

The Latest Discoveries in High-Energy Neutrino Astrophysics

Highlights

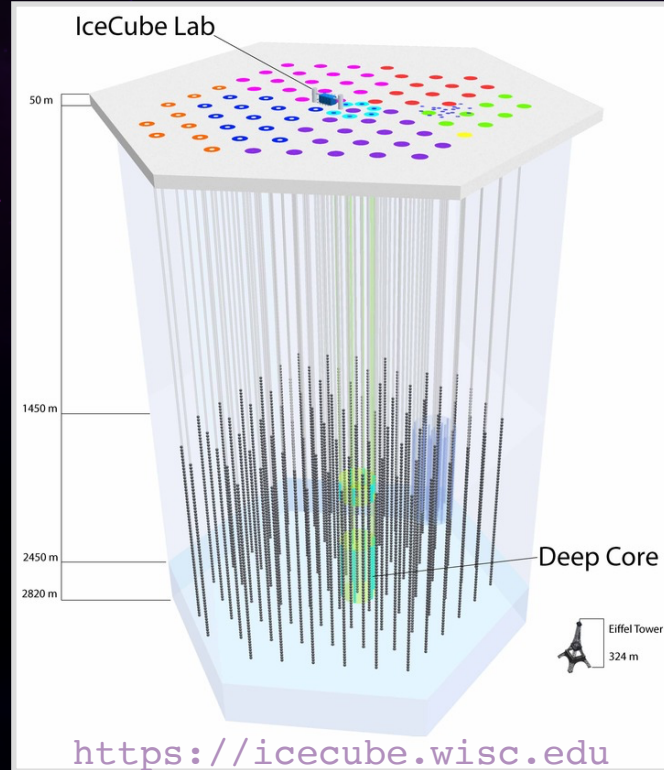
Elisa Resconi



Neutrino telescope(s) sensitive to TeV-PeV cosmic neutrinos: ONE

IceCube@SouthPole

Data taken since 2010



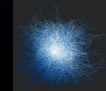
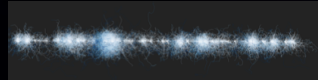
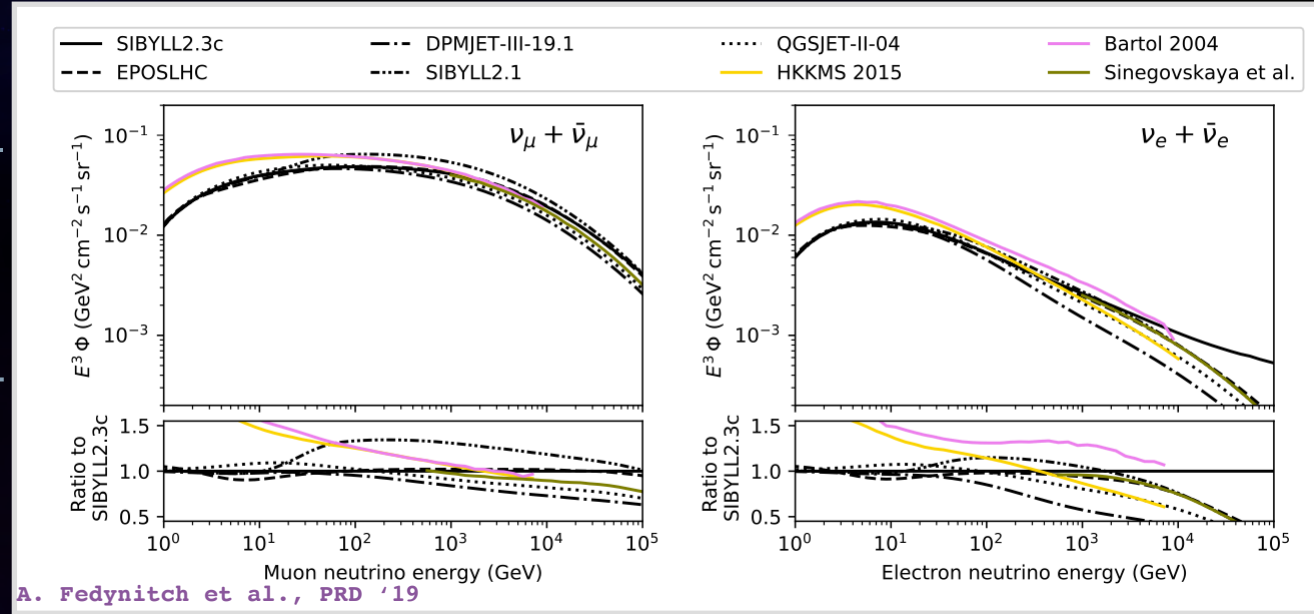
01

The discovery of Cosmic Neutrinos

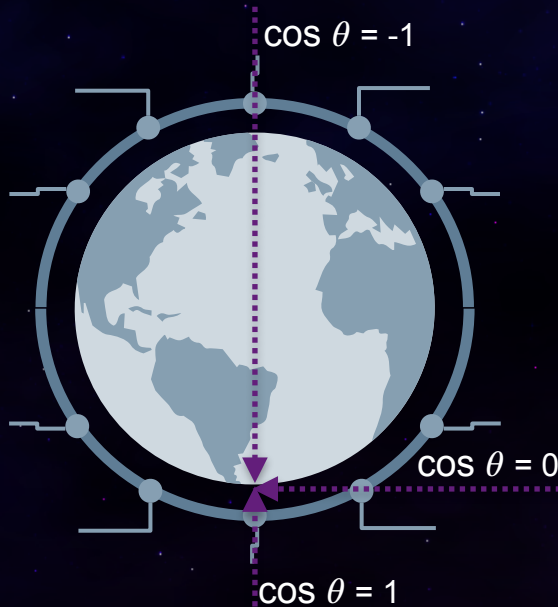


The Background - Atmospheric Muons and Neutrinos

Atmospheric neutrino fluxes averaged over the zenith angle.

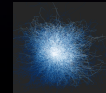
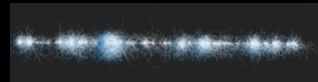
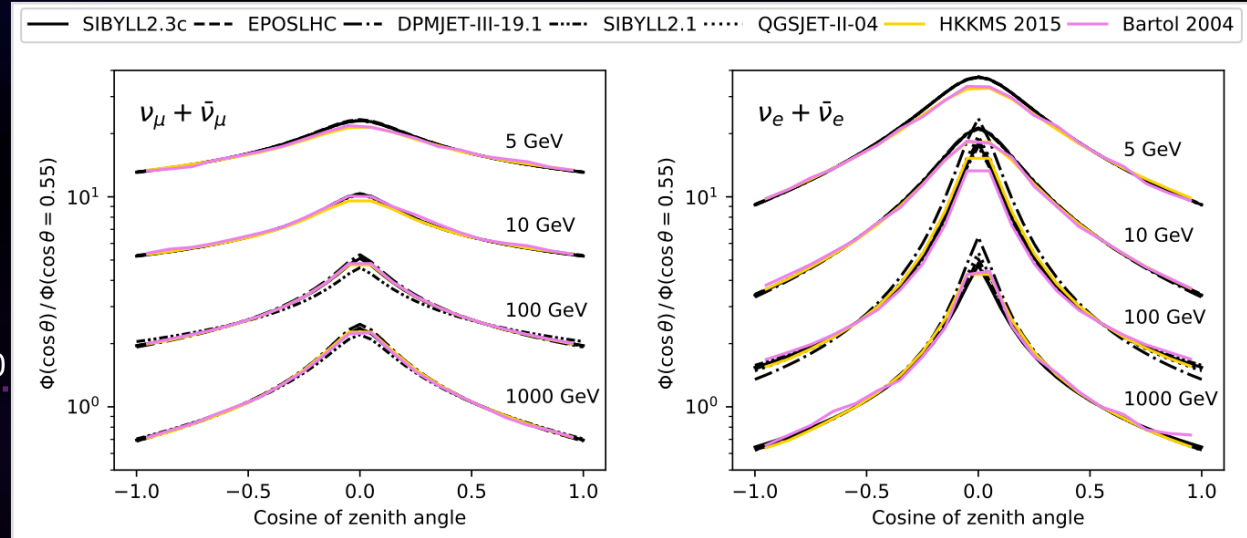


The Background - Atmospheric Muons and Neutrinos



Azimuth-averaged zenith distributions at fixed neutrino energies

A. Fedynitch et al., PRD '19



The Background - Suppression Methods

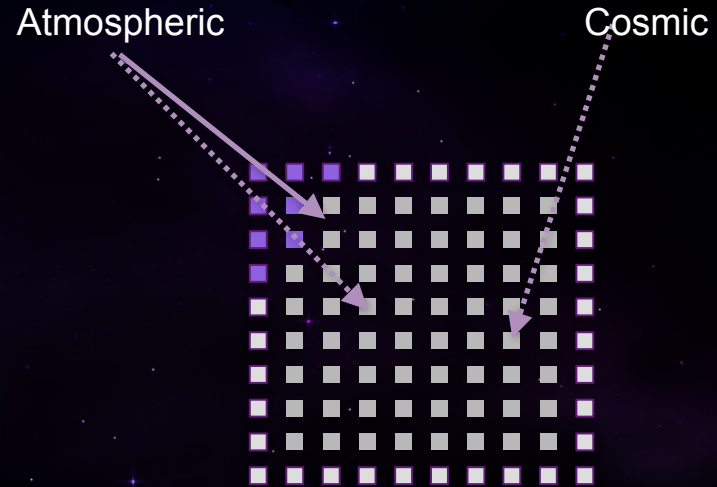
Atmospheric muons: shield via Earth absorption

C. Spiering, EPJ H '12



Atmospheric muons & neutrinos: containment

S. Schönert, T.K.Gaisser, E.R., O. Shulz, PRD'09
 T.K.Gaisser, K.Jero, A.Karle, J.van Santen, PRD'14



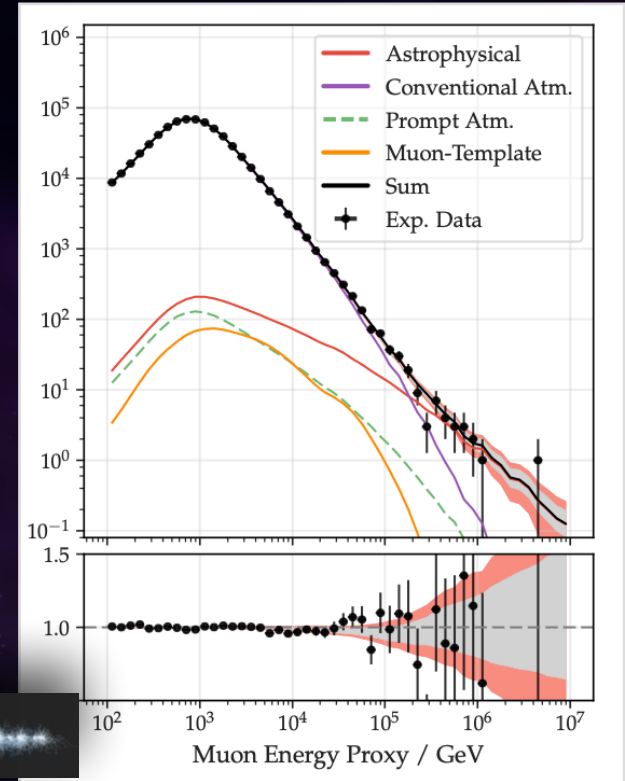
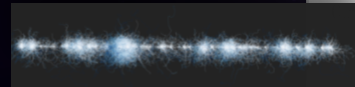
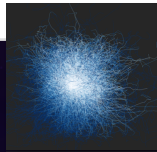
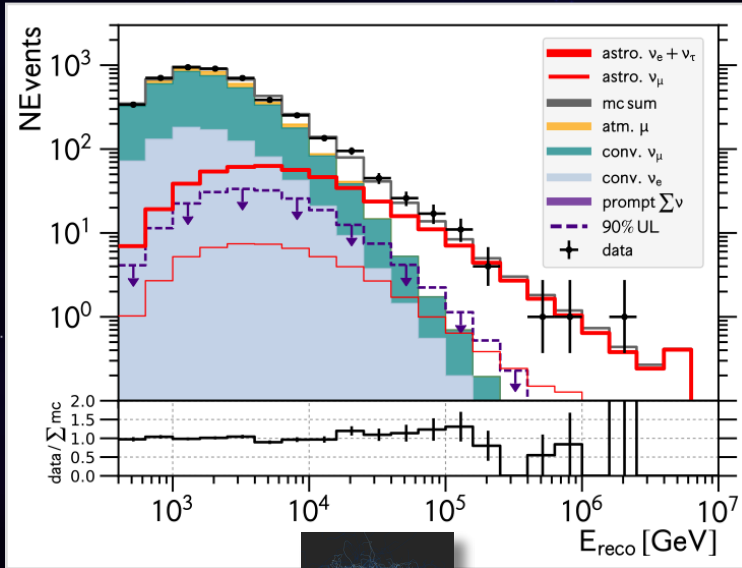
The signal - cosmic neutrinos

5.6 σ

9.9 σ

The IceCube Coll., ApJ'22

The IceCube Coll., PRL'20



“I have done a terrible thing,
I have postulated a particle
that cannot be detected.”

-- *Wolfgang Pauli*

Did IceCube do it again by
detecting a cosmic neutrino flux
that cannot be resolved?

02

Resolving the
Cosmic Neutrino Flux
The jetted (blazar) AGN case



Summary. A key step in understanding the high energy particle populations and their emissions in active galactic nuclei and their plasma jets is a thorough consideration of photomeson production. Utilizing elementary particle physics phenomenology we calculate here the energy distribution of secondary pions arising from photon-proton collisions. The highly relativistic protons necessary for pion production in a radiation field are expected to be generated in shockwaves by the first-order Fermi process up to $\approx 10^{12}$ GeV in the hot spots of radio galaxies and up to $\approx 10^9$ GeV in the compact cores (Biermann and Strittmatter 1987). Due to the pion decay the resulting primary

02

Resolving the Cosmic Neutrino Flux

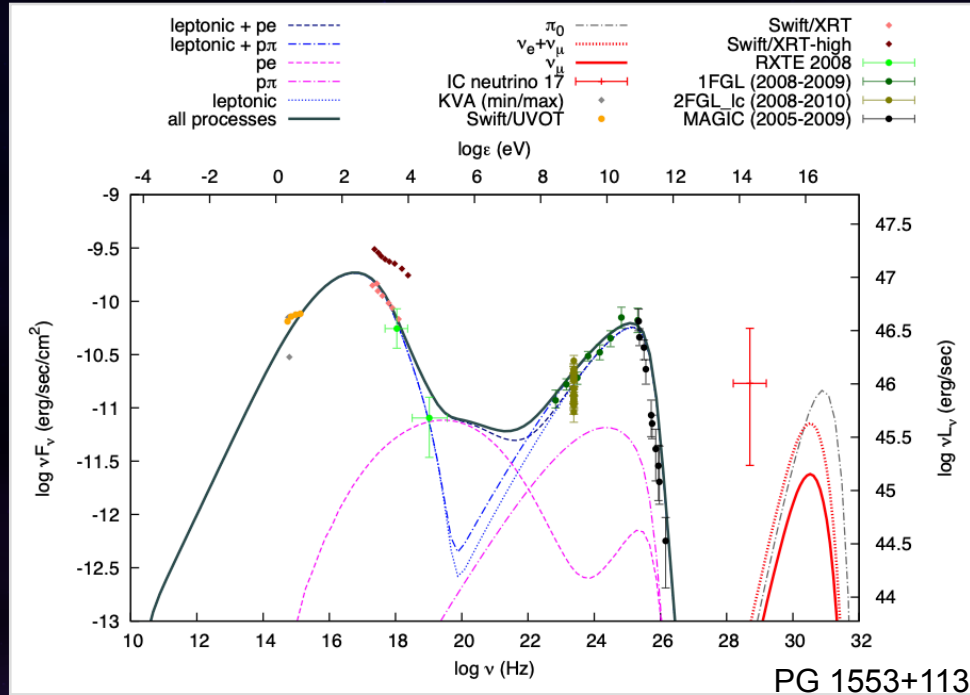
The jetted (blazar) AGN case



The jetted (blazar) AGN case

P. Padovani, E.R., MNRAS '14

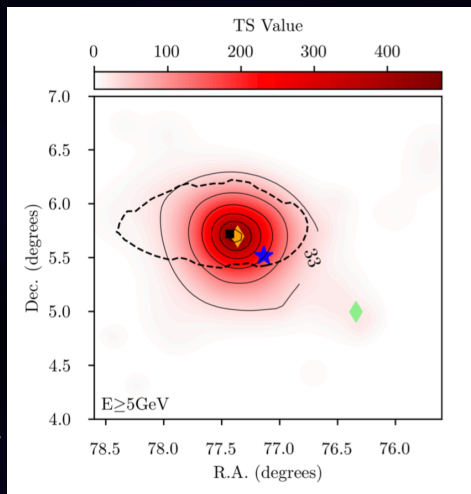
M. Petropoulou, S. Dimitrakoudis, P. Padovani, A. Mastichiadis, E.R., MNRAS '15



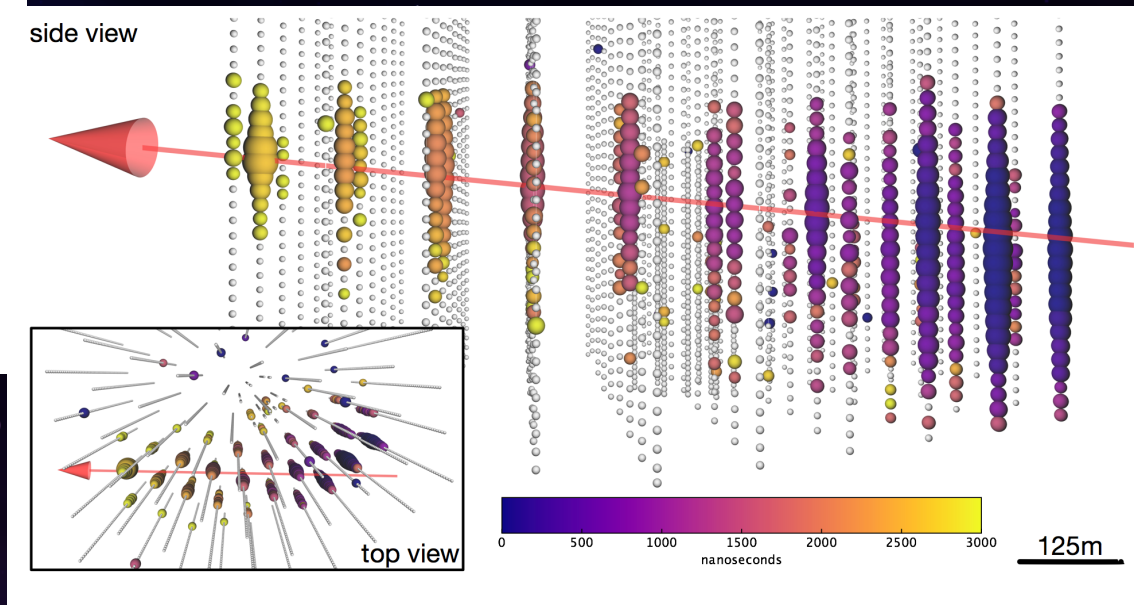
The order of magnitude - plausible candidates

IceCube-170922 (~ 290 TeV, Dec ~ 5.72 deg) pointing to TXS0506+056

"Multimessenger observations of a flaring blazar coincident with high-energy neutrino IceCube-170922A", The IceCube, Fermi-LAT, MAGIC, AGILE, ASAS-SN, HAWC, H.E.S.S, INTEGRAL, Kanata, Kiso, Kapteyn, Liverpool telescope, Subaru, Swift/NuSTAR, VERITAS, and VLA/17B-403 teams.
Science 361, 2018



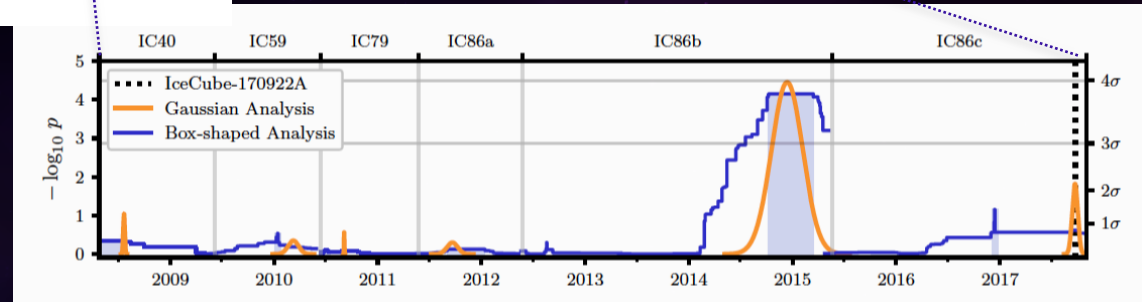
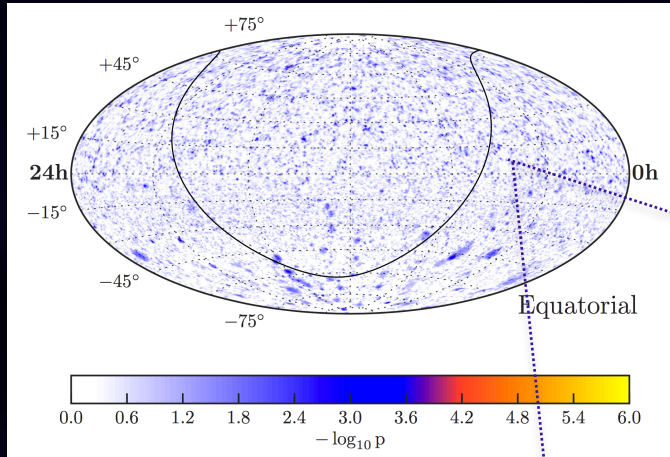
P. Padovani, P. Giommi, E.R.,
T. Glauch, B. Arsioli, MNRAS (2018)



Random coincidence excluded $\sim 99.7\%$ CL (a-posteriori)

More neutrinos (~ 10) emission from the direction of the blazar TXS 0506+056

"Neutrino emission from the direction of the blazar TXS 0506+056 prior to the IceCube-170922A alert", IceCube Collaboration: M.G. Aartsen et al. *Science* 361, 147-151 (2018).

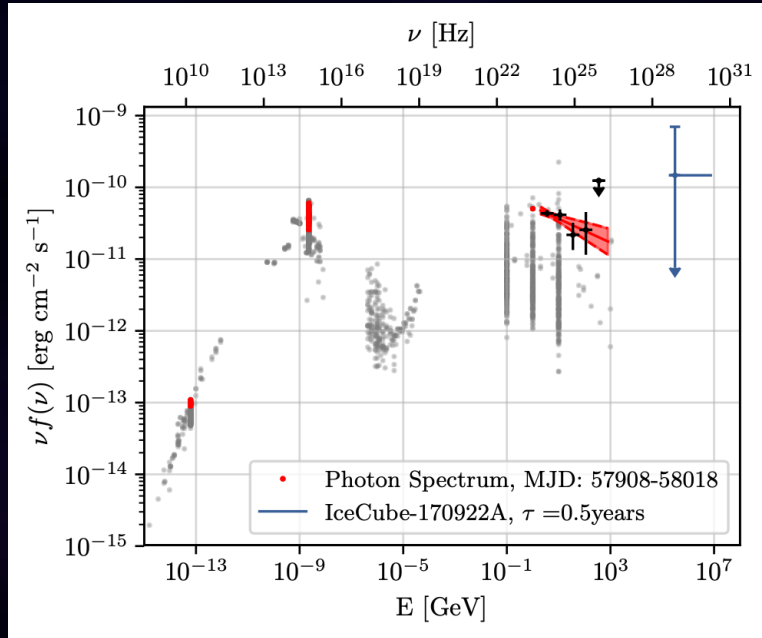


3.5 σ evidence (a-priori following predefined tests procedures)

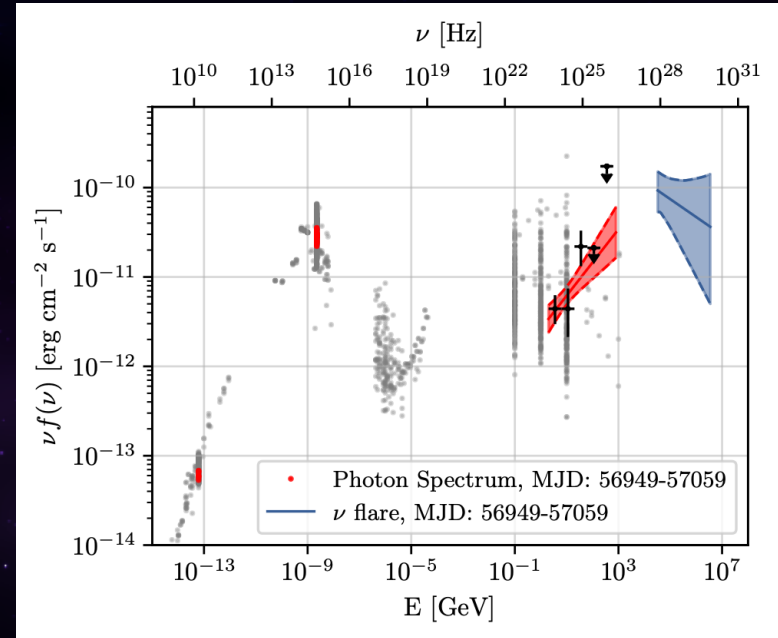
The photon - neutrino Spectral Energy Distribution of TXS 0506+056

P. Padovani, P. Giommi, E.R., T. Glauch, B. Arsioli, MNRAS (2018)

Neutrino alert 179022A



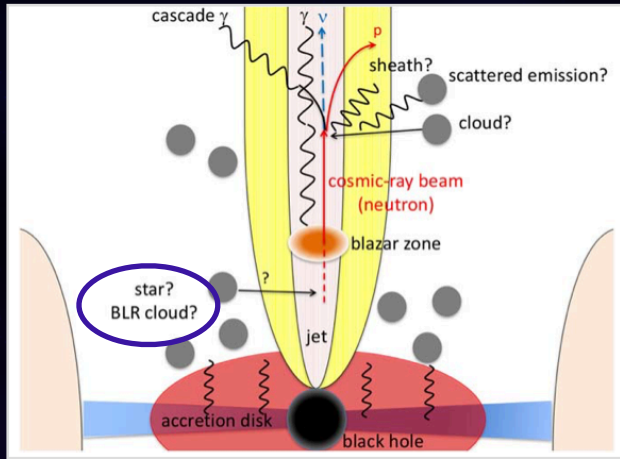
Neutrino 'flare, 2014-2015



... limited by too few photons and too few neutrinos

Is TXS 0506+056 special? YES

S. Paiano et al., ApJ 2018
K. Murase, F. Oikonomou, M. Petropoulou, ApJ 2018
P. Padovani, F. Oikonomou, M. Petropoulou, et al., MNRAS 2019

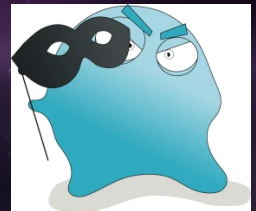


- Originally classified as BL Lac
- Emission line ratios Seyfert-like
- It is a high-excitation galaxy!
- $z = 0.3365$



TXS0506+056 is a **high synchrotron peak FSRQ** (Masquerading BL Lac)

Meaning: radiation fields external to the jet (i.e. the accretion disc, photons reprocessed in the broad-line region or from the dusty torus) providing more targets for the protons might enhance neutrino production



03

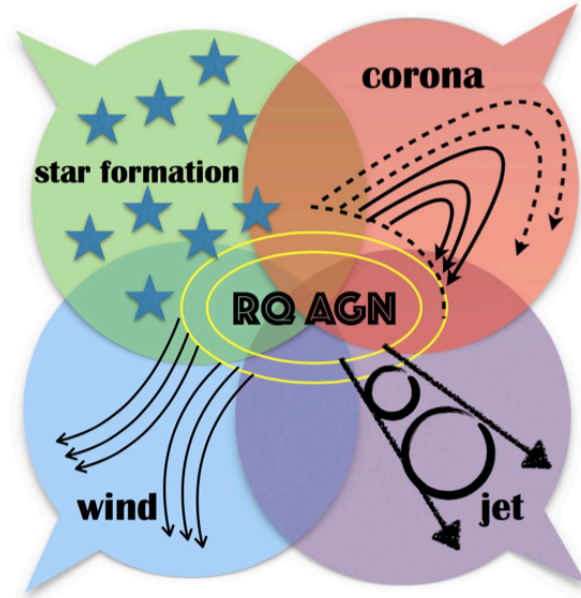
Resolving the
Cosmic Neutrino Flux
The non-jetted AGN case



03

*diffuse, low brightness,
FIR-radio relation*

*Neupert effect,
 $L_r/L_X \sim 10^{-5}$
mm-band compact core*



*shocks,
outflowing line-emitting gas*

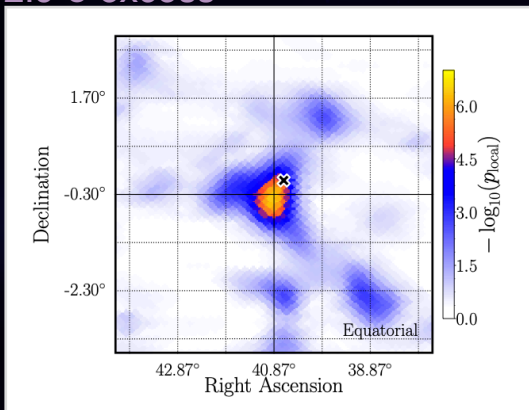
*collimated,
radio blob speed
high T_b ,
high polarization*

Emergence of NGC1068?

$z=0.004$



2.9 σ excess



The IceCube Coll., PRL'20

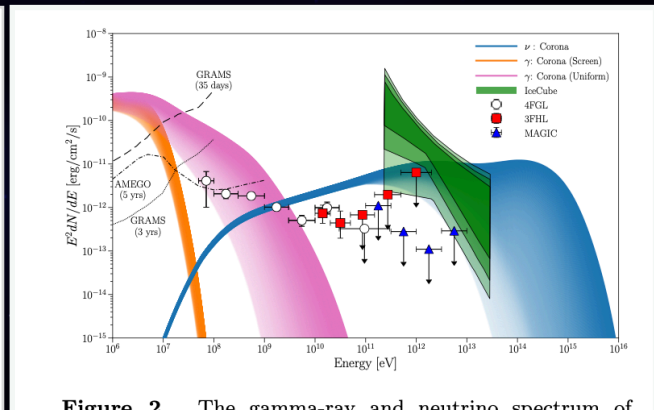


Figure 2. The gamma-ray and neutrino spectrum of NGC 1068. The circle, square, and triangle data points are from The Fermi-LAT collaboration (2019), Ajello et al. (2017), and MAGIC Collaboration et al. (2019), respectively. The green shaded regions represent the 1, 2, and 3σ regions on the spectrum measured by IceCube (IceCube Collaboration et al. 2019). The expected gamma-ray and neutrino spectrum from the corona are shown for $30 \leq \eta_g \leq 3 \times 10^4$. The darker region corresponds to lower η_g . The blue region shows the expected neutrino spectrum. The orange and magenta shaded region shows the gamma-ray spectrum for the uniform case and the screened case, respectively. We also overplot the sensitivity curves of GRAMS (Aramaki et al. 2019) and AMEGO (McEnery et al. 2019) for for comparison.

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL LETTERS, 891:L33 (5pp), 2020 March 10
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On the Origin of High-energy Neutrinos from NGC 1068: The Role of Nonthermal Coronal Activity

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Received 2020 January 21; revised 2020 February 13; accepted 2020 February 13; published 2020 March 9

Abstract

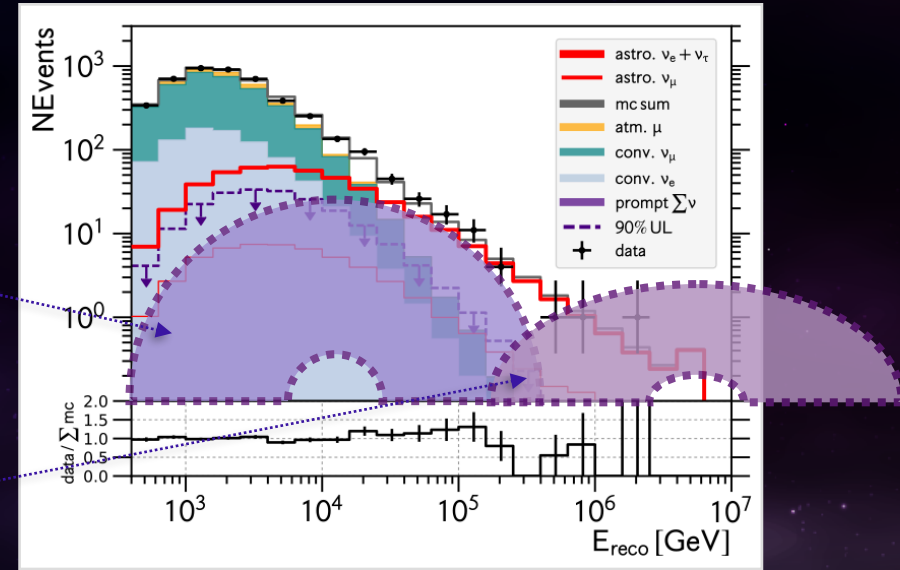
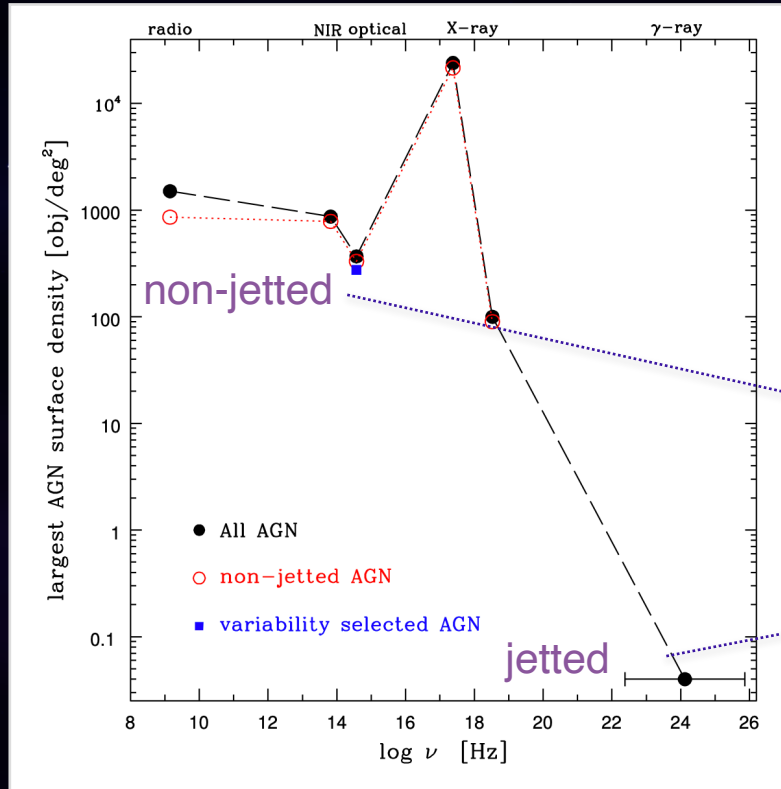
NGC 1068, a nearby type-2 Seyfert galaxy, is reported as the hottest neutrino spot in the 10 yr survey data of IceCube. Although there are several different possibilities for the generation of high-energy neutrinos in astrophysical sources, feasible scenarios allowing such emission in NGC 1068 have not yet been firmly defined. We show that the flux level of GeV and neutrino emission observed from NGC 1068 implies that the neutrino emission can be produced only in the vicinity of the supermassive black hole in the center of the galaxy. The coronal parameters, such as magnetic field strength and corona size, that make this emission possible, are consistent with the spectral excess registered in the millimeter range. The suggested model and relevant physical parameters are similar to those revealed for several nearby Seyferts. Due to the internal gamma-ray attenuation, the suggested scenario cannot be verified by observations of NGC 1068 in the GeV and TeV gamma-ray energy bands. However, the optical depth is expected to become negligible for MeV gamma-rays, thus future observations in this band will be able to validate our model.

Unified Astronomy Thesaurus concepts: Astrophysical black holes (98); Black hole physics (159); Black holes (162); Supermassive black holes (1663); Neutrino astronomy (1100); Active galactic nuclei (16); Seyfert galaxies (1447); Particle astrophysics (96); High energy astrophysics (739); Accretion (14)

see C. Bellenghi this conference

Emergence of a scenario?

P.Padovani, A&A Rev '17

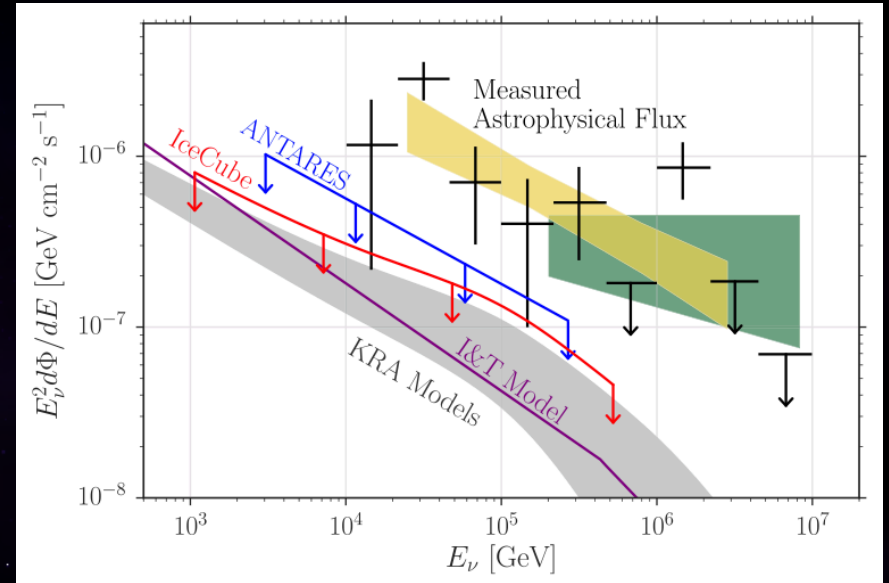
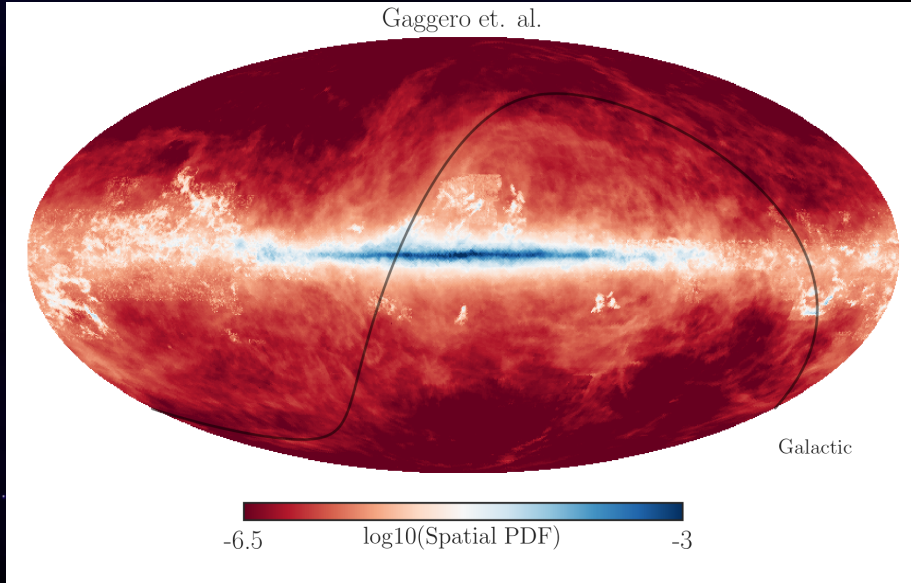


04

Resolving the
Cosmic Neutrino Flux
The Galactic 'guaranteed' case



The 'guaranteed' signal



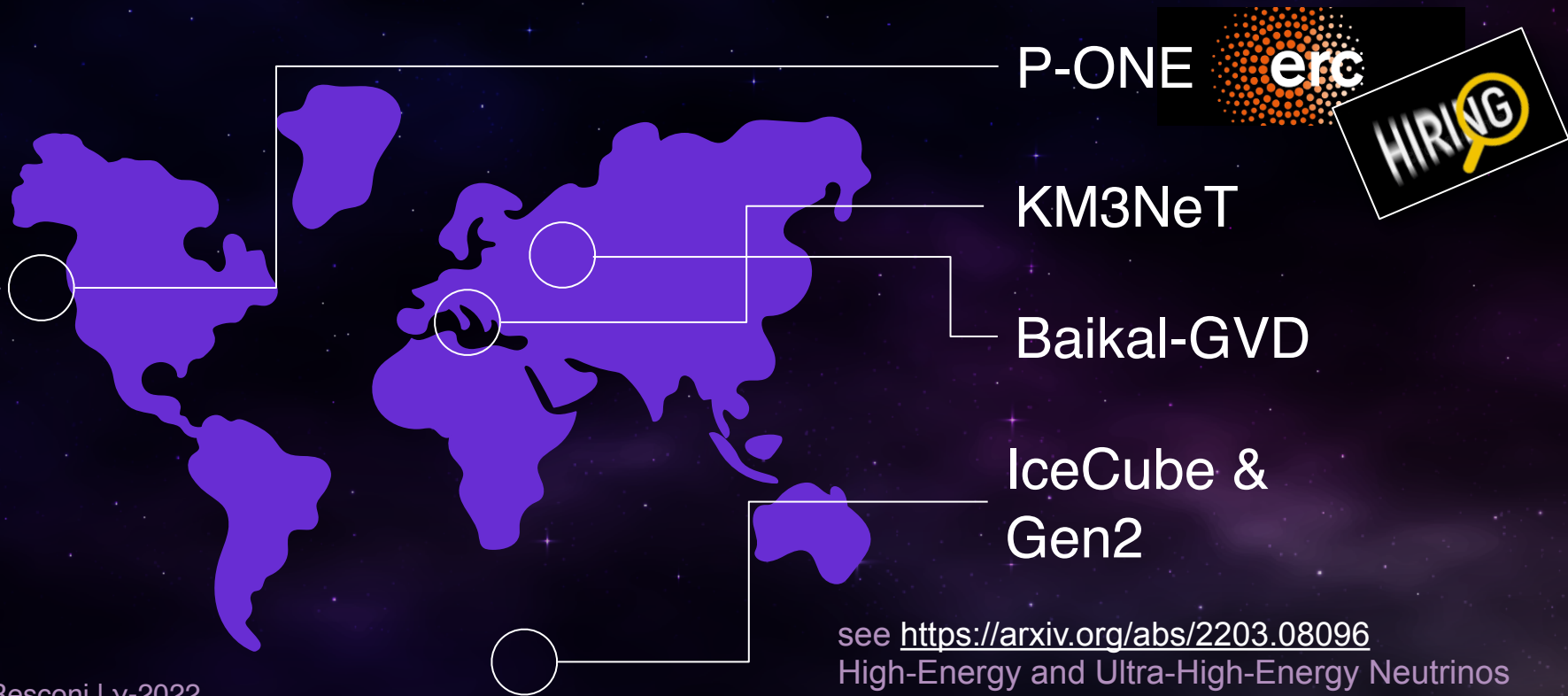
Summary

HE Neutrino Astronomy is here

- Diffuse flux of high energy cosmic neutrinos
- Potential associations:
 - Jetted AGN: TXS0506+056 as template source, other tentative associations published;
 - Non-Jetted AGN: a new scenario emerging;
 - Promising: Galactic component as guaranteed flux.
- Reminder about Upper Limits: they are all MODEL DEPENDENT

see S. Razzaque
this conference

More discoveries ahead with more Neutrino Telescopes



see <https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.08096>
High-Energy and Ultra-High-Energy Neutrinos
A Snowmass White Paper