

MULTI-MESSENGER ASTRONOMY WITH ANTARES

XXXII INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR of NUCLEAR and
SUBNUCLEAR PHYSICS "Francesco Romano"

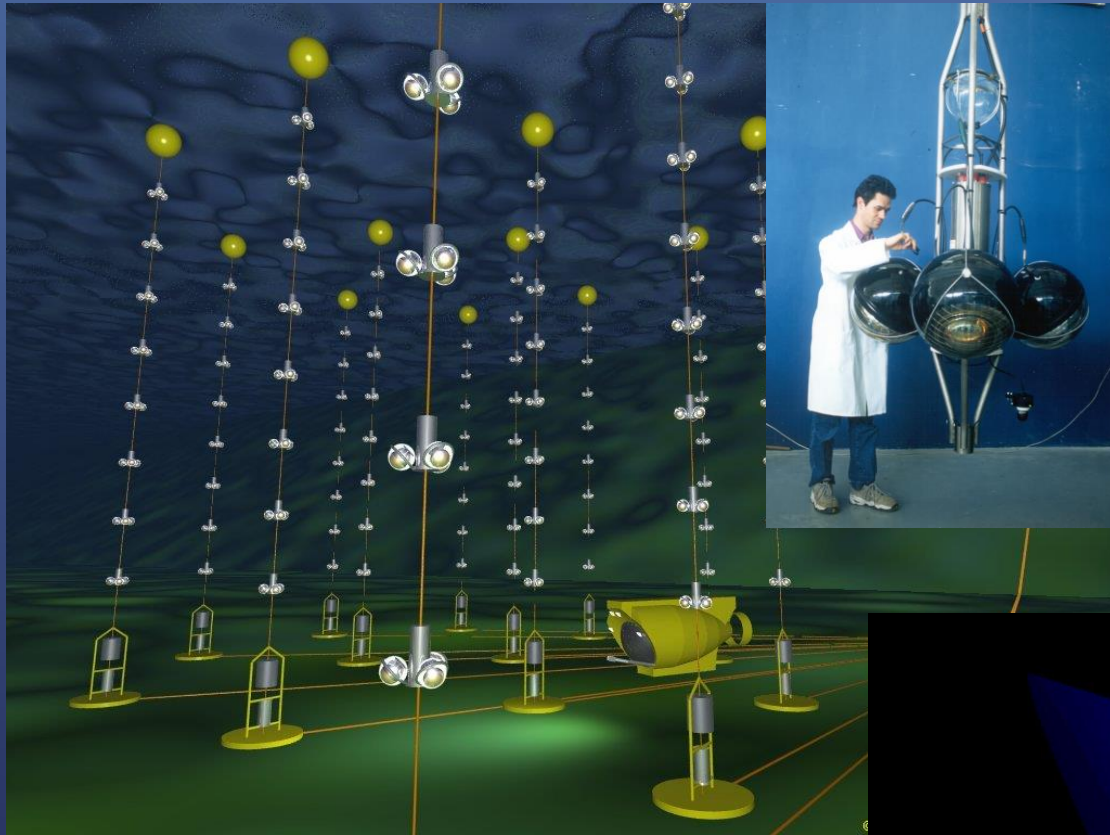
Students' presentation session

Sergio Alves Garre

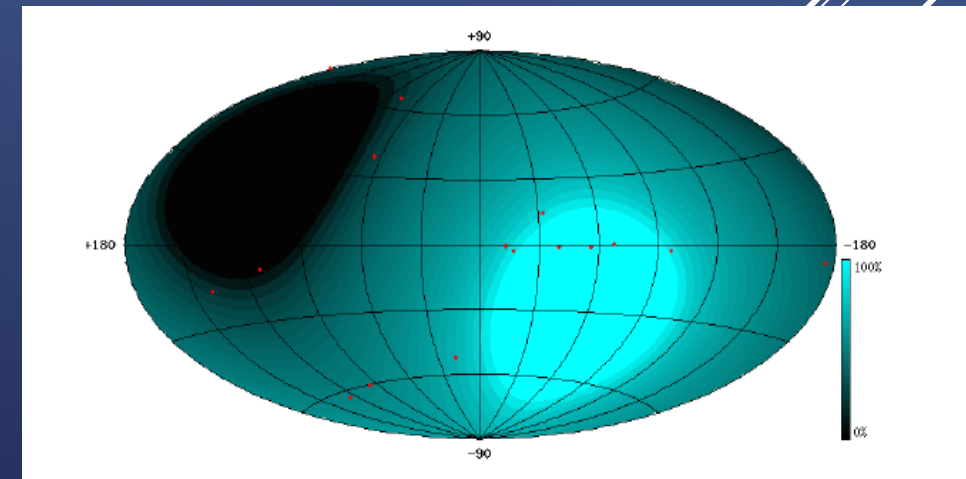
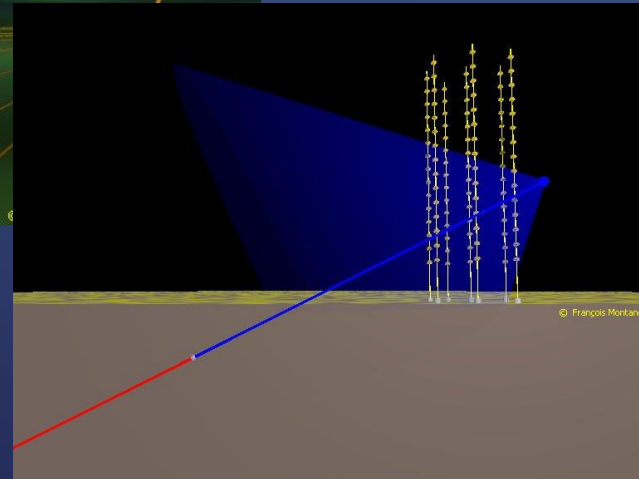
Instituto de Física Corpuscular UV-CSIC



THE ANTARES NEUTRINO TELESCOPE



- Located at 40 km off-shore from Toulon at a depth of 2500 m.
- Composed of 12 lines, with 25 storeys each, hosting 3 down-facing optical modules.
- Detects the Cherenkov light produced by the emitted lepton from neutrino interactions in the vicinity of the detector
- Well suited for observation in the GC and southern sky. Complementary to IceCube.
- Has been operational since 2007.



ANTARES-GVD ALERTS OFFLINE ANALYSIS I



Baikal GVD is a Cherenkov neutrino detector located at lake Baikal, Russia (under construction). We have been sharing alerts with them since 2018: Coincidences found with 3 alerts!!

ANALYSIS METHOD

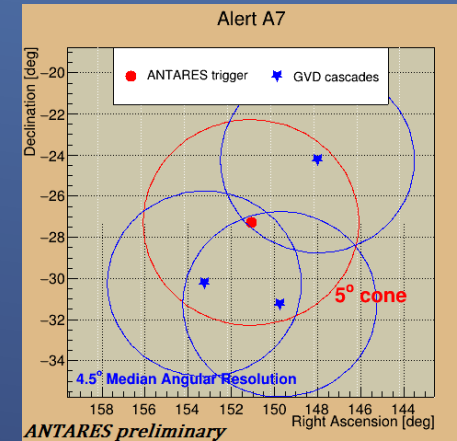
Objective: Look into ANTARES data for further coincident events.

Binned analysis: count & compare.

- Pros: Easy to implement.
- Cons: Uses minimal information.

Procedure: Optimize signal vs background cuts for a given significance (3σ)

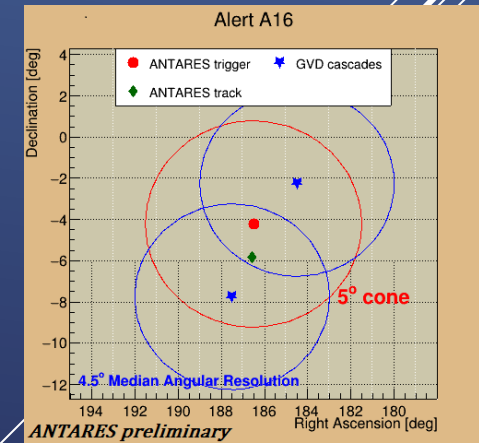
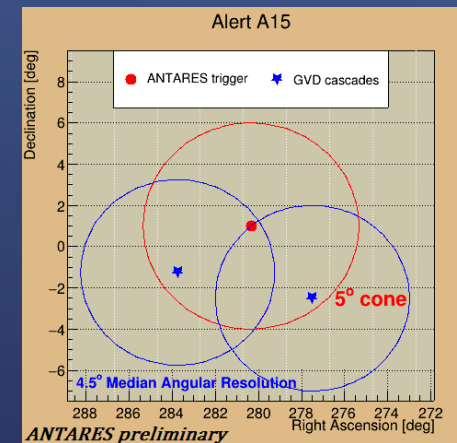
Optimization target: Acceptance to a E^{-2} flux. Obtained through Monte Carlo generated samples.



Alert A7: Directional trigger
Alert A15 & A16: HE triggers

GVD follow-up time: 48 hours.
GVD Rol: 5 degree cones.

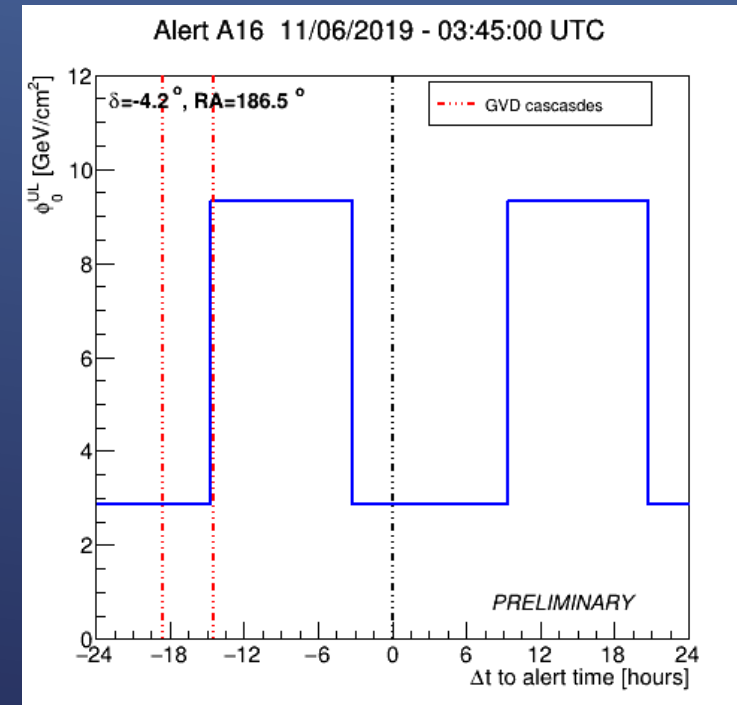
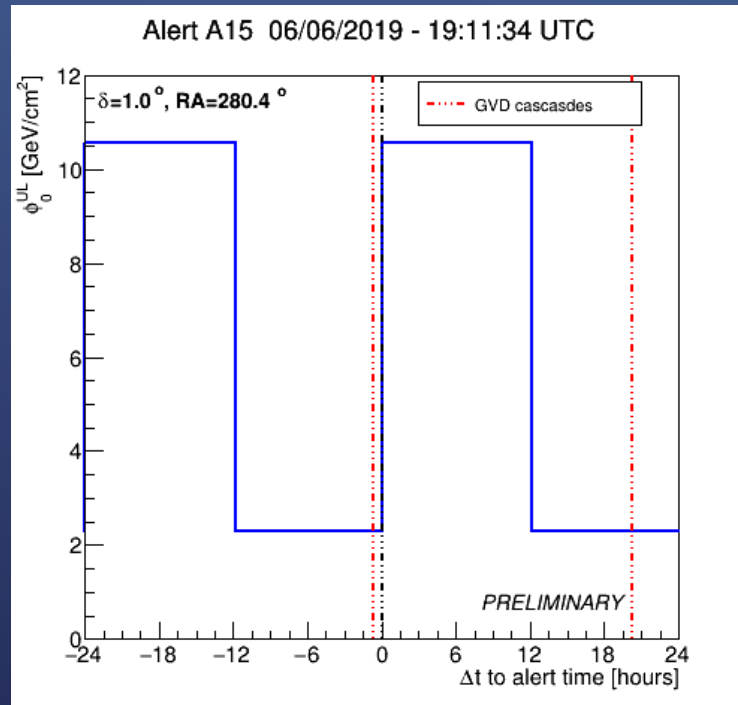
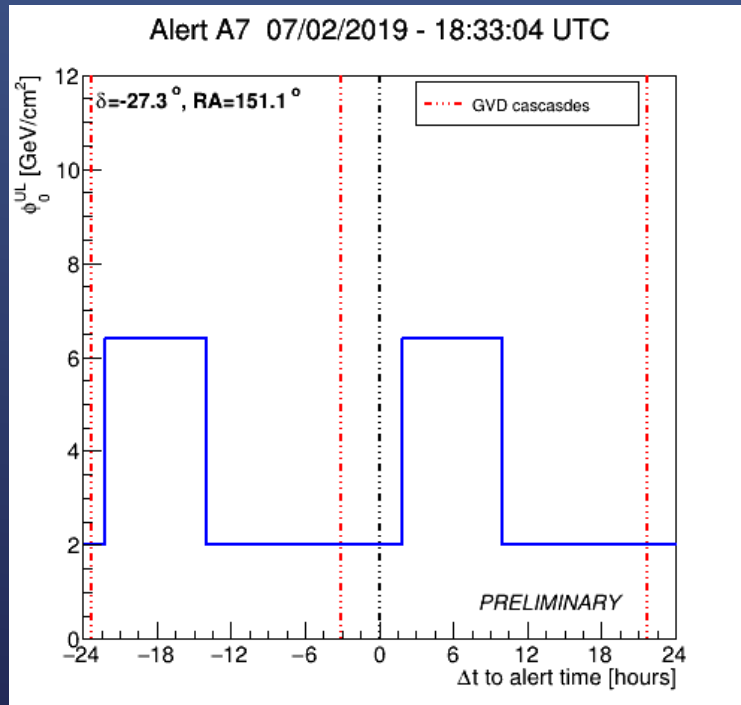
7 cascades found with angular separation smaller than their median angular resolution.



ANTARES-GVD ALERTS OFFLINE ANALYSIS II

After optimization, complete unblinding of the ANTARES data was done during the 48 h time window.
NO ADDITIONAL TRACKS OR SHOWER WERE DETECTED

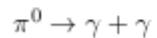
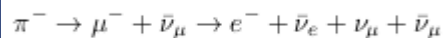
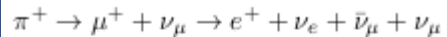
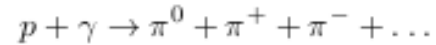
Upper limits on the neutrino fluence to a E^{-2} spectrum over the time search are presented.



ANTARES FLARING ANALYSIS (IN PROGRESS)

OBJETIVE

Search for neutrinos that might have been emitted together with gamma-rays from a source in flaring state:



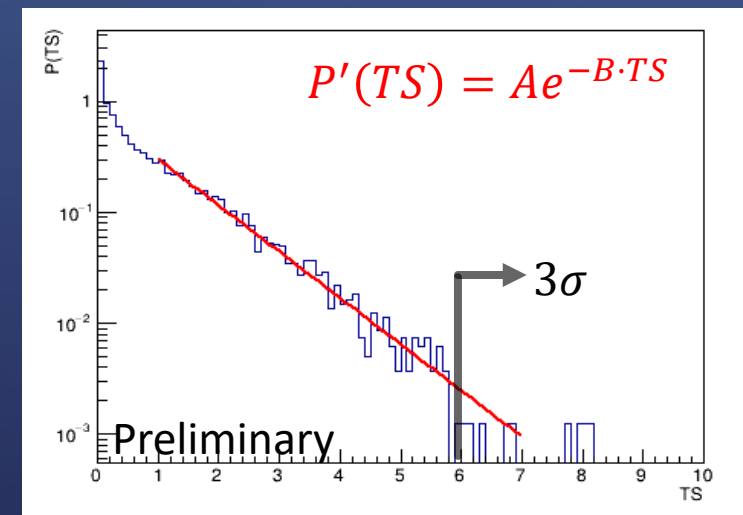
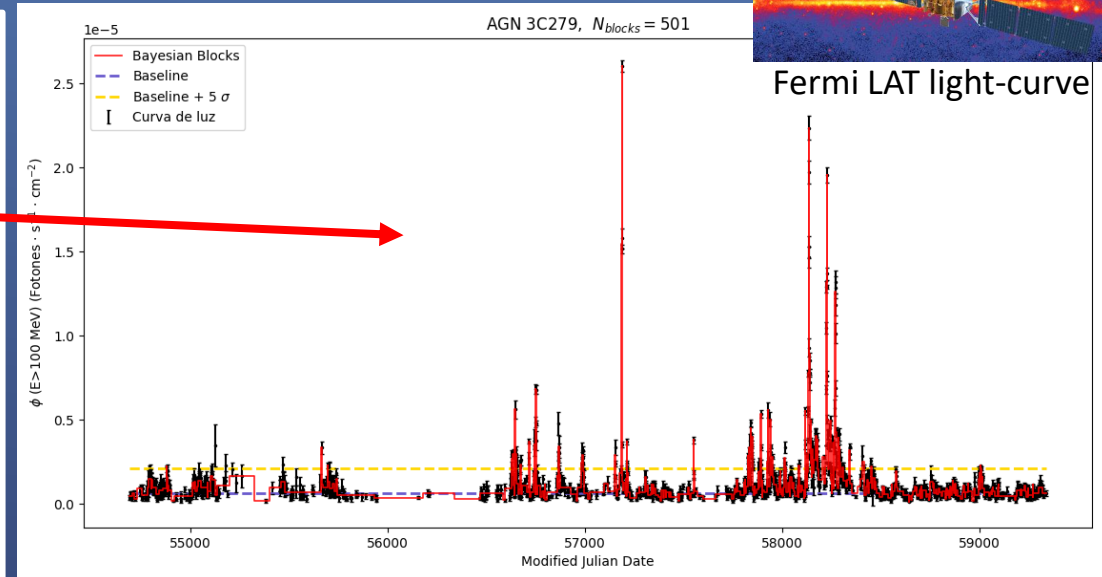
ANALYSIS METHOD

Unbinned Analysis: Uses a likelihood function to estimate the amount of signal coming from a given source.

$$\log L^{ML}(\mathbf{n}_s) = \sum \log\left(\frac{n_s}{N} S_i(\theta_i, \mathbf{E}_i, \mathbf{t}_i)\right) + \frac{N - n_s}{N} B_i(\delta_i, \mathbf{E}_i, \mathbf{t}_i)$$

Significance is given by a **Test Statistic:**

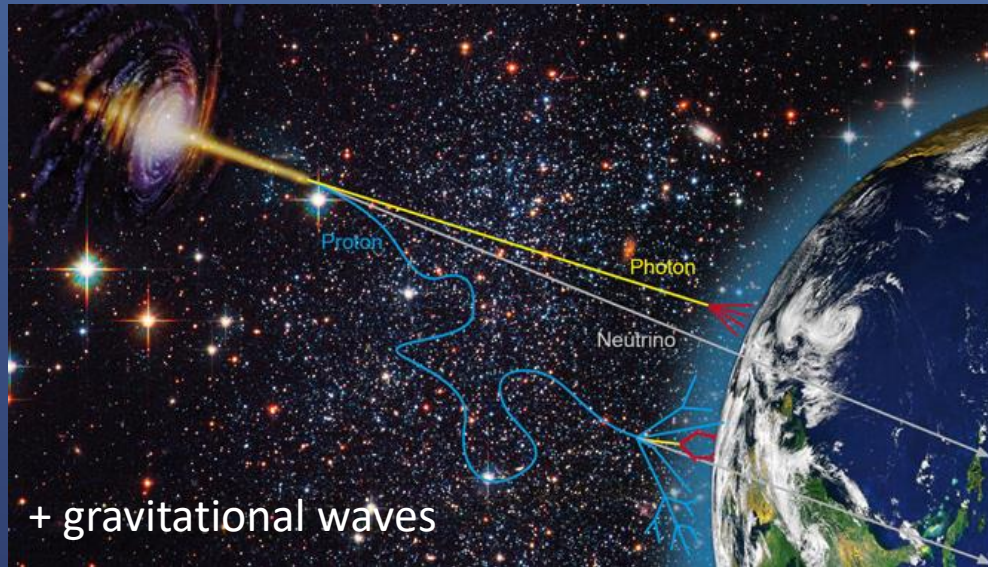
$$TS = -2 \log\left[\frac{L(\mathbf{n}_s = 0)}{L(\mathbf{n}_s)}\right]$$



SUMMARY

- The ANTARES-GVD alerts analysis is a good example of a joint multi-messenger effort. It is complementary to the online analysis, however no additional signal was found.
- Nevertheless, the future of multi-messenger astronomy lies on the constant cooperation of all the available observatories regardless the messenger they follow so a forward step in the right path.
- The source flaring analysis is still in progress. The addition of temporal information depends on the source but greatly reduces the threshold for a significant detection.
- Recently, the models in favour of neutrinos + gamma-rays have been questioned in favour of neutrinos + radio emission so further research must be done in order to answer these questions.

ANTARES IN THE MULTI-MESSENGER ERA



Offline framework: (This talk)

Analysis of the available data after a long time of exposure.

Search for possible coincidences (space/time) among the events collected from different experiments.

Online framework: Real time follow-up

