

# Weak nuclear interactions in Core-Collapse supernovae

Accounting for the full nuclei distribution

# Outline

## Problem space

- Interactions and hypotheses

- Program structure

## Neutrino scattering

- Expression

- Results

## Electron capture

- Expression

## Next

## Appendices

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# Interactions and model

Interactions studied:

- ▶ **Neutrino-nucleus elastic scattering:**  $\nu + X \rightarrow \nu + X$   
( $\nu = \nu_e, \bar{\nu}_e, \nu'$ )
- ▶ **Electron-capture:**  ${}^A_Z X + e^- \rightarrow {}^A_{Z-1} X' + \nu_e$

Hypotheses:

- ▶ All reactions in thermodynamic equilibrium except for weak interactions
- ▶ The neutrino gas follows a fermi-dirac distribution with effective potential  $\mu_e^{eff}$  (“Leakage scheme”)
- ▶ Assumes nuclei distribution is equivalent to average nucleus  $a_{heavy} = \langle A \rangle$ ,  $z_{heavy} = \langle Z \rangle$ . (=SNA, Single Nucleus Approximation)

# Interactions and model

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- ▶ The neutrino gas follows a fermi-dirac distribution with effective potential  $\mu_e^{eff}$  (“Leakage scheme”)
- ▶ ~~Assumes nuclei distribution is equivalent to average nucleus~~  
 $a_{heavy} \equiv \langle A \rangle, z_{heavy} \equiv \langle Z \rangle$ . (=SNA, Single Nucleus Approximation)

# Questions

- ▶ How important is the impact on interactions strength?
- ▶ How important is the impact on supernova simulations ?  
 $(Y_e, L_\nu) \dots$

# Program structure

- ▶ An external program computes electron-capture rates and scattering cross-sections for each  $(T, n_b, Y_e, \mu_{nu}^{eff})$  of the phase-space.
  - ▶ Input: CompOSE tables (including nuclei distribution)
  - ▶ Output: HDF5 format tables containing capture rates  $\lambda_{ec}$  and scattering cross-sections  $\sigma$
- ▶ CoCoNuT imports these tables and use quadrilinear interpolation to recover  $\sigma$ 's and  $\lambda_{ec}$  (neutrino scattering on the nucleus - cross-sections used to be calculated on the fly )

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# Cross-section expression

Same as employed in [2].

$$\sigma(A, Z) = \frac{\sigma_0 A^2 \epsilon_\nu^2}{m_e} Y_X n_b \frac{F_5(\mu_\nu/T)}{F_3(\mu_\nu/T)} \quad (1)$$

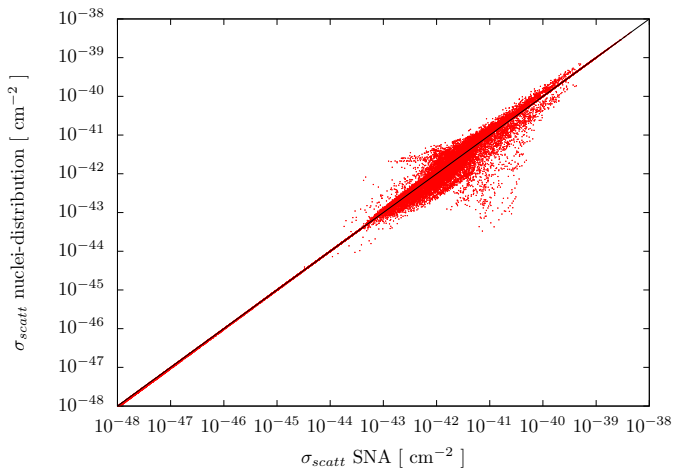
$$\times \left[ (C_A - C_V) + (2 - C_A - C_V) \frac{2Z - A}{A} \right]^2 \quad (2)$$

$$\times \frac{f(r_X^2 \epsilon_\nu^2)}{1 + \exp(-\epsilon_\nu/T)} \quad (3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{SNA} \rightarrow \sum_{A,Z}$$

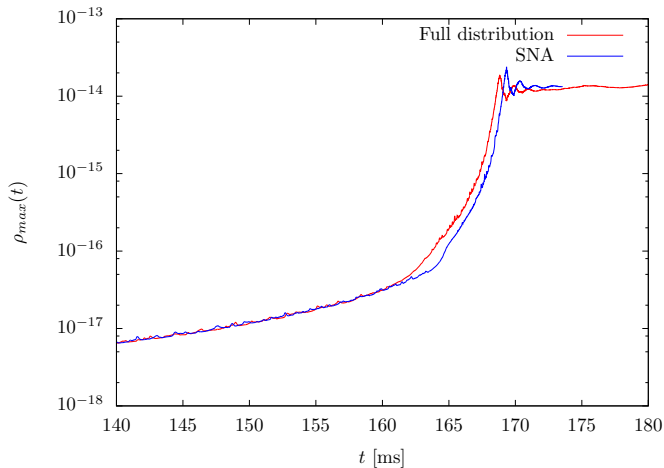
$\sigma_{\text{scattering}}$

$$0.01 \text{ MeV} < T < 5 \text{ MeV}, 10^{-8} \text{ fm}^{-3} < n_b < 10^{-2} \text{ fm}^{-3}, Y_e > 0.1$$



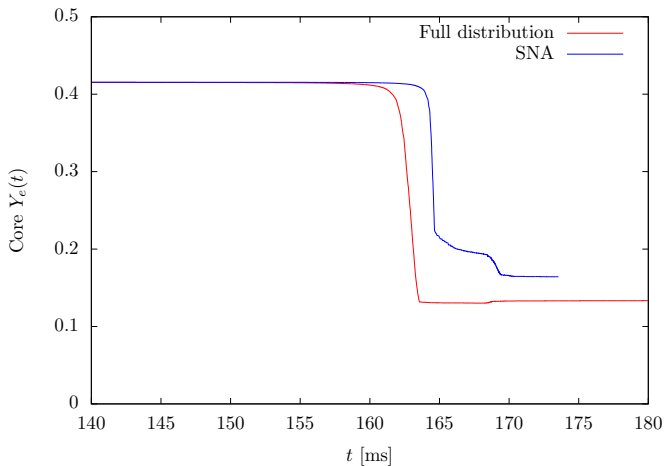
# Impact on supernova

$$M = 40M_{\odot}$$



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# Rate expression

Previously used Bruenn 1985[1]

- ▶ proton capture ( $p + e^- \rightarrow n + \nu_e$ ): unchanged
- ▶ nucleus capture: B. Peres used Bruenn expr. with shell blocking effect:

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda(A, Z) = & \frac{7G_F^2}{\pi^2} Y_X |V_{ud}|^2 g_A^2 \\ & \times \mathcal{N}(Z, N) \\ & \times \int E^2 (E + Q)^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_e^2}{(E + Q)^2}} \\ & \times S(E + Q, \mu_e) (1 - S(E, \mu_\nu)) dE\end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Shell effect shown to be removed at high densities

$\Rightarrow$  SNA  $\rightarrow \sum_{A,Z}$

## Rate expression

⇒ full expression too expensive to compute.

Instead: Parametrization by Langake et al.

$$\lambda = \frac{\beta \ln 2}{K} \left( \frac{T}{m_e} \right)^5 \left( F_4(\eta) - 2\chi F_3(\eta) + \chi^2 F_2(\eta) \right) \quad (4)$$

$$(\chi = (Q - \Delta E)/T, \eta = \chi + \mu_e/T, F_i(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^i dx}{1 + \exp(x - t)}).$$

⇒ Problem: doesn't account for  $\nu$  blocking. Suggested param alternative:

$$\lambda = \frac{\beta \ln 2}{K} \left( \frac{T}{m_e} \right)^5 \int_0^\infty \quad (5)$$

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# Next

- ▶ Electron capture: test parametrization relevance
- ▶ Electron capture: impact on collapse simulations
- ▶ Compute  $L_\nu$

# References I

- [1] S. W. Bruenn. Stellar core collapse - Numerical model and infall epoch. *Astr.J*, 58:771–841, August 1985.
- [2] Bruno Peres. Transport de neutrinos dans les supernovas gravitationnelles. page 1 vol. (207 p.), 2013. Thèse de doctorat dirigée par Novak, Jérôme et Oertel, Micaela Astronomie et astrophysique Observatoire de Paris 2013.

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## $a_{\text{heavy}}/z_{\text{heavy}}$ problem

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