

GW-triggered searches with GRAND: the case of BNS mergers

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GRAND Meeting 2025
University of Warsaw, Poland
June 2 - 6, 2025

Outline

Hunting for high-energy and ultrahigh energy neutrinos from BNS mergers at next-generation GW and neutrino detectors

Based on: **Gravitational wave triggered high energy neutrino searches from BNS mergers: prospects for next generation detectors**

MM, S. S. Kimura, K. Murase

Phys. Rev. D 109, 4, 043053 (2024) (arXiv: 2310.16875)

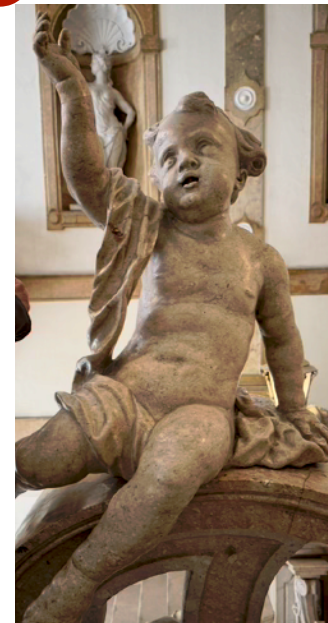
Ultrahigh energy neutrino searches using next-generation gravitational wave detectors at radio neutrino detectors: GRAND, IceCube-Gen2 Radio, and RNO-G

MM, K. Kotera, S. Wissel, K. Murase, S.S. Kimura

Phys. Rev. D 110, 6, 063004 (arXiv: 2406.19440)

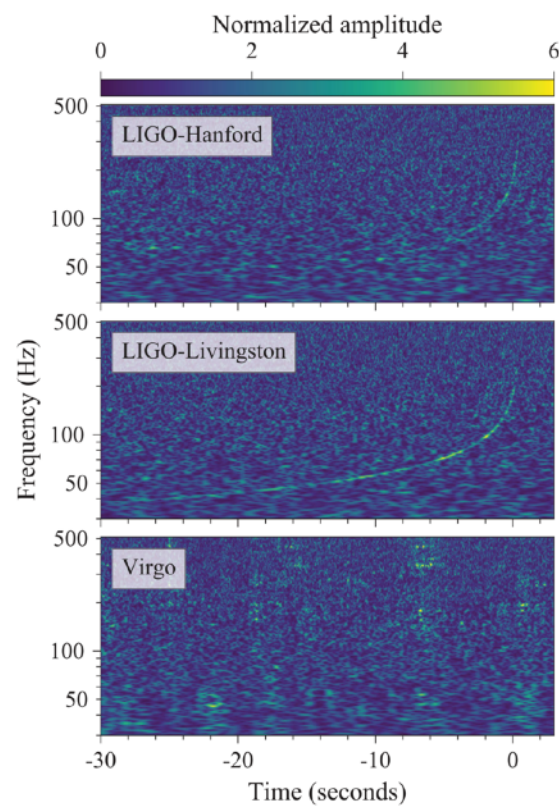
BNS mergers: particle accelerators and multi-messenger zoo

BNS

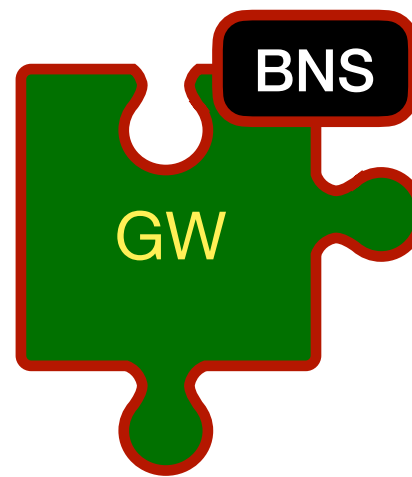


S. Gezari, Annu. Rev. Astron. Astrophys. 2021. 59:21–58
Kimura+, PRD (2018), Fang & Metzger (2017)
Mukhopadhyay & Kimura (2024)
LIGO Collab (2017)

BNS mergers: particle accelerators and multi-messenger zoo



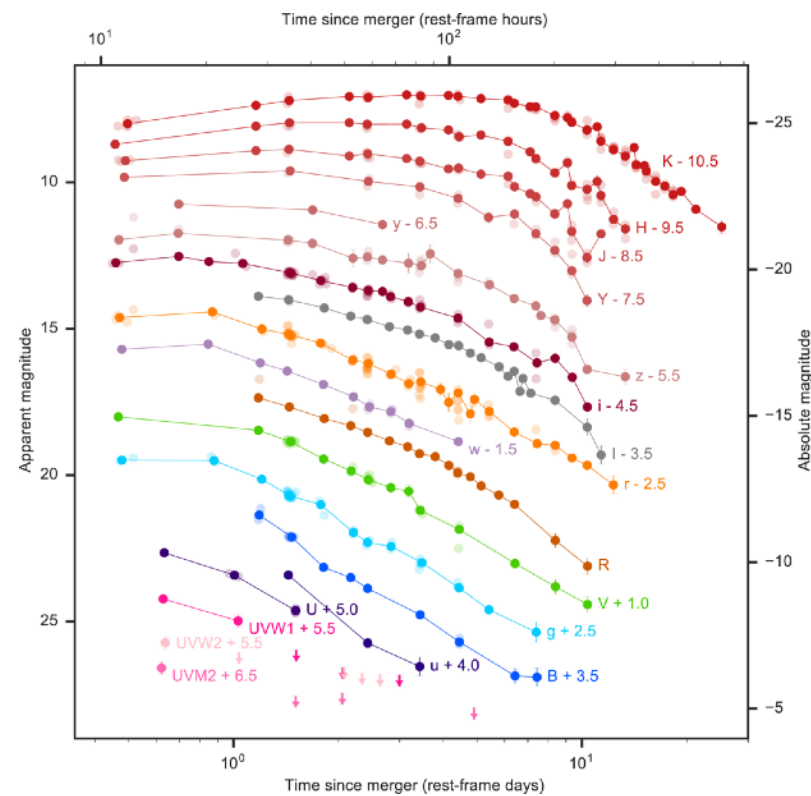
Observed



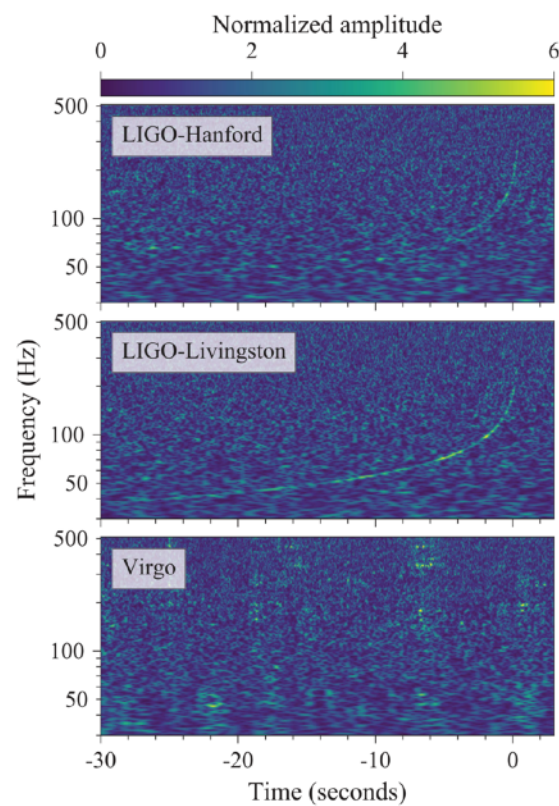
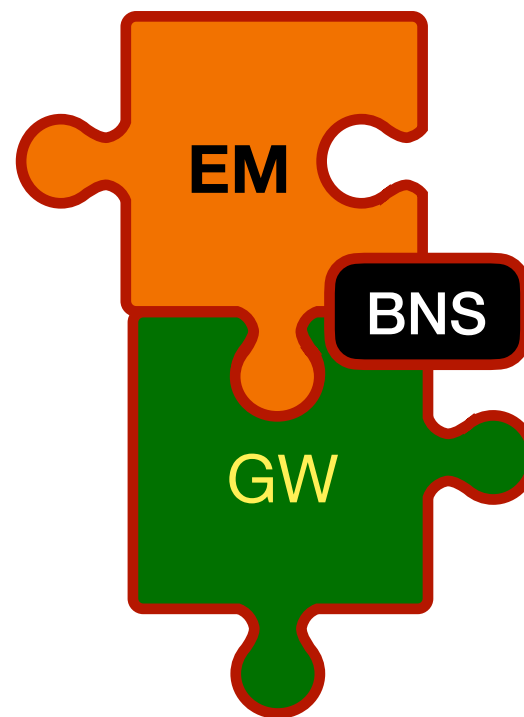
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BNS mergers: particle accelerators and multi-messenger zoo

Observed



Kilonova emission
Afterglow emission
Short GRB

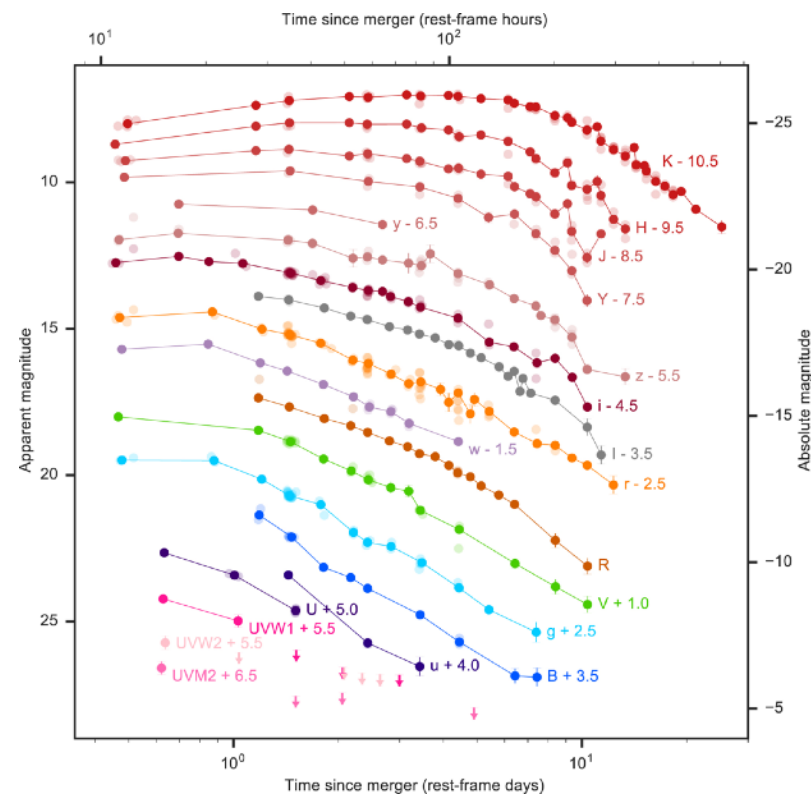


Observed

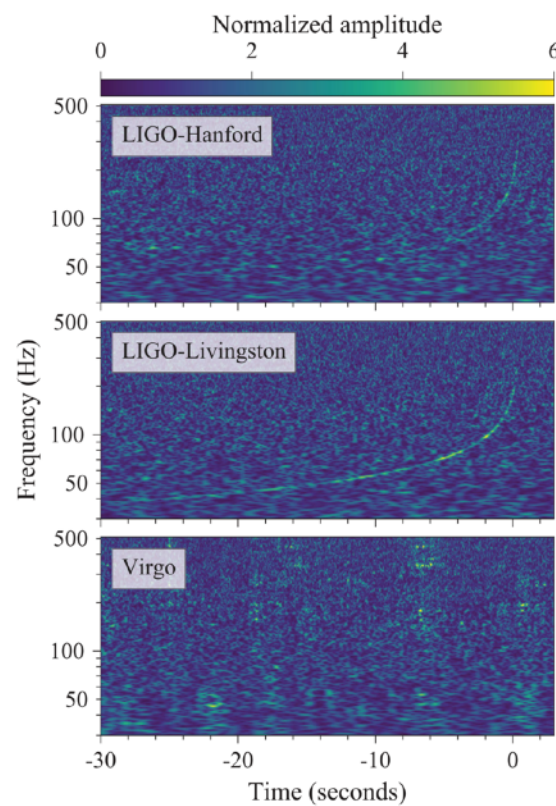
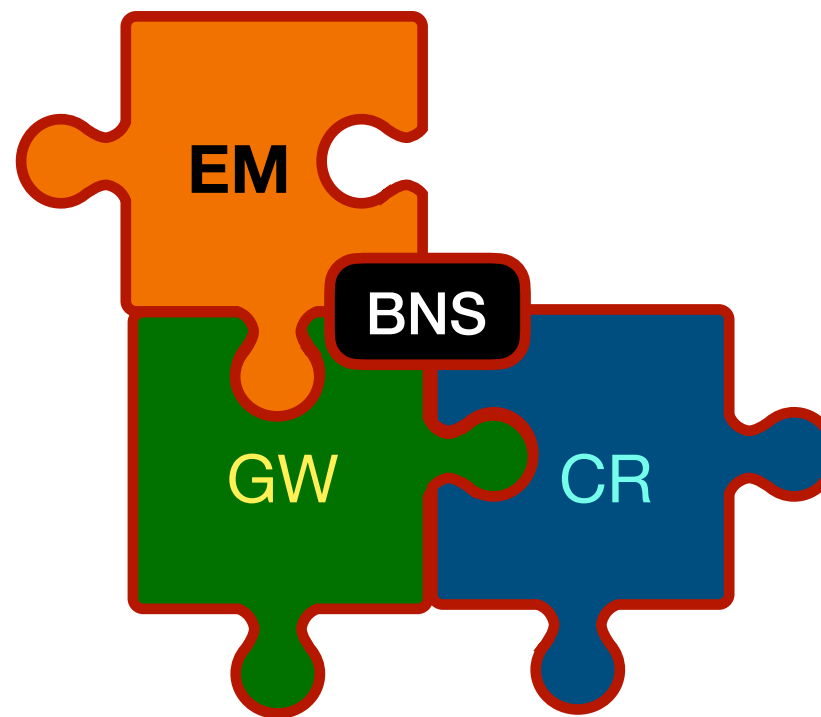
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BNS mergers: particle accelerators and multi-messenger zoo

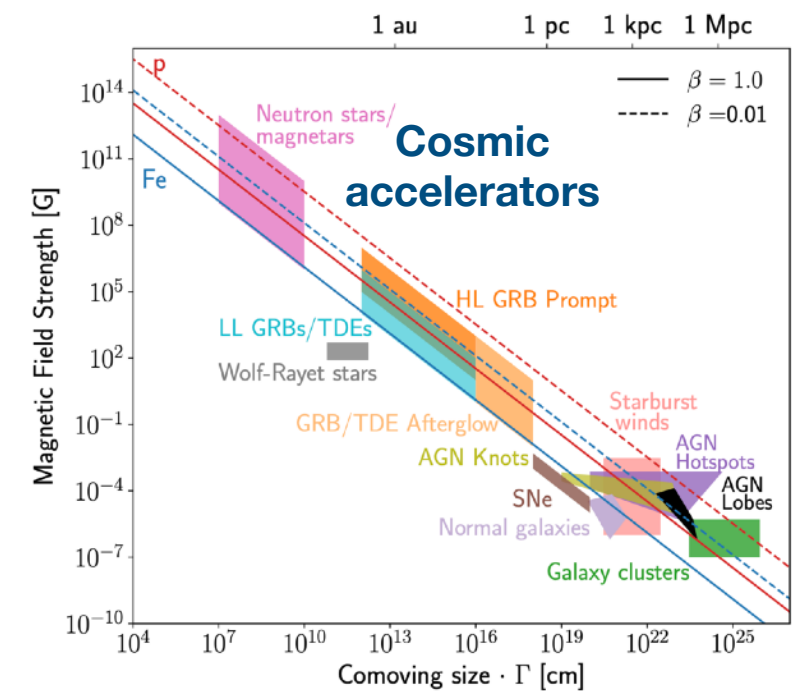
Observed



Kilonova emission
Afterglow emission
Short GRB



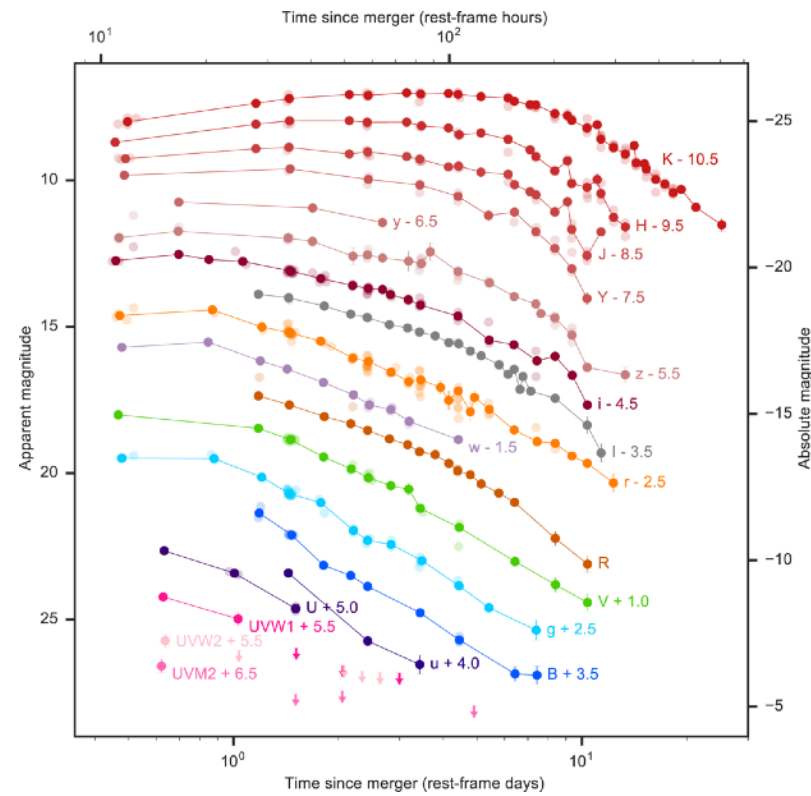
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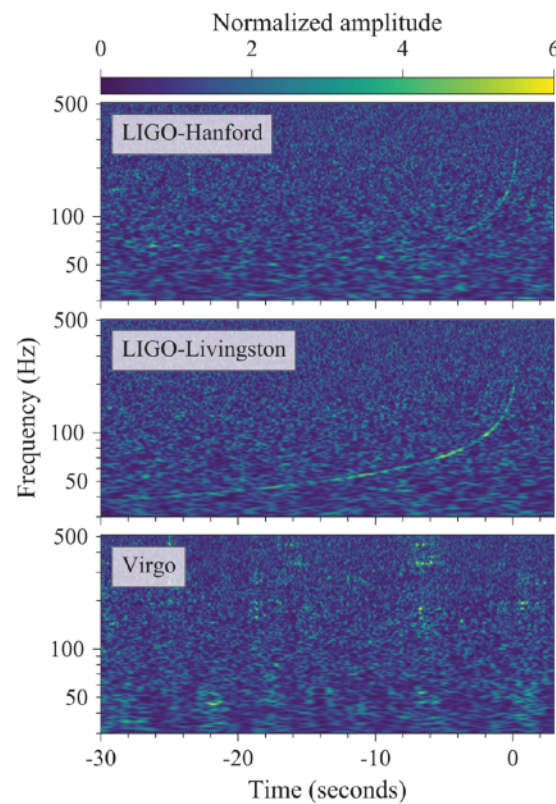
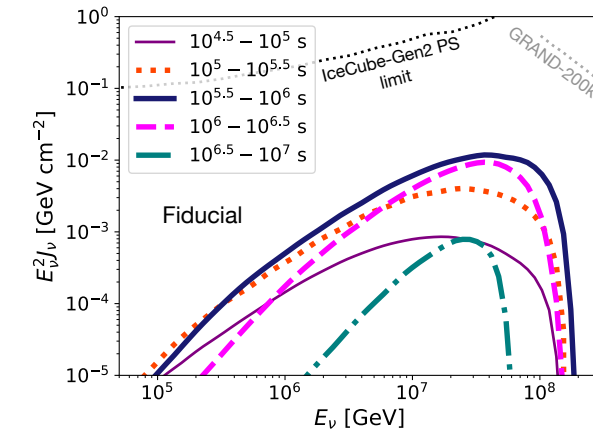
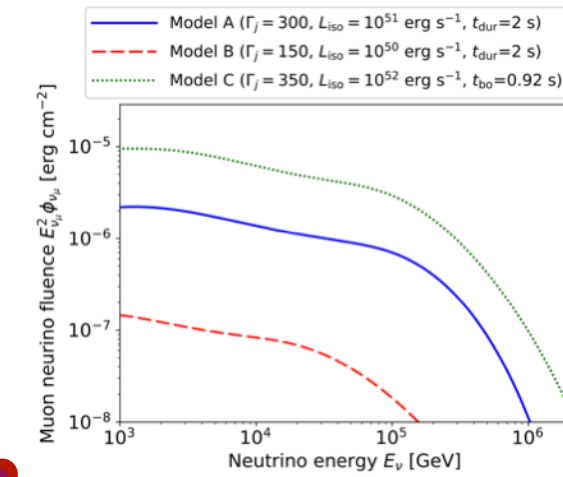
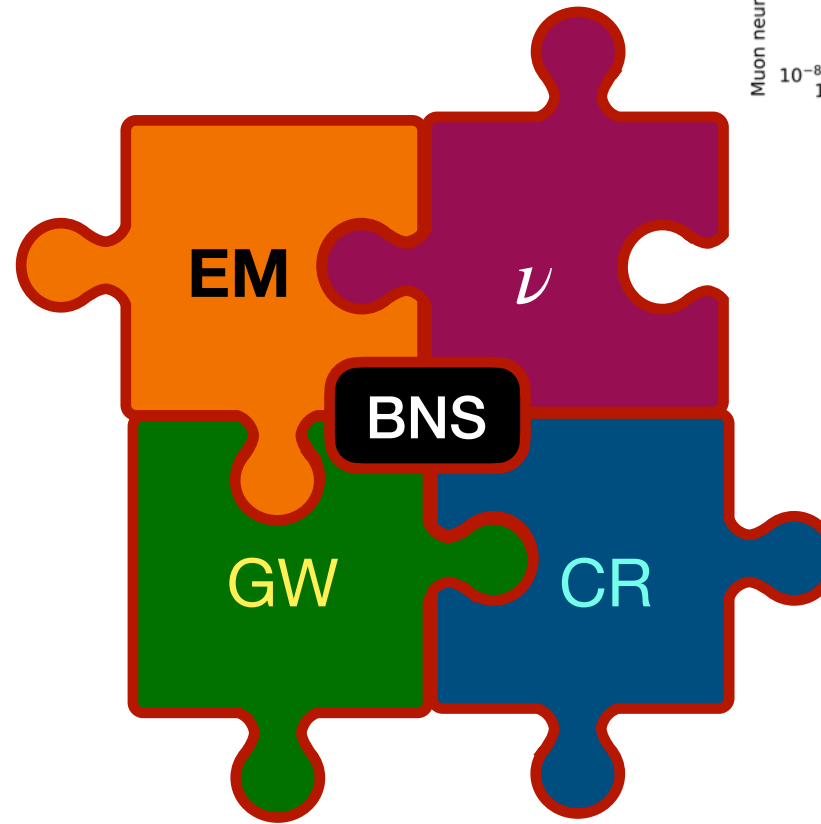
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BNS mergers: particle accelerators and multi-messenger zoo

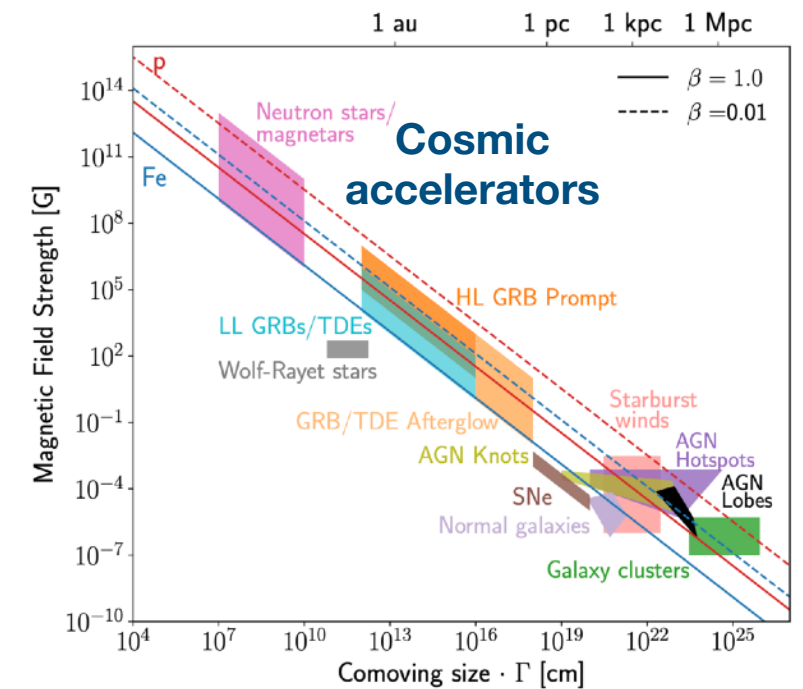
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Kilonova emission
Afterglow emission
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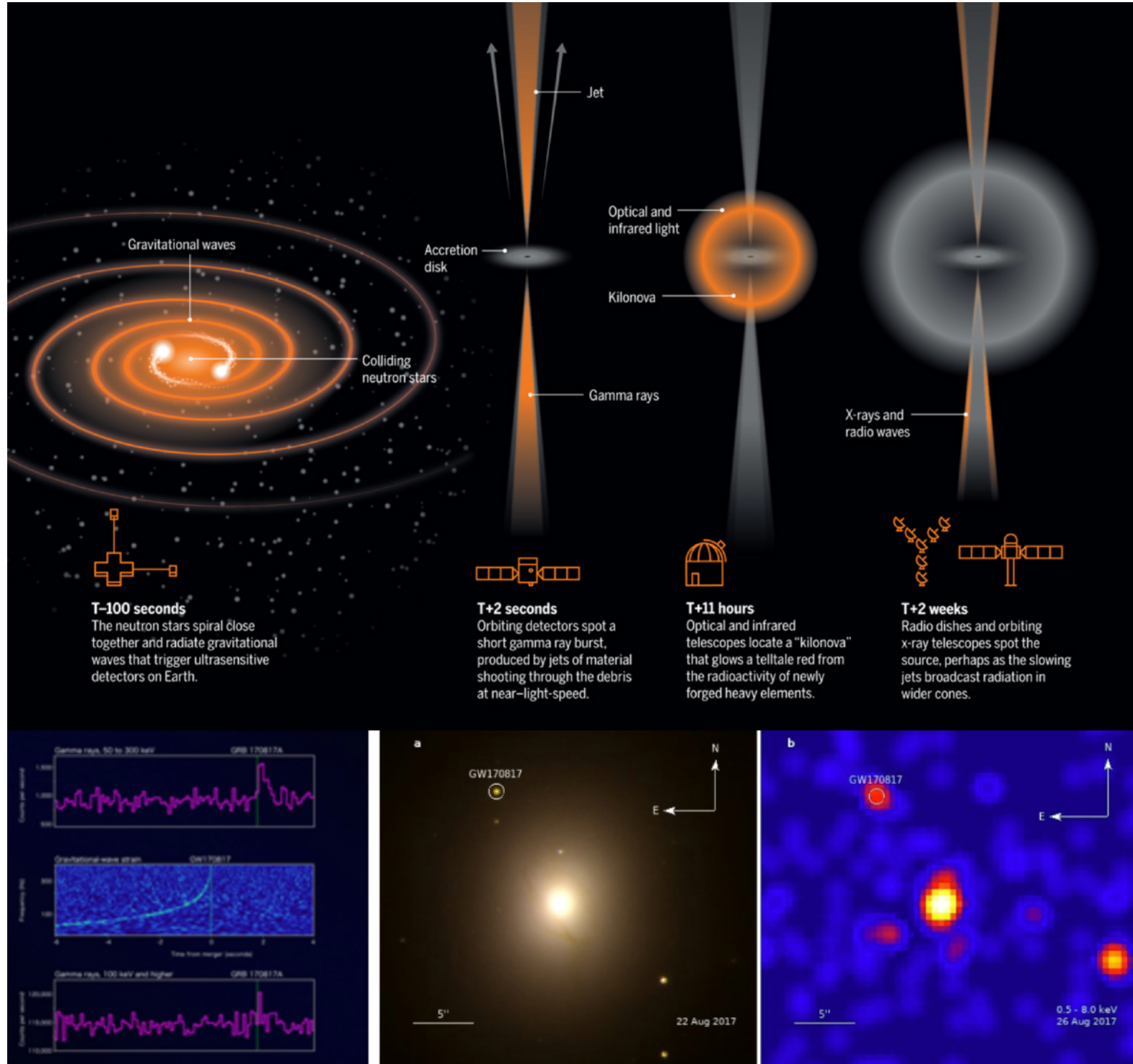
Observed



Batista et al., *Front. Astron. Space Sci.* 6 (2019), 23
Kimura+, *PRD* (2018), Fang & Metzger (2017)
Mukhopadhyay et al. (2024)
LIGO Collab (2017)

GW170817

~ 40 Mpc (NGC 4993)



Gamma rays
(Fermi+Integral)

GW
(Adv. LIGO+Virgo)

Optical
(HST)



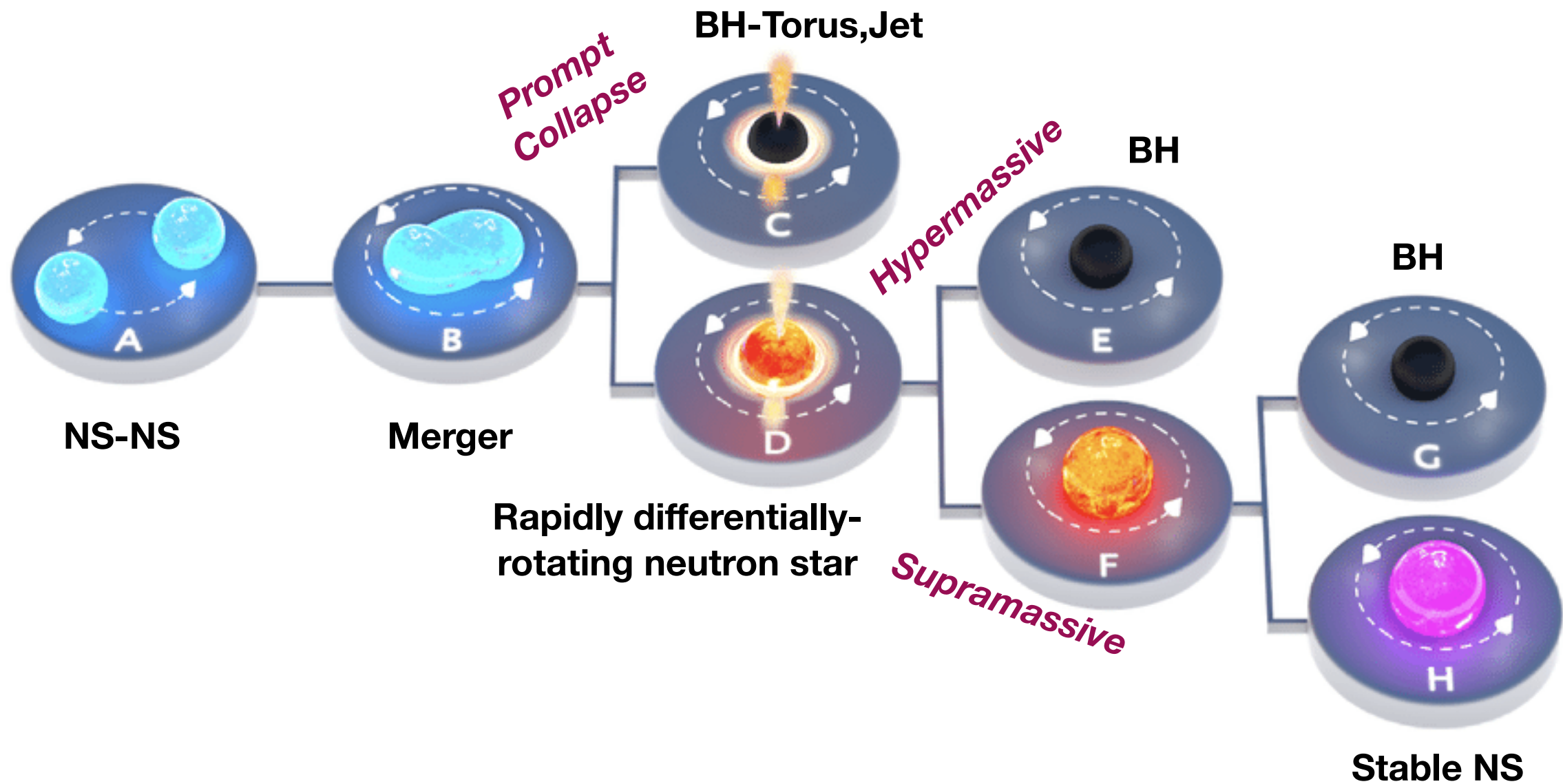
No neutrinos :(



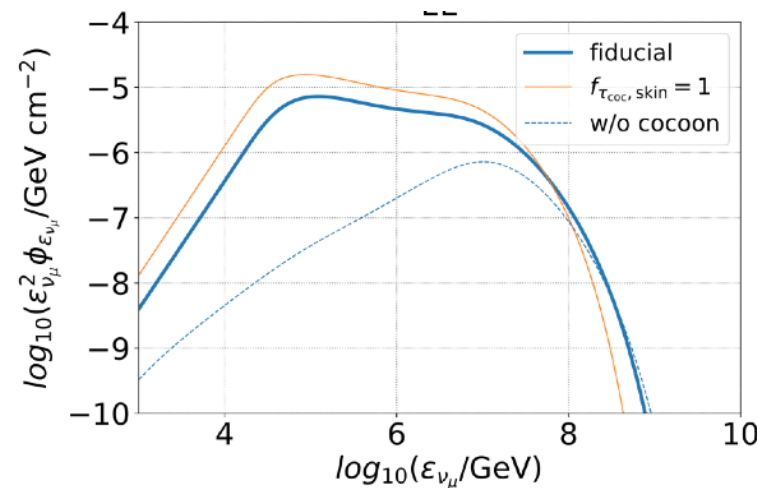
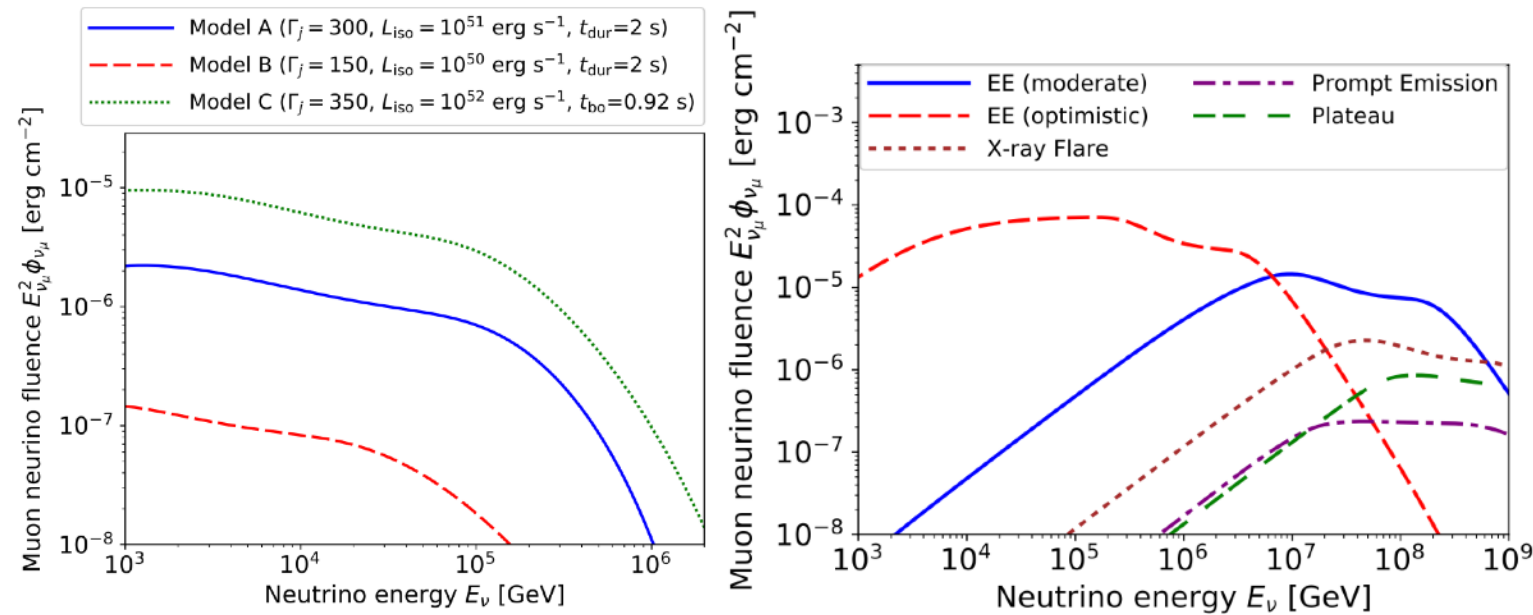
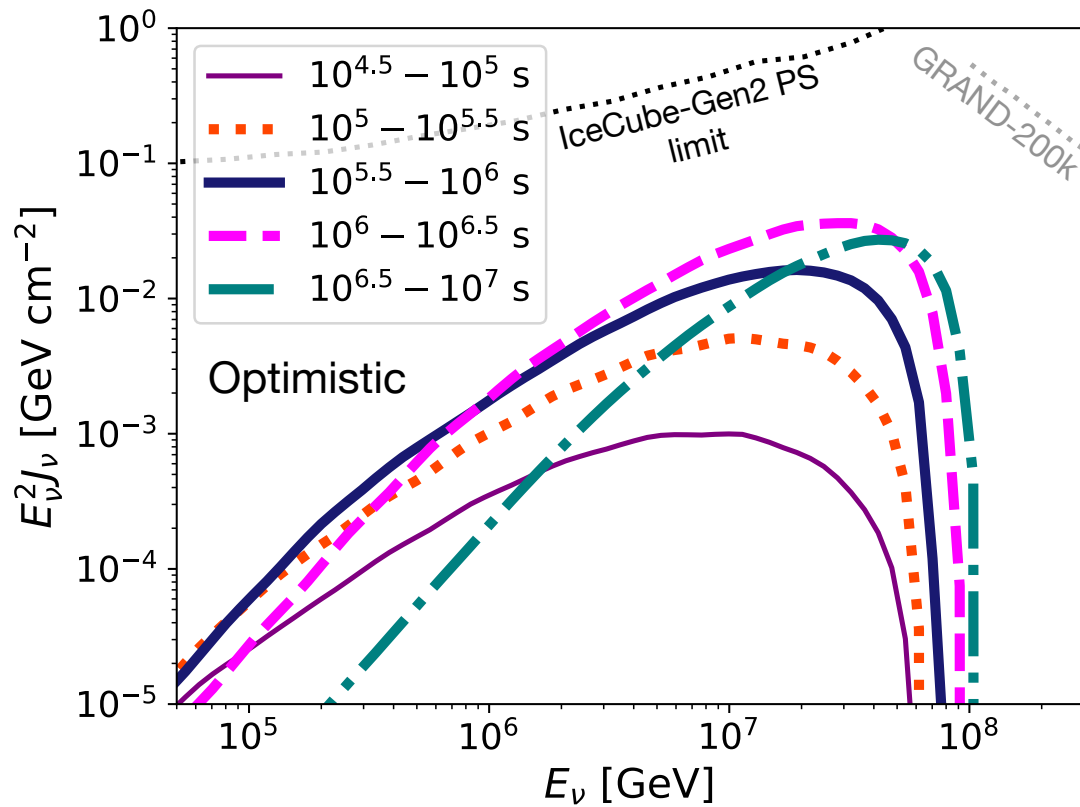
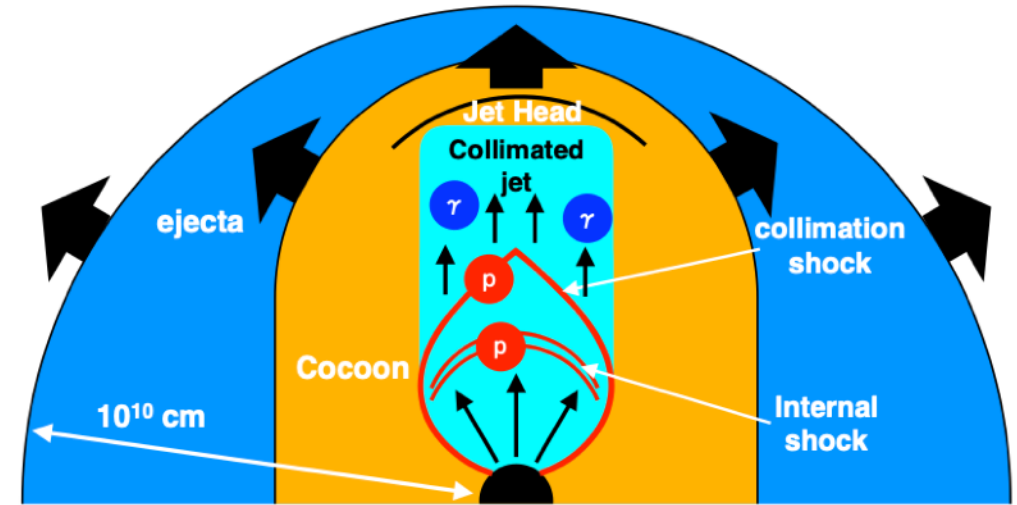
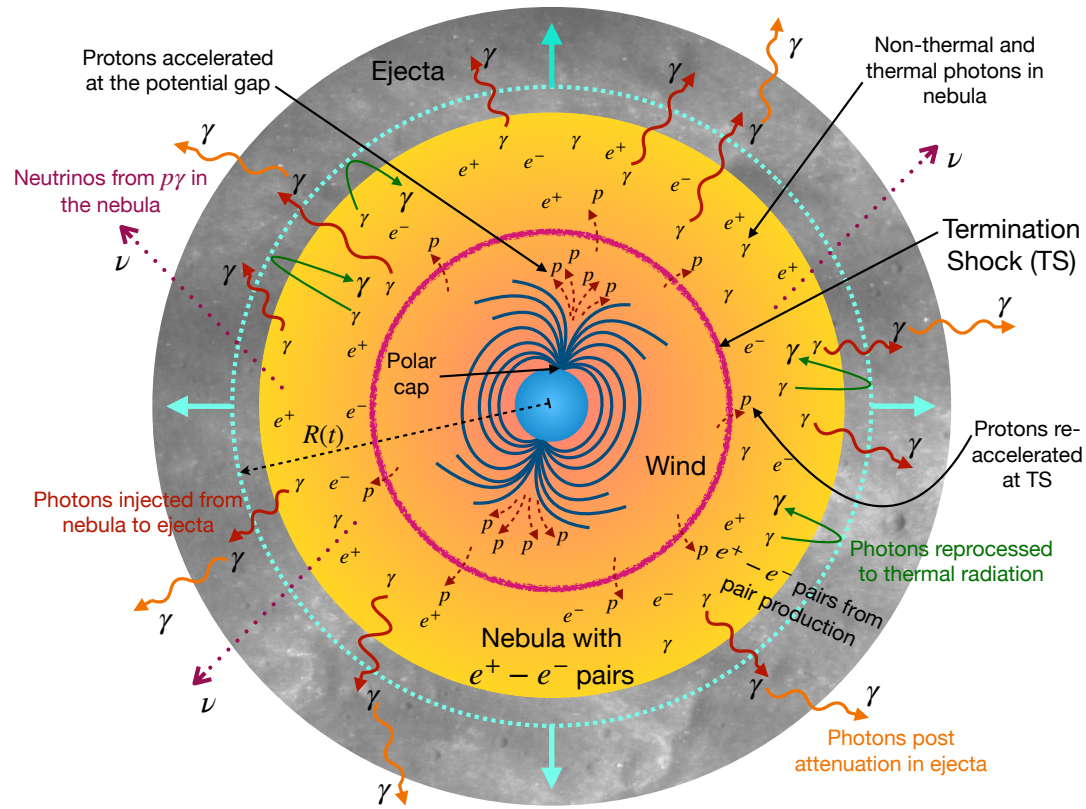
X-rays
(Chandra)

Fate of NS-NS mergers

Fate decided by EOS, Mass, Spin,

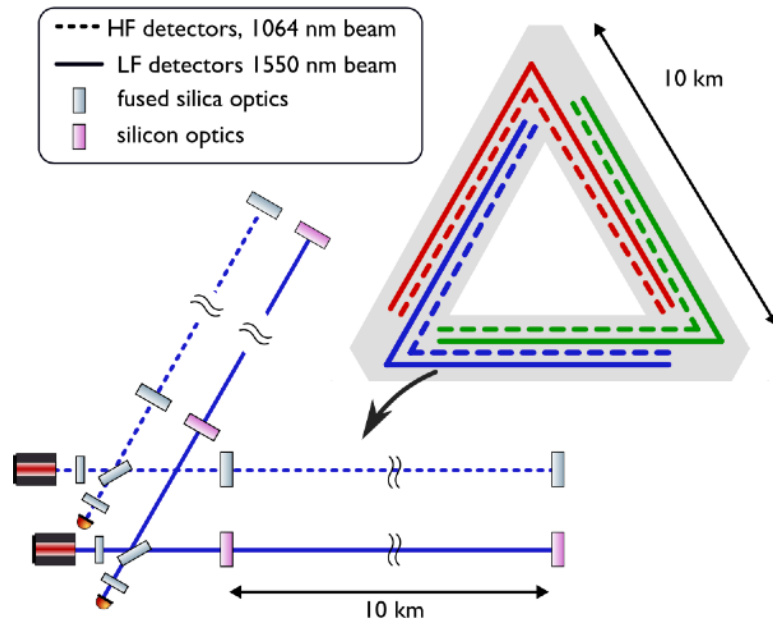


Fate of NS-NS mergers

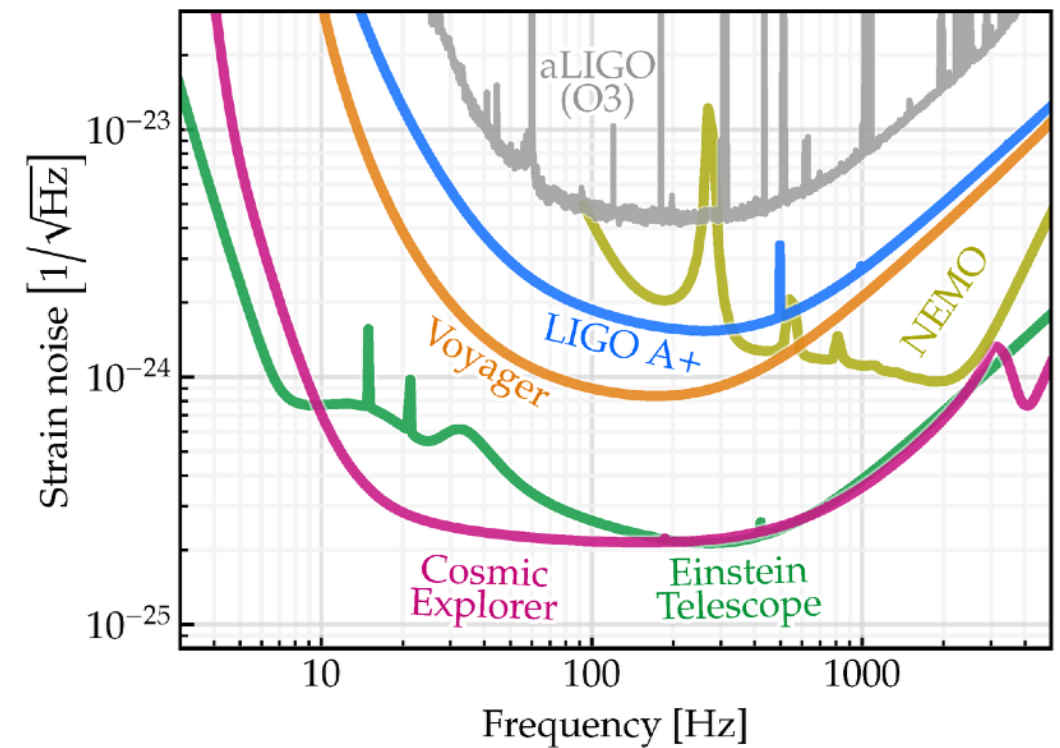


Kimura et al. arXiv:1708.07075
 Kimura et al. arXiv: 1805.11613
 Matsui et al. arXiv: 2405.07695

Next-generation GW and UHE neutrino detectors



Einstein Telescope (ET)



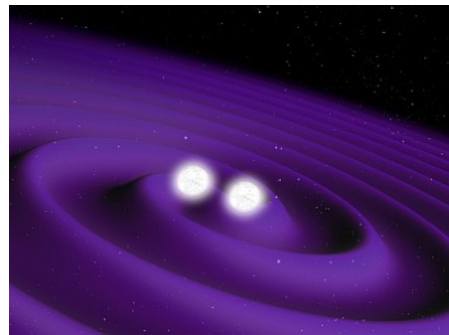
Cosmic Explorer (CE)



Giant Radio Array for Neutrino Detection

GRAND

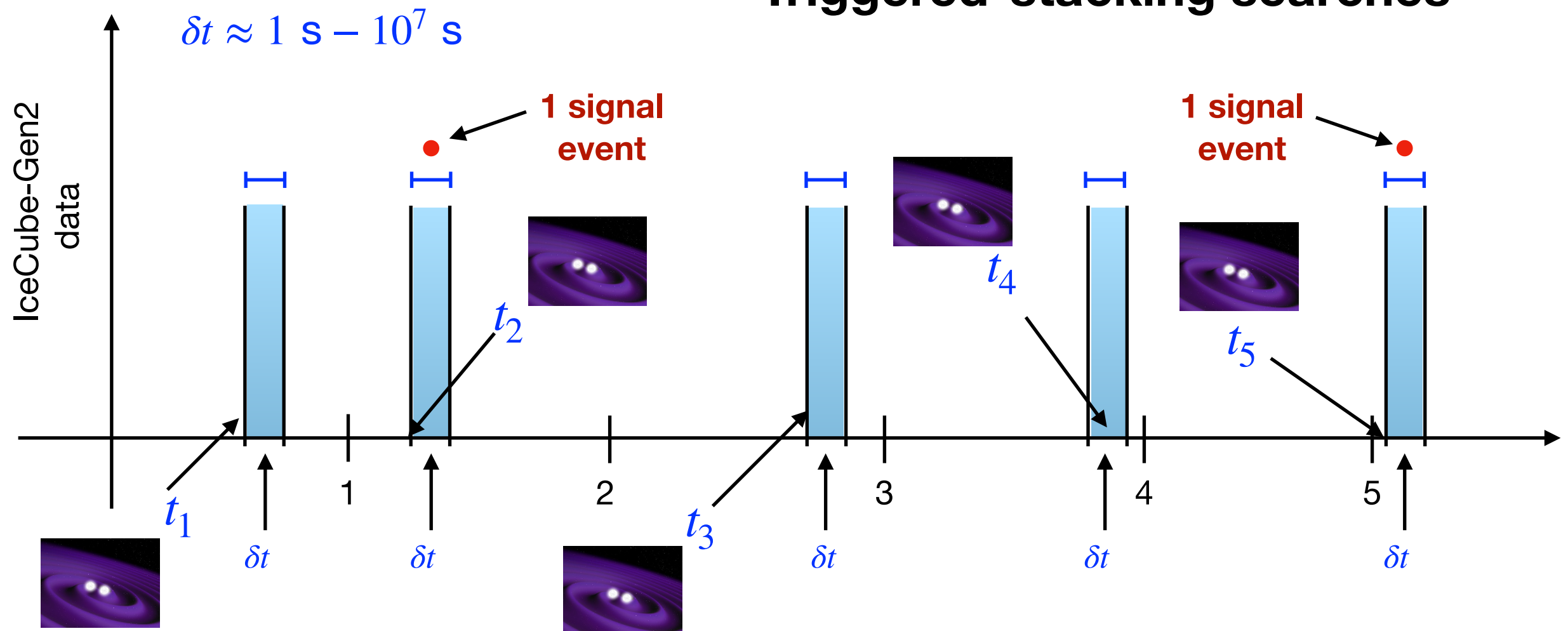
Detection strategy: triggered stacking search



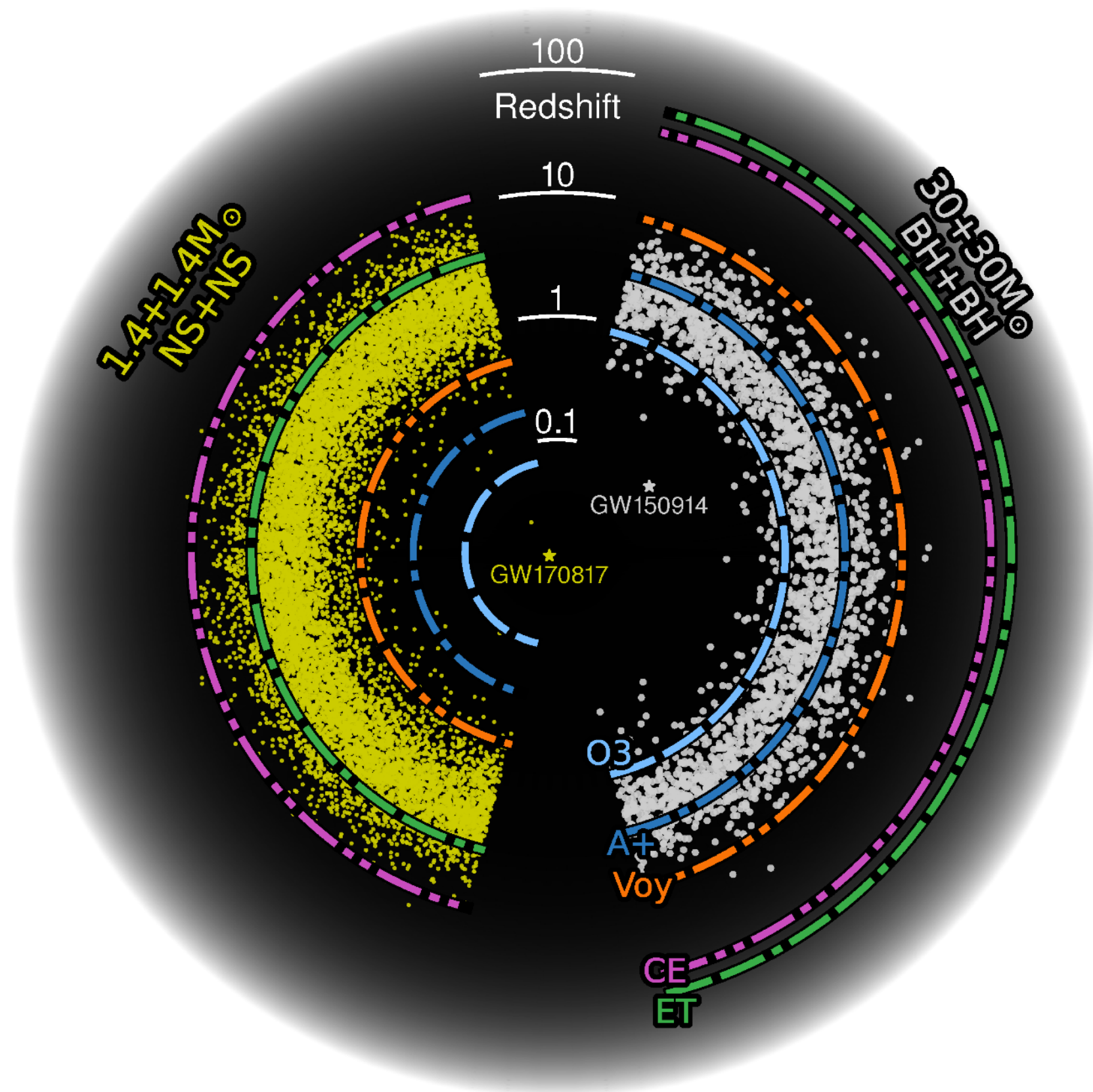
Trigger from next-gen GW detectors

Neutrinos in IceCube-Gen 2

Triggered-stacking searches

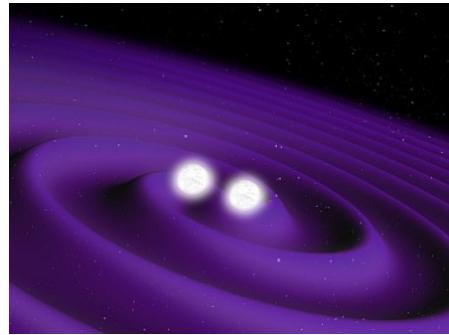


Next-generation GW detectors



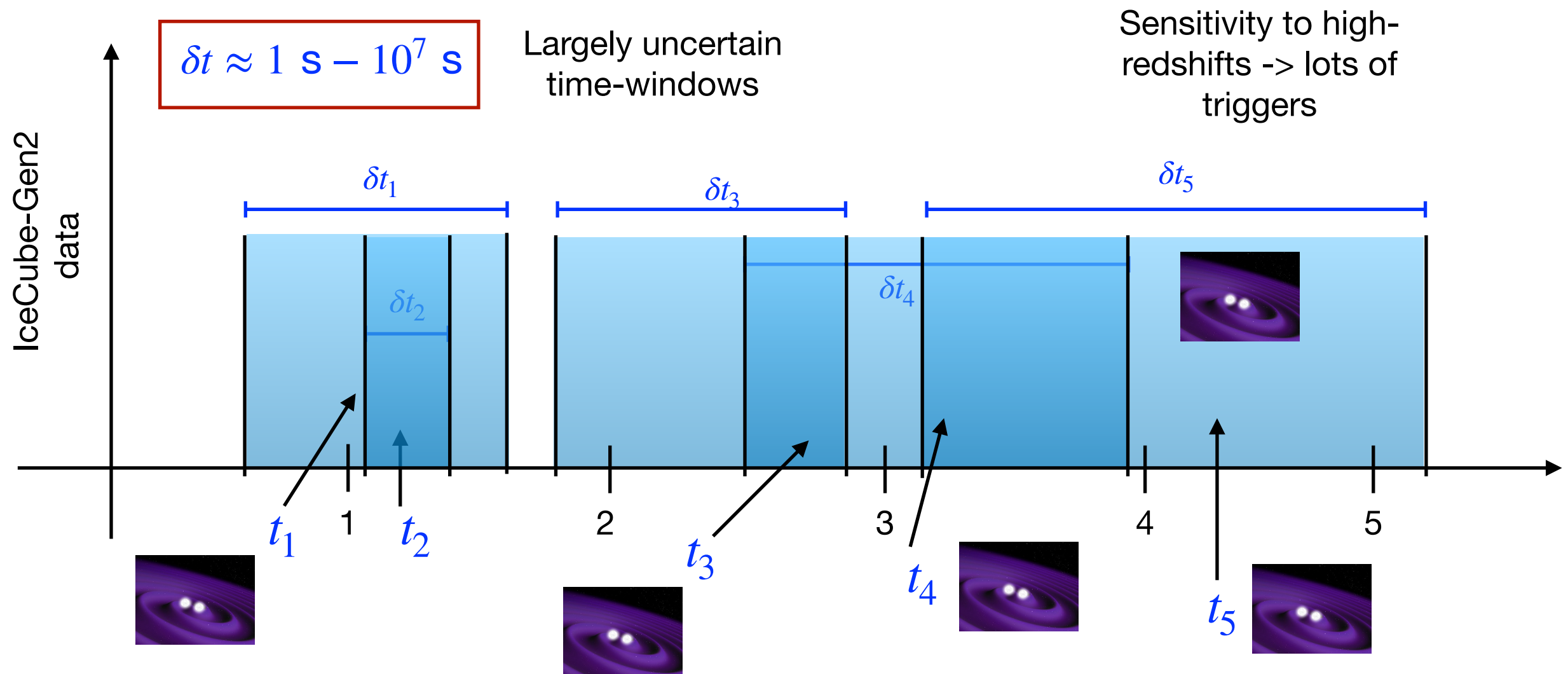
Sensitive to NS-NS
mergers from very
high redshifts

Impacts on triggered stacking searches



Trigger from next-gen GW detectors

Neutrinos in IceCube-Gen 2

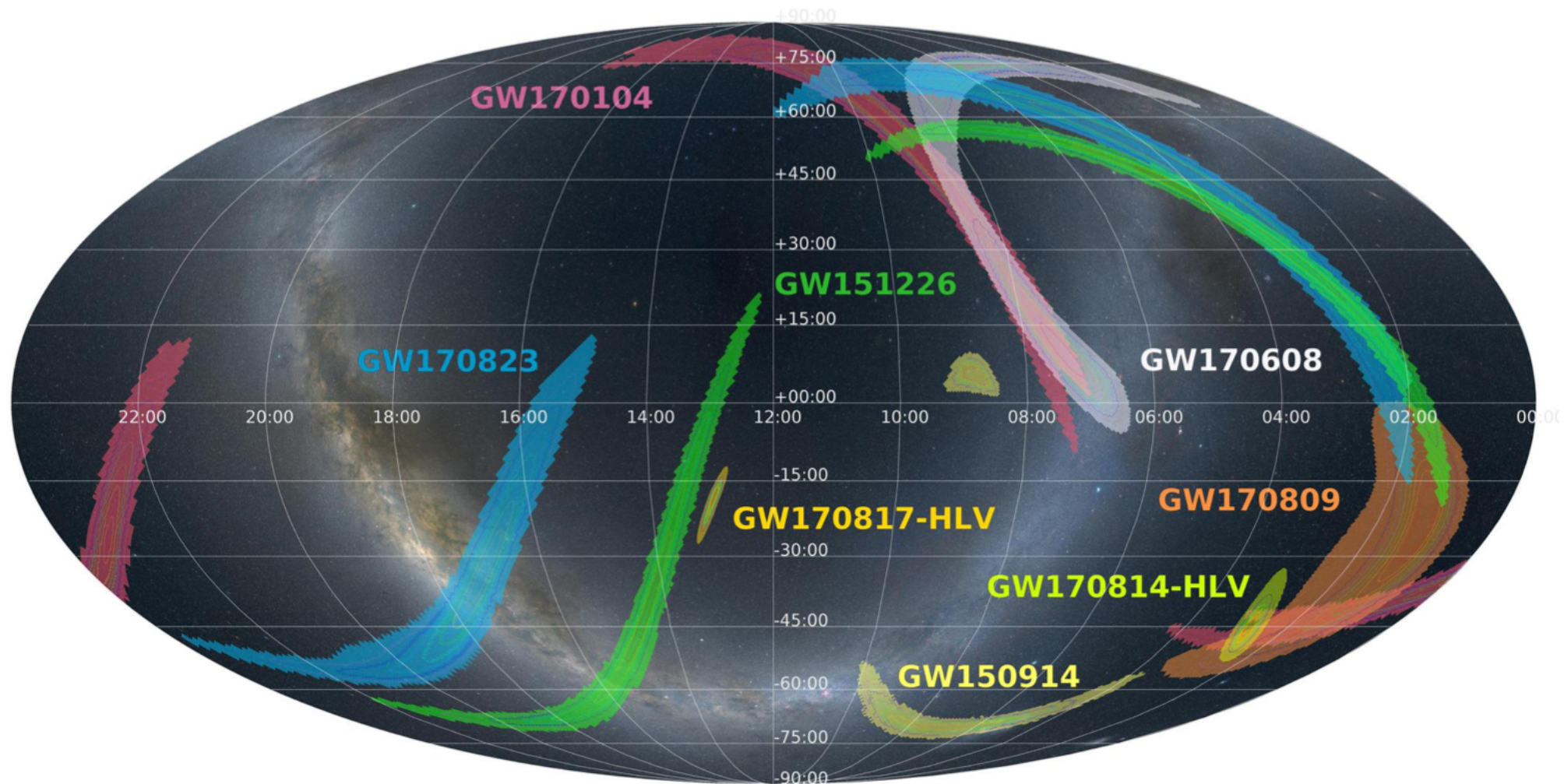


Spoils triggered stacking searches

How do we find meaningful triggers?

Motivations: How to obtain meaningful triggers?

Use the sky localization capabilities of the GW detectors....

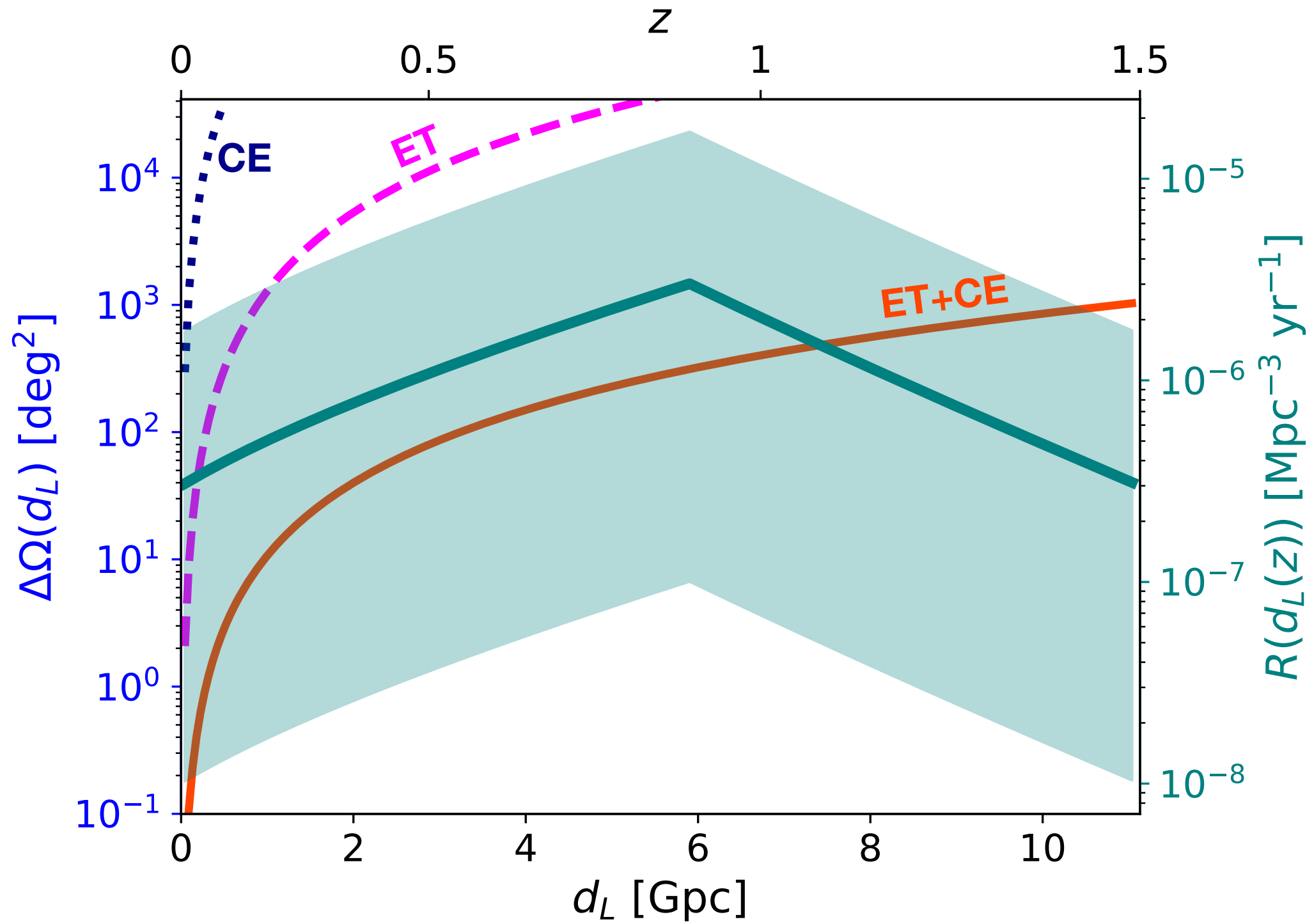


Fraction of total
sky area covered

Set threshold: f_{th}

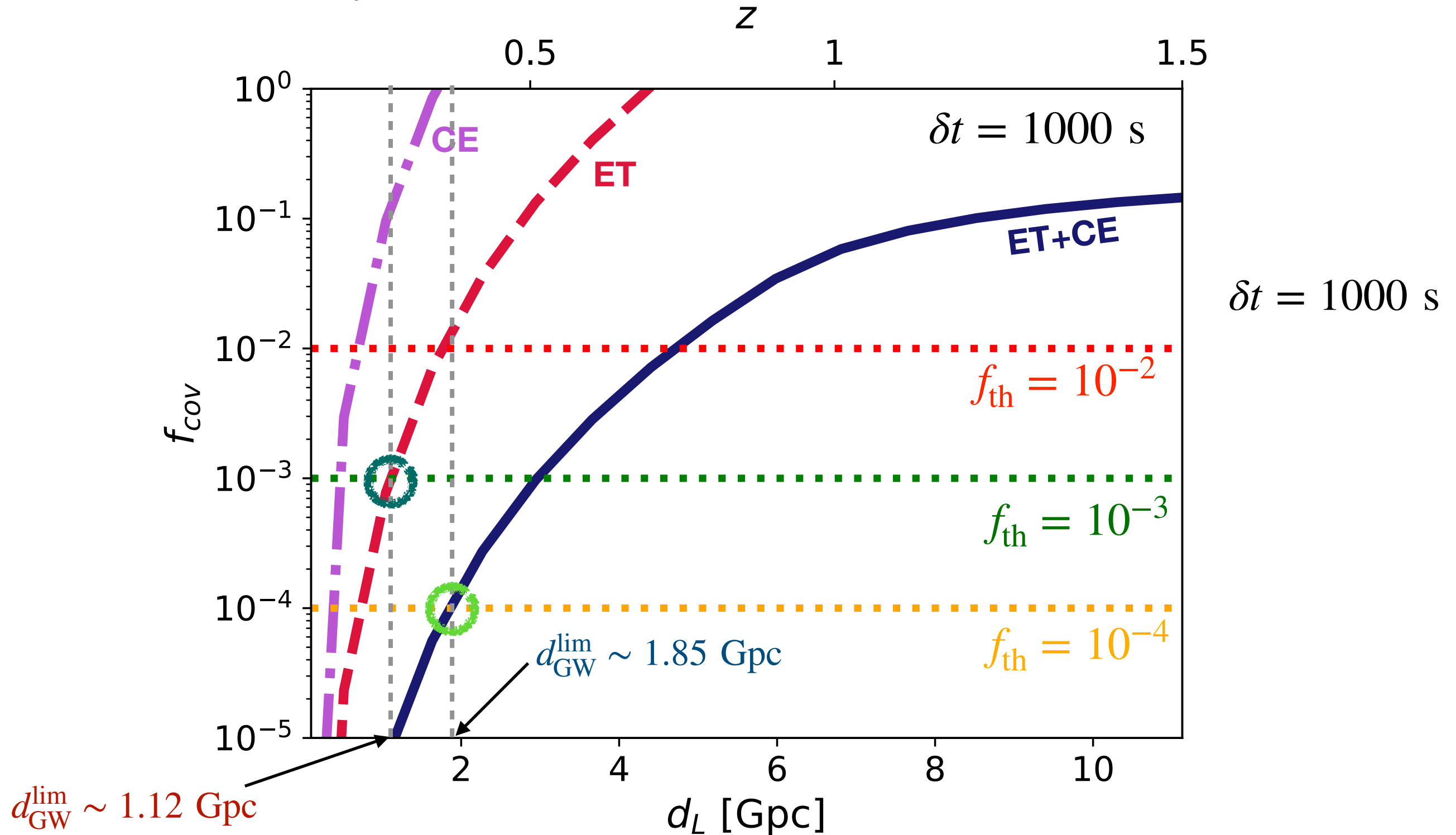
Obtain distance
limits for GW
detectors to collect
meaningful triggers

Sky localization and BNS merger rate

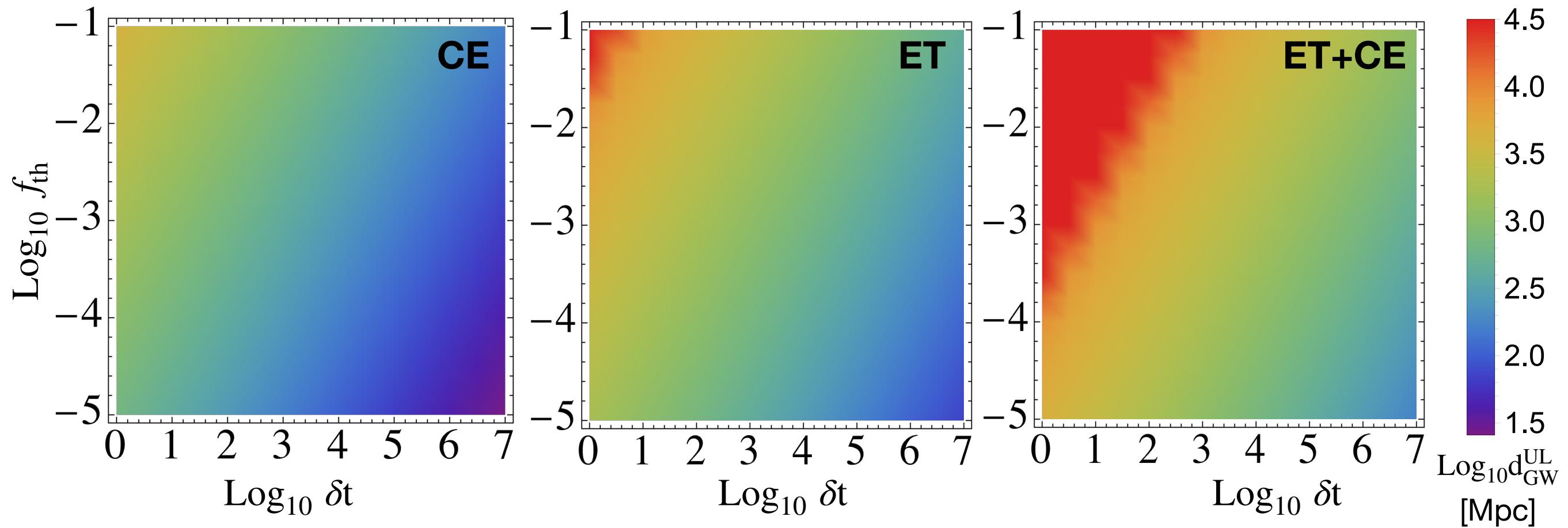


Distance limits for GW detectors

$$\int_0^{d_{\text{GW}}^{\text{lim}}} d(d_{\text{com}}) \frac{\Delta\Omega(d_L)}{4\pi} R(z) 4\pi d_{\text{com}}^2 \delta t = f_{\text{cov}}(d_{\text{GW}}^{\text{lim}})$$



Distance limits for GW detectors - $\delta t - f_{\text{th}}$ plane



High energy neutrinos from BNS mergers

Probability to detect more than one neutrino
associated with GW signal in T_{op}

$$q(d_{\text{GW}}^{\text{UL}}, T_{\text{op}}) = 1 - \exp\left(-T_{\text{op}} I(d_{\text{GW}}^{\text{UL}})\right)$$

$$I(d_{\text{GW}}^{\text{UL}}) = 4\pi \int_0^{d_{\text{GW}}^{\text{UL}}} d(d_{\text{com}}) \frac{T_{\text{op}}}{(1+z)} R(z) d_{\text{com}}^2 P_{n \geq 1}(d_L)$$

Probability to detect
more than one neutrino

$$d_{\text{GW}}^{\text{UL}} = \min(d_{\text{GW}}^{\text{lim}}, d_{\text{GW}}^{\text{hor}})$$

Depends on f_ν

Depends on δt

Assume a Poissonian probability

$$\phi_\nu(\mathcal{E}_\nu^{\text{HE,iso}}, E_\nu, d_L) = \frac{(1+z)}{4\pi d_L^2} \frac{\mathcal{E}_\nu^{\text{HE,iso}}}{\ln(\varepsilon_\nu^{\text{max}}/\varepsilon_\nu^{\text{min}})} E_\nu^{-2}$$

The event rate is calculated is
convoluting the GRAND effective area
with the muon neutrino flux

$$\mathcal{E}_\nu^{\text{HE,iso}} = \frac{\mathcal{E}_\nu^{\text{HE,true}}}{f_{\text{bm}}} = \left(\frac{f_\nu}{f_{\text{bm}}}\right) \mathcal{E}_{\text{GW}}$$

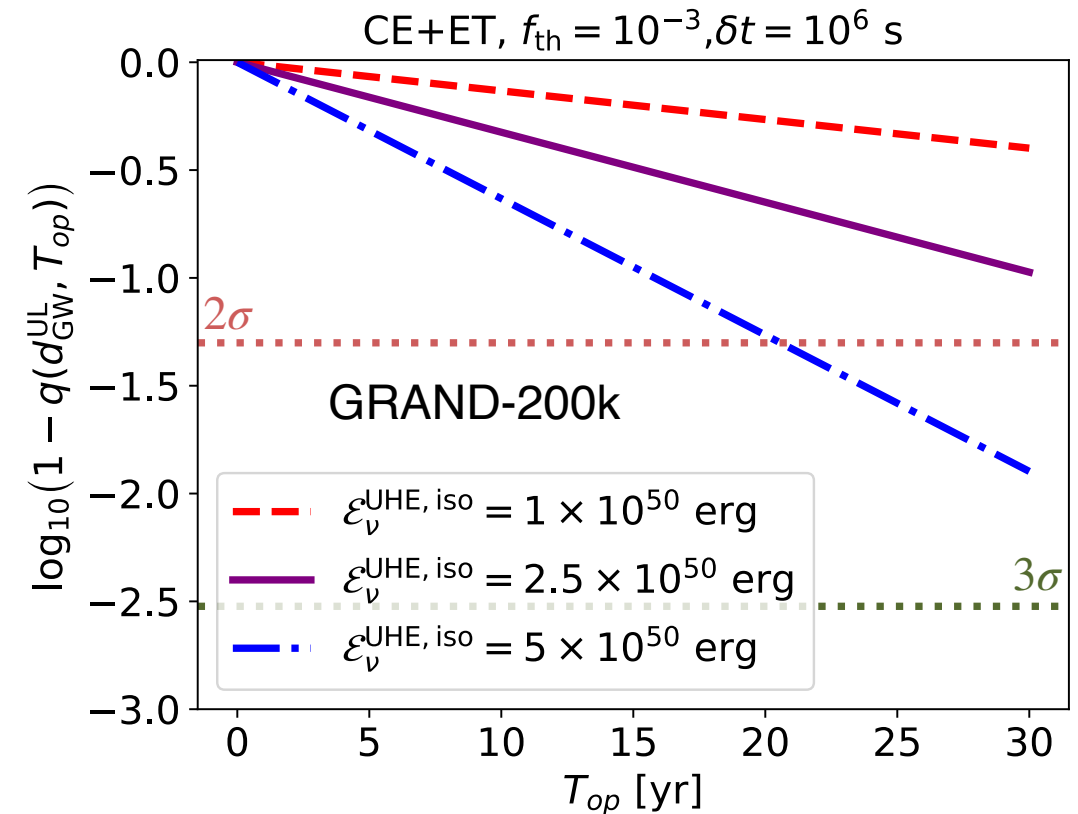
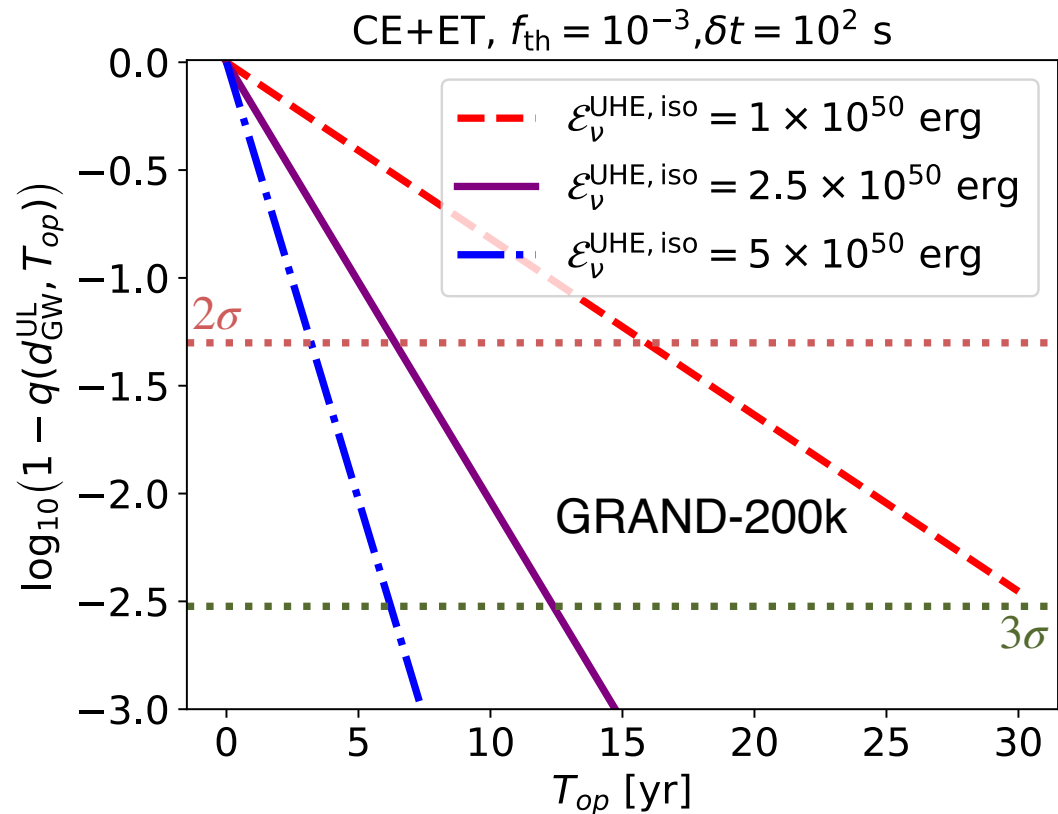
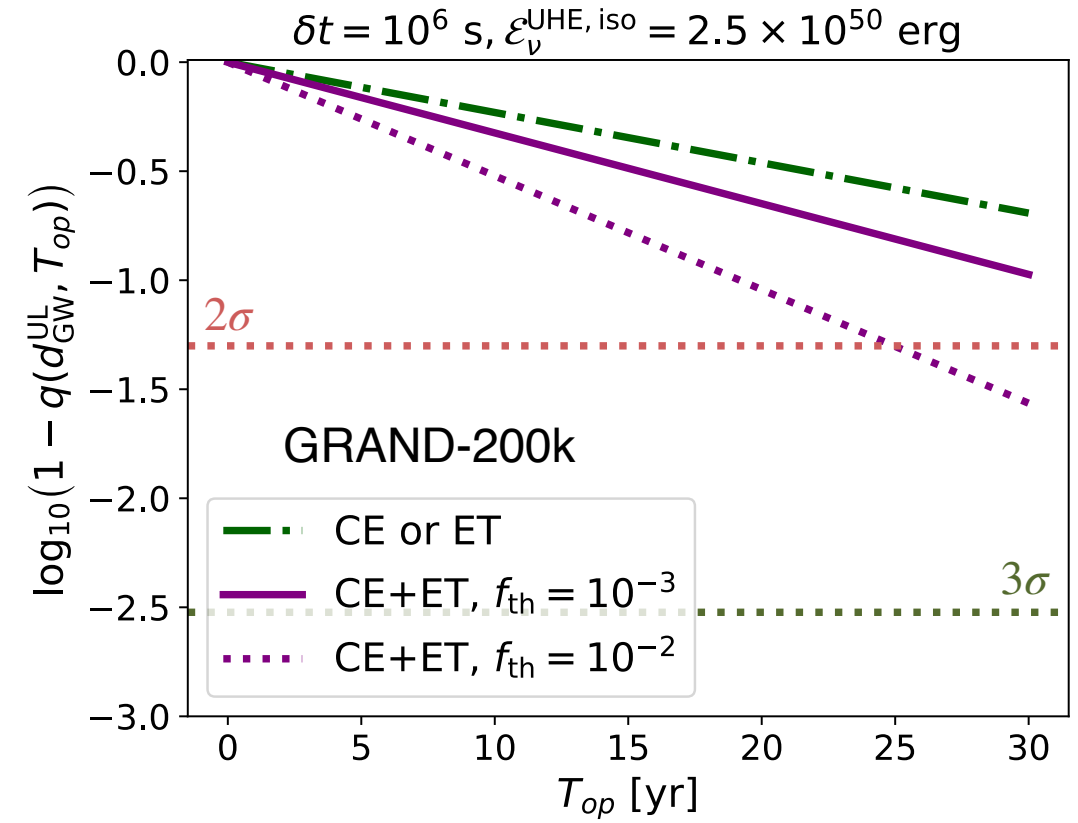
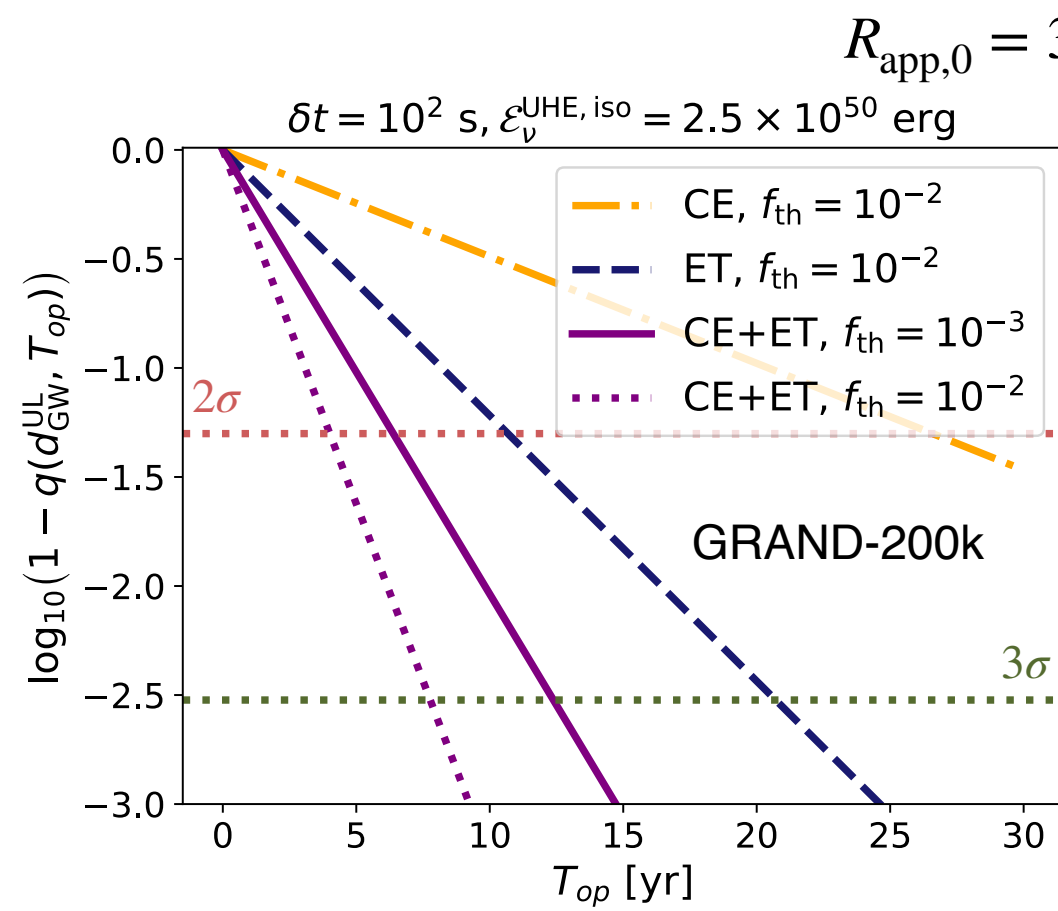
The flux is calculated assuming a
 $dN_\nu/dE_\nu \propto E_\nu^{-2}$ spectrum.

$$\mathcal{E}_\nu^{\text{HE,true}} = f_\nu \mathcal{E}_{\text{GW}}$$

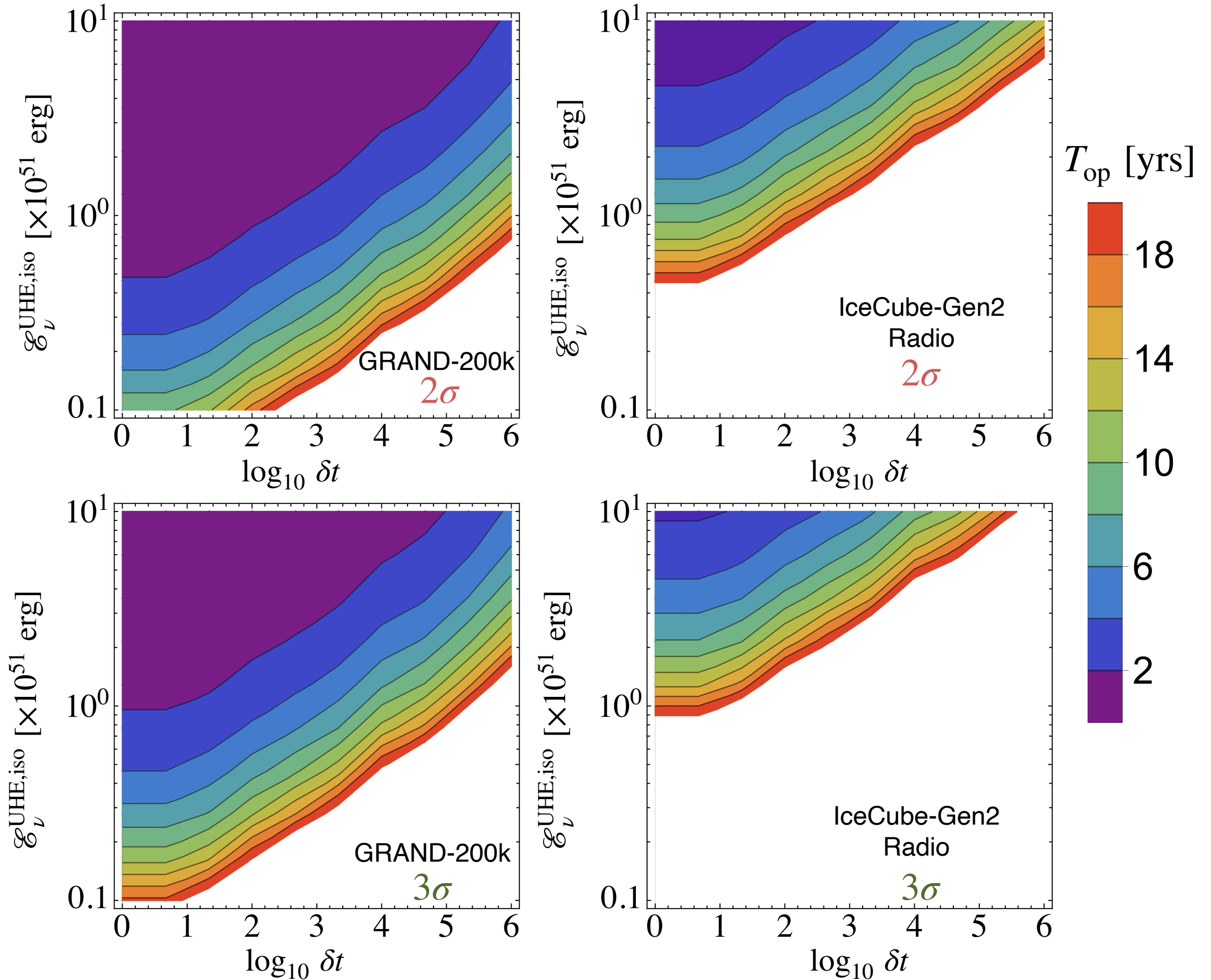
$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{GW}} \sim \alpha \mathcal{E}^{\text{tot}}$$

$$\alpha \sim 1\%$$

GW-triggered UHE neutrino searches at GRAND-200k



Prospects for GRAND and IceCube-Gen2 Radio



Future prospects: the big picture

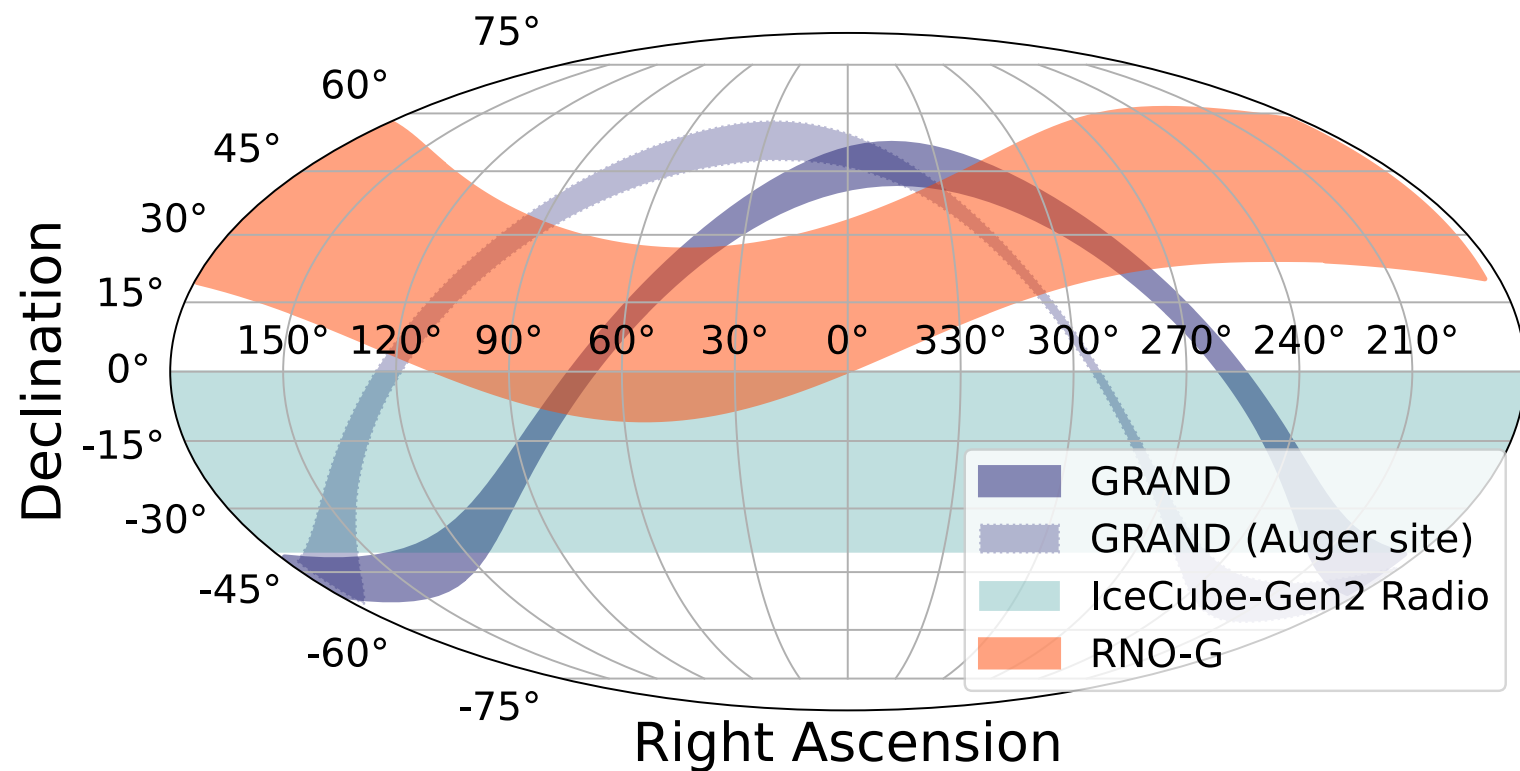


**Fate of BNS merger remnants -
key insights for BNS mergers as
particle accelerators
[also $1 > 0$:)]**

**Associating triggers with merger events:
EM-triggers - also helps in reducing the
localization area**

**Extending to other transients - TDEs,
SLSNe,**

**Probing physics beyond the
Standard Model**



Future prospects: the big picture

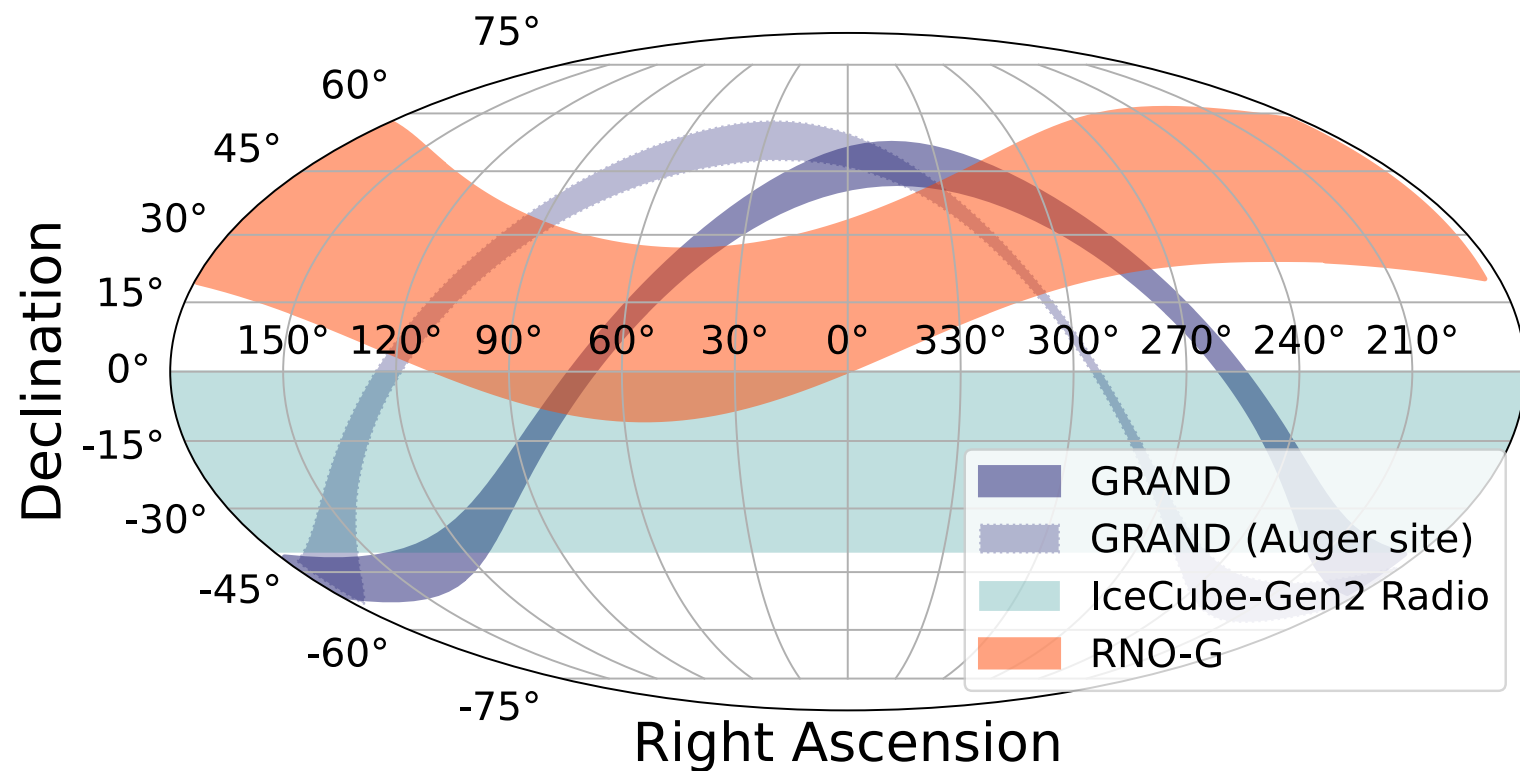


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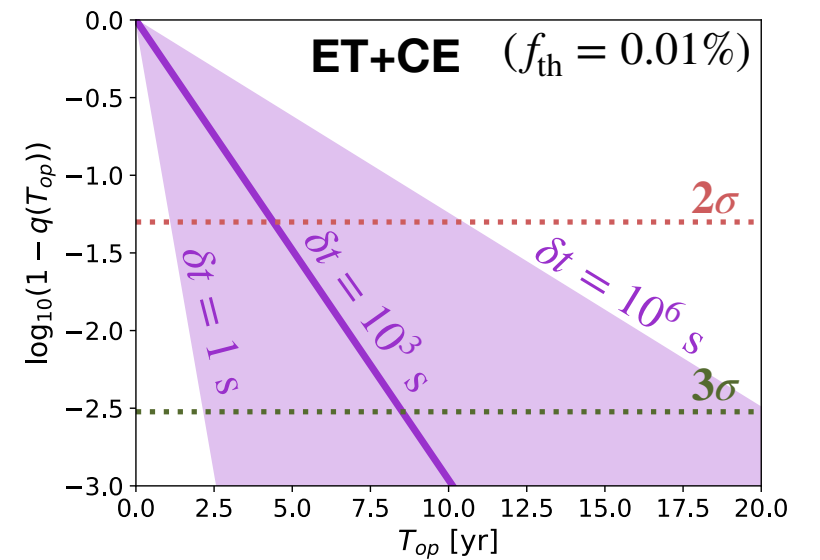
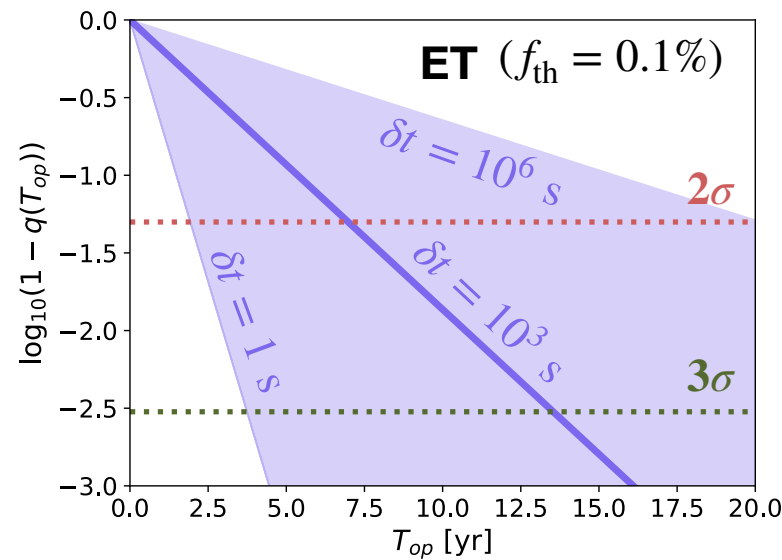
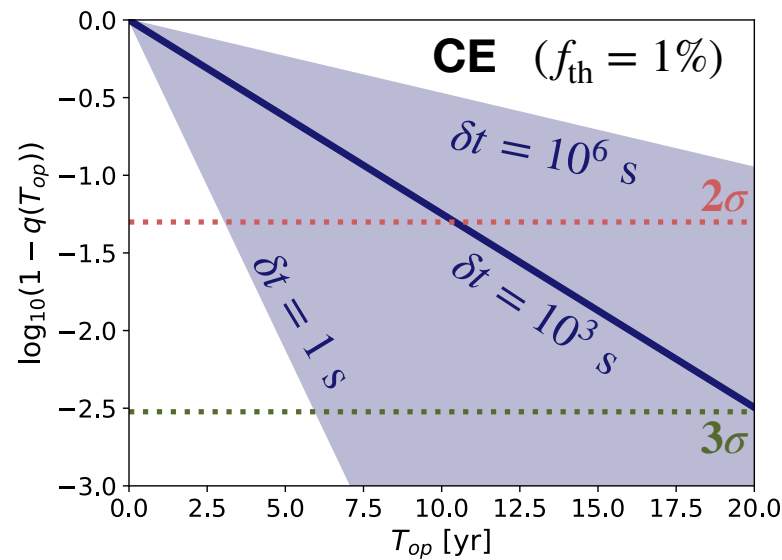
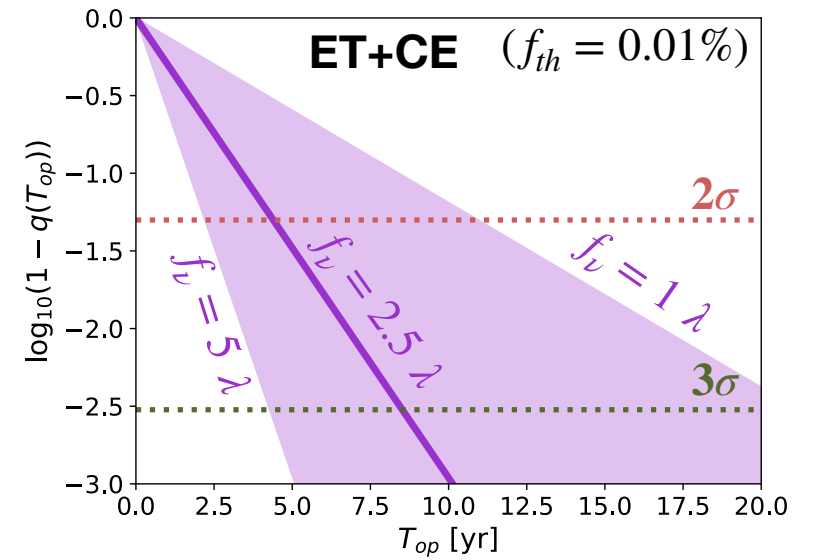
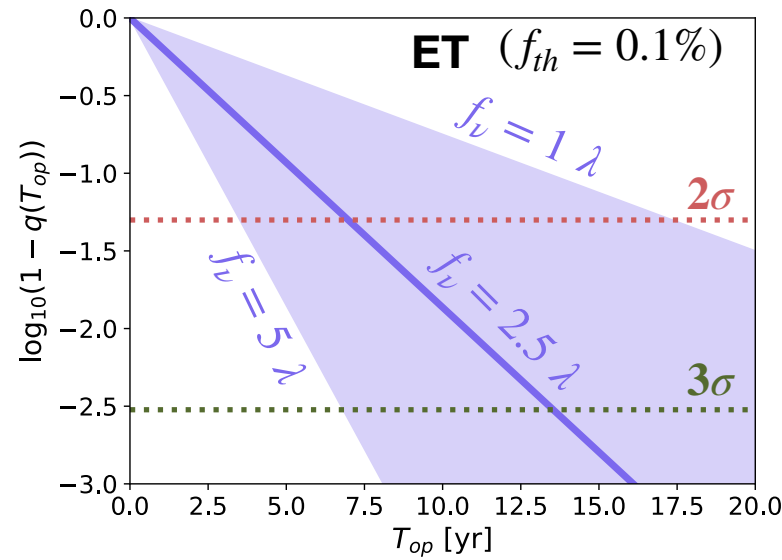
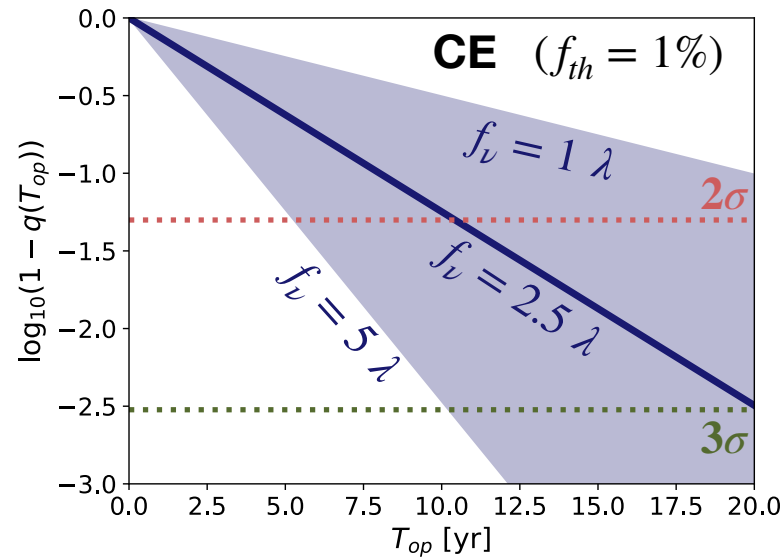
Thank You!

Backup

Results - varying f_ν and δt

$$f_\nu$$

$$\delta t = 1000 \text{ s}$$



$$f_\nu = 2.5 \lambda$$

$$\delta t$$

$$\lambda = 10^{-5}$$

Effective $p\gamma$ optical depth

