

# SuperNova Early Warning System (SNEWS)

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#### **SNEWS**



SNEWS - SuperNova Early Warning System http://snews.bnl.gov/



#### Purpose of SNEWS:

- 1. Neutrinos emerge earlier than electromagnetic signal. Neutrinos take the majority of the energy loss (IIa) Provide astronomical community a prompt alert Early stage light curve
- 2. Optimize global sensitivity
  Lower each experiment's threshold
  Downtime coordination

New J. Phys. 6 114

#### Member experiments



 Current experiments: Super-K, LVD, IceCube, Borexino, KamLAND, and Daya Bay

November 2014: <a href="Daya Bay">Daya Bay</a> joins SNEWS after Daya Bay internal and Daya Bay-SNEWS tests. arXiv:1505.02501

▶ LIGO experiment to join

#### Basic principle



 For individual experiments a SN gives a burst of neutrinos



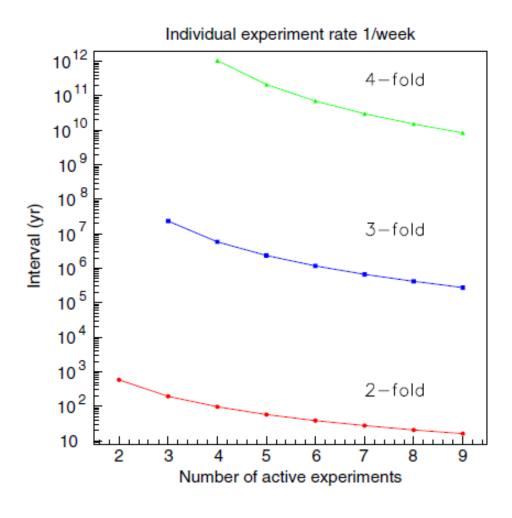
Individual Exp. alarm rate 1/week



▶ 2- or 3-fold coincident rate within 10 s is less than 1/century



▶ 1/century is consistent with our theoretical expectation of SN rate



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#### A little more detail



► Individual experiment send: GOOD, POSSIBLE, RETRACTED, OVERRIDE, or TEST <u>alarm</u> to SNEWS

SNEWS makes coincidence test and issue GOLD or SILVER <u>alert</u>

#### Background:

- 1. Accidental coincidence
- 2. Non-astrophysical correlated bursts electrical noise, ambient pressure, seismic, solar activity, solar flares
- 3. Malicious actions

With 8 AD at Daya Bay, we observed many coincidence with power fluctuations, thunder storms ...

#### SNEWS coincidence definition



#### ▶ GOLD alert

- 1. Two- or more-fold alarm coincidence within 10 s
- 2. Two experiments are at physically separated laboratory
- 3. Two or more individual input trigger are GOOD
- 4. The individual rate in the past month of the individual trigger is less than 1/week

#### SILVER alert

1. No 1 is satisfied but one of 2, 3, and 4 is not satisfied.

# Neutrino signals and detectors



- Scintillator
- Water
- Heavy water
- Long string PMTs
- Liquid argon
- Heavy metal
- Radio-chemical

Every detection has its own feature.

#### Scintillator



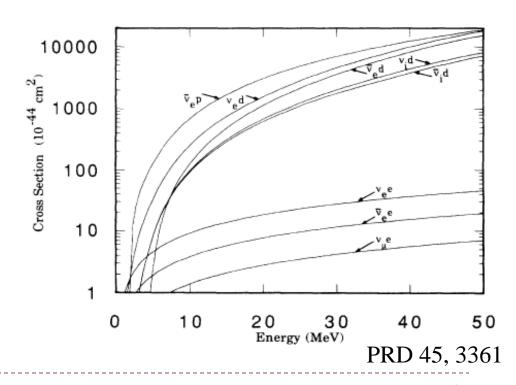
- Material: C and H
- **Dominant process: Inverse Beta Decay, anti-** $\nu_e$  **only**

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

• Minor process: ν–e scattering, ν-p scattering

#### IBD

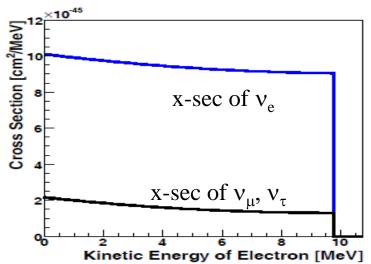
- 1. Cross-section: high
- 2. Neutron tagging
- 3. CC process
- 4. Threshold: 1.8 MeV
- 5.  $E_{anti-ve} = E_{e+vis} + 0.8 MeV$
- 6. Detector thres.: 200 keV
- 7. High energy resolution
- 8. No directionality

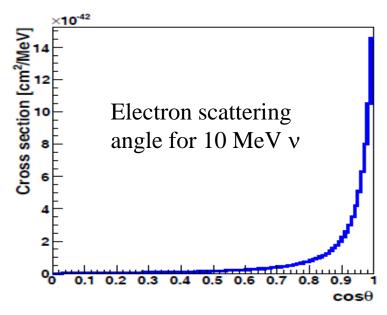


#### Water



- Material: O and H
- Dominant process: IBD
- Minor process: ν–e scattering
- IBD
  - 1. Weak neutron tagging
  - 2. Detected as single signals
    - -- Forced neutron trigger (THU)
    - -- Gd-water may come online
- ν–e scattering
  - 1. NC and CC process
  - 2.  $v_{\mu}$ ,  $v_{\tau}$  x-section is ~1/5 of  $v_{e}$
  - 3. Involve all flavors
  - 4. Directionality
  - 5. ~5 MeV threshold at SK and SNO





# Heavy water



- Material: D and H
- Detection process:

NC: 
$$\nu_i + d \rightarrow n + p + \nu_i$$
 ( $\epsilon_{\rm th} = 2.22 \, {\rm MeV}$ ),  $\overline{\nu}_i + d \rightarrow n + p + \overline{\nu}_i$  ( $\epsilon_{\rm th} = 2.22 \, {\rm MeV}$ ).

CC: 
$$\nu_e + d \rightarrow p + p + e^ (\epsilon_{\rm th} = 1.44 \, {\rm MeV})$$

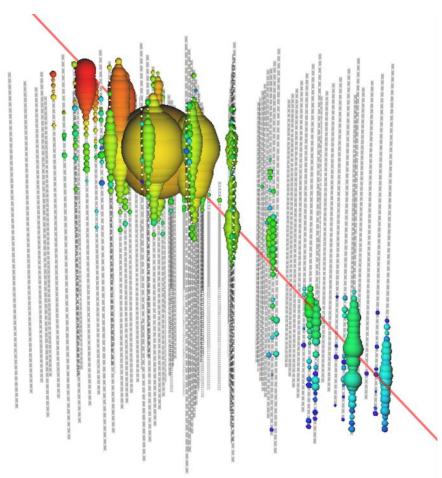
$$\overline{\nu}_e + d \rightarrow n + n + e^+$$
  $(\epsilon_{\rm th} = 4.03 \, {\rm MeV})$ 

- Different combination of CC and NC process to resolve degeneracy
- Last CC process has directionality
- ~5 MeV threshold at SNO
- $\triangleright$  SNO (D<sub>2</sub>O) has finished.
- ▶ SNO+: liquid scintillator now

# Long string PMTs



- IceCube
- >5000 PMTs in ice
- ▶ IBD and v—e scattering
- Designed for TeV neutrinos
- Supernova burst neutrinos show itself as a global PMT noise increase



Very good to check the neutrino luminosity curve

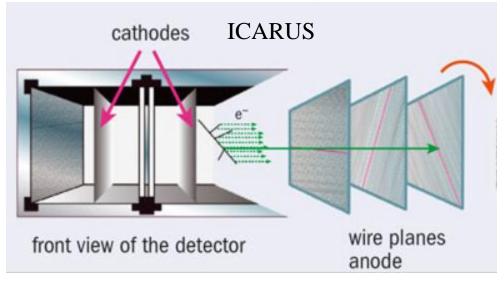
# Liquid argon



Process:

ν-e scattering 
$$\nu_e + {}^{40} \text{Ar} \rightarrow {}^{40} \text{K}^* + e^-, {}^{40} \text{K}^* \rightarrow {}^{40} \text{K} + \gamma \quad (5 \text{ MeV})$$

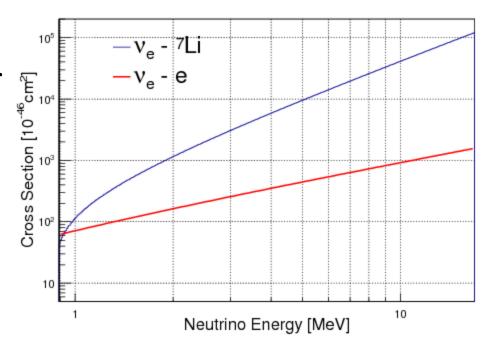
- Neither is dominant
   v-Ar cross section is high, but number of e is high.
- LAr as a scintillator detector
- ▶ LAr TPC (DUNE)
  - 1. Threshold > 10 MeV



## Heavy metal

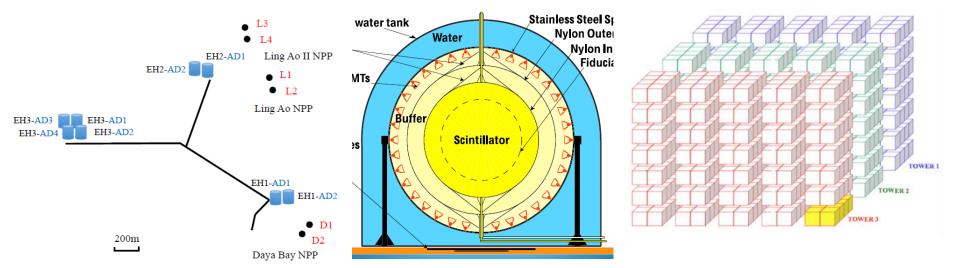


- CC cross section of neutrino on some heavy metals are 100 times than  $\nu$ -e scattering
  - 1. <sup>7</sup>Li, <sup>37</sup>Cl, <sup>71</sup>Ga
- ▶ However, similar to Ar, the target number is much less than electrons or free protons.
- So far no realistic detector



#### Daya Bay, KamLAND, Borexino, and LVD





Daya Bay 8 separate detectors

Borexino 1 detector KamLAND 1 detector LVD: many small modules
Each one has 1.2 ton LS and
viewed by 3 PMT,
Poor resolution and threshold

## Feature of Daya Bay experiment

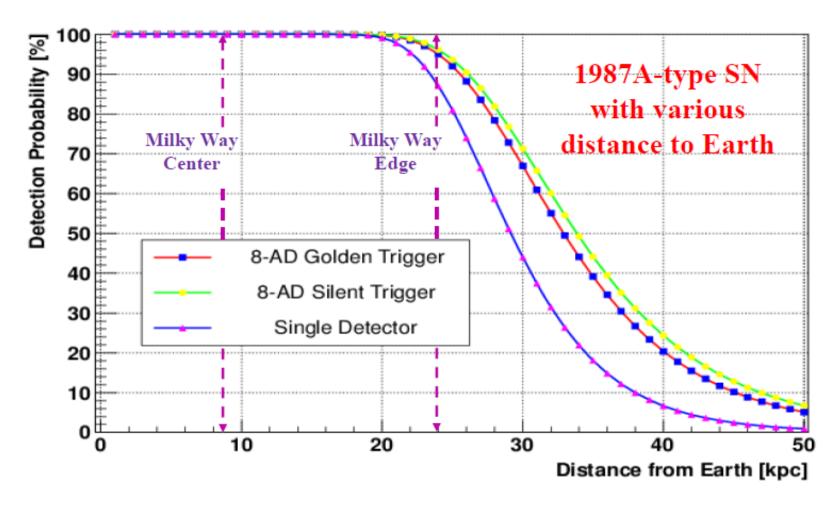


- Measure IBD process
- ▶ Offer best energy resolution: ~7%
- ▶ Offer the lowest energy threshold: ~ 0.5 MeV
- Multi-module: best muon background suppression

| Detector | Туре         | Location  | Mass (kt) | N <sub>IBD</sub> | E <sub>th</sub> (MeV) |
|----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-----------------------|
| IceCube  | *L.S. Ch.    | Antarctic | 0.6/PMT   | N/A              | -                     |
| Super-K  | Water Ch.    | Japan     | 32        | 7000             | 7.0                   |
| LVD      | Scint.       | Italy     | 1         | 300              | 4.0                   |
| KamLAND  | Scint.       | Japan     | 1         | 300              | 0.35                  |
| Borexino | Scint.       | Italy     | 0.3       | 100              | 0.2                   |
| Daya Bay | †M.S. Scint. | China     | 0.33      | 110              | 0.7                   |

# Sensitivity of Daya Bay Experiment

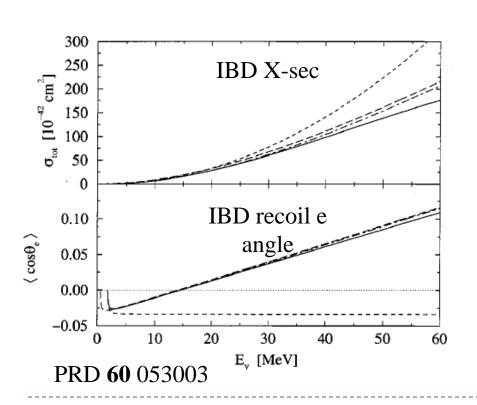


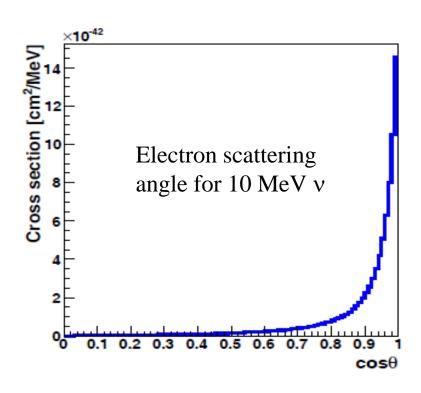


## Pointing ability



- > SNEWS no direction information in the near future
- Water Cherenkov detector can
- ▶ Triangulation is very crude PRD 60, 033007





## Alert to astronomical community



- ▶ Alert is sent out through SNEWS two mailing lists.
- ▶ GOLD: Sky & Telescope and Hubble Space Telescope astronomers
- ▶ SILVER: neutrino experiments only

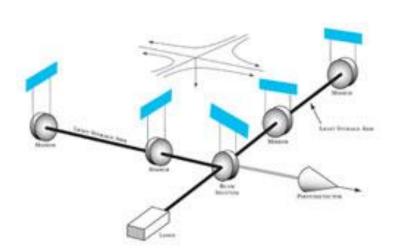
| Right ascension:    | Test by Sky & Telescope                            | 13 <sup>h</sup> 38 <sup>m</sup> |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Declination:        | Received over 80 responses Six of them are correct | +8.1°                           |
| Uncertainty radius: | SIX of them are correct                            | 13°                             |
| Expected magnitude: |  | unknown                         |

Please check this region of the sky as soon as possible using your naked eyes, binoculars, a telescope, or a camera. You are looking for a starlike point of light...

## New development with SNEWS

TSING NATIONAL TRANSPORT

Gravitational wave during SN burst





May be detected by precise laser interference experiment

- LIGO experiments etc. are considering to join SNEWS
- $ightharpoonup T_0$  of neutrino signals



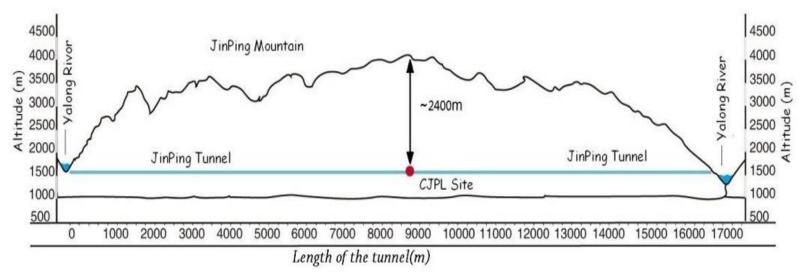
## **Summary**



- ▶ SNEWS: real-time monitor and coordination of supernova neutrino alarm of individual experiment
- ▶ Within ~10 minutes, you can receive a GOLD alert
- So far no direction info is available
- Scintillator detector is necessary in all detection methods
  - energy threshold
  - 2. background
  - 3. quick time response
  - 4. resolve flavor components
- Gravitational wave detection exp. is coming soon.
- For time reason, no detail of the trigger design in each exp. is introduced.

#### Jinping Underground Low Energy Neutrino Experiment





- JULENE is featured by its low cosmic-ray muon background and low reactor neutrino background
- Offer precise measurement of Solar and Geo- neutrinos
- ▶ Discover Solar CNO neutrinos by  $>5\sigma$
- Precise measurement of U and Th geoneutrinos and ratio
- Large potential for supernova burst and relic neutrinos

http://hep.tsinghua.edu.cn/CJPLNE/

# Thank you. Welcome questions and comments.