


Optical Transient Counterpart Search for IceCube Neutrino Multiplet Events

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0. Overview

- Optical transients with month-long timescales (SNe, TDEs) are possible high-energy neutrino sources.
- Month-timescale neutrino “multiplets” offer a chance to identify optical counterparts in the nearby Universe.
- We perform an archival ZTF search for the optical transient counterpart of an IceCube triplet event.
- No transient candidates are found within the localization region.
- We constrain the properties (peak luminosity and decay timescale) of optical transients as a main source of neutrinos.



Toshikage et al 2025
ApJ 993 23

1. Origin of High-energy Neutrinos

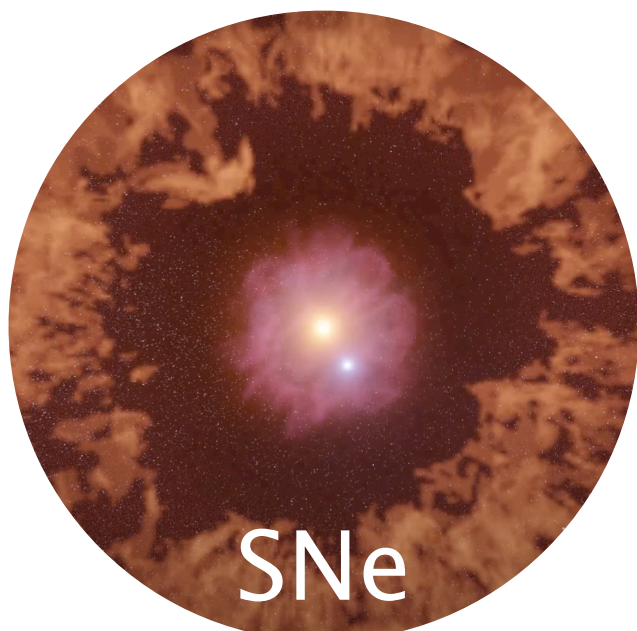
Identified high-energy neutrino sources

- AGN with directing jet (TXS 0506+056) IceCube 2018
- Milky way IceCube 2023
- Seyfert galaxy (NGC 1068) IceCube 2022, 2025

Dominant source remains unknown...

Possible optical transient counterparts ?

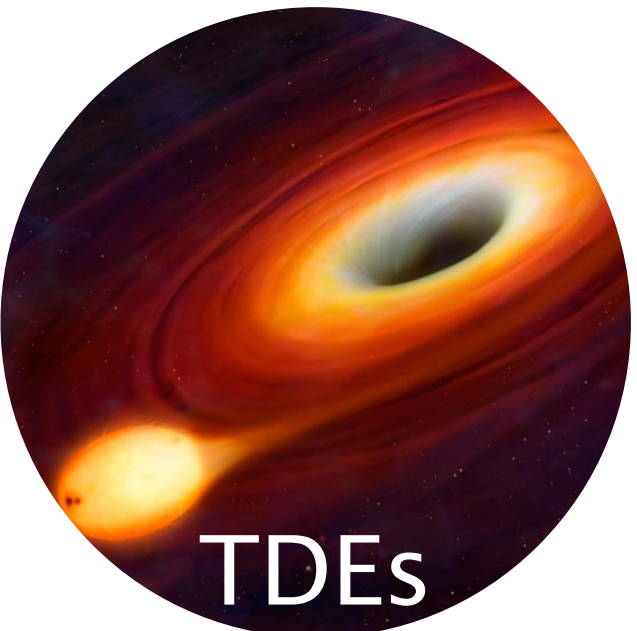
Supernovae



SNe

Image credit: ALMA (ESO/NAOJ/NRAO), K. Maeda et al.
Stein+ 2025 (Type Ibn SNe),
Lu+ 2025 (Type IIn SNe)

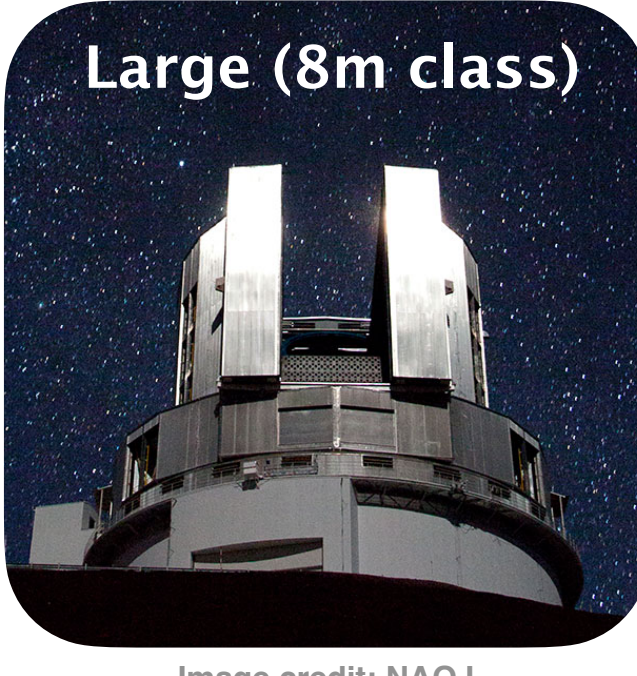
Tidal disruption events



TDEs

Image credit: M. Garlick/SPL/Corbis
Stein+ 2021, Reusch+ 2022,
Jiang+ 2023 (MIR), van Velzen+ 2024,
Yuan+ 2024, Li+ 2024 (X-ray)


2. Challenges in Optical Follow-ups



Large (8m class)

Detectability : ○

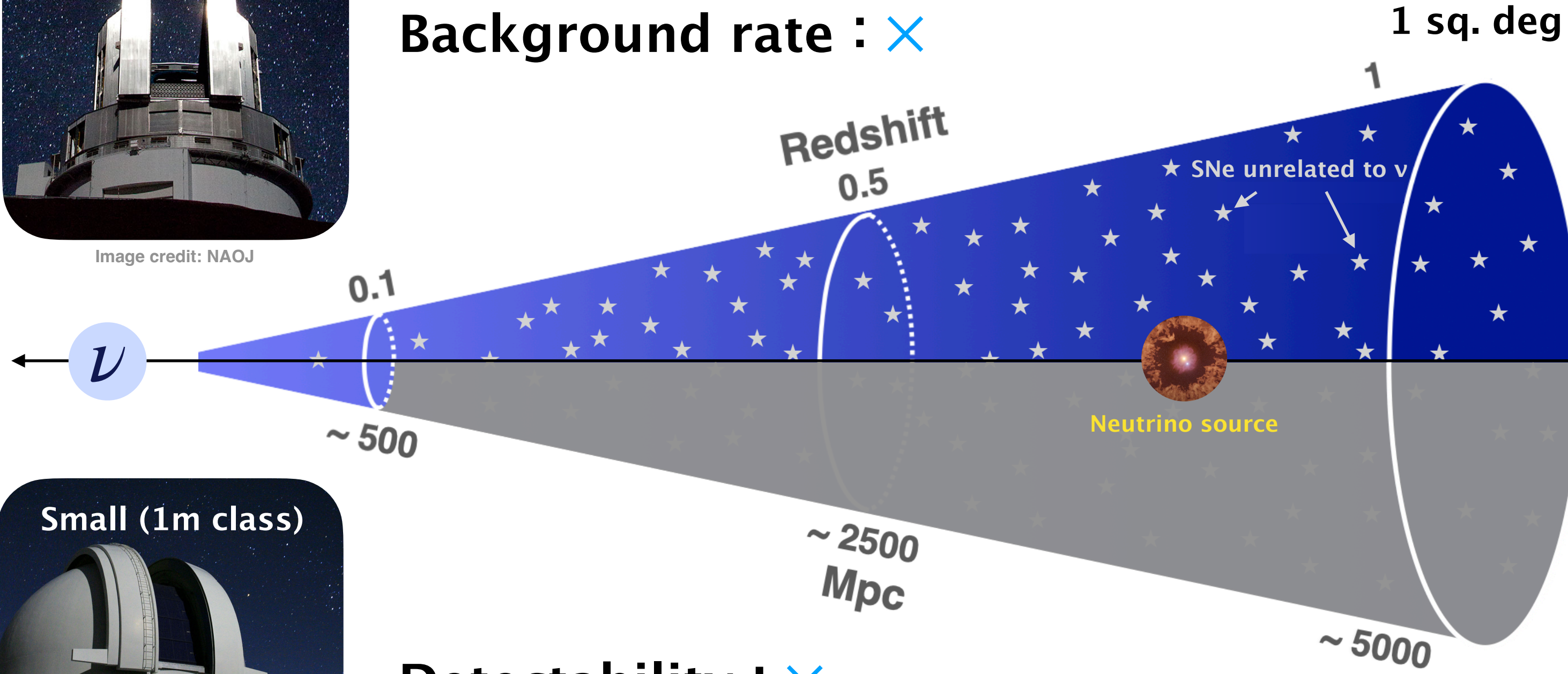
Background rate : ×



Small (1m class)

Detectability : ×

Background rate : ○



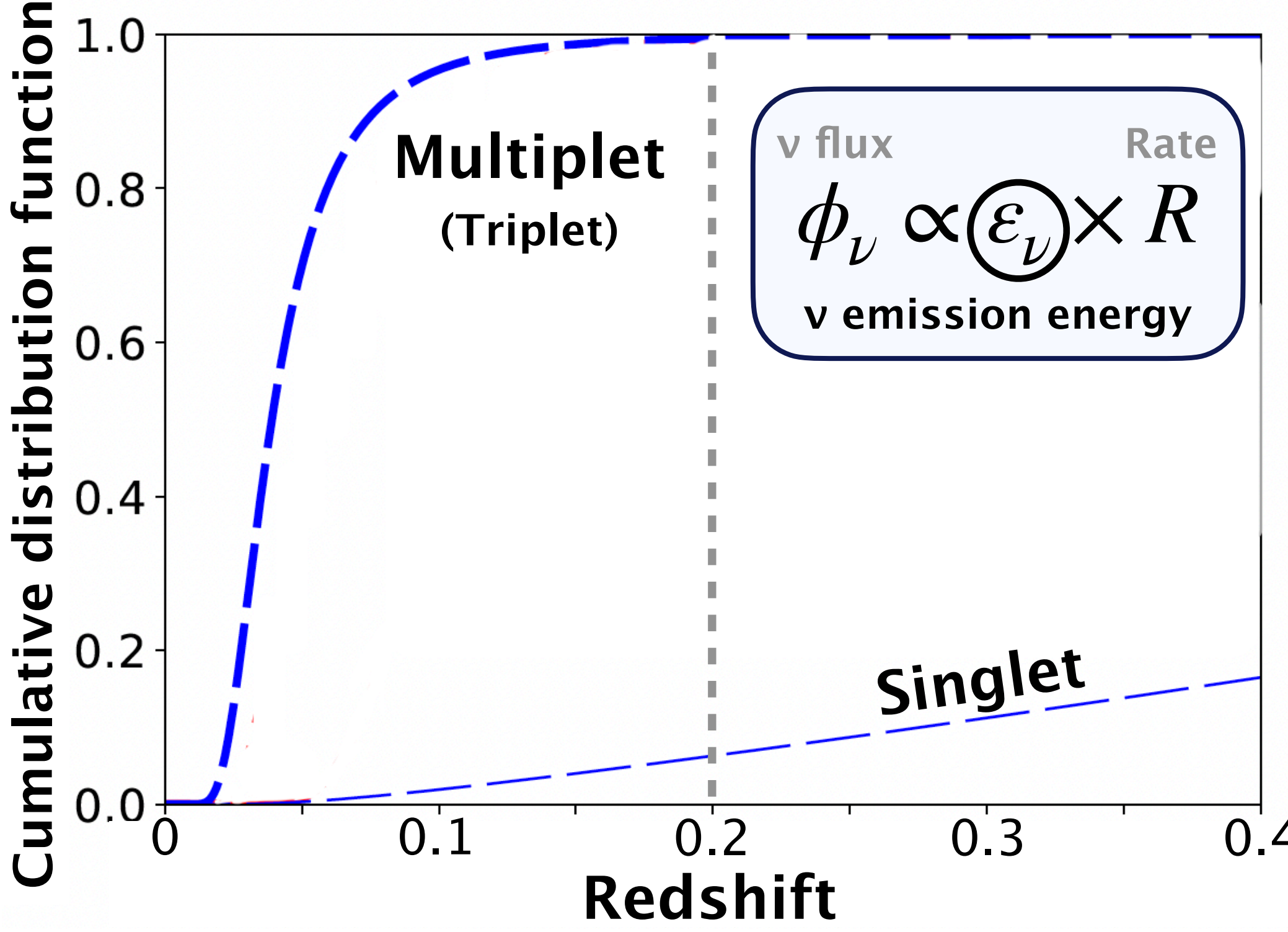
1 sq. deg
1
Redshift 0.5
SNe unrelated to ν
Neutrino source
~ 2500 Mpc
~ 5000
~ 500

3. The First Counterpart Search for a Month-timescale “Multiplet” Event

“Multiplet” : Multiple neutrino detections

IceCube is sensitive to nearby multiplet event

Yoshida et al. 2022



Cumulative distribution function

Redshift

Multiplet (Triplet)

Singlet

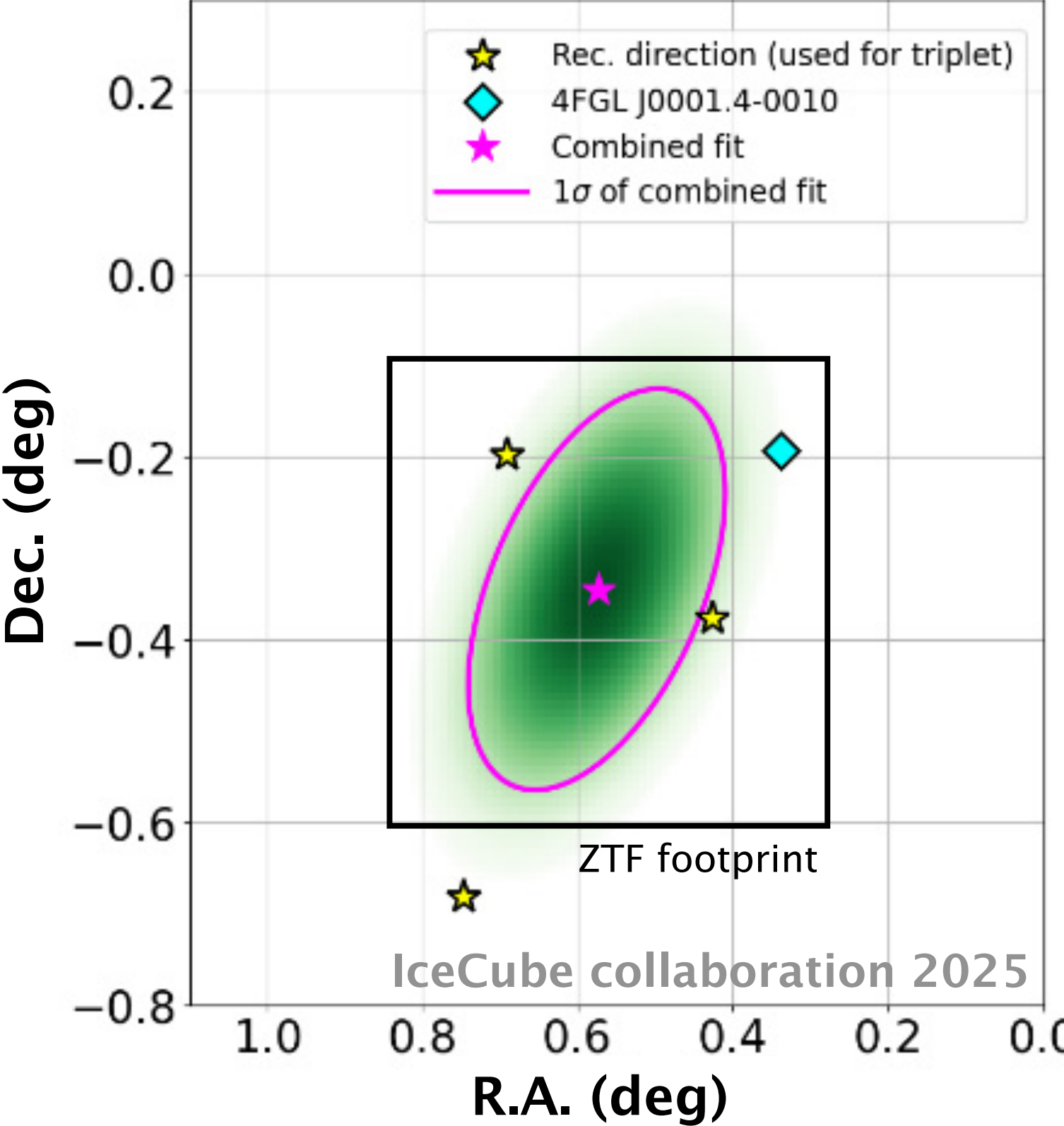
ν flux

$\phi_\nu \propto (\epsilon_\nu) \times R$

ν emission energy

Rate

Triplet (triple neutrino detections) within 16 days in June 2020!



Dec. (deg)

R.A. (deg)

Rec. direction (used for triplet)

4FGL J0001.4-0010

Combined fit

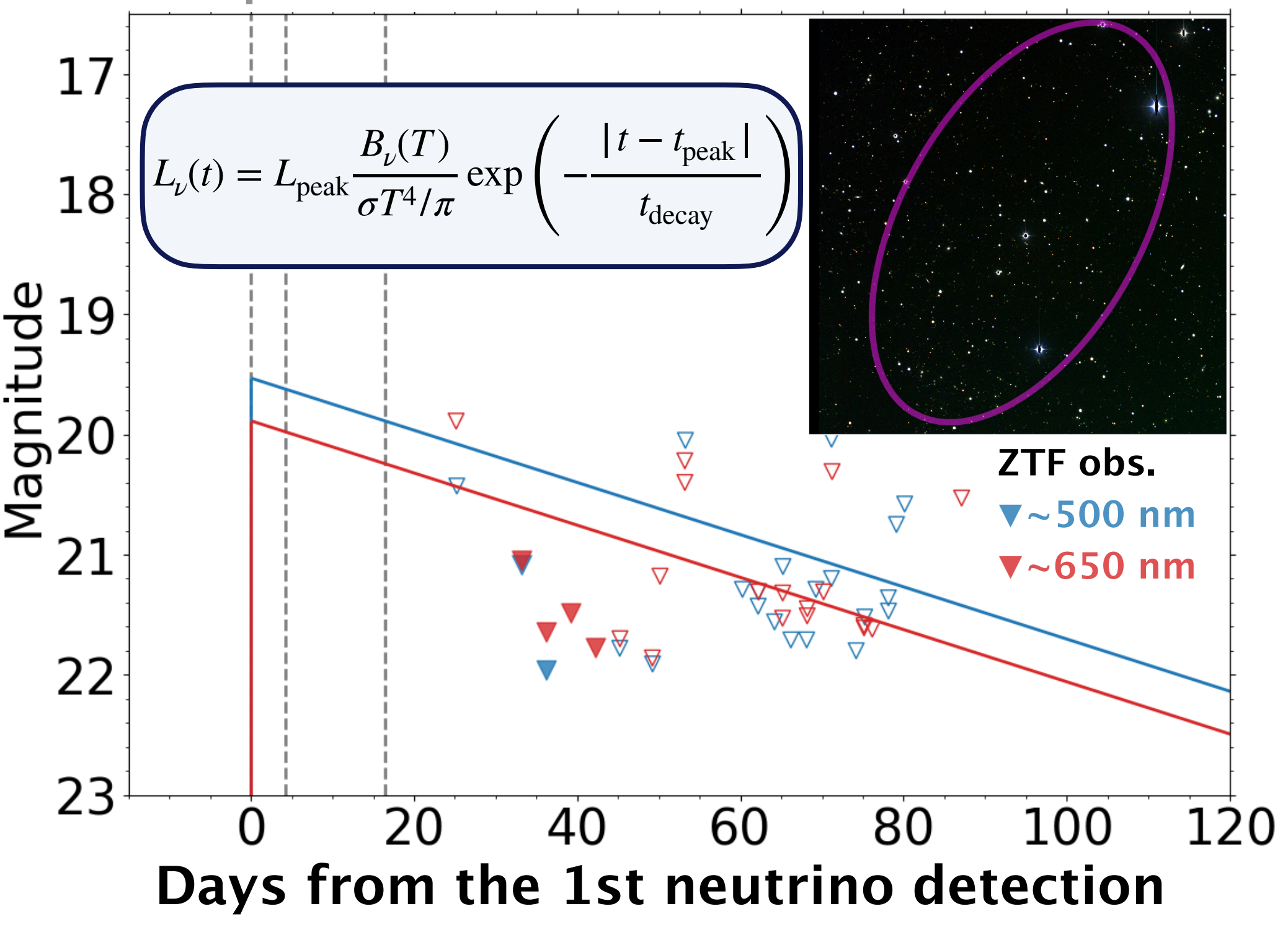
1 σ of combined fit

ZTF footprint

IceCube collaboration 2025

Optical data from ZTF + dedicated analysis = high detectability&low background rate

Triplet event



Magnitude

Days from the 1st neutrino detection

$L_\nu(t) = L_{\text{peak}} \frac{B_\nu(T)}{\sigma T^4/\pi} \exp\left(-\frac{|t-t_{\text{peak}}|}{t_{\text{decay}}}\right)$

ZTF obs.

~500 nm

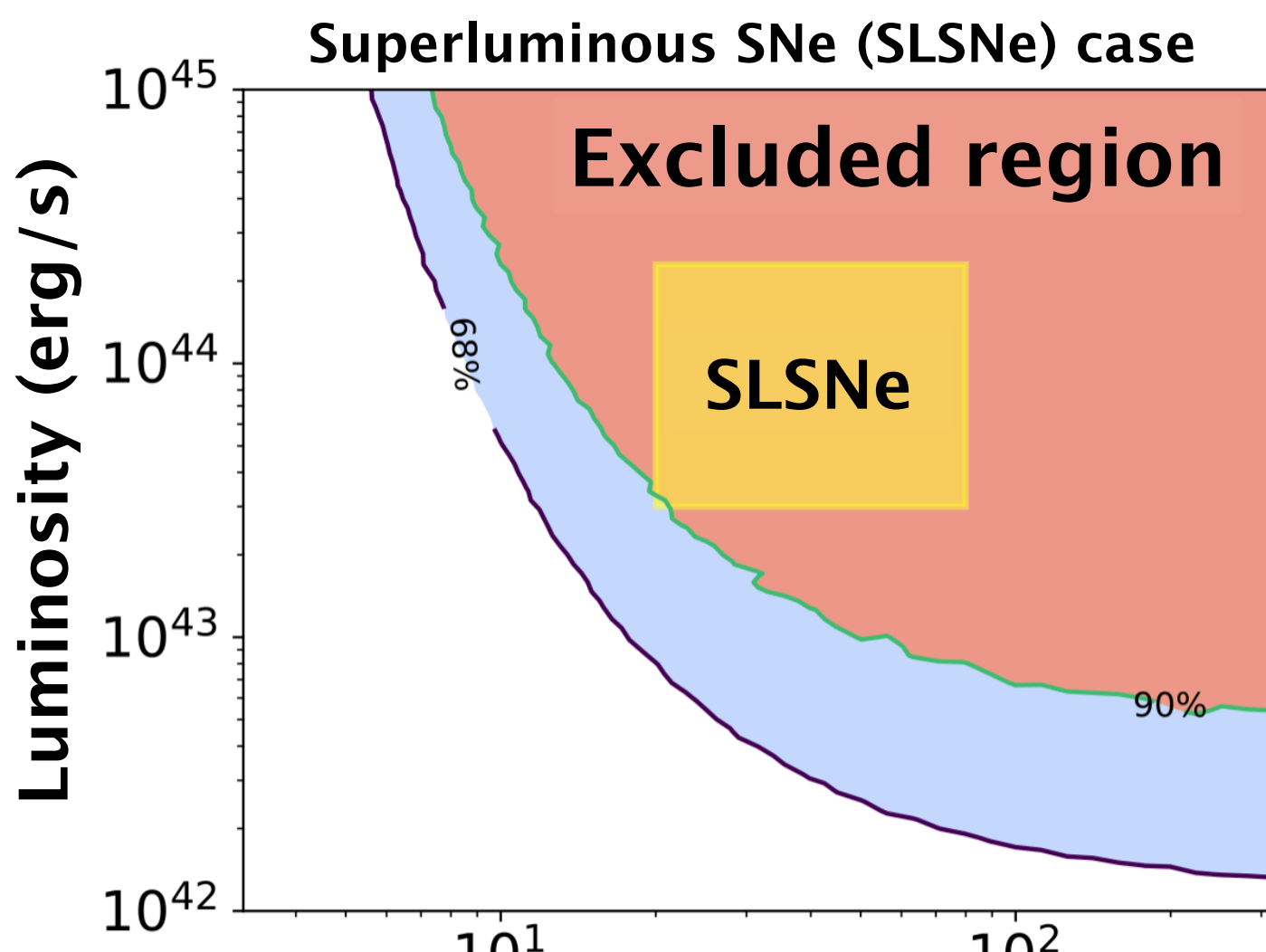
~650 nm

4. Constraints on properties of transients

No candidates in the IceCube triplet direction

→ Constraints on optical transients as main neutrino sources

Superluminous SNe (SLSNe) case



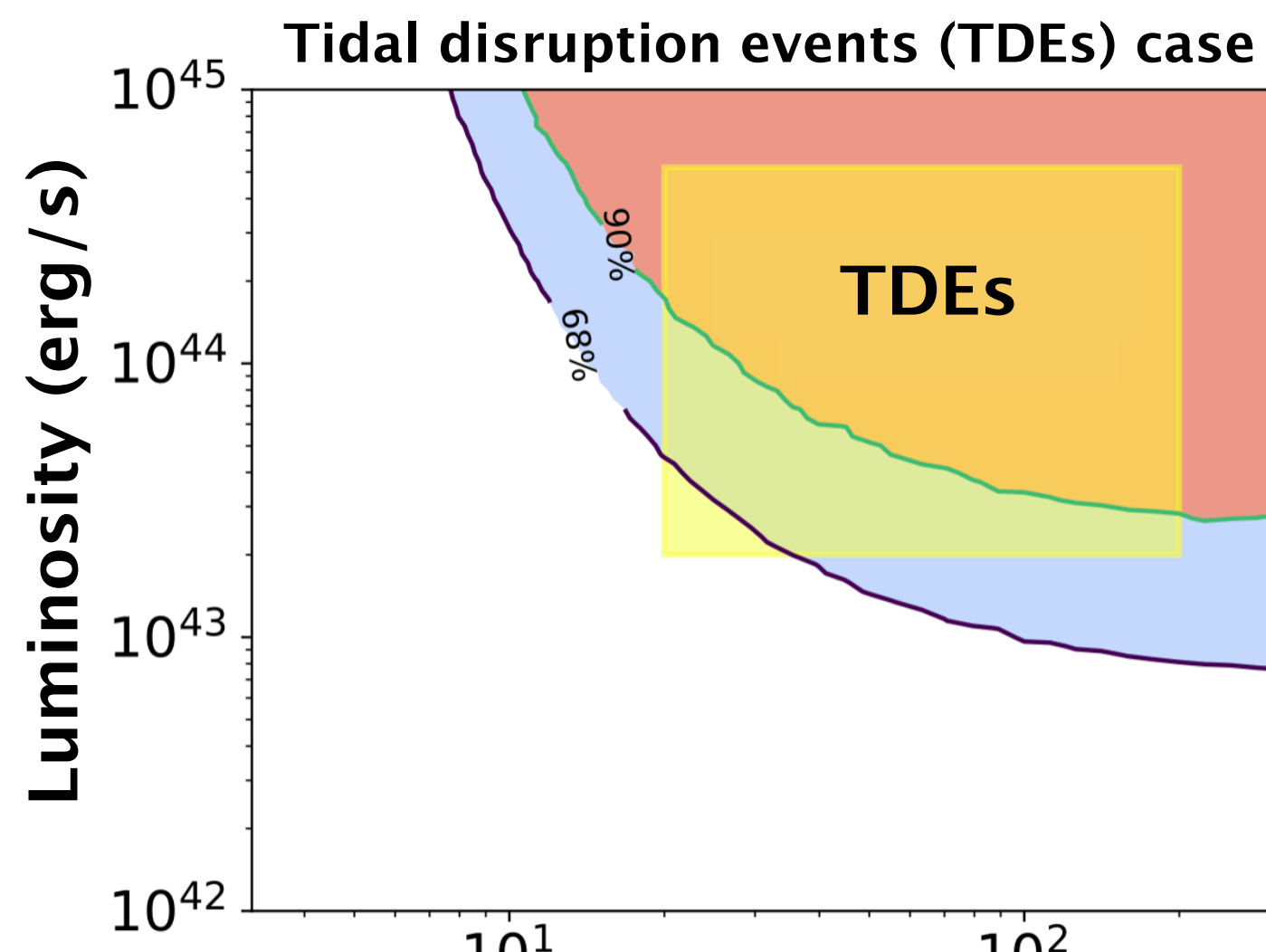
Luminosity (erg/s)

Timescale of luminosity evolution (days)

Excluded region

SLSNe

Tidal disruption events (TDEs) case



Luminosity (erg/s)

Timescale of luminosity evolution (days)

TDEs

※Signalness (Astrophysical probabilities of this event) ~ 50 %


We continue performing the same analysis for future multiplets

5. Future Prospects: Real-time Follow-up


Wide field photometry → Deep spectroscopy

Test observations with Kiso/Tomo-e has been done for IC250713A (singlet alert)

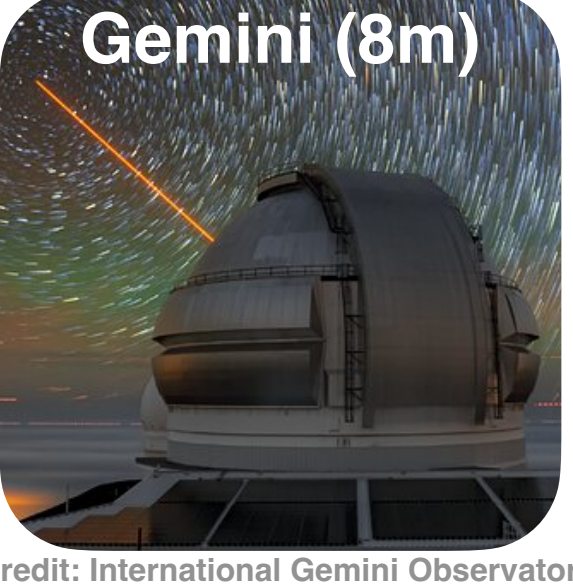
A Proposal to Gemini has been submitted



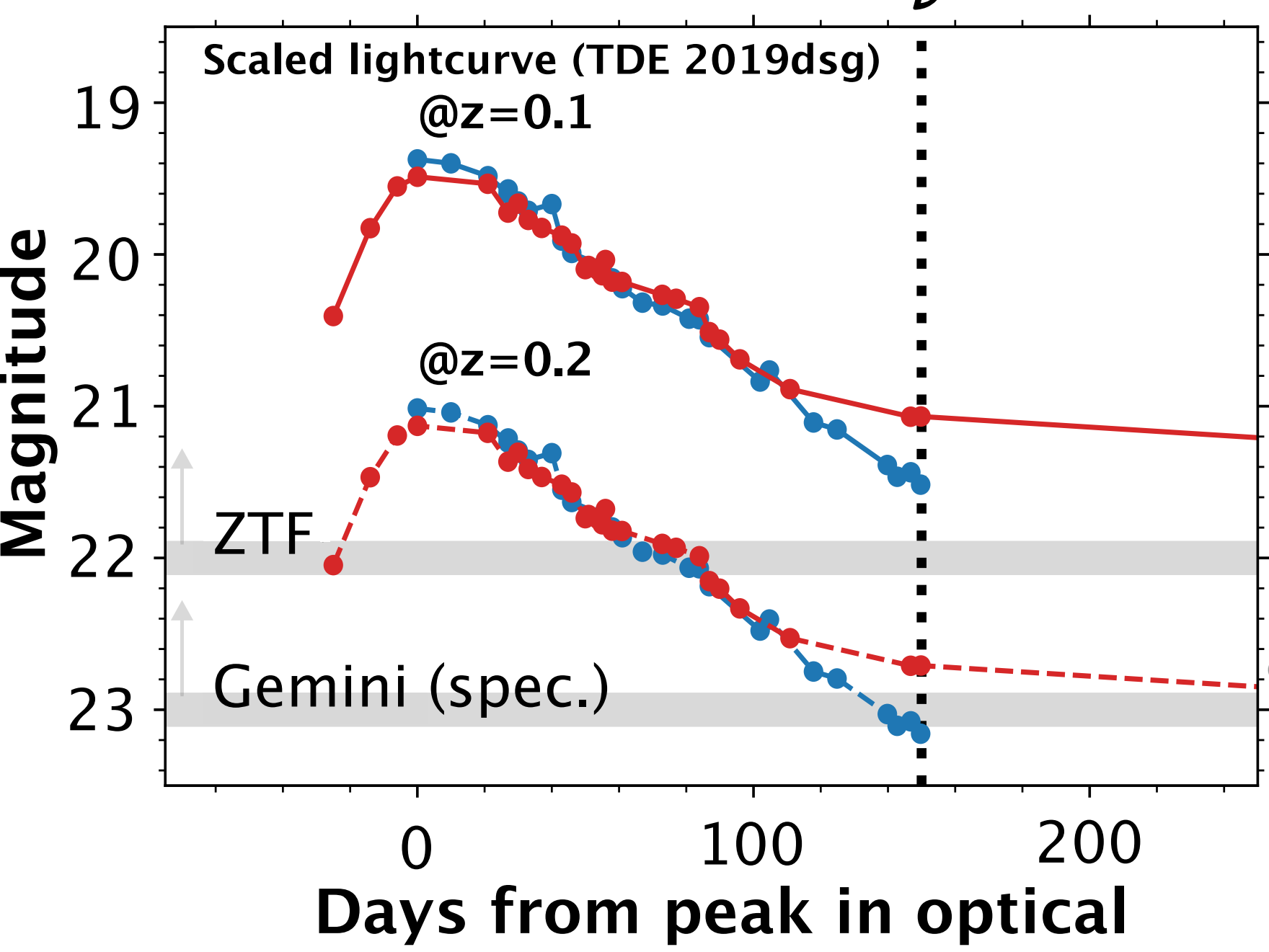
Kiso



ZTF



Gemini (8m)



Magnitude

Days from peak in optical

Scaled lightcurve (TDE 2019dsg)

@z=0.1

@z=0.2

ZTF

Gemini (spec.)

Identify/Constrain optical transients as high-energy ν sources + Spectroscopic observations to probe the ν emission environment