Neutrinos from Common-Envelope Events

Joachim Kopp (CERN & JGU Mainz) EP-NU Group Meeting | 31 October 2024







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solar neutrinos
* stellar evolution



solar neutrinos ★ stellar evolution supernova neutrinos ★ death throes of massive stars ★ nucleosynthesis ★ matter under extreme conditions







solar neutrinos ★ stellar evolution

high-E neutrinos ★ origin of cosmic rays ★ AGNs, blazars, MW

supernova neutrinos ★ death throes of massive stars ★ nucleosynthesis ★ matter under extreme conditions

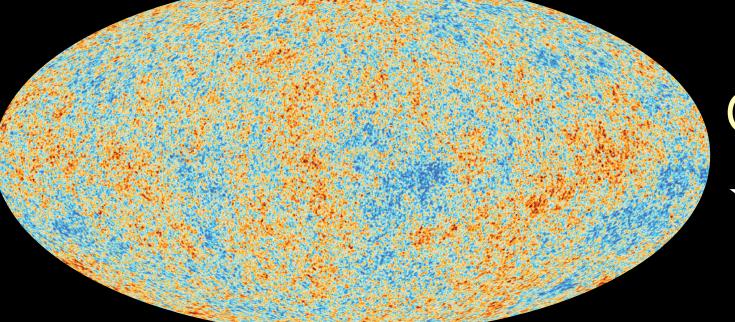






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cosmology early Universe \star

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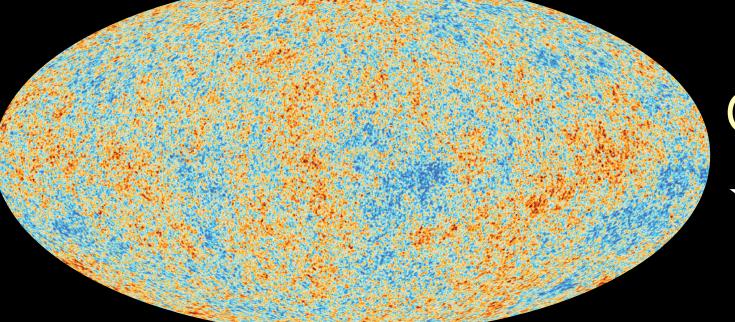






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neutron stars ★ Urca cooling muon decays \star common-envelope evolution THIS TALK







Common-Envelope Evolution

- compact star (neutron star, black hole, white dwarf, ...) enters companion star
- significant friction
- gigantic accretion rates (up to 0.1 M_☉/yr for several months)
- crucial for the formation of gravitational wave sources
- never observed



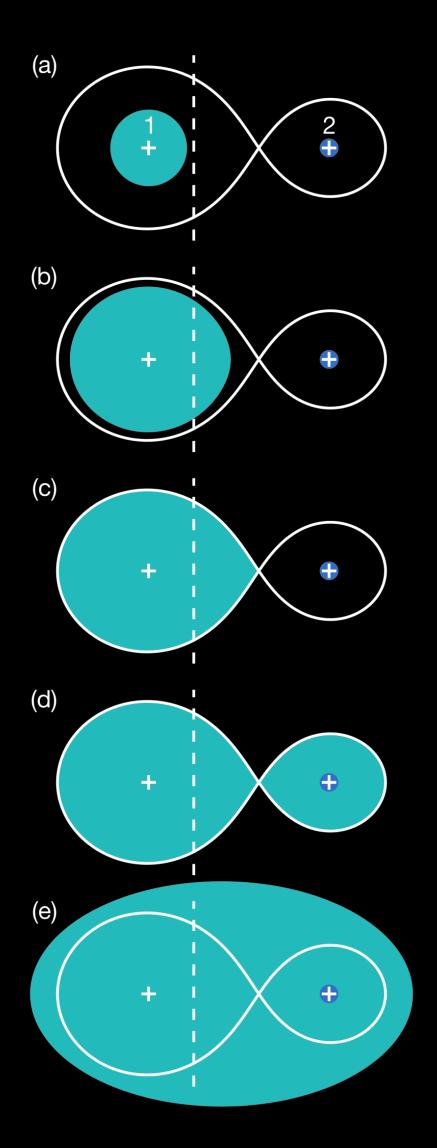
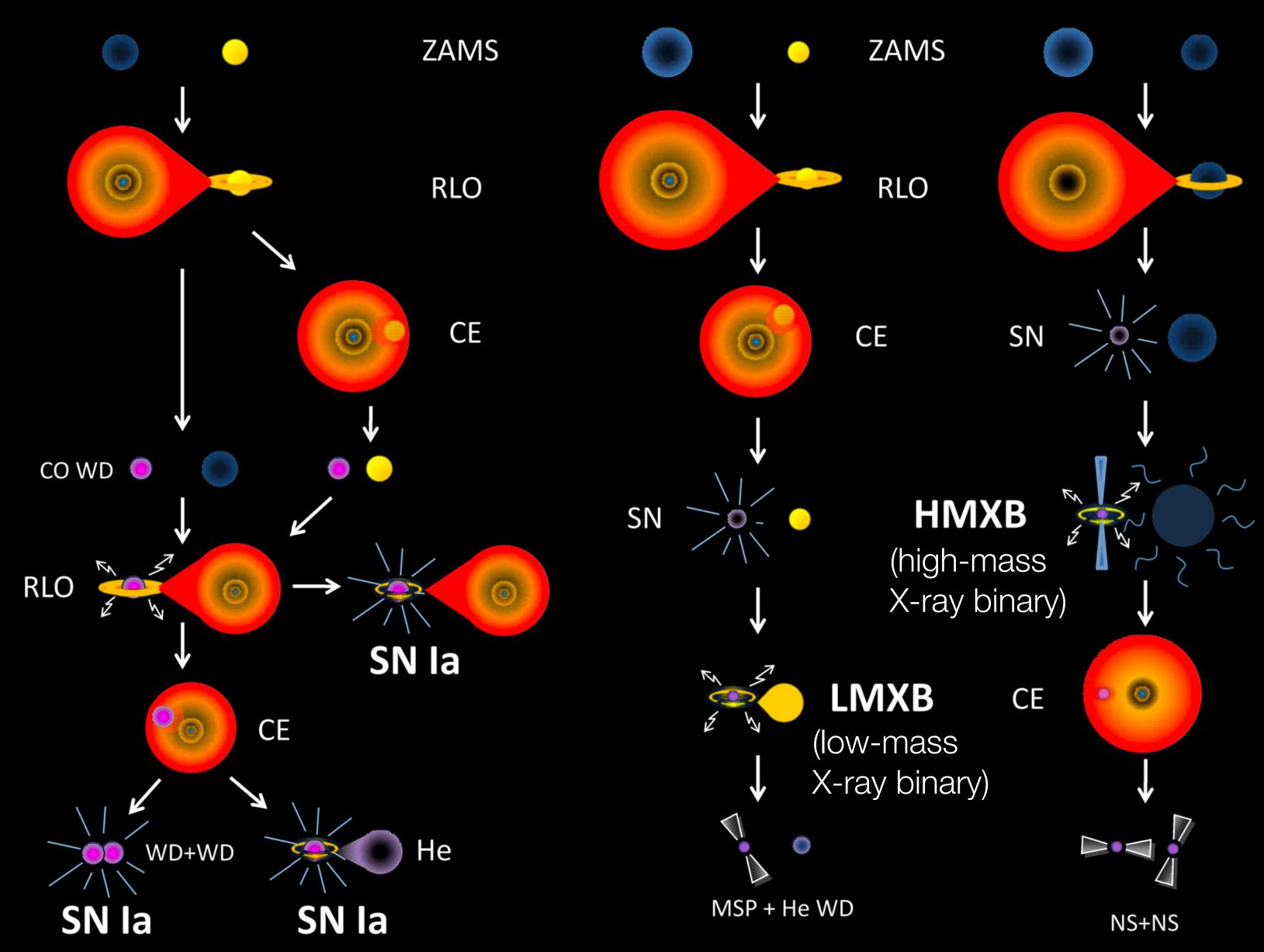


Image: Wikimedia Commons

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Common-Envelope Evolution – Examples

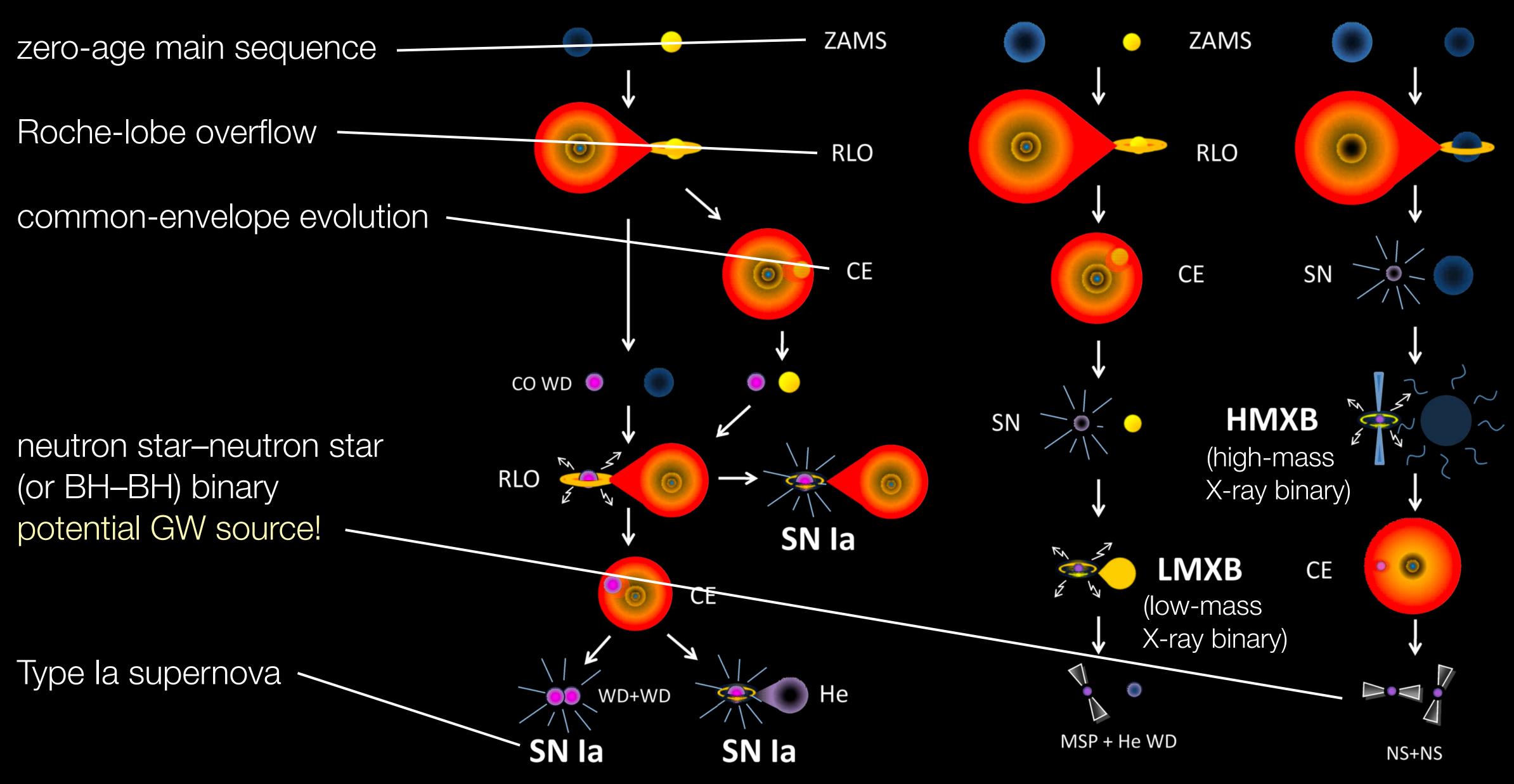


Ivanova et al. 2012





Common-Envelope Evolution – Examples

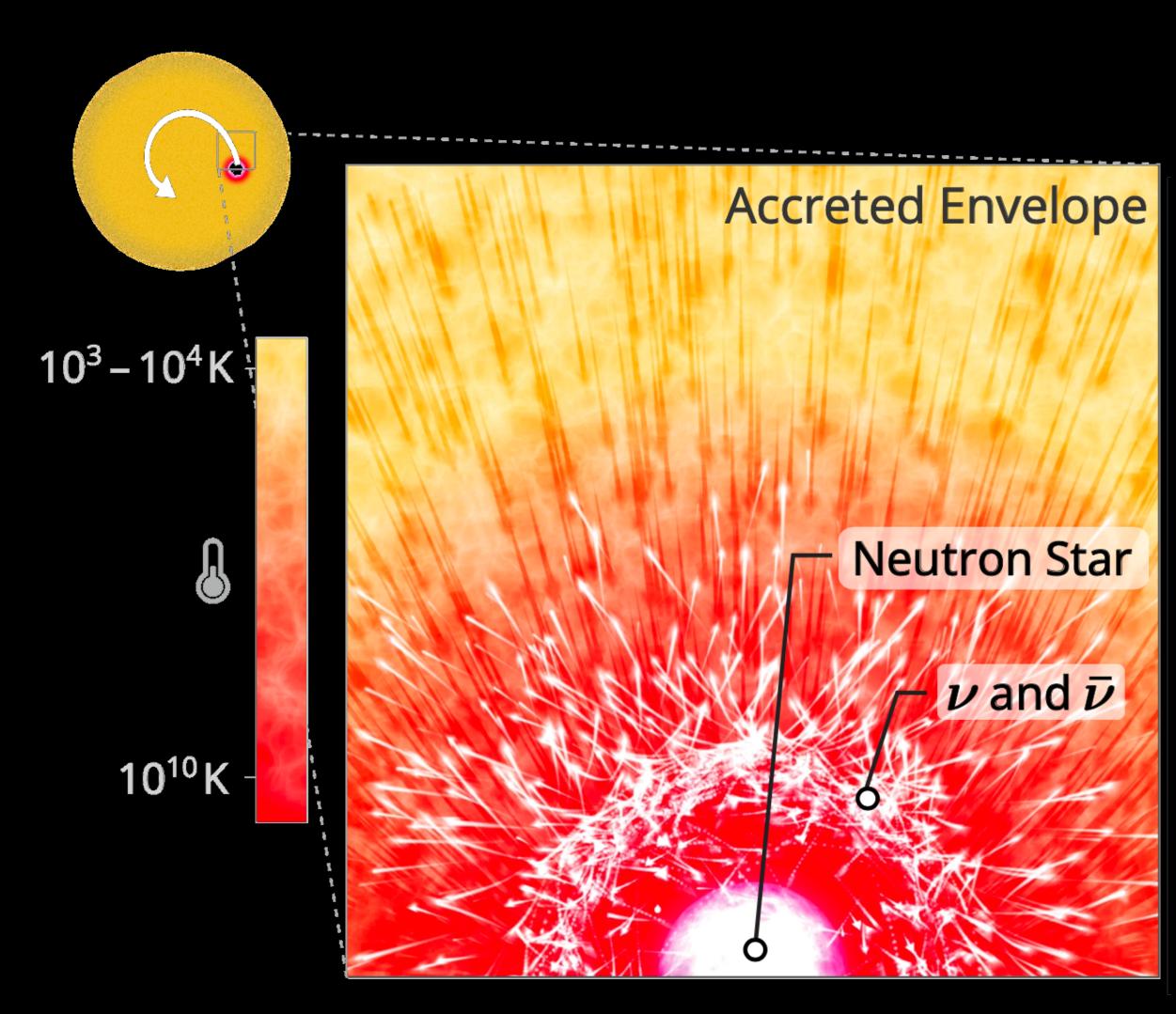


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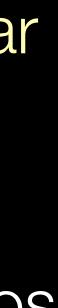


Common-Envelope Evolution – Neutrino Emission



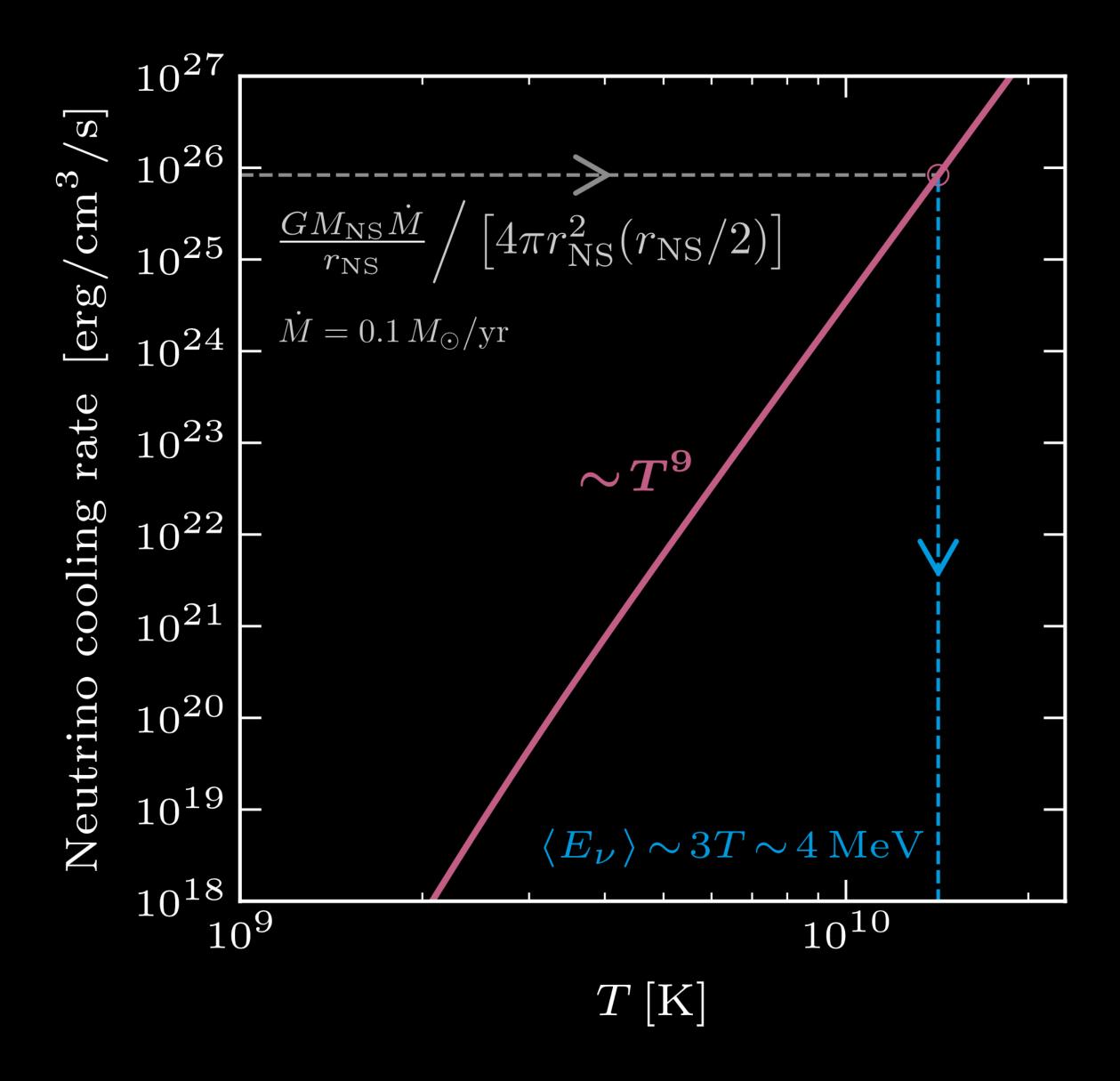
- neutron star enters companion star
- □ gigantic accretion rates (up to 0.1 M_{\odot} /yr for several months)
- only cooling channel is via neutrinos
 new type of neutrino source
- □ Main production processes:
 - o e+e- annihilation to neutrinos
 - o plasmon decay

Esteban Beacom JK 2023





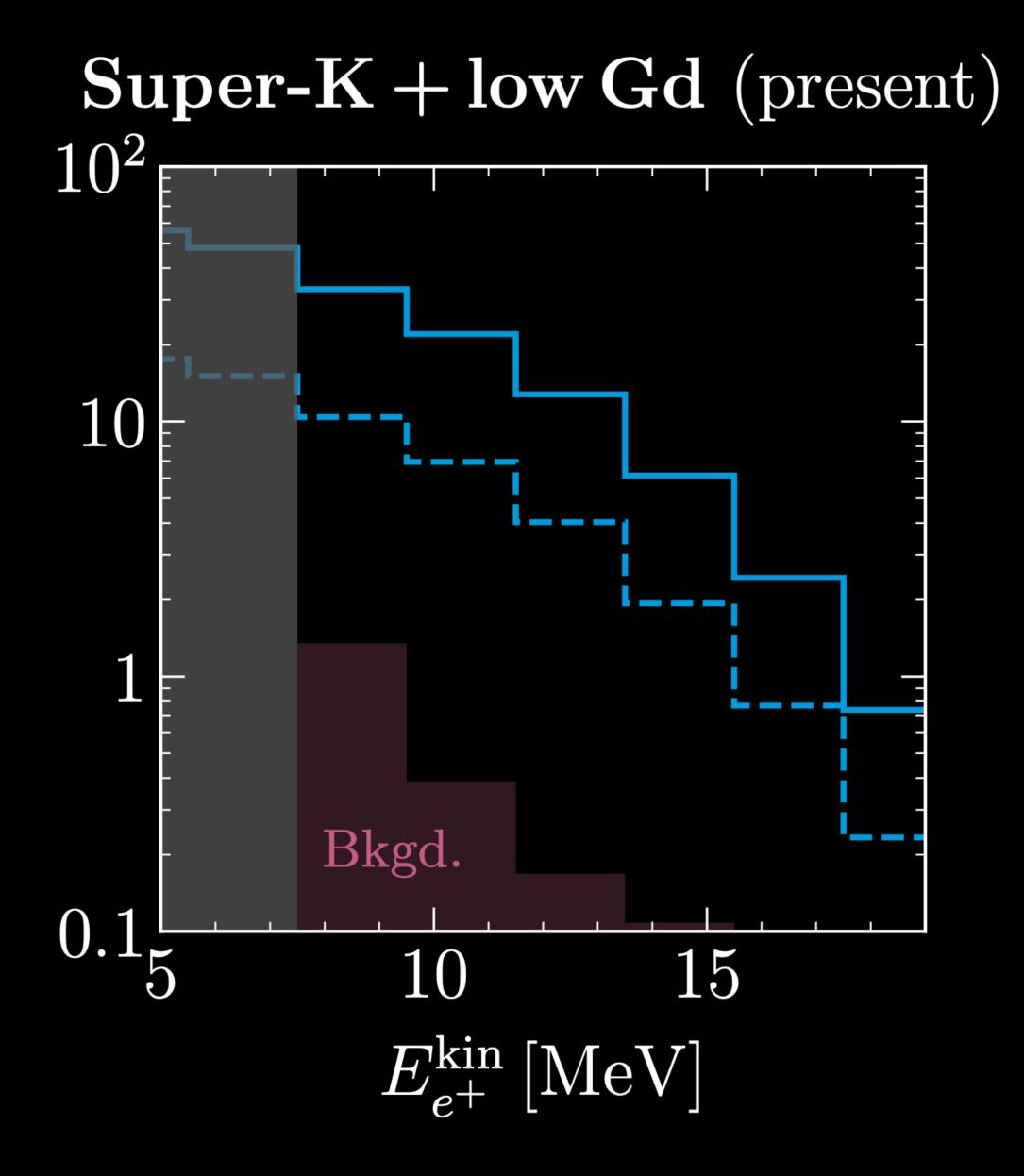
Neutrino Temperature



Neutrino temperature:
 obtained by equating
 cooling rate = accretion rate



Backgrounds: Water Čerenkov

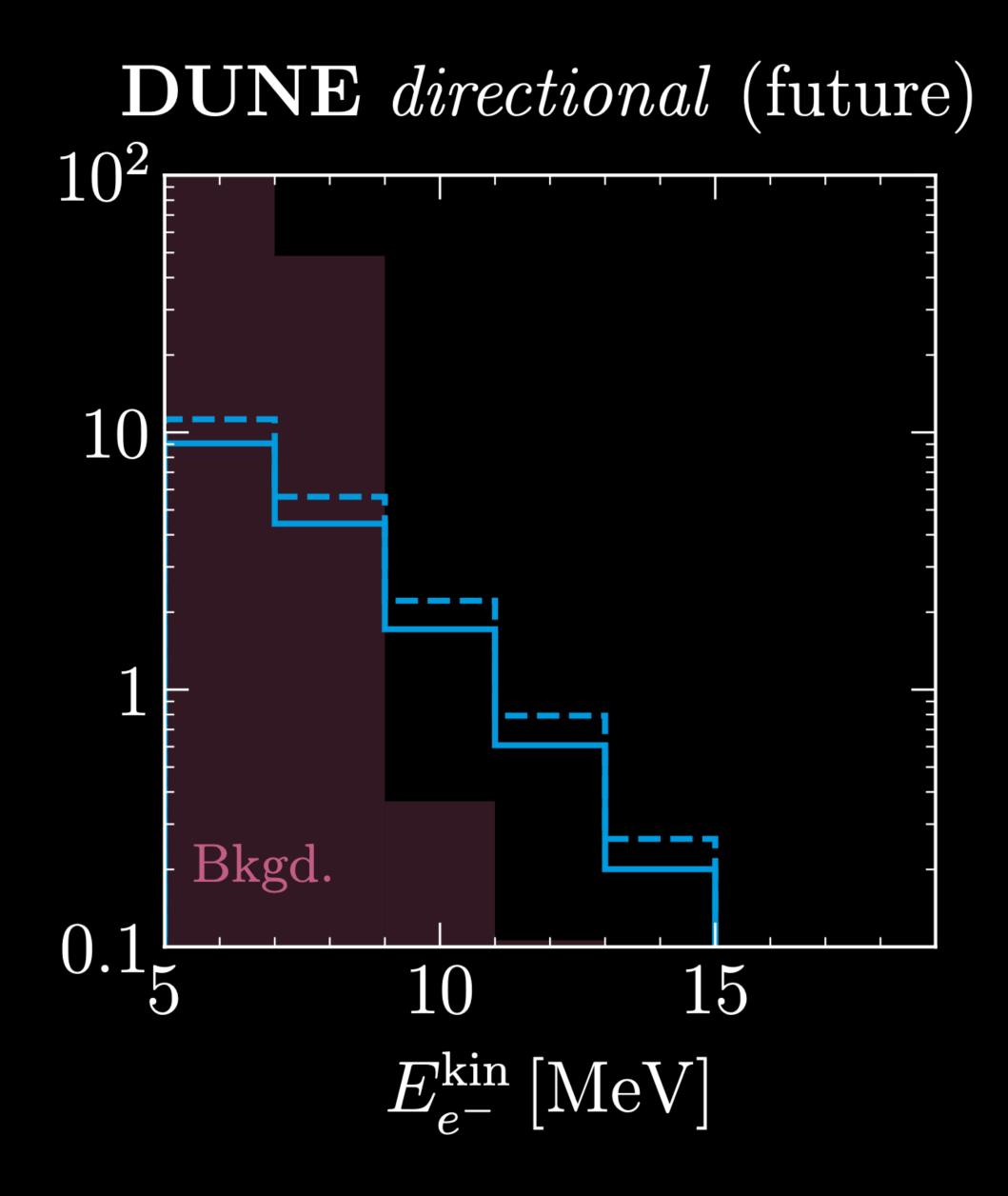


Main detection channel is IBD

- Accidental coincidences
- □ Li-9 from spallation
- NC interactions of atmospheric v
- □ reactor v, CC atmospheric

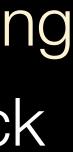


Backgrounds: Liquid Argon



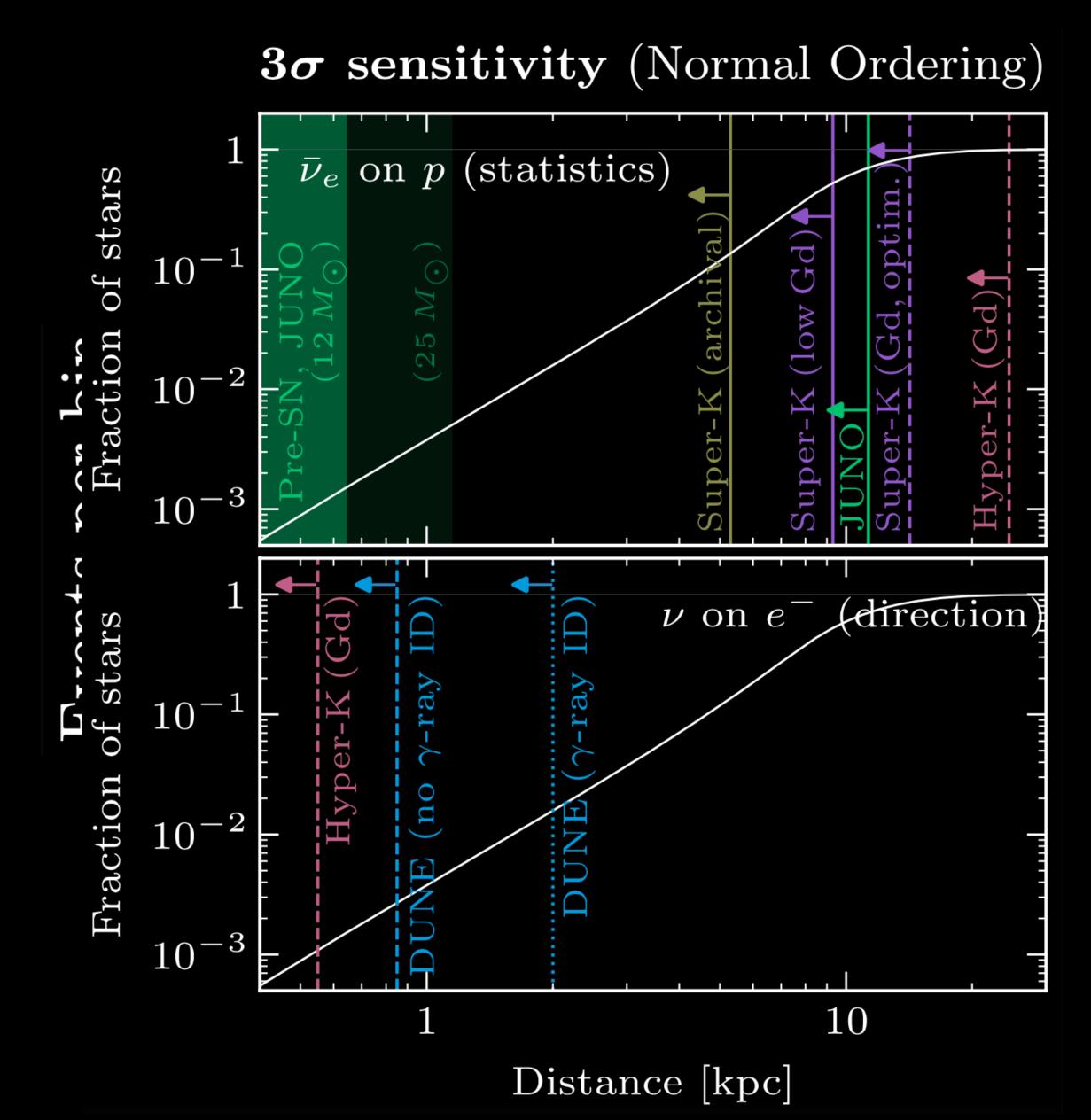
Main detection channel is v-e scattering

- neutrons from the surrounding rock
- we assume CC interactions
 of solar v on ⁴⁰Ar are rejected by
 identifying de-excitation γ rays.





Discovery Prospects



- IBD generally offers better reach sensitive to events anywhere in the Milky Way
- but v-e scattering in LAr provides directional information
- in addition: de-protonization (but signals expected to be about a factor ~100 smaller)
- Major caveat: CEE rate < core collapse SN rate





Thank You!







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