IWARA2022 - 10th International Workshop on Astronomy and Relativistic Astrophysics



Contribution ID: 39

Type: Talk (in-person)

A novel multimessenger study of Starburst galaxies: implications for neutrino astronomy

Thursday 8 September 2022 09:40 (20 minutes)

Starburst galaxies (SBGs) and more in general starforming galaxies represent a class of galaxies with a high star formation rate (up to 100 Mo/year). Despite their low luminosity, they can be considered as guaranteed "factories" of high energy neutrinos, being "reservoirs" of accelerated cosmic rays and hosting a high density target gas in the central region. The estimation of their point-like and diffuse contributions to the neutrino astrophysical flux measured by IceCube can be crucial to describe the diffuse neutrino spectral features as well as the peculiar point-like excess like NGC1068. To this aim we used the most updated gamma-ray catalog of this class of objects to perform a multimessenger study and describe their gamma-ray emission through a calorimetric scenario.

A whole sky analysis was performed through a blending of the measured spectral indexes and obtained a multi-component description of extragalactic background light (EGB), high energy starting events (HESE) and high-energy cascade IceCube data. Remarkably, we found that, differently from recent prototype scenarios, the spectral index blending allows starburst galaxies to account for up to 40% of the HESE events at 95.4% CL and favors a maximal energy of the accelerated cosmic rays at tens of PeV. The same calorimetric approach has been applied also to the known

SBGs within 100 Mpc, considering, where possible, a source-by-source description of the star formation rate obtained from IR and UV observations. On this regard we showed how Future CTA measurements will be crucial to link the observed gamma-ray fluxes from resolved SBGs with their star-forming activity as well as to disentangle the cosmic-ray transport inside the core of these galaxies. The expected neutrino emission, related to this scenario, are then compared with what can be expected from the Global Neutrino Network.

Author: MARINELLI, Antonio (Università di Napoli, Federico II)

Co-authors: AMBROSONE, Antonio (University of Naples "Federico II" and Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare (INFN) sezione di Napoli); CHIANESE, Marco; FIORILLO, Damiano (Niels Bohr International Academy, Niels Bohr Institute,4 University of Copenhagen, 2100 Copenhagen, Denmark); MIELE, Gennaro (Università di Napoli, Federico II); PISANTI, Ofelia (Università di Napoli, Federico II)

Presenter: MARINELLI, Antonio (Università di Napoli, Federico II)