

Chasing Serendipity: Tackling Transient Sources with Neutrino Telescopes

[arxiv:2505.24666](https://arxiv.org/abs/2505.24666)/[arxiv:2505.24652](https://arxiv.org/abs/2505.24652)

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In collaboration with:

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Renata Zukanovich Funchal



First question of the audience

First question of the audience
What is serendipity?

First question of the audience

What is serendipity?

“The occurrence and development of events by chance in a happy or beneficial way.”

“An aptitude for making desirable discoveries by accident.”

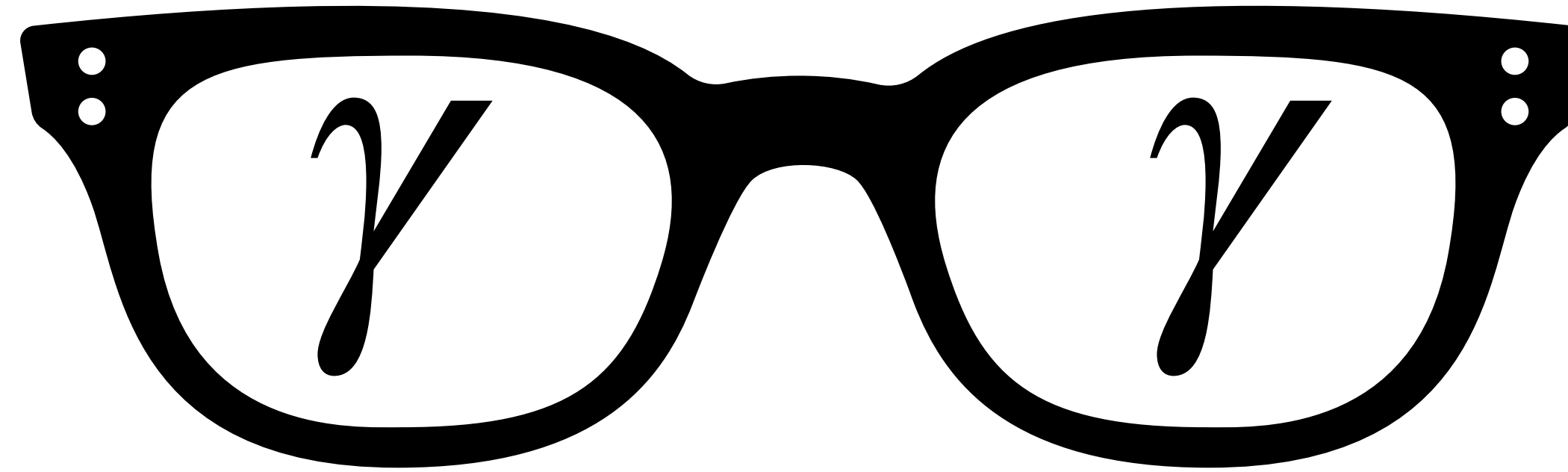
Motivation: Multi Messenger astronomy

Photons + Neutrinos

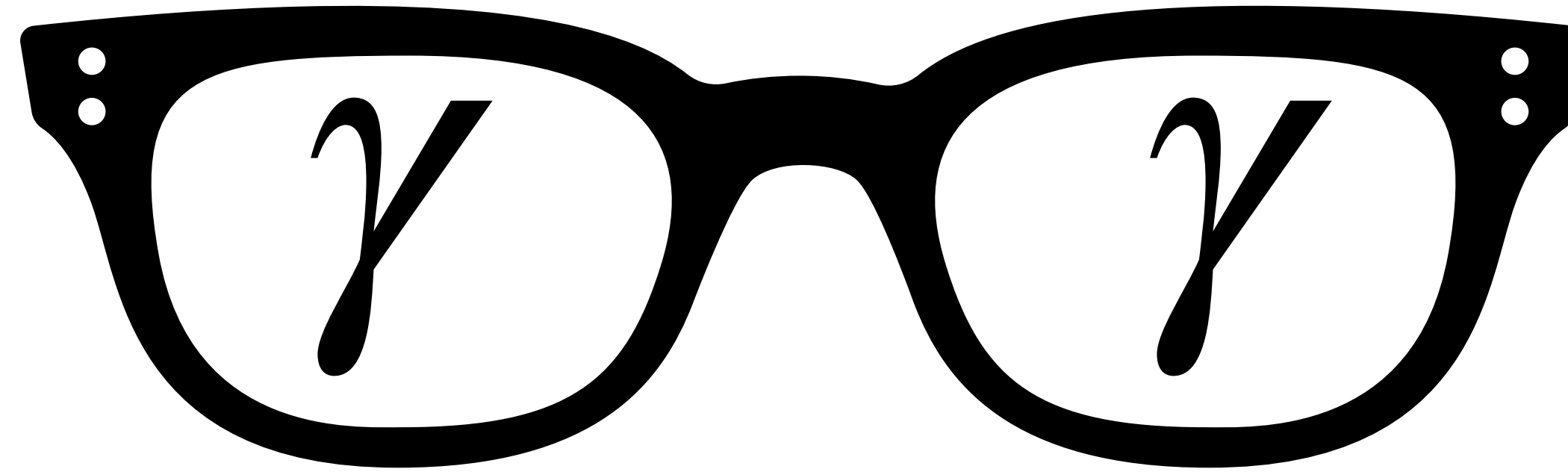
Motivation: ~~Multi~~ Messenger astronomy ~~Photons~~ + Neutrinos

**Can neutrinos be the only
candidate for observing a source?**

Probing the universe through photons

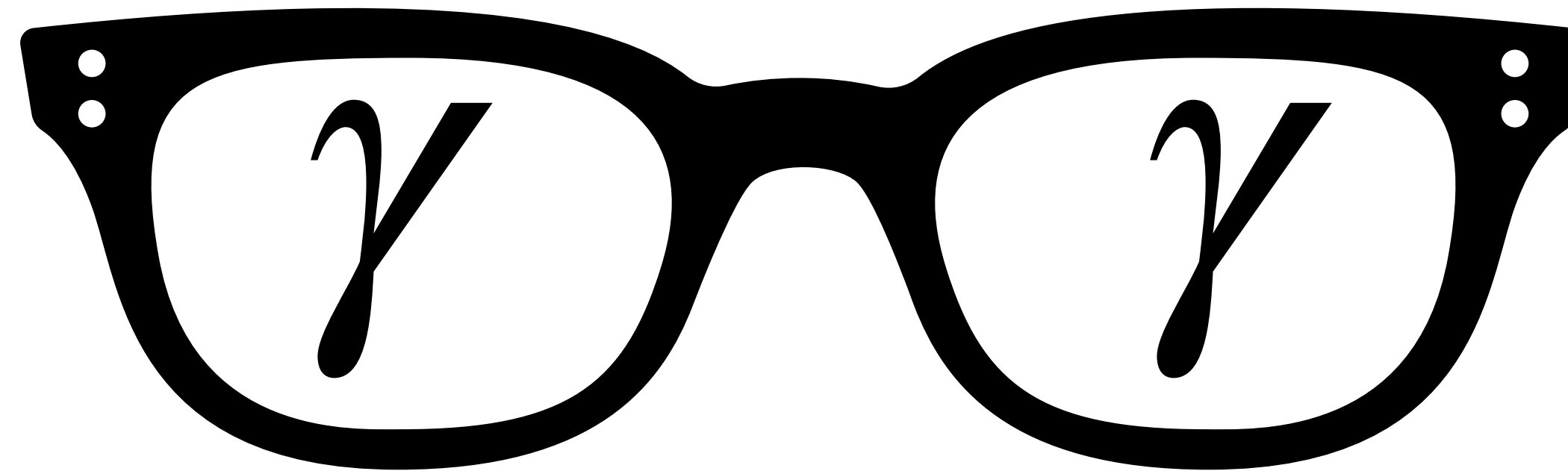


Probing the universe through photons



Key concepts:

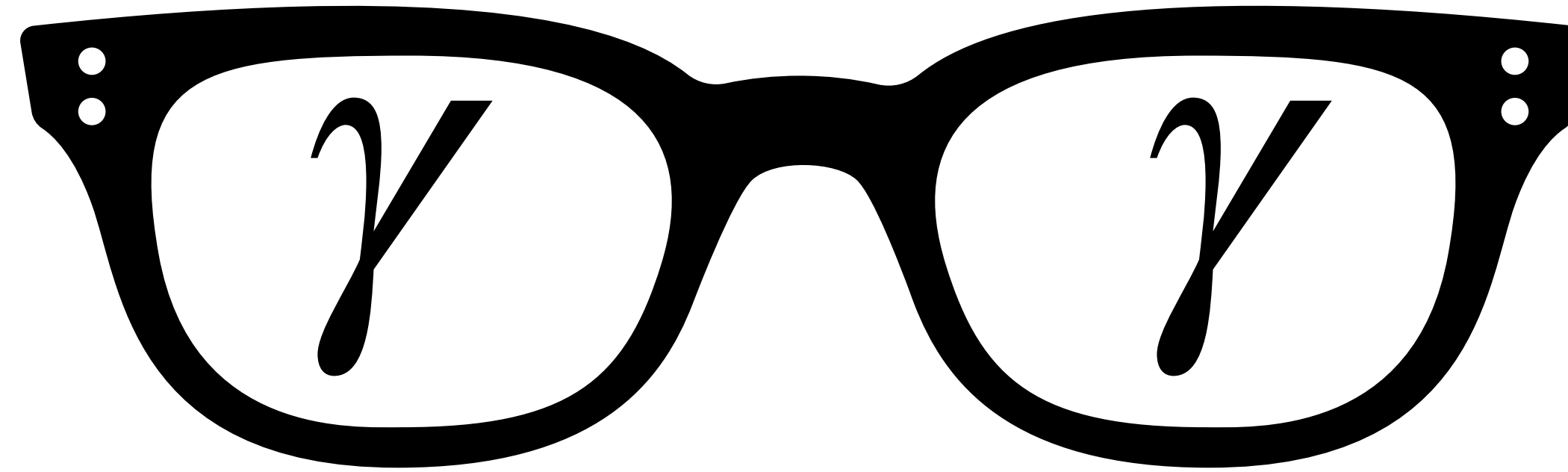
Probing the universe through photons



Key concepts:

- Field of view**

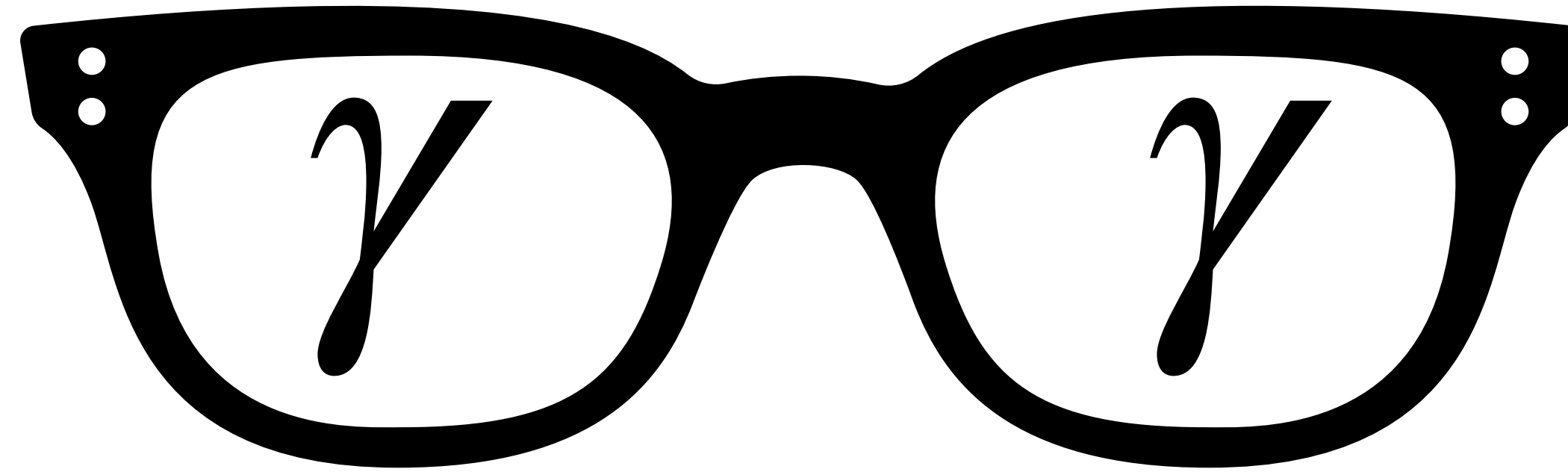
Probing the universe through photons



Key concepts:

- Field of view**
- Coordinates**

Probing the universe through photons



Key concepts:

- Field of view**
- Coordinates**
- Interactions**

The field of view



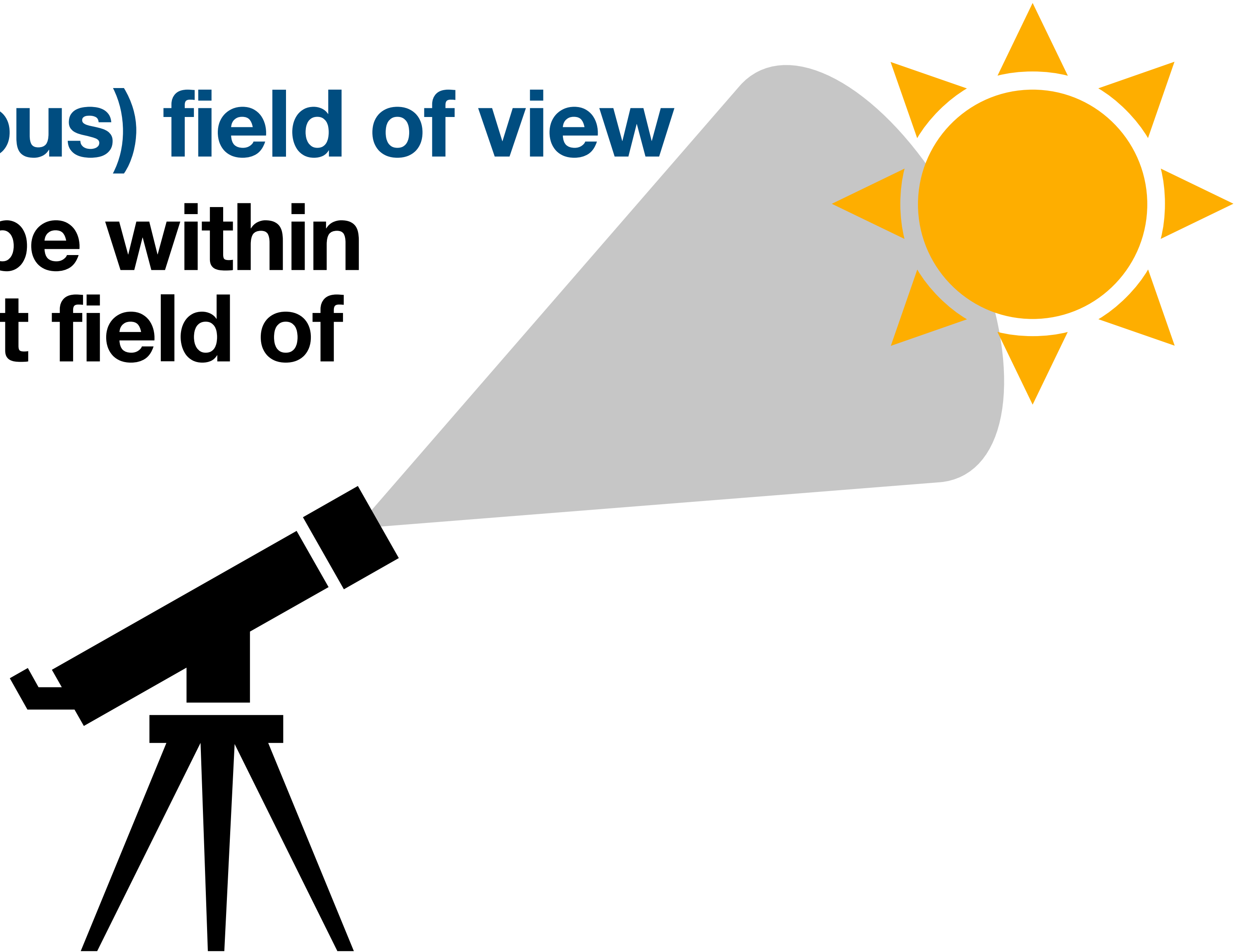
The field of view

**Portion of the sky the
experiment monitors**



The (instantaneous) field of view

**A source may be within
the experiment field of
view**



The (instantaneous) field of view

**As Earth rotates this
may change**



Example: Gamma ray observatories

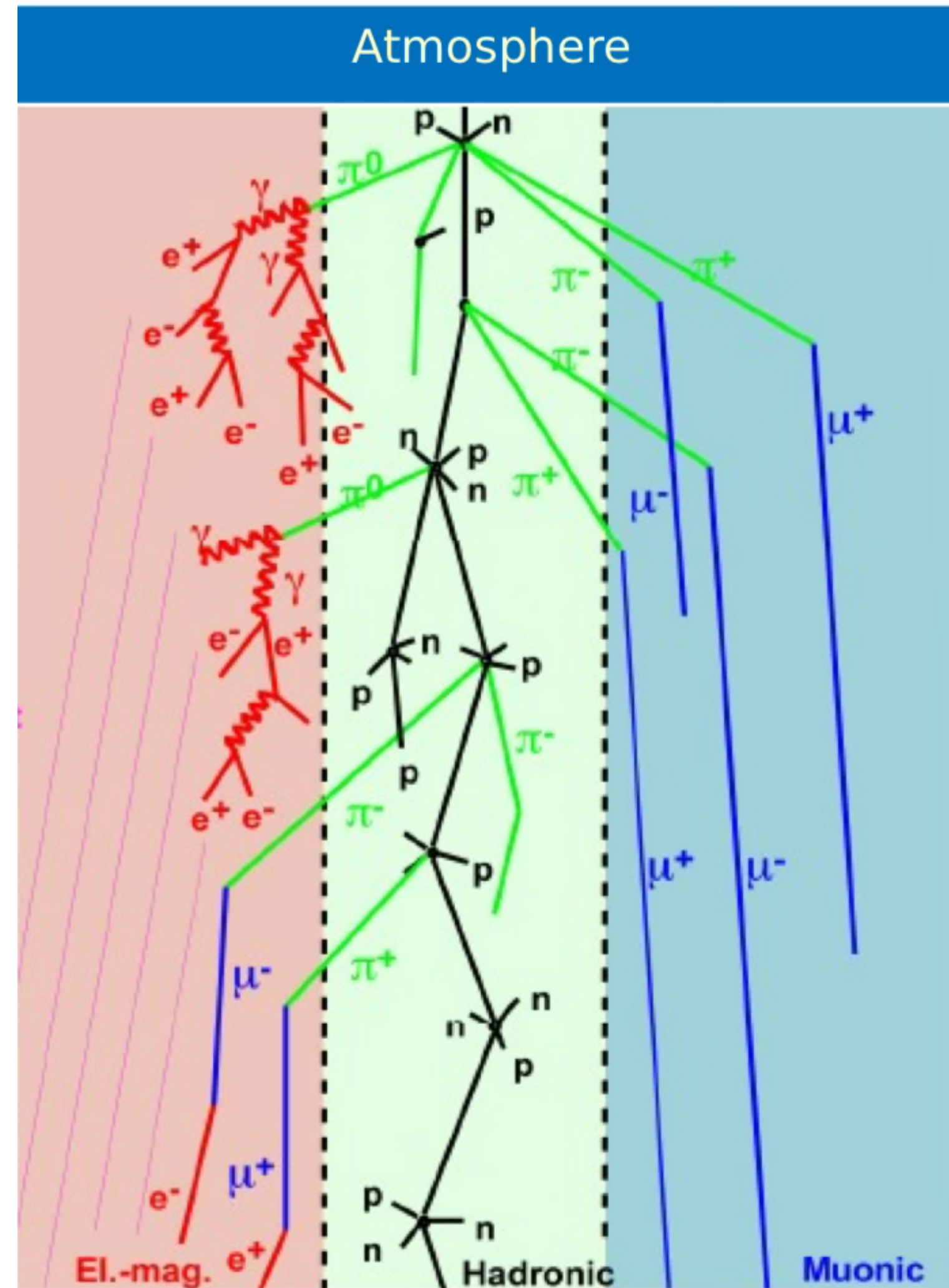
Example: Gamma ray observatories

Working principle

Example: Gamma ray observatories

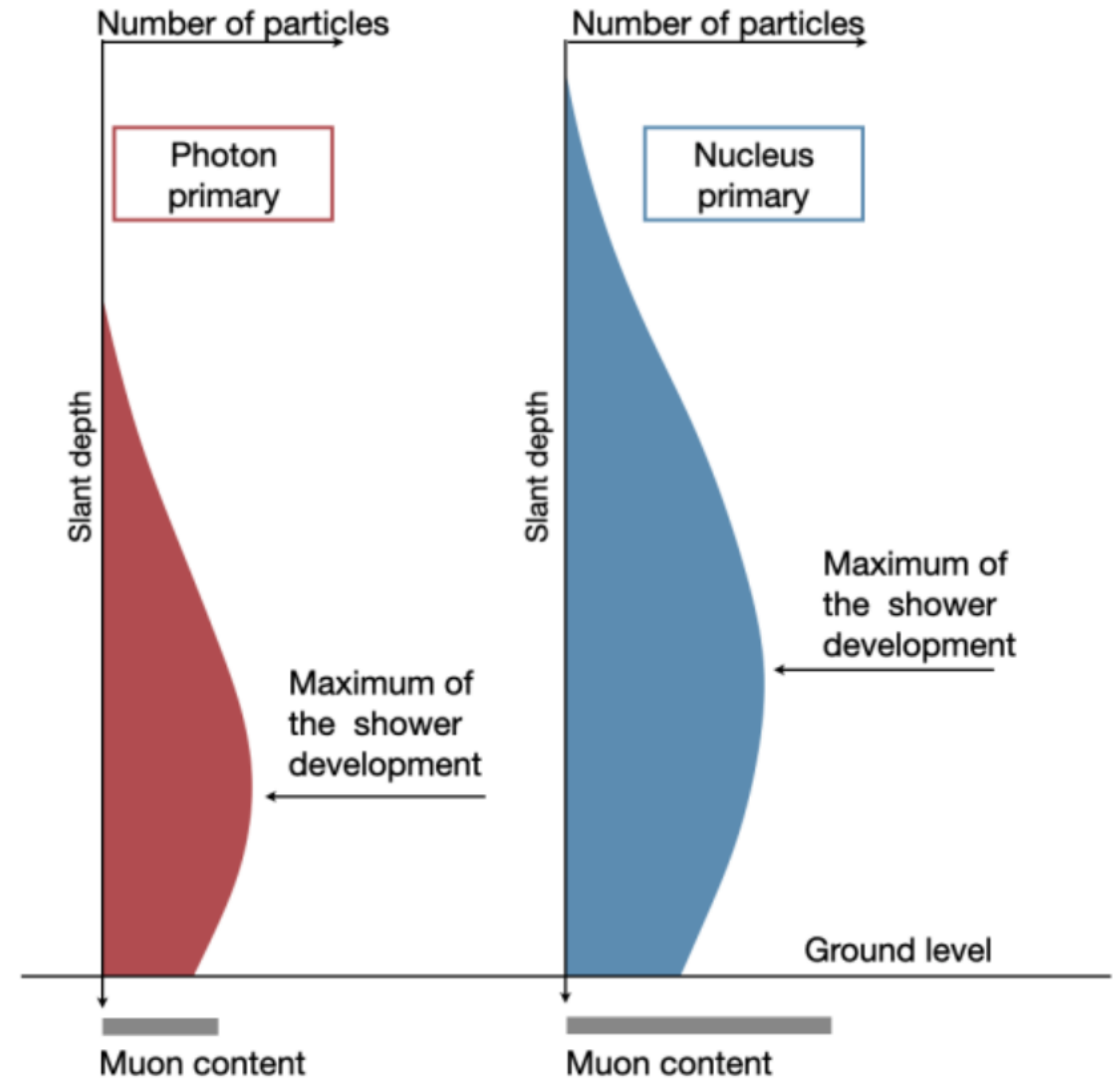
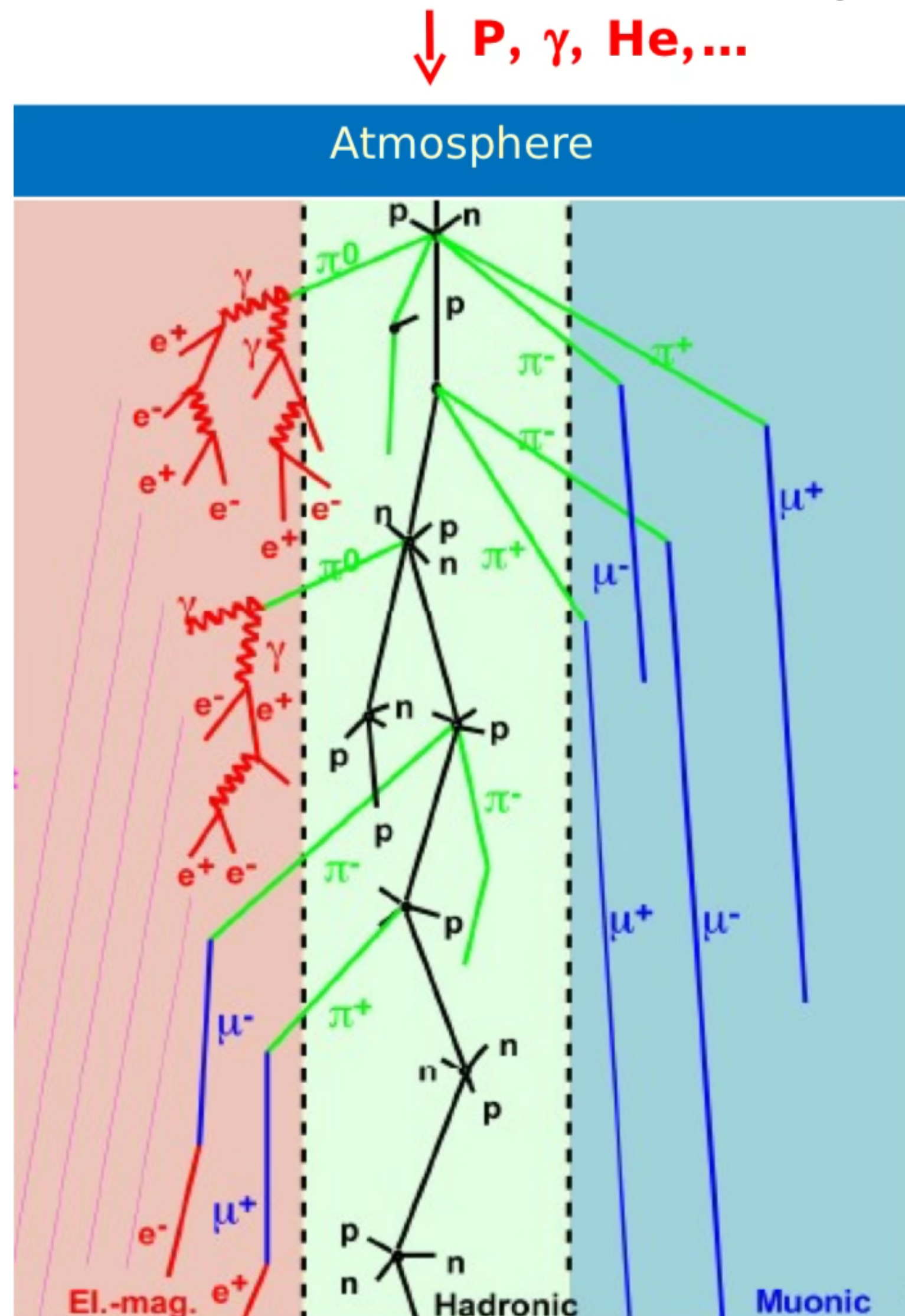
Working principle

↓ $P, \gamma, He, \dots$

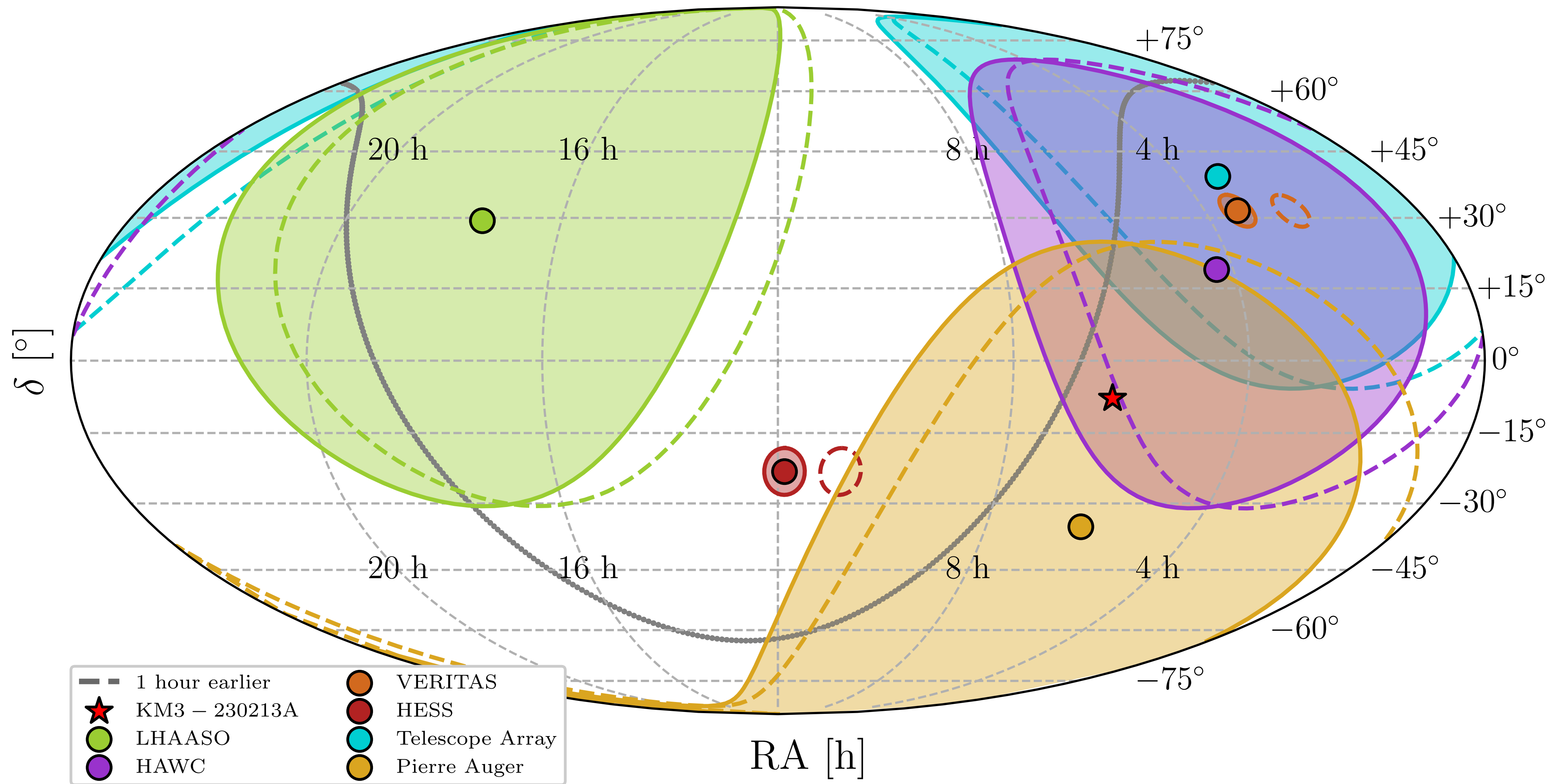


Example: Gamma ray observatories

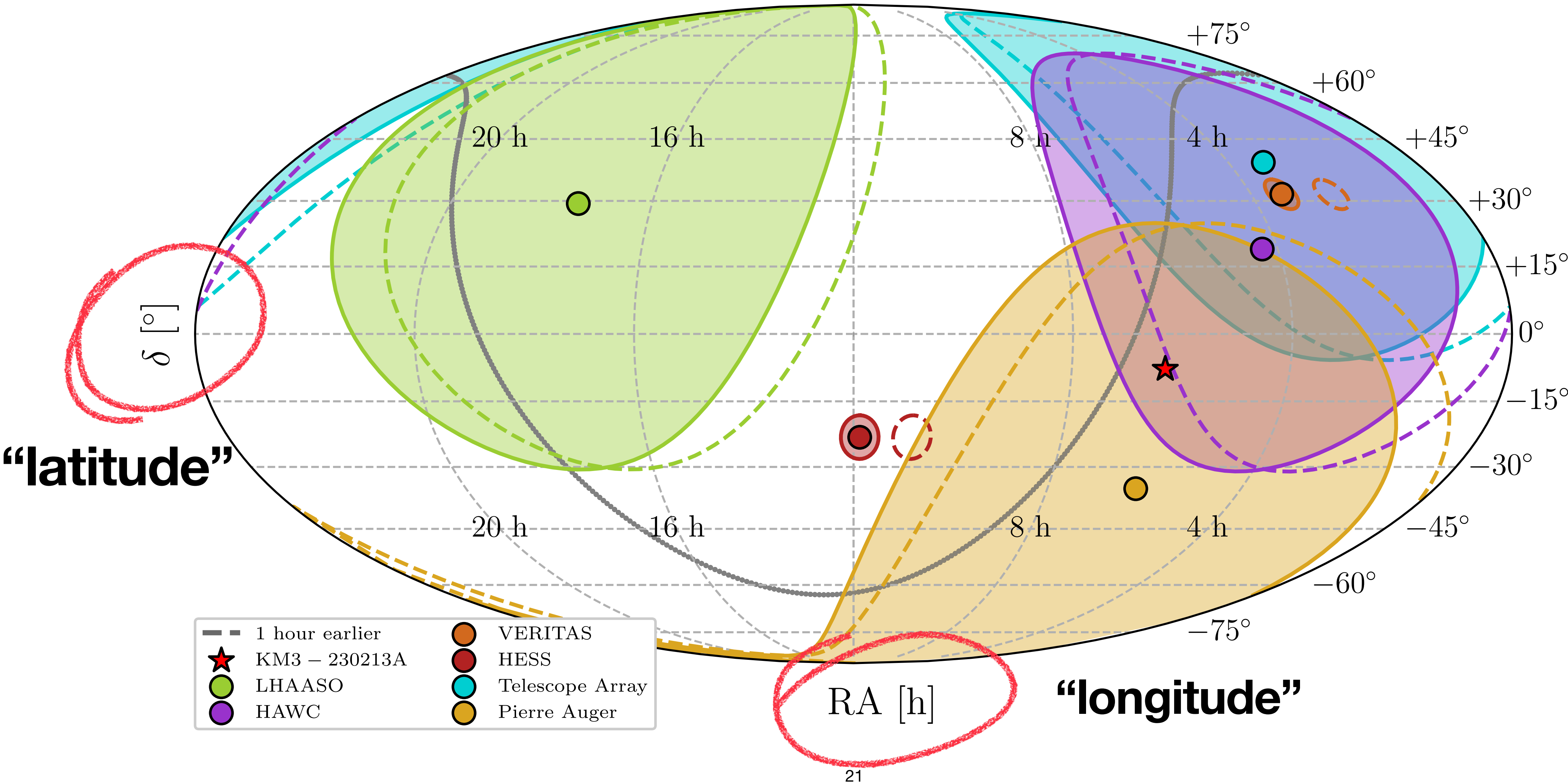
Working principle



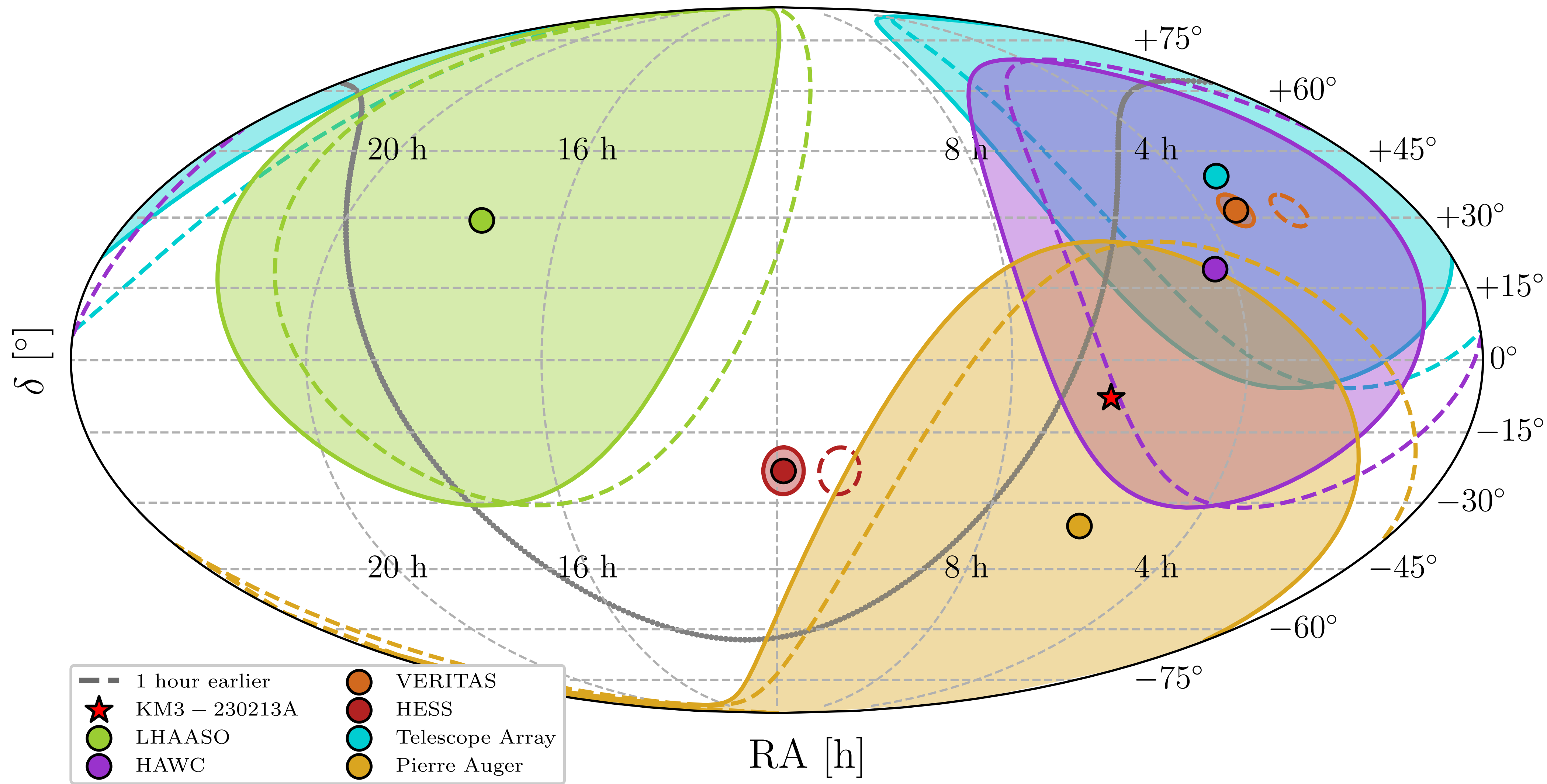
Their instantaneous field of view



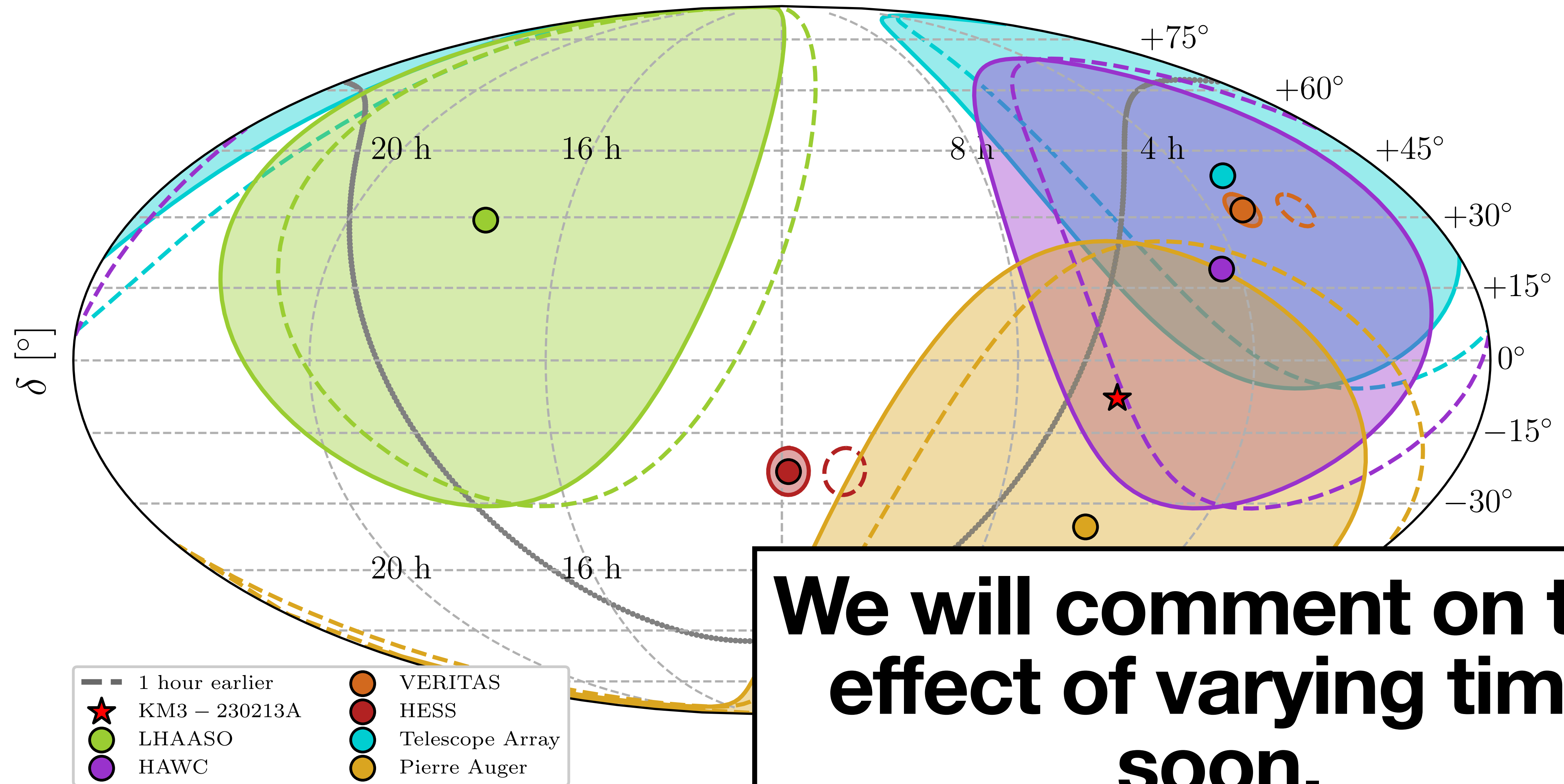
Their instantaneous field of view



Their instantaneous **blind** spots

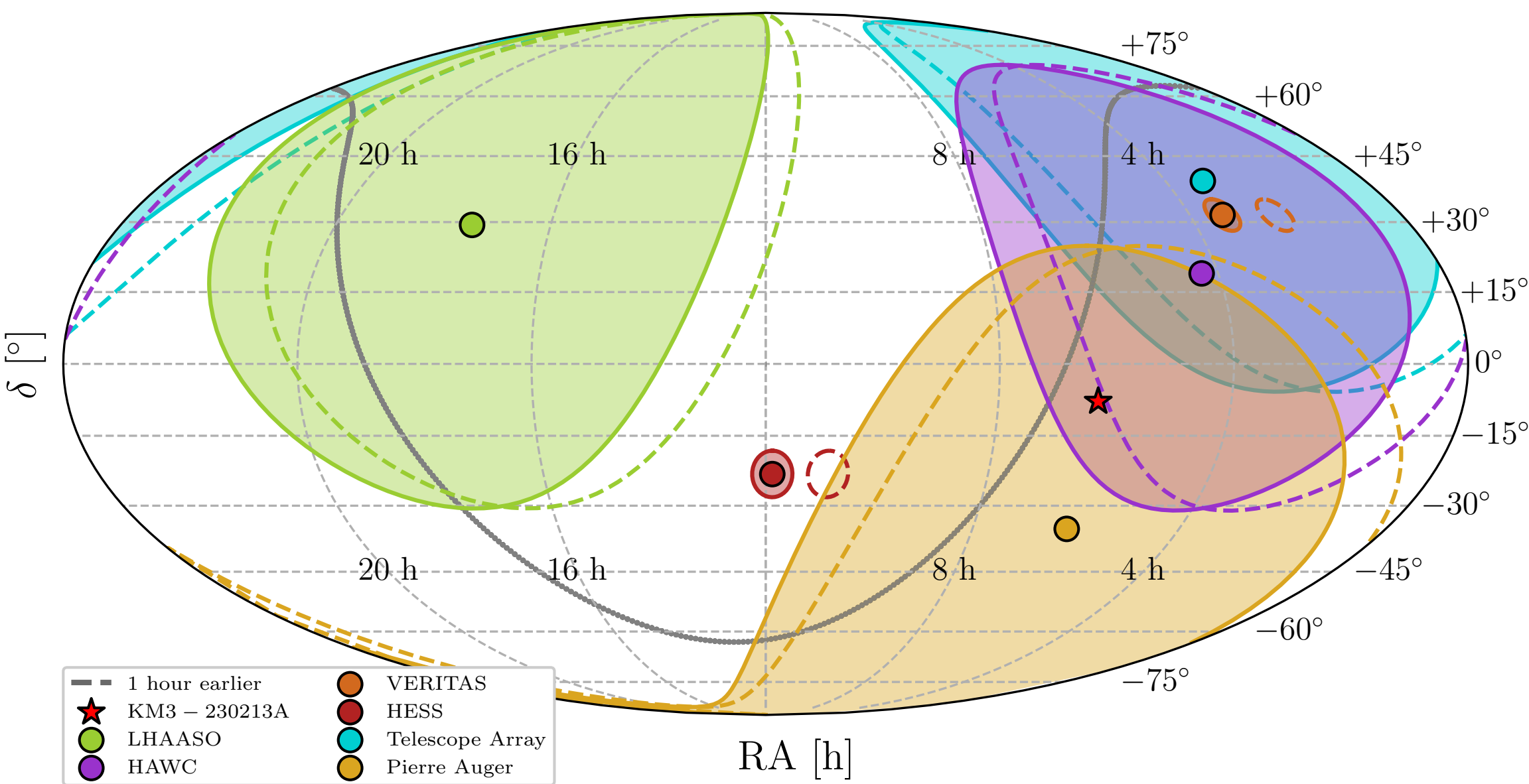


Their instantaneous **blind** spots



We will comment on the effect of varying time soon.

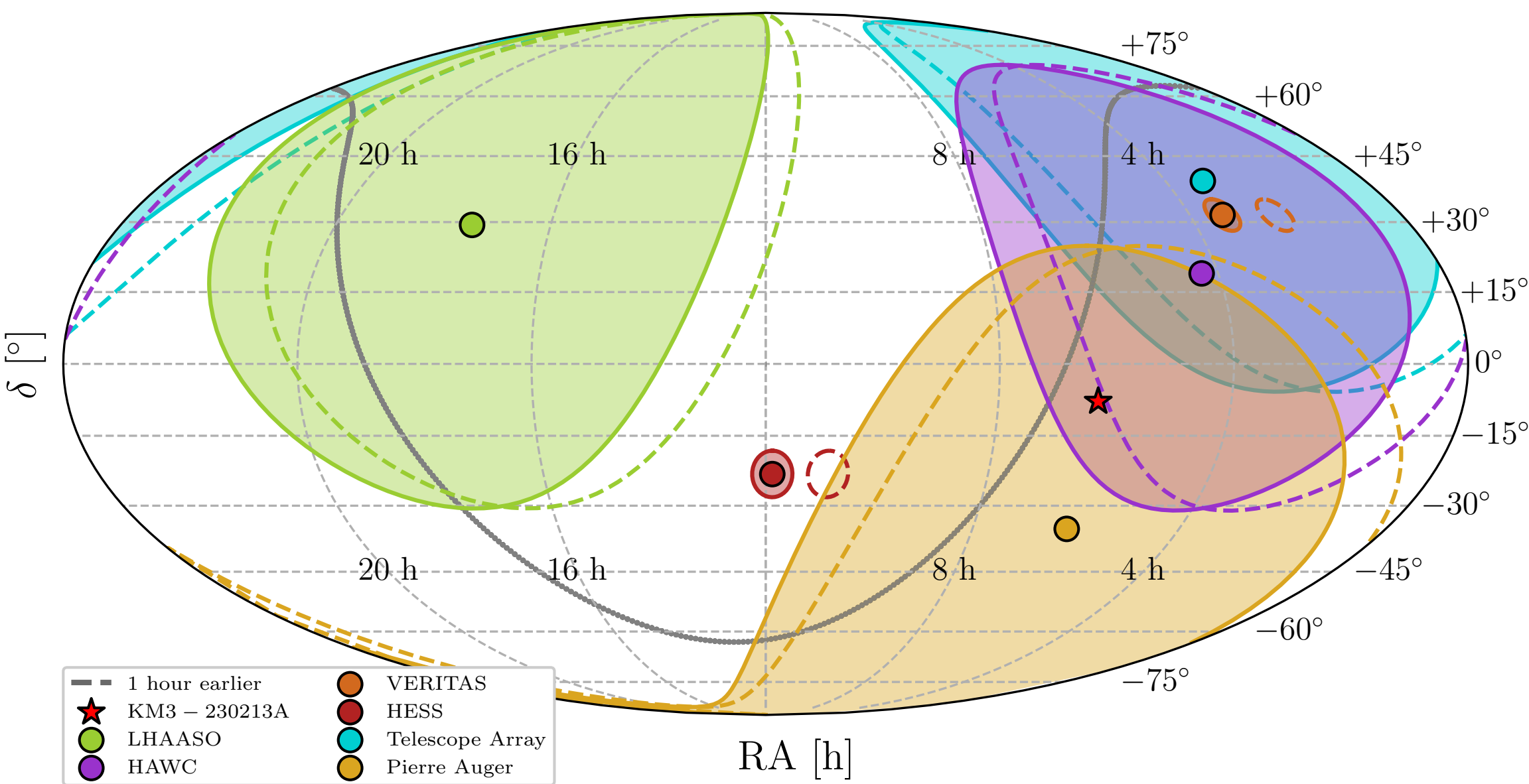
Gamma ray synergy



HAWC
10's GeV - 100's TeV



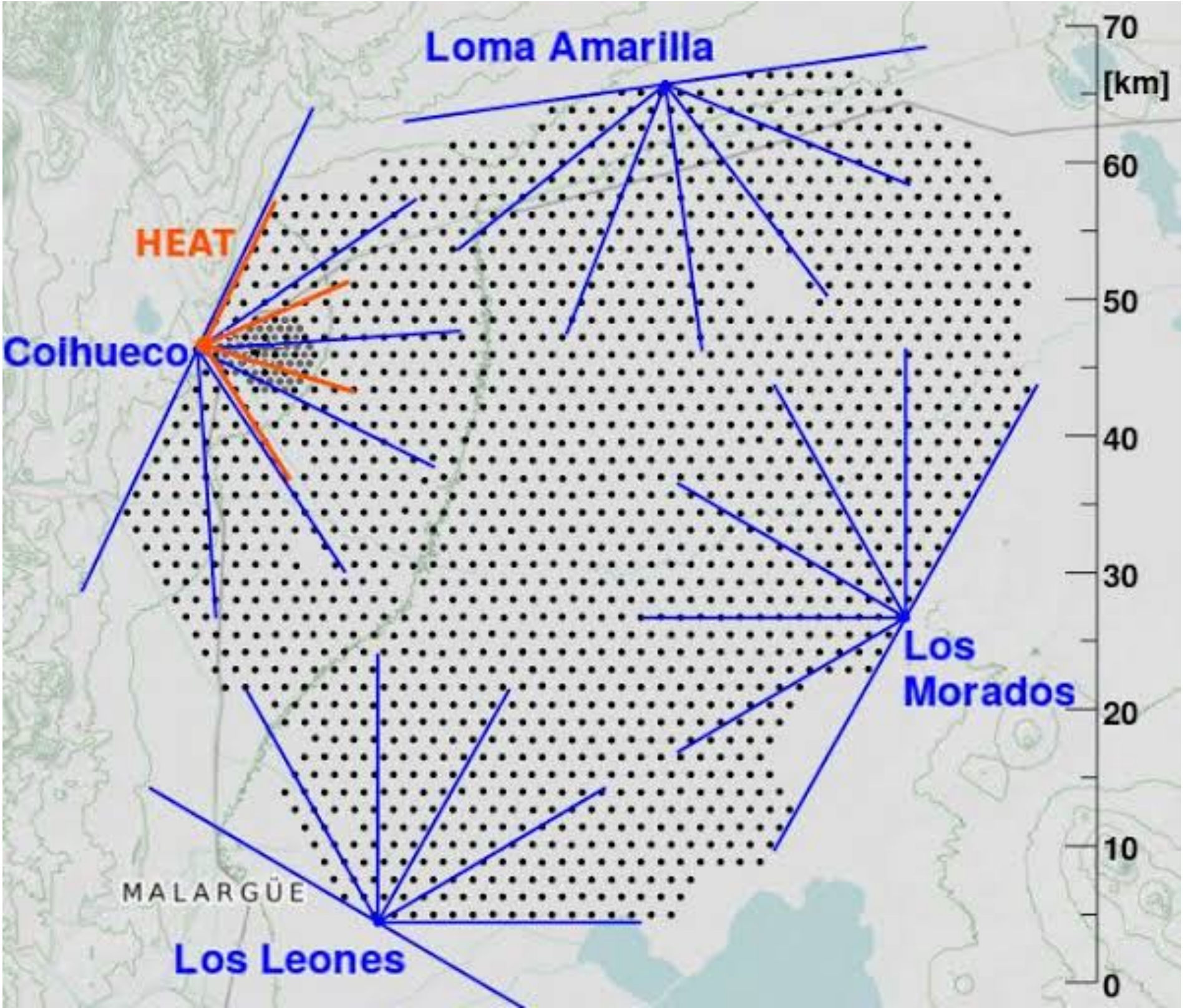
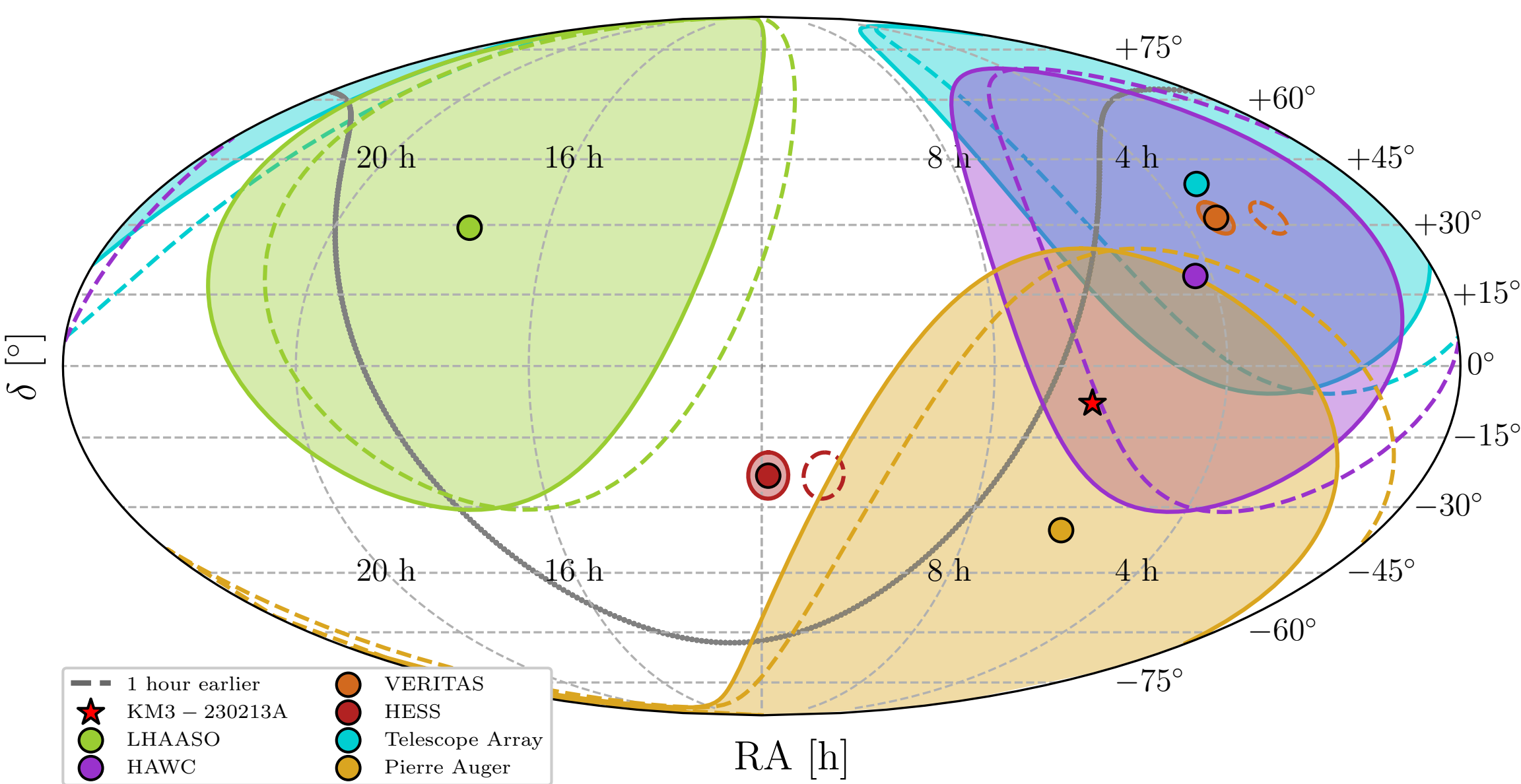
Gamma ray synergy



LHAASO
10's GeV - PeV's



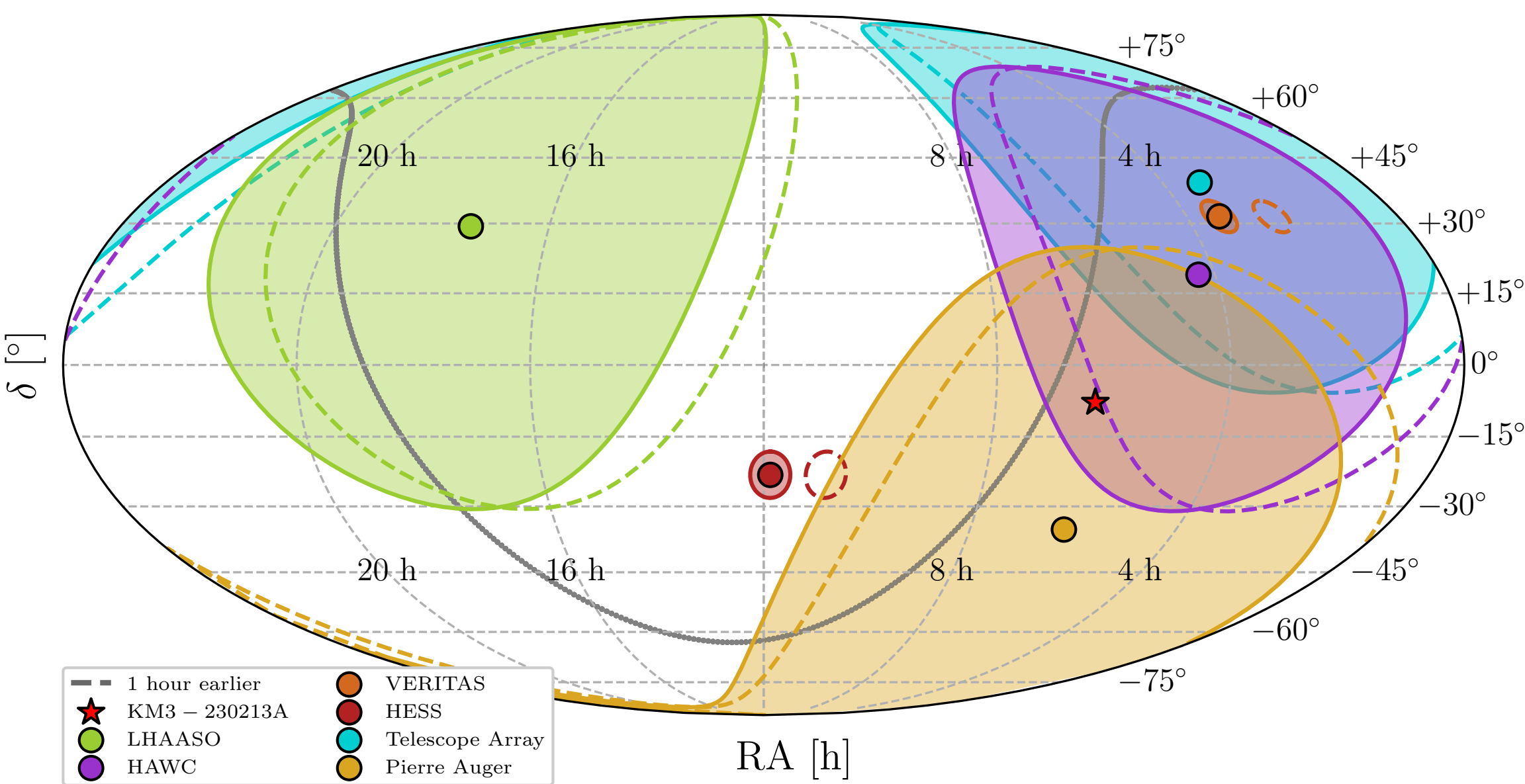
Gamma ray synergy



Pierre Auger
~EeV



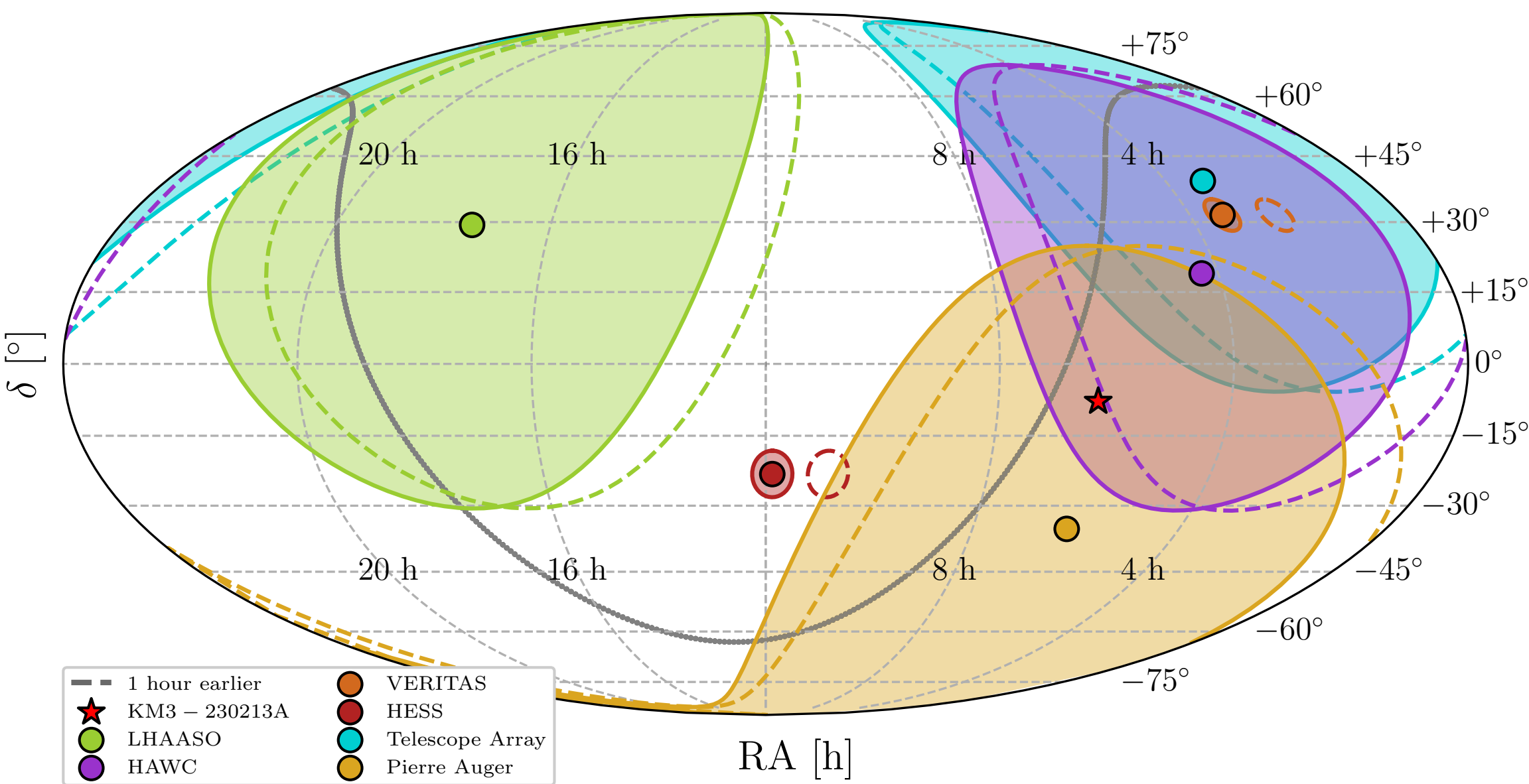
Gamma ray synergy



Telescope Array
~EeV



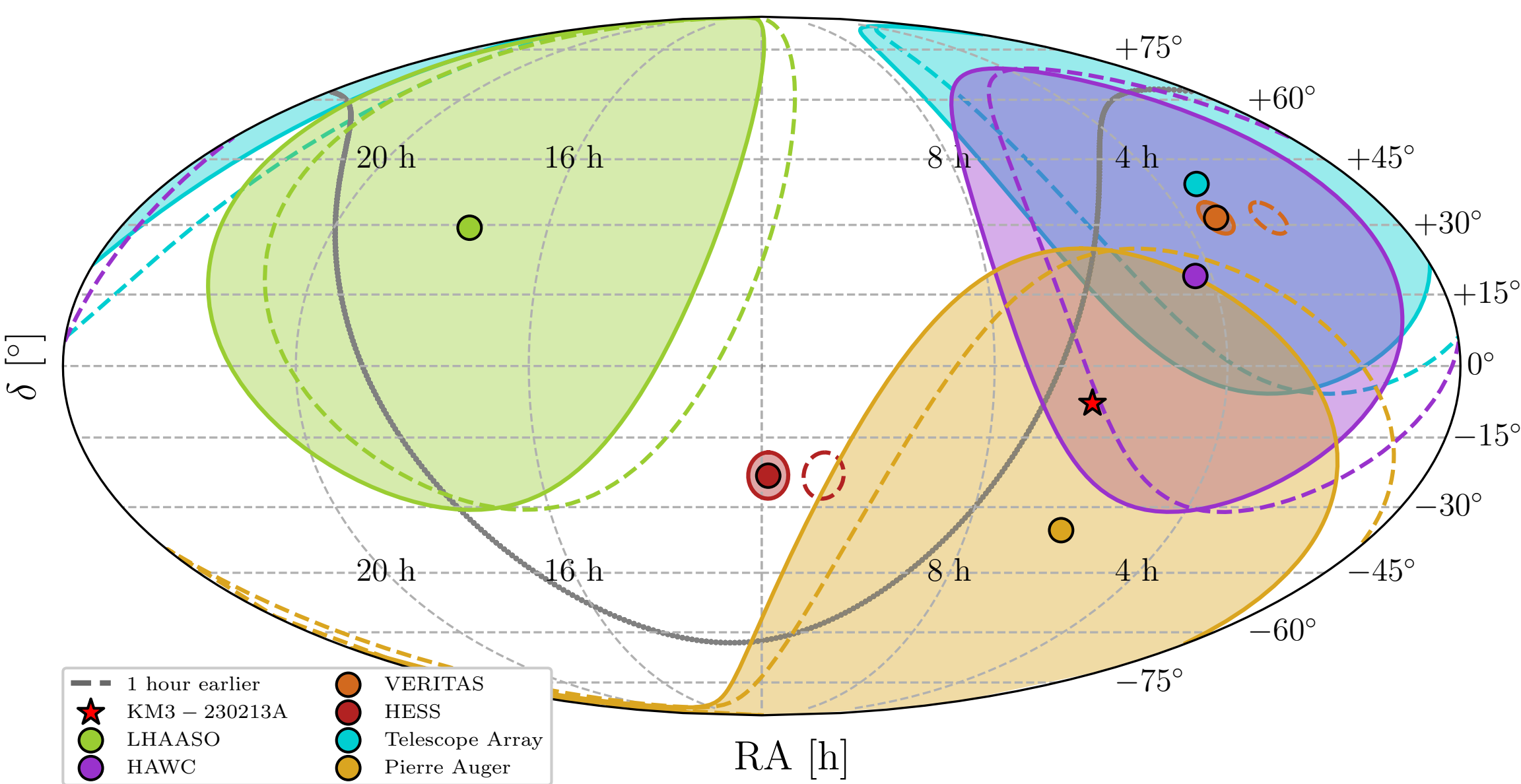
Gamma ray synergy



HESS
~TeV



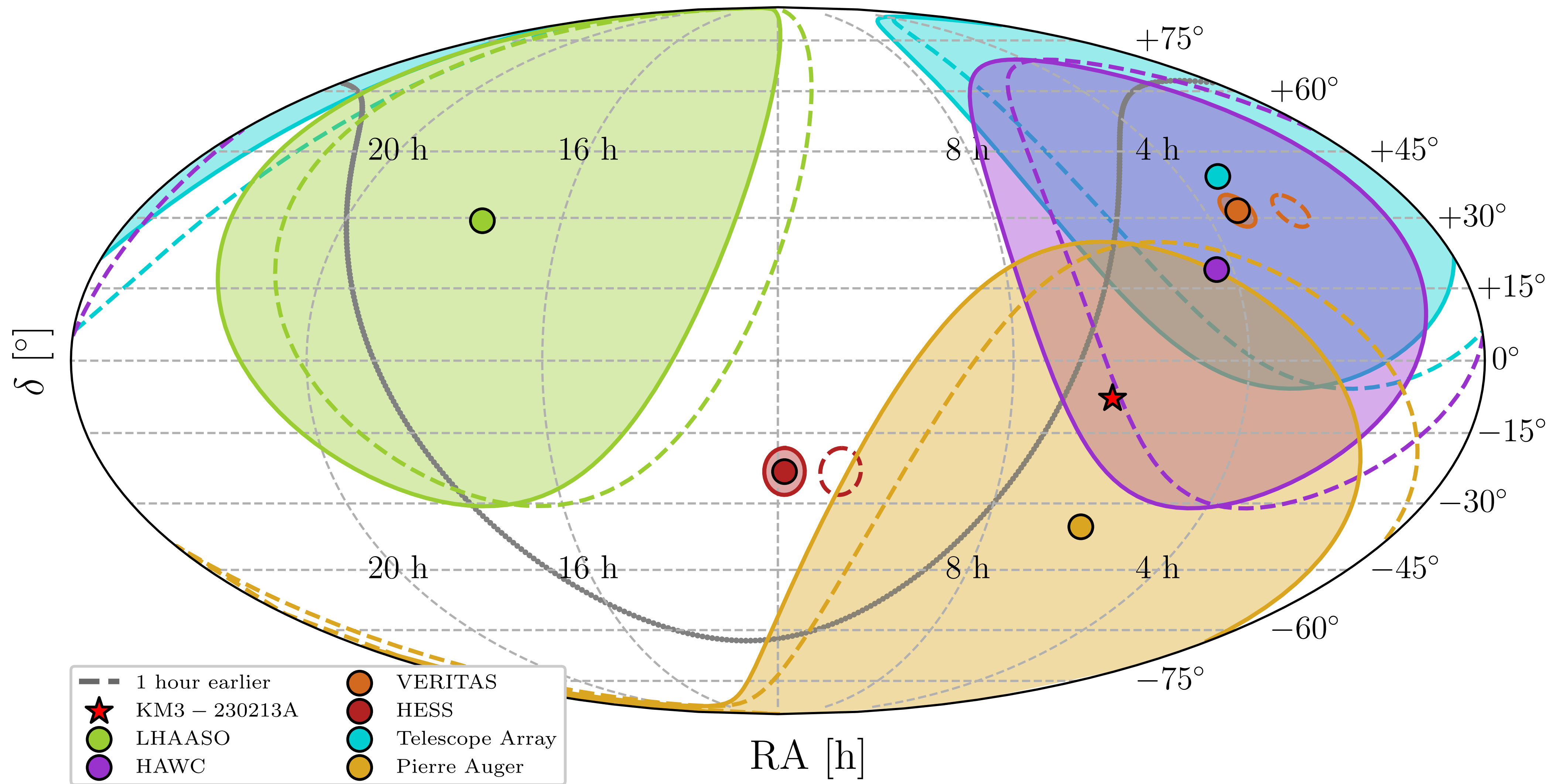
Gamma ray synergy



VERITAS
~TeV



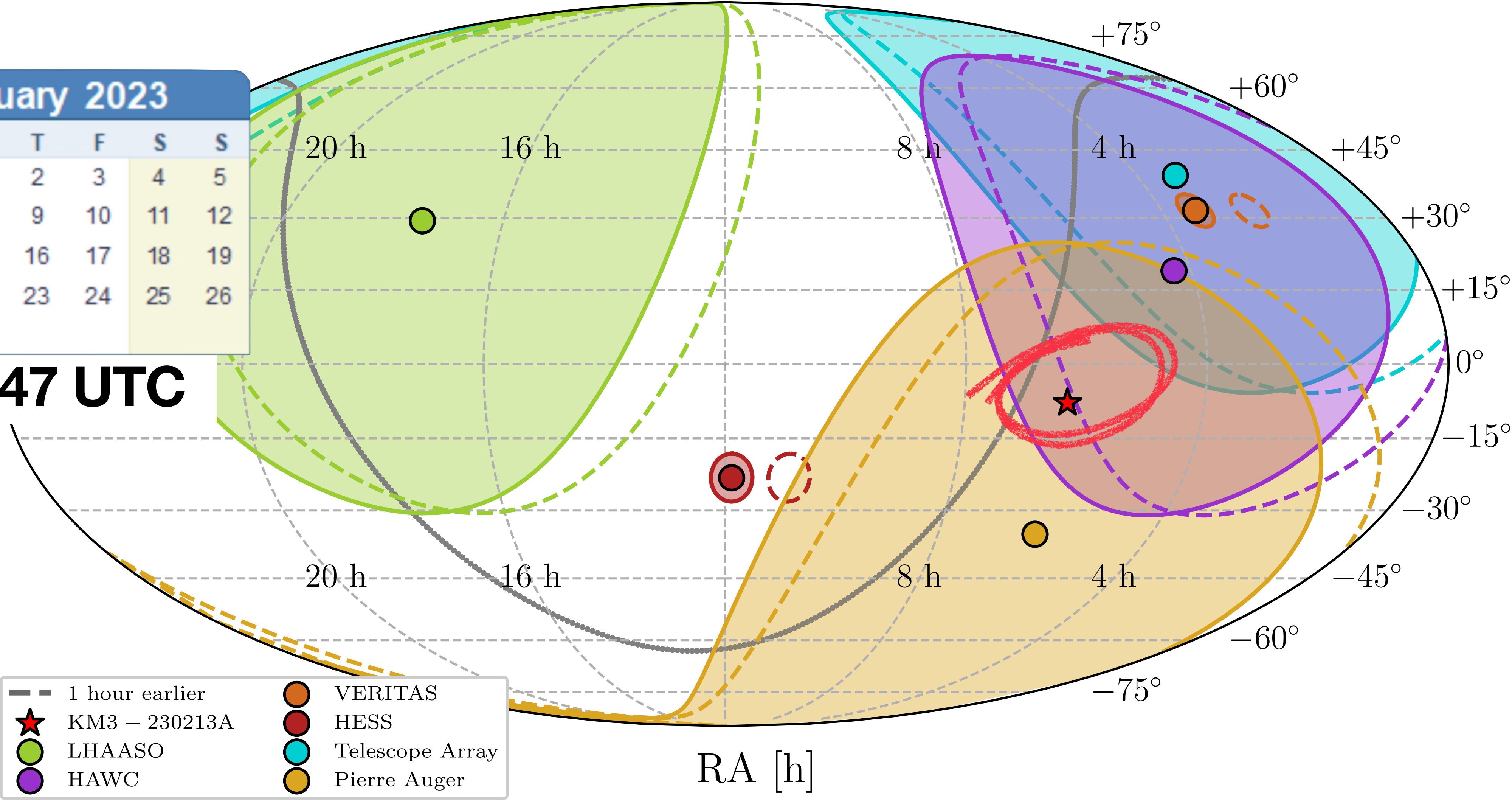
Their instantaneous field of view



Their instantaneous field of view

February 2023						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

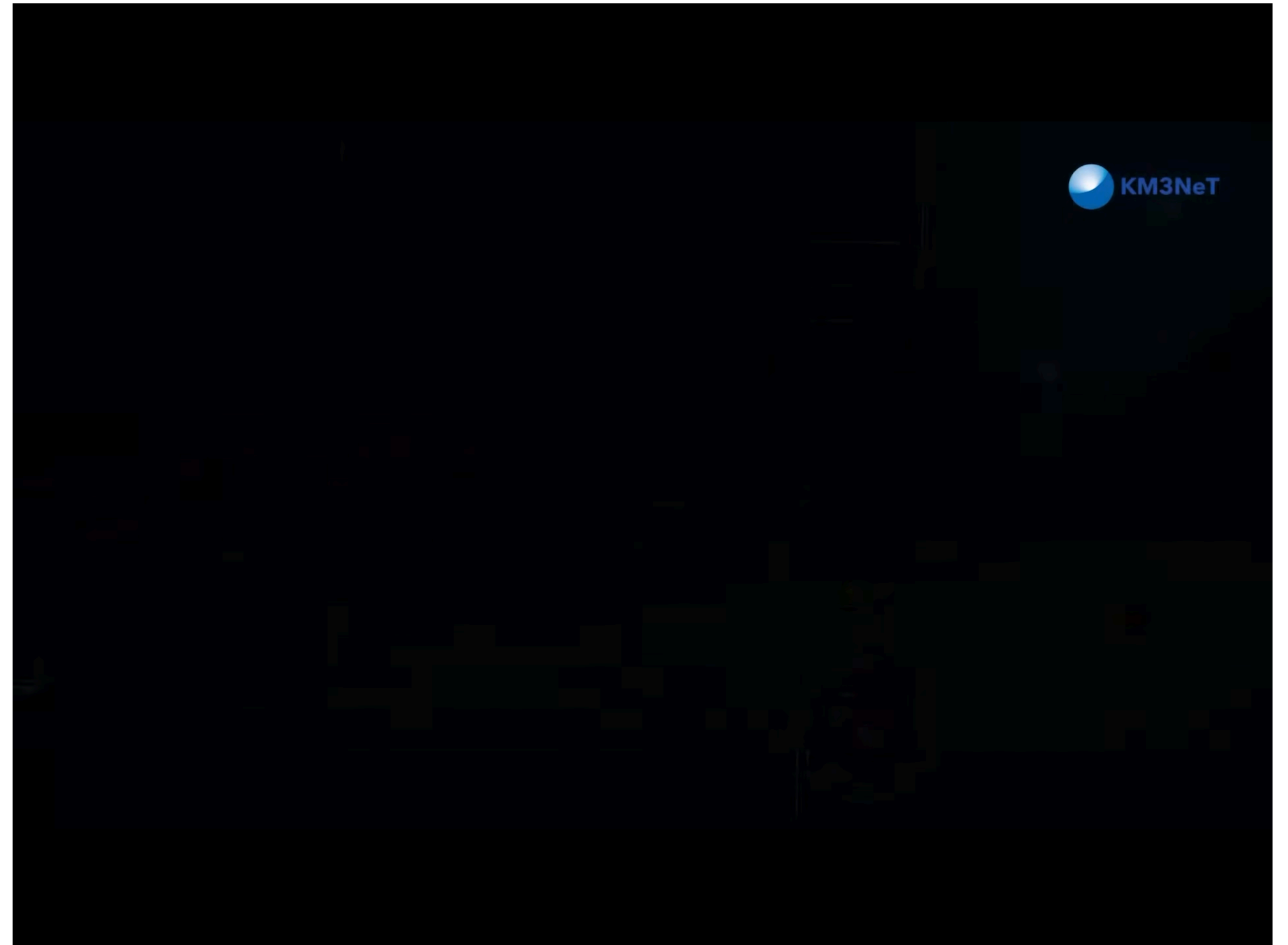
01:16:47 UTC



The KM3-230213A event



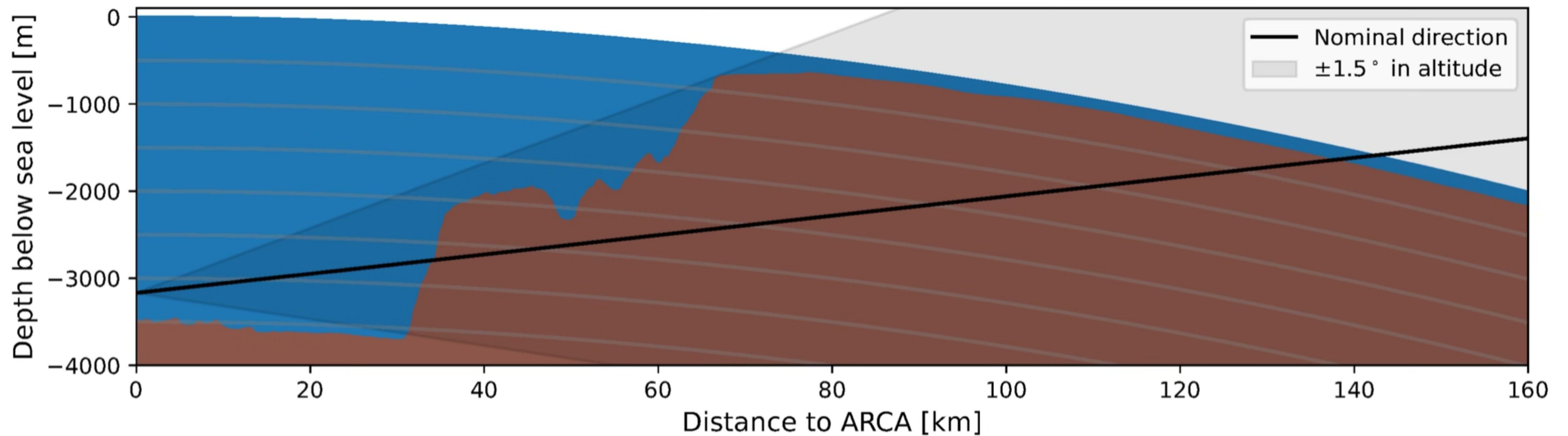
KM3NeT, Nature 638, 376-382



“The signal of the most energetic elementary particle ever observed.”

The KM3-230213A event

$$E_{\mu} = 120 \text{ PeV}$$
$$\theta = 0.6^{\circ}$$



Serendipity in practice

Our work started before the KM3NeT paper, but after their result we have a highly motivated example to study.

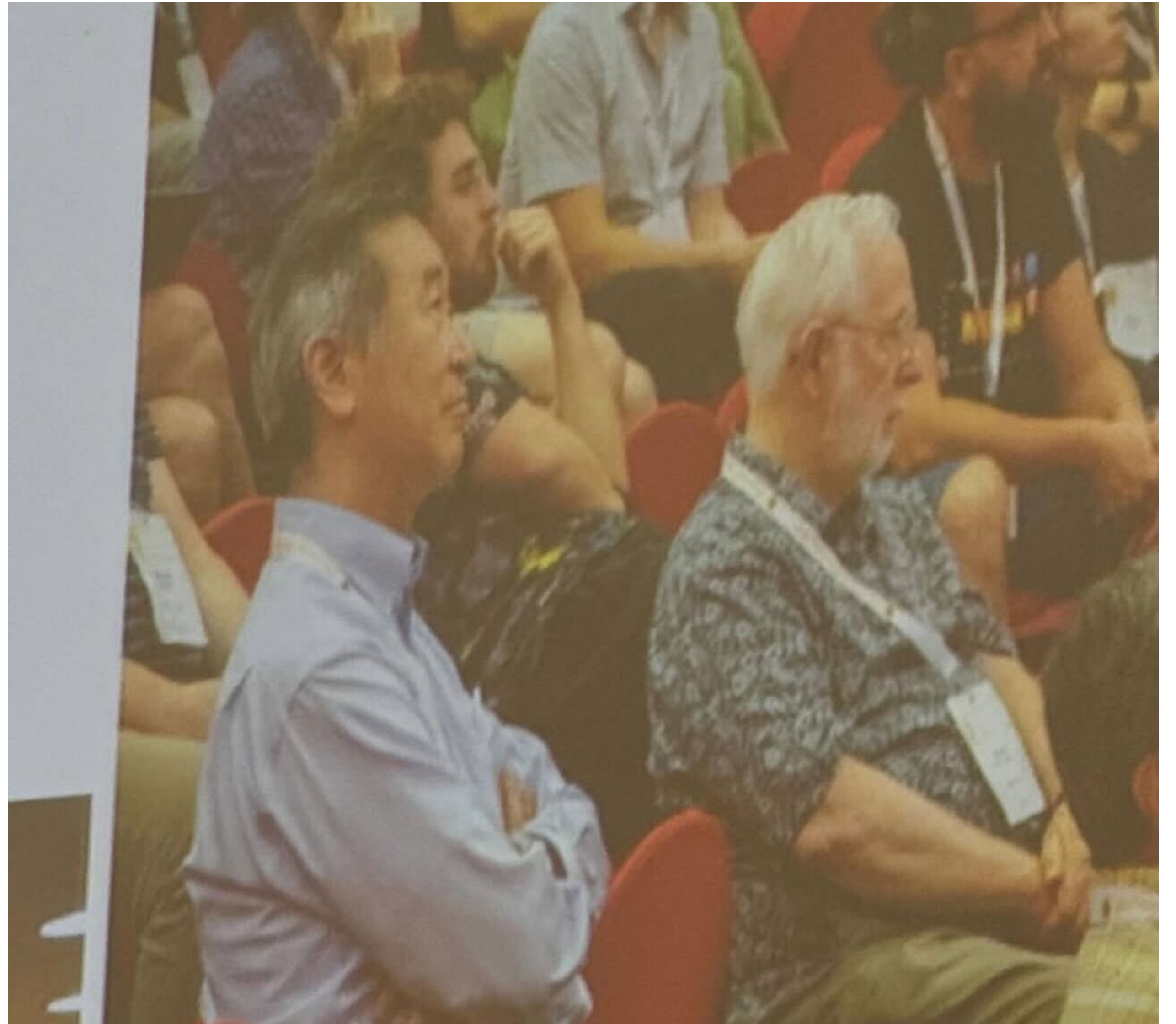
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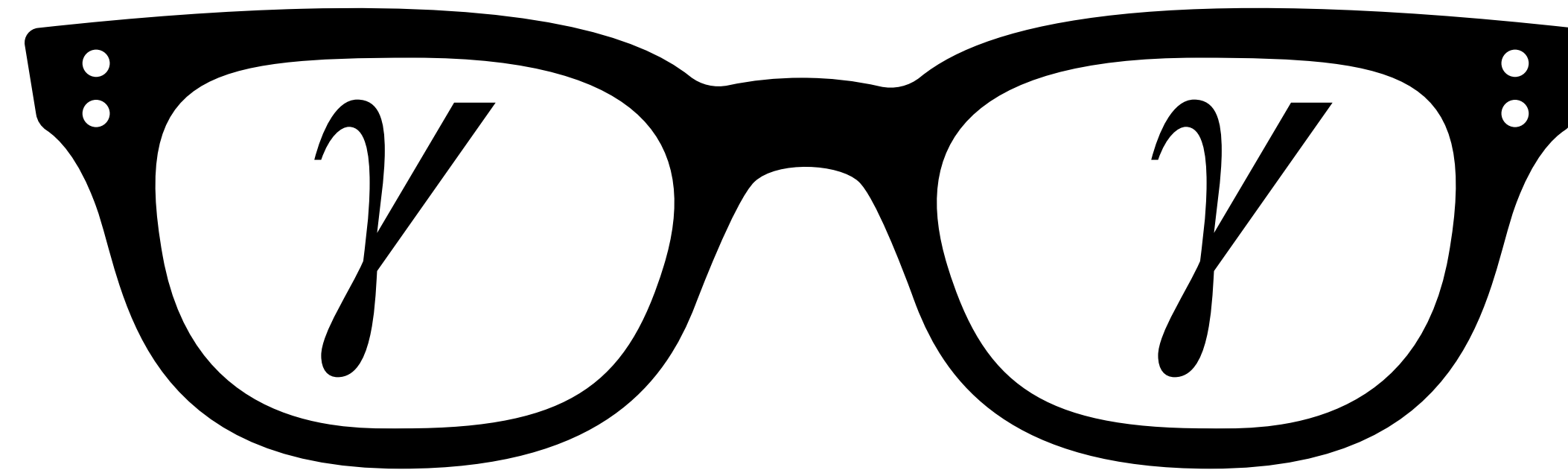
****However, everything we have discussed so far is always true**

Serendipity in practice

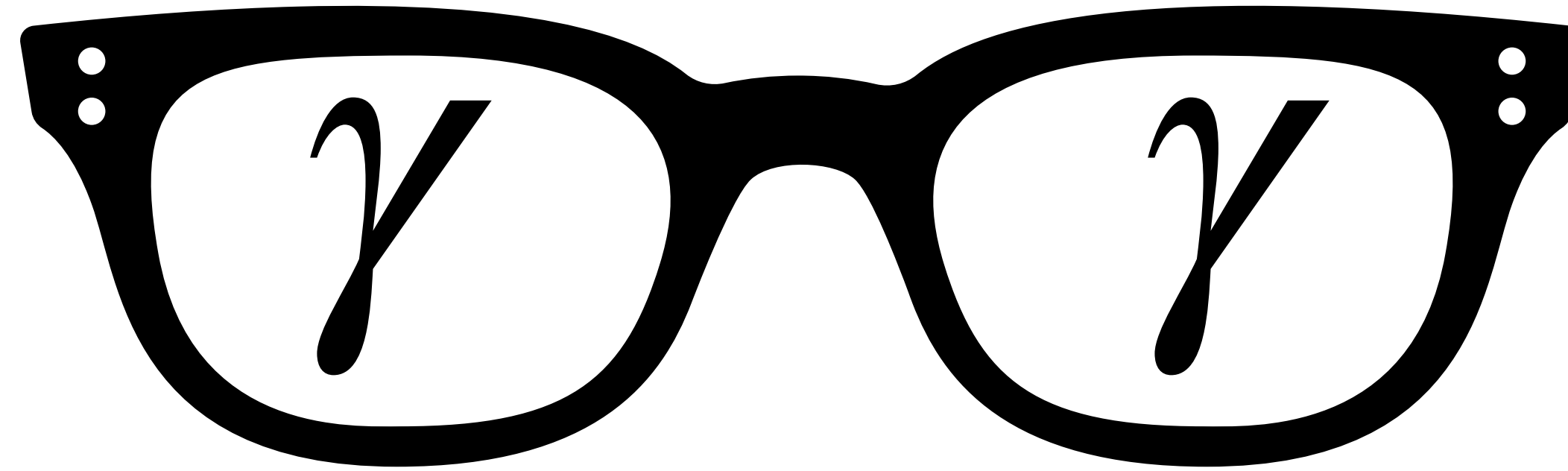
**The announcement
of the KM3NeT
event firsthand in
the neutrino 2024
conference**



Summary, so far.

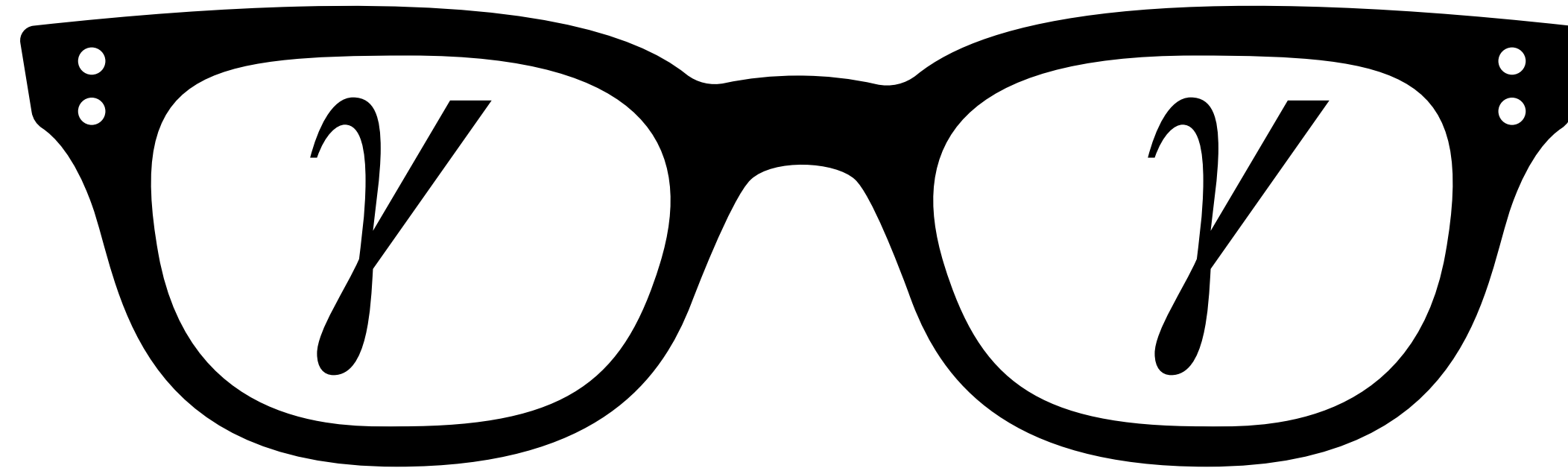


Summary, so far.



We showed that there are blind regions in the instantaneous field of view of gamma ray experiments

Summary, so far.



We showed that there are blind regions in the instantaneous field of view of gamma ray experiments

But why instantaneous?

Ultra high energy unknown in particle physics

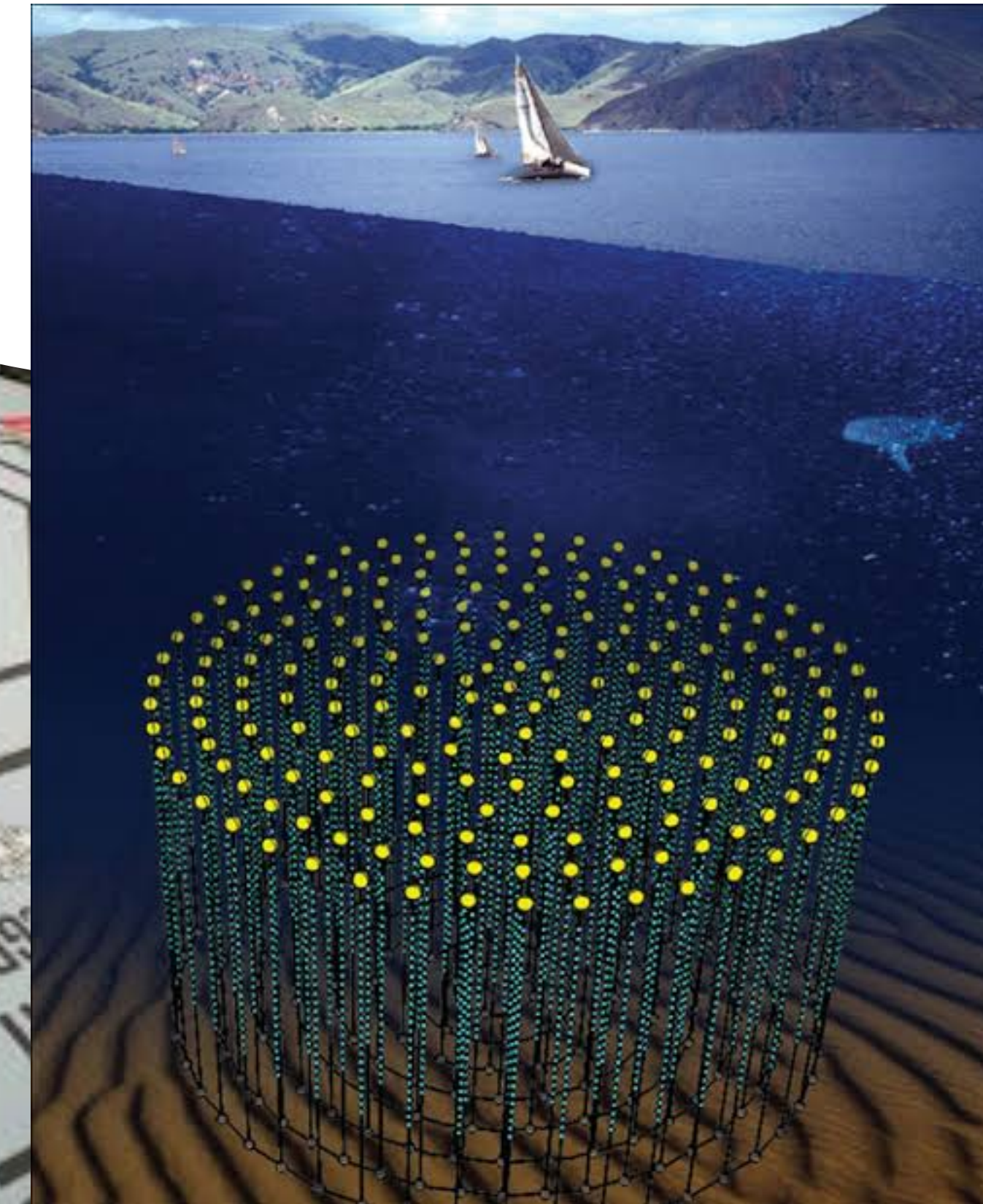
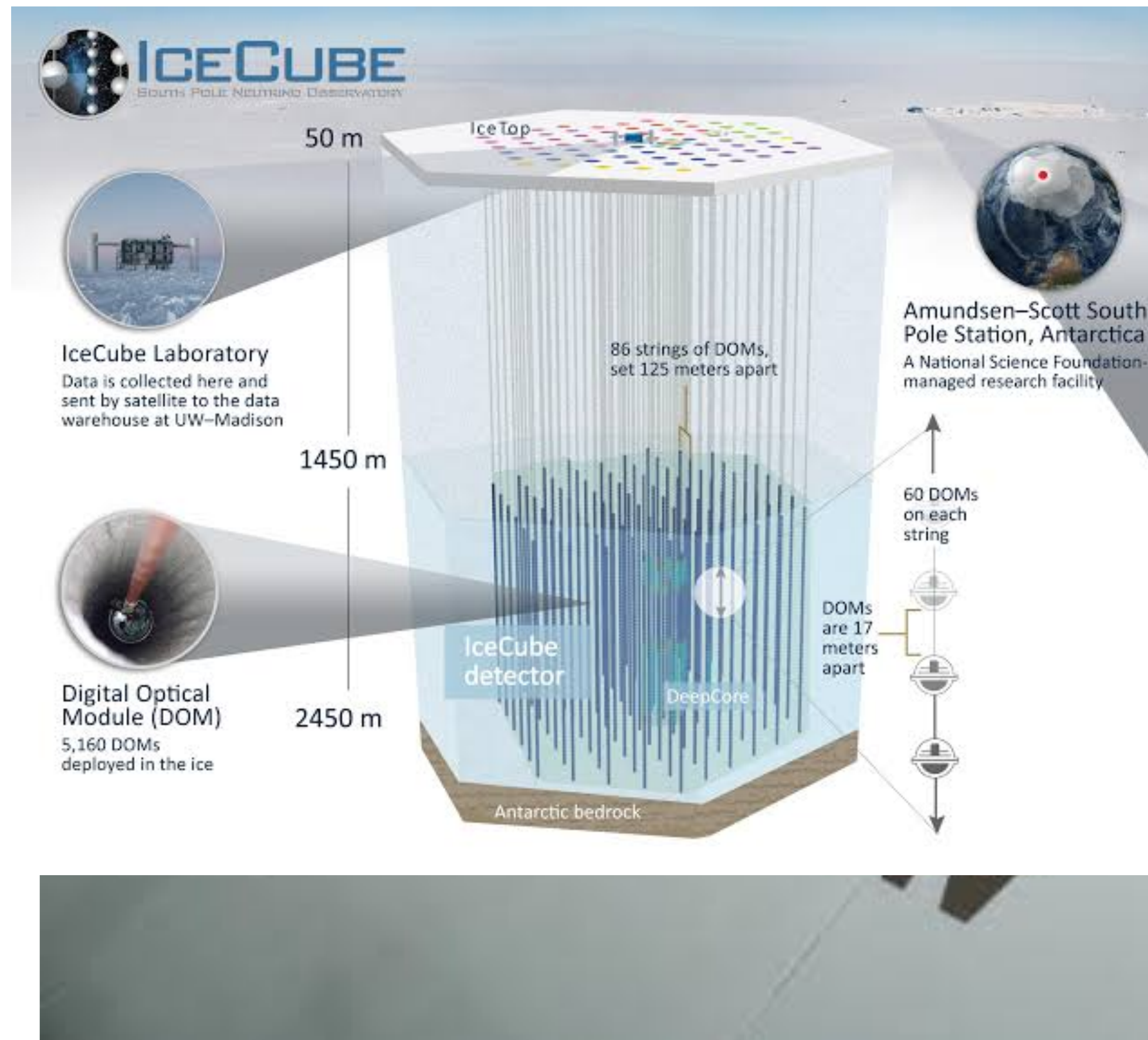
Ultra high energy unknown in particle physics

Clash of Titans



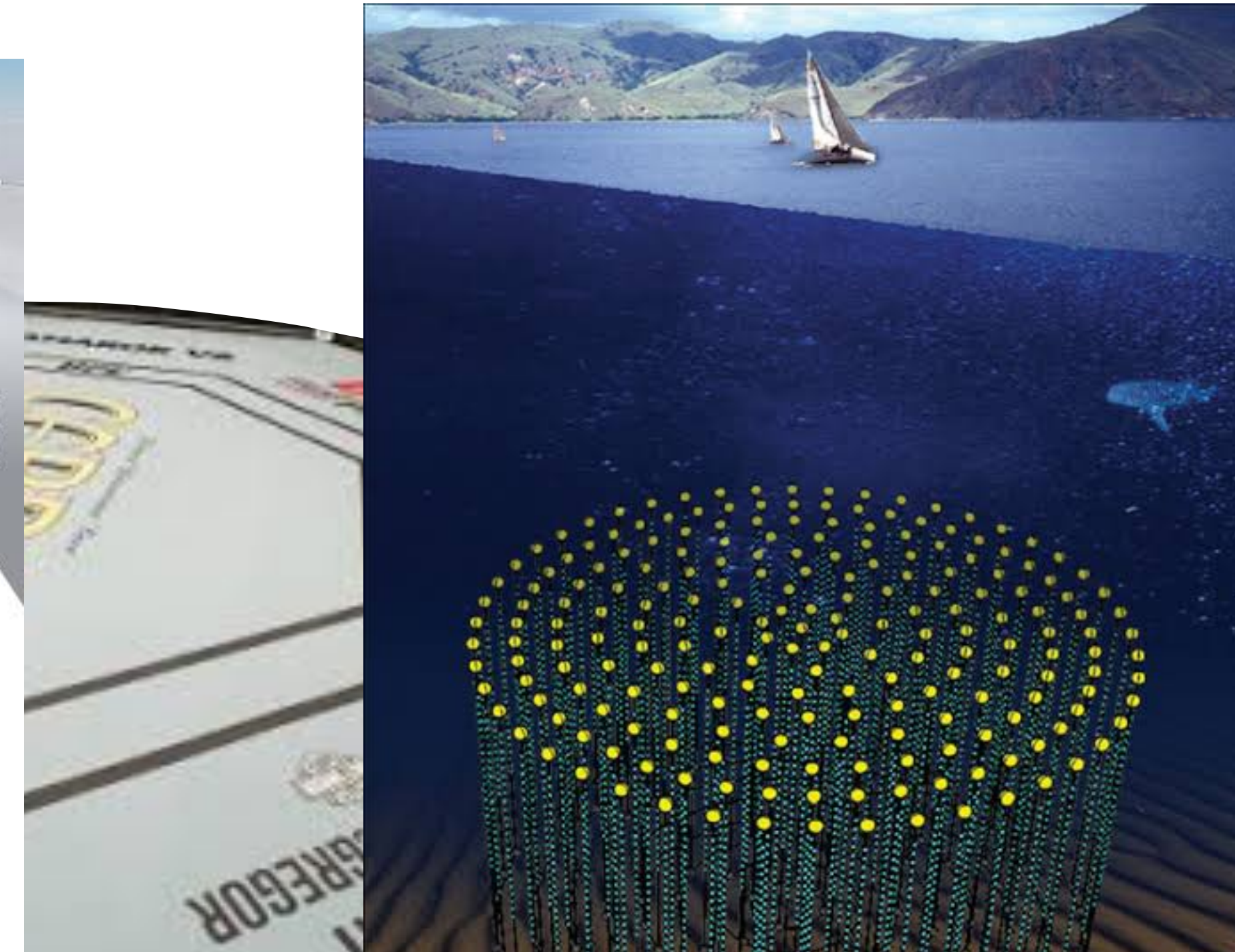
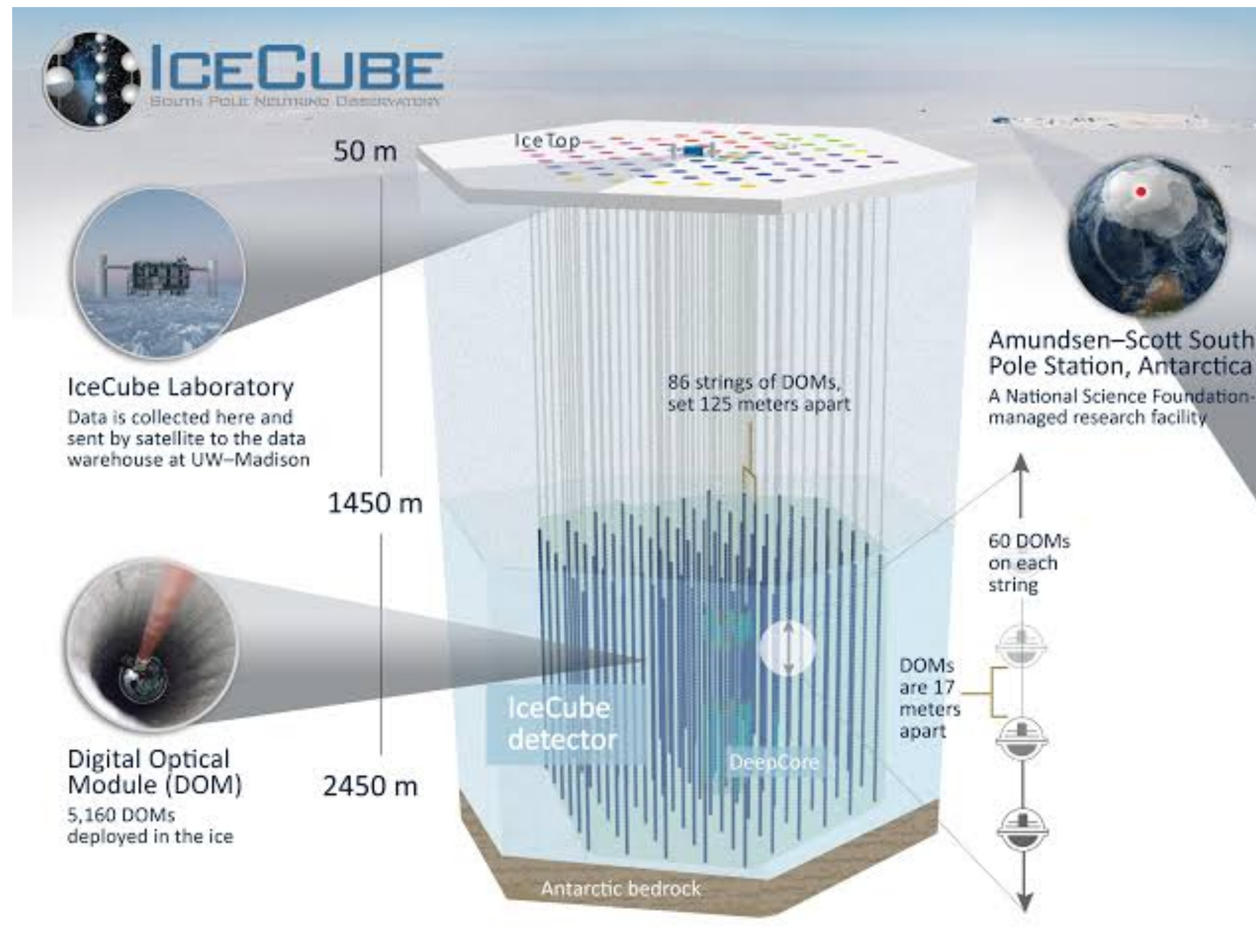
Ultra high energy unknown in particle physics

Clash of Titans



Ultra high energy unknown in particle physics

Clash of Titans



10% of strings!!

Ultra high energy unknown in particle physics

Origin?

Ultra high energy unknown in particle physics

Origin?

Diffuse $\sim 3.5 \sigma$

Ultra high energy unknown in particle physics

Origin?

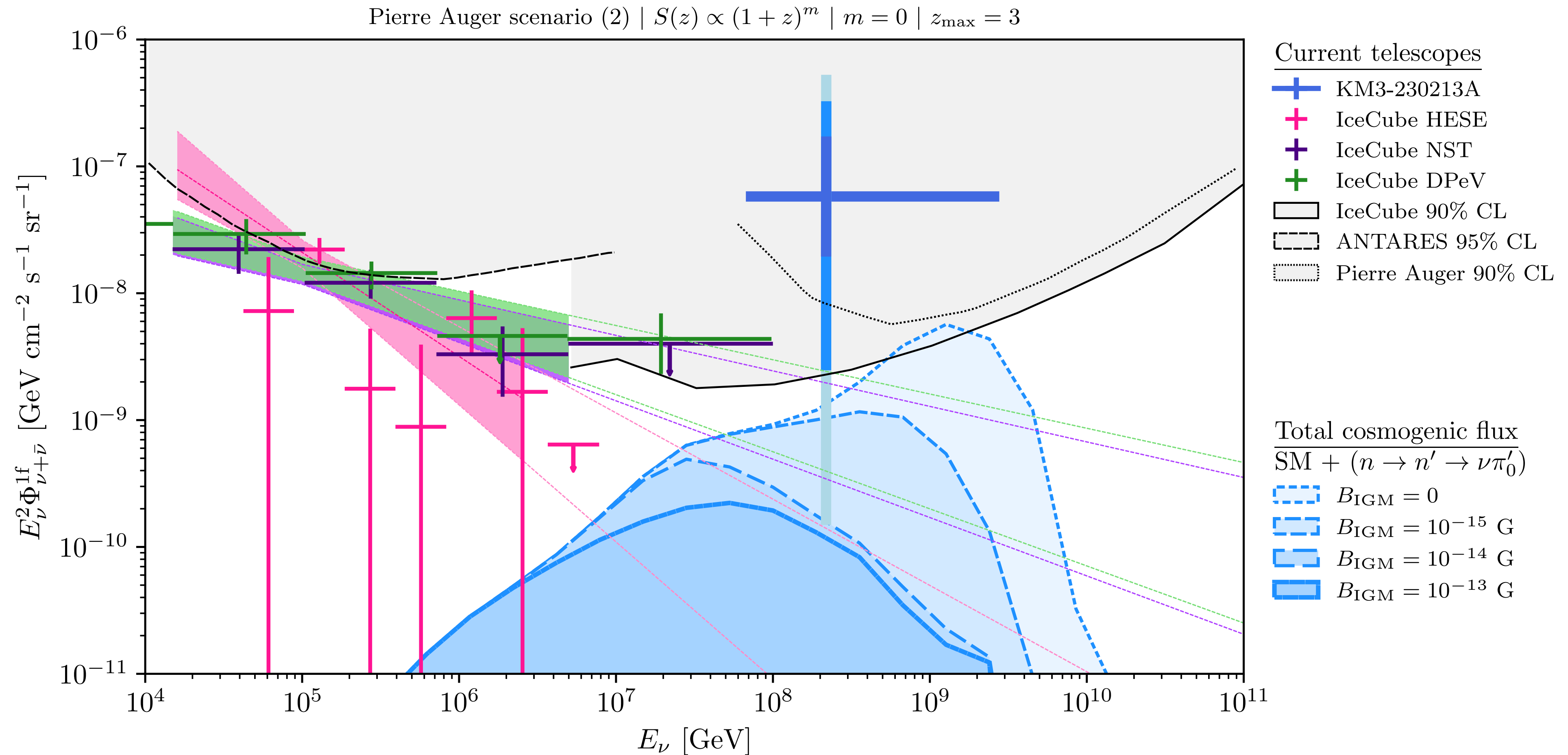
Diffuse $\sim 3.5 \sigma$

Cosmogenic $\sim 3.1 - 3.6 \sigma$

Pause for a shameless self-promotion

Neutron portal to ultra-high-energy neutrinos

Gustavo F. S. Alves,^{1,*} Matheus Hostert,^{2,†} and Maxim Pospelov^{3,4,‡}



Ultra high energy unknown in particle physics

Origin?

Diffuse ~ 3.5 σ

Cosmogenic ~ 3.1 – 3.6 σ

Transient ~ 2 σ

Ultra high energy unknown in particle physics

Origin?

Diffuse $\sim 3.5 \sigma$

Cosmogenic $\sim 3.1 - 3.6 \sigma$

Transient $\sim 2 \sigma$

**A transient burst helps in
reconciling the (non) observation.**

Ultra high energy unknown in particle physics

Origin?

Diffuse $\sim 3.5 \sigma$

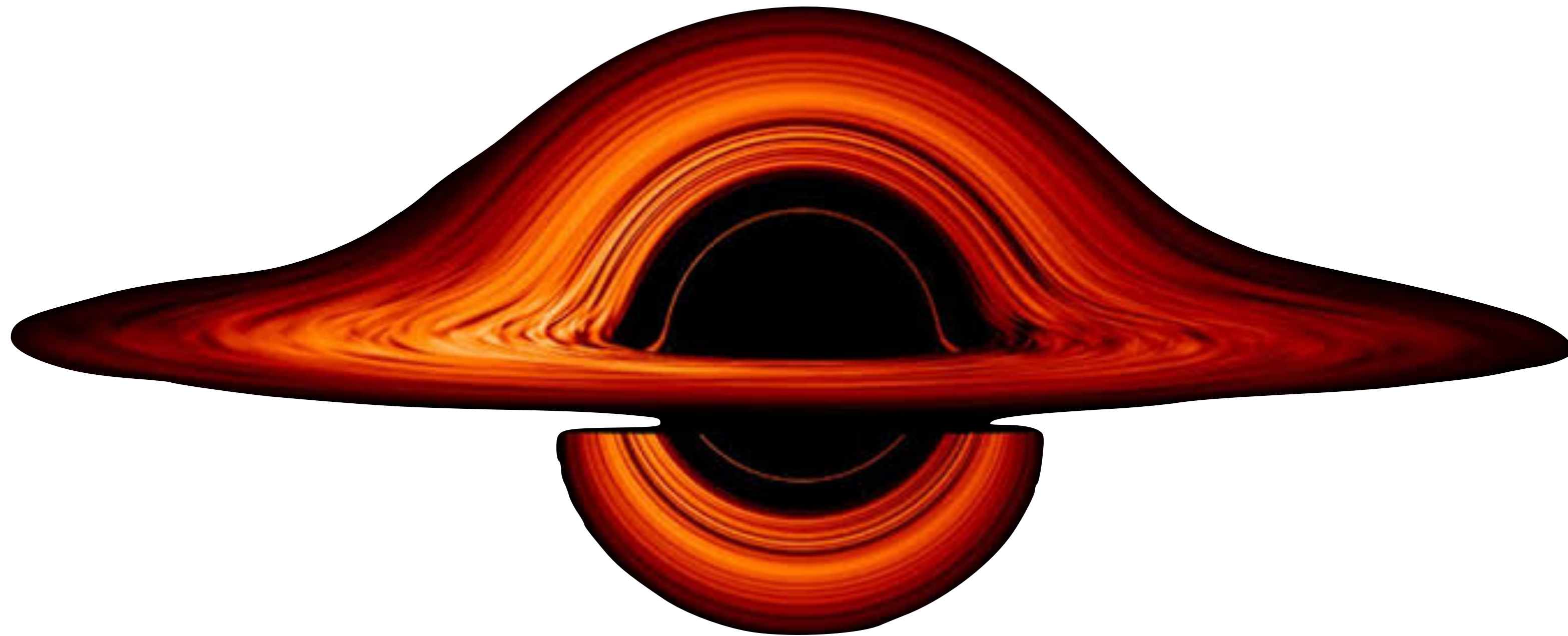
Cosmogenic $\sim 3.1 - 3.6 \sigma$

Transient $\sim 2 \sigma$

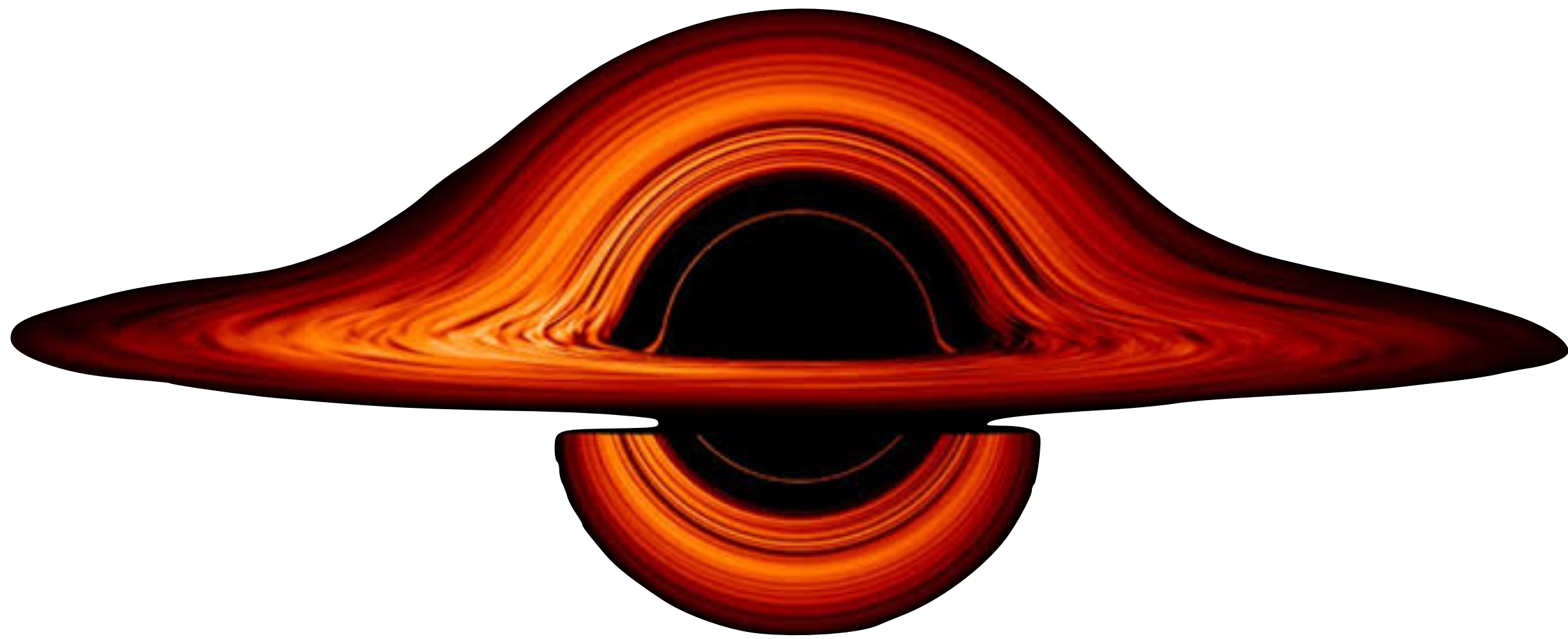
**A transient burst helps in
recoinciding the (non) observation.**

***For fast transient signals,
instantaneous field of view
is what matters!**

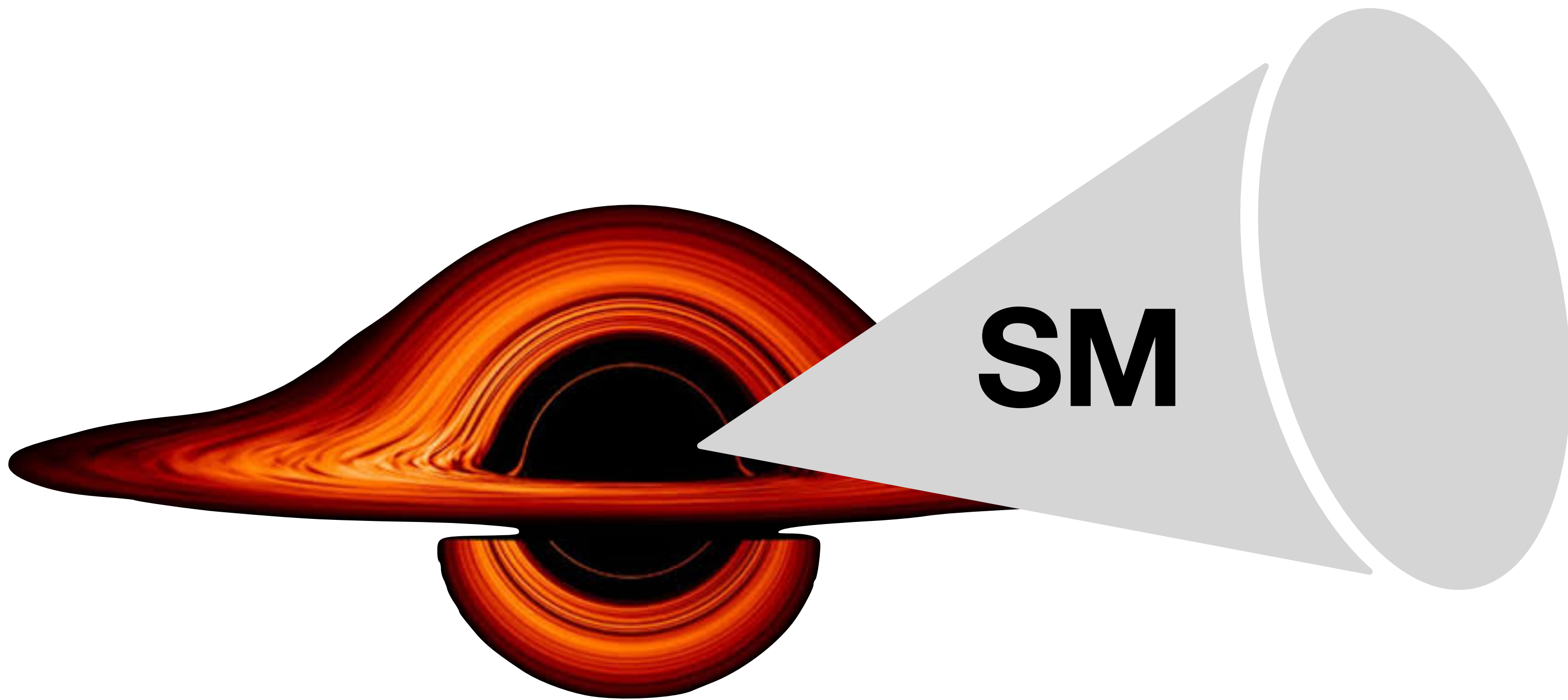
One example: Primordial Black Holes



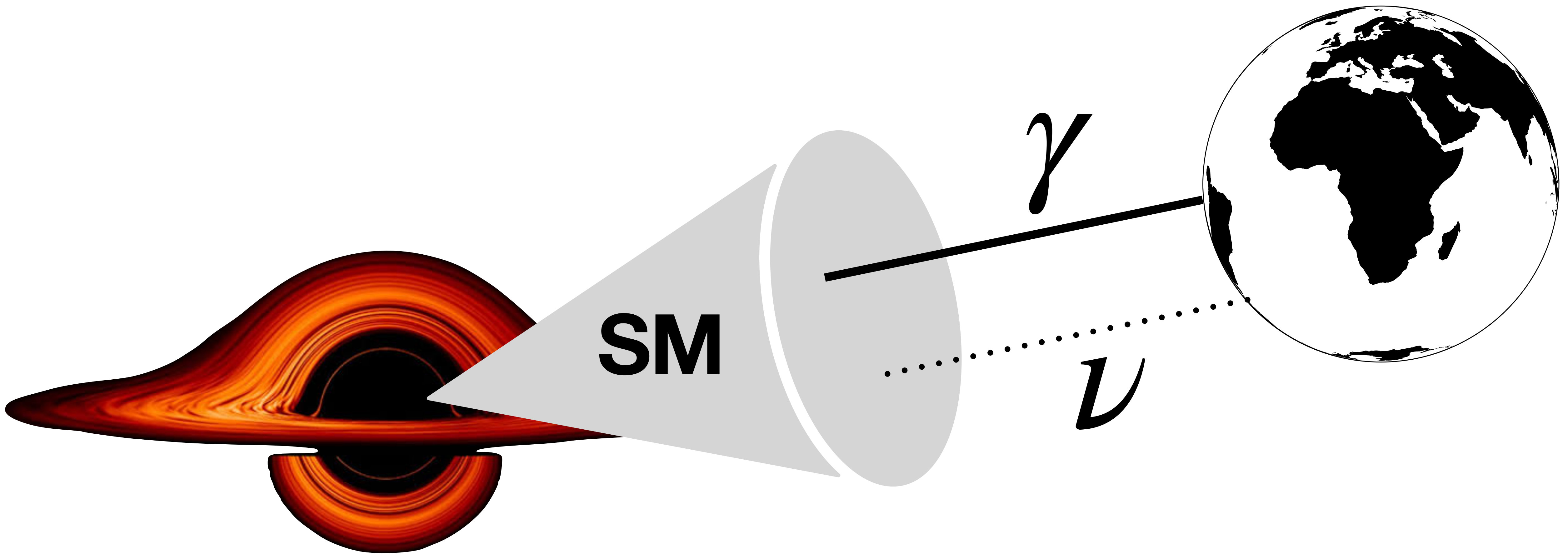
The PBH evaporates



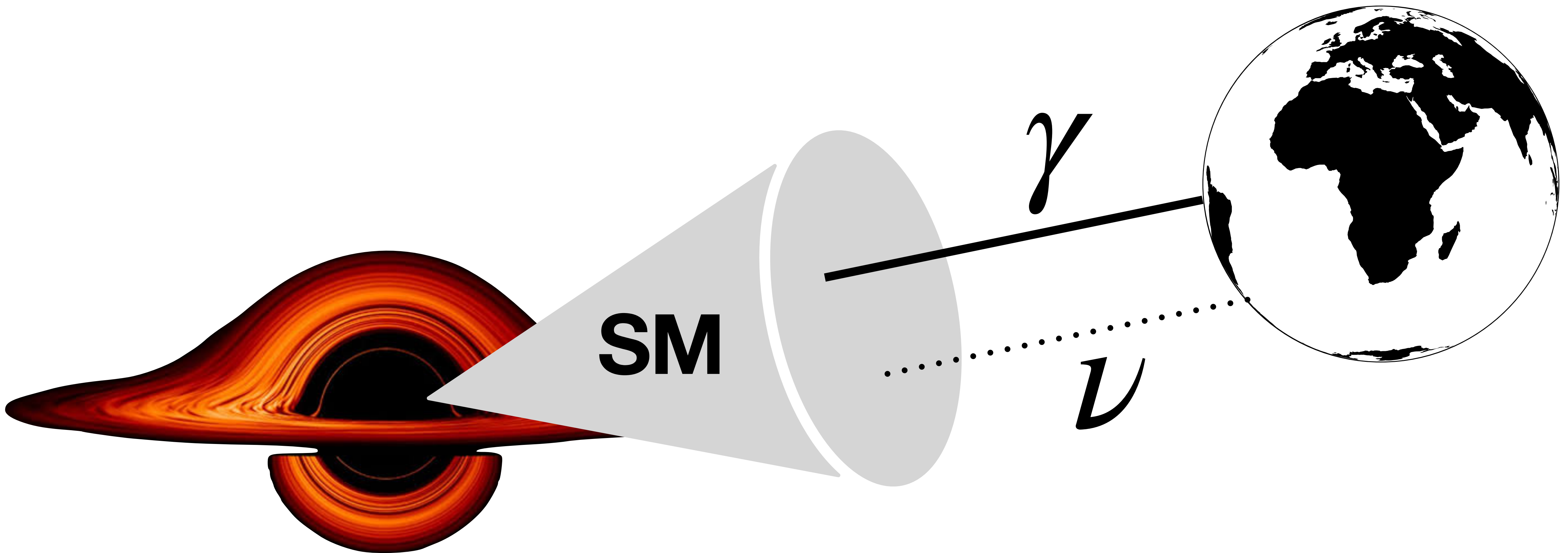
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The PBH evaporates

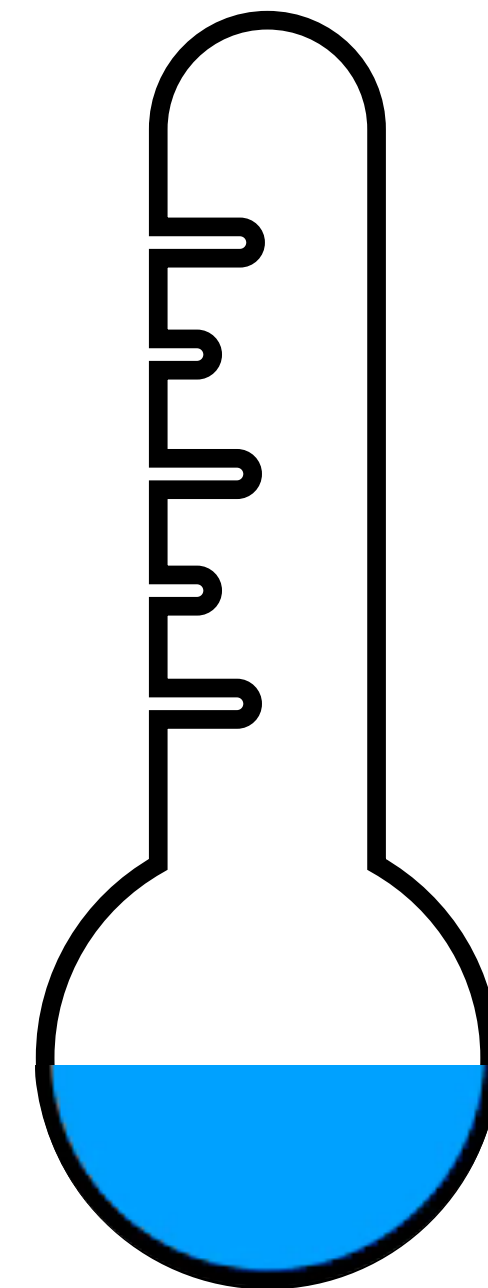
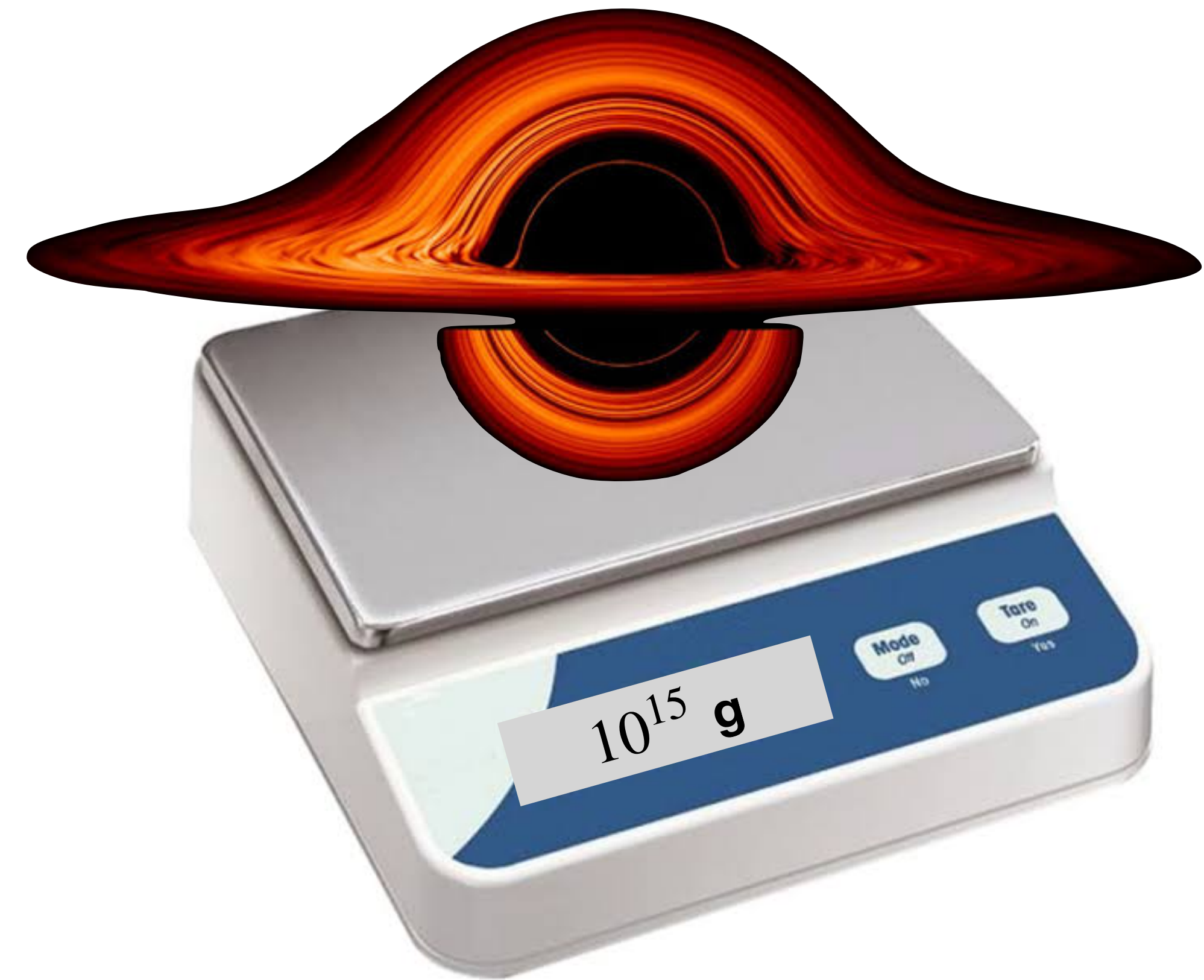


The PBH evaporates

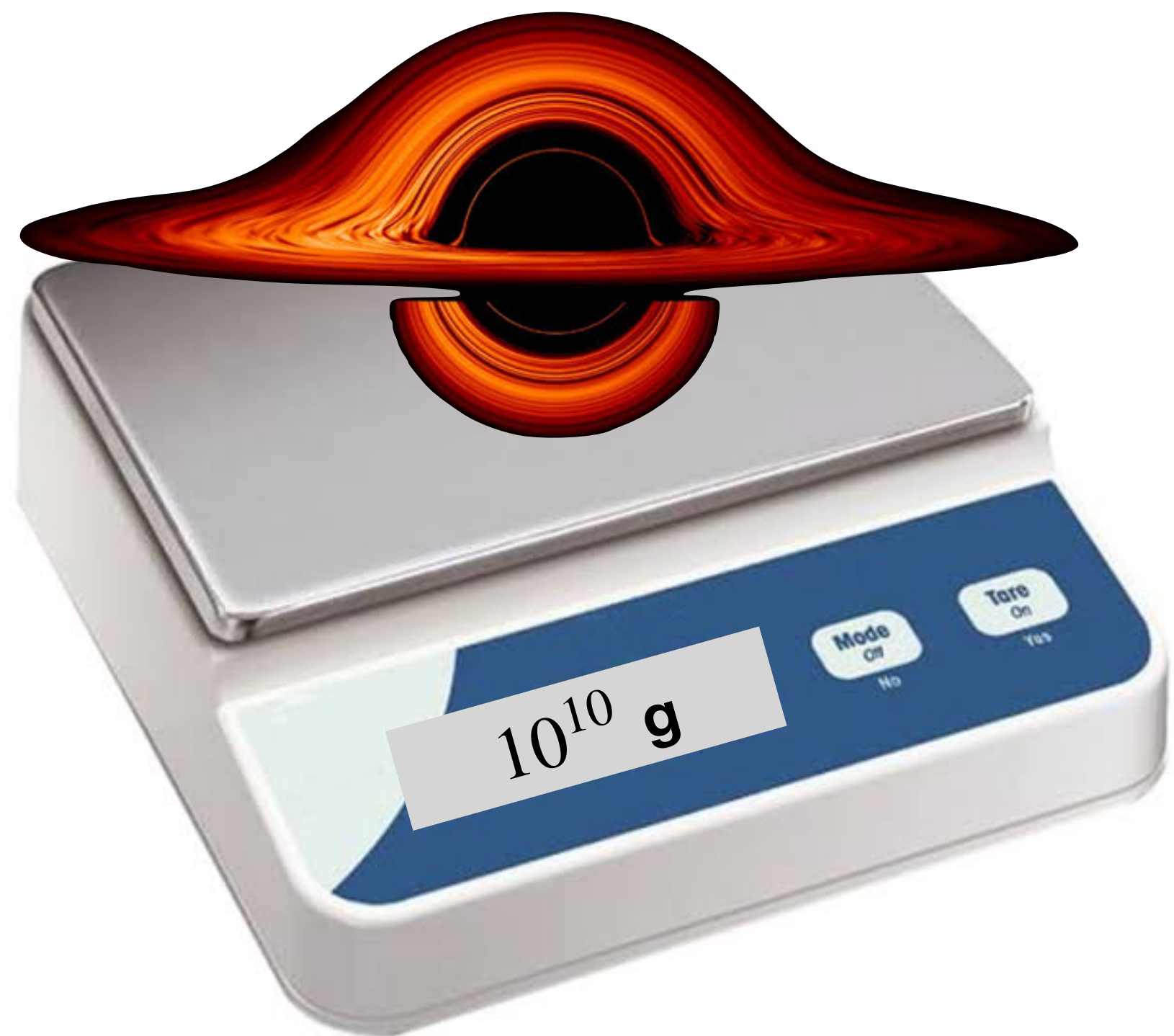


Secondary vs primary

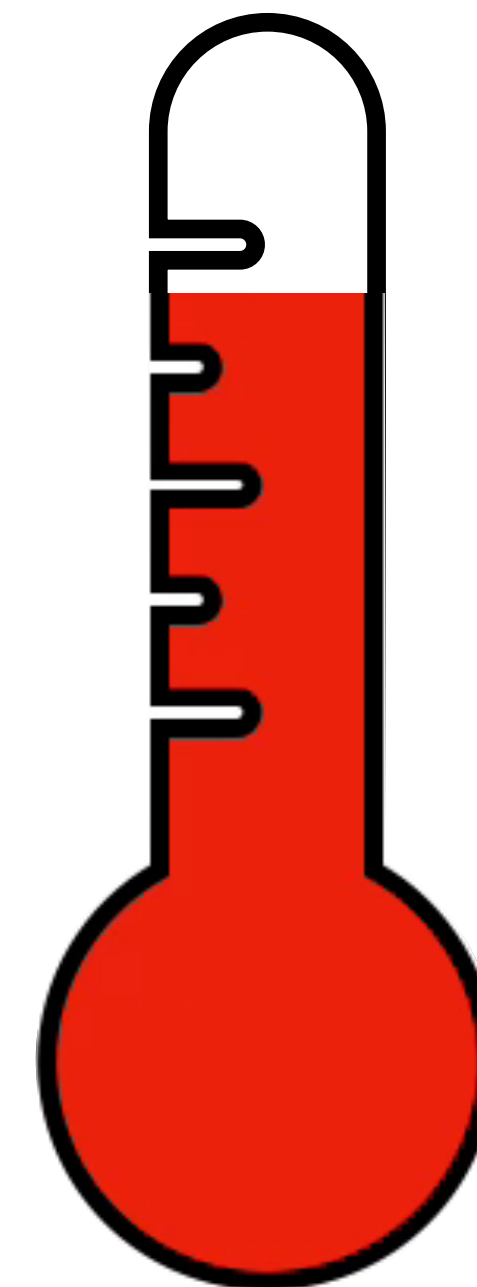
Temperature is low when it is heavy



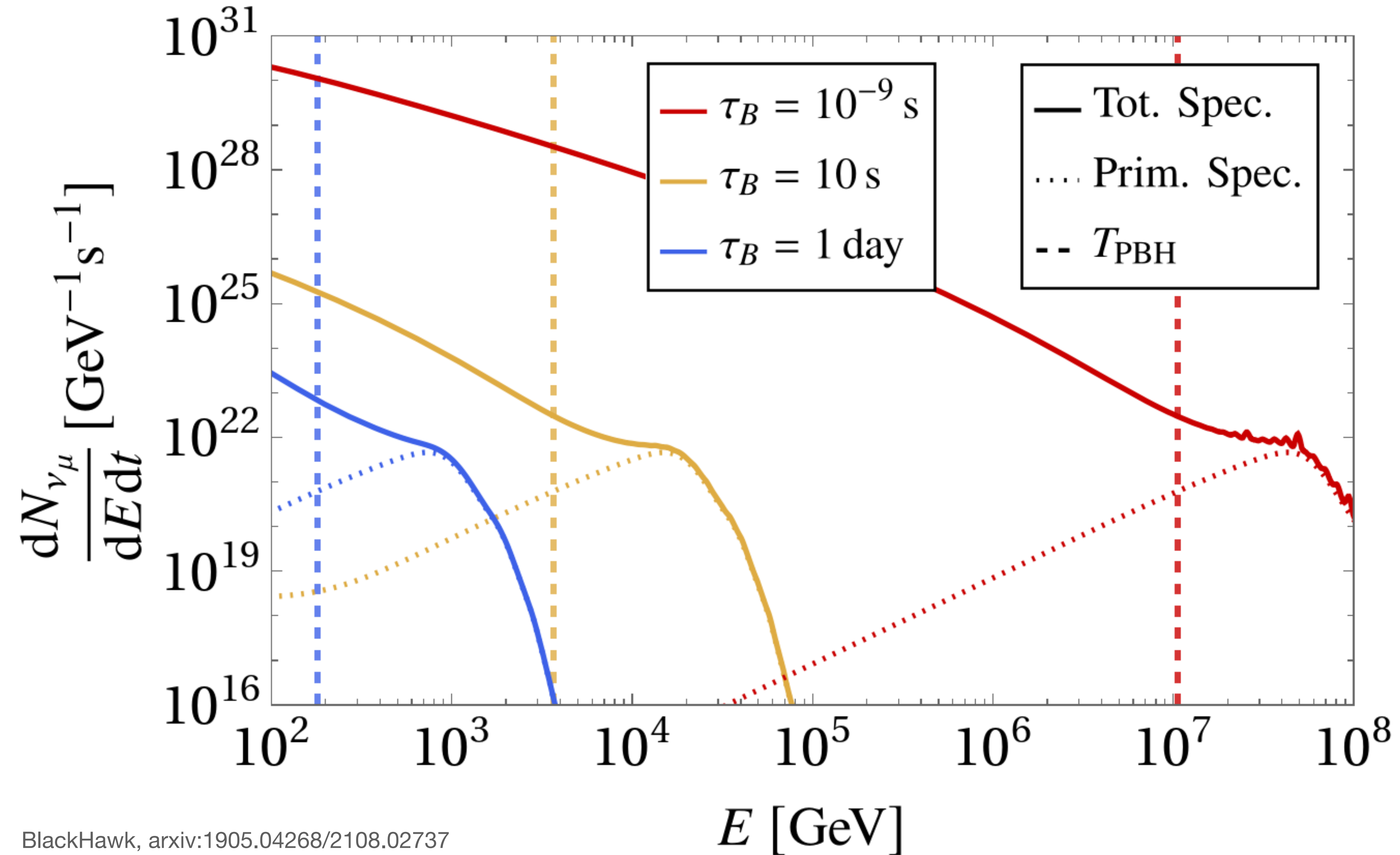
Temperature is high when it is light



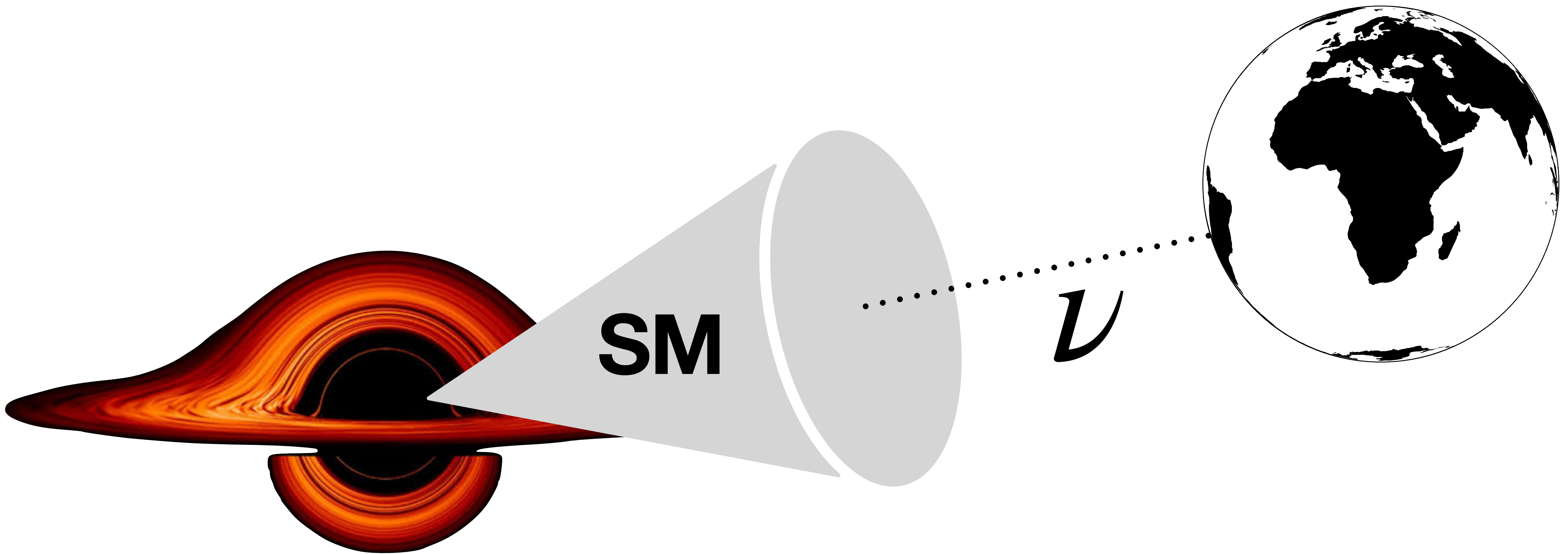
$$T \sim 1 \text{ TeV} \left(\frac{10^{10} \text{ g}}{M} \right)$$



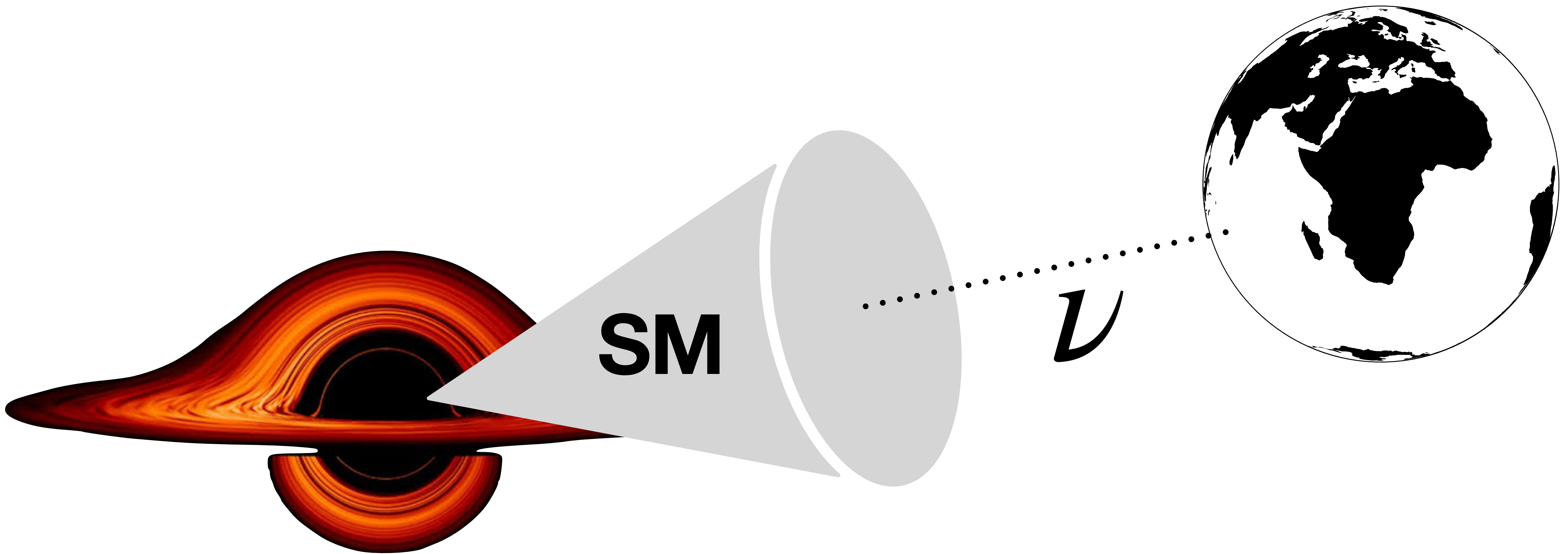
The (neutrino) burst



The “instantaneous field of view” of neutrino telescopes

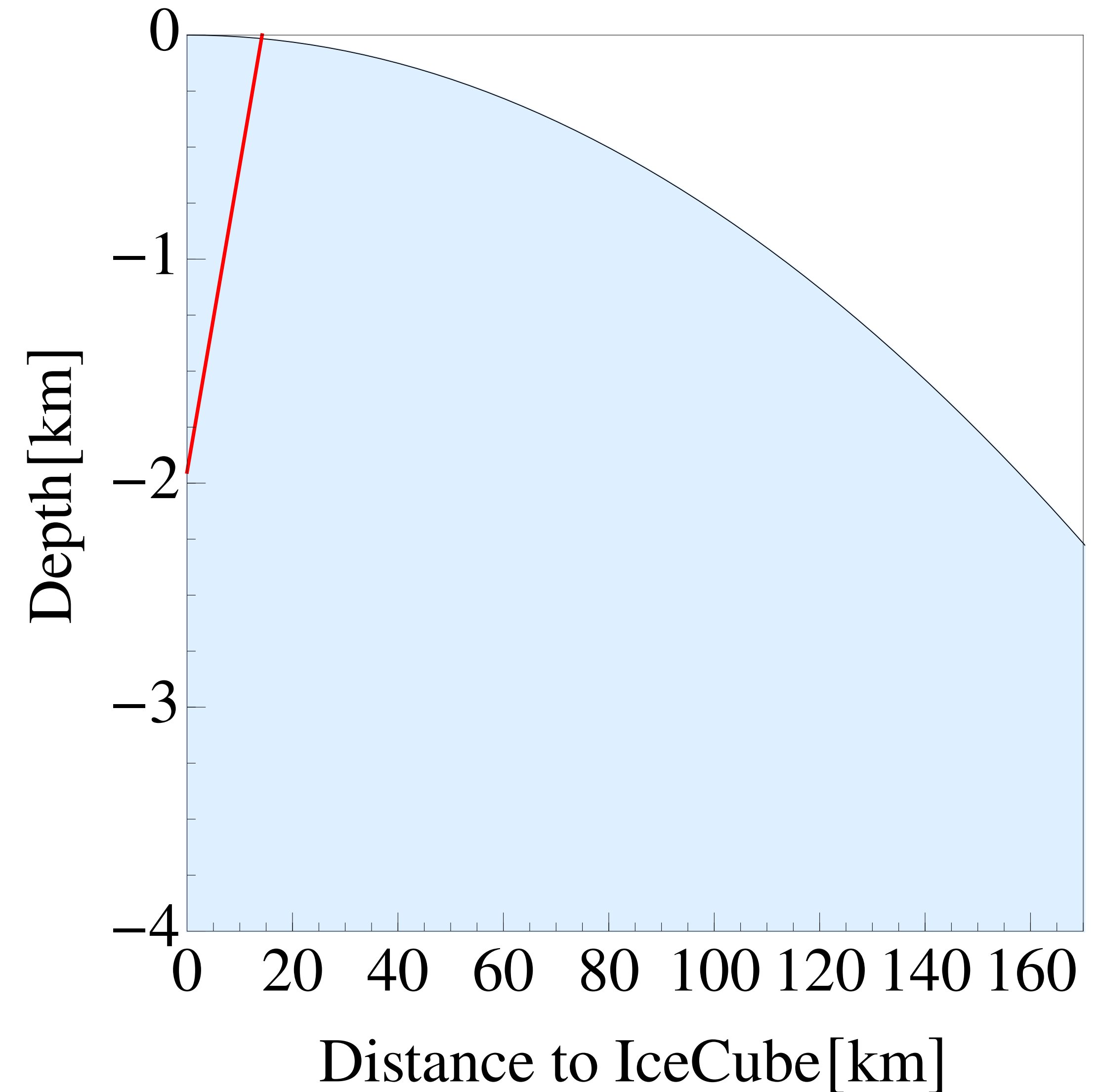
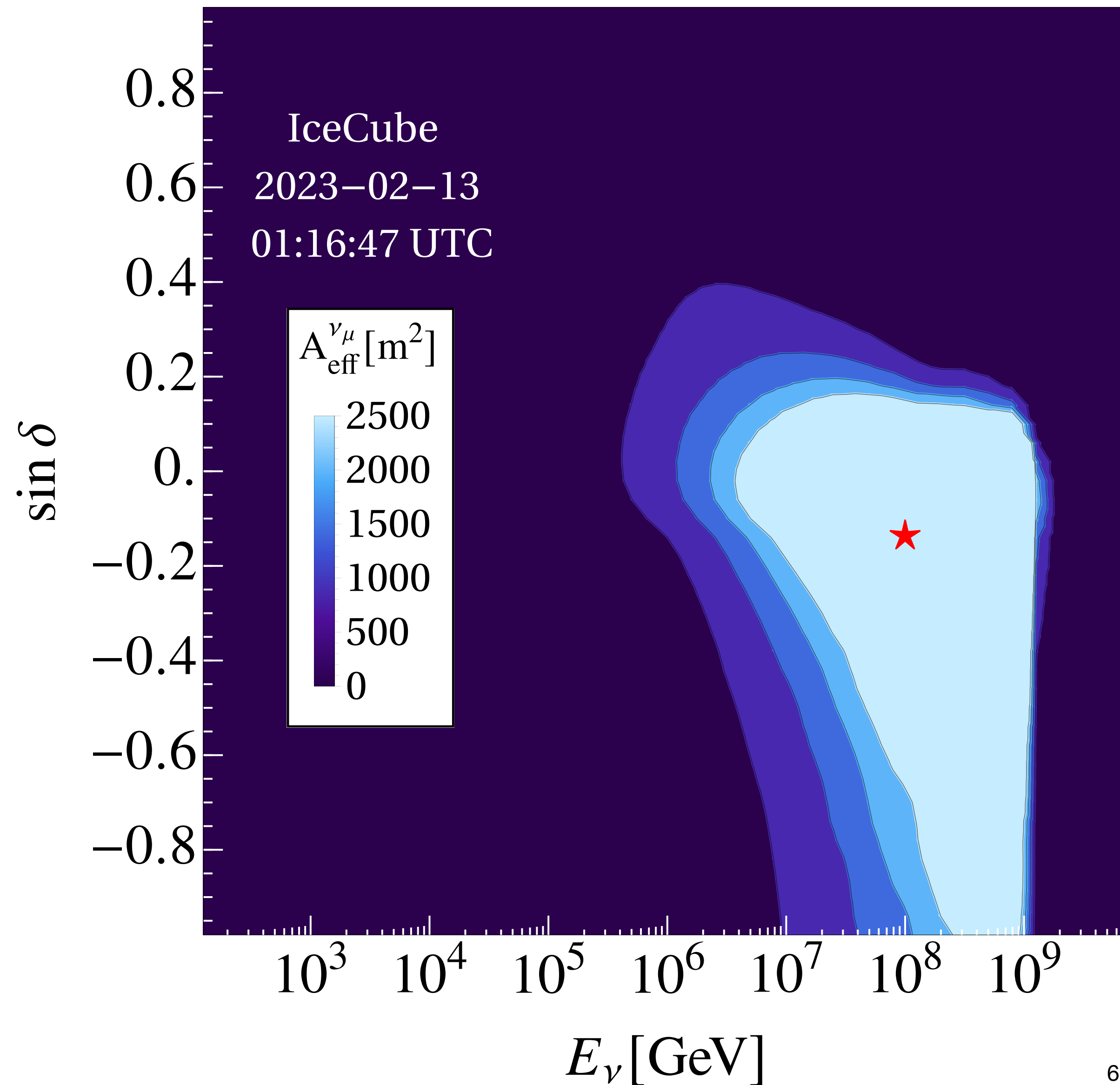


The “instantaneous field of view” of neutrino telescopes



We start with IceCube

IceCube, arxiv:2101.09836

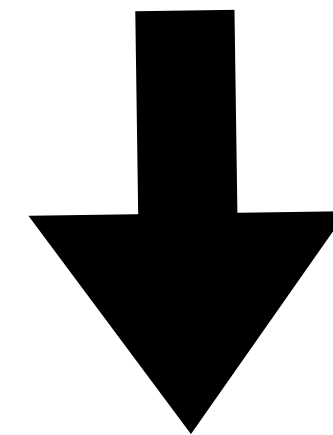


The effective area rotation

$$(\delta, RA)$$

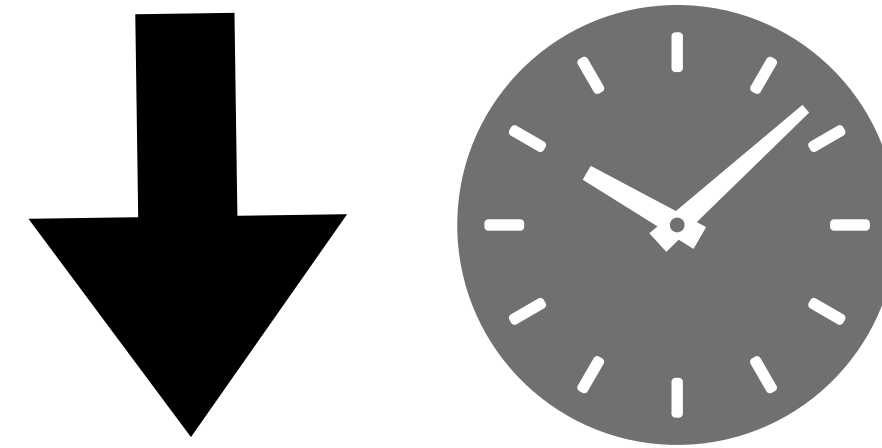
The effective area rotation

(δ, RA)



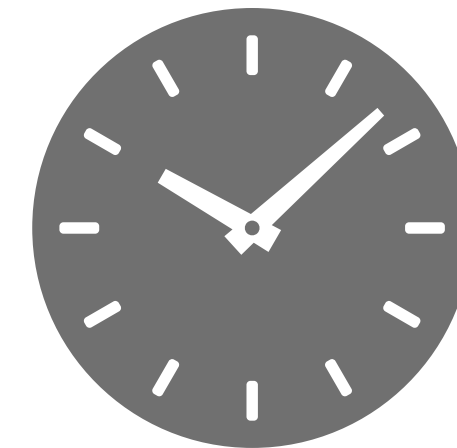
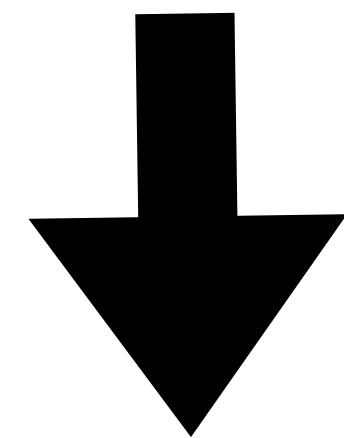
The effective area rotation

(δ, RA)



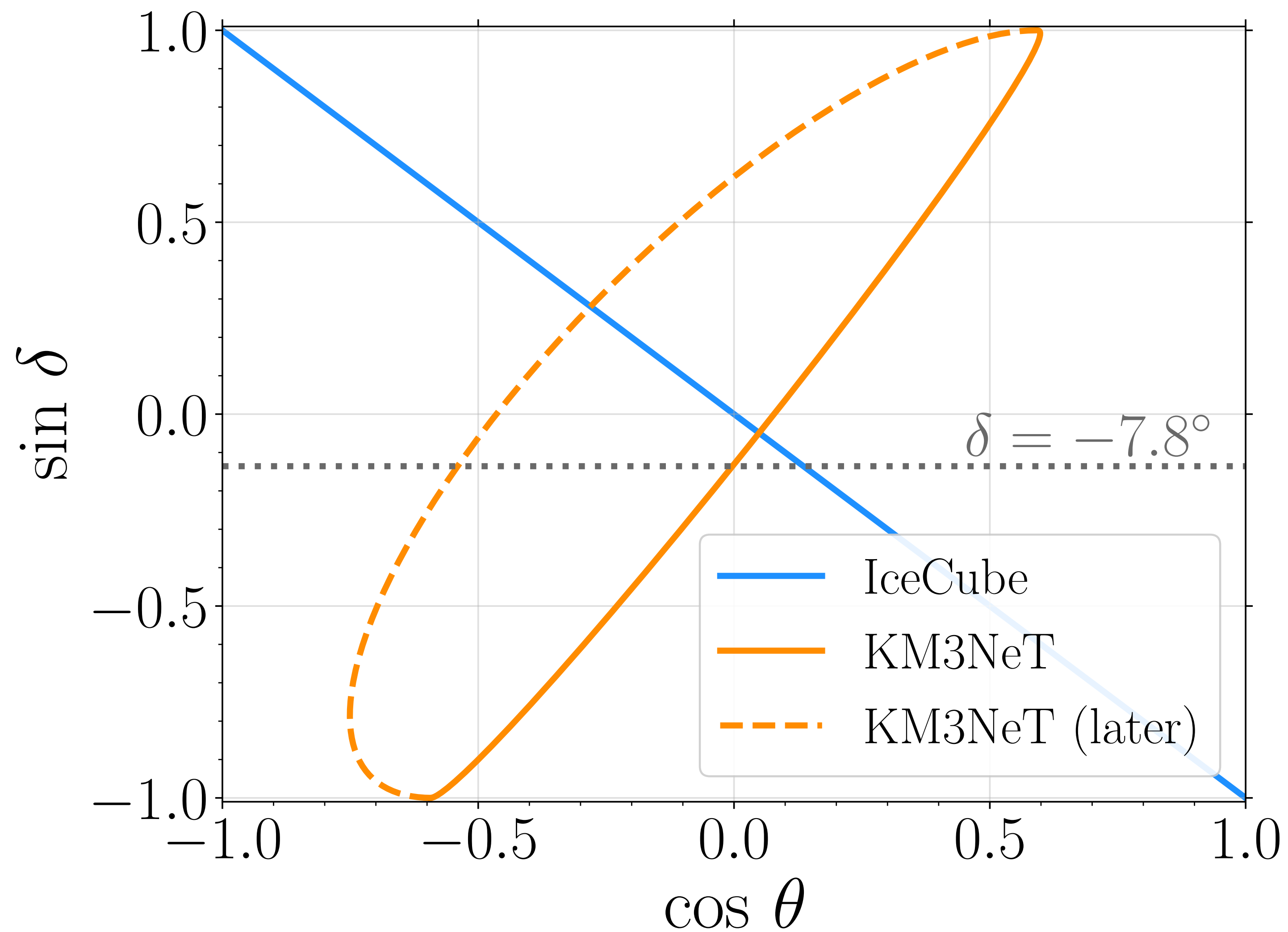
The effective area rotation

(δ, RA)

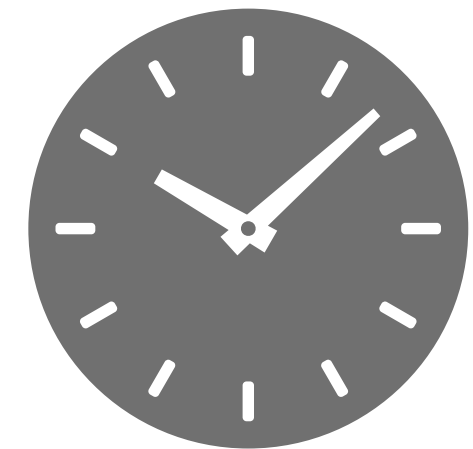
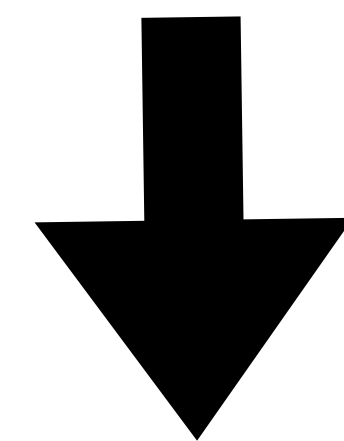


θ_z

The effective area rotation



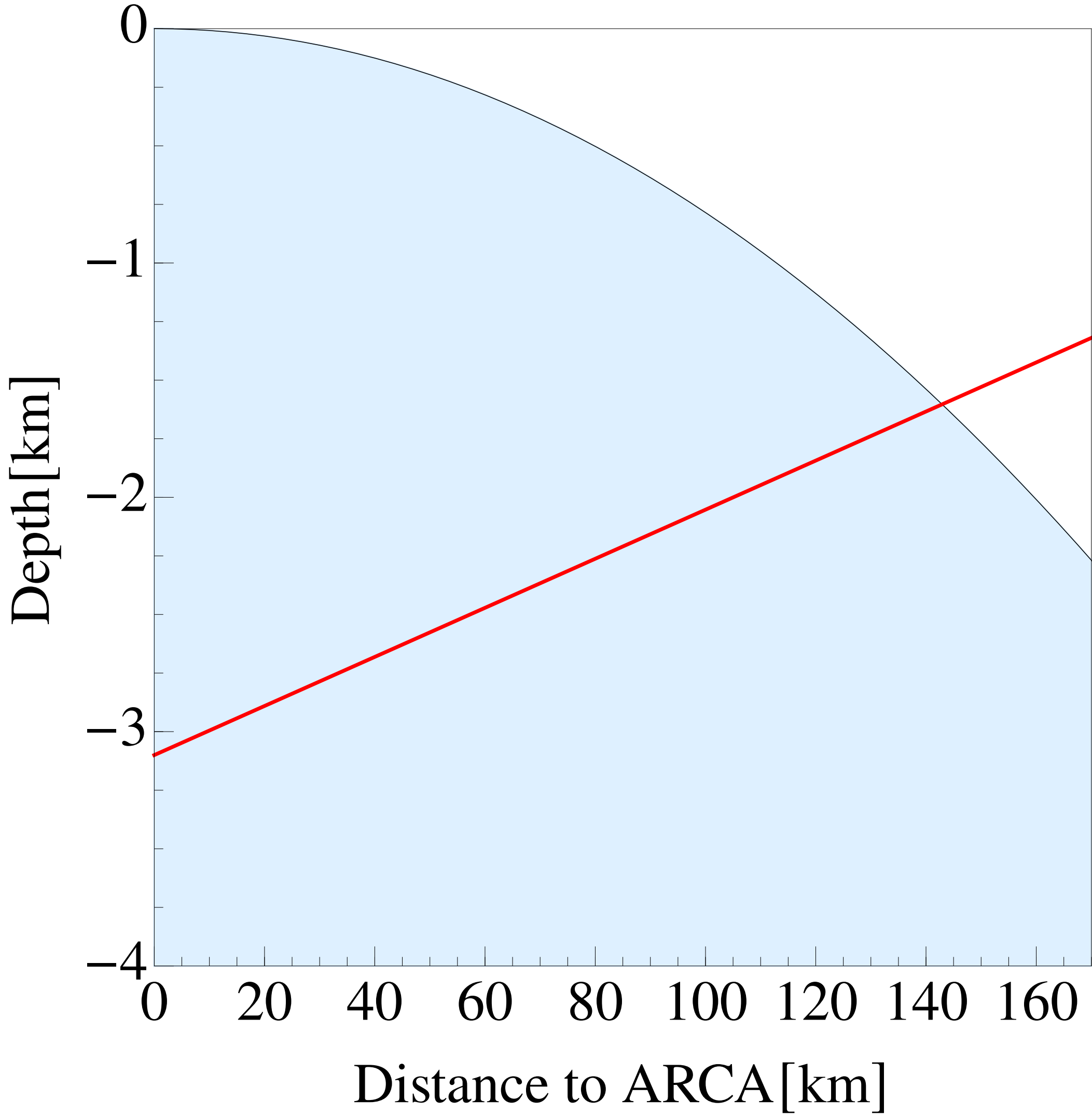
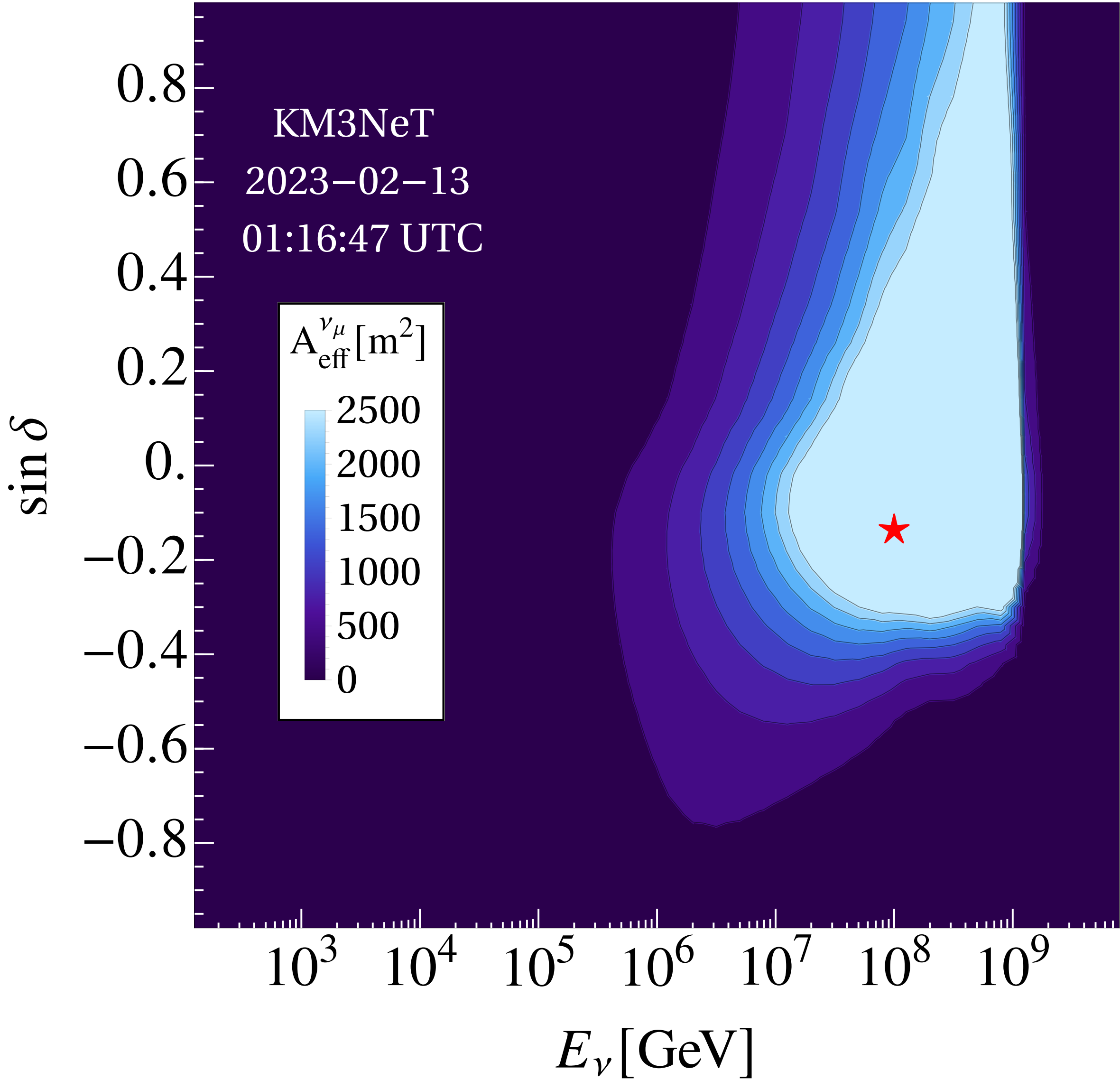
(δ, RA)



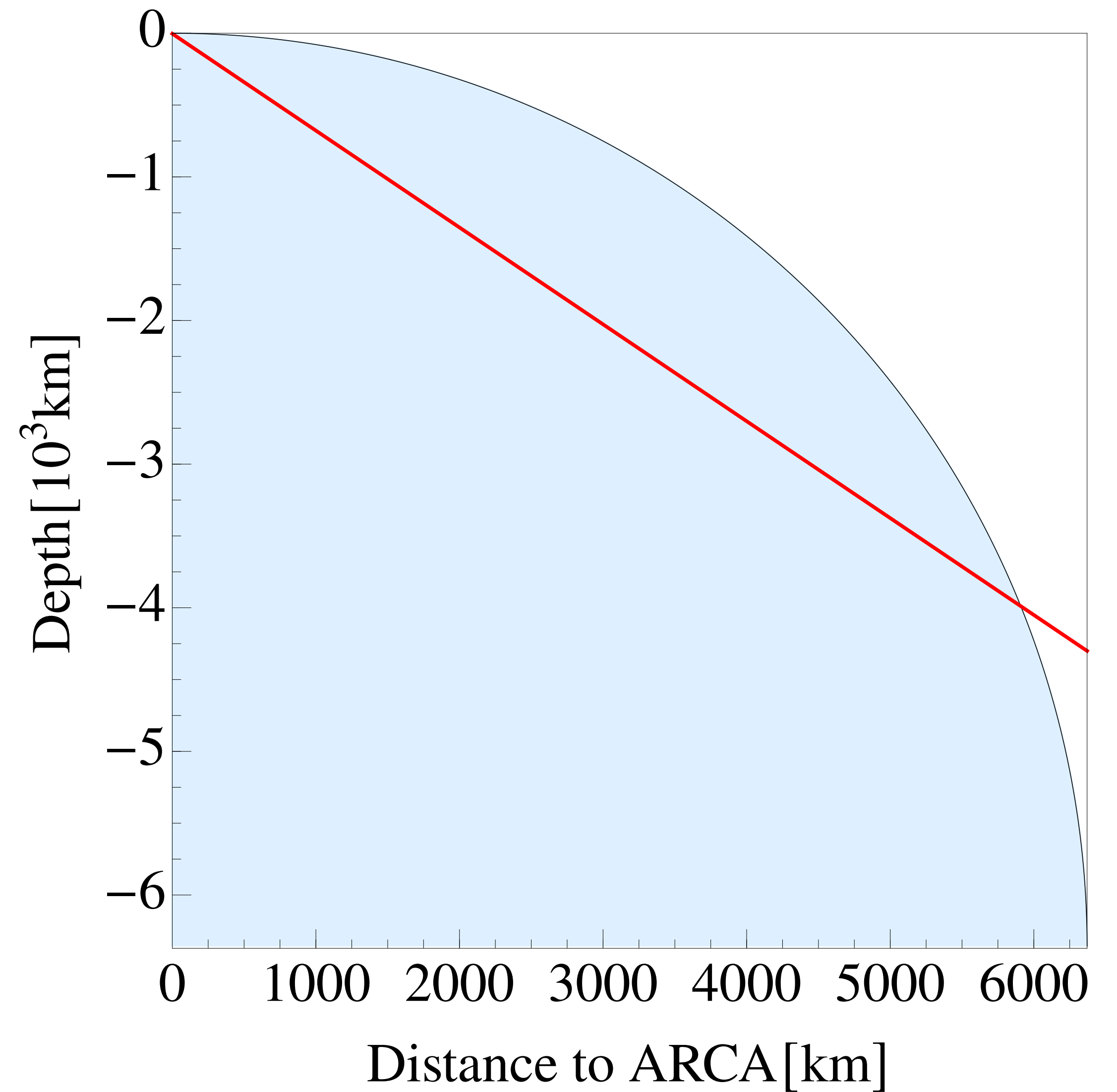
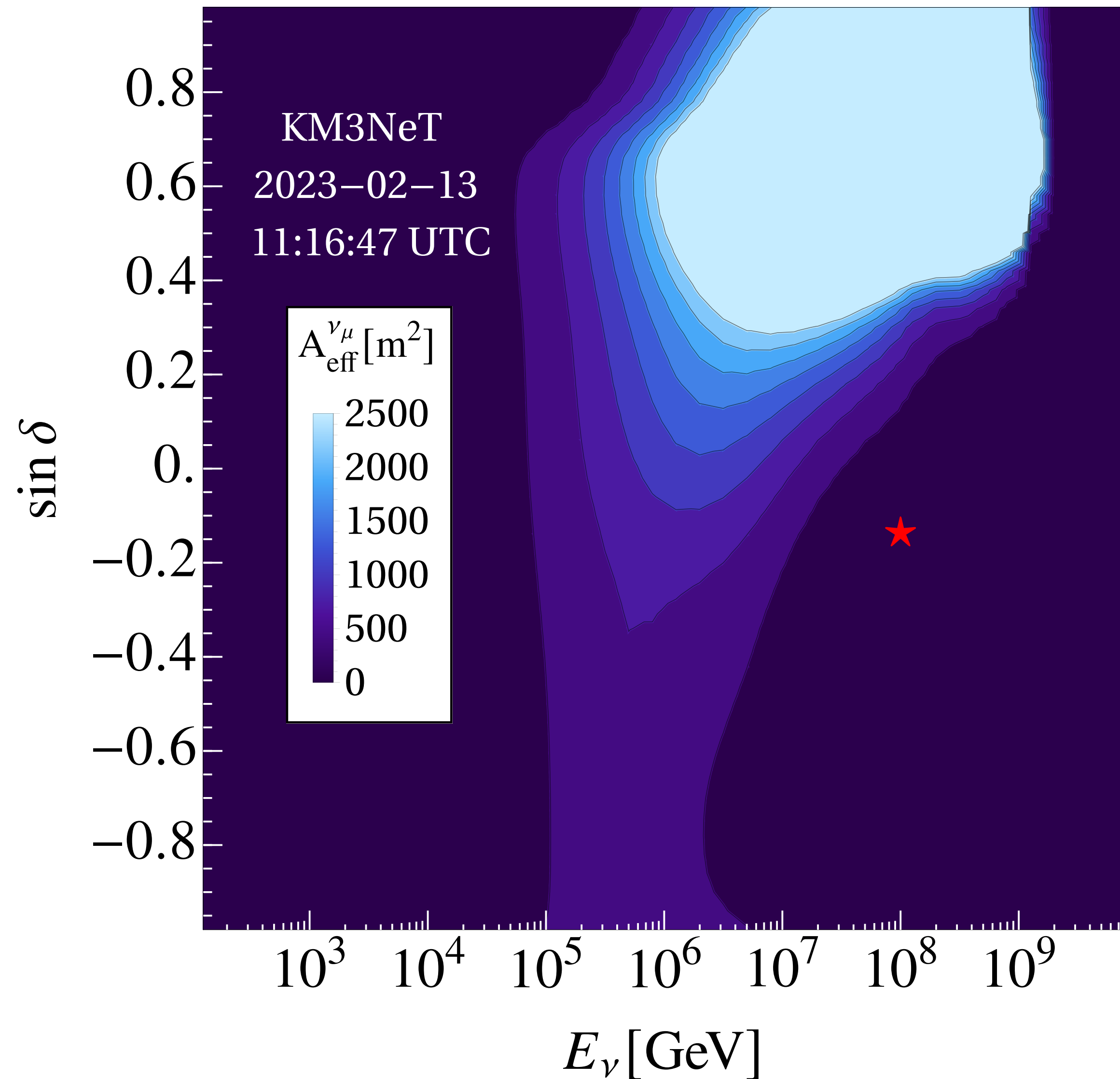
θ_z

Plenum, arxiv:2503.07549/2107.13534

KM3NeT effective area at the time of the event



10 hours later...



Number of events

Number of events

$$N_{\text{evts}} = \frac{1}{4\pi d^2} \int dE A(E, \delta, \text{RA}) \int_0^{\tau_B} dt \frac{dN}{dt dE} \Big|_{\text{Earth}}$$

Number of events

$$N_{\text{evts}} = \frac{1}{4\pi d^2} \int dE A(E, \delta, RA) \int_0^{\tau_B} dt \frac{dN}{dt dE} \Big|_{\text{Earth}}$$

What is the relevant τ_B ?

The high energy tail

$$T \simeq 7.8 \times 10^3 \times \left(\frac{1 \text{ s}}{\tau_B} \right)^{1/3} \text{ GeV}$$

The high energy tail

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$$100 \text{ s} \rightarrow \text{TeV}$$

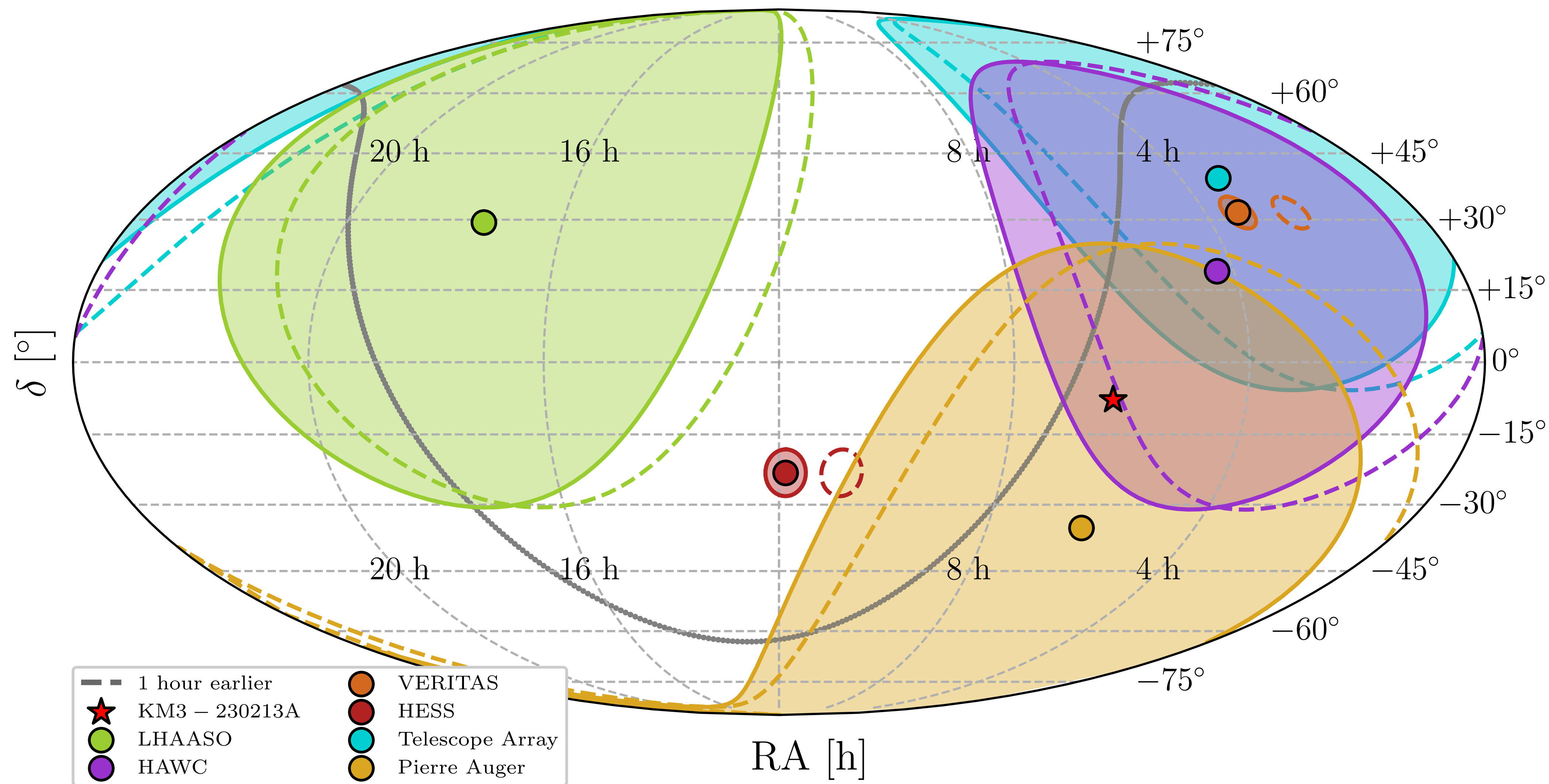
The high energy tail

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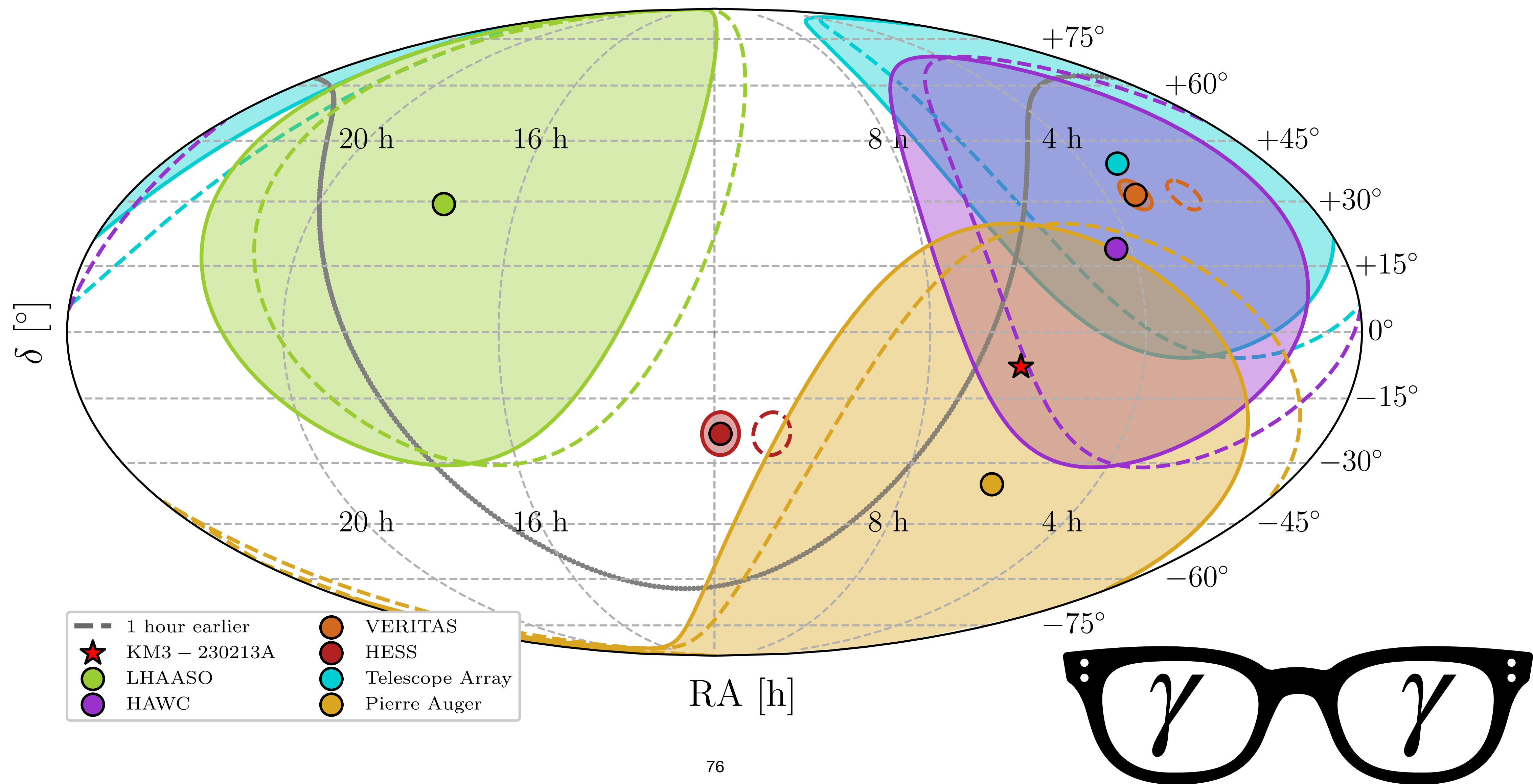
$$100 \text{ s} \rightarrow \text{TeV}$$

$$15 \text{ y} \rightarrow 10 \text{ GeV}$$

Can the KM3NeT be a PBH burst?



Can the KM3NeT be a PBH burst?



Can the KM3NeT be a PBH burst?

HAWC follow-up observations of the KM3NeT neutrino event KM3-230213A

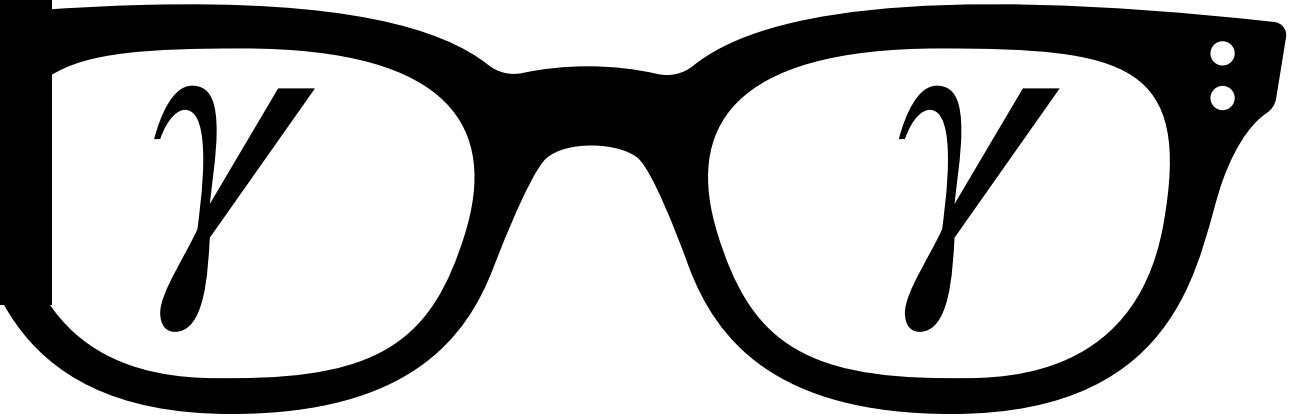
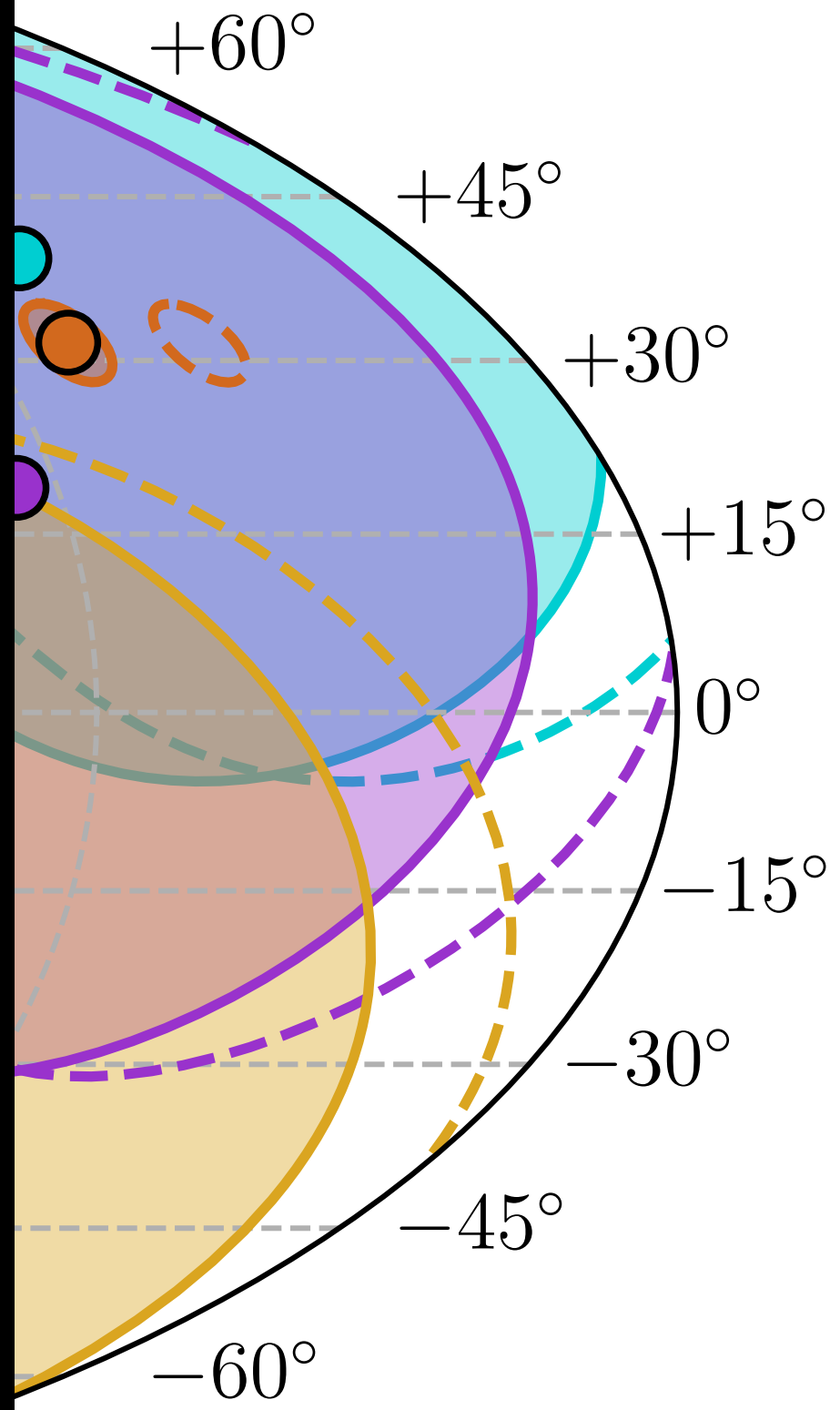
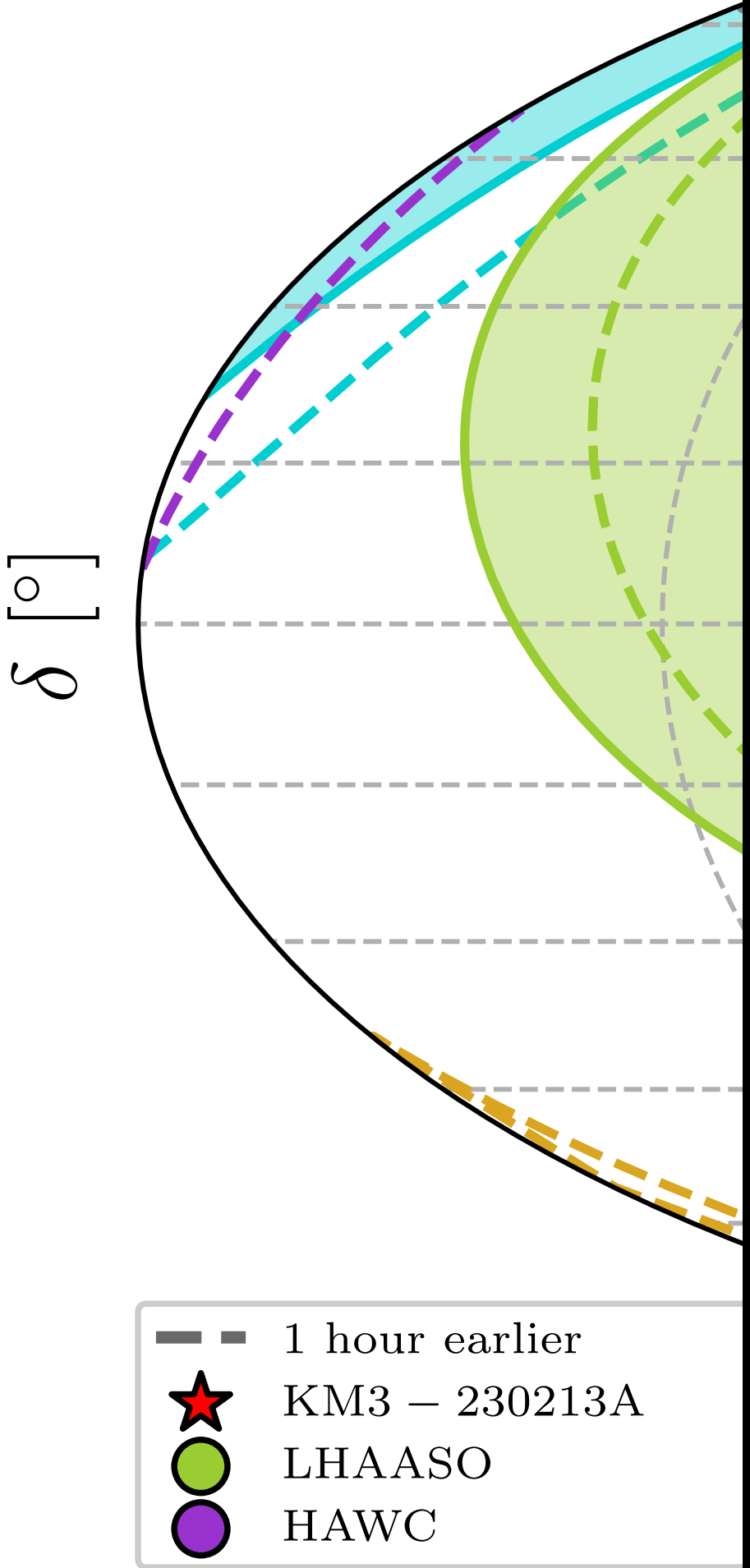
ATel #17069; *Dezhi Huang (UMD) for the HAWC Collaboration*
on 7 Mar 2025; 17:31 UT
Credential Certification: Dezhi Huang (dezhih@umd.edu)

Subjects: Gamma Ray, TeV, Neutrinos

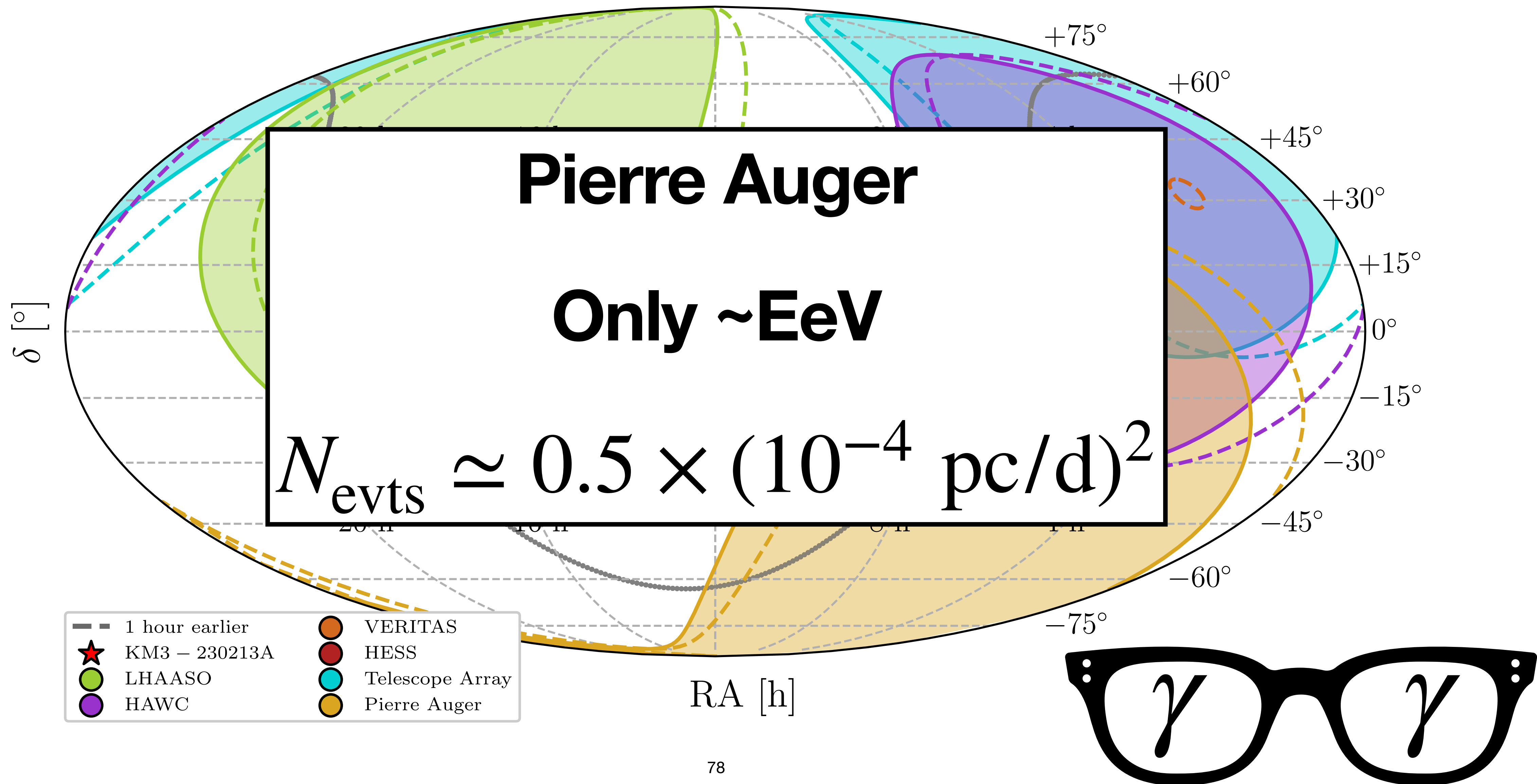
✕ Post

We report results from the High Altitude Water Cherenkov (HAWC) Gamma-ray Observatory on the extremely high-energy neutrino event KM3-230213A recently published by the KM3NeT Collaboration (Nature, 2024).

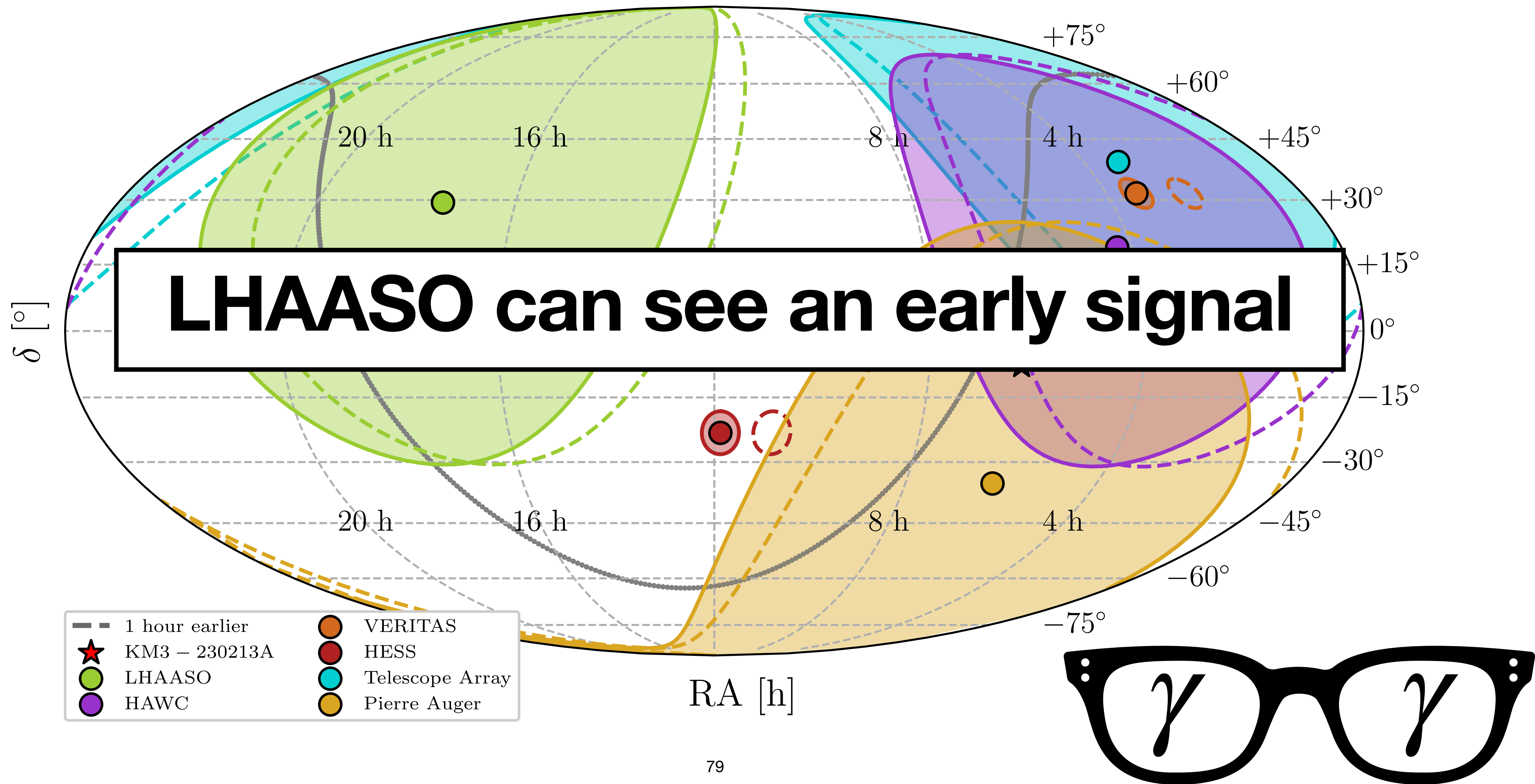
HAWC conducted a search for gamma-ray emission at the neutrino event position reported by KM3NeT over four different intervals. As the HAWC Observatory was undergoing maintenance during the KM3NeT detection, HAWC's follow-up observations began approximately 21 hours after the neutrino event. The event location first entered HAWC's field of view around February 14, 2023, at 00:50:00 UTC, with two complete transit covered between 21 and 69 hours after the KM3NeT detection. Subsequent searches were conducted one week, one month, and one year after the event, each with an average exposure of approximately 5 hours per transit as the event location passed through HAWC's field of view. Using a likelihood analysis and assuming a power-law spectral model with a fixed index of -2.7 and the fixed position reported by KM3NeT, no significant gamma-ray emission was detected in any of the intervals. We, therefore, derived the following 95% confidence-level upper limits on the gamma-ray flux (I_0) at 1 TeV:



Can the KM3NeT be a PBH burst?

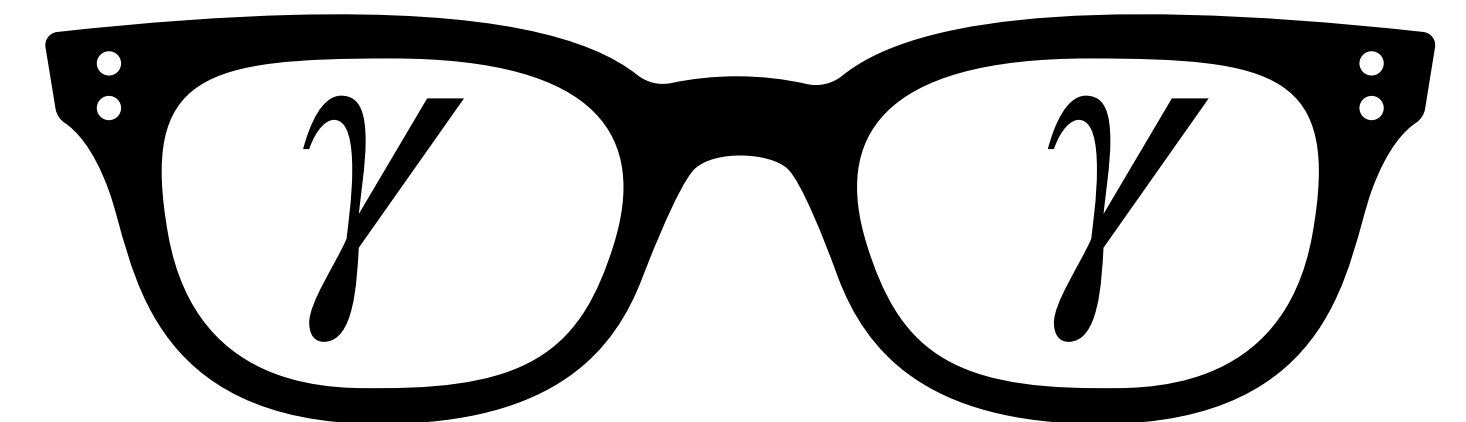


Caveat: Spoiler alert! Pre burst monitors



One PBH event in KM3NeT would not be **serendipitous**

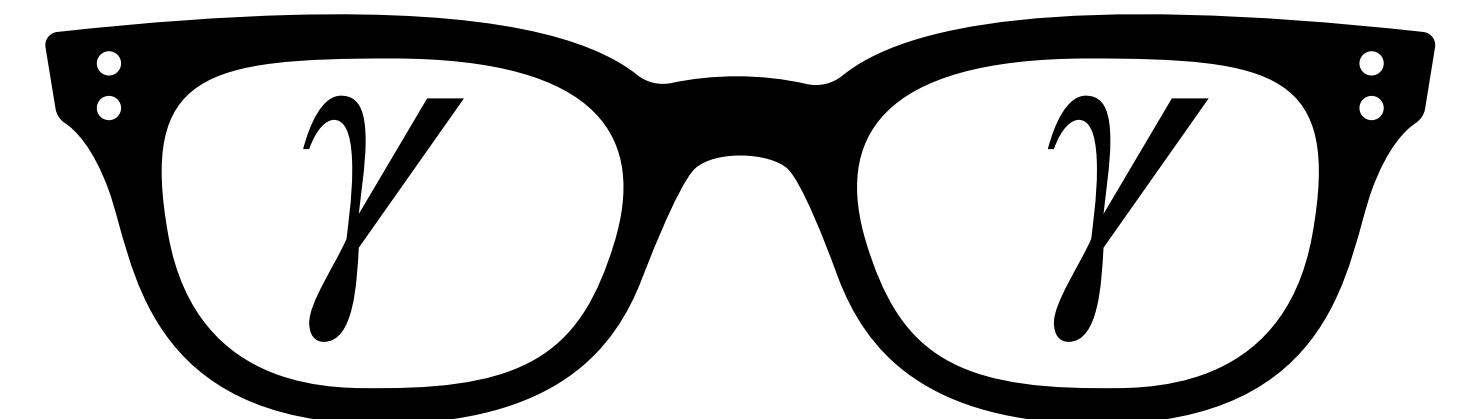
**ARCA is optimized for
the TeV range**



One PBH event in KM3NeT would not be **serendipitous**

**ARCA is optimized for
the TeV range**

**KM3NeT is not fully
assembled**



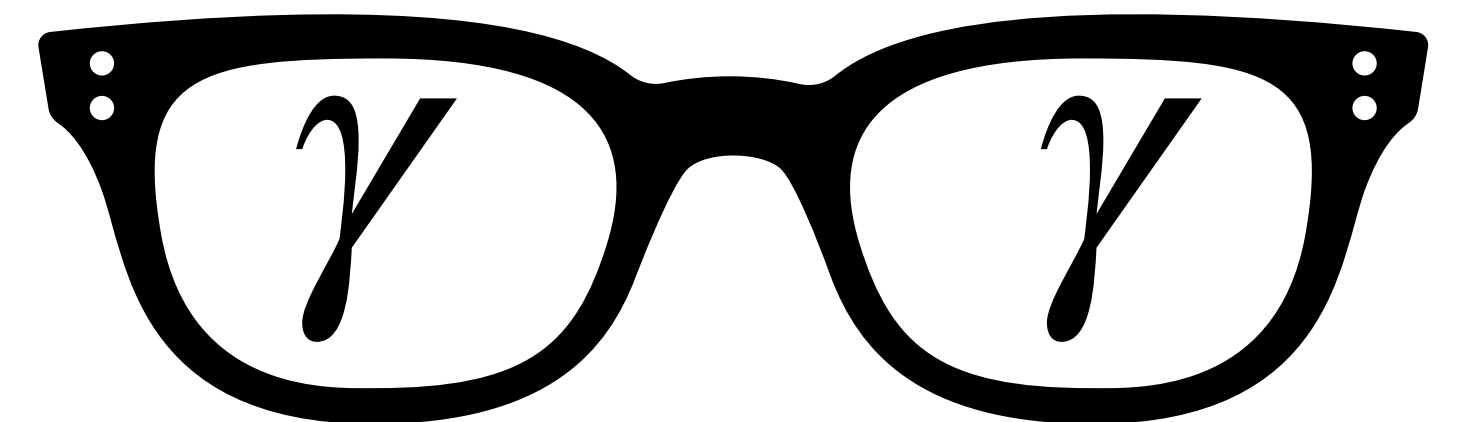
One PBH event in KM3NeT would not be **serendipitous**

**ARCA is optimized for
the TeV range**

**KM3NeT is not fully
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**One event in KM3NeT
requires:**

$$d \sim 4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ pc}$$



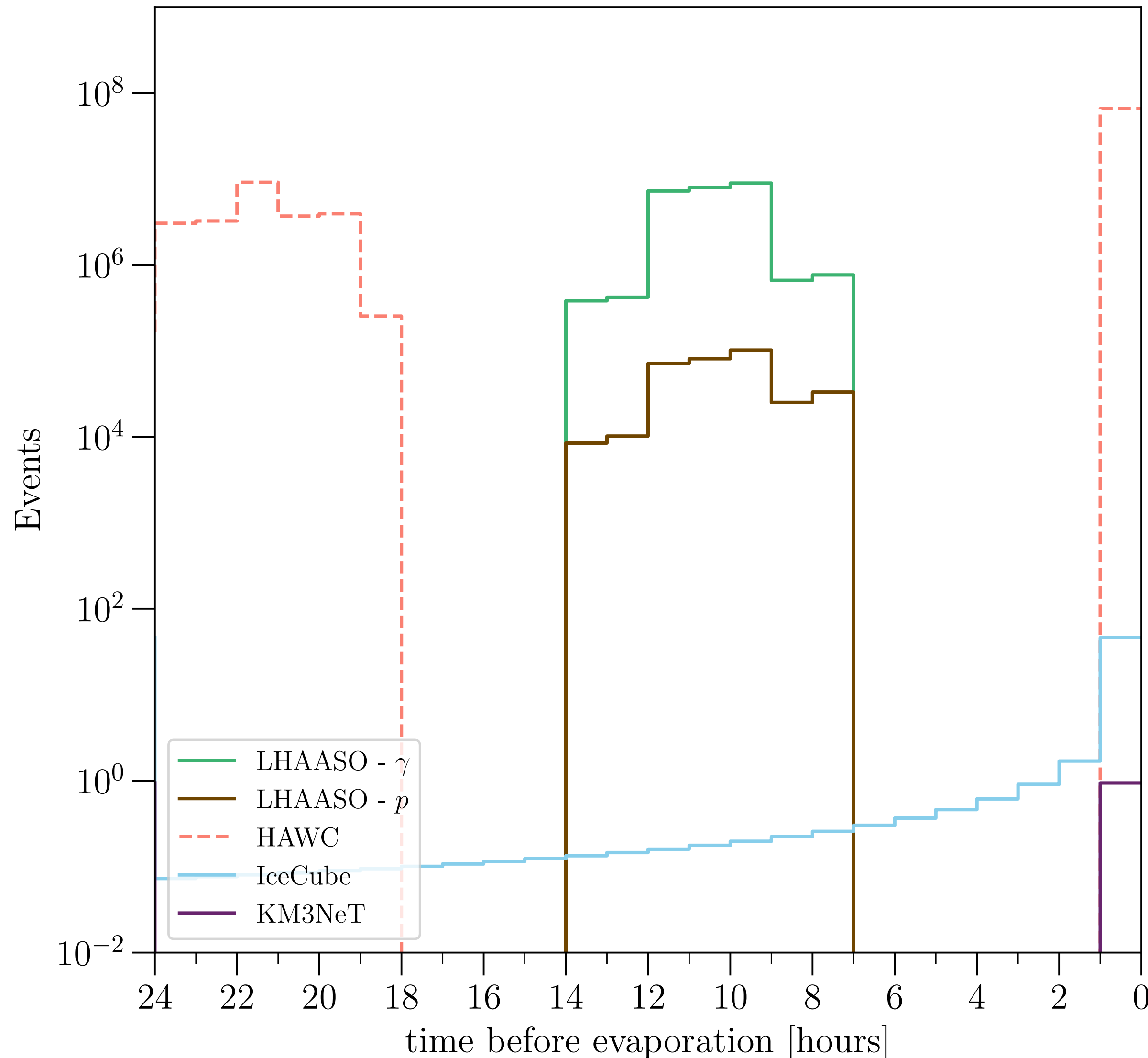
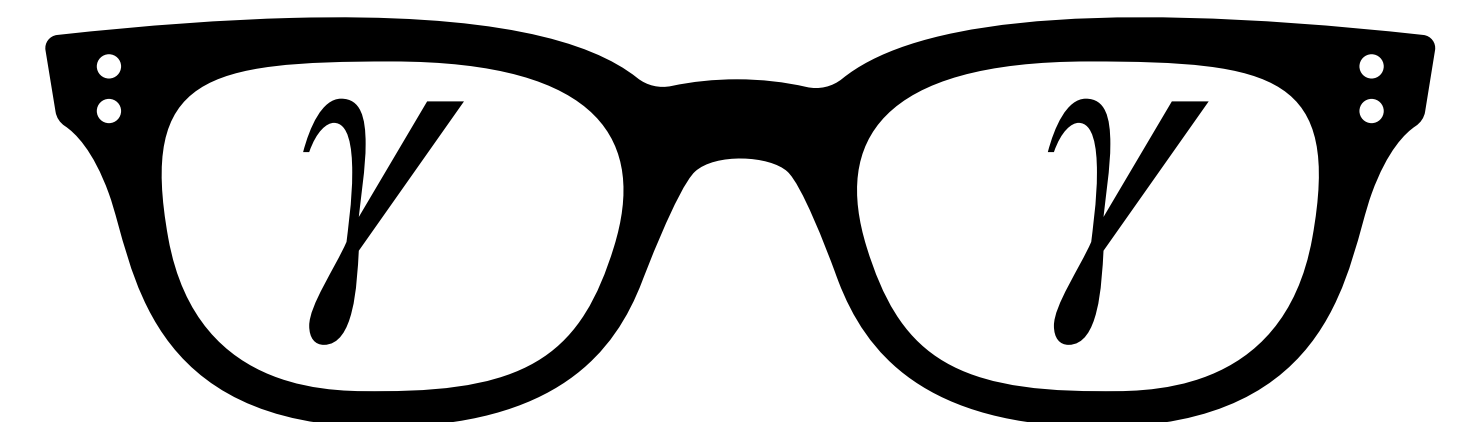
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**Can neutrinos be the only
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Gamma rays can be:

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Trapped or attenuated

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Meszaros, arxiv:1904.04226

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Outside the field of view

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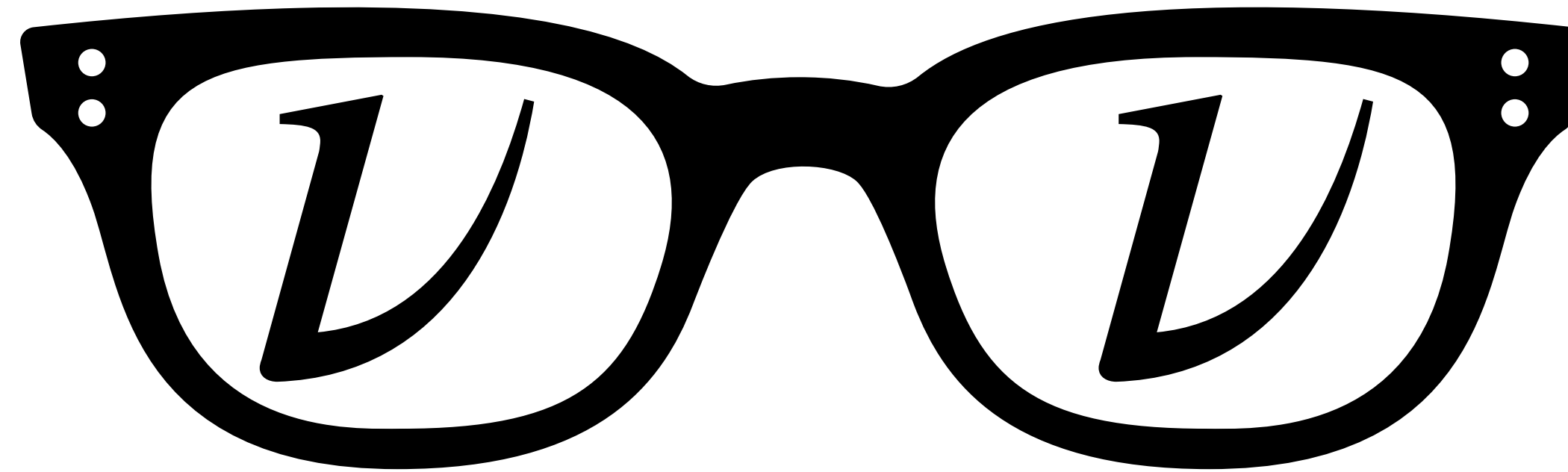
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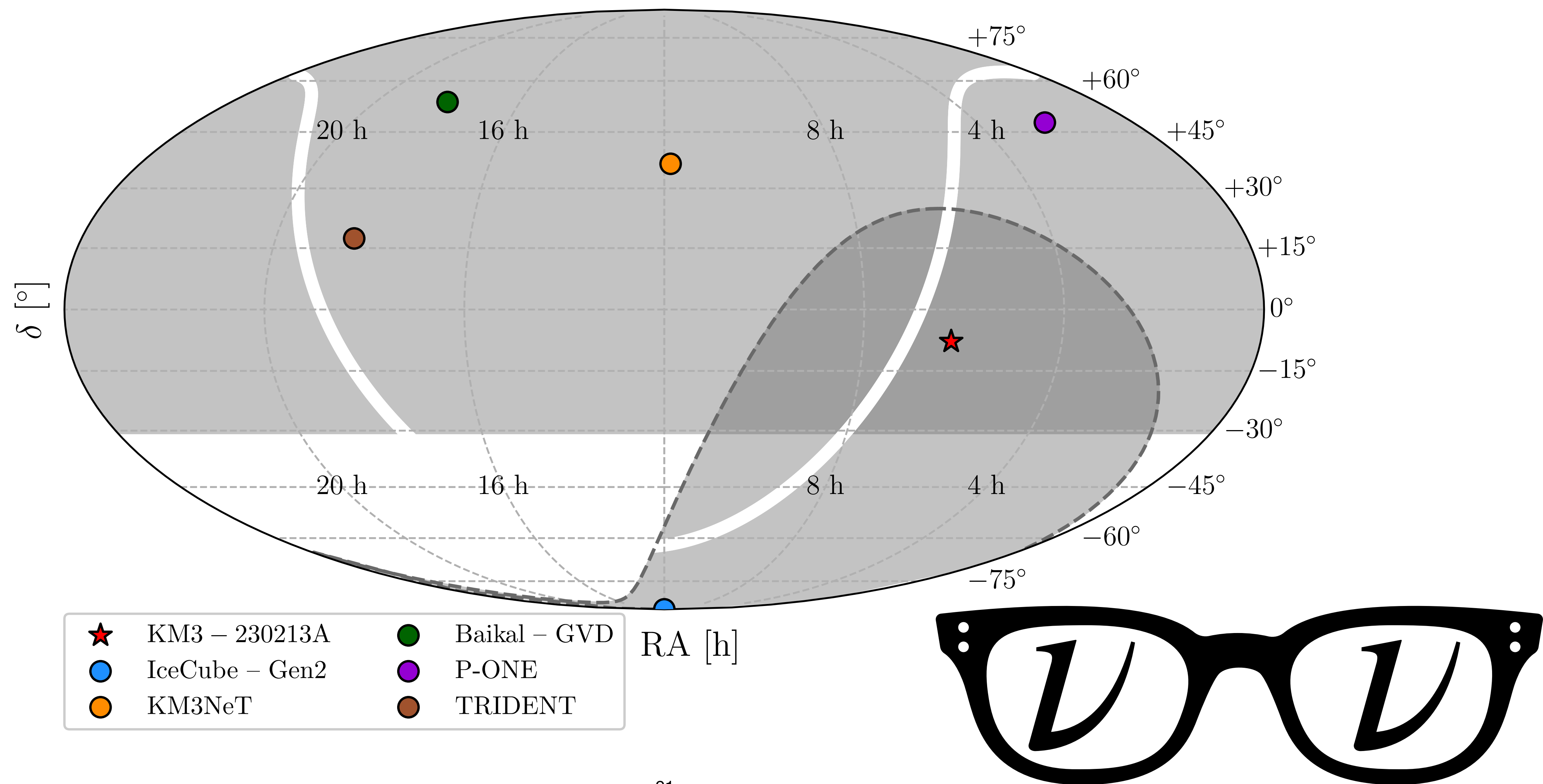
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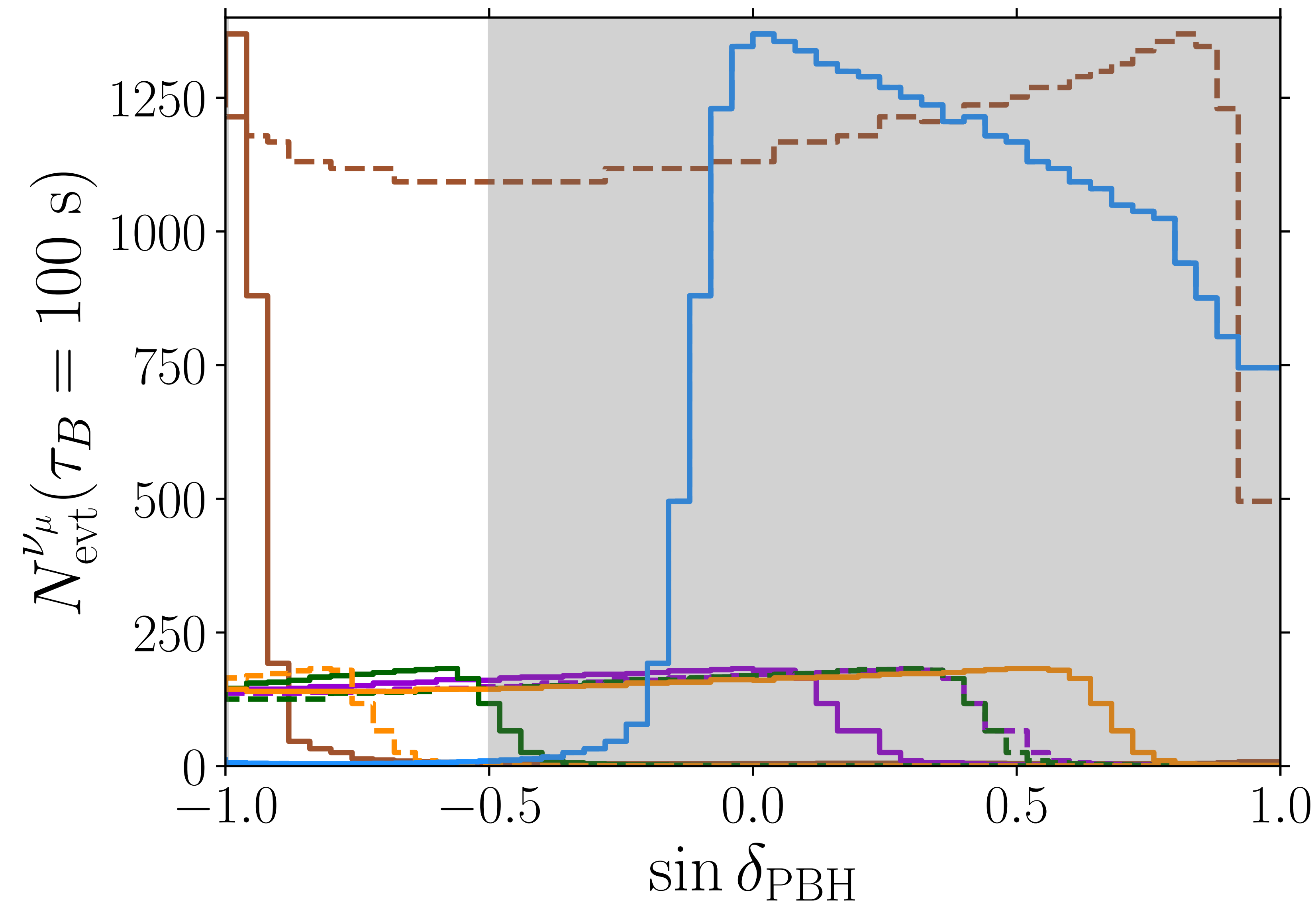
Observing the universe through the neutrino lens



Observing the universe through the neutrino lens



Neutrino telescope synergy



$\text{RA}_{\text{PBH}} = 300^\circ (20\text{h})$

IceCube – Gen2

KM3NeT

Baikal – GVD

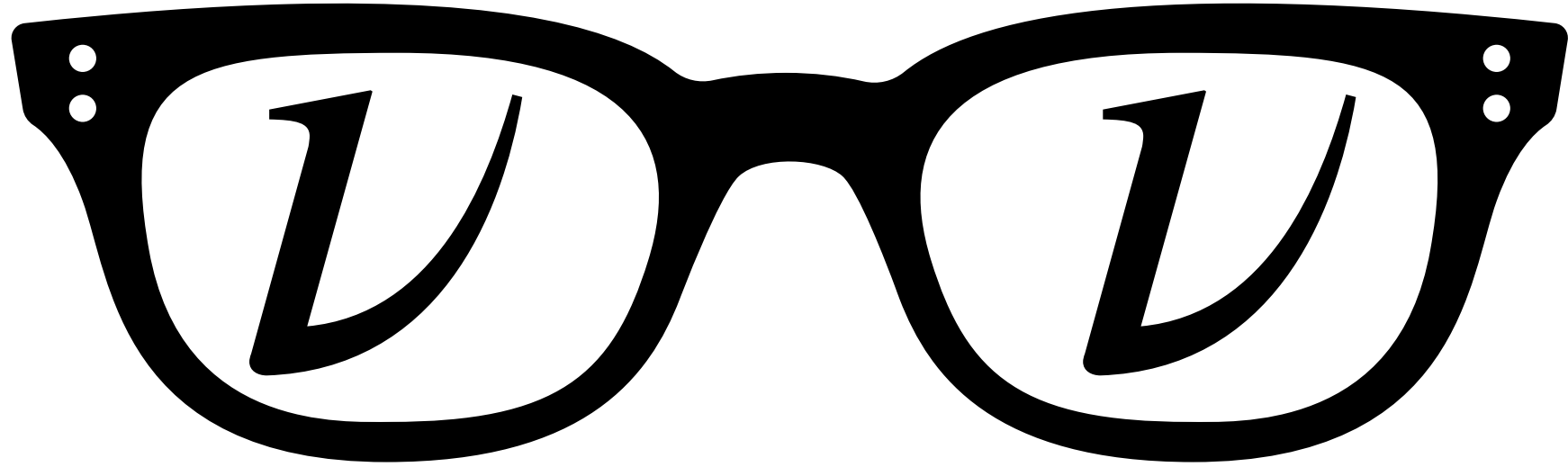
P – ONE

TRIDENT

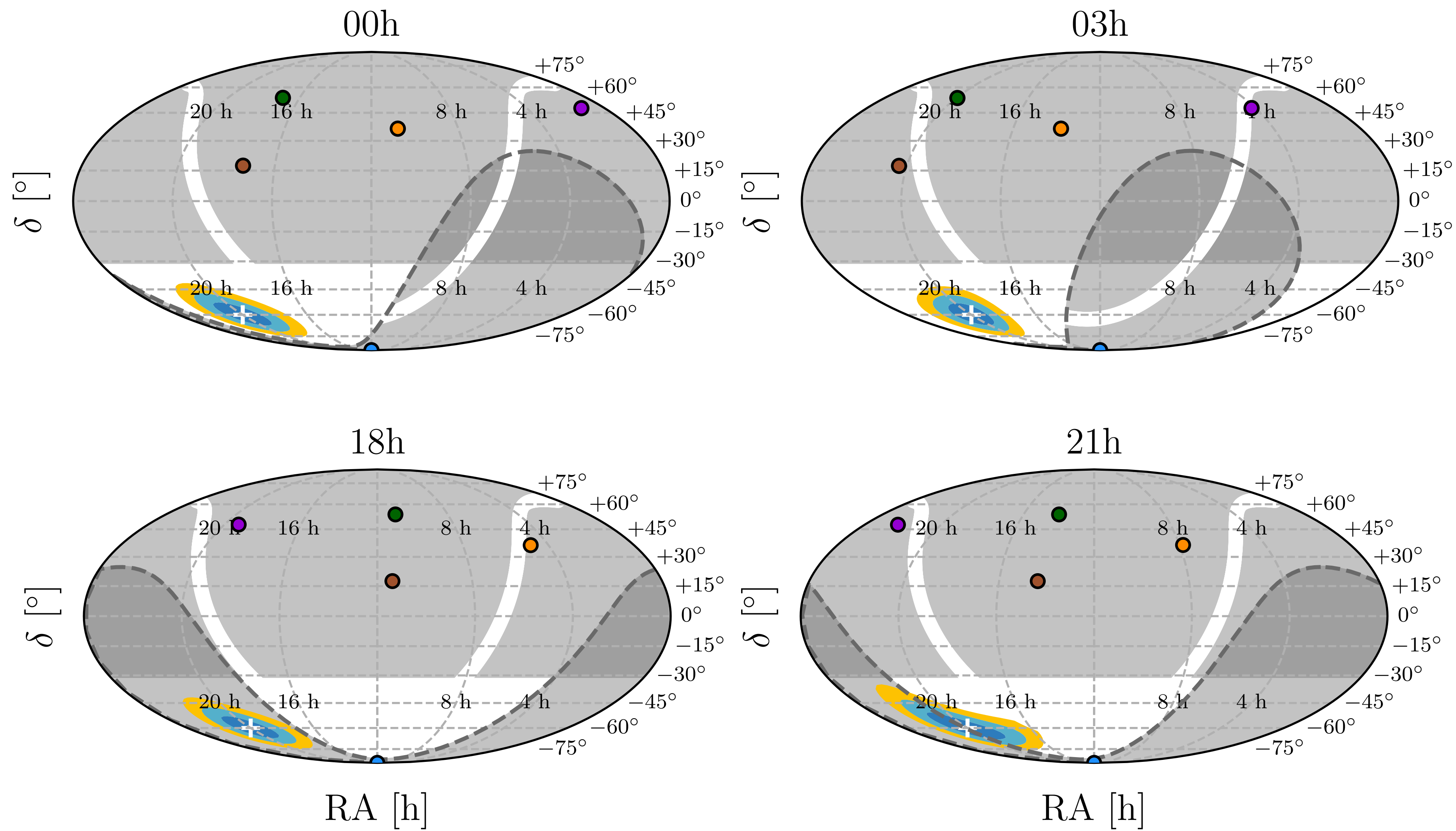
13th of February 2023

01 : 16 : 47 UTC

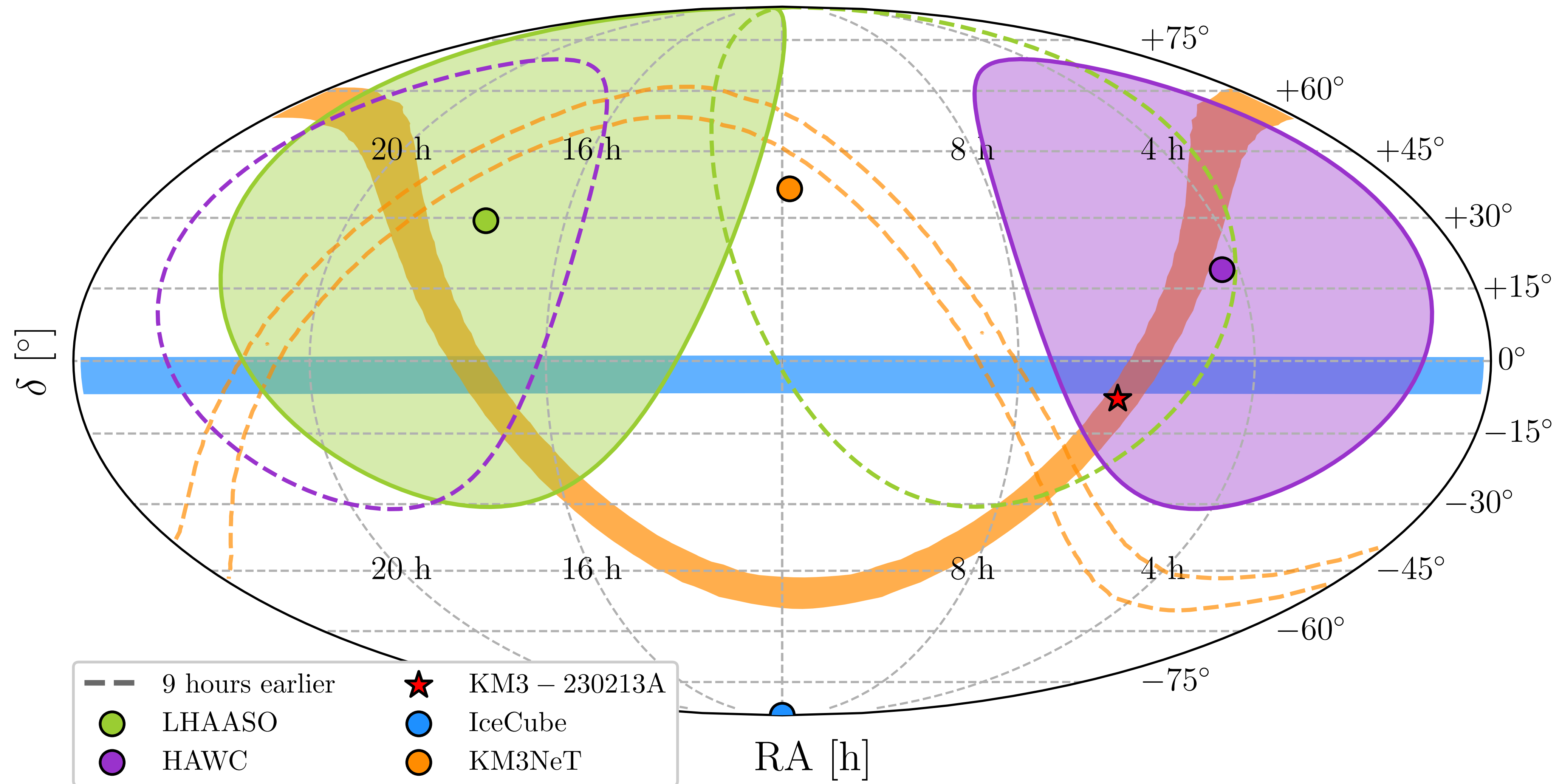
11 : 16 : 47 UTC



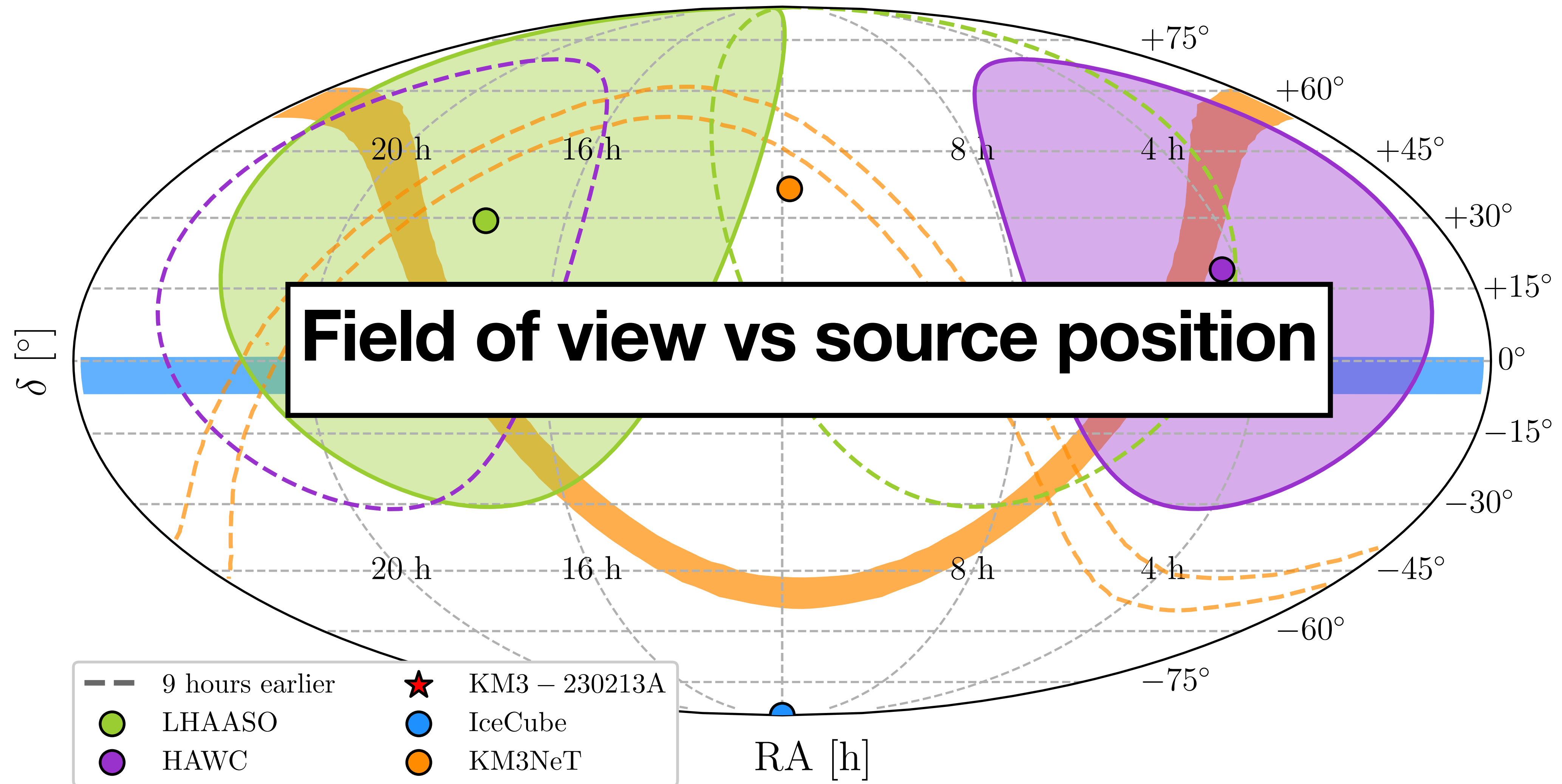
Pointing in the sky with neutrino telescopes



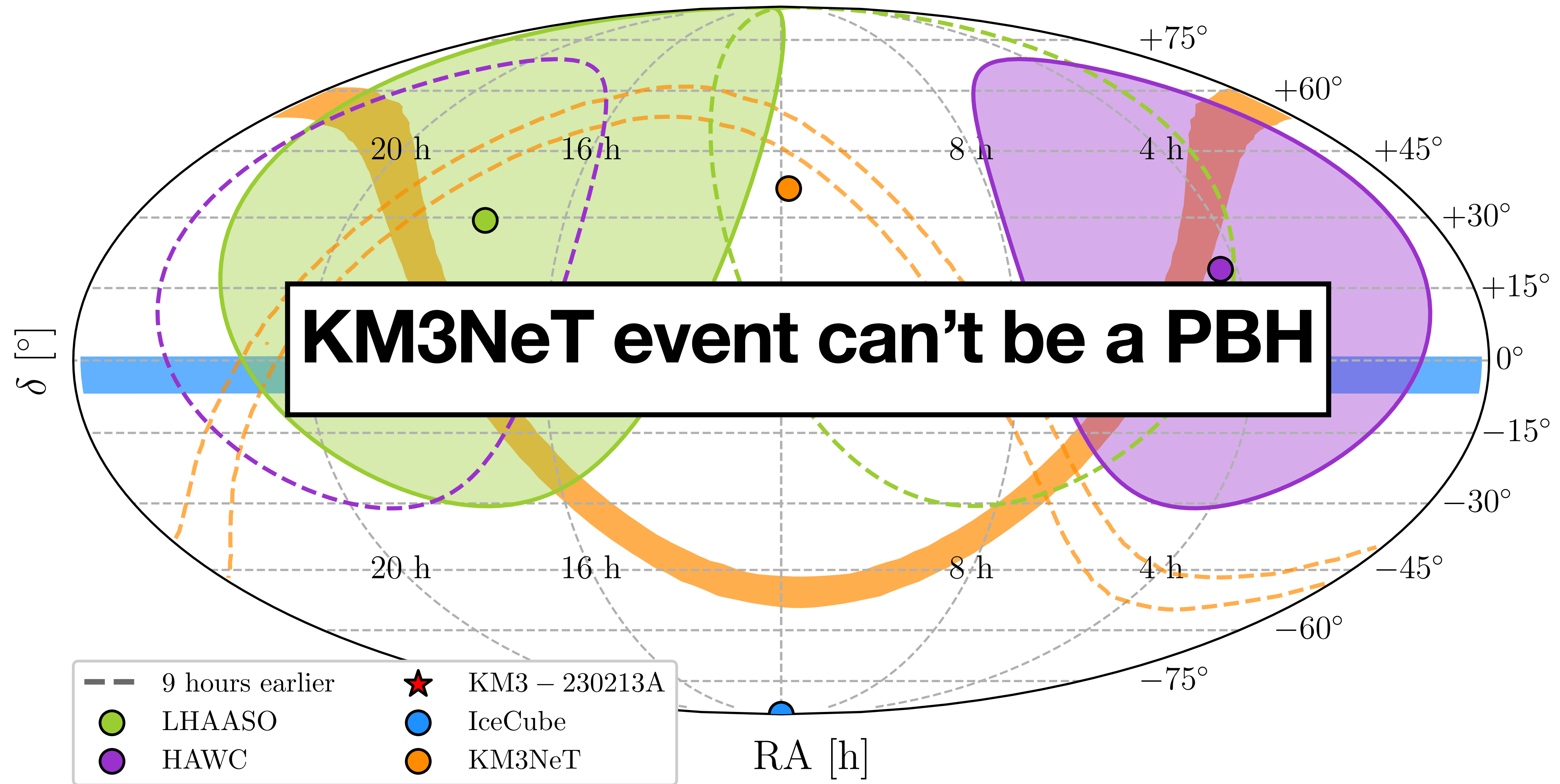
What did we learn today?



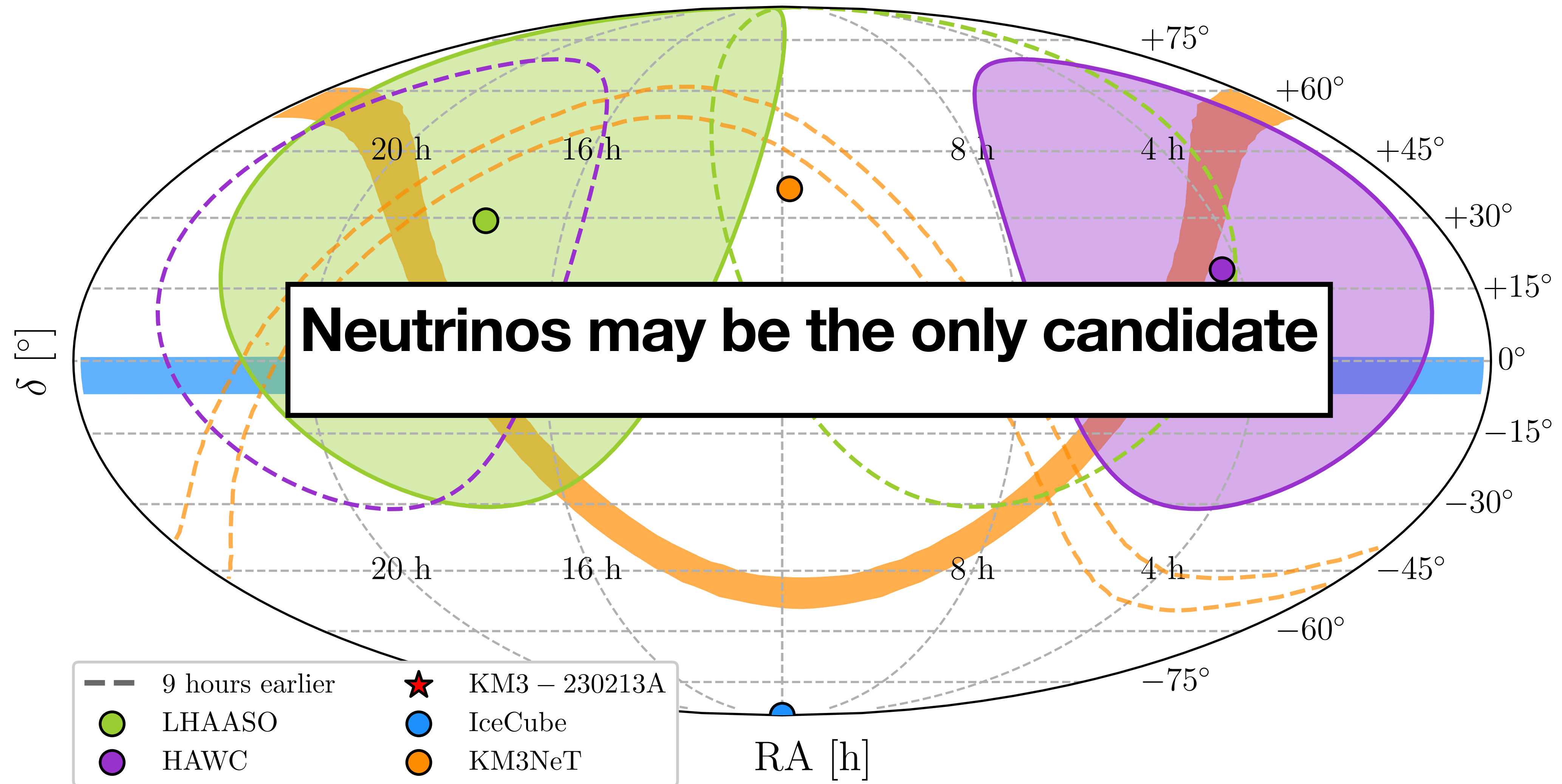
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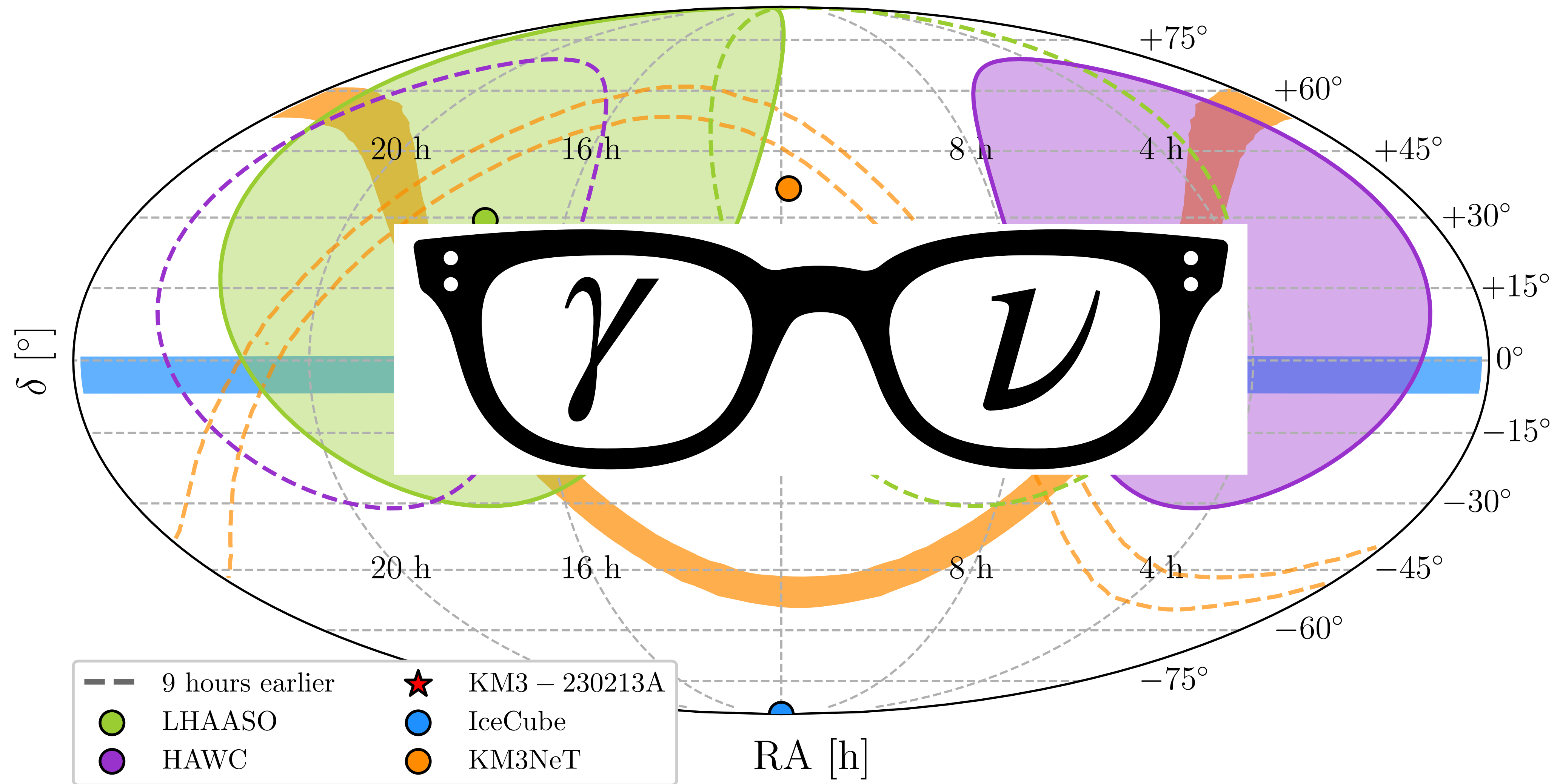
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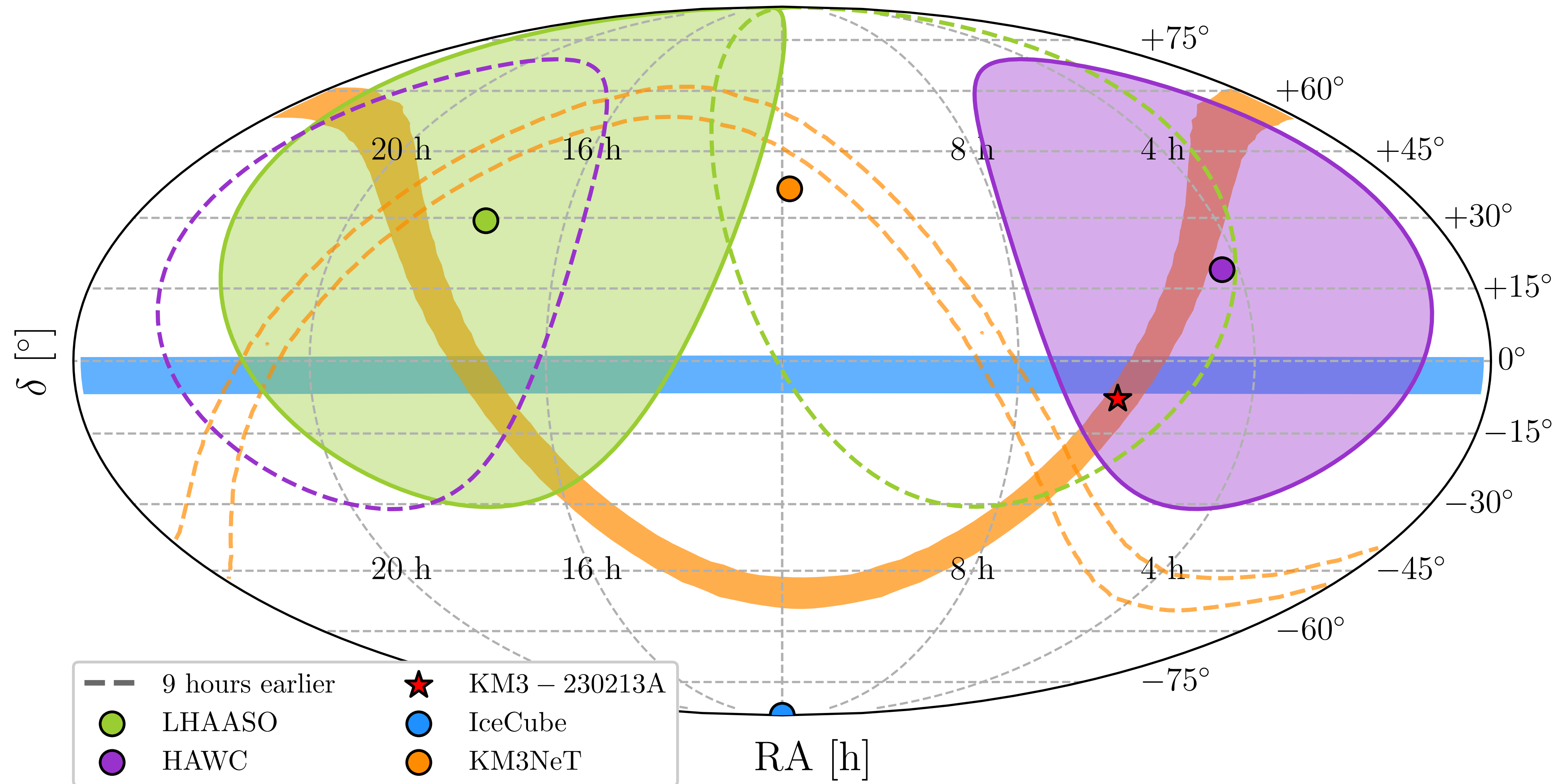
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