Neutrino Detection:

Where are we and what to do next?

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What to do next

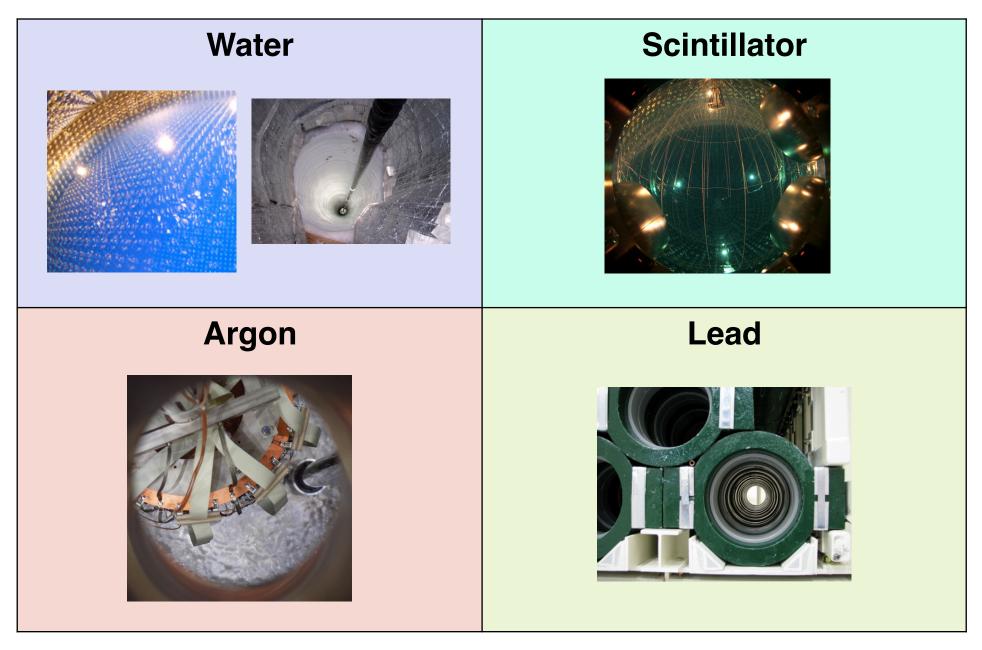
core collapse Immediate management of a suspected concussion

Overall goal for experimentalists:

make sure we are ready to extract physics & astrophysics from the next nearby supernova

(welcome help from theorists will be models with interesting features, as discussed yesterday)

Current main supernova neutrino detector types



+ some others (e.g. DM detectors)

Pros

Water	Scintillator		
 electron antineutrino sensitivity some other flavors potentially good n tagging w/Gd decent reconstruction, directionality can make large! huge statistics! proven technology (long string: good timing) 	 electron antineutrino sensitivity good n tagging low energy NC p scattering low energy threshold, high light yield proven technology 		
Argon	Lead		
 electron neutrino sensitivity some other flavors potentially good tagging potentially good reconstruction some directionality 	 unique flavor sensitivity, including nue some spectral sensitivity (1n vs 2n) cheap material, stable 		

Cons

Water	Scintillator		
 Cherenkov threshold limits reco relatively high threshold may be hard to disentangle all channels (long-string: no event-by-event reco) 	 poor directionality low energy signal vulnerable to background 		
Argon	Lead		
 unproven technology capabilities still unknown statistics limited 	 no event-by-event reco, tagging, directionality currently small mass expensive to get CC info 		

Status

Water	Scintillator		
 SK will run for a while Gd upgrade likely in next ~ few years HK also good prospect IceCube running (upgrades?) 	 Several ~kton scale detectors running most to continue in short term JUNO very good prospect in several years 		
Argon	Lead		
 DUNE well underway still working on understanding capabilities and defining requirements 	 HALO running and stable defining path to ~kton scale-up 		

For supernova neutrinos, the more detectors the merrier! not a competition...

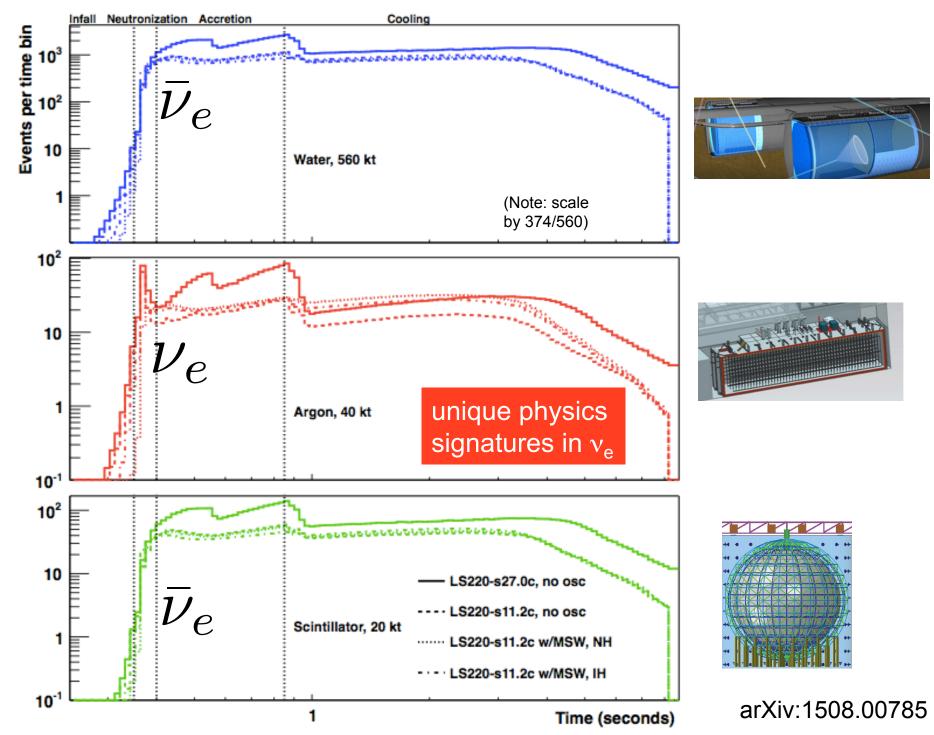


Summary of supernova neutrino detectors

Detector	Туре	Location	Mass (kton)	Events @ 10 kpc	Status
Super-K	Water	Japan	32	8000	Running (SK IV)
LVD	Scintillator	Italy	1	300	Running
KamLAND	Scintillator	Japan	1	300	Running
Borexino	Scintillator	Italy	0.3	100	Running
IceCube	Long string	South Pole	(600)	(10 ⁶)	Running
Baksan	Scintillator	Russia	0.33	50	Running
Mini- BooNE	Scintillator	USA	0.7	200	(Running)
HALO	Lead	Canada	0.079	20	Running
Daya Bay	Scintillator	China	0.33	100	Running
NOvA	Scintillator	USA	15	3000	Running
SNO+	Scintillator	Canada	1	300	Under construction
MicroBooNE	Liquid argon	USA	0.17	17	(Running)
DUNE	Liquid argon	USA	40	3000	Proposed
Hyper-K	Water	Japan	540	110,000	Proposed
JUNO	Scintillator	China	20	6000	Proposed
RENO-50	Scintillator	South Korea	18	5400	Proposed
PINGU	Long string	South pole	(600)	(10 ⁶)	Proposed

plus reactor experiments, DM experiments...

Two models (11.2 and 27.0 solar masses, NH/IH for former)



What do we learn by *combining* information from different detectors? (nucleosynthesis, LESA...?)

For physics, and for early alert? Presupernova? (strengthen statistical significance?) Pointing? Revisit triangulation?

And combining with GW and other messengers?

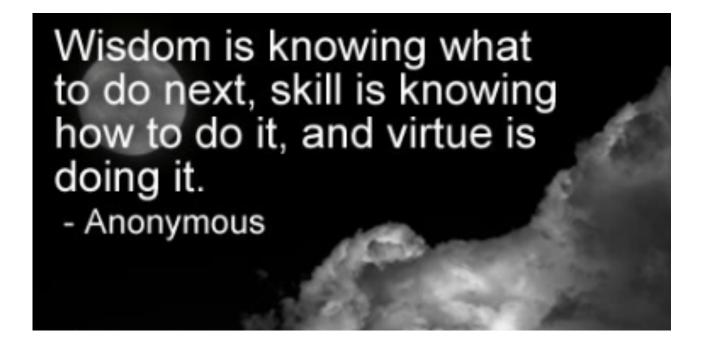
An idea from lunch: SNARE (SuperNova Advance Readiness Exercise)

- theorists prepare model fluxes with physics/astrophysics
 "treasure" hidden inside (choice of MO, collective oscillations, SASI, assumed direction, etc.)
- experimentalists simulate signals in their detectors and analyze the data
- can we find the treasure?
- could include GW observatories



- Build on SNEWS and GWnu connections
- Could be ongoing series of events
- Mainz workshop?

(Acronym credit: Chuck, Clarence, Stan, KS)



We are wise and skilled... let's be virtuous...