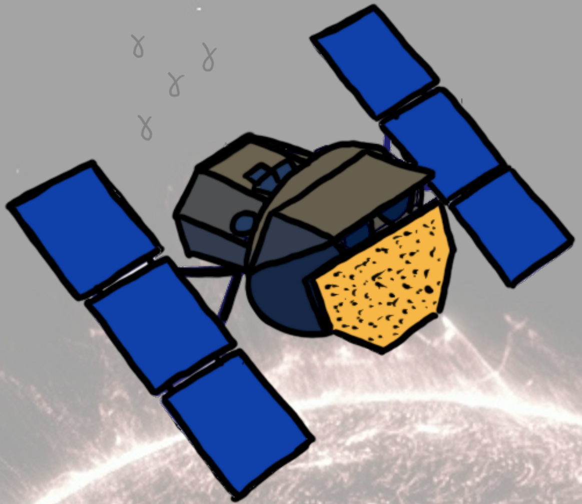
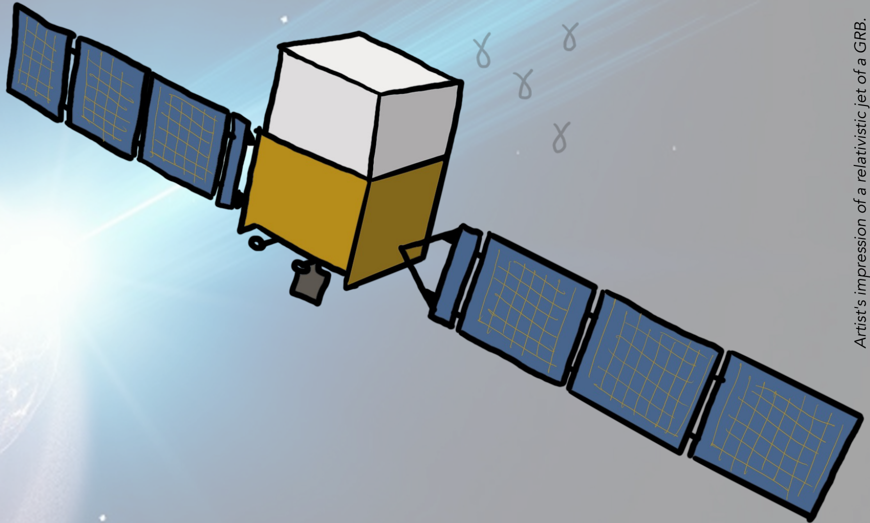


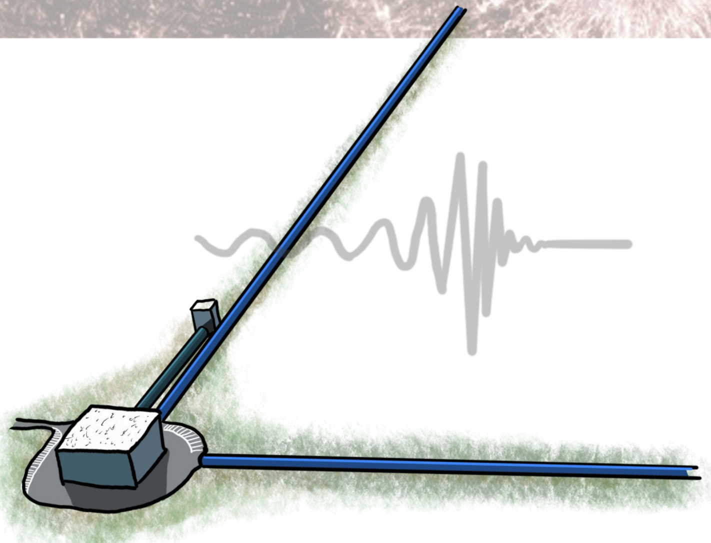


Artist's impression of a relativistic jet of a GRB.
Credit: DESY, Science Communication Lab

New Messengers & New Physics

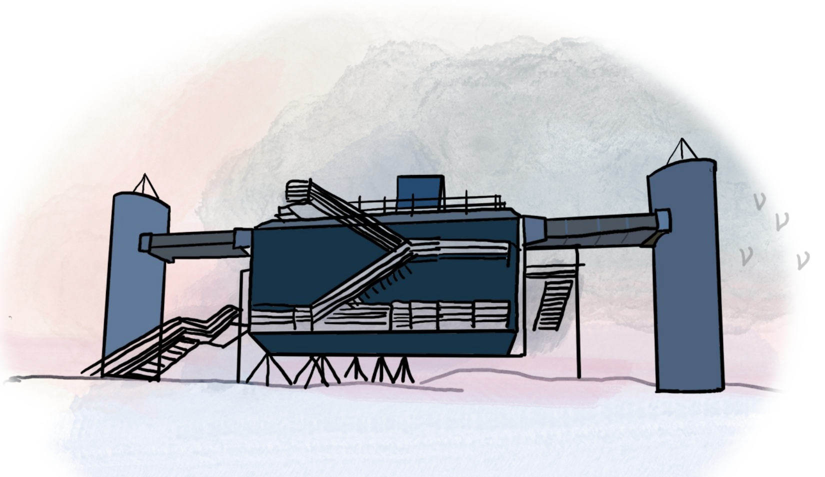
A Survey of the High-energy Universe

Dissertation Presentation at HEAD 21



Milena Crnogorčević (she/her)
Postdoctoral Fellow at the Oskar Klein Centre
milena.crnogorcevic@fysik.su.se

PhD Advisor: Dr. Regina Caputo



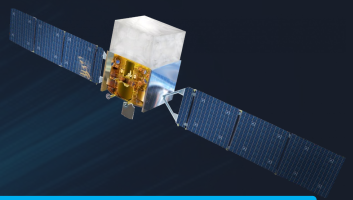
Work done with the support of:

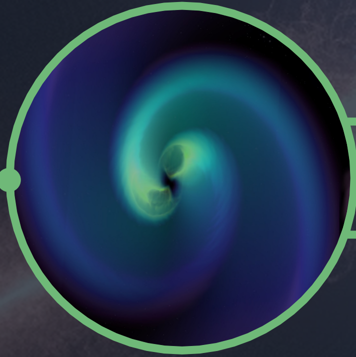
Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope

University of Maryland 1856 Department of Astronomy

NASA

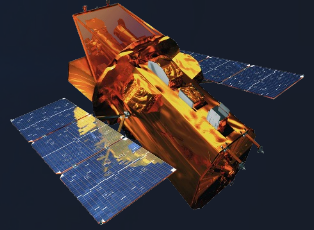
New Physics: ALPs x γ





New Messengers I: GWs x γ

New Messengers II: ν x γ



LIGO VIRGO KAGRA

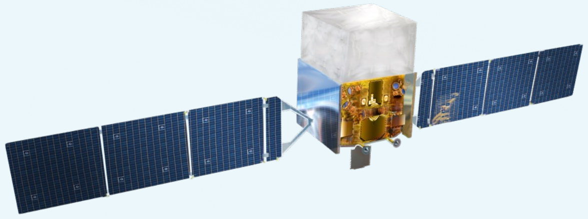
ICECUBE NEUTRINO OBSERVATORY

Dedication

To all the curious kids
with a fire in their belly
and a tremble in their voice

OBSERVATORIES

Fermi

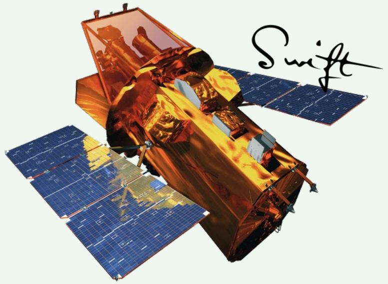


GBM: Gamma-ray Burst Monitor
- FoV: entire unocculted sky
- 8 keV to 40 MeV
- 2300+ bursts (~1 every day or two)

LAT: Large Area Telescope
- Pair-production telescope
- FoV: 2.4 sr (~20% of sky)
- 20 MeV to >300 GeV

GBM: C. Meegan et al. 2009, LAT: Atwood et al. 2009

Swift



BAT: Burst Alert Telescope

- One of three instruments onboard
- FoV: ~ 2 sr
- Localization ~few arcmin
- 15 keV to 150 keV

Barthelmy et al. 2005

LIGO/*Virgo*/KAGRA

- LIGO: detectors in Hanford, WA, and Livingston, LA
- *Virgo*: Cascina, Italy
- KAGRA: Gifu Prefecture, Japan

- Michelson interferometer gravitational wave detectors

The LVK Collaboration (Abbott et al. 2009)

IceCube

- Neutrino detector located at the South Pole
- 5,000+ optical modules
- ~10 GeV to >1 EeV
- All-sky (Northern vs. Southern hemisphere)

The IceCube Collaboration (Aartsen et al. 2017)

CHAPTERS III-IV
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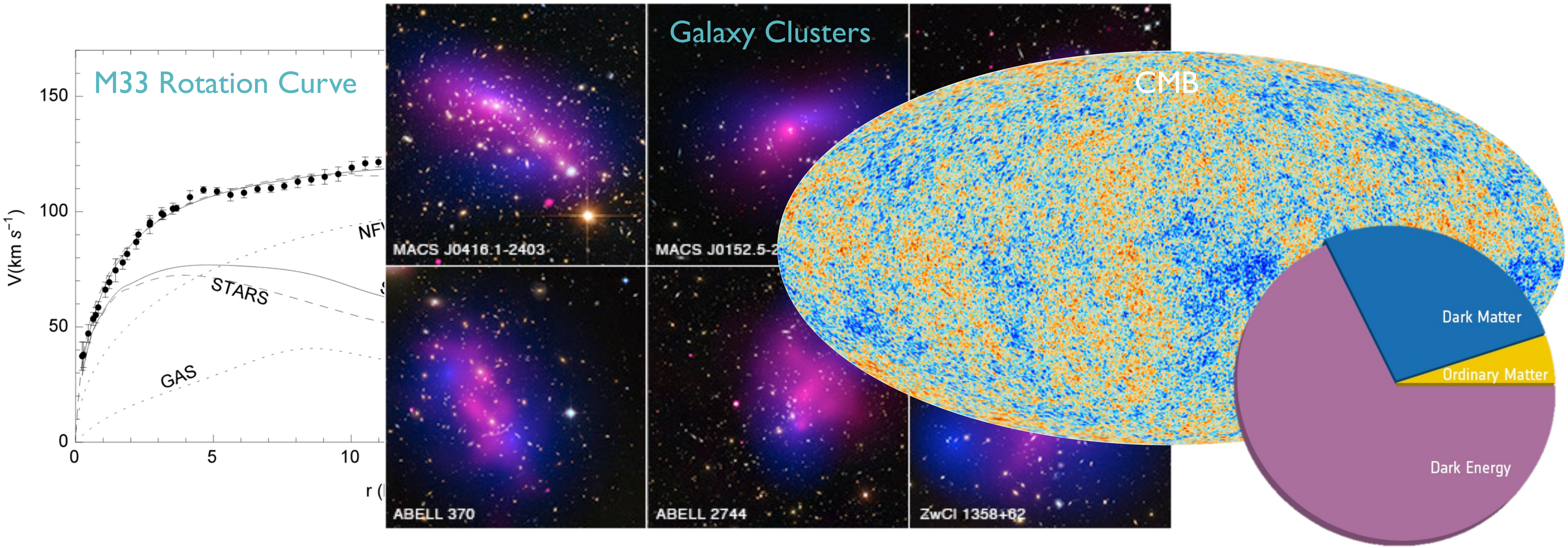
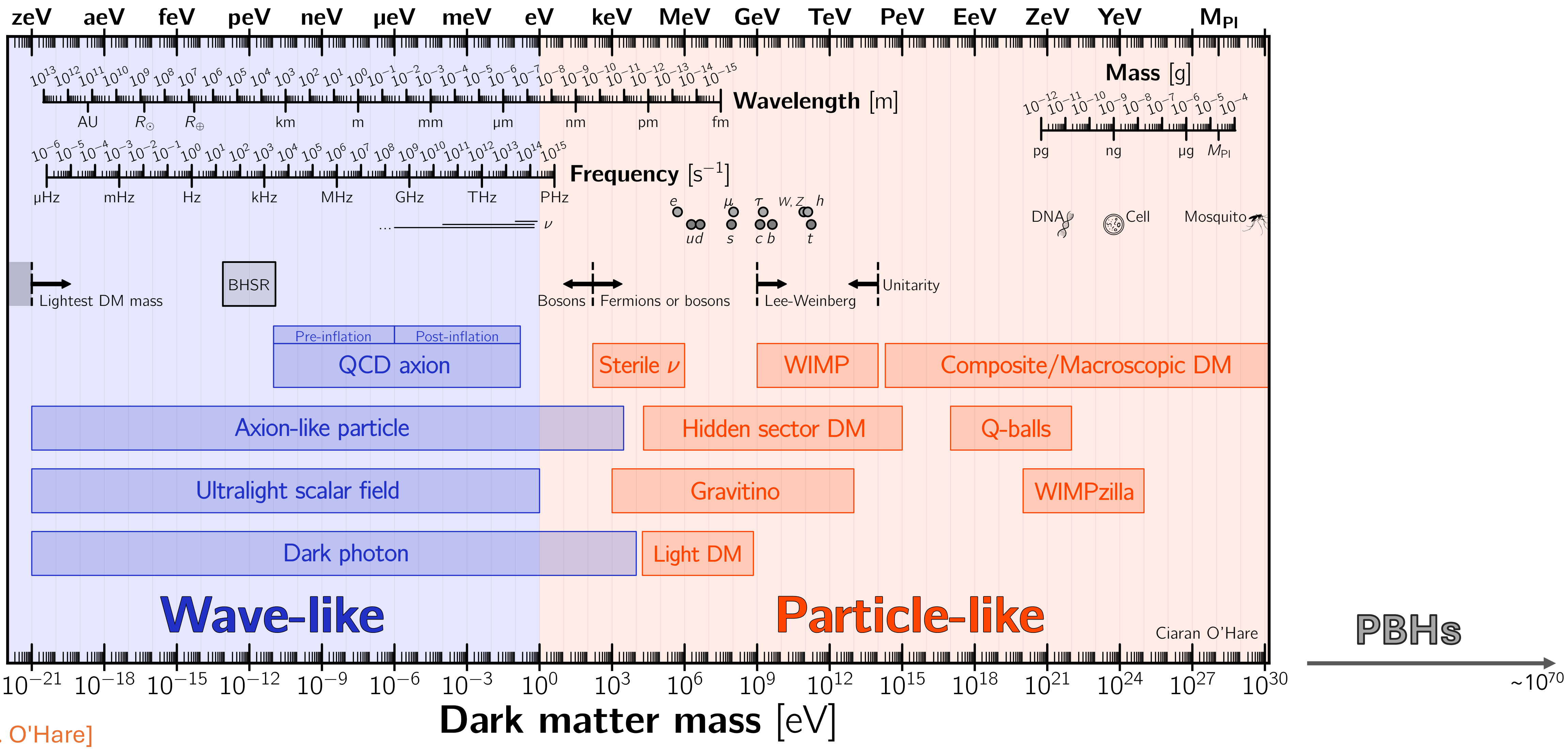
Dark Matter Landscape: An Observer's View

Overwhelming evidence for the existence of dark matter

X-ray: NASA/CXC/Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne, Switzerland/D.Harvey & NASA/CXC/Durham Univ/R.Massey; Optical & Lensing Map: NASA, ESA, D. Harvey (Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne, Switzerland) and R. Massey (Durham University, UK)



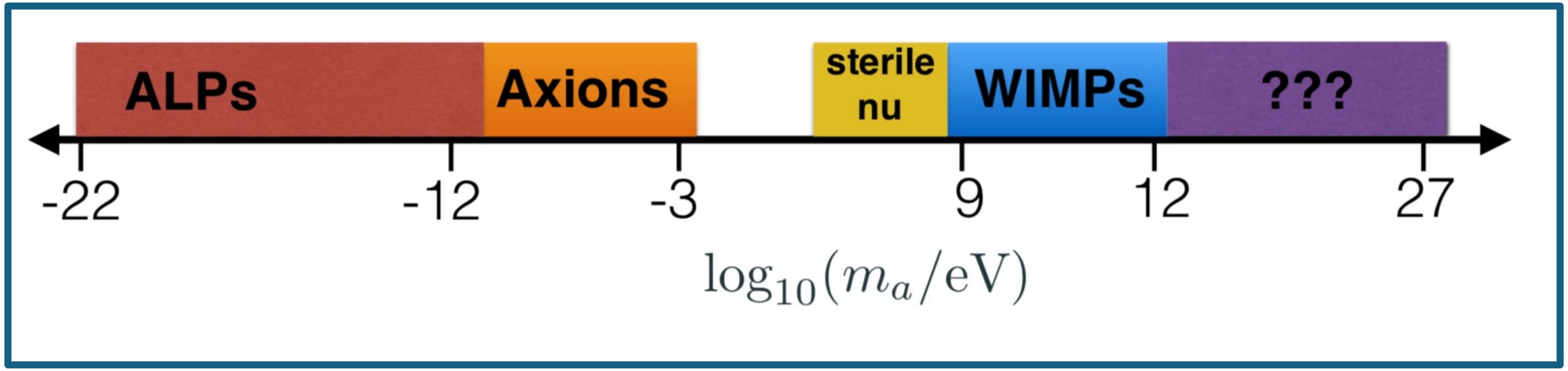
Dark Matter Landscape: A Theorist's View



[Ciaran A. J. O'Hare]

What are Axion-Like Particles (ALPs)?

- Extension of the axion, a proposed solution of the strong charge-parity problem in QCD
- WISPs: weakly-interacting sub-eV particles (mass $\lesssim 10^{-10}$ eV)



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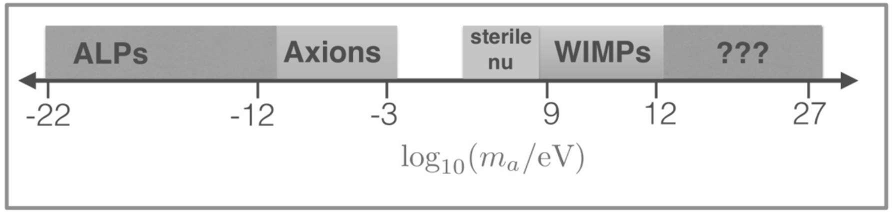
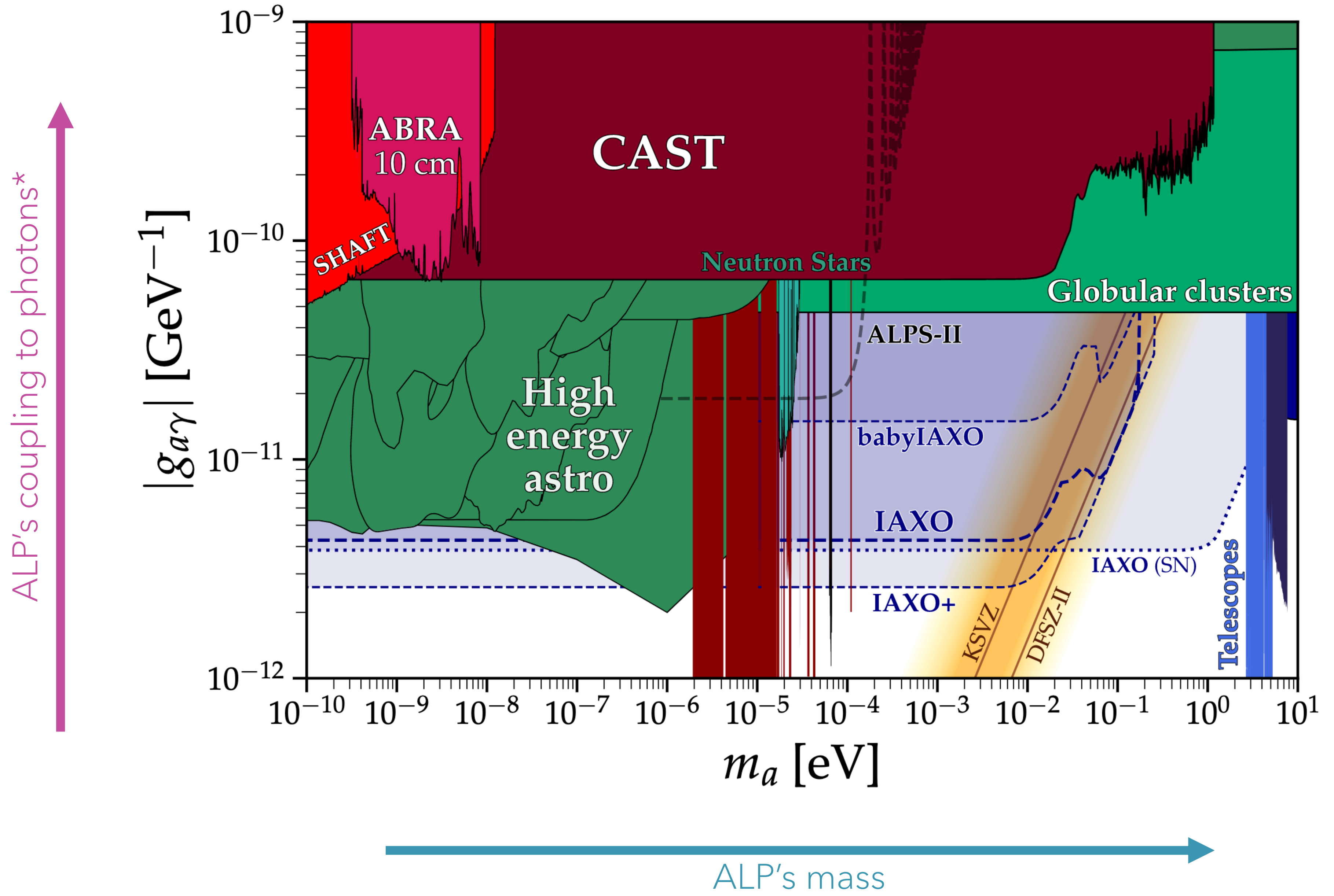


❖ Cold matter requirements:

- ✓ feeble interactions with standard model particles
- ✓ cosmological stability
- ✓ Non-thermal production → cold

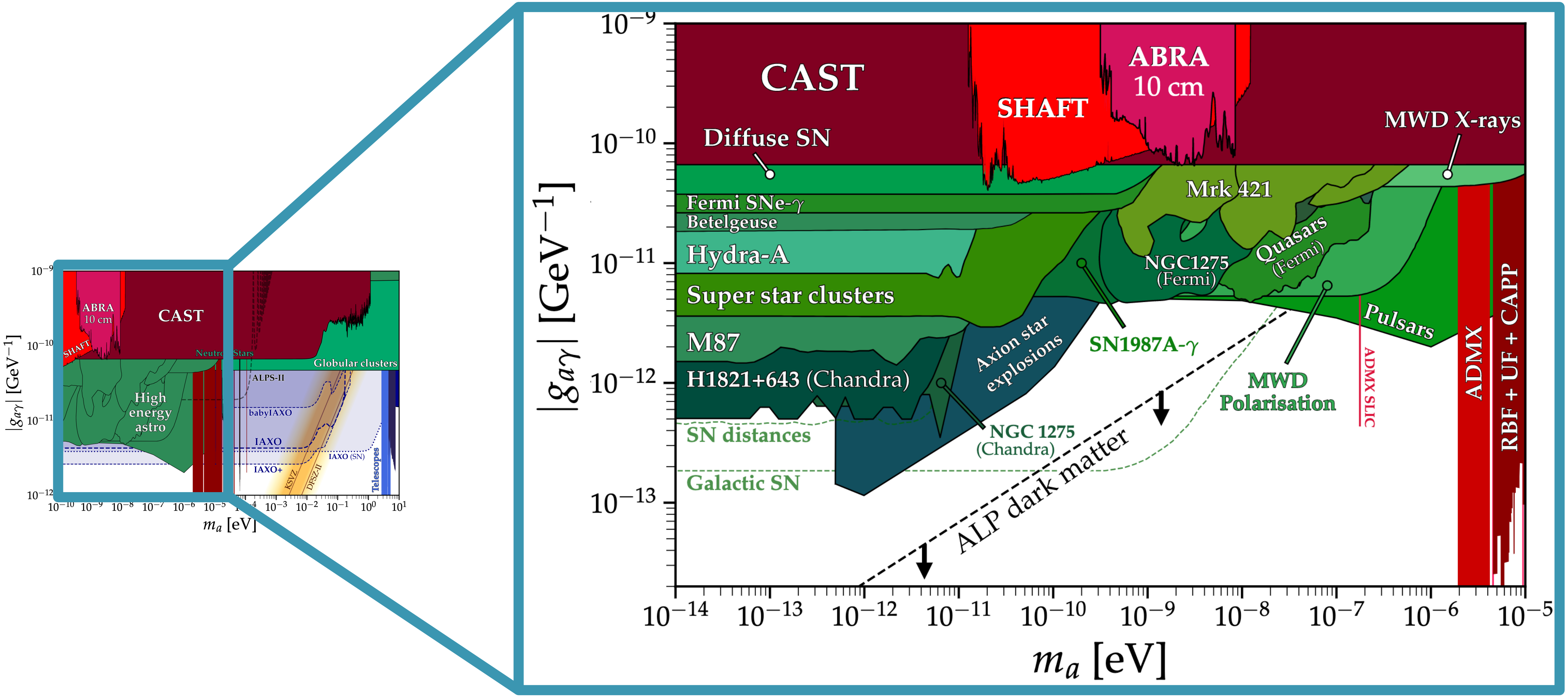
$$\rho_{a,0} \lesssim 1 \frac{keV}{cm^3} \frac{m_a(t_0)}{eV} \left(\frac{\theta(t_1)}{53\,TeV}\right)^2 \rightarrow \text{Dark Matter!}$$

❖ Direct and indirect searches → limits on coupling/mass parameter space



*analogous to a WIMP cross-section

Plot produced using: https://cajohare.github.io/AxionLimits/



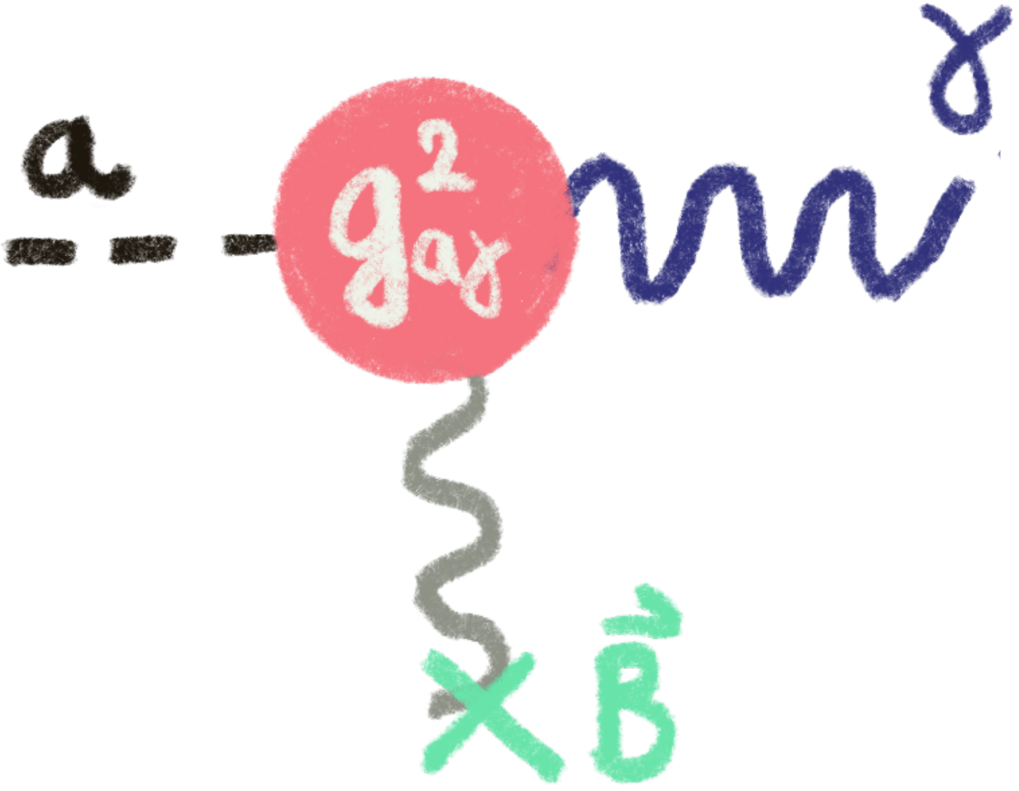
Plot produced using: https://cajohare.github.io/AxionLimits/

Observing ALPs with Gamma Rays

In the presence of an external magnetic field, **B**, ALPs undergo a conversion into photons:

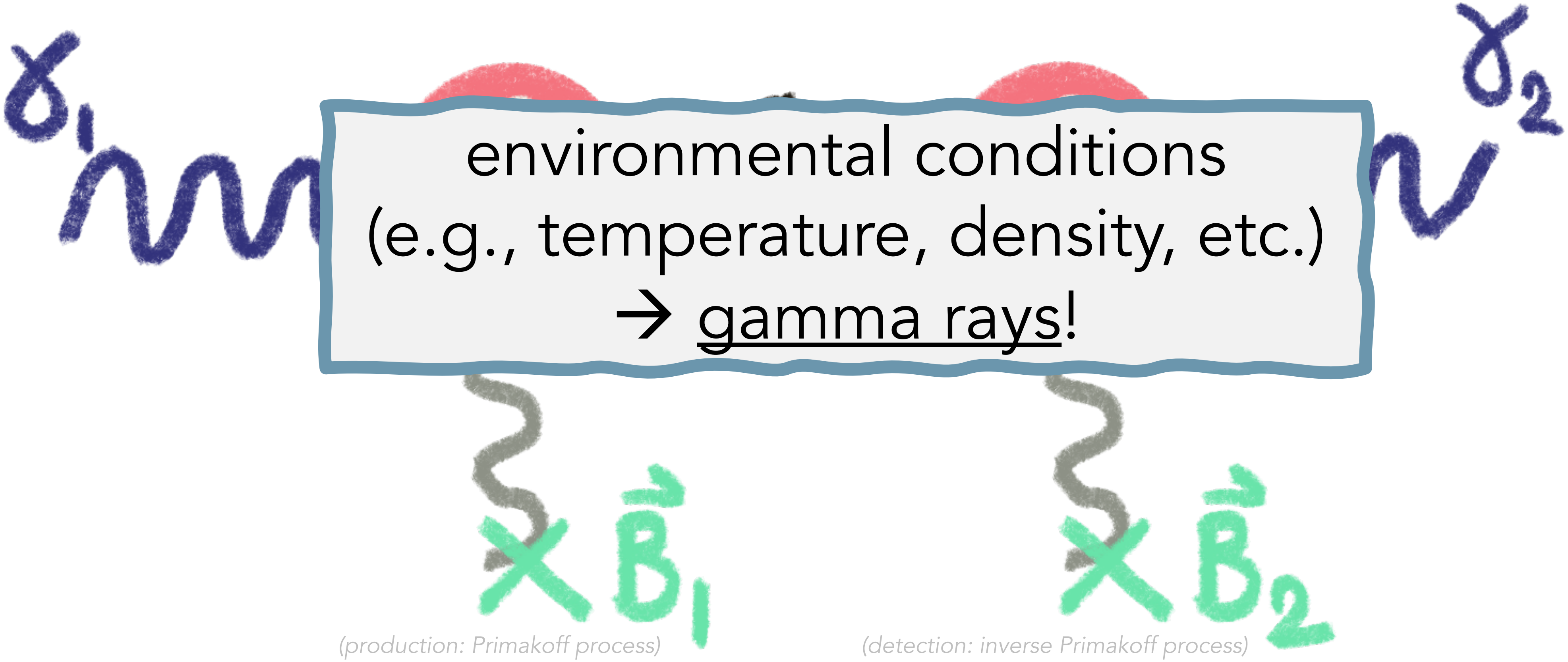
$$\mathcal{L}_{a\gamma} \supset g_{a\gamma}\, \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B}\, a$$

where $g_{a\gamma}$ is ALP-photon coupling rate, and a is the ALP field strength.



Observing ALPs with Gamma Rays

Primakoff process: converting ALPs into photons



environmental conditions
(e.g., temperature, density, etc.)
→ <u>gamma rays</u>!

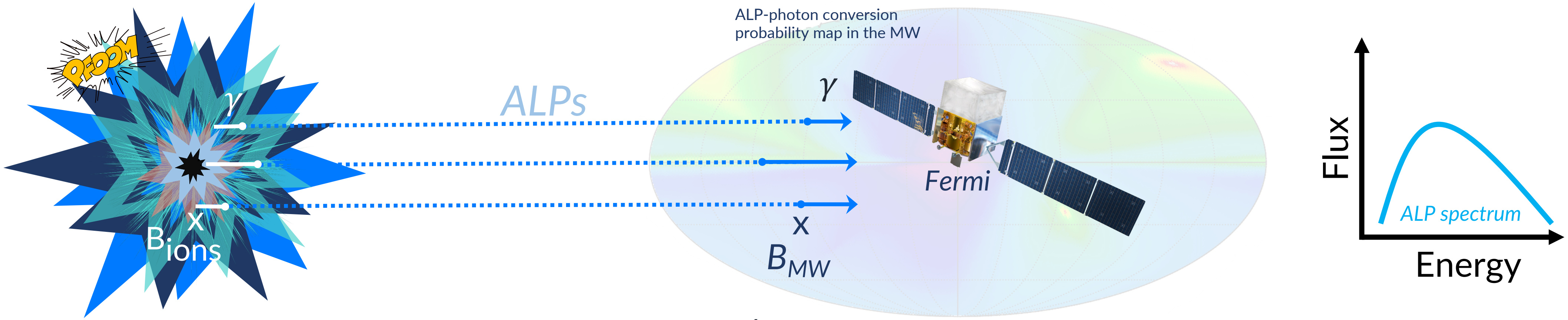
(production: Primakoff process) *(detection: inverse Primakoff process)*

ALP...

is a viable *cold* dark-matter candidate

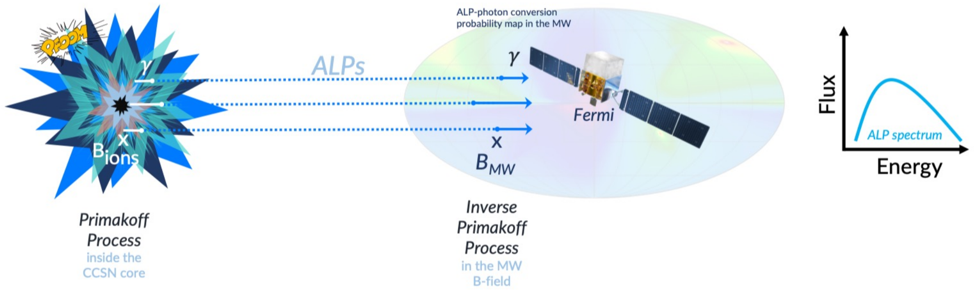
converts into photons in the presence of a magnetic field

parameter space can be probed with gamma-ray observations

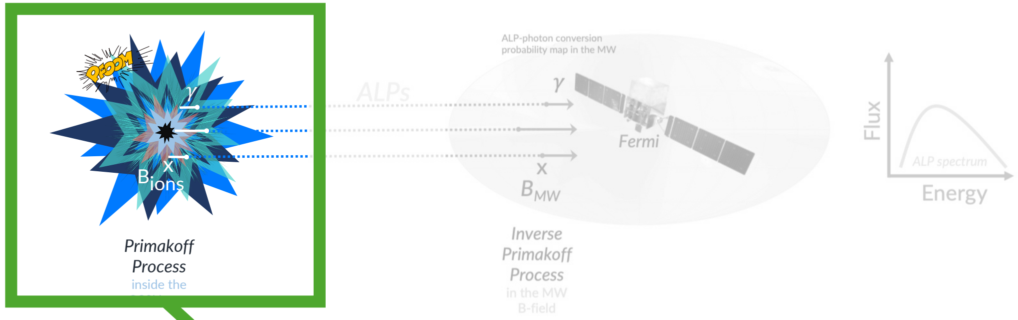


Primakoff Process
inside the CCSN core

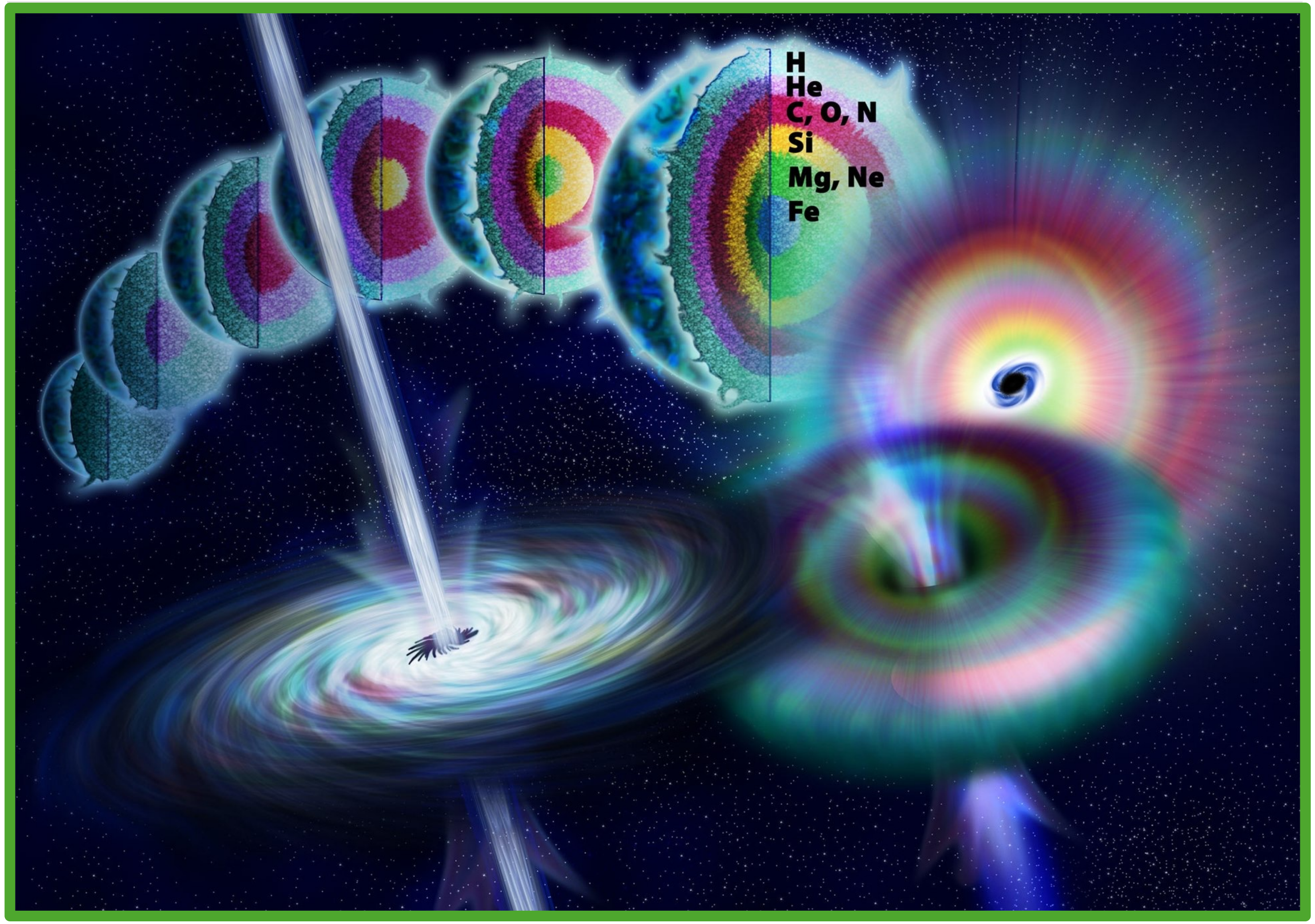
Inverse Primakoff Process
in the MW B-field

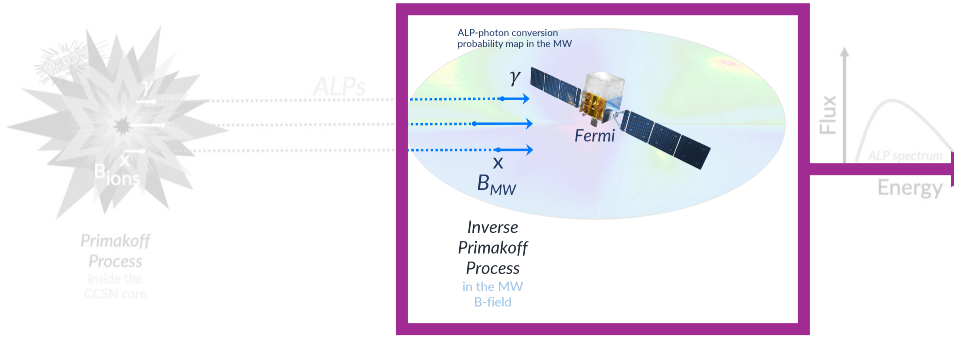


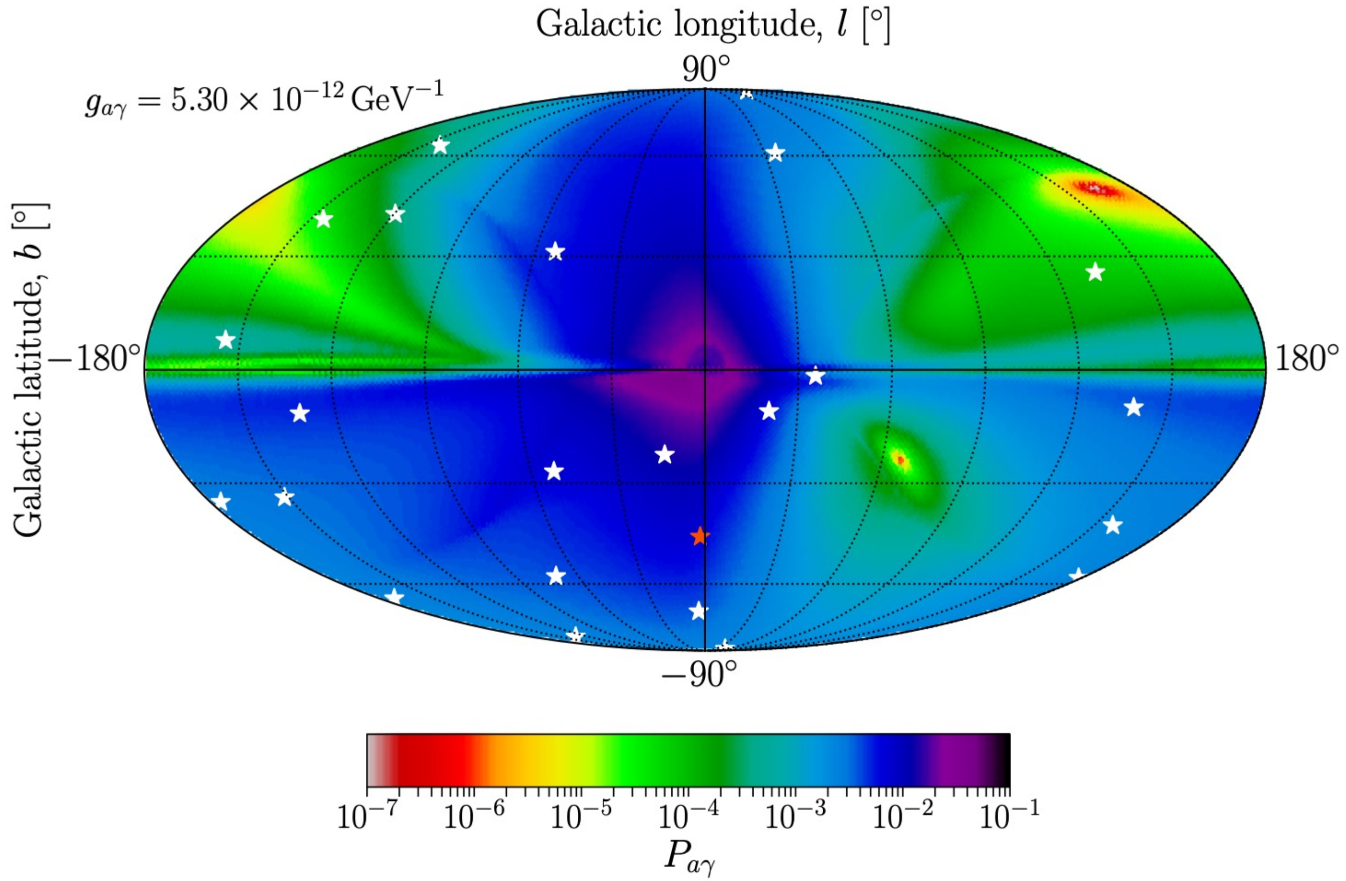
ALPs
γ
x
B ions
Primakoff Process
inside the CCSN core
ALP-photon conversion probability map in the MW
γ
Fermi
x
B_MW
Inverse Primakoff Process
in the MW B-field
Flux
ALP spectrum
Energy



CCSN --- Gamma-ray Burst relationship

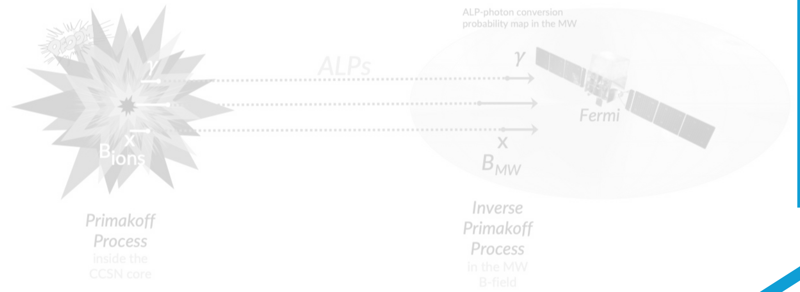


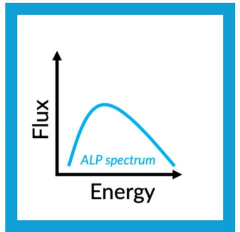




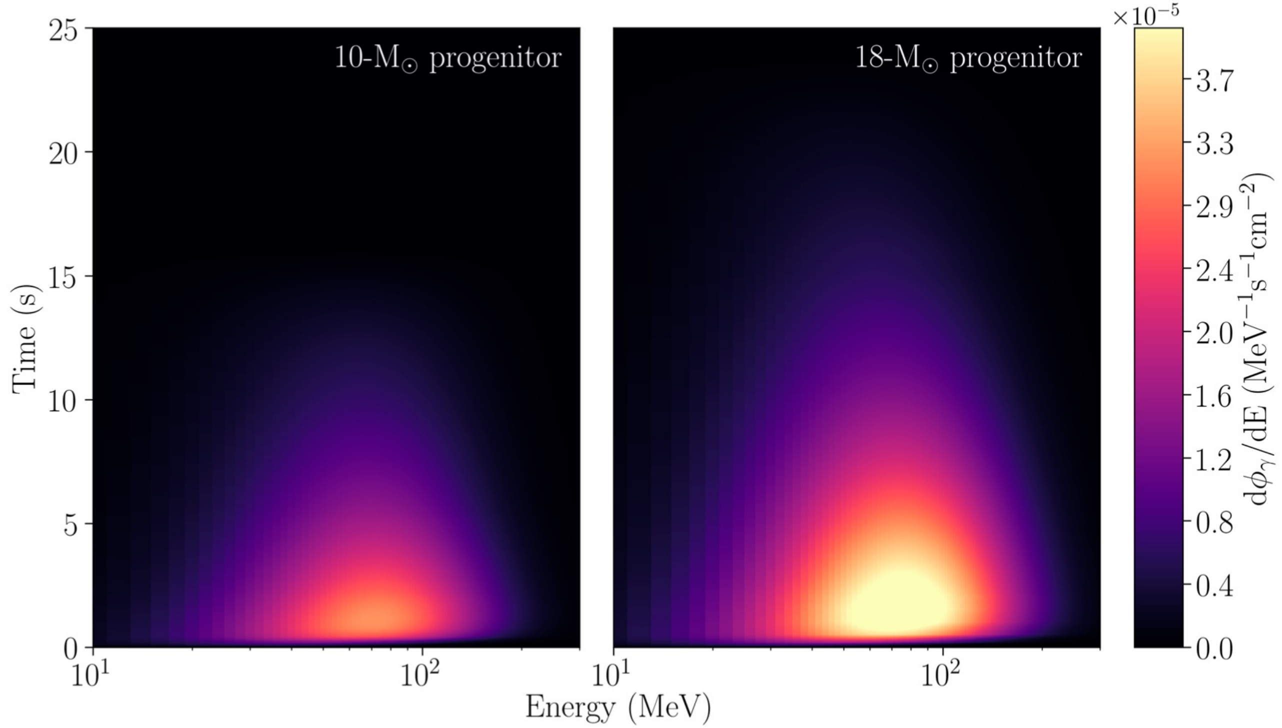
ALP-photon conversion probability map in the Milky Way's magnetic field.

Assumptions: magnetic fields: only considering the MW magnetic field, neglecting IGMF

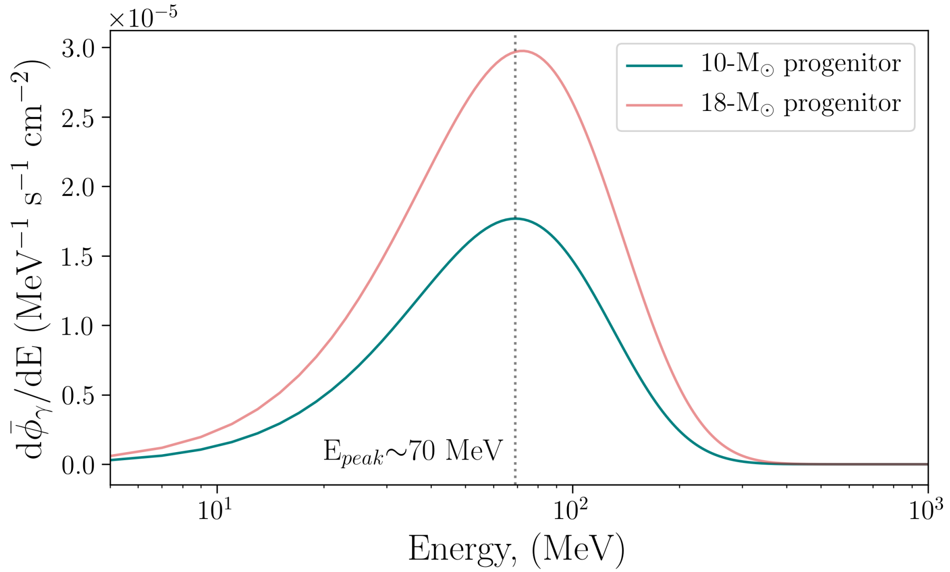




Motivation: ALPs are theorized to have a unique spectral signature in the prompt gamma-ray emission of CCSN. No other known physical processes are predicted to produce such a signature.



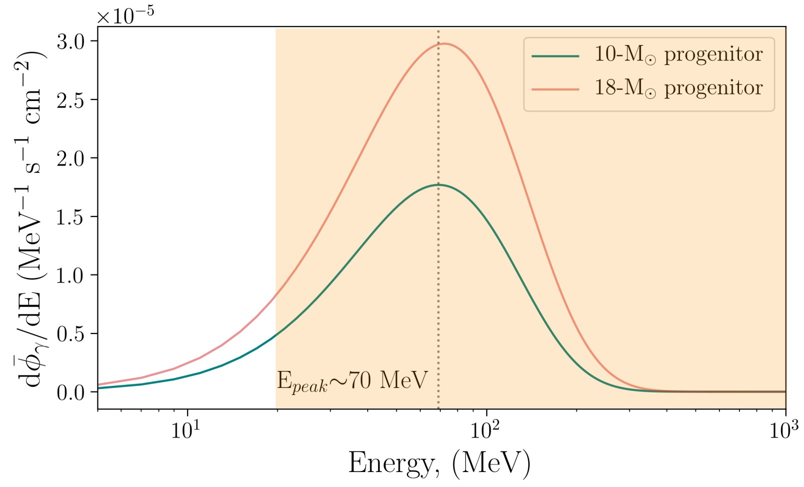
The observed evolution of the ALP-induced gamma-ray emission in time and energy in a core-collapse of a 10 and 18-M$_\odot$ progenitor.

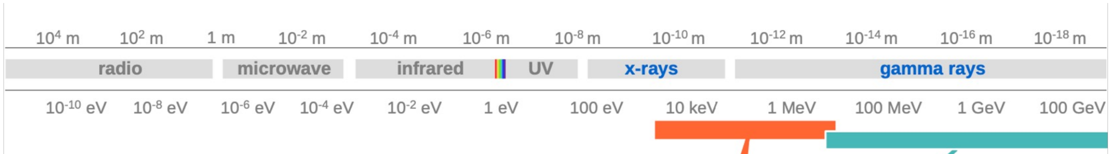


The observed ALP-induced gamma-ray spectrum for 10 and 18-M$_\odot$ progenitors averaged over 10 seconds.

LAT Low Energy Technique (LLE)

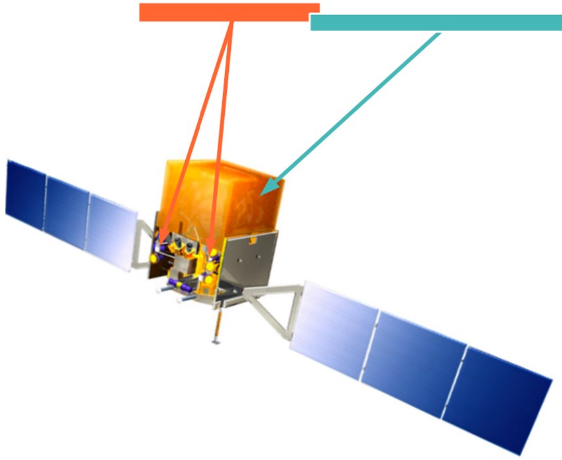
ALP spectrum





GBM Gamma-ray Burst Monitor
12 (NaI) + 2 (BGO) detectors
FoV: entire unocculted sky
8 keV to 40 MeV
2300+ bursts (~1 every day or two)

LAT Large Area Telescope
Pair-production telescope
FoV: 2.4 sr (~20% of sky)
~20 MeV to >300 GeV

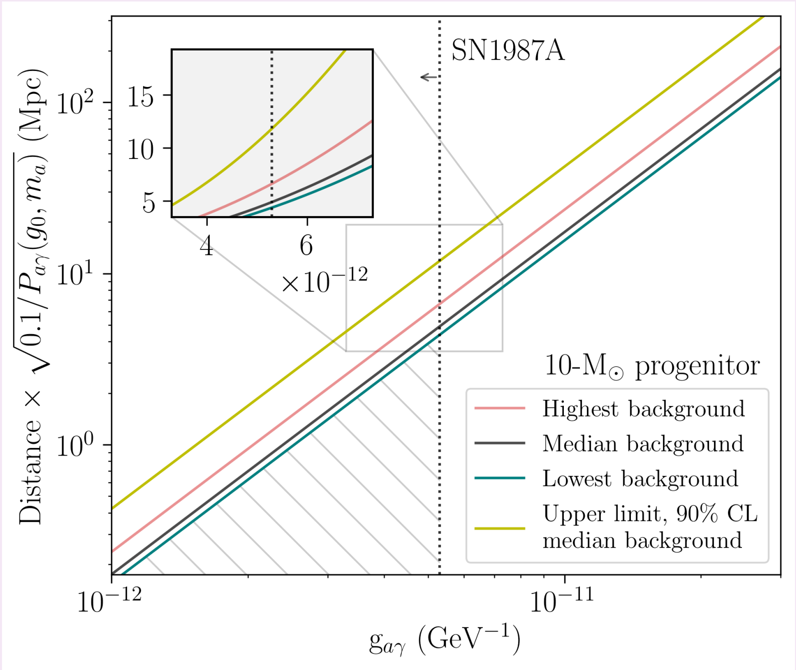


- Standard LAT analysis: >100 MeV vs. LLE
- LLE: maximizing the effective area of the LAT instrument in the low-energy regime
- More signal, but also more background

QUESTION 1: *HOW SENSITIVE IS LLE TO DETECTING AN ALP BURST?*

Reported in: Crnogorčević et al. 2021 (PRD, arXiv:2109.05790)

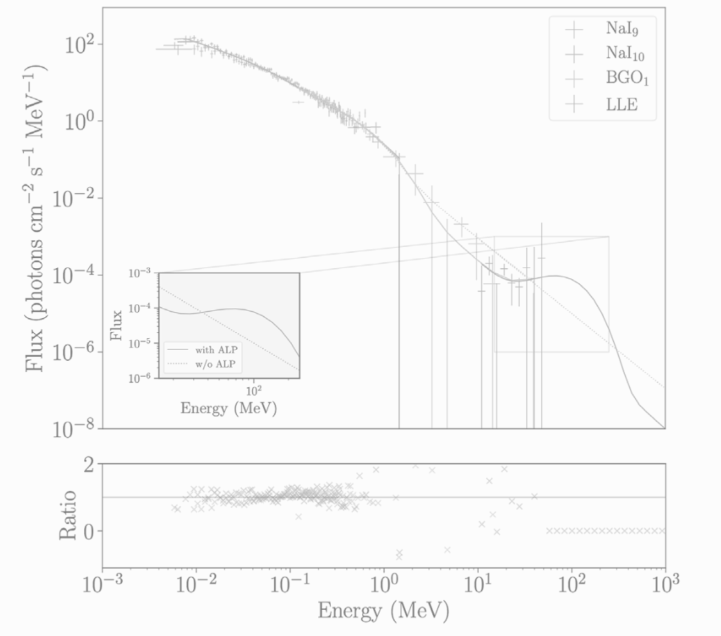
Fermi-LLE Sensitivity



- LLE can reach up to ~10 Mpc (comparable to the standard LAT analysis)
- Results strongly driven by the dominating background & decreased A_{eff} at high incidences
- *Method: signal injection simulations*

Crnogorčević et al. 2021 (PRD, arXiv:2109.05790)

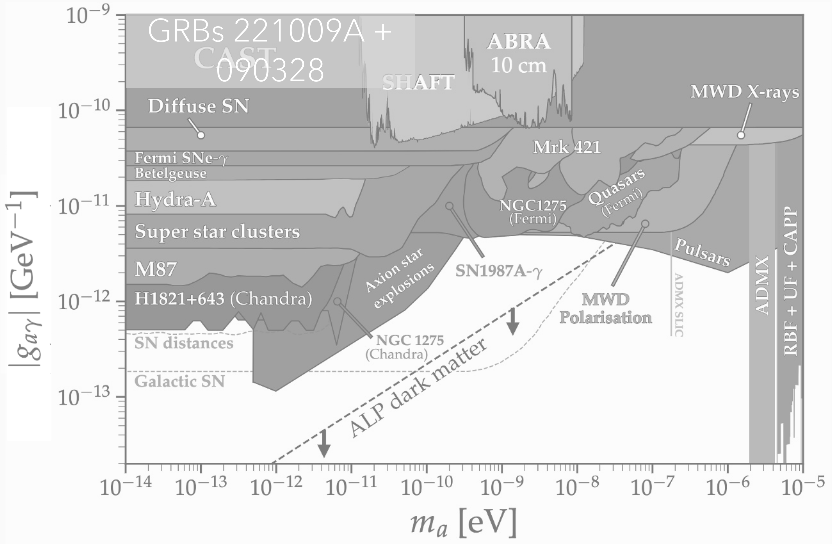
GRB searches



- No excess signal found.
- 24 long GRBs that pass the selection criteria.
- GRB 101123A at ~2.4 σ. Trials factor → p~0.3.
- *Method: model comparison*

Crnogorčević et al. 2021 (PRD, arXiv:2109.05790)

GRB Precursors



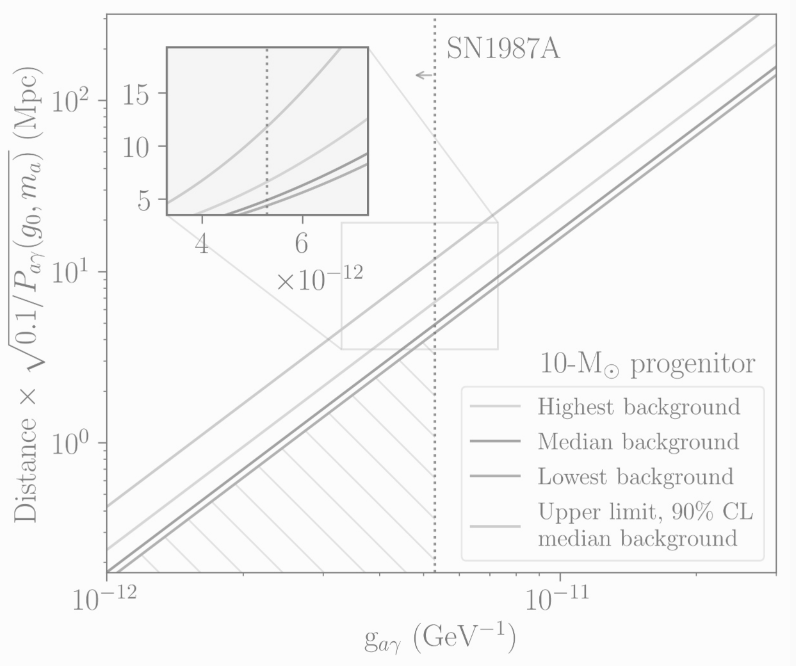
- No significant detections.
- From the ALP amplitude we calculate upper limits.
- *Method: model comparison*

Crnogorčević et al. 2024 (in prep.)

QUESTION 2: *HAVE WE ALREADY SEEN ANY ALP EMISSION IN LLE GRBS?*

Reported in: Crnogorčević et al. 2021 (PRD, arXiv:2109.05790)

Fermi-LLE Sensitivity



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Crnogorčević et al. 2021 (PRD, arXiv:2109.05790)

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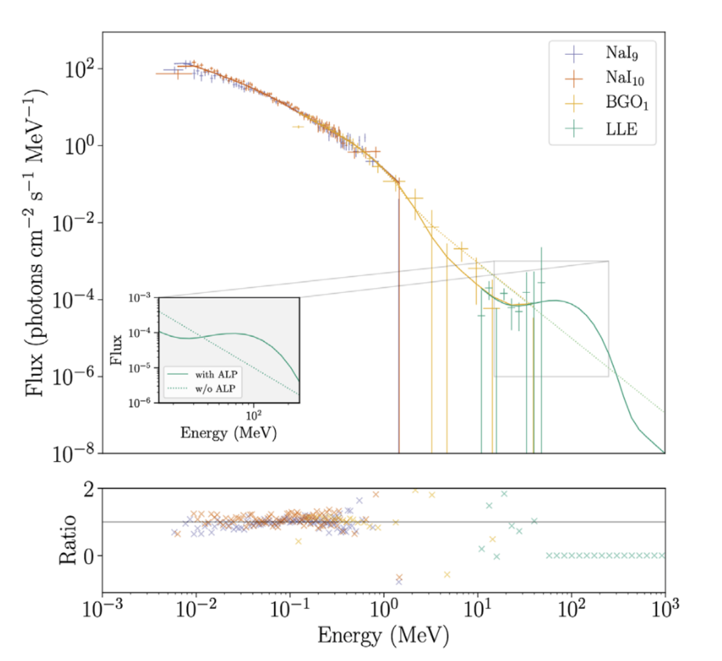

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Crnogorčević et al. 2021 (PRD, arXiv:2109.05790)

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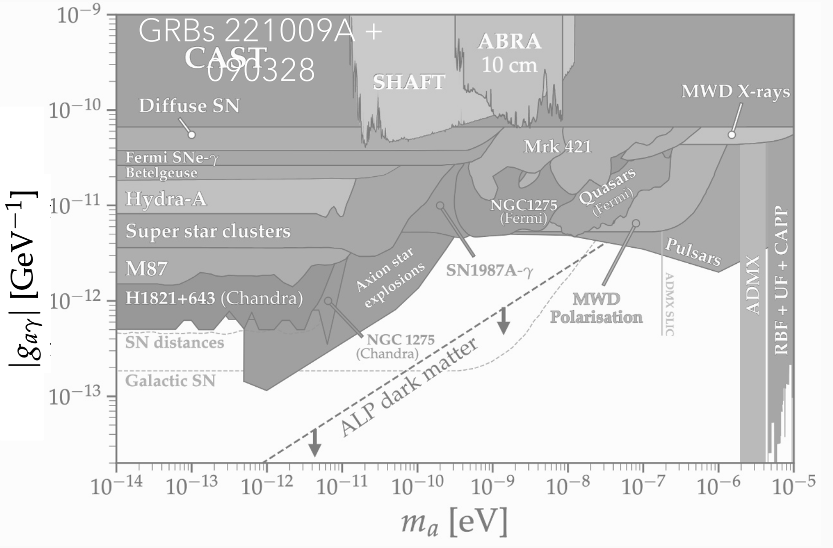


- No significant detections.
- From the ALP amplitude we calculate upper limits.
- *Method: model comparison*

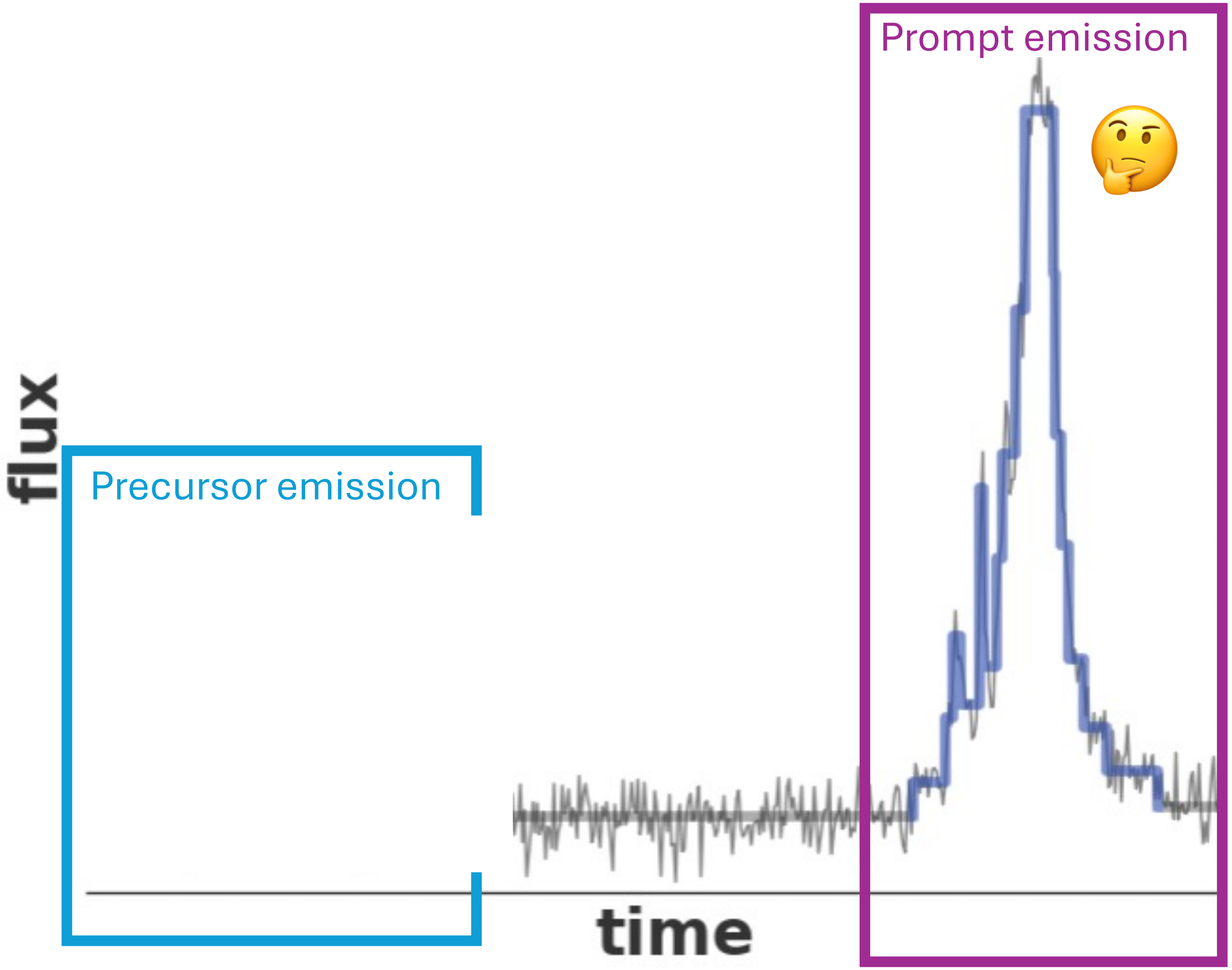
Crnogorčević et al. 2024 (in prep.)

QUESTION 3: *WHEN SHOULD WE SEARCH FOR ALPS FROM GRBS?*

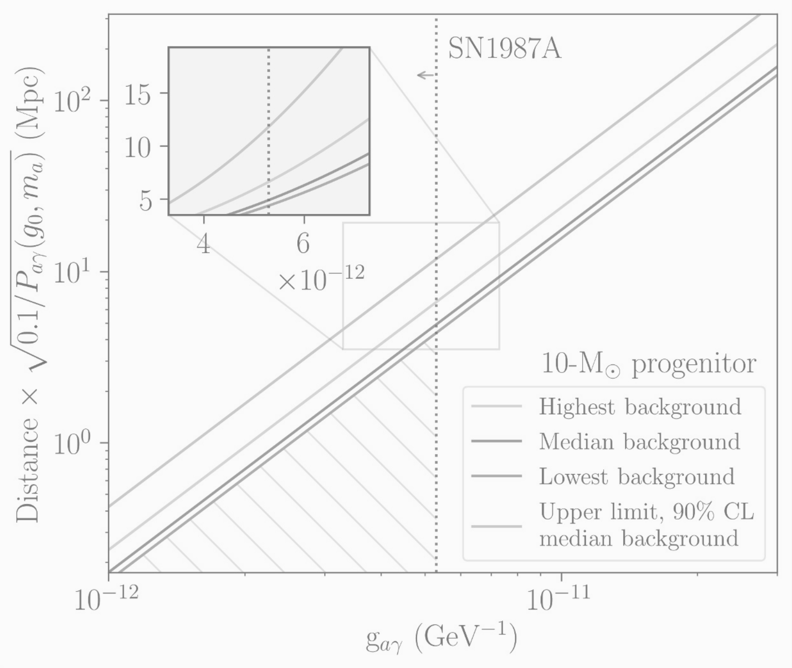
Fermi GI Program, Cycle 15; PI: Crnogorčević

Reported in: Crnogorčević et al. 2024 (in prep.)

GRB lightcurve



Fermi-LLE Sensitivity



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Crnogorčević et al. 2021 (PRD, arXiv:2109.05790)

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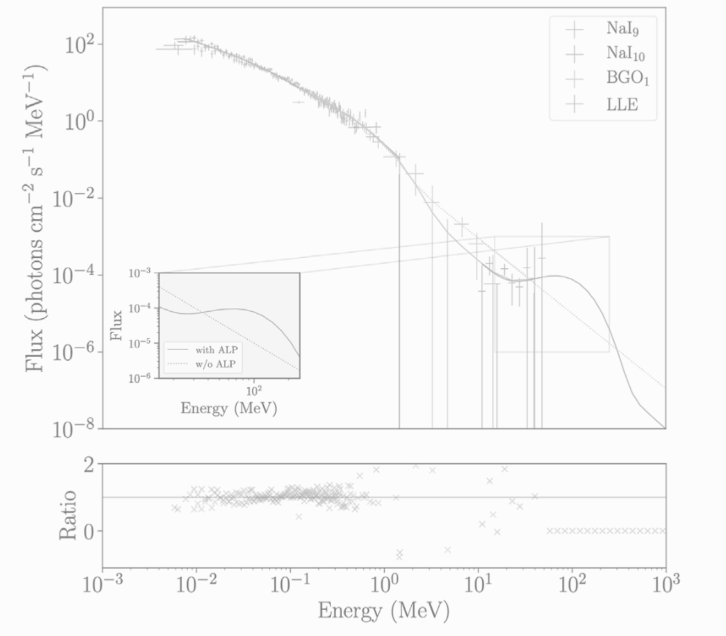

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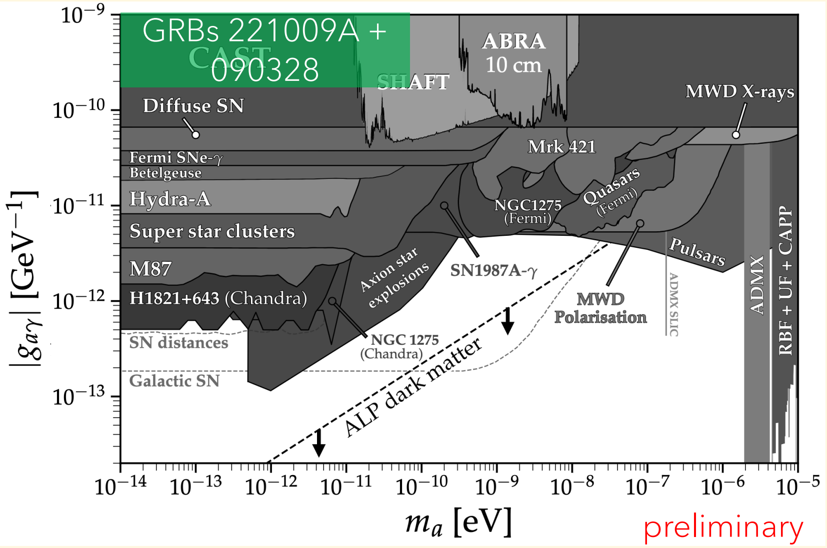
GRB Precursors



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Crnogorčević et al. 2024 (in prep.)

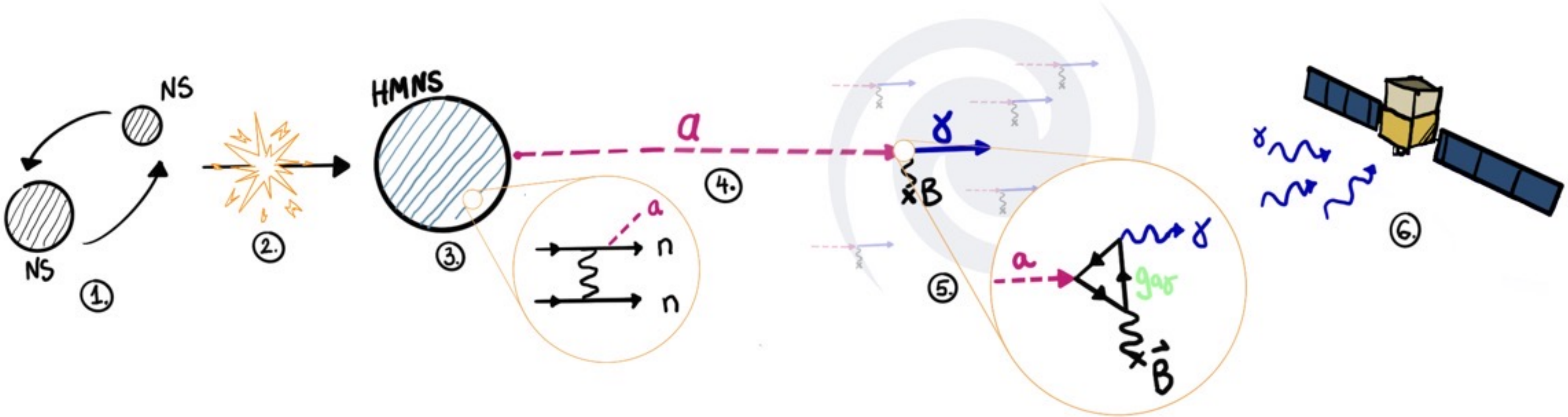

Figure description: (1) Two neutron stars (NS) orbit each other until the (2) merger, followed by (3) the formation of a hypermassive neutron star (HMNS). There, ALPs are produced via the neutron-neutron bremsstrahlung process. Once produced, ALPs travel undisturbed (4), until they reach the magnetic field of the Milky Way (5). In the Milky Way's magnetic field, ALPs convert into gamma-rays, which then can be detected by *Fermi* (6).

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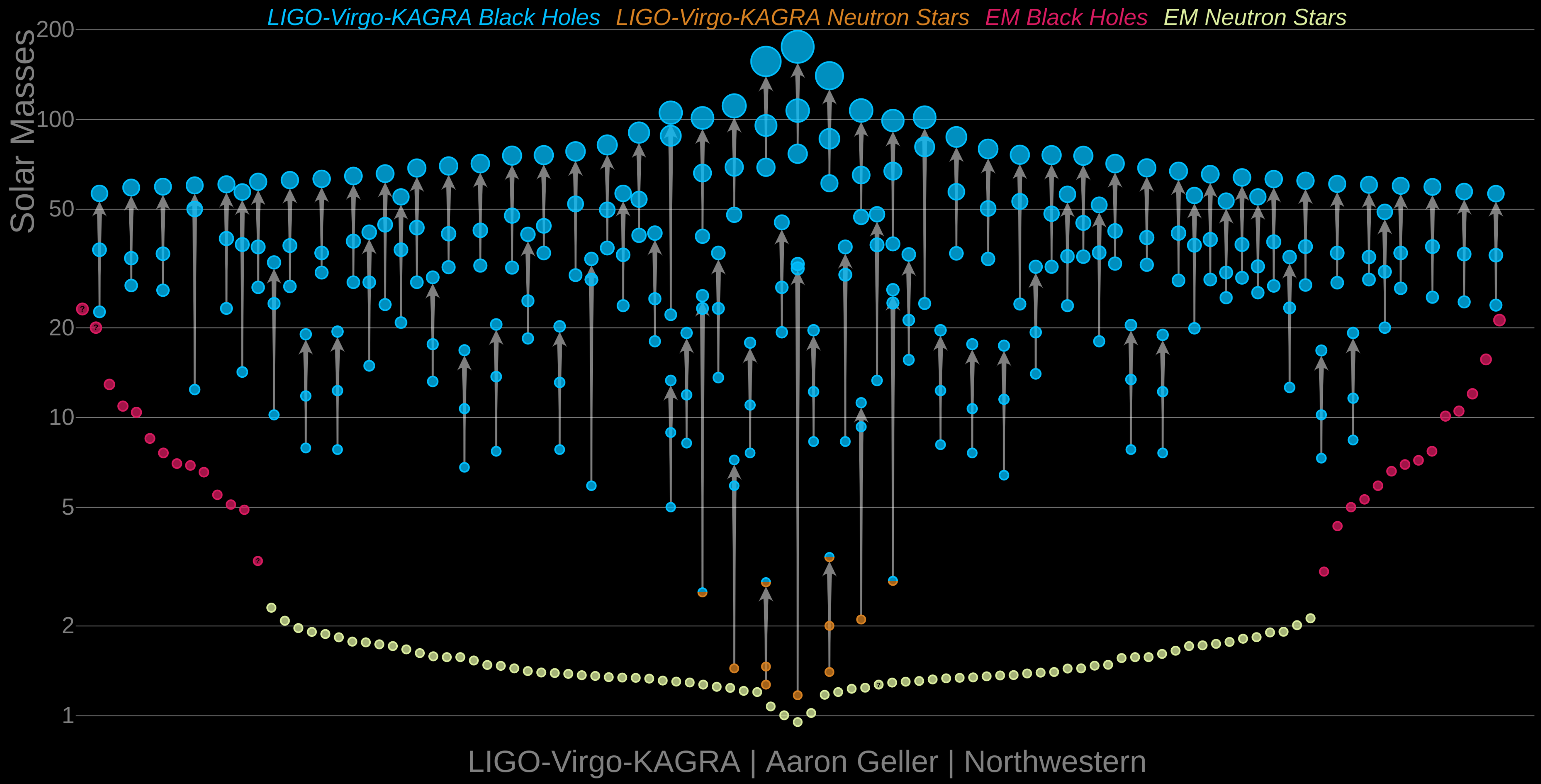
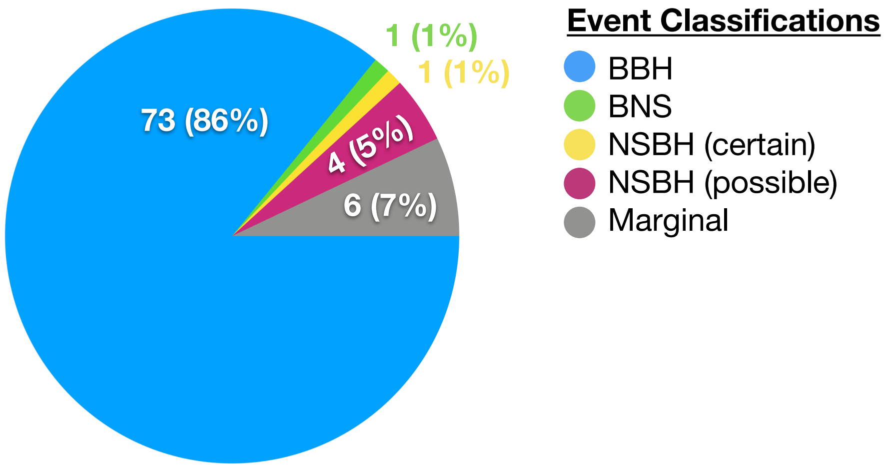
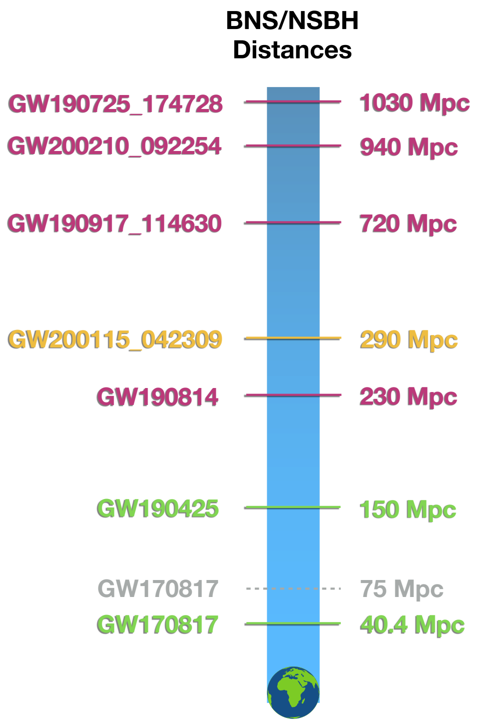
Masses in the Stellar Graveyard



O3: The Third Observing Run

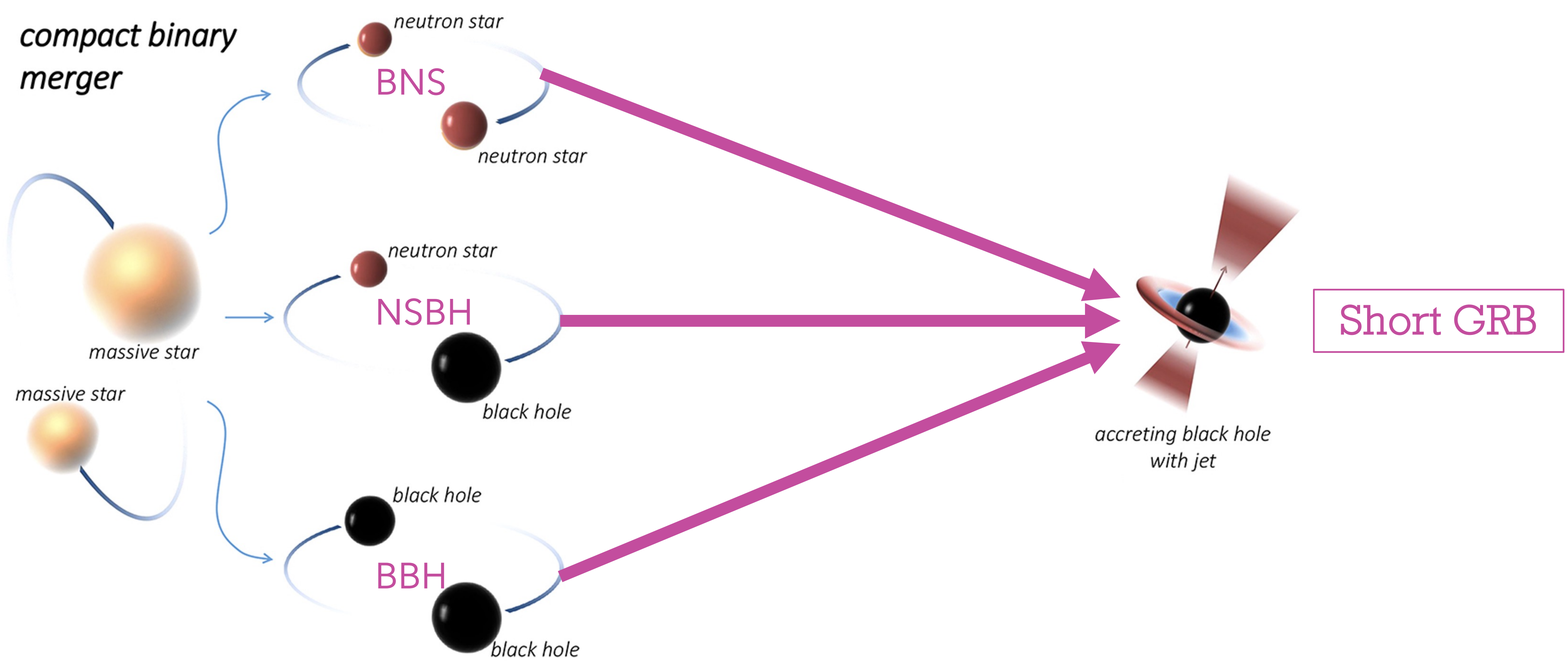
Third LIGO/Virgo observing run (O3): April 2019 -- March 2020 (commissioning break in October 2019)



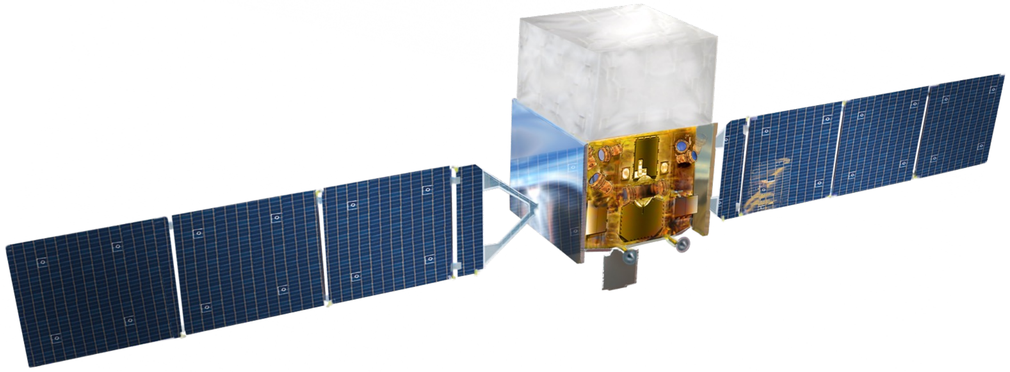


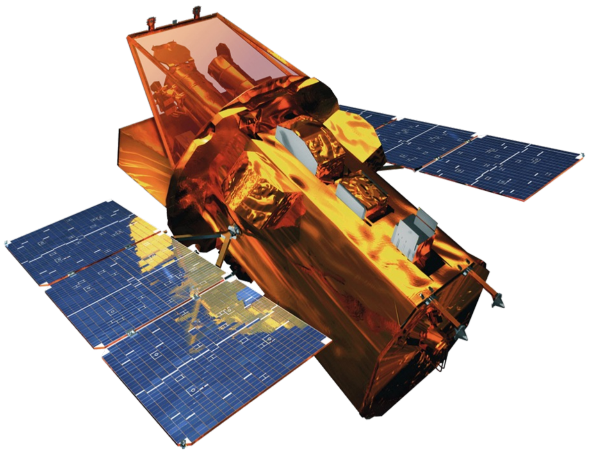
75 Mpc = the maximum distance where Fermi-GBM could detect GW170817

Where to search for GWs: Compact Binary mergers



Bartos & Kowalski, 2017





Why *Fermi* GBM?

+ ~full-sky field of view
+ energy coverage spanning the peak of GRB emission

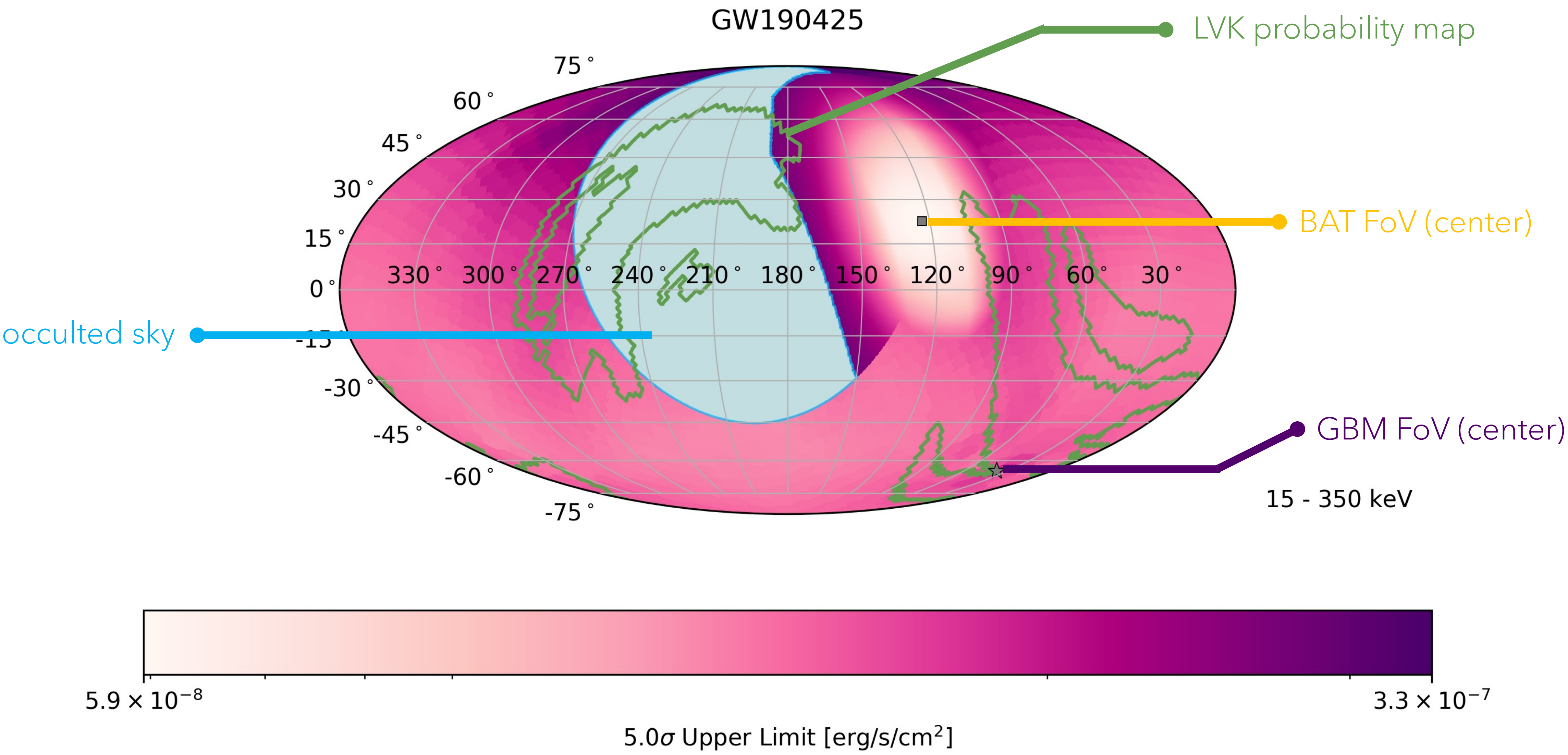
Why *Swift* BAT?

+ excellent localization sensitivity (~arcminute for detected GRBs)
+ energy coverage overlaps with the low-energy end of *Fermi* GBM

QUESTION: *DID WE SEE ANY GAMMA-RAY EMISSION IN SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE LVK O3 EVENTS?*

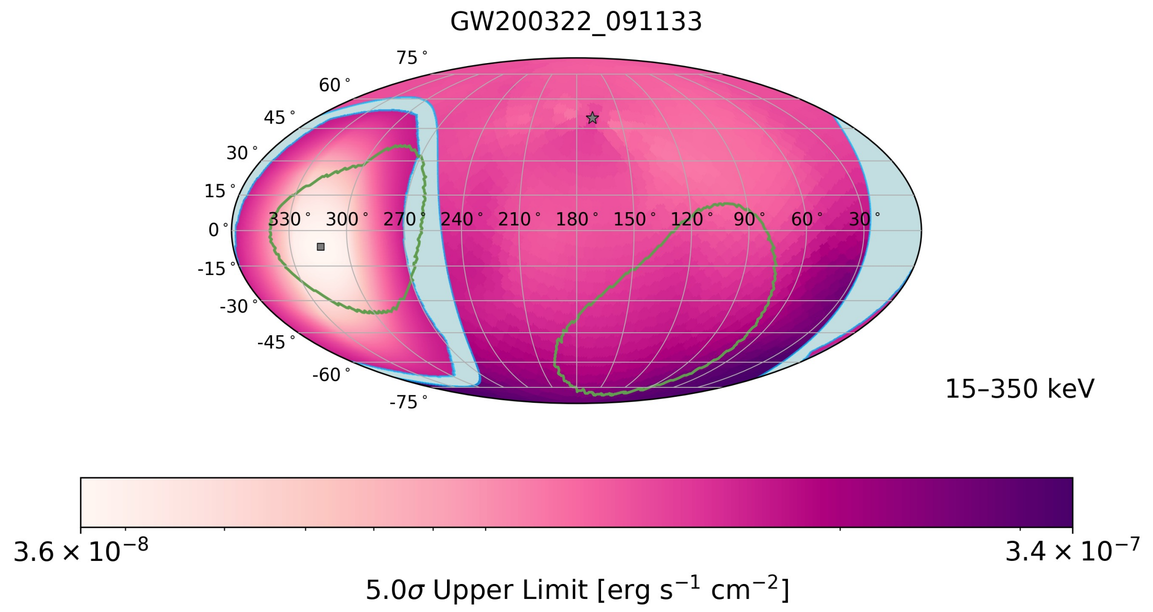
Fletcher et al. on behalf of GBM, Crnogorčević et al. on behalf of BAT, and LVK, 2023 (arXiv: 2308.13666)
ApJ. 964 (2024) 2, 149

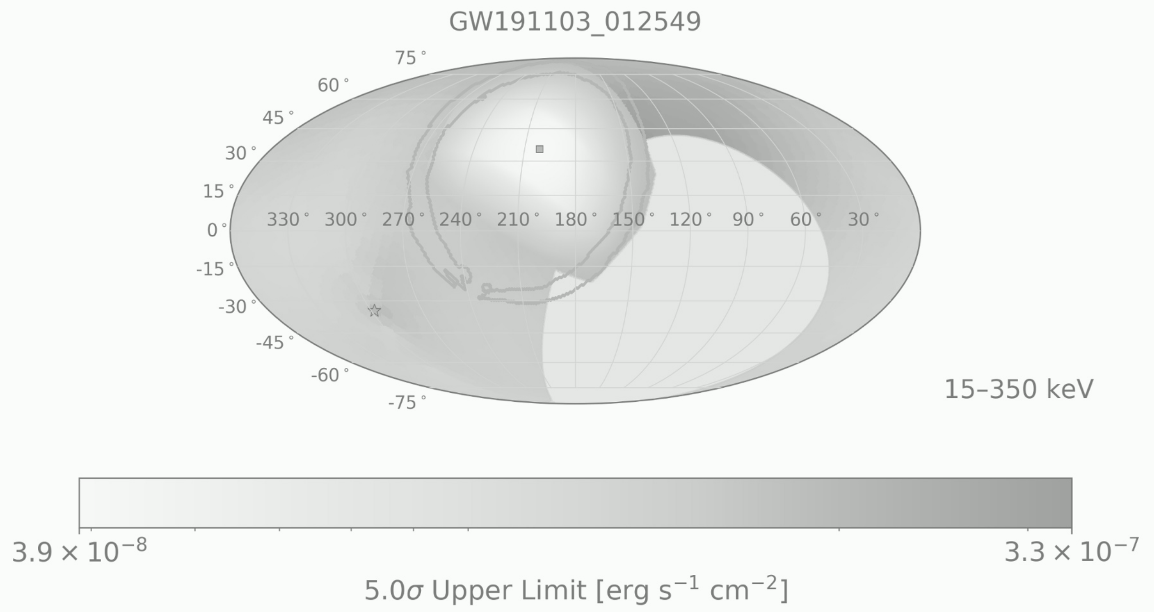
We report *no* significant coincidence discoveries in O3; neither with *Fermi*-GBM, nor *Swift*-BAT


GW190425
LVK probability map
BAT FoV (center)
occulted sky
GBM FoV (center)
75 °
60 °
45 °
30 °
15 °
0 °
-15 °
-30 °
-45 °
-60 °
-75 °
330 ° 300 ° 270 ° 240 ° 210 ° 180 ° 150 ° 120 ° 90 ° 60 ° 30 °
15 - 350 keV
5.9×10^{-8}
3.3×10^{-7}
5.0σ Upper Limit [erg/s/cm^2]

Combining the upper limits

Choosing the most constraining limit for each point in the sky (independent measures from GBM & BAT)



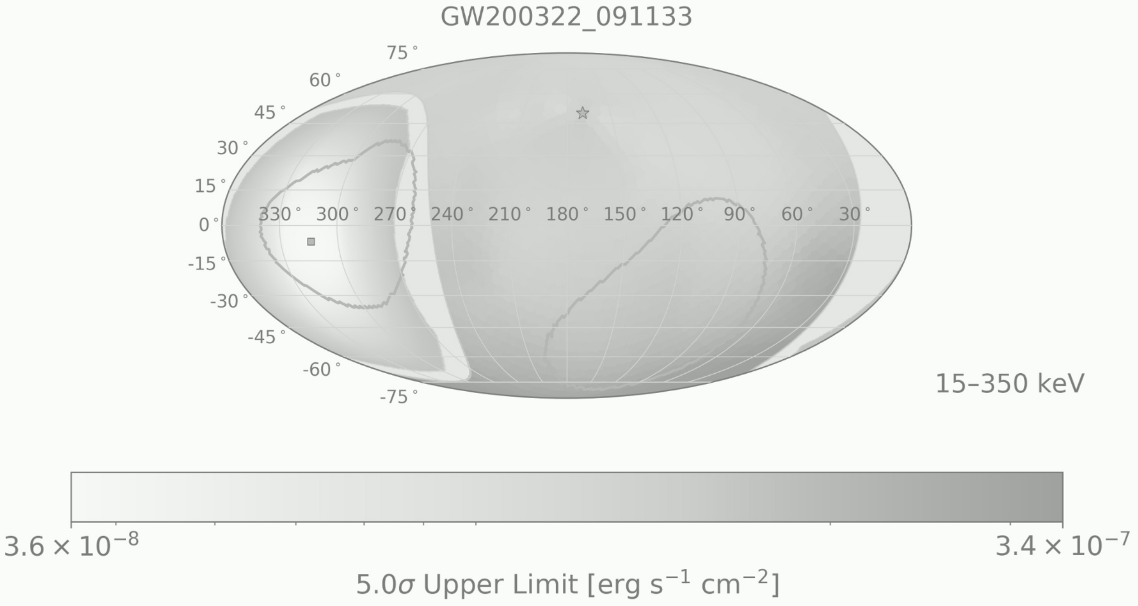


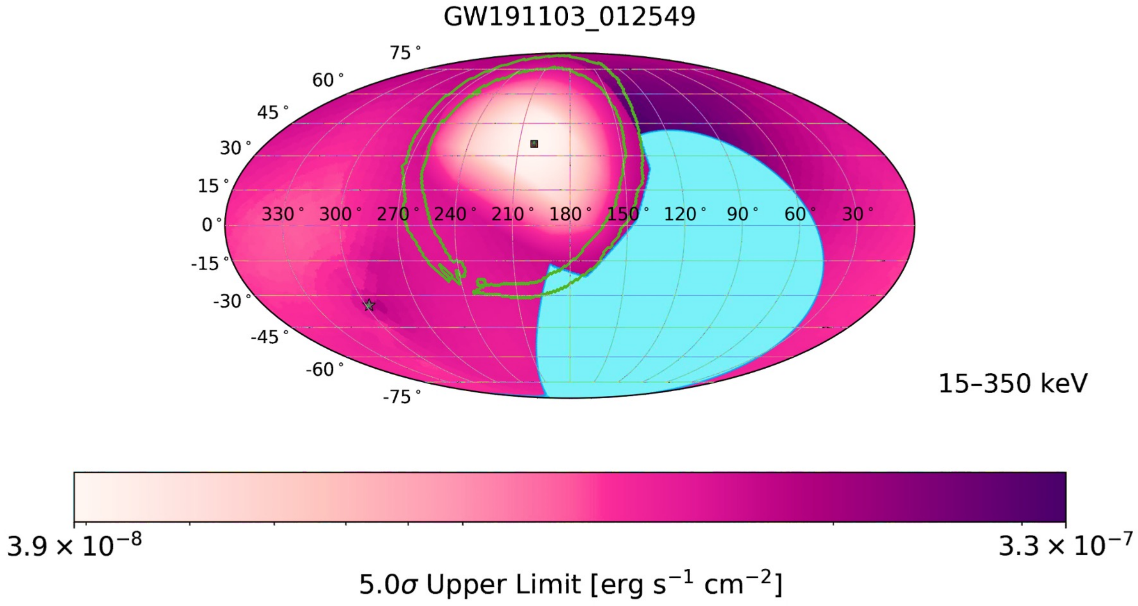
BAT ensures more sensitivity when the GW trigger is inside its FoV

GBM's ensures a more likely coverage of the GW trigger with its large FoV

Combining the upper limits

Choosing the most constraining limit for each point in the sky (independent measures from GBM & BAT)



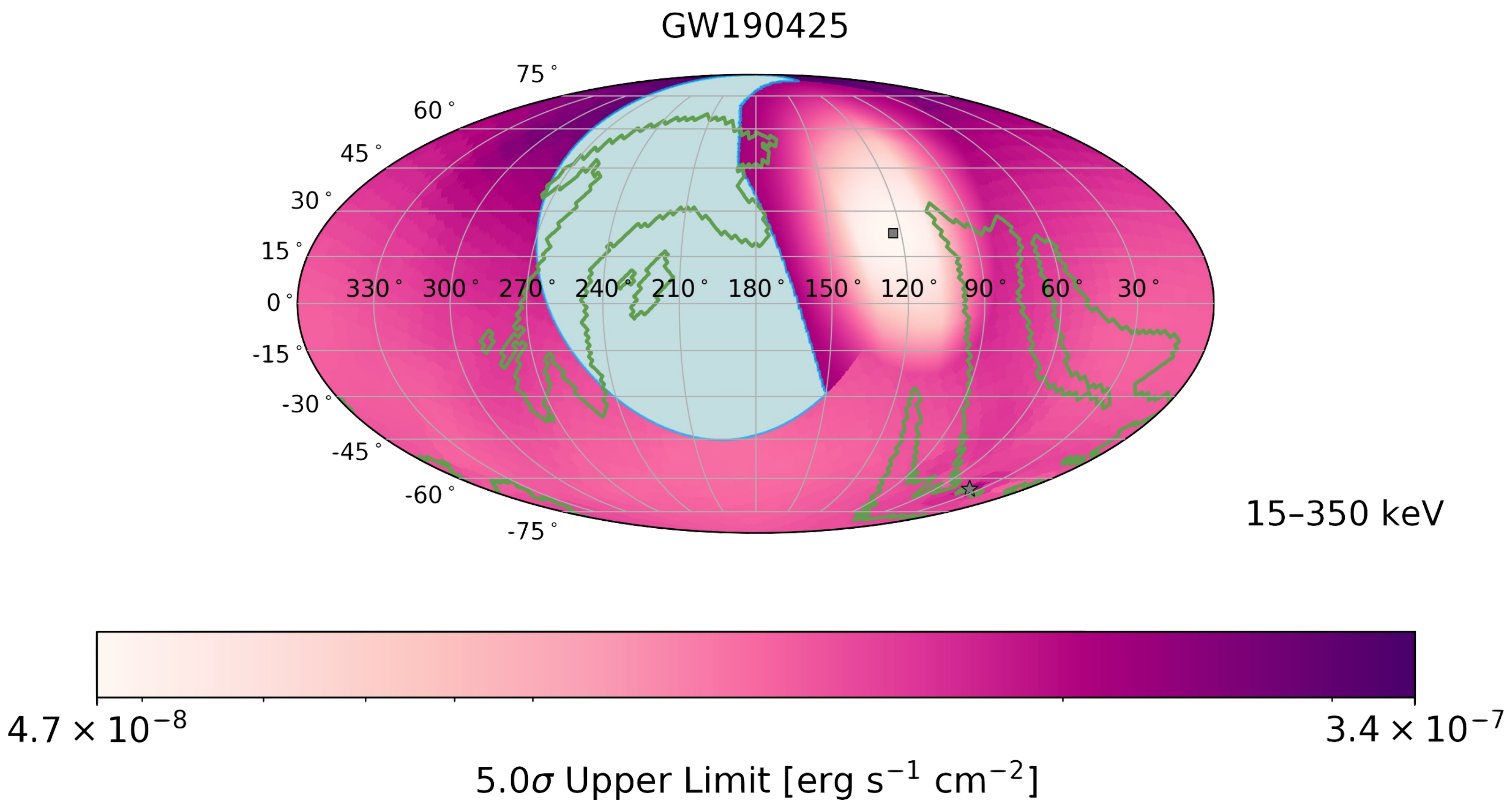


BAT ensures more sensitivity when the GW trigger is inside its FoV

GBM's ensures a more likely coverage of the GW trigger with its large FoV

Honorable mention: BNS GW190425

Choosing the most constraining limit for each point in the sky (independent measures from GBM & BAT)



- BNS 190425 is 4 times further away than BNS 170817
- GBM/BAT only see ~60% of the GW localization region
- Inclination angle poorly constrained

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CROSS-CORRELATING ICECUBE NEUTRINOS AND THE *FERMI* UNRESOLVED GAMMA-RAY SKY

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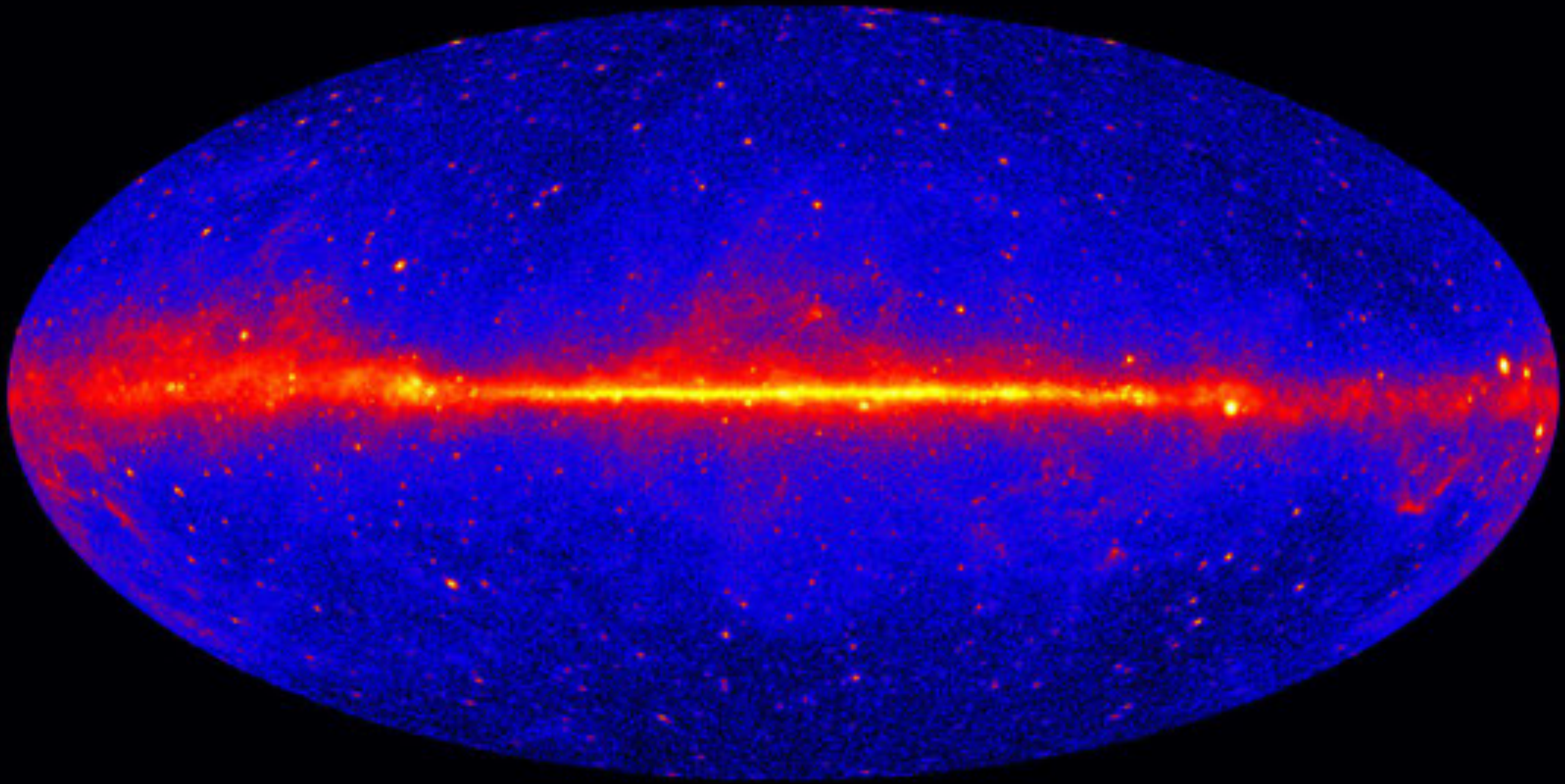
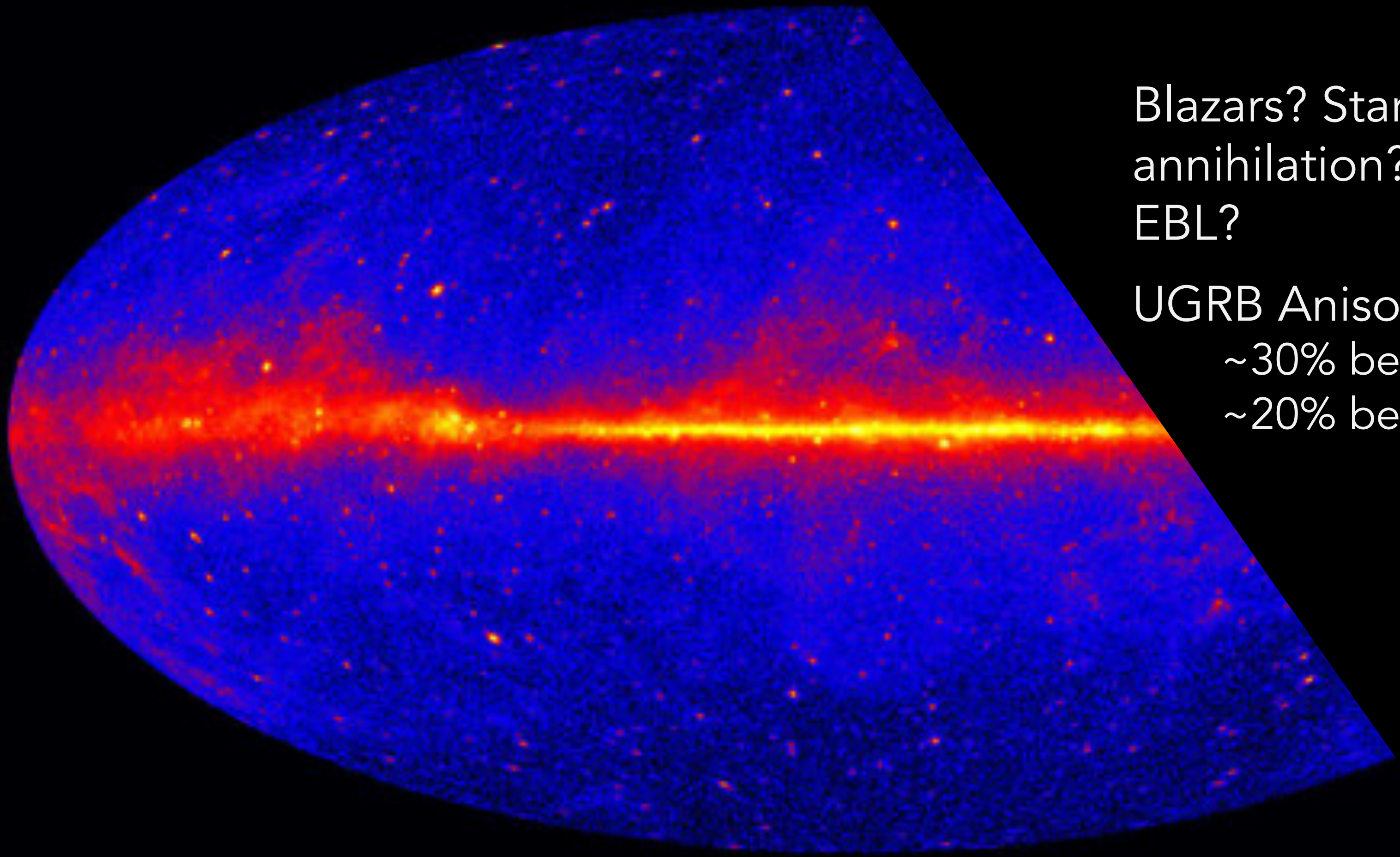


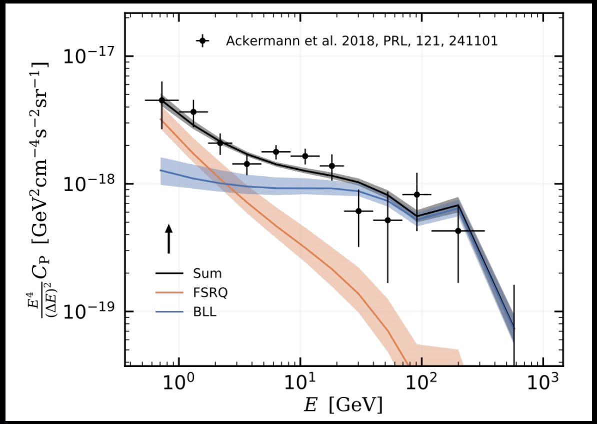
The Unresolved Gamma-ray Background (UGRB) ~20%

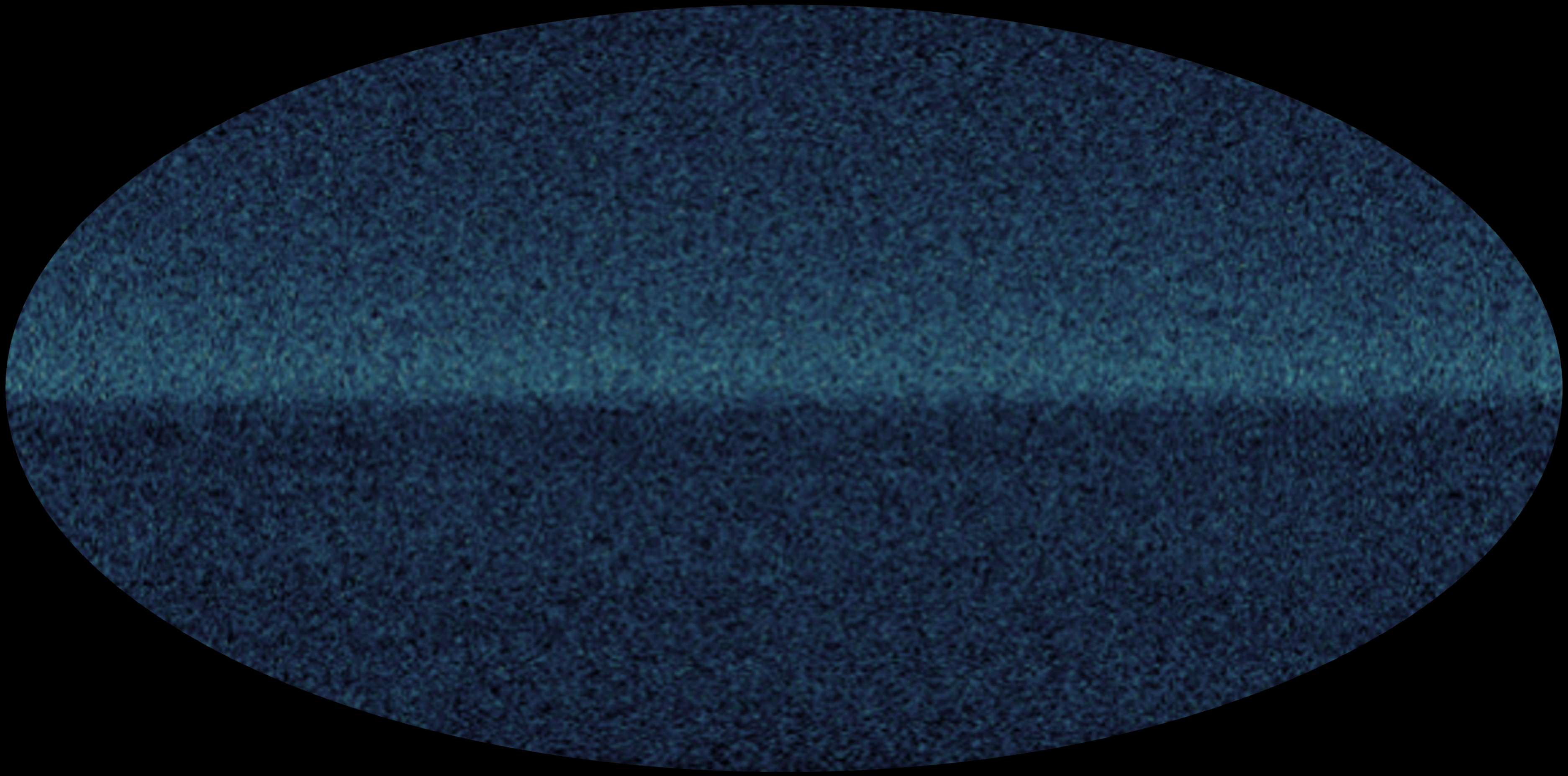


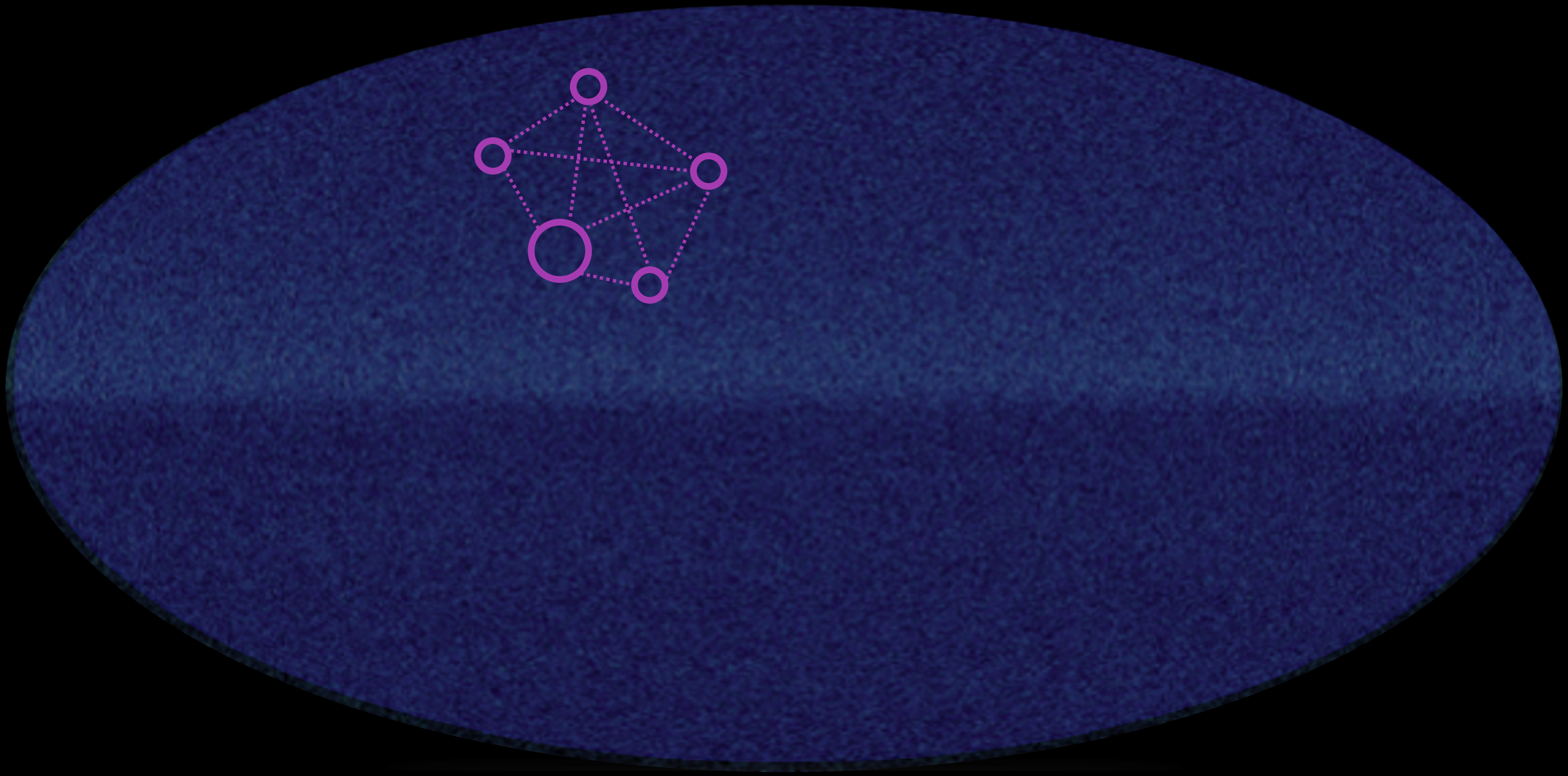
Blazars? Star-forming galaxies? DM annihilation? Photon interactions with EBL?

UGRB Anisotropy: 100% FSRQ + BLL

- ~30% between 10 and 100 GeV
- ~20% below 1 GeV





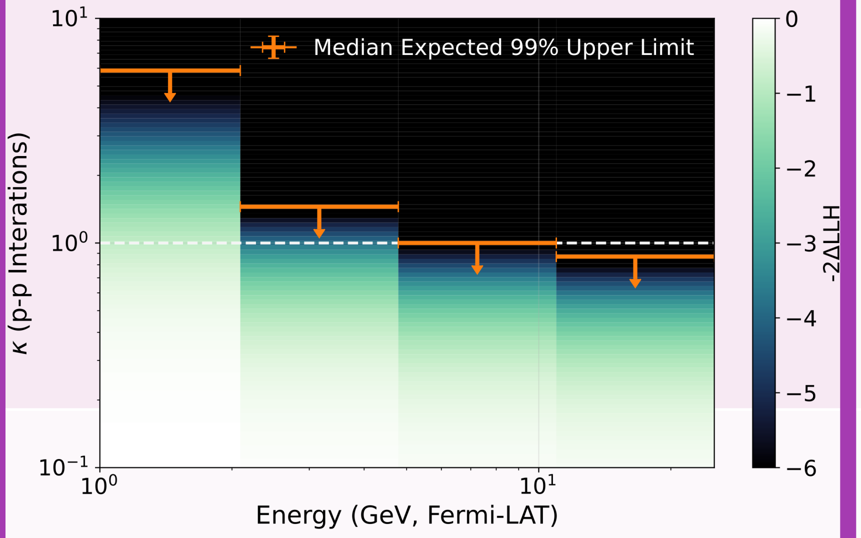


No cross-correlation signal identified

QUESTION 1: *WHAT FRACTION OF THE TOTAL NEUTRINO FLUX IS PRODUCED IN BLAZARS?*

Negro, Crnogorčević, et al. 2023 (arXiv:2304.10934)
ApJ. 951 (2023) 1, 83

Simulations



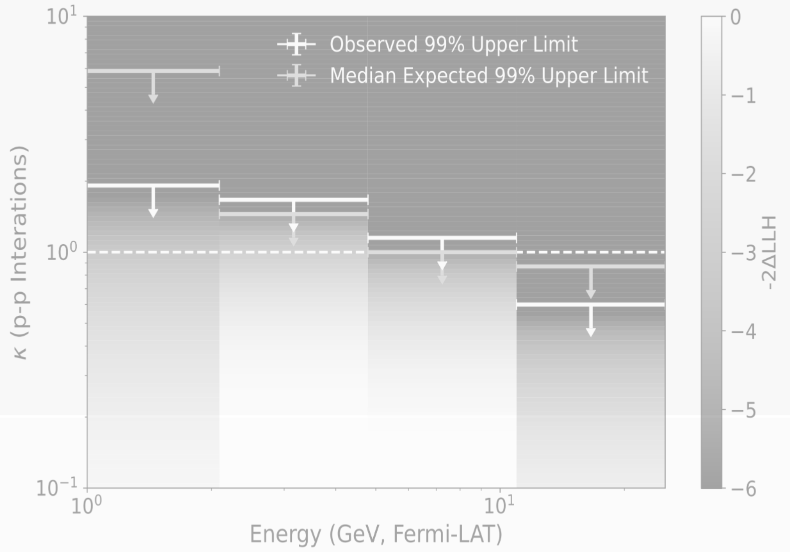
- Gamma rays produced in p–p interactions (Feng & Murase 2021):

$$E_\nu^2 \frac{dN_\nu}{dE_{nu}} \approx \frac{1}{2}\left(E_\gamma^2 \frac{dN_\gamma}{dE_\gamma}\right), \text{ at } E_\nu \approx \frac{E_\gamma}{2}$$

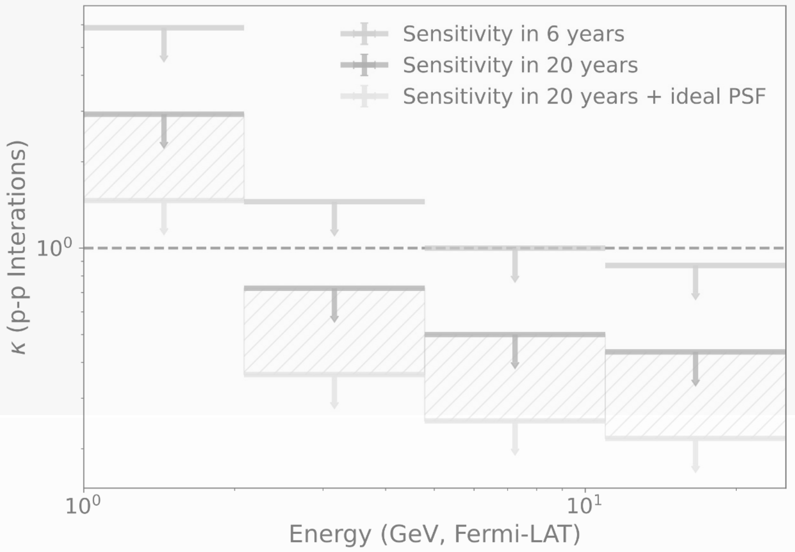
- Injecting the neutrino signal:

$$E_\nu^2 \frac{dN_\nu}{dE_{nu}} \approx \frac{\kappa}{2}\left(E_\gamma^2 \frac{dN_\gamma}{dE_\gamma}\right), \text{ at } E_\nu \approx \frac{E_\gamma}{2}$$

Observations

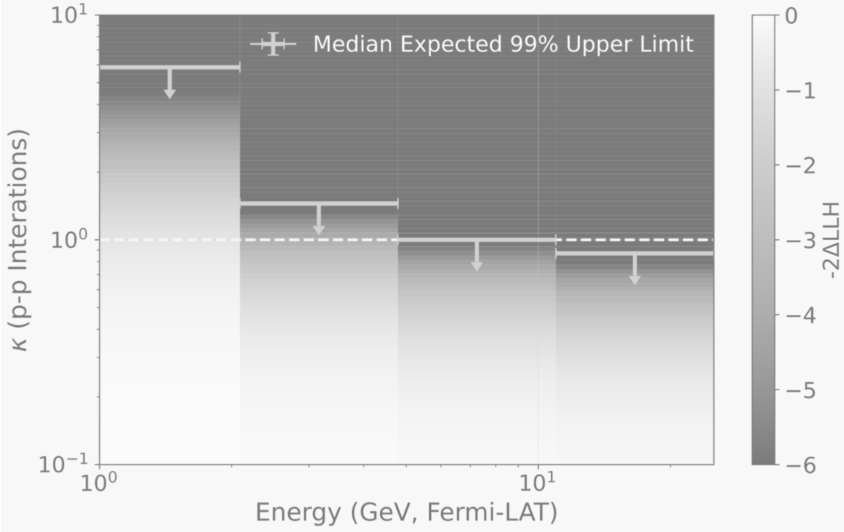


Predictions



Negro, Crnogorčević, et al. 2023 (ApJ, submitted)

Simulations



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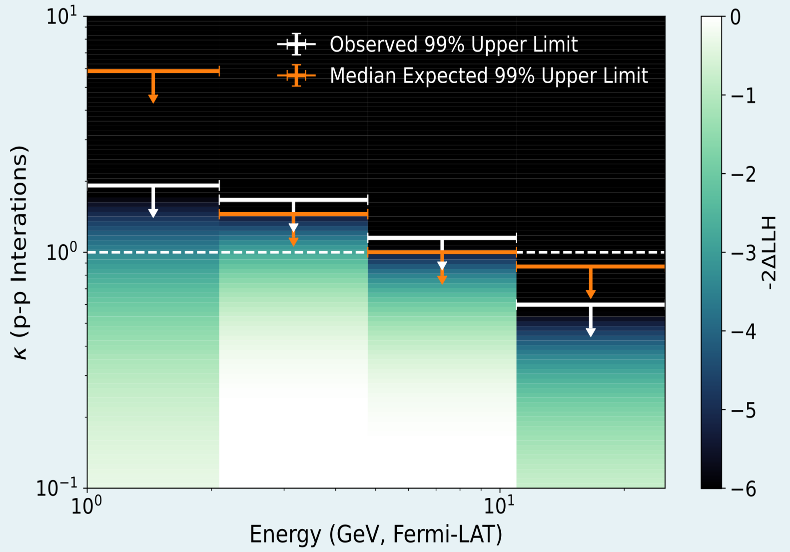
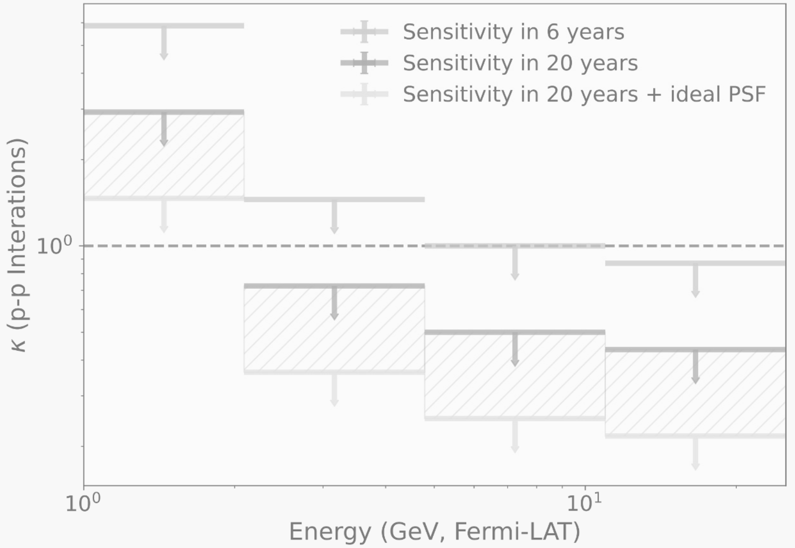
Observations

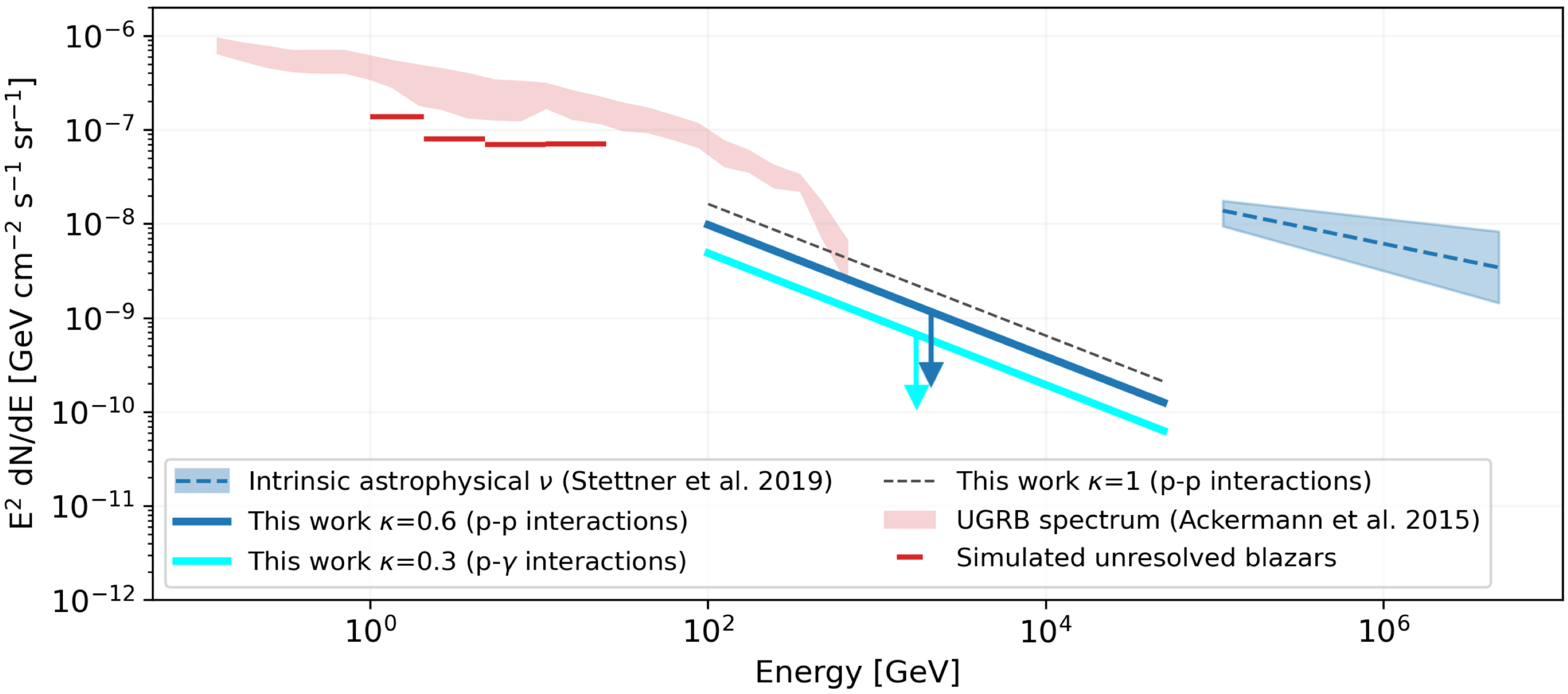


- IceCube 6-year map and *Fermi*-LAT 12 years of data
- Constraining limits in the last energy bin: $\kappa < 0.6$

Predictions



Upper Limits on the ν_{astro} flux

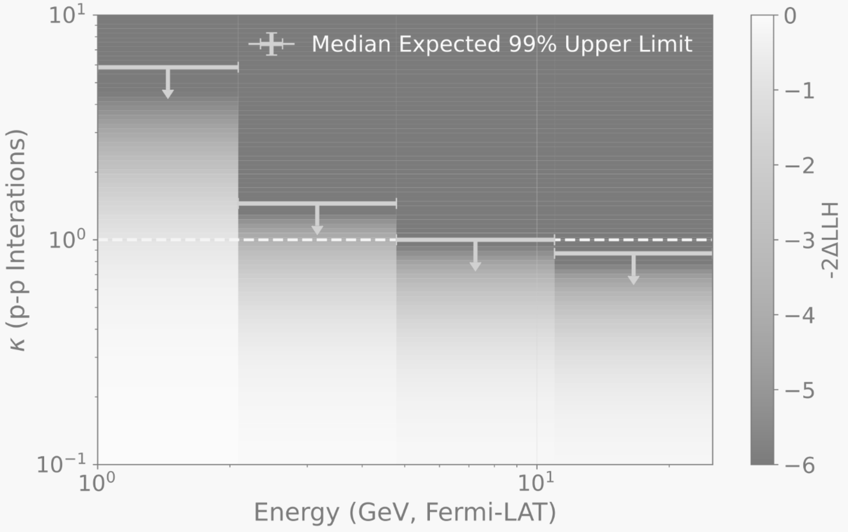


→ Unresolved blazars contribute ~1% at 100 TeV and ~10% at 1 TeV

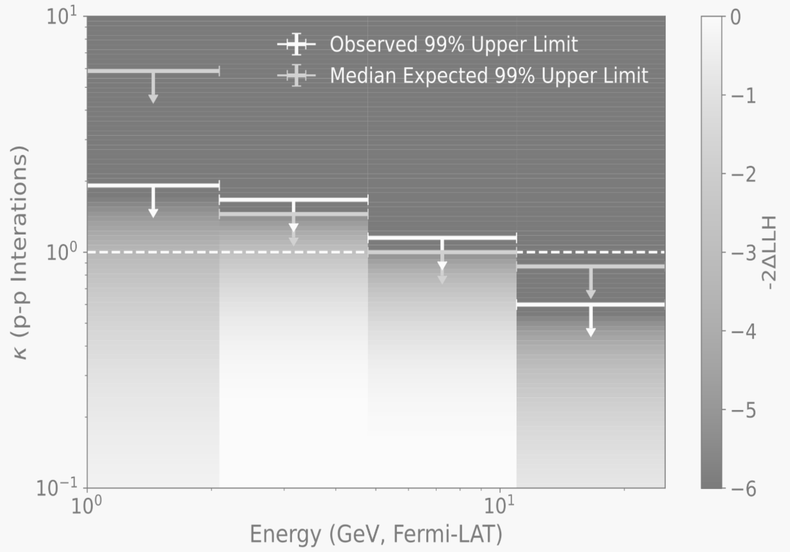
QUESTION 3: *WHAT DO WE PREDICT?*

Negro, Crnogorčević, et al. 2023 (arXiv:2304.10934)
ApJ. 951 (2023) 1, 83

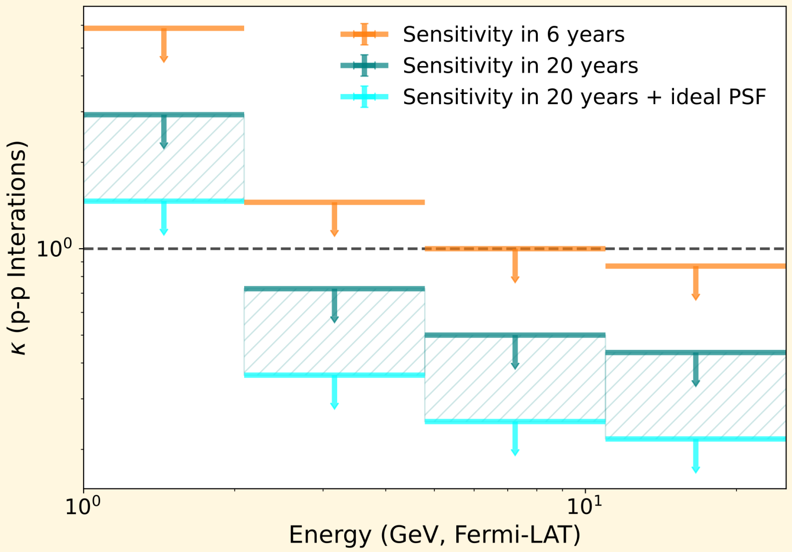
Simulations



Observations



Predictions



- Keeping the *Fermi*-LAT UGRB emission the same
- Changing the IceCube statistics (alone, and with PSF)

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Crnogorčević et al. 2021 (PRD), Crnogorčević et al. 2024 (in prep.)

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Fletcher et al. on behalf of GBM, Crnogorčević et al. on behalf of BAT, and LVK, 2023 (ApJ)

CHAPTER VI
CROSS-CORRELATING ICECUBE NEUTRINOS AND THE *FERMI* UNRESOLVED GAMMA-RAY SKY

Negro, Crnogorčević, et al. 2023 (ApJ)

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- UMD Astronomy's business office
- Terrapin Masters Swimming
- Friends & family
- And more!

Thank you.