# Executive Summary for *Trinity* Sensitivity Findings

Andrew Wang<sup>\*a</sup>, Michele Doro<sup>b</sup>, Eliza Gazda<sup>a</sup>, Chaoxian Lin<sup>a</sup>, Nepomuk Otte<sup>a</sup>, Ignacio Taboada<sup>a</sup>, Anthony M. Brown<sup>c</sup>, and Mahdi Bagheri<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Georgia Institute of Technology, School of Physics & Center for Relativistic Astrophysics,, 837 State Street NW, Atlanta, Georgia 30332-0430, USA

<sup>b</sup> Università di Padova (UniPD), Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia (DFA) G. Galilei , I-35131 Padova, Italy <sup>c</sup> Centre for Advanced Instrumentation, Durham University, South Road, Durham, DH1 3LE, UK

### 1 Overview

In this proceeding, we present updated diffuse-flux and point-source sensitivity calculations for the proposed ultra-high energy (UHE, > 10 PeV) neutrino observatory, *Trinity*.

## 2 Significance

*Trinity*'s ability to detect UHE neutrinos will help shed light onto the unknown origin of IceCube's astrophysical neutrinos and help answer other pressing questions in astroparticle physics.

## 3 Methods

We simulate ten years of observation for diffuse-flux sensitivities, and observe five selected sources over periods ranging from one hour to one year for point-source sensitivities.

### 4 Findings

We find that *Trinity* is capable of overlapping and extending IceCube-measured diffuse neutrino flux into higher energies, and is able to detect transient source fluxes as low as  $10^{-14} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$  within one year.

\*Presenter