



# Fast Neutrino Flavor Conversion in CCSN: A Parametric Study in 1D

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Jakob Ehring (MPP/MPA)

with

Georg Raffelt (MPP)

H.-Thomas Janka (MPA)

Sajad Abbar (MPP)

Irene Tamborra (NBIA)

Robert Glas (MPA)

# Overview

- What this talk is not about
- What we did instead
- Results from simulations in spherical symmetry
- Summary and outlook

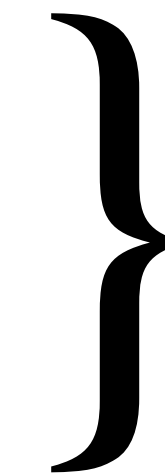
# What this talk is not about

Given

$$(\partial_t + \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_x) \rho = -i[H, \rho] + \mathcal{C}[f]$$

Find a solution for  $\rho$ , where

$$H = H_{\nu\nu} = \mu \int d\vec{p}' [\rho(\vec{p}') - \bar{\rho}(\vec{p}')] (1 - \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}')$$



See the other talks  
of the workshop

Or see a review e.g.

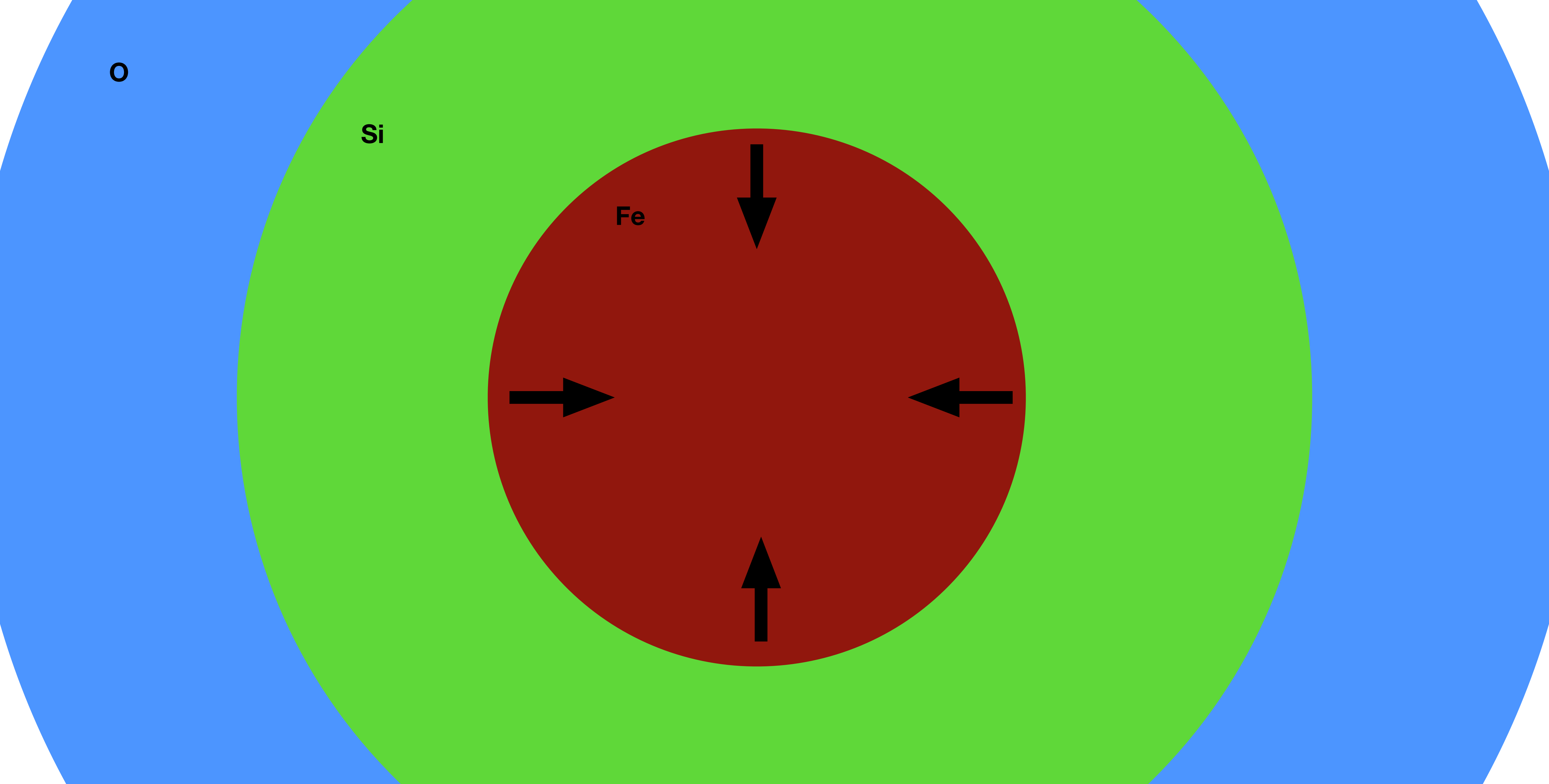
Duan et al (2010), Mirizzi et al (2016),  
Tamborra et al (2021), Richers and Sen (2021),  
Volpe (2023)

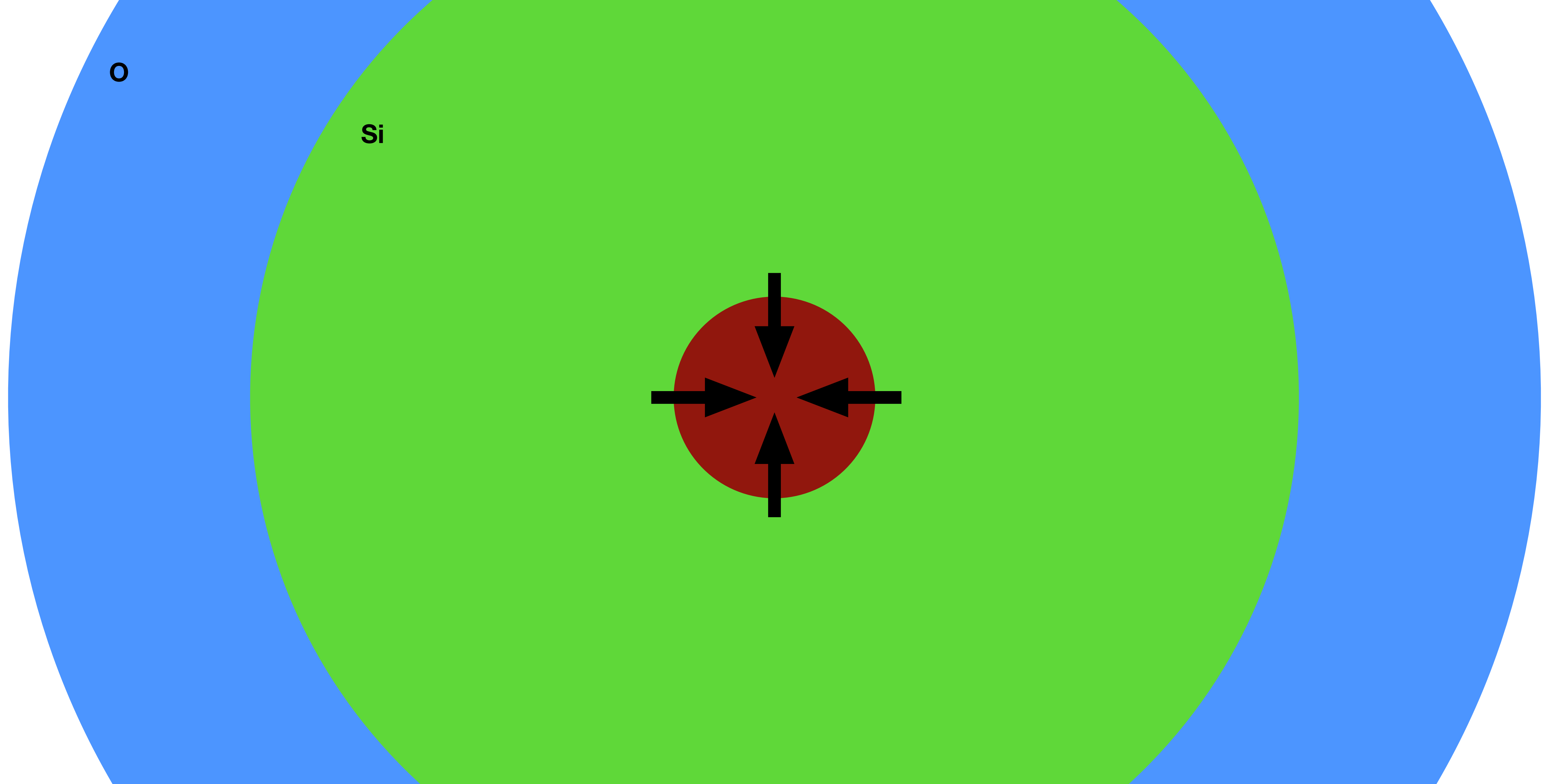
# What we did instead

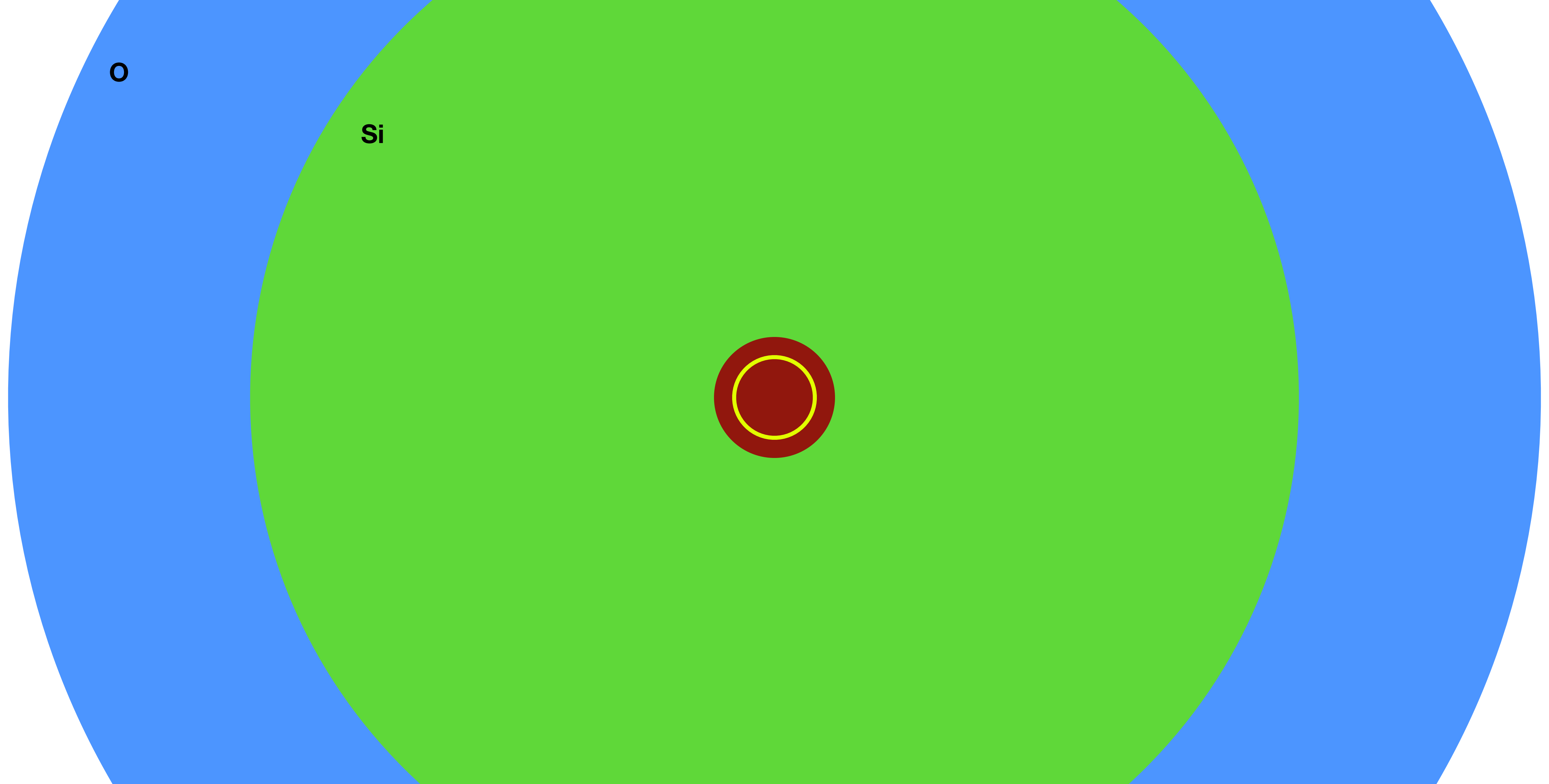
Ask the question:

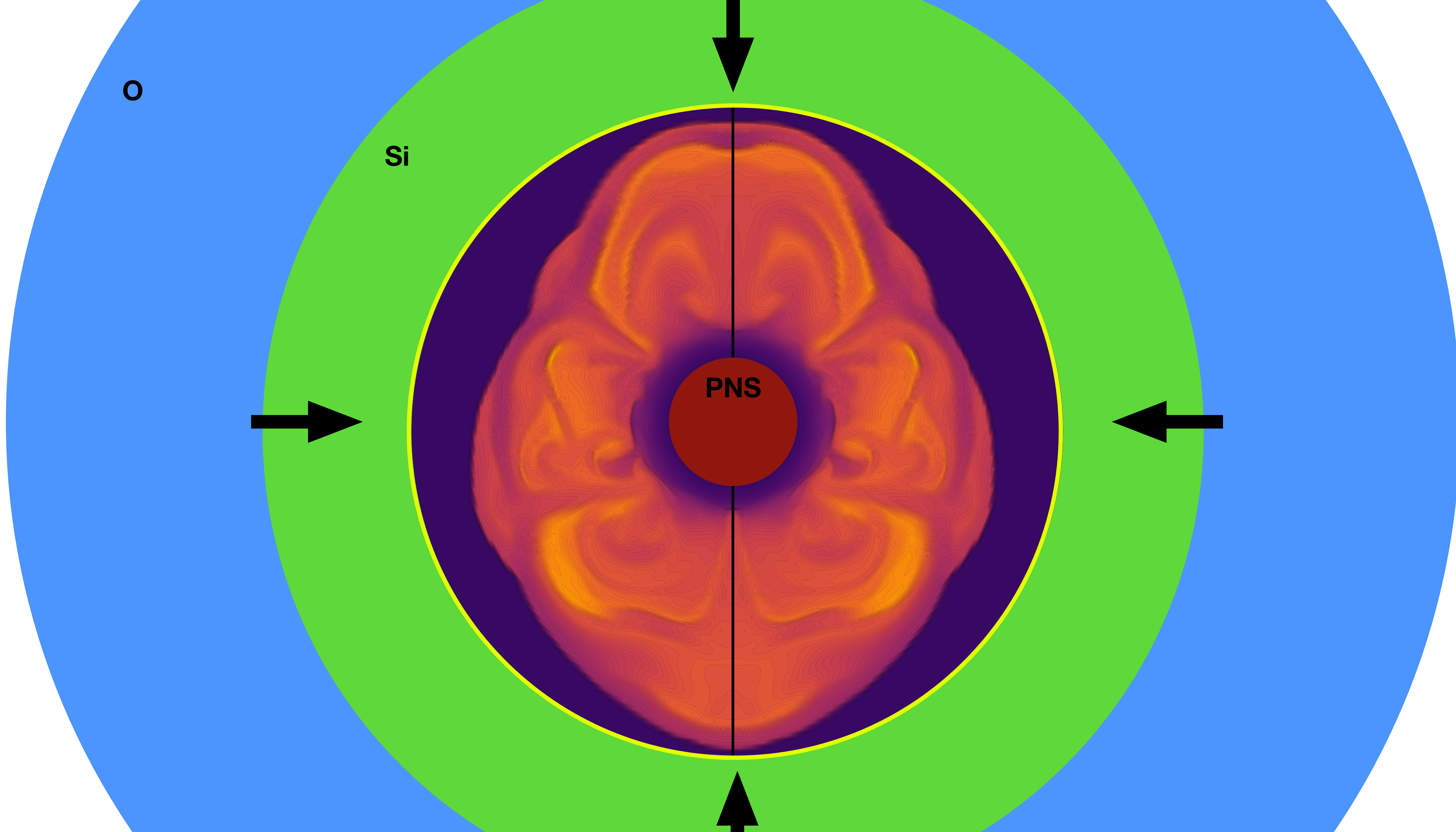
How “wrong” are we, neglecting fast and efficient neutrino flavor conversion in Core-Collapse Supernovae simulations?



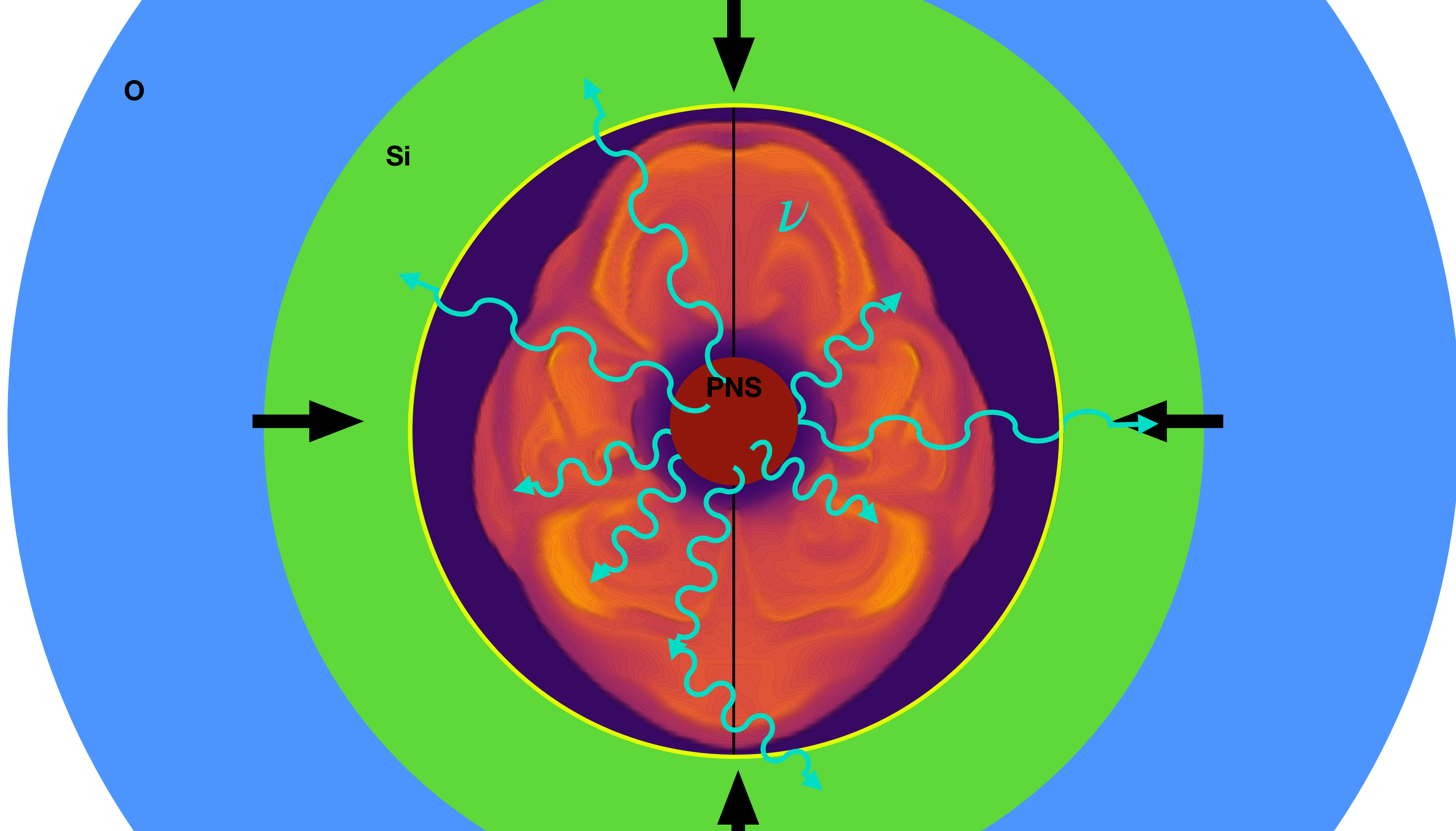


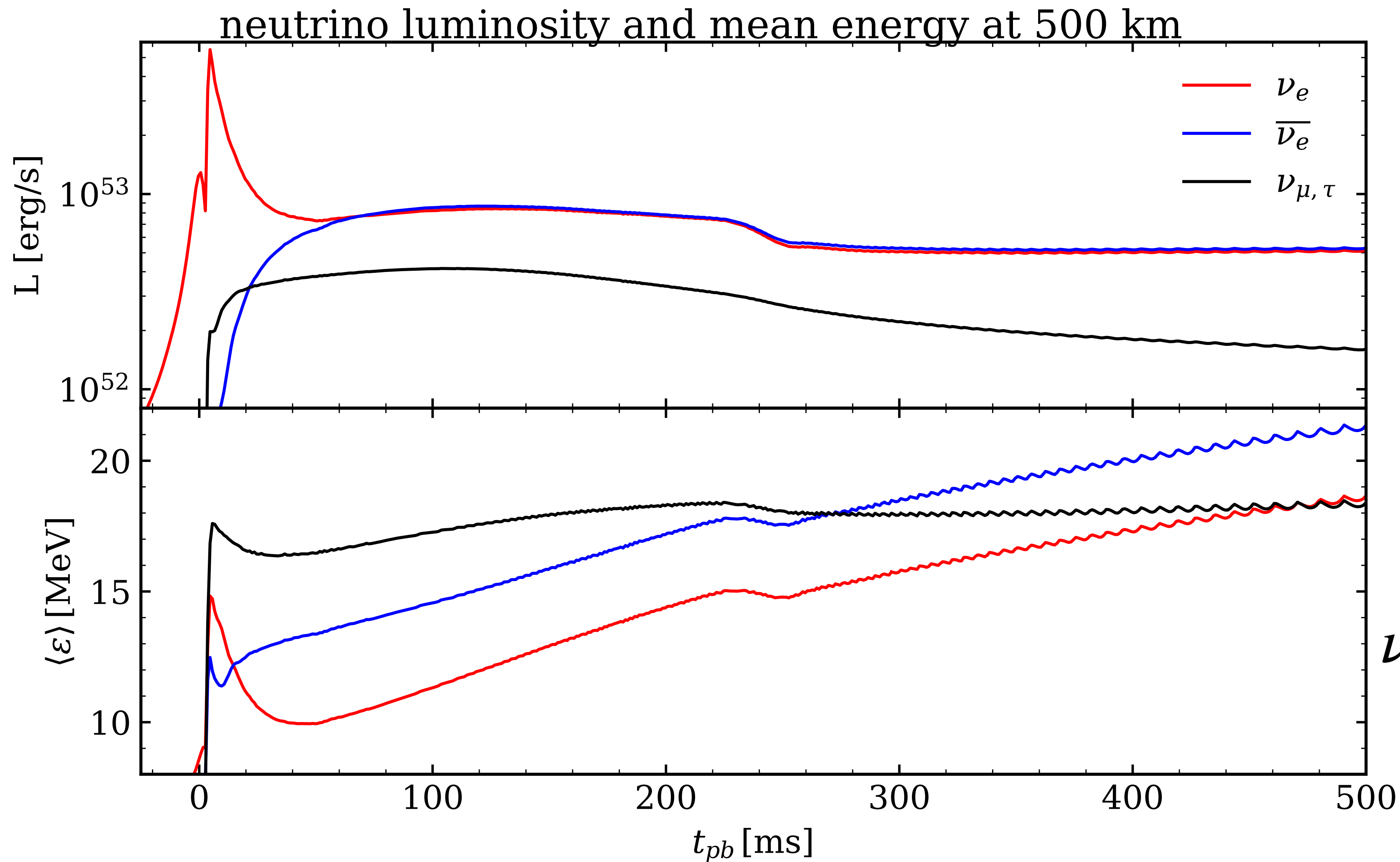




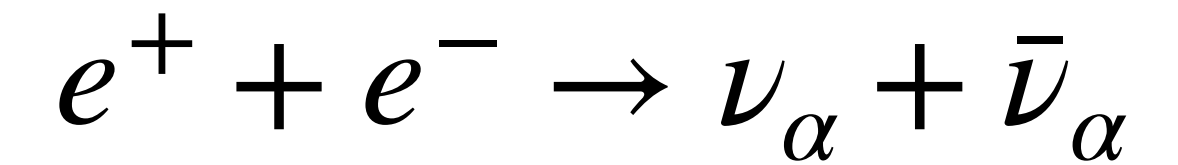




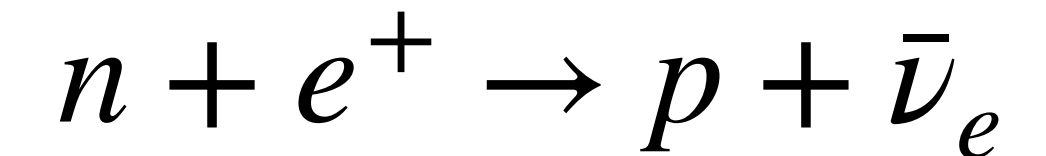
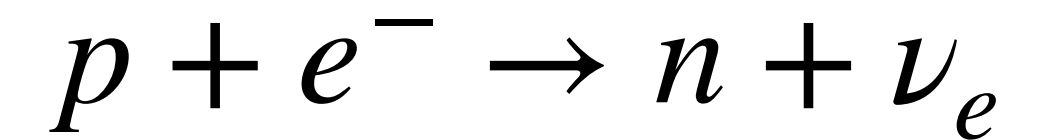




**Production (cooling):**  
**Thermal (flavor blind):**

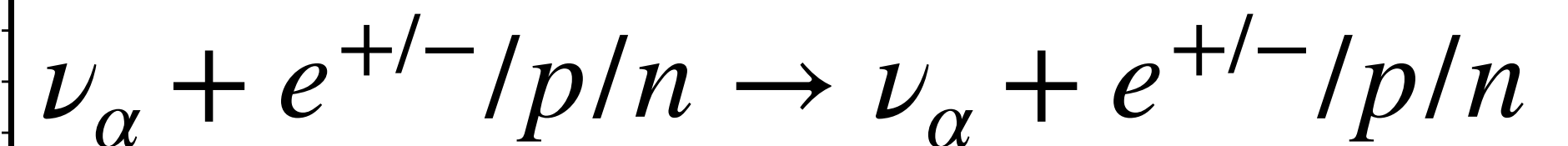


**Charged current (e only):**

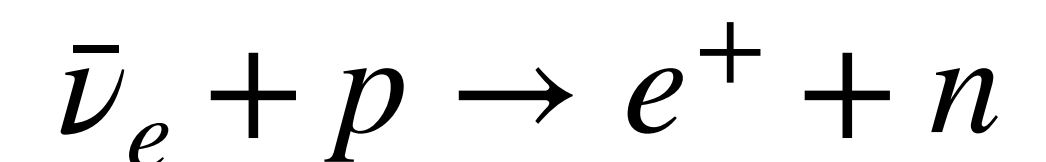
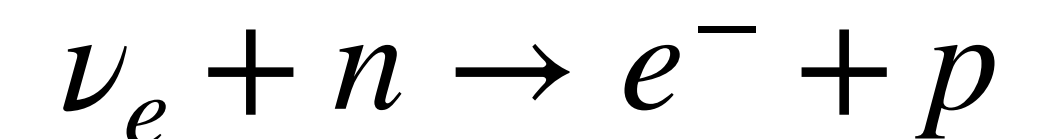


**Interaction (heating):**

**All flavors: scattering**



**Electron flavor: absorption**





# What we did instead

“Quick & Dirty” method to include Flavor Conversion

- Maximum equilibrium (up to conservation laws)
- 1 parameter conversion criterion

# Basics principles:

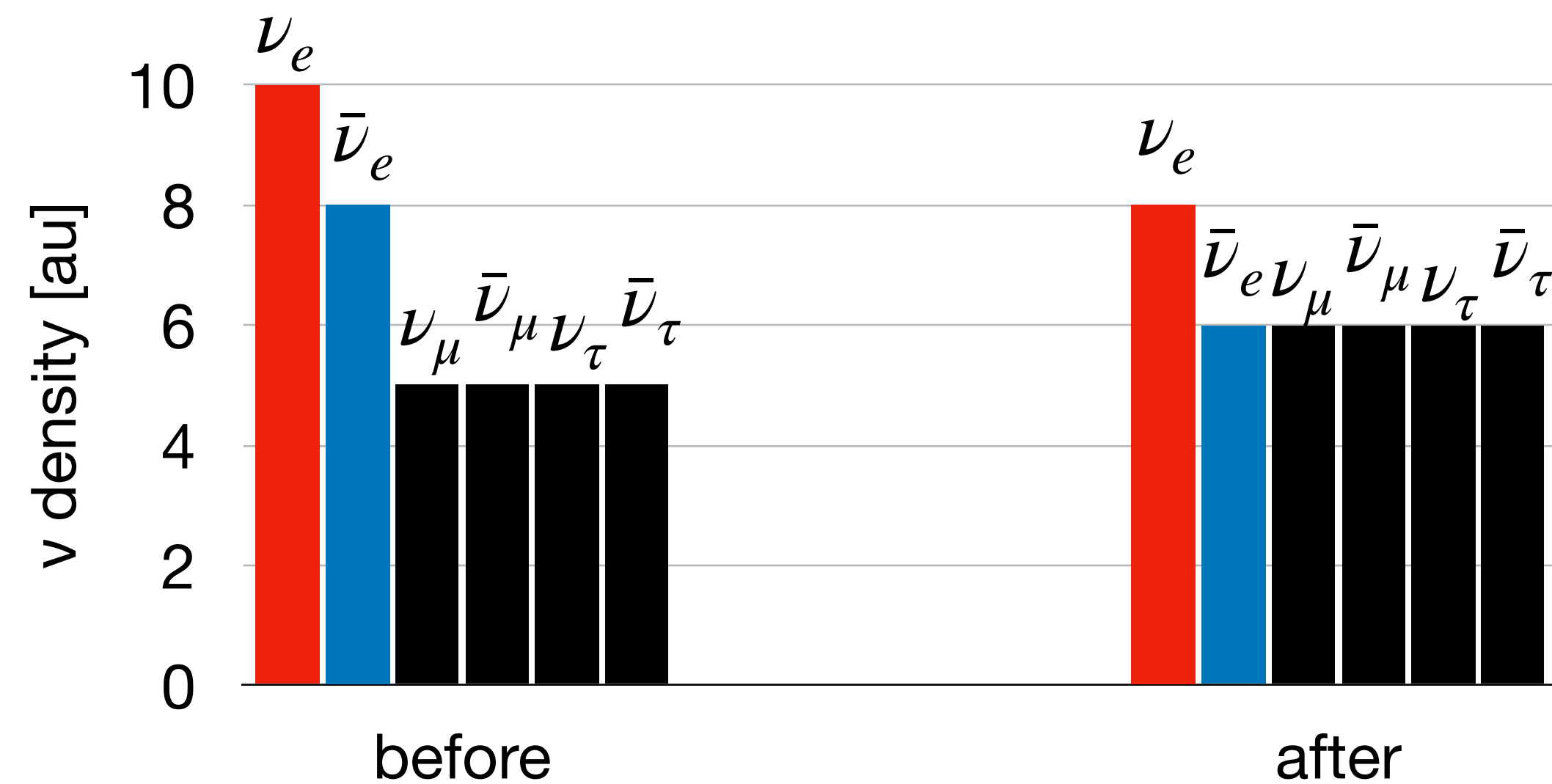
No creation or destruction of particles -> Conservation of Total Lepton Number

$$\sum_{\alpha} n_{\nu_{\alpha}} + \sum_{\alpha} n_{\bar{\nu}_{\alpha}} = \sum_{\alpha} n'_{\nu_{\alpha}} + \sum_{\alpha} n'_{\bar{\nu}_{\alpha}}$$

Pairwise (neutrino+antineutrino) -> Conservation of Electron Lepton Number

$$L_e = n_{\nu_e} - n_{\bar{\nu}_e} = n'_{\nu_e} - n'_{\bar{\nu}_e} = L'_e$$

# Parametrized Recipe:



$$n'_{\nu_e} = n_{\text{eq}} + \max(0, L_e),$$

$$n'_{\bar{\nu}_e} = n_{\text{eq}} + \max(0, -L_e),$$

$$n'_{\nu_x} = n_{\text{eq}}$$

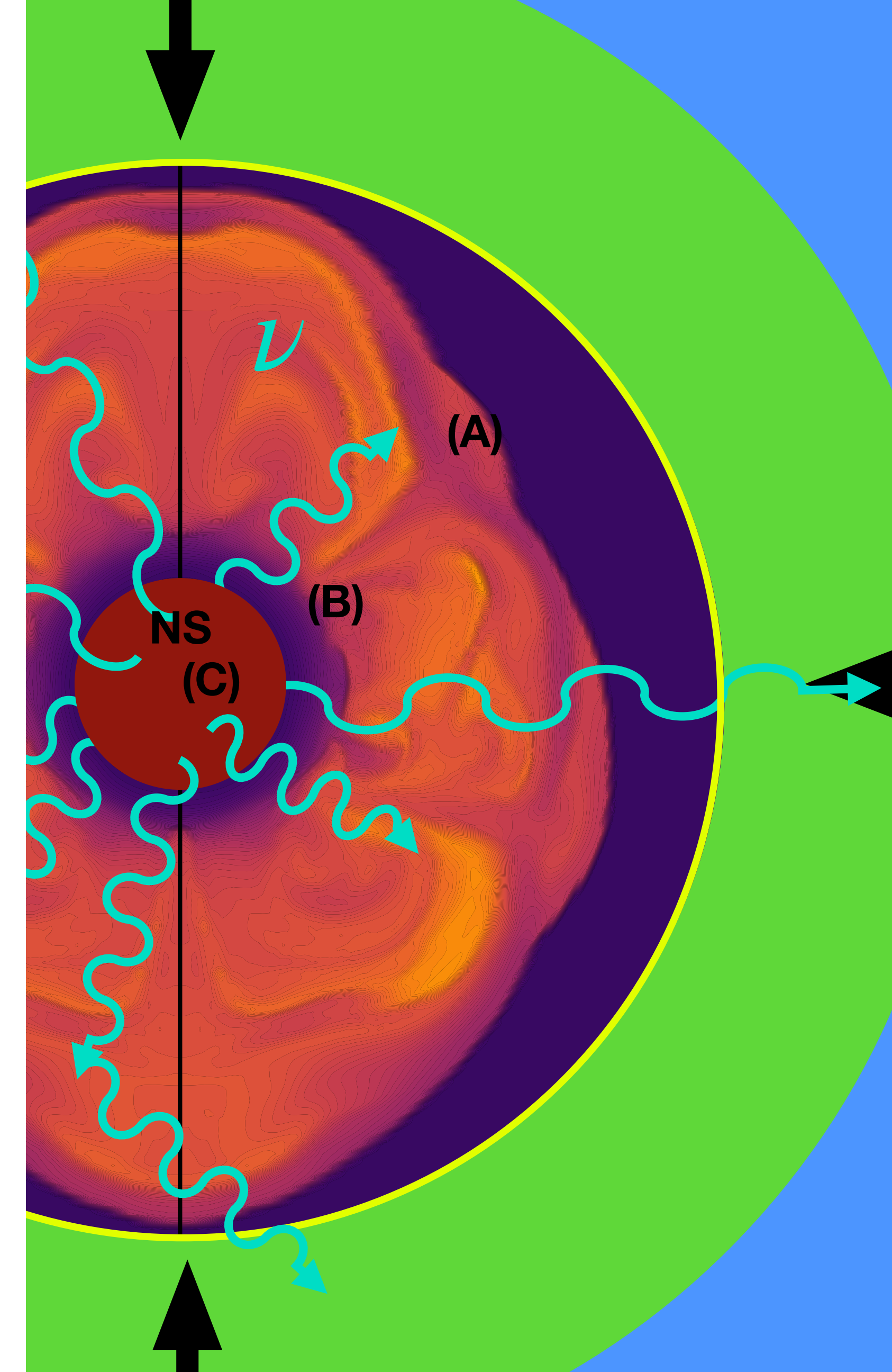
$$n_{\text{equ}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}(n_{\bar{\nu}_e} + 2n_{\nu_x}) & \text{if } L_e \geq 0, \\ \frac{1}{3}(n_{\nu_e} + 2n_{\nu_x}) & \text{if } L_e < 0, \end{cases}$$

# Criterion For Occurrence:

Should be comparably inexpensive -> Needs to be done “on the fly”

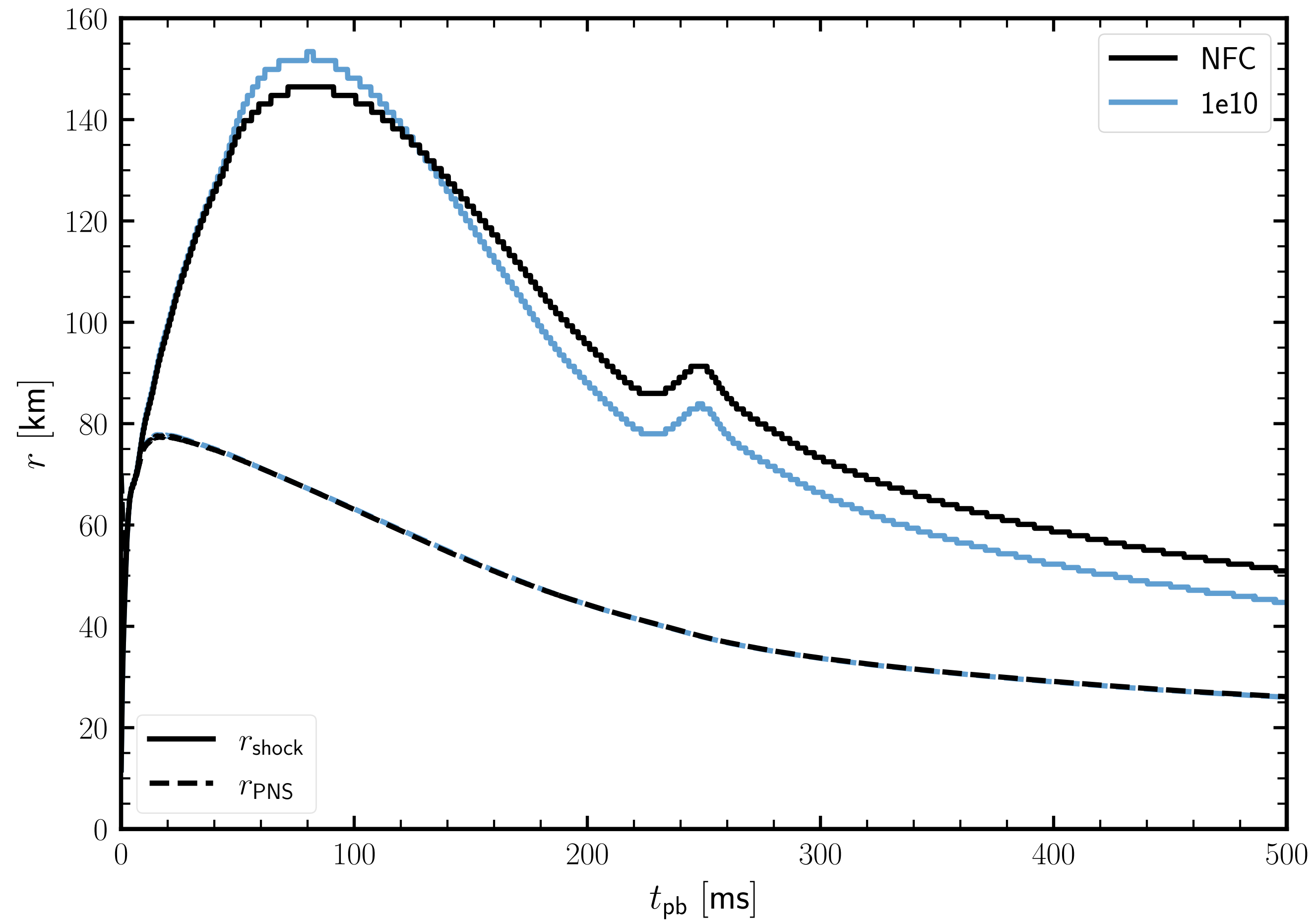
Use density to probe effects of FFC in different regions:

- Inside Heating Region ( $\rho_{\text{crit}} = 10^{10} \text{ g/cm}^3$ ) (A)
- Inside Neutron Star Mantle ( $\rho_{\text{crit}} = 10^{12} \text{ g/cm}^3$ ) (B)
- Inside Neutron Star Core ( $\rho_{\text{crit}} = 10^{13} \text{ g/cm}^3$ ) (C)



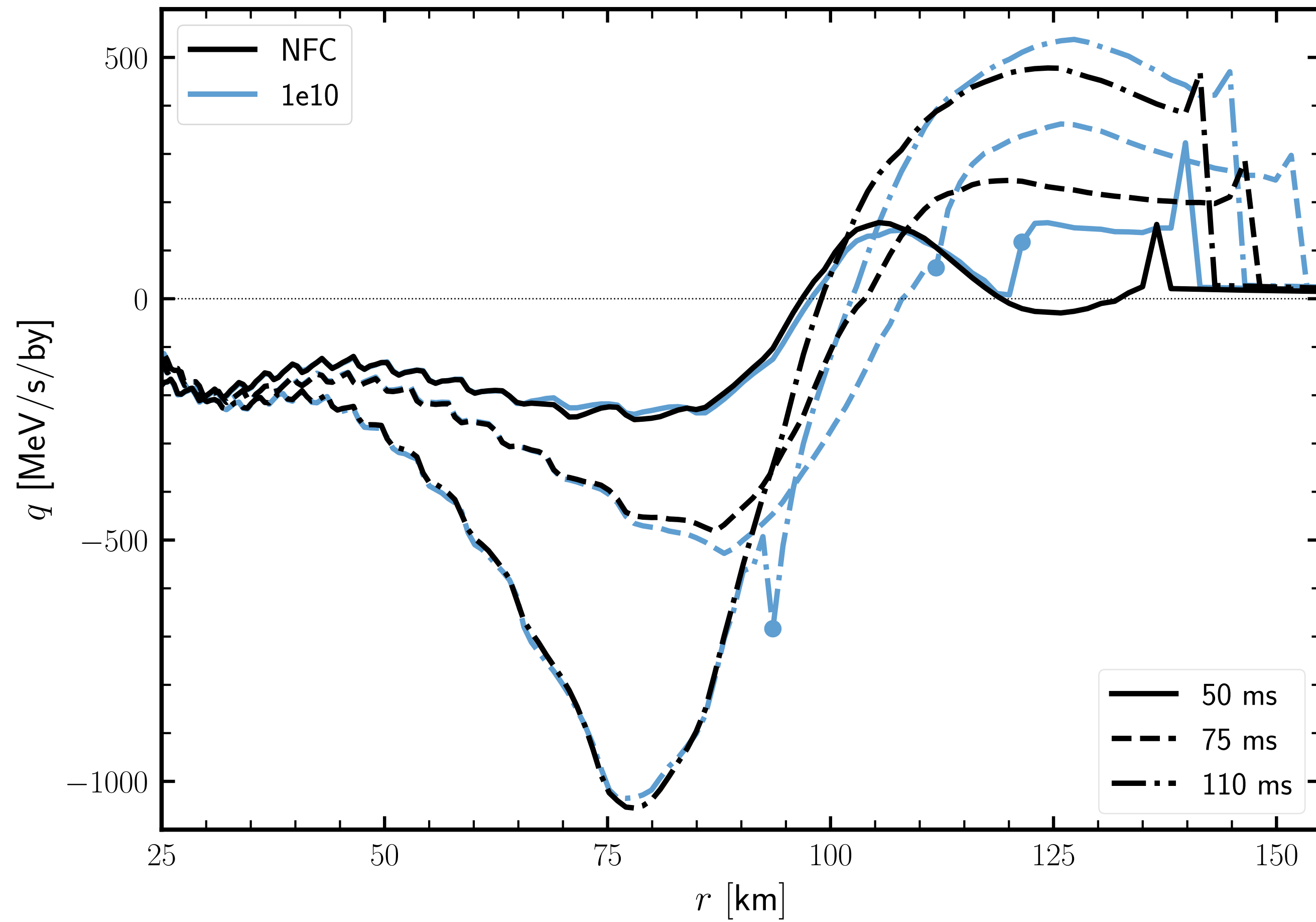
# Results from simulations in spherical symmetry

# Dynamics

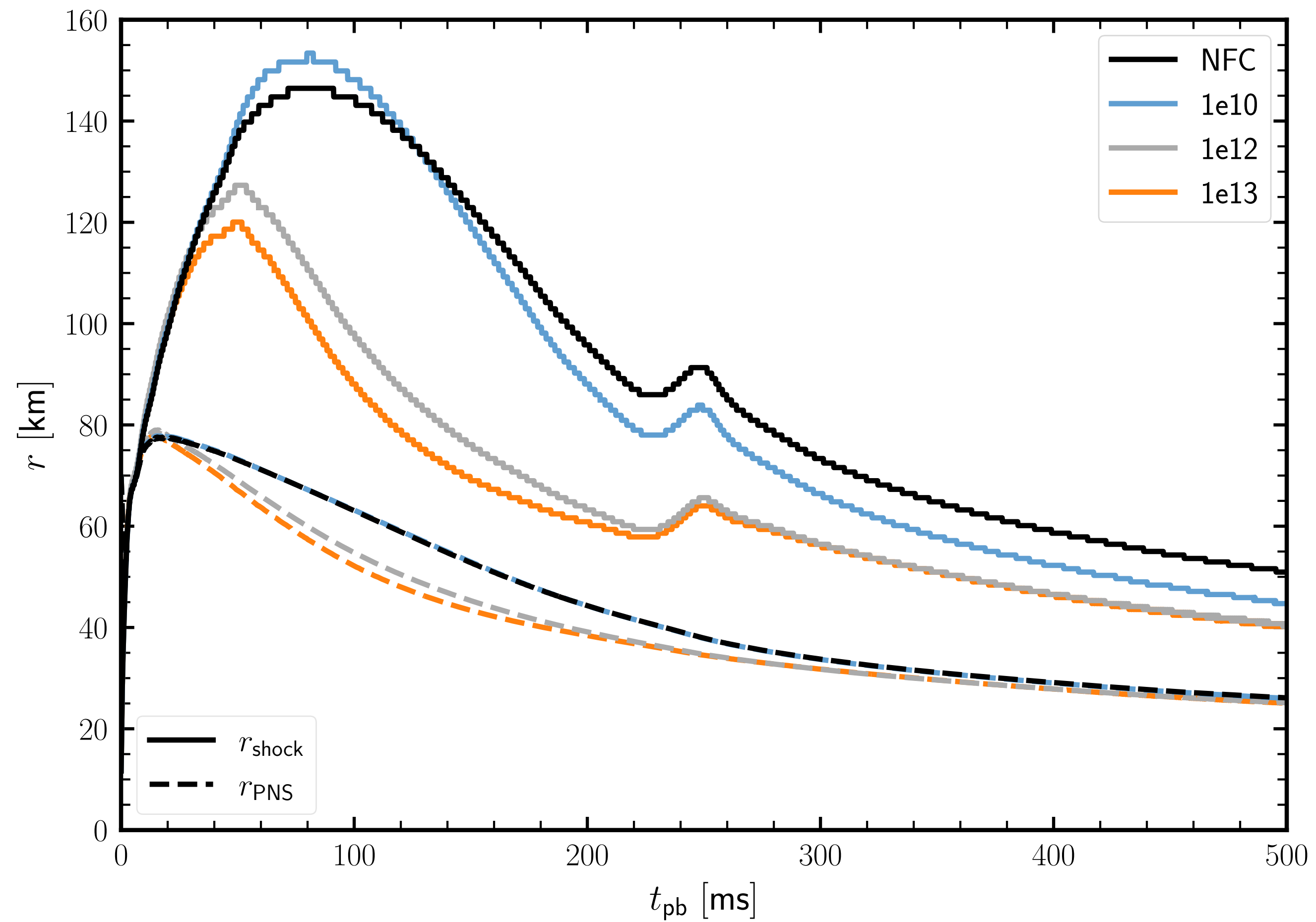




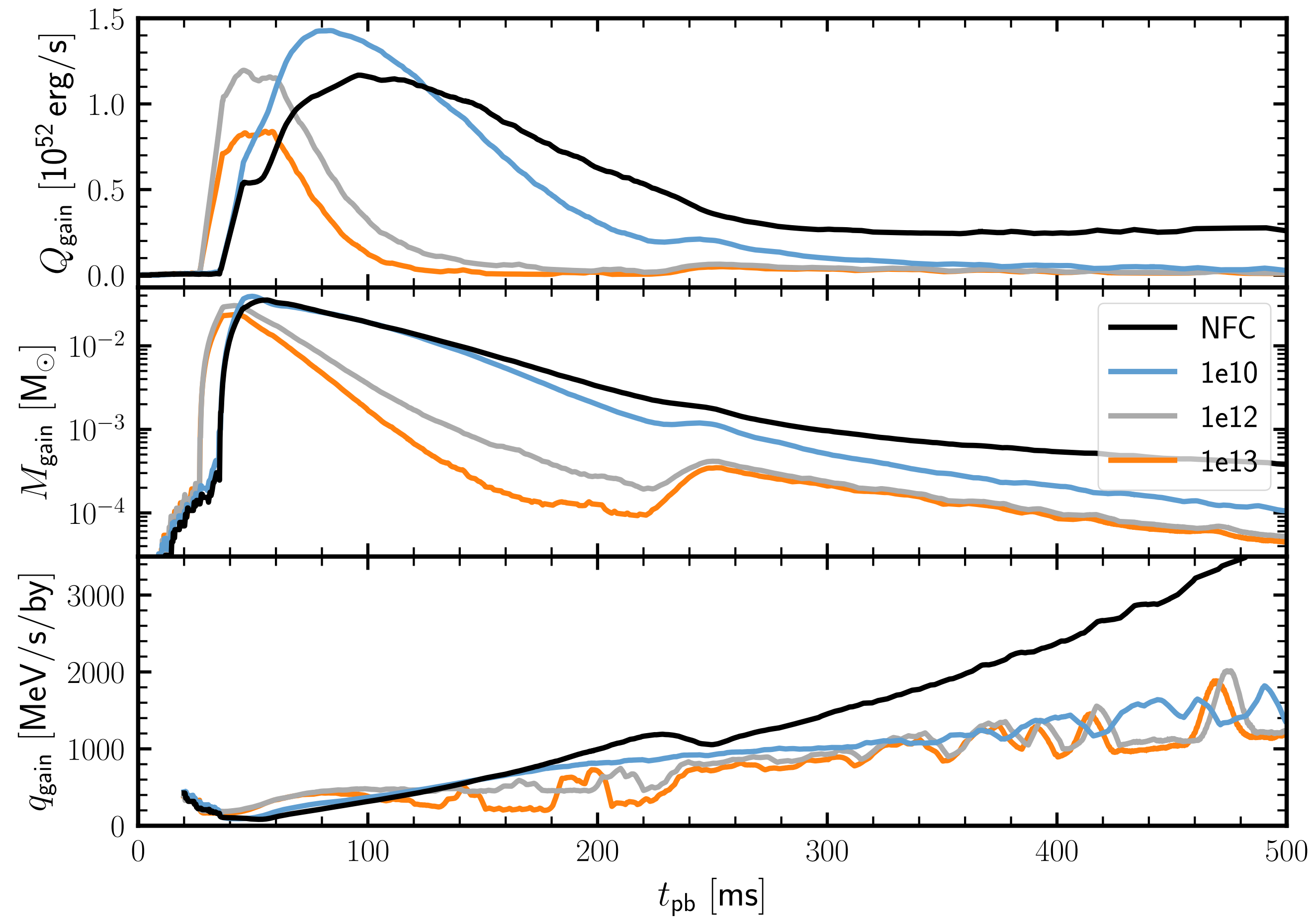
# Cooling



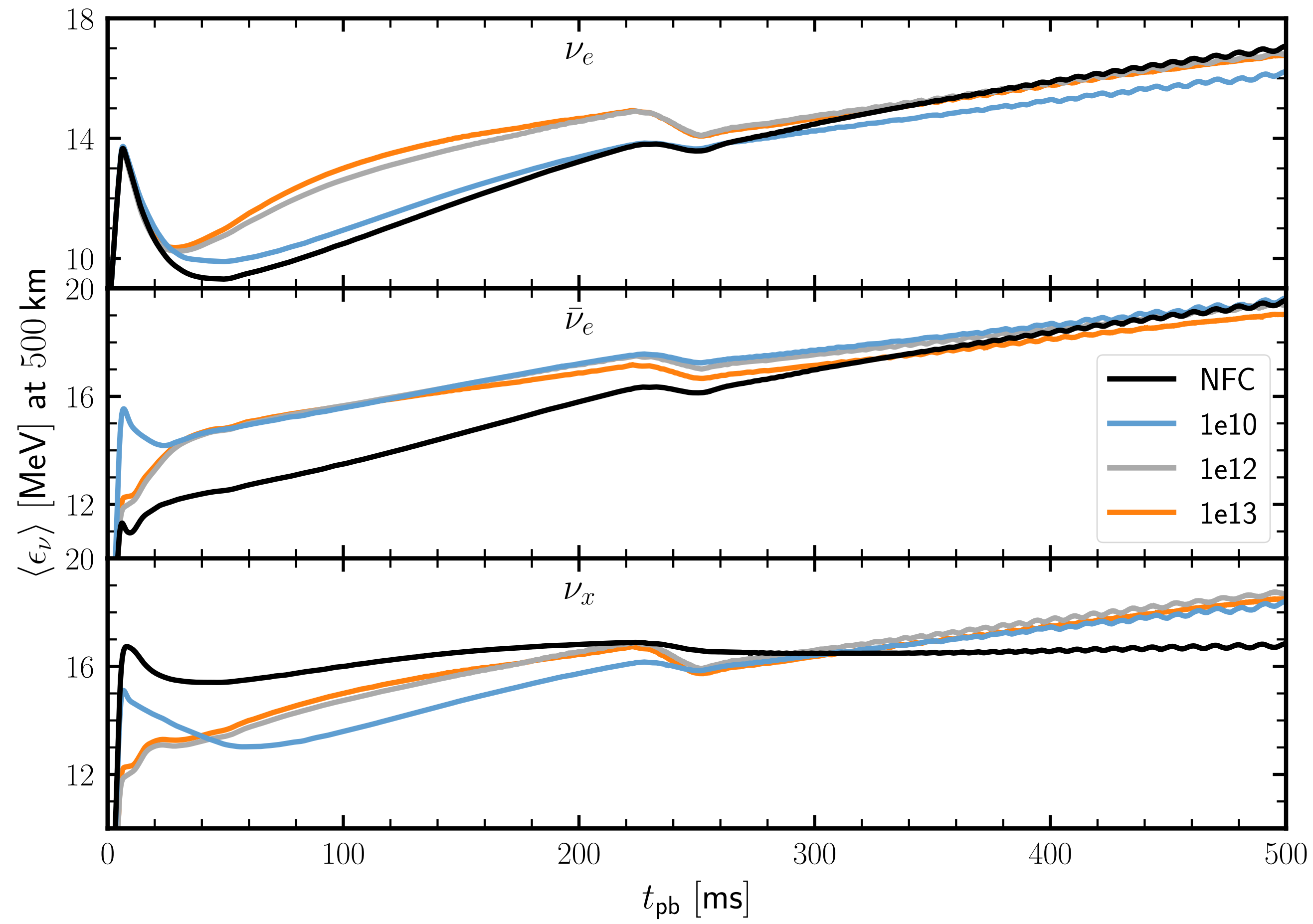
# Dynamics



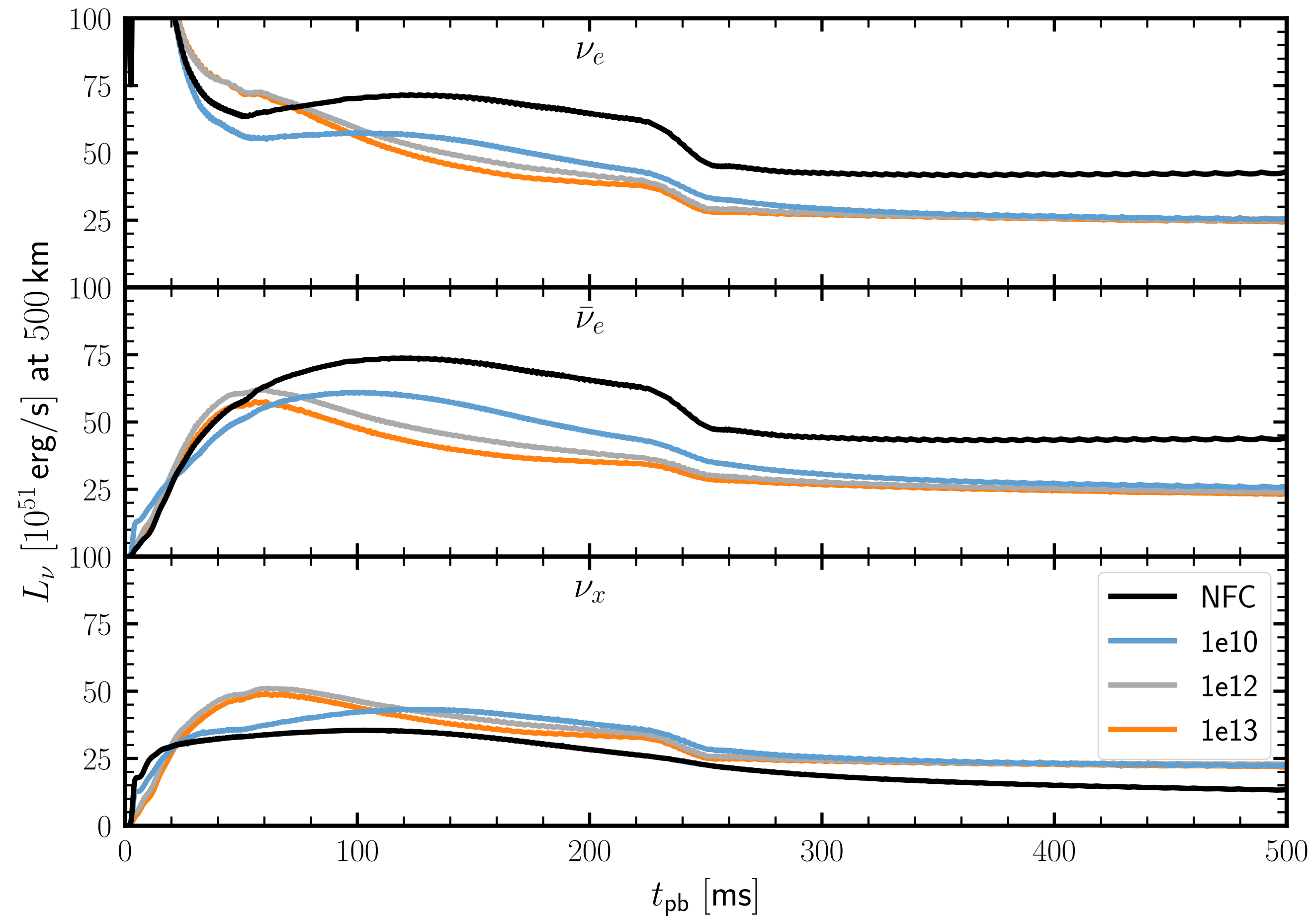
# Heating

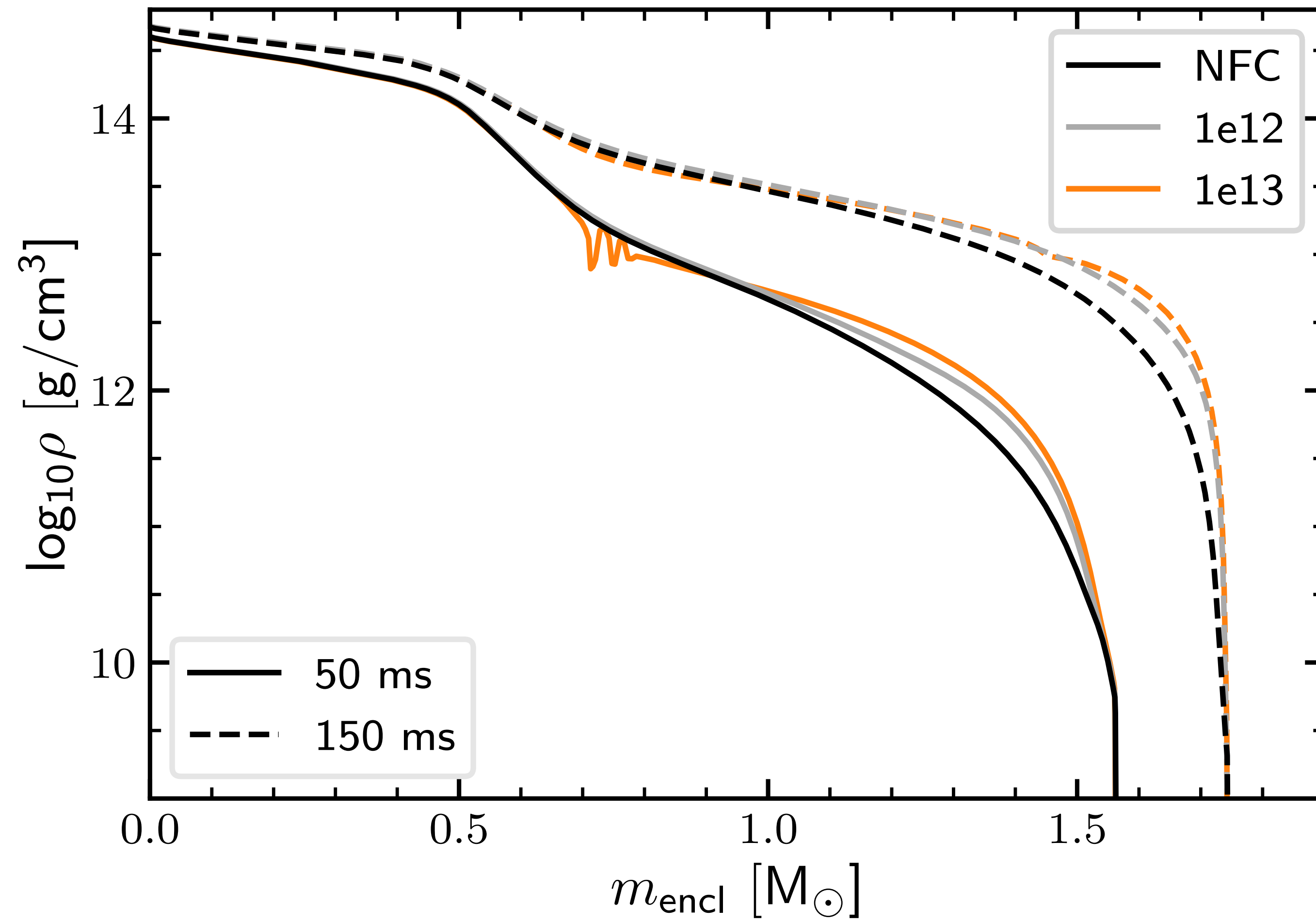


# Mean Energy



# Neutrino Luminosity







# Summary and Outlook

- ➔ **Strong Flavor Conversions can have significant impact dynamical evolution in 1D**
- ➔ **Flavor conversions cause**
  - **Enhanced heating in gain region**
  - **Enhanced cooling in cooling region and PNS mantle**
  - **Reduced energy transport in PNS core**
- ➔ **Many more possibilities to charter effects:  
Multi-D effects, couple to ELN crossings, “incomplete” conversions, nucleosynthesis, different progenitor, neutrino signals, later onset, ...**