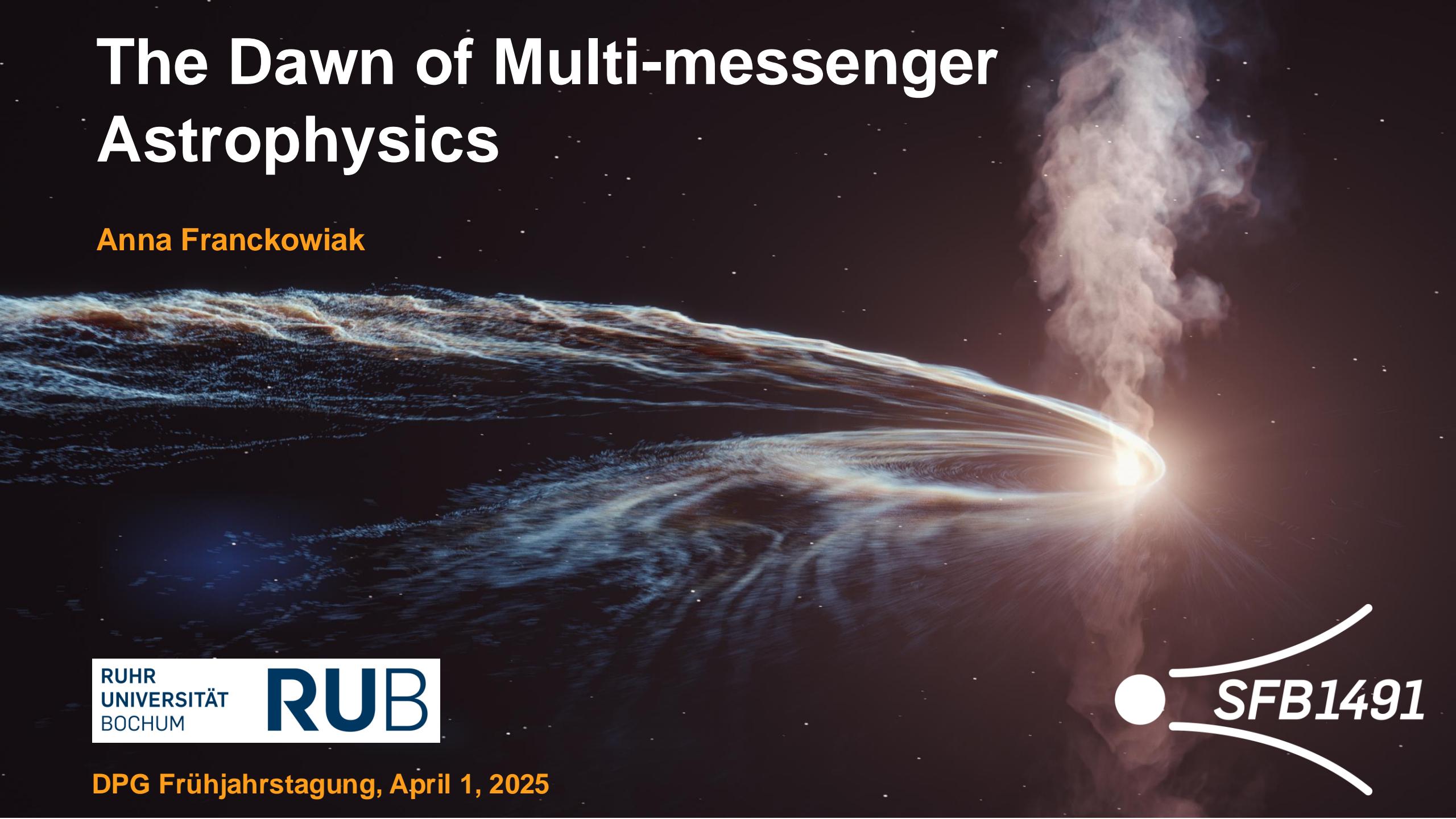


The Dawn of Multi-messenger Astrophysics

Anna Franckowiak



RUHR
UNIVERSITÄT
BOCHUM

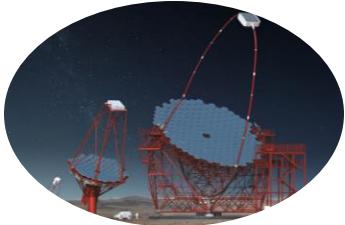
RUB

DPG Frühjahrstagung, April 1, 2025

SFB1491

The Multi-Messenger Picture

Photons



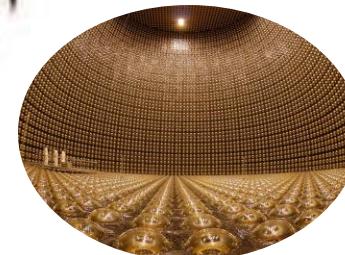
TeV-PeV Neutrinos



Cosmic Rays



MeV Neutrinos

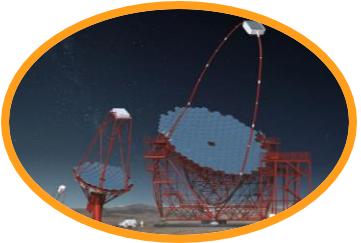


Gravitational Waves



The Multi-Messenger Picture

Photons



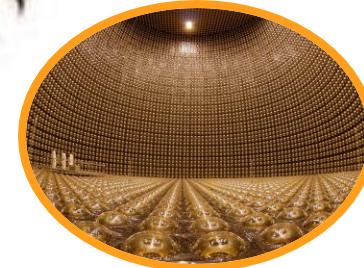
TeV-PeV Neutrinos



Cosmic Rays



MeV Neutrinos

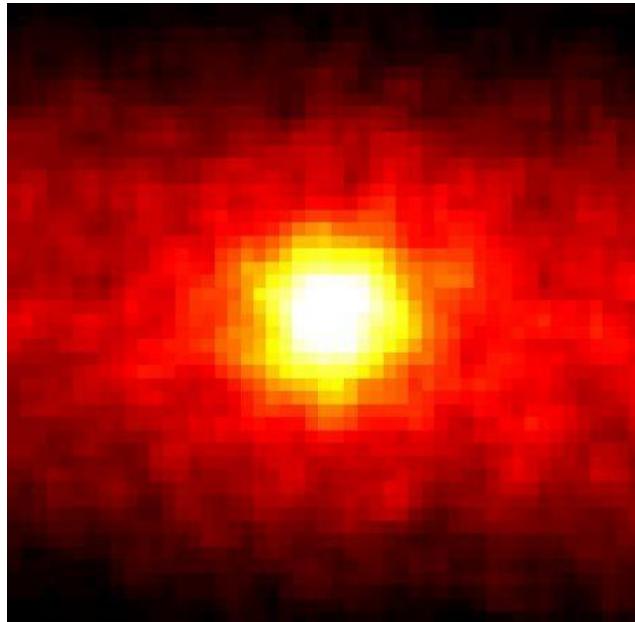


Gravitational Waves



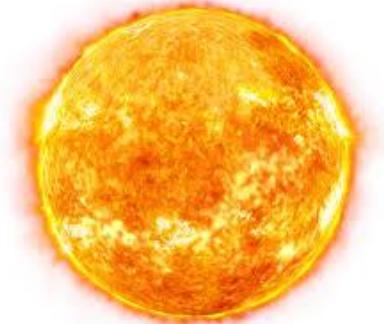
Birth of Multi-messenger Astronomy with Neutrinos

Astronomy Picture of the Day
June 5, 1998



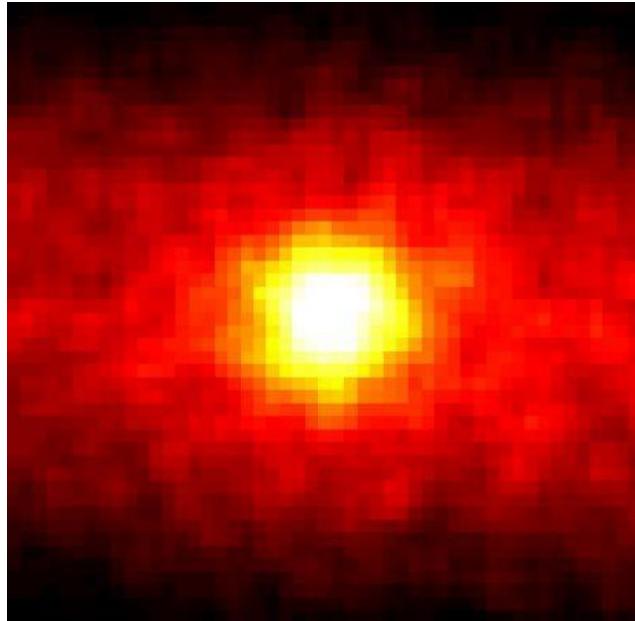
The Sun in Neutrinos seen
by Super-Kamiokande

Combining neutrinos and
electromagnetic information led to:

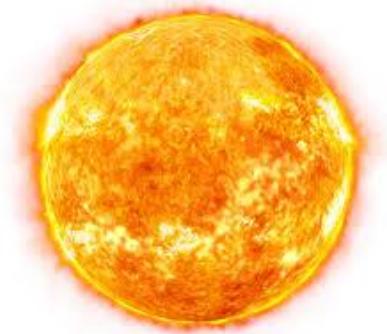


Birth of Multi-messenger Astronomy with Neutrinos

Astronomy Picture of the Day
June 5, 1998



The Sun in Neutrinos seen
by Super-Kamiokande



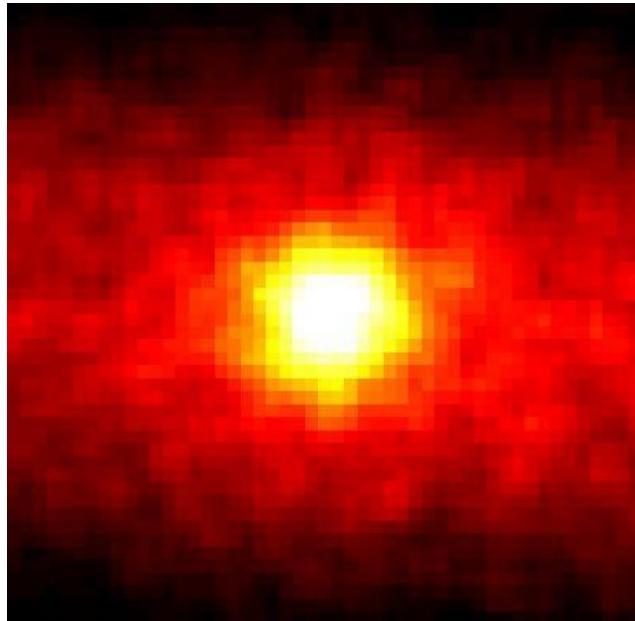
Combining neutrinos and
electromagnetic information led to:

- **The solar neutrino problem**



Birth of Multi-messenger Astronomy with Neutrinos

Astronomy Picture of the Day June 5, 1998



The Sun in Neutrinos seen
by Super-Kamiokande



Combining neutrinos and
electromagnetic information led to:

- Confirmation of model of fusion
- New understanding of the standard model of particle physics



First (and only) detection of a Supernova

Optical detection of SN1987A in LMC

during supernova



before supernova



First (and only) detection of a Supernova

Optical detection of SN1987A in LMC

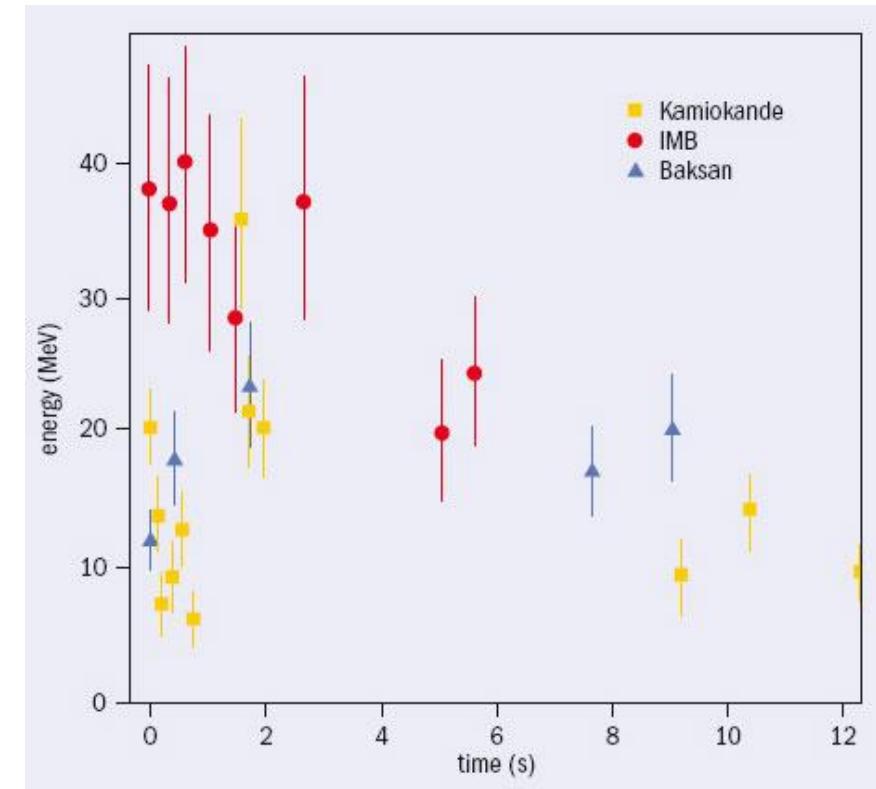
during supernova



before supernova

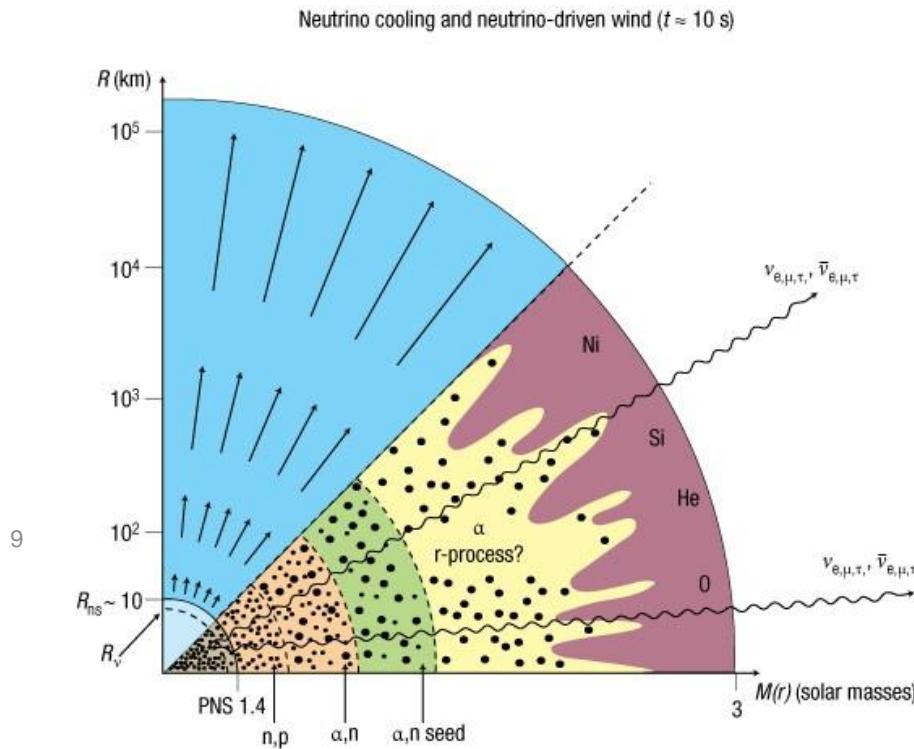


MeV neutrino burst



First (and only) detection of a Supernova

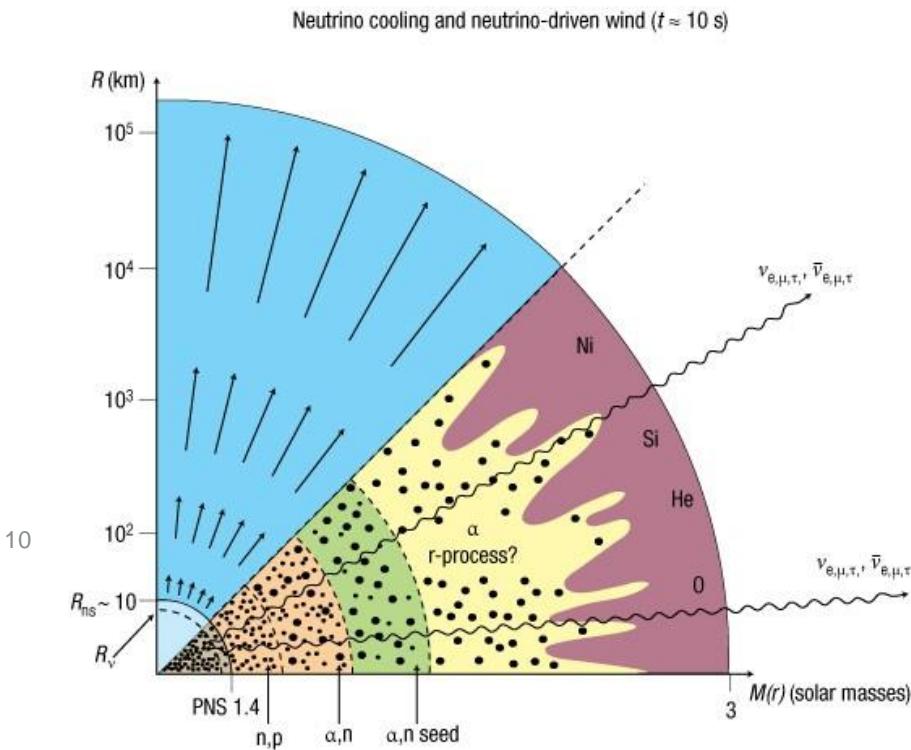
First direct confirmation of our basic picture of a stellar collapse



Woosley & Janka, Nature Physics 2005

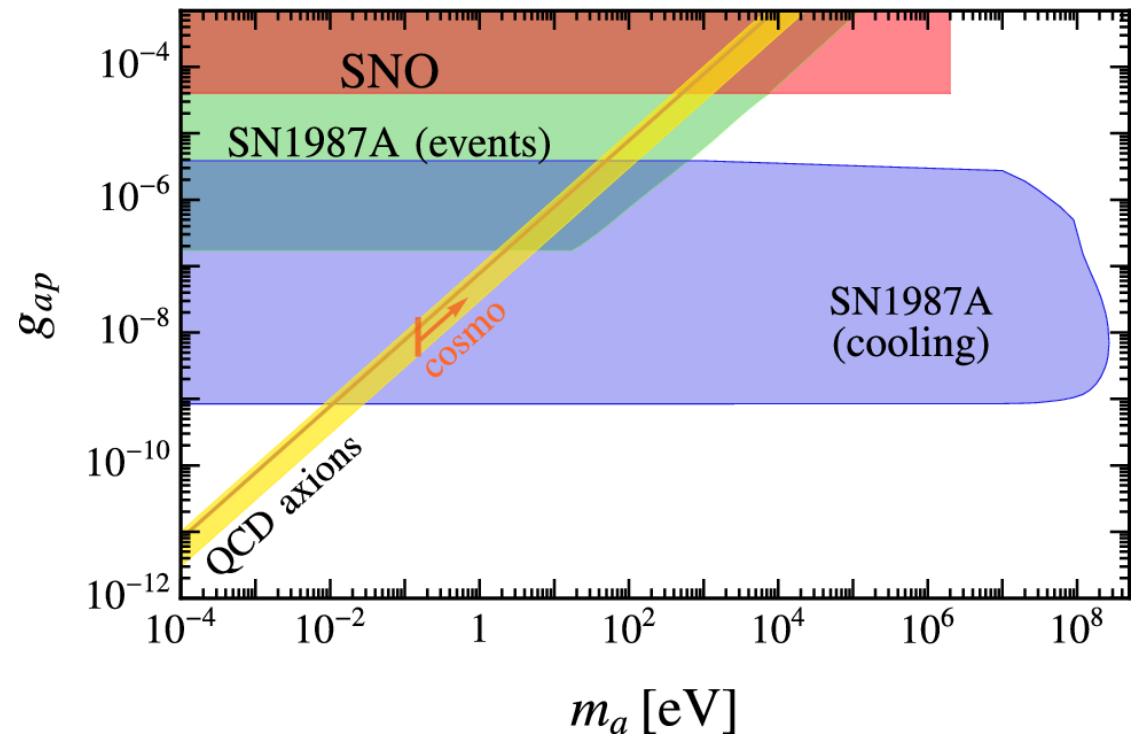
First (and only) detection of a Supernova

First direct confirmation of our basic picture of a stellar collapse



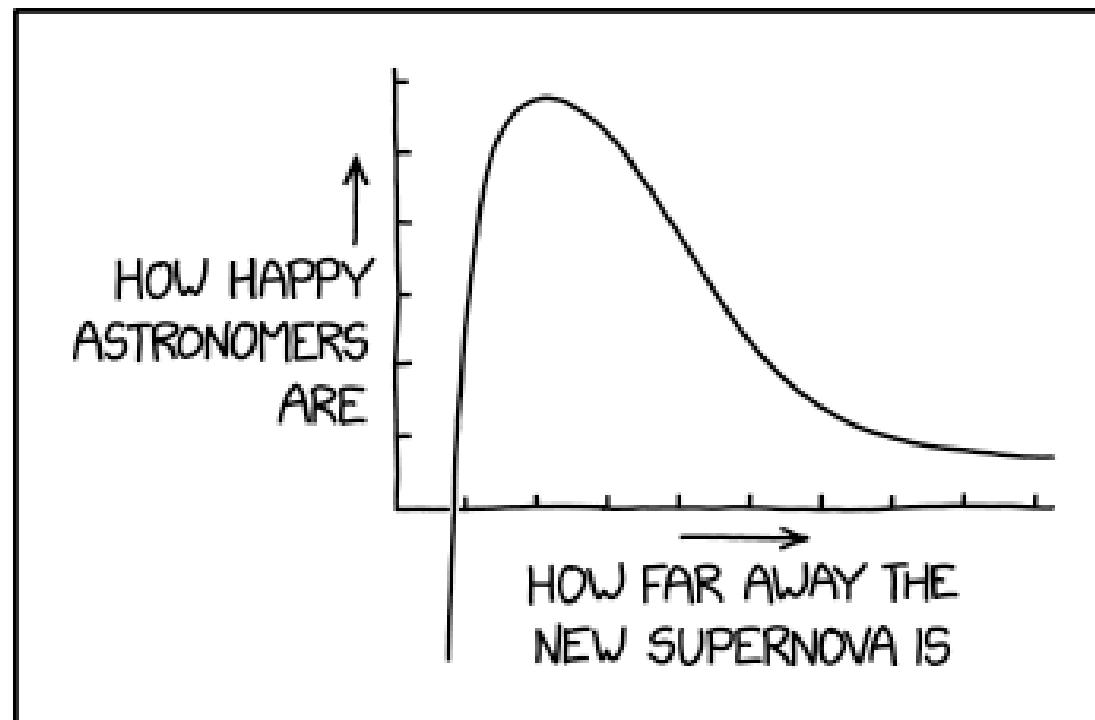
Woosley & Janka, Nature Physics 2005

Constraints on exotic physics (e.g. axions)

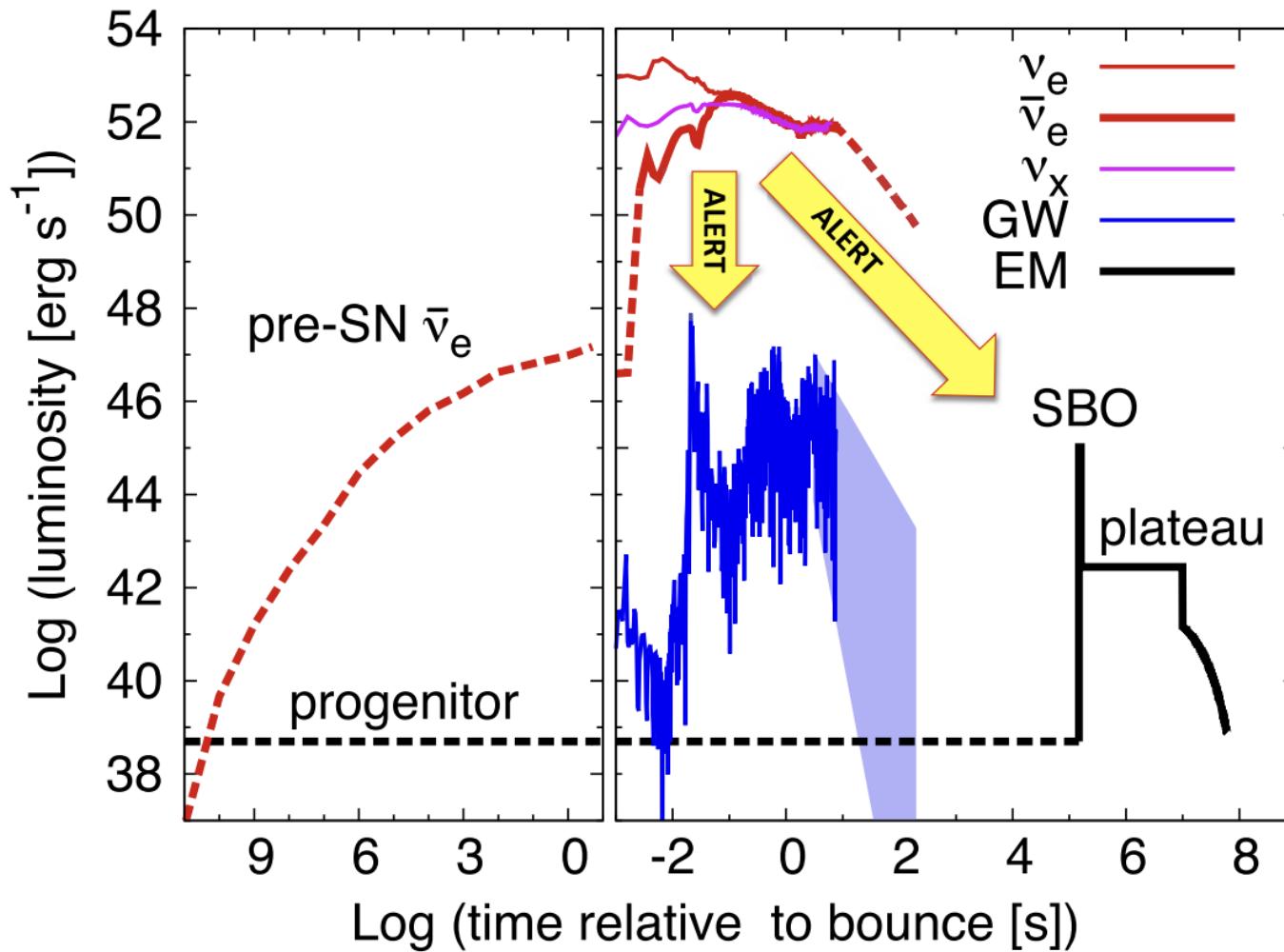


Lella et al. PRD 109 (2024)

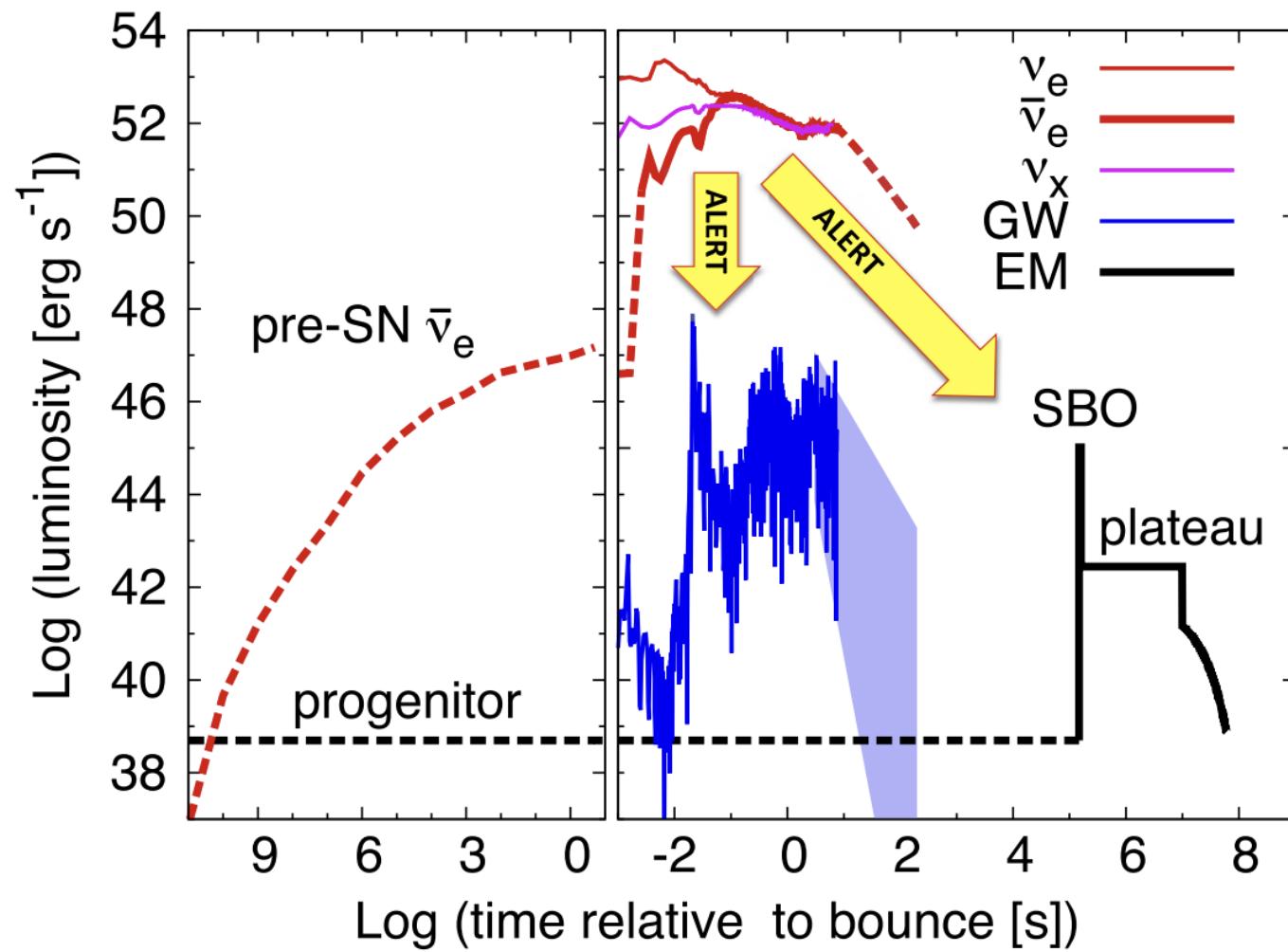
Are we ready for the next neutrino-detected supernova?



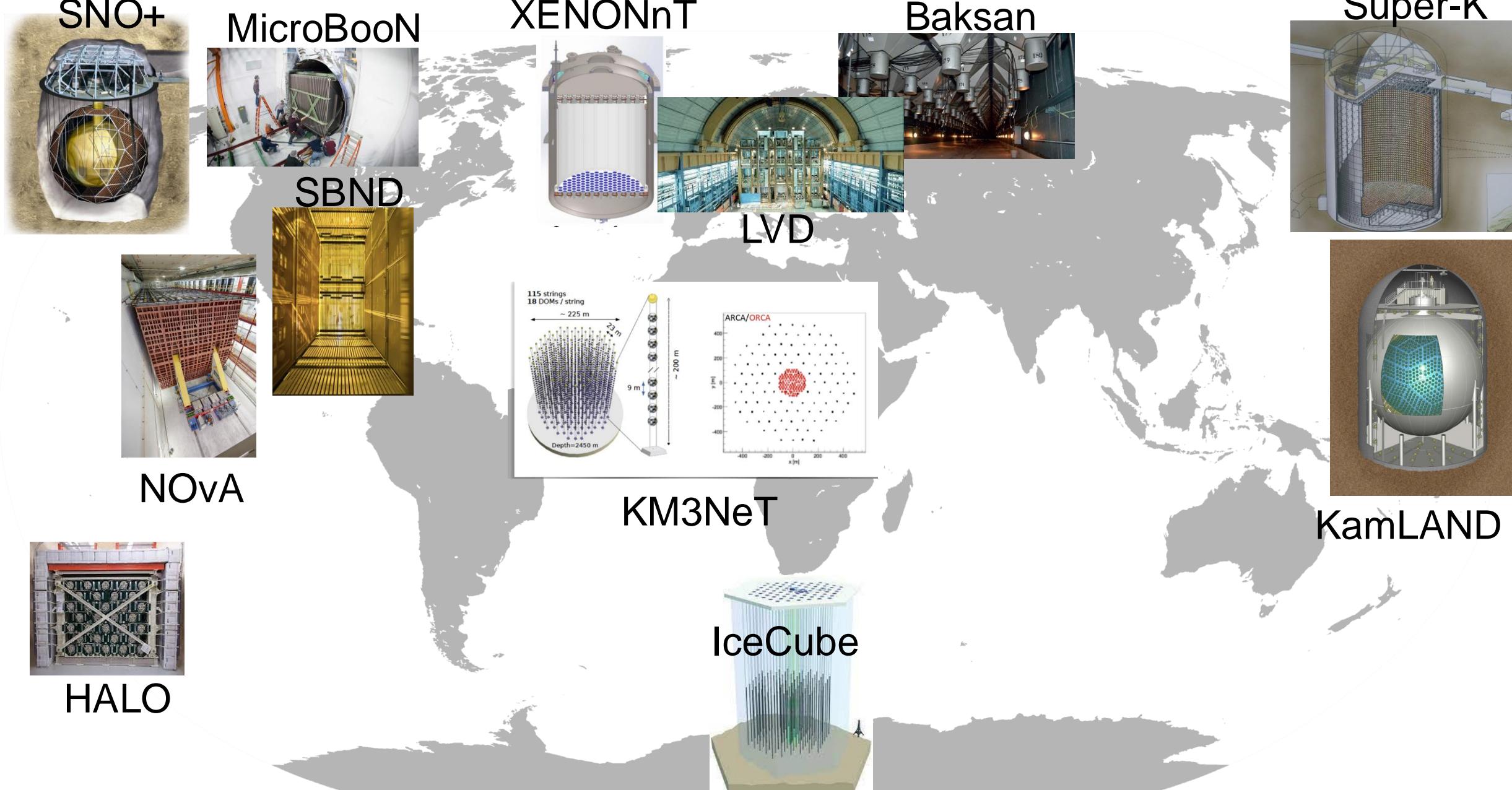
Multi-messenger Signature of a Supernova



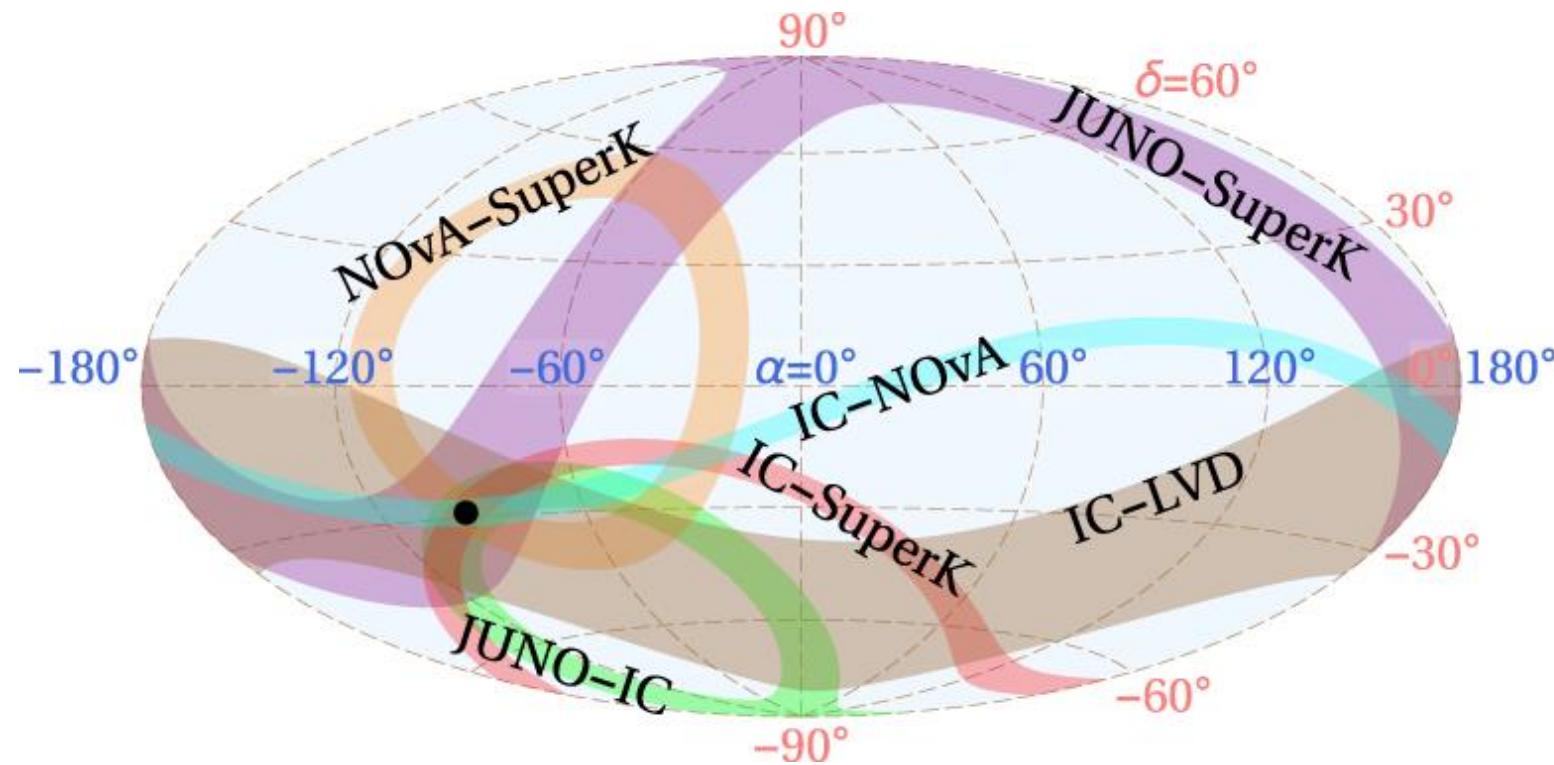
Supernova early warning system



MeV neutrino
burst as trigger for
electromagnetic
supernovae
observations



Supernova localization

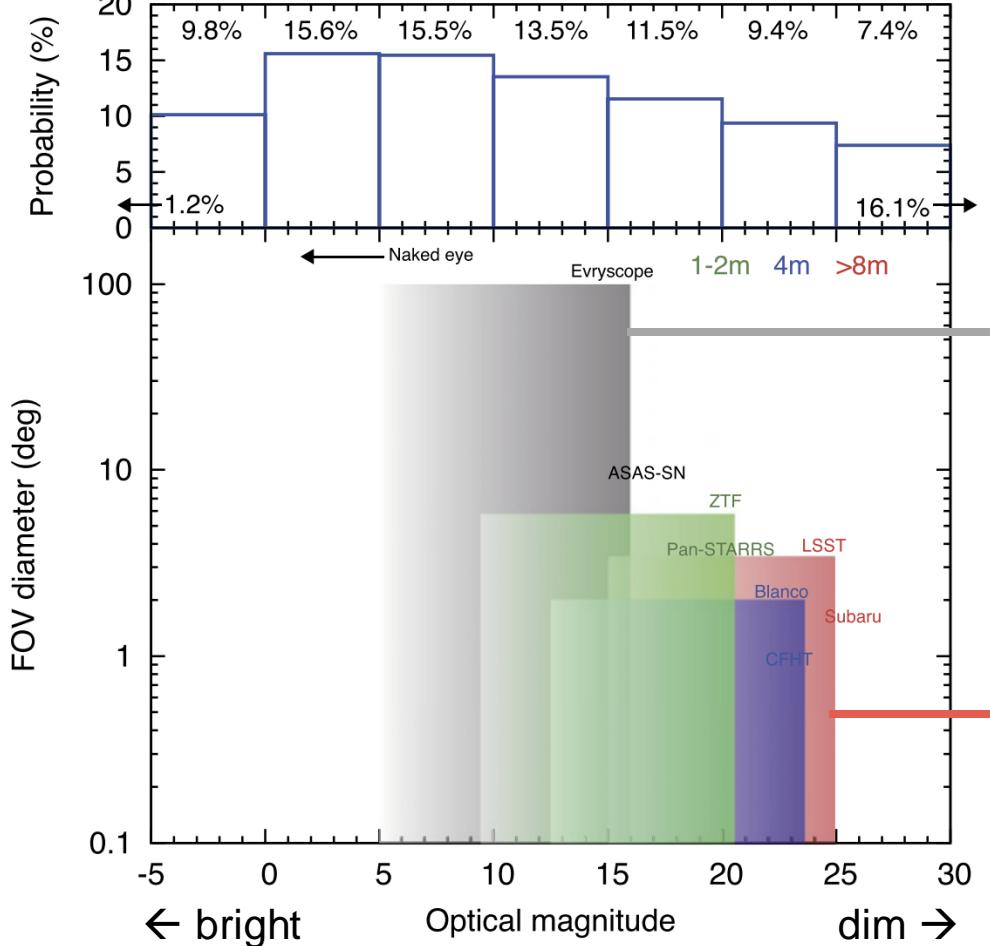


Coordinated follow-up observations with wide-field-of-view instruments are necessary

Delay between neutrino burst and optical signal:
2 min to 2 days

Catching the next Galactic Neutrino Supernova

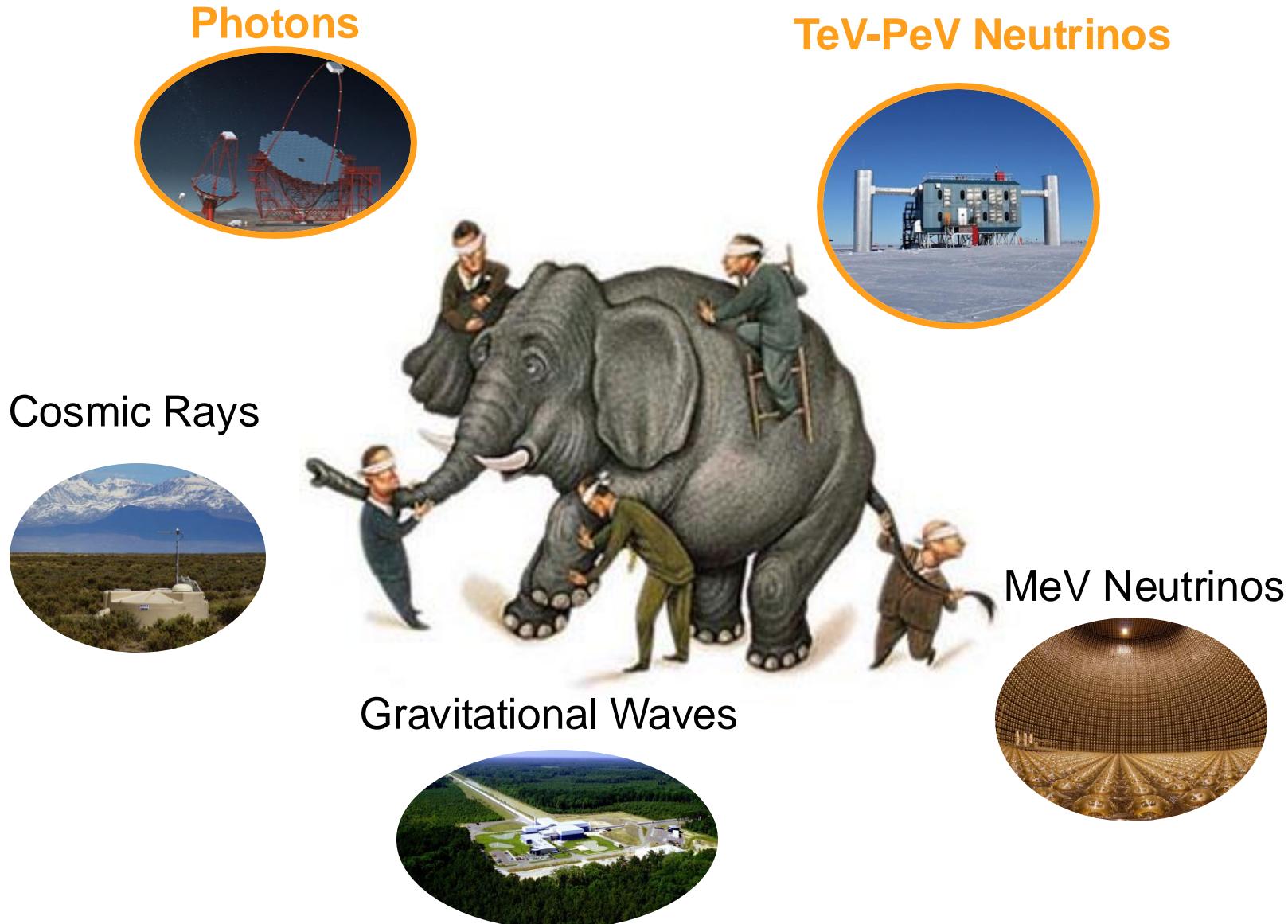
Detectability of shock breakout



Optical counterpart can appear within minutes of neutrino alert → take full advantage of once-in-a-lifetime event

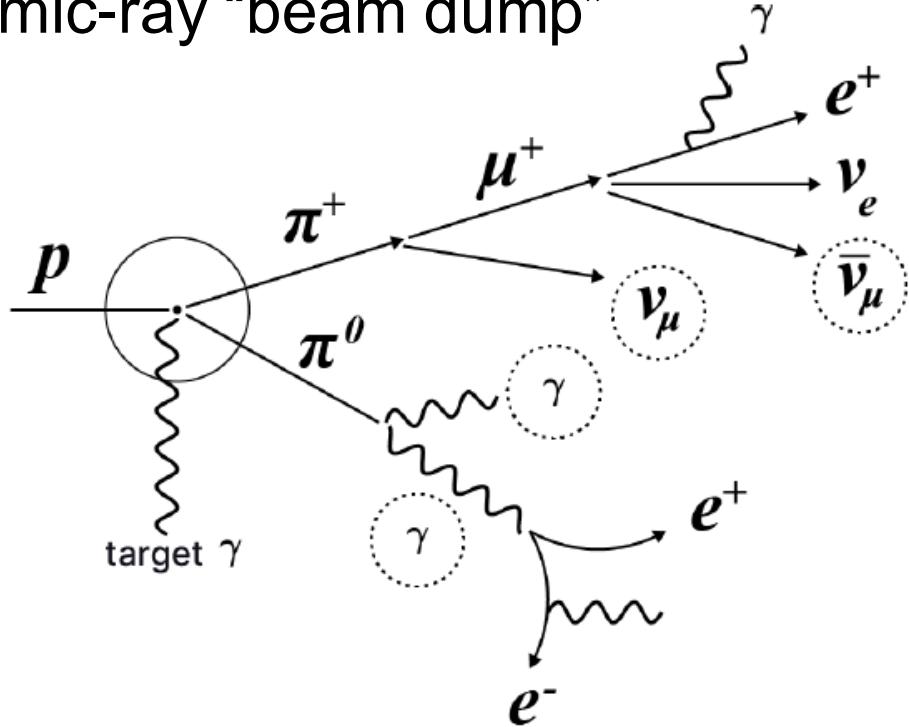


The Multi-Messenger Picture

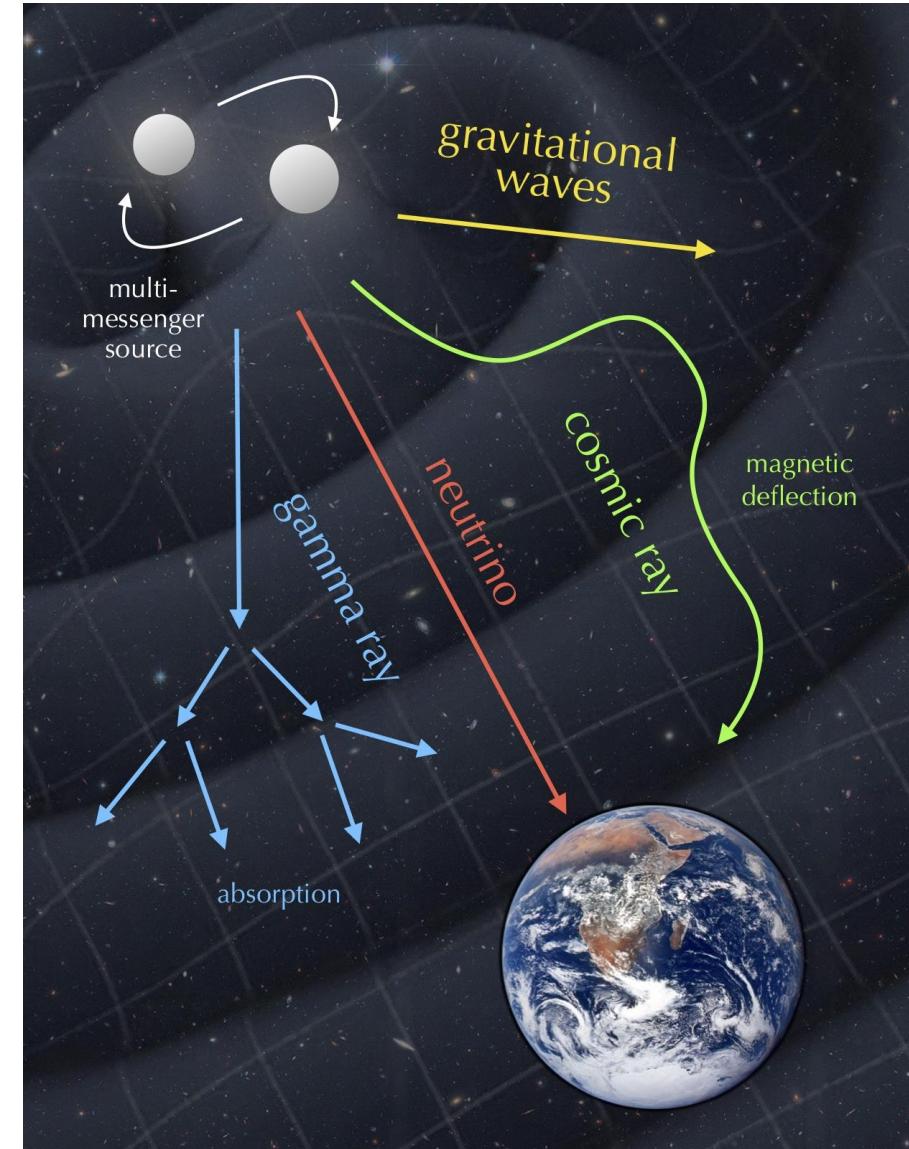


Revealing the cosmic-ray sources

Cosmic-ray “beam dump”



Neutrinos can unambiguously reveal
the sources of cosmic rays





ICECUBE

SOUTH POLE NEUTRINO OBSERVATORY

50 m



IceCube Laboratory

Data is collected here and sent by satellite to the data warehouse at UW–Madison

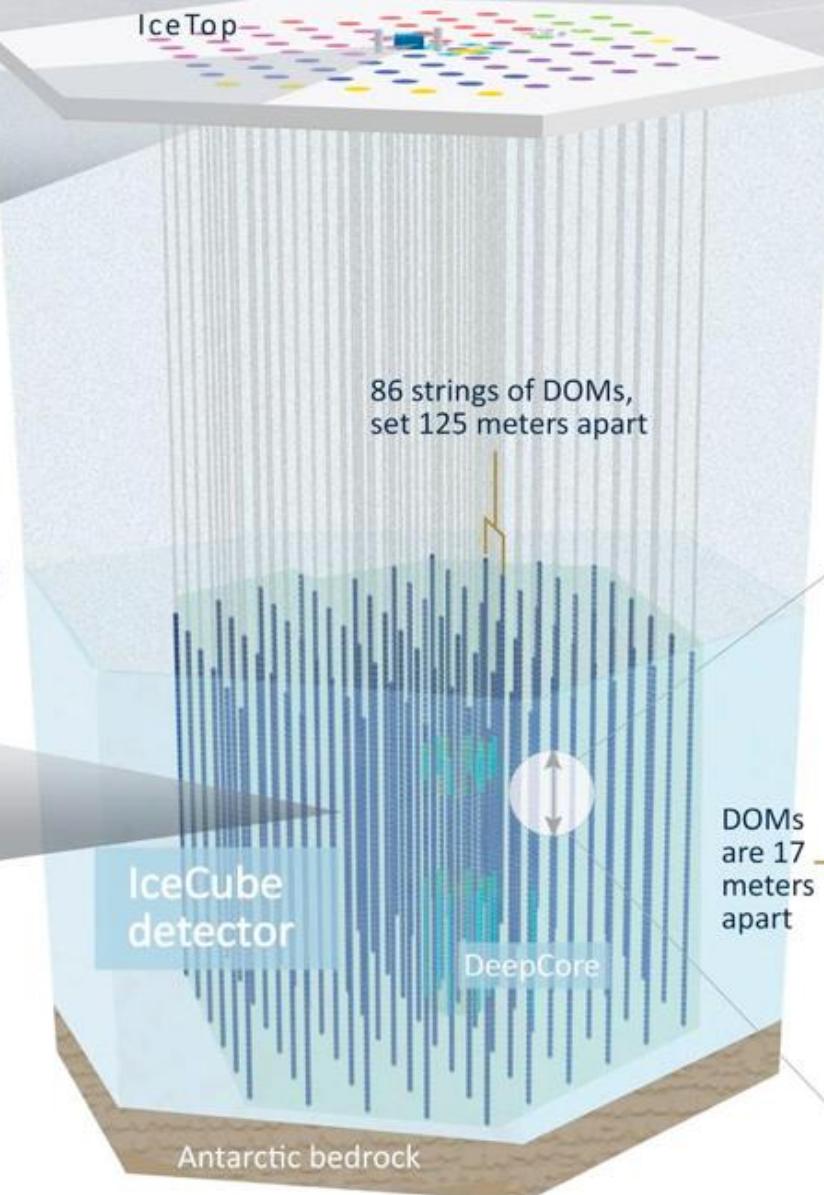
1450 m



Digital Optical Module (DOM)

5,160 DOMs deployed in the ice

2450 m



86 strings of DOMs,
set 125 meters apart

DOMs
are 17
meters
apart

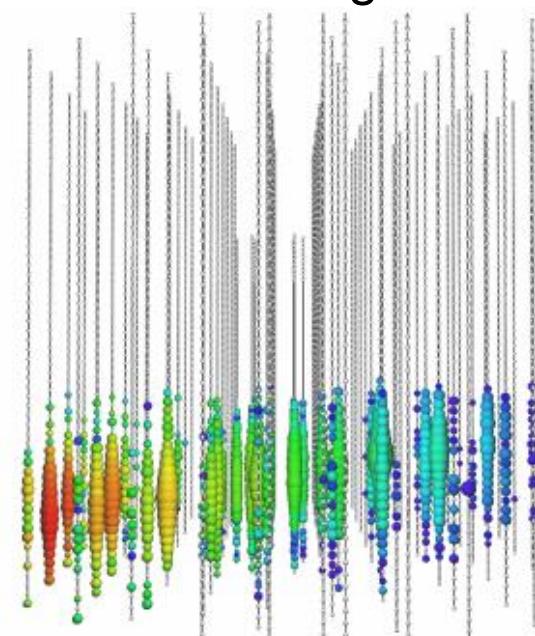
60 DOMs
on each
string

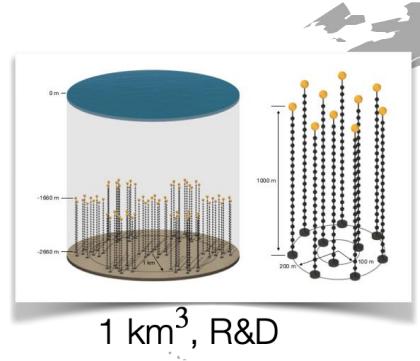


Amundsen–Scott South Pole Station, Antarctica
A National Science Foundation-managed research facility



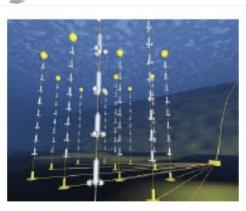
Muon track signature



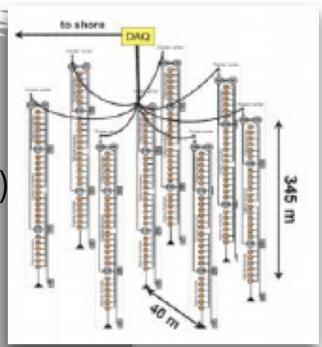


P-ONE (Canada)

ANTARES, dismantled
>0.01 km³, 2008-2022



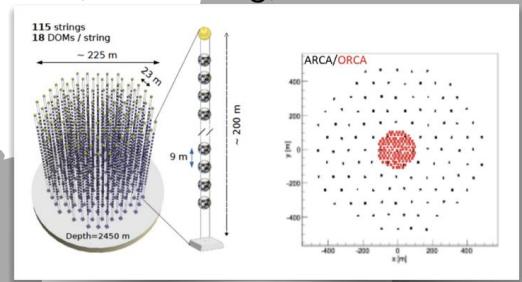
Baikal/GVD (Russia)
1 km³, in construction



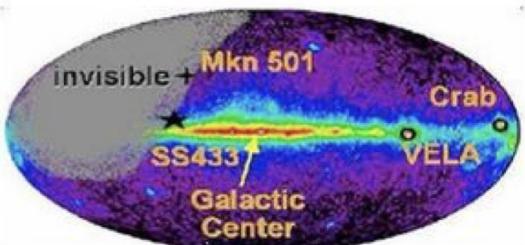
KM3NeT-ORCA
(France)

KM3NeT-ARCA
(Sicily, Italy)

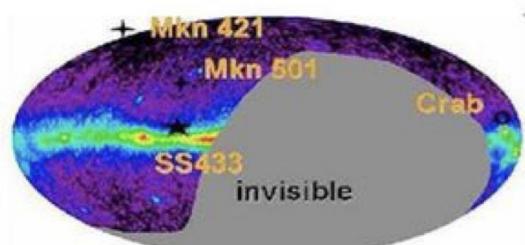
>1 km³, data taking, in construction



Northern visibility

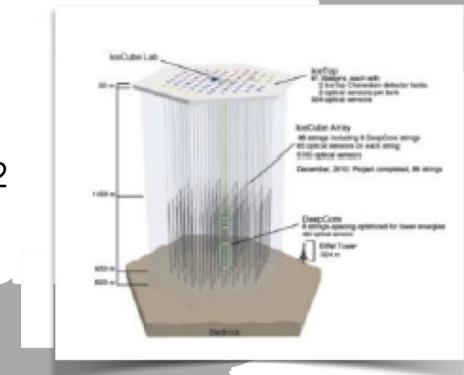


Southern visibility

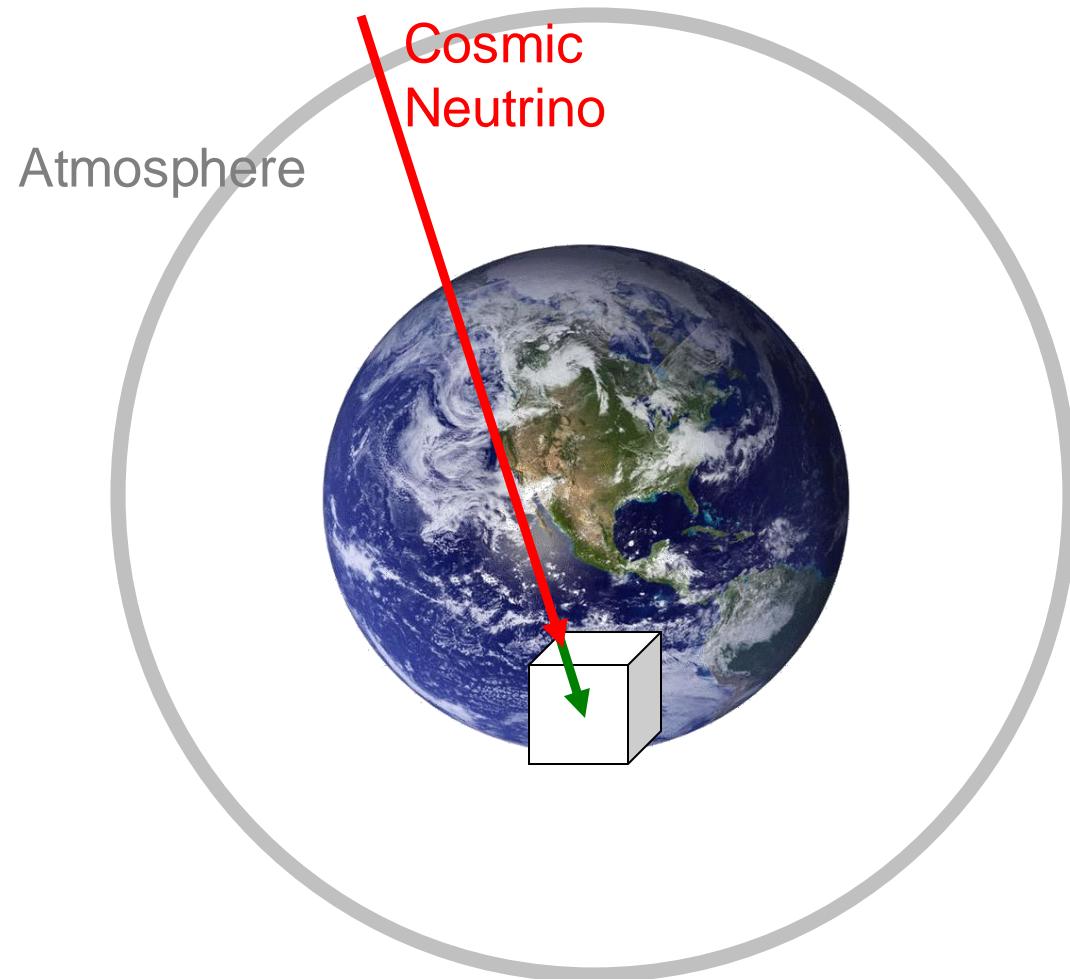


IceCube
(South Pole)
1 km³, 2011-data taking

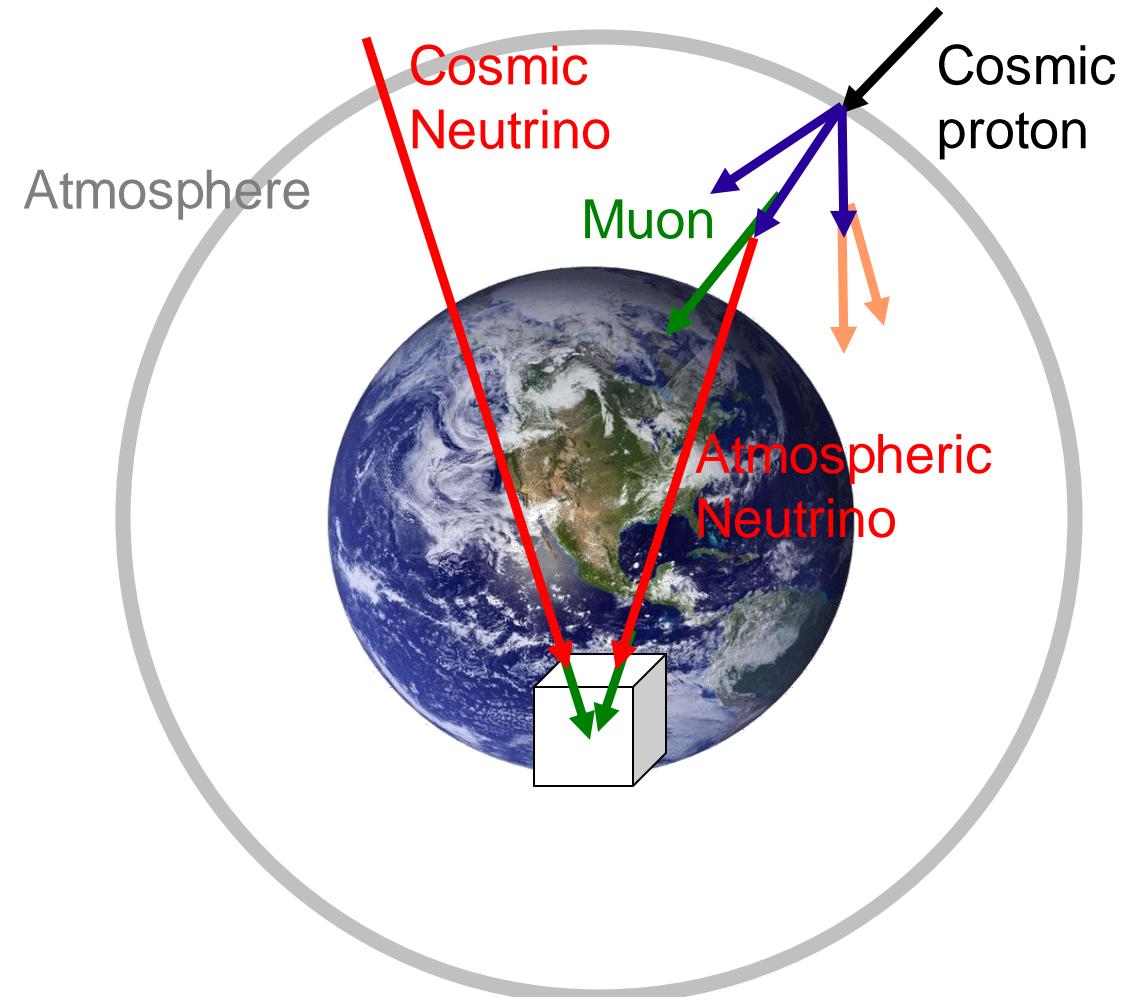
IceCube-Gen2
(South Pole)
10 km³, R&D



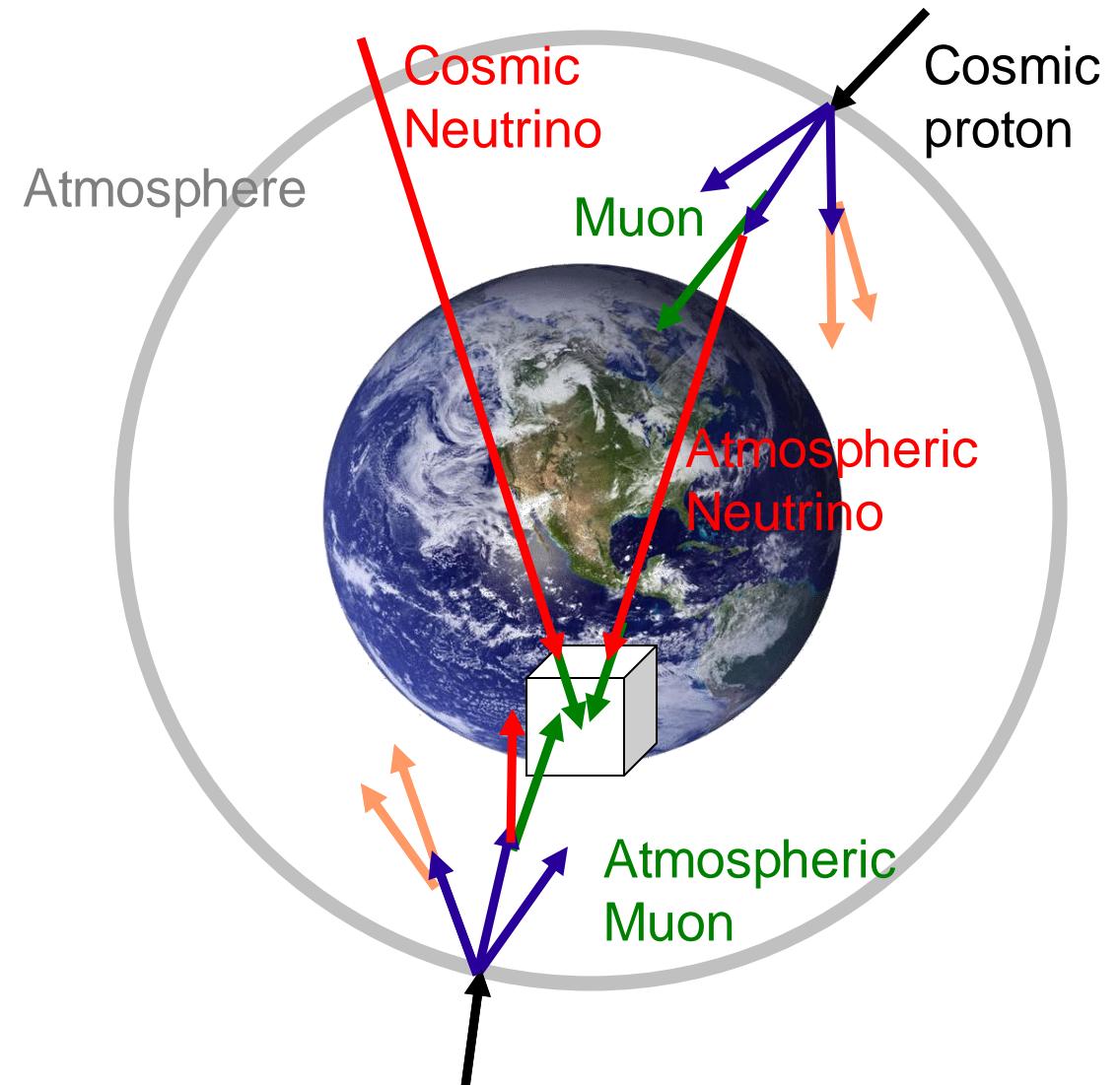
Background in Search for Cosmic Neutrinos



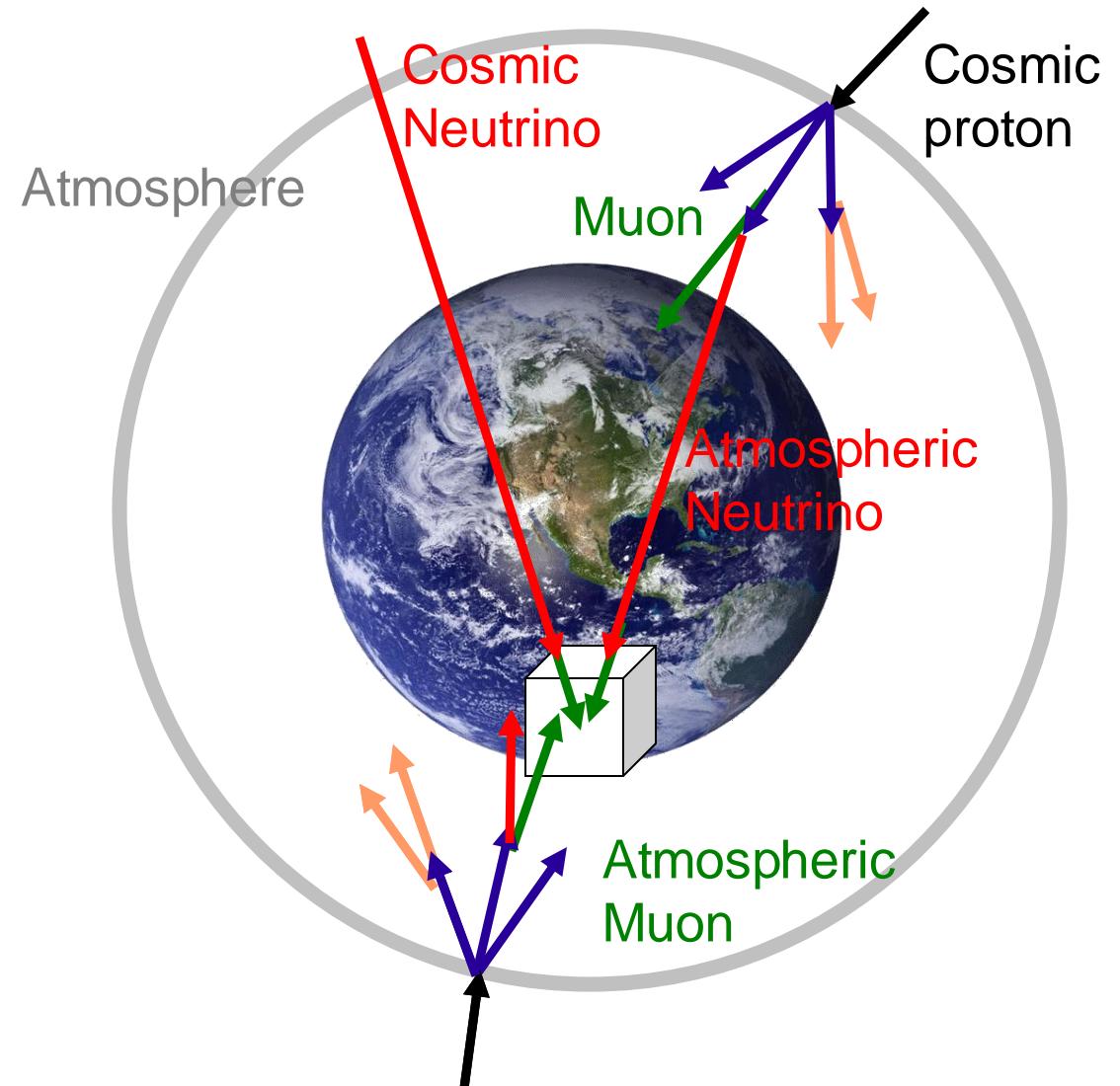
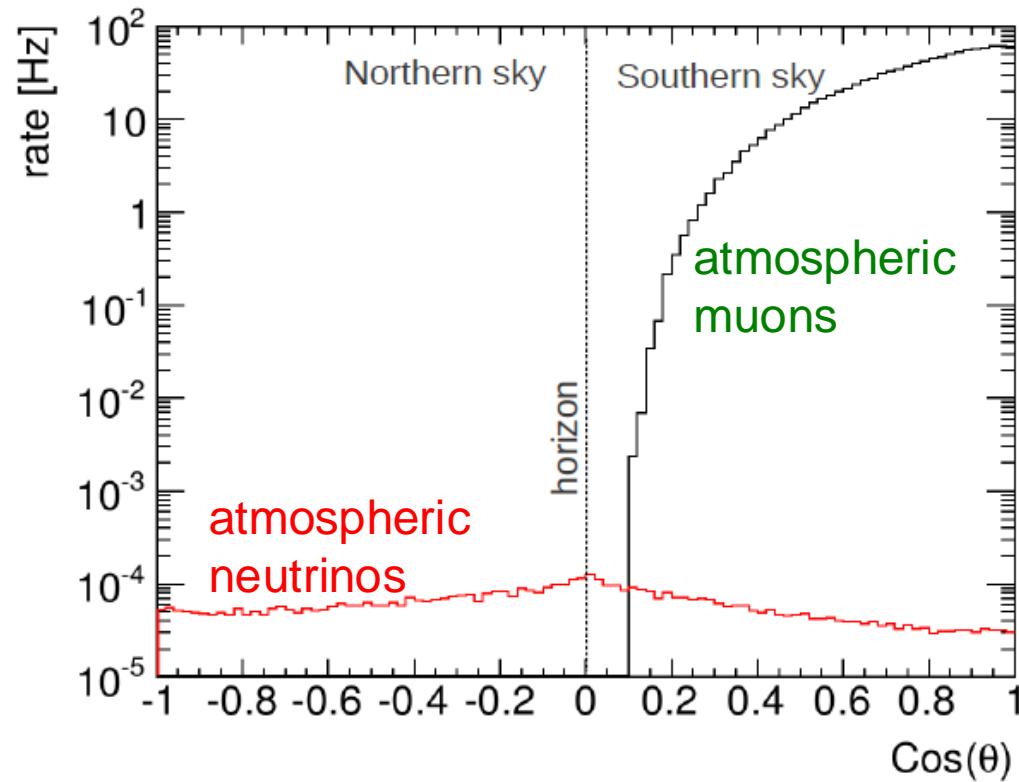
Background in Search for Cosmic Neutrinos



Background in Search for Cosmic Neutrinos



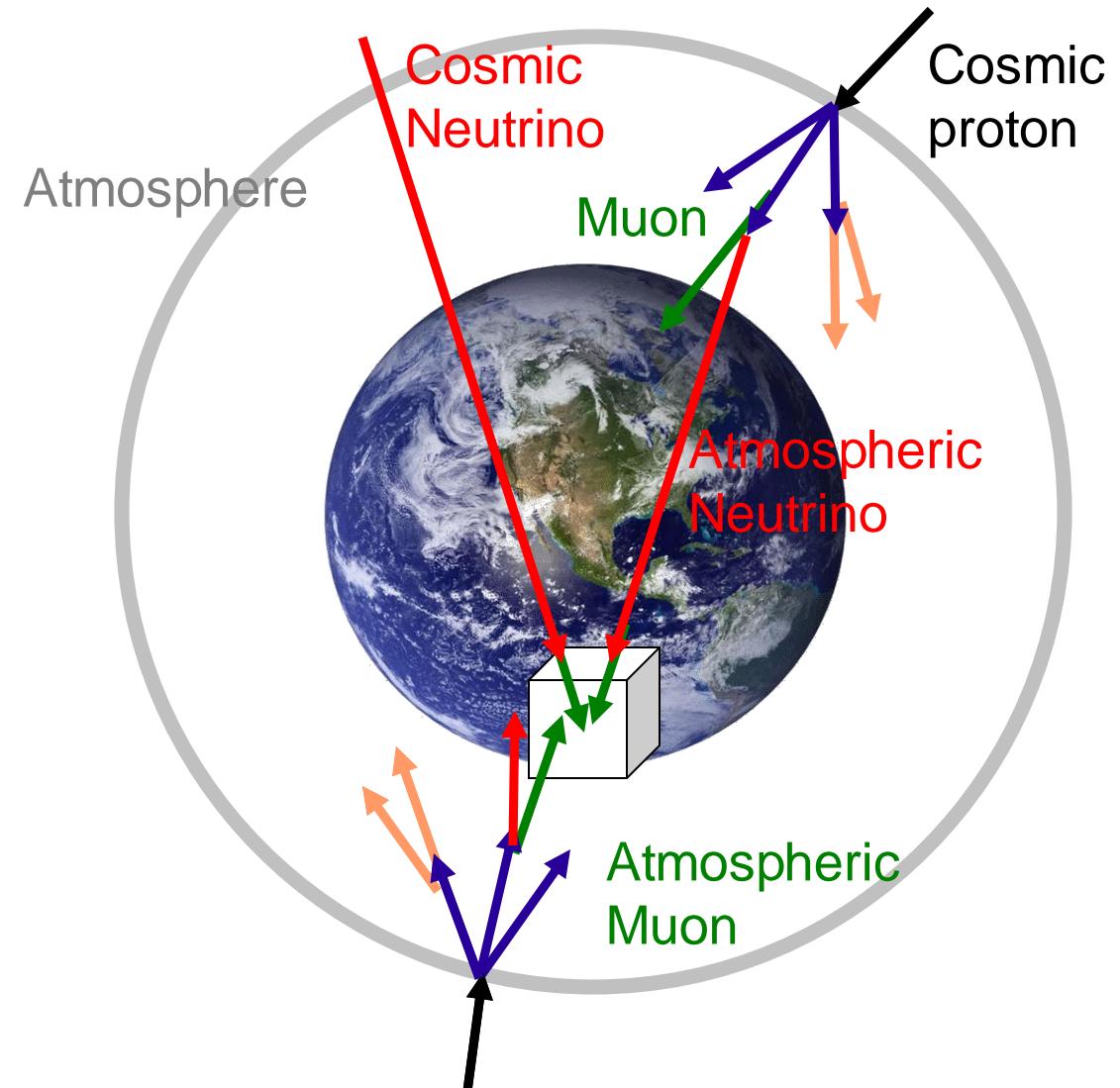
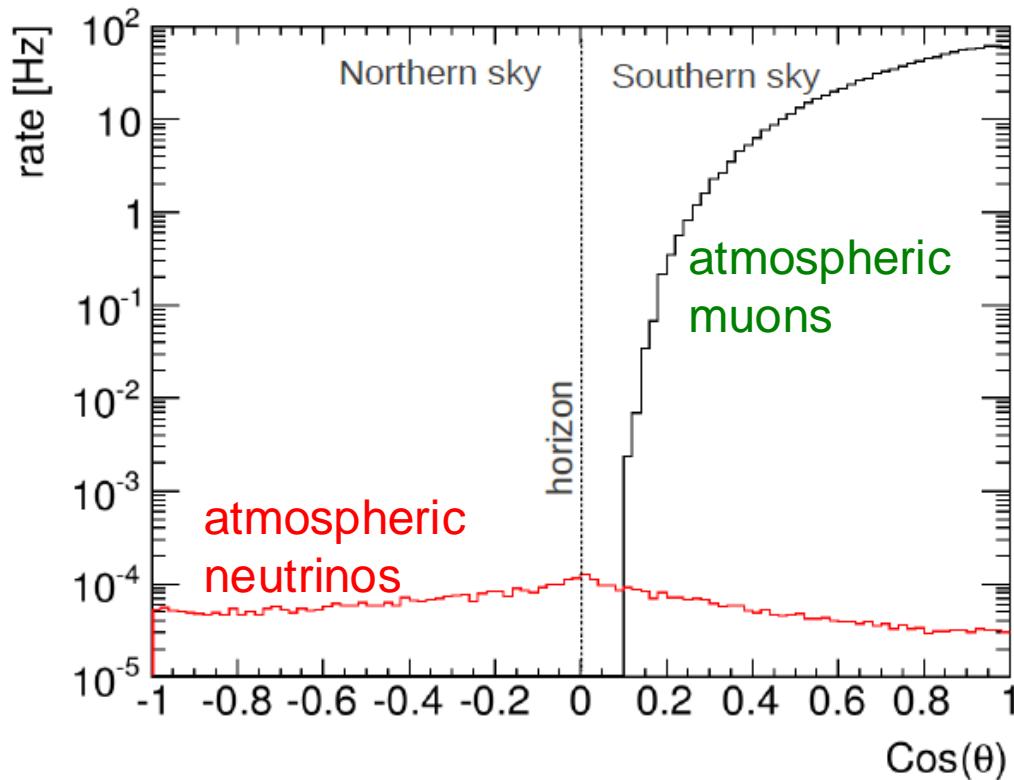
Background in Search for Cosmic Neutrinos



Background in Search for Cosmic Neutrinos

muons detected per year:

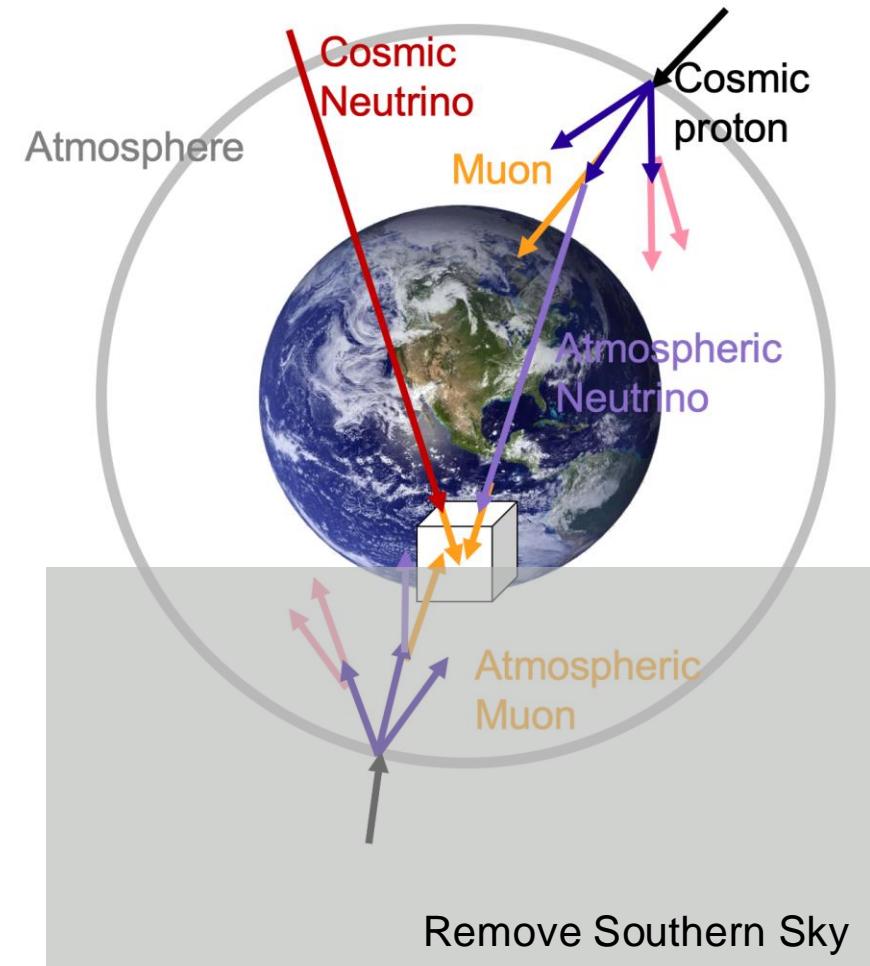
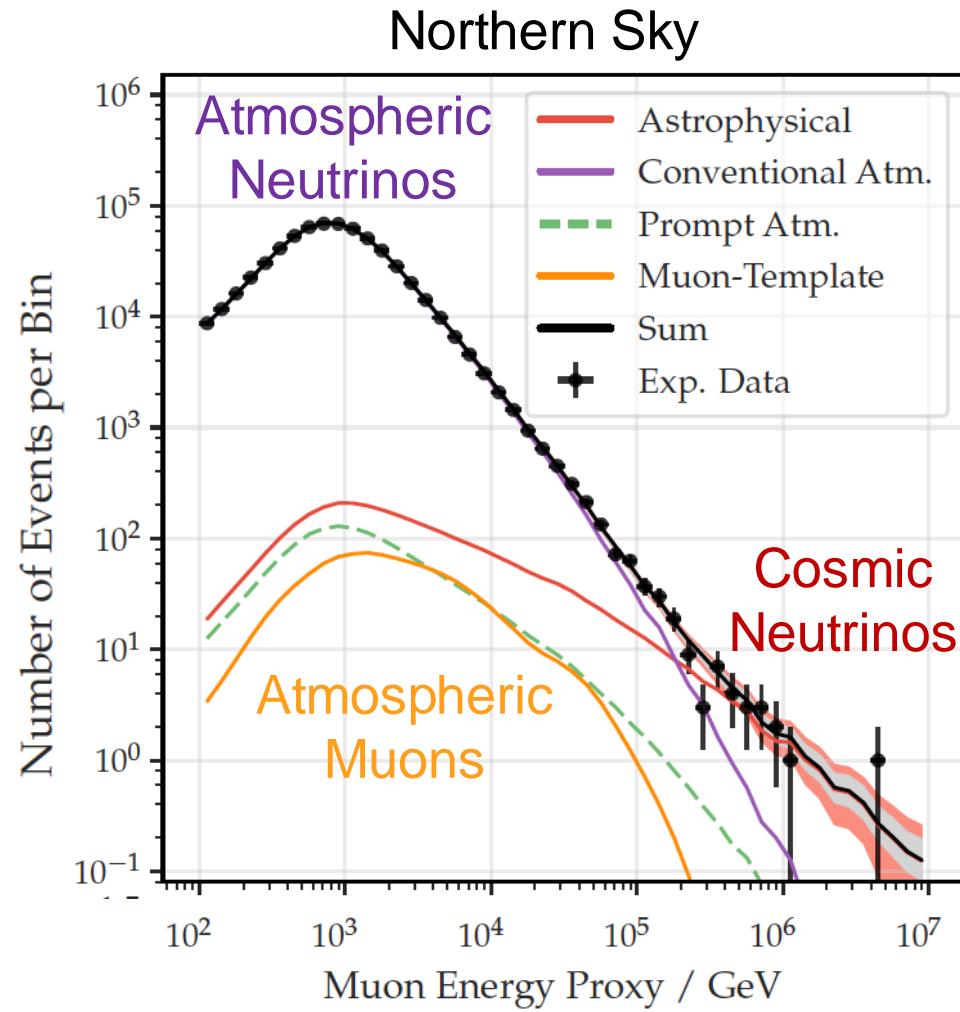
- atmospheric μ $\sim 10^{11}$ (3000/sec)
- atmospheric $\nu \rightarrow \mu$ $> 10^5$ (1/5min)
- cosmic $\nu \rightarrow \mu$ > 120 / year



Have we seen cosmic neutrinos?



Milestone: Detection of Diffuse Neutrino Flux



Diffuse flux discovered

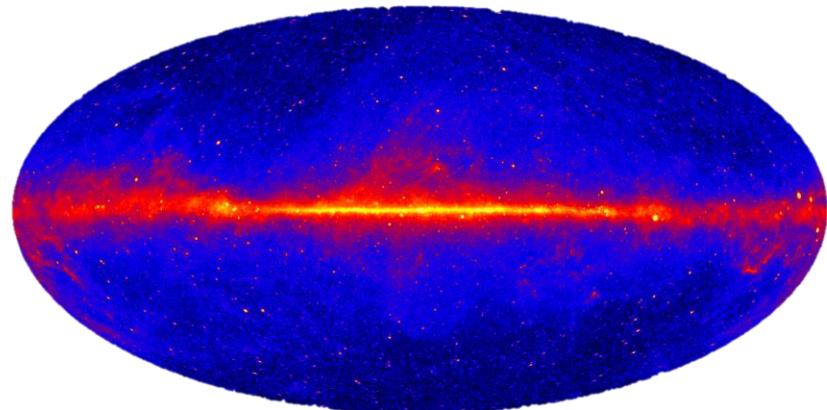


What are the source?

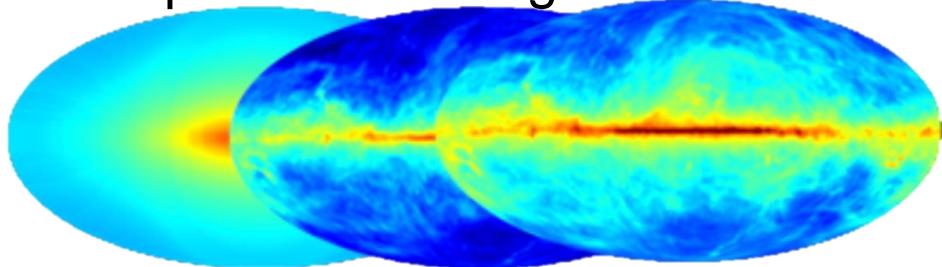


Galactic Contribution

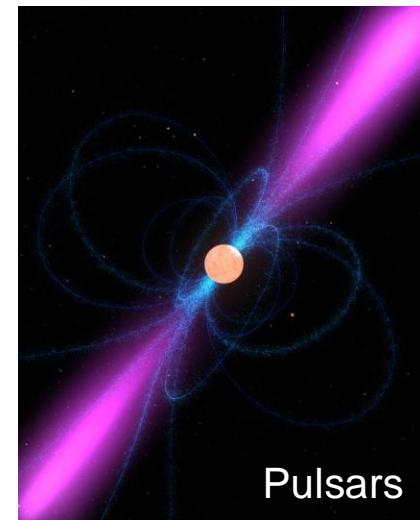
GeV gamma-ray sky by Fermi-LAT



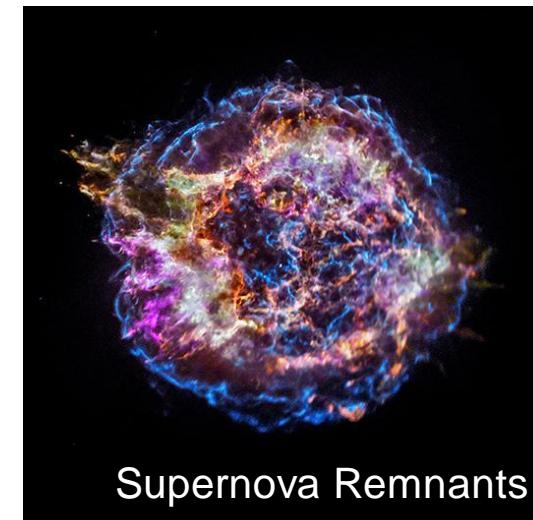
Inverse Compton Brems- strahlung π^0 decay



Cosmic rays propagate through the Galaxy and interact with photons and gas



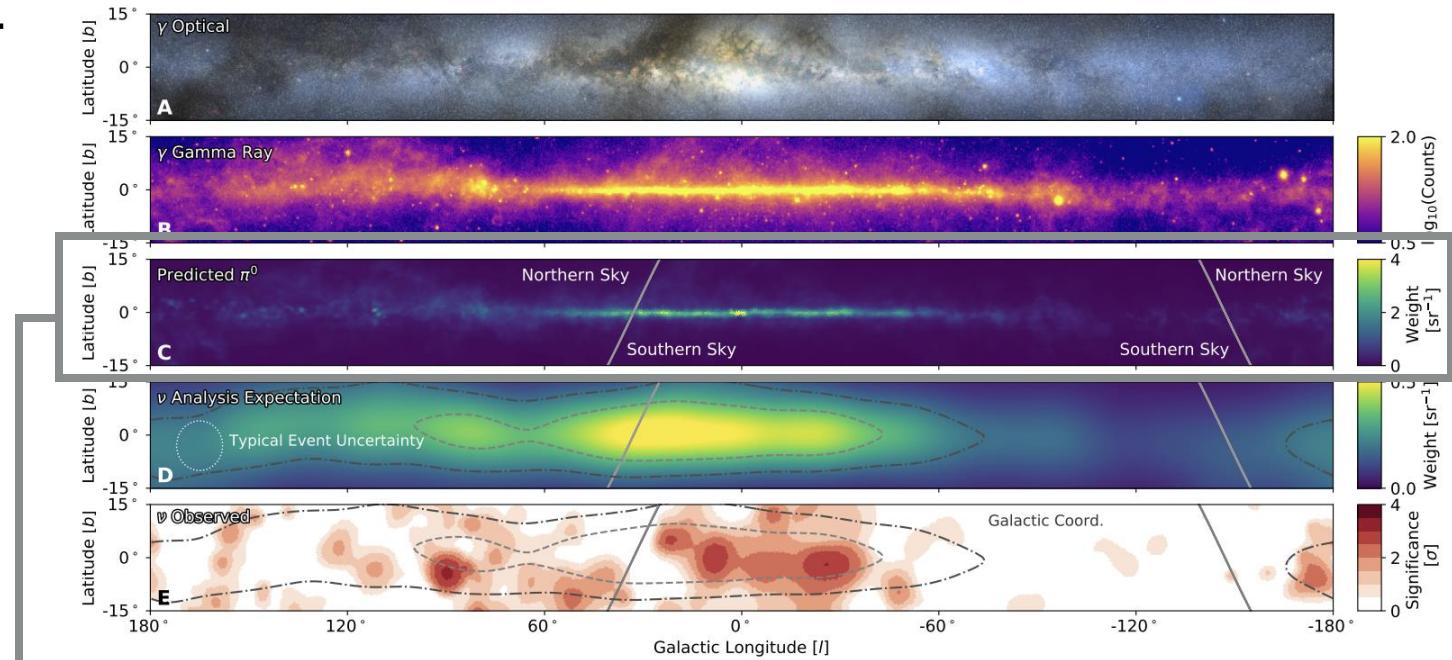
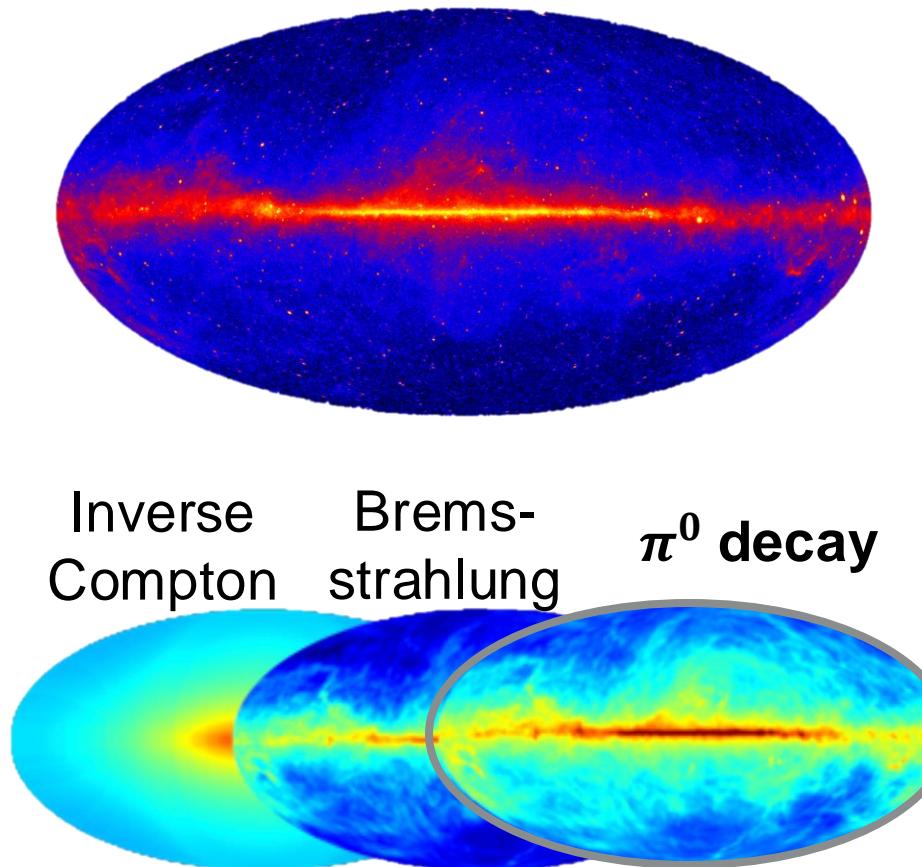
Pulsars



Supernova Remnants

Galactic Contribution

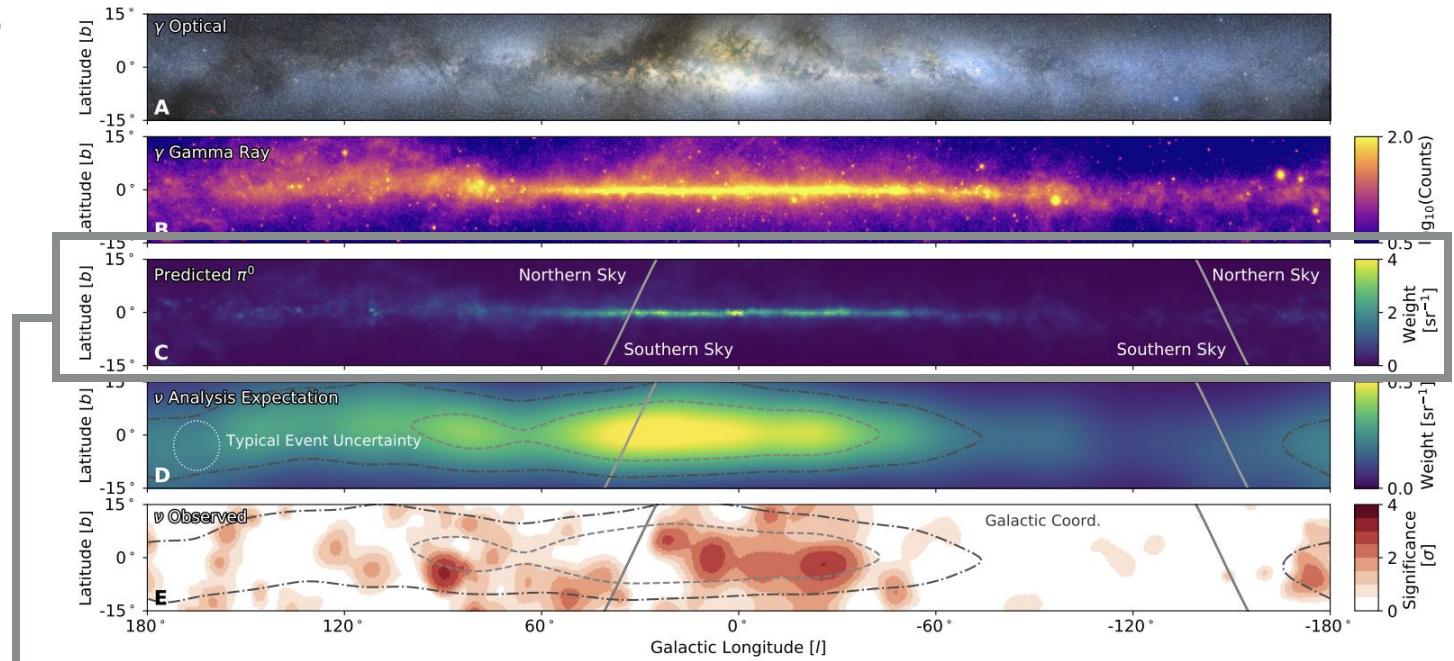
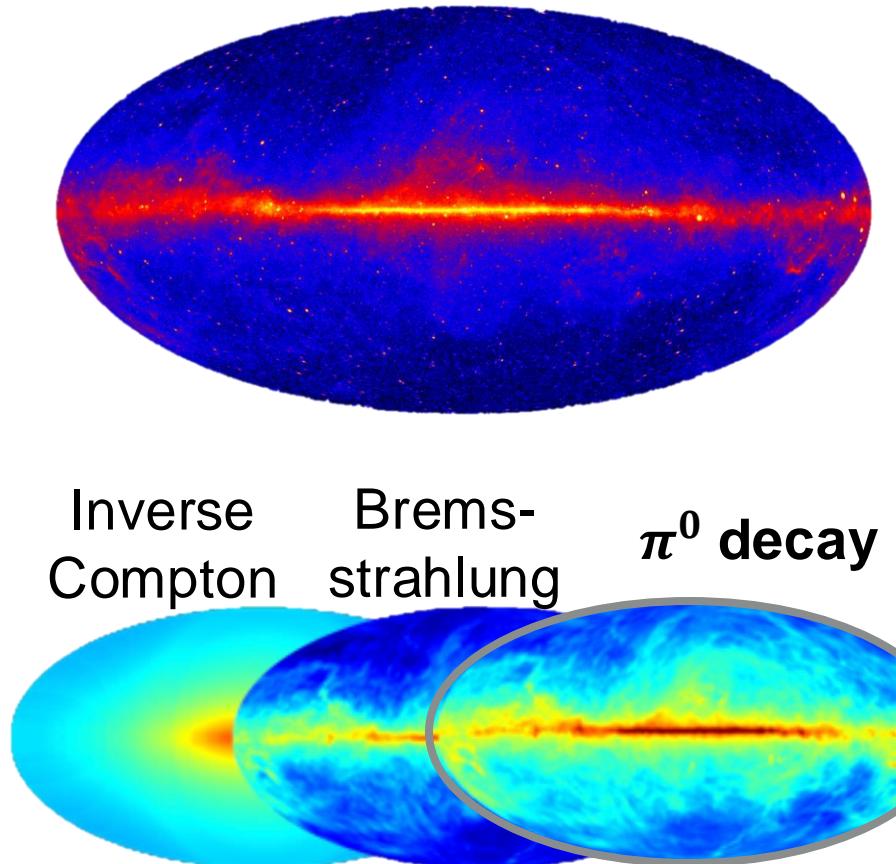
GeV gamma-ray sky by Fermi-LAT



First detection of galactic plane neutrino flux thanks to gamma-ray template fit,
~10% of diffuse flux

Galactic Contribution

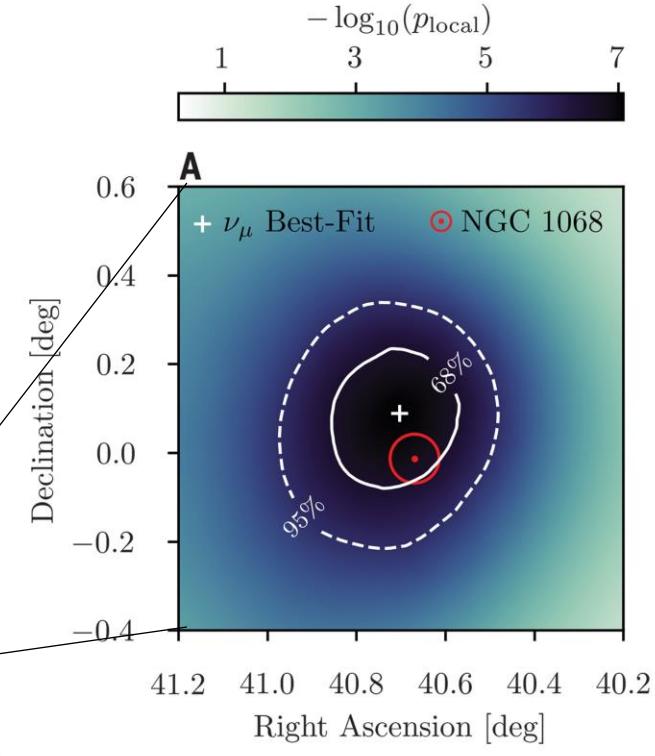
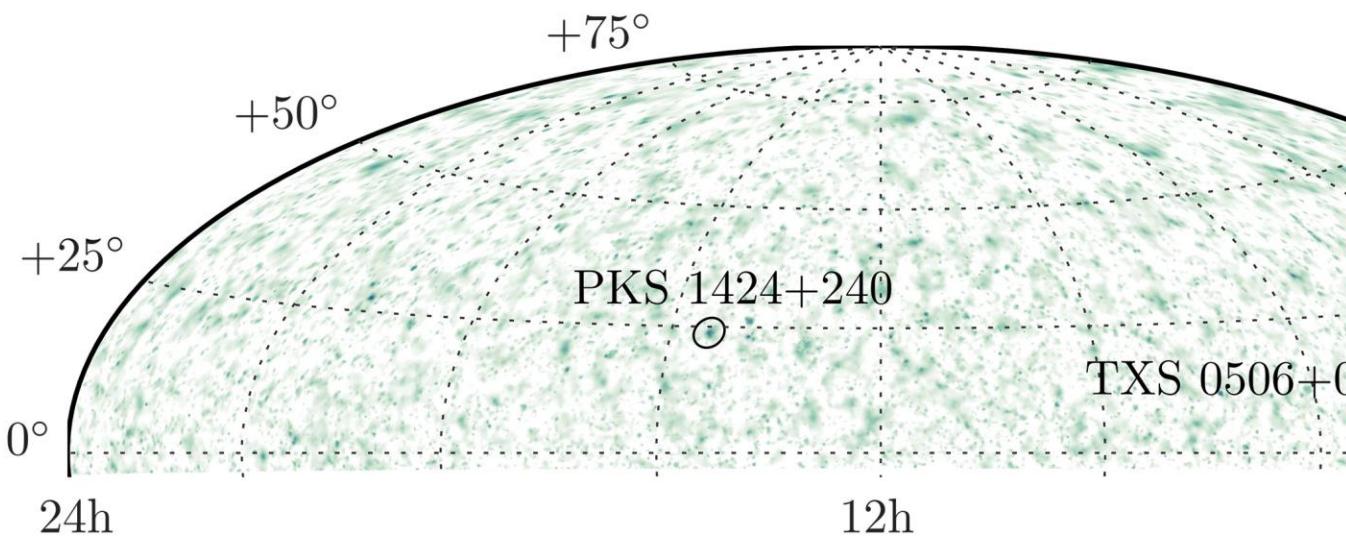
GeV gamma-ray sky by Fermi-LAT



New handle to understand cosmic-ray production and propagation in our Galaxy

Extragalactic Sources: hot spot search

Declination

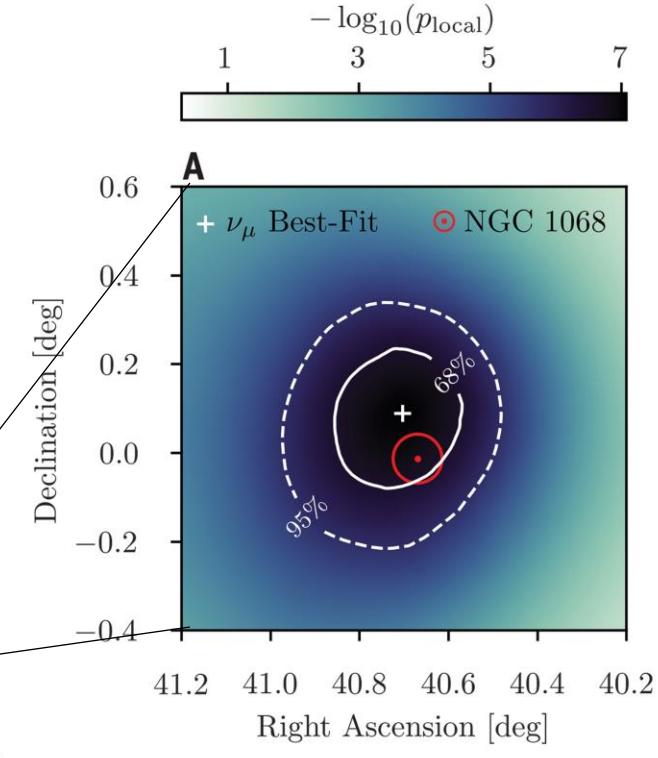
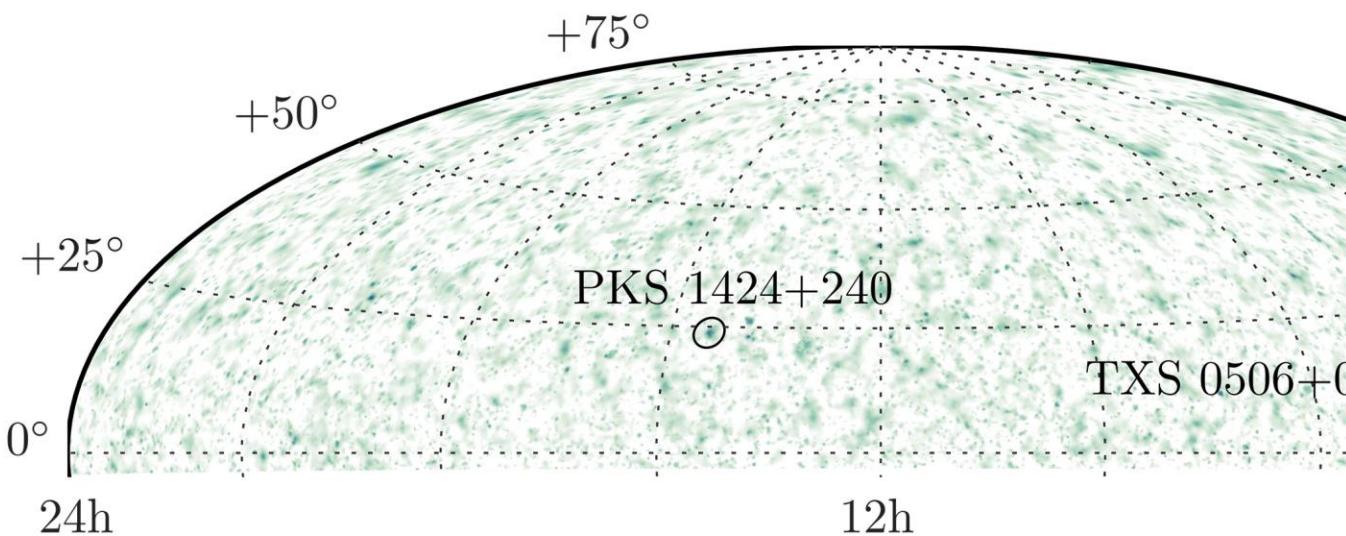


Local p-value: 5×10^{-8} (5.3σ)
After trial correction: 2.2×10^{-2} (2σ)

Challenge: Atmospheric background, large trial factor

Extragalactic Sources: hot spot search

Declination



Local p-value: 5×10^{-8} (5.3σ)
After trial correction: 2.2×10^{-2} (2σ)

Solution: Use predefined source lists to reduce trials

Extragalactic Sources

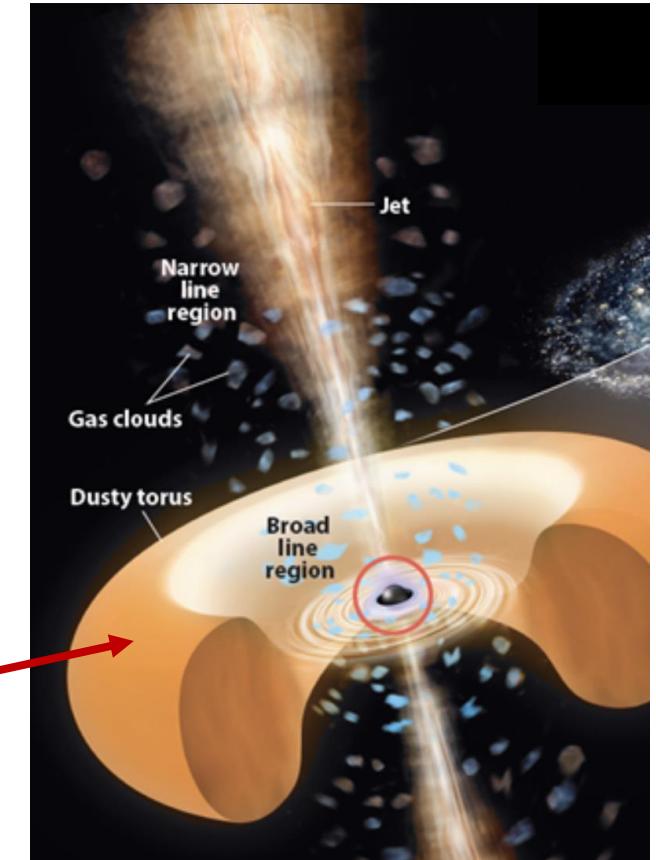
110 sources based on gamma-ray properties and weighted with neutrino search sensitivity

Most significant candidate:

NGC 1068 (M77), ~80 neutrinos (1-10TeV), 4.2σ

- Nearby ($M=14\text{Mpc}$) Seyfert 2 galaxy
- AGN and star-forming activity

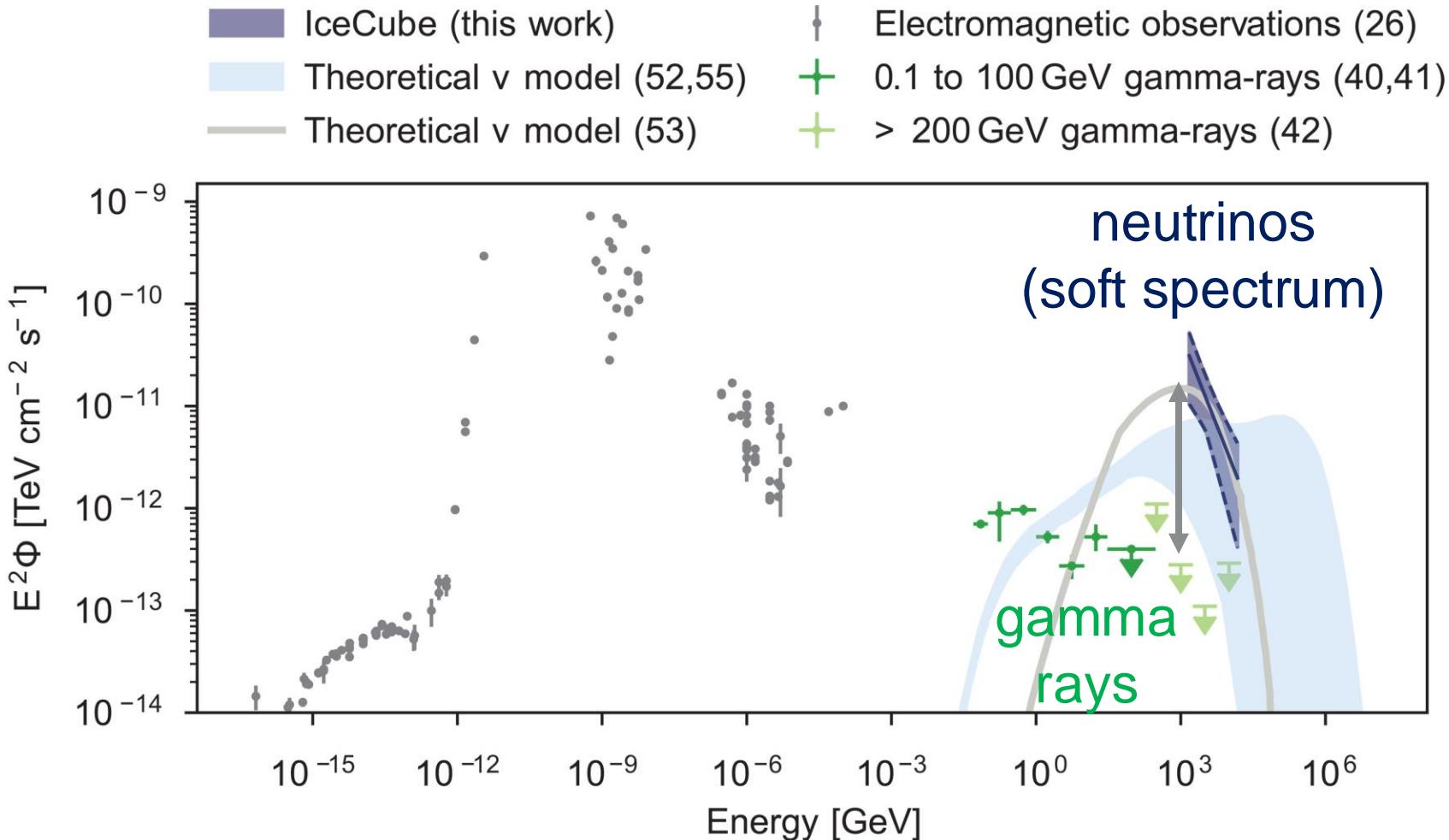
Seyfert 2



Combining gamma-ray source list with neutrino data
allowed neutrino source detection

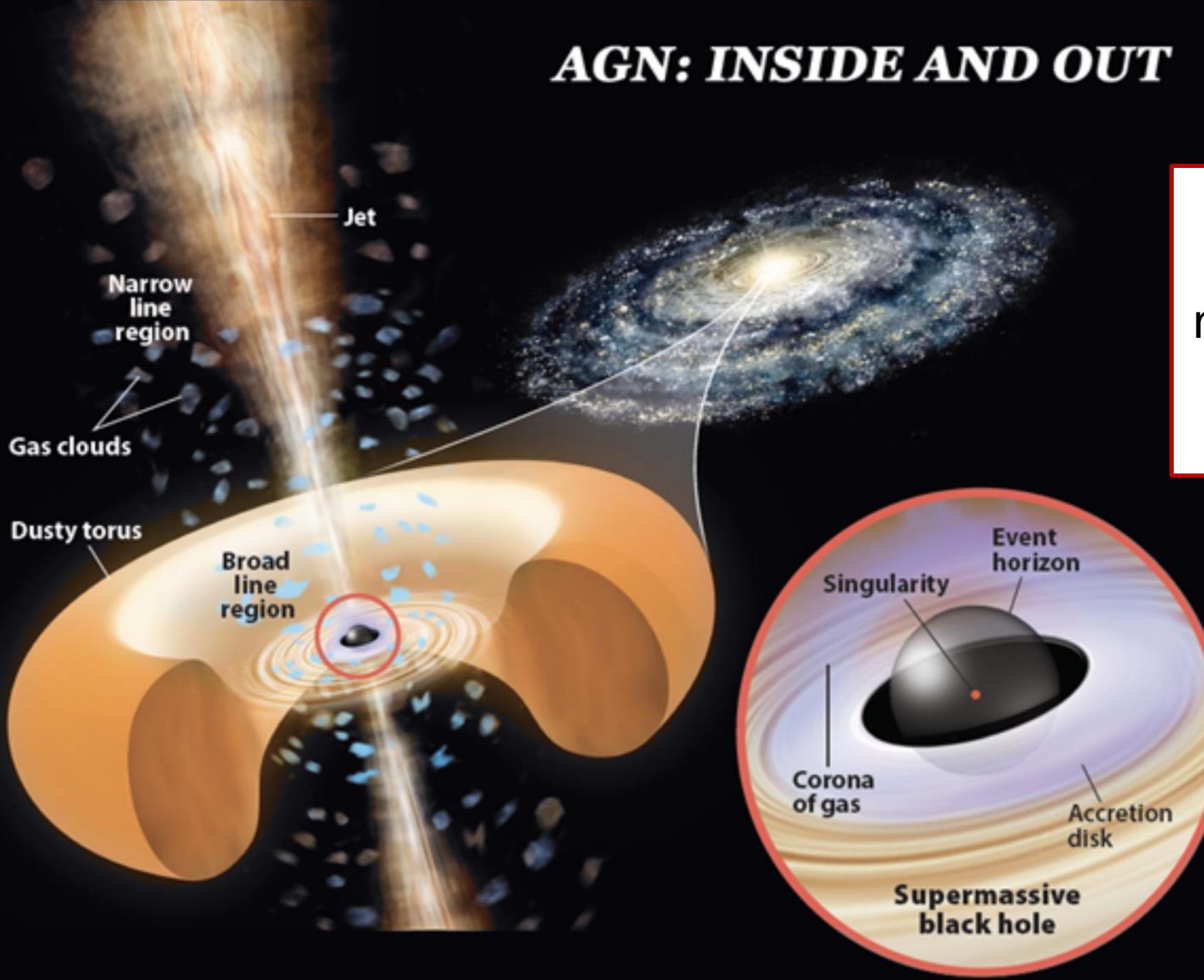
Source accelerates cosmic-rays to 40-400 TeV

Complete Multi-wavelength data of NGC 1068



Gamma rays
need to be
absorbed

AGN: INSIDE AND OUT



Lack of gamma rays places neutrino production site in the heart of the galaxy

See e.g.
Eichmann 2022,
Murase 2020,
Inoue 2020,
Padovani 2024

Neutrinos as Triggers

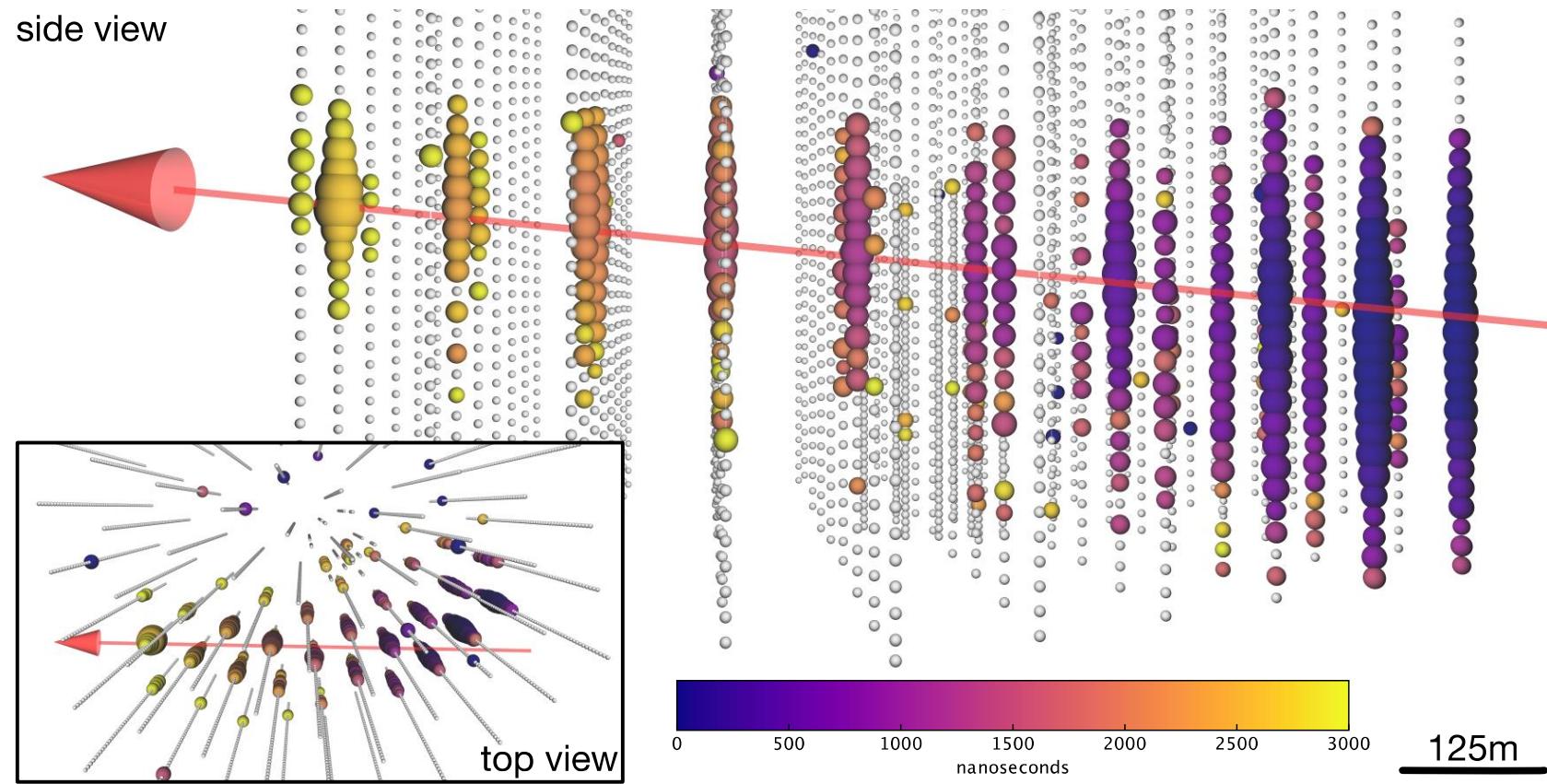
Public alerts since April 2016

- Single high-energy muon track events ($> \sim 100\text{TeV}$)
- “Gold” alert stream 10 / yr, ~ 5 / yr of cosmic origin
- Median latency: 30 sec

Goal: Find electromagnetic counterpart



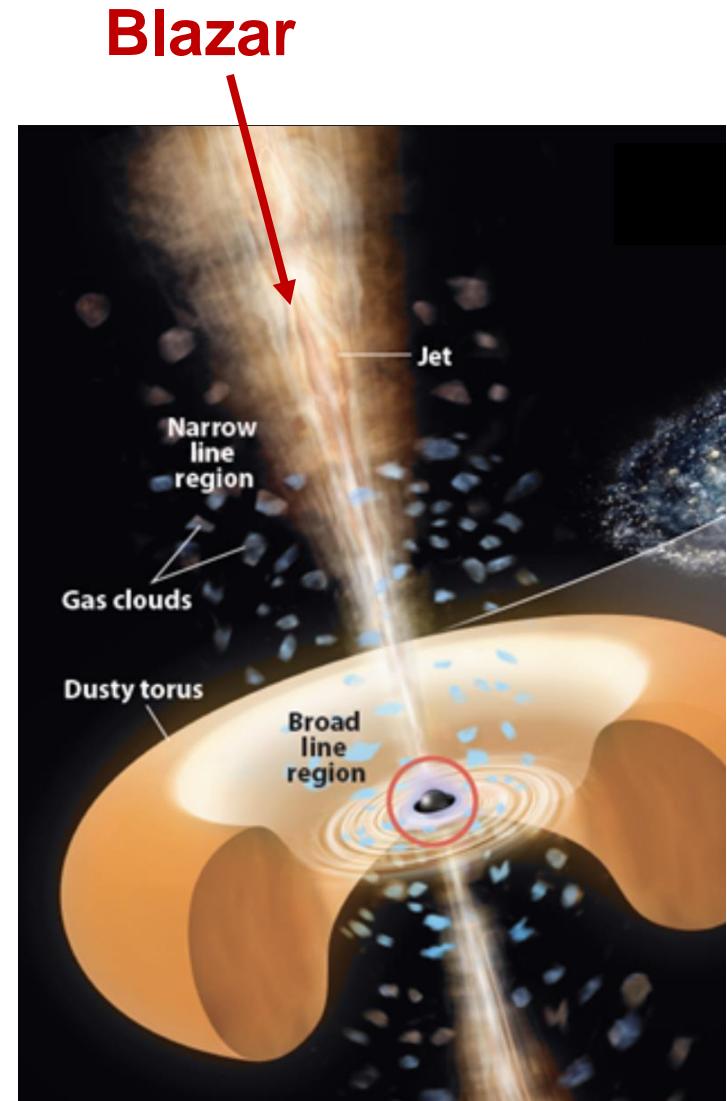
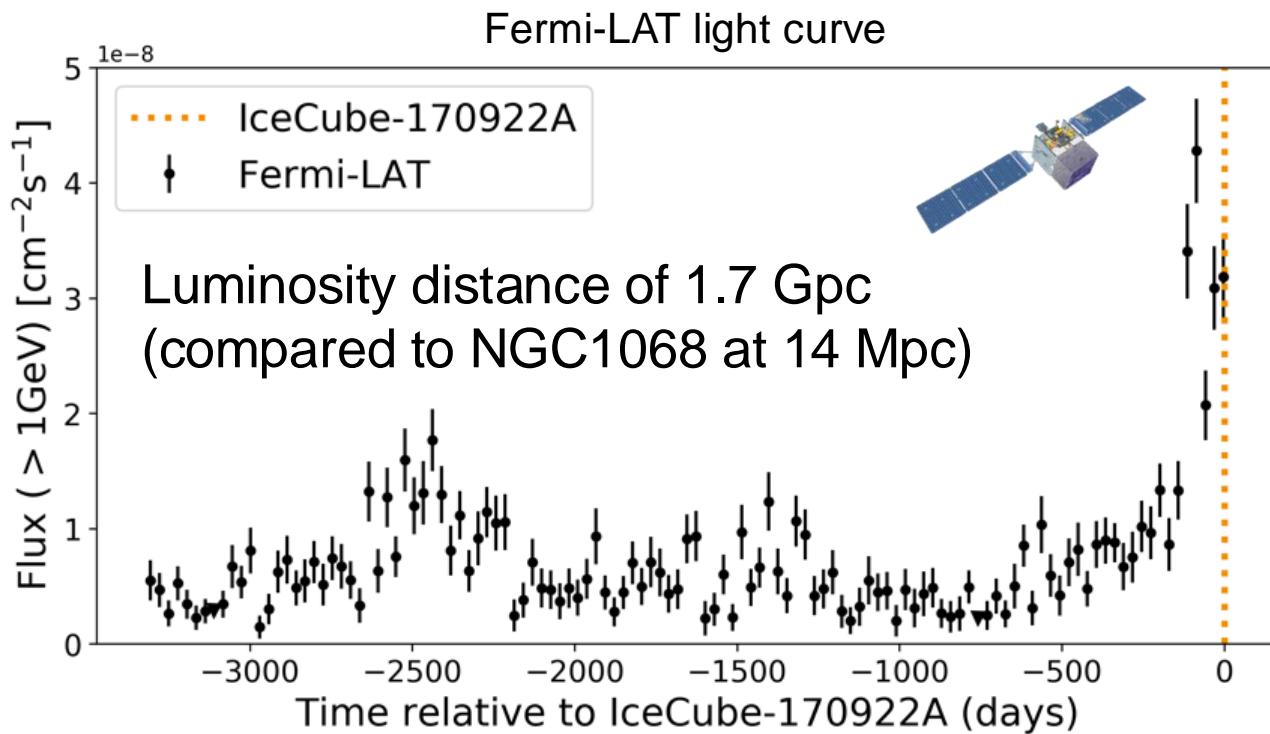
IC-170922A – a 290 TeV Neutrino



Signalness: 56.5%

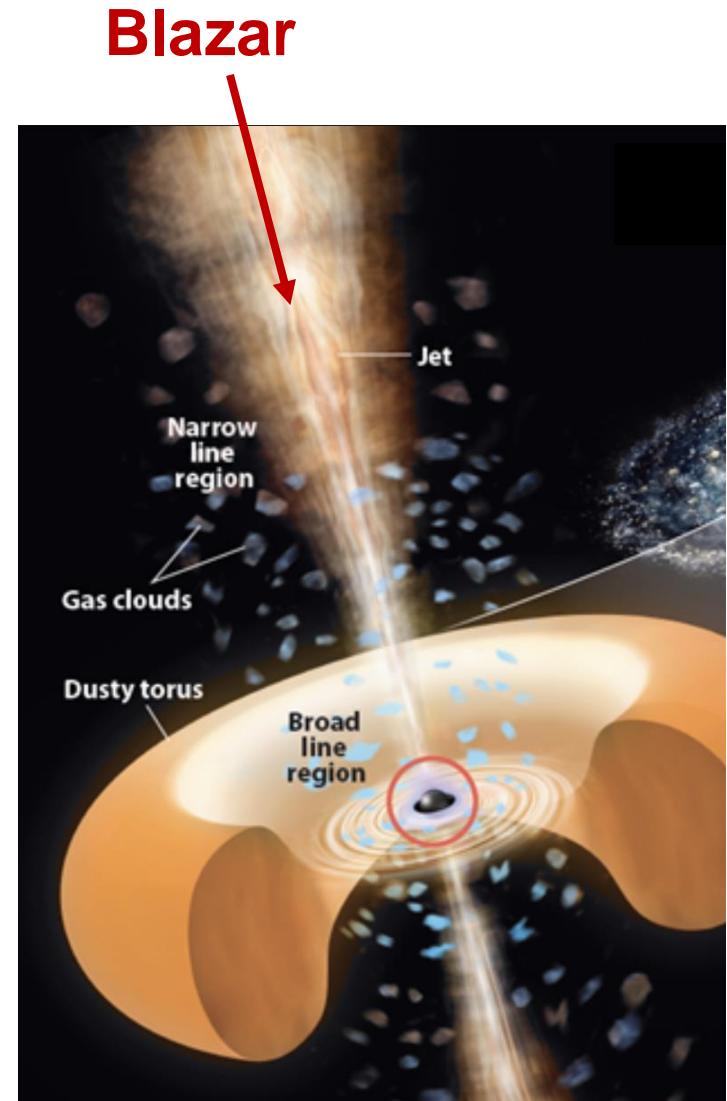
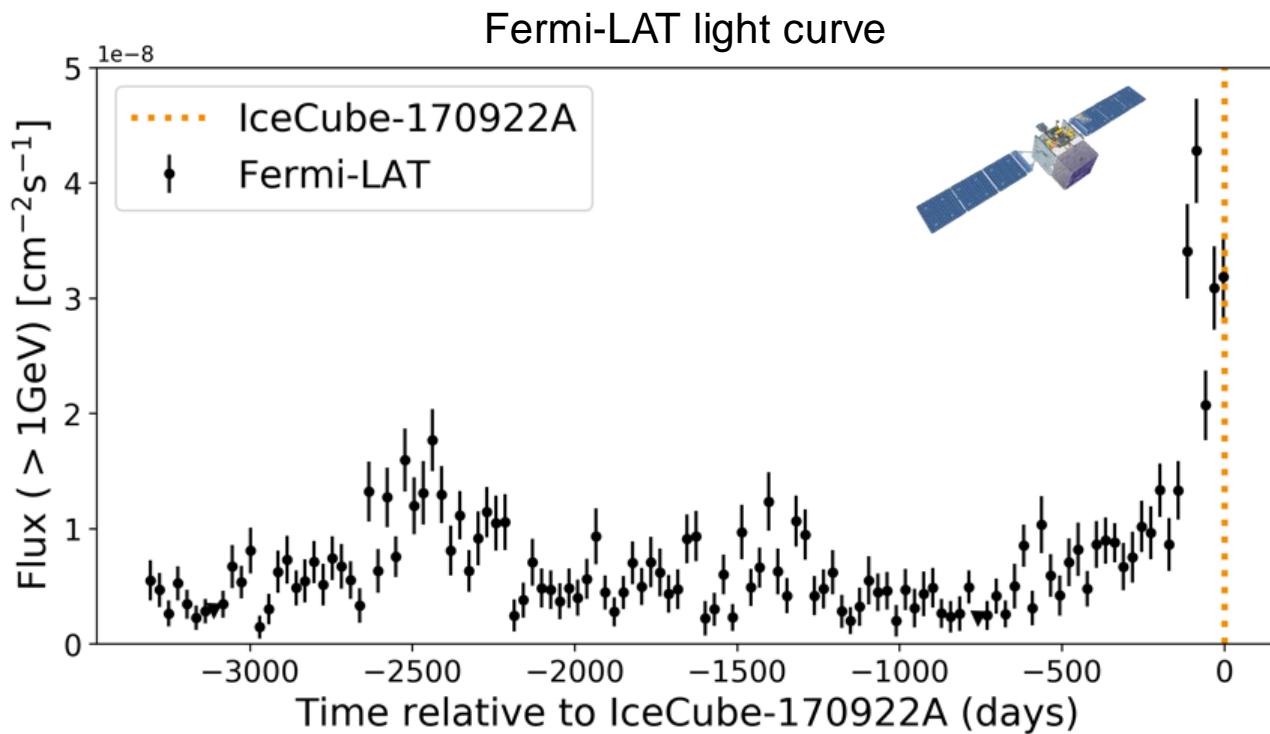
IceCube, Fermi-LAT, MAGIC, AGILE, ASAS-SN, HAWC, H.E.S.S., INTEGRAL, Kapteyn,
Kanata, Kiso, Liverpool, Subaru, Swift, VERITAS, VLA, Science 2018

Gamma-ray Counterpart: TXS 0506+056



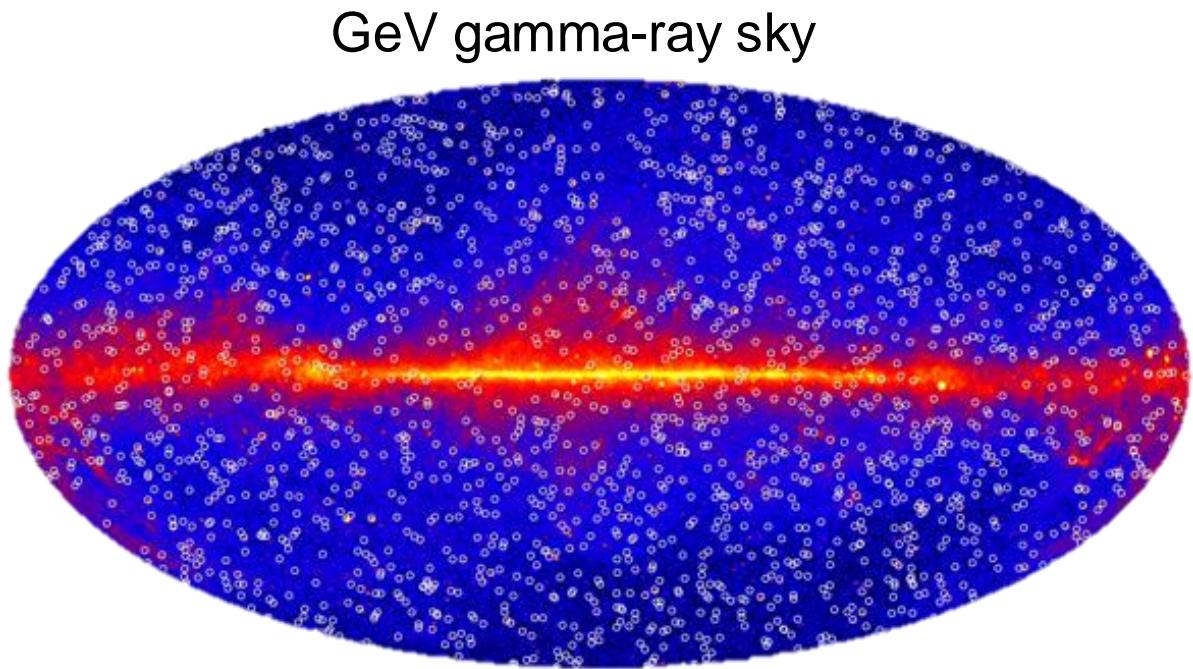
Coincidence with source location and gamma-ray flare increases significance to 3σ

Gamma-ray Counterpart: TXS 0506+056

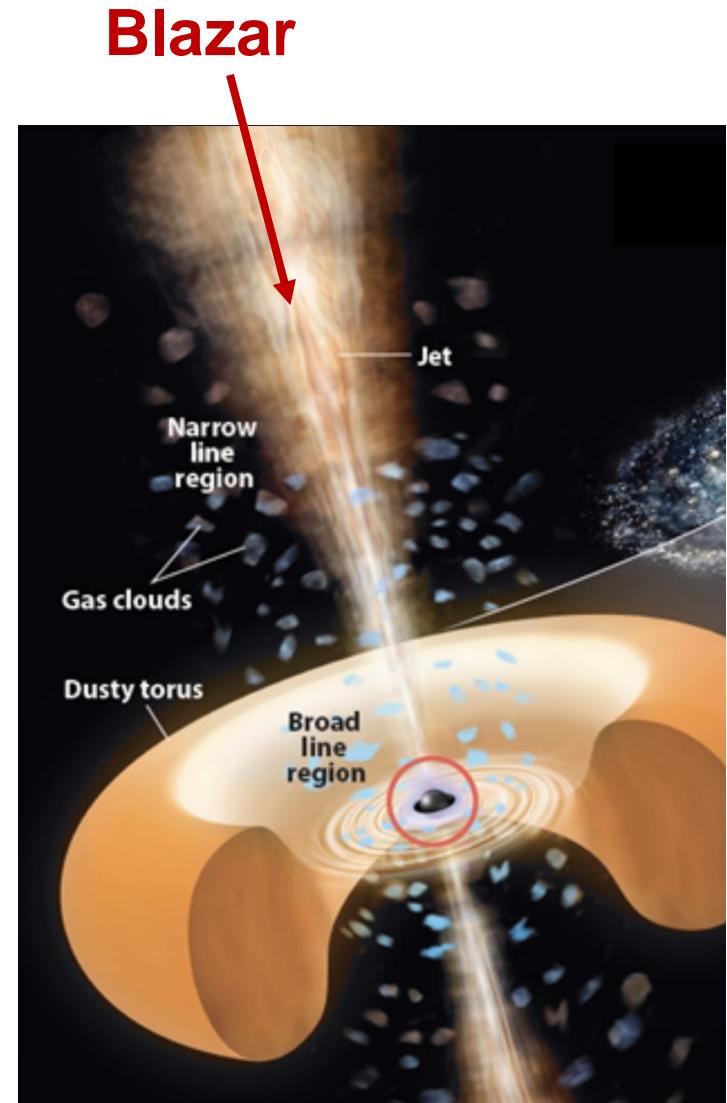


Source is a cosmic-ray source reaching energies of at least several PeV

Population of gamma-ray blazars



No signal from population of gamma-ray blazars.



Optical Counterpart to a high-energy neutrino: SN2023uqf

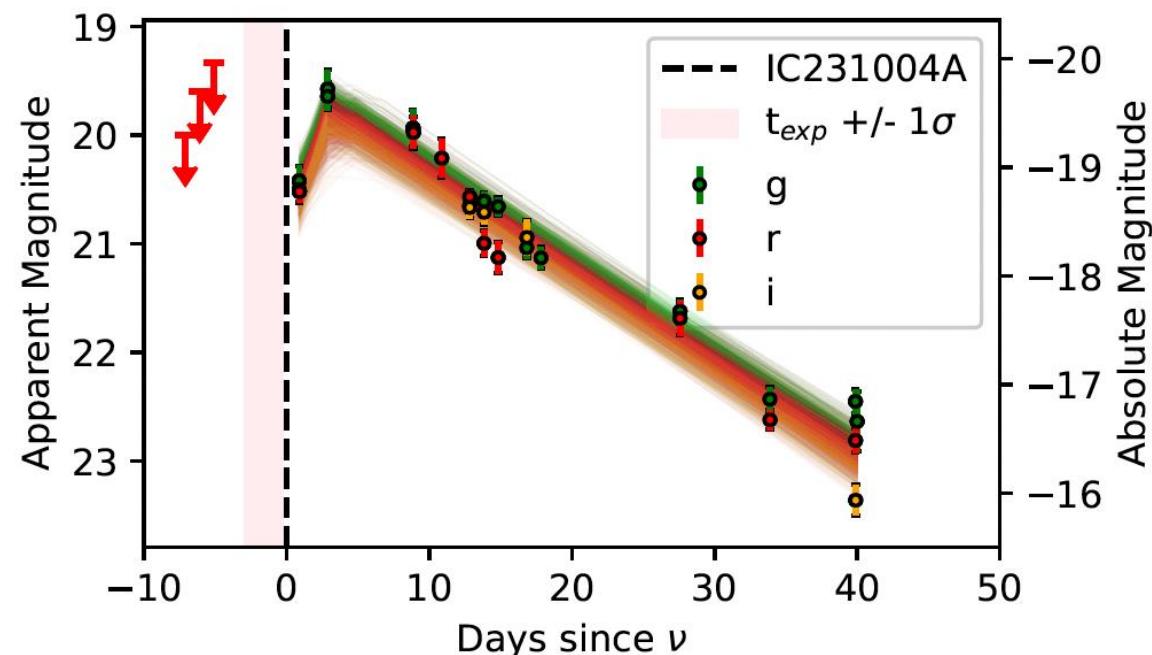
IC-231004A

440 TeV Neutrino

84% signalness

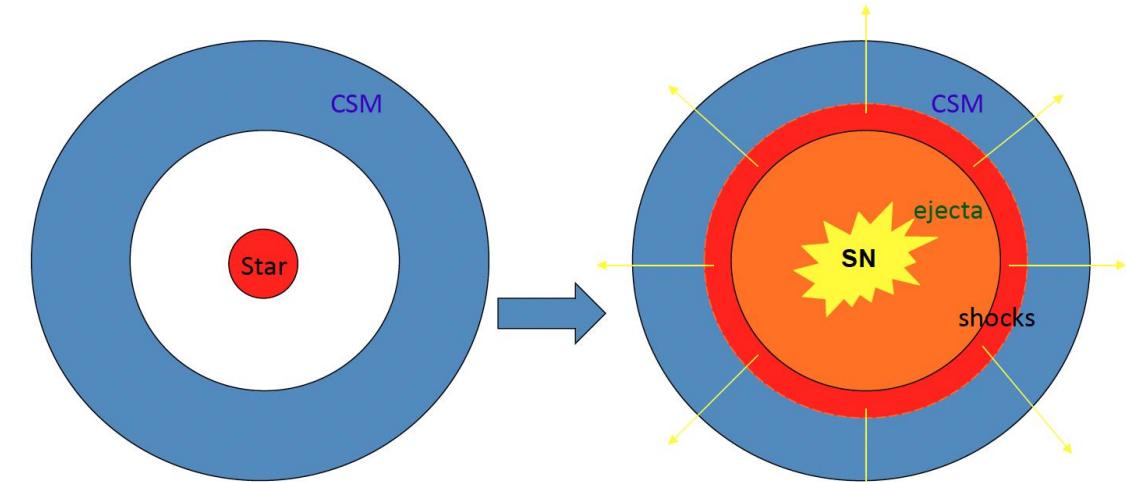
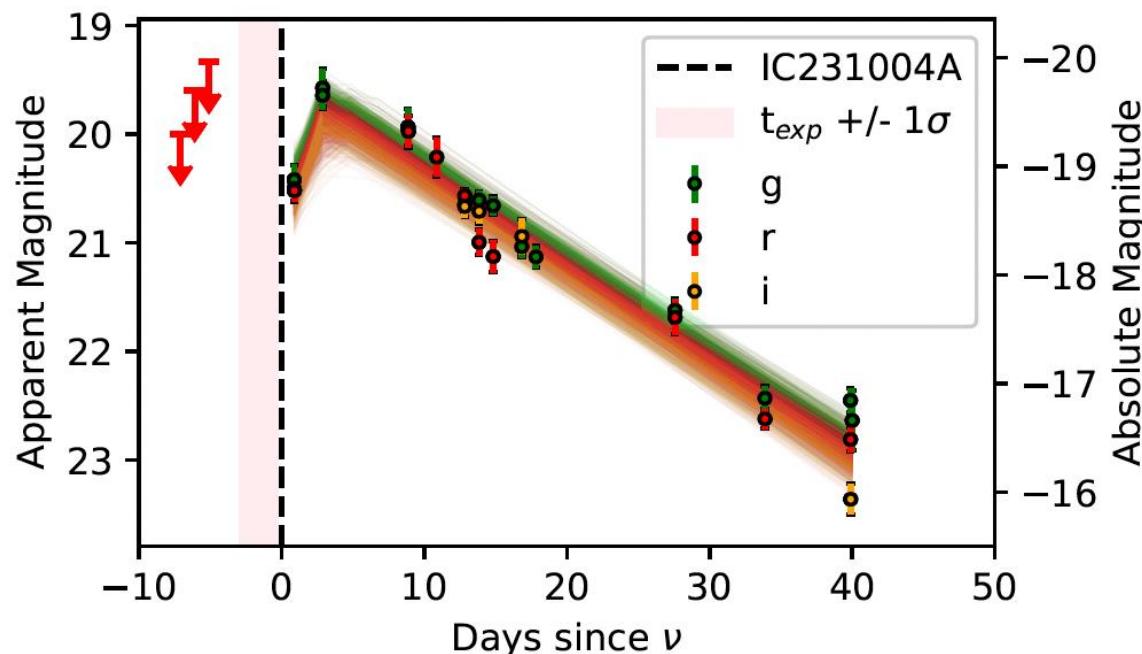
3σ association

Distance: 700 Mpc



Optical Counterpart to a high-energy neutrino: SN2023uqf

IC-231004A
440 TeV Neutrino
84% signalness
 3σ association
Distance: 700 Mpc

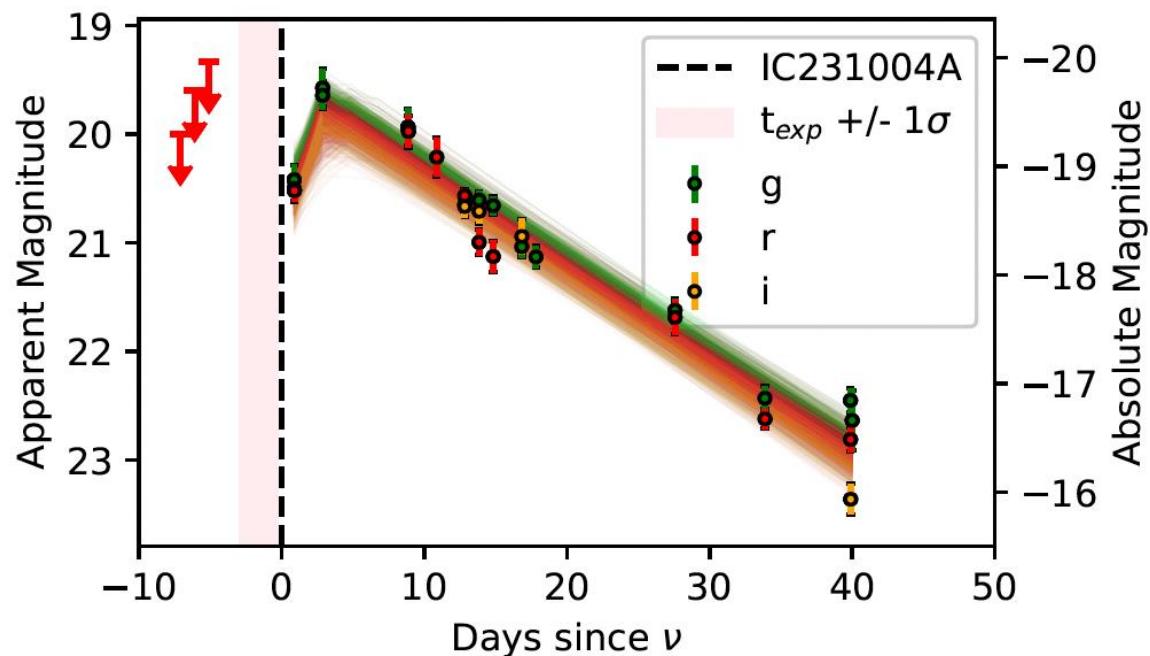


Murase MNRAS 440 (2013)

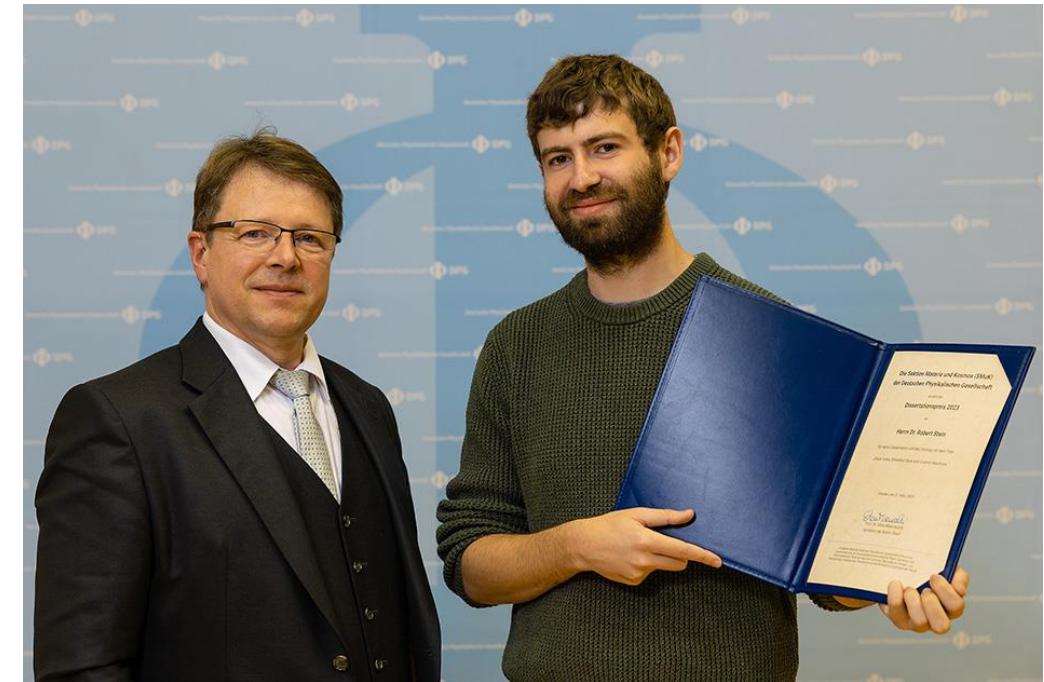
Evidence for hadronic acceleration in core-collapse supernova explosions

Optical Counterpart to a high-energy neutrino: SN2023uqf

IC-231004A
440 TeV Neutrino
84% signalness
 3σ association
Distance: 700 Mpc



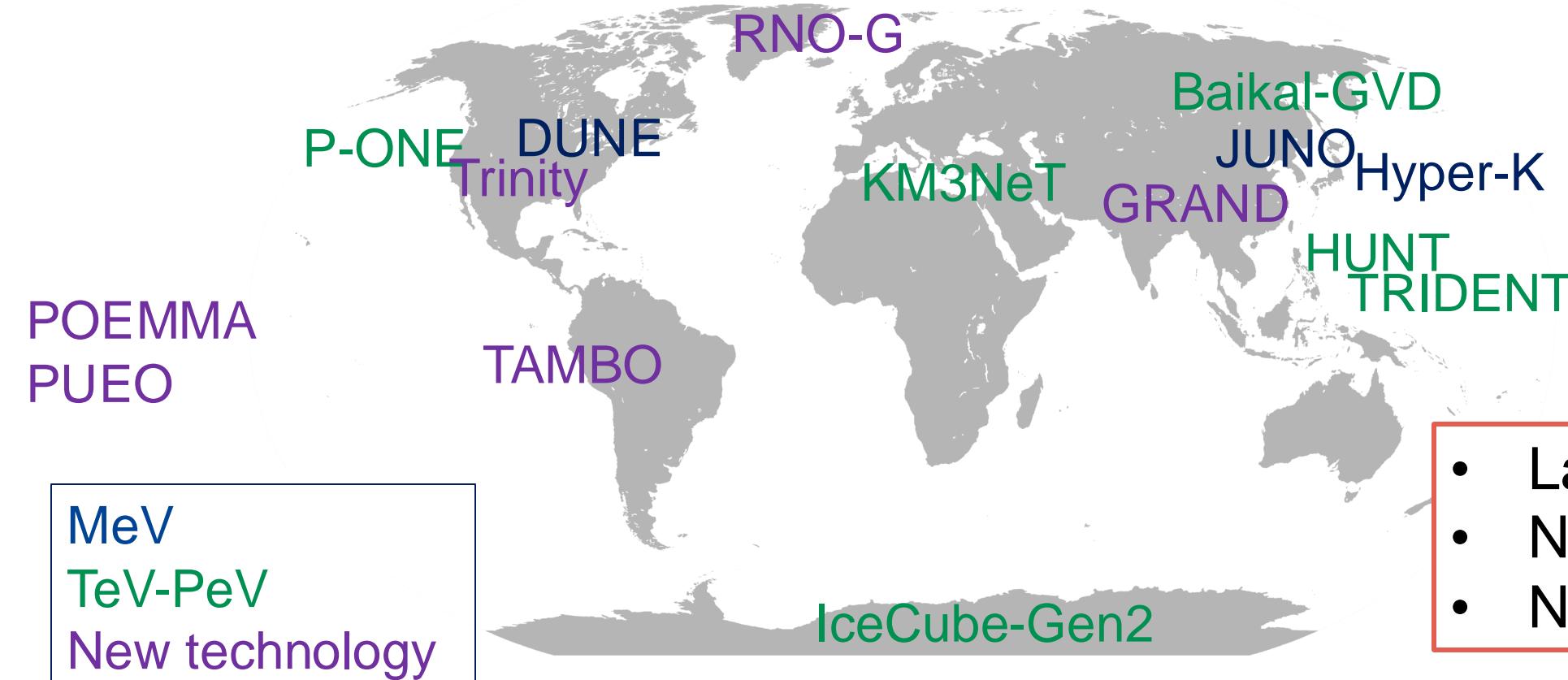
Robert Stein won DPG thesis award in 2023



Status of high-energy Neutrino Astronomy today

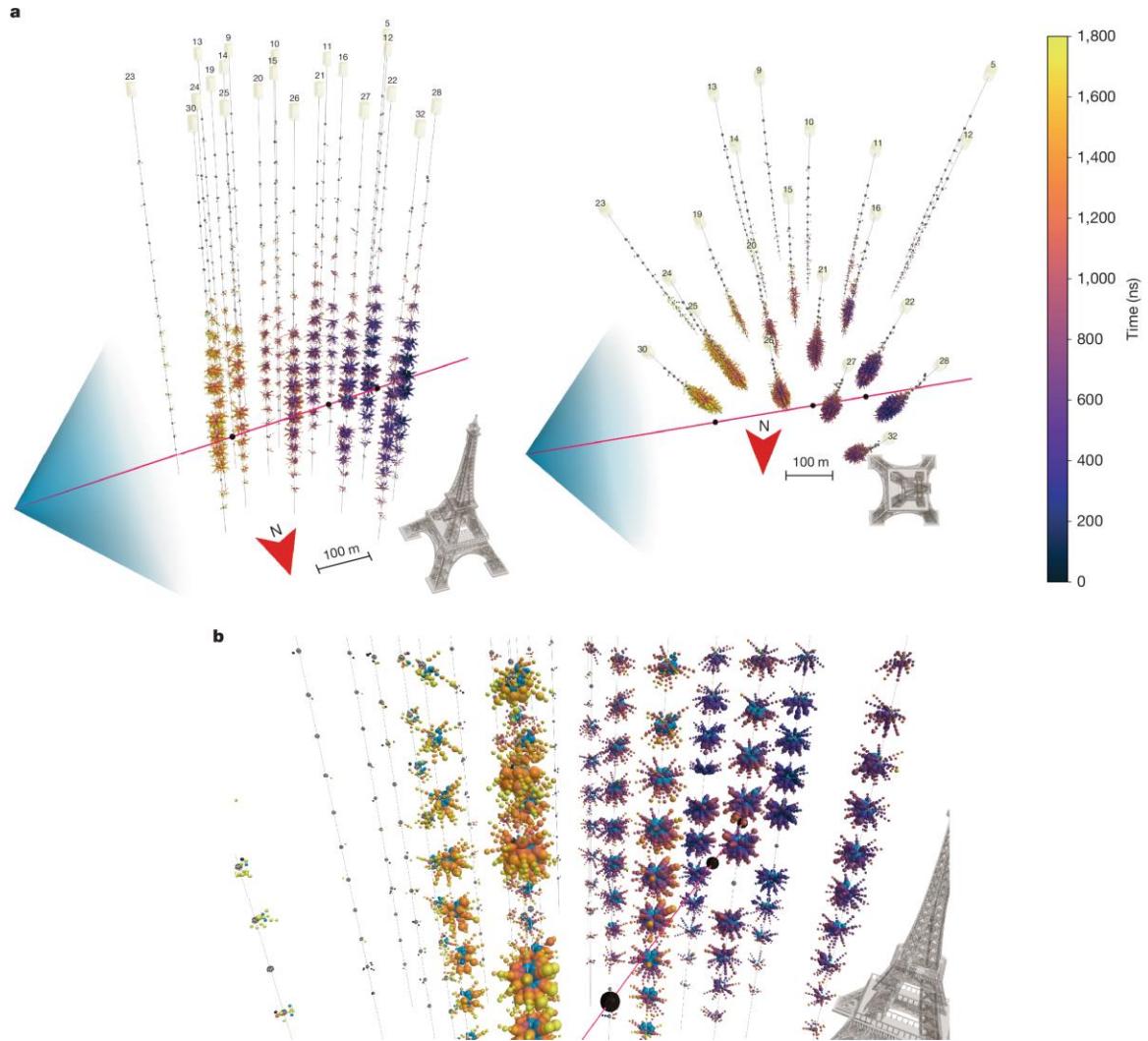
Diffuse flux discovered		
Milky Way discovered		~10% of diffuse flux
Source candidates		Each ~1% of diffuse flux
Source population		~87% unknown

New Neutrino Detectors

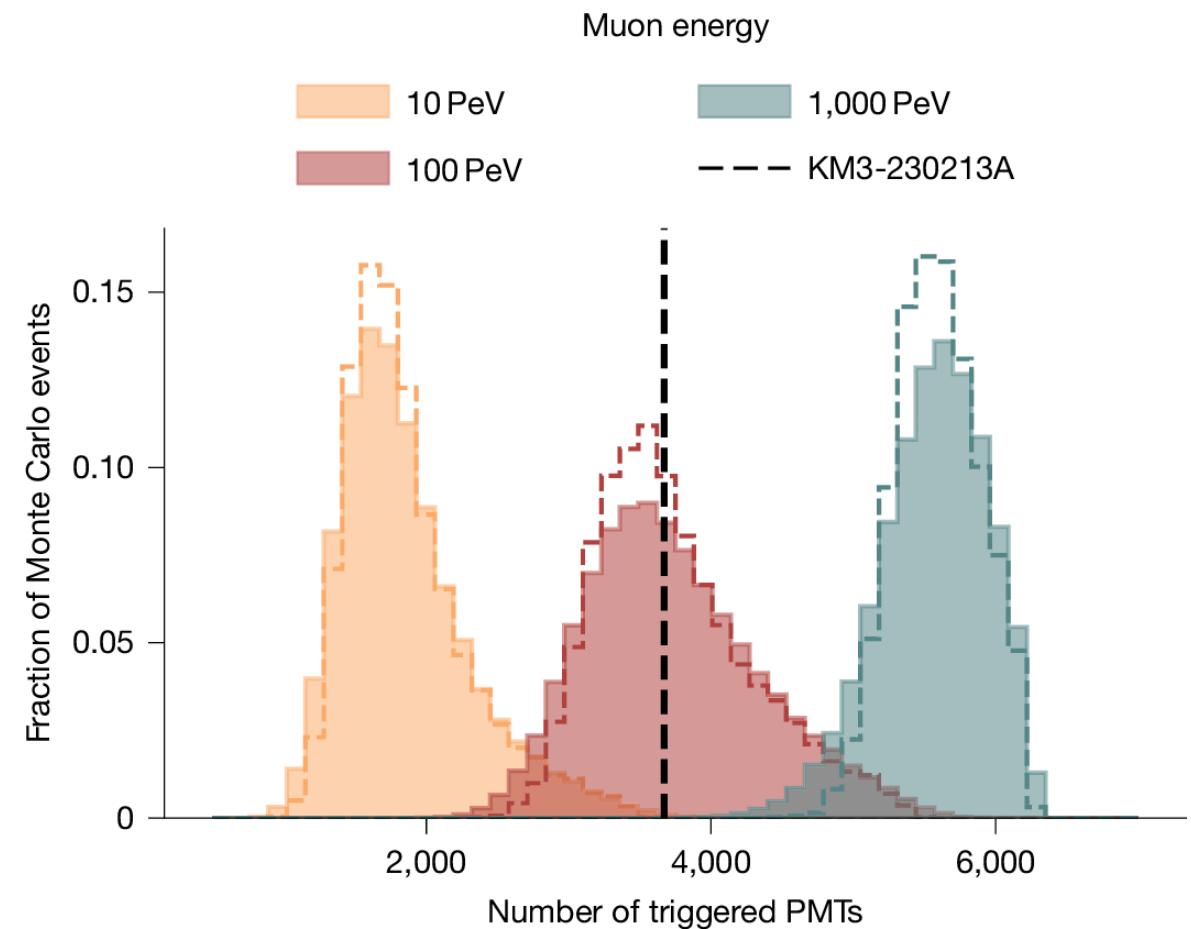


- Larger detectors
- New sites
- New technologies

KM3NeT finds 220 PeV Neutrino with partial Detector

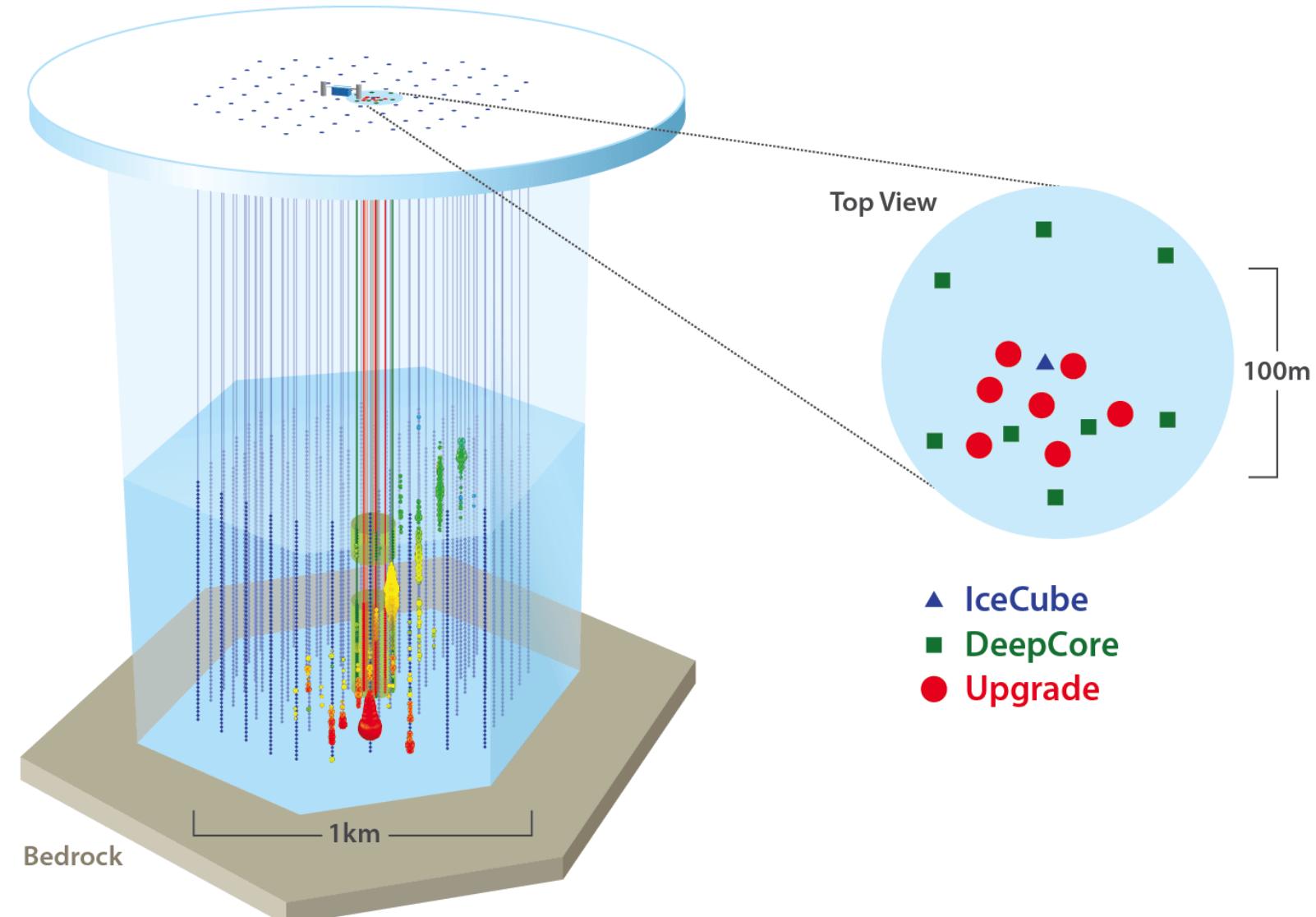


Highest energy neutrino ever detected



IceCube-Upgrade: Low-energy Extension and Calibration

- First step towards IceCube-Gen2 (8 km^3)
- 7 new strings in the center of IceCube
- **New calibration devices**
- Science focus:
Neutrino properties



New Telescopes

Multiwavelength Instruments

- Increased sensitivity
- Increased wavelength coverage
- Increased cadence



ULTRASAT



CTA



SKA



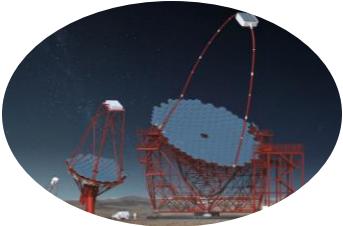
Vera Rubin Observatory



Large Array
Survey
Telescope
(LAST)

The Multi-Messenger Picture

Photons



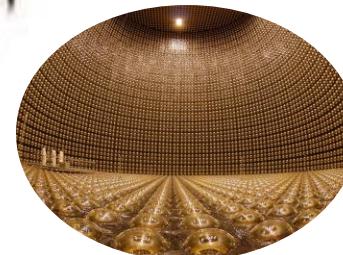
TeV-PeV Neutrinos



Cosmic Rays



MeV Neutrinos



Gravitational Waves



Stay Tuned!

