



# Neutrino Flavor Conversions in Dense Media: Matter Stimulation and Dispersion Relations

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PhD Defense

Lei Ma

Supervisor: Huaiyu Duan

# Outline

## 1. Neutrino Oscillations

### 1.1 Neutrinos as Fundamental Particles

### 1.2 Why Do Neutrinos Oscillate

## 2. Neutrino Oscillations in Matter

### 2.1 Matter Interactions and MSW Effect

### 2.2 Neutrino Oscillations in Matter and Rabi Oscillations

### 2.3 Multiple Frequencies in Matter Potential

### 2.4 Summary of Neutrino Oscillations in Vacuum and Matter

## 3. Collective Oscillations

### 3.1 Neutrino Self-interactions

### 3.2 Linear Stability Analysis

### 3.3 Dispersion Relation

### 3.4 Summary of Collective Oscillations

# Outline for Section 1

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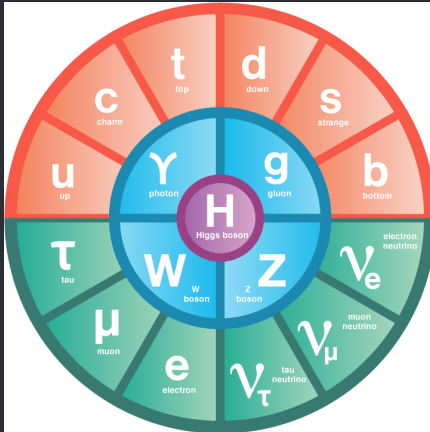
### 3.1 Neutrino Self-interactions

### 3.2 Linear Stability Analysis

### 3.3 Dispersion Relation

### 3.4 Summary of Collective Oscillations

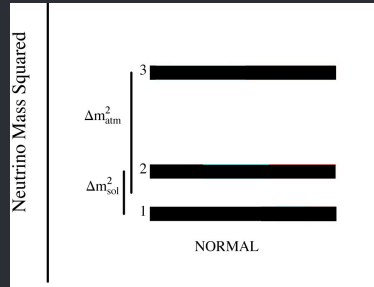
# What are Neutrinos?



Elementary particles.  
Source: [symmetrymagazine.org](http://symmetrymagazine.org)

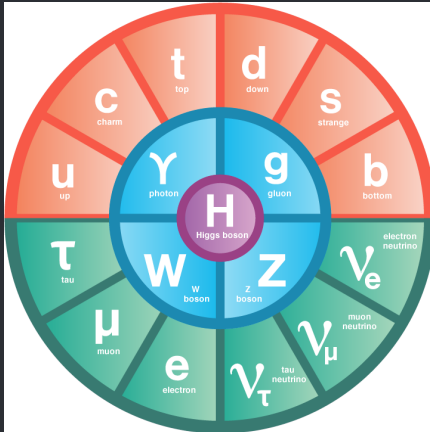
Neutrinos are

- fermions,
- electrically neutral,
- three flavors,
- non-vanishing mass.



Adapted from Olga Mena & Stephen Parke (2004)

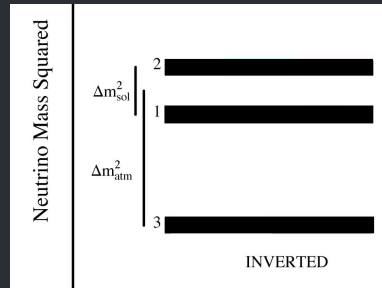
# What are Neutrinos?



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# Why Do Neutrinos Oscillate?

## Two flavor senario

Flavor states are different from mass states.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_e \\ \psi_\mu \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_v & \sin \theta_v \\ -\sin \theta_v & \cos \theta_v \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\theta_v$ : vacuum mixing angle

## Why Do Neutrinos Oscillate?

Equation of Motion

$$i\partial_x \begin{pmatrix} \psi_e \\ \psi_\mu \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{H} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_e \\ \psi_\mu \end{pmatrix}$$

## Why Do Neutrinos Oscillate?

### Equation of Motion

$$i\partial_x \begin{pmatrix} \psi_e \\ \psi_\mu \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{H} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_e \\ \psi_\mu \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{\omega_\nu}{2} (-\cos 2\theta_\nu \sigma_3 + \sin 2\theta_\nu \sigma_1)$$

- Mixing angle  $\theta_\nu$
- Oscillation frequency:

$$\omega_\nu = \frac{\delta m^2}{2E} = \frac{m_2^2 - m_1^2}{2E}$$



# Flavor Isospin

Hamiltonian:  $\mathbf{H} = -\frac{\vec{\sigma}}{2} \cdot \vec{H}$

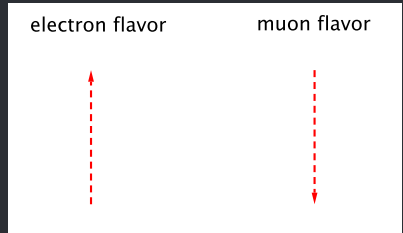
Flavor isospin:  $\vec{s} = \psi^\dagger \frac{\vec{\sigma}}{2} \psi$

Electron flavor survival probability:

$$P = \frac{1}{2} + s_3$$

Equation of motion:

$$\dot{\vec{s}} = \vec{s} \times \vec{H}$$



# Flavor Isospin

Hamiltonian:  $\mathbf{H} = -\frac{\vec{\sigma}}{2} \cdot \vec{H}$

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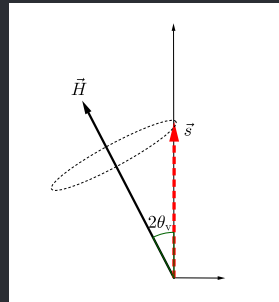
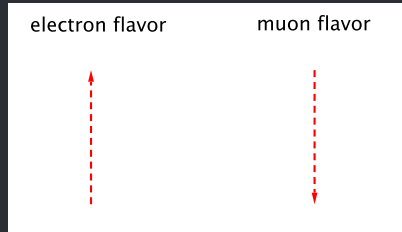
Equation of motion:

$$\dot{\vec{s}} = \vec{s} \times \vec{H}$$

Vacuum oscillation Hamiltonian

$$\frac{\omega_v}{2} (-\cos 2\theta_v \sigma_3 + \sin 2\theta_v \sigma_1)$$

$$\rightarrow \cos 2\theta_v \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \omega_v \end{pmatrix} - \sin 2\theta_v \begin{pmatrix} \omega_v \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



# Outline for Section 2

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### 1.1 Neutrinos as Fundamental Particles

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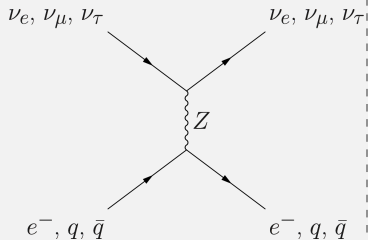
### 3.1 Neutrino Self-interactions

### 3.2 Linear Stability Analysis

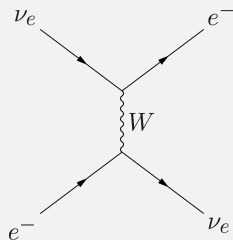
### 3.3 Dispersion Relation

### 3.4 Summary of Collective Oscillations

## Matter Interaction



Neutral current interaction  
between  $\nu_e, \nu_\mu, \nu_\tau$ , and  $e^-$ .



Charged current interaction  
between  $\nu_e$  and  $e^-$

## Matter Interaction

Hamiltonian with matter interaction in flavor basis ( $\omega_v = \delta m^2 / 2E$ ):

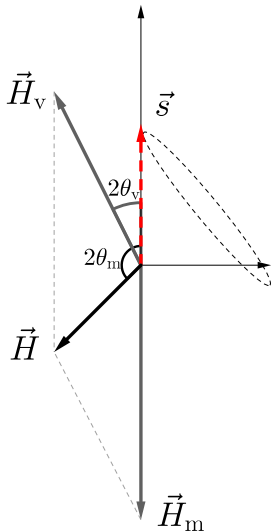
$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{\omega_v}{2} (-\cos 2\theta_v \sigma_3 + \sin 2\theta_v \sigma_1) + \frac{\lambda(x)}{2} \sigma_3$$

- Vacuum Hamiltonian
- Matter interaction
- $\lambda(x) = \sqrt{2} G_F n_e(x)$

# Matter Interaction

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{H} &= \frac{\omega_v}{2} (-\cos 2\theta_v \sigma_3 + \sin 2\theta_v \sigma_1) + \frac{\lambda(x)}{2} \sigma_3 \\ &\rightarrow \omega_v \begin{pmatrix} -\sin 2\theta_v & \\ & 0 \\ & & \cos 2\theta_v \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \\ & 0 \\ & & -\lambda(x) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \tilde{H}_v + \tilde{H}_m(x) \end{aligned}$$

## Matter Interaction



Electron flavor survival probability

$$P = \frac{1}{2} + s_3$$

Oscillation frequency in **vacuum**:

$$\omega_v = |\vec{H}_v|$$

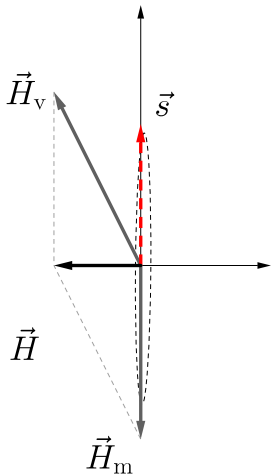
Oscillation frequency in **matter**:

$$\omega_m = |\vec{H}|$$

Flavor states and mass states in matter

$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_e \\ \psi_\mu \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_m & \sin \theta_m \\ -\sin \theta_m & \cos \theta_m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_L \\ \psi_H \end{pmatrix}$$

## MSE Resonance



- Maximum possible flavor transition probability amplitude
- MSW Resonance
- A specific matter density

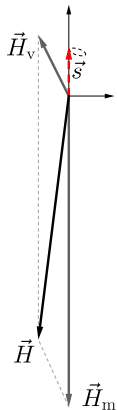
$$\sqrt{2}G_F n_e \equiv \omega_\nu \cos 2\theta_\nu$$



## MSW Effect

Adiabatic matter density change

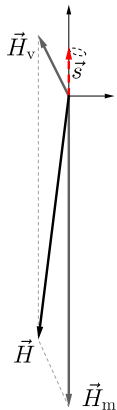
Large density



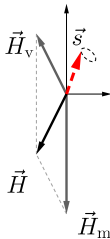
## MSW Effect

Adiabatic matter density change

Large density



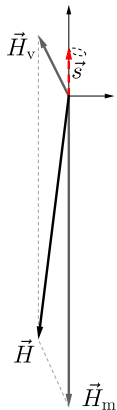
Lower density



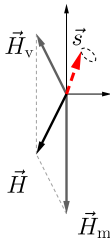
# MSW Effect

## Adiabatic matter density change

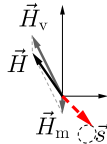
Large density



Lower density

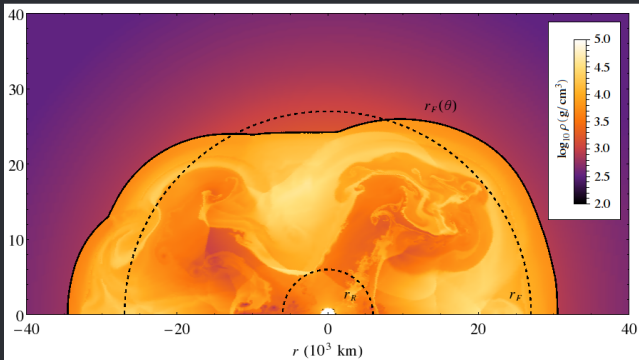


Low density



# Supernova Matter Density Profile

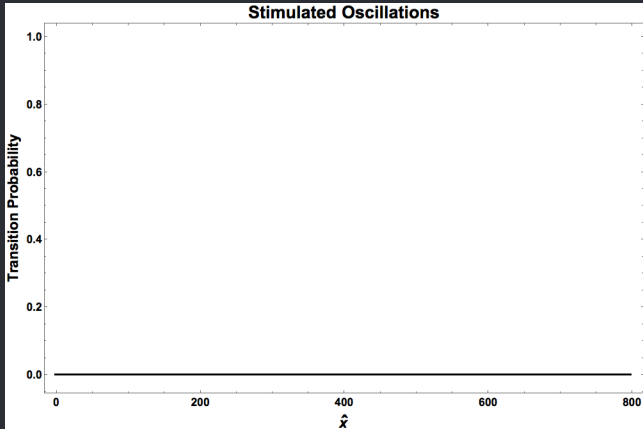
Astrophysical environments: supernovae, accretion disks etc



Supernova shock and turbulence. E. Borriello, et al (2014)

# Neutrino Flavor Conversions in Matter

$$\lambda(x) = \lambda_0$$



Transition probabilities between mass states in matter.

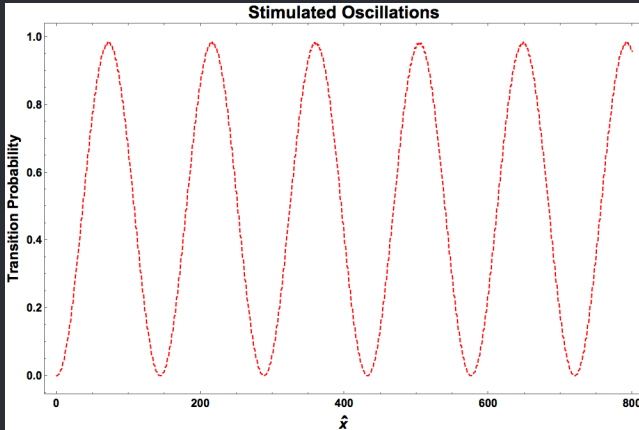
# Neutrino Flavor Conversions in Matter

$$A = 0.1\omega_m$$

$$k = 0.995\omega_m$$

$$\theta_m = \pi/6$$

$$\lambda(x) = \lambda_0 + A \cos(kx)$$



P. Krastev and A. Smirnov (1989); A. Friedland et al (2006); J. Kneller et al (2013); K. Patton et al (2014);

# Rabi Oscillations

## Rabi Oscillations



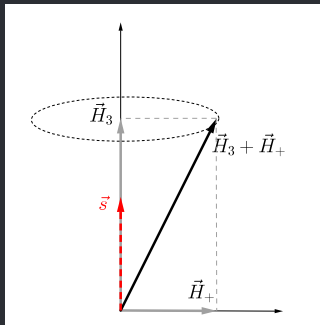
## Hamiltonian

$$-\frac{\omega_m}{2}\sigma_3 - \frac{\alpha}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & e^{ikt} \\ e^{-ikt} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Rabi Oscillations

Static Frame

$$\vec{H}_3 = \omega_m \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{H}_+ = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} \cos(kt) \\ -\sin(kt) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

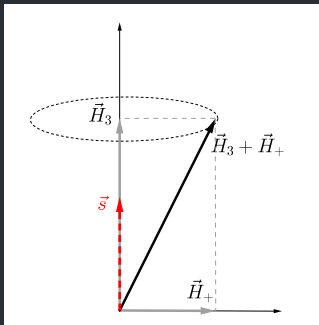




# Rabi Oscillations

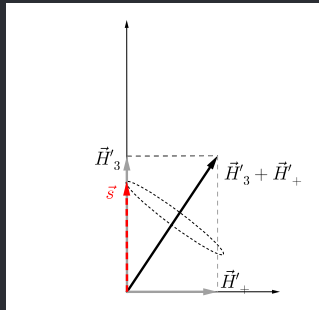
Static Frame

$$\vec{H}_3 = \omega_m \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{H}_+ = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} \cos(kt) \\ -\sin(kt) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



Corotating Frame

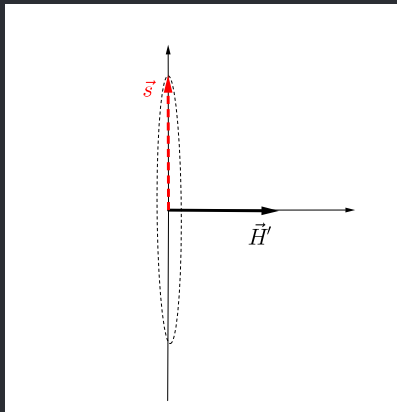
$$\vec{H}'_3 = (\omega_m - k) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{H}'_+ = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



# Rabi Oscillations

Corotating Frame

$$\vec{H}'_3 = (\omega_m - k) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow k = \omega_m$$



# Rabi Oscillations

## Rabi Oscillations



## Hamiltonian

$$-\frac{\omega_m}{2}\sigma_3 - \frac{\alpha}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & e^{ikt} \\ e^{-ikt} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Rabi formula

$$P_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \frac{1}{1 + D^2} \sin^2 \left( \frac{\Omega_R}{2} t \right).$$

## Relative detuning

$$D = \left| \frac{\omega_m - k}{\alpha} \right|.$$

## Rabi frequency

$$\Omega_R = |\alpha| \sqrt{1 + D^2}$$

## Hamiltonian in Matter Basis

$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_e \\ \psi_\mu \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_m & \sin \theta_m \\ -\sin \theta_m & \cos \theta_m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_L \\ \psi_H \end{pmatrix}$$

### Matter Potential

$$\lambda(x) = \lambda_0$$

### Hamiltonian

matter basis:

$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{2} (-\omega_m) \sigma_3$$

## Hamiltonian in Matter Basis

$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_e \\ \psi_\mu \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_m & \sin \theta_m \\ -\sin \theta_m & \cos \theta_m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_L \\ \psi_H \end{pmatrix}$$

### Matter Potential

$$\lambda(x) = \lambda_0 + A \cos(kx)$$

### Hamiltonian

Background matter basis:

$$H = \frac{1}{2} (-\omega_m + A \cos(kx) \cos 2\theta_m) \sigma_3 - \frac{A \cos(kx)}{2} \sin 2\theta_m \sigma_1$$

## Hamiltonian in Matter Basis

Matter potential frequency

$$k \sim \omega_m$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{H} &= \frac{1}{2} \left( -\omega_m + \cancel{\cos 2\theta_m A \cos(kx)} \right) \sigma_3 - \frac{\sin 2\theta_m}{2} A \cos(kx) \sigma_1 \\ &\rightarrow \omega_m \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha \begin{pmatrix} \cos(kx) \\ -\sin(kx) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha \begin{pmatrix} \cos(-kx) \\ -\sin(-kx) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\sin 2\theta_m}{2} A$$

## Hamiltonian in Matter Basis

Matter potential frequency

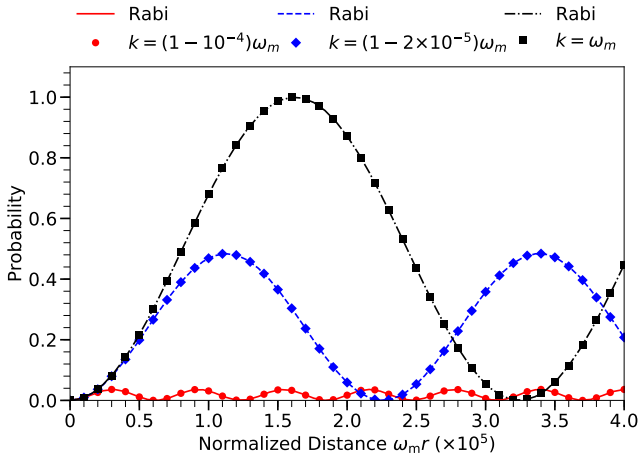
$$k \sim \omega_m$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{2} \left( -\omega_m + \cancel{\cos 2\theta_m A \cos(kx)} \right) \sigma_3 - \frac{\sin 2\theta_m}{2} A \cos(kx) \sigma_1$$

$$\rightarrow \omega_m \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha \begin{pmatrix} \cos(kx) \\ -\sin(kx) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha \begin{pmatrix} \cos(-kx) \\ -\sin(-kx) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\sin 2\theta_m}{2} A$$

## Rabi Formula Works



Transition between two mass states in background matter potential  $\lambda_0$ ;  
 $A_1 = -10^{-4}\omega_m$



## Single Frequency Matter Potential Revisited

We have been making approximations.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{H} &= \frac{1}{2} \left( -\omega_m + \cancel{\cos 2\theta_m A \cos(kx)} \right) \sigma_3 - \frac{\sin 2\theta_m}{2} A \cos(kx) \sigma_1 \\
 &\rightarrow \omega_m \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha \begin{pmatrix} \cos(kx) \\ -\sin(kx) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \cancel{\alpha \begin{pmatrix} \cos(-kx) \\ -\sin(-kx) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}
 \end{aligned}$$

## Rabi Basis

### Hamiltonian in Background Matter Basis

$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{2} (-\omega_m + A \cos(kx) \cos 2\theta_m) \sigma_3 - \frac{A \cos(kx)}{2} \sin \theta_m \sigma_1.$$

### A Better Basis

Define Rabi basis in which the wave function is related to wave function in background matter basis through

$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_L \\ \psi_H \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\eta(x)} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\eta(x)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\psi}_L \\ \tilde{\psi}_H \end{pmatrix},$$

where

$$\eta(x) - \eta(0) = \frac{\cos 2\theta_m}{2} \int_0^x A \cos(k\tau) d\tau.$$

## Single Frequency Matter Potential

$$\lambda(x) = \lambda_0 + A \cos(kx)$$

### Hamiltonian in Rabi Basis

The Hamiltonian

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}} = -\frac{\omega_m}{2} \sigma_3 + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} \alpha_n e^{i(nk)x} \\ \frac{1}{2} \alpha_n^* e^{-i(nk)x} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $\alpha_n = -(-i)^n nk \tan 2\theta_m / n (A \cos 2\theta_m / k)$ .

Map neutrino oscillations in single frequency matter potential to Rabi oscillations with many driving potentials.

## Single Frequency Matter Potential

$$\lambda(x) = \lambda_0 + A \cos(kx)$$

### Hamiltonian in Rabi Basis

The Hamiltonian

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}} = -\frac{\omega_m}{2} \sigma_3 + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} \alpha_n e^{i(nk)x} \\ \frac{1}{2} \alpha_n^* e^{-i(nk)x} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $\alpha_n = -(-i)^n nk \tan 2\theta_m / n (A \cos 2\theta_m / k)$ .

Map neutrino oscillations in single frequency matter potential to Rabi oscillations with many driving potentials.

Resonance condition for each mode:  $nk = \omega_m$

## Rabi Oscillations With Multiple Driving Frequencies

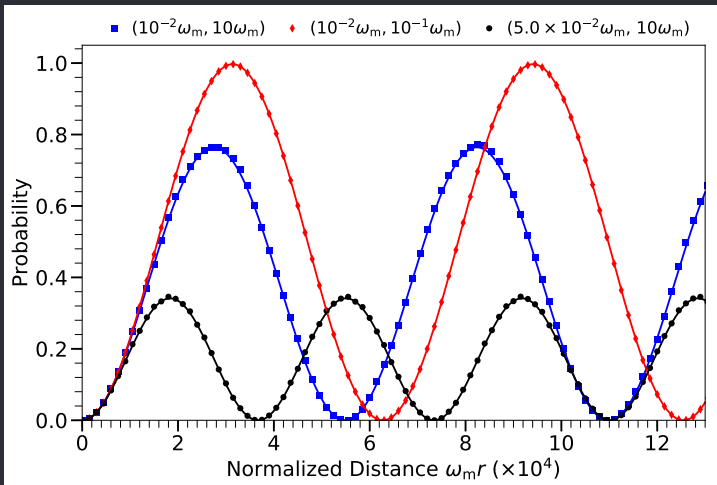
Relative detuning for two driving potentials,  $\alpha_1, k_1$  and  $\alpha_2, k_2$

$$D' = \left| \frac{\omega_m - k_1}{\alpha_1} + \frac{\alpha_2^2}{2\alpha_1(\omega_m - k_2)} \right|$$

Amplitude

$$\frac{1}{1 + D'^2}$$

# Rabi Oscillations With Multiple Driving Frequencies



$A_1 = 10^{-4}\omega_m, k_1 = \omega_m$ ; Legend shows  $(A_2, k_2)$ ; Grid lines: amplitude predicted using  $1/(1 + D'^2)$

## Rabi Oscillations With Multiple Driving Frequencies

Consider  $k_1 = \omega_m$

$$D' = \left| \frac{\alpha_2^2}{2\alpha_1(\omega_m - k_2)} \right|$$

Amplitude reduces from 1 to 1/2 if

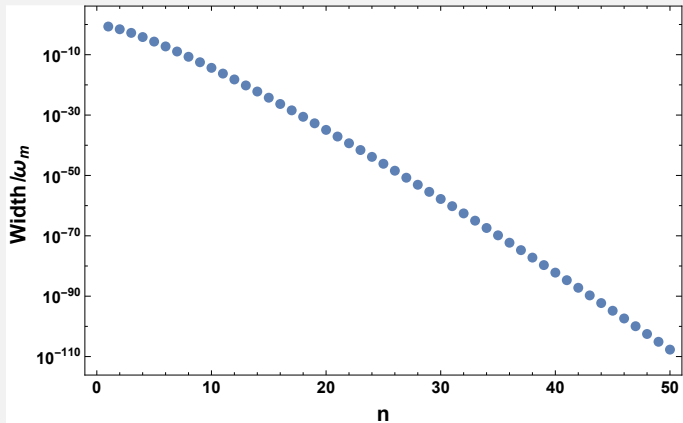
$$D' = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha_{2,c} \equiv \sqrt{2|\alpha_1(k_2 - \omega_m)|}.$$

Two driving frequencies  $k_1$ , and  $k_2$ , with amplitude  $\alpha_1$ , and  $\alpha_2$

For  $k_1 = \omega_m$ , survival of resonance requires

$$|\alpha_2| \ll \alpha_{2,c} \equiv \sqrt{2|\alpha_1(k_2 - \omega_m)|}$$

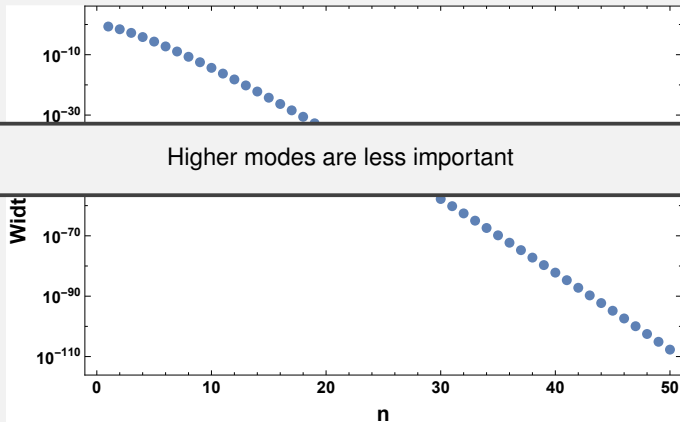
## Single Frequency Matter Potential



Width of different modes given value of matter potential frequency  $k$



## Single Frequency Matter Potential



Width of different modes given value of matter potential frequency  $k$

## Multiple Frequencies in Matter Potential

$$\lambda(x) = \lambda_0 + \sum_{a=1}^N A_a \sin(k_a x)$$

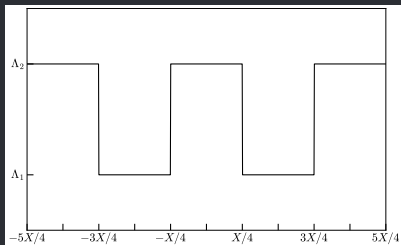
### Hamiltonian in Rabi Basis

$$\tilde{H} = -\frac{\omega_m}{2} \sigma_3 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n_1=-\infty}^{\infty} \cdots \sum_{n_N=-\infty}^{\infty} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B_{\{n_a\}} e^{i \sum_a n_a k_a x} \\ B_{\{n_a\}}^* e^{-i \sum_a n_a k_a x} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$B_{\{n_a\}} = -(-i)^{\sum_a n_a} \tan 2\theta_m \left( \sum_a n_a k_a \right) \left( \prod_a J_{n_a} \left( \frac{A_a}{k_a} \cos 2\theta_m \right) \right)$$

## Castle Wall Matter Potential



Castle wall matter profile:

$$\Lambda_2 = 0.7\omega_v \cos 2\theta_v$$

$$\Lambda_1 = 0.3\omega_v \cos 2\theta_v$$

$$\text{period } X = 2\pi/\omega_m$$

$$\lambda(x) = \lambda_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n \cos(k_n x)$$

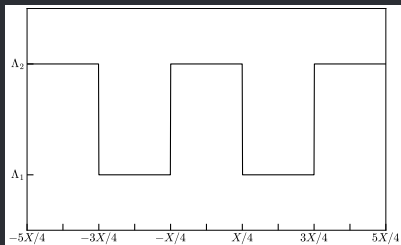
where

$$\lambda_0 = (\Lambda_1 + \Lambda_2)/2$$

$$\lambda_n = 2(-1)^n (\Lambda_1 - \Lambda_2)/(2n\pi - \pi)$$

$$k_n = 2\pi(2n - 1)/X$$

## Castle Wall Matter Potential



Castle wall matter profile:

$$\Lambda_2 = 0.7\omega_v \cos 2\theta_v$$

$$\Lambda_1 = 0.3\omega_v \cos 2\theta_v$$

$$\text{period } X = 2\pi/\omega_m$$

$$\lambda(x) = \lambda_0 + \sum_1^{\infty} \lambda_n \cos(k_n x)$$

where

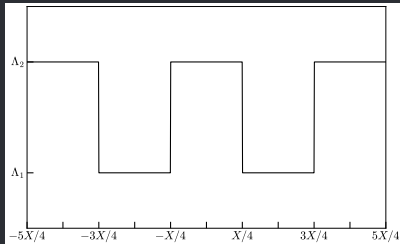
$$\lambda_0 = (\Lambda_1 + \Lambda_2)/2$$

$$\lambda_n = 2(-1)^n (\Lambda_1 - \Lambda_2)/(2n\pi - \pi)$$

$$k_n = 2\pi(2n - 1)/X$$

$$k_1 = \omega_m$$

# Castle Wall Matter Potential

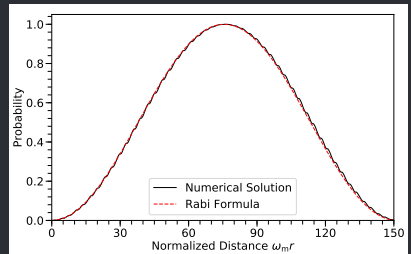


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$$\Lambda_2 = 0.7\omega_v \cos 2\theta_v$$

$$\Lambda_1 = 0.3\omega_v \cos 2\theta_v$$

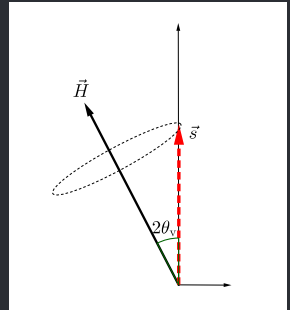
$$\text{period } X = 2\pi/\omega_m$$



Transition probability is a Rabi resonance with small variations due to higher orders.

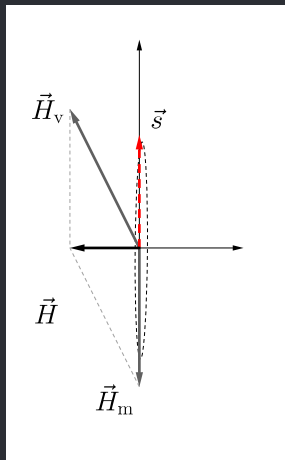
# Summary of Neutrino Oscillations in Matter

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3. Neutrino oscillations in matter: variation in matter potential can cause resonances.

For matter potential

$$\lambda(x) = \lambda_0 + A \cos(kx),$$

Resonance condition

$$nk = \omega_m$$



# Summary of Neutrino Oscillations in Matter

1. Vacuum oscillations: flavor states are not mass states.
2. MSW resonance: matter potential cancels out the vacuum diagonal elements of the Hamiltonian.
3. Neutrino oscillations in matter: variation in matter potential can cause resonances.
4. In many cases neutrino oscillations in multi-frequency matter potential can be viewed as Rabi oscillations with few driving frequencies.

# Outline for Section 3

## 1. Neutrino Oscillations

### 1.1 Neutrinos as Fundamental Particles

### 1.2 Why Do Neutrinos Oscillate

## 2. Neutrino Oscillations in Matter

### 2.1 Matter Interactions and MSW Effect

### 2.2 Neutrino Oscillations in Matter and Rabi Oscillations

### 2.3 Multiple Frequencies in Matter Potential

### 2.4 Summary of Neutrino Oscillations in Vacuum and Matter

## 3. Collective Oscillations

### 3.1 Neutrino Self-interactions

### 3.2 Linear Stability Analysis

### 3.3 Dispersion Relation

### 3.4 Summary of Collective Oscillations

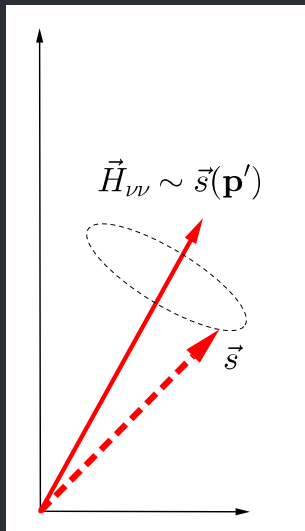
## Neutrino Self-interactions

Interaction Hamiltonian  $\mathbf{H}_{\nu\nu}$

$$\sqrt{2}G_F n(p')(1 - \hat{p} \cdot \hat{p}')\rho(p')$$

In Flavor Isospin space

$$-2\sqrt{2}G_F n(p')(1 - \hat{p} \cdot \hat{p}')\vec{s}(p')$$



## Two-Beam Model

$$H_{\nu,1} = -\frac{1}{2}\omega_{\nu}\sigma_3$$

$$H_{\nu,2} = \frac{1}{2}\omega_{\nu}\sigma_3$$

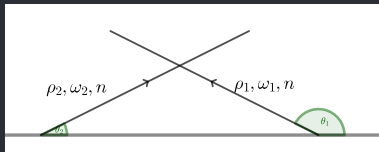
$$H_{\nu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}(\mu_1\rho_1 - \mu_2\rho_2)$$

where

$$\mu_{1(2)} = \sqrt{2}G_F\xi n_{2(1)}$$

Geometric factor

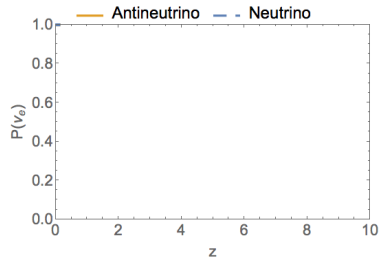
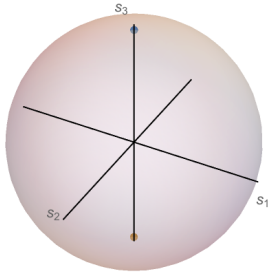
$$\begin{aligned}\xi &= (1 - \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2)) \\ &= 3/2\end{aligned}$$



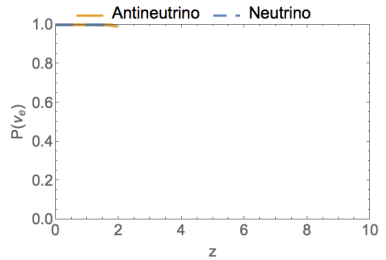
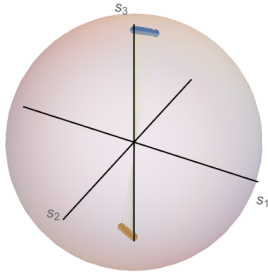
$\rho_1$ : neutrinos;  $\rho_2$ : antineutrinos  $\theta_1 = 5\pi/6$ ;  $\theta_2 = \pi/6$

$$\theta_{\nu} = 0$$

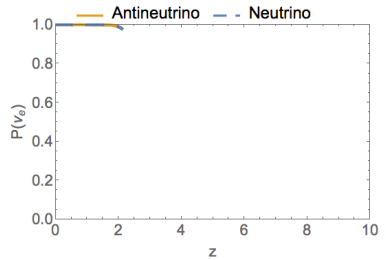
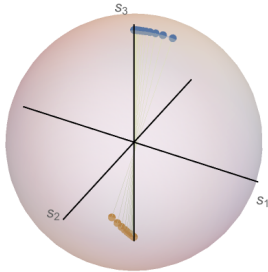
# Neutrino Self-interactions



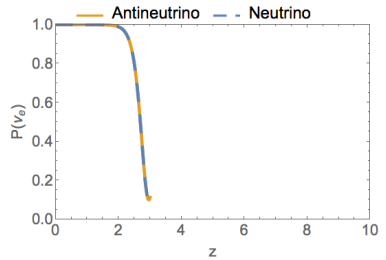
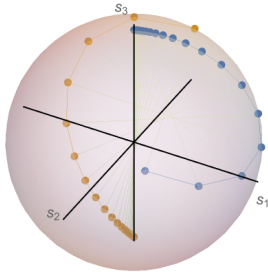
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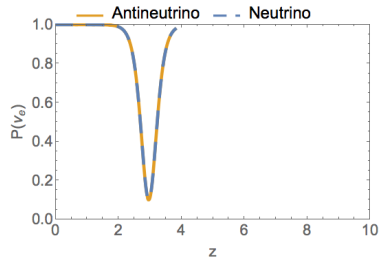
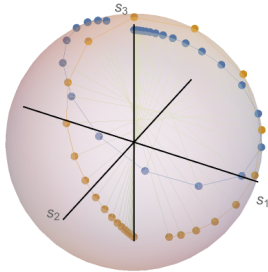


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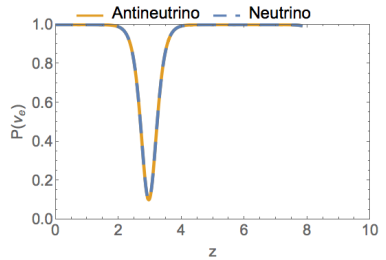
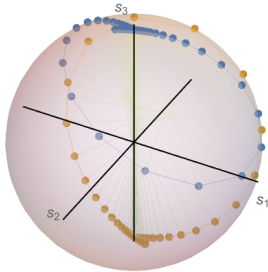




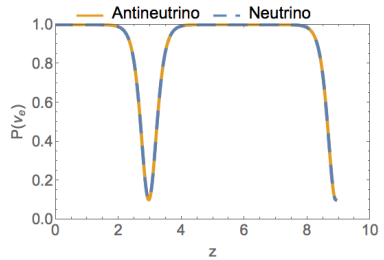
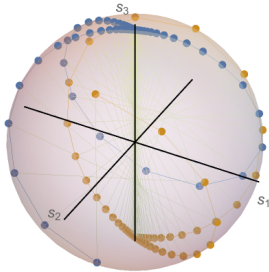
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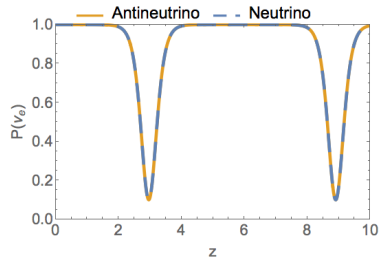
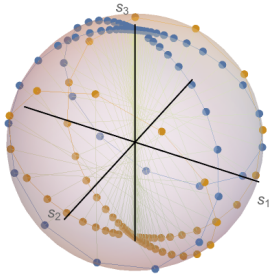
# Neutrino Self-interactions



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# Neutrino Self-interactions

## Characteristic Energy Scales

- $\omega_\nu = \delta m^2 / 2E$
- $\lambda \sim G_F n_e$
- $\mu \sim G_F (1 - \hat{v}_1 \cdot \hat{v}_2) n_\nu$

Vacuum oscillation oscillation frequencies

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_\nu &= \frac{\Delta m^2}{2E} \sim \frac{2\pi}{1\text{km}} \left( \frac{\Delta m_{32}^2}{2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{eV}^2} \right) \left( \frac{1\text{MeV}}{E} \right) \\ &\sim \frac{2\pi}{33\text{km}} \left( \frac{\Delta m_{12}^2}{7.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{eV}^2} \right) \left( \frac{1\text{MeV}}{E} \right)\end{aligned}$$

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Neutrino self-interactions might lead to faster oscillations, since

$$\mu \gg \omega_\nu.$$

## Neutrino Self-interactions

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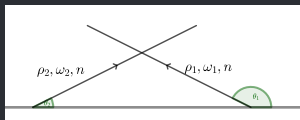
Suppose we have neutrino flux  $10^{50} \text{ ergs} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ . We estimate the potential at radius  $R$  to be

$$\mu \sim \frac{1}{0.01 \text{ km}} \left( \frac{100 \text{ km}}{R} \right)^2 \left( \frac{1 \text{ MeV}}{E} \right)$$

# Linear Stability Analysis

$$H_{\nu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} (\mu_1 \rho_1 - \mu_2 \rho_2)$$

$$i\partial_z \rho_i = [H_i, \rho_i]$$



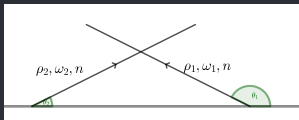
$\rho_1$ : neutrinos;  $\rho_2$ : antineutrinos

$$\theta_1 = 2\pi/3, \theta_2 = \pi/6$$

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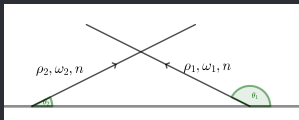
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$$i\partial_z \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \epsilon_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu/2 + \omega_\nu & -\mu/2 \\ \mu/2 & -\omega_\nu - \mu/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \epsilon_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Linear Stability Analysis

Collective mode

$$\begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_1(z) \\ \epsilon_2(z) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_1(0) \\ \epsilon_2(0) \end{pmatrix} e^{iK_z z}$$

Eigenvalues or collective oscillation frequencies

$$K_z = \pm \sqrt{\omega_v(\omega_v + \mu)}$$

Identify the condition for complex eigenvalues

$$\omega_v(\omega_v + \mu) < 0$$

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Similar analysis can be done for all four dimensions  $t, x, y, z$ ,

$$(\Omega, K_x, K_y, K_z)$$

## Dispersion Relation

Izaguirre, I., Raffelt, G., & Tamborra, I. (2017). *Fast Pairwise Conversion of Supernova Neutrinos: A Dispersion Relation Approach*. Physical Review Letters, 118(2), 021101.

- Linear stability analysis  $\rightarrow$  dispersion relation for  $\Omega$  and  $\mathbf{K}$ .

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- Linear stability analysis  $\rightarrow$  dispersion relation for  $\Omega$  and  $\mathbf{K}$ .
- Instabilities and dispersion relation gaps are possibly related.



## Dispersion Relation

Equation of motion for off-diagonal element of density matrix (Izaguirre et al, 2017)

$$i(\partial_t + v \cdot \nabla_r)\epsilon(v) = v^\mu (\Lambda + \Phi)_\mu - \int d\Gamma' v^\mu v'_\mu G(v')\epsilon(v')$$

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- $v^\mu$ : four-velocity of neutrinos  $(1, v)$
- $\Lambda$ : matter contribution  $(\sqrt{2}G_F n_e, \sqrt{2}G_F n_e v_e)$
- $\Phi$ : neutrino flux  $(\sqrt{2}G_F n_\nu, \sqrt{2}G_F n_\nu v)$
- $G(v')$ : electron lepton number of neutrinos

$$\sqrt{2}G_F \int_0^\infty \frac{E^2 dE}{2\pi^2} (n_{\nu_e} - n_{\bar{\nu}_e})$$

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Collective mode of off-diagonal element

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Without neutrino self-interaction:  $v^\mu k_\mu = 0$



# Dispersion Relation

Rewrite

$$\begin{aligned} & - \int d\Gamma' v^\mu v'_\mu G(v') \tilde{\epsilon}(v') \\ &= v^\mu \left( - \int d\Gamma' v'_\mu G(v') \tilde{\epsilon}(v') \right) \\ &\equiv v^\mu a_\mu \end{aligned}$$

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EoM

$$v^\mu k_\mu \tilde{\epsilon}(v) = v^\mu a_\mu$$

$$\implies$$

$$\tilde{\epsilon}(v) = v^\mu a_\mu / v^\mu k_\mu$$

Collect all terms of  $a_\mu$

$$v^\mu \left( \delta_\mu^\nu + \int d\Gamma' \frac{G(v') v'_\mu v^\nu}{v^\alpha k_\alpha} \right) a_\nu = 0$$

## Dispersion Relation

Axially symmetric:  $v^\alpha k_\alpha = \omega(1 - n \cos \theta)$  where  $n = |k|/\omega$

Nontrivial solutions to EoM requires

$$v^\mu \left( \omega \delta^\nu_\mu + N^\nu_\mu \right) a_\nu = 0$$

$$I_n(\theta) = \int_{\cos \theta_2}^{\cos \theta_1} d \cos \theta G(\theta) \frac{\cos^n \theta}{1 - n \cos \theta}$$

$$N^\mu_\nu \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}I_0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2}I_1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4}(I_0 - I_2) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4}(I_0 - I_2) & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}I_1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2}I_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$\Rightarrow$

$$\left( \omega \delta^\nu_\mu + N^\nu_\mu \right) a_\nu = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\text{Det}(\omega I + N) = 0,$$

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$N^\mu_\nu \rightarrow$

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## Dispersion Relation

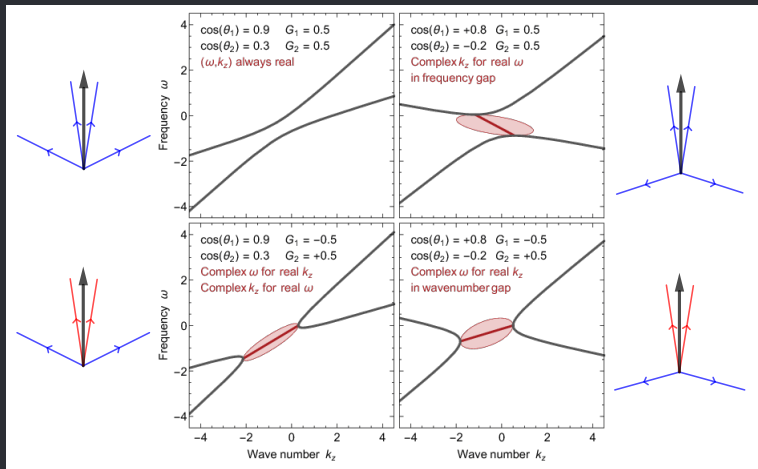
$$a_\mu = - \int d\Gamma' v'_\mu G(v') \tilde{\epsilon}(v')$$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{4}(I_0 - I_2), \quad -\frac{1}{4} \left( I_0 - I_2 \pm \sqrt{(I_0 - 2I_1 + I_2)(I_0 + 2I_1 + I_2)} \right)$$

- **MAA solution** : Related to axial symmetry breaking
- **MZA solution** : Related to azimuthal symmetry breaking



## Dispersion Relation and Instabilities



Two zenith angles

# Dispersion Relation and Instabilities

Izaguirre, I., Raffelt, G., & Tamborra, I. (2017). *Fast Pairwise Conversion of Supernova Neutrinos: A Dispersion Relation Approach*. Physical Review Letters, 118(2), 021101.

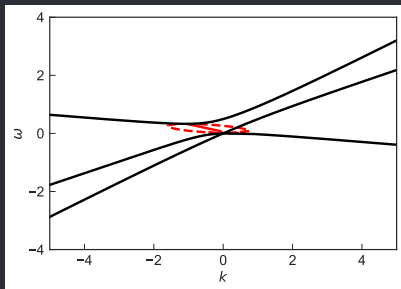
The left panels use forward modes ( $0 < \cos \theta_{1,2} < 1$ ) as in traditional bulb emission. If  $\nu_e$  dominates in both modes (upper left), both  $\omega$  and  $k_z$  are real: no fast flavor conversion occurs. If one mode has a  $\bar{\nu}_e$  excess ( $G_1 < 0$ ), the DR has a gap, providing complex  $\omega$  for real  $k_z$  and the other way around, as indicated by the red blob. Disturbances with  $k_z$  in the gap grow exponentially in time. A real  $\omega$  imposed at the boundary causes exponential spatial growth. These conclusions carry over to more general  $G(\theta)$  where one needs a crossing from positive to negative ELN intensities to obtain a dispersion gap, which, in turn, enables fast flavor conversion, similar to spectral crossings for slow modes [40–42].

The DR alone only indicates which solutions are consistent with the EOM, but not which ones will actually occur. We would be sure that the system was always stable if the DR did not have any gaps, which, however, seem to be generic. Except for quantum fluctuations or hypothetical flavor-violating interactions [46–48],  $M^2$  is the only source of seed perturbations. However, which spectrum of flavor disturbances is produced, and where, remains to be better understood.

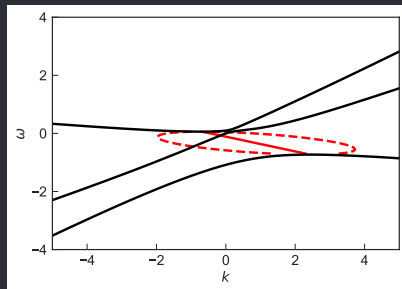
1. Gaps lead to Instabilities.
2. Instabilities do not occur without gap.

# Dispersion Relation and Instabilities

Three zenith angles



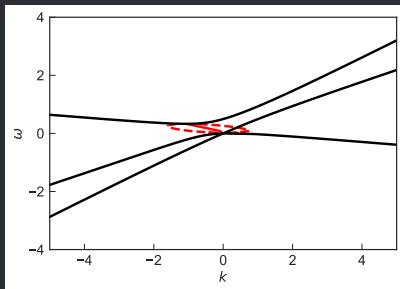
MAA solutions



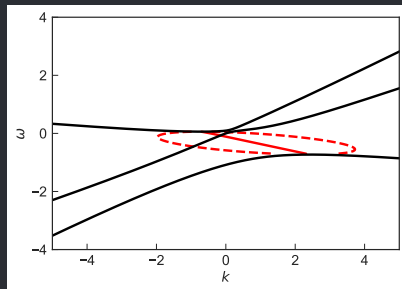
MZA solutions

# Dispersion Relation and Instabilities

Three zenith angles



MAA solutions

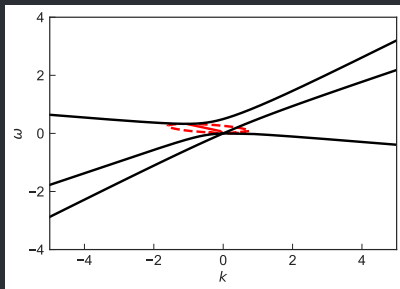


MZA solutions

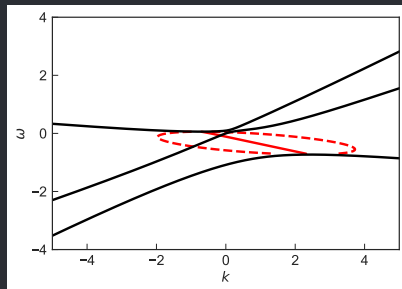
Cubic equation of  $k = |k| \Rightarrow 3$  solutions of  $k$  for given  $\omega$

# Dispersion Relation and Instabilities

Three zenith angles



MAA solutions

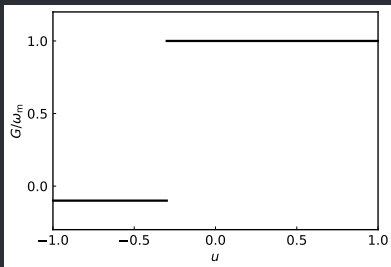


MZA solutions

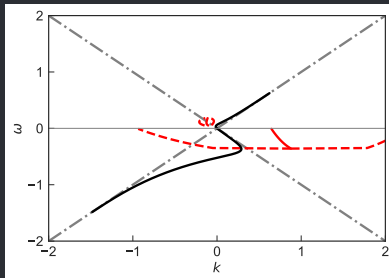
Cubic equation of  $k = |k| \Rightarrow 3$  solutions of  $k$  for given  $\omega$

Instabilities occur without gaps.

# Dispersion Relations and Instabilities

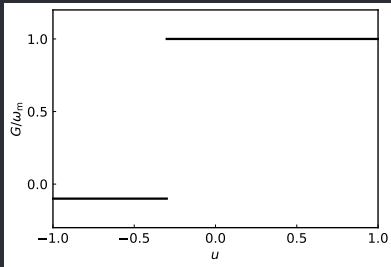


Box spectrum:  $-0.1$  for  $u \in [-1, -0.3]$ ;  
 $1$  for  $u \in [-0.3, 1]$

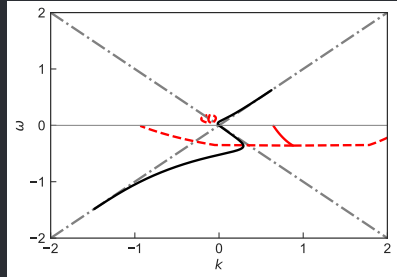


MZA solution: no gaps yet unstable in  
 some regions

# Dispersion Relations and Instabilities



Box spectrum:  $-0.1$  for  $u \in [-1, -0.3]$ ;  
 $1$  for  $u \in [-0.3, 1]$



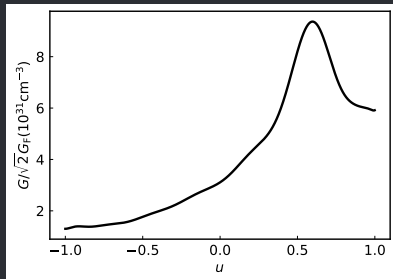
MZA solution: no gaps yet unstable in some regions

Instabilities occur without gaps.

## Dispersion Relations and Instabilities

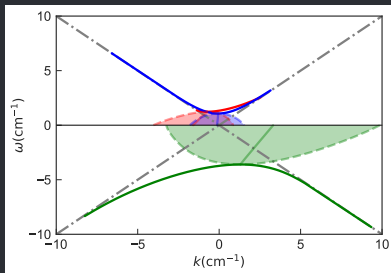
Define  $u = \cos \theta$

Garching spectrum:



Garching spectrum  $G(u)$

Remake of Fig.3 of  
Izaguirre et al, 2017



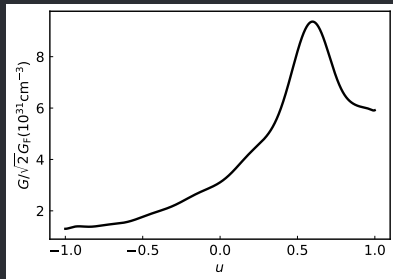
MAA: red; MZA: blue and green



## Dispersion Relations and Instabilities

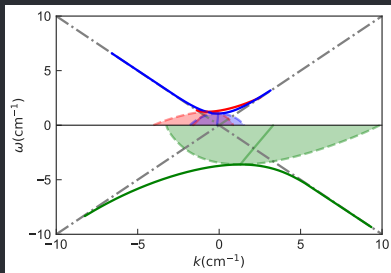
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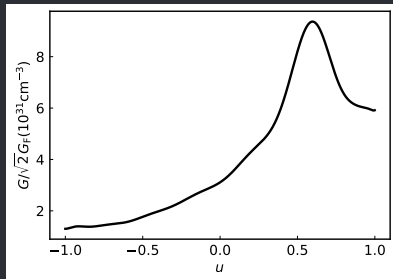
MAA: red; MZA: blue and green

- MAA solutions: unstable region stops at  $\omega \rightarrow 0$
- MZA solutions: instabilities are different for region  $\omega > 0$  and  $\omega < 0$ .

## Dispersion Relations and Instabilities

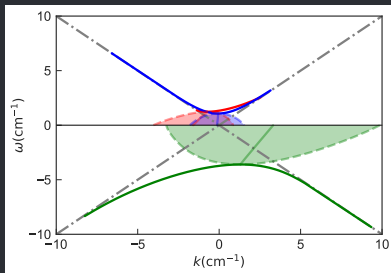
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MAA: red; MZA: blue and green

- MAA solutions: unstable region stops at  $\omega \rightarrow 0$
- MZA solutions: instabilities are different for region  $\omega > 0$  and  $\omega < 0$ .

Instabilities might occur in gaps of DR and  $\omega = 0$  if there is any.

## Summary of Dispersion Relation

- Neutrino oscillation instabilities might occur in DR gaps.
- Neutrino oscillation instabilities might occur even if DR has no gaps.
- If there exists gaps, gaps should be defined as the gap between dispersion relation and  $\omega = 0$  instead of the gaps between dispersion relation curves.

## Acknowledgement

I am very thankful to my advisor Professor Huaiyu Duan, as well as my colleagues Dr. Sajad Abbar, Dr. Shashank Shalgar, and Joshua Martin, for all the help in both research and life.

My research is supported by DOE EPSCoR grant #DE-SC0008142 and DOE grant #DE-SC0017803 at UNM.

Backup Slides

# Parameters

Vacuum oscillations:  $\sin^2 \theta_v = 0.093$

Bipolar model animation:

- $\theta_v = 0$
- $\alpha = 1$
- $\mu = 5$

Initial condition

- 

$$\vec{s} = \begin{pmatrix} 10^{-3} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Rabi Oscillations With Multiple Driving Frequencies

Consider Rabi oscillation with two driving frequencies  $k_1 = n_1 k$ ,  $k_2 = n_2 k$

$$\vec{H} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \omega_m \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_1 \begin{pmatrix} \cos(k_1 x) \\ -\sin(k_1 x) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} \cos(k_2 x) \\ -\sin(k_2 x) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Corotating frame of the second potential

$$\vec{H} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \omega_m - k_2 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_1 \begin{pmatrix} \cos(k_1 - k_2 x) \\ -\sin(k_1 - k_2 x) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Energy gap in this frame becomes the length of the vector

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \omega_m - k_2 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Rabi Oscillations With Multiple Driving Frequencies

Relative detuning

$$D' = \left| \frac{\omega_m - k_1}{\alpha_1} + \frac{\alpha_2^2}{2\alpha_1(\omega_m - k_2)} \right|$$



## MAA and MZA

$$\tilde{\epsilon} = \frac{v^\mu a_\mu}{v^\alpha k_\alpha}$$

## Dispersion Relations

Solve  $k$  for MAA solutions

$$1 = \frac{1}{4k} \int du G(u) \frac{1 - u^2}{\omega/k - u}.$$

around  $\omega \rightarrow 0$ .

## Dispersion Relations

Solve  $k$  for MAA solutions

$$1 = \frac{1}{4k} \int du G(u) \frac{1 - u^2}{\omega/k - u}.$$

around  $\omega \rightarrow 0$ .

Apply Stokhotski-Plemelj theorem

$$\text{Re}(k) = \frac{1}{4} \left( \mathcal{P} \int du G(u) \frac{1 - u^2}{-u} \right)$$

$$\text{Im}(k) = \frac{\pi}{4} G(0) \text{Sign}(\omega) \text{Sign}(\text{Im}(k)).$$

## Dispersion Relations

Solve  $k$  for MAA solutions

$$1 = \frac{1}{4k} \int du G(u) \frac{1 - u^2}{\omega/k - u}.$$

around  $\omega \rightarrow 0$ .

Apply Stokhotski-Plemelj theorem

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}(k) &= \frac{1}{4} \left( \mathcal{P} \int du G(u) \frac{1 - u^2}{-u} \right) \\ \operatorname{Im}(k) &= \frac{\pi}{4} G(0) \operatorname{Sign}(\omega) \operatorname{Sign}(\operatorname{Im}(k)). \end{aligned}$$

- $G(0) \operatorname{Sign}(\omega) > 0$ :  $|\operatorname{Im}(k)| = \frac{\pi}{4} |G(0)|$
- $G(0) \operatorname{Sign}(\omega) < 0$ :  $|\operatorname{Im}(k)| = 0$

## Dispersion Relations

Solve  $k$  for MAA solutions

$$1 = \frac{1}{4k} \int du G(u) \frac{1 - u^2}{\omega/k - u}.$$

around  $\omega \rightarrow 0$ .

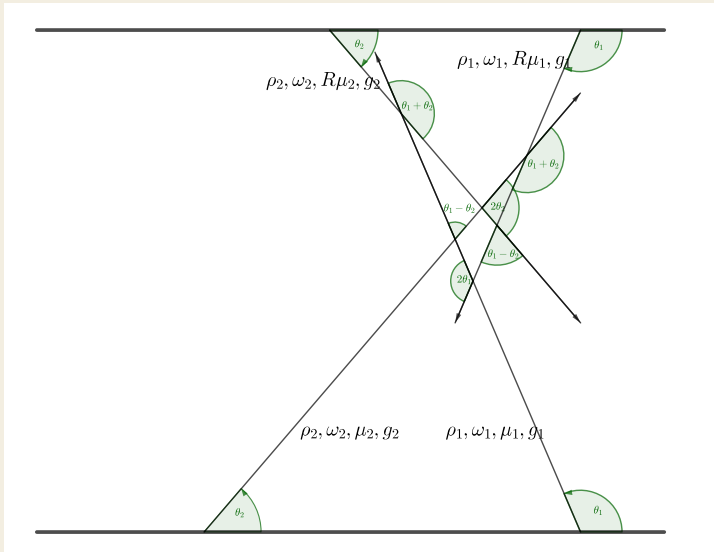
Apply Stokhotski-Plemelj theorem

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}(k) &= \frac{1}{4} \left( \mathcal{P} \int du G(u) \frac{1 - u^2}{-u} \right) \\ \operatorname{Im}(k) &= \frac{\pi}{4} G(0) \operatorname{Sign}(\omega) \operatorname{Sign}(\operatorname{Im}(k)). \end{aligned}$$

- $G(0) \operatorname{Sign}(\omega) > 0$ :  $|\operatorname{Im}(k)| = \frac{\pi}{4} |G(0)|$
- $G(0) \operatorname{Sign}(\omega) < 0$ :  $|\operatorname{Im}(k)| = 0$

Gap between dispersion relation and  $\omega = 0$

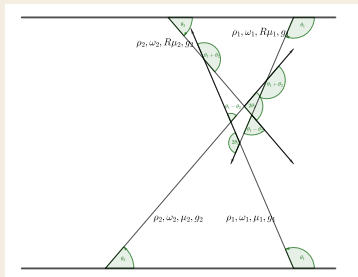
# Neutrino Halo



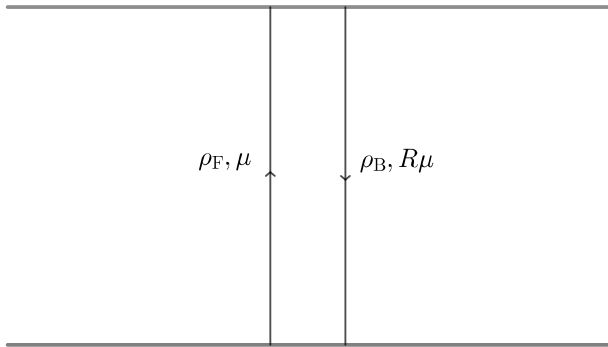
# Neutrino Halo

## Assumptions

- Neutrinos are translational symmetric on the emission line.
- Reflection obeys Snell's law.
- Neutrinos are reflected on a fixed surface  $z = L$ .
- Neutrino reflections are translational symmetric.



## Flavor Isospin



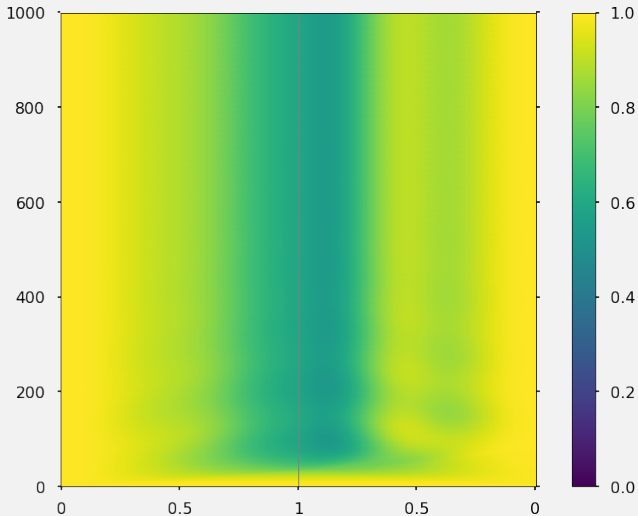


## Relaxation Scheme

### Algorithm

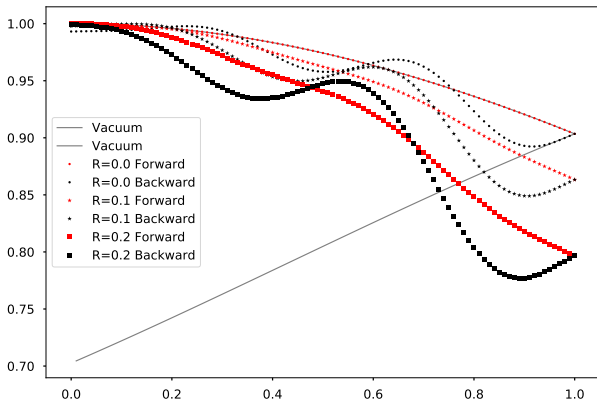
1. Calculate forward beam using null backward beam;
2. Calculate backward beam using forward beam calculated in step 1;
3. Calculate forward beam using backward beam calculated in step 2;
4. Repeat 2 and 3 until the beams reach equilibrium.

## Numerical Method



Horizontal axis is the location of neutrinos; Vertical axis is the number of iteration steps; Color indicates the electron flavor probability.

## Numerical Method



# Linear Stability Analysis

EoM

$$i\partial_t \vec{S}_F = \vec{S}_F \times (\vec{H}_V + R\mu \vec{S}_B)$$

$$i\partial_t \vec{S}_B = \vec{S}_B \times (-\vec{H}_V - \mu \vec{S}_F).$$

Compare with bipolar

$$i\partial_t \vec{S} = \vec{S} \times (\eta \vec{H}_V + \alpha \mu \vec{\bar{S}})$$

$$i\partial_t \vec{\bar{S}} = \vec{\bar{S}} \times (\eta \vec{H}_V + \mu \vec{S})$$

## Linear Stability Analysis

