

Telescopes hint at neutrino beacon at the heart of the Milky Way

27 November 2014, by Terry Devitt



Correlating X-ray emissions from Sagittarius A, a massive black hole at the center of the Milky Way shown above, with IceCube Neutrino Observatory data, UW researchers have seen hints that the black hole is emitting neutrinos. Credit: NASA

(Phys.org) —Identifying the sources of high-energy neutrinos—ghostly but potentially information-rich particles believed to be generated by some of the most violent objects in the sky—is near the top of many an astrophysicist's bucket list.

By their nature, high-energy [neutrinos](#) are very difficult to detect and follow back to their points of origin. Things like gamma ray bursts, colliding galaxies, [black holes](#), newly forming stars and other dynamic celestial phenomena, scientists believe, are what kick-start [high-energy neutrinos](#) and send them on their course through the cosmos. The subatomic particles have no charge, almost no mass, and can zip through planets, stars and entire galaxies without skipping a beat.

But thanks to a confluence of data from a suite of vastly different telescopes, including three orbiting

X-ray telescopes and the IceCube Neutrino Observatory sunk deep into the ice beneath the South Pole, there are tantalizing clues that the massive black hole at the core of the Milky Way may be one such cosmic accelerator.

Should scientists confirm the observations, it would be the first time neutrinos have been detected emanating from a black hole.

In a recent paper published in the journal *Physical Review D*, a team led by University of Wisconsin-Madison physicist Yang Bai reports a correlation of IceCube data with a recorded burst of X-rays from Sagittarius A, an object at the center of our galaxy that is believed to be a [supermassive black hole](#).

"We have a hint that an IceCube neutrino is associated with a light source, an X-ray source," says Bai, a UW-Madison assistant professor of physics.

Last year, the IceCube Neutrino Observatory, run by an international collaboration at the UW-Madison-based Wisconsin IceCube Particle Astrophysics Center (WIPAC), reported the detection of 28 extremely high-energy neutrino events, the first time the most energetic form of neutrinos had been detected coming from extraterrestrial sources. Previously, less energetic forms of neutrinos were documented emanating from the supernova 1987a.

One of those very energetic IceCube events, according to Bai and his colleagues, was detected just a few hours after a bright, transient X-ray flare was observed emanating from Sagittarius A by the orbiting Chandra Observatory. Together with two other IceCube-detected particle showers nearest the plane of the galaxy, events that occurred within a day of each other and that were observed by the Swift X-ray Telescope and the Nuclear Spectroscopic Telescope Array (NuSTAR), the observation provides tentative evidence that very

high energy neutrinos can be associated with a black hole.

"Thus, the determination that some IceCube events occur at similar times as X-ray flares and others occur in a burst could be the smoking gun that Sagittarius A is a point source of very high energy neutrinos," Bai and his colleagues write in their Physical Review D report.

Provided by University of Wisconsin-Madison

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