

Collective Neutrino Oscillations

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THE UNIVERSITY *of*
NEW MEXICO

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Neutrino & Nuclear Astrophysics*

Outline

- ◆ Introduction & overview
- ◆ Understandings & insights
- ◆ New developments & challenges

Ghostly particle

	I	II	III	
mass→	2.4 MeV	1.27 GeV	171.2 GeV	0
charge→	2/3	2/3	2/3	0
spin→	1/2	1/2	1/2	1
name→	u up	c charm	t top	γ photon
Quarks				
mass→	4.8 MeV	104 MeV	4.2 GeV	0
charge→	-1/3	-1/3	-1/3	0
spin→	1/2	1/2	1/2	1
name→	d down	s strange	b bottom	g gluon
Leptons				
mass→	<2.2 eV	<0.17 MeV	<15.5 MeV	91.2 GeV
charge→	0	0	0	0
spin→	1/2	1/2	1/2	1
name→	v _e electron neutrino	v _μ muon neutrino	v _τ tau neutrino	Z ⁰ weak force
Bosons (Forces)				
mass→	0.511 MeV	105.7 MeV	1.777 GeV	80.4 GeV
charge→	-1	-1	-1	±1
spin→	1/2	1/2	1/2	1
name→	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	W ⁺ weak force

Wikimedia: Standard Model of Elementary Particles

Cross Section (low energy):

$$\sigma \sim G_F^2 E_\nu^2$$

$$\simeq 10^{-44} \left(\frac{E_\nu}{1 \text{ MeV}} \right)^2 \text{ cm}^2$$

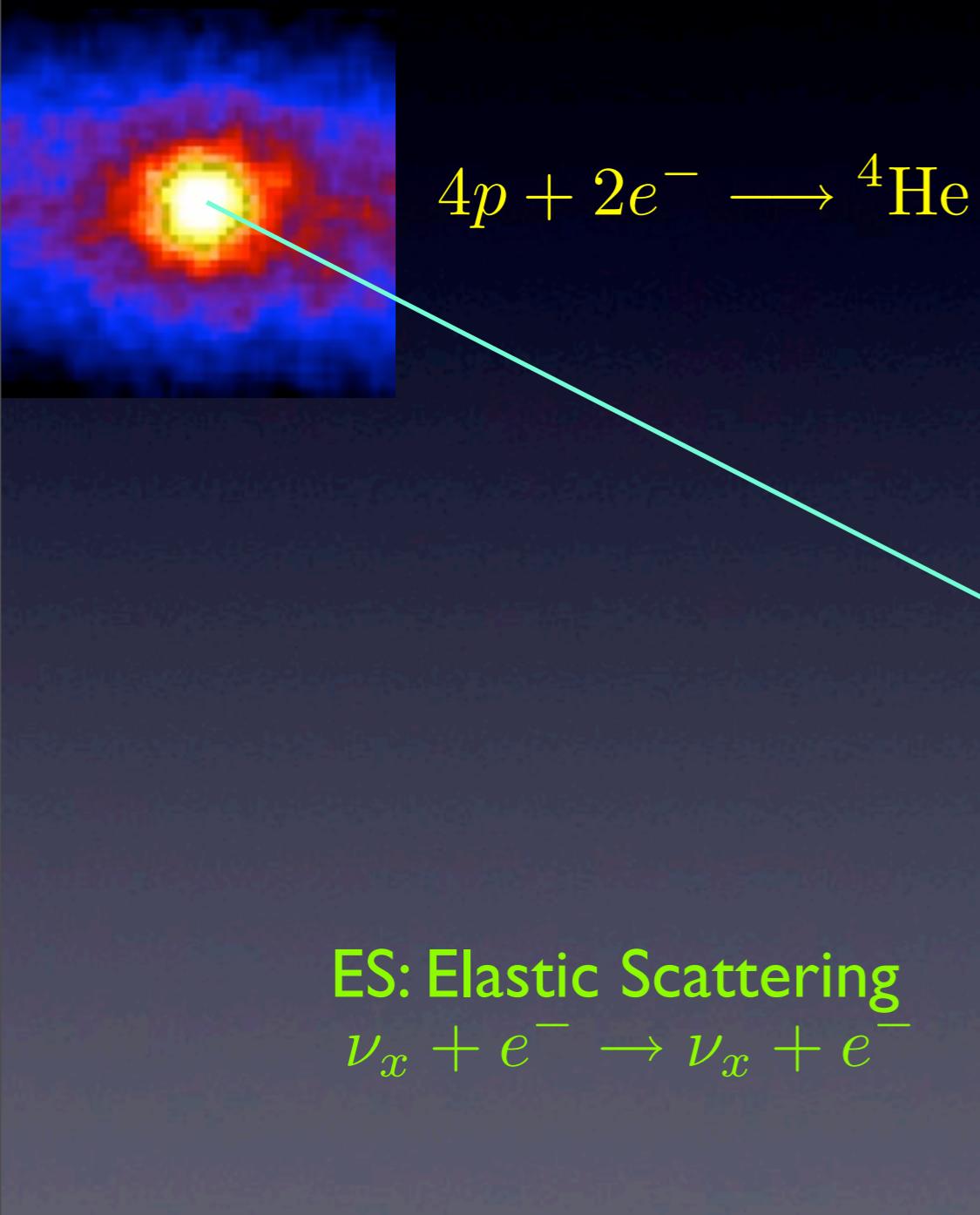
Mean Free Path:

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\sigma \rho_{\text{water}} N_A}$$

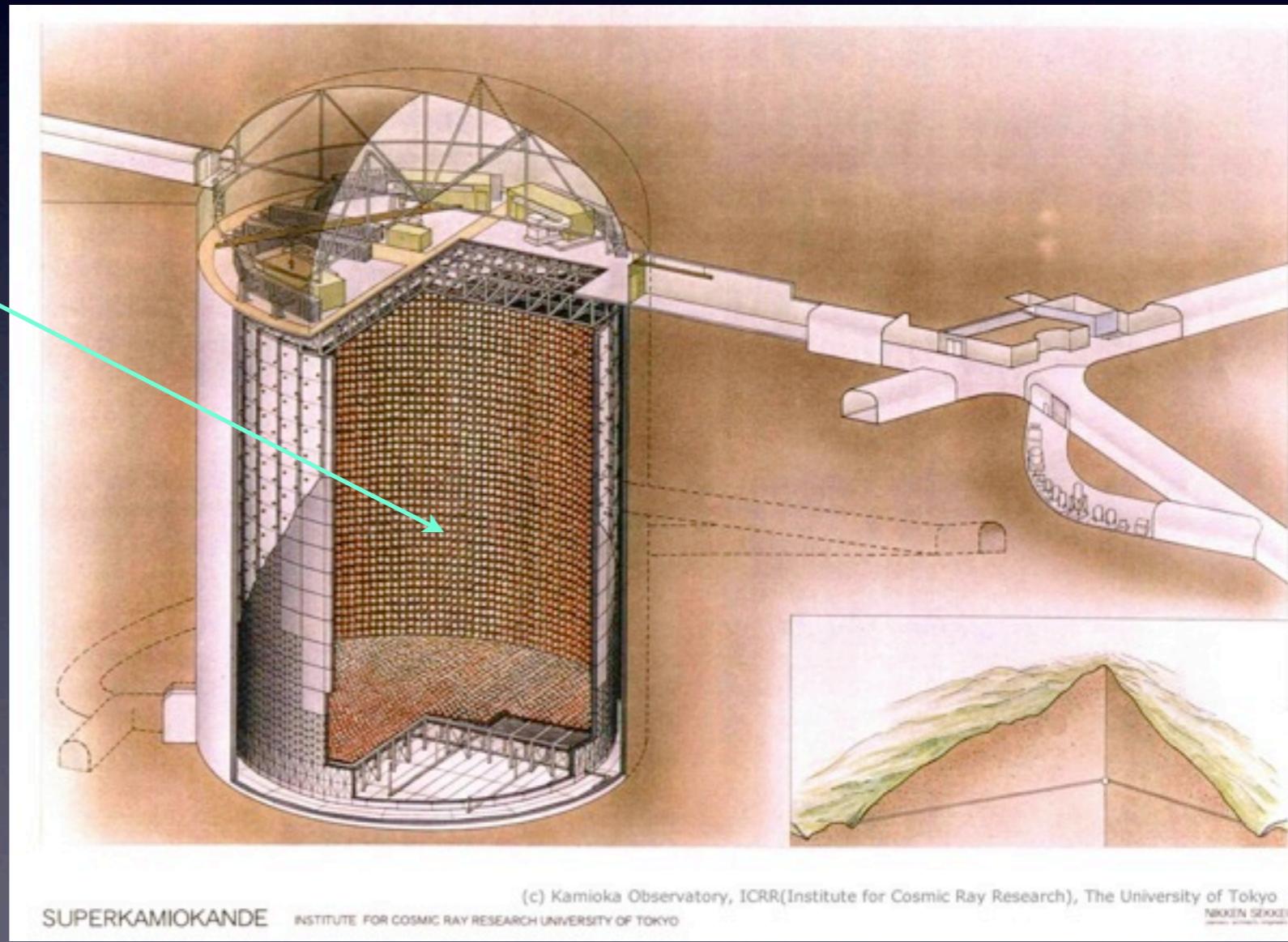
$$\simeq 10^{19} \left(\frac{E_\nu}{1 \text{ MeV}} \right)^{-2} \text{ cm}$$

(1 AU = 1.5×10¹³ cm)

Neutrino Astronomy



ES: Elastic Scattering
 $\nu_x + e^- \rightarrow \nu_x + e^-$



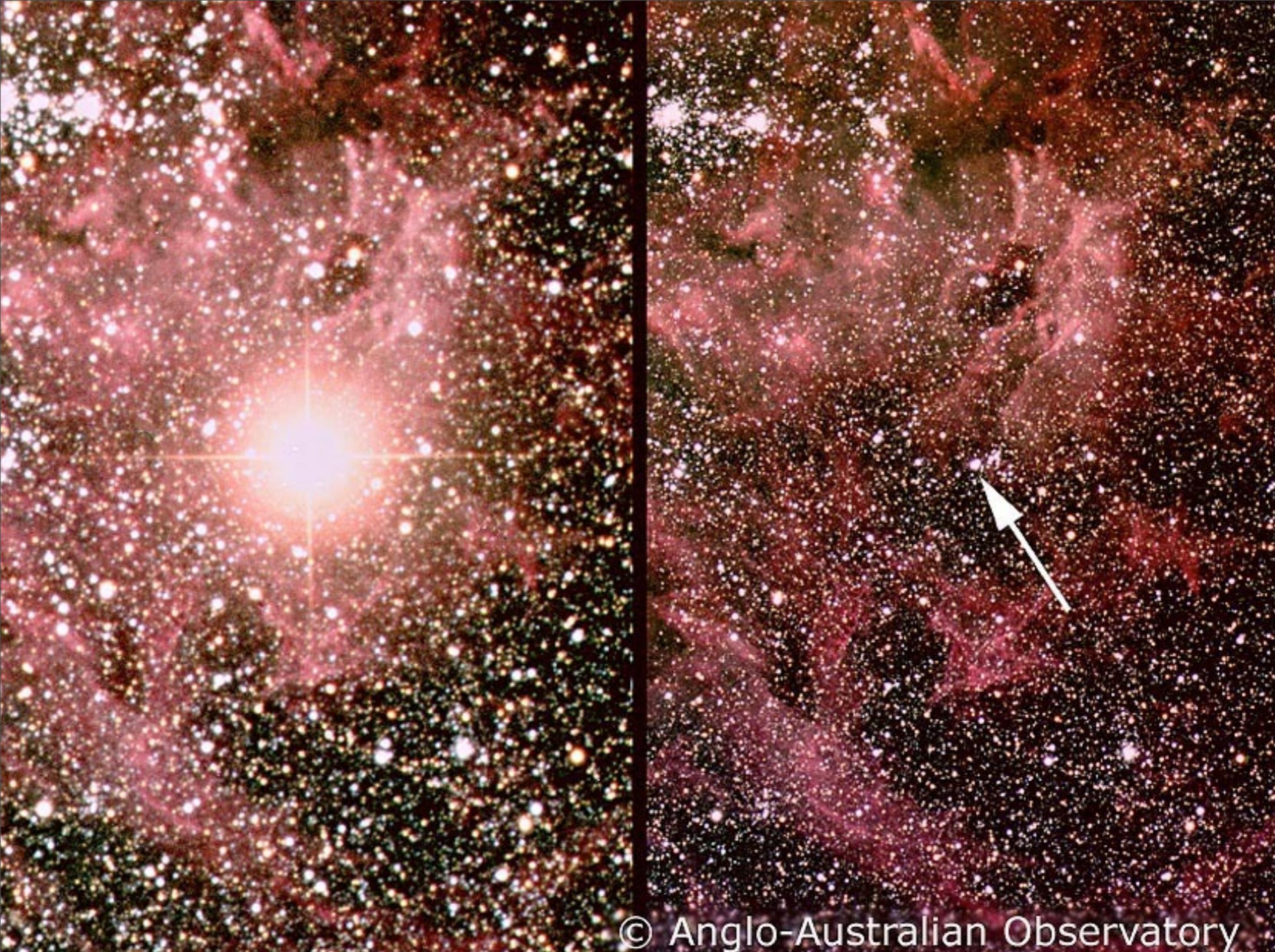
SUPERKAMIOKANDE

INSTITUTE FOR COSMIC RAY RESEARCH UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO

(c) Kamioka Observatory, ICRR(Institute for Cosmic Ray Research), The University of Tokyo

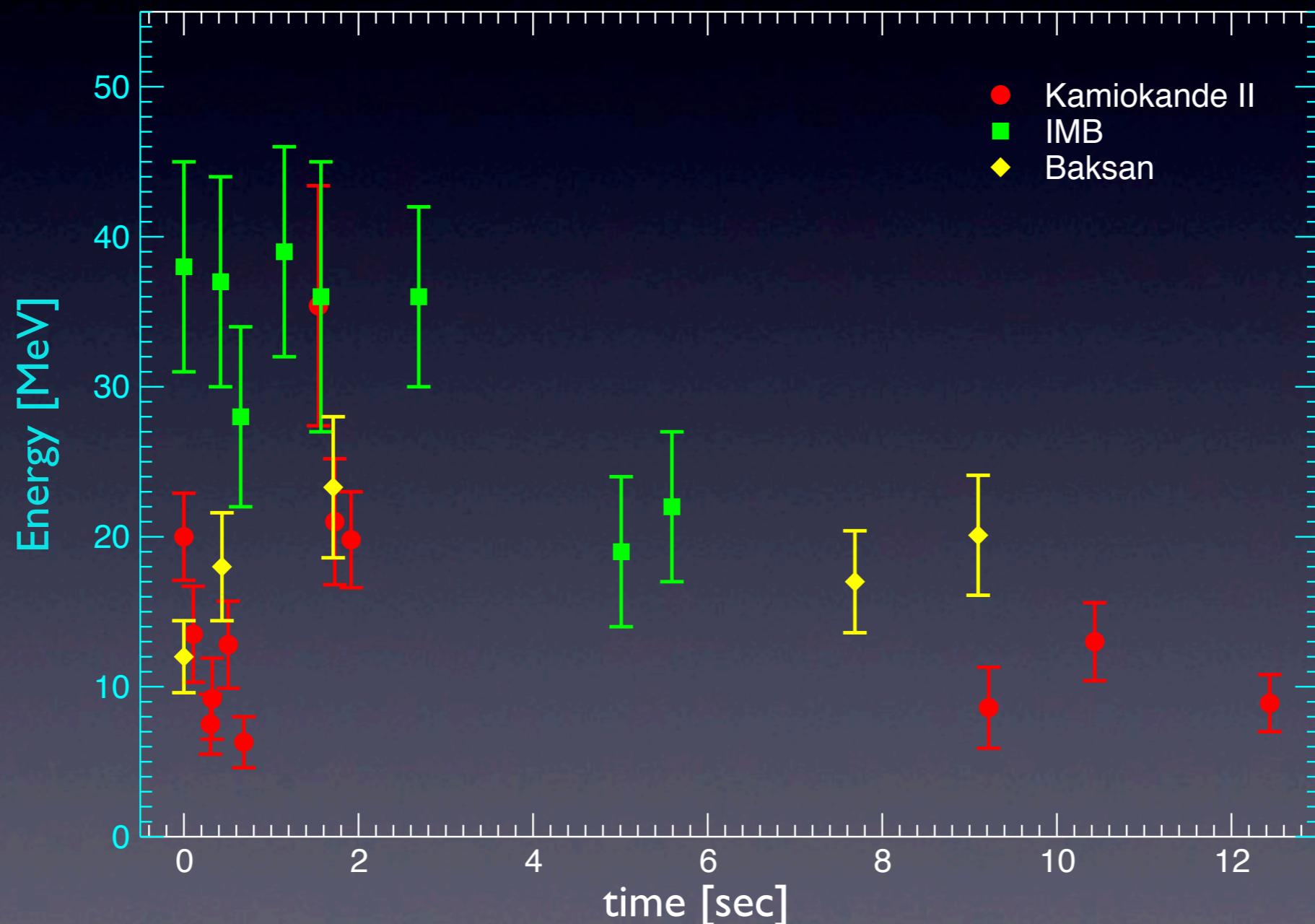
NIKKEN SEKKI

ISSAC 2014, La Jolla, July 2014



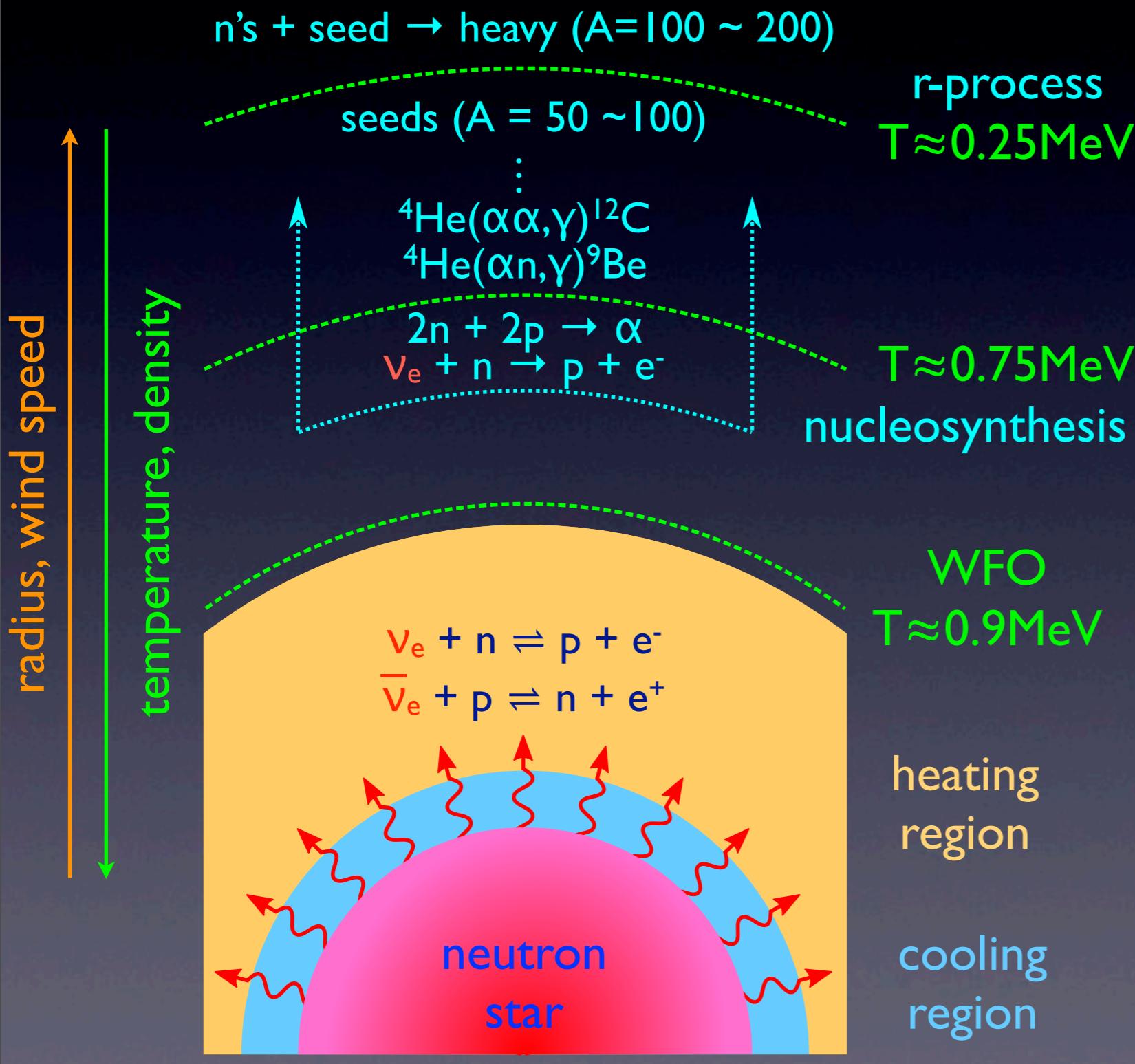
© Anglo-Australian Observatory

Neutrino Astronomy



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Neutrinos in Supernovae



- $\sim 10^{53} \text{ ergs}, 10^{58} \text{ neutrinos in } \sim 10 \text{ seconds}$
- All neutrino species, $10 \sim 30 \text{ MeV}$
- Dominate energetics
- Influence nucleosynthesis
- Probe into SNe

Neutrinos in SNe

- ➡ ν_e and $\bar{\nu}_e$ affect supernova dynamics and nucleosynthesis
- ➡ $\langle E_{\nu_e} \rangle < \langle E_{\bar{\nu}_e} \rangle < \langle E_{\nu_\mu, \nu_\tau, \bar{\nu}_\mu, \bar{\nu}_\tau} \rangle$
- ➡ What if $\nu_e \rightleftharpoons \nu_{\mu, \tau}$ and/or $\bar{\nu}_e \rightleftharpoons \bar{\nu}_{\mu, \tau}$?

Vacuum Oscillations

neutrinos are generated/detected in flavor states

neutrino mass eigenstates \neq neutrino flavor states

$$|\nu_1\rangle = \cos \theta_v |\nu_e\rangle + \sin \theta_v |\nu_\mu\rangle \quad \text{with mass } m_1$$

$$|\nu_2\rangle = -\sin \theta_v |\nu_e\rangle + \cos \theta_v |\nu_\mu\rangle \quad \text{with mass } m_2$$

vacuum mixing angle

$$i \frac{d}{dx} \begin{bmatrix} \langle \nu_e | \psi_\nu \rangle \\ \langle \nu_\mu | \psi_\nu \rangle \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\omega \cos 2\theta_v & \omega \sin 2\theta_v \\ \omega \sin 2\theta_v & \omega \cos 2\theta_v \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \langle \nu_e | \psi_\nu \rangle \\ \langle \nu_\mu | \psi_\nu \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

vac. osc. freq. $\omega = \frac{\delta m^2}{2E_\nu}$

$$\delta m^2 = m_2^2 - m_1^2$$

Vacuum Oscillations

$$i \frac{d}{dx} \begin{bmatrix} \langle \nu_e | \psi_\nu \rangle \\ \langle \nu_\mu | \psi_\nu \rangle \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\omega \cos 2\theta_v & \omega \sin 2\theta_v \\ \omega \sin 2\theta_v & \omega \cos 2\theta_v \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \langle \nu_e | \psi_\nu \rangle \\ \langle \nu_\mu | \psi_\nu \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

↑ vac. osc. freq. $\omega = \frac{\delta m^2}{2E_\nu}$

initially $|\psi(x=0)\rangle = |\nu_e\rangle$

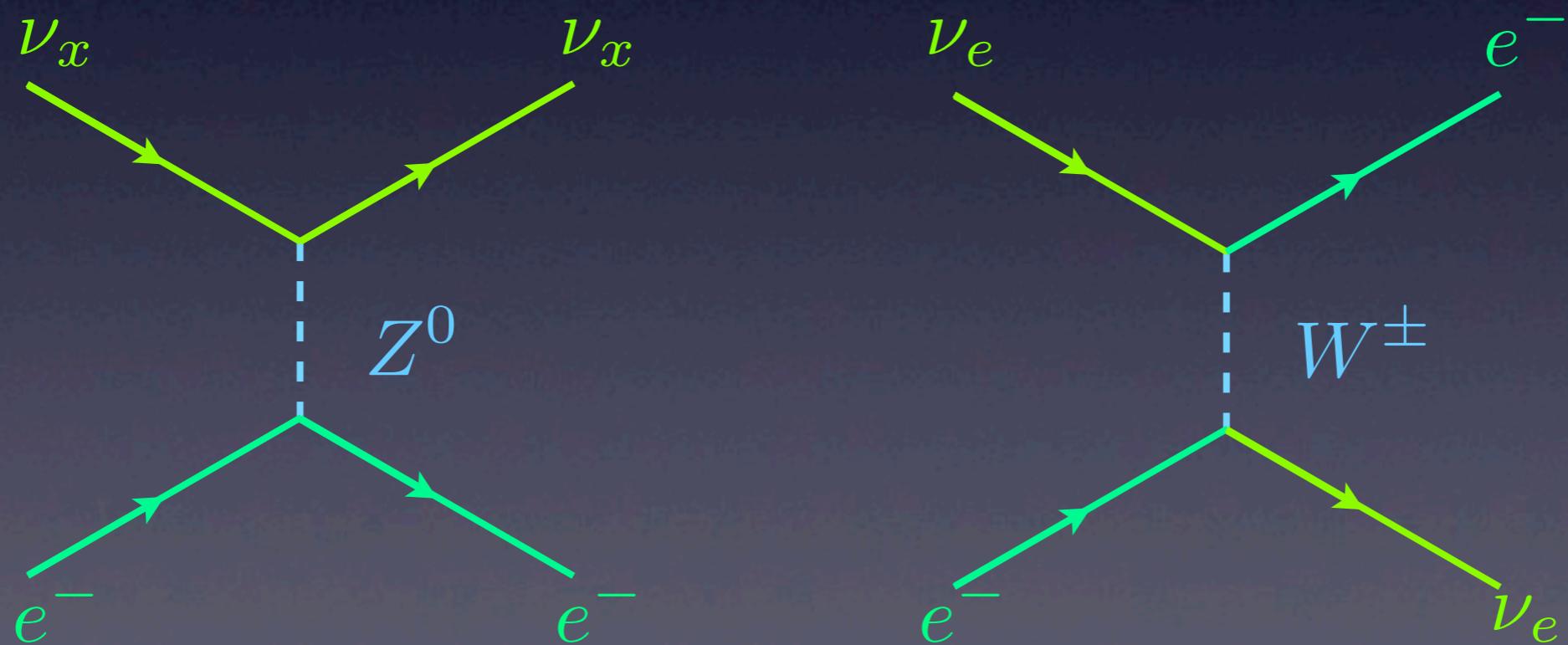
$$P_{\nu_e \nu_e}(x) \equiv |\langle \nu_e | \psi(x) \rangle|^2 = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta_v \sin^2 \left(\frac{\delta m^2 x}{4E_\nu} \right)$$

↑ neutrino survival probability

MSW Effect

does not affect
neutrino oscillations

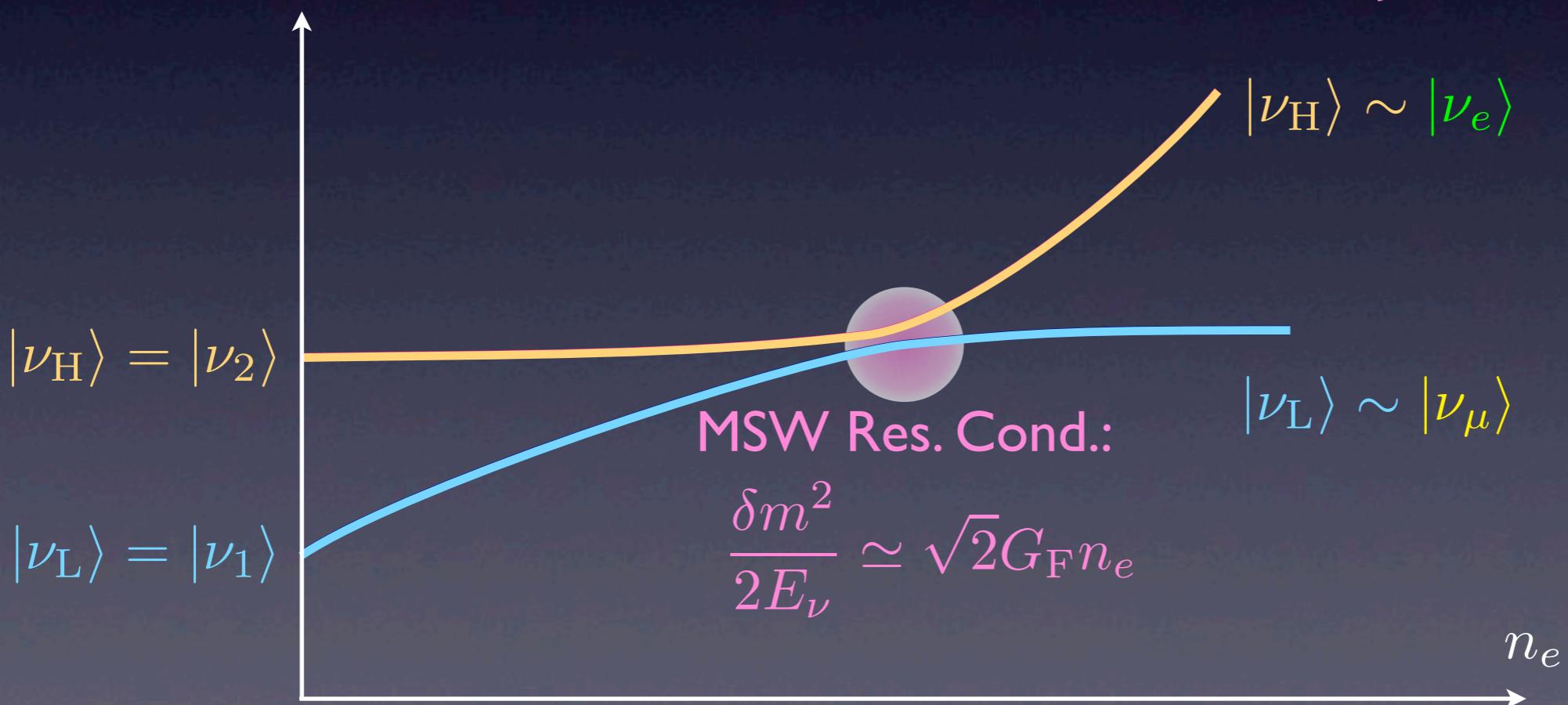
Wolfenstein (1978)



MSW Effect

$$i \frac{d}{dx} \begin{bmatrix} \langle \nu_e | \psi_\nu \rangle \\ \langle \nu_\mu | \psi_\nu \rangle \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2\sqrt{2}G_F n_e - \omega \cos 2\theta_v & \omega \sin 2\theta_v \\ \omega \sin 2\theta_v & \omega \cos 2\theta_v \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \langle \nu_e | \psi_\nu \rangle \\ \langle \nu_\mu | \psi_\nu \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

↑ electron number density
↑ vac. osc. freq. $\omega = \frac{\delta m^2}{2E_\nu}$



Mikheyev, Smirnov (1985)

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Three Flavor Mixing

WEAK FLAVOR STATES

$$\begin{pmatrix} |\nu_e\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu\rangle \\ |\nu_\tau\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{12}c_{13} & c_{13}s_{12} & s_{13} \\ -c_{23}s_{12}e^{i\phi} - c_{12}s_{13}s_{23} & c_{12}c_{23}e^{i\phi} - s_{12}s_{13}s_{23} & c_{13}s_{23} \\ s_{23}s_{12}e^{i\phi} - c_{12}c_{23}s_{13} & -c_{12}s_{23}e^{i\phi} - c_{23}s_{12}s_{13} & c_{13}c_{23} \end{pmatrix}^* \begin{pmatrix} |\nu_1\rangle \\ |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

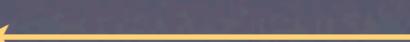
VACUUM MASS EIGENSTATES

$$\delta m_{12}^2 \simeq \delta m_\odot^2 \simeq 7\text{--}8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2, \quad \theta_{12} \simeq \theta_\odot \simeq 0.6$$

$$|\delta m_{23}^2| \simeq \delta m_{\text{atm}}^2 \simeq 2\text{--}3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2, \quad \theta_{23} \simeq \theta_{\text{atm}} \simeq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$|\delta m_{13}^2| \simeq |\delta m_{23}^2| \simeq 2\text{--}3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2, \quad \theta_{13} \simeq 0.15$$

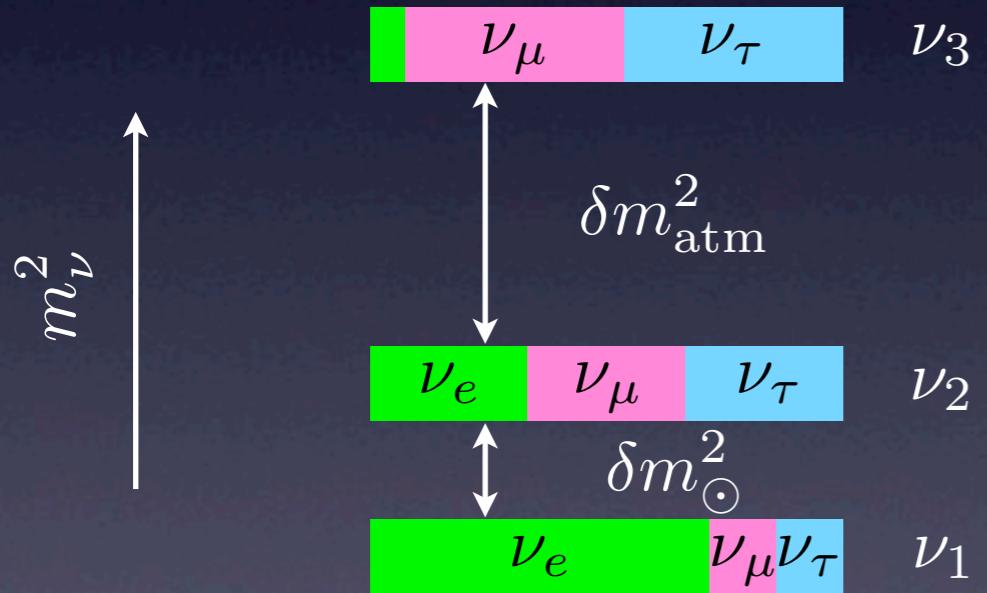
ϕ is unknown



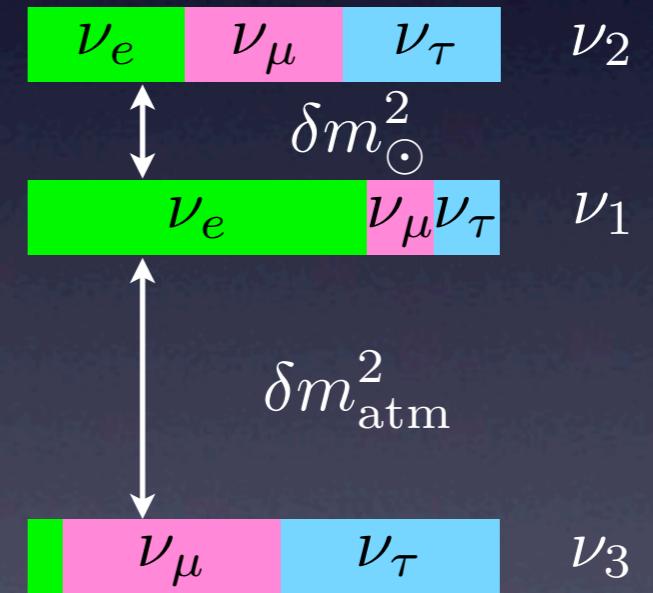
CP VIOLATION PHASE

Mass Hierarchy

normal mass hierarchy



inverted mass hierarchy



Oscillations in SN

$$i \frac{d}{d\lambda} |\psi_{\nu, \mathbf{p}}\rangle = \hat{H} |\psi_{\nu, \mathbf{p}}\rangle$$

$$\text{mass matrix} \xrightarrow{\quad} H = \frac{M^2}{2E} + \sqrt{2} G_F \text{diag}[n_e, 0, 0] + H_{\nu\nu}$$

neutrino energy $\xleftarrow{\quad}$

electron density $\xrightarrow{\quad}$

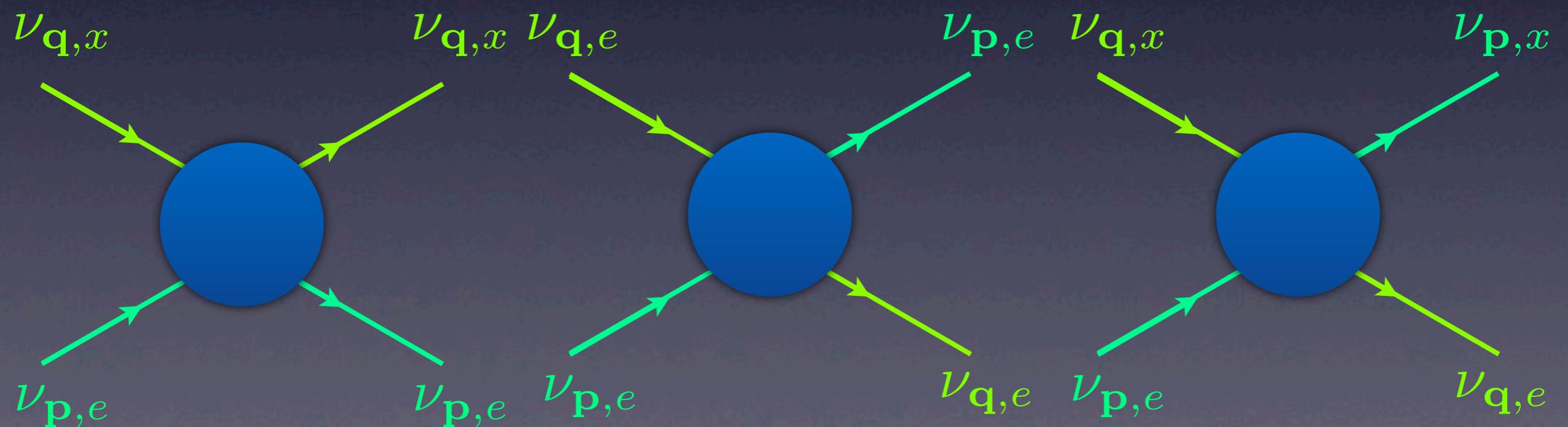
n_e

$H_{\nu\nu}$

v-v forward scattering
(self-coupling)

Neutrino Self-Coupling

No oscillation effect Fuller et al (1987) Pantaleone (1992)



Density Matrix

Pure State:

$$|\psi\rangle \implies \rho = \begin{bmatrix} \langle \nu_e | \psi \rangle \langle \psi | \nu_e \rangle & \langle \nu_e | \psi \rangle \langle \psi | \nu_x \rangle \\ \langle \nu_x | \psi \rangle \langle \psi | \nu_e \rangle & \langle \nu_x | \psi \rangle \langle \psi | \nu_x \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

Example: $|\nu_e\rangle \implies \rho = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Mixed State:

$$\rho \propto \begin{bmatrix} n_{\nu_e} & 0 \\ 0 & n_{\nu_x} \end{bmatrix}$$

Neutrino Self-Coupling

$$i \frac{d}{d\lambda} |\psi_{\nu, \mathbf{p}}\rangle = \hat{H} |\psi_{\nu, \mathbf{p}}\rangle$$

$$\text{mass matrix} \quad \downarrow \quad \text{electron density} \quad \downarrow \\ H = \frac{M^2}{2E} + \sqrt{2}G_F \text{ diag}[n_e, 0, 0] + H_{\nu\nu}$$

neutrino energy \uparrow \uparrow
 n_e $H_{\nu\nu}$

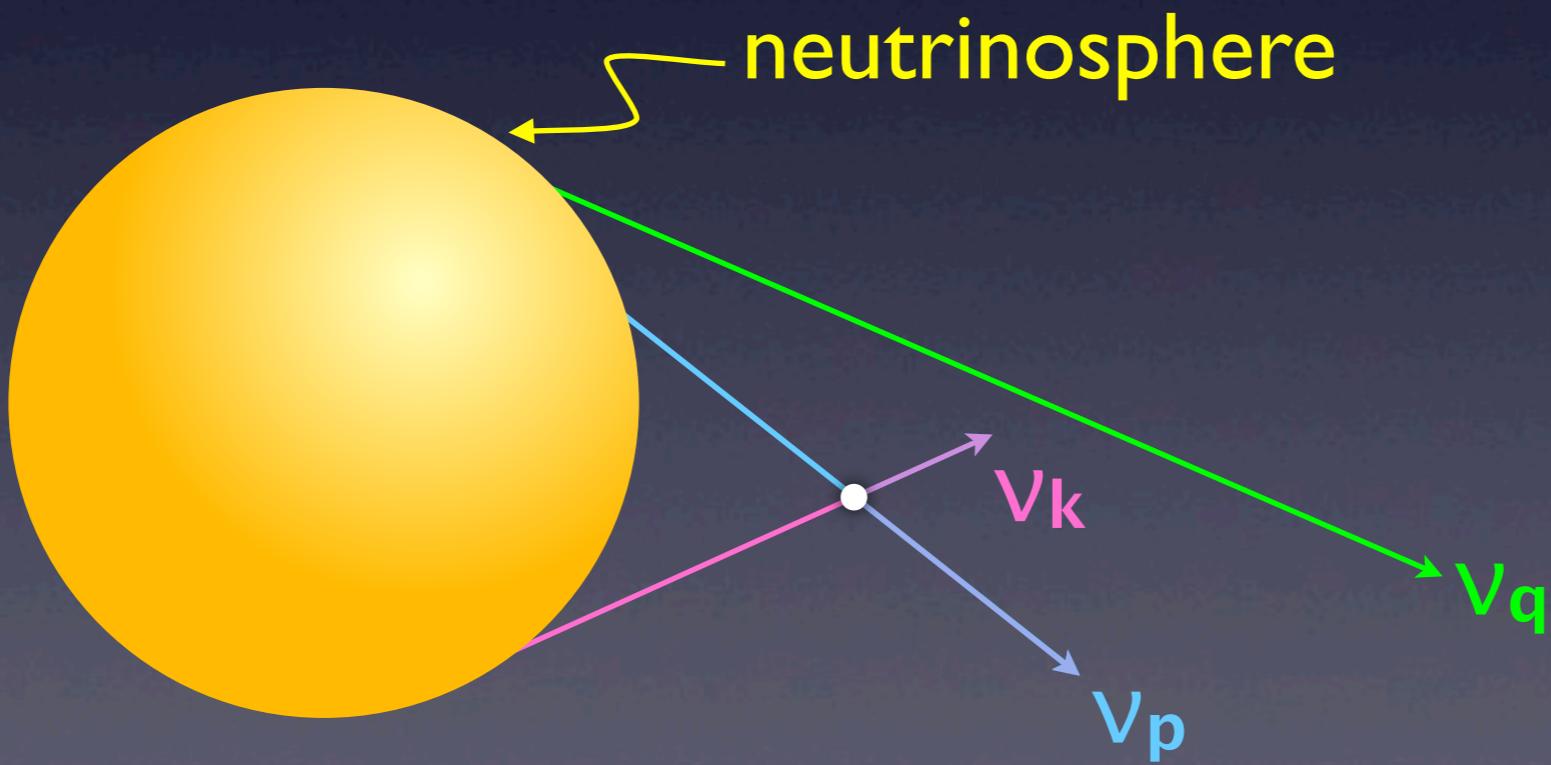
v-v forward scattering
(self-coupling)

$$H_{\nu\nu} = \sqrt{2}G_F \int d\mathbf{p}' (1 - \hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{p}}') (\rho_{\mathbf{p}'} - \bar{\rho}_{\mathbf{p}'}^*)$$

ν oscillations in SN

$$i \frac{d}{d\lambda} |\psi_{\nu, \mathbf{p}}\rangle = \hat{H} |\psi_{\nu, \mathbf{p}}\rangle$$

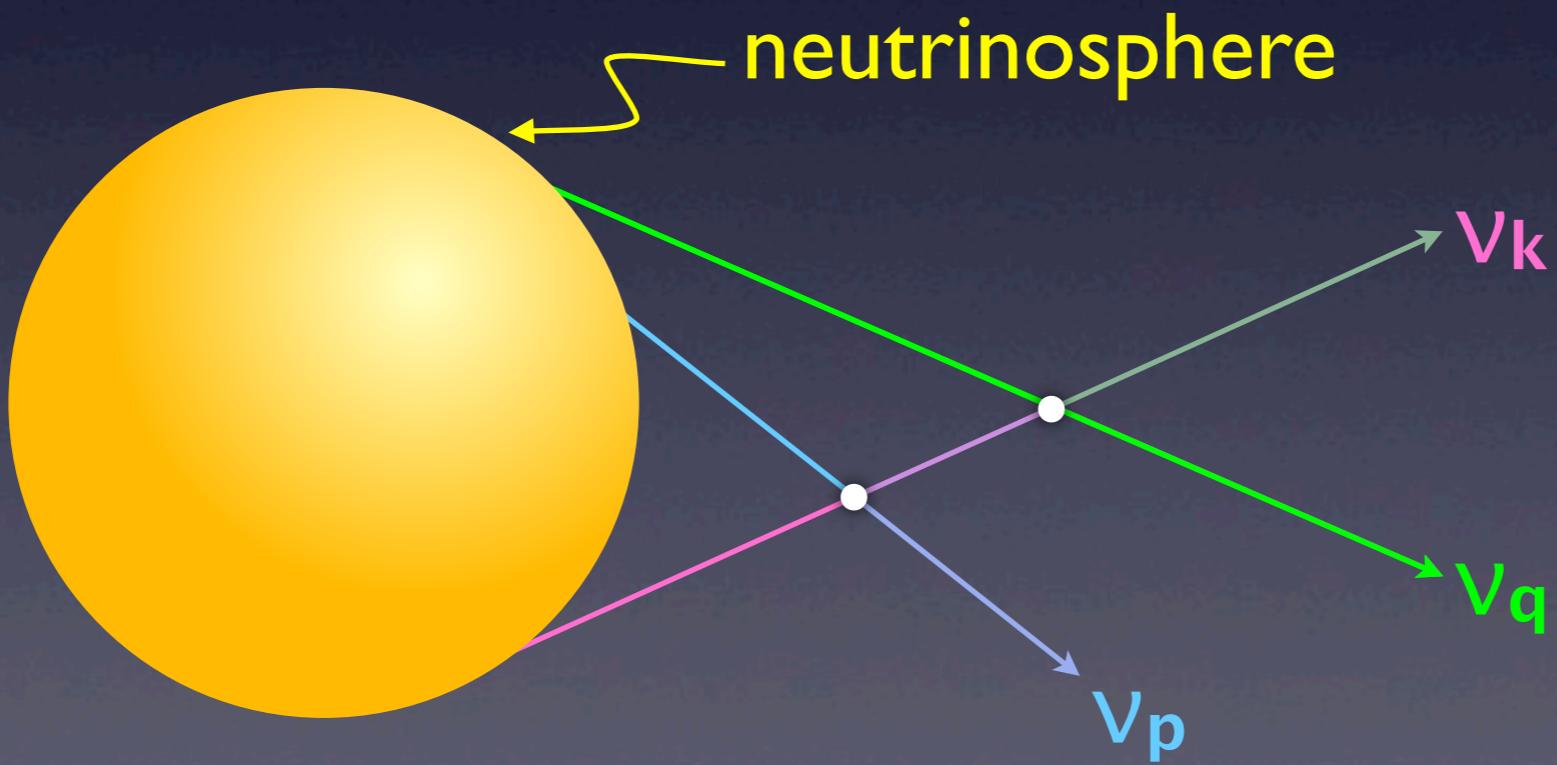
$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{\mathbf{M}^2}{2E} + \sqrt{2}G_F \text{diag}[n_e, 0, 0] + \mathcal{H}_{\nu\nu}$$



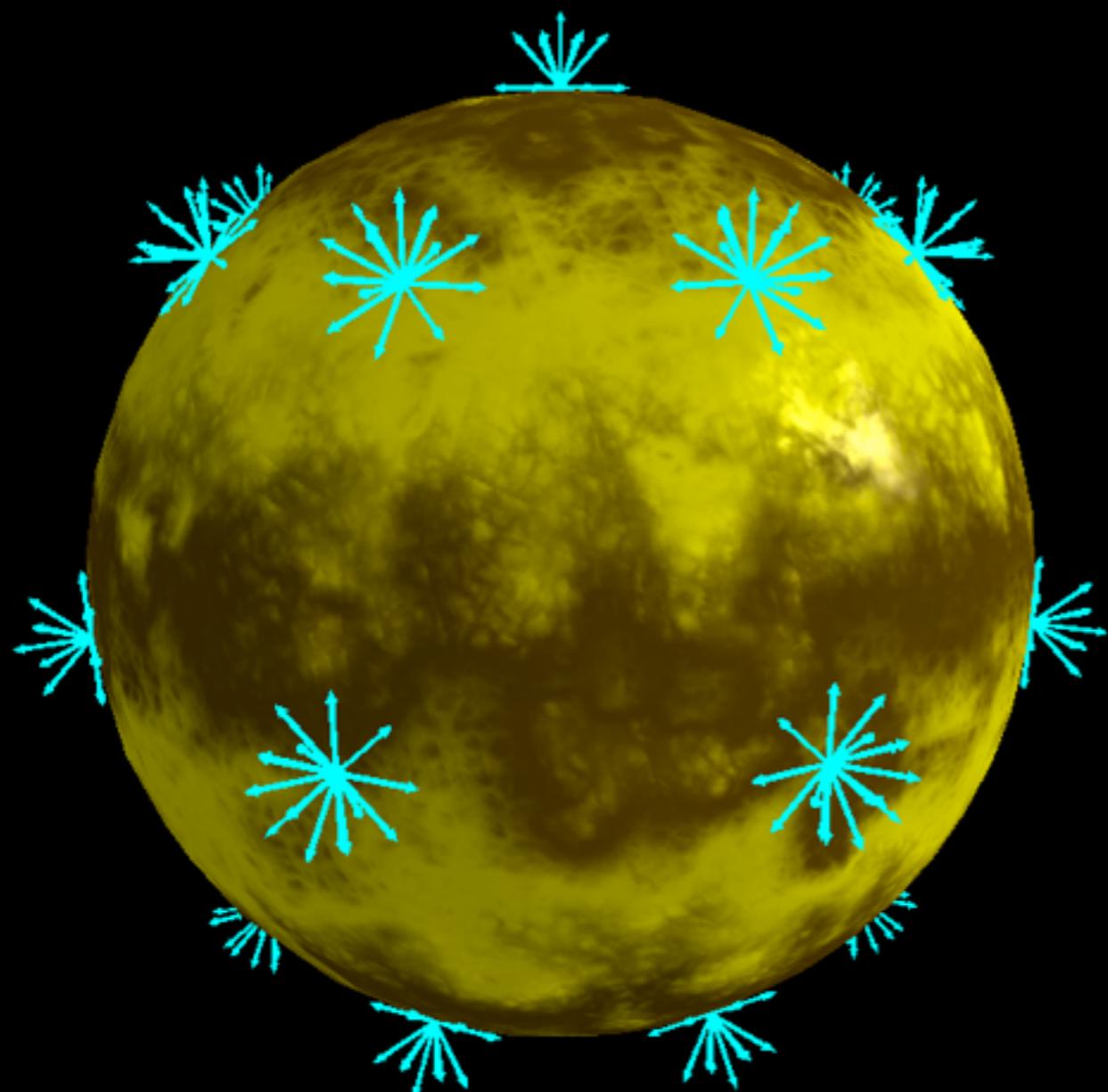
ν oscillations in SN

$$i \frac{d}{d\lambda} |\psi_{\nu, \mathbf{p}}\rangle = \hat{H} |\psi_{\nu, \mathbf{p}}\rangle$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{\mathbf{M}^2}{2E} + \sqrt{2}G_F \text{diag}[n_e, 0, 0] + \mathcal{H}_{\nu\nu}$$



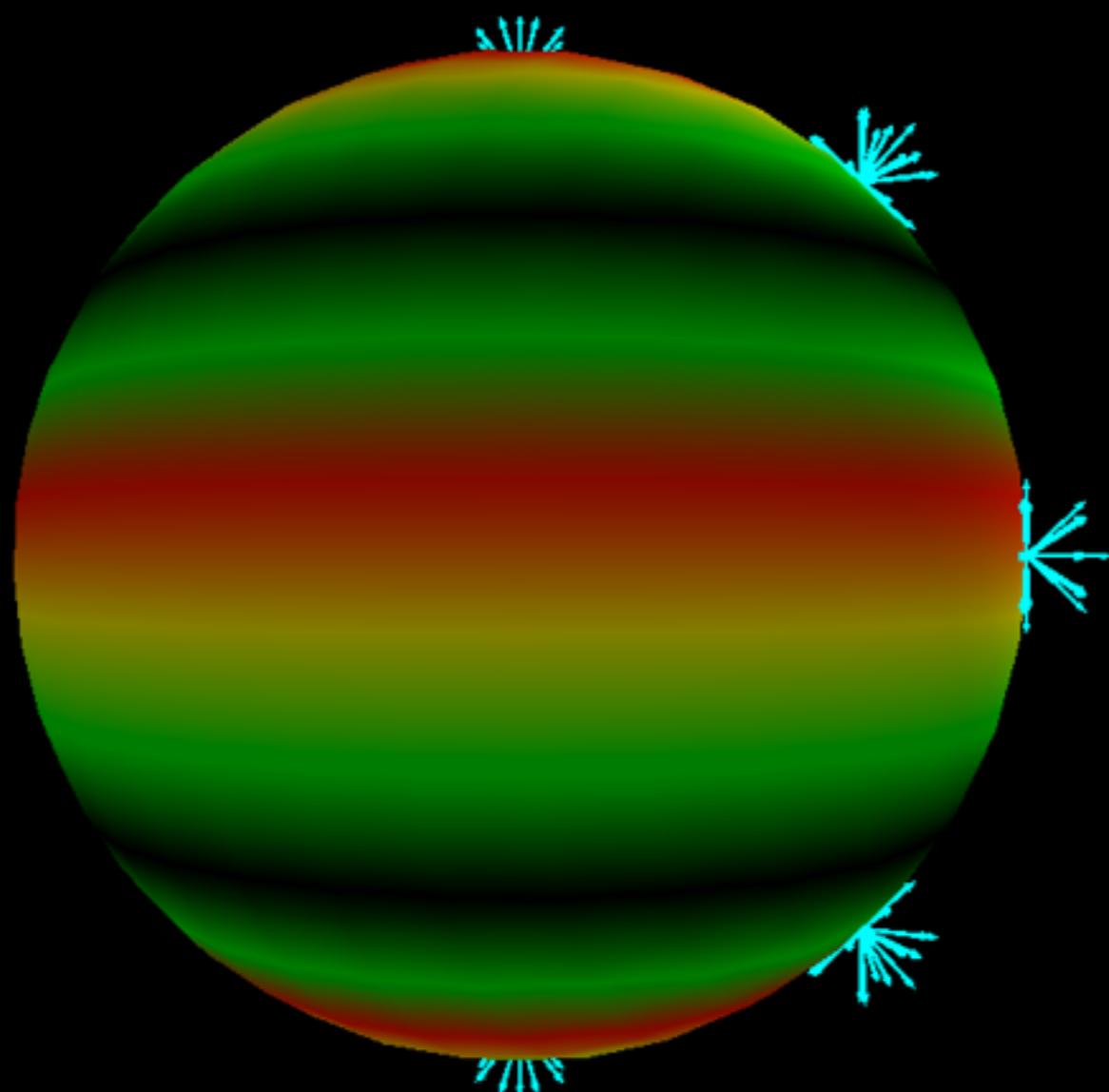
(3+3)D



emission direction
 $\psi(r, E, \vartheta, \varphi, \Theta, \Phi)$
energy
emission points

Coherent forward scattering only outside neutrino sphere.

(2+3)D



propagation
direction

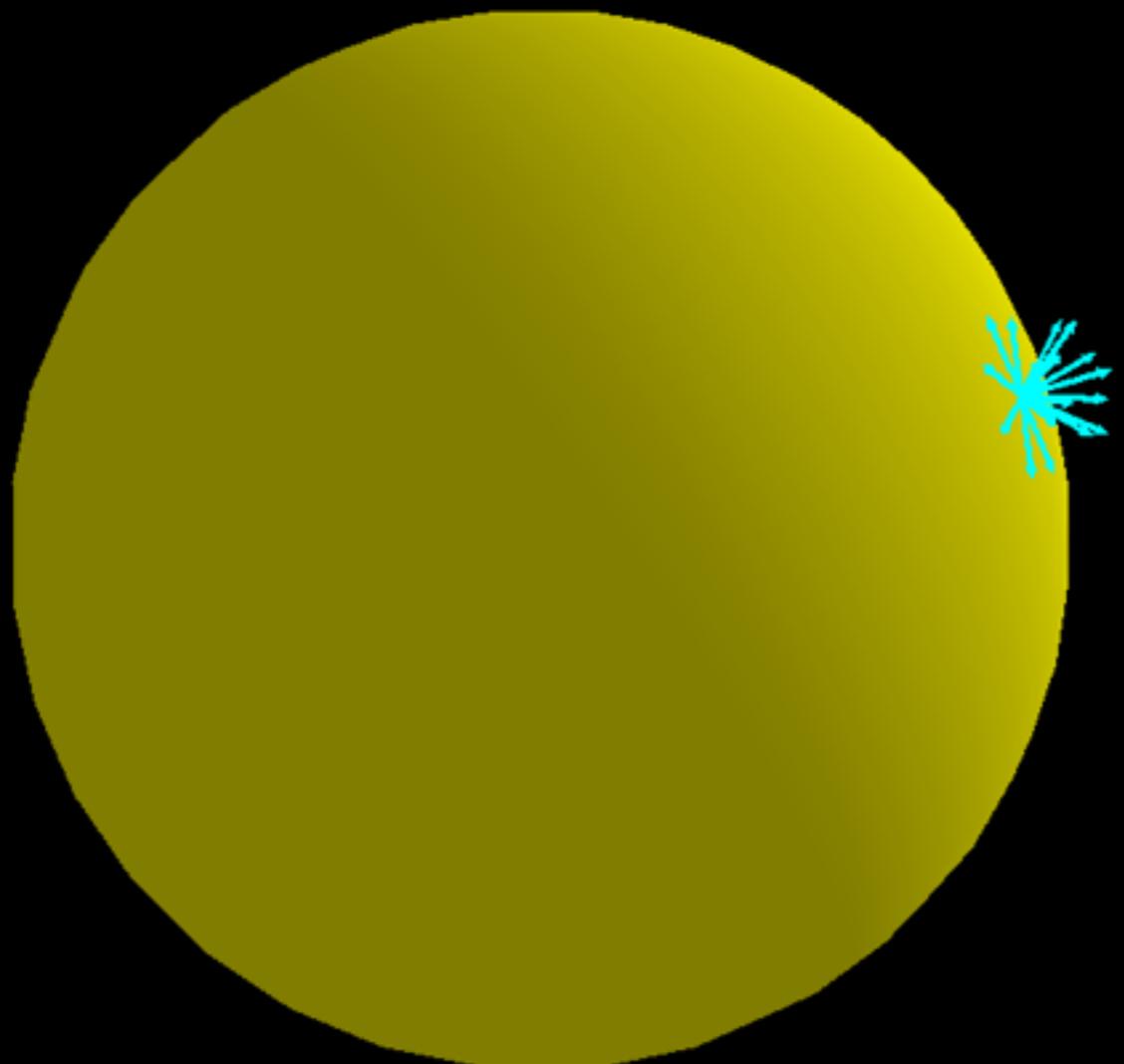
$$\psi(r, E, \vartheta, \varphi, \Theta)$$

energy

emission
points

previous assumptions +
Axial symmetry around the
Z axis.

(l+3)D



propagation
direction

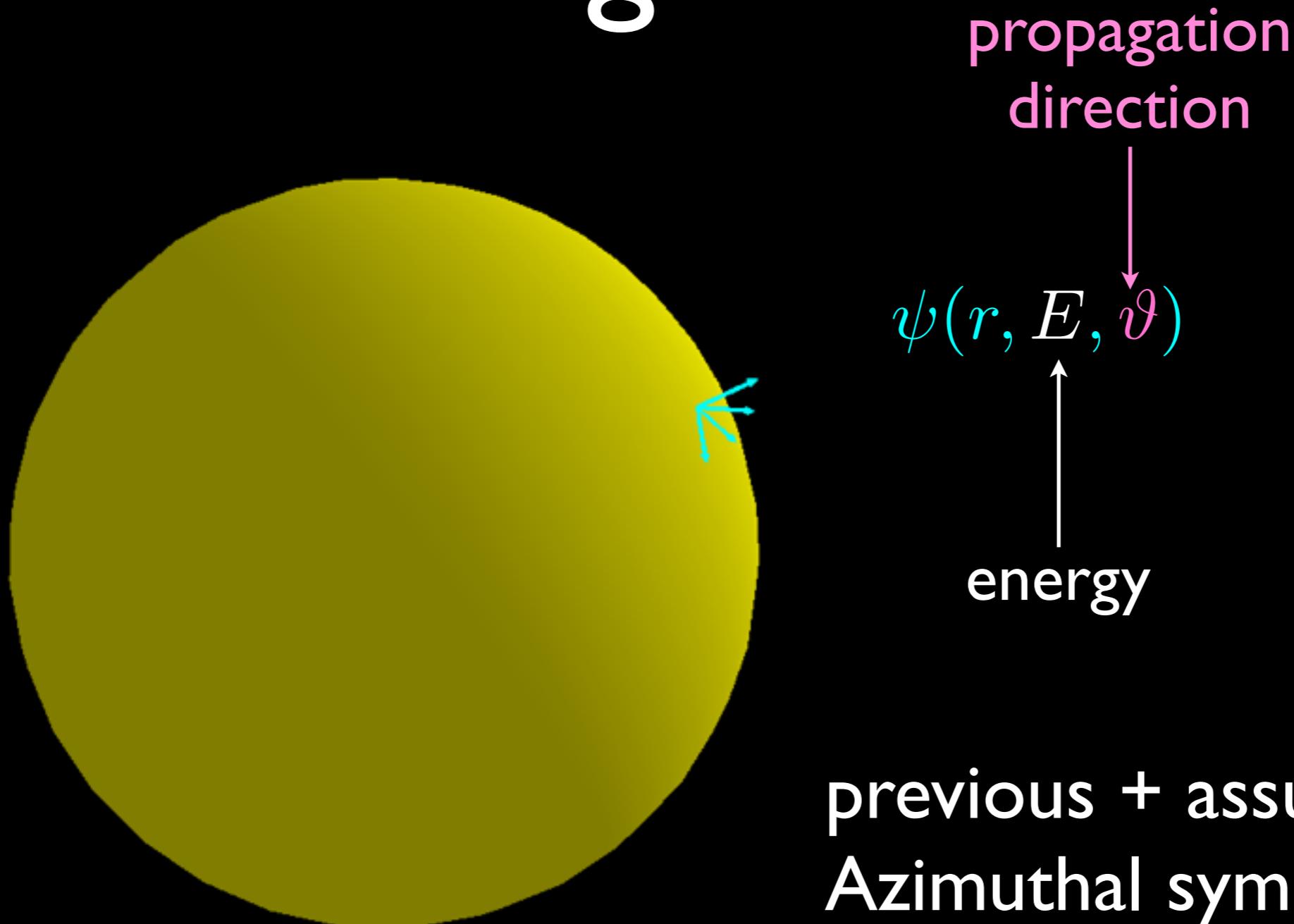
$\psi(r, E, \vartheta, \varphi)$

energy

A diagram on the right side of the slide. It features a yellow sphere on the left. From its top-right surface, a cyan starburst-like pattern extends upwards and to the right. To the right of the sphere, there is a vertical stack of three elements: a pink downward-pointing arrow labeled "propagation direction", a cyan double-headed vertical arrow labeled " $\psi(r, E, \vartheta, \varphi)$ ", and a white upward-pointing arrow labeled "energy".

previous assumptions +
Spherical symmetry about
the center (Consistency?)

(I+2)D Multi-Angle/Bulb Model

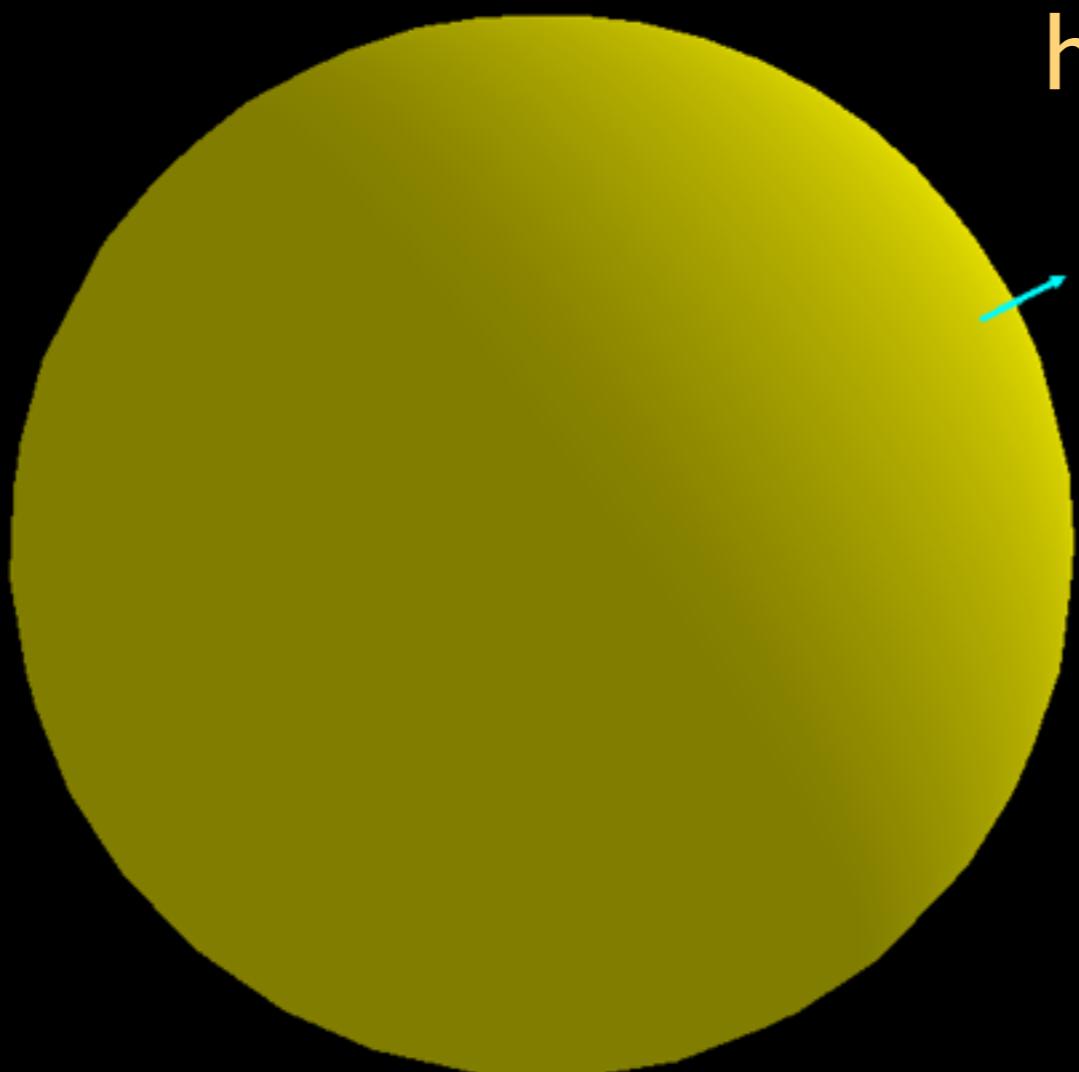


previous + assumptions +
Azimuthal symmetry around
any radial direction

$(I+I)D$

Single-Angle

Equivalent to an expanding homogeneous neutrino gas



$$\psi(r, E)$$

↑
energy

A diagram showing a vertical arrow pointing upwards from the center of the yellow sphere towards the text "energy". To the right of the arrow, the mathematical expression $\psi(r, E)$ is written in blue.

previous assumptions +
Trajectory independent
neutrino flavor evolution

Semi-Analytic Treatment

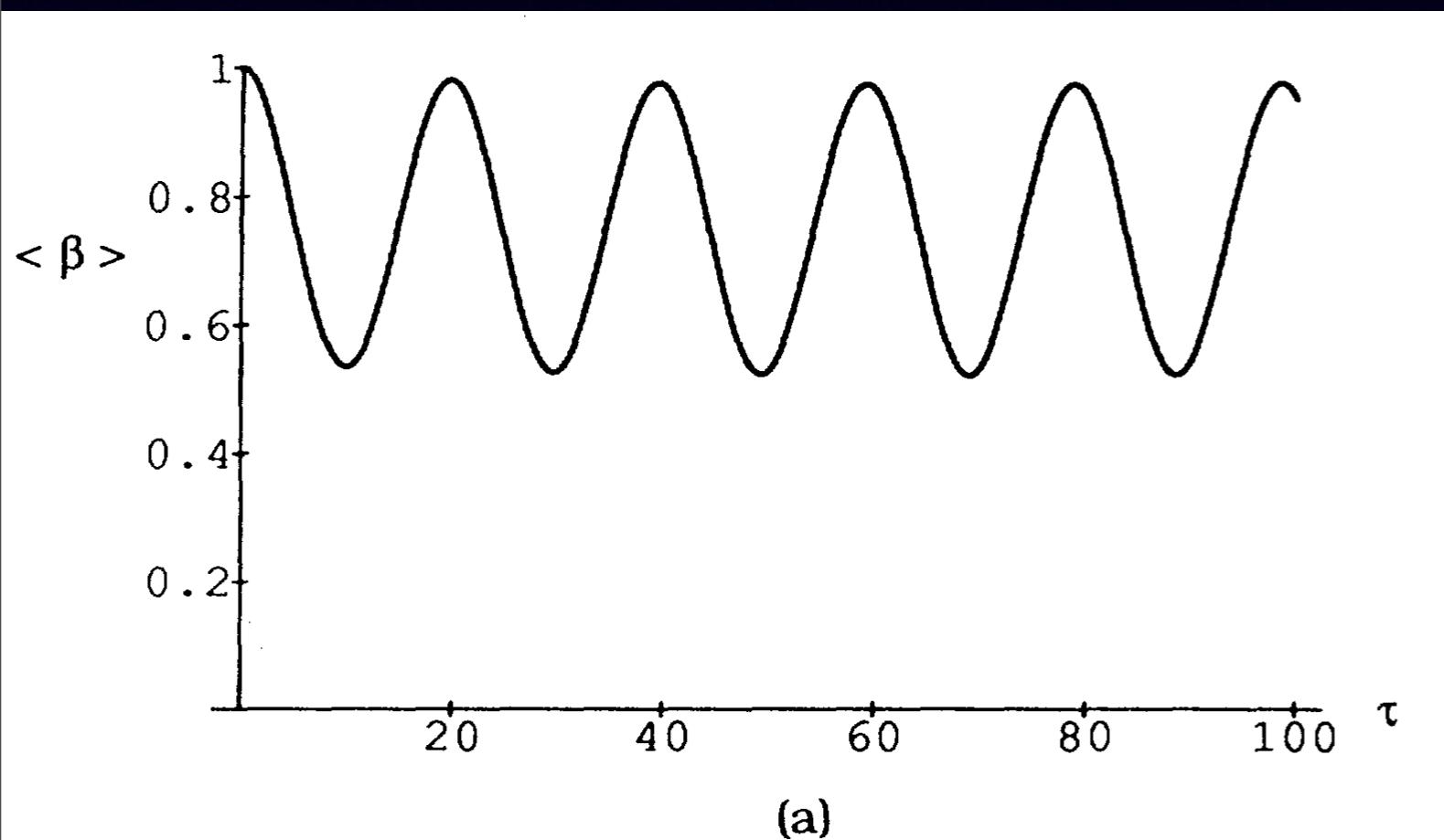
$$H_{\nu\nu} = \sqrt{2}G_F \int d\mathbf{p}' (1 - \hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{p}}') (\rho_{\mathbf{p}'} - \bar{\rho}_{\mathbf{p}'}^*)$$

Qian & Fuller (1995)

- Single-angle approximation.
- Assume that the off-diagonal elements of ρ are 0.
- They are 0 in the adiabatic MSW flavor evolution.
- They average to 0 in the non-adiabatic case.

Numerical Treatment

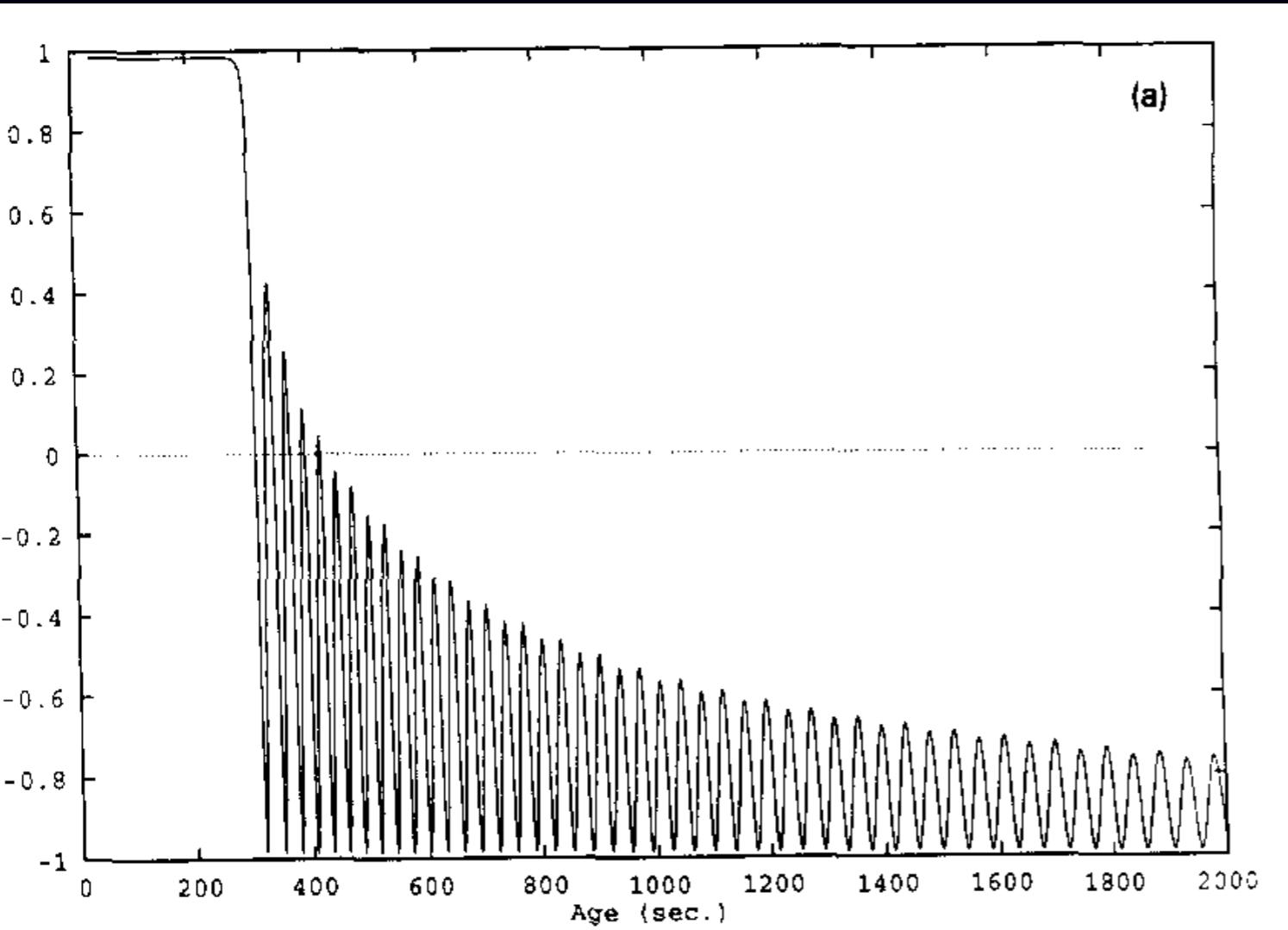
Samuel (1993)



- Homogeneous & isotropic neutrino gas.
- Small electron-neutrino excess.
- Self-maintained coherence.

Numerical Treatment

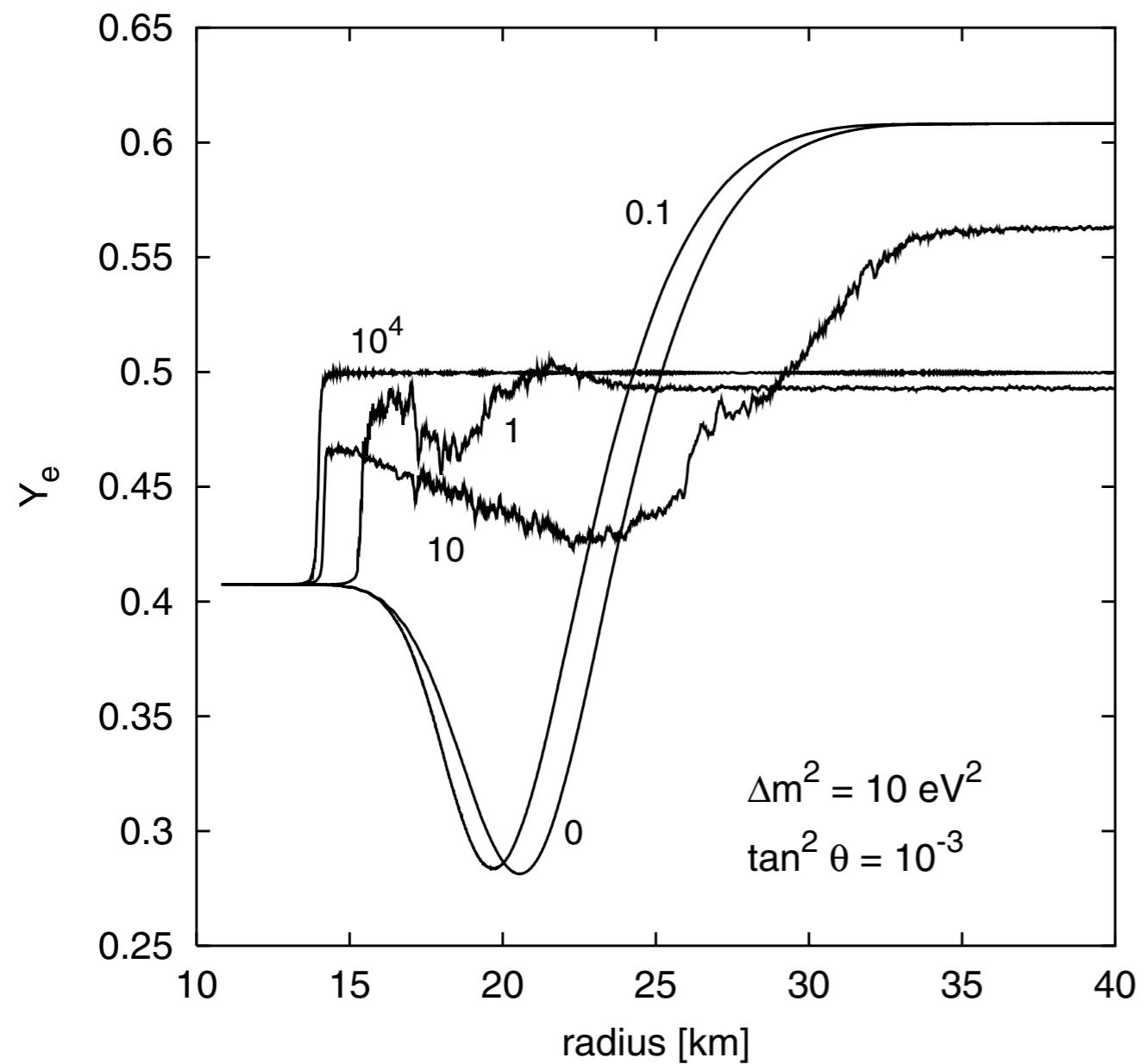
Kostelecky & Samuel (1993)



- Homogeneous & isotropic neutrino gas.
- Small electron-neutrino excess.
- Self-maintained coherence.

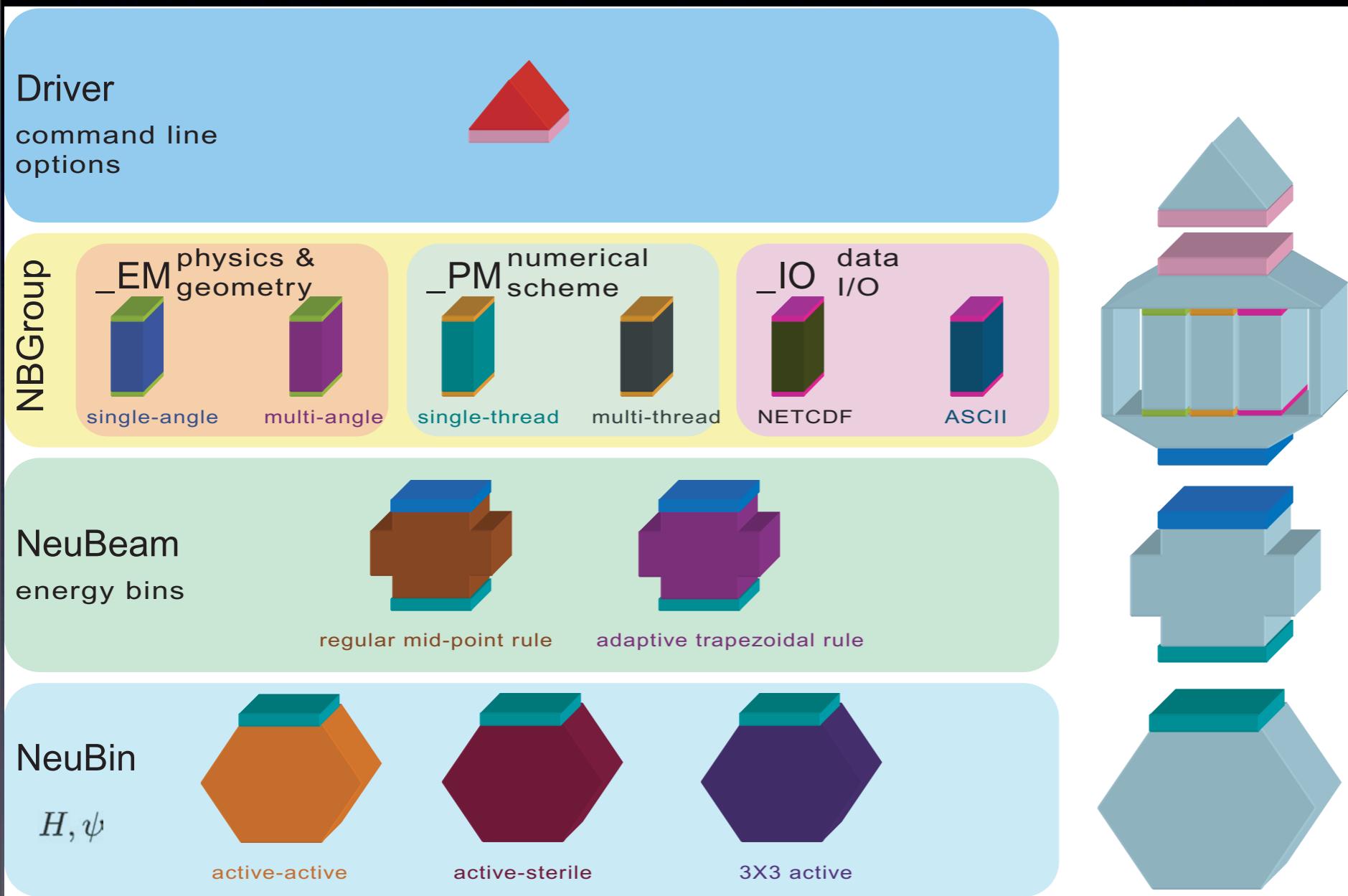
Numerical Treatment

Pastor & Raffelt (2002)



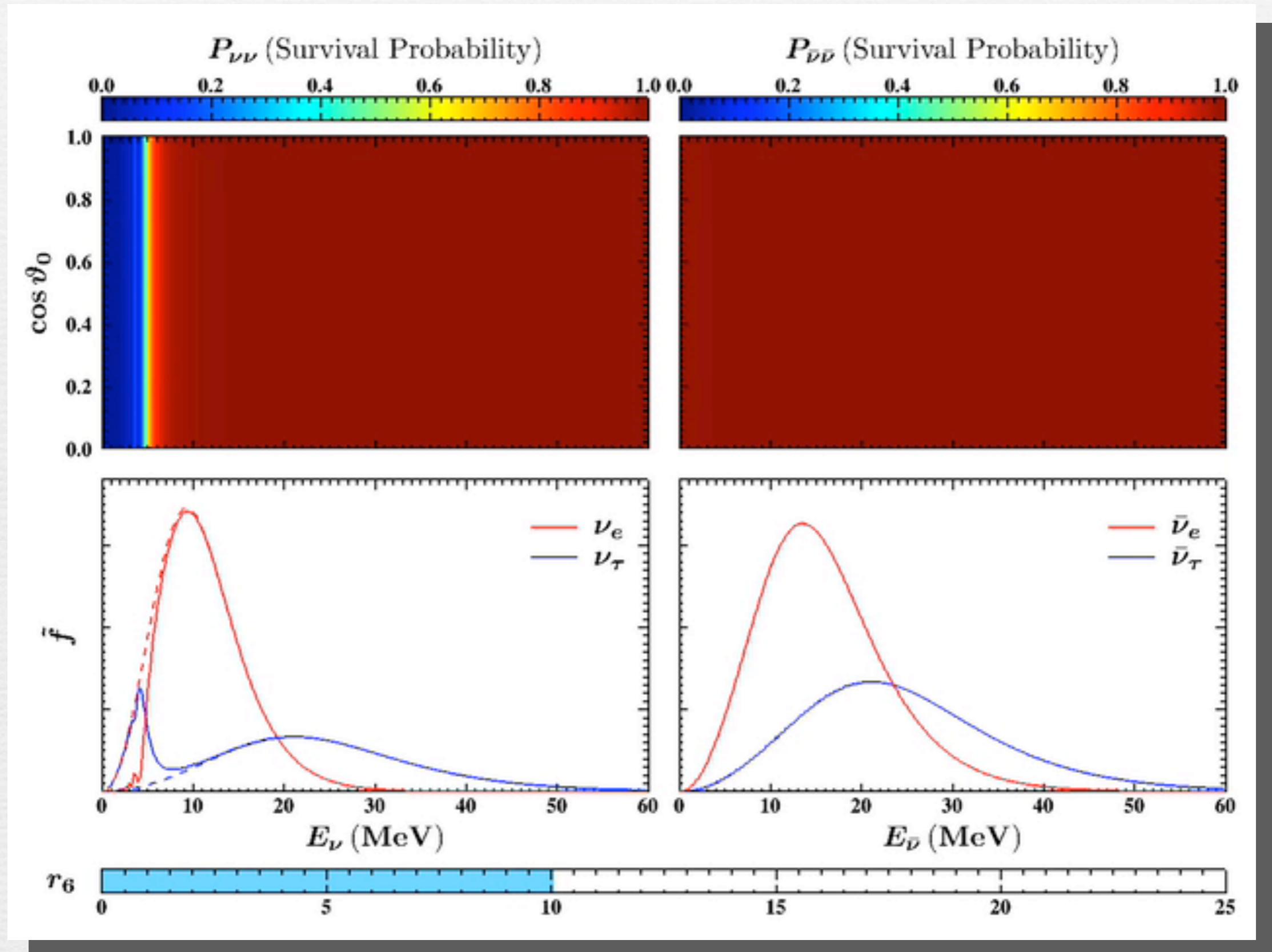
- Single-angle approximation
- Large mass-squared difference
- Synchronized neutrino oscillations

FLAT

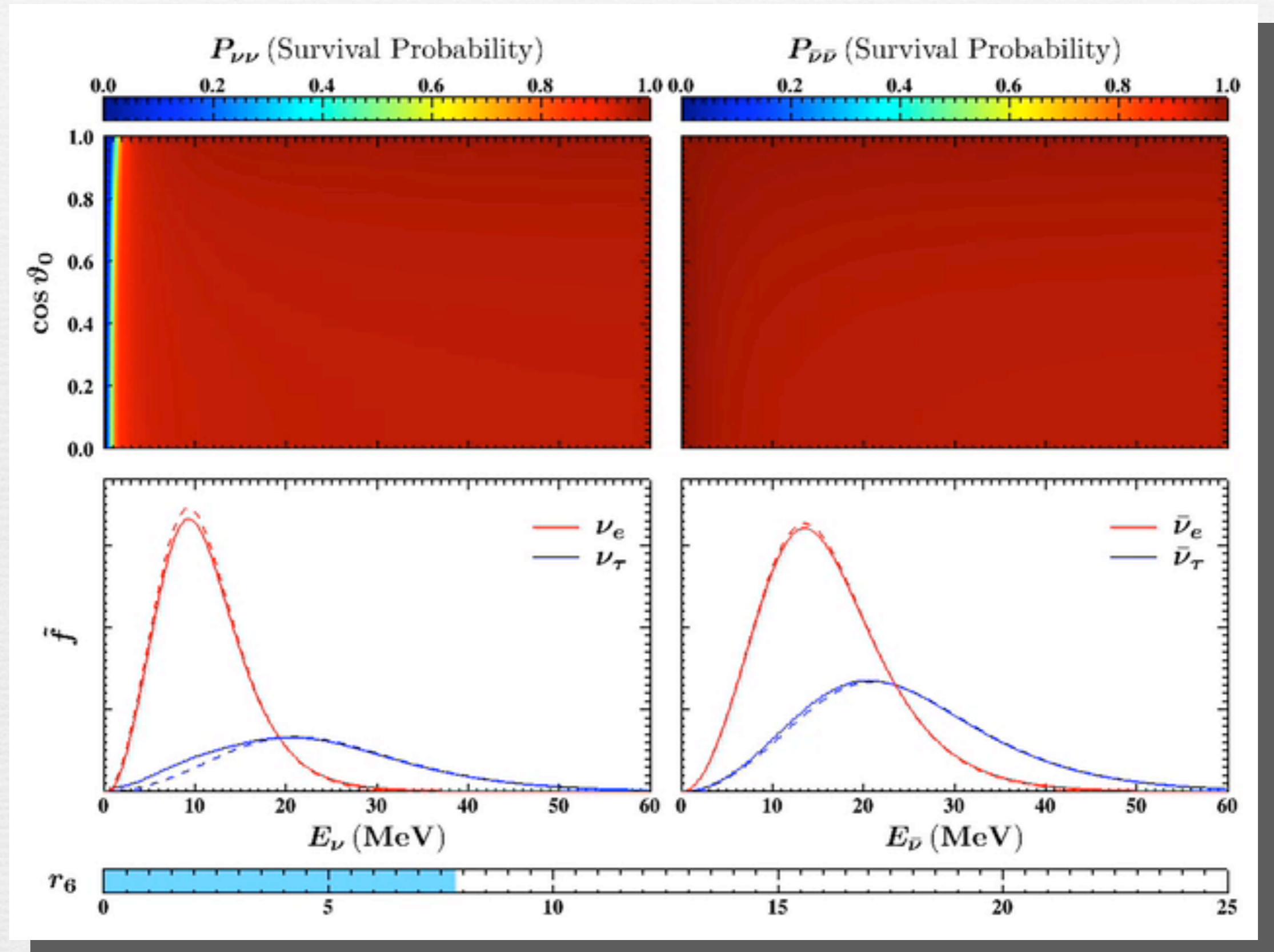


- Highly modularized program
- Multi-purpose
 - single-angle vs. multi-angle
 - 2 flavors vs. 3 flavors

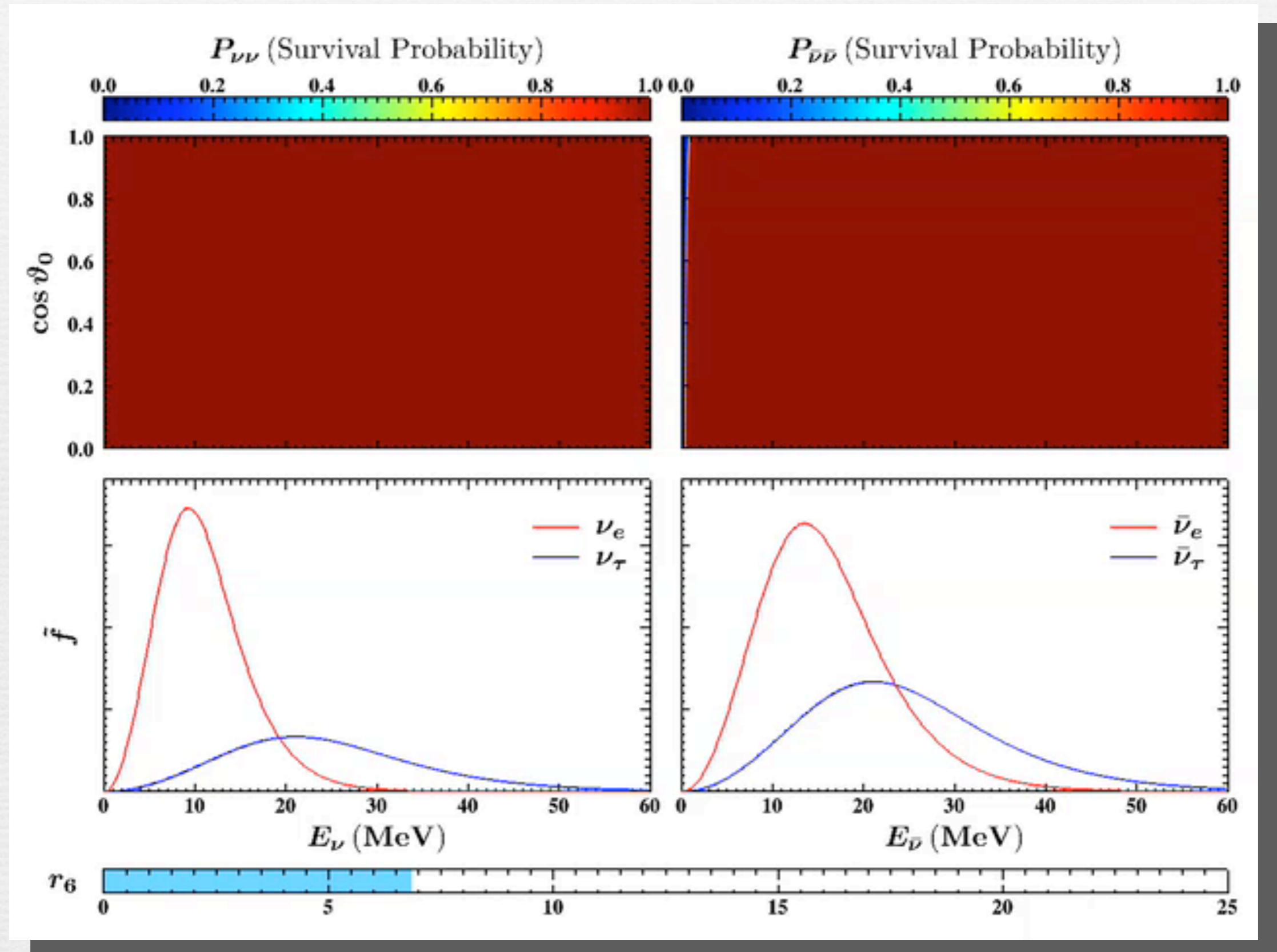
$$\delta m^2 = 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2 \simeq \delta m_{\text{atm}}^2, \theta_{\text{v}} = 0.1, L_\nu = 0$$

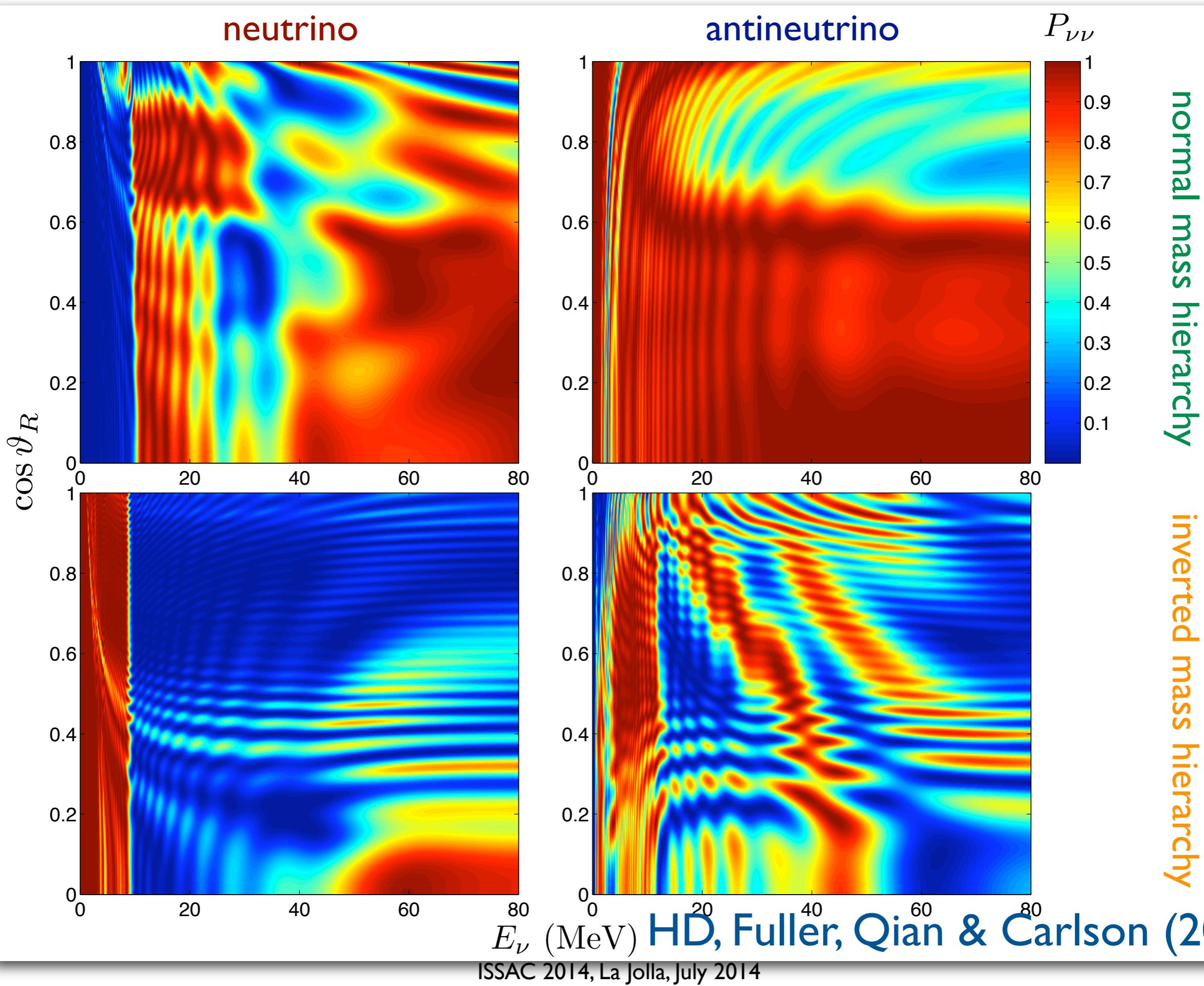


$$\delta m^2 = 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2 \simeq \delta m_{\text{atm}}^2, \theta_{\nu} = 0.1, L_{\nu} = 10^{51} \text{ erg/s}$$



$$\delta m^2 = -3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2 \simeq \delta m_{\text{atm}}^2, \theta_{\nu} = 0.1, L_{\nu} = 10^{51} \text{ erg/s}$$



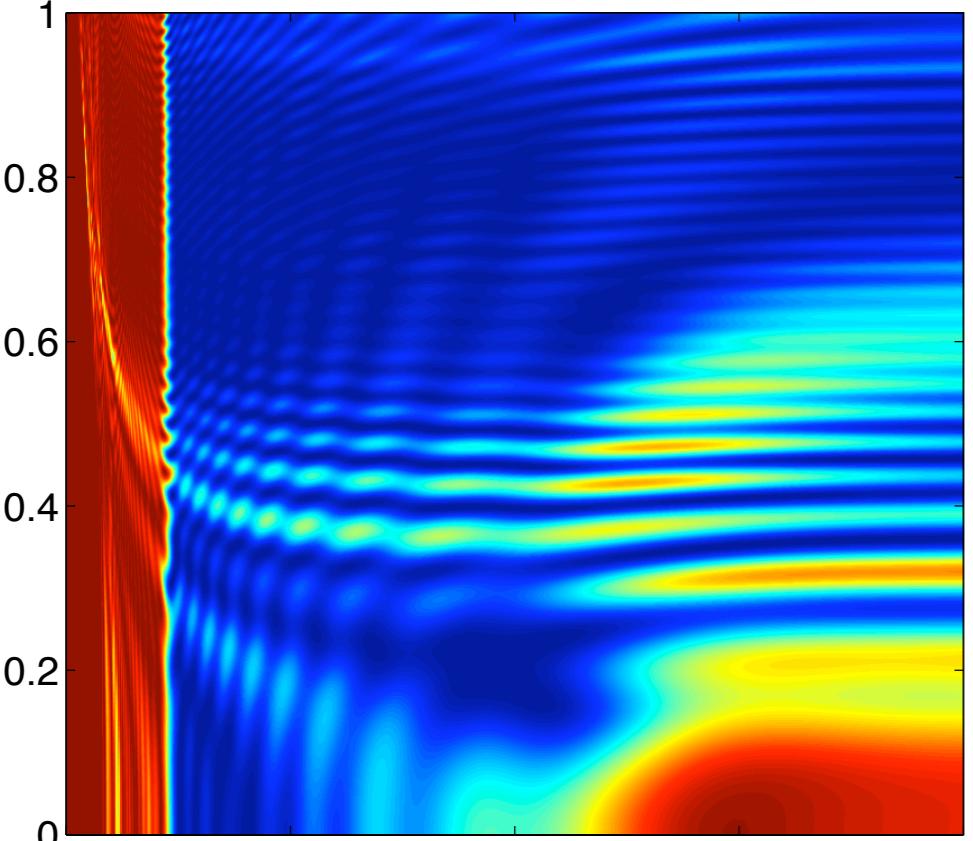
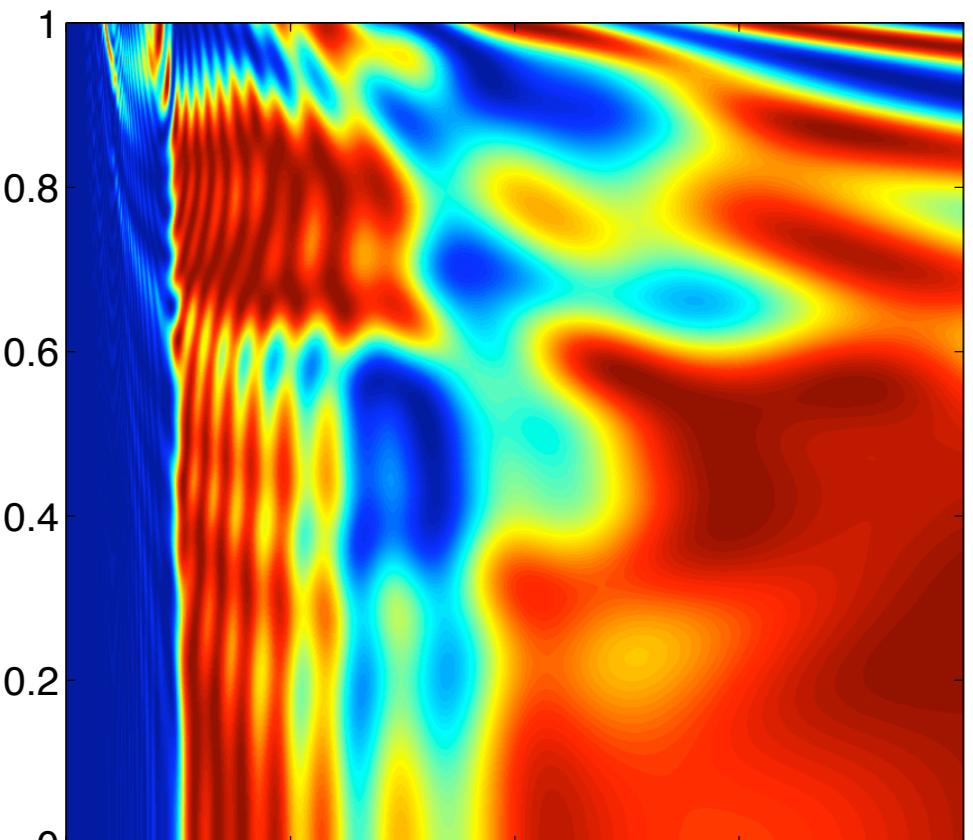


normal mass hierarchy

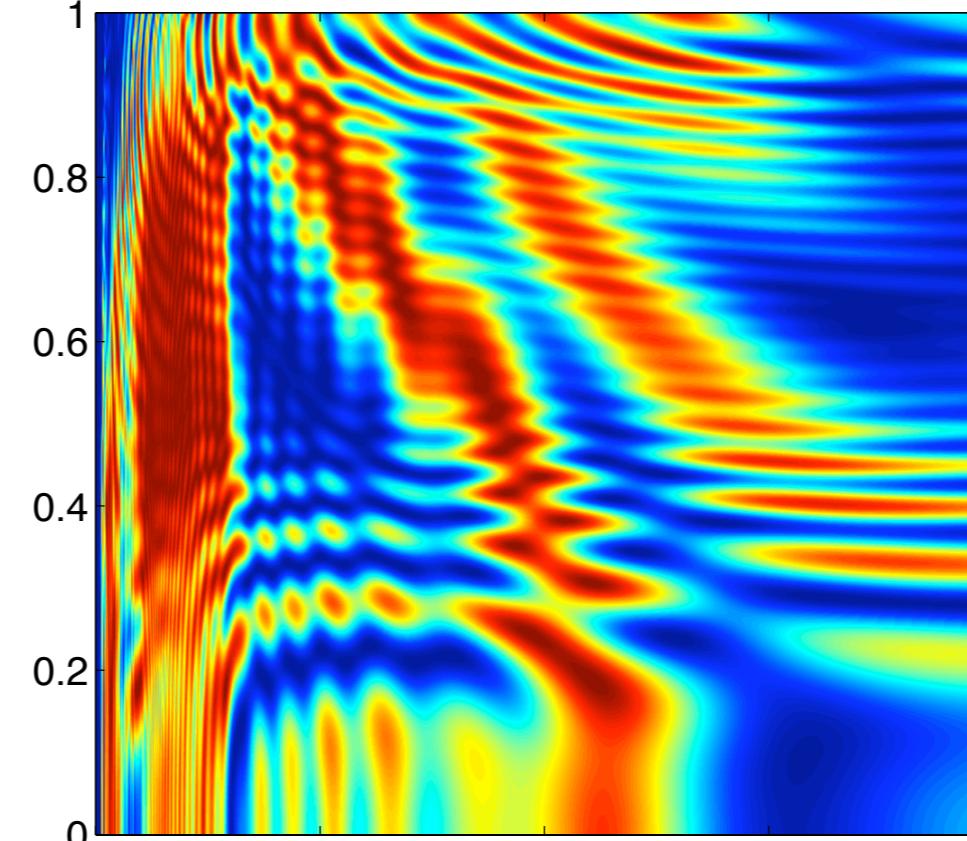
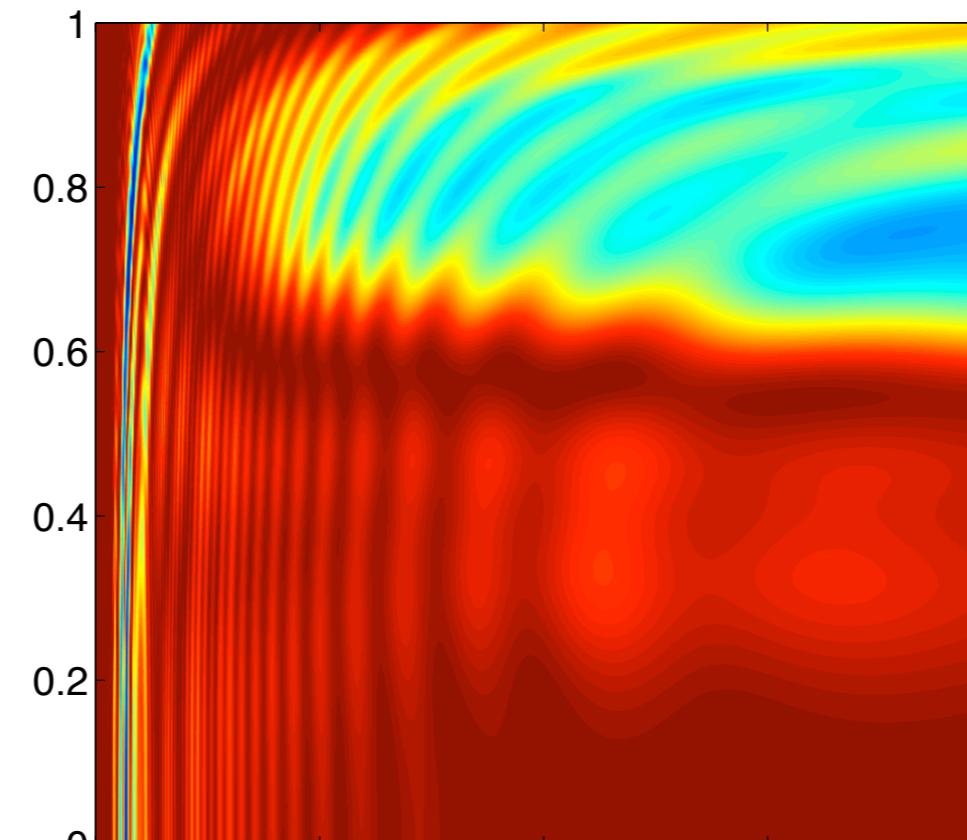
inverted mass hierarchy

$P_{\nu\nu}$

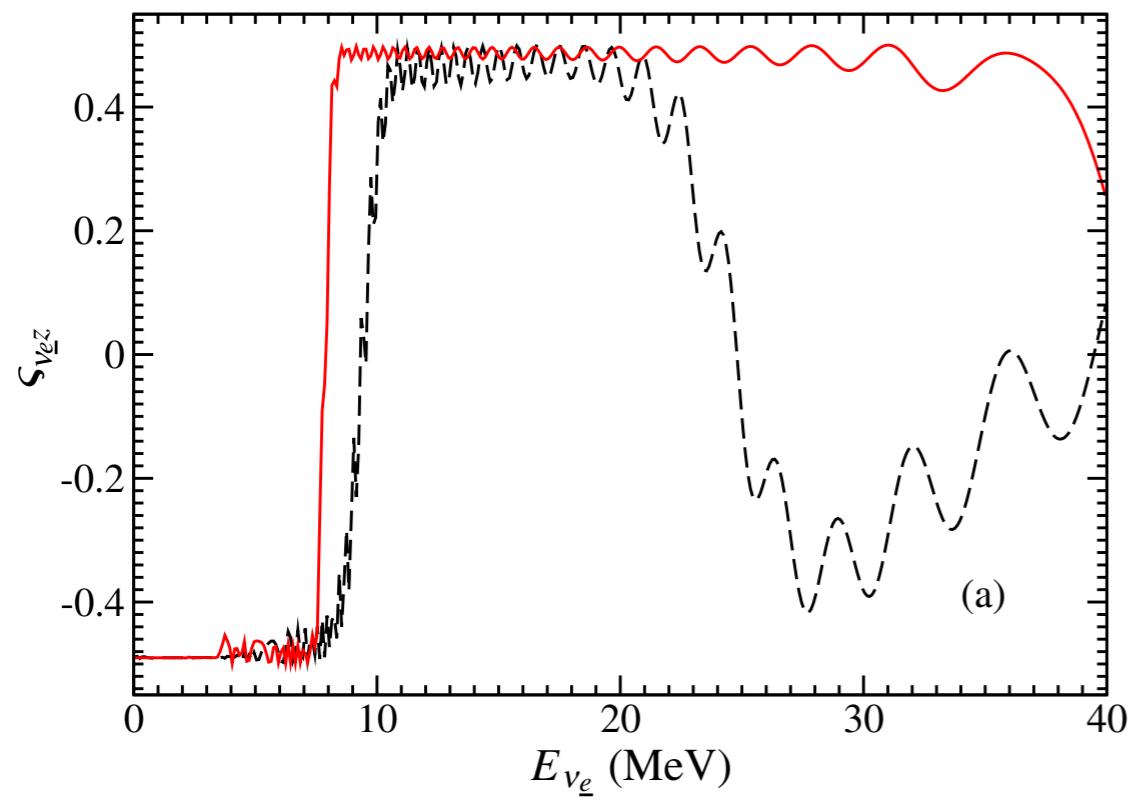
$\cos \vartheta_R$



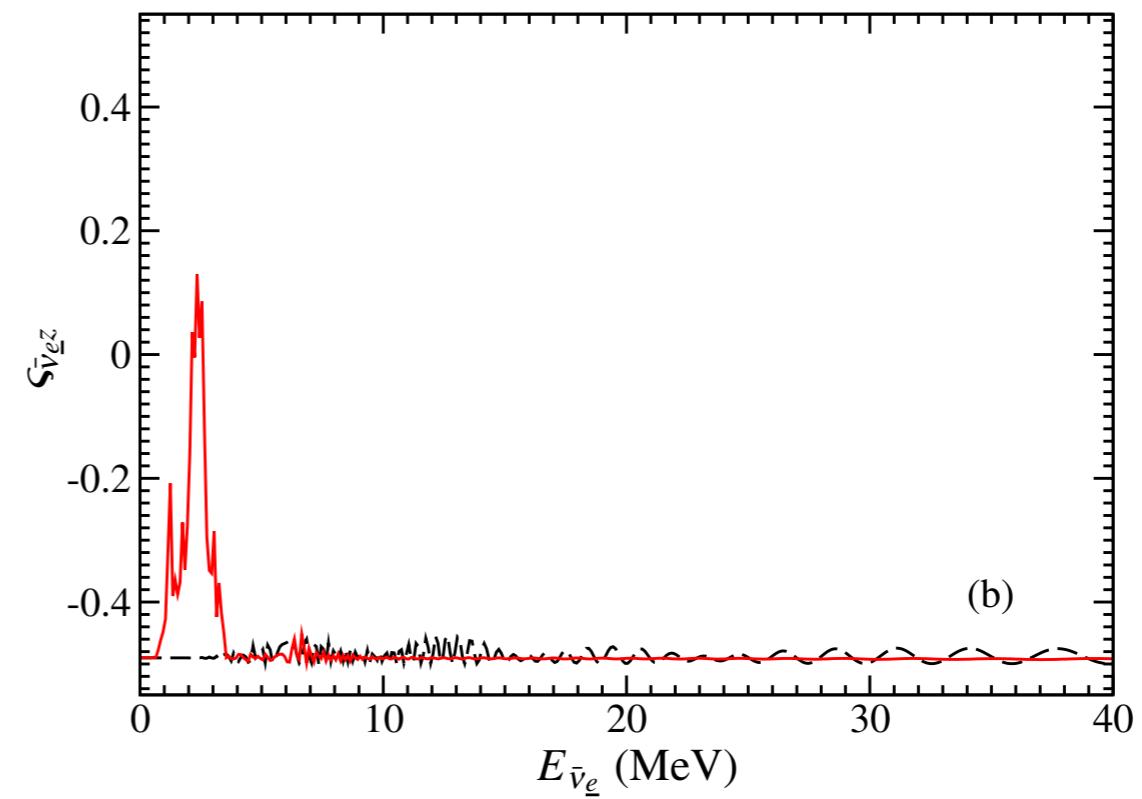
antineutrino



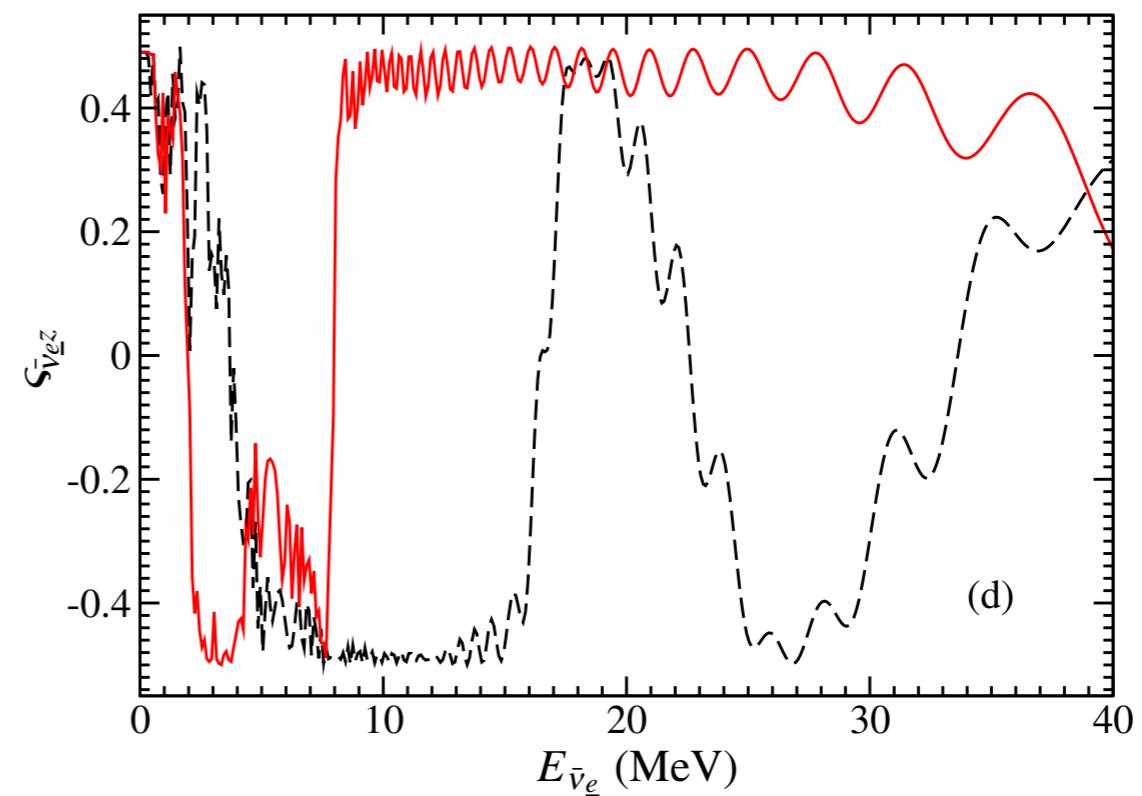
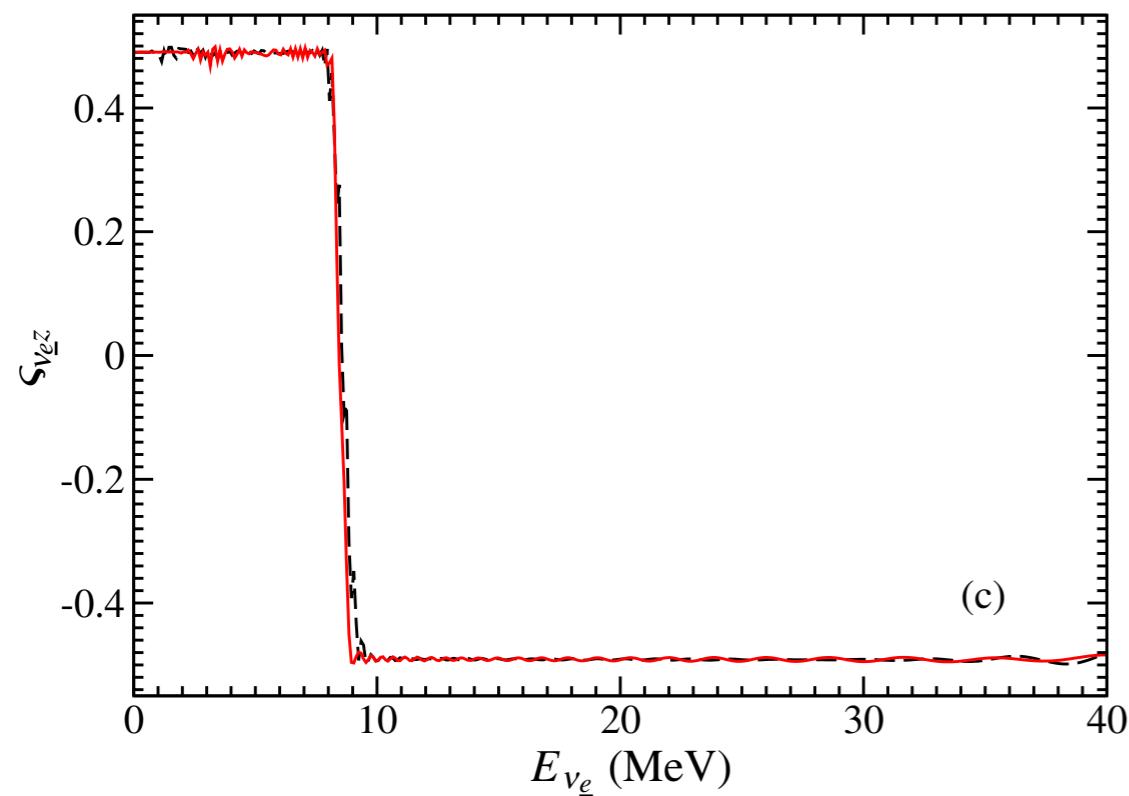
neutrino



antineutrino



normal mass hierarchy

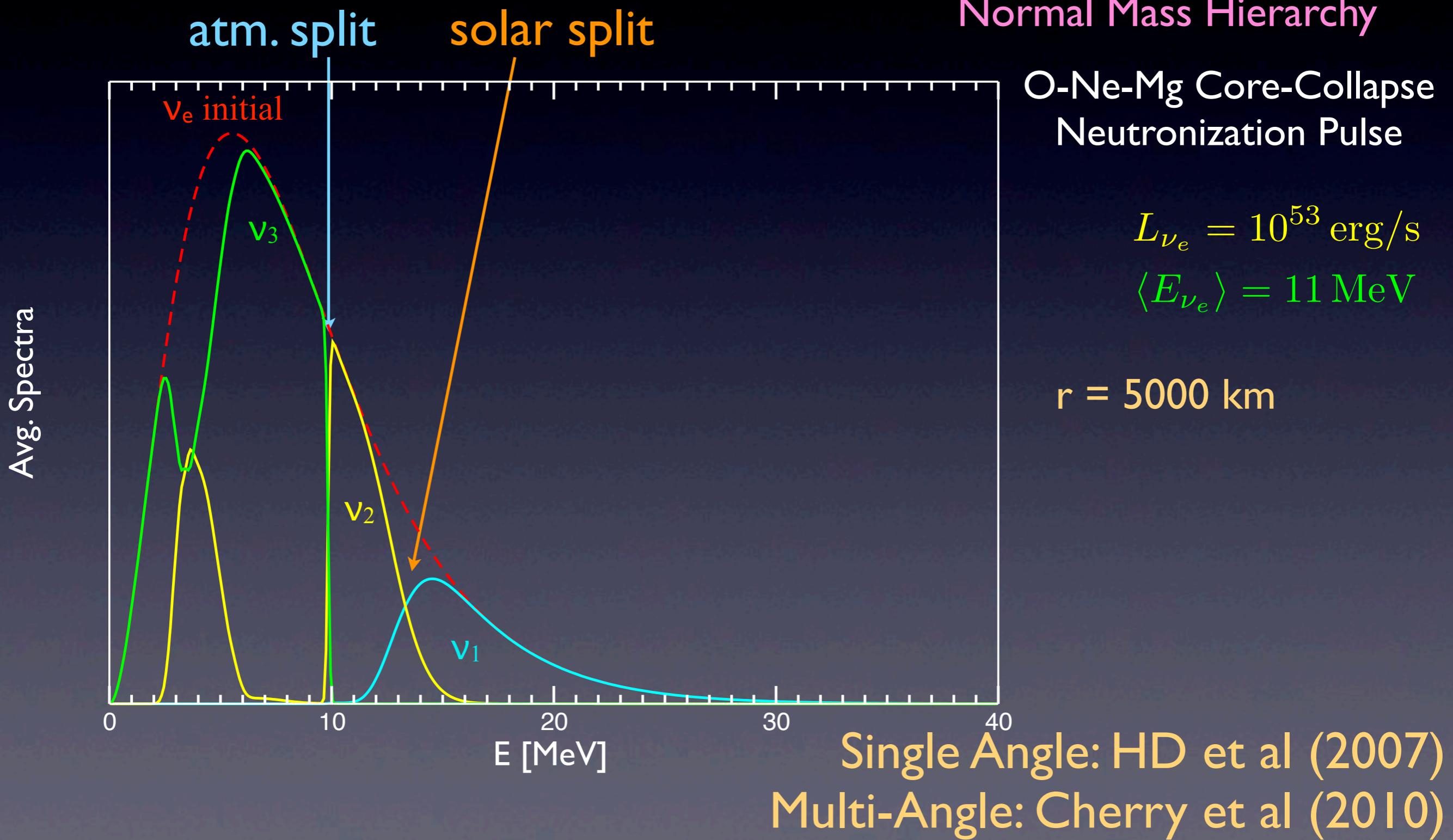


inverted mass hierarchy

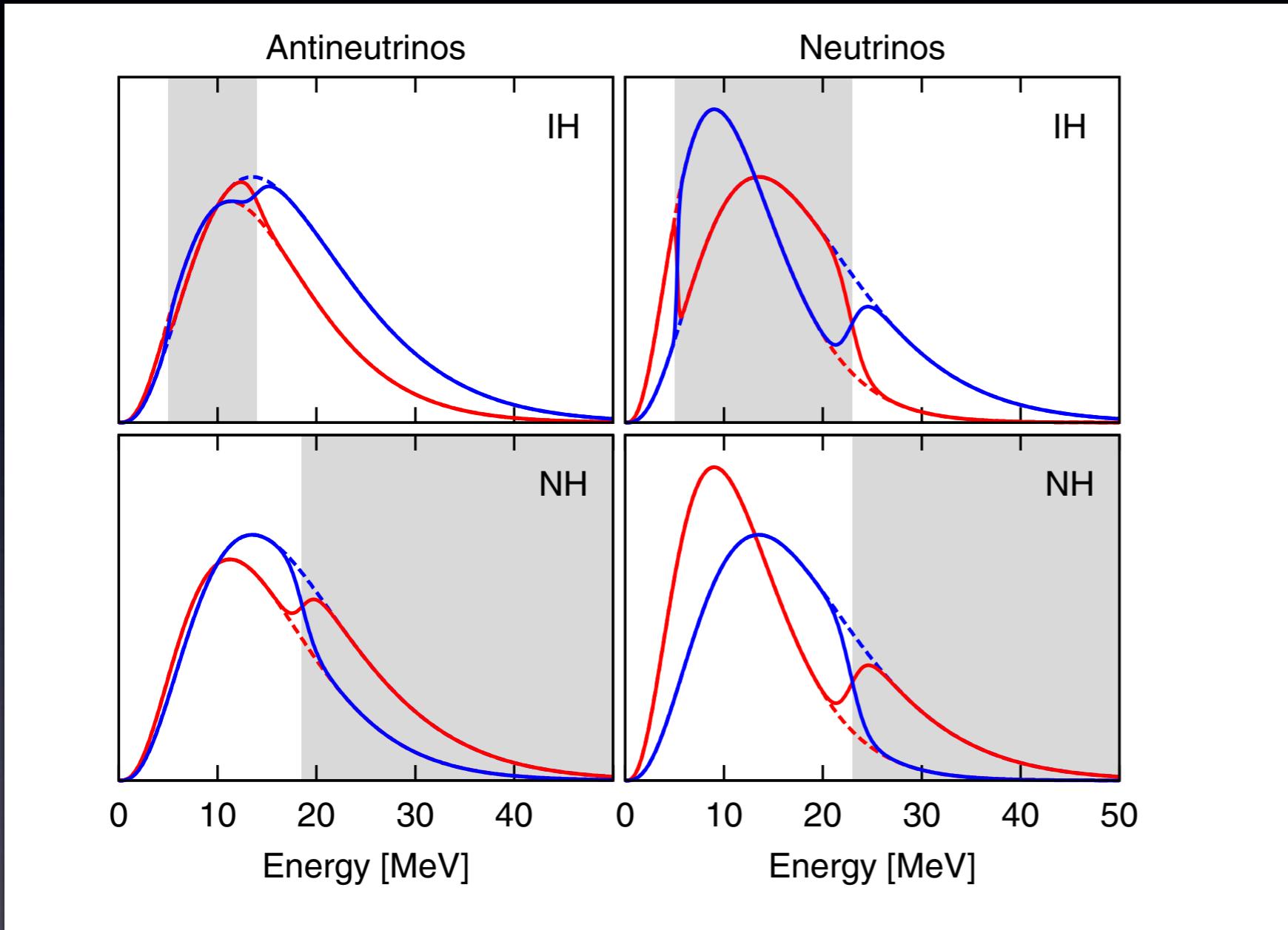
HD, Fuller, Qian & Carlson (2006)

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3 Flavor Mixing

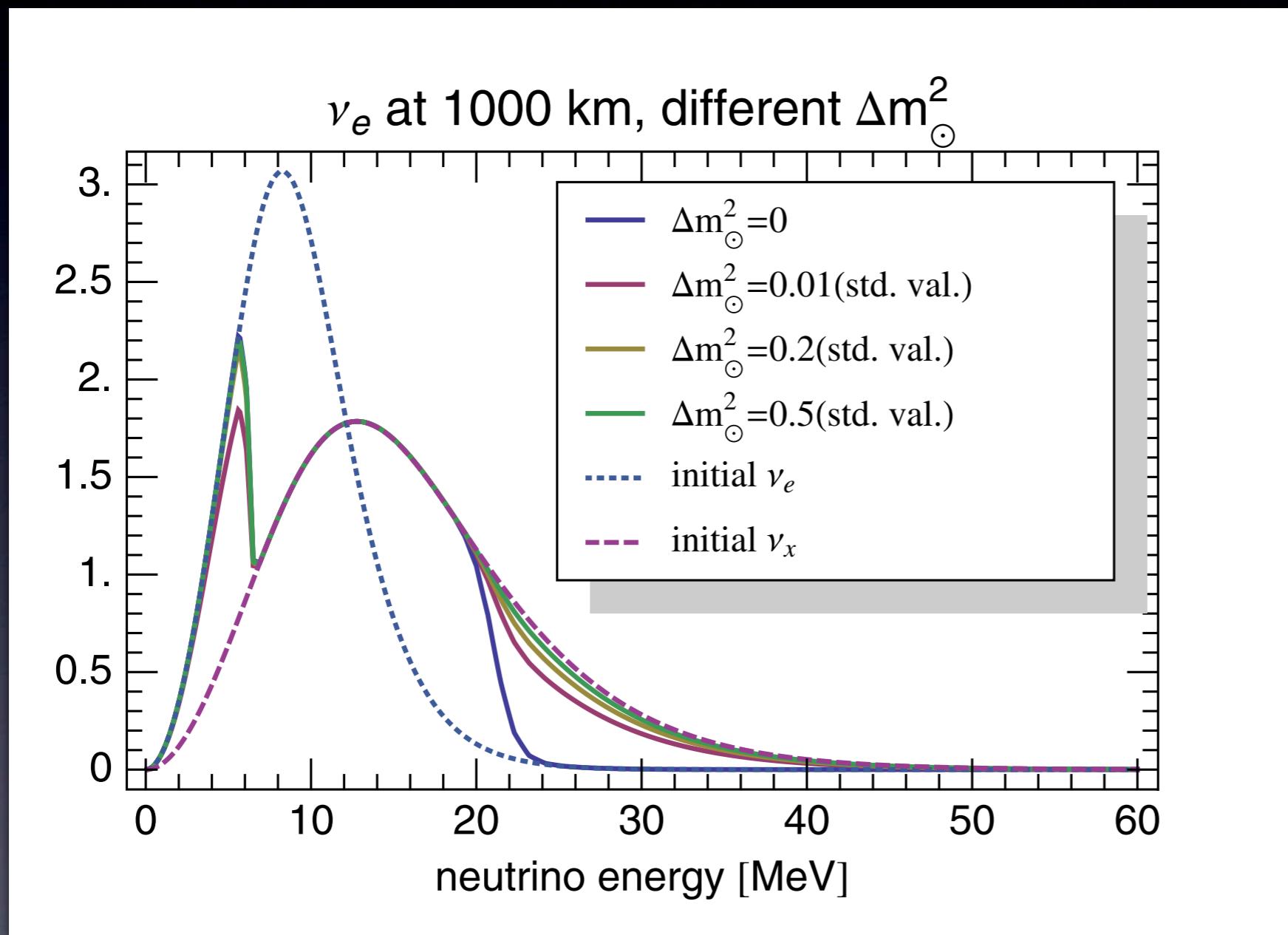


Multiple Spectral Splits



Dasgupta et al (2009)

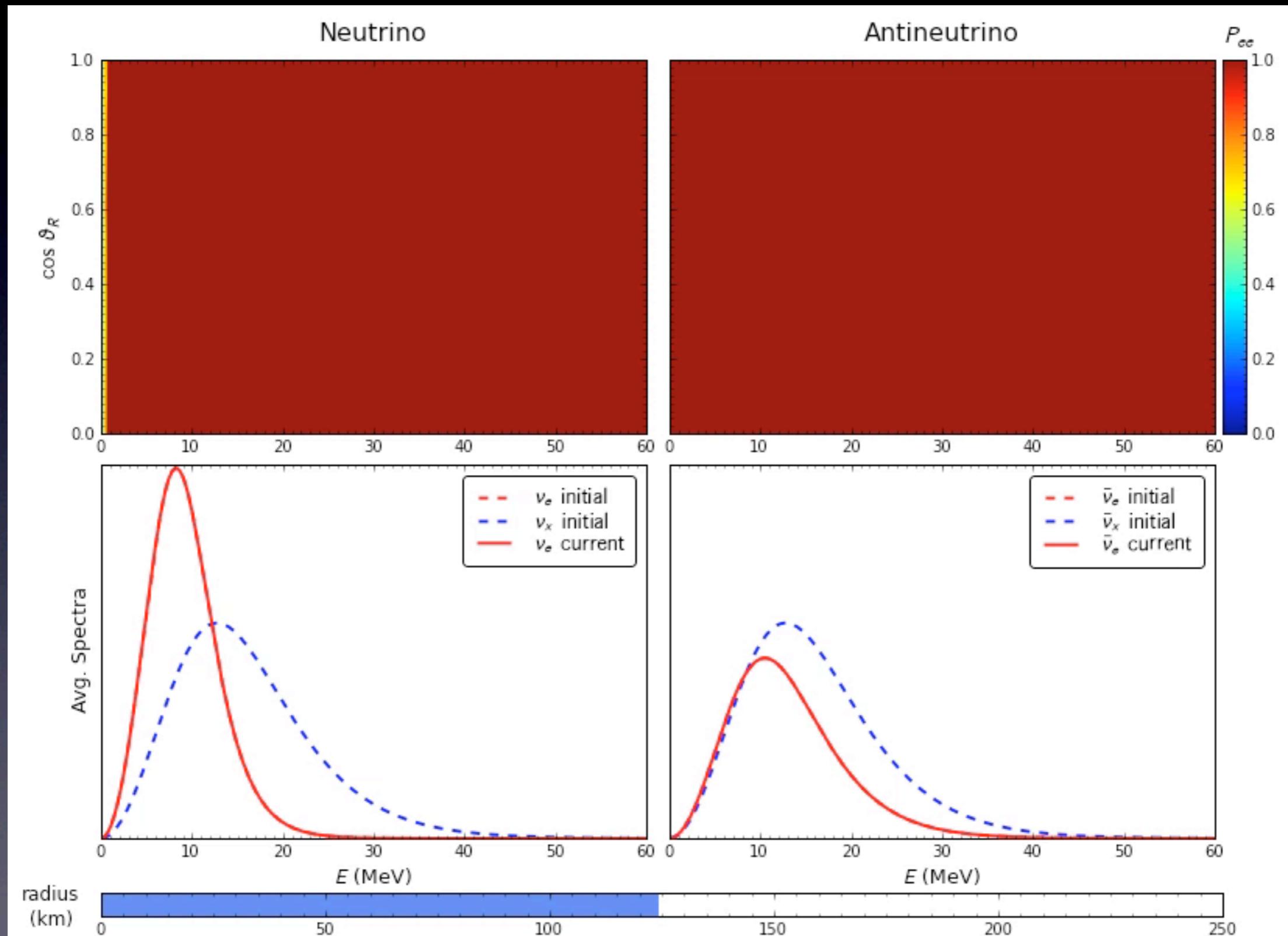
3 Flavor Instability



Friedland (2010)

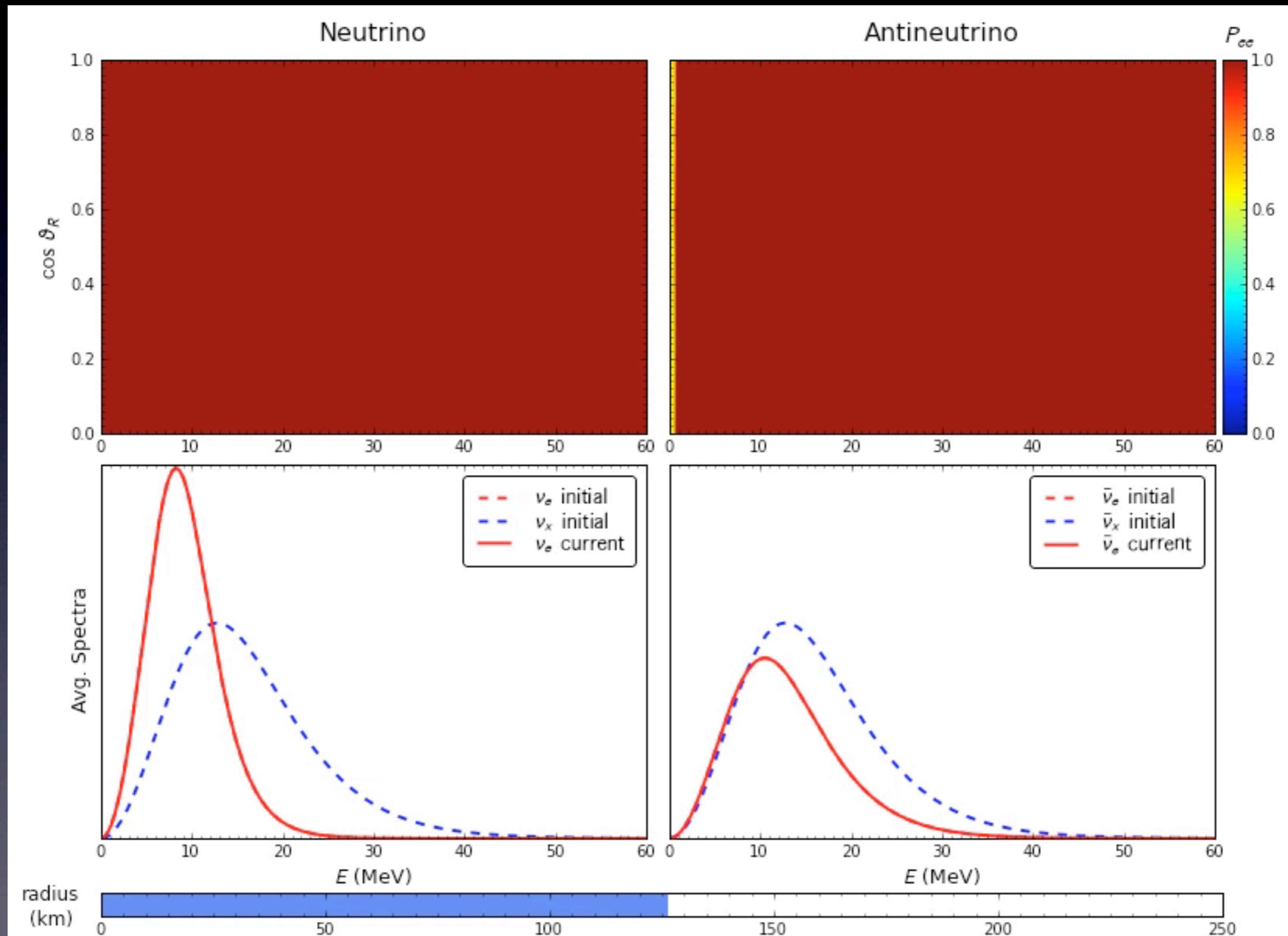
$$\langle L_{\nu_e} \rangle = 4.1 \text{ foe}, \langle L_{\bar{\nu}_e} \rangle = 4.3 \text{ foe}, \langle L_{\nu_x, \bar{\nu}_x} \rangle = 7.9 \text{ foe}$$

$$\langle E_{\nu_e} \rangle = 9.4 \text{ MeV}, \langle E_{\bar{\nu}_e} \rangle = 13.0 \text{ MeV}, \langle E_{\nu_x, \bar{\nu}_x} \rangle = 15.8 \text{ MeV}$$

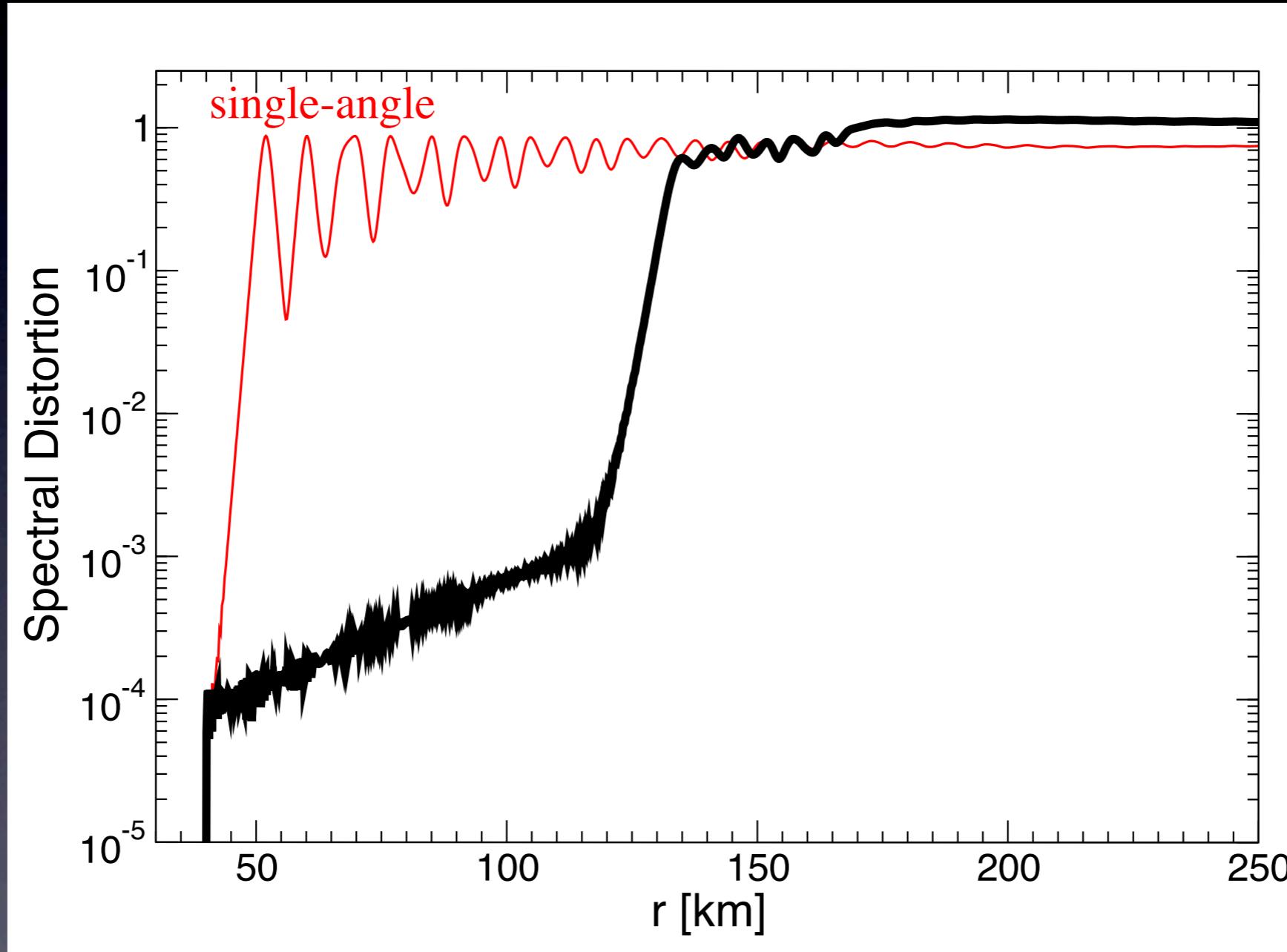


$$\langle L_{\nu_e} \rangle = 4.1 \text{ foe}, \langle L_{\bar{\nu}_e} \rangle = 4.3 \text{ foe}, \langle L_{\nu_x, \bar{\nu}_x} \rangle = 7.9 \text{ foe}$$

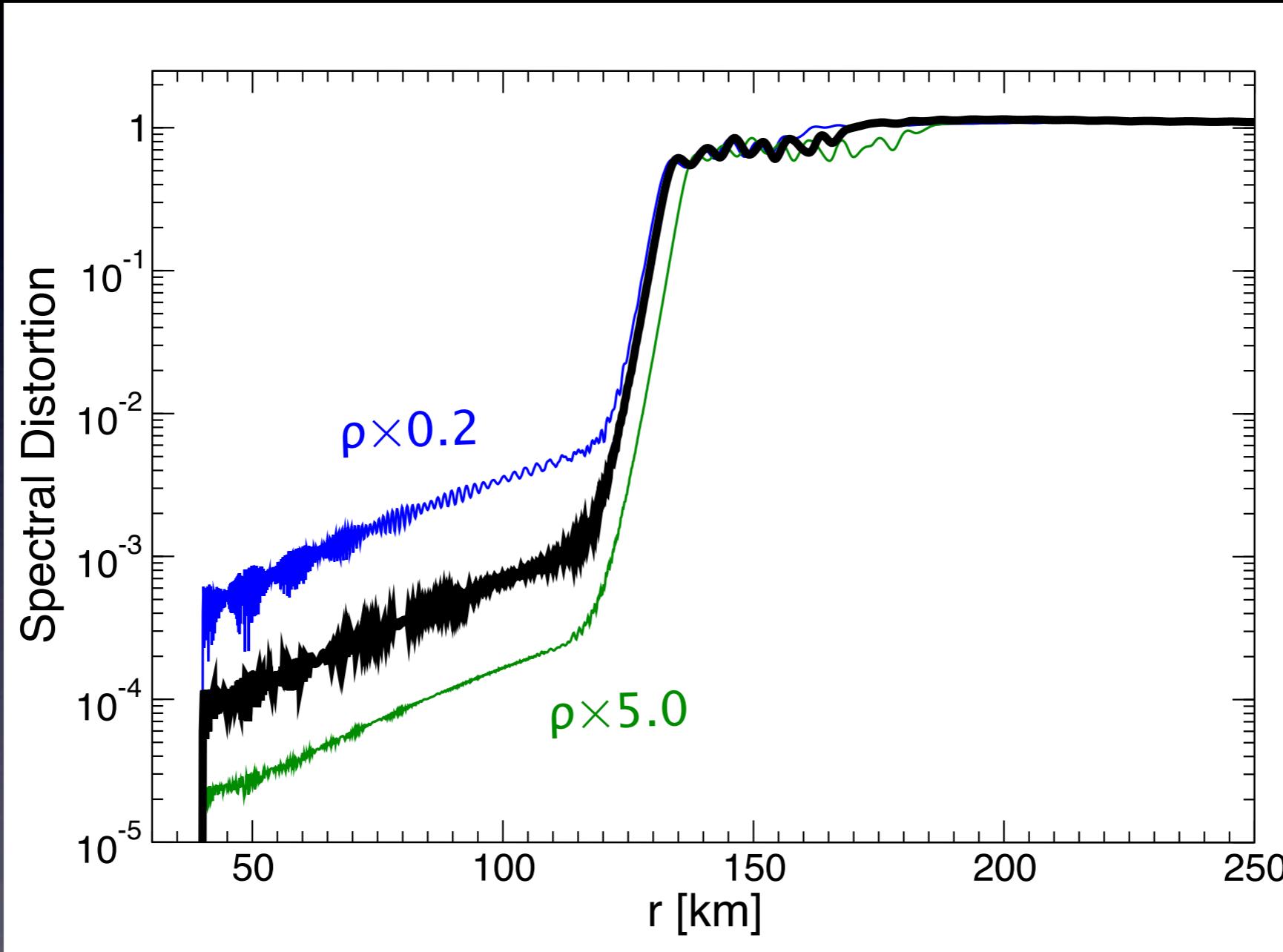
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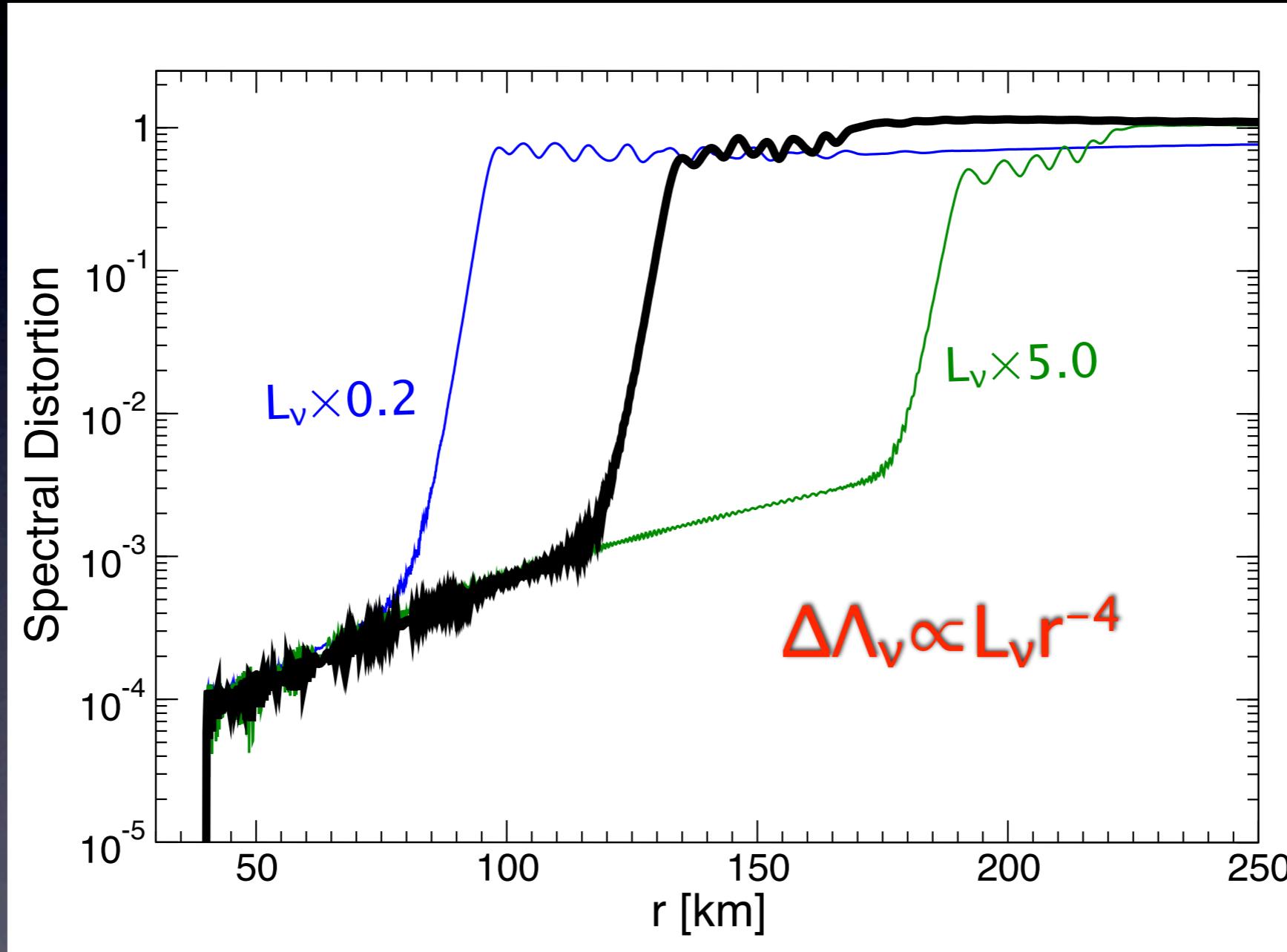
Multiangle Suppression



Multiangle Suppression

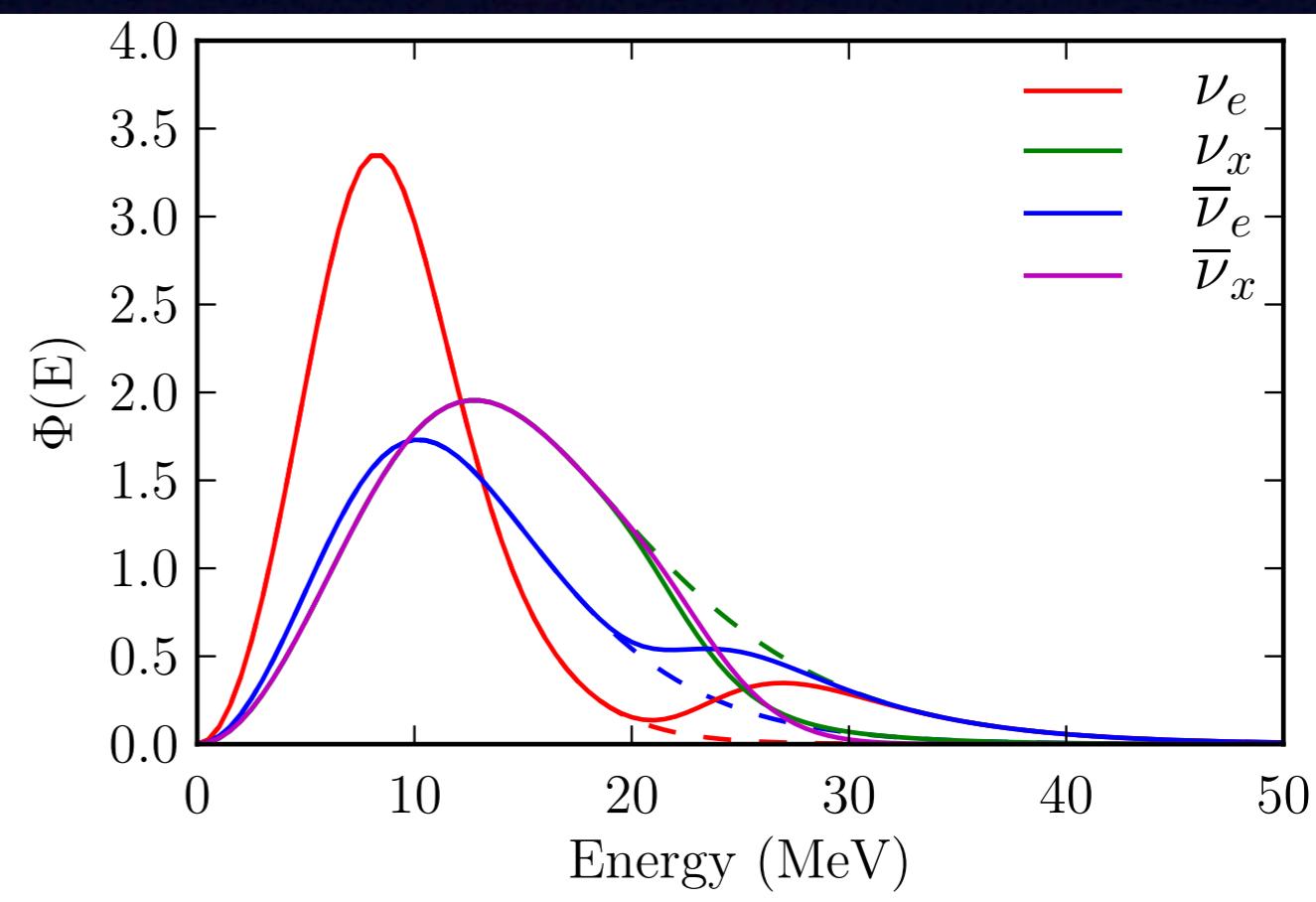
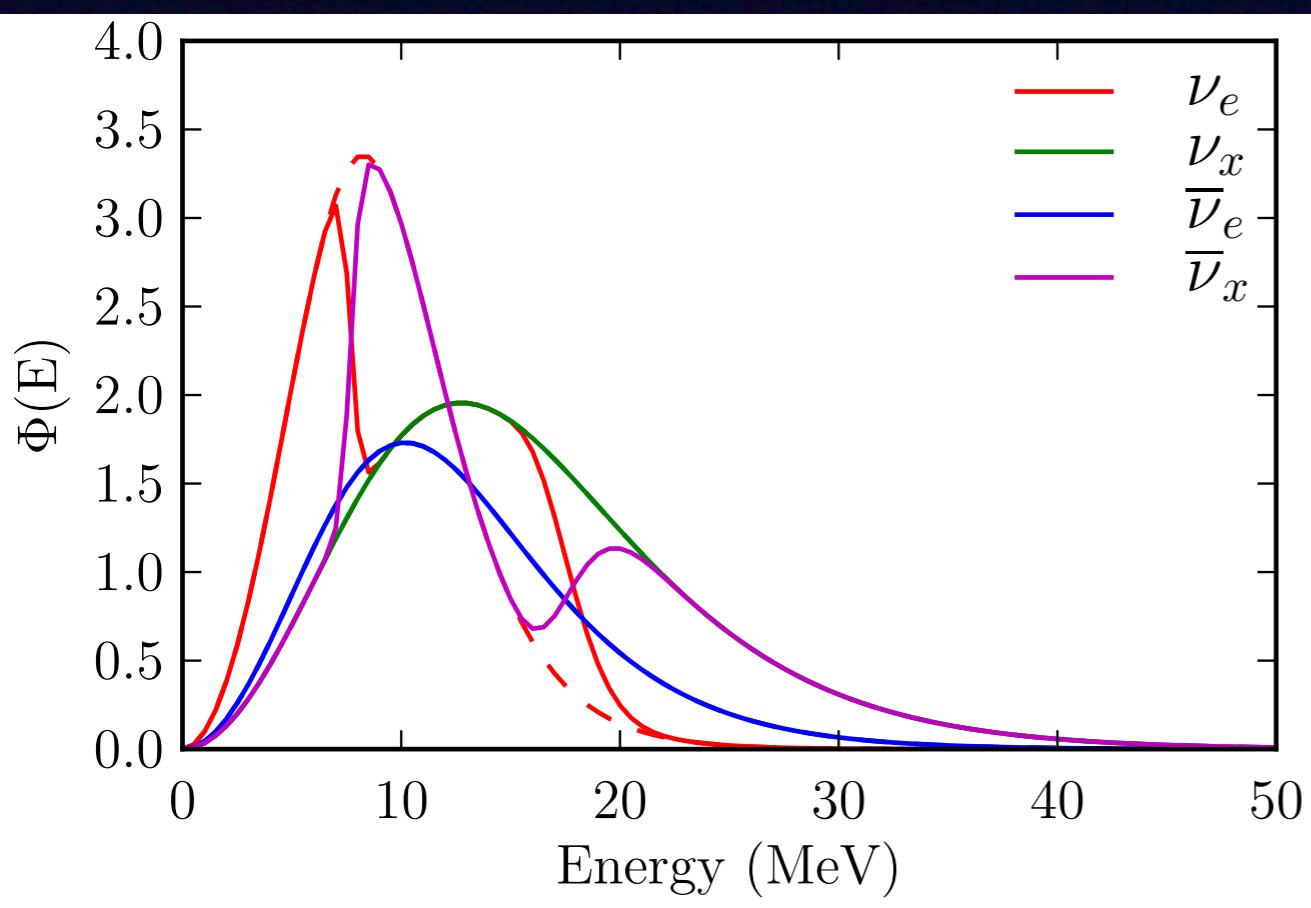


Multiangle Suppression



In Magnetic Field

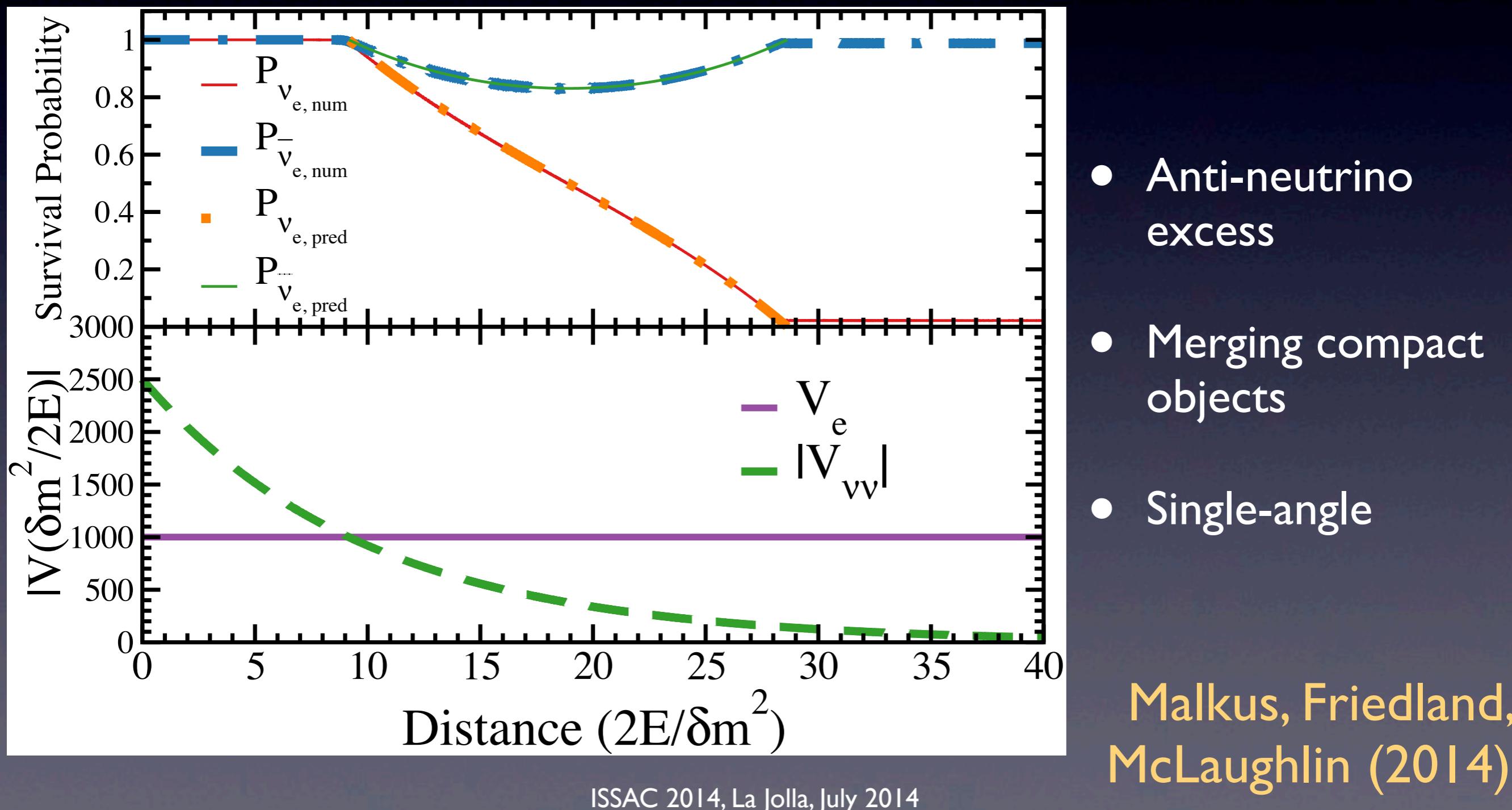
Assume neutrinos to be Majorana particles.



de Gouvêa & Shalgar (2012, 2013)

ISSAC 2014, La Jolla, July 2014

Matter-Neutrino Resonance



**YES!! You can make
discoveries through
numerical calculations.**

But are you sure
whether the numerical
calculations are
correct?