

# First Associations of High–Energy Neutrinos and Insights for the Future

Elisa Resconi Technical University of Munich 12.12.2023









#### Eu**CAPT**



MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT







# Astronomy with neutrinos What do we hope to 'see'?





#### Something fundamental and unexpected (e.g., solar neutrinos)

#### From MeV to > TeV scale





#### IceCube's First Decade: rigorous experimental work



- Mission accomplished instrumental:
- Building what today is still the only cubic-km neutrino telescope
- Operating it with >99% life time and nearly zero technical troubles over more than a decade
- Mastering the ice optical properties
- Mastering a full MonteCarlo modelling of the detector and event interaction/propagation
- Advancing event reconstructions, achieving good resolutions and minimizing systematic uncertainties (machine learning)



# IceCube's First Decade: neutrino topologies



- **Tracks Detection Channel:**
- Capture CC interaction of nu\_mu
- Sub-degree Pointing
- Ok energy resolution
- Primarily in the Northern Hemisphere
- **Showers Detection Channel:**
- Captures CC and NC interactions for all flavors
- Several-degree pointing capability
- Good energy resolution
- All-sky coverage (self-containment)



### IceCube's First Decade: milestones







Identified

2023

Milky Way Identified







### IceCube's First Decade: milestones





Identified



Third Source Milky Way





### IceCube's First Decade: Revealing Neutrino Sources

The IceCube Coll., Science 378 (2022)



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#### Enhanced Neutrino Directional Modeling

Event 10  $\hat{\sigma}: 0.16^{\circ}, \log_{10}(\hat{E}_{\mu}/\text{GeV}) = 2.9$   $\hat{\sigma}^{old}: 0.21^{\circ}, \log_{10}(\hat{E}_{\mu}^{old}/\text{GeV}) = 3.0$ 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 1.2 1.4  $\hat{\psi}[\text{deg}]$ 

#### ML-Based Energy Reconstruction





 $P(\hat{E}_{\mu}|E_{\mu})$ 

#### **Evidence of Neutrino Emission from NGC 1068**





The IceCube Coll., Science 378 (2022)



#### Indication of Neutrino Emission other Seyfert Galaxies

The IceCube Coll. (T. Glauch et al.), ICRC'23, <a href="https://pos.sissa.it/444/1052/pdf">https://pos.sissa.it/444/1052/pdf</a>



Global significance  $2.7\sigma$ 





#### Indication of Neutrino Emission other Seyfert Galaxies

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Coming up soon: Update with + 4 Years of Additional Statistics

![](_page_9_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Figure_7.jpeg)

### The Multiwavelength Picture of NGC 1068

![](_page_10_Figure_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_10_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_4.jpeg)

# Gamma Ray Flux << Neutrino Flux: How?

![](_page_11_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Picture_4.jpeg)

#### NGC 1068: An Archetype of Obscured AGN

One of the nearest and most studied Seyfert 2

![](_page_12_Picture_2.jpeg)

Circumnuclear disk (CND) ~200 pc in radius

AGN

Bar connecting CND and starburst ring

IceCube can't resolve different emission components

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, Halo

Starburst activity:
 ~2 kpc starburst ring

NASA/JPL-Caltech/Roma Tre Univ.

![](_page_12_Picture_11.jpeg)

#### NGC 1068: An Archetype of Obscured AGN

Usual Question:
Origins of Neutrinos?
Specific:

Locations and Mechanisms of Gamma-ray Absorption?

![](_page_13_Picture_6.jpeg)

# Emission powers different components

		Scale	Power (erg/s)	$L_{\gamma}$ (erg/s)	$L_{\nu}$ (erg/s)
	Star formation	> Kpc	1044.5	~ 10 <sup>40.9</sup>	~ 1040.6
	Jet	~ Kpc	10 <sup>42.9±1</sup>	~ 10 <sup>41.7</sup> (M87-like) [absorbed]	~ 1041.4
	Outflow	~ 100 pc	<b>10</b> <sup>41.4±1.0</sup>	< 10 <sup>39.5</sup>	< 10 <sup>39.2</sup>
	BH vicinity	~ 0.03 millipc (~ 50 R <sub>s)</sub>	1044.7±0.5	?	?

#### ΠП

P. Padovani et al., submitted

Total: ~ 10<sup>41.5</sup>

Observed:  $10^{40.92 \pm 0.03}$ 

 $10^{42.1\pm0.2}$ 

### $L_{\nu} = 1.4 \cdot 10^{42} \, \text{erg/s}$

![](_page_14_Picture_9.jpeg)

### Black Hole vicinity Seyferts: radio quiet AGN

**Narrow line** radio galaxy

![](_page_15_Picture_2.jpeg)

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![](_page_15_Figure_5.jpeg)

*image from L. Baronchelli* 

![](_page_15_Picture_7.jpeg)

# Seyferts = radio quiet Active Galactic Nuclei

jet not dominant

![](_page_16_Picture_2.jpeg)

**Radio active** 

**QSO** 

![](_page_16_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_0.jpeg)

image from L. Baronchelli

![](_page_17_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_6.jpeg)

# The Corona of hot electrons (and protons?)

# Compton thick $(N_H > 10^{24} \text{ atoms cm}^{-2})$

# Disk: photons at optical and UV wavelengths

Inverse Compton Scattering

![](_page_18_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_6.jpeg)

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### The 'naive' scenario

see also Y. Inoue et al., ApJL'20, K. Murase et al., PRL'20, B. OSO

<u>Step 1</u>: acceleration of protons (and electrons) <u>Step 2</u>:  $p-\gamma$  (also p-p) interaction *e.g.*, *E*<sub>p</sub> ~ 100 *TeV* target  $\gamma \sim X$ -ray domain (Corona component)

<u>Step 3</u>: mesons production <u>Step 4</u>:  $\gamma$ -ray  $\rightarrow$  degraded into MeV region neutrinos stream through <u>Note:</u> the Fermi-LAT component most probably associated to the starburst component

![](_page_19_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Figure_6.jpeg)

see Eichmann et al., Astrophys. J. 939 (2022)

![](_page_19_Picture_9.jpeg)

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Step 3: mesons productionCorona of hot electrons (X-ray)Step 4:  $\gamma$ -ray  $\rightarrow$  degraded into MeV regionCorona of hot electrons (X-ray)neutrinos stream throughCrucial Signature for Neutrino Validation & SearchNote: the Fermi-LAT component most probably associated to the starburst component

![](_page_20_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Figure_6.jpeg)

see Eichmann et al., Astrophys. J. 939 (2022)

![](_page_20_Picture_8.jpeg)

# The Corona

see e.g., A.C. Fabian et al., MNRAS '15

- NGC1068 X-ray Emission: Arises from scattered emission along our line of sight.
- Rapid X-ray Variability (2–10 keV): Implies a compact corona near the SMBH.
- Anisotropic Coronae: Influenced by corona position, black hole spin, and disc inclination.
- <u>Coronae Placement</u>: Many of the coronae are positioned within regions where

![](_page_21_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Figure_10.jpeg)

3) Toroidal corona

4) Spherical corona

image from L. Baronchelli

![](_page_21_Picture_14.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_15.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_16.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_17.jpeg)

### The 'naive' scenario

see also Y. Inoue et al., ApJL'20, K. Murase et al., PRL'20, B. OSO

Step 1: acceleration of protons (and electrons) Step 2:  $p-\gamma$  (also p-p) interaction e.g.,  $E_p \sim 100$  TeV target  $\gamma \sim X$ -ray domain (Corona component)

#### What if we relax Step 1? anything fundamental and unexpected?

![](_page_22_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Picture_7.jpeg)

### Questions to NGC1068 association

IceCube Connection to NGC1068 & Other Seyfert Galaxies Point to:

- Proton Acceleration near SMBH: Mechanisms?
- Hot Corona's Photon Field: Origin, Composition, & Morphology?
- Gamma-Ray Showering & Implications: Cascade to MeV Range?
- MeV Telescope Gap: How to Overcome Confirmation Challenges?
- Compact, Obscured Region Interactions: General Relativity Corrections?

![](_page_23_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Picture_10.jpeg)

### IceCube's First Decade: milestones

![](_page_24_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_3.jpeg)

Identified

Third Source Milky Way

![](_page_24_Picture_13.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_14.jpeg)

# The Galactic plane in neutrinos

The IceCube Coll., Science 380 (2023)

![](_page_25_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Picture_5.jpeg)

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# The Galactic plane in neutrinos

The IceCube Coll., Science 380 (2023)

![](_page_26_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Picture_5.jpeg)

comparison, the gray hatching shows the IceCube total neu-

trino flux (22), scaled to an all-sky flux by multiplying by  $4\pi$ , with its  $1\sigma$  uncertainty.

![](_page_26_Picture_8.jpeg)

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# The Galactic plane in neutrinos

The IceCube Coll., Science 380 (2023)

Three models of Galactic diffuse neutrino emission  $\pi^0$ , KRA $\gamma^5$ , and KRA $\gamma^{50}$ 

Diffuse Galactic plane analyses	Flux sensitivity $\Phi$	p-value	<b>Best-fitting flux</b> $\Phi$
$\pi^0$	5.98	$1.26 \times 10^{-6} (4.71\sigma)$	$21.8 \stackrel{+5.3}{_{-4.9}}$
$\mathrm{KRA}_{\gamma}^{5}$	0.16×MF	$6.13 \times 10^{-6} (4.37\sigma)$	$0.55^{+0.18}_{-0.15} \times MF$
$_{}$ KRA $_{\gamma}^{5'0}$	$0.11 \times MF$	$3.72 \times 10^{-5} (3.96\sigma)$	$0.37^{+0.13}_{-0.11} \times MF$

Standard 'naive' scenario: Cosmic-ray nuclei interacting with the interstellar gas.

Several models, see e.g. CRINGE (Schwefer et al 2023 ApJ 949 16)

![](_page_27_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_8.jpeg)

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# Questions to Galactic Plane association

*IceCube Connection to GP Point to:* 

- Proton Acceleration within out Galaxy as expected. What is the role of the GC?
- GC as a PeVastron not strong enough. Role of Fermi Bubbles?
- What can we learn from the GC region vs Seyfert central regions?
- Anything fundamental and unexpected?

![](_page_28_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Picture_8.jpeg)

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### IceCube's First Decade: milestones

![](_page_29_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Picture_5.jpeg)

# Is there any connection: SgrA\*, SMBH (non-jetted AGN), SMBH (jetted AGN)? & region around SMBH standard galaxy

![](_page_30_Figure_1.jpeg)

Diffuse emission

![](_page_30_Picture_4.jpeg)

#### 2021

Jetted AGN

2018

**First Source** 

TXS 0506+056

Identified

Glashow Resonance Neutrino Identified

Diffuse emission

#### 2022

non-Jetted AGN

Second Source NGC 1068 Identified

#### 2023

Third Source Milky Way Identified

Semi-diffuse (GP)

![](_page_30_Picture_15.jpeg)

#### We need more neutrinos: Expanding the Neutrino Net TI

![](_page_31_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Picture_4.jpeg)

#### OCEAN NETWORKS CANADA

Discover the ocean. Understand the planet. https://www.oceannetworks.ca/

> Explorer Plate

> > Endeavour

2300 m

#### NEPTUNE OBSERVATORY

Clayoquot

Slope 1250 m Middle Valley 2400 m Cabled ocean observatory: 800 km loop of fibre-optic cables in operation

Cascadia

Basin

2660 m

Juan de

Fuca Plate

Bathymetry (50 m contour line

Pacific

Plate

-3500 m

Subduction Zone

Spreading Center

Fault Line

100 km

Bathymetry Data Sources: Saanich Inlet and Straight of Georgia bathymetry from Canadian Hydrographic Service; USGS Cascadia DEM report 99-369; University of Washington (UW), School of Oceanography, R/V Thomas G. Thompson, Multibeam cruise data - funding provided by KECK Foundation and UW; Plate Boundaries: Adapted from Dragert et au. Science May 2001. 33 Map Creation: Center for Environmental Visualization CON UW School of Oceanography

-2660 m

BRITISH COLUMBIA - CANADA VENUS OBSERVATORY VANCOUVER ISLAND Port Alberni Nancouver Primary Node Folger/ sage Saanich Inlet Mooring 100 m Barkley (O CODAR Canyon Ferry Track **P-ONE** 0 m 0 SHINGTON - USA Seattle h American -1660 m Plate

> P-ONE Collaboration, Nature Astron. 4 (2020)

> > An Initiative of the University of Victoria

![](_page_32_Picture_16.jpeg)

#### The Roadmap to P–ONE: Phase 1, Pathfinders

![](_page_33_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_33_Picture_2.jpeg)

#### Phase 1, Pathfinders Recovered (Summer '23)

![](_page_34_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_34_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_34_Picture_3.jpeg)

Recovered Modules: biofouling observed on some of them (5 years of operations) - Mitigation strategies under study.

#### Phase 2, Demonstrator

![](_page_35_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Picture_7.jpeg)

### P-ONE Based on Design Principles of Scalability Target: O(100) Lines

![](_page_36_Figure_1.jpeg)

P-ONE Science: Focus on particle and astrophysics with High Energy (HE) and Ultra High Energy (UHE) neutrinos. P-ONE Design & Optimization: Currently underway to ensure optimal science return for investment. Technical Design Report: Under development to provide a comprehensive overview of the project's technical aspects. Funding Scheme: Possible contributions from Canada, USA, and Europe, ensuring a diverse and collaborative financial foundation that does not overlap with KM3NeT funding.

![](_page_36_Picture_3.jpeg)

# Conclusions, questions and a proposal

IceCube Connections:

- Proton Acceleration near SMBH: Mechanisms? Something Universal Emerging?
  - Hot Corona's Photon Field: Origin, Composition, & Morphology?
  - Gamma-Ray Showering & Implications: Cascade to MeV Range?
  - MeV Telescope Gap: How to Overcome Confirmation Challenges?
  - Compact, Obscured Region Interactions: General Relativity Corrections?
- Need More Neutrinos!! KM3NeT, IceCube-Gen2, P-ONE ....
- Berezinsky's 1981 Groundwork: Proposal to Label Seyfert Galaxies with Neutrino Component as 'Berezinsky Galaxies'

пп

![](_page_37_Picture_11.jpeg)

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![](_page_38_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Picture_1.jpeg)

In the example of a massive black hole in a cocoon we encountered a model of a hidden source: an object which contains particles accelerated to high energies, but is not seen in high-energy electromagnetic radiation (X-ray and (or) gamma-ray radiation).

Black hole Accretion disc Gaseous anvelopa

Berezinsky, Ginzburg, MNRAS 1981 Silberberg, Shapiro 1982

Elisa Resconi | 11.09.23

# The 'Hidden' source idea

![](_page_38_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Picture_9.jpeg)