

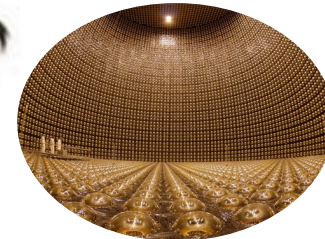
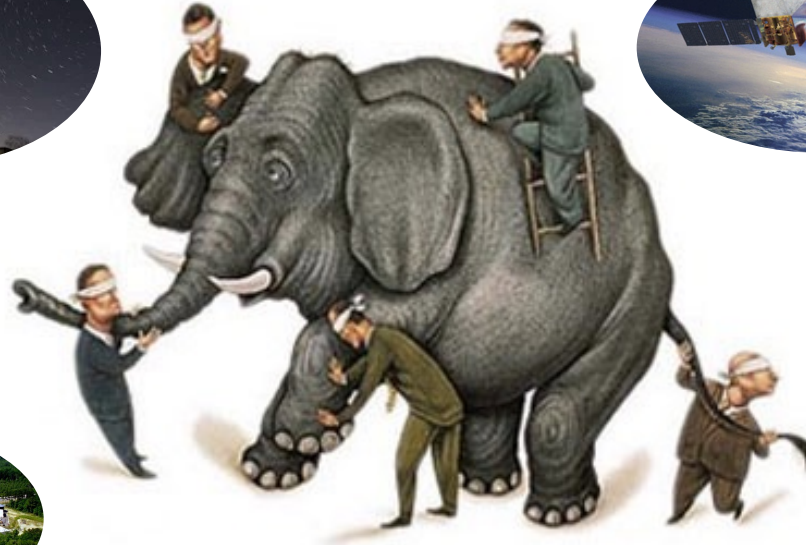


RUHR-UNIVERSITÄT BOCHUM

# NEUTRINOS IN THE ERA OF MULTIMESSENGER ASTRONOMY

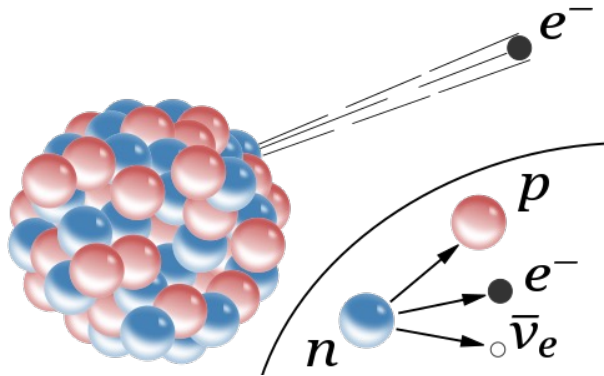


# Multi-messenger Astronomy

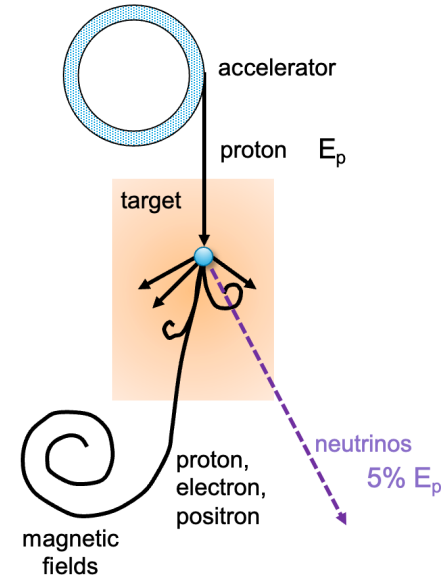


# Low vs. High-energies

**MeV** neutrinos from nuclear processes, (inverse) beta decay

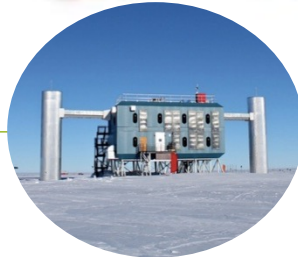
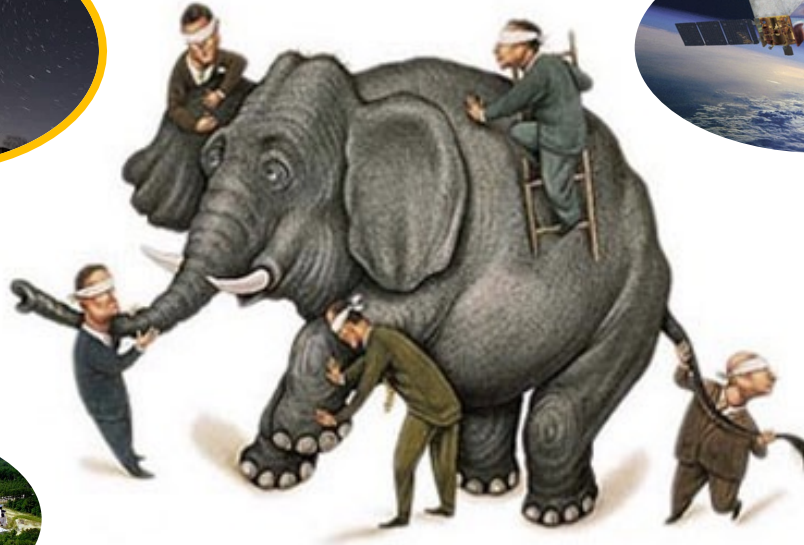


**TeV-PeV** neutrinos from cosmic-ray “beam dumps”

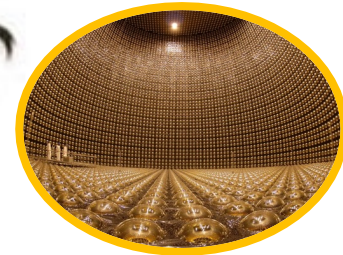


# Multi-messenger Astronomy

Photons

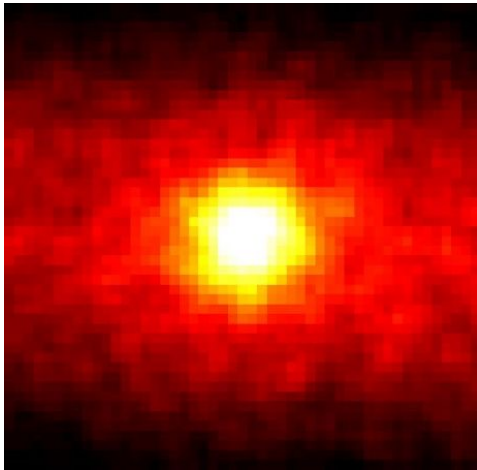


MeV neutrinos



# Birth of Multi-messenger Astronomy with Neutrinos

**Astronomy Picture of the Day**  
June 5, 1998



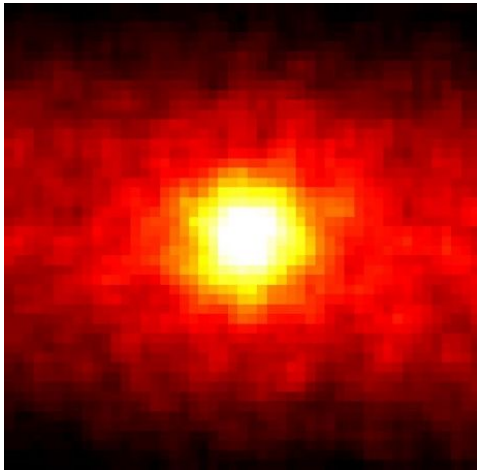
The Sun in Neutrinos seen by  
Super-Kamiokande

Combining neutrinos and  
electromagnetic information led to:



# Birth of Multi-messenger Astronomy with Neutrinos

**Astronomy Picture of the Day**  
June 5, 1998



The Sun in Neutrinos seen by  
Super-Kamiokande



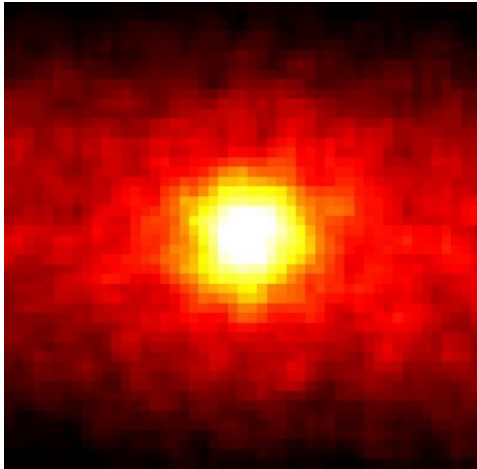
Combining neutrinos and  
electromagnetic information led to:

- **The solar neutrino problem**



# Birth of Multi-messenger Astronomy with Neutrinos

**Astronomy Picture of the Day**  
June 5, 1998



The Sun in Neutrinos seen by  
Super-Kamiokande



Combining neutrinos and  
electromagnetic information led to:

- Confirmation of model of fusion
- Breaking the standard model of particle physics

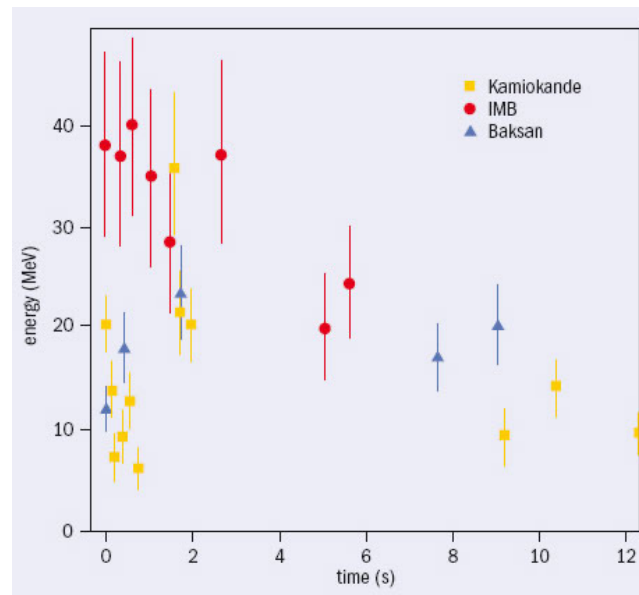


# First (and only) detection of a Supernova

## Optical detection of SN1987A in LMC



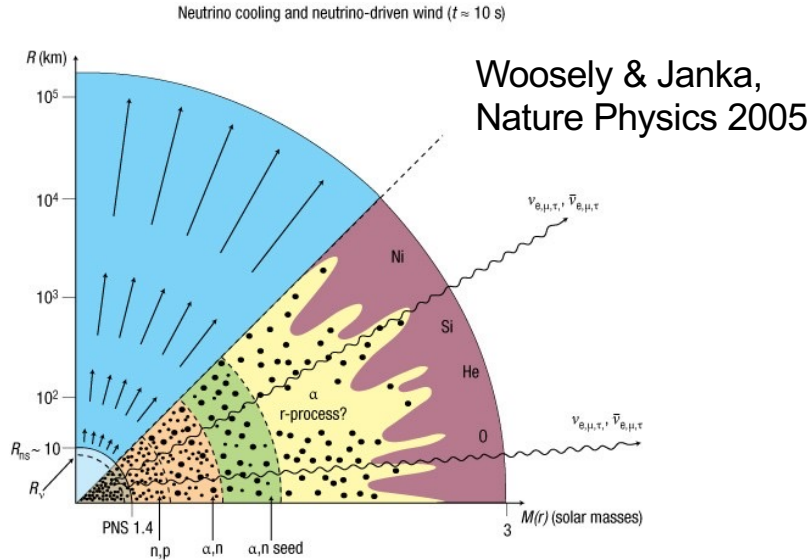
## MeV neutrino burst





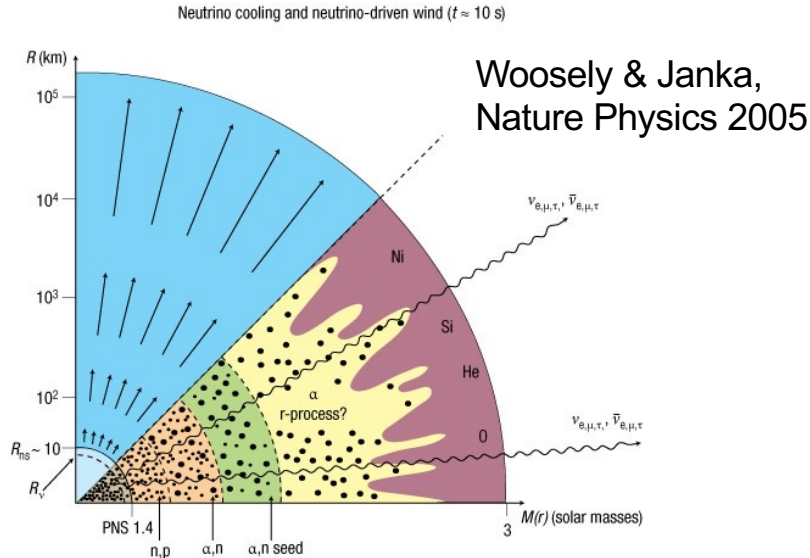
# First (and only) detection of a Supernova

First direct confirmation of our basic picture of a stellar collapse

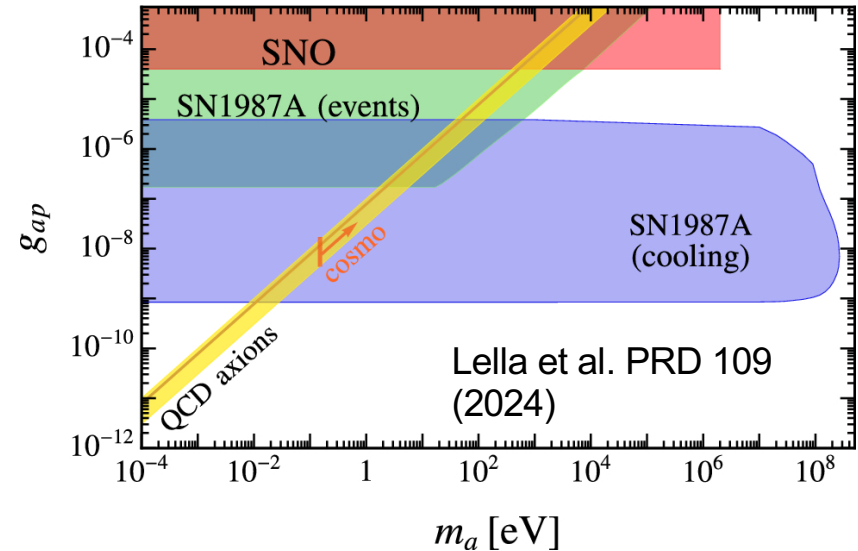


# First (and only) detection of a Supernova

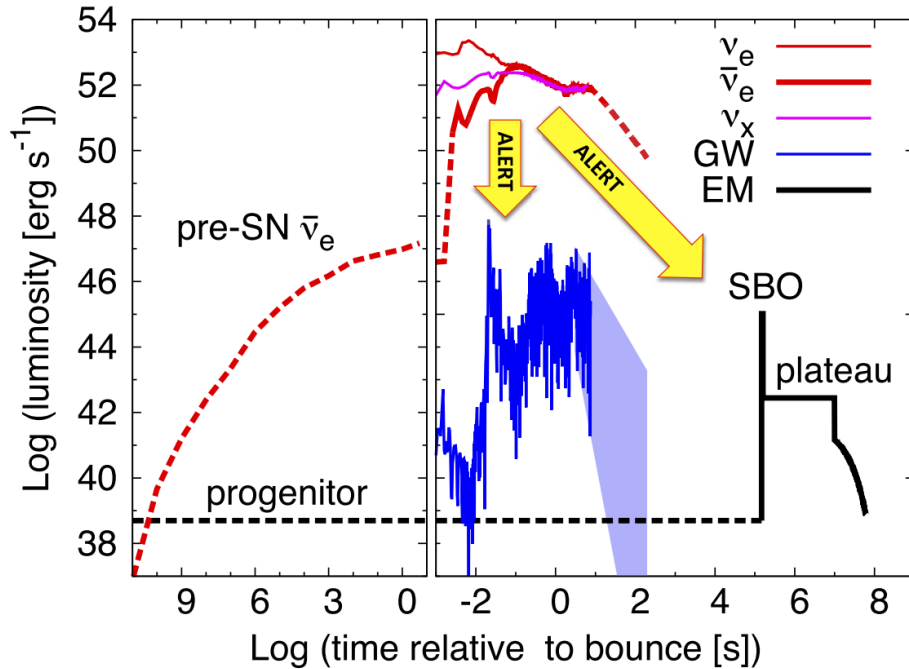
First direct confirmation of our basic picture of a stellar collapse



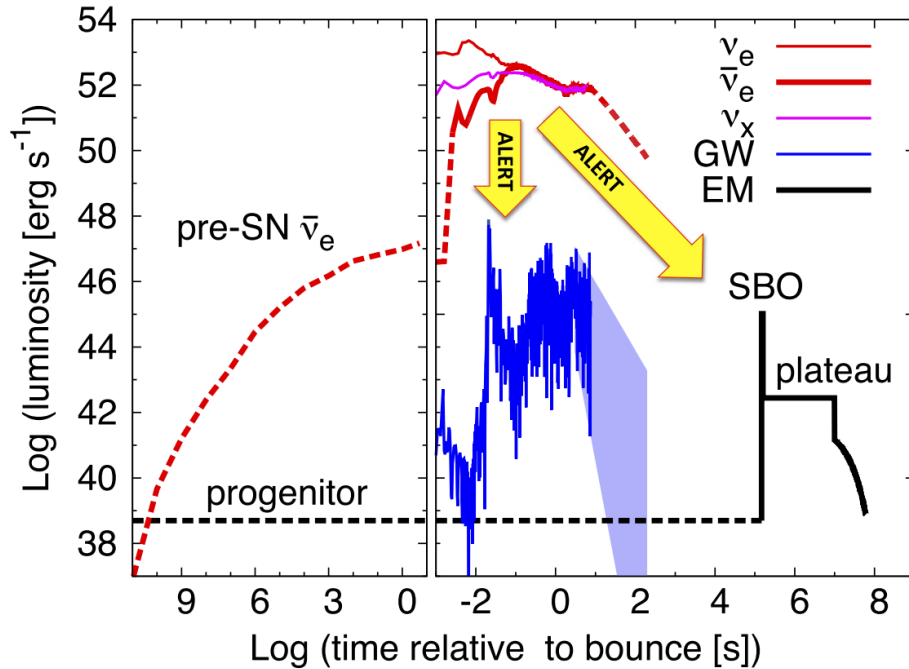
Constraints on exotic physics (e.g. axions)



# Supernova early warning system

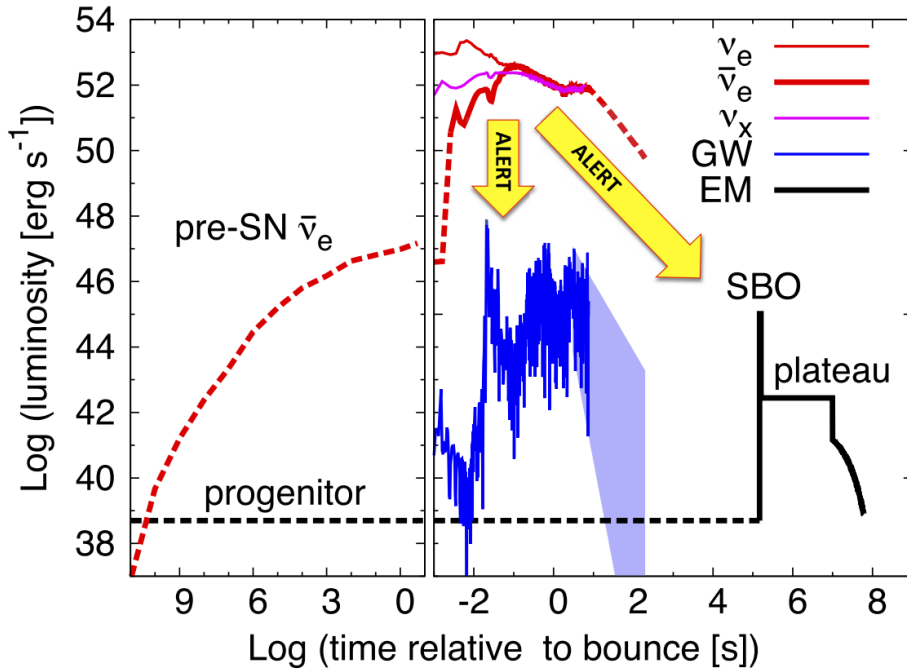


# Supernova early warning system



MeV neutrino burst as trigger for electromagnetic supernovae observations

# Supernova early warning system

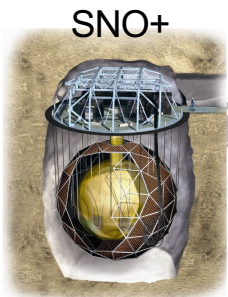


MeV neutrino burst as trigger for electromagnetic supernovae observations

## SNEWS 2.0:

Poster 134 by A. Habig

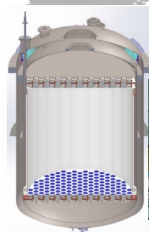
- new infrastructure
- public sub-threshold alerts
- pointing using inter-experiment triangulation
- searches for pre-supernova neutrinos



SNO+



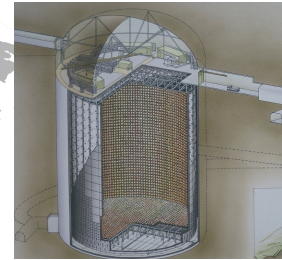
MicroBooNe



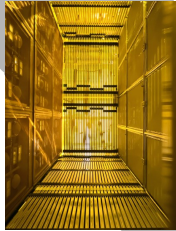
XENONnT



Baksan



Super-K



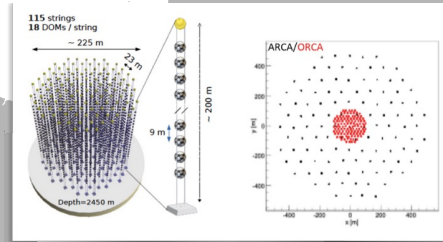
SBND



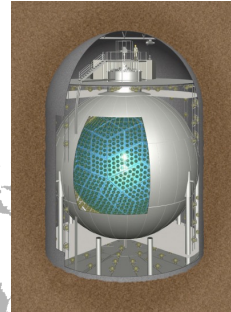
LVD



NOvA



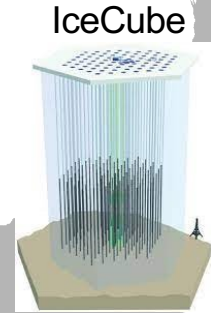
KM3NeT



KamLAND



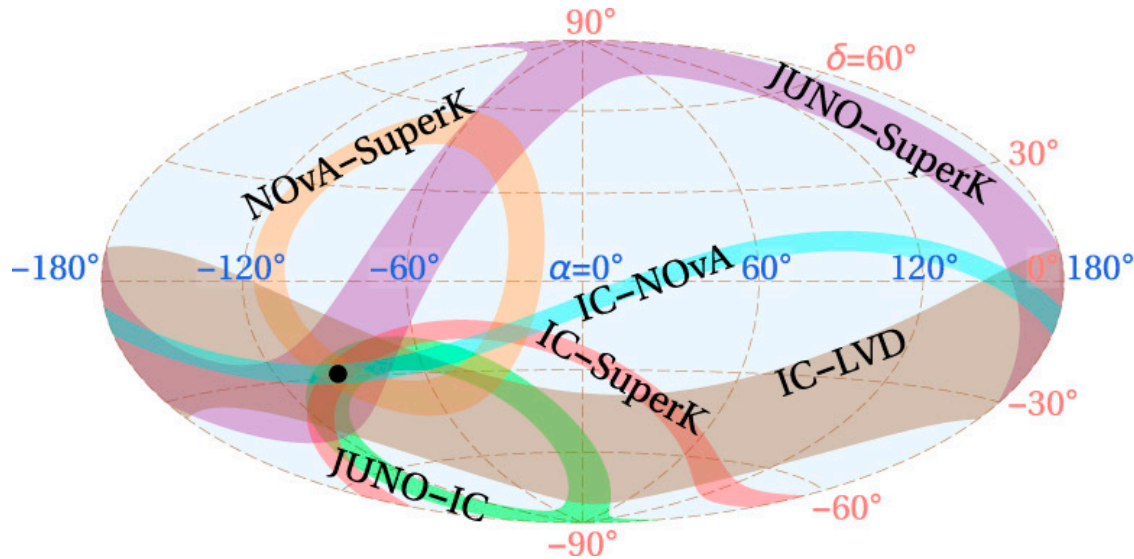
HALO



IceCube

# Supernova localization

supernova core-collapse into a neutron star



Coordinated follow-up observations with wide-field-of-view instruments are necessary

# Catching the next Galactic Neutrino Supernova

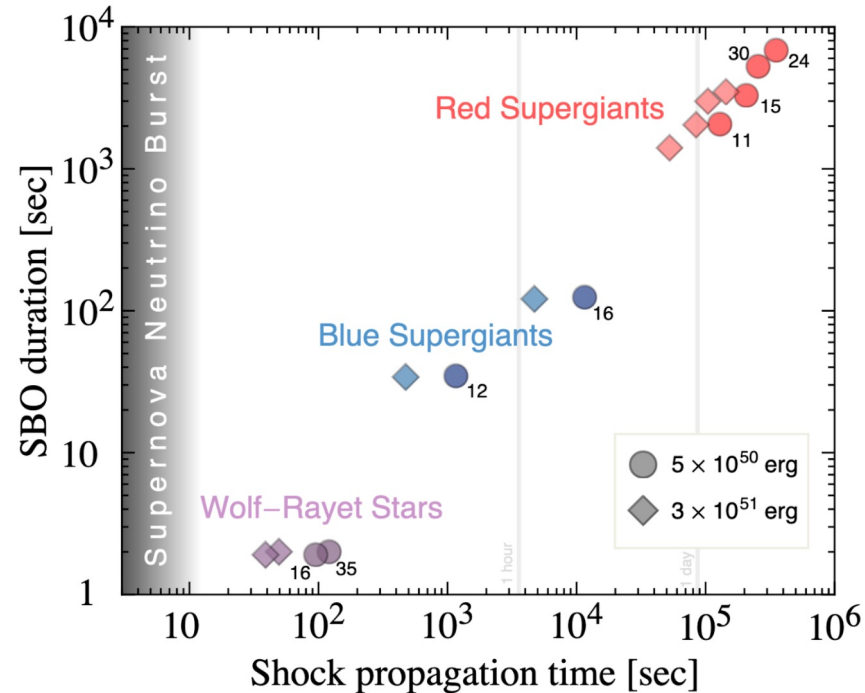
- Unprecedented insights into the explosion mechanism
- Information about surrounding material
- Spatially resolved imaging of early phases of explosion



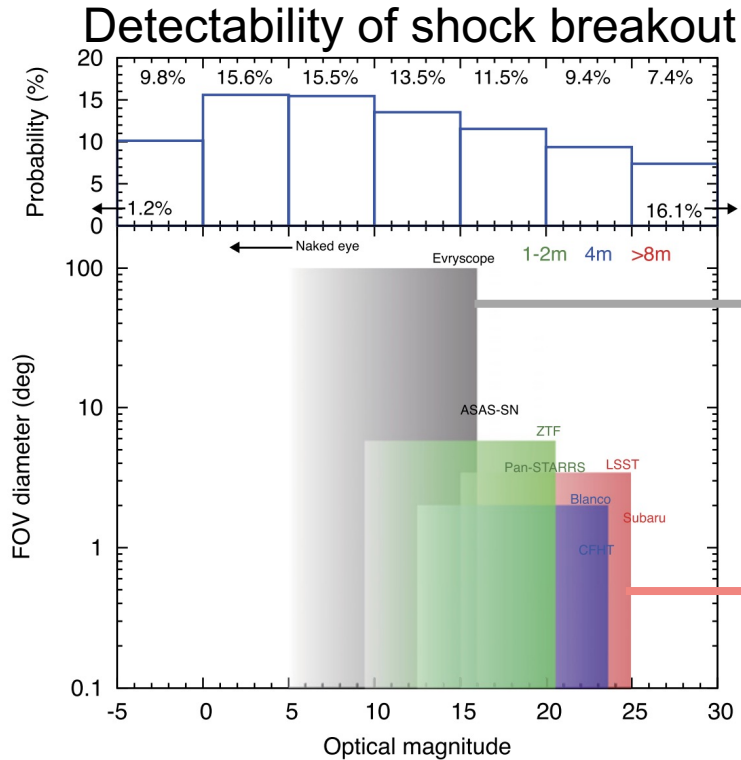
# Catching the next Galactic Neutrino Supernova

- Unprecedented insights into the explosion mechanism
- Information about surrounding material
- Spatially resolved imaging of early phases of explosion

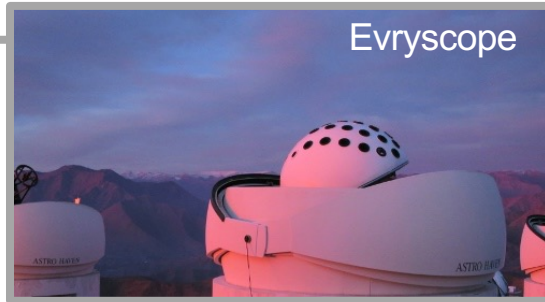
Delay between neutrino burst and optical signal: 2 min to 2 days



# Catching the next Galactic Neutrino Supernova

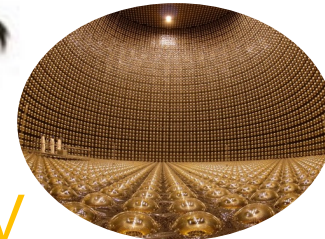


Optical counterpart can appear within minutes of neutrino alert → take full advantage of once-in-a-lifetime event

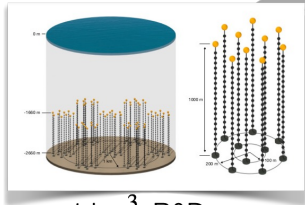


# Multi-messenger Astronomy

Photons



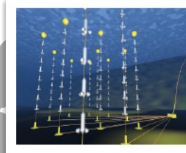
TeV-PeV  
neutrinos



1 km<sup>3</sup>, R&D

P-ONE (Canada)

ANTARES, dismantled  
>0.01 km<sup>3</sup>, 2008-2022

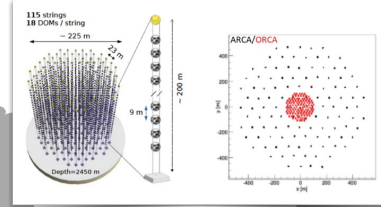
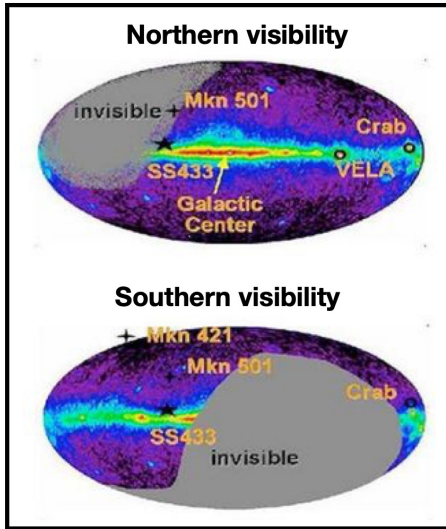
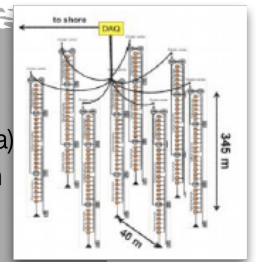


ANTARES (France)

KM3NeT-ORCA (France)  
>1 km<sup>3</sup>, data taking, in construction

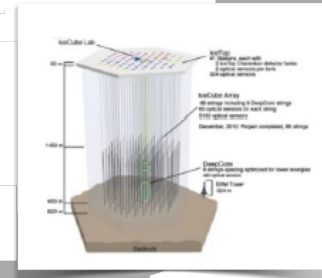
KM3NeT-ARCA (Sicily, Italy)  
>1 km<sup>3</sup>, in construction

Baikal/GVD (Russia)  
1 km<sup>3</sup>, in construction

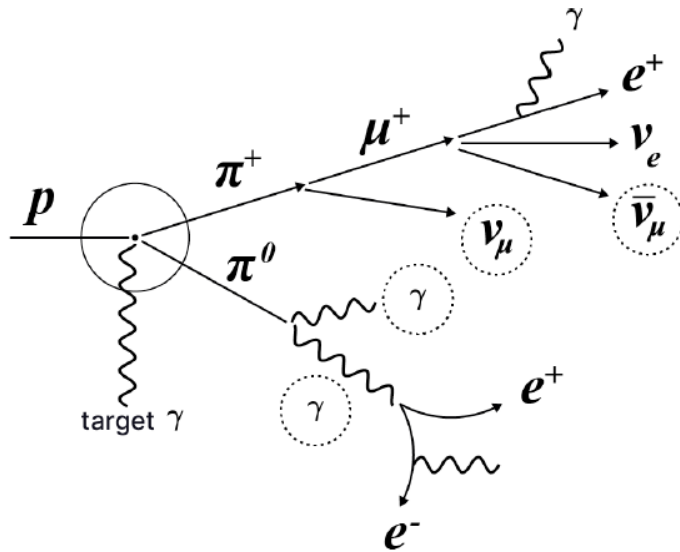


IceCube (South Pole)  
1 km<sup>3</sup>, 2011-data taking

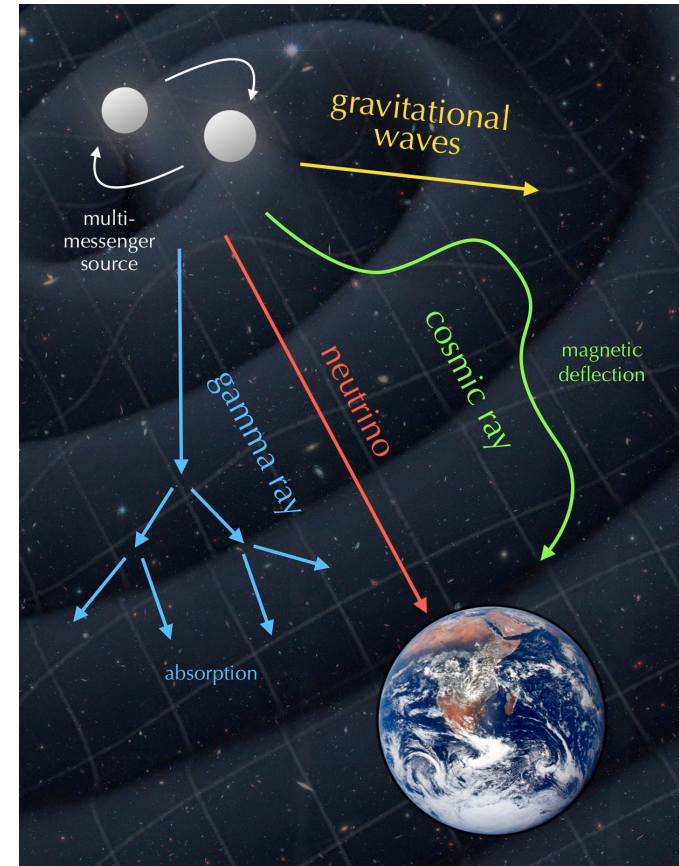
IceCube-Gen2 (South Pole)  
10 km<sup>3</sup>, R&D



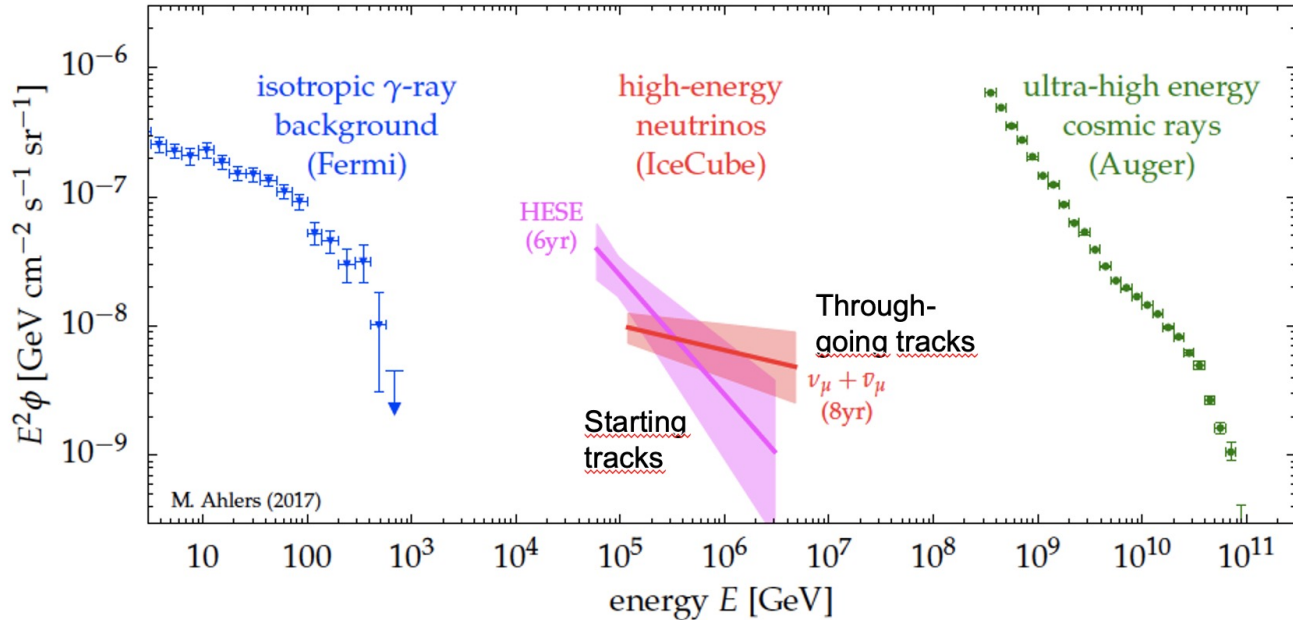
# Revealing the cosmic-ray sources



Neutrinos can unambiguously reveal the sources of cosmic rays



# Multi-messenger Diffuse Flux

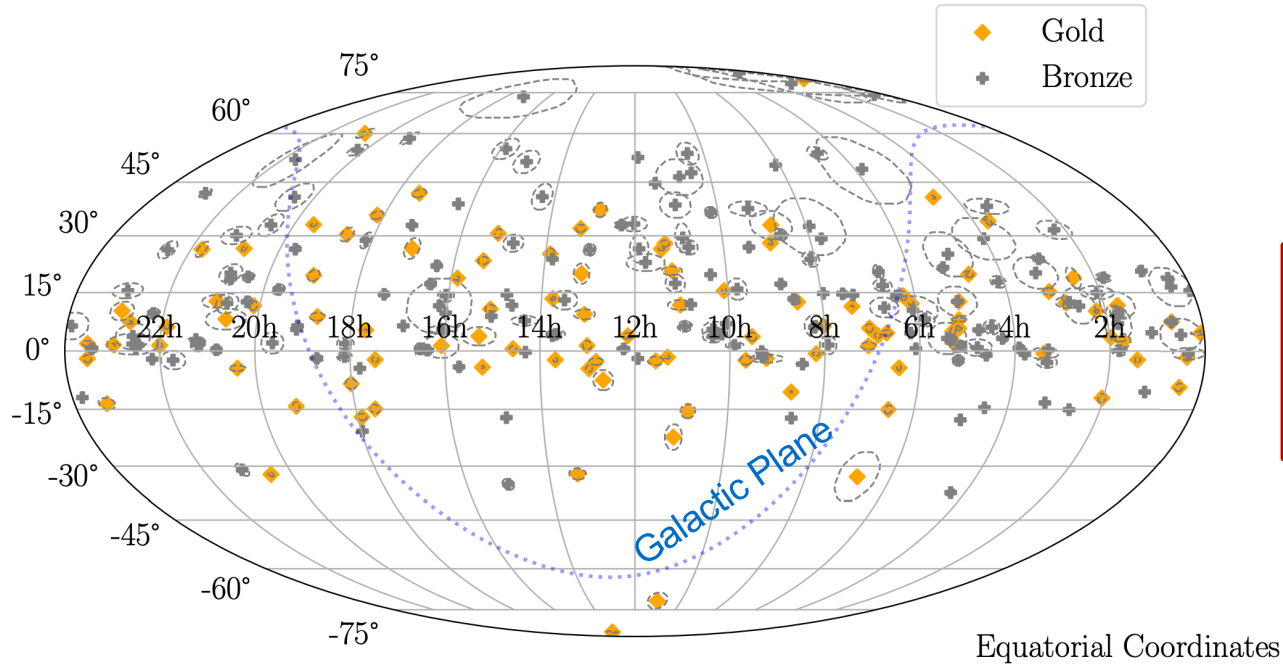


Similar energies  
in gamma rays,  
neutrinos &  
cosmic rays  
injected into our  
Universe

What are the  
sources?!

# Neutrino Sky Map

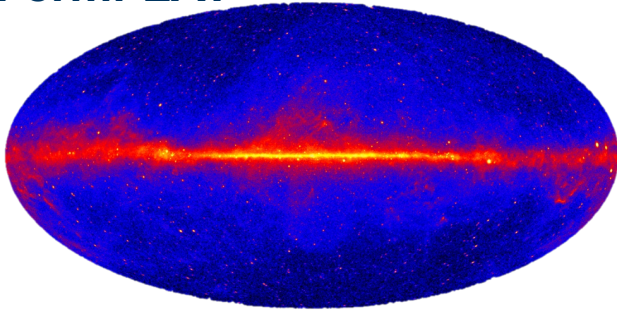
IceCube neutrinos with high (>30%) probability to be of cosmic origin



Neutrinos alone do not reveal the sources (yet)

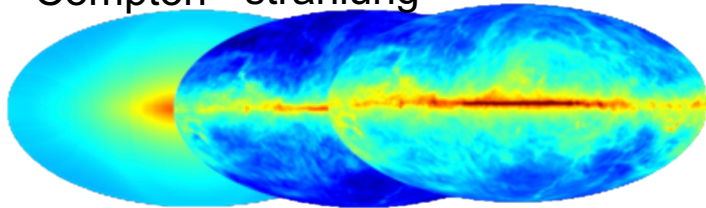
# Galactic Contribution

GeV gamma-ray sky by  
Fermi-LAT



Cosmic rays propagate through the Galaxy and interact with photons and gas

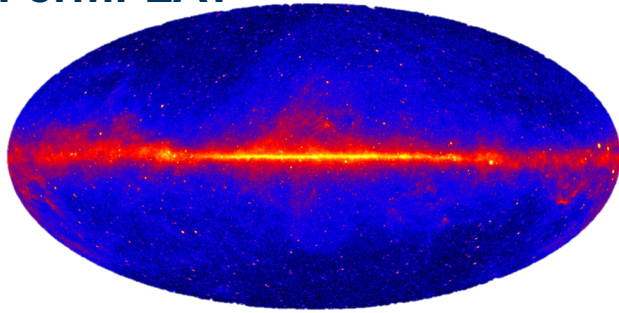
Inverse Compton    Bremsstrahlung     $\pi^0$  decay



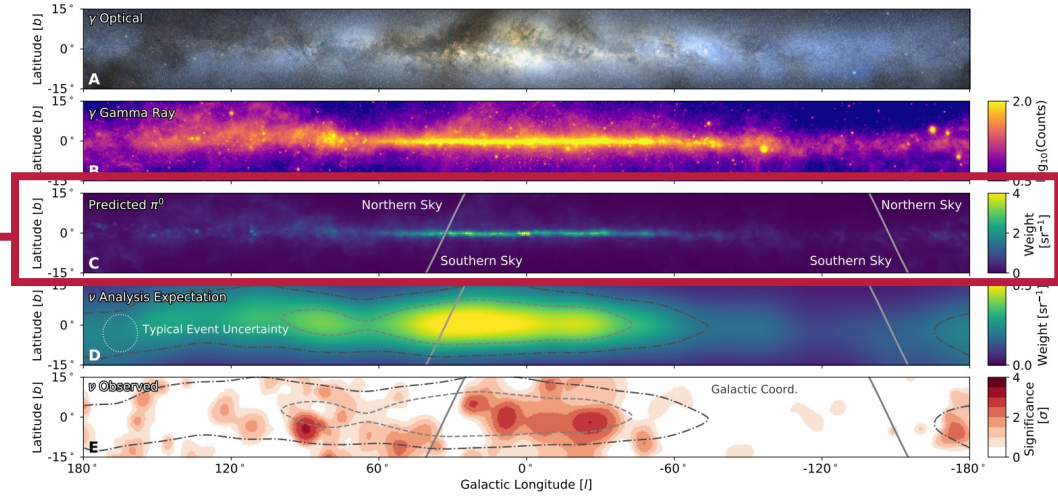
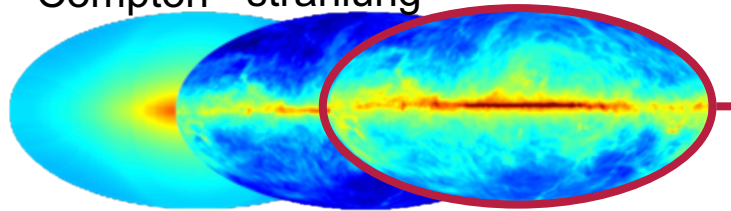


# Galactic Contribution

## GeV gamma-ray sky by Fermi-LAT



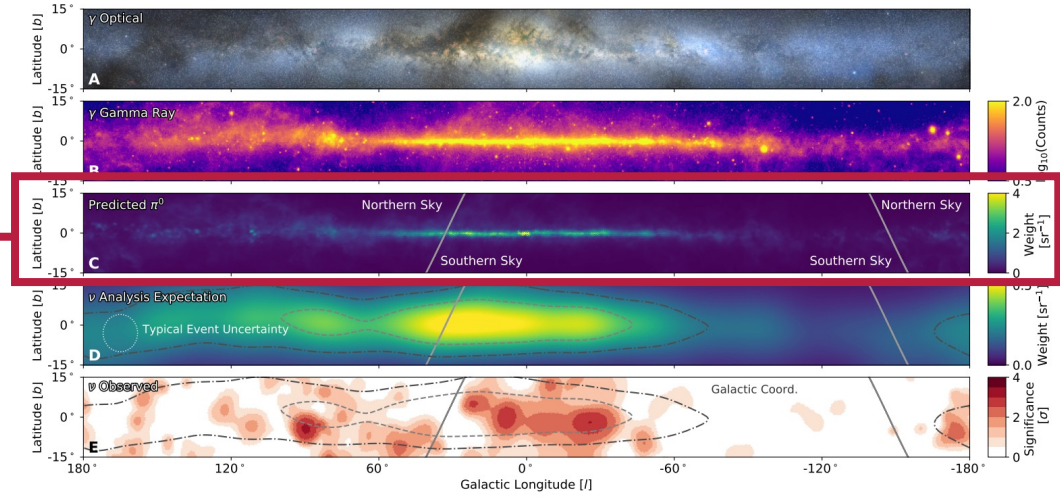
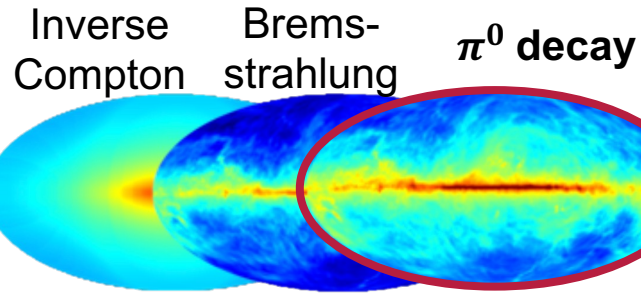
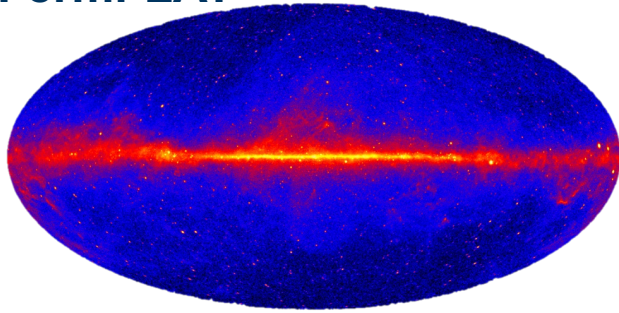
Inverse Compton    Bremsstrahlung     $\pi^0$  decay



First detection of galactic plane neutrino flux thanks to gamma-ray template fit, ~10% of diffuse flux

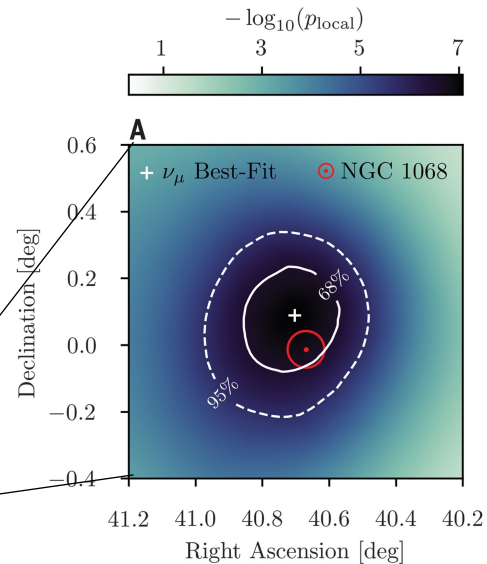
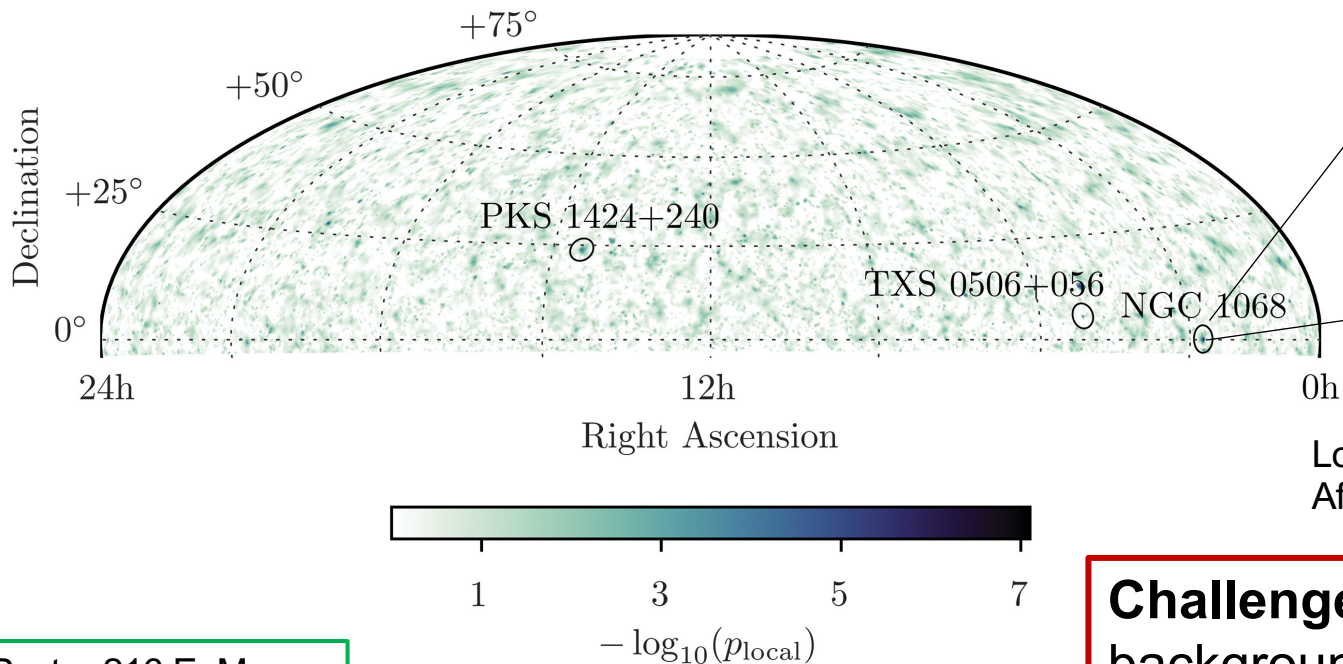
# Galactic Contribution

## GeV gamma-ray sky by Fermi-LAT



New handle to understand cosmic-ray production and propagation in our Galaxy

# Extragalactic Sources: hot spot search

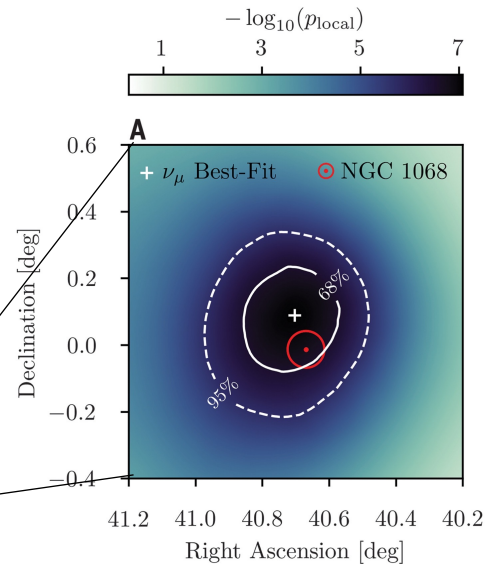
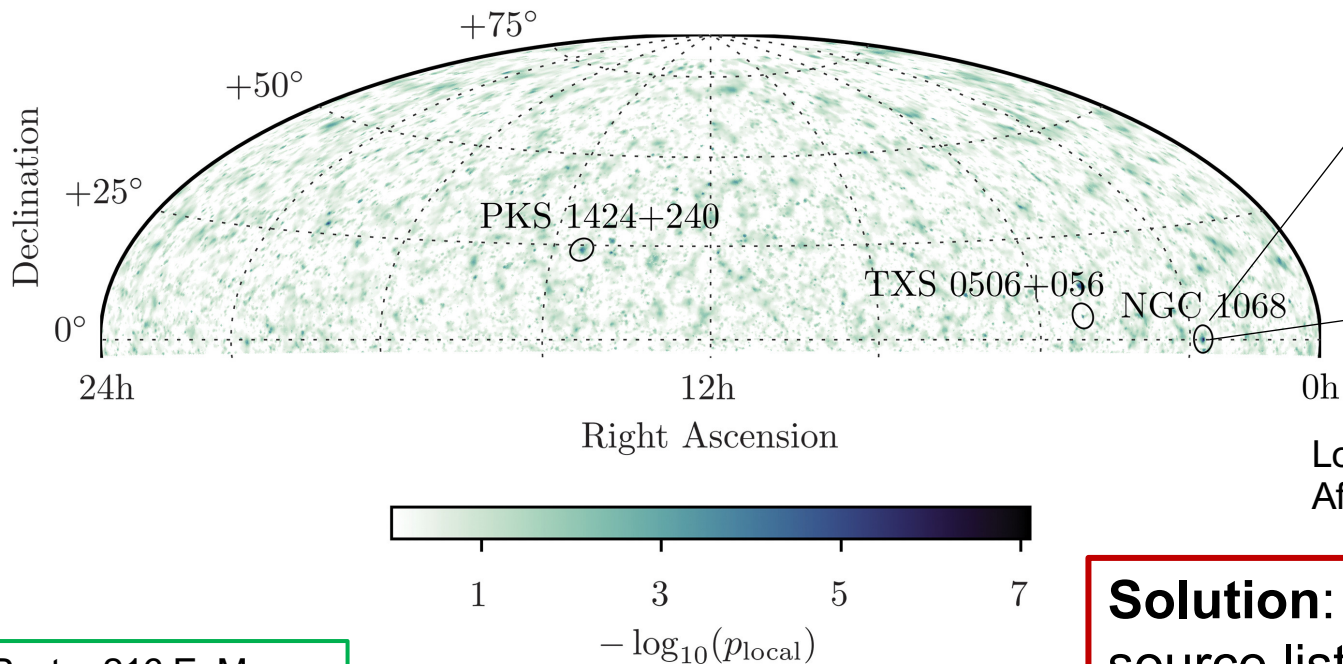


Local p-value:  $5 \times 10^{-8}$  ( $5.3\sigma$ )  
After trial correction:  $2.2 \times 10^{-2}$  ( $2\sigma$ )

**Challenge: Atmospheric background, large trial factor**

Poster 216 E. Manao

# Extragalactic Sources: hot spot search



Local p-value:  $5 \times 10^{-8}$  ( $5.3\sigma$ )  
After trial correction:  $2.2 \times 10^{-2}$  ( $2\sigma$ )

**Solution:** Use predefined source lists to reduce trials

Poster 216 E. Manao

# Extragalactic Sources

110 sources based on gamma-ray properties and weighted with neutrino search sensitivity

Most significant candidate:

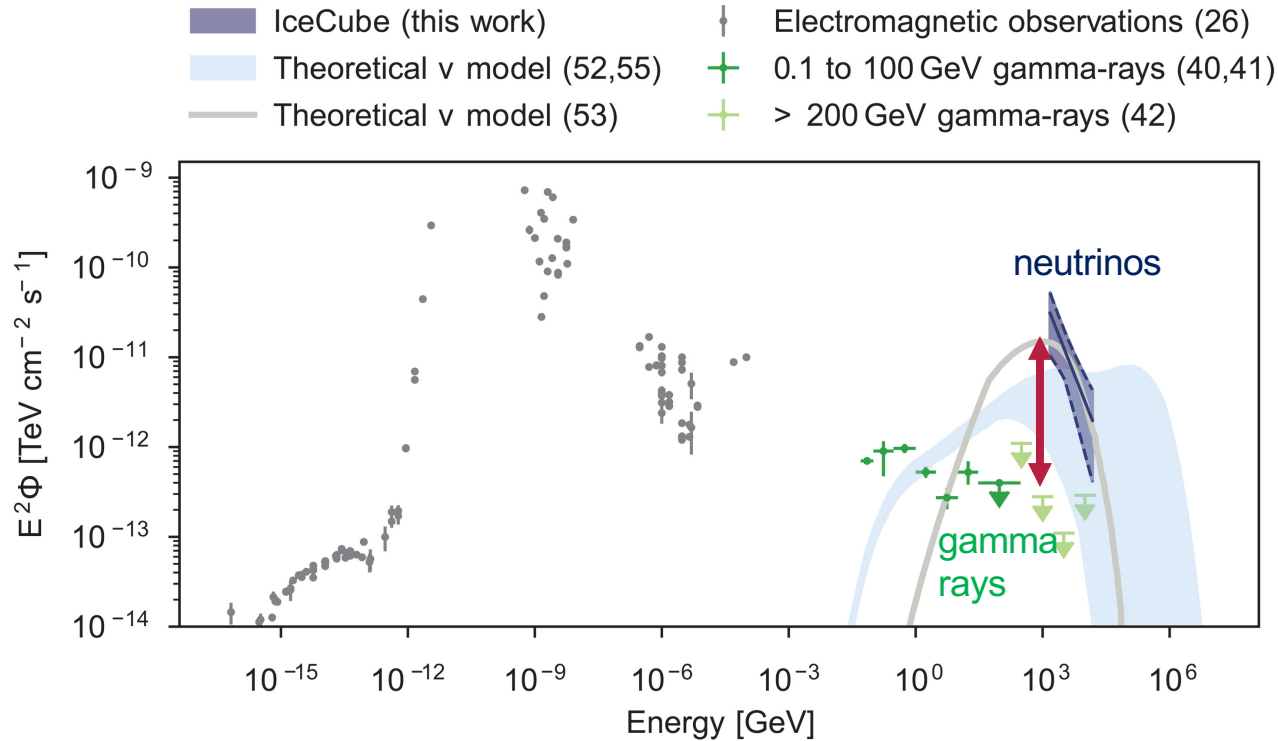
**NGC 1068 (M77),  $4.2\sigma$**

- Nearby ( $M=14\text{Mpc}$ ) Seyfert 2 galaxy
- AGN and star-forming activity



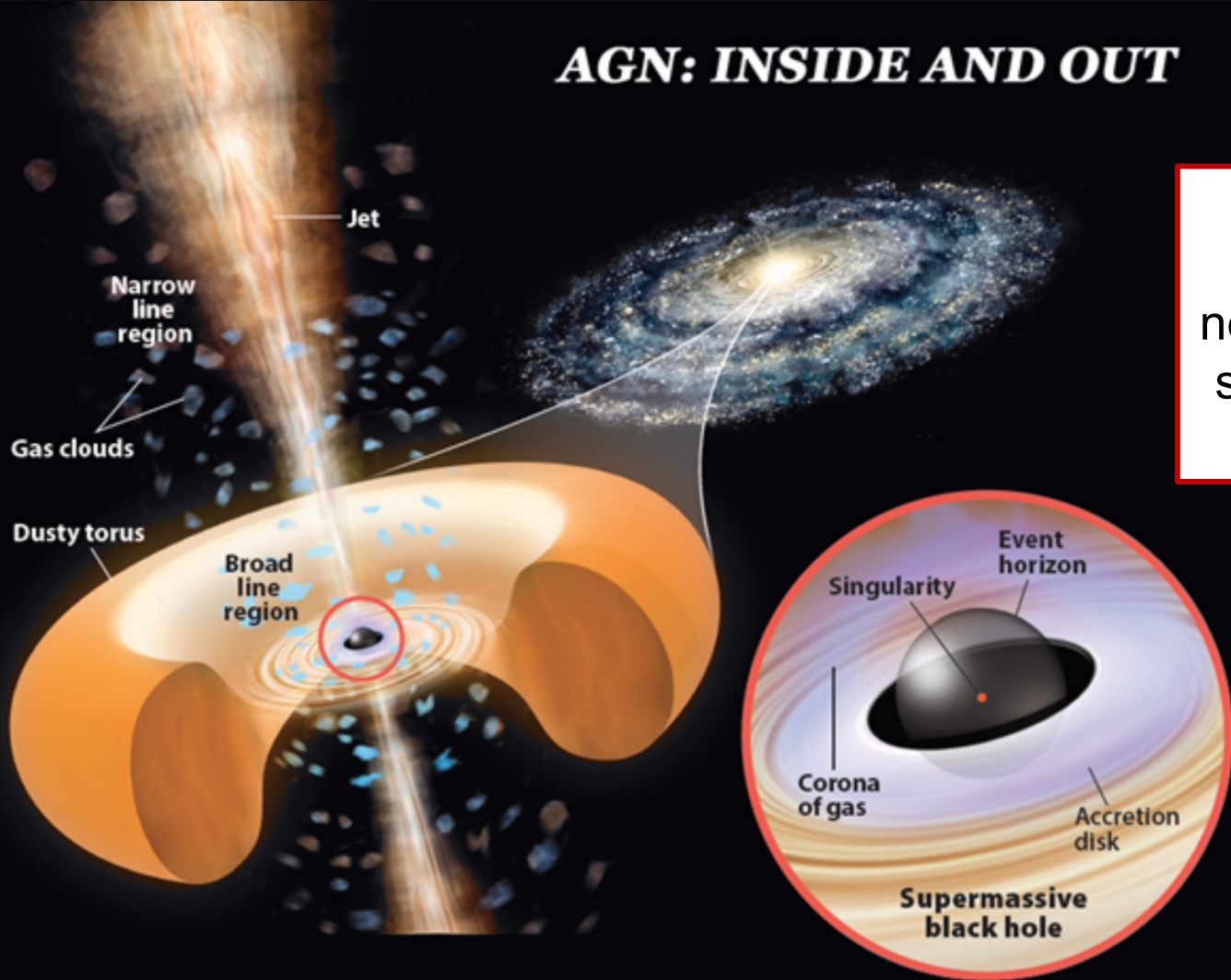
Combining gamma-ray source list with neutrino data  
allowed neutrino source detection

# Complete Multi-wavelength data of NGC 1068



Gamma rays  
need to be  
absorbed

# AGN: INSIDE AND OUT



Lack of gamma rays places neutrino production site in the heart of the galaxy

# Neutrinos as Triggers

## Public alerts since April 2016

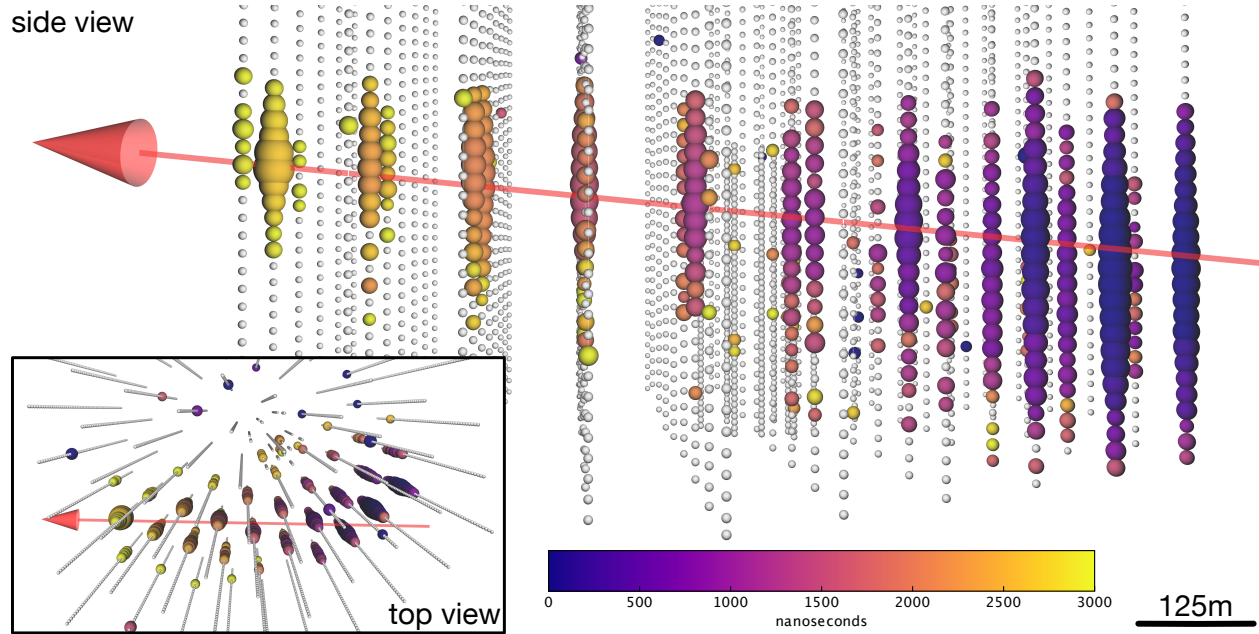
- Single high-energy muon track events ( $> \sim 100\text{TeV}$ )
- “Gold” alert stream:  
10 / yr,  $\sim 5$  / yr of cosmic origin
- Median latency: 30 sec

Goal: Find electromagnetic counterpart



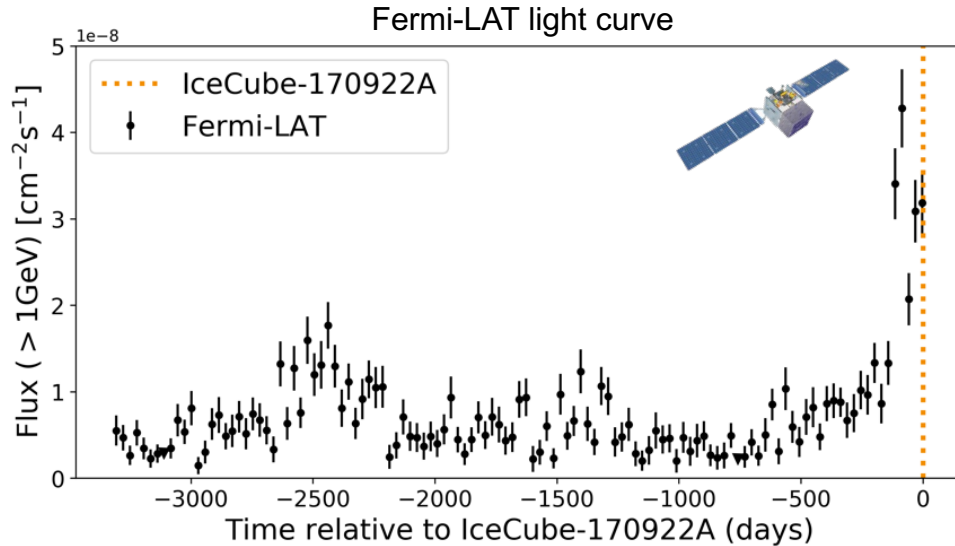


# First example: IC-170922A – a 290 TeV Neutrino

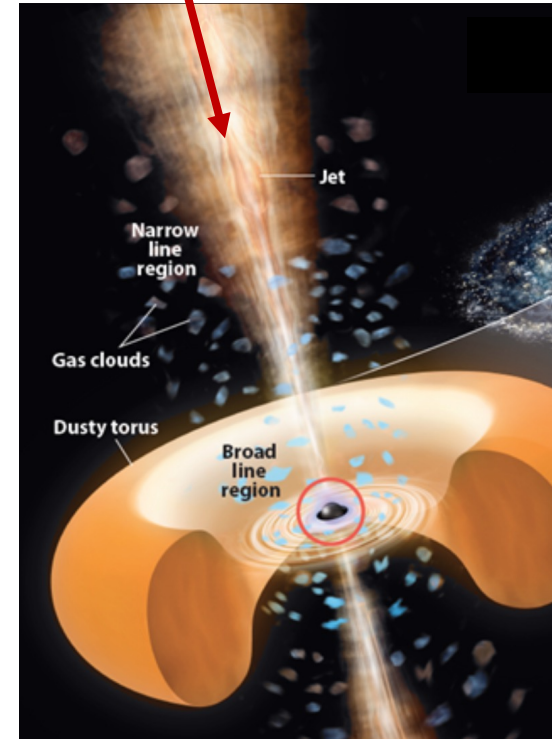


Signalness: 56.5%

# Source Candidates: TXS 0506+056

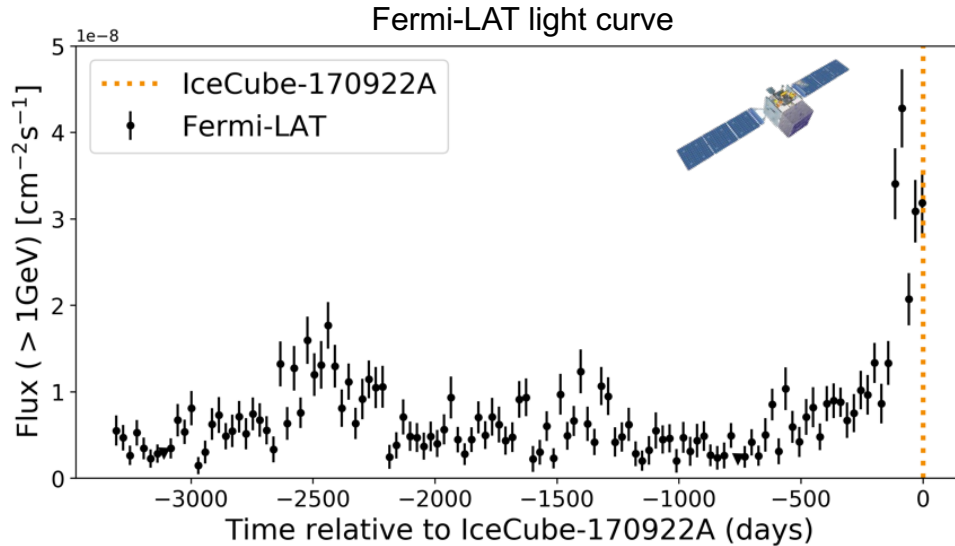


**Blazar**

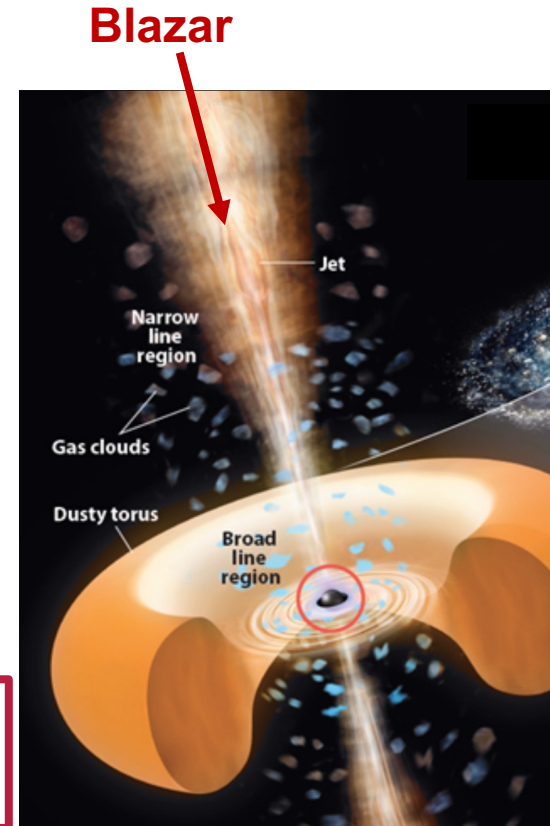


Coincidence with source location and gamma-ray flare increases significance to  $3\sigma$

# Source Candidates: TXS 0506+056



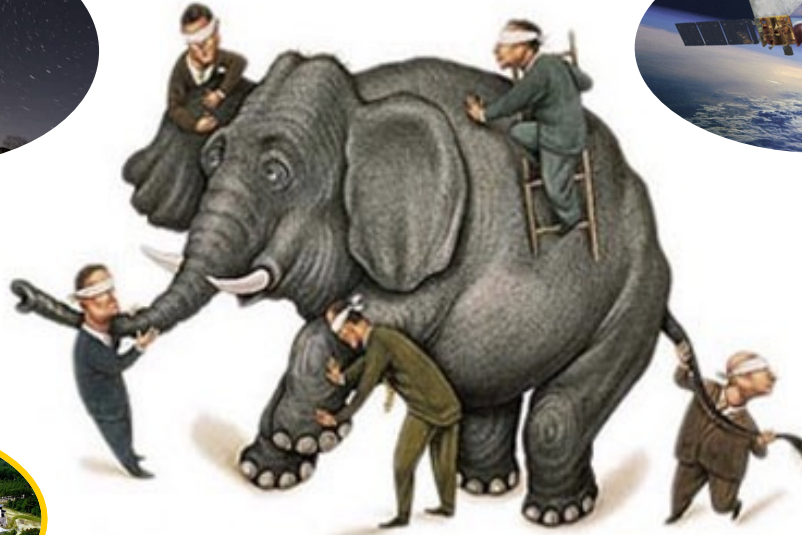
Source is a cosmic-ray source reaching energies of at least several PeV, constrain LIV



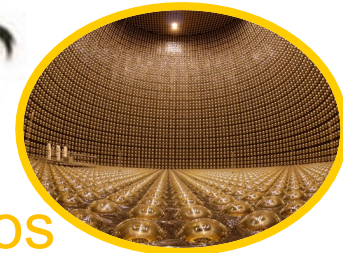
# Multi-messenger Astronomy



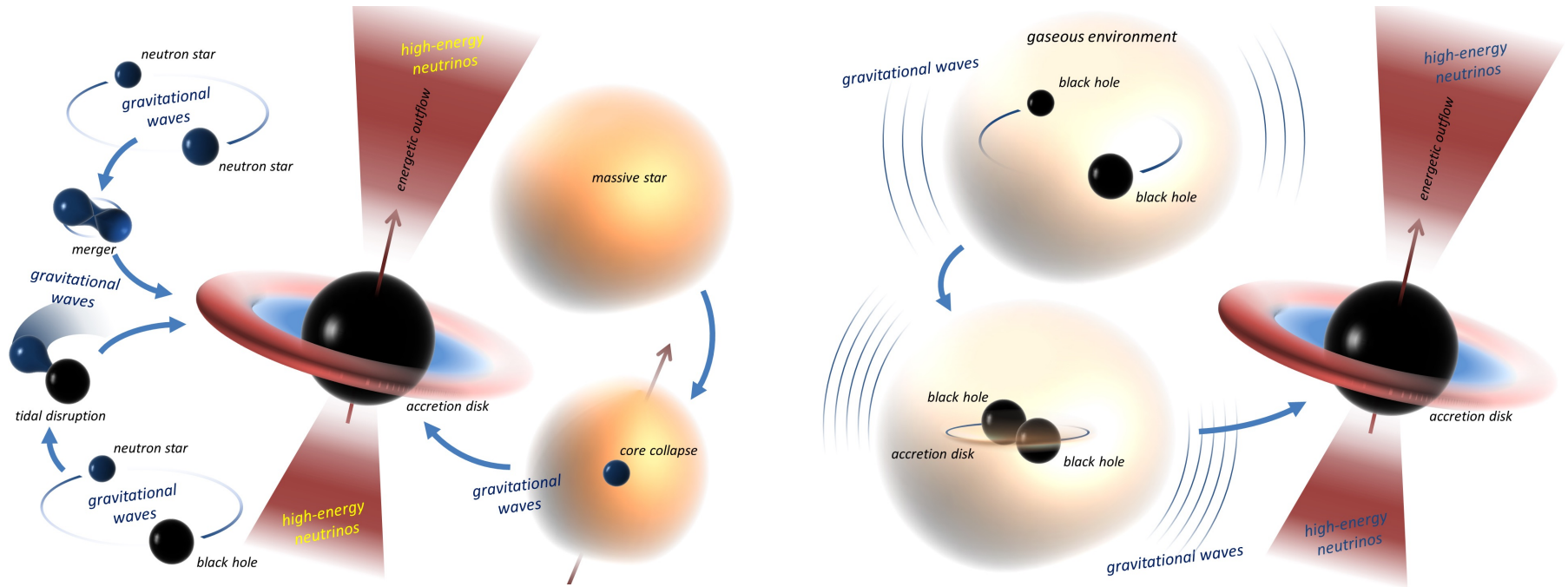
Gravitational  
Waves



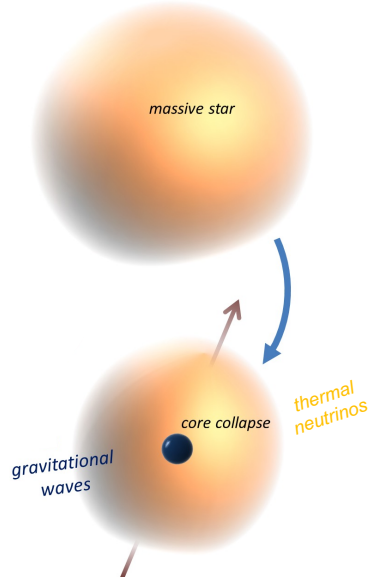
neutrinos



# Neutrinos and Gravitational Waves

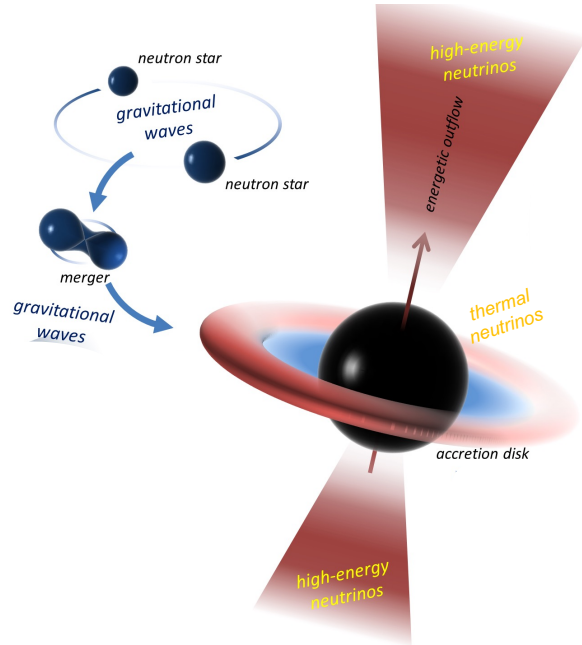


# MeV Neutrinos and Gravitational Waves: CCSN



Increase detection probability of GW signal from a CCSN by combining GW and neutrino signals

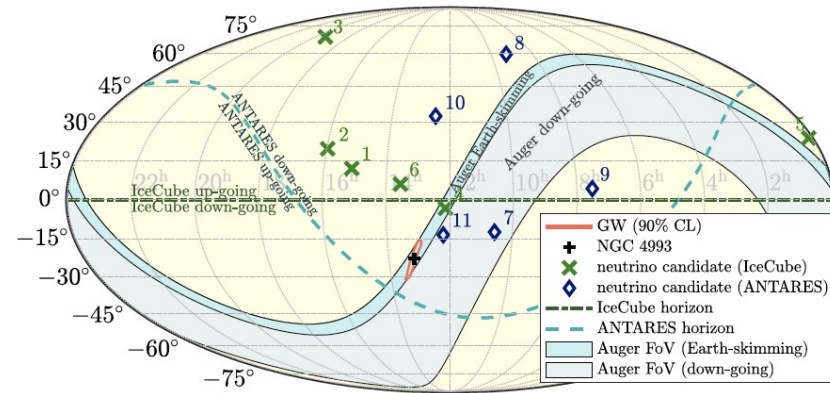
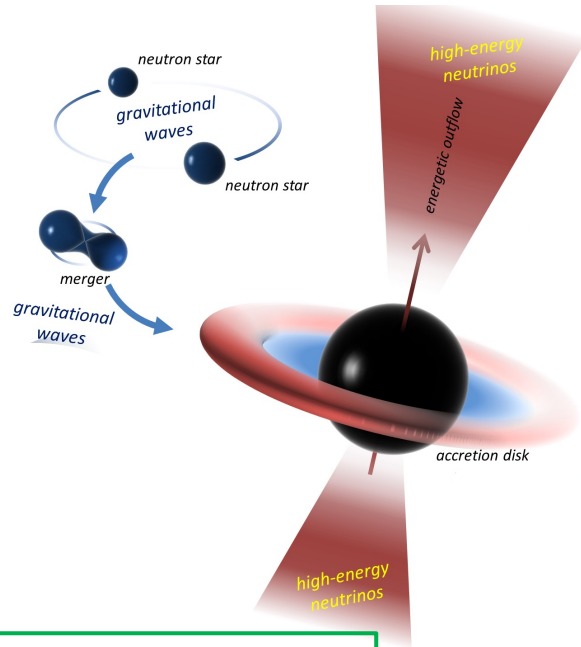
# MeV Neutrinos and Gravitational Waves: BNS merger



Even single MeV neutrino  
→ pin down energy scale of thermal  
neutrino emission from BNS mergers  
→ support or disfavor formation of  
remnant massive neutron stars

# TeV Neutrinos and Gravitational Waves: BNS merger

GW170817: Search for neutrinos in ANTARES, Auger and IceCube data in +/-500 sec



Poster 511 I. Del Rosso

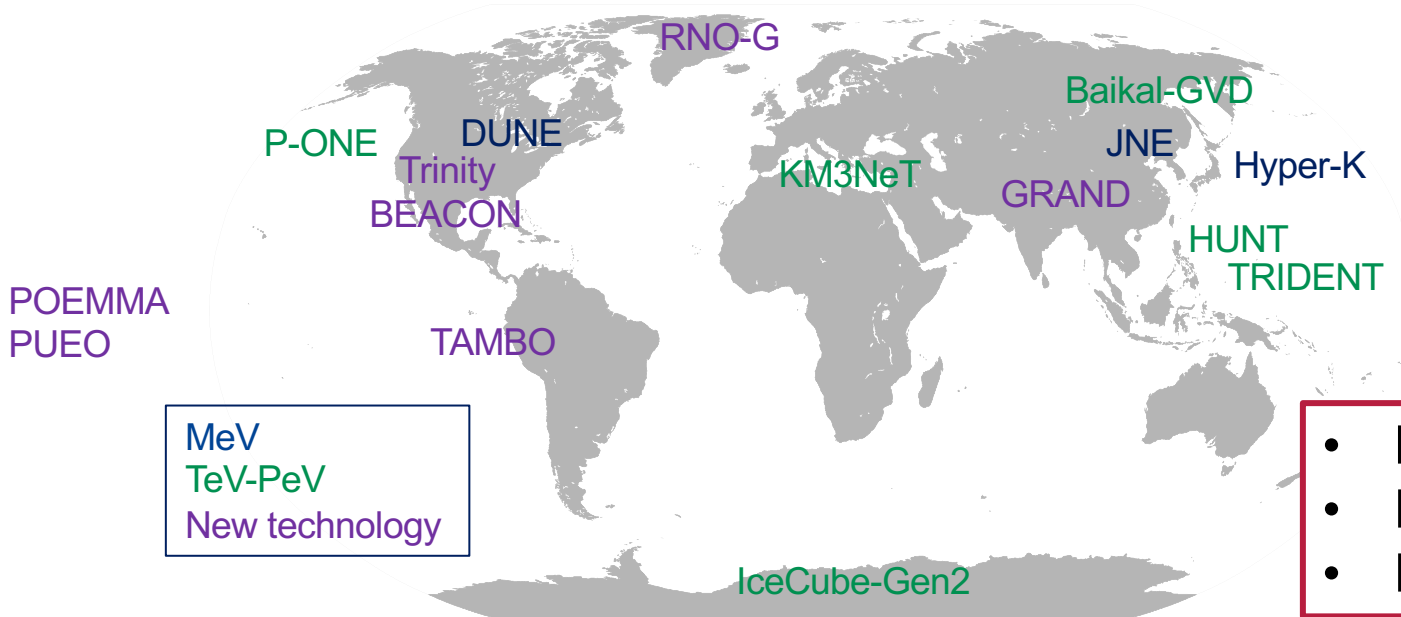
Neutrino could help to constrain direction and teach us about the GW source environment



# New Neutrino Detectors



NuMoon



- Larger detectors
- New sites
- New technologies

# New Detectors

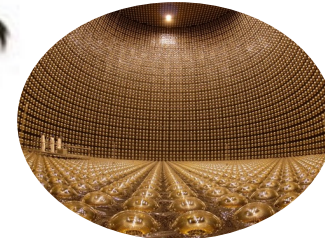
## Multiwavelength Instruments

- Increased sensitivity
- Increased wavelength coverage
- Increased cadence



Large Array  
Survey  
Telescope  
(LAST)

# Summary



Stay Tuned!



# Backup