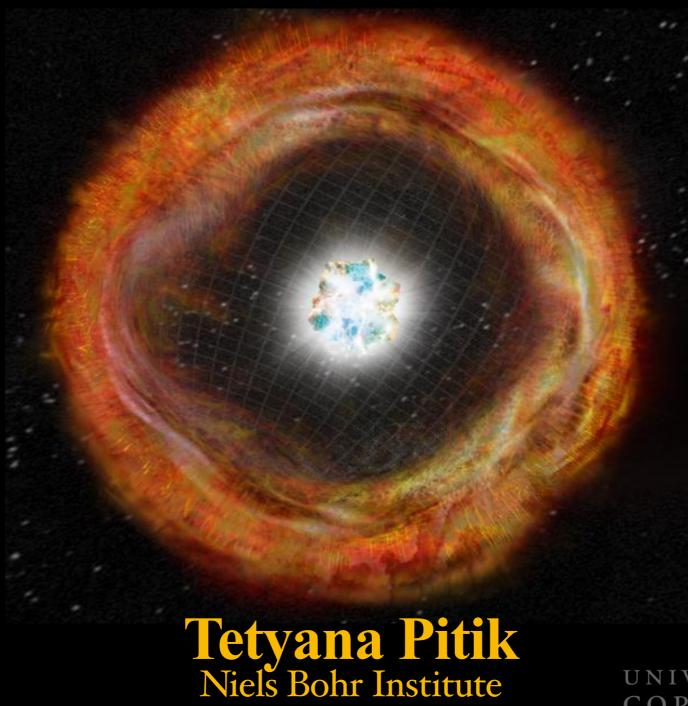
# High-energy neutrinos from interacting supernovae





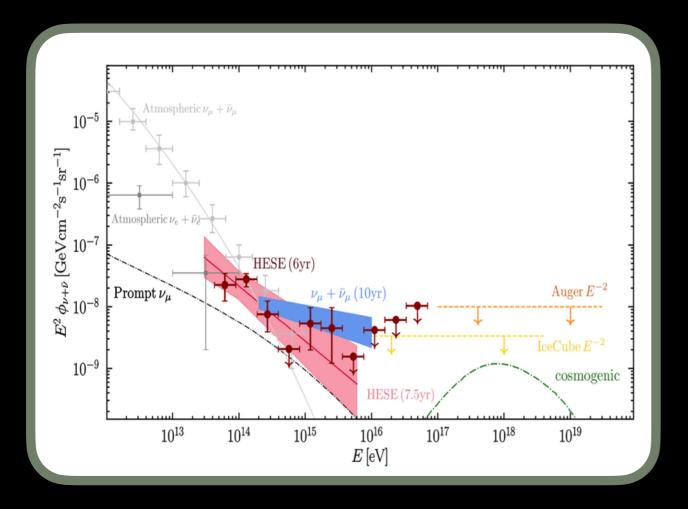


**18 March 2023** 

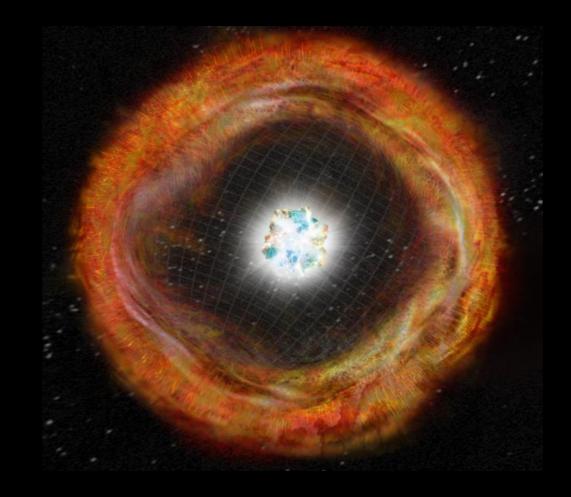
N3AS Annual meeting

## Motivation

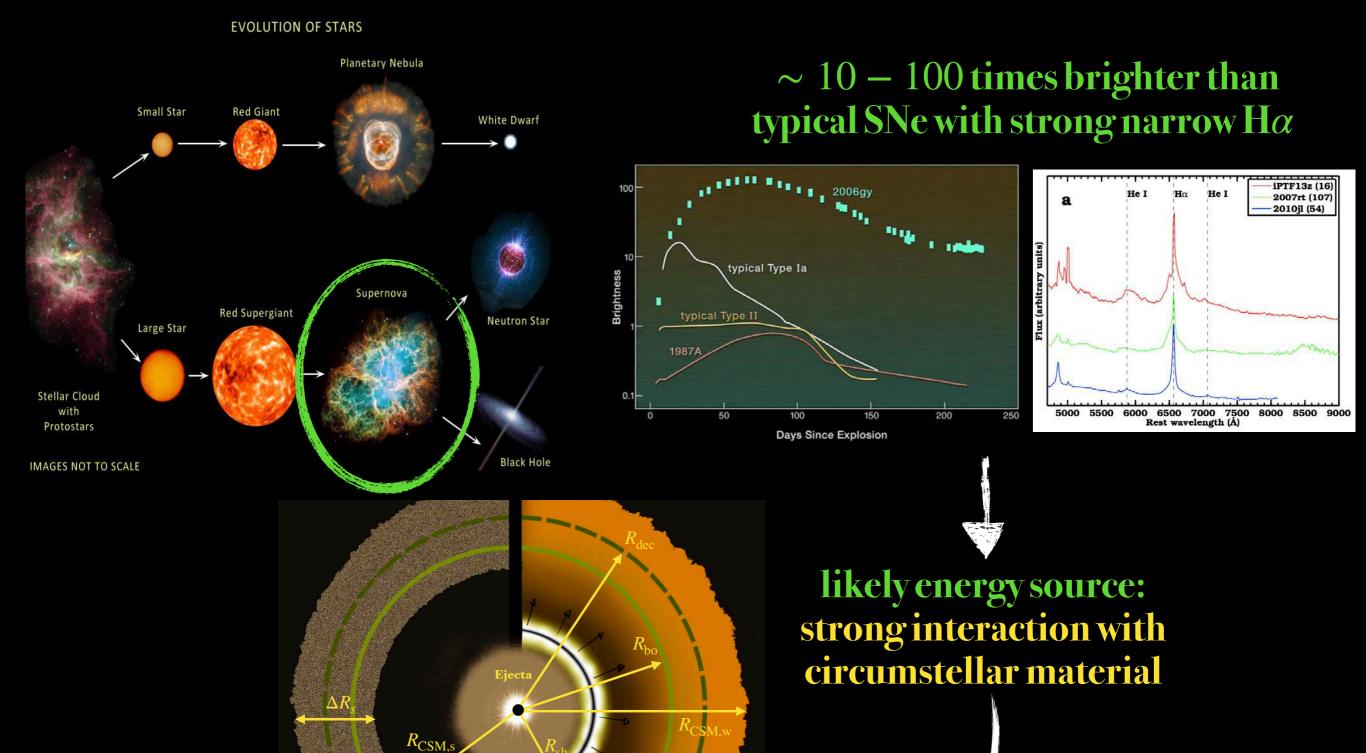
#### Hunting for the source producing the bulk of Ice Cube neutrinos



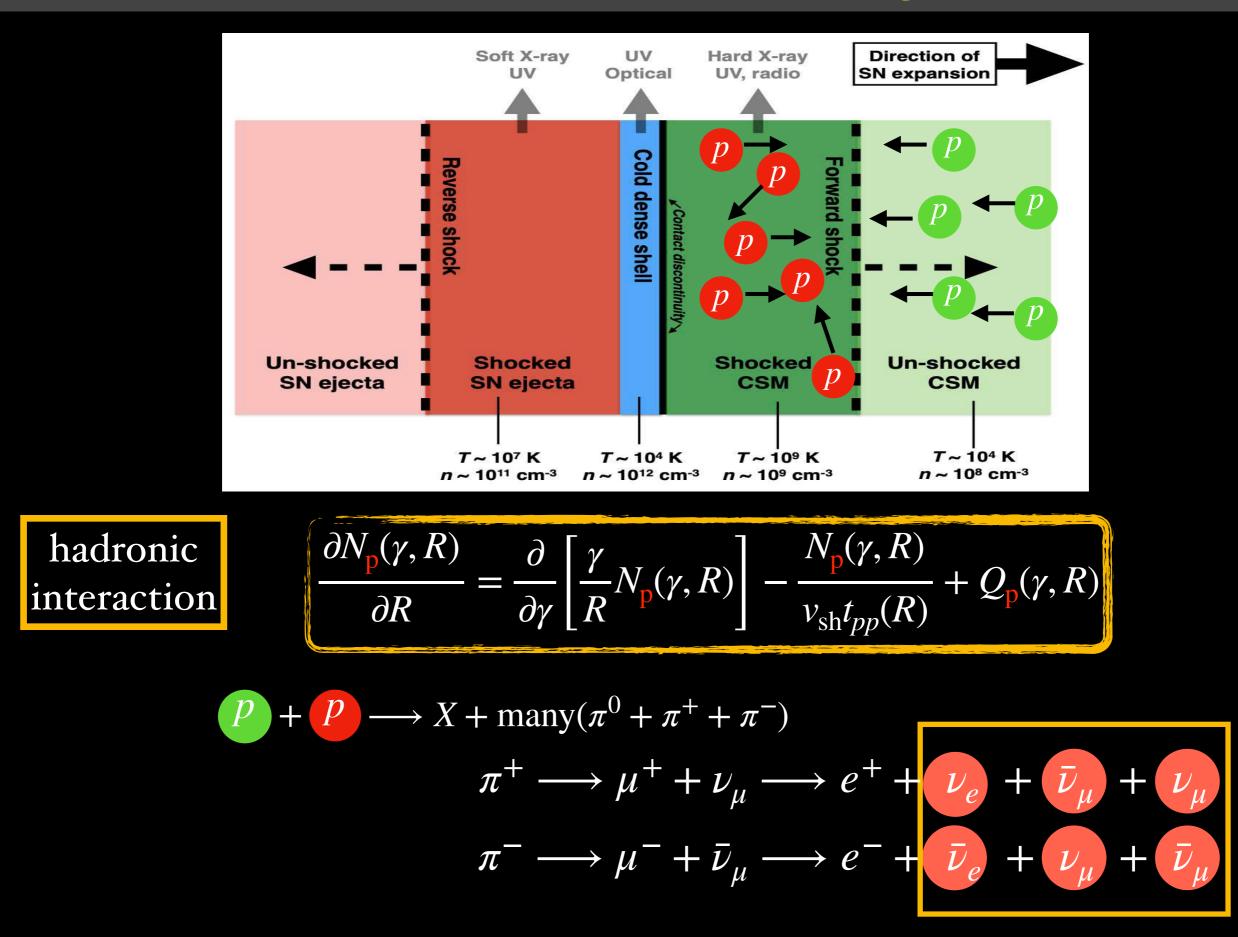
IceCube Collaboration is planning to do a stacked analysis on interacting supernovae. They need an efficient searching strategy



## Supernovae and super luminous supernovae Type IIn



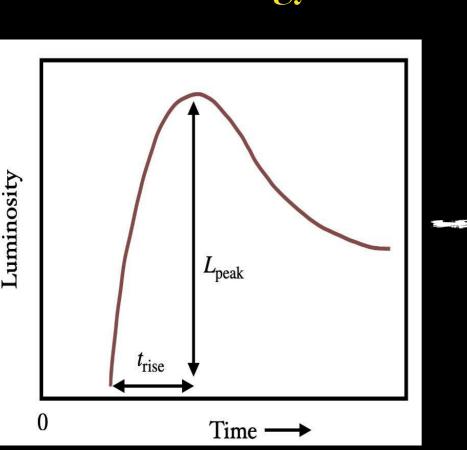
## Neutrino production in interacting supernovae

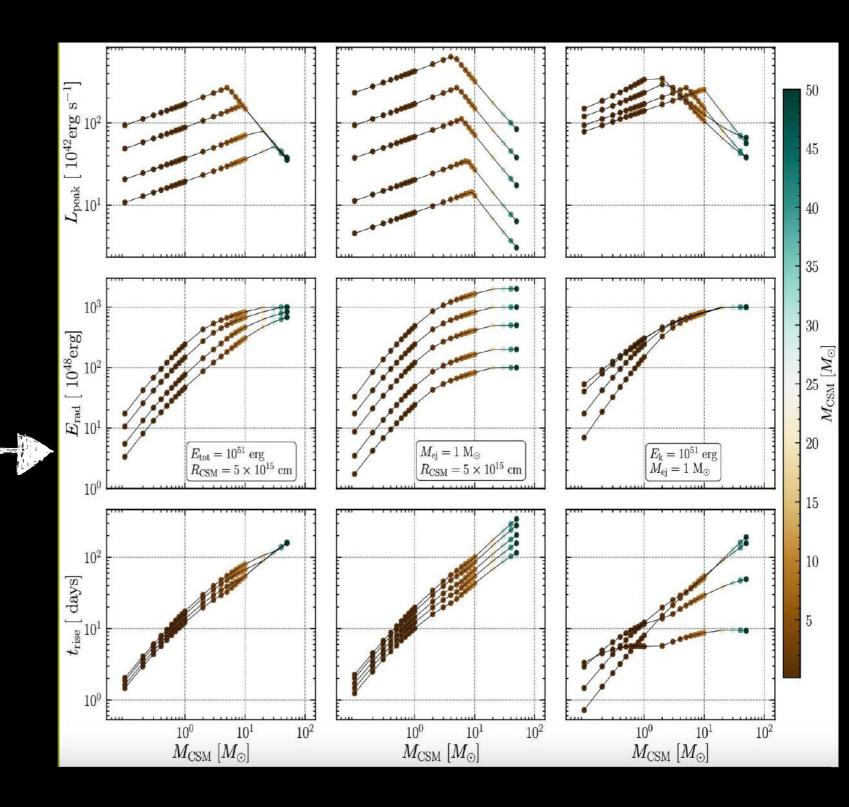


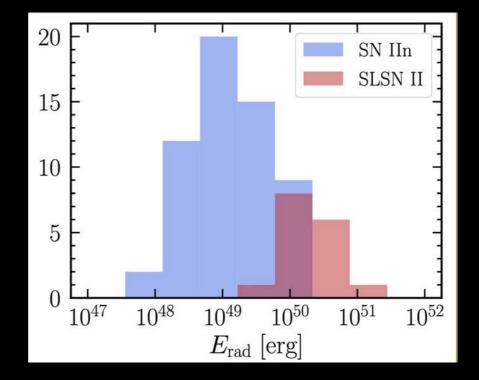
## Connection between light curve properties and SNe parameters

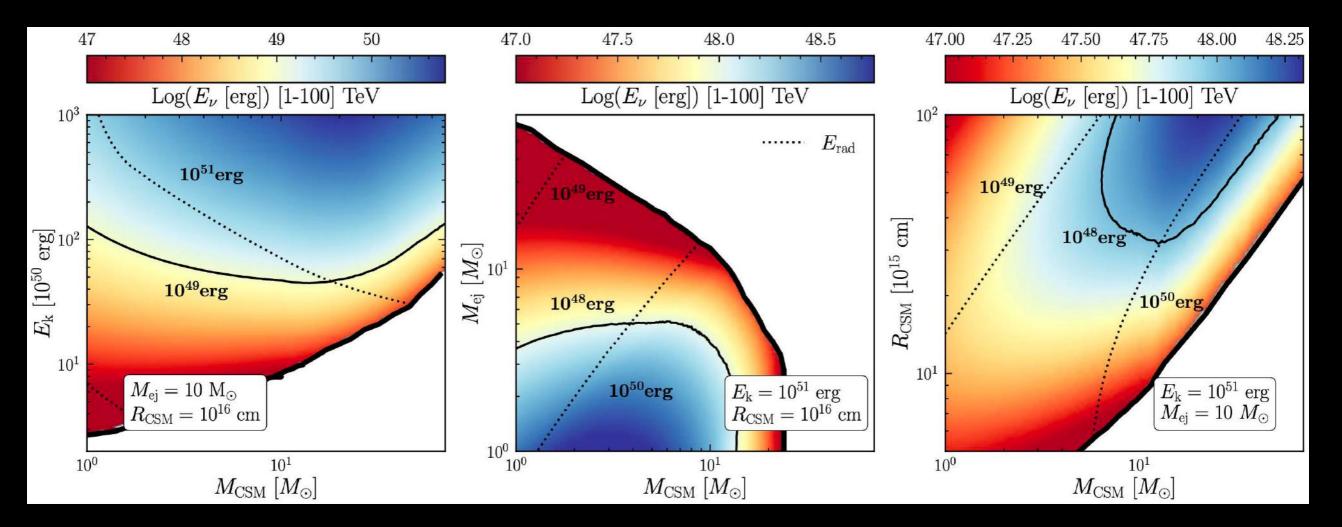
#### "First-order" properties of the SN lightcurves:

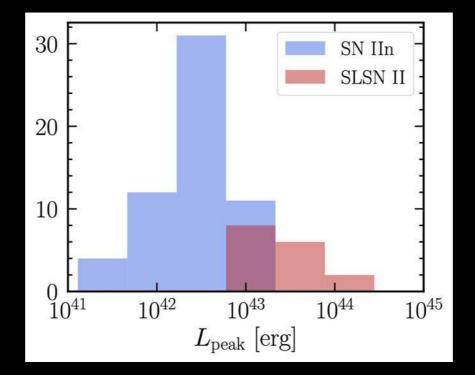
- peak luminosity
- rise time
- radiated energy

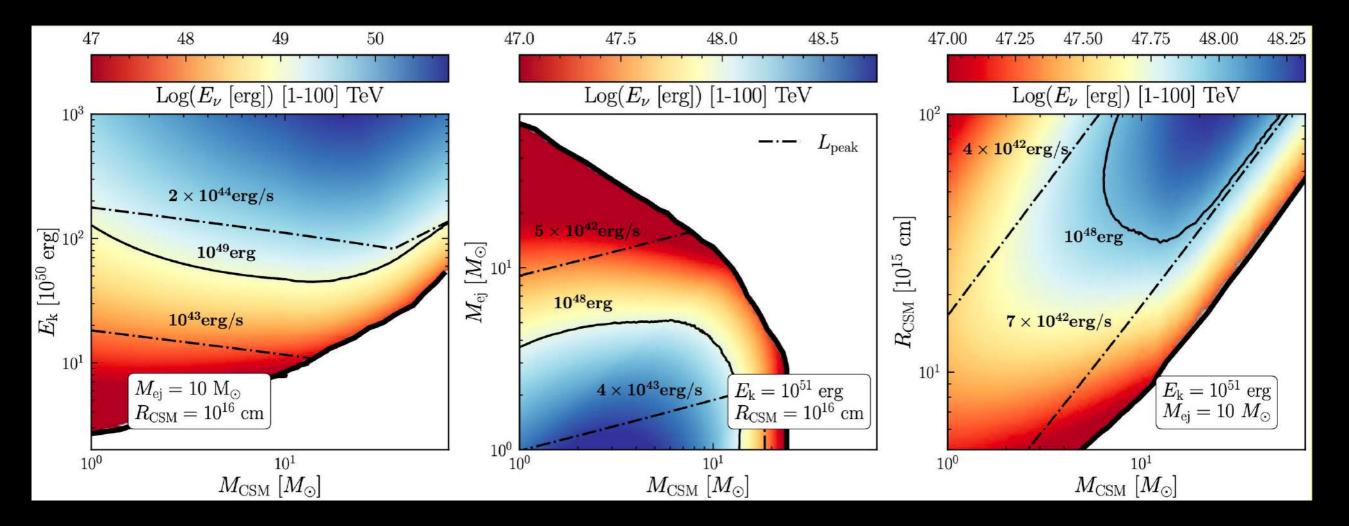


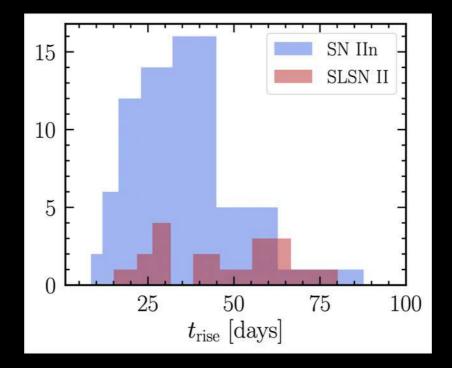


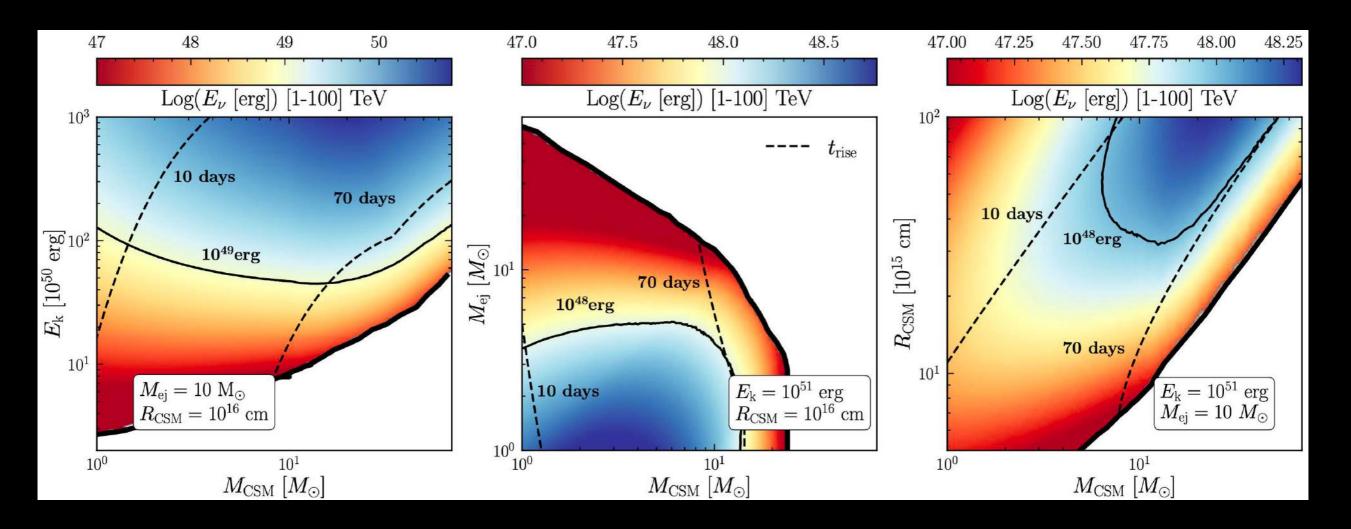


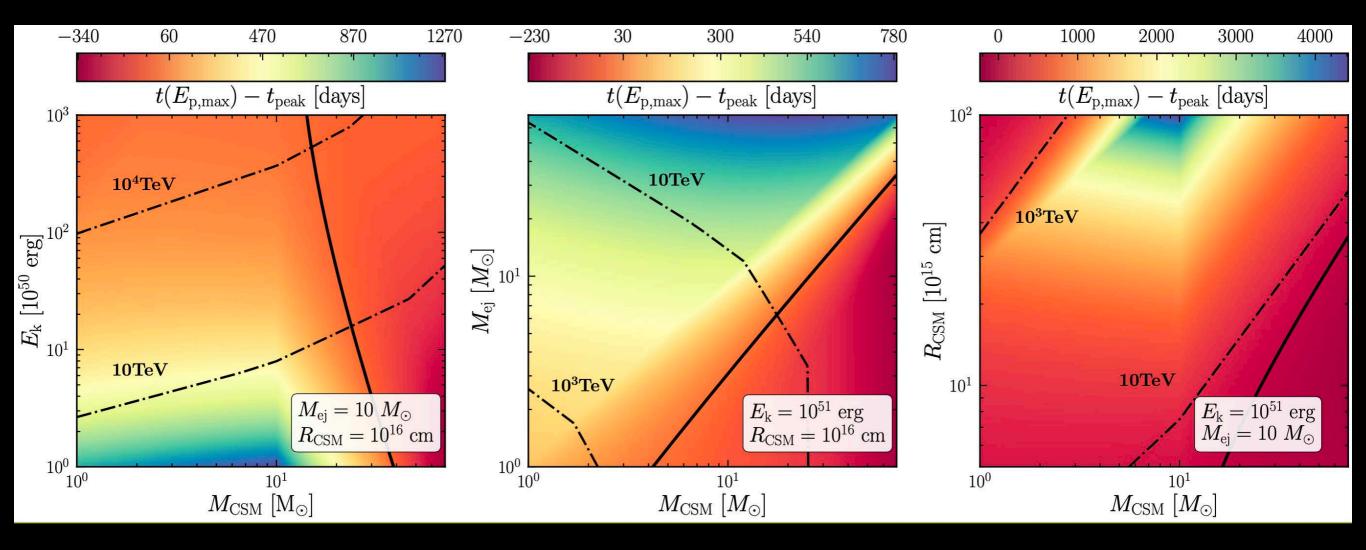












### Conclusion

We obtain considerable production of 1 – 100 TeV neutrinos for:

 $M_{\rm ej} \lesssim 8 M_{\odot}, M_{\rm CSM} \lesssim 13 M_{\odot}, R_{\rm CSM} \gtrsim 10^{16} \,{\rm cm}$ 

 $L_{\text{peak}} \gtrsim 10^{43} \text{erg s}^{-1},$   $10 \text{ days} \lesssim t_{\text{rise}} \lesssim 60 \text{ days}$   $10^{50} \text{ erg} \lesssim E_{\text{rad}} \lesssim 10^{51} \text{erg}$  $t \gtrsim 200 - 300 \text{ days after peak}$ 

