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Search for High-energy Neutrinos from Gravitational Wave Event GW151226 and Candidate LVT151012 with ANTARES and IceCube

ANTARES Collaboration, IceCube Collaboration, LIGO Scientific Collaboration, and Virgo Collaboration*

The Advanced LIGO observatories detected gravitational waves from two binary black hole mergers during their first observation run (O1). We present a high-energy neutrino follow-up search for the second gravitational wave event, GW151226, as well as for gravitational wave candidate LVT151012. We find 2 and 4 neutrino candidates detected by IceCube, and 1 and 0 detected by ANTARES, within ± 500 s around the respective gravitational wave signals, consistent with the expected background rate. None of these neutrino candidates are found to be directionally coincident with GW151226 or LVT151012. We use non-detection to constrain isotropic-equivalent high-energy neutrino emission from GW151226 adopting the GW event's 3D localization, to less than $2 \times 10^{51} - 2 \times 10^{54}$ erg.

I. INTRODUCTION

Gravitational wave (GW) astronomy began with the observation of a binary black hole (BBH) merger by Advanced LIGO on September 14th, 2015 [1]. Following this first discovery, LIGO recorded an additional BBH merger, GW151226 [2]. Another possible signal, named LVT151012, has also been identified with 87% probability that it was of astrophysical origin [3]. These events provide information on the formation mechanism, environment and rate of BBH mergers. They also enable sensitive tests of gravity in the strong field regime [3].

The GW signals were followed up by a broad multi-messenger observation campaign, covering the full electromagnetic spectrum [4] as well as neutrinos [5–7]. Data from the Gamma-ray Burst Monitor on the Fermi satellite [8] indicate a signal that could be associated with the first merger observed, GW150914, although this signal is in tension with non-detection by INTEGRAL [9]. BBH mergers may produce electromagnetic or neutrino emission if a sufficient amount of circumbinary matter is available for accretion. Most BBH systems likely lack such an environment; however, some binaries residing in active galactic nuclei [10, 11], or those with gas remaining from their stellar progenitors [12, 13], may produce a detectable counterpart [14, 15].

Accreting black holes can drive relativistic outflows [16]. Dissipation within outflows with a hadronic component can produce non-thermal, high-energy neutrinos [17, 18].

High-energy neutrinos of astrophysical origin have recently been discovered by the IceCube detector [19–22], however, the source of these neutrinos is currently unknown.

In this paper we report the results of high-energy neutrino follow-up searches of GW event GW151226 and GW candidate LVT151012 using the IceCube Neutrino Observatory, a cubic-kilometer facility at the South Pole [23–25], and the ANTARES neutrino telescope in the Mediterranean sea [26–28]. We briefly discuss the detectors and

search procedure in Section II, and present the results in Section III. We summarize our results and conclude in Section IV.

II. ANALYSIS

On December 26, 2015 at 03:38:53 UTC, the Advanced LIGO detectors observed the coalescence of two black holes, an event named GW151226, with estimated masses of $14.2^{+8.3}_{-3.7} M_{\odot}$ and $7.5^{+2.3}_{-2.3} M_{\odot}$, at a luminosity distance of 440^{+180}_{-190} Mpc, corresponding to a redshift of $0.09^{+0.03}_{-0.04}$ [3]. Subsequently, the significance of the event was established to be greater than 5σ by off-line analyses. The source of the GW was confined to within 850 deg^2 of the sky at 90% credible level (hereafter skymap) [3].

Beyond GW151226 (and the first observed GW event GW150914 [29]), LIGO also detected a GW event candidate, LVT151012, on October 12, 2015 at 09:54:43 UTC [3]. While this candidate was not sufficiently significant to claim discovery, it is probably of astrophysical origin. If LVT151012 is indeed a GW signal, it is consistent with a BBH merger at luminosity distance 1000^{+500}_{-500} Mpc, or redshift of $0.20^{+0.09}_{-0.09}$, with black hole masses of $23^{+18}_{-6} M_{\odot}$ and $13^{+4}_{-5} M_{\odot}$. The source direction was confined to a 1600 deg^2 skymap [3]. Since this event candidate is probably astrophysical, we include it in this analysis.

We searched for neutrinos coincident with GW151226 and LVT151012 using a time window of ± 500 s around the GW transients. This is our standard search window adopted for joint GW-neutrino searches [30]. Within the ± 500 s, we do not further weigh the temporal difference between GWs and neutrinos. This time difference, nevertheless, may be indicative of the underlying emission mechanism [31–33].

For IceCube, we adopted the detector's online event stream, which is used in IceCube's online analyses [34, 35]. This event selection was adopted to ensure compatibility with low-latency GW+neutrino searches. The online event stream uses an event selection similar to that of point source searches [36], but is optimized for near-real-time analysis at the South Pole. This event

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selection consists primarily of cosmic-ray-induced background events, with an expectation of 2.2 events in the northern sky (atmospheric neutrinos) and 2.2 events in the southern sky (high-energy atmospheric muons) per 1000 seconds. In the search window of ± 500 s centered on the GW alert times, 2 and 4 neutrino candidates were found by IceCube in correspondence of GW151226 and LVT151012, respectively. This result is consistent with the expected background. The properties of these events are listed in Table I. The listed muon energies are reconstructed assuming a single muon is producing the event. The sky location of the neutrino candidates are shown in Fig. 1. The significantly greater reconstructed energy for the neutrino candidates on the southern hemisphere is consistent with our expectations due to the different selection criteria on the two hemispheres, allowed by the Earth's filtering effect of atmospheric muons.

We performed an additional search for high-energy starting events detected by IceCube (that is, events with tracks starting within the detector). A significant fraction of high-energy starting events are likely of astrophysical origin given the low background rate at the considered high energies. The corresponding IceCube event selection is described in [19]. No high-energy starting events were found in coincidence with GW151226 or LVT151012.

The IceCube detector is also sensitive to outbursts of MeV neutrinos via a sudden increase in the photomultiplier counting rates. Galactic core-collapse supernovae, e.g., will be detected with high significance [37]. This global counting rate is monitored continuously, the influence of cosmic-ray muons is removed and low-level triggers are formed when deviations from the nominal rate exceed pre-defined levels. An IceCube MeV neutrino trigger was issued on October 12th, 2015, 09:56:36 UTC. The probability of a trigger with the recorded excess counting rate to occur during the ± 500 s time-window around the GW candidate is 12%. This is not sufficiently significant to require further consideration. To account for the possible time delay of \sim MeV neutrinos traveling from the reconstructed distances of GW151226 and LVT151012, we also considered an extended time window of ± 1 h. For LVT151012, the same trigger remained the most significant even within this extended window. For GW151226, the trigger with the highest excess counting rate within ± 1 h was recorded +51 min after the GW event. Events with at least the measured excess counting rate occur at a rate of $\sim 0.3 \text{ h}^{-1}$, therefore we do not consider it to be of astrophysical origin.

We searched for coincident neutrinos within ANTARES data by selecting up-going events. The search was performed with the most recent official offline data set, produced incorporating dedicated calibrations, in terms of positioning [40], timing [41] and efficiency [27]. This sample is dominated by background events from misreconstructed down-going atmospheric muons. It was optimized for each GW event individually so that one event that passes the search criteria and is located within the

90% GW probability contour would lead to a detection with a significance level of 3σ . For GW151226, a total of 1.4×10^{-2} atmospheric neutrino candidates are expected in the field of view within ± 500 s, while the number of misreconstructed down-going muons amounts to 8×10^{-2} events in the same time window. We found one event that is temporally coincident with GW151226, located outside the 90% GW probability contour. The Poissonian probability of detecting at least one such background event when 9.4×10^{-2} are expected is $\sim 9\%$. Thus, this detection is consistent with the expected background muon rate and we conclude that this event is likely a misreconstructed down-going muon. The properties of this event are listed in Table I. In particular, the estimated deposited energy [42] is 9 TeV, in agreement with what is expected from a misreconstructed down-going muon. The sky location of the event is shown in Fig. 1.

For LVT151210, the atmospheric neutrino candidate rate expected from the southern sky within ± 500 s is equal to 1.8×10^{-2} while the number of misreconstructed down-going muons amounts to 4×10^{-2} . These are somewhat different from the values obtained for GW151226 as the sensitivity of ANTARES varies with time. No neutrino candidates temporally coincident with LVT151012 were found with ANTARES.

III. RESULTS

A. Constraints on neutrino emission

We found that of the temporally coincident neutrino candidates, none were directionally coincident with the GW signals at the 90% credible level, as shown in Fig. 1.

We use the non-detection of joint GW and neutrino events to constrain neutrino emission from the GW source. Since the sensitivity of neutrino detectors is highly dependent on source direction, we calculate upper limits as a function of source direction for the whole sky.

Upper limits on the neutrino emission for IceCube from a point source within the ± 500 s second interval are calculated in a similar way to the procedure in [43], using Monte Carlo simulation to determine the mean fluence required to produce a neutrino signal in 90% of simulated trials that is above the observed one in the data. For ANTARES, we computed upper limits (90% confidence level) using a full Monte Carlo simulation, with the standard ANTARES chain [44–46], of the detector's response at the time for the GW signal.

For a given direction, we adopt the upper limit from IceCube or ANTARES, whichever is more constraining. Fig. 2 shows this neutrino spectral fluence upper limit for GW151226 as a function of source direction. We calculate upper limits on the spectral fluence ϕ_0 , for two different neutrino spectral models: $dN/dE = \phi_0 E^{-2}$ typically expected for Fermi acceleration [17], and $dN/dE =$

Event	#	Detector	ΔT [s]	RA [h]	Dec [°]	σ_μ^{rec} [°]	E_μ^{rec} [TeV]
GW151226	1	ANTARES	-387.3	16.7	-28.0	0.7	9
GW151226	2	IceCube	-290.9	21.7	-15.1	0.1	158
GW151226	3	IceCube	-22.5	5.9	14.9	0.7	6.3
LVT151012	1	IceCube	-423.3	24.0	28.7	3.5	0.38
LVT151012	2	IceCube	-410.0	0.5	32.0	1.1	0.45
LVT151012	3	IceCube	-89.8	7.7	-14.0	0.6	13.7
LVT151012	4	IceCube	147.0	0.6	12.3	0.3	0.35

TABLE I. Parameters for neutrino candidates detected by IceCube within ± 500 s around GW151226 and LVT151012. ΔT is the time of arrival of the neutrino candidates relative to that of the GW event. E_μ^{rec} is the reconstructed muon energy. σ_μ^{rec} is the (50% for IceCube, 1σ for ANTARES) angular uncertainty of the reconstructed track direction [38, 39].

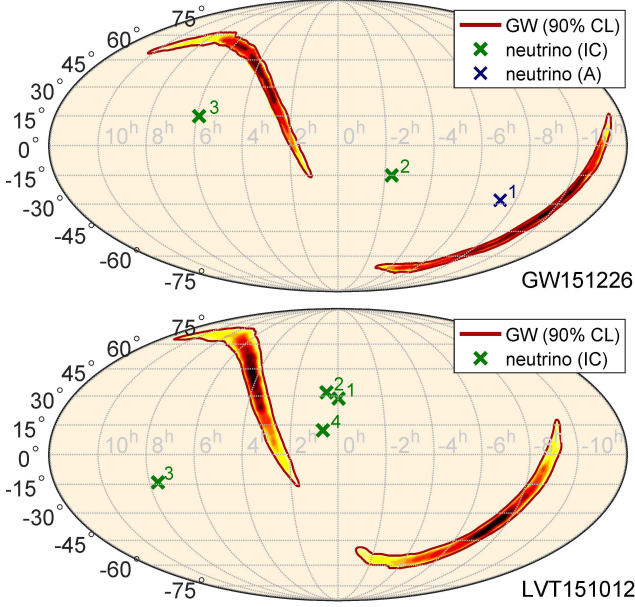


FIG. 1. GW skymap for GW151226 (top) and LVT151012 (bottom), and the reconstructed directions for high-energy neutrino candidates detected by IceCube (green crosses) and ANTARES (blue cross) within ± 500 s around the GW signals. The maps are in equatorial coordinates. The GW skymap shows the reconstructed probability density contours of the GW event 90% CL. GW shading indicates the reconstructed probability density of the GW event, darker regions corresponding to higher probability. The neutrino directional uncertainties are below 1° for most of the candidates, and in any case too small to be shown. Neutrino event numbers refer to the first column of Table I.

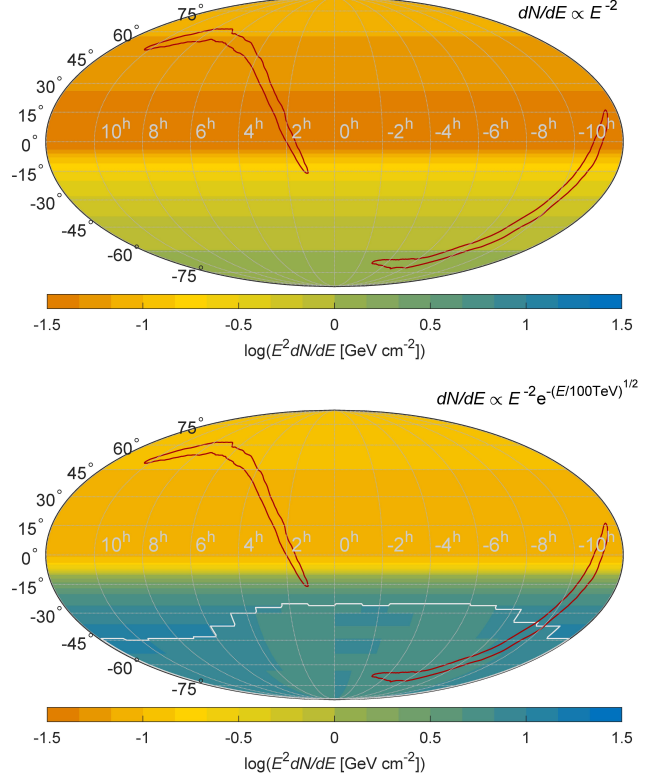


FIG. 2. Upper limit for high-energy neutrino spectral fluence ($\nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_\mu$) as a function of source direction corresponding to GW151226, assuming $dN/dE \propto E^{-2}$ (top) and $dN/dE \propto E^{-2} \exp[-(E/100\text{TeV})^{1/2}]$ (bottom) neutrino spectra. The region surrounded by a white line shows the part of the sky in which ANTARES is more sensitive (lowest declinations), while on the rest of the sky, IceCube is more sensitive. For comparison, the 90% credible-level contour for the GW skymap is also shown.

B. Constraints from 3D gravitational wave localization

$\phi_0 E^{-2} \exp[-(E/100\text{TeV})^{1/2}]$, in order to characterize sensitivity to a source that emits only at lower energies (e.g., [32]). We show the same upper limits for LVT151012 in Fig. 3. These limits are similar to those obtained for GW event GW150914 [5].

The GW signal of a binary merger contains information not only on the source direction, but also on its distance, which can be reconstructed [47]. The source position can therefore be constrained to within a 3D vol-

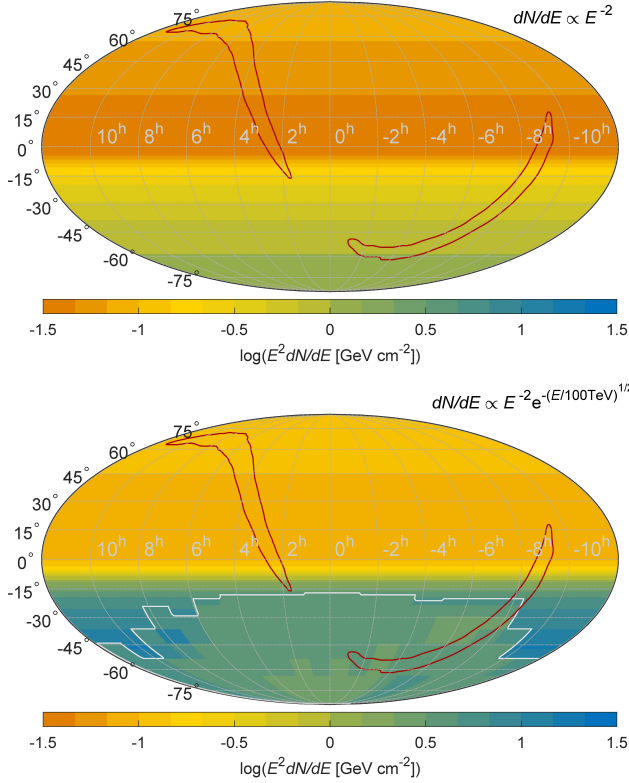


FIG. 3. Same as Fig. 2, but for LVT151012.

ume [48]. The GW detectors' direction-dependent sensitivity and the detector noise make such a 3D sky volume skewed towards some directions. Reconstructing a 3D source constraint is useful for identifying possible host galaxies for follow-up observations [49–53]. It can also be used for deriving direction-dependent multimessenger source constraints.

We adopt the reconstructed sky volume for GW151226 to constrain neutrino emission as a function of source direction [54]. We take the lower limit $D_{\text{low}}^{95\%}(\vec{x})$ on the source distance for a given direction \vec{x} such that the source is located within this distance at 95% credible level. We then use $D_{\text{low}}^{95\%}(\vec{x})$ to calculate the upper limit on the total isotropic-equivalent energy emitted in neutrinos by the source:

$$E_{\nu, \text{iso}}^{\text{ul}}(\vec{x}) = 4\pi \left[D_{\text{low}}^{95\%}(\vec{x}) \right]^2 \int \frac{dN}{dE} E dE. \quad (1)$$

We obtain upper limits for both $dN/dE \propto E^{-2}$ and $dN/dE \propto E^{-2} \exp[-(E/100\text{TeV})^{1/2}]$ neutrino spectral models. We integrate the spectrum over the interval [100 GeV, 100 PeV] for both spectral models. The resulting limits as a function of the position on the sky are shown in Fig. 4. We see that for either spectral model, there is over two orders of magnitude variation in the total neutrino emission upper limit over the GW skymap. To quantify the range of the upper limits over

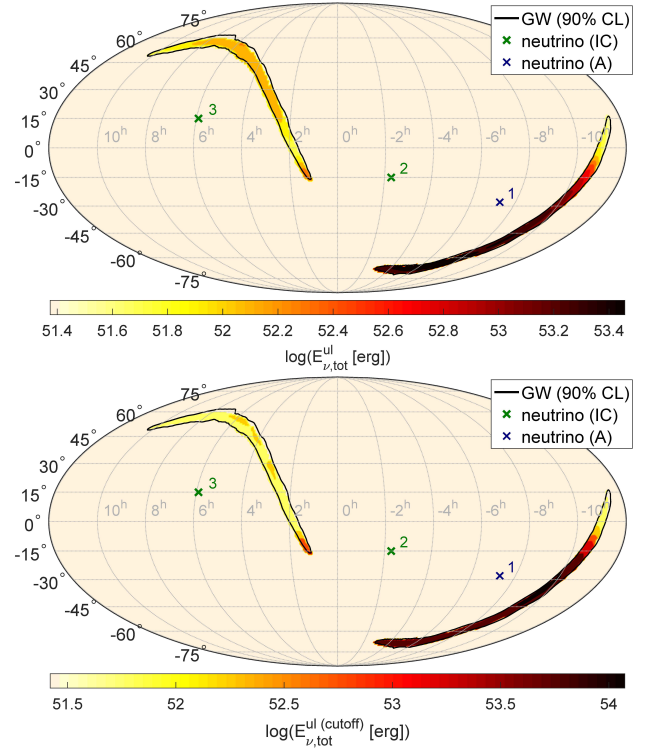


FIG. 4. Upper limit on the total energy radiated in high-energy neutrinos by the progenitor of GW151226 as a function of source direction, assuming $dN/dE \propto E^{-2}$ (top) and $dN/dE \propto E^{-2} \exp[-(E/100\text{TeV})^{1/2}]$ (bottom) neutrino spectra. The direction dependent constraint is derived from the direction dependent neutrino spectral fluence upper limit (see Fig. 2) as well as the reconstructed 3D GW localization.

the skymap, we calculate the minimum and maximum upper limit values over the whole GW skymap, separately for the two spectral models. We obtain the following ranges:

$$E_{\nu, \text{iso}}^{\text{ul}} = (2 \times 10^{51} - 3 \times 10^{53}) \text{ erg}; \quad (2)$$

$$E_{\nu, \text{iso}}^{\text{ul(cutoff)}} = (3 \times 10^{51} - 2 \times 10^{54}) \text{ erg}. \quad (3)$$

For comparison, the total energy emitted from GW151226 in GWs is $\approx 1.8 \times 10^{54}$ erg. Constraints for LVT151012 are about a factor of 4 weaker as its expected distance is about twice that of GW151226 [3], while both their skymaps similarly lie over a large declination range, corresponding to similar neutrino detector sensitivities.

IV. CONCLUSION

Searching in data recorded by the IceCube Neutrino Observatory and the ANTARES Neutrino Telescope, we detected no neutrino emission associated with the second binary black hole merger, GW151226, discovered by Advanced LIGO. We similarly found no coincident neutrino emission for GW event candidate LVT151012. We

used the non-detection to constrain the total neutrino emission from GW151226 to $\sim 2 \times 10^{51} - 2 \times 10^{54}$ erg, allowing for different possible neutrino spectra. For these constraints we also adopted 3D GW localizations, and found significant directional dependence in the neutrino emission upper limit. This is due to the fact that the sensitivity of both neutrino and GW detectors is direction dependent.

The observational constraints on total neutrino emission for GW151226 presented here are overall about a factor of two better than the range $5.4 \times 10^{51} - 3.7 \times 10^{54}$ erg previously reported for GW event GW150914 [5]; however, this previous work has not incorporated 3D localization for GWs. Without this change, the range of observational constraints for GW150914 and GW151226 would be essentially identical, since (i) the sensitivities of the neutrino observatories are very similar for the two cases, (ii) the luminosity distance of the two GW events is also similar, and (iii) both GW events have sky localizations consistent with both a northern and southern origin, for which neutrino sensitivities are very different. Nevertheless, the source direction for GW151226 has higher probability of originating from the northern hemisphere, for which the upper limits are significantly more constraining.

High-energy neutrino emission induced by a binary black hole system would require significant gas accretion, as well as for an energetic outflow driven by the accretion disk to be beamed towards the Earth. These conditions are not satisfied for most binary black hole mergers. Nevertheless, with the expected high rate of observations by the Advanced LIGO-Virgo network, neutrino searches can probe even small sub-populations of mergers, testing binary evolution channels in gaseous environments. With the all-sky sensitivity of neutrino detectors, these searches represent a promising way in comprehensively probing high-energy emission also for sources outside of the field of view of electromagnetic telescopes, and even for emission prior to the detection of the GW event.

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