

# Relic Neutrinos from Collapsars and Neutron Star Mergers

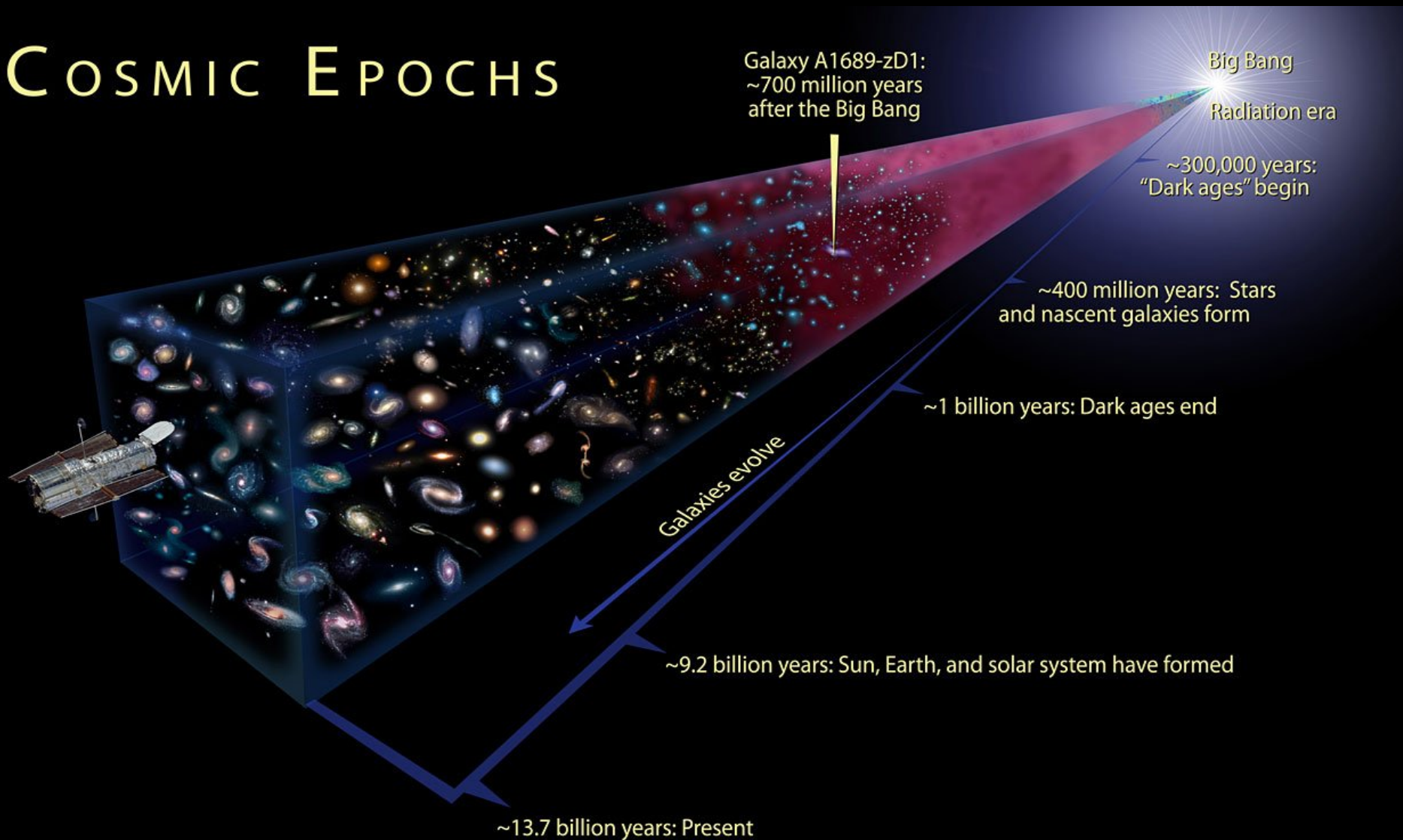
Liliana Caballero  
University of Guelph

Neutrinos in Cosmology and  
Astrophysics  
TRIUMF, March 7, 2024

200,000 relic neutrinos from collapsars and  
200 relic neutrinos from neutron star mergers  
pass through a human body per second

# Relic neutrinos

## COSMIC EPOCHS



# Relic Neutrinos

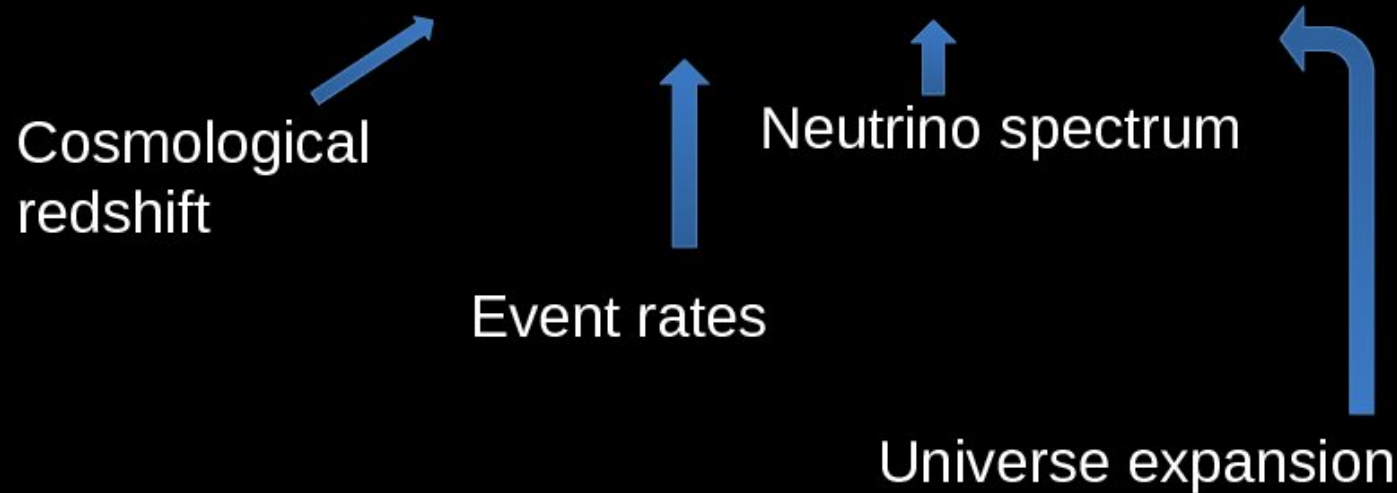
$$\frac{dF}{dE_o} = c \int (1+z_c) R(z_c) \frac{dN}{dE_\infty} \frac{dt}{dz_c} dz_c$$

Cosmological  
redshift

Event rates

Neutrino spectrum

Universe expansion



# Supernova relic neutrinos

## The Diffuse Supernova Neutrino Background is detectable in Super-Kamiokande

Shunsaku Horiuchi,<sup>1,2,3</sup> John F. Beacom,<sup>2,3,4</sup> and Eli Dwek<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Physics, School of Science, University of Tokyo, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan*

<sup>2</sup>*Center for Cosmology and Astro-Particle Physics, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210*

<sup>3</sup>*Department of Physics, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210*

<sup>4</sup>*Department of Astronomy, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210*

<sup>5</sup>*Observational Cosmology Lab, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD 20771*

(Dated: May 1, 2009)

## New Test of Supernova Electron Neutrino Emission using Sudbury Neutrino Observatory Sensitivity to the Diffuse Supernova Neutrino Background

John F. Beacom<sup>1,2,\*</sup> and Louis E. Strigari<sup>1,†</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Physics, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210, USA*

<sup>2</sup>*Department of Astronomy, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210, USA*

(Dated: 18 August 2005)

Modern Physics Letters A | Vol. 35, No. 25, 2030011 (2020) | Brief Review

## Review of uncertainties in the cosmic supernova relic neutrino background

G. J. Mathews ✉, L. Boccioli, J. Hidaka, and T. Kajino

## Diffuse supernova neutrinos: oscillation effects, stellar cooling and progenitor mass dependence

Cecilia Lunardini<sup>1,2</sup> and Irene Tamborra<sup>3</sup>

Published 4 July 2012 • Published under licence by IOP Publishing Ltd

[Journal of Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics, Volume 2012, July 2012](#)

Citation Cecilia Lunardini and Irene Tamborra JCAP07(2012)012

DOI 10.1088/1475-7516/2012/07/012

**a**

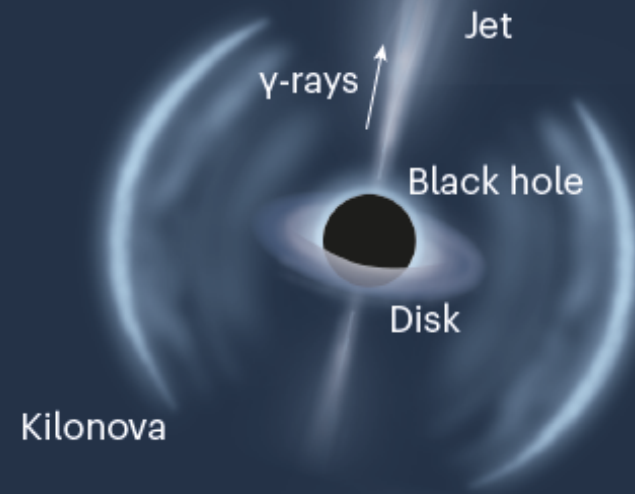
Neutron star



Merger



Kilonova

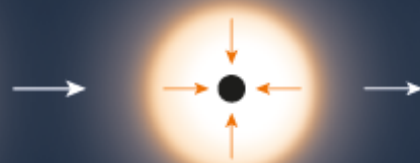


**b**

Massive star



Star collapse



Supernova



# Scenarios

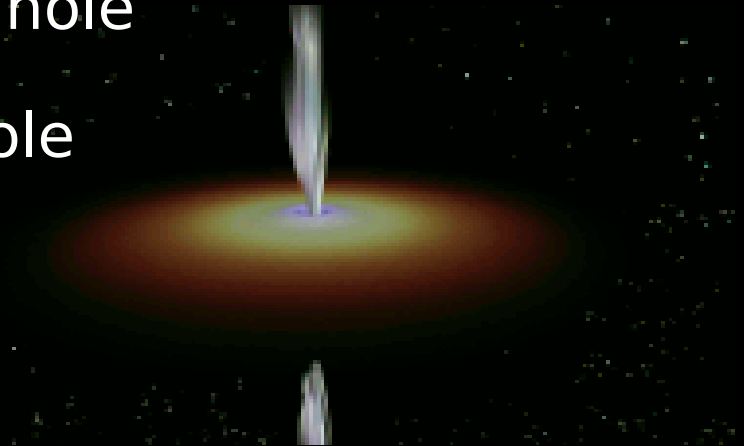
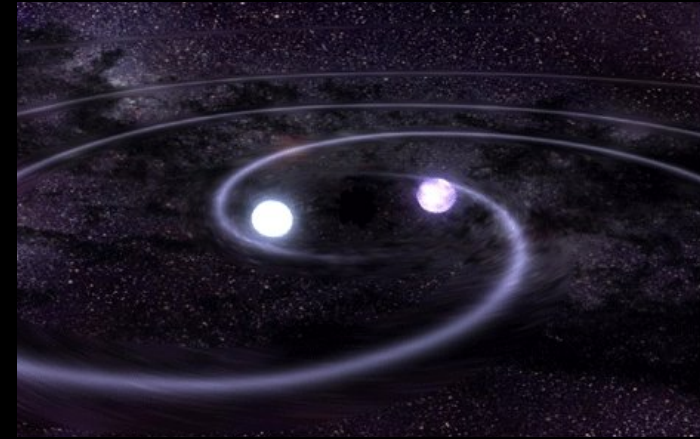
## Mergers:

- Neutron star- Neutron star
- Neutron star -Black Hole

## Collapsars :

- rotating massive star collapsing into a black hole

Both scenarios will eventually lead to a black hole accretion disk



# Relic Neutrinos

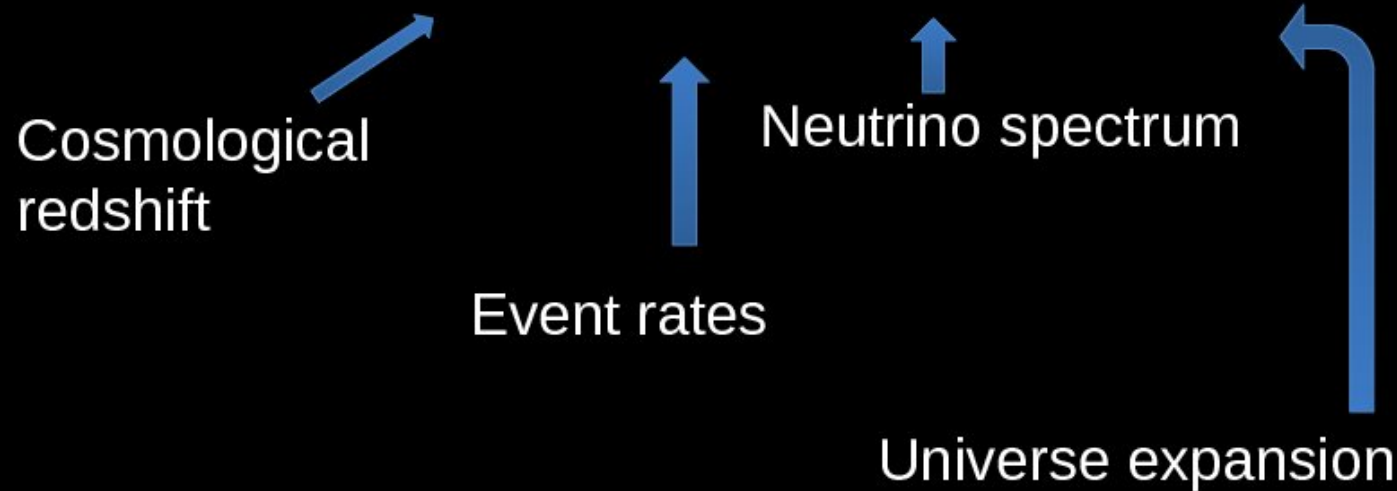
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Cosmological  
redshift

Event rates

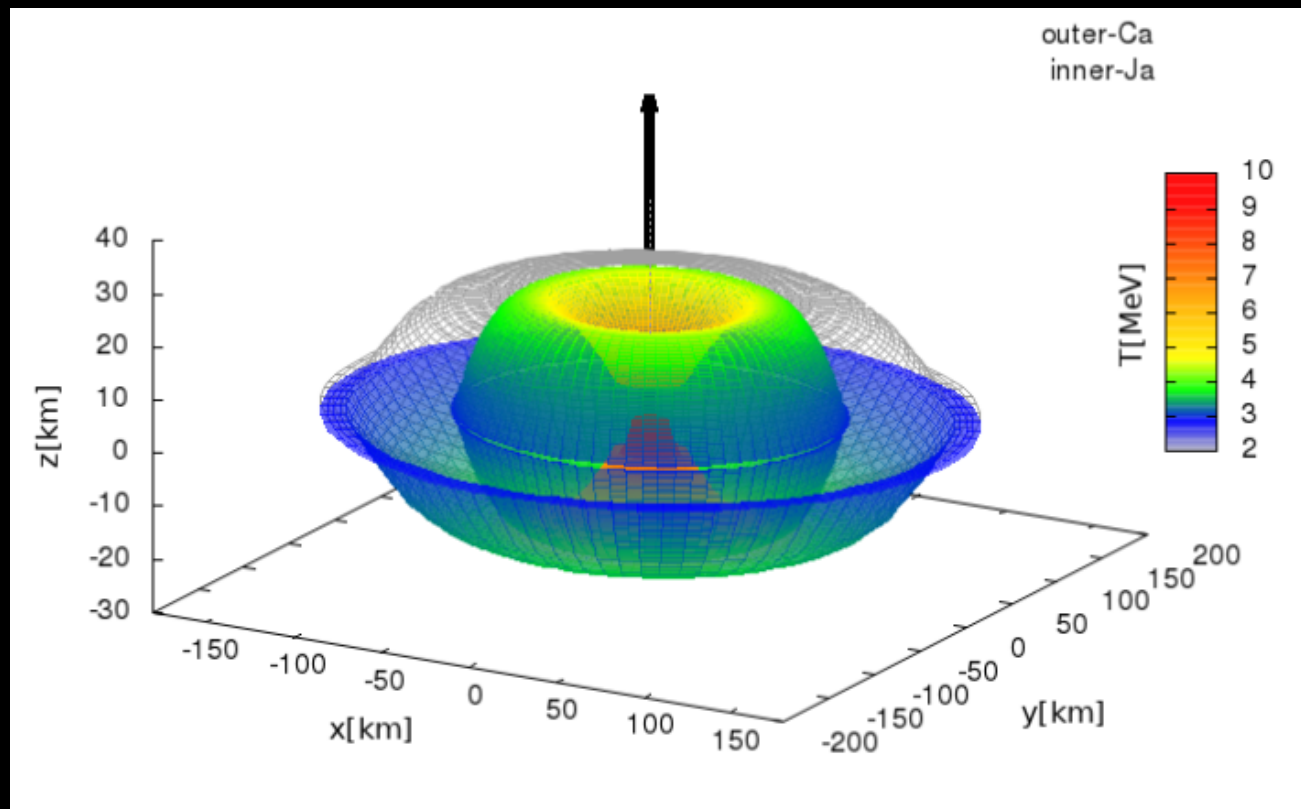
Neutrino spectrum

Universe expansion





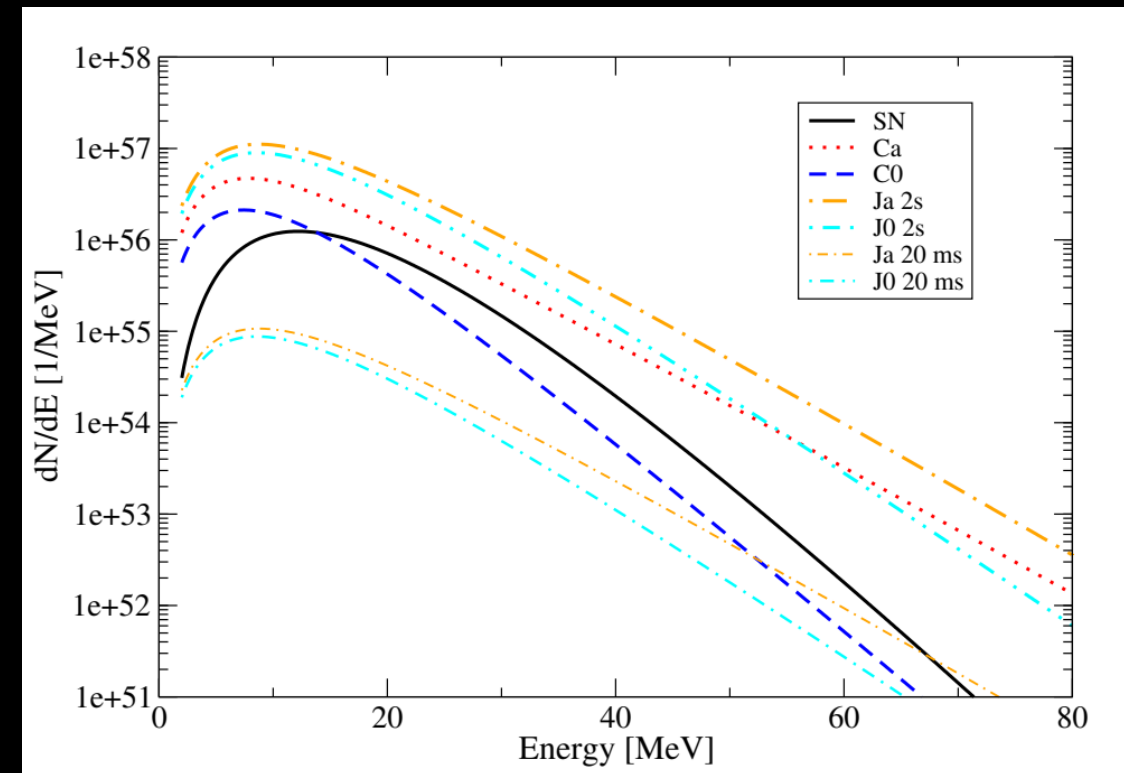
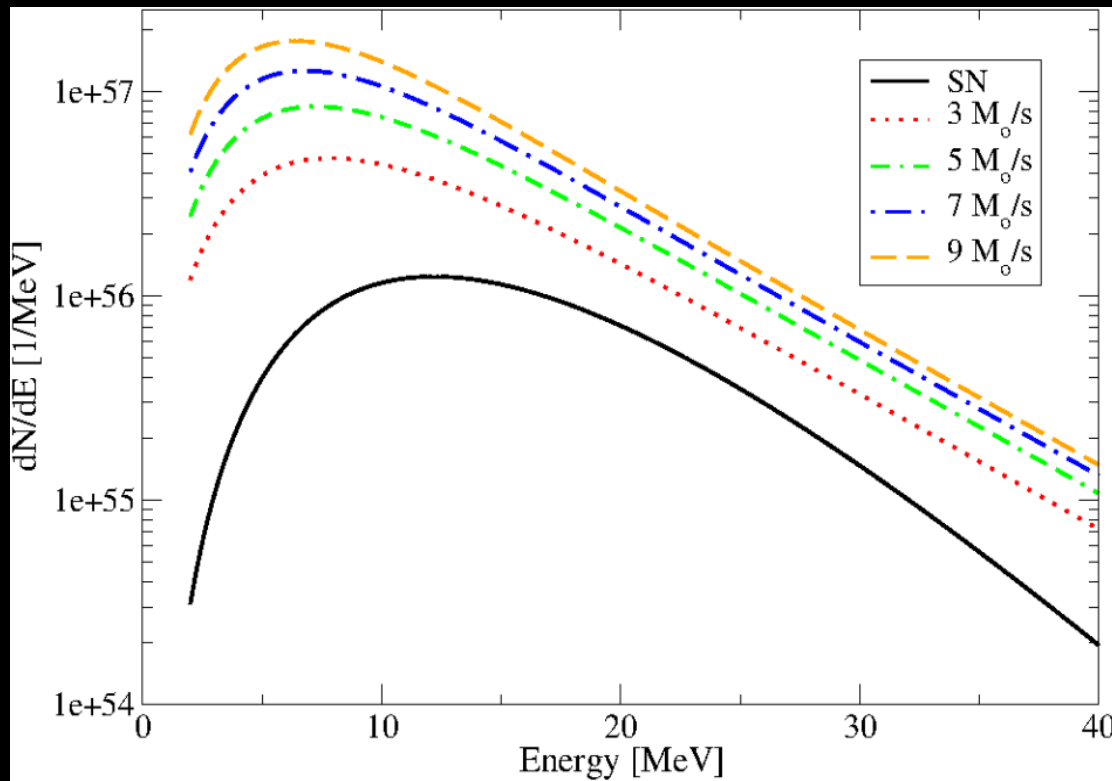
# Accretion disk models



Ca = Steady state, relativistic, NSE, Chen & Belobodorov.

Ja = Steady state, pseudo-Newtonian, NSE, 44Mn, O. Just et al MNRAS, 2015.

# Neutrino Spectra from accretion disks



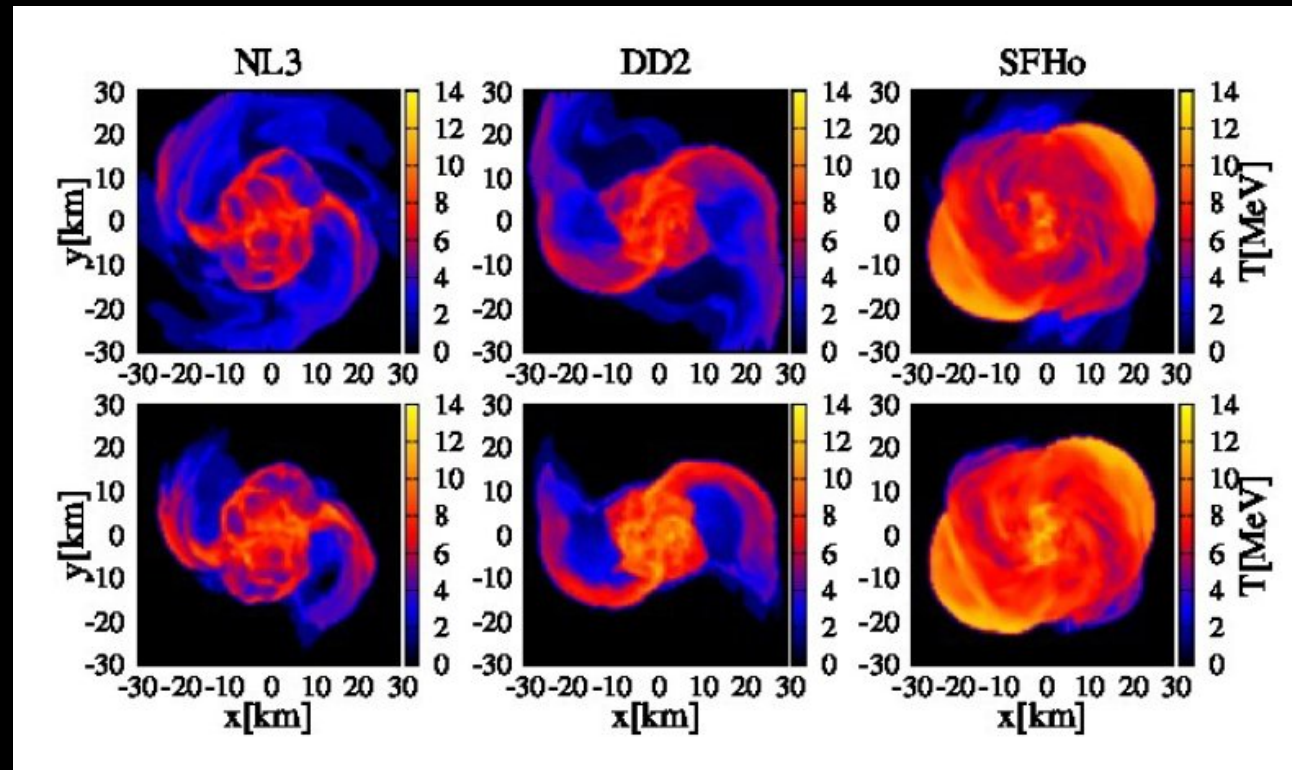
Observed at 10 kpc from the source

T. Schilbach\*, O. L. C, McLaughlin PRD (2019)

# Neutron Star mergers : EoS

e-neutrino

e-antineutrino

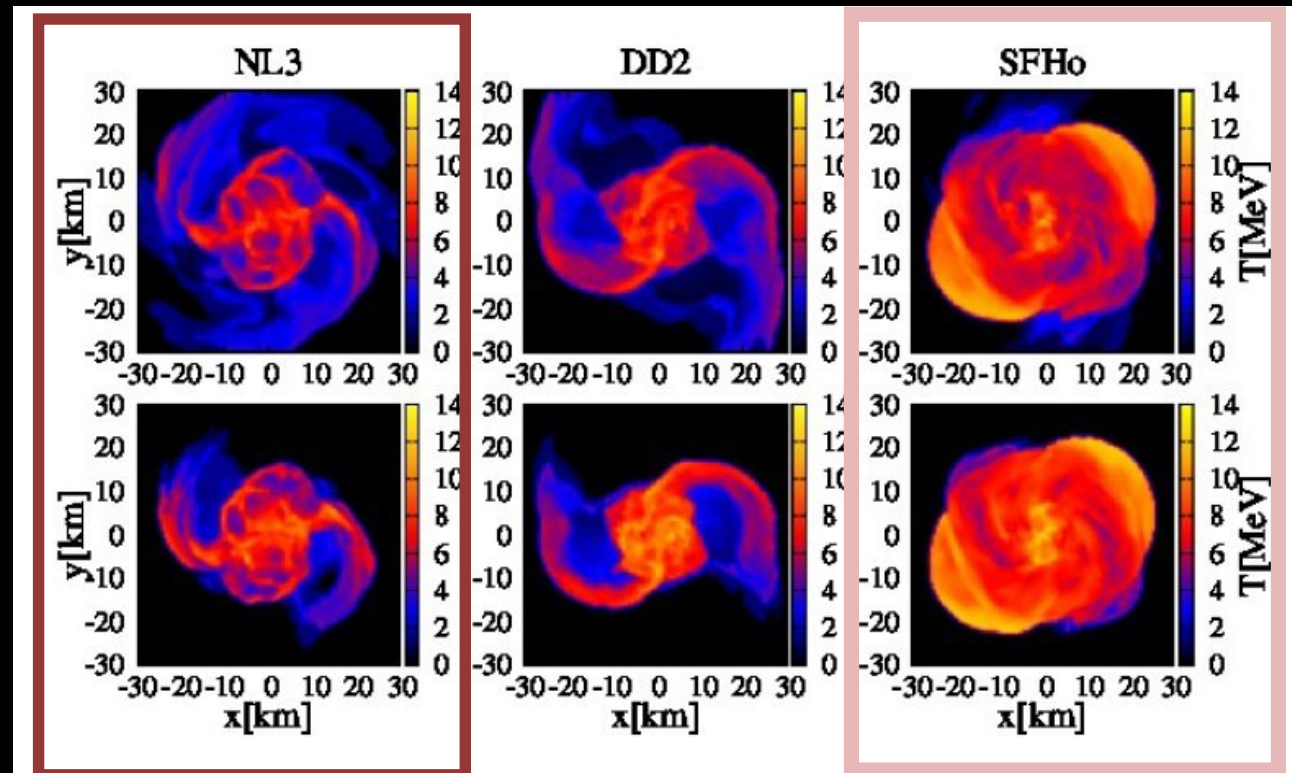


General relativistic, hydrodynamical, magnetized NS-NS  
C. Palenzuela et al, PRD 2015, L. Lehner et al CQG 2016

# Neutron Star mergers : EoS

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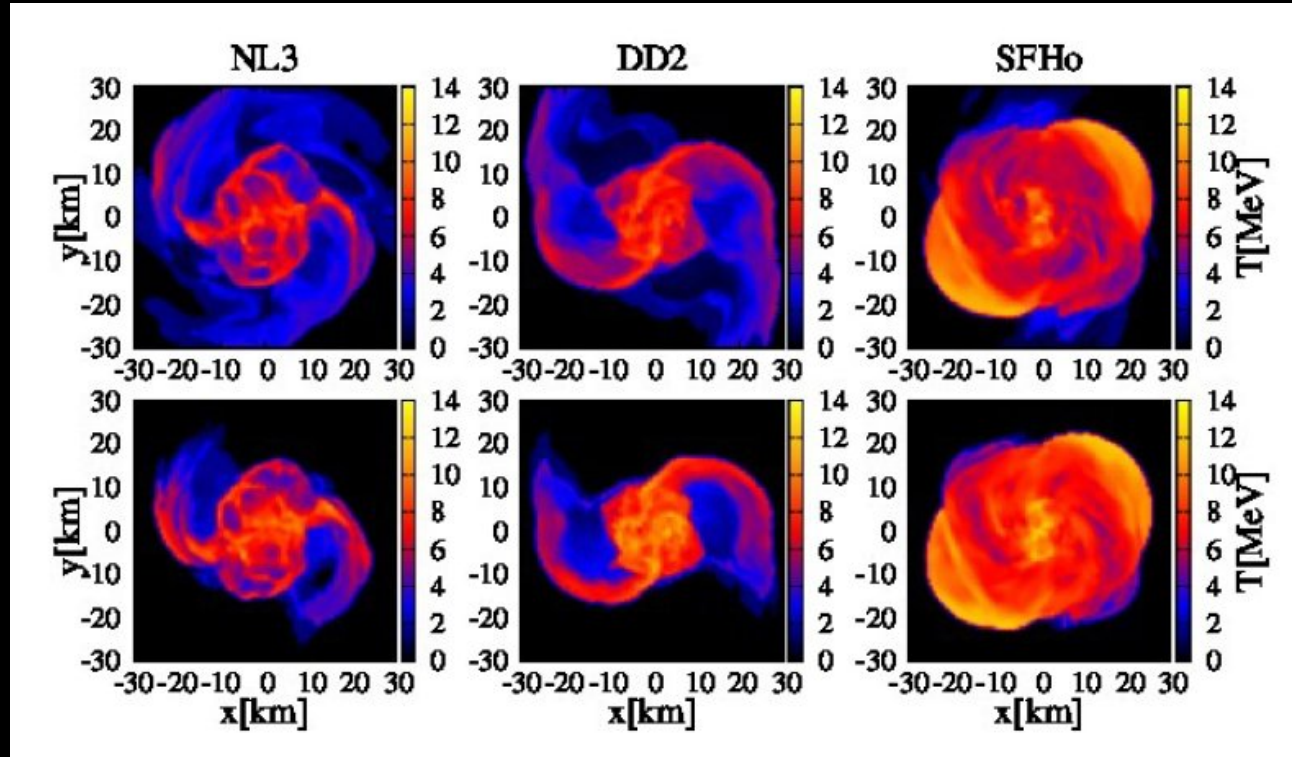


General relativistic, hydrodynamical, magnetized NS-NS  
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# Could we add constraints to the EoS from neutrino detections?

e-neutrino

e-antineutrino



| Time<br>[ms] | $\langle E_{\bar{\nu}_e} \rangle$<br>[MeV] | $\langle E_{\nu_e} \rangle$<br>[MeV] | $L_{\bar{\nu}_e}$<br>[ $10^{53}$ erg/s] | $R_{\nu}$<br>[#/ms] |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 2.5 (NL3)    | 18.5 (22.4)                                | 15.2 (18.3)                          | 0.71                                    | 18.1                |
| 3.0 (DD2)    | 18.3 (22.1)                                | 14.6 (17.4)                          | 1.1                                     | 28.2                |
| 3.2 (SFHo)   | 24.6 (29.7)                                | 23.5 (28.3)                          | 3.5                                     | 120.8               |

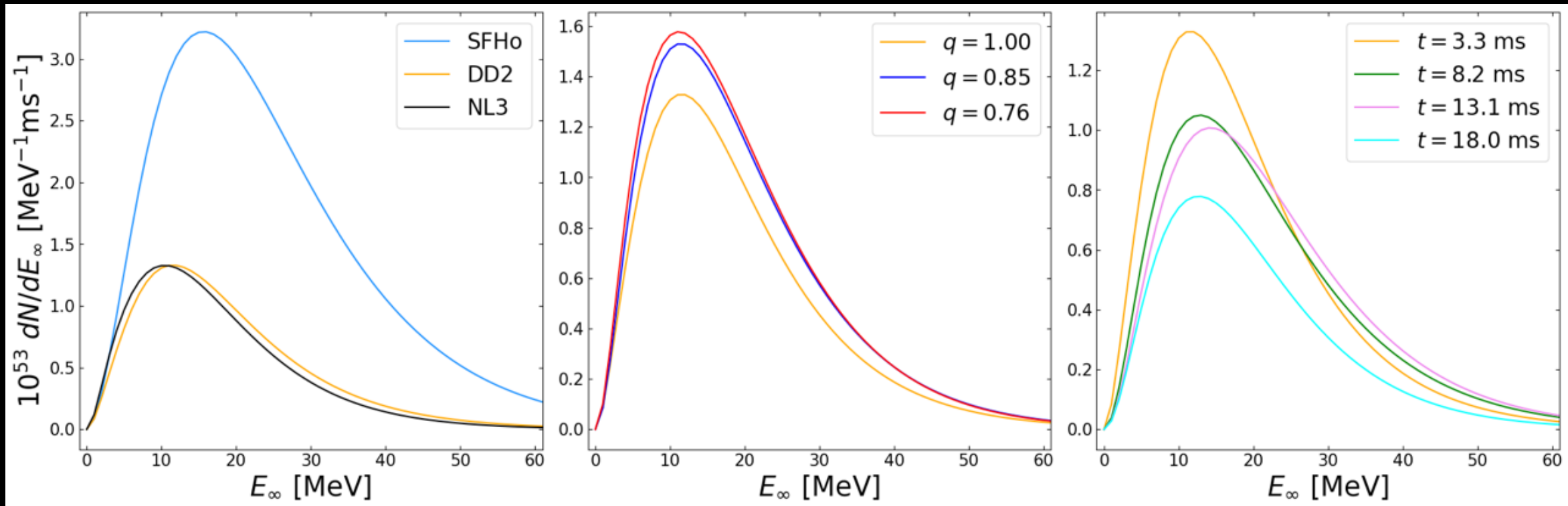
Supernova:  
 $R = 1/\text{ms}$ ,  $E \sim 11$   
 MeV,

$L = 10^{52}$  erg/s  
 $t = 10$  sec

Neutrinos in SK: NS-NS merger at 10 kpc



# Neutrino spectra from neutron star mergers



EoS ( $q=1$ )

Mass ratio (DD2)

Time evolution ( $q=1, \text{DD2}$ )

$$q = m_1/m_2$$

P. Deguire\* , OLC, L. Lehner, in progress

# Relic Neutrinos

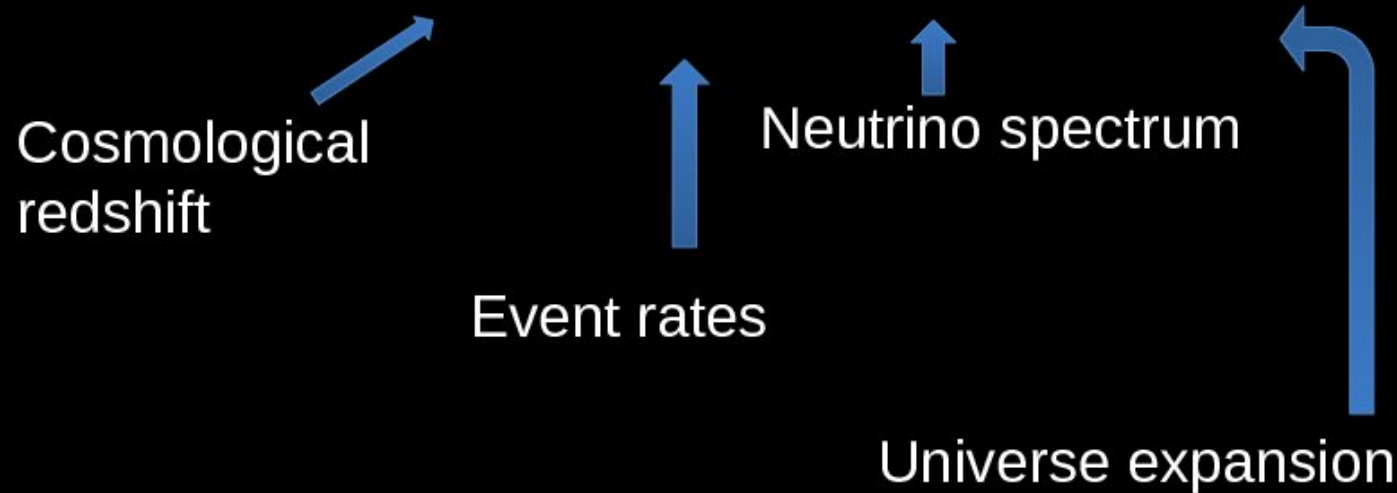
$$\frac{dF}{dE_o} = c \int (1+z_c) R(z_c) \frac{dN}{dE_\infty} \frac{dt}{dz_c} dz_c$$

Cosmological  
redshift

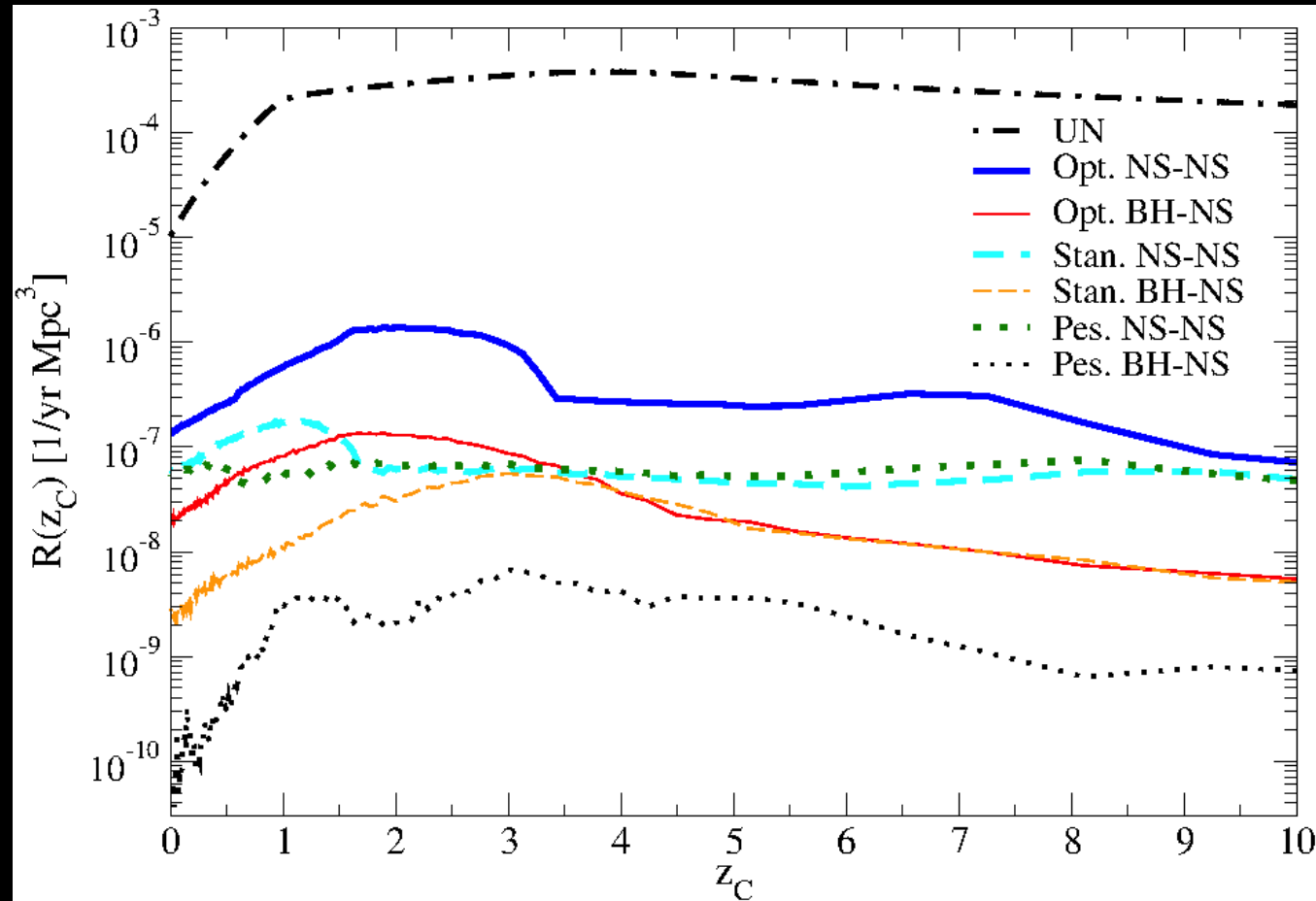
Event rates

Neutrino spectrum

Universe expansion



# Formation rates

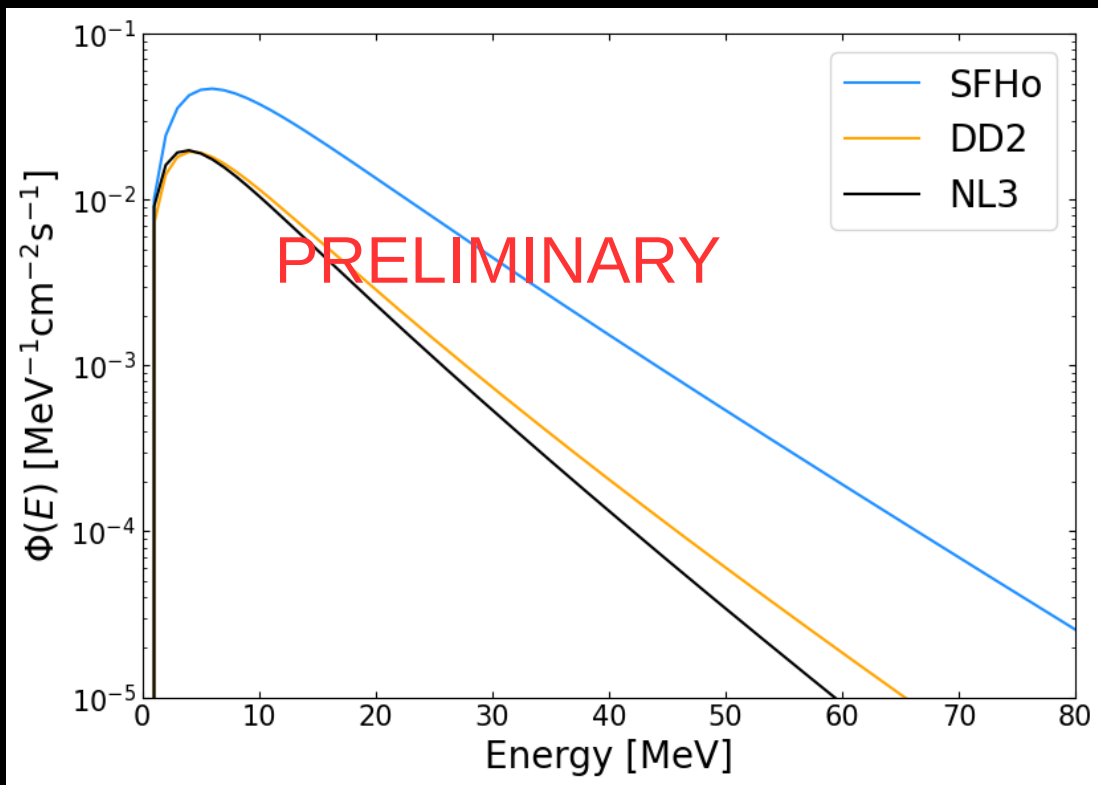


SN and UN rates from GRB burst from *Swift*, Yuksel et al ApJ (2008), PLB (2013)  
Merger rates Dominik et al ApJ (2013)



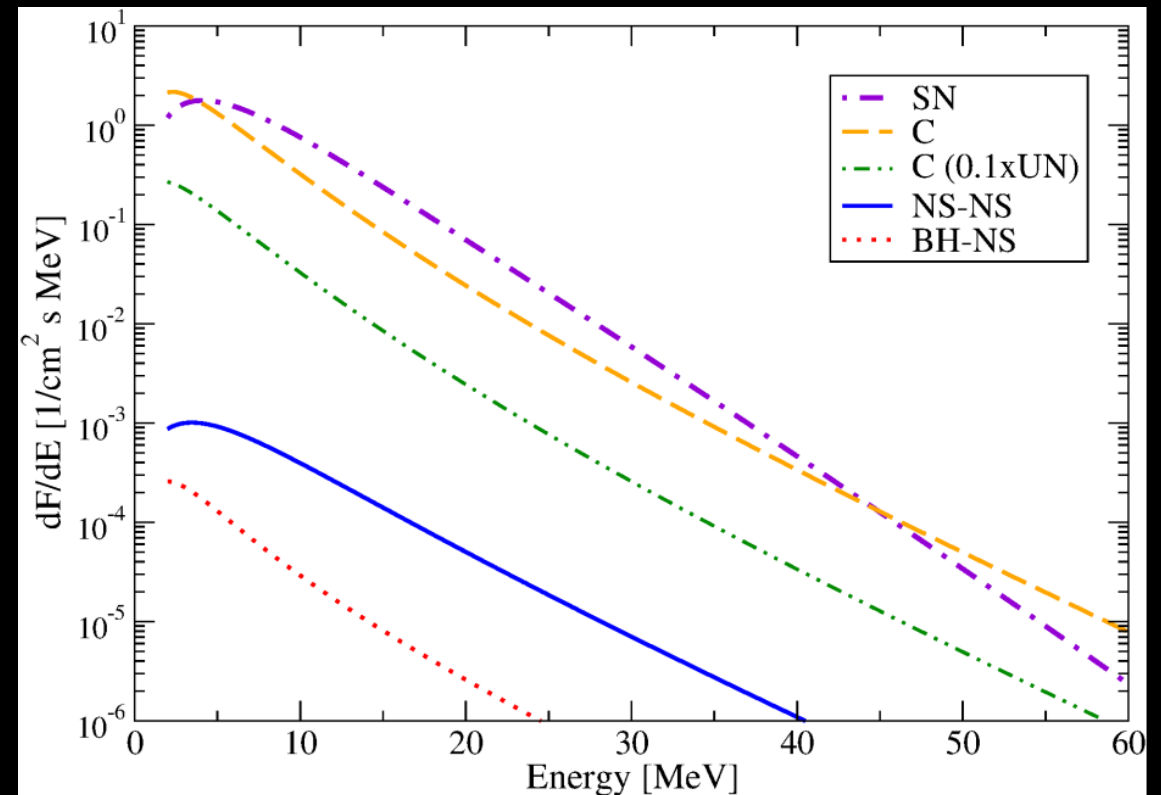
# Relic flux

$$\frac{dF}{dE_o} = -c \int_0^{z_{max}} (1 + z_C) R(z_C) \frac{dN(E_\infty)}{dE_\infty} \frac{dt_C}{dz_C} dz_C$$



**EoS Neutron star mergers (dynamical)**

P. Deguire\*, OLC, L. Lehner, in progress



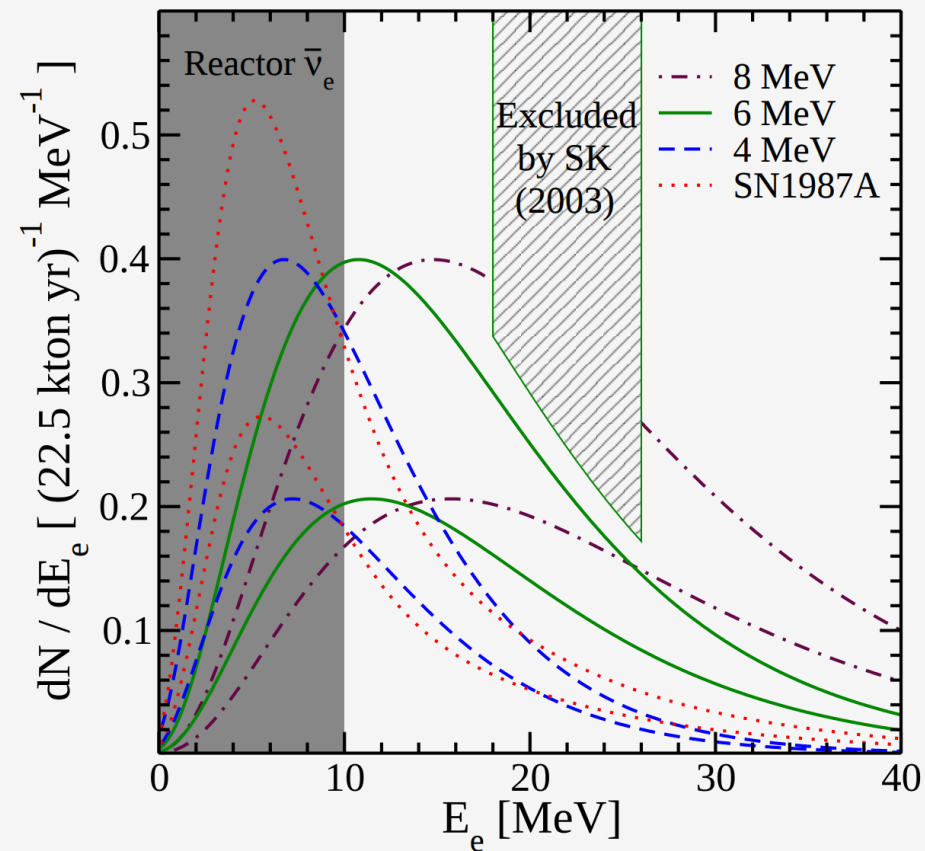
**Accretion disk: collapsars and mergers**

T. Schilbach\*, OLC, G. McLauhgin, PRD 2019

How many relic neutrinos per year in SK?

# Detetion rates : SN

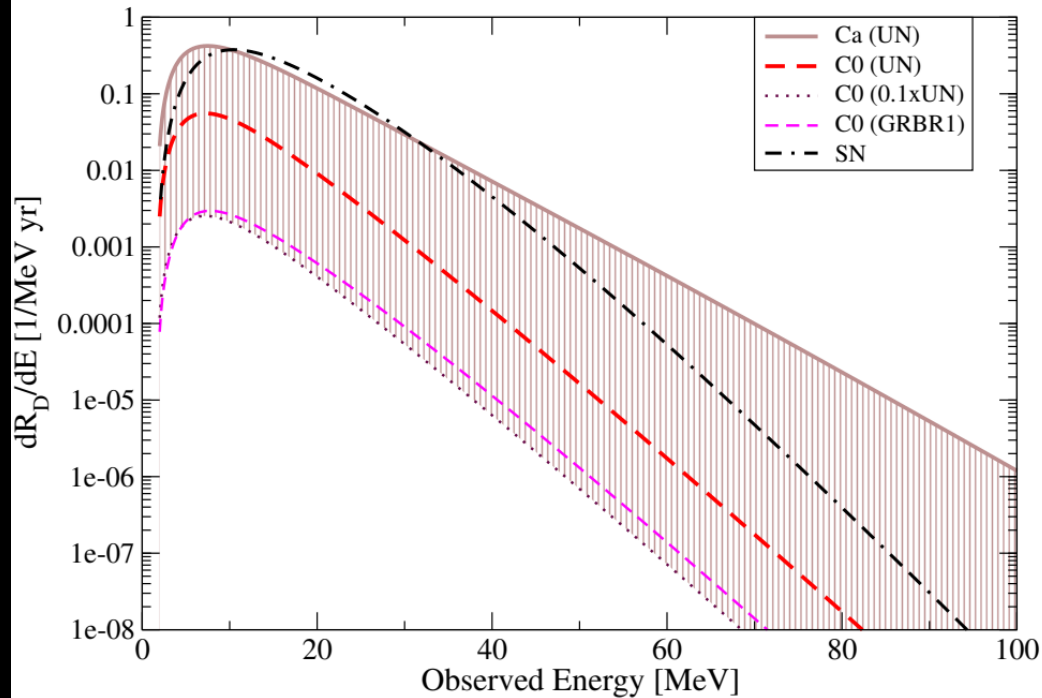
$$R_D = N_T \int_{E_{th}} \sigma(E_o) \frac{dF}{dE_o} dE_o.$$



Predicted DSNB  $\bar{\nu}_e$  event rate spectrum in positron energy.

# Detection Rates

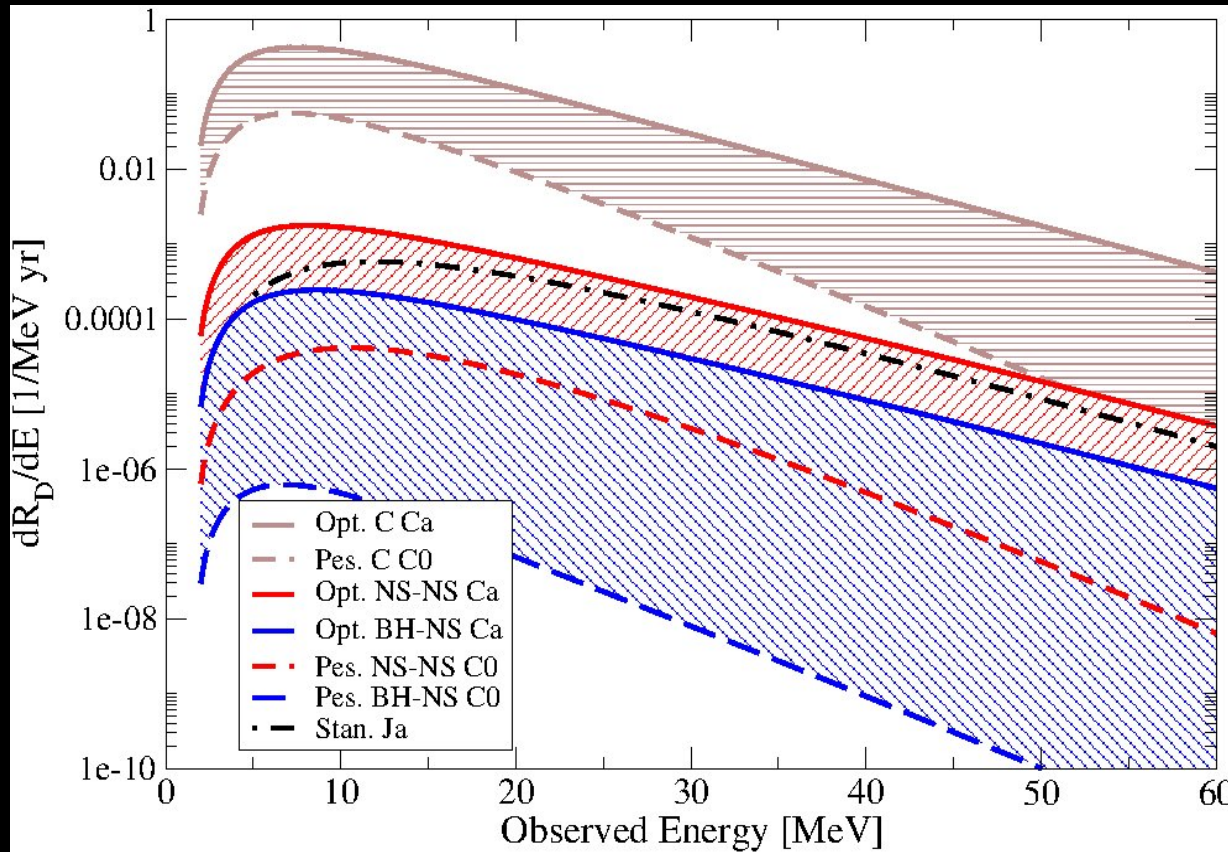
$$R_D = N_T \int_{E_{th}} \sigma(E_o) \frac{dF}{dE_o} dE_o.$$



| $E_{\bar{\nu}_e} > 5\text{MeV}$       |           |            |                            |            |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------|----------------------------|------------|
| $R_D$ [1/yr]                          | Collapsar |            | NS-NS ( $\times 10^{-3}$ ) |            |
| $\dot{M}$                             | $a = 0$   | $a = 0.95$ | $a = 0$                    | $a = 0.95$ |
| $3M_\odot/s$                          | 0.5       | 2.3        | 0.4                        | 1.7        |
| $5M_\odot/s$                          | 0.8       | 3.4        | 0.7                        | 2.1        |
| $7M_\odot/s$                          | 1.0       | 4.4        | 0.8                        | 2.3        |
| $9M_\odot/s$                          | 1.3       | 5.2        | ---                        | ---        |
| SN                                    | 5.3       |            |                            |            |
| $11 < E_{\bar{\nu}_e} < 30\text{MeV}$ |           |            |                            |            |
| $3M_\odot/s$                          | 0.2       | 1.2        | 0.23                       | 1.1        |
| $5M_\odot/s$                          | 0.3       | 1.8        | 0.4                        | 1.3        |
| $7M_\odot/s$                          | 0.4       | 2.3        | 0.5                        | 1.4        |
| $9M_\odot/s$                          | 0.5       | 2.6        | ---                        | ---        |
| SN                                    | 3.3       |            |                            |            |

# Disk relic neutrinos at SK and HK

T. Schilbach\*, O. L. C, McLaughlin PRD (2019)



| Scenario     | Formation Rate | Disk Model | $R_D$ SK [1/yr]      | $R_D$ HK [1/yr]    |
|--------------|----------------|------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Collapsar    | UN             | Ca         | 5.2                  | 91                 |
|              | UN             | C0         | 0.6                  | 10.5               |
| NS-NS Merger | Opt.           | Ca         | $2.5 \times 10^{-2}$ | 0.43               |
|              | Pes.           | C0         | $6.0 \times 10^{-4}$ | 0.01               |
|              | Opt.           | Ja         | $3.3 \times 10^{-2}$ | 0.57               |
|              | Pes.           | J0         | $4.5 \times 10^{-3}$ | 0.08               |
|              | Stan.          | Ja         | $1.0 \times 10^{-2}$ | 0.17               |
| BH-NS Merger | Opt.           | Ca         | $3.6 \times 10^{-3}$ | $6 \times 10^{-2}$ |
|              | Pes.           | C0         | $5.4 \times 10^{-6}$ | $9 \times 10^{-5}$ |
|              | Opt.           | Ja         | $4.7 \times 10^{-3}$ | $8 \times 10^{-2}$ |
|              | Pes.           | J0         | $4.4 \times 10^{-5}$ | $8 \times 10^{-4}$ |

SuperK in 5 years: 3-25 neutrinos from Collapsars  
 HiperK in 10 years: ~900 from collapsars, 6 from NS-NS

# Conclusions

Diffuse neutrinos can provide information on :

- Evolution of compact object mergers and collapsars
- Astrophysical event rates
- EoS constraints

....in the next few years...

More work is needed regarding the extraction of the diffuse background from detectors.

Neutrinos provide information about the explosive stellar mechanisms by direct detection and by their influence on their byproducts (e.g. heavy element synthesis). Potential for relic neutrinos relation to chemical evolution.

# Collaborators

- Paul Deguire\*, T. Schilbach\* (U. Of Guelph)
- G. McLaughlin (North Carolina State University), L. Lehner (Perimeter Institute), C. Palenzuela (University of the Balearic Islands), D. Neilsen (Bringham Young U.), S. Liebling (Long Island U.), E. O'Connor (North Carolina State University)

