

Search for extragalactic astrophysical counterparts of IceCube neutrino events



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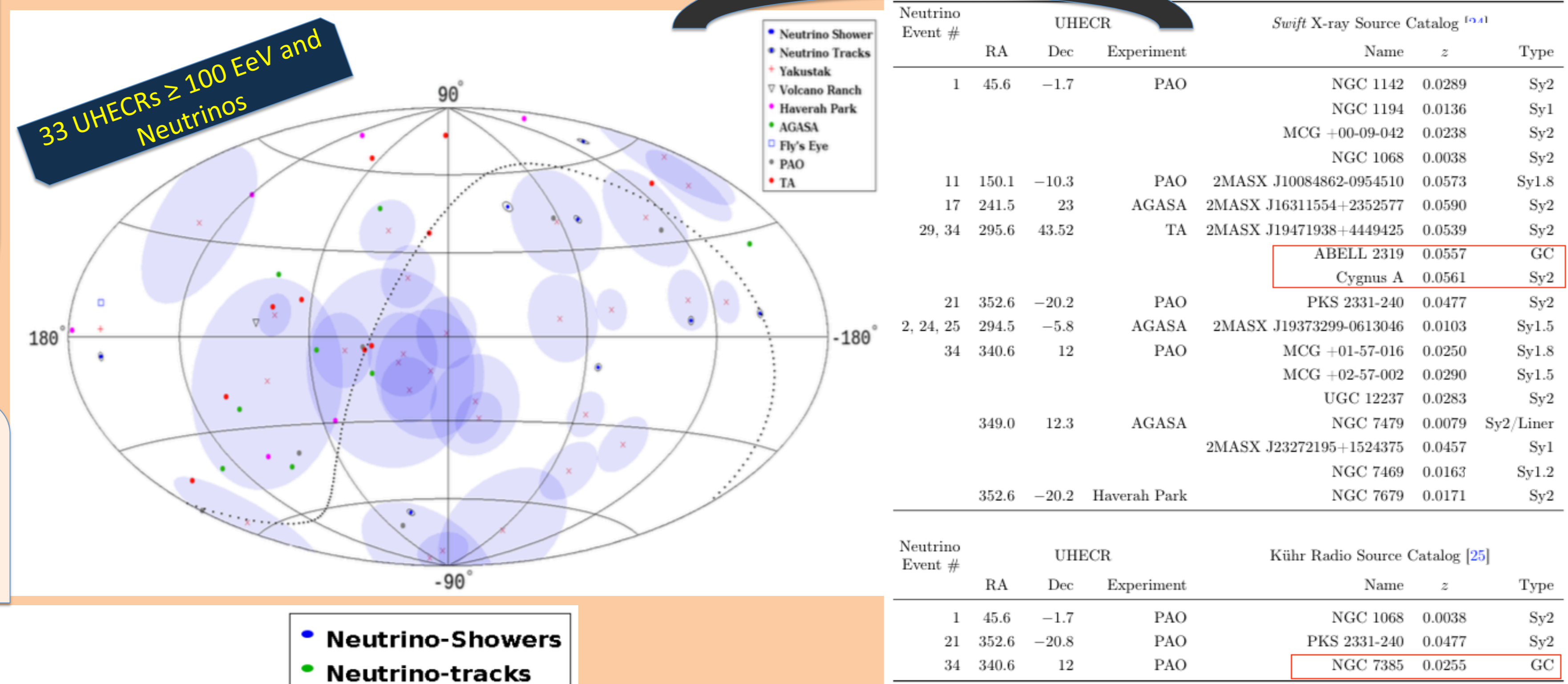
INTRODUCTION:

- IceCube Neutrino Observatory, the world's largest neutrino detector, has recently published detection of **37 neutrino** events collected over 3-year period with energy in 30 TeV–2 PeV range [1].
- Out of 37 events 15 could be due to atmospheric neutrino $6.6^{+5.9}_{-1.6}$ and $8.4^{+4.2}_{-4.2}$ muon backgrounds.
- A background-only origin of all 37 events has been rejected at **5.7- σ** level [1]. Therefore a cosmic origin of a number of neutrino events is robust.
- The track events have on average $\sim 1^\circ$ angular resolution, but the dominant, shower events have much poorer angular resolution, $\sim 15^\circ$ on average.
- Recently IceCube have updated their number of observed neutrino **events to 54**, in 4 years [2]. Out of 54, 6 are track events and the rest are showers.

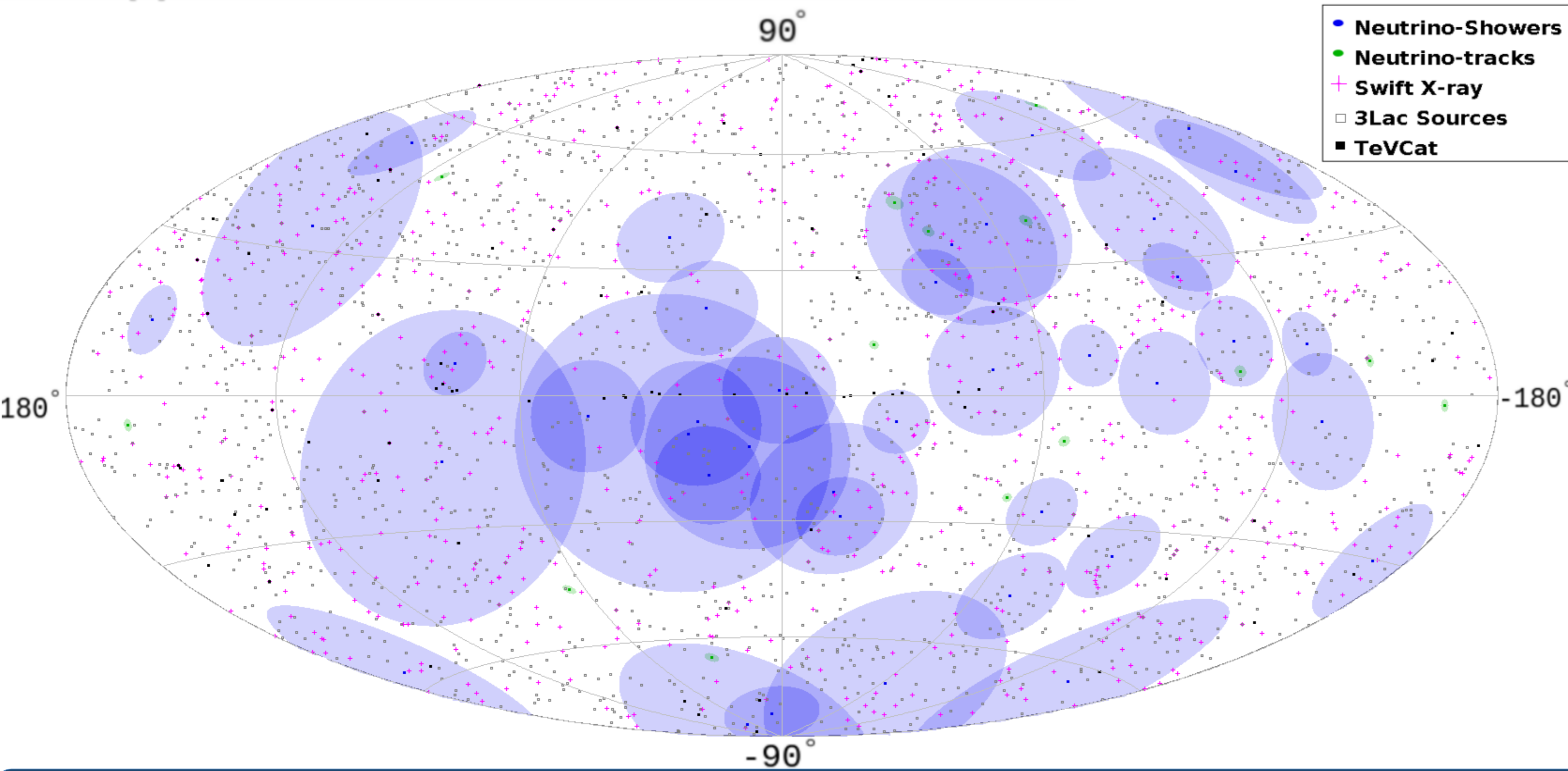
MOTIVATION:

- High energy cosmic rays (CRs) can interact with low energy photons and/or low energy protons to produce neutrinos and high energy gamma rays inside the source or while propagating to earth. So a multi-messenger study of neutrinos, Cosmic Rays and gamma-rays can identify the possible astrophysical sources.
- A correlation of Ultra-High Energy (UHE) CRs with the 37 cosmic neutrino events [3], show **90% CL** of 6 only Pierre Auger Observatory [PAO] and all available UHECR events above 100 EeV.

More Results



Correlation study of IceCube neutrino events and sources from Swift-BAT 70 month X-ray source catalog [4], Fermi Third Catalog of Active Galactic Nuclei (3LAC) extended to low galactic latitudes [5], TeVCat [6].



Sky map of the 53 IceCube cosmic neutrino events with error circles and extragalactic sources from different catalogs in Galactic coordinate system.

STATISTICAL METHOD:

- Right Ascension and Declination ($\phi = RA, \theta = \pi/2 - Dec$) of the event directions and sources into unit vectors as,

$$\hat{x} = (\sin \theta \cos \phi, \sin \theta \sin \phi, \cos \theta)^T$$

- Scalar product of the neutrino and source vectors is independent of the coordinate system, and the angle between them is a invariant measure.

$$\gamma = \cos^{-1}(\hat{x}_{\text{neutrino}} \cdot \hat{x}_{\text{source}})$$

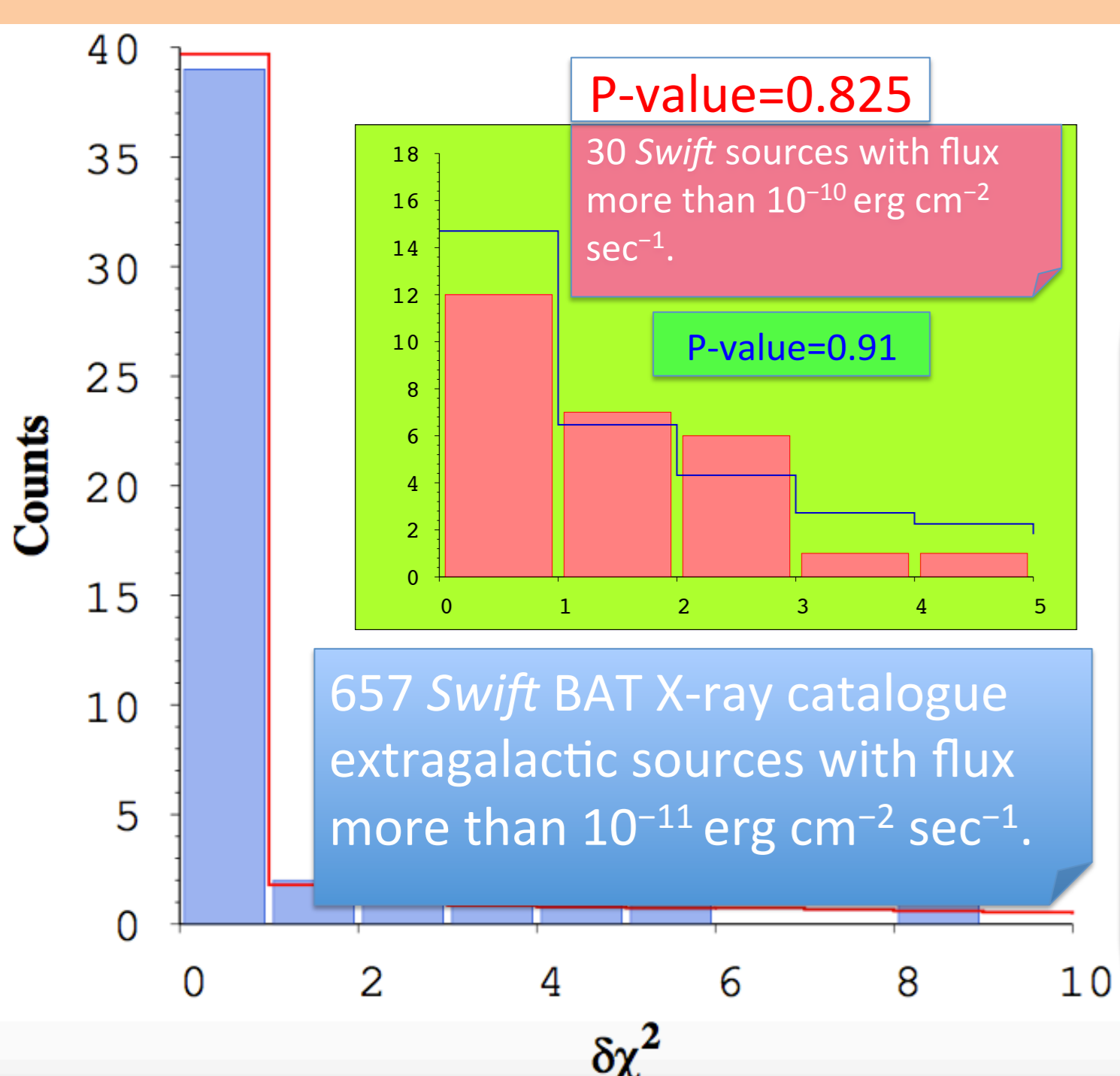
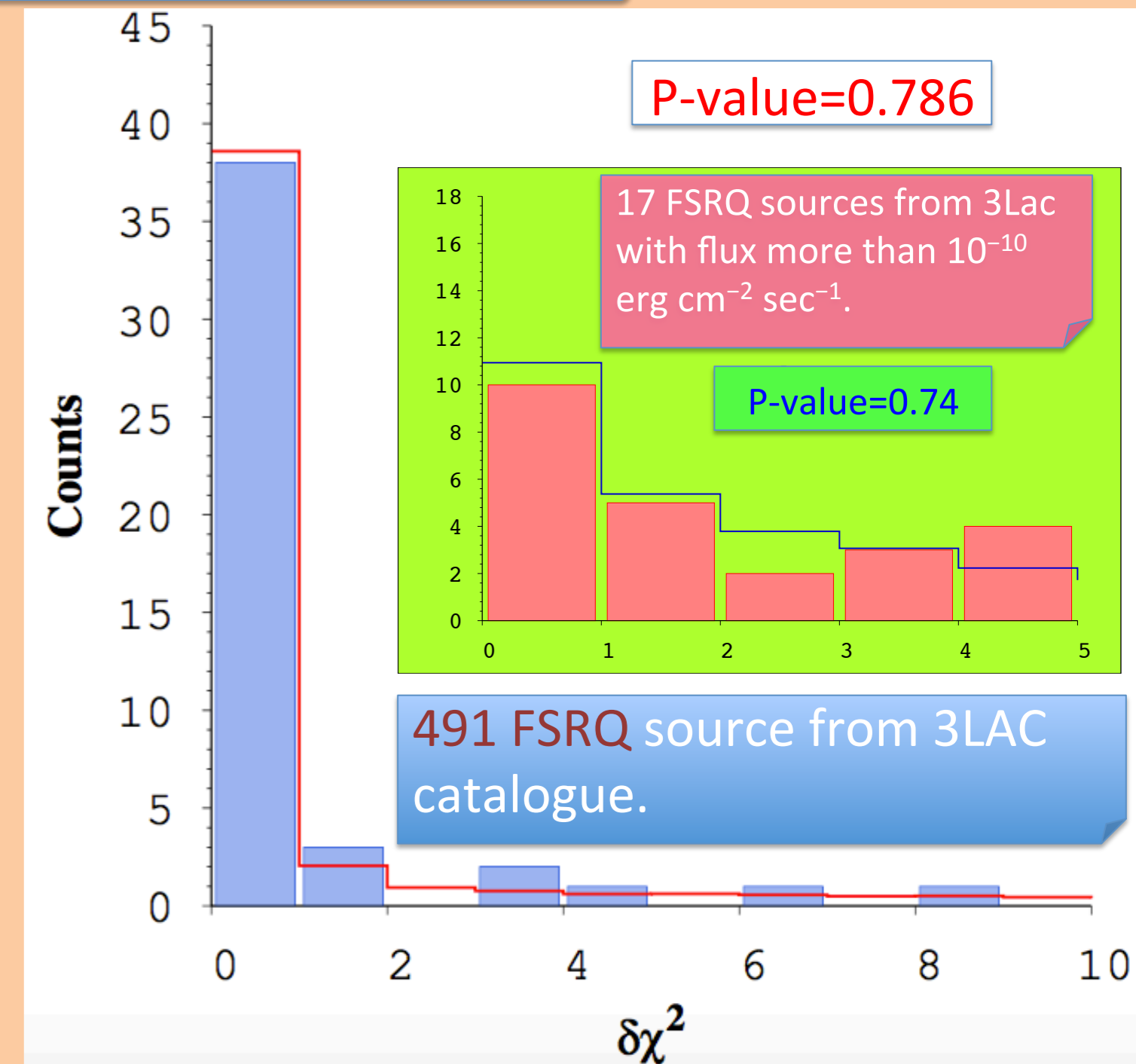
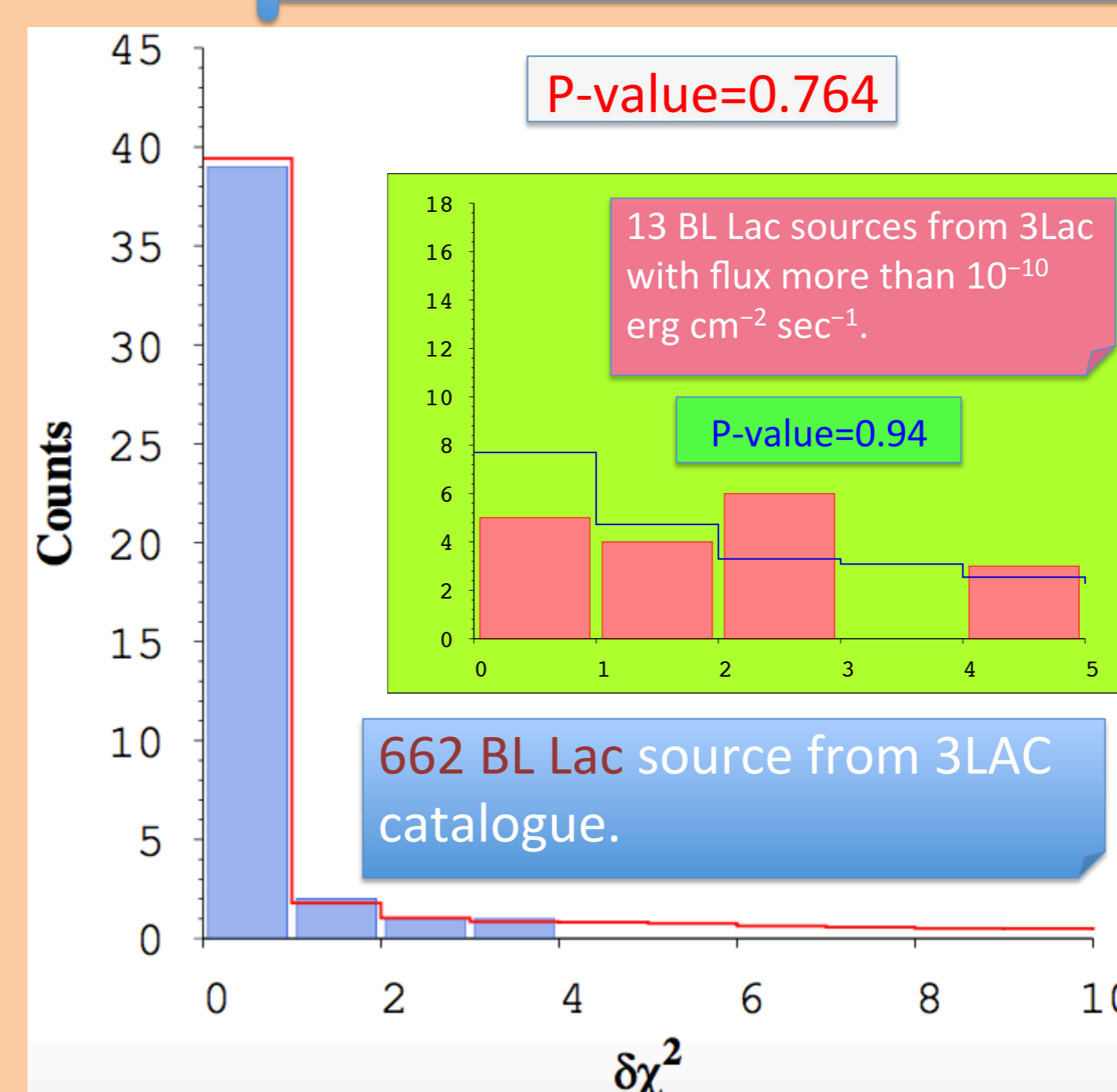
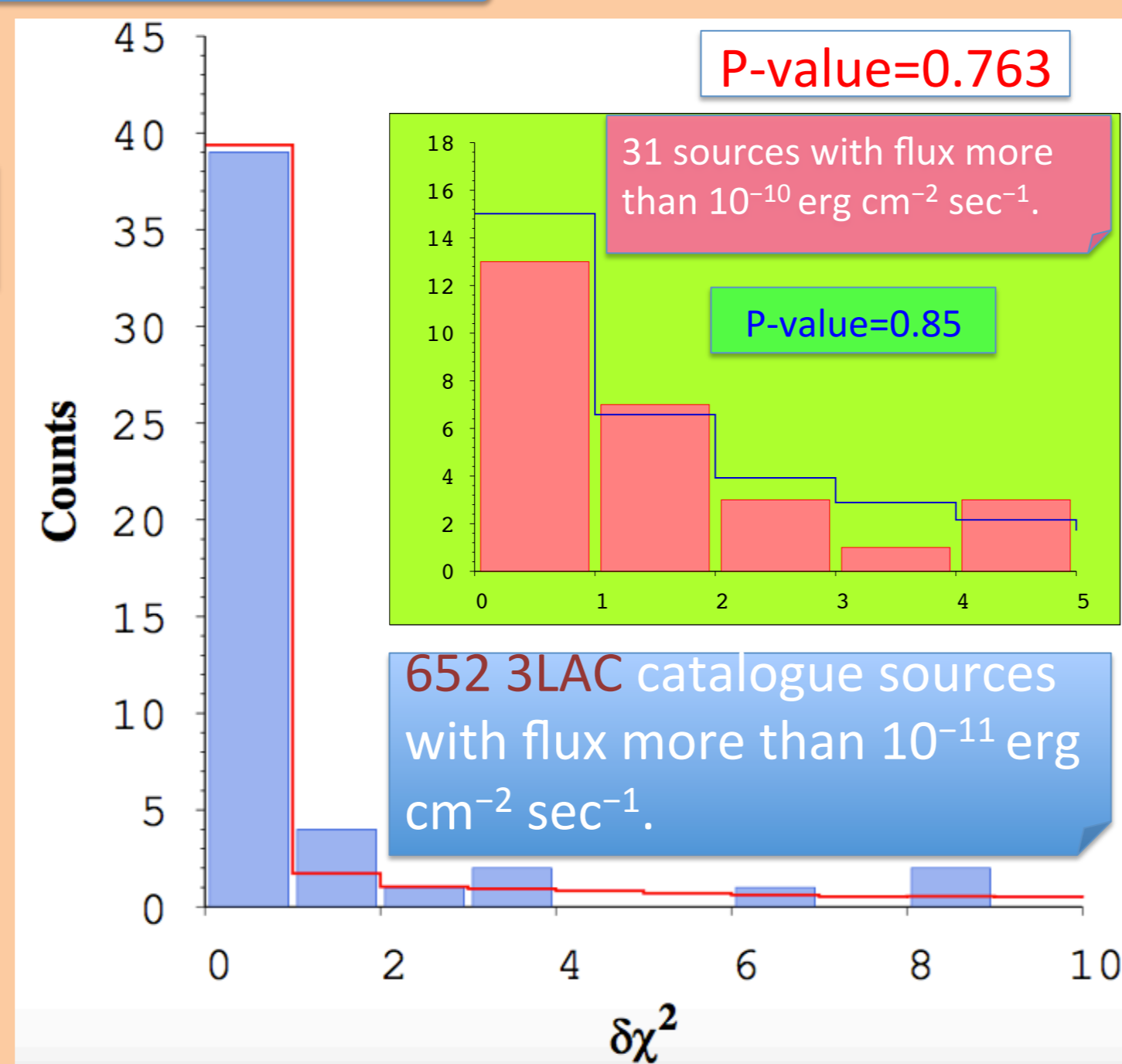
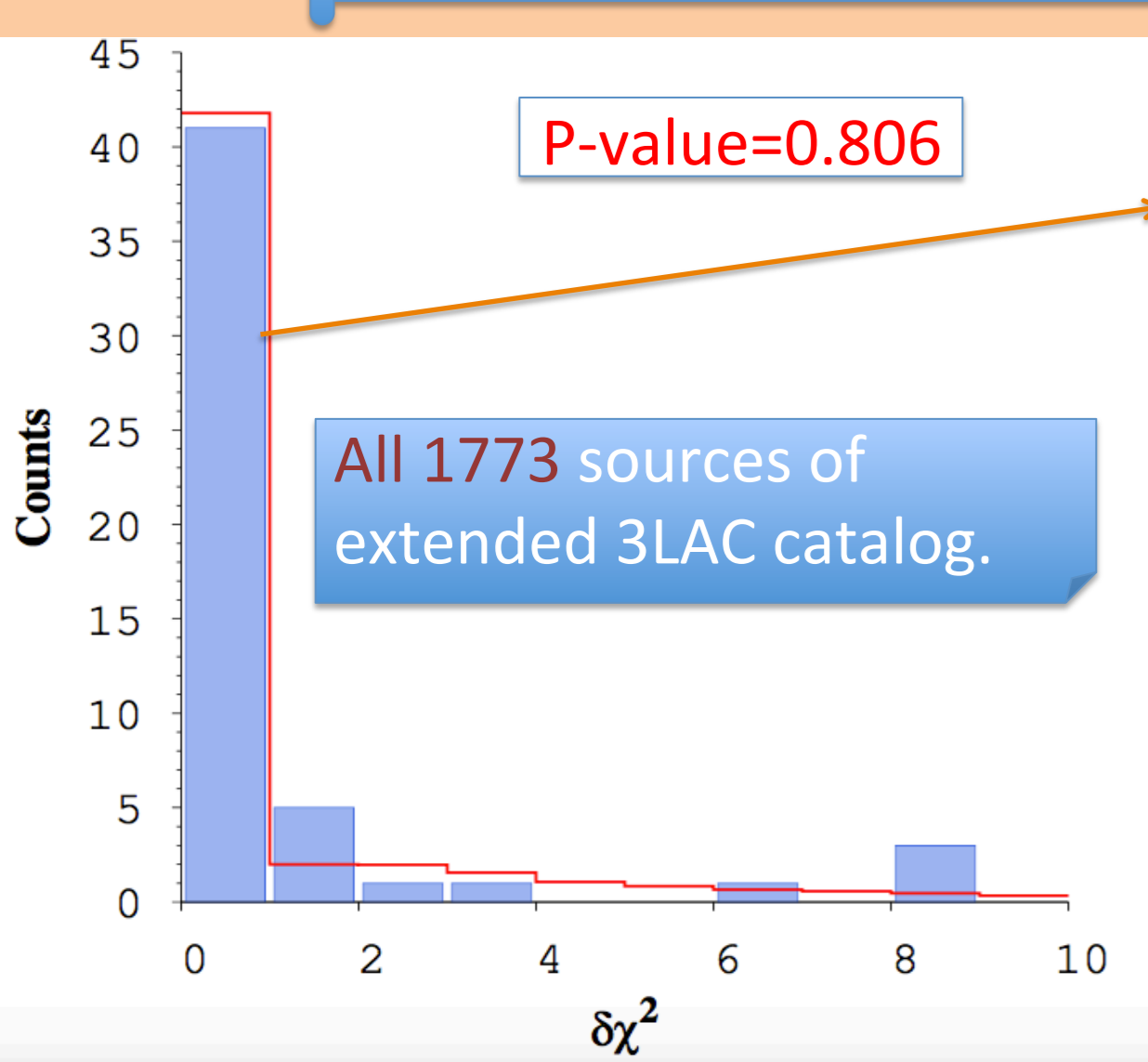
- The static from the angle is done as in [4],

$$\delta\chi_i^2 = \min_j(\gamma_{ij}^2 / \delta\gamma_i^2)$$

- A value $\delta\chi_i^2 \leq 1$ is a "good match" between the i -th neutrino and a source arrival directions.

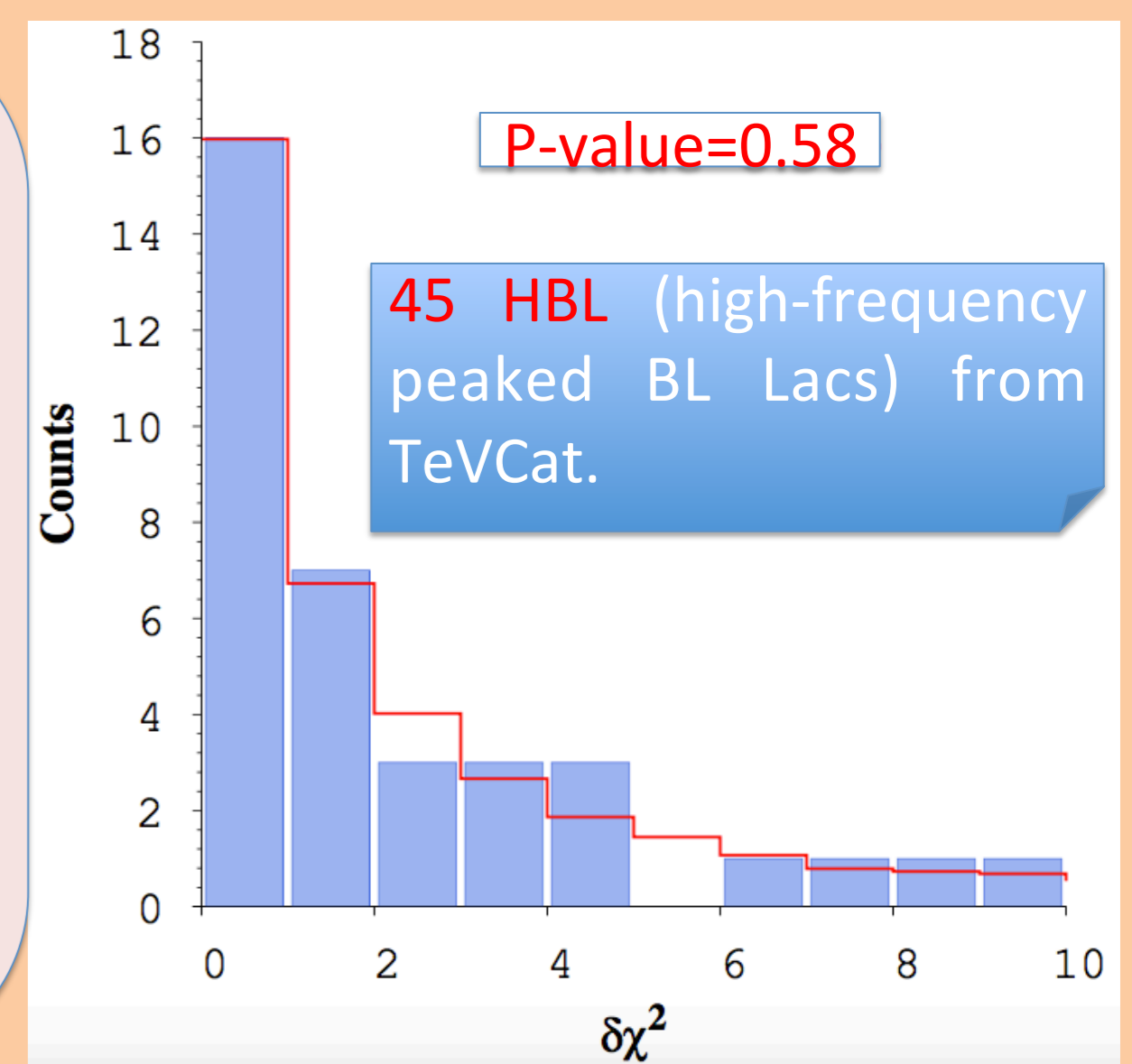
Correlation study with constraints on flux.

Different class of sources



SUMMARY

- We investigated correlation of the arrival directions of cosmic neutrinos, detected by IceCube, with energy with the arrival directions of ≥ 100 EeV UHECRs.
- We searched for astrophysical sources in the Swift-BAT X-ray catalog, the Kühr radio source catalog and Fermi-LAT 1LAC AGN catalog within 3° error circles of the ≥ 100 EeV UHECRs which are correlated with cosmic neutrino events.
- Galaxy cluster ABELL 2319, NGC 7385 and radio galaxy Cygnus A are the promising candidates of neutrinos as well as UHECRs, others are mostly radio-quiete AGNs.
- A correlation of IceCube neutrino events with different source catalogs, 3LAC, TeVCat has been started.



REFERENCES

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