

# (Very/Ultra) High Energy Astrophysics IV – Multi-Messenger Astronomy

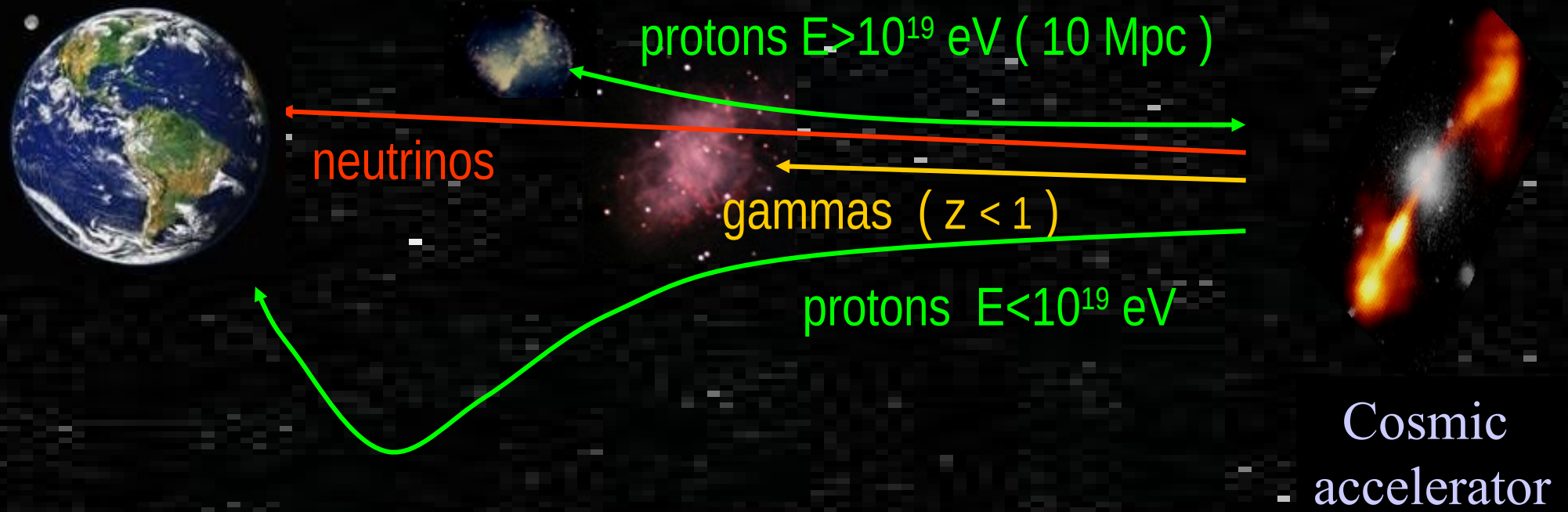
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- Neutrino Astronomy
- Radio Emission from Shower
- Gravitational Waves

# Multi-messenger observations of the Cosmos



**photons:**

Absorbed by dust and radiation (pair creation on CMB)

**protons/nuclei:**

Deviated by B field, absorbed by CMB (GZK effect)

**neutrinos:**

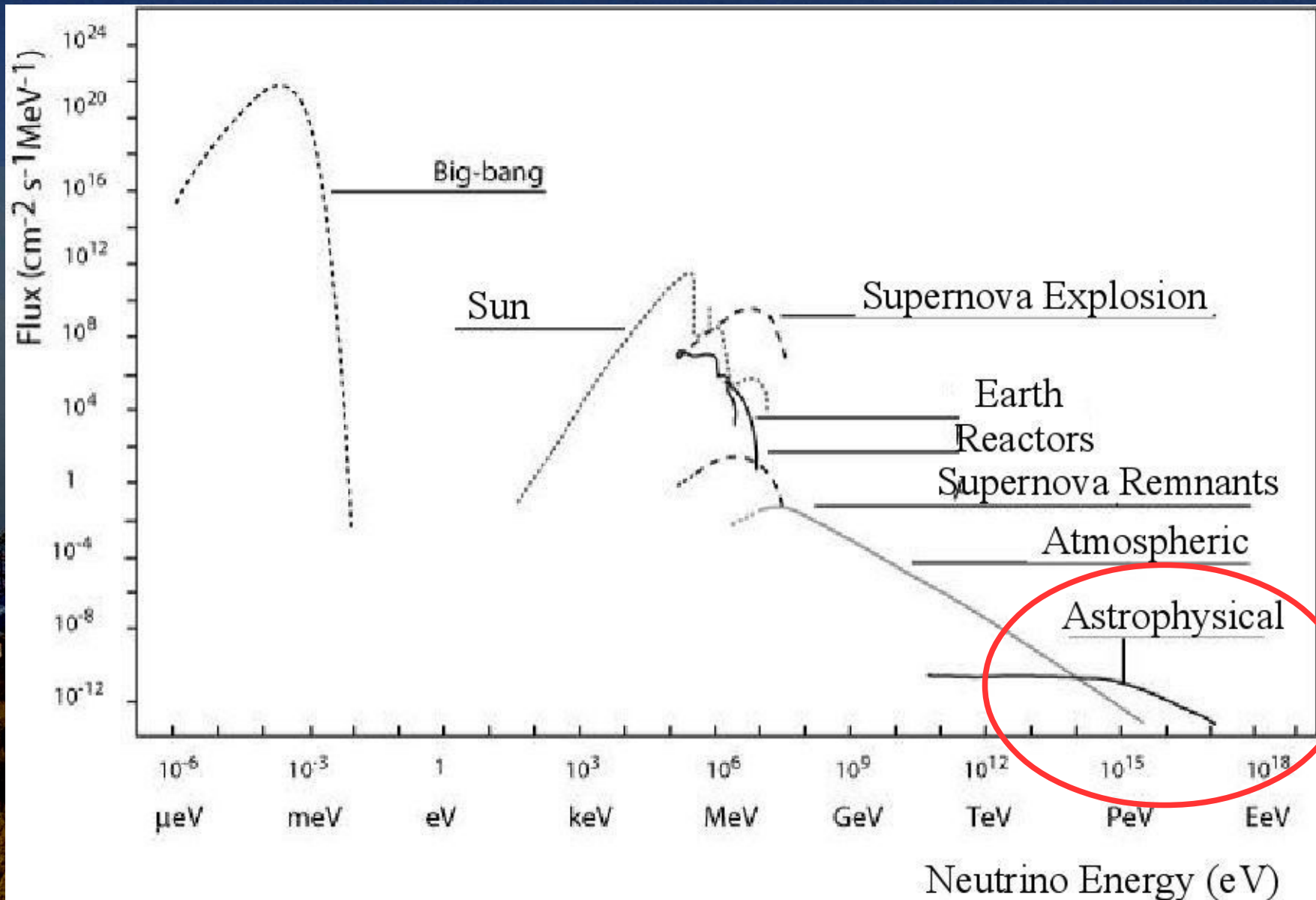
Difficult to detect

⇒ **Three “astronomies” possible...**

# Neutrinos

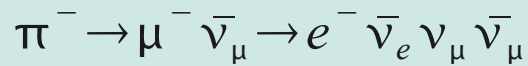
The image shows a wide, flat landscape with dry, yellowish-brown grass. In the middle ground, there are several large, blue, spherical detectors mounted on metal frames. These are part of the Auger Prime experiment. The sky is a clear, pale blue. The word "Neutrinos" is written in a large, orange, serif font across the center of the image.

# Flux of cosmic neutrinos

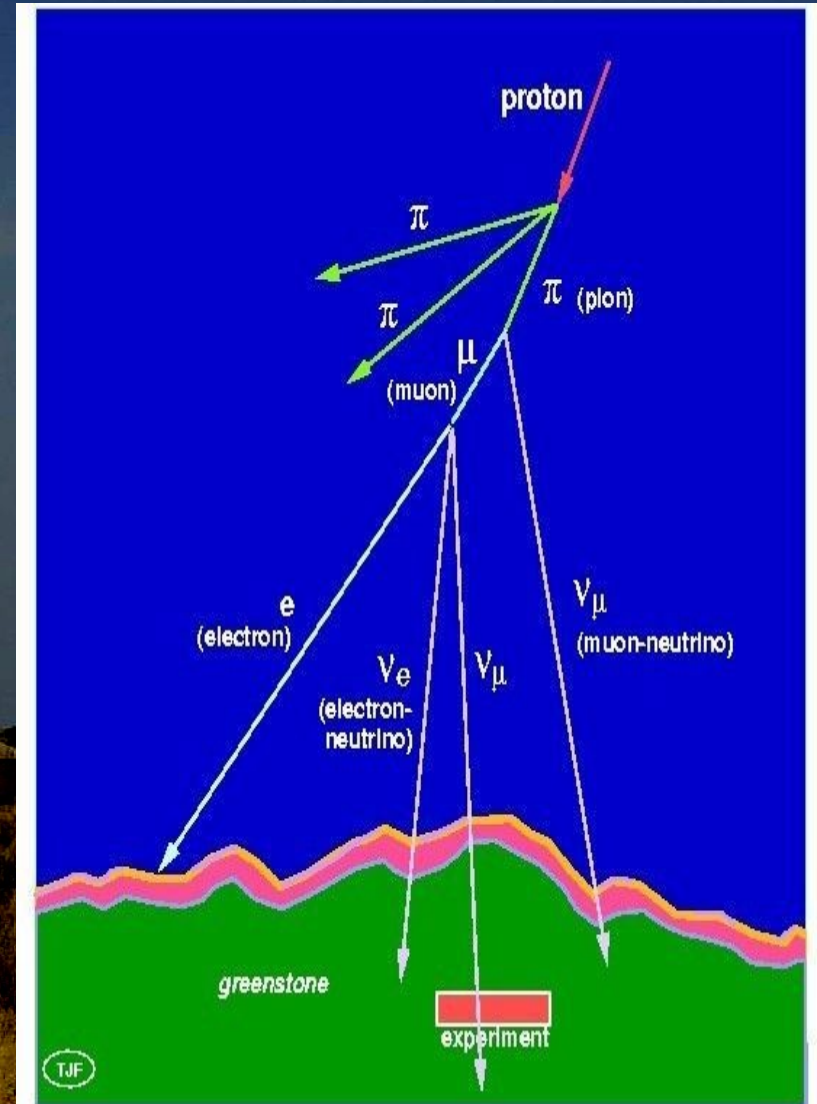
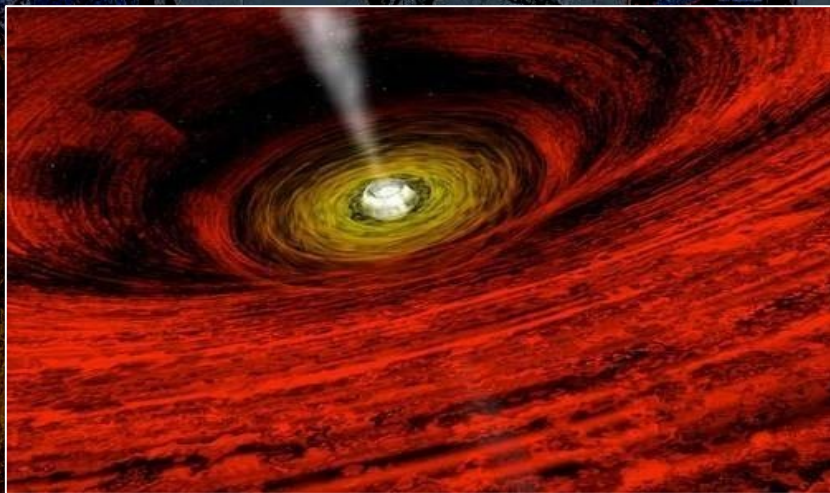


# High Energy Neutrinos

- Atmospheric neutrinos
  - Neutrinos produced in hadronic showers



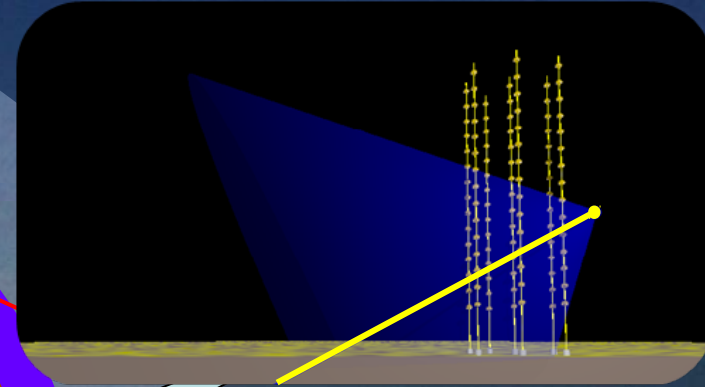
- Ratio  $\nu_\mu/\nu_e \sim 2$
- Astrophysical neutrinos (AGN, GRB, SNRs, ...)



# Detection principle

Atmospheric  
Neutrinos  
3000 per yr

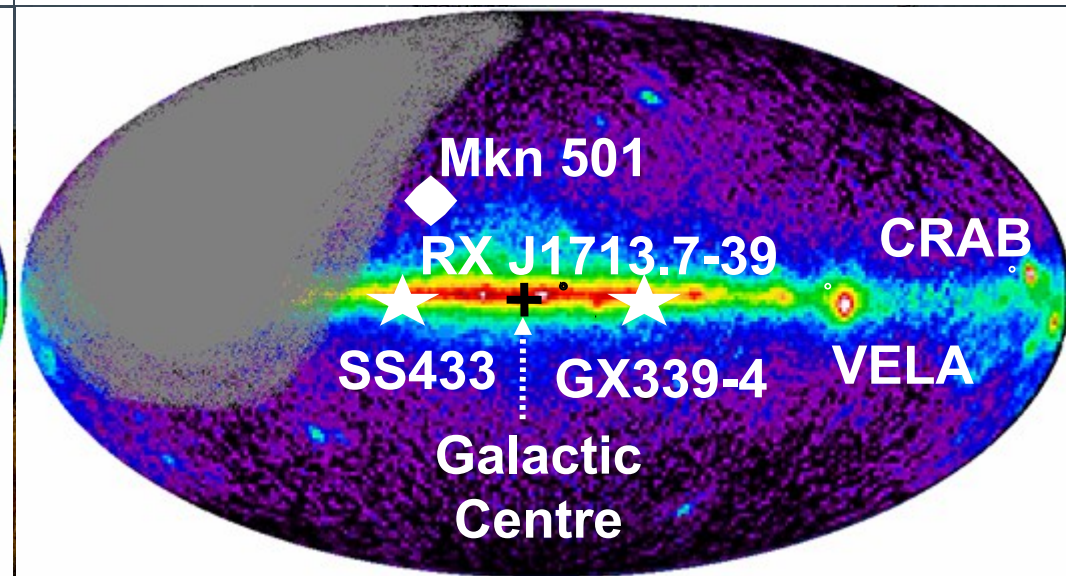
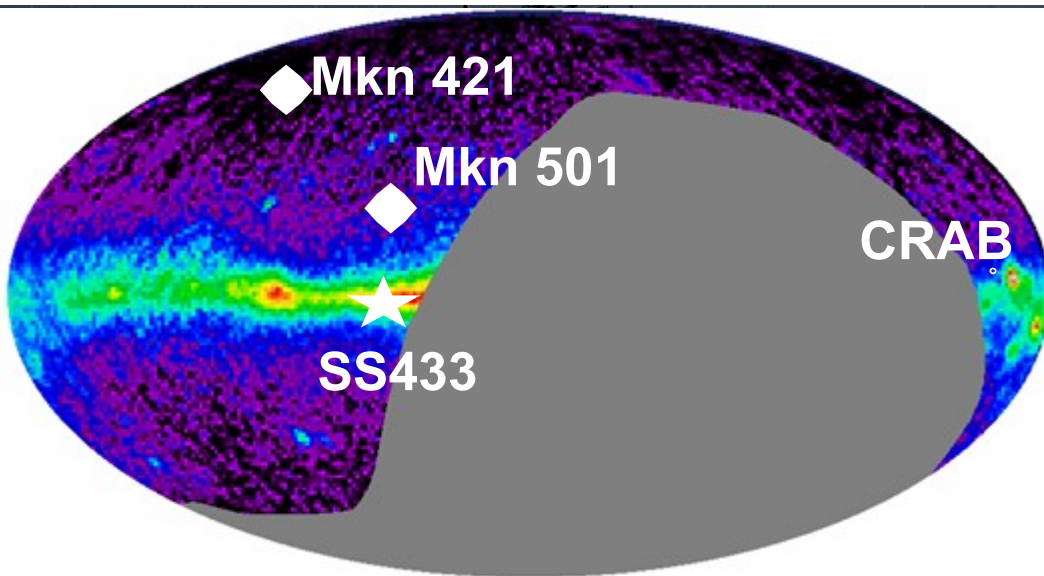
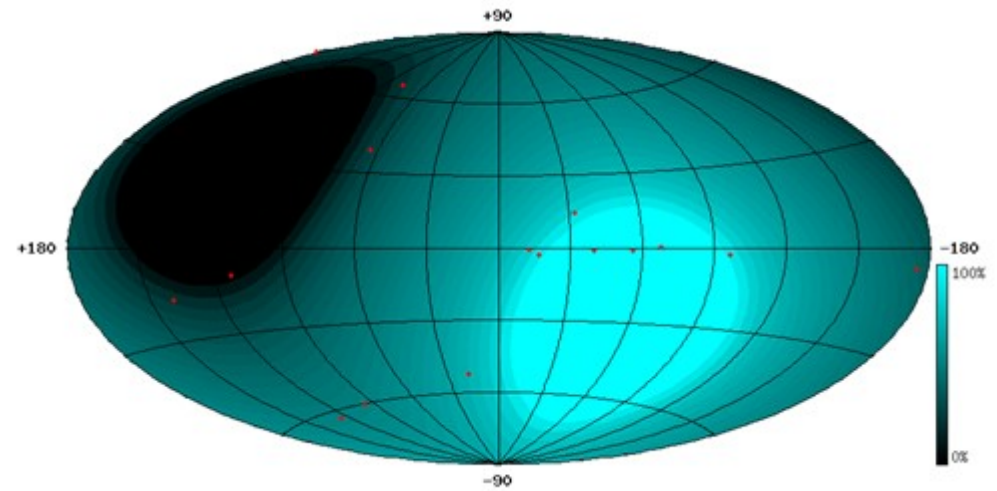
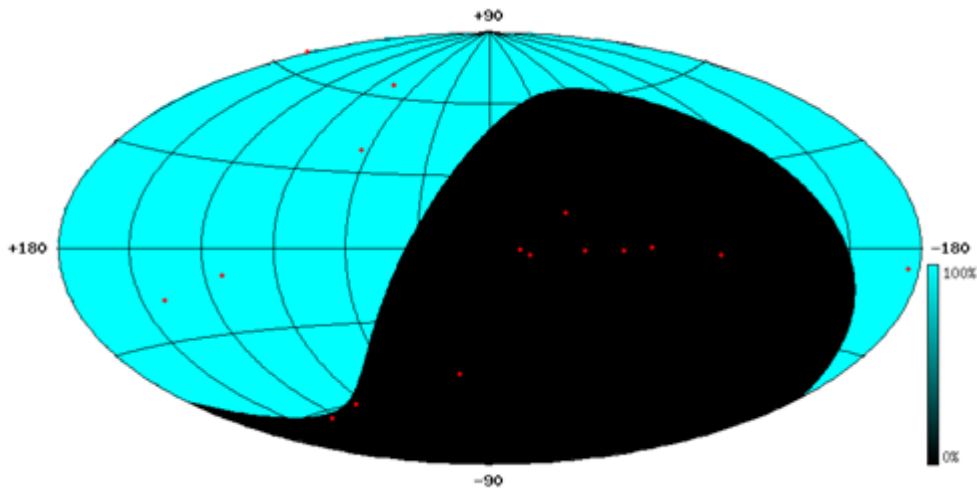
Atmospheric  
muons  
10 million per yr



# High Energy Neutrino Sky

AMANDA (South Pole)

ANTARES (43° North)



+ Baikal, Nemo, Nestor

Mathieu de Naurois

ASP V – Windhoek - Namibia - 2018

# Comparison of media

## ICE

- ❑ Stable, easy drilling
- ❑ ~350 Hz noise (40K), sterile
- ❑ Large absorption length ~100 m
- ❑ Low diffusion length 20-25 m (degraded angular resolution)
- ❑ Max Depth 2500 m

## WATER

- ❑ High pressure, corroding
- ❑ 30-60 kHz noise, bioluminescence
- ❑ Low absorption length 25-60 m
- ❑ Large diffusion length >100 m
- ❑ Max Depth 3800 m





# Antares

- 900 PMTs
- 12 lines
- 25 modules / line
- 3 PMTs / module
- Prototype line 1999
- First Line Feb. 2006
- 12 lines end 2007

2500m

40 km  
from shore

450 m

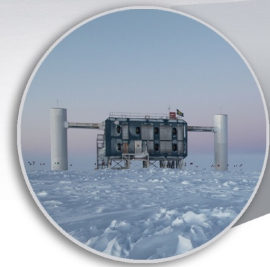
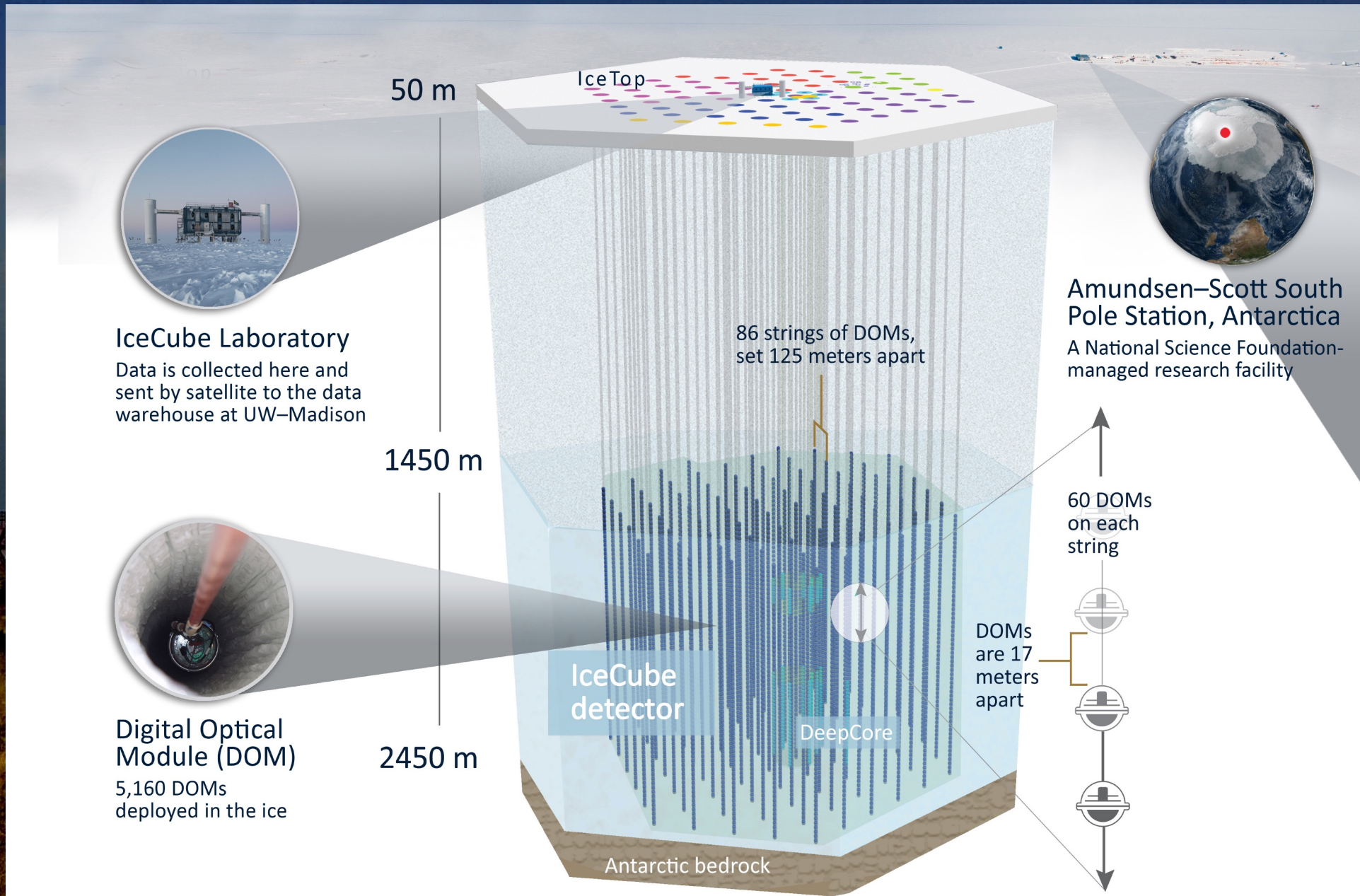
Junction  
box

70 m

Cables



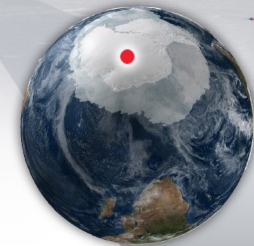
# Ice Cube



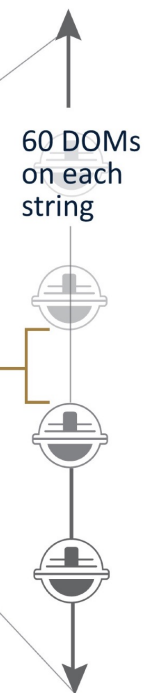
**IceCube Laboratory**  
Data is collected here and sent by satellite to the data warehouse at UW-Madison



**Digital Optical Module (DOM)**  
5,160 DOMs deployed in the ice



**Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station, Antarctica**  
A National Science Foundation-managed research facility



50 m

1450 m

2450 m

IceTop

86 strings of DOMs, set 125 meters apart

IceCube detector

DeepCore

Antarctic bedrock

DOMs are 17 meters apart

60 DOMs on each string

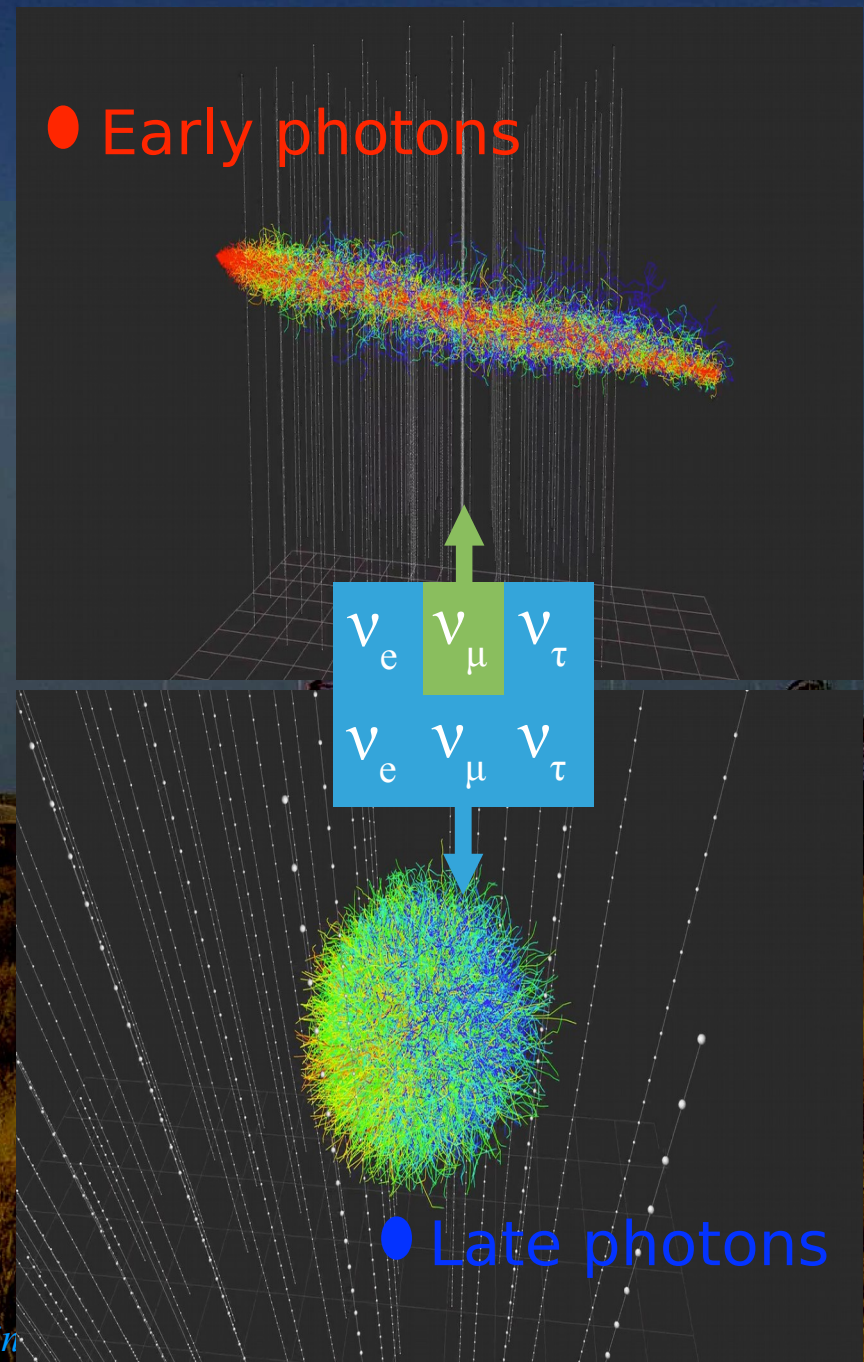
# Signatures

## □ “Track” events

- Only  $\nu_{\mu}$
- Good angular resolution ( $\leq 1^{\circ}$ )  
→ Neutrino astronomy
- Vertex outside detector  
→ Bad energy resolution

## □ “Shower” events

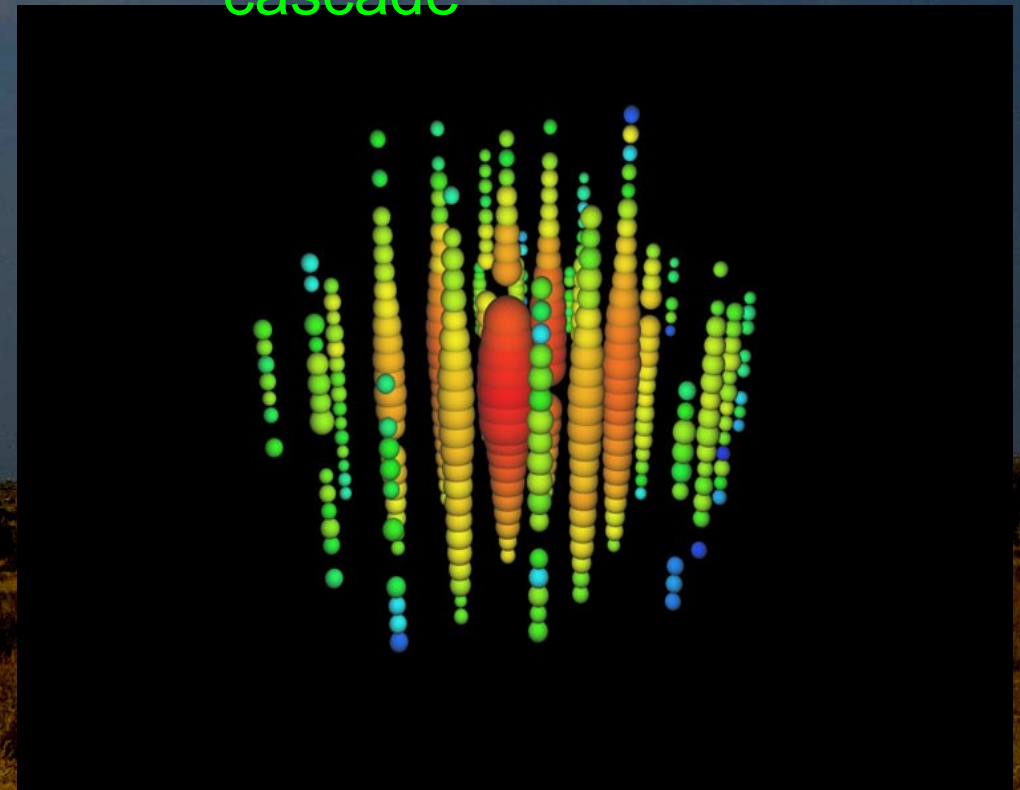
- All flavours
- Bad angular resolution ( $\sim 10^{\circ}$ )
- But fully calorimetric  
→ Energy Resolution  $\sim 15\%$



# PeV neutrinos

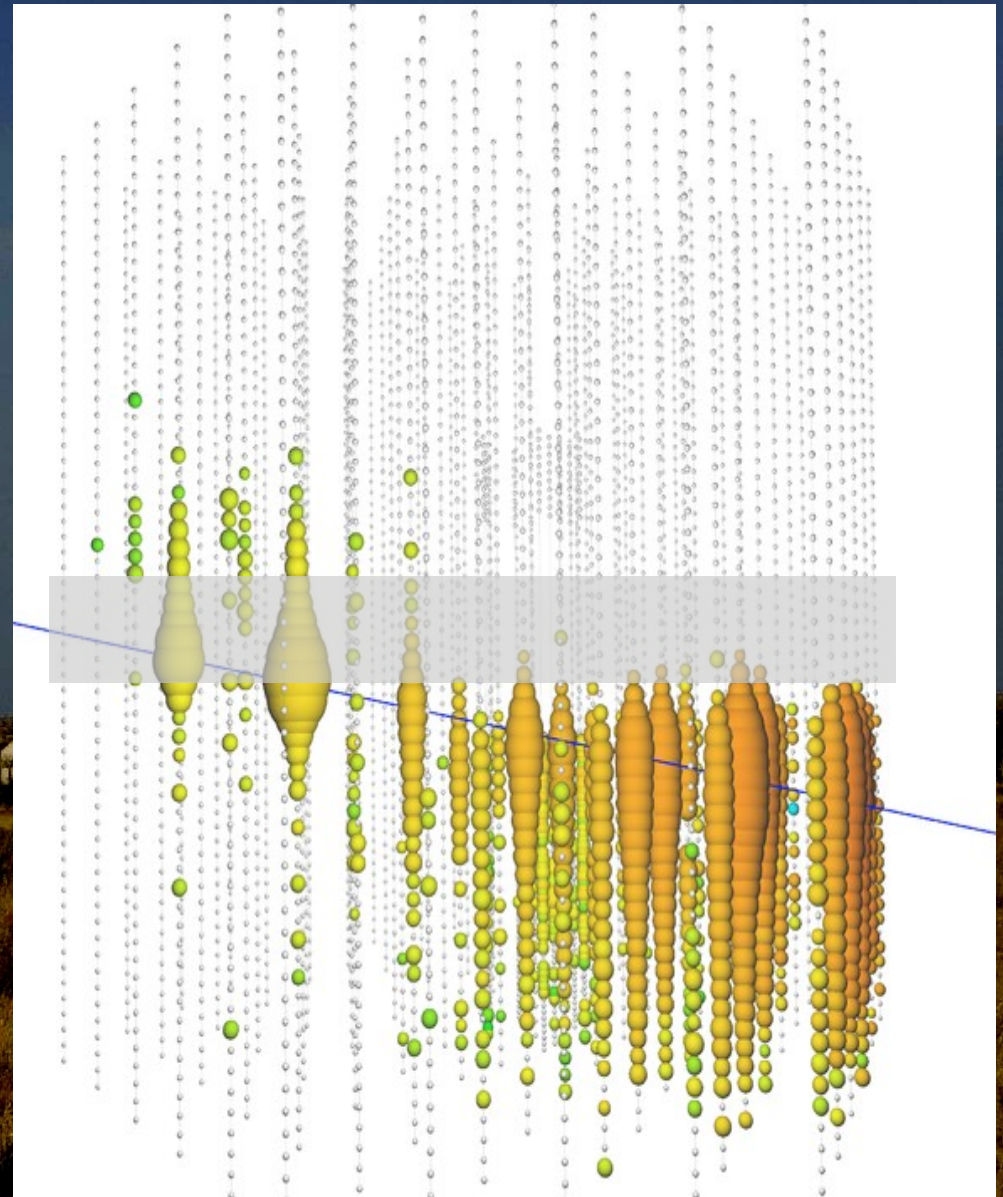
- ❑ Summer 2012: 2 PeV neutrinos announced (Bert and Ernie)
- ❑  $1.04 \pm 0.16$  and  $1.14 \pm 0.17$  PeV
- ❑ 2.8 sigma above expected atmospheric background
- ❑ First indication of astrophysical neutrinos
- ❑ gamma-ray burst appear as good candidates
- ❑ AGN could also
- ❑ GZK neutrinos should be at higher energies
- ❑ 3<sup>rd</sup> event detected November 27, 2013

neutrino induced  
cascade



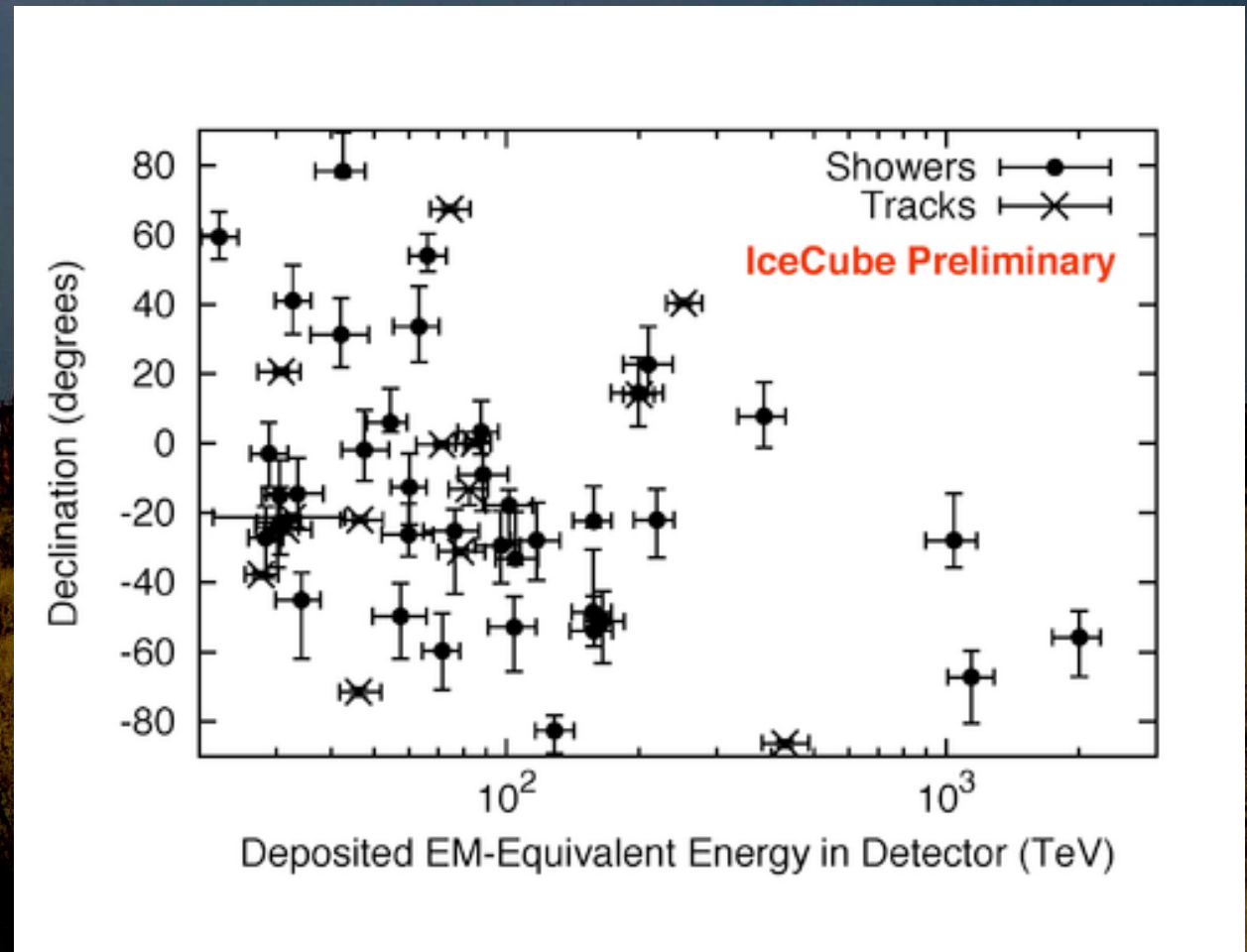
# PeV Track Event

- Multi-PeV track event
- June 11, 2014
- deposited energy:  $2.6 \pm 0.3$  PeV
- No counterpart found



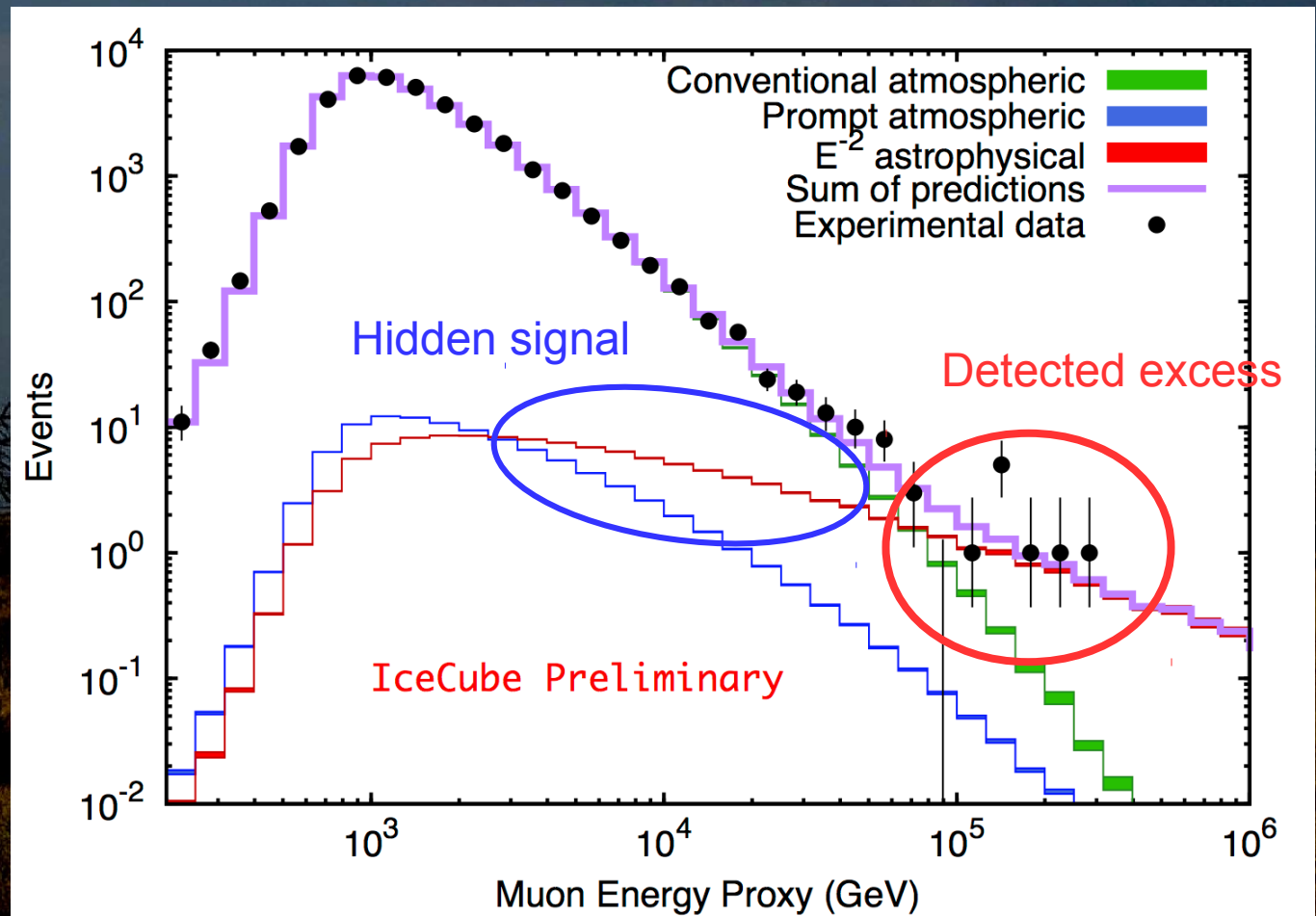
# Multi-TeV neutrinos

- 53 TeV neutrinos detected (above  $\sim 30$  TeV)
- Expected background:
  - 9 atmo.  $\nu$
  - 12 atmo.  $\mu$
- 6.5  $\sigma$  evidence for astrophysical neutrinos! (2016)



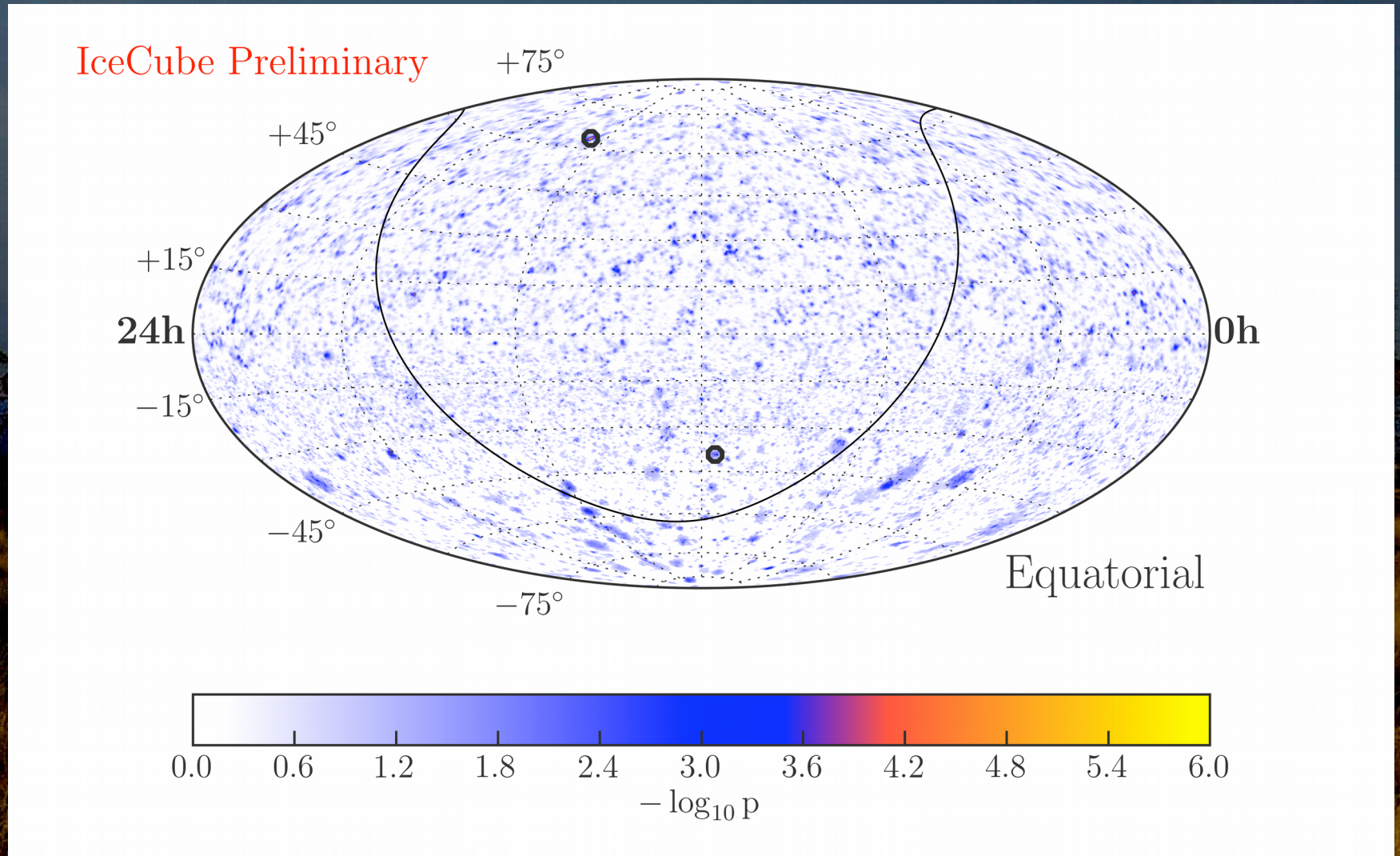
# Astrophysical Neutrinos

- Tons of astrophysical neutrinos hidden by the background below  $\sim 60$  TeV



# Sources

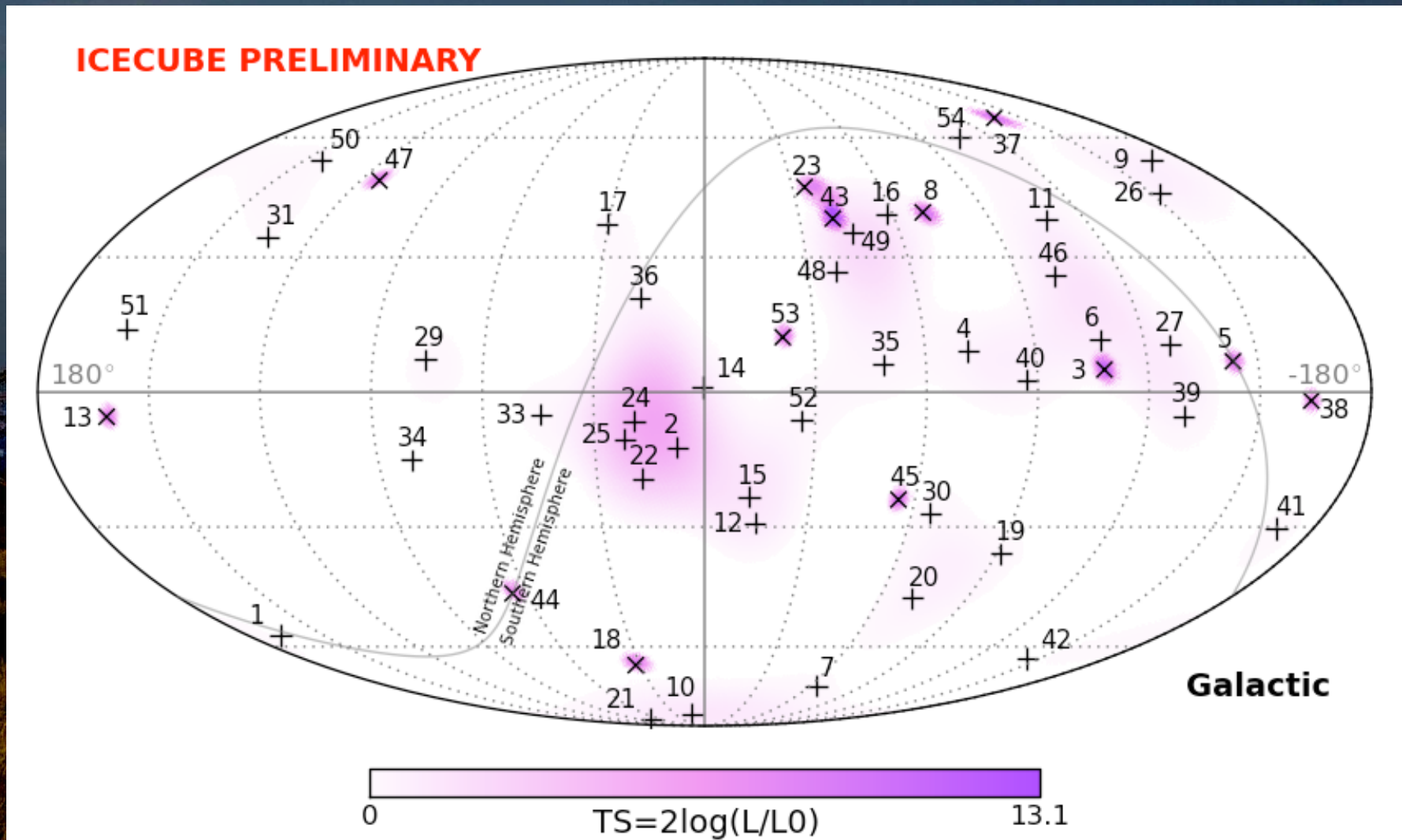
- Full data sample: no evidence for sources





# Sources

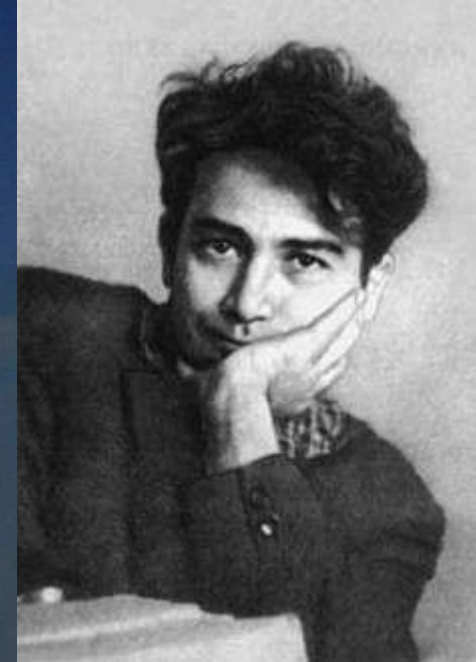
- High Energy: vague indication of clustering toward Gal. Centre



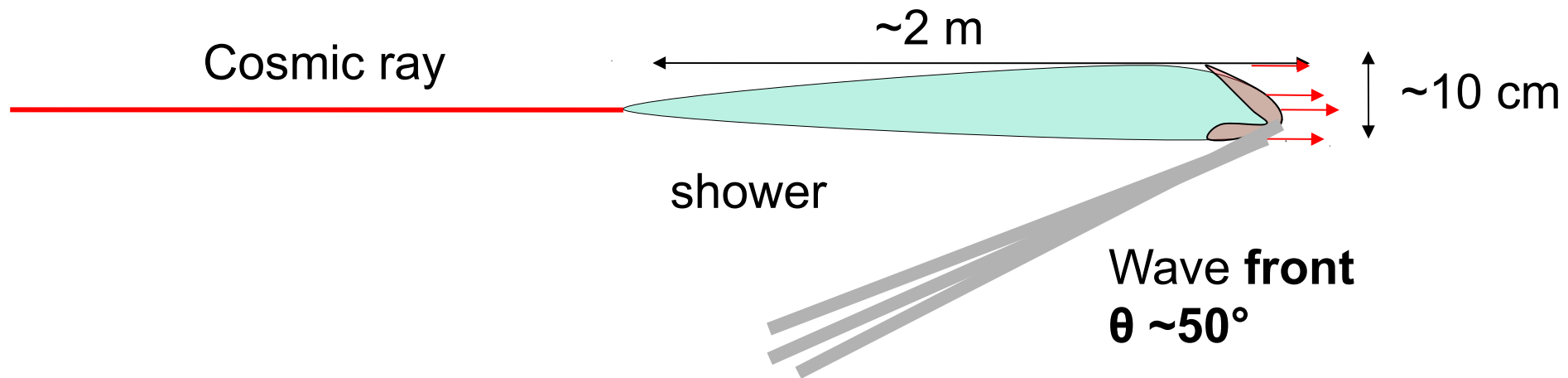
# Radio detection

A photograph of a radio telescope array in a field. The sky is a deep, clear blue. The ground is covered in dry, yellowish-brown grass and some sparse, leafless trees. In the middle ground, there are several large, blue, spherical radio telescope dishes mounted on red metal structures. A small white building is visible in the background between the dishes.

# Askaryan Effect (1928-1997)

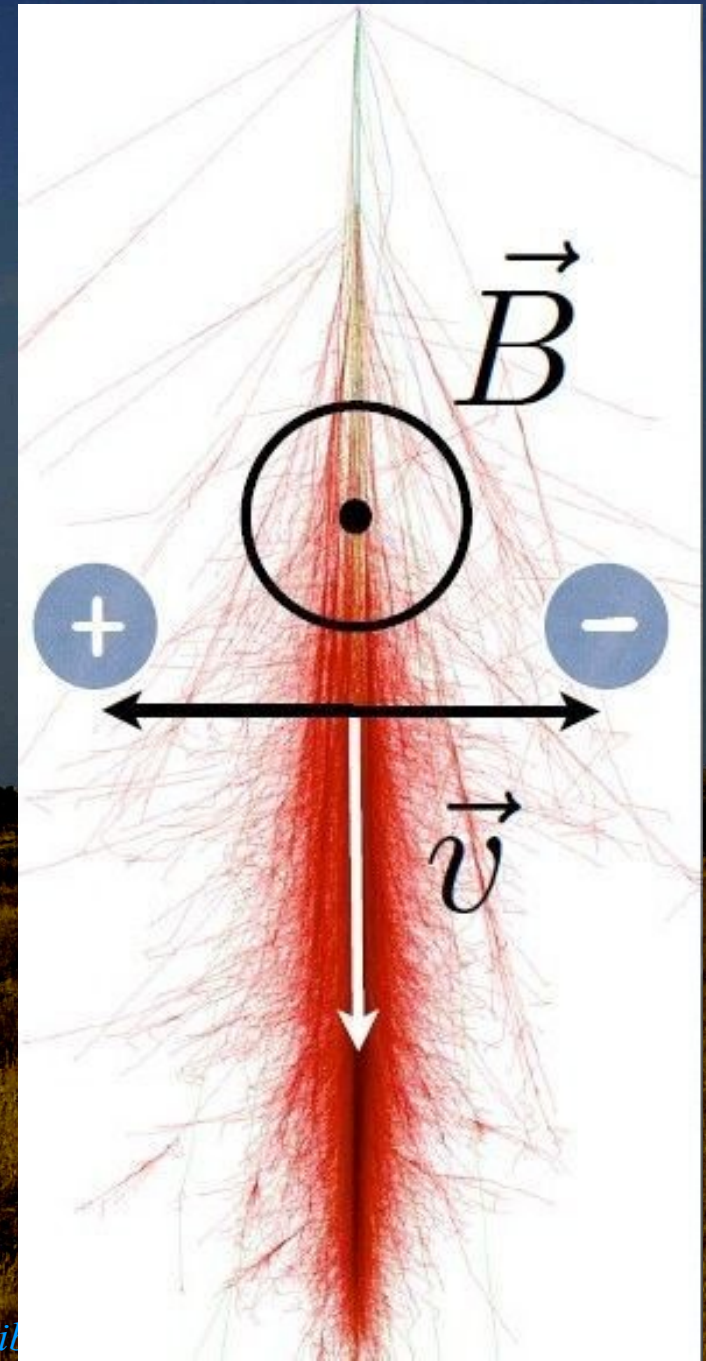


- Small  $e^+/e^-$  asymmetry in showers:
  - Positron Annihilation
  - Compton scattering
- Coherent Cherenkov forward emission, (2~5 GHz), emitted in matter (ice, salt, rocks) showers
- Confirmed in 2000 at SLAC
- Well adapted for neutrinos (emerging shower)
- Many experiments: FORTE, RICE, SALSA, GLUE



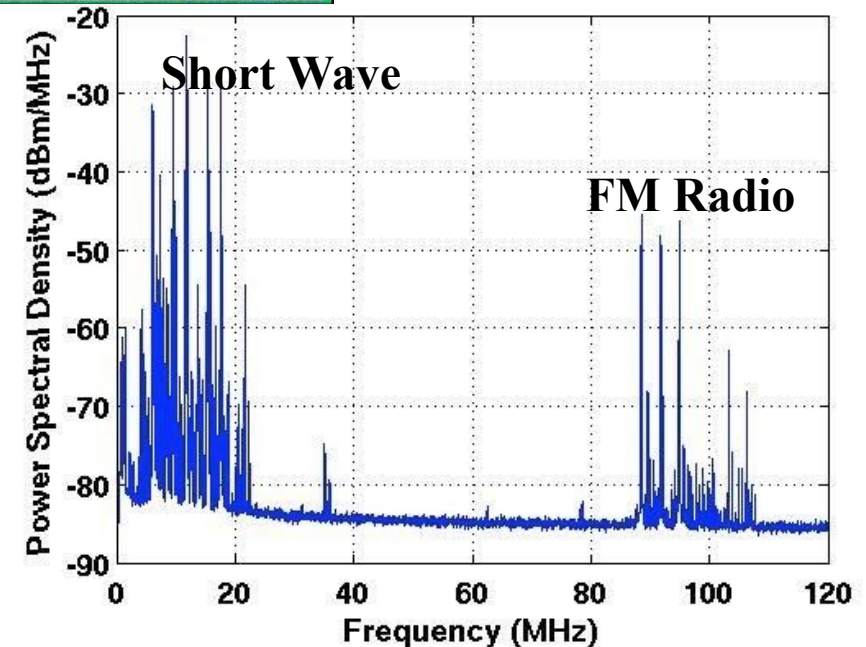
# Sources of radio emission

- ❑ Charge excess in relativistic motion
- ❑ Geomagnetic effect:
  - ❑ Earth magnetic fields separates electrons and positrons apart
  - ❑ Dipole in relativistic motion...
- ❑ Synchrotron emission of electrons
- ❑ Emission from the current
- ❑ ...
- ❑ Frequency band [1-200] MHz
  - ❑ Noise from human activities
- ❑ Complex morphology of signal
- ❑ By ~calorimetric



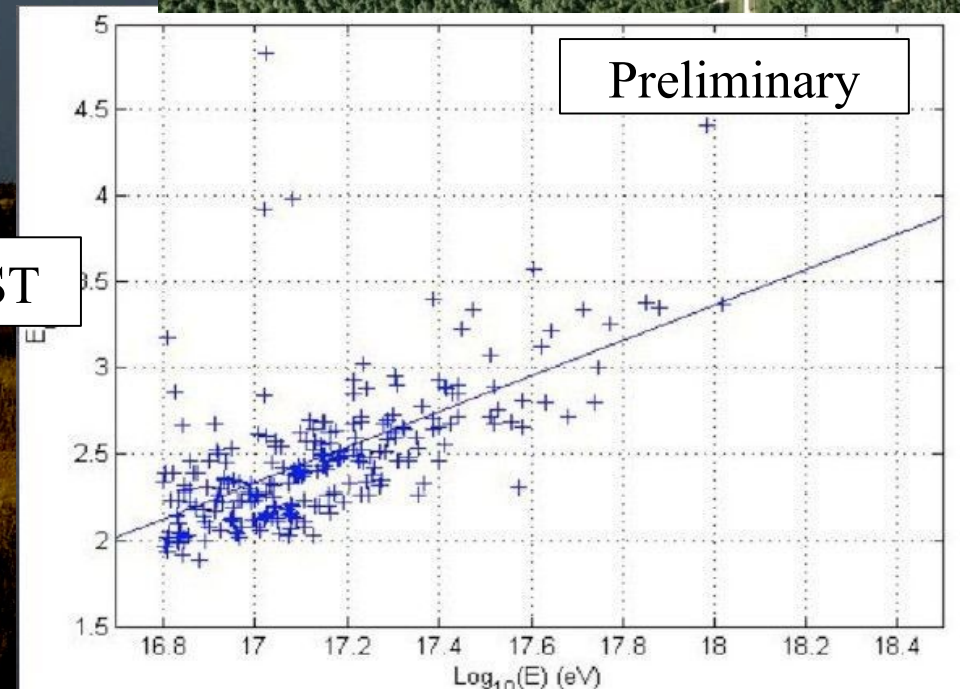
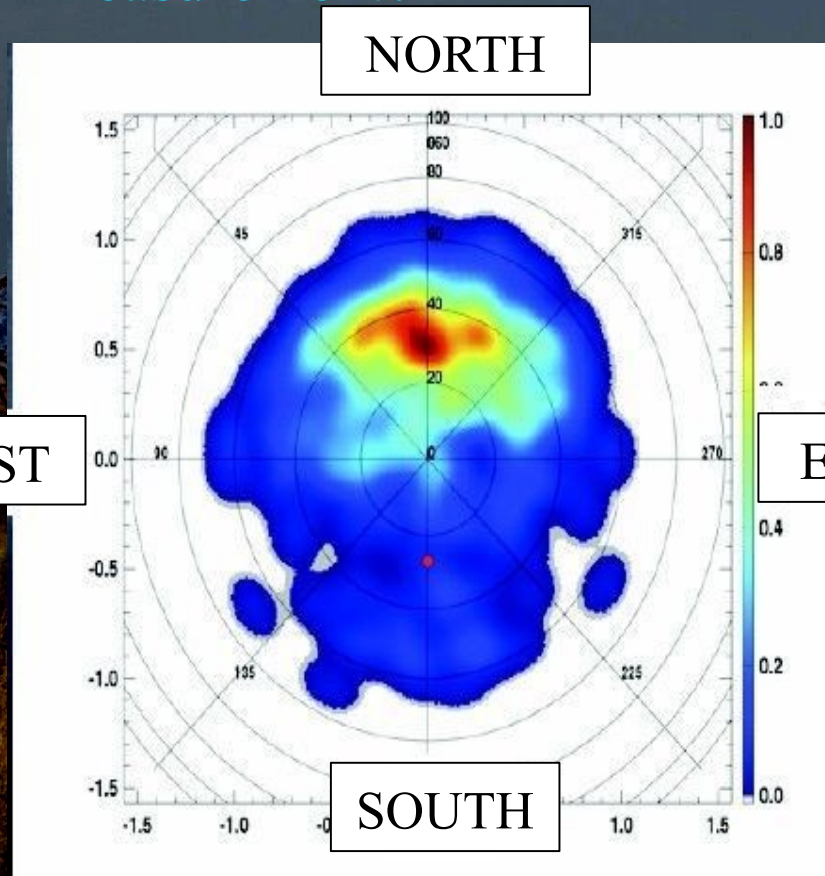
# Why is radio interesting ?

- Pretty inexpensive equipment
  - Active Dipolar antenna  
~1 m × 10 cm  
Frequency band [1-200] MHz
  - Low noise amplifier (ASIC)
  - Fast ADC (300 MHz)
  - Cost ~ 4000 Euros
- Duty cycle ~100 %
- Efficiency ~100 %
- Calorimetric Measurement
- Timing and lateral distribution  
allow reconstruction of shower
- 25 – 85 MHz region pretty empty



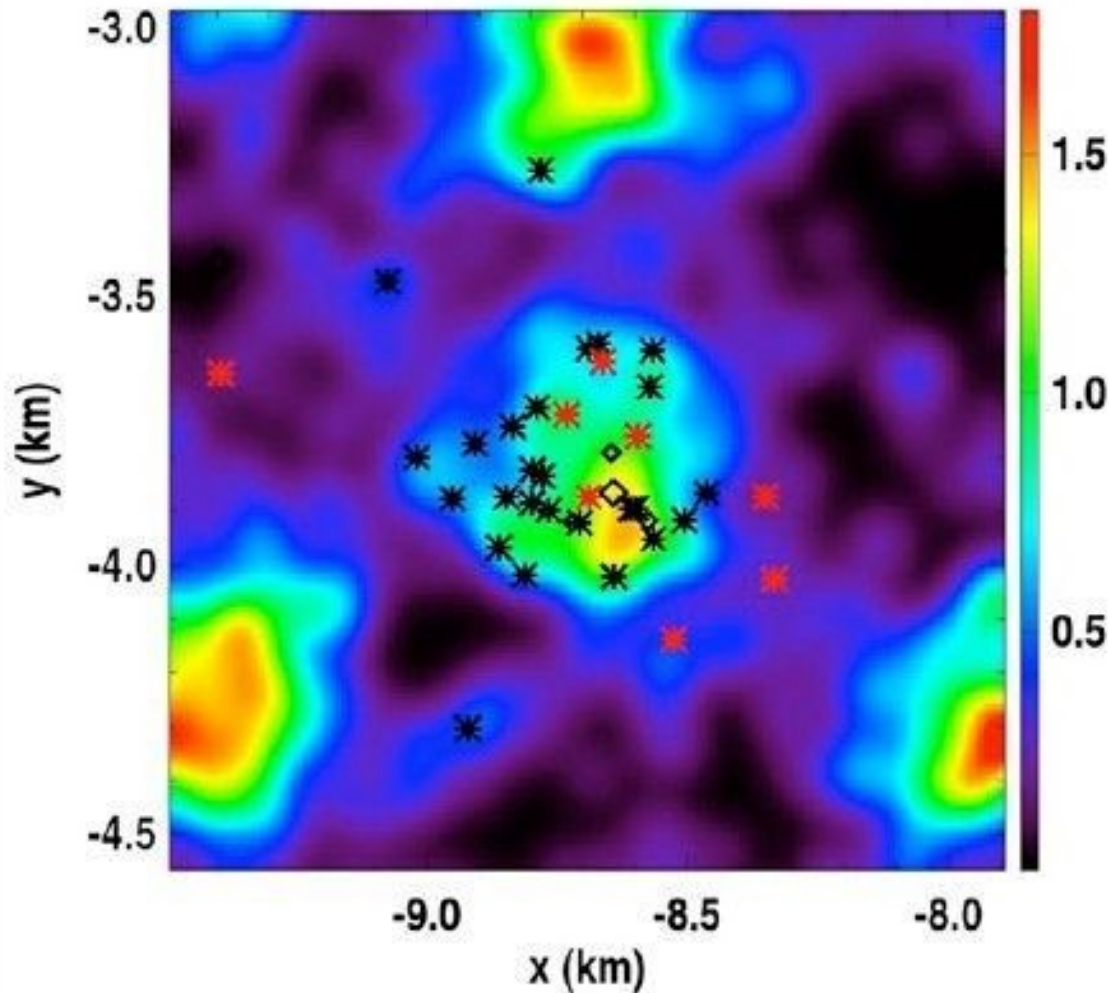
# Radio detection of showers: CODALEMA

- Clear asymmetry in arrival directions
- Unambiguous proof for geomagnetic effect
- Electric field amplitude proportional to energy  $\Rightarrow$  calorimetric measurement?



# Radio Detection @ Auger

event density map ( $\text{km}^{-2} \cdot \text{day}^{-1}$ )



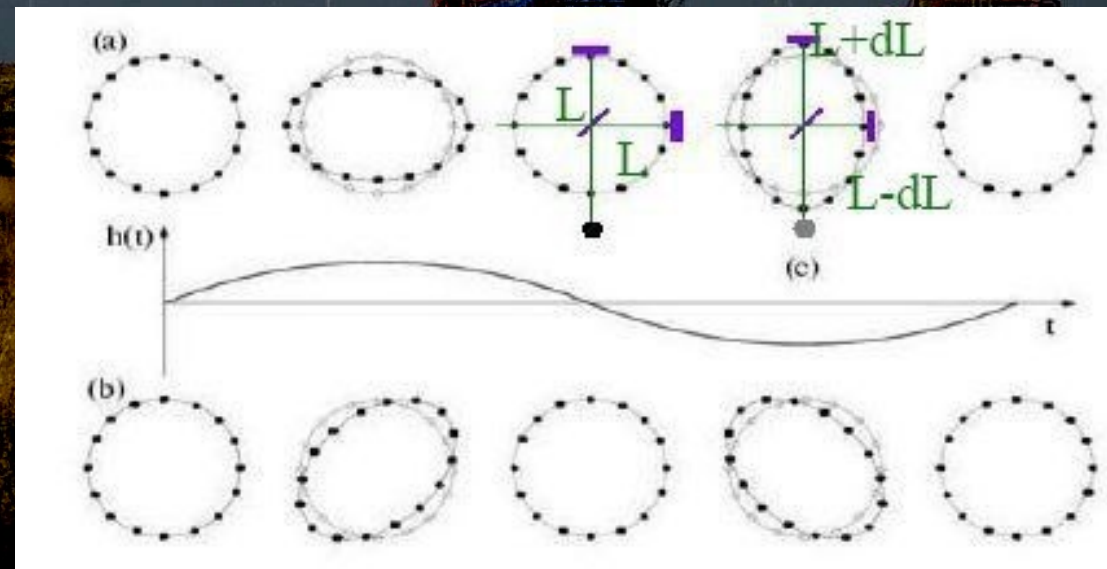
- Autonomous prototype installed @ AUGER
- First detection: July 2007
- 39 events in coincidence with Auger SD (SD trigger)
- First self-trigger announced recently
- Radio detection seems to work up to 1 km away from antennas
- Radio detection seems to work for horizontal showers

# Gravitational Waves



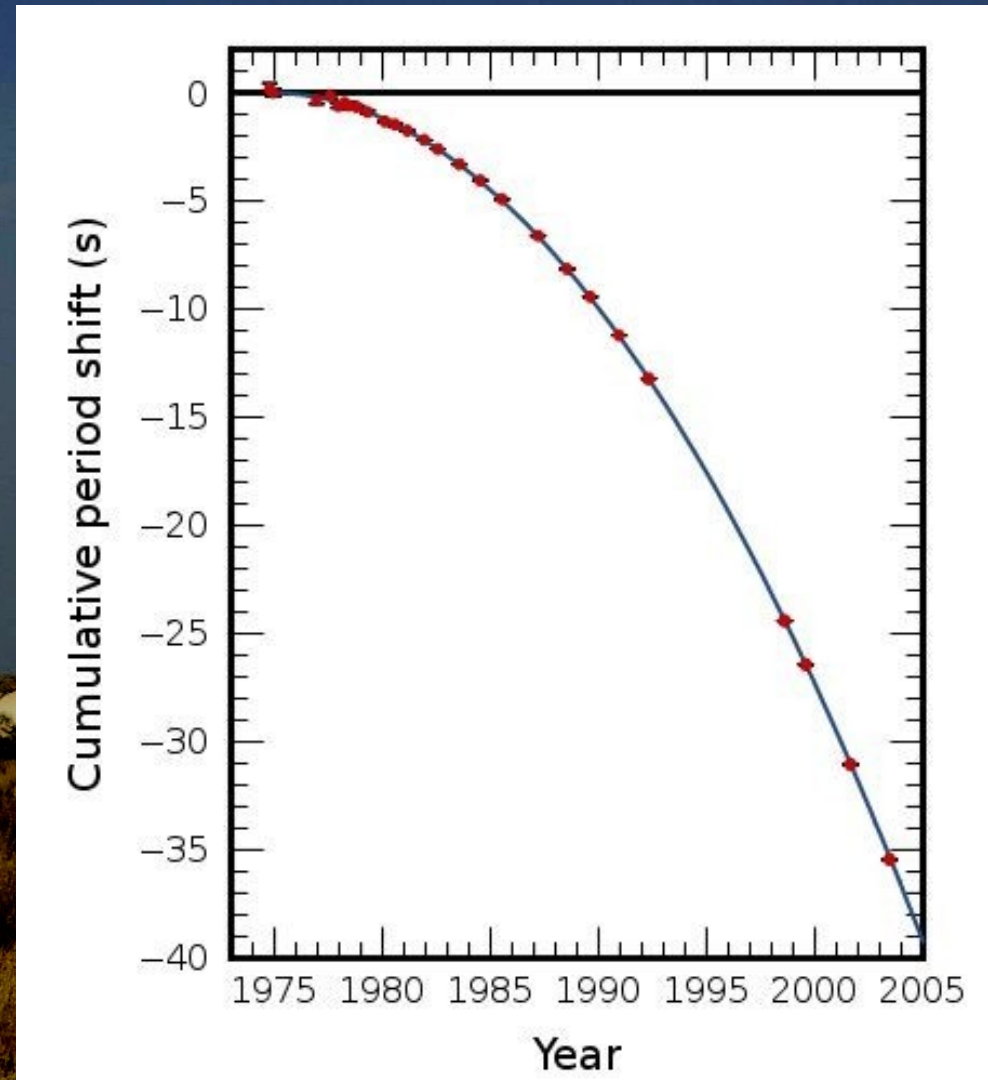
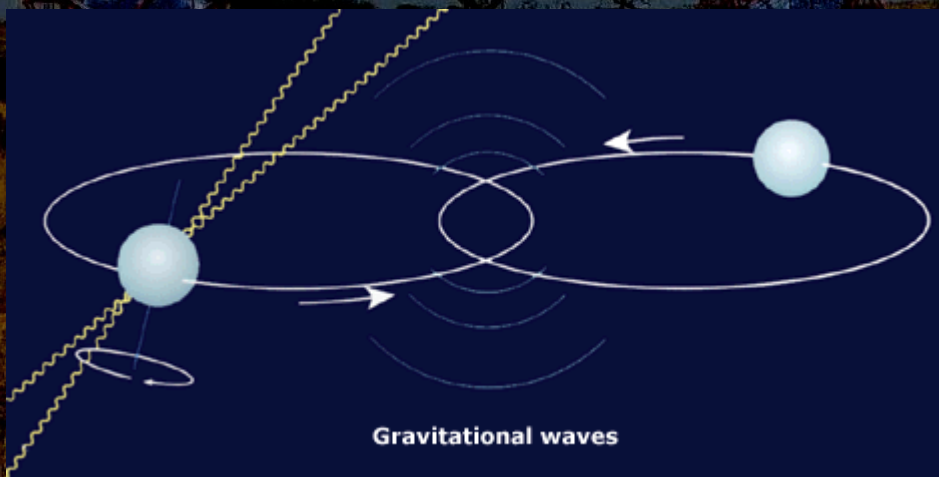
# Gravitational waves

- General Relativity predicts propagation gravitational waves (deformation of space-time)
- Bursts
  - Supernovae
  - Black Holes disexcitation
- Spiralling binary systems
  - Neutron stars, black holes
- Periodic sources
  - Pulsars
- Other? (new physics)

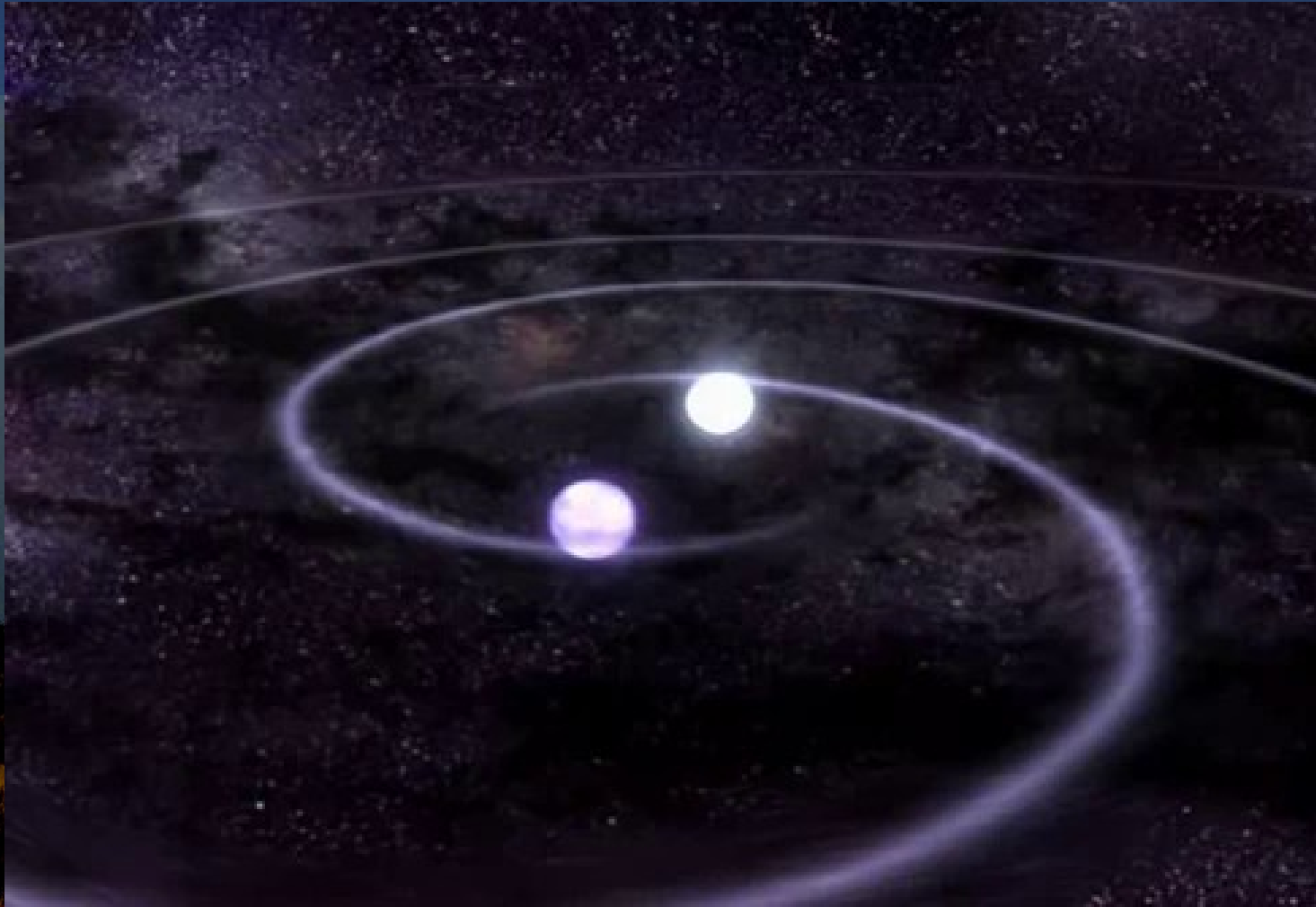


# Proof of existence: PSR B1913+16

- Binary pulsar PSR B1913+16
  - Orbital period of 8h
  - Decay measured in 1974
- Agreement with GR (energy loss due to GW)
- Hulse & Taylor's Nobel prize (1993)

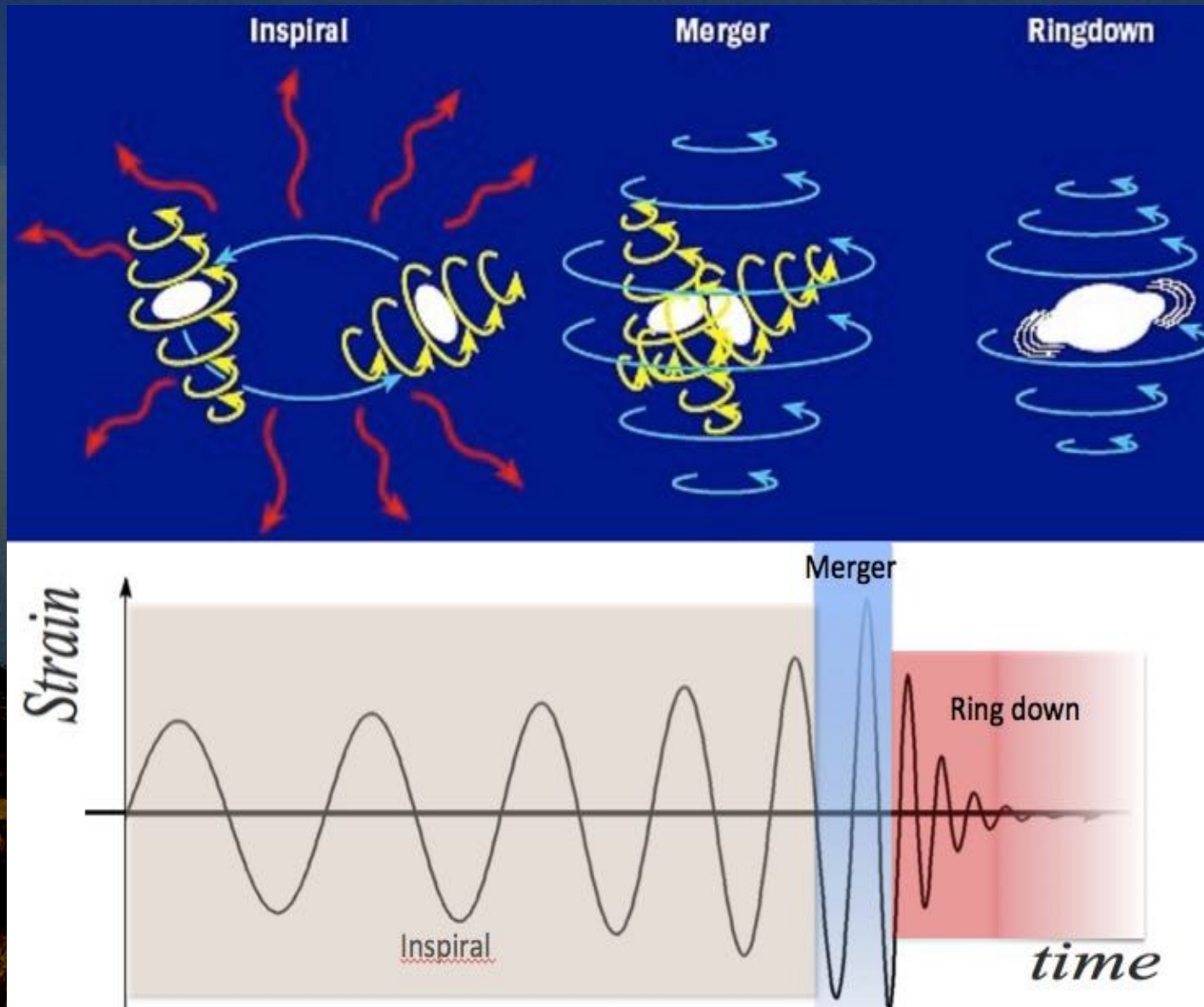


# Neutron stars merger



*Artist's view*

# Signal shape



← Easy to compute

→ Challenging

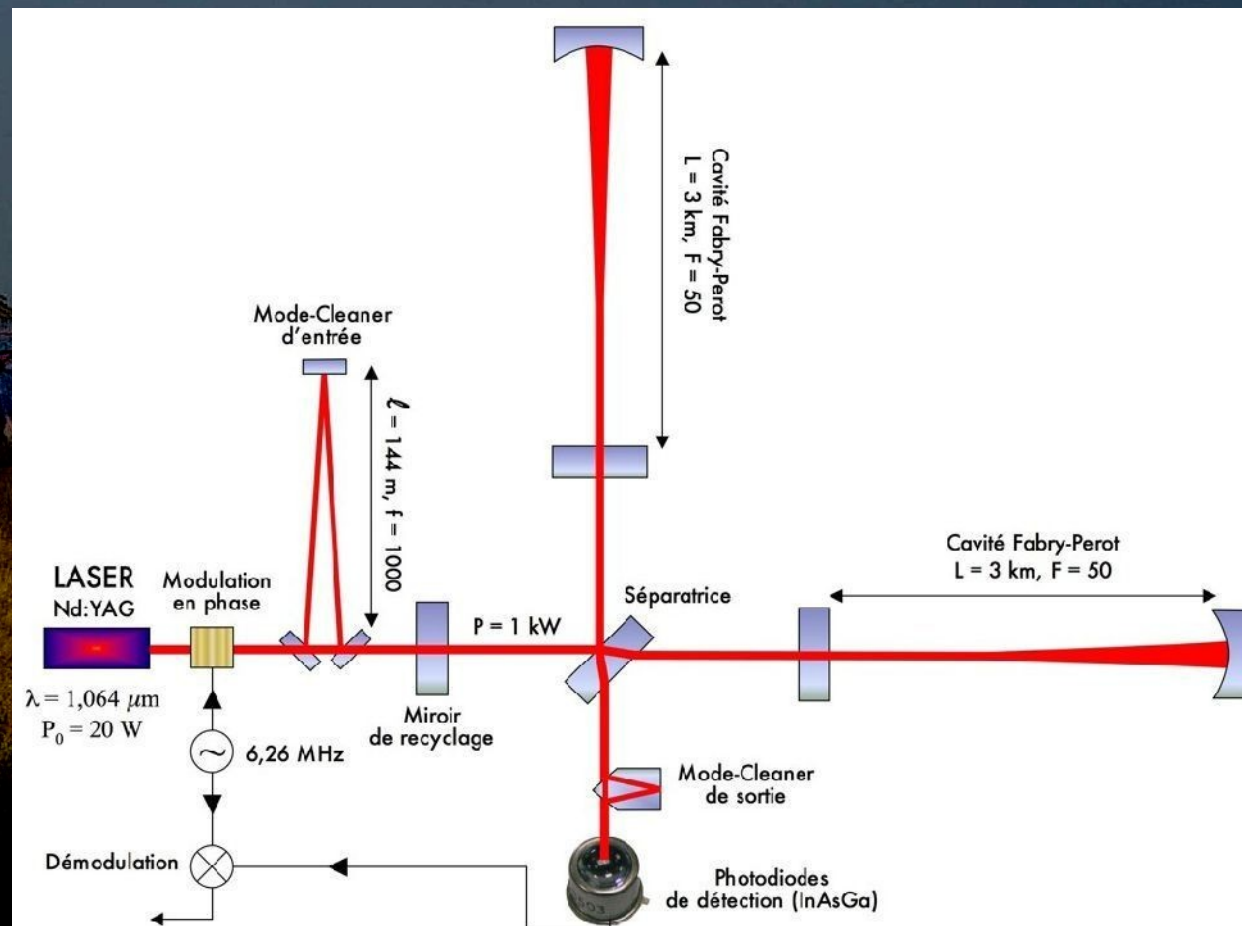
# Detection Principles

- Basic idea: giant interferometer
- Fabry Perot cavities in each arms multiply path length and increases sensitivity
- Challenges:

- Typical amplitude:  
 $\Delta L/L \sim 10^{-21}$ ,  
 $\Delta L \sim 10^{-18}$ ,

- Mechanic Noise (vibrations, ...)  
⇒ Multi-stage filters  
⇒ Ultra high vacuum

- Quantum Noise  
⇒ High laser intensity, stabilized



# Current Detectors

- ❑ VIRGO (name after the Virgo cluster)

- ❑ 1 site in Italy



- ❑ LIGO: Laser Interferometer Gravitational wave Observatory

- ❑ 2 sites 3030 km away:

- ❑ H1 (Washington)

- ❑ L1 (Louisiana)

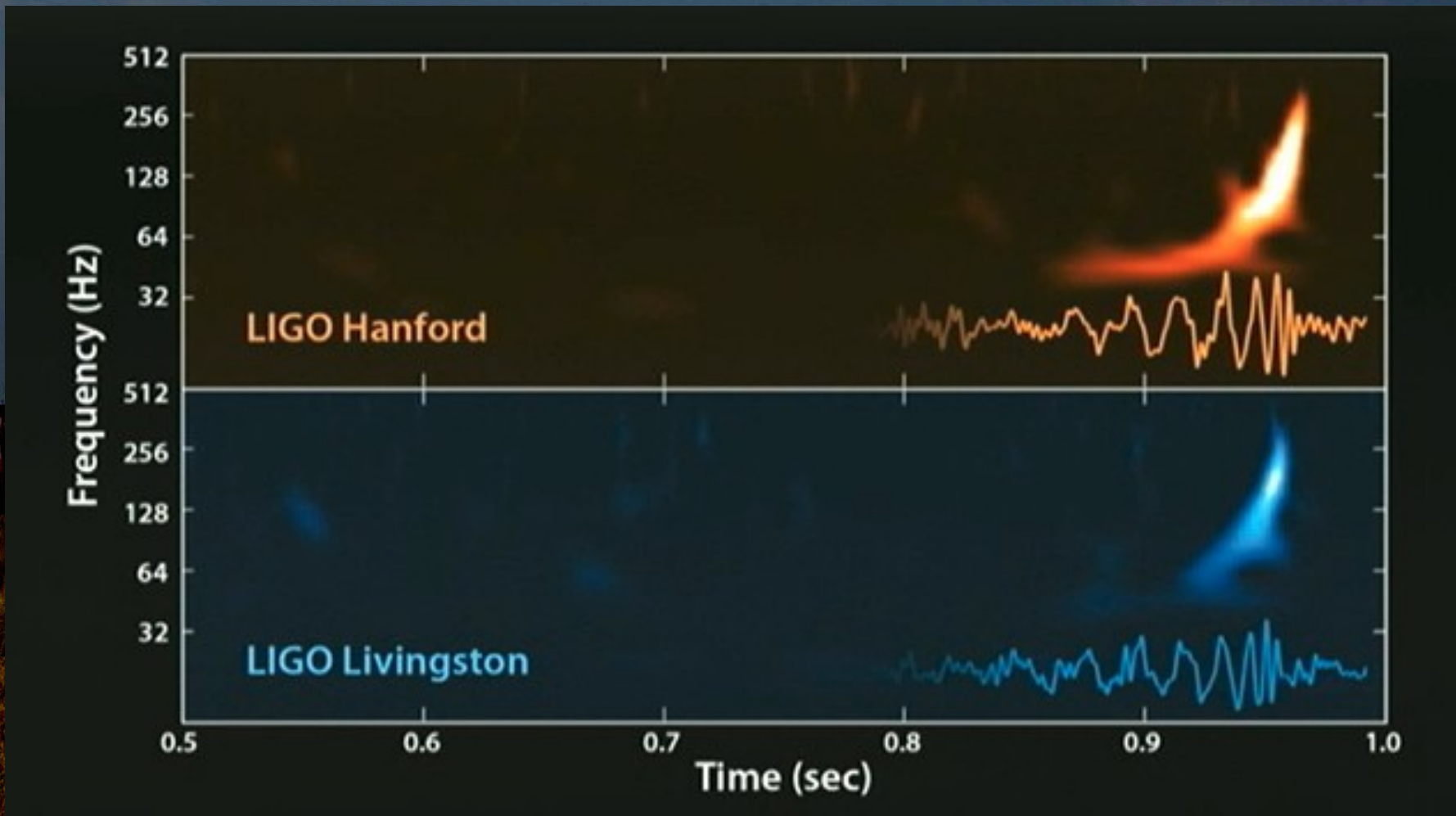


*Hanford (Washington): 2 interferometers*

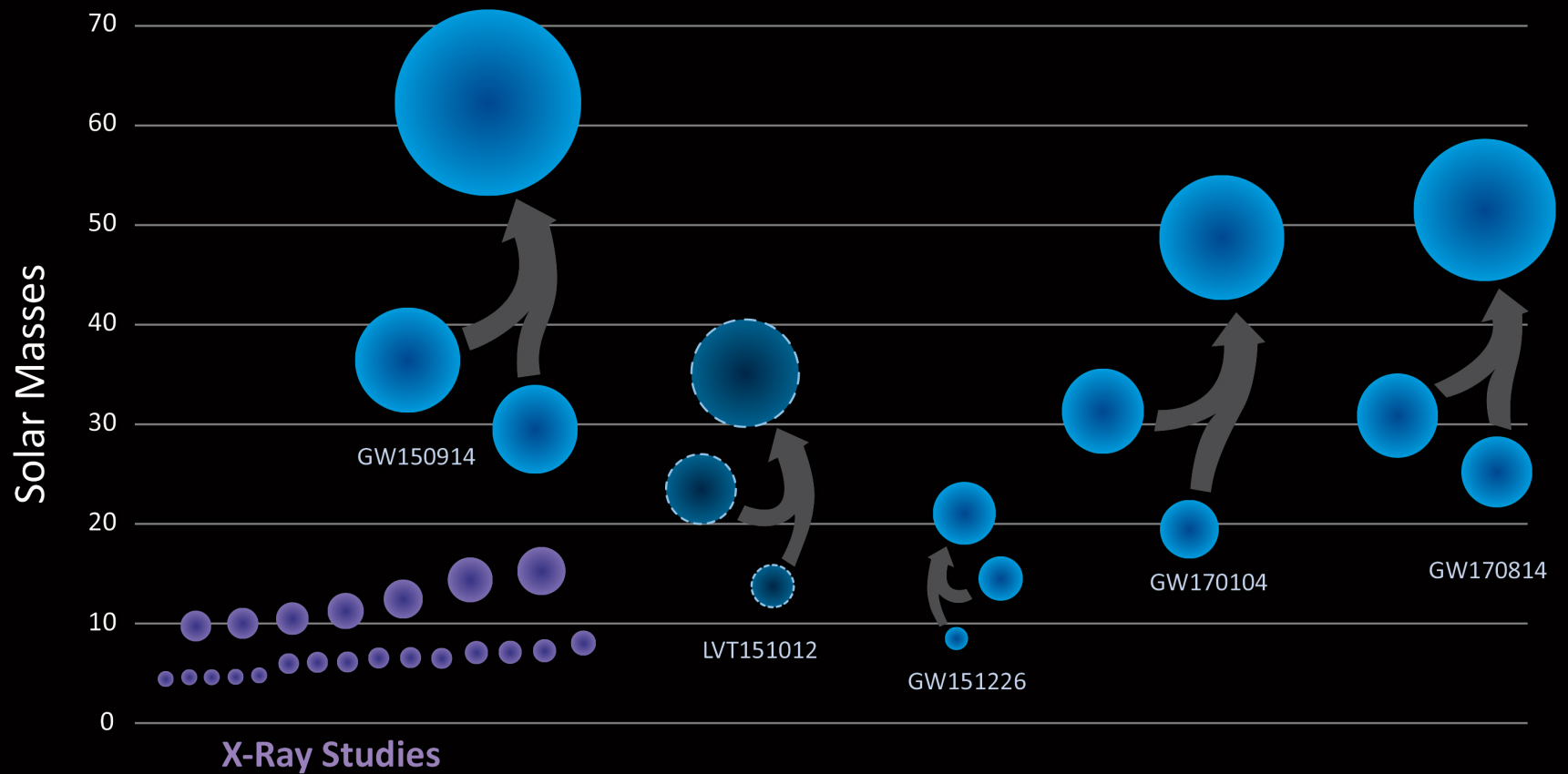
*Livingston (Louisiana) : 1 interferometer (4 km)*

# First Detection – September 14<sup>th</sup> 2015

- Announced February 11<sup>th</sup> 2016
- Second detection announced June 15<sup>th</sup>, 2016



# Black Holes of Known Mass



LIGO/VIRGO

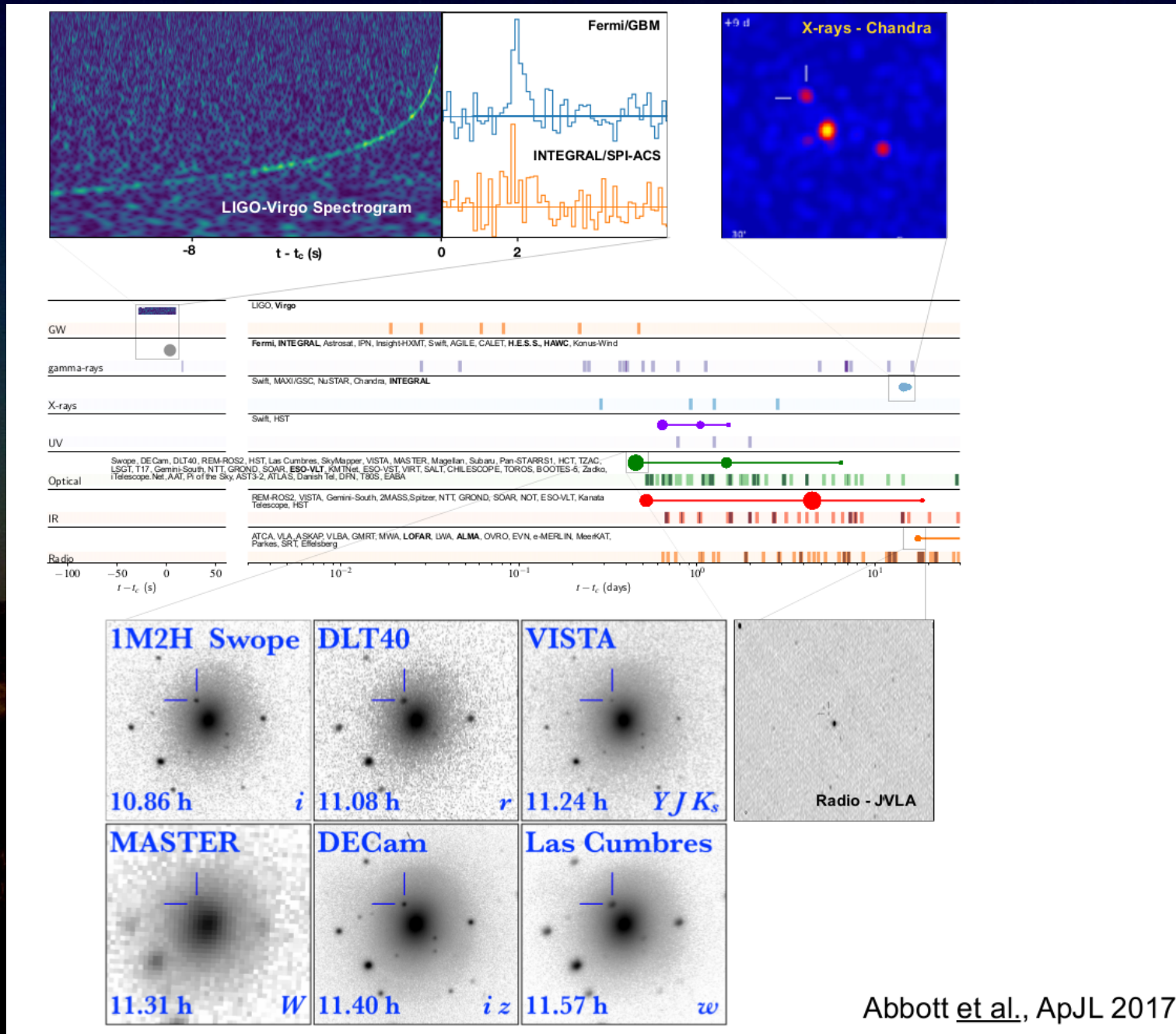


# Formation Scenarii

- ❑ Massive BHs ( $> 25 M_{\odot}$ ) form from:
  - ❑ Direct collapse of very massive stars in metal-poor environment (isolated binary)
  - ❑ Mergers of lower mass BHs or BH-star favoured in Globular Cluster/Young Star Cluster (3 body encounters)
- ❑ Counterparts not easy at all to identify (No EM counterpart from the merger itself)
  - ❑ EM counterpart could come from accreting material
  - ❑ Or B Field structure



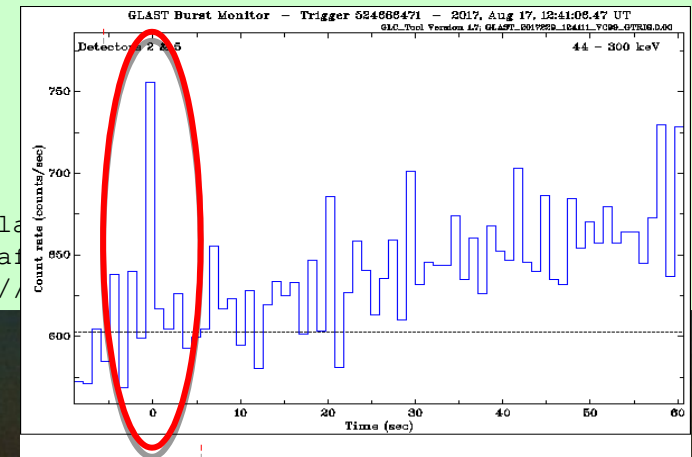
# Neutron Star Merger – August 17<sup>th</sup> 2018



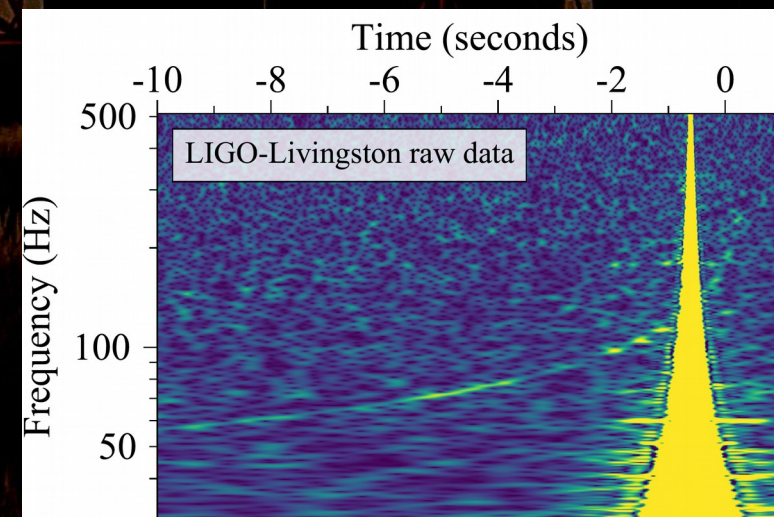
# What Happened?



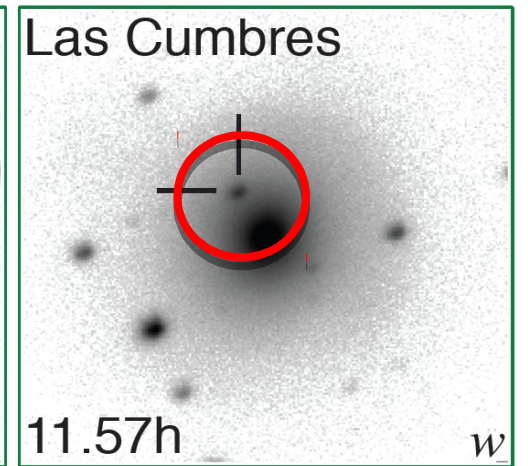
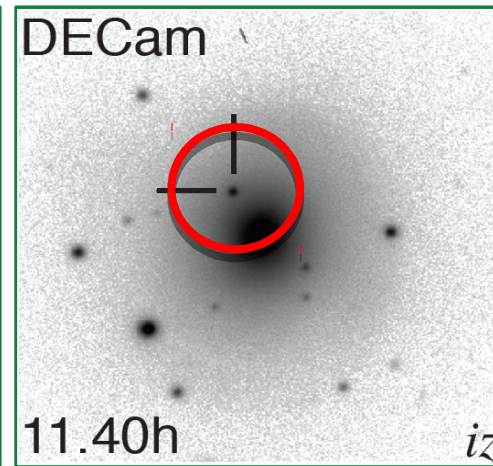
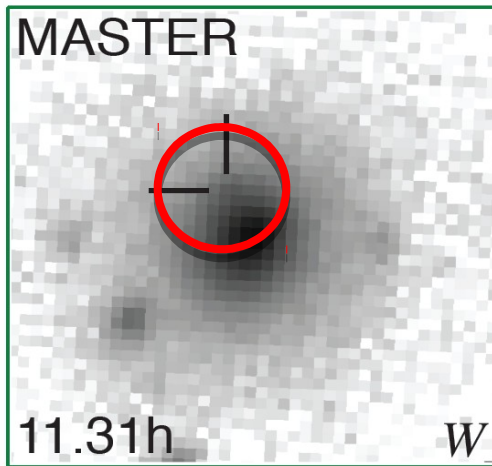
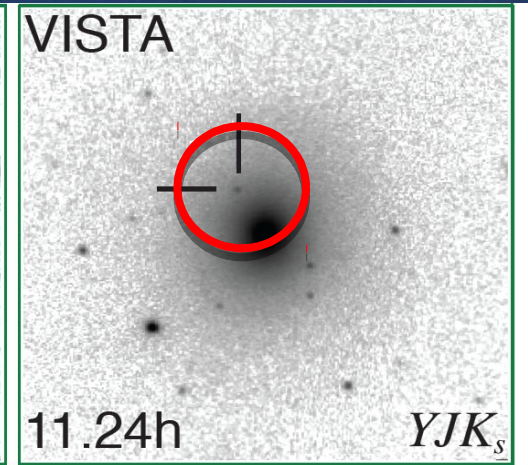
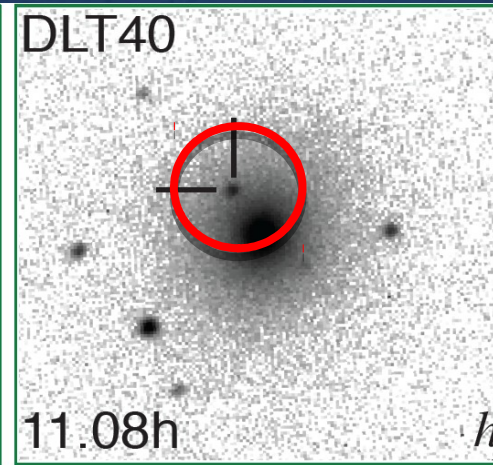
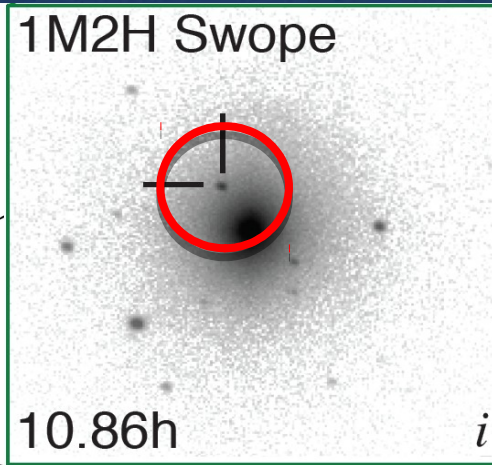
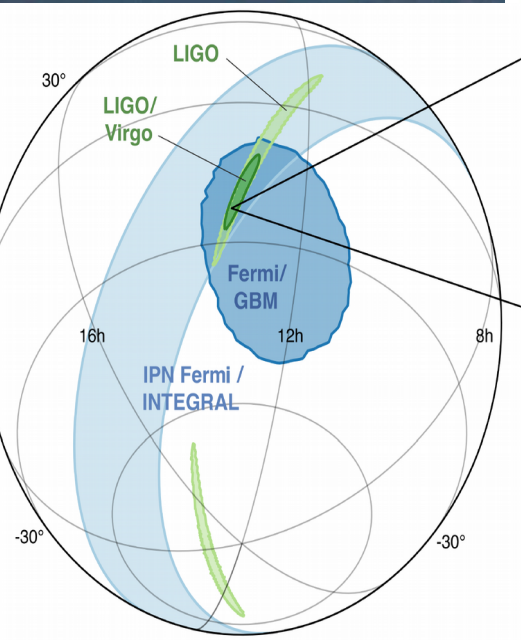
```
////////////////////////////////////  
TITLE:          GCN/FERMI NOTICE NOTICE_DATE:    Thu 17 Aug 17 12:41:20 UT  
NOTICE_TYPE:    Fermi-GBM Alert RECORD_NUM:        1  
TRIGGER_NUM:    524666471  
GRB_DATE:       17982 TJD;   229 DOY;   17/08/17  
GRB_TIME:       45666.47 SOD {12:41:06.47} UT  
TRIGGER_SIGNIF: 4.8 [sigma]  
TRIGGER_DUR:    0.256 [sec]  
E_RANGE:        3-4 [chan]   47-291 [keV]  
...  
COMMENTS:       Fermi-GBM Trigger Alert.  
COMMENTS:       This trigger occurred at longitude, l  
The LC_URL file will not be created until ~15 min a  
////////////////////////////////////
```



- ❑ 14h41: Short gamma-ray burst of low intensity
- ❑ 14h47: Internal LIGO alert, strong signal, but parasitic signal
- ❑ 19h54: signal corrected, alert sent



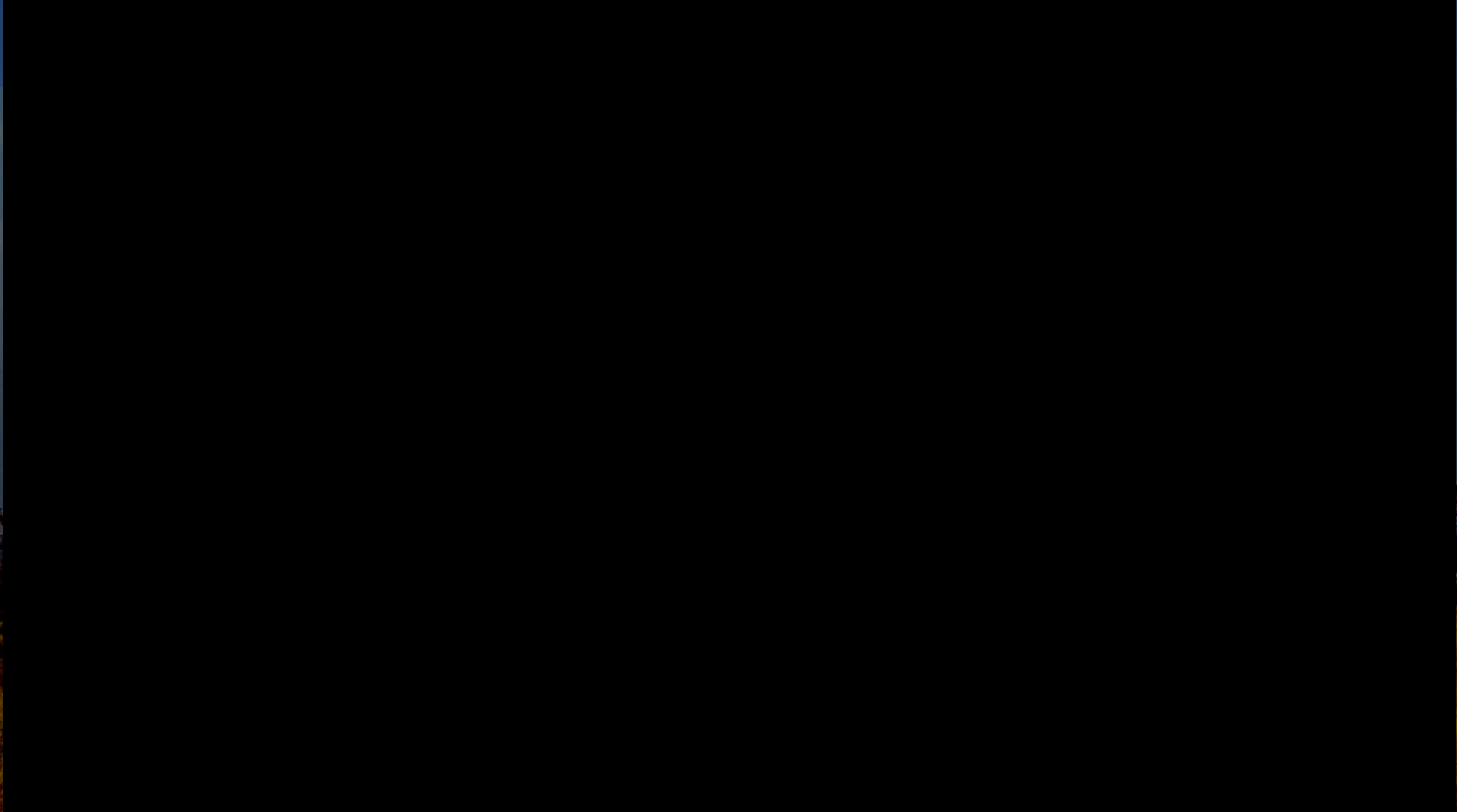
# Rush to the source



- 70 observatories pointed to the source
- HESS was on target 37 seconds after alert (no VHE signal)

# Neutron Star Merger – KiloNova

Animation: NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center



# International Year of Astronomy 2009

## MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF ASTRONOMY 2009

### SCIENTIFIC COLLABORATION AND PARTNER ASTRONOMY GROUPS

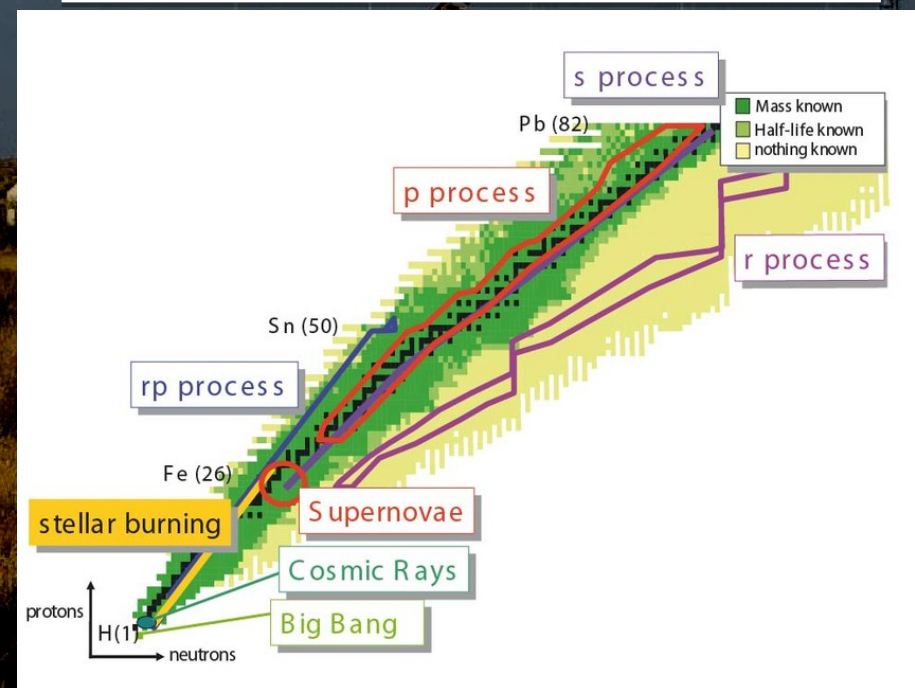
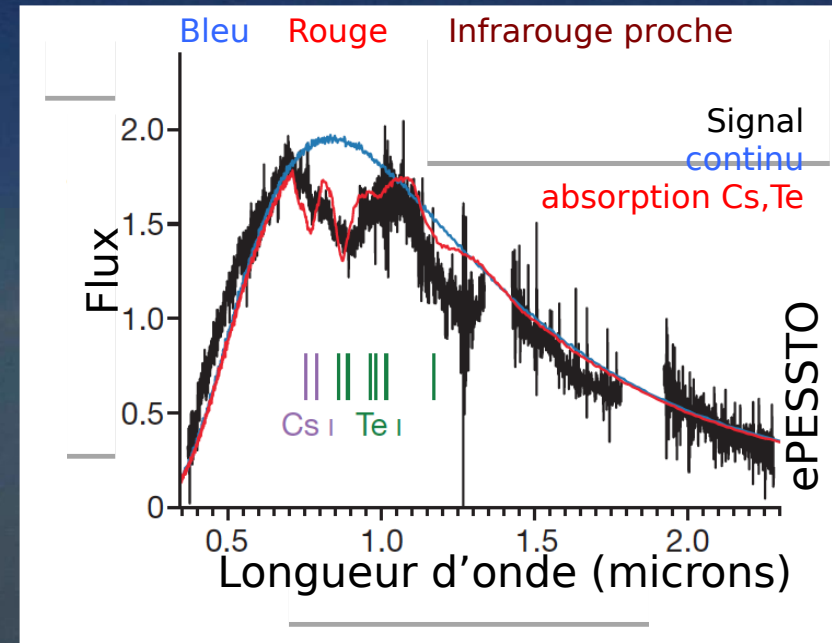
## 40 groups

- 1. G. ...
- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...
- 5. ...
- 6. ...
- 7. ...
- 8. ...
- 9. ...
- 10. ...
- 11. ...
- 12. ...
- 13. ...
- 14. ...
- 15. ...
- 16. ...
- 17. ...
- 18. ...
- 19. ...
- 20. ...
- 21. ...
- 22. ...
- 23. ...
- 24. ...
- 25. ...
- 26. ...
- 27. ...
- 28. ...
- 29. ...
- 30. ...
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- 39. ...
- 40. ...

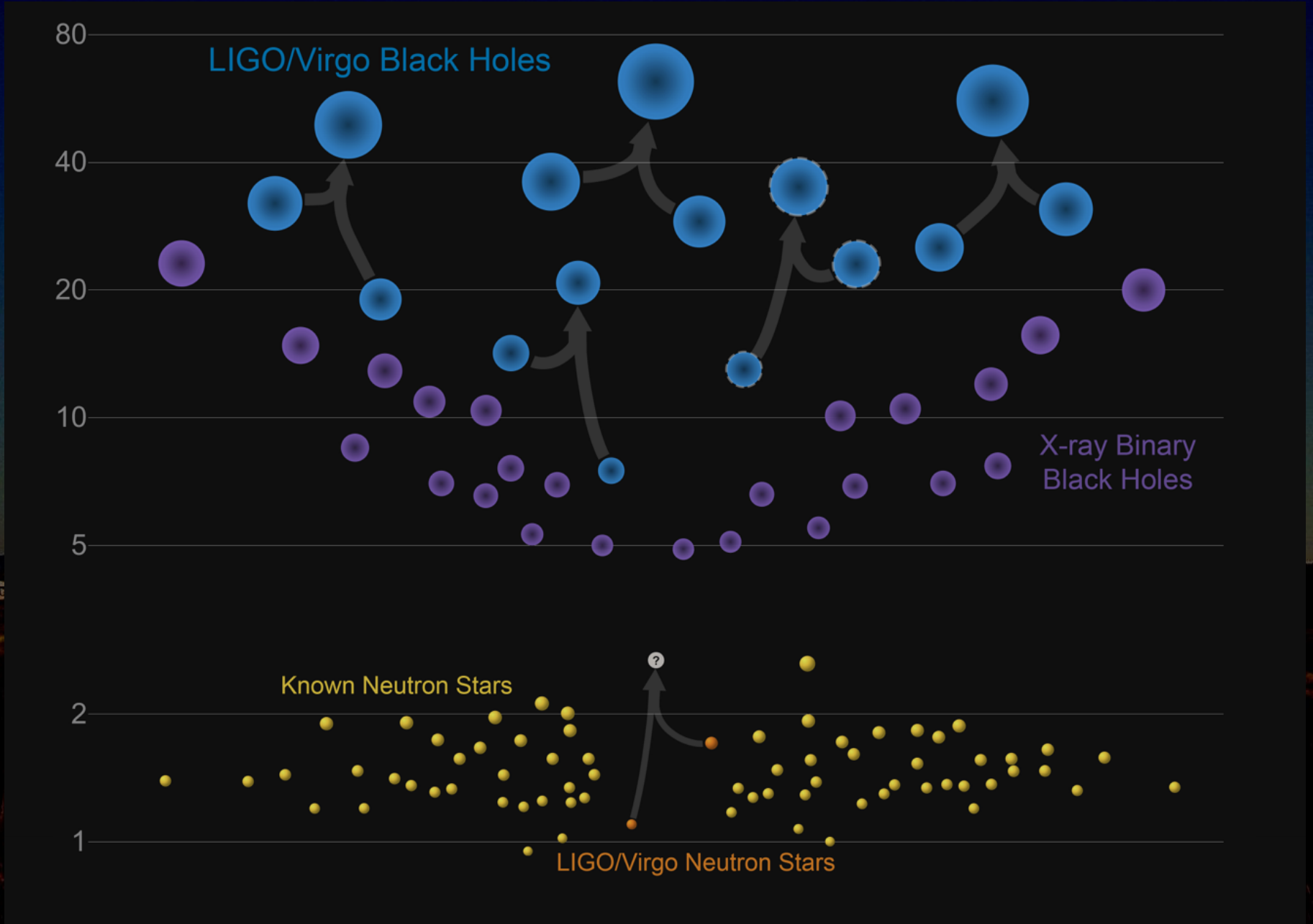
## 40 authors

# What have we learnt?

- GW travel at speed of light ( $\Delta t < 2s$ )
- Measurement of distance → Direct measurement of Hubble constant:  
 $h = 70_{-8}^{+12}$  km/s/Mpc
- Spectroscopic measurement: Heavy elements (gold, etc) are most likely produced in kilonova through the “R process”: absorption of neutrons followed by beta decay



# Updated Mass Chart





# Conclusion

- ❑ Gravitational Astronomy has started.
- ❑ Worldwide collaboration effort
  - ❑ First experiments demonstrated proof of principle: ability to beat the noise and reach expected sensitivity
  - ❑ First detection came as a surprise: intermediate mass BH mergers
  - ❑ Next generation of instruments coming online with larger statistics
  - ❑ Space experiments will increase frequency range

# High Energy Astrophysics, aka Astroparticles...

- ❑ Is a very various field:
- ❑ Multimessenger:
  - ❑ Cosmic rays
  - ❑ Gamma-rays
  - ❑ Neutrinos
  - ❑ Gravitational Waves
- ❑ Multiwavelength: from  $10^6$  to  $10^{20}$  eV: 14 decades in energy!
- ❑ Great variety of technologies and instruments
  - ❑ satellites, balloon, ground based, underground, ...
  - ❑ particle physics detector, radio detection, acoustic, ...
- ❑ Great variety of physics subjects: phenomenology of cosmic rays, astronomy, cosmology (structure formation), dark matter search, fundamental physics (Lorentz invariance, ...)
- ❑ Exciting future, many projects (AMS, Auger North, Radio detection, Neutrinos, CTA, Virgo+, ET, LISA, ...)