

Neutrinos from Neutron Stars

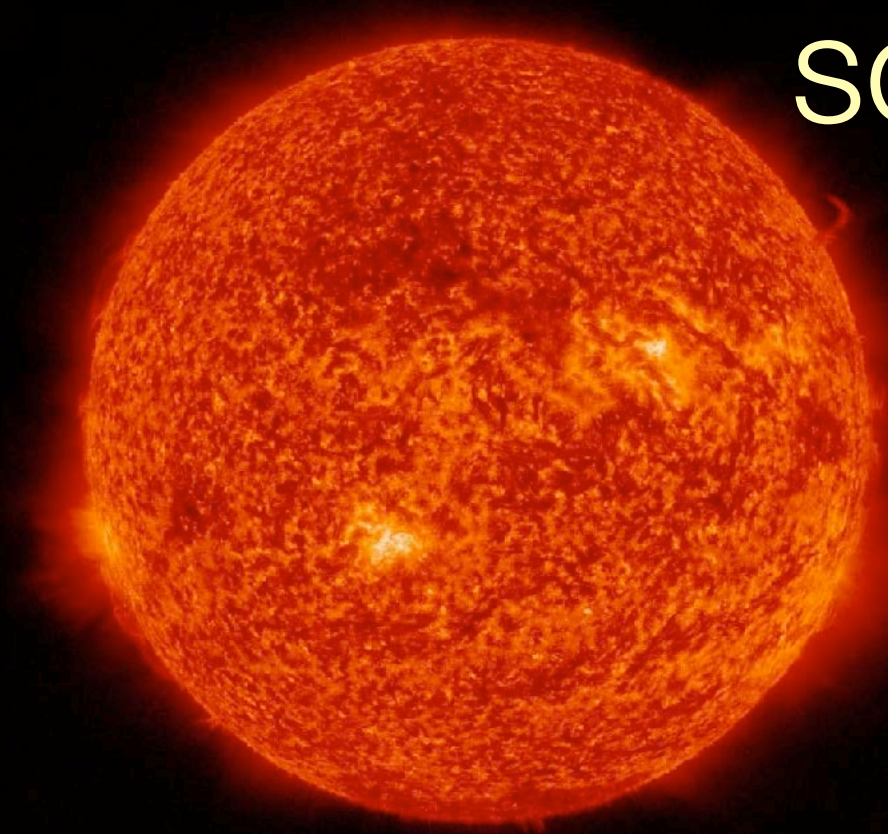
Joachim Kopp (CERN & JGU Mainz)
N3AS Seminar | 16 January 2024



JOHANNES GUTENBERG
UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ

Neutrinos as Astrophysical Messengers

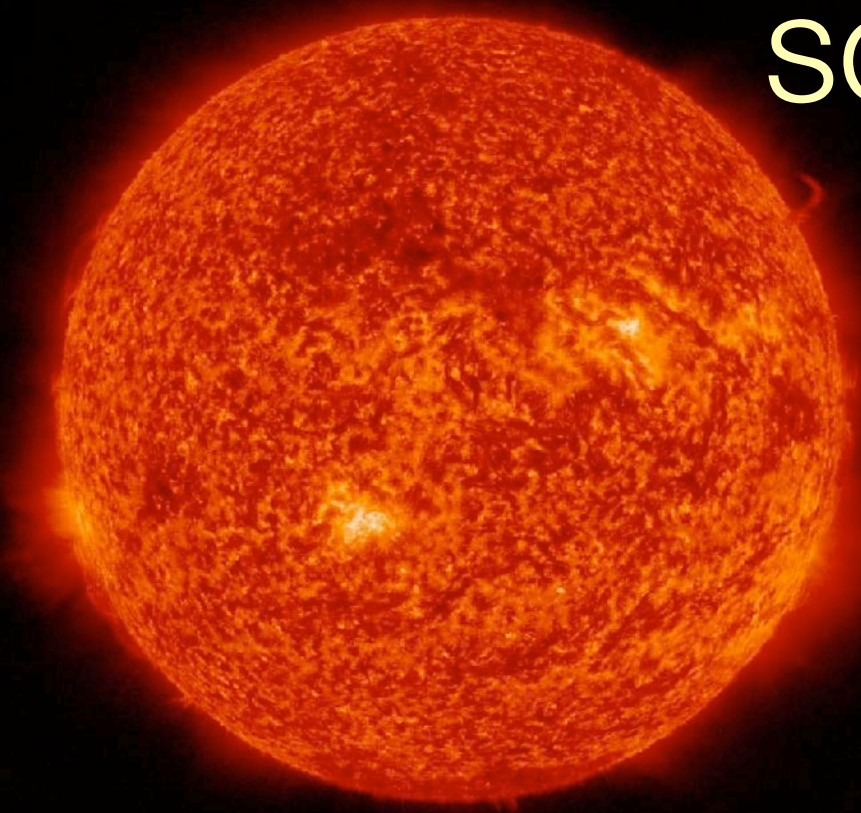
Neutrinos as Astrophysical Messengers



solar neutrinos

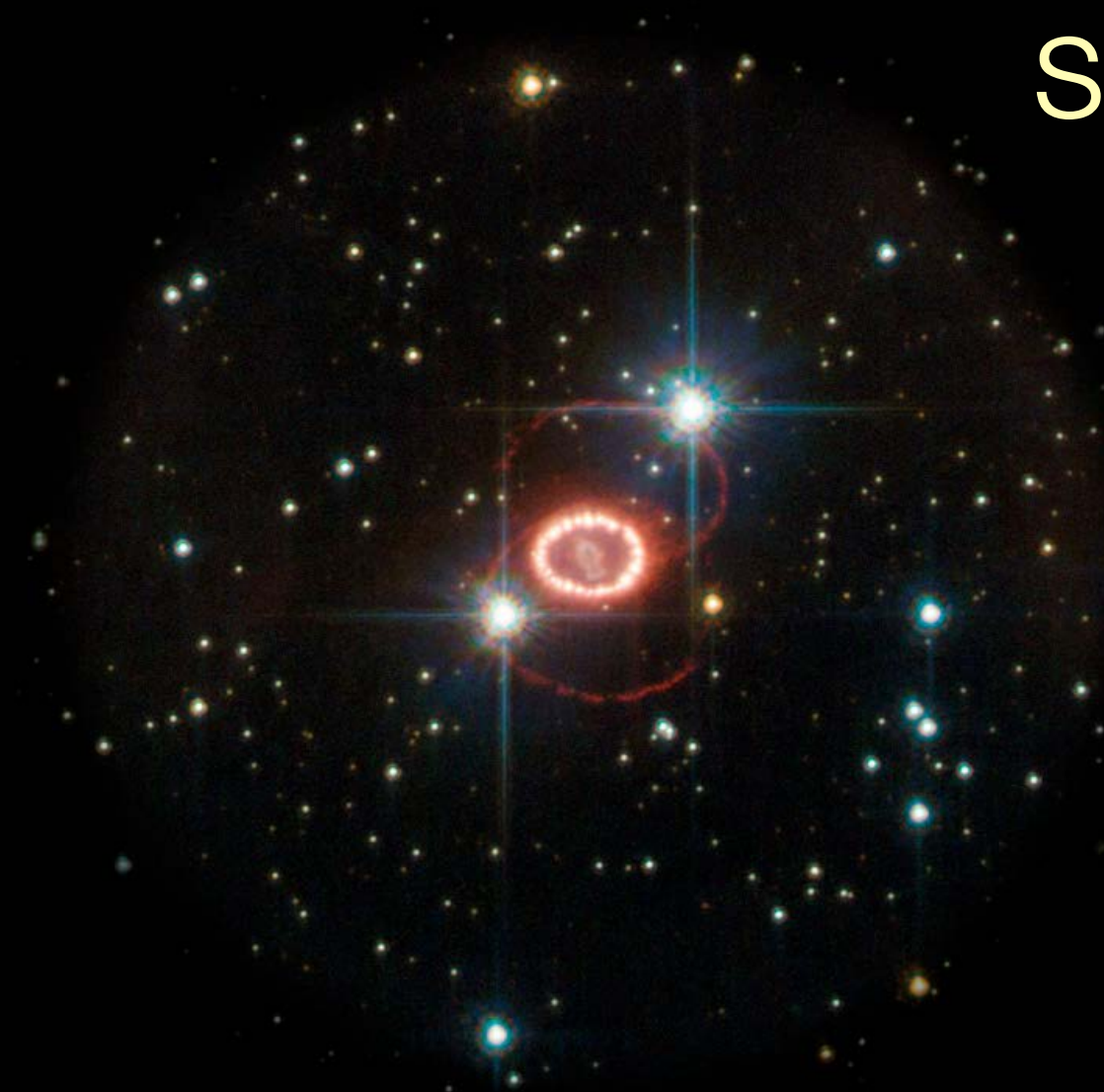
★ stellar evolution

Neutrinos as Astrophysical Messengers



solar neutrinos

- ★ stellar evolution



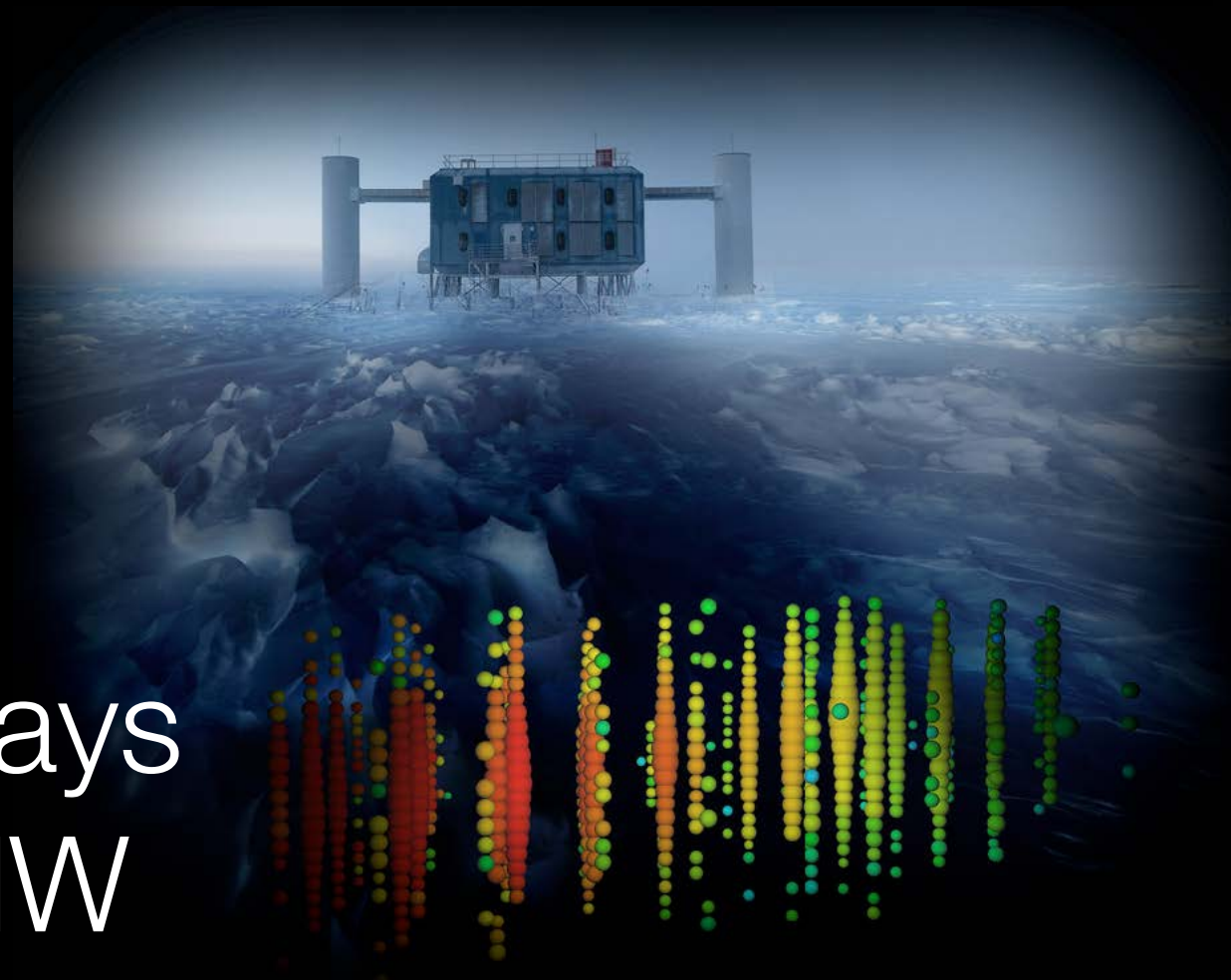
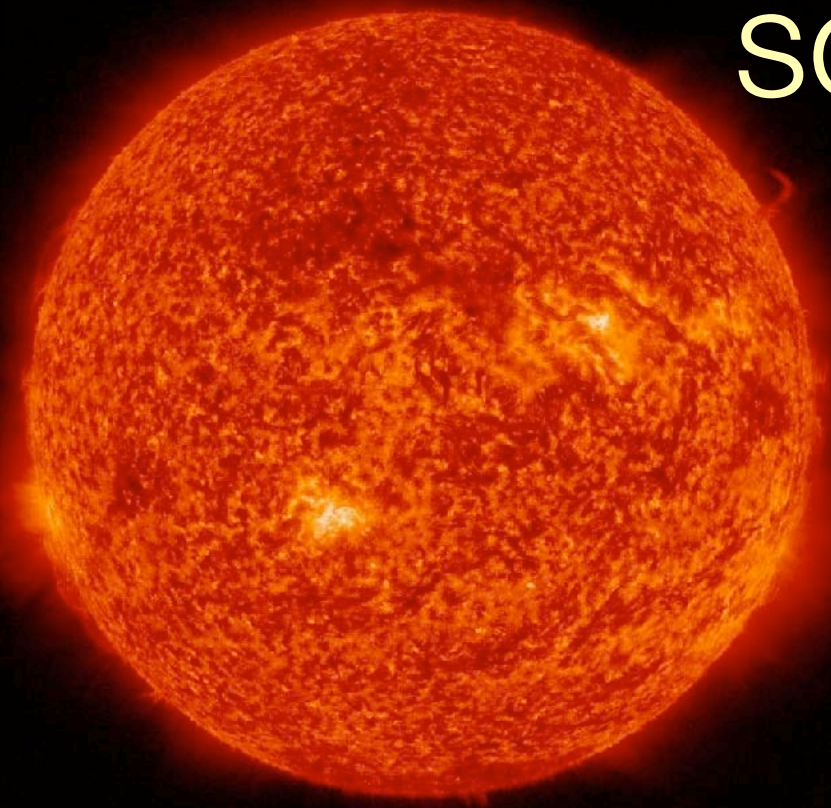
supernova neutrinos

- ★ death throes of massive stars
- ★ nucleosynthesis
- ★ matter under extreme conditions

Neutrinos as Astrophysical Messengers

solar neutrinos

- ★ stellar evolution

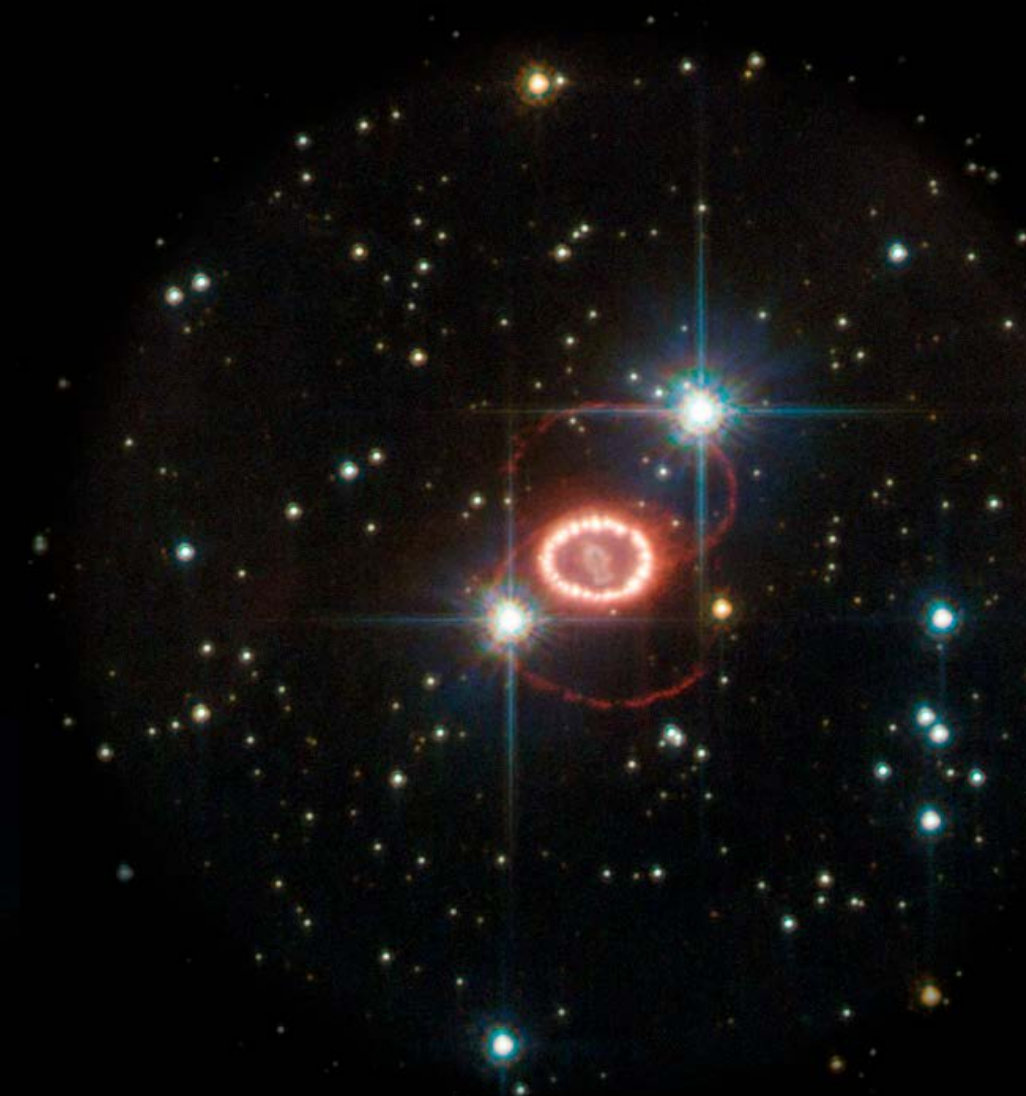


high- E neutrinos

- ★ origin of cosmic rays
- ★ AGNs, blazars, MW

supernova neutrinos

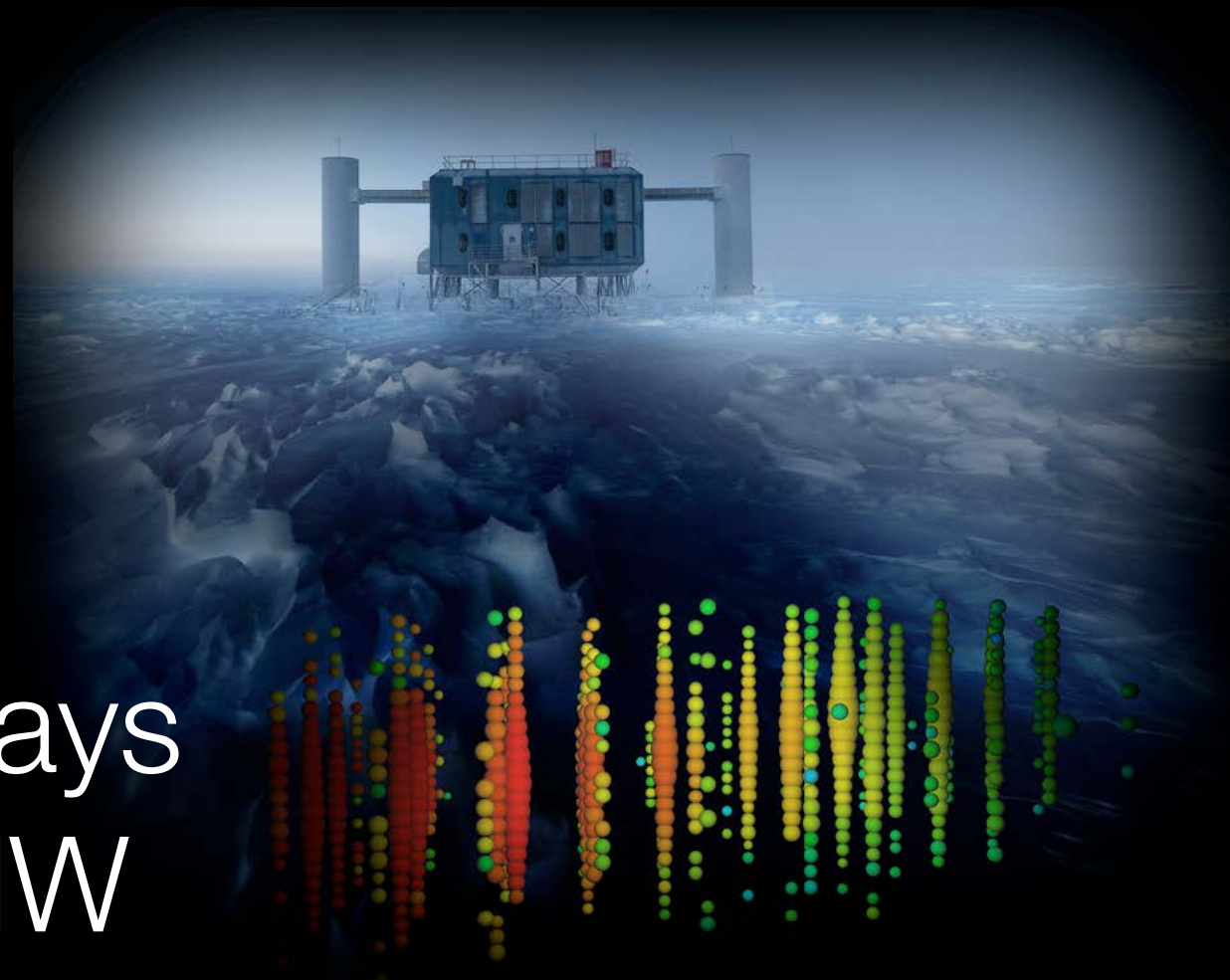
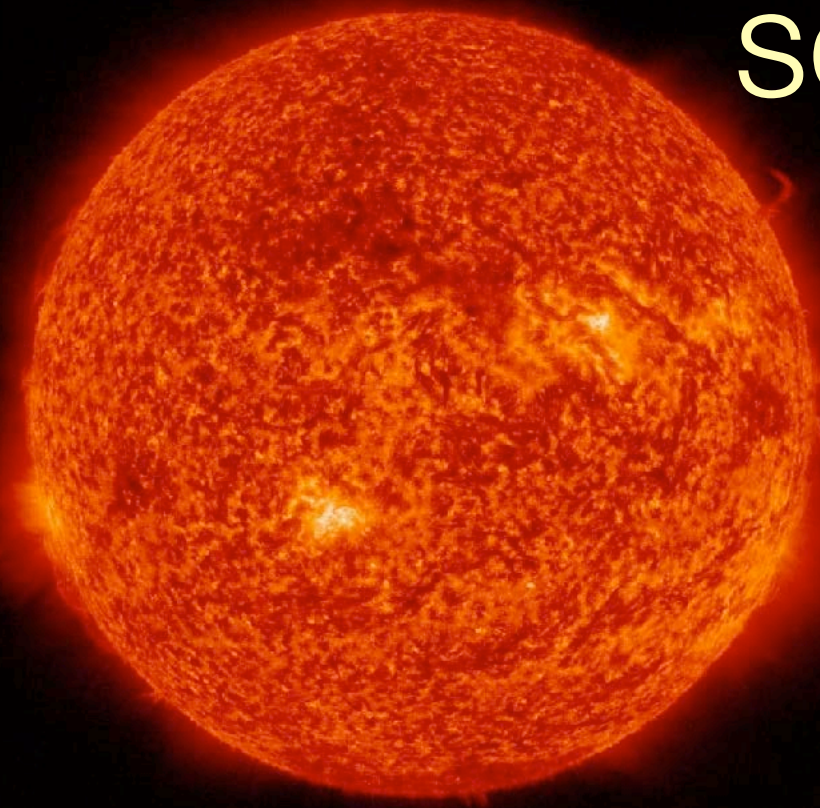
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Neutrinos as Astrophysical Messengers

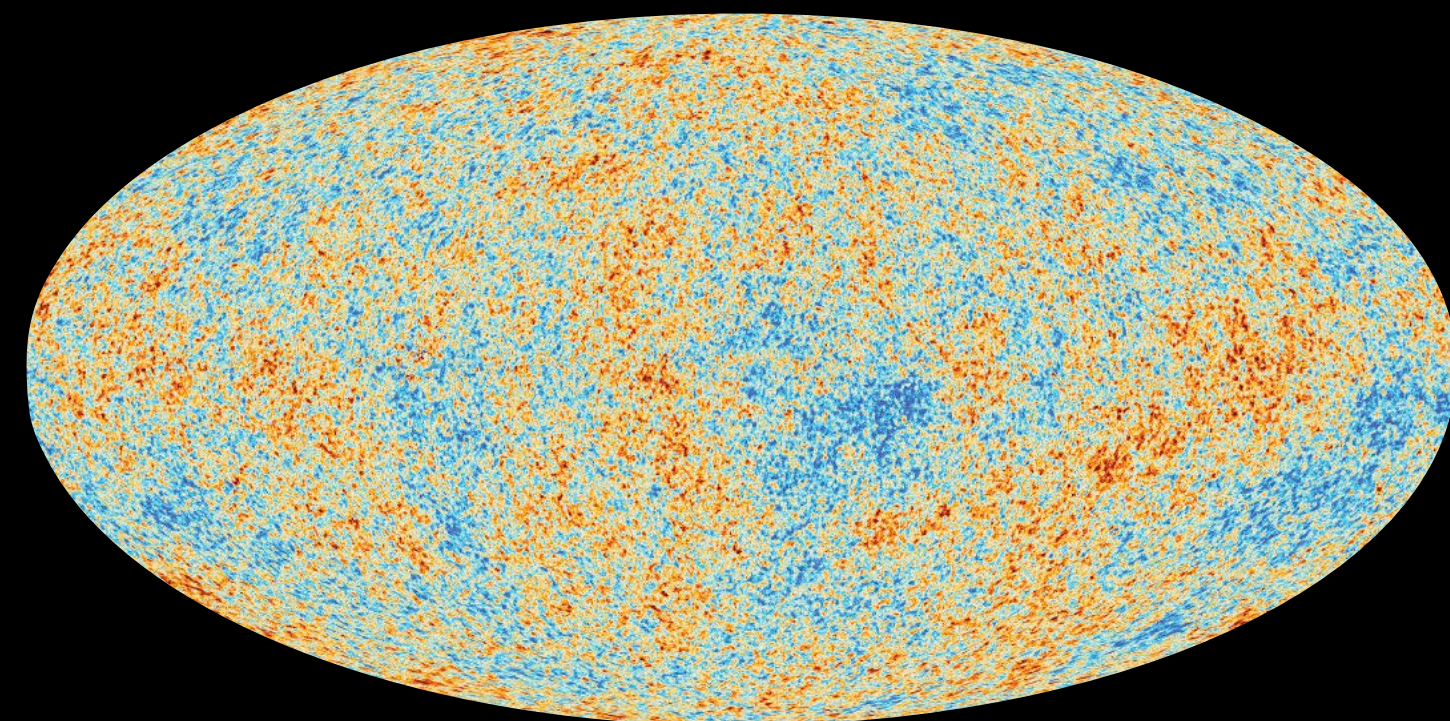
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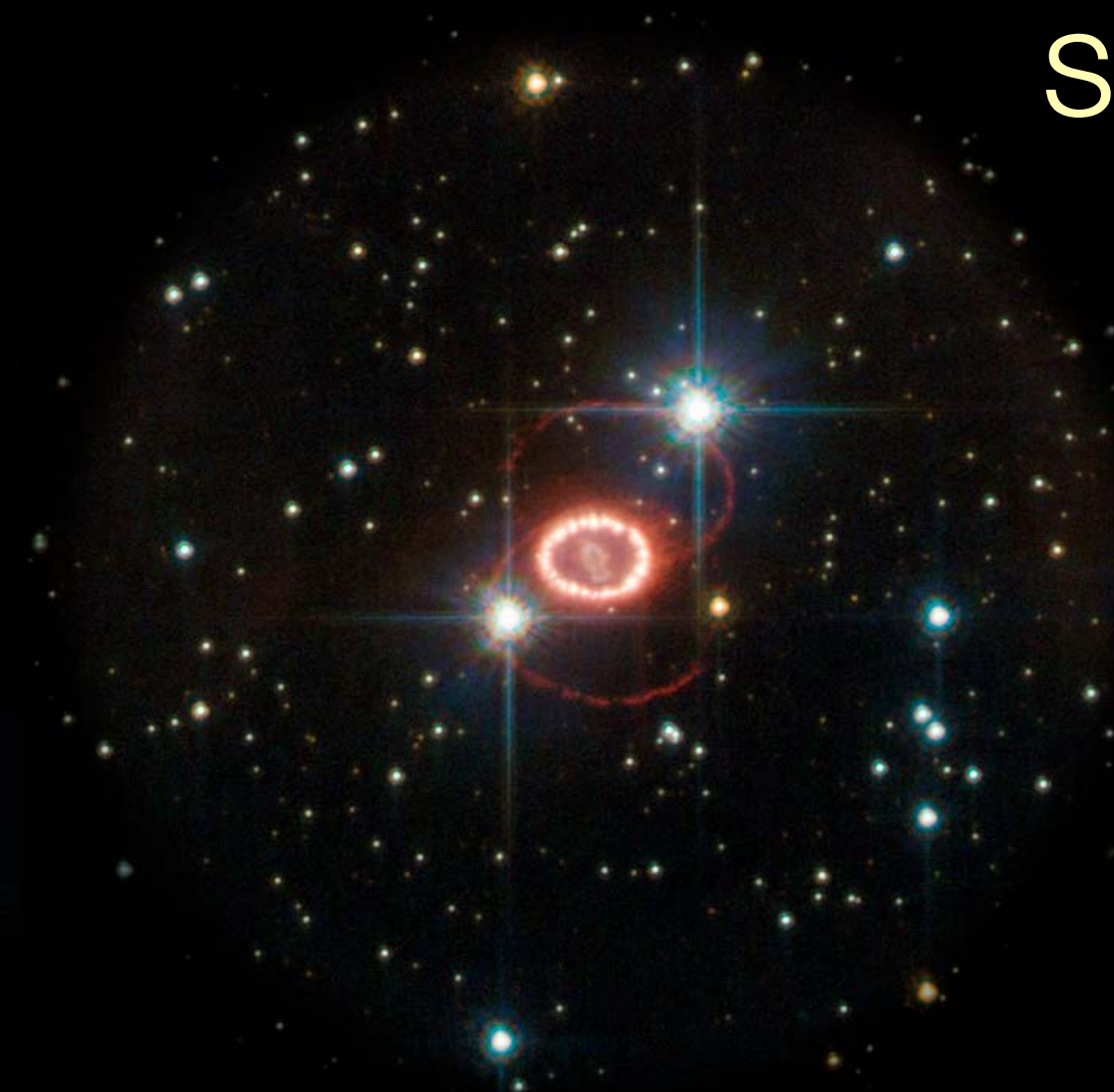


cosmology

- ★ early Universe

supernova neutrinos

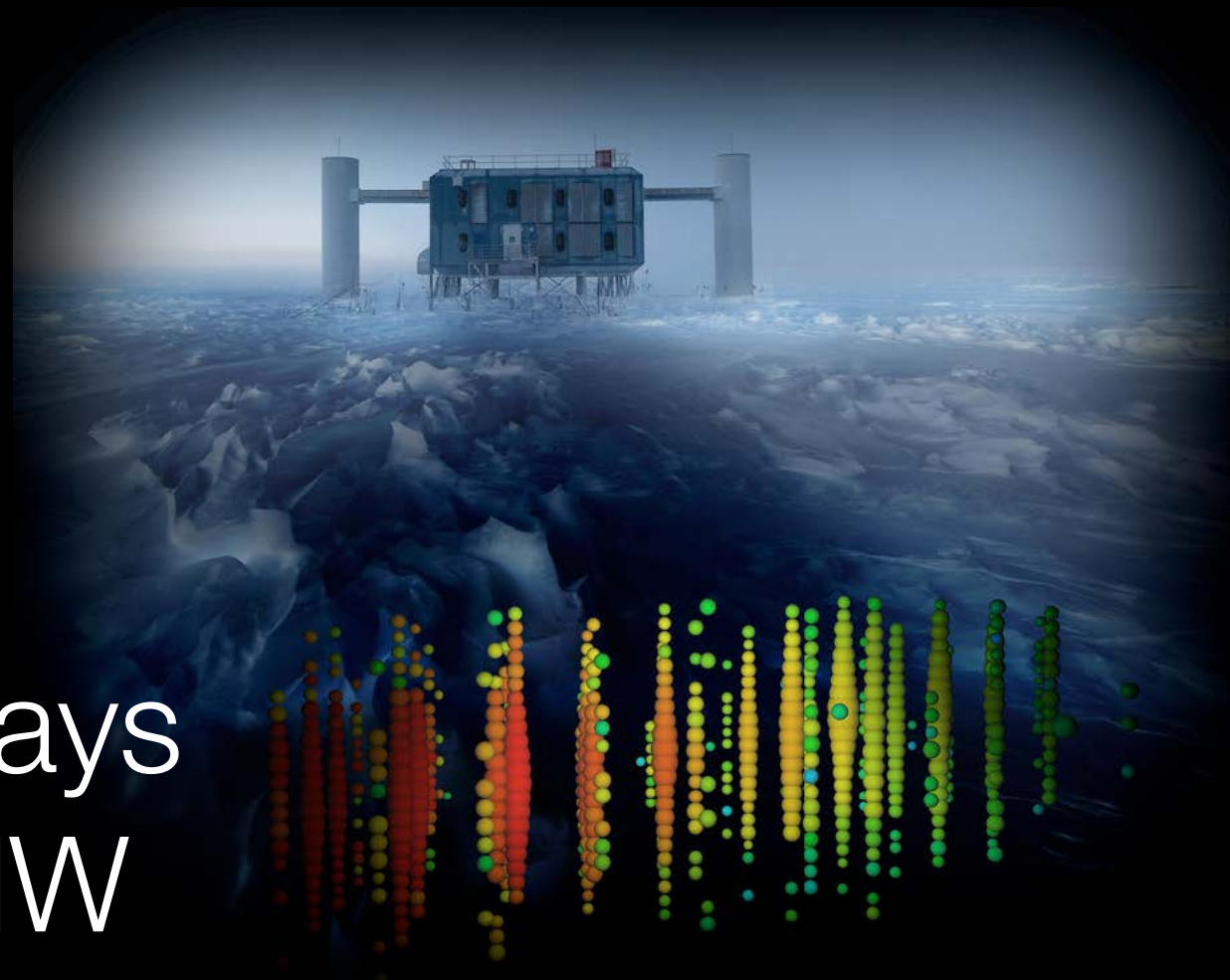
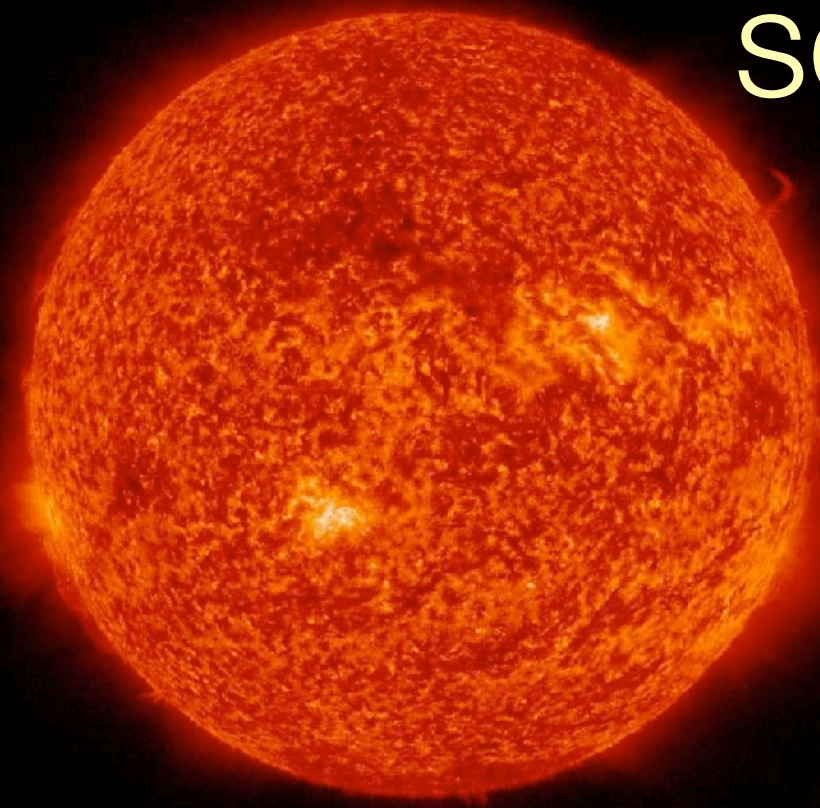
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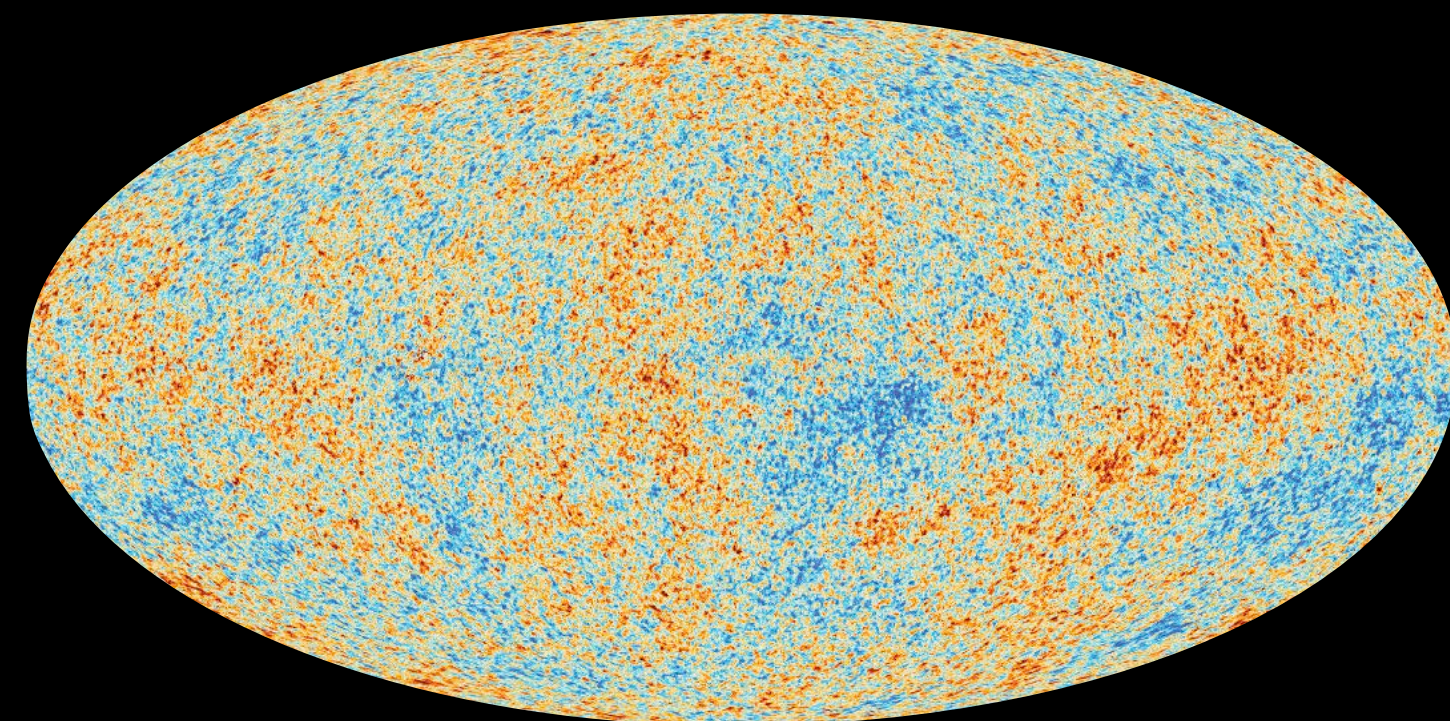
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high- E neutrinos

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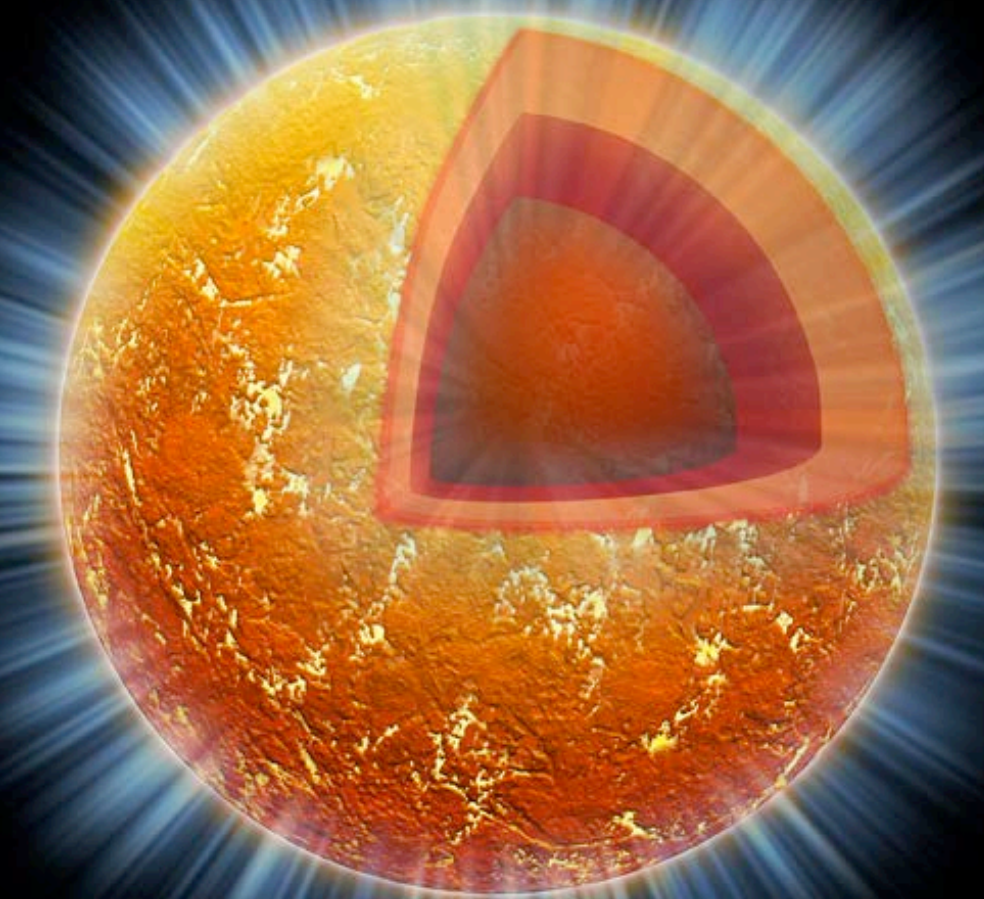
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- ★ nucleosynthesis
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neutron stars

- ★ Urca cooling
- ★ muon decays
- ★ common-envelope evolution

➡ THIS TALK



Neutron Stars

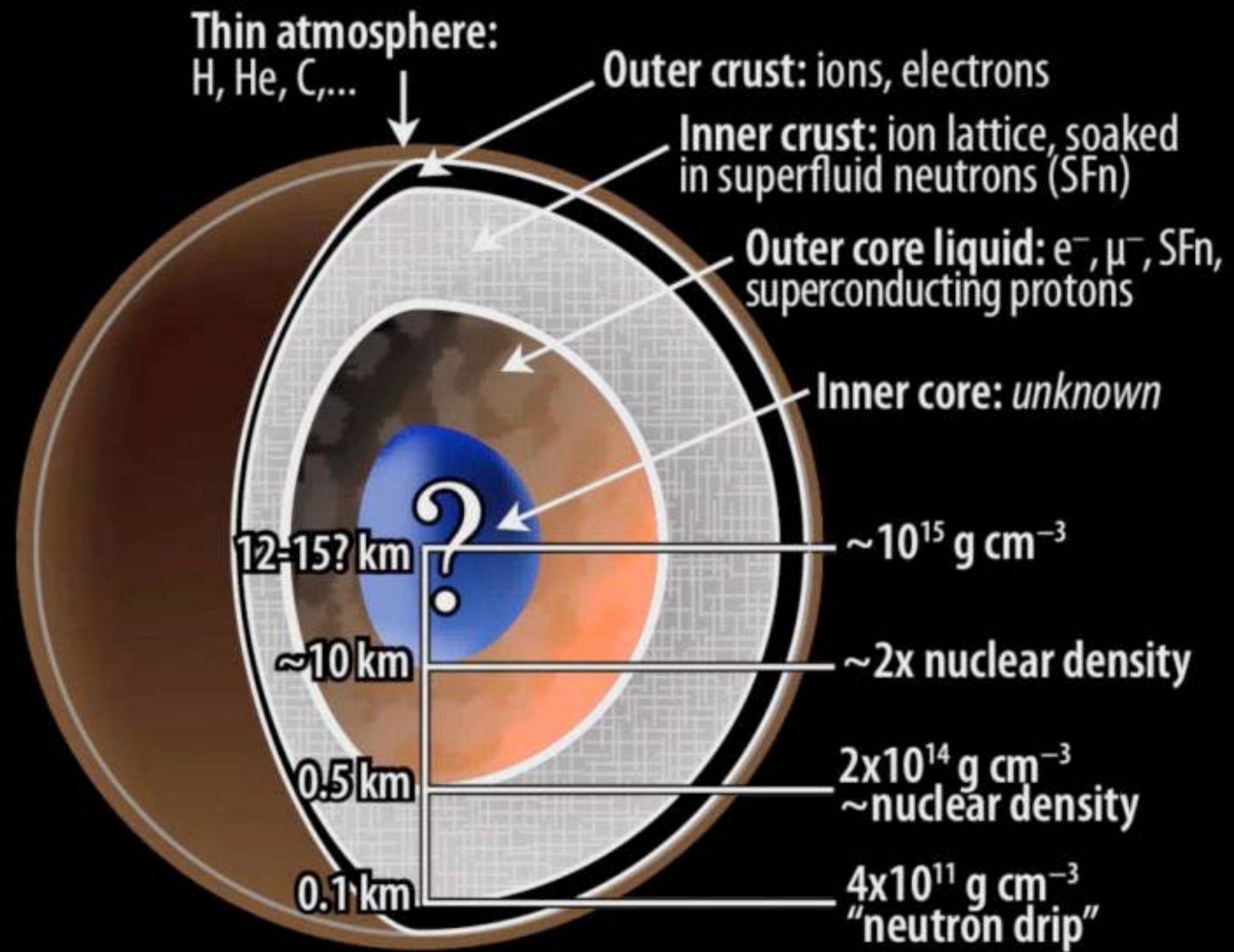
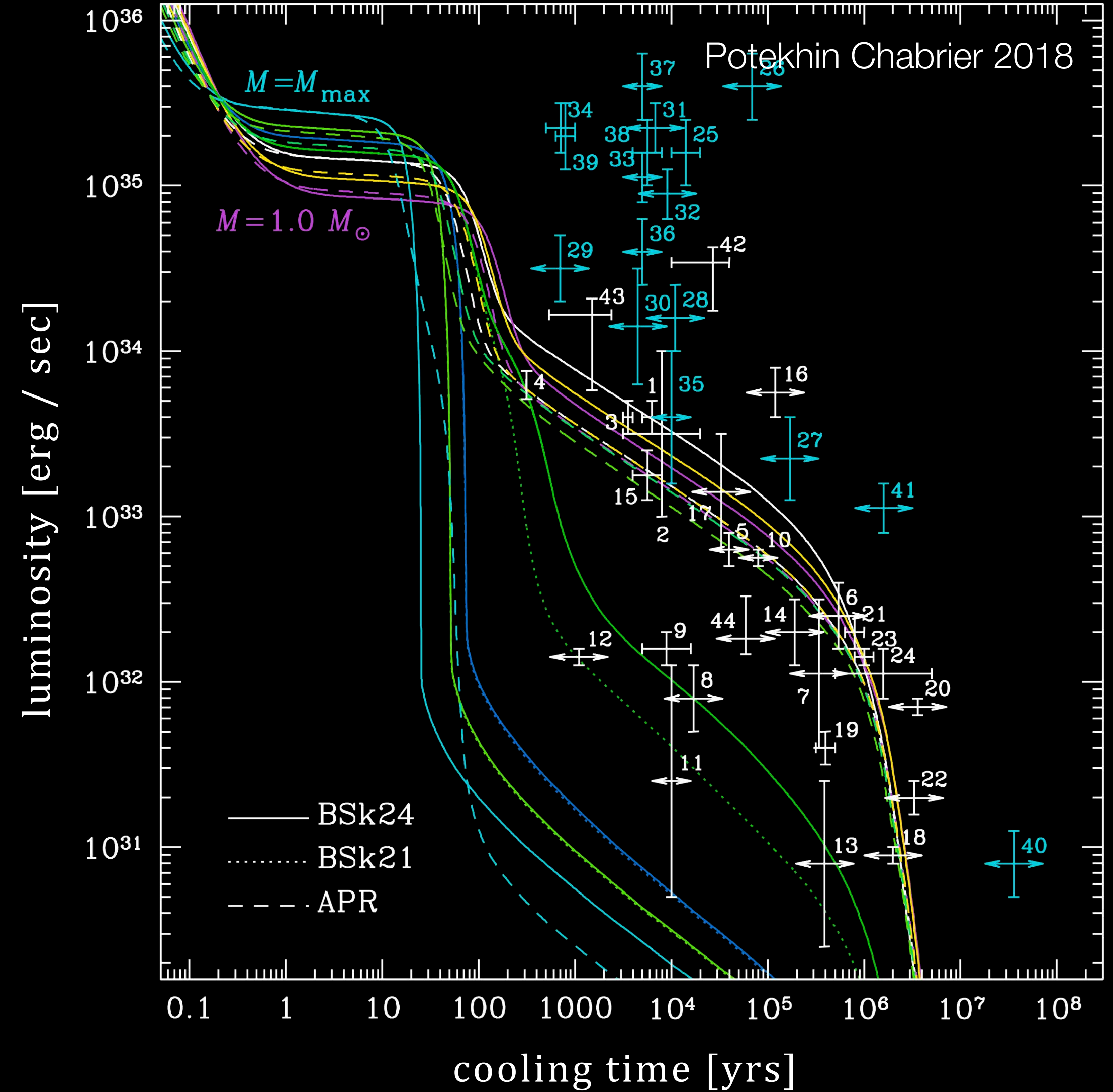
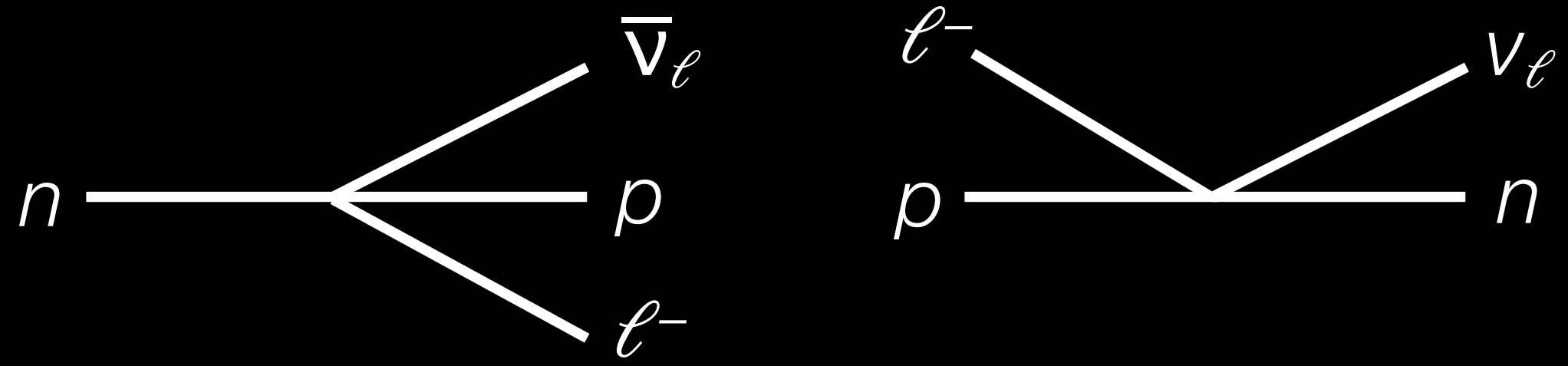


Image: Gendreau *et al.*

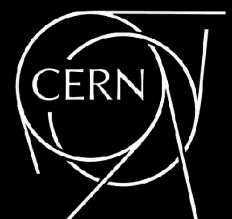
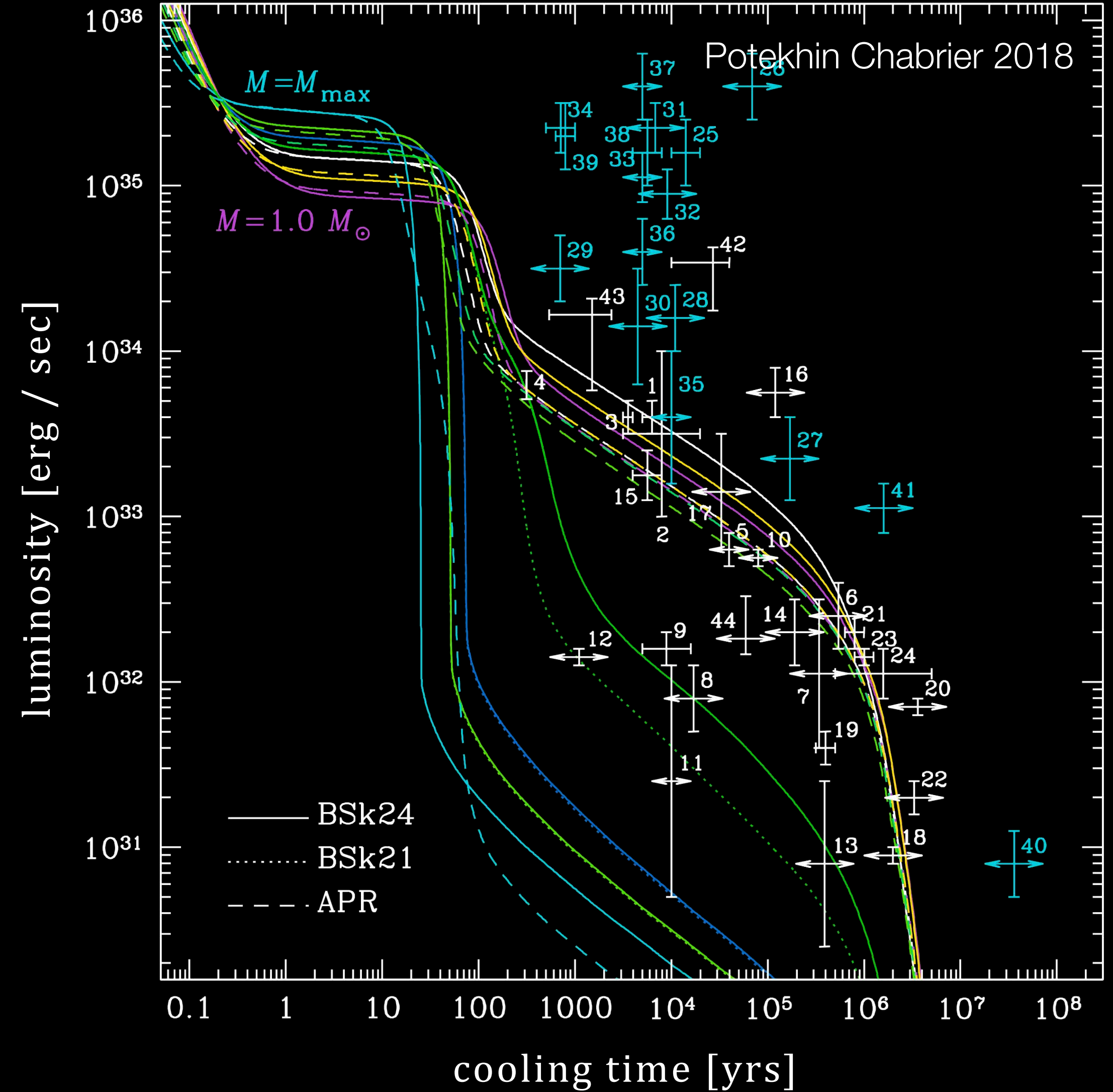


Neutrino Cooling

Direct Urca Processes

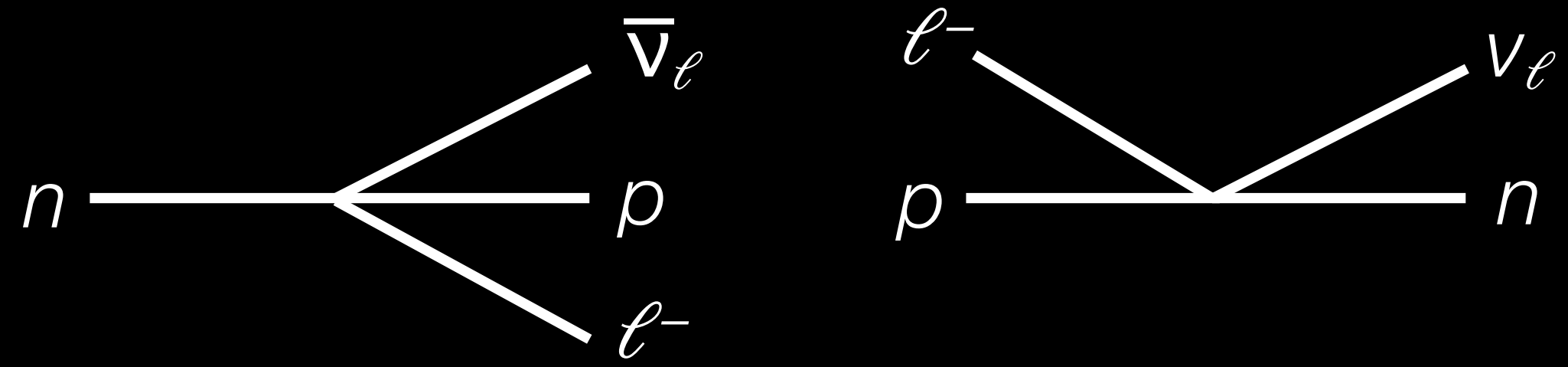


- kinematically forbidden except in the heaviest stars
- condition $p_{Fn} < p_{Fp} + p_{Fe}$



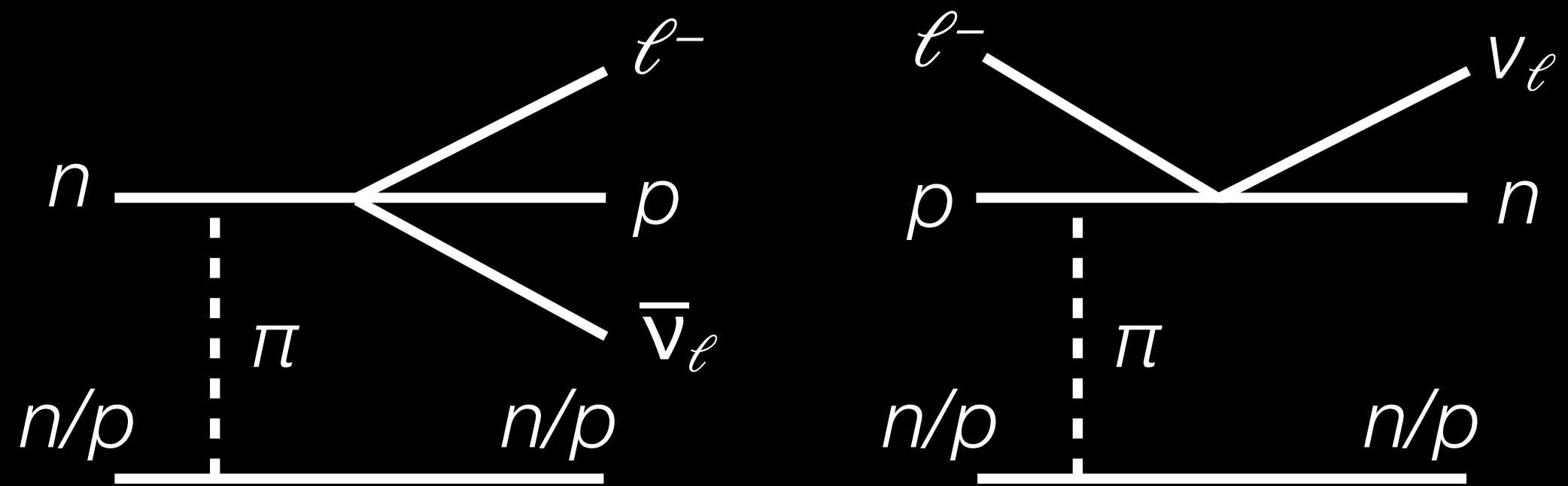
Neutrino Cooling

Direct Urca Processes

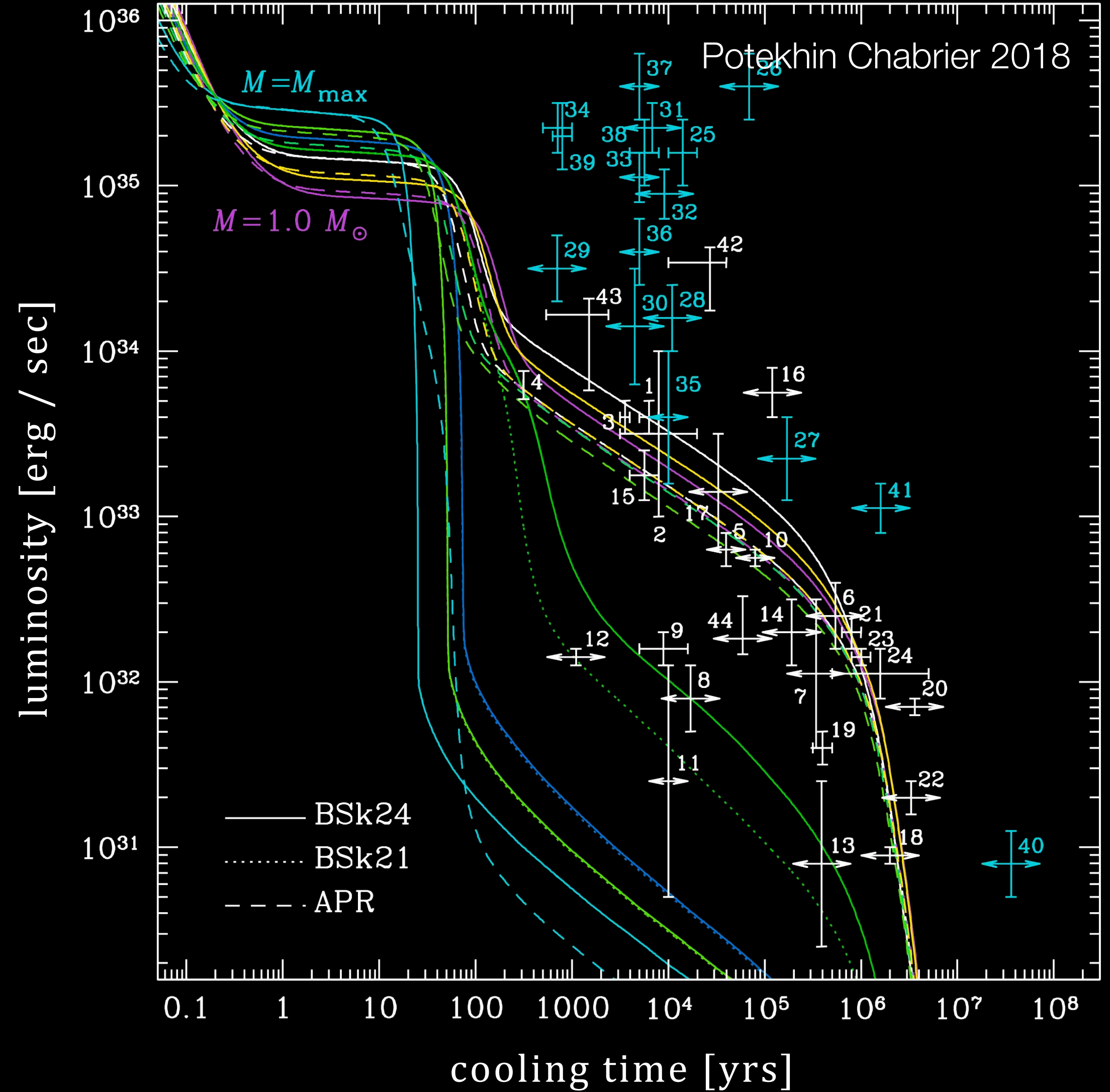


- kinematically forbidden except in the heaviest stars
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Modified Urca Processes



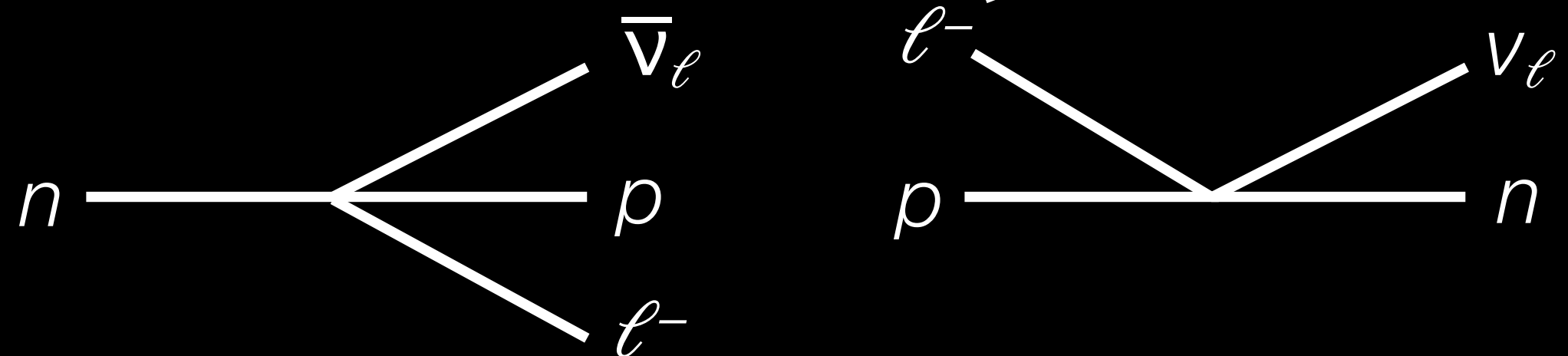
- allowed in all neutron stars



Neutrino Cooling

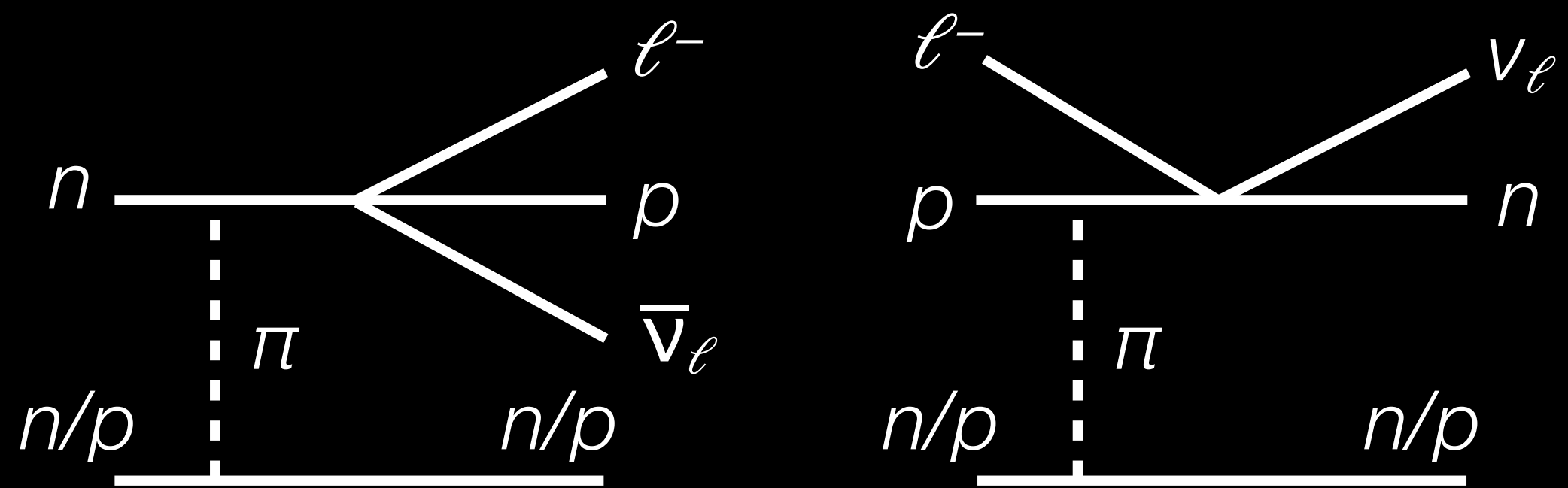
electron (e) or muon (μ)

Direct Urca Processes

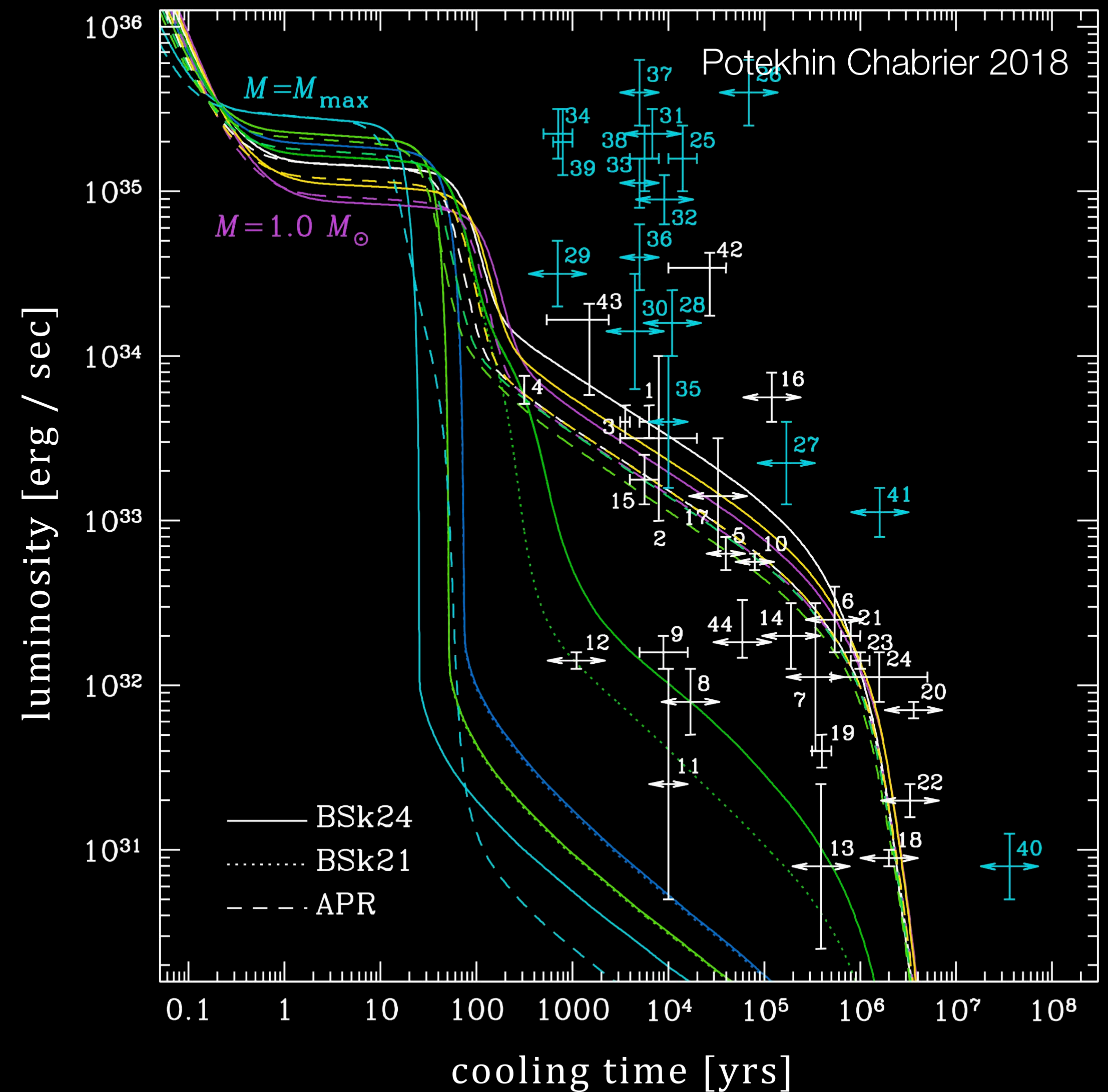


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Modified Urca Processes

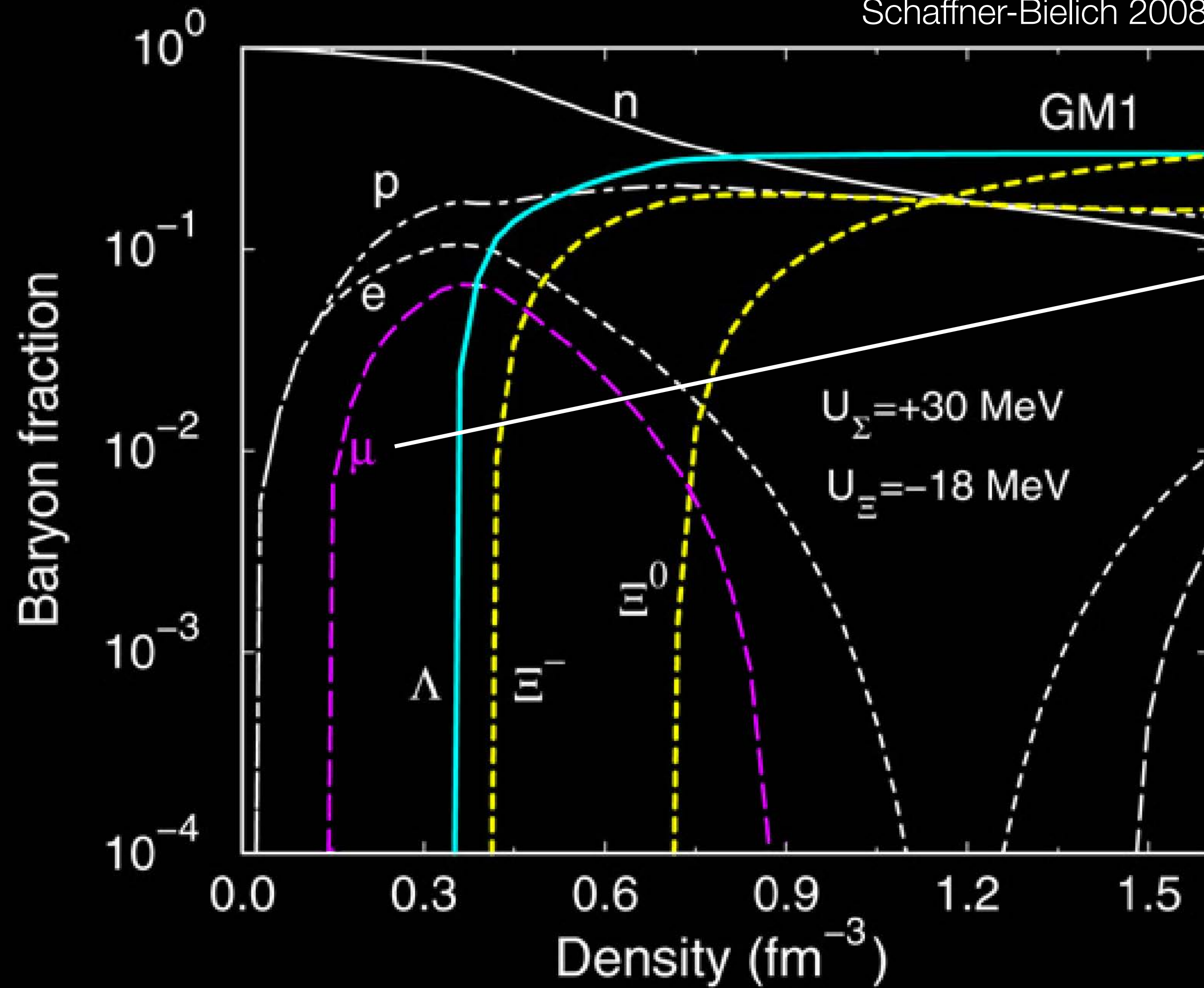


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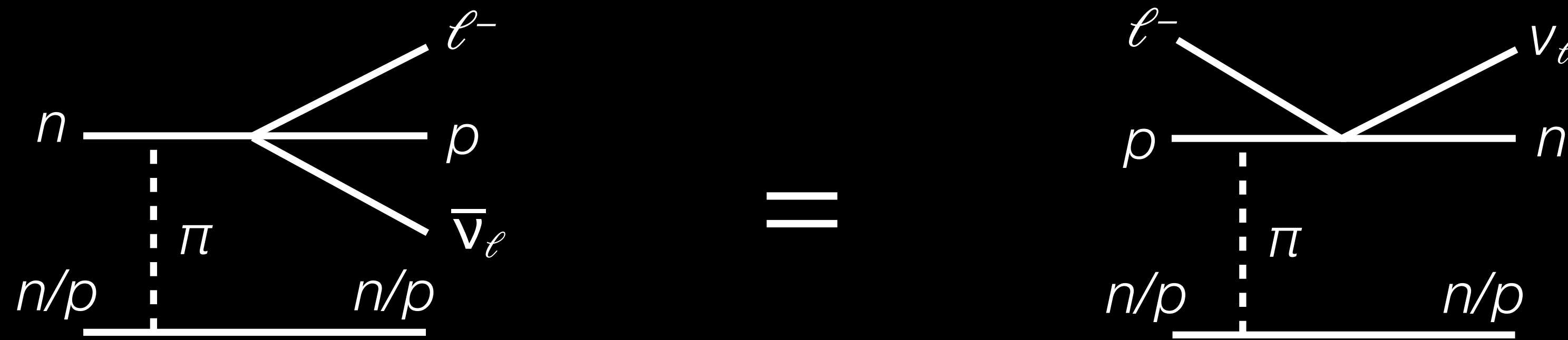
Muons in Neutron Stars

Schaffner-Bielich 2008



neutron stars harbor abundant quantities of muons

Neutron Stars in Chemical Equilibrium



Neutron Stars *Away* from Equilibrium

Departure from Equilibrium

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Neutron Stars are not always static

- spin-down (electromagnetic energy loss)
 - accretion
 - B field expulsion
 - tidal deformation
(tight binaries, random encounters)
 - ...?
- ⇒ equilibrium abundances of particle species changes
- ⇒ star needs to react via out-of-equilibrium Urca processes

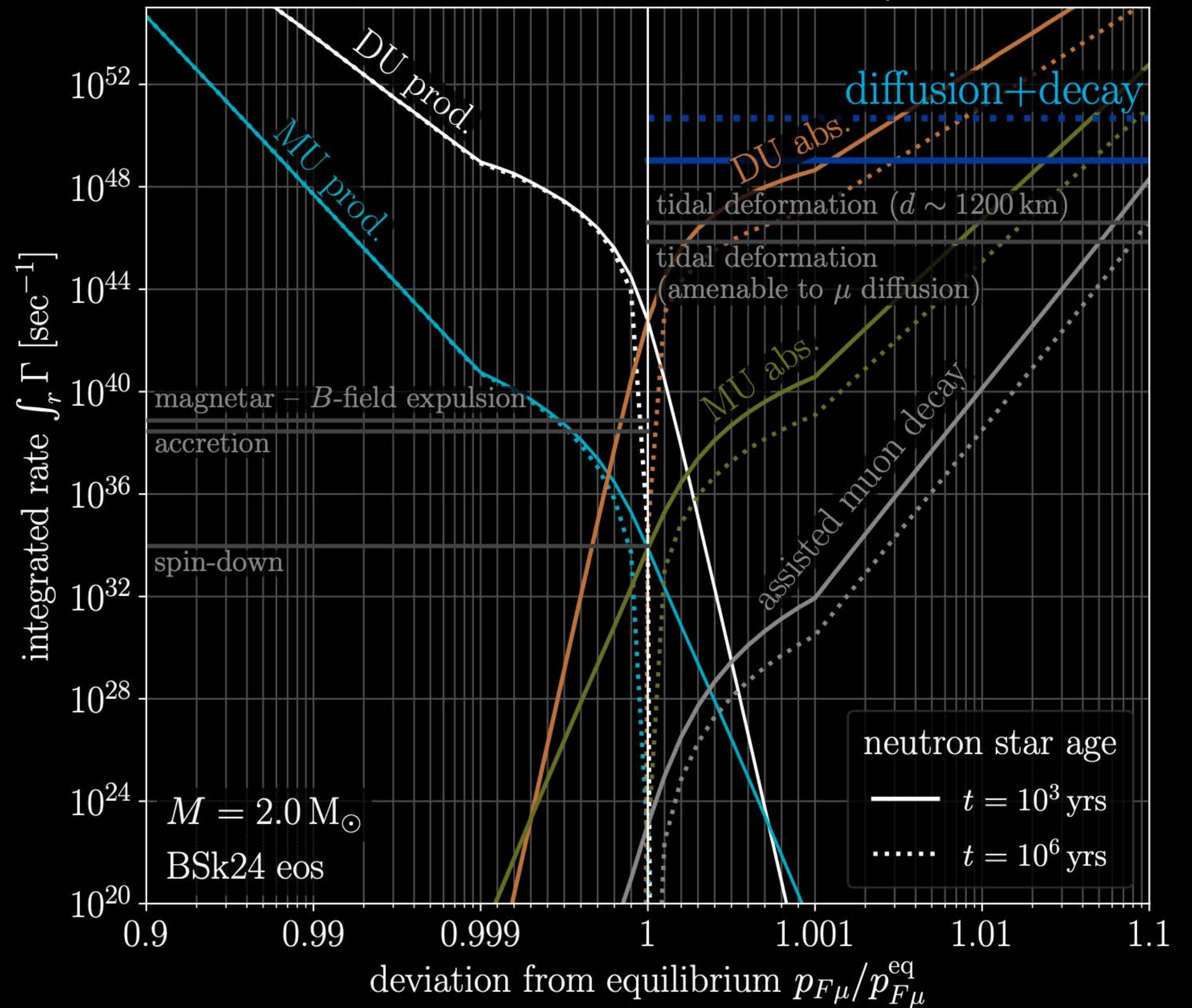


Departure from Equilibrium

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Neutron Stars are not always static

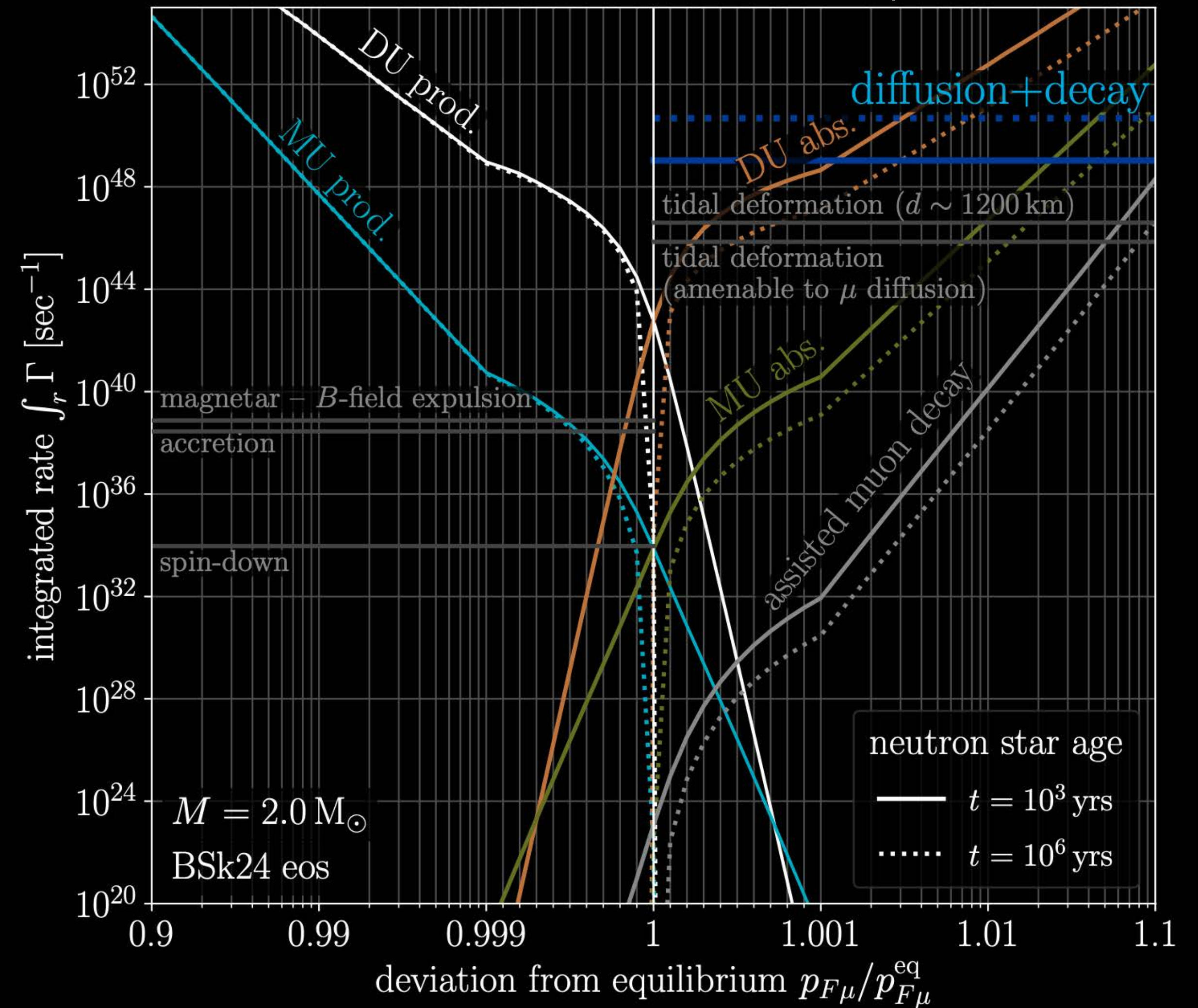
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Departure from Equilibrium

- very strong dependence on p_F/p_F^{eq}
- and on T
- For muons:
diffusion (over $\mathcal{O}(\text{yr})$ time scales) + decay

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Departure from Equilibrium

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Strategy for calculating rates

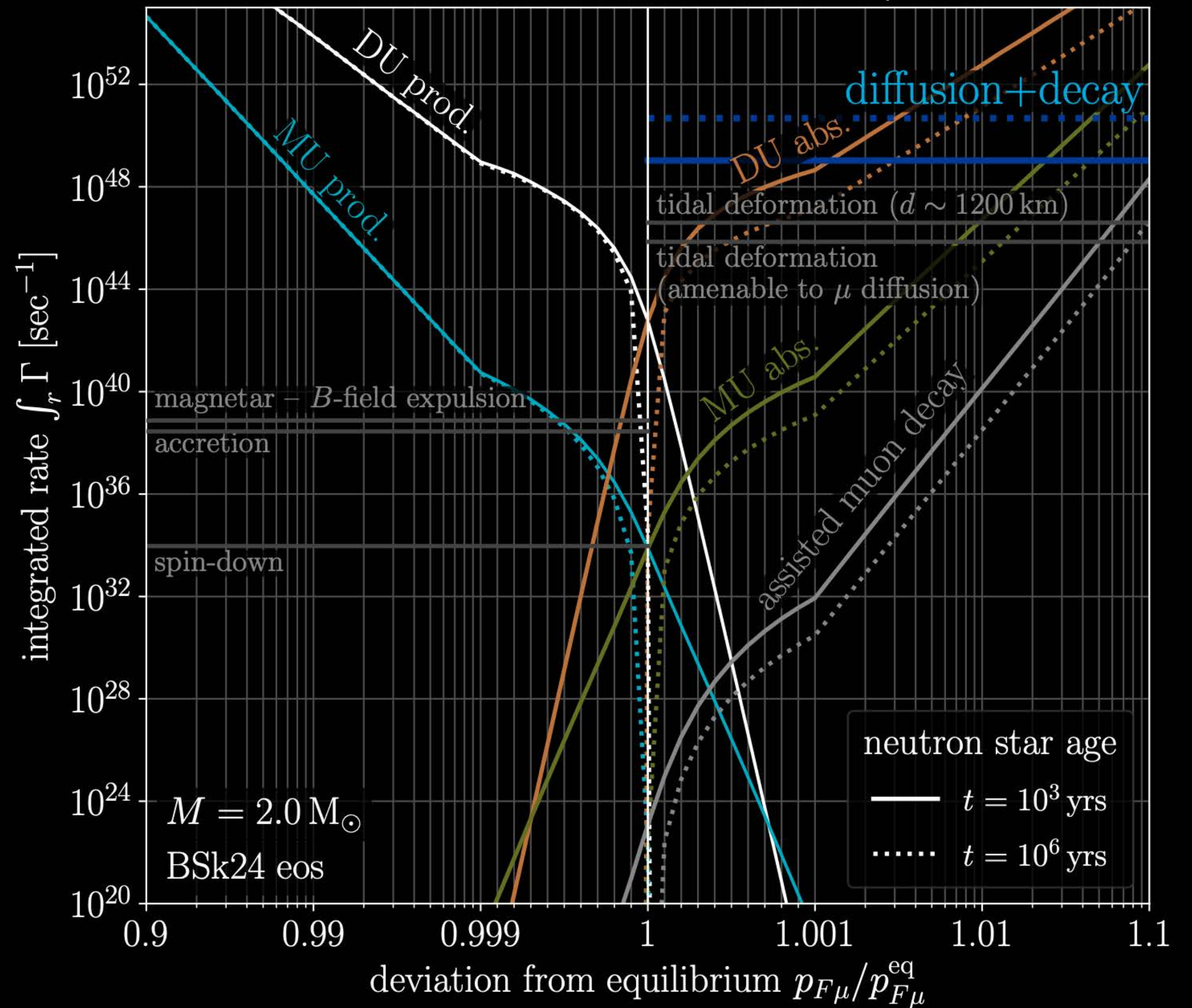
- apply Feynman rules + phase space integral + Pauli-blocking factors
- phenomenological parameterisation of nuclear matrix element
- neglect angular dependence of hadronic + leptonic matrix element
- treat nucleons as non-relativistic
- all momenta close to Fermi surfaces
- carry out angular integrals
- carry out energy integrals (multiple applications of residue theorem)

Friman Maxwell 1979

Yakovlev Levenfish 1995

Yakovlev Kaminker Gnedin Haensel 2000

Shapiro Teukolsky 1983



Neutrino Flux

Regular modified Urca (in equilibrium)

□ $\sim 10^{22}$ erg/cm³/sec $\implies \sim 10^{41}$ erg/sec

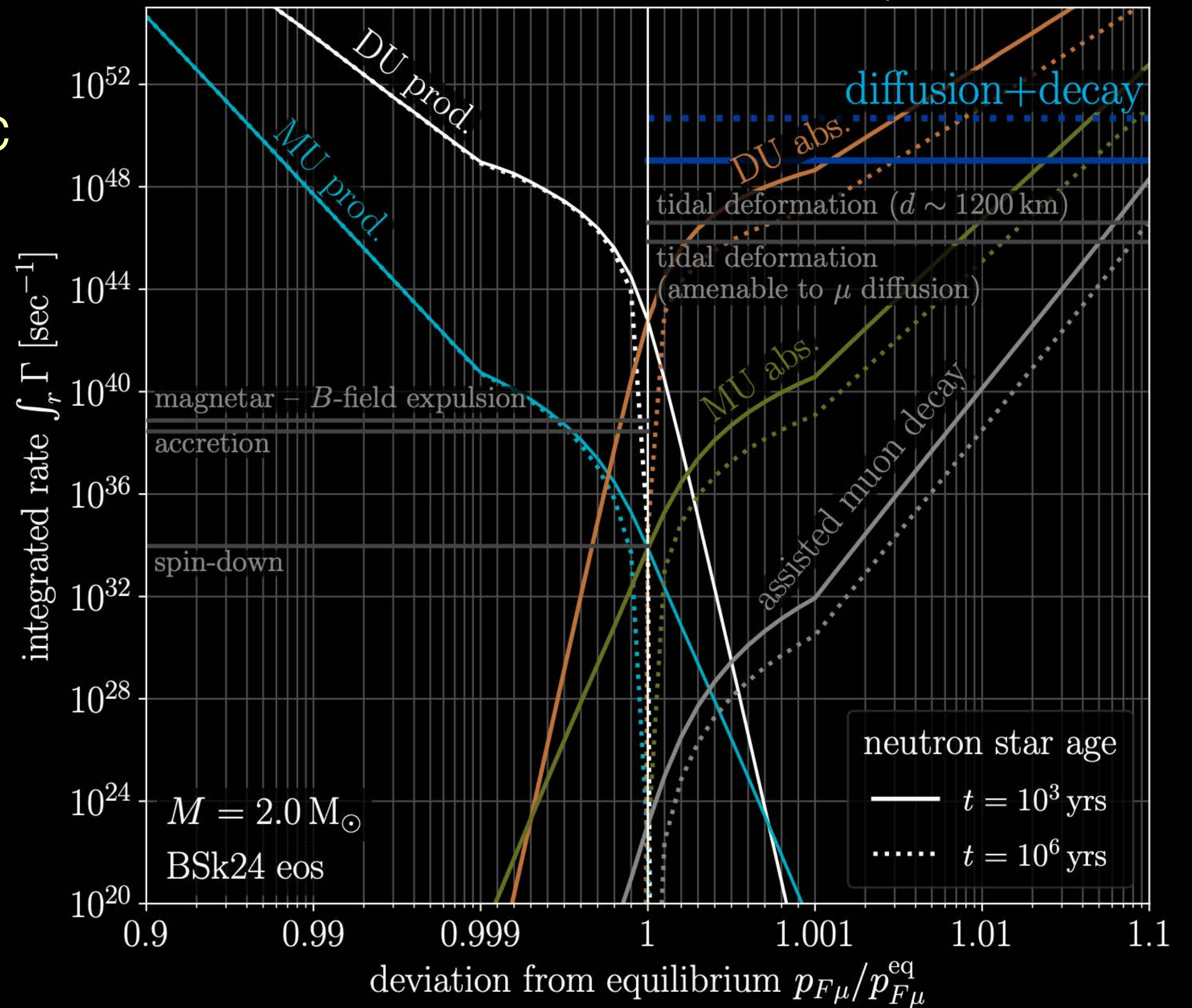
Yakovlev Levenfish 1995

□ $E_\nu \sim 10^9$ K ~ 100 keV

□ at 10 kpc: **38 cm⁻² sec⁻¹**

\implies large flux, but low energy

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Neutrino Flux

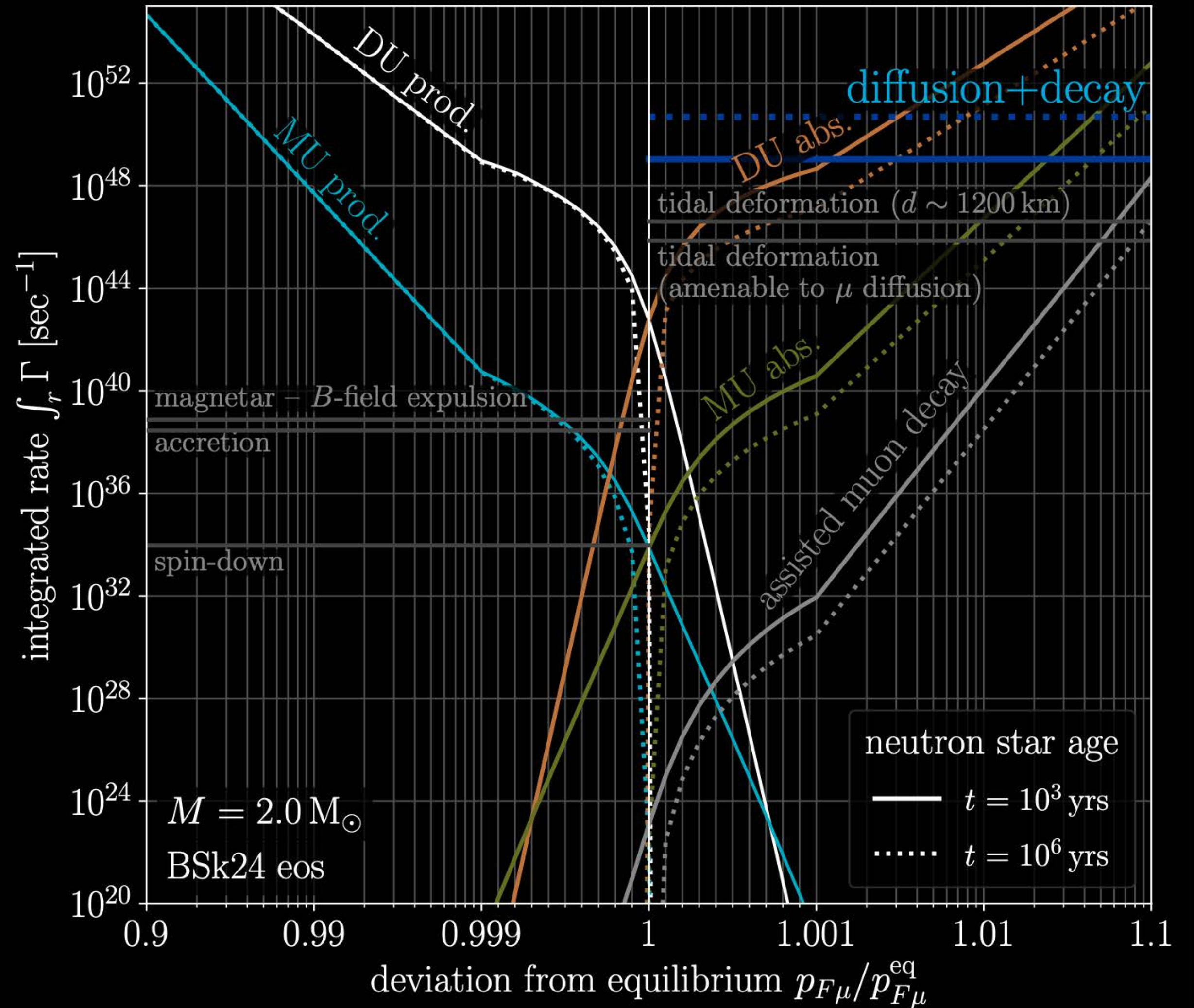
Muon diffusion + decay

- $E_\nu \sim 10 \text{ MeV}$
- star contains $\mathcal{O}(10^{56})$ muons
- assume 10^{53} are lost over 1 Gyr
- flux at Earth $\sim 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1}$
- current limit: $\sim 1 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1}$

What if all neutron stars in the Milky Way were to lose muons?

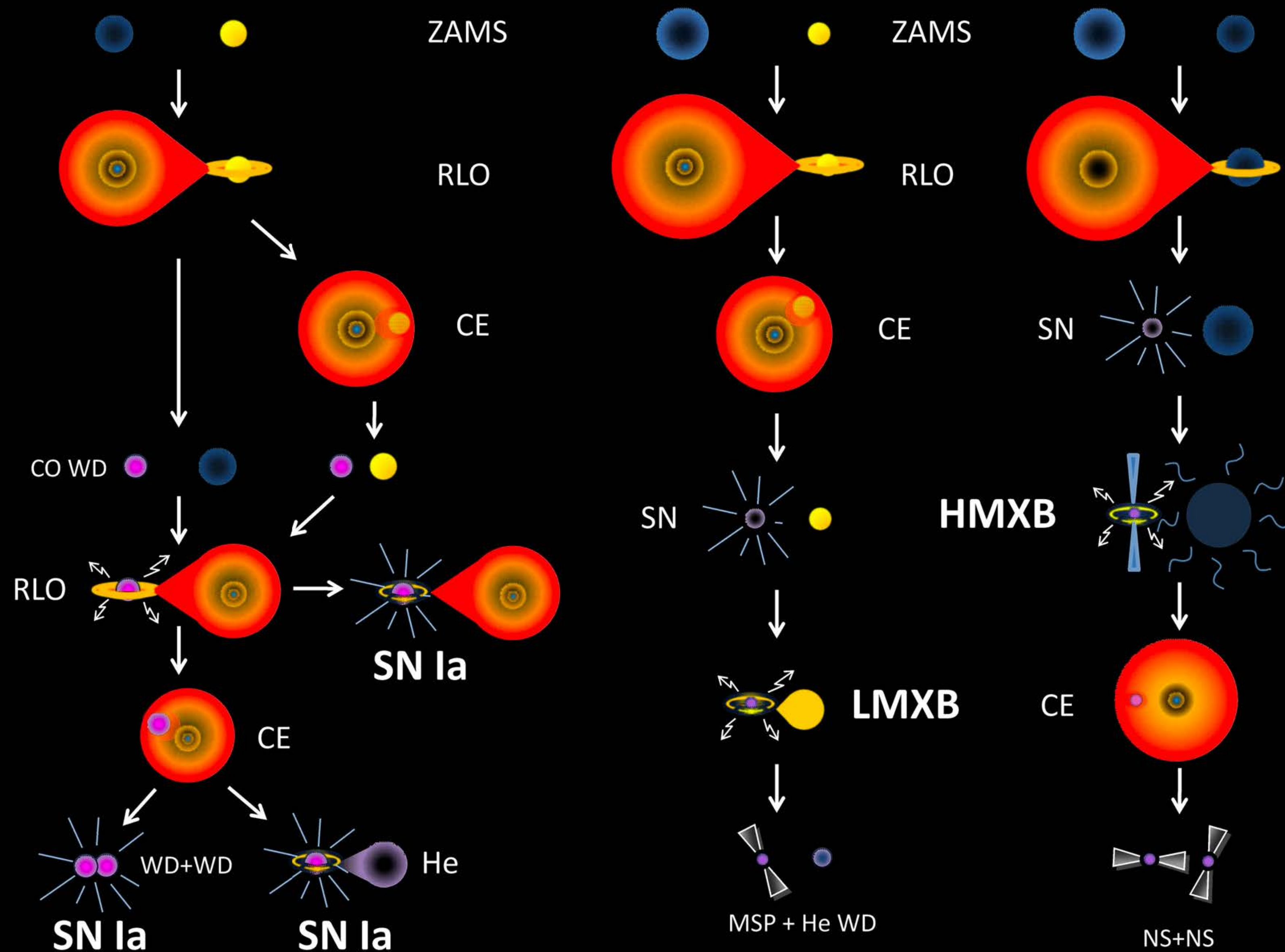
⇒ no known mechanism

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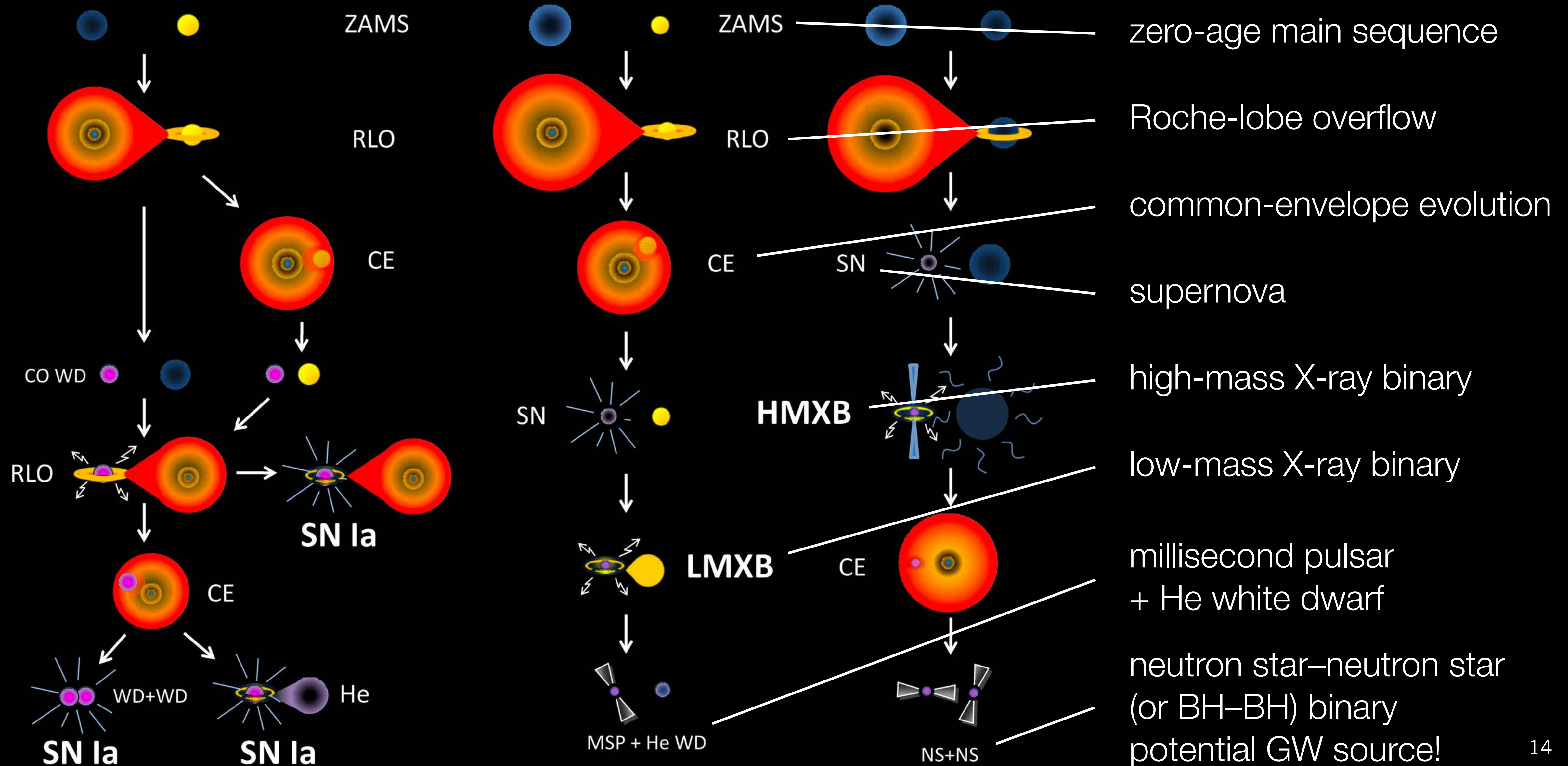


Common-Envelope Systems

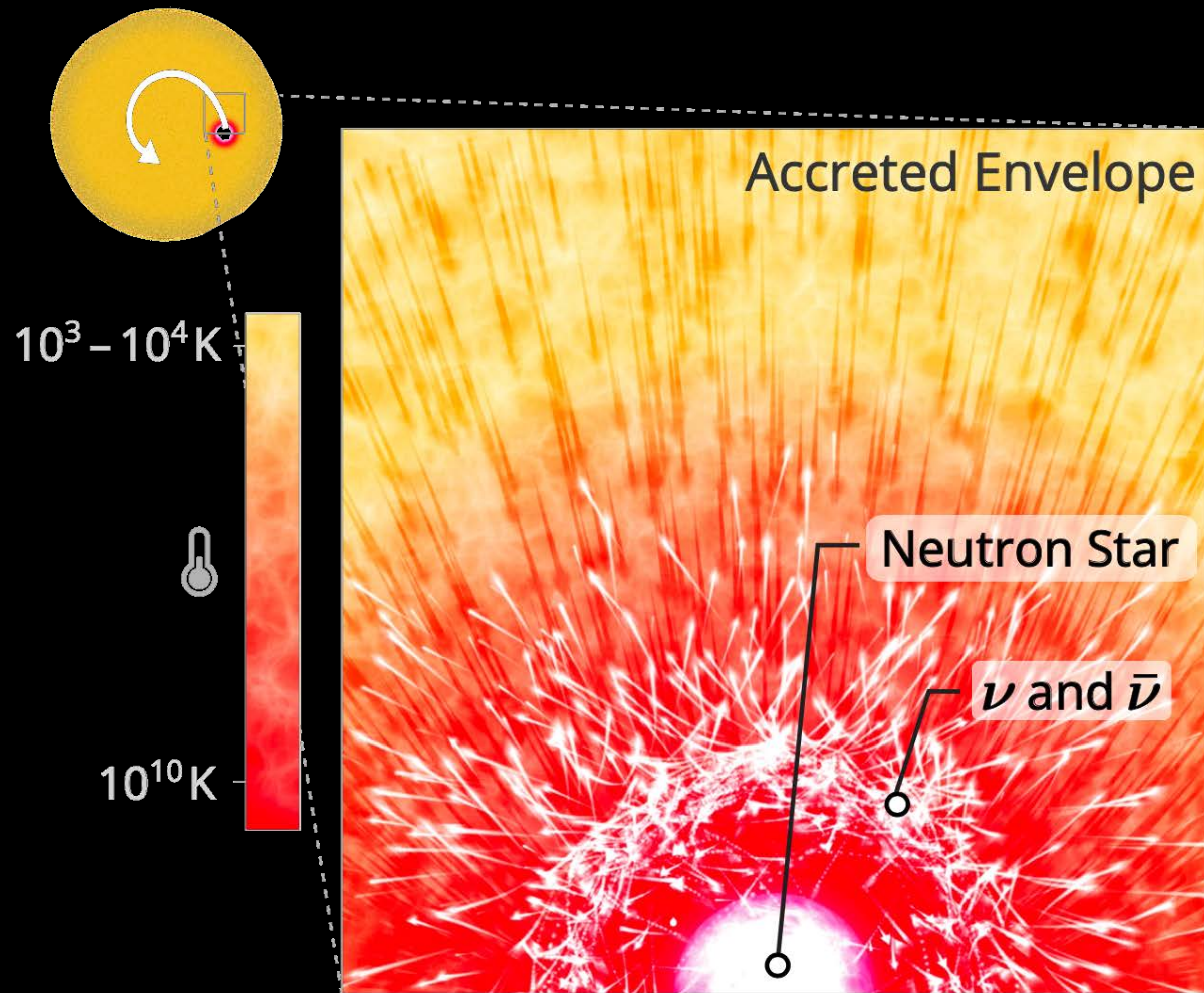
Common-Envelope Evolution – Examples



Common-Envelope Evolution – Examples



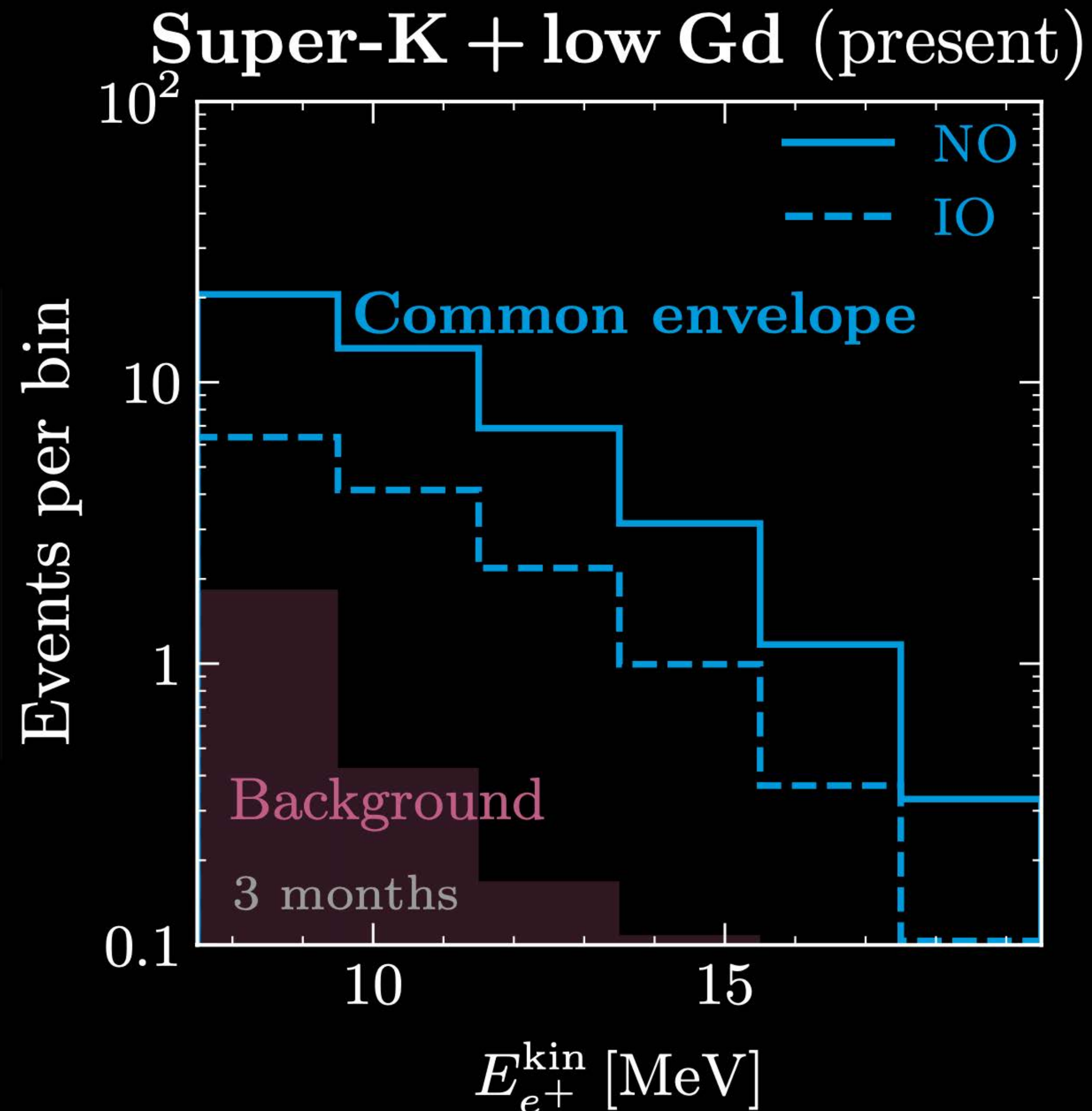
Common-Envelope Evolution – Neutrino Emission



- neutron star enters companion star
- gigantic accretion rates
(up to $0.1 M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$ for several months)
- only cooling channel is via neutrinos
▮▮▮▮▮ new type of neutrino source
- in addition: de-protonization
- rate $<$ core collapse SN rate

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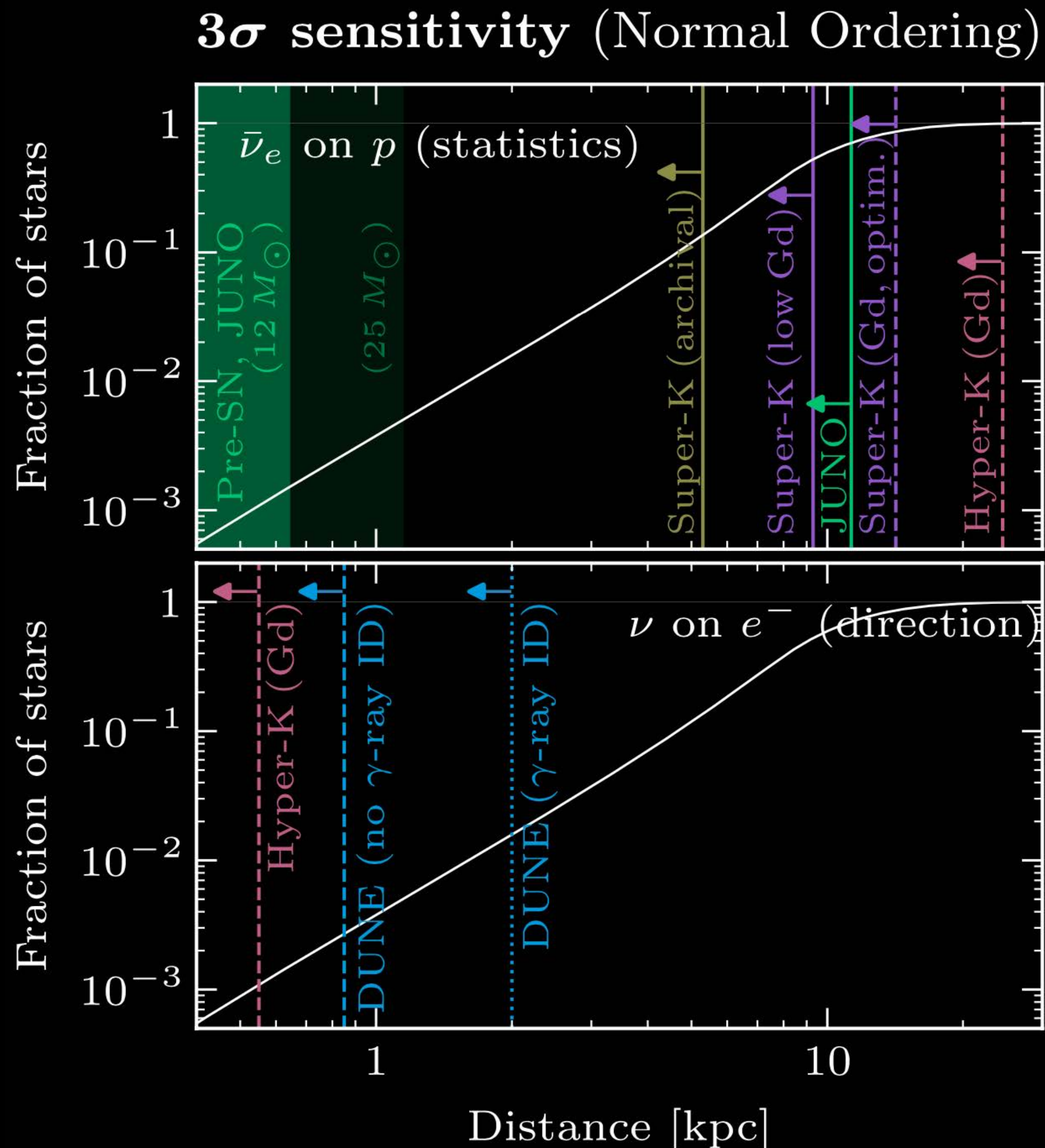
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Thank You!



