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Collective neutrino flavor oscillations and application to supernova nucleosynthesis

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Neutrino oscillations

Transition from a flavor state to another flavor state

$$\nu_\alpha \longleftrightarrow \nu_\beta \quad \alpha, \beta = e, \mu, \tau$$

Flavor eigenstates are mixing of energy eigenstates in vacuum

= Mass eigenstates

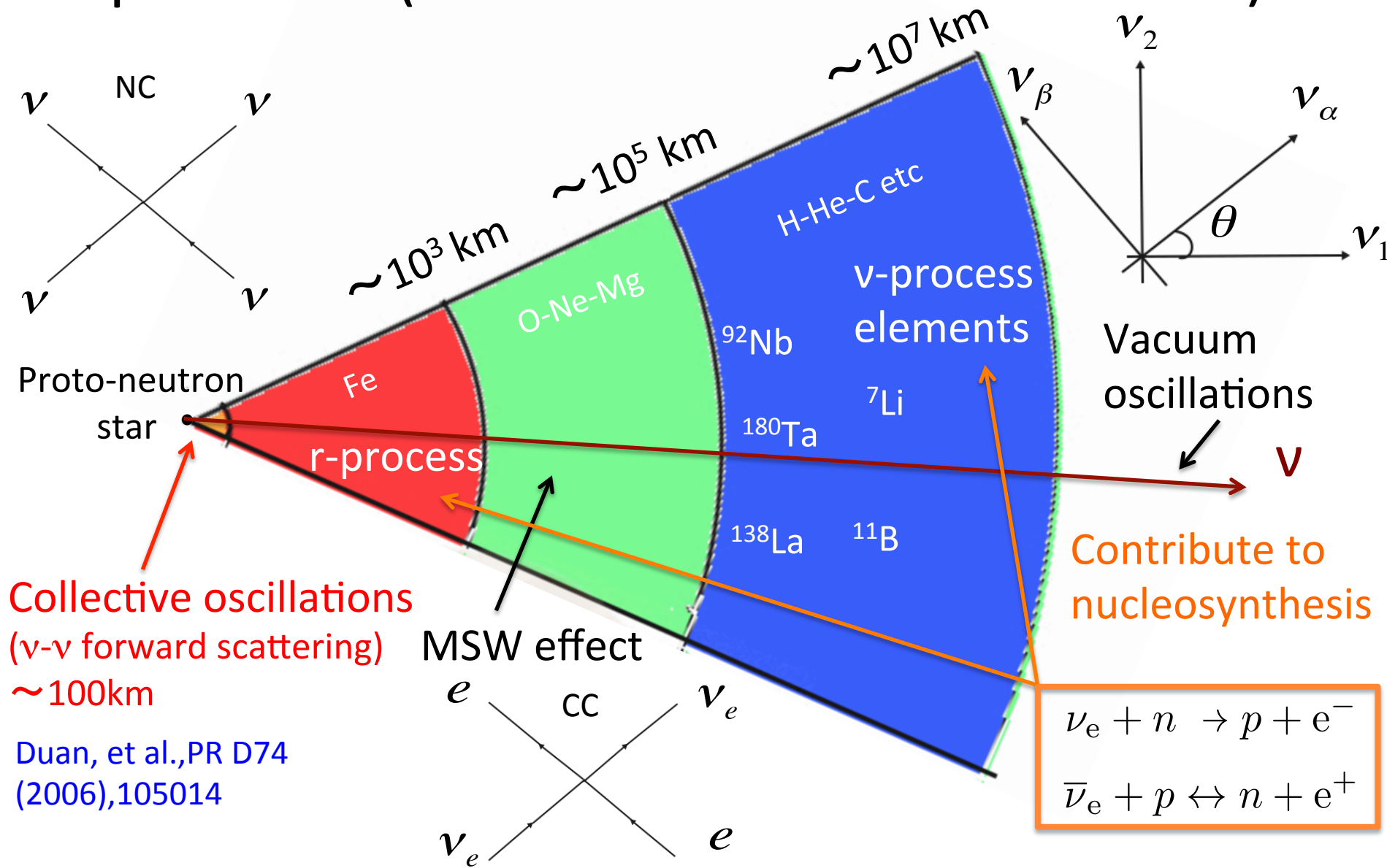
$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix}_{\text{flavor}} = U \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{pmatrix}_{\text{mass}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta_{23} & \sin \theta_{23} \\ 0 & -\sin \theta_{23} & \cos \theta_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_{13} & 0 & \sin \theta_{13} e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin \theta_{13} e^{i\delta} & 0 & \cos \theta_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_{12} & \sin \theta_{12} & 0 \\ -\sin \theta_{12} & \cos \theta_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

This matrix causes neutrino oscillations

PMNS matrix

Neutrino oscillations in core collapse supernovae (several seconds after bounce)



Purpose of our Research

Collective oscillations will play significant roles in supernova nucleosynthesis

→ Study collective oscillations and their effects on nucleosynthesis

What we did

→ Calculate 3 flavor collective oscillations and apply these results to network calculation in both mass hierarchy

$$\Delta m_{32}^2 = m_3^2 - m_2^2$$

$\Delta m_{32}^2 > 0$ Normal mass hierarchy

$\Delta m_{32}^2 < 0$ Inverted mass hierarchy

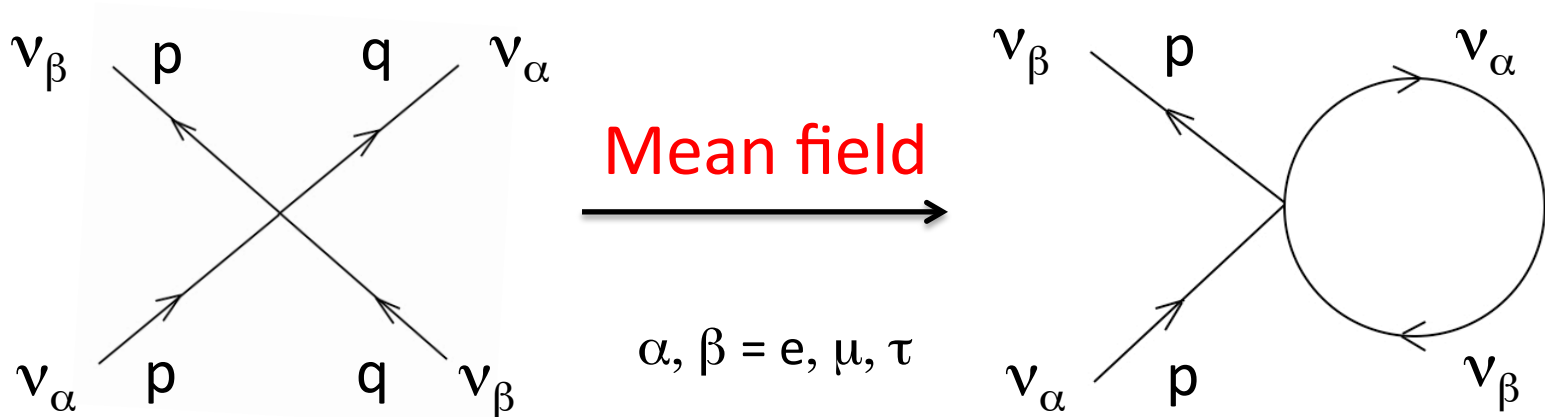
Model & Assumption

Our Model

- 15 M_{\odot} progenitor (model “s15s7b2”), 1.2 s after bounce
[S.E. Woosley and T.A.Weaver,1995,ApJS,101,181](#)
- Spherical symmetric and steady state
- Neutrino sphere: $R = 20$ km

Assumption

- Mixing parameters ($\theta_{ij}, \Delta m_{ij}^2$) from PDG
- **Mean field ν - ν forward scattering term** $H_{\nu\nu}$
[G. Sigl and G. Rafflet,1993,NP B406,423](#)



Formalism

G. Sigl and G. Rafflet, 1993, Nucl. Phys. B 406, 423

We calculate the evolution of
3 x 3 density matrix

$$\underline{\rho(t, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p}) \quad \bar{\rho}(t, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p})}$$

$$\langle a_j^\dagger(\mathbf{p}) a_i(\mathbf{p}') \rangle = (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}') (\rho_{\mathbf{p}})_{ij} \quad a_i(\mathbf{p}') \dots \text{annihilation operator of } \nu_i$$

$$\langle b_i^\dagger(\mathbf{p}) b_j(\mathbf{p}') \rangle = (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}') (\bar{\rho}_{\mathbf{p}})_{ij} \quad b_j(\mathbf{p}') \dots \text{annihilation operator of } \bar{\nu}_j$$

Ensemble average of Heisenberg equation of $a_j^\dagger(\mathbf{p}) a_i(\mathbf{p}') \quad b_i^\dagger(\mathbf{p}) b_j(\mathbf{p}')$



$$\underline{\dot{\rho} = -i [H, \rho] \quad \dot{\bar{\rho}} = -i [H, \bar{\rho}]}$$

We solve these equations !!

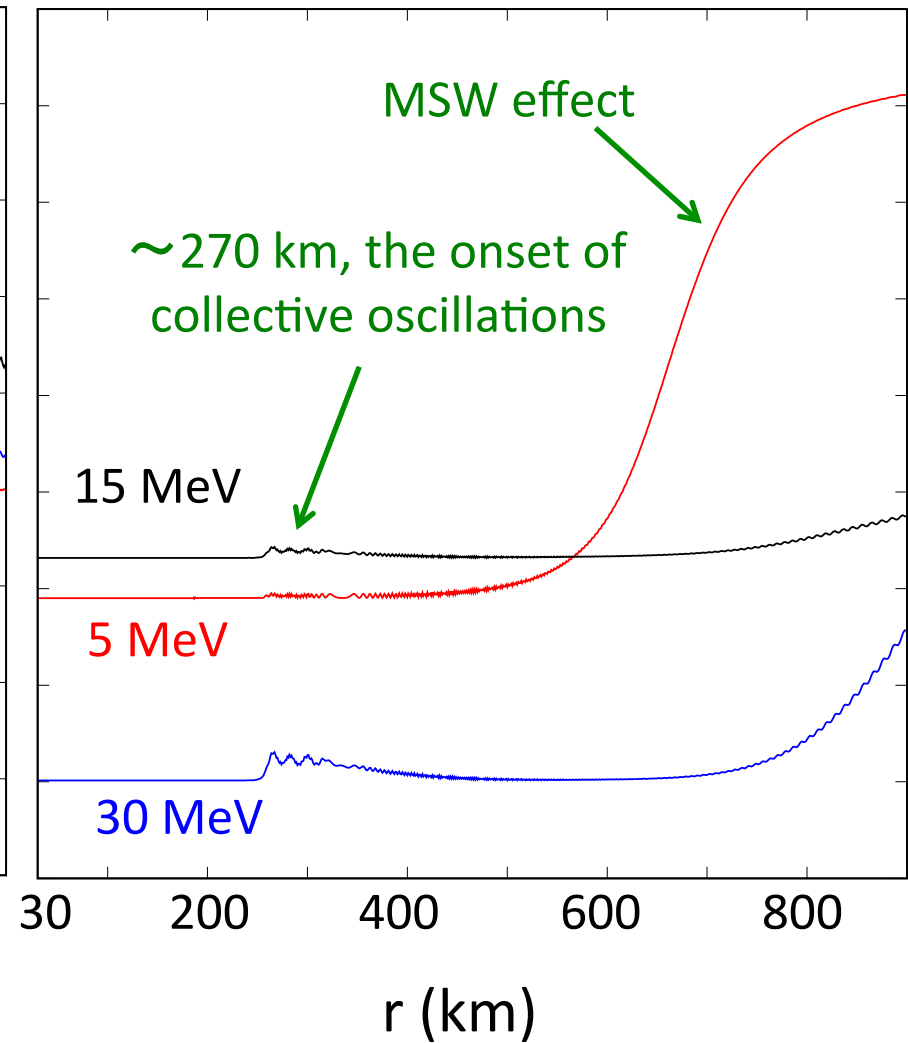
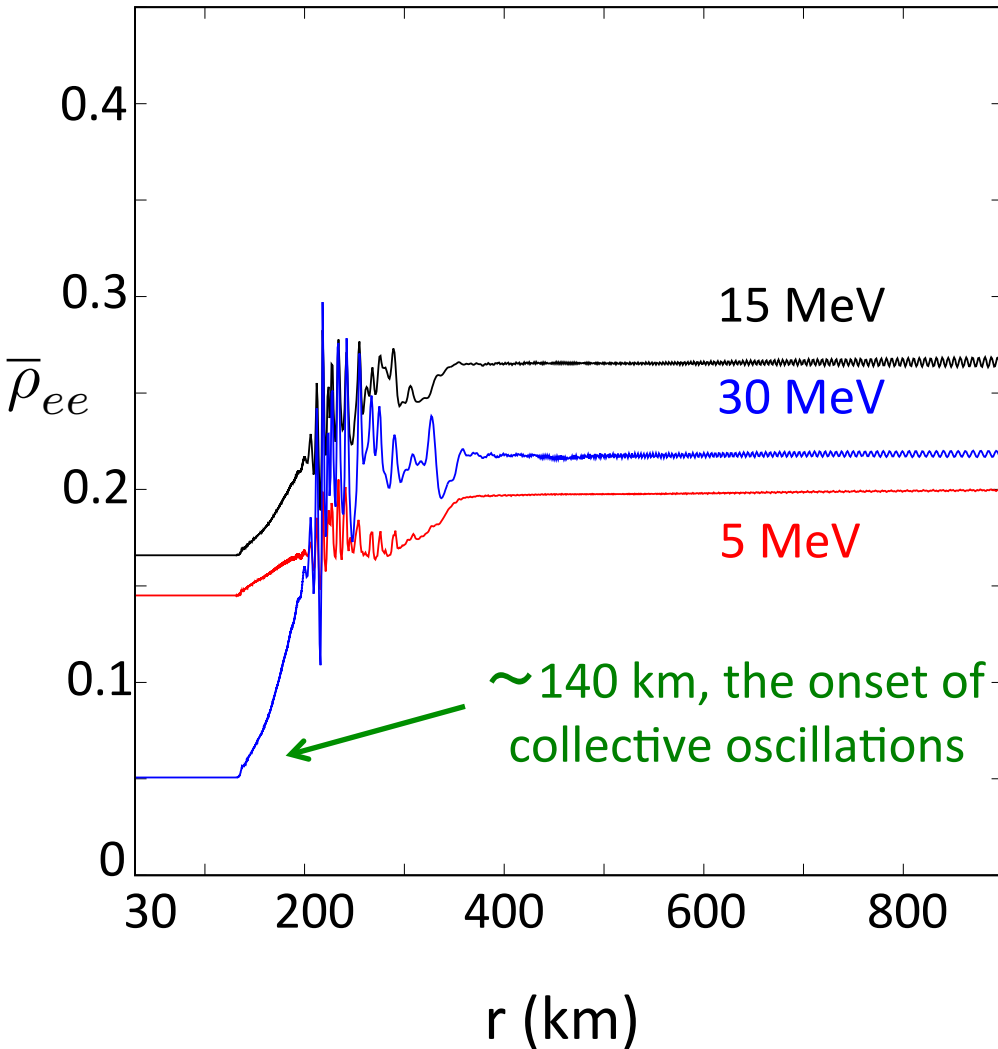
$$H = H_{\text{vacuum}} + H_{\text{MSW}} + \underline{H_{\nu\nu}} \dots \text{Hamiltonian in flavor space}$$

Mean field ν - ν forward scattering term

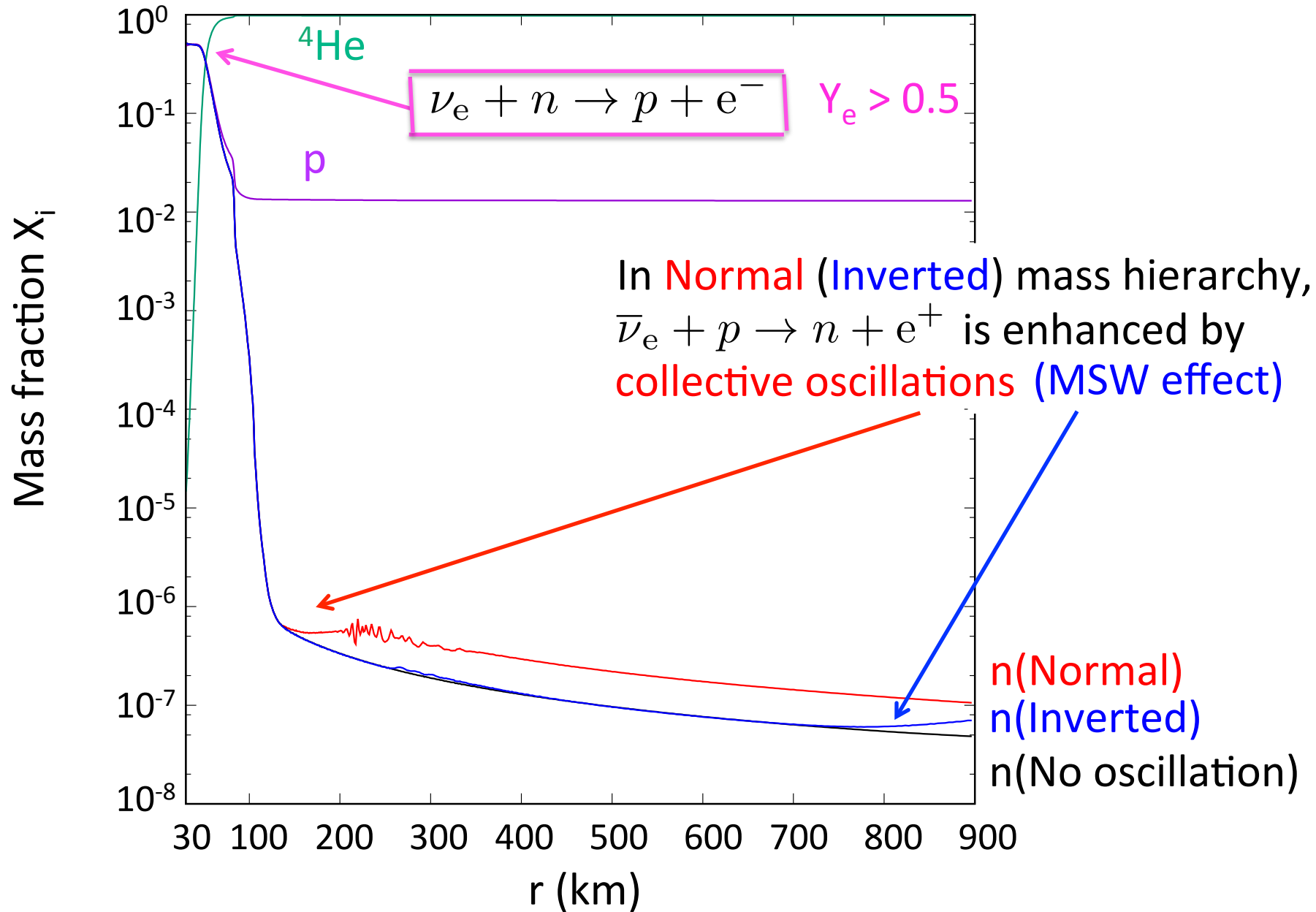
Evolution of $\bar{\rho}_{ee}$ ($\bar{\nu}_e$ probability)

Normal mass hierarchy $\Delta m_{32}^2 > 0$

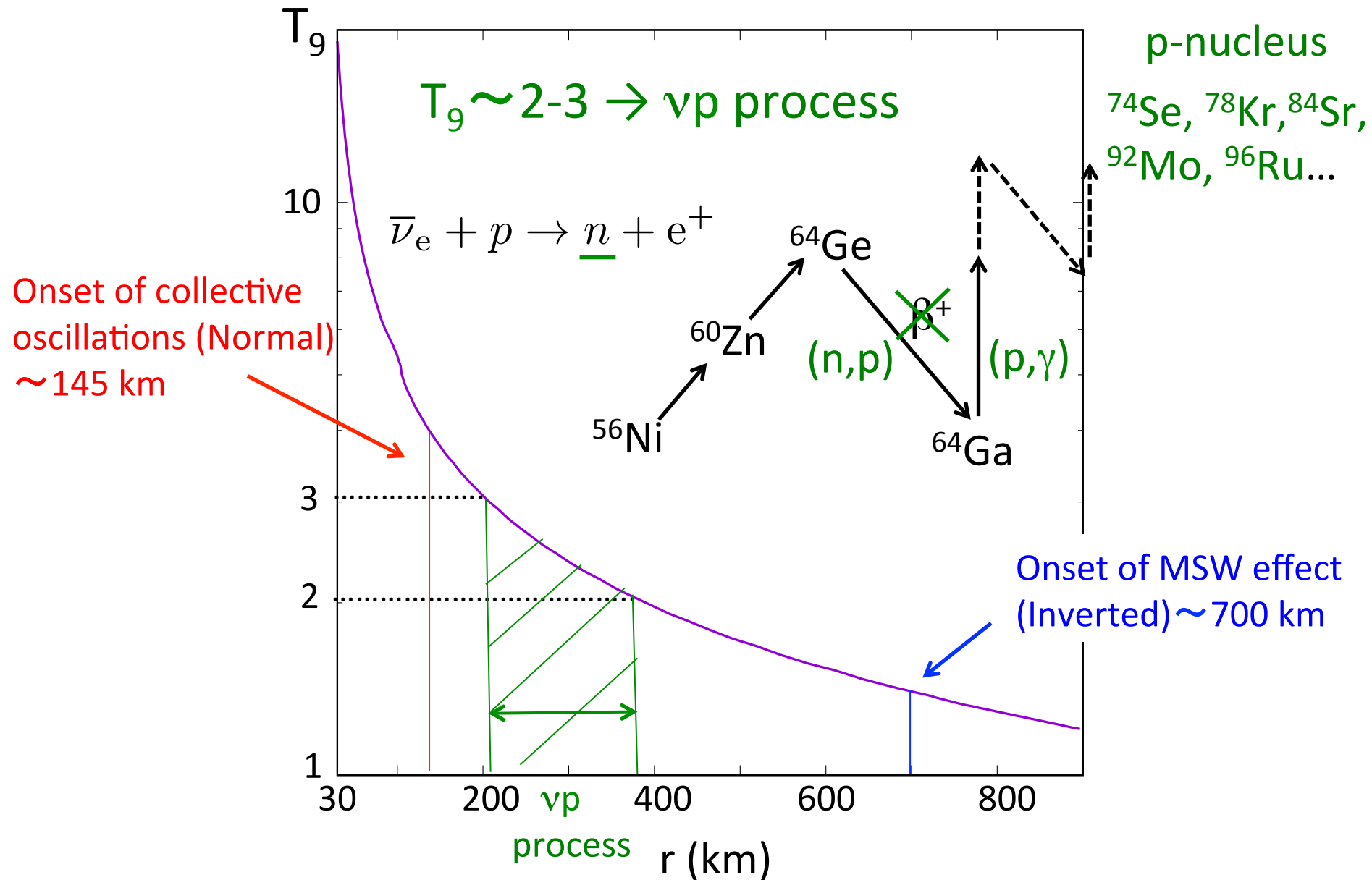
Inverted mass hierarchy $\Delta m_{32}^2 < 0$



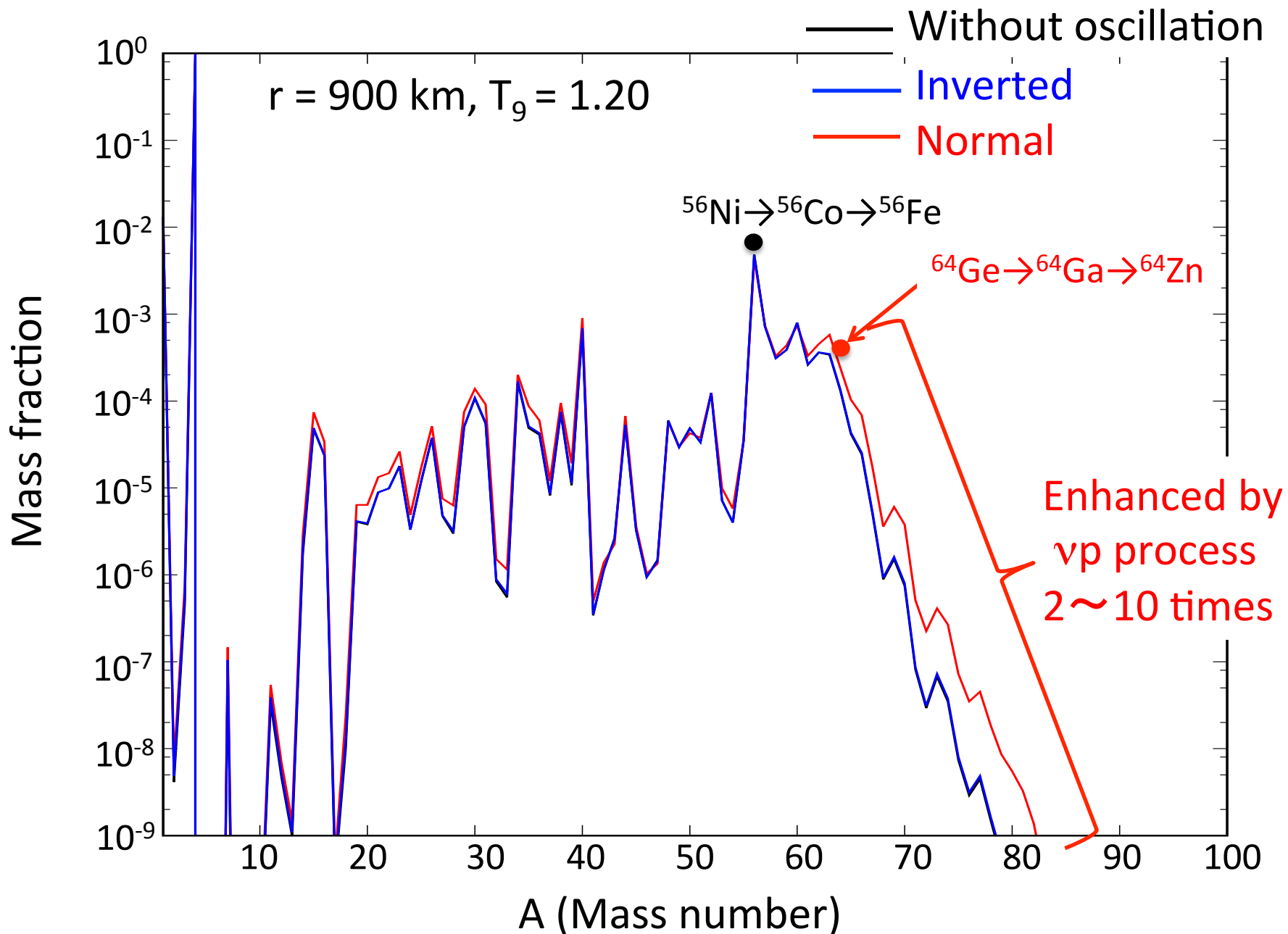
Mass fraction of nucleus



vp process and onset of oscillations

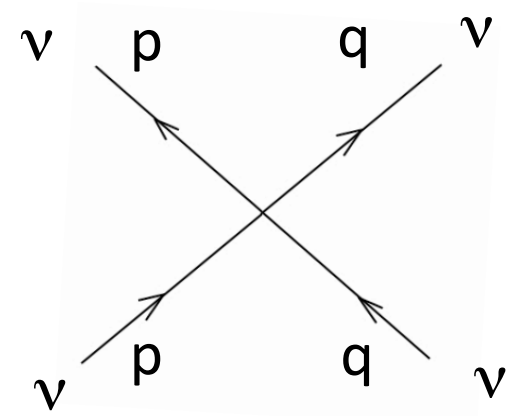


Final mass fraction



Future prospects

- Choose other trajectories and study oscillation effects on νp process elements
- Interpret oscillation phenomena analytically
- Beyond mean field
[Y. Pehlivan, et al., Phys. Rev. D, **84**, 065008, 2011](#)



Summary

It seems that neutrino oscillations especially collective oscillations will play significant roles towards nucleosynthesis in core collapse supernovae.

3 flavor collective oscillations were calculated and applied to the explosive nucleosynthesis.

In normal hierarchy, much free neutrons are created by collective oscillations before νp process, so abundance of p-nucleus are enhanced.

In inverted hierarchy, free neutrons are created by MSW effects but after νp process, so the effect of oscillations are negligible.