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Young Scientist Workshop, Ringberg

Pairing Correlations

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Max Planck Institute for Physics



Neutrinos

Interaction
eigenstates

ν_e

ν_μ

ν_τ



www.particlezoo.net

Neutrinos

Interaction
eigenstates

ν_e

ν_μ

ν_τ

Mass
eigenstates

ν_1

ν_2

ν_3



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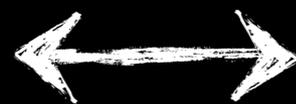
Neutrinos

Interaction
eigenstates

ν_e

ν_μ

ν_τ



PMNS

Pontecorvo-Maki-Nakagawa-Sakata

Mass
eigenstates

ν_1

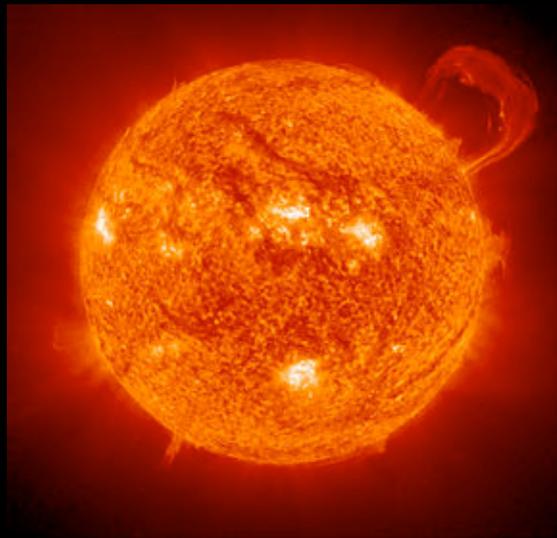
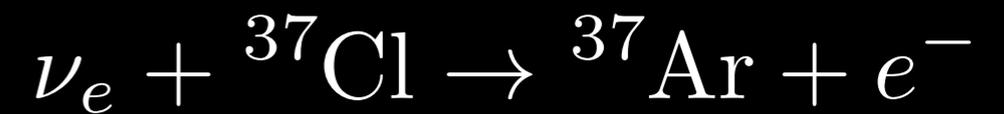
ν_2

ν_3



www.particlezoo.net

Homestake



en.wikipedia.org

$1\nu_e$



nobelprize.org

$1/3\nu_e$

Survival Probability

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e) = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \frac{\Delta m^2 L}{2E}$$

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↙
mixing angle

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mass squared difference

$$\Delta m^2 = m_2^2 - m_1^2$$

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mixing angle

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mass squared difference

distance

$$\Delta m^2 = m_2^2 - m_1^2$$

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mixing angle

Survival Probability

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mass squared difference distance

$$\Delta m^2 = m_2^2 - m_1^2$$
$$P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e) = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \frac{\Delta m^2 L}{2E}$$

mixing angle energy

The diagram illustrates the survival probability equation $P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e) = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \frac{\Delta m^2 L}{2E}$. Arrows point from the terms in the equation to their physical meanings: Δm^2 is labeled 'mass squared difference', L is labeled 'distance', θ is labeled 'mixing angle', and E is labeled 'energy'.

Survival Probability

Vacuum:

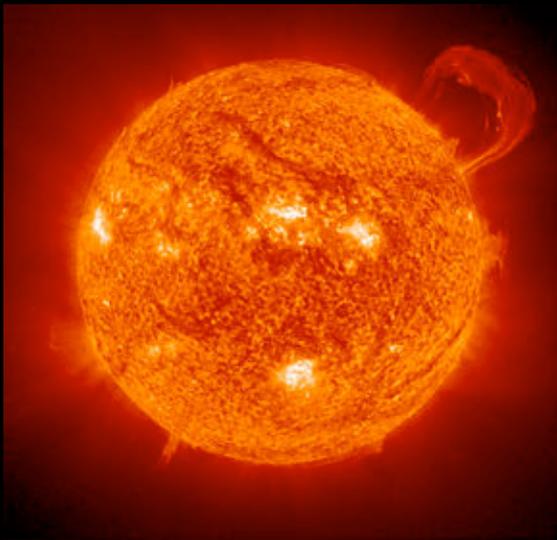
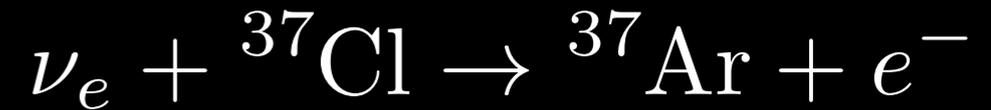
$$P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e) = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \frac{\Delta m^2 L}{2E}$$

Survival Probability

Vacuum:

$$P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e) = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \frac{\Delta m^2 L}{2E} \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2\theta > \frac{1}{2}$$

Homestake



en.wikipedia.org

$1\nu_e$

$$e^{iE_1 t} \nu_1 + e^{iE_2 t} \nu_2 + e^{iE_3 t} \nu_3$$



www.particlezoo.net



nobelprize.org

$1/3\nu_e$

MSW effect

Wolfenstein (1978), Mikheyev & Smirnov (1986)

Vacuum:

$$P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e) = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \frac{\Delta m^2 L}{2E} \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2\theta > \frac{1}{2}$$

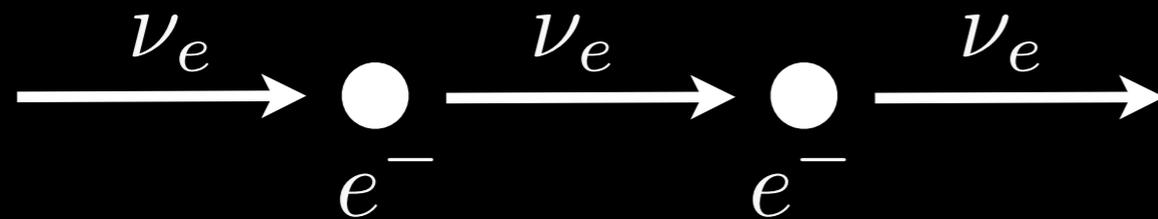
MSW effect

Wolfenstein (1978), Mikheyev & Smirnov (1986)

Vacuum:

$$P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e) = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \frac{\Delta m^2 L}{2E} \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2\theta > \frac{1}{2}$$

Medium:



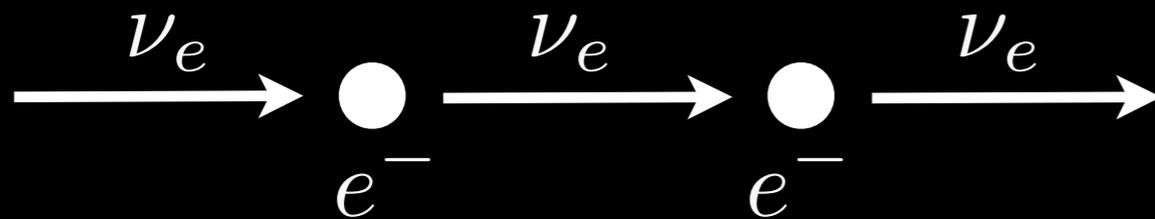
MSW effect

Wolfenstein (1978), Mikheyev & Smirnov (1986)

Vacuum:

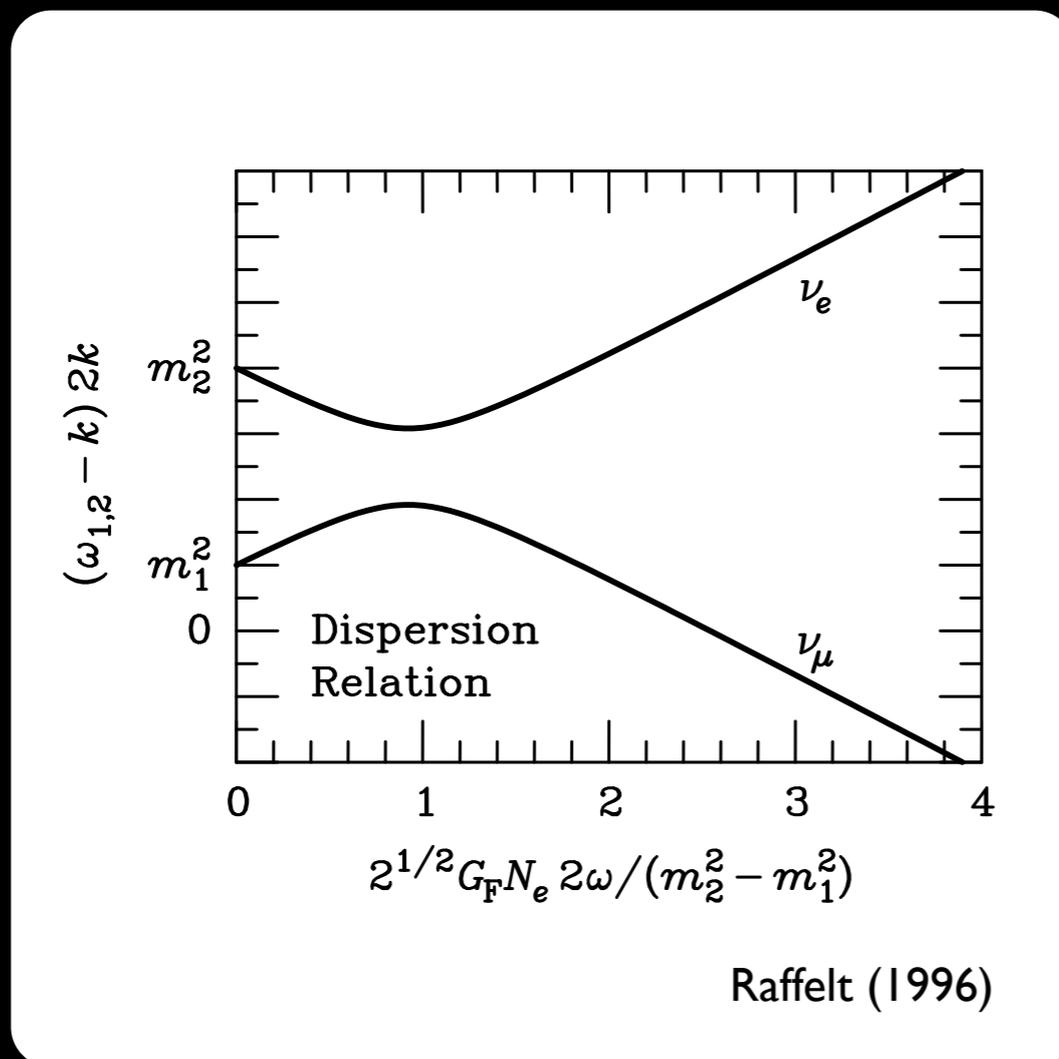
$$P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e) = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \frac{\Delta m^2 L}{2E} \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2\theta > \frac{1}{2}$$

Medium:



$$\sin 2\theta_m = \frac{\sin 2\theta}{[\sin^2 2\theta + (\cos 2\theta - \xi)^2]^{1/2}} \quad \xi = \frac{\sqrt{2} G_F n_e}{m_2^2 - m_1^2} E$$

Adiabatic conversion



Start

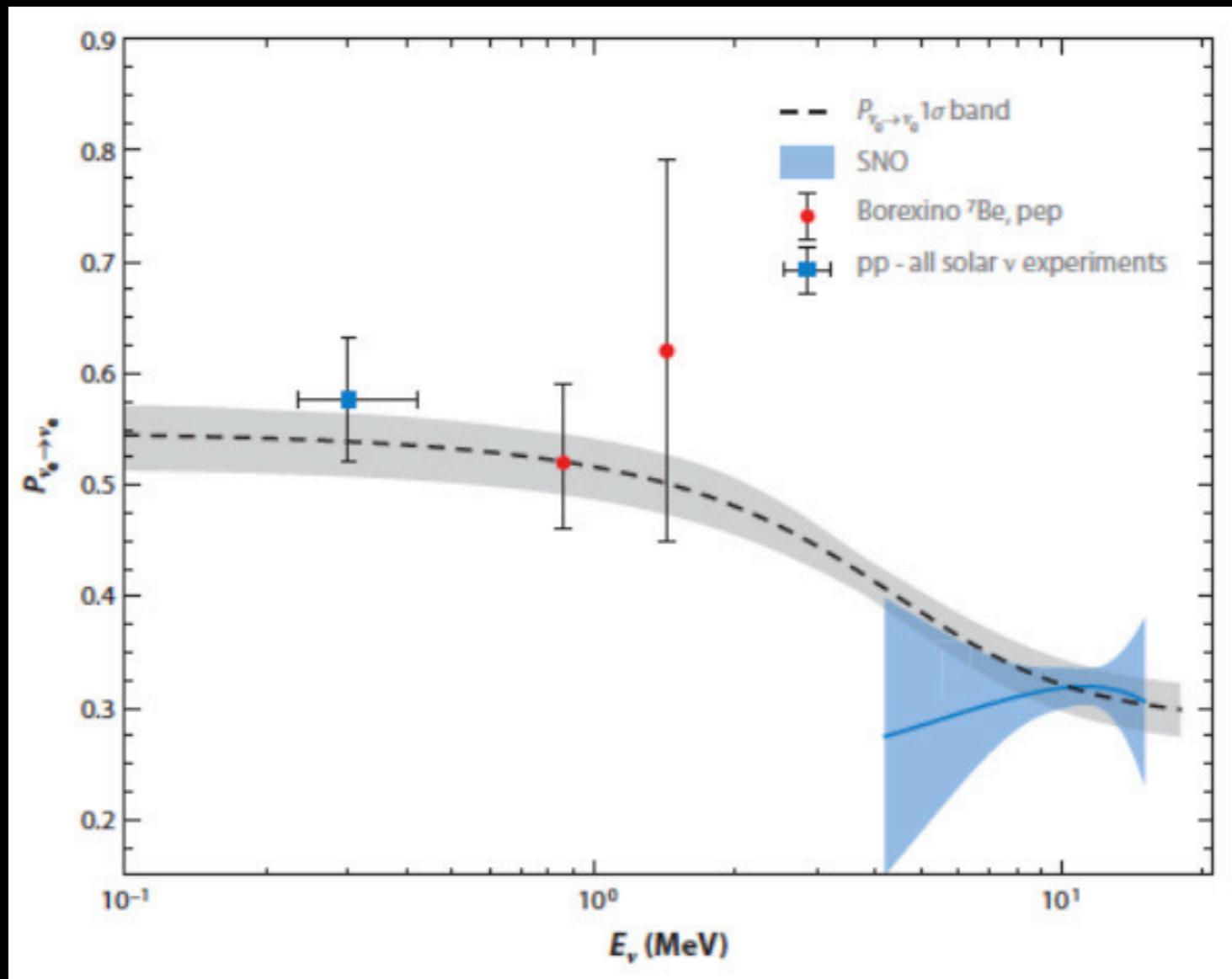
$$\nu_e = \cos\theta_m \nu_1 - \sin\theta_m \nu_2 \sim \nu_1$$

End

$$\nu_2 = \sin\theta \nu_e + \cos\theta \nu_\mu$$

$$P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e) = \sin^2\theta < \frac{1}{2}$$

MSW effect



Formalism

Equation of motion

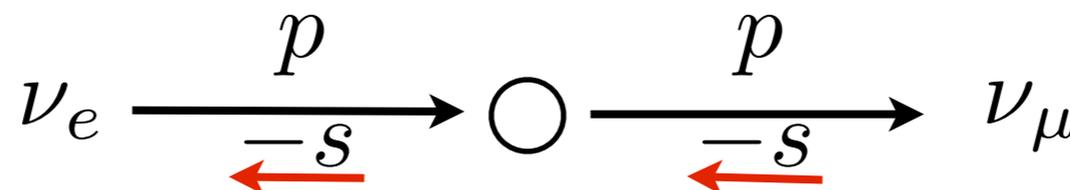
$$i\dot{\rho} = [H, \rho]$$

Sigl, Raffelt (1993)

Density matrices:

$$\rho = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_e & \rho_{e\mu} \\ \rho_{e\mu}^\dagger & \rho_\mu \end{pmatrix}$$

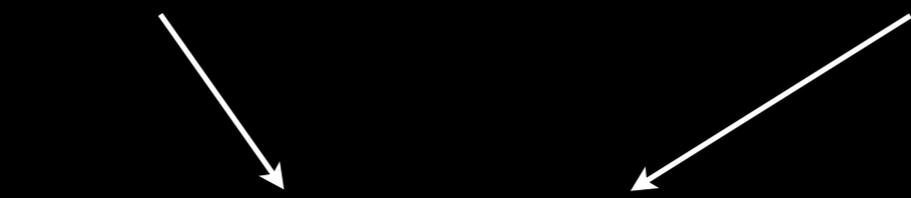
$$(2\pi)^3 \delta^3(p - k) \rho_{ij} = \langle a_j^\dagger(p) a_i(k) \rangle$$



MSW Hamiltonian

Vacuum oscillations

Matter effect


$$H = \frac{1}{4E} \begin{pmatrix} -\Delta m^2 \cos 2\theta + 2EV & \Delta m^2 \sin 2\theta \\ \Delta m^2 \sin 2\theta & \Delta m^2 \cos 2\theta - 2EV \end{pmatrix}$$

Resonant enhancement when
diagonals vanish.

Potential contains neutrinos!

Beyond Flavor

Helicity oscillations

Weak interaction is chiral

$$\mathcal{L} = G_F [\bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu P_L \psi] [\bar{\psi} \gamma_\mu P_L \psi]$$

Helicity oscillations

Weak interaction is chiral

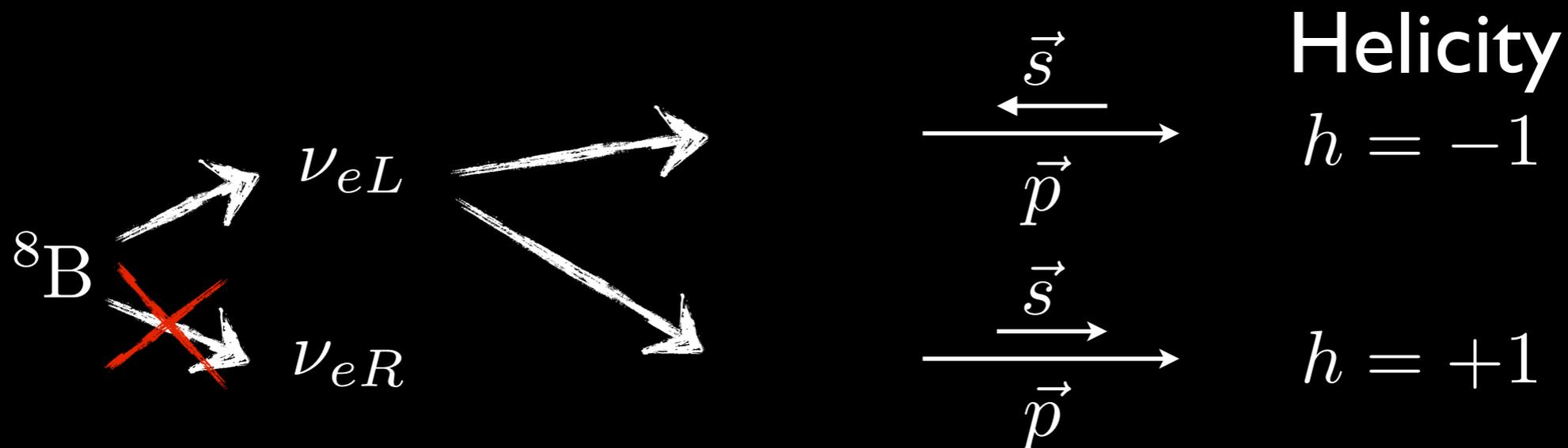
$$\mathcal{L} = G_F [\bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu P_L \psi] [\bar{\psi} \gamma_\mu P_L \psi]$$



Helicity oscillations

Weak interaction is chiral

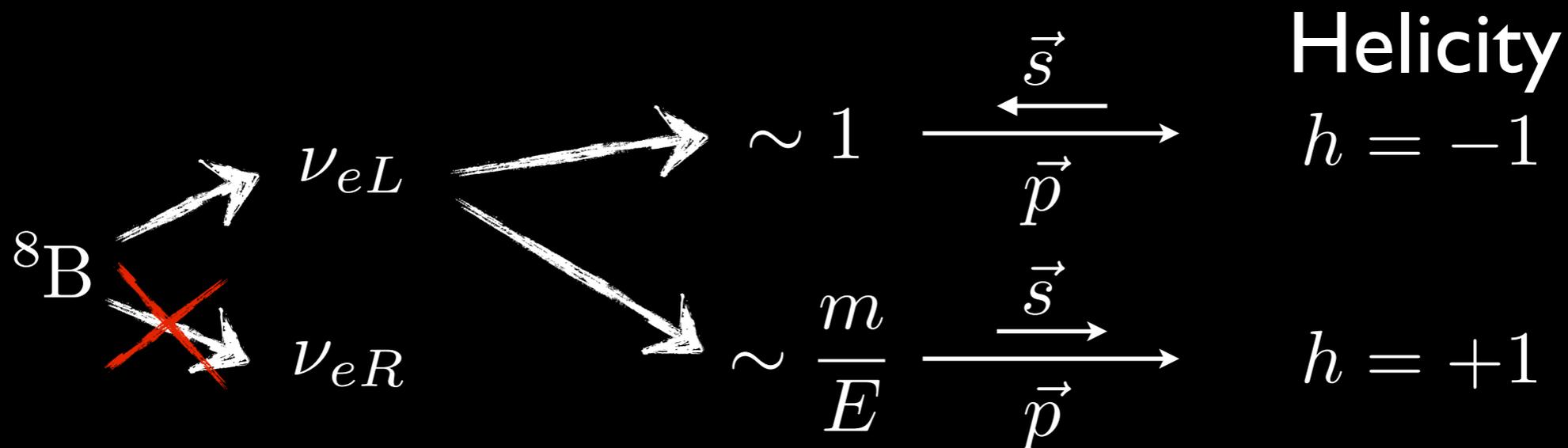
$$\mathcal{L} = G_F [\bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu P_L \psi] [\bar{\psi} \gamma_\mu P_L \psi]$$



Helicity oscillations

Weak interaction is chiral

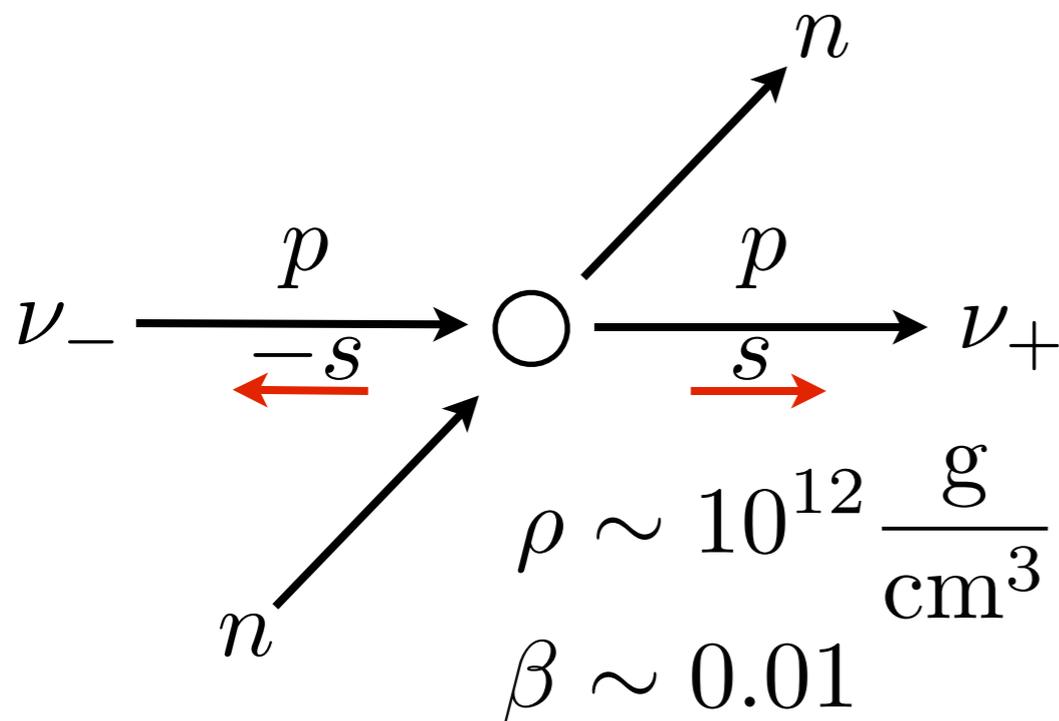
$$\mathcal{L} = G_F [\bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu P_L \psi] [\bar{\psi} \gamma_\mu P_L \psi]$$



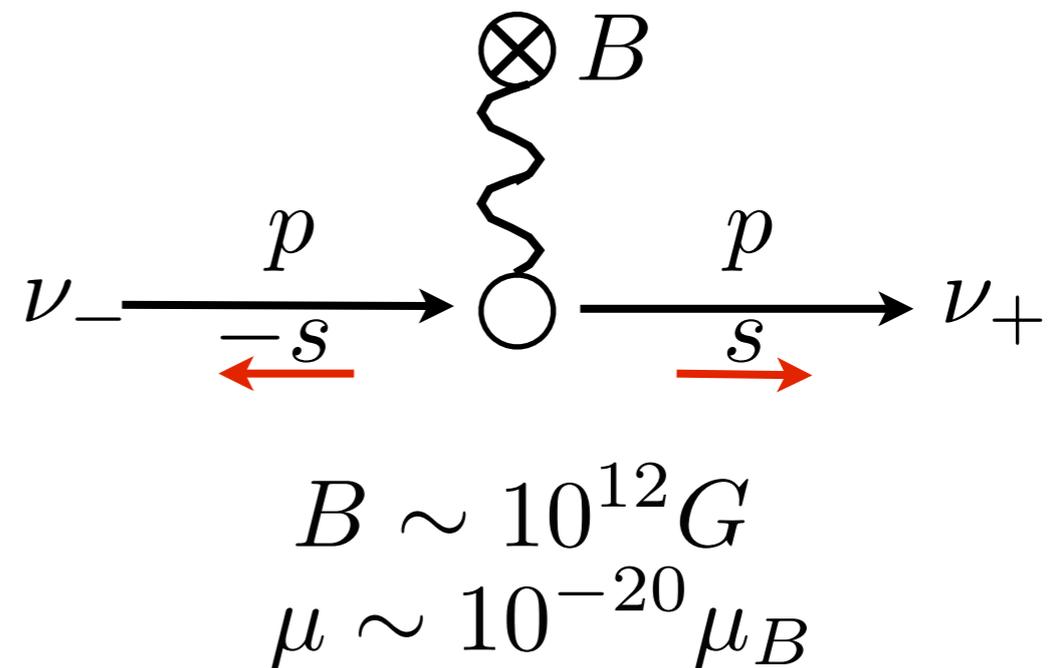
Helicity oscillations

$$(2\pi)^3 \delta^3(p - k) \rho_{ij,sh} = \langle a_{j,h}^\dagger(p) a_{i,s}(k) \rangle$$

Matter currents



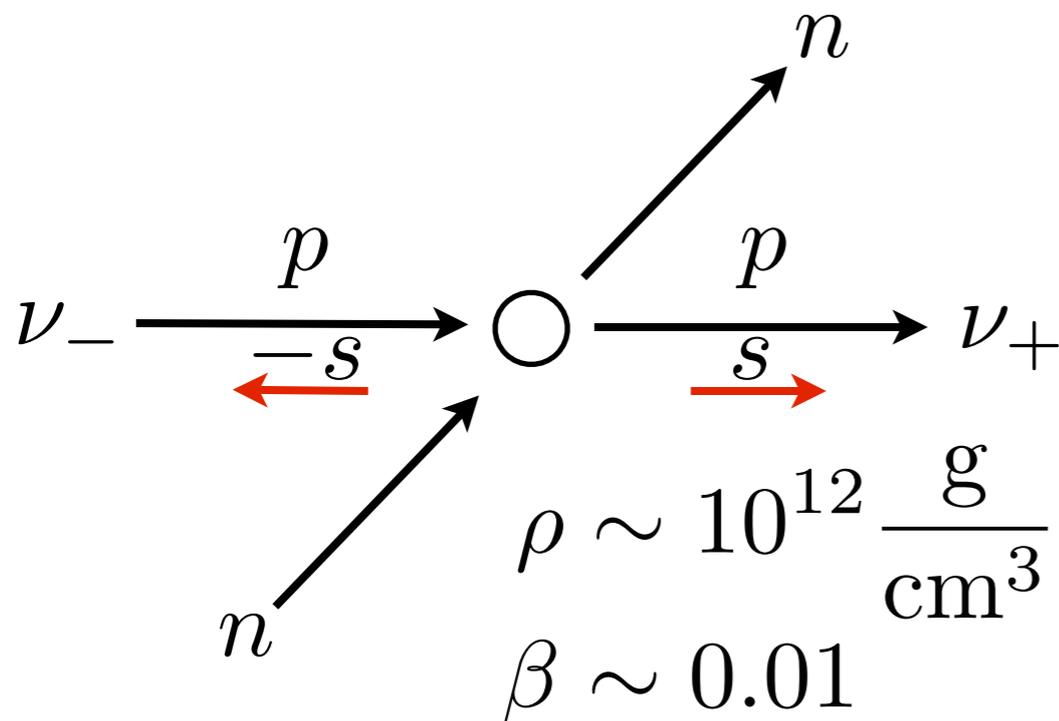
Magnetic fields



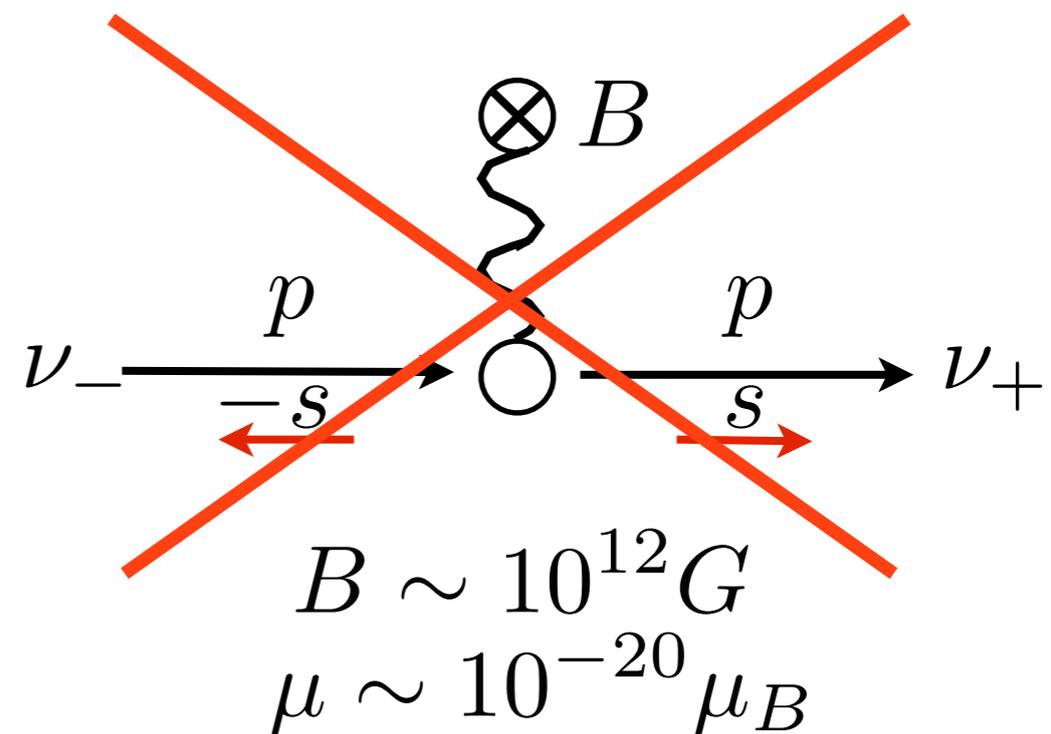
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Matter currents



Magnetic fields



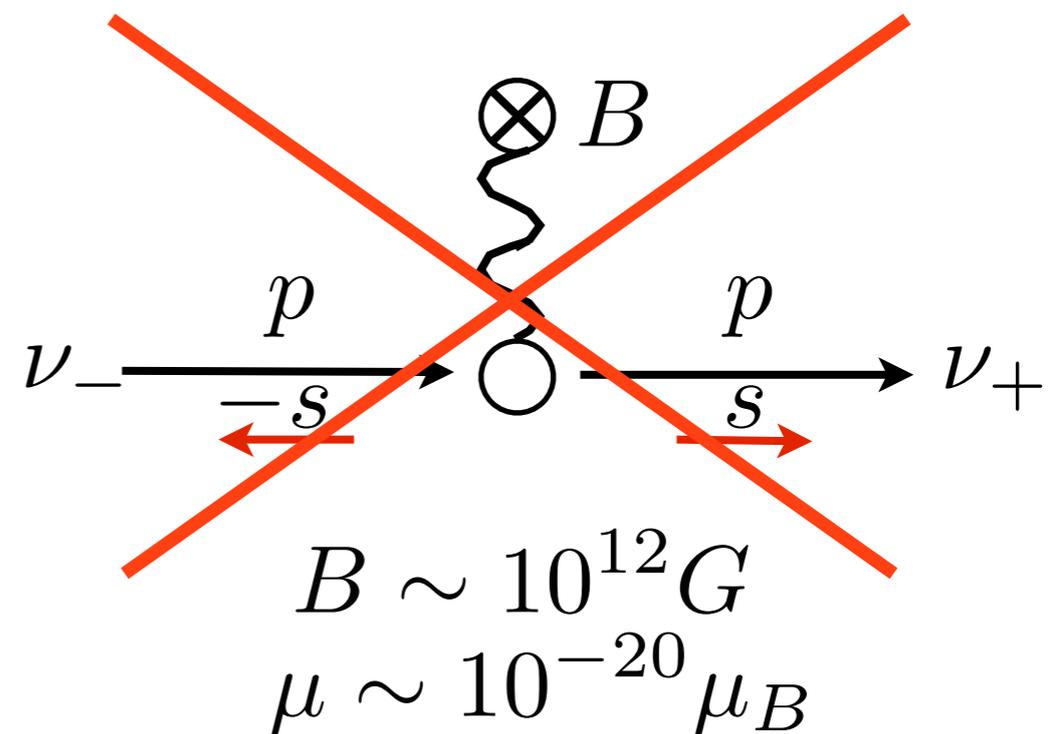
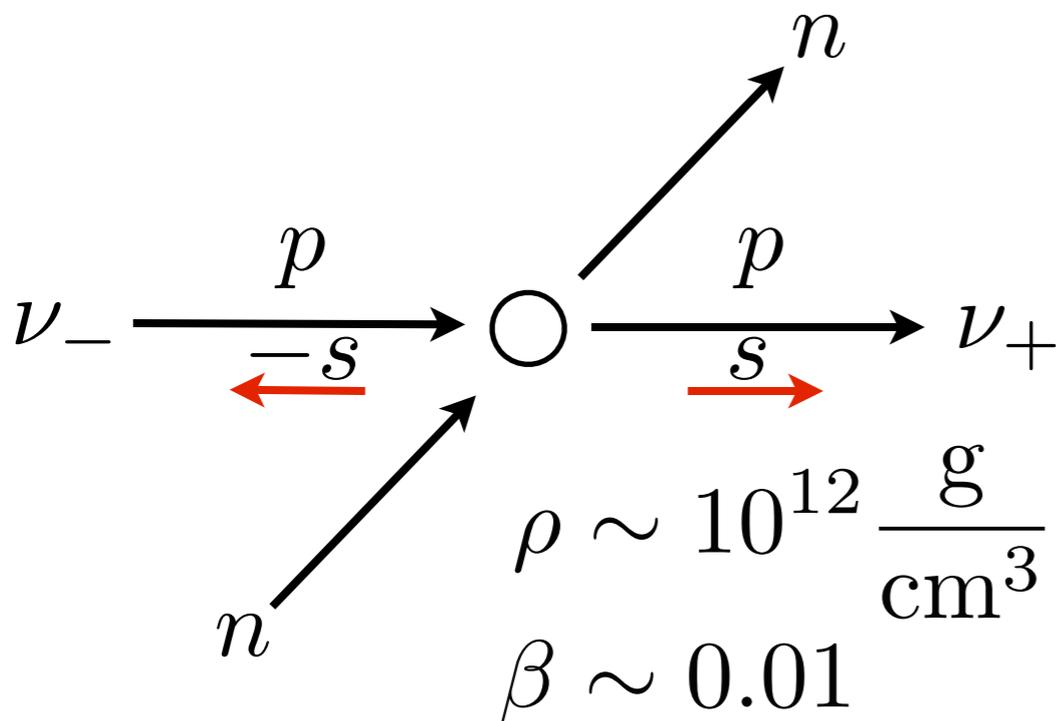
Helicity oscillations

$$(2\pi)^3 \delta^3(p - k) \rho_{ij,sh} = \langle a_{j,h}^\dagger(p) a_{i,s}(k) \rangle$$

$$\rho_{-+} \sim 10^{-11}$$

Matter currents

Magnetic fields

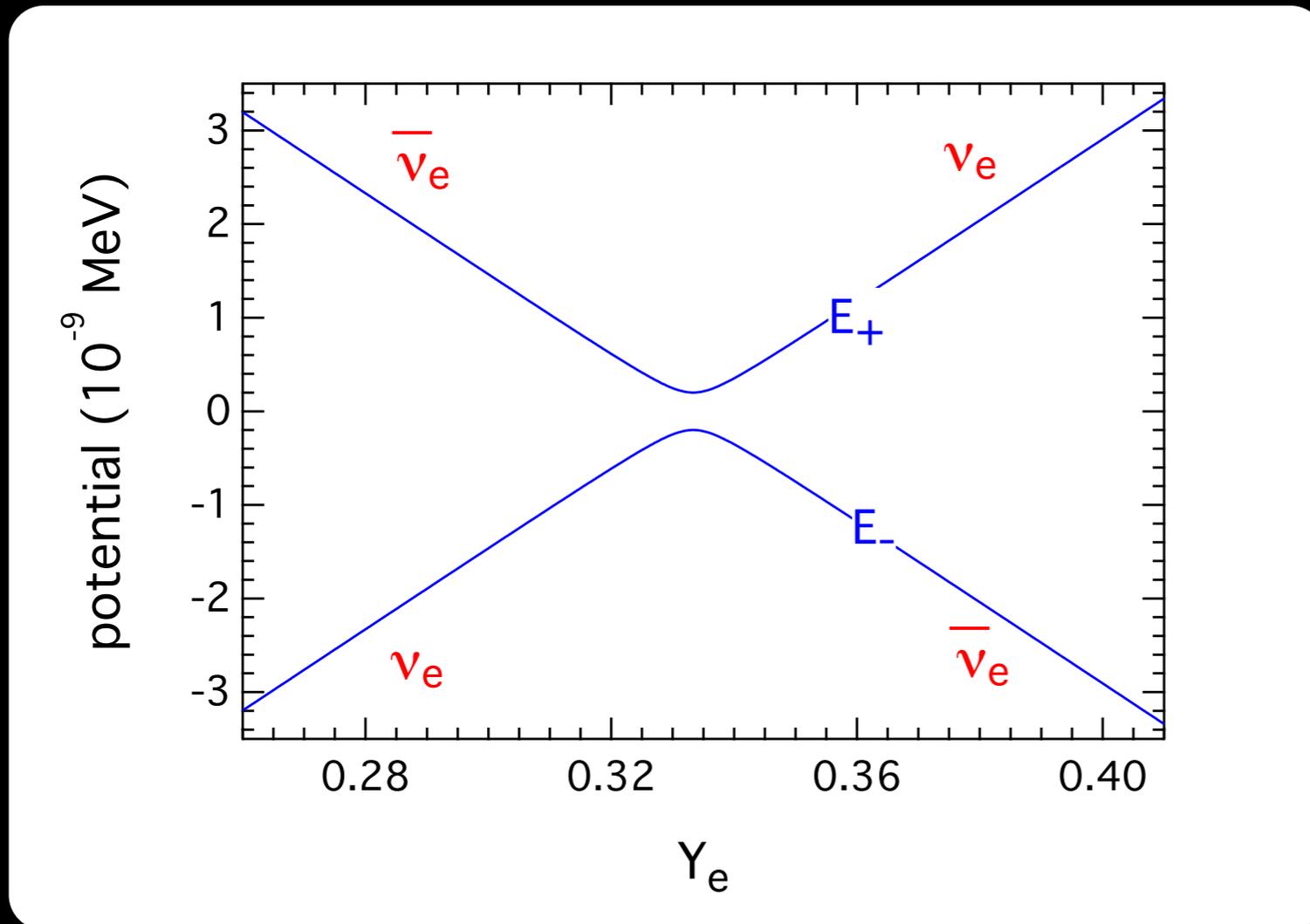


Resonant enhancement

$$H^{\nu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} V^0 - V_{\parallel} & \frac{m}{2E} V_{\perp} \\ \frac{m}{2E} V_{\perp} & 0 \end{pmatrix} Y_e + \frac{4}{3} \left(Y_{\nu} - \frac{\beta J^r}{n_B} \right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \nu_- &\rightarrow \nu_e \\ \nu_+ &\rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e \end{aligned}$$

Vlasenko et al. arXiv:1406.6724

Pair correlations

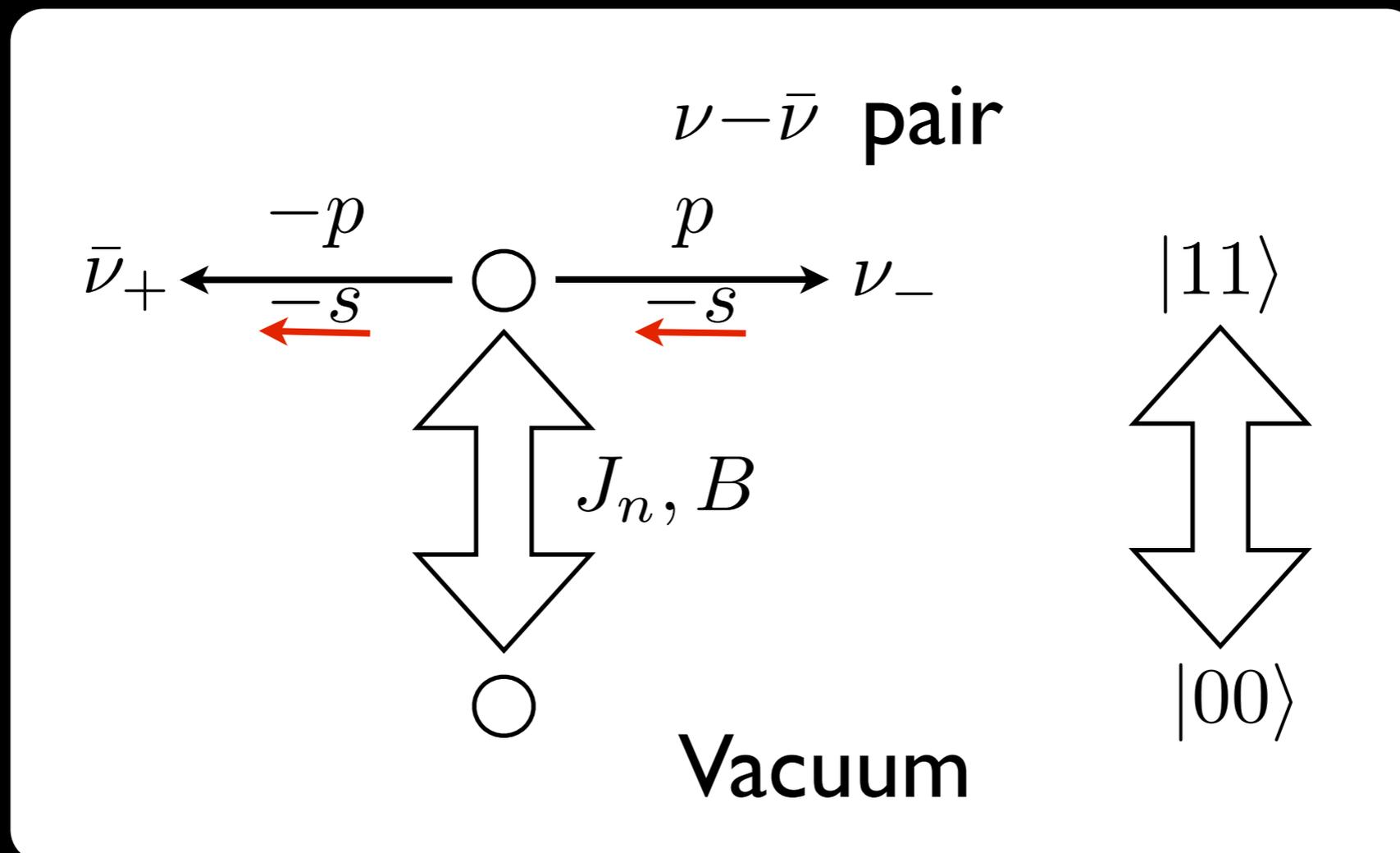
$$(2\pi)^3 \delta^3(p + k) \kappa = \langle b(p) a(k) \rangle$$

Serreau, Volpe (2014)

Pair correlations

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Serreau, Volpe (2014)

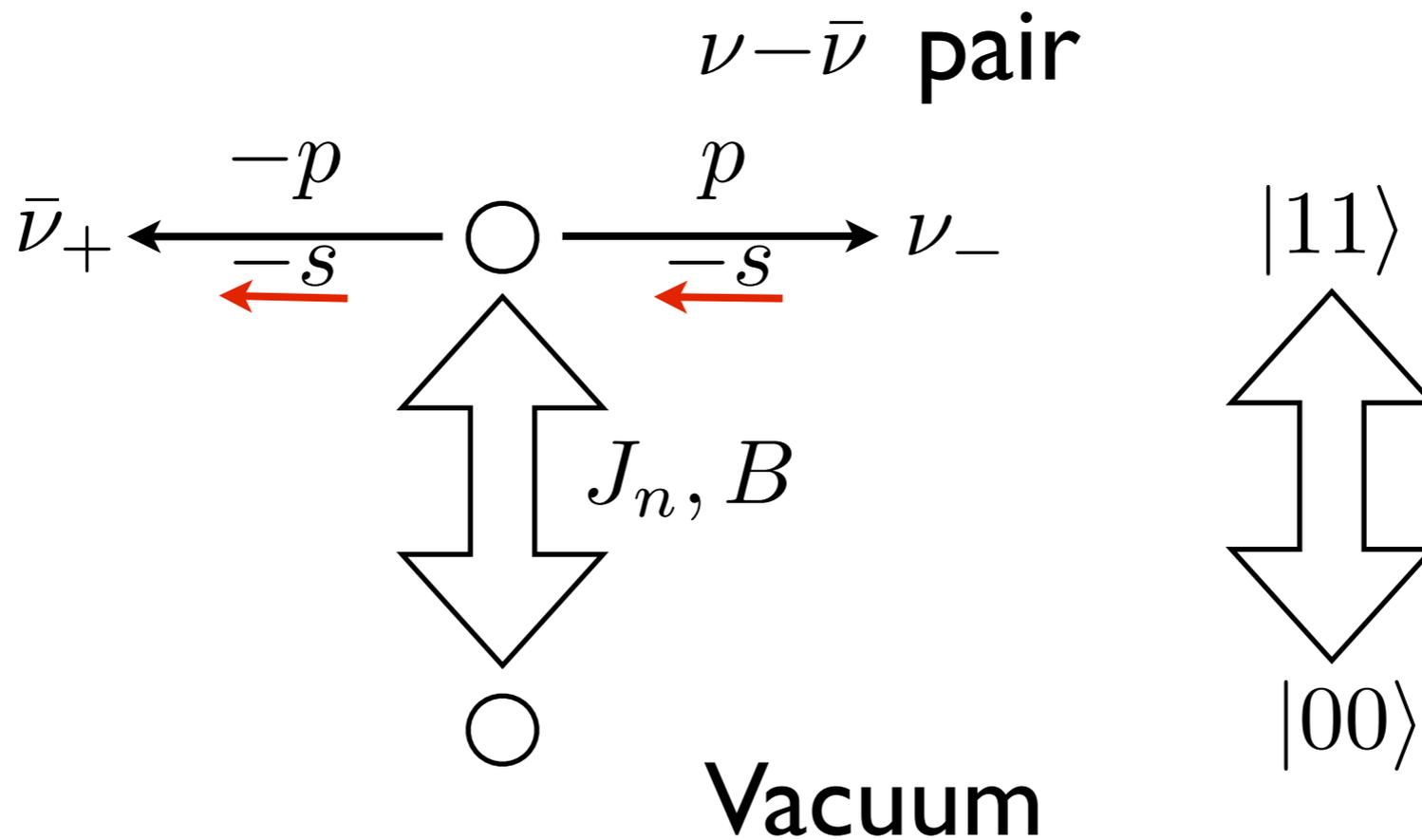


Pair correlations

$$(2\pi)^3 \delta^3(p+k) \kappa = \langle b(p) a(k) \rangle$$

Serreau, Volpe (2014)

$$\kappa \sim 10^{-11}$$



Resonant enhancement

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} E - V_{\parallel} & -V_{\perp} \\ -V_{\perp} & -E + V_{\parallel} \end{pmatrix}$$

Kartavtsev, Raffelt, HV (2015)

Resonance?

$$\frac{V_{\parallel}}{E} \sim 1$$

Typical supernova

$$\frac{V_{\parallel}}{E} \sim 10^{-9}$$

Conclusion

	Typical magnitude	Resonance?
Helicity oscillations	$\rho_{-+} \sim 10^{-11}$	Possible Vlasenko, Fuller, Cirigliano (2014)
Pair correlations	$\kappa \sim 10^{-11}$	No Kartavtsev, Raffelt, HV (2015)