

NEUTRINOS ON ICE

3LAC COUNTERPARTS TO ICECUBE NEUTRINOS ABOVE 100 TeV

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Papers in PDF link to journal article, slides available at <https://fekrauss.com>

COSMIC RAYS

1896: H. Becquerel
discovery of radioactivity

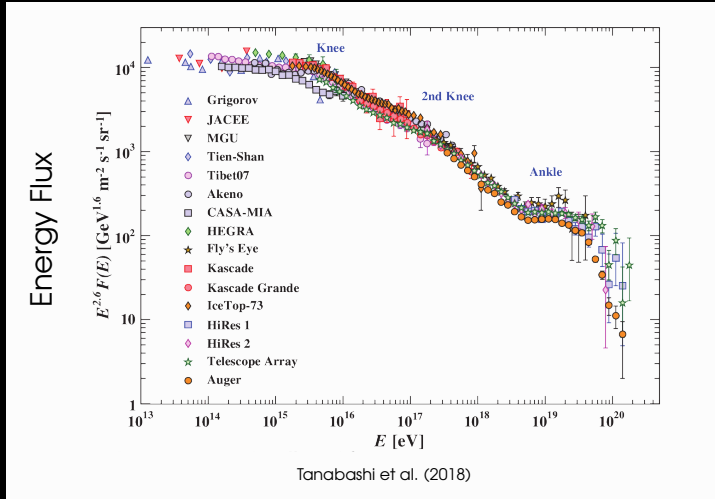
1909: T. Wulf
Eiffel tower and electrometer

1912: V. Hess
balloon flight 5.3 km (17400 feet)

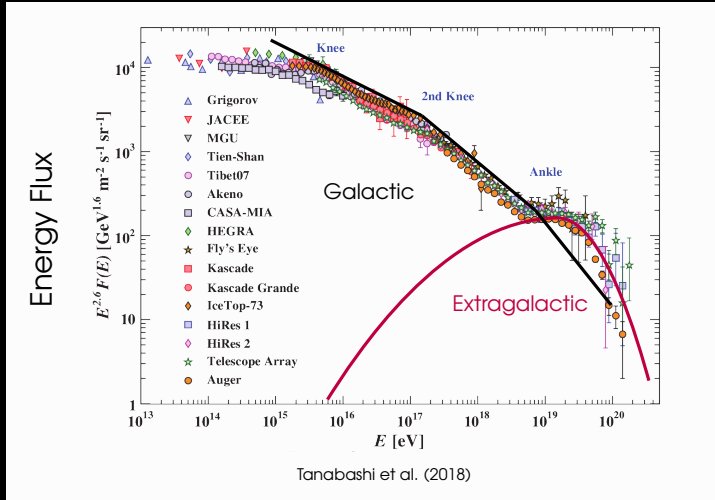
→ Flux of charged particles from space



COSMIC RAYS



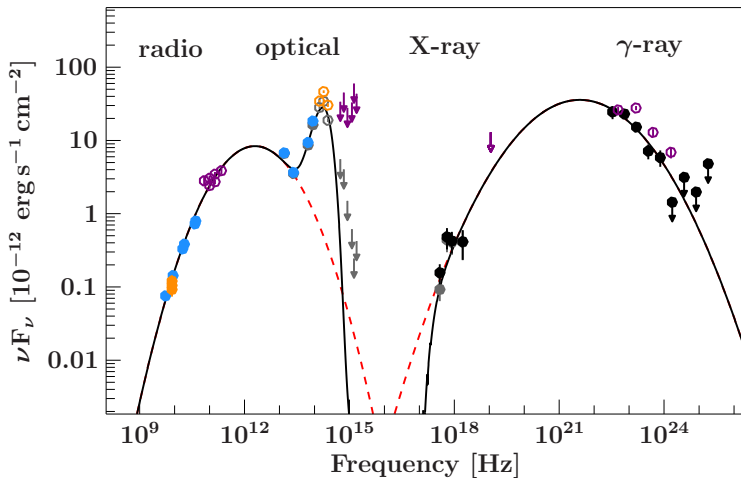
WHERE ARE COSMIC RAYS COMING FROM?



Blazars

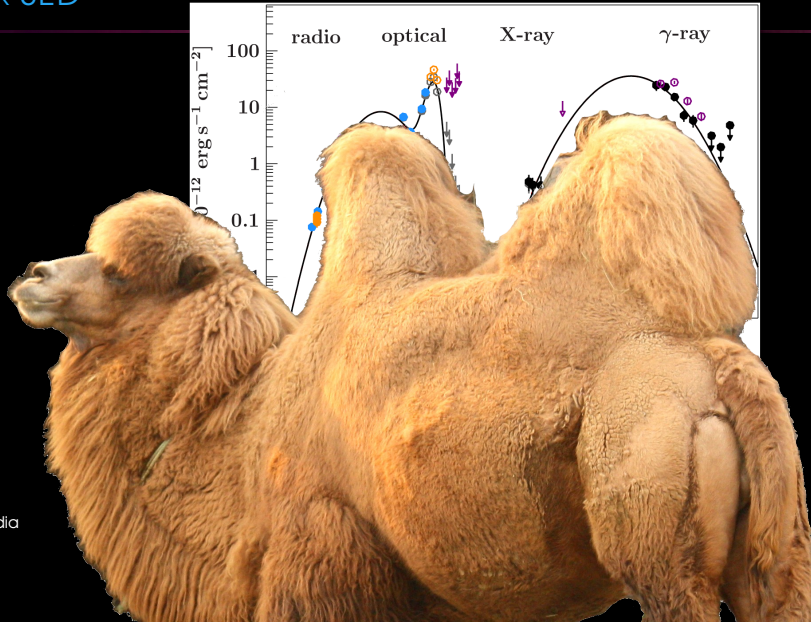


BLAZAR SED



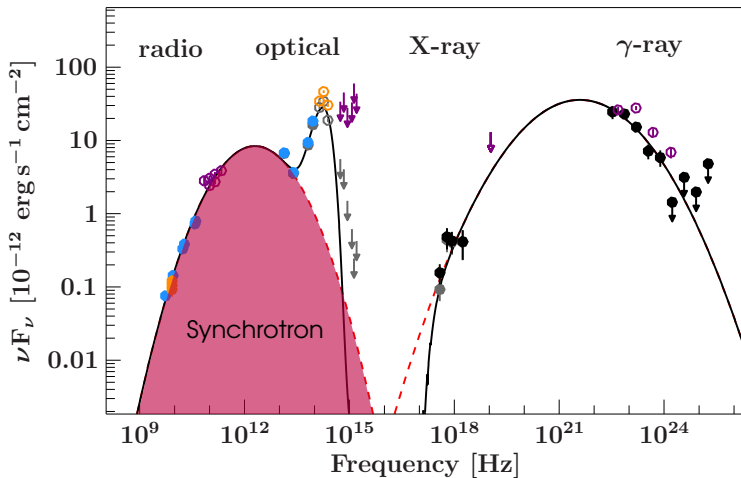
Krauß F. et al. (2014)

BLAZAR SED



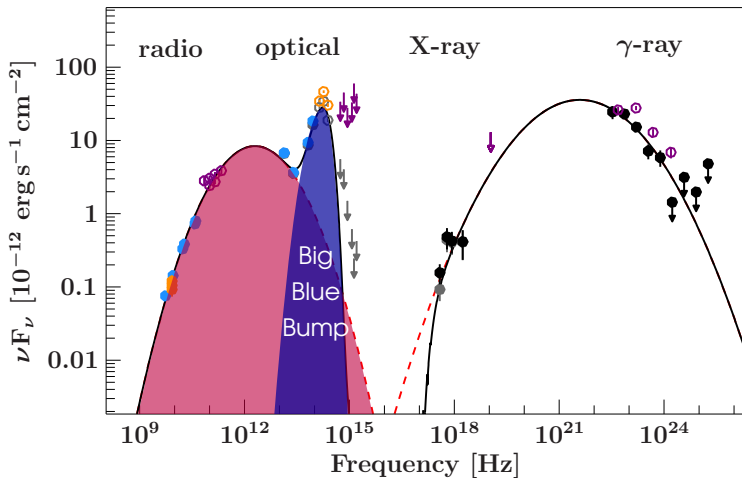
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BLAZAR SED



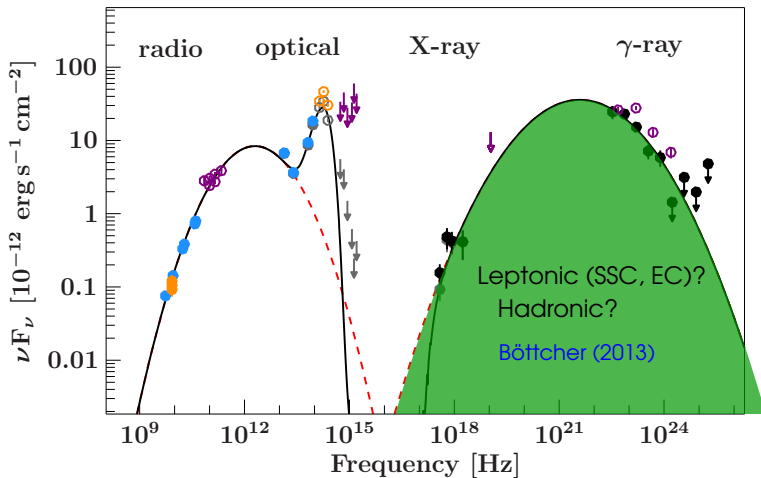
Krauß F. et al. (2014)

BLAZAR SED



Krauß F. et al. (2014)

BLAZAR SED

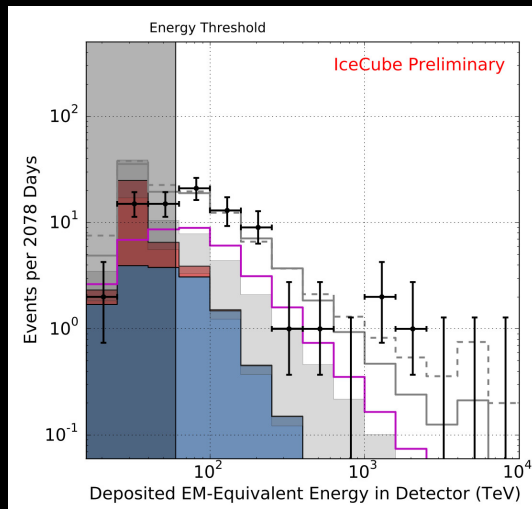


Krauß F. et al. (2014)

HOW HADRONIC ARE BLAZARS?

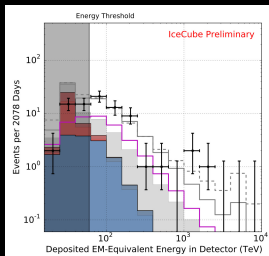


HOW HADRONIC ARE BLAZARS?



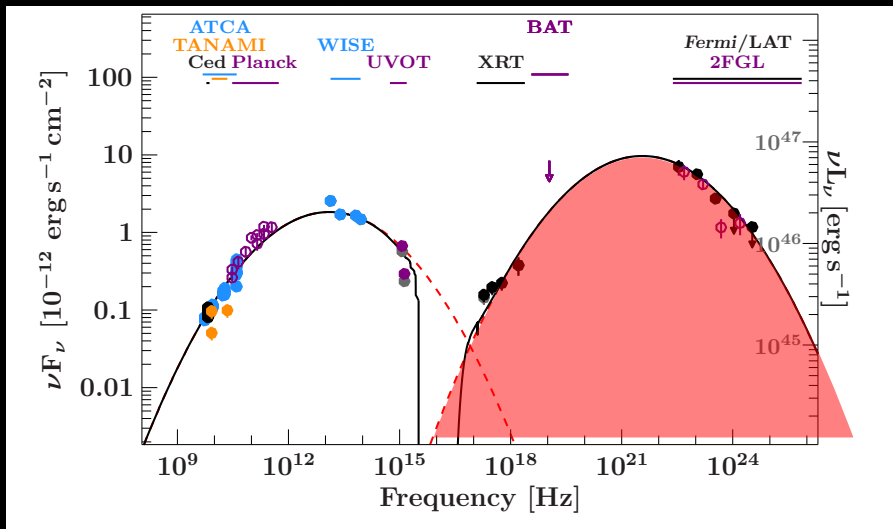
IceCube collaboration (2018)

HOW HADRONIC ARE BLAZARS?

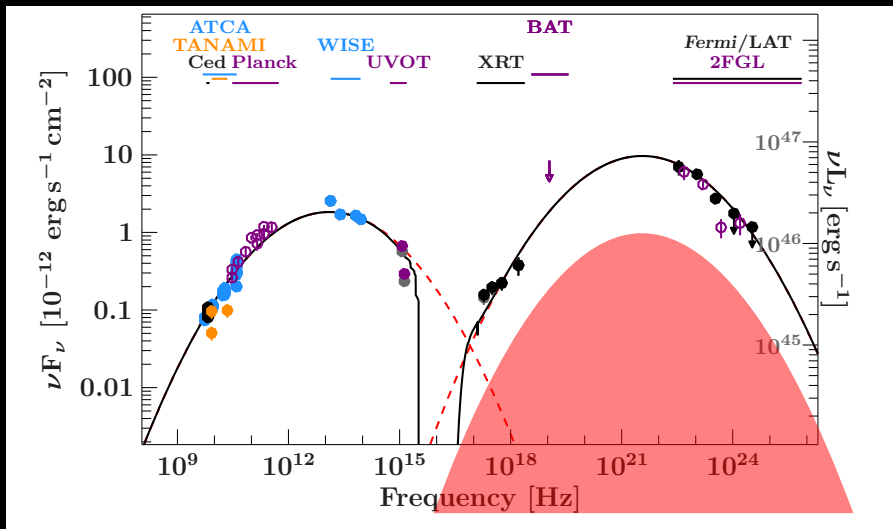


Consistent with IceCube?

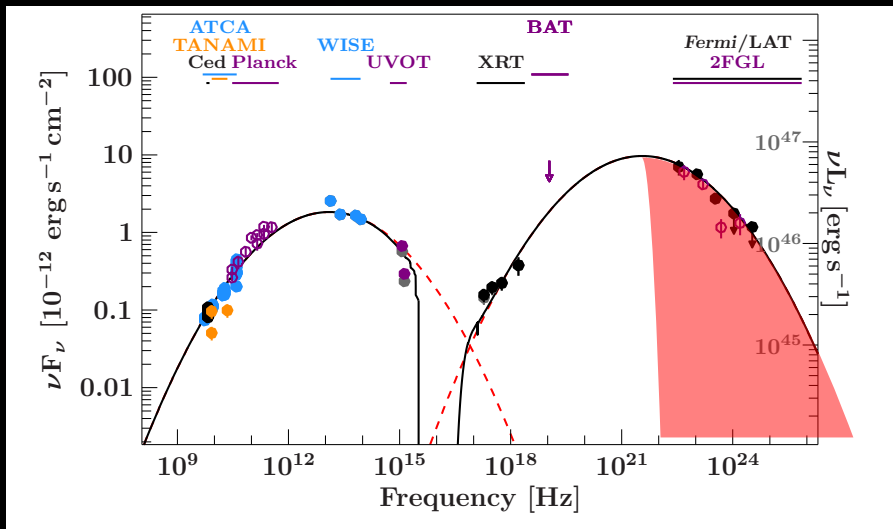
WHAT IS THE HADRONIC CONTRIBUTION?



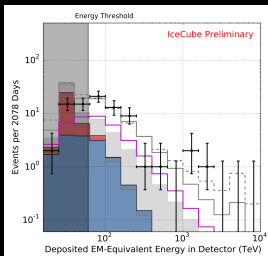
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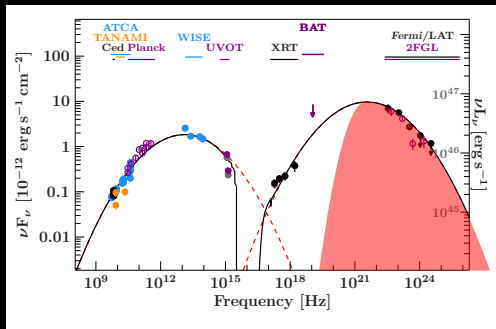
WHAT IS THE HADRONIC CONTRIBUTION?



HOW HADRONIC ARE BLAZARS?

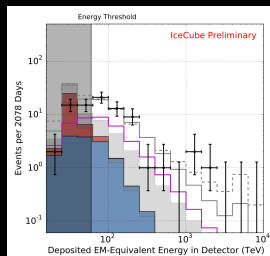


Consistent with IceCube?

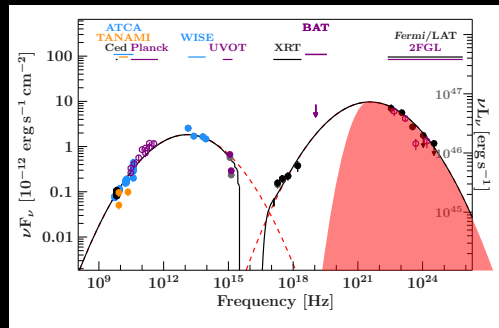


Contribution to the high-energy spectrum

HOW HADRONIC ARE BLAZARS?



Consistent with IceCube?



Contribution to the high-energy spectrum

SIMILAR FOR ALL SOURCES?

SUMMARY

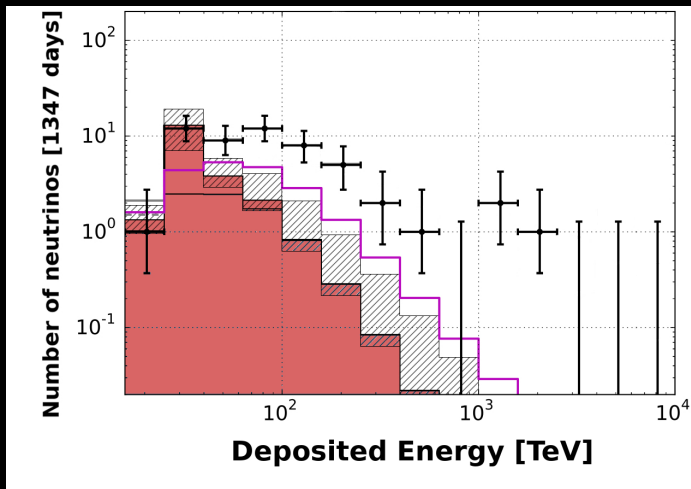
What is the average percentage of hadronic emission?

4%

Are all sources equally hadronic?

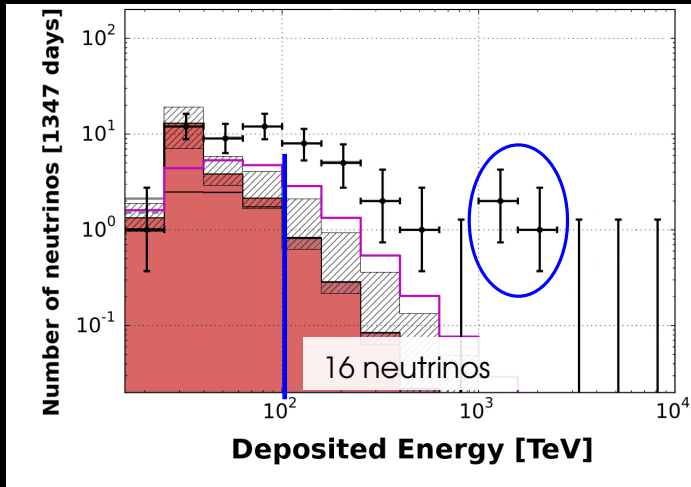
?

METHOD



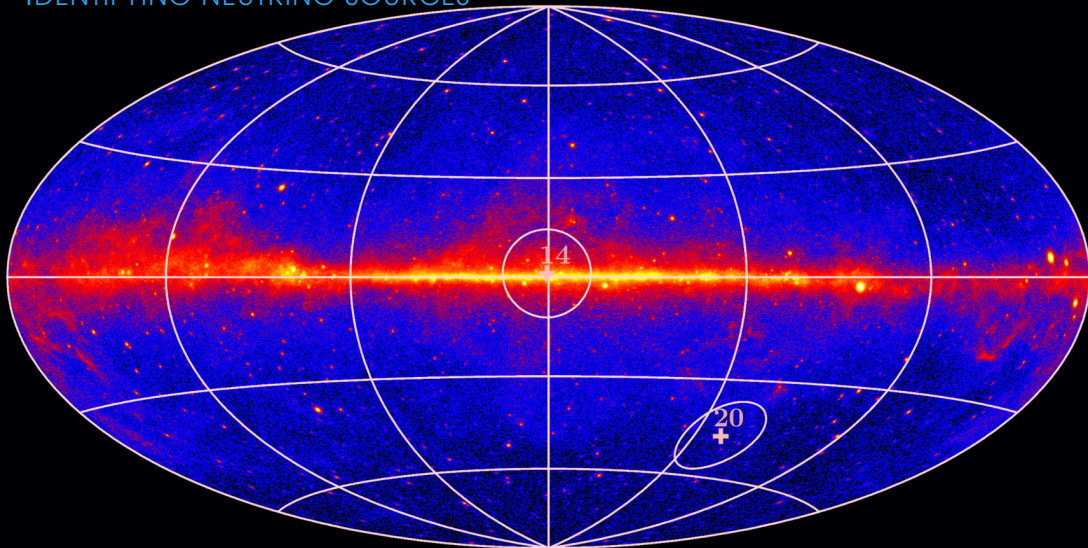
IceCube Collaboration (2013, 2013, 2014, 2015)

METHOD



IceCube Collaboration (2013, 2013, 2014, 2015)

IDENTIFYING NEUTRINO SOURCES



Unfeasible for most neutrinos

Calculate neutrino emission for large number of sources

- ▶ Calorimetrically blazars can explain IceCube events

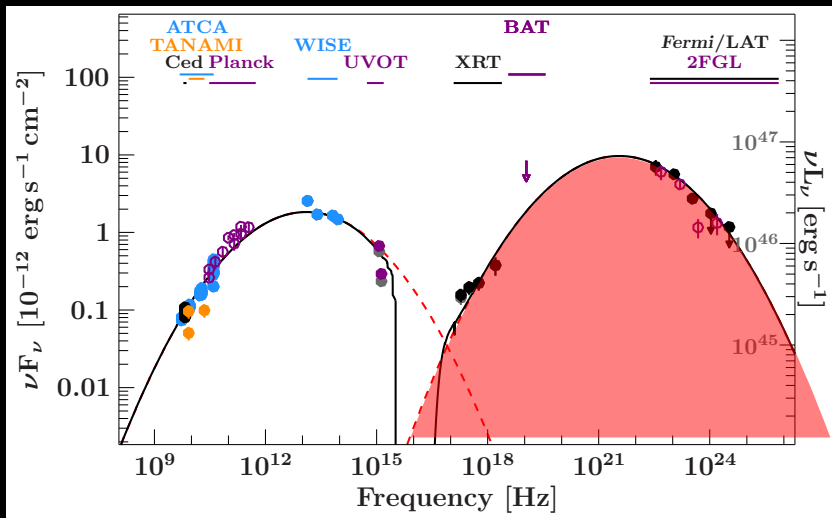
Krauß et al. (2014)

- ▶ First coincidence of blazar outburst and neutrino:
PKS 1424–418 and IC 35

Kadler, Krauß et al. (2016), Nature Physics

- ▶ (TXS 0506+056 and IC 170922A)

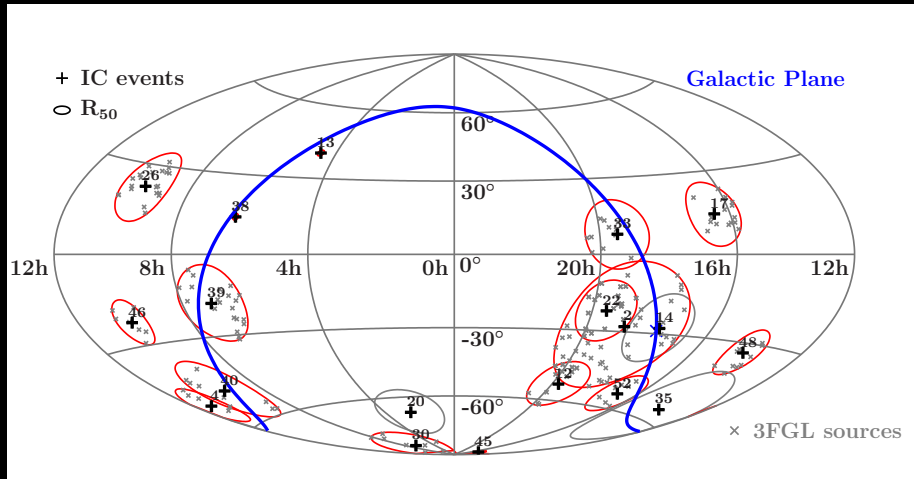
IDENTIFYING NEUTRINO COUNTERPARTS



Mannheim (1993), Mannheim (1995), Mücke (2000)

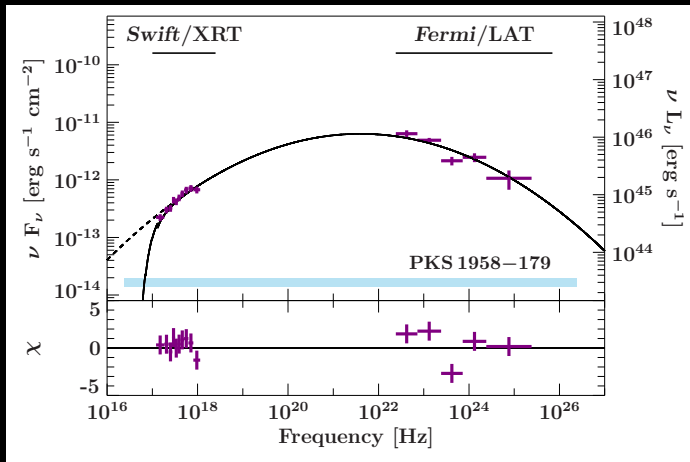
$$\int F_\nu(E_\nu) dE_\nu = \int F_\gamma(E) dE$$

NEUTRINOS $> 100\text{ TeV}$



Krauß et al. (2018)

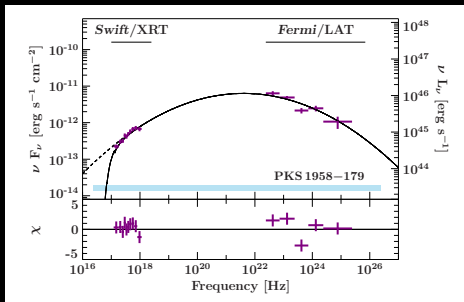
NEUTRINOS $> 100 \text{ TeV}$



$\times 179$

KrauB et al. (2018)

NEUTRINOS $> 100 \text{ TeV}$

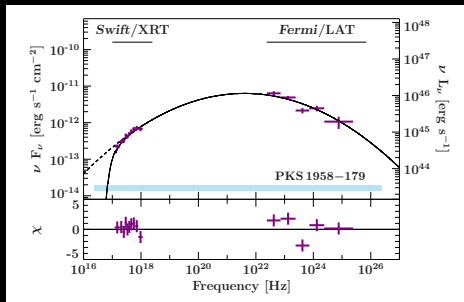


$\times 179$

$$N_{\nu, \text{all}} = 178 \gg 10 \text{ cosmic neutrinos}$$

Kadler, **Krauß F.** et al., Nature Physics (2016)
Krauß F. et al. (2018)

NEUTRINOS $> 100 \text{ TeV}$

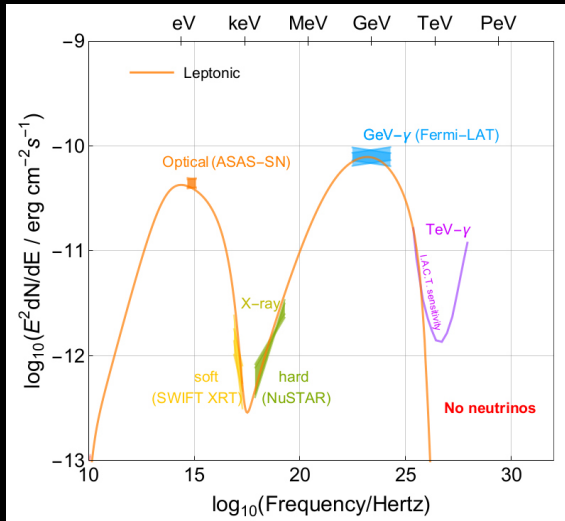


$\times 179$

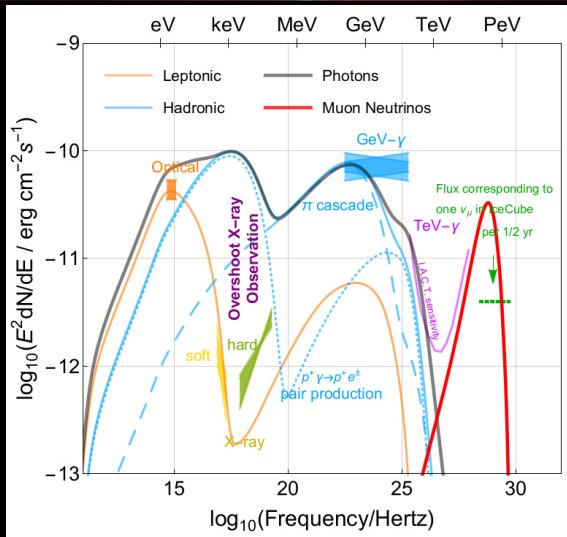
$N_{\nu, \text{all}} = 178 \gg 10$ cosmic neutrinos
 $\leq 4\%$ of emission hadronic

FIRST CONSTRAINT ON HADRONIC CONTRIBUTION TO SED

MULTIWAVELENGTH MODELING OF TXS 0506+056



MULTIWAVELENGTH MODELING OF TXS 0506+056



CONCLUSION

- ▶ Blazars on average $\sim 4\%$ hadronic
- ▶ No 5σ associations yet!
- ▶ Unclear whether different sources are less/more hadronic