

Astrophysical Neutrinos and the Origin of the Elements: What's Next?

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Neutrinos
Dark Matter
Messengers



Main Challenges

- Ab-initio simulations of the collapse of massive stars/compact binary mergers
- Supernova explosion mechanism(s)
- Formation paths for NS & BH and birth properties
- Relevance of magnetic field, rotation, general relativity
- Impact of neutrino physics
- Equation of state and nuclear uncertainties
- What are the elements synthesized in supernovae? And in mergers?
- Do we have a clear picture of the multi-messenger signals we should look for?
- How do we optimize the multi-messenger detection prospects?
- Signatures of BSM physics

Multi-Messenger Detection Opportunities



Super-Kamiokande



Zwicky Transient Facility

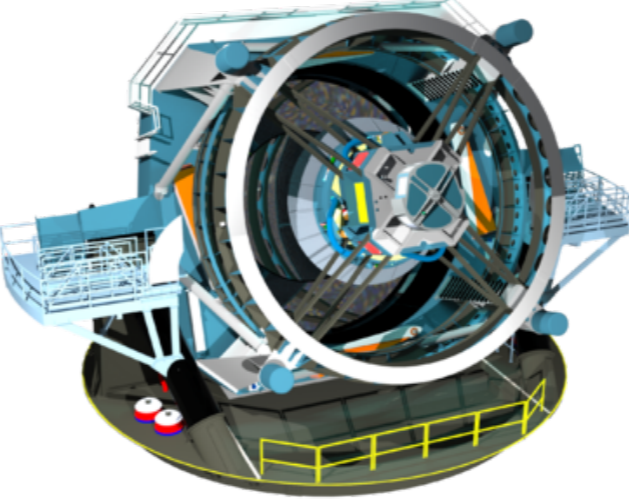


Baikal-GVD



DARWIN

Rubin Observatory



Pan-STARRS

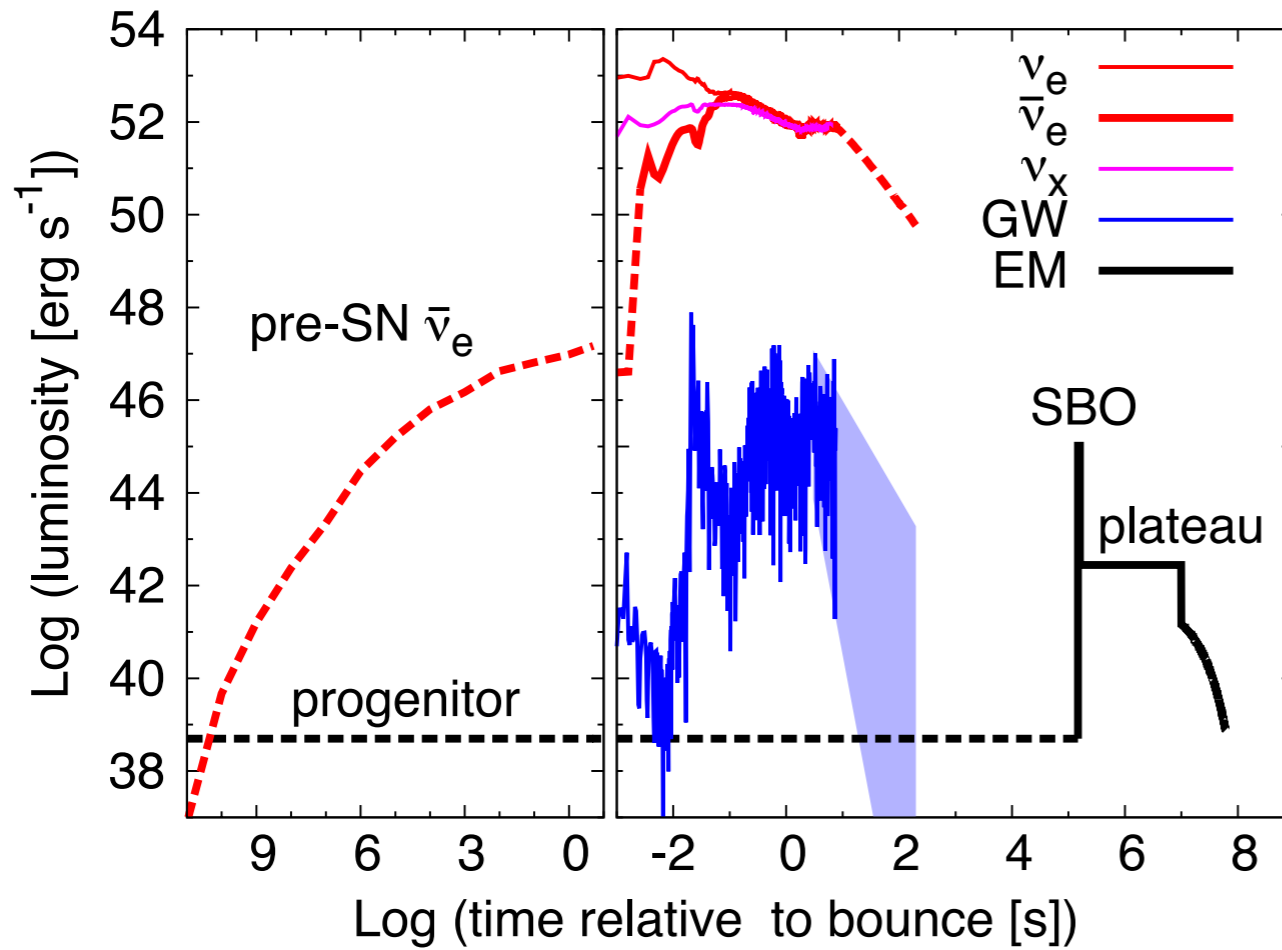


and many more...

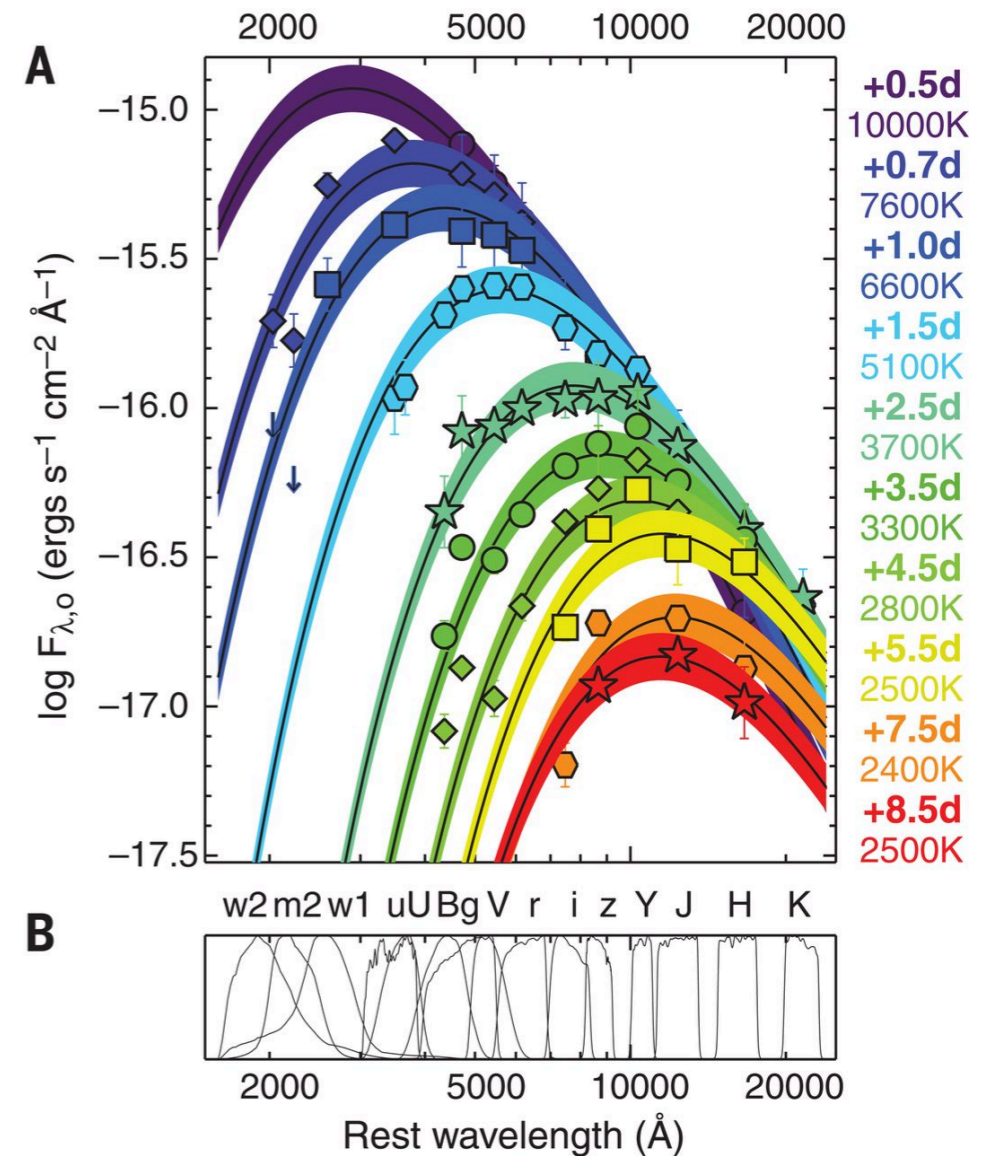
How to combine astrophysical signals from detectors employing different technologies?
What can we learn exploiting multi-waveband and multi-messenger observations?

What's Next?

The next supernova

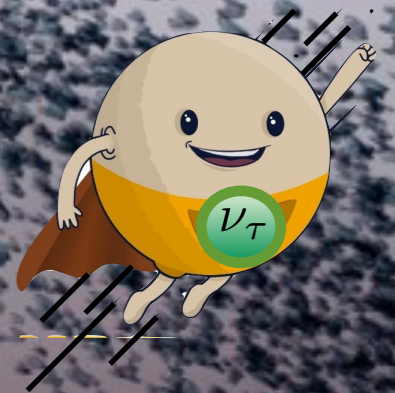
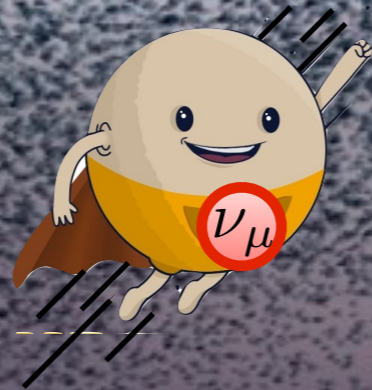


The next kilonova



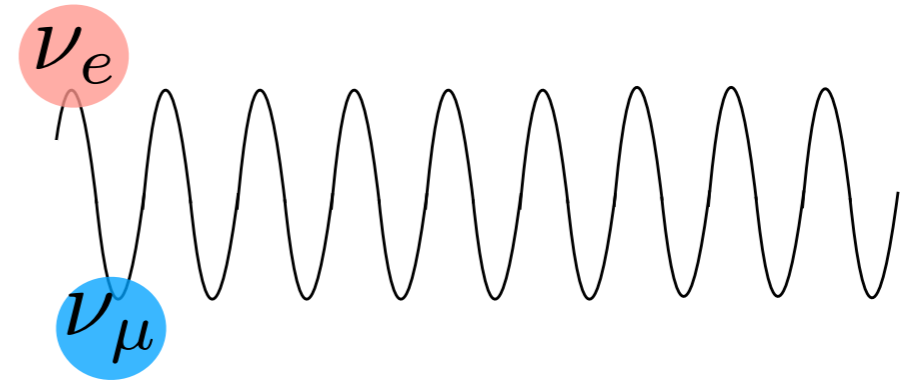
Do we really know what to expect from the next core-collapse event and neutron-star merger?

Neutrino Quantum Kinetics

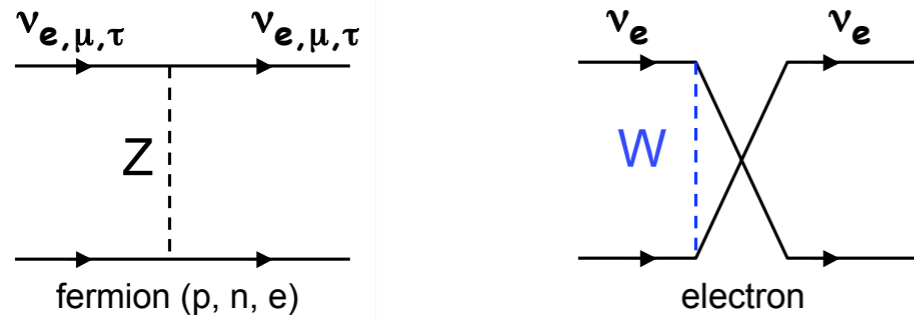


Neutrino Flavor Conversion in Dense Media

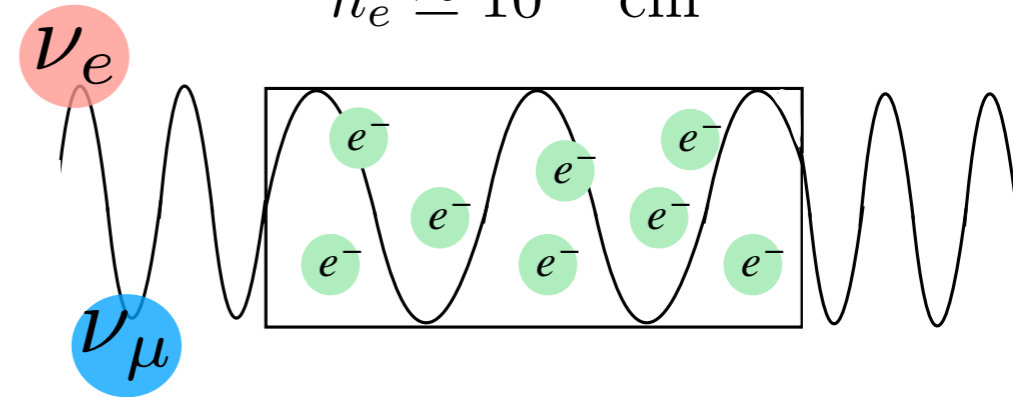
Vacuum



Neutrinos interact with background matter

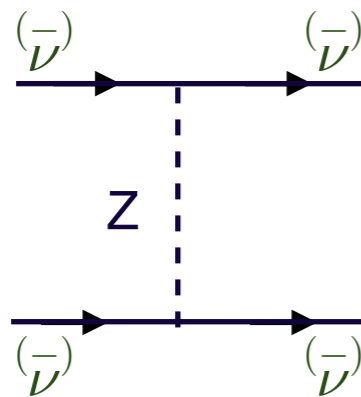


$$n_e \simeq 10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

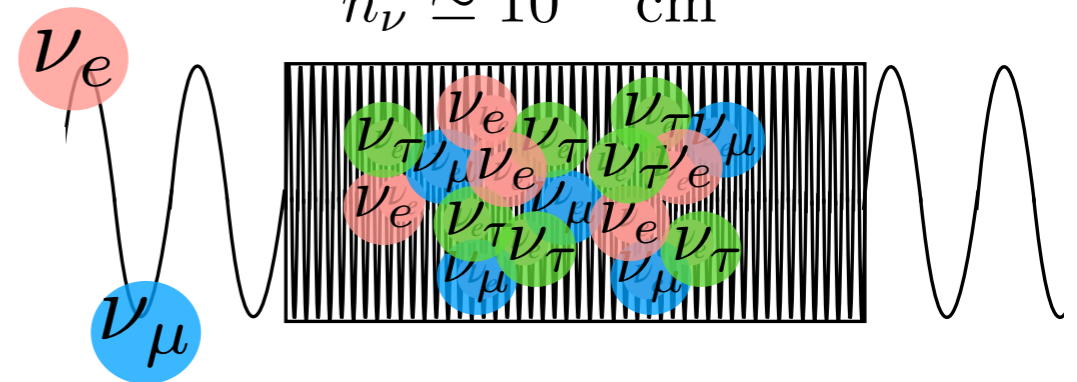


IMPACT ON FLAVOR CONVERSION POORLY UNDERSTOOD!

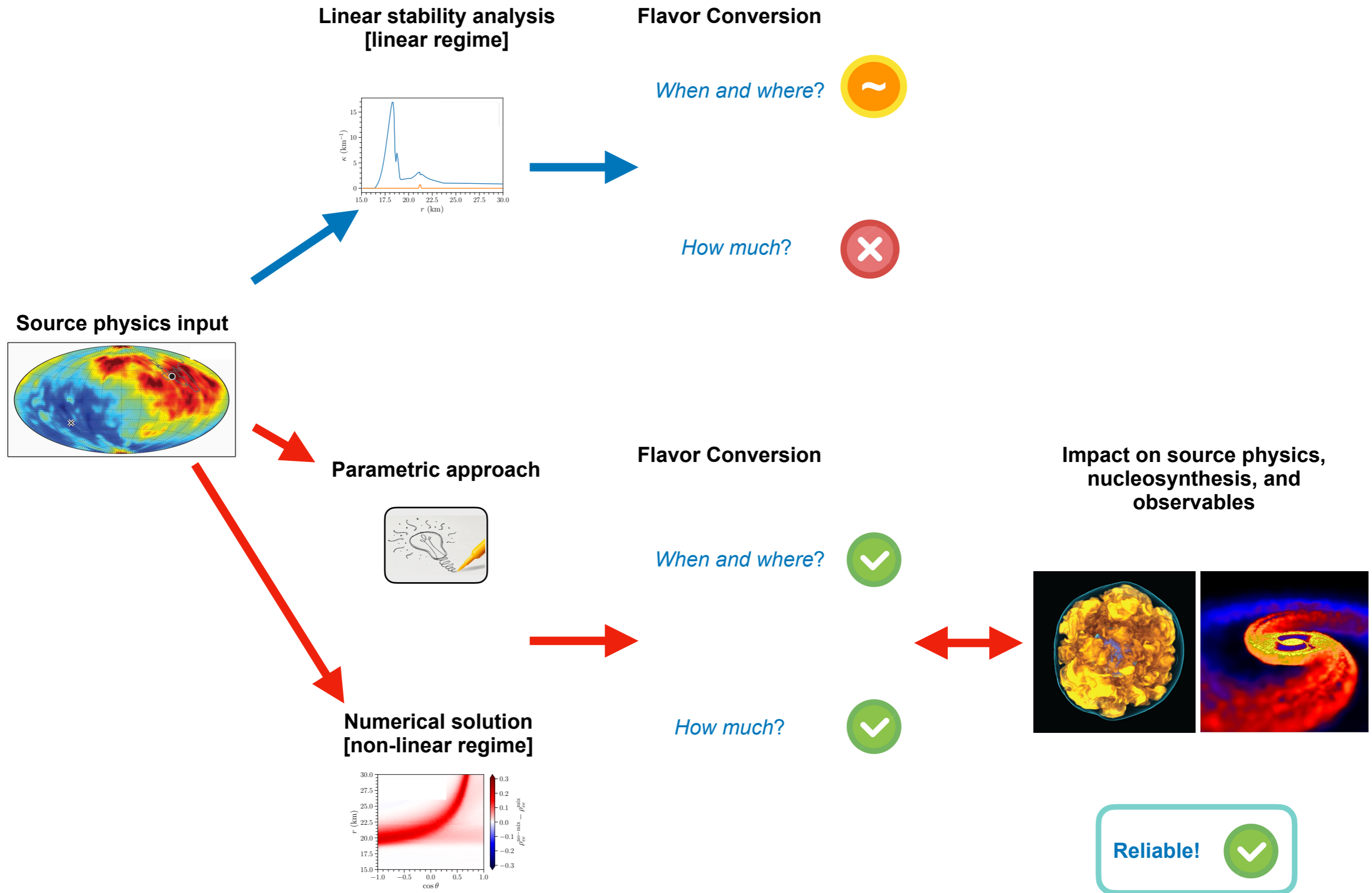
Neutrinos interact among themselves



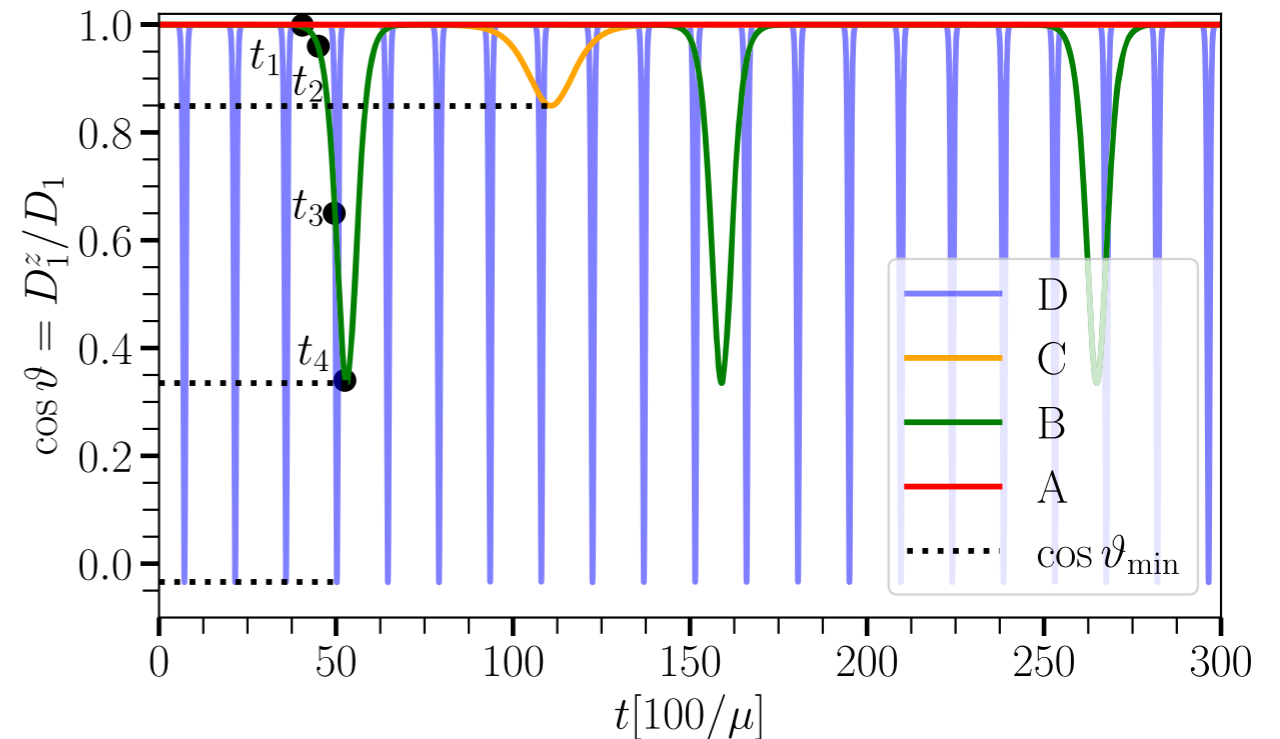
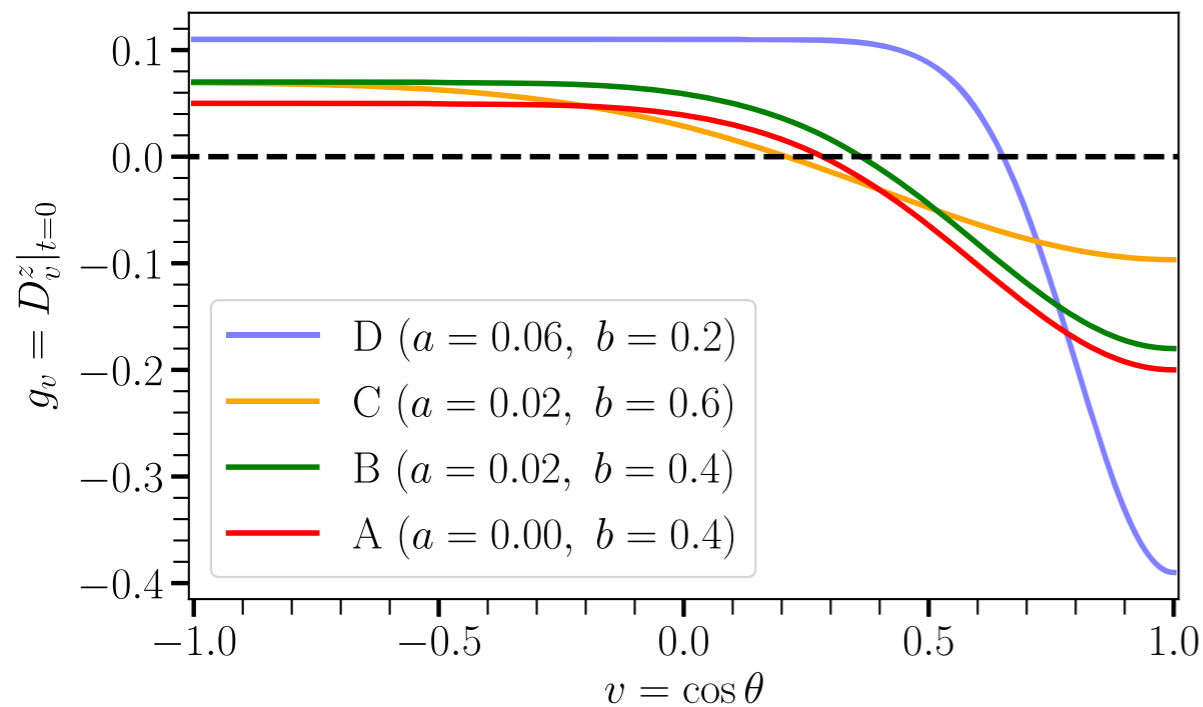
$$n_\nu \simeq 10^{36} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$



How Do We Tackle This?



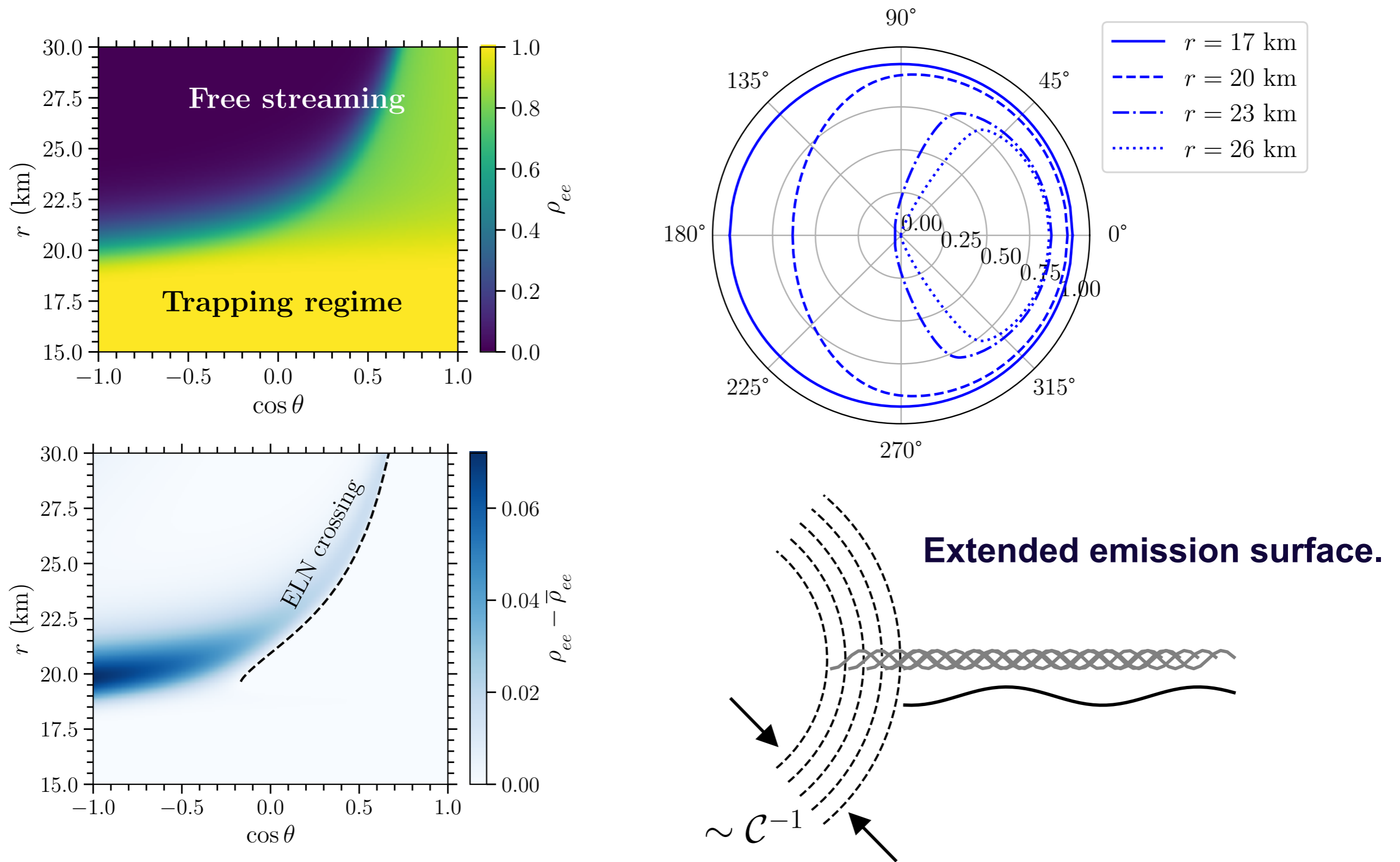
Advancing Parametric Approaches



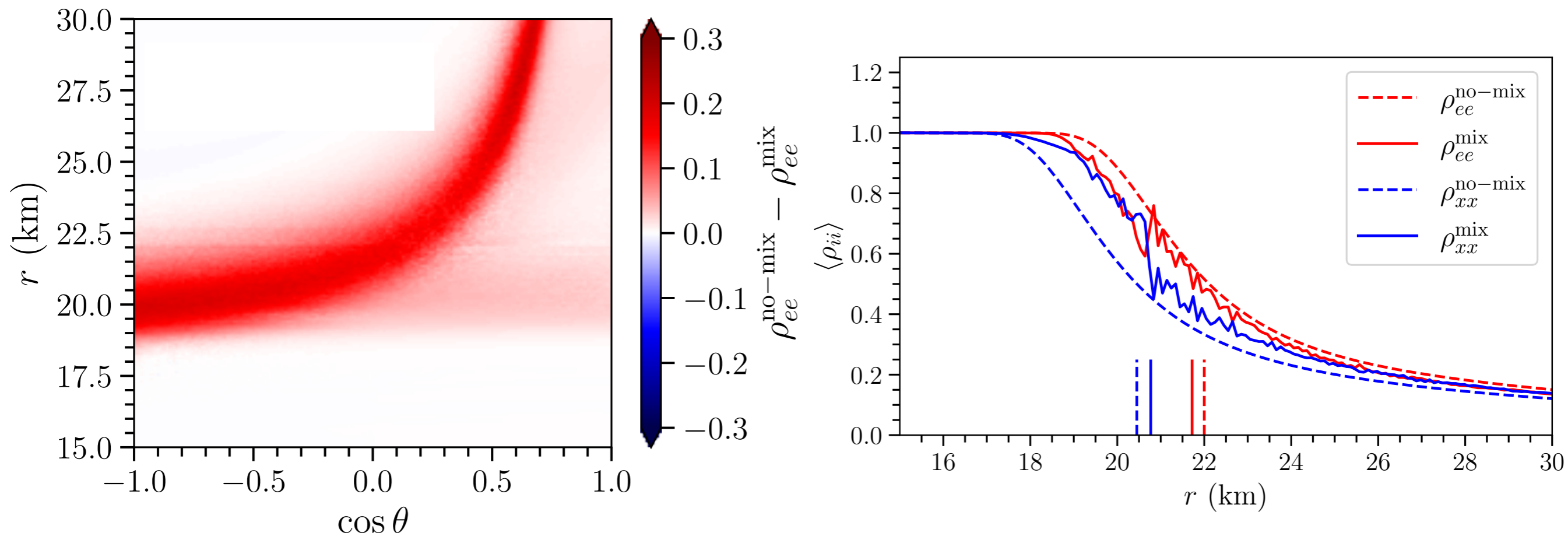
- We can predict the depth of flavor conversion without solving the evolution equations in a simple setup.
- The amount of flavor conversion does not correlate with the growth rate obtained from the linear stability analysis.

Which is the best way to implement flavor conversion physics in a parametrized fashion?

Towards the Full Solution



Towards the Full Solution

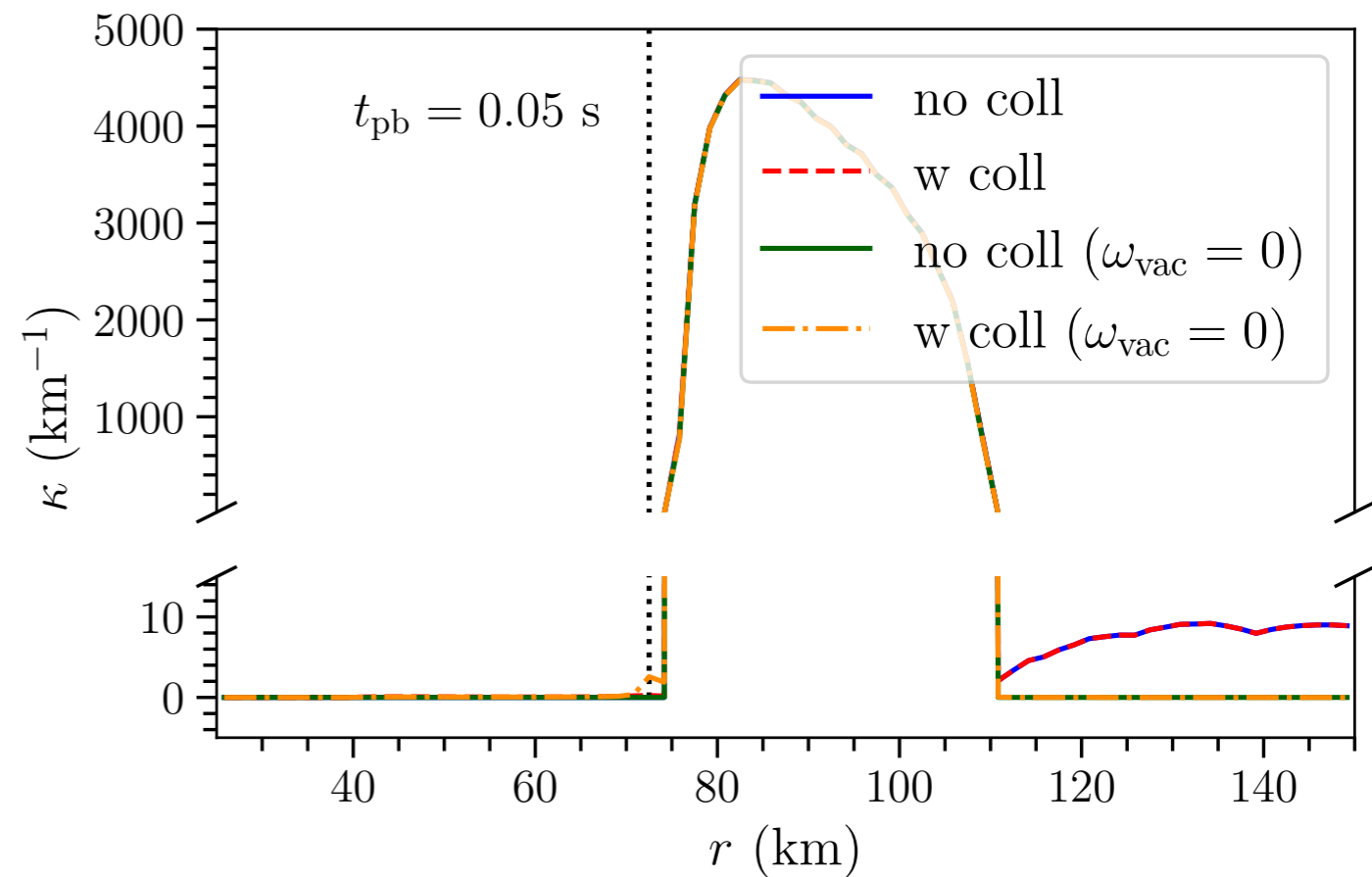
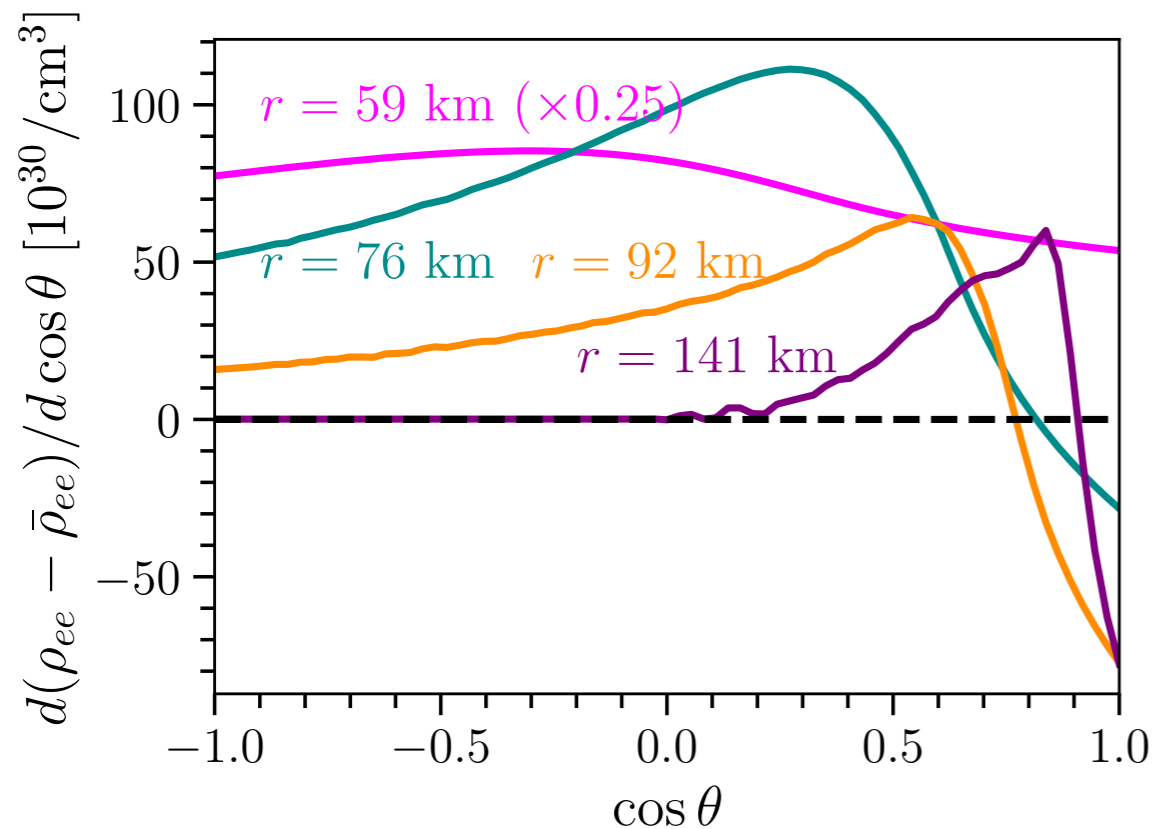


- Non trivial interplay among neutrino conversion, collisions, and advection.
- Neutrino decoupling from matter is affected by flavor conversion.
- Flavor equilibration is not a general flavor outcome.

Are these conclusions still valid within in a more complex setup?

Can we predict the steady state configuration a priori?

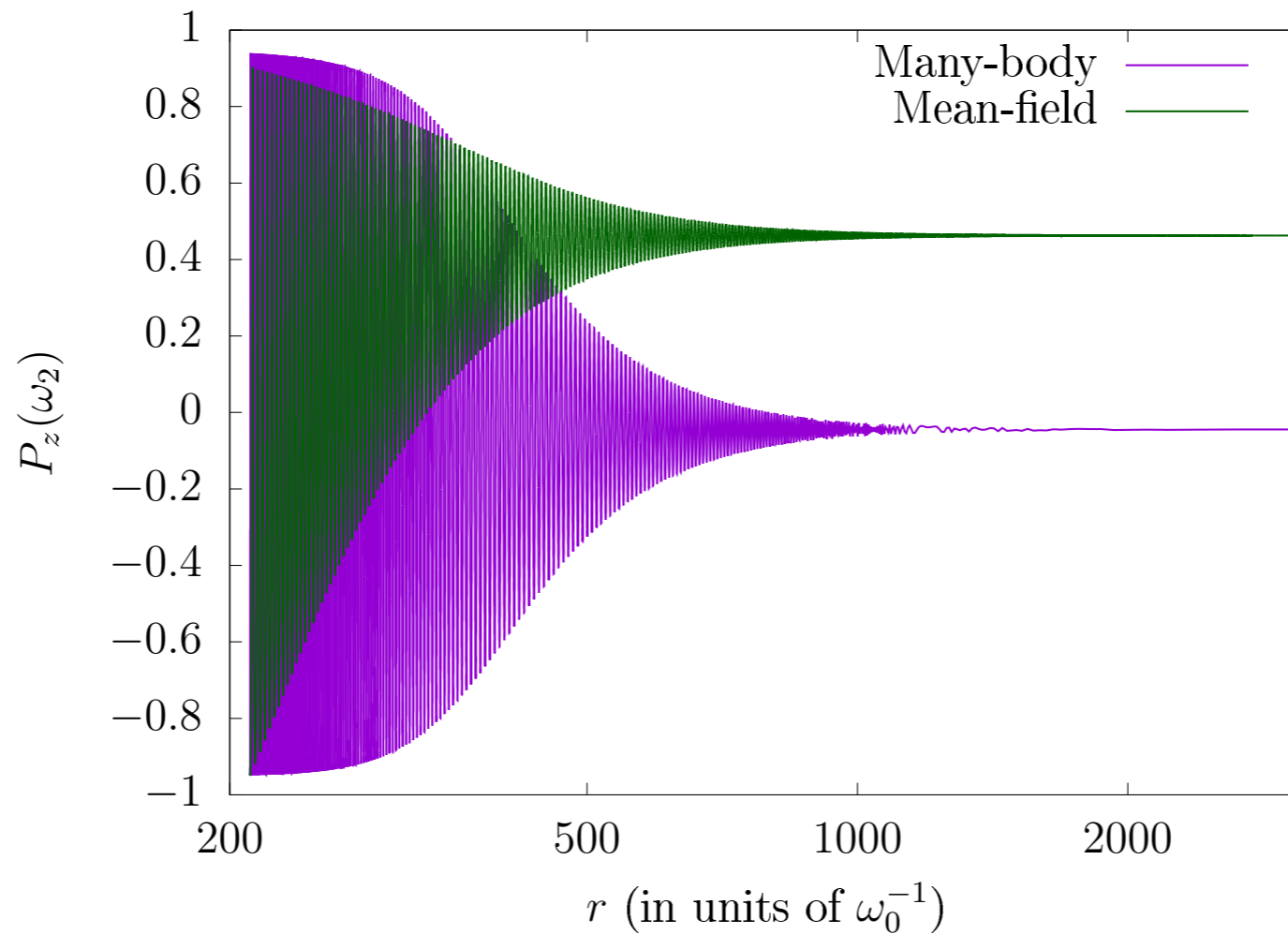
Collisional Flavor Instabilities



- Slow and fast flavor instabilities can coexist.
- Collisional instabilities seem to have a negligible impact in the decoupling region.

Which is the impact of collisional instabilities?

Do We Solve the Right Equations of Motion?



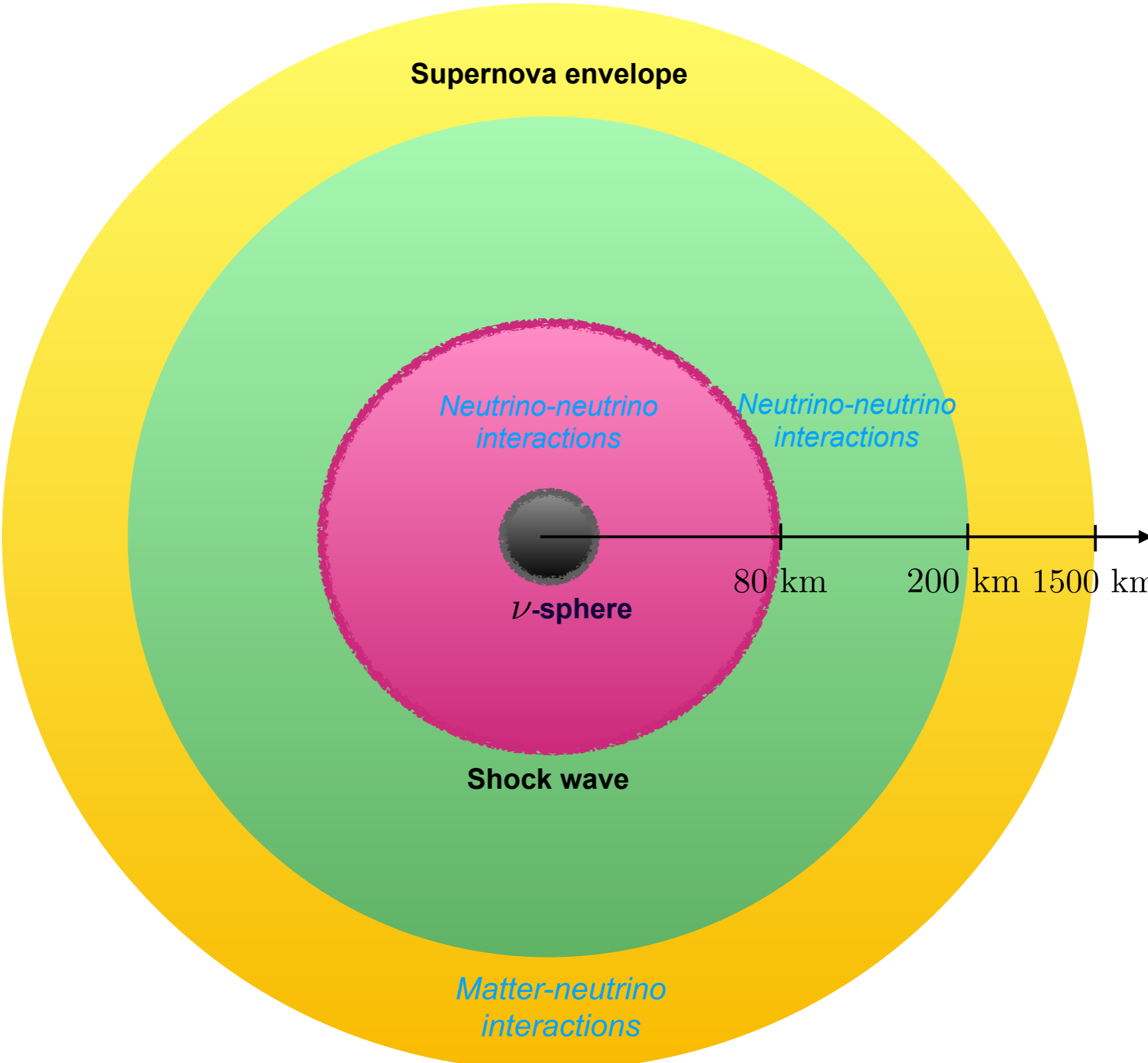
- Many-body effects are neglected in modeling of neutrino propagation in dense media.
- Existing many-body literature is based on closed neutrino systems with a finite number of particles. It is neither able to rule out nor to assess the validity of the mean field.

Is the mean field approximation missing important physics? Is neutrino entanglement relevant?

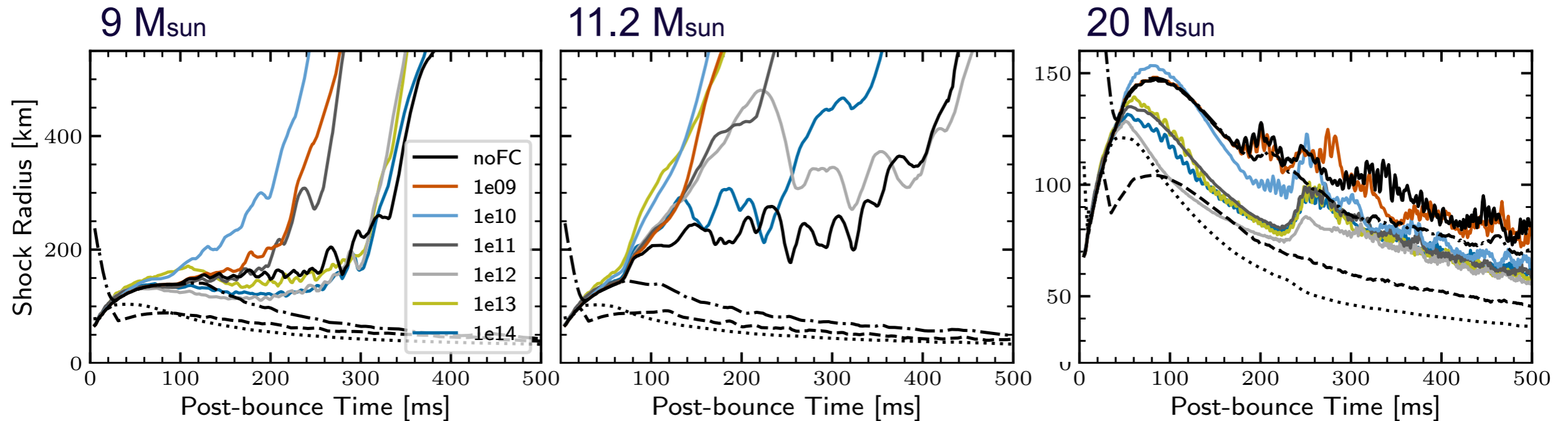
A 3D visualization of a core-collapse supernova. The image shows a large, glowing, yellow-orange outer shell with a complex, irregular shape. In the center, there is a smaller, more compact, blue-purple core. The overall structure is roughly spherical but with significant surface irregularities. The background is black.

Core-Collapse Supernovae

Does Flavor Conversion Affect Supernova Mechanism?



Does Flavor Conversion Affect Supernova Mechanism?

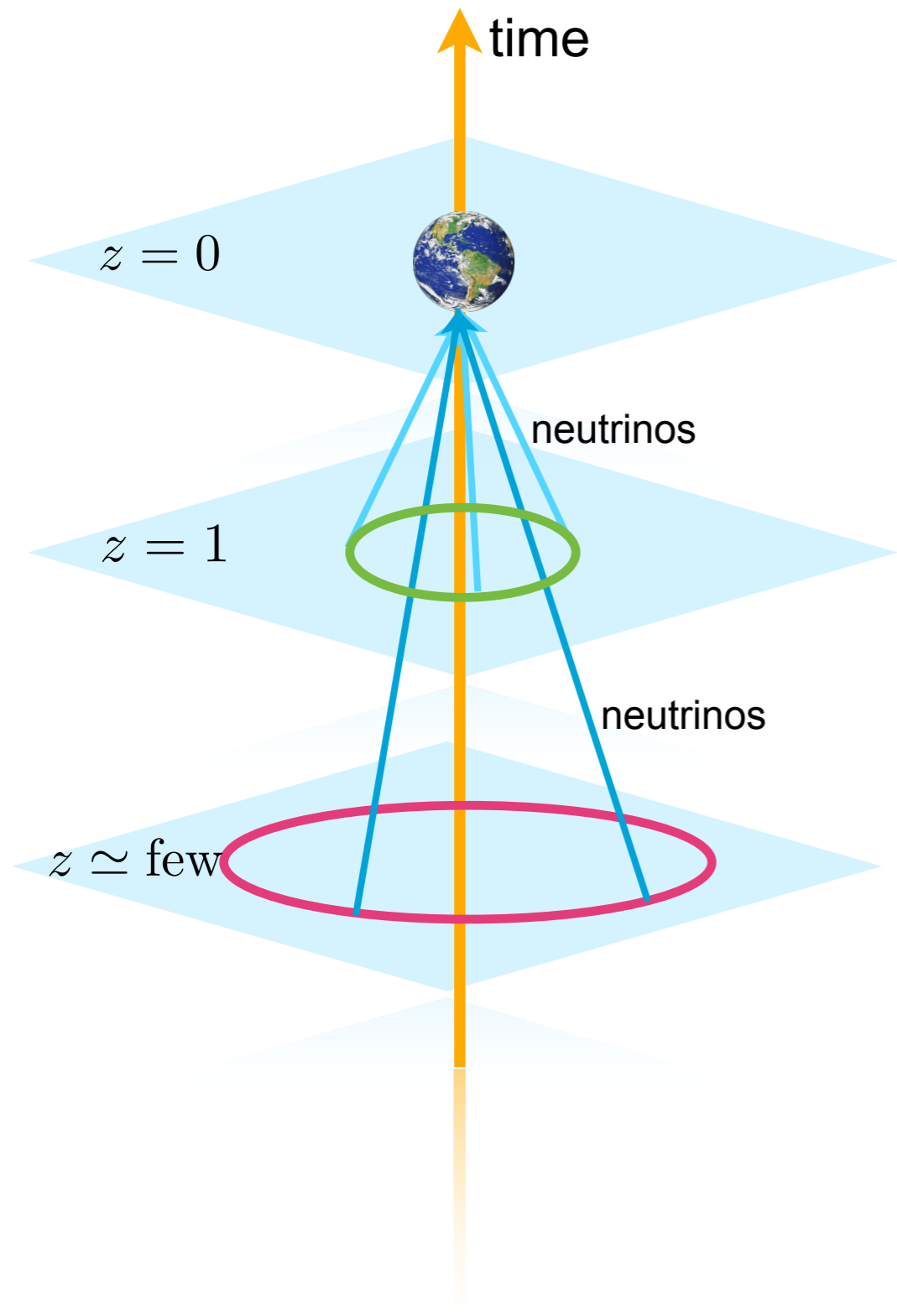


- Parametric implementation of flavor conversion in hydrodynamical simulations highlights non-trivial feedback on SN physics.
- Flavor conversion aids the explosion for low mass progenitors (9-12 M_{sun}) and hinders explosion of higher-mass models (20 M_{sun}).

Are these conclusions general for all ZAMS masses? Do they hold in 3D?

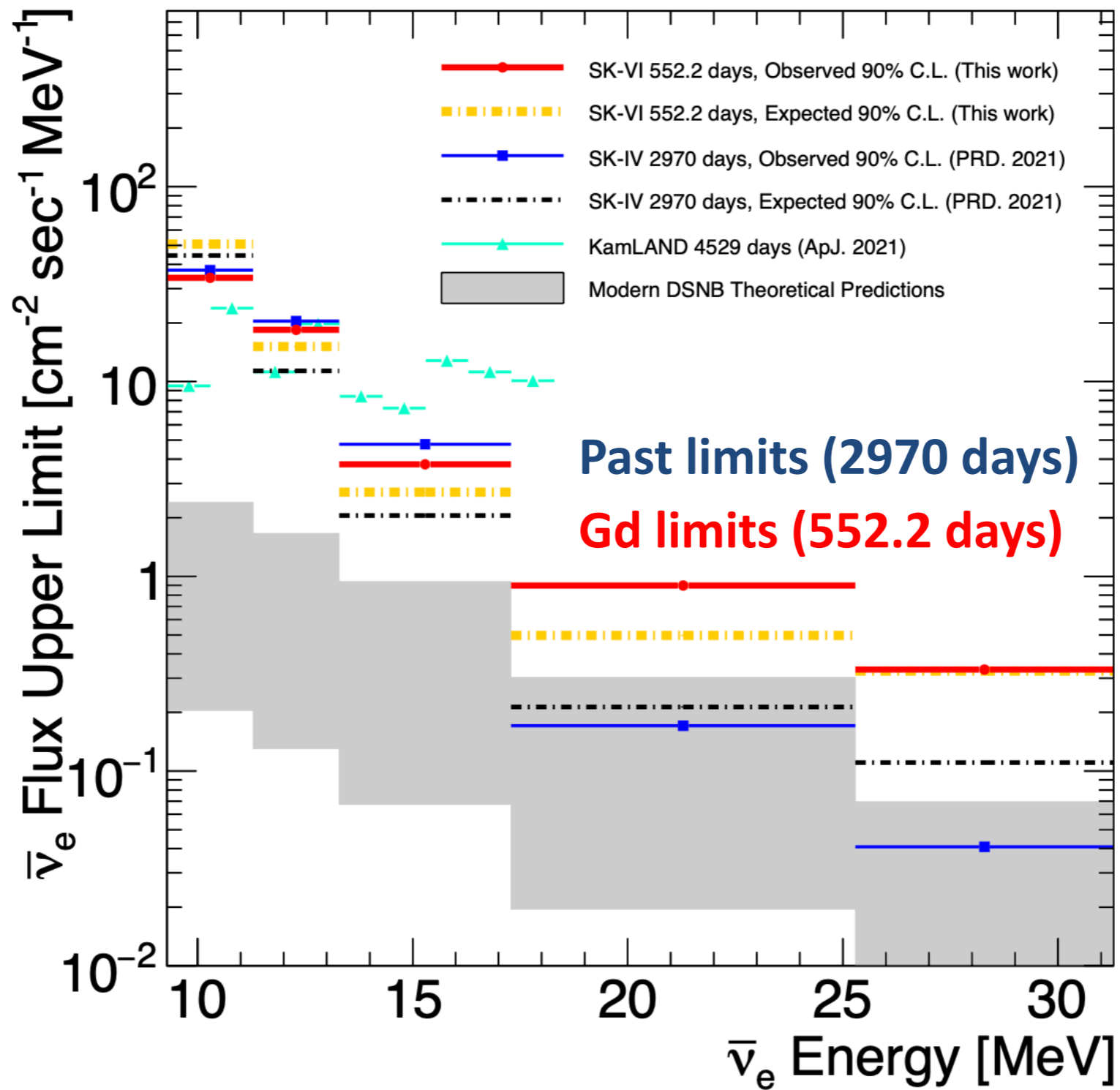
What are the implications for multi-messenger forecasts?

What are the implications for nucleosynthesis?



Diffuse Supernova Neutrino Background

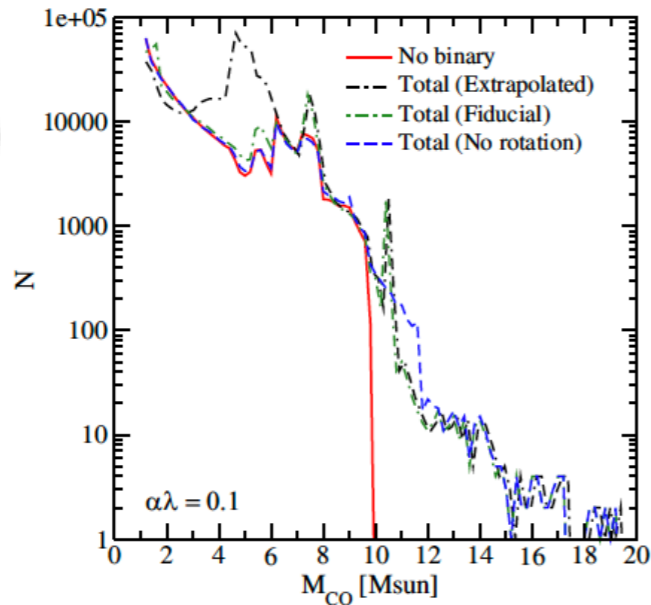
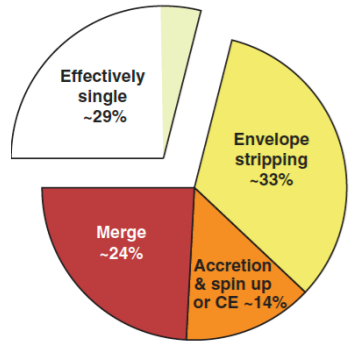
DSNB with Super-K-Gd



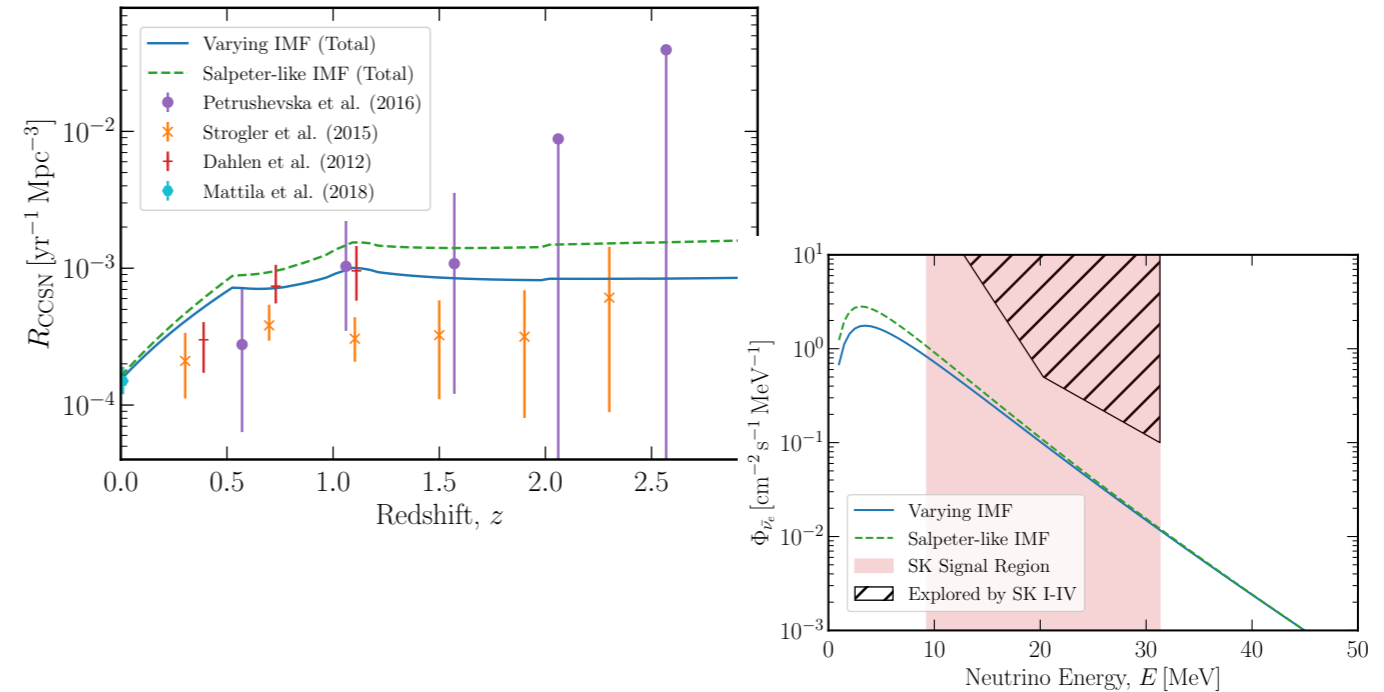
SuperK-Gd results with 0.01% Gd already comparable to ~10 years of pre-Gd results.

DSNB Modeling: What's Missing?

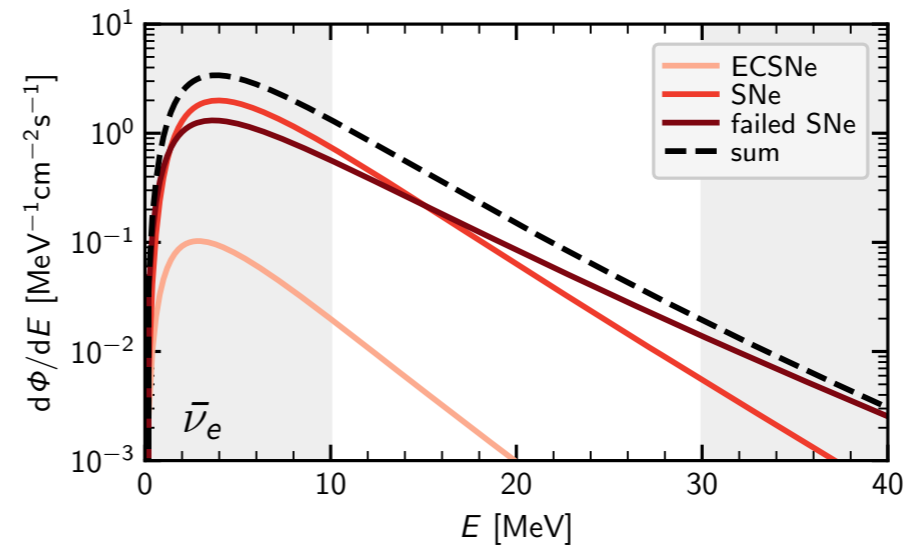
Affected by binary interactions
(mass transfer and mergers)



Affected by uncertainties on stellar evolution,
stellar initial mass function

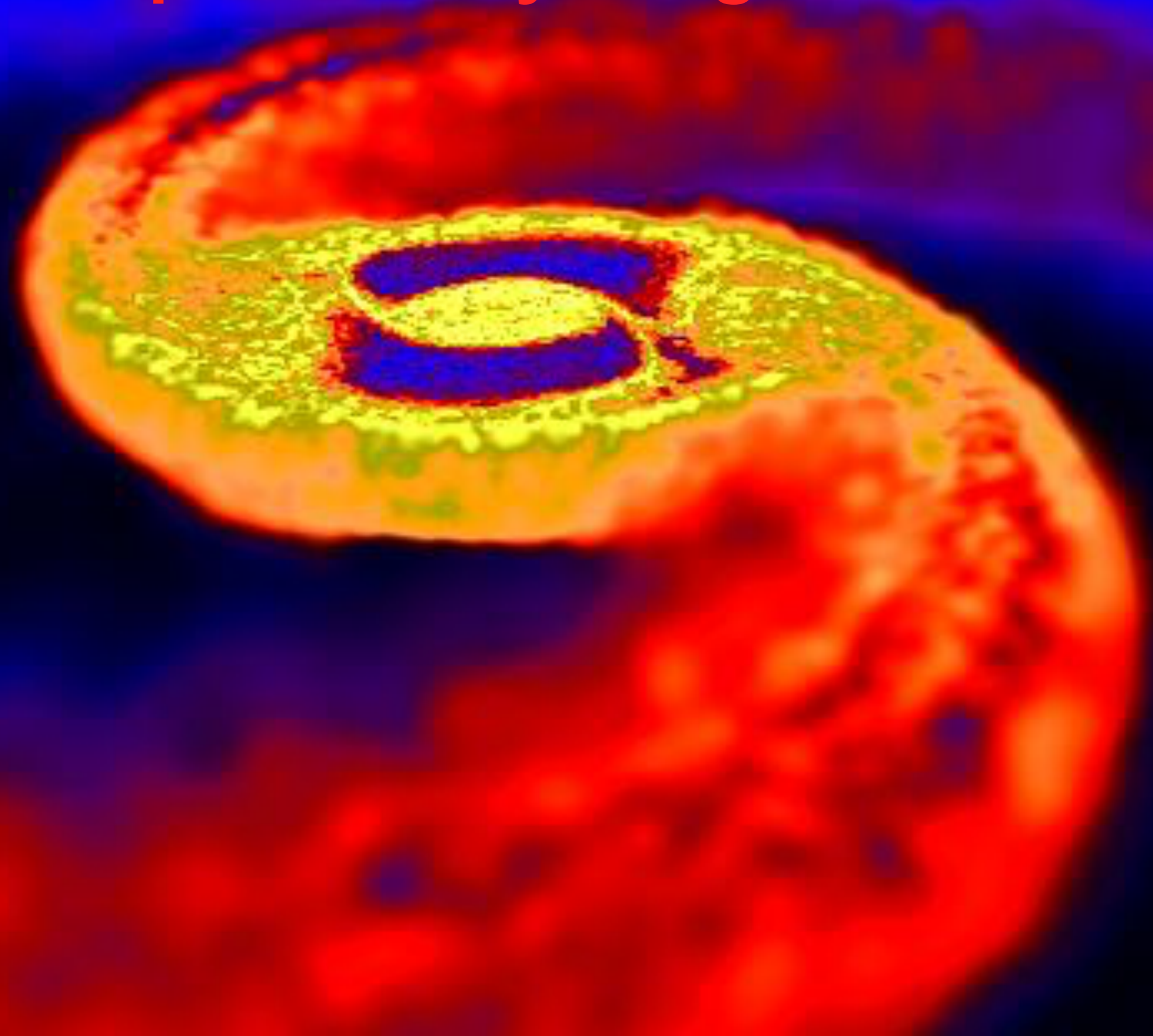


Affected by fraction of black hole
forming collapses

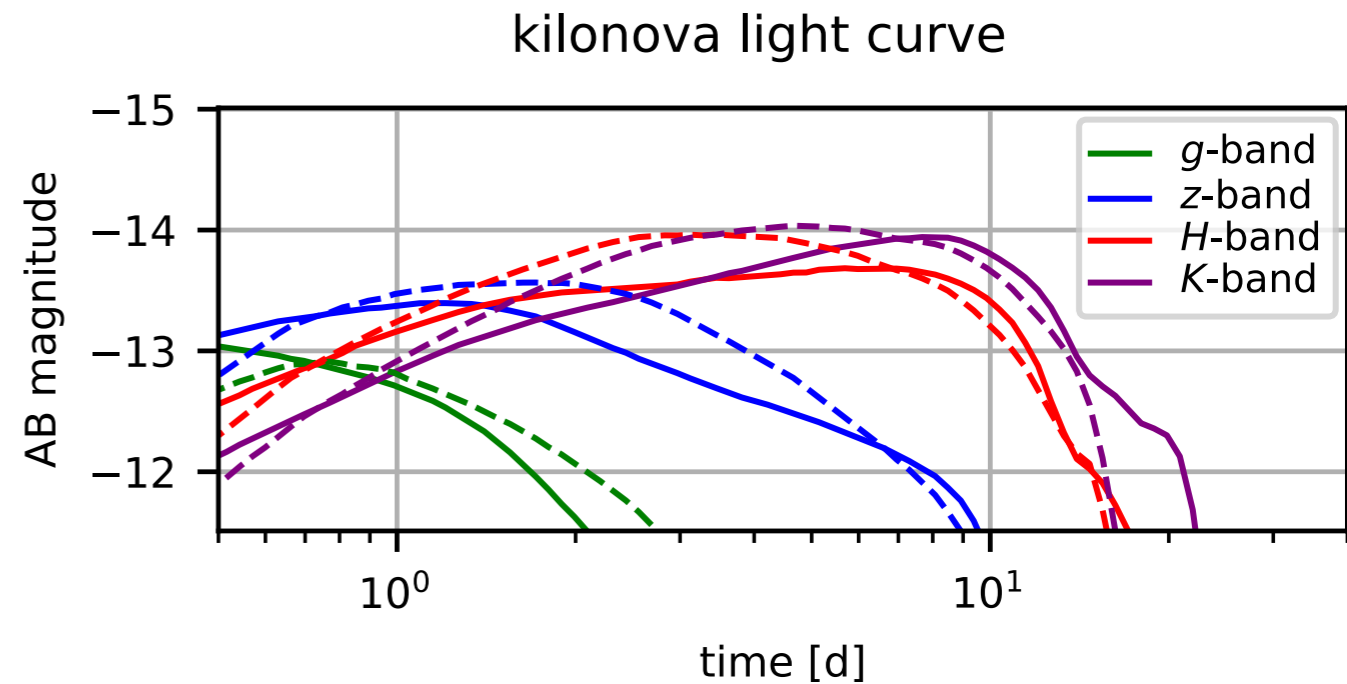
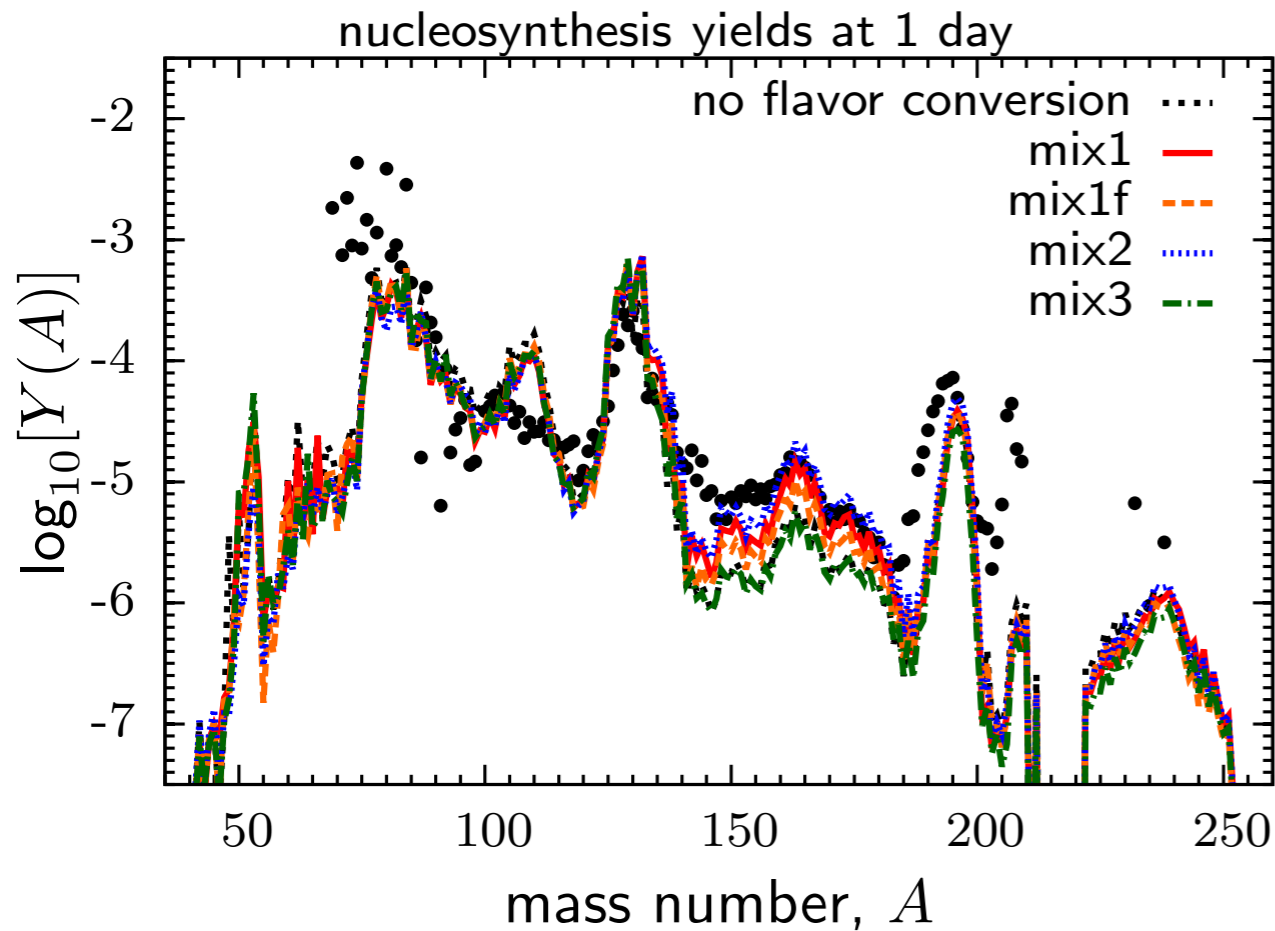


Do we predict the DSNB signal reliably?

Compact Binary Mergers



Neutrinos and Nucleosynthesis



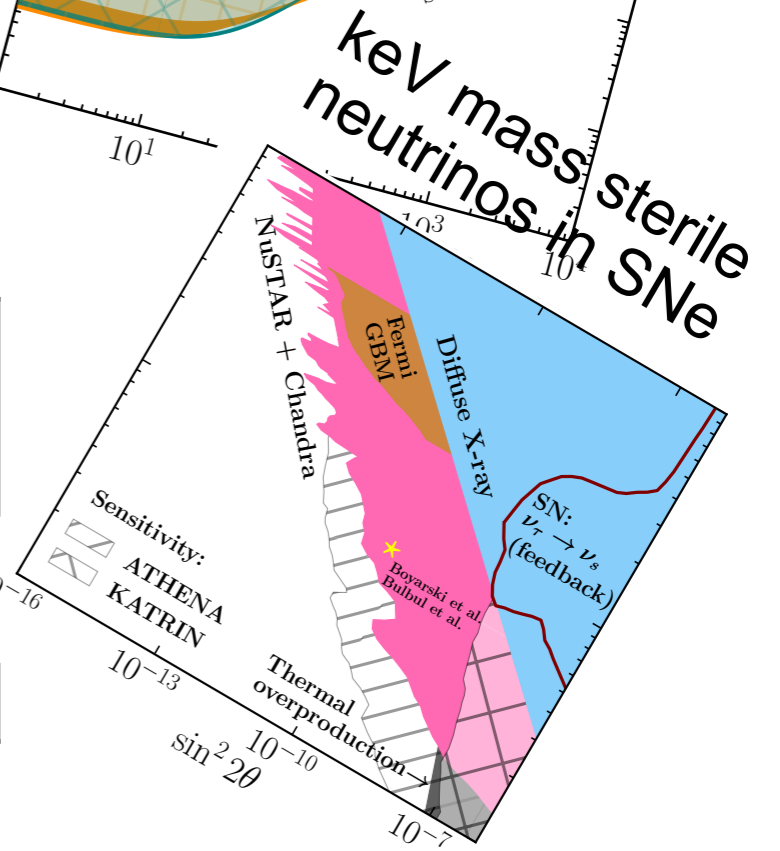
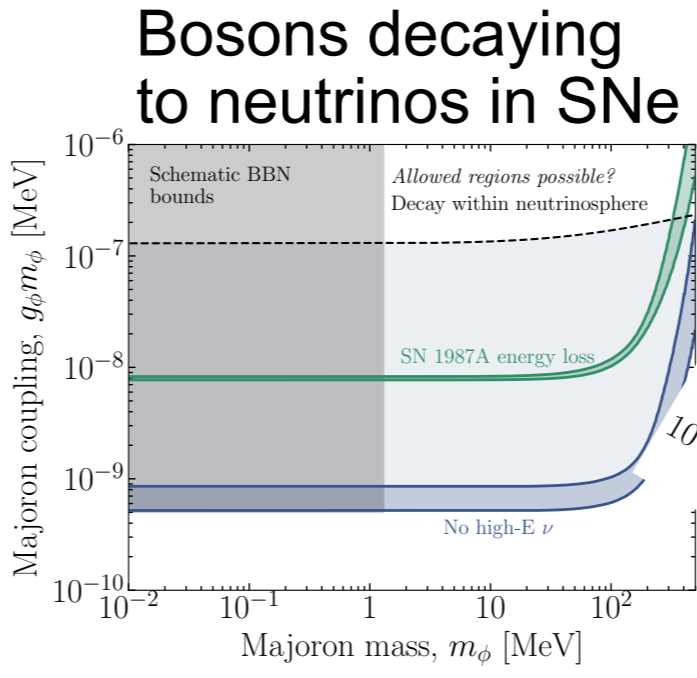
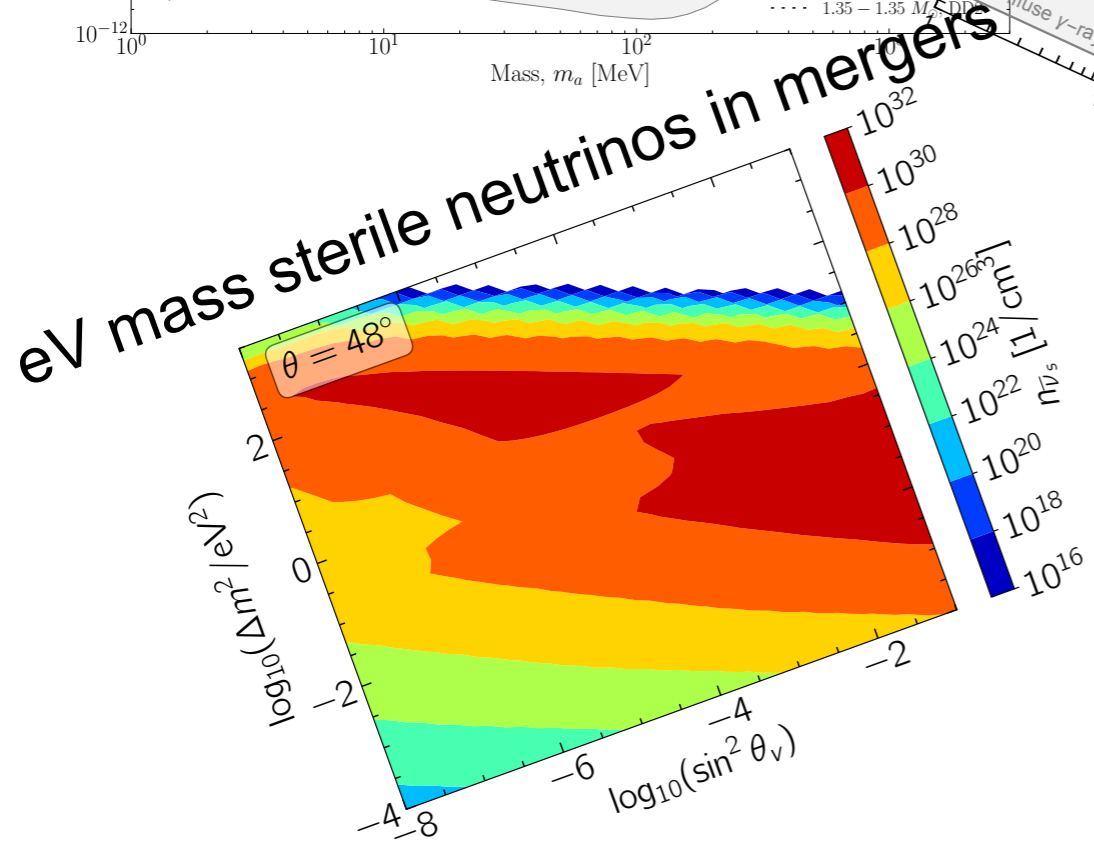
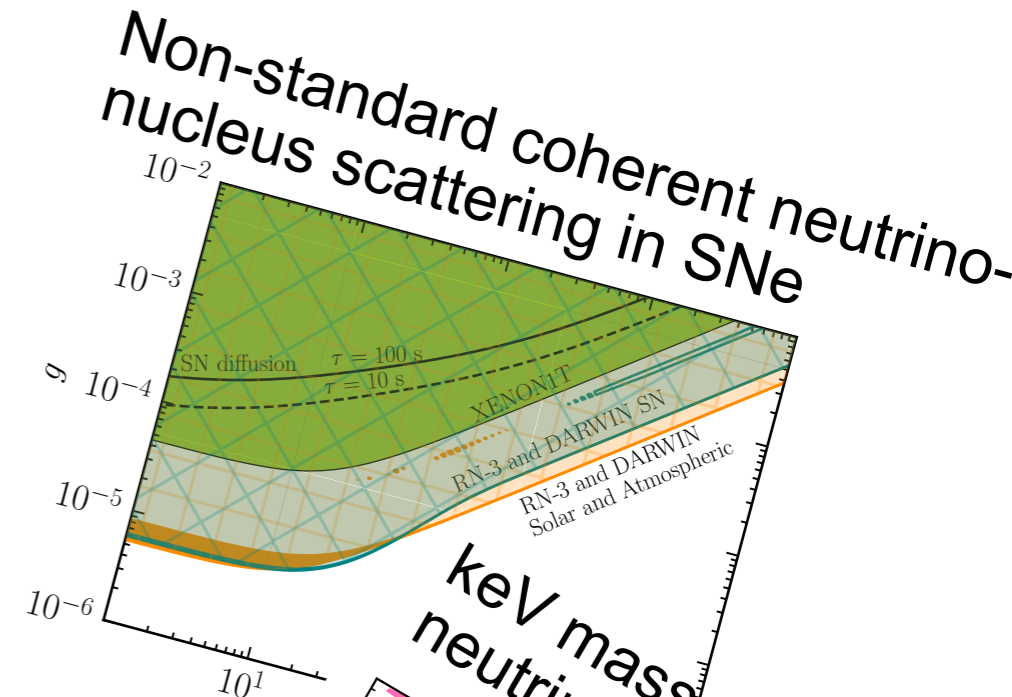
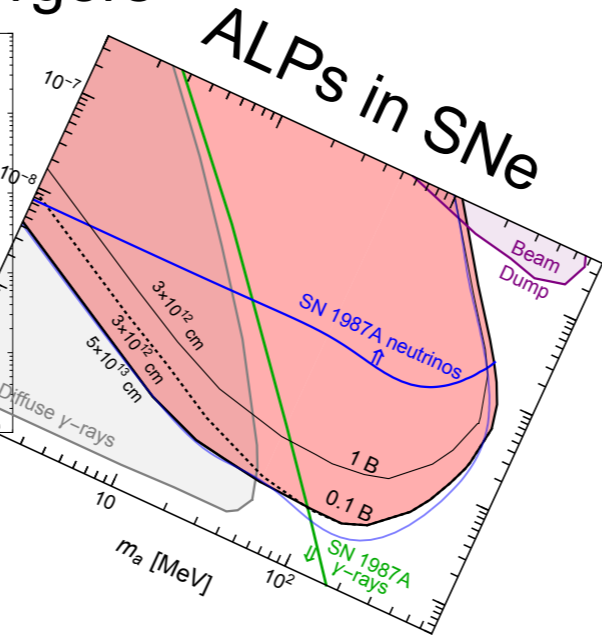
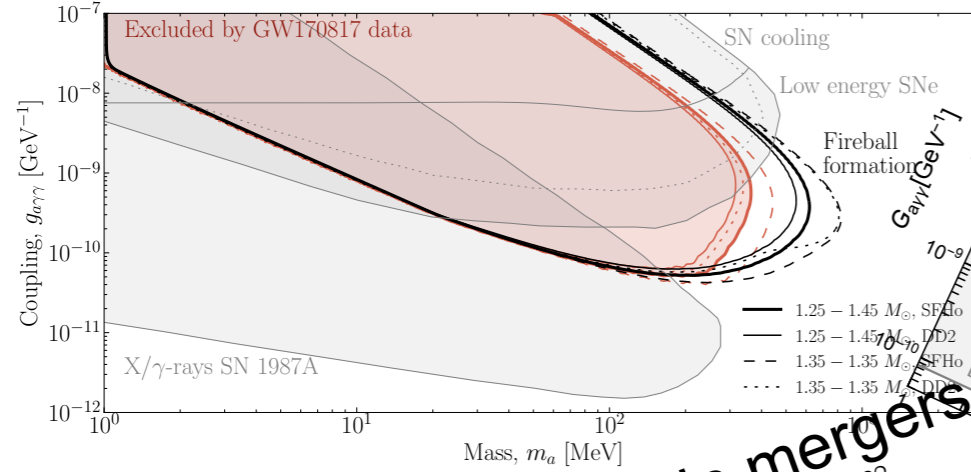
Flavor conversion affects the cooling of the disk and enhances synthesis of elements with $A > 130$ by a factor 2-3.

Are these conclusions robust for a range of merger properties?

More work needed to understand how neutrino physics affects kilonova properties.

New Physics Imprints

Radiatively decaying axions in mergers



and many more...

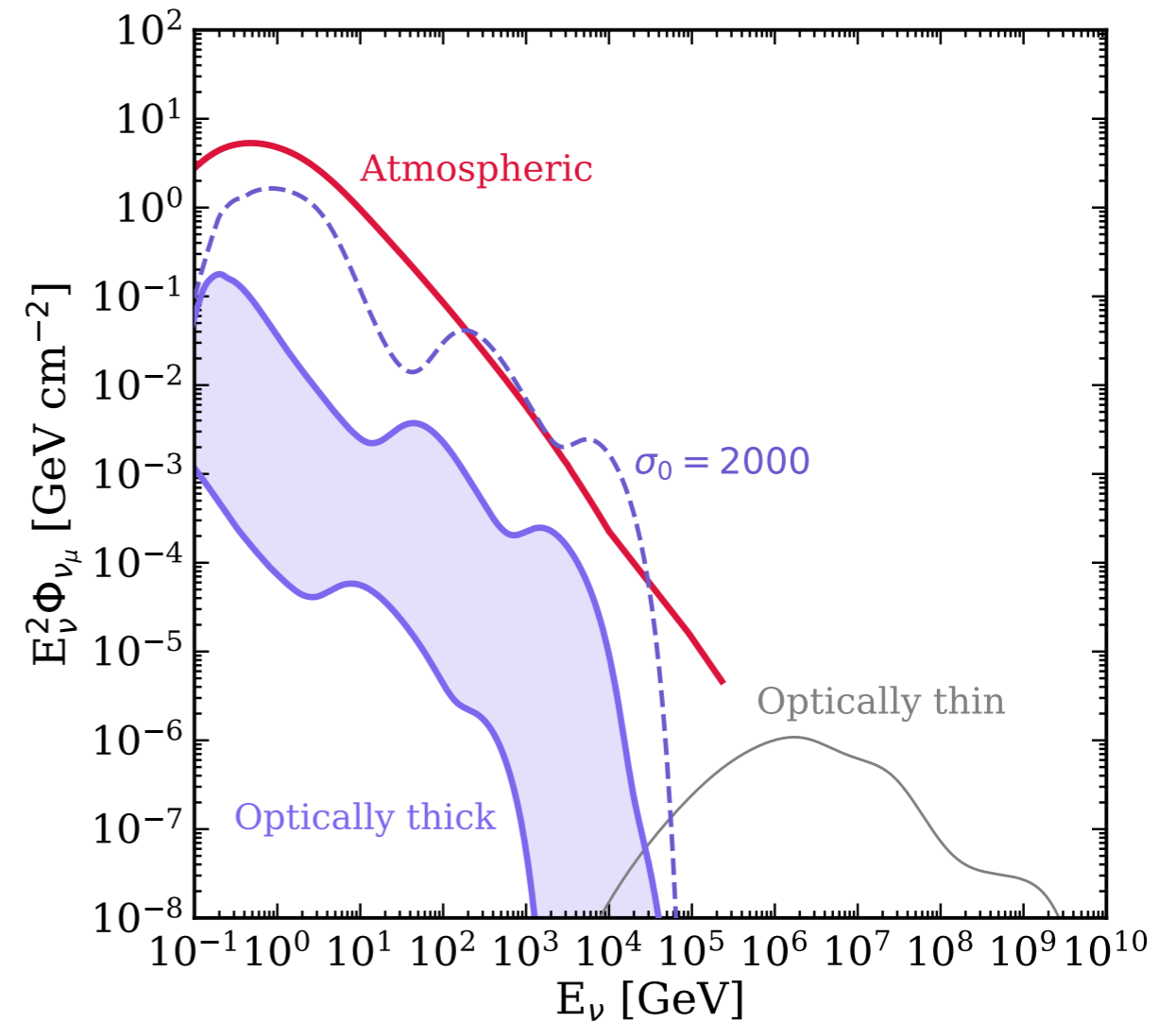
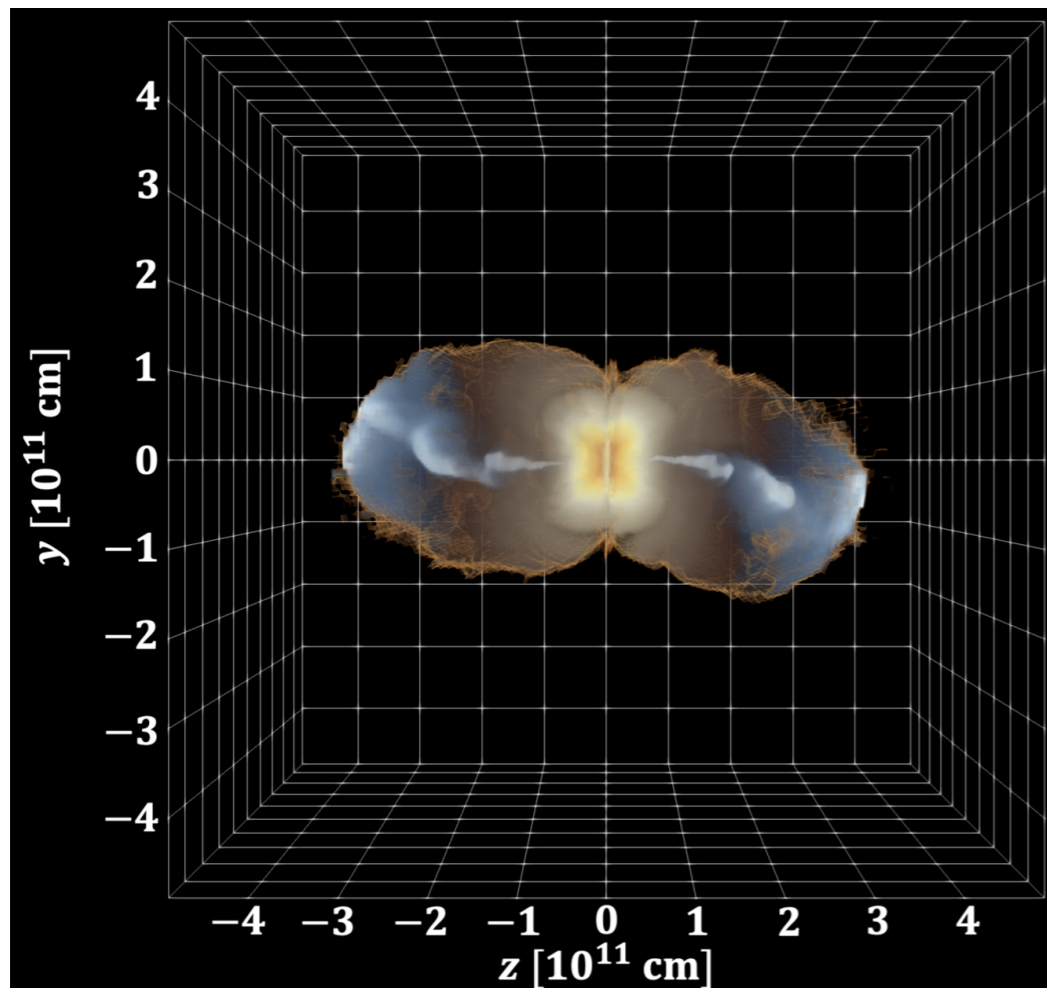
What are the signatures of BSM physics in supernovae and mergers?

Diamond, Fiorillo, Marques-Tavares, Tamborra, Vitagliano, arXiv: 2305.10327. Sigurðarson, Tamborra, Wu, PRD (2022). Suliga & Tamborra, PRD (2021). Suliga, Tamborra, Wu, JCAP (2019), JCAP (2020). Fiorillo et al., PRL (2023). Caputo et al., PRL (2022). Sung et al., PRD (2021). Tang et al., JCAP (2020). Ray, Qian, arXiv: 2306.08209. Tamborra et al., JCAP (2012). Pllumbi, Tamborra et al., ApJ (2015).

High Energy Emission



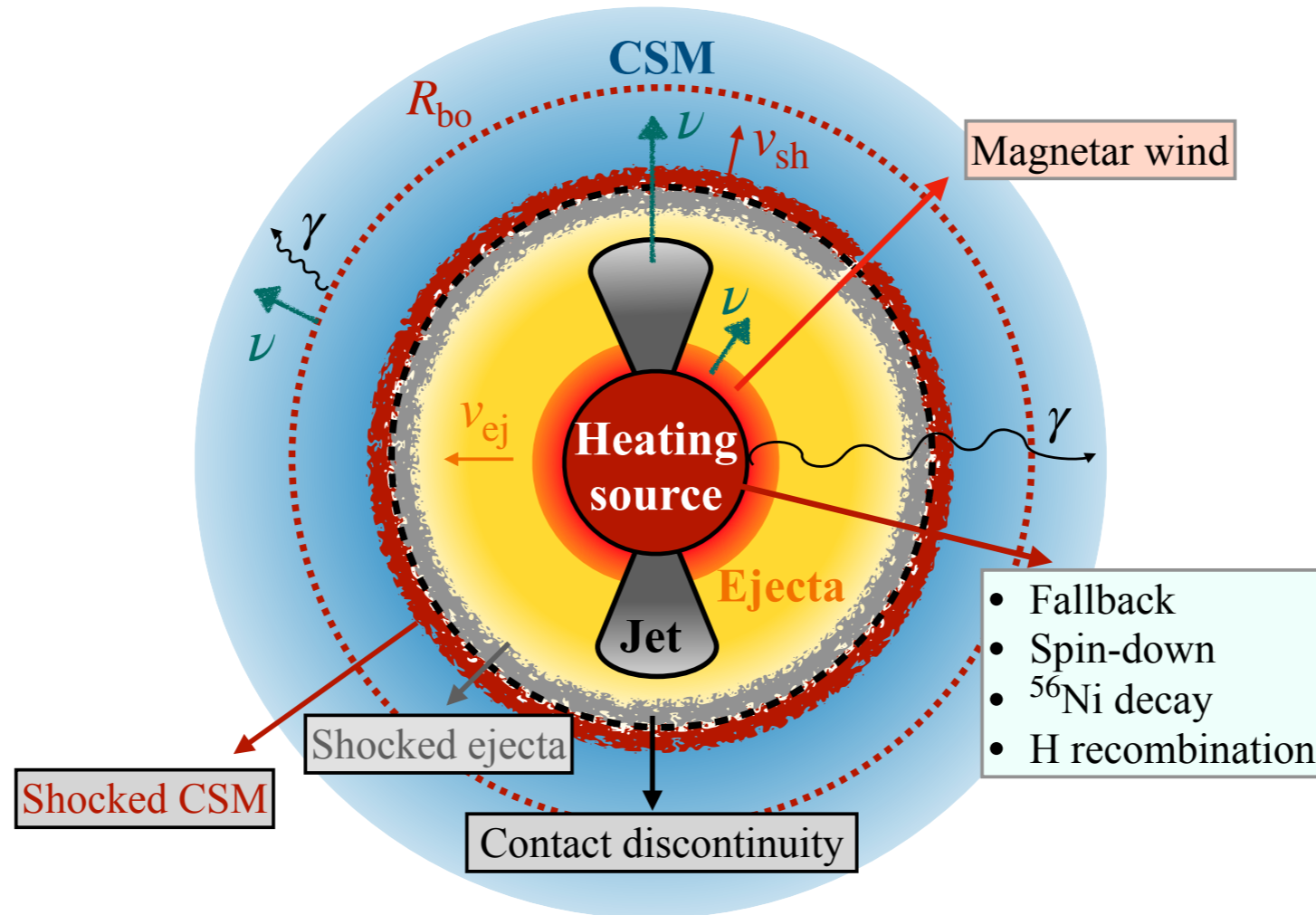
High Energy Particle Emission from Collapsars



- State-of-the-art collapsar jet simulations predict neutrino signal different than expected.
- Subphotospheric neutrinos have lower energies than previously expected; detection possible with IceCube DeepCore but challenging unless source is close-by ($z < 1$).

Do we know which multi-messenger signals to expect?

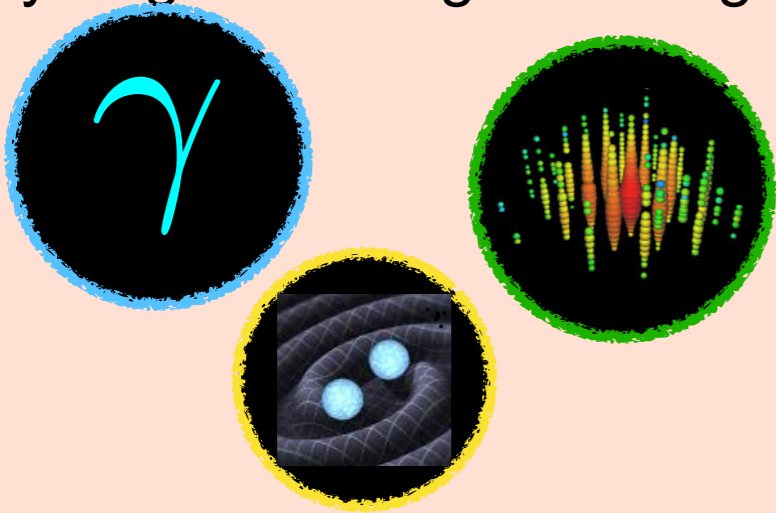
Multi-Messenger Follow-Up Programs



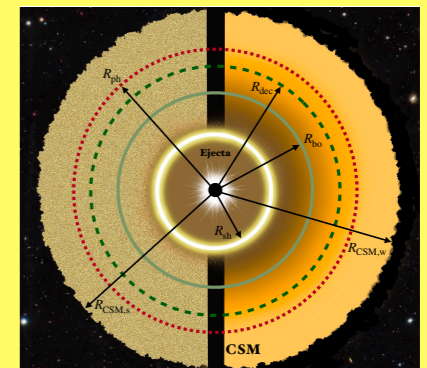
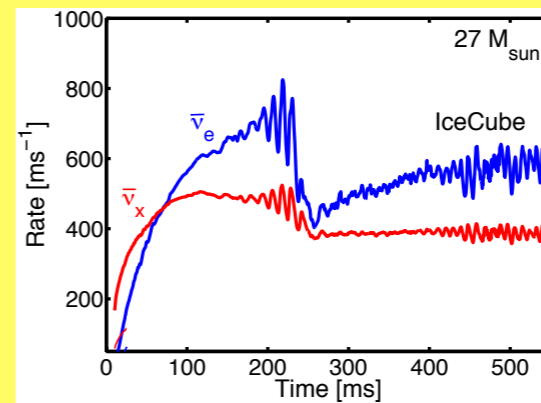
- Stacking neutrino searches relying on “standard candles” are not optimal.
- Essential to combine radio and UVOIR observations to aid neutrino searches.

Are existing follow-up programs tailored to learn about source physics?

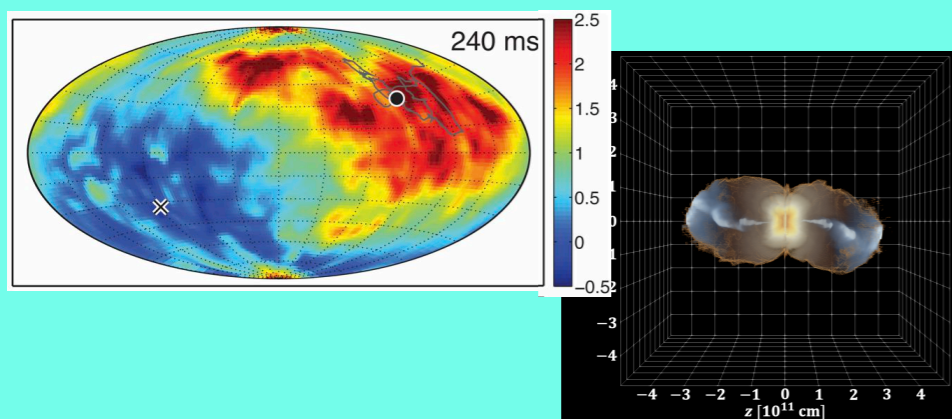
Synergies among messengers



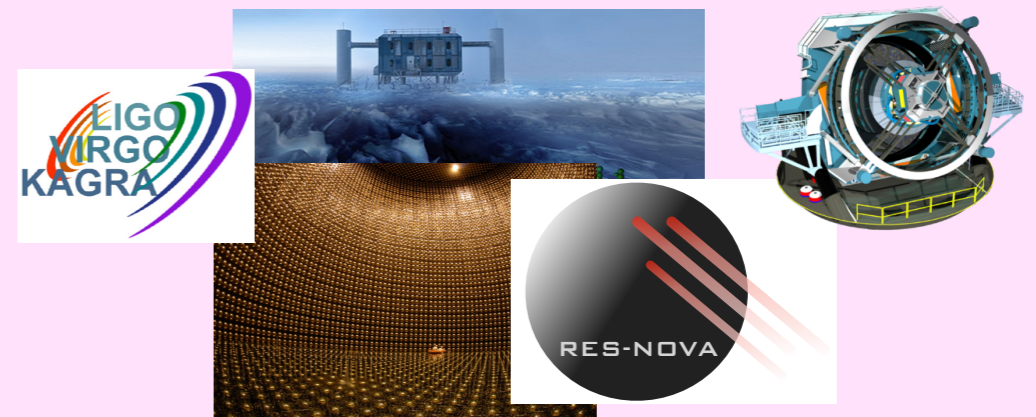
Unique opportunities to learn about source physics



Nu & source modeling just begun



Getting ready for new discoveries



Thanks!