

Impact of the Neutrino Oscillation on Core-Collapse Supernovae

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Core-Collapse Supernovae

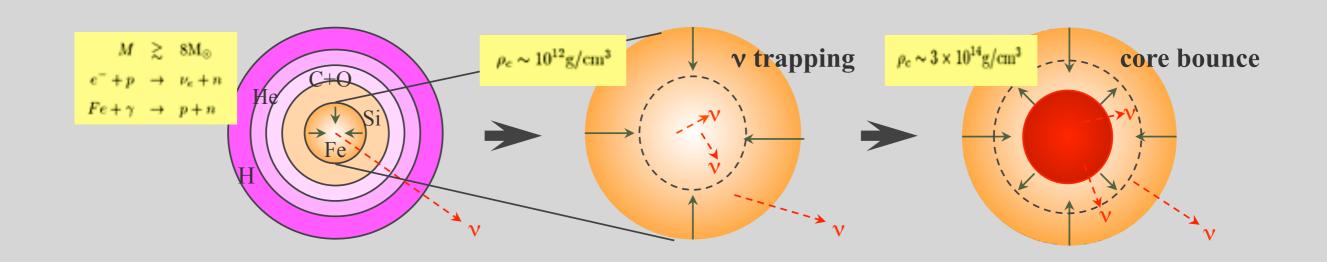
- * 宇宙で最も激しい爆発現象の一つ
 - $E_{\rm exp} \sim 10^{51} \, {\rm erg}$
 - E_{grav} ~10⁵³ erg (~0.1 M_☉ c²)
 - $E_{v} \sim 10^{53} \, \text{erg}$
- * 中性子星/ブラックホール形成
- * ガンマ線バースト形成
- ❖ 物理学における既知のすべての相互作用が重要
 - Macrophysics
 ▶gravitation
 core collapse
 ▶electro-magnetic field
 pulsar, magnetar,
 magnetorotational explosion

Microphysics
 ▶weak interaction

 neutrino physics
 nuclear physics
 equation of state of dense matter

Supernova scenario

- * 初期質量 $\gtrsim 10 M_{\odot}$ の星:中心に鉄コア形成
- * 電子捕獲反応、鉄の光分解反応→鉄コア崩壊
- * 核密度を超えると状態方程式が硬くなる→core bounce
- * コア表面で衝撃波形成、伝搬→外層を吹き飛ばせればいい("prompt explosion")



Neutrino heating mechanism

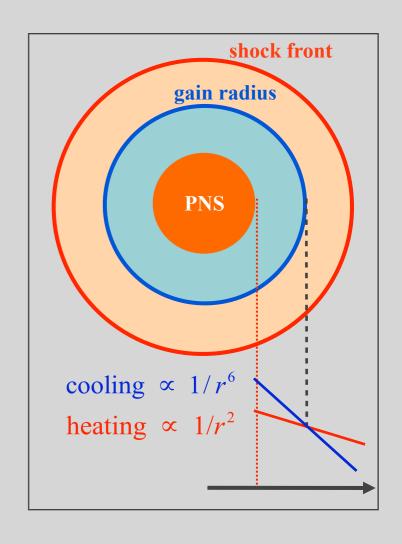
- * neutrino cooling (electron capture) rate: $Q_{\nu}^{-} \propto T^{6} \propto r^{-6}$
- * neutrino heating (neutrino capture) rate: $Q_{\nu}^{+} \propto L_{\nu} r^{-2} \propto r^{-2}$

- * gain radius: $Q_{\nu}^{-} = Q_{\nu}^{+}$
- * heating between gain radius and shock:

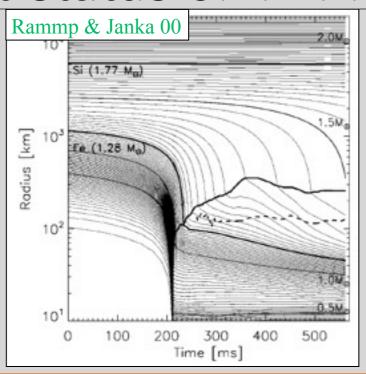
$$L_{\nu, \text{heat}} \sim 3 \times 10^{51} \text{erg s}^{-1} \left(\frac{M}{0.1 M_{\odot}}\right) \left(\frac{L_{\nu}}{10^{53} \text{erg s}^{-1}}\right) \left(\frac{\langle \varepsilon^2 \rangle}{(15 \text{MeV})^2}\right) \left(\frac{r}{200 \text{km}}\right)^{-2}$$

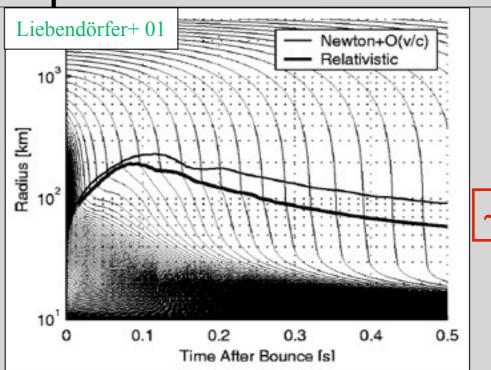
shock revival by neutrino heating





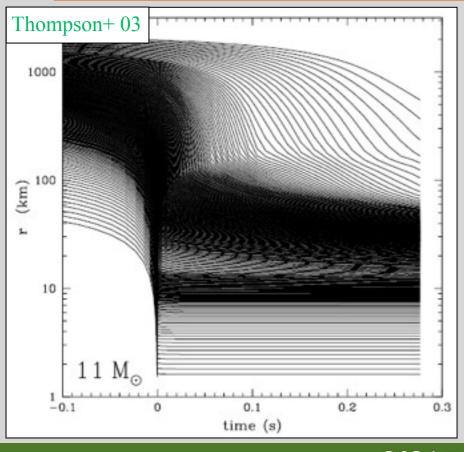
Current status of 1D: fail to explode

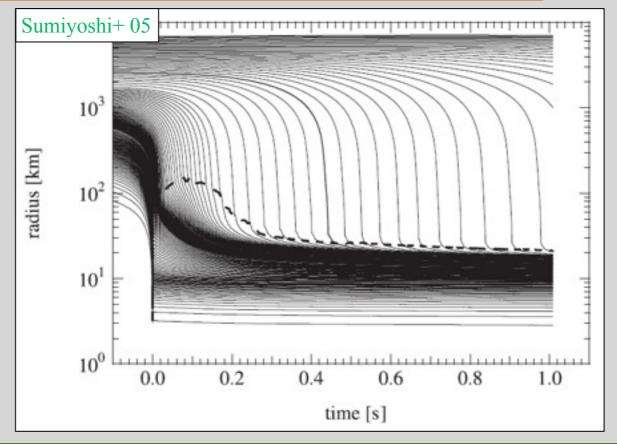




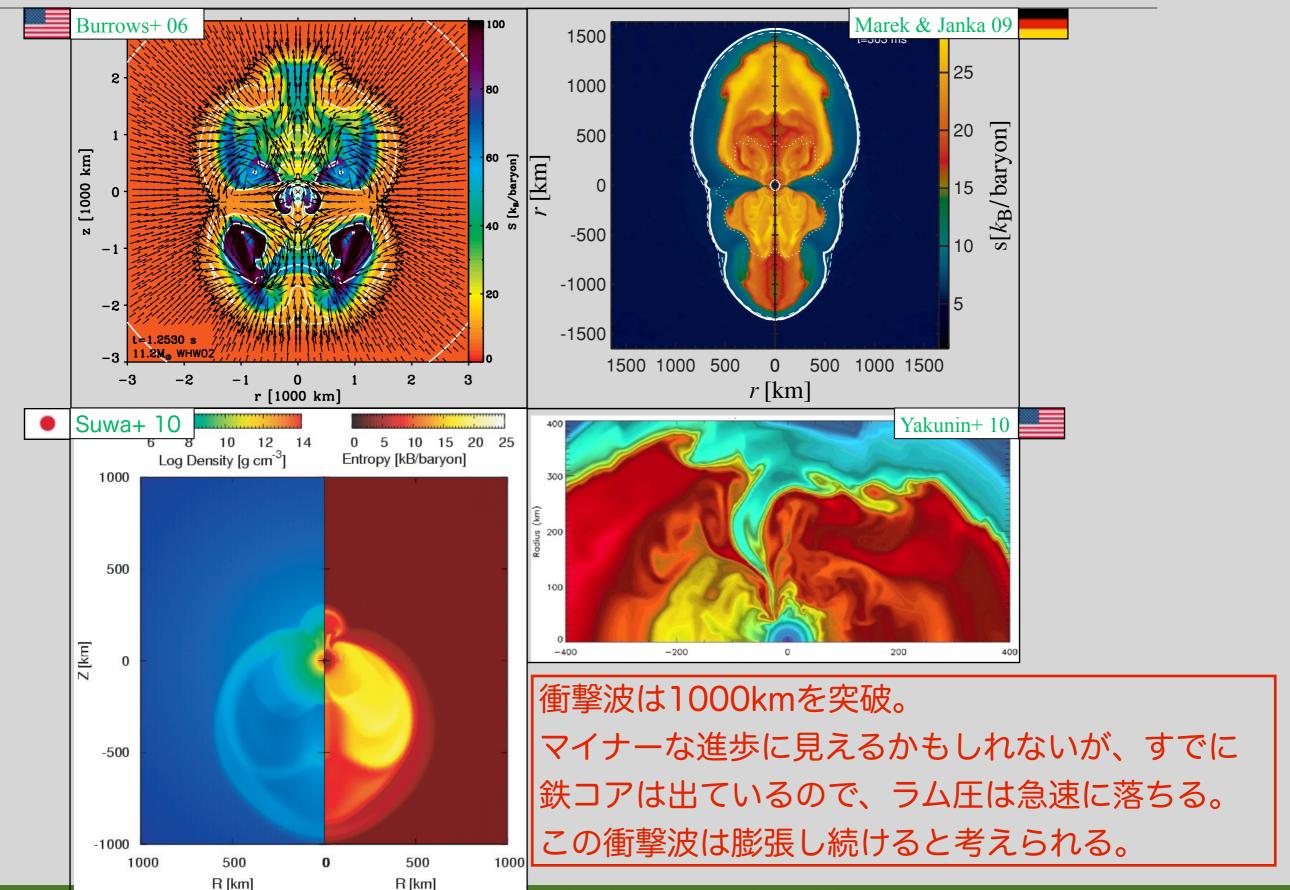
~100 km

state-of-the-art simulations do not obtain explosion!



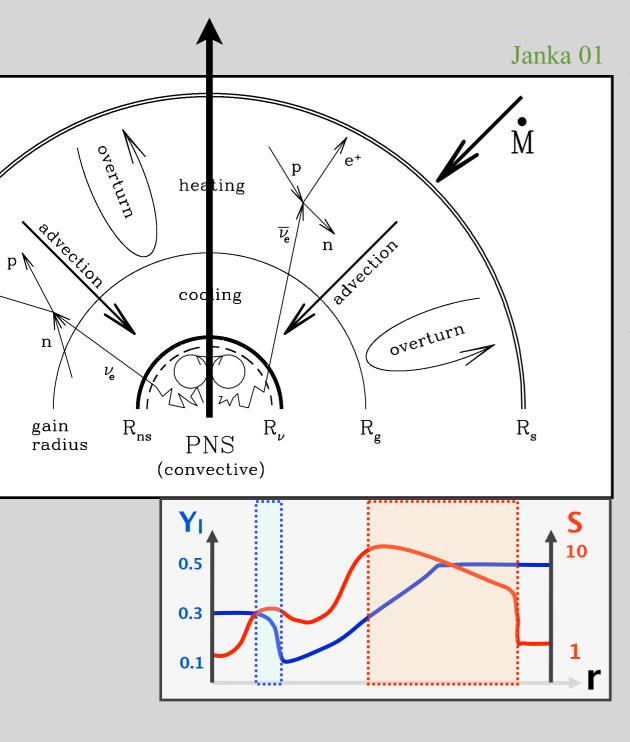


Multi-D simulations



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Convectively unstable regions



* PNS convection

induced by negative Y₁ gradient due to neutrino cooling

Neutrino-driven convection

induced by negative entropy gradient due to neutrino heating

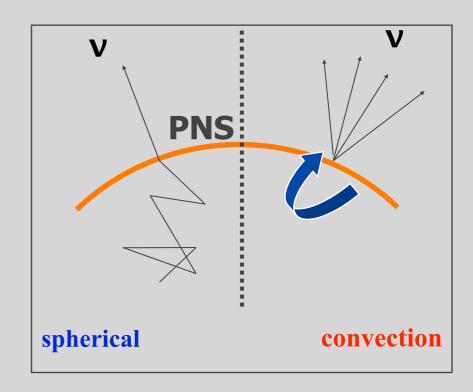
How convection aids explosion?

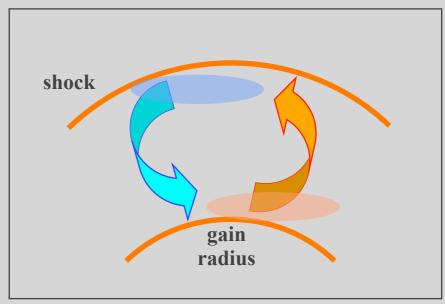
* PNS convection

- ✓ 球対称: ニュートリノは散乱の時間スケール で放出される
- ✓ 対流によって、ニュートリノが効率よく ニュートリノ球の外に運ばれる

* Neutrino-driven convection

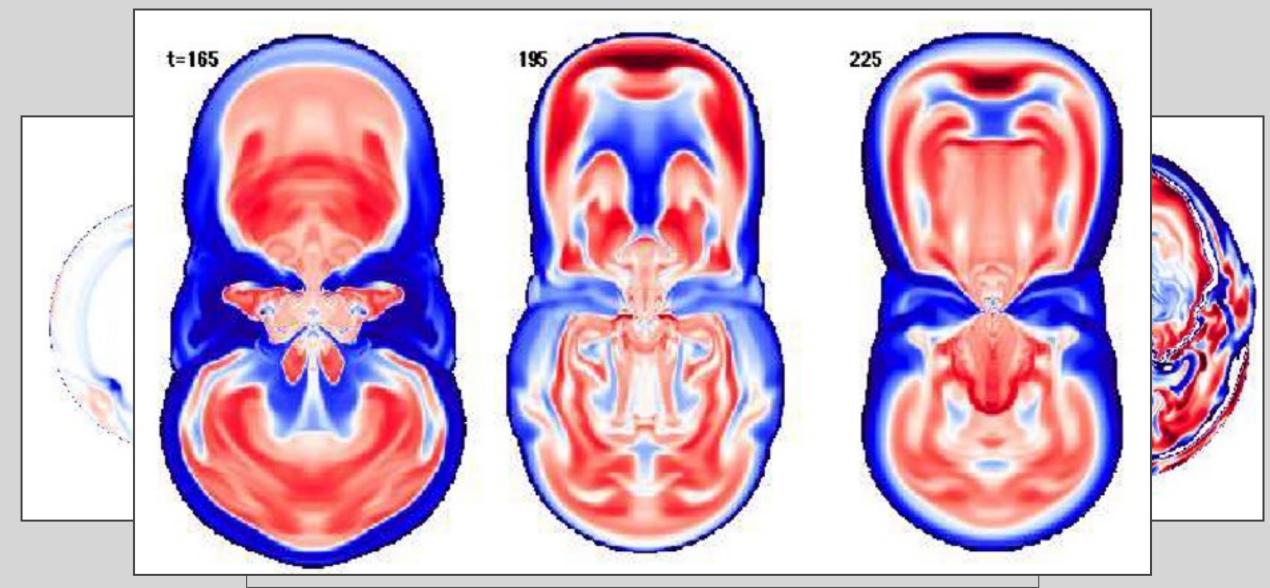
- √冷たい物質は下へ
- ✔暖かい物質は上へ => 物質は長い時間加熱領域に留まる





SASI

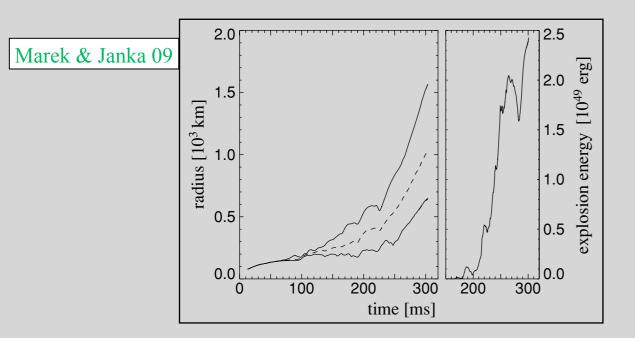
- * Standing Accretion Shock Instablity
 - Non-radial, non-local low-mode (l=1,2) instability of flow **behind standing** accretion shock

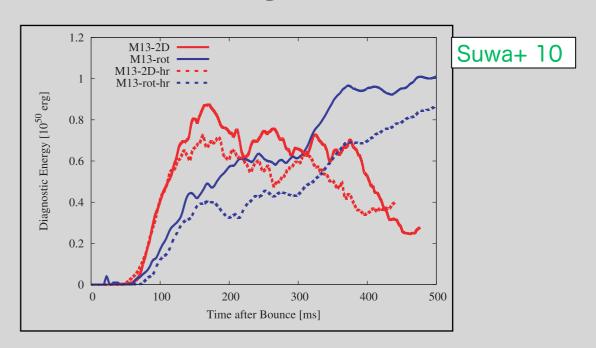


Bolondon+ 2003, 2006

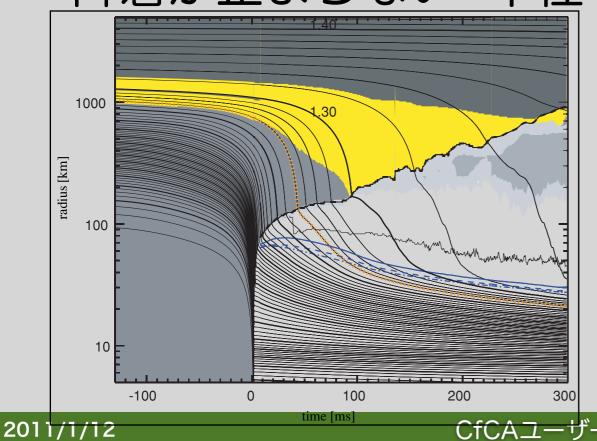
Problems of 2D simulations

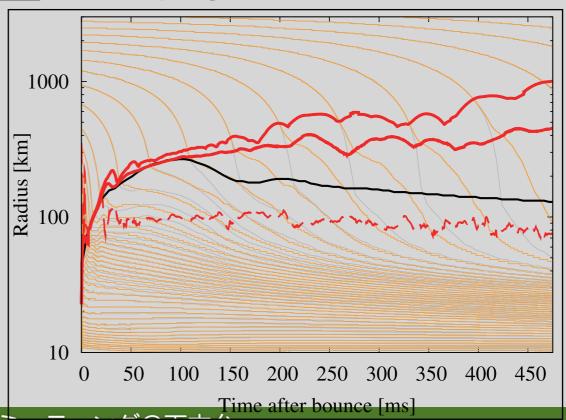
* 爆発エネルギーが小さい (~1049-1050 erg)





* 降着が止まらない=中性子星ができない



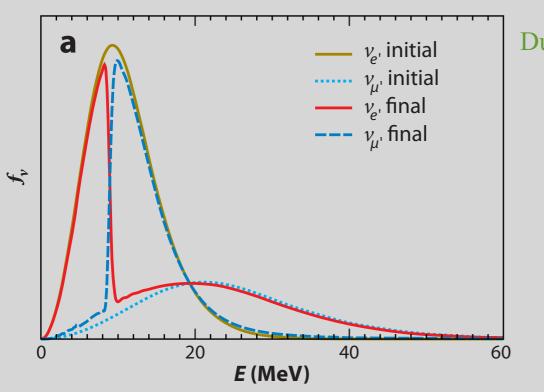


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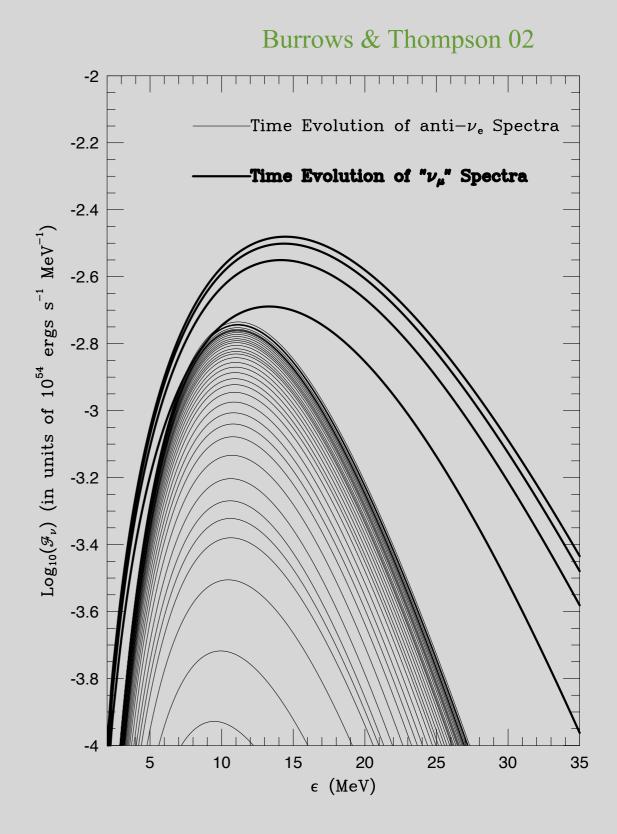
How to solve these problems?

Collective oscillation of neutrinos



Duan+ 10

- * ニュートリノが質量を有するために、 伝搬中に種族が振動する
- * 放射されたときと吸収されるときでスペクトルが異なっている可能性
- * 特に $\nu_{\mu/\tau} \rightarrow \nu_e$ への振動はかなり重要
 - * ニュートリノ反応率: σ∝E²
 - 平均エネルギー: ν μ/τ>ν e



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Numerical simulation

- * 2 次元流体計算(ZEUS-2D) (Stone & Norman 92)
- *流体+ニュートリノ輸送
 - Isotropic Diffusion Source Approximation (Liebendörfer+ 09)
 - electron-type neutrino and anti-neutrino
- * progenitor: 13 M_• (Nomoto+ 88)
- * Collective oscillation parameters: R_v , $<\epsilon_v>$

$$L_{\nu} = 2.62 \times 10^{52} \left(\frac{\langle \epsilon_{\nu} \rangle}{15 \text{ MeV}} \right)^{4} \left(\frac{R_{\nu}}{30 \text{ km}} \right)^{2} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$$

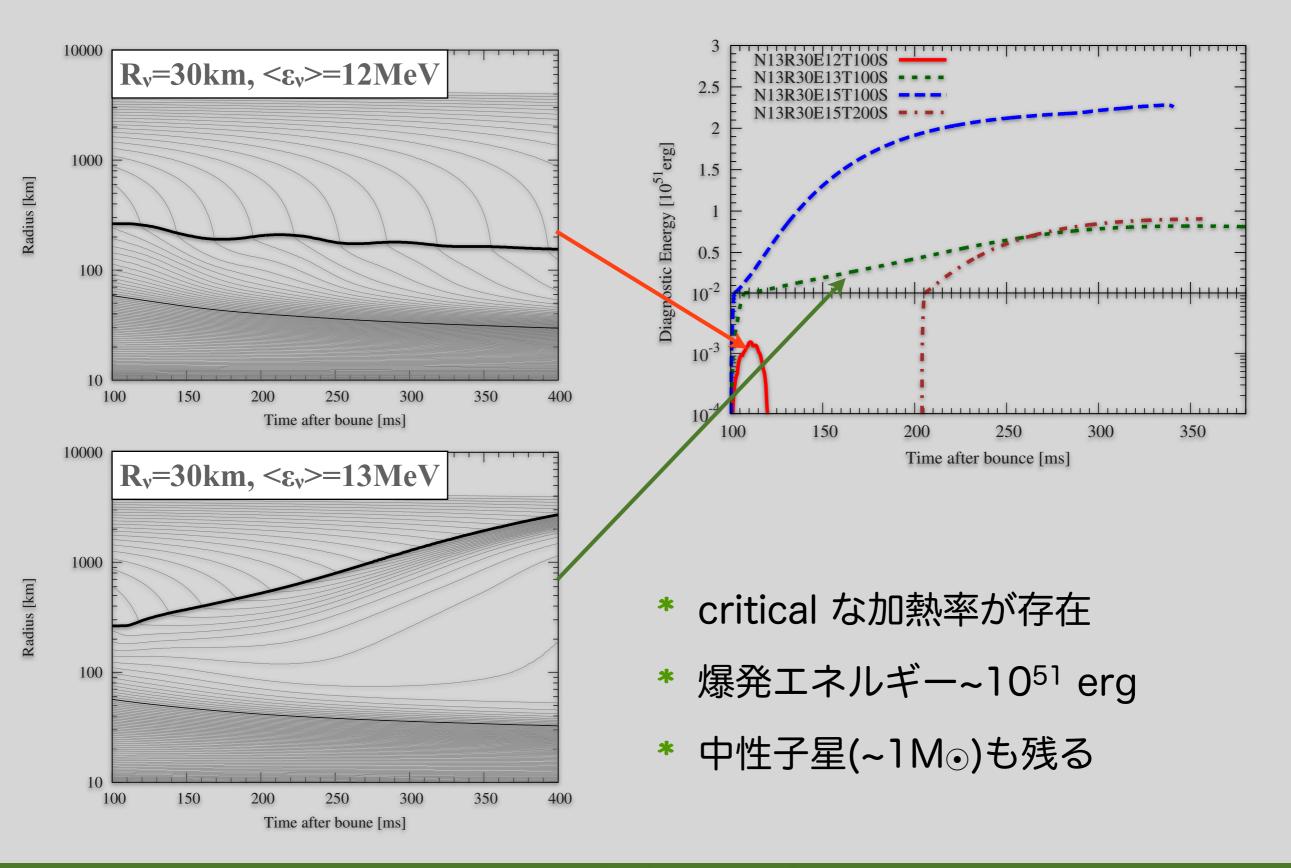
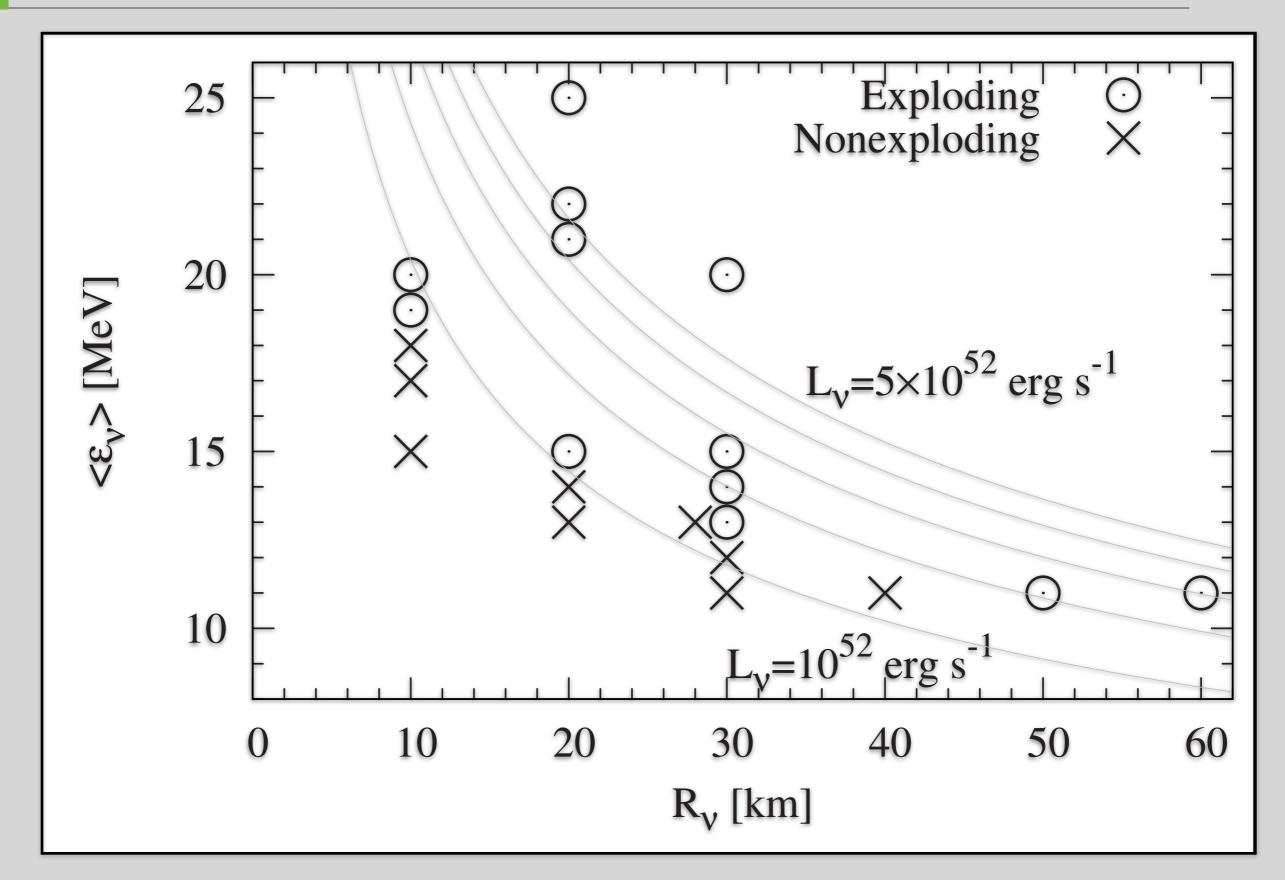
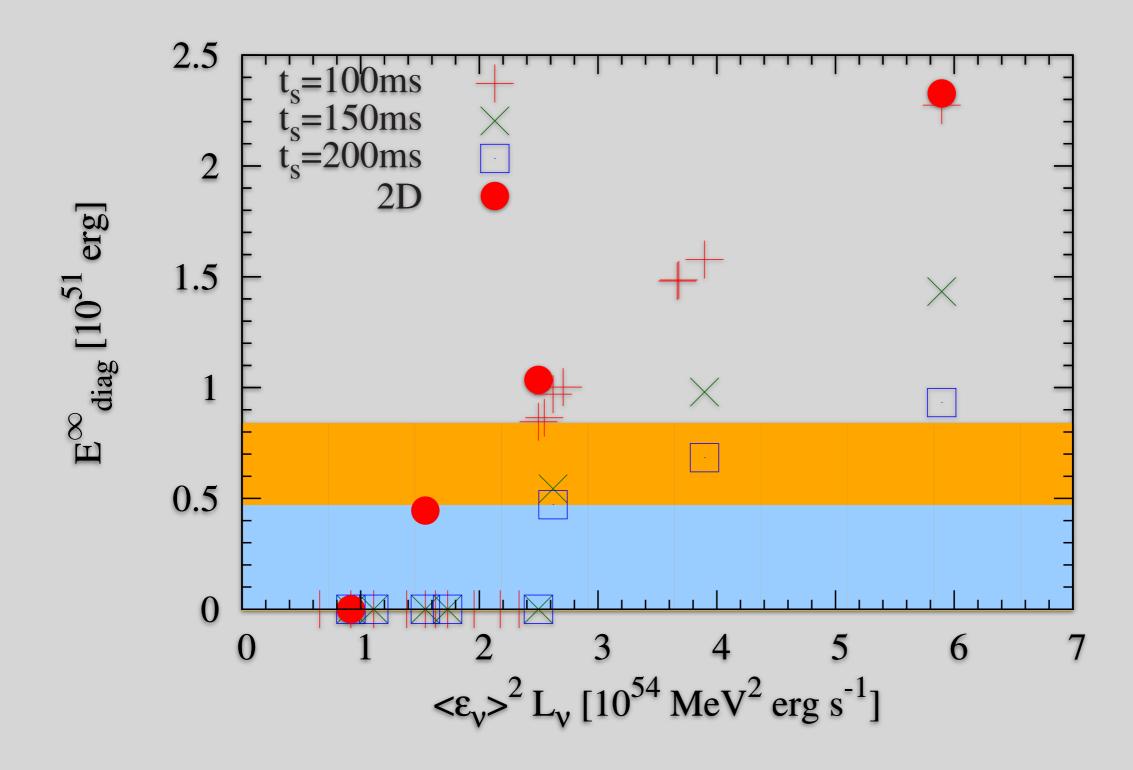


TABLE 1 1D SIMULATIONS

Model	Dimension	R_{ν}	$k_B T_{\nu}^{-1}$	$L_{ u}$	t_s	Explosion	$E_{\mathrm{diag}}^{\infty}$	$M_{10}^{t=t_s}$	M_{10}^{∞}
		[km]	$[\mathrm{MeV}^{-1}]$	$[10^{52} \mathrm{erg} \ \mathrm{s}^{-1}]$	[ms]		$[10^{51} \text{ erg}]$	$[M_{\odot}]$	$[M_{\odot}]$
N13R10E15T100S	1D	10	0.2101 (15MeV)	0.29	100	No		1.18	
N13R10E17T100S	1D	10	0.1854 (17MeV)	0.48	100	No	_	1.18	_
N13R10E18T100S	1D	10	0.1751 (18MeV)	0.60	100	No	_	1.18	_
N13R10E19T100S	1D	10	0.1658 (19MeV)	0.75	100	Yes	1.00	1.18	1.14
N13R10E20T100S	1D	10	0.1575 (20MeV)	0.92	100	Yes	1.49	1.18	1.12
N13R20E13T100S	1D	20	0.2424 (13MeV)	0.66	100	No	_	1.18	
N13R20E13T150S	1D	20	0.2424 (13MeV)	0.66	150	No	_	1.21	_
N13R20E13T200S	1D	20	0.2424 (13MeV)	0.66	200	No	_	1.25	_
N13R20E14T100S	1D	20	0.2251 (14MeV)	0.88	100	No	_	1.18	_
N13R20E14T150S	1D	20	0.2251 (14 MeV)	0.88	150	No	_	1.21	_
N13R20E14T200S	1D	20	$0.2251 \ (14 MeV)$	0.88	200	No	_	1.25	_
N13R20E15T100S	1D	20	0.2101 (15 MeV)	1.16	100	Yes	0.97	1.18	1.15
N13R20E15T150S	1D	20	0.2101 (15 MeV)	1.16	150	Yes	0.54	1.21	< 1.24
N13R20E15T200S	1D	20	0.2101 (15 MeV)	1.16	200	Yes	0.47	1.25	< 1.26
N13R20E21T100S	1D	20	0.1500 (21 MeV)	4.47	100	Yes	5.56	1.18	1.07
$\rm N13R20E22T100S$	1D	20	0.1432 (22 MeV)	5.39	100	Yes	6.50	1.18	1.07
N13R28E13T100S	1D	28	0.2424 (13MeV)	1.29	100	No	_	1.18	_
N13R29E13T100S	1D	29	0.2424 (13 MeV)	1.38	100	No	_	1.18	_
N13R30E11T100S	1D	30	0.2865 (11 MeV)	0.76	100	No	_	1.18	_
N13R30E11T150S	1D	30	0.2865 (11 MeV)	0.76	150	No	_	1.21	_
N13R30E11T200S	1D	30	0.2865 (11 MeV)	0.76	200	No	_	1.25	_
N13R30E12T100S	1D	30	0.2626 (12 MeV)	1.07	100	No	_	1.18	_
N13R30E12T150S	1D	30	0.2626 (12 MeV)	1.07	150	No	_	1.21	_
N13R30E12T200S	1D	30	0.2626 (12 MeV)	1.07	200	No	_	1.25	_
N13R30E13T100S	1D	30	0.2424 (13 MeV)	1.48	100	Yes	0.85	1.18	< 1.19
N13R30E13T150S	1D	30	0.2424 (13 MeV)	1.48	150	No	_	1.21	_
N13R30E13T200S	1D	30	0.2424 (13 MeV)	1.48	200	No	_	1.25	_
N13R30E14T100S	1D	30	$0.2251 \ (14 MeV)$	1.99	100	Yes	1.58	1.18	1.12
N13R30E14T150S	1D	30	$0.2251 \ (14 MeV)$	1.99	150	Yes	0.98	1.21	1.19
N13R30E14T200S	1D	30	$0.2251 \ (14 MeV)$	1.99	200	Yes	0.68	1.25	1.22
N13R30E15T100S	1D	30	0.2101 (15 MeV)	2.62	100	Yes	2.27	1.18	1.10
N13R30E15T150S	1D	30	0.2101 (15 MeV)	2.62	150	Yes	1.43	1.21	1.16
N13R30E15T200S	1D	30	0.2101 (15 MeV)	2.62	200	Yes	0.93	1.25	1.22
N13R30E20T100S	1D	30	0.1575 (20 MeV)	8.28	100	Yes	6.84	1.18	1.07
N13R40E11T100S	1D	40	0.2865 (11 MeV)	1.35	100	No		1.18	
N13R50E11T100S	1D	50	0.2865 (11 MeV)	2.10	100	Yes	0.86	1.18	< 1.18
N13R60E11T100S	1D	60	0.2865 (11MeV)	3.03	100	Yes	1.48	1.18	1.12





Summary

- * 近年の超新星爆発シミュレーション
 - 1D: 爆発せず
 - 2D: 爆発(しそう);衝撃波は鉄コア外まで行けそう
 - ▶ 爆発エネルギーが足りない
 - ▶ 中性子星が作れない

- * ニュートリノ集団振動(collective oscillation)が鍵となる可能性を示唆
- * もっと真面目にやるには、Boltzmann方程式レベルから書き換えが必要 (Strack & Burrows 05)

* XT4/中規模サーバを利用させていただきありがとうございます!