Astrophysics Uniquely Enabled by Observations of High-Energy Cosmic Neutrinos

Thematic Area: Multi-Messenger Astronomy and Astrophysics

Markus Ackermann, Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY) Zeuthen
Markus Ahlers*, Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen
Luis Anchordoqui, City University of New York
Mauricio Bustamante, Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen
Amy Connolly, The Ohio State University
Cosmin Deaconu, University of Chicago
Darren Grant, Michigan State University
Peter Gorham, University of Hawaii, Manoa
Francis Halzen, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Albrecht Karle†, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Kumiko Kotera, Institut d’Astrophysique de Paris
Marek Kowalski, Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY) Zeuthen
Miguel A. Mostafa, Pennsylvania State University
Kohta Murase‡, Pennsylvania State University
Anna Nelles§, Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY) Zeuthen
Angela Olinto, University of Chicago
Andres Romero-Wolf¶, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology
Abigail Vieregg‖, University of Chicago
Stephanie Wissel, California Polytechnic State University

*markus.ahlers@nbi.ku.dk, +45 35 32 80 89
†albrecht.karle@icecube.wisc.edu, +1 608 890 0542
‡murase@psu.edu, +1 814 863 9594
§anna.nelles@desy.de, +49 33762 77389
¶Andrew.Romero-Wolf@jpl.nasa.gov, +1 818 354 0058
‖avieregg@kicp.uchicago.edu, +1 773 834 2988

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Abstract

High-energy cosmic neutrinos carry unique information about the most energetic non-thermal sources in the Universe. This white paper describes the outstanding astrophysics questions that neutrino astronomy can address in the coming decade. A companion white paper discusses how the observation of cosmic neutrinos can address open questions in fundamental physics. Detailed measurements of the diffuse neutrino flux, measurements of neutrinos from point sources, and multi-messenger observations with neutrinos will enable the discovery and characterization of the most energetic sources in the Universe.

Endorsers

Kevork N. Abazajian 1, Sanjib Kumar Agarwalla 2, Juan Antonio Aguilar-Sánchez 3, Marco Ajello 7, Roberto Aloisio 6 6, Jaime Álvarez-Muñiz 7, Rafael Alves Batista 8, Hongjun An 9, Karen Andeen 10, Shin’ichiro Ando 11, Gisela Anton 12, Ignatios Antoniadis 13 14, Katsuaki Asano 16, Katie Auchettl 16, Jan Auffenberg 17, Hugo Ayala 18, Xinhua Bai 19, Gabriela Barenboim 20, Vernon Barger 21, Imre Bartos 22, Steve W. Barwick 1, John Beacom 23, James J. Beatty 23, Nicole F. Bell 24, José Bellido 25, Segev BenZvi 26, Douglas R. Bergman 27, José Bernabéu 20, Elisa Bernardini 28 29, Mario Bertaina 30, Gianfranco Bertone 11, Peter F. Bertone 31 32, Francesca Bisconti 33, Jonathan Biteau 33, Erik Blaufuss 34, Summer Blot 29, Julien Bolmont 35, Zeljka Bosnjak 36, Olga Botner 37, Federica Bradascio 29, Esra Bulbul 38, Alexander Burgman 37, Francesco Cafagna 39, Regina Caputo 40, Rossella Caruso 41, Marco Casolino 3, Karem Peñaló Castillo 42, Silvia Celli 43, S. Bradley Cenko 40, Andrew Chen 44, Yaocheng Chen 45, Talai Mohamed Cherif 46, Naifis Rezwan Khan Chowdhury 20, Eugene M. Chudnovsky 47, Brian A. Clark 23, Pablo Correa 48, Doug F. Cowen 18, Paschal Coyle 49, Linda Cremonesi 50, Jane Lixin Dai 51, Basudeb Dasgupta 52, André de Gouvêa 53, Sijbrand de Jong 55 56, Simon De Kockere 48, João R. T. de Mello Neto 54, Krijn D. de Vries 48, Gwenhaël de Wasseige 96, Valentin Decoene 57, Peter B. Denton 58, Tyce DeYoung 59, Rebecca Diesing 60, Markus Dittmer 61, Klaus Dolag 62, Michele Doro 28, Michael A. DuVernois 21, Toshikazu Ebisuzaki 63, Rikard Enberg 37, Ralph Engel 64, Johannes Eser 65, Arman Esmaili 66, Ke Fang 67, Jonathan L. Feng 1, Gustavo Figueiredo 68, George Filippatos 65, Chad Finley 69, Derek Fox 18, Anna Franckowiak 29, Elizabeth Friedman 34, Toshihiro Fujii 70, Daniele Gaggero 71, Alberto M. Gago 72, Thomas Gaisser 73, Shan Gao 29, Carlos García Canal 74, Daniel García-Fernández 29, Simone Garrappa 29, Maria Vittoria Garzelli 75 76, Christian Glaser 1, Allan Hallgren 37, Jordan C. Hanson 77, Andreas Haungs 64, John W. Hewitt 78, Jannik Hofestädt 12, Benjamin Hokanson-Fasig 21, Dan Hooper 79 60, Shunsaku Horiuchi 80, Feifei Huang 81, Patrick Huber 80, Tim Huege 64, Kaeli Hughes 60, Naoya Inoue 82, Susumu Inoue 63, Fabio Iocco 83, Kunihiro Ioka 70, Clancy W. James 84, Eleanor Judd 85, Daniel Kabat 47, Matthias Kadler 86, Fumiyoshi Kajino 87, Takaaki Kajita 15, Marc Kamionkowski 88, Alexander Kappes 61, Dimitra Karabali 47, Timo Karg 29, Tepepi Katorii 89, Uli F. Katz 12, Azadeh Keivani 90, John L. Kelley 21, Myoungchul Kim 91, Shigeo S. Kimura 18, Spencer Klein 92, Stefan Klepsner 29, David Koke 61, Hermann Kolanoski 93, Lutz Köpke 94, Joachim Kopp 94 95, Claudio Kopper 59,
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The Unique Tool of Neutrino Astronomy

Neutrino astronomy allows us to discover and characterize the most energetic non-thermal sources in the Universe. Despite observations of cosmic rays (charged nuclei), which reach energies that are ten million times higher than those achievable in the Large Hadron Collider [1,2], and observations of γ-rays [3] and astrophysical neutrinos [4–10], we do not yet know where or how these particles are accelerated. Neutrino astronomy is a key to directly answering the question of how particles are accelerated to these extreme energies. Cosmic rays can collide with gas and radiation in their sources or while propagating over cosmic distances until they reach Earth. A “smoking-gun” signal of such interactions is the production of high-energy neutrinos.

Astrophysical neutrinos provide insight into source characteristics not accessible through the observation of other messengers. Due to their low cross sections, neutrinos can escape dense astrophysical environments that are opaque to photons. In contrast to γ-rays, neutrinos travel almost unimpeded through the Universe, allowing direct observation of their sources at high redshifts with sub-degree-scale pointing. Unlike cosmic rays, neutrinos are not deflected in magnetic fields and can be observed in spatial and temporal coincidence with photons and gravitational waves [11,12], which is a key prerequisite to reap the scientific rewards of multi-messenger astronomy. In addition, neutrinos come in different flavors — electron, muon, and tau neutrinos (νₑ, νµ, & ντ) — and the flavor ratios observed at Earth give insight into the environment of cosmic-ray sources.

The last decade ushered in high-energy neutrino astronomy, with the discovery of an astrophysical neutrino flux in the 10 TeV – 10 PeV energy range [4–10]. The arrival directions of the most energetic neutrinos are shown in Fig. 1 and are consistent with a uniform distribution across the sky after accounting for detector acceptance. Neutrino emission at the observed flux level has been predicted from a variety of source classes, including γ-ray bursts, blazars, starburst galaxies, galaxy clusters, and others (see, e.g. [13,14]). Recently, coincident observations of neutrinos and γ-rays from the blazar TXS 0506+056 presented evidence of the first extragalactic neutrino source [15,16]. However, this cannot be the entire story: multiple independent analyses indicate that only a fraction of the diffuse neutrino flux can come from γ-ray blazars [17–22].

In the next decade, the development, construction, and operation of multiple neutrino detectors that cover complementary parts of the sky, have a wide range of neutrino energies, and have sensitivity to different flavors, will disentangle the complexities of the neutrino sky. Real-time multi-messenger campaigns, in collaboration with multi-wavelength (radio to γ-ray) and gravitational-wave astronomers, could prove crucial in unveiling the sources of the most energetic particles and the acceleration mechanisms at work. Neutrinos would provide insights into the physics of stellar explosions, compact object mergers, and relativistic jets, as well as particle acceleration processes.

Discovering and Characterizing the Most Energetic Sources in the Universe

The goal of discovering the most energetic non-thermal sources in the Universe can be approached through multiple observational avenues. Detailed observations of all cosmic messengers, including neutrinos, are needed to fully understand the processes at work. Precision measurements of the diffuse neutrino spectrum will shed light on the physics of the most energetic non-thermal sources and their host environments. High-resolution neutrino data from observatories with deep exposure and wide sky coverage will allow us to identify the source population(s) responsible for the diffuse neutrino emission. Combining observations of these neutrinos and other cosmic messengers will provide the optimal strategy of identifying these sources and determining the governing physics.
Arrival directions of most energetic neutrino events

Figure 1: Arrival directions of neutrino events from IceCube. Shown are upgoing track events [8,9] (⊙), the high-energy starting events (HESE) (tracks ⊗ and cascades ⊕) [6,7,10], and additional track events published as public alerts (⊙) [23,24]. The blue-shaded region indicates where the Earth absorption of 100-TeV neutrinos becomes important. The dashed line indicates the equatorial plane. We also indicate the location of the blazar TXS 0506+056 (⭐).

The current lack of established neutrino point sources — despite a firm detection of a diffuse neutrino flux — indicates a population of weak extragalactic sources. This is illustrated in Fig. 2, which shows a parametrization of the diffuse flux (magenta bands) in terms of the local density and luminosity of steady source populations [17] (left plot) or local density rate and bolometric energy for transient source populations [27] (right plot). The lack of neutrino sources after ten years of observations by IceCube translates into the dark-blue shaded exclusion regions. Source populations with sufficiently large local densities — like starburst galaxies [29–38], galaxy clusters and groups [31,32,41], low-luminosity AGN [42], radio-quiet AGN [43–45], or star-forming galaxies with AGN outflows [34,46–49] — or with high local rate densities — like (extragalactic) jet-powered SNe including hypernovae [50–53] and interaction-powered SNe [54,55] — are presently consistent with the observations. Observatories with improvements in point-source sensitivity over current detectors would greatly expand the discovery potential for the brightest sources of these candidate populations (see Fig. 2) and other candidate sources like TXS 0506+056.

Current measurements of the isotropic neutrino flux (φ) are shown in Fig. 3, along with the observed isotropic γ-ray background (IGB) and the UHE cosmic-ray flux. The correspondence among the energy densities, proportional to $E^2 \phi$, observed in neutrinos, γ-rays, and cosmic rays suggests a strong multi-messenger relationship that offer intriguing prospects for deeper observations with a new generation of instruments.

A) The simultaneous production of neutral and charged pions in cosmic-ray interactions suggests that the sources of high-energy neutrinos could also be strong 10 TeV –10 PeV γ-ray emitters. For extragalactic scenarios, this γ-ray emission is not directly observable because of the strong absorption of photons by $e^+ e^-$ pair production in extragalactic background photons. High-energy γ-rays initiate electromagnetic cascades of repeated inverse-Compton scattering and pair production that eventually contribute to the diffuse γ-rays below 100 GeV, which provides a theoretical upper limit to the diffuse neutrino flux [56,57]. The detected flux of > 100 TeV neutrinos with the hadronuclear origin is saturated by the diffuse γ-ray data [31] (see blue lines in Fig. 3). Intrigu-
**Figure 2:** **Left:** Comparison of the diffuse neutrino emission (solid magenta band) to the effective local density and luminosity of extragalactic neutrino source populations. We indicate several candidate populations (⭐) by the required neutrino luminosity to account for the full diffuse flux \[17\] (see also \[25\]). The lower (upper) edge of the band assumes rapid (no) redshift evolution. The dark-blue-shaded region indicates IceCube’s discovery potential of the closest source of the population \[E^2 \phi_{\nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_\mu} \approx 10^{-12} \text{ TeV/cm}^2/s\] in the Northern Hemisphere \[26\]). **Right:** The same comparison for transient neutrino sources parametrized by their local density rate and bolometric energy \[27\]. The discovery potential of the closest source is based on 10 years of livetime \[E^2 F_{\nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_\mu} \approx 0.1 \text{ GeV/cm}^2\] in the Northern Hemisphere \[28\]).

- **A)** The strong correspondence of high-energy messengers — suggested by the diffuse data in Fig.3 — provides excellent motivation for multi-messenger observations. Linking together observations of multiple messengers in time and space will allow direct correlation of neutrino sources.

  **B)** Precision measurements of the neutrino flux can test the idea of cosmic particle unification, in which sub-TeV \(\gamma\)-rays, PeV neutrinos, and UHE cosmic rays can be explained simultaneously \[17,41,60,61\]. If the neutrino flux is related to the sources of UHE cosmic rays, then there is a different theoretical upper limit (the dashed green line in Fig.3) to the neutrino flux \[62,63\]. UHE cosmic ray sources can be embedded in environments that act as “cosmic-ray reservoirs” where magnetic fields trap cosmic rays with energies far below the highest cosmic-ray energies. The trapped cosmic rays collide with gas and produce a flux of \(\gamma\)-rays and neutrinos. The measured IceCube flux is consistent with predictions of some of these models \[29,39,40\]; see, however, \[64\].

  **C)** The attenuation of UHE cosmic rays through resonant interactions with cosmic microwave background photons results in the production of UHE neutrinos. This mechanism, first pointed out by Greisen, Zatsepin and Kuzmin \[67,68\] (GZK), causes a suppression of the UHE cosmic ray proton flux beyond \(5 \times 10^{10} \text{ GeV} \) \[67,68\] and gives rise to a flux of UHE neutrinos \[69\], not yet detected, shown in Fig.3. The observation of these cosmogenic neutrinos at \(~\text{EeV}\), or a stringent upper limit on their flux, will severely restrict models of acceleration, source evolution, cosmic ray composition, and transition from Galactic to extragalactic components, and serve as a complement to cosmic-ray measurements to limit possible sources (e.g., \[56,69–87\]).

- **Figure Name:** Comparison of effective neutrino luminosity and effective local density.

- **Diagram Notes:**
  - The left diagram compares the diffuse neutrino emission (solid magenta band) to the effective local density and luminosity of extragalactic neutrino source populations.
  - The right diagram compares transient neutrino sources parametrized by their local density rate and bolometric energy.

- **Source and References:**
  - \[17\], \[25\], \[26\], \[27\], \[41\], \[60\], \[61\], \[62\], \[63\], \[64\], \[67\], \[68\], \[69\], \[56\], \[69–87\].
with specific sources of $\gamma$-rays and offers a wealth of information that is not available with neutrino astronomy alone. The most successful example so far is the multi-messenger flare of TXS 0506+056 [16], which demonstrated the feasibility of neutrino-triggered follow-up campaigns. However, there is no simple concordance picture of neutrino emission from this source [88–102], so further studies are required to establish blazar flares as sources of high-energy neutrinos.

High-energy neutrino observations will allow us to investigate the rich diversity of stellar explosions — ranging from core-collapse SNe [103,104], over trans-relativistic SNe [105,106] associated with low-luminosity $\gamma$-ray bursts [52,107–112], jet-powered SNe [50,113–117], and wind-powered SNe [118–120], to $\gamma$-ray bursts with ultra-relativistic jets [109,121–152]. Neutrino-triggered follow-up searches [107,153–157] and stacking analyses [158–160] are in reach of testing the predictions. Other candidate transient neutrino sources are jetted tidal disruption events (TDE) [161–167], flaring flat spectrum quasars [168–172], and compact object mergers [173–180]. The latter are also intriguing targets for coincident detection of neutrinos and gravitational waves [173,174], and models have been constrained for the recent merger event GW170817 [181].

Steady emission from Galactic neutrino sources could contribute a fraction of the observed diffuse flux [26,182–188] (e.g., stellar explosion remnants [182,189–195], $\gamma$-ray binaries [183,196–198], star-forming regions [182,199–202], Galactic center and ridge regions [182,203–210], diffuse emission [70,182,211–216], and quasi-isotropic halo emission [182,217–220]).

### Observatory Requirements to Achieve the Science Goals

Meeting these science goals requires measurements of the neutrino flux density, the neutrino spatial distribution, neutrino flavor ratios, and requires linking neutrino observations with observations of complementary astrophysical messengers (see Fig. 4). This flows down to measurement requirements for astrophysical neutrino observatories in the coming decade. Measuring neutrino point-source and diffuse energy flux densities will require large detector arrays. As detector effective areas increase, it is imperative to maintain low backgrounds to achieve improved sensitivity.

The spatial distribution and clustering of high-energy neutrinos across the sky are key observables for revealing their origins. Source catalogue correlations require sub-degree pointing resoluc-
Figure 4: **Left:** Current experimental limits and detections in neutrino astronomy from IceCube \([9,10,221]\), the Pierre Auger Observatory \([222]\), and ANITA \([223]\). Also shown are low-luminosity GRB \([111]\) (see \([50,52]\) for similar spectra) and AGN models \([224]\), and an extrapolation of the IceCube flux, which suggests target sensitivities for the next observatories. **Right:** Observatory requirements for neutrino astronomy targeting different physical parameters.

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