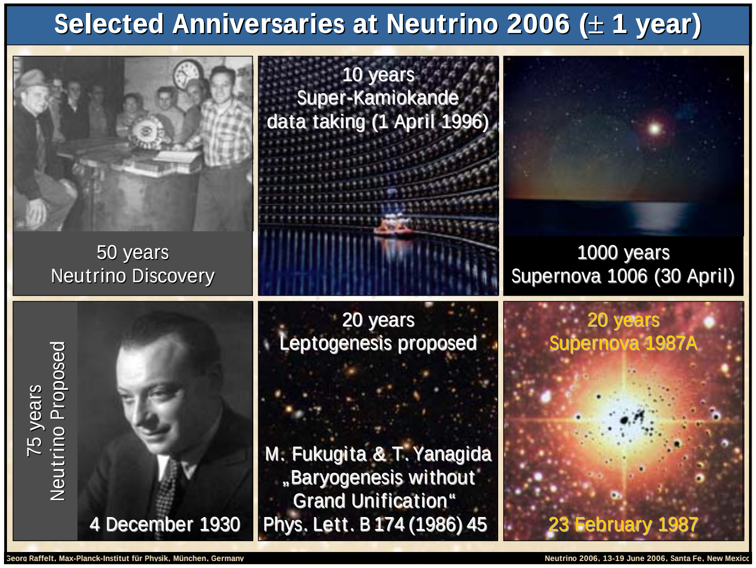
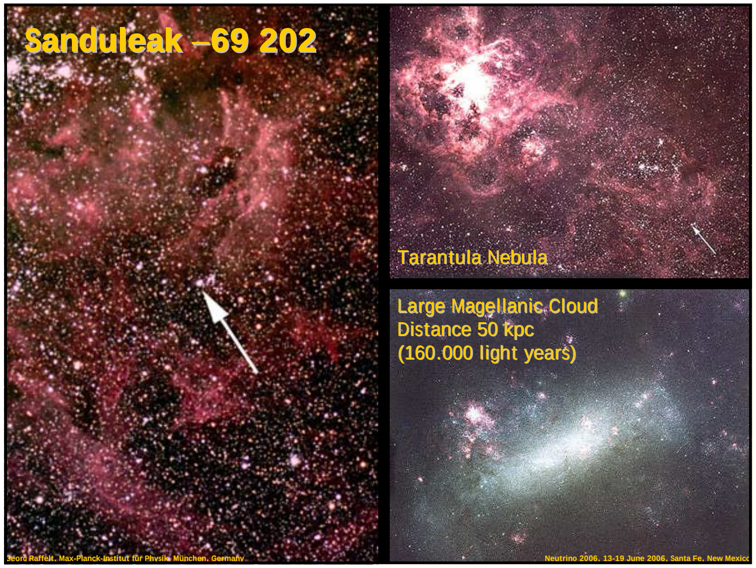
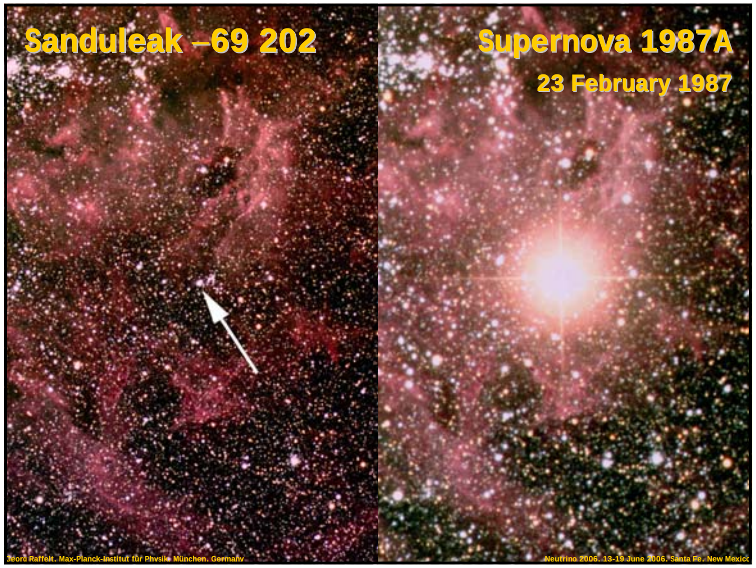
Supernova Neutrino Observations: What Could We Learn?

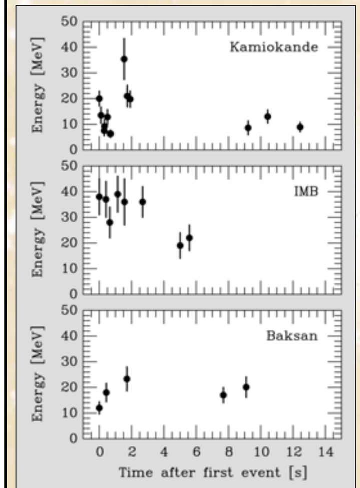
- Neutrino observations of SN 1987A
- Opportunities to observe the next galactic supernova in neutrinos
- Some particle-physics lessons from SN 1987A and possible improvements
- Oscillations of supernova neutrinos







Neutrino Signal of Supernova 1987A



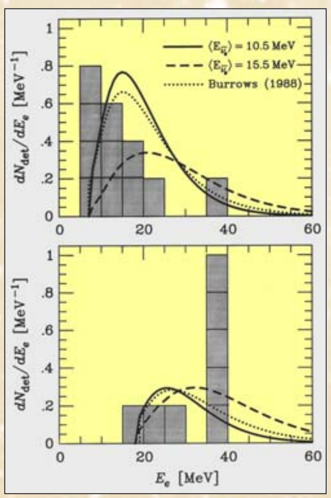
Kamiokande-II (Japan)
Water Cherenkov detector
2140 tons
Clock uncertainty ±1 min

Irvine-Michigan-Brookhaven (US)
Water Cherenkov detector
6800 tons
Clock uncertainty ±50 ms

Baksan Scintillator Telescope
(Soviet Union), 200 tons
Random event cluster ~ 0.7/day
Clock uncertainty +2/-54 s

Within clock uncertainties,
signals are contemporaneous

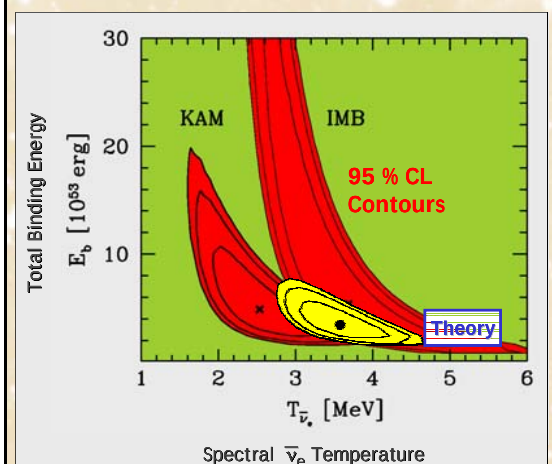
Energy Distribution of SN 1987A Neutrinos



Kamiokande II

IMB

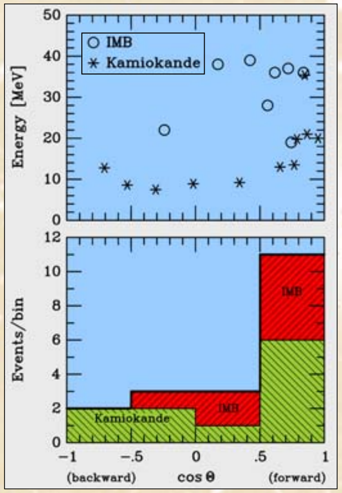
Interpreting SN 1987A Neutrinos



Jegerlehner,
Neubig & Raffelt,
PRD 54 (1996) 1194

Assume thermal spectra and equipartition of energy between the six degrees of freedom ν_e, ν_μ, ν_τ and their antiparticles

Angular Distribution of SN 1987A Neutrinos



Main detection reaction

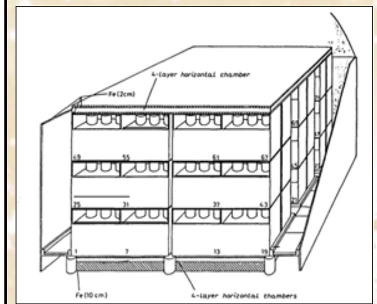
$\bar{\nu}_e + p \rightarrow n + e^+$

is essentially isotropic for the relevant energies.

Expect only a fraction of an event from forward-peaked reaction

$\nu + e^- \rightarrow e^- + \nu$

SN 1987A Signal in LSD (Mont Blanc)?



LSD (Liquid Scintillator Detector)
in the Mont Blanc Tunnel
(Oct. 1984 - March 1999)
Supernova monitor for our galaxy
90 tons scintillator
200 tons iron (support structure)

- Observed a 5-event cluster 4.72 hours before IMB/Kam-II
- Triggered automatic SN alert
- Statistical fluctuation very unlikely
- No significant signal in IMB/Kam-II at LSD time
- No significant LSD signal at IMB time

- Interpretation as "double bang": Huge ν_e flux (~ 40 MeV) at LSD time
- LSD signal caused by interactions in iron of support structure
- Second bang ordinary multi-flavor signal

(Imshennik & Ryazhskaya, "A rotating collapsar and possible interpretation of the LSD neutrino signal from SN 1987A", astro-ph/0401613)

Supernova Neutrino Observations: What Could We Learn?

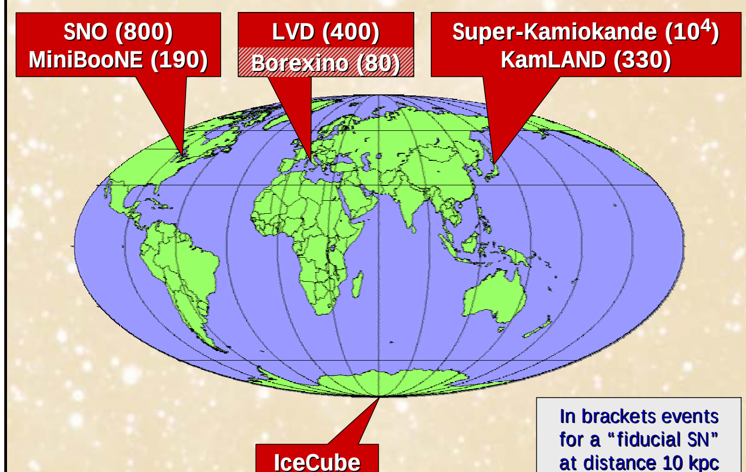

Neutrino observations of SN 1987A


Opportunities to observe next the galactic supernova in neutrinos

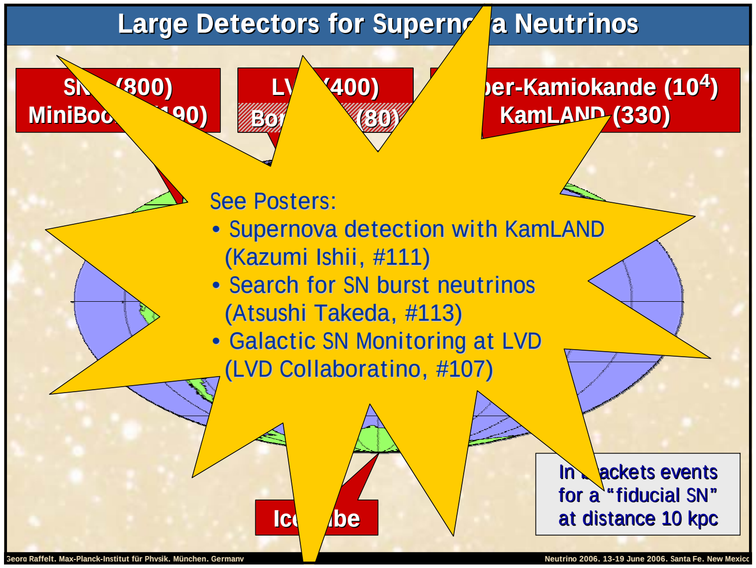

Some particle-physics lessons from SN 1987A and possible improvements


Oscillations of supernova neutrinos

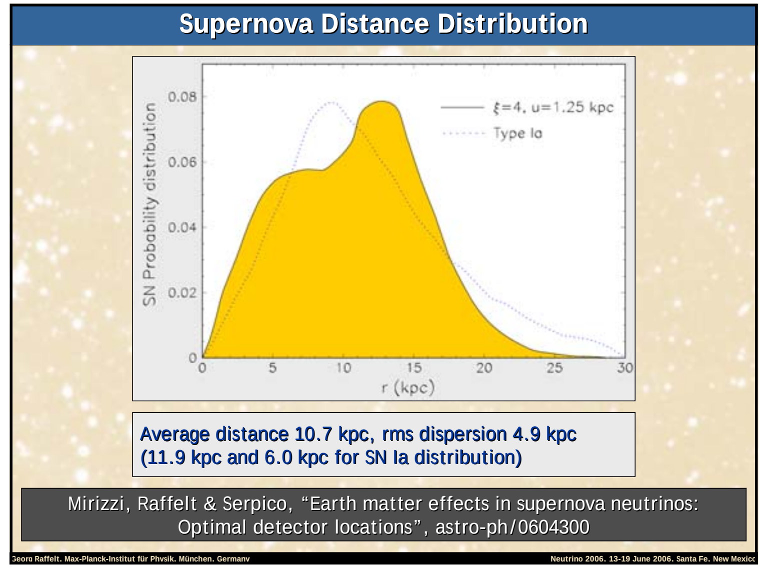
Large Detectors for Supernova Neutrinos



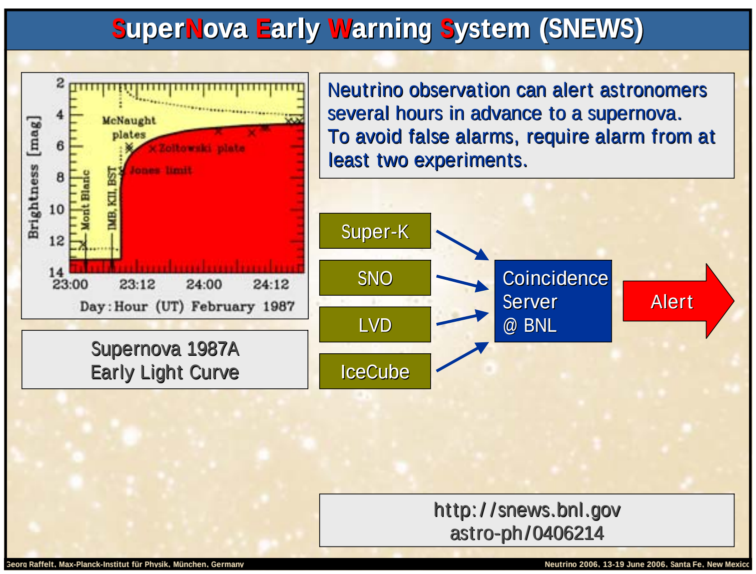
In brackets events for a "fiducial SN" at distance 10 kpc



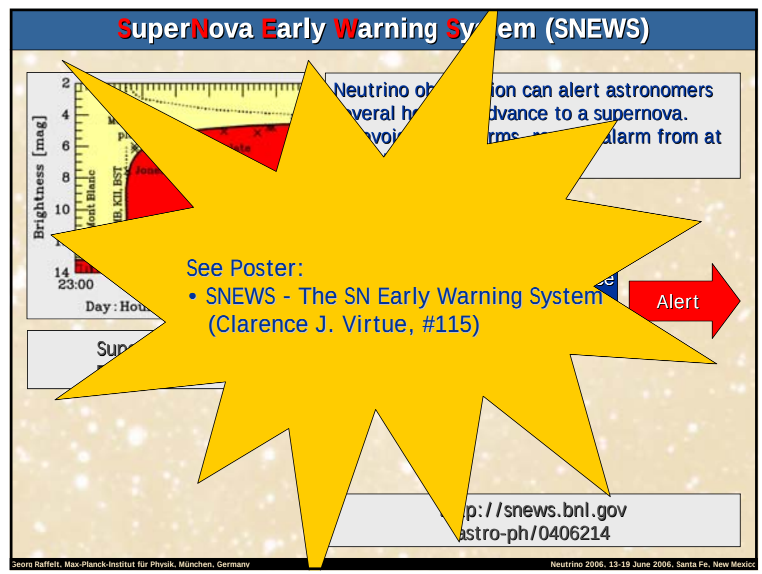
Large Detectors for Superno a Neutrinos
SN (800)
MiniBoo 190)
LV (400)
Bo (80)
er-Kamiokande (10^4)
KamLAND (330)
See Posters:
• Supernova detection with KamLAND (Kazumi Ishii, #111)
• Search for SN burst neutrinos (Atsushi Takeda, #113)
• Galactic SN Monitoring at LVD (LVD Collaboratino, #107)
Ic be
In ackets events for a "fiducial SN" at distance 10 kpc
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
Neutrino 2006, 13-19 June 2006, Santa Fe, New Mexico



Supernova Distance Distribution
SN Probability distribution
r (kpc)
ξ=4, u=1.25 kpc
Type Ia
Average distance 10.7 kpc, rms dispersion 4.9 kpc
(11.9 kpc and 6.0 kpc for SN Ia distribution)
Mirizzi, Raffelt & Serpico, "Earth matter effects in supernova neutrinos: Optimal detector locations", astro-ph/0604300
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
Neutrino 2006, 13-19 June 2006, Santa Fe, New Mexico



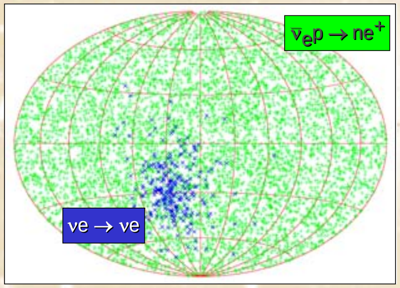
SuperNova Early Warning System (SNEWS)
Brightness [mag]
McNaught plates
Zoltowski plate
Jones limit
Mont Blanc
IMB, KII, BST
Day : Hour (UT) February 1987
Supernova 1987A
Early Light Curve
Neutrino observation can alert astronomers several hours in advance to a supernova.
To avoid false alarms, require alarm from at least two experiments.
Super-K
SNO
LVD
IceCube
Coincidence Server @ BNL
Alert
http://snews.bnl.gov
astro-ph/0406214
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
Neutrino 2006, 13-19 June 2006, Santa Fe, New Mexico



SuperNova Early Warning Sy em (SNEWS)
See Poster:
• SNEWS - The SN Early Warning System (Clarence J. Virtue, #115)
Alert
p://snews.bnl.gov
astro-ph/0406214
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
Neutrino 2006, 13-19 June 2006, Santa Fe, New Mexico

Supernova Pointing with Neutrinos

- Beacom & Vogel: Can a supernova be located by its neutrinos? [astro-ph/9811350]
- Tomàs, Semikoz, Raffelt, Kachelriess & Dighe: Supernova pointing with low- and high-energy neutrino detectors [hep-ph/0307050]

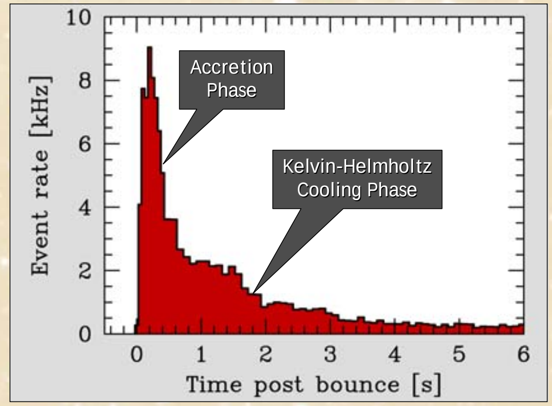


95% CL half-cone opening angle

	Neutron tagging efficiency: None	Neutron tagging efficiency: 90 %
SK	7.8º	3.2º
SK × 30	1.4º	0.6º

Neutron tagging in a large water Cherenkov detector by gadolinium loading is investigated within Super-K Collaboration, R&D apparently going well (GADZOOKS!, for original idea see Beacom and Vagins, hep-ph/0309300)

Simulated Supernova Signal at Super-Kamiokande

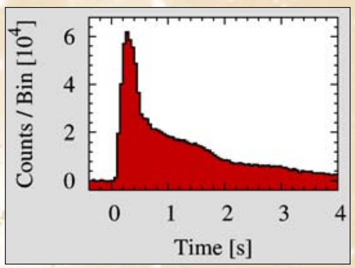


Simulation for Super-Kamiokande SN signal at 10 kpc, based on a numerical Livermore model
[Totani, Sato, Dalhed & Wilson, ApJ 496 (1998) 216]

IceCube as a Supernova Neutrino Detector

Each optical module (OM) picks up Cherenkov light from its neighborhood. SN appears as "correlated noise".

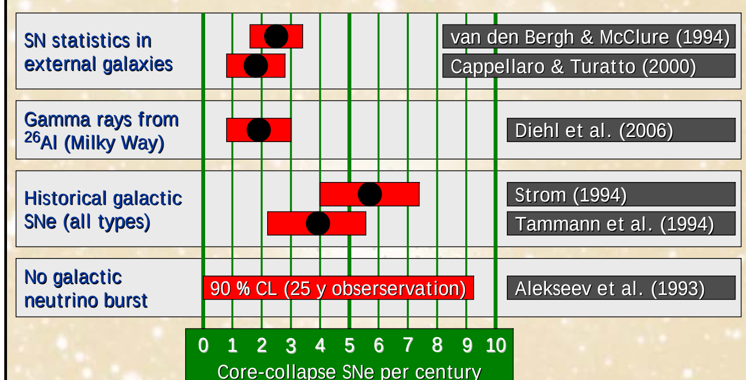
- About 300 Cherenkov photons per OM from a SN at 10 kpc
- Noise per OM < 500 Hz
- Total of 4800 OMs in IceCube



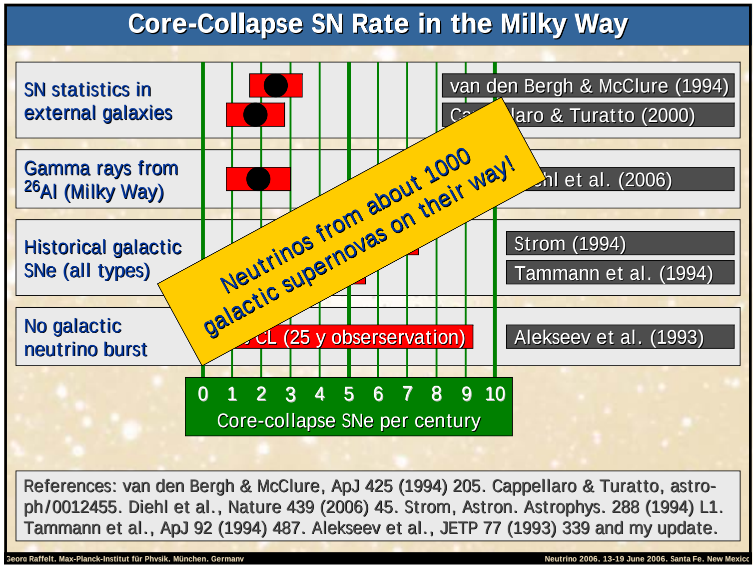
IceCube SN signal at 10 kpc, based on a numerical Livermore model
[Dighe, Keil & Raffelt, hep-ph/0303210]

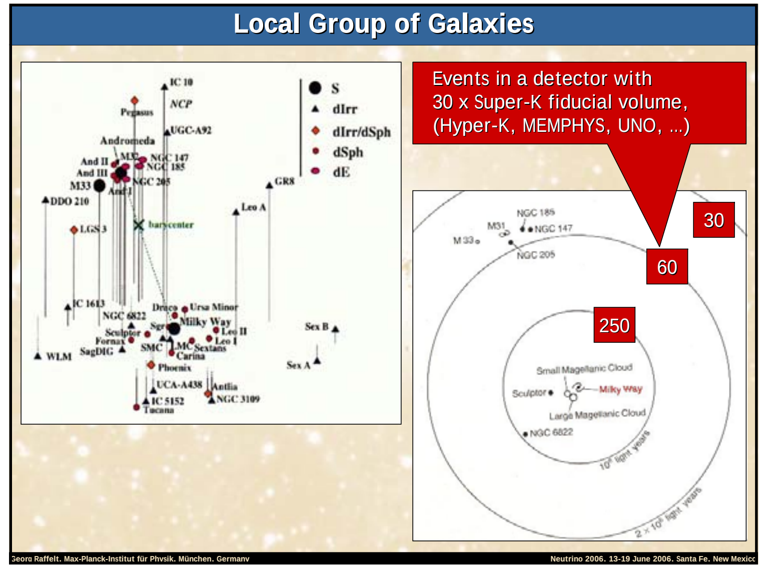
Method first proposed by Halzen, Jacobsen & Zas astro-ph/9512080

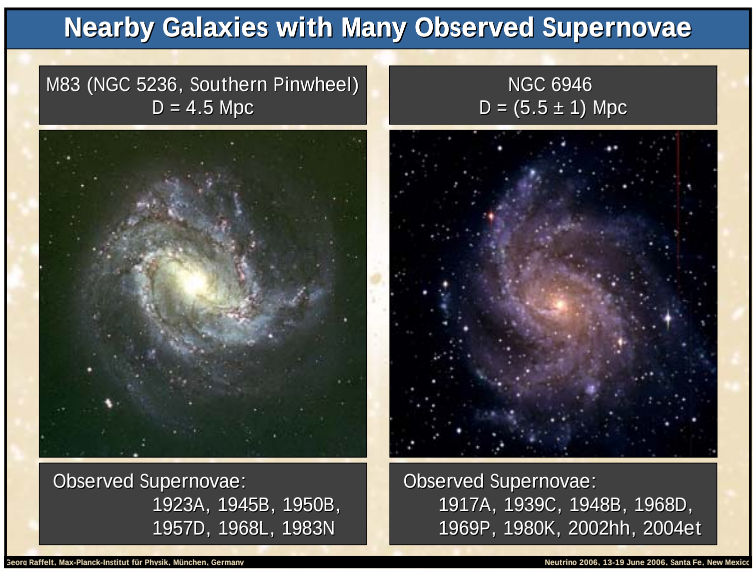
Core-Collapse SN Rate in the Milky Way

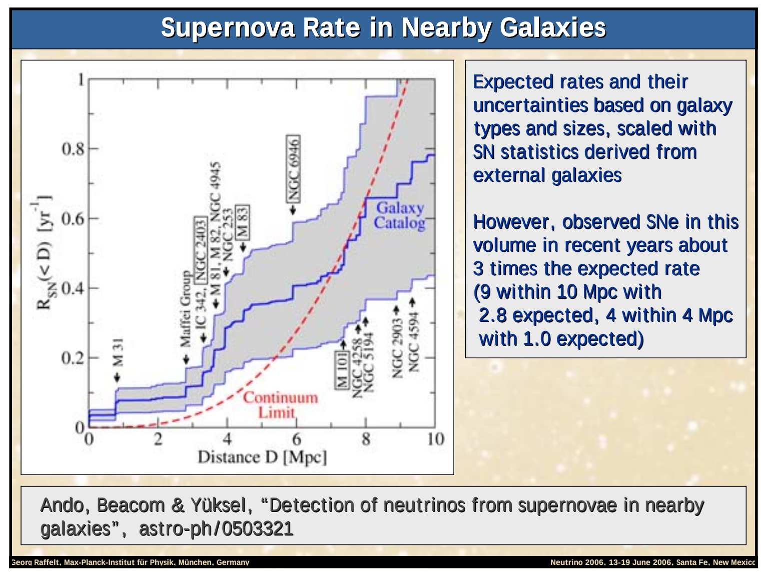


References: van den Bergh & McClure, ApJ 425 (1994) 205. Cappellaro & Turatto, astro-ph/0012455. Diehl et al., Nature 439 (2006) 45. Strom, Astron. Astrophys. 288 (1994) L1. Tammann et al., ApJ 92 (1994) 487. Alekseev et al., JETP 77 (1993) 339 and my update.


Core-Collapse SN Rate in the Milky Way
SN statistics in external galaxies
van den Bergh & McClure (1994)
Cappellaro & Turatto (2000)
Gamma rays from ^{26}Al (Milky Way)
Diehl et al. (2006)
Historical galactic SNe (all types)
Strom (1994)
Tammann et al. (1994)
No galactic neutrino burst
90% CL (25 y obserservation)
Alekseev et al. (1993)
Neutrinos from about 1000 galactic supernovas on their way!
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Core-collapse SNe per century
References: van den Bergh & McClure, ApJ 425 (1994) 205. Cappellaro & Turatto, astro-ph/0012455. Diehl et al., Nature 439 (2006) 45. Strom, Astron. Astrophys. 288 (1994) L1. Tammann et al., ApJ 92 (1994) 487. Alekseev et al., JETP 77 (1993) 339 and my update.
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
Neutrino 2006, 13-19 June 2006, Santa Fe, New Mexico


Local Group of Galaxies
Events in a detector with 30 x Super-K fiducial volume, (Hyper-K, MEMPHYS, UNO, ...)
30
60
250
S
dIrr
dIrr/dSph
dSph
dE
IC 10
Pegasus
UGC-A92
Andromeda
M33
DDO 210
LGS 3
barycenter
Leo A
GR8
IC 1613
NGC 6822
Milky Way
Sculptor
Fornax
SMC
LMC
Carina
WLM
SagDIG
Phoenix
Sex B
Sex A
Antlia
NGC 3109
IC 5152
Tucana
Small Magellanic Cloud
Large Magellanic Cloud
Milky Way
Sculptor
NGC 6822
NGC 185
NGC 147
NGC 205
M31
M33
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
Neutrino 2006, 13-19 June 2006, Santa Fe, New Mexico


Nearby Galaxies with Many Observed Supernovae
M83 (NGC 5236, Southern Pinwheel)
D = 4.5 Mpc
NGC 6946
D = (5.5 ± 1) Mpc
Observed Supernovae:
1923A, 1945B, 1950B, 1957D, 1968L, 1983N
Observed Supernovae:
1917A, 1939C, 1948B, 1968D, 1969P, 1980K, 2002hh, 2004et
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
Neutrino 2006, 13-19 June 2006, Santa Fe, New Mexico


Supernova Rate in Nearby Galaxies
$R_{SN}(< D)$ [yr^{-1}]
Distance D [Mpc]
0 2 4 6 8 10
0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1
M 31
Maffei Group
IC 342, NGC 2403
M 81, M 82, NGC 4945
NGC 253
M 83
NGC 6946
M 101
NGC 4258
NGC 5194
NGC 2903
NGC 4594
Galaxy Catalog
Continuum Limit
Expected rates and their uncertainties based on galaxy types and sizes, scaled with SN statistics derived from external galaxies
However, observed SNe in this volume in recent years about 3 times the expected rate (9 within 10 Mpc with 2.8 expected, 4 within 4 Mpc with 1.0 expected)
Ando, Beacom & Yüksel, "Detection of neutrinos from supernovae in nearby galaxies", astro-ph/0503321
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
Neutrino 2006, 13-19 June 2006, Santa Fe, New Mexico

Cosmic Diffuse Supernova Neutrino Background (DSNB)

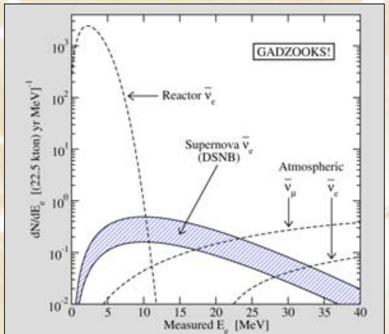


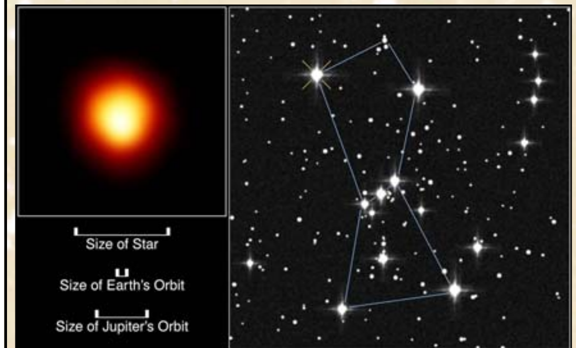
FIG. 1: Spectra of low-energy $\bar\nu_e + p \to e^+ + n$ coincidence events and the sub-Čerenkov muon background. We assume full efficiencies, and include energy resolution and neutrino oscillations. Singles rates (not shown) are efficiently suppressed.

- About 1 SN per sec in the visible universe
- Diffuse SN neutrino background (DSNB) from all past SNe
  few $\bar\nu_e$ cm^{-2}s^{-1}
- Can be measured even in Super-K sized detector (few events/year)
- Need neutron tagging
  - Gadolinium loading of SK
  - Large scintillator detector (LENA project, 50 kt)

Beacom & Vagins, hep-ph/0309300 [Phys. Rev. Lett., 93:171101, 2004]

Pushing the boundaries of neutrino astronomy to cosmological distances

The Red Supergiant Betelgeuse (Alpha Orionis)



First resolved image of a star other than Sun

Distance (Hipparcos) 130 pc (425 lyr)

If Betelgeuse goes Supernova:
- 6×10^7 neutrino events in Super-Kamiokande
- 2.4×10^3 neutron events per day from Silicon-burning phase (few days warning!), need neutron tagging [Odrzywolek, Misiaszek & Kutschera, astro-ph/0311012]

The Red Supergiant Betelgeuse (Alpha Orionis)

First resolved image of a star other than Sun

Distance (Hipparcos) 130 pc (425 lyr)

See Poster:
- Thermal neutrinos from pre-SN (Andrzej Odrzywolek, #117)

If Betelgeuse goes Supernova:
- 6×10^7 neutrino events in Super-Kamiokande
- 2.4×10^3 neutron events per day from Silicon-burning phase (few days warning!), need neutron tagging [Odrzywolek, Misiaszek & Kutschera, astro-ph/0311012]

Supernova Neutrino Observations: What Could We Learn?

Neutrino observations of SN 1987A

Opportunities to observe the next galactic supernova in neutrinos

Some particle-physics lessons from SN 1987A and possible improvements

Oscillations of supernova neutrinos

Dispersion between Neutrinos and Photons

Transit time for photons and neutrinos are equal to within ~ 3h

Total transit time ~ 5×10^{12} sec
→ Equal for photons and neutrinos within ~ 2×10^{-9}

(Longo 1987, Stodolsky 1988)

$$\left|\frac{c_\nu - c_\gamma}{c_\nu + c_\gamma}\right| < 10^{-9}$$

Shapiro time delay for particles moving through a gravitational potential

$$\Delta t_{\rm Shapiro} = -2\int_A^B U[r(t)]\,dt \approx 2-6\times10^6\ \mathrm{sec}$$

(Krauss & Tremaine 1988)

Equal within ~ $1 - 4 \times 10^{-3}$

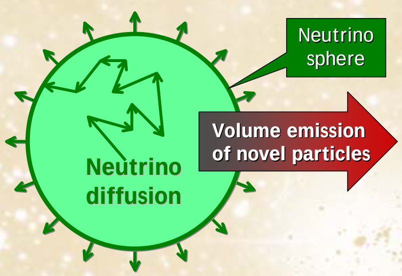
- Proves directly that neutrinos respond to gravity in the standard way
- Provides limits on parameters of certain non-GR theories of gravitation
- Could be extended to neutrinos vs. anti-neutrinos or different flavors from signal of a future galactic SN

Neutrino Limits by Intrinsic Signal Dispersion

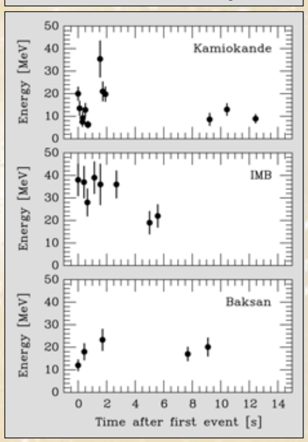
Time of flight delay by neutrino mass	For "milli charged" neutrinos, path bent by galactic magnetic field, inducing a time delay
$\Delta t = 2.57\mathrm{s}\left(\frac{D}{50\,\mathrm{kpc}}\right)\left(\frac{10\,\mathrm{MeV}}{E_\nu}\right)^2\left(\frac{m_\nu}{10\,\mathrm{eV}}\right)^2$	$\frac{\Delta t}{t} = \frac{e_\nu^2 (B_\perp d_B)^2}{6E_\nu^2} < 3\times10^{-12}$
$m_{\nu_e} \lesssim 20$ eV	$\frac{e_\nu}{e} < 3\times10^{-17}\left(\frac{1\mu\mathrm{G}}{B_\perp}\right)\left(\frac{1\,\mathrm{kpc}}{d_B}\right)$
• Detailed maximum-likelihood analysis yields similar limit • At the time of SN 1987A competitive with tritium end-point limits, today $m_{\nu_e} < 2.2$ eV • Cosmological limit today $m_\nu \lesssim 0.2$ eV	Assuming charge conservation in neutron decay yields a more restrictive limit of about 3×10^{-21} e

Next galactic SN observation:
Time-of-flight dispersion not important for signal interpretation

The Energy-Loss Argument



SN 1987A neutrino signal

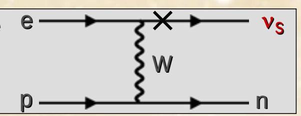


Emission of very weakly interacting particles would "steal" energy from the neutrino burst and shorten it.
(Early neutrino burst powered by accretion, not sensitive to volume energy loss.)

Late-time signal most sensitive observable

Sterile Neutrinos

Active-sterile mixing



Electron neutrino appears as sterile neutrino in ½ $\sin^2(2\Theta_{es})$ of all cases

$$\Gamma_s \approx \tfrac{1}{2}\sin^2(2\Theta_{es})\,\Gamma_L$$

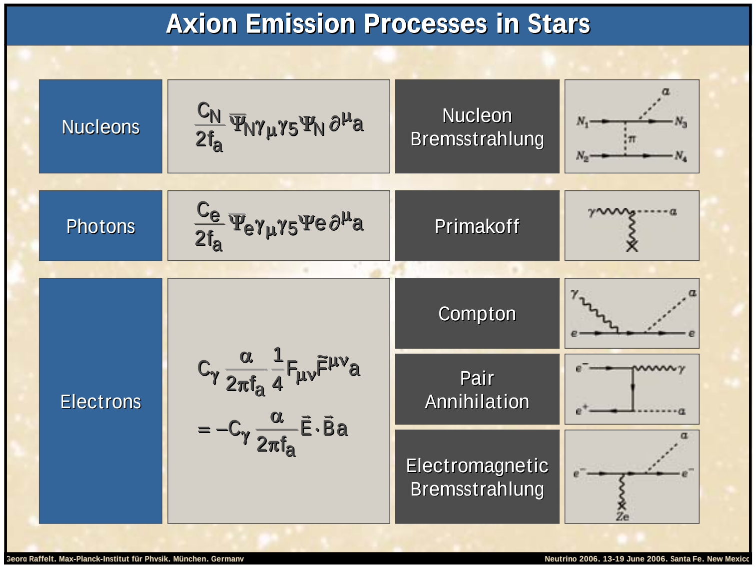
Average scattering rate in SN core involving ordinary left-handed neutrinos

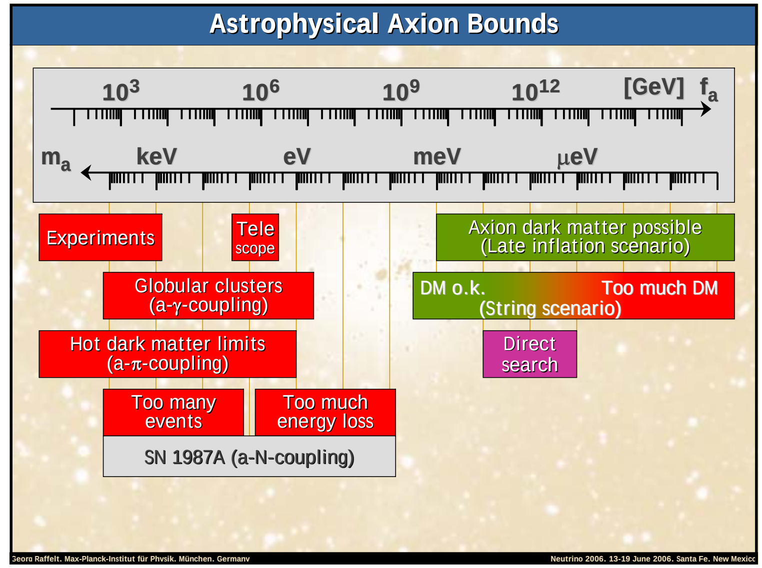
$$\Gamma_L \approx 10^{10}\,\mathrm{s}^{-1}$$

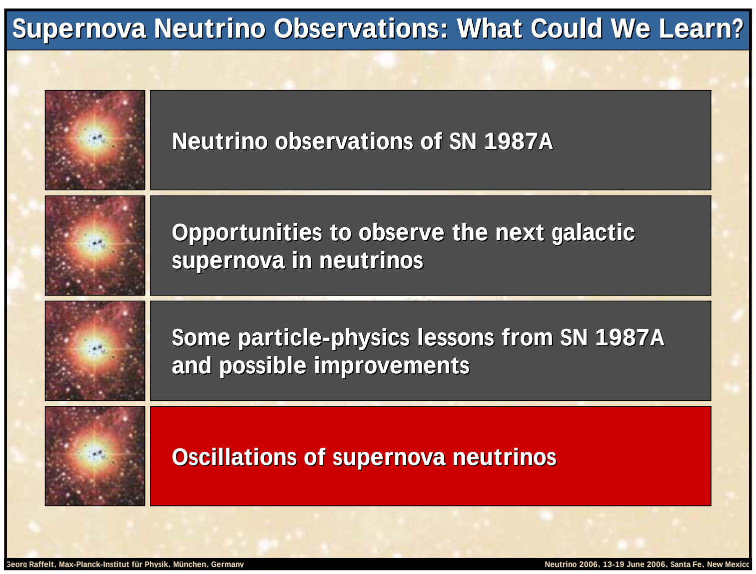
To avoid complete energy loss in ~ 1 s

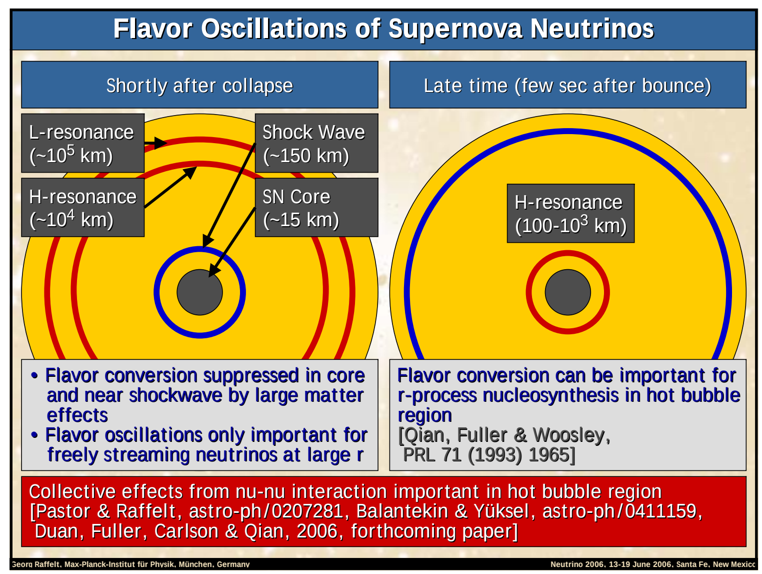
$$\tfrac{1}{2}\sin^2(2\Theta_{es})\,10^{10}\,\mathrm{s}^{-1} < 1\,\mathrm{s}^{-1}$$

$\sin^2(2\Theta_{es}) \lesssim 3\times10^{-10}$
(for $m_s \gtrsim 100$ keV)


Axion Emission Processes in Stars
Nucleons
$\frac{C_N}{2f_a}\overline{\Psi}_N\gamma_\mu\gamma_5\Psi_N\partial^\mu a$
Nucleon Bremsstrahlung
Photons
$\frac{C_e}{2f_a}\overline{\Psi}_e\gamma_\mu\gamma_5\Psi_e\partial^\mu a$
Primakoff
Electrons
$C_\gamma\frac{\alpha}{2\pi f_a}\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}a = -C_\gamma\frac{\alpha}{2\pi f_a}\vec{E}\cdot\vec{B}a$
Compton
Pair Annihilation
Electromagnetic Bremsstrahlung
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
Neutrino 2006, 13-19 June 2006, Santa Fe, New Mexico

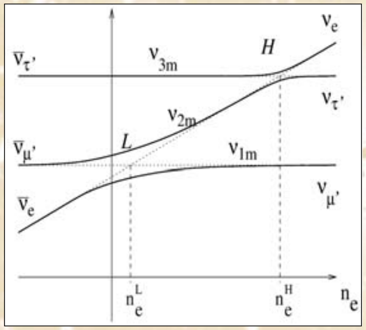

Astrophysical Axion Bounds
10^3 10^6 10^9 10^{12} [GeV] f_a
m_a keV eV meV μeV
Experiments
Tele scope
Axion dark matter possible (Late inflation scenario)
Globular clusters (a-γ-coupling)
DM o.k. Too much DM (String scenario)
Hot dark matter limits (a-π-coupling)
Direct search
Too many events
Too much energy loss
SN 1987A (a-N-coupling)
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
Neutrino 2006, 13-19 June 2006, Santa Fe, New Mexico

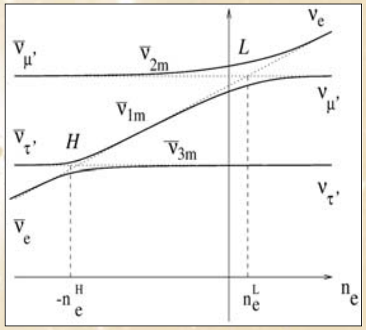

Supernova Neutrino Observations: What Could We Learn?
Neutrino observations of SN 1987A
Opportunities to observe the next galactic supernova in neutrinos
Some particle-physics lessons from SN 1987A and possible improvements
Oscillations of supernova neutrinos
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
Neutrino 2006, 13-19 June 2006, Santa Fe, New Mexico


Flavor Oscillations of Supernova Neutrinos
Shortly after collapse
Late time (few sec after bounce)
L-resonance ($\sim10^5$ km)
Shock Wave (~150 km)
H-resonance ($\sim10^4$ km)
SN Core (~15 km)
H-resonance ($100\text{-}10^3$ km)
• Flavor conversion suppressed in core and near shockwave by large matter effects
• Flavor oscillations only important for freely streaming neutrinos at large r
Flavor conversion can be important for r-process nucleosynthesis in hot bubble region
[Qian, Fuller & Woosley, PRL 71 (1993) 1965]
Collective effects from nu-nu interaction important in hot bubble region
[Pastor & Raffelt, astro-ph/0207281, Balantekin & Yüksel, astro-ph/0411159, Duan, Fuller, Carlson & Qian, 2006, forthcoming paper]
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
Neutrino 2006, 13-19 June 2006, Santa Fe, New Mexico

Level-Crossing Diagram in a SN Envelope

Normal mass hierarchy	Inverted mass hierarchy





Dighe & Smirnov, Identifying the neutrino mass spectrum from a supernova neutrino burst, hep-ph/9907423

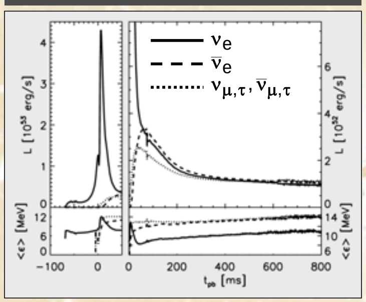
Spectra Emerging from Supernovae

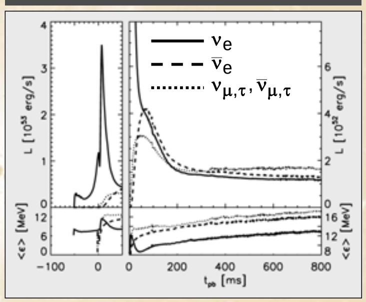
Primary fluxes	F_e^0 for ν_e $F_{\bar e}^0$ for $\bar\nu_e$ F_x^0 for $\nu_\mu, \bar\nu_\mu, \nu_\tau, \bar\nu_\tau$
After leaving the supernova envelope, the fluxes are partially swapped	$F_e^0 = pF_e^0 + (1-p)F_x^0$ $F_{\bar e}^0 = \bar p F_{\bar e}^0 + (1-\bar p)F_x^0$ $\frac{1}{4}\sum F_x = \frac{2+p+\bar p}{4}F_x^0 + \frac{1-p}{4}F_e^0 + \frac{1-\bar p}{4}F_{\bar e}^0$

Case	Mass ordering	$\sin^2(2\Theta_{13})$	Survival probability	
			p (for ν_e)	$\bar p$ (for $\bar\nu_e$)
A	Normal	$\gtrsim 10^{-3}$	0	$\cos^2(\Theta_{12}) \approx 0.7$
B	Inverted		$\sin^2(\Theta_{12}) \approx 0.3$	0
C	Any	$\lesssim 10^{-5}$	$\sin^2(\Theta_{12}) \approx 0.3$	$\cos^2(\Theta_{12}) \approx 0.7$

Flavor-Dependent Neutrino Fluxes vs. Equation of State

Wolff & Hillebrandt nuclear EoS (stiff)	Lattimer & Swesty nuclear EoS (soft)

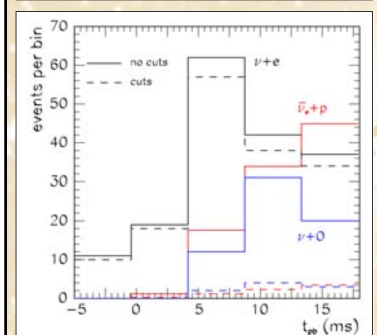


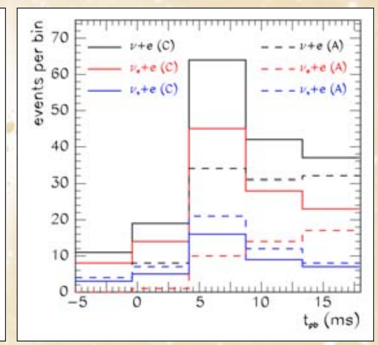


Kitaura, Janka & Hillebrandt, "Explosions of O-Ne-Mg cores, the Crab supernova, and subluminous Type II-P supernovae", astro-ph/0512065

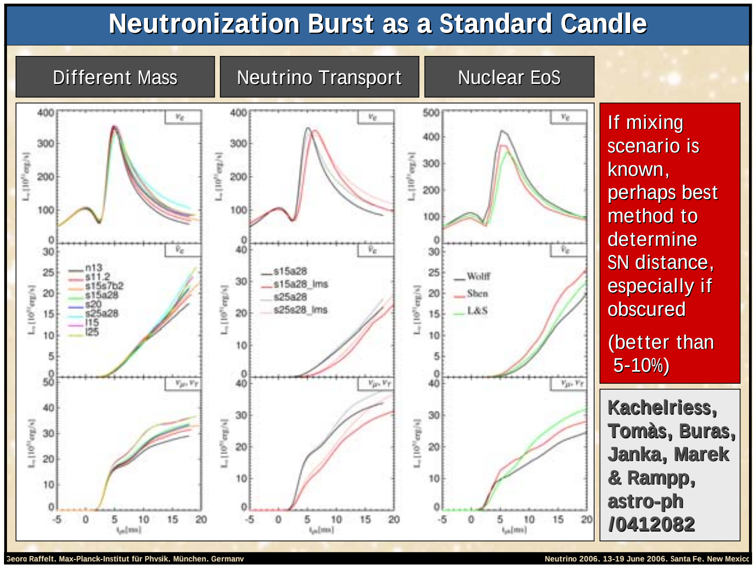
Neutronization Burst in a Mt Detector w/ Neutron Tagging

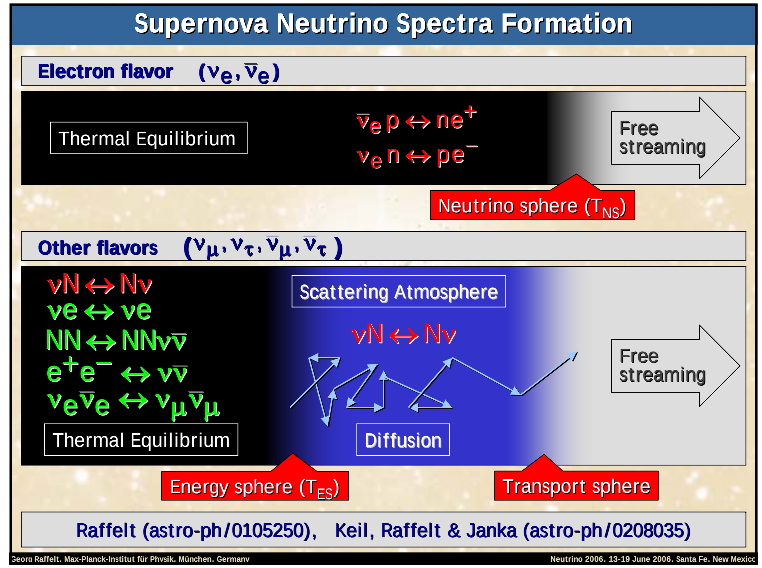
After angular cuts, almost background-free neutronization burst from ν-e-scattering	Neutrino oscillations cause a significantly different time profile (absolute flux depends on distance)

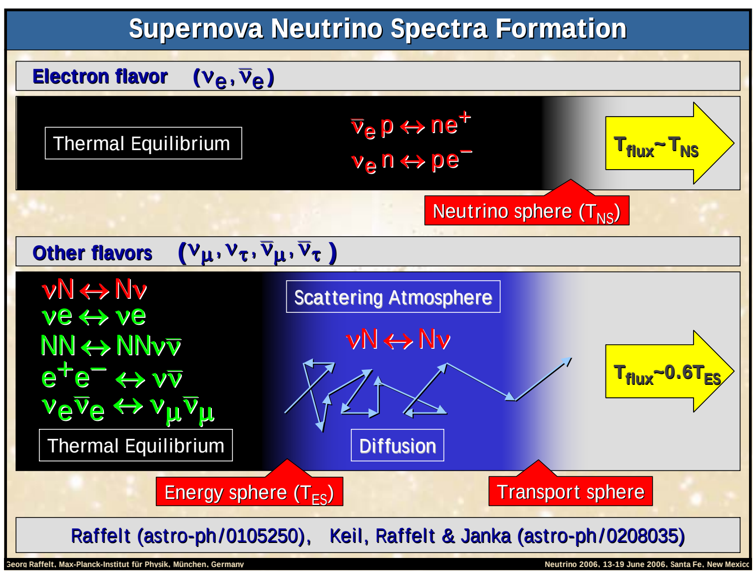


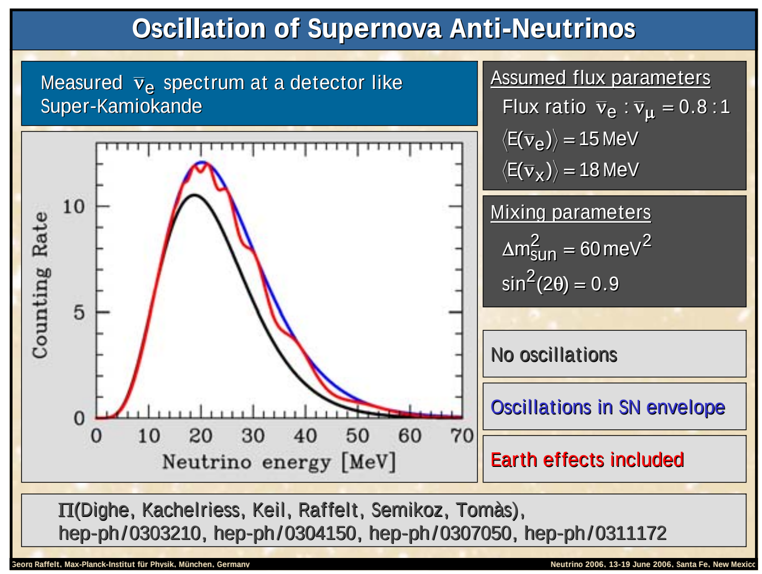


Kachelriess, Tomàs, Buras, Janka, Marek & Rampp, astro-ph/0412082


Neutronization Burst as a Standard Candle
Different Mass
Neutrino Transport
Nuclear EoS
If mixing scenario is known, perhaps best method to determine SN distance, especially if obscured
(better than 5-10%)
Kachelriess, Tomàs, Buras, Janka, Marek & Rampp, astro-ph /0412082
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
Neutrino 2006, 13-19 June 2006, Santa Fe, New Mexico


Supernova Neutrino Spectra Formation
Electron flavor ($\nu_e, \bar\nu_e$)
Thermal Equilibrium
$\bar\nu_e p \leftrightarrow n e^+$
$\nu_e n \leftrightarrow p e^-$
Free streaming
Neutrino sphere (T_{NS})
Other flavors ($\nu_\mu, \nu_\tau, \bar\nu_\mu, \bar\nu_\tau$)
$\nu N \leftrightarrow N\nu$
$\nu e \leftrightarrow \nu e$
$NN \leftrightarrow NN\nu\bar\nu$
$e^+e^- \leftrightarrow \nu\bar\nu$
$\nu_e\bar\nu_e \leftrightarrow \nu_\mu\bar\nu_\mu$
Thermal Equilibrium
Scattering Atmosphere
$\nu N \leftrightarrow N\nu$
Diffusion
Free streaming
Energy sphere (T_{ES})
Transport sphere
Raffelt (astro-ph/0105250), Keil, Raffelt & Janka (astro-ph/0208035)
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
Neutrino 2006, 13-19 June 2006, Santa Fe, New Mexico


Supernova Neutrino Spectra Formation
Electron flavor ($\nu_e, \bar\nu_e$)
Thermal Equilibrium
$\bar\nu_e p \leftrightarrow n e^+$
$\nu_e n \leftrightarrow p e^-$
$T_{flux} \sim T_{NS}$
Neutrino sphere (T_{NS})
Other flavors ($\nu_\mu, \nu_\tau, \bar\nu_\mu, \bar\nu_\tau$)
$\nu N \leftrightarrow N\nu$
$\nu e \leftrightarrow \nu e$
$NN \leftrightarrow NN\nu\bar\nu$
$e^+e^- \leftrightarrow \nu\bar\nu$
$\nu_e\bar\nu_e \leftrightarrow \nu_\mu\bar\nu_\mu$
Thermal Equilibrium
Scattering Atmosphere
$\nu N \leftrightarrow N\nu$
Diffusion
$T_{flux} \sim 0.6 T_{ES}$
Energy sphere (T_{ES})
Transport sphere
Raffelt (astro-ph/0105250), Keil, Raffelt & Janka (astro-ph/0208035)
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
Neutrino 2006, 13-19 June 2006, Santa Fe, New Mexico

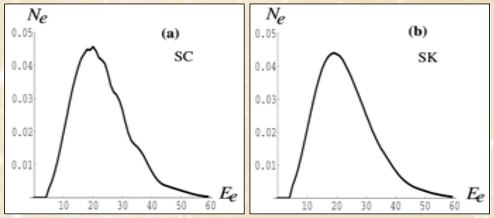

Oscillation of Supernova Anti-Neutrinos
Measured $\bar\nu_e$ spectrum at a detector like Super-Kamiokande
Assumed flux parameters
Flux ratio $\bar\nu_e : \bar\nu_\mu = 0.8 : 1$
$\langle E(\bar\nu_e)\rangle = 15$ MeV
$\langle E(\bar\nu_x)\rangle = 18$ MeV
Mixing parameters
$\Delta m^2_{sun} = 60\,meV^2$
$\sin^2(2\theta) = 0.9$
Counting Rate
Neutrino energy [MeV]
No oscillations
Oscillations in SN envelope
Earth effects included
Π(Dighe, Kachelriess, Keil, Raffelt, Semikoz, Tomàs), hep-ph/0303210, hep-ph/0304150, hep-ph/0307050, hep-ph/0311172
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
Neutrino 2006, 13-19 June 2006, Santa Fe, New Mexico

Model-Independent Strategies for Observing Earth Effects

One detector observes SN shadowed by Earth

Case 1:
- Another detector observes SN directly
- Identify Earth effects by comparing signals

Case2: Identify "wiggles" in signal of single detector
Problem: Smearing by limited energy resolution



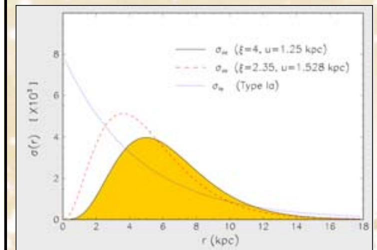
Scintillator detector
~ 2000 events
may be enough

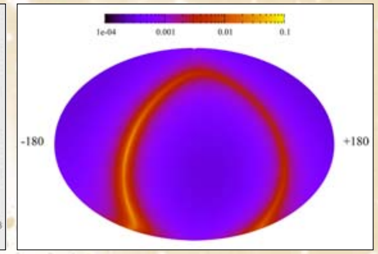
Water Cherenkov
Need megaton detector
with ~ 10^5 events

If 13-mixing angle is known to be "large", e.g. from Double Chooz, observed "wiggles" in energy spectrum signify normal mass hierarchy

Dighe, Keil & Raffelt, "Identifying Earth matter effects on supernova neutrinos at a single detector" [hep-ph/0304150]

Galactic Distribution of Core-Collapse Supernovae





"Surface density" depleted near center (from pulsar distribution and other indicators)

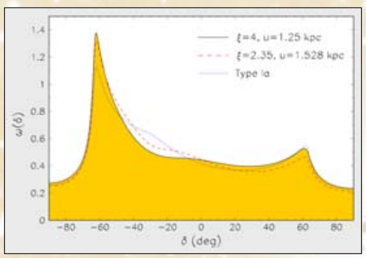
$$\sigma \propto r^{\xi} \exp\left(-\frac{r}{u}\right)$$

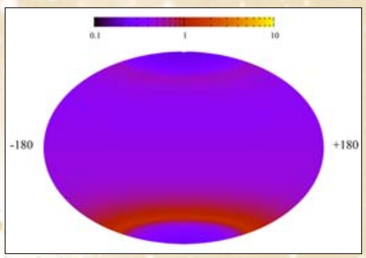
Assumed vertical distribution in the galactic disk

$$R(z) \propto 0.79 \exp\left[-\left(\frac{z}{212\text{ pc}}\right)^2\right] + 0.21 \exp\left[-\left(\frac{z}{636\text{ pc}}\right)^2\right]$$

Mirizzi, Raffelt & Serpico, "Earth matter effects in supernova neutrinos: Optimal detector locations", astro-ph/0604300

Average over Right Ascension (Earth Rotation)

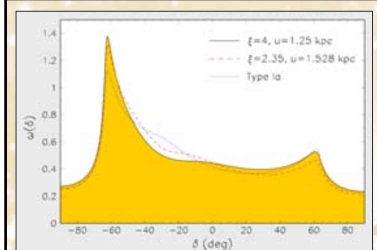


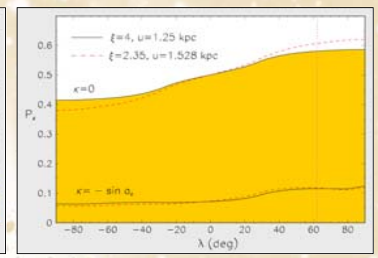


Dependence on geographic latitude quite robust relative to details of assumed galactic distribution

Mirizzi, Raffelt & Serpico, "Earth matter effects in supernova neutrinos: Optimal detector locations", astro-ph/0604300

Average over Right Ascension (Earth Rotation)

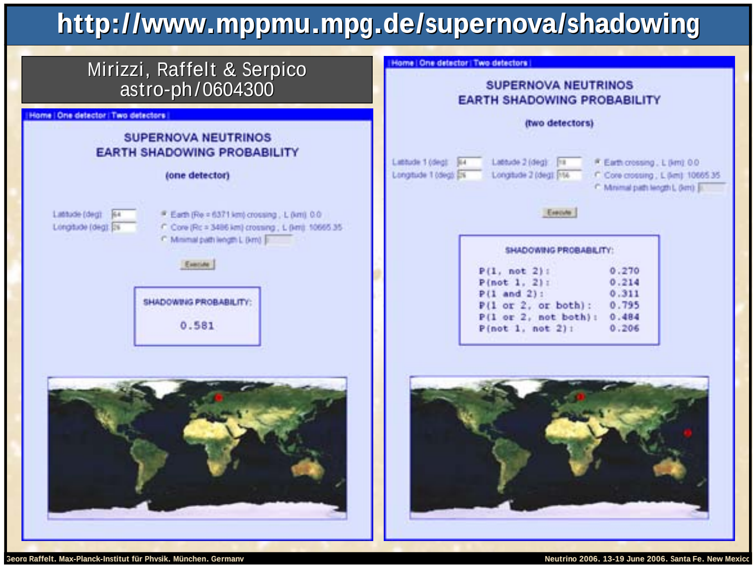


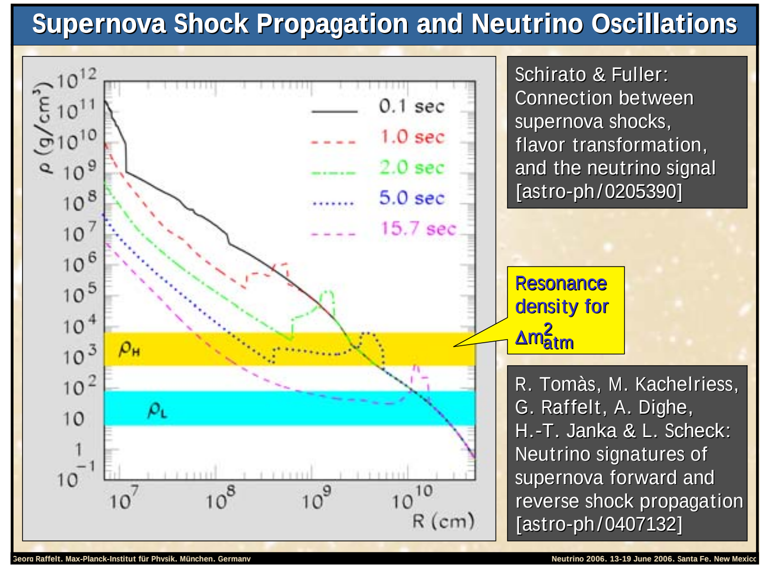


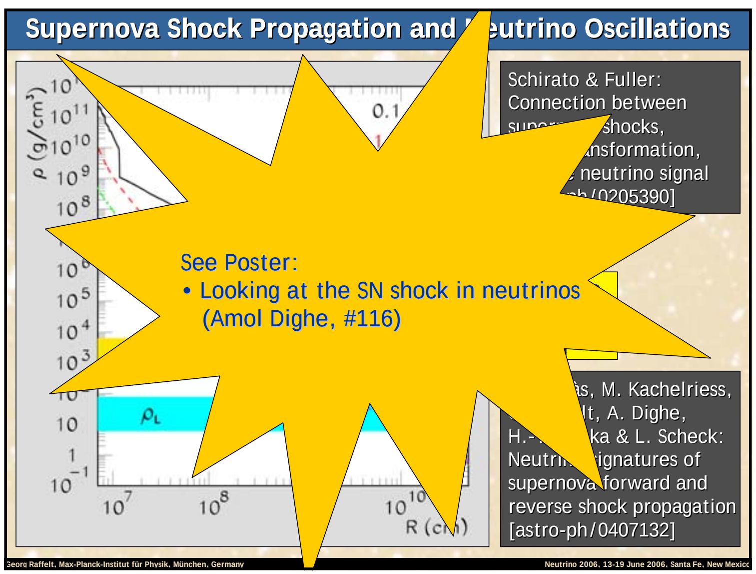
Dependence on geographic latitude quite robust relative to details of assumed galactic distribution

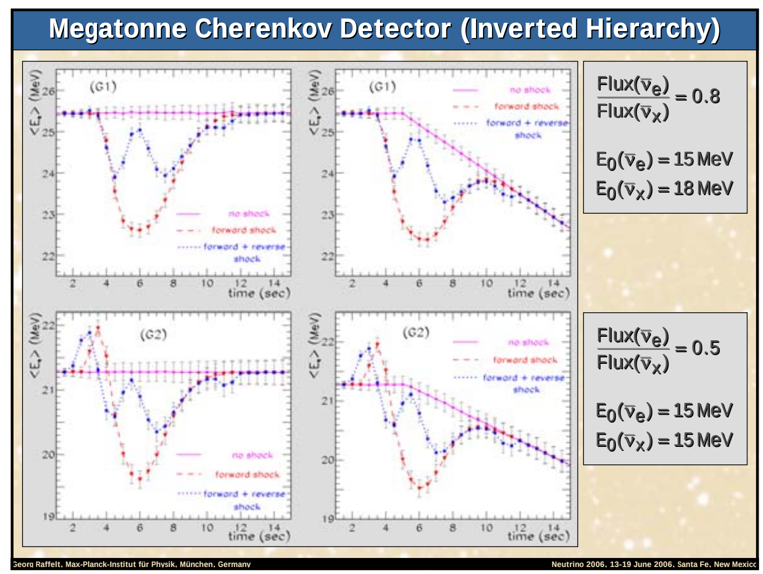
Probability of Earth and core shadowing as a function of geographic latitude

Mirizzi, Raffelt & Serpico, "Earth matter effects in supernova neutrinos: Optimal detector locations", astro-ph/0604300


http://www.mppmu.mpg.de/supernova/shadowing
Mirizzi, Raffelt & Serpico
astro-ph/0604300
SUPERNOVA NEUTRINOS
EARTH SHADOWING PROBABILITY
(one detector)
SHADOWING PROBABILITY:
0.581
SUPERNOVA NEUTRINOS
EARTH SHADOWING PROBABILITY
(two detectors)
SHADOWING PROBABILITY:
P(1, not 2): 0.270
P(not 1, 2): 0.214
P(1 and 2): 0.311
P(1 or 2, or both): 0.795
P(1 or 2, not both): 0.484
P(not 1, not 2): 0.206

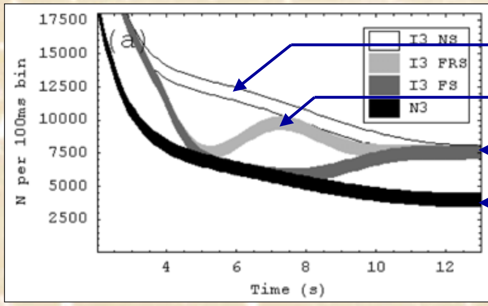

Supernova Shock Propagation and Neutrino Oscillations
Schirato & Fuller:
Connection between supernova shocks, flavor transformation, and the neutrino signal [astro-ph/0205390]
Resonance density for Δm^2_{atm}
R. Tomàs, M. Kachelriess, G. Raffelt, A. Dighe, H.-T. Janka & L. Scheck: Neutrino signatures of supernova forward and reverse shock propagation [astro-ph/0407132]
0.1 sec
1.0 sec
2.0 sec
5.0 sec
15.7 sec
ρ (g/cm³)
ρ_H
ρ_L
R (cm)


Supernova Shock Propagation and Neutrino Oscillations
See Poster:
• Looking at the SN shock in neutrinos (Amol Dighe, #116)
reverse shock propagation
[astro-ph/0407132]


Megatonne Cherenkov Detector (Inverted Hierarchy)
$\frac{\mathrm{Flux}(\bar\nu_e)}{\mathrm{Flux}(\bar\nu_x)} = 0.8$
$E_0(\bar\nu_e) = 15$ MeV
$E_0(\bar\nu_x) = 18$ MeV
$\frac{\mathrm{Flux}(\bar\nu_e)}{\mathrm{Flux}(\bar\nu_x)} = 0.5$
$E_0(\bar\nu_e) = 15$ MeV
$E_0(\bar\nu_x) = 15$ MeV
(G1)
(G2)
no shock
forward shock
forward + reverse shock
time (sec)

Shock-Wave Propagation in IceCube

$\frac{\text{Flux}(\bar\nu_e)}{\text{Flux}(\bar\nu_x)} = 0.8, \quad \langle E_{\bar\nu_e}\rangle = 15\,\text{MeV}, \quad \langle E_{\bar\nu_x}\rangle = 18\,\text{MeV}$

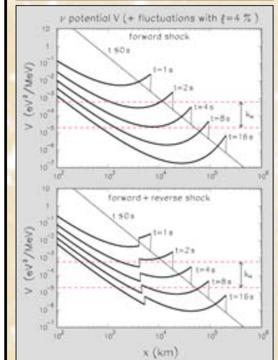


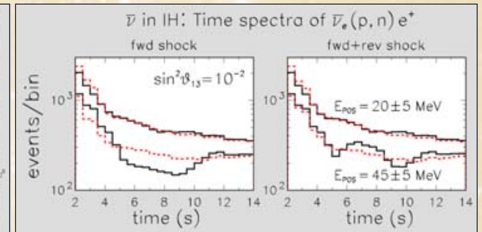
Choubey, Harries & Ross, "Probing neutrino oscillations from supernovae shock waves via the IceCube detector", astro-ph/0604300

Stochastic Density Fluctuations

Schematic time-dependent shock-wave profile

Events in a 0.4 Mt water Cherenkov detector
Black: no noise. Red: with noise.





Assume δ-correlated noise, length-scale of order the oscillation length (10 km), amplitude 4% (line-width on plot)

Fogli, Lisi, Mirizzi & Montanino, "Damping of supernova neutrino transitions in stochastic shock-wave density profiles", hep-ph/0603033

So what could we learn?

Depends on which detectors will be running, what they will see, and what else will be known at that time, e.g. about neutrino mixing parameters.

Even small-statistics signal (e.g. SN at Andromeda distance with a Mt detector) useful to determine spectra and duration better than SN 1987A (especially useful for particle-physics limits and for prediction of diffuse SN neutrino background)

High-statistics observation from galactic SN:
- Early warning, direction and distance
- Follow in detail stellar collapse, test SN theory
- May observe new features (e.g. collapse to black hole)

Neutrino oscillations:
- May observe evidence for flavor oscillations and determine mass hierarchy and/or magnitude of Theta-13
- May observe shock-wave propagation effects

Probably requires new detectors, e.g. Mton water Cherenkov (Hyper-K, MEMPHYS, UNO), neutron tagging (GADZOOKS!) large scintillator detectors (LENA), large nu-e detector (liquid argon TPC). In Europe: LAGUNA R&D initiative forming

Supernova 1054 Petrograph

Possible SN 1054 Petrograph by the Anasazi people (Chaco Canyon, New Mexico)