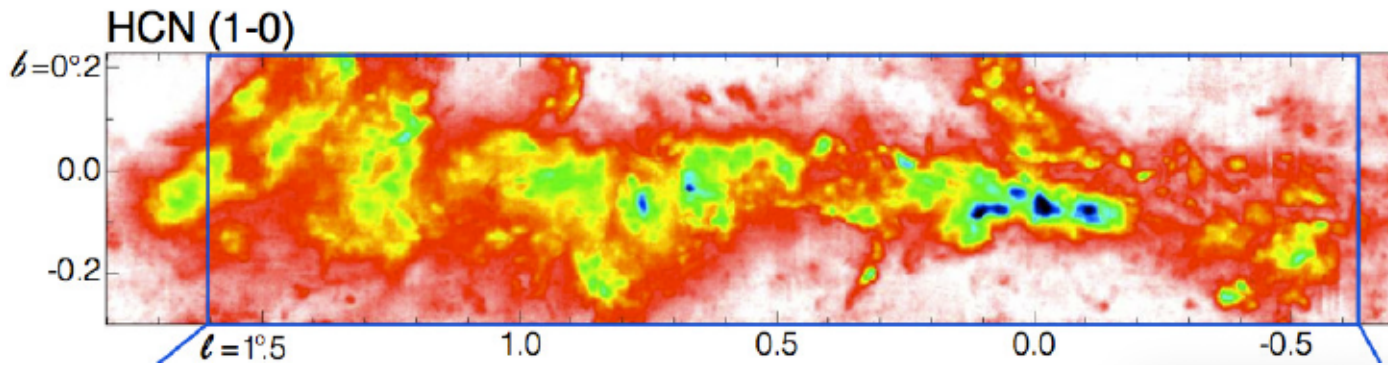


Hewitt et al. arXiv:1206.6882

Several hundreds of parsecs surrounding the central SMBH

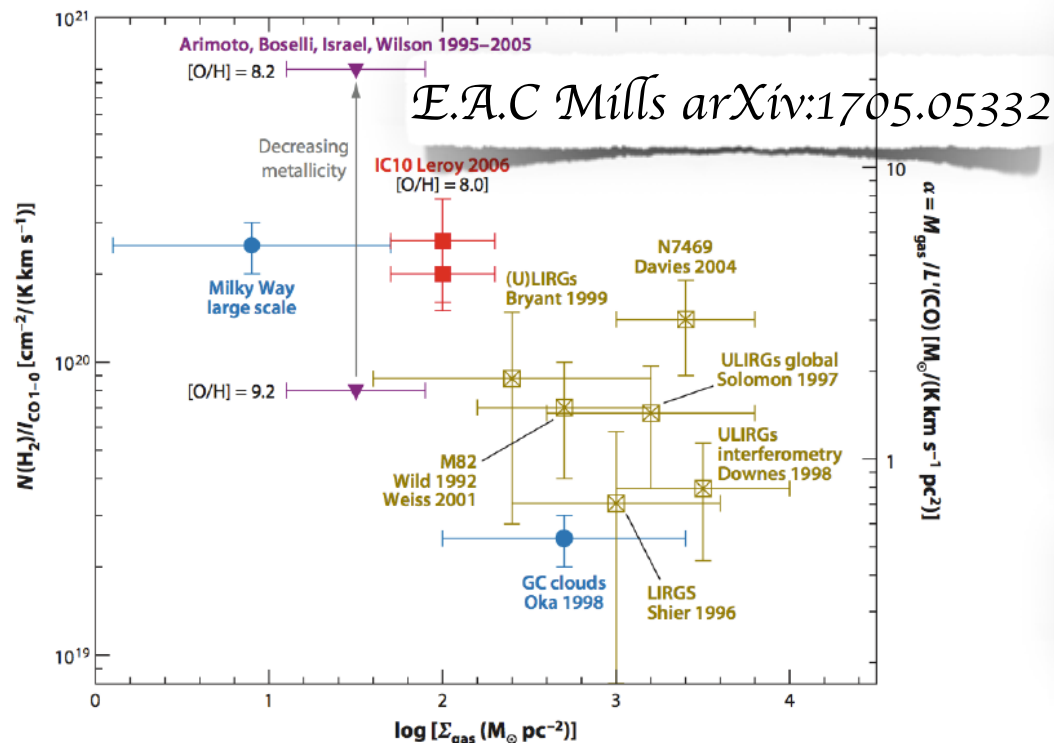
- Density of Gas 10^4 cm^{-3} (2 orders of magnitude the average Galactic density at high scales)
- Total Molecular gas reservoir $\sim 4 \times 10^4 M_{\odot}$ ($\sim 5\%$ of the total gas in the Milky Way)
- Star formation rate less than expected (higher activity in the past), high temperature, turbulent region, emitting radio, optical, UV, X and gamma, $v \rightarrow$ way not?

A accurate gas description of the CMZ



arXiv:1705.05332

Due to our close distance to the GC, detailed maps

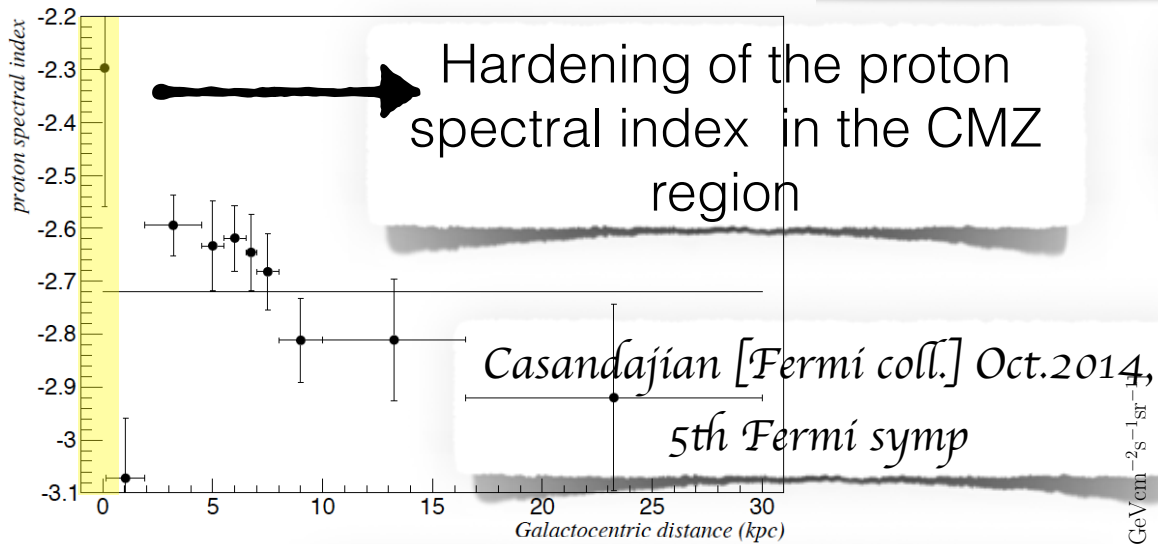


Twisted ring of molecular clouds in the inner 200 parsecs with period of few 10^6 years

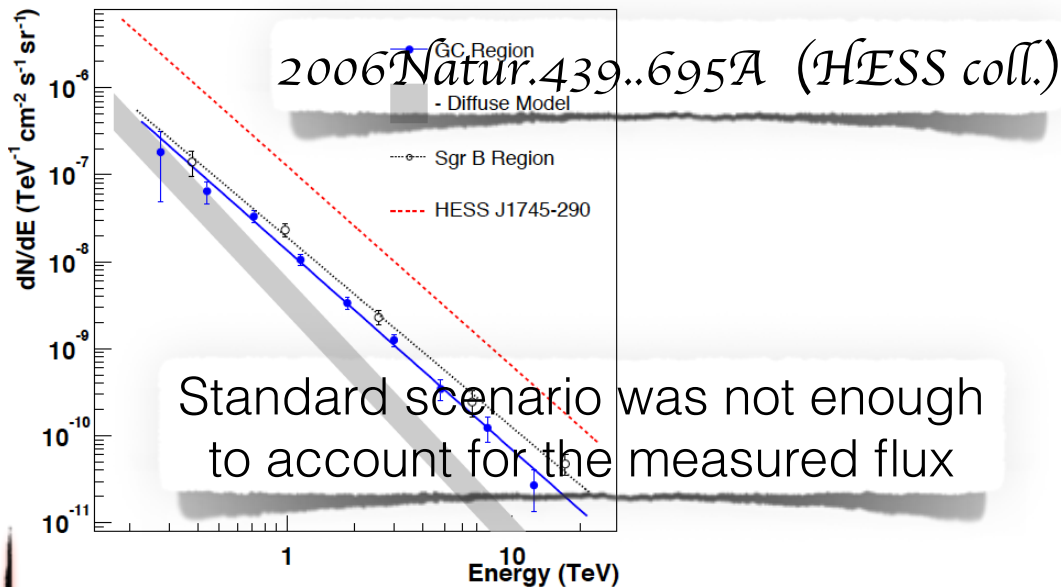
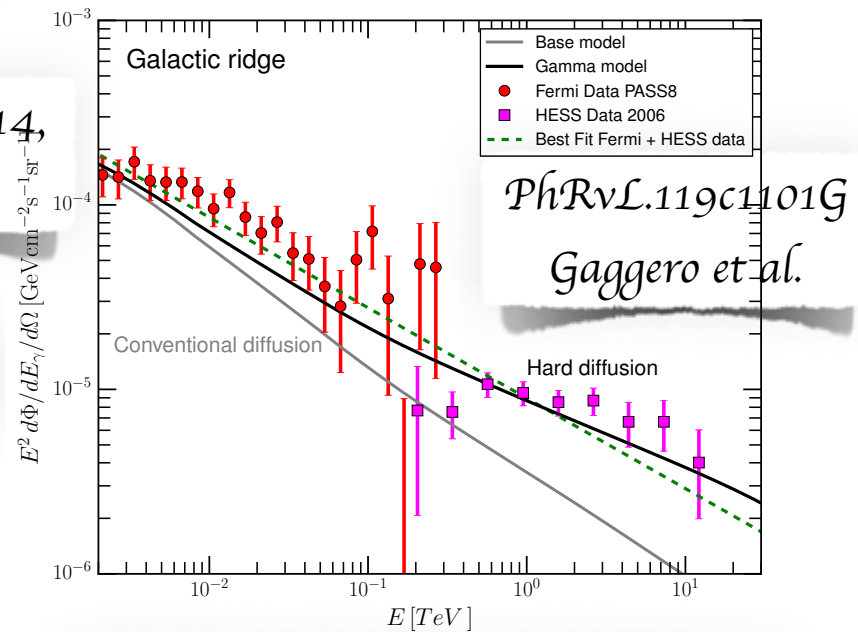
Characteristics of CMZ very similar to ULIRGS and Starburst galaxies!

Possible extrapolation of v expected to EG objects.

Explanation of the previous CMZ flux up to VHE

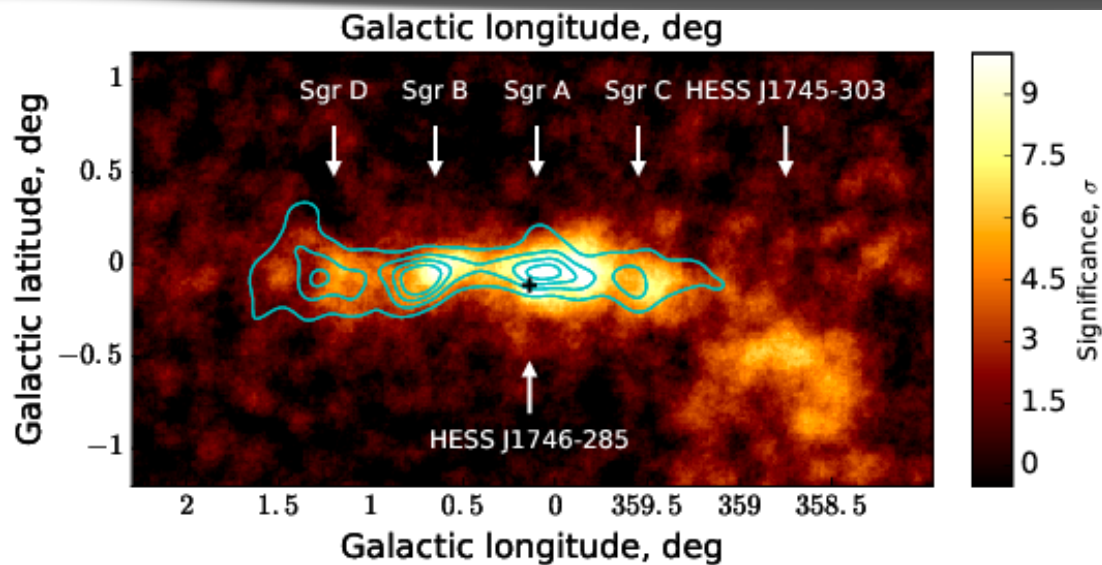


Look at the talk of Dario Grasso in GR session!!



We explain it naturally with the Gamma model (non homogeneous CR transport)

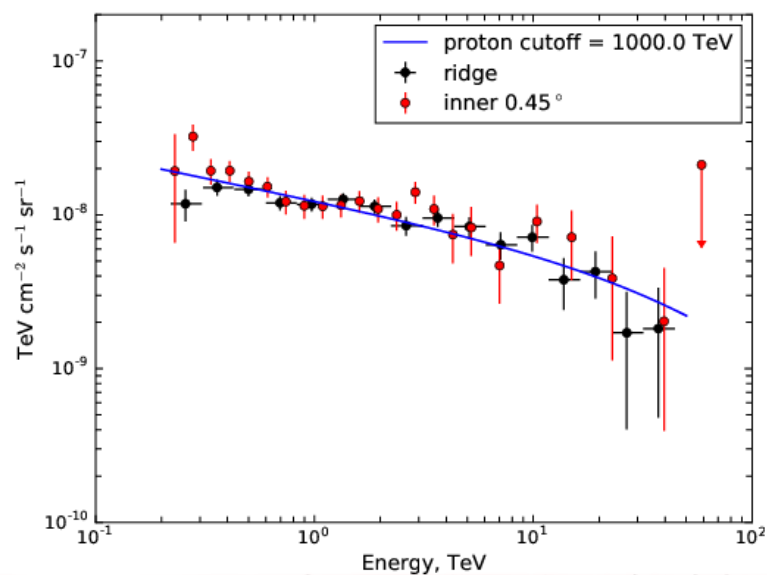
New analysis of HESS for the central 200 parsecs



arXiv:1706.04535 HESS coll.

New morphological and spectral analysis of the gamma-ray emitting region with 250 hours of data

Spectral features of new GR 2017 similar to the ones of "Pacman" region



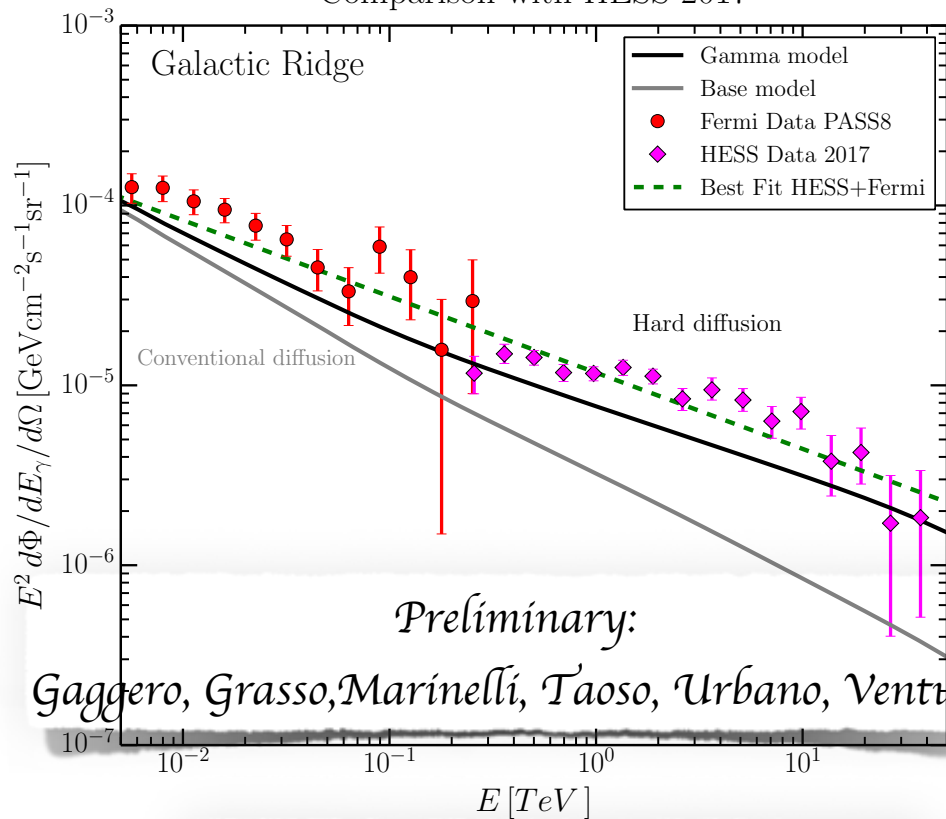
HESS coll -> Same population of fresh CRs from Pevatron

Our analysis -> Booth produced by CR sea hardening close to the GC

Fixing the parameters of source and gas distribution

Gamma & Base models with Case and Battarchaya ('98)

Comparison with HESS 2017



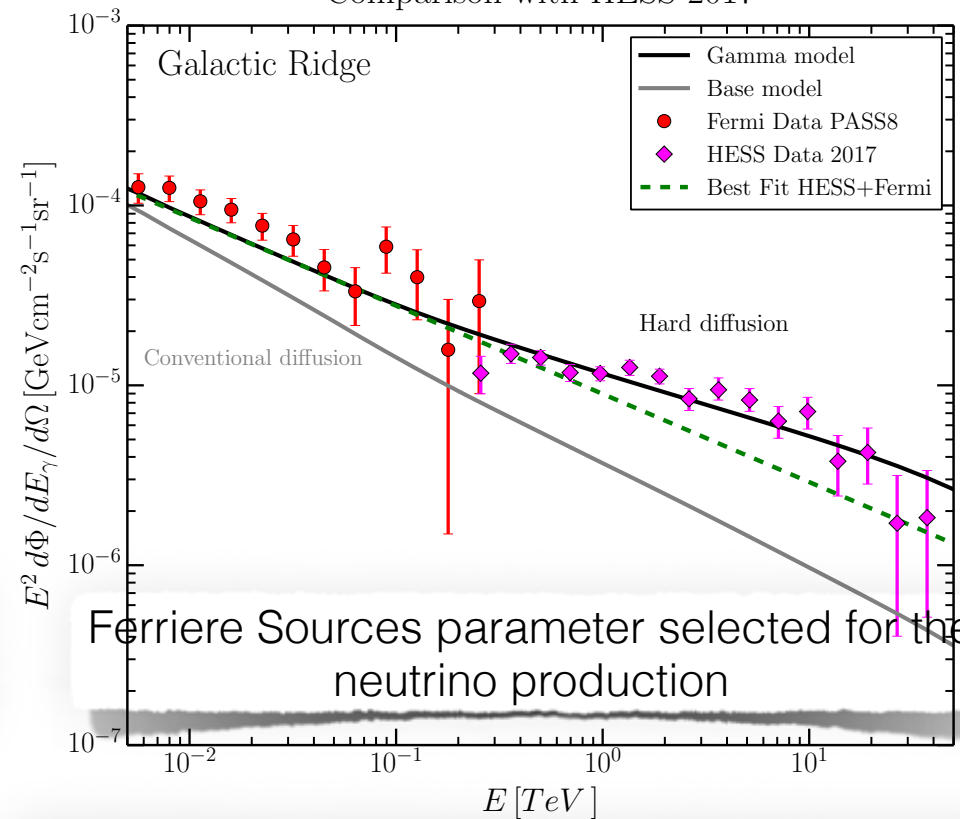
Preliminary:

Gaggero, Grasso, Marinelli, Taoso, Urbano, Ventura

$$\Phi_{GR} = 1.181 \times 10^{-5} \left(\frac{E_\gamma}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-2.42} \text{ GeV}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1}$$

Gamma & Base models with Ferriere source distribution ('01)

Comparison with HESS 2017

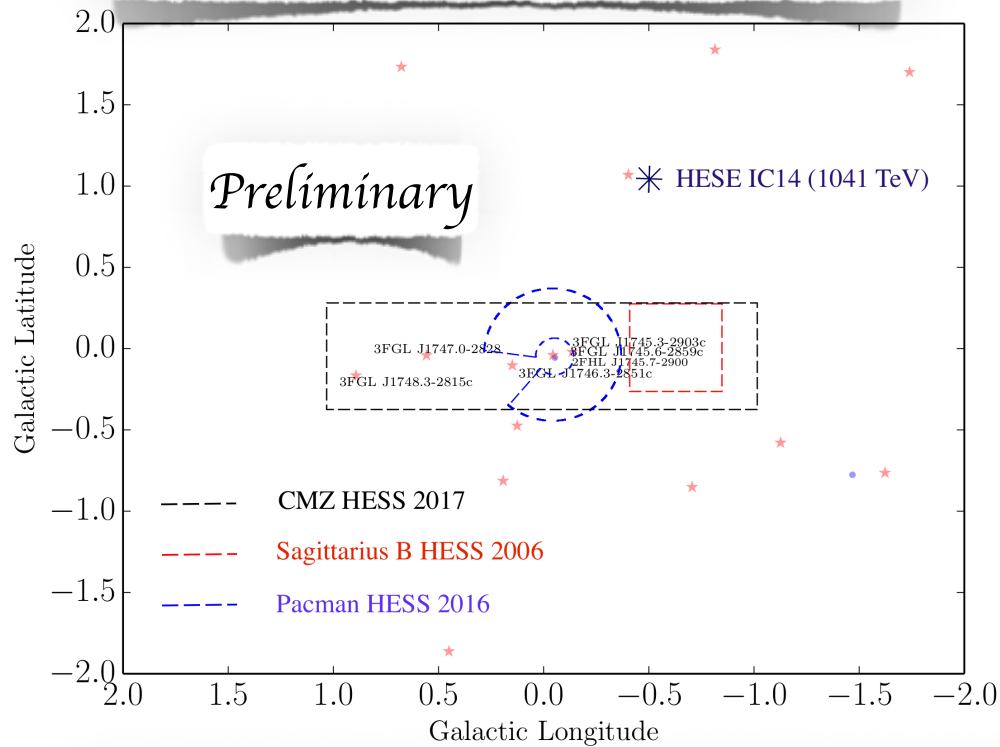


Ferriere Sources parameter selected for the neutrino production

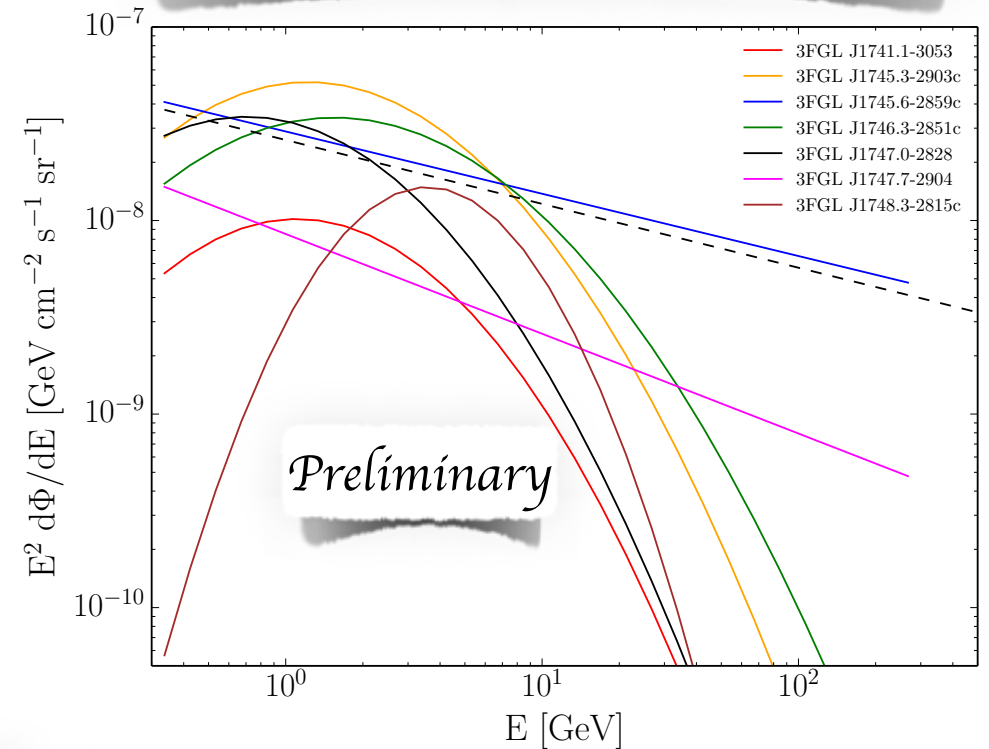
Gamma model fit with the hard spectrum

Regions of CMZ where we compute v expectation

Regions of gamma diffuse



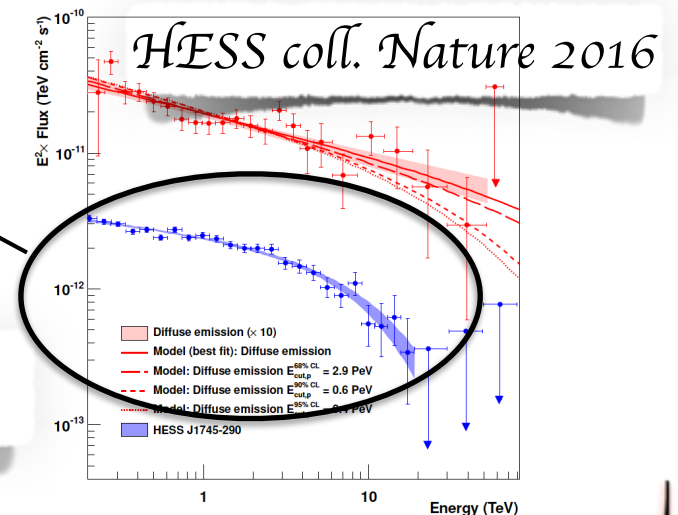
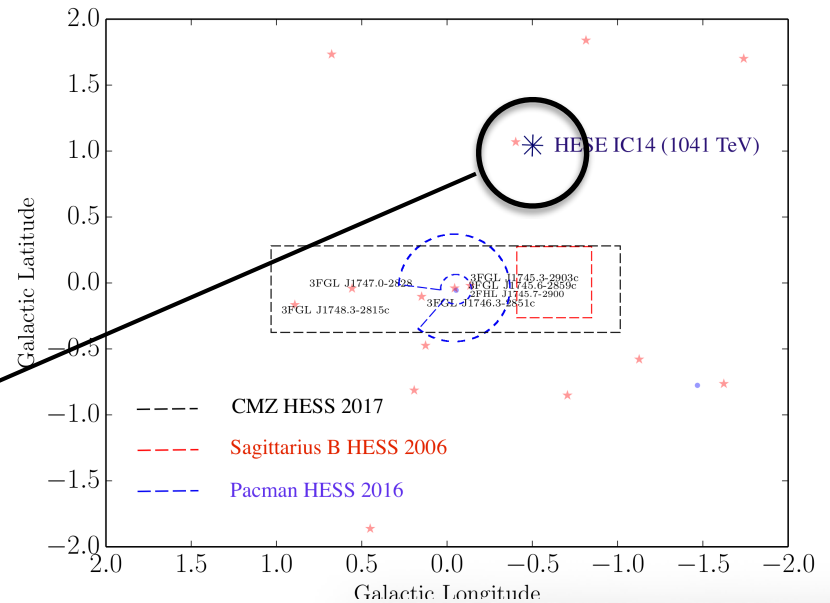
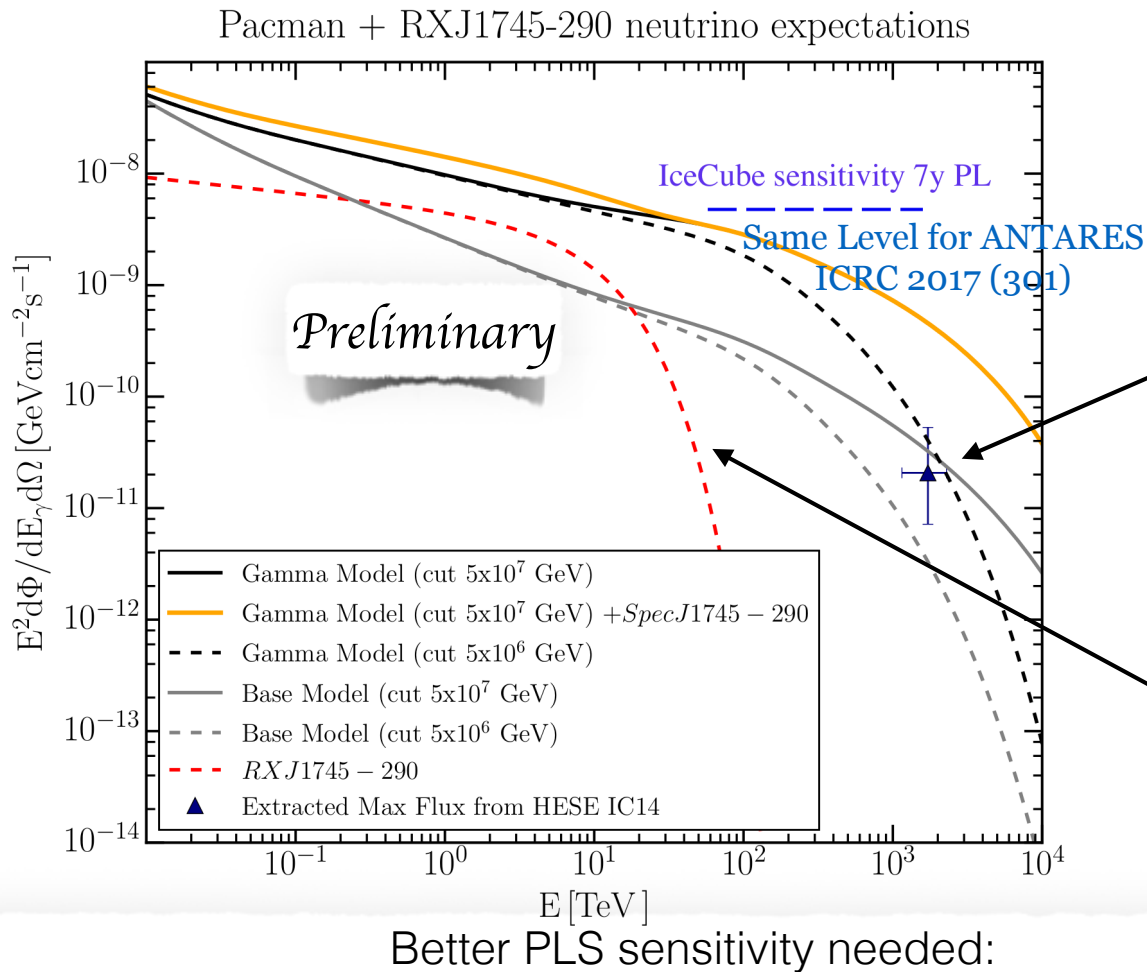
Fermi-LAT point like sources



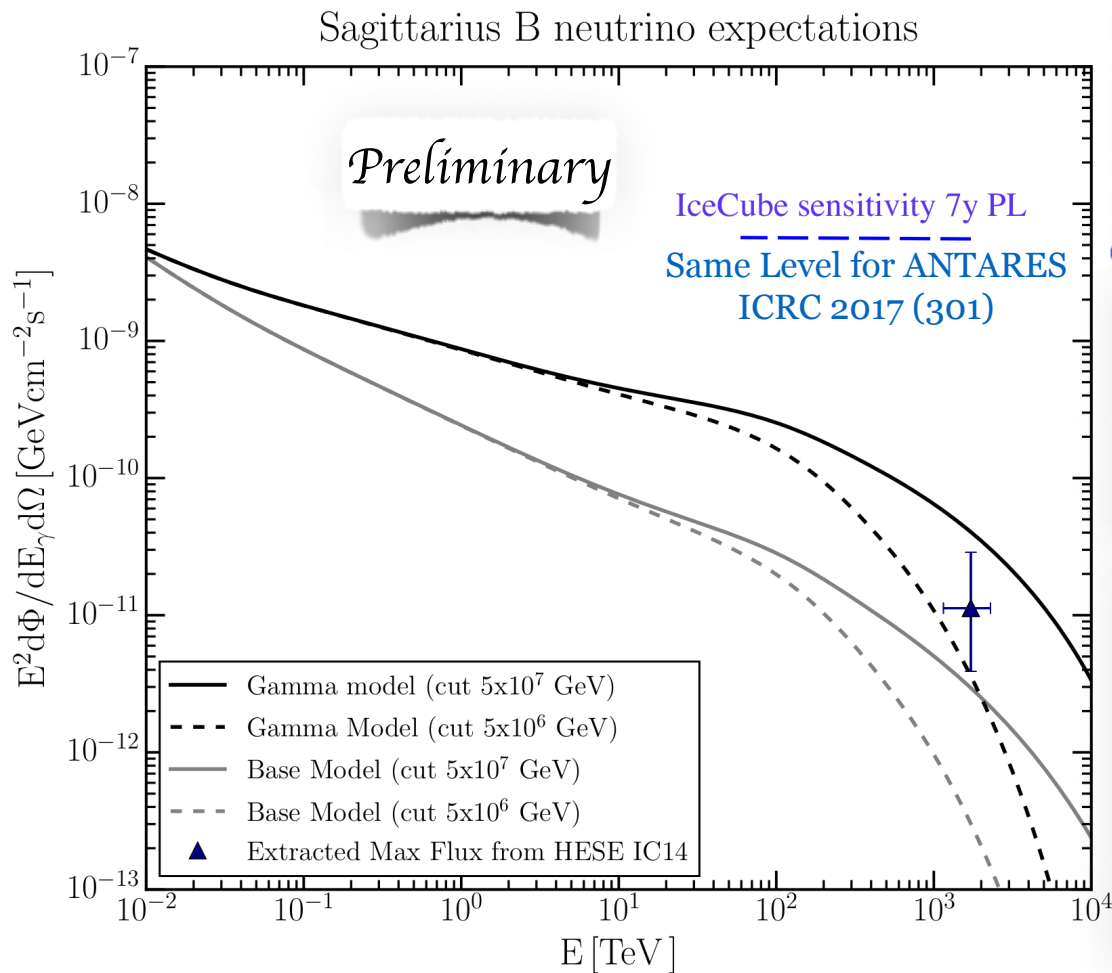
CMZ HESS 2017 $||l| < 1^\circ$, $|b| < 0.3^\circ$
 Sagittarius B $0.4^\circ < l < 0.9^\circ$, $-0.2^\circ < b < 0.3^\circ$
 Pacman, annulus $0.15 < \theta < 0.4$

SEDs of possible PLS (also 2FHL 1745-290)
 from Fermi in the CMZ region of 200 pc

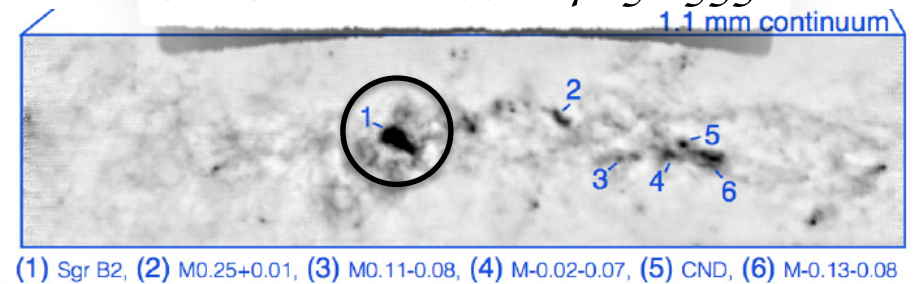
Neutrino from the Pacman region (HESS 2016)



Neutrino from the Sagittarius B molecular complex



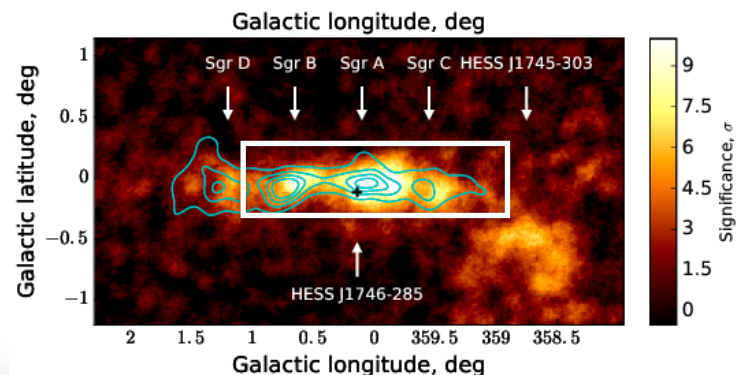
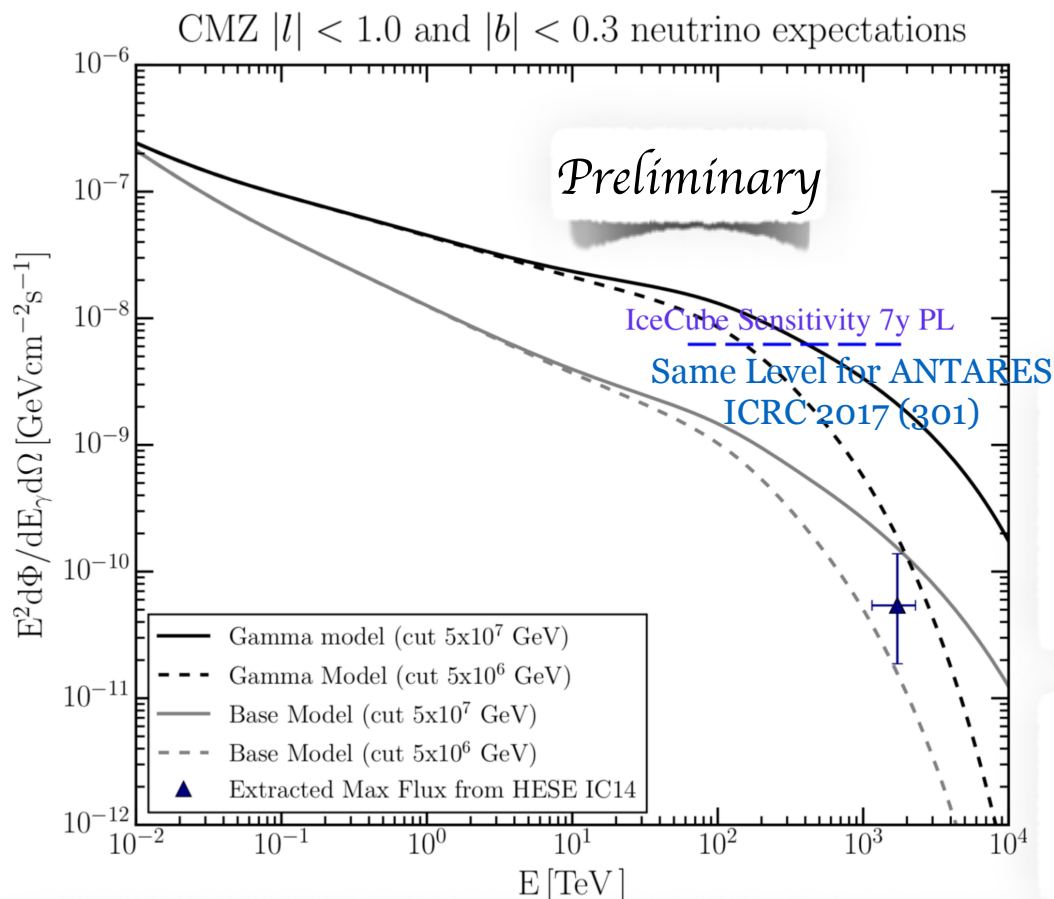
E.A.C Mills arXiv:1705.05332



Sagittarius B far to be detected as a single PL source if the emitting region is only the one of HESS

Only one PeV HESE event gives not a strong limit however the extrapolated flux seems more compatible with a 5 PeV cutoff instead of 50 PeV.

Neutrino from the 200 pc of the CMZ (HESS 2017)



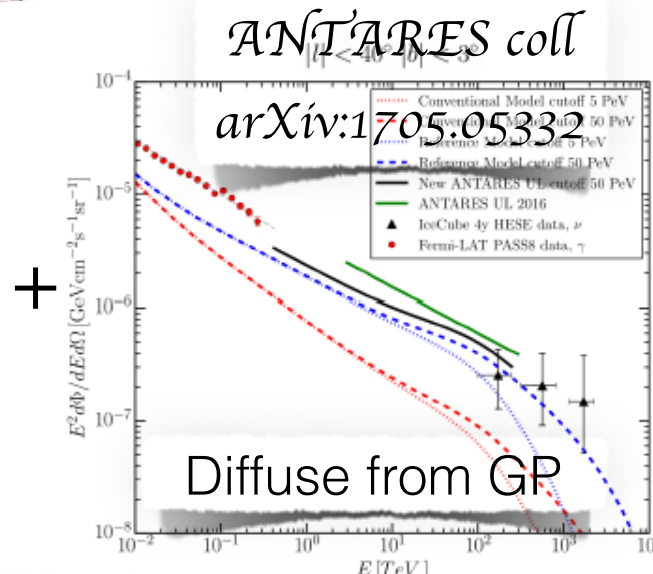
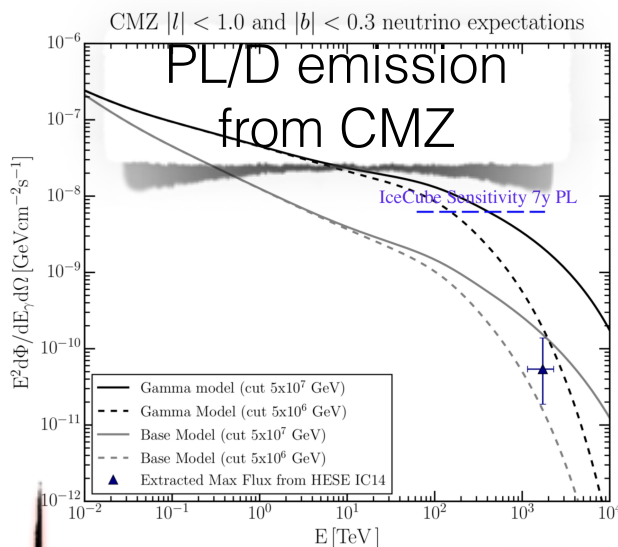
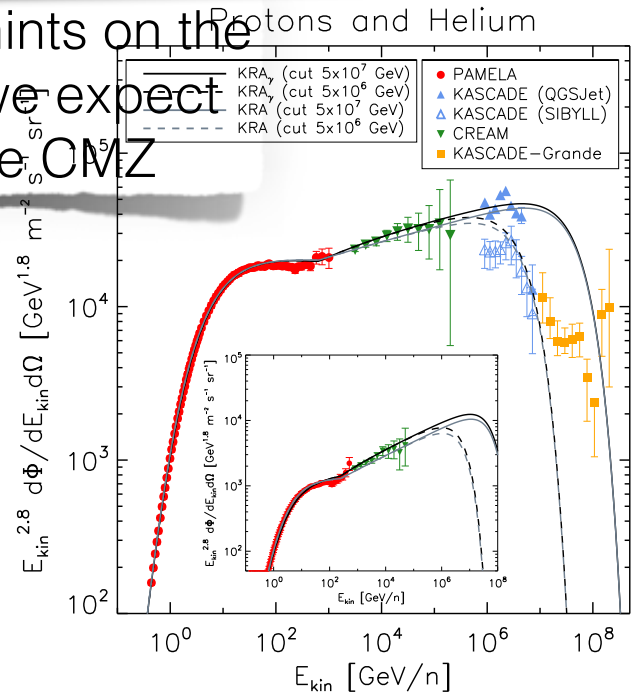
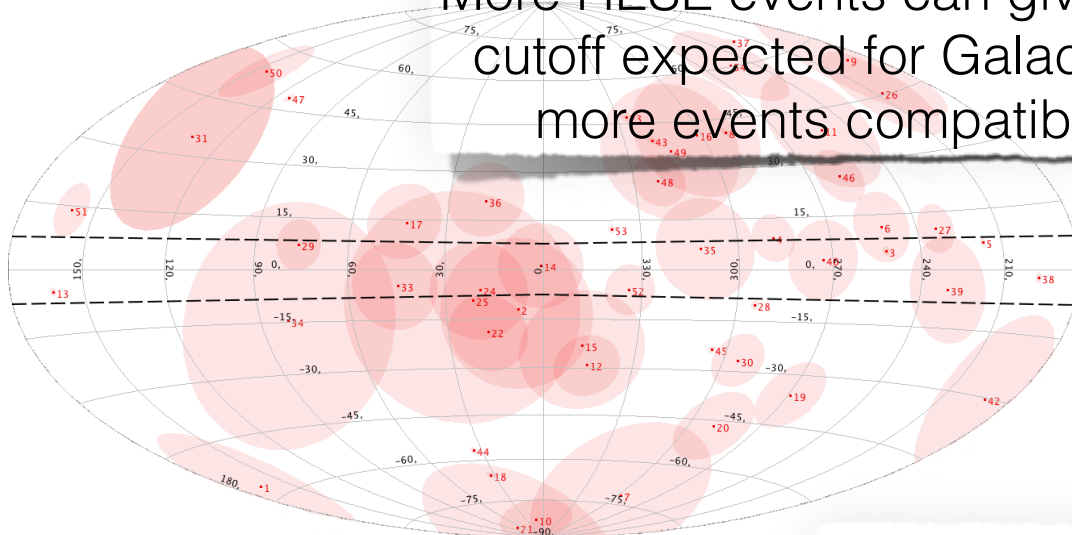
Integrating the flux of the full 200 parsecs better chances to see the signal for IceCube and ANTARES

Good visibility should be expected for KM3NeT/ARCA

The extrapolated max flux from IC14 (1041 TeV) still more compatible with 5 PeV cutoff, we expect more HESEs in this region of the sky!

Constraints on the Galactic CR cutoff and model of ν

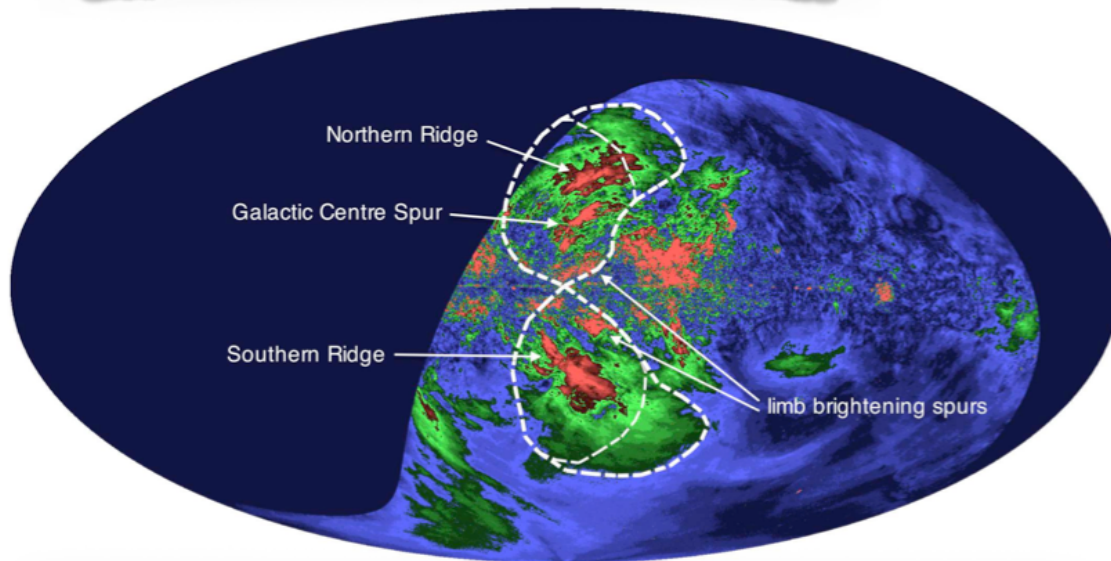
More HESE events can give good hints on the cutoff expected for Galactic CR, we expect more events compatible with the CMZ



Template fitting analyses Can constrain the model of Galactic CR propagation with ν observations.

Fermi Bubbles emission from radio to gamma

Carretti, et al. *Nature* 493 (2013) 66

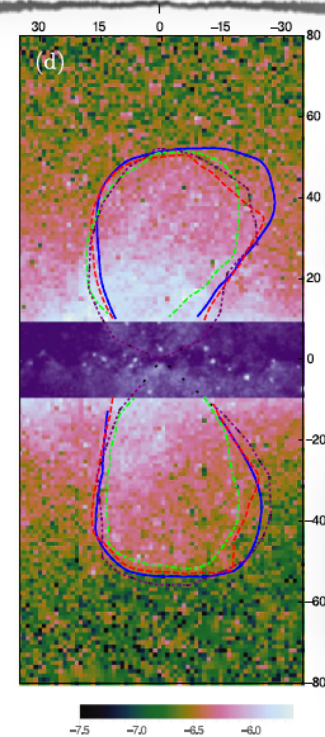


Radio emission intensity of Bubbles

Giacinti & Taylor *ICRC2017*

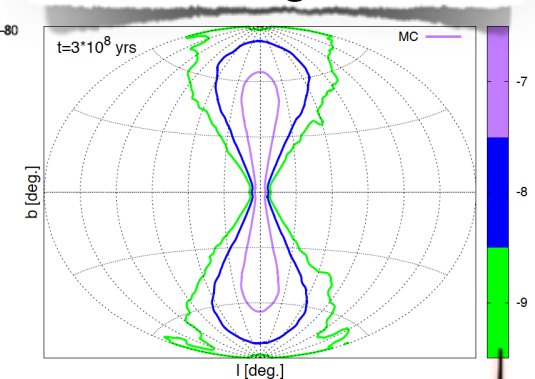
Extension of non thermal radio emission region outside the gamma-ray bubbles favors the connection with CR production

CKeshet et al. *APJ* 2017 840 n7



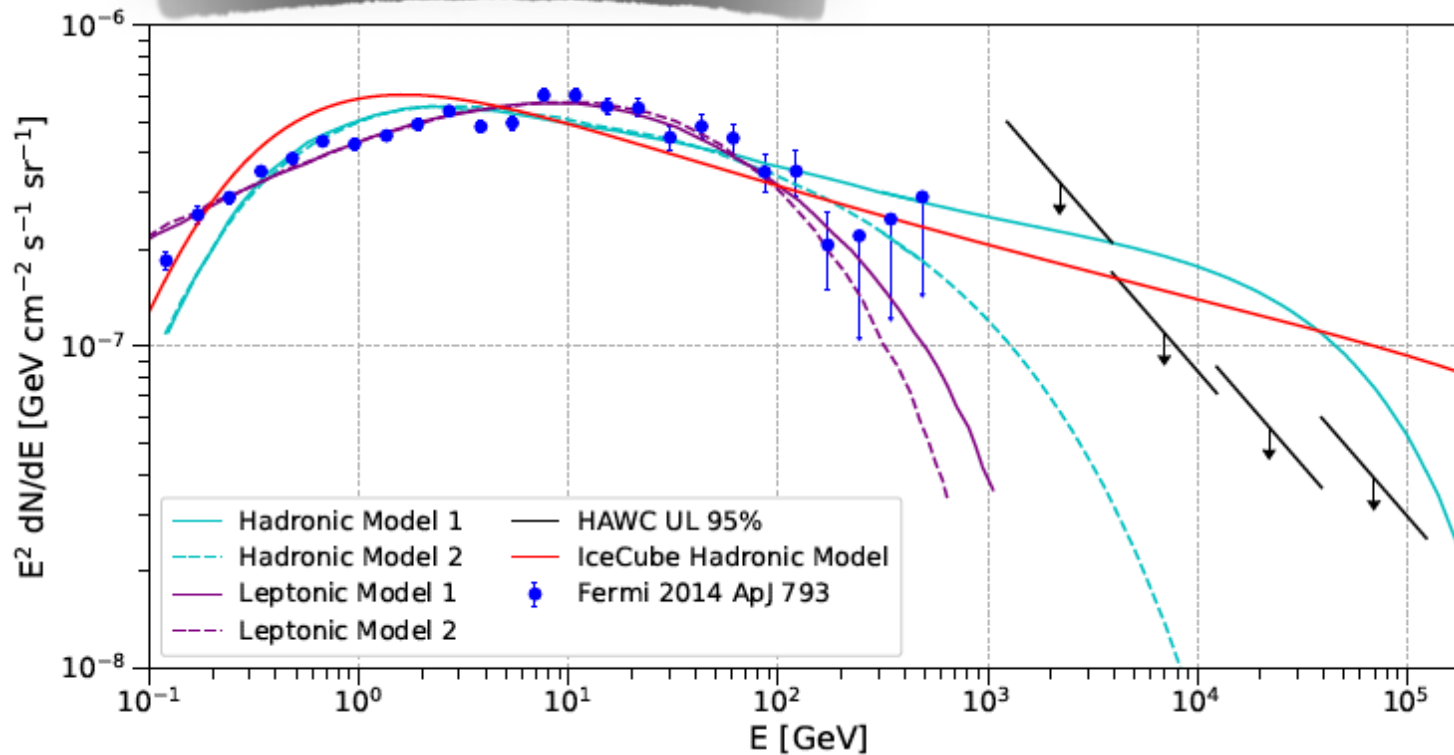
Fermi Bubbles with PASS8 data

MC of hadronic emission at different energies



Fermi Bubbles observation with HAWC telescope

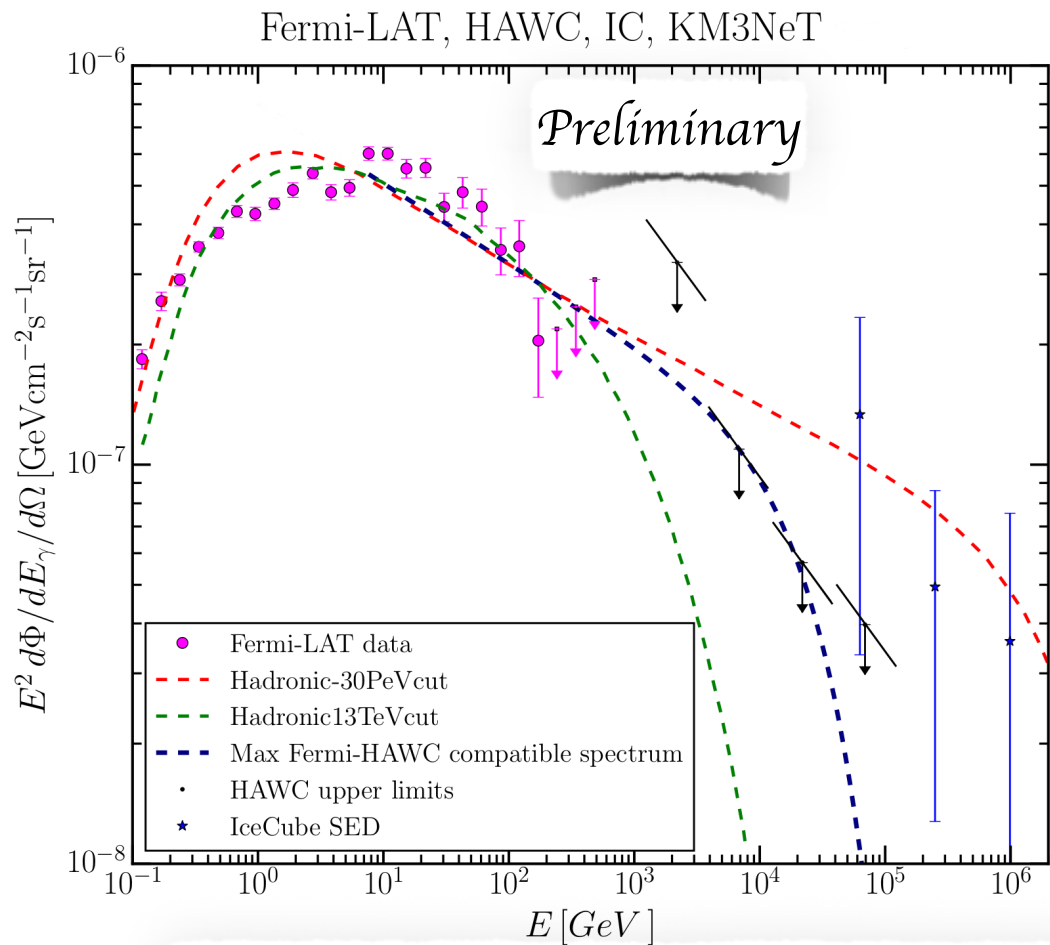
HAWC coll. 2017 ApJ .842..85A



A Cut-off on the SED needed at VHE

HAWC started to constrain the VHE emission from Fermi Bubble SED, still place for Hadronic models

Fermi Bubbles gamma+neutrino



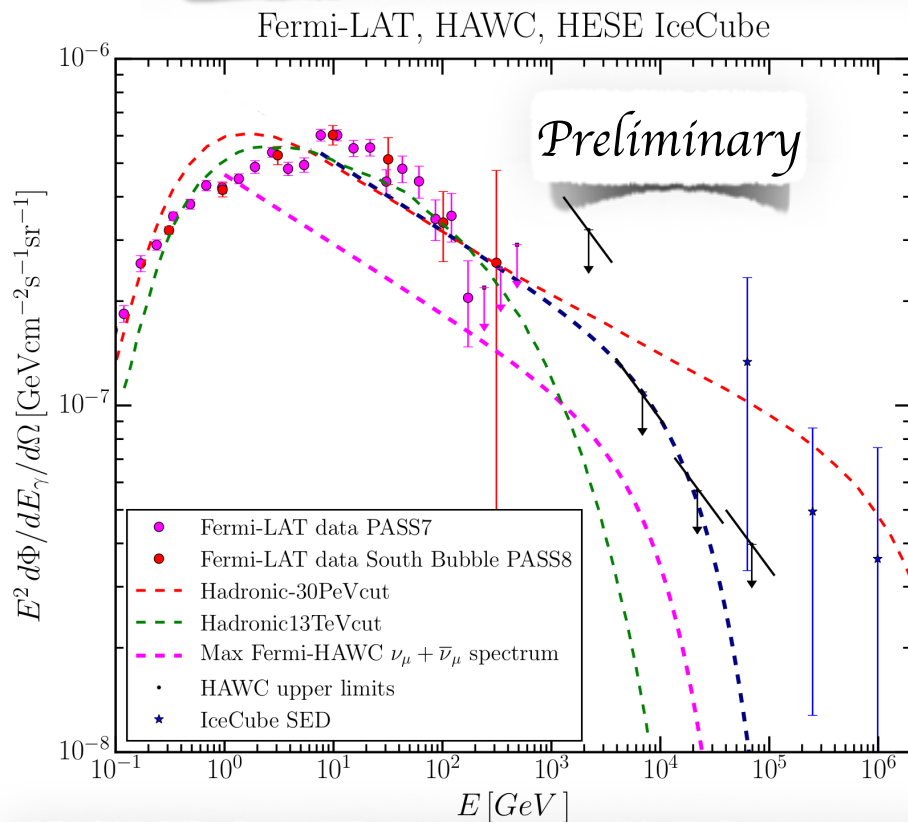
The comparison between gamma-ray emission and possible neutrino flux obtained from IC HESE events disagree

- Two possible interpretations:
- 1) Strong absorption for gamma-ray
 - 2) HESE events not correlated with Fermi Bubbles emission

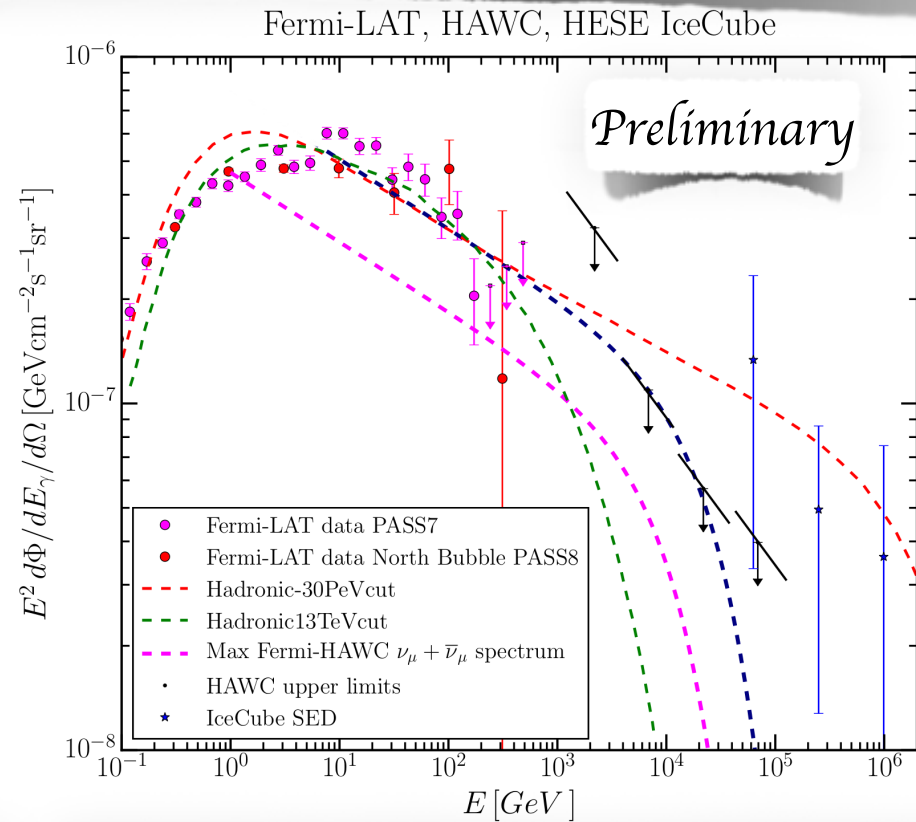
Still possible a SED with a cut-off at 30 TeV for gamma-ray emission

Introduction of PASS8 data for the Bubbles

PASS8 data allow for the same SED modeling of PASS7



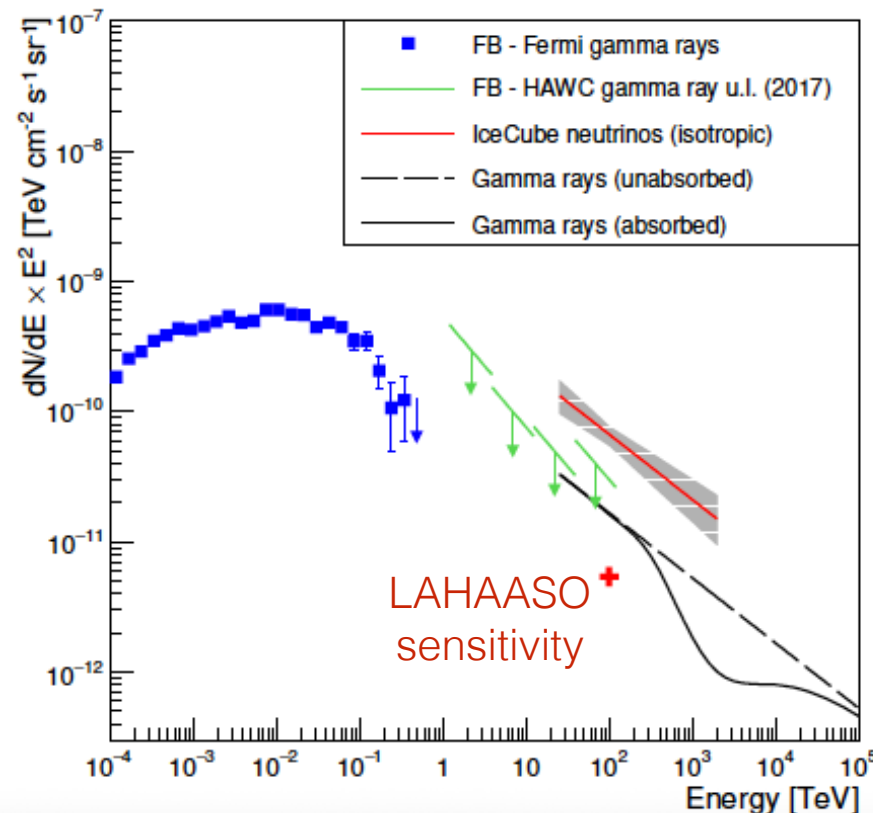
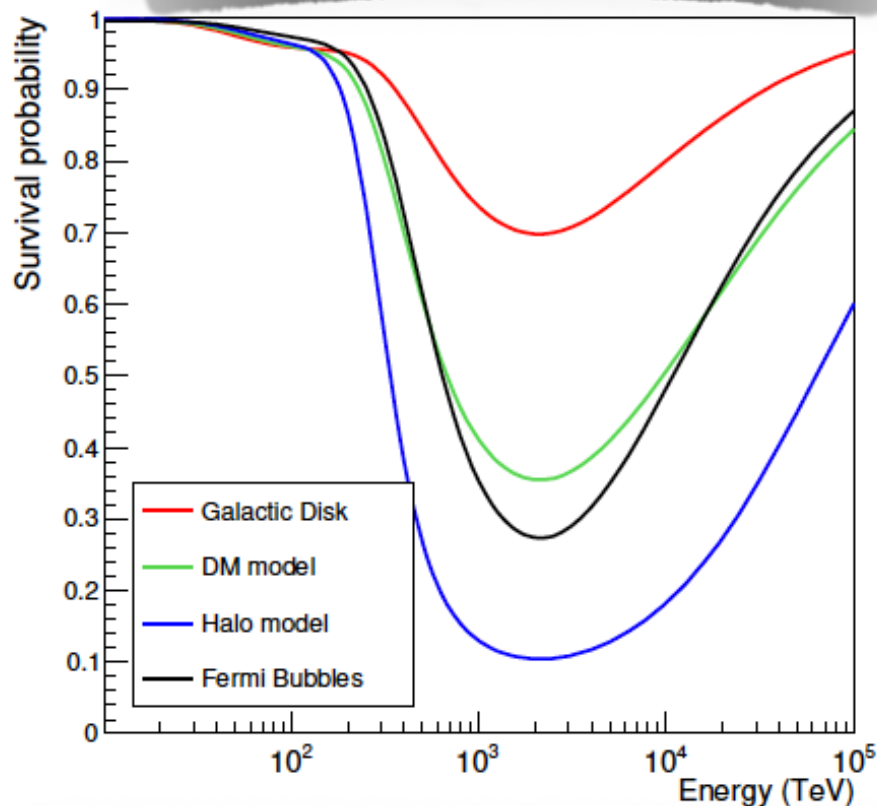
Introduction of PASS8 data
for Bubble South



Introduction of PASS8 data
for Bubble North

The possible absorption for VHE gamma-ray

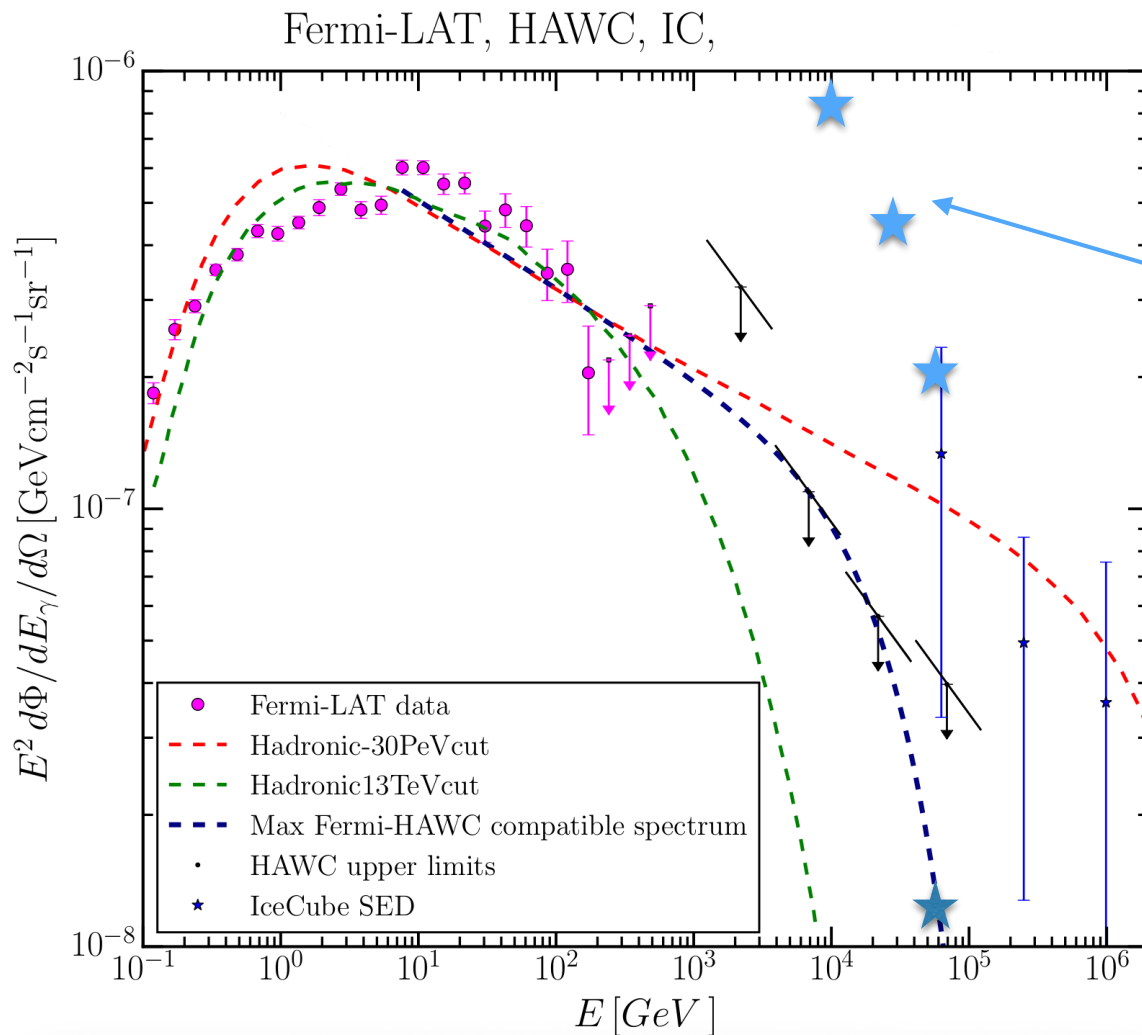
ICRC 2017 Vernetto e Lipari



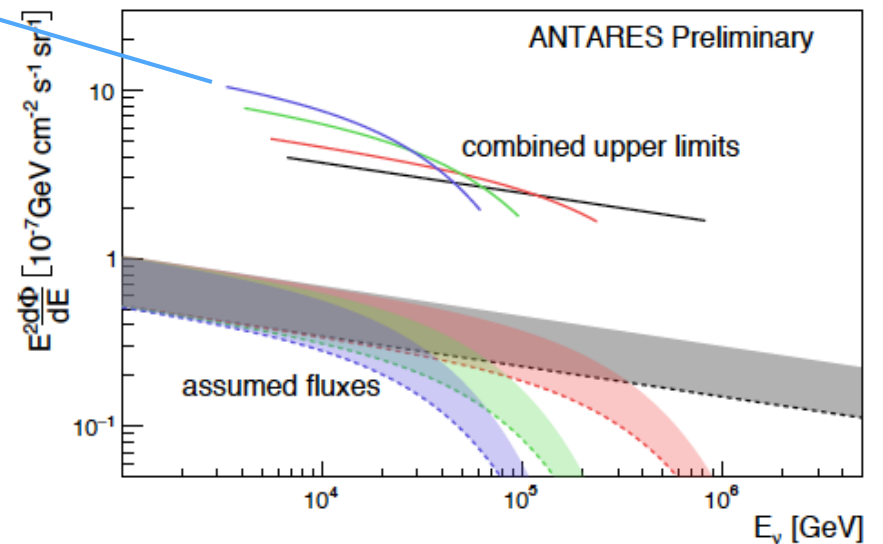
Absorption model built through the measured infrared emission from our Galaxy

No Major effects for the Bubbles below 100 TeV

Constraining the Fermi Bubbles neutrino emission



*ICRC 2017 Hallmann for
the ANTARES coll.*



Neutrino telescopes cannot confirm at the moment the neutrino emission possibly associated with the Fermi Bubbles

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

- Total diffuse Galactic neutrino emission starts to be constrained through ANTARES and IceCube telescopes.
- Central Molecular Zone and Galactic TeV cloud emitters possibly visible in the next years with the Global Neutrino Network.
- The PeV HESEs compatible with the Galactic plane will be crucial to have information about Galactic CR cutoff
- The Fermi Bubbles hard to be seen through neutrino telescopes in a short time scale if the HAWC upper limits will be confirmed.

Thanks for
the Attention!

