

Towards a complete reconstruction of supernova neutrino spectra in future large liquid scintillator

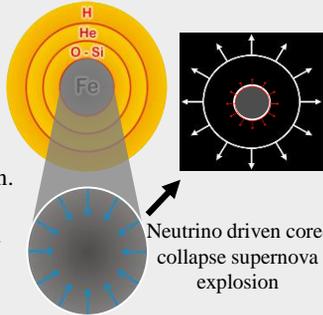
Hui-Ling Li¹, Yu-Feng Li², Meng Wang¹, Liang-Jian Wen² and Shun Zhou²

¹Shandong University, Jinan 250100, China

²Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

1. SN neutrino burst

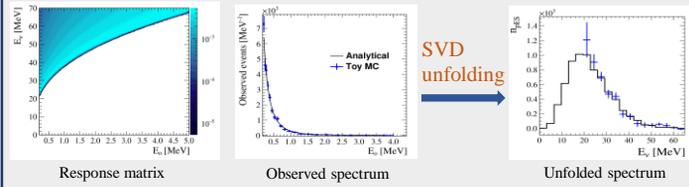
- The sparse SN1987A neutrino data provide us precious information on the total energy and average energy of the SN neutrinos. But details of the SN neutrino spectra are still unknown.
- Future large liquid scintillator detectors (e.g. JUNO) can give a high-statistics observation of supernova neutrino burst.
- The extraction of energy spectra of different flavor neutrinos will be helpful in understanding of SN neutrino production and flavor conversion as well as exploring the true explosion mechanism.



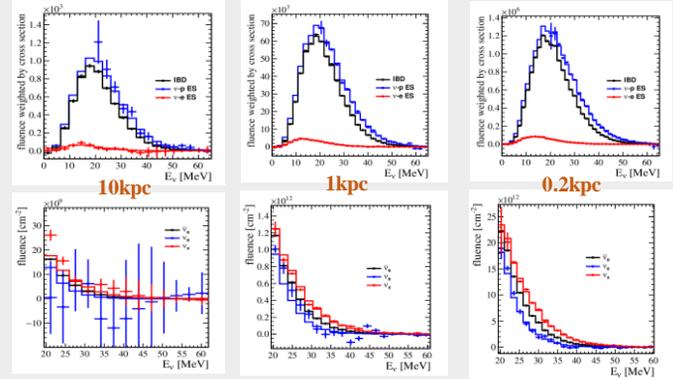
Grav. binding energy $E_b \approx 3 \times 10^{53}$ erg
 99% Neutrinos
 1% Kinetic energy of explosion (1% of this into cosmic rays)
 0.01% Photons, outshine host galaxy

4. Reconstruction of energy spectra

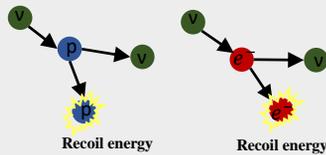
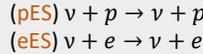
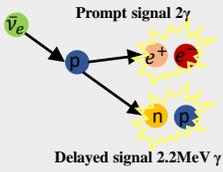
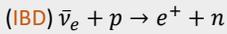
SVD unfolding of pES channel for SN@10kpc



With all three unfolded spectra of IBD, pES and eES channels, simple bin-to-bin separation can extract the energy spectra of distinct flavor SN neutrinos. The more statistics of SN neutrinos detected, the more accurate flavor spectra can be obtained.



2. Detection in LS

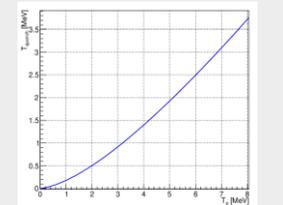
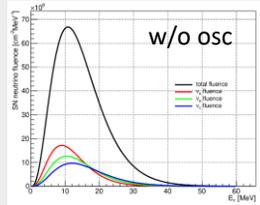


e.g. JUNO with 20kt LS can register ~5000 IBD, ~1000 pES and ~300 eES events with SN at 10 kpc.

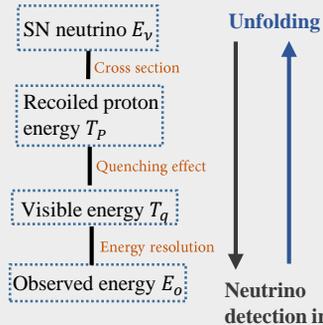
In a more realistic scenario (e.g. pES):

$$\frac{dN_{pES}}{dE_o} = N_p \sum_{\alpha} \int_0^{\infty} dT_q \cdot G(E_o; T_q, \delta_E) \int_{E_{\alpha}}^{\infty} \frac{dF_{\alpha}}{dE_{\alpha}} \cdot \frac{d\sigma_{vp}}{dT_p} dE_{\alpha}$$

Energy resolution Cross section



3. SVD unfolding method



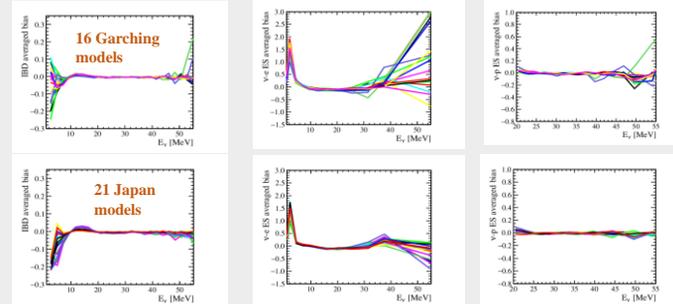
Unfolding belongs to the linear inverse problem:
 $Ax = b \rightarrow x = A^{-1}b$
 Usually direct inverse result has large fluctuations and is unstable.
 Regularization is usually implemented in the unfolding process to solve the problem. SVD unfolding method is one of these methods.

5. Unfolding with numerical models

Multiple Numerical models of SN neutrinos are tested with the same unfolding procedure. And the average bias is calculated as:

$$bias = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{n_k^{true}(E_i^i) - n_k^{unfolded}(E_i^i)}{n_k^{true}(E_i^i)} \quad \text{500 times for each model}$$

Thanks to Garching group and Japan group for their numerical models. <http://mpa-garching.mpg.de/csncarchive/>
<http://asphwww.ph.noda.tus.ac.jp/snn/>



6. Conclusion

- SVD unfolding method can be applied to reconstruct energy spectra of IBD, pES and eES channels in a more realistic scenario.
- Energy spectra of different flavor SN neutrinos can be extracted with combining three spectra of IBD, pES and eES channels.



NEUTRINO 2018 Heidelberg 4-9 June