

The contribution of Galaxy Clusters to Diffuse Gamma-rays and Neutrinos

Saqib Hussain saqib.hussain@gssi.it

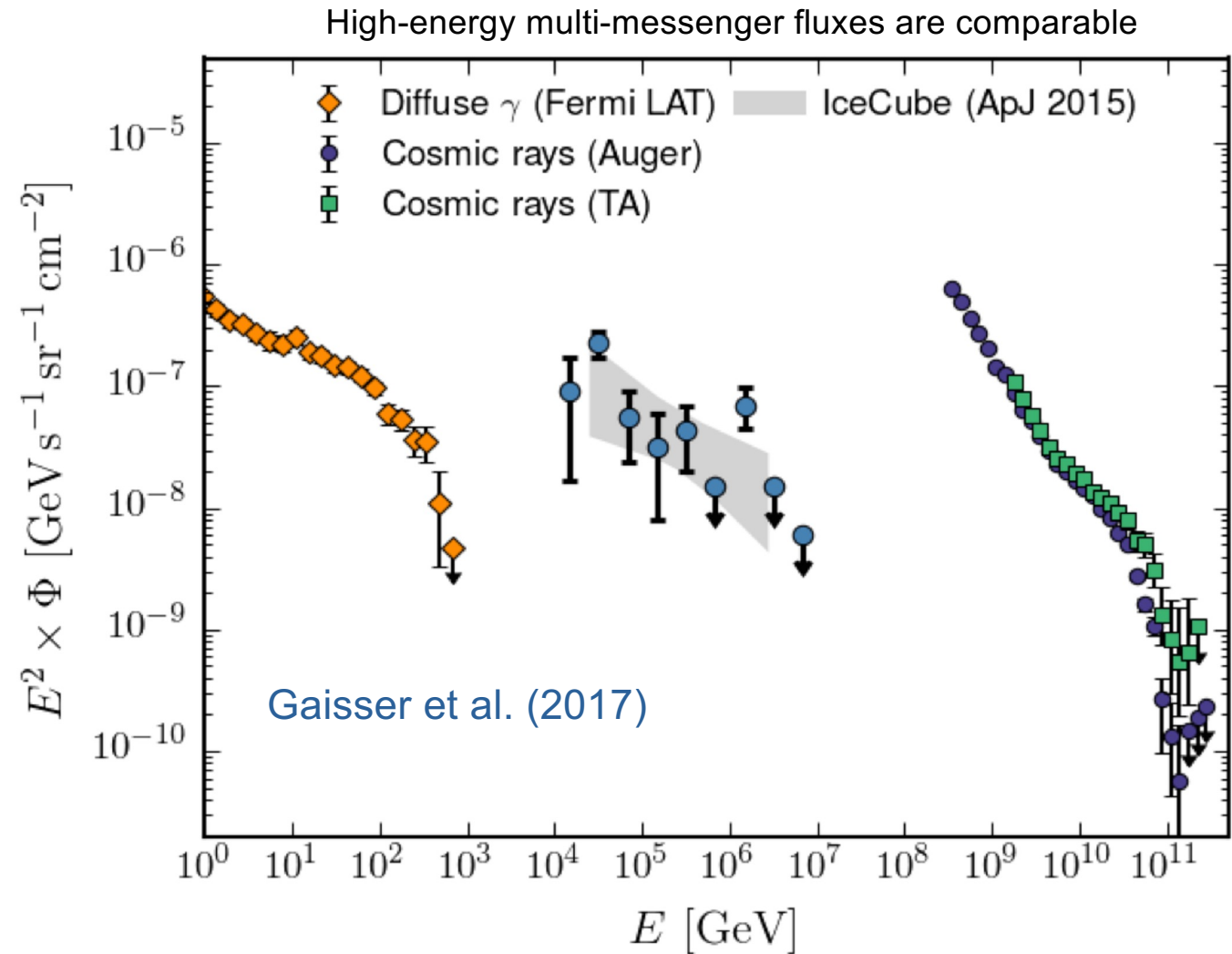
Giulia Pagliaroli, Francesco Villante

Rafael Alves Batista, Elisabete M. de Gouveia Dal Pino, Klaus Dolag



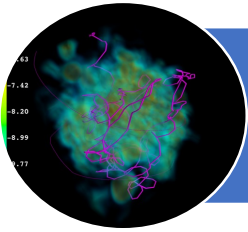
Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare
Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso

Motivation

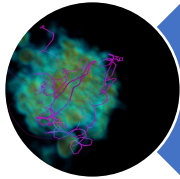


- ❖ Cosmic-rays (CRs), neutrinos and gamma rays have common origin?
- ❖ Single class of astrophysical sources can produce them?
- ❖ Galaxy Clusters are the most suitable candidates for diffuse multi-messengers:
size ~ 1 Mpc, $B \sim 10^{-6}$ G, $n \sim 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and $T \sim 10^8$ K

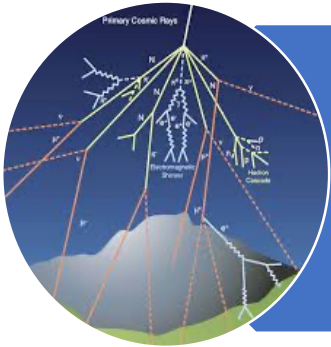
Outline



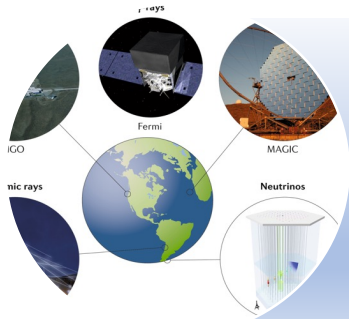
Cosmic-rays and clusters of galaxies



Propagation and interactions of cosmic rays:
MHD and Monte-Carlo simulations

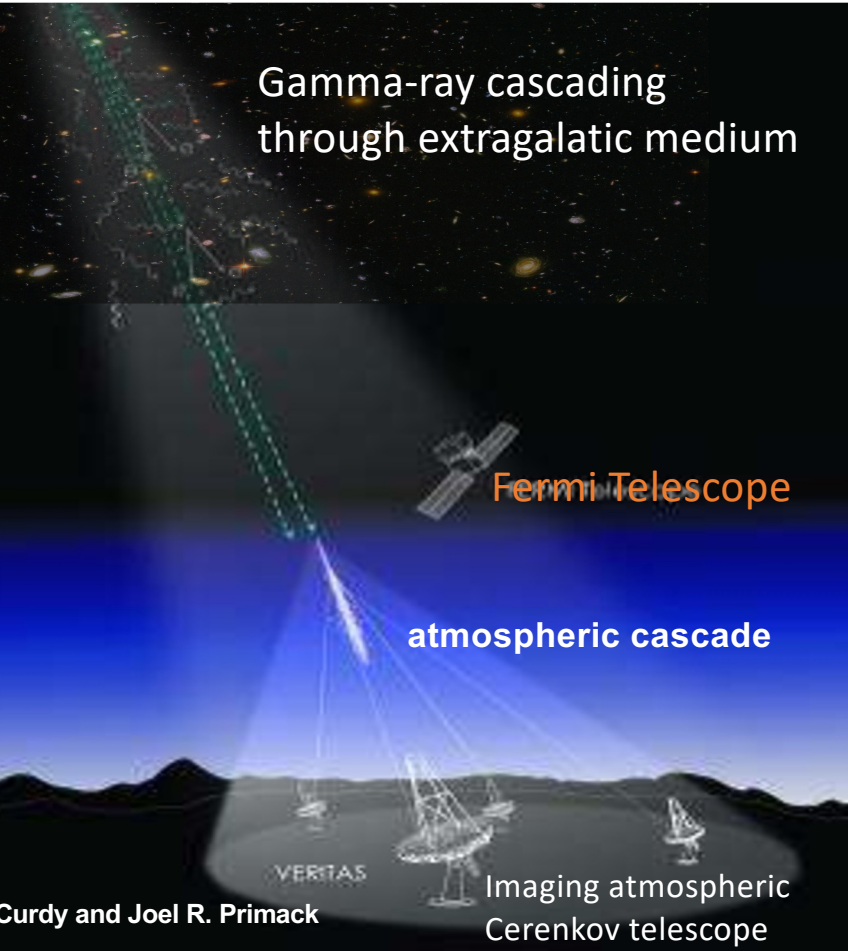
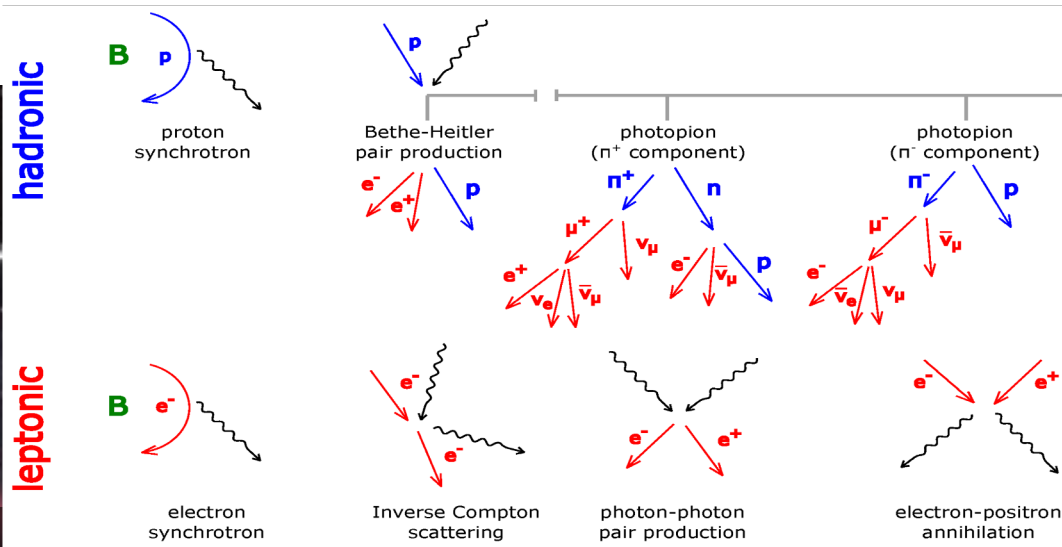
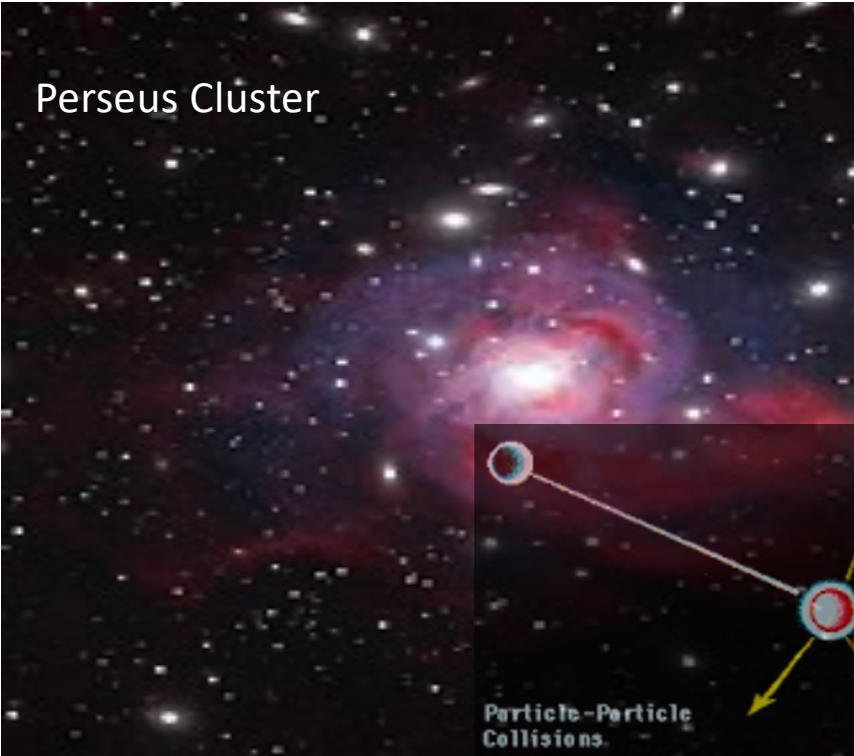


Linking complementary high-energy astrophysical messengers:
Cosmic rays, Neutrino, and Gamma rays



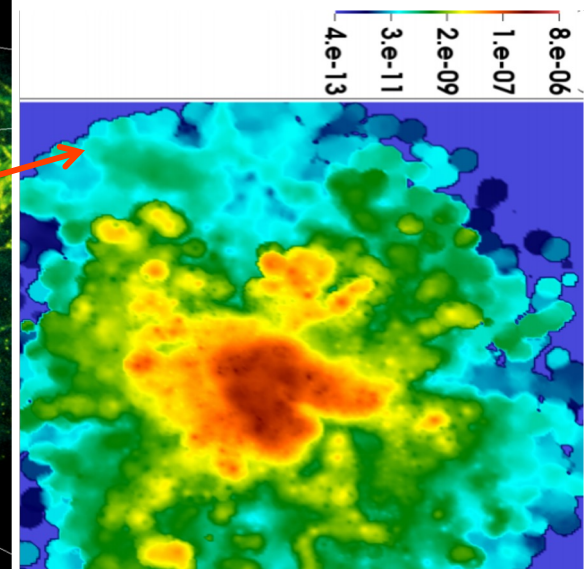
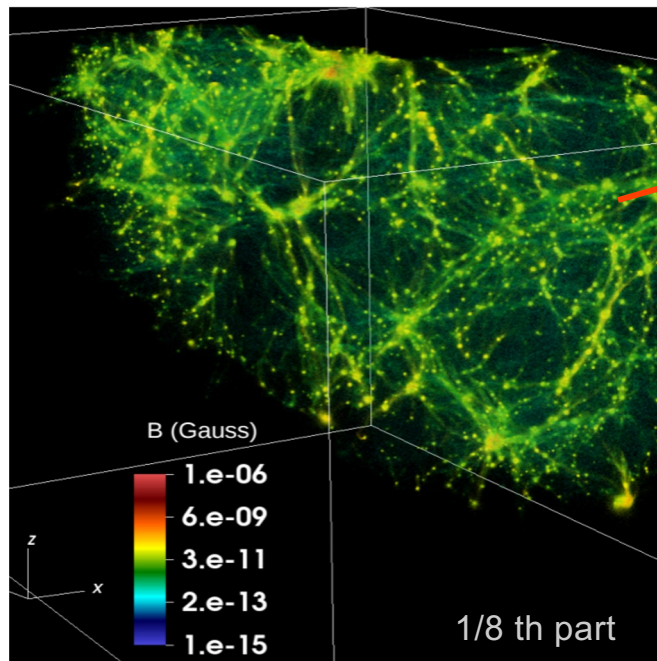
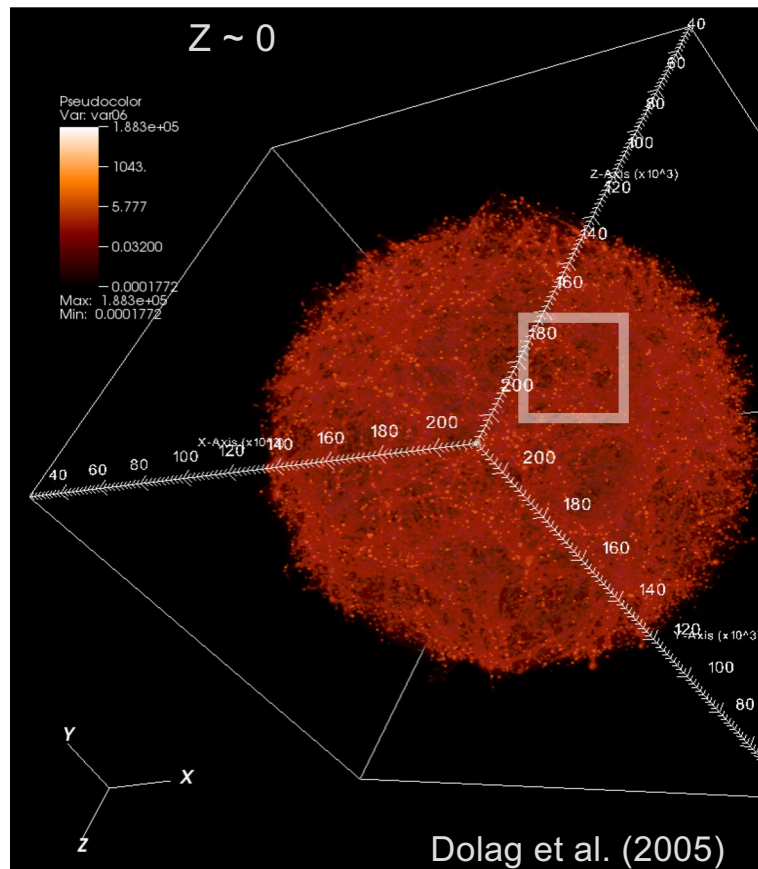
Common Multi-messenger Sources

Schematic Diagram



High-energy multi messengers
Emission and Observations

Cosmological 3D-MHD simulation



$$M \sim 10^{14.5} M_{\text{sun}}$$

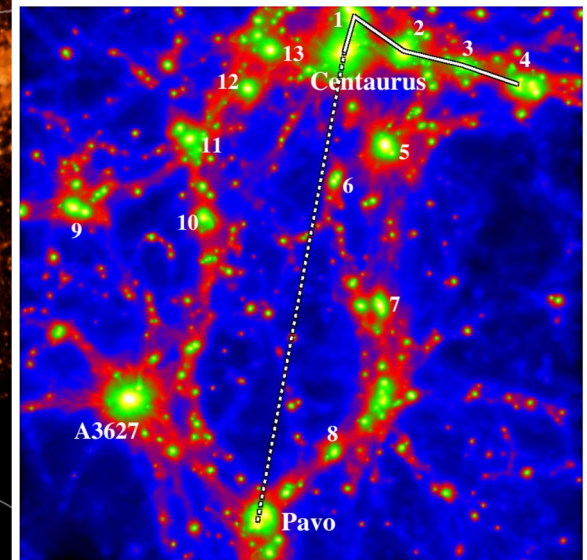
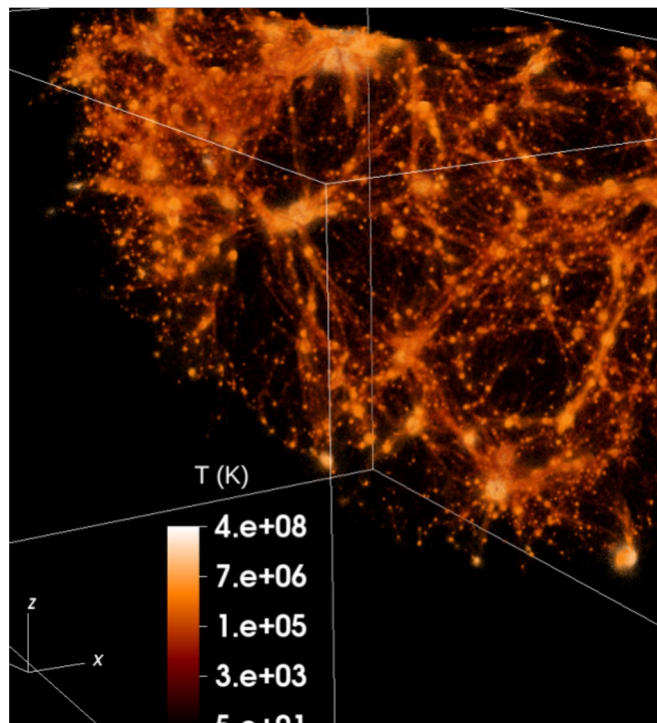
SPH GADGET simulations

(Springel 2005)

Large-scale structure, filaments, and
clusters, $z < 5.0$

seed magnetic field $\sim 10^{-12}$ [G]

Maximum spatial resolution ~ 10 kpc



CR Propagation Simulation

Mass range: $10^{12} < M/M_{\odot} < 10^{15.5}$

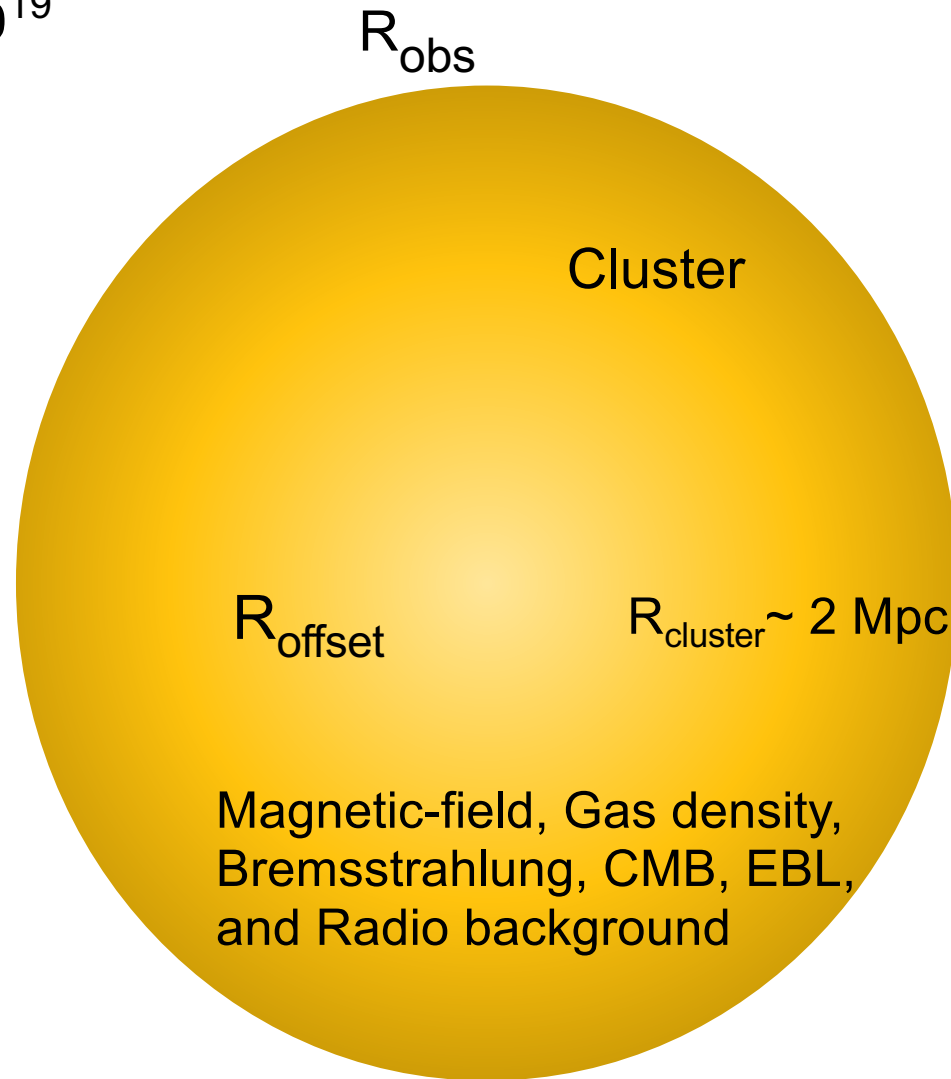
Injected CR (proton) energy range:

Gamma-rays: $10^{11} < E/\text{eV} < 10^{19}$

Neutrinos: $10^{14} < E/\text{eV} < 10^{19}$

Redshift = $z < 5.0$

$R_{\text{offset}} = 300 \text{ kpc}, 1 \text{ Mpc}$

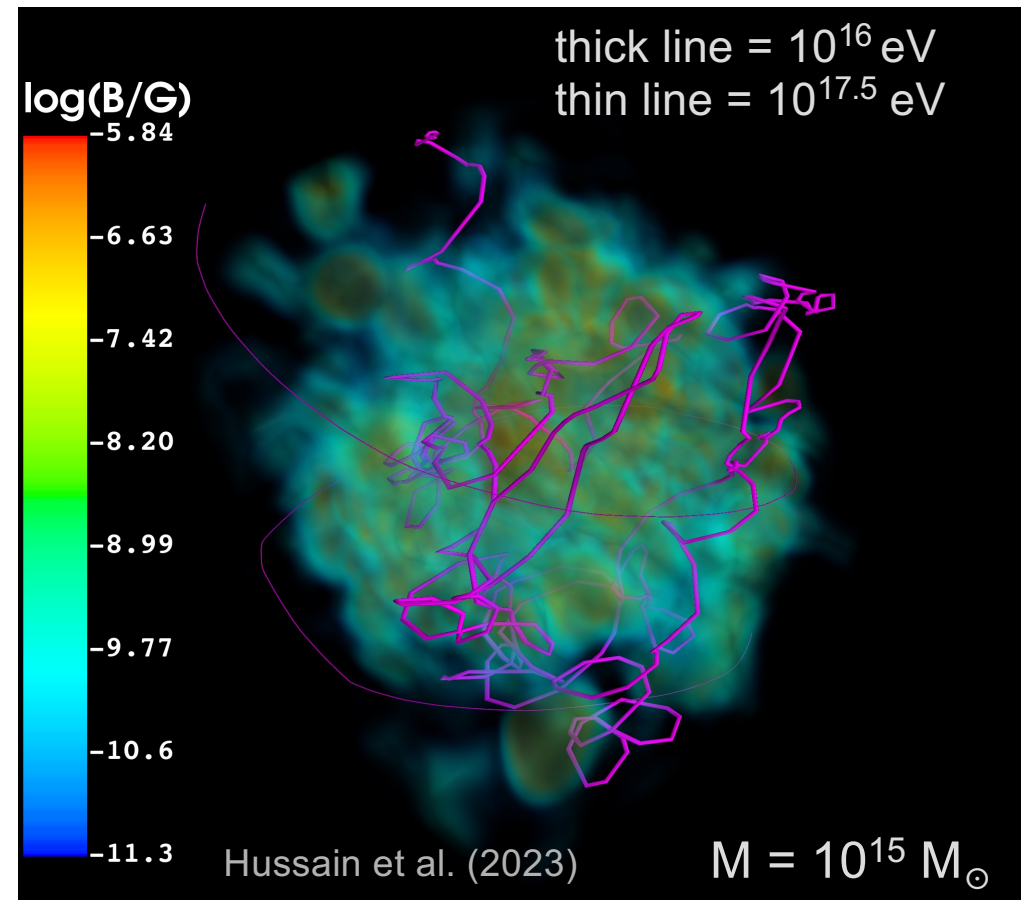


CR trajectories inside a Cluster

For $E = 10^{17}$ eV, $B = 10^{-6}$ G,
Larmor Radius $\sim 1.08(E/10^{15} \text{ eV}) / Z (B/\mu\text{G}) \text{ pc} \sim 100 \text{ pc}$

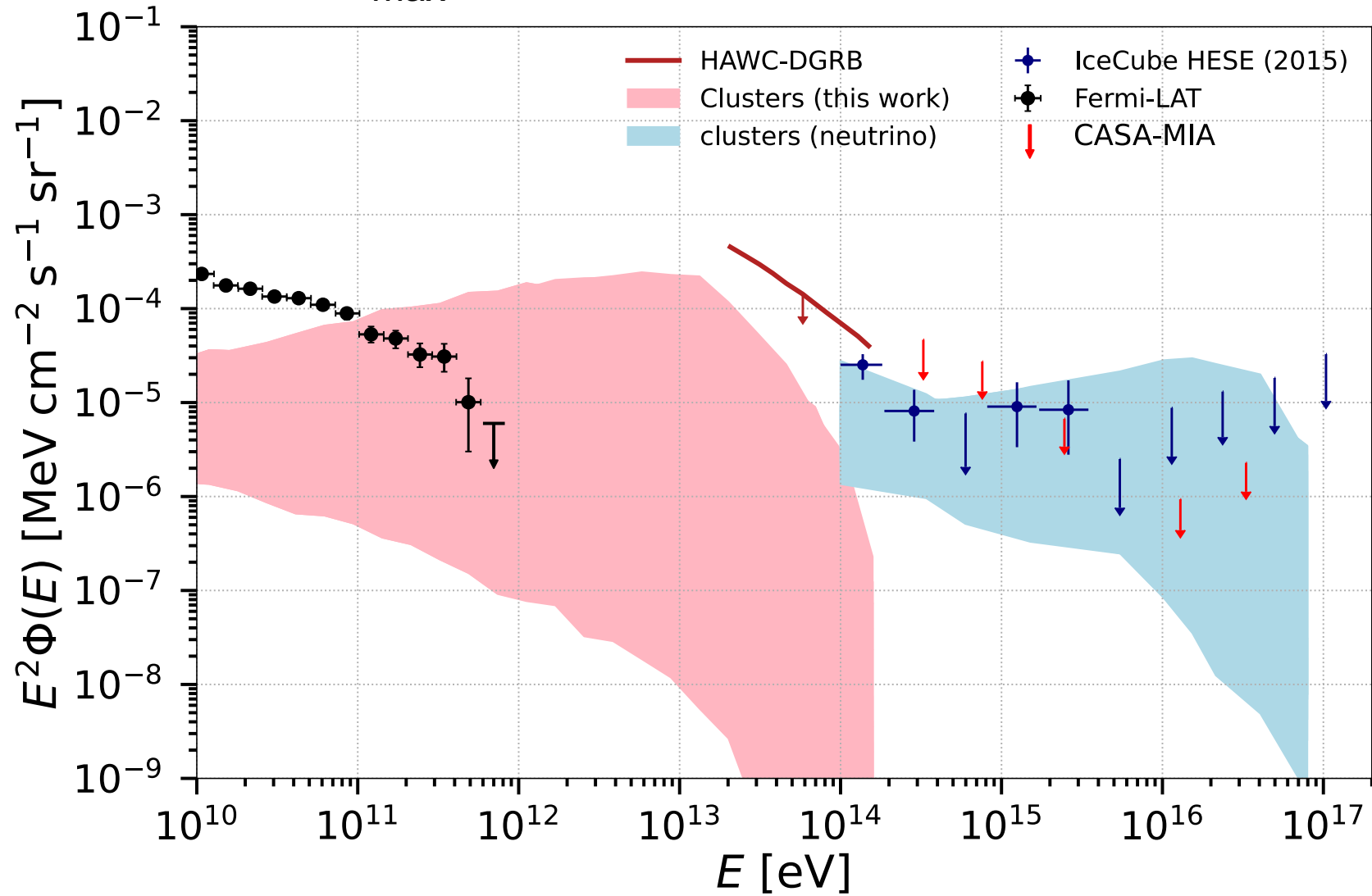
Low energy ($< 10^{17}$ eV) CRs: Diffusive
High Energy ($> 10^{17}$ eV) CRs:
Semi-diffusive or Ballistic

Combined cosmological MHD simulations
with Monte Carlo simulations

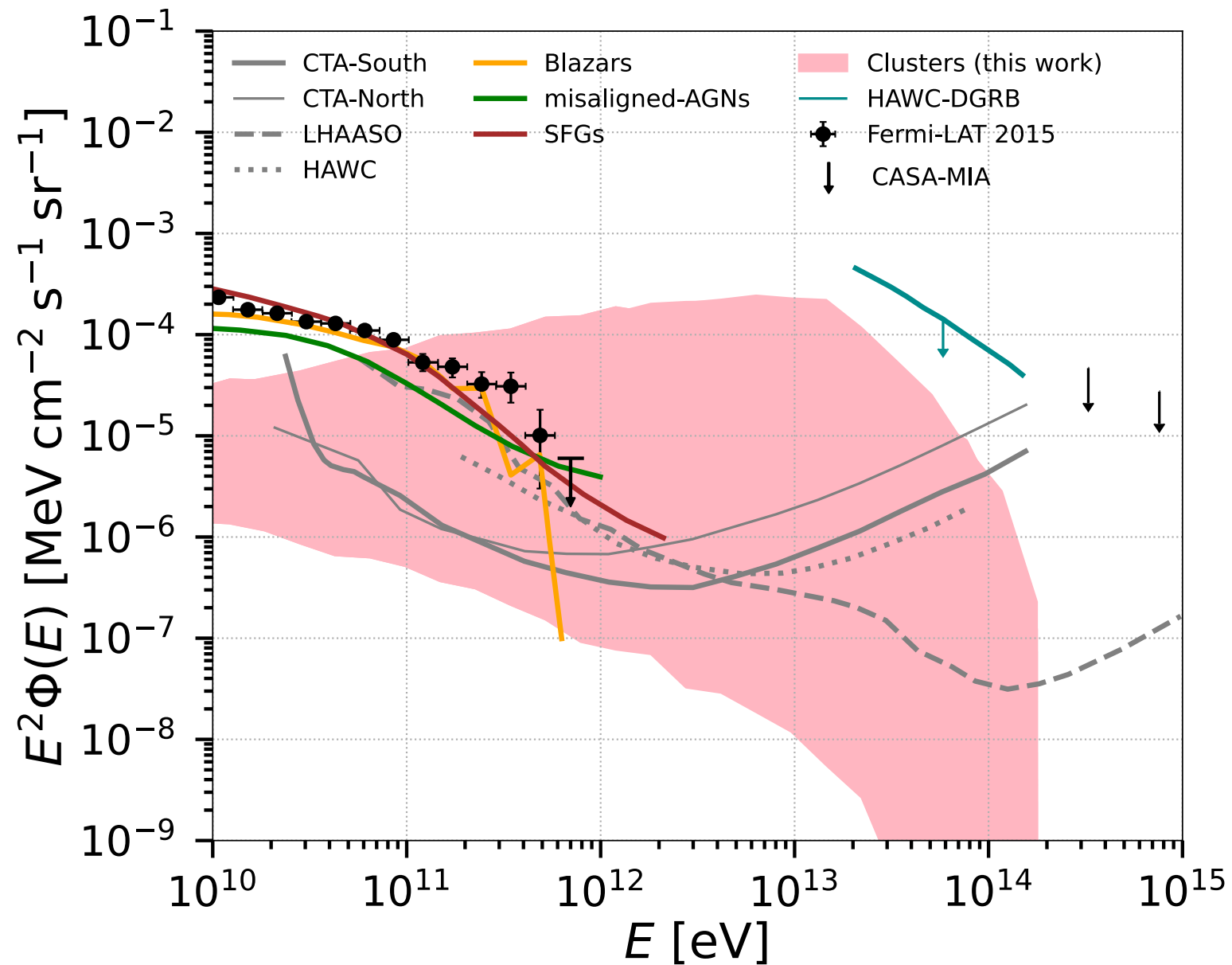


Gamma-rays and neutrinos from clusters of galaxies

$$E_{\text{max}} = 10^{16} - 10^{17} \text{ eV}, \alpha = 1.5 - 2.5$$



Different Source Contributions and Observations

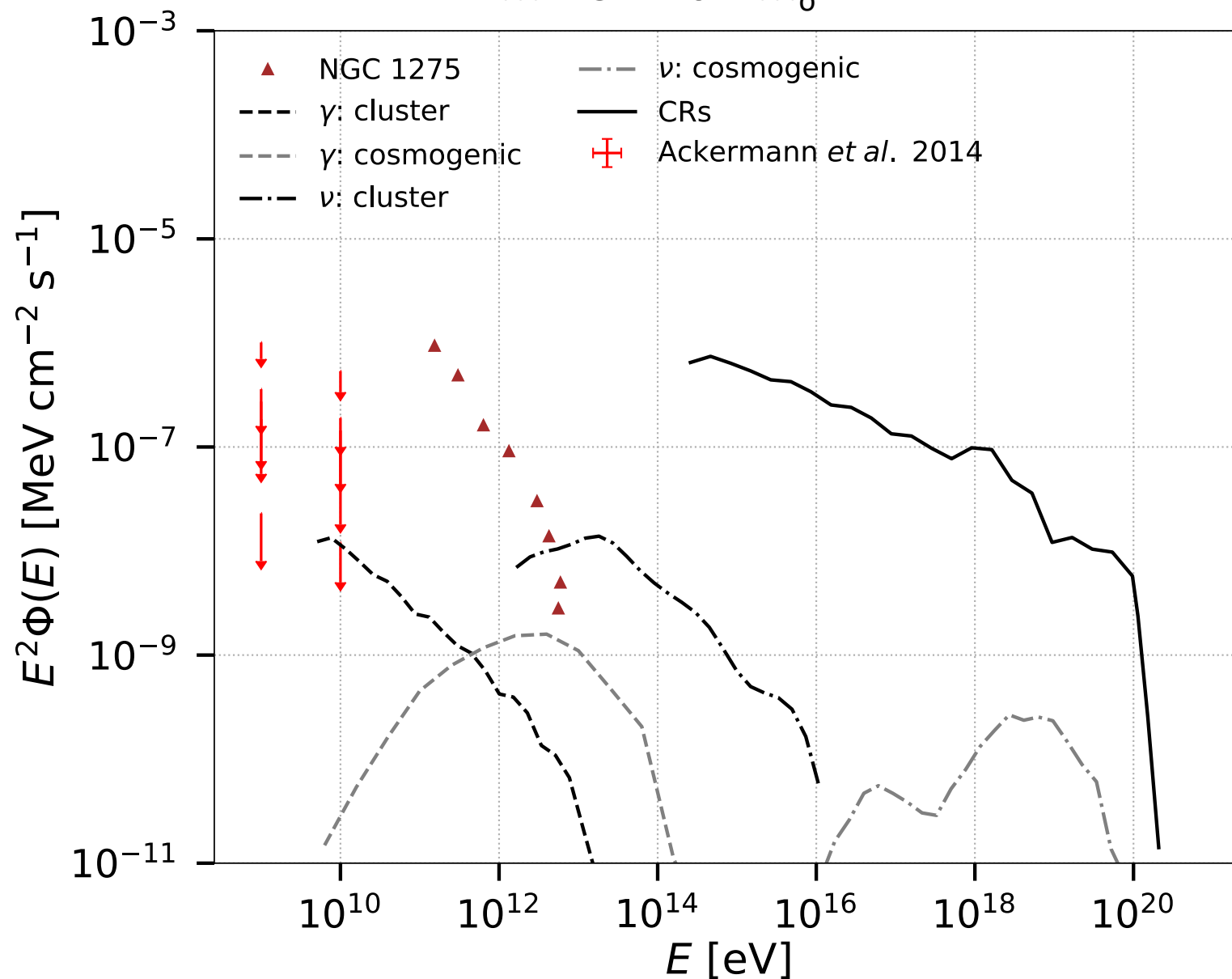


Multi-messenger from Perseus-like Cluster

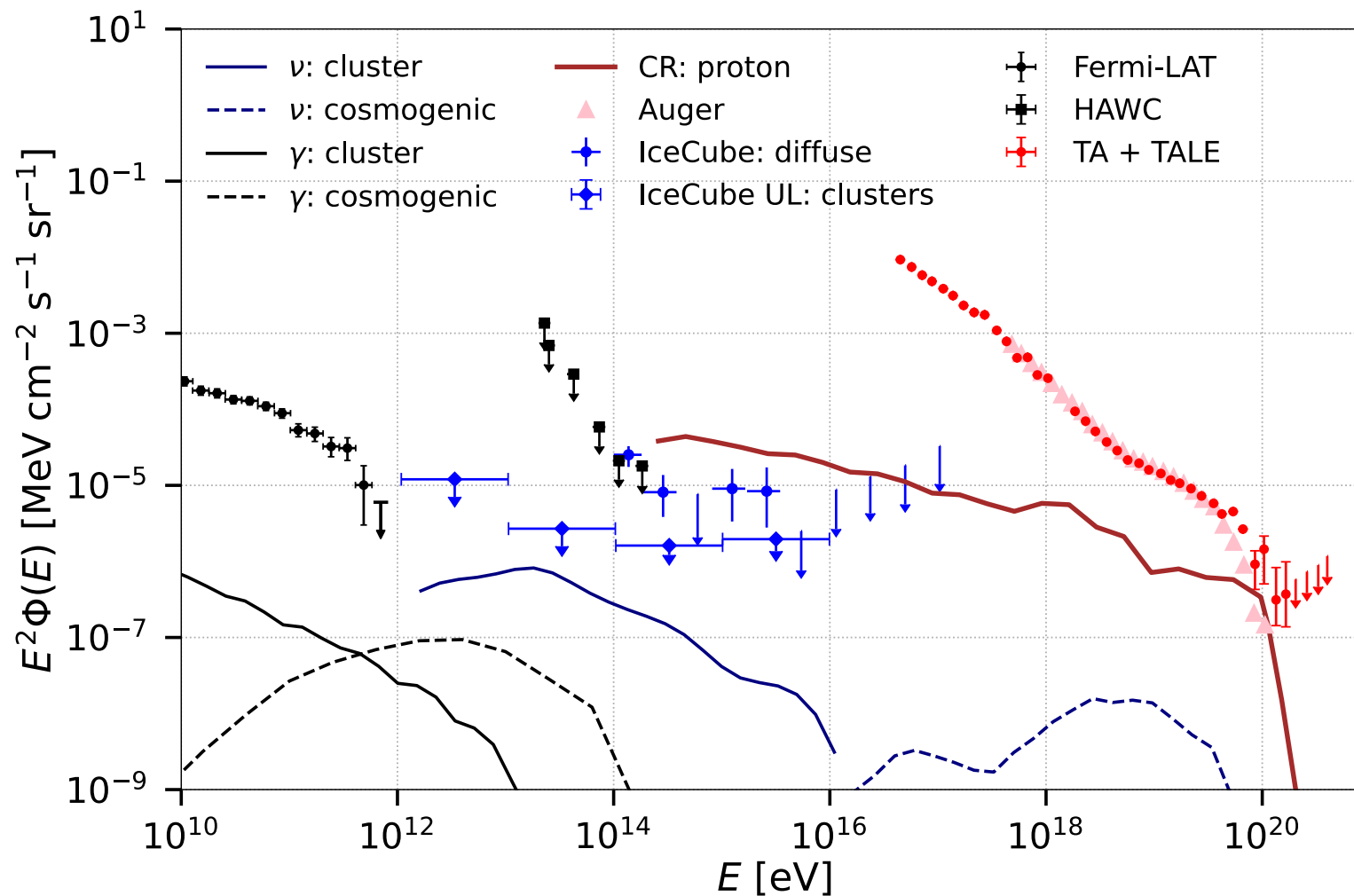
$$M \sim 5 * 10^{14} M_{\odot}$$

NGC 1275:
SALON 1996 – 2012

Fermi-LAT:
Cluster gamma-ray
upper limit



Multi-messenger from Perseus-like Sources



Perseus-like clusters can contribute to UHECRs to a fairly large fraction

Summary and Conclusions

- Contribution of clusters of galaxies to the observed diffuse neutrinos and gamma-rays
- Most important channels to produce high-energy photons and neutrino are: inelastic proton-proton collisions and CRs interactions with the CMB

Neutrino flux from clusters is comparable with observations of the IceCube, especially between the energies 100 TeV and 10 PeV [Hussain et al., MNRAS \(2021\)](#)

Gamma-ray flux from clusters can contribute up to 100% to the diffuse gamma-rays above 100 GeV observed by the Fermi-LAT [Hussain et al., Nat. Comm. \(2023\)](#)

Perseus-like sources can contribute to a sizeable percentage to UHECRS

These results might be confirmed by LHAASO, upcoming CTA and IceCube-Gen2, GRAND...

Summary and Conclusions

Diffuse neutrino and gamma-ray background
Prominent sources: AGNs and Blazars

Contribution from local clusters of galaxies
Perseus cluster: Source of UHECRs and gamma rays
Prominent sources: NGC 1275 radio galaxy and IC 310

Gamma-ray study from clusters can provide the constraints on decaying dark matter

Common Multi-messenger Sources



Thanks