



# Counterparts to Single Neutrinos

**Matthias Kadler**

**Perspectives on the Extragalactic Frontier, Trieste, May 6, 2016**



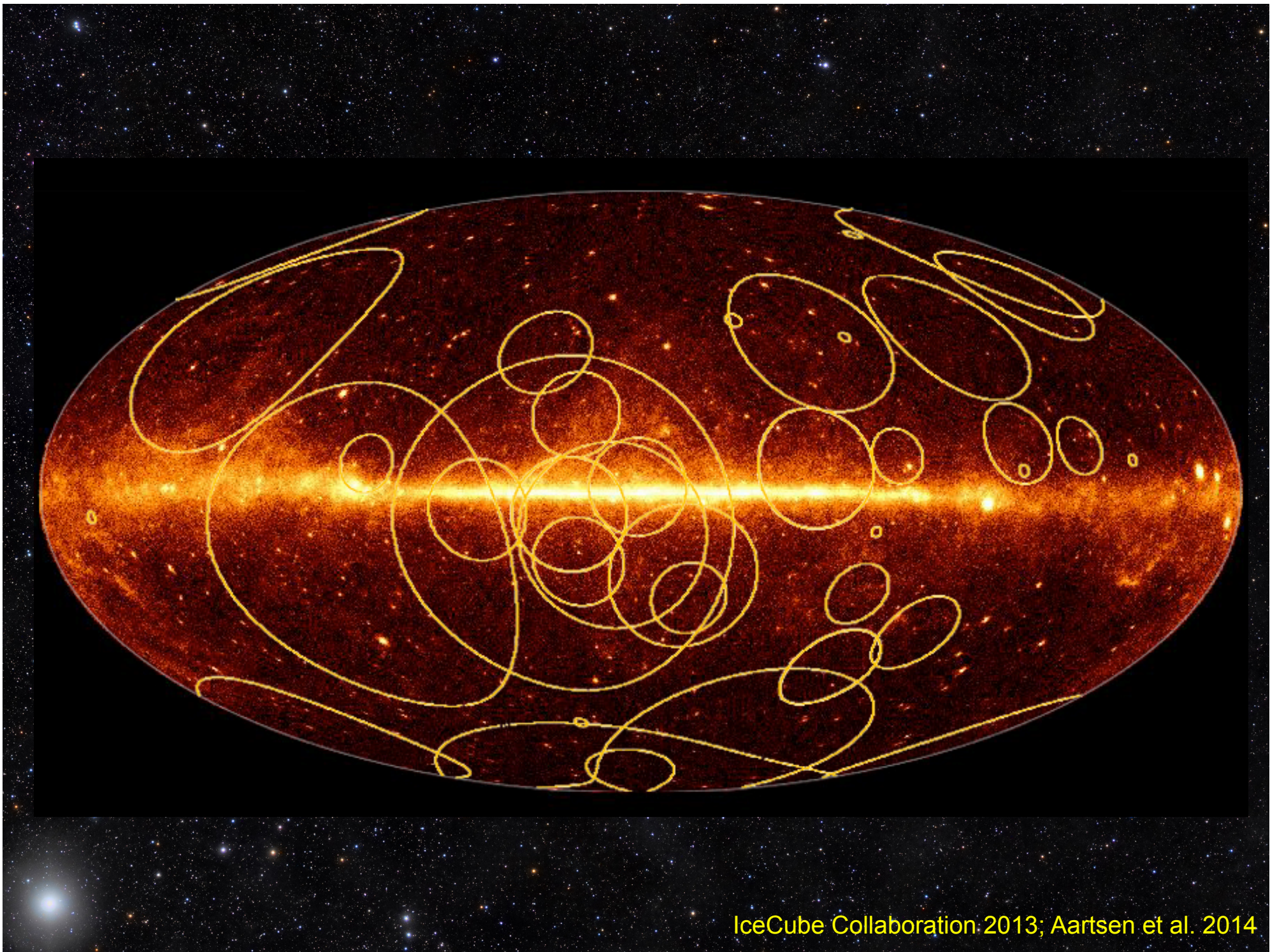
# High-Fluence Blazars as Possible Counterparts to PeV Neutrinos

**Matthias Kadler**

**F. Krauß, K. Mannheim, R. Ojha**



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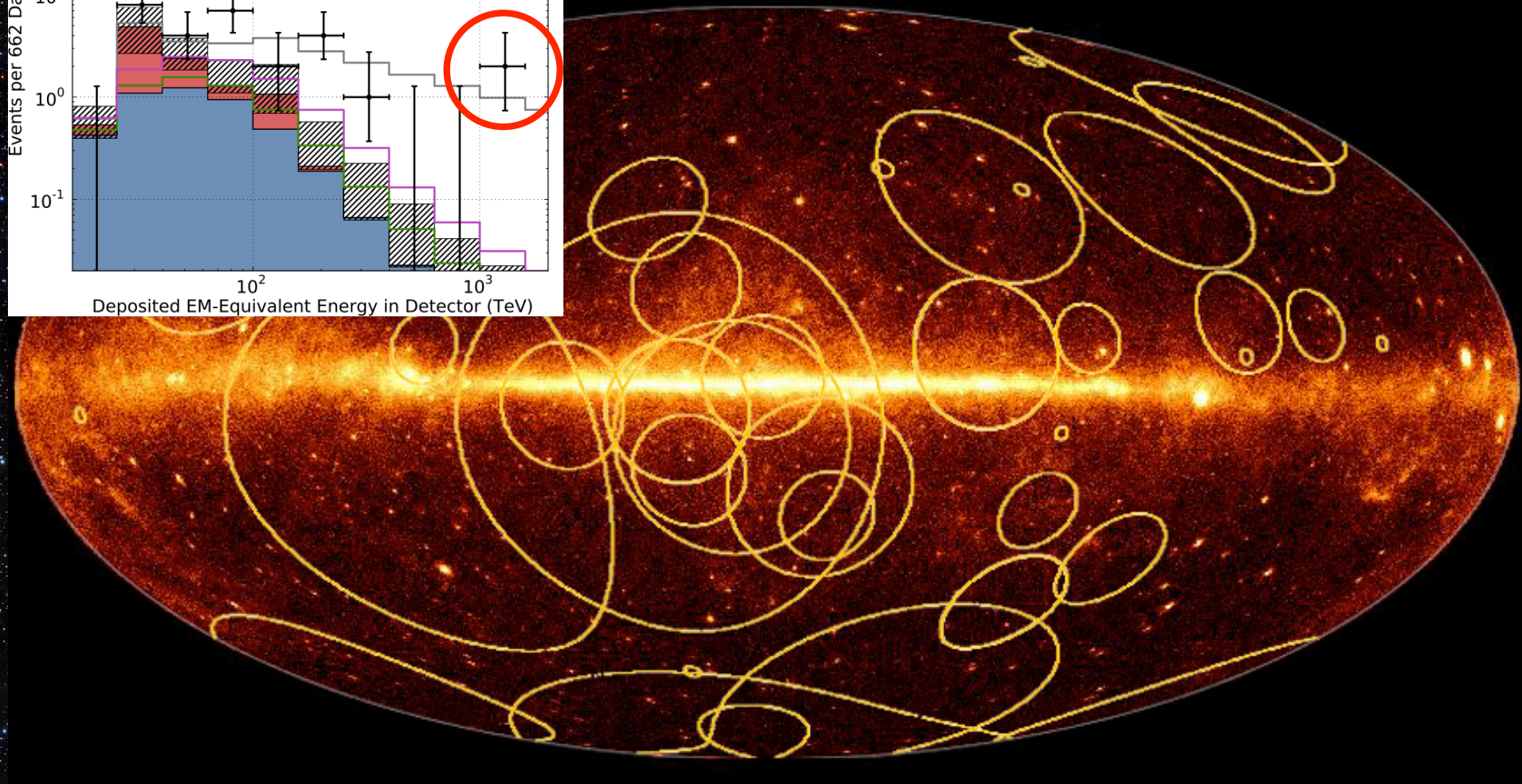
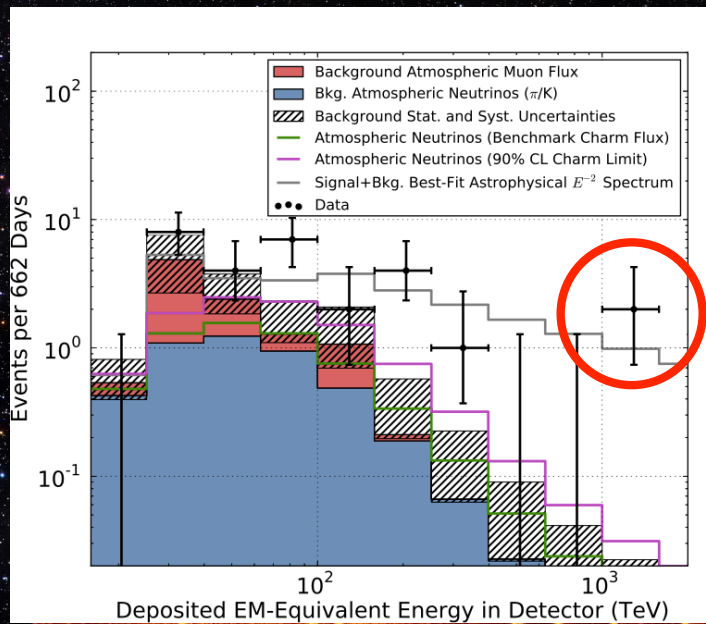


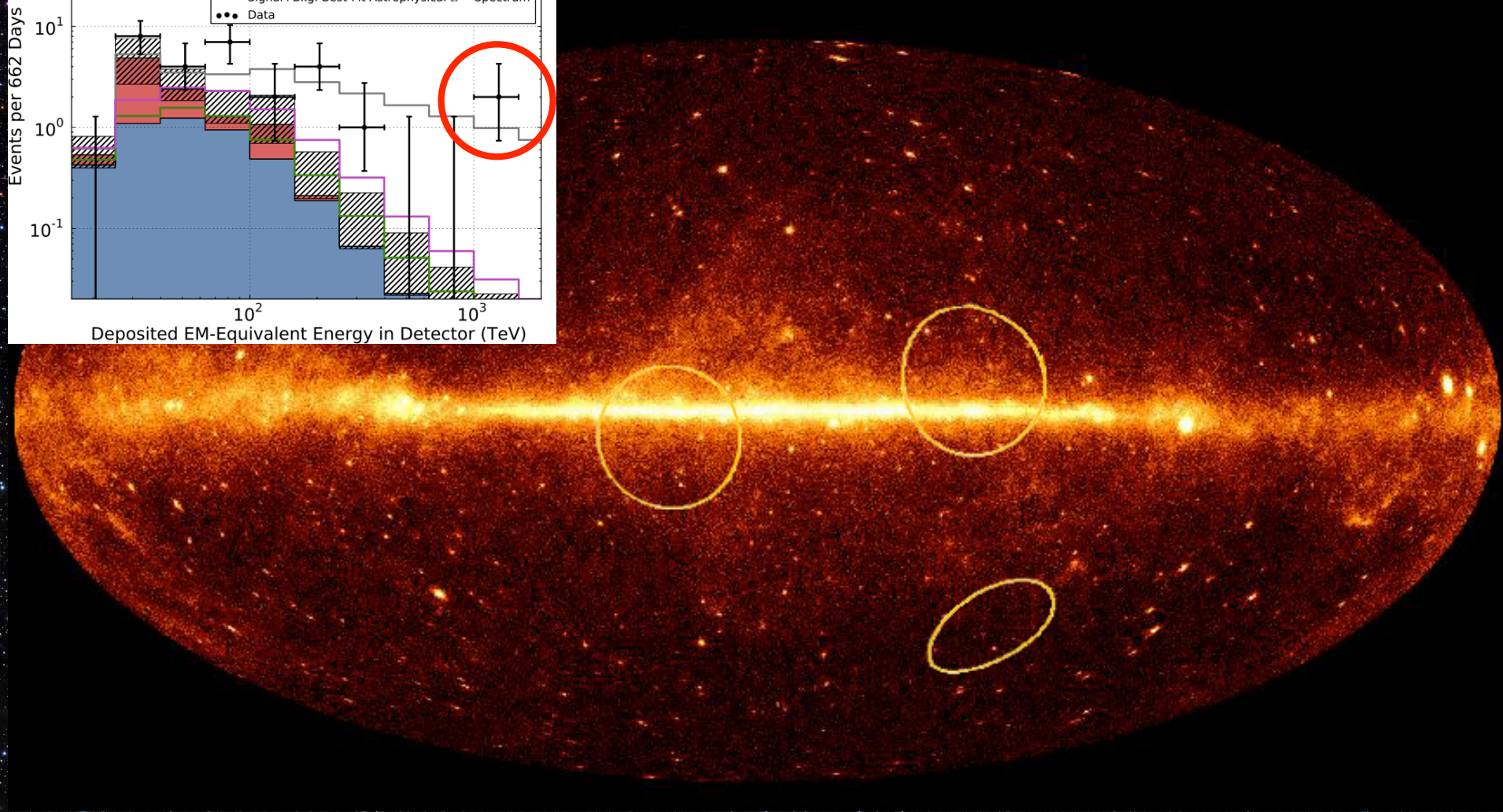
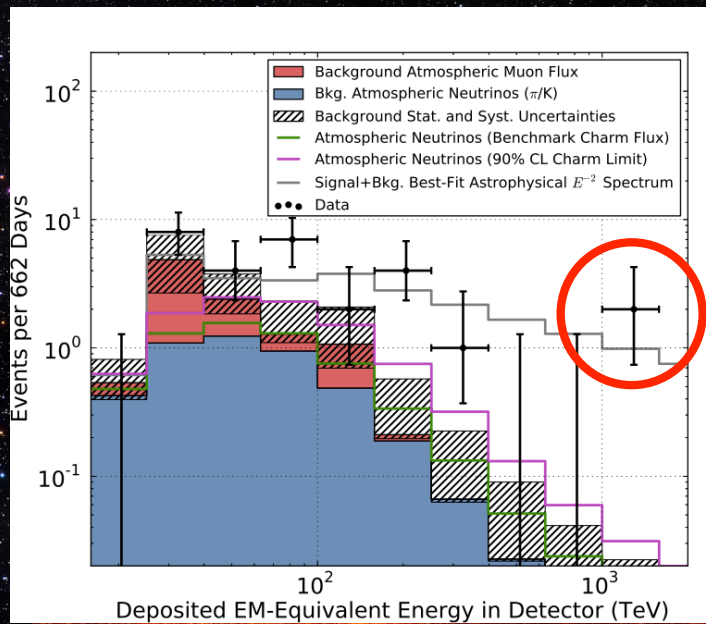
IceCube Collaboration 2013; Aartsen et al. 2014



# **How to locate astrophysical candidate sources?**

- 1. Reduce the field size**
- 2. Use the most significant events**
- 3. Have a physical model**

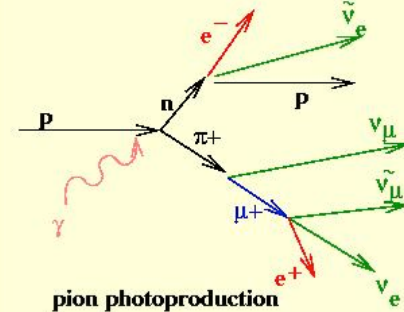
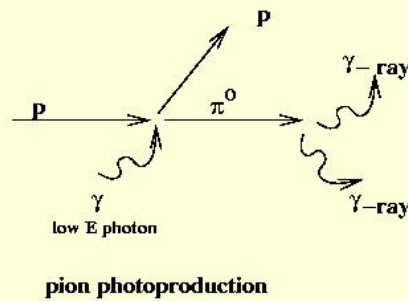




# Ansatz: p- $\gamma$ in blazar jets

Rel. protons  
(jet)

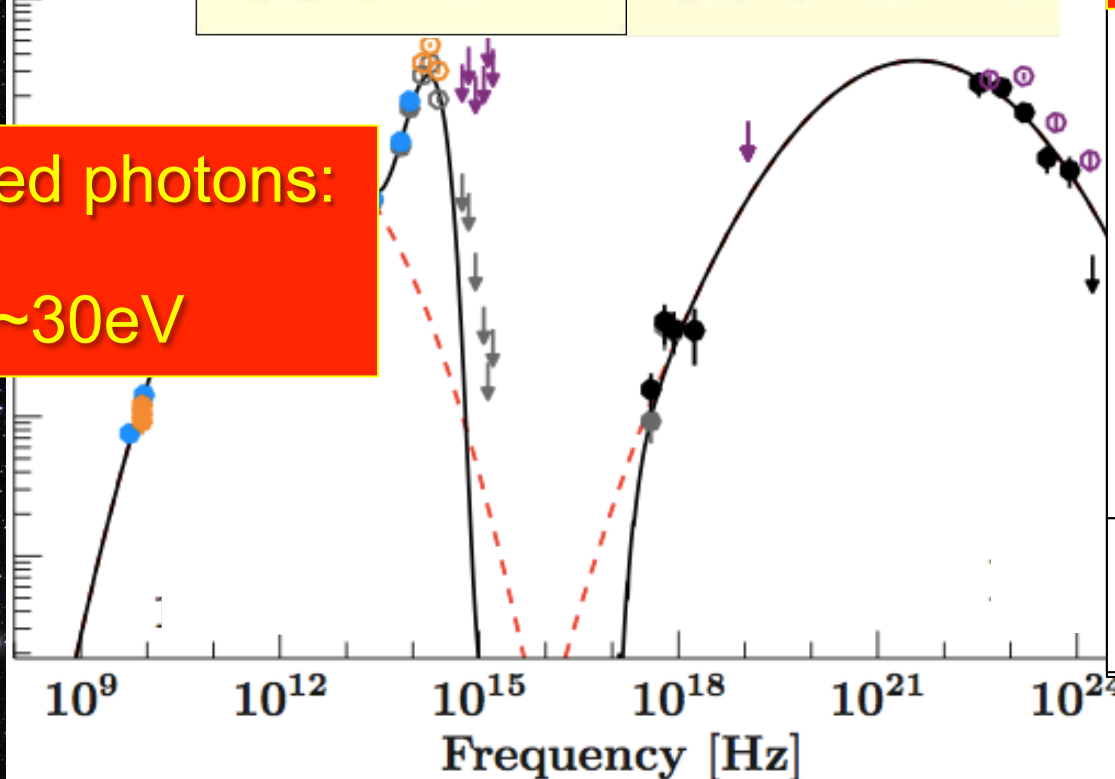
Energy threshold:  $\sim$ PeV



Neutrino  
Spectrum

( $\Gamma \sim 10$ ,  $\theta$  varies)

UV seed photons:  
 $\epsilon \sim 30\text{eV}$

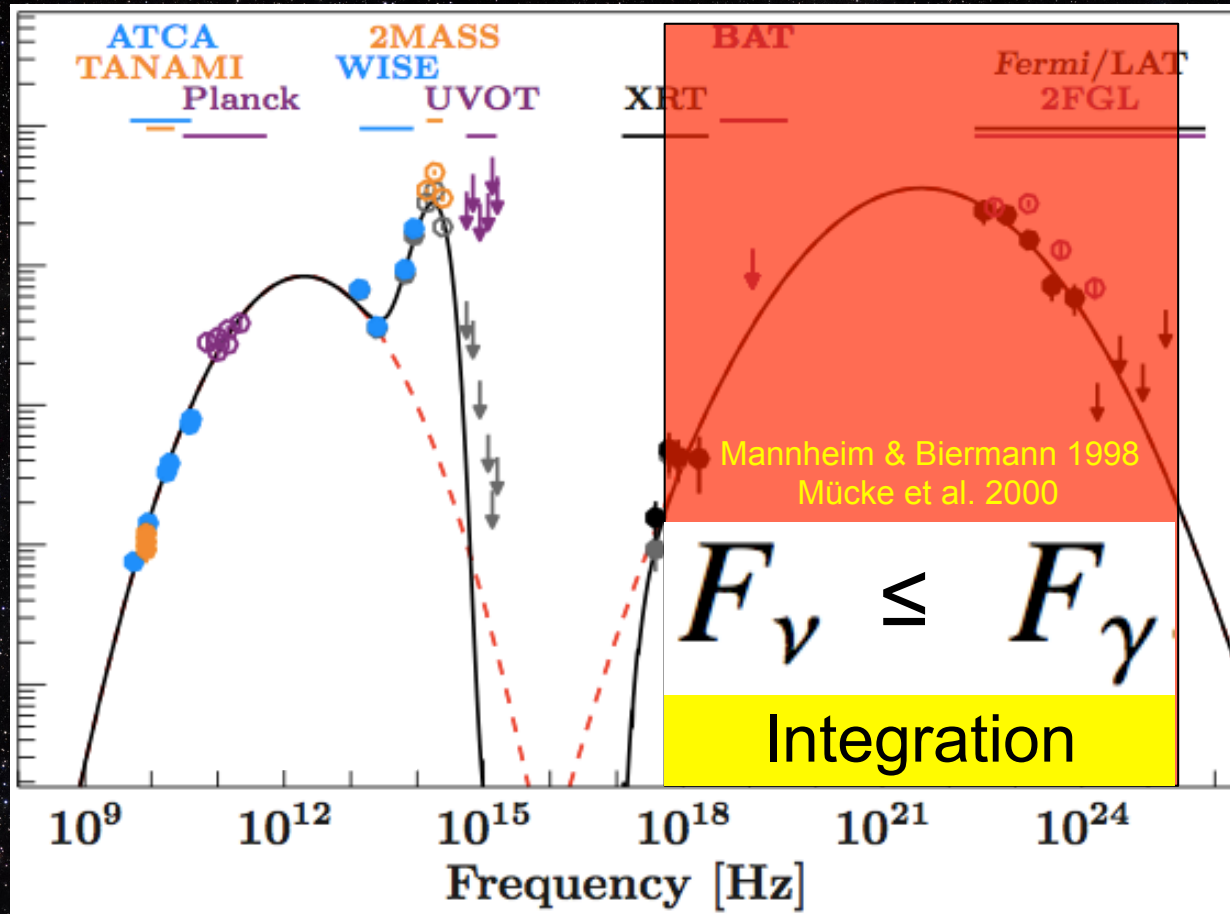


$\sim 1$  PeV

100TeV 10 PeV

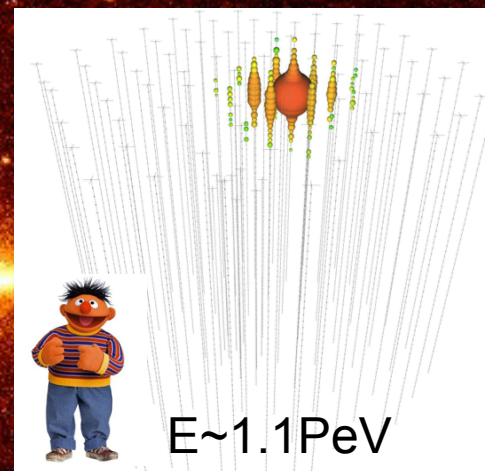
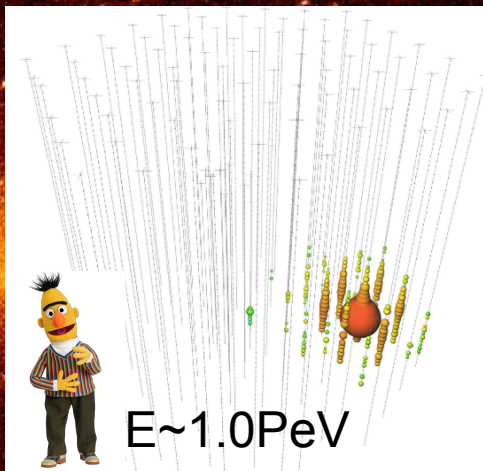
For details, see  
Krauß et al. 2014

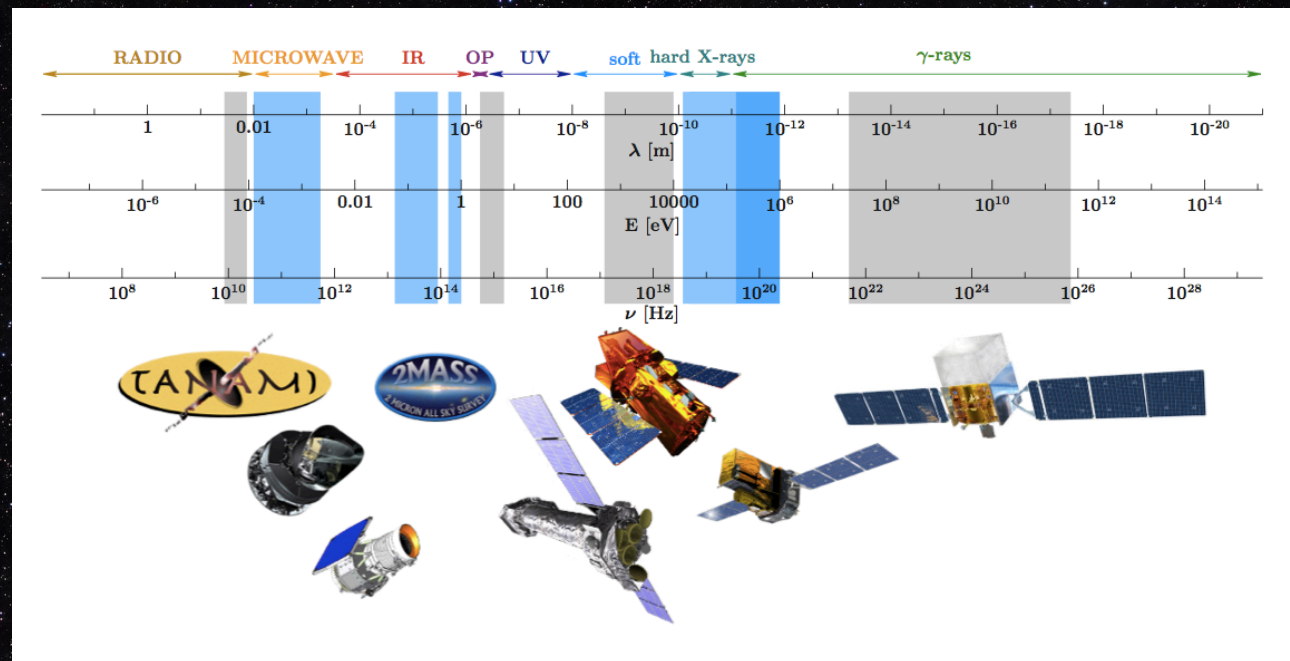
# Ansatz: p- $\gamma$ in blazar jets

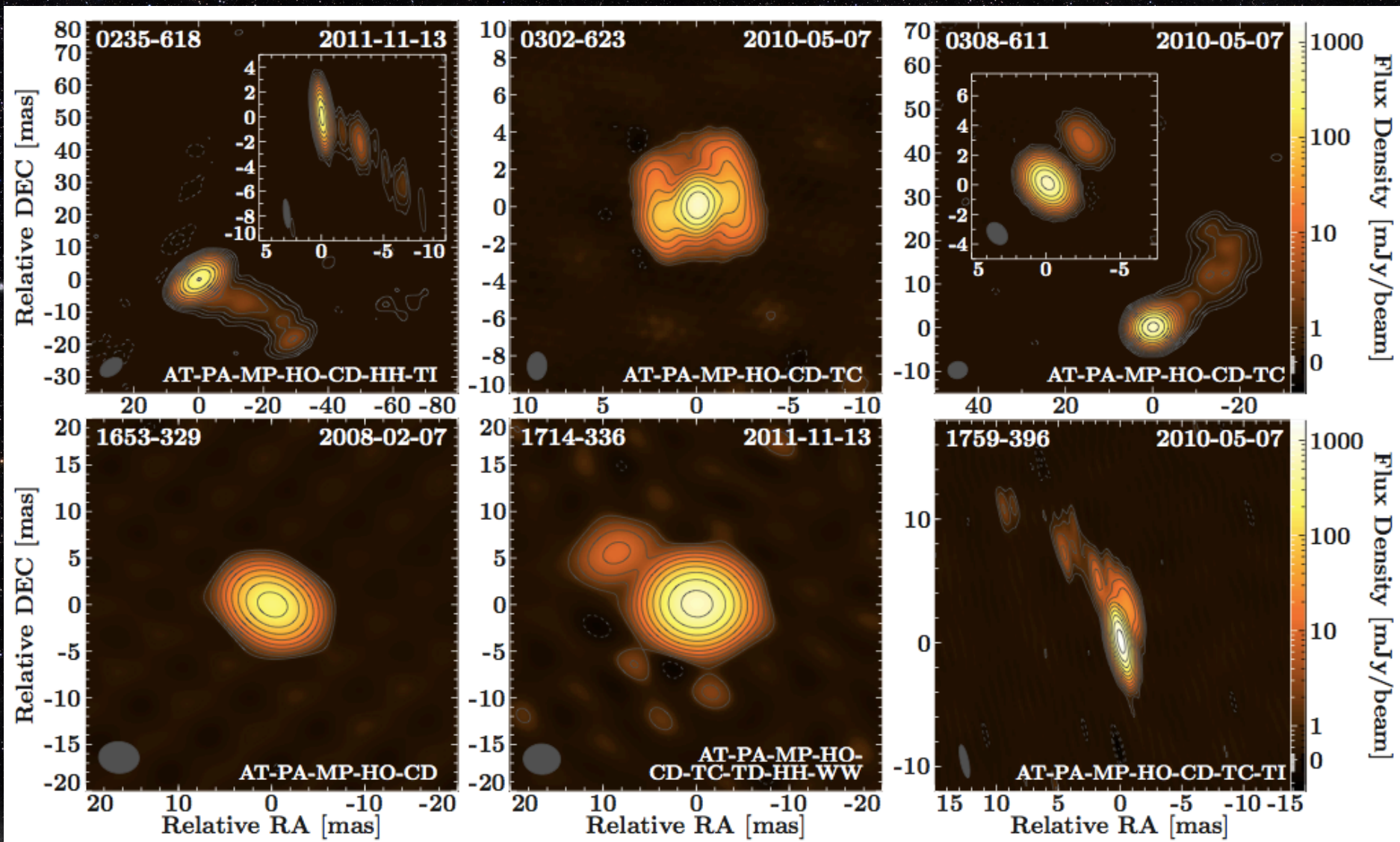


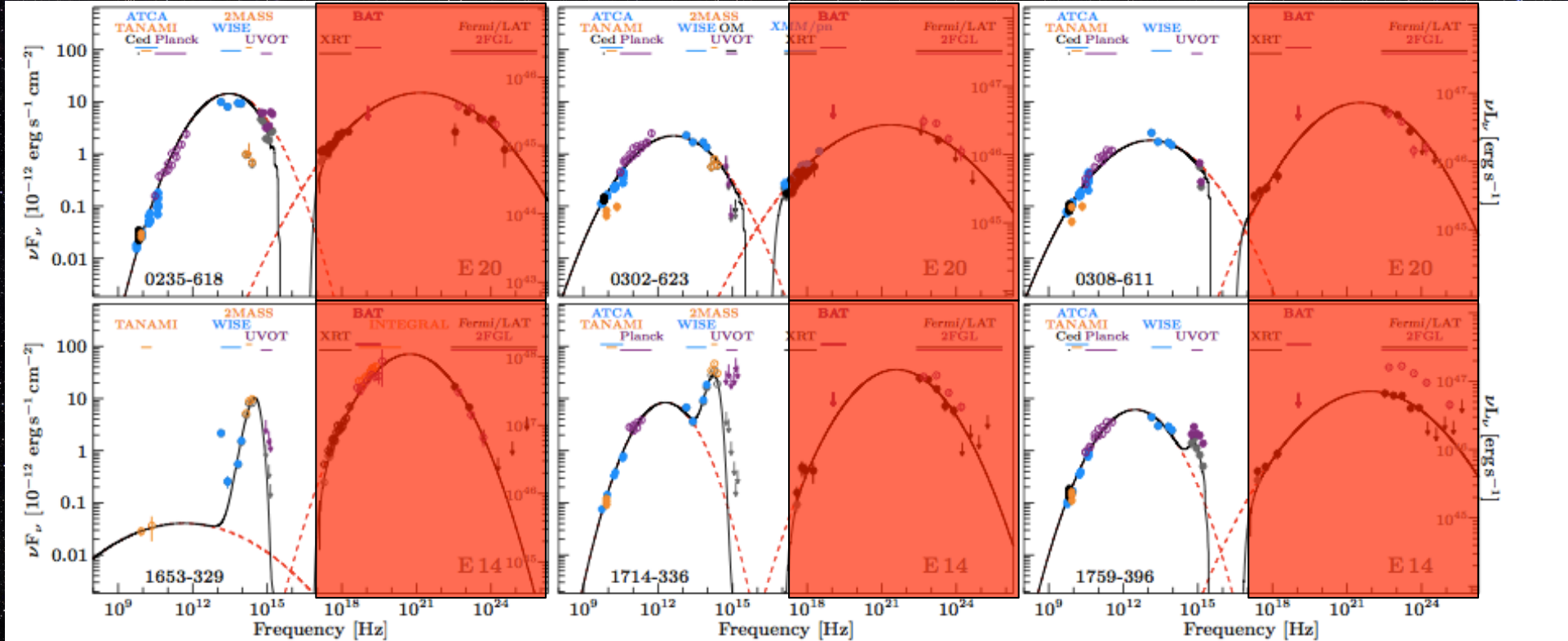
$$N_{\nu, \text{PeV}}^{\text{max}}(\Omega) = A_{\text{eff}, \nu_e} \cdot \left( \frac{F_\gamma}{E_\nu} \right) \cdot \Delta t \rightarrow \underline{\text{need high-fluence FSRQs!}}$$



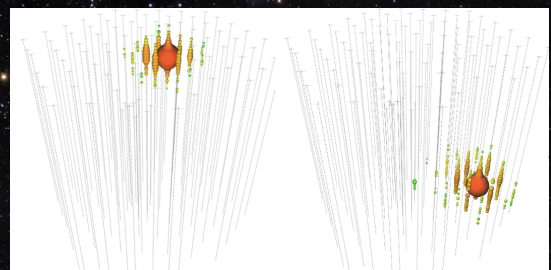








$$N_{\nu, \text{PeV}}^{\text{max}}(\Omega) = 0.98$$

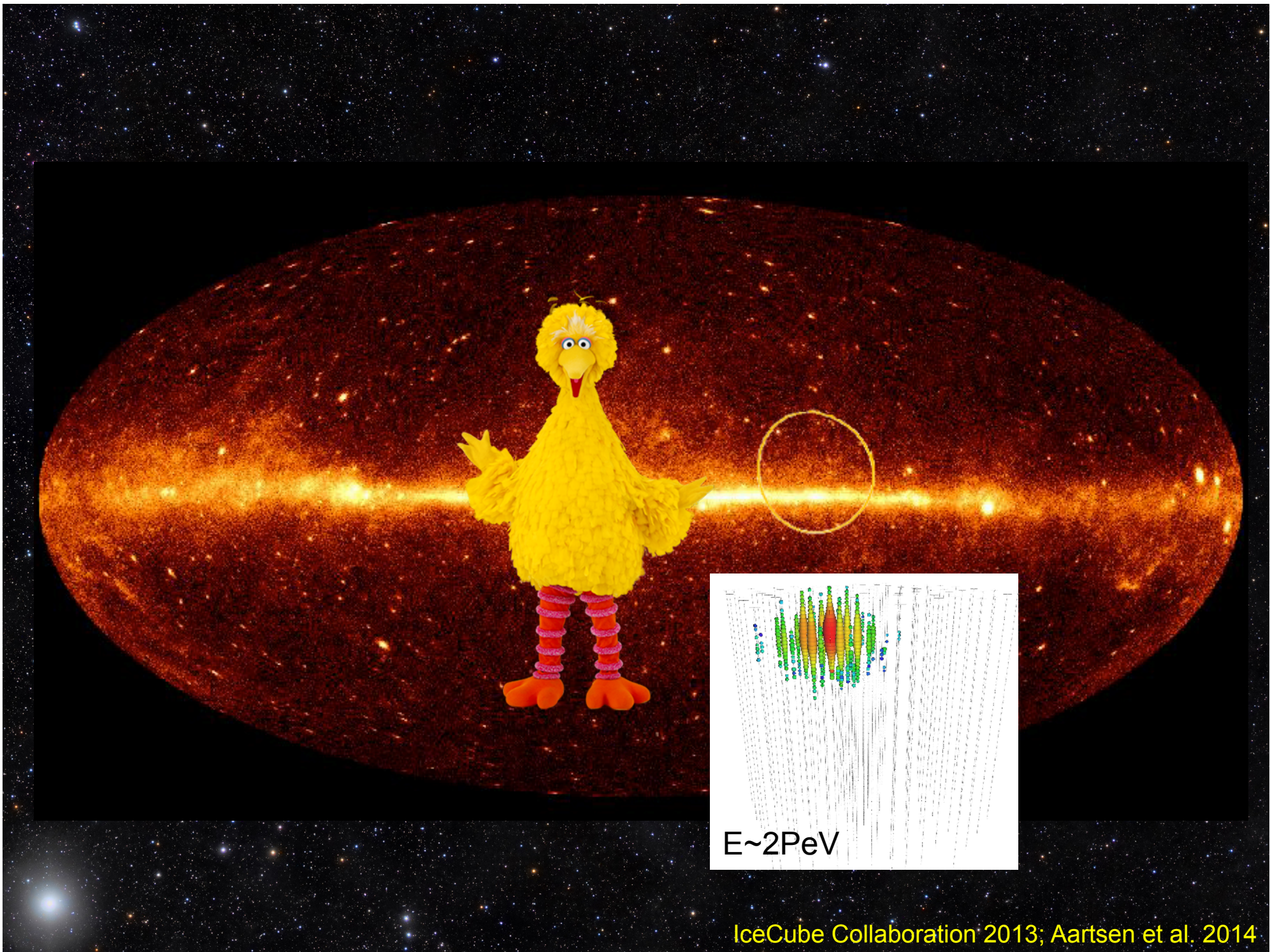


**The six TANAMI blazars are capable of explaining the observed IceCube PeV flux via p- $\gamma$ !**

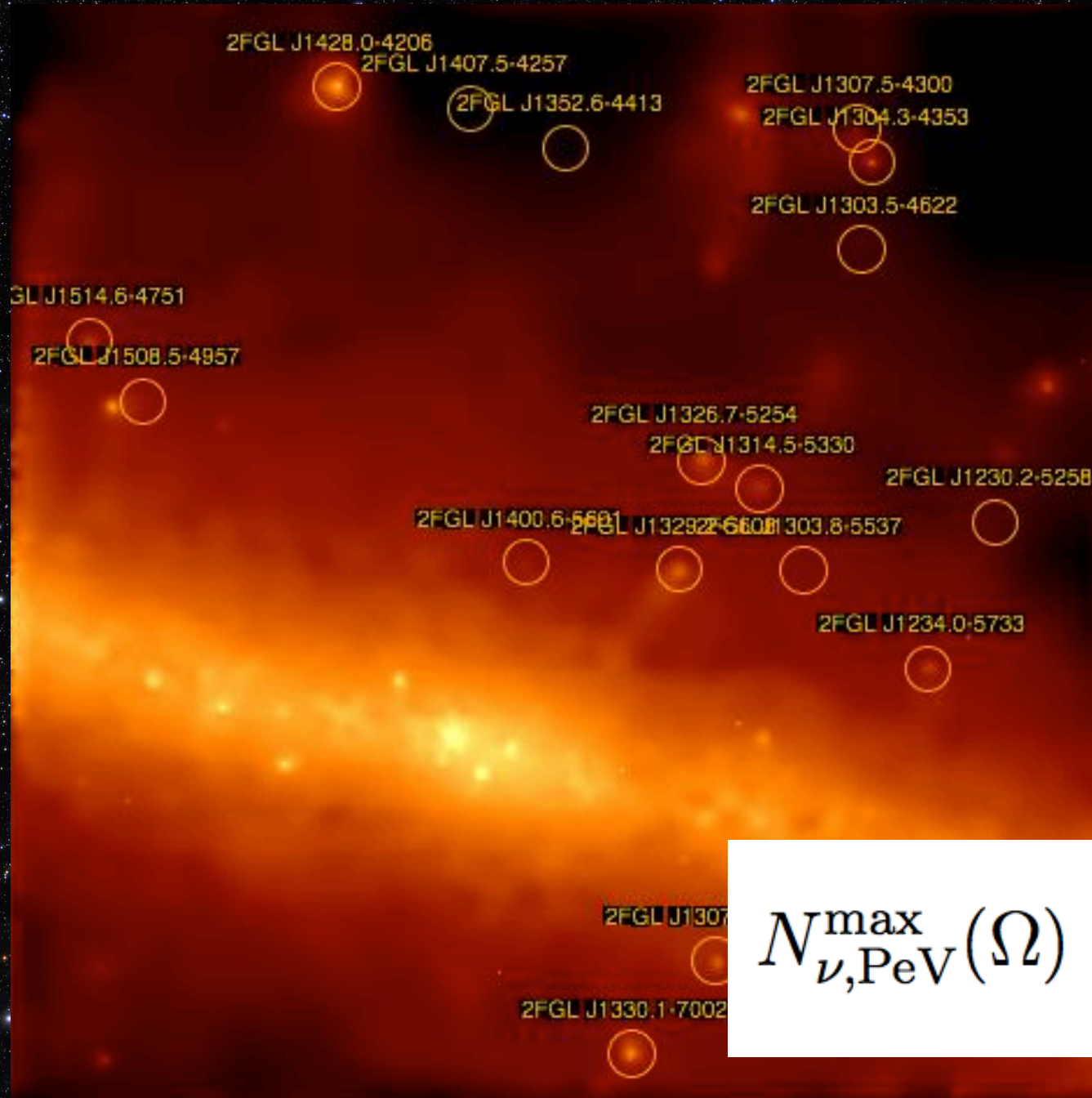
**But:**

- **No individual source bright enough**
  - **Scaling factor?**

$$N_{\nu,\text{obs,PeV}} = f \cdot N_{\nu,\text{max,PeV}}$$



$E \sim 2\text{PeV}$



$$N_{\nu, \text{PeV}}^{\text{max}}(\Omega) = ?$$



$$N_{\nu, \text{PeV}}^{\text{max}}(\Omega) = 13$$

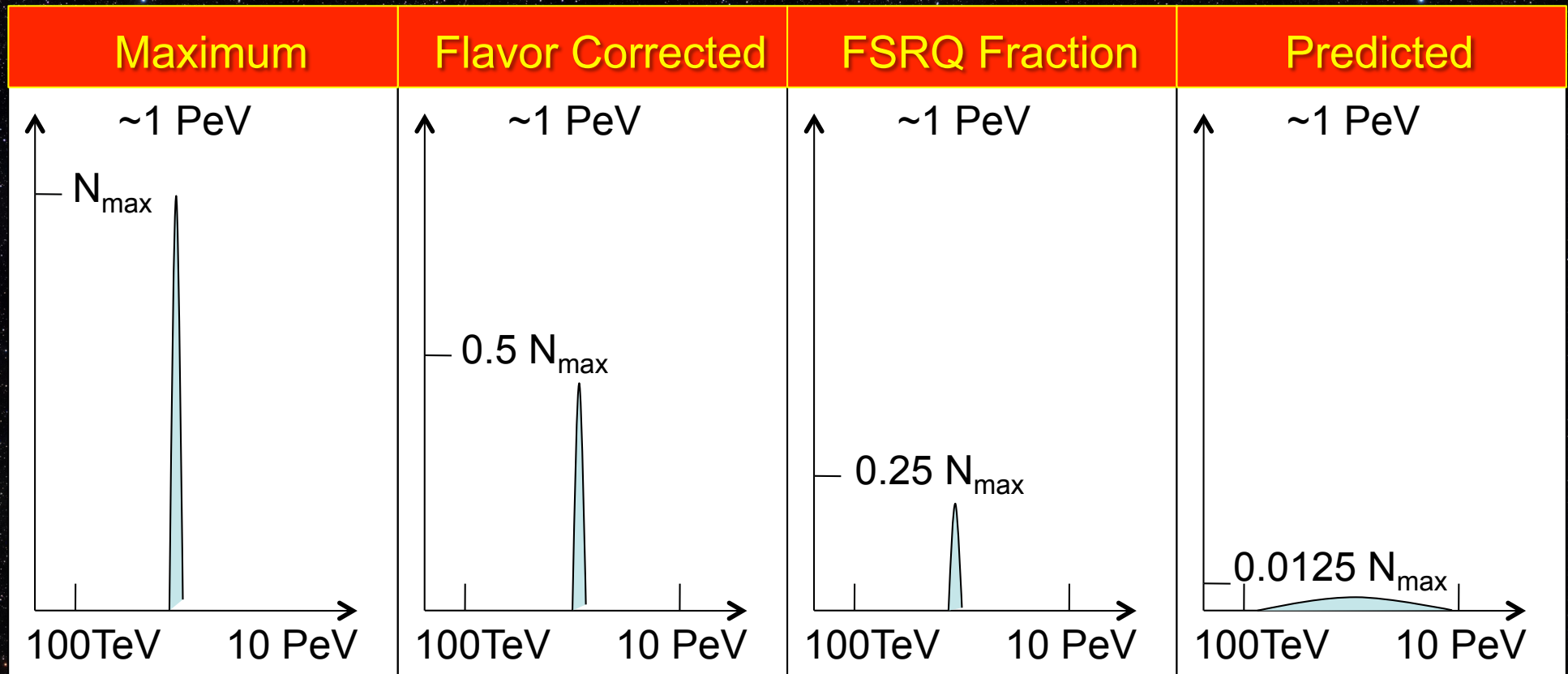


# Empirical Scaling Factor

$$N_{\nu, \text{PeV}}^{\text{max}}(2\pi) = 13 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\Omega_{\text{IC}35}} \sim 336$$

$$f_{\text{emp}} = \frac{N_{\nu, \text{PeV}}^{\text{obs}}(2\pi)}{N_{\nu, \text{PeV}}^{\text{max}}(2\pi)} \sim \frac{3}{336} \sim 0.009$$

# Theoretical Scaling Factor



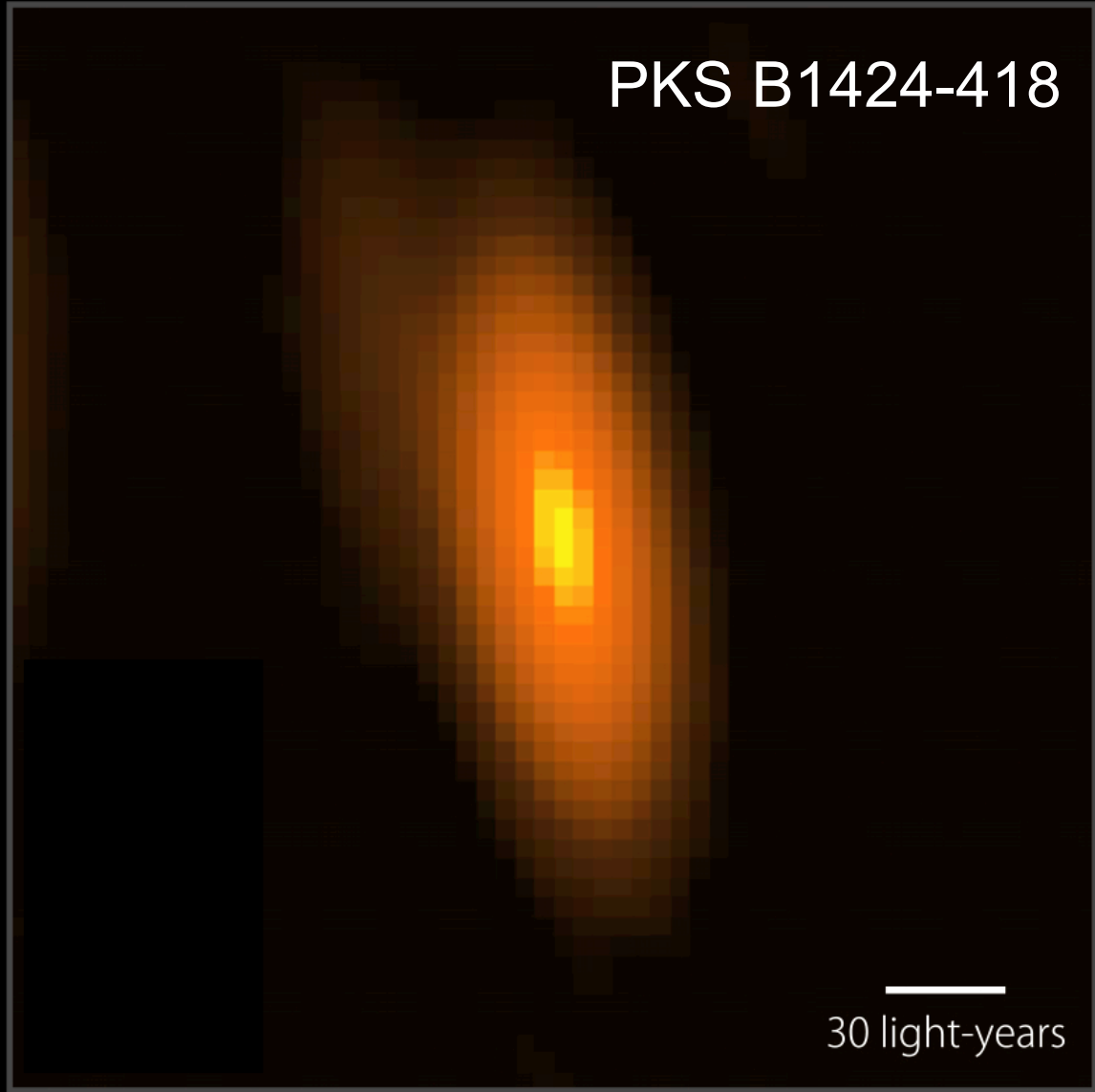
$$f_{\text{th}} f_{\text{th}} = 0.5 \cdot 0.5 \cdot 0.05 \sim 0.0125$$

A deep-field image of a starry night sky. The background is filled with numerous stars of various colors, including blue, white, and orange. On the left side, there is a prominent spiral galaxy. On the right side, there is a very bright, out-of-focus point of light, which is a blazar. The text is overlaid on the image in a bold, yellow font.

**Most individual blazars have very low  
neutrino expectation values!**

**Look at the very brightest blazars during  
major outbursts**

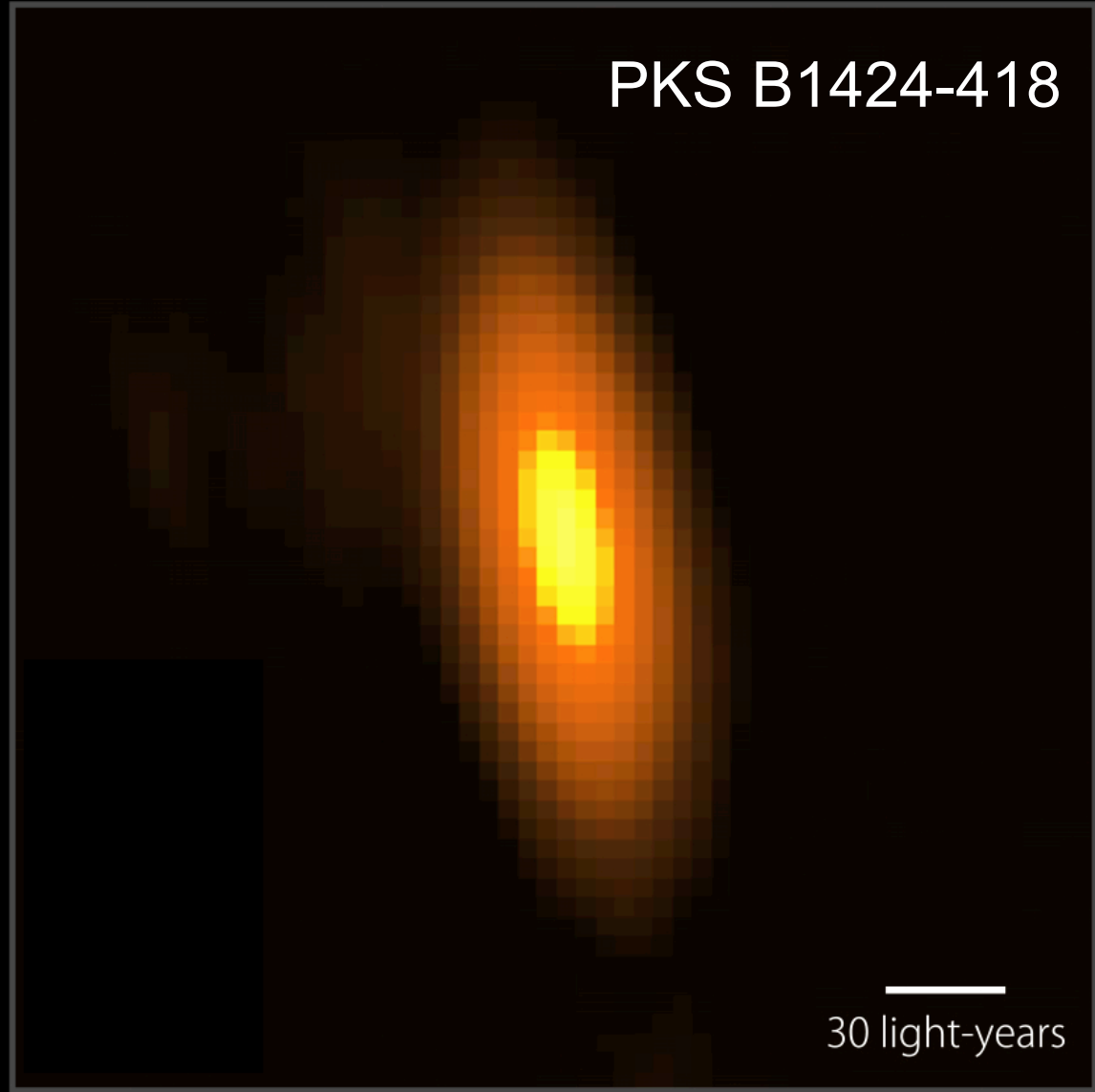
PKS B1424-418



30 light-years

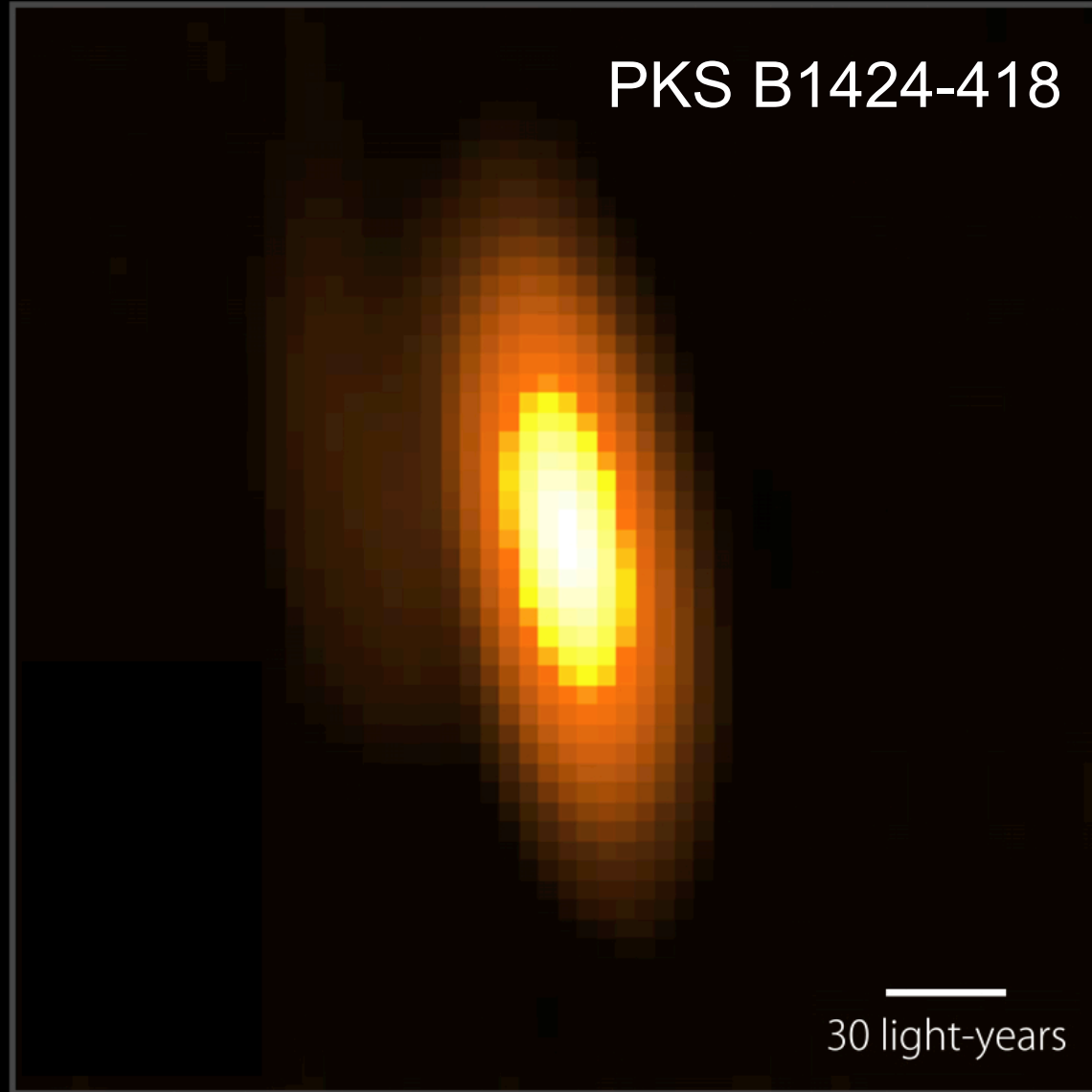
Nov. 13, 2011

PKS B1424-418



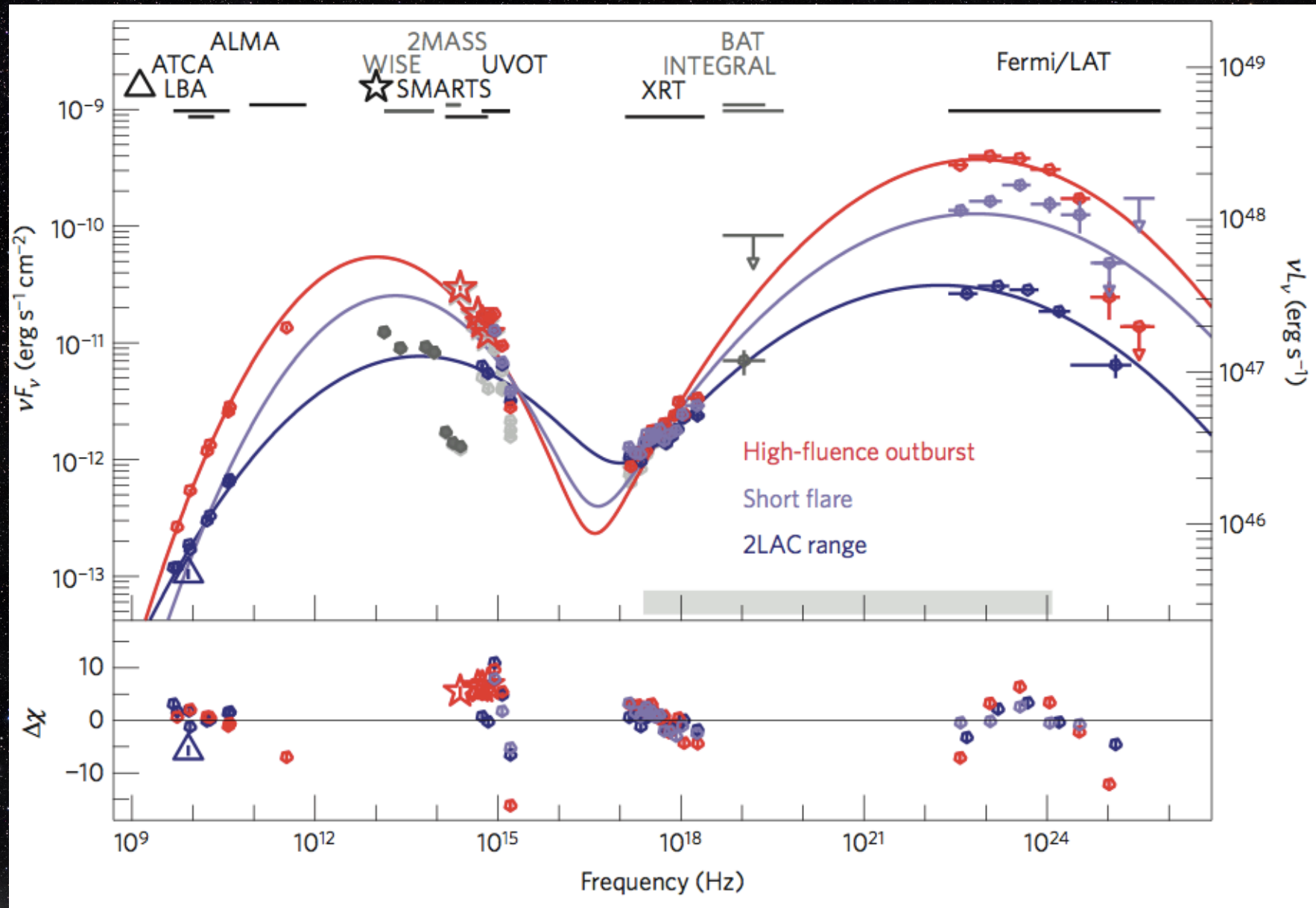
Sept. 16, 2012

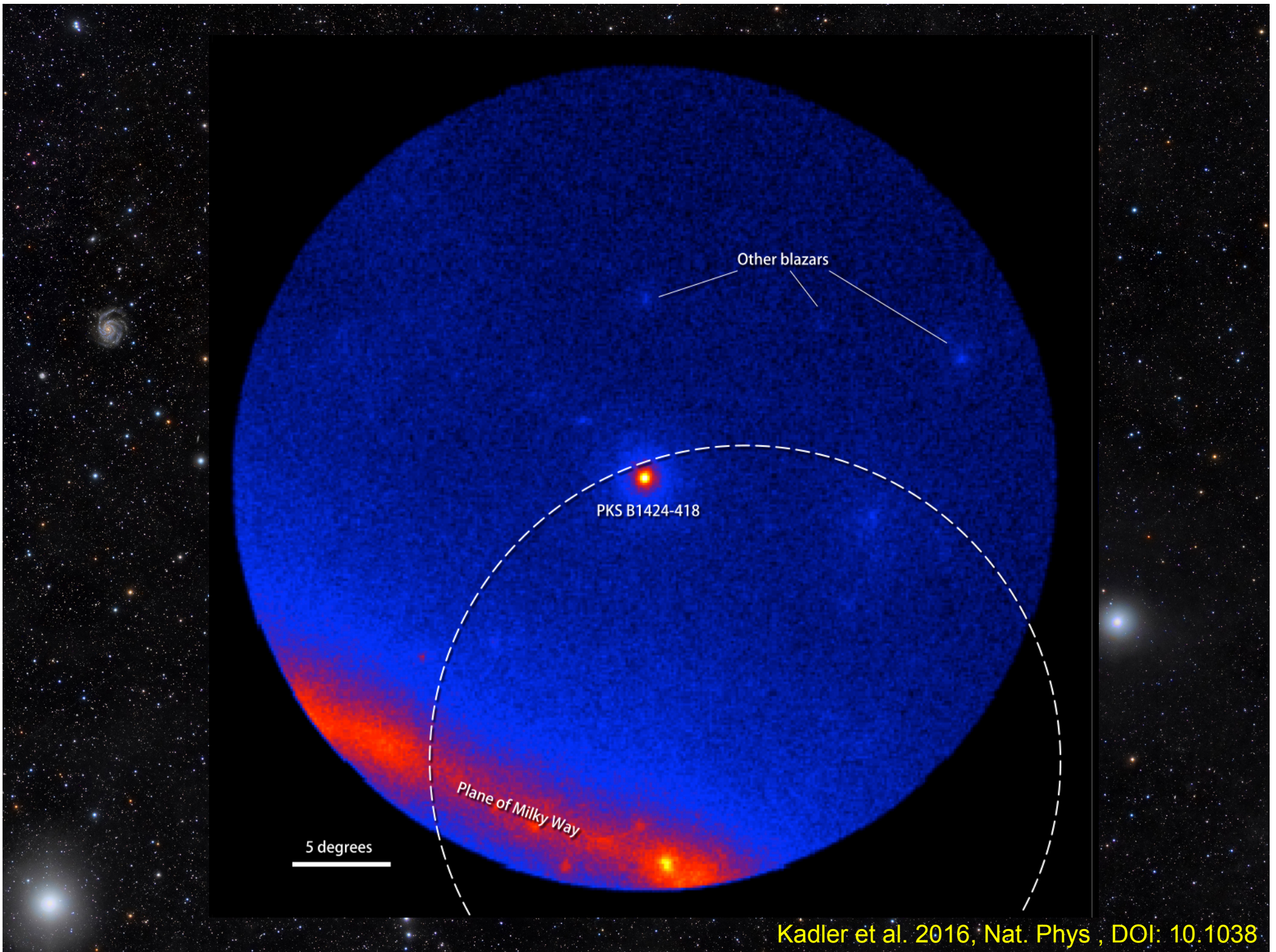
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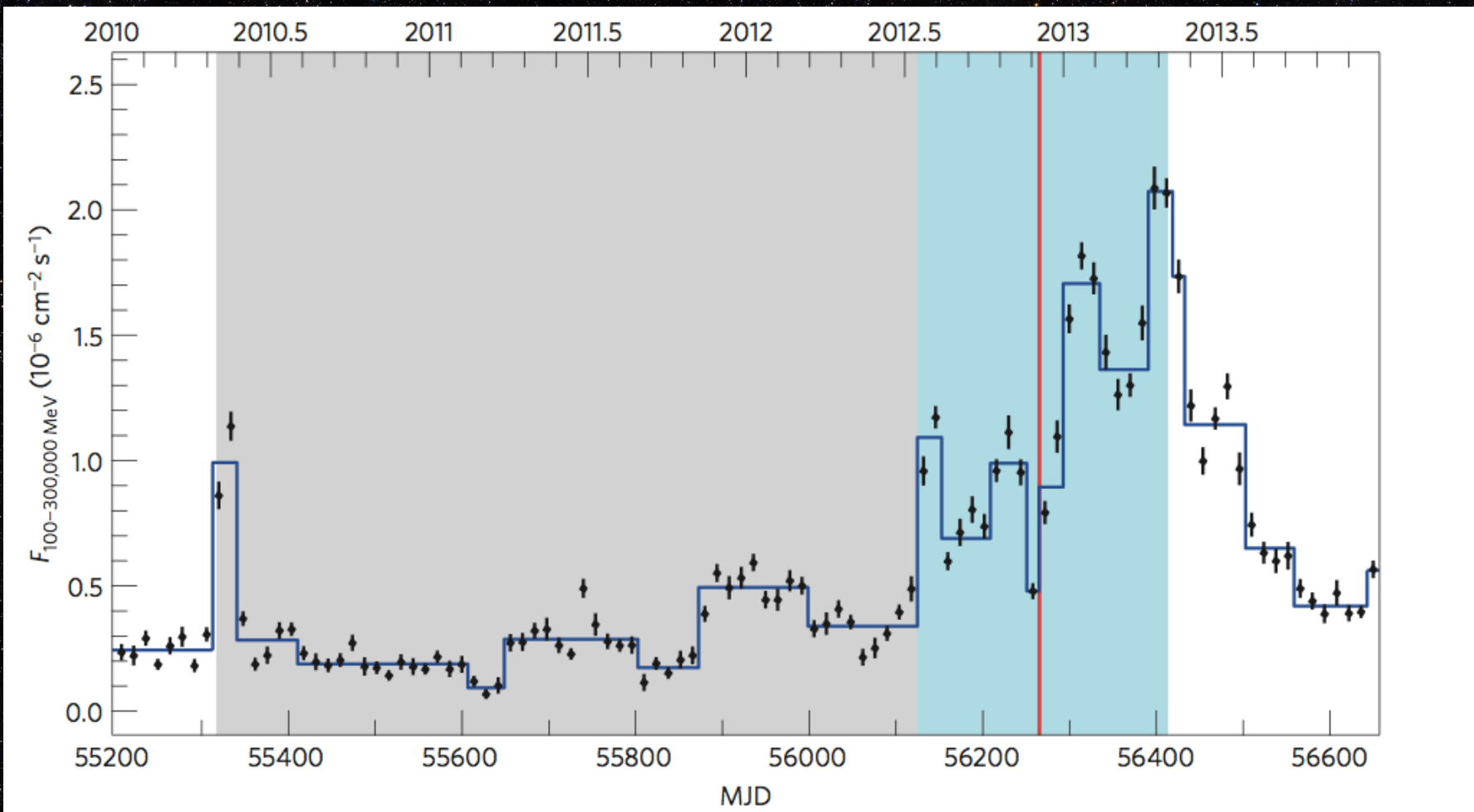
30 light-years

March 14, 2013









$$N_{\nu, \text{PeV}}^{\text{max}}(\Omega) = 1.2$$

$$N_{\nu, \text{PeV}}^{\text{max}}(\Omega) = 4.5$$

$$N_{\nu, \text{PeV}}^{\text{max}} \sim 4.5, N_{\nu, \text{PeV}}^{\text{pred}} \sim 0.11$$

**Poisson probability:  
~11%**

# Self-consistent model:

1. Based on measured keV-GeV blazar fluences
2. Explains all-sky PeV neutrino flux
3. Predicts peaked PeV spectra
  - no problem with TeV overprediction
4. Association of BigBird with a single blazar
5. Small chance probability

# Chance Coincidence?

$\sim 5\%$

Highest-energy  
neutrino (seen in  
the southern sky)

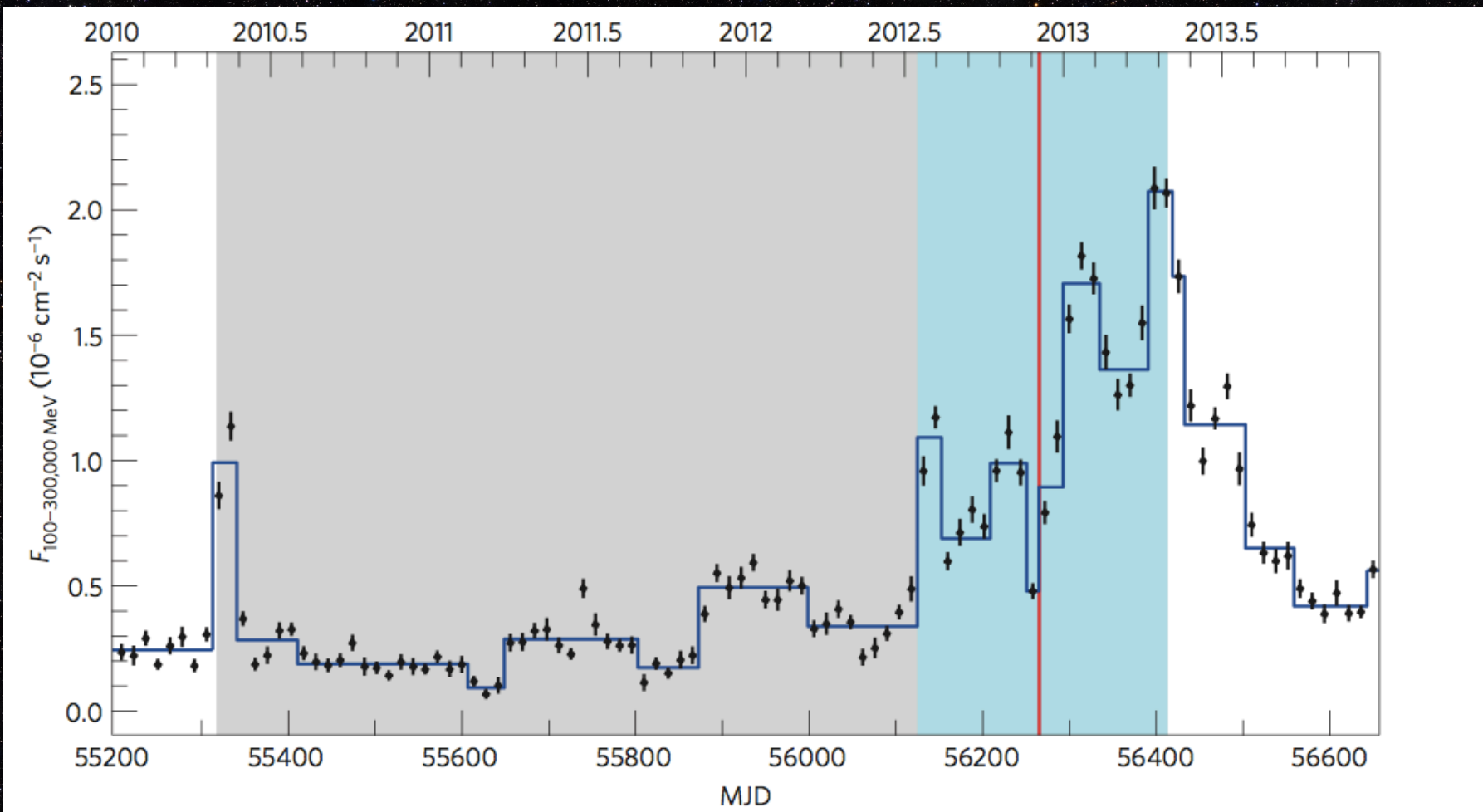
Most dramatic  
blazar outburst of  
the (far) southern  
sky



# Fundamental Implications

(with the 5% kept in mind)

- Hadronic blazar emission models
- High-energy cosmic rays
- Neutrino velocity
  - Lorentz invariance
  - Equivalence principle

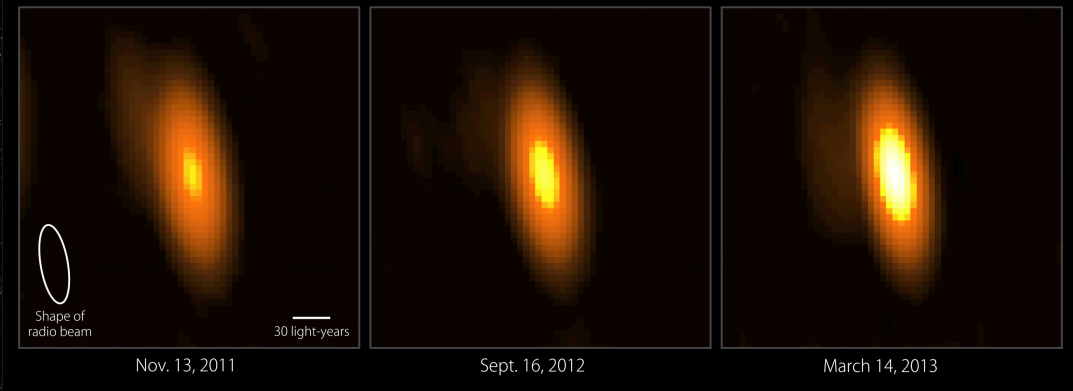
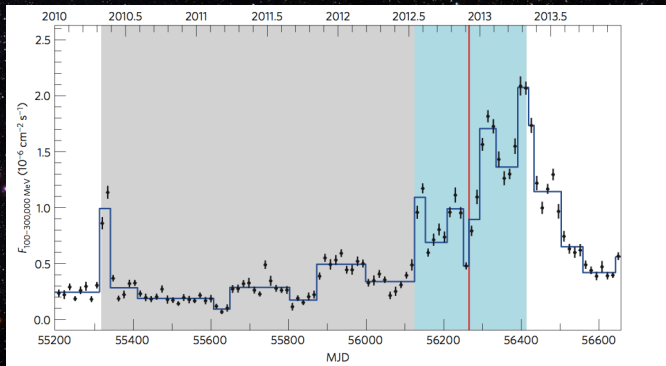


$$(v - c)/c \lesssim \mathcal{O}(10^{-11})$$

# Implications

(with the 5% kept in mind)

- Hadronic blazar emission models
- High-energy cosmic rays
- Neutrino velocity
  - Lorentz invariance
  - Equivalence principle



$$(v - c)/c \lesssim \mathcal{O}(10^{-11})$$

