PDF hosted at the Radboud Repository of the Radboud University Nijmegen

The following full text is a publisher's version.

For additional information about this publication click this link.
http://hdl.handle.net/2066/176437

Please be advised that this information was generated on 2018-03-17 and may be subject to change.
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 nondetection 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 nonthermal, 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 Sec. II and present the results in Sec. III. We summarize our results and conclude in Sec. 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 $14.2^{+3.3}_{−2.7} M_{\odot}$ and $7.5^{+2.3}_{−2.3} M_{\odot}$, at a luminosity distance of $440^{+180}_{−150}$ 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 offline 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 $1000^{+500}_{−300}$ Mpc, or redshift of $0.20^{+0.09}_{−0.07}$, with black hole masses of $23^{+18}_{−6} M_{\odot}$ and $13^{+14}_{−5} M_{\odot}$. 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 ±500s around the
GW transients. This is our standard search window adopted for joint GW-neutrino searches [30]. Within the /C6 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 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, two and four 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 photo-multiplier counting rates. Galactic core-collapse supernovae, e.g., will be detected with high significance [39]. 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 predefined 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 ~MeV neutrinos traveling from the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event No.</th>
<th>Detector</th>
<th>ΔT [s]</th>
<th>RA [h]</th>
<th>Dec [°]</th>
<th>σ_μ^{rec} [°]</th>
<th>E_μ^{rec} [TeV]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GW151226</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>387.3</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>−28.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GW151226</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>290.9</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>−15.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GW151226</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVT151012</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>423.3</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVT151012</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>410.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVT151012</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>89.8</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>−14.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVT151012</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>147.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 predefined 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 ~MeV neutrinos traveling from the

![Image](image-url)
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 ~0.3 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 ~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 nondetection 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 a 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 $\phi_0$ for two different neutrino spectral models: $dN/dE = \phi_0 E^{-2}$ typically expected for Fermi acceleration [17], and $dN/dE = \phi_0 E^{-2} \exp[-(E/100 \ TeV)^{1/2}]$, 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].

![FIG. 2. Upper limit for high-energy neutrino spectral fluence $(\nu_\mu + \nu_\tau)$ as a function of source direction corresponding to GW151226, assuming $dN/dE \propto E^{-2}$ (top) and $dN/dE \propto E^{-2} \exp[-(E/100 \ TeV)^{1/2}]$ (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 in the rest of the sky, IceCube is more sensitive. For comparison, the 90% credible-level contour for the GW sky map is also shown.](image-url)
B. Constraints from 3D gravitational wave localization

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 volume [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 $D_{95\% \text{low}}(\vec{x})$ 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 $D_{95\%}(\vec{x})$ to calculate the upper limit on the total isotropic-equivalent energy emitted in neutrinos by the source as follows:

$$E_{\nu,\text{iso}}^{\text{ul}}(\vec{x}) = 4\pi [D_{95\%}(\vec{x})]^{2} \int \frac{dN}{dE} EdE.$$  \hspace{1cm} (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. 3. Same as Fig. 2, but for LVT151012.](image)

![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.](image)

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 four 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 LV1T151012. We used the nondetection to constrain the total neutrino emission from GW151226 to \( \sim 2 \times 10^{51} \pm 2 \times 10^{54} \) 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 \( 5.4 \times 10^{51} \pm 3.7 \times 10^{54} \) erg previously reported for GW event GW150914 \cite{[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 subpopulations 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.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors acknowledge the financial support of the funding agencies: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), Commissariat à l’énergie atomique et aux énergies alternatives (CEA), Commission Européenne (FEDER fund and Marie Curie Program), Institut Universitaire de France (IUF), IdEx program and UnivEarthS Labex program at Sorbonne Paris Cité (Grants No. ANR-10-LABX-0023 and No. ANR-1I-IDEX-0005-02), Labex OCEVU (Grant No. ANR-11-LABX-0060) and the A*MIDEX project (Grant No. ANR-11-IDEX-0001-02), Région Ile-de-France (DIM-ACAV), Région Alsace (contrat CPER), Région Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur, Département du Var and Ville de La Seyne-sur-Mer, France; Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF), Germany; Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare (INFN), Italy; Stichting voor Fundamenteel Onderzoek der Materie (FOM), Nederlandse organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (NWO), the Netherlands; Council of the President of the Russian Federation for young scientists and leading scientific schools supporting grants, Russia; National Authority for Scientific Research (ANCS), Romania; Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad (MINECO): Plan Estatal de Investigación [Grants No. FPA2015-65150-C3-1-P, No. -2-P and No. -3-P, (MINECO/FEDER)], Severo Ochoa Centre of Excellence and MultiDark Consolider (MINECO), and Prometeo and Grisolis programs (Generalitat Valenciana), Spain; Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Professional Training, Morocco. We also acknowledge the technical support of Ifremer, AIM and Foselev Marine for the sea operation and the CC-IN2P3 for the computing facilities. We acknowledge the support from the following agencies: U.S. National Science Foundation–Office of Polar Programs, U.S. National Science Foundation–Physics Division, University of Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, the Grid Laboratory Of Wisconsin (GLOW) grid infrastructure at the University of Wisconsin–Madison, the Open Science Grid (OSG) grid infrastructure; U.S. Department of Energy, and National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center, the Louisiana Optical Network Initiative (LONI) grid computing resources; Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, WestGrid and Compute/Calcul Canada; Swedish Research Council, Swedish Polar Research Secretariat, Swedish National Infrastructure for Computing (SNIC), and Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation, Sweden; German Ministry for Education and Research (BMBF), Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG), Helmholtz Alliance for Astroparticle Physics (HAP), Research Department of Plasmas with Complex Interactions (Bochum), Germany; Fund for Scientific Research (FNRS-FWO), FWO Odysseus programme, Flanders Institute to encourage scientific and technological research in industry (IWT), Belgian Federal Science Policy Office (Belspo); University of Oxford, United Kingdom; Marsden Fund, New Zealand; Australian Research Council; Japan Society for Promotion of Science (JSPS); the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF), Switzerland; National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF); Villum Fonden, Danish National Research Foundation (DNRF), Denmark. The authors gratefully acknowledge the support of the United States National Science Foundation (NSF) for the construction and operation of the LIGO Laboratory and Advanced LIGO as well as the Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC) of the United Kingdom, the Max-Planck-Society (MPS), and the State of
Niedersachsen/Germany for support of the construction of Advanced LIGO and construction and operation of the GEO600 detector. Additional support for Advanced LIGO was provided by the Australian Research Council. The authors gratefully acknowledge the Italian Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare (INFN), the French Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), and the Foundation for Fundamental Research on Matter supported by the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research, for the construction and operation of the Virgo detector and the creation and support of the European Gravitational Observatory (EGO) consortium. The authors also gratefully acknowledge research support from these agencies as well as by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research of India, Department of Science and Technology, India, Science & Engineering Research Board, India; Ministry of Human Resource Development, India; the Spanish Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad, the Conselleria d’Economia i Competitivitat and Conselleria d’Educatió, Cultura i Universitats of the Govern de les Illes Balears; the National Science Centre of Poland; the European Commission; the Royal Society; the Scottish Funding Council; the Scottish Universities Physics Alliance; the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund; the Lyon Institute of Origins; the National Research Foundation of Korea; Industry Canada and the Province of Ontario through the Ministry of Economic Development and Innovation; the Natural Science and Engineering Research Council Canada; Canadian Institute for Advanced Research; the Brazilian Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation, Fundao de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de So Paulo (FAPESP); Russian Foundation for Basic Research; the Leverhulme Trust; the Research Corporation; Ministry of Science and Technology, Taiwan; and the Kavli Foundation. The authors gratefully acknowledge the support of the NSF, STFC, MPS, INFN, CNRS, and the State of Niedersachsen/Germany for the provision of computational resources.

SEARCH FOR HIGH-ENERGY NEUTRINOS FROM...
SEARCH FOR HIGH-ENERGY NEUTRINOS FROM... PHYSICAL REVIEW D 96, 022005 (2017)


(LIGO Scientific Collaboration and Virgo Collaboration)

1 GRPHE, Institut universitaire de technologie de Colmar, Université de Haute Alsace, 34 rue du Grillenbreit BP 50568, 68008 Colmar, France
2 Laboratory of Applied Bioacoustics, Technical University of Catalonia, Rambla Exposició, 08800 Vilanova i la Geltrú, Barcelona, Spain
3 INFN, Sezione di Genova, Via Dodecaneso 33, 16146 Genova, Italy
4 Erlangen Centre for Astroparticle Physics, Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erwin-Rommel-Str. 1, 91058 Erlangen, Germany
5 Institut d’Investigació per a la Gestió Integrada de les Zones Costaneres (IGIC), Universitat Politècnica de València, c/ Paranimf 1, 46730 Gandia, Spain
6 Aix Marseille Université, CNRS/IN2P3, CPPM, Marseille, France
7 AstroParticule et Cosmologie (APC), Université Paris Diderot, CNRS/IN2P3, CEA/Irfu, Observatoire de Paris, Sorbonne Paris Cité, F-75205 Paris Cedex 13, France
8 Instituto de Física Corpuscular (IFIC), CSIC, Universitat de València, c/ Catedrático José Beltrán, 2 E-46980 Paterna, Valencia, Spain
9 Laboratoire d’Astrophysique de Marseille (LAM), Fôle de l’Étoile Site de Château-Gombert, rue Frédéric Joliot-Curie 38, 13388 Marseille Cedex 13, France
10 INFN, Laboratori Nazionali del Sud (LNS), Via S. Sofia 62, 95123 Catania, Italy
11 Nikhef, Science Park, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
12 Huygens-Kamerlingh Onnes Laboratorium, Universiteit Leiden, The Netherlands
13 Universiteit van Amsterdam, Instituut voor Hoge-Energie Fysica, Science Park 105, 1098 XG Amsterdam, The Netherlands
14 INFN, Sezione di Roma, P.le Aldo Moro 2, 00185 Roma, Italy
15 Dipartimento di Fisica dell’Università La Sapienza, P.le Aldo Moro 2, 00185 Roma, Italy
16 Institute for Space Science, RO-077125 Bucharest, Magurele, Romania
17 Gran Sasso Science Institute, Viale Francesco Crispi 7, 60173 L’Aquila, Italy
18 INFN, Sezione di Bologna, Viale Berti-Pichat 6/2, 40127 Bologna, Italy
19 INFN, Sezione di Bari, Via E. Orabona 4, 70126 Bari, Italy
20 Géoaçu, UCA, CNRS, IRD, Observatoire de la Côte d’Azur, Sophia Antipolis, France
21 Université Paris-Sud, 91405 Orsay Cedex, France
22 Laboratory of Physics of Matter and Radiations, University Mohammed I, B.P.717, Oujda 6000, Morocco
23 Institut für Theoretische Physik und Astrophysik, Universität Würzburg, Emil-Fischer Str. 31, 97074 Würzburg, Germany
24 Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia dell’Università, Viale Berti Pichat 6/2, 40127 Bologna, Italy
25 Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, Clermont Université, Université Blaise Pascal, CNRS/IN2P3, BP 10448, F-63000 Clermont-Ferrand, France
26 INFN, Sezione di Catania, Viale Andrea Doria 6, 95125 Catania, Italy
27 LSIS, Aix Marseille Université CNRS ENSAM LSIS UMR 7296 13397 Marseille, France; Université de Toulon CNRS LSIS UMR 7296 83957 La Garde, France
28 Institut Universitaire de France, 75005 Paris, France
29 Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research (NIOZ), Landsdiep 4, 1797 SZ ’t Horntje (Texel), The Netherlands
30 Dipartimento di Fisica dell’Università, Via Dodecaneso 33, 16146 Genova, Italy
31 Dr. Remeis-Sternwarte and Erlangen Centre for Astroparticle Physics, Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Sternwartstr. 7, 96049 Bamberg, Germany
32 Moscow State University, Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lенинские горы, 119991 Moscow, Russia
33 Mediterranean Institute of Oceanography (MIO), CNRS-INSU/IRD UM 110, Aix-Marseille University, 13288, Marseille, Cedex 9, France; Université du Sud Toulon-Var, 83957, La Garde Cedex, France
34 Dipartimento di Fisica ed Astronomia dell’Università, Viale Andrea Doria 6, 95125 Catania, Italy
SEARCH FOR HIGH-ENERGY NEUTRINOS FROM …

PHYSICAL REVIEW D 96, 022005 (2017)

189 Canadian Institute for Theoretical Astrophysics, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3H8, Canada

190 “Lendület” Astrophysics Research Group, MTA Eötvös University, Budapest 1117, Hungary

191 School of Mathematics, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH9 3FD, United Kingdom

192 University and Institute of Advanced Research, Gandhinagar, Gujarat 382007, India

193 IISER-TVM, CET Campus, Trivandrum Kerala 695016, India

194 University of Szeged, Dóm tér 9, Szeged 6720, Hungary

195 Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Prescott, Arizona 86301, USA

196 Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai 400005, India

197 INAF, Osservatorio Astronomico di Capodimonte, I-80131, Napoli, Italy

198 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, USA

199 Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, New York 14623, USA

200 NCSA, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, Illinois 61801, USA

201 University of Bialystok, 15-424 Bialystok, Poland

202 SUPA, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 1XQ, United Kingdom

203 University of Southampton, Southampton SO17 1BJ, United Kingdom

204 University of Washington Bothell, 18115 Campus Way NE, Bothell, Washington 98011, USA

205 Institute of Applied Physics, Nizhnii Novgorod, 603950, Russia

206 Seoul National University, Seoul 151-742, Korea

207 Inje University Gimhae, 621-749 South Gyeongsang, Korea

208 National Institute for Mathematical Sciences, Daejeon 305-390, Korea

209 Pusan National University, Busan 609-735, Korea

210 NCBJ, 05-400 Świerk-Otwock, Poland

211 Institute of Mathematics, Polish Academy of Sciences, 00656 Warsaw, Poland

212 The School of Physics & Astronomy, Monash University, Clayton 3800, Victoria, Australia

213 Hanyang University, Seoul 133-791, Korea

214 The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, NT, Hong Kong

215 University of Alabama in Huntsville, Huntsville, Alabama 35899, USA

216 ESPCI, CNRS, F-75005 Paris, France

217 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, USA

218 Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Camerino, I-62032 Camerino, Italy

219 Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70813, USA

220 University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3010, Australia

221 College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23187, USA

222 Instituto de Física Teórica, University Estadual Paulista/ICTP South American Institute for Fundamental Research, São Paulo SP 01140-070, Brazil

223 Whitman College, 345 Boyer Avenue, Walla Walla, Washington 99362 USA

224 Université de Lyon, F-69361 Lyon, France

225 Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, New York 14456, USA

226 Janusz Gil Institute of Astronomy, University of Zielona Góra, 65-265 Zielona Góra, Poland

227 King’s College London, University of London, London WC2R 2LS, United Kingdom

228 IISER-Kolkata, Mohanpur, West Bengal 741252, India

229 Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar Ahmedabad Gujarat 382424, India

230 Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Michigan 49104, USA

231 Università di Siena, I-53100 Siena, Italy

232 Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas 78212, USA

233 University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195, USA

234 Abilene Christian University, Abilene, Texas 79699, USA

235 Earthquake Research Institute, University of Tokyo, Bunkyo, Tokyo 113-0032, Japan