Search for High Energy Neutrinos from Populations of Optical Transients

Asterics Multi-Messenger Conference

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- Neutrino astronomy is difficult



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- However, we expect many neutrinos to come from unresolved sources. For example, of CCSNe neutrinos, only 20% are expected to come from "detectable counterparts".

Fig. 6. Cumulative fraction of astrophysical neutrino sources with a single high-energy neutrino detection in IceCube, accumulated as a function of source redshift, assuming they follow the SFR (Madau & Dickinsor 2014) given standard cosmology. The redshift of PS16cgx is marked with a vertical line. The maximum distance ranges where a normal Type Ic (squares) and Type Ic-BL (circles) SNe can be detected in rise are indicated assuming negligible line-of-sight extinction, ignoring *K*-corrections, and adopting 1σ distribution of the SN peak magnitudes, for image depths of 22.5 and 25 mag (white and grey symbols, respectively).

https://arxiv.org/pdf/1901.11080

Leveraging the lower-energy neutrinos

- "Stacking analyses" are used to identify neutrino emission from a population.
- Search for cumulative neutrino emission from many sources, rather than needing one bright individual source.
- The central problem in neutrino astronomy is "too much background". Knowing where and when to look can help us!
- We need good multi-messenger observations to constrain search windows.
- We can access the many lower-energy neutrinos, enabling statically-significant statements on populations.

What are Tidal Disruption Events?

But what is a TDE? And what is not?

Nuclear Transients

But what is a TDE? And what is not?

Stacking analyses rely on the assumption that the sample is not contaminated.

Robust TDE classification requires multi-epoch spectroscopy + photometry

Only ~a dozen non-jetted TDEs meet this requirement, and 3 jetted TDEs, out of ~60 "TDE candidates" in the literature.

Makes rate estimation extremely difficult!

Constraints on TDE neutrino emission

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Neutrinos from Supernovae

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The universe has surprises in store for us!

Extraordinary fast bright blue transient. Potential nearby example "FBOT", candidate TDE

Latest IceCube results...

(Time-integrated emission in 130-day window)

DESY. | Neutrinos from Optical Transients | Robert Stein | Asterics Multi-messenger Conference 2019

How can multi-messenger observations help?

- Discover more transients!
 - Better limits with more sources
- Better light curves.
 - High cadence observations can greatly reduce background.
- Reliable classification.
 - TDE study limited by small 'contamination-free" sample
- Better rate estimation
 - Deeper surveys constrain evolution, untargeted surveys more complete.

Summary

- An identified neutrino source population remains elusive
- Transients provide an opportunity for searches with muchreduced background.
- No significant neutrino emission found from TDEs, as well as CCSNe.
- Multi-messenger observations are key to reducing uncertainty in limits, and more sensitive analysis.
- New surveys such as ZTF, and upcoming surveys such as LSST, mean multi-messenger datasets available will improve dramatically in the near future

