Multi-messenger Astrophysics with high energy neutrinos and photons

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September 27, 2024

TAPP, IMSc, Chennai

Neutrinos and Gamma rays


ATel #10791: Fermi-LAT detection of increased gamma-ray activity of TXS 0506+056, located inside the IceCube-170922A error region. - Mozilla Firefox Oct 26 5:10 PM

www.astronomerstelegram.org/?read=10791

ATel Community Site
MacOS: Dashboard Widget

13-17 November 2017

[Previous | Next | ADS]

Fermi-LAT detection of increased gamma-ray activity of TXS 0506+056, located inside the IceCube-170922A error region.

ATel #10791; *Yasuyuki T. Tanaka (Hiroshima University), Sara Buson (NASA/GSFC), Daniel Kocevski (NASA/MSFC) on behalf of the Fermi-LAT collaboration*
on 28 Sep 2017; 10:10 UT
Credential Certification: David J. Thompson (David.J.Thompson@nasa.gov)

Subjects: Gamma Ray, Neutrinos, AGN

Referred to by ATel #: 10792, 10794, 10799, 10801, 10817, 10830, 10831, 10833, 10838, 10840, 10844, 10845, 10861, 10890

Tweet | Recommend 3

We searched for Fermi-LAT sources inside the extremely high-energy (EHE) IceCube-170922A neutrino event error region (https://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/gcn3/21916.gcn3, see also ATels 10773, 10787) with all-sky survey data from the Large Area Telescope (LAT), on board the Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope. We found that one Fermi-LAT source, TXS 0506+056 (3FGL J0509.4+0541 and also included in the 3FHL catalog, Ajello et al., arXiv:1702.00664, as 3FHL J0509.4+0542), is located inside the IceCube error region. The FAVA (Fermi All-sky Variability Analysis) light curve at energies above 800 MeV shows a flaring state recently (https://fermi.gsfc.nasa.gov/ssc/data/access/lat/FAVA/SourceReport.php?week=477&flare=27). Indeed, the LAT 0.1--300 GeV flux during 2018 September 15 to 27 was (3.6+/-0.5)E-7 photons cm-2 s-1 (errors are statistical only), increased by a factor of ~6 compared to the 3FGL flux, with nearly the same power-law index of 2.0+/-0.1. We strongly encourage multiwavelength observations of this source. We also encourage optical spectroscopy for this source, because the redshift is still unknown. According

Related

10890 Subaru/FOCAS Optical Spectroscopy for a possible IceCube-170922A counterpart TXS 0506+056
10861 VLA Radio Observations of the blazar TXS 0506+056 associated with the IceCube-170922A neutrino event
10845 Joint Swift XRT and NuSTAR Observations of TXS 0506+056
10844 Kanata optical imaging and polarimetric follow-ups for possible IceCube counterpart TXS 0506+056
10840 VLT/X-Shooter spectrum of the blazar TXS 0506+056 (located inside the IceCube-170922A error box)
10838 MAXI/GSC observations of IceCube-170922A and TXS 0506+056
10833 VERITAS follow-up observations of IceCube neutrino event 170922A
10831 Optical photometry of TX0506+056
10830 SALT-HRS observation of the blazar TXS 0506+056 associated with IceCube-170922A
10817 First-time detection of VHE gamma rays by MAGIC from a direction consistent with the recent EHE neutrino event IceCube-170922A
10802 HAWC gamma ray data prior to IceCube-

2017 : A year of Multi-messenger events


ATel #10817: First-time detection of VHE gamma rays by MAGIC from a direction consistent with the recent EHE neutrino event IceCube-170922A - Moz Oct 26 5:11 PM

www.astronomerstelegram.org/?read=10817

ATel Community Site
MacOS: Dashboard Widget

13-17 November 2017

[Previous | Next | ADS]

First-time detection of VHE gamma rays by MAGIC from a direction consistent with the recent EHE neutrino event IceCube-170922A

ATel #10817; *Razmik Mirzoyan for the MAGIC Collaboration*
on 4 Oct 2017; 17:17 UT
Credential Certification: Razmik Mirzoyan (Razmik.Mirzoyan@mpp.mpg.de)

Subjects: Optical, Gamma Ray, >GeV, TeV, VHE, UHE, Neutrinos, AGN, Blazar

Referred to by ATel #: 10830, 10833, 10838, 10840, 10844, 10845

Tweet | Recommend 448

After the IceCube neutrino event EHE 170922A detected on 22/09/2017 (GCN circular #21916), Fermi-LAT measured enhanced gamma-ray emission from the blazar TXS 0506+056 (05 09 25.96370, +05 41 35.3279 (J2000), [Lani et al., Astron. J., 139, 1695-1712 (2010)]), located 6 arcmin from the EHE 170922A estimated direction (ATel #10791). MAGIC observed this source under good weather conditions and a 5 sigma detection above 100 GeV was achieved after 12 h of observations from September 28th till October 3rd. This is the first time that VHE gamma rays are measured from a direction consistent with a detected neutrino event. Several follow up observations from other observatories have been reported in ATels: #10773, #10787, #10791, #10792, #10794, #10799, #10801, GCN: #21941, #21930, #21924, #21923, #21917, #21916. The MAGIC contact persons for these observations are R. Mirzoyan (Razmik.Mirzoyan@mpp.mpg.de) E. Bernardini (elisa.bernardini@desy.de), K.Satalecka (konstancja.satalecka@desy.de). MAGIC is a system of two 17m-diameter Imaging Atmospheric Cherenkov Telescopes located at the Observatory Roque de los Muchachos on the Canary island La Palma, Spain, and designed to perform gamma-ray astronomy in the energy range from 50 GeV to greater than 50 TeV.

Related

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10802 HAWC gamma ray data prior to IceCube-

A minor(?) event got overshadowed by the big event of Gravitational waves and its EM counterpart

Multi-messenger Astrophysics

Origin of cosmic rays

PeV Neutrino astronomy

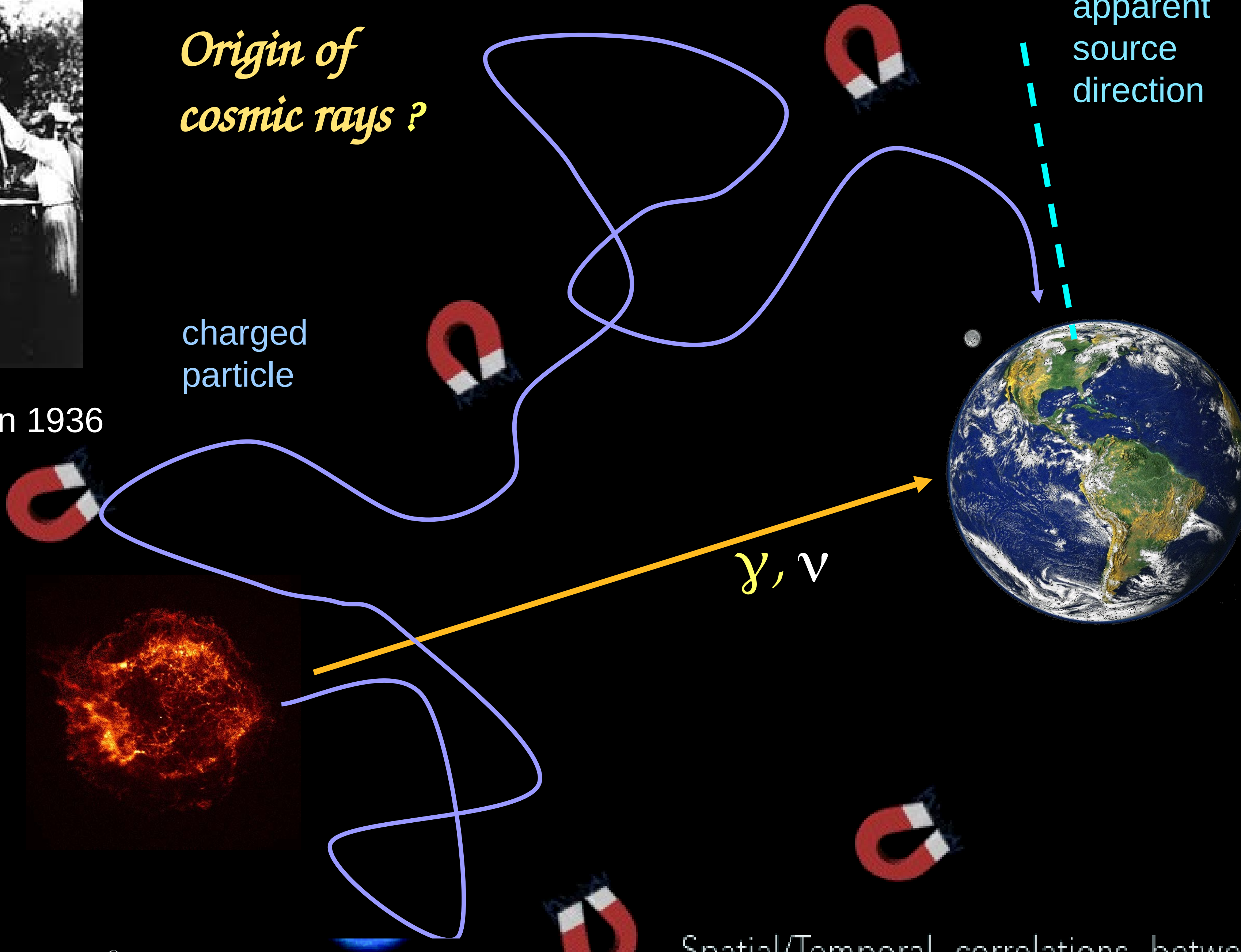
Gamma ray astronomy

Optical and X-rays

Active Galactic Nuclei (blazars)

Nobel Prize in 1936

Origin of cosmic rays ?



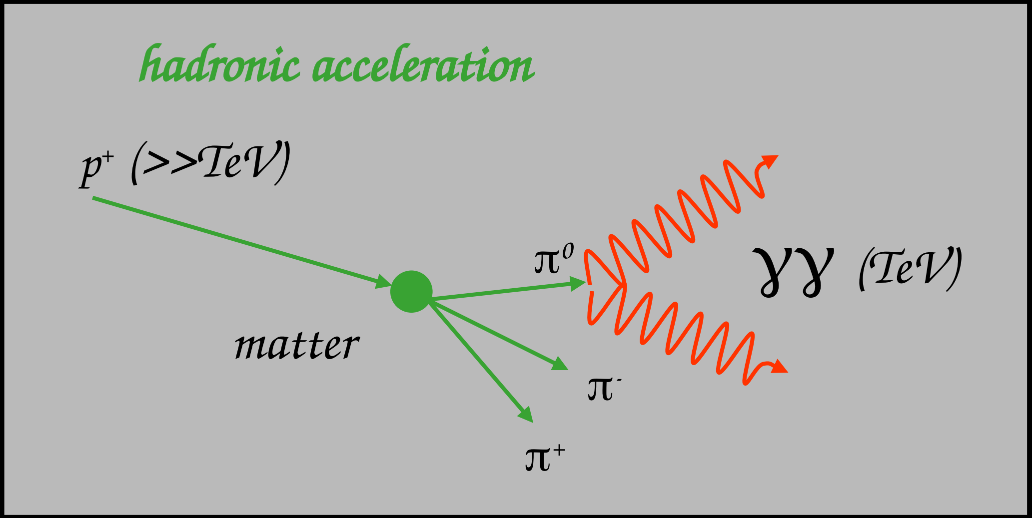
$$
\begin{aligned}
p + p/\gamma &\rightarrow X + \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma \\
&\rightarrow X + \pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ + \nu_\mu \\
&\qquad\qquad\quad \mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ + \nu_e + \bar{\nu}_\mu
\end{aligned}
$$

Spatial/Temporal correlations between neutrinos and gamma rays can trace cosmic-ray acceleration/interaction sites

γ-ray astrophysics and cosmic rays (CR)

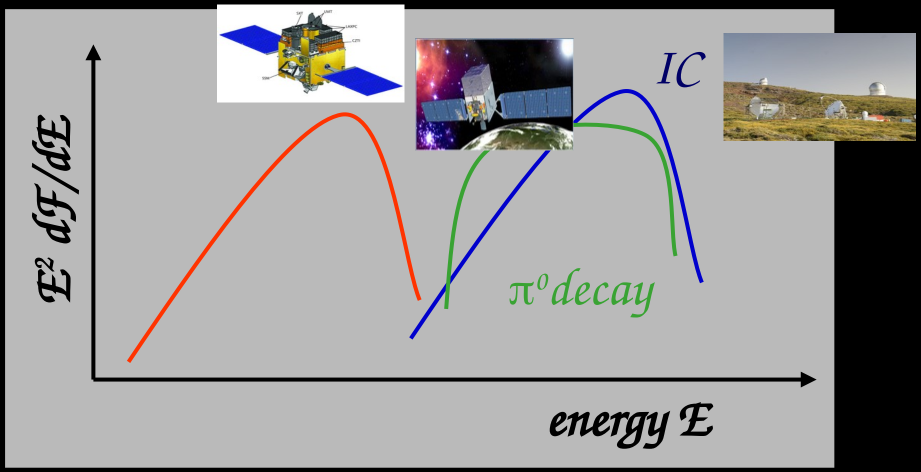
Study origin of CRs,

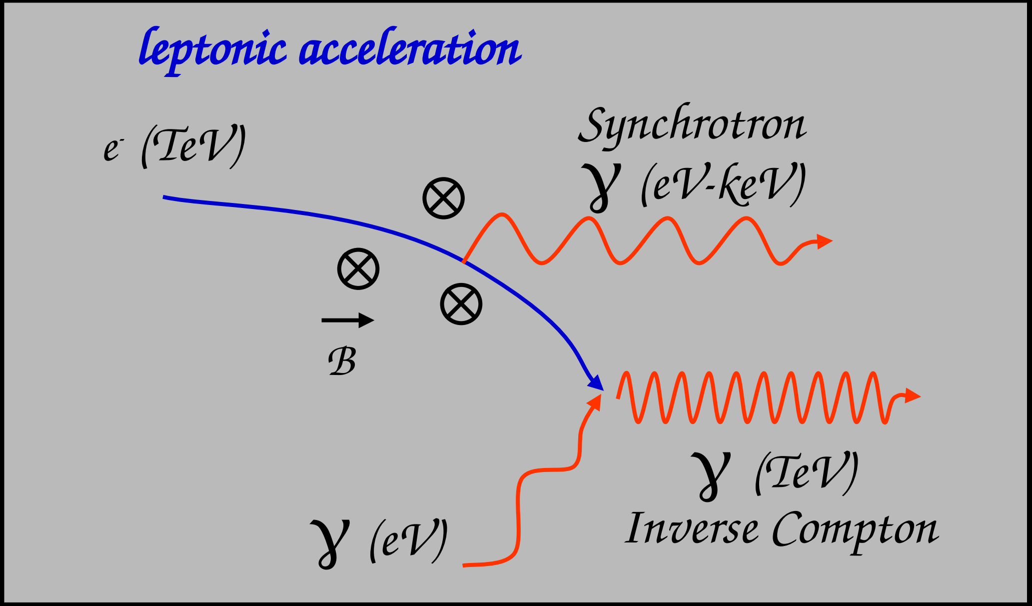
=> search for γ-rays produced by CRs close to source



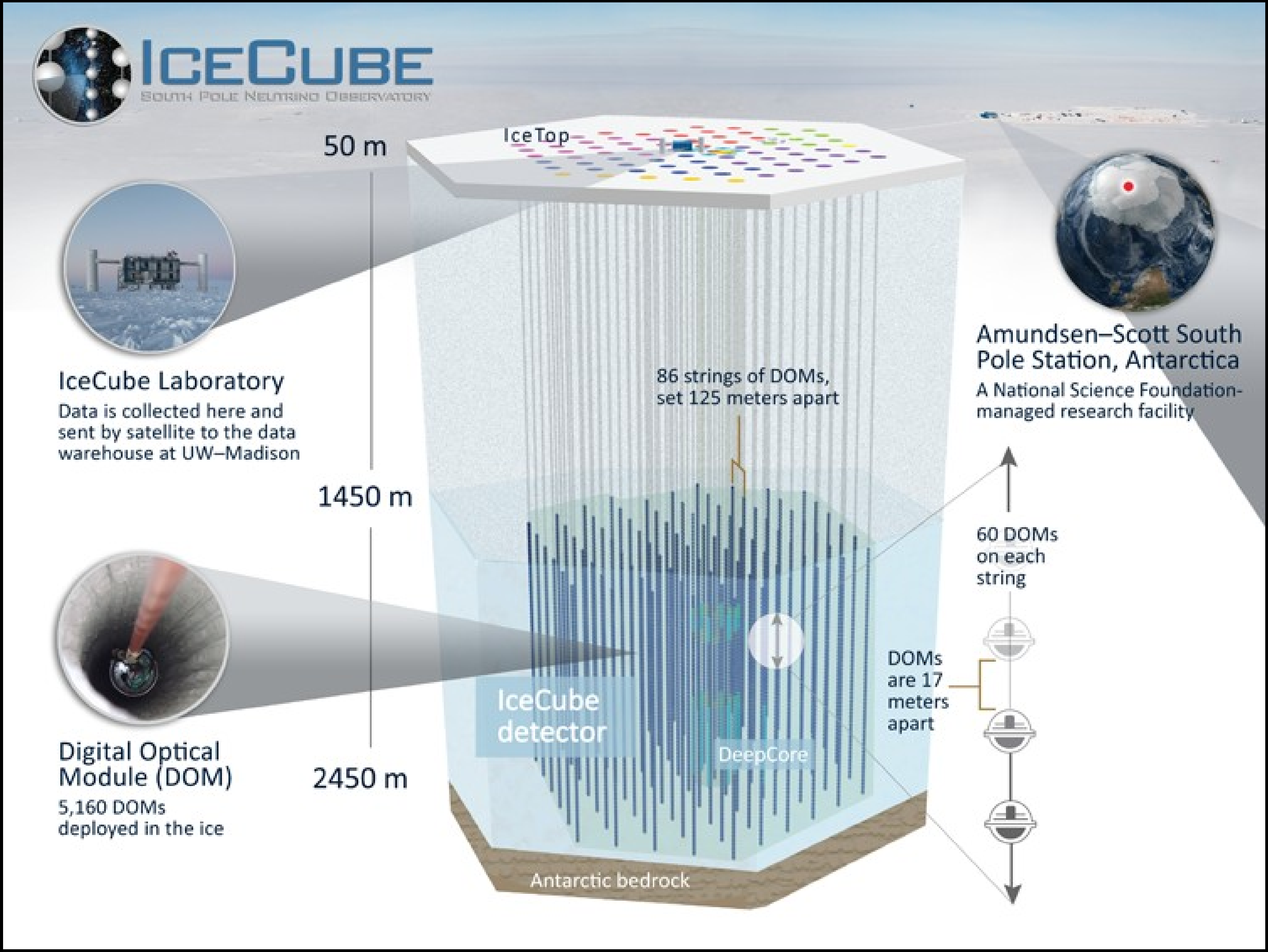
- *discriminate hadronic vs leptonic acceleration*

=> shape of spectrum

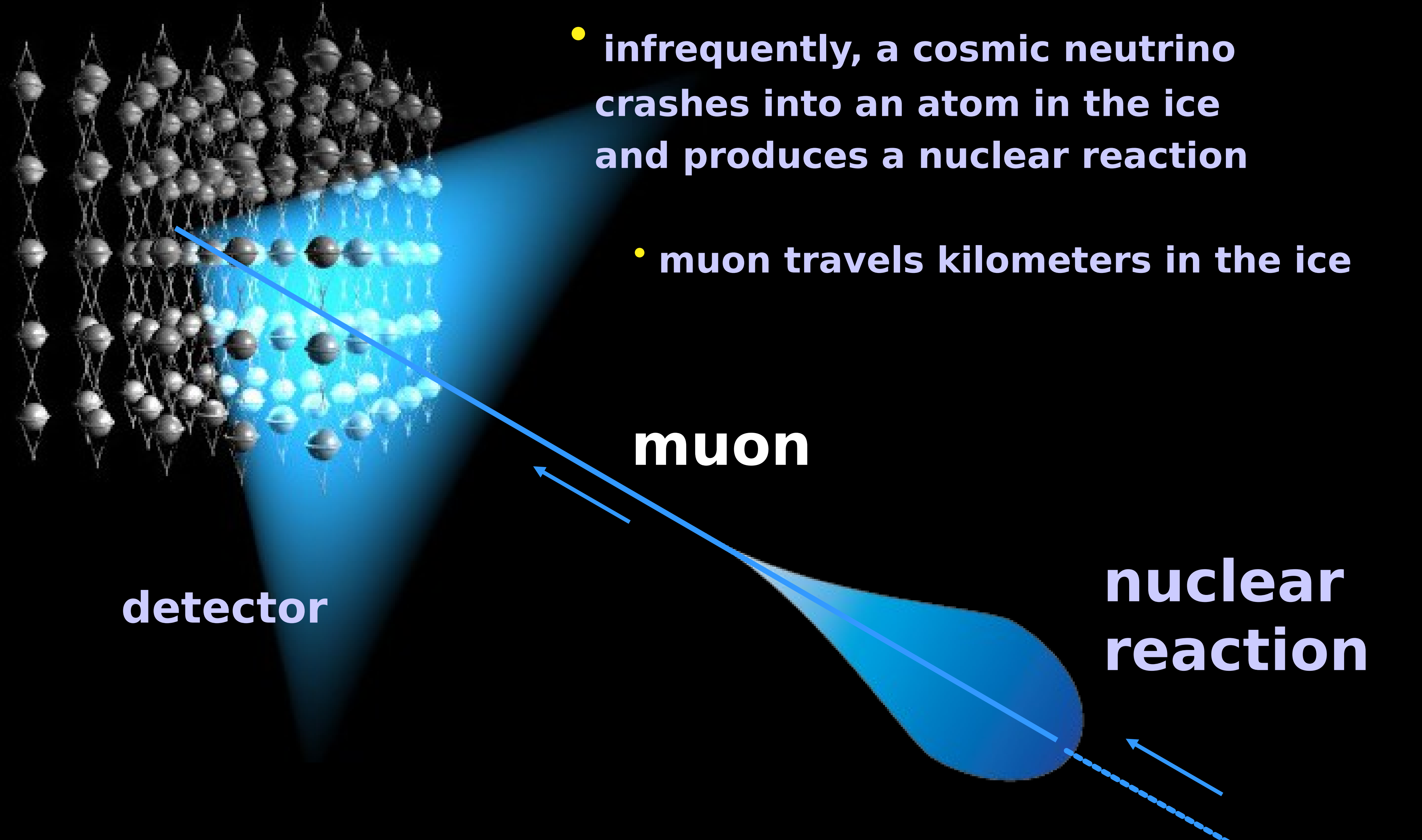




IceCube Neutrino Telescope at South Pole



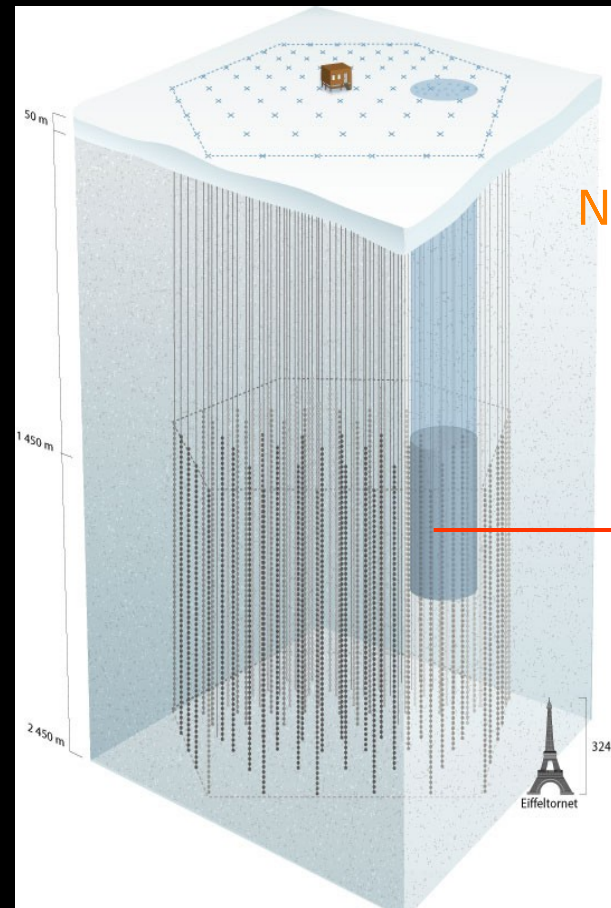
- infrequently, a cosmic neutrino crashes into an atom in the ice and produces a nuclear reaction
- muon travels kilometers in the ice



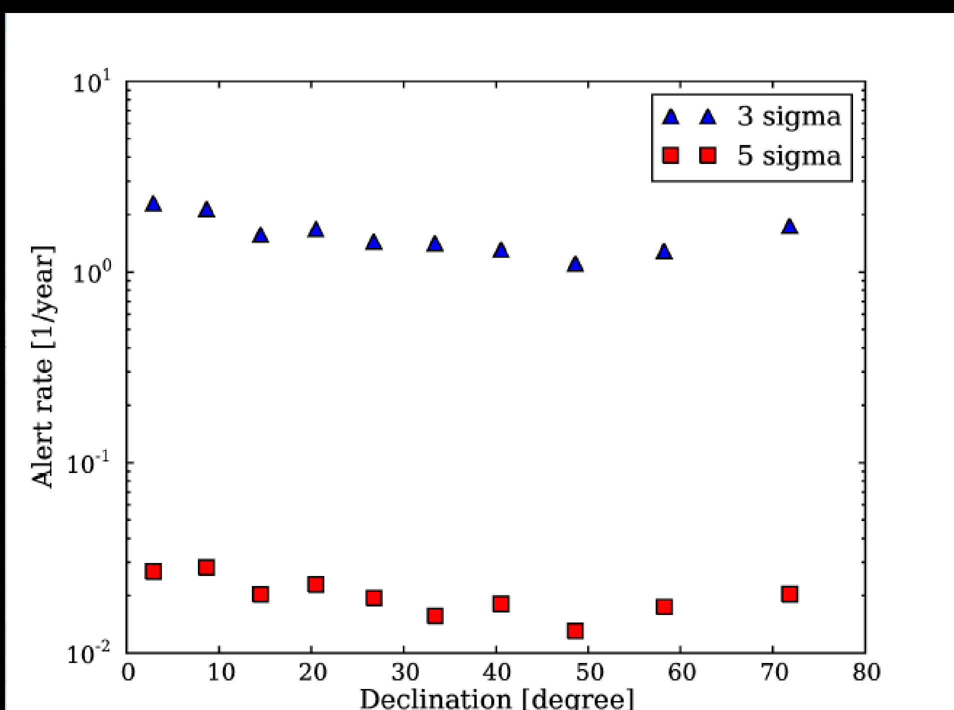
- Cerenkov light produced as the muon moves with relativistic speeds
  - optical sensors capture (and map) the light

Neutrino ToO Program with IceCube/MAGIC
A pioneering effort by MAGIC since 2007

- *NToO program to follow ups of real time alerts and look for correlations : smoking gun for cosmic ray acceleration*
- *Implementation of the program started in 2007*
- *Compute alert rate from background*
- *Alert to MAGIC/IACTs well-tested by 2010*



Neutrino Trigger



[M. Ackermann et al. arXiv:0709.2640]

E.Bernardini (PI), R.Franke, PM
K.Satalecka, W.Bhattacharyya

Real Time Alerts from IceCube

- Since April 2016, the IceCube collaboration began releasing real-time alerts of detections of high-energy (>100 TeV) neutrinos

Search for neutrinos correlated with gamma-ray blazars :

No clear detection

Sporadic claims of TeV " orphaned flares"

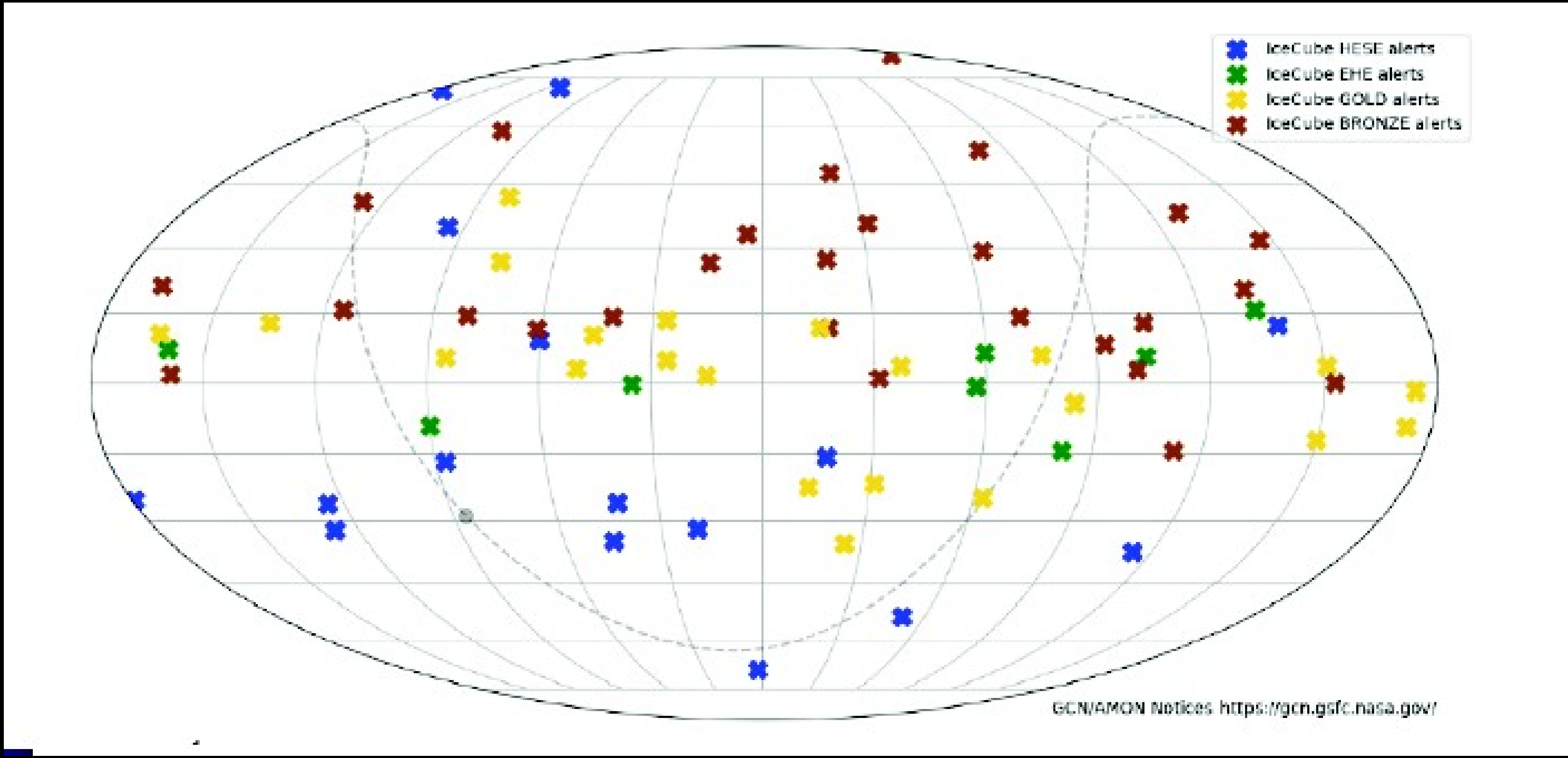
ApJ, 807, 46 2015

Till 2017, no clear detection of a neutrino event with other wavelengths

ID	E_{dep} (TeV)	Time (MJD)	Decl. (deg.)	R.A. (deg.)	Ang. Err. (deg.)	Topology
55	— — —	56798.73029	— — —	— — —	— — —	Coincident
56	$104.2^{+9.7}_{-10.0}$	56817.38958	-50.1	280.5	6.5	Shower
57	$132.1^{+18.1}_{-16.8}$	56830.52665	-42.2	123.0	14.4	Shower
58	$52.6^{+5.2}_{-5.7}$	56859.75882	-32.4	102.1	<1.3	Track
59	$124.6^{+11.6}_{-11.7}$	56922.58530	-3.9	63.3	8.8	Shower
60	$93.0^{+12.9}_{-11.7}$	56931.93110	-37.9	32.7	13.3	Shower
61	$53.8^{+7.2}_{-6.3}$	56970.20736	-16.5	55.6	<1.2	Track
62	$75.8^{+6.7}_{-7.1}$	56987.77219	13.3	187.9	<1.3	Track
63	$97.4^{+9.6}_{-9.6}$	57000.14311	6.5	160.0	<1.2	Track
64	$70.8^{+8.1}_{-7.7}$	57036.74378	-27.3	144.5	10.6	Shower
65	$43.3^{+5.9}_{-5.2}$	57051.66378	-33.5	72.8	17.5	Shower
66	$84.2^{+10.7}_{-9.9}$	57053.12727	38.3	128.7	18.3	Shower
67	$165.7^{+16.5}_{-15.5}$	57079.96532	3.0	335.7	7.0	Shower
68	$59.1^{+8.0}_{-6.0}$	57081.53526	-15.7	294.3	11.7	Shower
69	$18.0^{+2.2}_{-2.0}$	57133.79007	0.3	236.2	15.7	Shower
70	$98.8^{+12.0}_{-11.1}$	57134.39812	-33.5	93.9	12.3	Shower
71	$73.5^{+10.0}_{-10.5}$	57140.47276	-20.8	80.7	<1.2	Track
72	$35.3^{+4.6}_{-4.1}$	57144.29607	28.3	203.2	19.5	Shower
73	$26.2^{+2.6}_{-2.3}$	57154.83679	11.1	278.4	6.9	Shower
74	$71.3^{+9.1}_{-8.1}$	57157.00077	-0.9	341.0	12.7	Shower
75	$164.0^{+20.7}_{-21.4}$	57168.40450	70.5	259.0	13.1	Shower
76	$126.3^{+12.0}_{-12.7}$	57276.56530	-0.4	240.2	<1.2	Track
77	$39.5^{+3.8}_{-3.7}$	57285.01732	2.1	278.4	7.2	Shower
78	$56.7^{+7.0}_{-6.9}$	57363.44233	7.5	0.4	<1.2	Track
79	$158.2^{+20.3}_{-19.8}$	57365.75249	-11.1	24.6	14.6	Shower
80	$85.6^{+11.1}_{-10.6}$	57386.35877	-3.6	146.6	16.1	Shower
81	$151.8^{+13.9}_{-21.6}$	57480.64736	-79.4	45.0	13.5	Shower
82	$159.3^{+15.5}_{-15.3}$	57505.24482	9.4	240.9	<1.2	Track

IceCube Alert Streams

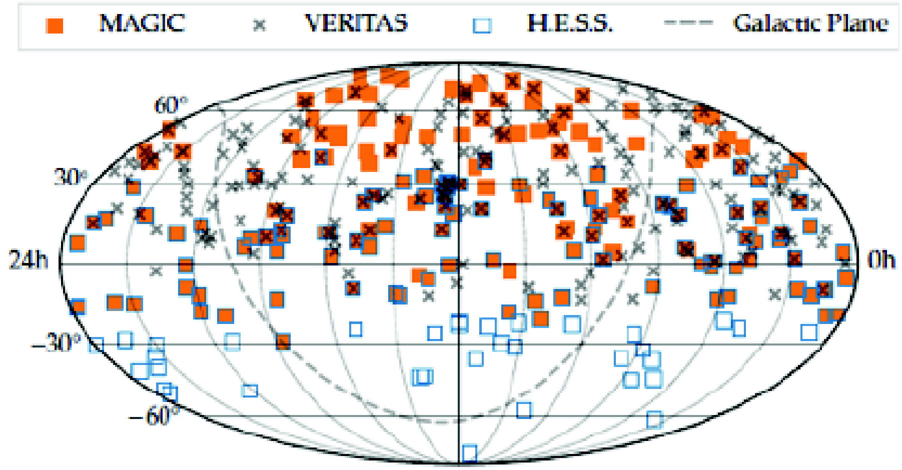
- Upgrade in 2019: Bronze/Gold alert streams (30%/50% astrophysical probability)
- Publicly distributed via AMON/GCN => follow-up observations by all IACTs
- Aim: identify a plausible EM counterpart to the neutrino event



F.Schussler et al, Moriond, VHEPU (2022)

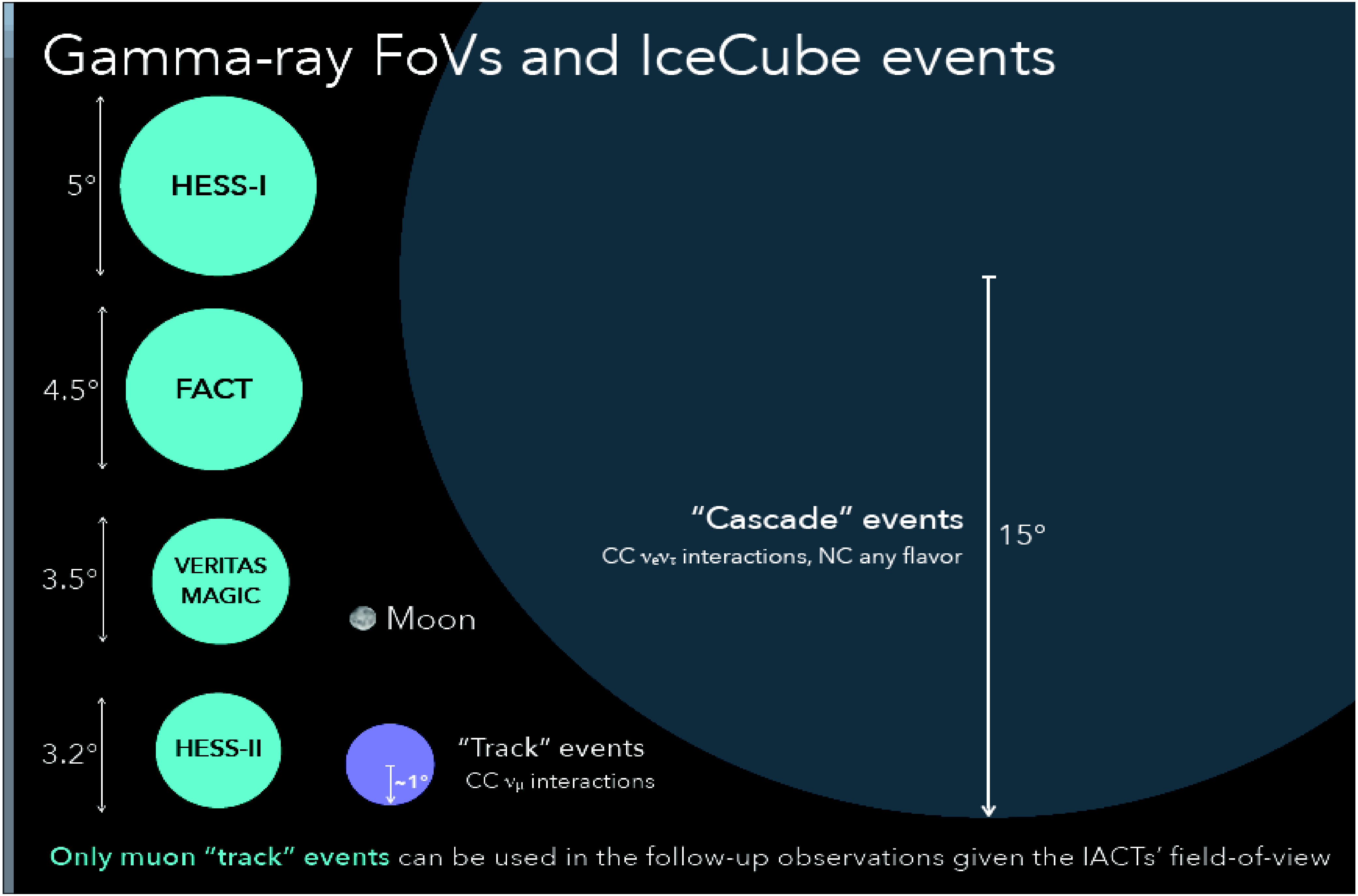
IceCube alert streams (I): Gamma-ray follow-up (“GFU”)

- Searches for neutrino multiplets (“flares”) in the IC online data stream
  - Time periods ranging from seconds to 180days
- Predefined targets + all-sky search (in preparation)
- Alerts distributed privately under MoU
  - Northern Sky: MAGIC & VERITAS since 2012
  - Southern Sky: H.E.S.S. since 2019
- Source selection based on 3LAC/3FHL/TeVCat; variability; distance; visibility
- Aim: determine the state of the source (quiescence vs flaring state; spectral changes)



Since October 2024, Icecube will discontinue private alerts and make all of them public
Discussion ongoing on preparing new source list (E. Bernardini, S. Mangano, C.Bosco Mengelo, PM and others)

Which events can be ToO for EM telescopes ?



The Story of EHE IC-170922A and a Blazar

September 22nd

```
///////////////////////////////////////////

TITLE:        GCN/AMON NOTICE
NOTICE_DATE: Fri 22 Sep 17 20:55:13 UT
NOTICE_TYPE: AMON ICECUBE EHE
[…]
SRC_RA:        77.2853d {+05h 09m 08s}
SRC_DEC:       +5.7517d {+05d 45' 06"}
[…]
SRC_ERROR:     14.99 [arcmin radius,
               stat+sys, 50%
containment]
[…]
DISCOVERY_TIME: ...{20:54:30.43} UT
N_EVENTS:         1 [number of
neutrinos]
[…]
ENERGY :          1.1998e+02 [TeV]
SIGNALNESS:       5.6507e-01 [dn]
CHARGE:           5784.9552 [pe]
[…]
///////////////////////////////////////////
```

→ Better energy and direction reconstruction followed

September 27th

Fermi-LAT Collaboration followed-up the EHE-170922A error circle

They found that TXS 0506+056 was showing brightening in the GeV band

Hard spectrum in HE band → ask for triggering VHE observations

Flare detected by *Fermi*-LAT in HE γ rays

Since September 24th

ATEL

Day	Preliminary cumulative significance (LE)	Weather
24/09/2017		
28/09/2017	1.89	
29/09/2017	2.78	
30/09/2017	2.37	
1/10/2017	3.12	
2/10/2017	3.88	
3/10/2017	4.92	
4/10/2017	6.22	
Moon-break		

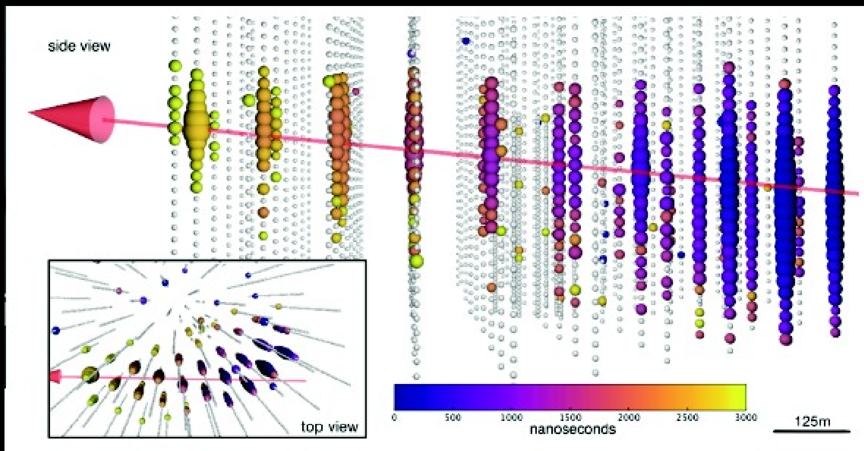
: all data used

: weather cuts used

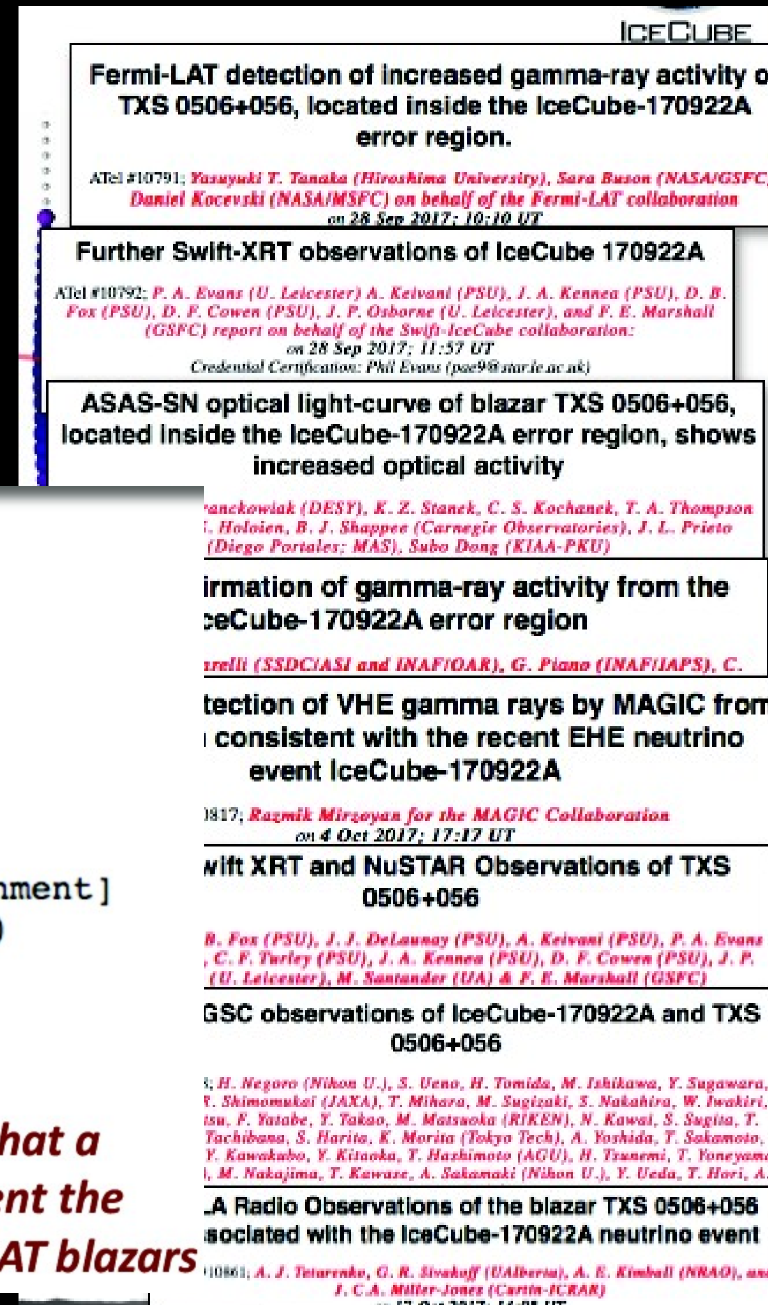
Flare detected by MAGIC in VHE γ rays

Several other observatories were also alerted

The Story of EHE IC-170922A and a Blazar



Flurry of ATELs in next days


IceCube

Fermi-LAT detection of increased gamma-ray activity of TXS 0506+056, located inside the IceCube-170922A error region.

ATel #10791; Yasuyuki T. Tanaka (Hiroshima University), Sara Buson (NASA/GSFC), Daniel Kocevski (NASA/MSFC) on behalf of the Fermi-LAT collaboration
on 28 Sep 2017; 10:10 UT

Further Swift-XRT observations of IceCube 170922A

ATel #10792; P. A. Evans (U. Leicester) A. Keivani (PSU), J. A. Kennea (PSU), D. B. Fox (PSU), D. F. Cowen (PSU), J. P. Osborne (U. Leicester), and F. E. Marshall (GSFC) report on behalf of the Swift-IceCube collaboration:
on 28 Sep 2017; 11:57 UT
Credential Certification: Phil Evans (pae9@star.le.ac.uk)

ASAS-SN optical light-curve of blazar TXS 0506+056, located inside the IceCube-170922A error region, shows increased optical activity

...anckowiak (DESY), K. Z. Stanek, C. S. Kochanek, T. A. Thompson ... Holoien, B. J. Shappee (Carnegie Observatories), J. L. Prieto (Diego Portales; MAS), Subo Dong (KIAA-PKU)

...irmation of gamma-ray activity from the ...ceCube-170922A error region

...rrelli (SSDC/ASI and INAF/OAR), G. Piano (INAF/IAPS), C.

...tection of VHE gamma rays by MAGIC from ... consistent with the recent EHE neutrino event IceCube-170922A

...0817; Razmik Mirzoyan for the MAGIC Collaboration
on 4 Oct 2017; 17:17 UT

...wift XRT and NuSTAR Observations of TXS 0506+056

...B. Fox (PSU), J. J. DeLaunay (PSU), A. Keivani (PSU), P. A. Evans ..., C. F. Turley (PSU), J. A. Kennea (PSU), D. F. Cowen (PSU), J. P. ... (U. Leicester), M. Santander (UA) & F. E. Marshall (GSFC)

...GSC observations of IceCube-170922A and TXS 0506+056

...; H. Negoro (Nihon U.), S. Ueno, H. Tomida, M. Ishikawa, Y. Sugawara, ... Y. Shimomukai (JAXA), T. Mihara, M. Sugizaki, S. Nakahira, W. Iwakiri, ...tsu, F. Yatabe, T. Takao, M. Matsuoka (RIKEN), N. Kawai, S. Sugita, T. Tachibana, S. Harita, K. Morita (Tokyo Tech), A. Yoshida, T. Sakamoto, Y. Kawakubo, Y. Kitaoka, T. Hashimoto (AGU), H. Tsunemi, T. Yoneyama, ..., M. Nakajima, T. Kawase, A. Sakamaki (Nihon U.), Y. Ueda, T. Hori, A.

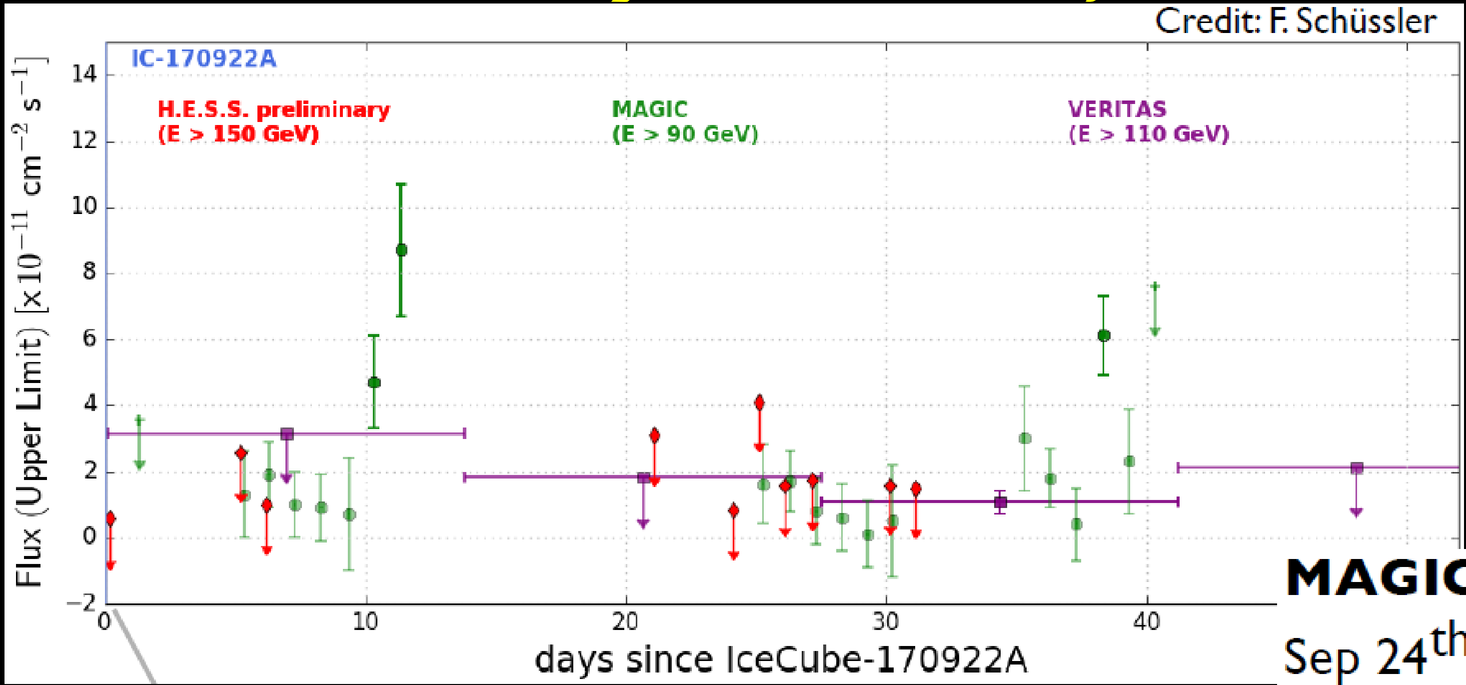
...A Radio Observations of the blazar TXS 0506+056 ...sociated with the IceCube-170922A neutrino event

...10861; A. J. Tetarenko, G. R. Sivakoff (UAlberta), A. E. Kimball (NRAO), and J. C. A. Miller-Jones (Curtin-ICRAR)
on 17 Oct 2017; 14:08 UT

```
NOTICE_DATE:     Fri 22 Sep 17 20:55:13 UT
NOTICE_TYPE:     AMON ICECUBE EHE
RUN_NUM:         130033
EVENT_NUM:       50579430
SRC_RA:           77.2853d {+05h 09m 08s} (J2000),
                  77.5221d {+05h 10m 05s} (current),
                  76.6176d {+05h 06m 28s} (1950)
SRC_DEC:          +5.7517d {+05d 45' 06"} (J2000),
                  +5.7732d {+05d 46' 24"} (current),
                  +5.6888d {+05d 41' 20"} (1950)
SRC_ERROR:       14.99 [arcmin radius, stat+sys, 50% containment]
DISCOVERY_DATE:  18018 TJD;    265 DOY;   17/09/22 (yy/mm/dd)
DISCOVERY_TIME:  75270 SOD {20:54:30.43} UT
REVISION:        0
N_EVENTS:        1 [number of neutrinos]
STREAM:          2
DELTA_T:         0.0000 [sec]
SIGMA_T:         0.0000e+00 [dn]
ENERGY :         1.1998e+02 [TeV]
SIGNALNESS:      5.6507e-01 [dn]
CHARGE:          5784.9552 [pe]
```

Y. Tanaka pointed out that a KANATA object consistent the neutrino was a Fermi-LAT blazars

Follow up observations confirm detection by others



MAGIC: 41 h collected between Sep 24th - Nov 2nd

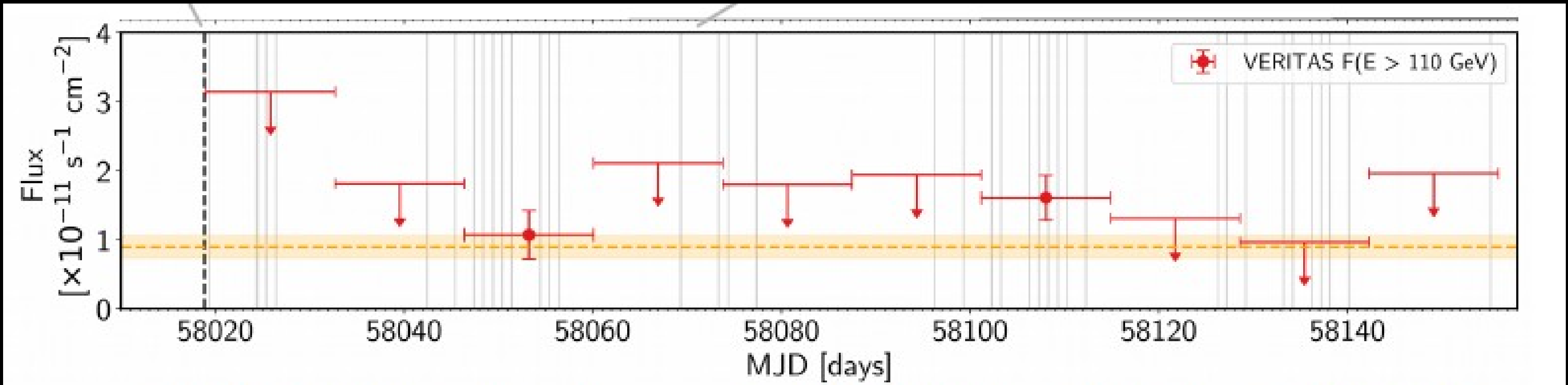
Day-scale variability

Probability of constant flux < 0.3%

2 flares (Oct 3rd-4th + Oct 31st) + **Lower state** detected > 90 GeV

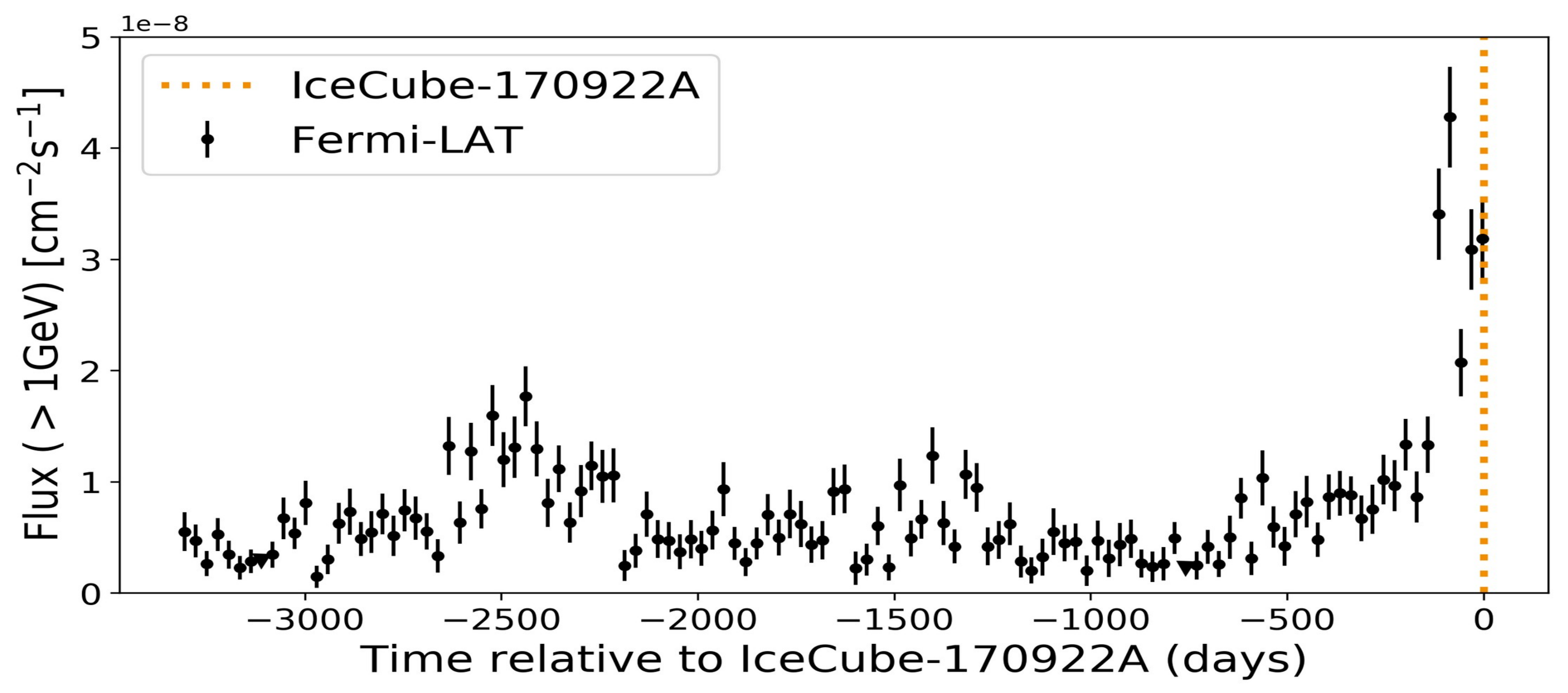
The MAGIC Collaboration, ApJL 863, 1, arXiv:1807.04300

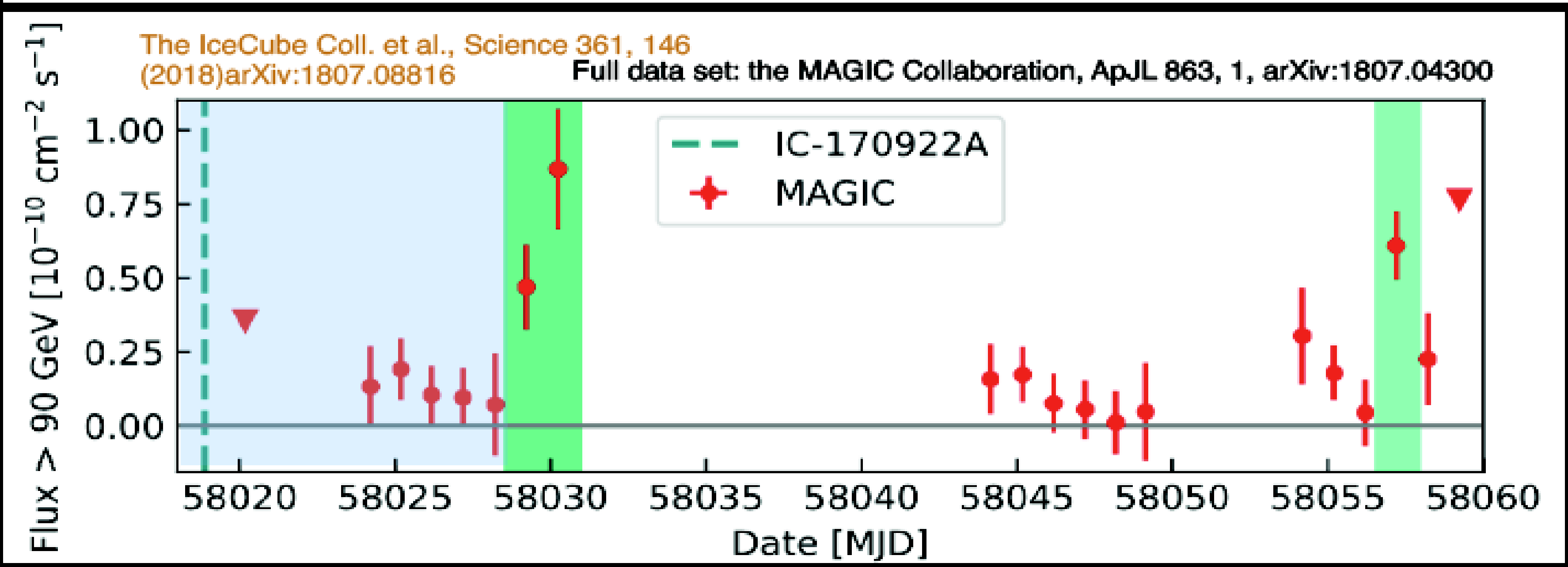
The VERITAS Collaboration, accepted by ApJL, arXiv:1807.04607



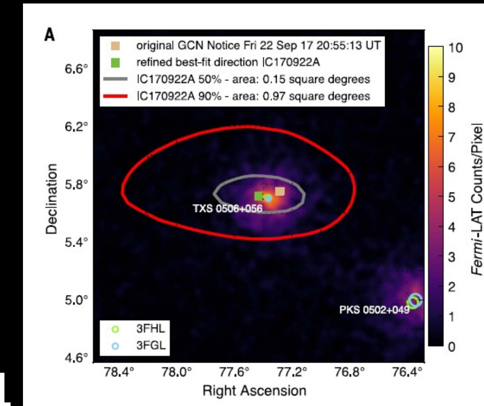
VERITAS: 35 h collected between Sep 23rd – Feb 6th → **detection > 100 GeV**

Fermi-LAT, MAGIC and others find a flaring blazar

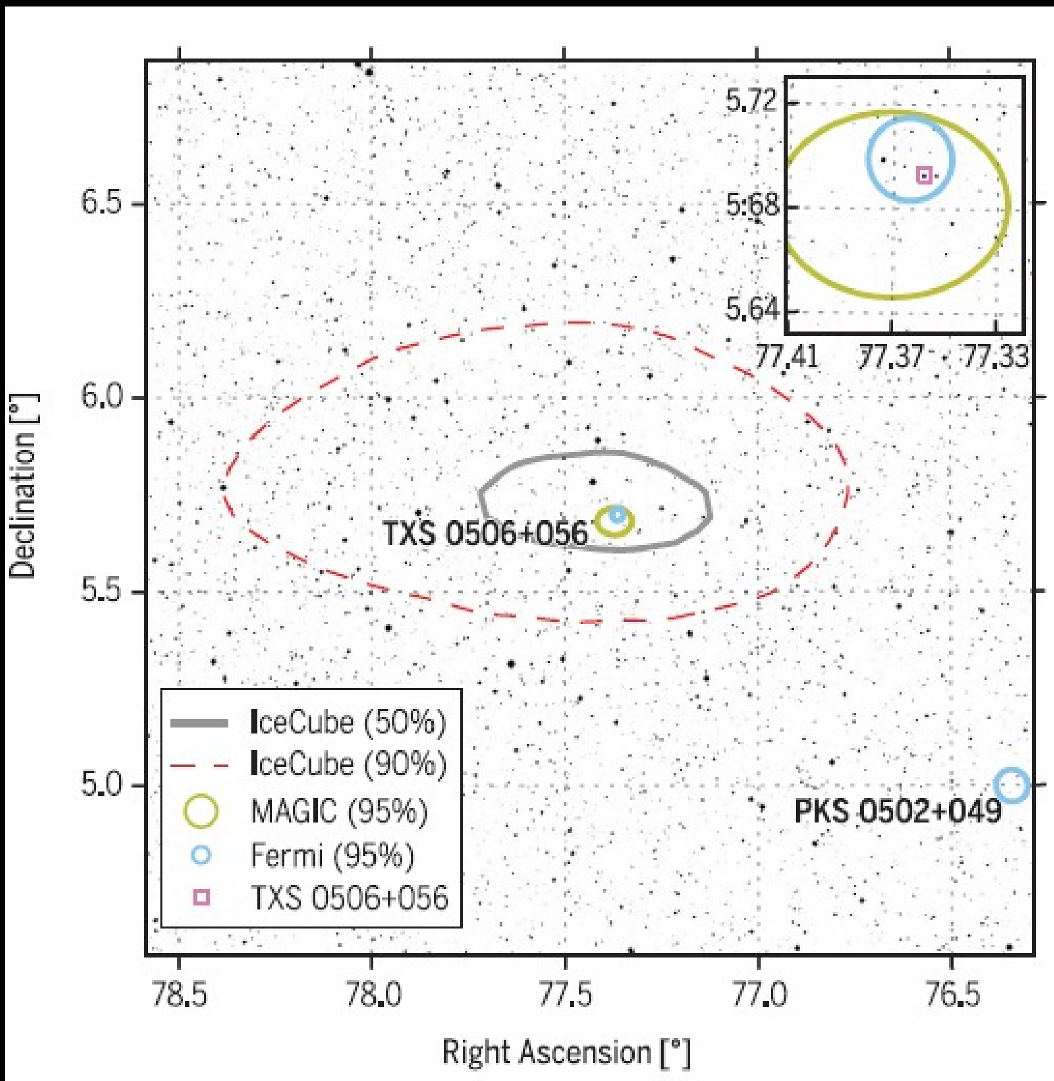




IceCube, Fermi-LAT and MAGIC events came from the direction of a source TXS0506+056, a blazar



Redshift ~ 0.34
Distance ~ 1.75 Gpc
(5.7 billion light-years)



Chance coincidence prob. estimated through a Likelihood ratio test

$$\mathcal{L} = \prod_{i}^{N} \left(\frac{n_s}{N} \mathcal{S} + \left(1 - \frac{n_s}{N}\right) \mathcal{B} \right)$$

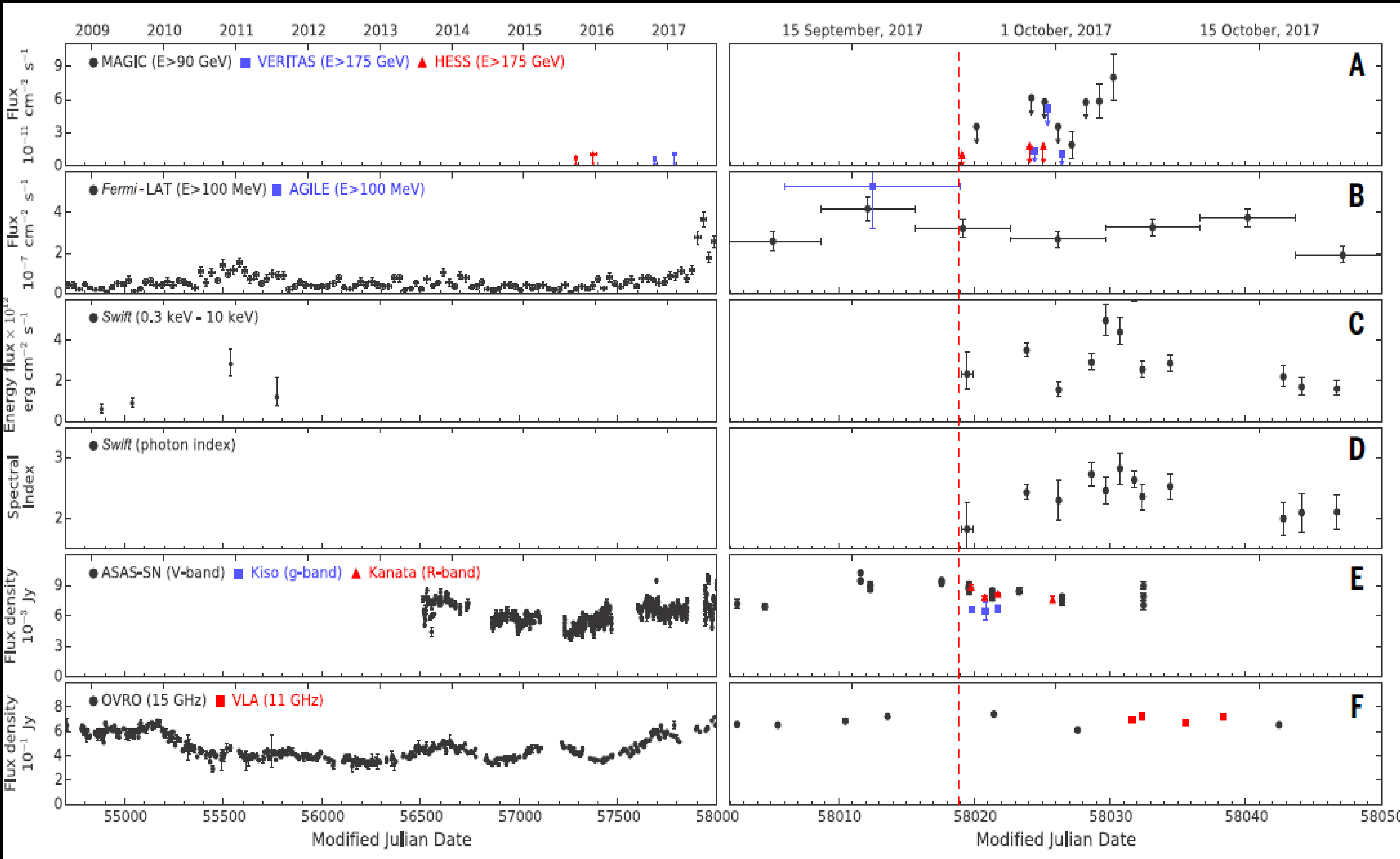
$$\mathcal{S}(\vec{x}, t) = \sum_{s} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-|\vec{x}_s - \vec{x}|^2/(2\sigma^2)}\, w_s(t)\, w_{\mathrm{acc}}(\theta_s)$$

Fluctuation disfavoured at 3 sigma

Energy of the neutrino ~ 290 TeV , 90% CL lower limit ~ 183 TeV
Upper limit of 4.5 PeV , depends on the assumed spectrum

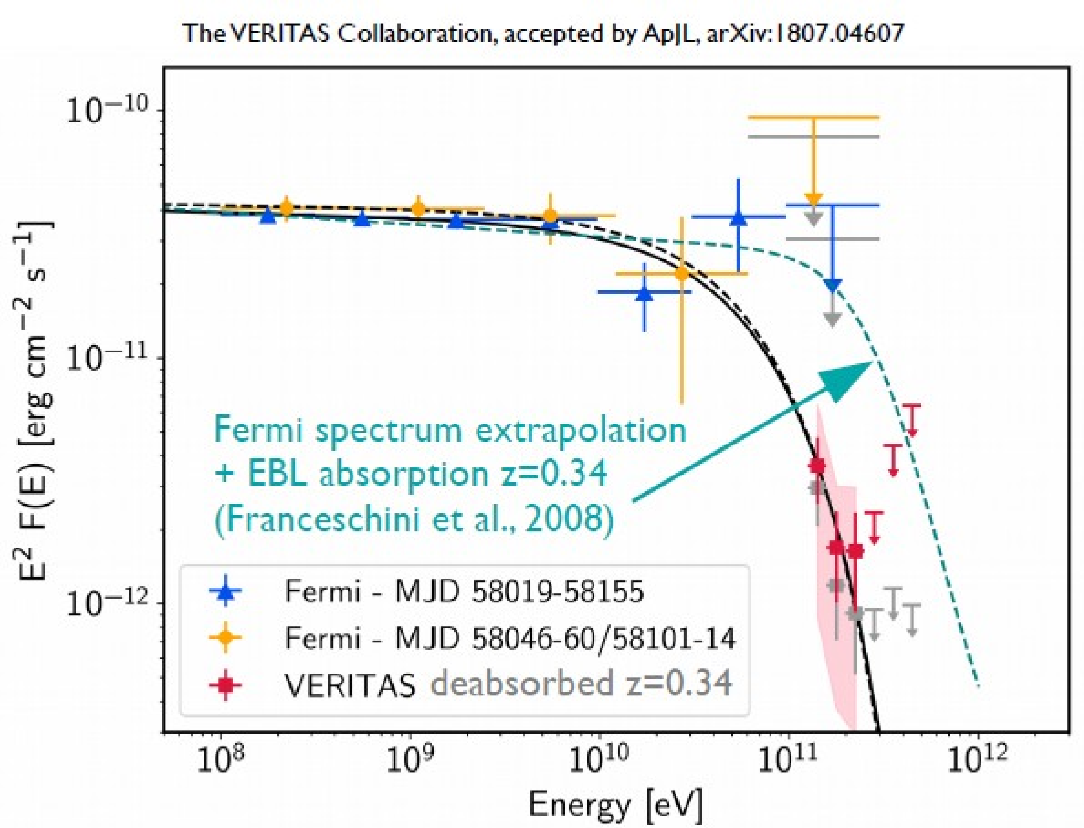
IceCube trigger to MAGIC (IC-170922A)

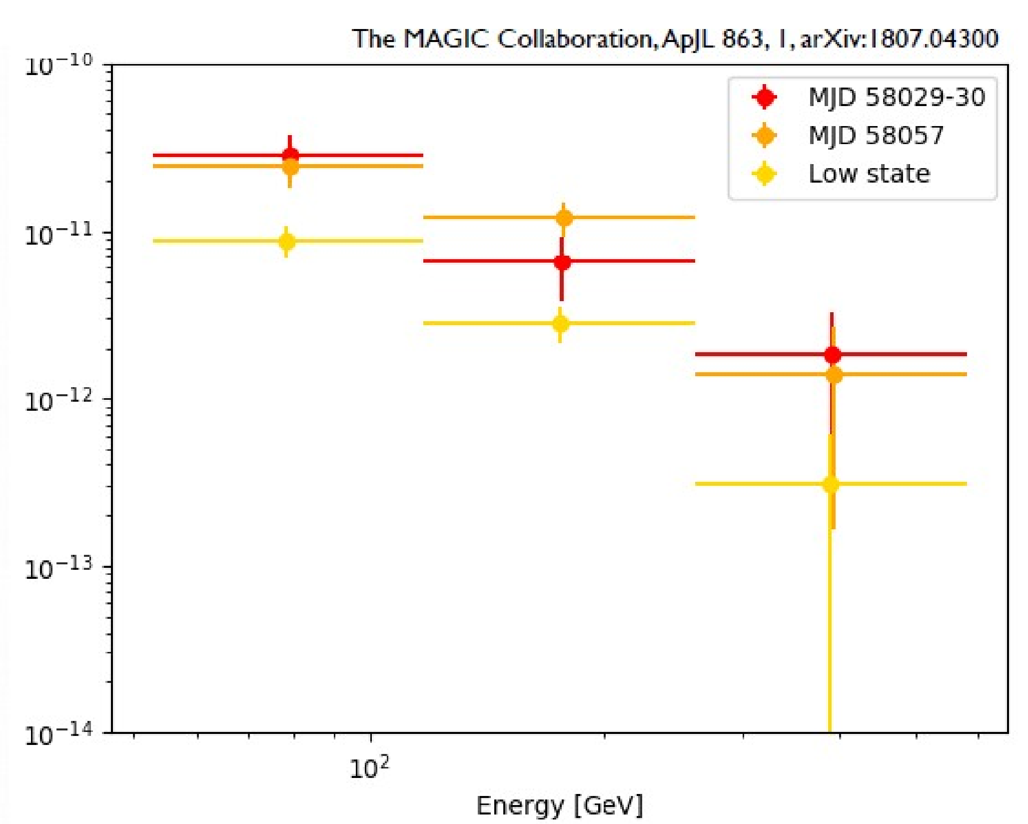
and other observatories since 24th September 2017

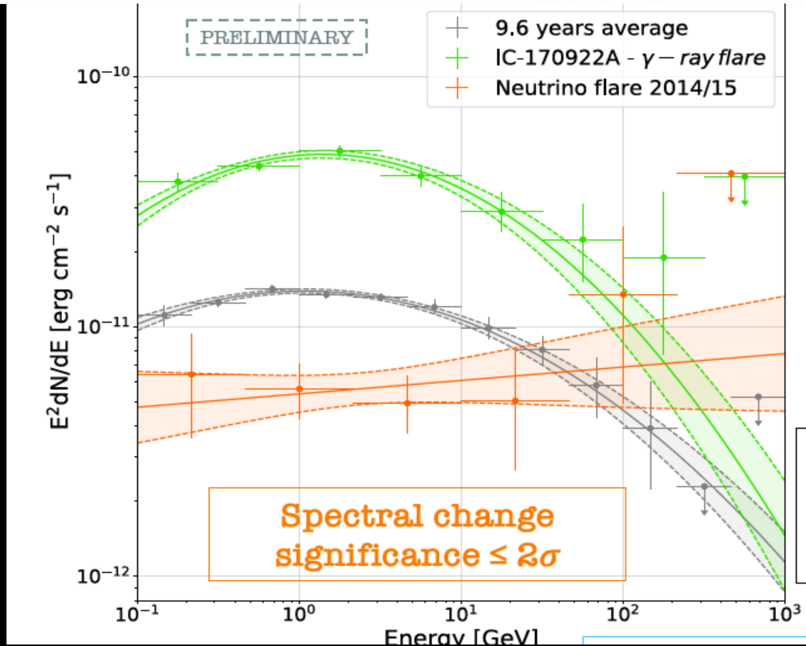


The IceCube Collaboration *et al.*, *Science* **361**, 146 (2018)

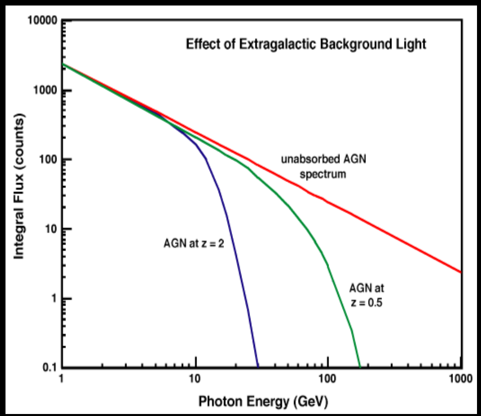
Spectral Shapes in HE and VHE







S.Buson
S.Gariappa
TeVPA 2018

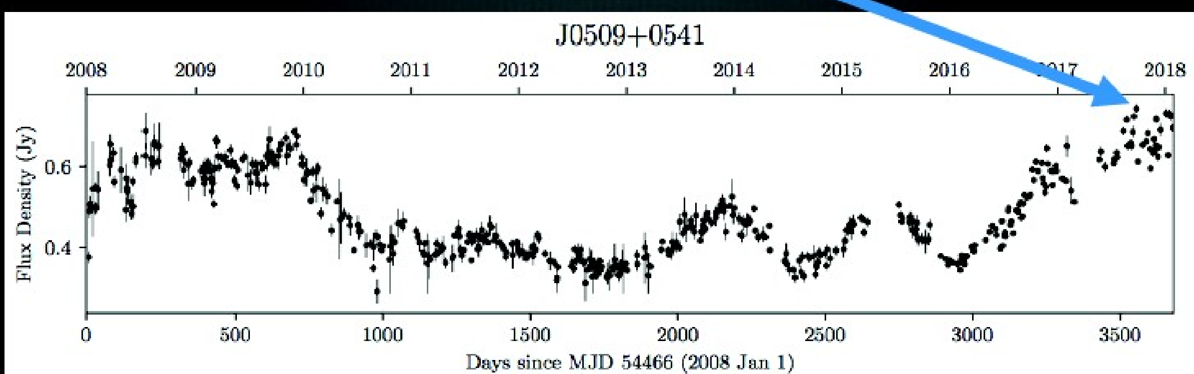


No clear spectral variability
MAGIC + VERITAS : simple PL
Spectral index very soft, typical of a blazar at high redshift
Strong curvature at > 50 GeV

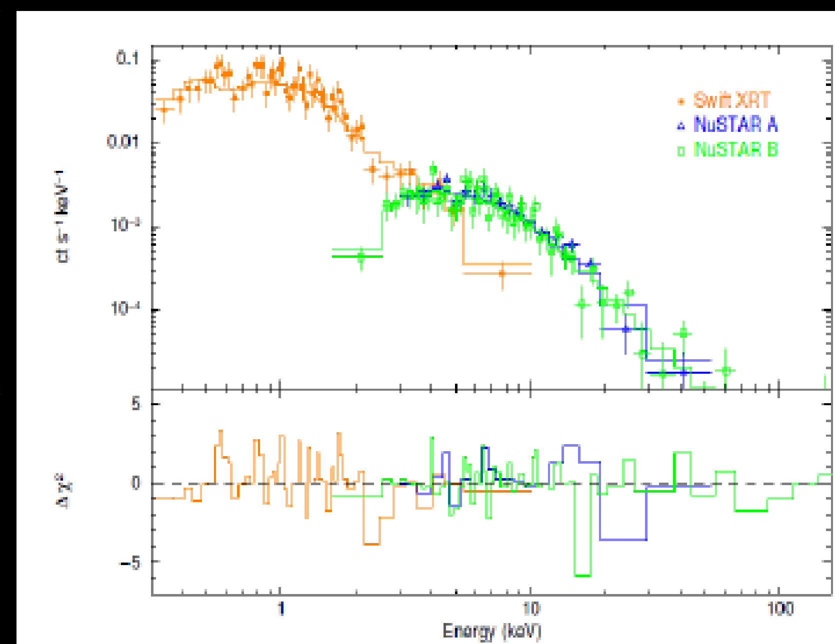
Observations in Radio, X-rays, optical

The Karl G. Jansky Very Large Array (VLA) (37) observed TXS 0506+056 starting 2 weeks after the alert in several radio bands from 2 to 12 GHz (38), detecting significant radio flux variability

TXS 0506+056 was detected significantly in all bands/epochs.



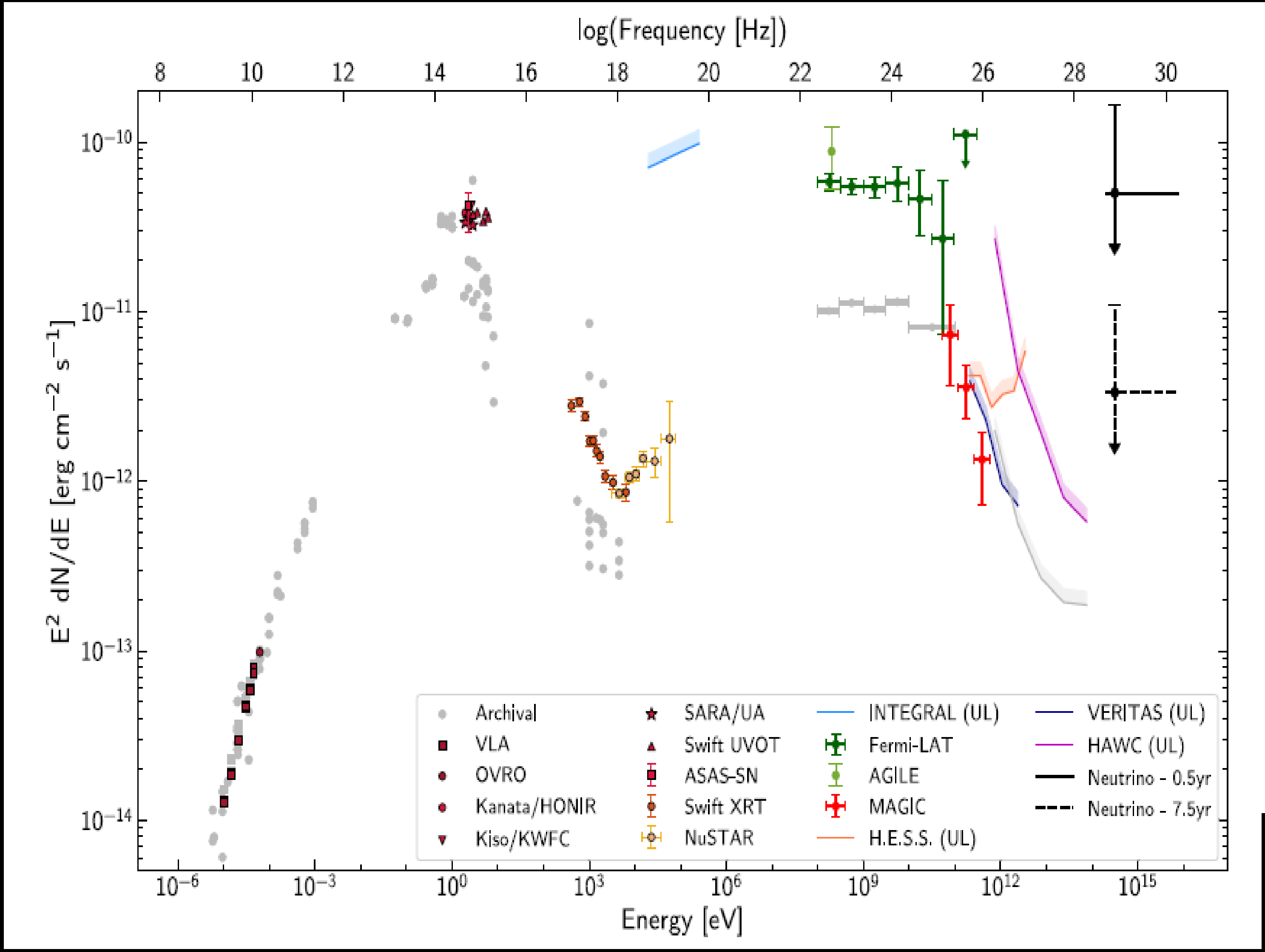
OVRO 40m Telescope (15 GHz)



Marginal spectral variations In X-rays seen, When compared with historical flux, an enhancement of flux also reported

Redshift measurement using Gran Telescopio Canarias, Paiano et al, ApJL (2018)

IceCube, Fermi-LAT and MAGIC events came from the direction of a distant blazar TXS0506+056

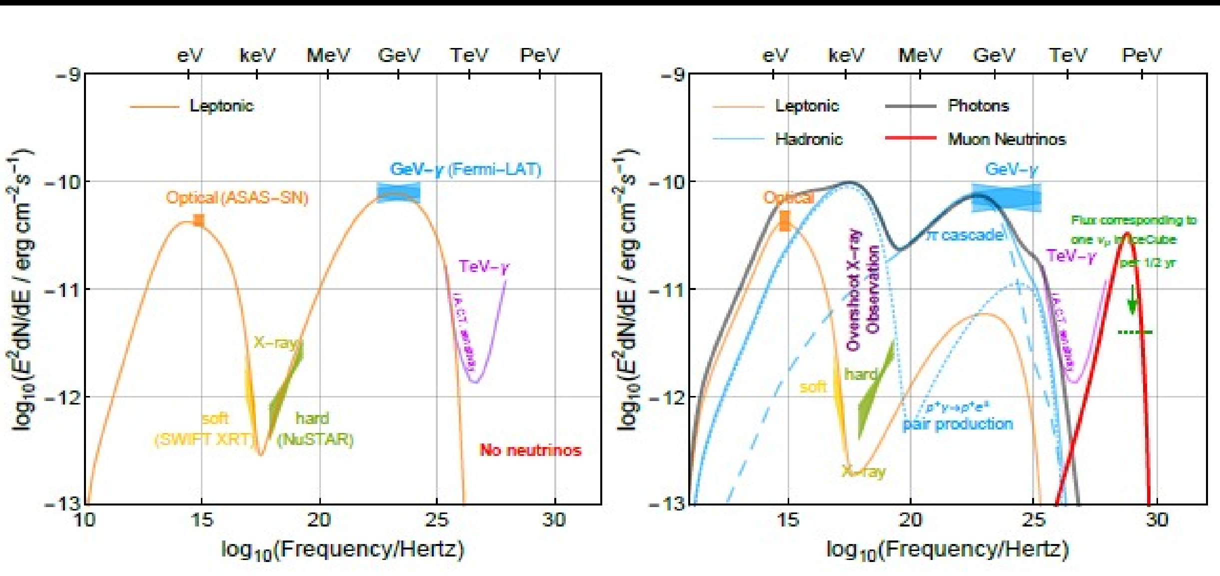


Photohadronic models
Gao et al. (1807.04275)
Righi, Tavecchio & Pacciani (1807.04299)
Ansoldi et al. for MAGIC (1807.04300)
Cerruti et al. (1807.04335)
Keivani, KM et al. for AMON (1807.04537)
KM, Oikonomou & Petropoulou (1807.04748)

Hadronuclear models
KM, Oikonomou & Petropoulou (1807.04748)
Liu et al. (1807.05113)
He et al. (1808.04330)
Sahakyan (1808.05651)

Explosion of theoretical papers in the archive in the next days

Modelling the Spectral Energy Distributions

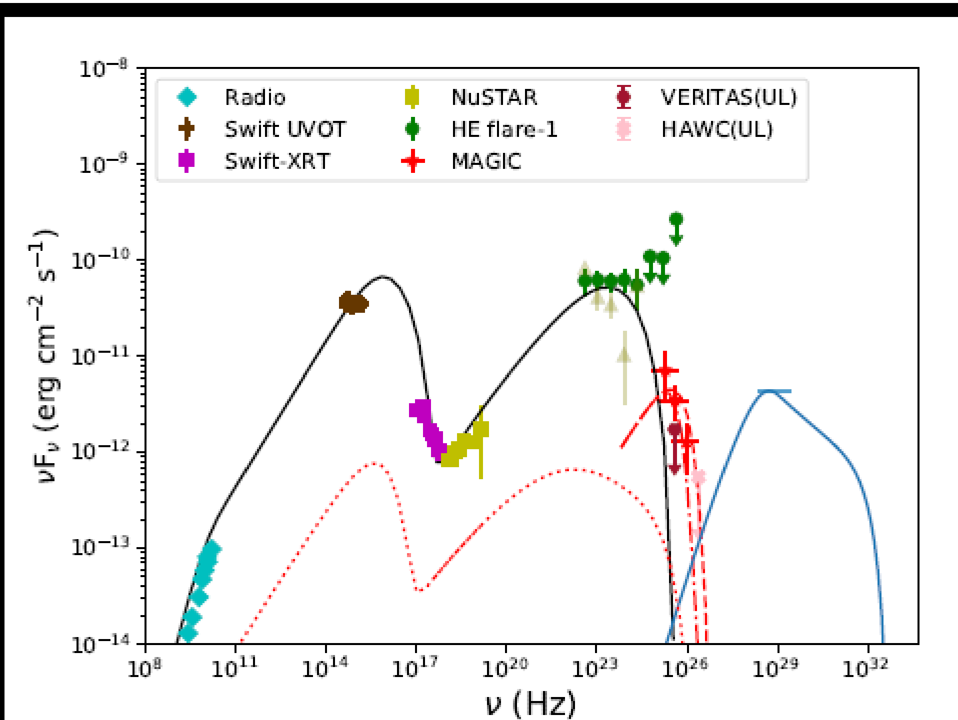


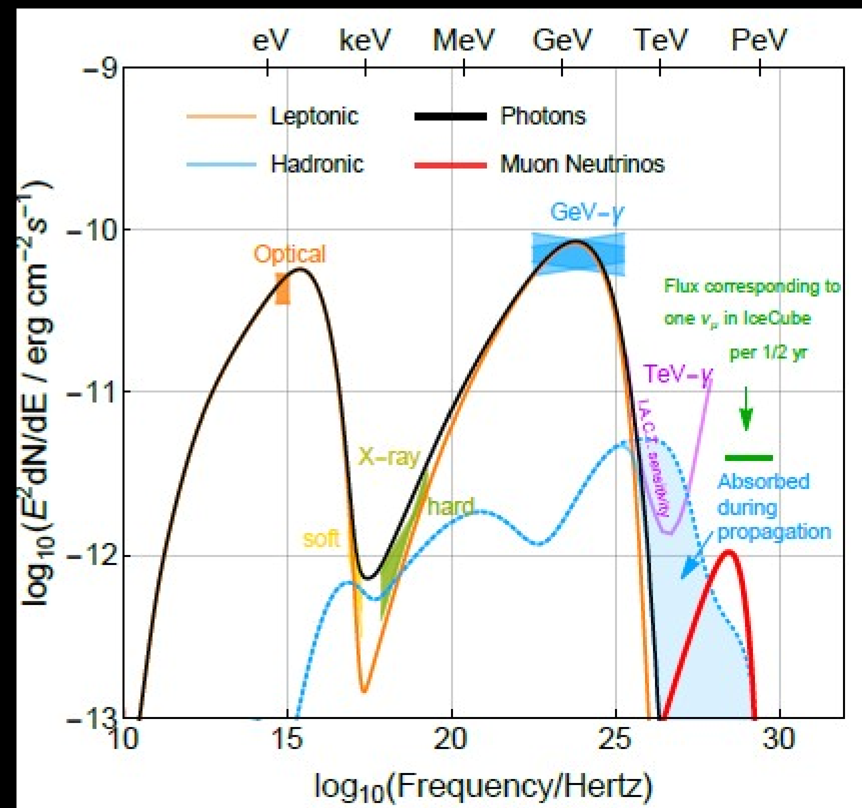
A pure leptonic model seems to fit all data ==> no neutrinos

Hadronic contribution tuned not to overproduce X-rays

Proton synchrotron model

Jet power in excess of L(Eddington)

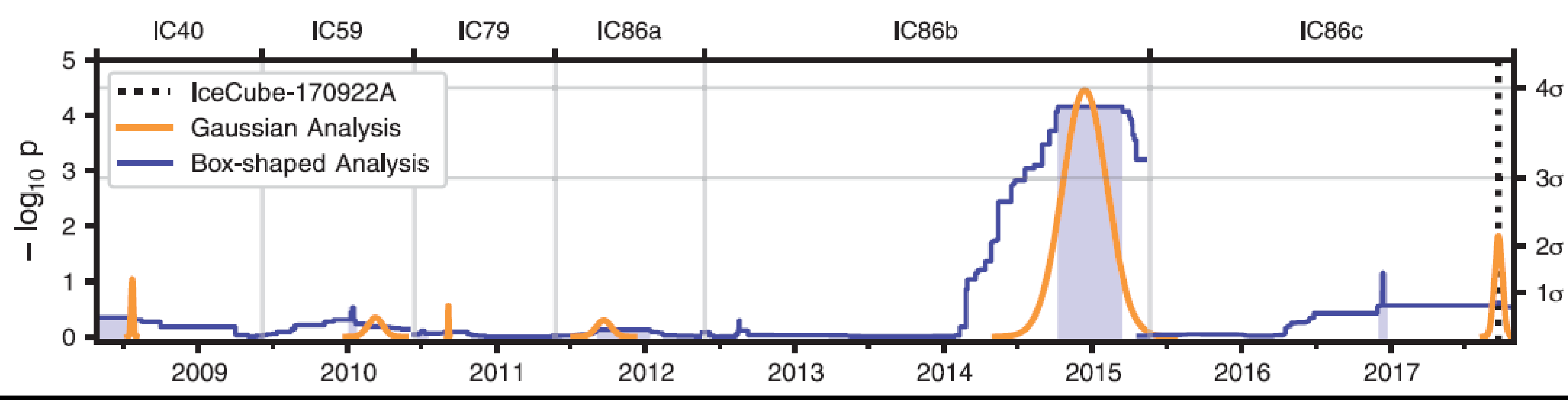




S.Gao et al, Nature Astronomy (2019), MAGIC Collaboration , ApJL (2018)
Sunanda, R.Moharana and PM (2022)

Something more interesting from IceCube

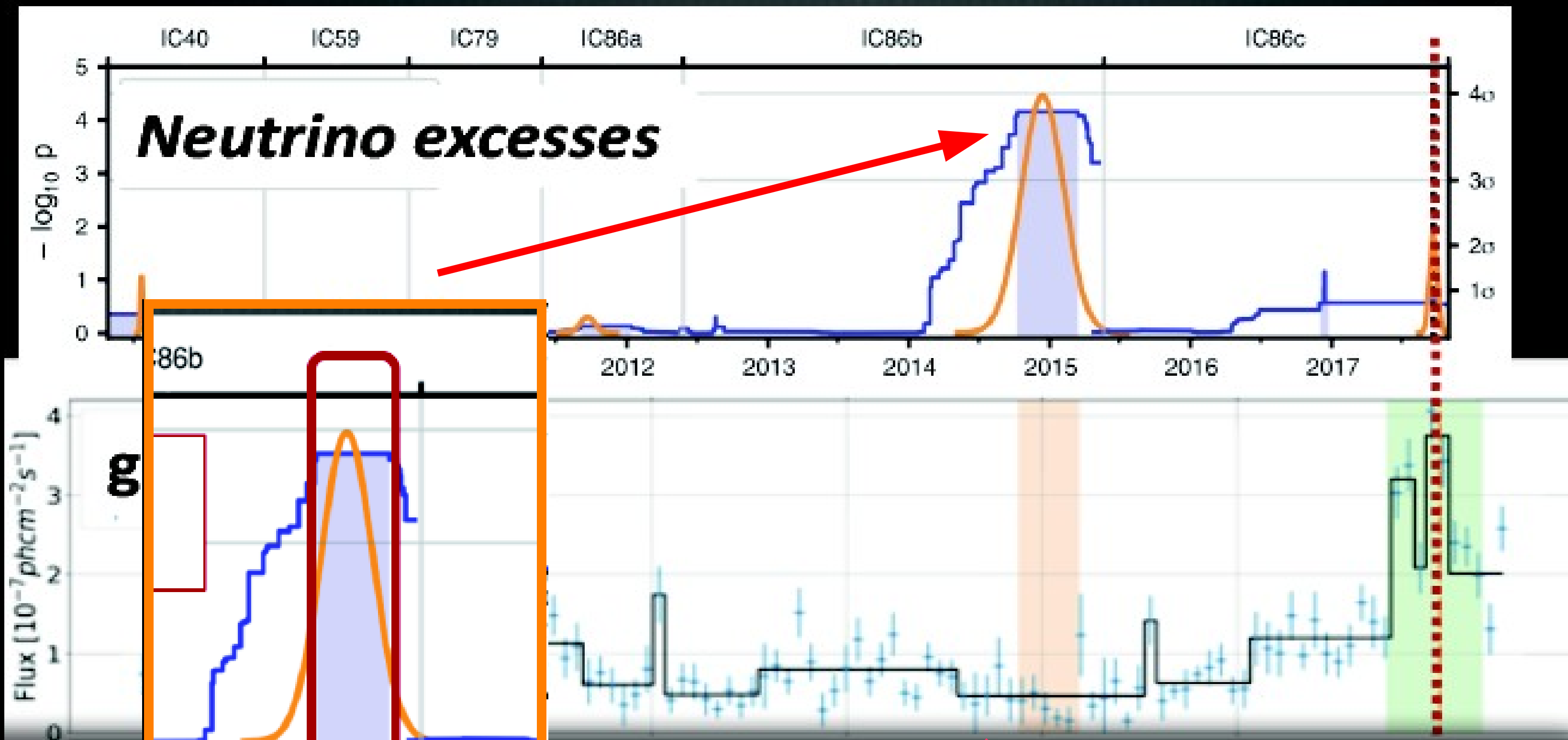
A high-energy neutrino event detected by IceCube on 22 September 2017 was coincident in direction and time with a gamma-ray flare from the blazar TXS 0506+056. Prompted by this association, we investigated 9.5 years of IceCube neutrino observations to search for excess emission at the position of the blazar. We found an excess of high-energy neutrino events, with respect to atmospheric backgrounds, at that position between September 2014 and March 2015. Allowing for time-variable flux, this constitutes 3.5**σ** evidence for neutrino emission from the direction of TXS 0506+056, independent of and prior to the 2017 flaring episode. This suggests that blazars are identifiable sources of the high-energy astrophysical neutrino flux.



$$\mathcal{S}_i = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_i^2} e^{-\frac{r_i^2}{2\sigma_i^2}} \times \mathcal{E}(\mathrm{E}_i|\gamma) \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_\mathrm{T}} e^{-\frac{(\mathrm{T}_i - \mathrm{T}_0)^2}{2\sigma_\mathrm{T}^2}}$$

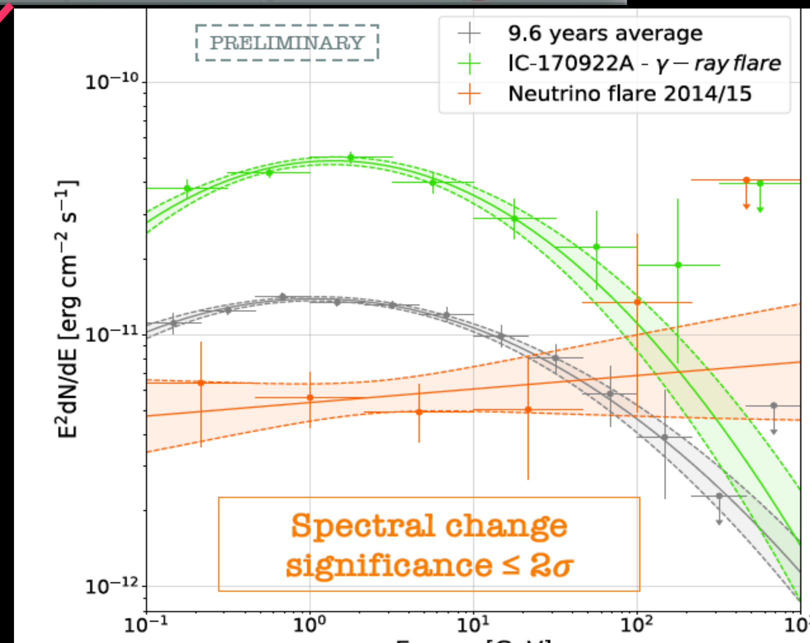
IceCube Collaboration, *Science* **361**, 147–151 (2018)

Neutrino and Gamma-ray Light curve/Spectrum



One gamma bright and one gamma dim

No significant change in spectral slope



S.Buson
S.Gariappa
TeVPA 2018

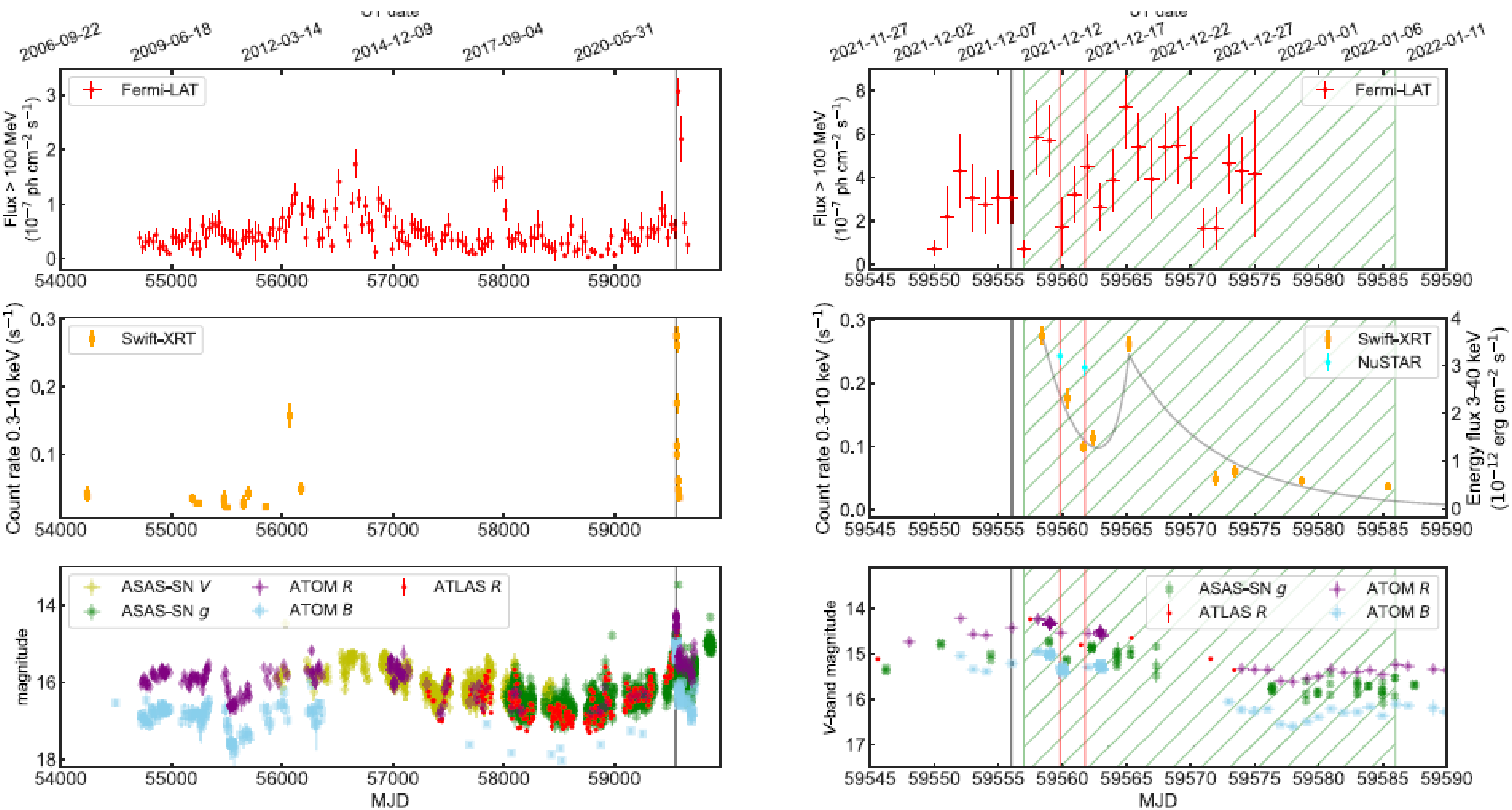
Some more Neutrino-blazar coincidence story

- IceCube-190730A, another very-high-energy neutrino (GCN Circular # 25225, ATel #12967), Coincident with blazar PKS 1502+106 (4FGL J1504.4+1029 and 3FHL): 0.31°offset, within 50% CL region of neutrino, FSRQ at z=1.84
- OVRO 40m telescope: a 15 GHz flare started 5 years ago and now reaching all-time high 4 Jy (similar to TXS 0506+056)
- Models predict a substantial neutrino flux that is correlated with the gamma-ray and soft X-ray fluxes (Rodriguez et al, ApJ 912(2021))
- There were a few others in the last 2-3 years, however not very significant detections in other wavelengths.
- BZB J0955+3551, observed coincident with IC-200107A, X-ray flare in NuStar and NICER, however, probably not connected to neutrino emission (Paliya et al, ApJ 902 (2020))

PKS 0735 + 178 (z = 0.45) associated with IC-211208A ?

Source lies about 2.2 deg from the IceCube best fit position

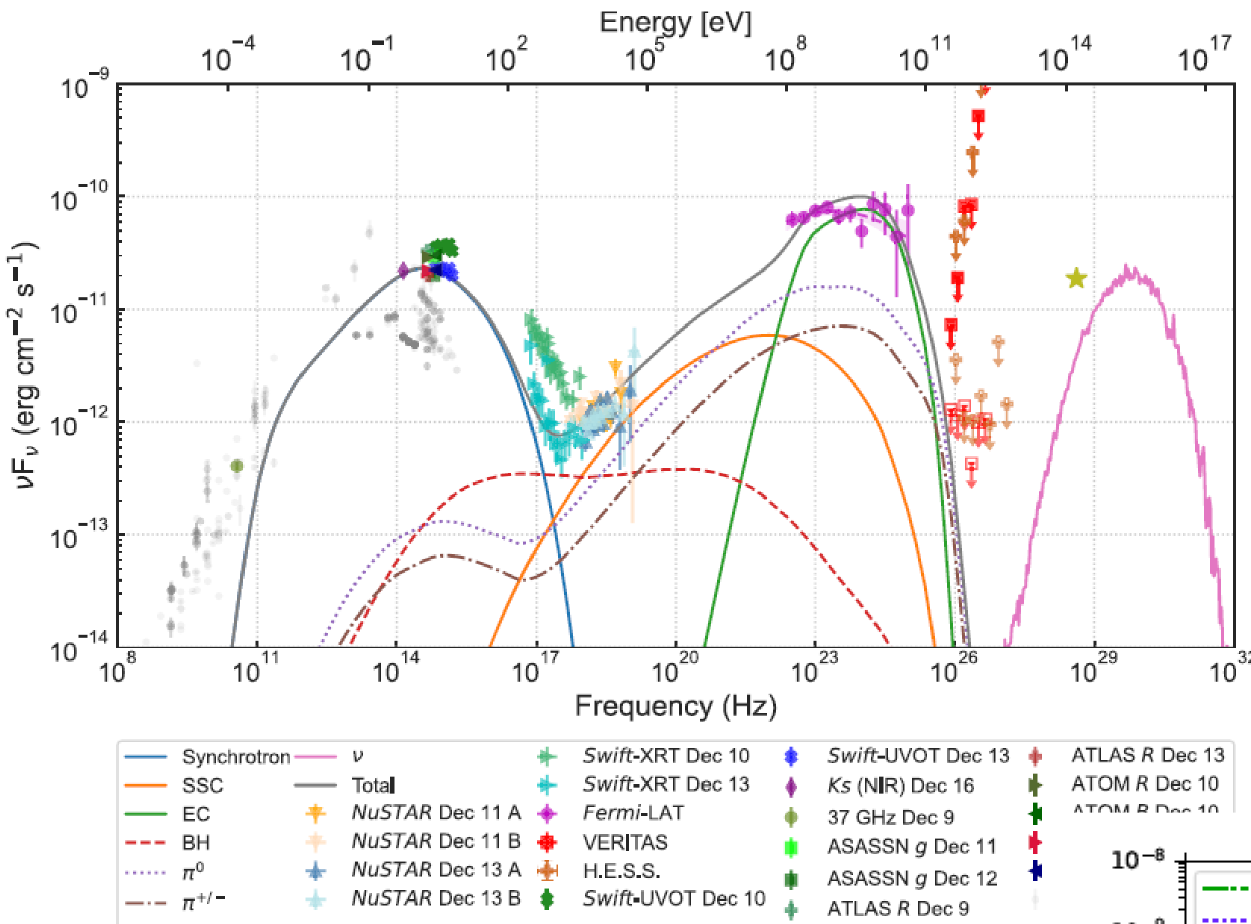
Baksan, KM3Net also reported detection of high energy neutrinos



(a) (b)

Energy of the neutrino event ~ 170 TeV, Elevated state in optical to gamma rays, No detection in VHE gamma rays by VERITAS and H.E.S.S.

Broad Band SED modelling

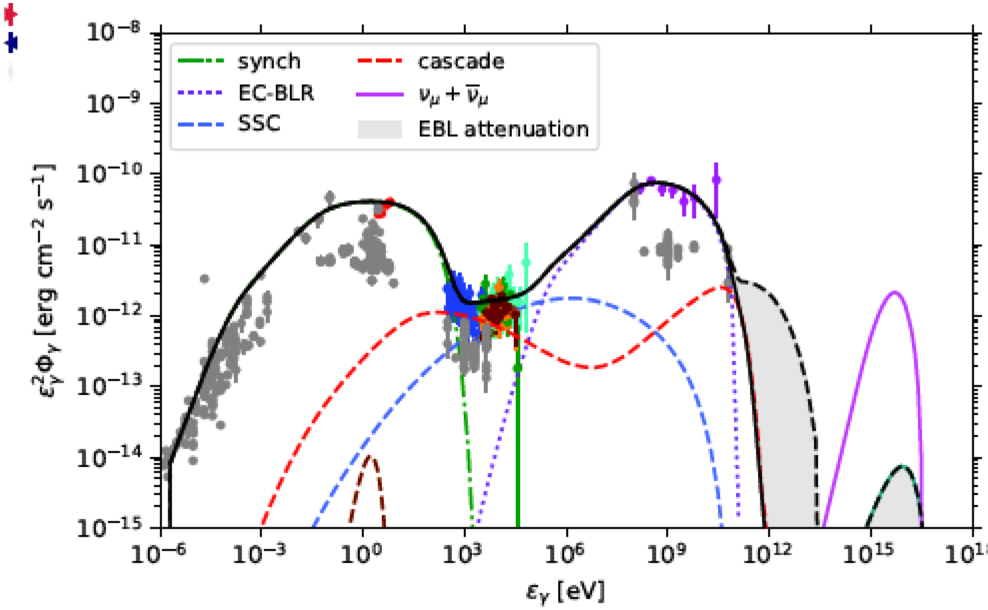


VERITAS Collaboration,
Acharyya et al, ApJ 953 (2023)

SSC+EC provides strong curvature ? intrinsic cut-off at > 100 GeV ? Is the redshift higher ?

R.Prince, S.Das, N.Gupta, PM, C. Bozena
Published in MNRAS (2024)

Neutrino energy of 0.1 PeV
Contraints from cascade emission in X-rays



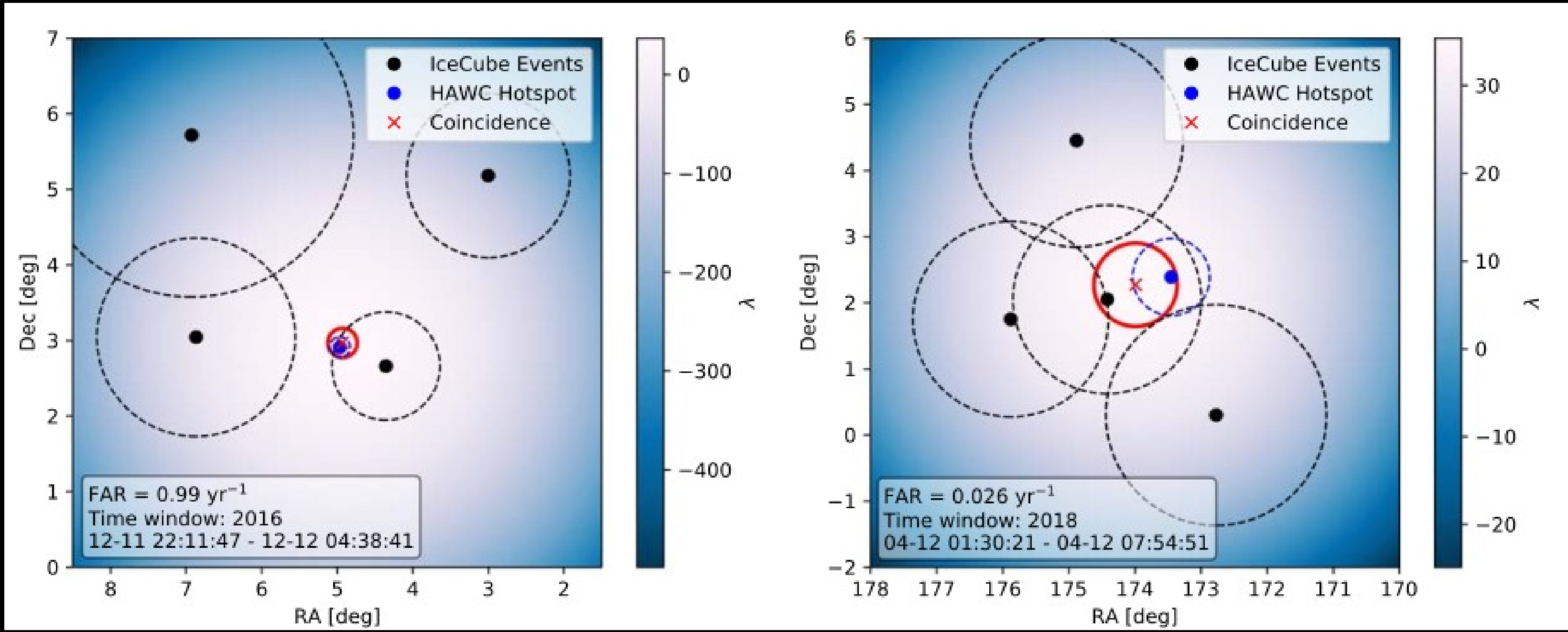
Search for coincident sub-threshold events in HAWC and IceCube

Temporal selection requiring IceCube events to come within the transit time of HAWC hotspot.

A statistic to rank the coincident events (Fischer's method)

Overlap of spatial uncertainties estimated through a Maxm Likelihood method

Two coincident events found

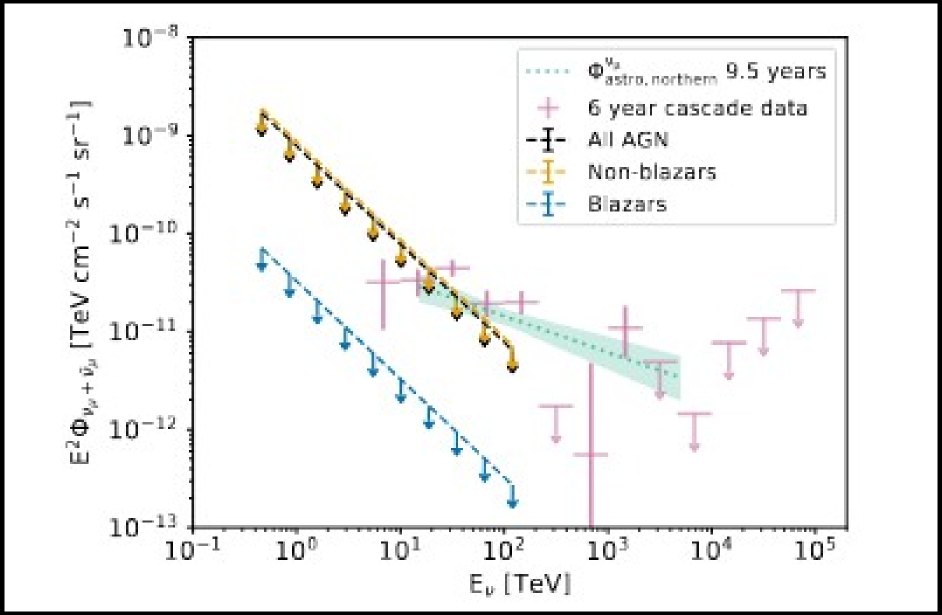


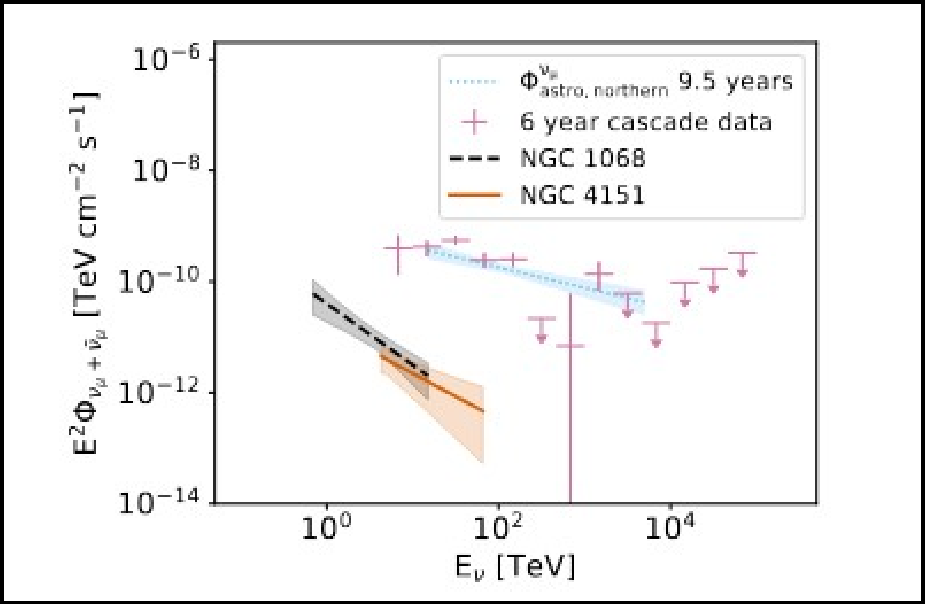
HAWC and IceCube Collaboration, The Astrophysical Journal, 906:63 (10pp), 2021 January 1

Search for neutrinos in hard X-ray AGNs

Environments in which neutrinos can escape
But gamma rays interact with low energy photons
to cascade to lower energies.

BASS catalog, stacked search and individual source
search

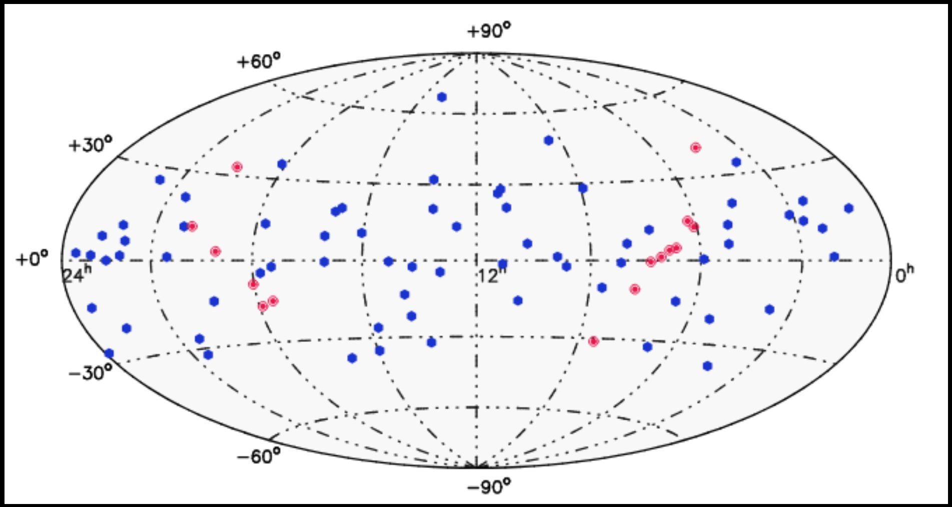




NGC1068 and NGC 4151 are 2 significant sources. (however hidden in gamma rays)
Stacking analysis of non-blazar AGN show no significant emission

http://arxiv.org/pdf/2406.06684

Where is the growing evidence for blazar connection ?



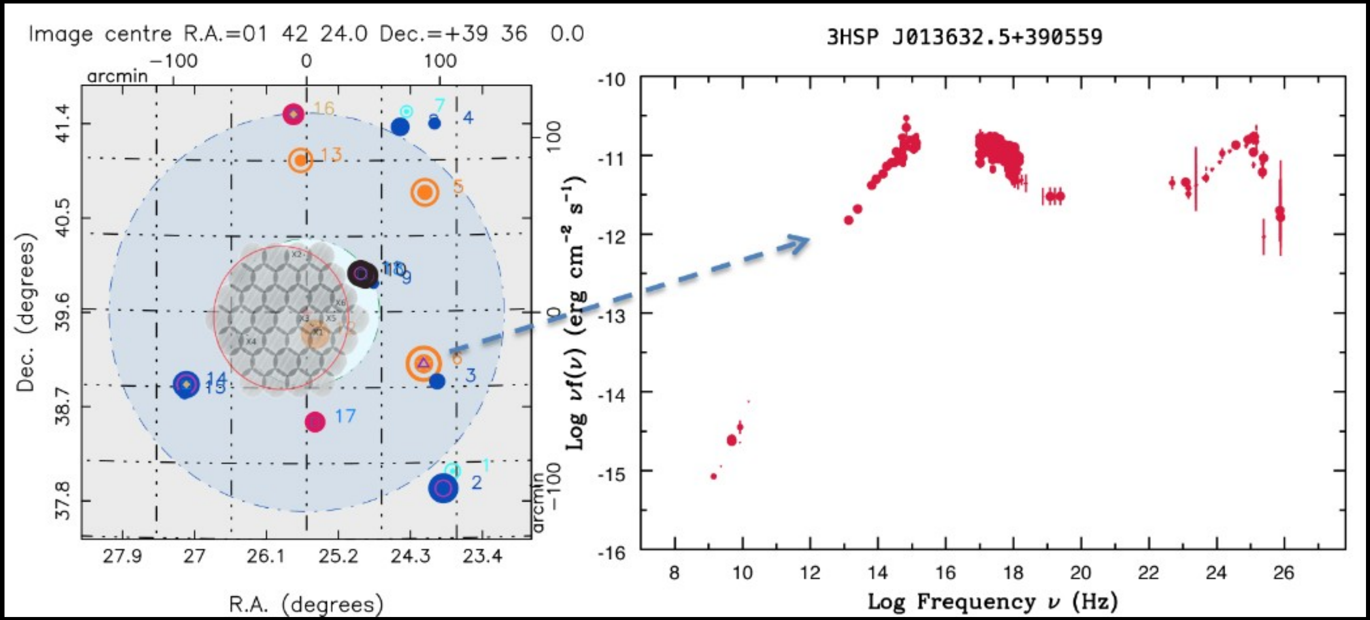
Fermi catalogs and 3HSP catalog sources in IceCube error regions (90%). 94 track like events studied

Find number of sources lying inside error-box of IceCube and compare with randomised samples

29 sources from HSP catalog (no gamma-ray counterpart) at 2.79 sigma excess

Construct MWL SEDs using VOU-Blazars software package (using a much larger set of catalog)

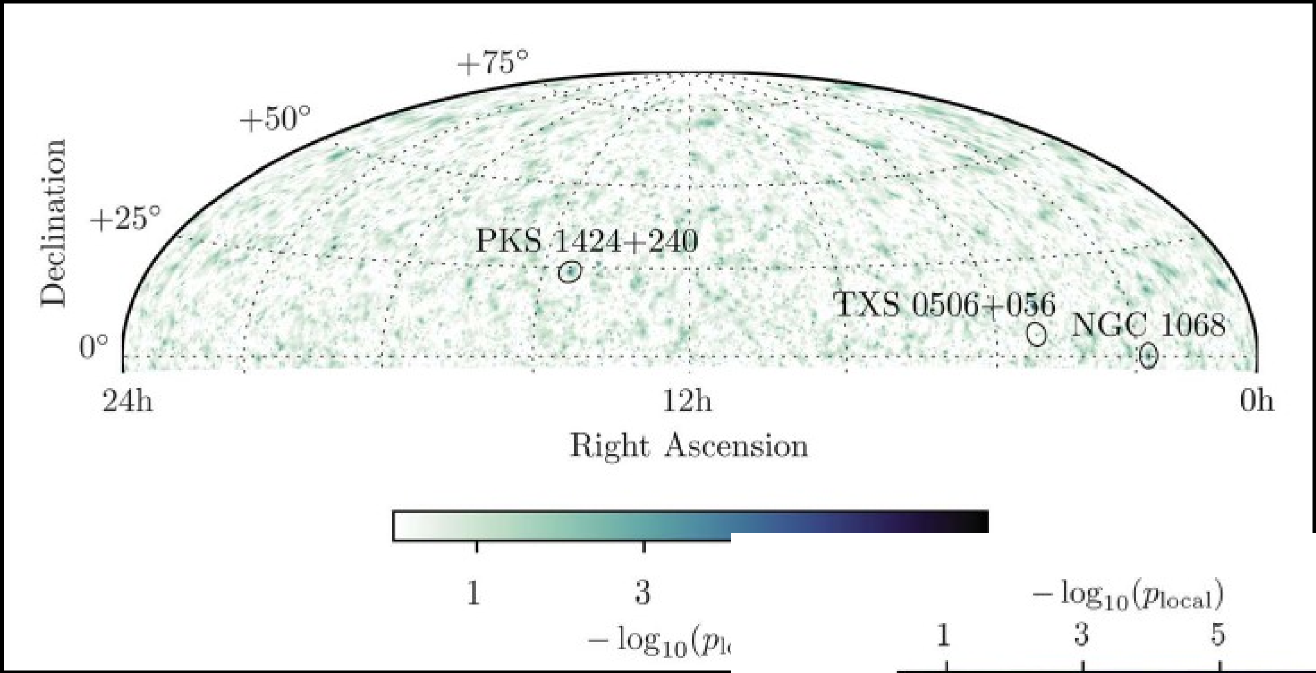
About 20 gamma-ray blazars in IceCube 90% error region : Post trial p-value: 6.2 × 10−4 (3.23 σ)



Growing consensus that blazars are counterparts of a fraction of IceCube neutrinos

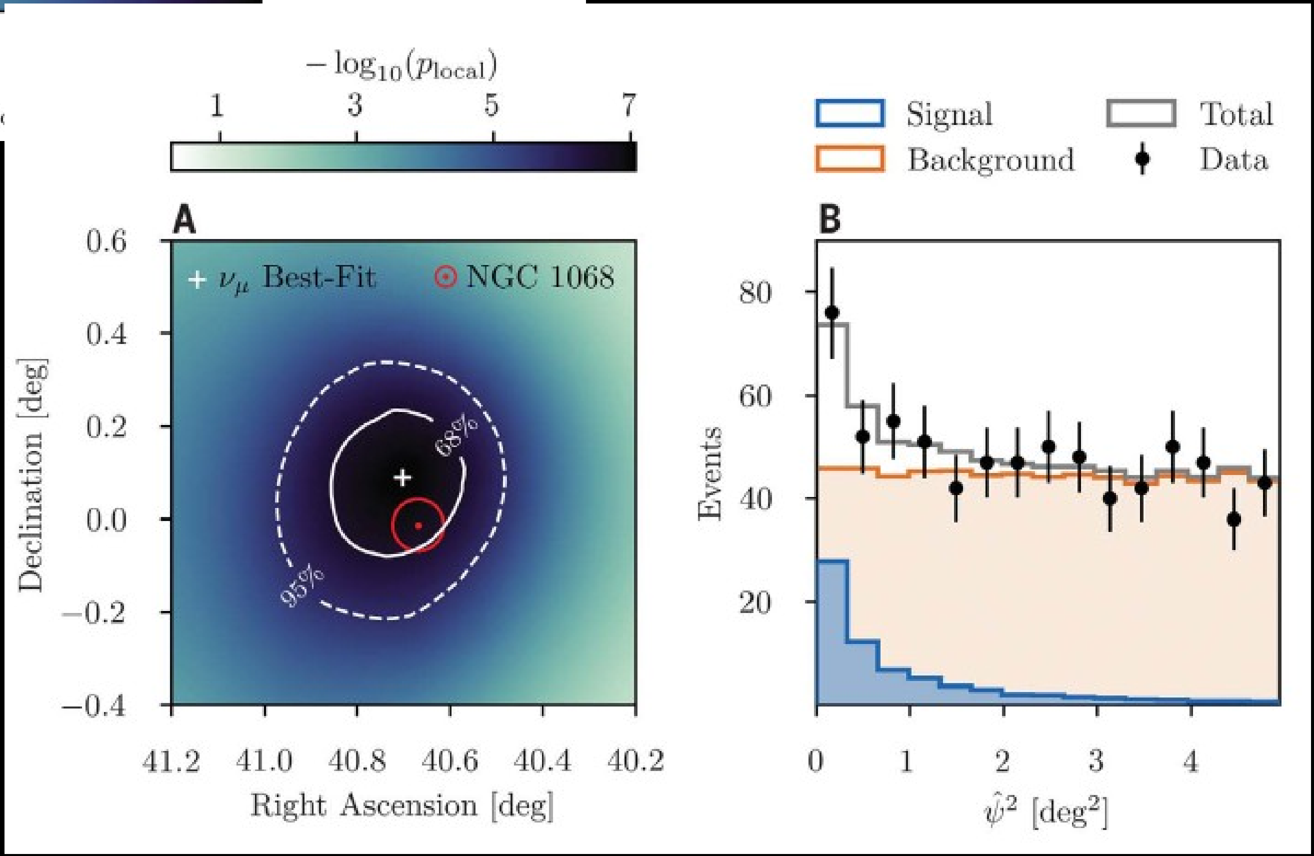
P. Giommi et al, MNRAS 497 (2020) 1, 865-878

More recent news on neutrinos and gamma rays



9 yr search
yielded 2 more sources,
NGC1068 the most
significant,
global significance of
4.2 sigma

IceCube Collab, Science 6619 (2022)
Padovani et al MNRAS 510 (2022)

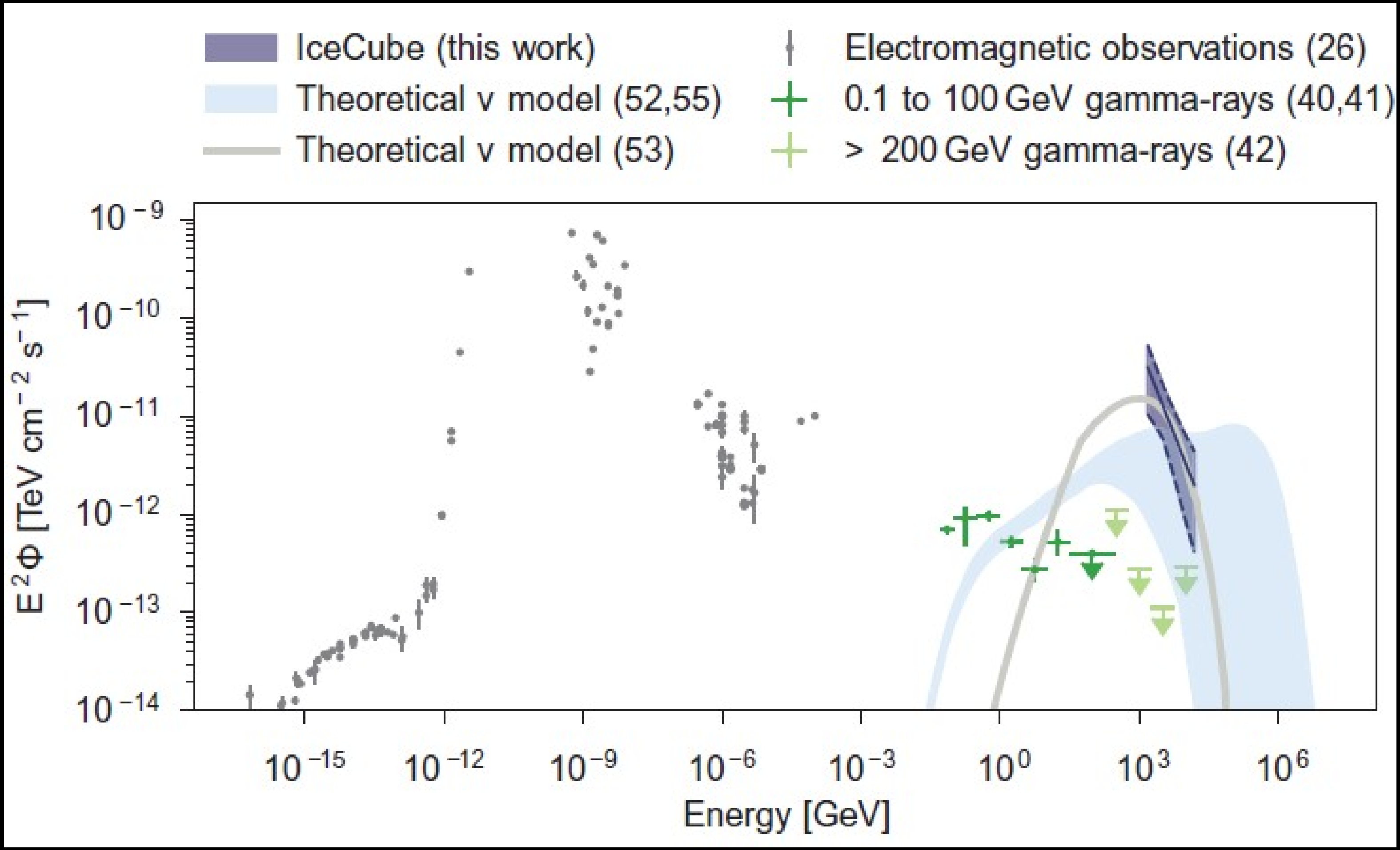


PKS1424 : HBL detected
by VERITAS (2009)

Acciari, V.A. et al., ApJ 708 (2010)

NGC1068 : Seyfert II
Galaxy, detected in HE
by Fermi-LAT
But no VHE detection

Non simultaneous Multifrequency Observations



IceCube Collab, Science (2022)

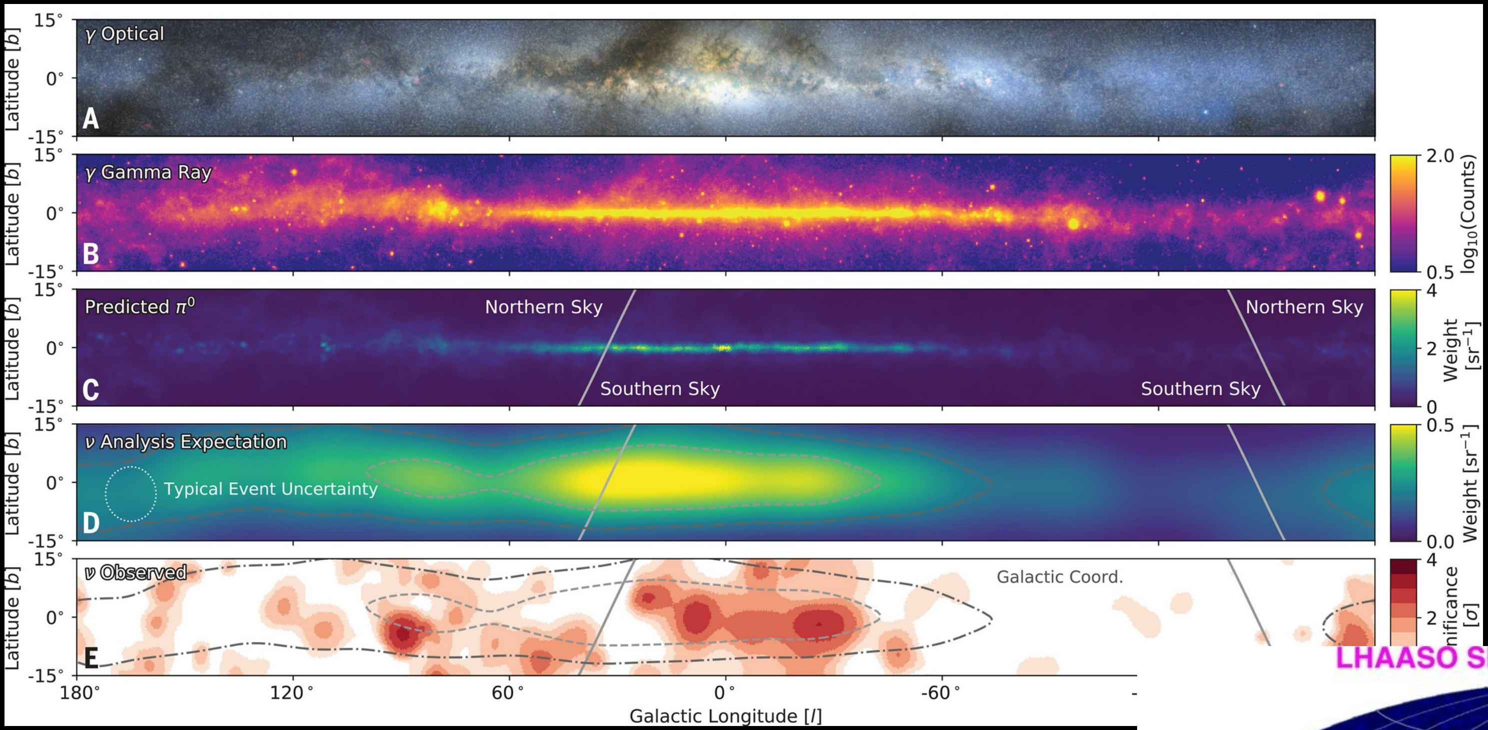
NGC 1068 is a Seyfert II galaxy, has vigorous starburst activity Hosts a Compton thick AGN

$$\Phi^{1\,\mathrm{Tev}}_{\nu_\mu+\bar{\nu}_\mu} = (5.0 \pm 1.5_{\mathrm{stat}}) \times 10^{-11}\ \mathrm{TeV}^{-1}\ \mathrm{cm}^{-2}\mathrm{s}^{-1}$$

All flavor neutrino flux a factor 3 higher

Adopting a distance of 14.4 Mpc, the neutrino luminosity is about 1.5 higher than that of the gamma-ray luminosity as determined from Fermi.

More news on gamma rays and neutrinos

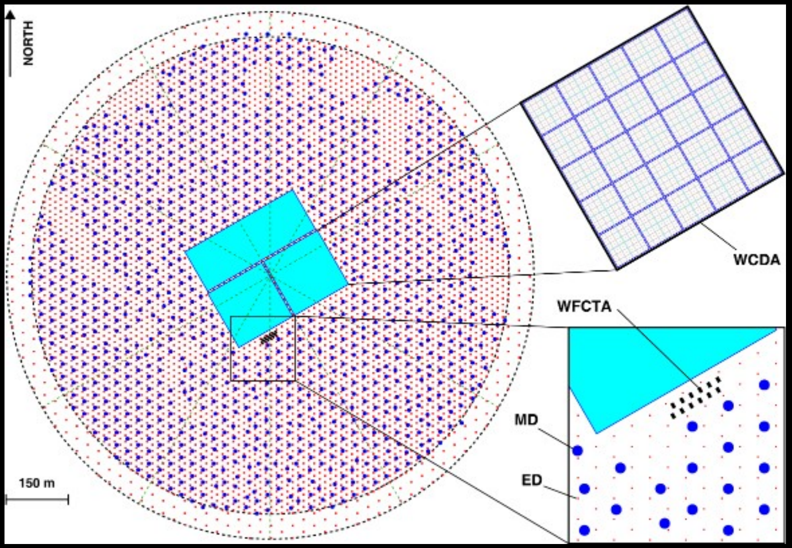


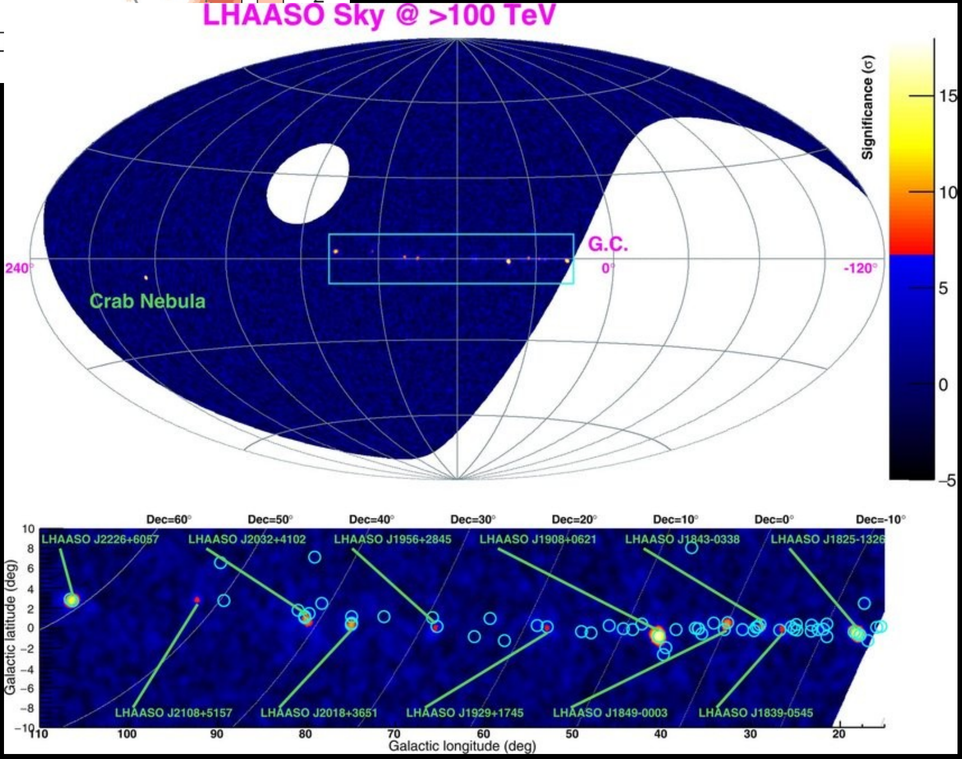
IceCube Collab, Science (2023)

Neutrinos from our Milky Way

Neutrinos from LHAASO sources not found

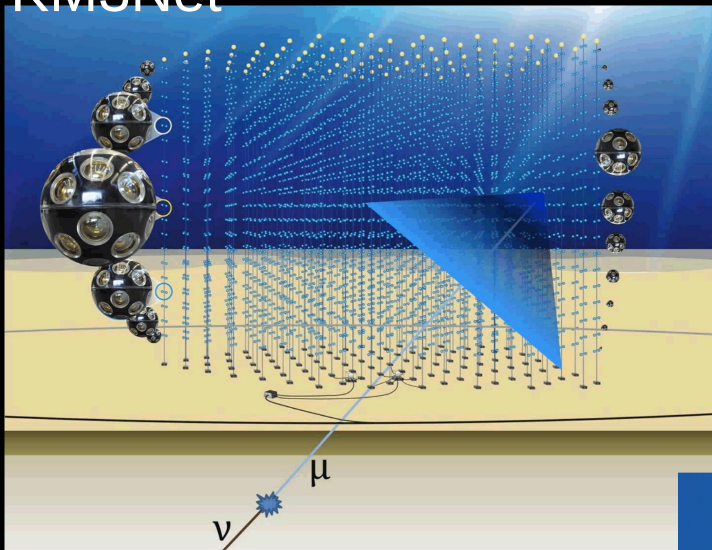
arXiv : 2211.14184v1





High energy Neutrino detection to Gamma-Neutrino Astronomy

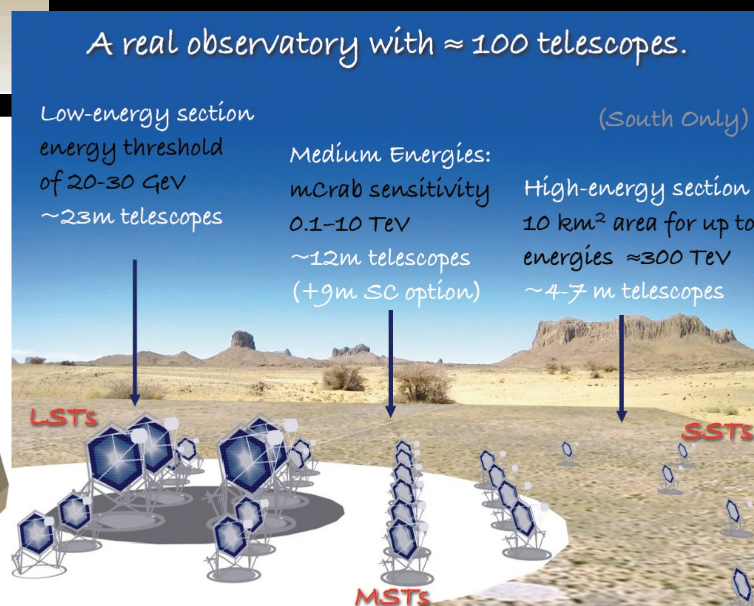
KM3Net

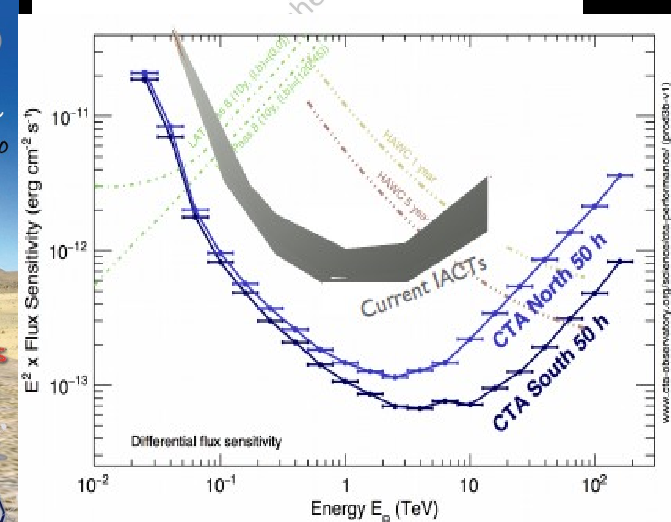


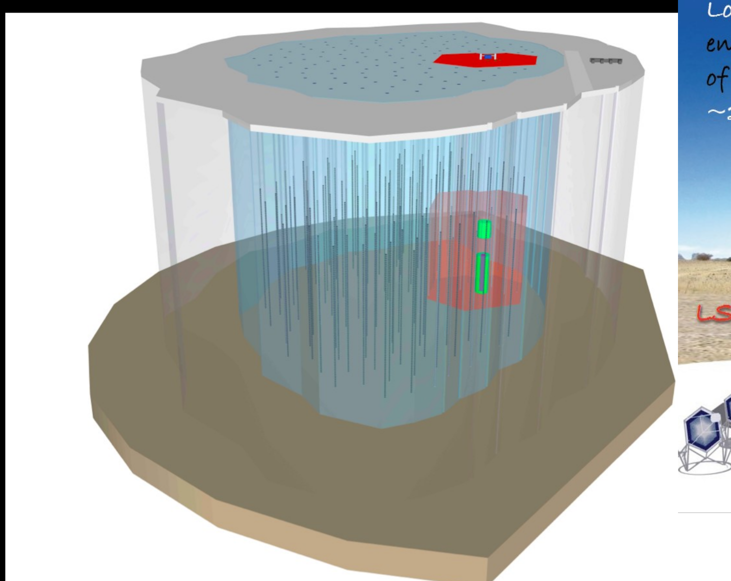
Multi-Km3 neutrino telescope in the Mediterranean
First strings deployed in 2017

MACE
@Hanle

CTA







Partial array of CTA telescopes ready by 2026
at La Palma, CDR of LST completed

IceCube-Gen2, Extension of
IceCube (currently stalled)

ToOs with Astrosat, optical telescopes in India

Conclusions

Blazars are plausible sources of very high energy cosmic rays beyond several tens of PeV :
$10^{(15)}$ to $10^{(17)}$ eV
Definitely not (yet) UHECRs

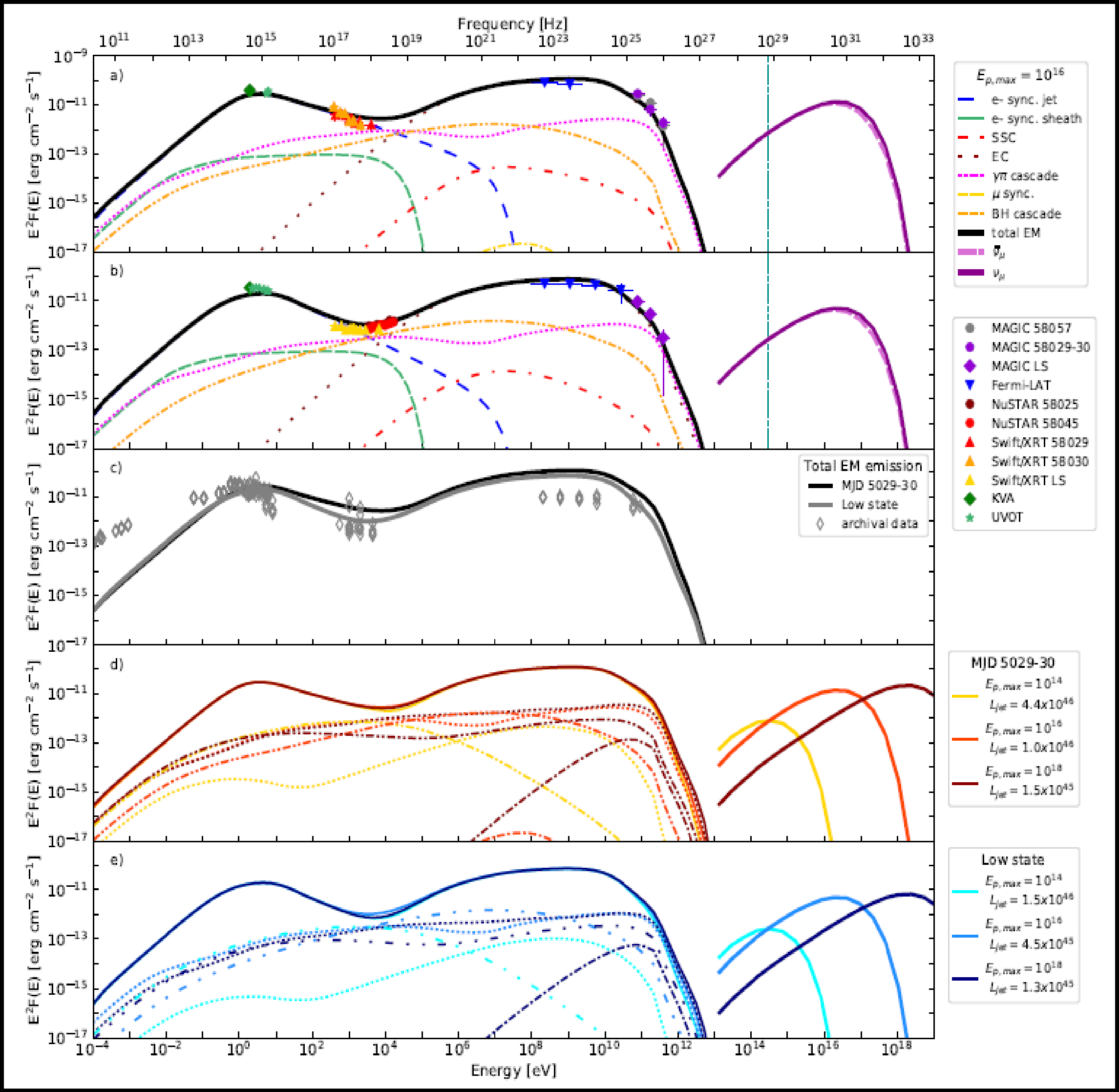
Detection of a blazar in flaring state in gamma rays in connection with a HE neutrino event raises more questions than it answers : Are they happenning only during flares ?
What about temporal correlation ???

We are having quite a few multimessenger SEDs to play with

We need many more such events : in the last years we have been performing regular em (MAGIC, HCT, ARIES, Astrosat, Swift etc) observations of high energy neutrino events :
Requires Tighter cooperation between observatories :
Future is very bright with CTA, KM3NeT and other em observatories

Backup Slides

Modelling the Spectral Energy Distribution



Detailed modelling to explain the Multimessenger connection

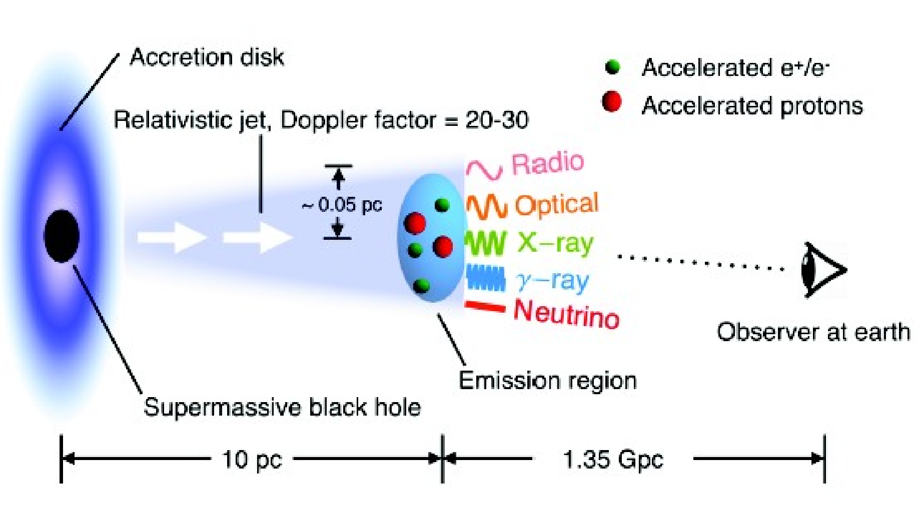


Photo-meson induced cascades, Bethe-Heitler pair cascades, synchrotron from protons and muons

Synchrotron from electrons, SSC, EC

Maximum proton energy ~ 10 ^(16) eV

A one-zone model with external photons can explain both the low and high state of the source , MAGIC Collab, ApJL (2018)

Recent News

ATel #16317: Fermi-LAT gamma-ray observations of IceCube-231027A — Mozilla Firefox

https://www.astronomerstelegram.org/?read=16317

[Previous]

Fermi-LAT gamma-ray observations of IceCube-231027A

ATel #16317; *S. Buson (Uni Wuerzburg), S. Garrappa (Weizmann Institute of Science), C. Bartolini (INFN Bari) and J. Sinapius (DESY) on behalf of the Fermi-LAT collaboration*
*on **3 Nov 2023; 09:06 UT***
Credential Certification: Sara Buson (sara.buson@gmail.com)

Subjects: Gamma Ray, Neutrinos, Request for Observations, AGN, Blazar

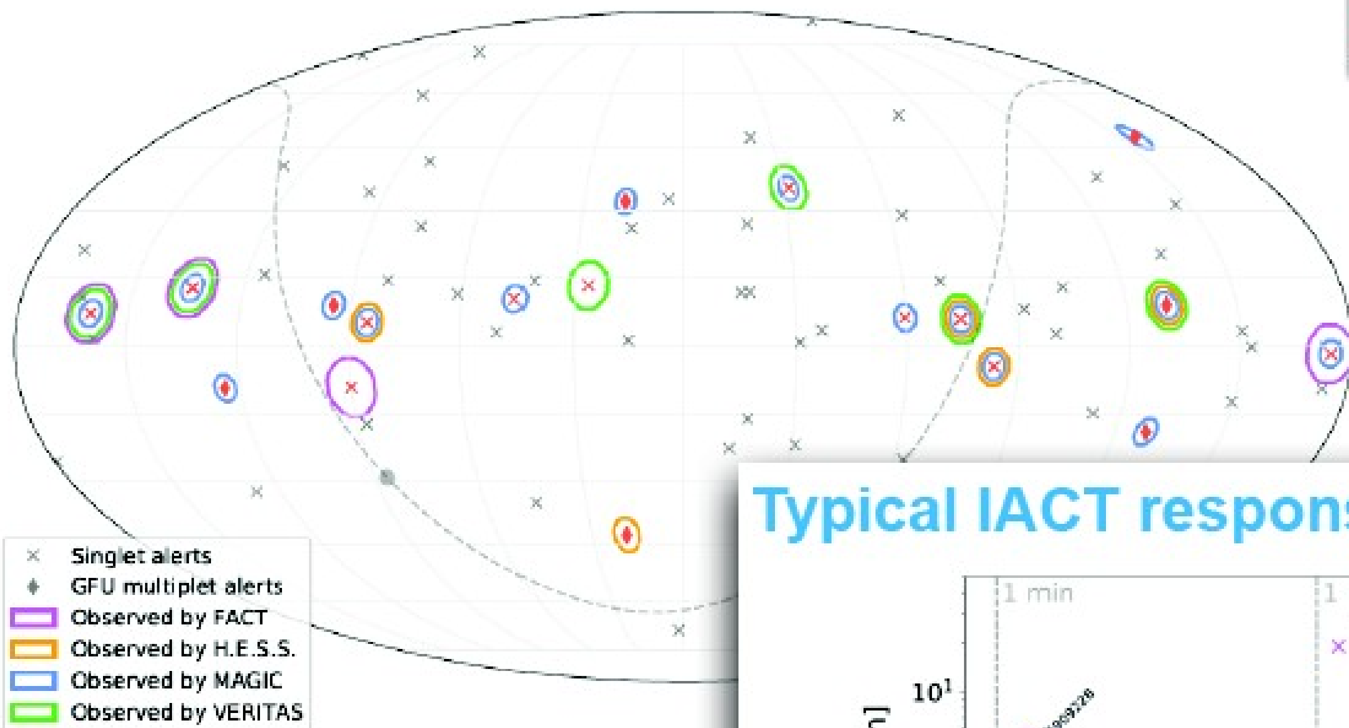
Tweet

We report an analysis of observations of the vicinity of the IC231027A high-energy neutrino event (GCN 34891) with all-sky survey data from the Large Area Telescope (LAT), on board the Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope. The IceCube event was detected on 2023-10-27 at 04:16:10.44 UT (T0) with J2000 position RA = 267.16 (+3.35, -3.40) deg, Decl. = +46.96 (+2.25, -2.88) deg (90% PSF containment). According to the fourth Fermi LAT source catalog (4FGL-DR4), there are eight 4FGL-DR4 cataloged gamma-ray (>100 MeV; The Fermi-LAT collaboration 2022, ApJS, 260, 53) sources in the 90% IC231027A uncertainty localization region.

We searched for intermediate (days to years) timescale emission from a new gamma-ray source. Preliminary analysis indicates no significant (> 5 sigma) new excess emission (> 100 MeV) at the IC231027A best-fit position. Assuming a power-law spectrum (photon index = 2.0 fixed) for a point source at the IC231027A best-fit position, the >100 MeV flux upper limit (95% confidence) is < 7.0e-10 ph cm^-2 s^-1 for ~15-years (2008-08-04 to 2023-10-27 UTC), and < 5.2e-9 (< 1.4e-7) ph cm^-2 s^-1 for a 1-month (1-day) integration

Continued searches for additional correlations

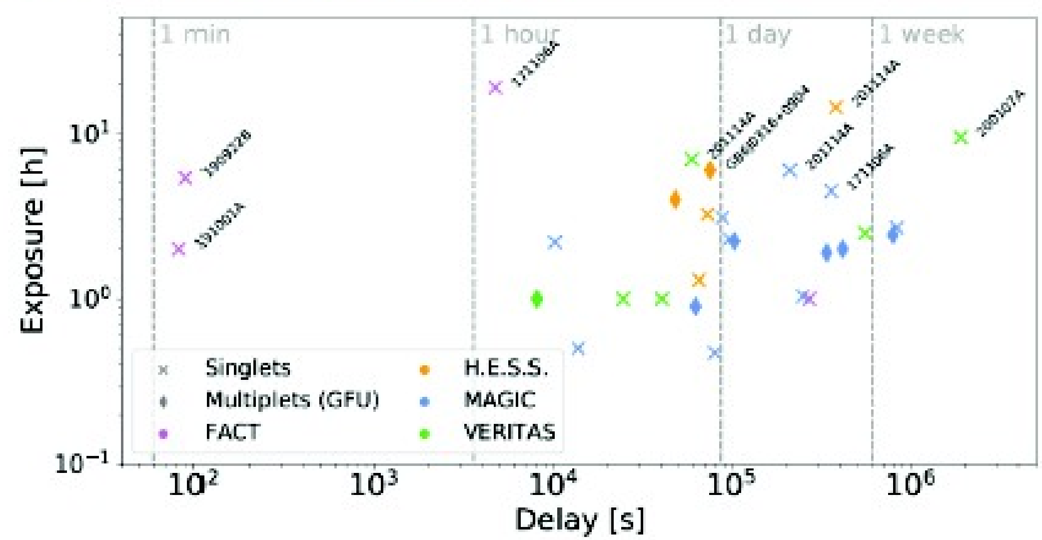
Alerts observed since October 2017



Alerts (Oct 2017 - Dec 2020):
62 singlets,
27 GFUs from 17 sources

Observed:
11 singlets,
GFUs from 7 sources

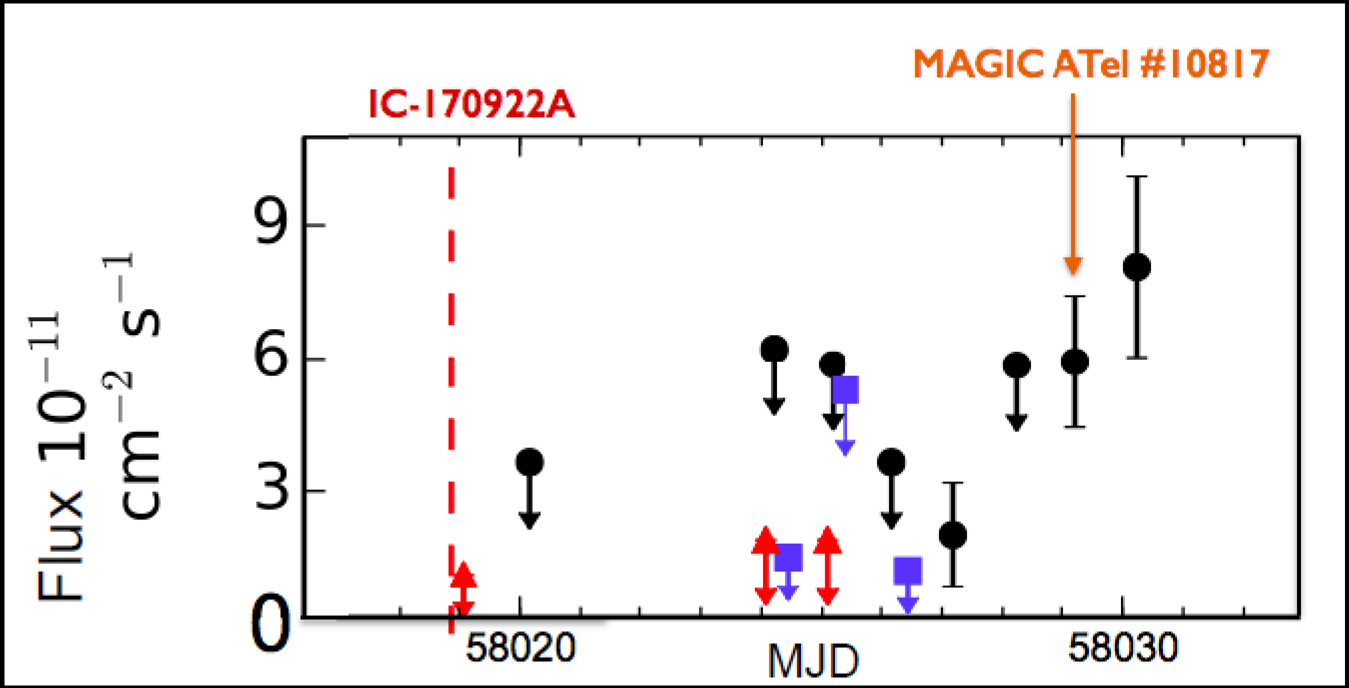
Typical IACT response



Joint effort by all IACTs

Santander et al. ICRC 2017
Satalecka et al., ICRC 2021

MAGIC detection of the flaring blazar



A low energy threshold Coupled with high sensitivity is essential for detection of high redshift sources.

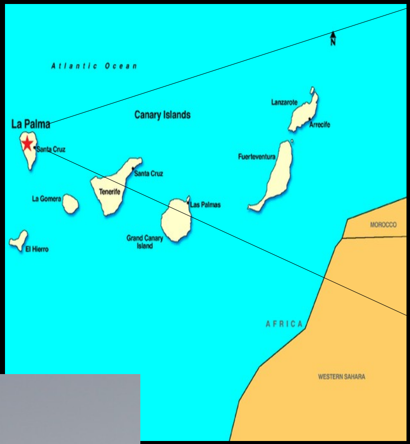
- **H.E.S.S**: fastest follow-up (~4 h delay), total 3.25 h/ 3 nights → no detection> 175 GeV
- **VERITAS**: first obs. ~12 h delay, total 5.5 h/ 3 nights → no detection > 175 GeV
- **MAGIC**: first obs. ~32 h delay (Sep 24th), 3.5h, weather non-optimal

  → 1h used for UL

  Sep 28th - Oct 4th: 13h collected/1 week → **detection > 90 GeV!** (Oct 3rd: ATel#10817)

MAGIC Telescopes (50 GeV-50 TeV)

- Low Energy threshold (~ 50 GeV), good overlap with Fermi.
- Most suited for high red-shift source observations with high sensitivity
- Fast movement to catch transients



- Operational since 2003
- 2 x 17 mt telescope in stereo mode since 2009
- < 1% of Crab nebula flux
- You can see TeV gamma rays from Crab nebula with MAGIC in < 2 mins
- Operate in moderate moonlight

High Energy Photon / Neutrino Production in Cosmic Ray sites

$$p + \gamma \to p + \pi^0, \quad \pi^0 \to \gamma\gamma, \quad e + \gamma \to e + \gamma$$
$$p + \gamma \to n + \pi^+, \quad \pi^+ \to \mu^+\nu_\mu \to e^+\nu_e\bar{\nu}_\mu\nu_\mu$$
$$p_{\rm CR}\, p_{\rm ISM} \longrightarrow p\, p\, n\pi\ ,$$
$$\pi \longrightarrow \gamma\ ,\ \ \nu$$

TeV γs can come from protons (thru π^0 decay) or from electrons (thru Inverse Compton)

But Tev νs can come only from proton interactions.

- γs and νs : Messangers from the cosmic accelerators. But Universe opaque to multi-TeV photons from distant extragalactic sources.
- ν's are the ultimate messangers from the highest energy accelerators at cosmic distance scales.

The pion takes on average 1/5th of proton's energy, and each neutrino takes about 1/4th of the pion energy. Thus the maximum neutrino energy is about 1/20th of the maximum proton energy.

Maximum Energy and Possible Sites

Maximum Energy:

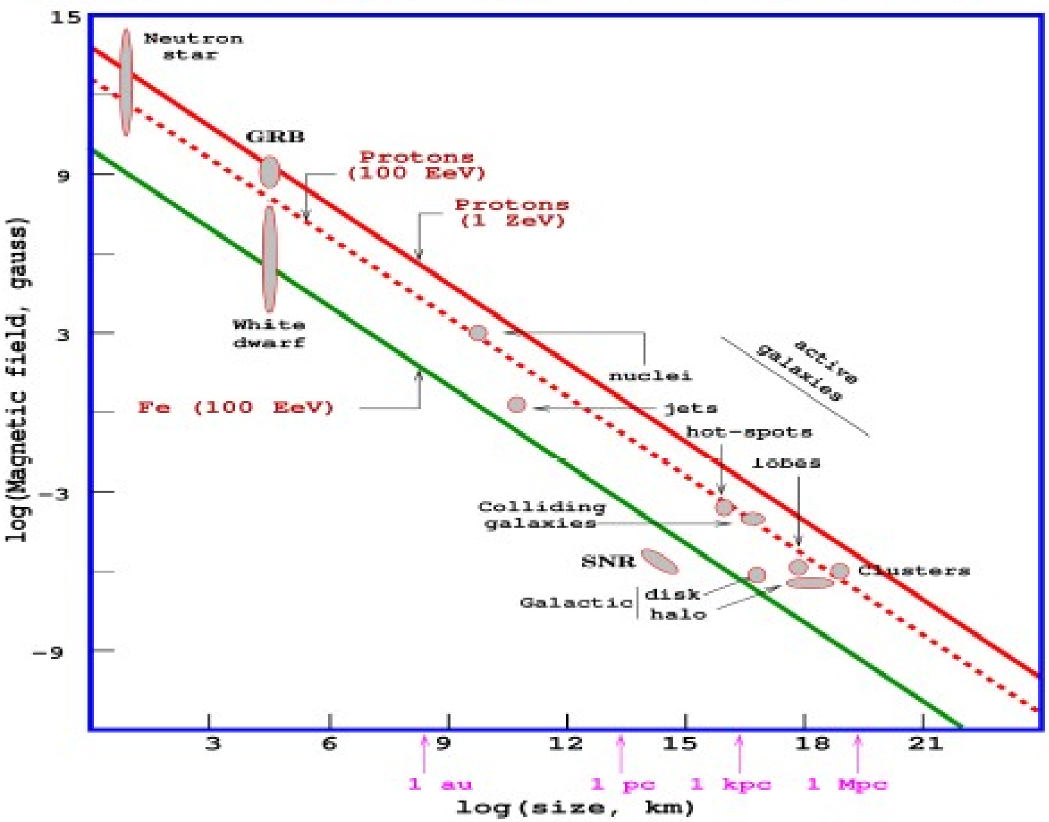
In general, Larmor confinement ⇒

$$L \geq 2r_g = 2\frac{E}{ZeB}$$

$$r_g = 1.1\left(\frac{E}{10^{18}\,\mathrm{eV}}\right)\left(\frac{10^{-6}\,\mathrm{G}}{B_\perp}\right)Z^{-1}\,\mathrm{kpc}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\max} \lesssim 0.5 B_{\mu\mathrm{G}} L_{\mathrm{kpc}} Z\,\mathrm{EeV}$$

$$E_{\max} = \beta B_{\mu\mathrm{G}} L_{\mathrm{kpc}} Z\,\mathrm{EeV} \quad (\beta \leq 1)$$

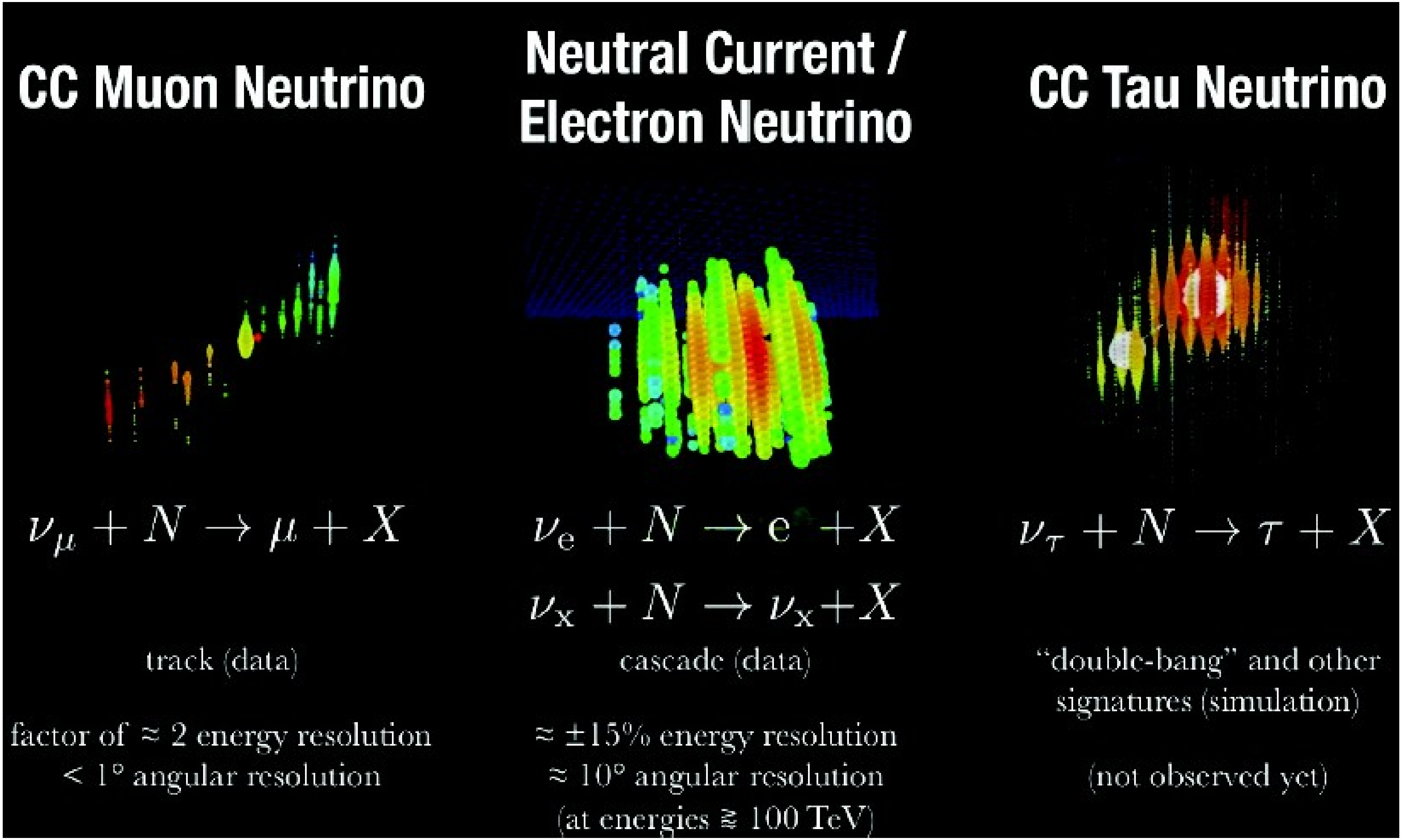


Gamma ray bursts, Active Galactic Nuclei, Clusters of Galaxies seem to be the best candidates for Very High Energy Cosmic rays

==>

Primarily sources which are extragalactic

Event Topologies in IceCube



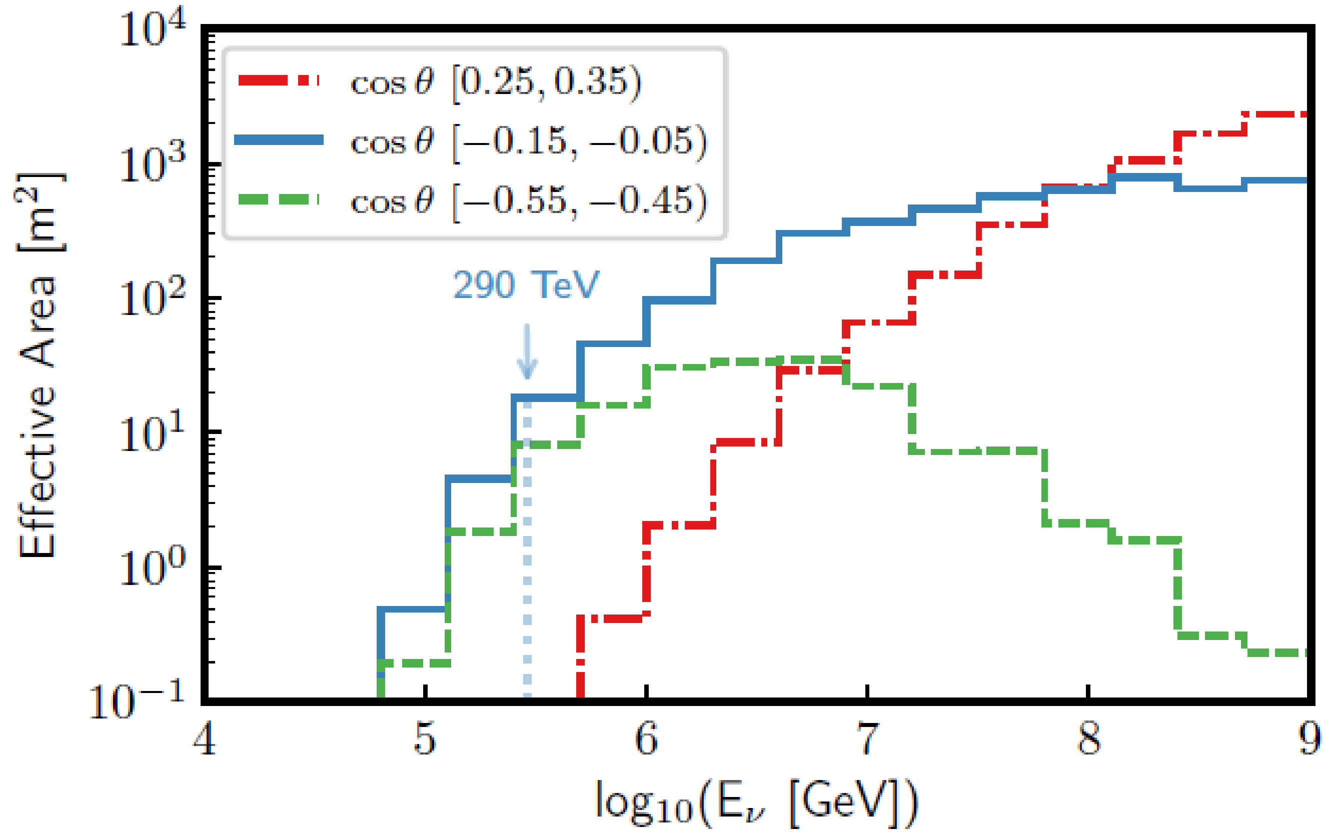
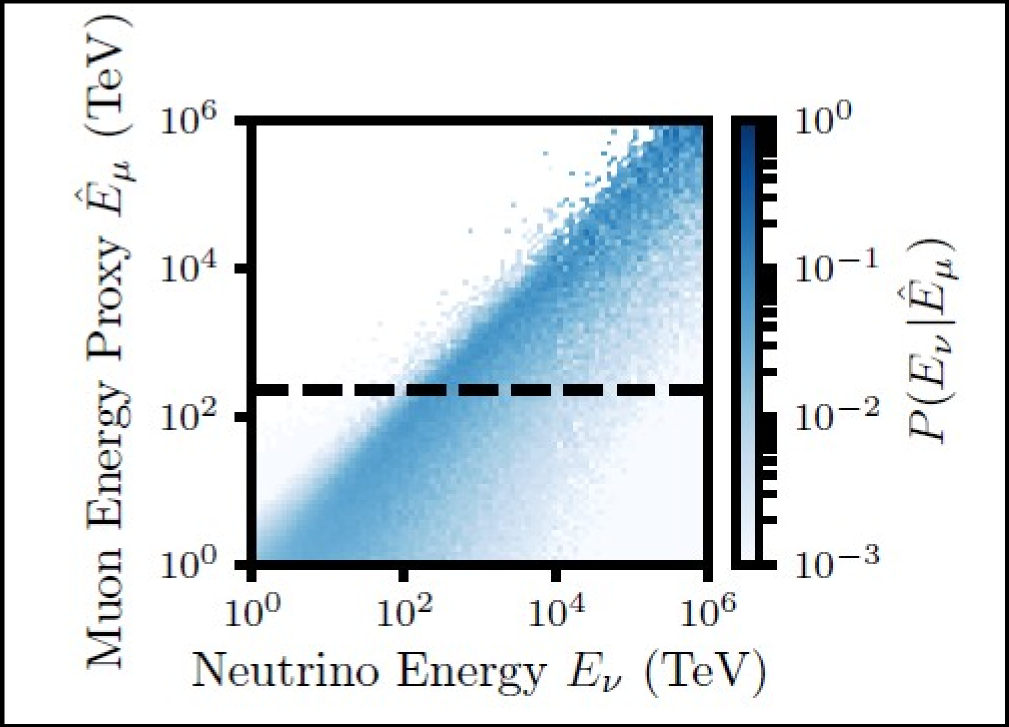
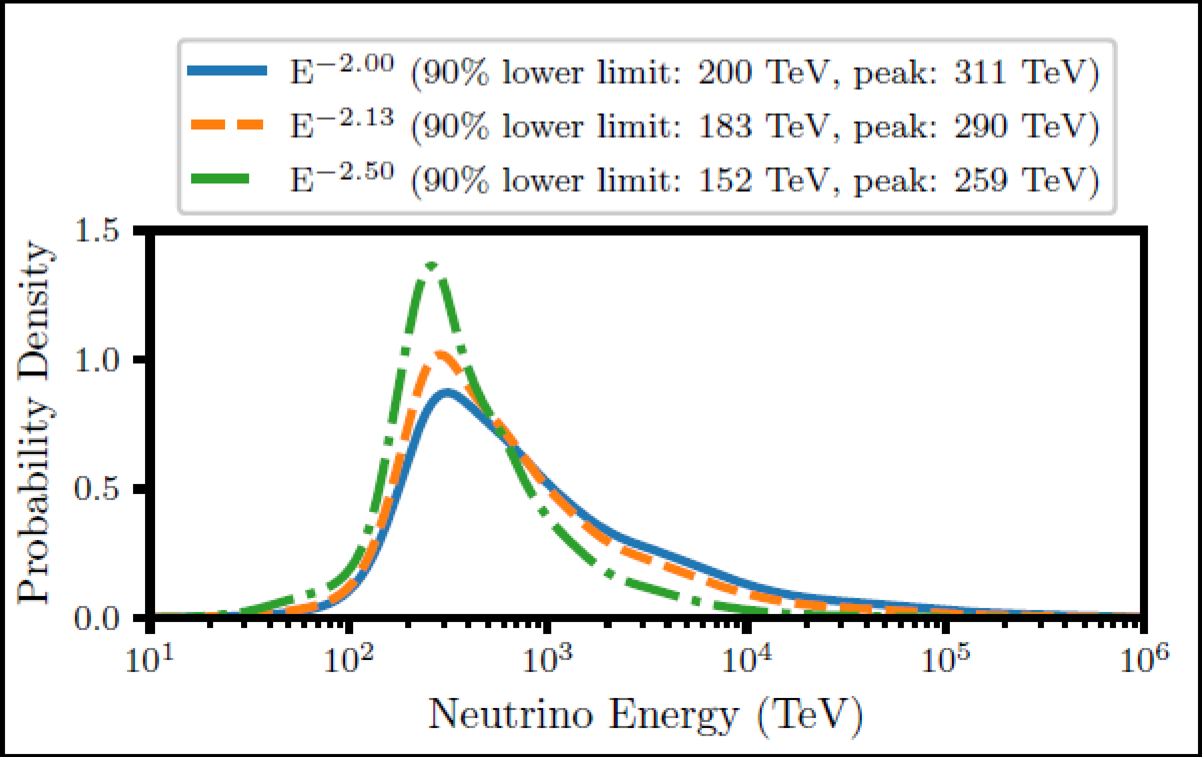


Figure S1: **Neutrino effective area for the through-going track alert channel.** Effective area for the online through-going track ("EHE") selection in three zenith angle ranges. The zenith angle of IceCube-170922A was cos(zenith) = −0.1, a preferred direction for this event selection. In the range −0.55 to −0.45 (∼30 deg below the horizon) a strong absorption by the Earth at the highest neutrino energies is seen, while in the interval 0.25 to 0.35 (∼20 deg above the horizon) strong cuts on track energy are needed to suppress the background from cosmic-ray muons, limiting sensitivity below 1 PeV. The most probable neutrino energy of 290 TeV is also



Muon Energy Proxy $\hat{E}_\mu$ (TeV)
10^6
10^4
10^2
10^0
10^0
10^2
10^4
10^6
Neutrino Energy E_ν (TeV)
10^0
10^{-1}
10^{-2}
10^{-3}
$P(E_\nu|\hat{E}_\mu)$



$E^{-2.00}$ (90% lower limit: 200 TeV, peak: 311 TeV)
$E^{-2.13}$ (90% lower limit: 183 TeV, peak: 290 TeV)
$E^{-2.50}$ (90% lower limit: 152 TeV, peak: 259 TeV)
Probability Density
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
10^1
10^2
10^3
10^4
10^5
10^6
Neutrino Energy (TeV)

Neutrino Blazar Coincidence

Perform several hypothesis tests based on spatial and temporal signal distribution and neutrino emission scenarios

For each hypothesis, create a TS in a likelihood ratio test to compare signal hypothesis to null hypothesis

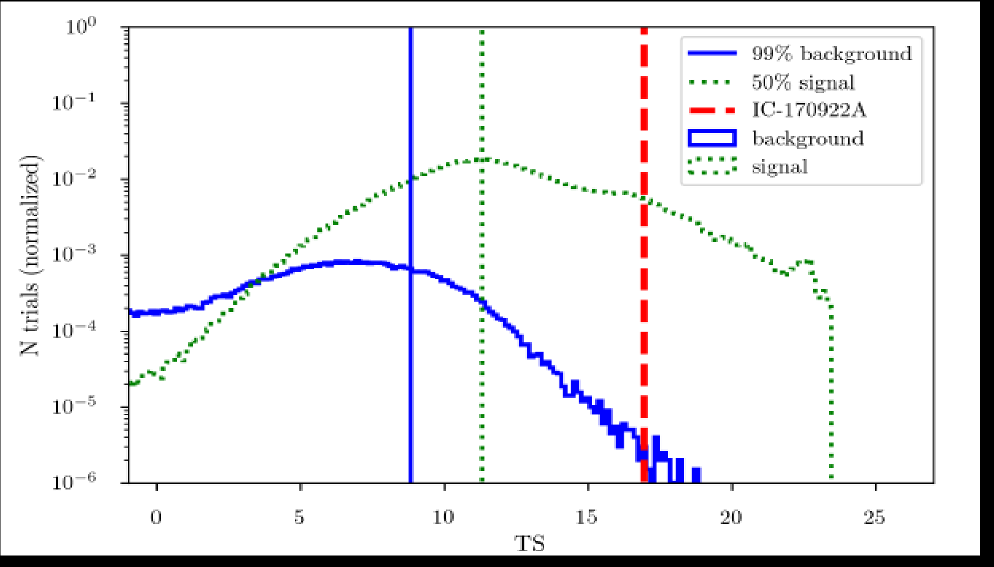
Null hypothesis assumes no correlation between gamma ray sources (catalog) and neutrino events

$$\mathcal{L} = \prod_{i}^{N} \left(\frac{n_s}{N}\mathcal{S} + (1 - \frac{n_s}{N})\mathcal{B} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{S}(\vec{x}, t) = \sum_{s} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-|\vec{x}_s - \vec{x}|^2/(2\sigma^2)}\, w_s(t)\, w_{\mathrm{acc}}(\theta_s)$$

Maximise Likelihood w.r.t n_s and other free parameters

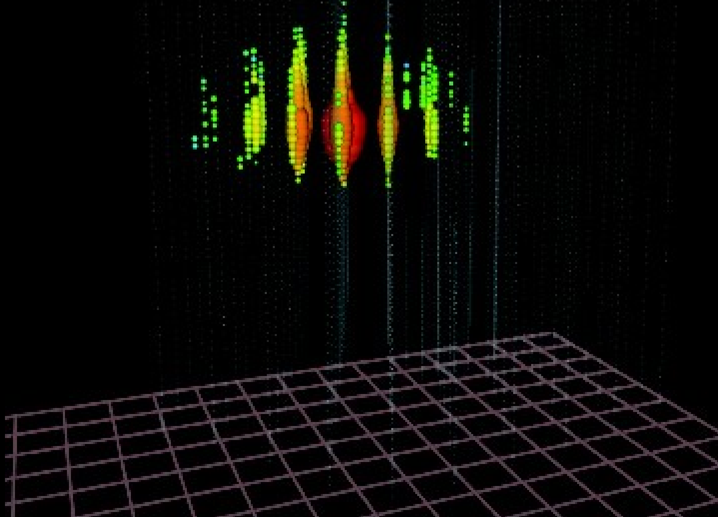
$$w_s(t) = \phi_E(t) = \int_{1\ \mathrm{GeV}}^{100\ \mathrm{GeV}} E_\gamma \frac{d\phi_\gamma(t)}{dE_\gamma} dE\gamma$$



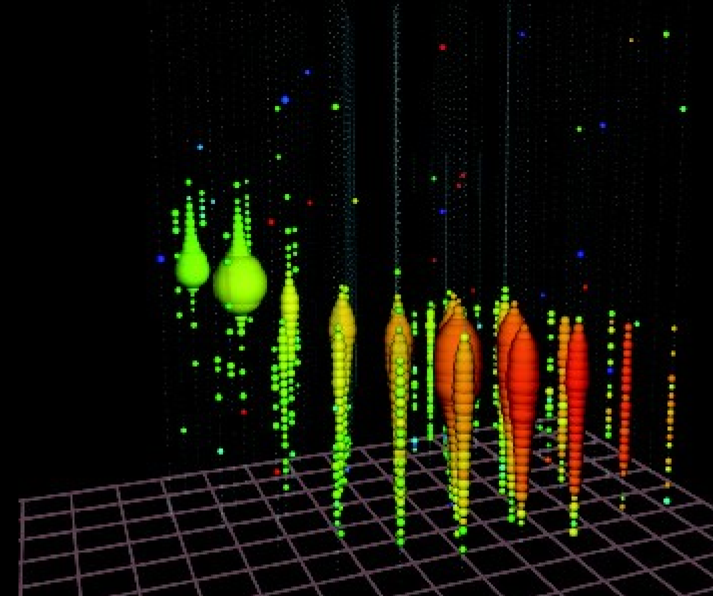
Pre-trial significance of 4.1 sigma
After trials reduces to 3 sigma

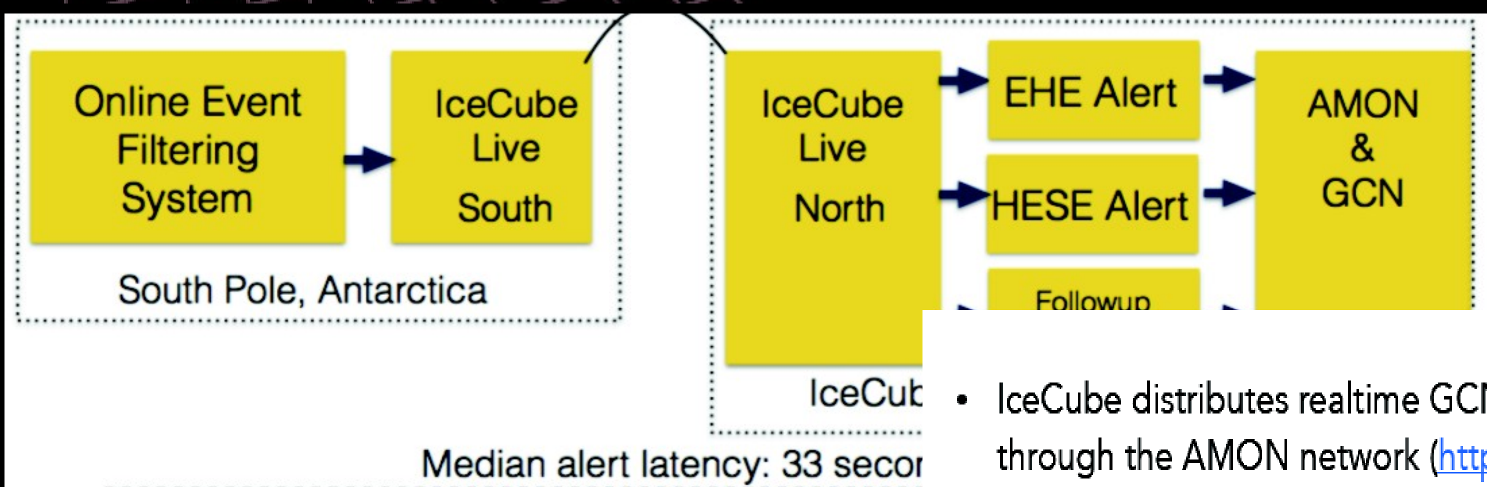
Multi-messenger Astrophysical Neutrino Signals

High Energy Starting Event (HESE) : Neutrinos interacting inside the detector, good energy measurement



Muon tracks : Good angular resolution, ideal for astronomy





- IceCube distributes realtime GCN alerts for muon neutrino events through the AMON network (http://amon.gravity.psu.edu/).
  - ~4 HESE events/year (~1 astrophysical)
  - ~4 EHE muon neutrino events (~2 astrophysical). 0.1° - 0.4°.