

# Astronomy in the Lab

*Supernova Forecast and  
Origin of Supermassive Black Holes*

**Volodymyr Takhistov**

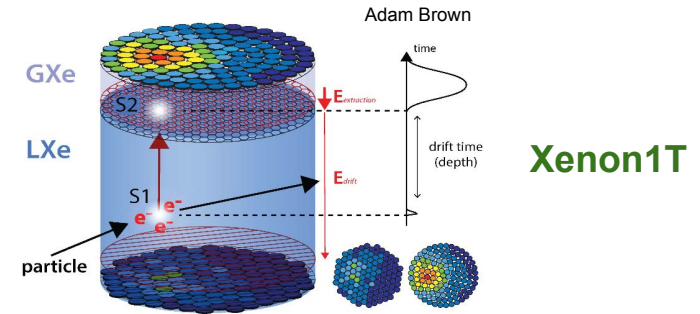
Kavli IPMU, University of Tokyo



# Large Direct Dark Matter Detection Experiments

- Look for particle DM interactions in detector → nuclear (and electron) recoils

- Typical setup:
  - heavy target material ( $A \sim 30-130$ )
  - very low threshold ( $\sim \text{keV}$ )
  - potentially scalable (Argon, Xenon)



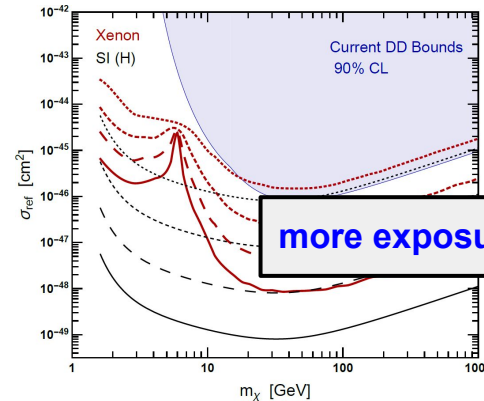
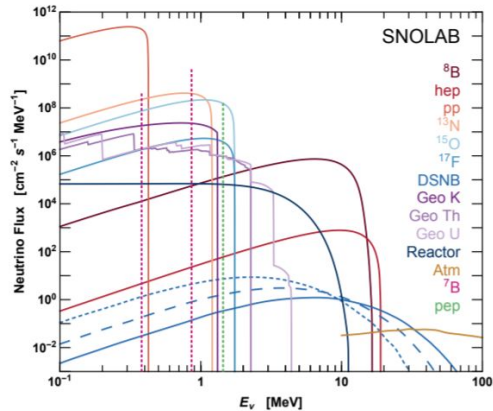
*benchmark*

Target	Mass (tons)	Threshold (keV)	Reference
Ar	300	0.6	ARGO
Xe	50	0.7	DARWIN

- Generation-2: ton-scale
  - Generation-3: multi-ton scale

# Neutrino Floor

- No convincing signs of DM yet → probe further *\* exciting excesses keep community vigorous*
- Eventually will encounter irreducible neutrino-background from CE $\nu$ NS → “neutrino floor”



more exposure  $\neq$  good sensitivity

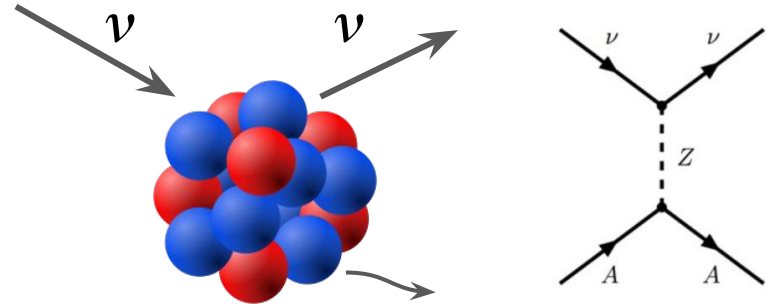
- Important to consider target complementarity and different DM interactions

[Gelmini, VT, Witte, 2018]

see [Strigari, Dutta, Dent,  
Lang, Billard, O'Hare...]

# Magnificent $\text{CE}\nu\text{NS}$

- [Coherent elastic neutrino-nucleus scattering](#) - interaction with nucleus as a whole
- Proposed 40+ years ago [Freedman] → *recently observed* [Akimov+ (COHERENT), *Science*, 2017]
- Dominant neutrino interaction for  $E_\nu \lesssim 50 \text{ MeV}$
- Features:
  - all-flavor sensitivity
  - X-section scales as  $\sim N^2$



→ big “*new*” window into  $\nu$ 's as well as new physics

[Scholberg, Dent, Strigari, Dutta, Lindner, Shoemaker, Denton, Kim, Newstead...]

# Dark Matter Experiments as Neutrino Telescopes

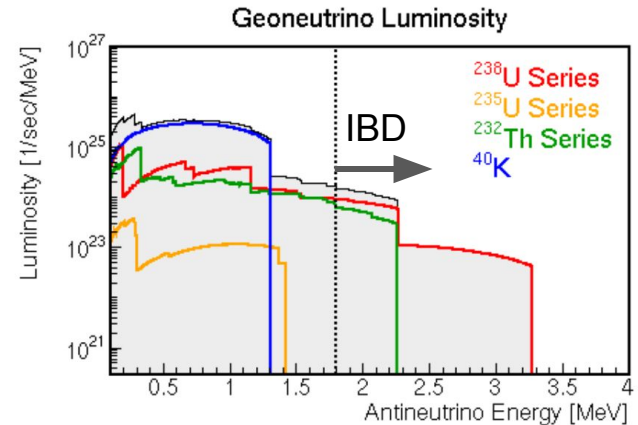
- CEvNS a curse for DM detection, but a blessing for neutrino physics!  
→ big DM experiments as “effective neutrino telescopes”

- Complementarity with conventional neutrino experiments

- enhanced coherent scattering  
→ bypass IBD threshold  
→ probe all  $\nu$ 's flavors
- very low energy threshold

→ gain access to unexplored regimes

*Example:* geo-neutrinos [Gelmini, VT, Witte, 2018]

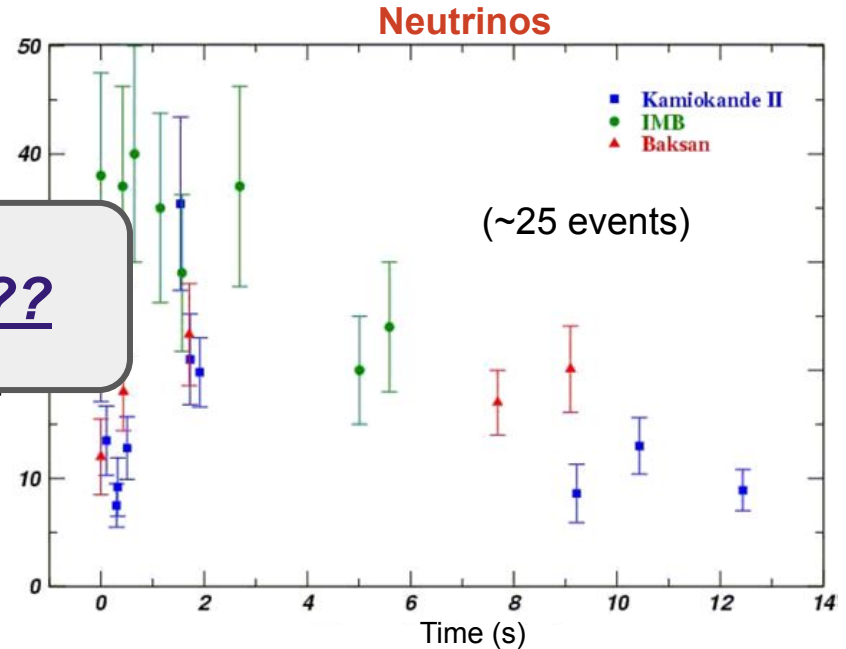
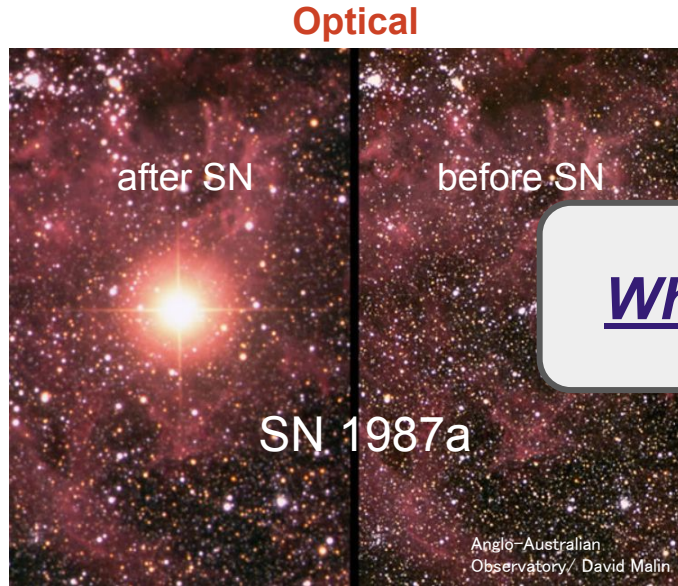


*Astronomy in the Lab*

Supernova Forecast

# Historic $\nu$ -Astronomy Breakthrough: SN 1987a

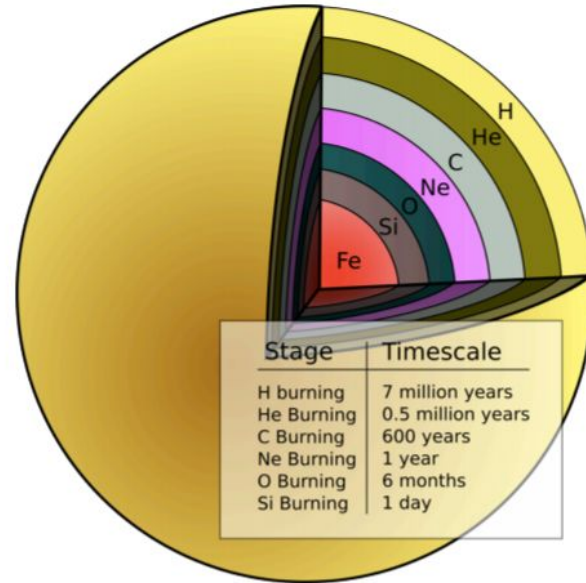
- Core-collapse SN: most energy released as neutrinos → mechanism confirmed by SN1987a



- Many unknowns → *hunt for  $\nu$ 's from next Galactic SN (rate  $\sim 1/30$  yrs) a major target*

# Last Stages of Stellar Evolution

- Rapid changes in composition
- Increase of density/temperature
- Increase of neutrino emission

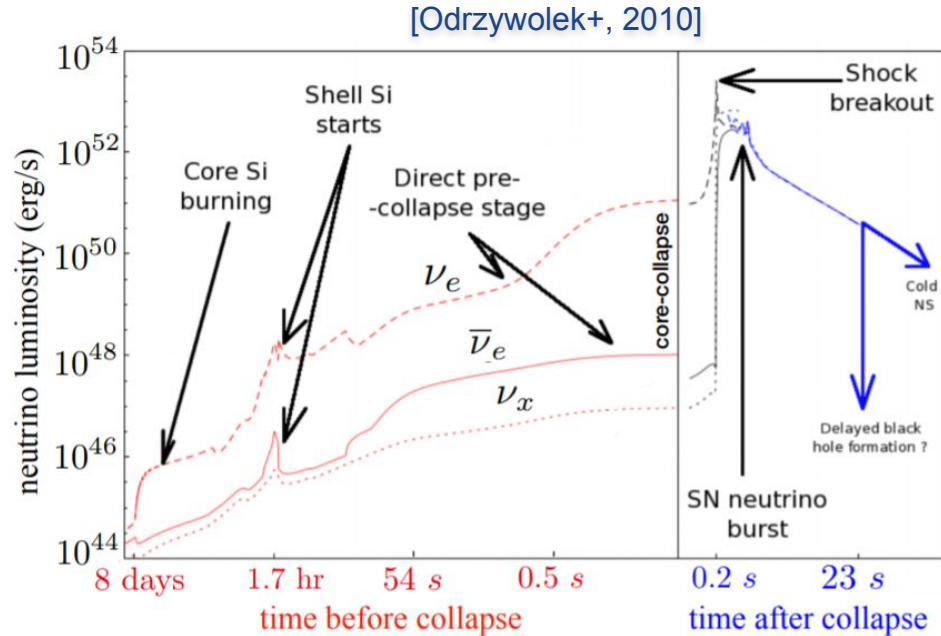


A. C. Phillips, *The Physics of Stars, 2nd Edition* (Wiley, 1999)



# Supernova Forecast with Pre-Supernova Neutrinos

Super-K-GD (2020), besides likely first DSNB observation, will see hundreds pre-SN  $\nu$ 's within  $\sim$ day before SN explosion @ Betelgeuse (0.2 kpc)



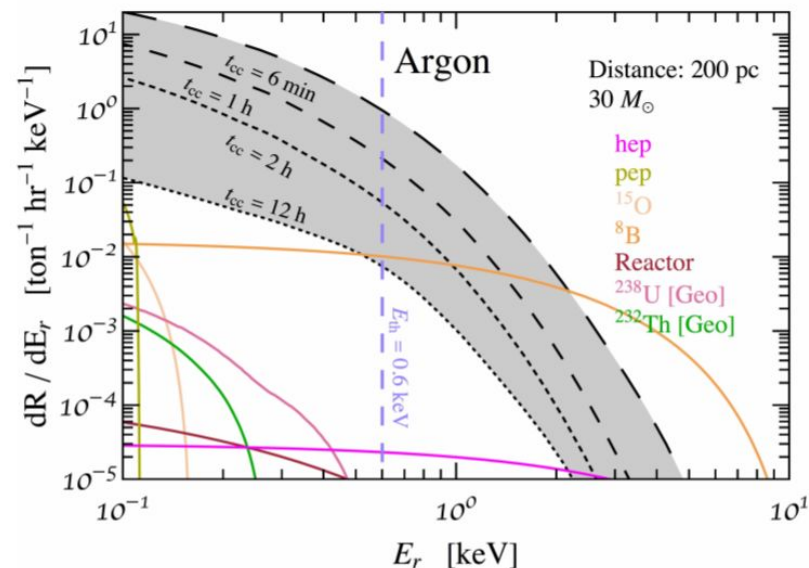
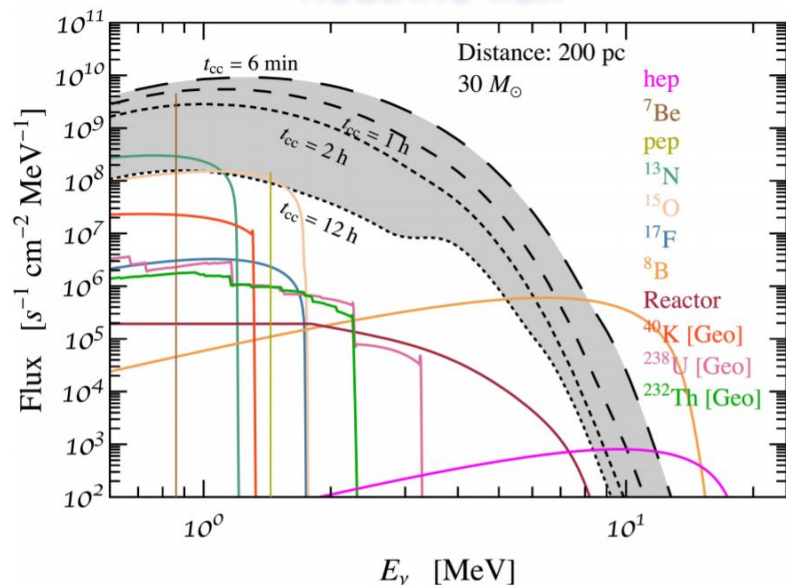
- Pre-SN neutrinos are low-energy ( $\sim$  few MeV)  $\rightarrow$  [a new opportunity for CEvNS!](#)

# Pre-SN v's in DM experiments: signal

@ Betelgeuse (0.2 kpc)

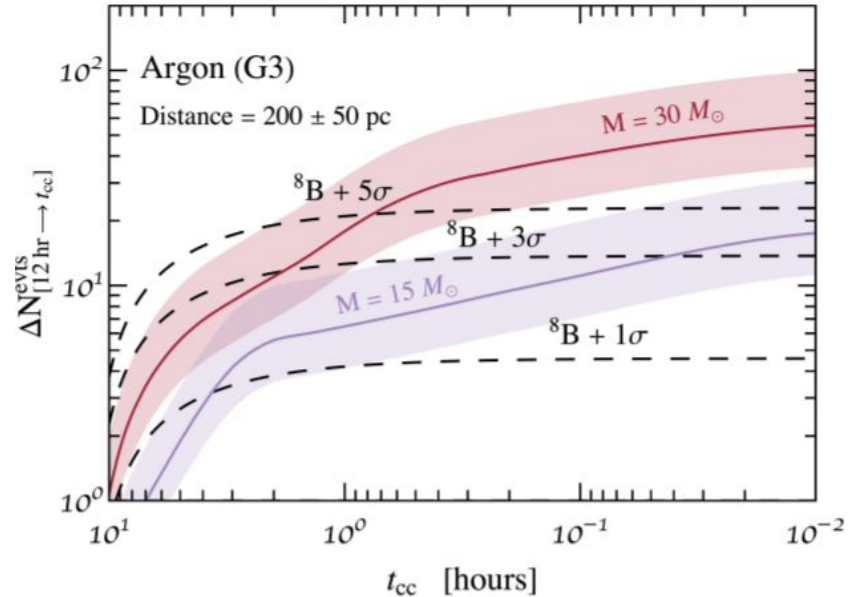
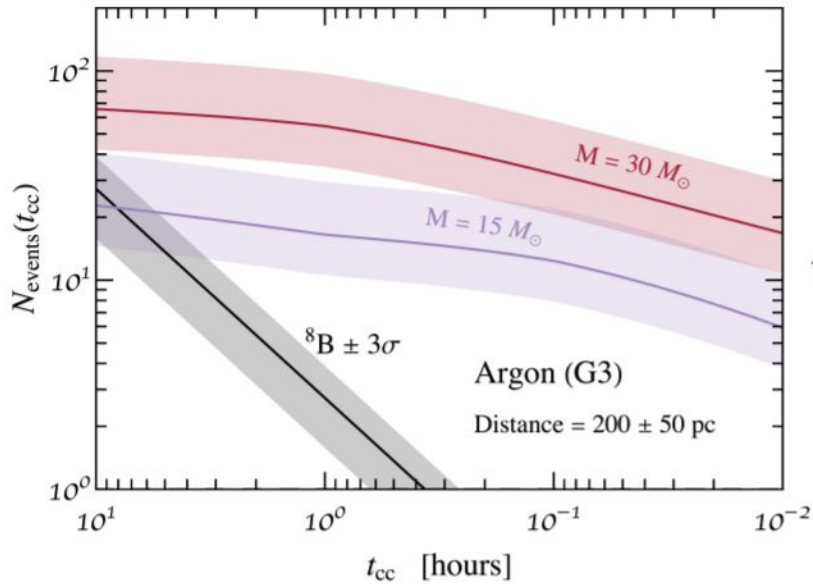
neutrino flux

nuclear recoils



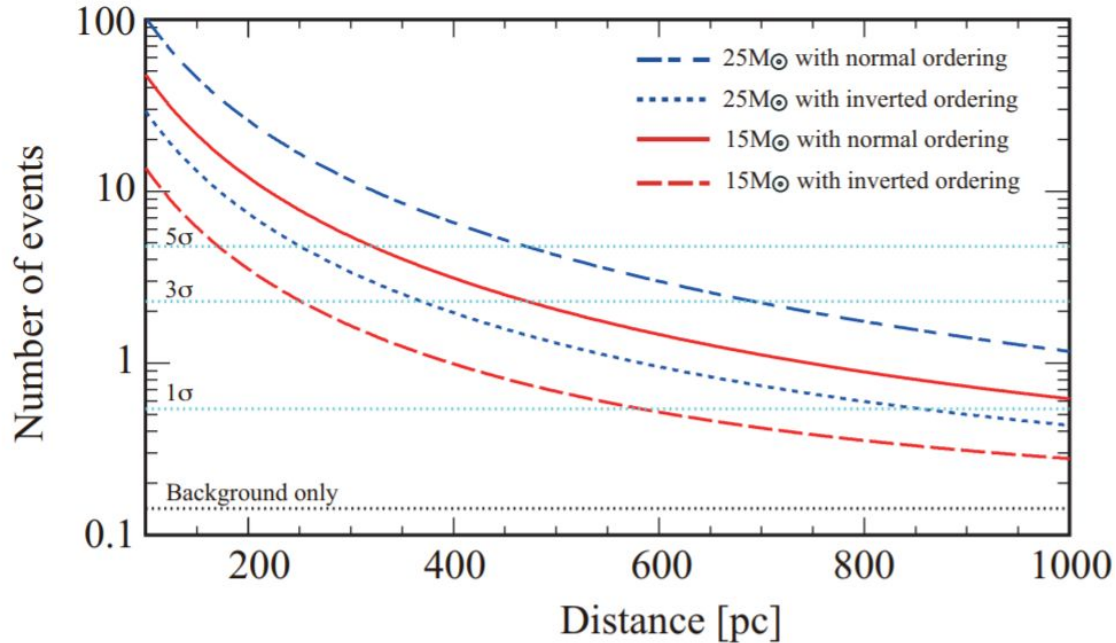
[Raj, VT, Witte, 2019]

# Pre-SN v's in DM experiments: detection



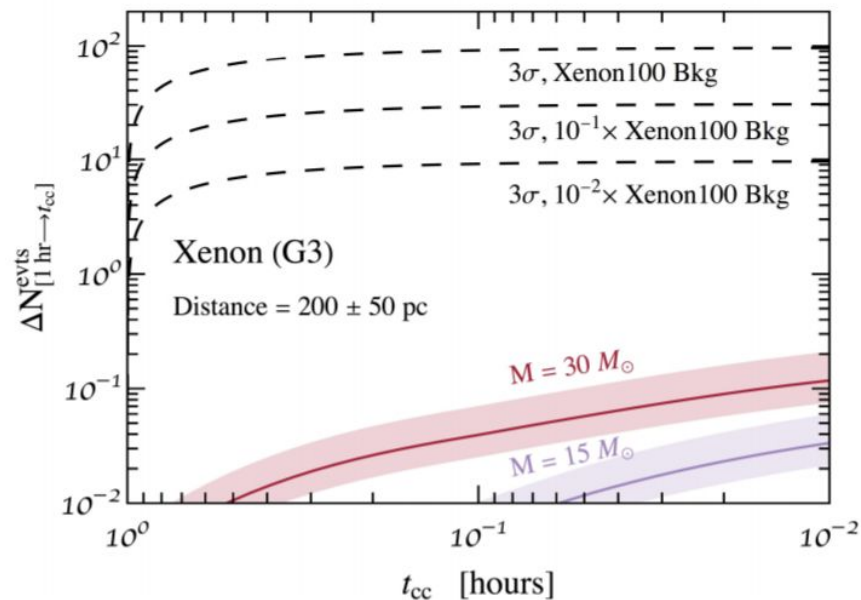
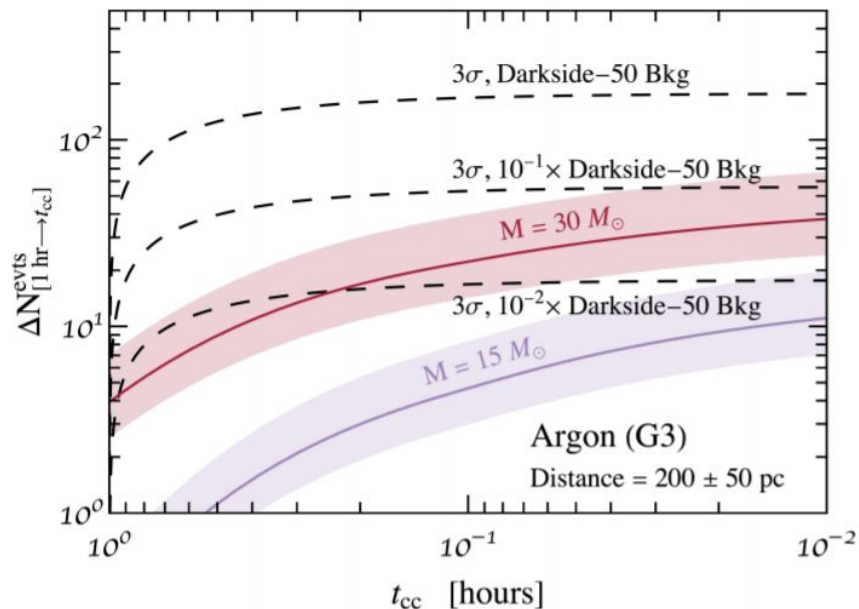
[Raj, VT, Witte, 2019]

# Do Not Suffer Oscillation Effects



[Asakura+ (KamLAND),  
2015]

# Work on Non-neutrino Background Suppression Essential



## *Astronomy in the Lab*

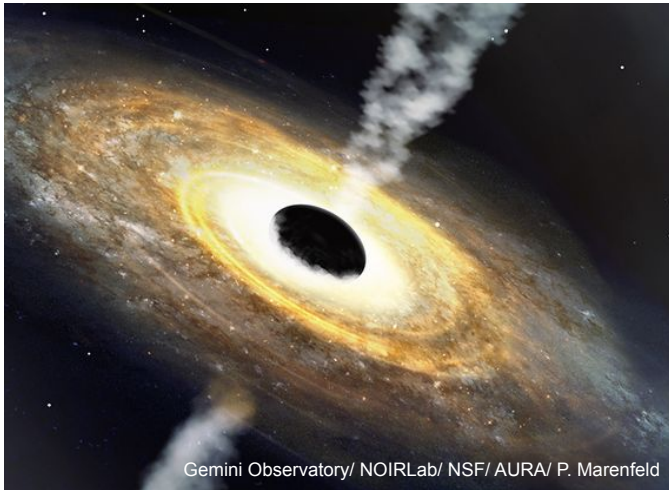
# Origin of Supermassive Black Holes

# Supermassive Black Holes

high redshift quasars

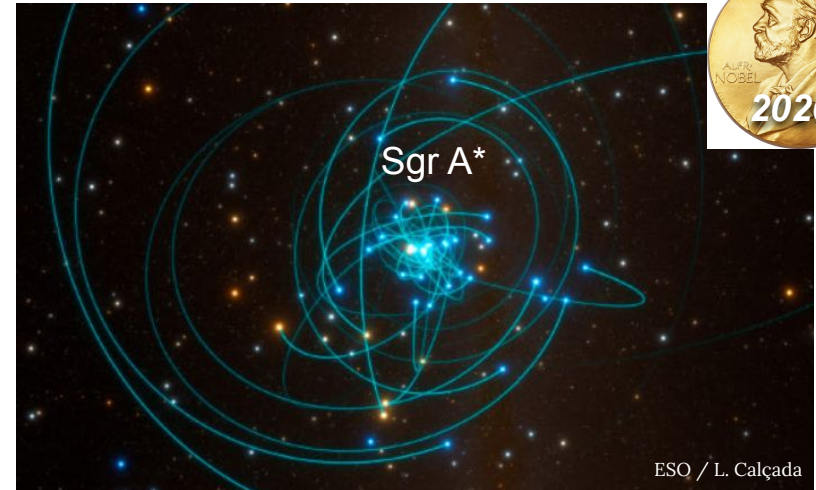
$$(M \sim 10^9 M_{\odot})$$

[Benados+, *Nature*, 2018; Wu+, *Nature*, 2015...]



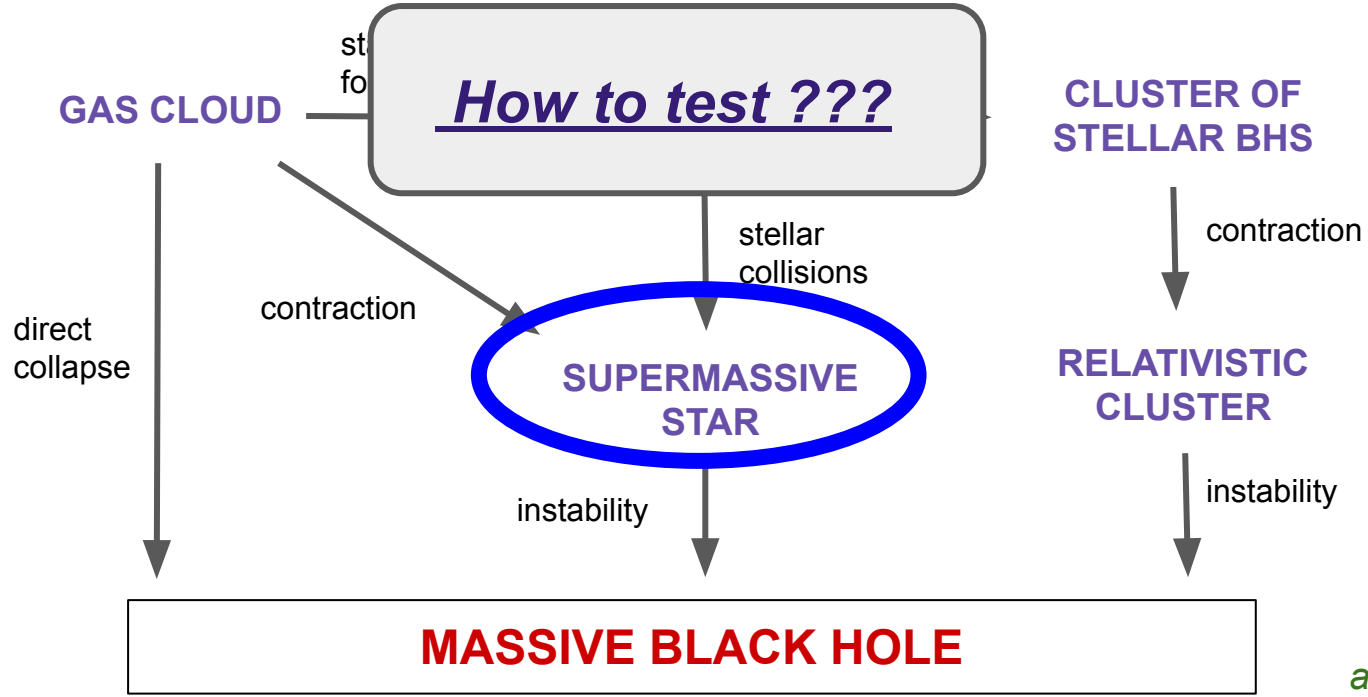
galactic centers

$$(M \sim 10^6 M_{\odot})$$



# Supermassive Black Holes from Supermassive Stars

- Several formation pathways go through supermassive star ( $\geq 10^4 M_{\odot}$ ) “seeds”

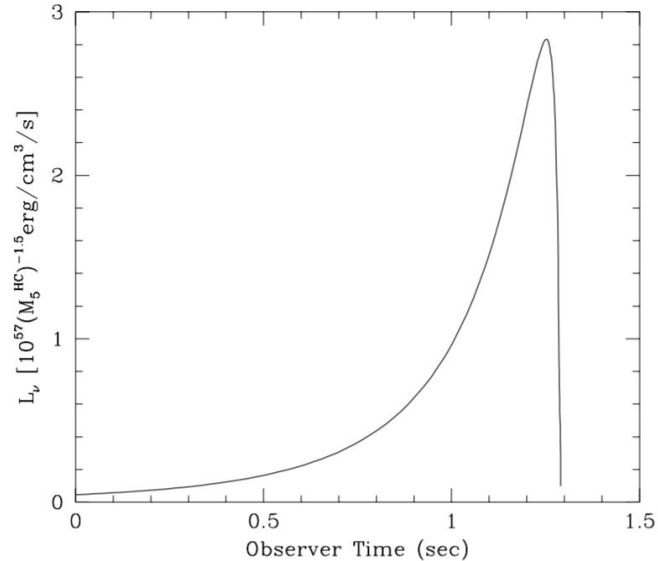
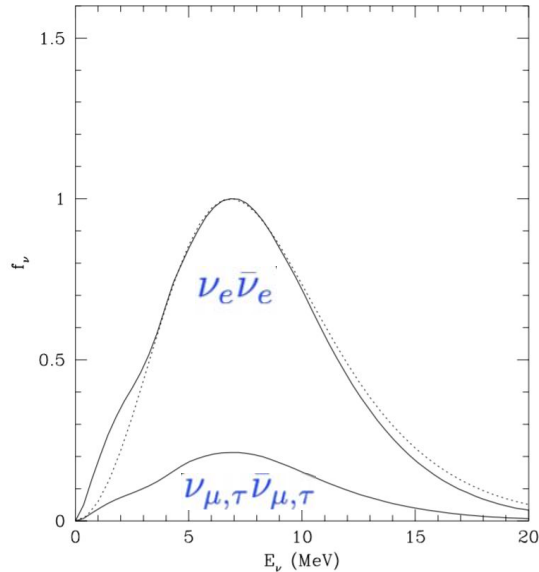


*adopted from  
M. Volonteri*



# Neutrinos from Supermassive Star Collapse

- Collapse of SMS leads to huge neutrino flux  $\sim$  fraction of binding energy  $\sim 10^{59}$  erg



[Shi, Fuller, 1998]

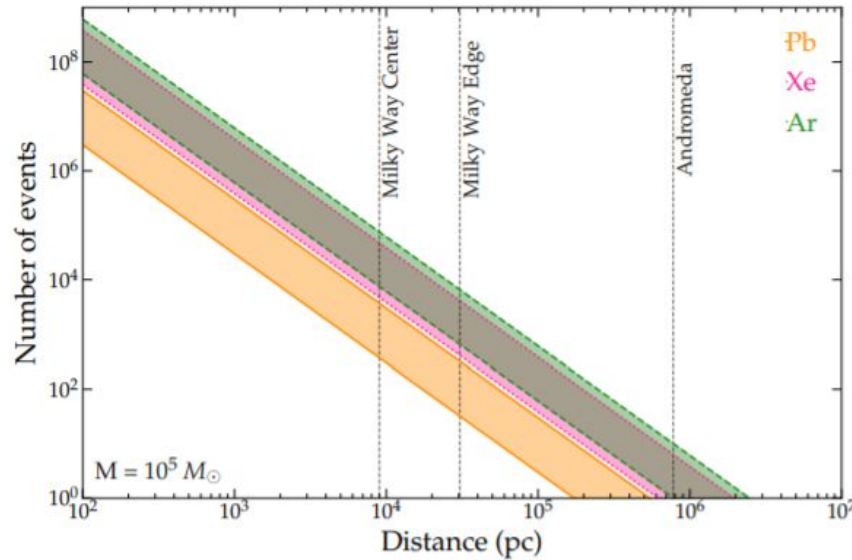
...however, neutrinos are low energy, also redshifted (unknown, follows quasars?)

→ detection via IBD in standard neutrino experiments limited [Shi, Fuller, 1998]

# Neutrinos from Supermassive Star Collapse

- **Exploit CEvNS!** → catch low-energy neutrinos

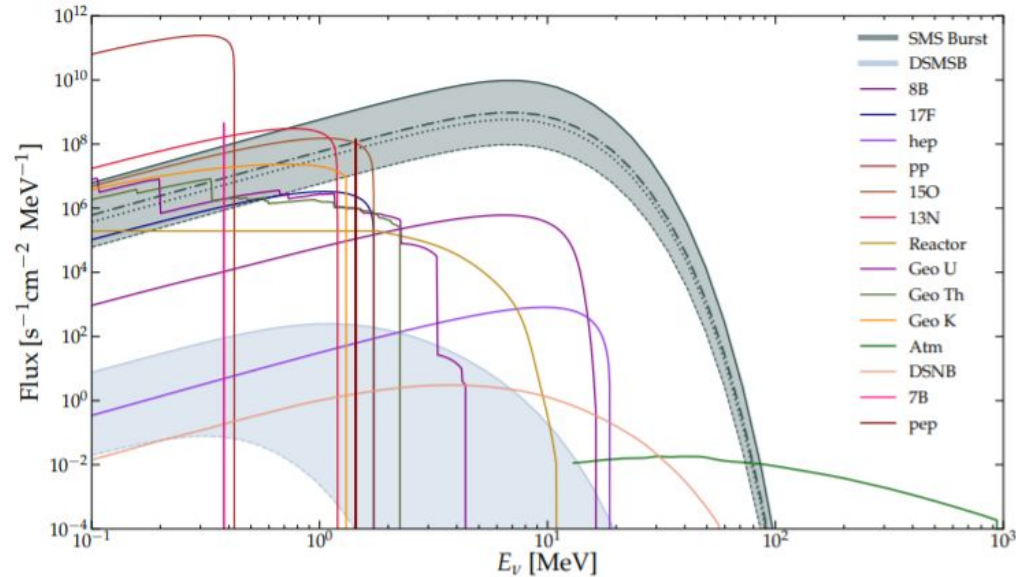
**SMS burst**



Target	Mass (tons)	Threshold (keV)	Reference
Ar	300	0.6	ARGO
Xe	50	0.7	DARWIN
Pb	2.4	1.0	RES-NOVA

[Fuller, Munoz, VT, Witte, *prep.*]

# New Contribution to Diffuse Neutrino Background



- Additional potential background for DM searches !

[Fuller, Munoz, VT, Witte, *prep.*]

# Conclusions

- Magnificent CEvNS open a new exciting window for neutrino physics
- Future large DM experiments well positioned to exploit CEvNS  
→ *effective neutrino telescopes*
- New opportunities to explore neutrino astronomy (and other topics) in a complementary way