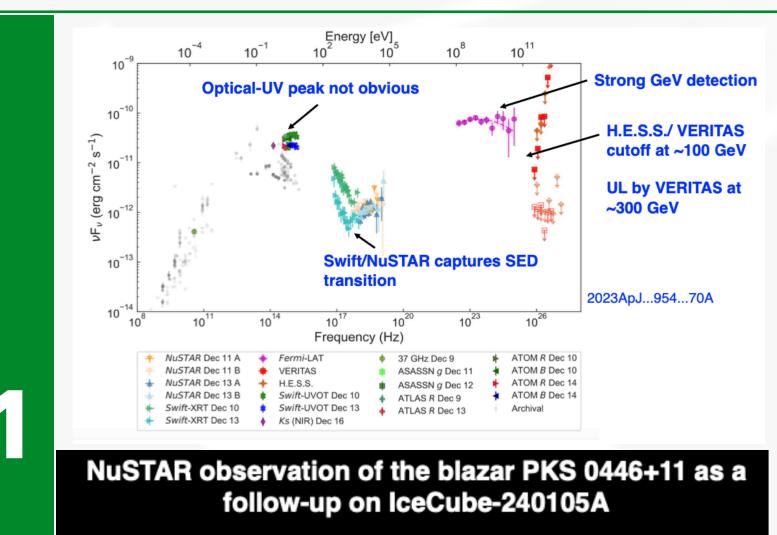


Exploring the Multi-Messenger Universe with VERITAS

Abstract The promise of multi-messenger astrophysics was clearly shown through coordinated observation campaigns in 2017 and 2018. These led to the detection of a flaring gamma-ray blazar that was potentially associated with a high-energy neutrino event, and the first detection of gravitational waves from a neutron star merger by LIGO/Virgo. The multi-messenger group in VERITAS has been using real-time and archival data to search and study potential very-high-energy gamma-ray counterparts of various transients, including GRBs, AGN flares, high-energy neutrinos and gravitational wave events. In this poster, we will present target-of-opportunity observations of the blazars PKS 0735+178, PKS 0446+11, and B3 2247+381 with VERITAS and NuSTAR. We will discuss implications for leptonic and hadronic models of emission in blazars based on the constraints from hard X-ray and TeV gamma-ray observations. We will show VERITAS as a critical component in the global network for a joint study of IceCube neutrino events by combining all four major imaging atmospheric Cherenkov telescopes. We will discuss the prompt search for very-high-energy gamma-ray signals from the LIGO-Virgo-KAGRA O4 run, as well as the investigation of lowsignificance gravitational wave events using VERITAS archival data.

VERITAS IceCube Neutrino follow-up program:

- Active IceCube neutrino target of opportunity (ToO) follow-up program. • IceCube alert streams: gamma-ray follow-up (GFU) program. ~ 30 hours/year of deep observations for a few (~3/yr) candidates. Multi-wavelength (MWL) observations with NuSTAR, Swift-UVOT and Swift-XRT.
- Joint analysis with other imaging atmospheric Cherenkov telescopes (IACTs).



ATel #16417; Jooyun Woo (Columbia University), Atreya Acharyya (University (hern Denmark, Odense, Denmark), Qi Feng (University of Utah), Kaya Mo bia University). Reshmi Mukheriee (Barnard College/Columbia Univers rtin Pohl (University of Potsdam, Potsdam-Golm, Germany and DESY, Zeut ermany), Raj Prince (Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland), Marc ntander (University of Alabama), Ruo-Yu Shang (Barnard College/Colum on 25 Jan 2024; 04:00 UT

Credential Certification: Jooyun Woo (jw3855@columbia.edu)

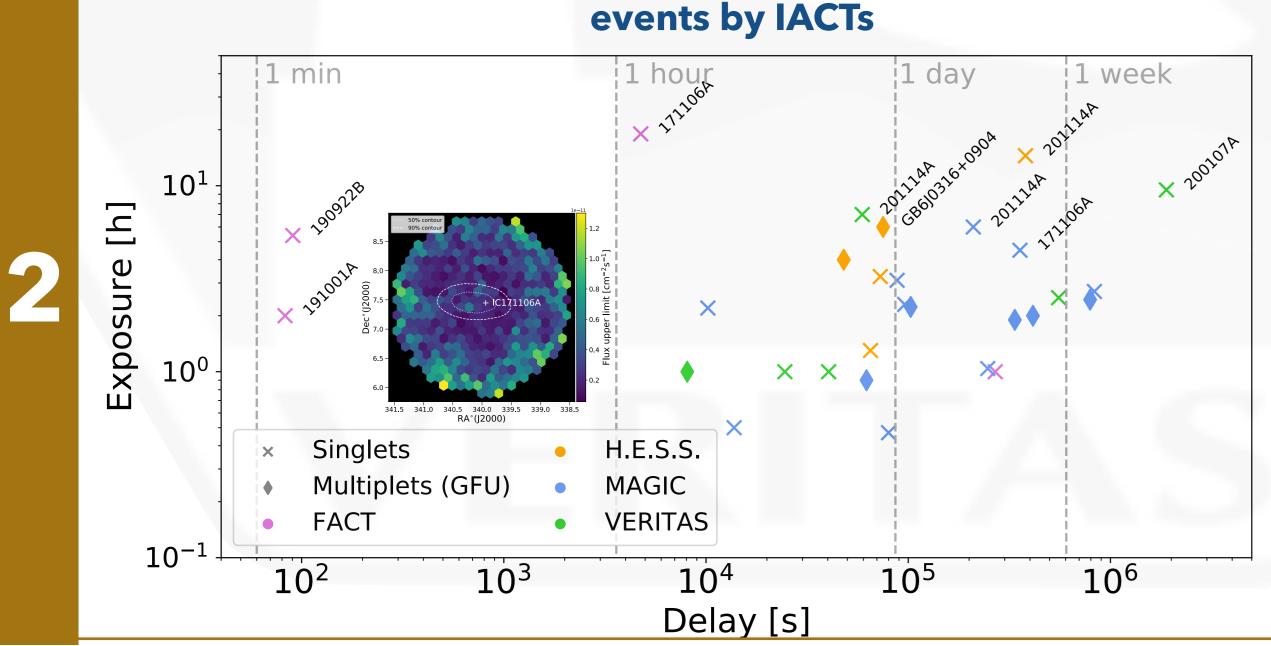
IceCube Neutrino follow up: blazar PKS 0735+178, PKS 0446+11 and B3 2247+381

PKS 0735+178: located 2.2° away from the best-fit position of the IceCube neutrino event IceCube-211208A (GCN 31191). Broadband spectral energy distribution (SED) includes Swift-XRT, NuSTAR, Fermi-LAT, VERITAS, and H.E.S.S., SED cutoff near 100 GeV. Model fit: lepto-hadronic model with external target photons.

PKS 0446+11: 0.4 deg away from the best-fit position of IceCube-240105A (<u>GCN 35485</u>). NuSTAR (ATel: <u>16417</u>) and NICER observations triggered.

B3 2247+381: triggered from IceCube GFU program. NuSTAR ToO on B3 2247+381 for ~ 40.5 ks in Sep 2022. B3 2247+381 strongly detected in the hard X-ray band (3-79 keV). VERITAS follow-up observations carried out in Sep 2022. Analysis underway. Joint work with IceCube Collaboration. **Ref:** Acharyya, A., et al. The Astrophysical Journal <u>954.1 (2023): 70</u>.

Prompt Searches for VHE signals on IceCube neutrino





Weidong Jin for the VERITAS Collaboration*

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California, Los Angeles, USA (wjin@astro.ucla.edu) *<u>http://veritas.sao.arizona.edu</u>

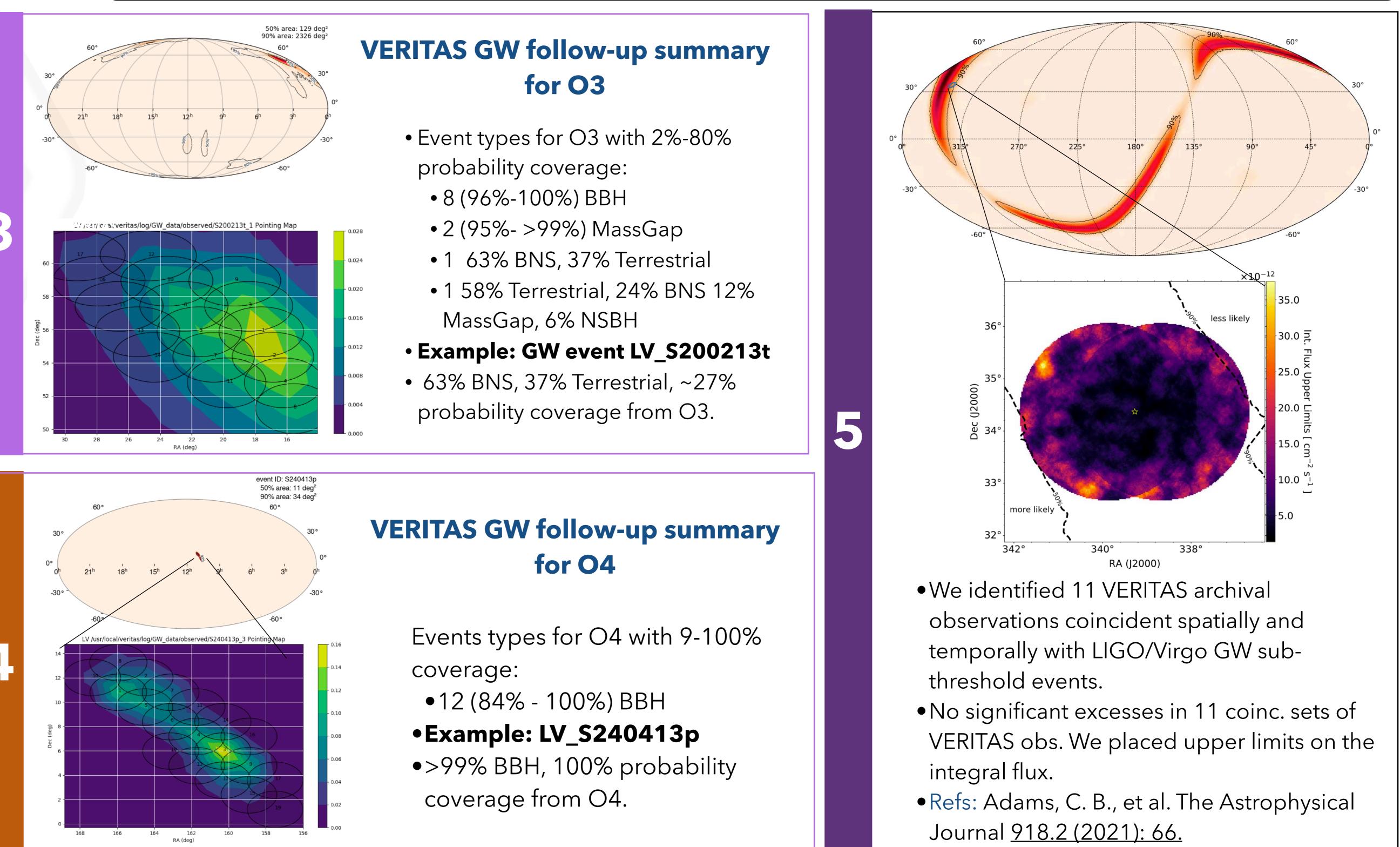
We present joint searches for MWL emission associated with a set of IceCube alerts, both private and public, received between September 2017 and January 2021. We provide a detailed overview of each neutrino event and its potential counterparts. Furthermore, a joint analysis of all IACT data is included, yielding combined upper limits on the VHE gamma-ray flux.

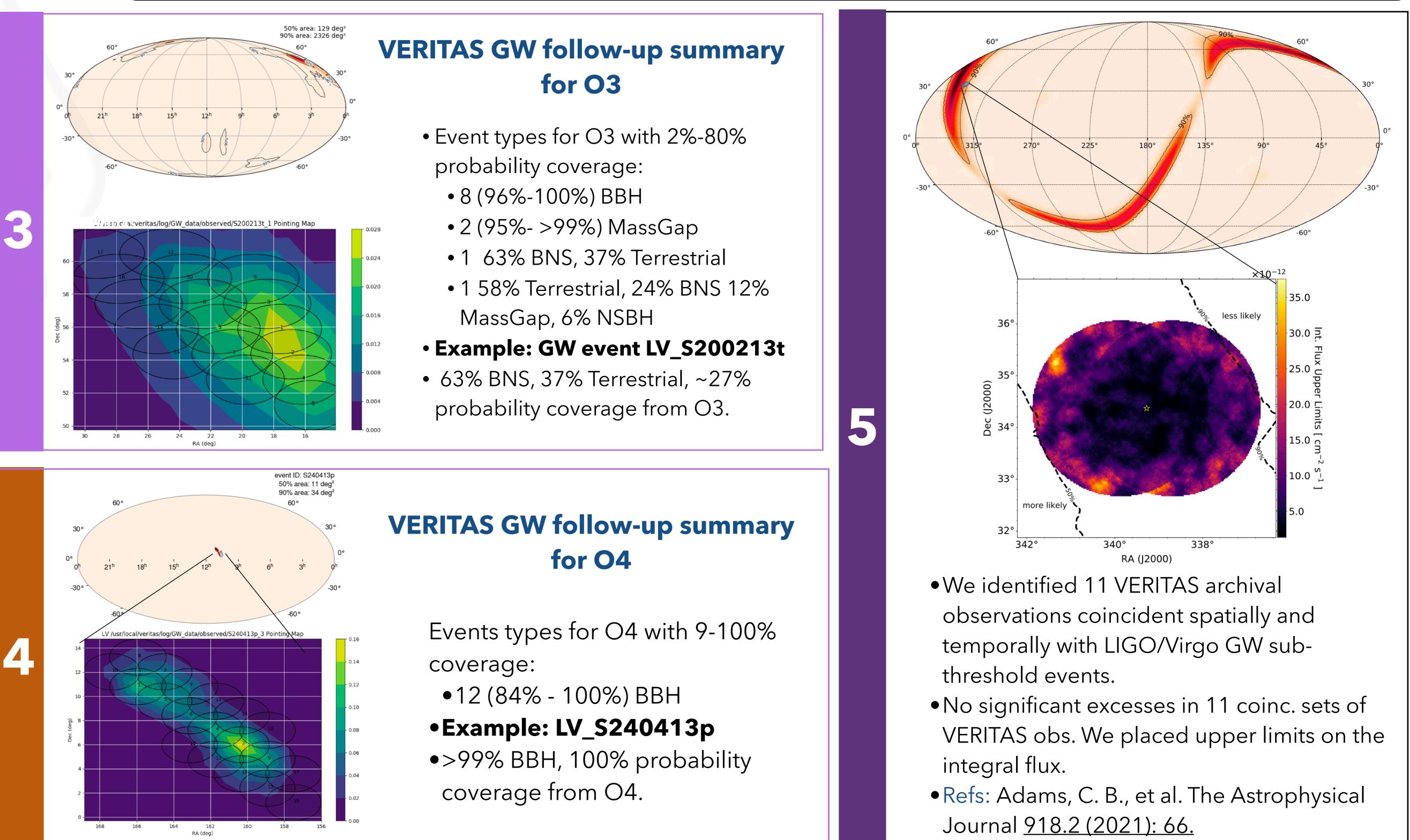
Refs: Schüssler, Fabian, et al. PoS(ICRC2023)1501.

The VERITAS Observatory

- 111°W).
- resolution.
- Sensitivity: 1% Crab in ~25h.
- radius). 3.5° FoV cameras.

VERITAS gravitational wave (GW) follow-up program:



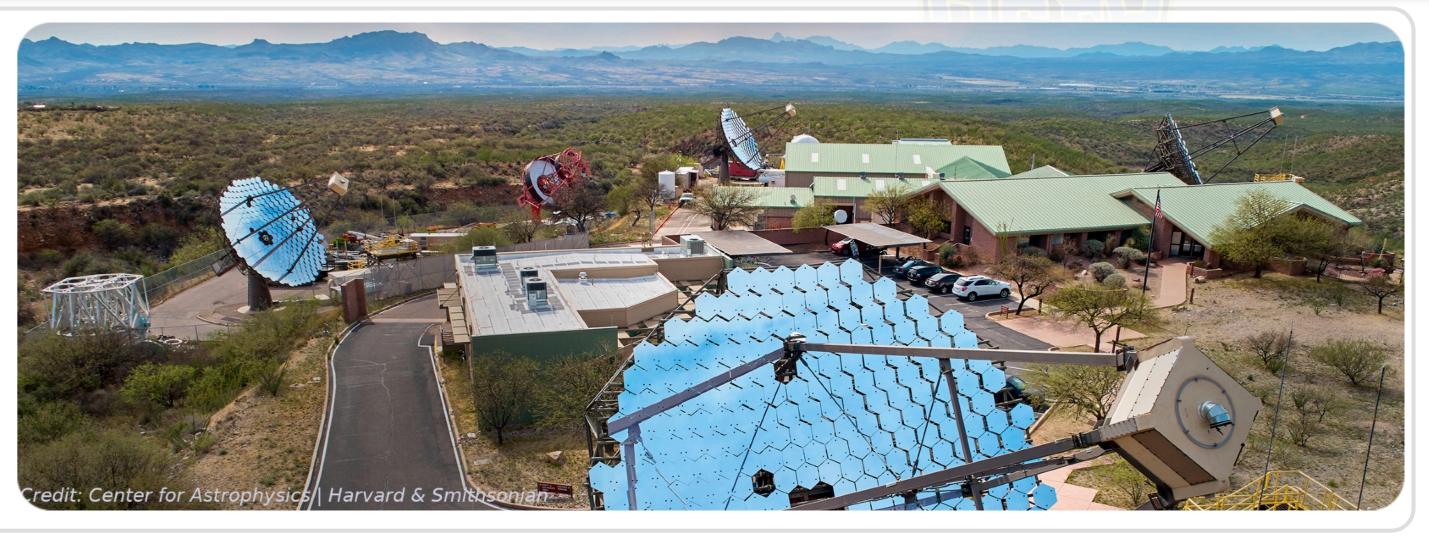


Acknowledgements This research is supported by grants from the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science, the U.S. National Science Foundation and the Smithsonian Institution, by NSERC in Canada, and by the Helmholtz Association in Germany. This research used resources provided by the Open Science Grid, which is supported by the National Science Foundation and the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Science, and resources of the National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center (NERSC), a U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science User Facility operated under Contract No. DE-AC02-05CH11231. We acknowledge the excellent work of the technical support staff at the Fred Lawrence Whipple Observatory and at the collaborating institutions in the construction and operation of the instrument.

• Location: Whipple Observatory (FLWO), AZ (32°N,

• Energy range: 100 GeV to > 30 TeV, 15-25% energy

• Angular resolution: $< 0.1^{\circ}$ at 1 TeV (68% containment • Observation time: ~1300 h per year.



• VERITAS carried out observations of 12 significant GW events during the LIGO-Virgo observing run (O3) from April 1, 2019 to March 27, 2020.

• Another 12 GW events observed so far during the LIGO-Virgo-KAGRA O4 which started on May 24, 2023. • Investigation of low-significance gravitational wave events using VERITAS archival data.



