



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI SALERNO

Dipartimento di
Fisica E.R. Caianiello

Overview on neutrino astronomy

Marcell Grossman 17, Pescara
July 7th-12th 2024

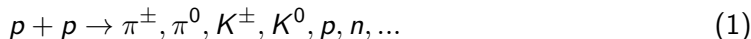
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Università degli Studi di Salerno,
INFN-NA Gruppo collegato di Salerno

1. Neutrino astronomy
2. Neutrino telescopes
3. Recent results

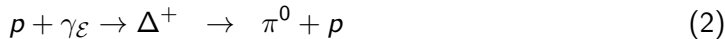
Hadronic emission

Cosmic protons/nuclei can interact with the medium



Astrophysical beam dump

or with ambient radiation



Photoproduction via Δ resonance

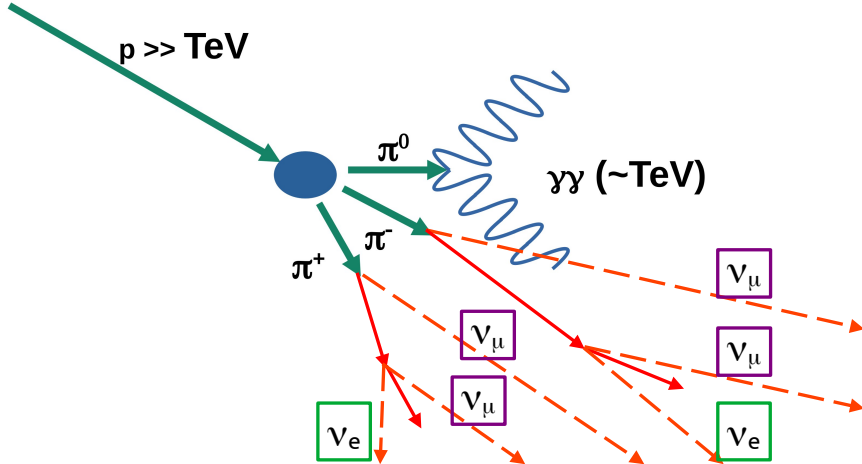
Astrophysical beam dump (pp process)

$$p + p \rightarrow \pi^{\pm}, \pi^0, K^{\pm}, K^0, p, n, \dots$$

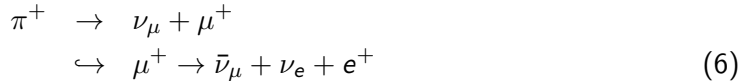
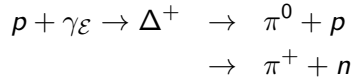
$$\begin{aligned} \pi^+ &\rightarrow \nu_{\mu} + \mu^+ \\ \hookrightarrow \mu^+ &\rightarrow \bar{\nu}_{\mu} + \nu_e + e^+ \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^- &\rightarrow \bar{\nu}_{\mu} + \mu^- \\ \hookrightarrow \mu^- &\rightarrow \nu_{\mu} + \bar{\nu}_e + e^- \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

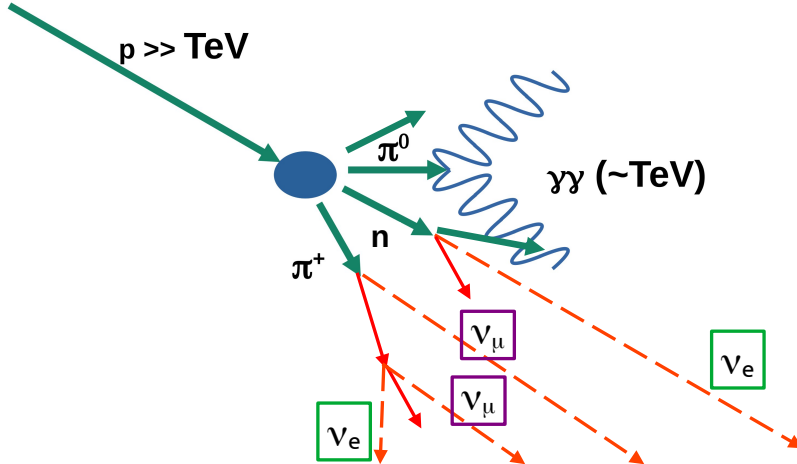
Hadronic emission



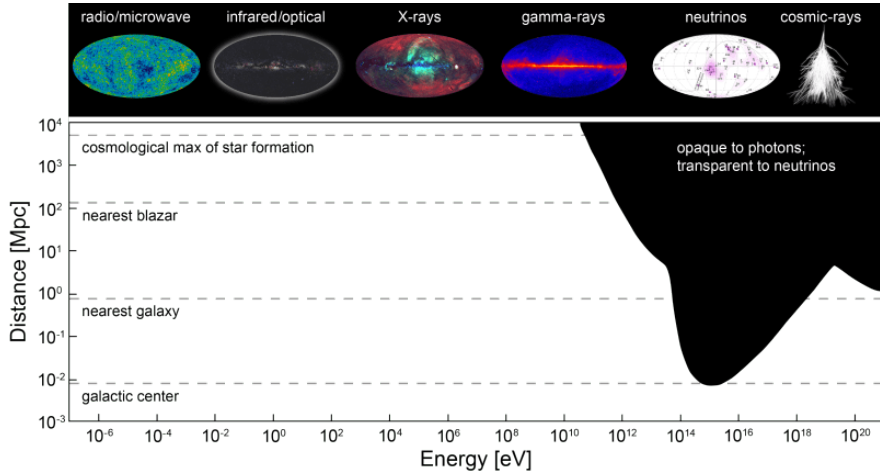
Photoproduction via Δ resonance ($p\gamma$ process)



Hadronic emission



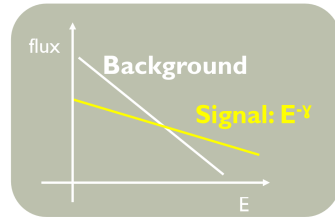
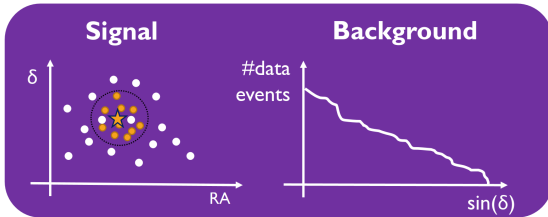
Why neutrinos?



- In pp emission
 - Neutrinos will follow the same spectrum as the primary CR
 - Neutrinos will carry about 1/2 of the energy of photons ($\sim 5\%$ of the primary)
 - Neutrinos will be roughly 2 times more abundant than photons
- For the $p\gamma$ processes, the outcome will be more dependent on the nature of the radiation field.

Neutrino sources search

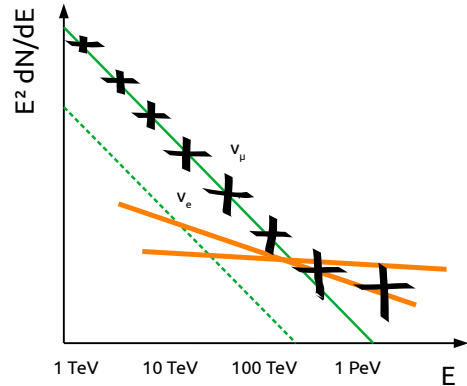
- When we search for a neutrino signal, this is buried under background events
- Different strategies to search for it:
 - Direction
 - Energy
 - Time



- The ensemble of all sources which are too faint to be detected individually will produce a diffuse background (see γ - and X-ray backgrounds)
- We know this is a guaranteed flux, since high-energy CRs will interact somewhere
- Of particular interest in our Galaxy

Diffuse flux searches

- Cosmic signal will pop out at the highest energies
- Many possible underlying sources
- Energy estimation is crucial



How to?

- High-energy cosmic neutrino fluxes will be low
- Neutrino cross section with matter is very low

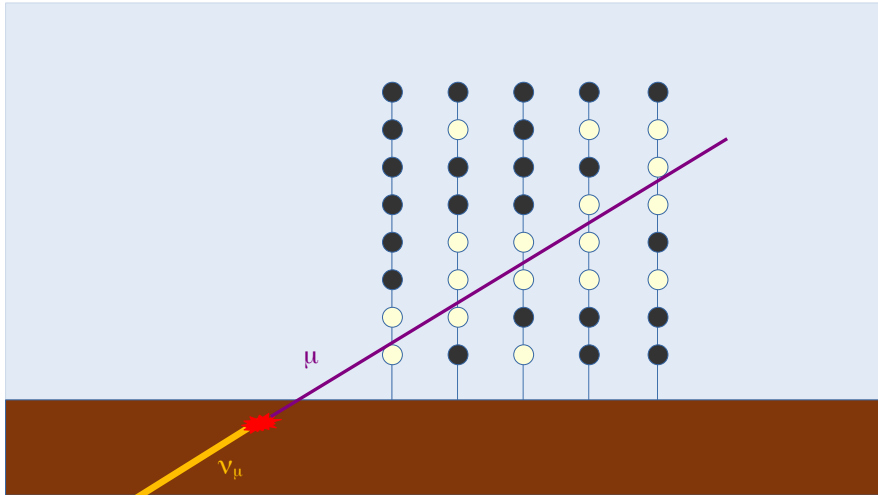
⇒ Detection will be difficult

And we want to measure their direction and energy accurately

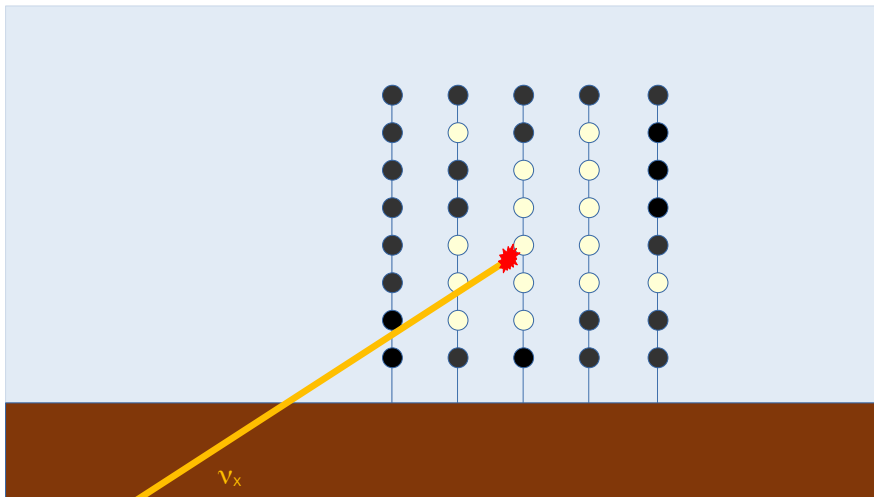
How to?

- Collect Cherenkov photons from particles coming out of the neutrino interaction
- km^3 volumes of transparent media
- At large depth (2–3 km)

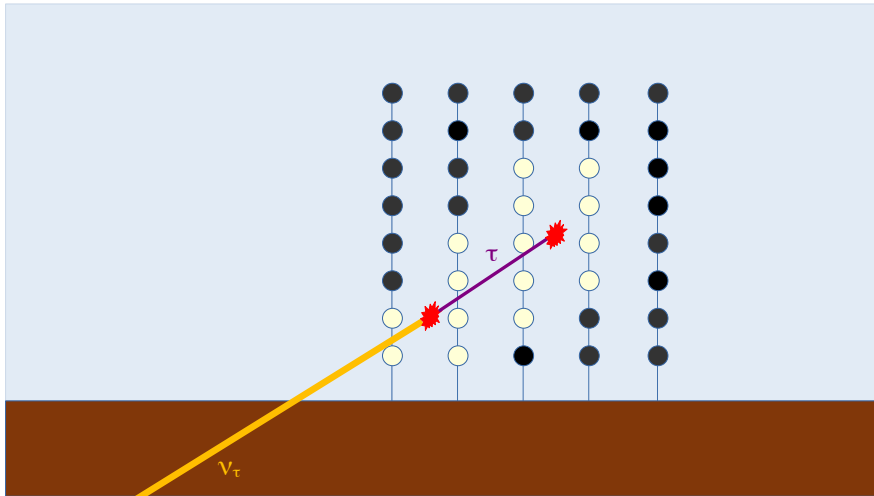
How to?



How to?

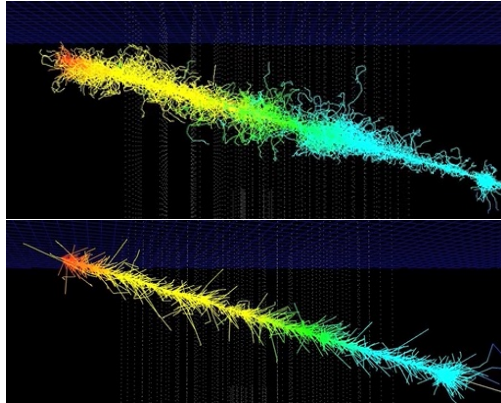


How to?



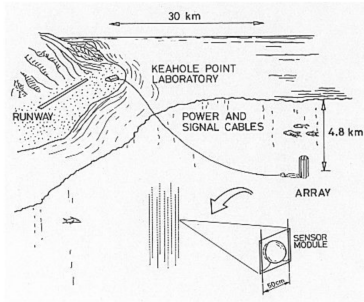
How to?

- Ice is more transparent but light scatters a lot
- Water absorbs more but light is almost always direct

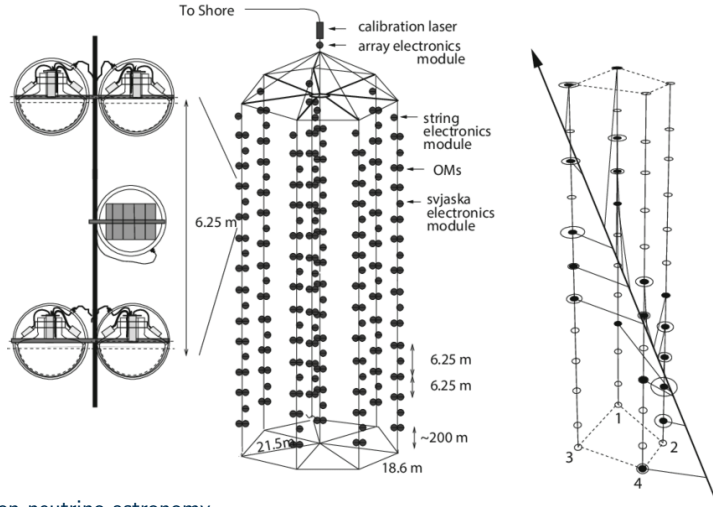


The early days – DUMAND

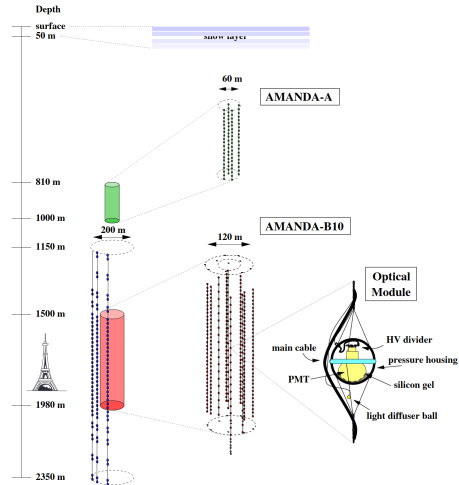
4800 m depth at Hawaii shore



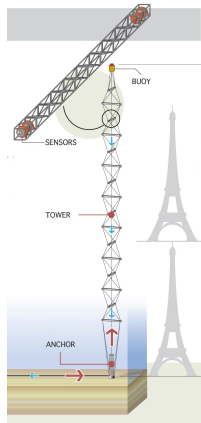
The early days – Baikal



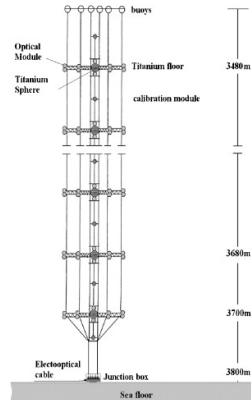
The early days – AMANDA



The early days – In the Mediterranean

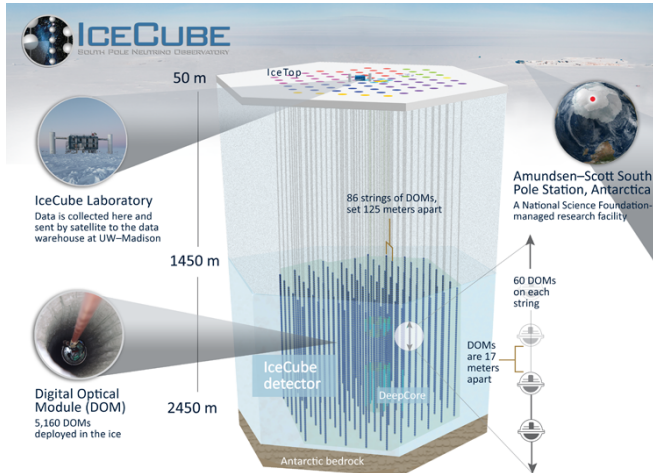


NEMO

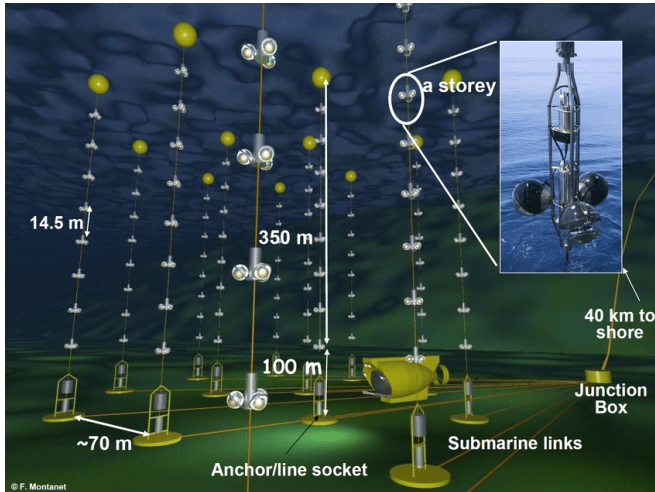


NESTOR

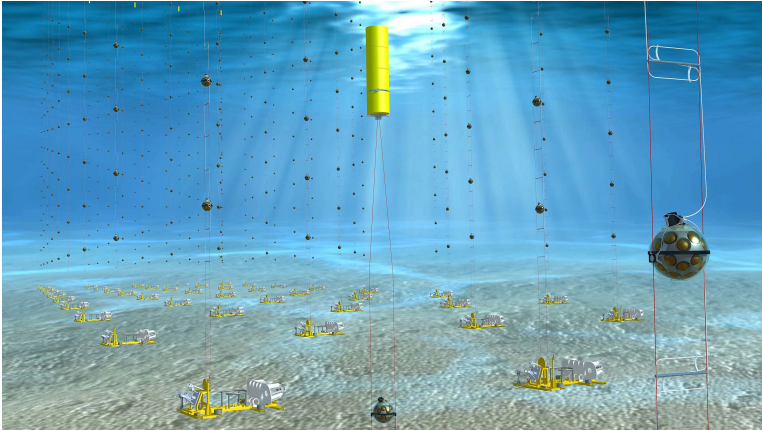
IceCube (2006 – ongoing)



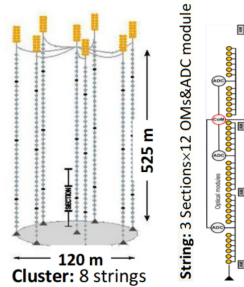
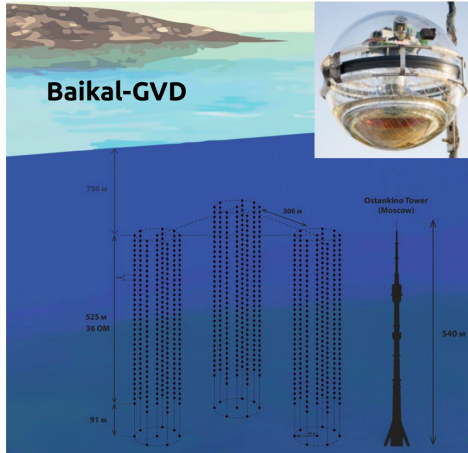
ANTARES (2007 – 2022)



KM3NeT (2016 – ongoing)

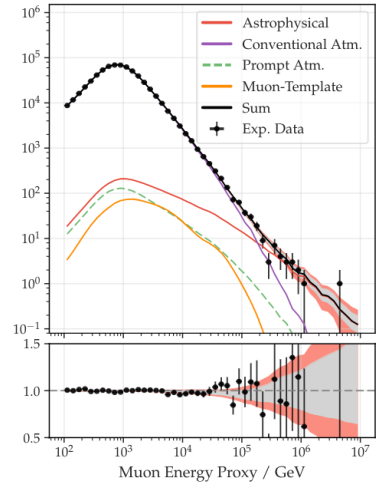
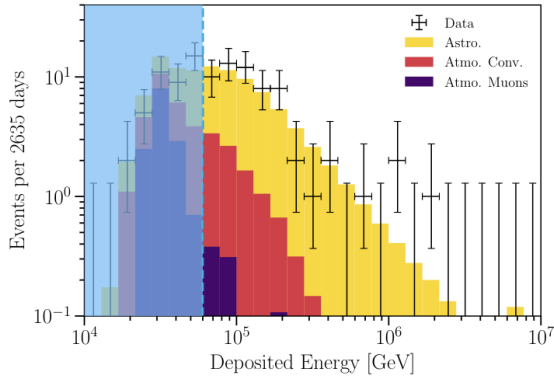


GVD (2017 – ongoing)



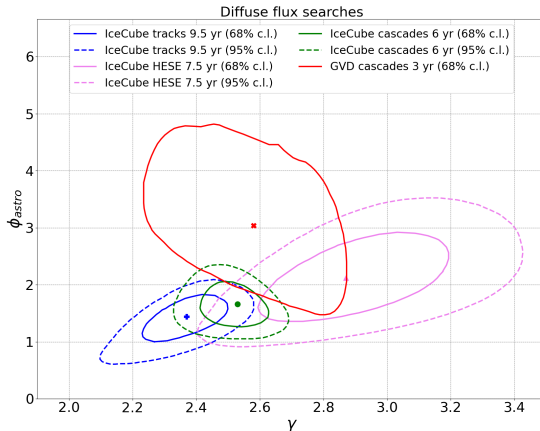
7 clusters working now,
more to come
 $V_{inst} \sim 0.3 \text{ km}^3$

Diffuse fluxes



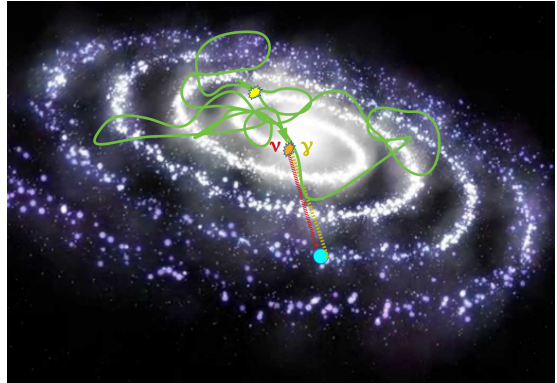
Diffuse fluxes

- Comparing the constrained parameter space
- How to interpret these tensions?



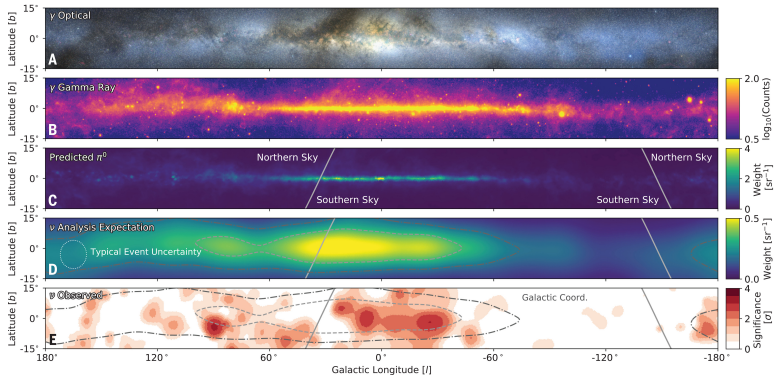
- CRs fill the Galaxy
- ISM fills the Galaxy
→ CR collisions will produce γ s and ν s

We have a guaranteed component of neutrinos in the Southern Sky from the presence of the Galactic Plane

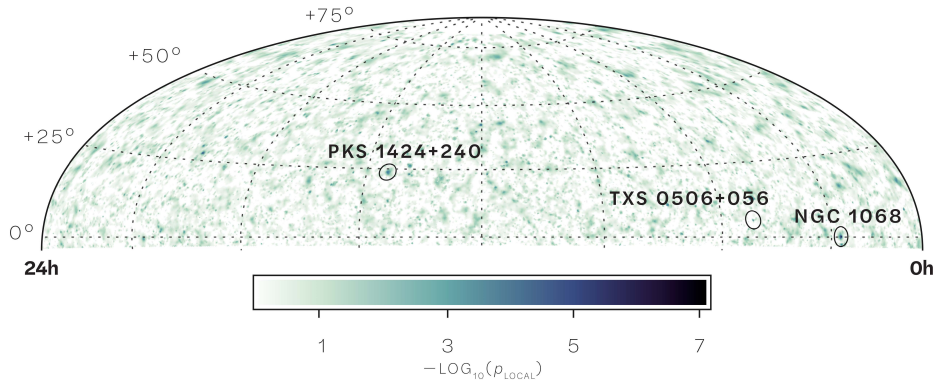


Milky Way

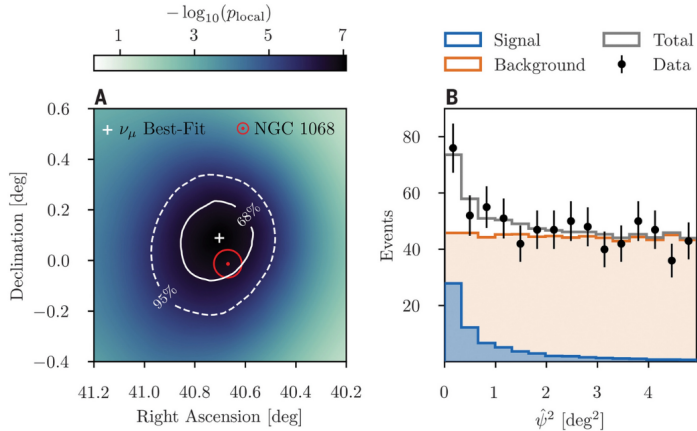
- June 29th 2023: IceCube announced the detection of neutrinos from the Milky Way
- Selected cascade events using machine learning techniques to improve the purity of the sample



Point sources

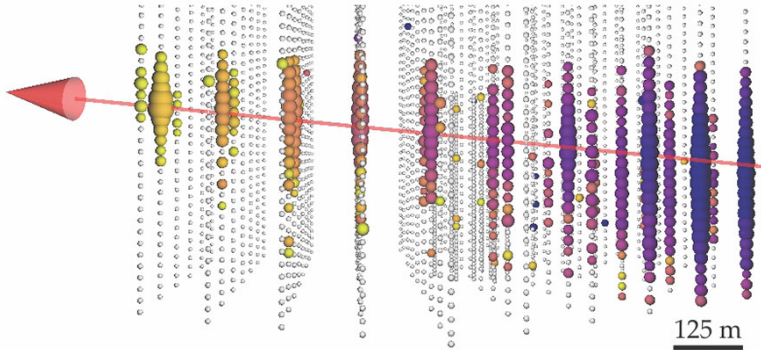


Point sources



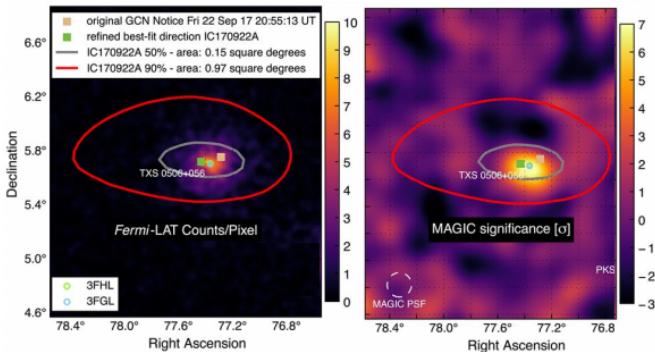
Multi-messenger

IceCube detected a 270 TeV muon on September 22, 2017 at 20:54:30.43 UTC



Multi-messenger

Fermi-LAT and MAGIC reported high-energy emissions in coincidence with the Blazar

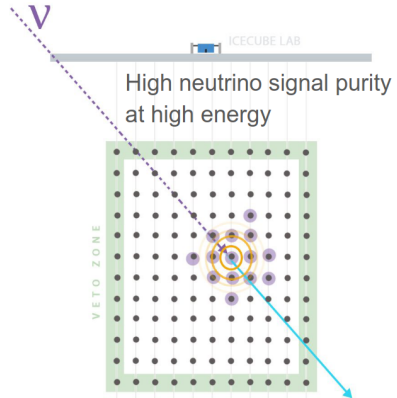
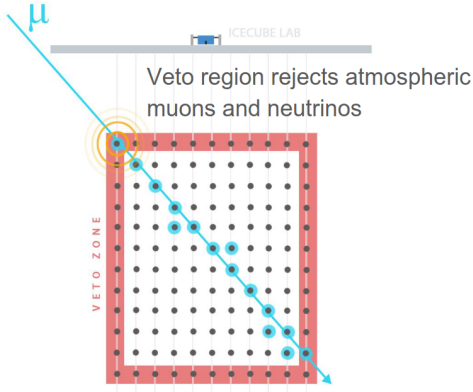


And much more

- This is only a partial overview, there's a lot of stuff going on
 - Not only astronomy and astrophysics, but also beyond standard model physics, cosmic rays, environmental science
- The role of ANTARES in this history will be covered in detail in the next talks

Backup slides

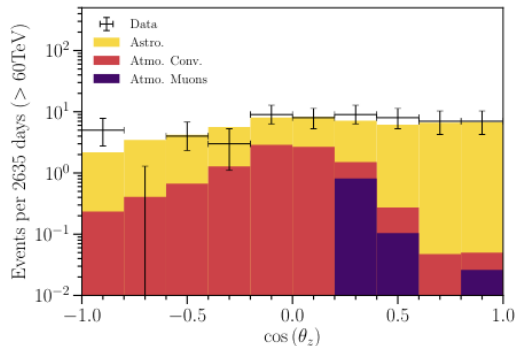
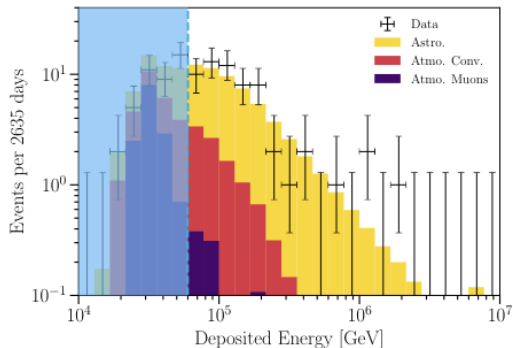
Diffuse fluxes



- Once the veto is applied, select high-energy events
- As they “start” inside the detector, with no signal outside, these are called High Energy Starting Events (HESE)
- These are mainly showering events → Above 30-50 TeV

First discovery of cosmic neutrinos, in 2013, by IceCube

Diffuse fluxes



IceCube, 7.5 years of data, HESE sample

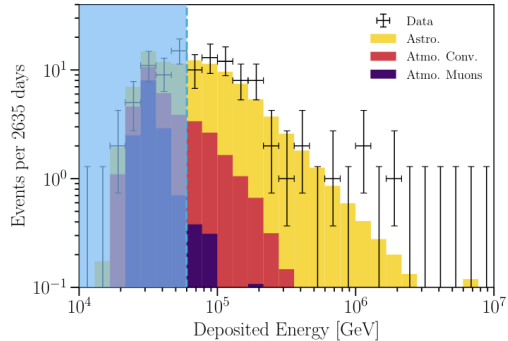
Diffuse fluxes

- IceCube HESE analysis
- Mainly electron neutrinos from the Southern Sky

Flux parameters:

γ_{fit}	$\Phi_{\text{fit}}(100 \text{ TeV})$ $10^{-18}[\text{d.f.u}]$
2.87 ± 0.2	1.89 ± 0.52

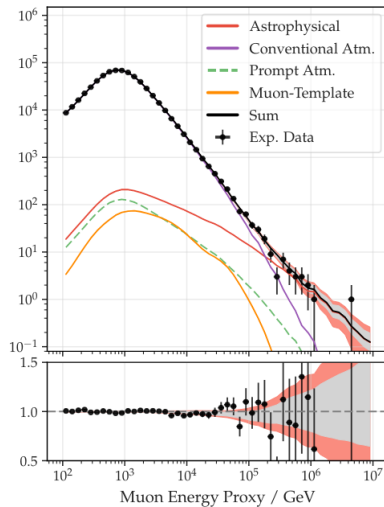
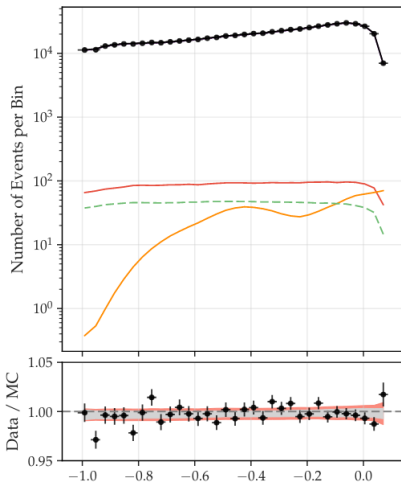
d.f.u = diffuse flux units: $(\text{GeV cm}^2 \text{ s sr})^{-1}$



To complement the HESE, a more standard search from IceCube looks at upward-going tracks

- Events from the Northern Sky
- At higher energies than the HESE events ($> 100\text{-}200$ TeV)

Diffuse fluxes

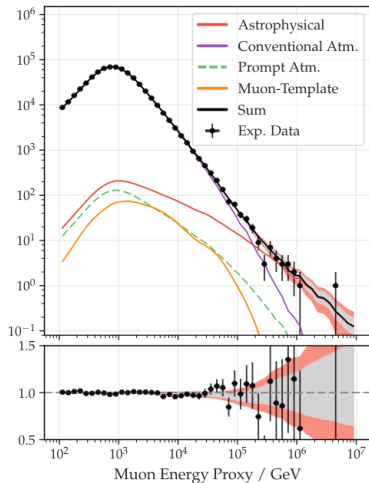


Diffuse fluxes

- IceCube upgoing tracks analysis
- Mainly muons from the Northern Sky

Flux parameters:

γ_{fit}	$\Phi_{\text{fit}}(100 \text{ TeV})$ $10^{-18} [\text{d.f.u}]$
2.37 ± 0.09	1.44 ± 0.25

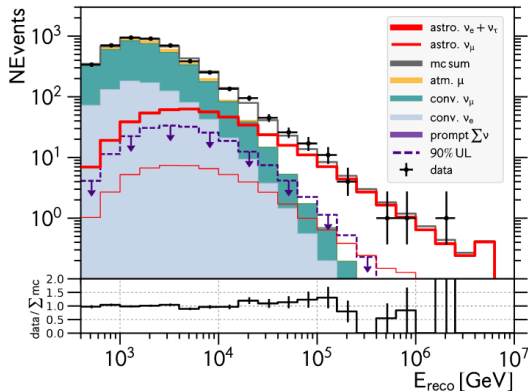


Diffuse fluxes

- IceCube cascades analysis
- Mainly electron and tau neutrinos

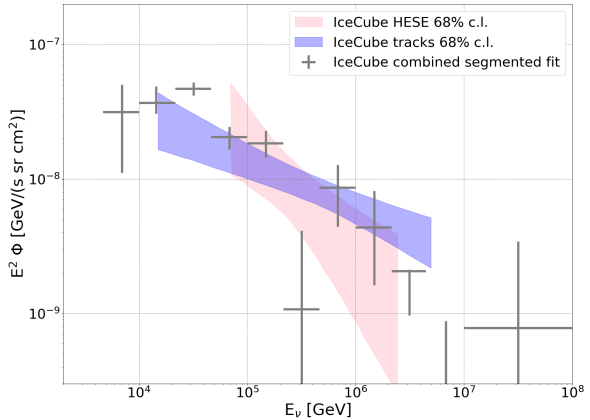
Flux parameters:

γ_{fit}	$\Phi_{\text{fit}}(100 \text{ TeV})$ $10^{-18}[\text{d.f.u}]$
2.58 ± 0.07	1.66 ± 0.25

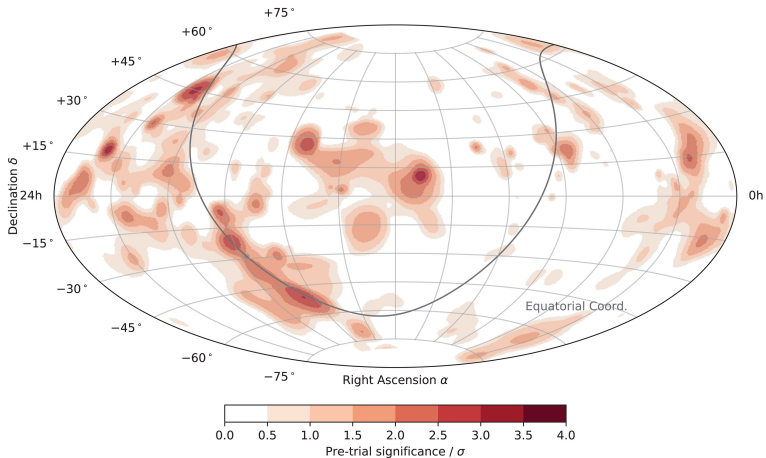


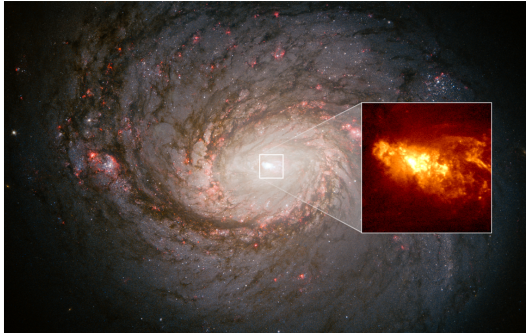
Diffuse fluxes

- Spectral features?



Milky Way





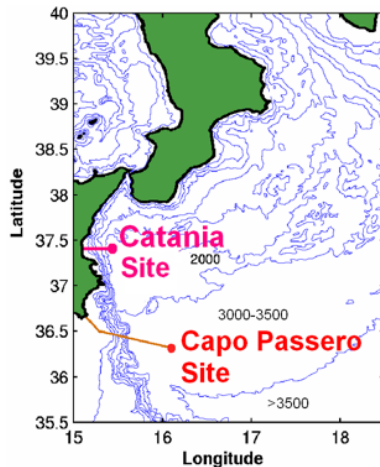
NGC 1068 (M77) is the brightest and one of the closest and best-studied type 2 Seyfert galaxies

AGN + intense starburst activity

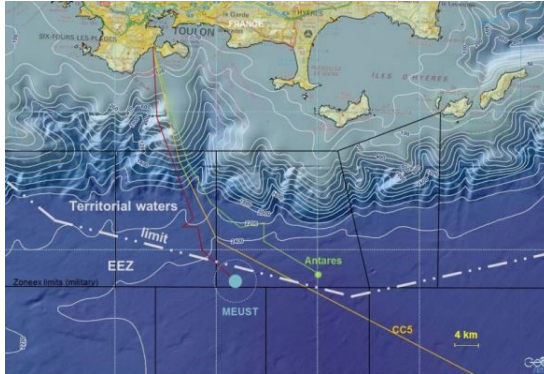
KM3NeT (2016 – ongoing)

KM3NeT-ARCA

- Off-shore Sicily, 3.5 km depth
- Target: neutrino astronomy
→ high-energy neutrinos
- 90 m DU horizontal spacing,
36 m DOM vertical spacing
- 230 DUs target, for 1 km^3
- Currently: 28 DUs working



KM3NeT (2016 – ongoing)



KM3NeT-ORCA

- Close to the ANTARES site
- Target: neutrino oscillations
→ low energy threshold
- 20 m DU horizontal spacing,
9 m DOM vertical spacing
- 115 DUs target, for 0.0067 km^3
- Currently: 21 DUs working