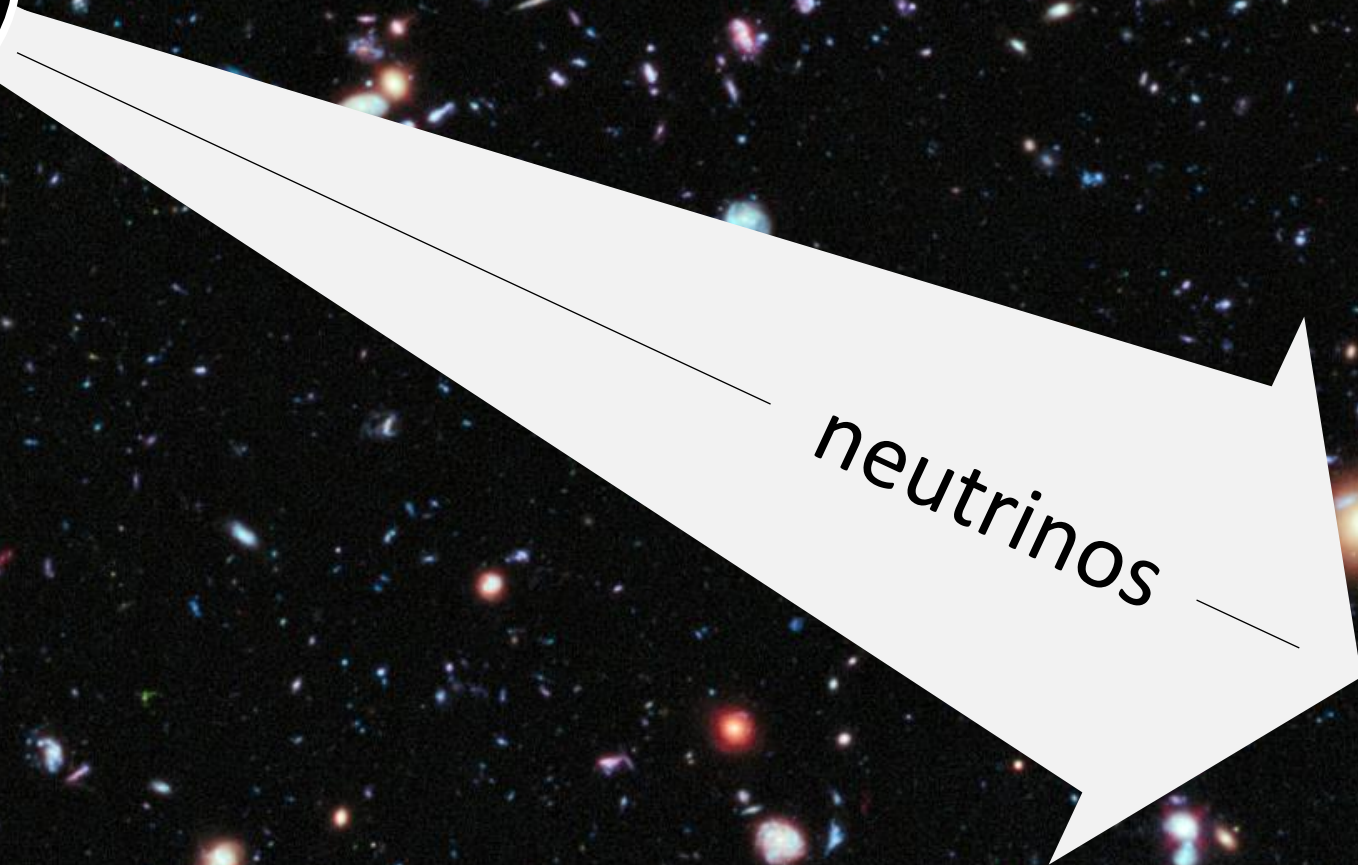


# Neutrino Astrophysics

Maarten de Jong

Venice

5–12 July 2017

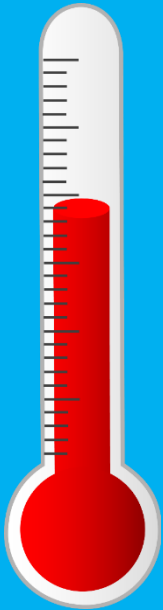


neutrinos



# Neutrino sources

Thermal



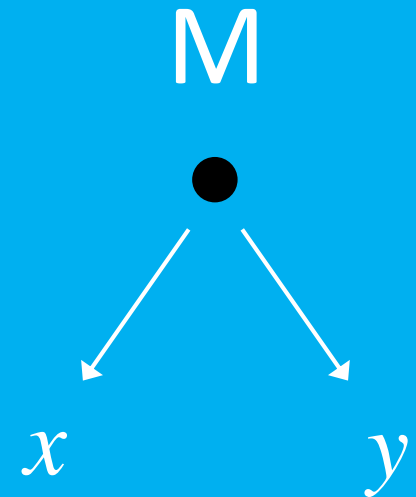
- ✓ Sun
- ✓ SN1987A

bottom-up



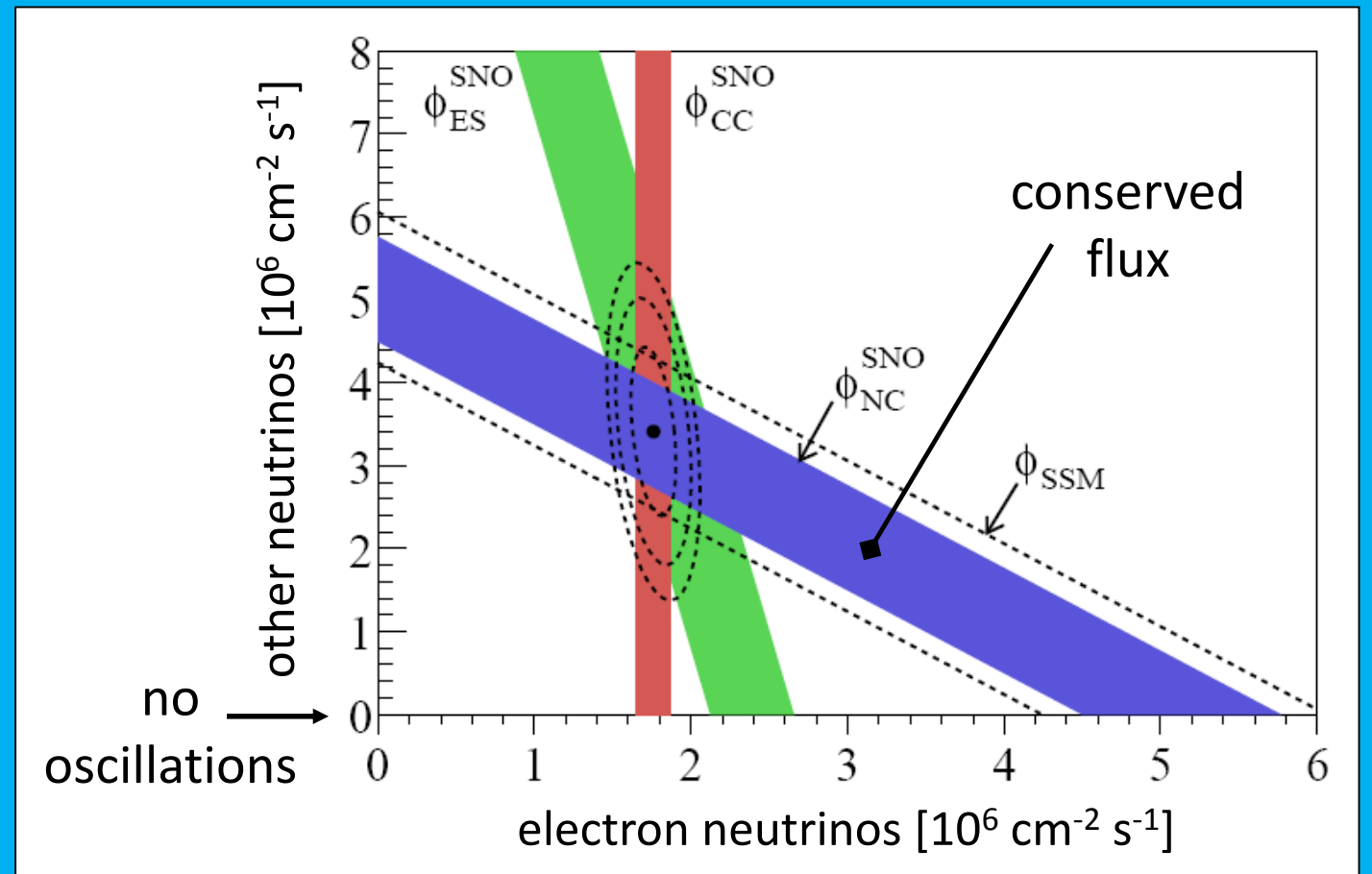
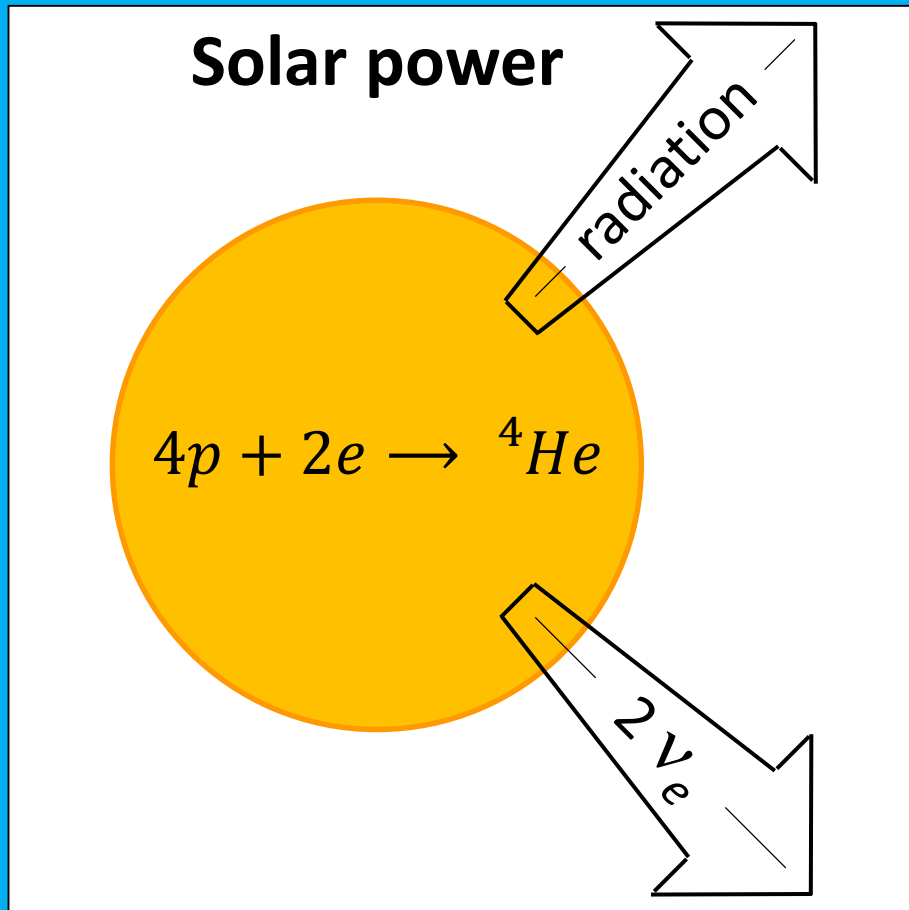
cosmic particle accelerators

top-down



dark matter  
GUT...

# Solar neutrinos



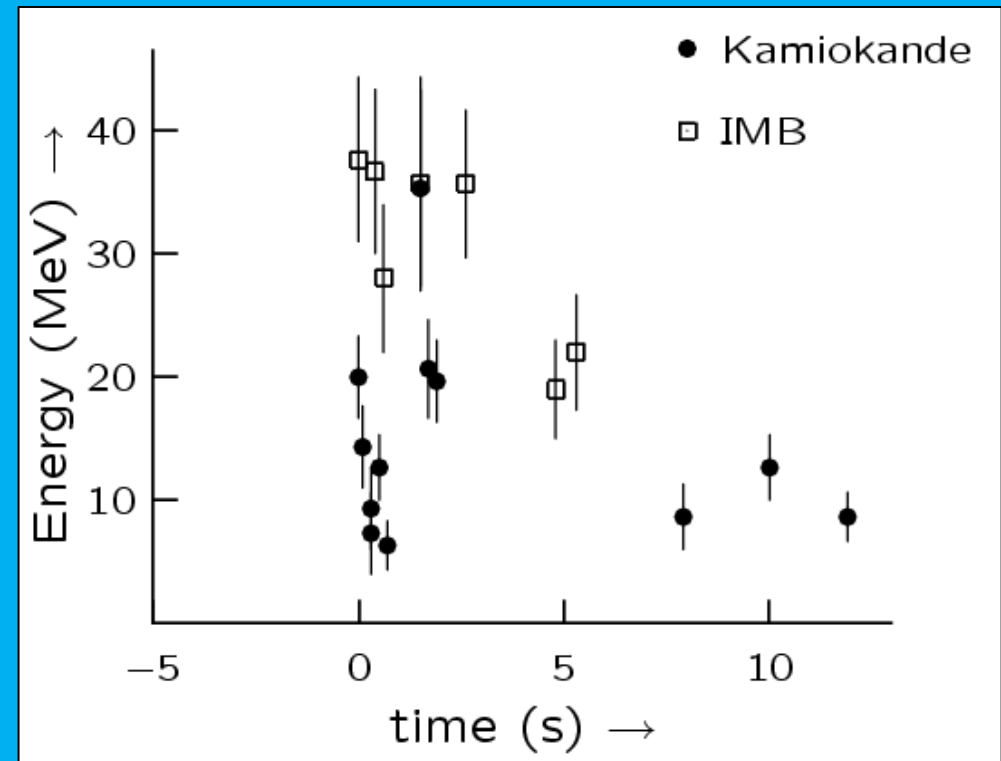


# SN1987A

before

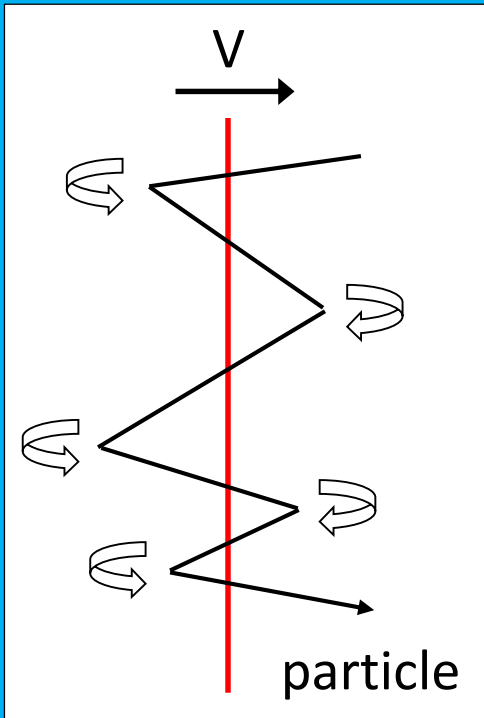
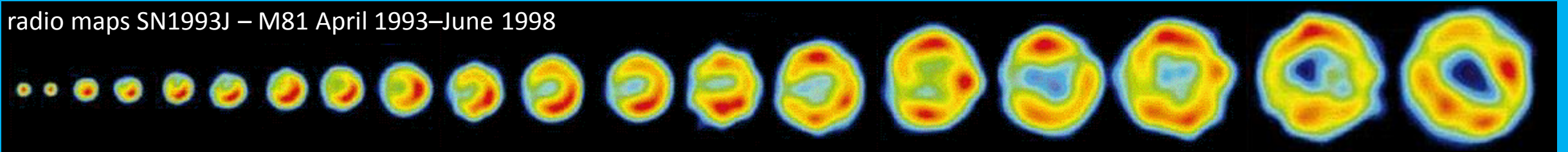


after



# Fermi shock acceleration

radio maps SN1993J – M81 April 1993–June 1998



Acceleration  $\Delta E = \alpha E$

Probability  $P = \beta$



$k$  steps  $E = E_0(1 + \alpha)^k$

$N = N_0(\beta)^k$

$$\frac{\ln(N/N_0)}{\ln(E/E_0)} = \frac{\ln(\beta)}{\ln(1 + \alpha)}$$

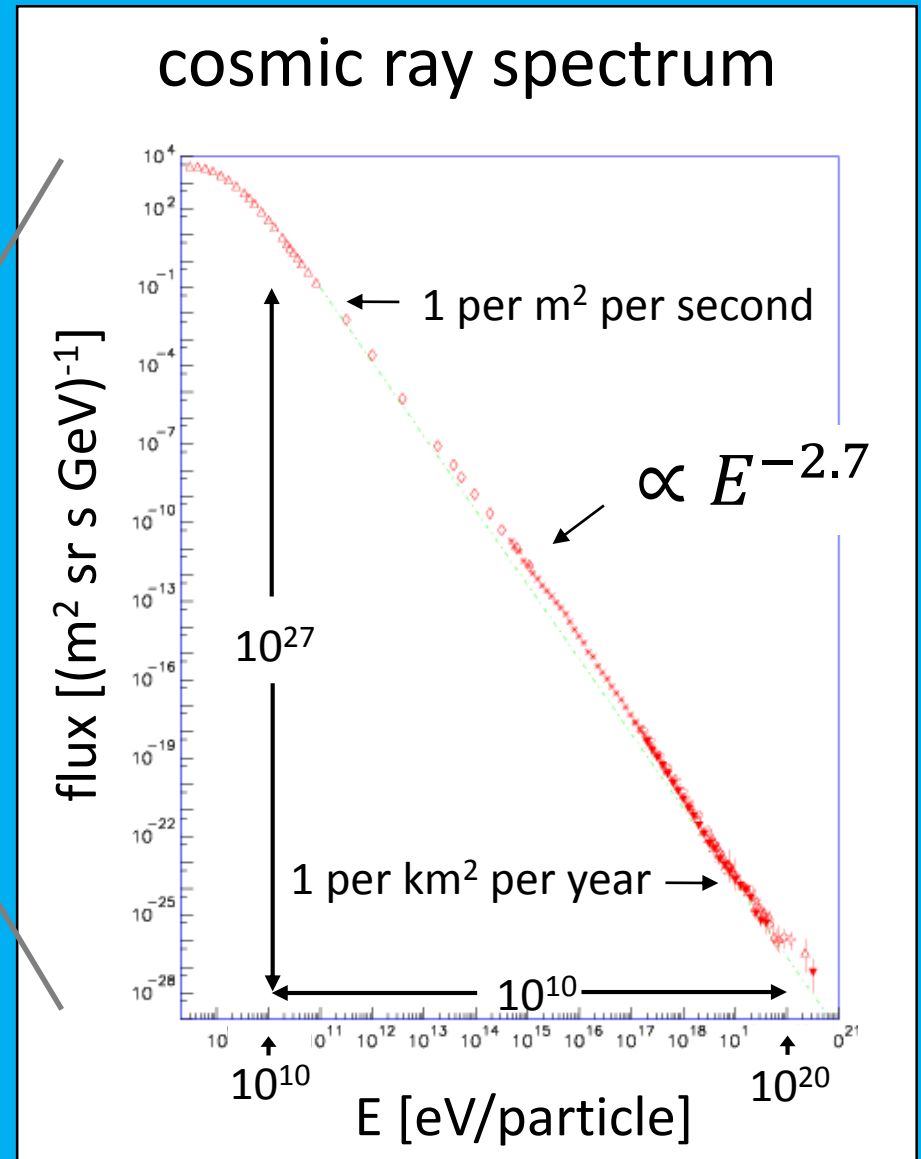
$$\frac{N}{N_0} = \left(\frac{E}{E_0}\right)^{\frac{\ln(\beta)}{\ln(1+\alpha)}}$$

$$\frac{dN}{dE} \propto E^{\frac{\ln(\beta)}{\ln(1+\alpha)} - 1}$$

$$\frac{dN}{dE} \propto E^{\frac{\ln(\beta)}{\ln(1+\alpha)} - 1} = E^{-2} \cong$$

Thermodynamics

Relativity

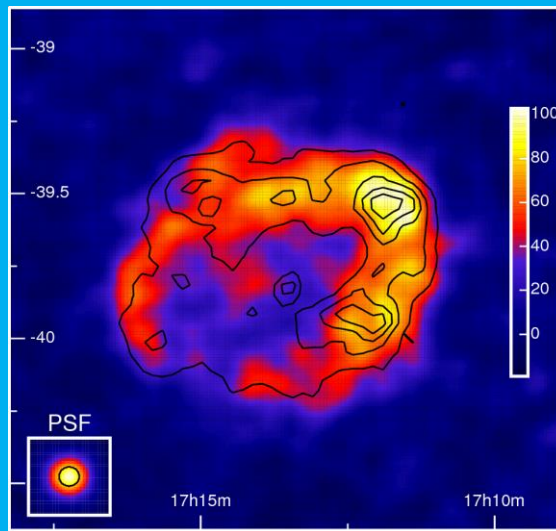


Origin of cosmic rays?

# Possible cosmic particle accelerators

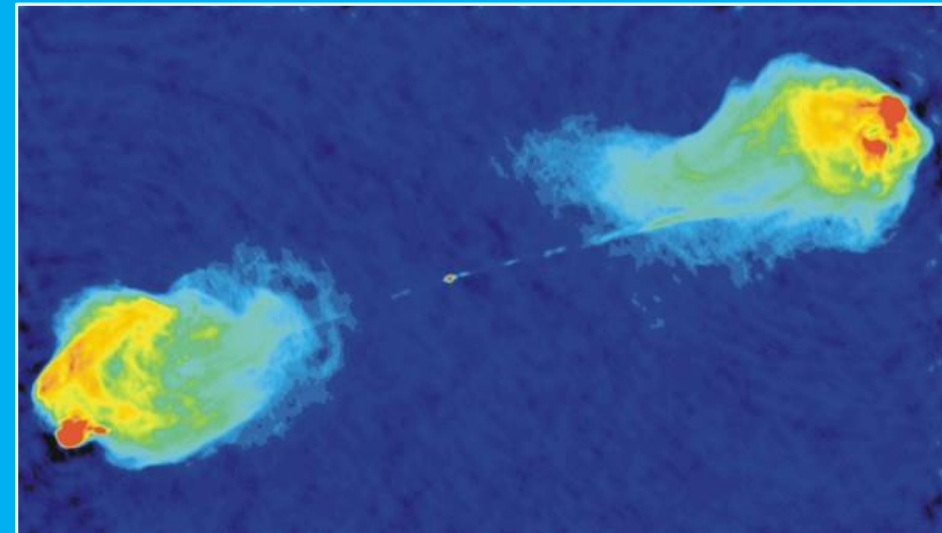
## Galactic

- Supernova remnants



## Extra-galactic

- Active Galactic Nuclei



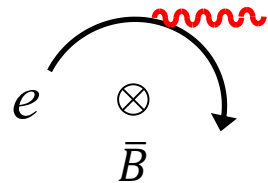
Missing link with cosmic rays



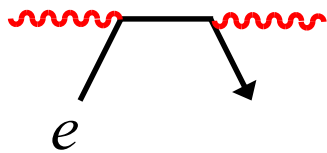
# Astro-particle physics

## electro-magnetic

Synchrotron radiation

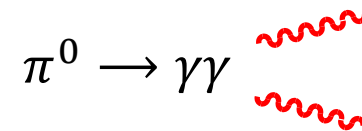
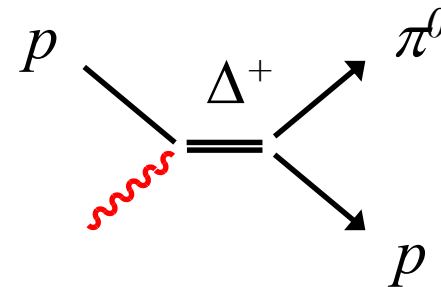


inverse Compton scattering



gamma rays

## hadronic

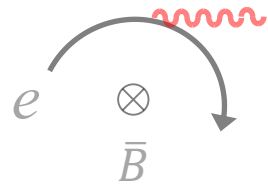


gamma rays

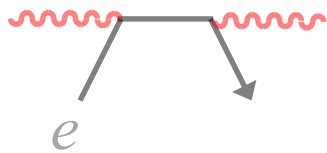
# Astro-particle physics

electro-magnetic

Synchrotron radiation

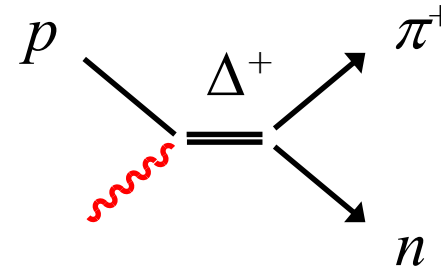


inverse Compton scattering



gamma rays

hadronic

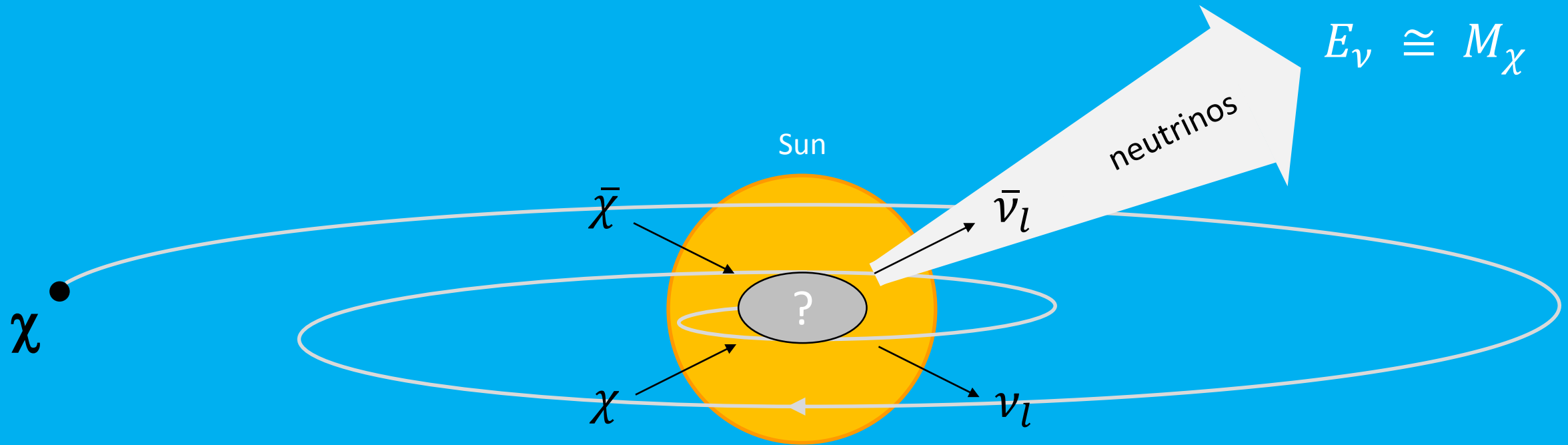


$$\pi^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm + \nu_\mu / \bar{\nu}_\mu$$

$$\mu^\pm \rightarrow e^\pm + \bar{\nu}_\mu / \nu_\mu + \nu_e / \bar{\nu}_e$$

neutrinos

# Dark matter



Existence of dark matter?

# Neutrino propagation

weak states  
=  
“what you see”

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix} = U \times \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

mass states  
=  
“what you get”

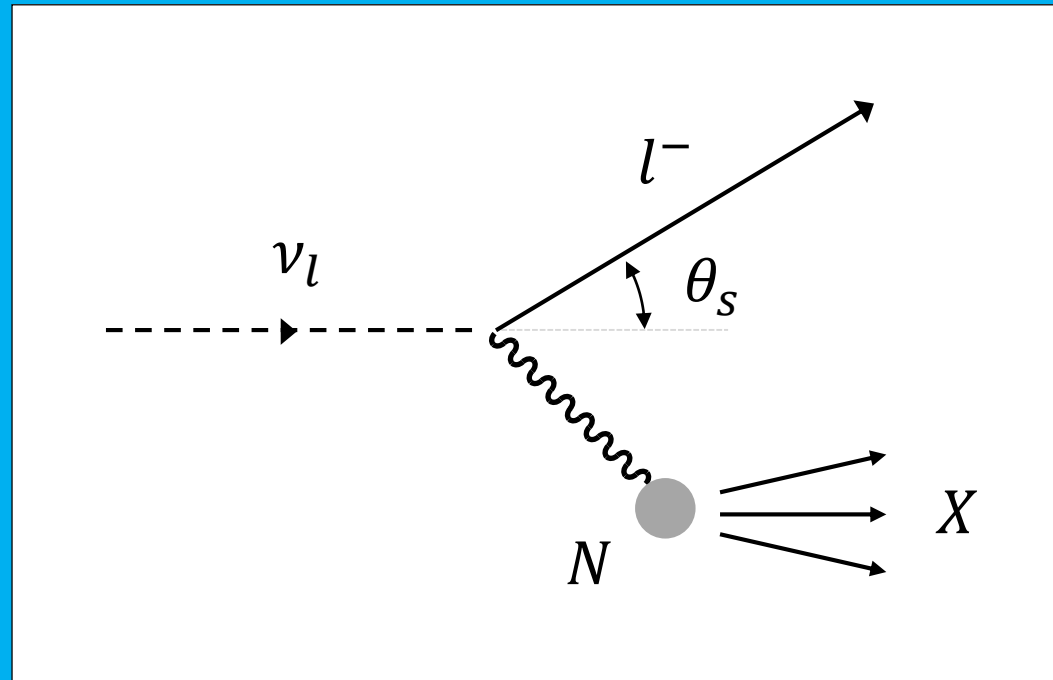
$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & s_{13}e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_{13}e^{i\delta} & 0 & c_{13} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\alpha_1/2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{i\alpha_2/2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$c_{ij} = \cos \theta_{ij} \quad s_{ij} = \sin \theta_{ij}$

Test of fundamental physics

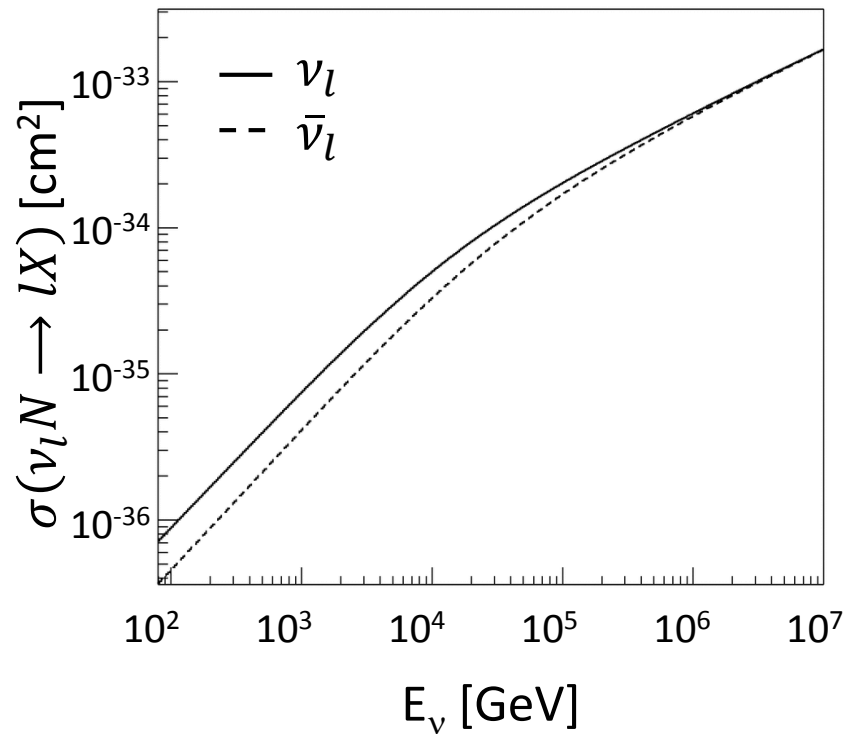


# Neutrino telescope

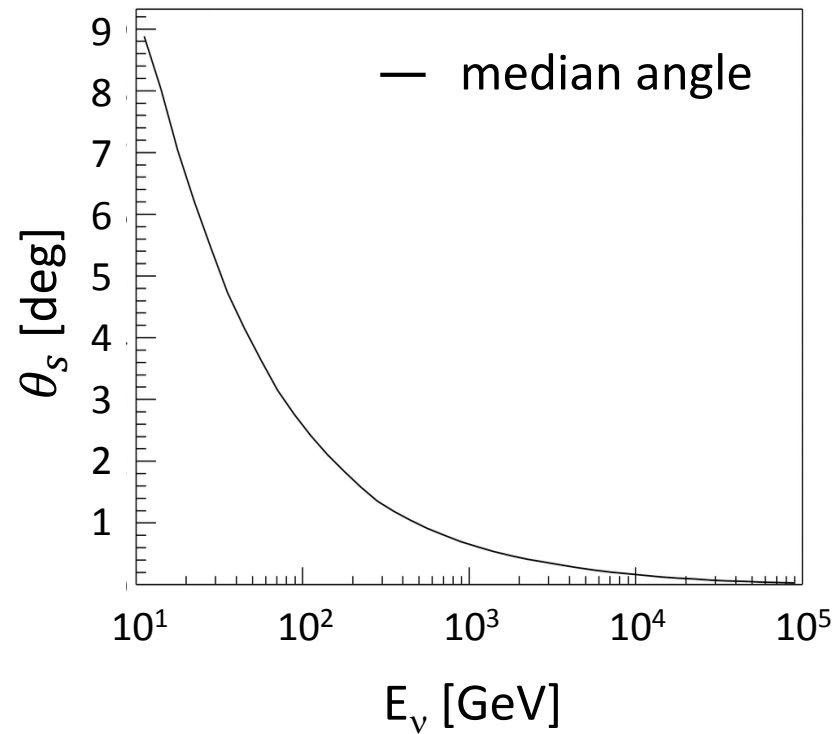


# The case for TeV–PeV neutrino astronomy

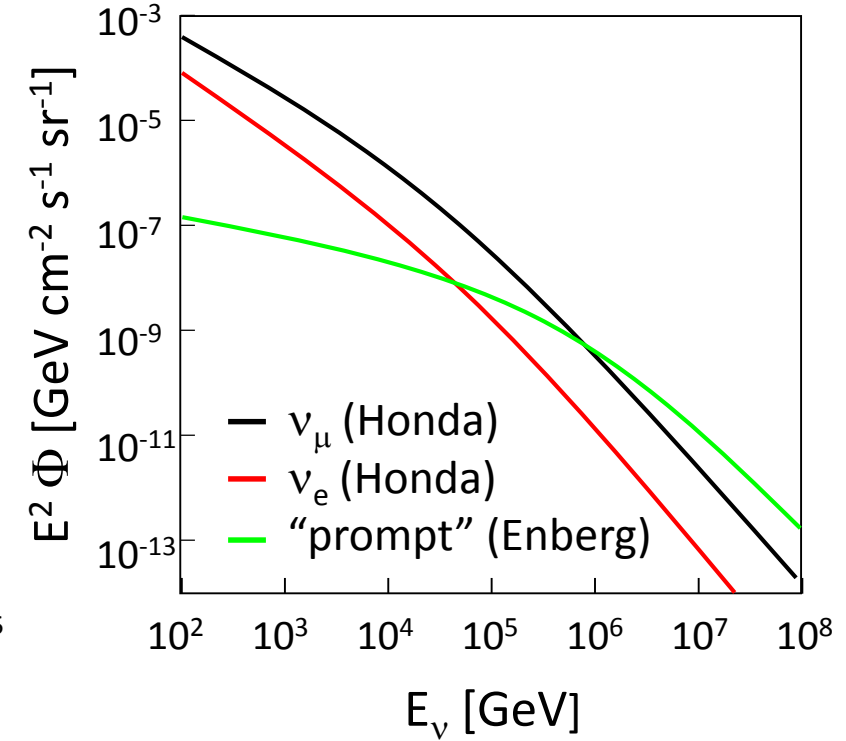
### cross section



### scattering angle

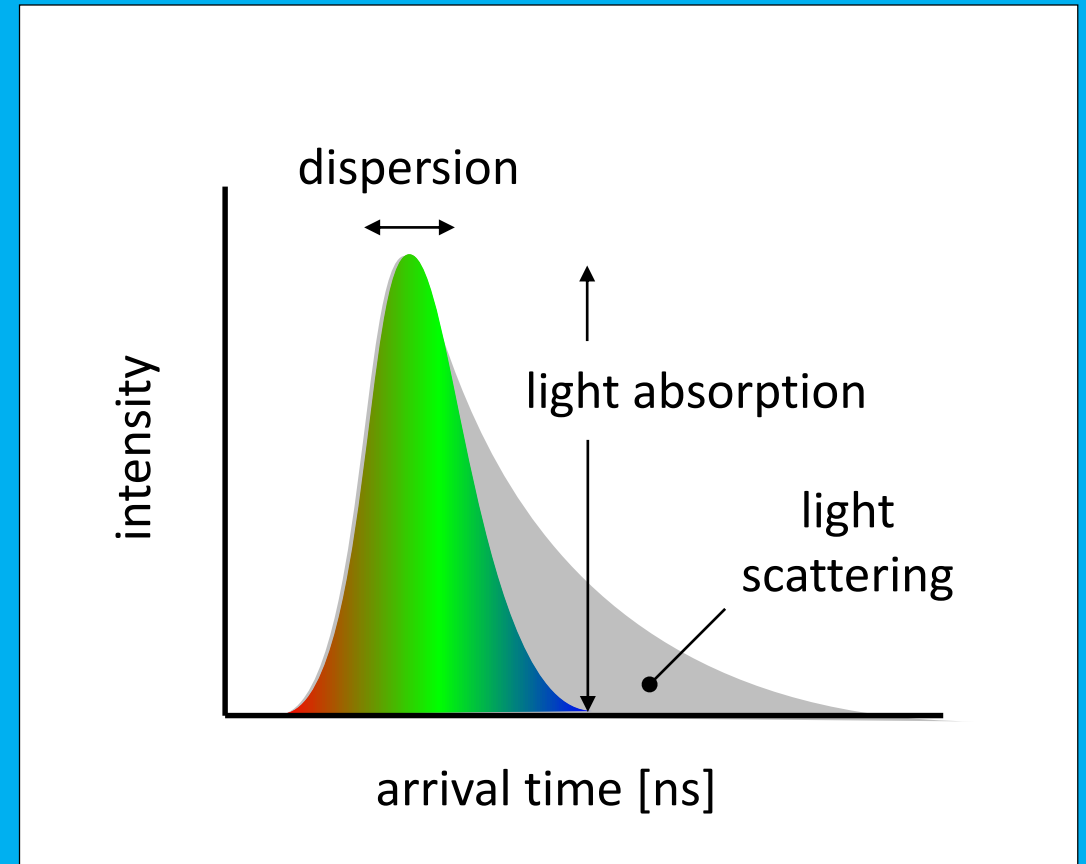
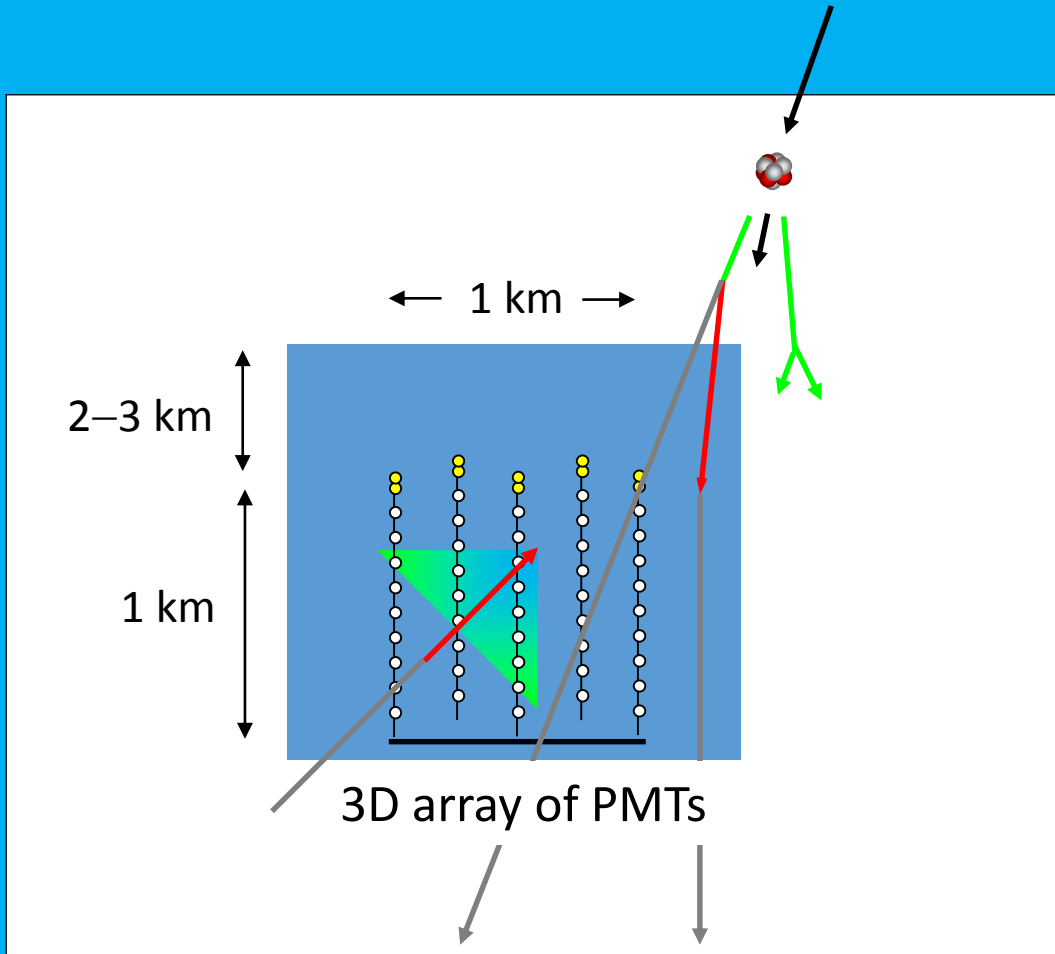


### background

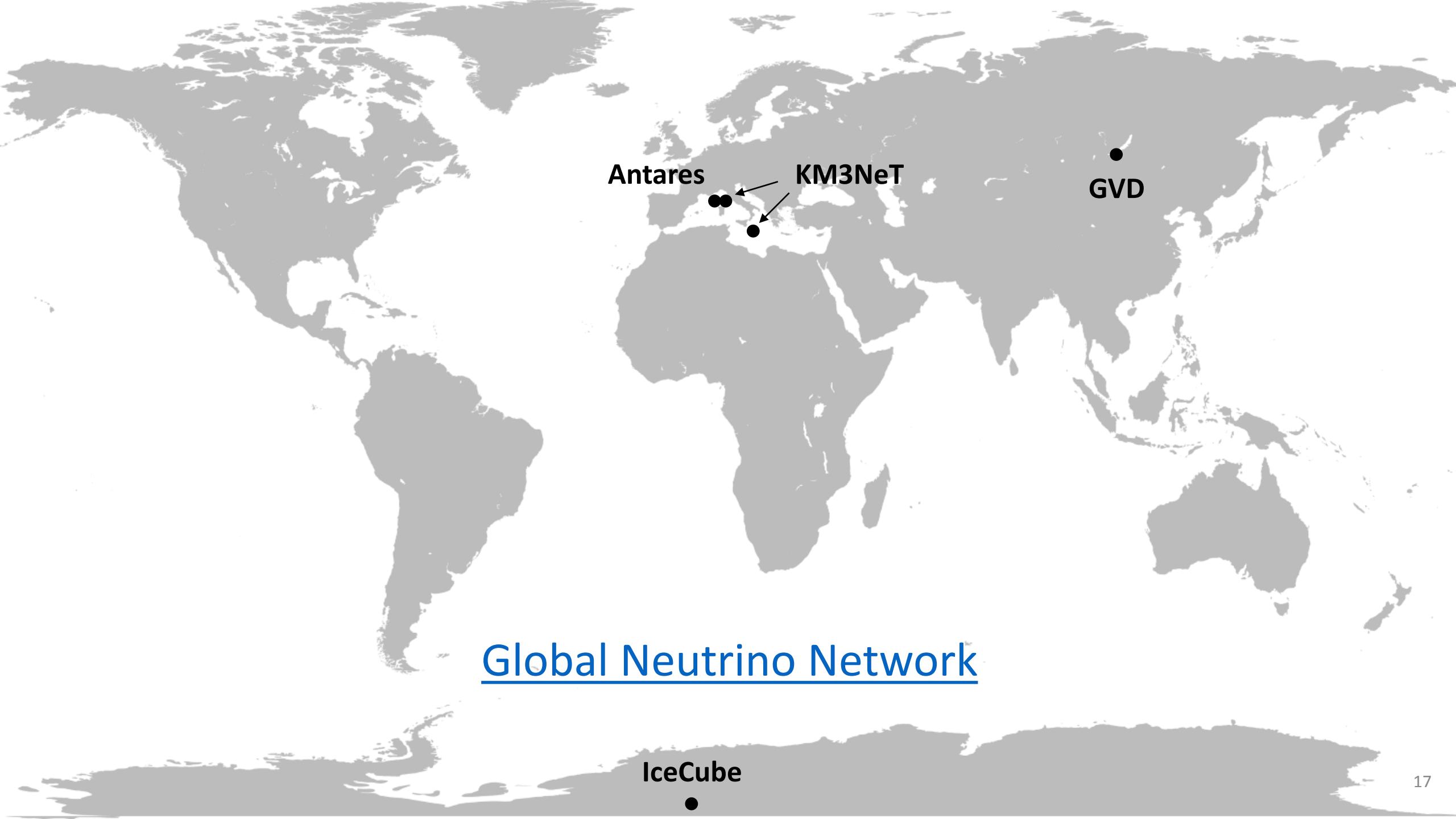




# Neutrino detector







Antares

KM3NeT

GVD

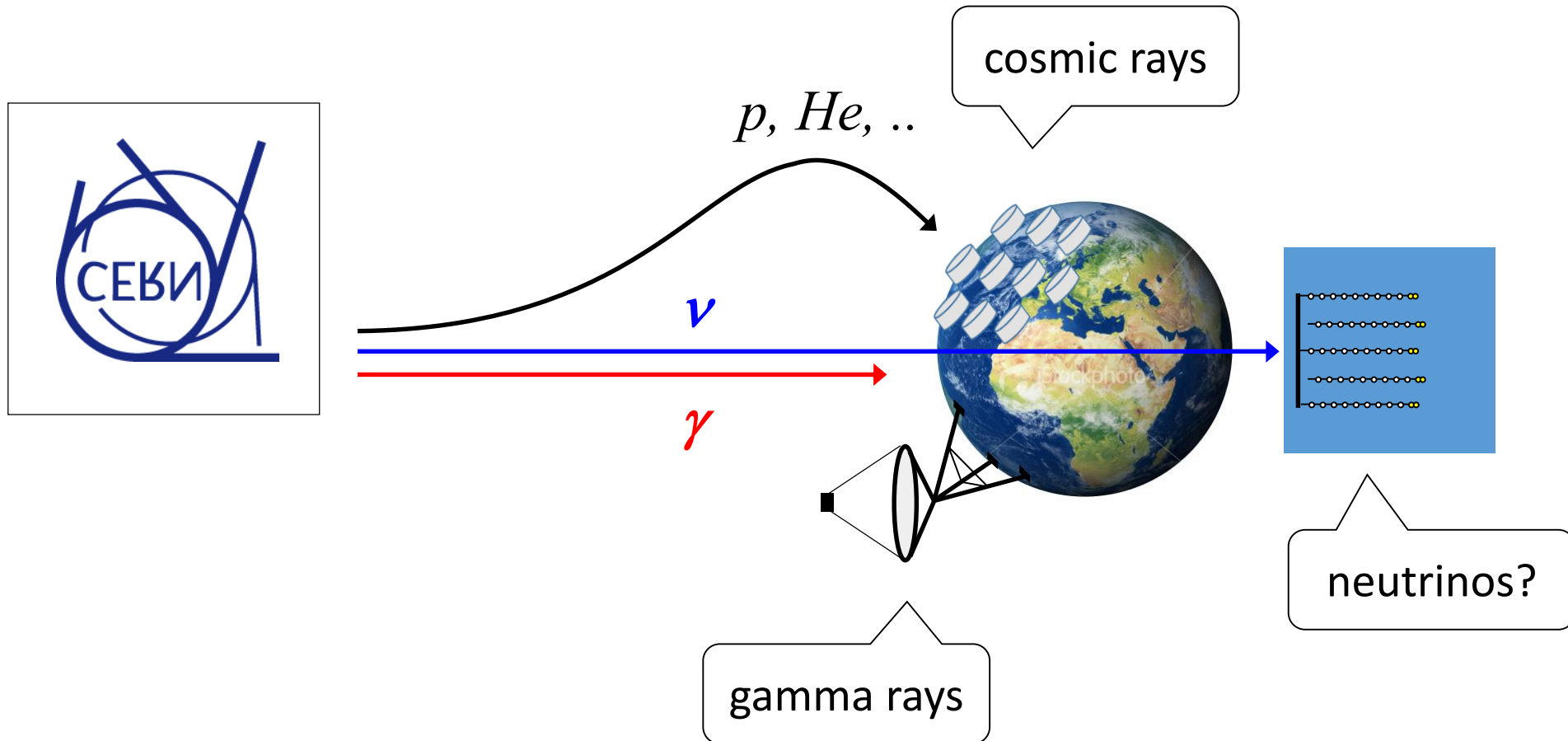
Global Neutrino Network

IceCube

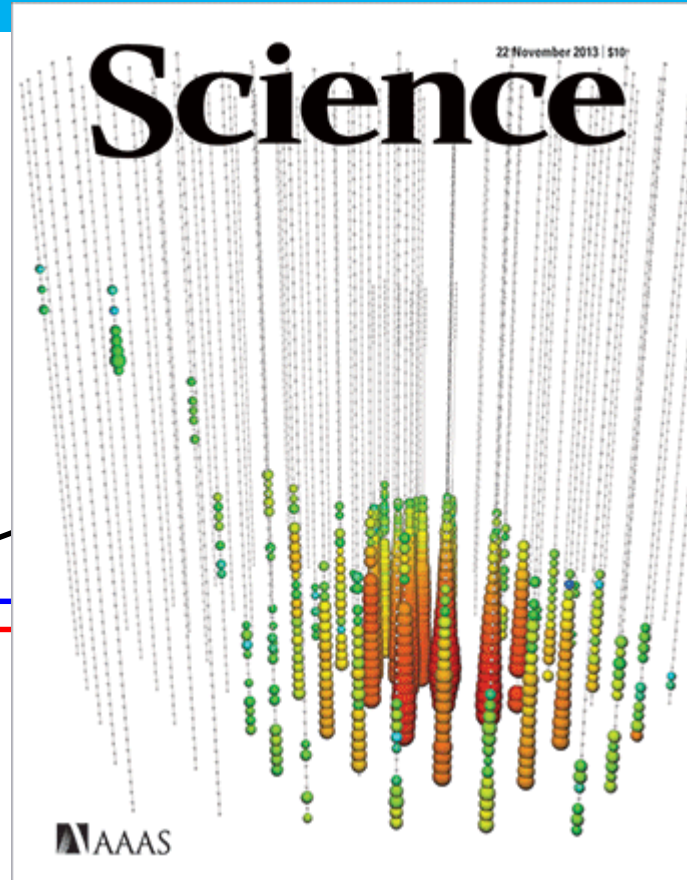
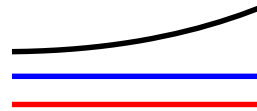
# Neutrino telescopes

|   | IceCube                     | GVD                           | Antares                       | KM3NeT                |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Status</b>                             | completed<br>2011           | under<br>construction         | completed<br>2007             | under<br>construction |
| <b>Location</b>                           | South Pole                  | Lake Baikal                   | Mediterranean Sea             |                       |
| <b>Medium</b>                             | ice                         | lake                          | sea                           |                       |
| <b>Light transmission</b>                 | $\lambda_s < \lambda_{abs}$ | $\lambda_s \gg \lambda_{abs}$ | $\lambda_s \gg \lambda_{abs}$ |                       |
| <b>Resolution</b><br>$\nu_\mu$<br>$\nu_e$ | 0.4 deg<br>10 deg           | 0.5 deg<br>2 deg              | 0.4 deg<br>2 deg              | 0.1 deg<br>1.5 deg    |
| <b>Noise</b>                              | extremely low               | medium                        | medium                        |                       |
| <b>PMT size (QE)</b>                      | 10" (25%)                   | 10" (35%)                     | 10" (20%)                     | 3" (30%)              |

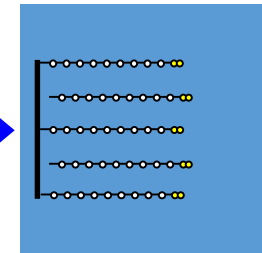
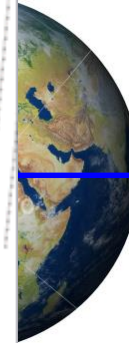
# Multi-messenger astronomy



# Multi-messenger astronomy



rays

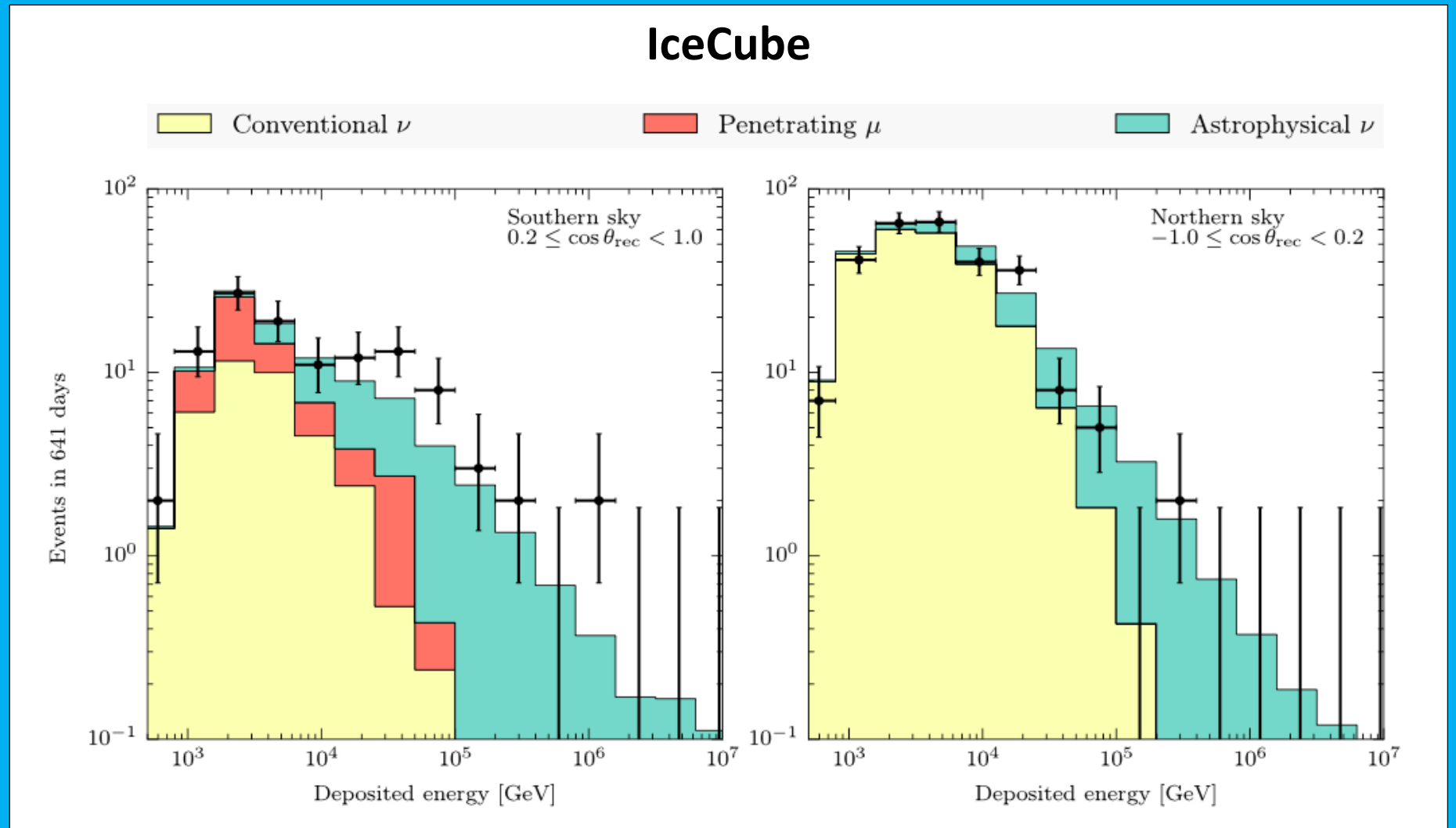
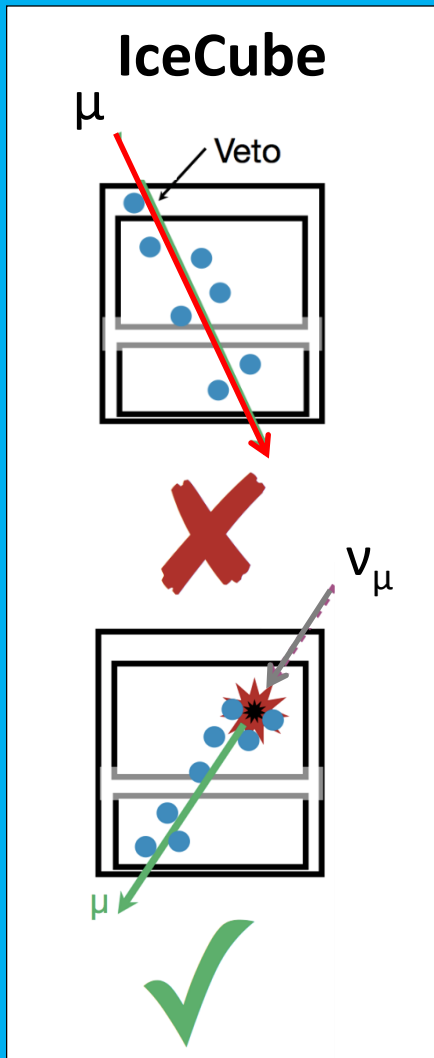


neutrinos?

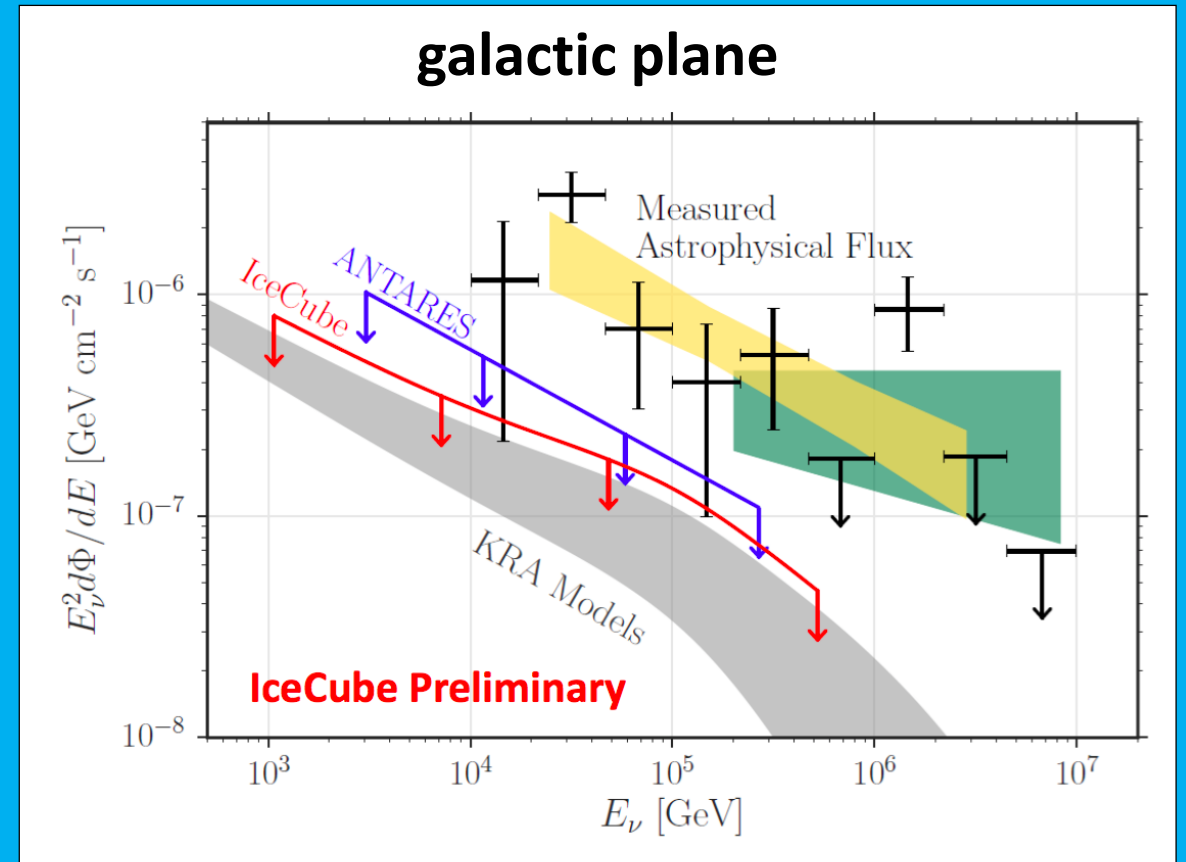
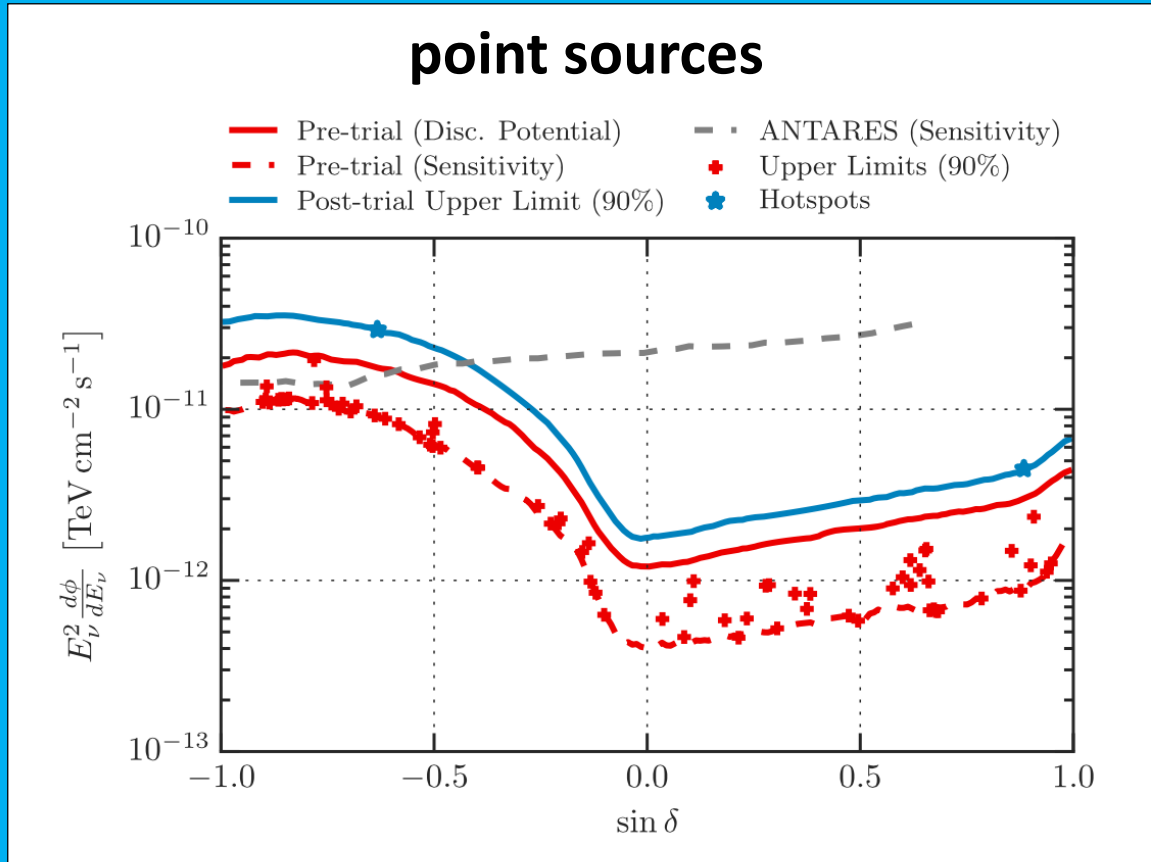
gamma rays



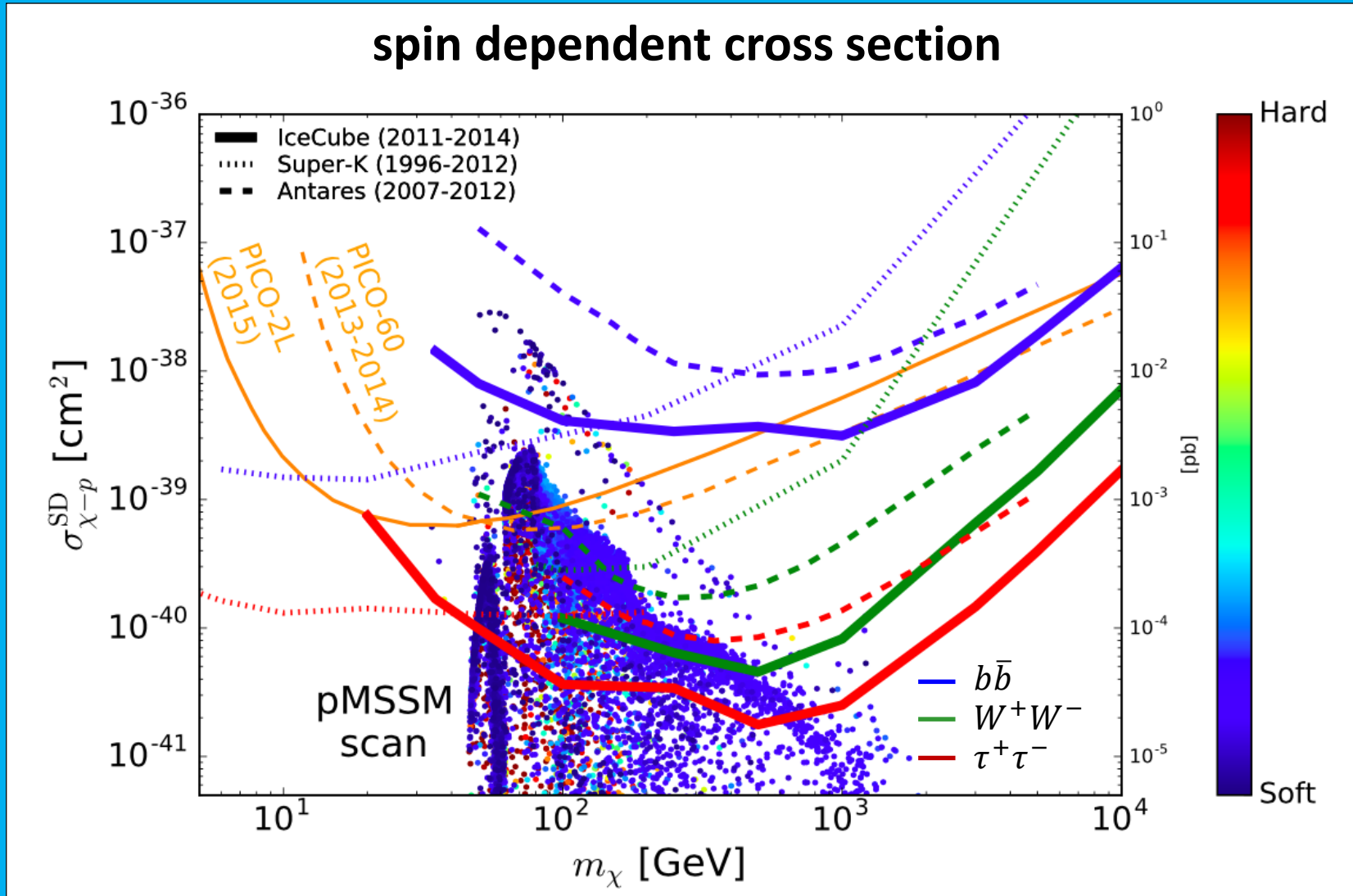
# Diffuse flux



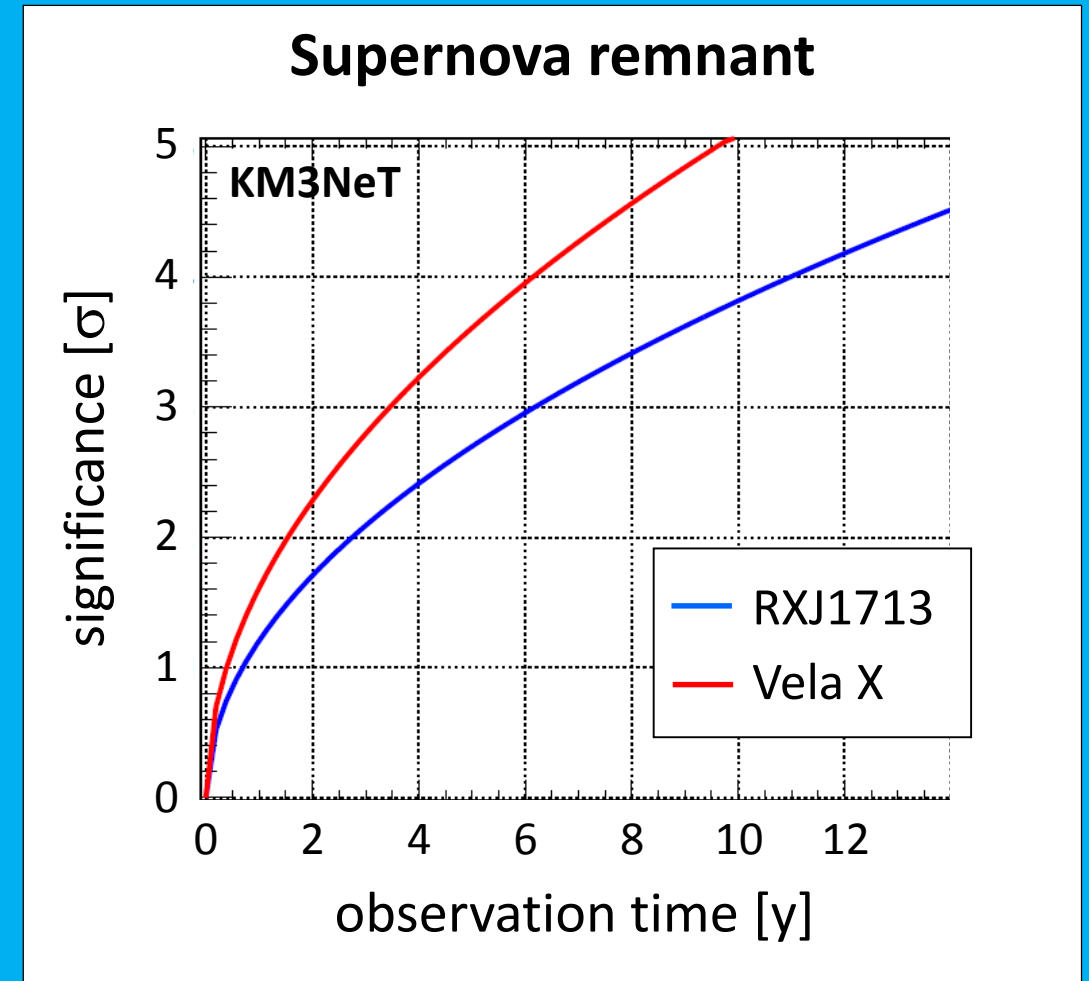
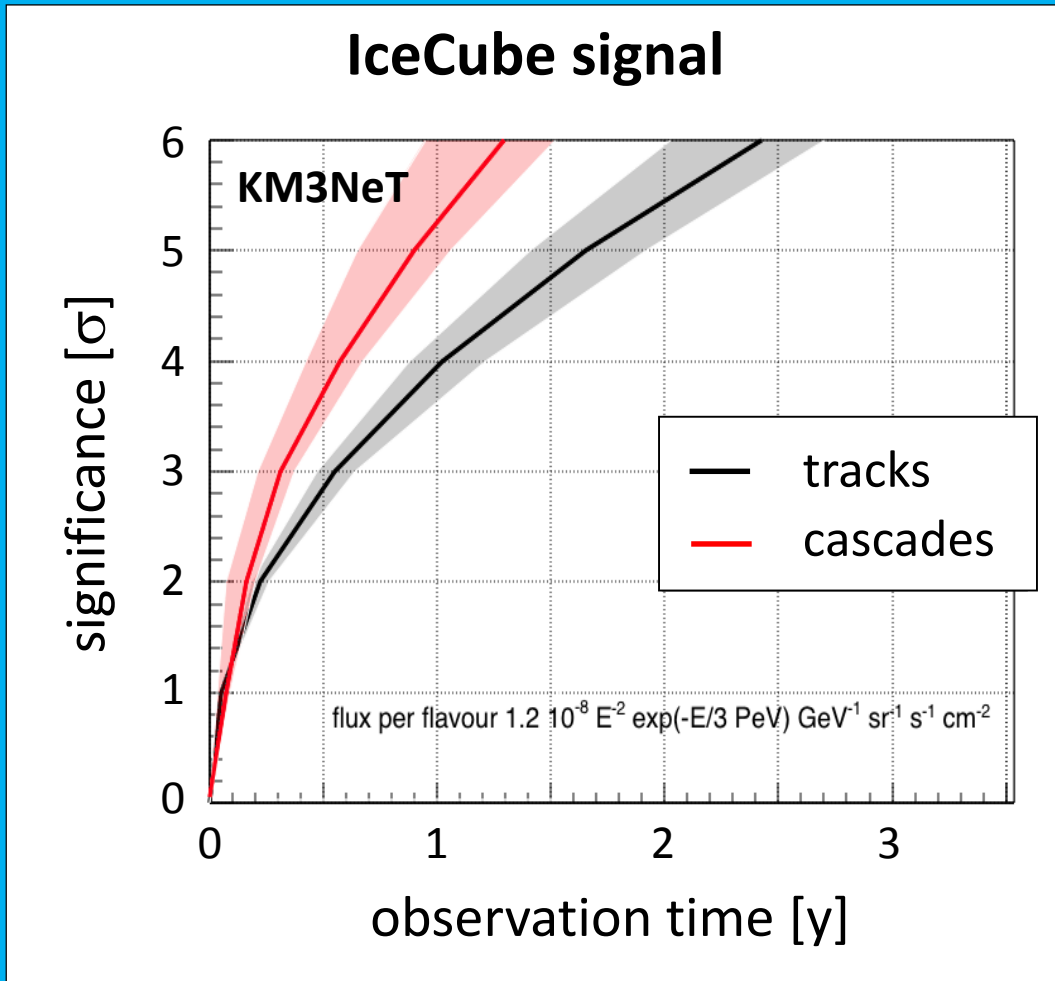
# (point) source(s)



# Dark matter



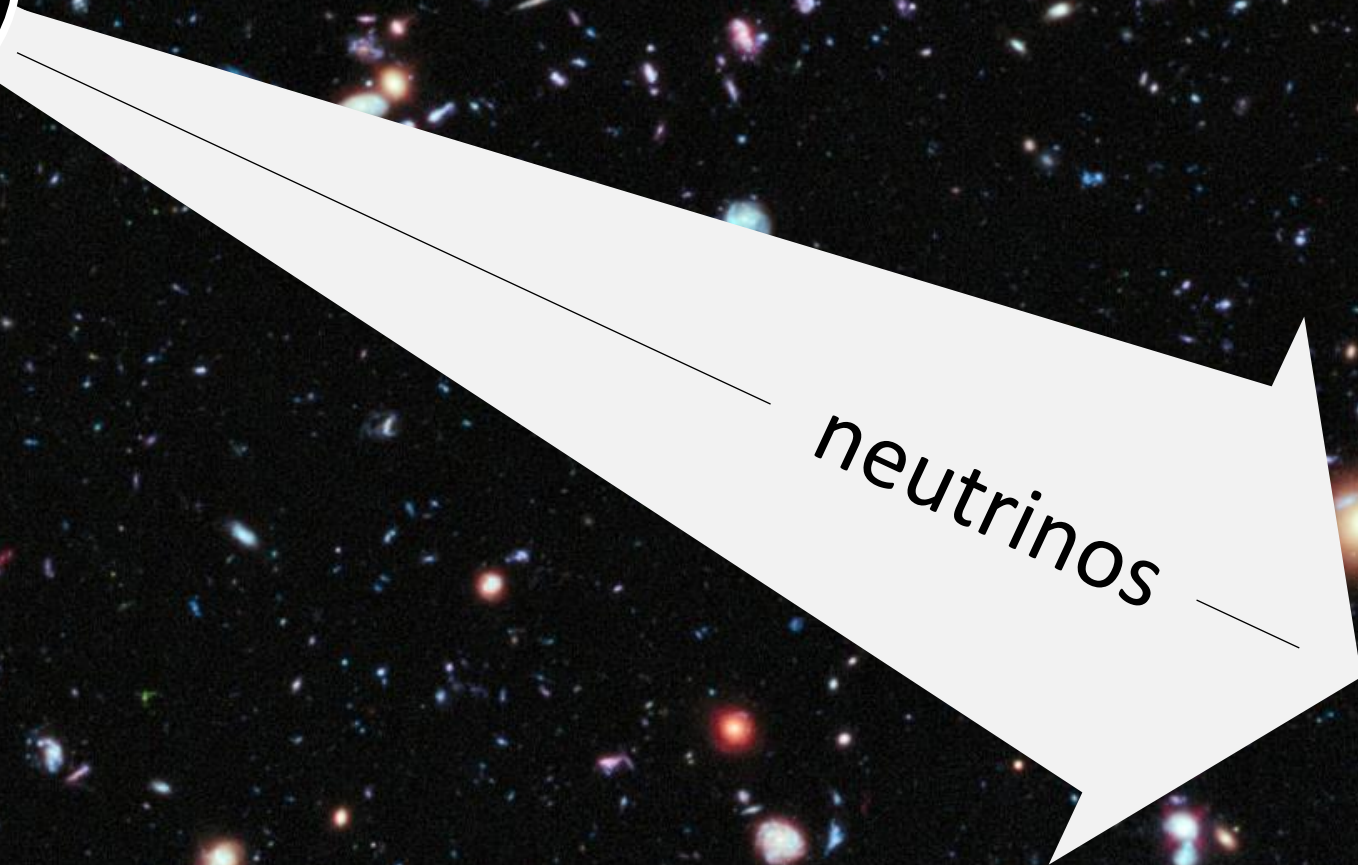
# Future – KM3NeT



# Future

- Point sources / catalogues
  - origin of cosmic rays
  - energy spectra
  - morphology of sources
- Galactic plane
  - probing interactions of cosmic rays with matter
- Neutrino flavour composition
  - tau appearance
  - Glashow resonance
  - test of fundamental physics
- Atmospheric neutrinos
  - determine neutrino mass hierarchy
- cosmogenic neutrinos
  - see GZK cut-off
- Supernova monitoring
  - link with astronomy
- Dark matter
  - links with particle physics, astrophysics and cosmology
- Long baseline experiments
  - Protvino to KM3NeT
- Serendipity
  - Earth and sea sciences





neutrinos

