Star formation and high energy neutrinos at IceCube: a correlation?

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Kimberly Emig, CL and Rogier Windhorst, JCAP 1512 (2015) 029, arxiv:1507.05711 (3 years IceCube data)

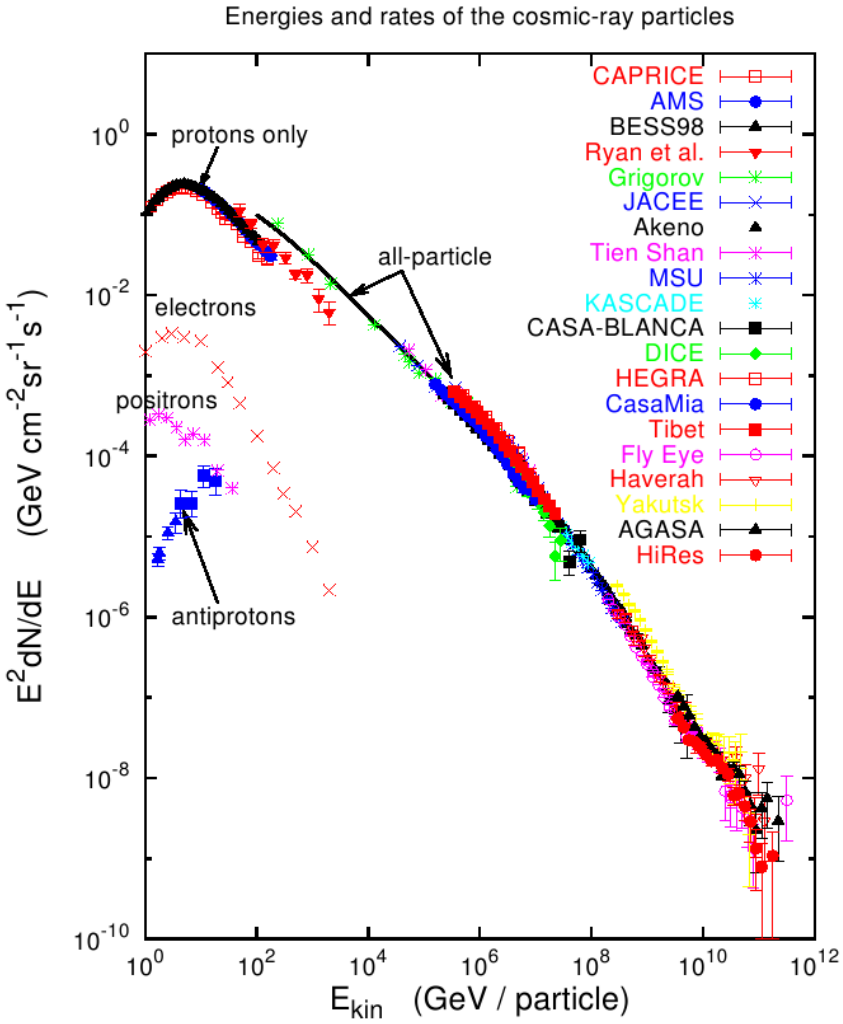
Greg Vance, Kimberly Emig, CL and Rogier Windhorst, work in progress ($\geq$ 4 years IceCube data)

Contents

- Introduction: neutrino astrophysics at high energy ($E \gtrsim 10$ TeV)
- the IceCube data and star formation: positional coincidences?
- discussion

The highest energy particles: cosmic rays (CR)

- $E \gtrsim 10^9$ GeV protons/nuclei
- unknown cosmic accelerators



from: Hillas, astro-ph/0607109

Neutrinos and gamma rays from CR

- the neutrino-cosmic ray connection: hadronic model

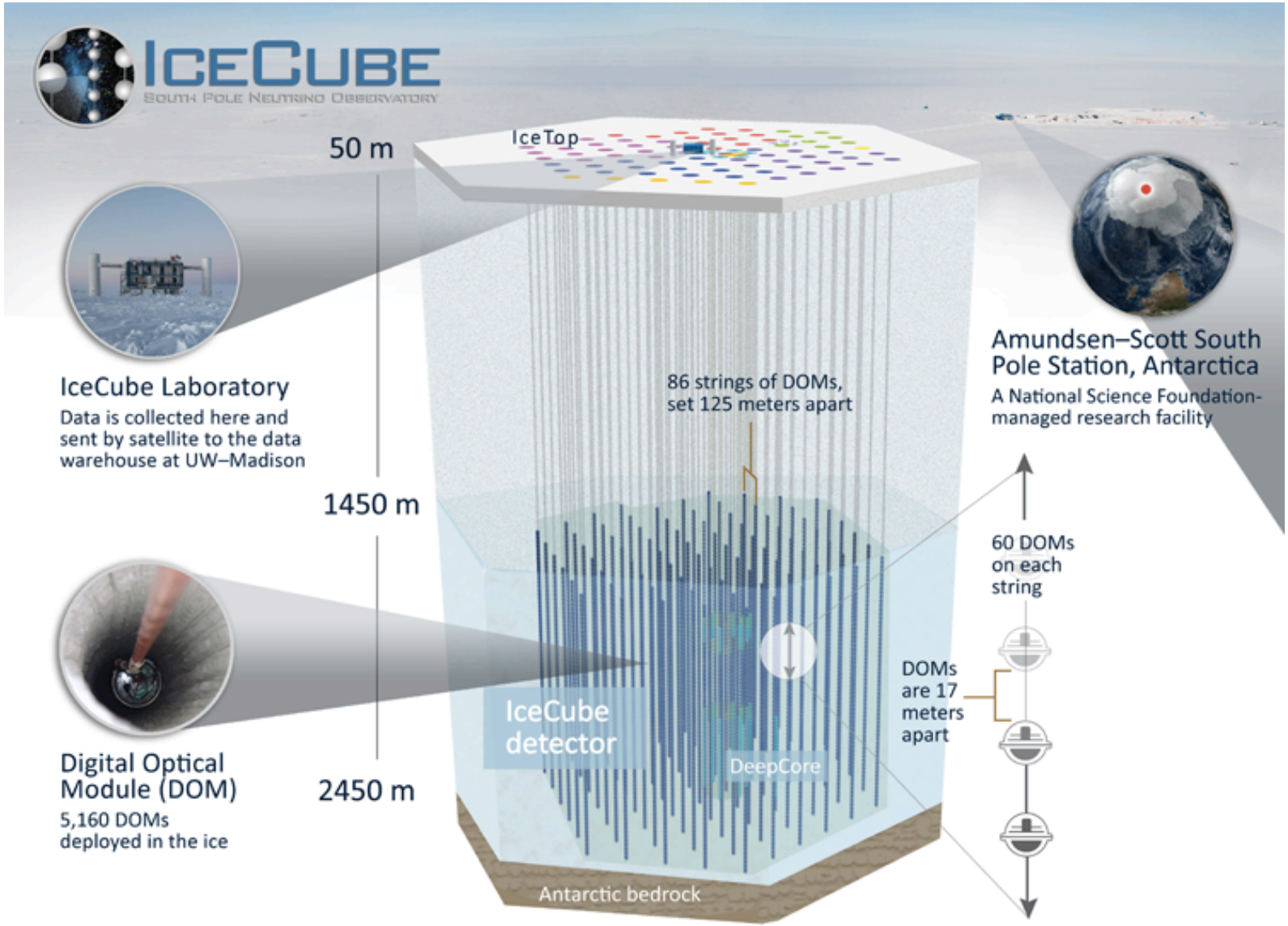
$$p + p \to \pi^0 + \pi^{\pm} \ , \quad p + \gamma \to n + \pi^+ / \, p + \pi^0$$
$$\pi^0 \to \gamma + \gamma$$
$$\pi^{\pm} \to \mu^{\pm} + \nu_\mu(\bar{\nu}_\mu) \ , \quad \mu^{\pm} \to e^{\pm} + \nu_e(\bar{\nu}_e) + \bar{\nu}_\mu(\nu_\mu)$$

  - targets: source itself, intergalactic medium, background photons, Earth's atmosphere

- Neutrino counterpart of gamma rays!

Berezinsky & Zatsepin, PLB28 (1969) 423-424

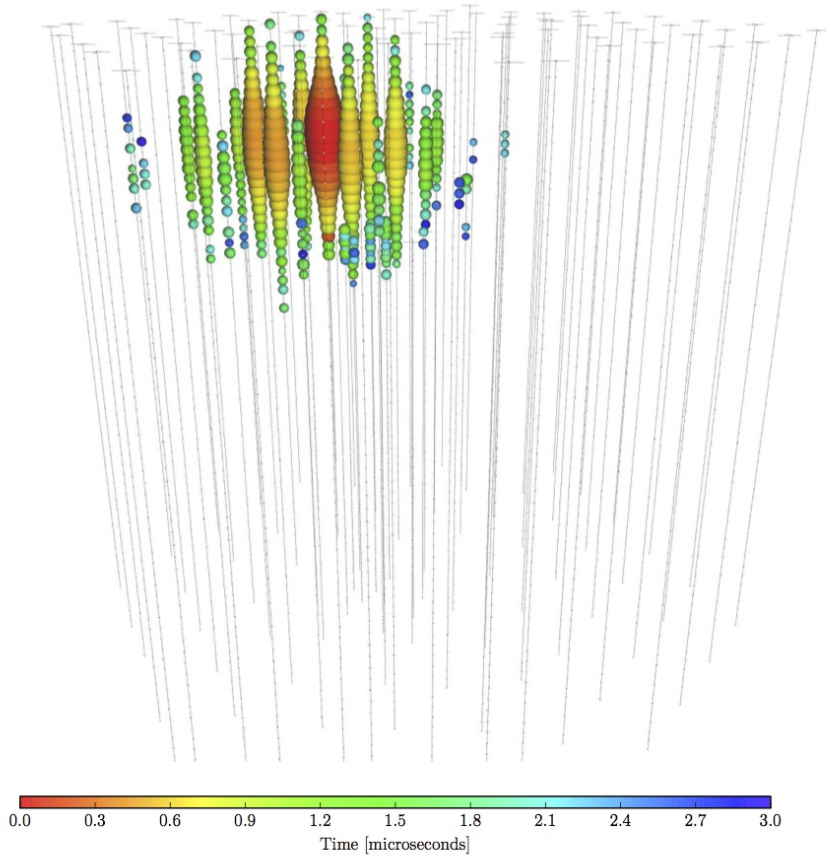
The IceCube Neutrino Observatory



IceCube 2013 : the discovery

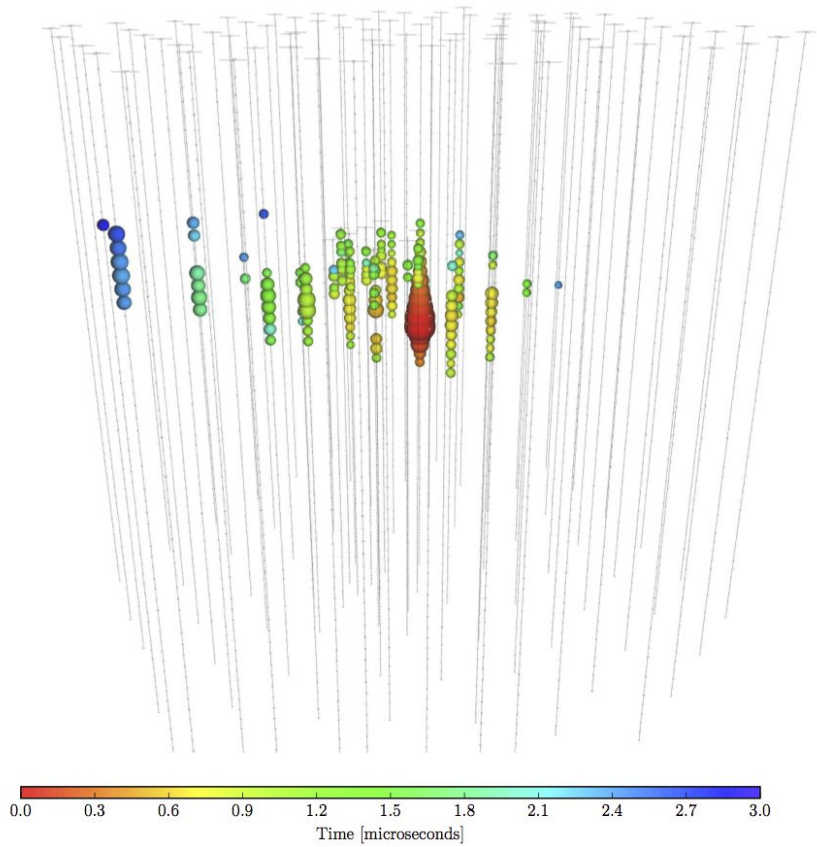
Aartsen et al. [IceCube coll.], PRL 111 (2013) 021103, Science 342 (2013) 1242856, PRL113 (2014) 101101

- "Big bird" : shower-like
  - $\nu_\alpha + (A, Z) \rightarrow$ *anything*
- **2 PeV** deposited energy



Deposited Energy (TeV)	Time (MJD)	Declination (deg.)	RA (deg.)	Med. Ang. Resolution (deg.)	Topology
2004^{+236}_{-262}	56265.1338677	−55.8	208.4	15.9	Shower

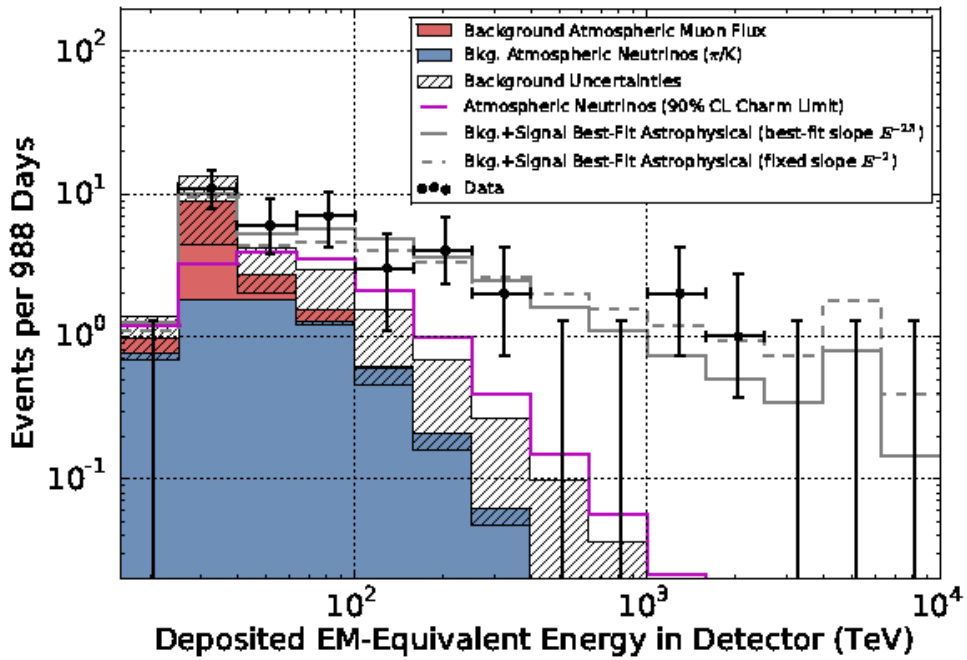
- Track-like
  - $\nu_\mu + (A, Z) \rightarrow \mu + \textit{anything}$
- observable muon track



Deposited Energy (TeV)	Time (MJD)	Declination (deg.)	RA (deg.)	Med. Ang. Resolution (deg.)	Topology
$30.8^{+3.3}_{-3.5}$	56390.1887627	20.7	167.3	$\lesssim 1.2$	Track

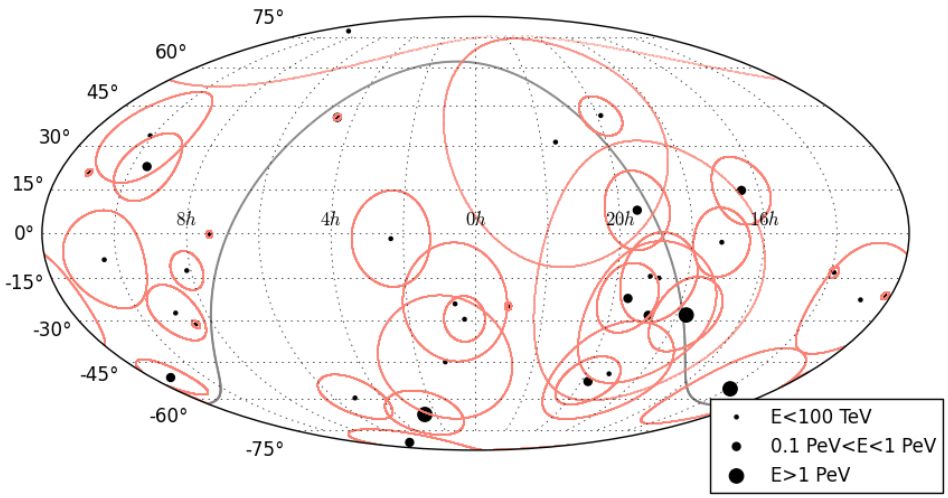
The 988 days IceCube data: 5.7σ excess!

- 37 events ($\sim$15 background expected)
- spectrum, normalization compatible with astrophysical origin
  - $\Phi_\nu(E) \propto E^{-k}$ ($k \sim 2.3 - 2.6$) spectrum fit



The first neutrino sky map

Equatorial coodinates J2000, galactic plane shown.



- **28 shower-like** : median angular error $\sigma \gtrsim 10^\circ$
  - # 28 and 35 discarded as background
- **9 track-like**: visible $\mu^\pm$ track ; $\sigma \lesssim 1^\circ$
  - Consistent with background

Quest for neutrino emitters: hadronic accelerators

What are the sources of the IceCube neutrinos?

- spectrum: comparison with modeled diffuse fluxes
  - $p + p$ a natural fit $\rightarrow$ starburst galaxies? Galaxy clusters?

    Murase, Ahlers, and Lacki, PRD 88, 2013 121301 ; Murase, arxiv:1410.3680
- arrival direction: search for positional coincidences with known astrophysical objects
  - model-independent: neutrinos are *undeflected !*
  - etherogeneous approaches, mixed results

References on positional coincidences:

IceCube Coll., ApJ. 796, 2014 , arXiv:1408.0634;

UHECR: K. Fang, T. Fujii, T. Linden, and A. V. Olinto, ApJ 794 2014 ; R. Moharana and S. Razzaque, arXiv:1501.05158 (2015); IceCube, Auger and TA coll., JCAP 1601 (2016) 01, 037, arXiv:1511.09408;

Blazars: P. Padovani and E. Resconi, MNRAS 443 2014 ; S. Sahu and L. S. Miranda, arXiv:1408.3664 ; F. Krauss, et al., Astron.Astrophys. 566 (2014) ; Fermi-LAT Coll., arXiv:1502.02147 ; Petropoulou, et al., MNRAS 448, 2015 ; ANTARES Coll., Astron. Astrophys. 576 2015 ; A. M. Brown, J. Adams, and P. M. Chadwick, arXiv:1505.00935 (2015) ; IceCube Collaboration, arXiv:1502.03104 (2015); P. Padovani et al., arXiv:1601.06550.

Star forming galaxies: L. A. Anchordoqui, et al., Phys. Rev. D 89, 2014

GRBs: IceCube coll., Astrophys.J. 805 (2015), arXiv:1412.651

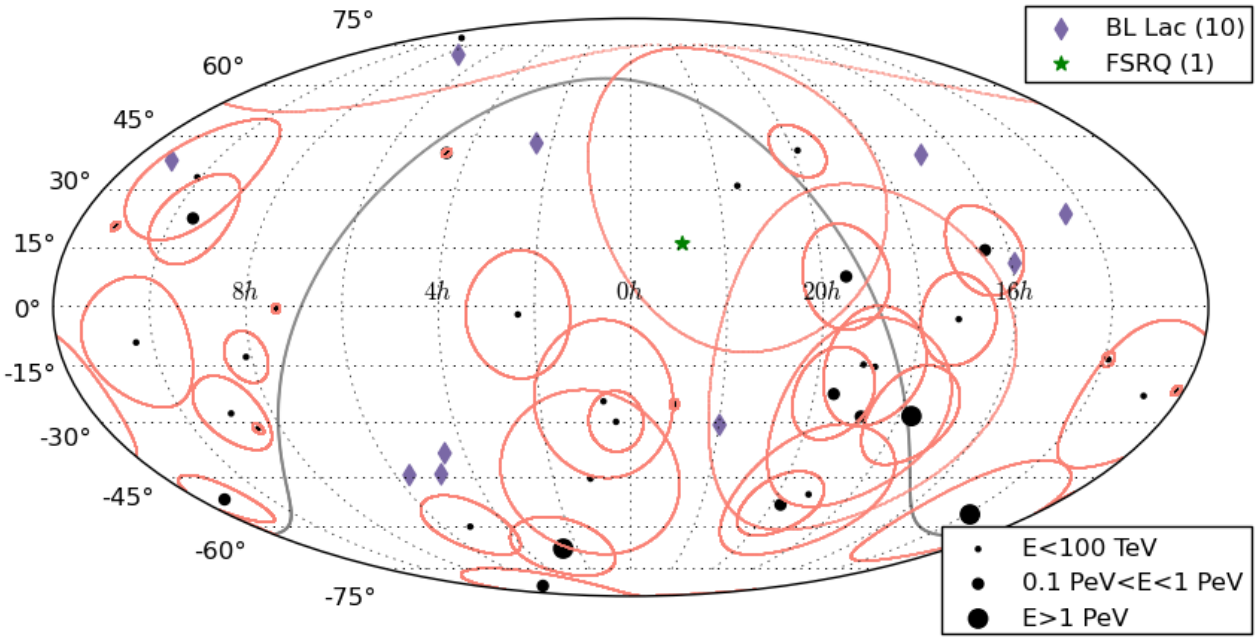
next steps on search for coincidences:

- systematic statistical approach
- synergy with astronomy
- test the star formation hypothesis

Kimberly Emig, CL and Rogier Windhorst, JCAP 1512 (2015) 029, arxiv:1507.05711

Spatial coincidence with astrophysical sources

Causality or randomness?



Catalogs and selection criteria

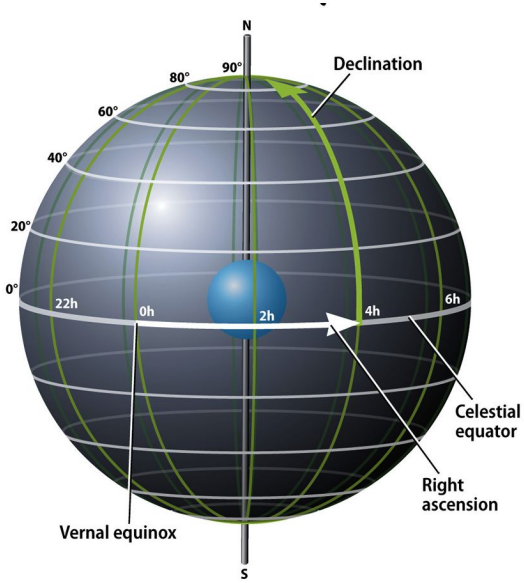
- Fermi-LAT catalog (3FGL, $E \lesssim 500$ GeV) + TeVCat

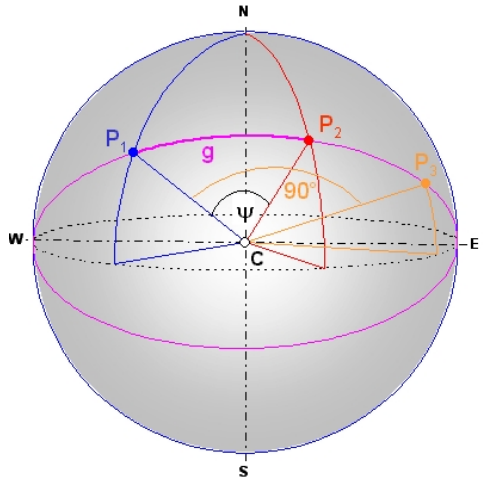
  Fermi-LAT Coll., arXiv:1501.02003 ; tevcat.uchicago.edu

  - $E > 100$ TeV observations too sparse, strong absorption
- Infrared Astronomical Satellite (IRAS)
  - $\sim 100 \mu m$ emission indicator of star formation

  Becker, et al., arXiv:0901.1775 ; Sanders, et al., Astron. J. 126, 2003 16071664
- Create a set of candidates of suitable size:
  - same class/morphology
  - brightest: $L_\gamma > L_{min}$

Statistical analysis: the method





- *Normalized angular distance* between neutrino i (error σ_i) and candidate j (error $\sigma_j \simeq 0$): $R_{ij} = \psi_{ij}/\sigma_i$
- distance of each neutrino to *nearest* candidate: $r_i = \mathrm{Min}_{\{j\}} R_{ij}$
- *coincidence* : when a neutrino overlaps with a source within the error: $r \leq 1$

- *"Null" distribution* : the distribution of r for candidates uniformly distributed in the sky.
  - Monte Carlo: randomization of candidate positions (10^5 iterations)
  - analytics: for N νs and M candidates $d\mathcal{P}(r)/dr = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sigma_i (M/2^M) \sin(r\sigma_i) \left[1 + \cos(r\sigma_i)\right]^{M-1}$
- Comparing r-distribution of data with null:
  - *p-value* : probability that the null case produces a number of coincidences ($r \leq 1$) equal or larger than the one observed in the data.

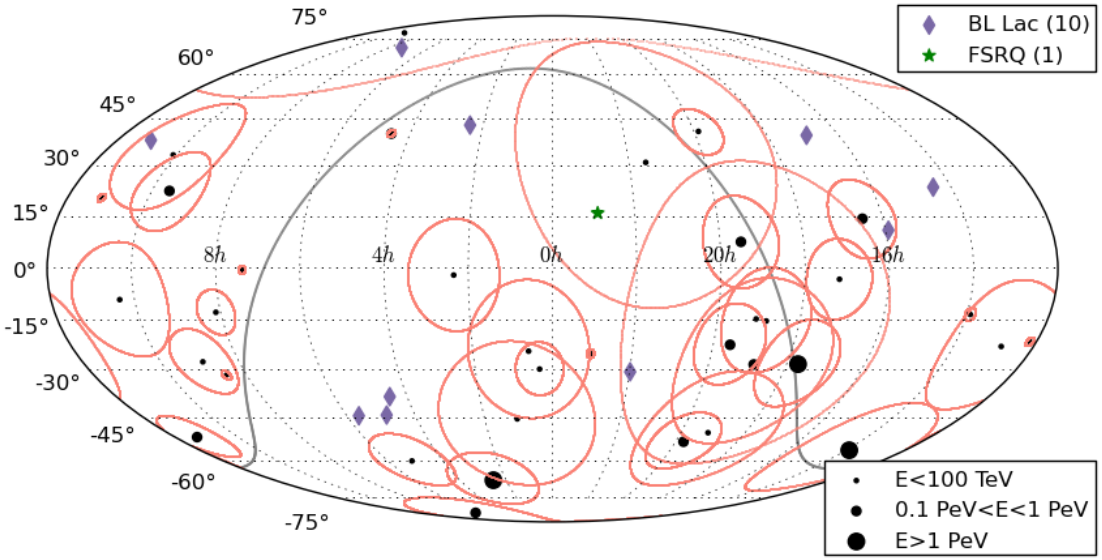
H. R. de Ruiter, A. G. Willis, and H. C. Arp, Astron. Astrophys. Suppl. Ser. 28 (1977) 211293. ; R. A. Windhorst, R. G. Kron, and D. C. Koo, Astron. Astrophys. Suppl. Ser. 58 (1984) 3987 ; W. Sutherland and W. Saunders, MNRAS 259 (1992) 413420 ; A. Virmani, et al., Astropart. Phys. 17 (2002) 489495 ; R. Moharana and S. Razzaque, arXiv:1501.05158 (2015)

Results: Blazars

Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN), with jet pointing to Earth

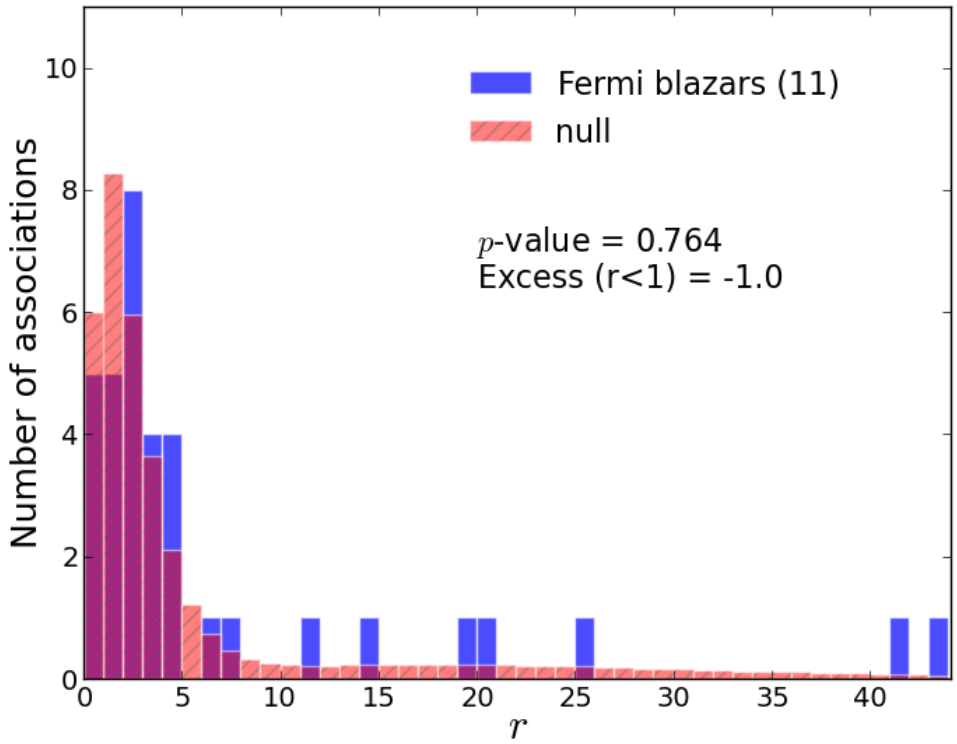
- leptonic scenario favored, hadronic model possible

J. Hinton and W. Hofmann, Ann. Rev. Astron. Astrophys. 47 (2009) 523565; J. Holder, Astropart. Phys. 39-40 (2012) 6175.



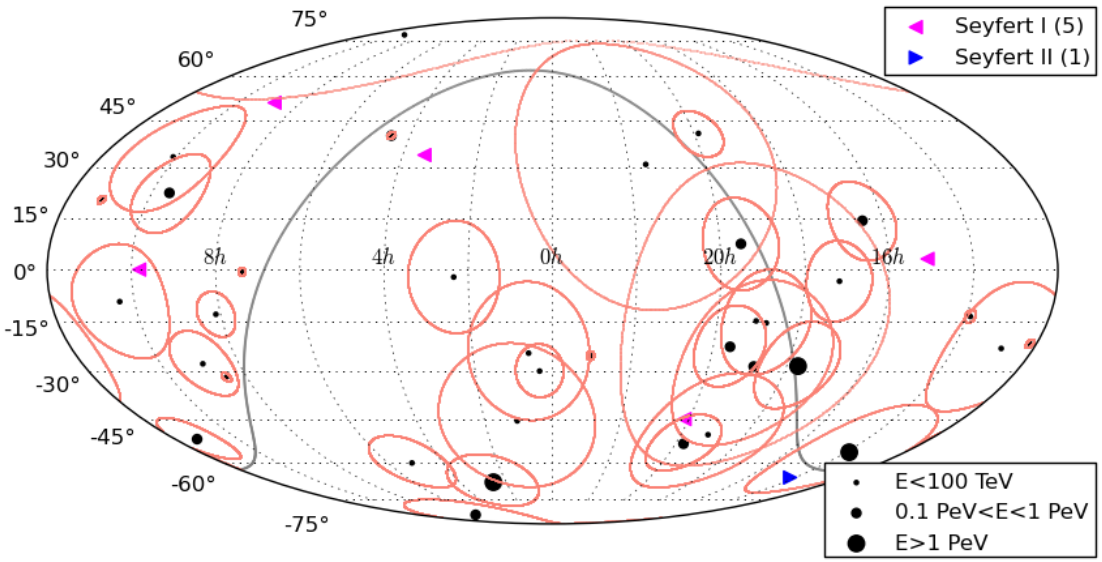
Blazar	3FGL	$F_{10-100\mathrm{GeV}} > 10^{-9}$ ph. cm^{-2} s^{-1}	11

... consistent with null



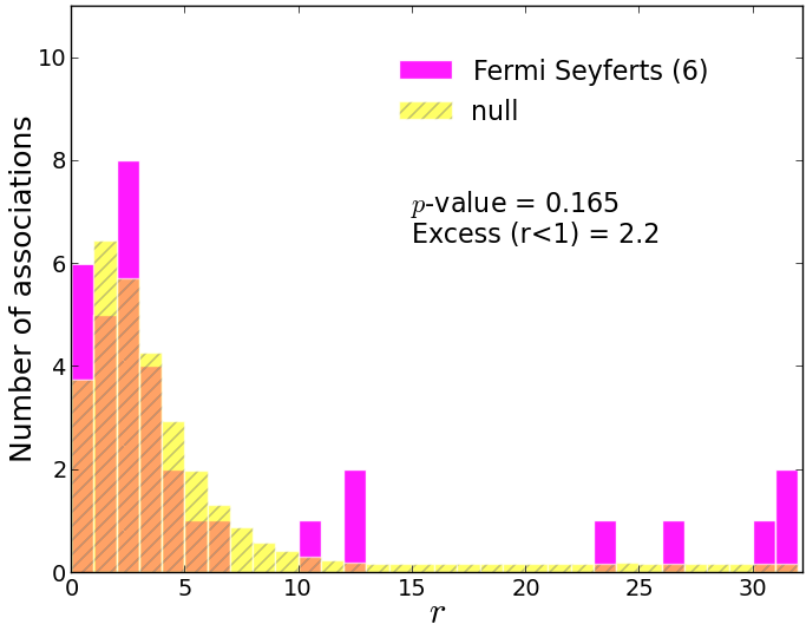
Seyfert galaxies

Weaker AGN emission; active star formation near nucleus



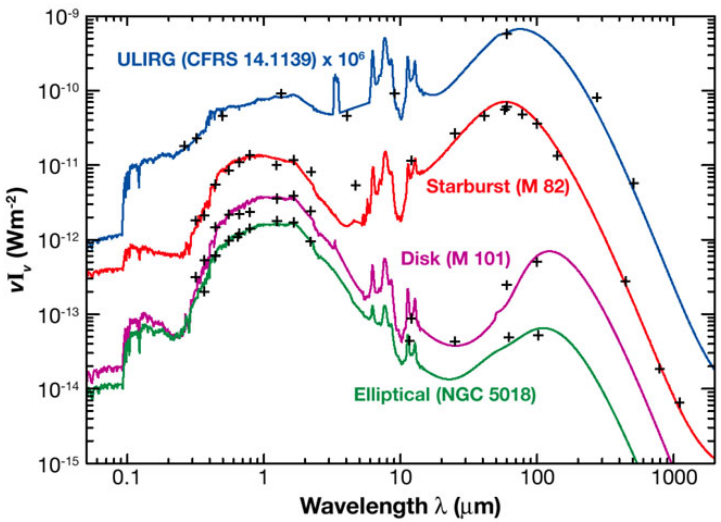
Seyfert	3FGL	Seyfert I & II	6

non-significant excess (first bin, $r < 1$), consistent with null



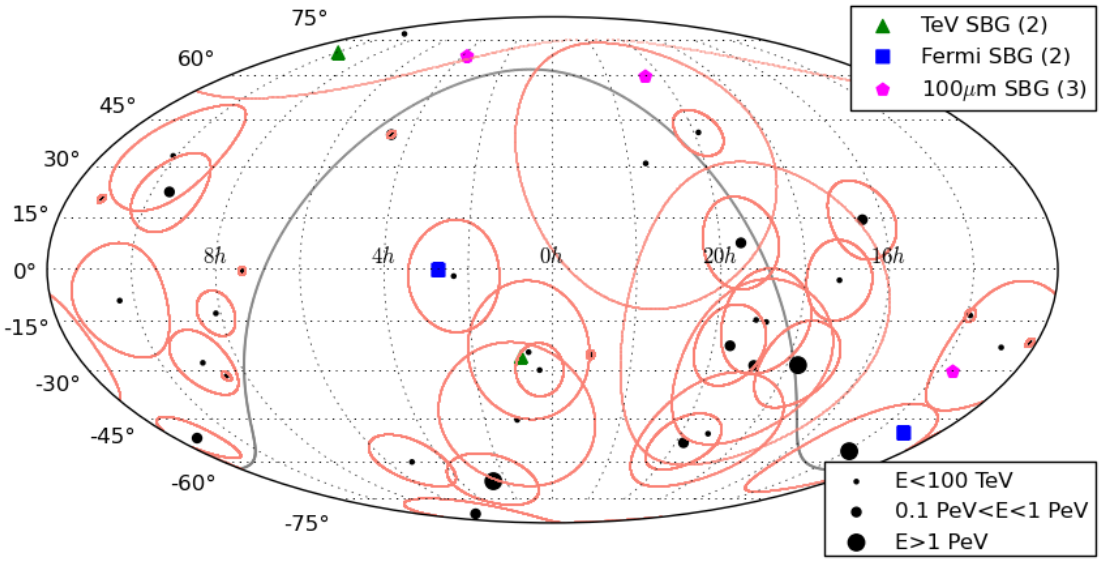
Starburst galaxies (SBG)

- intense star forming activity
  - formation rate $\sim 0.1 - 100\ M_\odot\ yr^{-1}$
  - $\gtrsim 0.3$ supernovae/year
- Hadronic jets from SN, SN remnants, superbubbles, etc.
  - CR confined by $\vec{B}$ fields
- peak at $\sim 100 \mu m$, due to heated dust



ned.ipac.caltech.edu

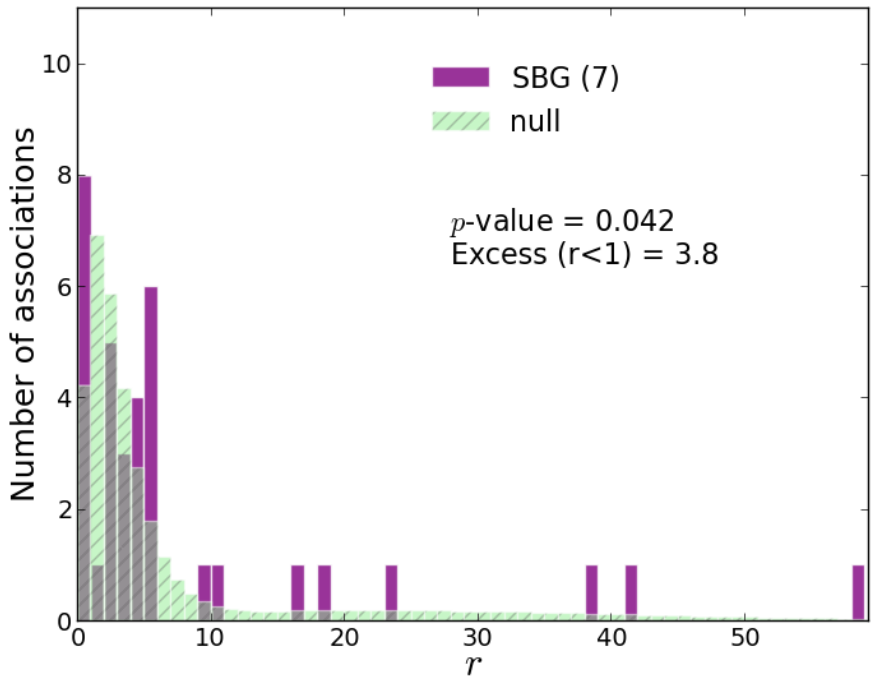
A. Loeb and E. Waxman, JCAP 0605 (2006) 003 ; Lacki et al., ApJ. 734 107, 2011 ; K. Murase, M. Ahlers, and B. C. Lacki, PRD 88 2013, 121301 ; R. Y. Liu, et al., PRD 89 2014, 083004 ; I. Tamborra, S. Ando, and K. Murase, JCAP 2014 2014, 043043; X. C. Chang, R. Y. Liu, and X.-Y. Wang, ApJ. 805 2015, 95.



SBG	TeVCat, 3FGL IRAS 100 μm	L(100μm) $\geq$ 250 Jy	7

Name	RA	dec	D (Mpc)
NGC 253	00 27 34	−25 17 22	3.1
NGC 1068	02 42 43	−00 01 33	13.7
IC 342	03 46 49	+68 05 46	4.6
M 82	09 55 53	+69 40 46	3.6
NGC 4945	13 05 29	−49 26 03	3.9
M 83	13 37 01	−29 51 57	3.6
NGC 6946	20 34 52	+60 09 13	5.3

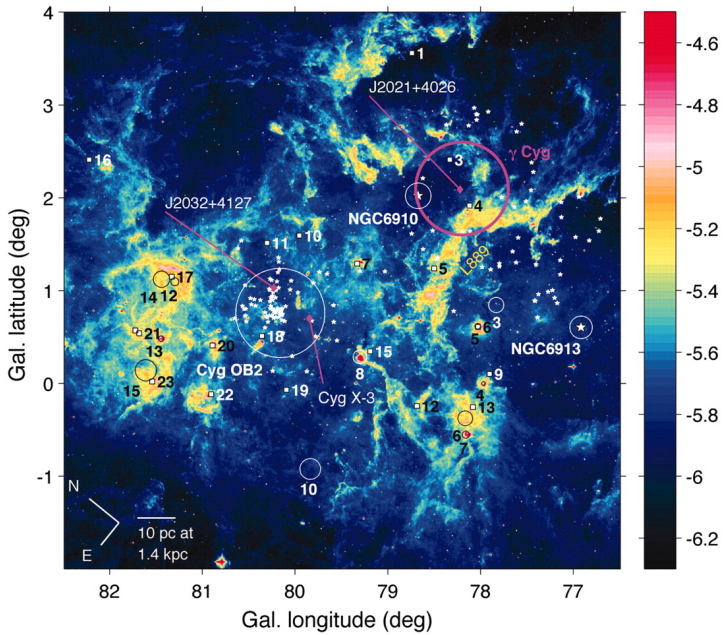
some excess of coincidences....



Superbubbles and star forming regions

Very intense star formation activity

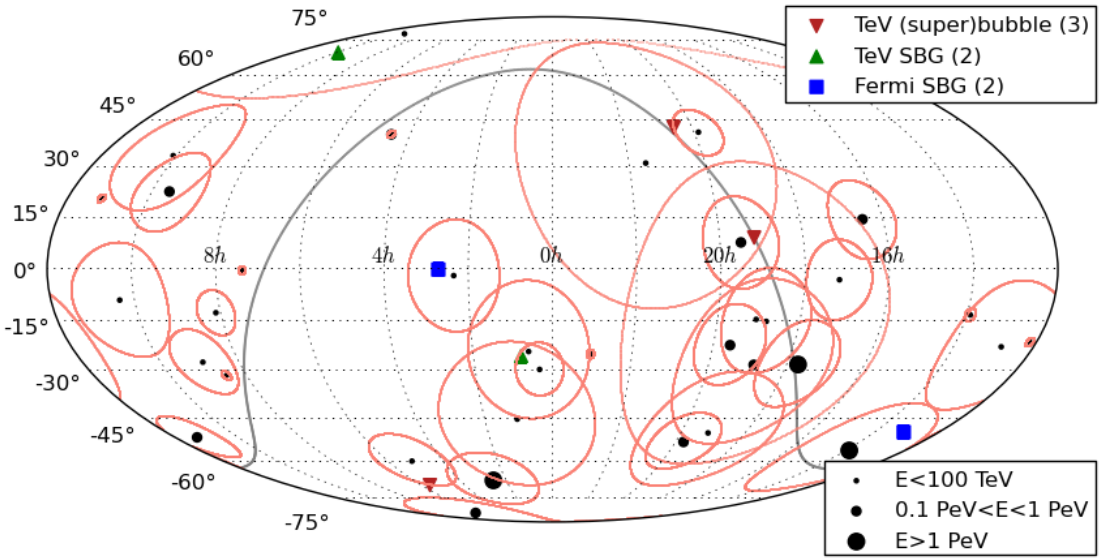
- Stellar winds and SN
- 85% of core-collapse SN
- 100s per starburst galaxy
  - some *in our galaxy :* Cygnus Cocoon, D=2 kpc



8-μm intensity map of the Cygnus X region ($W\ m^{-2}\ sr^{-1}$, in log scale). From Ackermann et al., Science 334, 2011, 11037

SBG + superbubbles+ star forming regions

gamma-ray-observed only



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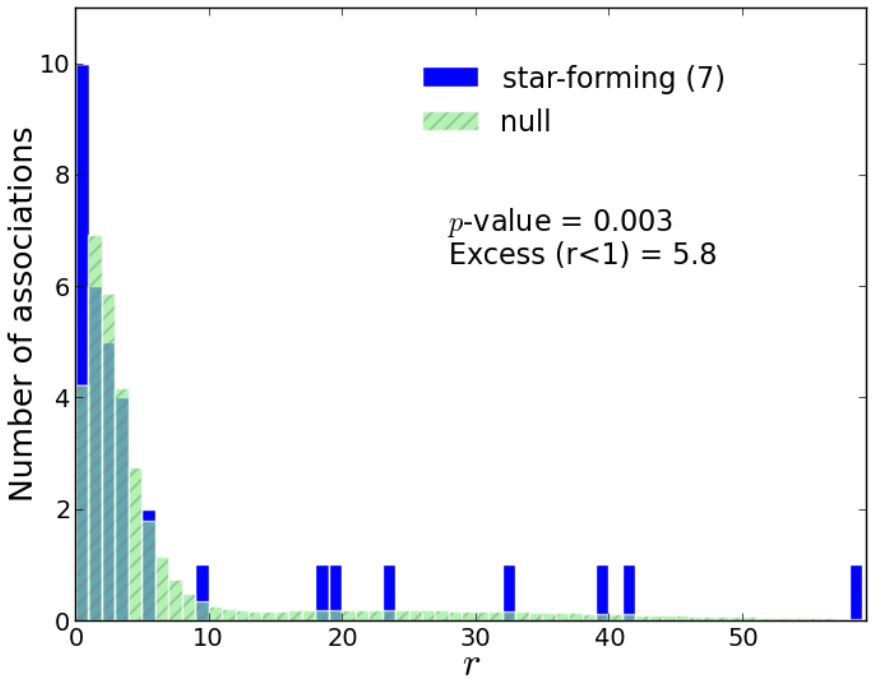
NGC 1068	02 42 43	−00 01 33	13.7
30 Dor C	05 35 55	−69 11 10	0.05
M 82	09 55 53	+69 40 46	3.6
NGC 4945	13 05 29	−49 26 03	3.9
W 49 A	19 10 27	+09 11 25	0.011
Cygnus Cocoon	20 28 41	+41 10 12	0.002

Indication of correlation?

interesting excess!

0.3% probability of random occurrence



Post-trial p-value

minimum pre-trial: $p_{min} = 0.003$

- J=4 independent trials:
  $P = 1 - (1 - p_{min})^J \simeq J p_{min} = 0.012$
- K=8 total trials (not independent):
  $J p_{min} \lesssim P \lesssim K p_{min} \simeq 0.024.$

G. Choudalakis, arXiv:1101.0390

Are these plausible sources?

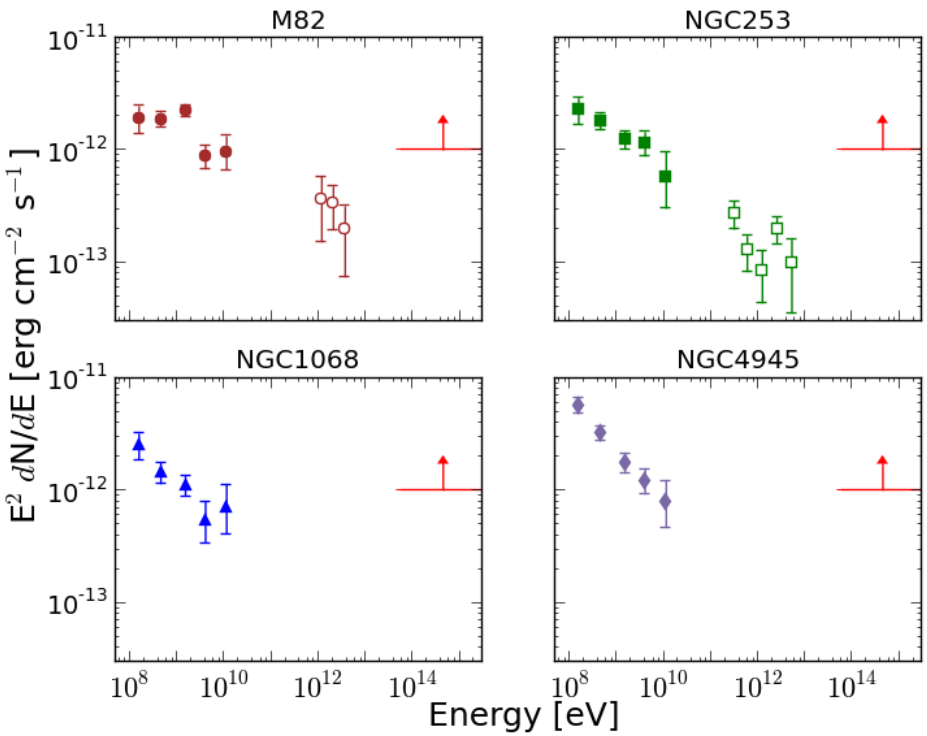
Sanity checks:

1. sufficient flux to produce one event ?
   - assume $\phi_\nu \sim \phi_\gamma$, examine gamma ray spectra
2. local vs diffuse
   - $N \sim 3 - 6$ coincidences consistent with cosmological flux expected?

Gamma ray spectra: SBG

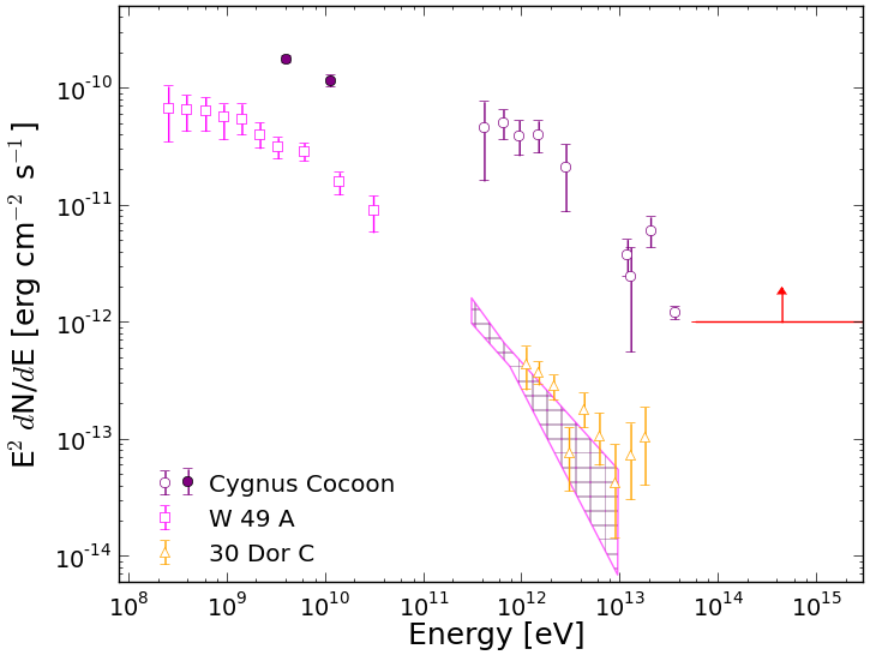
- Comparison with required ν flux : M82, NGC253 disfavored
  - horizontal line: ~ 0.1 events for IceCube exposure

P. Padovani and E. Resconi, MNRAS 443 2014



filled: Fermi-LAT ; open: HESS, VERITAS, ARGO-YBJ. *Note: intergalactic absorption subtracted!*

Gamma ray spectra: superbubbles, star forming regions



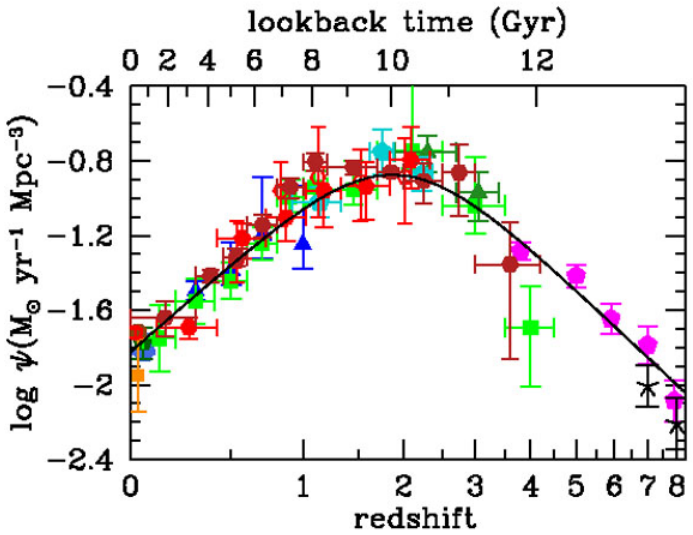
- Cygnus cocoon a possibility

Beacom and Kistler, PRD 75 (2007) 083001 ; Gonzalez-Garcia, Halzen, and Mohapatra, Astropart. Phys. 31 (2009) 437444 ; Fox, Kashiyama, and Meszaros, ApJ. 774 (2013) 74.

Local vs. cosmological

- $\frac{N_{local}}{N_{tot}} \sim \frac{3}{35-17} \sim 0.15$
- only $\sim 1-2\%$ predicted from $D < 15$ Mpc !
  - enhancement of local star formation?

    Ando, Beacom, and Yuksel, PRL95 (2005) 171101
  - selection effect?



from: Madau and Dickinson,

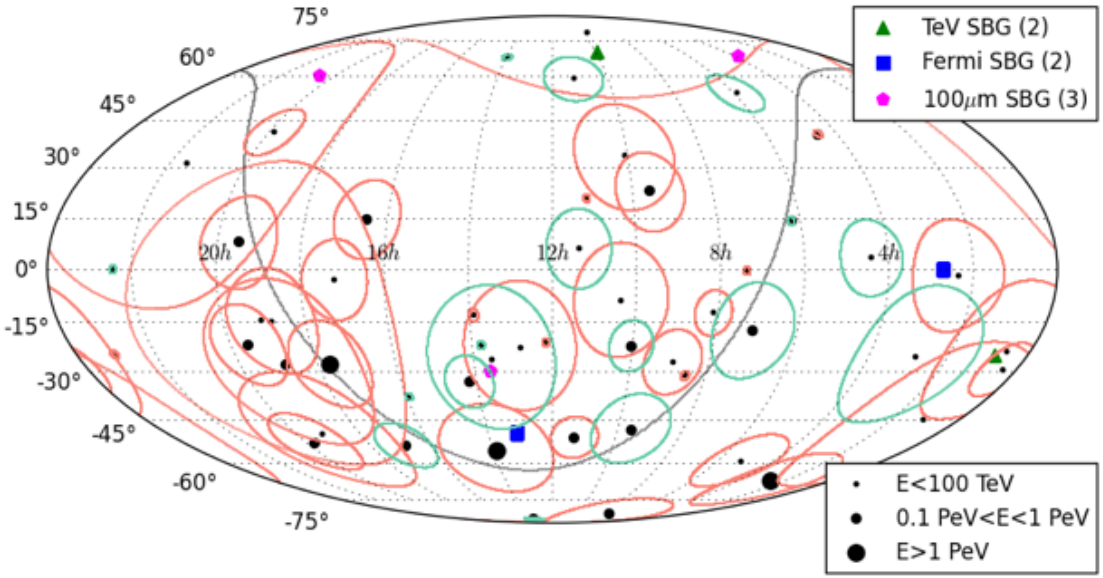
Ann.Rev.Astron.Astrophys. 52 (2014) 415-486

Conclusions : causation or randomness?

- excess of coincidences with star formation at $D < 15$ Mpc
  - p-value=0.003 - 0.04
  - robust against variations of inputs
  - soon updated with 4th year data
- if confirmed, then... are local sources anomalously intense?
  - revisit mechanisms/energetics
  - revisit gamma ray absorption in situ
  - investigate selection mechanisms

Backup: update with 54 IceCube data

Starburst galaxies



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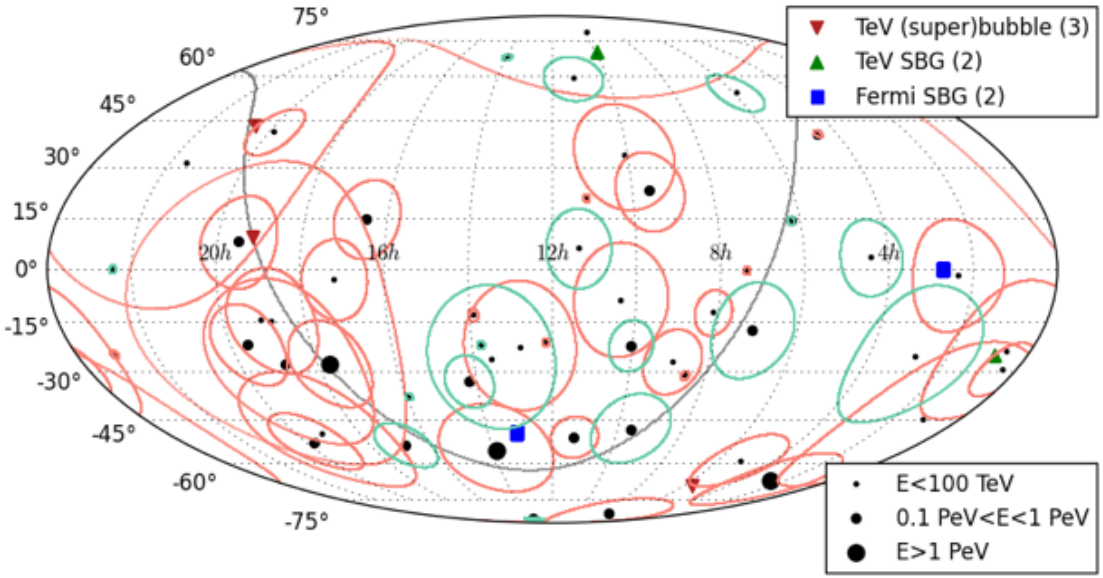
Backup: update with 54 IceCube data

SBG + superbubbles+ star forming regions, gamma-ray-observed only



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Backup: derivation of null distribution

$dp/d\Omega = 1/(4\pi)$

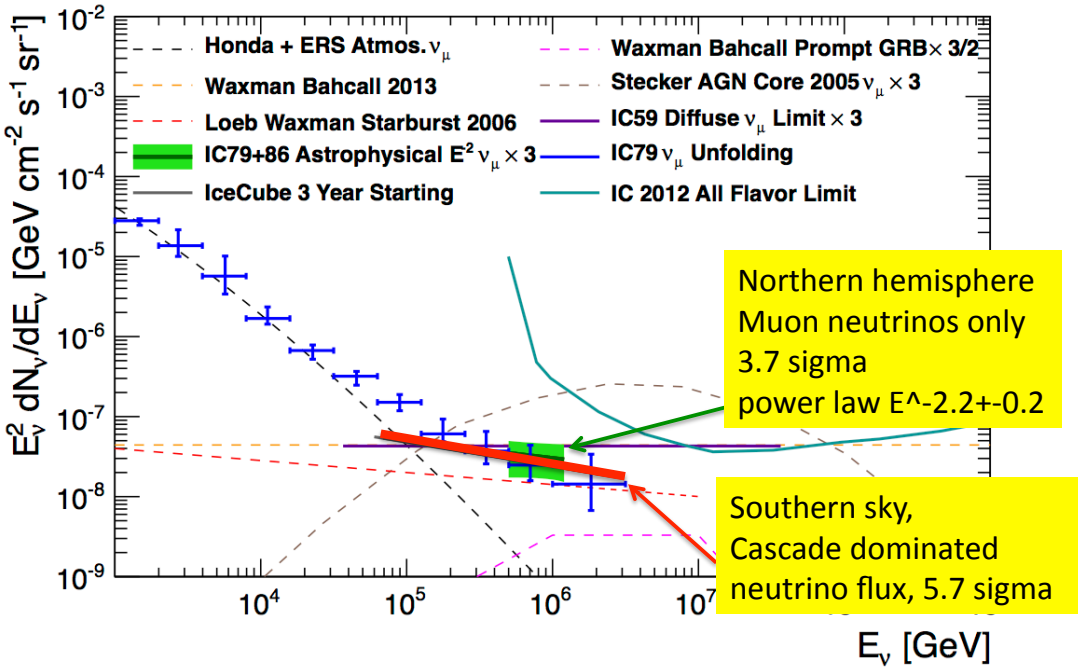
$$dp(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}\sin\theta d\theta \ . \tag{1}$$

$$q(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}(1+\cos\theta) \ . \tag{2}$$

$$dP(\theta) = \frac{M}{2^M}\sin\theta(1+\cos\theta)^{M-1}d\theta \ , \tag{3}$$

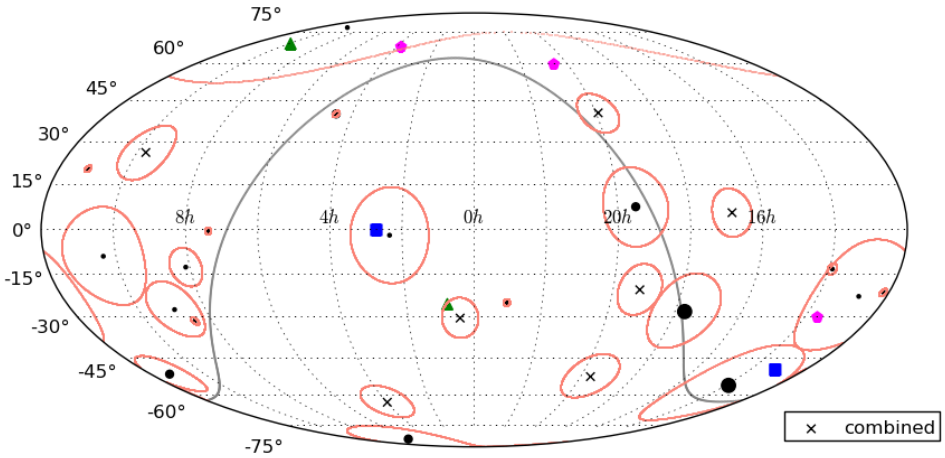
$r = \theta/\sigma$

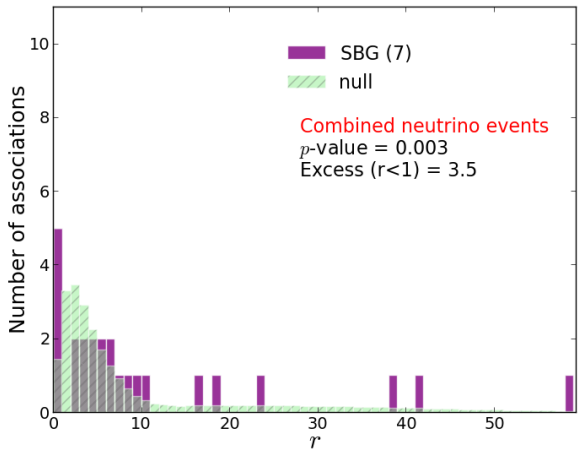
Backup: data vs diffuse flux models



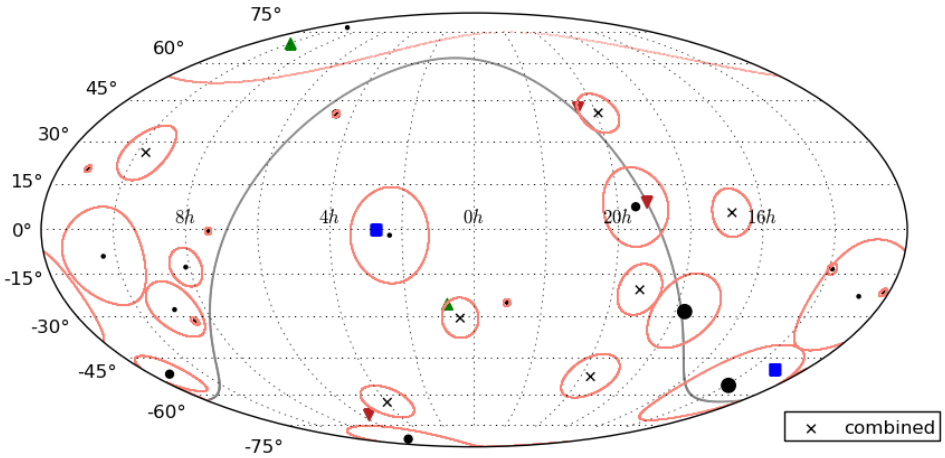
from : A. Karle (IceCube coll.), talk at TAUP 2015

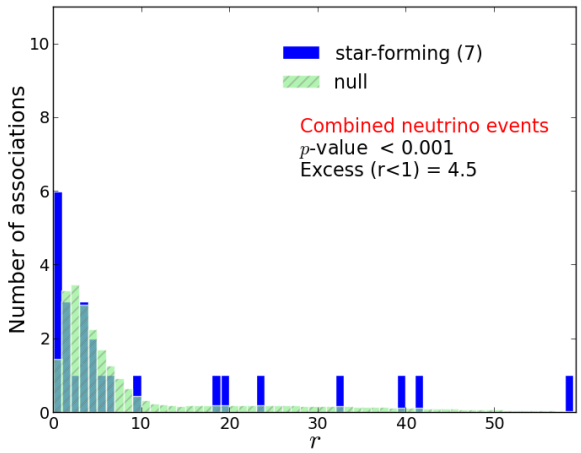
Backup: SBG and combined neutrinos





Backup: star form. and combined neutrinos





Backup: full summary table

Candidate	Catalog(s)	Selection Criteria	Cand. number	count ($r \leq 1$)	Excess	p-value ($r \leq 1$)
Blazar	3FGL	$F_{10-100\mathrm{GeV}} > 10^{-9}$ ph. cm^{-2} s^{-1}	11	5 [1]	-1.0 [-1.2]	0.764 [0.938]
Seyfert	3FGL	Seyfert I & II	6	6 [2]	2.2 [0.7]	0.165 [0.368]
Starburst	TeVCat, 3FGL	starburst	4	6 [4]	3.3 [3.1]	0.046 [0.001]
Starburst	TeVCat, 3FGL IRAS 100 μm	L(100μm) $\geq$ 250 Jy	7	8 [5]	3.8 [3.5]	0.042 [0.003]
Starburst	TeVCat, 3FGL IRAS 100 μm	same as above, randomize with $\lvert b\rvert > 10^{\circ}$	7	8 [5]	3.9 [3.6]	0.034 [0.002]
Star form.	TeVCat, 3FGL	starburst, superbubble, star form. region	7	10 [6]	5.8 [4.5]	0.003 [<0.001]

Backup: full candidates list

Name	RA (J2000)	dec (J2000)	Class	D_L [Mpc]	ν ID
NGC 253	00 27 34	−25 17 22	sbg	3.1	7, 10, 21
NGC 1068	02 42 43	−00 01 33	sbg	13.7	1
[IC 342]	03 46 49	+68 05 46	sbg	4.6	31
30 Dor C	05 35 55	−69 11 10	superbbl	0.05	19
M 82	09 55 53	+69 40 46	sbg	3.6	31
NGC 4945	13 05 29	−49 26 03	sbg	3.9	35
[M 83]	13 37 01	−29 51 57	sbg	3.6	16
W 49 A	19 10 27	+09 11 25	sfr	0.011	25, 33, 34
Cygnus C.	20 28 41	+41 10 12	superbbl	0.002	29, 34
[NGC 6946]	20 34 52	+60 09 13	sbg	5.3	34