

# SEARCH FOR NEUTRINO COUNTERPARTS TO GRAVITATIONAL WAVE EVENTS WITH ANTARES

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**Alexis Coleiro**

on behalf of the ANTARES collaboration



GEMMA workshop | Lecce, June 7<sup>th</sup> 2018



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- *Multi-messenger program of ANTARES*
- *Search for neutrino counterpart to GW events*



# THE ANTARES NEUTRINO TELESCOPE

12 line detector completed in May 2008

8 countries  
31 institutes  
~150 scientists + engineers

- 25 storeys / line
- 3 PMTs / storey
- 885 PMTs



350 m

100 m

~70 m

14.5 m

40 km

Deployed in 2001

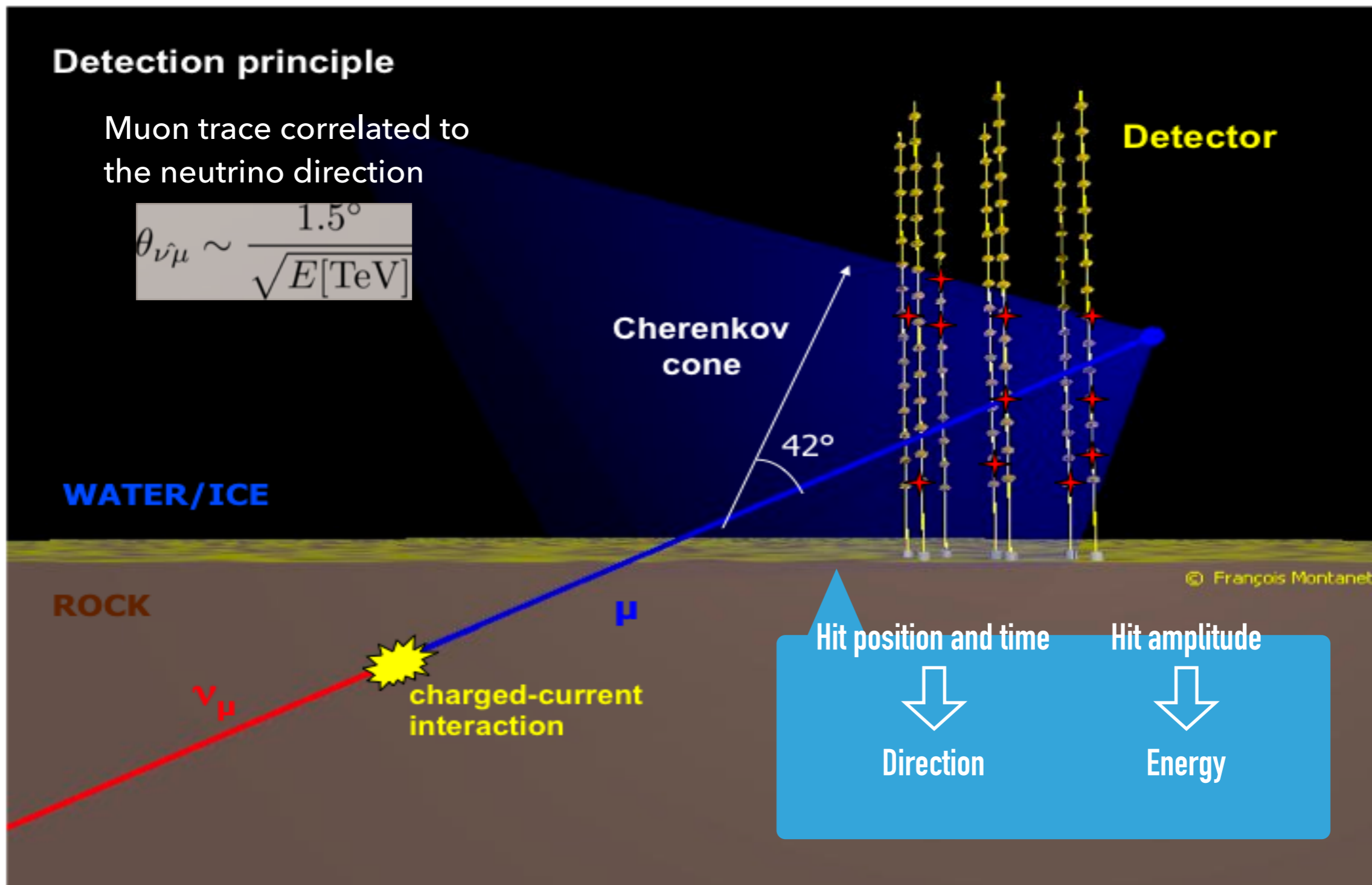
Junction box (since 2002)

Anchor/line socket

Interlink cables

# THE ANTARES NEUTRINO TELESCOPE

- Different ways to detect high-energy  $\nu$
- One way particularly useful in astronomy:  
observation of muons produced in CC interaction of  $\nu_\mu$



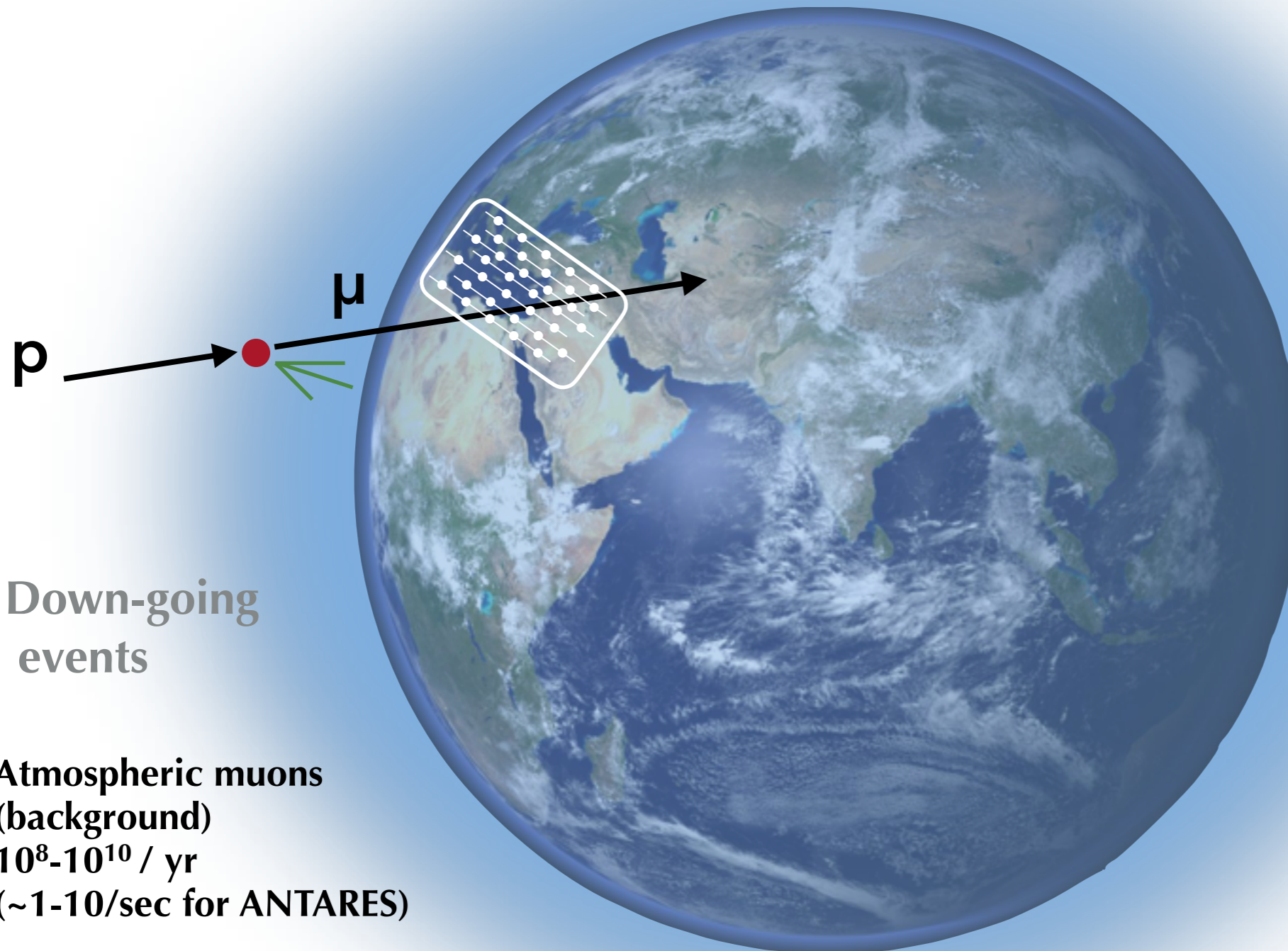


# THE ANTARES NEUTRINO TELESCOPE





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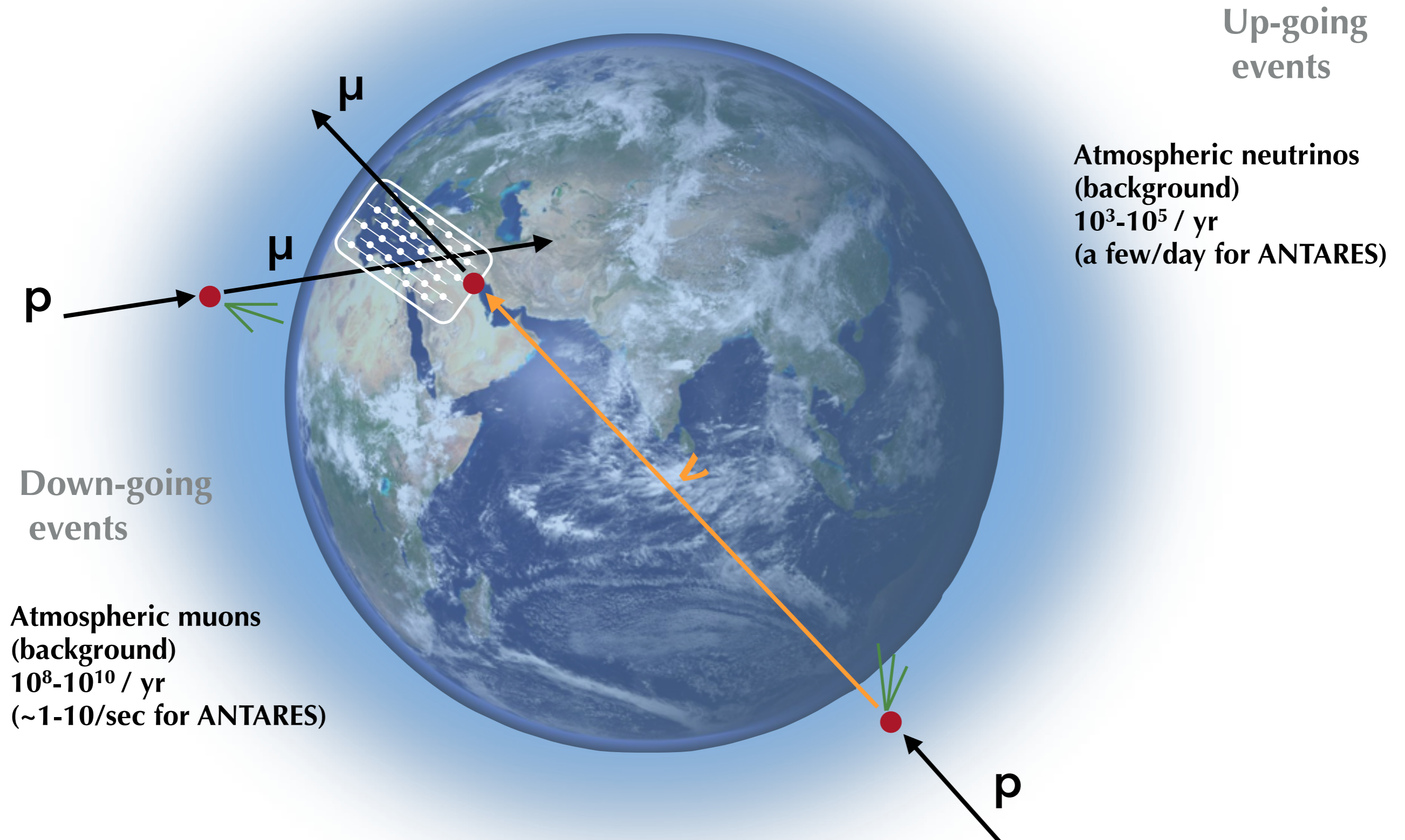


Down-going  
events

Atmospheric muons  
(background)  
 $10^8$ - $10^{10}$  / yr  
(~1-10/sec for ANTARES)

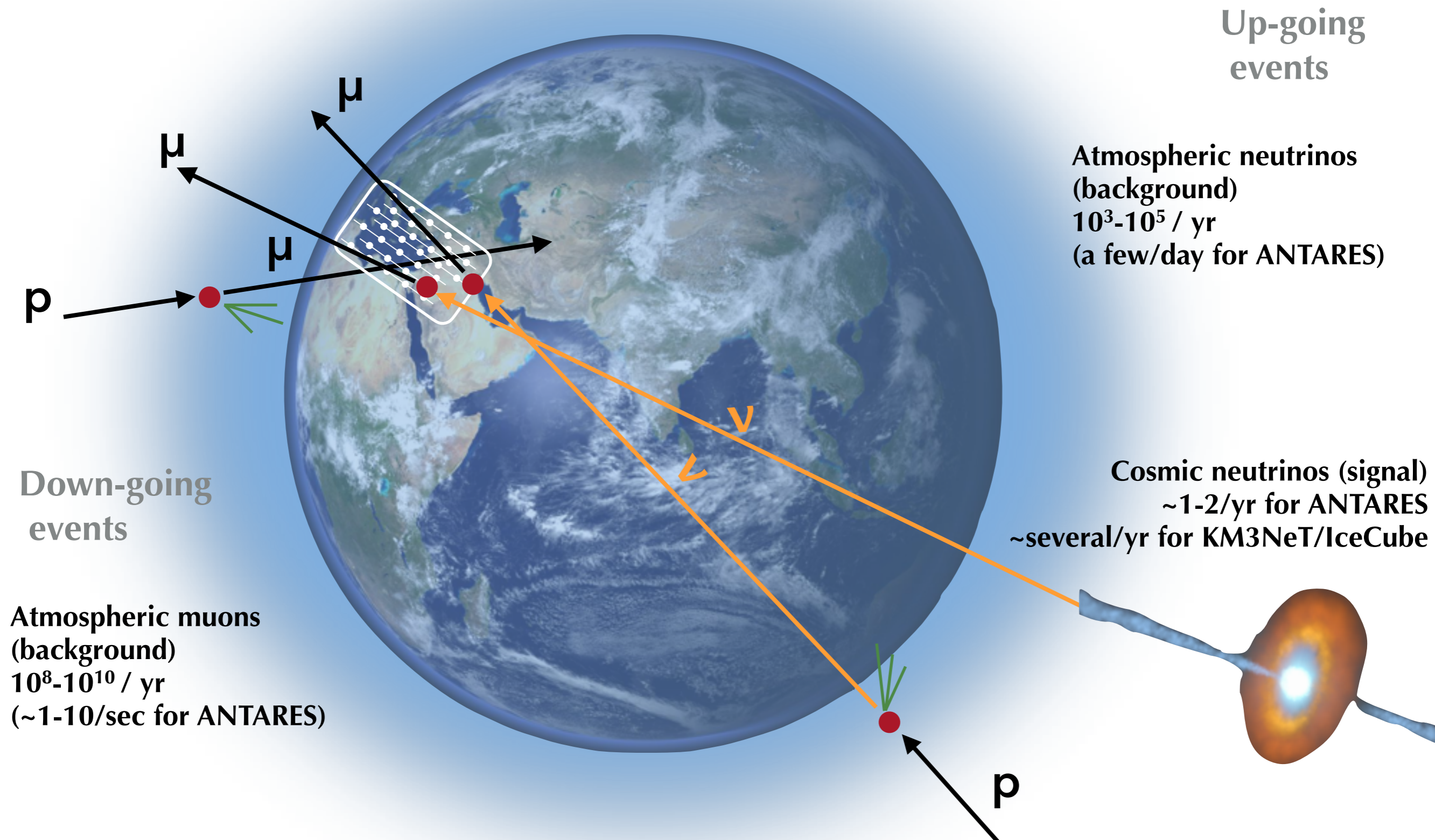


# THE ANTARES NEUTRINO TELESCOPE



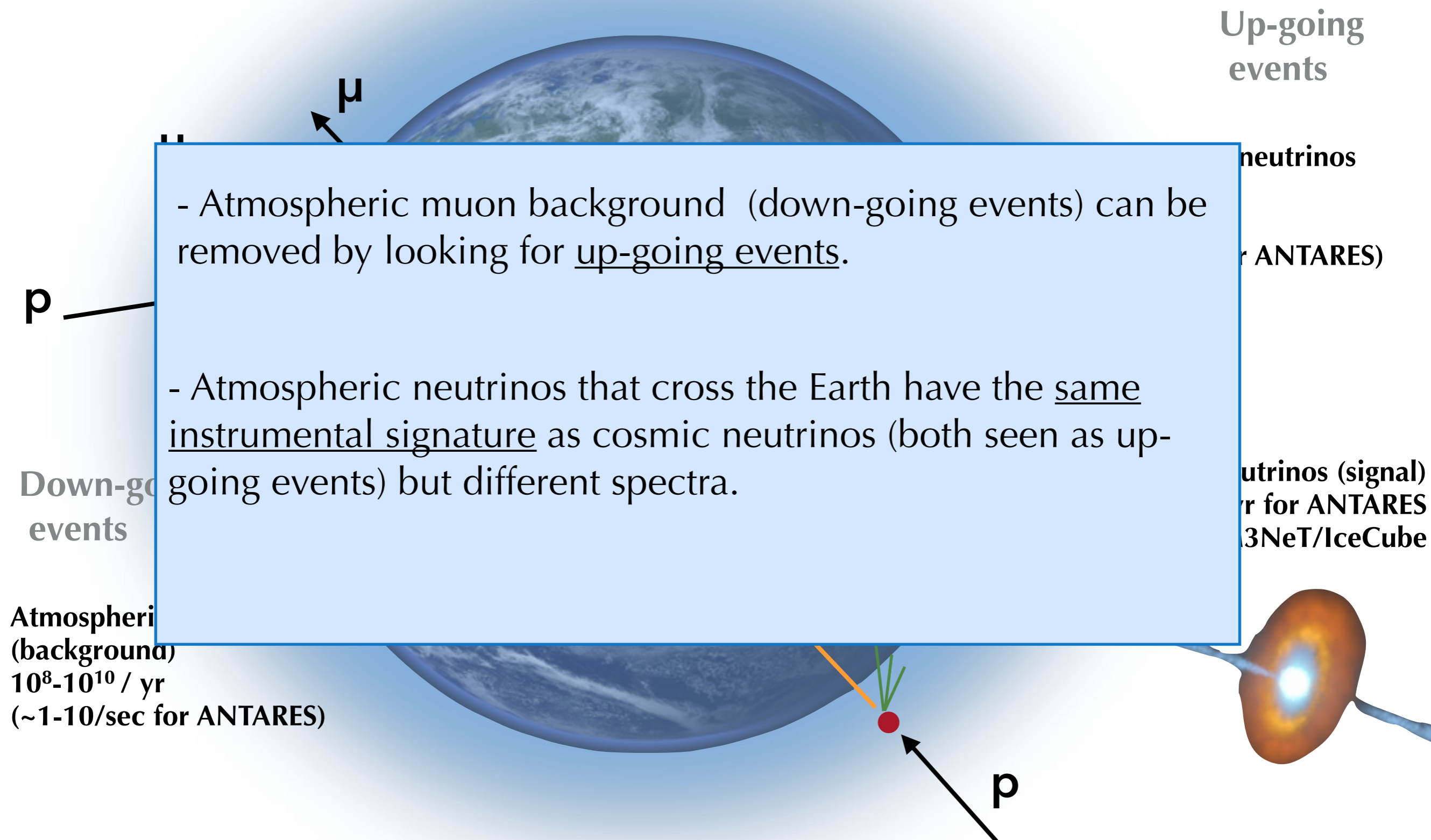


# THE ANTARES NEUTRINO TELESCOPE





# THE ANTARES NEUTRINO TELESCOPE



- Atmospheric muon background (down-going events) can be removed by looking for up-going events.

- Atmospheric neutrinos that cross the Earth have the same instrumental signature as cosmic neutrinos (both seen as up-going events) but different spectra.

Atmospheric  
(background)  
 $10^8-10^{10}$  / yr  
(~1-10/sec for ANTARES)

Up-going  
events

neutrinos  
(for ANTARES)

neutrinos (signal)  
for ANTARES  
3NeT/IceCube



# MULTI-MESSENGER PROGRAM OF ANTARES

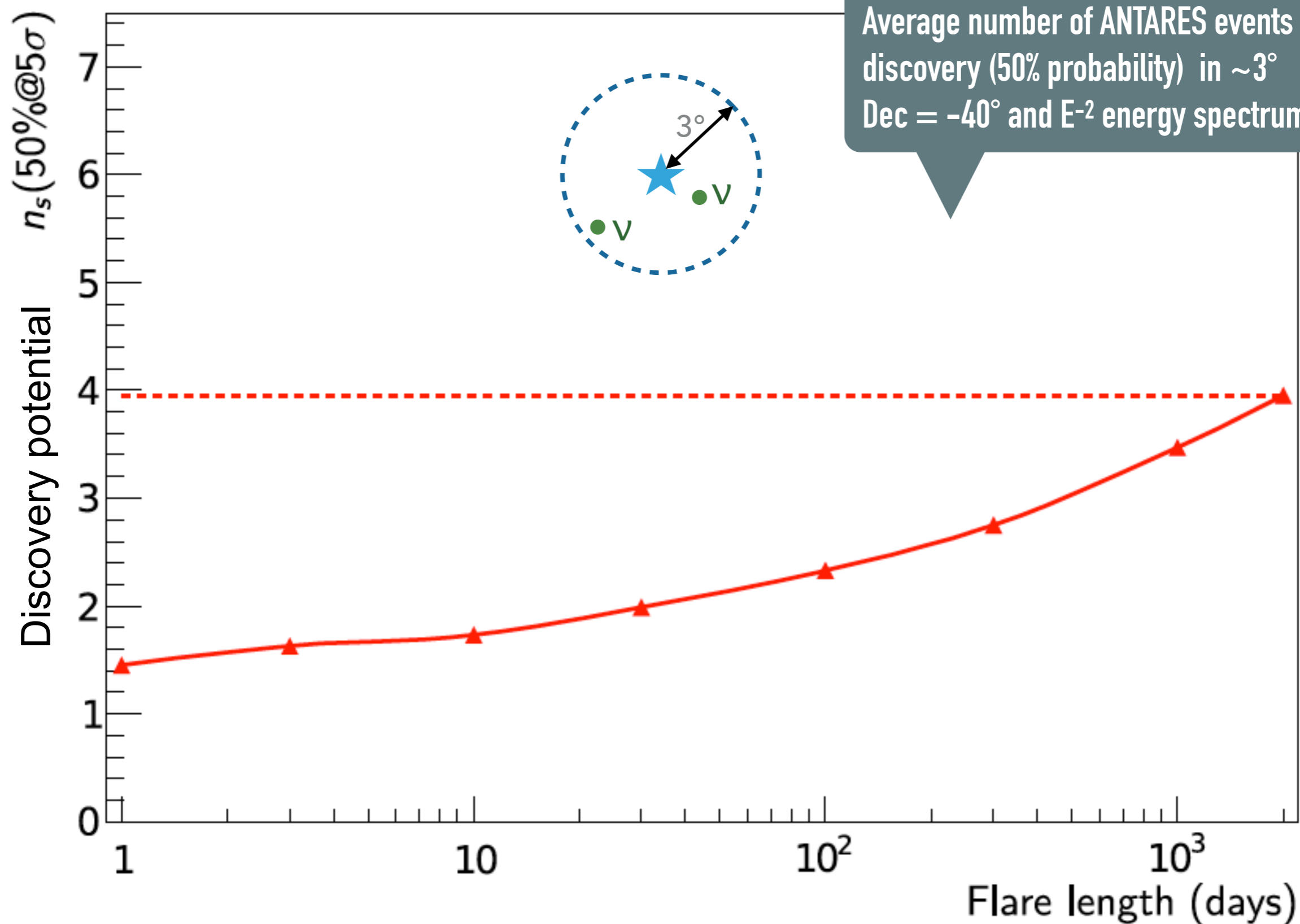
Neutrino telescopes suitable to look for transient sources: continuously monitoring  $2\pi$  sr (at least)

Multi-messenger studies of transient & variable sources:

- increase the sensitivity + discovery potential (reduce the background)
- increase the statistical significance (requiring joint detection)



# MULTI-MESSENGER PROGRAM OF ANTARES



# MULTI-MESSENGER PROGRAM OF ANTARES

Two approaches

**Alert triggering**



**Real-time analysis**

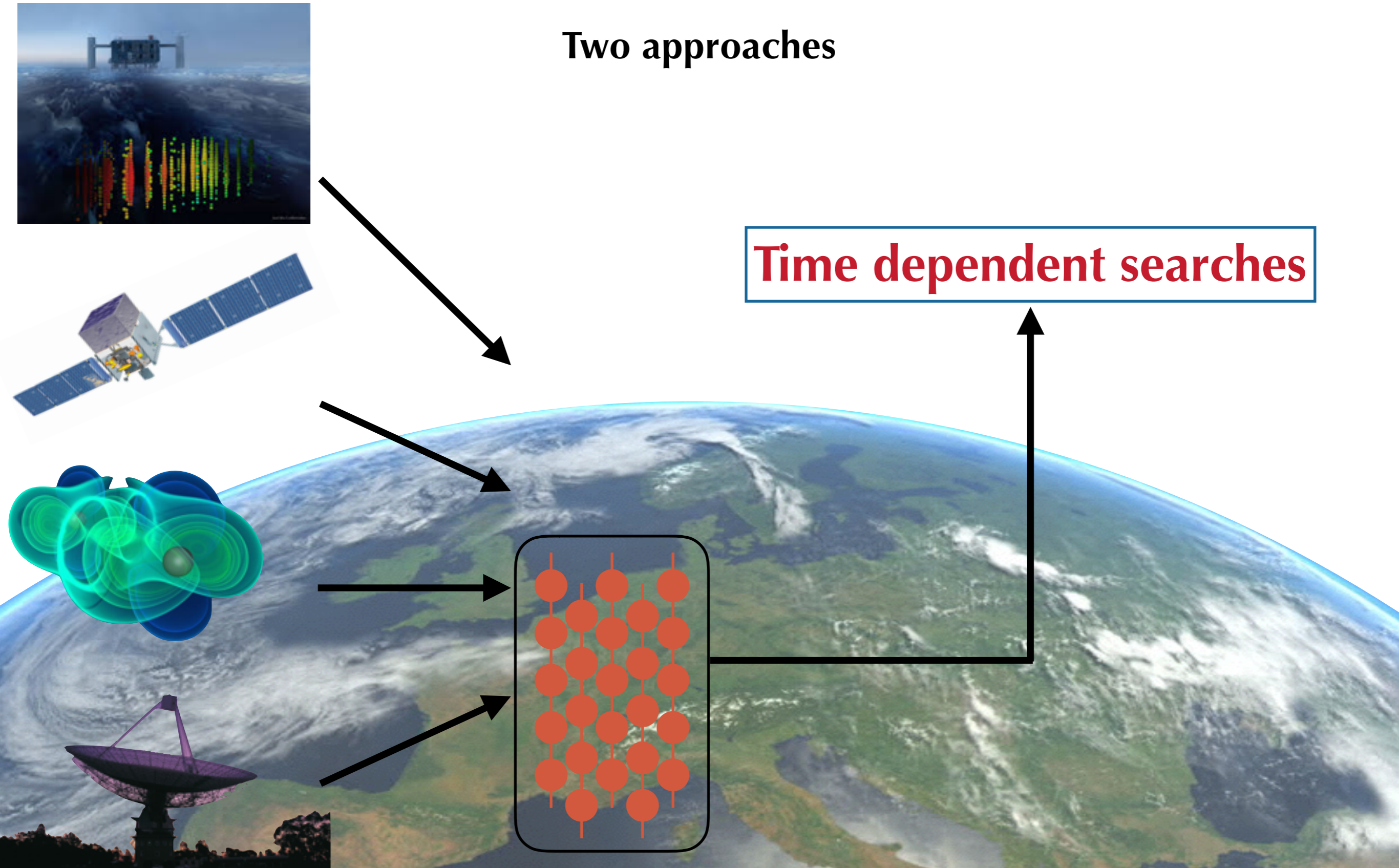




# MULTI-MESSENGER PROGRAM OF ANTARES

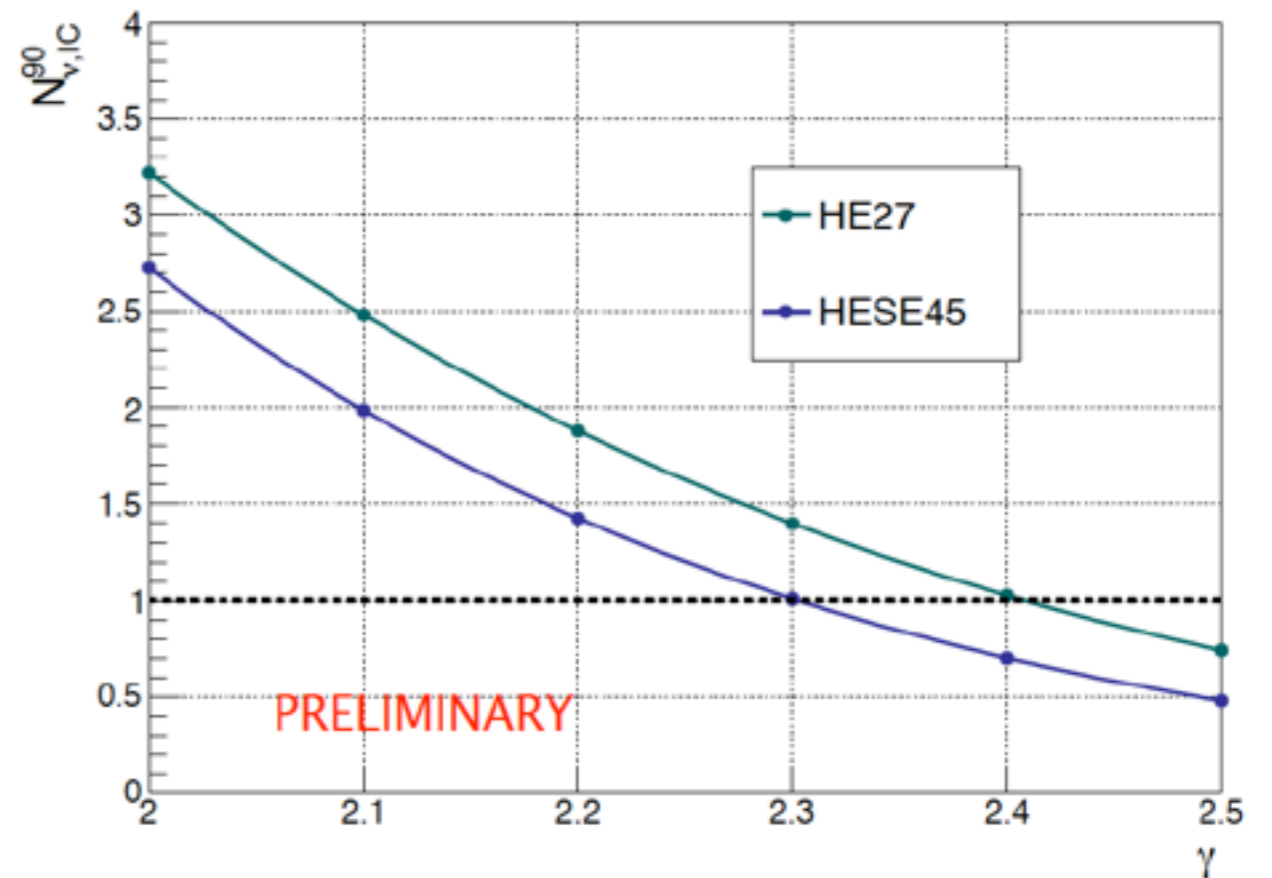
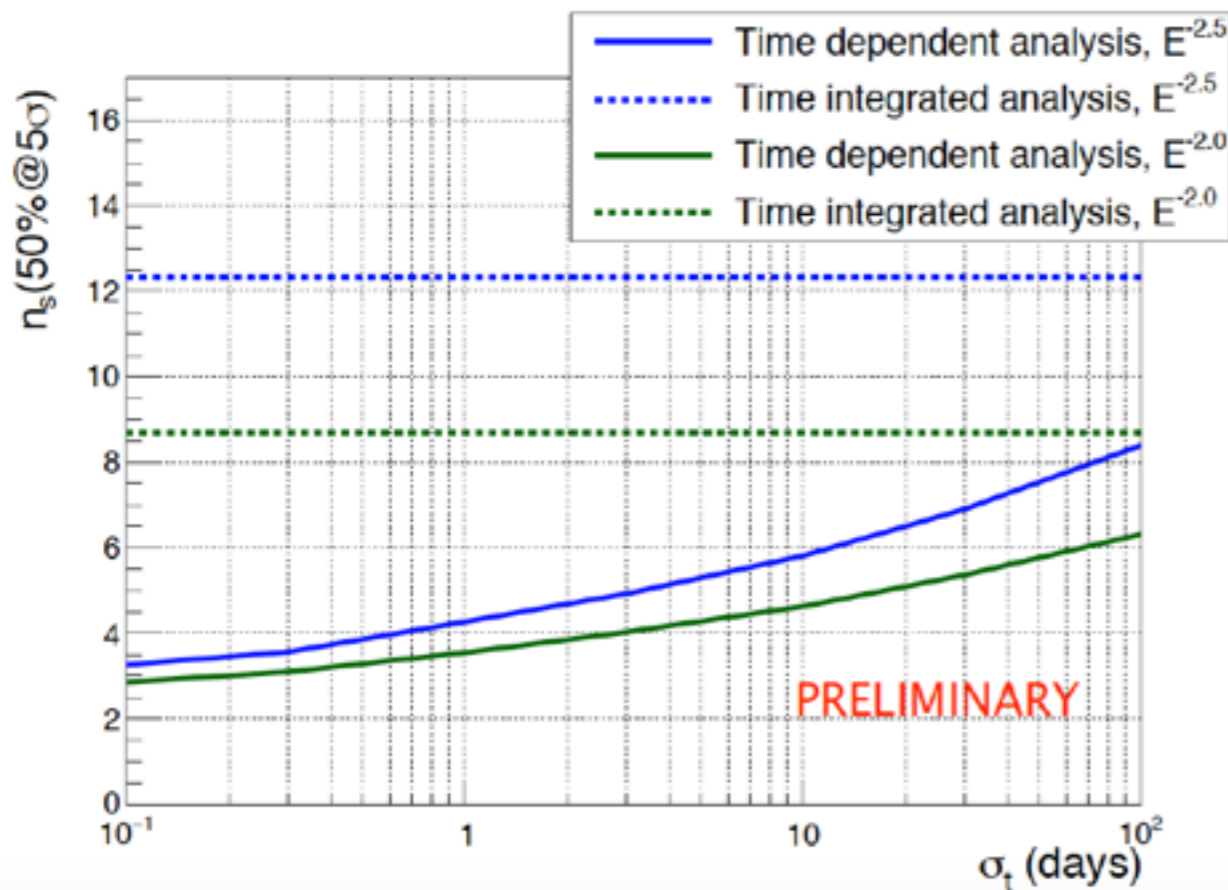
Two approaches

Time dependent searches



# TIME CORRELATIONS WITH ICECUBE EVENTS

- Search for time correlations with IceCube HESE and high-energy  $\nu_\mu$  tracks
- Test transient origin of IceCube events
- No significant correlation (largest excess: 89% p-value post-trial)
- Limits on the fluence w.r.t. flare duration
- Constraint on the spectral index of the neutrino spectrum (assuming ~sec. transient emission)

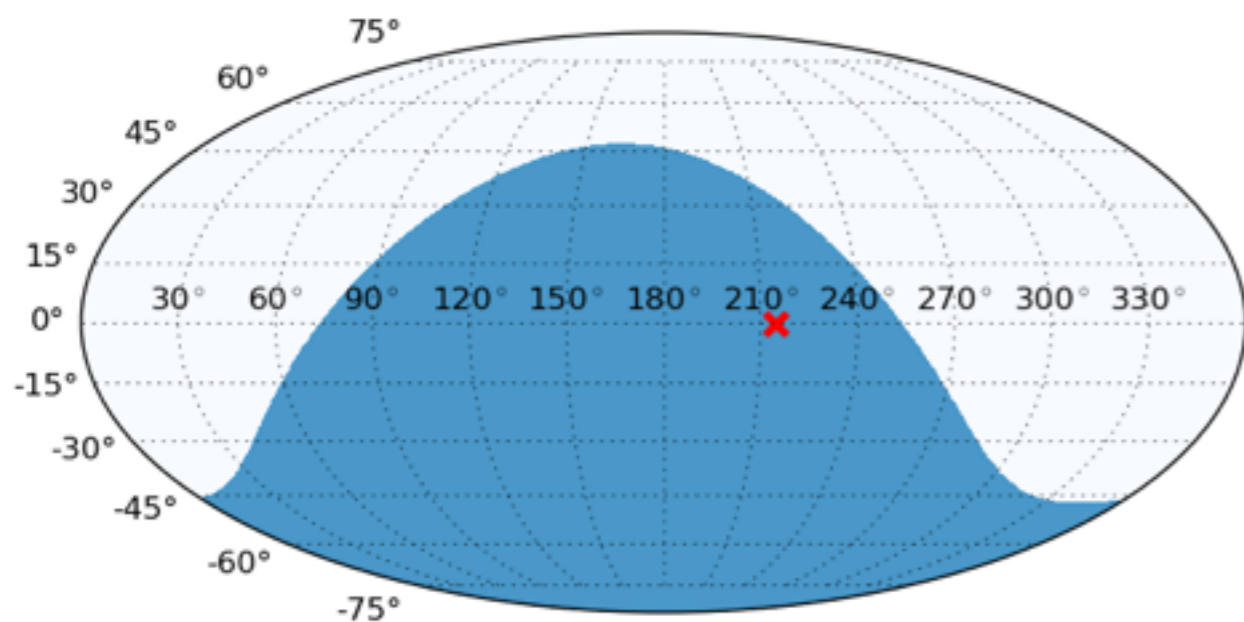




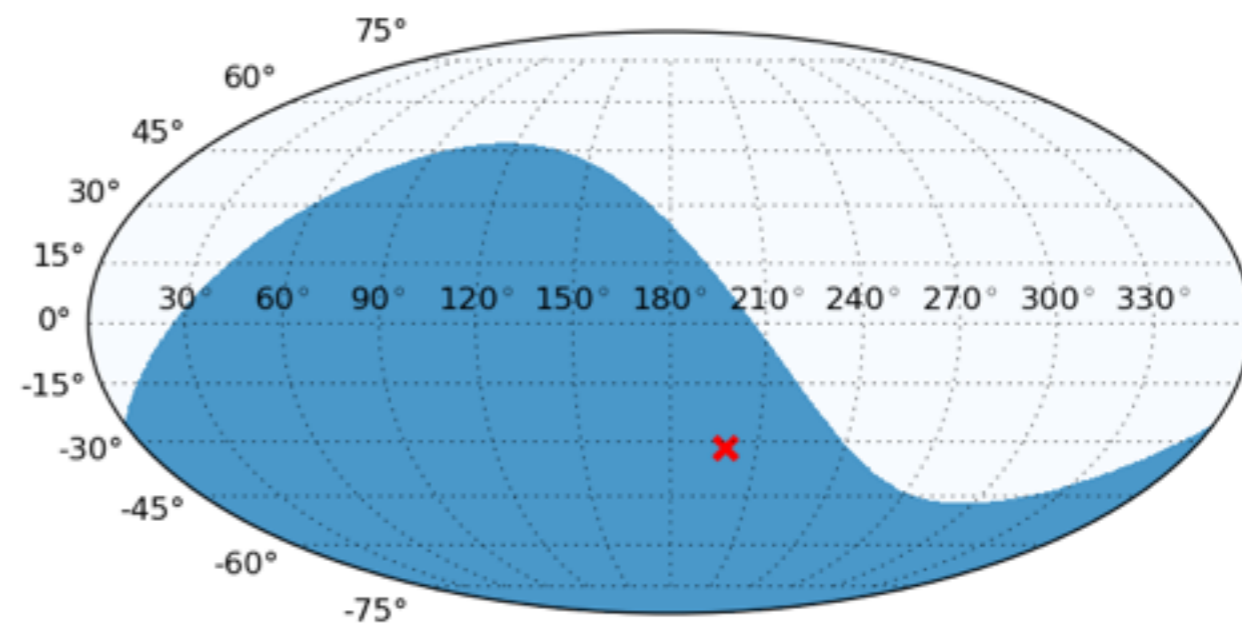
# SEARCH FOR COUNTERPARTS TO ICECUBE ALERTS

IceCube High Energy Starting Events and Extremely High Energy (>1 PeV) events.

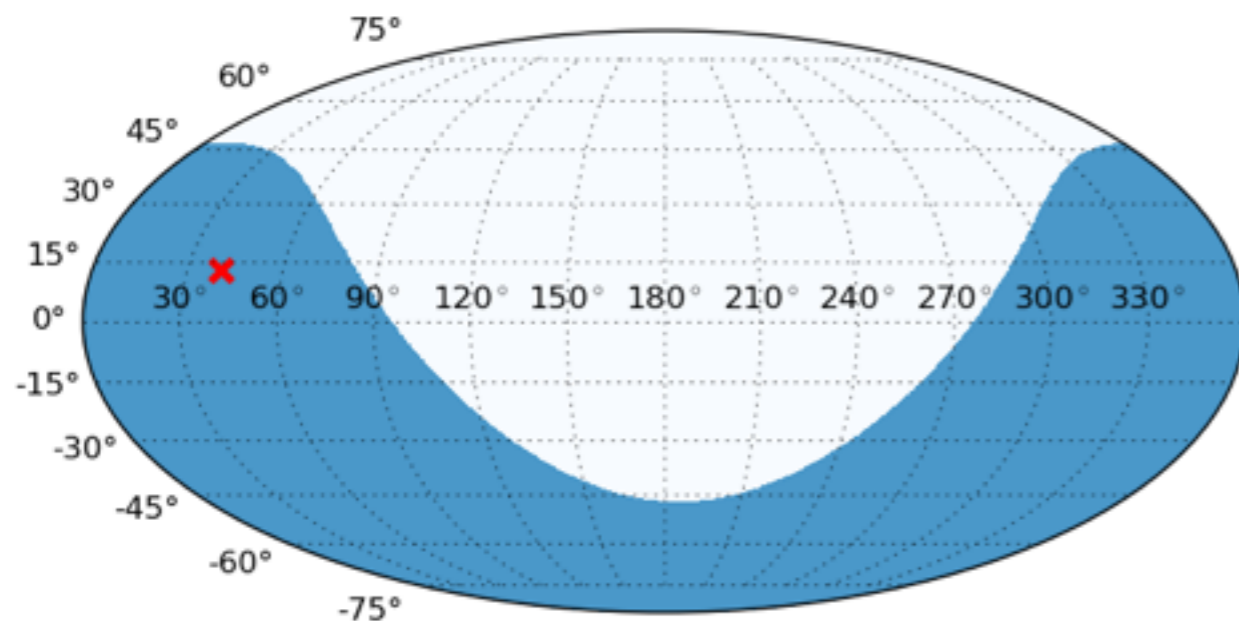
IC160731



IC160814



IC161103



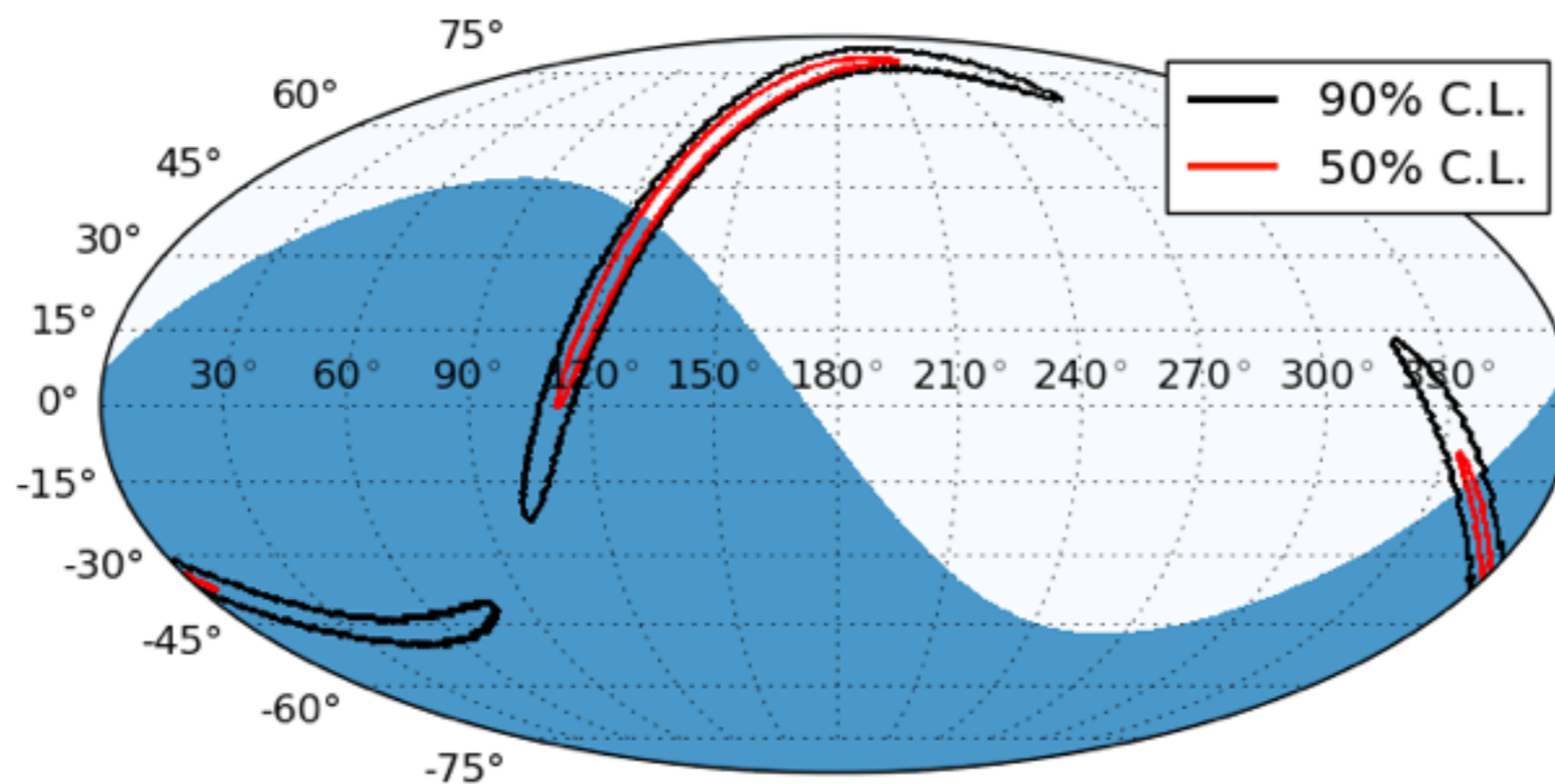
**No ANTARES event found in coincidence (ROI=2°, ±500s; ±1h)**

⇒ U.L. on the radiant neutrino fluence for  $E^{-2}$  and  $E^{-2.5}$  spectra:

~15 GeV/cm<sup>2</sup> in [2.8 TeV, 3.3 PeV] for  $E^{-2}$   
~30 GeV/cm<sup>2</sup> in [0.4 TeV, 280 TeV] for  $E^{-2.5}$

# GRAVITATIONAL WAVE FOLLOW-UPS

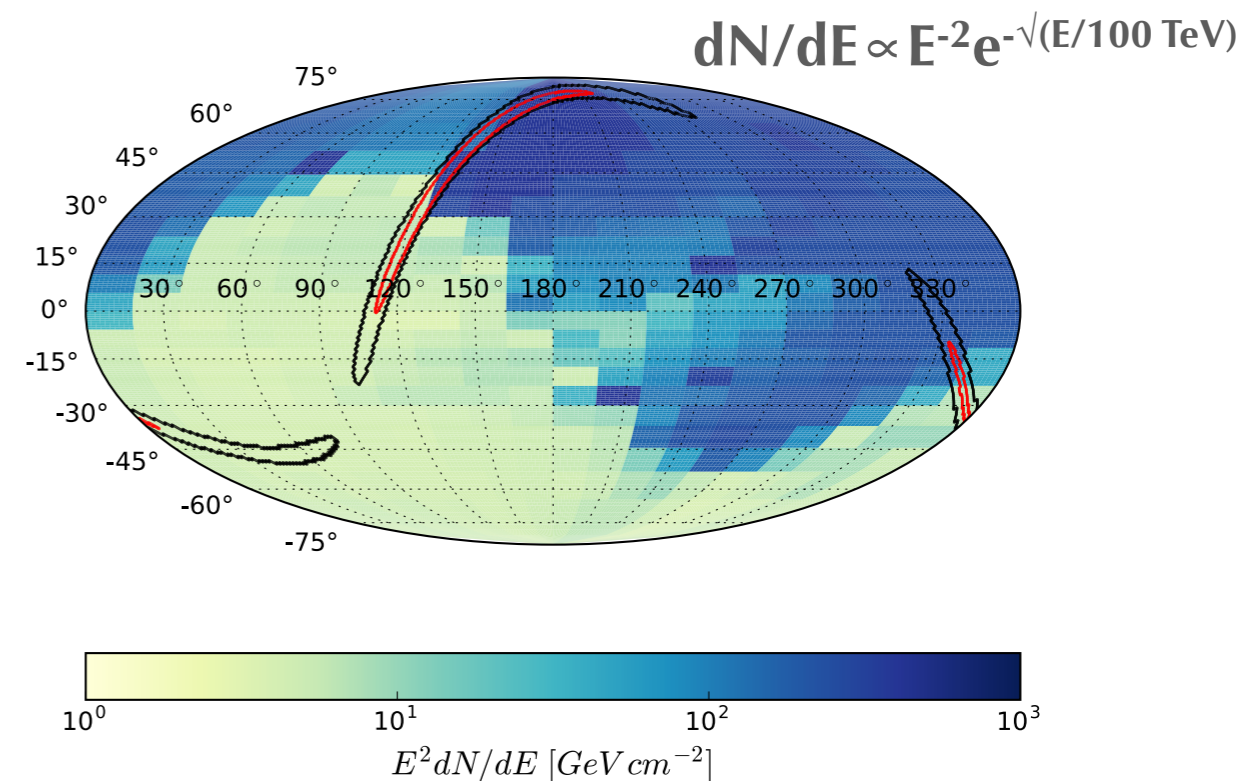
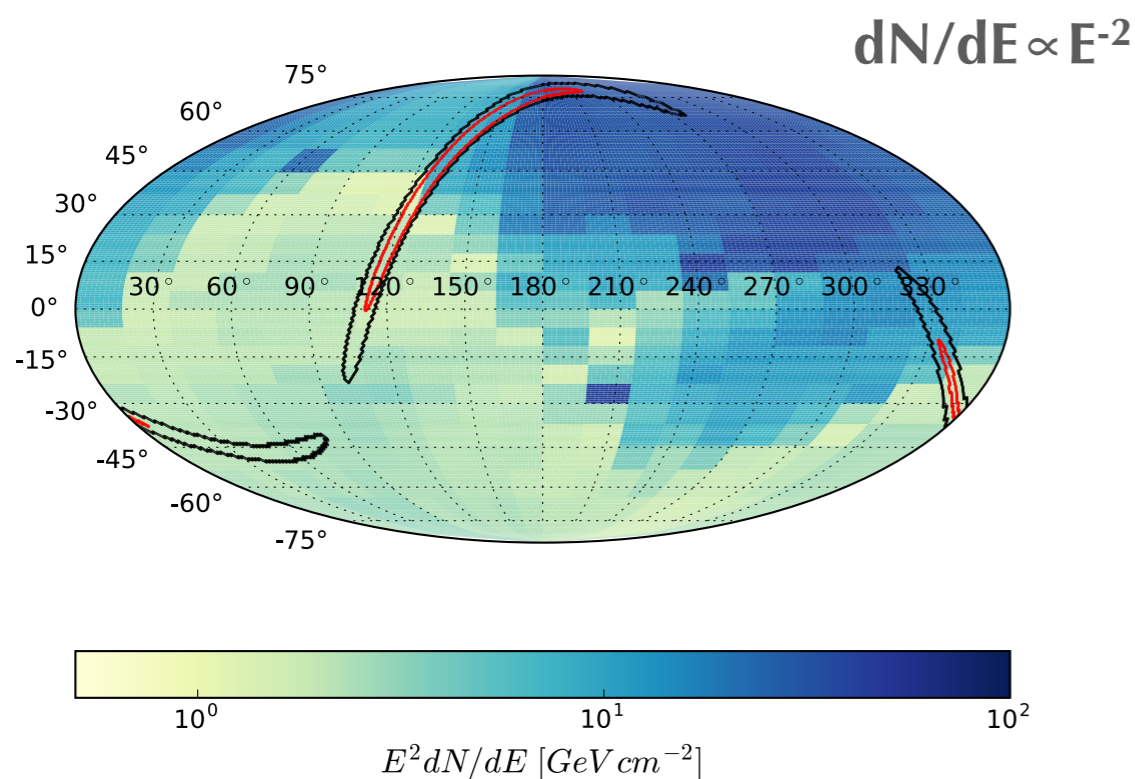
- Online searches for every GW alert during O2: result communicated to LIGO/Virgo partners
- « Offline » optimized search (jointly with IceCube & Auger) for:
  - GW150914 (*Adrian-Martinez et al., PRD 93, 12, 2016*)
  - GW151226 + LVT151012 (*Adrián-Martinez et al., PRD 96, 2, 2017*)
  - GW170104 (*Albert et al., EPJC 93, 77, 2017*)





# GRAVITATIONAL WAVE FOLLOW-UPS

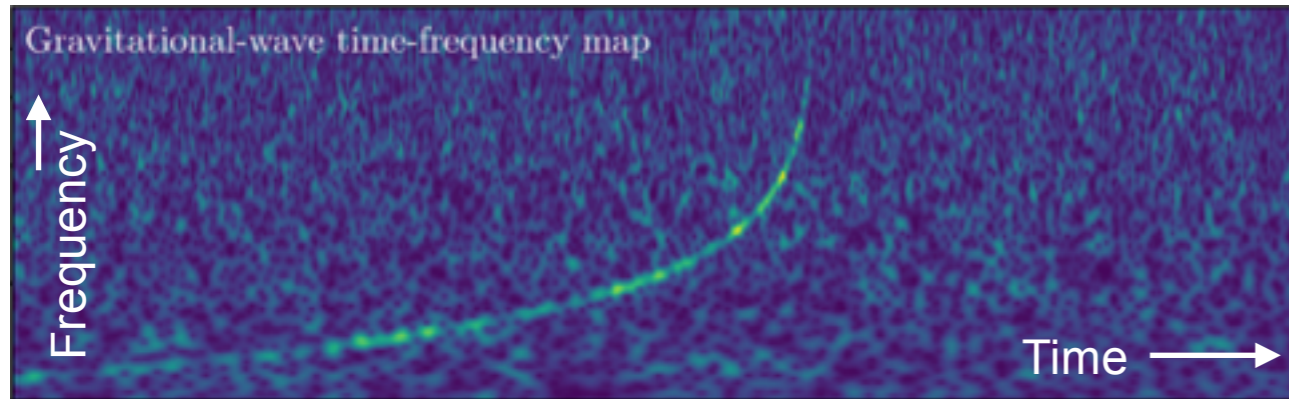
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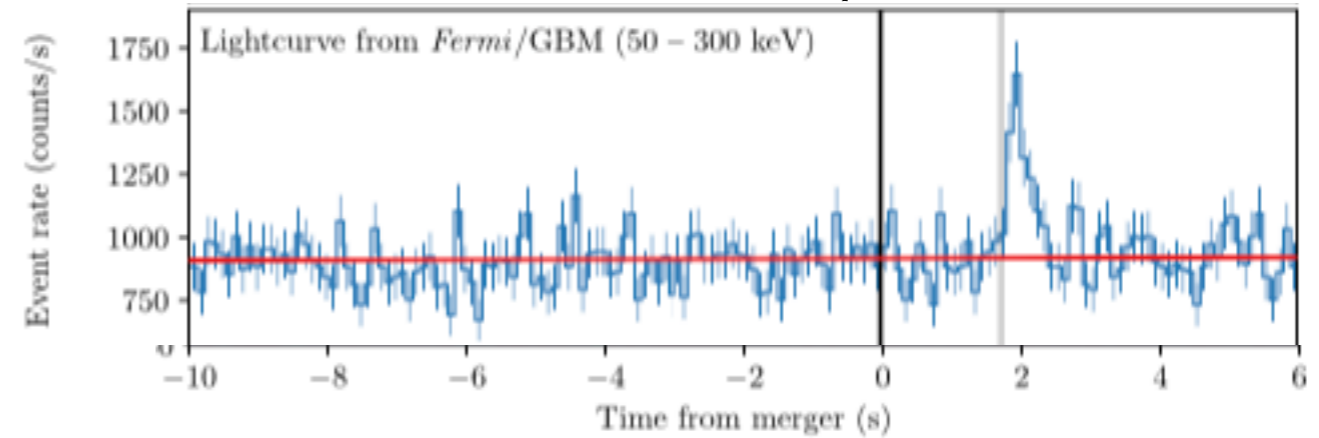
- First analysis above ANTARES horizon (feasible for transients)
- $E_{\text{iso}} < 4 \cdot 10^{54}$  erg ( $4 \cdot 10^{53}$  at  $\delta = -17^\circ$ )

# GW170817

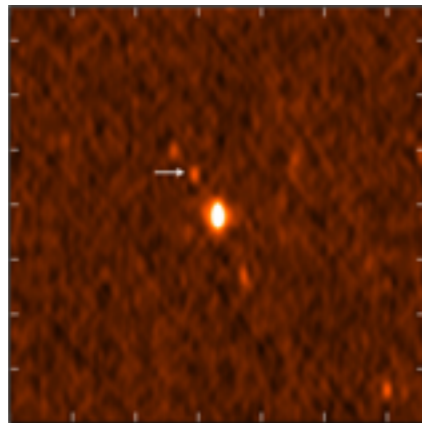
## Gravitational waves



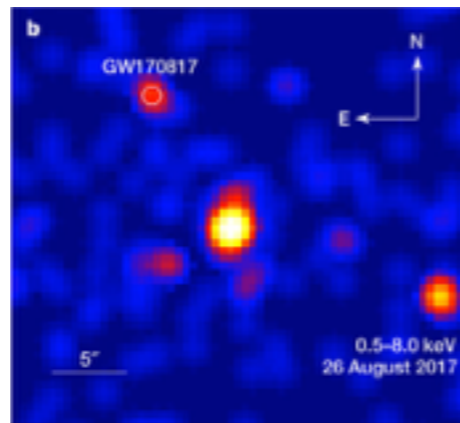
## Gamma-ray



Optical



Radio



X-rays

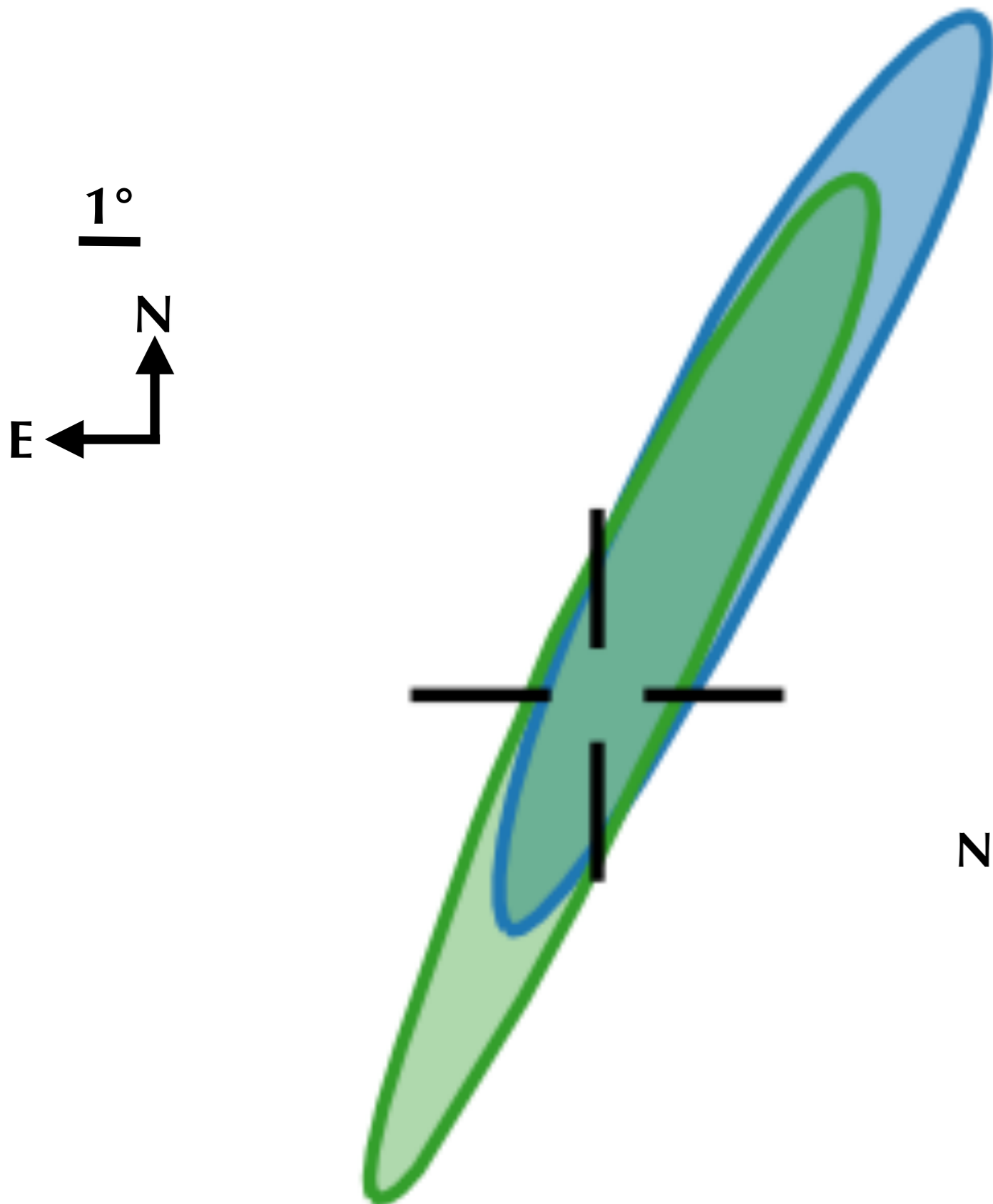
**$\nu$  ?**

Expected if:

- ejection process with hadronic component;
- Cosmic-ray acceleration related to magnetar



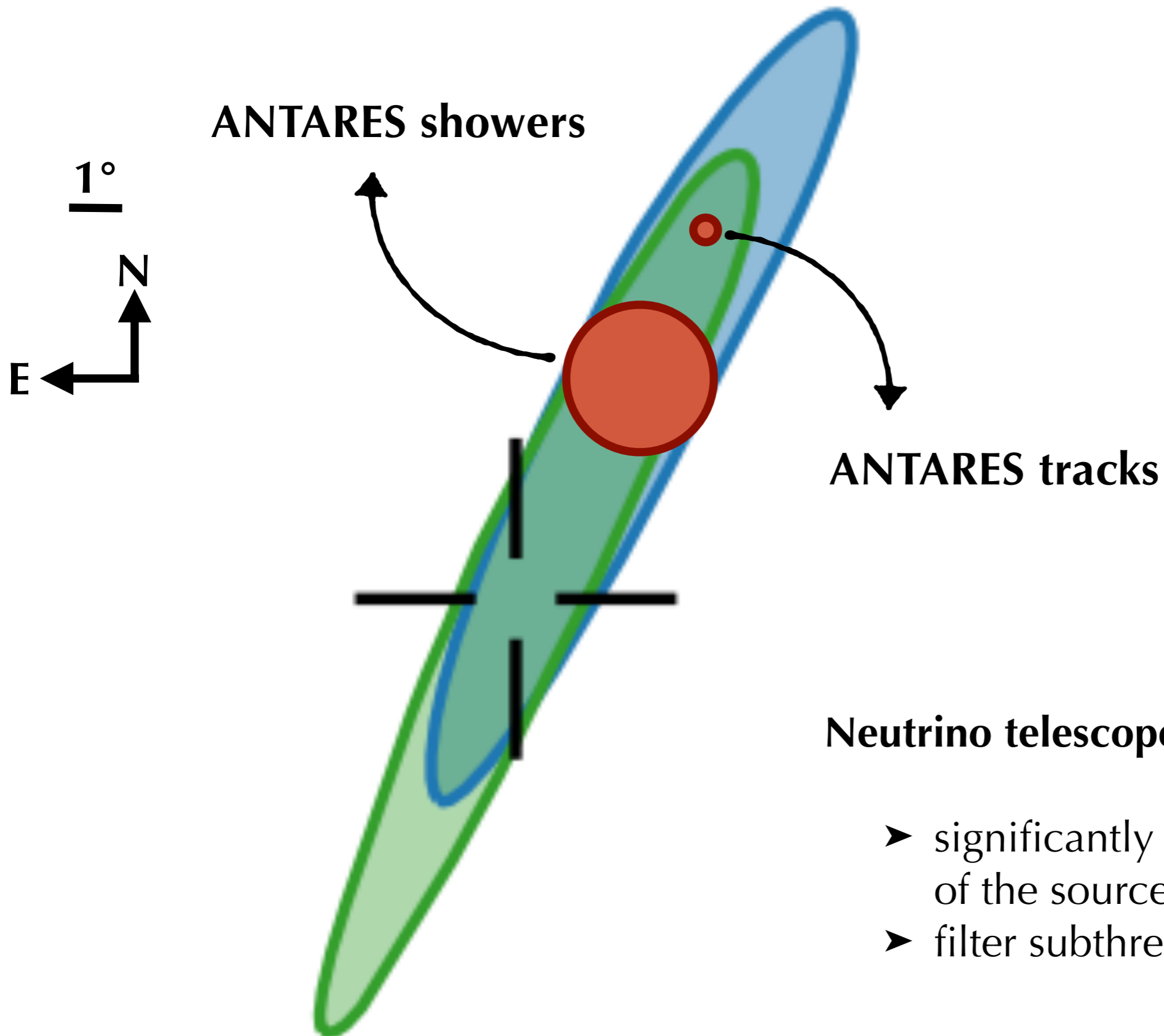
# WHY LOOKING FOR NEUTRINOS IN « REAL TIME » ?



**Neutrino telescopes can:**

- significantly constrain the location of the source
- filter subthreshold events

# WHY LOOKING FOR NEUTRINOS IN « REAL TIME » ?



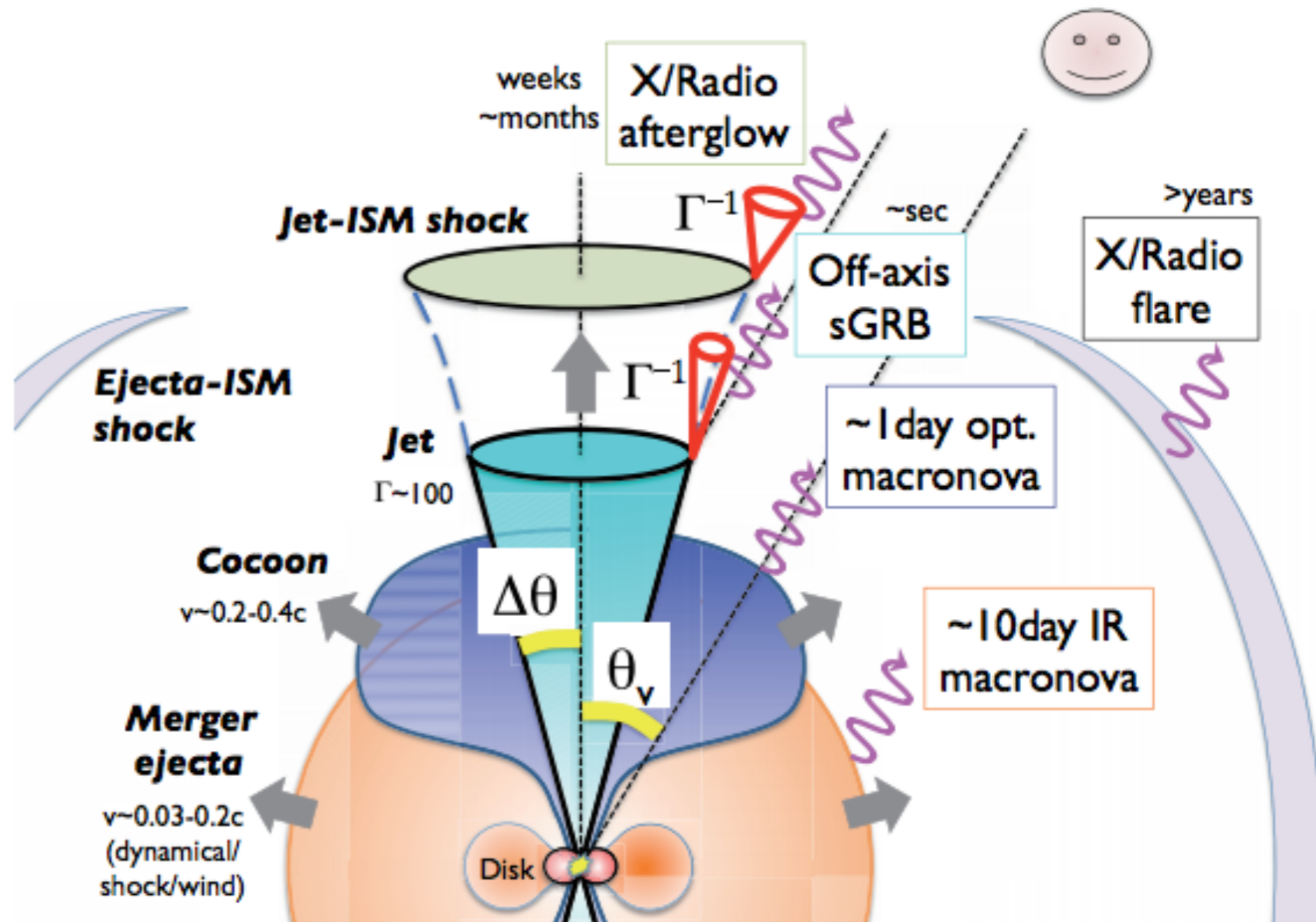
## Neutrino telescopes can:

- significantly constrain the location of the source
- filter subthreshold events

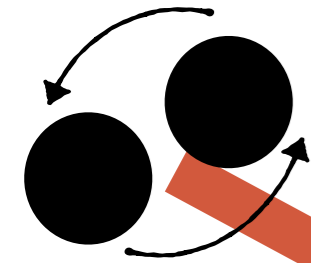


# WHY LOOKING FOR NEUTRINOS ?

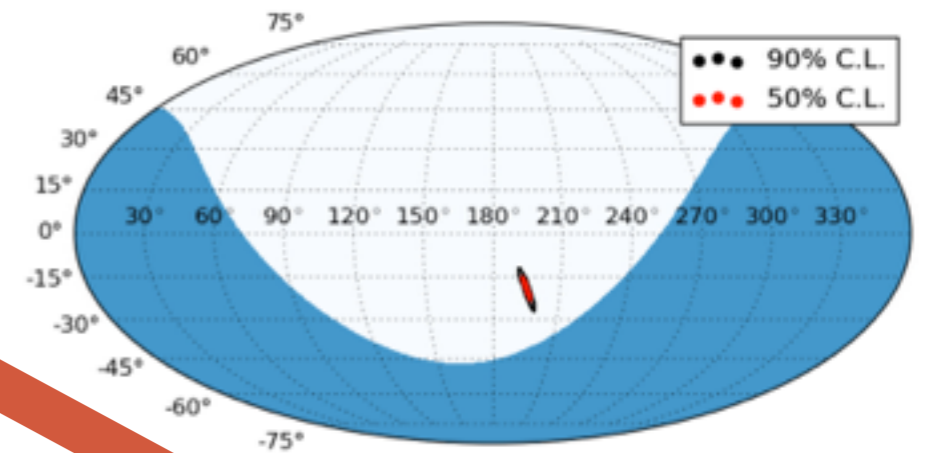
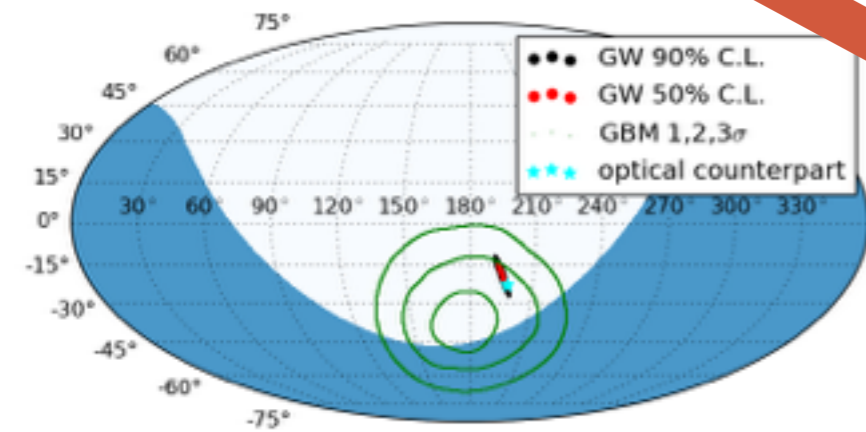
- Could constrain the structure of the relativistic outflow:
  - Presence of a cocoon ?
  - Chocked jet ?



# ONLINE ANALYSIS



First GCN 7h after the alert:  
search below the horizon  
→ **no counterpart detected**



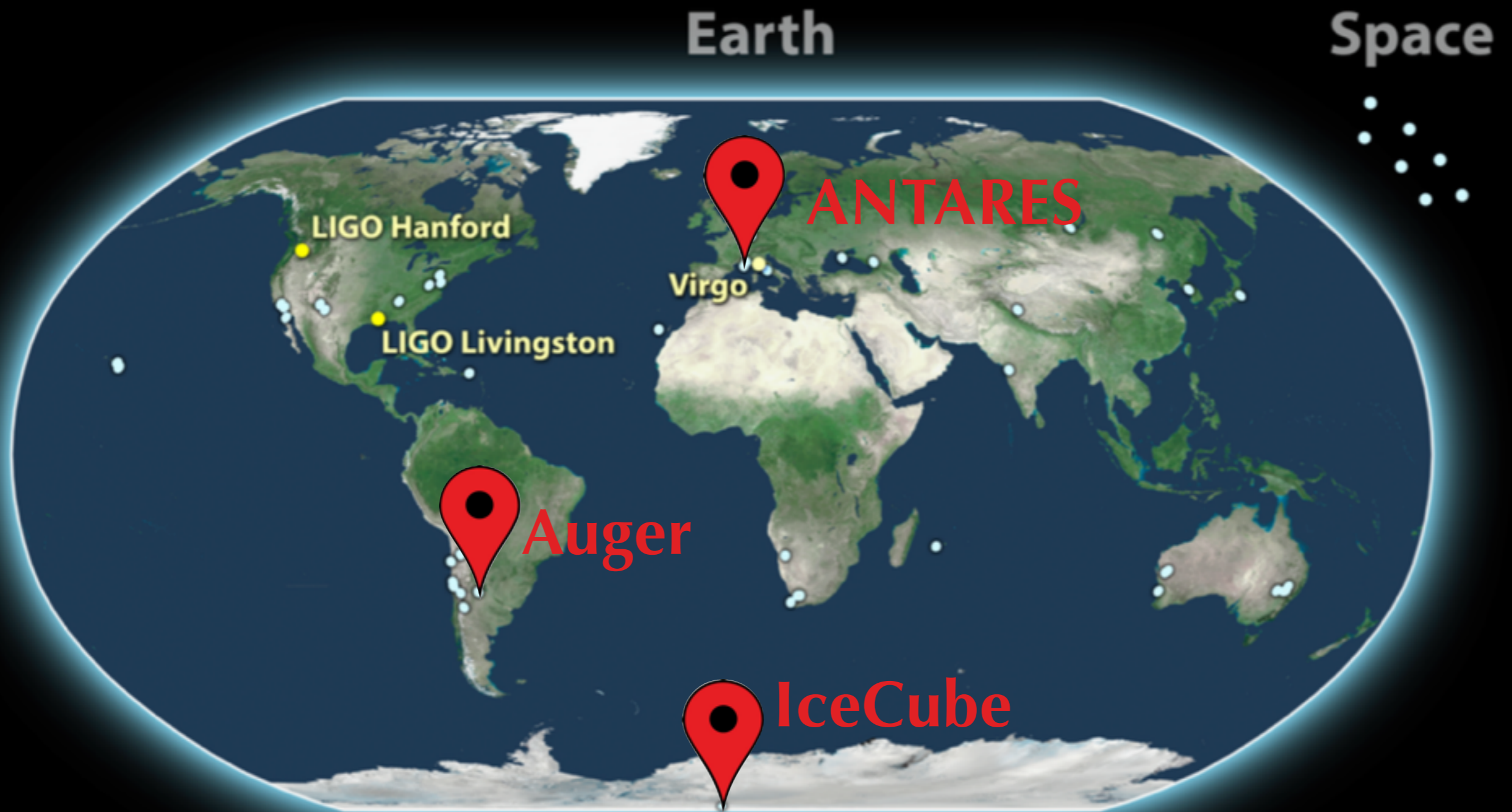
Second GCN 4d after the alert:  
search above the horizon  
→ **no counterpart detected**

*t*



# NEUTRINO DETECTORS

*Albert et al. (ANTARES, Auger, IceCube & LIGO/Virgo), ApJL, 850, 2 (2017)*

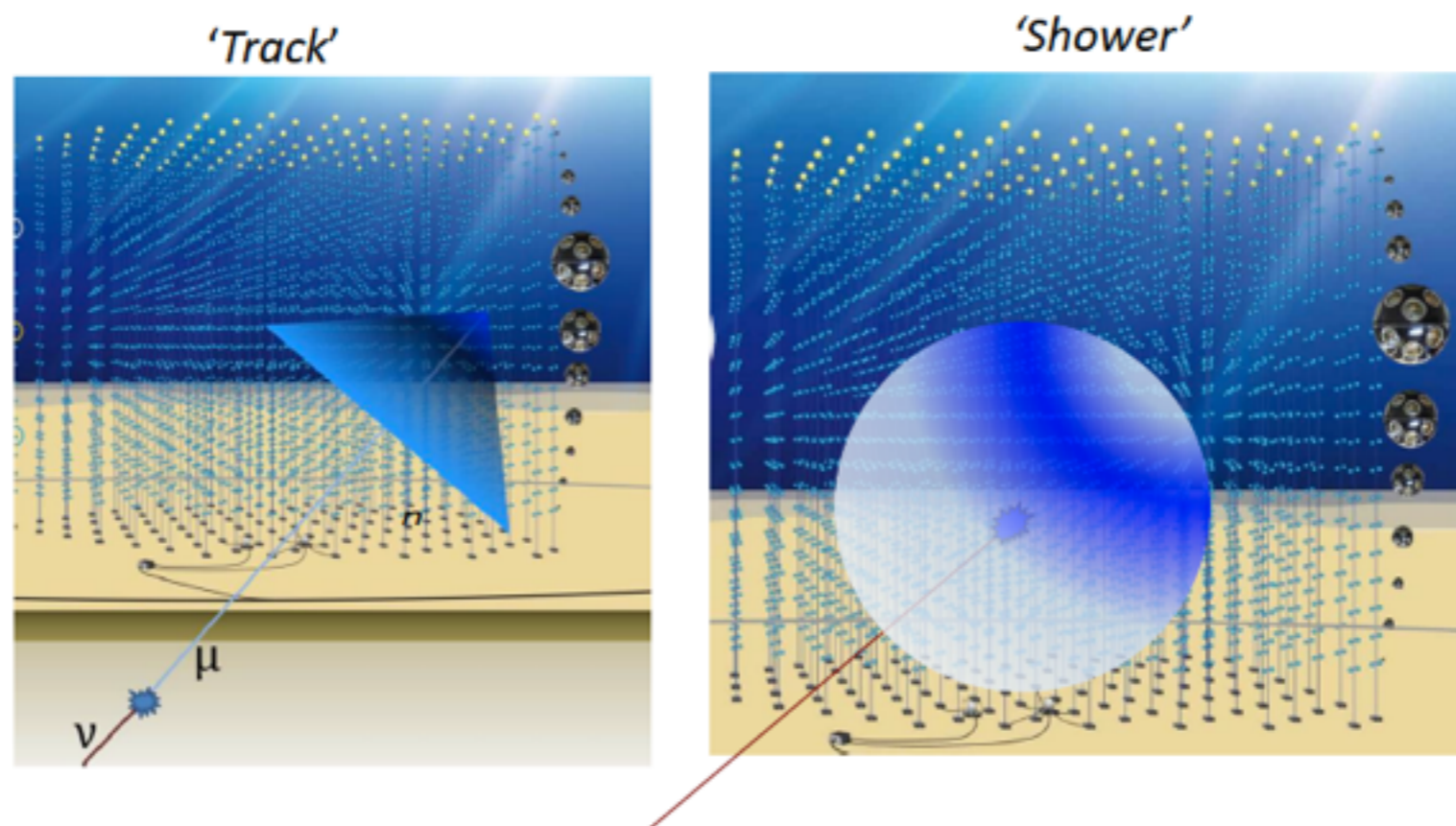


# OFFLINE ANALYSIS

- Following the identification of the counterpart (host galaxy): refined and extended search
- Joint work with Auger and IceCube
- Search over  $\pm 500$  s and +14 days

## ANTARES:

- Dedicated calibrations (positioning, timing and efficiency)
- Track + shower events (all flavors)

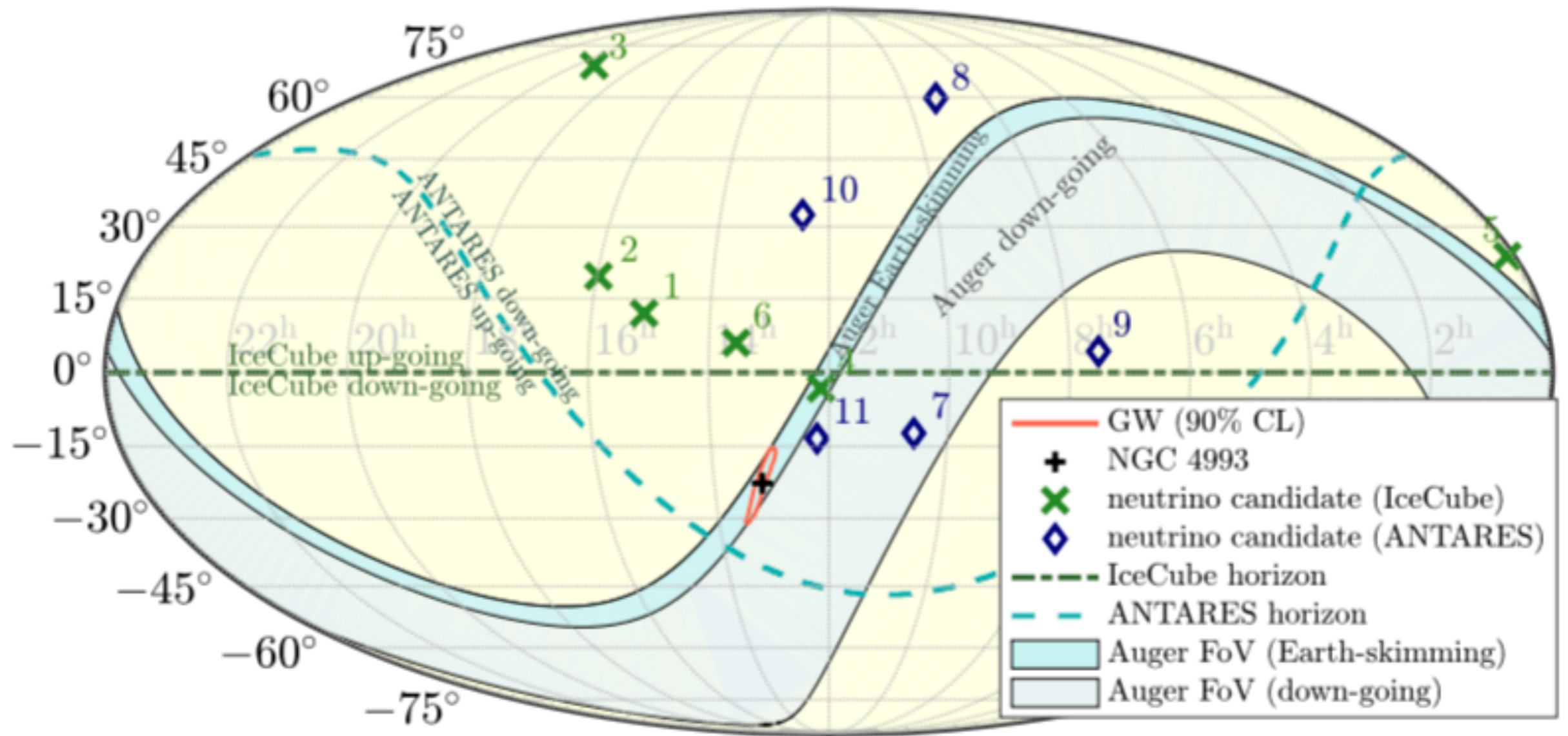


- **Optimized analysis for a  $3\sigma$  discovery over  $\pm 500$  s**



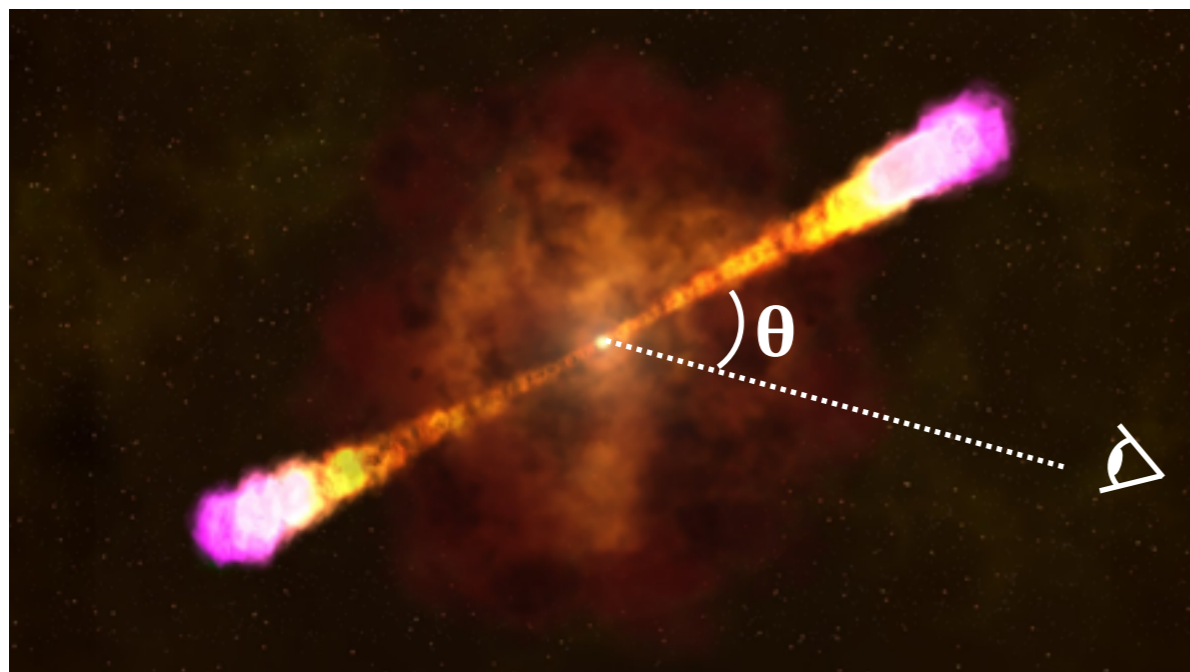
# RESULTS

► Over  $\pm 500$  s around the merger:



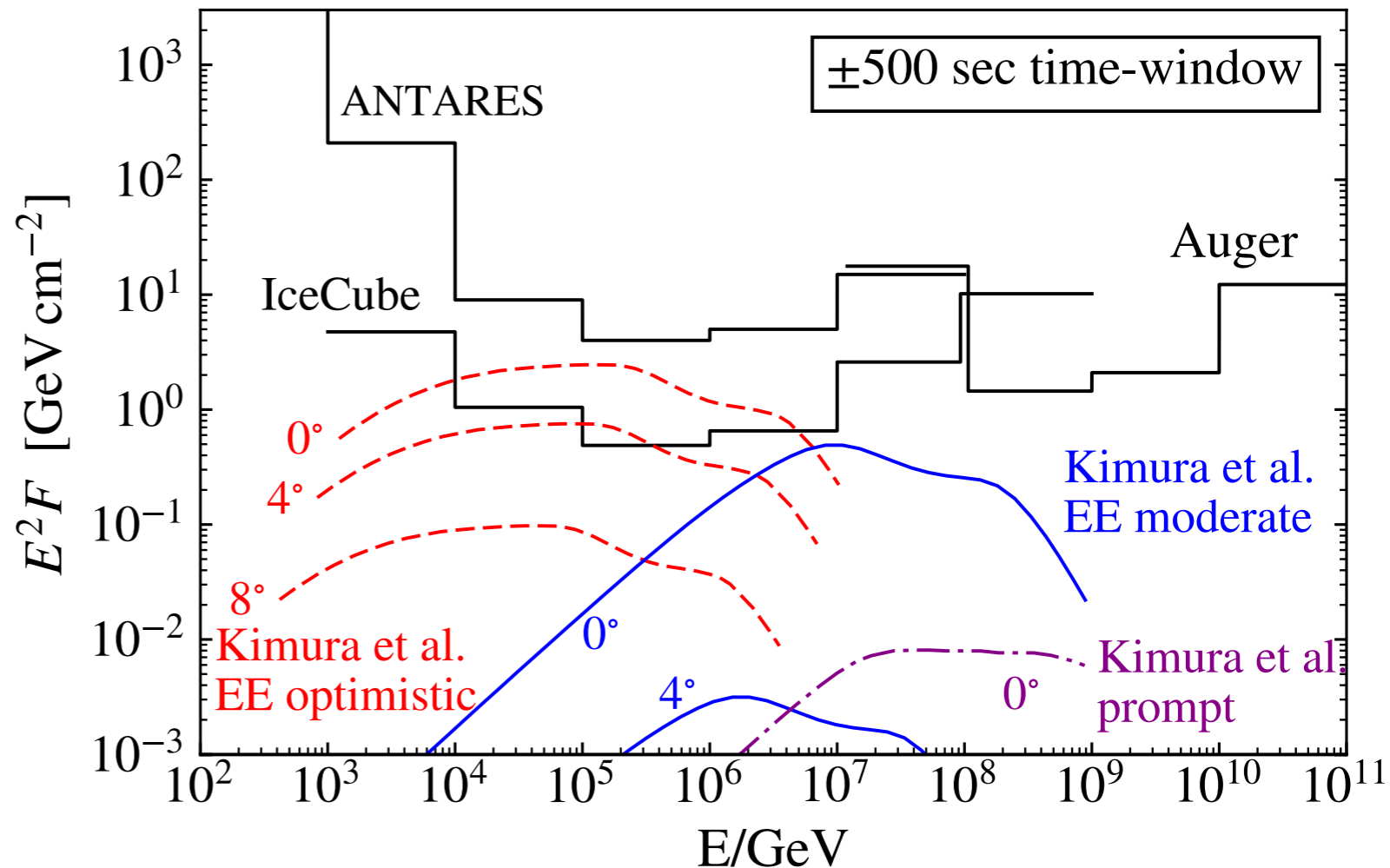
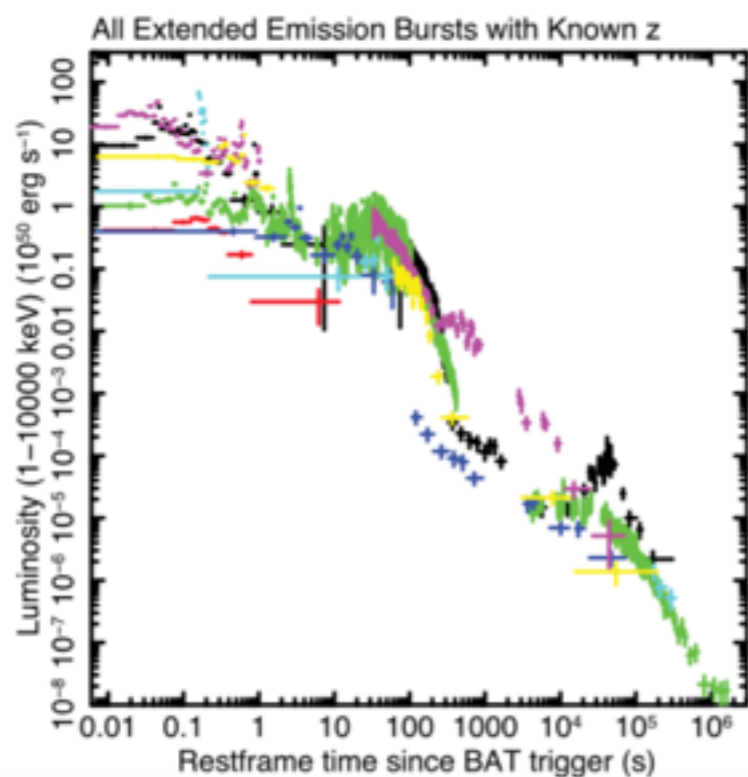
► No counterpart over +14 days

# CONSTRAINTS ON THE SOURCE



- ▶ Neutrino emission related to the prompt/extended high-energy emission
- ▶ Extended emission of GRB: lower  $\Gamma \rightarrow$  higher meson production efficiency
- ▶ Assuming relativistic jet viewed off-axis

- ▶ Rebrightening in the light curve after the initial emission spike

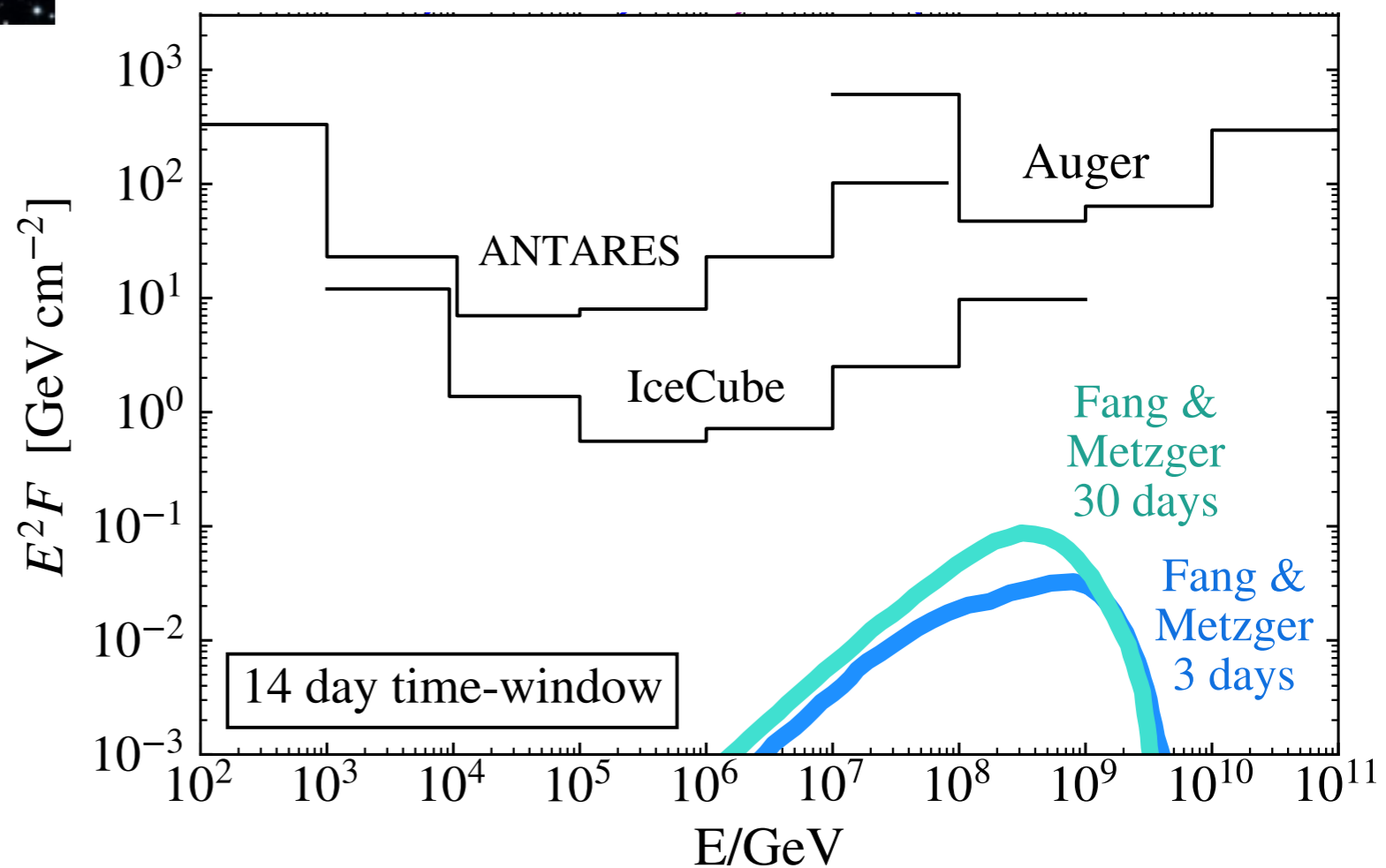




# CONSTRAINTS ON THE SOURCE



- ▶ Neutrino emission related to ejecta material from the merger over several days
- ▶ Assumes formation of a magnetar  $\rightarrow$  powers relativistic wind



# MULTI-MESSENGER PROGRAM OF ANTARES

Two approaches

**Alert triggering**



**Real-time analysis**



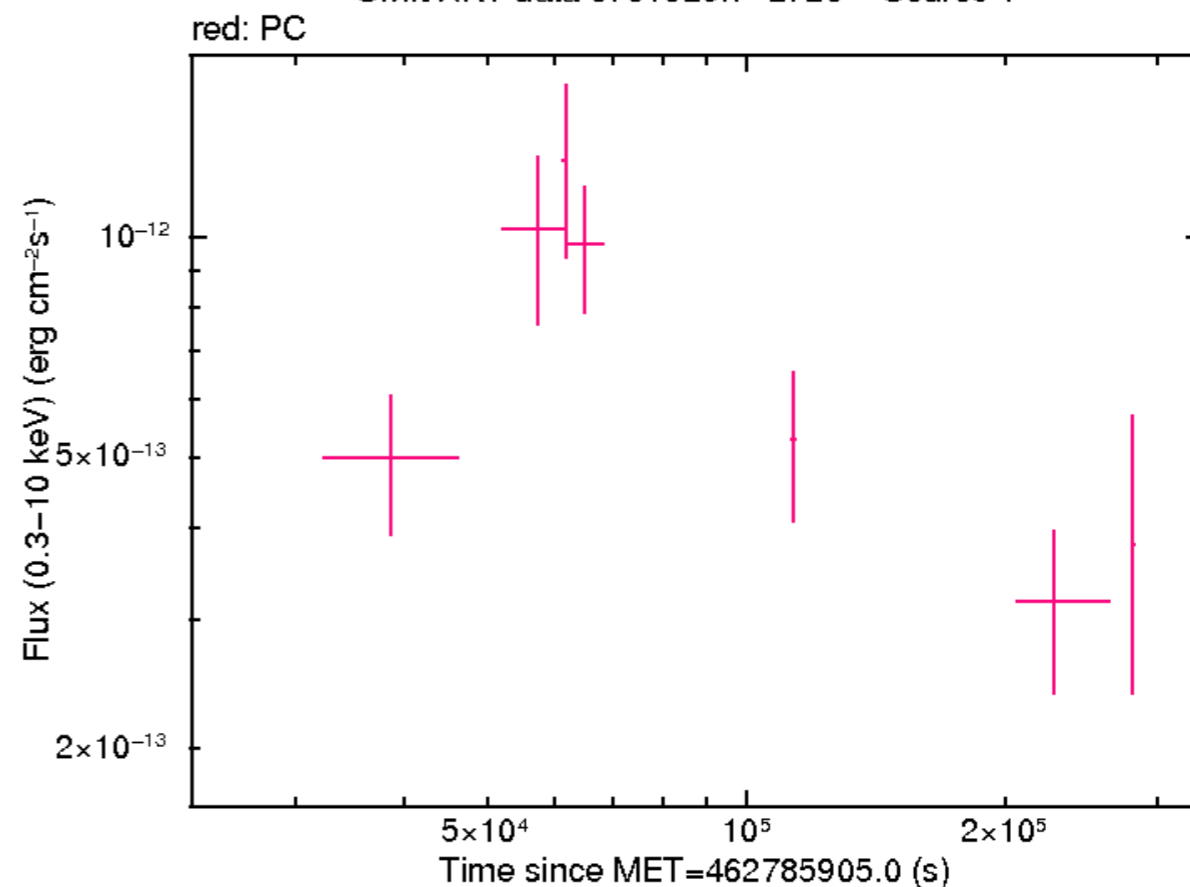
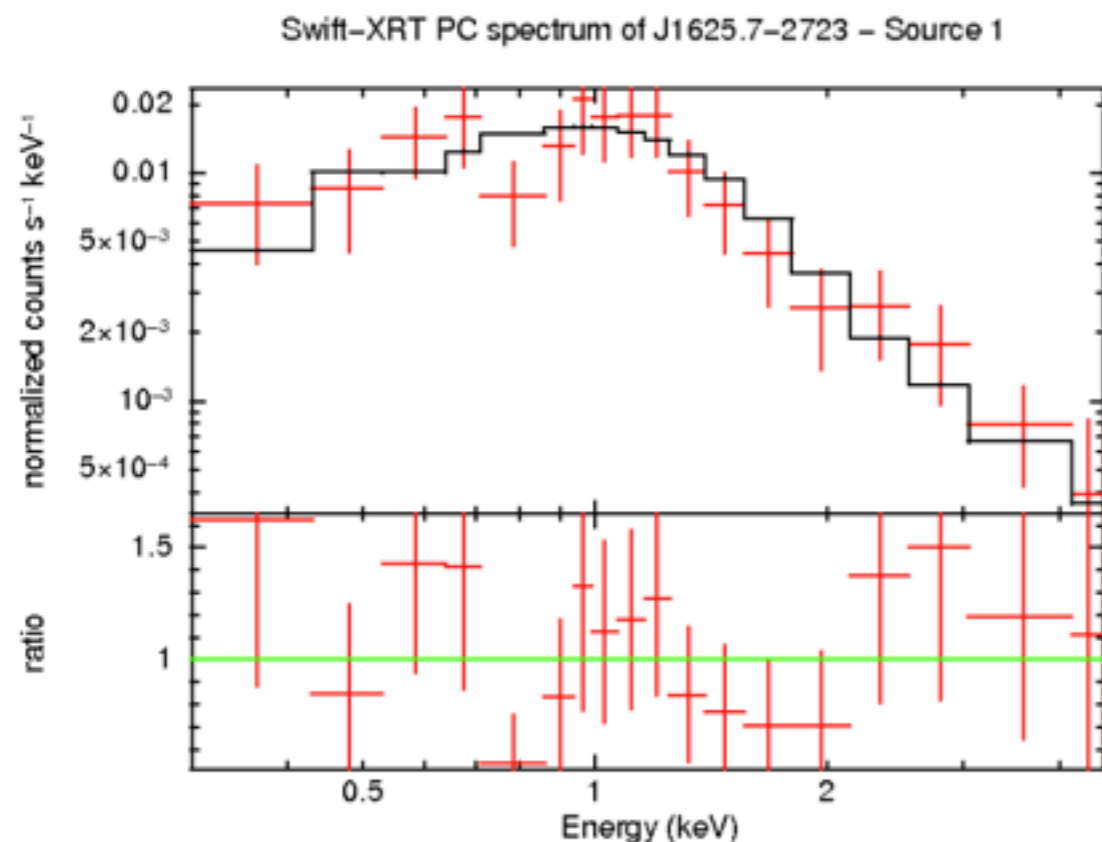


# ANTARES ALERTS: 150901A

- $E \sim 50\text{-}100\text{ TeV}$
- Error box =  $18'$
- Sent in 10s to Swift and Master
- Swift obs: +9h
- Master obs: +10h

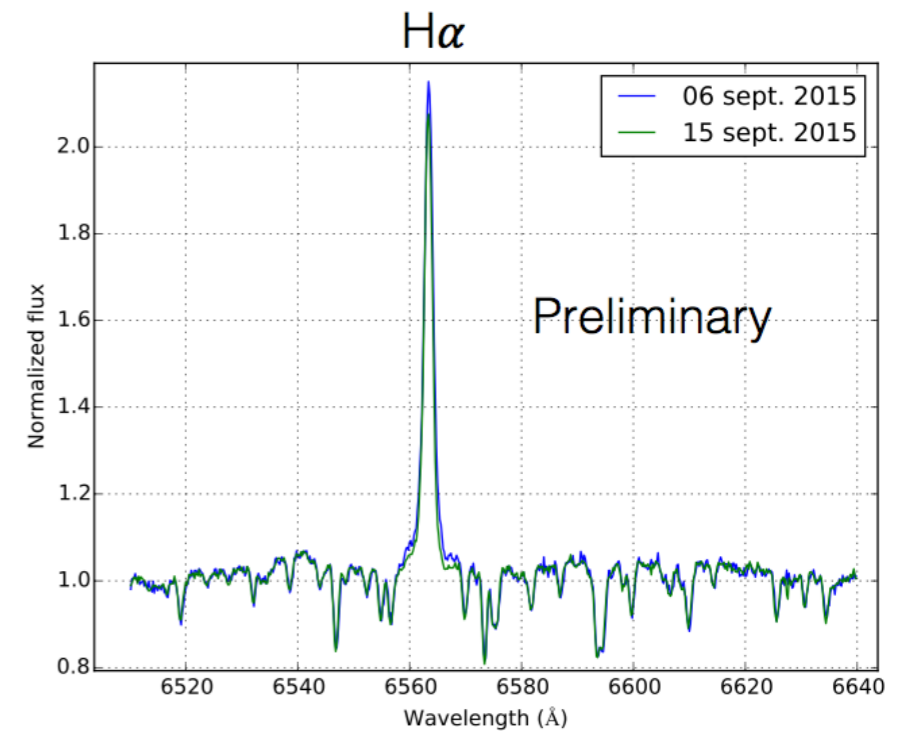
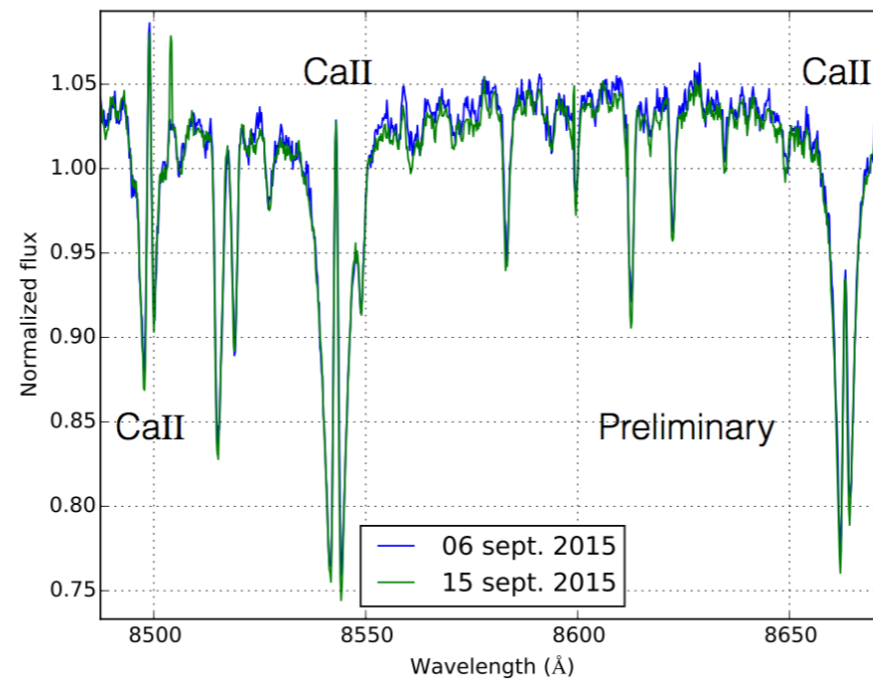
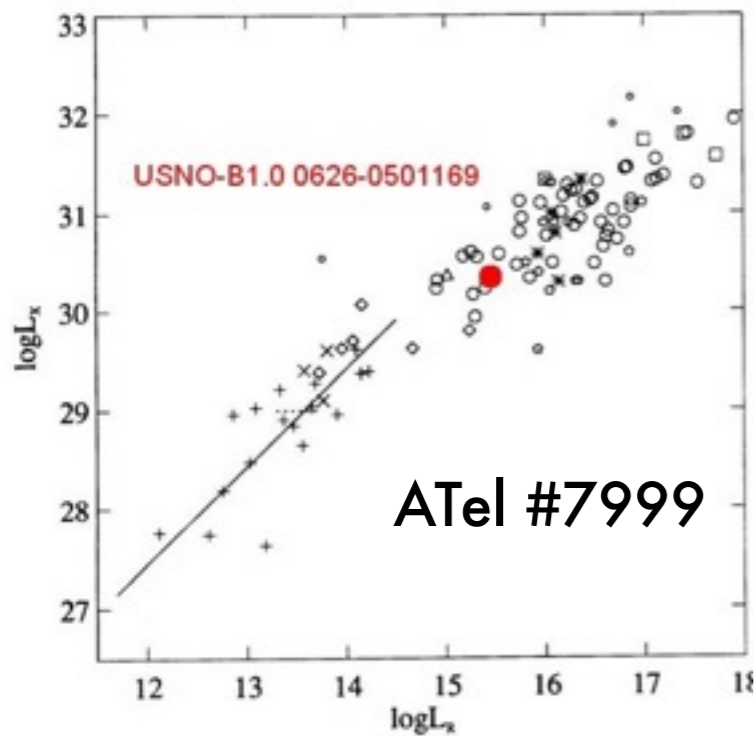
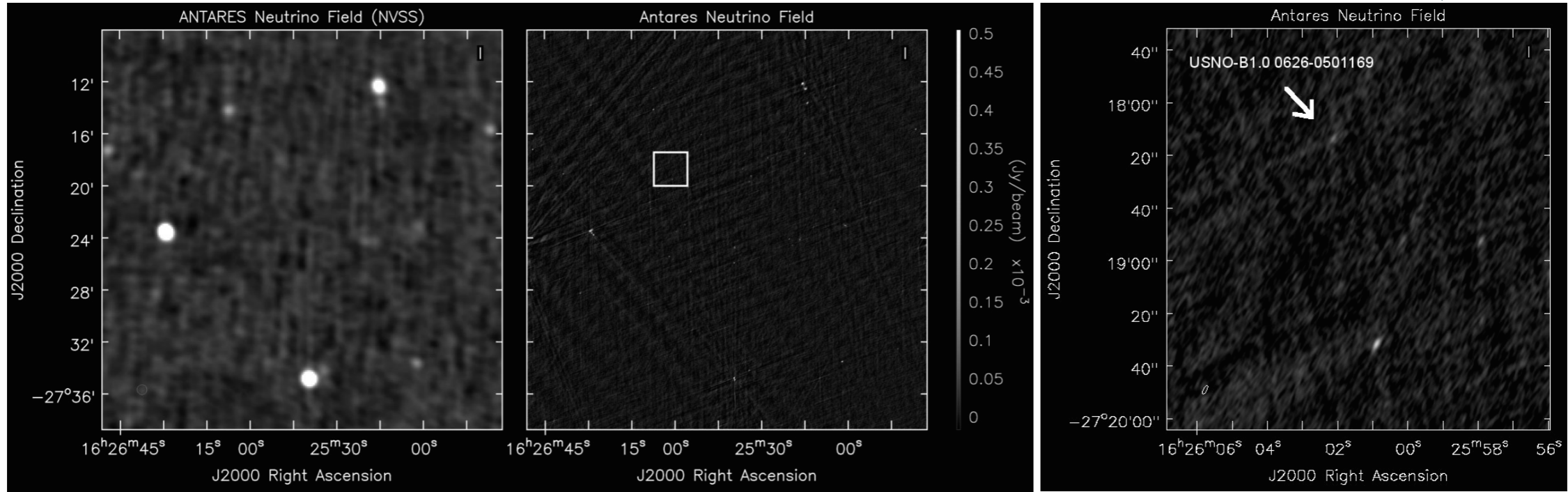


Swift/XRT data of J1625.7-2723 – Source 1



# ANTARES ALERTS: 150901A

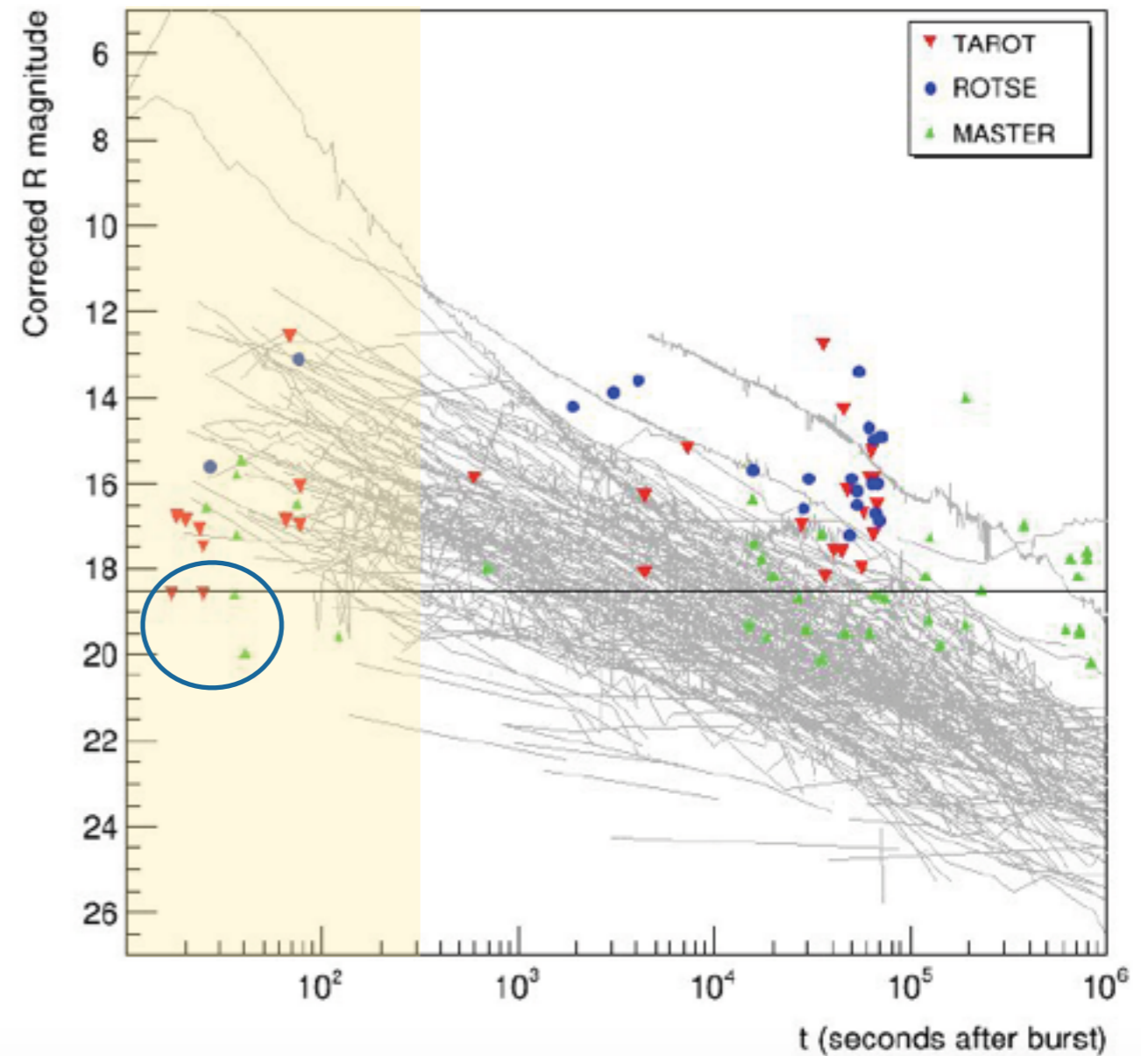
An active X-ray star





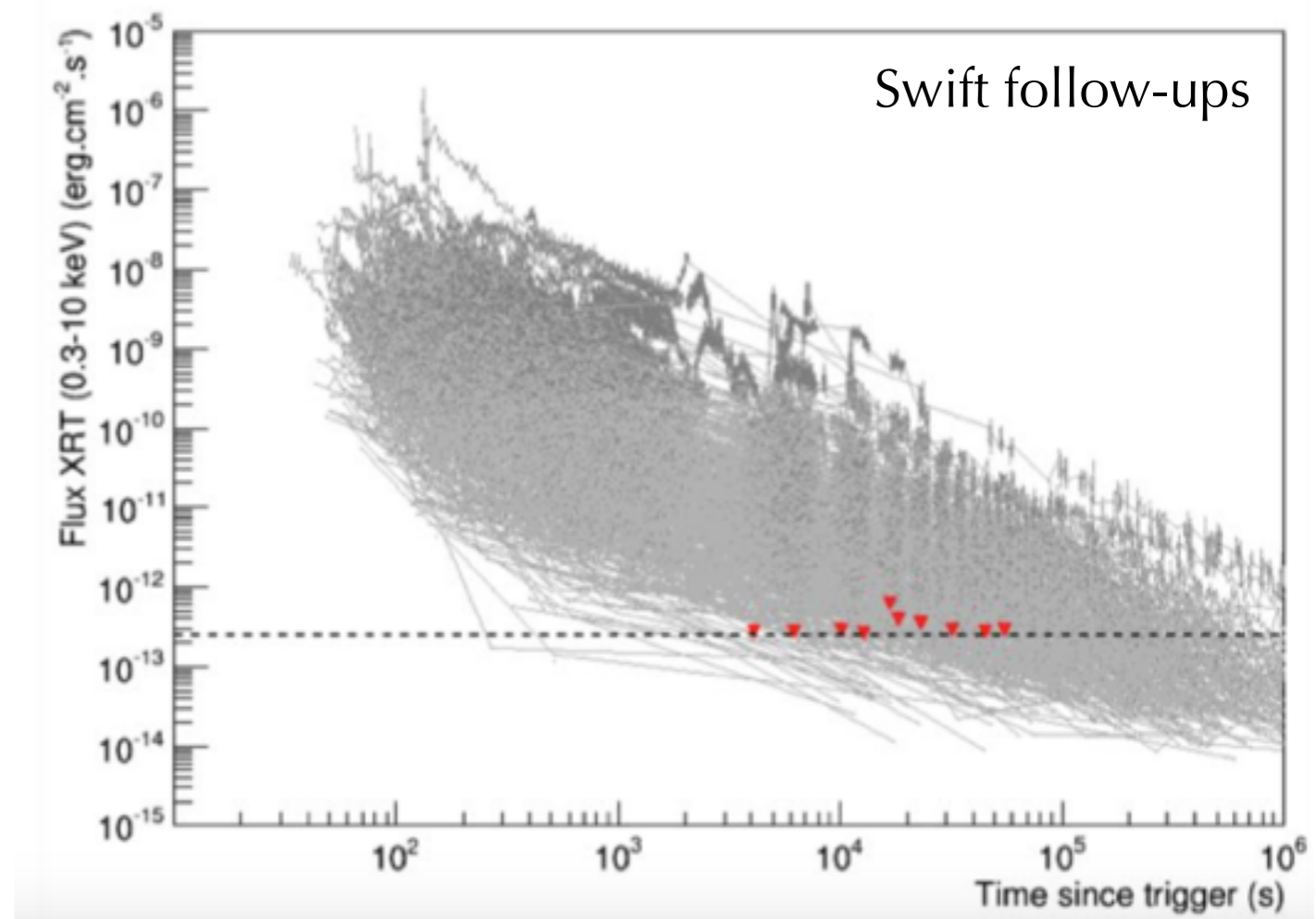
# TATOO & GAMMA-RAY BURSTS

- 104 alerts with early (<24h) optical follow-up analyzed (01/2010 - 07/2017)
- 24 follow-ups with delay <1 min (best: 17s)
- no transient candidate associated to neutrinos
- Constraints on origin of individual neutrinos
- GRB origin unlikely



# TATOO & GAMMA-RAY BURSTS

- 14 X-ray follow-ups (06/2013 - 08/2017)
- delay of 5-6 h on average
- no transient candidate associated to neutrinos
- Constraints on origin of individual neutrinos
- GRB origin unlikely





# PERSPECTIVES & CONCLUSIONS

- Multi-messenger astronomy era ! Gravitational waves + neutrino diffuse flux
- Further constrain physical processes at play in high-energy sources
- Increases discovery potential of neutrino telescopes (by observing the same source with different probes)
- Refines the efficiency of the detection, (taking advantage of relaxed cuts in time-dependent analysis)
- Need of wide field-of-view multi-wavelength facilities !