

# HALO-1kT: a lead-based supernova detector

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On behalf of HALO Collaboration

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# Learning from supernovae

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## ASTROPHYSICS

- Explosion mechanism
- Black hole formation
- Neutron star EoS
- Microphysics and neutrino transport
- Nucleosynthesis

## PARTICLE PHYSICS

- Neutrino flavor transformation in dense environments
- Non-standard properties (indirect)

# Challenges

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## THEORY

- Importance of combining channels
- SNEWS is dominated by  $\bar{\nu}_e$  sensitive detectors

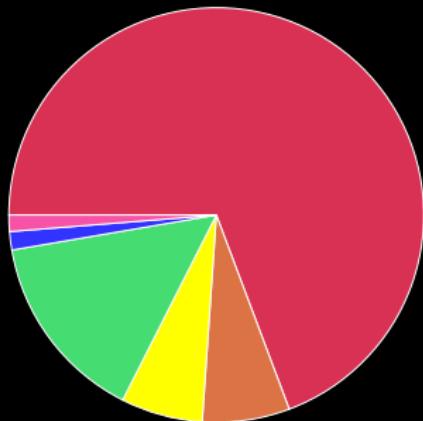
## EXPERIMENT

- Down-time of current kt-scale detectors
  - ↪ calibration, reconfiguration, end of life...
- Cost of big detectors (100 kton)
  - ↪ some features might be sacrificed

NEED FOR LOW-COST, LOW-MAINTENANCE, LONG LIFETIME DETECTORS

# Lead as supernova detector

- $\nu_e$  sensitive
  - Pauli-blocking of  $\bar{\nu}_e$  CC
  - Complementary to protons (IBD)
- Neutron production
  - High Coulomb barrier  $\Rightarrow$  no  $(\alpha, n)$
  - Low neutron absorption
- CC electrons
  - Spectral information
  - Very difficult to detect



- $^{208}\text{Pb} (\nu_e, e^-) ^{207}\text{Bi} + n$
- $^{208}\text{Pb} (\nu_x, \nu_x) ^{207}\text{Pb} + n$
- $^{208}\text{Pb} (\bar{\nu}_x, \bar{\nu}_x) ^{207}\text{Pb} + n$
- $^{208}\text{Pb} (\nu_e, e^-) ^{206}\text{Bi} + 2n$
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# the Helium And Lead Observatory at SNOLAB

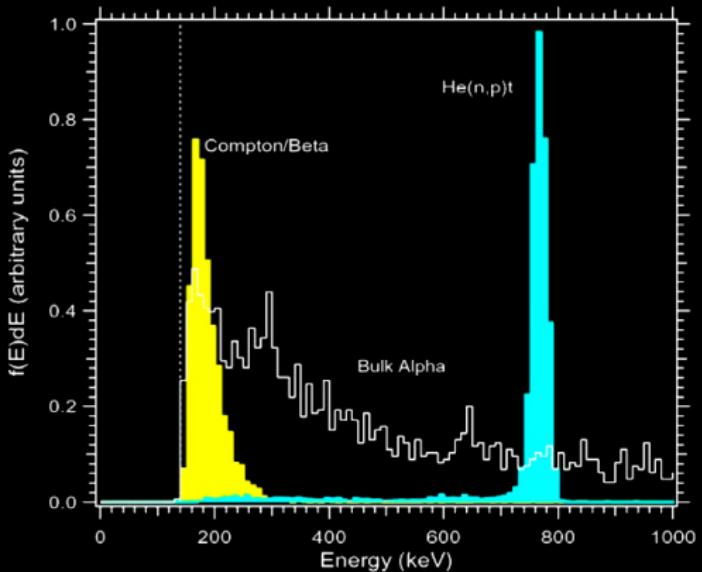


# the Helium And Lead Observatory at SNOLAB

- 32 columns of lead (79 ton)
- 128 SNO's NCD counters
  - 1465 l atm of  $^3\text{He}$
  - $^3\text{He} + \text{n} \rightarrow \text{p} + \text{t} + 764 \text{ keV}$
- Operating since May 2012
- High livetime, low maintenance



# the Helium And Lead Observatory at SNOLAB

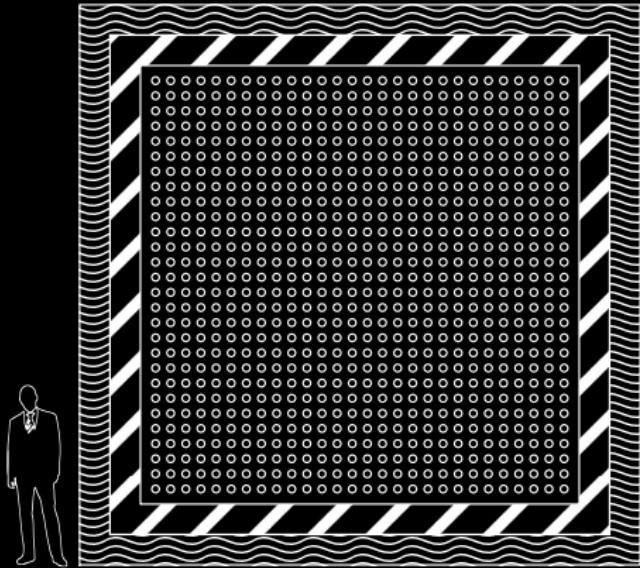


- Simulated, calibrated, understood
- Neutron capture efficiency  $\sim 28\%$
- Some dozen events @ 10 kpc

NEXT GENERATION: HALO-1kT at LNGS

# HALO-1kt at LNGS

- $(4.33^2 \times 5.5) \text{ m}^3$  lead core
- $28^2 \times (5.5 \text{ m})$  array of  ${}^3\text{He}$
- 8 mm PS moderator
- 30 cm graphite reflector
- 30 cm water shielding
- Almost final configuration



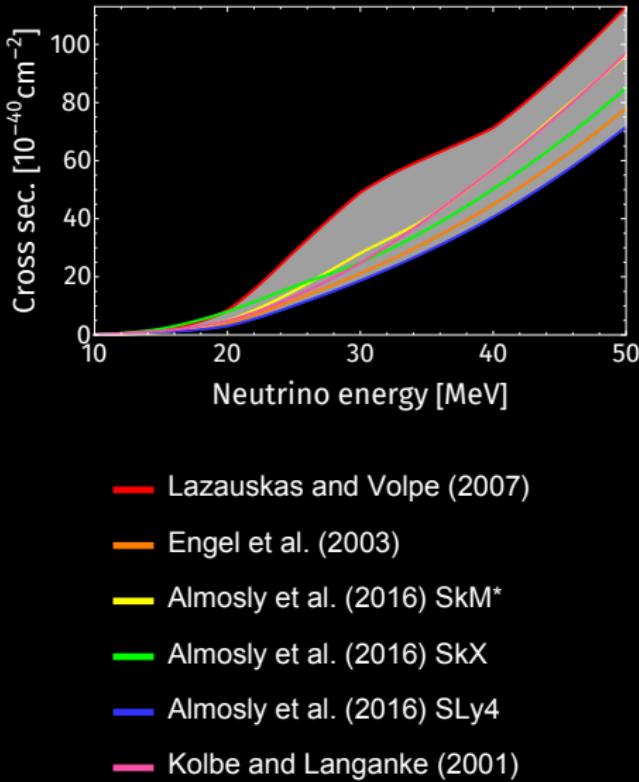
# HALO-1kt at LNGS

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- Lead from decommissioned OPERA
  - $\times 12.7$  mass (1 kton) w.r.t. HALO
- Improved efficiency
  - from 28% to  $\sim 50\%$
- $\times 20$  more statistics

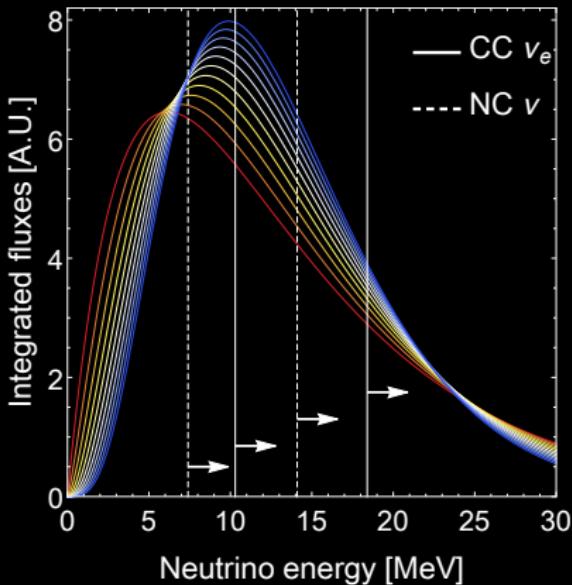
# Neutrino-lead cross section

- Large cross section  
 $\sim (10^{-41} \div 10^{-39}) \text{ cm}^2$
- Unmeasured (calculated)
- Systematic uncertainties
  - Different calculations
  - Nuclear uncertainties
- Neutrino beam @ SNS
  - Measurement planned



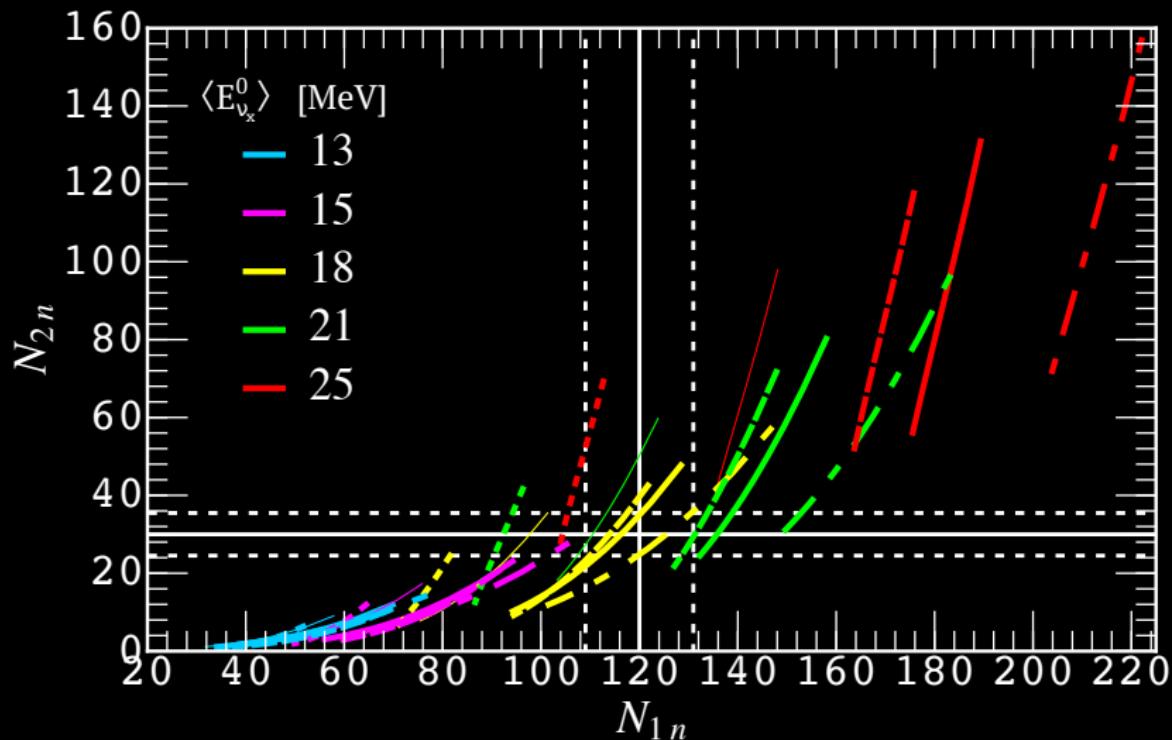
# Accessible measurements

- $\nu_e$  thermometer
  - Flavor swapping
  - Collective  $\nu$ - $\nu$  effects
  - Neutrino thermalization
- $\Phi(\nu_e)/\Phi(\bar{\nu}_e)$  ratios
  - Of interest for r-processes
- Pinching parameter<sup>[1]</sup>
  - Neutrinosphere radii
  - Equation of state



<sup>1</sup>A. Gallo Rosso et al. JCAP 1812 (2018), JCAP 1804 (2018), JCAP 1711 (2017).

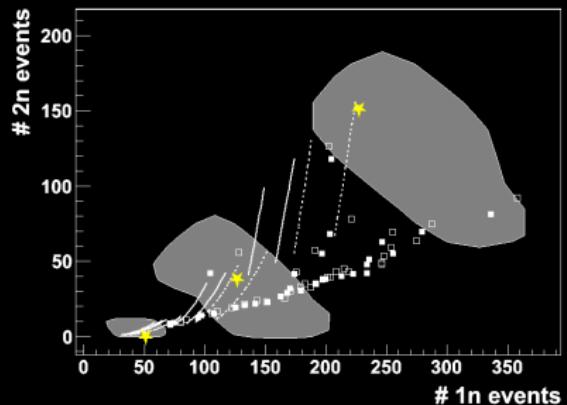
# Reducing the parameter space



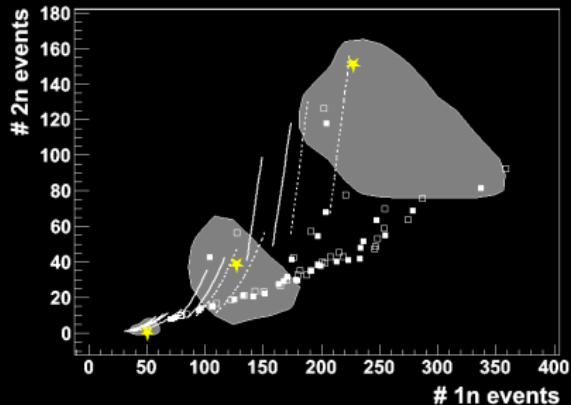
# Model exclusion

## — BAYESIAN UNFOLDING —

DISTANCE KNOWN



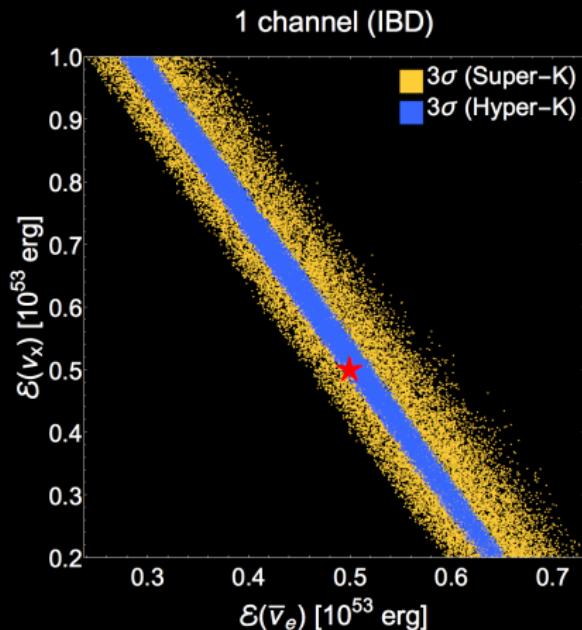
DISTANCE UNKNOWN



# The importance of combining channels

## WATER CHERENKOV

- IBD only: flux degeneracies
- Breaking through eES
- $\bar{\nu}_e$ ,  $\nu_x$  under control
  - $\mathcal{E}_{\bar{\nu}_e} \sim 10\% (4\%)$
  - $\langle E_{\bar{\nu}_e} \rangle \sim 6\% (2\%)$
- $\nu_e$  flux almost undetermined  
(And pinching too)



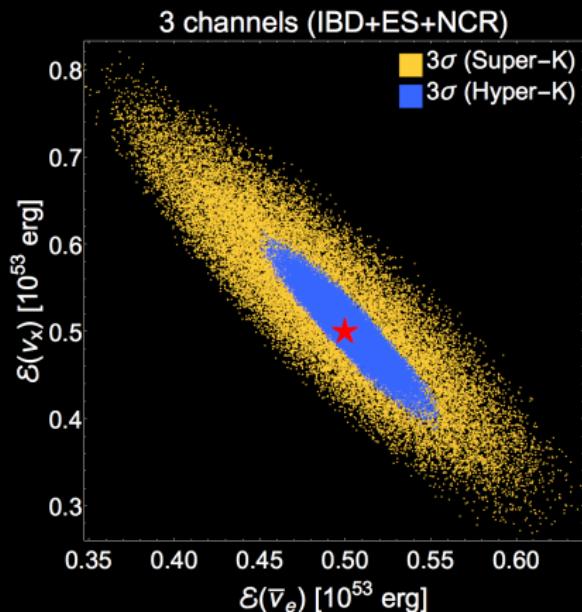
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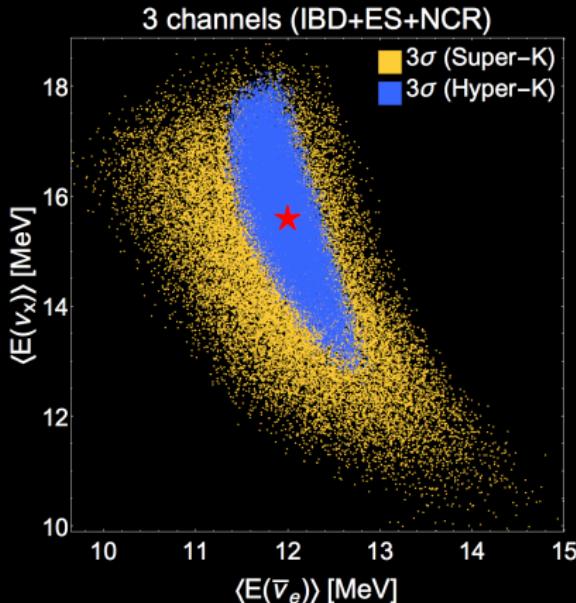


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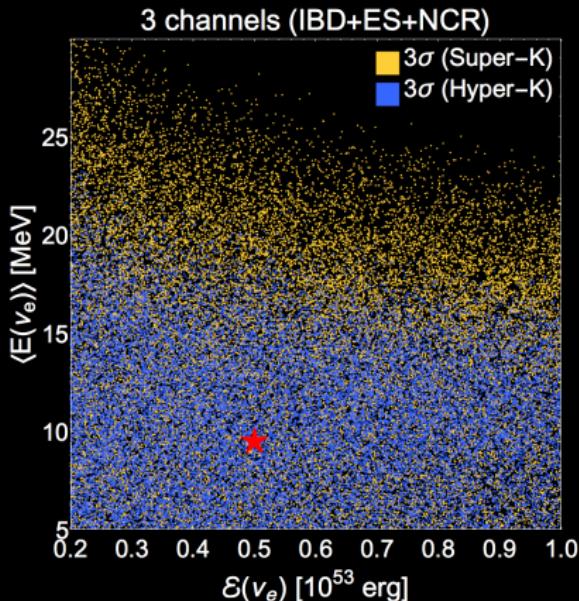
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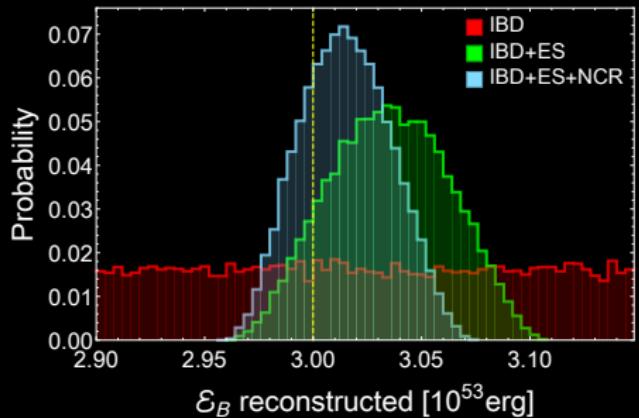
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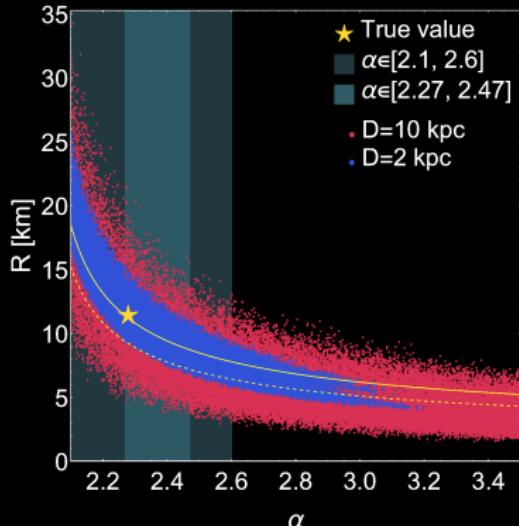
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# PNS properties



$\mathcal{E}_{\nu_e}$  undetermined in the prior

$$\mathcal{E}_{\nu_e} \in [0.2, 1] \times 10^{52} \text{ erg}$$



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# Summary

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## HALO-1KT

- SN detectors need to be low maintenance, high livetime, and long lifetime
- Importance to have a  $\nu_e$  sensitive detector
  - Medium/little statistics is essential
  - Especially when it brings complementary information
- HALO-1kT proposal will be submitted LNGS scientific committee