

SUPERNOVAE NEUTRINO OBSERVATORIES

LUCA PATTAVINA
INFN - LABORATORI NAZIONALI DEL GRAN SASSO

- WHY NEUTRINOS
- WHICH NEUTRINOS
- HOW NEUTRINOS
- WHAT NEUTRINOS
- WHERE NEUTRINOS



European Research Council
Established by the European Commission

XX INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON NEUTRINO TELESCOPES
VENICE - 23-27 OCTOBER 2023

HOW DID WE DETECT SN 1987A

WE CAN DO BETTER THAN THAT

Stars as Laboratories for Fundamental Physics, G. Raffelt (1996)

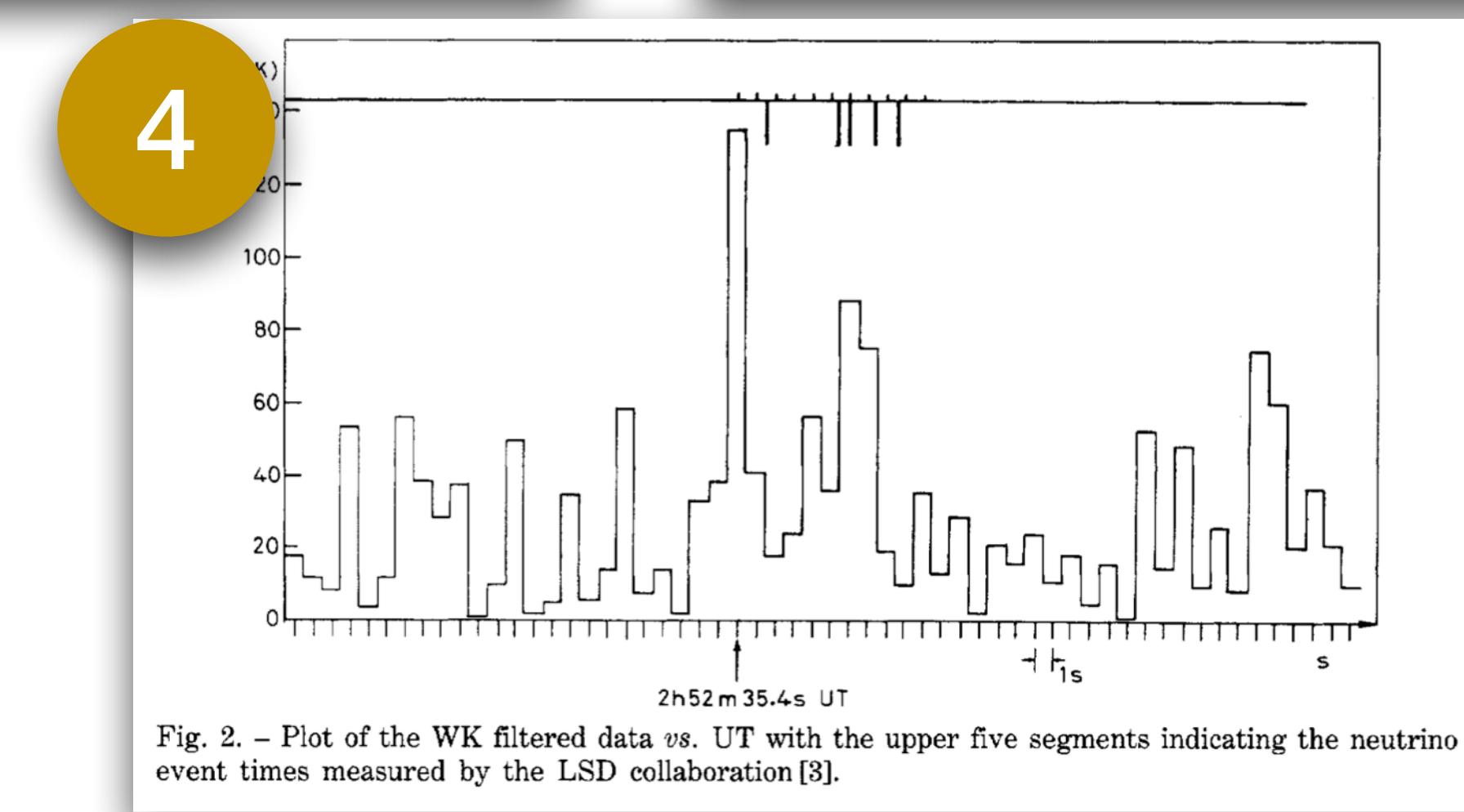
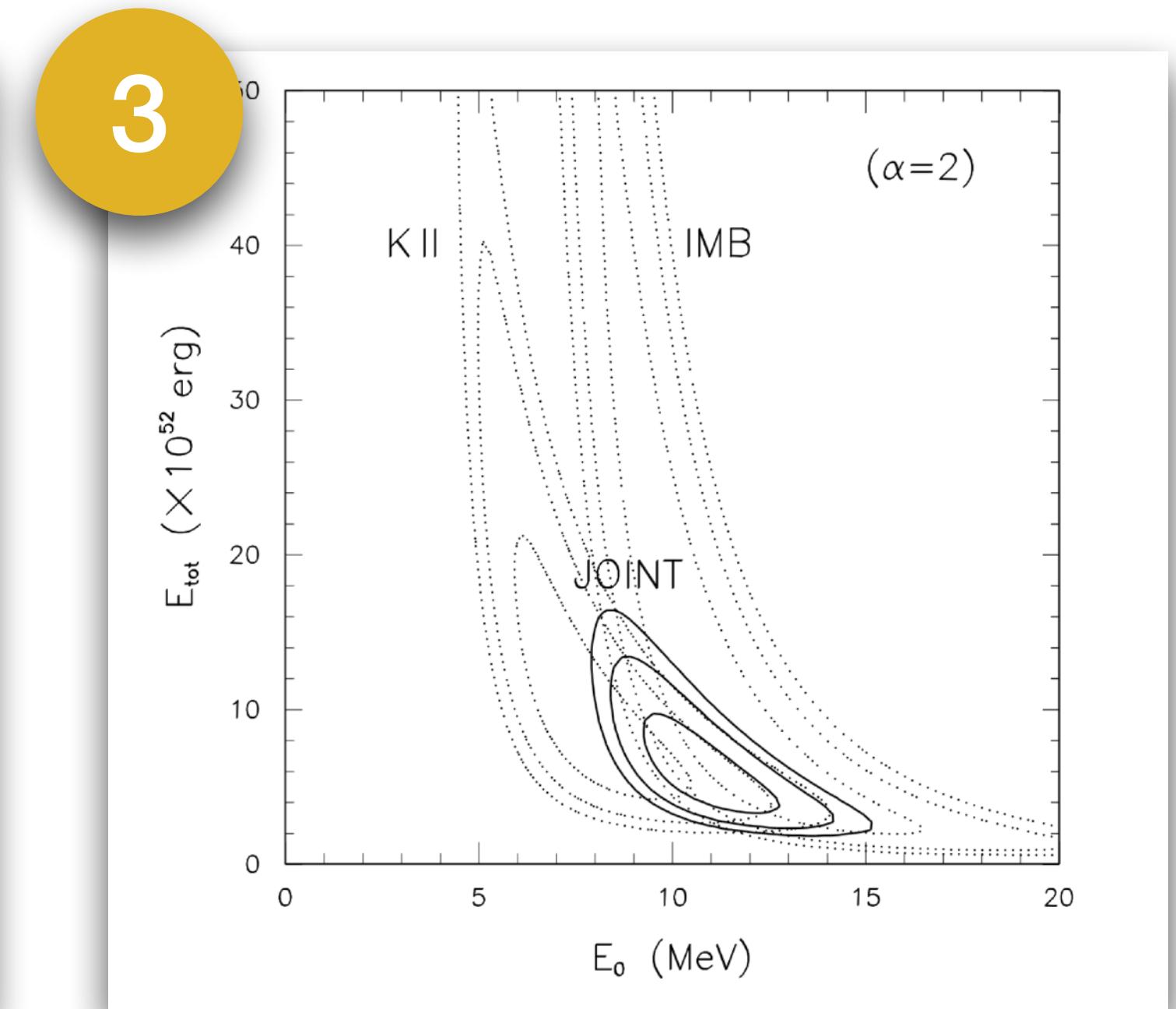
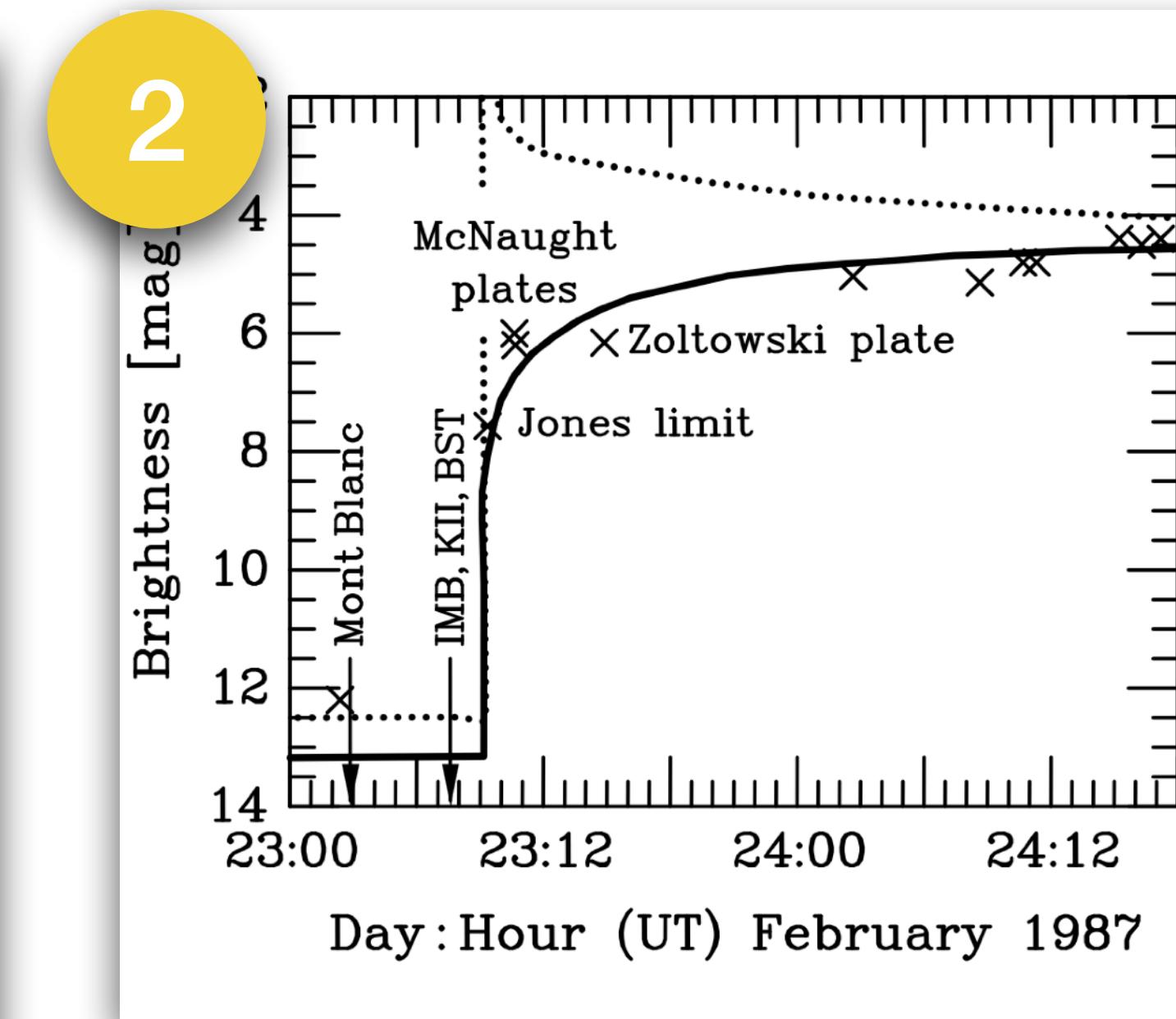
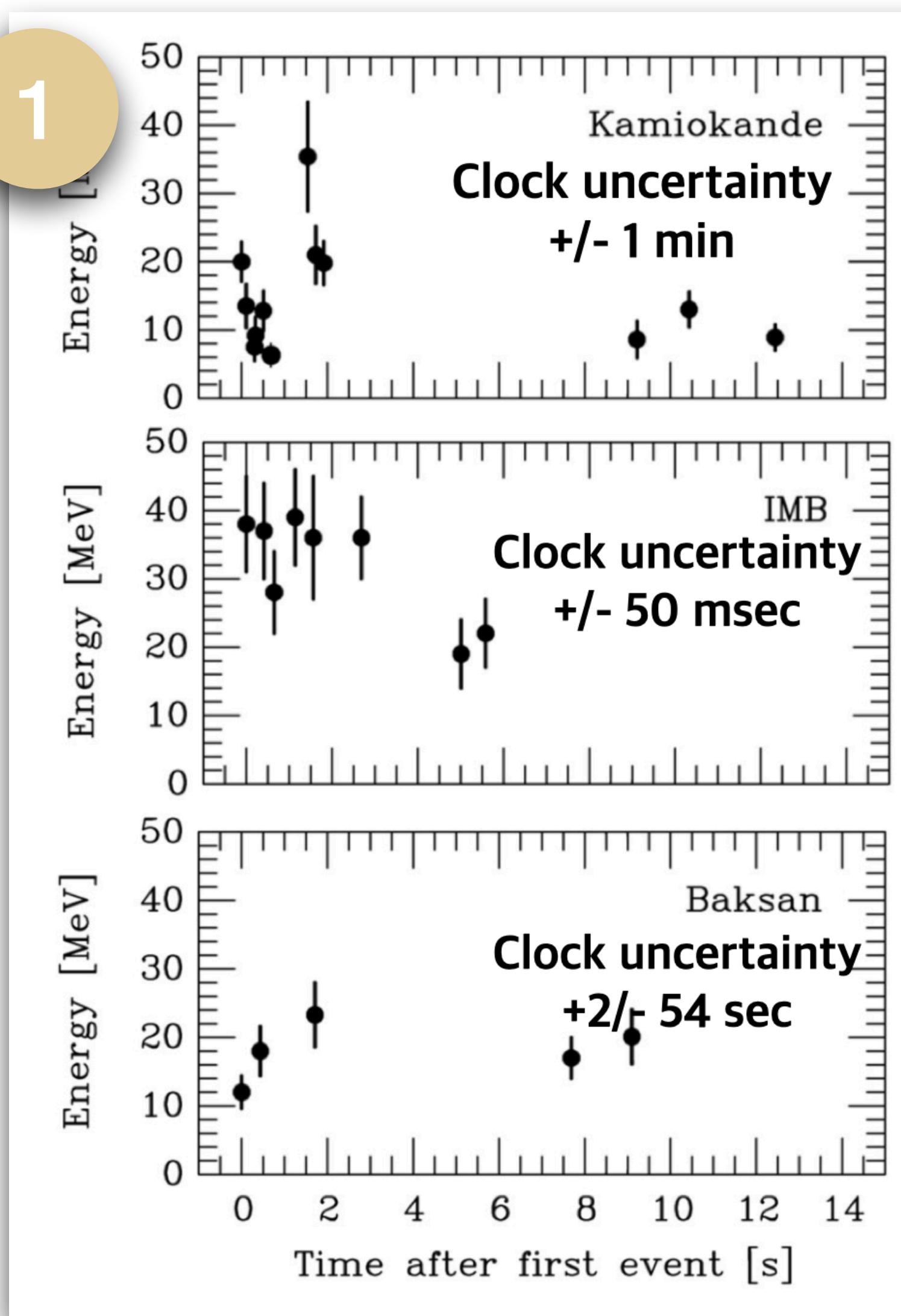


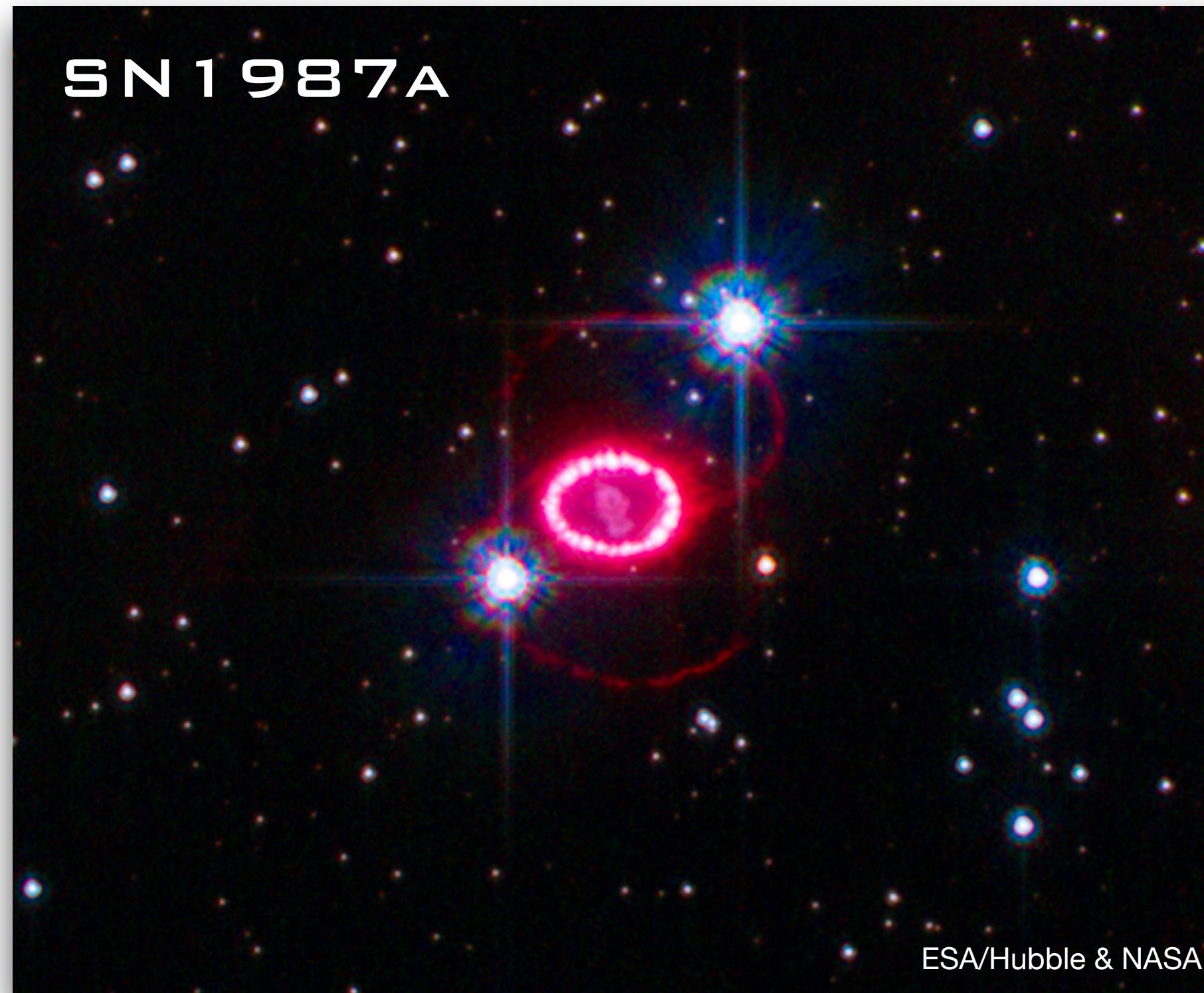
Fig. 2. – Plot of the WK filtered data vs. UT with the upper five segments indicating the neutrino event times measured by the LSD collaboration [3].

A. Mirizzi et al., Phys.Rev. D 72:063001 (2005)

E. Amaldi et al.,
Europhys.Lett., 3,
1325 (1987).

SUPERNOVAE: COSMIC FIREWORKS

SETTING THE STAGE



High-energy explosions of massive stars

W Baade, F Zwicky PNAS (1931)

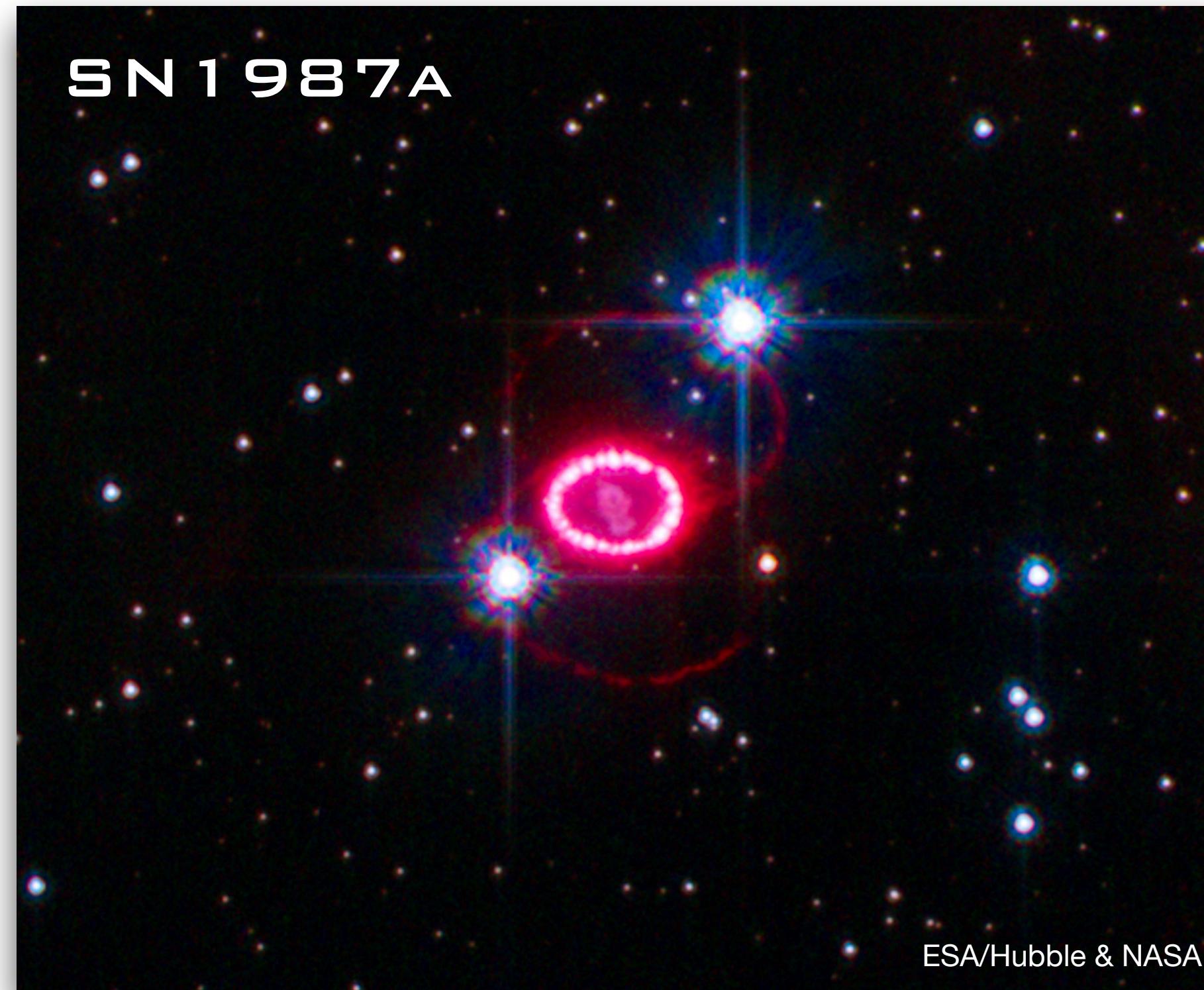
Star binding energy is converted into:
all flavor-neutrinos, GW, EM radiation

G. Gamow and M. Schoenberg, Phys. Rev. 59, 539 (1941)

Why neutrinos are interesting?

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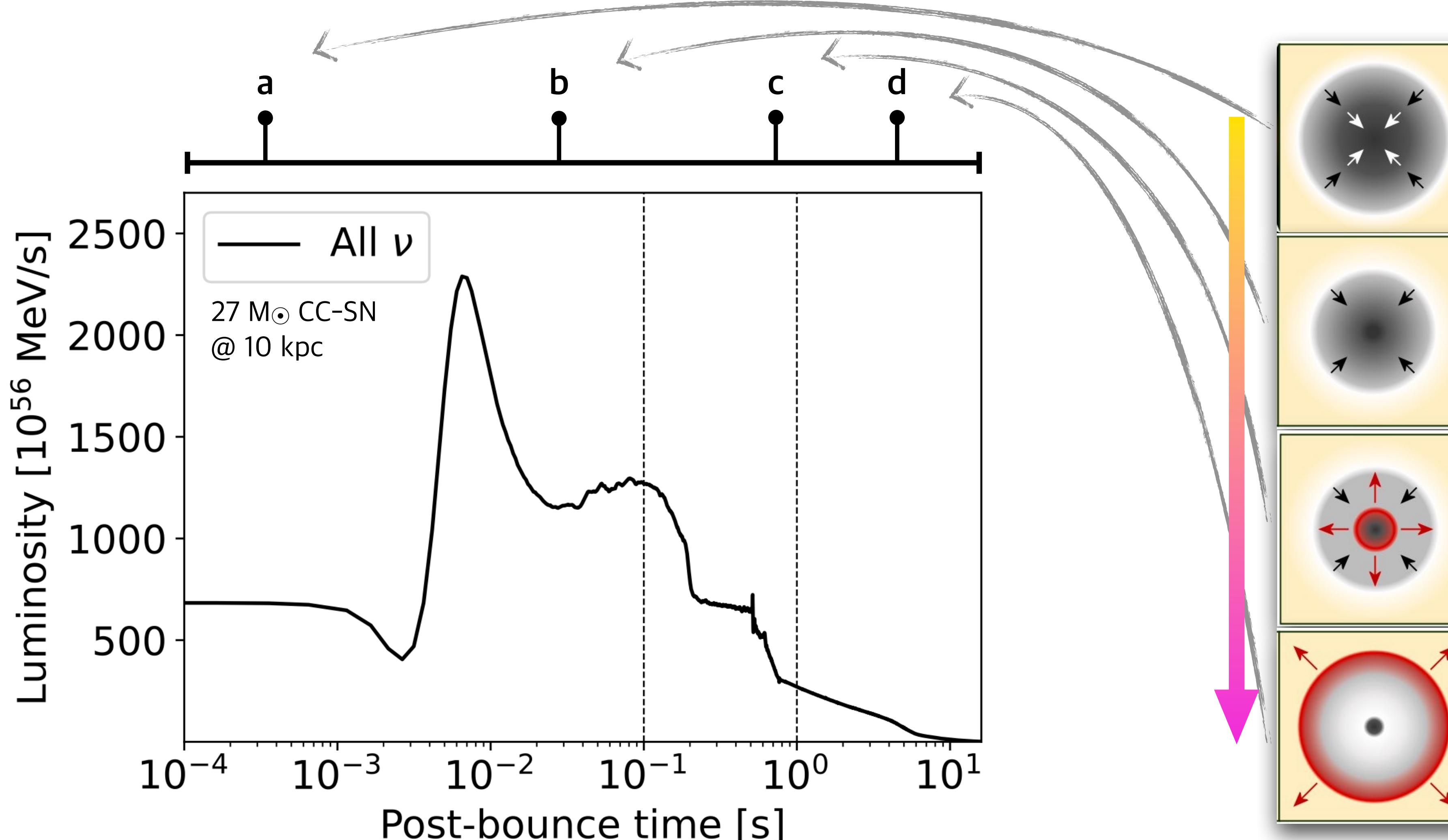
Highest luminosity

Direct probes and messengers of SN dynamics

Neutrinos provide early alerts of the explosion

HOW DOES A STAR EXPLODE ?

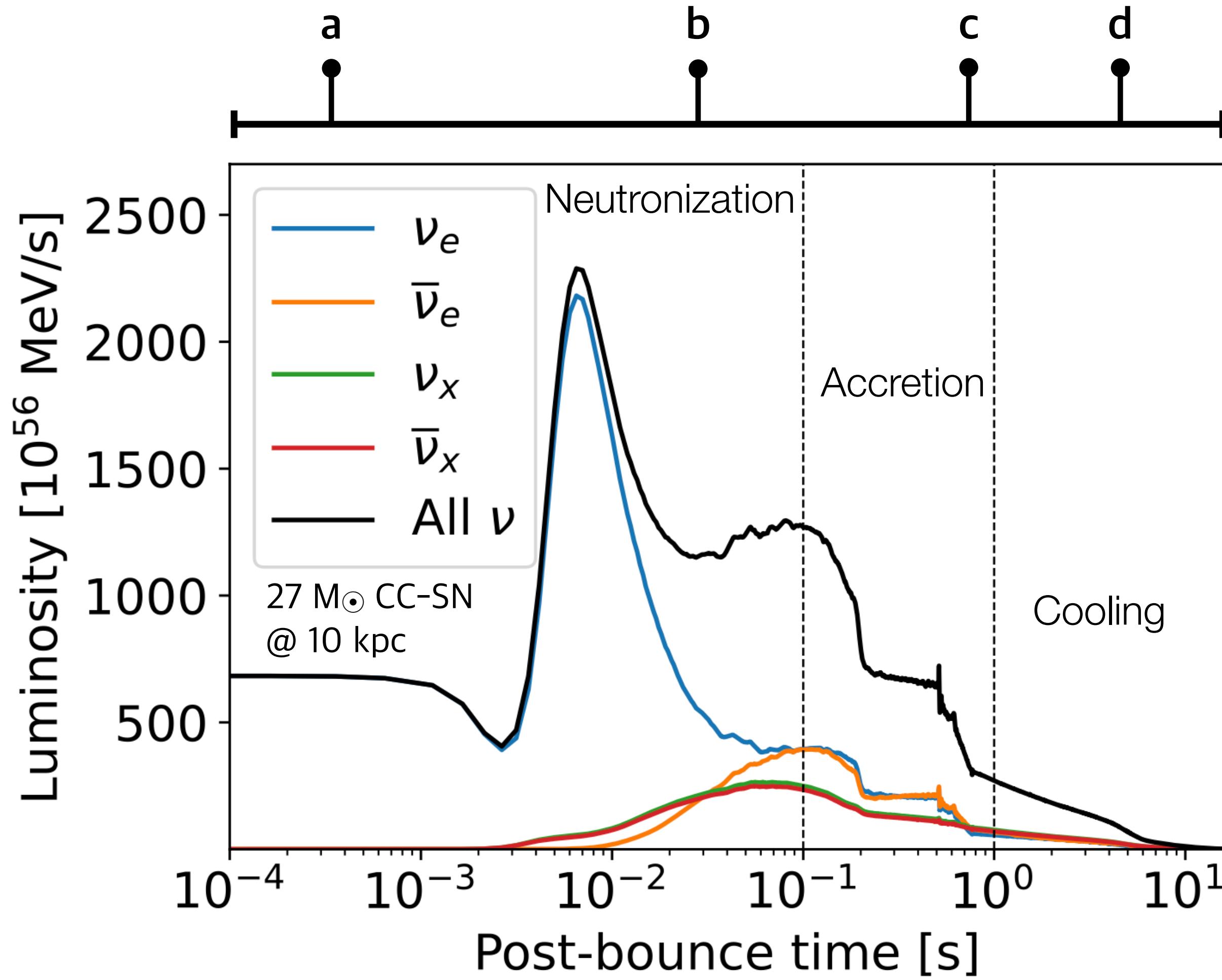
NEUTRINOS DRIVE THE FIREWORK



Wikipedia - Supernova

DETAILS OF A SN NEUTRINO SIGNAL

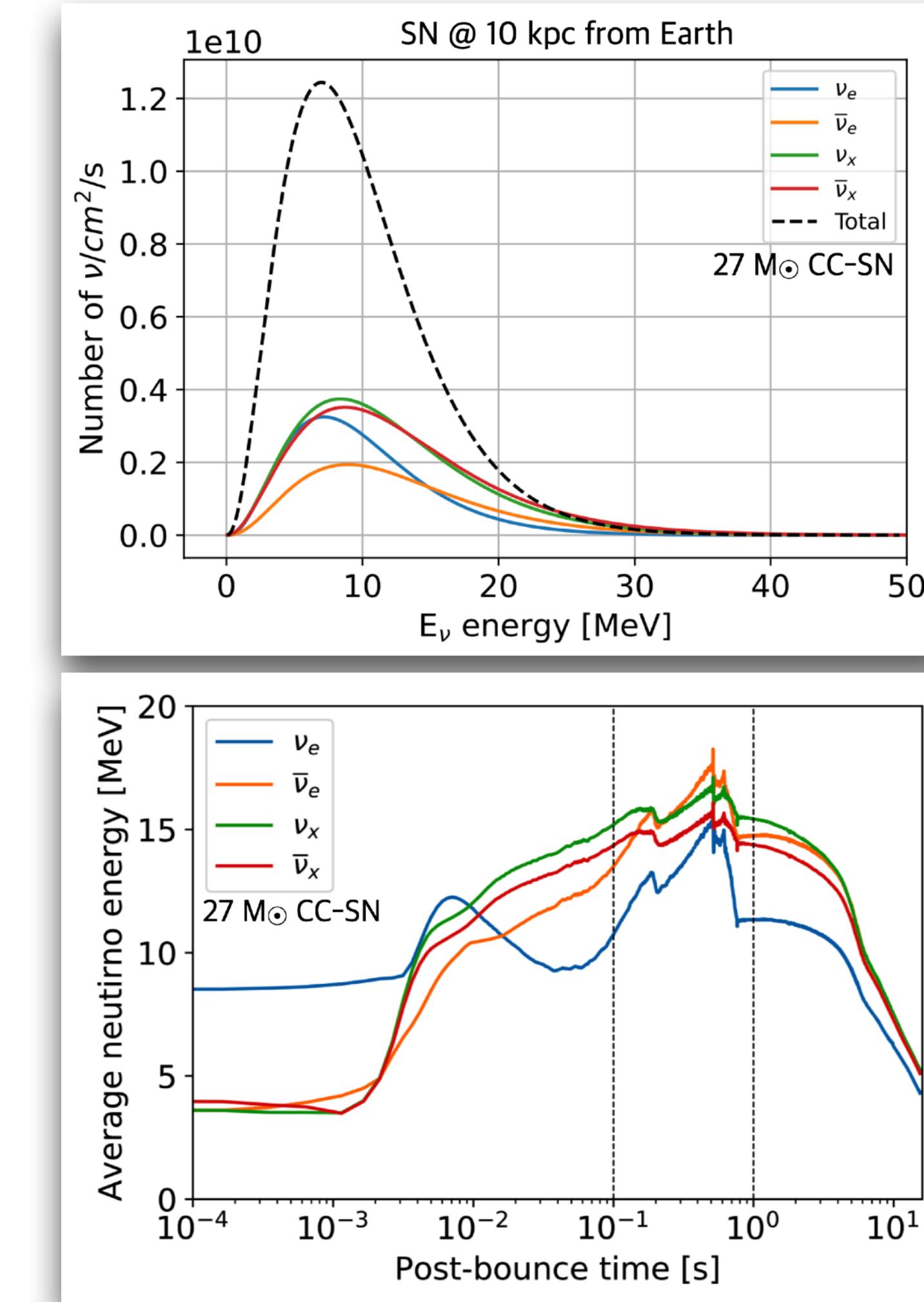
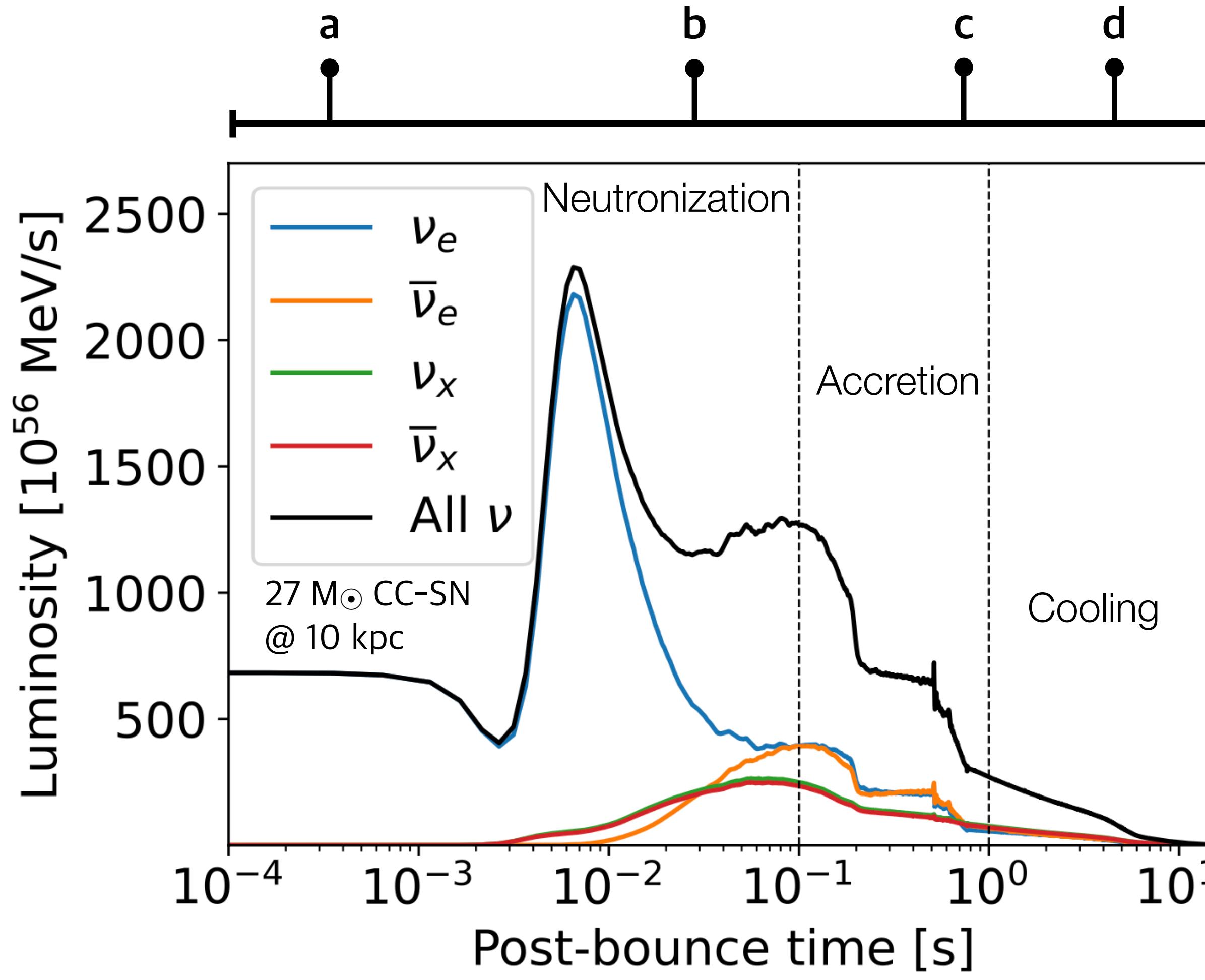
ALL FLAVORS EMISSION



→ Which flavor should we look at ?

DETAILS OF A SN NEUTRINO SIGNAL

ALL FLAVORS EMISSION



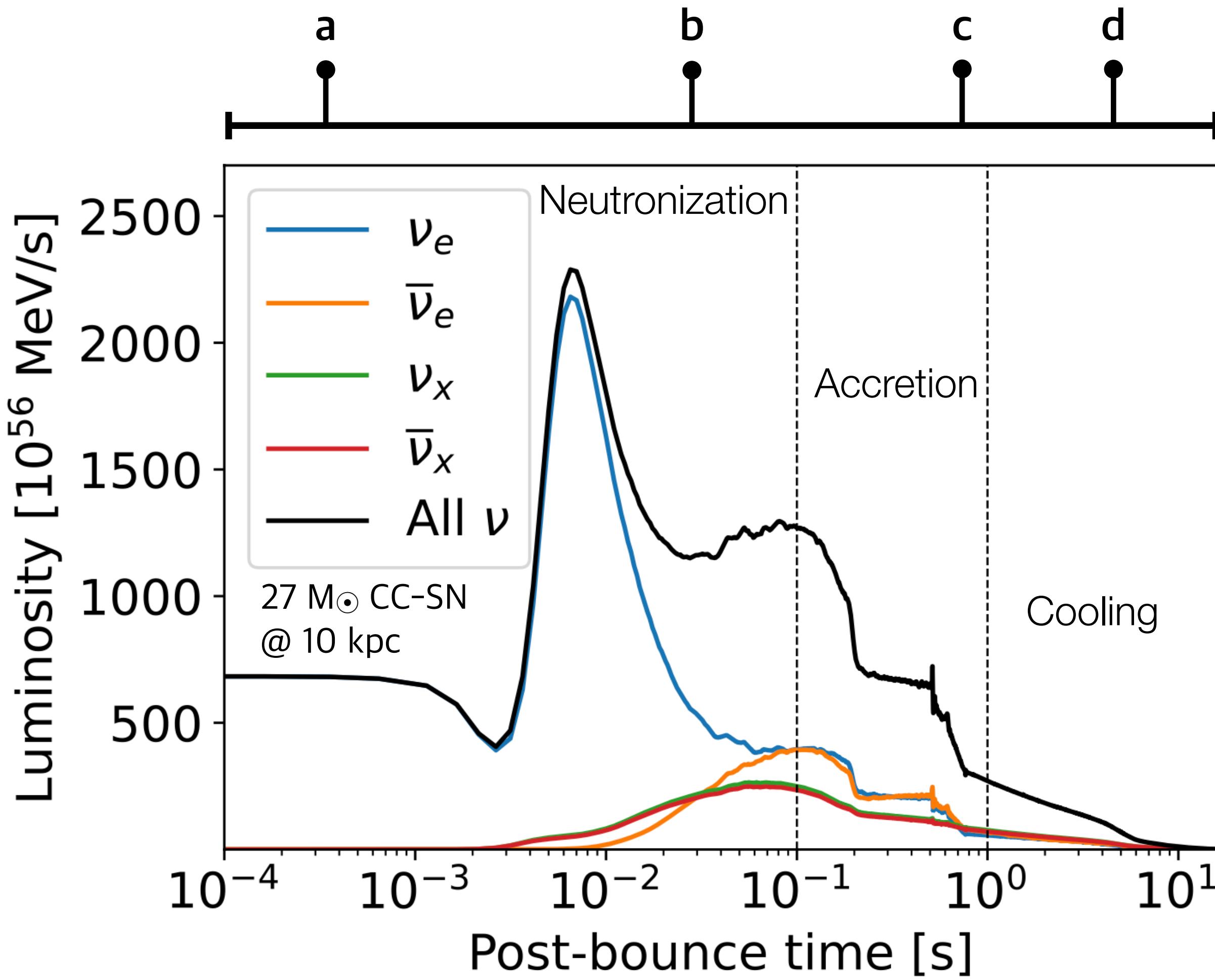
ν_x is the most intense flavor

ν_x is the most energetic flavor

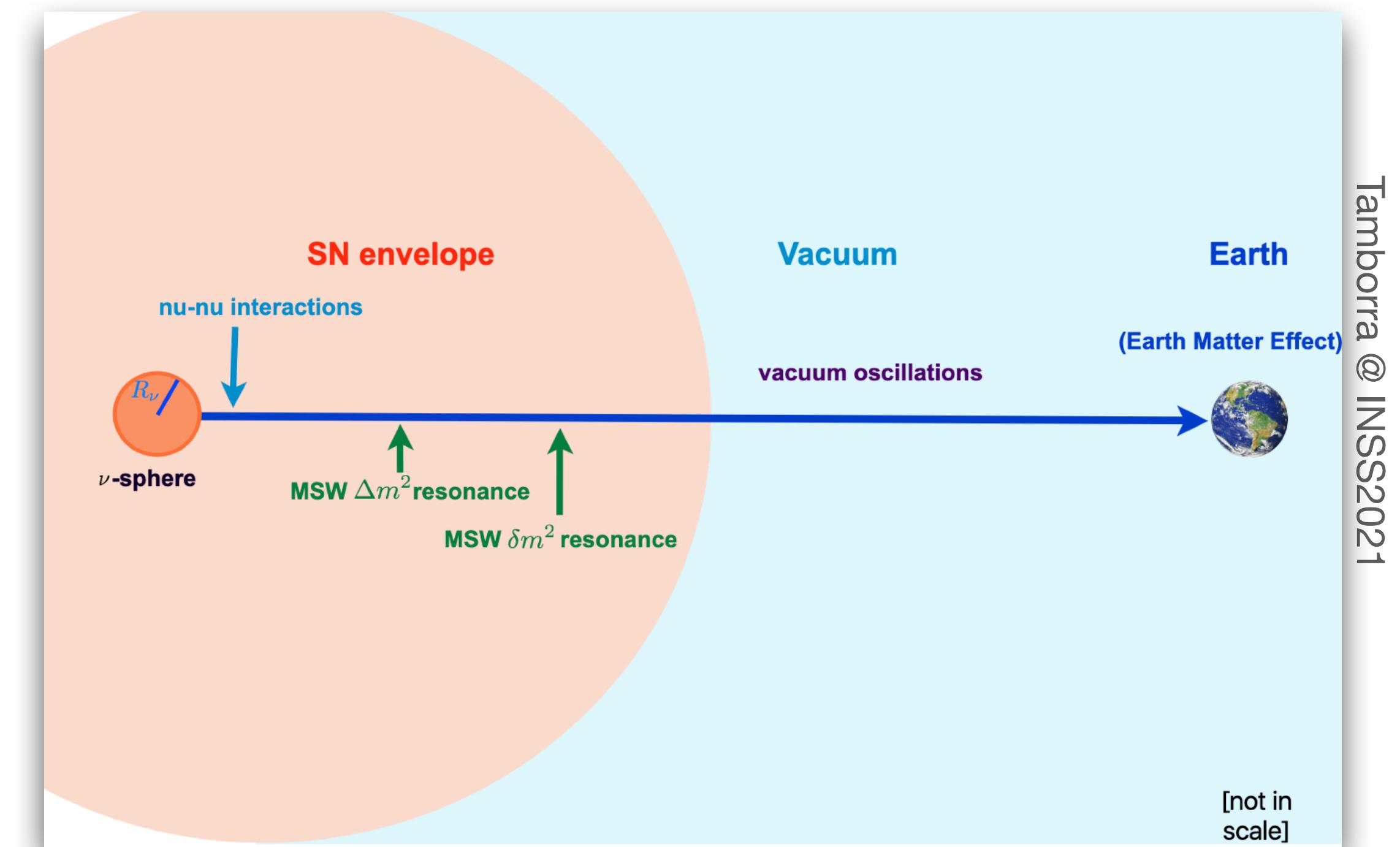
Sensitive detection channel for ν_x is needed

DETAILS OF A SN NEUTRINO SIGNAL

WE KNOW LITTLE ABOUT ν OSCILLATION INSIDE SNE



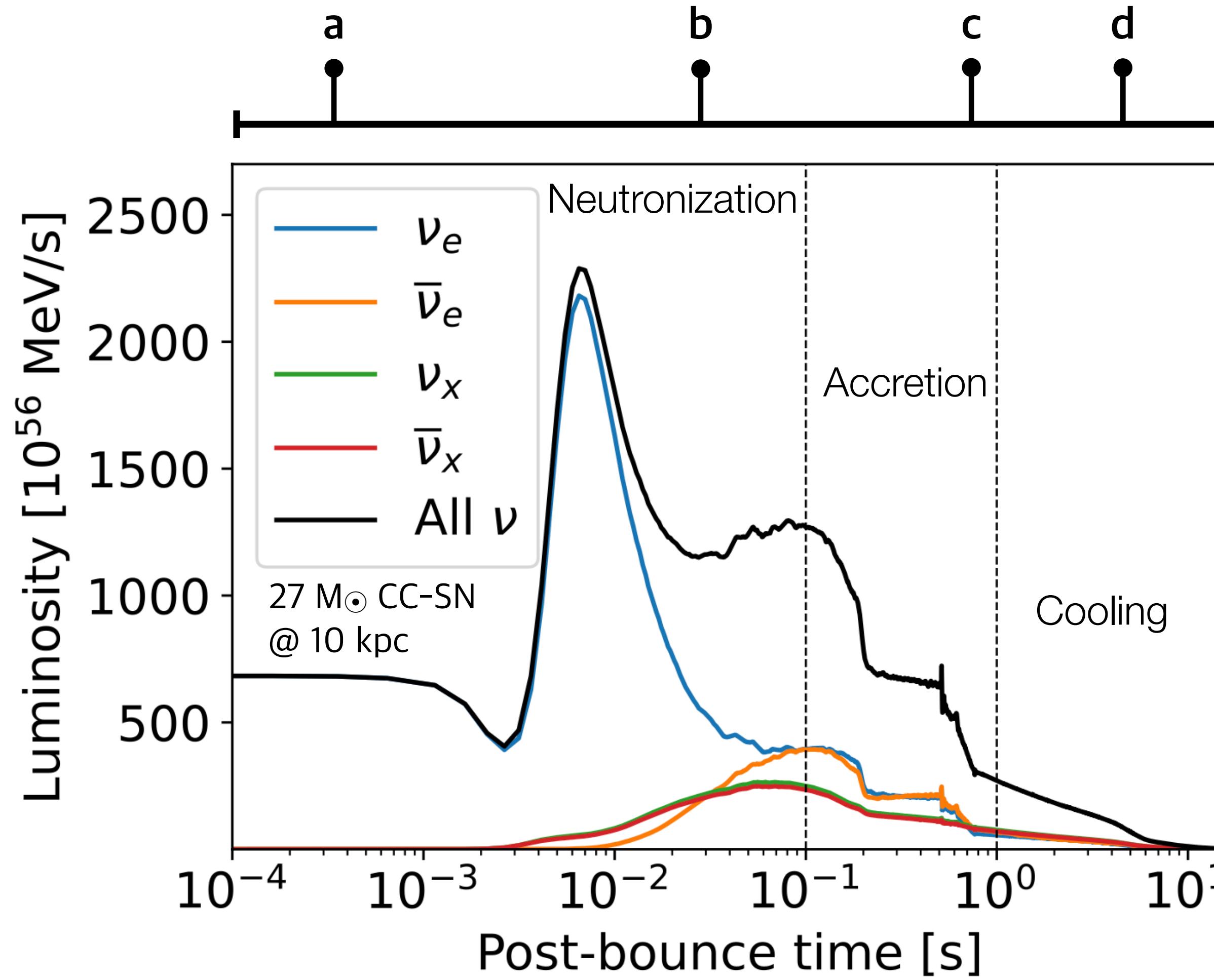
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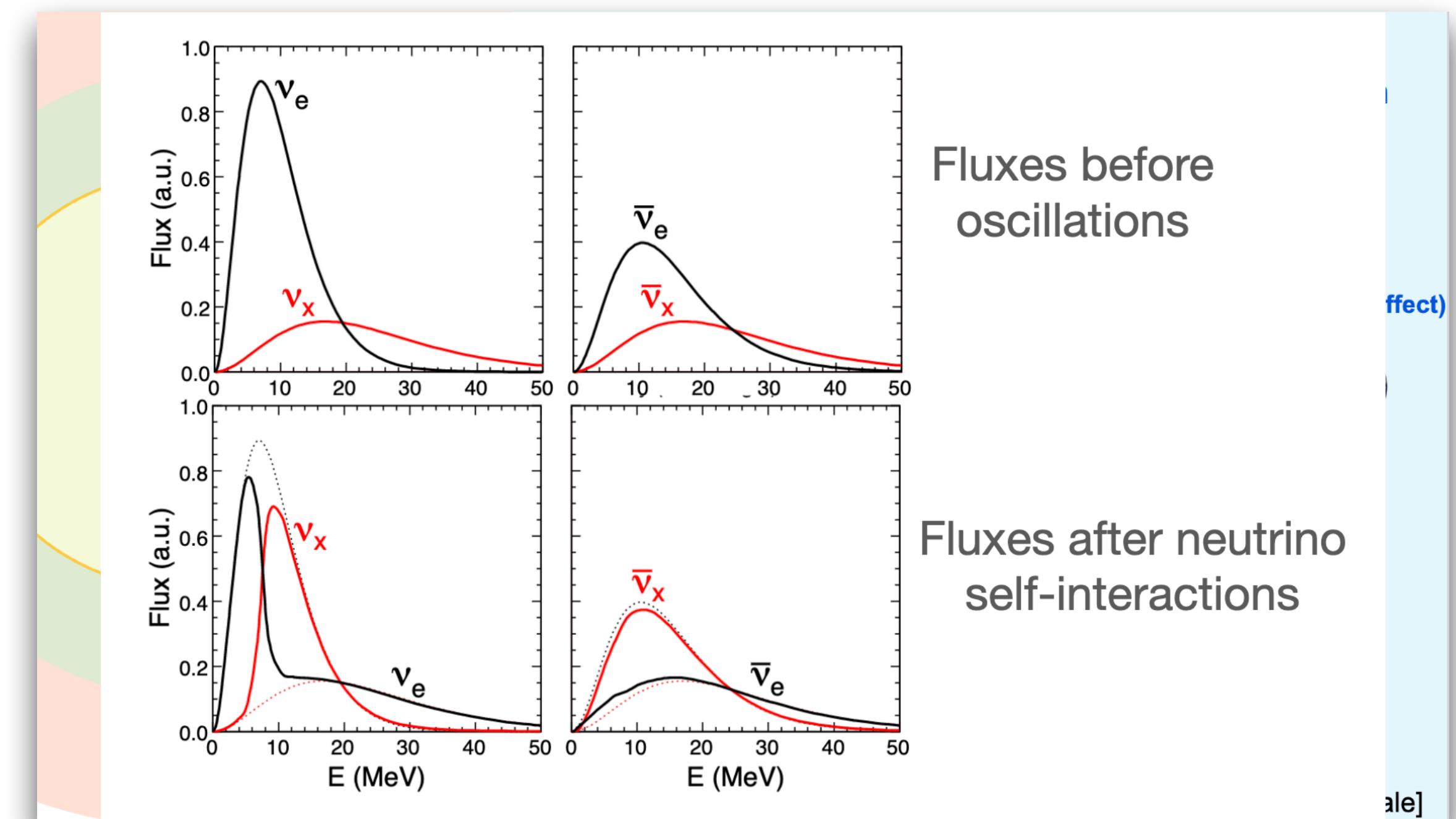
Nota Bene: neutrino flavor oscillations in the stellar envelope are not included

DETAILS OF A SN NEUTRINO SIGNAL

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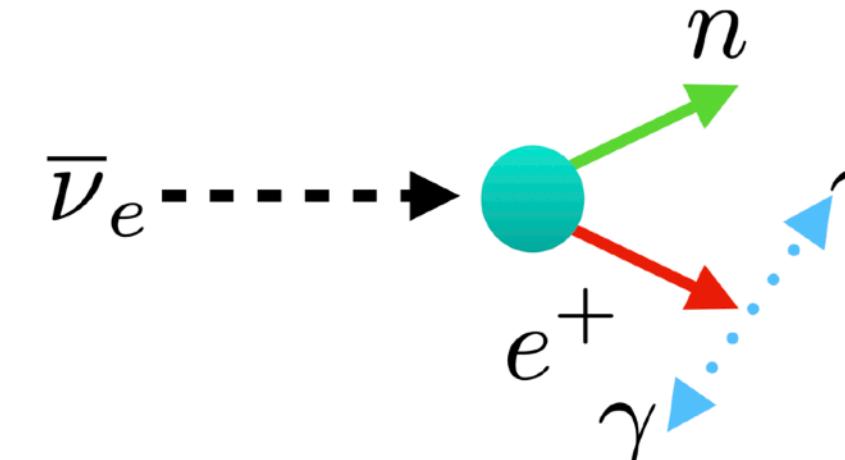
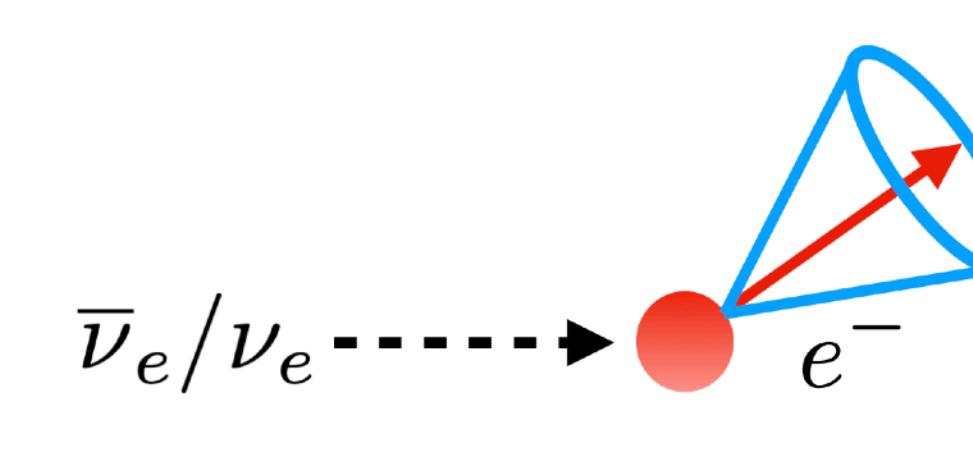
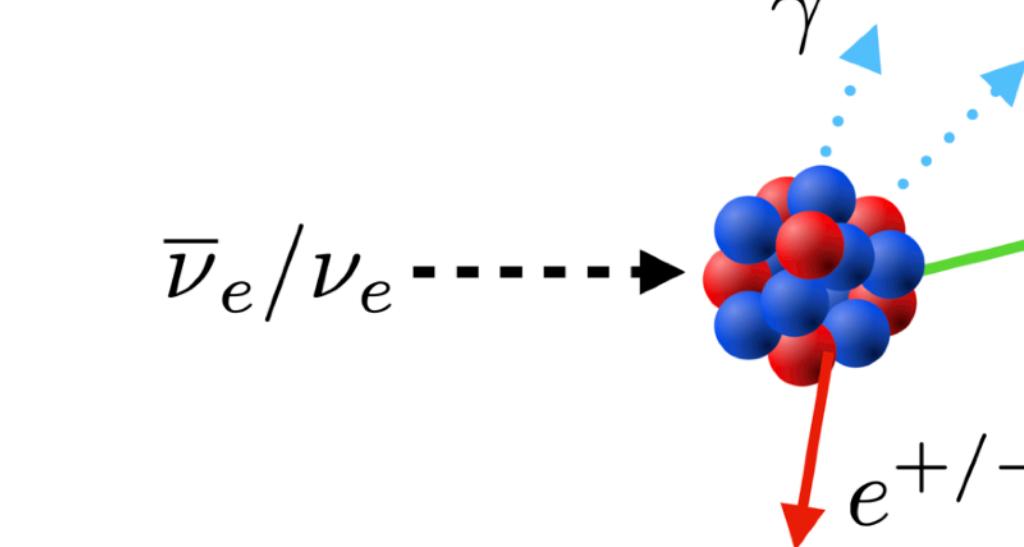
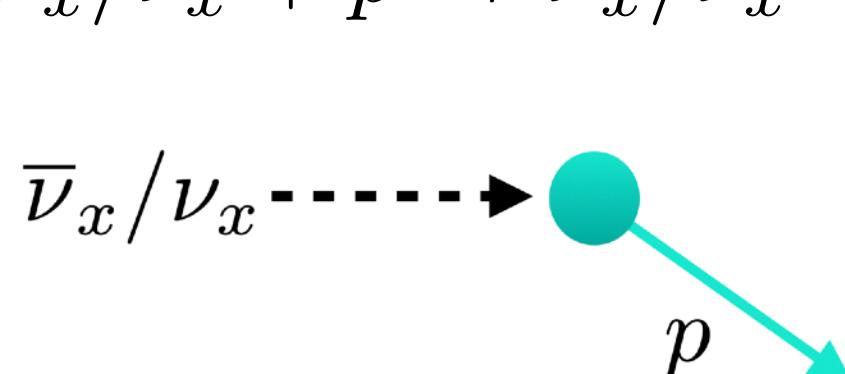
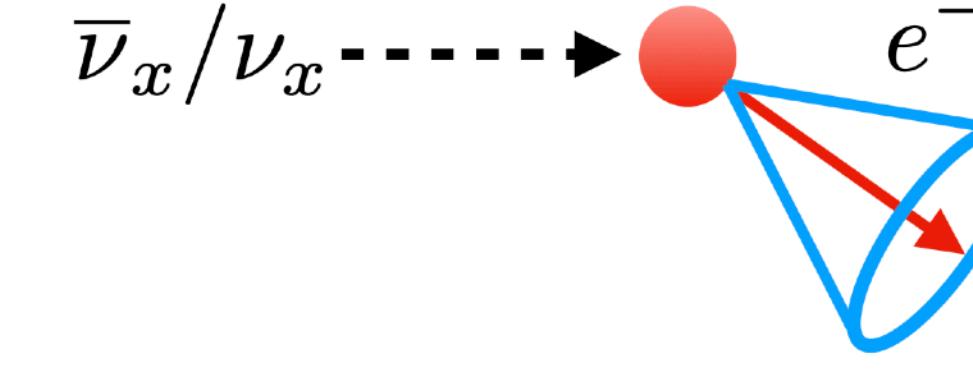
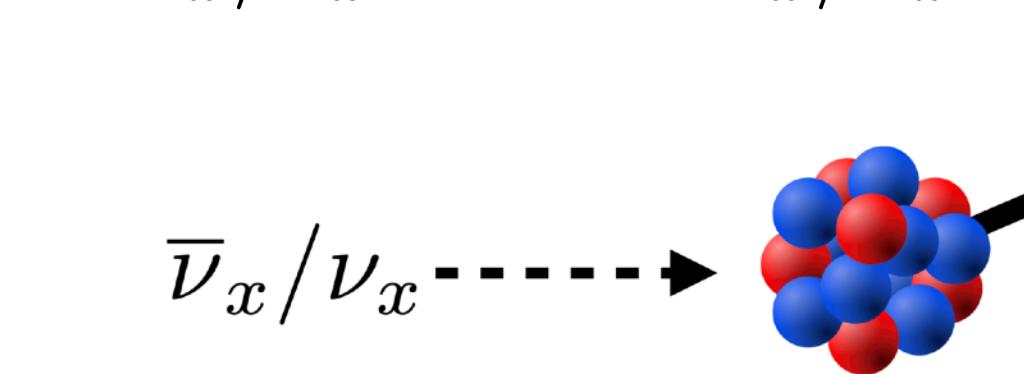


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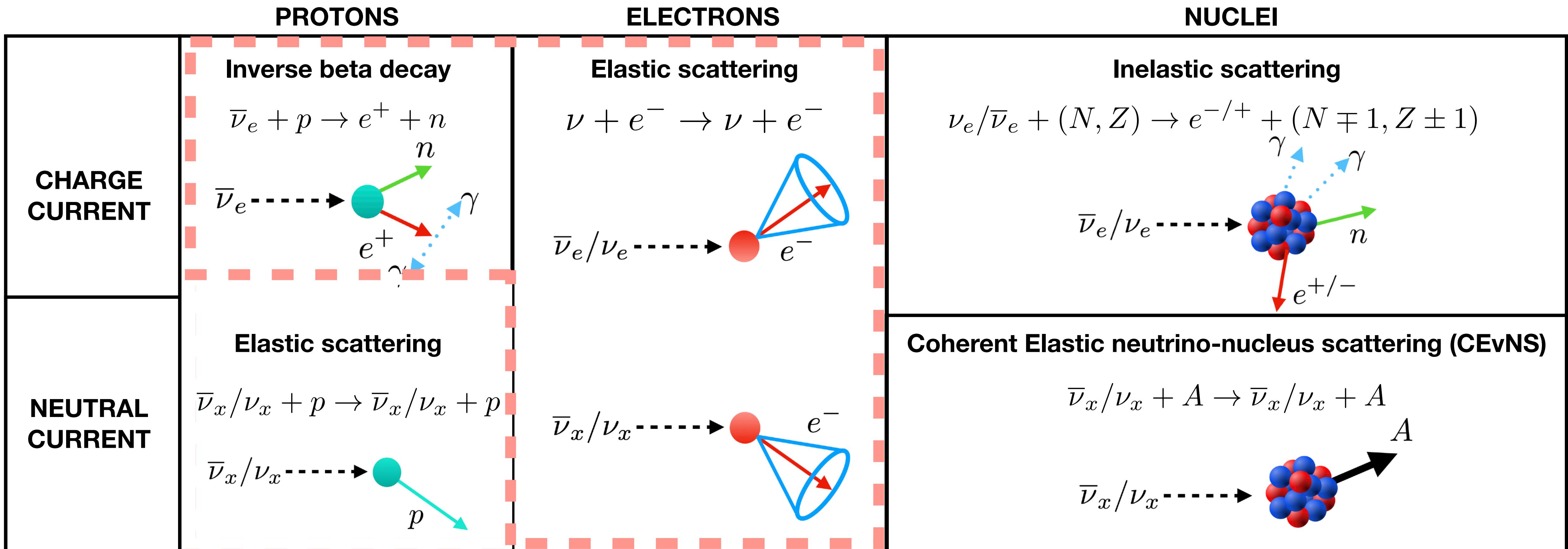


Spectral swap!

HOW DO WE DETECT SN NEUTRINOS?

	PROTONS	ELECTRONS	NUCLEI
CHARGE CURRENT	Inverse beta decay $\bar{\nu}_e + p \rightarrow e^+ + n$ 	Elastic scattering $\nu + e^- \rightarrow \nu + e^-$ 	Inelastic scattering $\nu_e/\bar{\nu}_e + (N, Z) \rightarrow e^{-/+} + (N \mp 1, Z \pm 1)$ 
NEUTRAL CURRENT	Elastic scattering $\bar{\nu}_x/\nu_x + p \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_x/\nu_x + p$ 	$\bar{\nu}_x/\nu_x \rightarrow e^-$ 	Coherent Elastic neutrino-nucleus scattering (CEvNS) $\bar{\nu}_x/\nu_x + A \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_x/\nu_x + A$ 

HOW DO WE DETECT SN NEUTRINOS?



From 1987 to nowadays

HOW DO WE DETECT SLOW NEUTRINOS?



IceCUBE

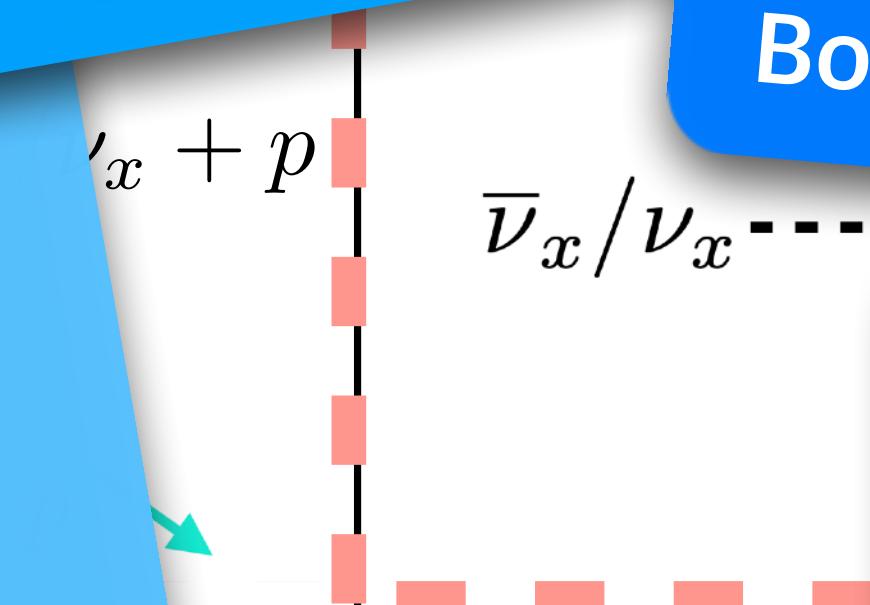
Chn: IBD

ν : anti- ν_e

Mass: 1 Mton

SN Distance: <60 kpc

Bonus: Mass & timing



1987 to nowad

KM3NeT

Chn: IBD

ν : anti- ν_e

Mass: 1-7 Mton

SN Distance: <50 kpc

Bonus: Mass & timing

SK-Gd

Chn: IBD

ν : anti- ν_e

Mass: 22 kton

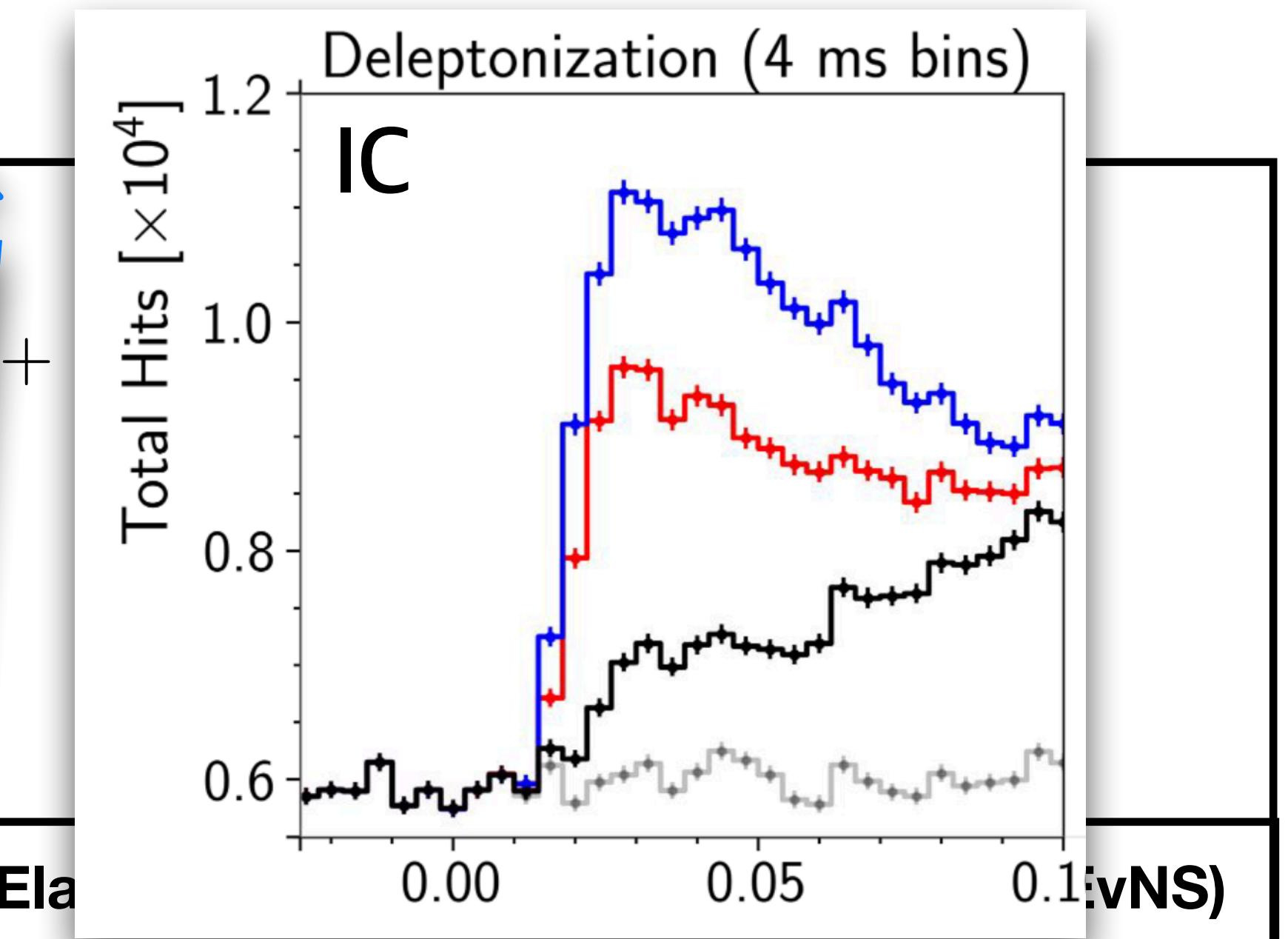
SN Distance: $\gg 60$ kpc

Bonus: Mass & pointing



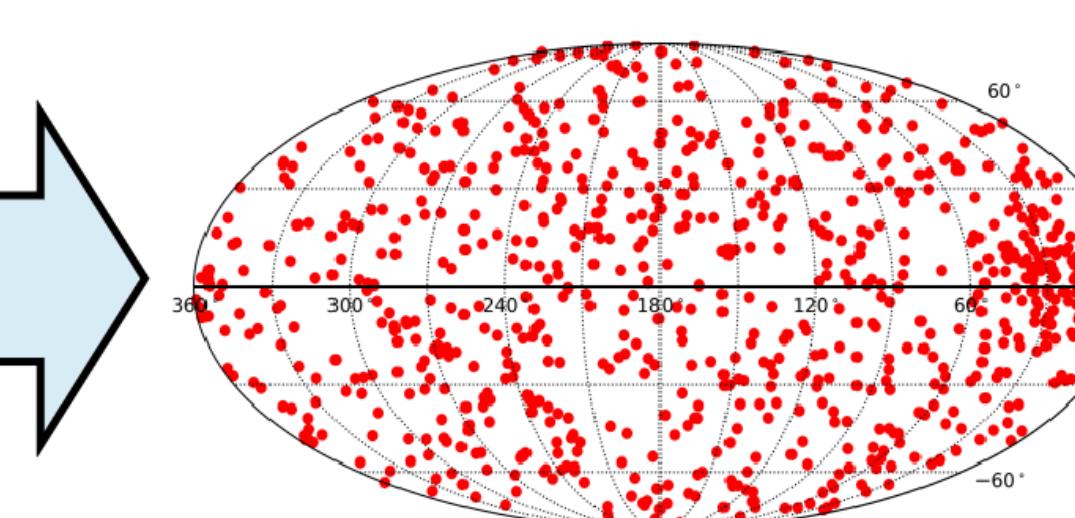
SK

All SN events

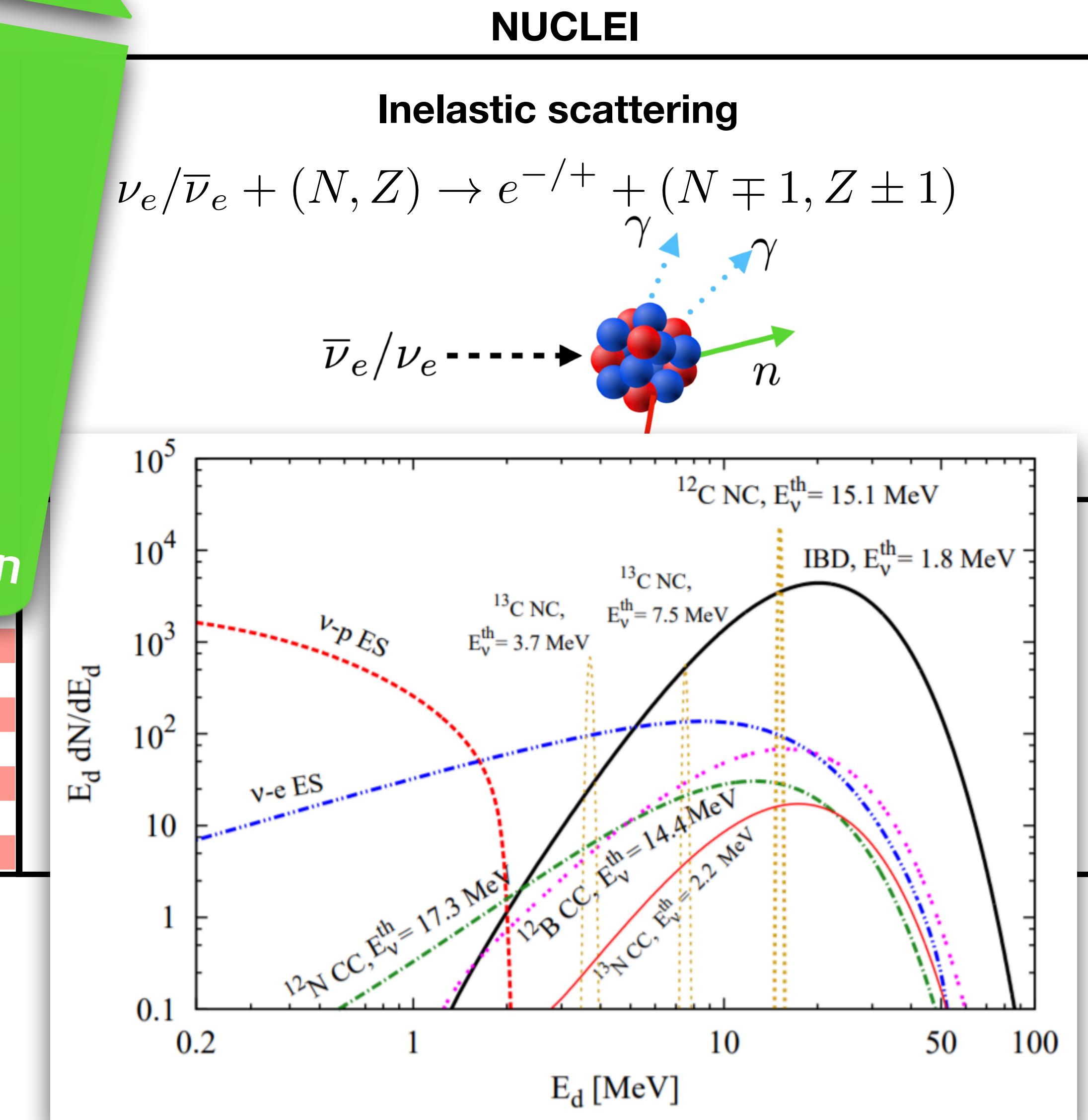
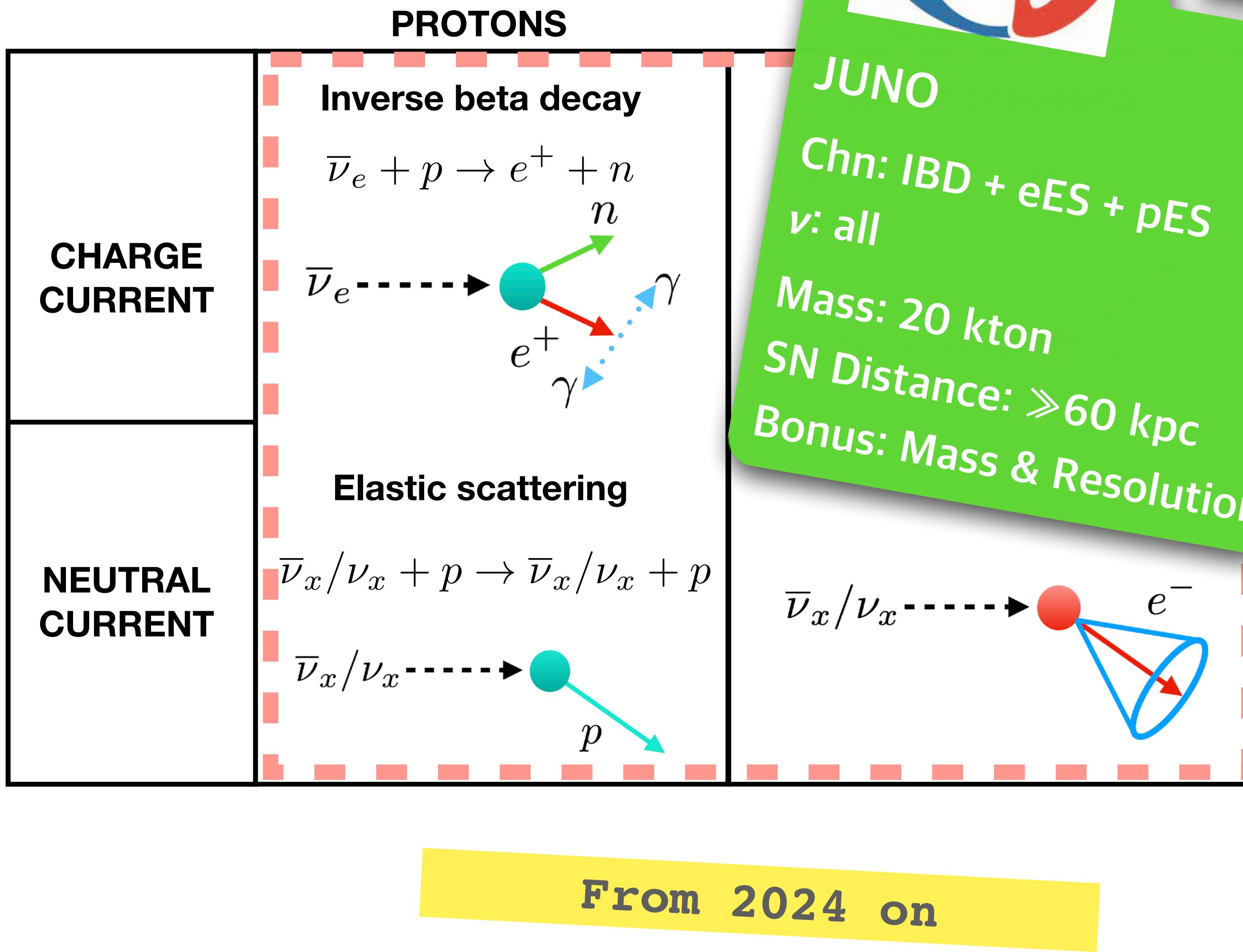


$\bar{\nu}_x/\nu_x + A \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_x/\nu_x + A$

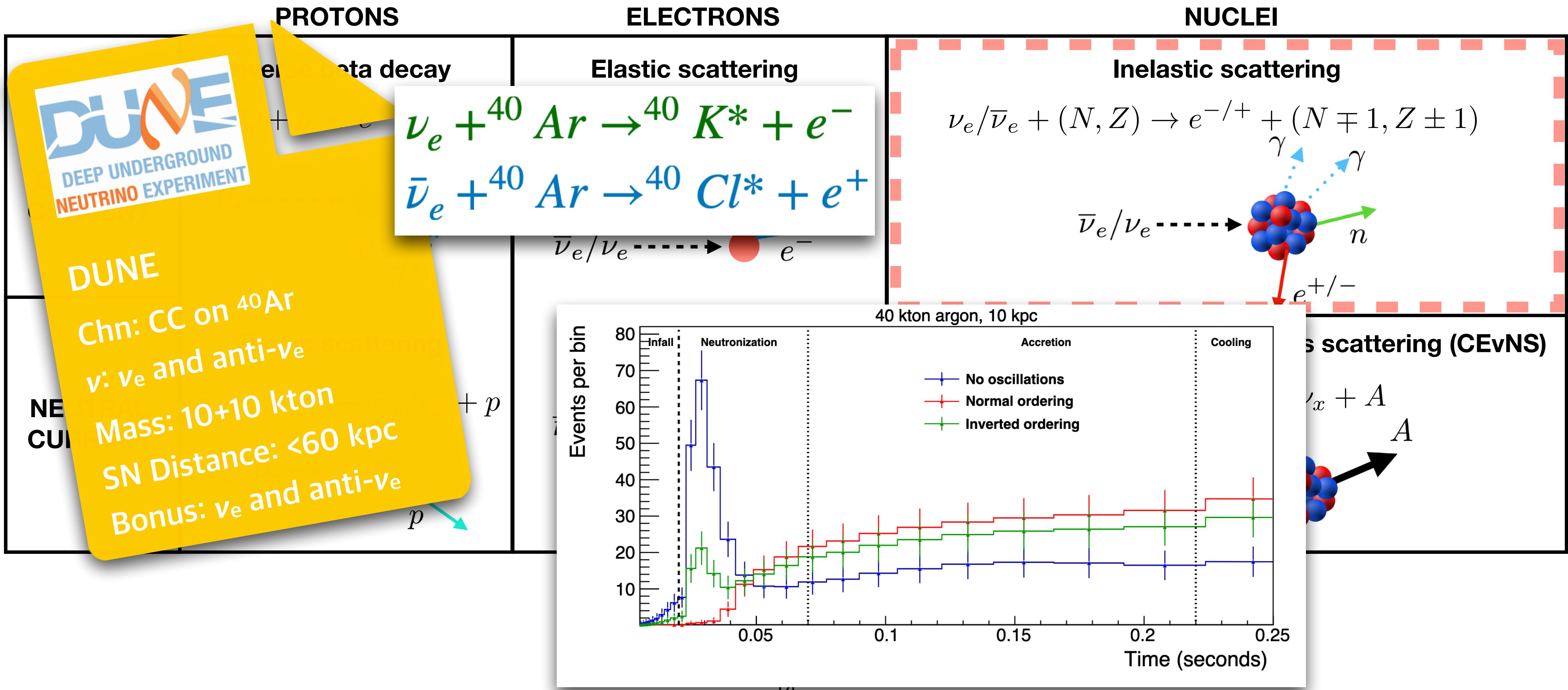
A



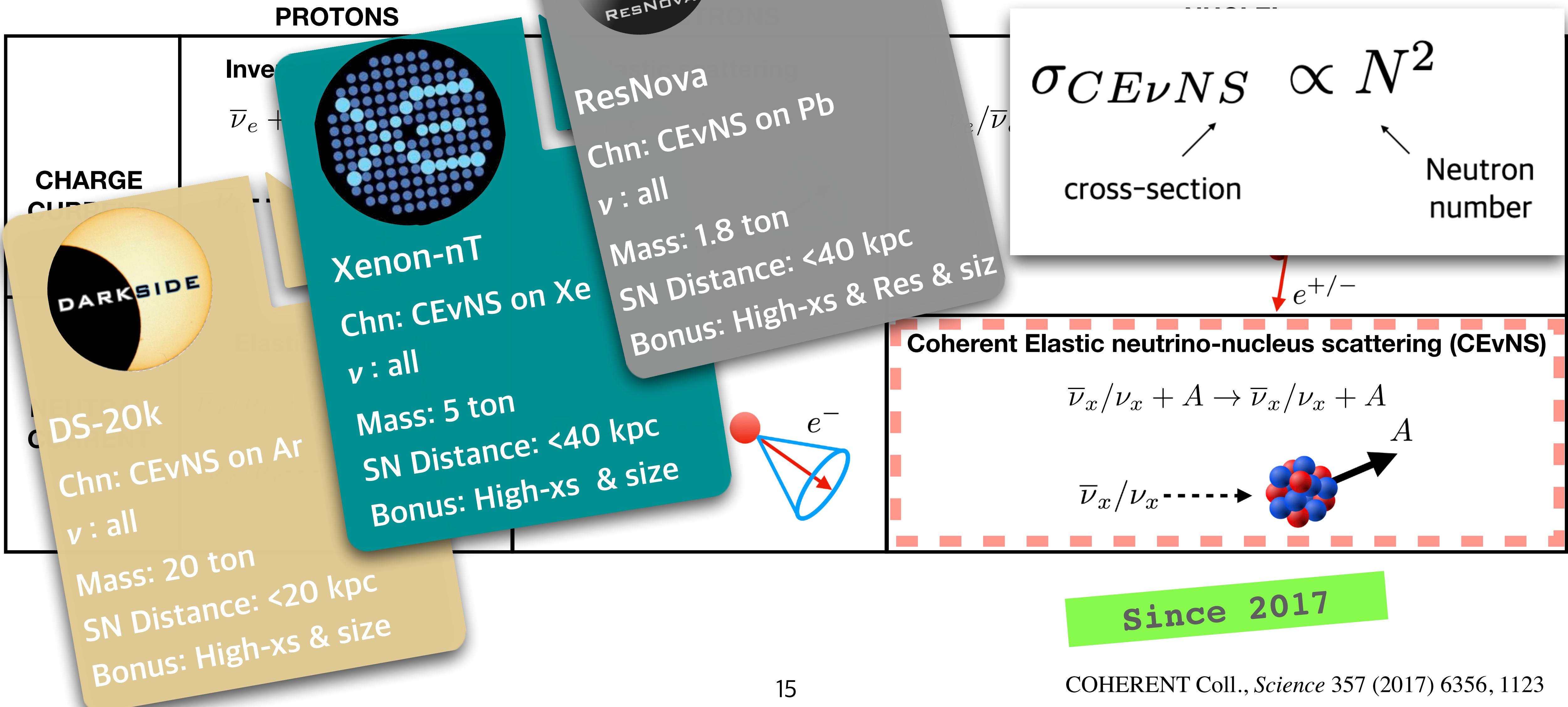
HOW DO WE DETECT NEUTRINOS?



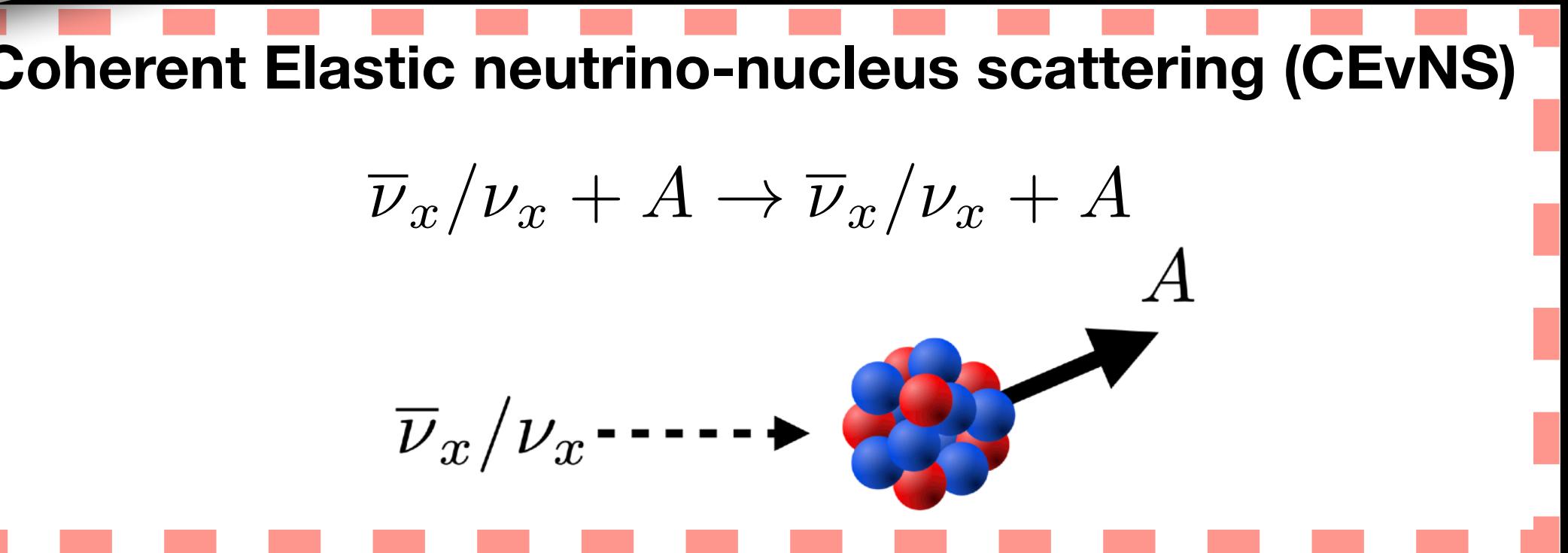
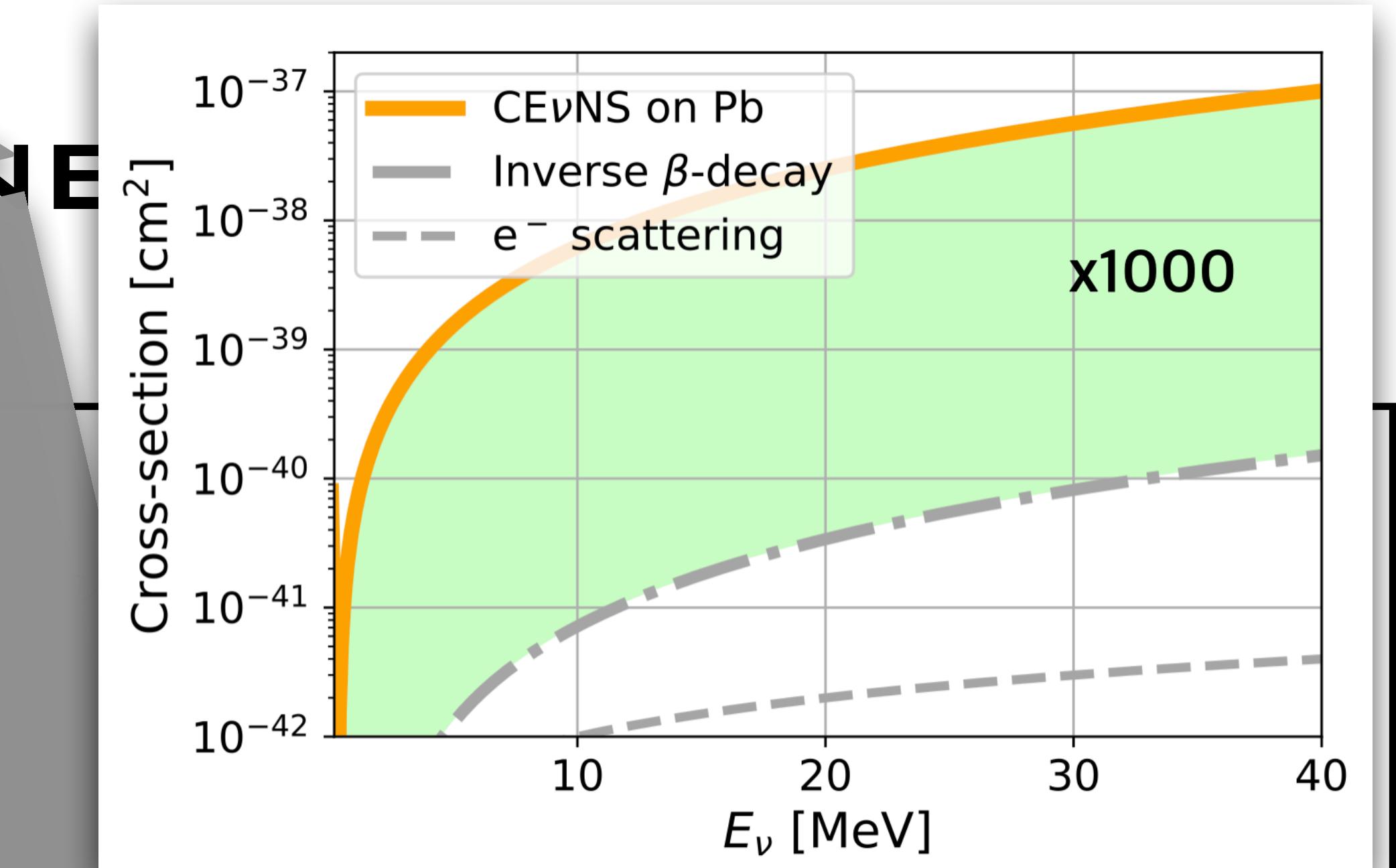
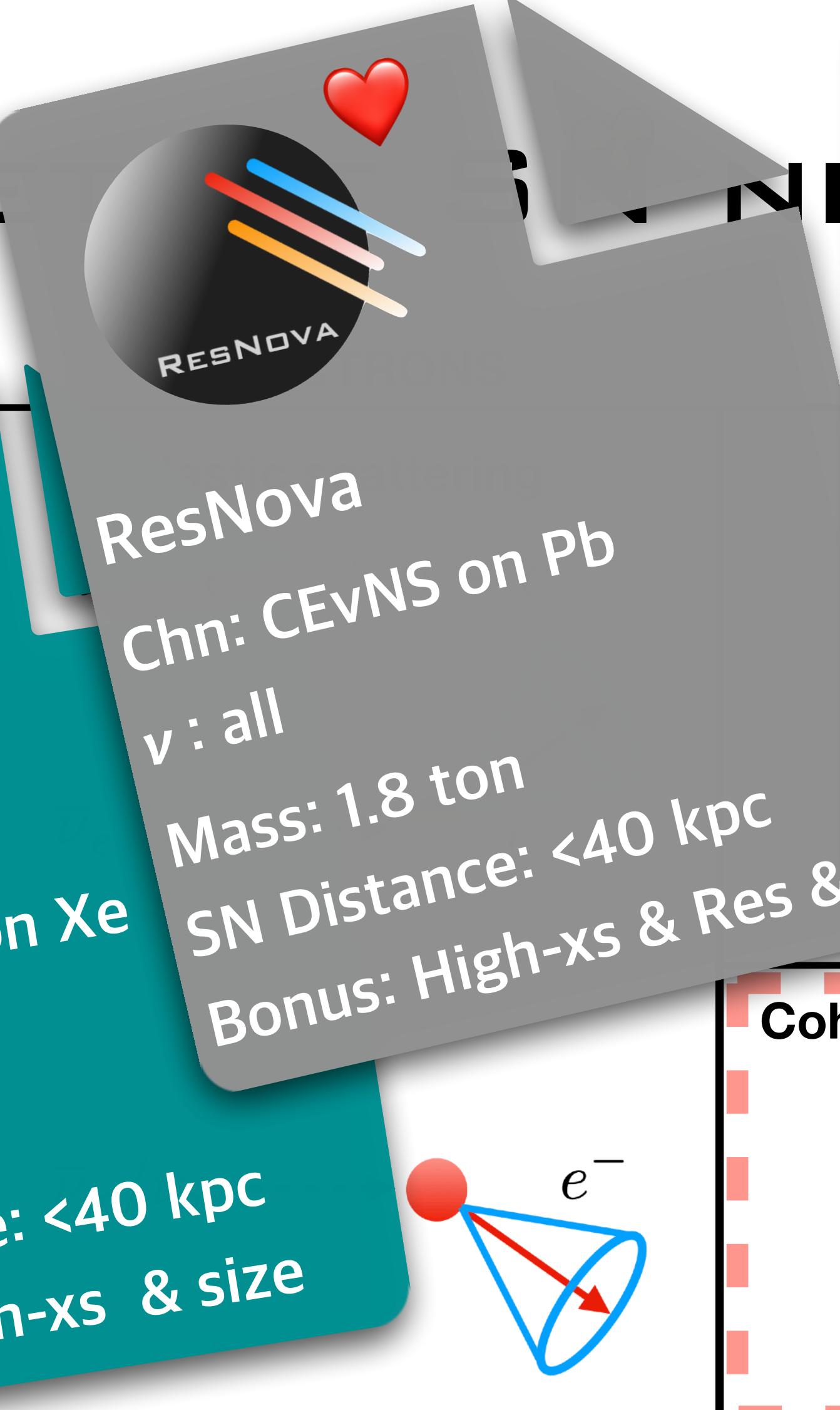
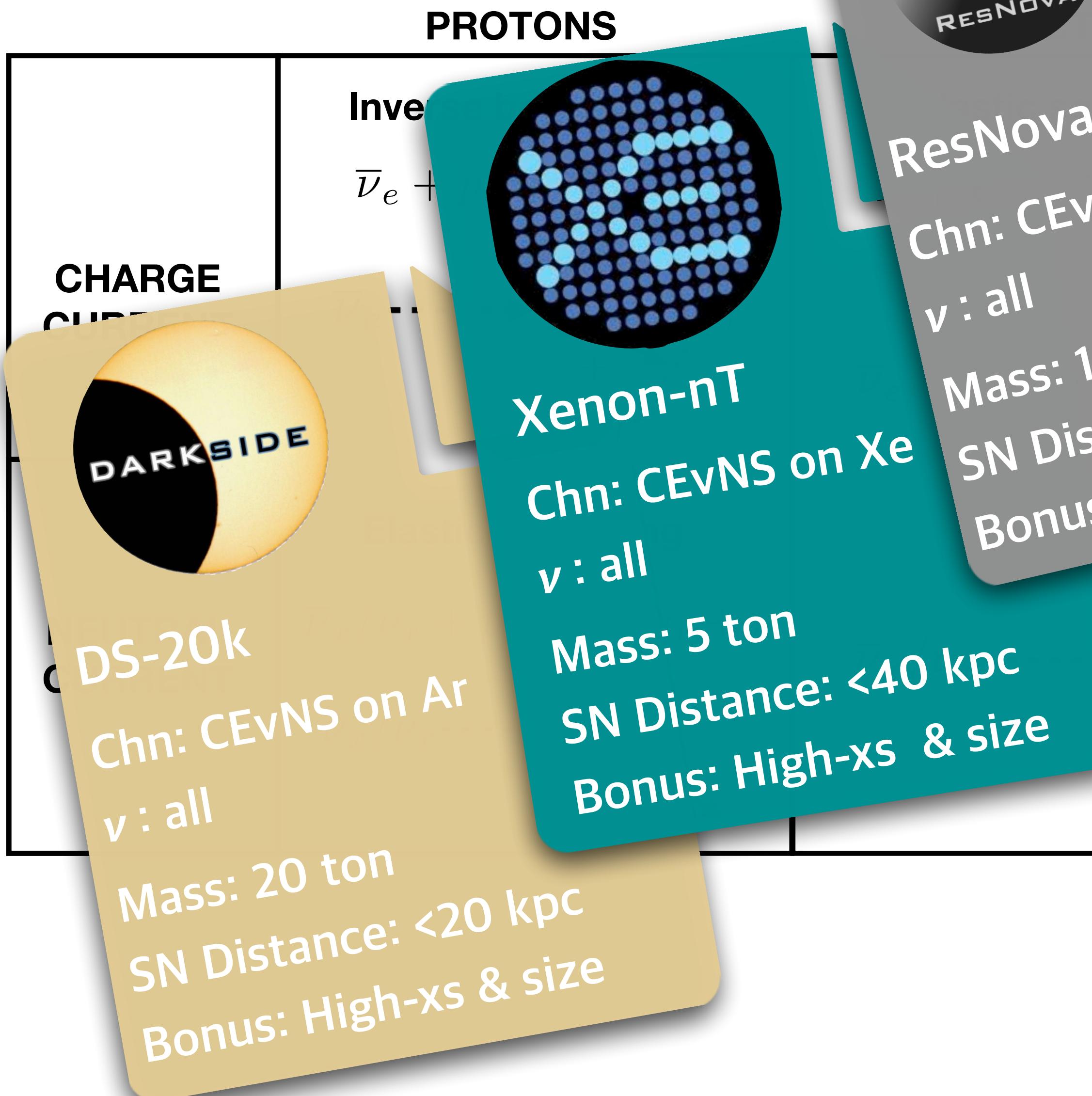
HOW DO WE DETECT SN NEUTRINOS?



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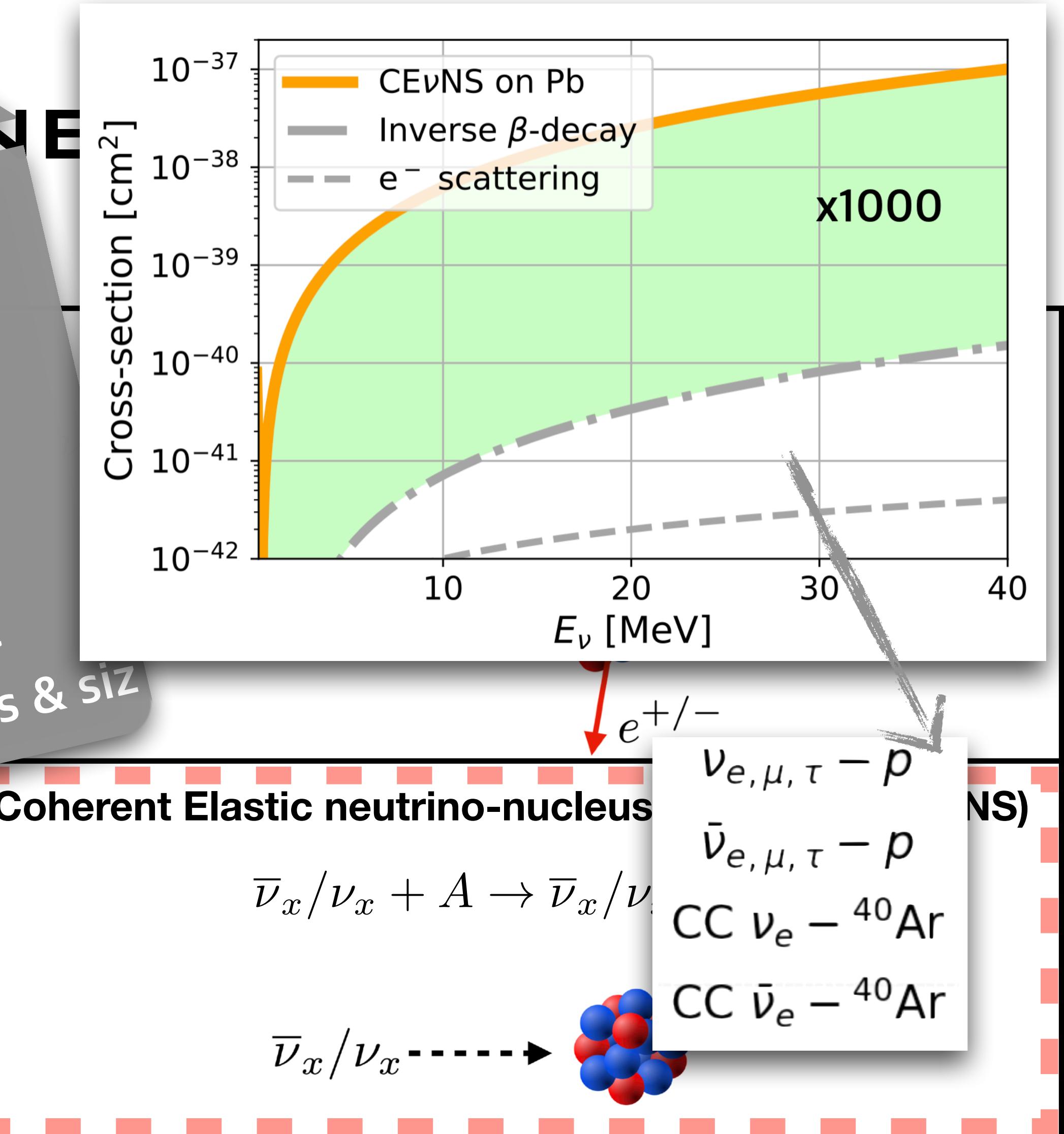
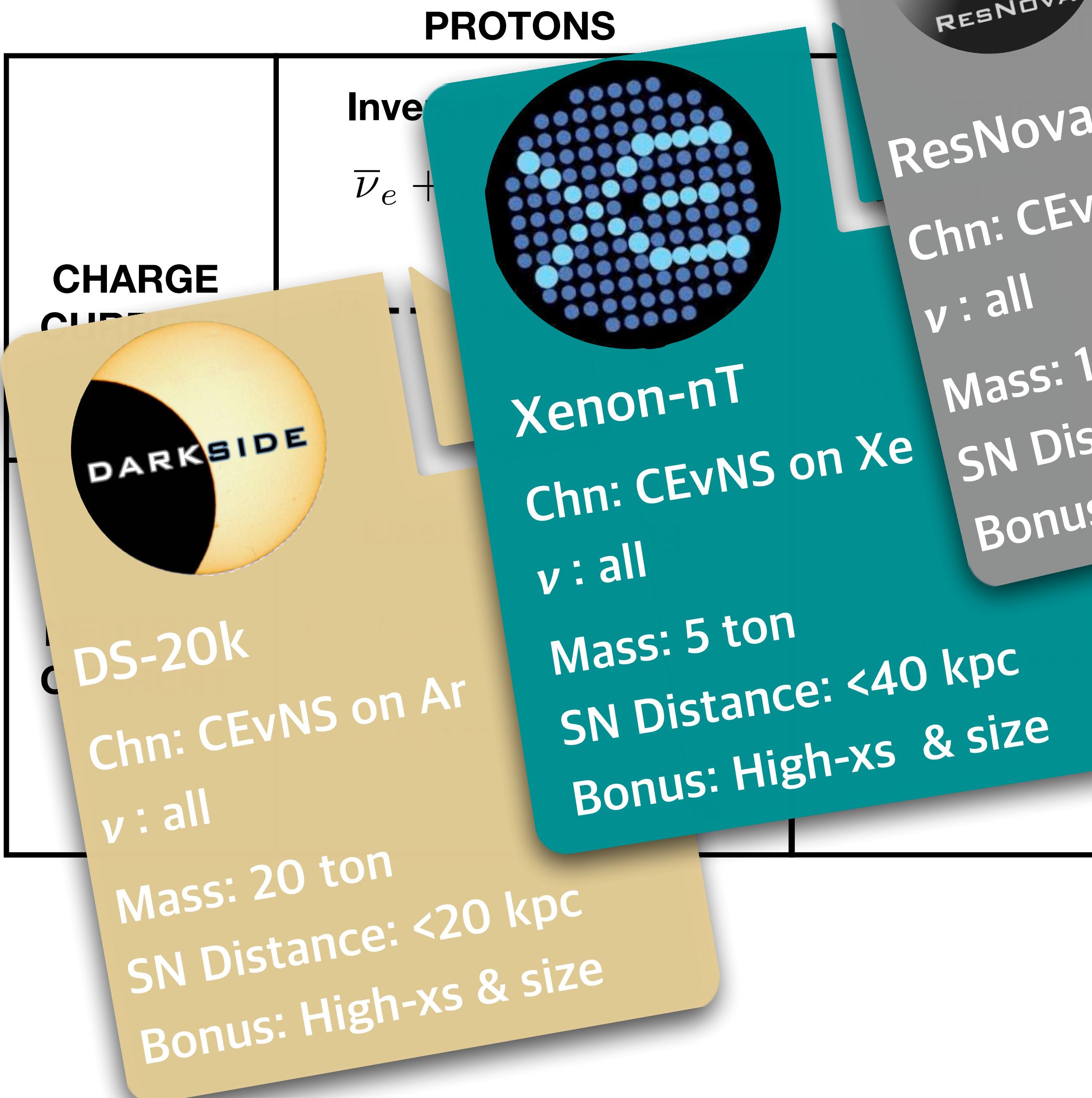


HOW DO WE DETECT NEUTRINOS?



Since 2017

HOW DO WE DETECT NEUTRINOS?



Since 2017

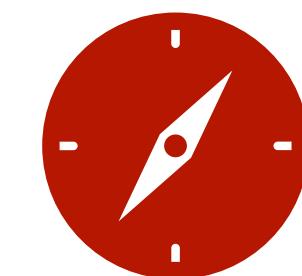
SN AS LABS FOR FUNDAMENTAL PHYSICS

EXTRACTING THE MOST OUT OF A SN

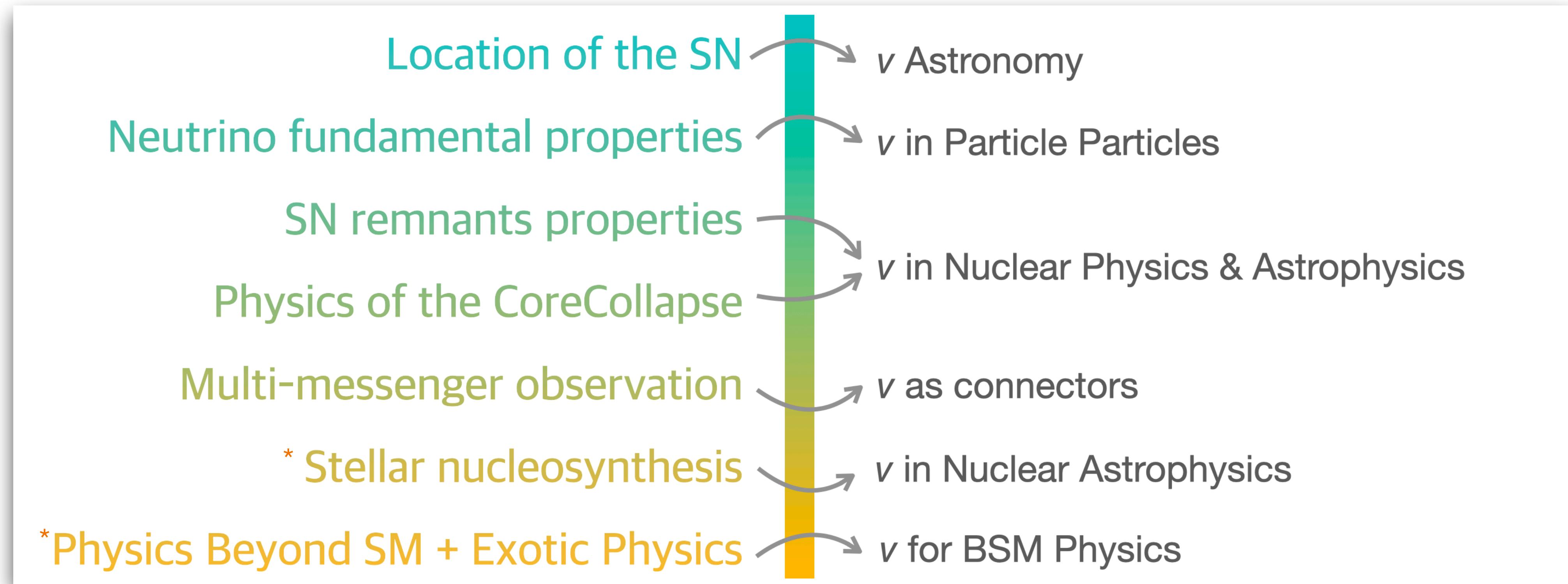
Using the vs:



arrival time



source location



* not covered in this talk

LOCATING THE NEUTRINO SOURCE

WHERE IS THE SN ?

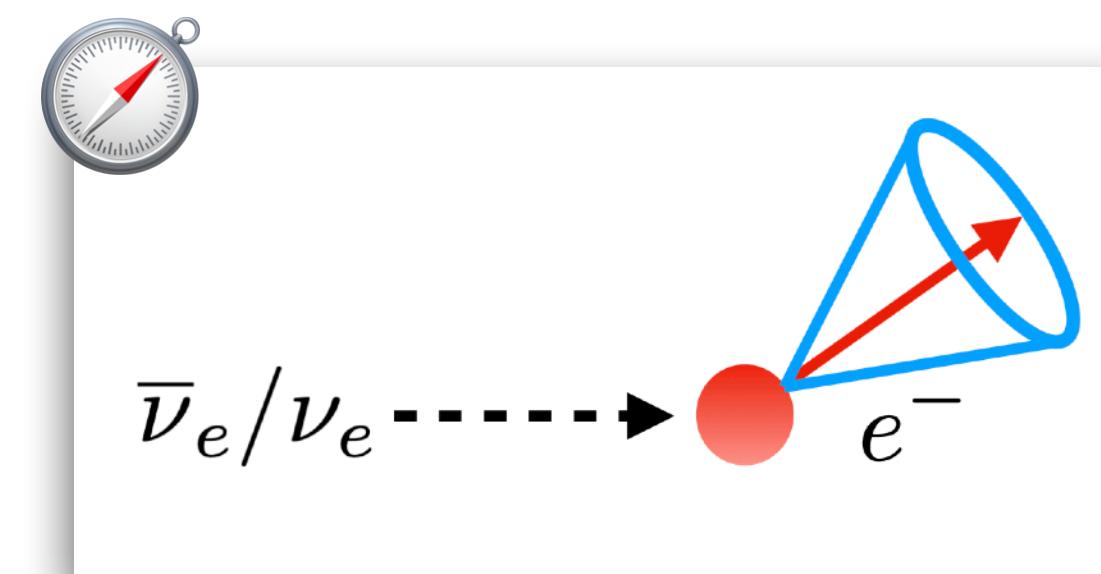


POINTING

WHAT: Anisotropic interactions

How: Detection channels

⇒ SK-Gd, Dune, SNO+

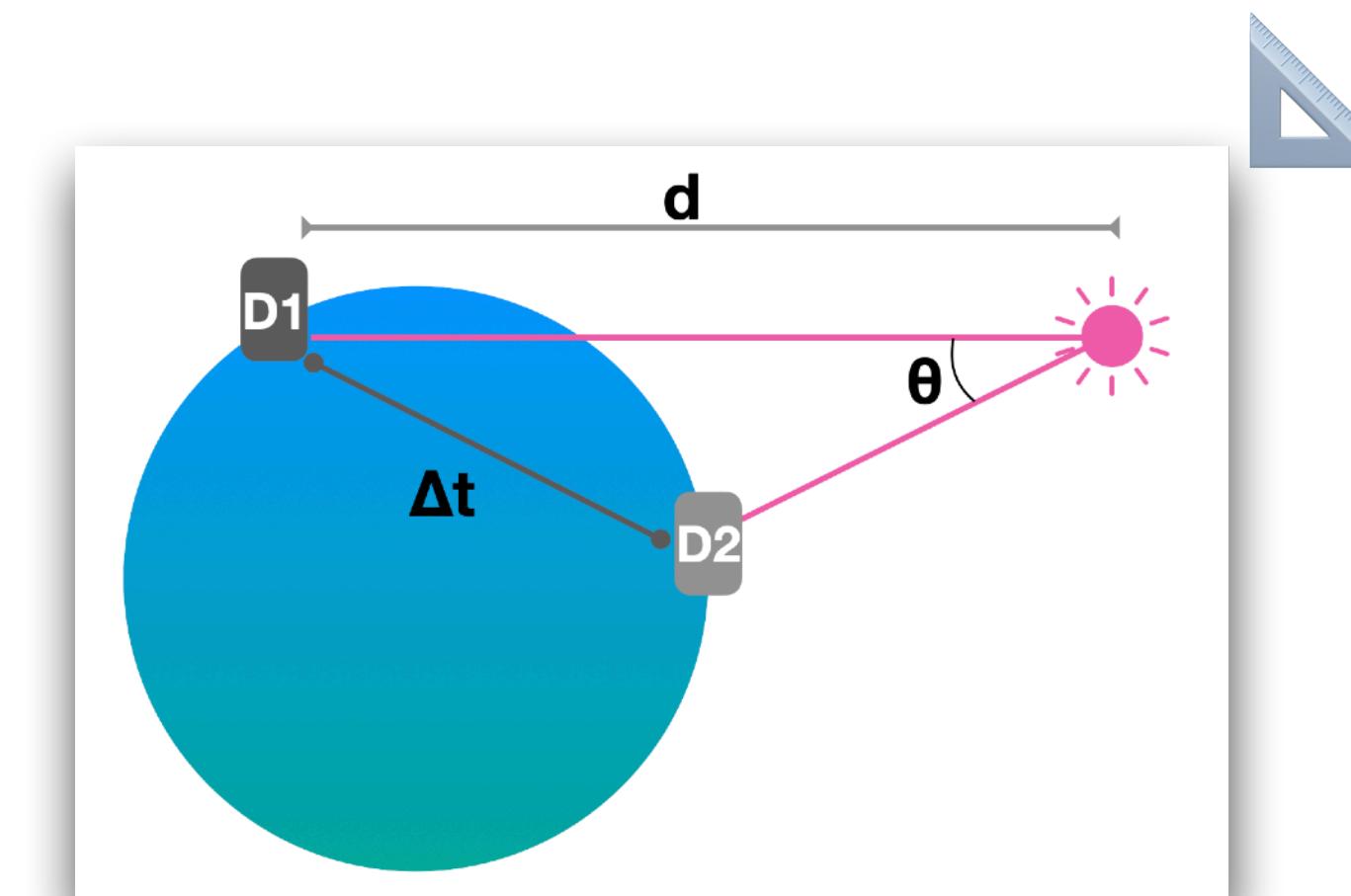


TRIANGULATION

Time delay of neutrino arrival

Large statistics & many detectors

⇒ Juno+SK, Juno+IC, ...



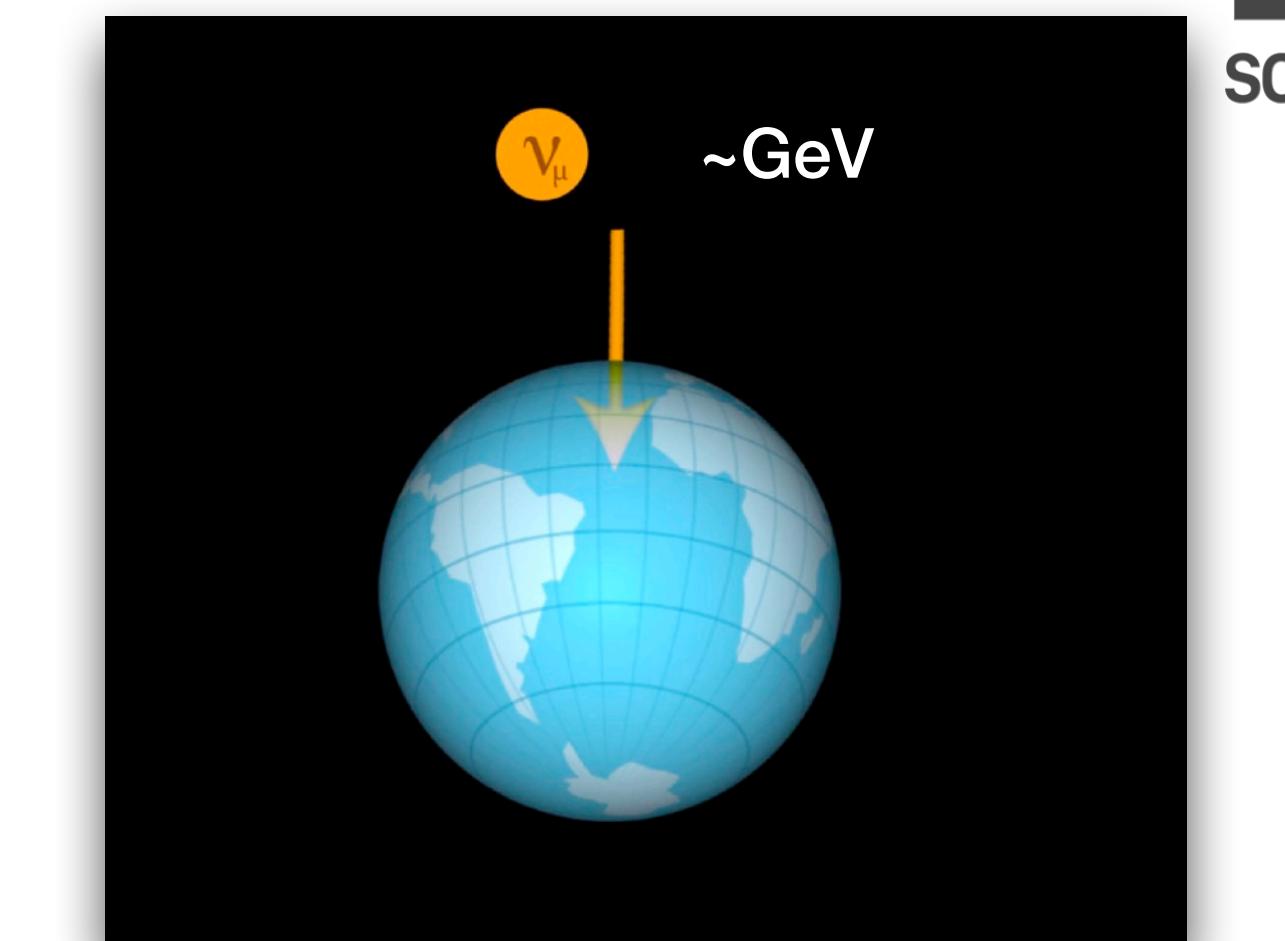
J.F. Beacom et al., Phys.Rev. D 60 (1999) 033007

DIRECTIONALITY

High-Energy neutrino follow up (GeV)

Directional detector

⇒ IC, ...



R. Tomas et al., Phys.Rev. D68 (2003) 093013

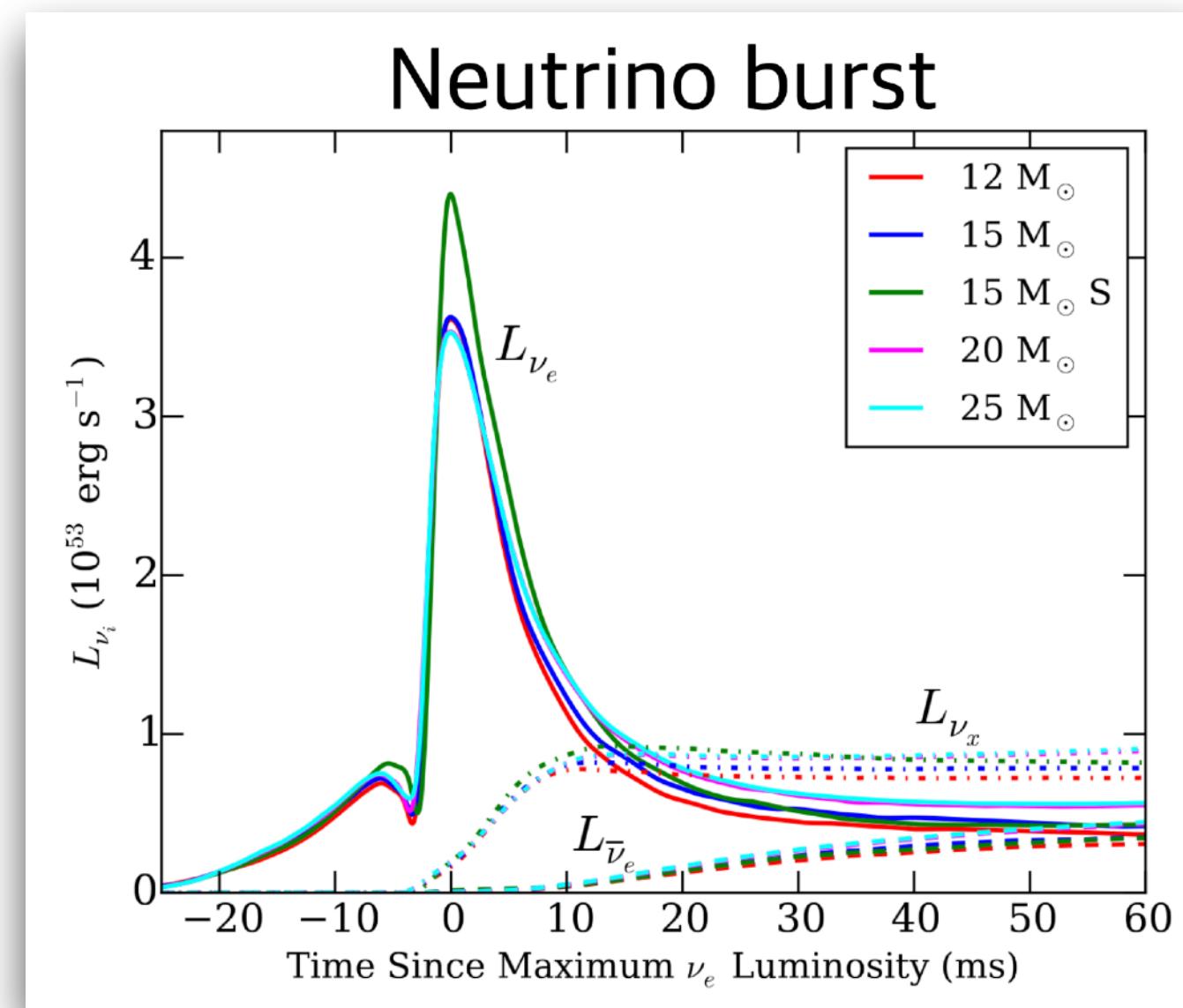
NEUTRINO FUNDAMENTAL PROPERTIES

SNe, UNIQUE NEUTRINO SOURCES

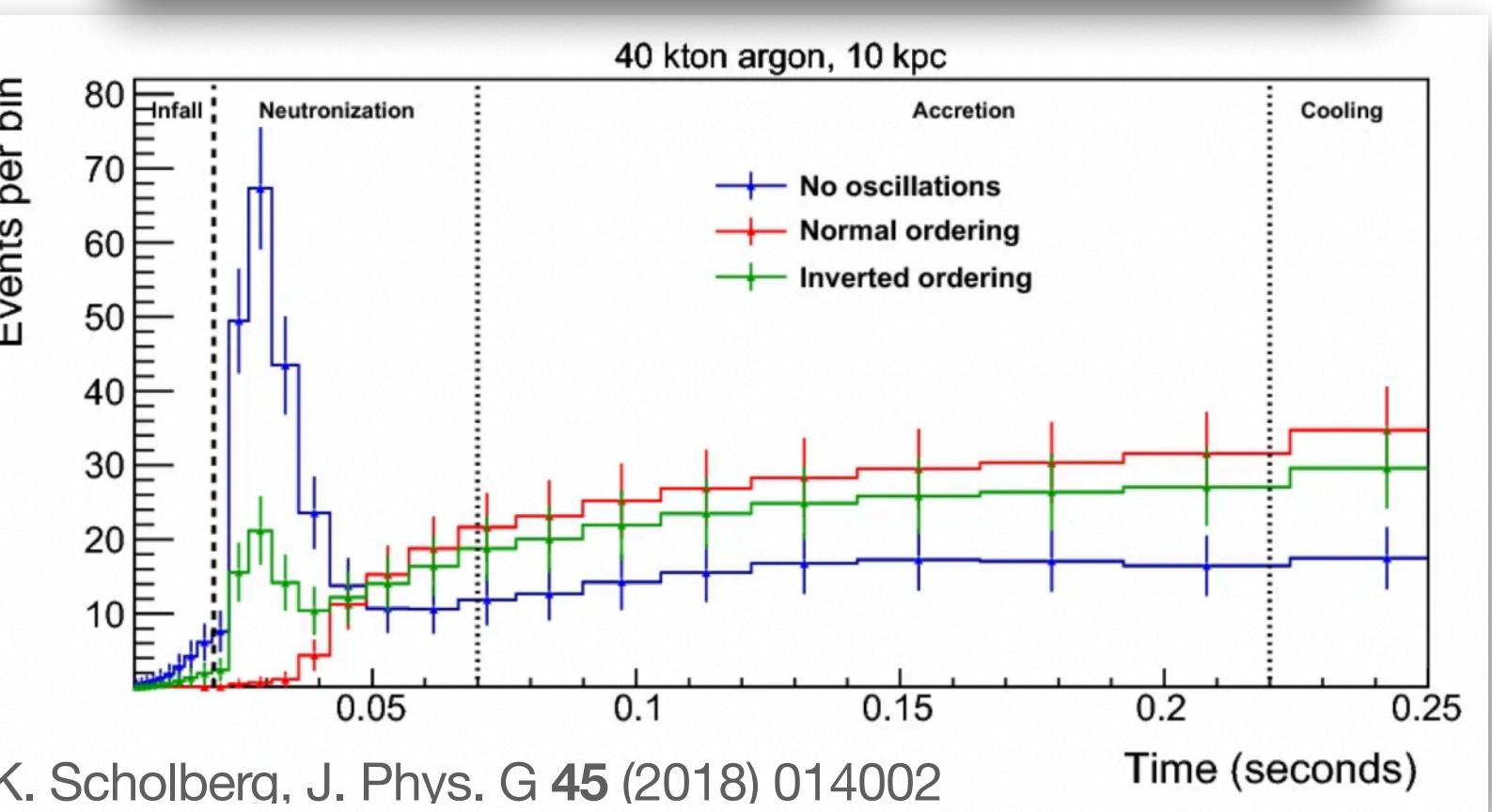
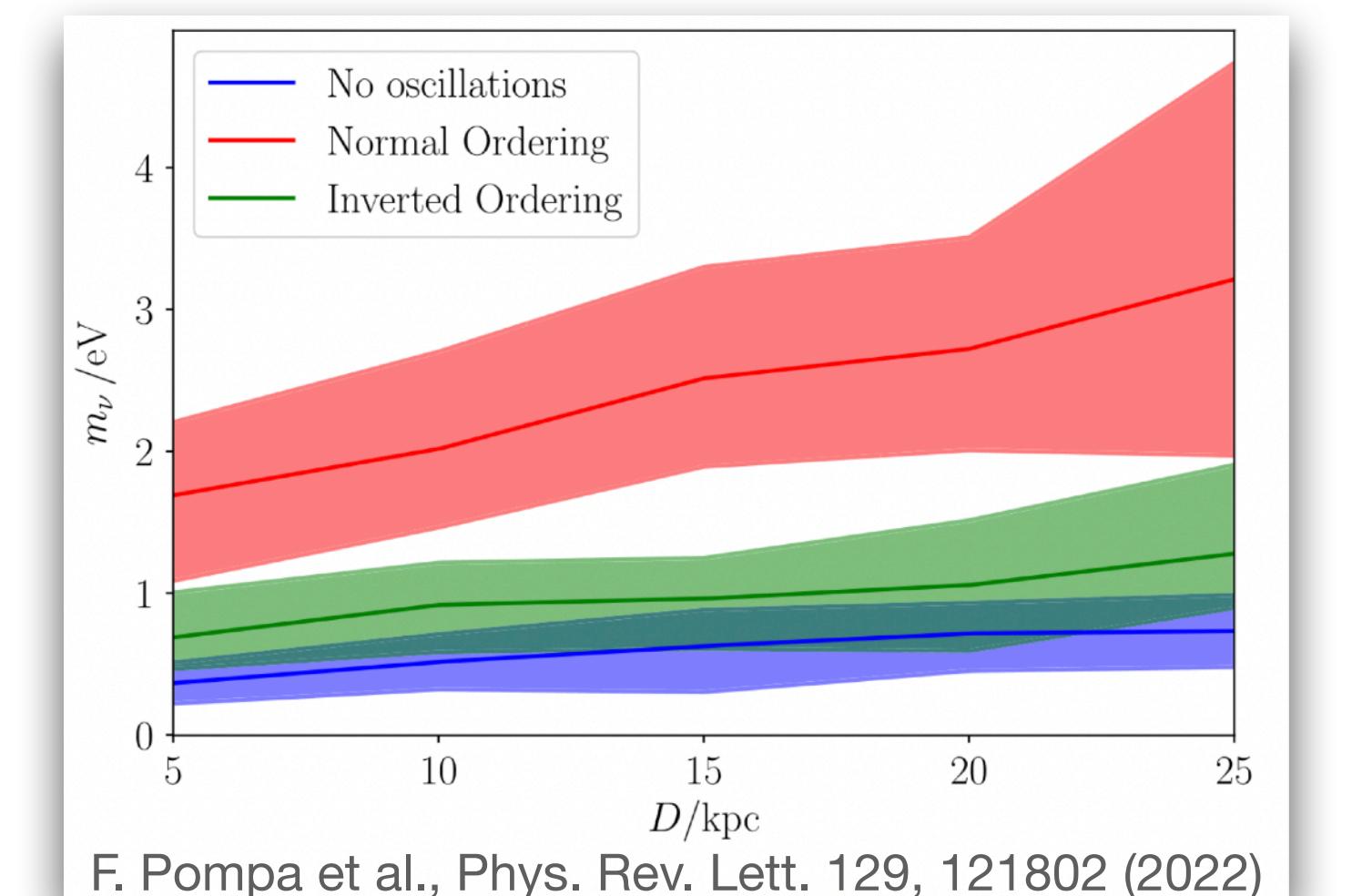
ν_e NEUTRONIZATION BURST

→ ν MASS ORDERING

→ ν ABSOLUTE MASS



⇒ Progenitor independent measurement



Time of Flight measurement



"Smearing" of ν_e burst



Statistics needed

⇒ Katrin is already better

Nat. Phys. 18, 160–166 (2022)



Suppression of ν_e



Sensitive to MSW effects



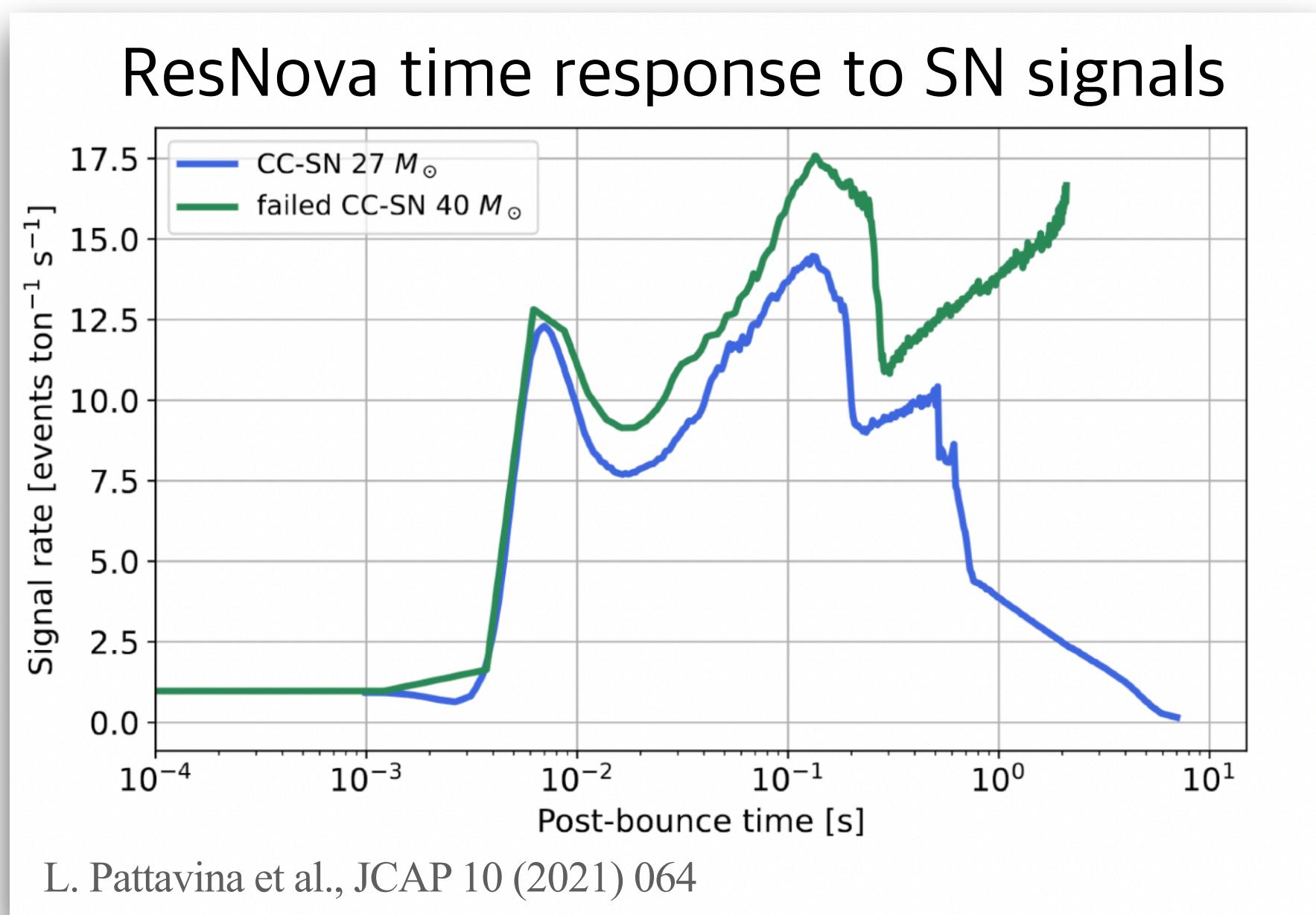
Statistics + Normalization

⇒ IceCube, HK, Dune, Juno

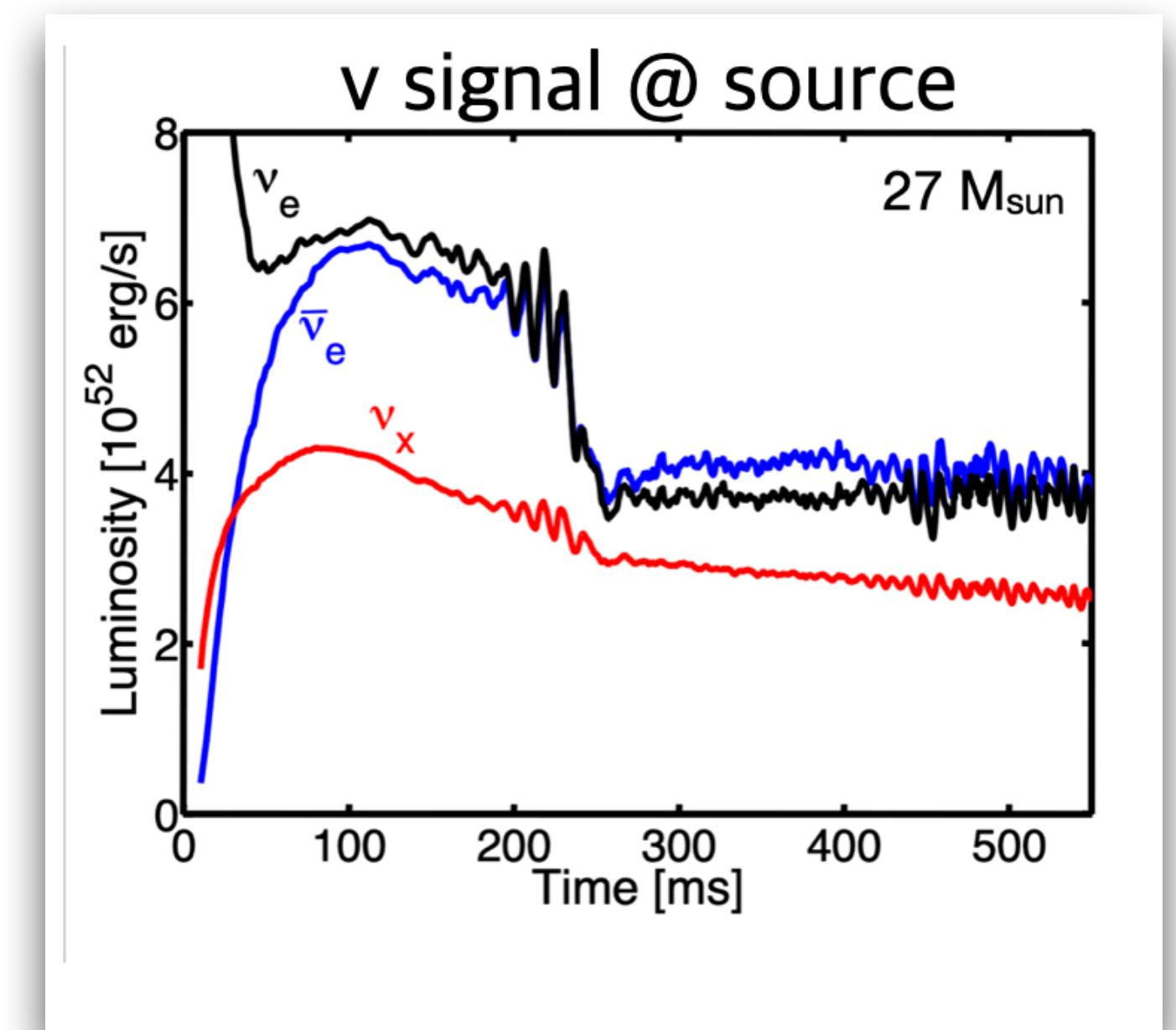


NEUTRINO SIGNAL TIME DISTRIBUTION

PHYSICS OF CORE-COLLAPSE



ν SIGNAL DURATION
→ SN REMNANT
→ SN EXPLOSION
MECHANISM



Cooling phase rate

BH vs NS requires time resolution of O($\ll 10$ ms)

⇒ Fast detectors: IC, ResNova, ...

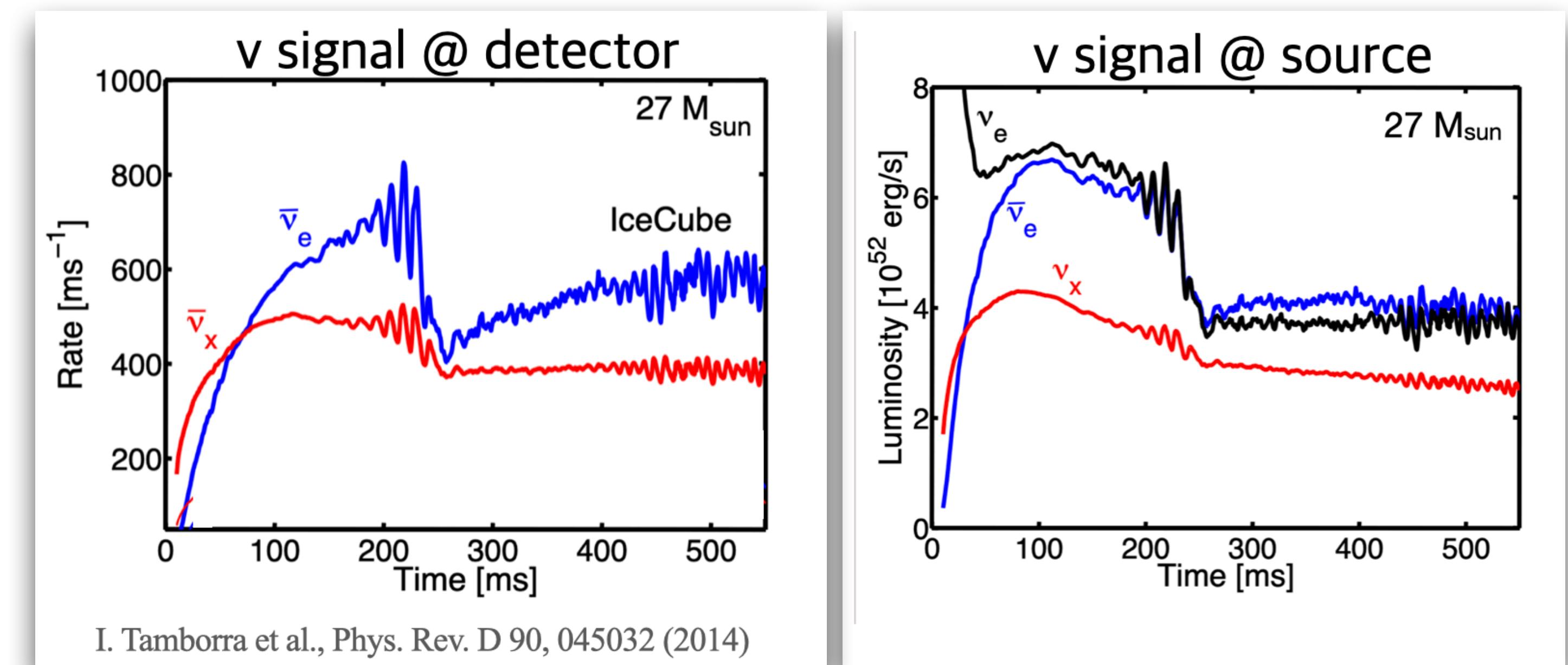
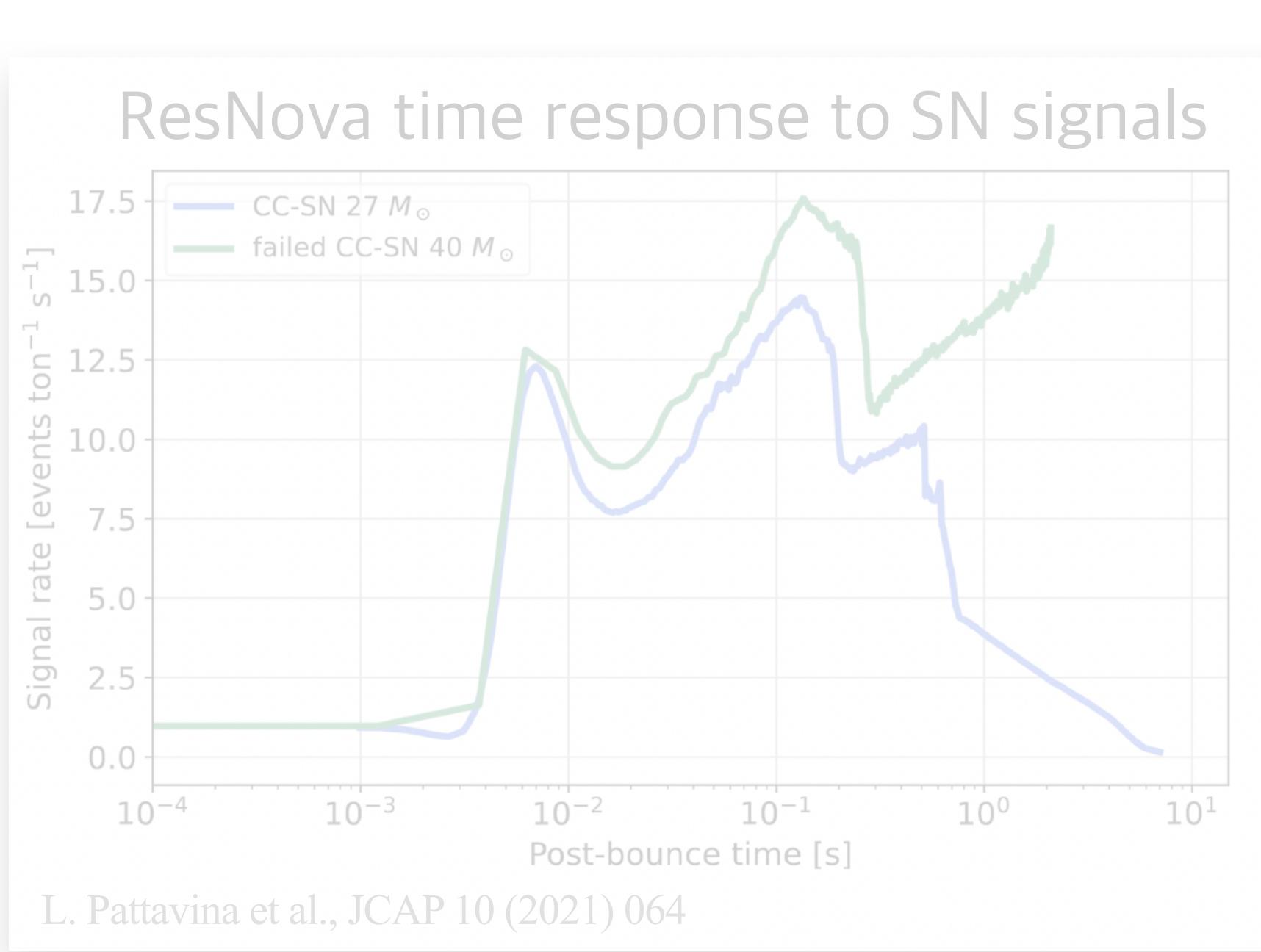
Shock-wave instabilities (SASI)

3D feature of SN models

⇒ Very large-stats: IC, HK, ...

NEUTRINO SIGNAL TIME DISTRIBUTION

PHYSICS OF CORE-COLLAPSE



Cooling phase rate

BH vs NS requires time resolution of $O(\ll 100 \text{ ms})$

⇒ Fast / modular detectors:
KM3NeT, IC, ...

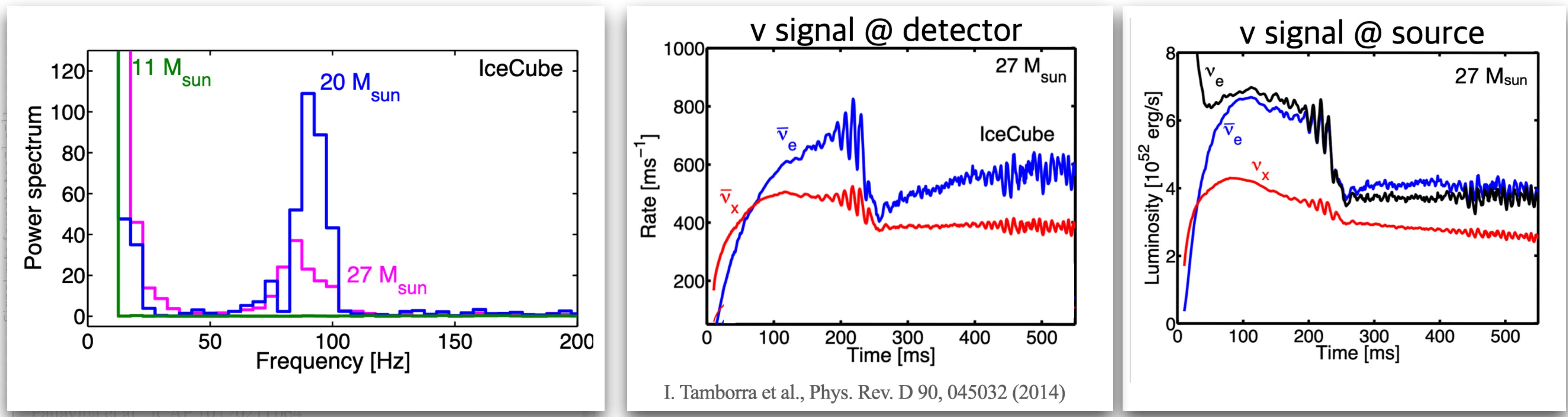
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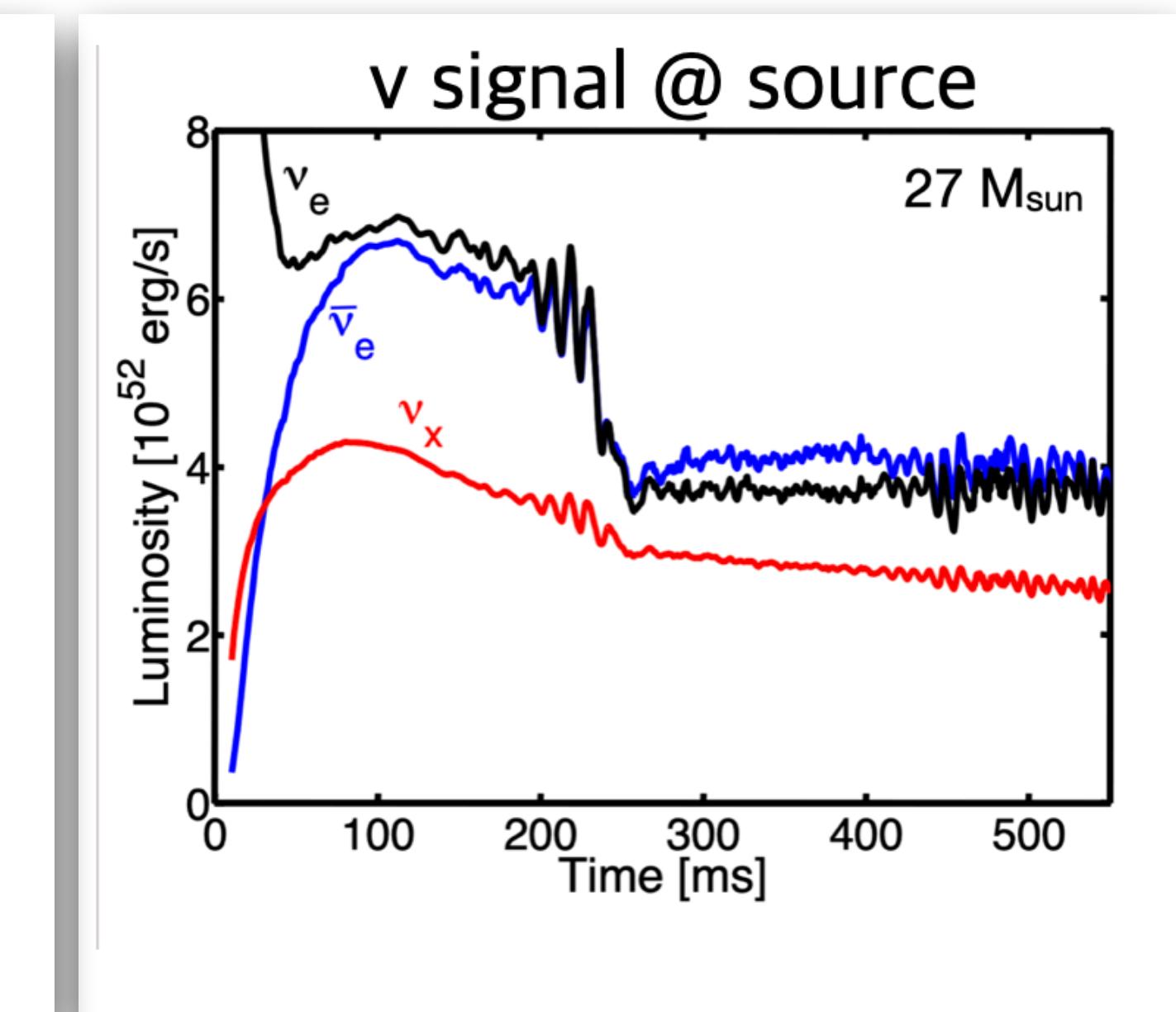
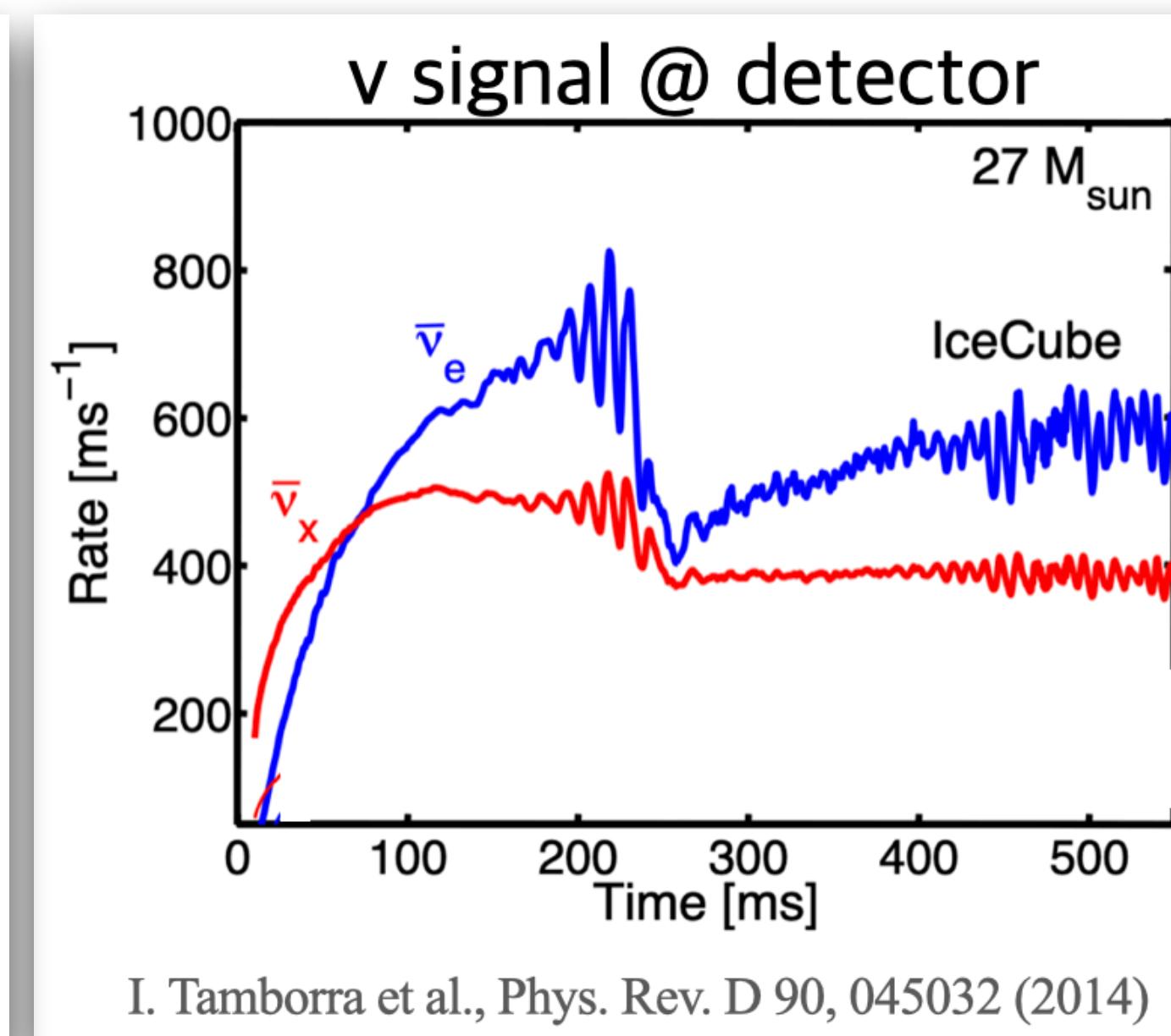
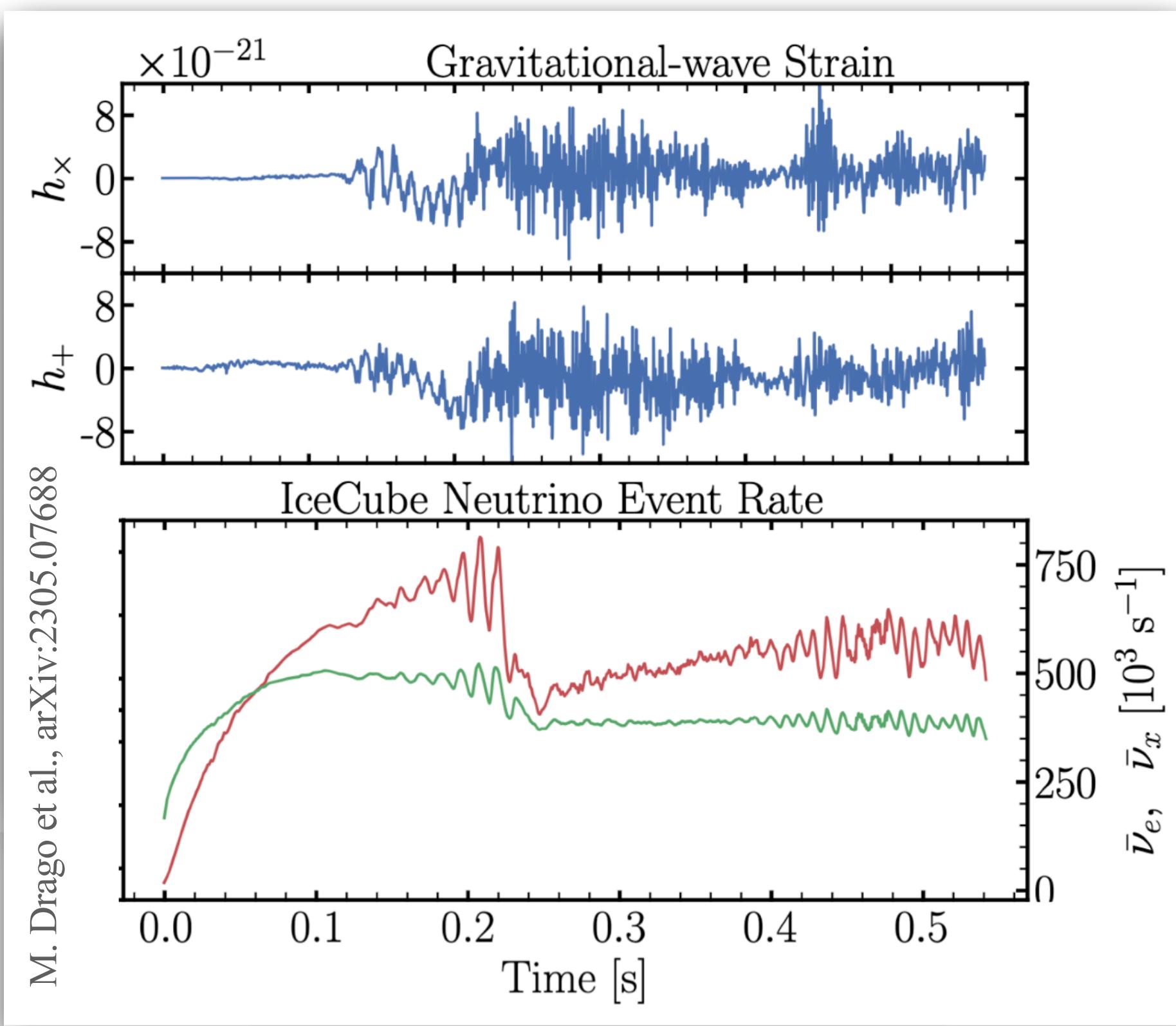
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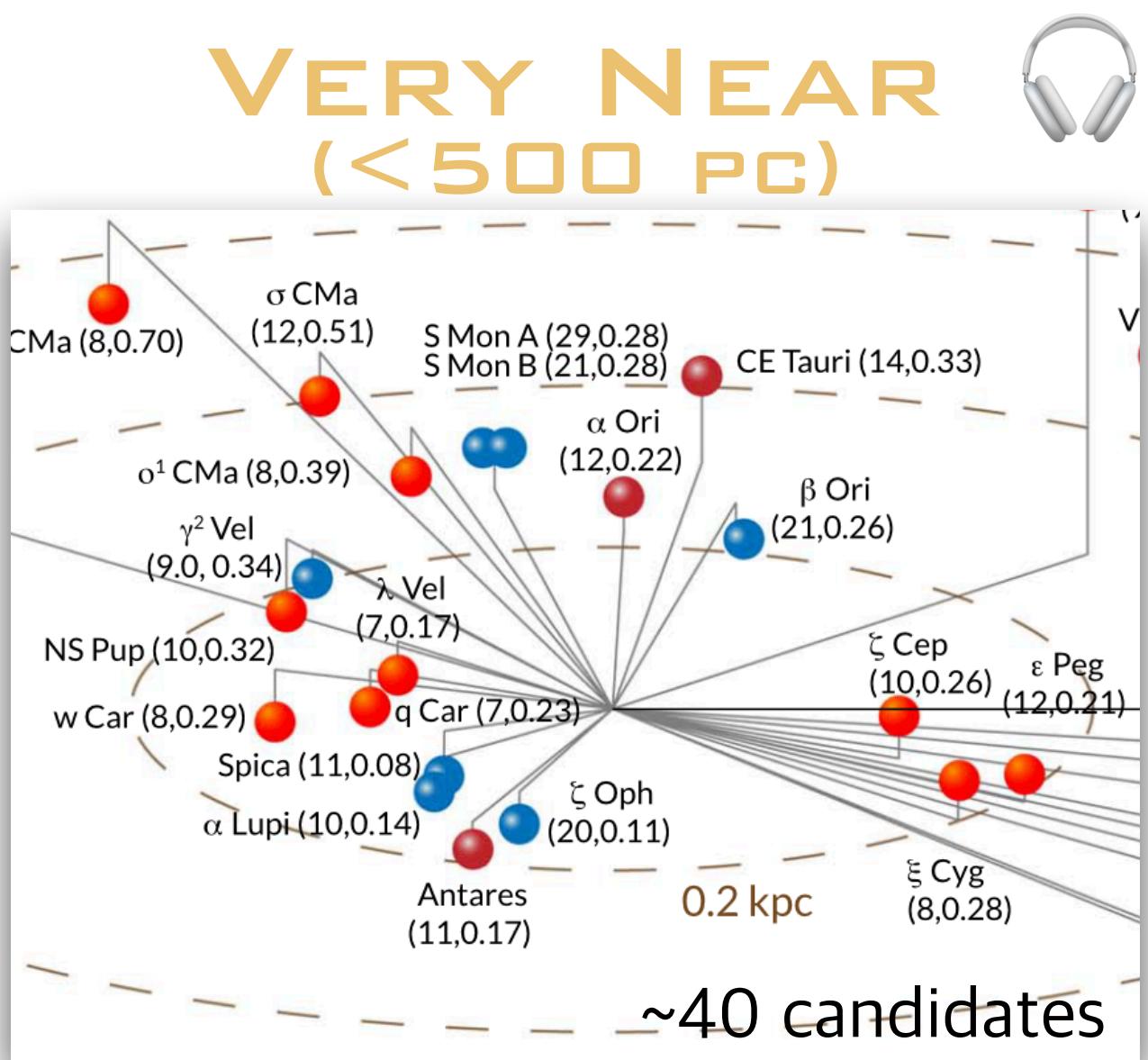
WHERE SHOULD WE LOOK FOR SN?

SN RATE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION IS NOT UNIFORM

Galactic CCSN rate -

1.63 ± 0.46 SN/100y [R. Rozwadowska et al., New Astron. 83 (2021) 101498]

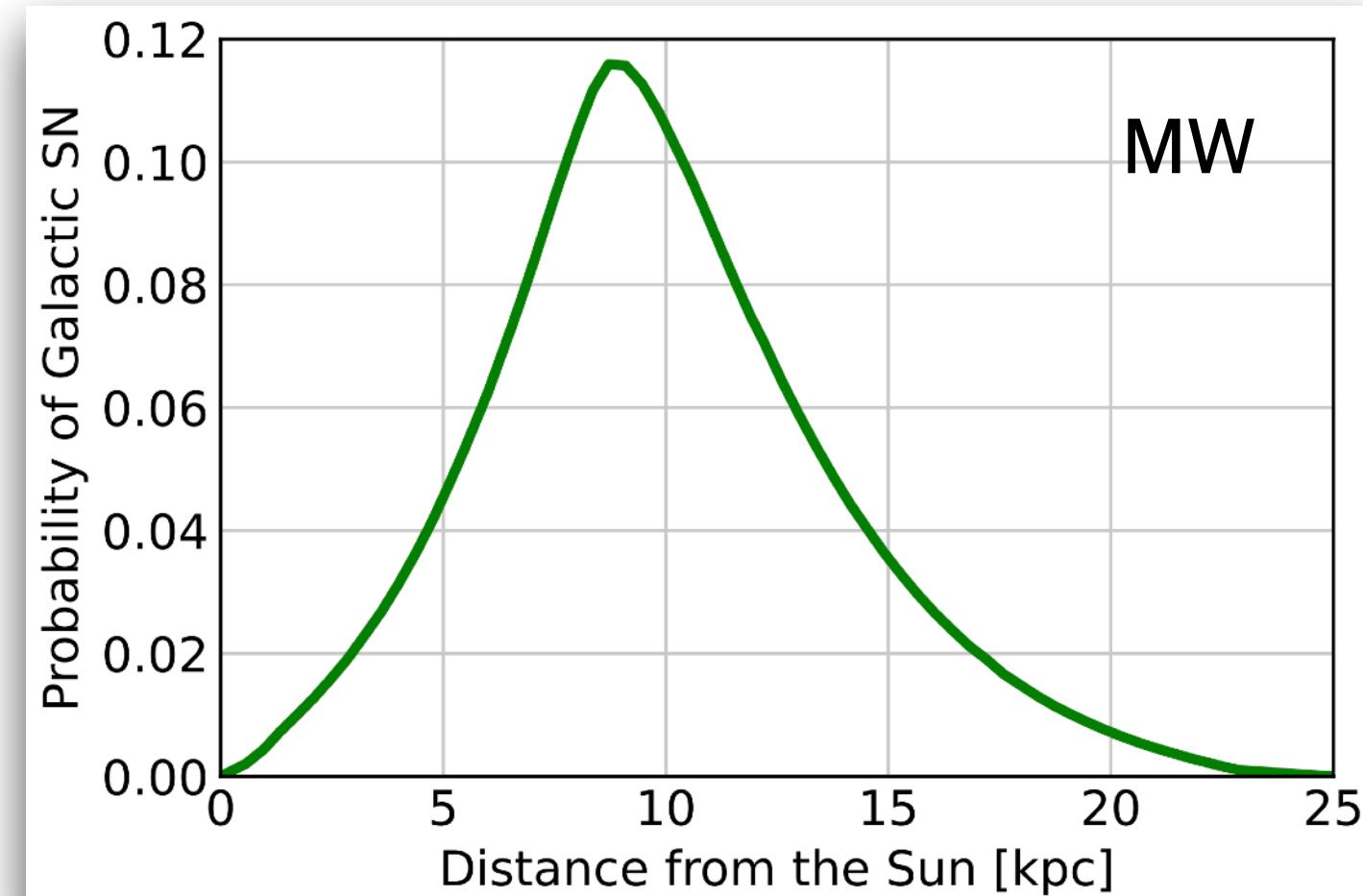
$3.2(+7.3 -2.6)$ SN/100y [S. M. Adams et al., Astrophys. J., 778, 164 (2013)]



High-intensity ν fluxes

⇒ Modular detectors: ResNova

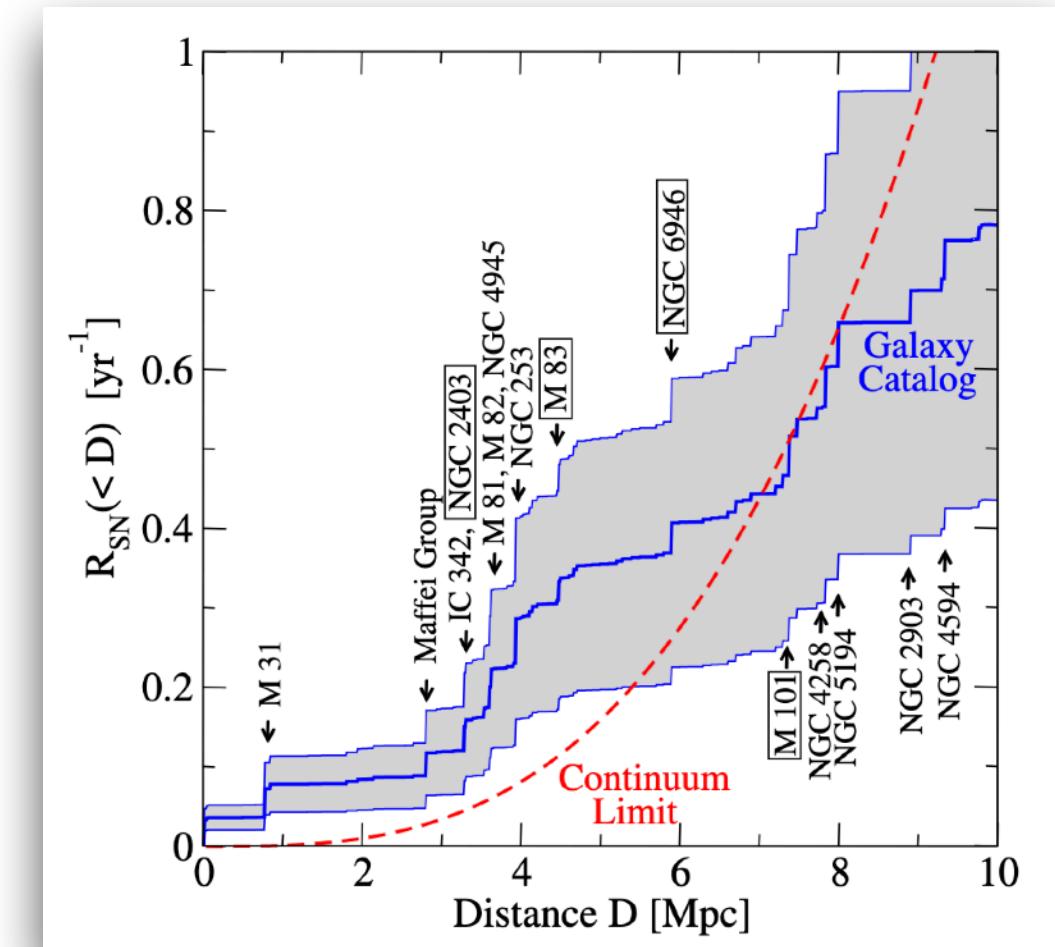
AROUND US (<20 kpc) 



Fully covered

⇒ Current technology

VERY FAR (3 Mpc) 

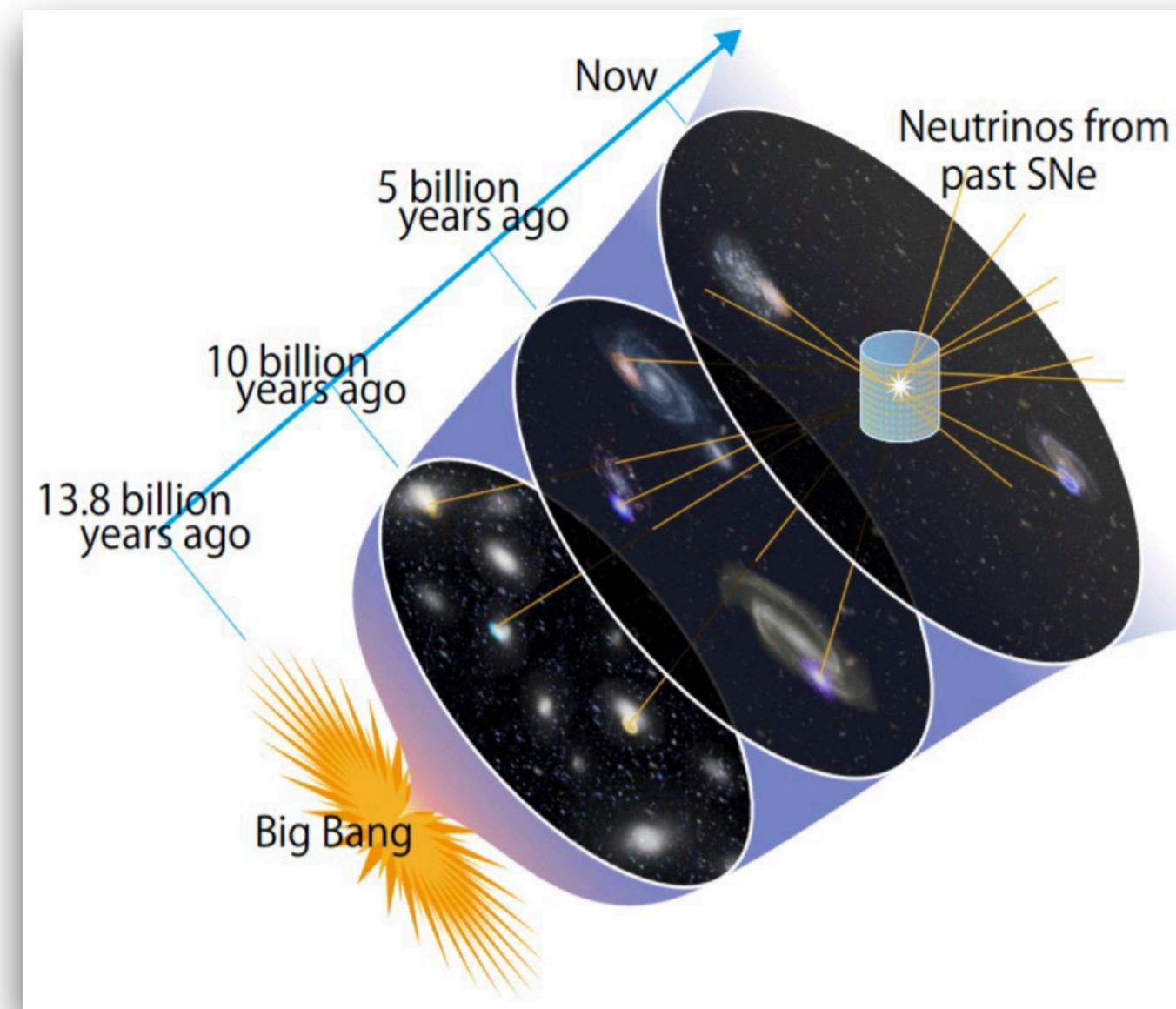


Weak ν fluxes

⇒ Mton-scale technology: HK

DIFFUSE SN NEUTRINO BACKGROUND

NOT ONE SN, BUT ALL SNe!



The integral of:

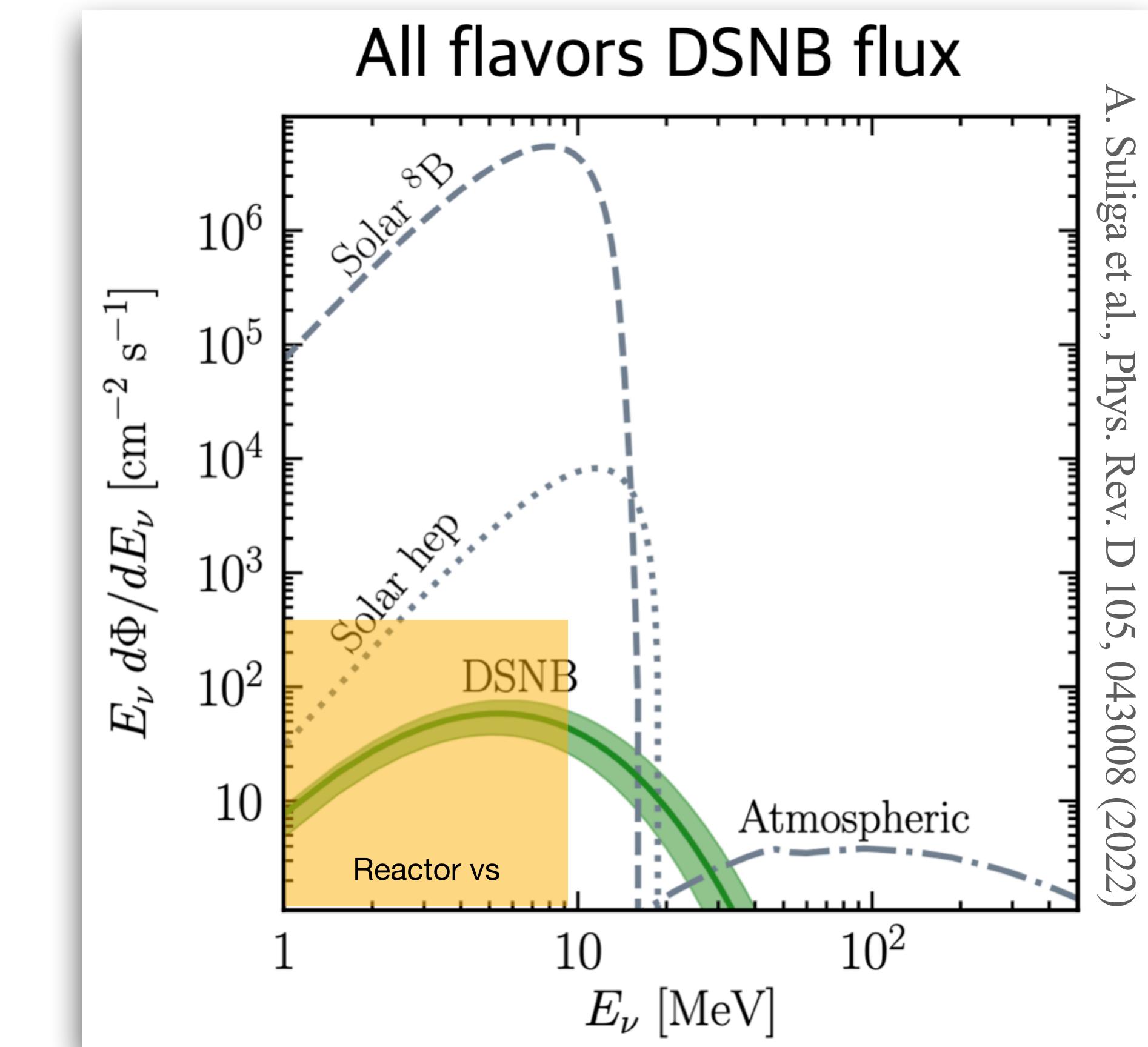
- Failed- and CCSN
- SN explosion dynamics
- Star Metallicity
- Star formation rate
- Neutrino mass hierarchy

Strong model dependence

SN rate at z

$$\frac{d\Phi_\nu}{dE_\nu} = \frac{c}{H_0} \int_0^{z_{max}} R_{SN}(z) \frac{dN_\nu(E'_\nu)}{dE'_\nu} \frac{dz}{\sqrt{\Omega_M(1+z)^3 + \Omega_\Lambda}}$$

Averaged SN spectrum

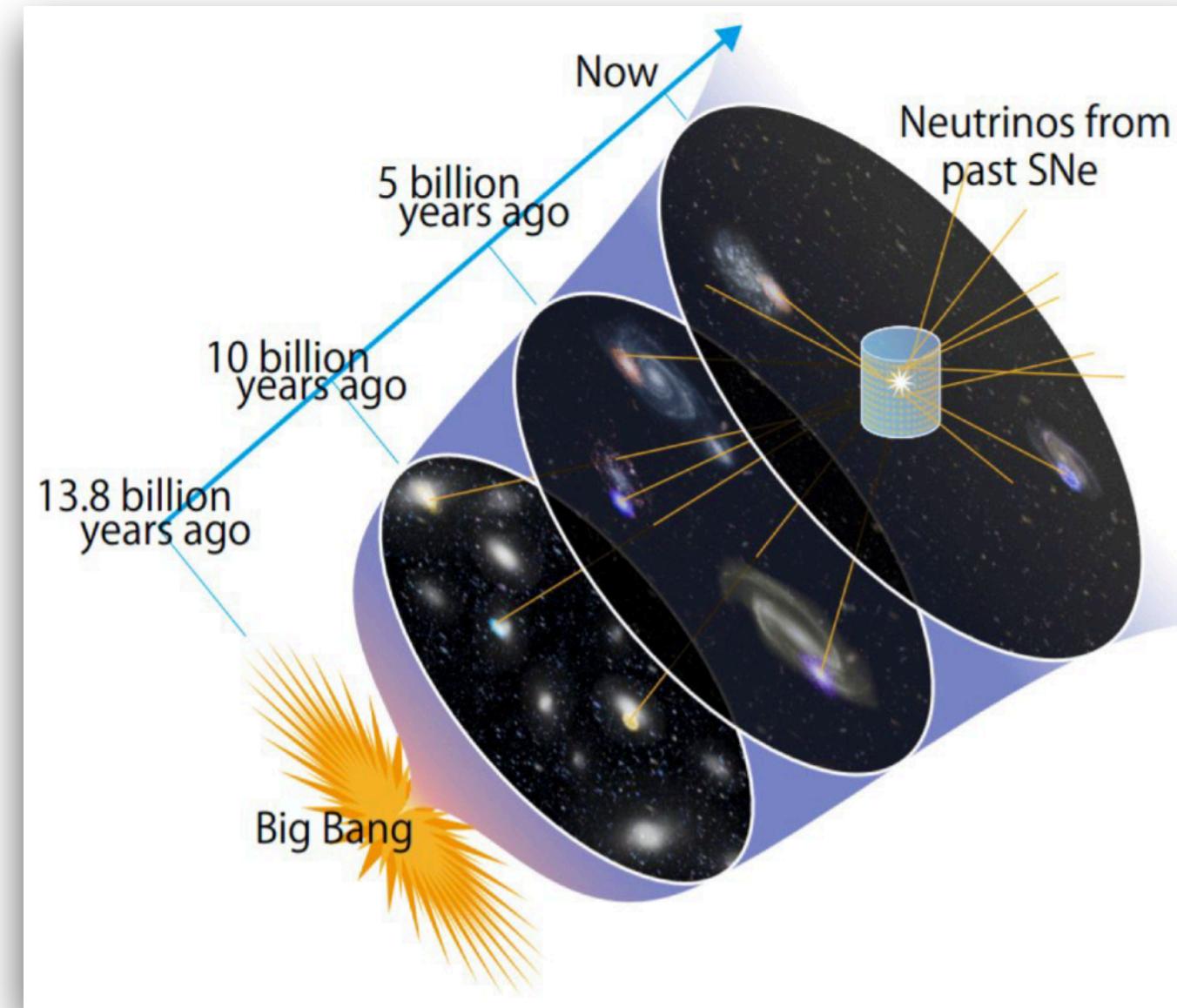


cosmology

A. Suliga et al., Phys. Rev. D 105, 043008 (2022)

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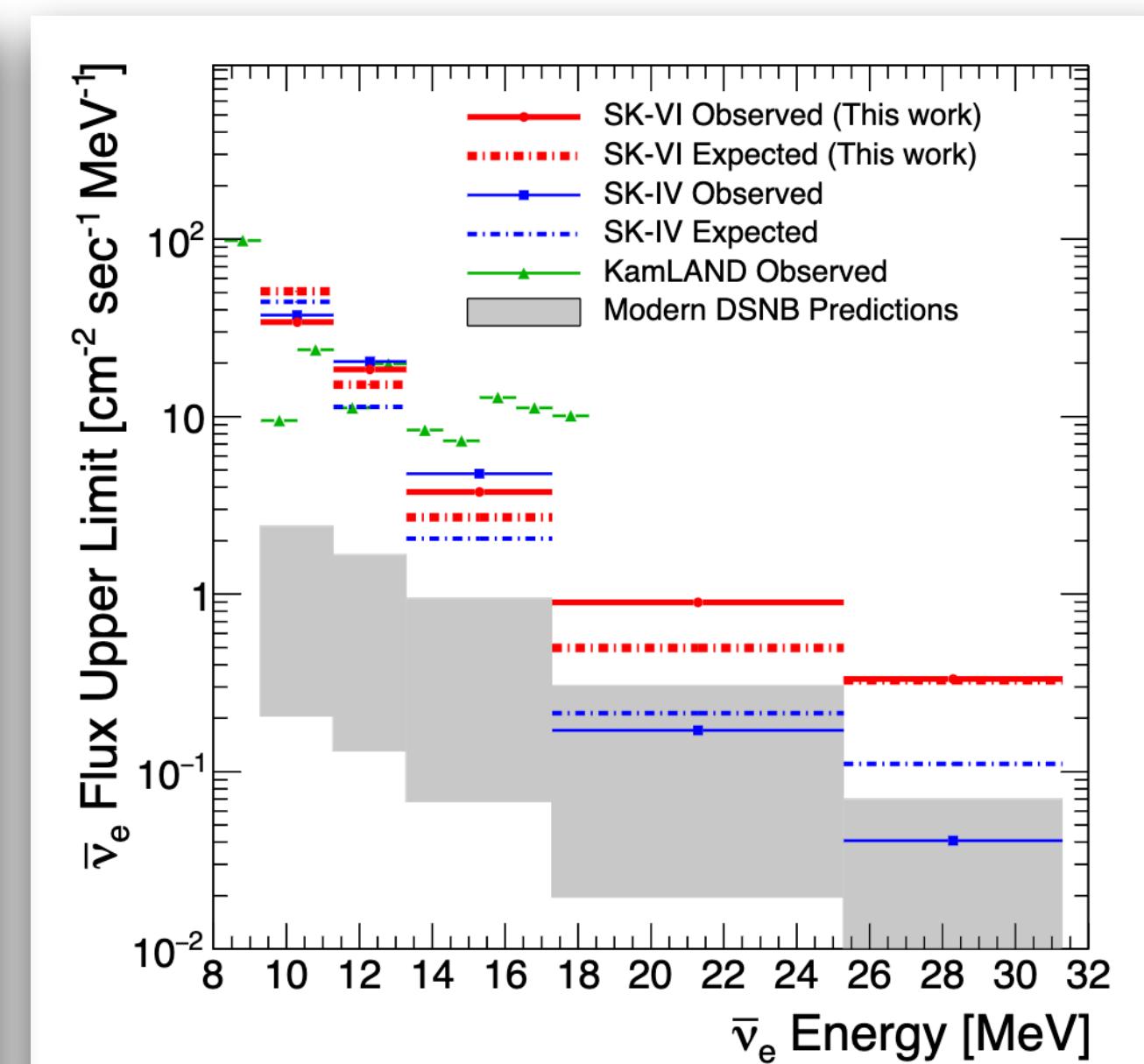
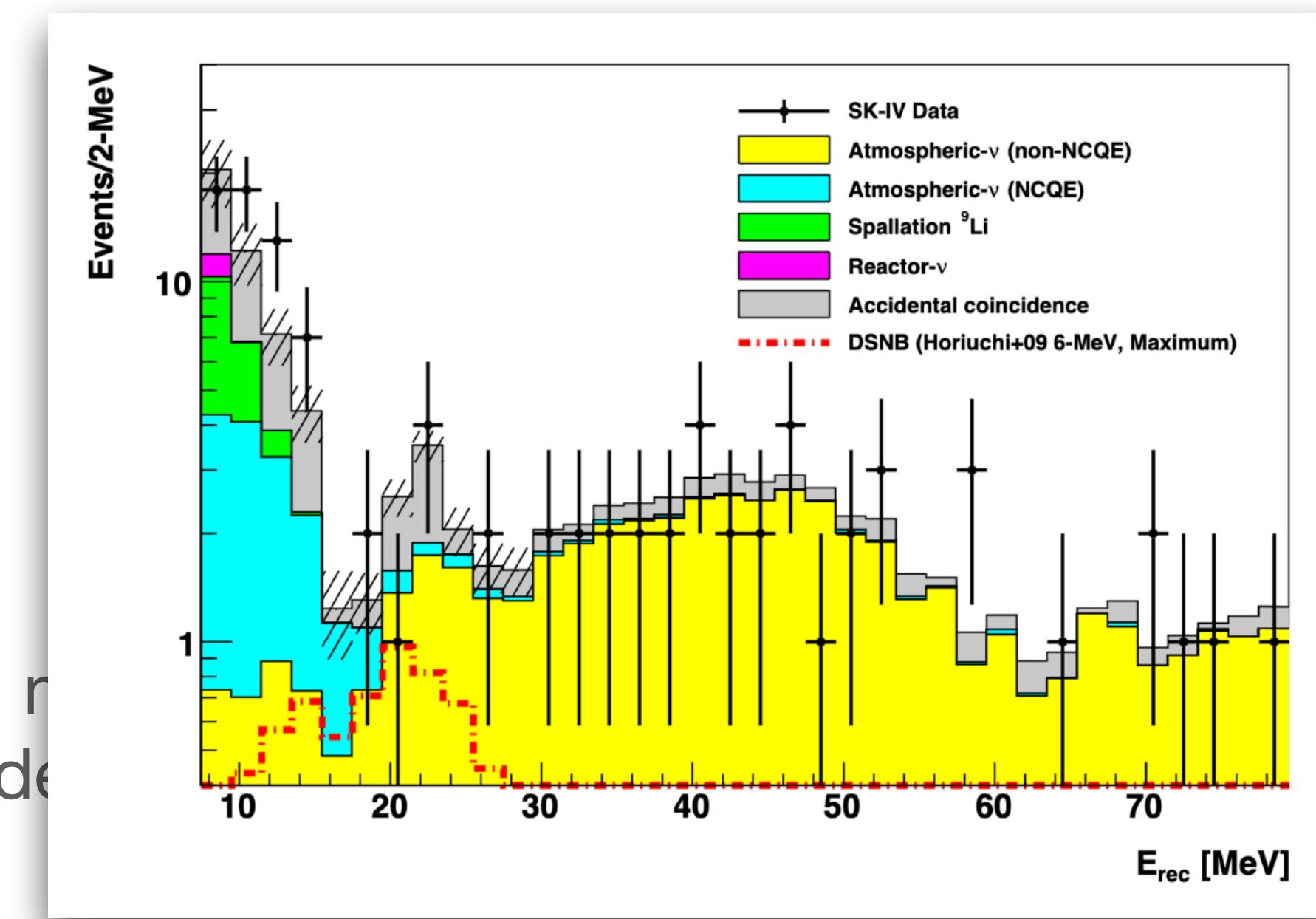
Strong rate dependence

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Averaged SN spectrum

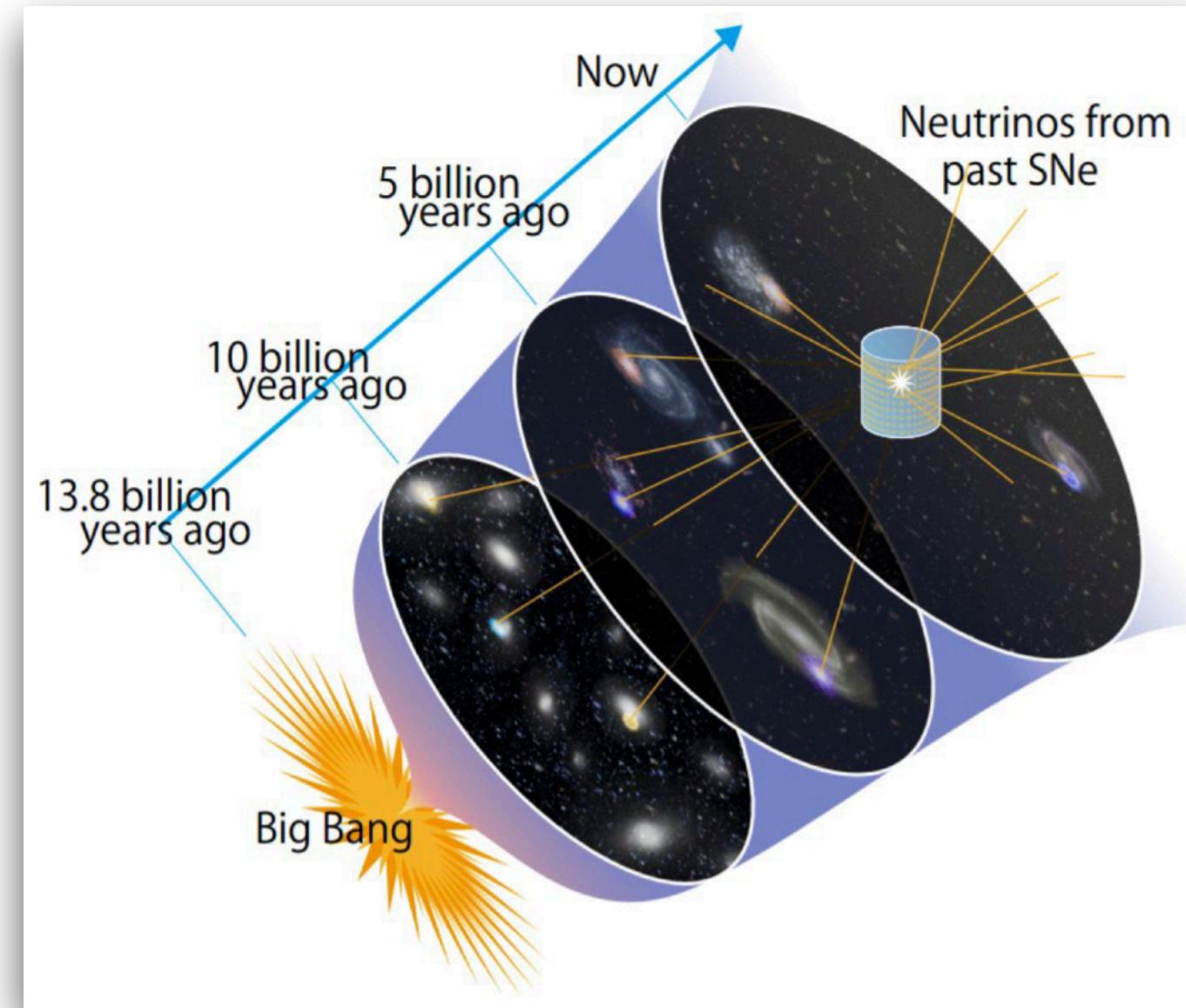
SK most stringent limits (anti-ve)



DSNB in all flavors possible with CEvNS

DIFFUSE SN NEUTRINO BACKGROUND

NOT ONE SN, BUT ALL SNe!



The integral of:

- Failed- and CCSN
- SN explosion dynamics
- Star Metallicity
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- Neutrino mass hierarchy

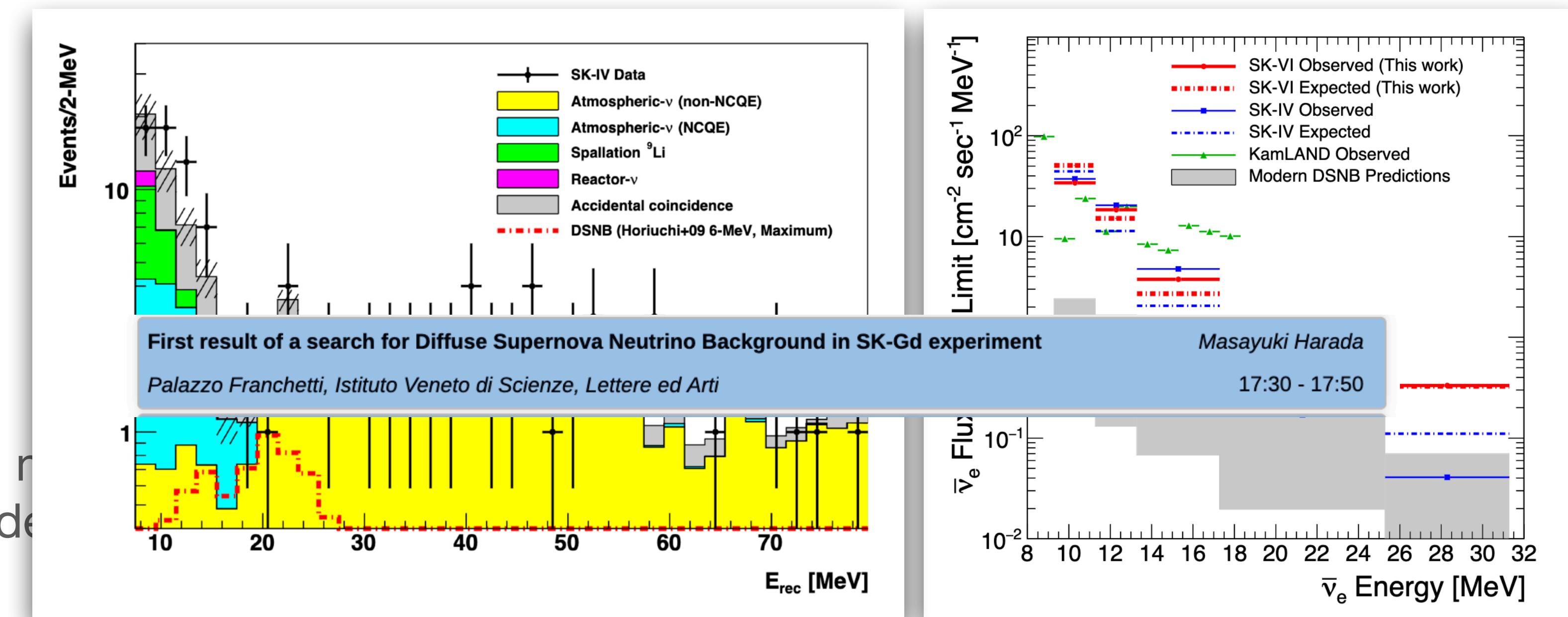
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Averaged SN spectrum

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DSNB in all flavors possible with CEvNS

cosmology

SUMMARY

- SN1987A neutrinos took 160,000 y to reach our detectors
- Big technological leap since SN1987A
- High-sensitivity all flavors ν detection is coming to town
- SN202X will offer a wealth of opportunities and answer some big questions
 - [SNEWS2.0](#) online network of ν-sensitive detectors
- Missing SN202X will be worse than no SN observation

BEYOND THIS TALK

- Repurpose veto detectors for SN neutrinos
- Main Detectors for SN neutrinos

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Neutrinos in XENONnT dark matter experiment <i>Palazzo Franchetti, Istituto Veneto di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti</i>	<i>Emanuele Angelino</i> 	17:10 - 17:30
First result of a search for Diffuse Supernova Neutrino Background in SK-Gd experiment <i>Palazzo Franchetti, Istituto Veneto di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti</i>	<i>Masayuki Harada</i>	17:30 - 17:50
Sensitivity to core-collapse supernovae neutrino signals in DarkSide-20k <i>Palazzo Franchetti, Istituto Veneto di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti</i>	<i>Giuseppe Matteucci</i>	17:50 - 18:10
Neutrino flux observation of the next galactic core-collapse supernova in the COSINUS dark matter detector <i>Matthew Stukel</i>		

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Supernova detection and triggering with the DUNE Far Detector <i>Palazzo Loredan, Sala delle Adunanze</i>	<i>Pablo Barham Alzás</i>	17:55 - 18:15
Core-Collapse Supernova Neutrino Observation in JUNO <i>Palazzo Franchetti, Istituto Veneto di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti</i>	<i>Yibing Zhang</i>	10:25 - 10:30
Neutrino flavor evolution in dense astrophysical sources <i>Palazzo Franchetti, Istituto Veneto di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti</i>	<i>Marie Cornelius</i>	11:00 - 11:05