

Detection of Core-Collapse Supernova Neutrino (CCSN) at JUNO



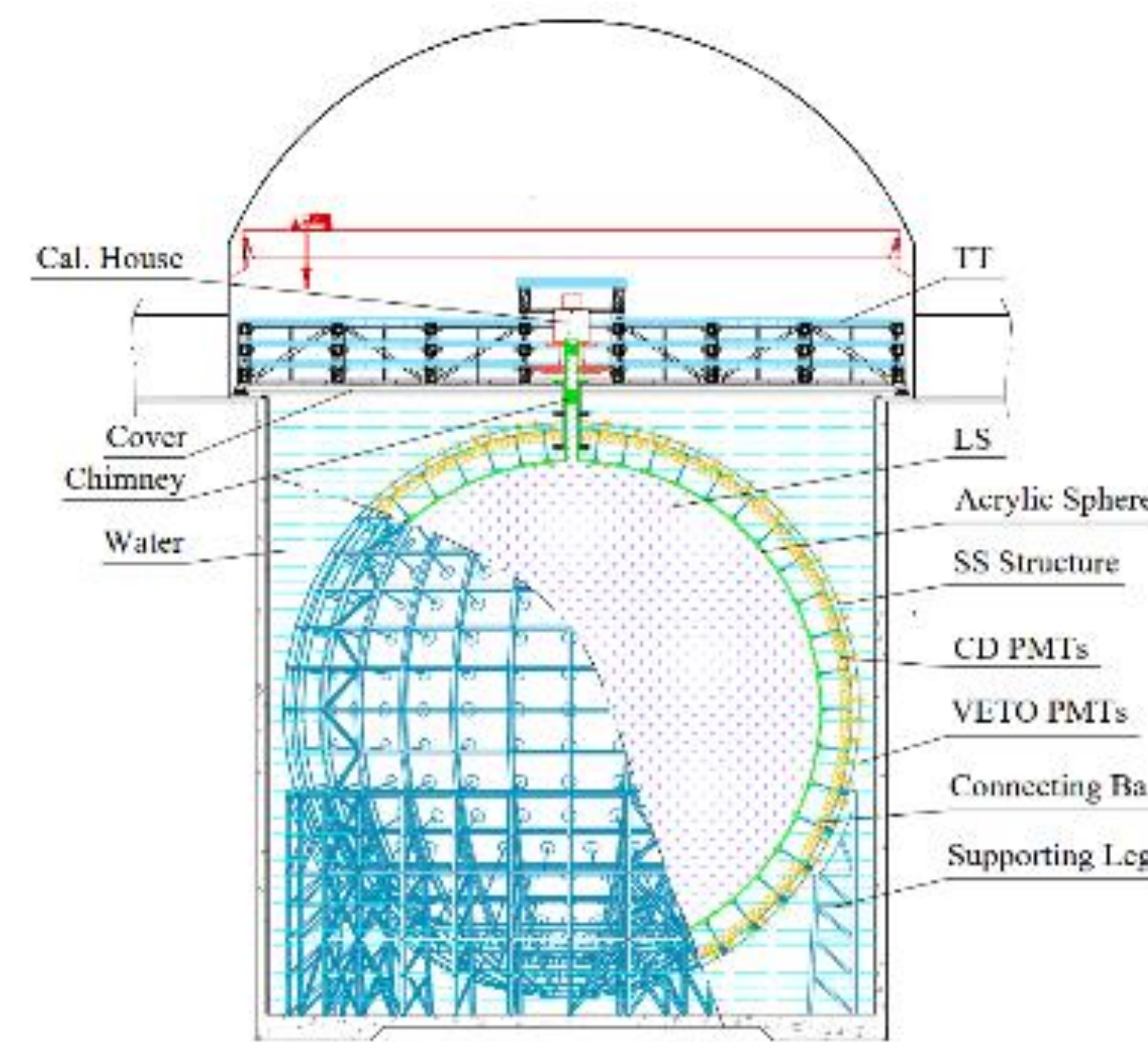
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Introduction of JUNO

The detector: [1]

- 20k ton LS
- 30k ton water
- 3% energy resolution @1MeV
- ~18000 20-inch large PMTs
- ~26000 3-inch small PMTs

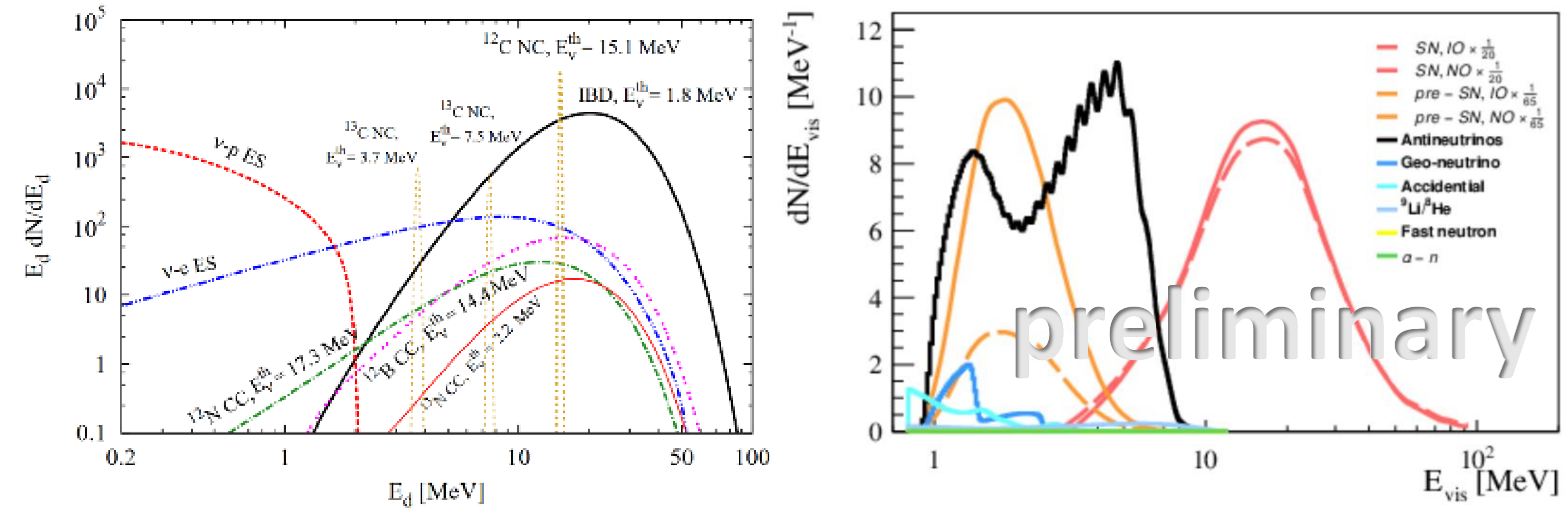


Multi-purpose:

- Neutrino mass ordering
- Precision measurement of oscillation parameters
- **Supernova neutrino**
- Solar neutrino, DSNB, geo-neutrino, ...

Multi-channel detection of CCSN

Figure [1]: The neutrino event spectra with respect to the visible energy in JUNO for a SN at 10kpc.



Interaction channels	IBD	pES	eES	C12, NC	C12, CC
Expected statistics@10kpc	5000	2000	300	300	200

Figure: The energy spectra of SN, pre-SN IBDs and their backgrounds. Here, the spectrum of SN and pre-SN IBDs are scaled by different factors. Nakazato[2] and Patton[3] models with 30 solar mass are used.

CCSN real time monitor system

The real time monitor system at JUNO is aimed at providing early alerts and record CCSN data as much as possible. Hence, a redundancy design consists of prompt monitor and online monitor is proposed. If an alert is found, it will be sent to the internal collaboration and astronomical communities.

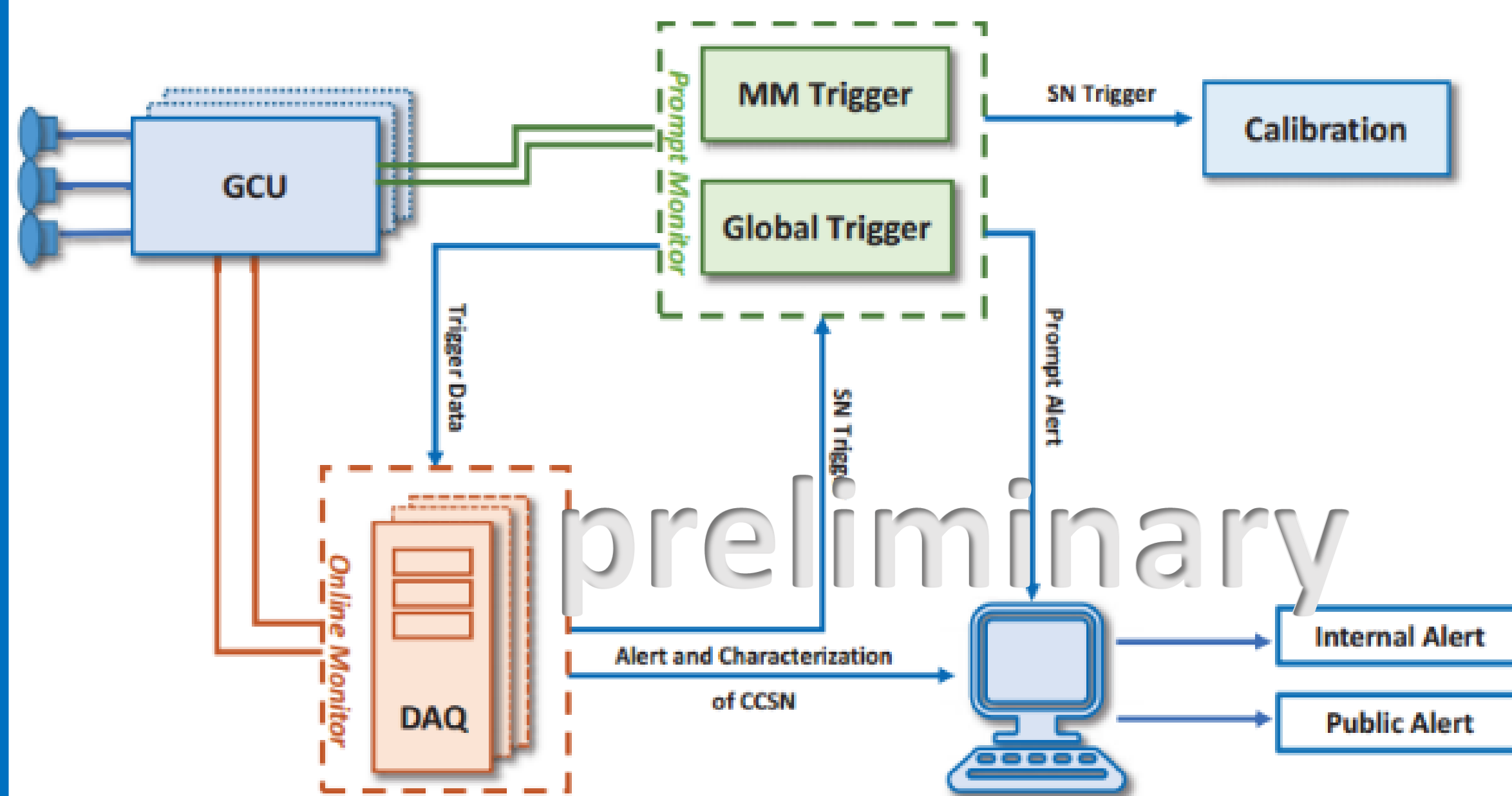
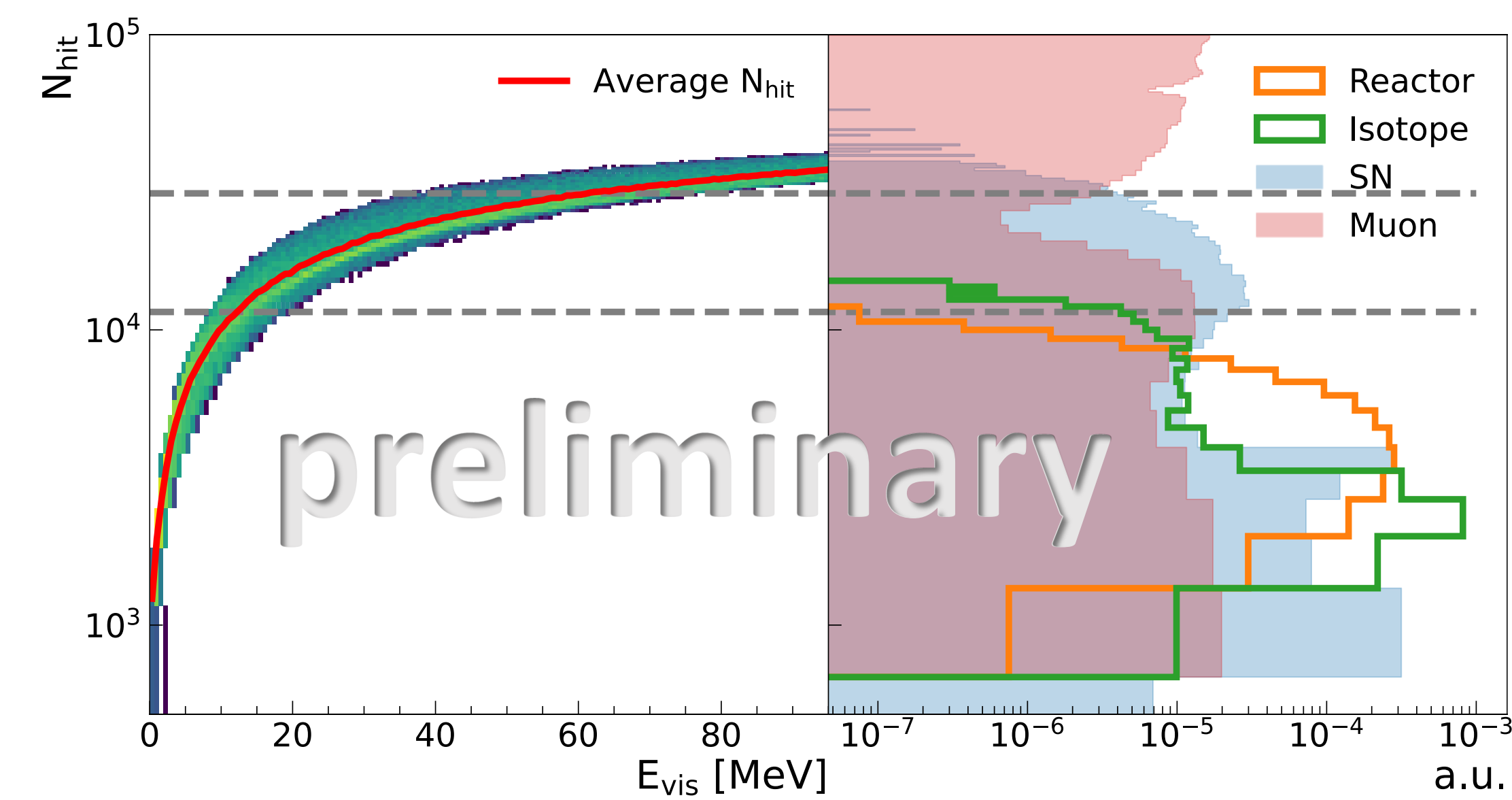


Figure: The schematic overview of JUNO's real time monitor system design. It includes two sub-systems: the prompt monitor and online monitor.

Prompt monitor

- Based on MM trigger:
- Lower energy threshold: ~20keV
 - Online particle identification



- Based on global trigger:
- Based on global trigger to monitor SN neutrinos.
 - Select SN neutrino events by utilizing $nHit$, which is proportional to the visible energy, as is shown in the figure.
 - Water pool trigger is performed to suppress backgrounds related to muons.

References:

- [1] JUNO Physics and Detector, arXiv:2104.02565
- [2] Astrophys. J. Suppl.205(2013), 2
- [3] Astrophys. J.851(2017) no.1, 6
- [4] M.~Mukhopadhyay et al, Astrophys.J. 899 (2020) 2, 153

Online monitor

Perform at DAQ stage.

- Using trigger-less T/Q data given by FPGA.
- Software trigger to extract events.
- **Maximizing alert ability** using offline reconstruction algorithms.
- Selecting SN and pre-SN candidates to monitor their event rate separately: SN monitor and pre-SN monitor.
- **Fast characterization** using the accumulated events: CCSN direction reconstruction from both SN and pre-SN, ...

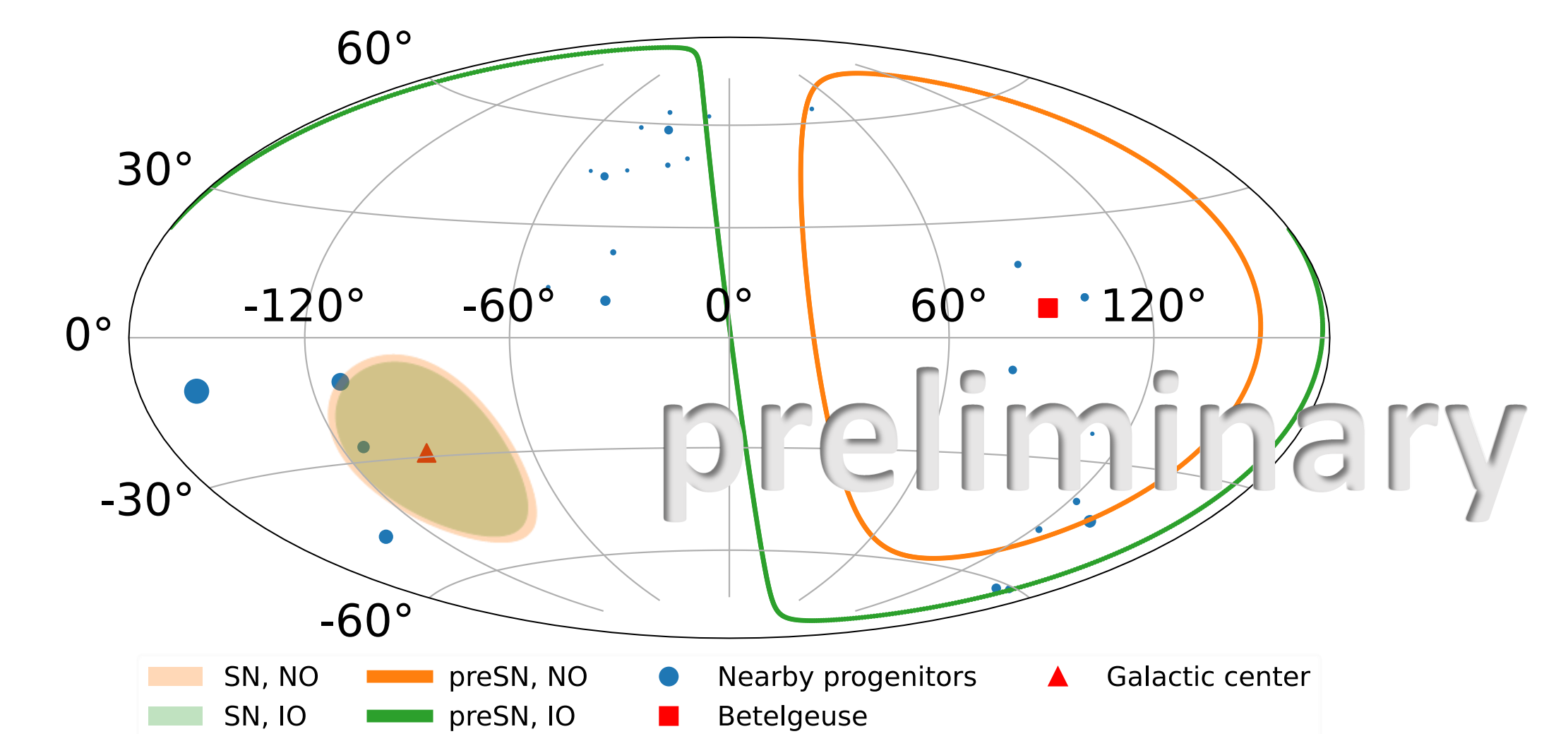


Figure: Schematic diagram for demonstration of CCSN direction reconstruction of JUNO using IBD events for SN@10kpc and pre-SN@0.2kpc. Direction is reconstructed by the average of unit vectors of IBD events [4]. The unit vector is calculated by connecting the vertex of prompt and delayed signal.