

## **Supernova neutrino detection in NOvA experiment**

Core-collapse supernovae emit about 99% of their gravitational energy in a burst of neutrinos. Detecting such neutrino signal would provide information both on the neutrino properties and on the stellar collapse physics. Large liquid scintillator detectors provide a good instrument for measurement of such signal. A dedicated trigger system for detection of the supernova neutrinos was developed for the NOvA experiment, making it sensitive to possible future core-collapse supernovae in our galaxy. The system is running in stable mode since November 2017.

**Primary author:** SHESHUKOV, Andrey (JINR)

**Presenter:** SHESHUKOV, Andrey (JINR)

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