

Ultra-High Energy neutrinos at the Pierre Auger Observatory

PIERRE
AUGER
OBSERVATORY

Carla Bleve¹ for the Pierre Auger Collaboration²

1 – LPSC Grenoble, France

2 – Full author list at www.auger.org/archive/authors_2020_06.html

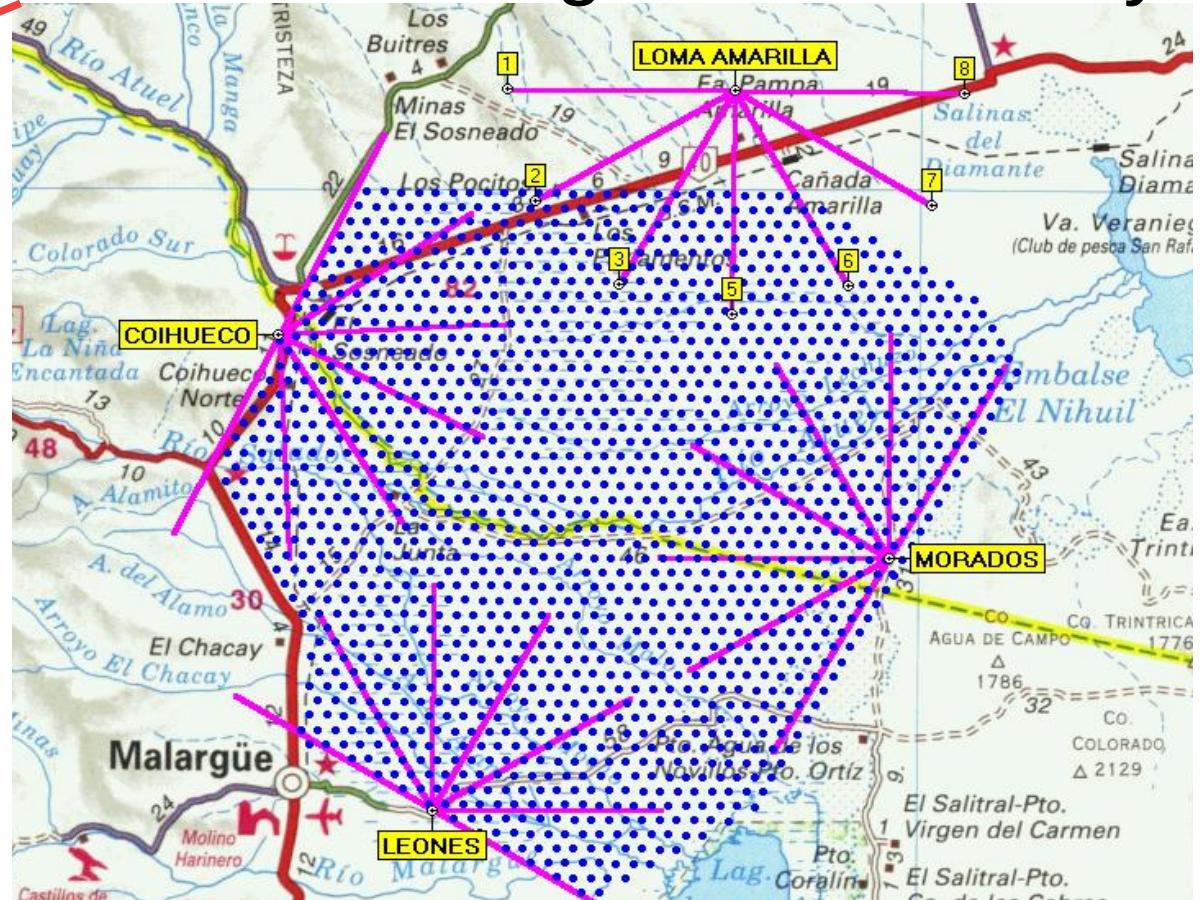


Outline

- The Pierre Auger Observatory: a brief reminder
- Using the Surface Detector to search for **neutrinos above 100 PeV**
- Results of data unblinding 01/2004 – 08/2018
- Constraints to the flux of **cosmogenic neutrinos**
- Auger in the **multi-messengers** era:
 - steady point sources
 - transients: follow-up search of BNS merger GW170817



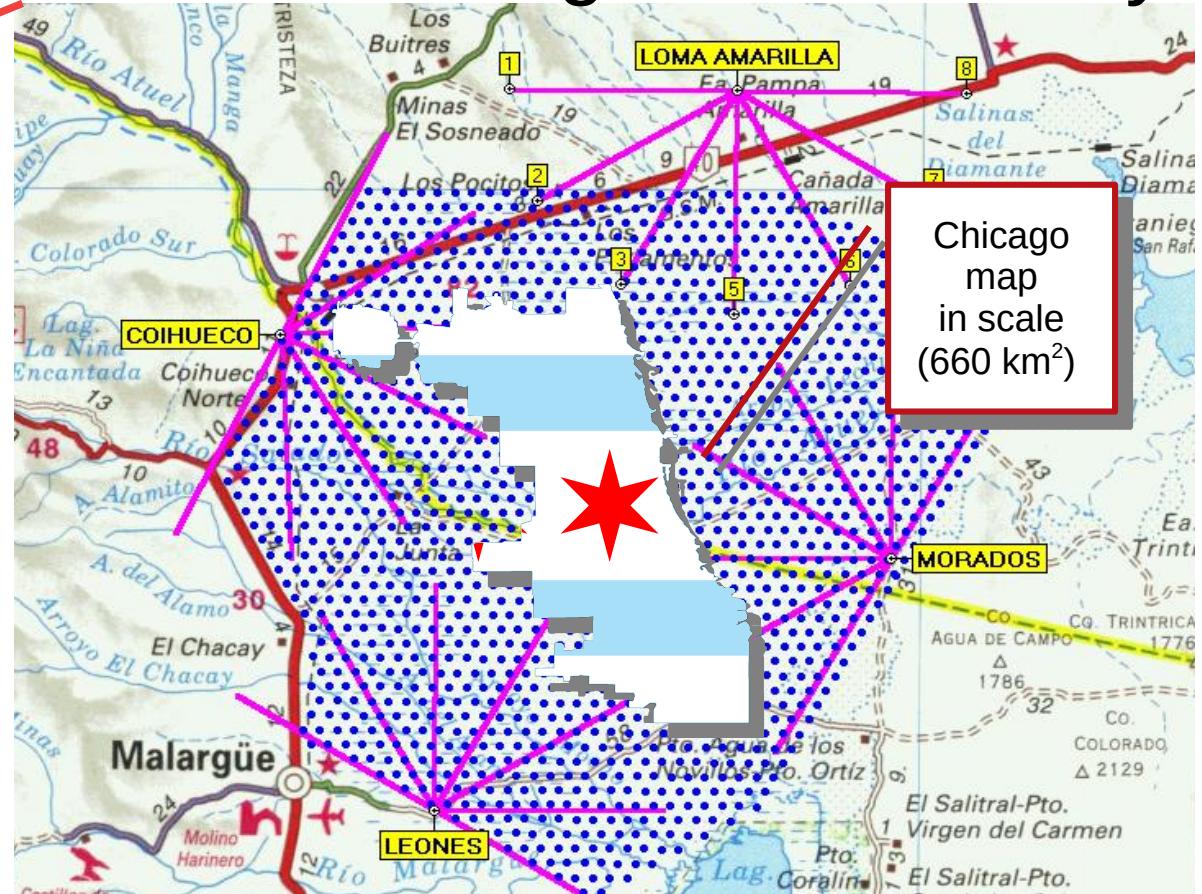
The Pierre Auger Observatory



Surface Detector: 1,660 Water Cherenkov Stations - 3,000 km 2



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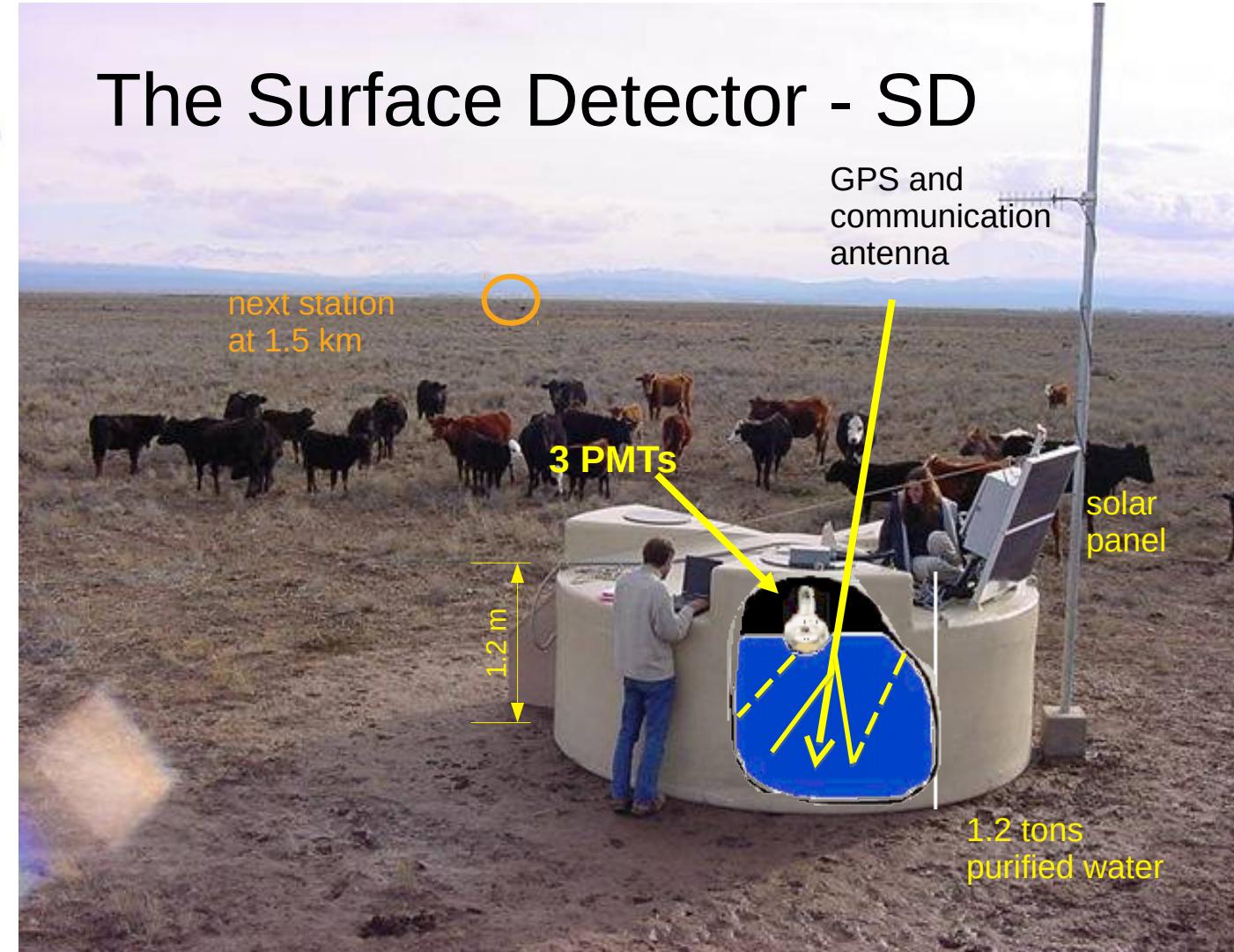


Primary goal: **study of UHECRs**

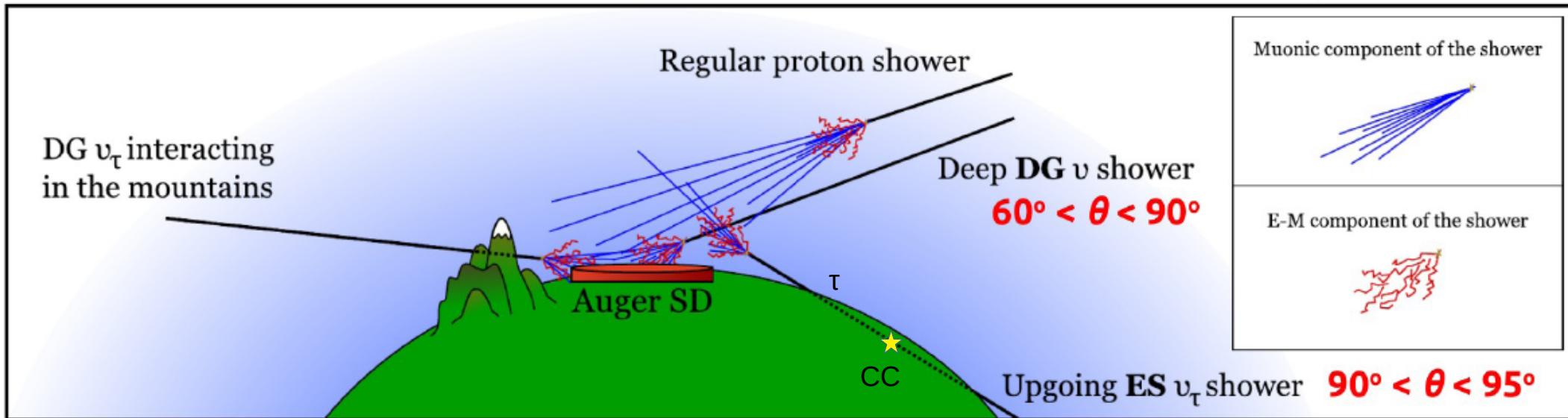
Detection of extensive air showers initiated by primaries in the atmosphere: sampling of shower particles at ground level
(Cherenkov radiation in water)

~ 100% duty cycle

Typical energy: **EeV = 10^6 TeV**



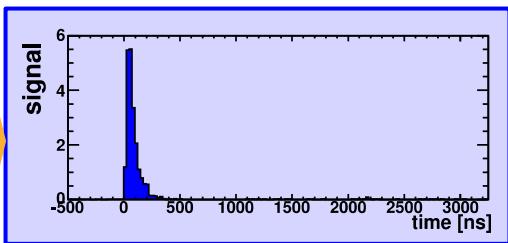
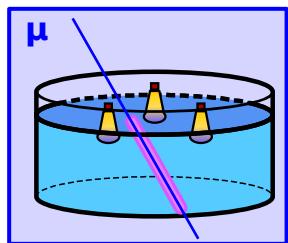
Searching for neutrinos with an air-shower detector



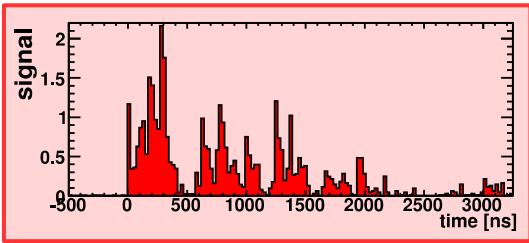
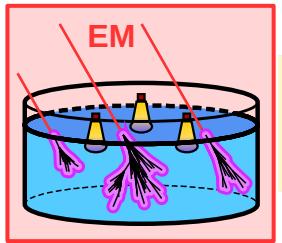
$\lambda_\tau \sim 50$ km @ 1 EeV

- Down-going (**DG**) showers: all flavours
- Earth-skimming (**ES**): ν_τ only

Zenith $\theta > 60^\circ \rightarrow$ atmospheric depth $> 1700 \text{ g/cm}^2$



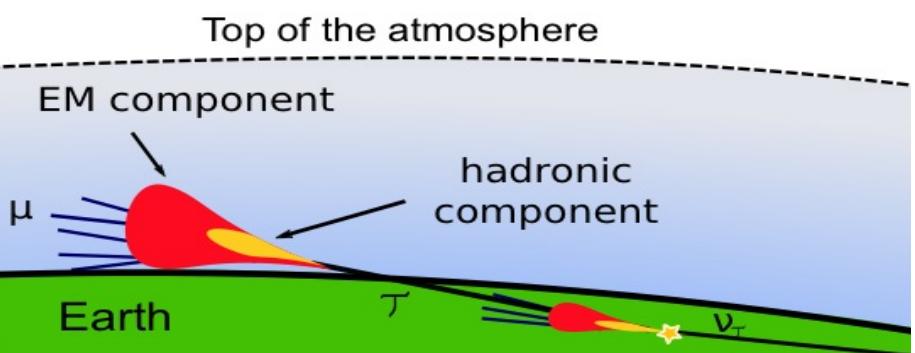
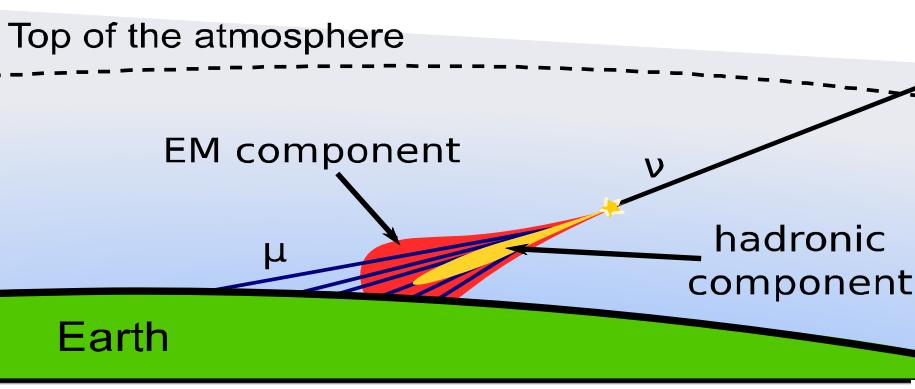
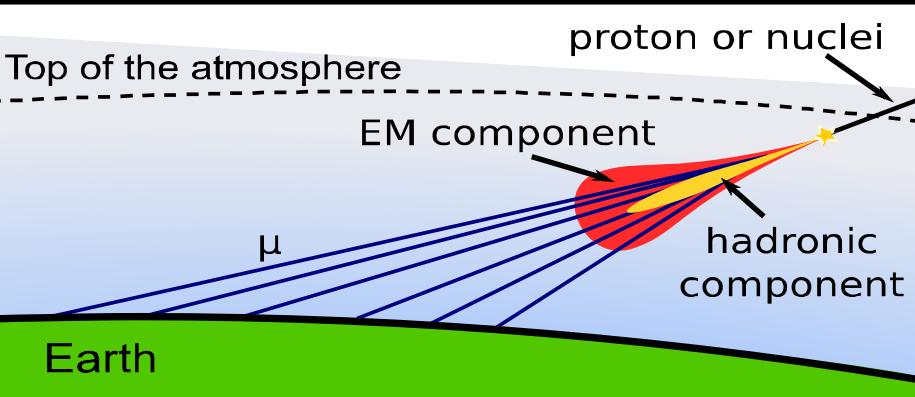
p, Fe: mostly muons \rightarrow short signal



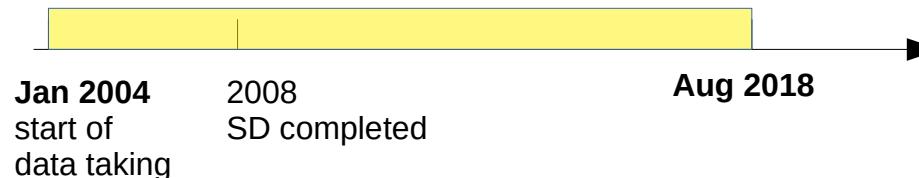
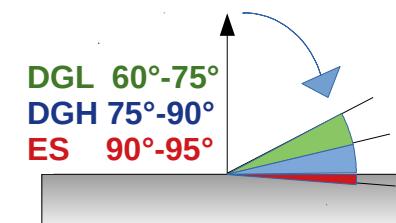
deep ν -induced shower \rightarrow broader signal

BACKGROUND

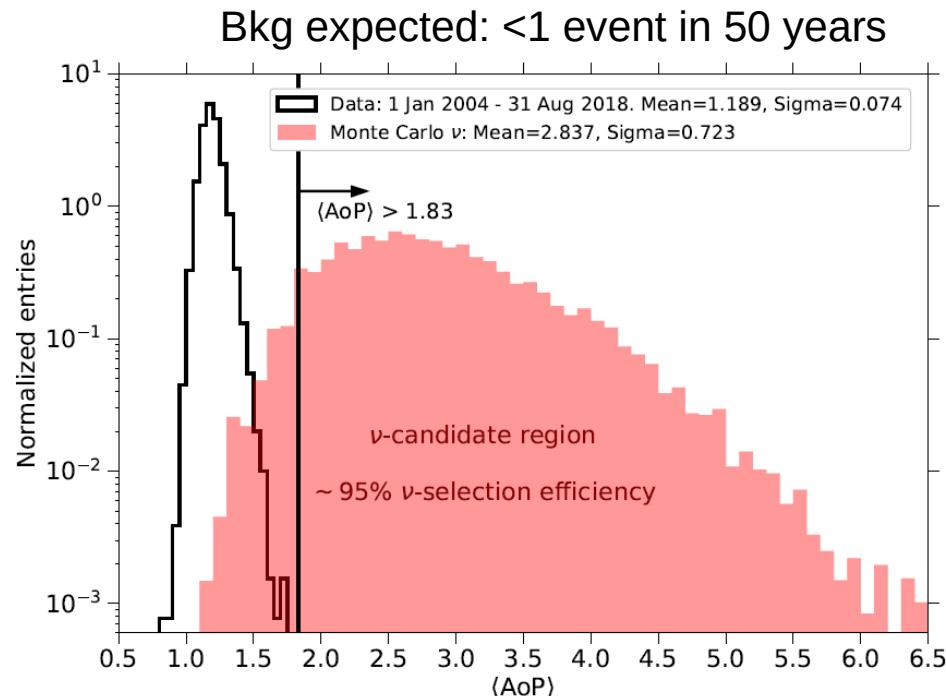
vs: EARTH-SKIMMING and DOWNGOING

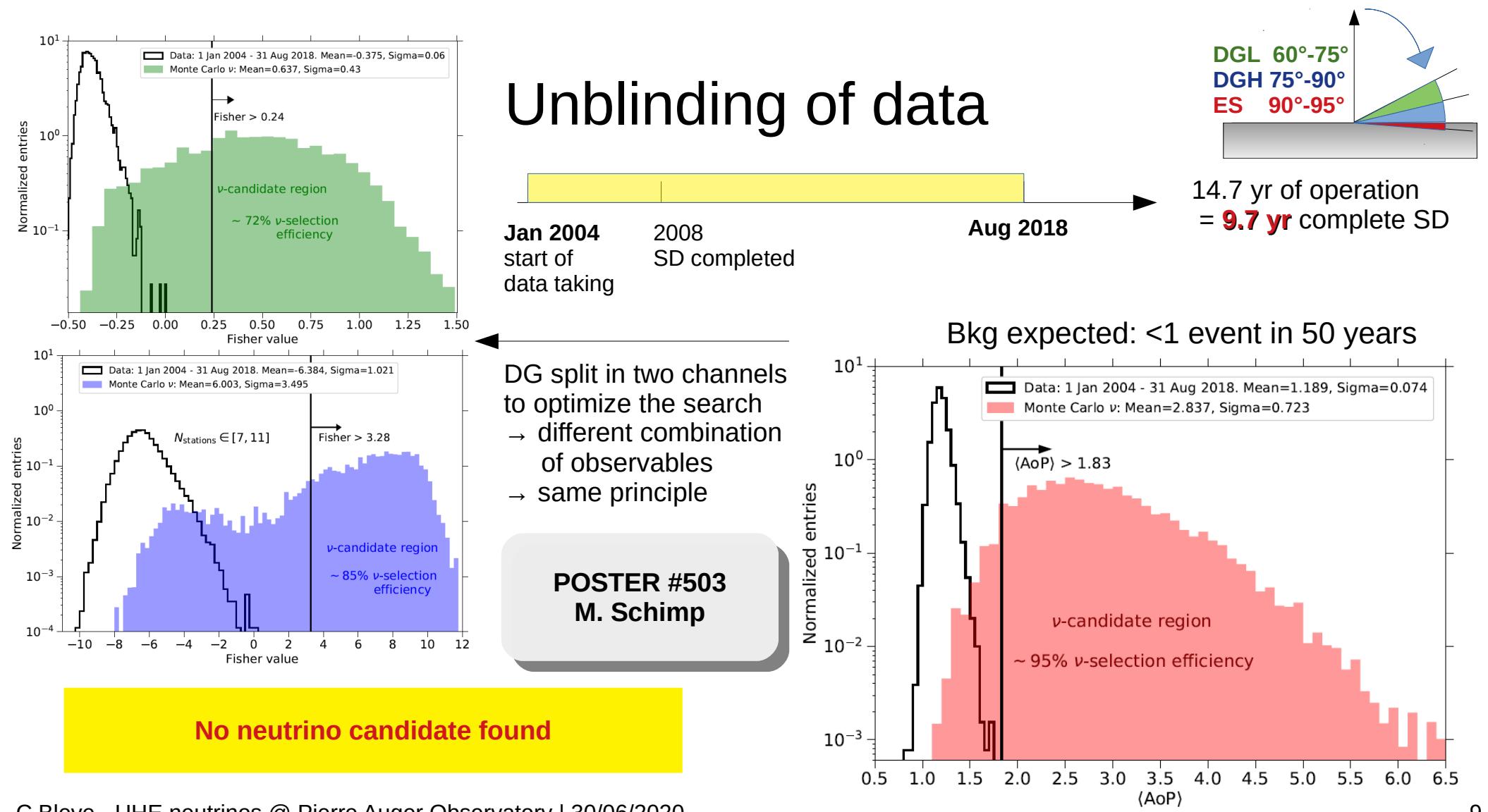


Unblinding of data

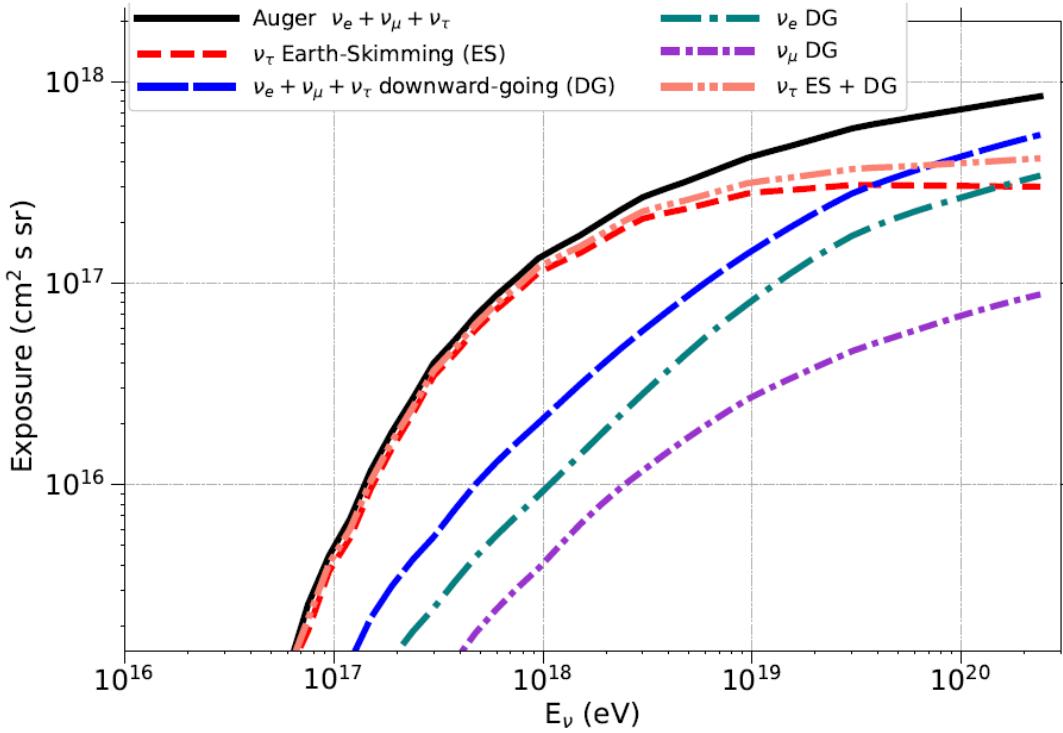


14.7 yr of operation
= **9.7 yr** complete SD





Energy range and exposure



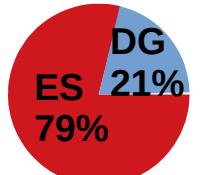
$$N_{evt} = \int_{E_\nu} \frac{dN_\nu}{dE_\nu}(E_\nu) \mathcal{E}_{tot}(E_\nu) dE_\nu$$

integrated over the solid angle

Sensitivity to ν_τ is dominant

- For a E^{-2} spectrum (1:1:1)

channel relative contribution

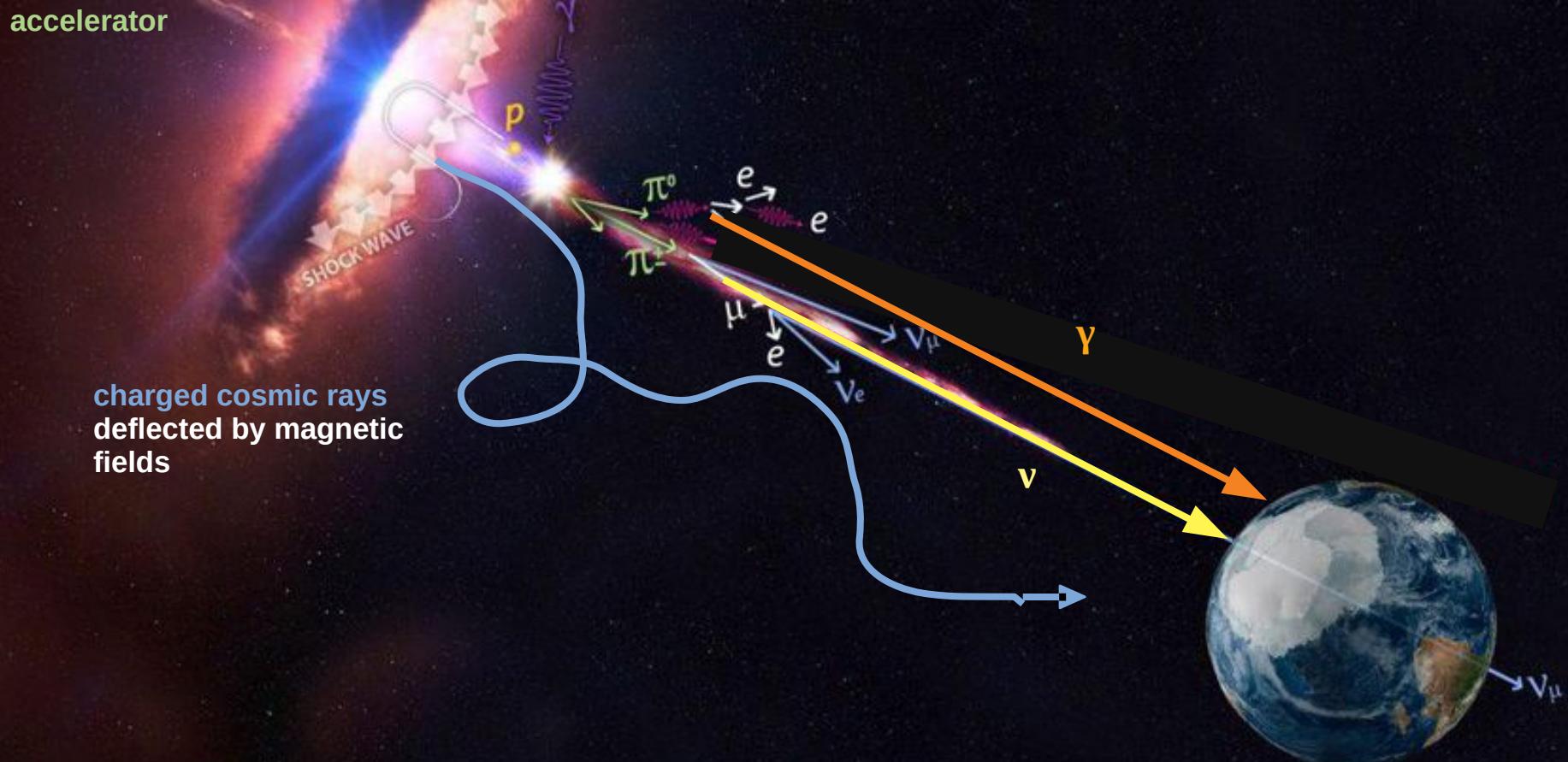


→ flavour relative contribution **0.86 : 0.10 : 0.04**



→ 90% of the events in the range **0.1 - 25 EeV**

Where UHE neutrinos come from?

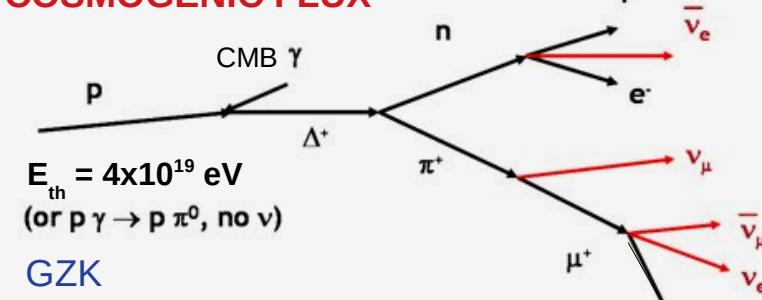


Where UHE neutrinos come from?

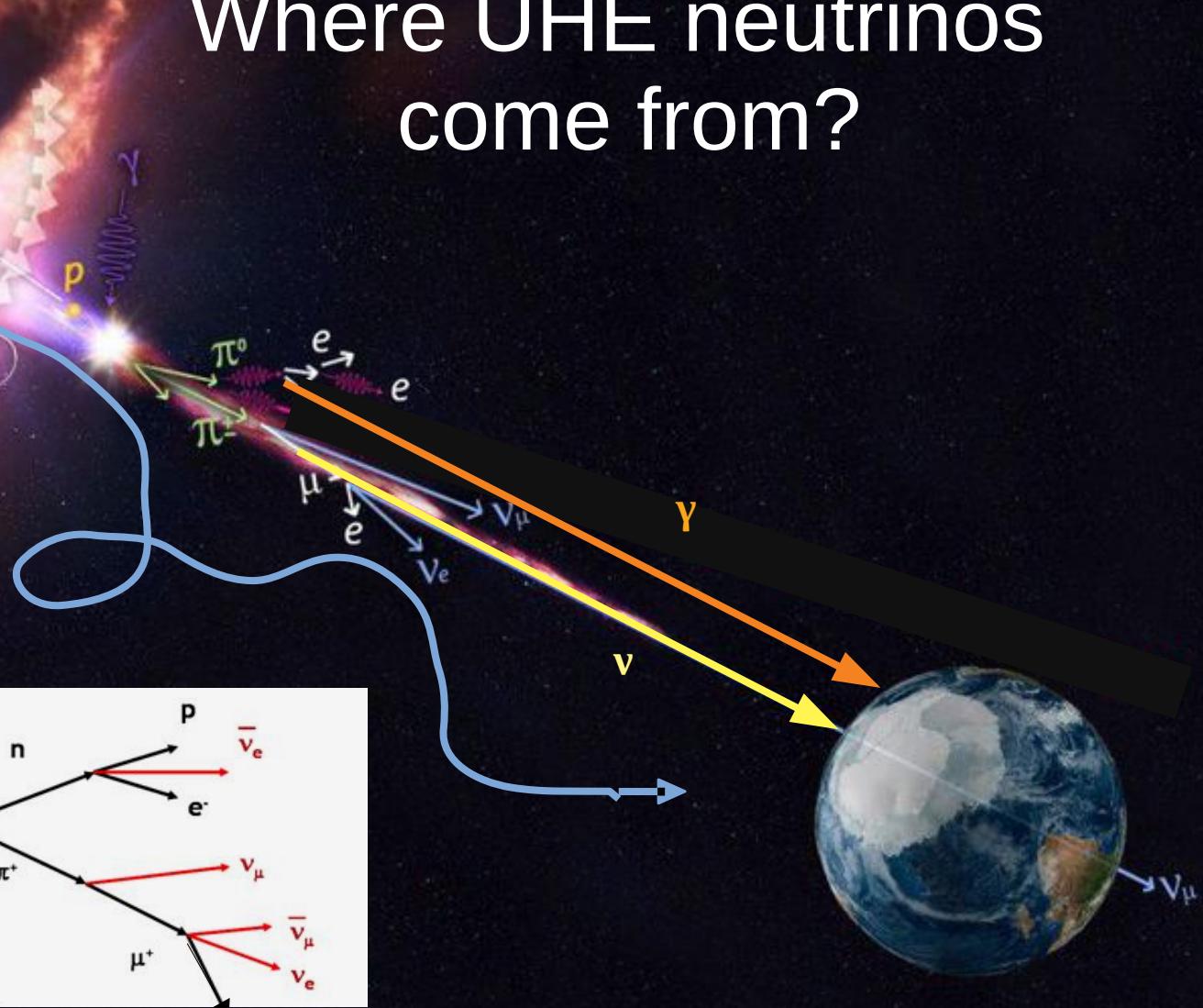
accelerator

charged cosmic rays
deflected by magnetic
fields

COSMOGENIC FLUX

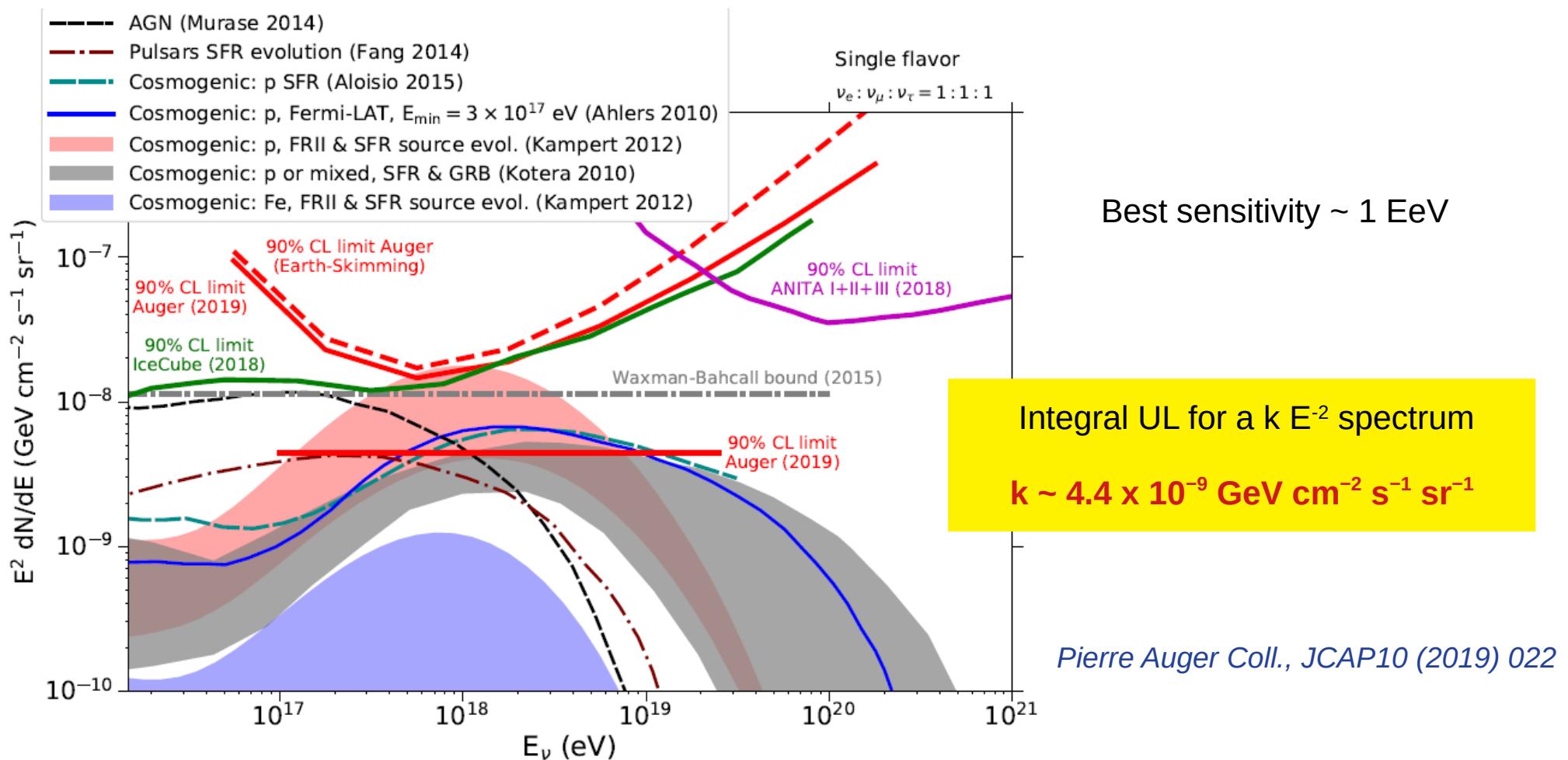


SHOCK WAVE



adapted from ICECUBE/NASA

Limits to the diffuse flux of UHE neutrinos



Expected ν -event rates

Pierre Auger Obs., 1 Jan 04 - 31 Aug 18

Cosmogenic neutrino models

protons, FRII evol. (Kampert 2012)

protons, FRII evol. (Kotera 2010)

protons, SFR evol. (Aloisio 2015)

protons, SFR evol, $E_{max} = 10^{21}$ eV (Kotera 2010)

protons, SFR evol. (Kampert 2012)

protons, GRB evol. (Kotera 2010)

protons, Fermi-LAT, $E_{min} = 10^{19}$ eV (Ahlers 2010)

protons, Fermi-LAT, $E_{min} = 10^{17.5}$ eV (Ahlers 2010)

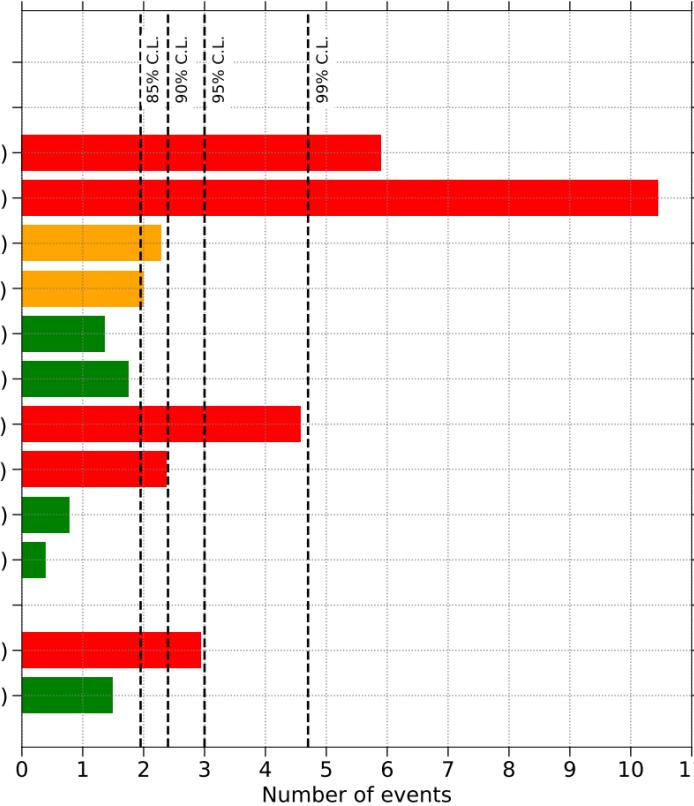
mixed CR (Kotera 2010)

iron, FRII (Kampert 2012)

Astrophysical neutrino models

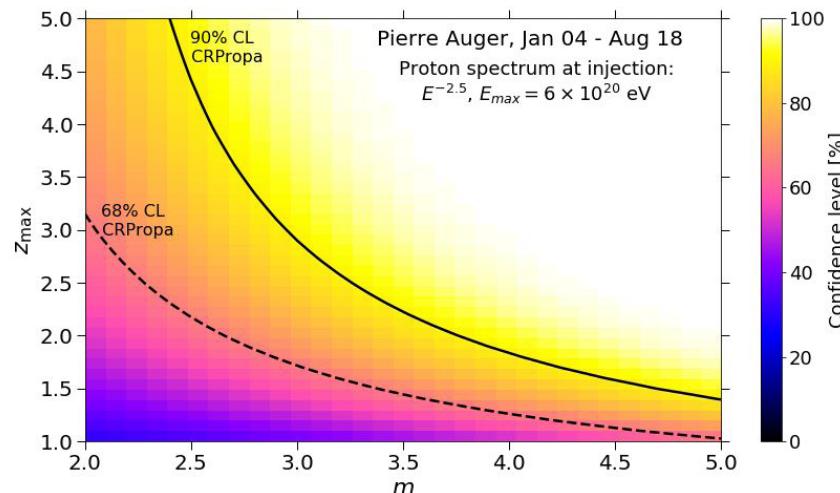
radio-loud AGN (Murase 2014)

Pulsars, SFR evol. (Fang 2014)

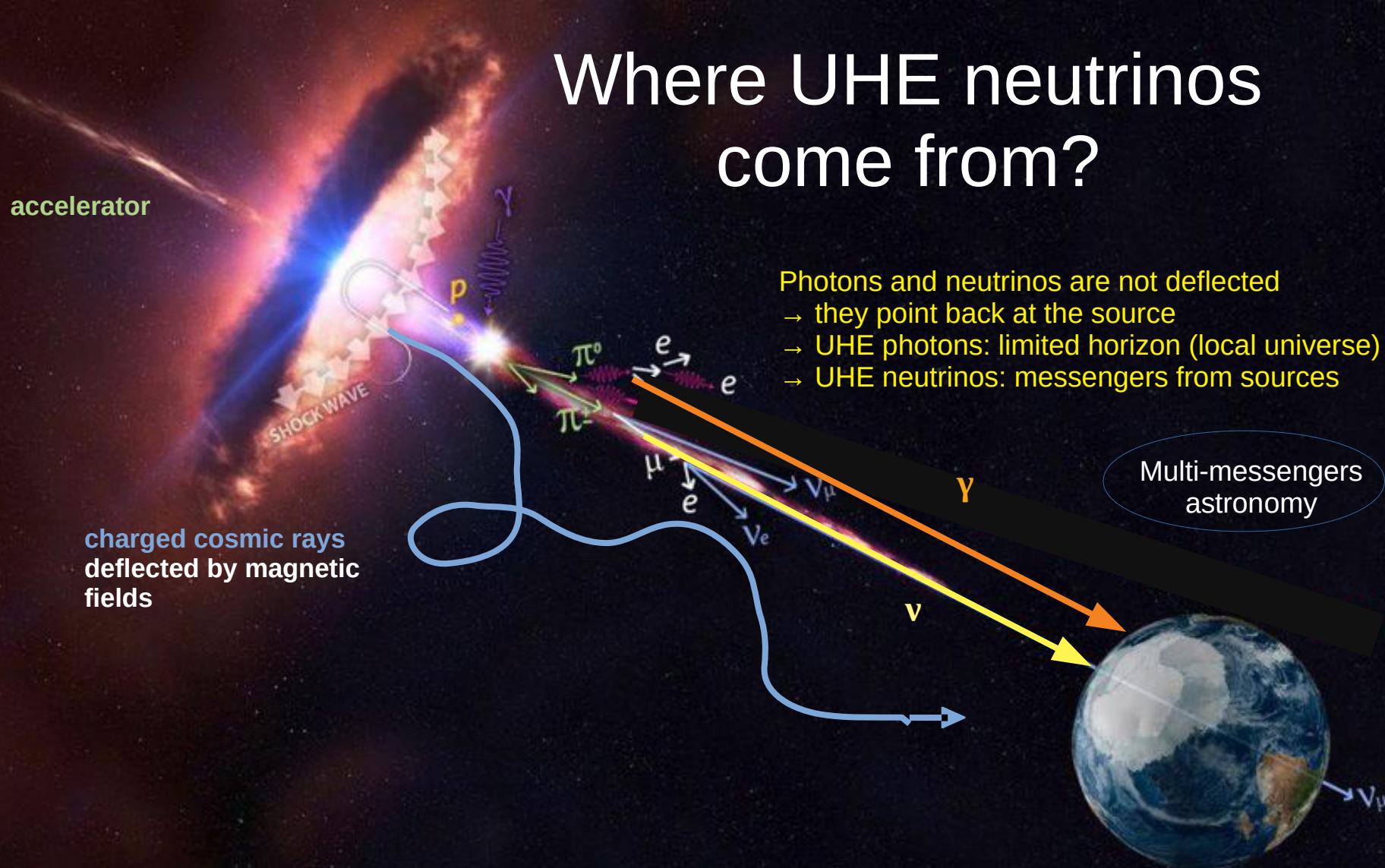


Heavy constraints on scenarios assuming sources accelerating only \mathbf{p} and with strong evolution with z

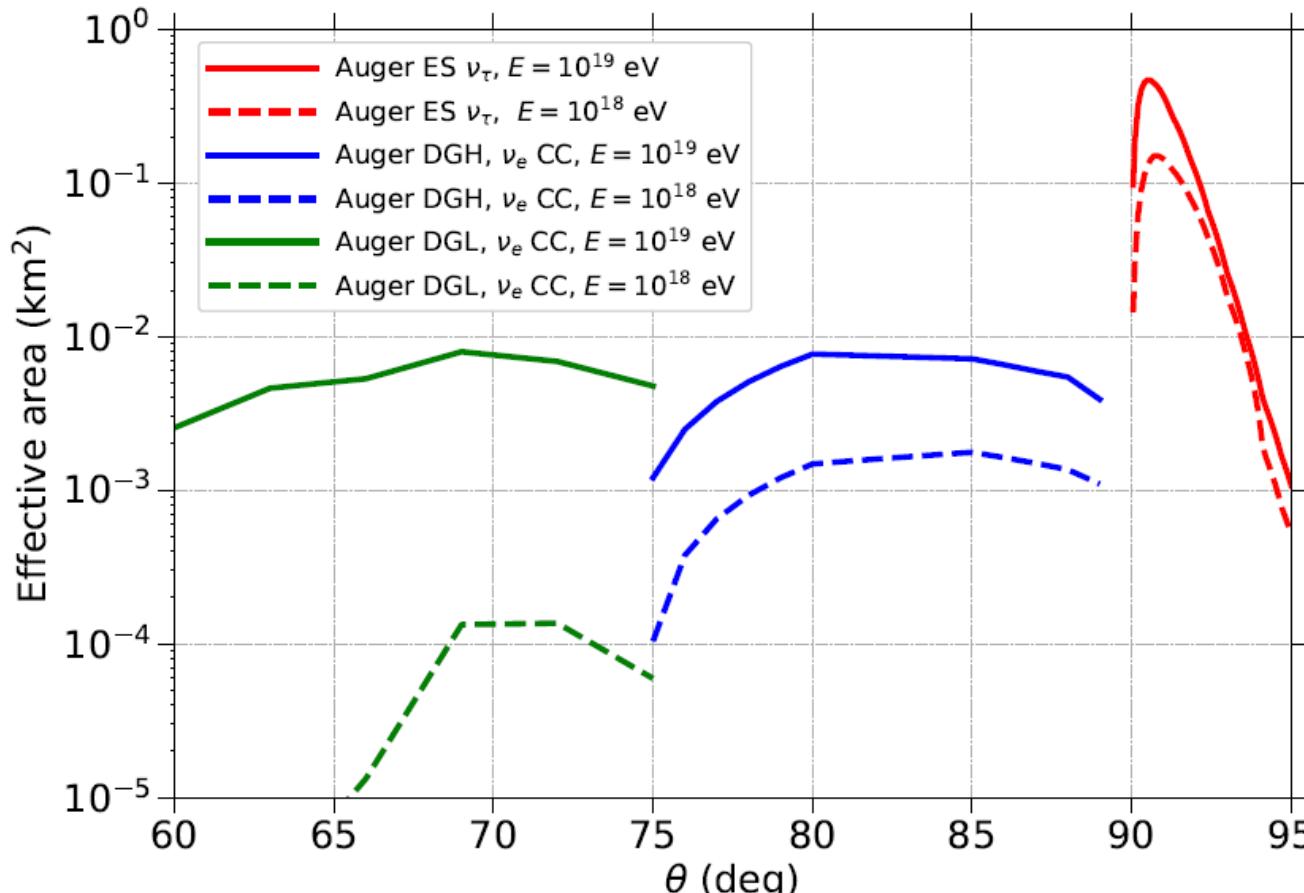
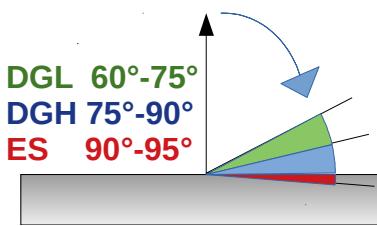
Constraints on proton models
→ sources evolution $\sim (1+z)^m$ up to z_{max}



Where UHE neutrinos come from?

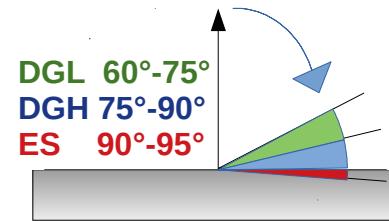
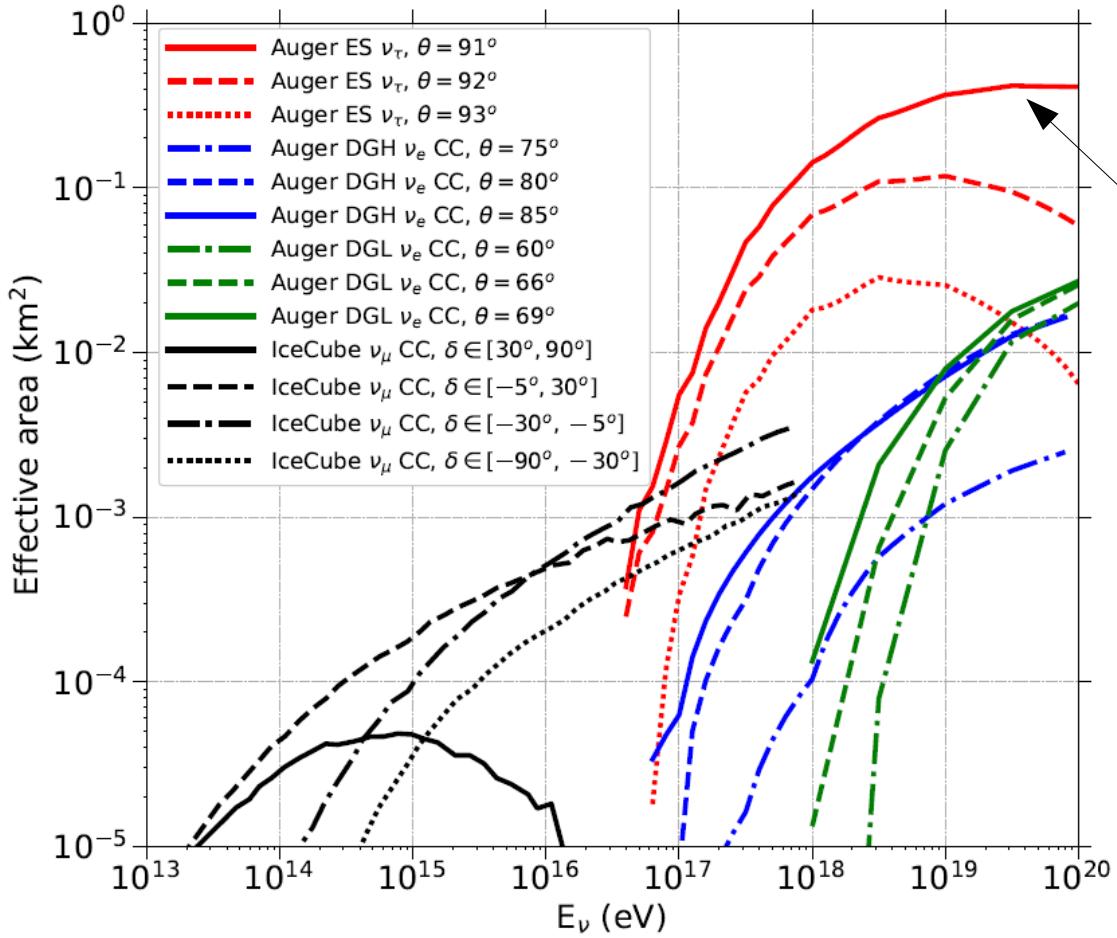


Instantaneous effective area



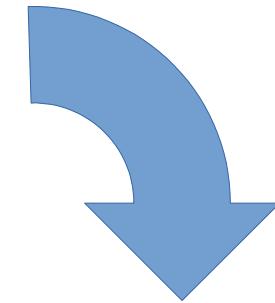
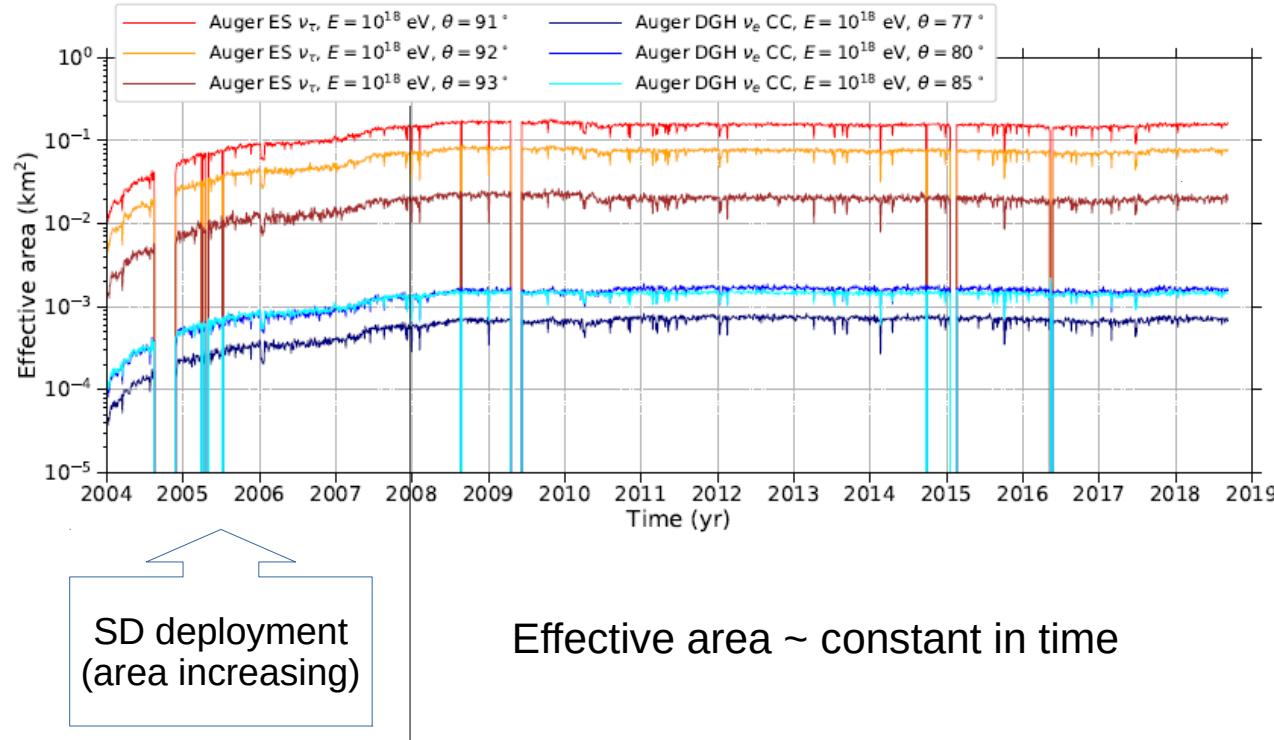
Strong dependence
on the zenith angle

For point sources
(steady and transient)
the capabilities of observation
depend on where the source
is in the FoV of the SD

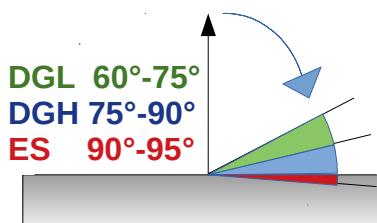


Optimal observation position:
source in the field of view of
the Earth-skimming channel
(right below the horizon)

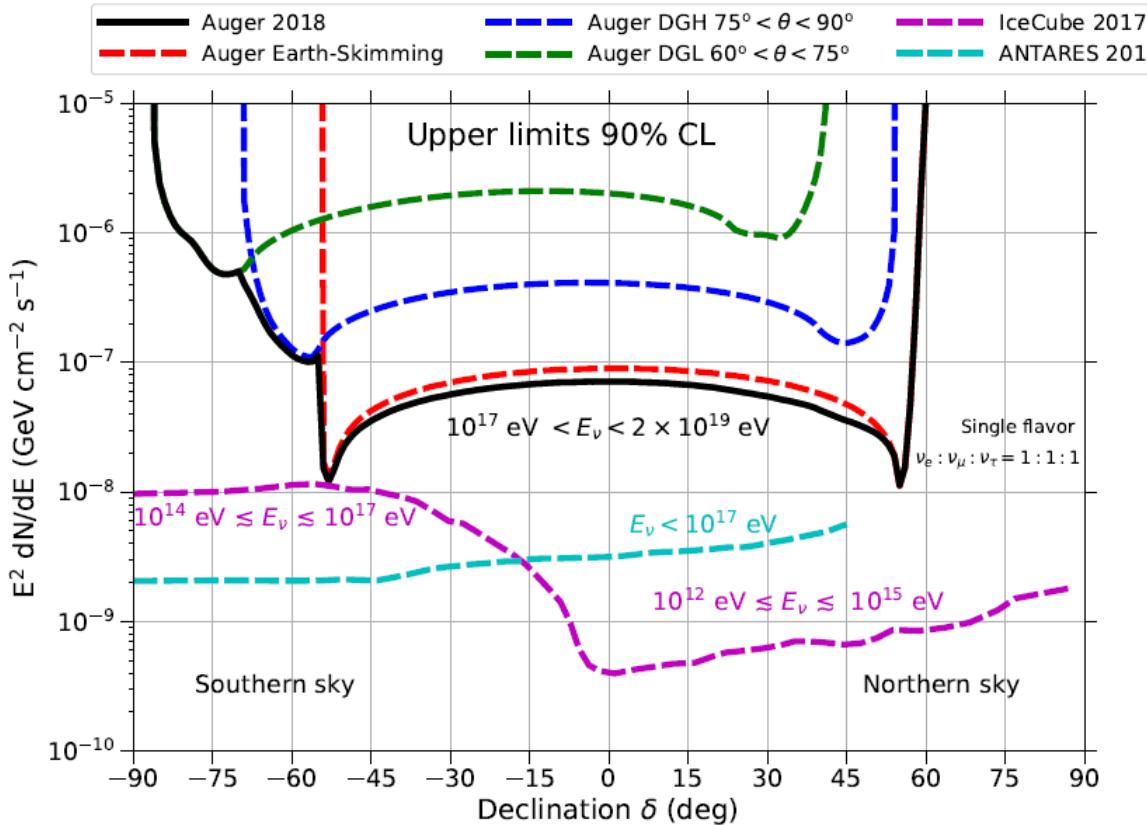
Point-like steady sources (and long transients)



The total exposure depends on the **source declination** as it defines the fraction of sidereal day spent by the source in each search channel



Limits to point-like steady sources

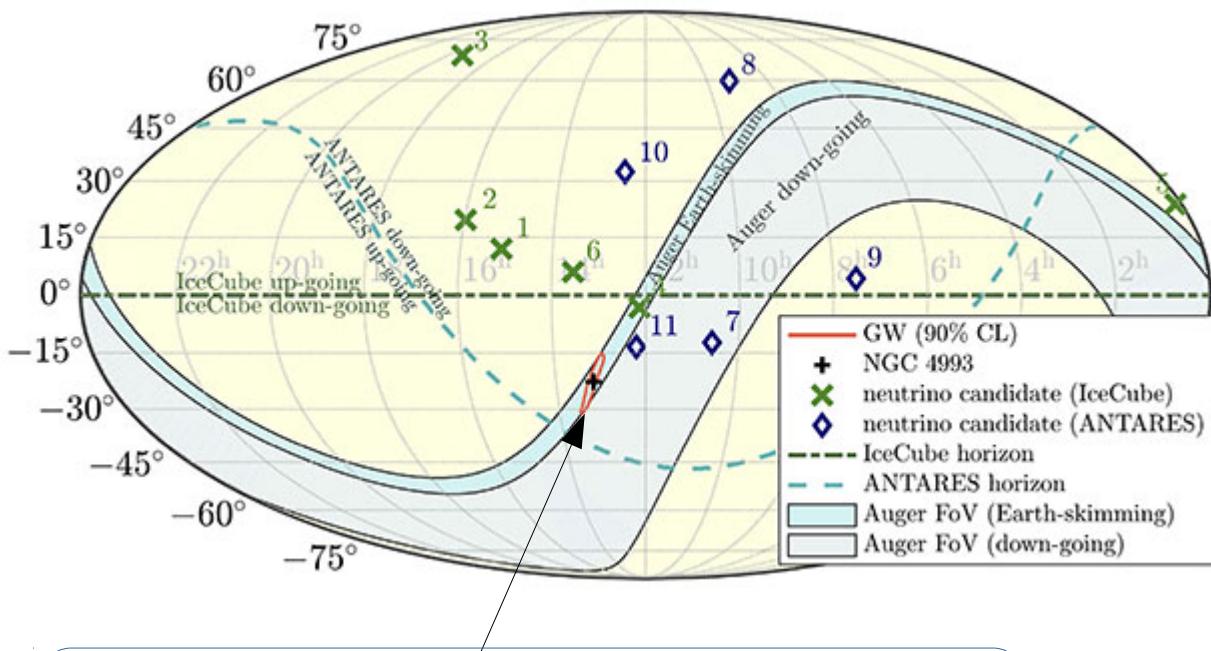


- Good sensitivity in the EeV range in a broad range of declination
- **Maximum sensitivity at declinations -53° and 55°**
(the source spends more time in the Earth-skimming channel)

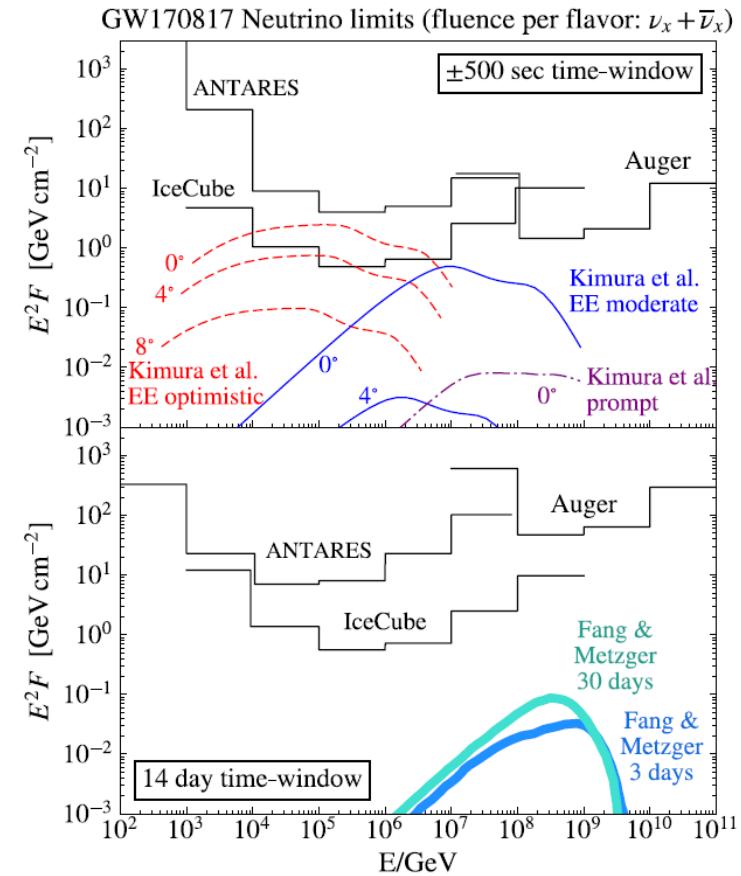
Pierre Auger Coll., JCAP11 (2019) 004

Searching for UHE neutrinos in coincidence with a GW event: BNS merger GW170817 + short GRB

ApJ, 850, L35 (2017)



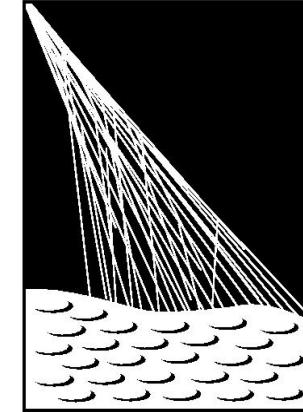
In the ES channel: sweet spot for Auger detection



Conclusions

- The Surface Detector of the Pierre Auger Observatory can be used as a large area detector for **neutrinos at UHE energies (0.1 – 25 EeV)**
 - Mostly sensitive to **tau neutrinos**
 - Strict **limits to the flux of cosmogenic neutrinos**
 - Auger as **key detector in multi-messenger astronomy** at UHE energy:
 - Excellent sensitivity to neutrinos in the EeV range
 - Coverage of a large fraction of the sky
-  More results, including the follow-up search of Ligo/Virgo O1-O3 BBH mergers





November
2019

Malargüe
Argentina

**PIERRE
AUGER
OBSERVATORY**

**Celebration
of the (first)
20 years
of the
Observatory**

