

High Energy Neutrinos from Gamma-Ray Bursts

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- General GRB picture & current neutrino limits
- Prompt emission models
- Diffuse flux constraints: Fit to UHECR data
- Single event constraints: energetic events & GRB170817A
- Beyond typical candidates: Low-luminosity GRBs & multi-epoch emission





Image credit: NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Gamma-Ray Bursts









100

ENERGY (MeV)

10

10-1

Observational properties of GRBs

- Energetic outbursts of gamma-rays $E_{iso} \sim 10^{49} 10^{55} \text{ erg}$
- Jet with opening angle of few degrees
- Large variety of light curves with fast time variability
- Similar spectra (narrow broken power law)

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Gamma-Ray Bursts





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Jet collides with ambient medium (external shock wave)

low-energy gamma rays

 $\Gamma_{bulk} \approx 100 - 500$

Prompt

emission

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High-energy gamma rays

X-rays

Visible light

Radio

Afterglow

Low-energy gamma rays

Black hole engine

Image credit: NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Jet collides with ambient medium (external shock wave)





Visible light

Radio

### Optically thick

#### Sub photospheric

 re-processed thermal spectrum

Black engin  $\Gamma_{bulk} \approx$ 

Prompt emission **Optically thin** 

Internal shocks (IS)

Poynting flux

outflow

Matter dominated

Magnetic reconnection

dominated outflow

Afterglow

Image credit: NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center



Neutrinos from photo-hadronic interactions: production rate scales with number **density** 



#### Neutrinos from photo-hadronic interactions: production rate scales with number **density**





Photospheric  $10^{11} - 10^{12}$  cm Internal Shocks  $10^{13} - 10^{14}$  cm Magnetic reconnection (ICMART)  $10^{15}$  cm

Small radii -> large densities -> many neutrinos

## Neutrino flux dependence on parameters





Neutrinos from photo-hadronic interactions: production rate scales with **number** density

$$n' = \frac{N}{4\pi R^2 \Delta \Gamma}$$

N depends on energy transferred to cosmic rays, scales with:

(1) Total energy budget

(2) 'baryonic loading':  $f_p =$ 

energy density of accelerated cosmic rays

energy density of accelerated electrons



Neutrinos from photo-hadronic interactions: production rate scales with **number** density

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energy density of accelerated electrons

- Baryon acceleration efficiency may be modeldependent
- Peak energy/ production efficiency affected by typical proton+photon energies (cross section!)



Neutrinos from photo-hadronic interactions: production rate scales with **number density** 

$$n' = \frac{N}{4\pi R^2 \Delta \Gamma}$$

For neutrino production in different models see also eg. Gao et al JCAP 11 (2012), Hummer et al PRL 118 (2012), Zhang & Kumar, PRL 110 (2013), Baerwald et al Astropart.Phys. 62 (2015)

#### Model dependance of neutrino fluxes



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## Internal shock models

One-zone models:

 A single emission region representative for complete burst

Multi-zone models:

- Many emission regions along the jet
- Simple parametrisation of multiple shocks Daigne & Mochkovitch MNRAS 296 (1998) Kobayashi, Piran & Sari ApJ 490 (1997)
- Decoupling of emission regions for different particle species -> typically lower neutrino predictions Bustamante et al Nature Comm. 6 (2015) Bustamante et al ApJ 837 (2017)





## Diffuse neutrino flux: Fit to UHECR data

#### • Methods:

- Multi-zone internal shock model with different initial jet configurations

- Fit to UHECR data (energy spectrum + composition)

• Results:

- Fit possible in large parameter space

Neutrino fluxes testable by IceCube
 Gen2



Heinze, AR et al MNRAS 498 (2020)







- Large emitted energy: single event neutrino constraints! GRB 160625B Fraija et al ApJ 848 (2017) GRB 130427A Gao et al ApJL 772 (2013)
- Some seen in HE by *Fermi*-LAT
   -> hadronic component?/multimessenger?



Toy GRB @ z = 2 (no EBL)



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hadronic signatures scale with typical emission radius & f<sub>p</sub> !



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# High-Energy Neutrinos from GRB 170817A?

- No neutrinos from prompt phase detected
- Neutrinos from:
  - late engine activity
  - choked jets
  - long-lived ms magnetar
- Neutrino triggers for position



Fang & Murase Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci. 69 (2019), Albert et al ApJL 850 (2017)

Kimura et al ApJL 848 (2017), Fang & Metzger ApJ 849 (2017), Kimura et al PRD 98 (2018), Biehl et al MNRAS 476 (2018), Gottlieb & Globus ApJL 915 (2021)

## Low-Luminosity GRBs

#### • $L_{iso} \sim 10^{46} - 10^{49} \text{ erg/s}$

- Sources of UHECR (and HE neutrinos)? (Boncioli et al ApJ. 872 (2019), Samuelsson et al ApJ. 876 (2018), Samuelsson et al ApJ. 902 (2020), Zhang et al PRD 97 (2018)), Tamborra & Ando JCAP 09 (2015)
- **High local density** when compared to highluminosity GRBs
- Theoretical models:
   off-axis (Pescalli et al M.

off-axis (Pescalli et al MNRAS 447 (2015), Aloy et al MNRAS 478 (2018)) shock-breakout (eg. Waxman et al ApJ 667 (2007), Nakar ApJ 807(2015)) intrinsically dim (eg. Daigne & Mochkovitch A&A 465 (2007))

Tamborra et al JCAP 09 (2015)

9

8

10

11



HL-GRB

6

7

5

7

 $10^{4}$ 

 $10^{3}$ 

 $10^{2}$ 

10

 $10^{\circ}$ 

0

sGRB

2

3

4

R<sub>GRB</sub> [Gpc<sup>-3</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>]

Rate of different GRB populations





# Modeling an Ultra-Long LL - GRB

- Ultra-Long LL-GRBs: sub-class, duration 10<sup>3</sup> s
- Standard IS model (weak jet)
- Neutrinos:
  - low per-event flux
  - model-dependent predictions?

 Multi-messenger: Targets for IACTS?
 See AR et al, MNRAS 511 (2022)

Self-consistent photon and neutrino spectrum GRB 100316D-like,  $f_p = 100$ **BAT-XRT CTA**  $\sim 10^{-6}$ **ARCA** с С [erg EBL  $10^{-7}$ absorption  $E_{
m obs} {\cal F}_{E_{
m obs}}$ included  $10^{-8}$ photons per-flavour v  $10^{-9}$  $10^{-12}$  $10^{-9}$  $10^{-6}$ 10<sup>-3</sup>  $10^{-15}$ 100 10<sup>3</sup> 106  $10^{9}$  $E_{obs}$  [TeV]

GRB similar to detected event, z = 0.059



## Multiple Emission Epochs in GRBs?

Precursor



- Photon precursor catalogues eg. Coppin et al PRD 102 (2020)
- pure neutrino precursor?



- Simple afterglow: detection unlikely? eg. Thomas et al PRD 96 (2017)
- Alternatives: Flares (X-Ray / optical eg Murase& Nagataki PRL 97(2007), Guarini et al JCAP 06 (2022)), EE (-> GRB 170817A)

IceCube, extended time windows: arXiv 2205.11410

### Conclusions



- Current neutrino limits: strong constraints on the neutrino production efficiency in GRBs
- Predicted neutrino fluxes depend on **density of emitting region**
- Multi-zone models decouple production regions of different particle species
- Diffuse flux: UHECR fit still possible, neutrino fluxes testable by next generation telescopes
- Single events, energetic GRBs: point-source neutrino constraints, multi-wavelength signatures of hadrons
- BNS-mergers as MM sources: various neutrino production sites
- Low-luminosity GRBs: potential sources of UHECRs and HE neutrinos + targets for IACTs
- Extending the time window: precursor to afterglow