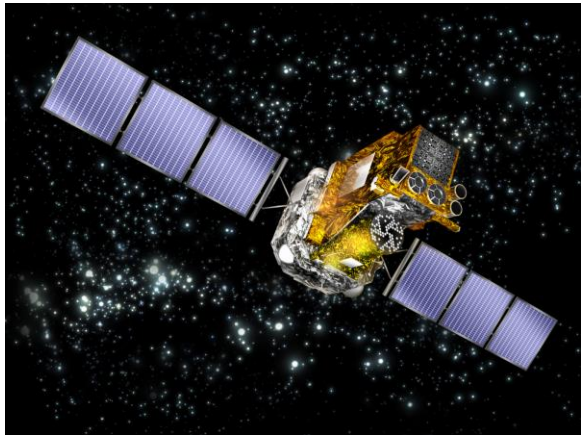
Multi-Messenger astronomy with INTEGRAL



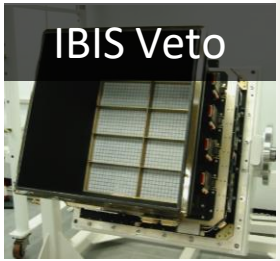
Open access to the full review paper:
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.newar.2020.101595

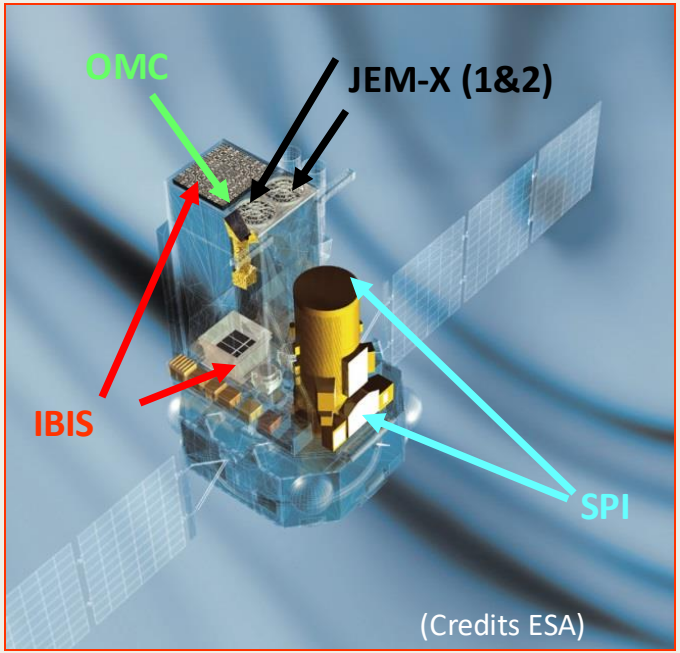
Carlo Ferrigno for the INTEGRAL multi-messenger collaboration
https://www.astro.unige.ch/cdci/integral-multimessenger-collaboration

INTEGRAL in a nutshell

Launched in 2002, it carries 4 co-aligned instruments: 3keV – 8 MeV plus V optical
End of life 2029, current end of operations 31 dec 2022 (asked extension)

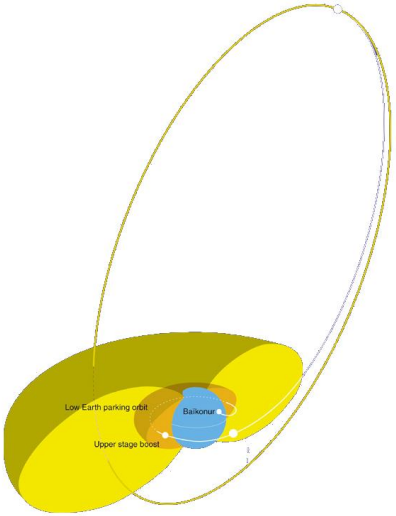
Pointed instruments are complemented by active shields in searching for serendipitous gamma-ray flashes.



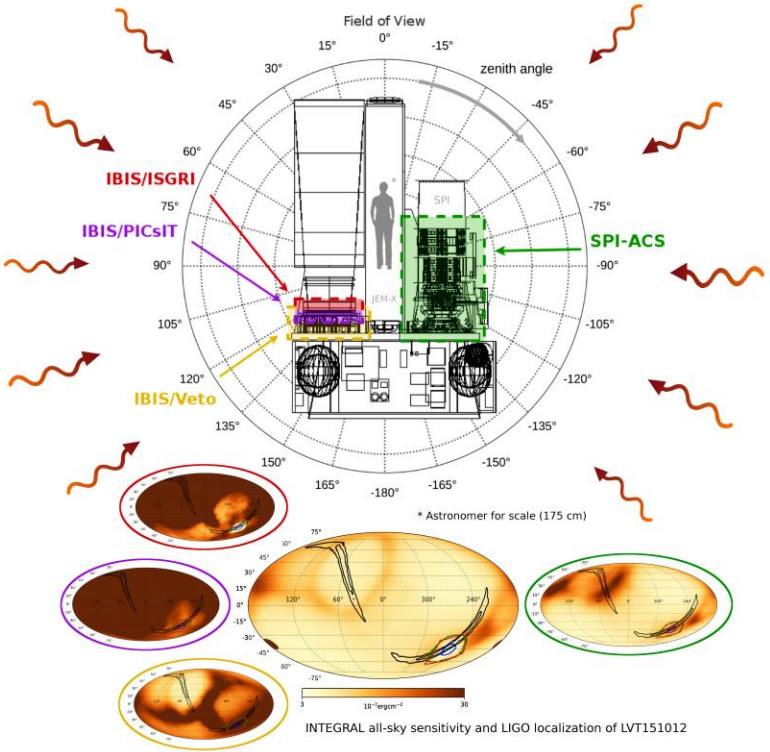


SPI
Anti Coincidence System (ACS)

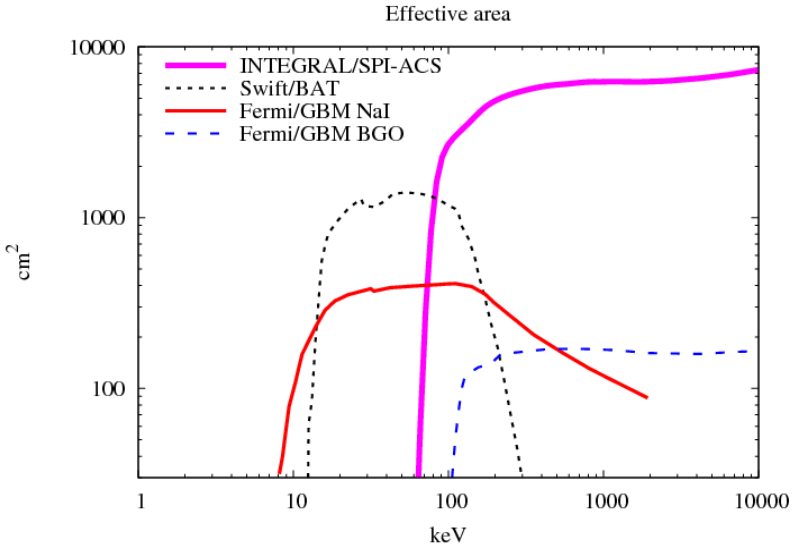
An efficient full-sky monitor



- Un-interrupted, un-occulted, omni-directional response for 85% of the 2.7-days orbit
- Combining the off-axis response of all detectors, it is possible to enhance sensitivity
- 30x30 degrees field of view with higher sensitivity.



An efficient full-sky monitor



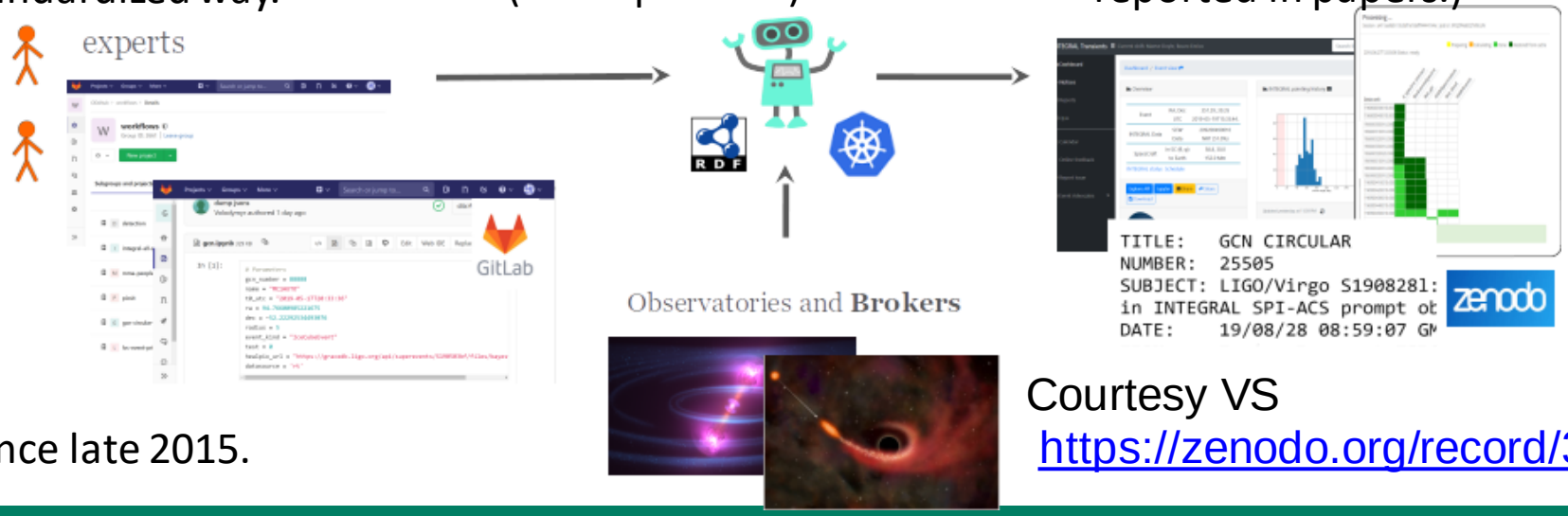
- The SPI-ACS has large effective area, and sensitivity on the most of the sky, but no independent localization capability.
- It has a high but stable background and is affected by short (~0.1 s) spikes induced by cosmic-ray hits.
- INTEGRAL is not triggering on board, but it downloads data in real time to ground.
- Since the start of mission, data stream of SPI-ACS and IBIS are scanned for gamma-ray bursts and alerts distributed (IBAS system).
- 6-10 GRBs/year detected and localised by IBIS
- SPI-ACS: 200 GRBs per year: localisation by triangulation in the Inter-Planetary Network (IPN)

Architecture of our transient analysis

Experts can develop test, and integrate the scientific workflows in a reproducible and standardized way.

We developed a fully automated triggered analysis to react to neutrino, gravitational waves, and (when possible) FRB.

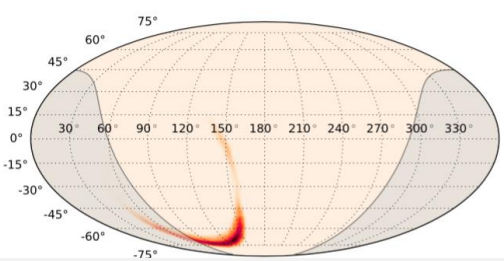
Distribute standard results in Data Papers/Publications. Use these as base for further robust knowledge (to be reported in papers.)

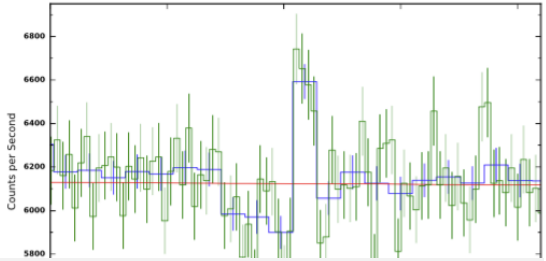


Since late 2015.

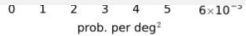
Courtesy VS
https://zenodo.org/record/3560567

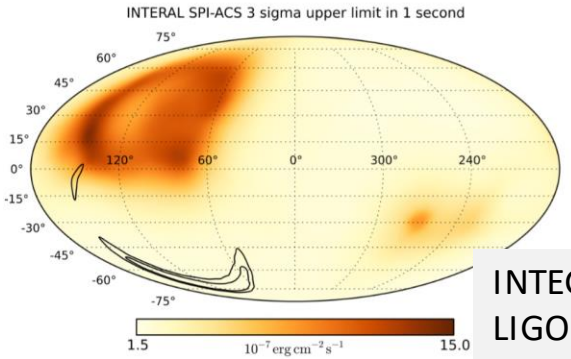
GW 150914: the first of many upper limits on BH-BH mergers

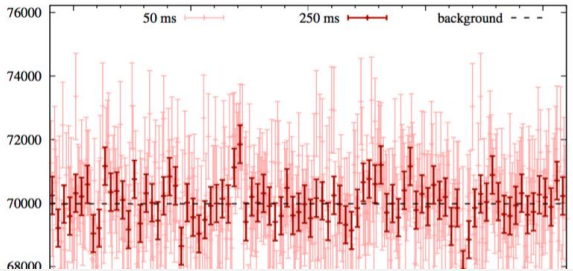




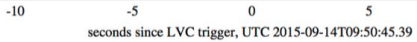
Fermi-GBM 75% of LIGO localisation (Connaughton et al, 2016, 2018)







INTEGRAL SPI-ACS 100% of LIGO localisation (Savechenko et al. 2016)

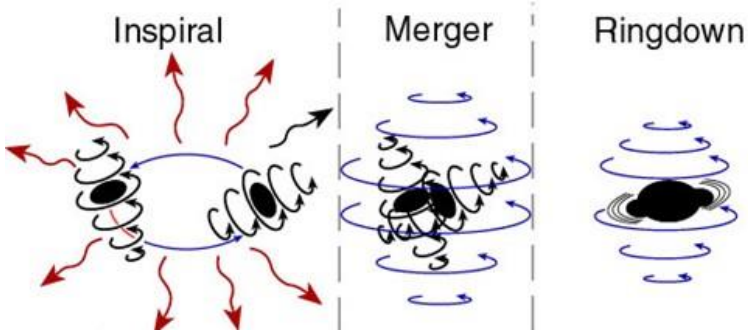


- GW150914 was due to the merging of two 30 solar masses Black Holes, localised within 620 deg^2 at 90% c.l.
- Fermi-GBM reported a marginal excess 0.4s after the merging (0.22% FAP)
- INTEGRAL set upper limits on EM emission to be <10^{-6} the GW energy for a limiting fluence of 10^{-7} erg/cm^2
- Only a corner of parameter space allows the GBM excess to be compatible with INTEGRAL data.

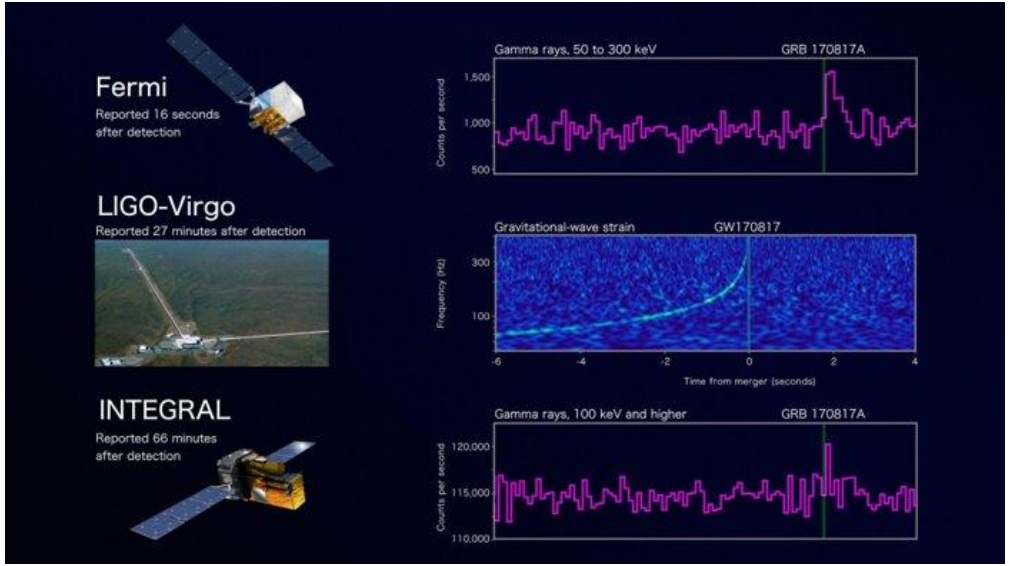
Upper limits on BH-BH mergers

- 61 upper limits with fluence from 1.3e-07 and 5.3e-07 erg/cm^2
- 11 times INTEGRAL was inactive at the time of the event (15%)
- 2 pointed follow-up

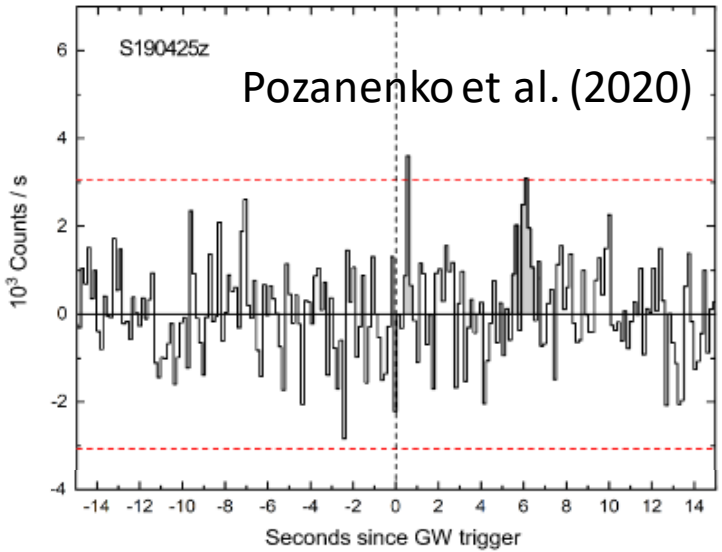
- Our results on LIGO/Virgo O1 O2, and O3 are consistent with the expectation that no matter in involved in the merging on black-holes and, therefore, not electromagnetic emission is possible.



Binary neutron star mergers



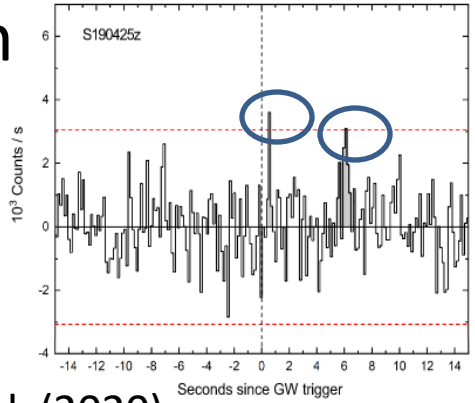
On 17 August 2017, INTEGRAL and Fermi-GBM detected a short faint gamma-ray burst following the merging of two neutron stars.
It was an off-axis GRB and constrained alternative theories of gravity as well as Lorentz invariance.



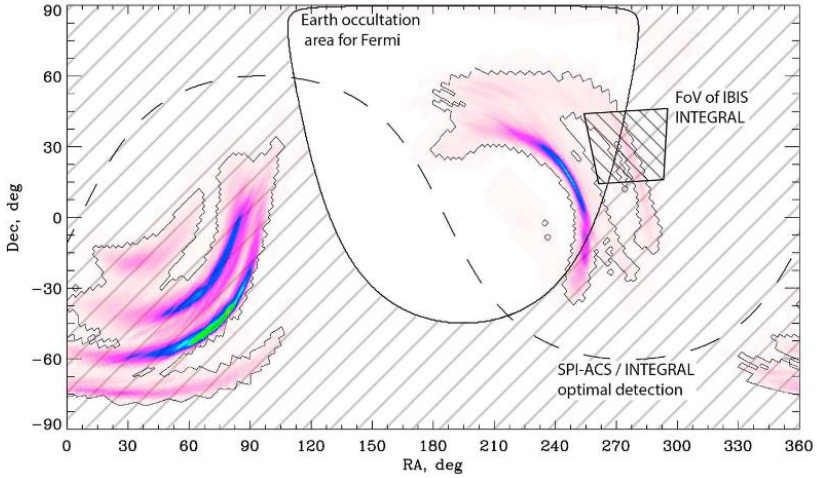
On 25 April 2019, gravitational waves were detected from the merging of two objects, whose total mass exceeded 3.3 Suns. The only, speculative, counterpart was reported by INTEGRAL.

Constraining the possible location

- Two peaks at 0.5 and 6 s after the GW, each with <4σ significance. If both real, the combined significance is ~5σ.
- Our independent analysis shows **that this excess is not significant using our standard search.**
- A weak GW signal provided a loose localisation, which was completely covered by INTEGRAL.
- If the signal were real, it would have been detected by Fermi-GBM, so it should come from the region occulted by the Earth.
- No kilonova or other EM component detected, possibly for distance of 160 +/- 70 Mpc (as compared to 40 Mpc of GW170817)



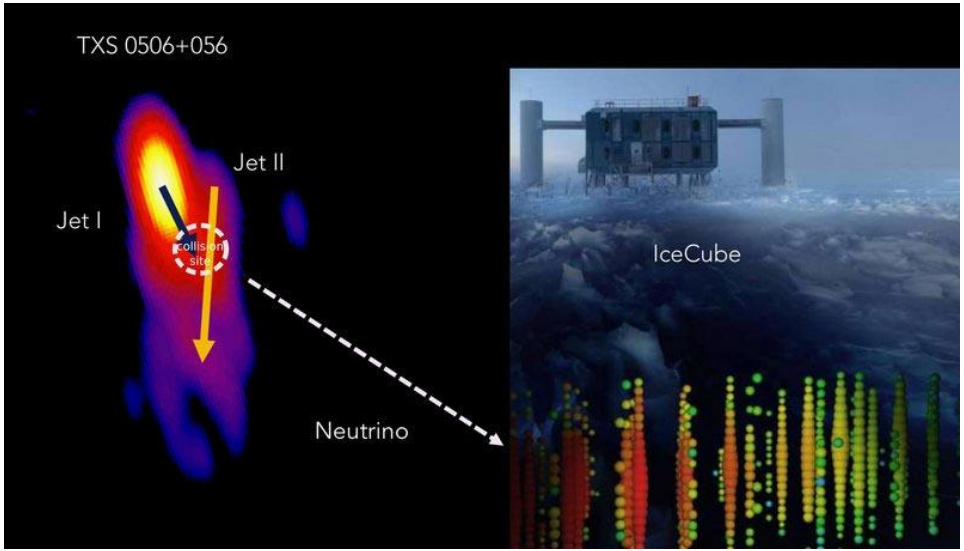
Pozanenko et al. (2020)



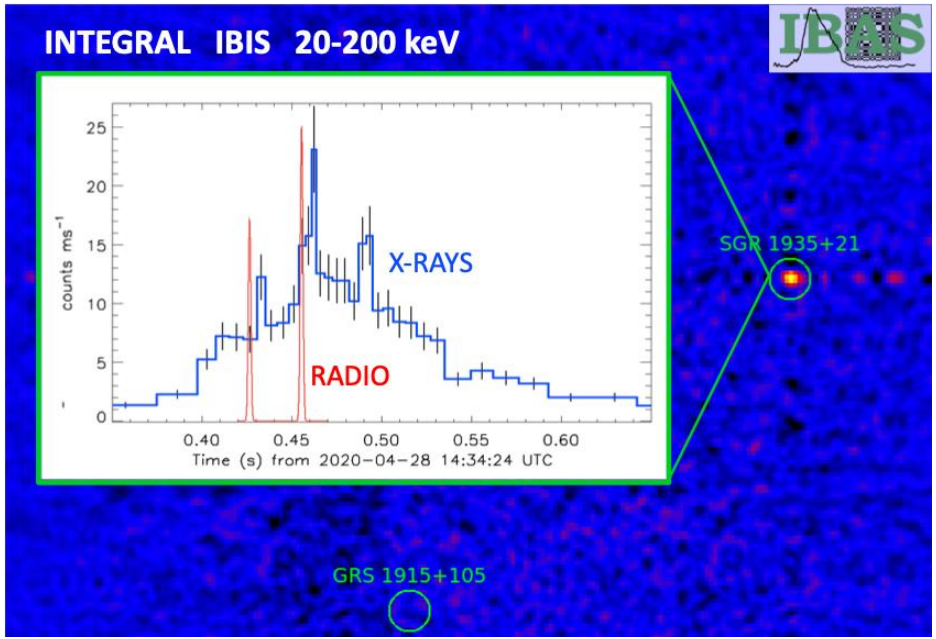
ICECUBE neutrino serendipitous observations

- 52 upper limits with fluence from 1.8e-07 and 5.2e-07 erg/cm^2
- 5 times INTEGRAL was reported to be inactive at the time of the event (8%)
- 2 pointed follow-up without notable source behaviors

- INTEGRAL provided spectral contraints on the blazar TXS 0506+056 candidate source of a high-energy neutrino detected by IceCube in 2017



A magnetar flare produced a galactic Fast Radio Burst

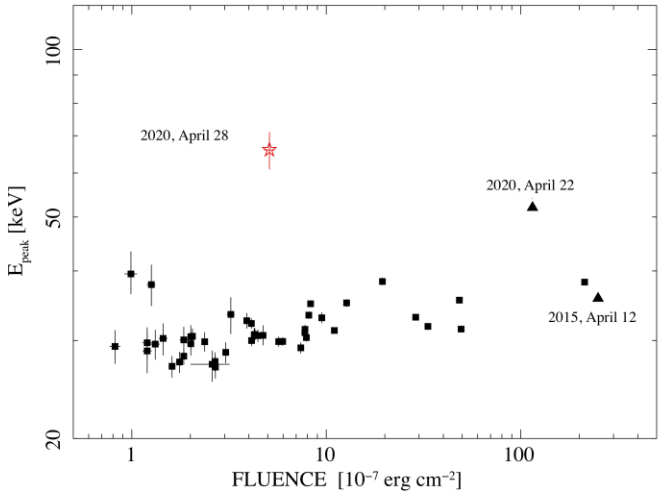


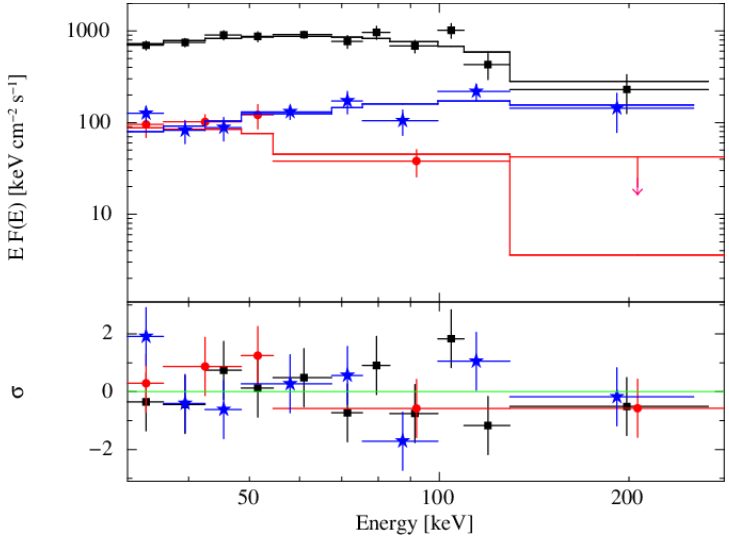
- On 28 April 2020, INTEGRAL detected a hard X-ray magnetar flare that was in the field of the IBIS detector, but produced also a significant signal from SPI-ACS, despite an unfavorable orientation.
- CHIME and STARE2 radio telescopes detected a double peaked fast radio burst
- Direction and timing show that both X-rays and radio waves come from the magnetar SGR 1935+21.
- It is the first time that a Galactic Fast Radio Burst is observed (at the bottom of FRB luminosity distribution) and that this long-sought connection is confirmed.

Hard spectrum with some evolution

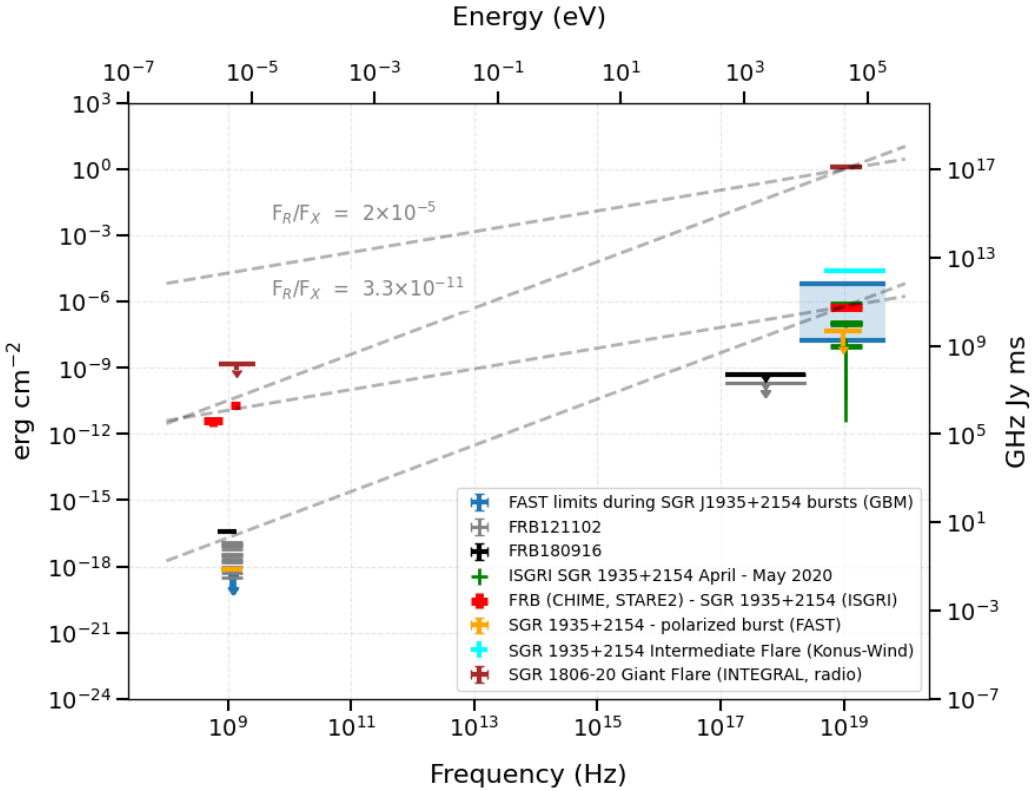
The X-ray burst coincident with the FRB is the hardest, but not the brightest !

Before, during, and after the X-ray peak, the spectrum hardens.





A rare phenomenon



- The ratio of radio to X flux is from 2e-5 of the detection to 1e-11 of several upper limits.
- A sizable fraction of sGRB is due to giant magnetar flares: improving statistics Is crucial
- It is necessary to continue exploring the parameter space with the new wealth of X/gamma-ray and FRB detectors to understand when and why emission is panchromatic.

Conclusions

- INTEGRAL detected the first GRB coincident with a neutron star merger using SPI-ACS on 17 August 2017. Owing to the coincident detection with Fermi-GBM and LIGO/Virgo, and the subsequent kilonova, the era of multi-messenger astronomy was opened.
- Upper limits on the hard X-ray emission of 85% of gravitational waves and neutrino events were consistently produced over the first three LIGO-Virgo observing runs.
- A Magnetar flare was detected in temporal and spatial coincidence with a Fast Radio Burst confirming the hypothesis of magnetars being at the origin of (at least some) FRBs.
- INTEGRAL will operate until December 2022 and it might cover at least part of O4 from LIGO/Virgo. Further extension of INTEGRAL is asked to ESA.
- *Open access to the full review paper: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.newar.2020.101595*
- *A recording of a version of this talk is available at: https://youtu.be/4Y_A6FF9Nbo*