

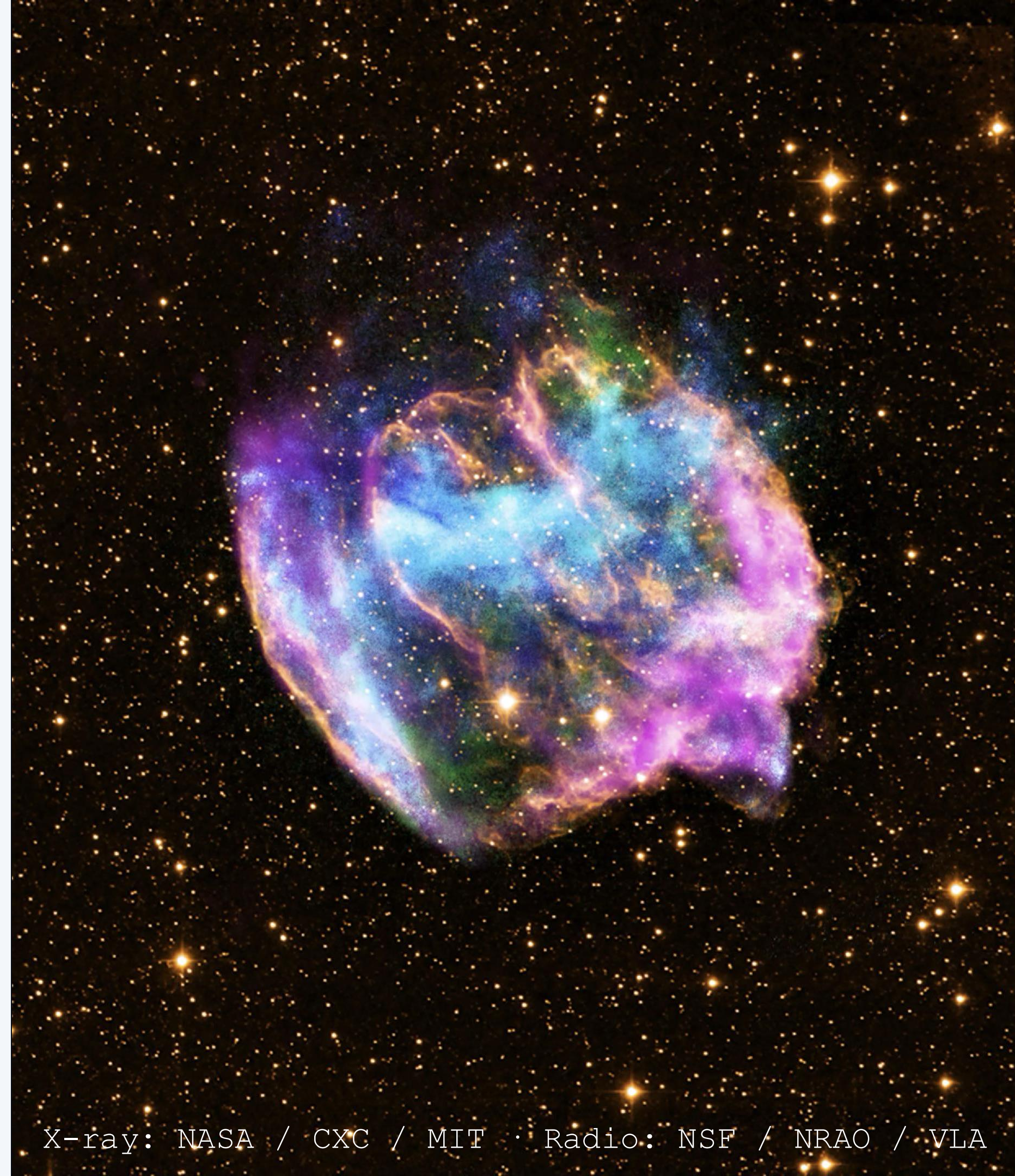
CAP 2026 · 25 JUNE 2026

Time-Charge HEALPix direction reconstruction for supernova neutrinos

A faster direction fitter for Super-K and Hyper-K

— Nikolas TC Boily

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X-ray: NASA / CXC / MIT · Radio: NSF / NRAO / VLA

Super-Kamiokande

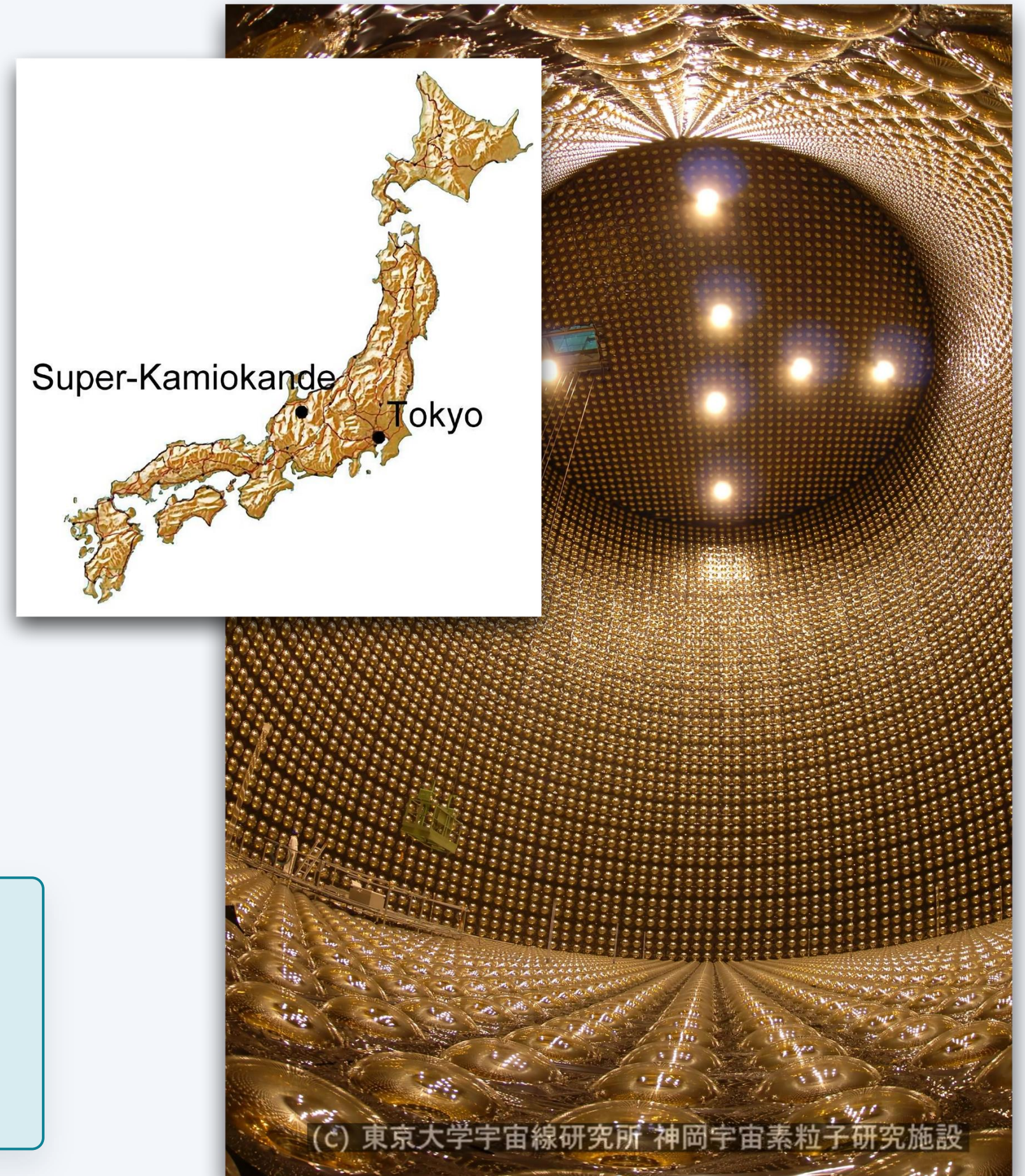
- Water Cherenkov detector, 1 km underground
- 11,146 inner PMTs, 50 cm diameter

Physics Goals:

Solar neutrino problem, **atmospheric neutrinos**, **proton decay**, neutrino **oscillation** (K2K and T2K), **DSNB**, and **Supernova burst neutrinos**

2015 NOBEL PRIZE

T. Kajita (Super-K) & **A. B. McDonald** (SNO): Confirmation of neutrino oscillations, showing neutrinos have mass.



Three interaction channels

85%

Inverse beta decay

 $\bar{\nu}_e + p \rightarrow e^+ + n$ · nearly isotropic

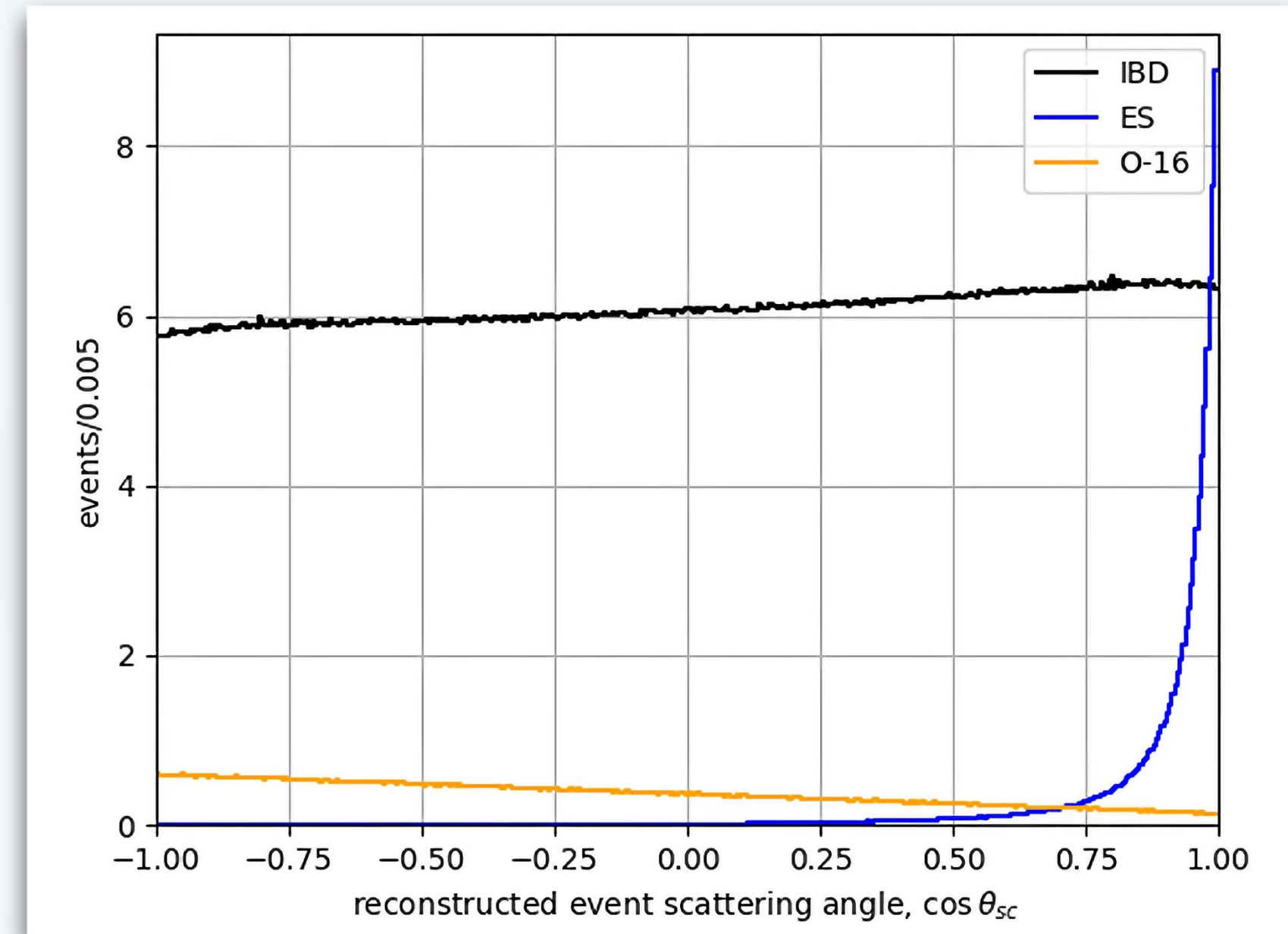
4%

Elastic scattering

 $\nu + e^- \rightarrow \nu + e^-$ · forward-peaked

11%

Oxygen-16 CC / NC

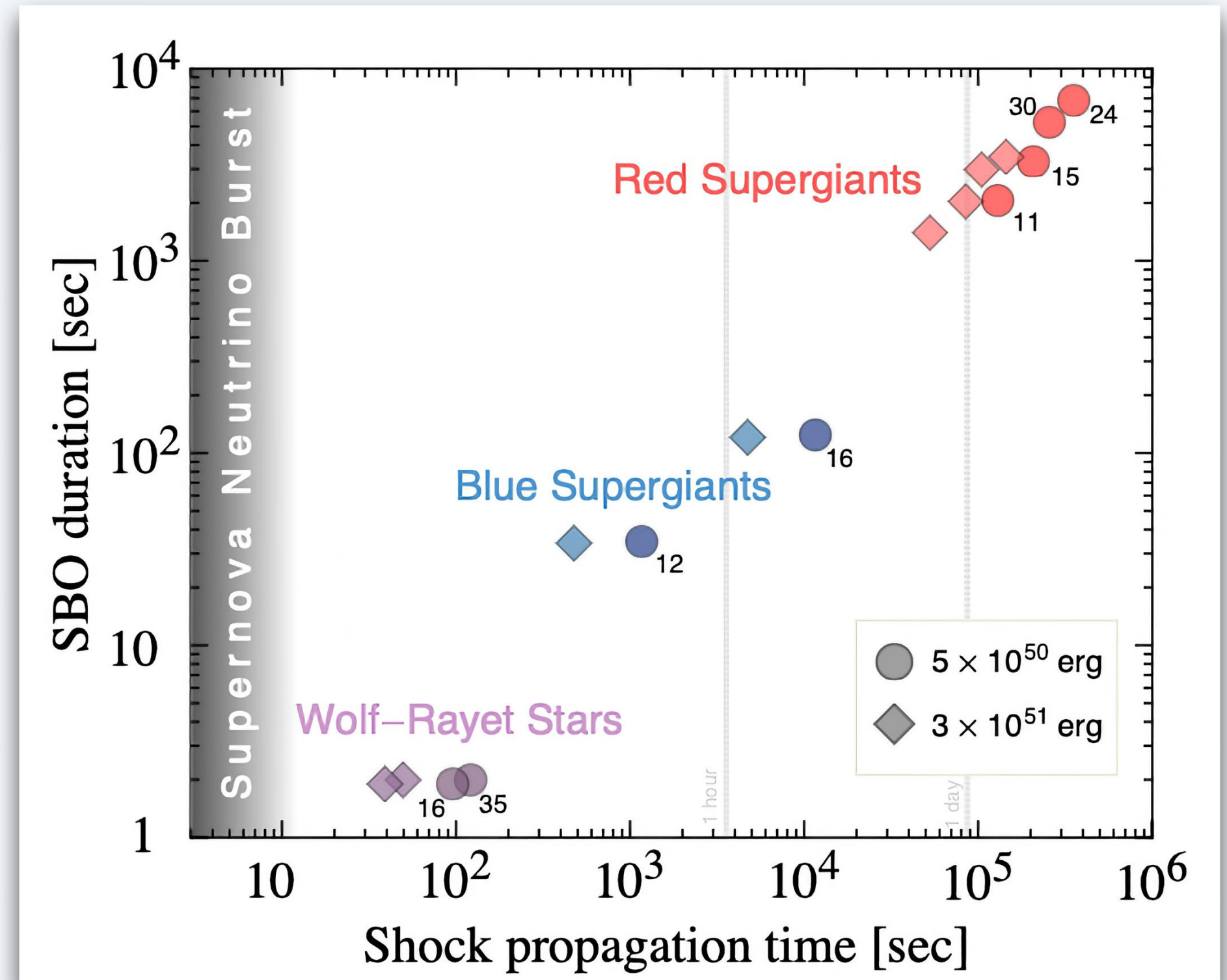
 $\nu_e + {}^{16}\text{O} \rightarrow e^- + X$ · back-peaked


Reaction type distributions using **Nakazato** SN flux neutrino flux model. Assumes **normal mass ordering** oscillations.

The shock-breakout deadline

- The burst escapes in ~ 10 s, ahead of any light
- Delay to first light: seconds to days
- Real-time pointing enables early multi-messenger follow-up

Reconstruction must be fast



Direction recon fitters

Two production dir. recon fitters at Super-K:

- **ML & HEALPix** fitters reach $\sim 1^\circ$ resolution
- Full event-level **vertex, energy & direction** recon
- Cost scales with event count. Surges for,
 - **Nearby galactic bursts (<3 kpc)**
 - The higher sensitivity **Hyper-K**

DISTANCE	EVTS/BURST	RECON TIME
10 kpc	$\sim 4,000$	~ 60 s
3 kpc	$\sim 40,000$	~ 180 s
< 1 kpc	$\sim 400,000$	minutes

◆ **Minutes-scale latency misses the shock-breakout window**

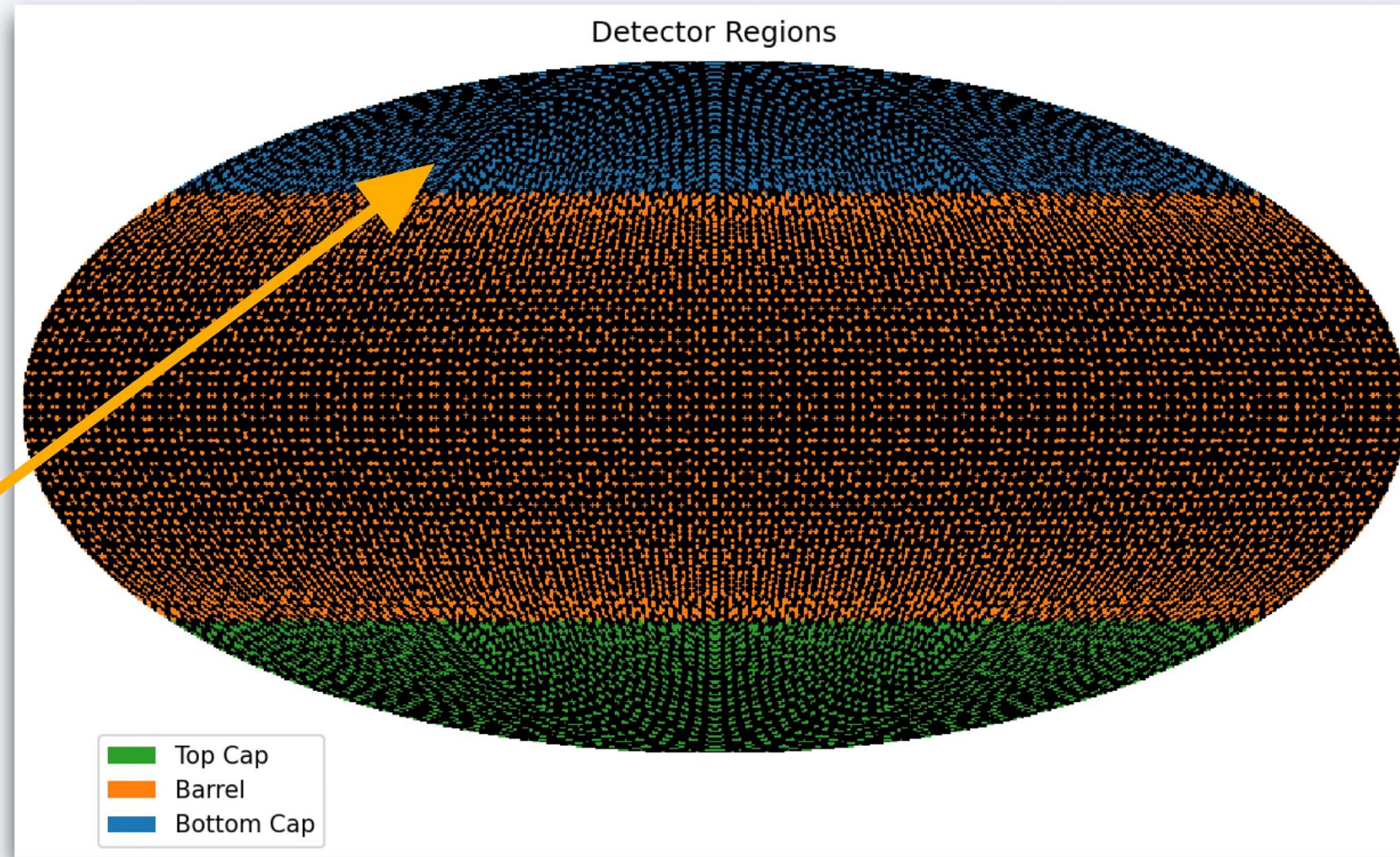
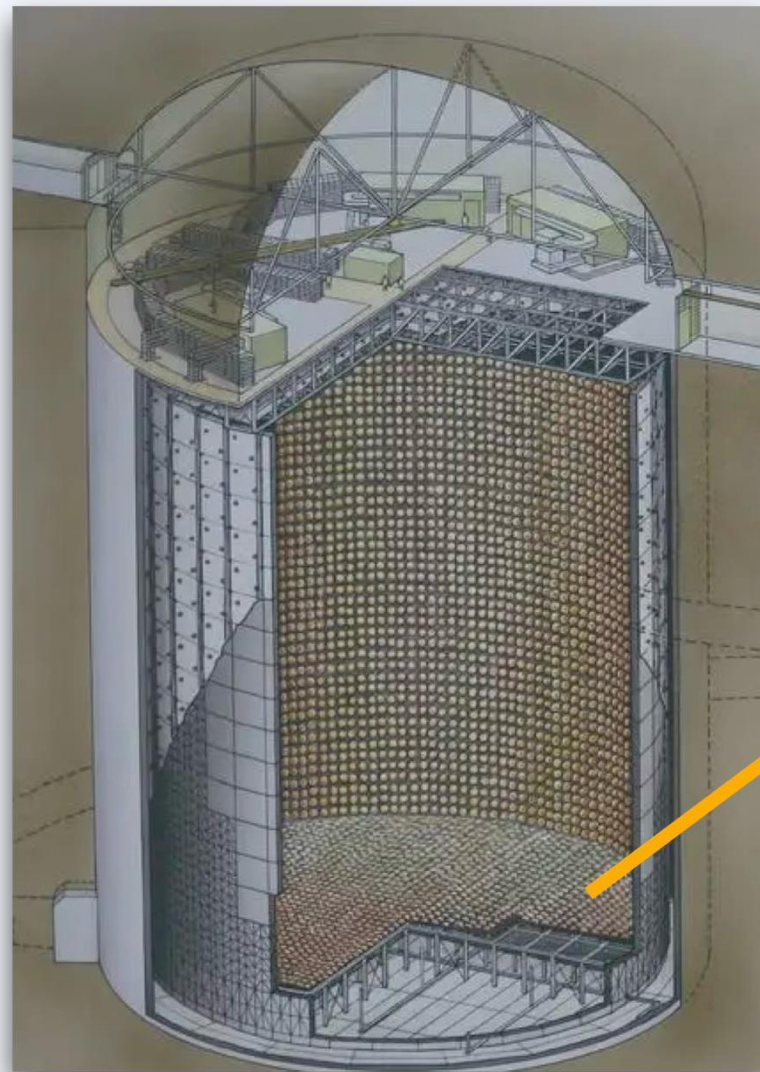
From cylinder to sphere

- Map raw TQ data **directly onto a HEALPix sphere**

- Each PMT's 3D direction → one pixel

◆ **No per-event reconstruction** → low latency

- Cylinder vs sphere → geometric distortions



Mapping a burst at 3 kpc

- Each PMT hit adds +1 to its pixel

~44k

events / burst

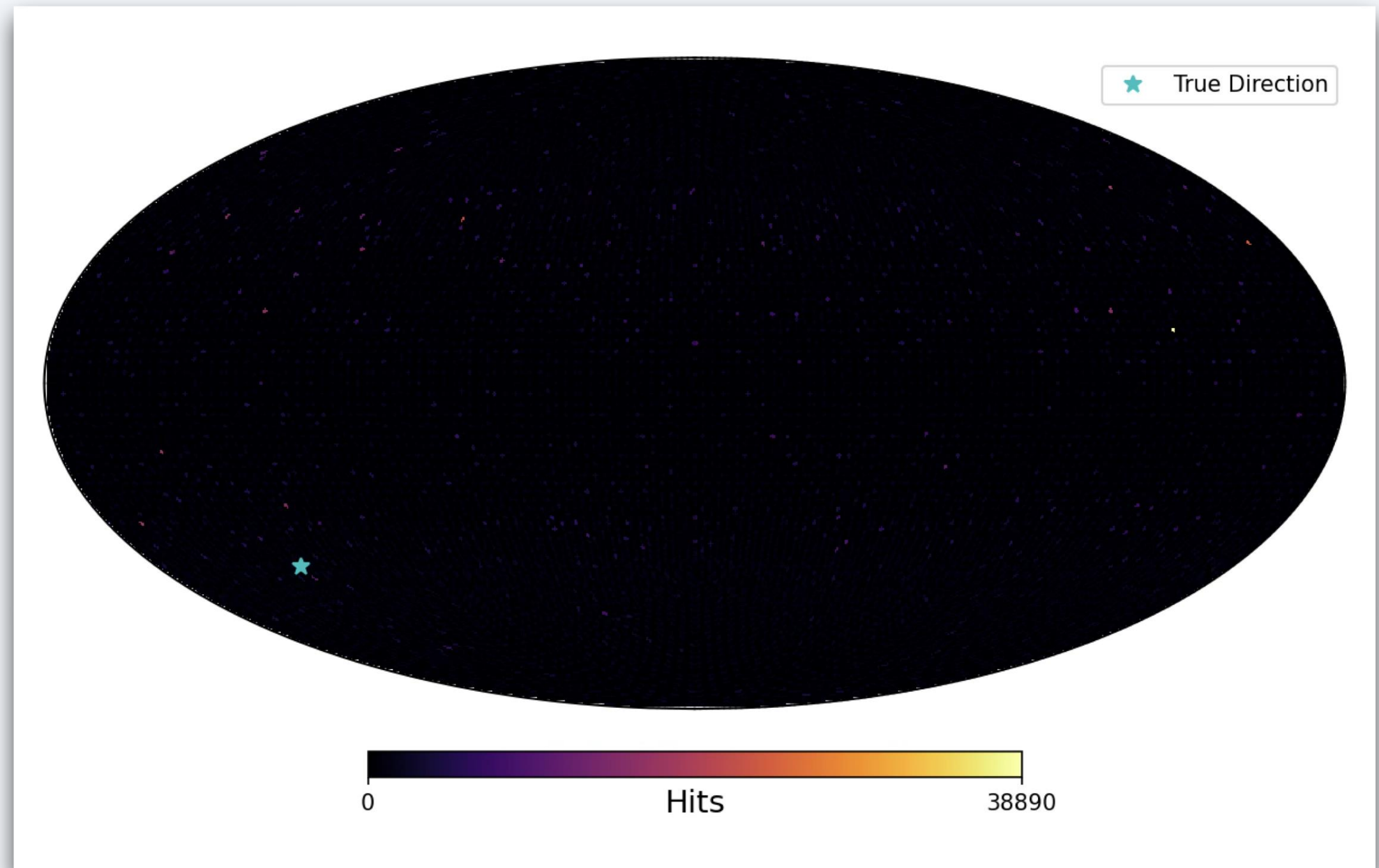
~360

hits / event

Simulated SN burst @ 3 kpc

Nakazato SN flux model

Normal mass ordering



TQ cuts and PMT dark noise

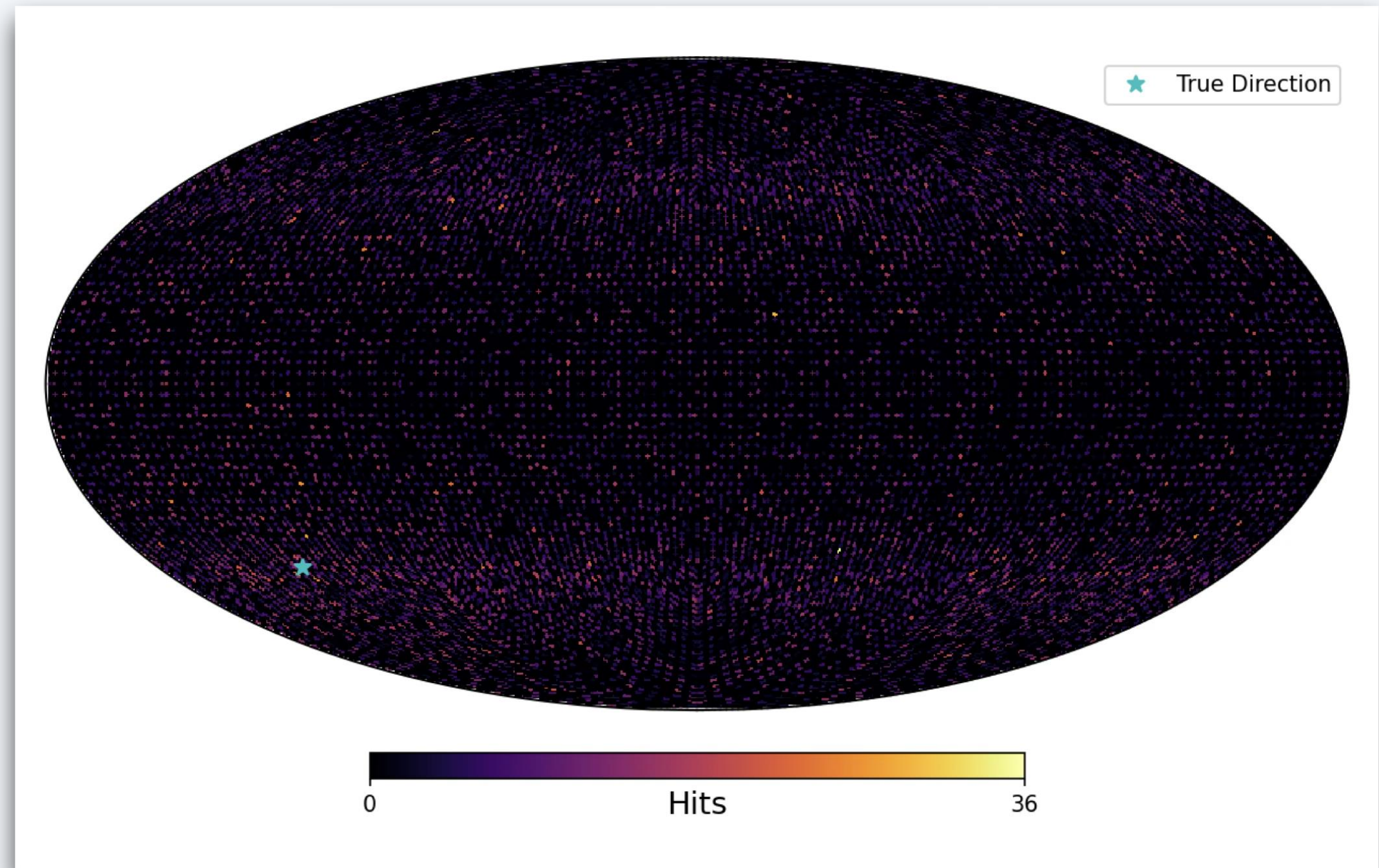
- Data cuts on,
 - hit time
 - # hits/event
 - Q/event
- Dark hits estimated per PMT & subtracted

$$N_{\text{dark}}(i) = R_i \times \Delta t \times N_{\text{good}}$$

~360
 hits/evt before

→

~30
 "good" hits/evt

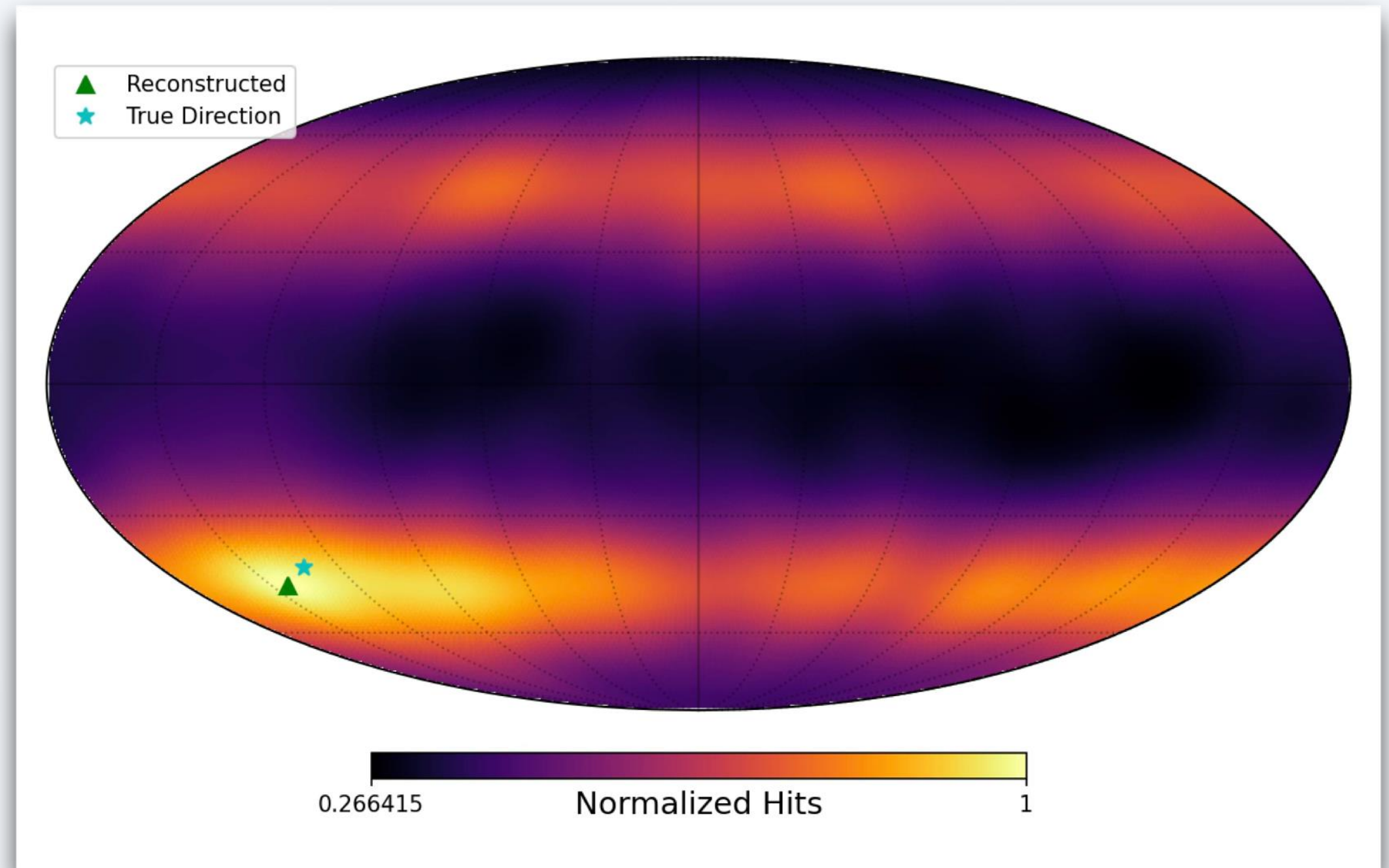


Smoothing a sparse map

- Gaussian smoothing, $\sigma = 0.15$

◆ Hot / cold bands appear

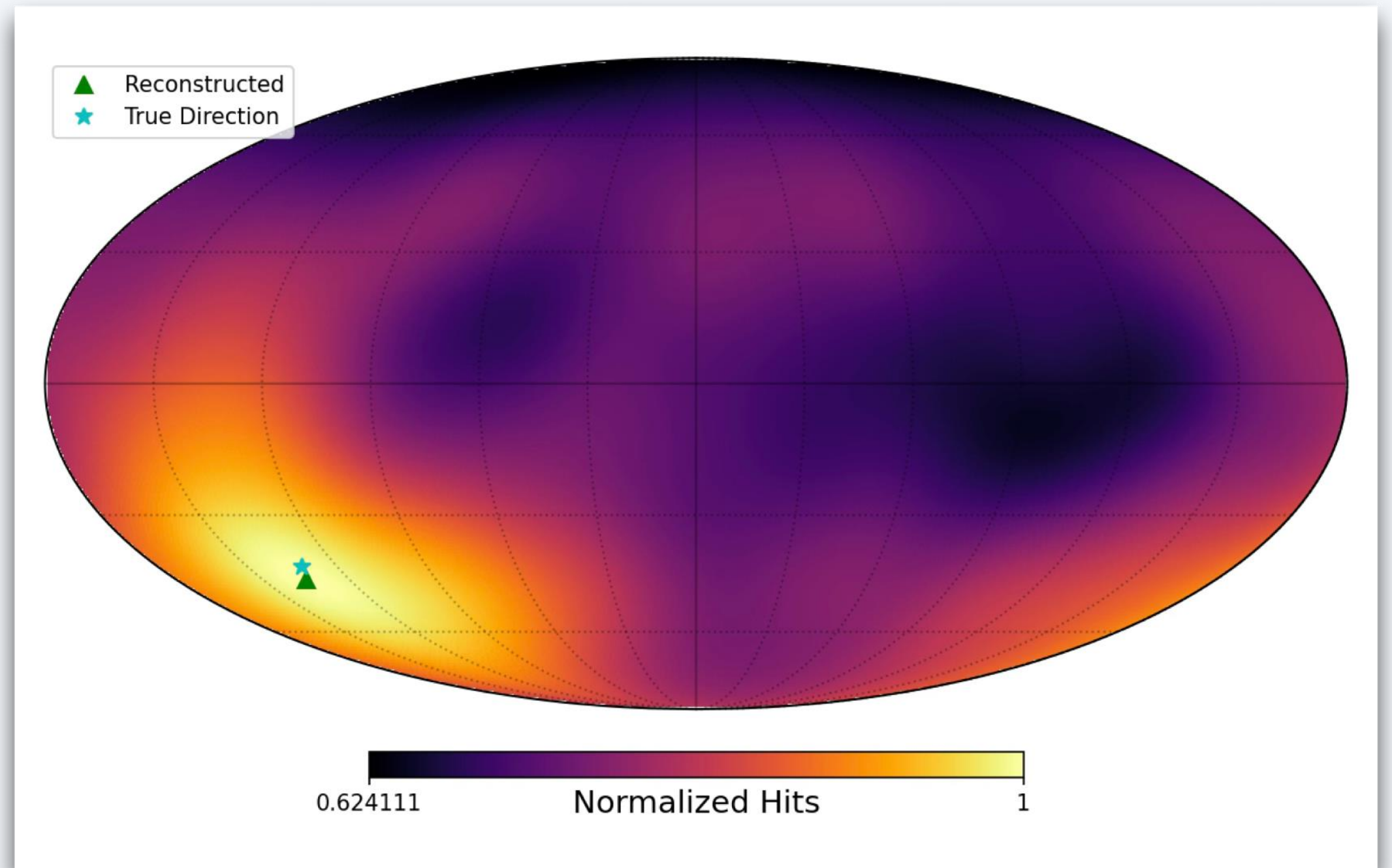
- PMT vectors sampled unevenly, sparse equator, dense poles



Normalizing for sample density

- Normalize by **sampling density**

Bands flatten to a smooth gradient
→ **the source emerges**



The full processing chain

PROCESSING PARAMETERS

Hits / event	[10, 40] hits
Q / event	[11, 60] p.e.
Hit time	[0, 215] ns
Smoothing σ	0.6
Density σ	0.4

SINGLE-FIT RESULT @ 3 KPC

43,788
total events

7,505
“good” events

3.9°
angular discrepancy

~1 s
recon time

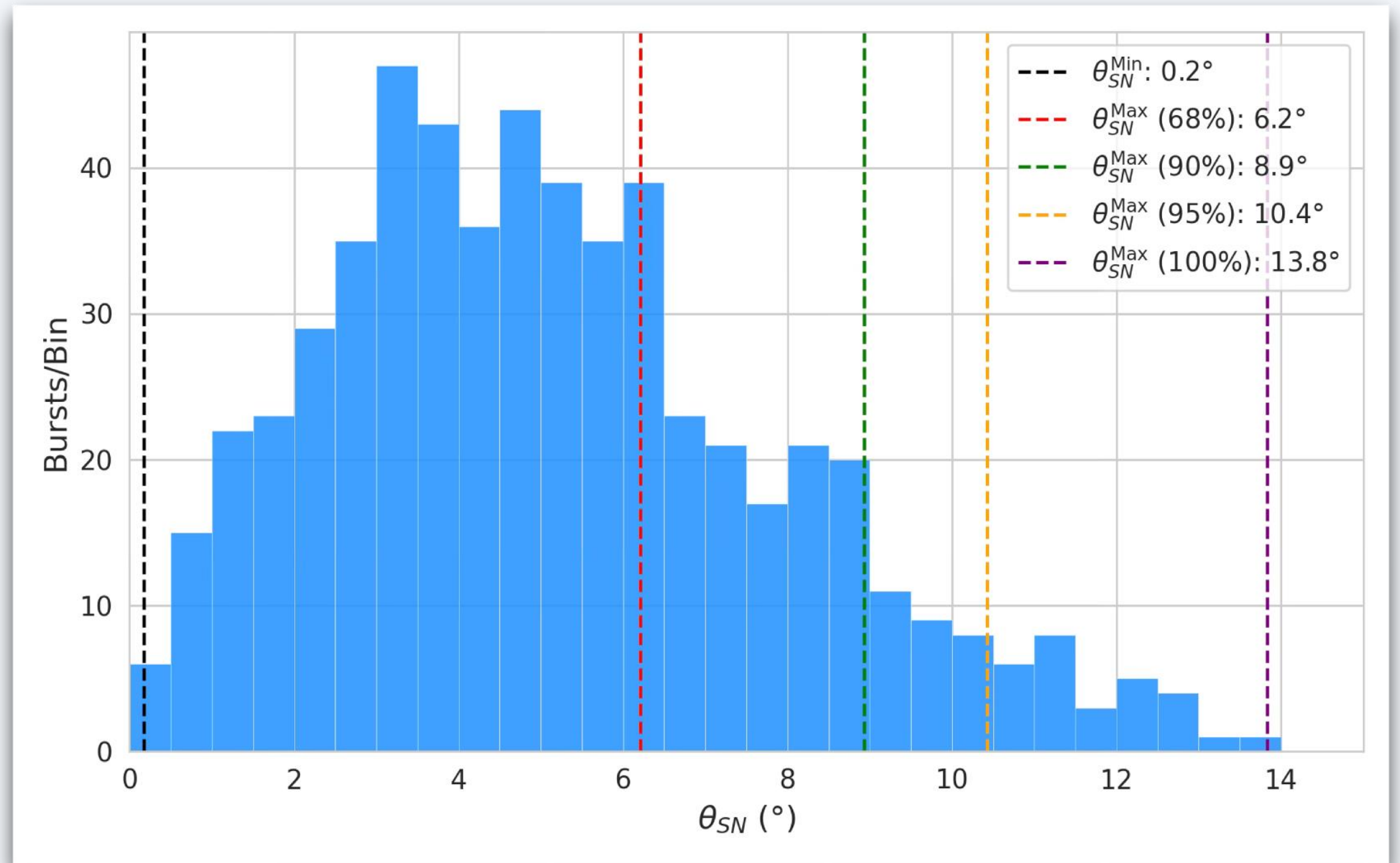
Preliminary angular discrepancy at 3 kpc

570 SN bursts @ 3 kpc · 57 sky positions

~6°
 $\theta_{68\%}$ containment

< 1 s
 per burst

90% containment	8.9°
95% containment	10.4°
Maximum	13.8°



TQ-Fitter: Summary of preliminary results

	ML	HEALPIX	TQ*
Ang. disc (68%)	~1°	~1°	~6°
Event recon	~180 s	~180 s	none
Dir. recon	11 s	0.4 s	~1 s
Total	~190 s	~180 s	~1 s

◆ ~1 s latency at 3 kpc, ~200× faster

- **ZERO** event-level reconstruction
- Latency improvements for **nearby galactic SN**
- Technique applicable to **Hyper-Kamiokande**
 - ~10-20x SN burst neutrinos detected
 - Latency of TQ-Fitter allows speedy GCN



Extra slides

— Backup detail: models · pipeline · cuts · dark noise · batch results

Hyper-K Sensitivity Curves

- Hyper-K will have increased sensitivity
 - Most sensitive to **IBD** events
- TQ-Fitter relies on high statistics achievable with Hyper-K, even at closer distances:

~54k – 90k

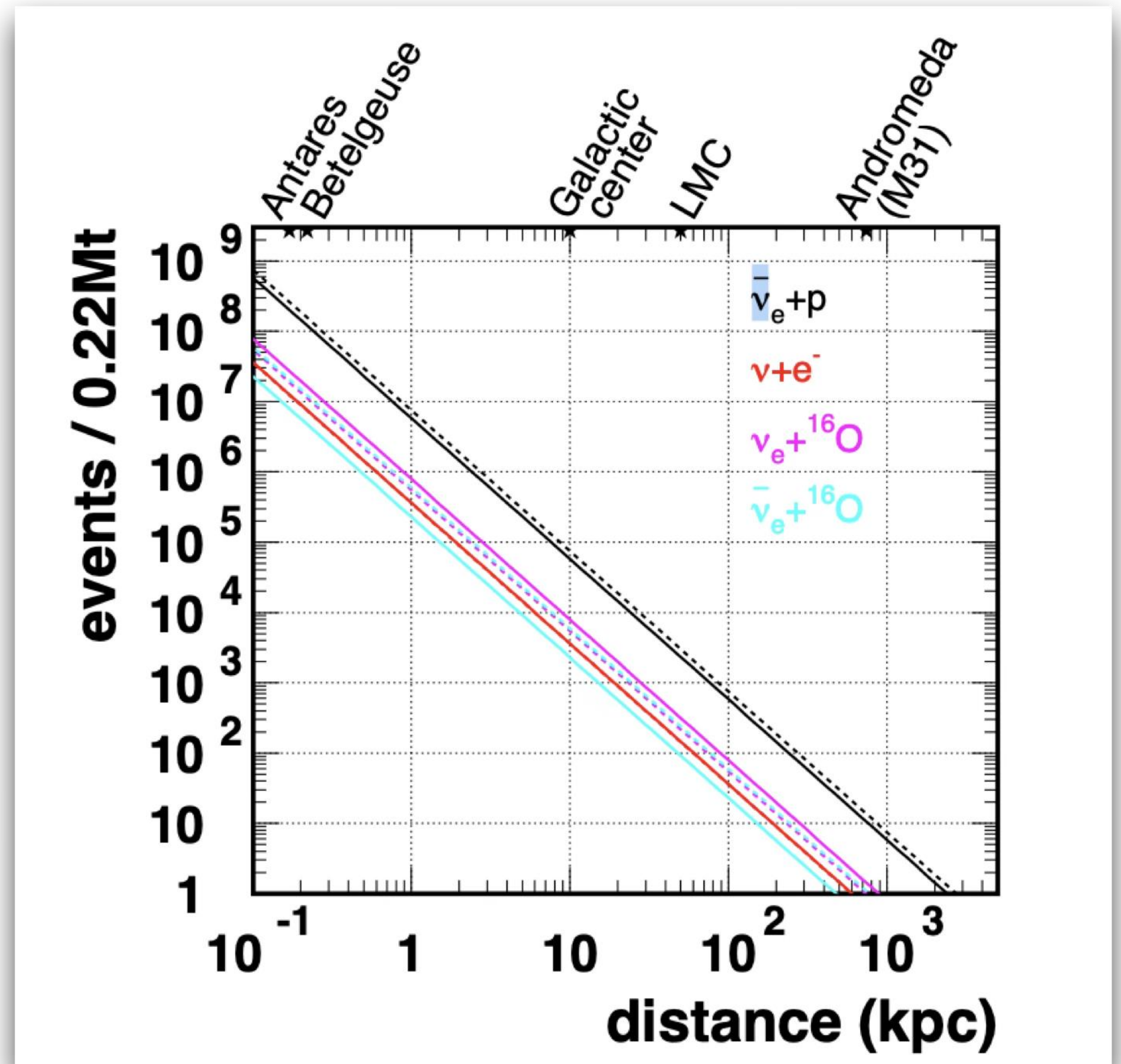
Evts/burst @ 10 kpc

~10-20x

Super-K Sensitivity

~4,000 ES

Evts/burst @ 10 kpc



Preliminary recon angular-discrepancy distribution

BATCH DETAILS

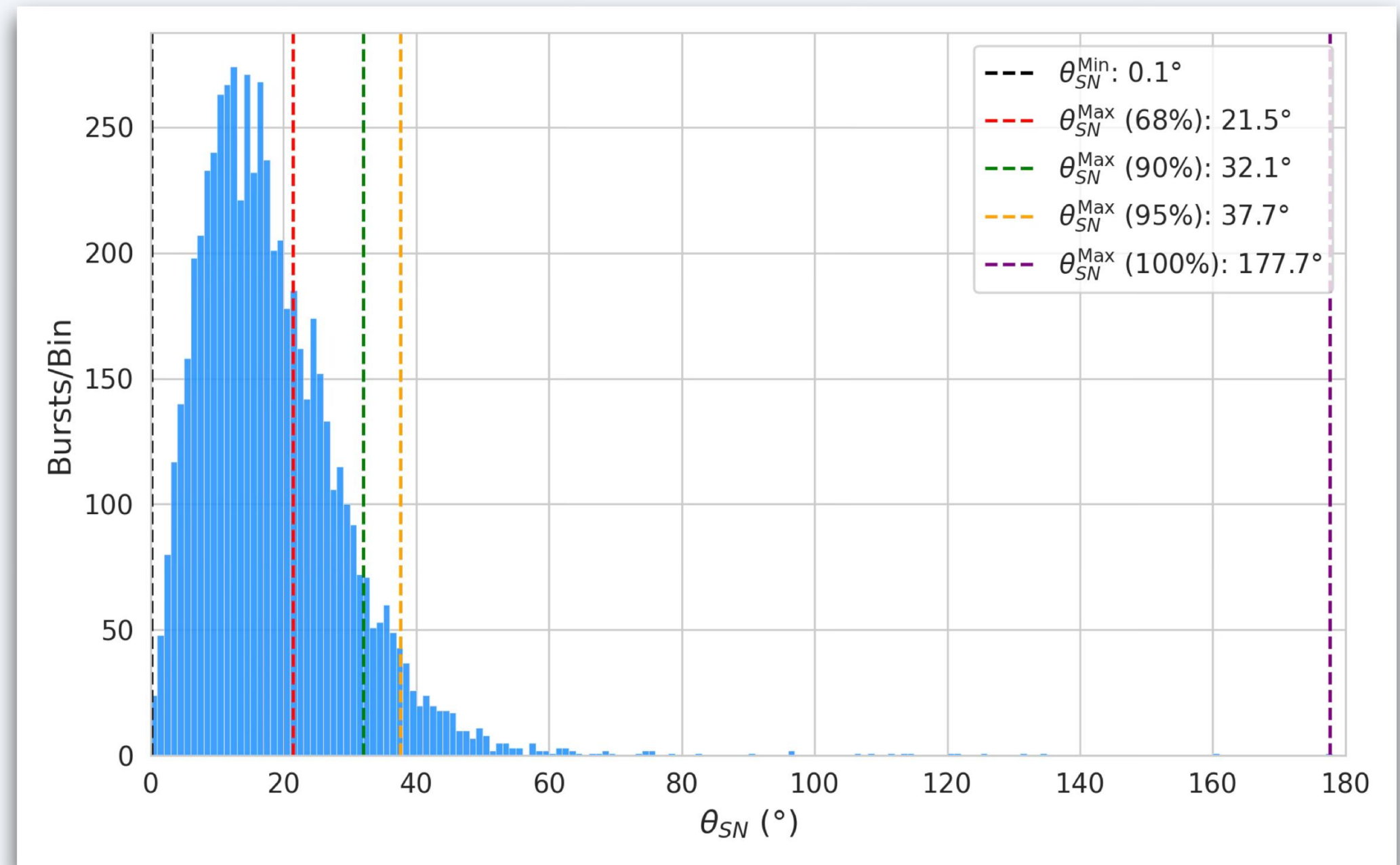
▪ 5710 SN bursts @ 10 kpc

◆ ~4,000 events / burst

0.2 s
per burst

~22°
 $\theta_{68\%}$

data cuts 0.15 s dir. recon 0.05 s



Preliminary recon angular-discrepancy distribution

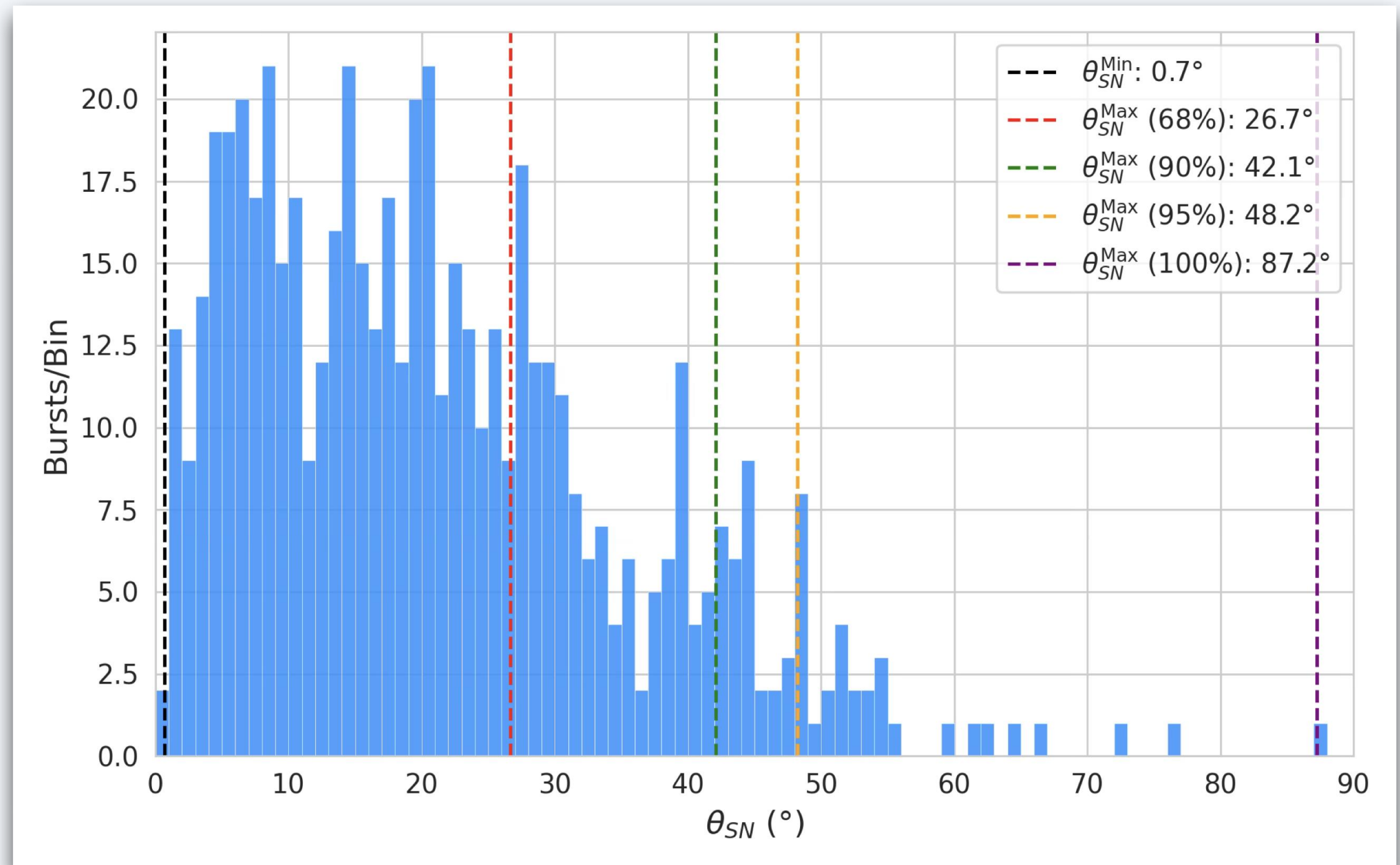
BATCH DETAILS

• 570 SN bursts @ 3 kpc

◆ ~44,000 events / burst

◆ 1° bin width

NO dark-rate subtraction



Models & reaction channels

MODELS FOR SN

- Nakazato flux model
- Simulated @ 10 kpc

REACTION CHANNELS

Inverse beta decay

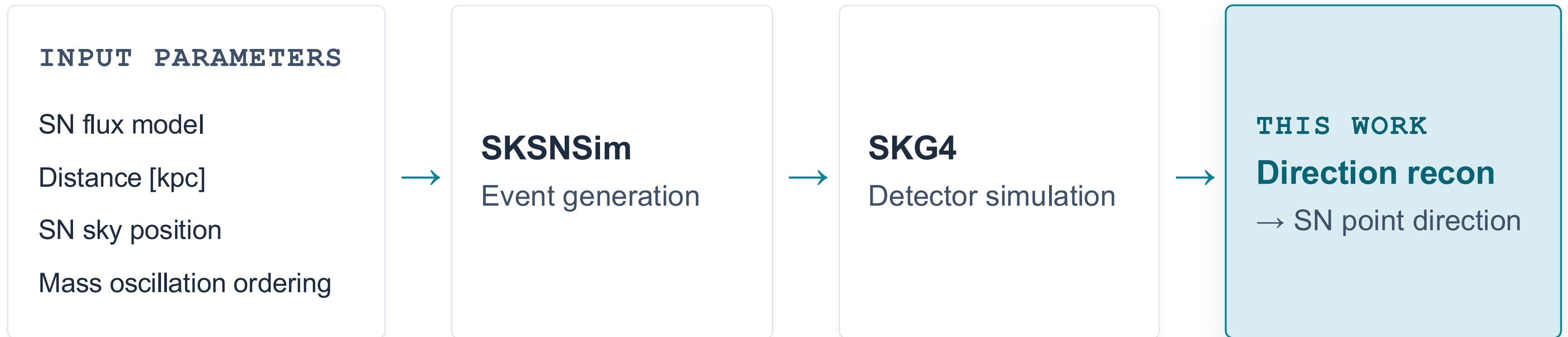
Elastic scattering

^{16}O reactions $\nu_e + ^{16}\text{O} \rightarrow e^- + X$

Generated by SKSNSim	Wilson			Nakazato			Mori		
	No Osc.	NMO	IMO	No Osc.	NMO	IMO	No Osc.	NMO	IMO
IBD ($\bar{\nu}_e$)	7431	8207	9970	3542	3893	4693	3275	3422	3745
ES (ν_e)	223	231	229	173	172	171	177	148	156
ES ($\bar{\nu}_e$)	97	97	98	63	66	72	60	61	63
ES (ν_x)	80	79	80	60	60	60	52	57	56
ES ($\bar{\nu}_x$)	69	69	69	52	51	48	45	45	44
^{16}O CC (ν_e)	44	1034	729	48	180	139	8	86	62
^{16}O CC ($\bar{\nu}_e$)	195	329	633	46	68	116	30	42	71
^{16}O NC ($\nu_e, ^{15}\text{N}$)	4	89	63	4	15	12	1	8	5
^{16}O NC ($\bar{\nu}_e, ^{15}\text{N}$)	22	43	89	5	8	16	3	4	8
^{16}O NC ($\nu_x, ^{15}\text{N}$)	177	93	119	31	20	23	15	8	10
^{16}O NC ($\bar{\nu}_x, ^{15}\text{N}$)	177	156	112	31	28	21	15	14	10
^{16}O NC ($\nu_e, ^{15}\text{O}$)	1	24	17	1	4	3	0	2	1
^{16}O NC ($\bar{\nu}_e, ^{15}\text{O}$)	6	12	24	1	2	4	1	1	2
^{16}O NC ($\nu_x, ^{15}\text{O}$)	48	25	32	9	5	6	4	2	3
^{16}O NC ($\bar{\nu}_x, ^{15}\text{O}$)	48	42	30	8	8	5	4	4	3
total	8622	10530	12294	4074	4580	5389	3690	3904	4239

Table credit: Kashiwagi et al. (2024), arXiv:2403.06760

Supernova neutrino modeling



Pipeline after Kashiwagi et al. (2024), arXiv:2403.06760

Supernova neutrino modeling

INPUT PARAMS

SN flux model · Distance [kpc] · SN position · ν oscillation



SKSNSim: event generation

SKG4: detector simulation

Direction recon

MC PARAMETERS

- Nakazato flux model
- 10 kpc distance
- Variable SN position
- NMO oscillation

Table credit: Kashiwagi et al. (2024), arXiv:2403.06760

Supernova neutrino modeling

Input params: flux, distance, position, oscillation



SKSNSim

Event generation



SKG4: detector simulation

Direction recon

SKSNSIM

- Event generation
 - ◆ Energy selection
 - ◆ Vertex selection
 - ◆ Reaction type (ES, IBD, O-16)
- Vector file describes burst

Table credit: Kashiwagi et al. (2024), arXiv:2403.06760

Supernova neutrino modeling

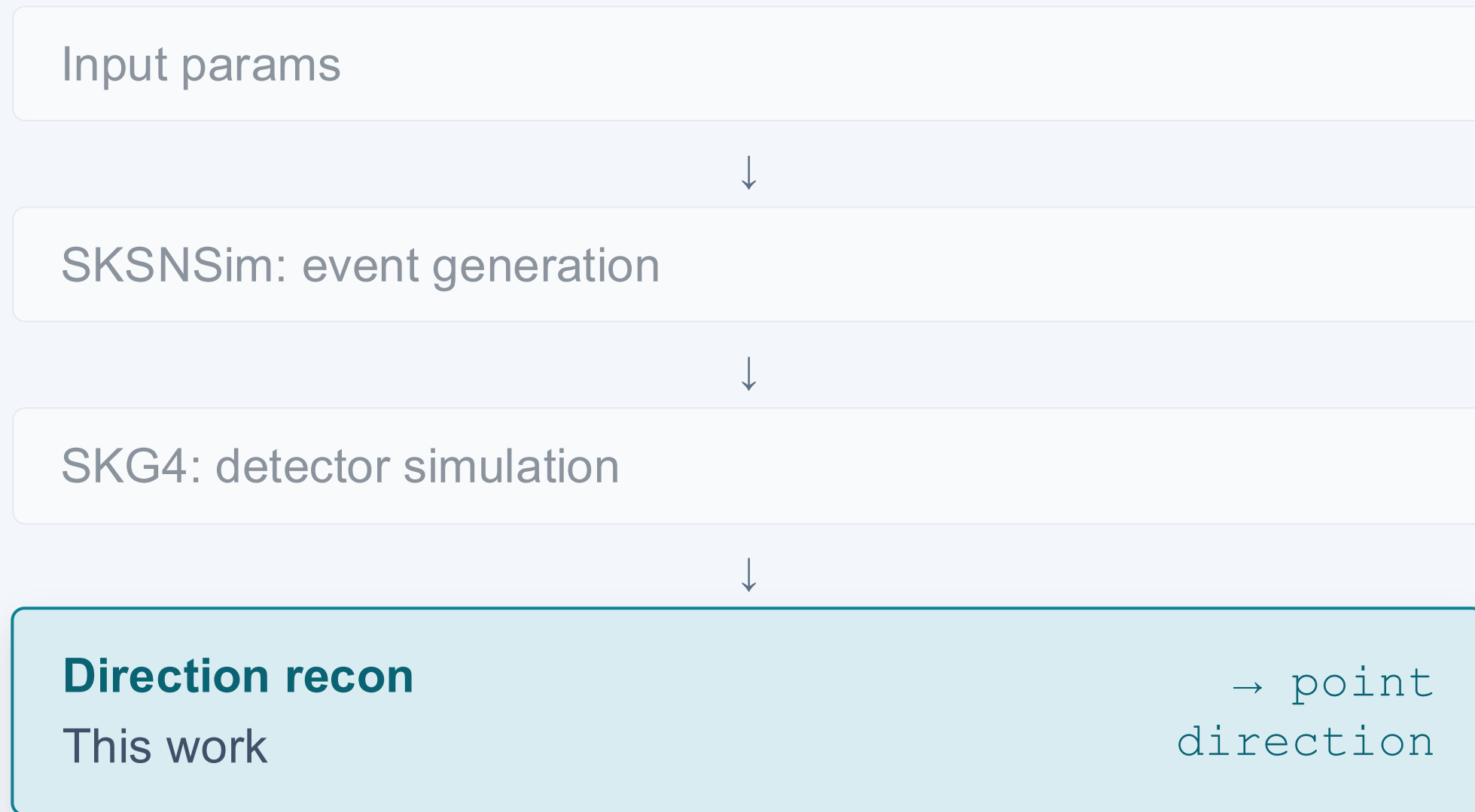


SKG4

- Simulate SK event response
 - ◆ rType interactions in WCD
 - ◆ PMT dark noise injected
- SK TQReal ROOT
 - ◆ Raw PMT information
 - ◆ Hit time + charge

Table credit: Kashiwagi et al. (2024), arXiv:2403.06760

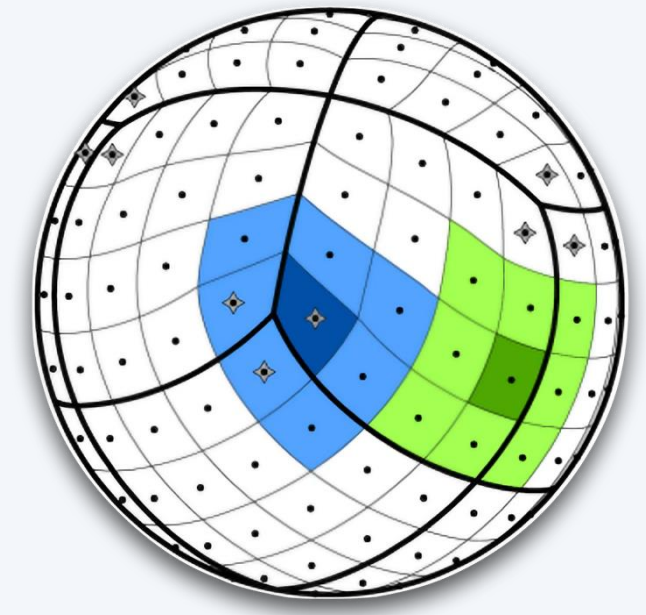
Supernova neutrino modeling



DIRECTION FITTER

- SK PMT response analyzed
- SN direction fitted
 - ◆ Angular discrepancy
- Current work

Mapping TQ data to HEALPix

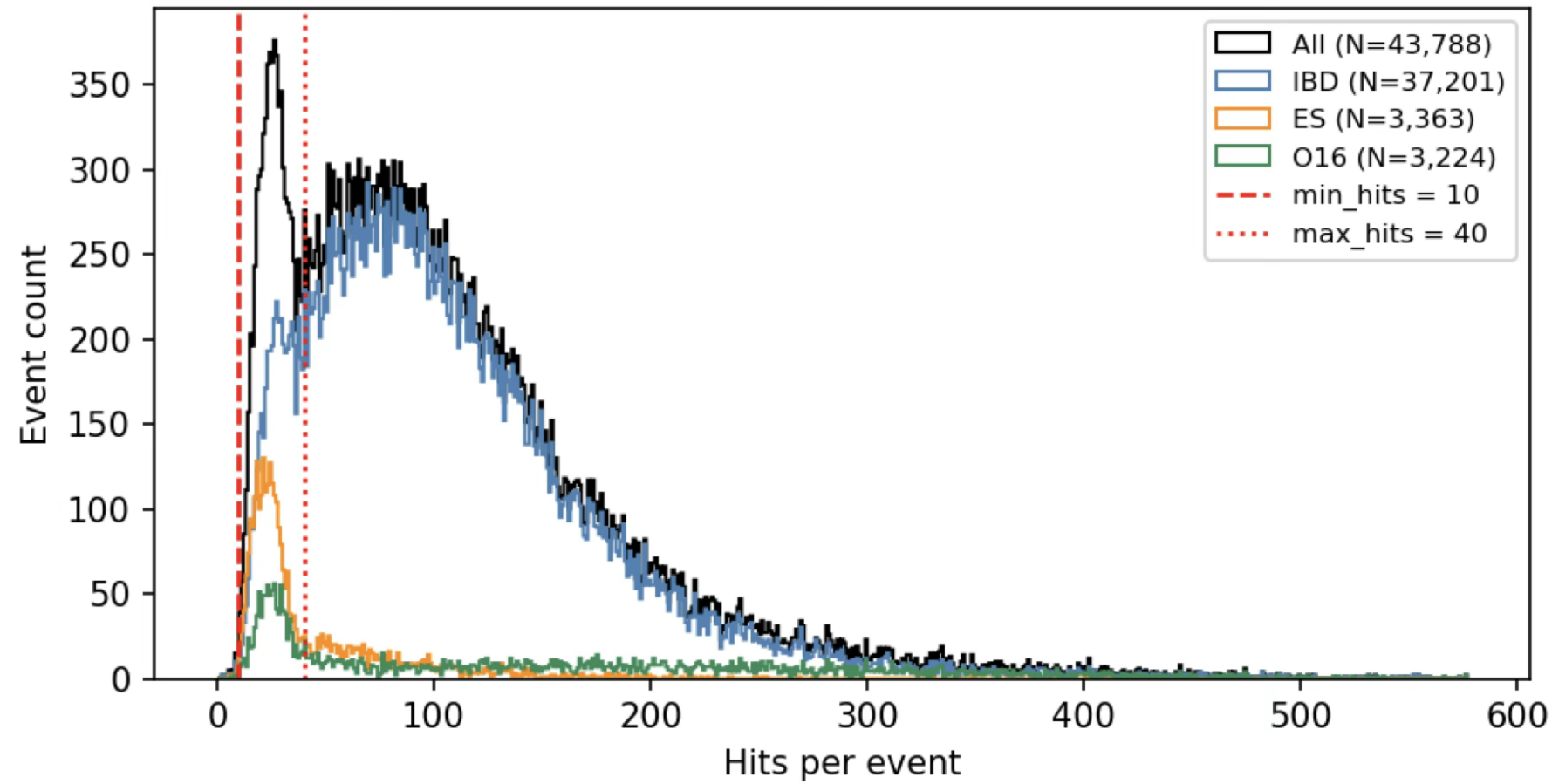


- Hierarchical Equal Area isoLatitude Pixelization
 - ◆ 3D vectors → pixel positions on sphere
- Burst events mapped to HEALPix sphere
 - ◆ Pixels weighted by event information
- Spherical vs cylindrical → geometric corrections

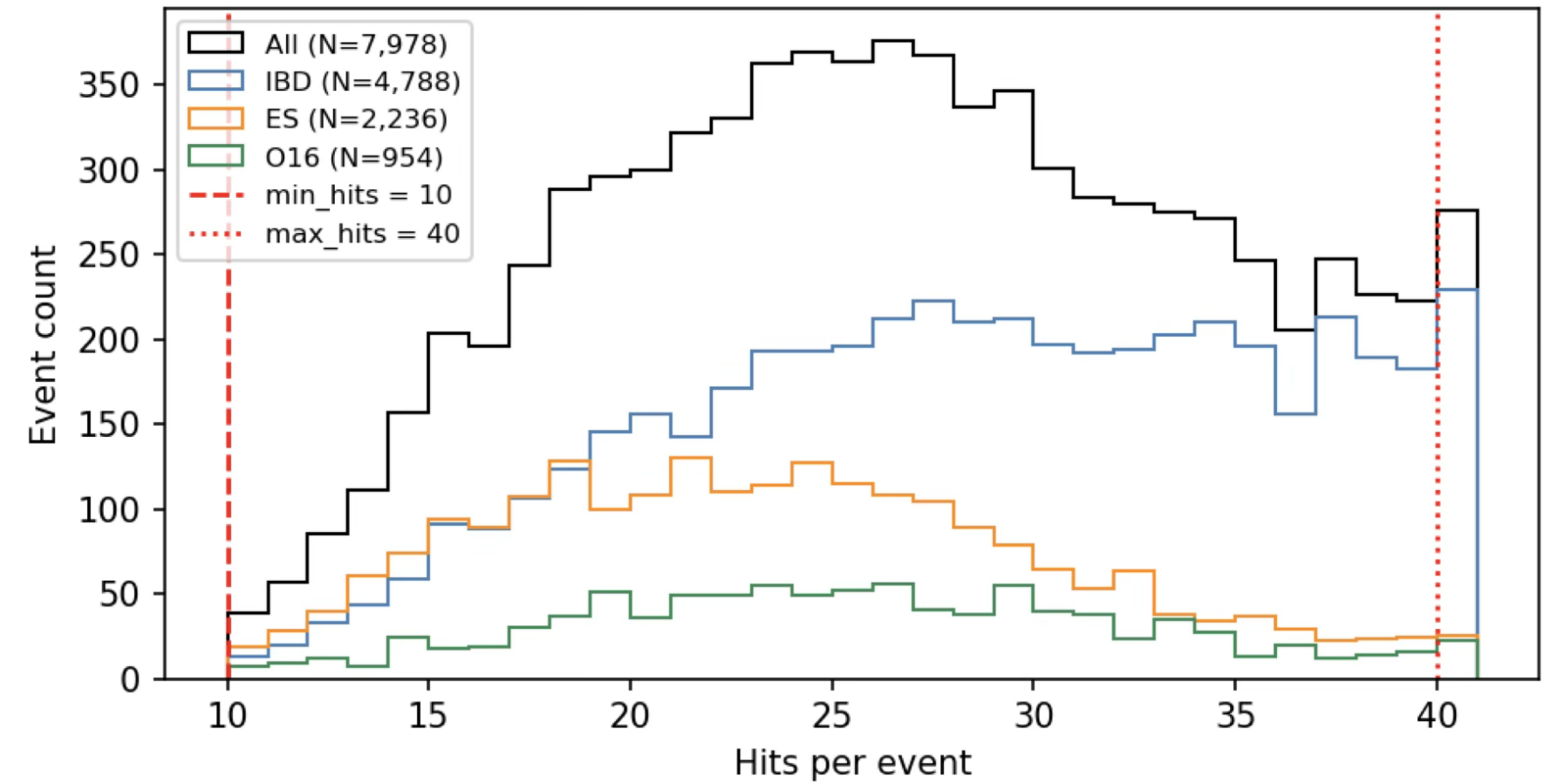
NSIDE	# PIX	RES '	□°
8	768	440	53.7
16	3,072	220	13.4
32	12,288	110	3.4
64	49,152	55	0.84
128	196,608	27	0.21

Time-charge-hit cuts

After time cut



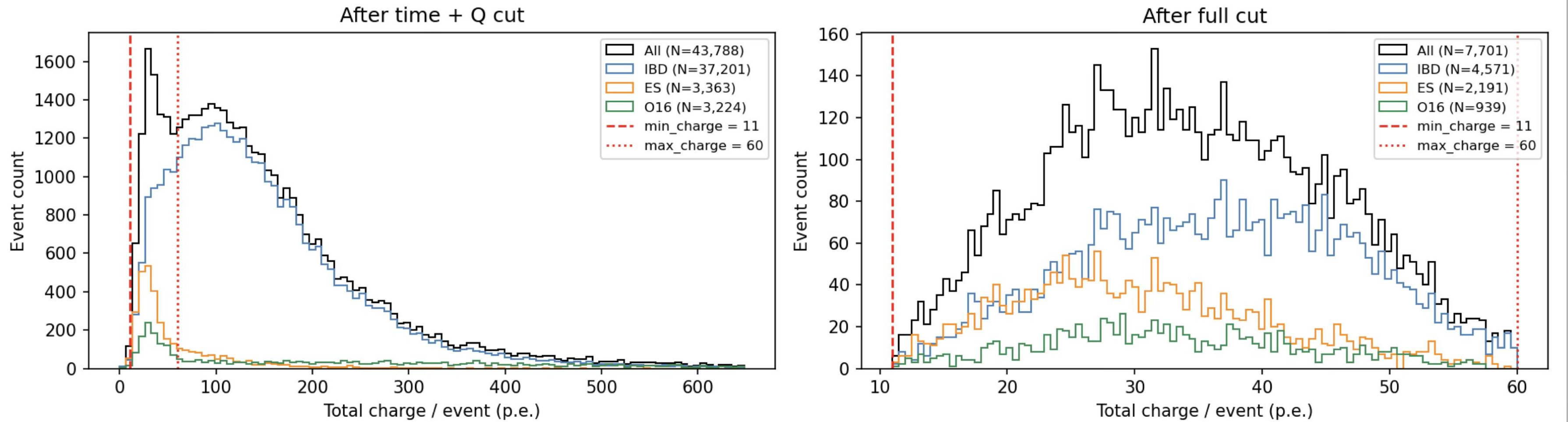
After full cut



HITS/EVENT CUT DISTRIBUTION

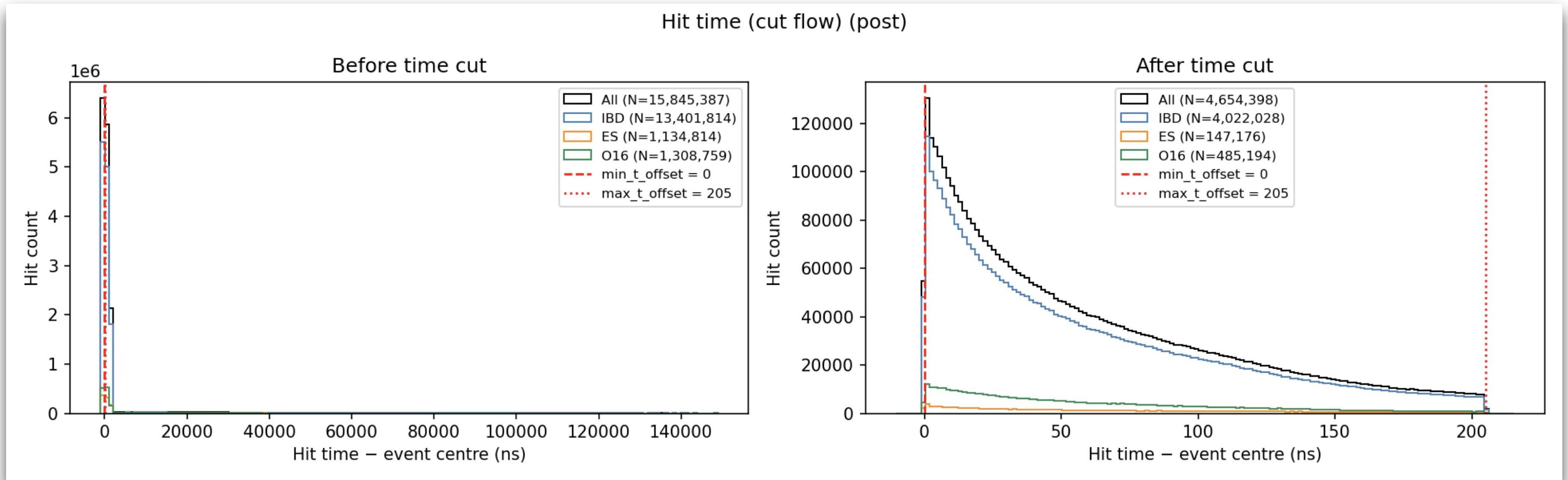
Time-charge-hit cuts

Per-event charge (cut flow) (post)



CHARGE/EVENT CUT DISTRIBUTION

Time cuts



HIT-TIME CUT DISTRIBUTION

Pre-prompt dark-noise estimation

- Window prior to prompt signals
 - ◆ T in $[0, 750]$ ns
 - ◆ This is all dark noise
- Find distribution of hits
- Scale to prompt window & surviving events
- Apply background subtraction

