

Neutrinos to Constrain the Emission of Cosmic Ray Accelerators

Silvia Salvatore, Giacomo Sommani
SFB 1491 General Assembly
11 February 2025

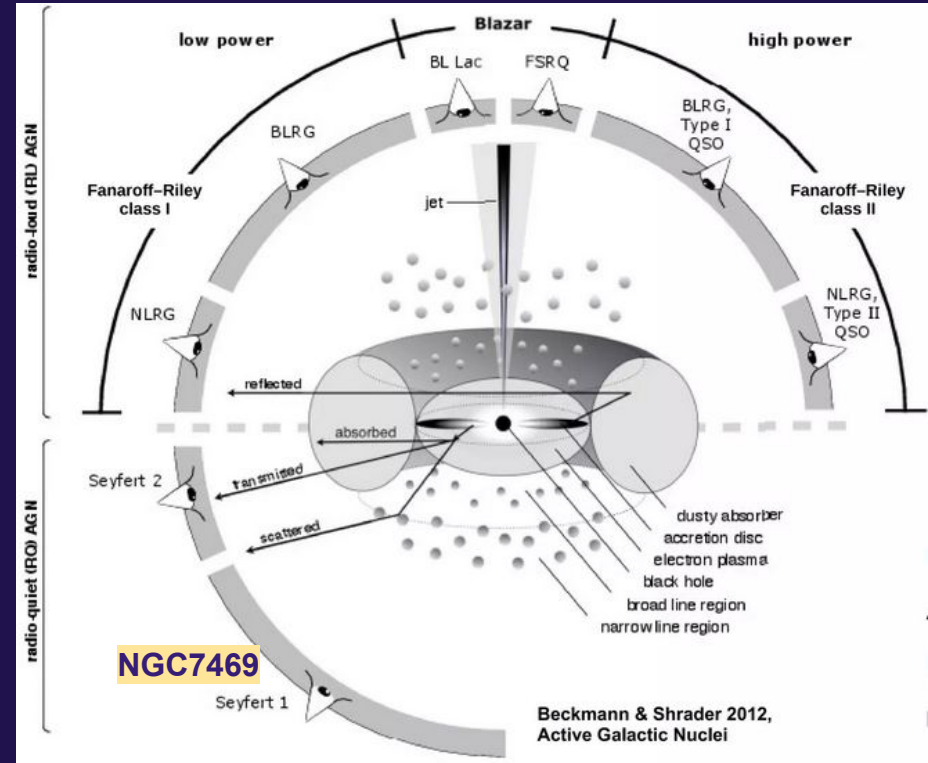


RUHR
UNIVERSITÄT
BOCHUM

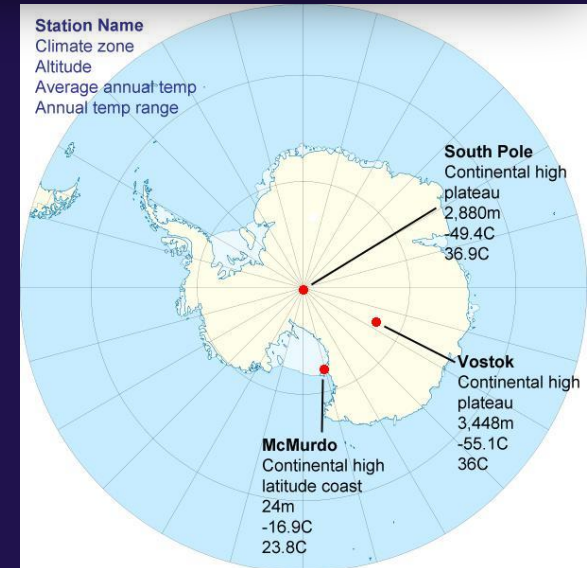
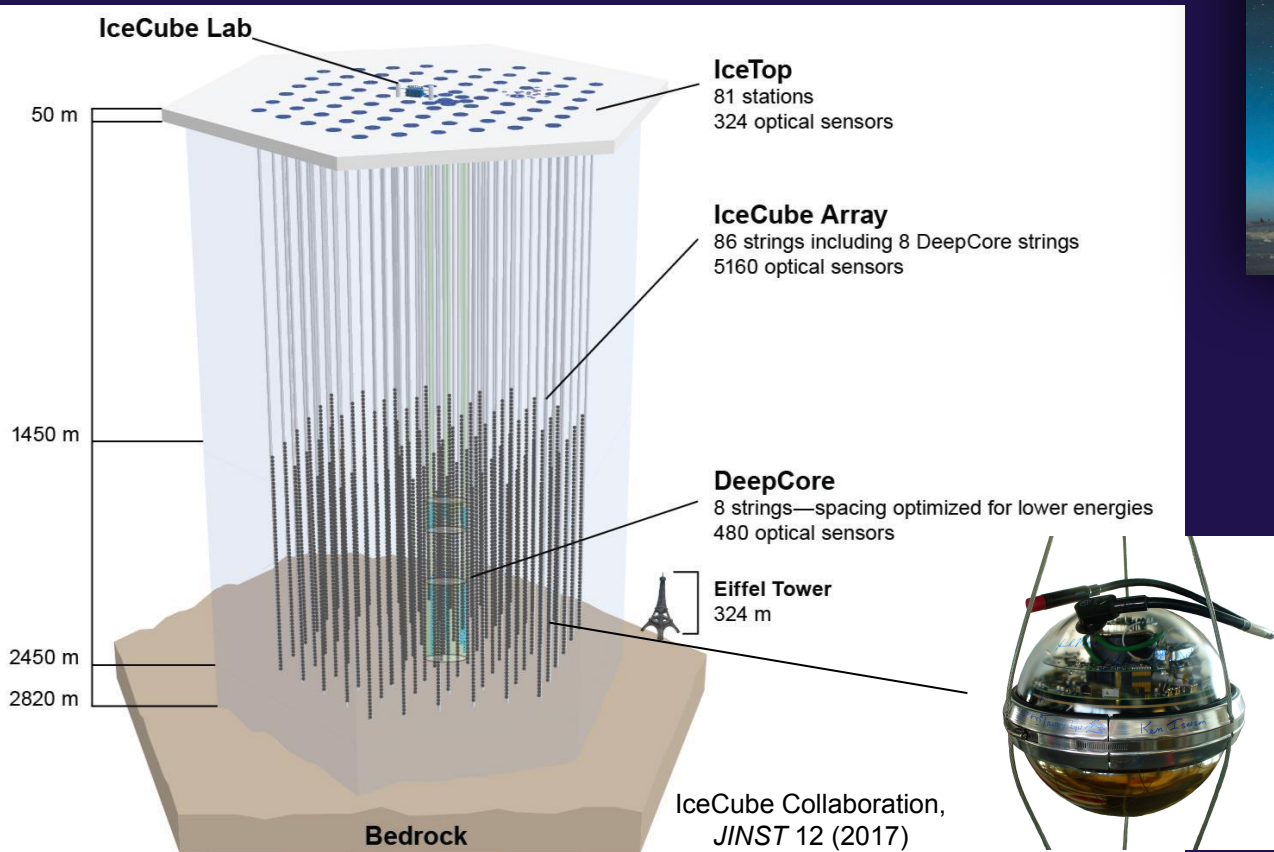
RUB

Table of contents

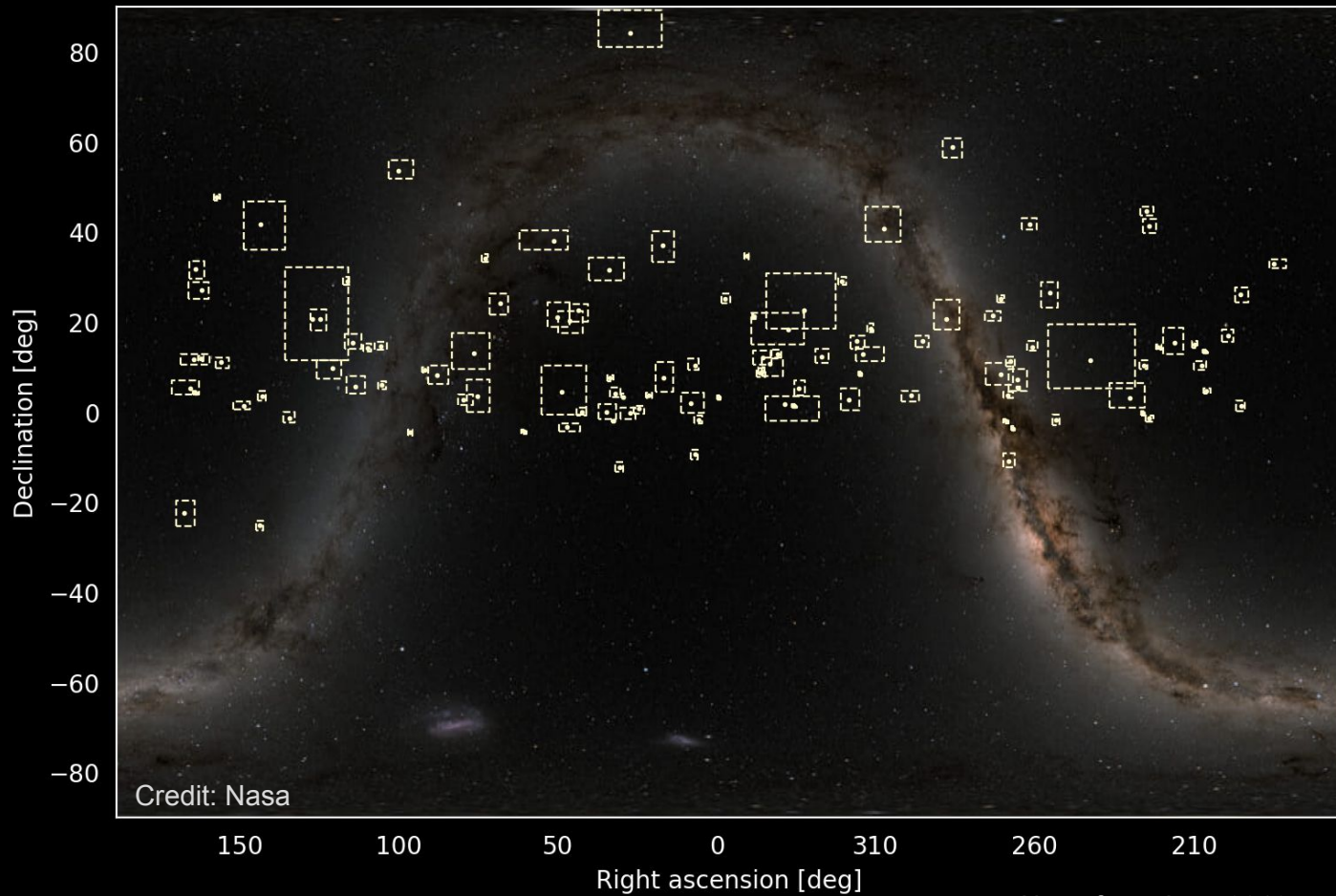
- Multimessenger emission from tidal disruption events (project A6)
- Neutrino detection of the Seyfert I NGC7469
- Spectral emission distribution (SED) modeling NGC7469



The IceCube Neutrino Observatory



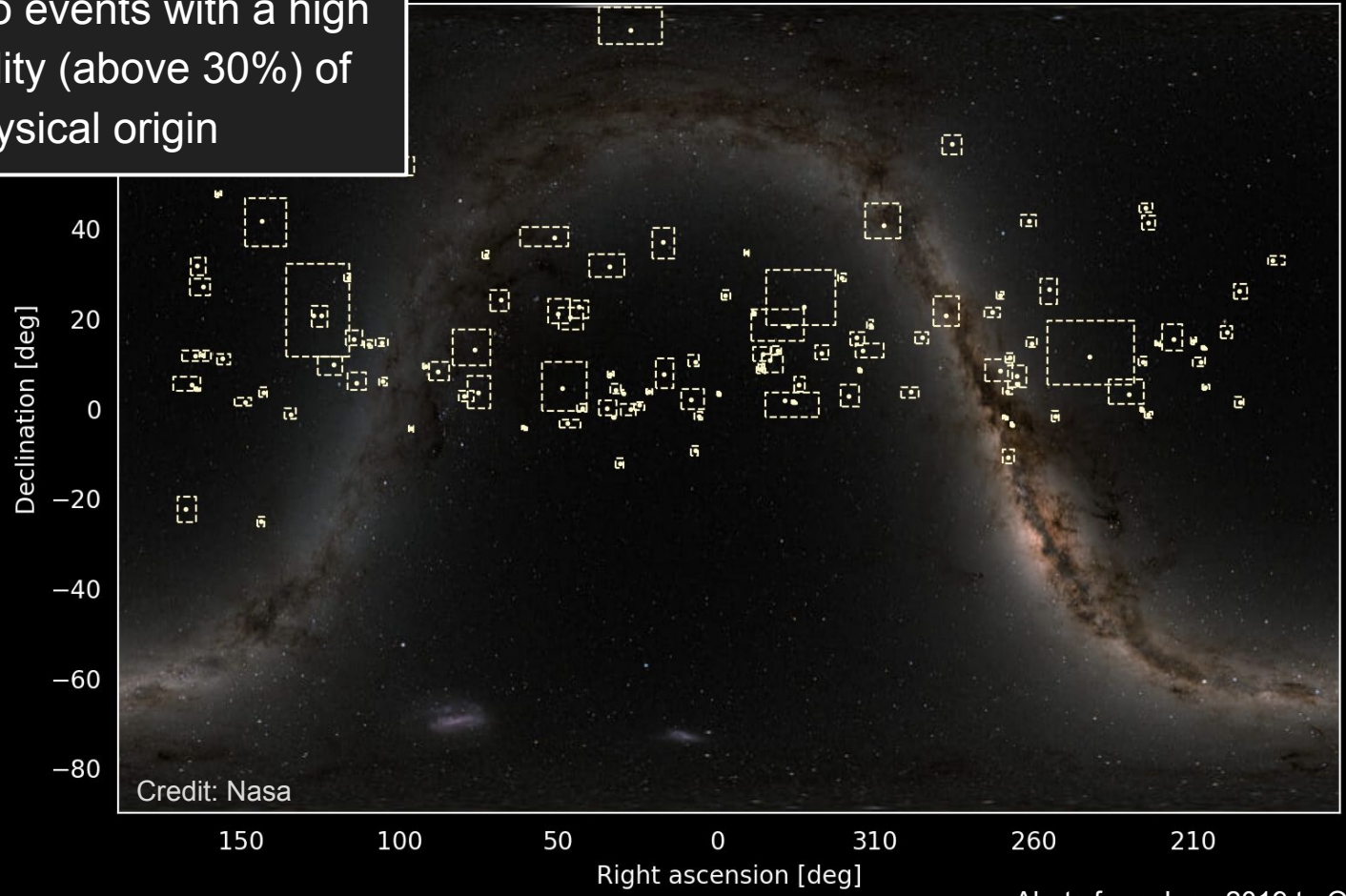
IceCube realtime track alerts



Alerts from June 2019 to October 2023

Neutrino events with a high probability (above 30%) of astrophysical origin

IceCube realtime track alerts



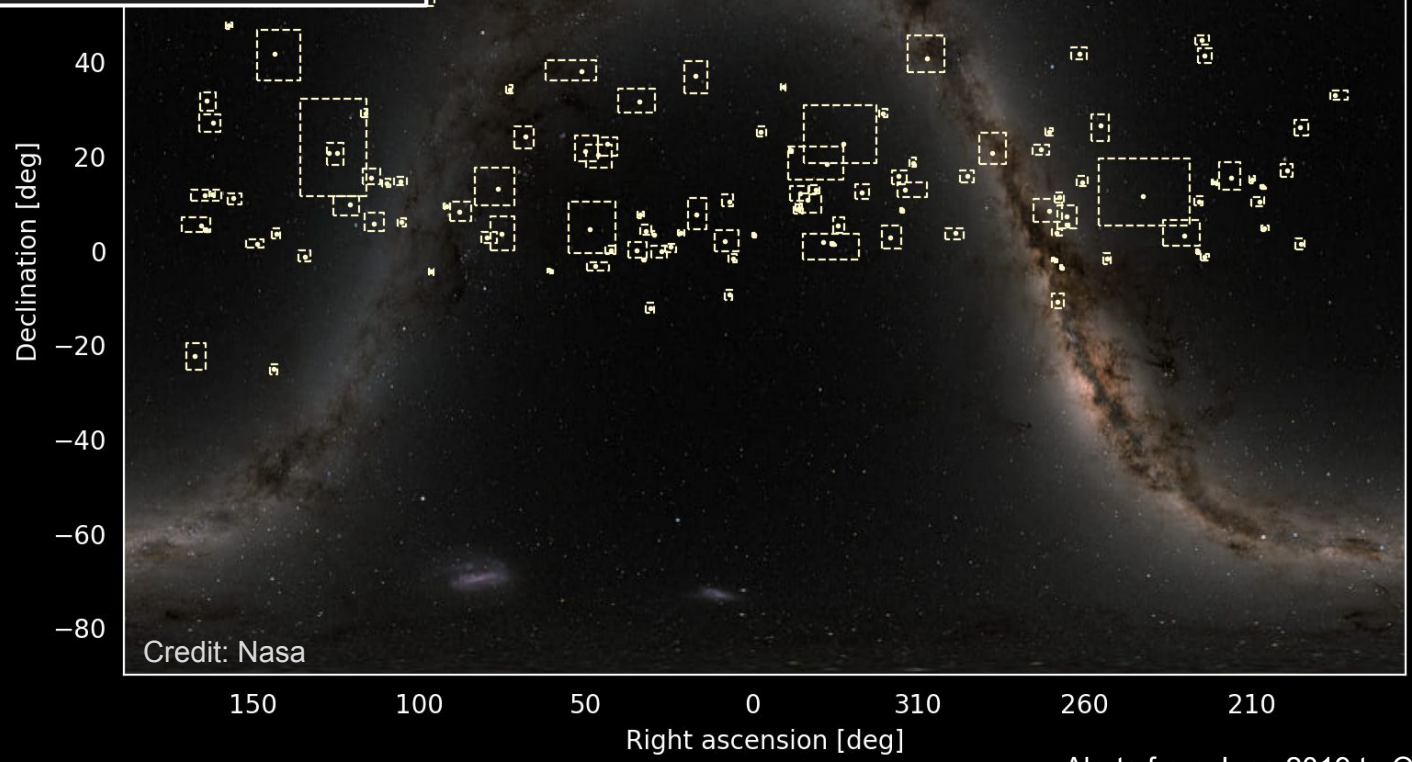
Credit: Nasa

Alerts from June 2019 to October 2023

Neutrino events with a high probability (above 30%) of astrophysical origin

IceCube realtime track alerts

Very low rate (~30 events per year)

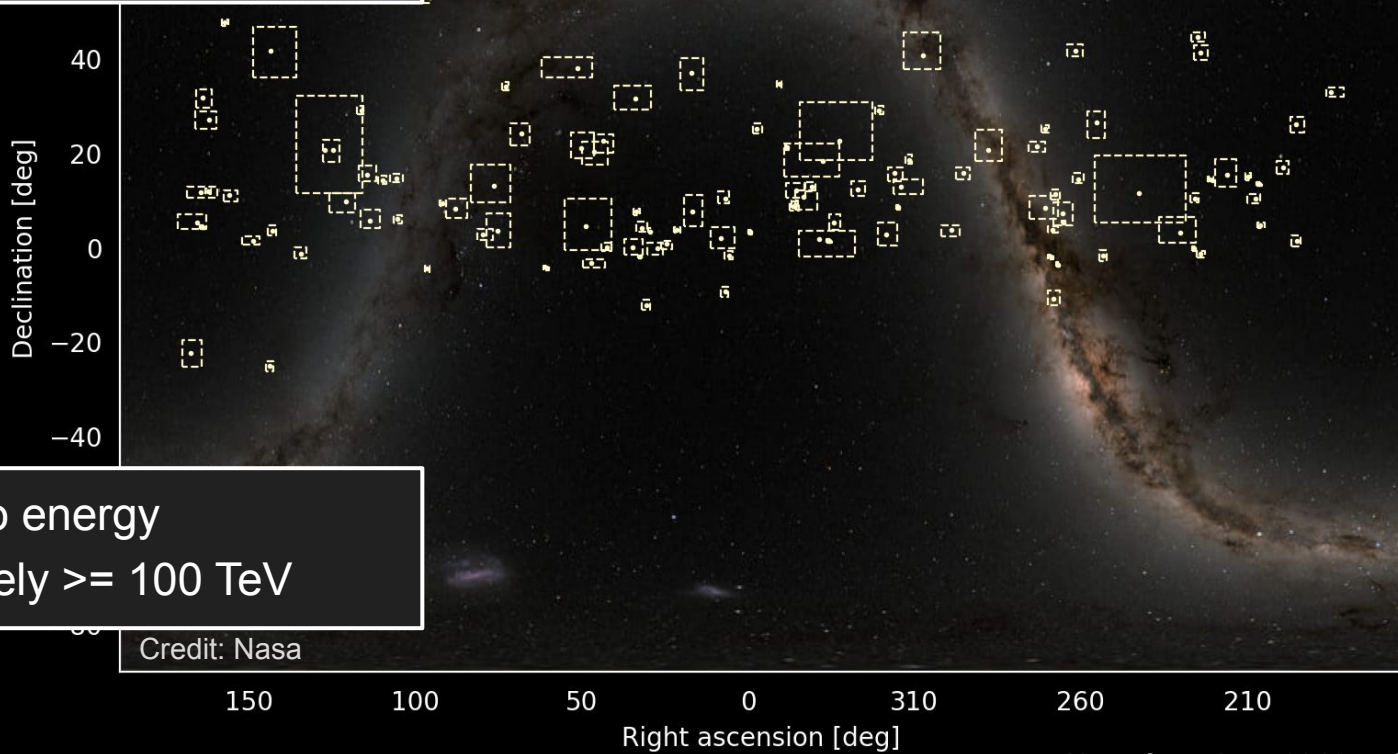


Alerts from June 2019 to October 2023

IceCube realtime track alerts

Neutrino events with a high probability (above 30%) of astrophysical origin

Very low rate (~30 events per year)



Neutrino energy most likely ≥ 100 TeV

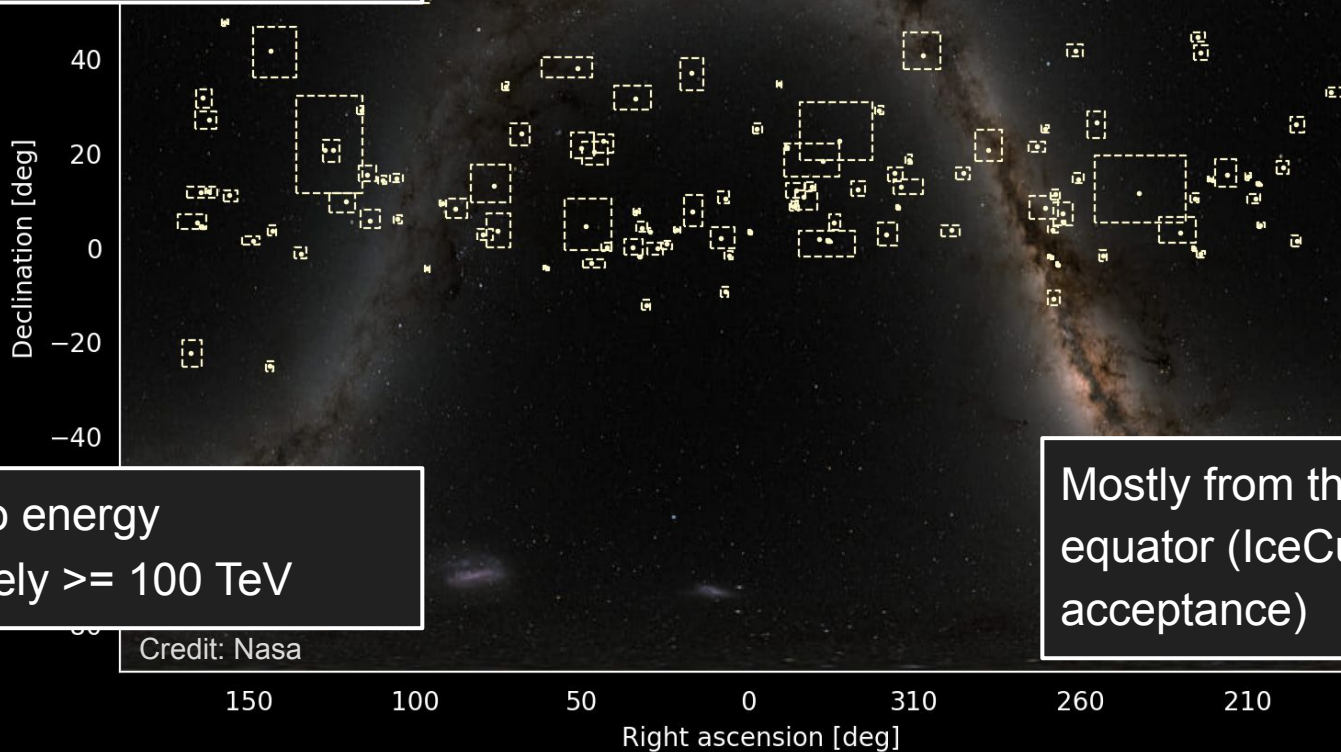
Credit: Nasa

Alerts from June 2019 to October 2023

IceCube realtime track alerts

Neutrino events with a high probability (above 30%) of astrophysical origin

Very low rate (~30 events per year)



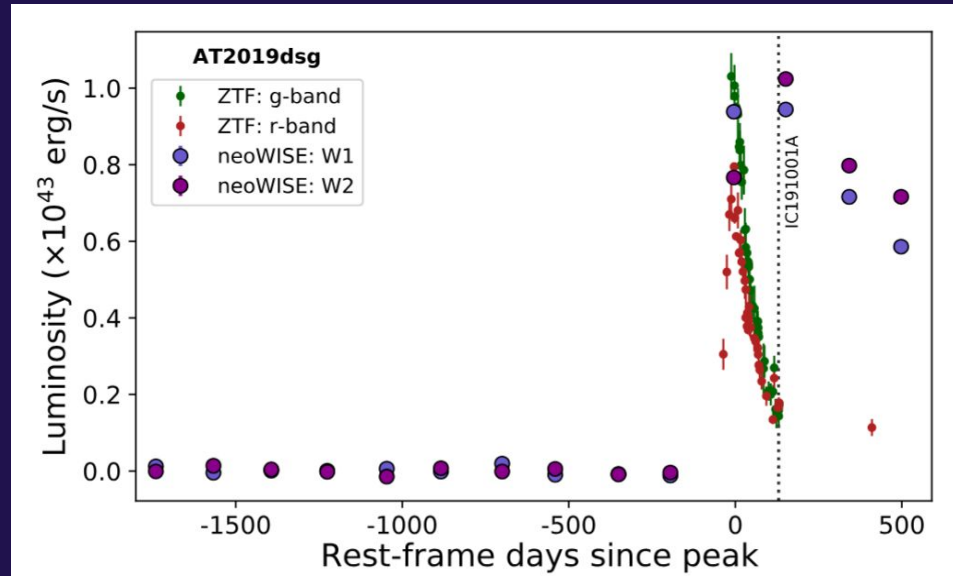
Neutrino energy most likely ≥ 100 TeV

Mostly from the celestial equator (IceCube acceptance)

Credit: Nasa

Alerts from June 2019 to October 2023

Alerts coincident with tidal disruption events (TDE)s (project A6)

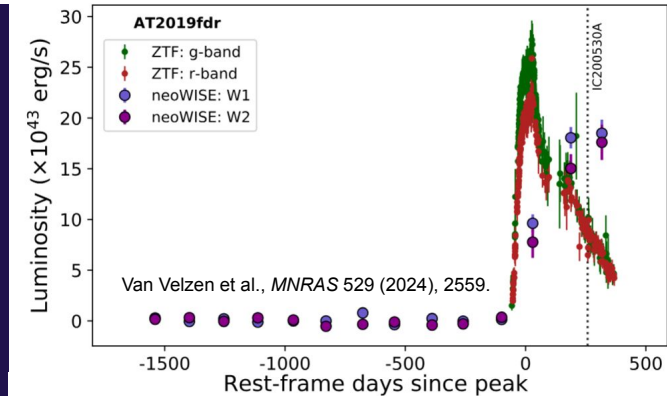
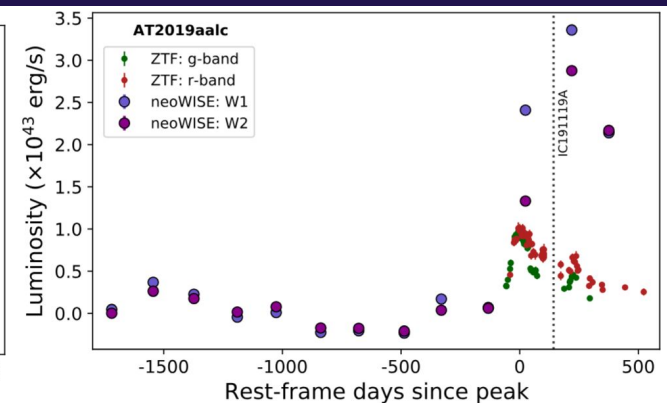
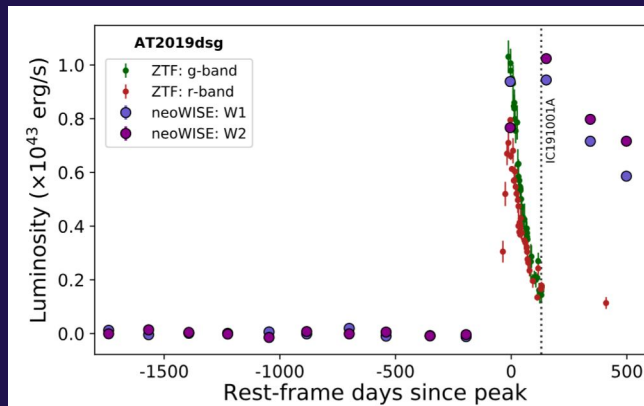


Alerts coincident with tidal disruption events (TDE)s (project A6)

Three alerts spatially coincident with TDEs

All ~100 days after optical peak

All at the peak of infrared emission

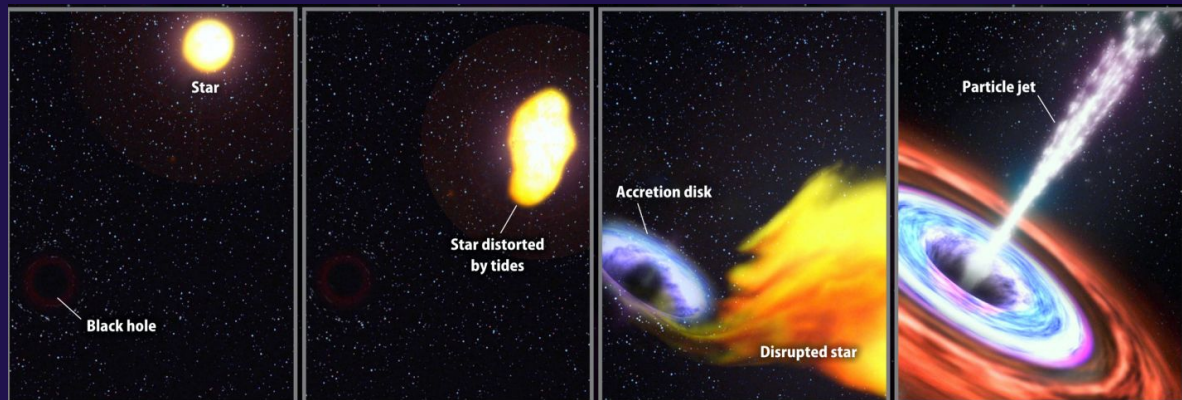
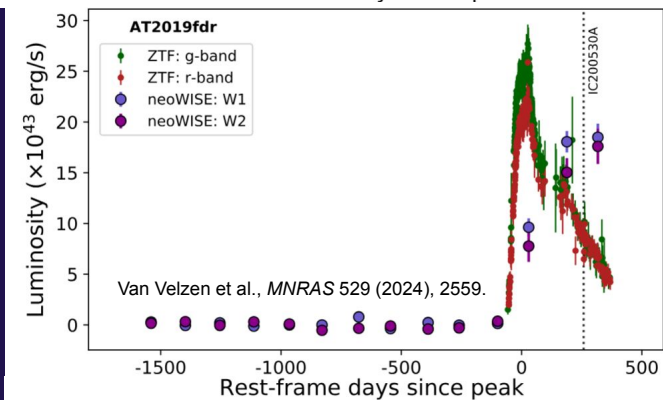
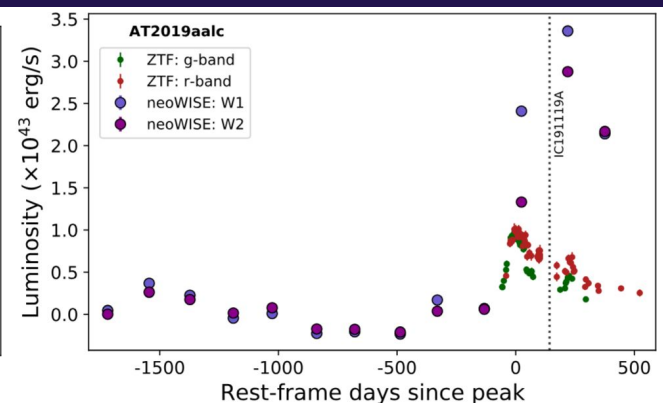
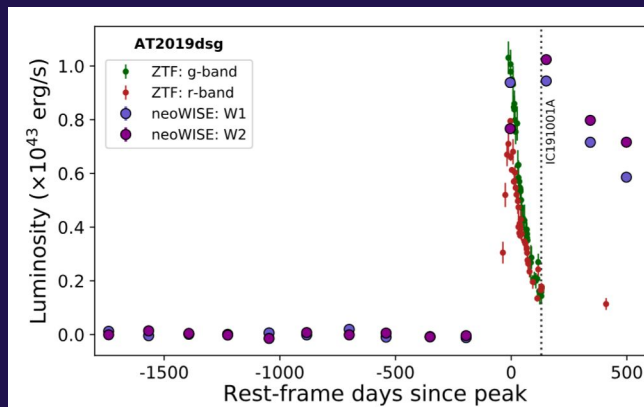


Alerts coincident with tidal disruption events (TDE)s (project A6)

Three alerts spatially coincident with TDEs

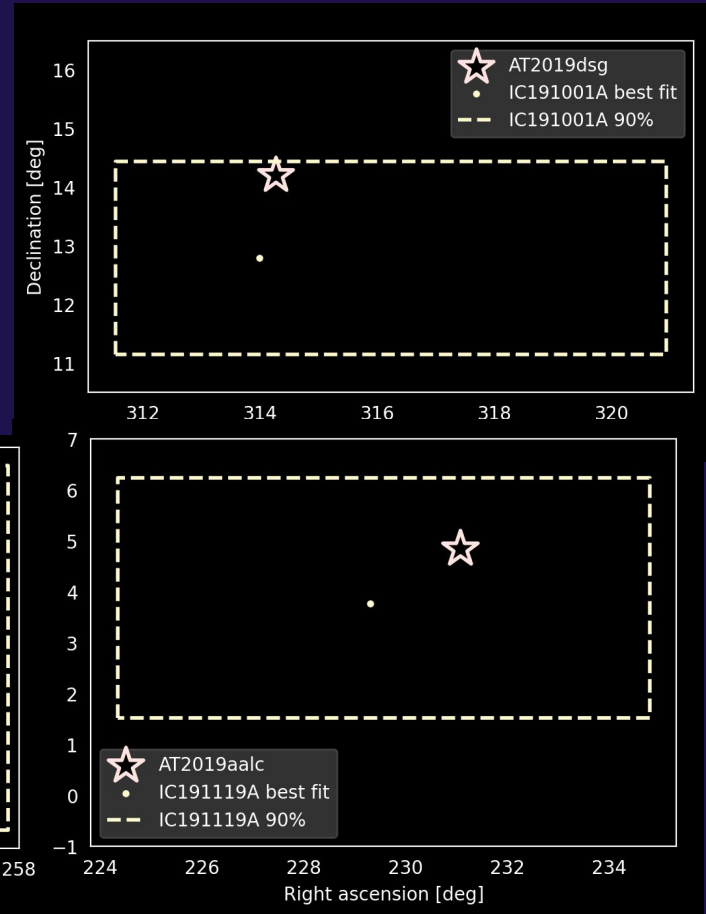
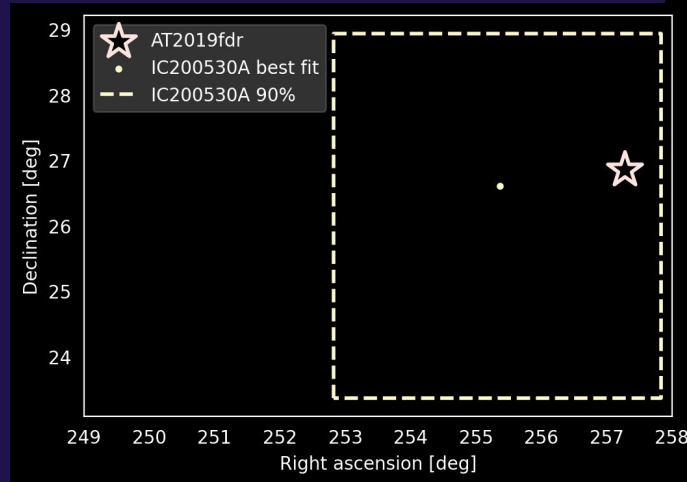
All ~100 days after optical peak

All at the peak of infrared emission



Alerts coincident with tidal disruption events (TDE)s (project A6)

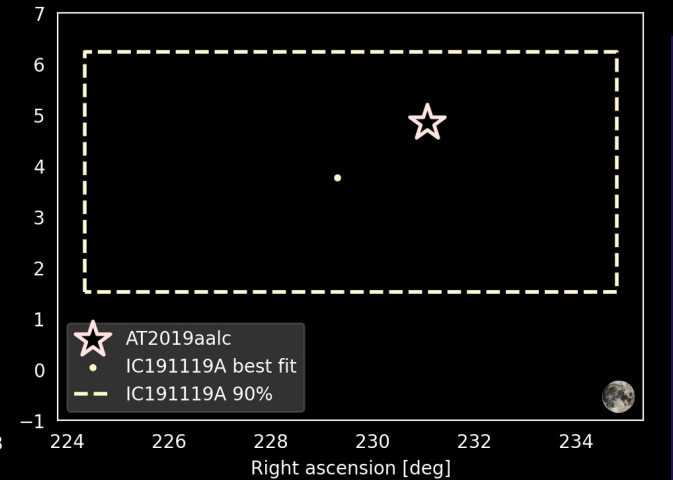
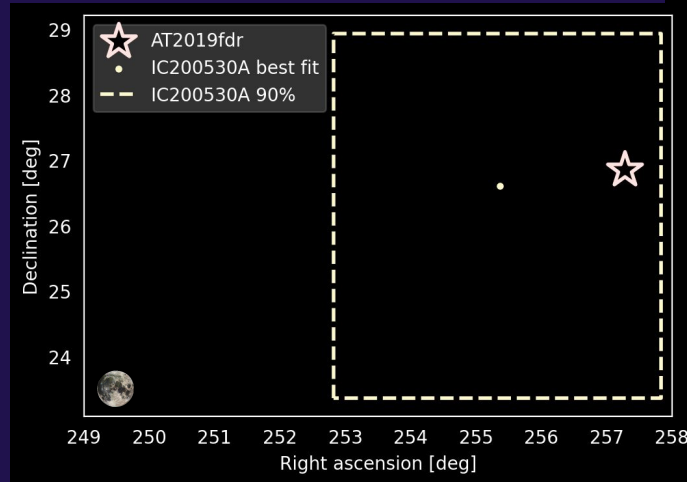
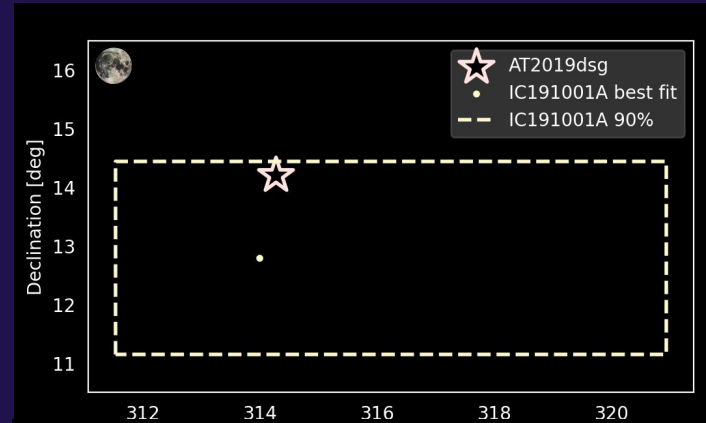
Controversy: all contours are extremely big



Alerts coincident with tidal disruption events (TDE)s (project A6)

Controversy: all contours are extremely big

Overlapped size of the Moon:



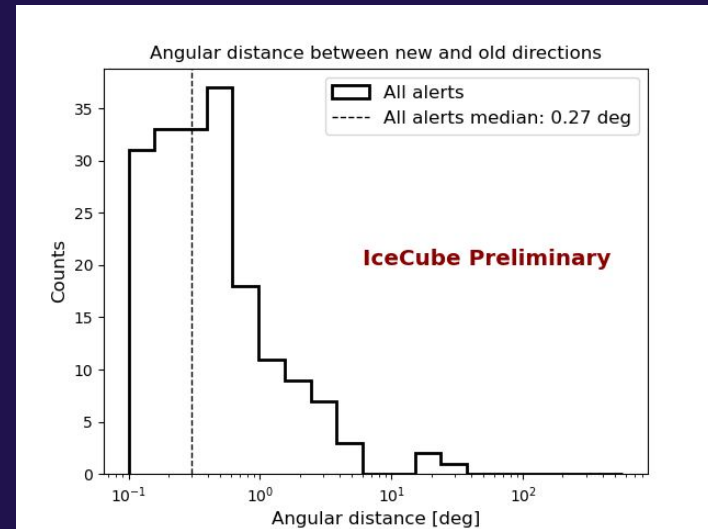
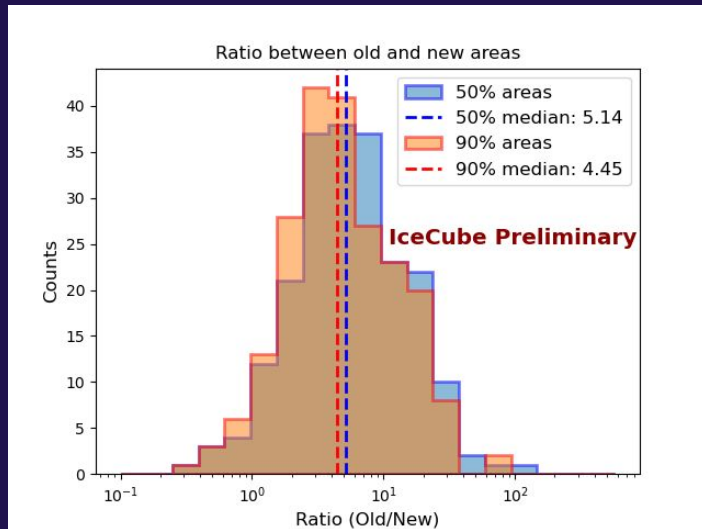
Improving the reconstruction in IceCube (project A6)

My work: significantly improved precision and accuracy of the reconstruction for IceCube alerts

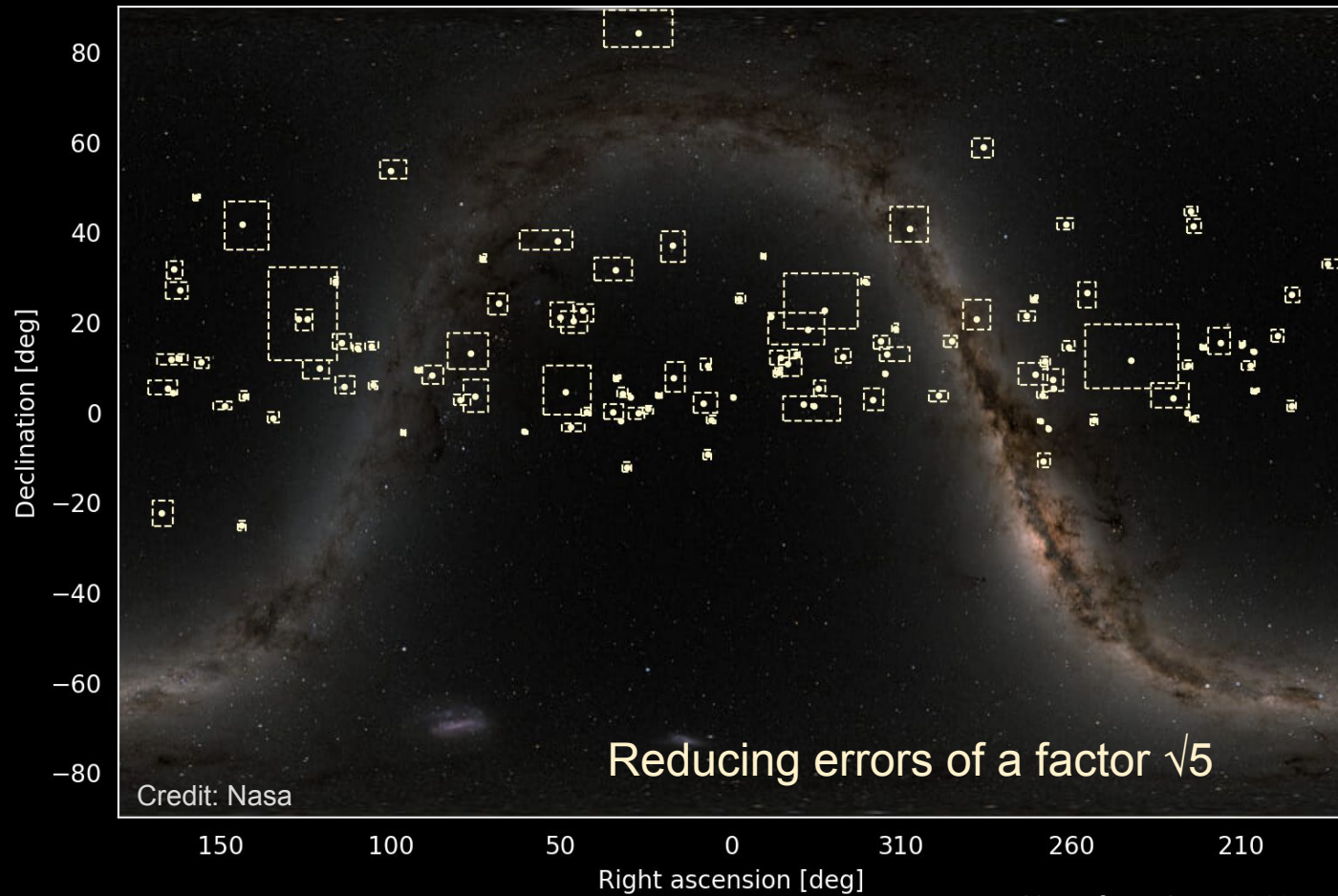
Updated reconstruction publicly announced ([GCN Circular 38267](#))

The new alerts already have the new contours

For old alerts: coming soon



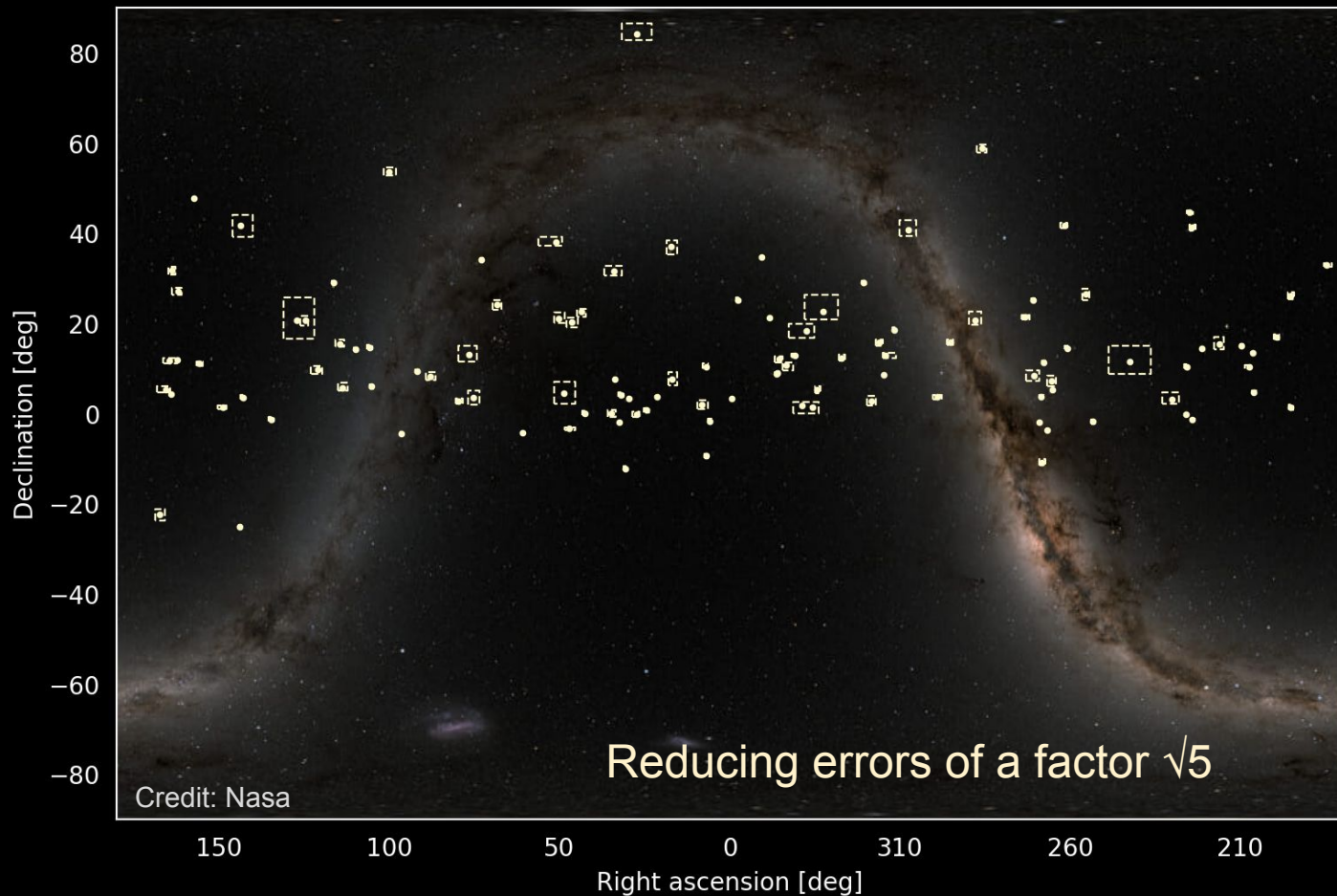
IceCube realtime track alerts



Alerts from June 2019 to October 2023

No real contours, just for visualization

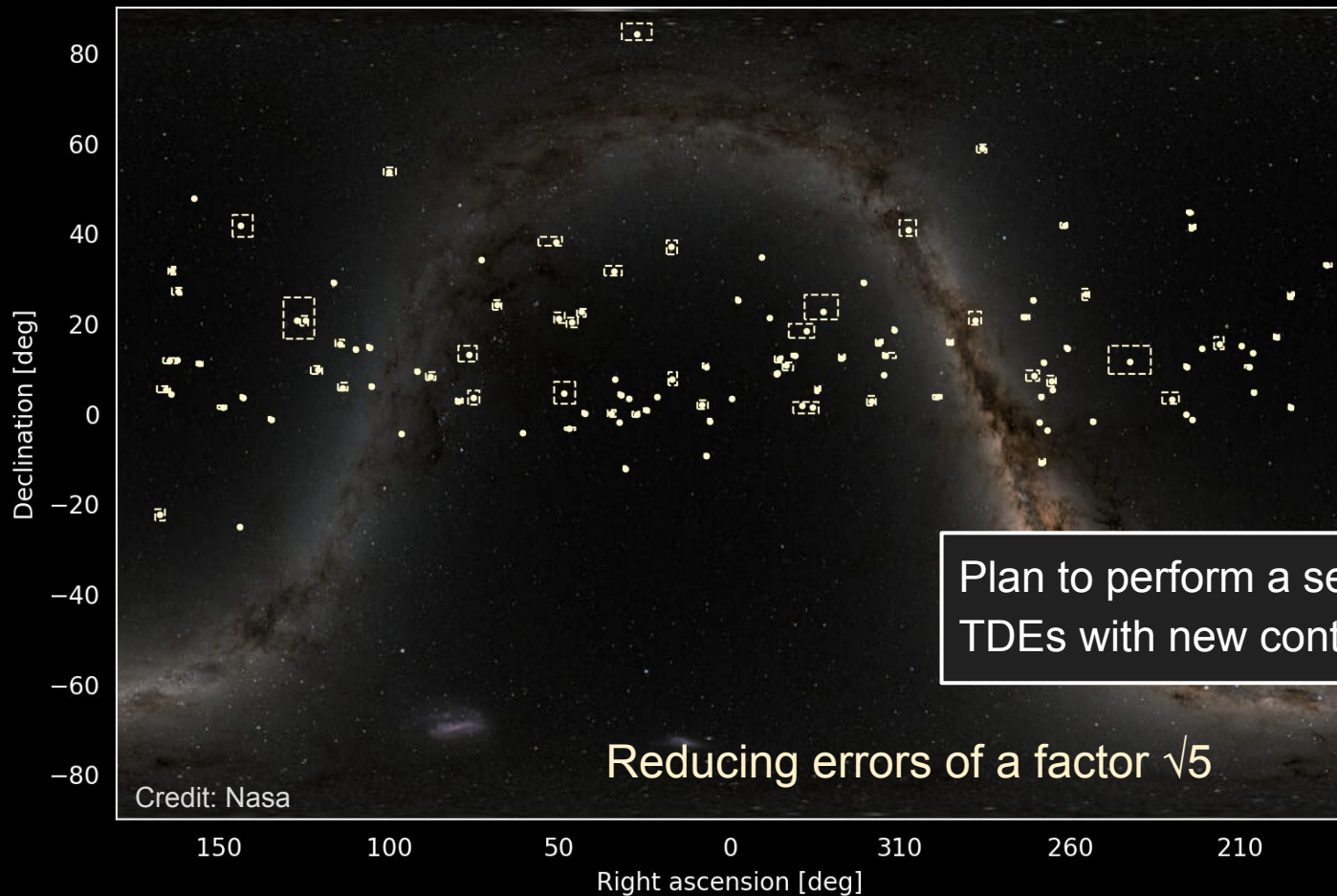
IceCube realtime track alerts



Alerts from June 2019 to October 2023

No real contours, just for visualization

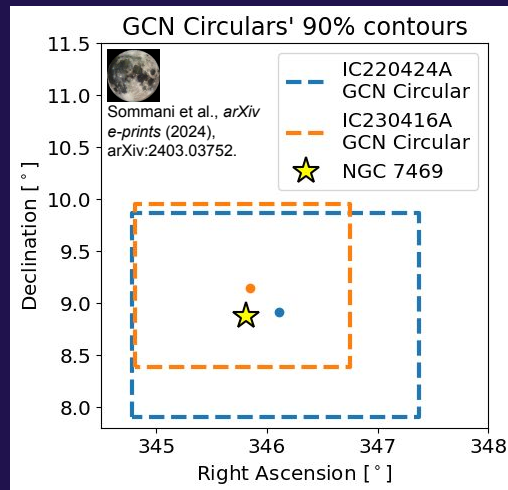
IceCube realtime track alerts



Alerts from June 2019 to October 2023

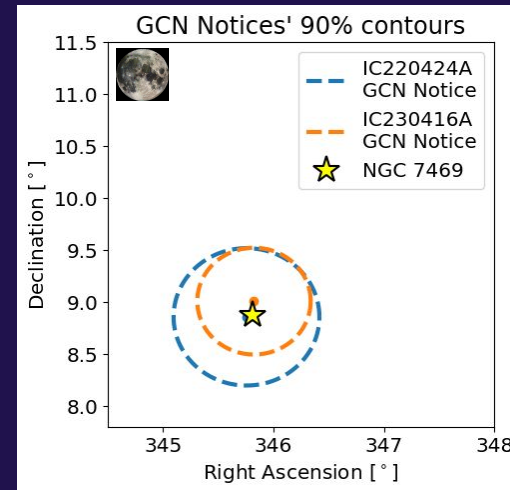
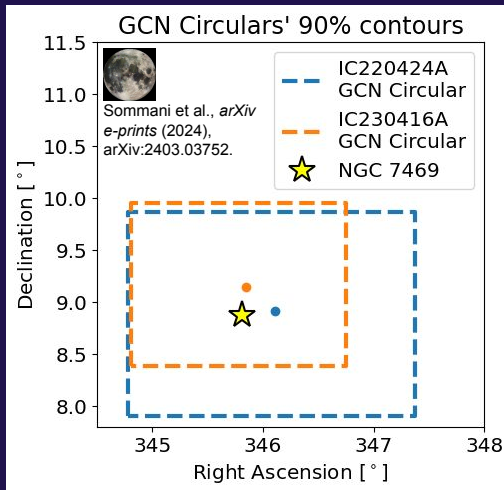
Evidence of neutrino emission from NGC 7469

- Two realtime alerts spatially coincident with NGC 7469



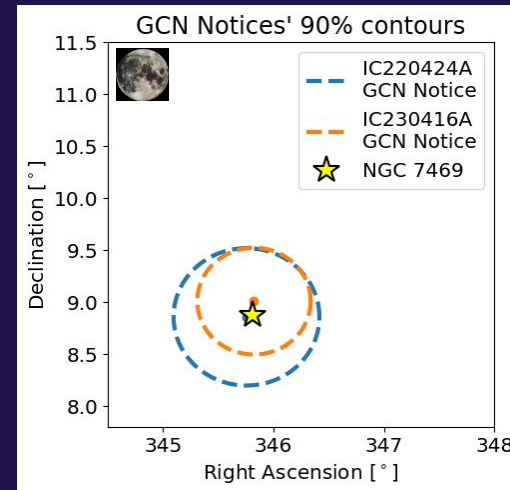
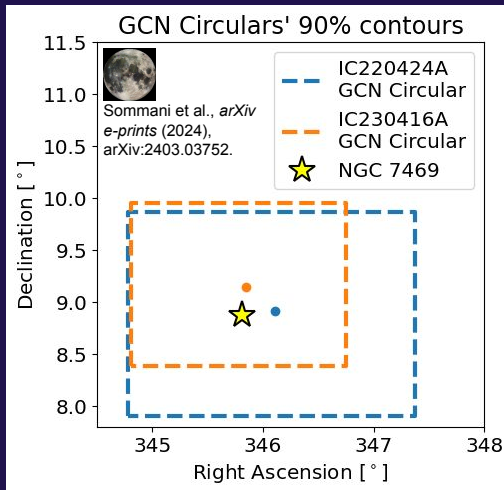
Evidence of neutrino emission from NGC 7469

- Two realtime alerts spatially coincident with NGC 7469
- IceCube also sends out a first prompt reconstruction (more similar to the updated alerts), even more stunning coincidece



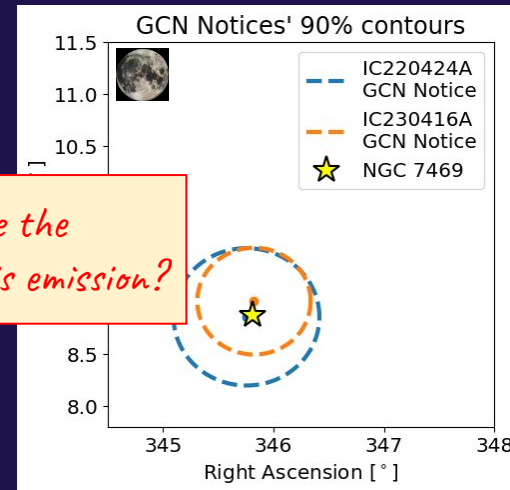
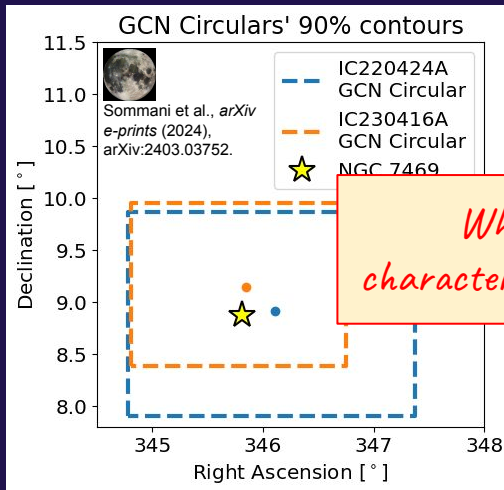
Evidence of neutrino emission from NGC 7469

- Two realtime alerts spatially coincident with NGC 7469
- IceCube also sends out a first prompt reconstruction (more similar to the updated alerts), even more stunning coincidence
- Estimation of chance coincidence: 3.2σ (Sommani, Lincetto, **Franckowiak** and **Dettmar**, 2025, Accepted by ApJ).



Evidence of neutrino emission from NGC 7469

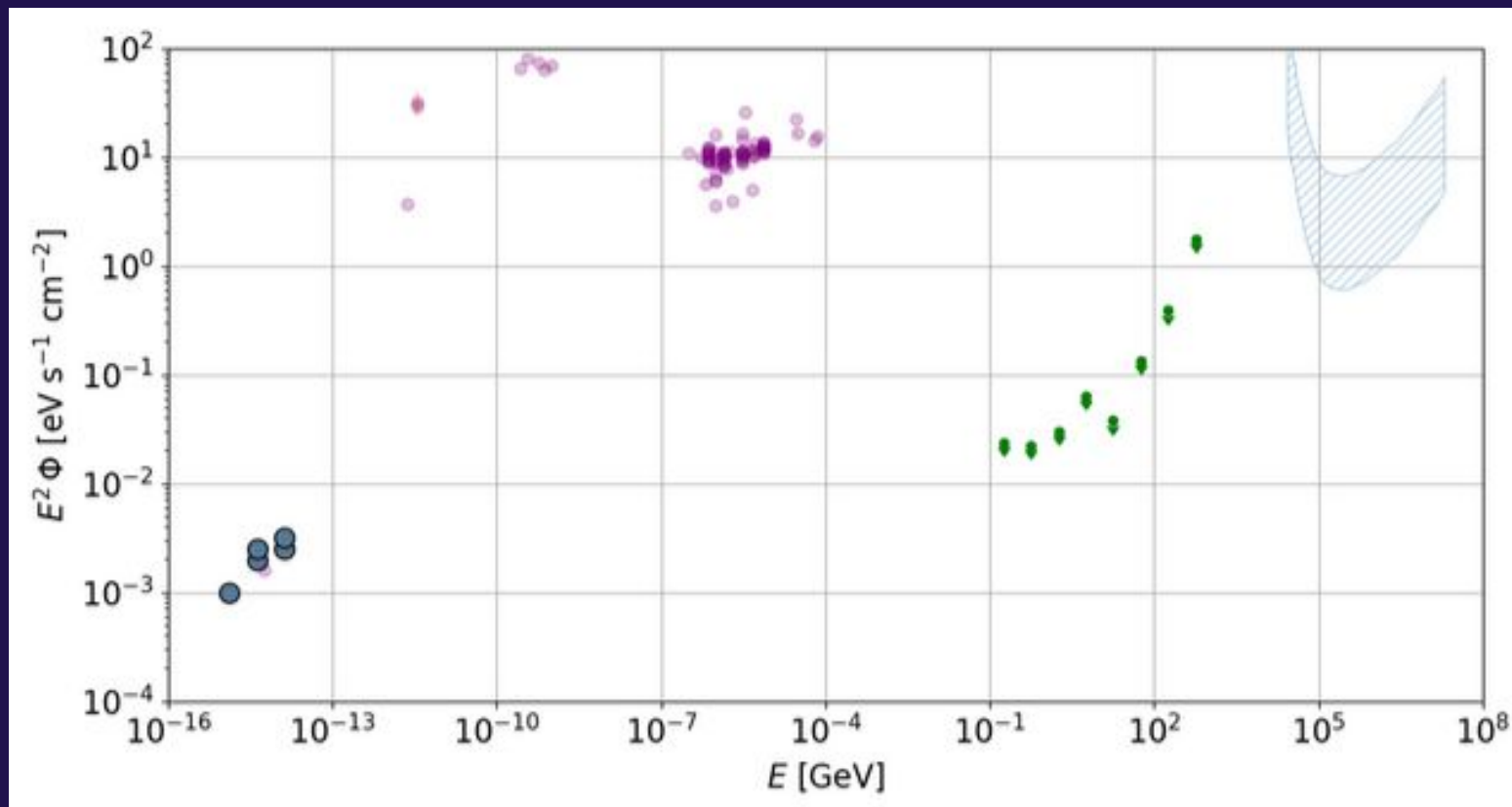
- Two realtime alerts spatially coincident with NGC 7469
- IceCube also sends out a first prompt reconstruction (more similar to the updated alerts), even more stunning coincidence
- Estimation of chance coincidence: 3.2σ (Sommani, Lincetto, **Franckowiak** and **Dettmar**, 2025, Accepted by ApJ).



Which would be the characteristics of this emission?

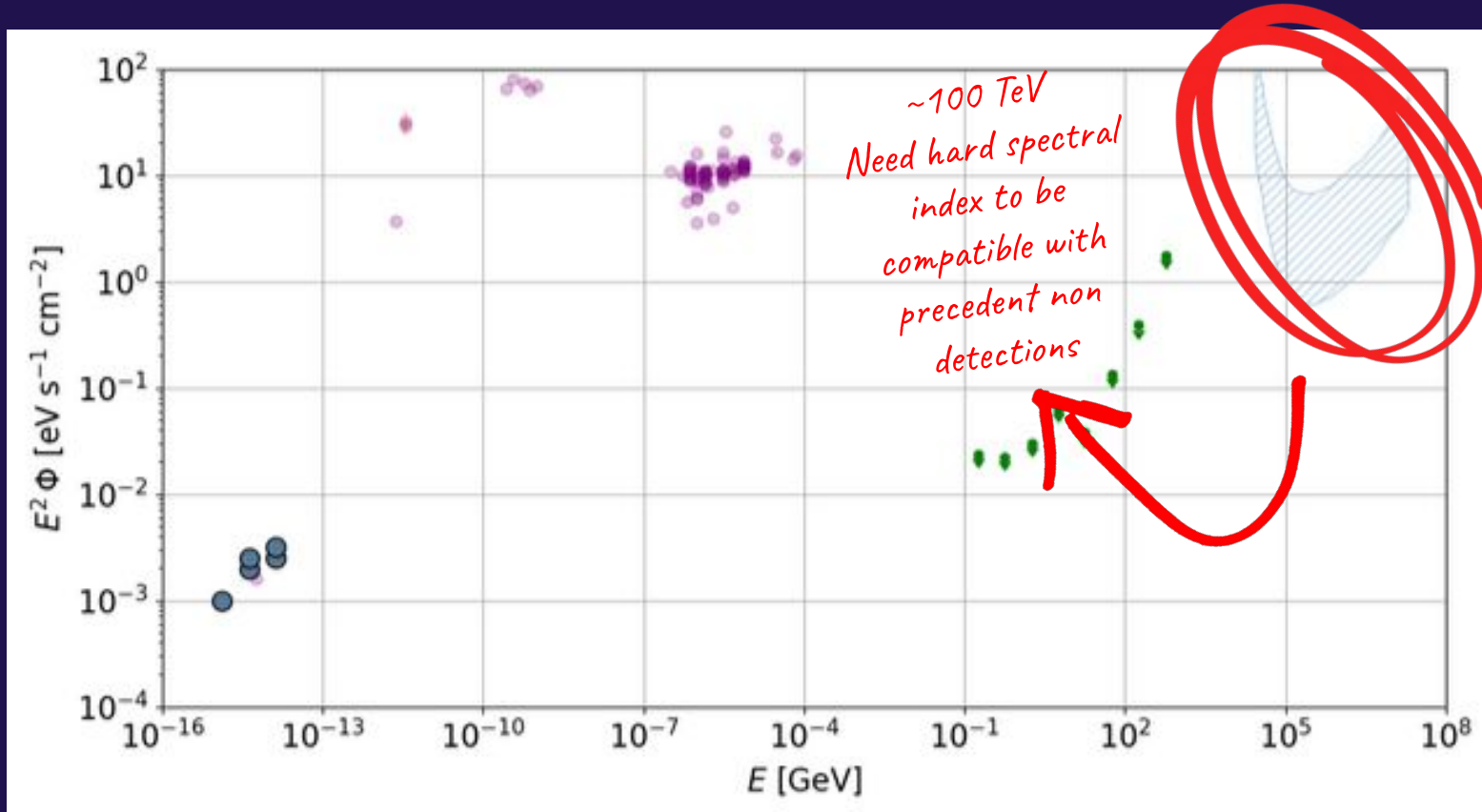
Evidence of neutrino emission from NGC 7469 - neutrino flux

Spectral emission distribution from Silvia



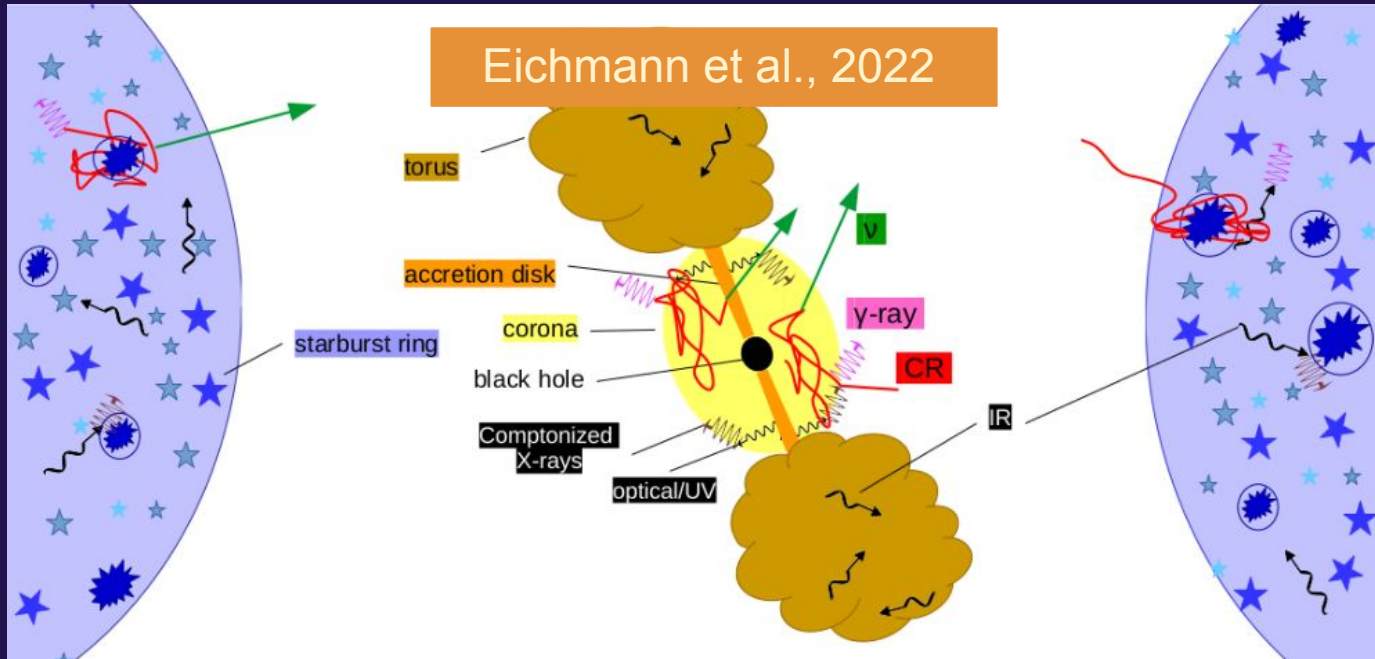
Evidence of neutrino emission from NGC 7469 - neutrino flux

Spectral emission distribution from Silvia



Modeling of NGC7469

- **A5**: description of multimessenger emission from Seyfert galaxies with an AGN-starburst composite model



Modeling of NGC7469

- **A5**: description of multimessenger emission from Seyfert galaxies with an AGN-starburst composite model

Eichmann et al., 2022



1. AGN → proper inclusion of SDA in the AGN corona (Walter and Eichmann, 2024 → new outcome: solving transport equation for whichever loss process)
2. The $\gamma\gamma$ pair production of secondary electrons and positrons has both hadronic and leptonic nature

Parameters study: MCMC

Bayes Theorem:

A diagram illustrating Bayes' Theorem. The central equation is $P(\theta|D) = \frac{P(D|\theta) P(\theta)}{P(D)}$. Four yellow arrows point from the equation to labels: 'likelihood' points to $P(D|\theta)$, 'prior' points to $P(\theta)$, 'posterior' points to $P(\theta|D)$, and 'evidence' points to $P(D)$.

$$P(\theta|D) = \frac{P(D|\theta) P(\theta)}{P(D)}$$

likelihood

prior

posterior

evidence

Parameters study: MCMC

Bayes Theorem:

$$P(\theta|D) = \frac{P(D|\theta) P(\theta)}{P(D)}$$

likelihood

prior

posterior

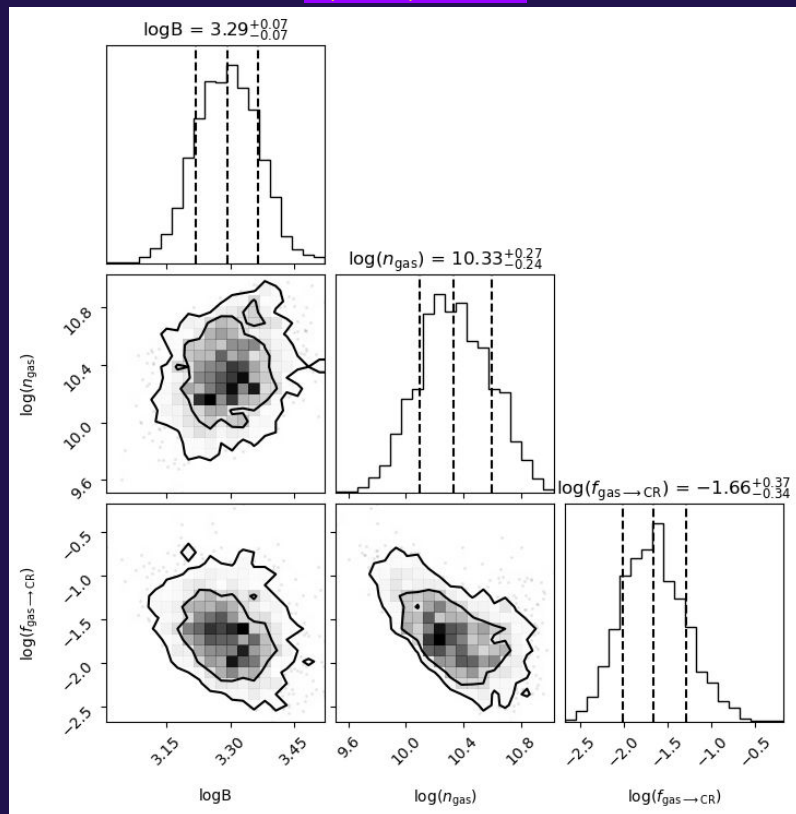
evidence

: lognormal / normal distribution → taken from NGC1068 previous results

Parameters study: MCMC

AGN

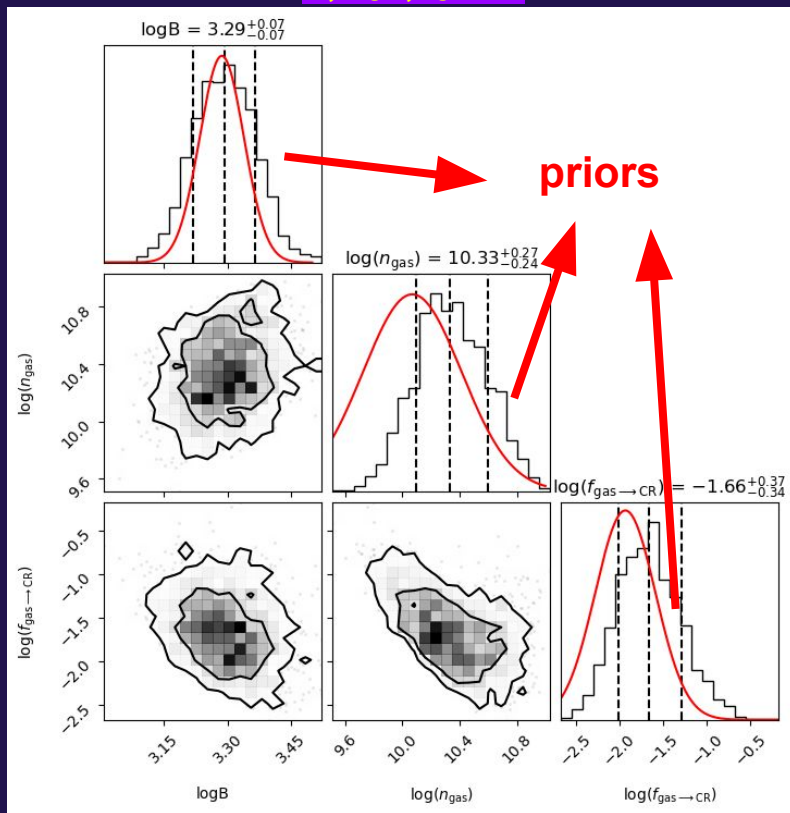
B, n_{gas} , $f_{\text{gas} \rightarrow \text{CR}}$



Parameters study: MCMC

AGN

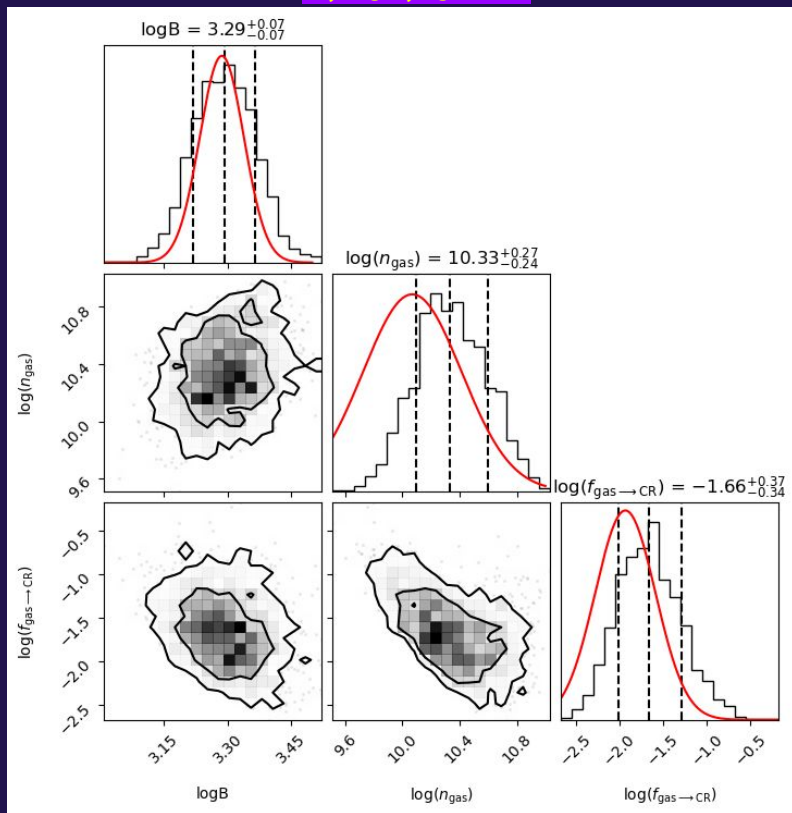
$B, n_{\text{gas}}, f_{\text{gas} \rightarrow \text{CR}}$



Parameters study: MCMC

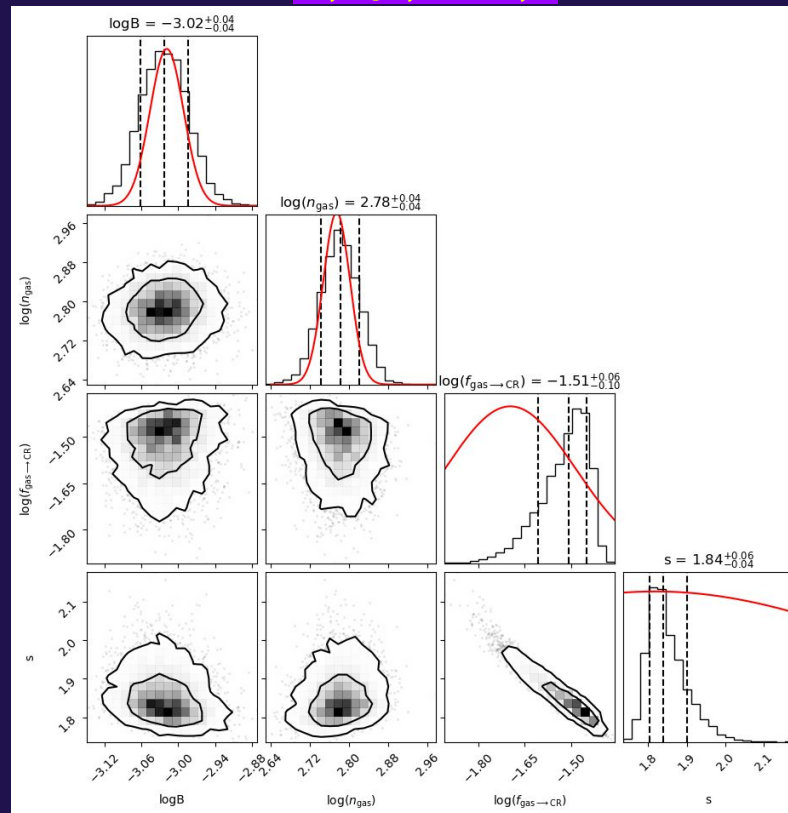
AGN

B, n_{gas} , $f_{\text{gas} \rightarrow \text{CR}}$

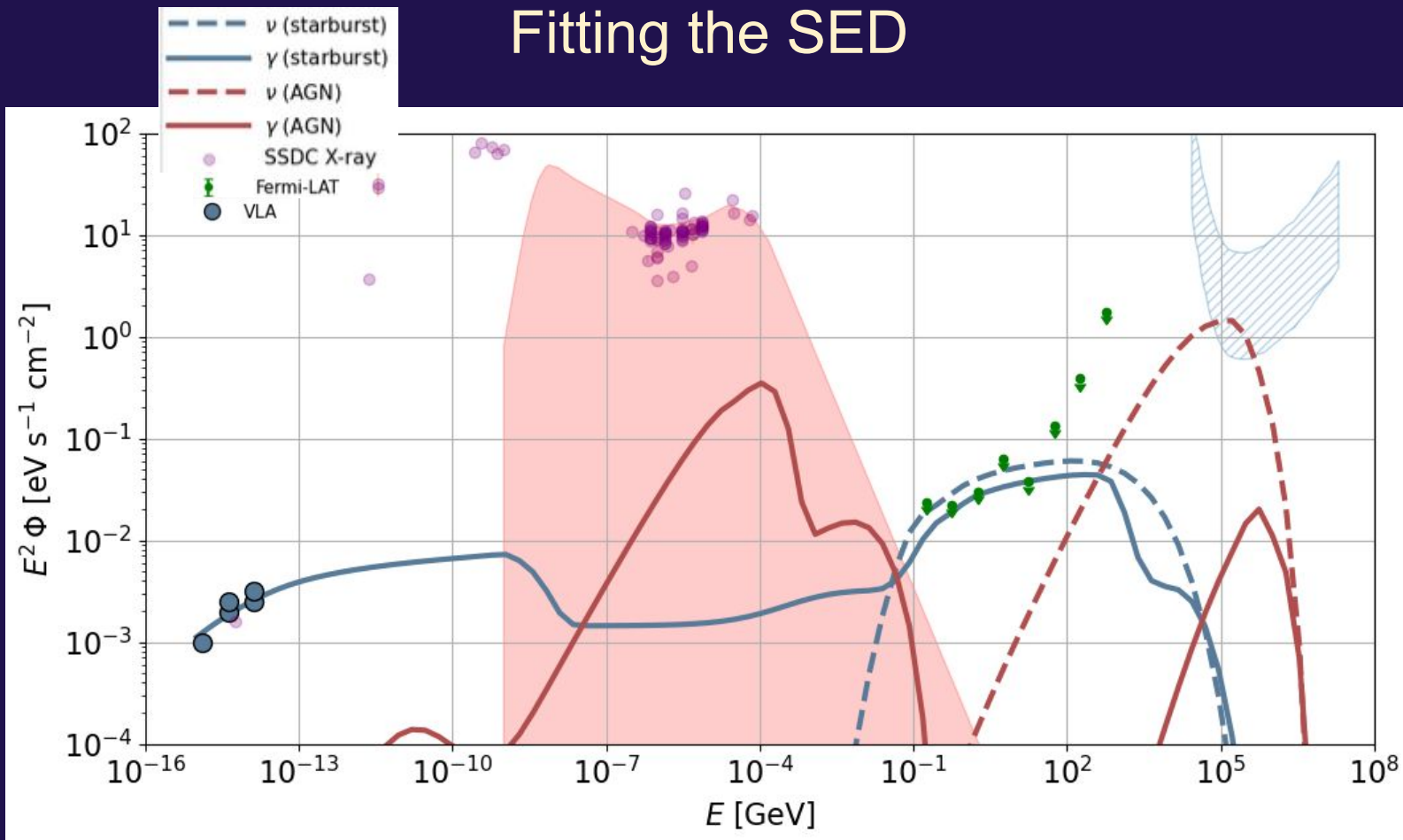


STARBURST

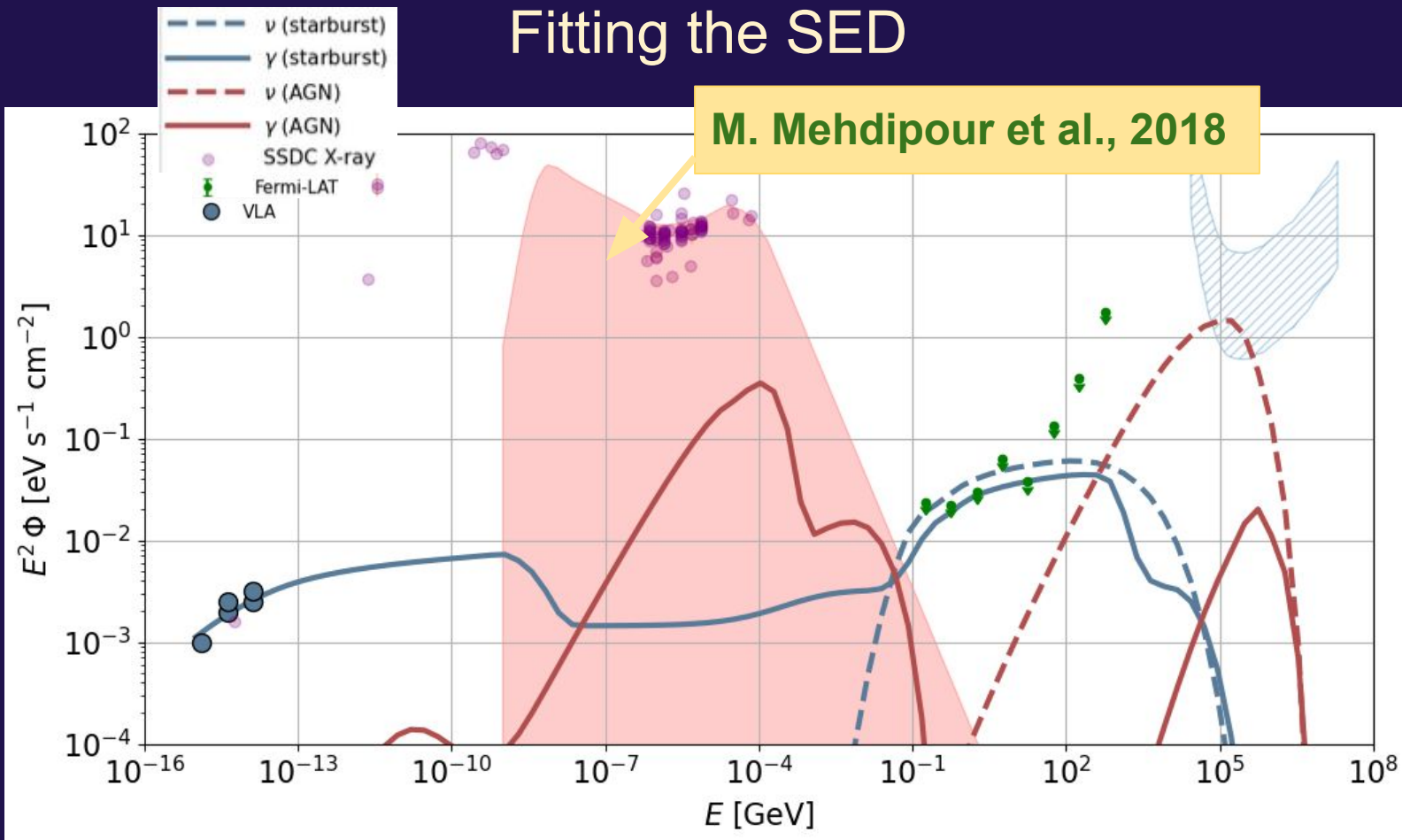
B, n_{gas} , $f_{\text{SN} \rightarrow \text{CR}}$, s



Fitting the SED

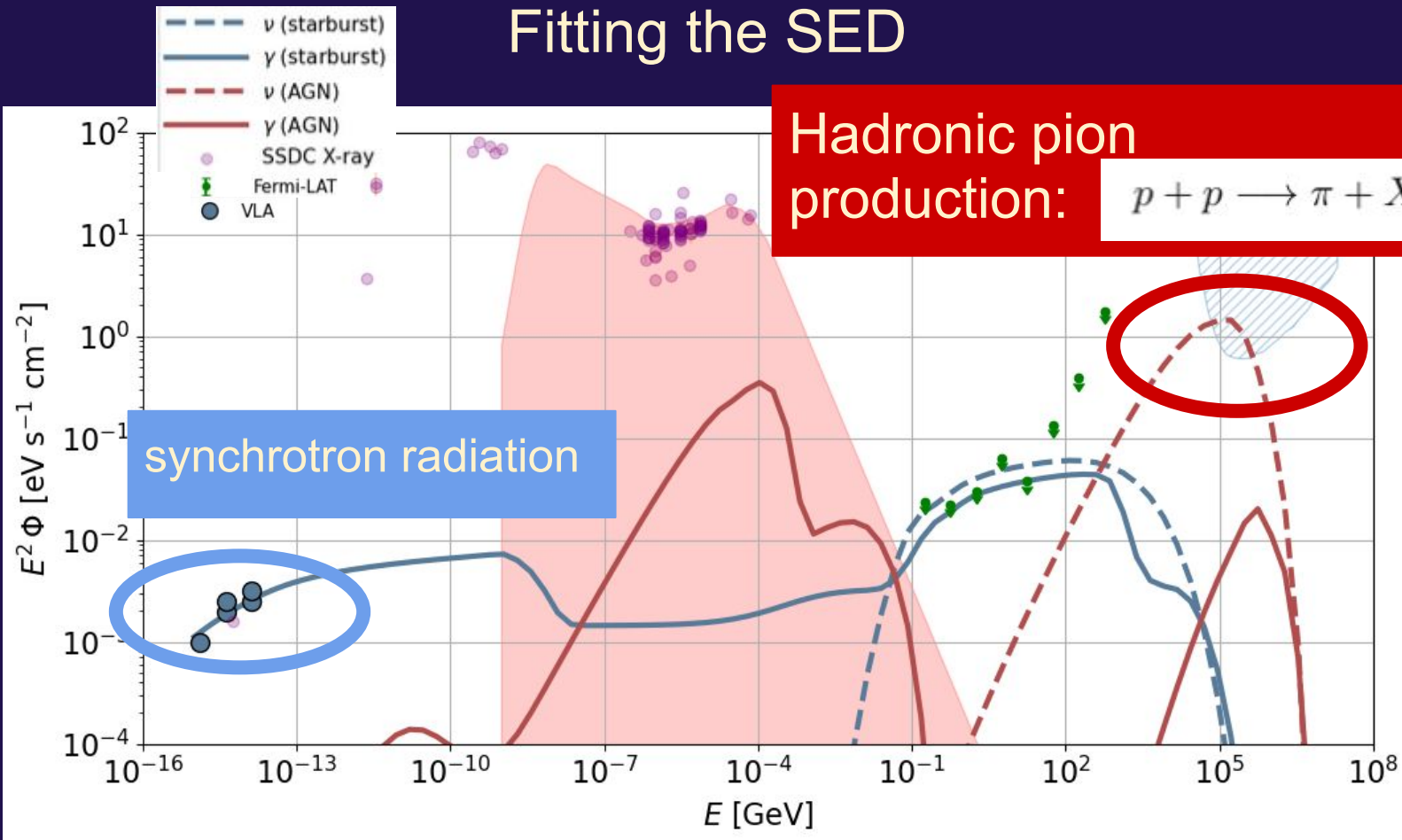


Fitting the SED

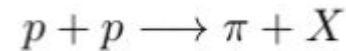


M. Mehdipour et al., 2018

Fitting the SED



Hadronic pion
production:

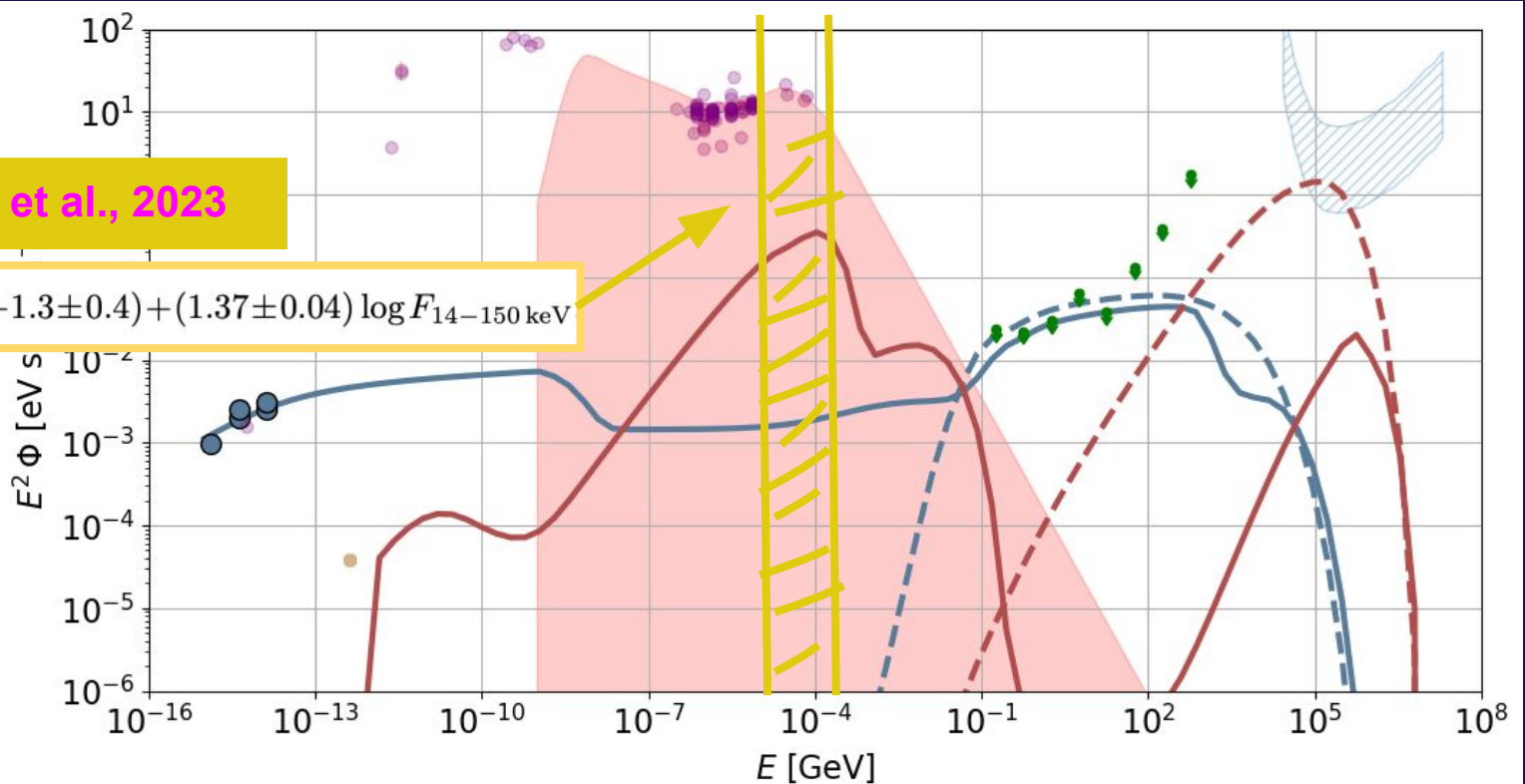


The mm-X-ray constraint

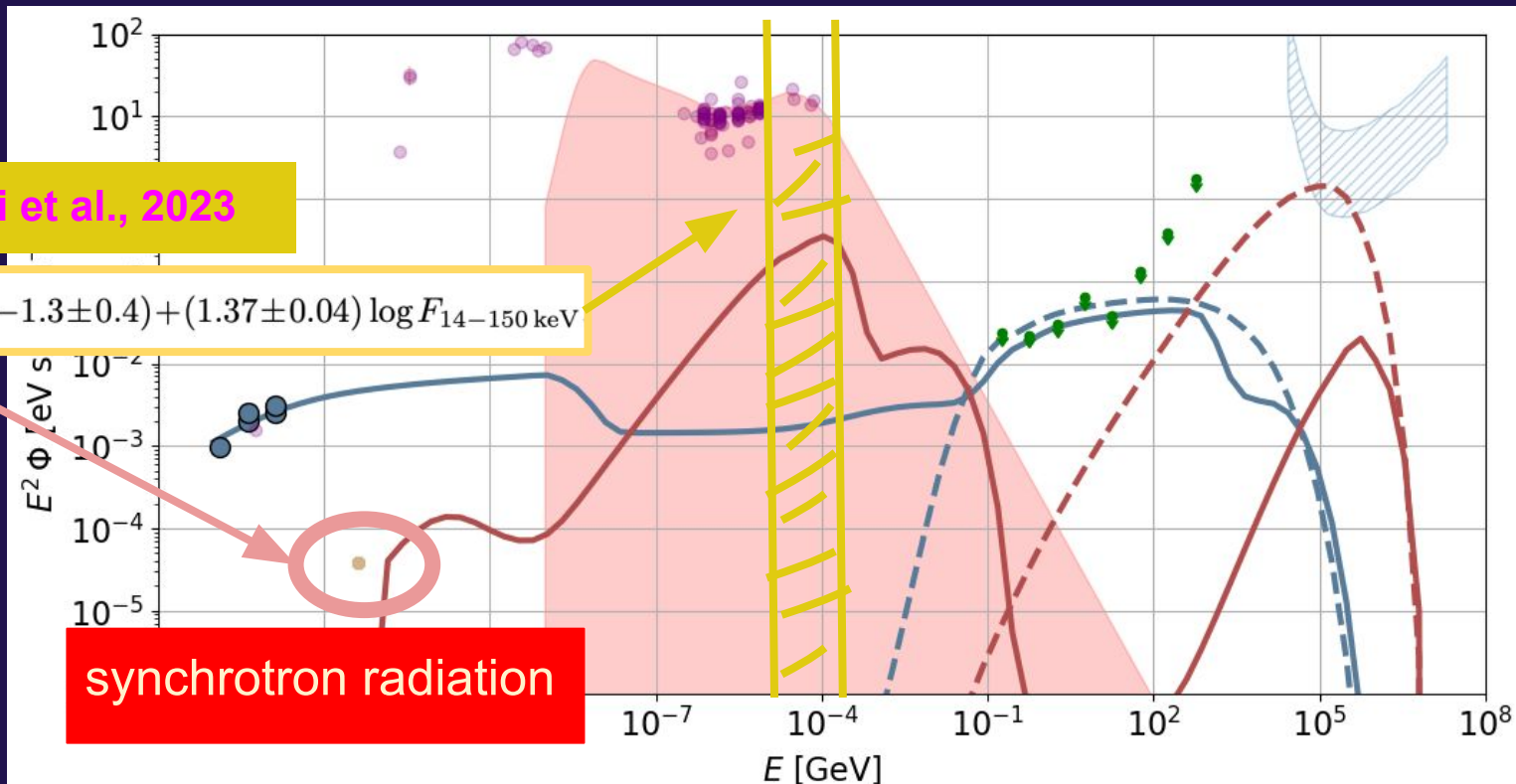
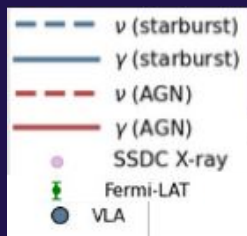


Ricci et al., 2023

$$\log F_{100 \text{ GHz}} = (-1.3 \pm 0.4) + (1.37 \pm 0.04) \log F_{14-150 \text{ keV}}$$



The mm-X-ray constraint



Ricci et al., 2023

$$\log F_{100 \text{ GHz}} = (-1.3 \pm 0.4) + (1.37 \pm 0.04) \log F_{14-150 \text{ keV}}$$

synchrotron radiation

Conclusions

- Improved the reconstruction of IceCube alerts, now looking into TDEs
- With IceCube alerts, evidence of emission from NGC 7469
- The SED for NGC7469 is well explained by a two composite model (AGN+starburst ring) from radio to TeV energies
- We can theoretically explain the neutrino emission for NGC7469 through hadronic pion production in the AGN corona

Backup slides

The neutrino doublet

Two IceCube realtime alerts:

- IC 220424A,
most-likely neutrino energy: 184 TeV;
[GCN Notice run 136565 evt 2186969 \(v1\), 24/04/22.](#)
- IC 230416A,
most-likely neutrino energy: 127 TeV.
[GCN Notice run 137840 evt 57034692 \(v1\), 16/04/23](#)

Estimated chance probability: 3.3σ

