

# Prospects for detecting fast-time features in the neutrino lightcurve of nearby supernovae in neutrino telescopes

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Core-collapse supernovae are among the most energetic processes in our Universe and play a crucial role for the chemical composition of the Universe. Neutrinos, produced in vast numbers during the collapse, offer a direct probe into the hydrodynamics and energy transport processes within a supernova. Fast-time variations in the neutrino luminosity and mean energy could carry information about phenomena like turbulence, convection, and shock revival.

In this talk, we examine the capabilities of large-volume neutrino telescopes such as the IceCube Neutrino Observatory and the planned IceCube-Gen2 detector in identifying fast-time features in the neutrino light curve.

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