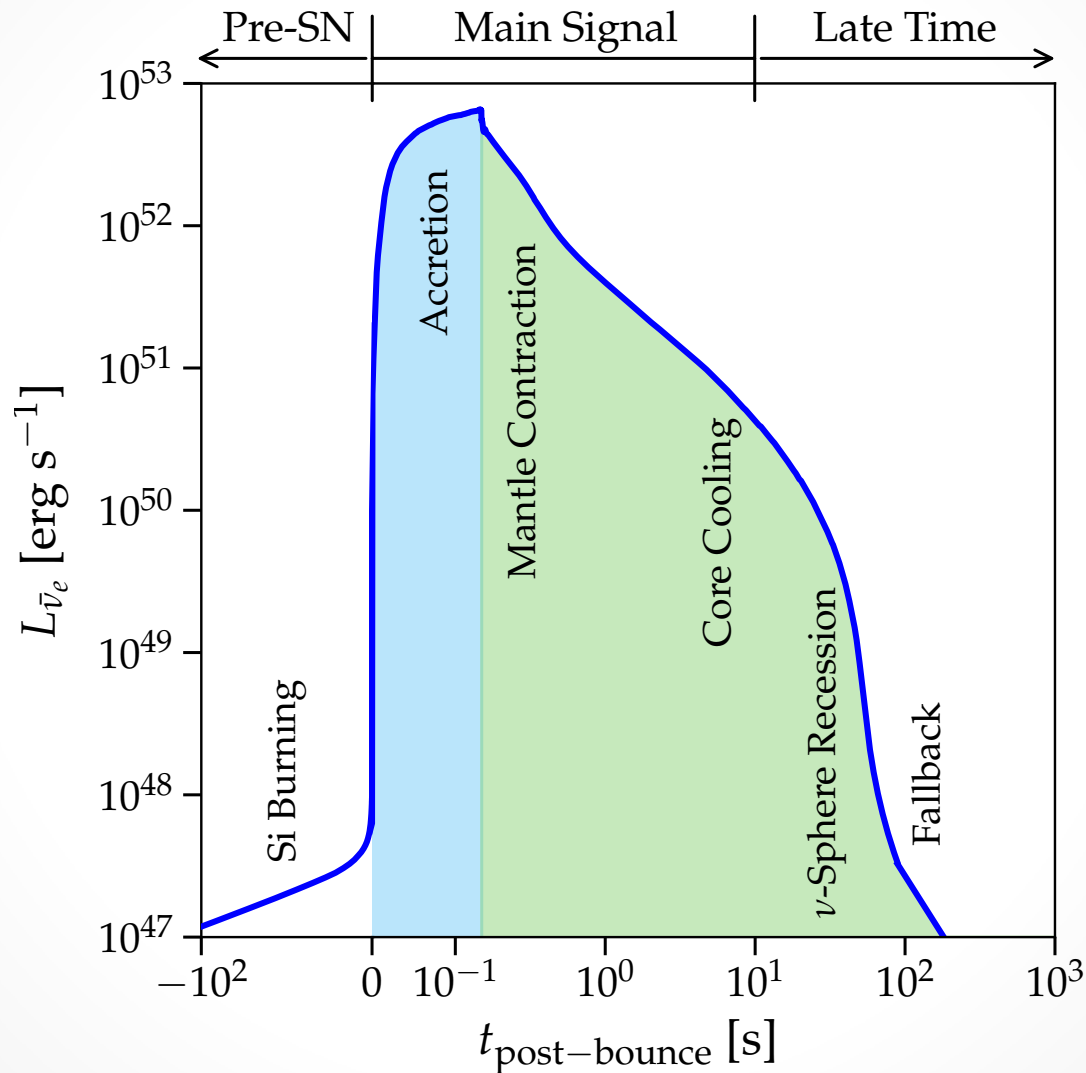


Detecting Late-Time Neutrinos from Core-Collapse Supernovae

Shirley Li (SLAC)

Collaborators: L. Roberts, J. Beacom

Timescale of A SN



Open Questions

- ❖ Is Neutrino Heating the Explosion Mechanism?
- ❖ How Do Neutrinos Oscillate In Dense Environment?

Open Questions

- ❖ Is Neutrino Heating the Explosion Mechanism?
- ❖ How Do Neutrinos Oscillate In Dense Environment?
- ❖ What Are the Yields of Heavy Elements?
- ❖ What Is the Equation of State of a NS?
- ❖ What Remnant Forms From A SN Explosion?

SN Cooling Neutrinos

...

Input -- Simulation

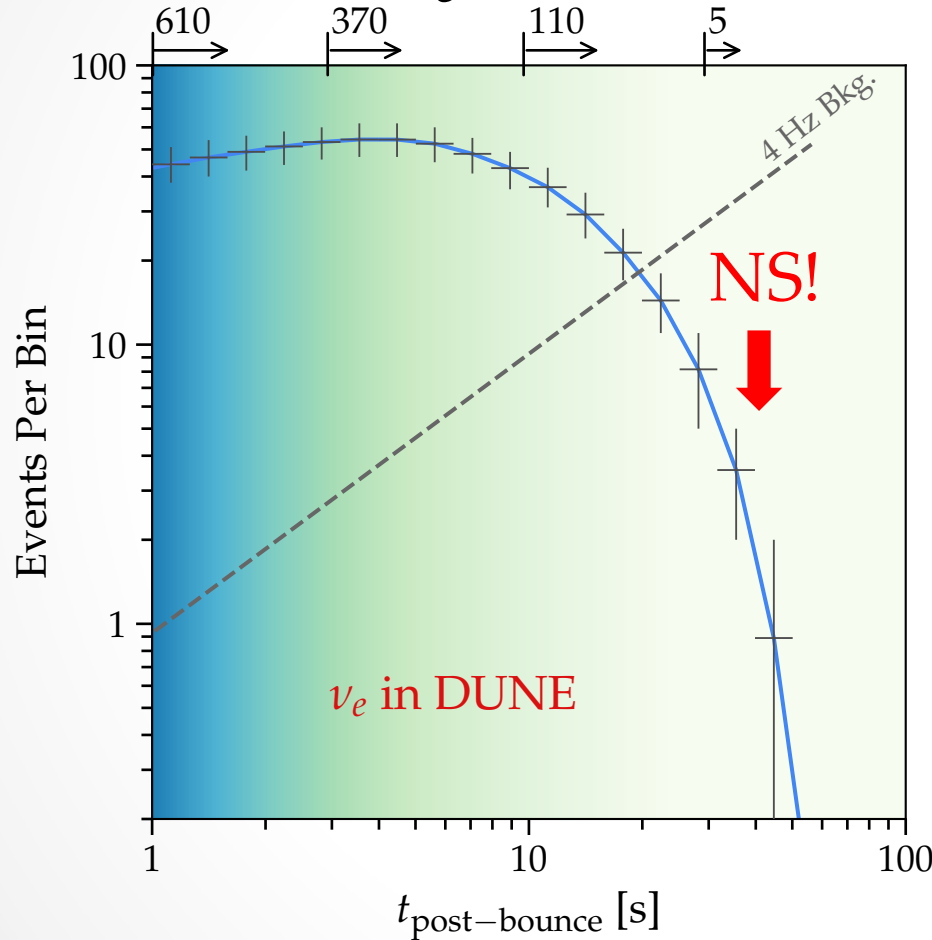
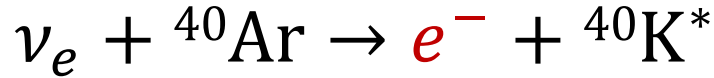


Luke Roberts

- ❖ 1D
- ❖ Goes Out to ~ 100 s
- ❖ No Convection
- ❖ 15 Solar Mass

ν_e Signal Rate

Li, Roberts &
Beacom, in prep

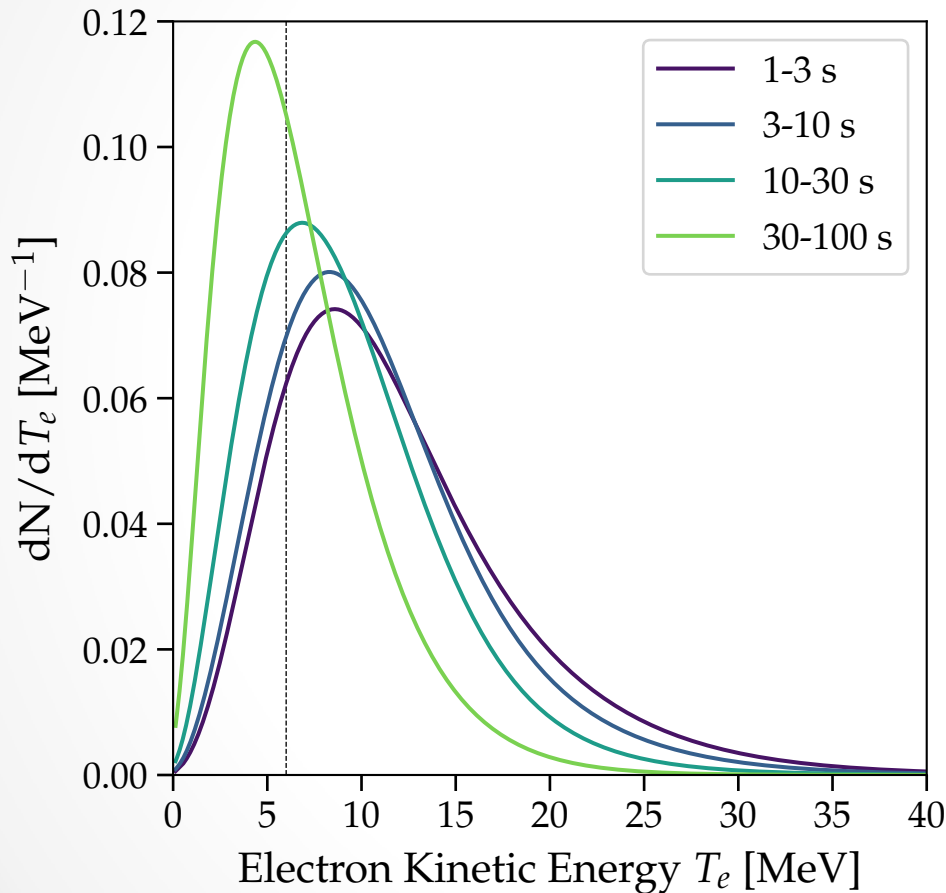


➤ Inputs:

- 10 kpc SN
- 40 kton
- 6 MeV Threshold
- Neutron Capture Background

Plenty of Events to Late Time in DUNE!

ν_e Energy Spectrum



➤ $E_e = E_{\nu_e} - Q - \Delta E$

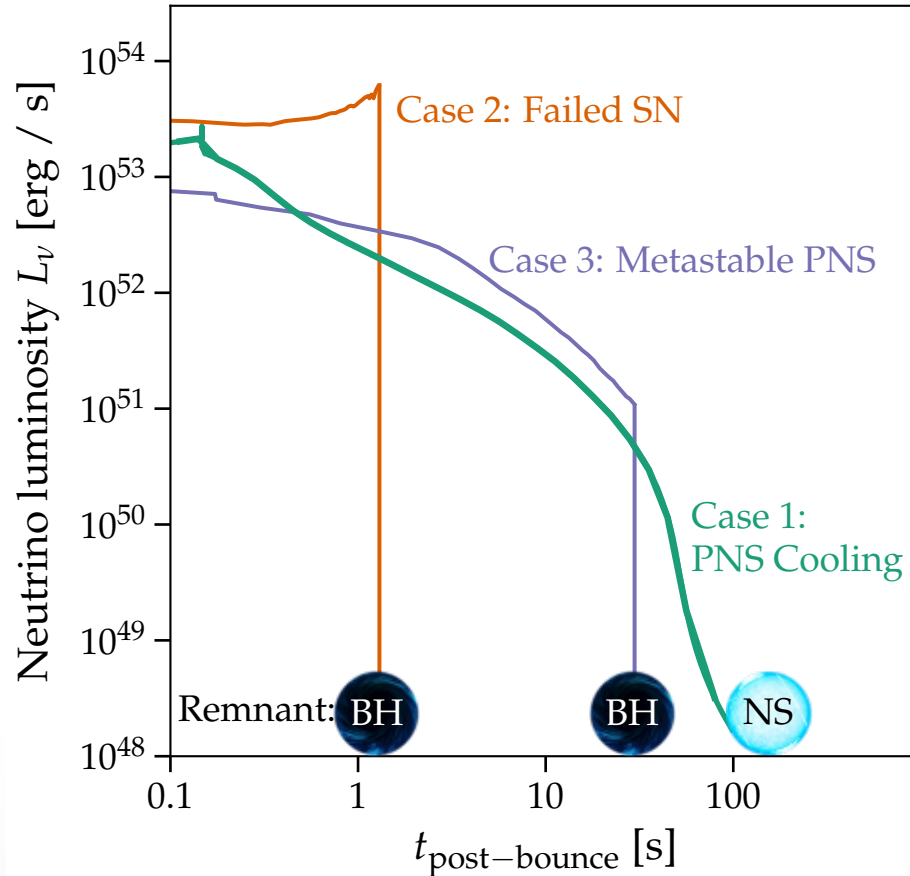
➤ Threshold Close to Spectrum Peak

Li, Roberts &
Beacom, in prep

Detection Threshold Needs to Reach ~ 6 MeV

Alternative Outcome -- BH

Different Mechanisms for BH Formation

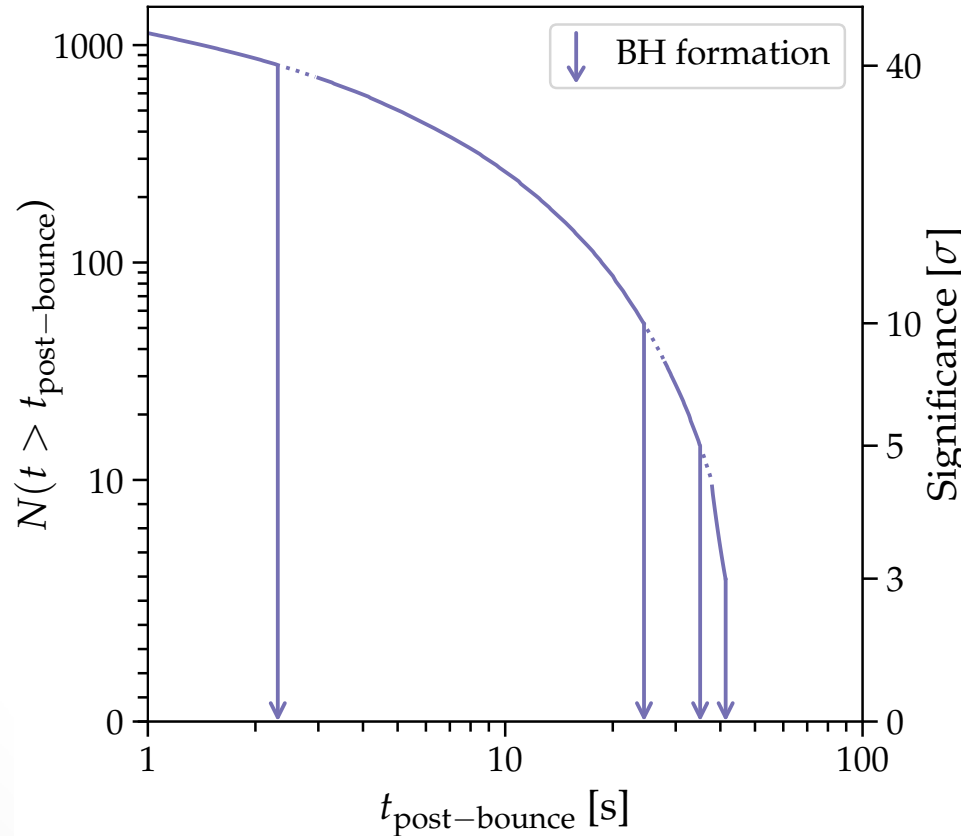


Li, Roberts &
Beacom, in prep

BH May Form at Late Times

Detecting BH Formation

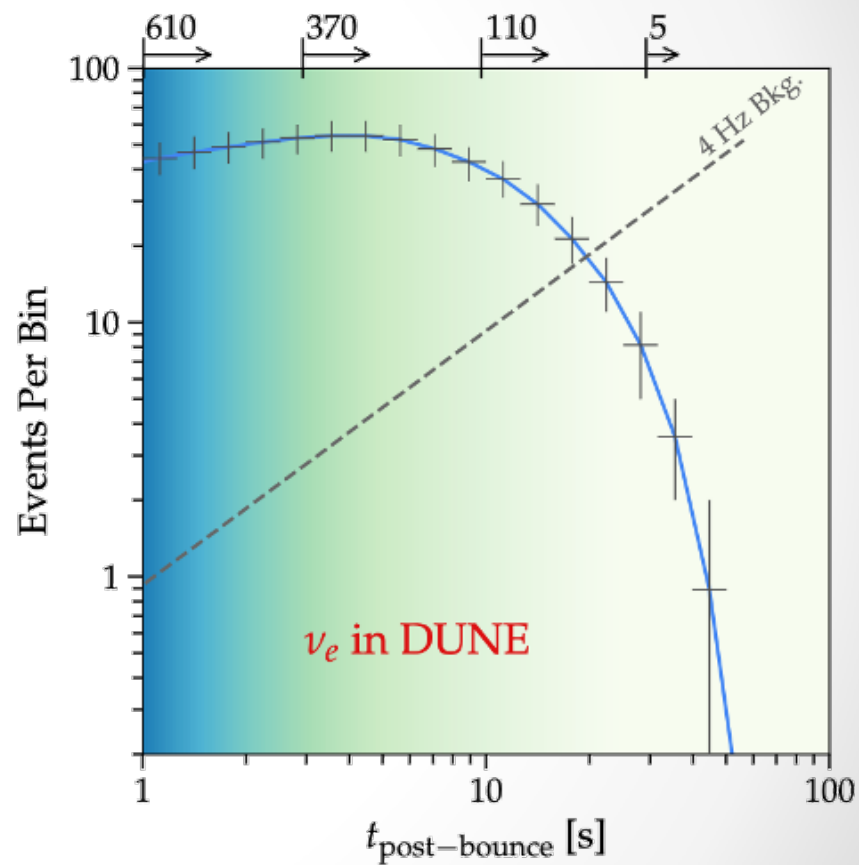
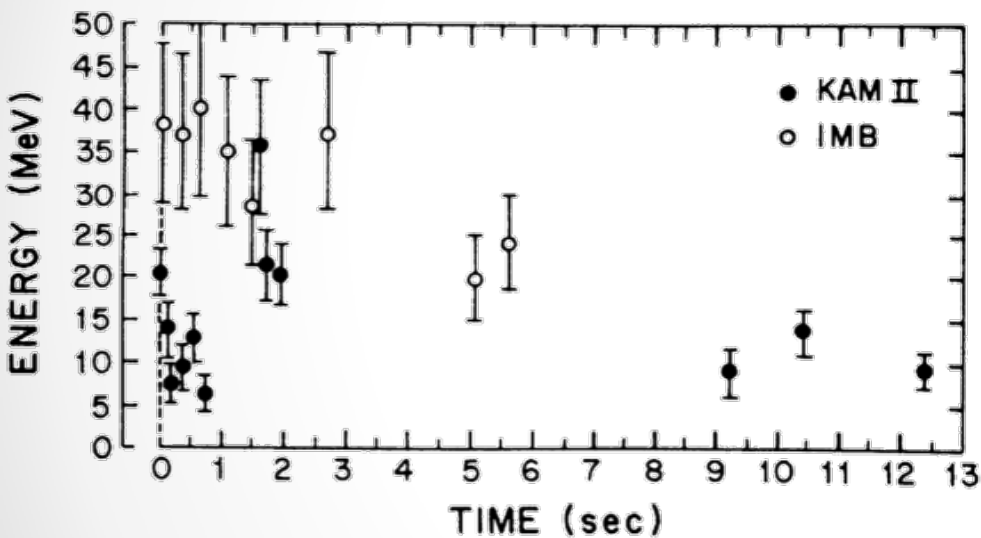
Detection Significance of BH Formation



Li, Roberts &
Beacom, in prep

We Can Detect BH Formation at Late Times

Conclusions



Backup

Galactic Core-Collapse SN

How Often?

$$3.2^{+7.3}_{-2.6}$$

Adams et al, 2013

$$2.8^{+0.6}_{-0.6}$$

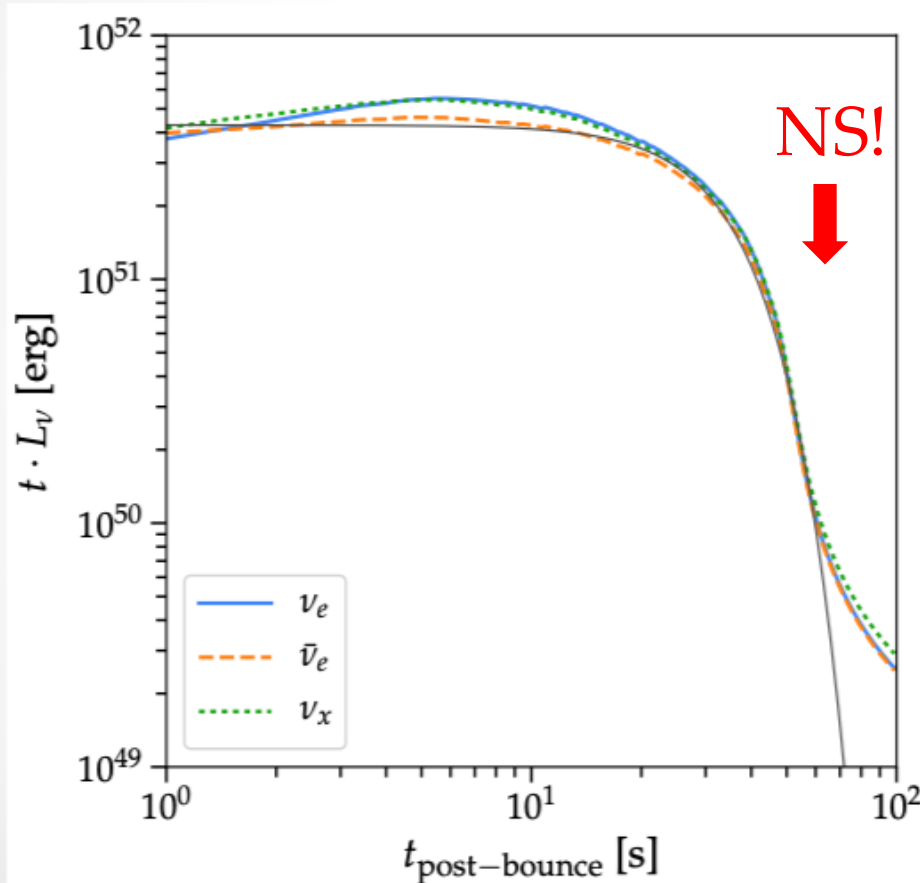
(With A Systematic
Uncertainty of A
Factor of ~ 2)

Li et al, 2011

Per Century

Cooling Neutrinos

Neutrino Luminosity



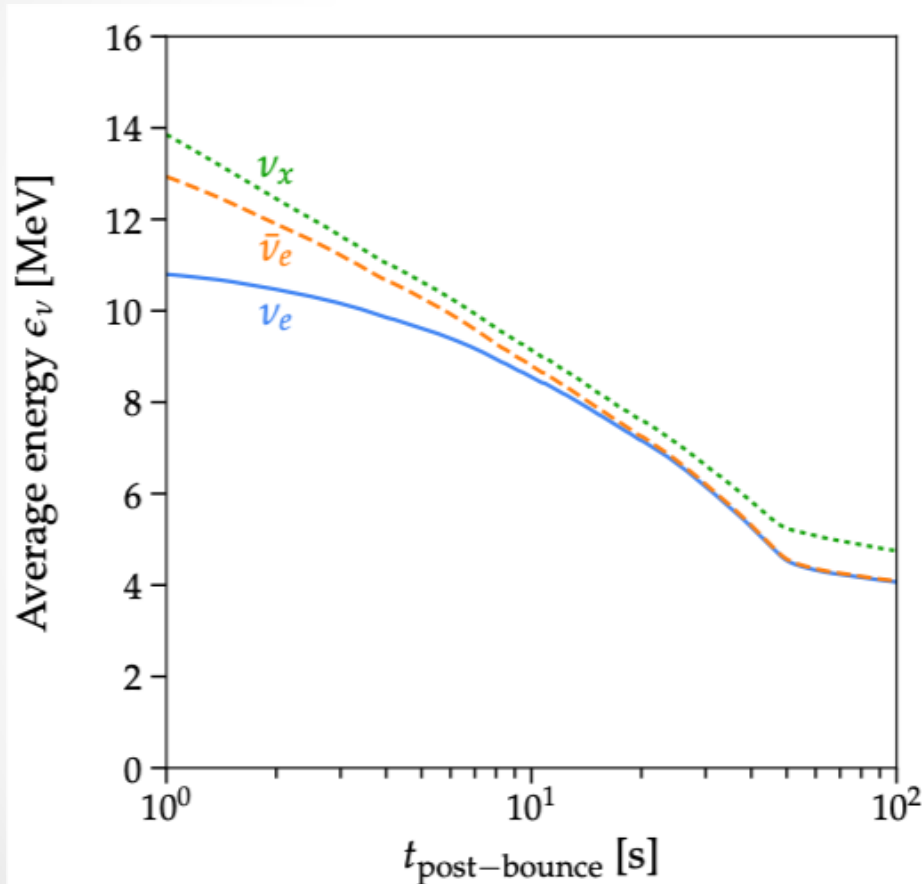
- $1/t$ Behavior Surprising
- Connects SN and NS
- Moderate Mixing Effect

Li, Roberts &
Beacom, in prep

Cooling Neutrinos Are Interesting & Robust!

Cooling Neutrinos

Neutrino Energy

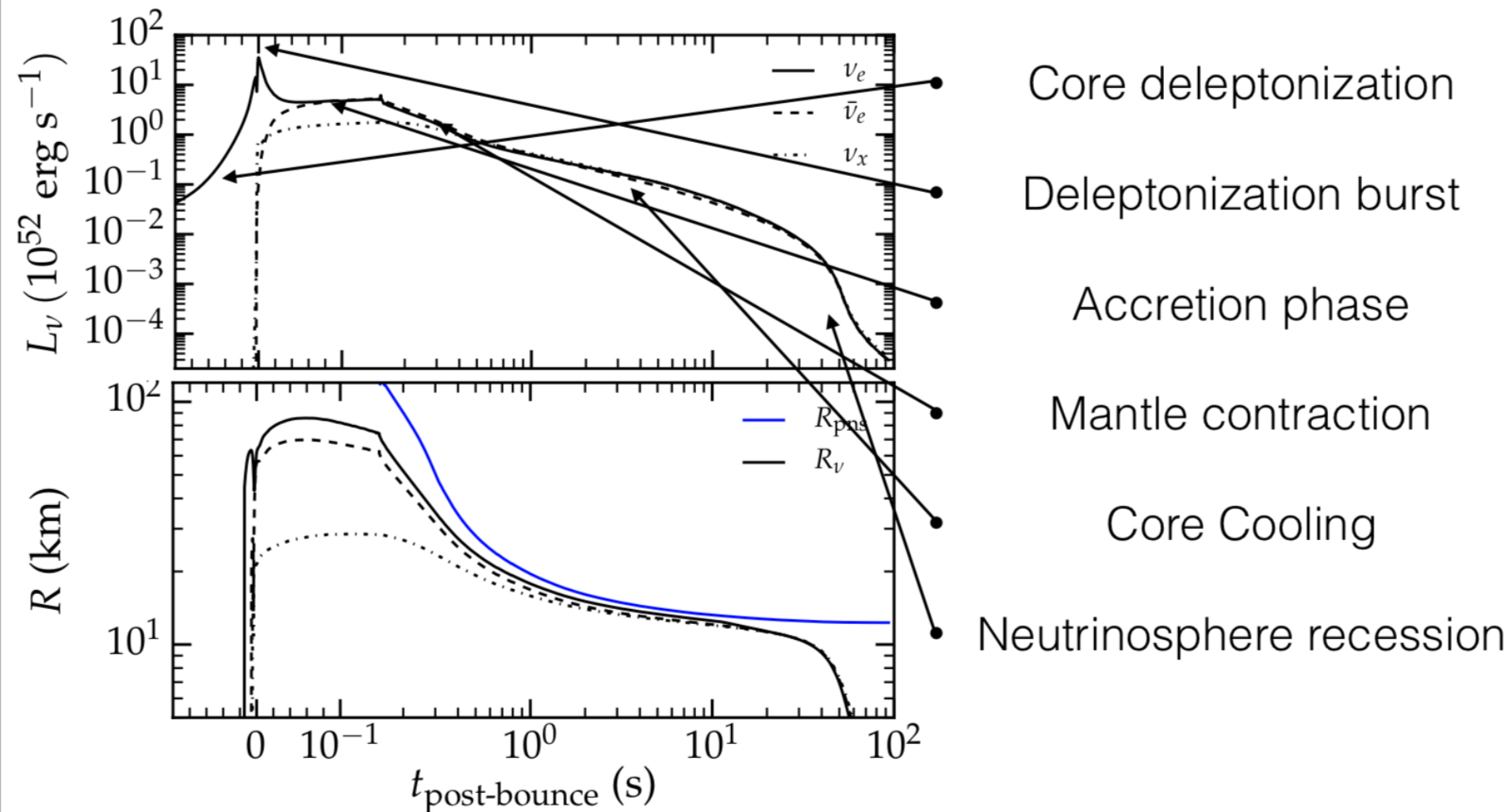


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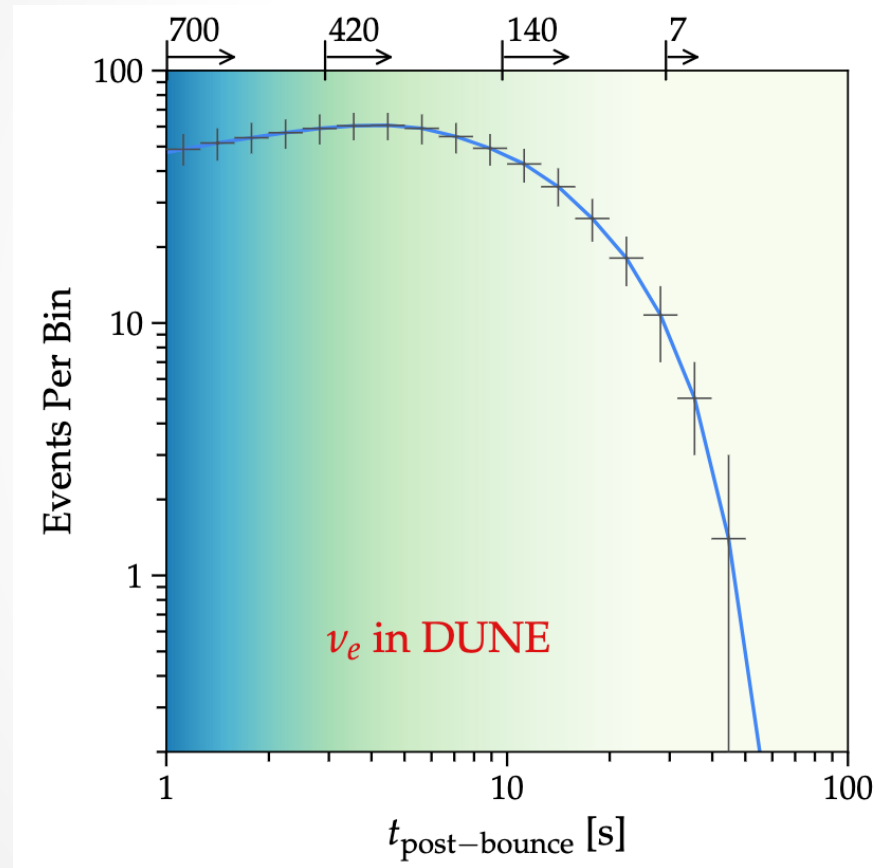
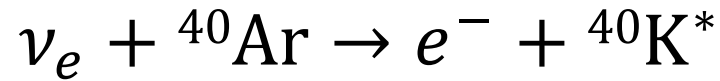
Li, Roberts &
Beacom, in prep

Cooling Neutrinos Are Interesting & Robust!

Anatomy of the Neutrino Signal



ν_e Signal Rate



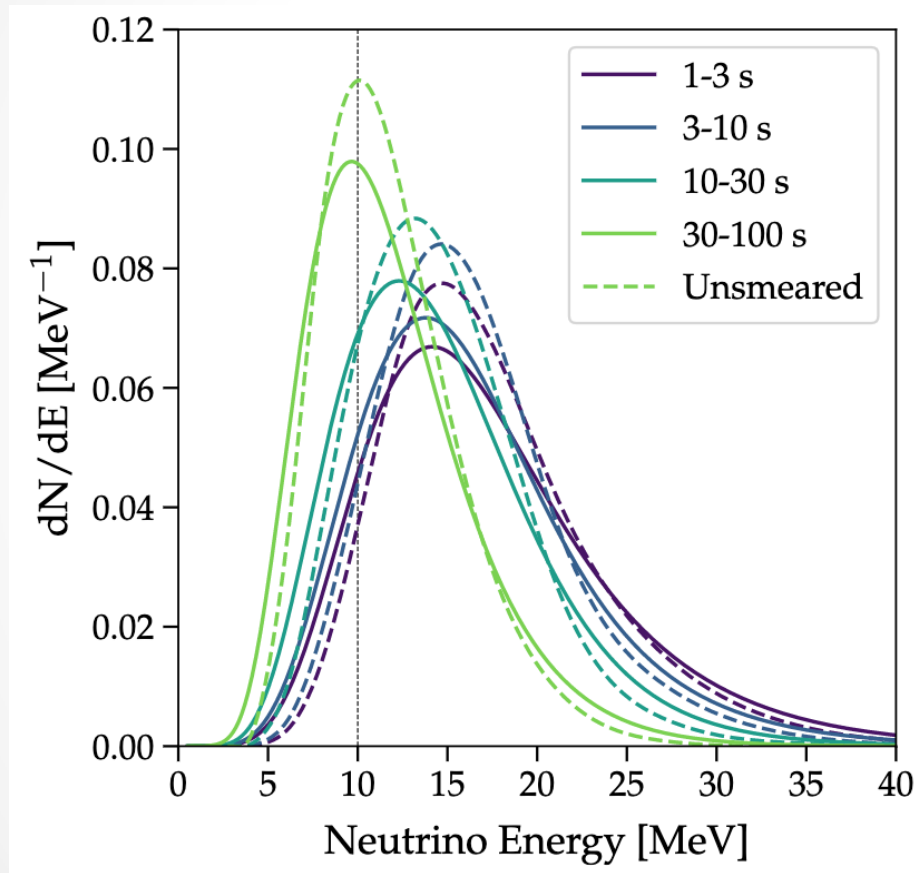
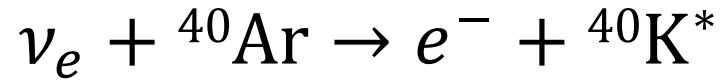
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Li, Roberts &
Beacom, in prep

Plenty of Events to Late Time in DUNE!

ν_e Energy Spectrum



➤ Threshold Close to Spectrum Peak

Li, Roberts &
Beacom, in prep

Detection Threshold Needs to Reach ~ 10 MeV

Cross Section Studies

PHYSICAL REVIEW C **80**, 055501 (2009)

Weak-interaction strength from charge-exchange reactions versus β decay in the $A = 40$ isoquintet

M. Bhattacharya,^{1,2,*} C. D. Goodman,² and A. García³

¹*Brookhaven National Laboratory, P.O. Box 5000, Upton, New York 11973-5000, USA*

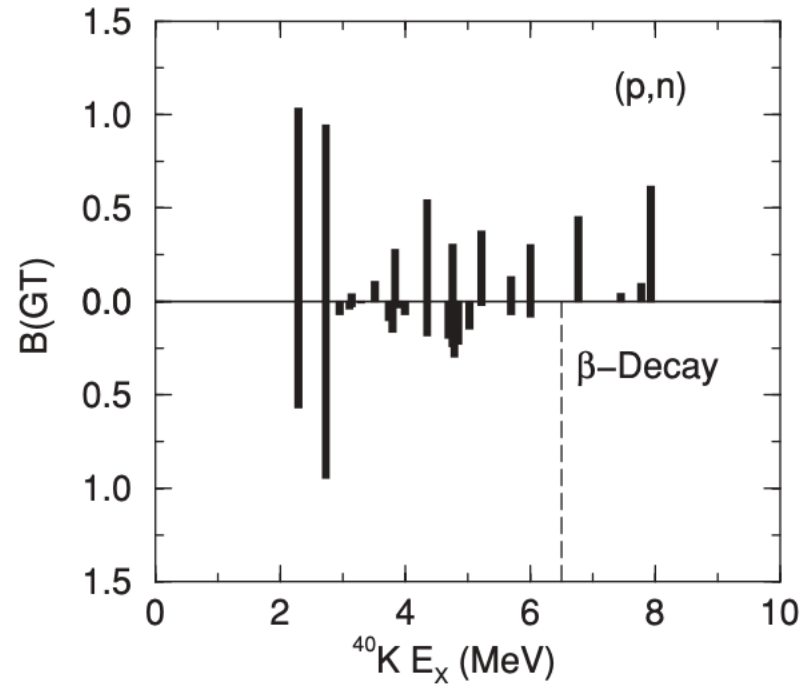
²*Indiana University Cyclotron Facility, 2401 Milo B. Sampson Lane, Bloomington, Indiana 47408, USA*

³*Physics Department, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195-1560, USA*

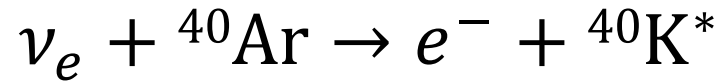
(Received 29 February 2008; revised manuscript received 1 July 2009; published 19 November 2009;
publisher error corrected 24 November 2009)

We report a measurement of the Gamow-Teller (GT) strength distribution for $^{40}\text{Ar} \rightarrow ^{40}\text{K}$ using the $0^\circ(p,n)$ reaction. The measurement extends observed GT strength distribution in the $A = 40$ system up to an excitation energy of ~ 8 MeV. In comparing our results with those from the β decay of the isospin mirror nucleus ^{40}Ti , we find that, within the excitation energy region probed by the β -decay experiment, we observe a total GT strength that is in fair agreement with the β -decay measurement. However, we find that the relative strength of the two strongest transitions differs by a factor of ~ 1.8 in comparing our results from (p,n) reactions with the β decay of ^{40}Ti . Using our results we present the neutrino-capture cross section for ^{40}Ar .

Cross Section Studies

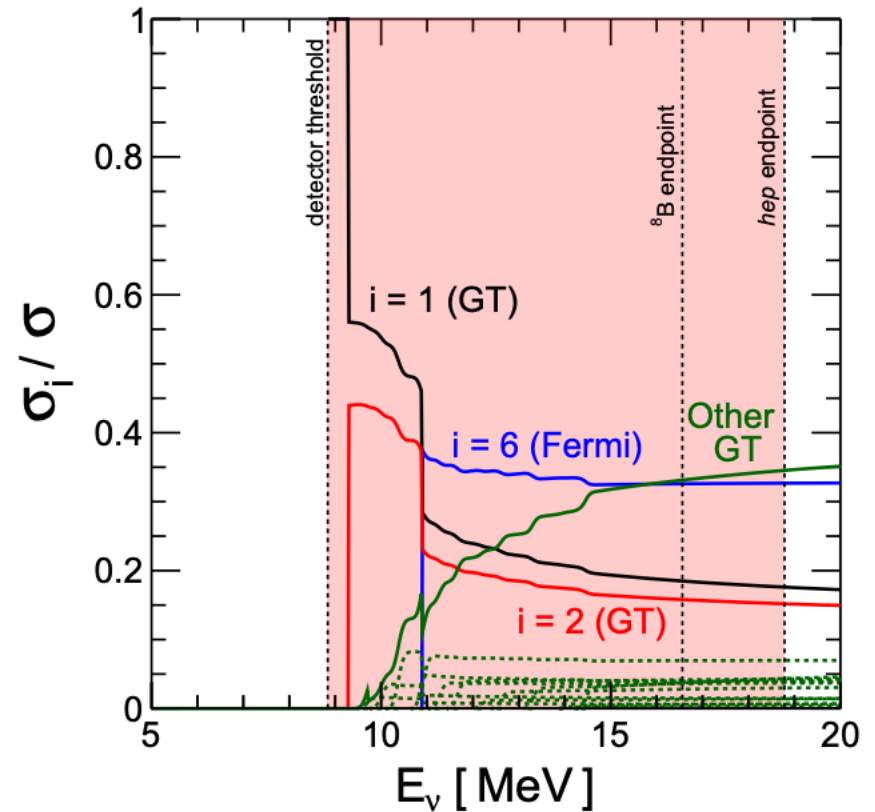


Cross Sections



Capozzi et al., 2018

i	ΔE_i [MeV]	$B_i(\text{F})$	$B_i(\text{GT})$
1	2.333		1.64
2	2.775		1.49
3	3.204		0.06
4	3.503		0.16
5	3.870		0.44
6	4.384	4.00	
7	4.421		0.86
8	4.763		0.48
9	5.162		0.59
10	5.681		0.21
11	6.118		0.48
12	6.790		0.71
13	7.468		0.06
14	7.795		0.14
15	7.952		0.97
total		4.00	8.29



Difficult Theoretically and Experimentally