



Contribution ID: 87

Type: Parallel talk

## Supernova neutrinos as a precise probe of nuclear neutron skin

*Wednesday, 5 July 2023 14:50 (25 minutes)*

A precise and model-independent determination of the neutron distribution radius  $R_n$  and thus the neutron skin thickness  $R_{\text{skin}}$  of atomic nuclei is of fundamental importance in nuclear physics, particle physics and astrophysics but remains a big challenge in terrestrial labs. We argue that the nearby core-collapse supernova (CCSN) in our Galaxy may render a neutrino flux with unprecedentedly high luminosity, offering perfect opportunity to determine the  $R_n$  and  $R_{\text{skin}}$  through the coherent elastic neutrino-nucleus scattering (CE $\nu$ NS). We evaluate the potential of determining the  $R_n$  of lead (Pb) via CE $\nu$ NS with the nearby CCSN neutrinos in the RES-NOVA project which is designed to hunt CCSN neutrinos using an array of archaeological Pb based cryogenic detectors. We find that an ultimate precision of  $\sim 0.1\%$  for the  $R_n$  ( $\sim 0.006$  fm for the  $R_{\text{skin}}$ ) of Pb can be achieved via RES-NOVA in the most optimistic case that the CCSN explosion were to occur at a distance of  $\sim 1$  kpc from the Earth.

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**Session Classification:** Parallel talks 3: Astro-particle Physics & Cosmology