

# Neutrino mass and lifetime from core-collapse Supernova

[F.Pompa, F.Capozzi, O.Mena, M.Sorel \(PRL 129,121802, 2022\)](#)

[F.Pompa, O.Mena \(arXiv:2310.05474\)](#)

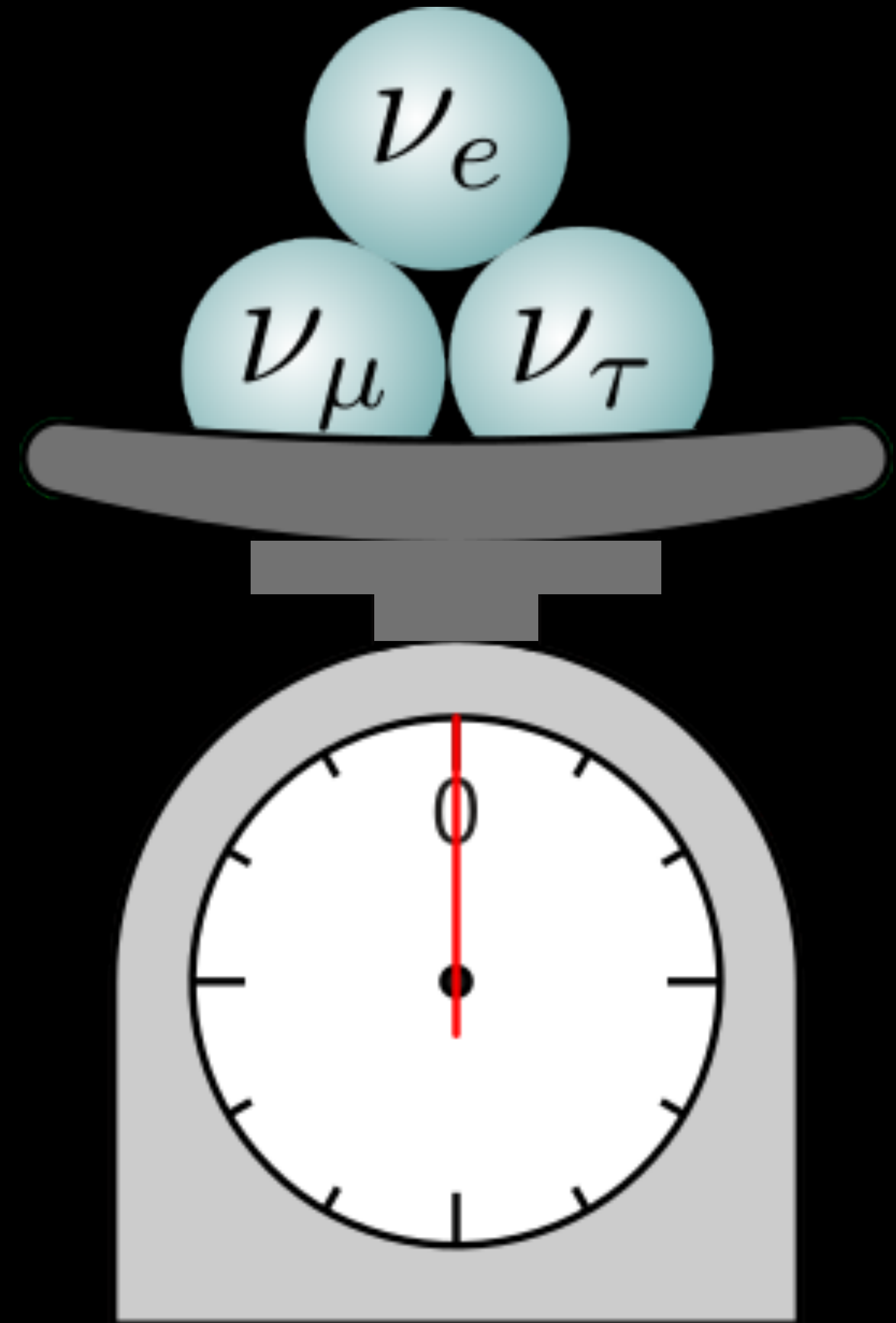
YOUNGST@RS - Interacting dark sectors in astrophysics, cosmology, and the lab

09/11/2023

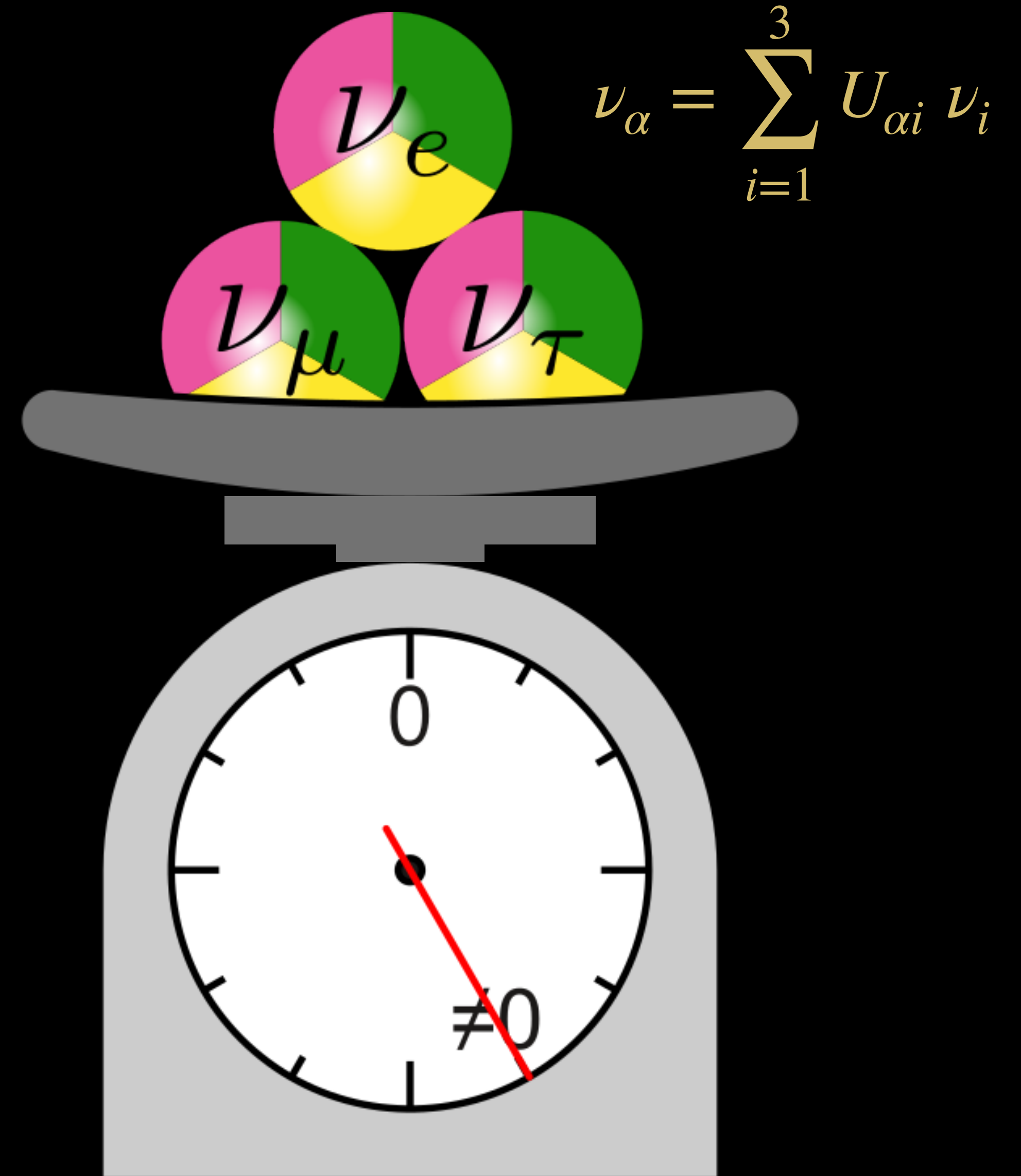
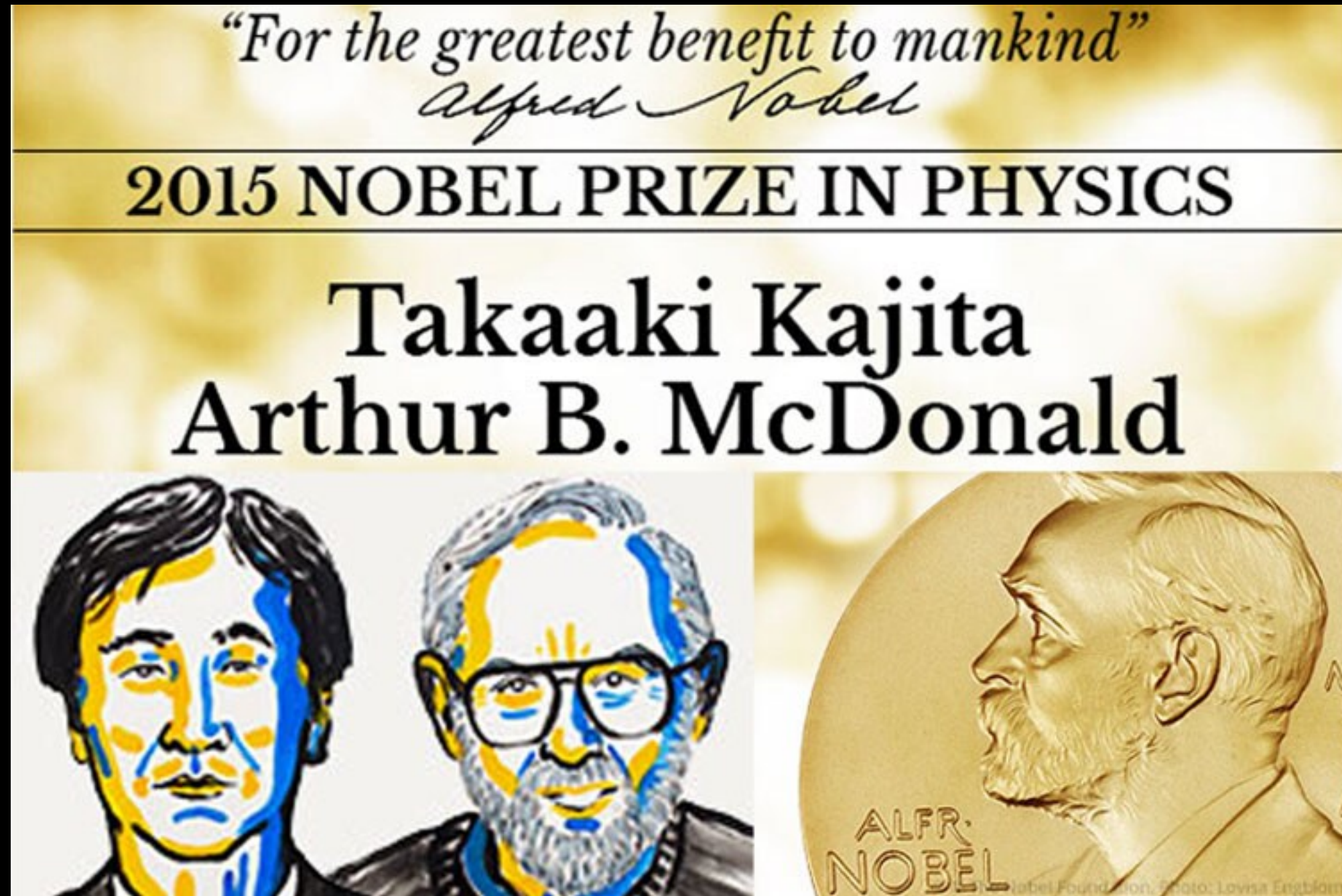
Federica Pompa - [fpompa@ific.uv.es](mailto:fpompa@ific.uv.es)



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# Neutrino mass

From cosmology:

[E.Di Valentino,S.Gariazzo,O.Mena \(PRD 104,083504, 2021\)](#)

$$\sum m_\nu < 0.09 \div 0.12 \text{ eV (95\% CL)}$$

From kinematic measurements:

[KATRIN Collaboration \(2021\)](#)

$$\text{KATRIN} \Rightarrow m_\beta < 0.8 \text{ eV (90\% CL)}$$

From  $0\nu\beta\beta$  measurements:

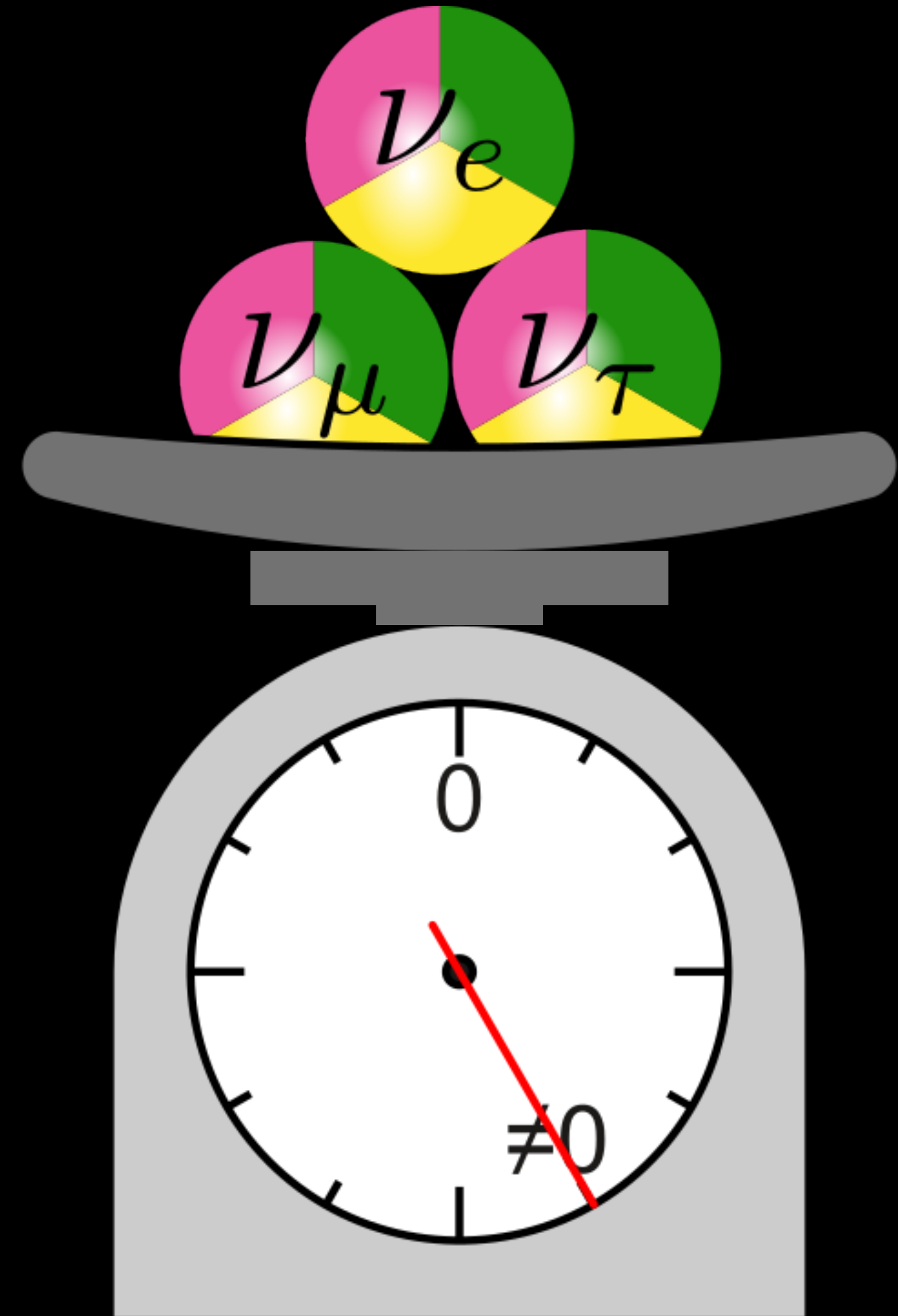
[KamLAND-Zen Collaboration \(PRL 130,051801, 2022\)](#)

$$\text{KamLAND-Zen} \Rightarrow m_{\beta\beta} < 0.16 \text{ eV (90\% CL)}$$

Time-of-flight constraints:

[G.Pagliaroli,F.Rossi-Torres,F.Vissani  
\(Astropart.Phys.Vol33,2010\)](#)

$$\text{Kamiokande-II (SN1987A)} \Rightarrow m_\nu < 5.8 \text{ eV (95\% CL)}$$



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Planck+lensing +Pantheon	$\Sigma m_\nu$ [eV]
+ DR12 <i>BAO only</i>	< 0.116
+ DR12 <i>BAO+RSD</i>	< 0.118
+ DR16 <i>BAO only</i>	< 0.158
+DR16 <i>BAO+RSD</i>	< 0.101
+DR12 <i>BAO only</i> + DR16 <i>BAO only</i>	< 0.121
+DR12 <i>BAO only</i> + DR16 <i>BAO+RSD</i>	< 0.0866
+DR12 <i>BAO+RSD</i> + DR16 <i>BAO only</i>	< 0.125
+DR12 <i>BAO+RSD</i> + DR16 <i>BAO+RSD</i>	< 0.0934

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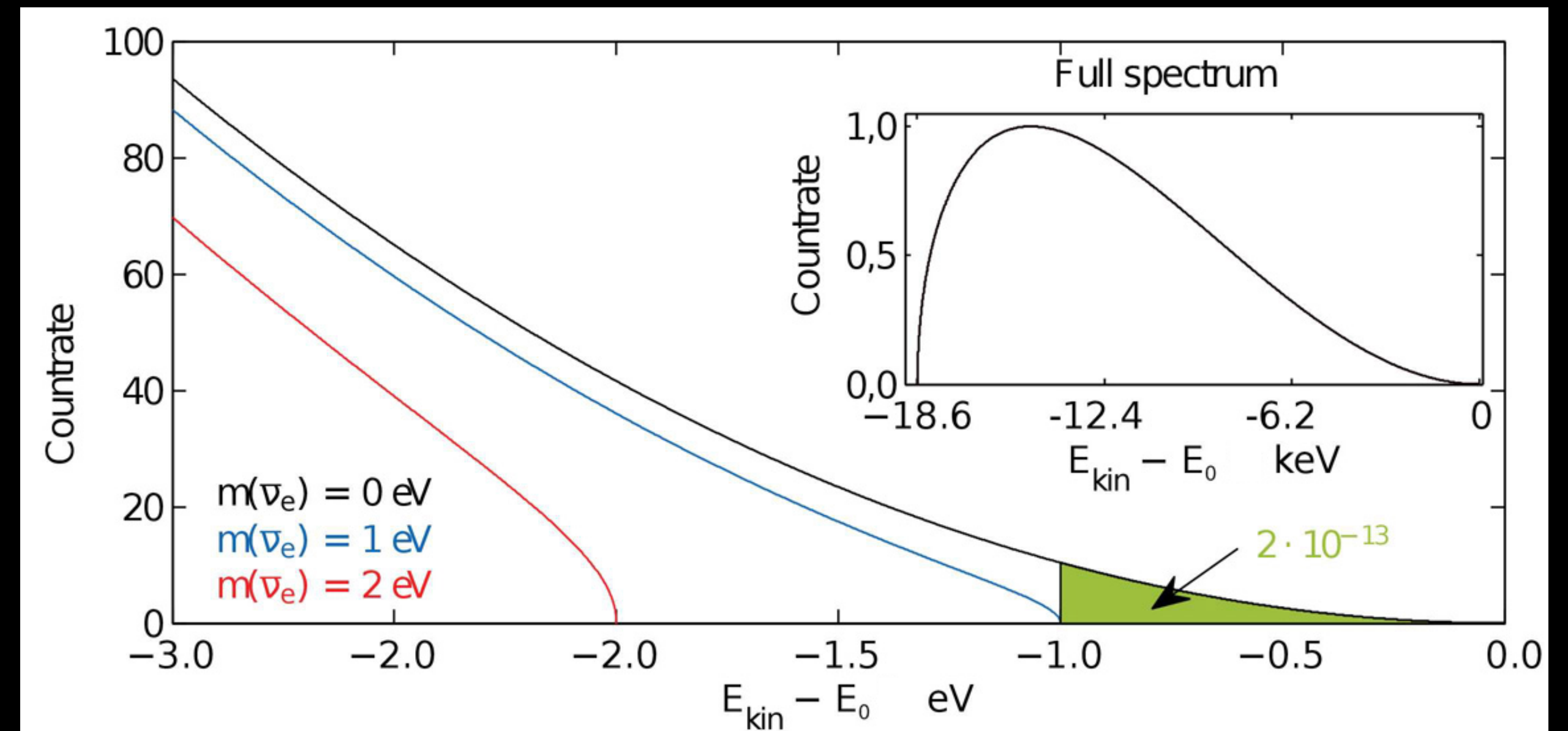
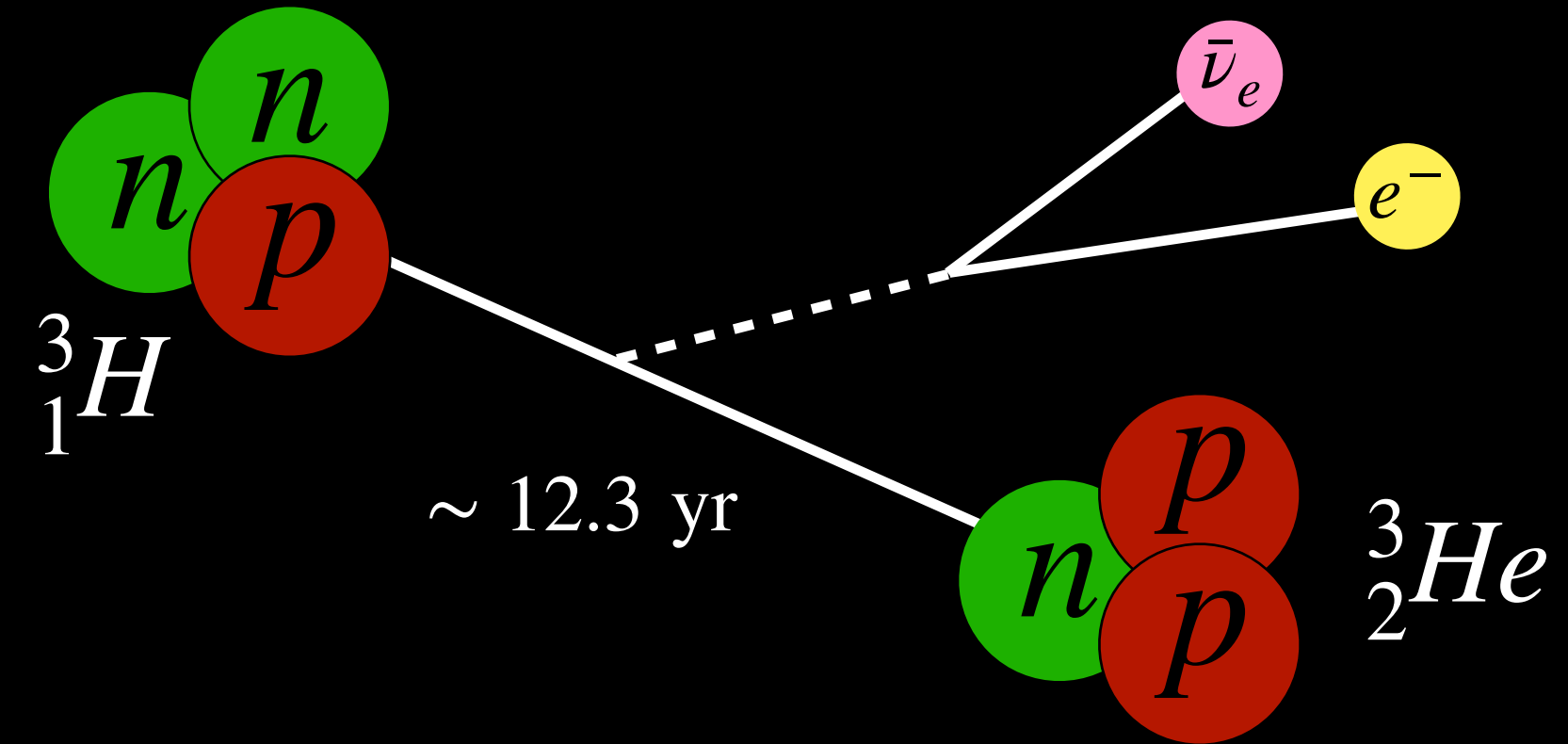
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$$\Gamma = G_{0\nu} M_{0\nu}^2 \varepsilon(\Delta L = 2)$$

$$m_{\beta\beta} = \sum_i |U_{ei}|^2 m_i$$

**Nuclear Models dependence!**  
**Majorana neutrino assumption!**

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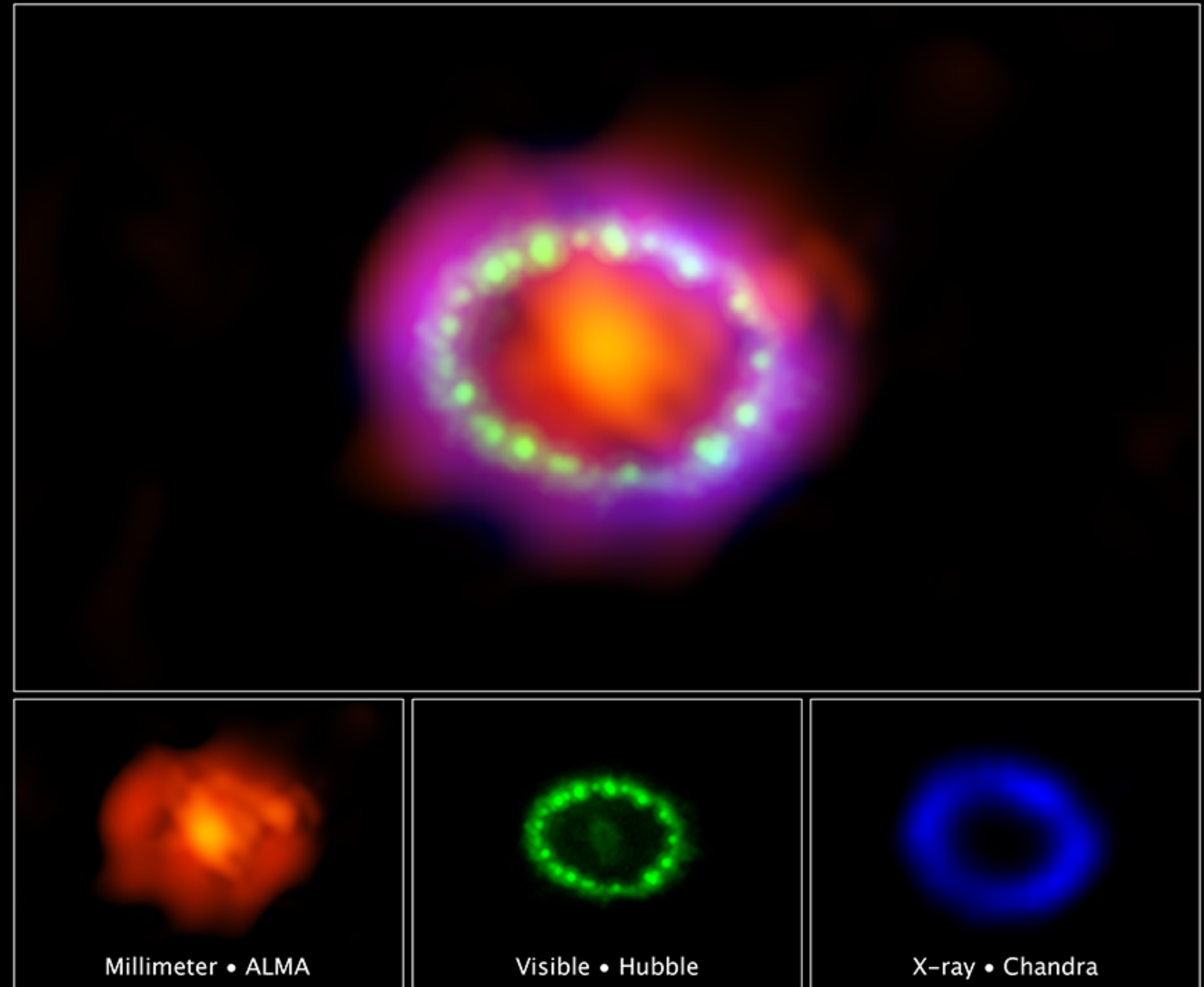
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[Alma \(Eso/Naoj/Nrao\), Nasa/Esa Hubble Space Telescope, Nasa Chandra X-Ray Observatory](#)

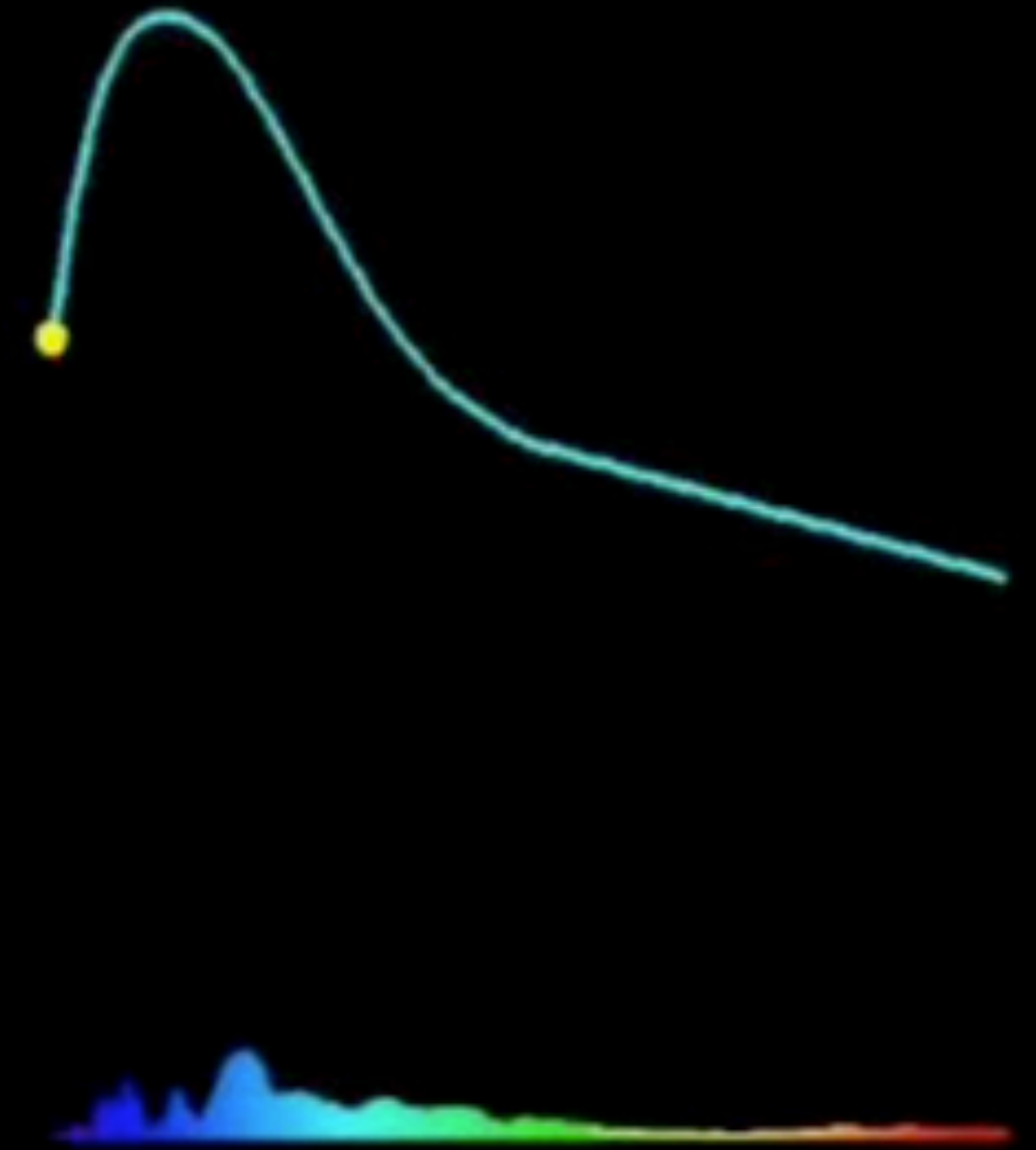


# Why Supernovae?

1

**Already observed!**

Neutrino signal from SN1987A



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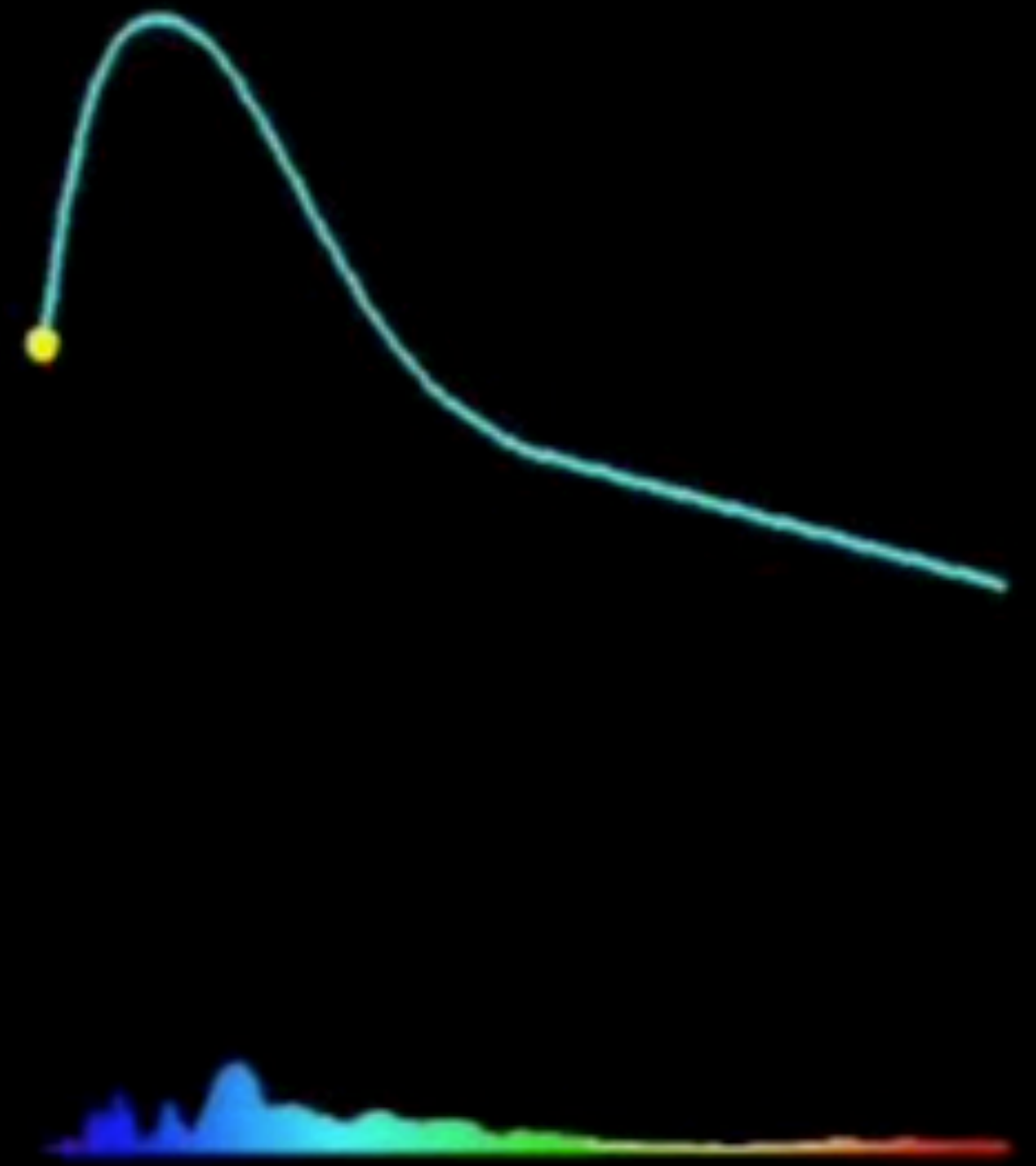
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2

**Neutrinos factories...**

~99% energy released through neutrinos fluxes

**... and not only!**



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Neutrino signal from SN1987A

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## Neutrinos factories...

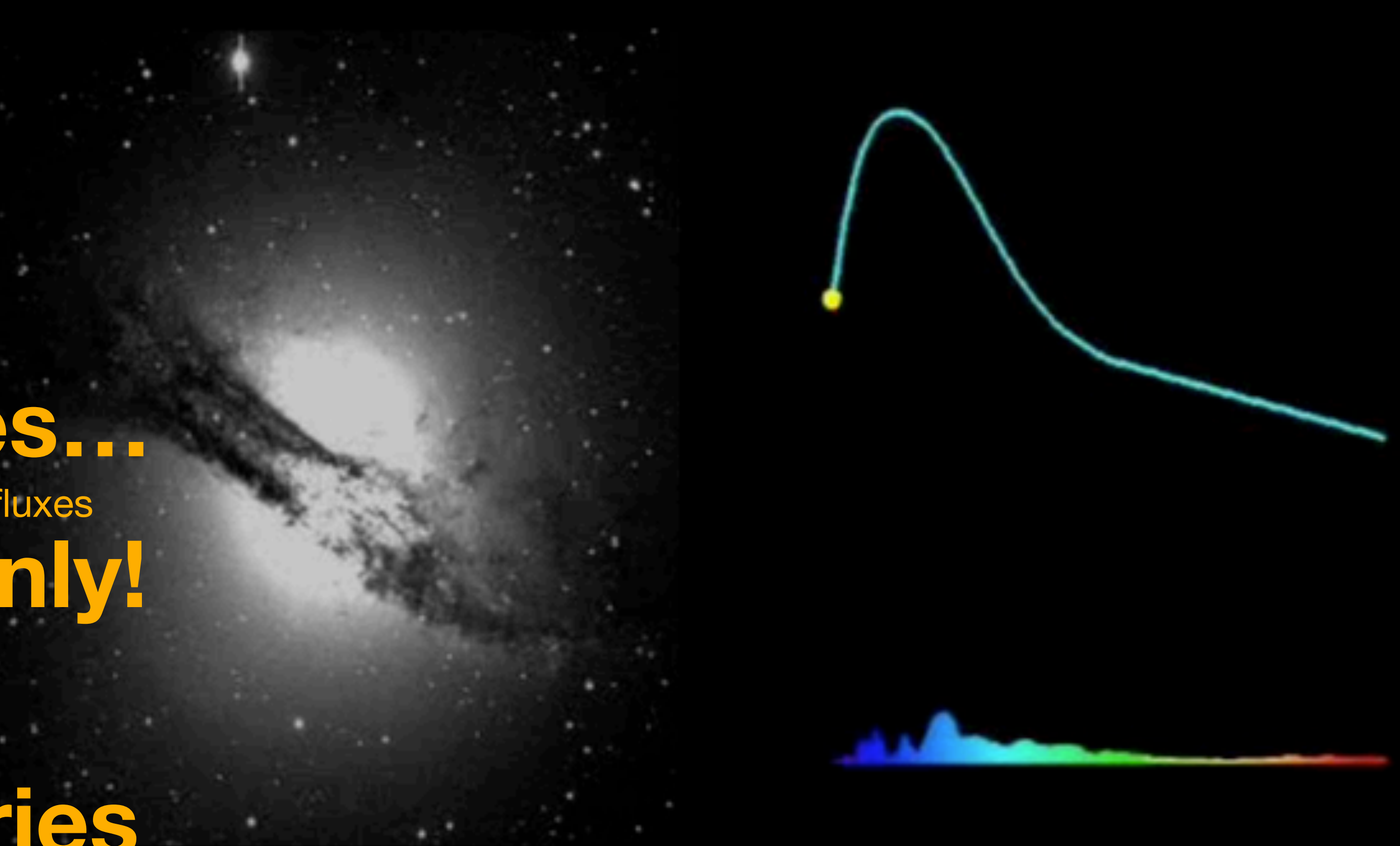
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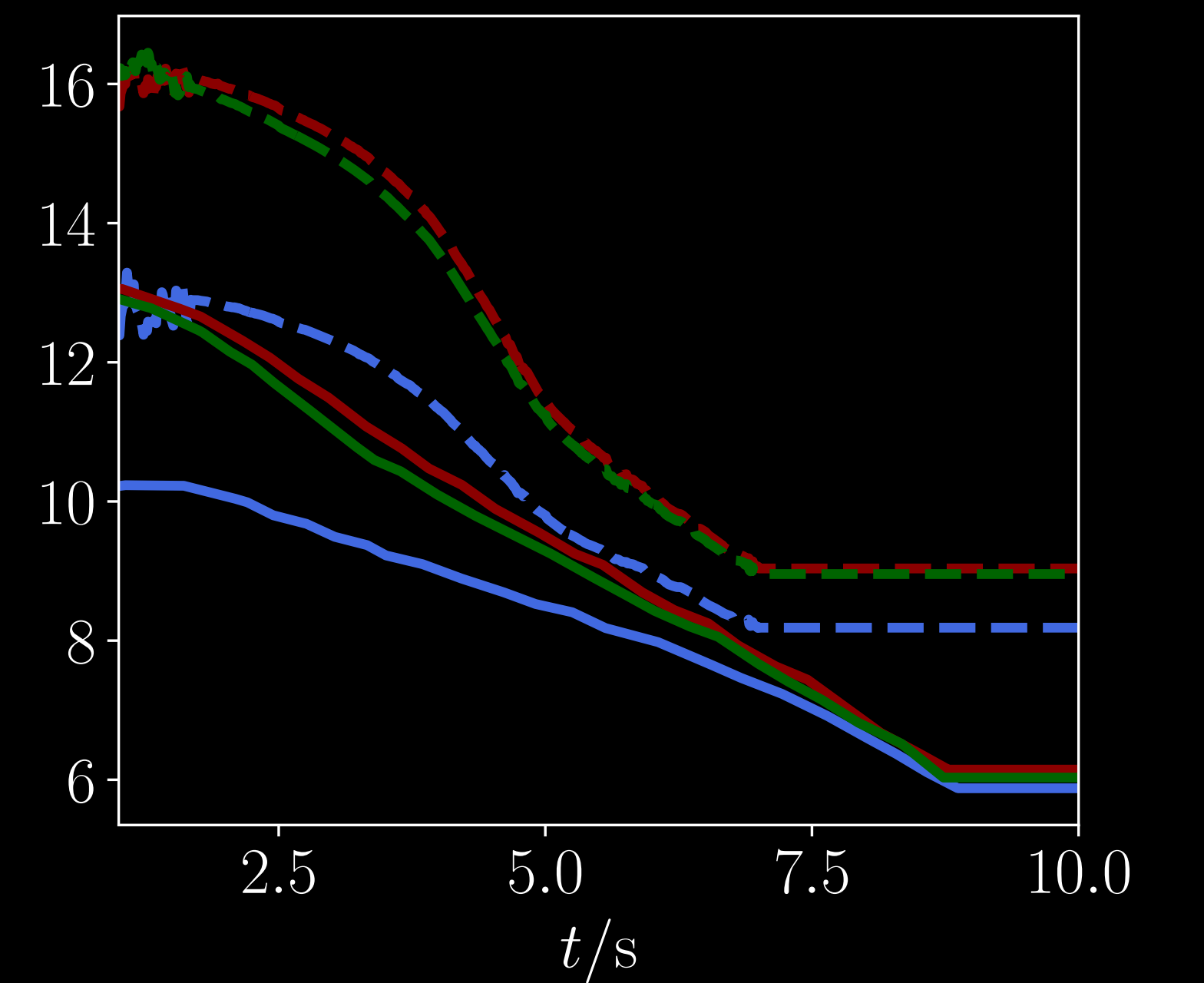
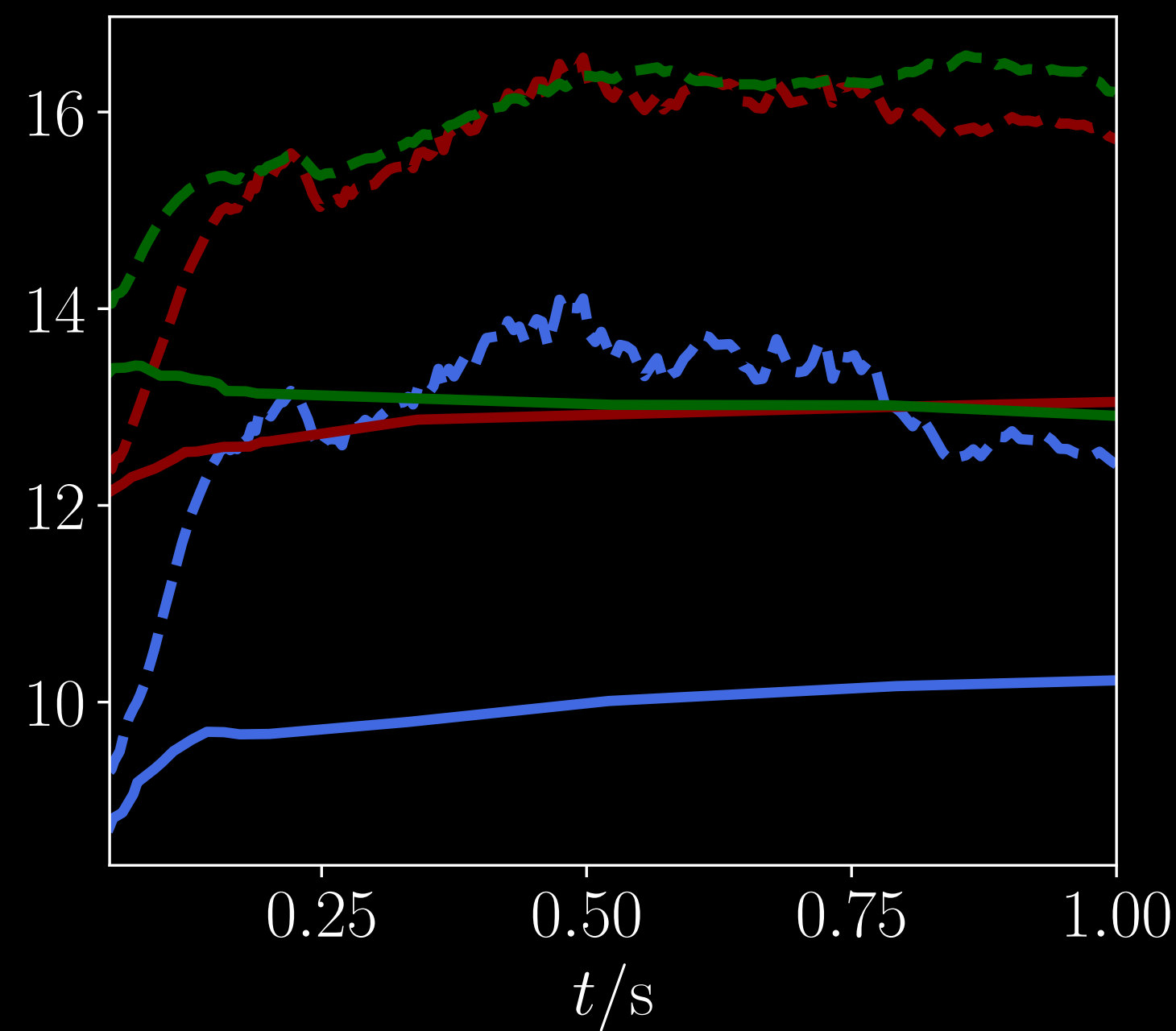
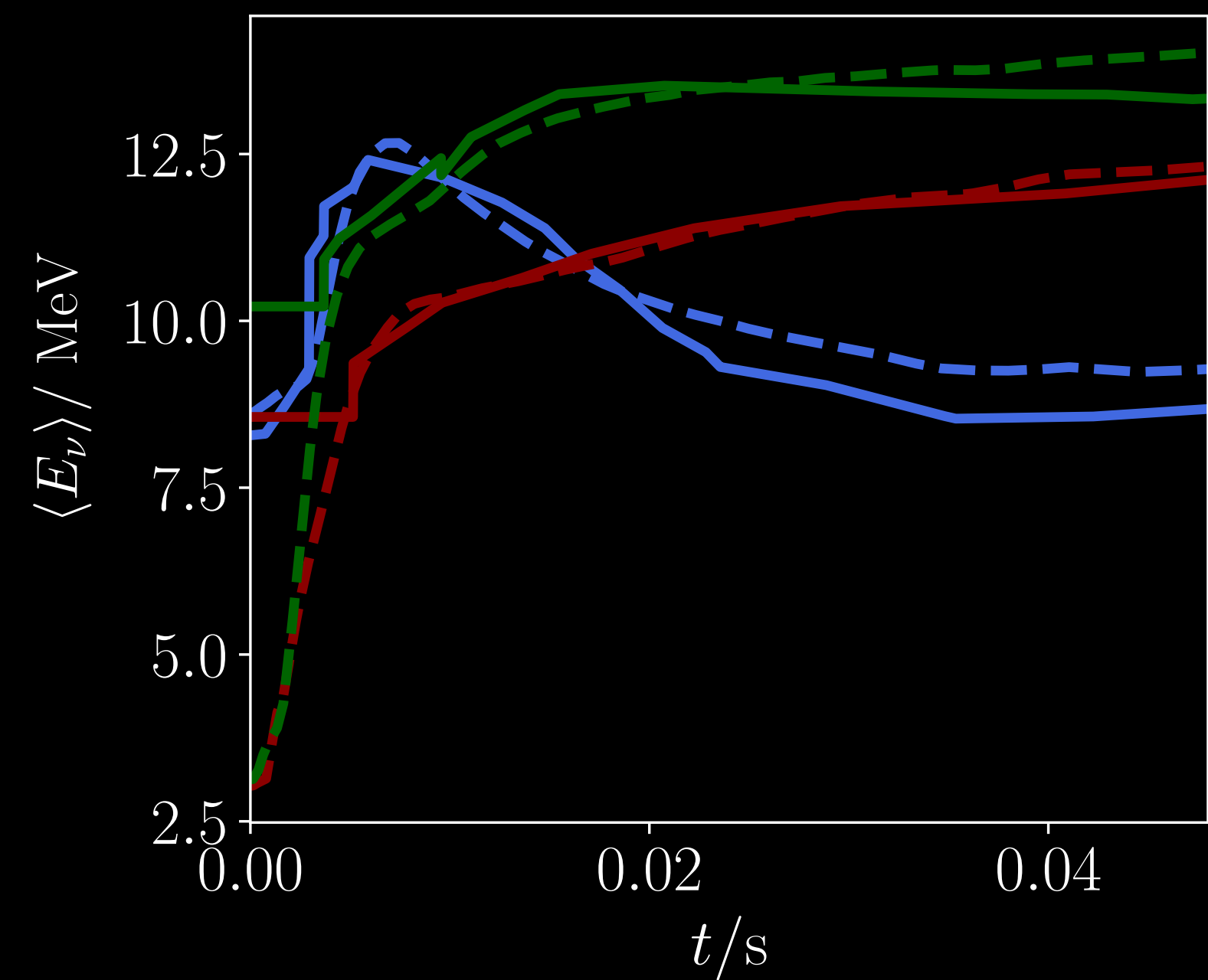
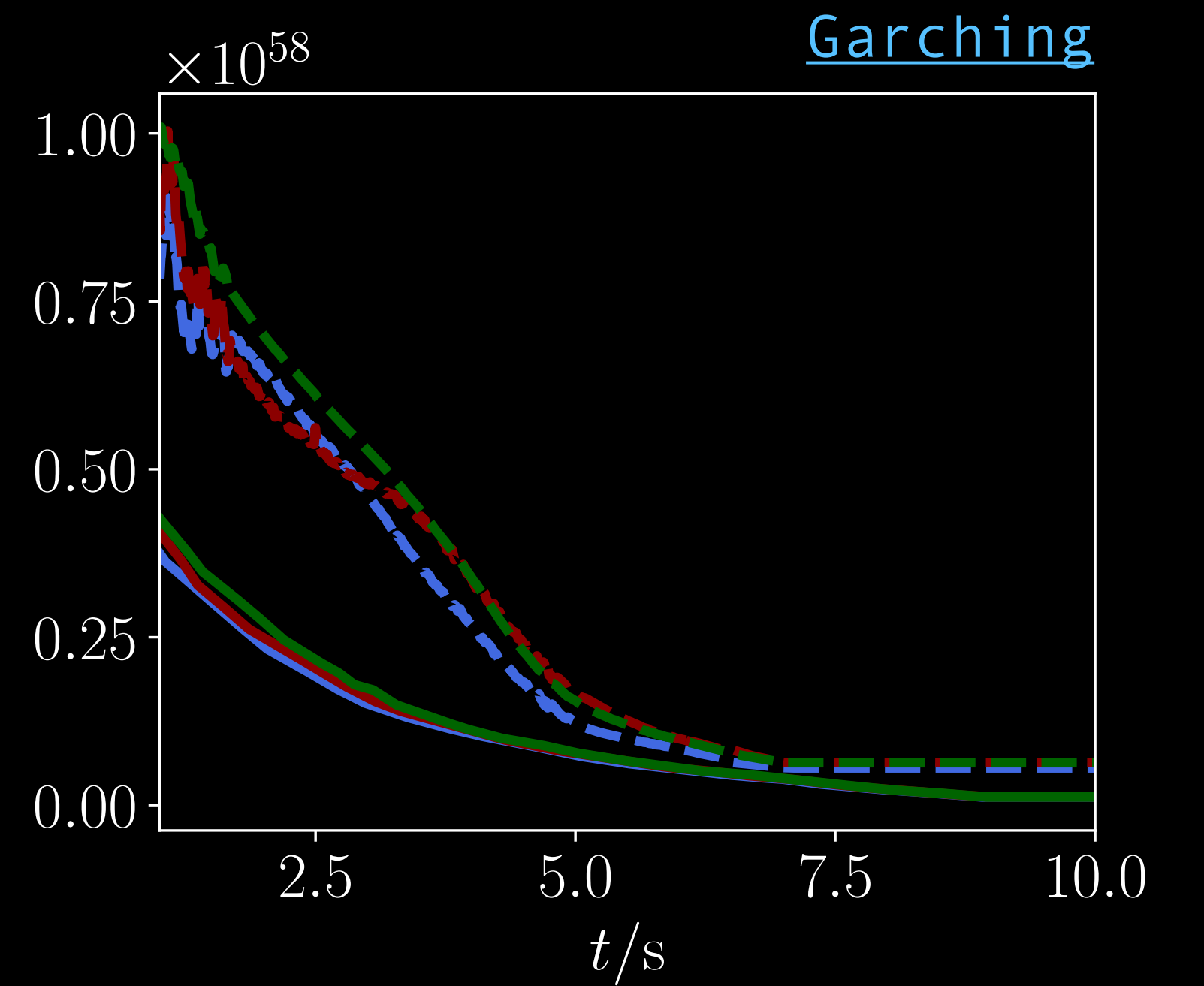
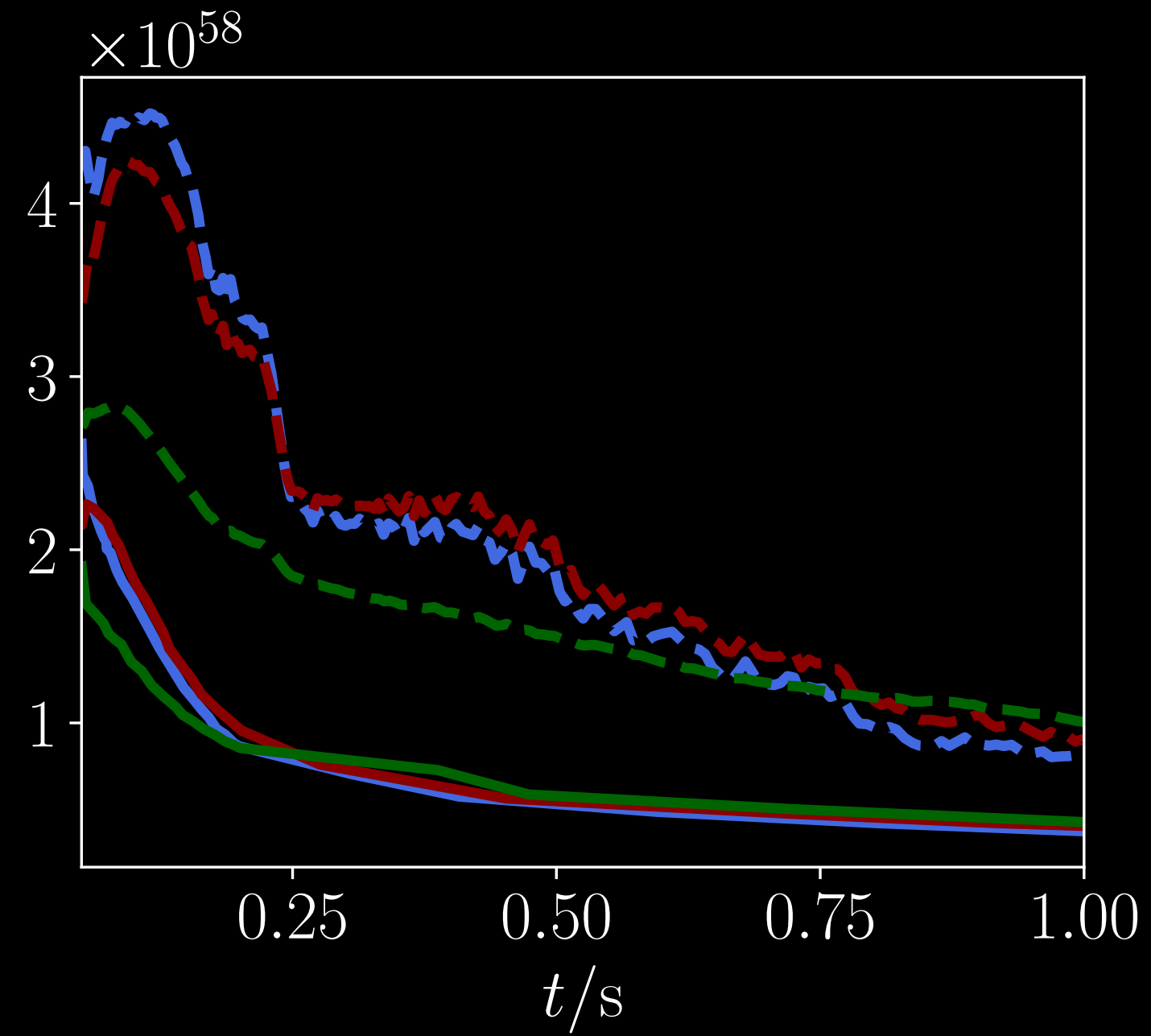
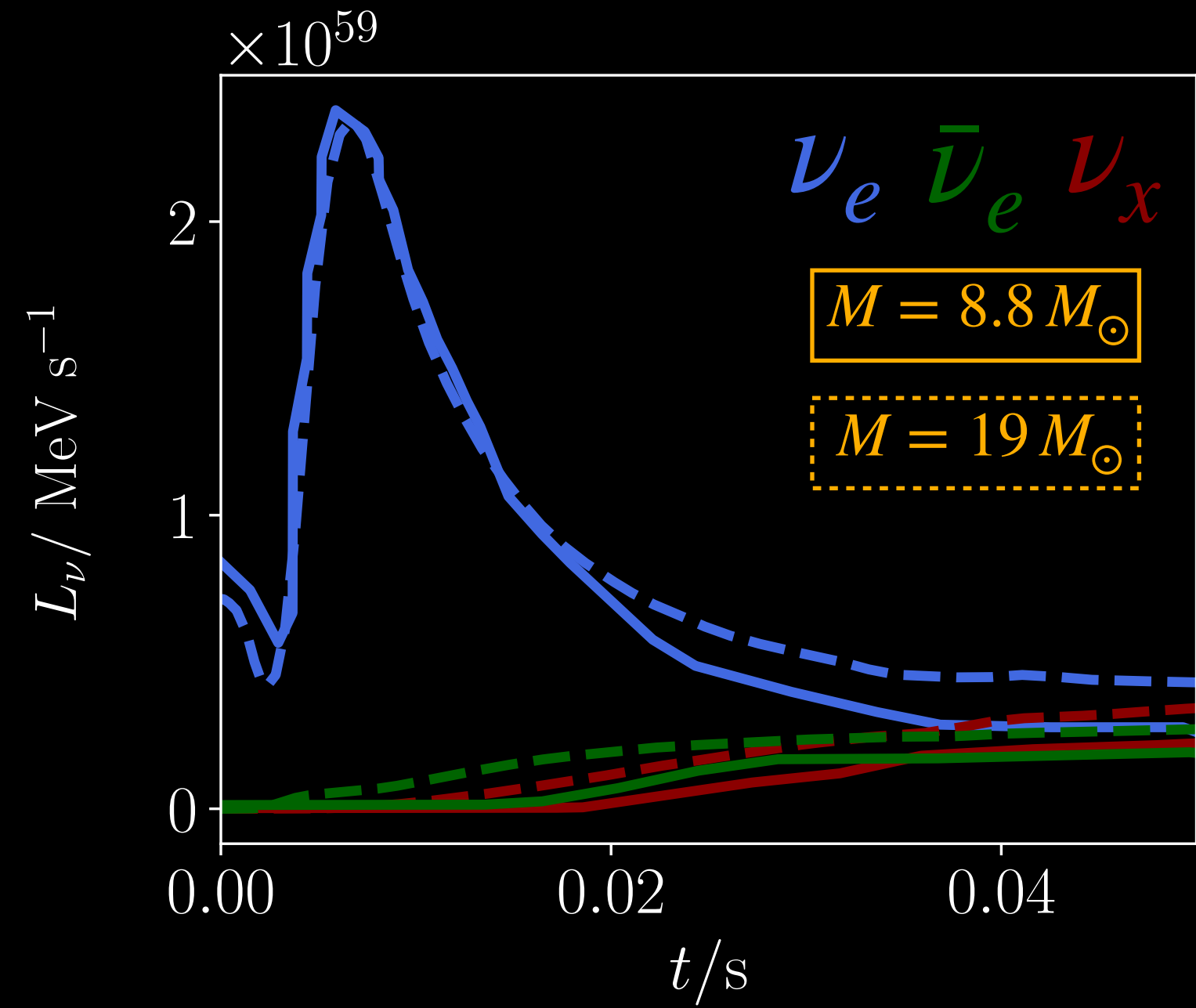
... and not only!

3

## Cosmic Laboratories

unique opportunity to study interactions of elementary particles where new physics may be present





Supernova bursts in galaxies

Diffuse Supernova Neutrino Background

$N \gg 1$

$N \sim 1$

$N \ll 1$



Kpc

Mpc

Gpc



Rate  $\sim 0.01/\text{yr}$

Rate  $\sim 1/\text{yr}$

Rate  $\sim 10^8/\text{yr}$

J. Beacom (TAUP2011)

Supernova bursts in near galaxies

Diffuse Supernova Neutrino Background

$N \gg 1$

$N \sim 1$

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Kpc

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Gpc



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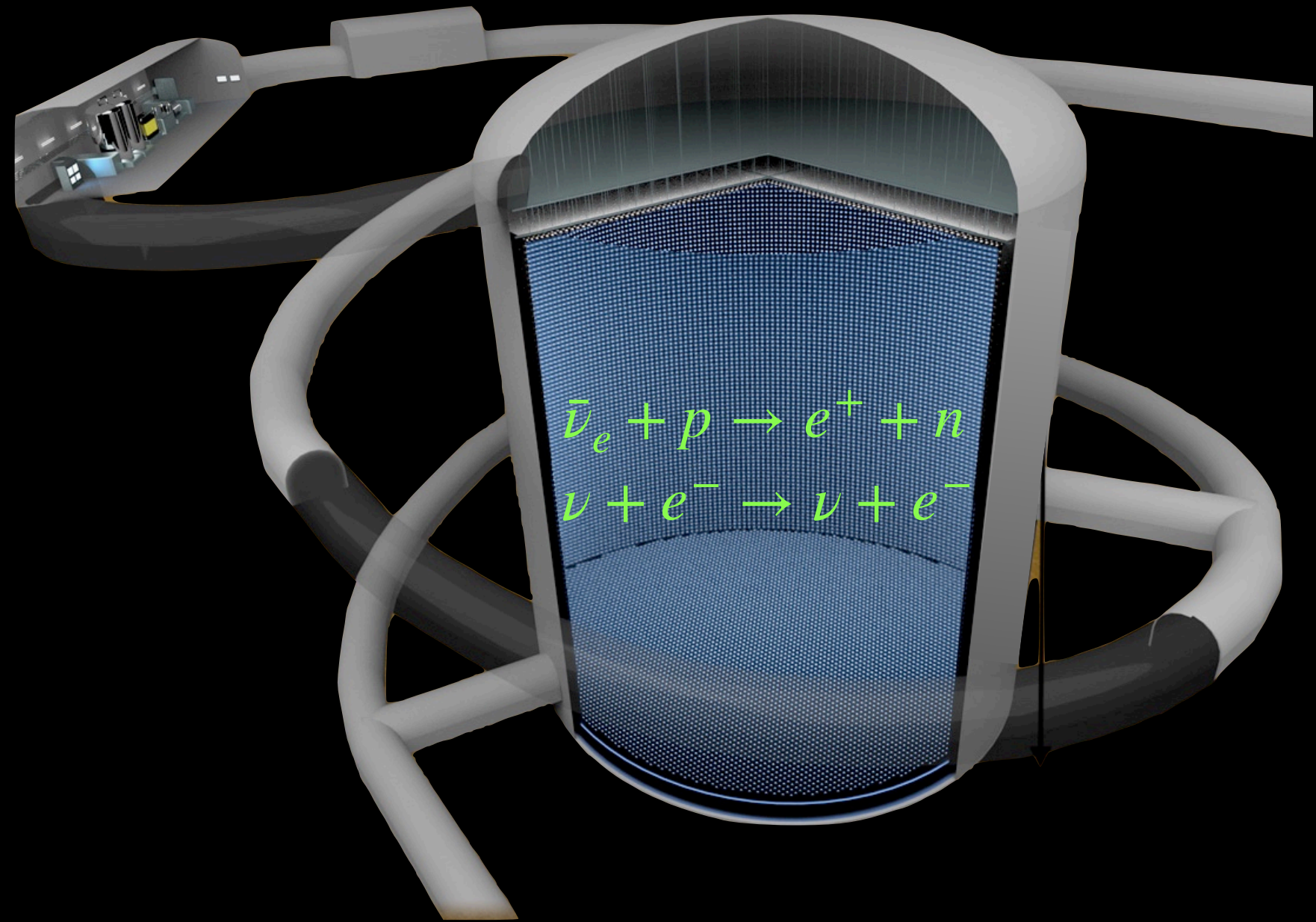
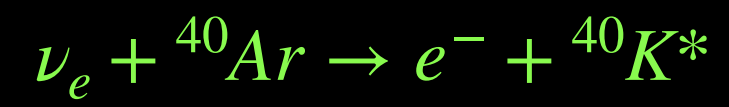
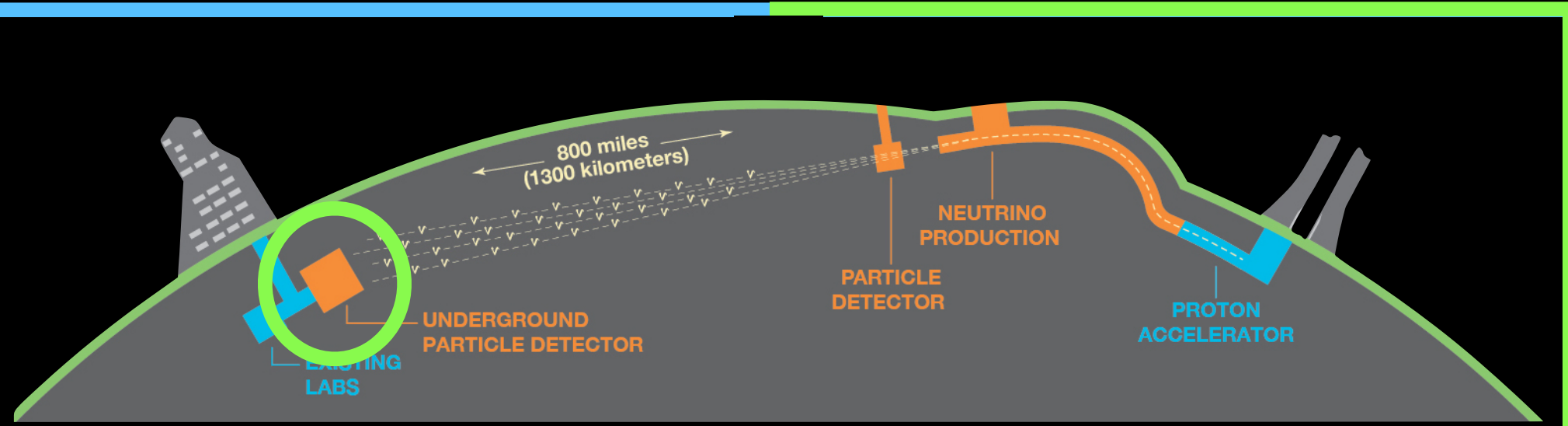
J. Beacom (TAUP2011)

$$R(t, E) = N_{\text{target}} \epsilon(E) \sigma_{\text{sec}}(E) \Phi_{\nu}(t, E)$$

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Detector

Interaction



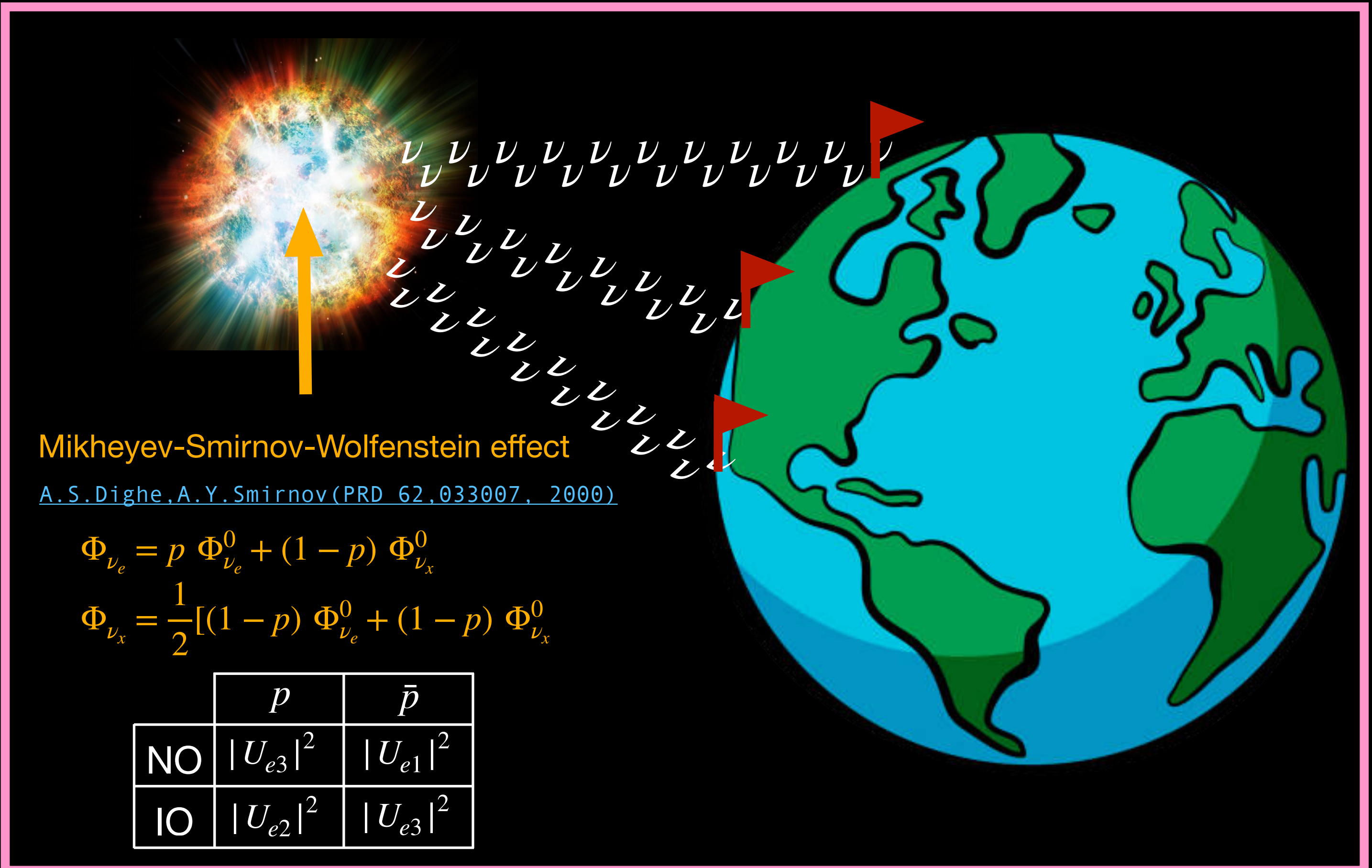
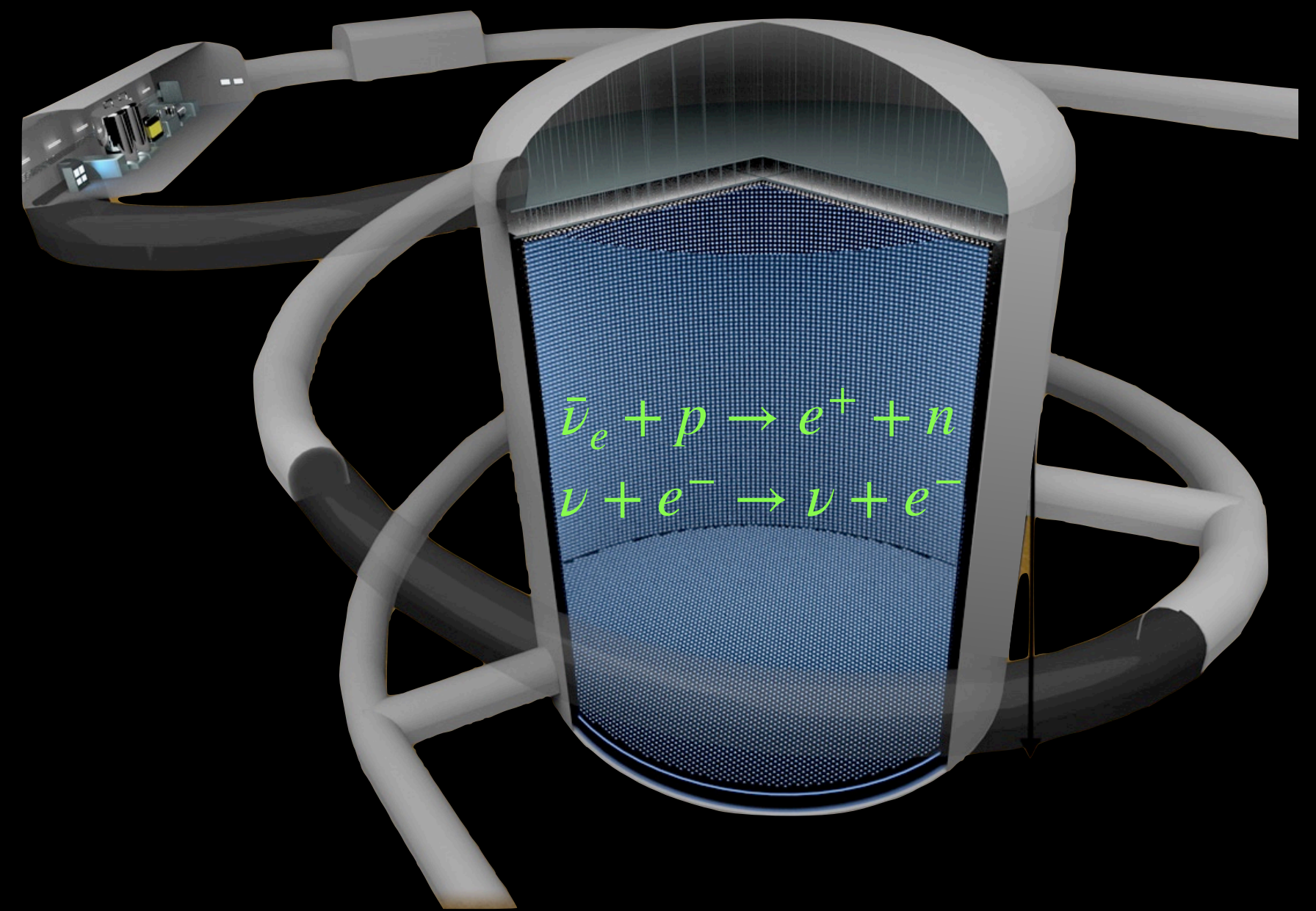
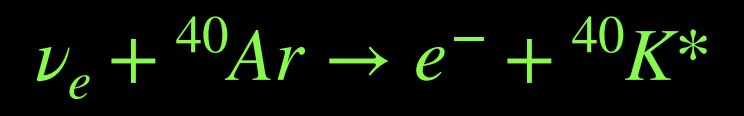
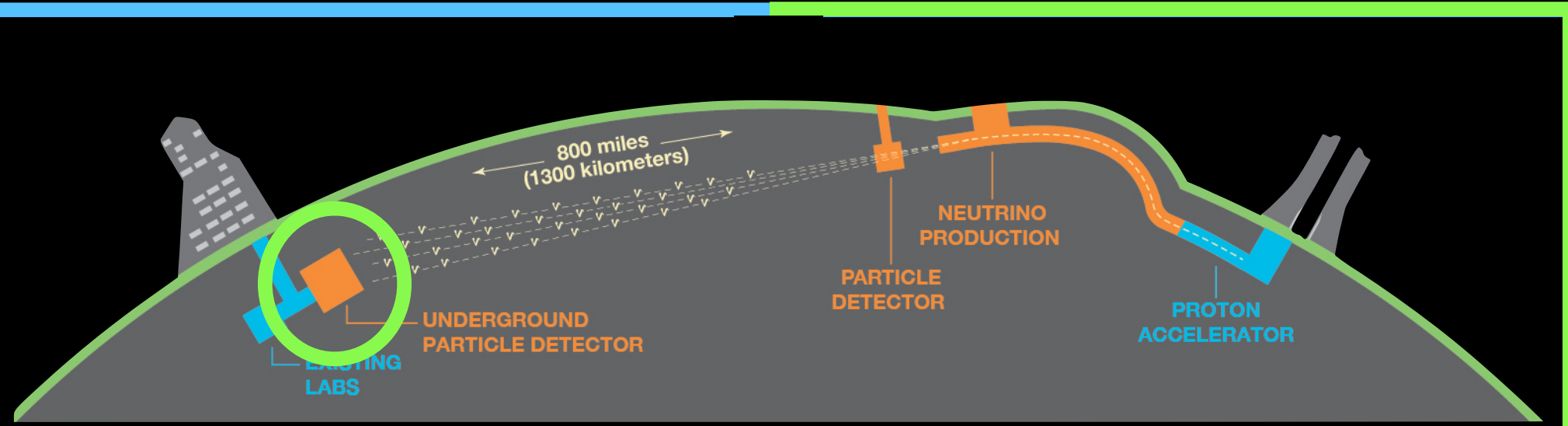


$$R(t, E) = N_{\text{target}} \epsilon(E) \sigma_{\text{sec}}(E) \Phi_{\nu}(t, E)$$

Detector

Interaction

Source  
(and propagation!)



Mikheyev-Smirnov-Wolfenstein effect

[A.S.Dighe, A.Y.Smirnov \(PRD 62, 033007, 2000\)](#)

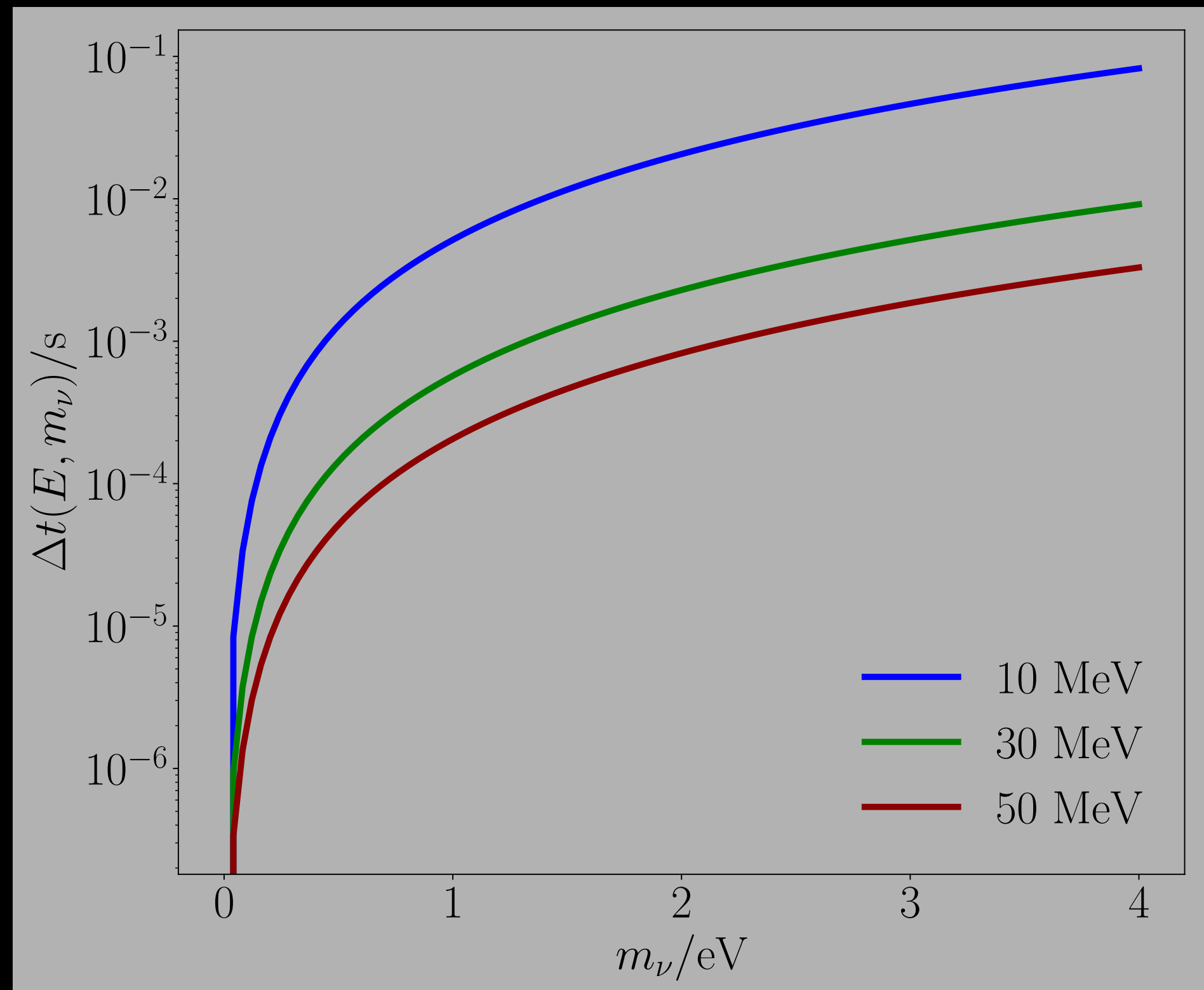
$$\Phi_{\nu_e} = p \Phi_{\nu_e}^0 + (1-p) \Phi_{\nu_x}^0$$

$$\Phi_{\nu_x} = \frac{1}{2} [(1-p) \Phi_{\nu_e}^0 + (1-p) \Phi_{\nu_x}^0]$$

	$p$	$\bar{p}$
NO	$ U_{e3} ^2$	$ U_{e1} ^2$
IO	$ U_{e2} ^2$	$ U_{e3} ^2$

# Effect of $m_\nu$

**D = 10 kpc**



$$\Delta t_i(m_\nu) = \frac{D}{2c} \left( \frac{m_\nu}{E_i} \right)^2$$

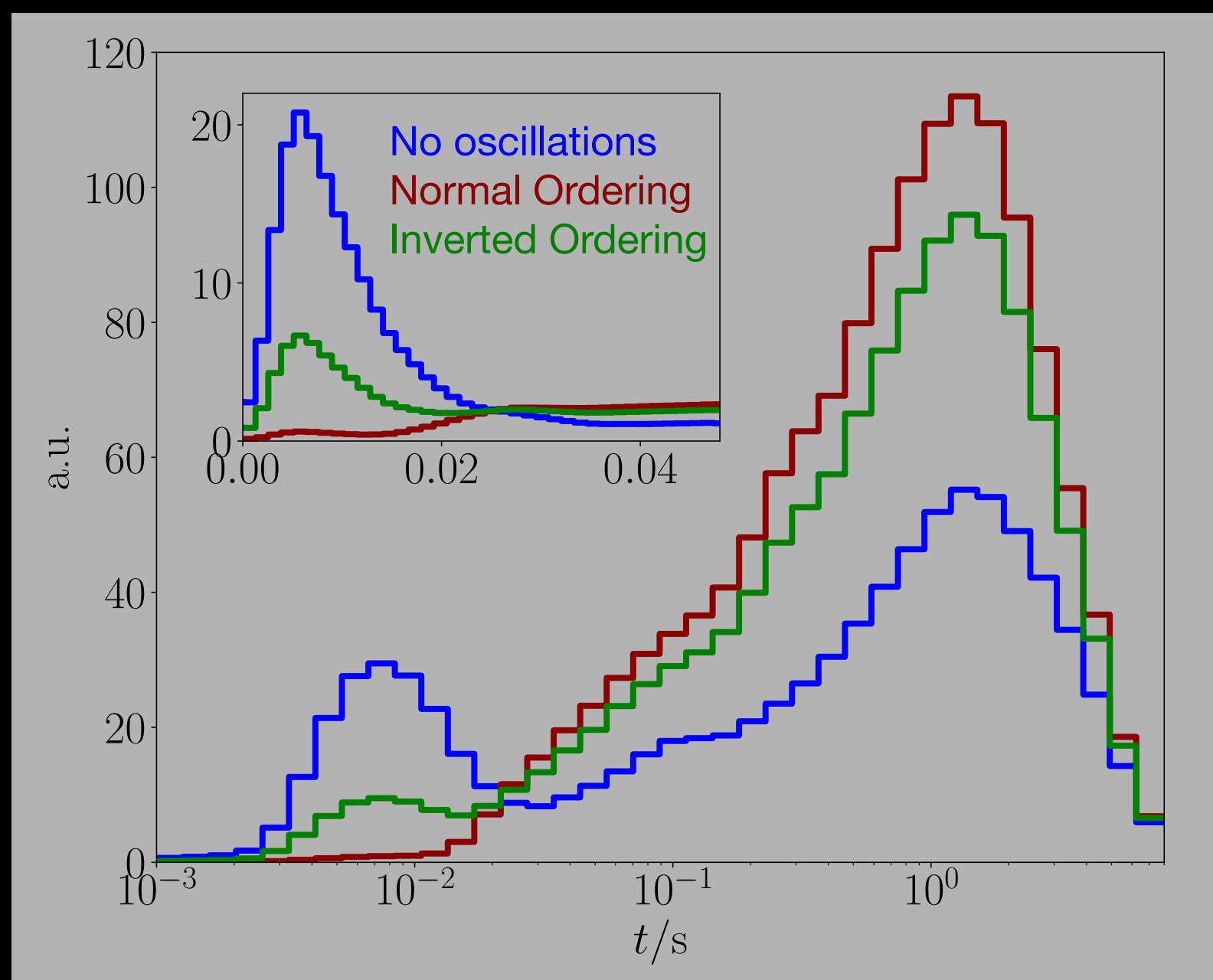
$$t_i = \delta t_i + t_{\text{off}} - \Delta t_i(m_\nu)$$

@the detector

@the source

offset time  
(detector)

# DUNE: $D = 10$ kpc

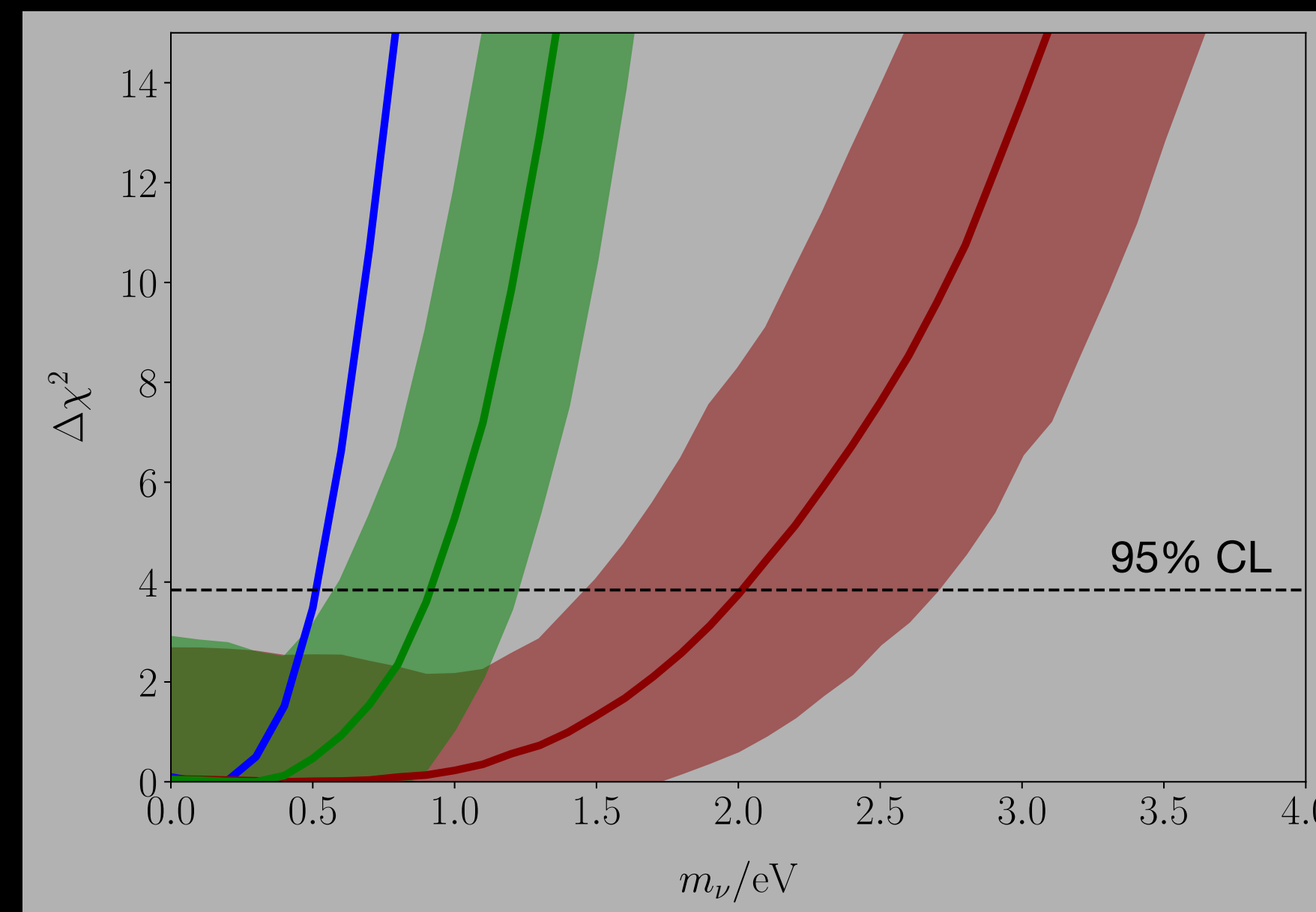


10 s	50 ms
~ 845	~ 201
~ 1372	~ 54
~ 1222	~ 95

$M = 8.8 M_{\odot}$

$M = 19 M_{\odot}$

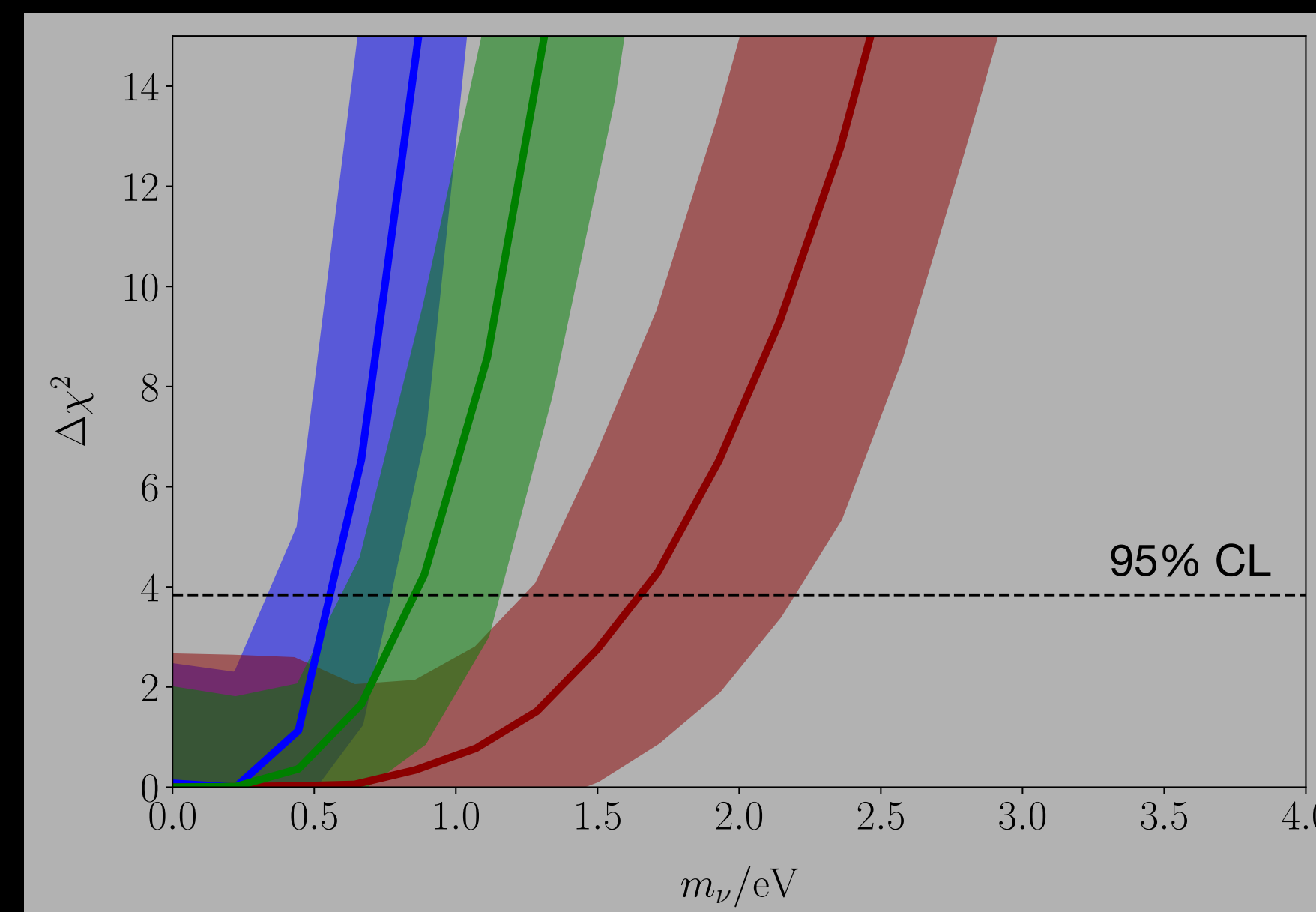
10 s	50 ms
~ 3644	~ 200
~ 5441	~ 88
~ 4936	~ 120



$$m_{\nu} \leq 0.51^{+0.20}_{-0.19} \text{ eV}$$

$$m_{\nu} \leq 0.91^{+0.30}_{-0.33} \text{ eV}$$

$$m_{\nu} \leq 2.01^{+0.69}_{-0.55} \text{ eV}$$

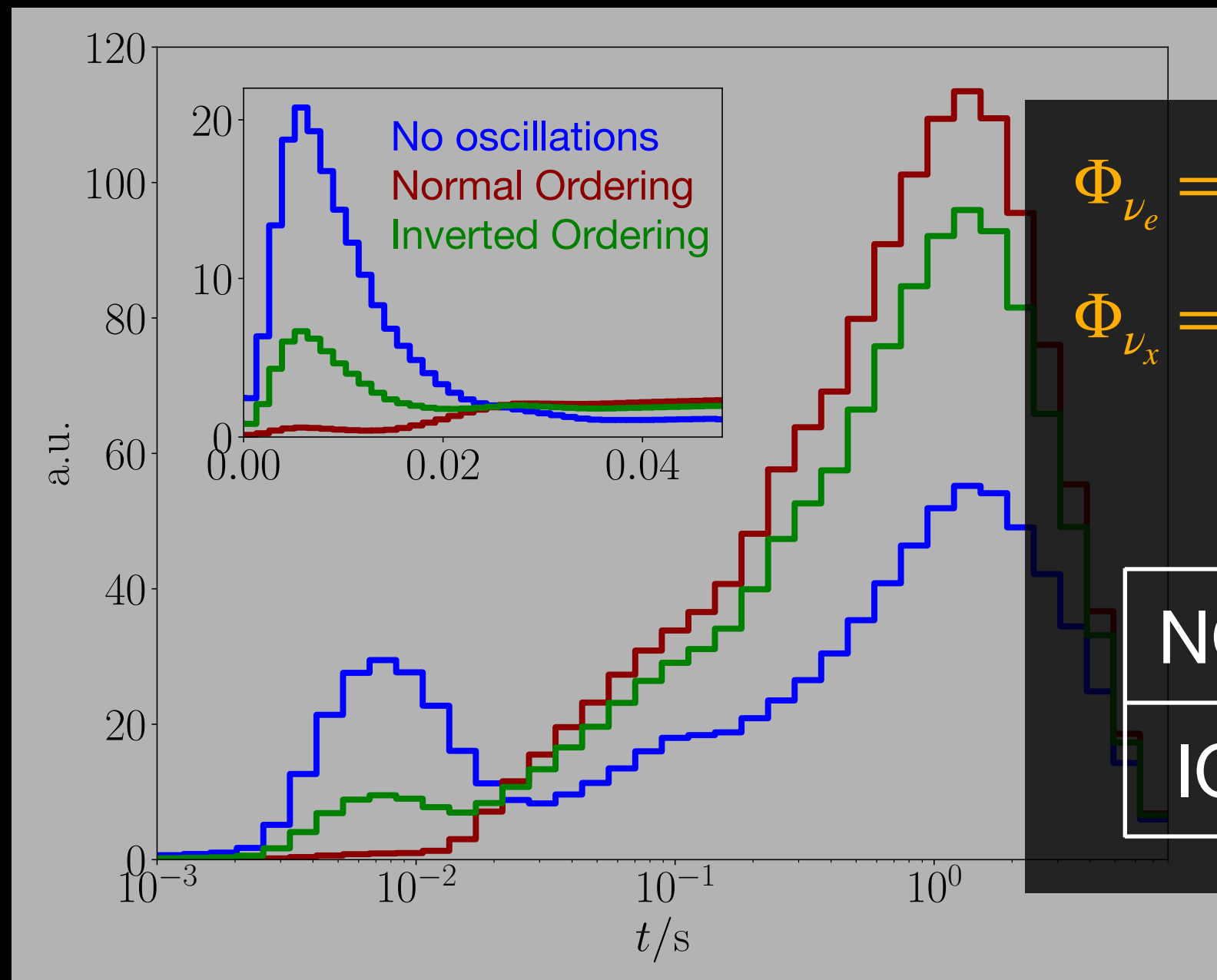


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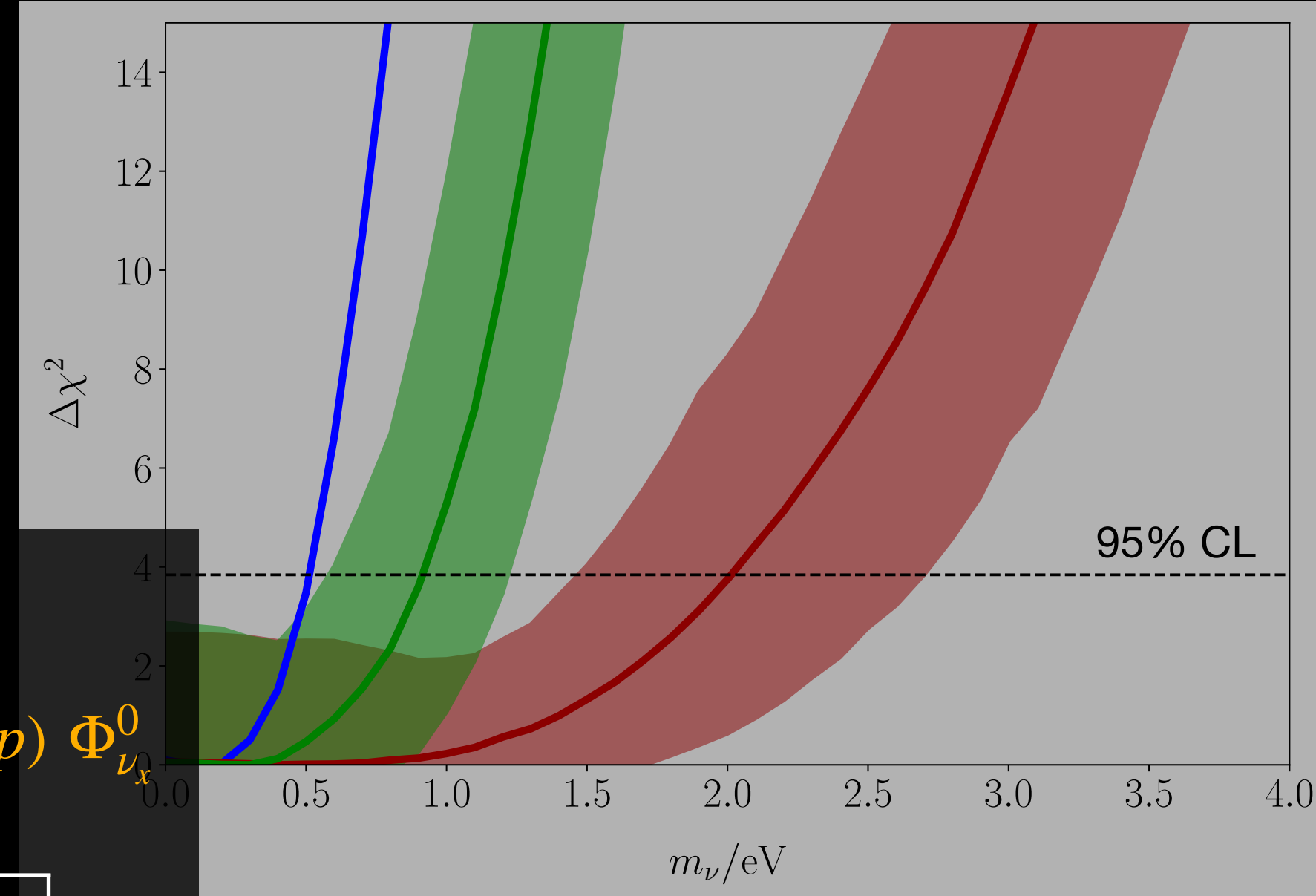
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	$p$	$\bar{p}$
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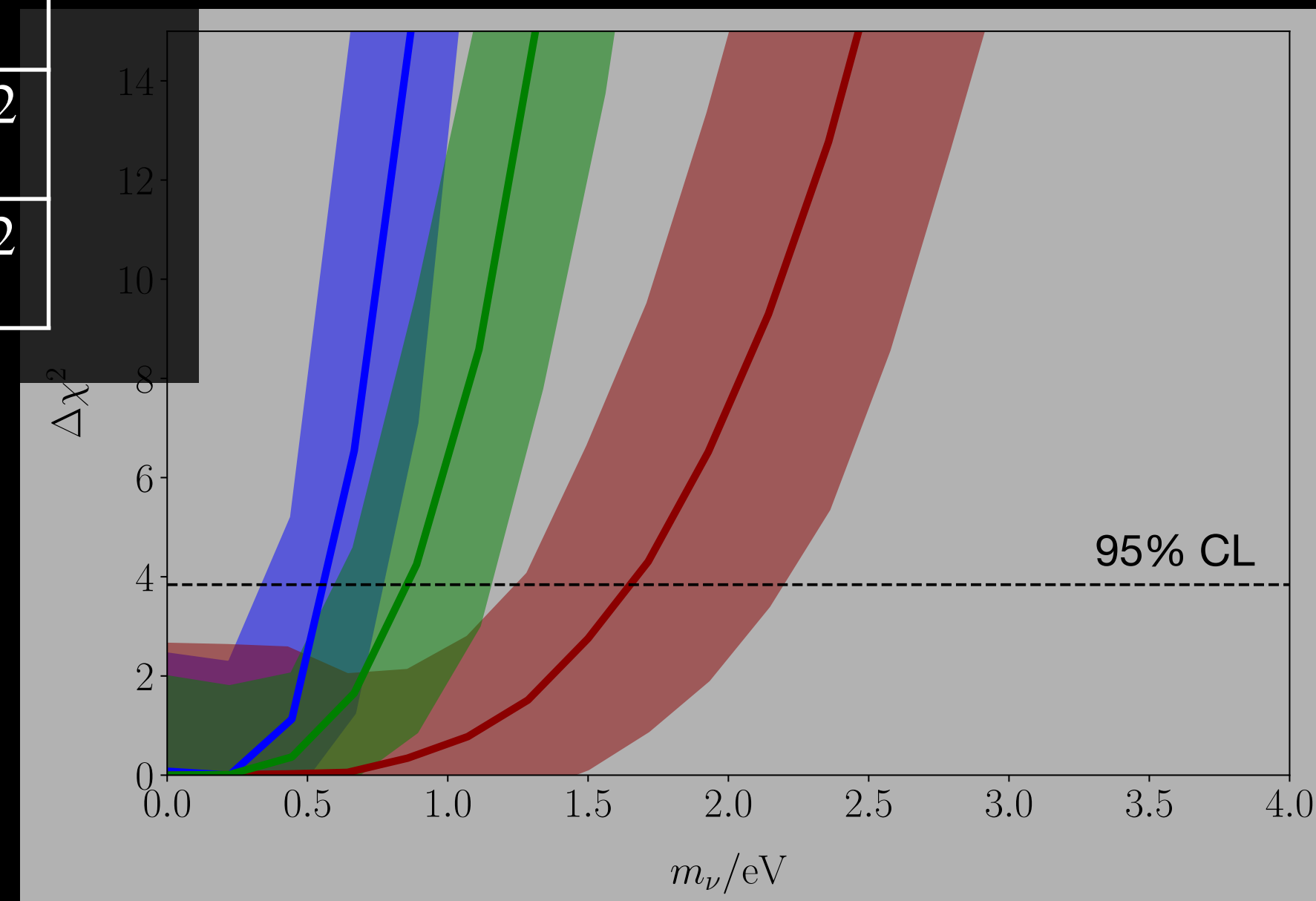
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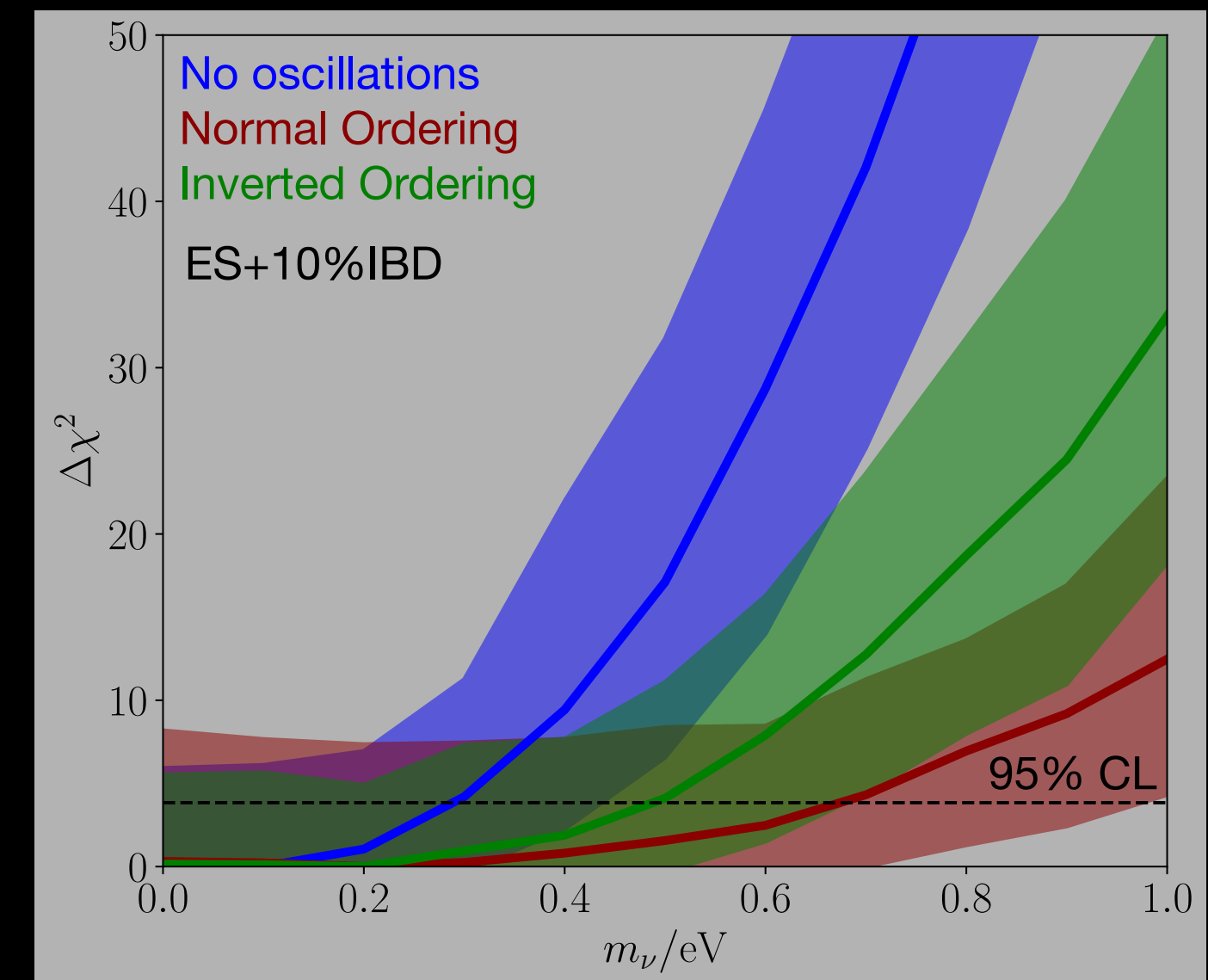
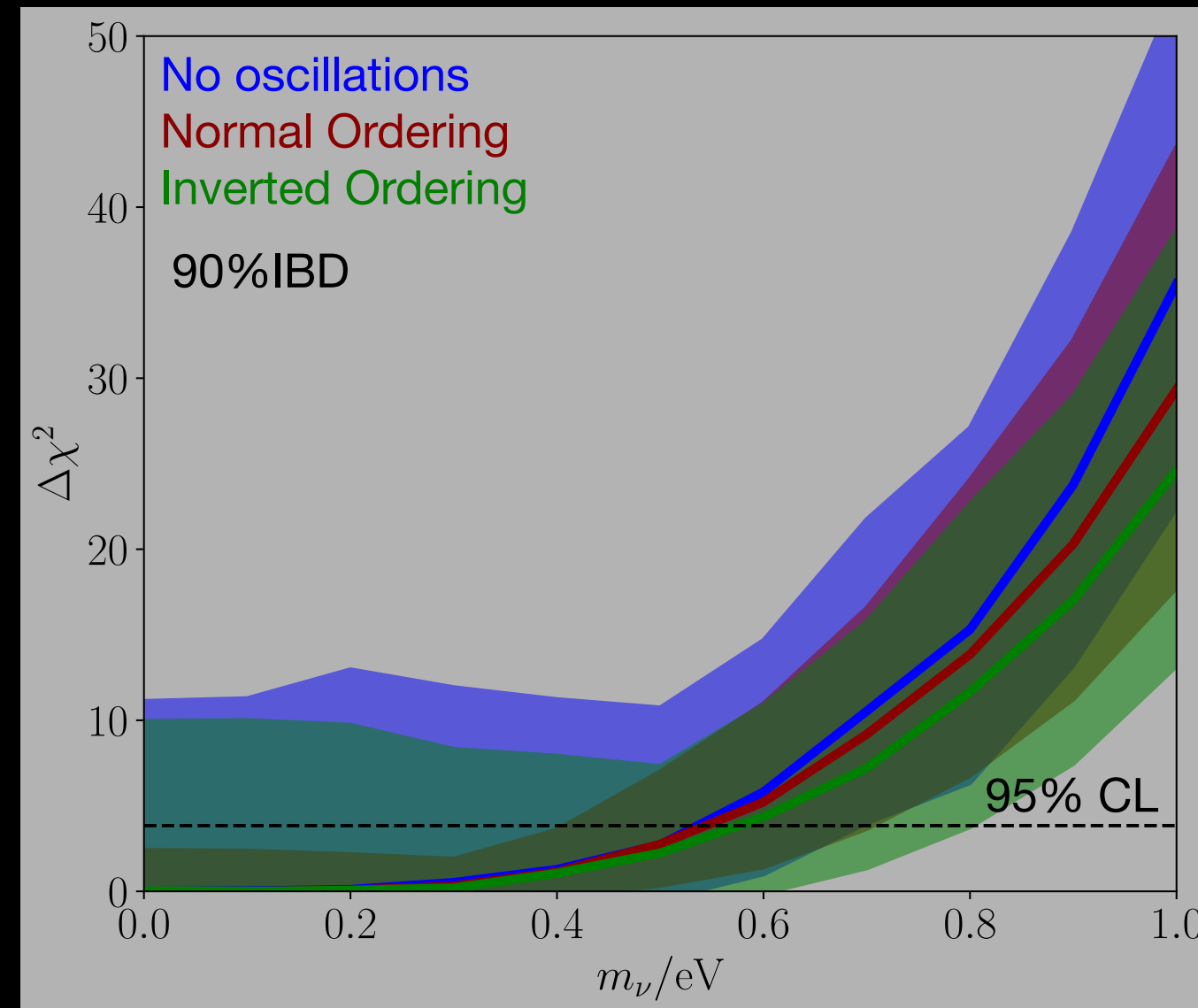
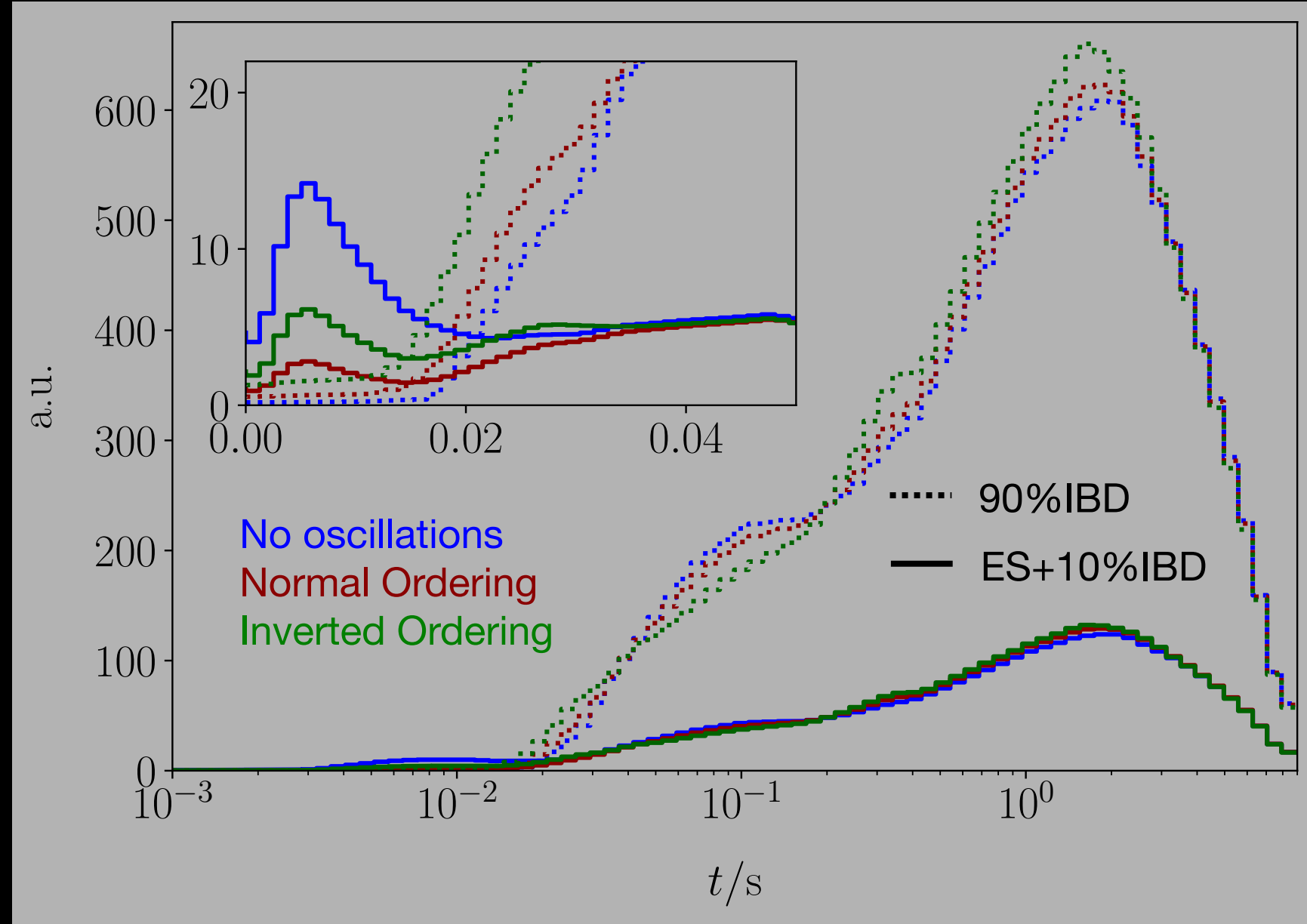


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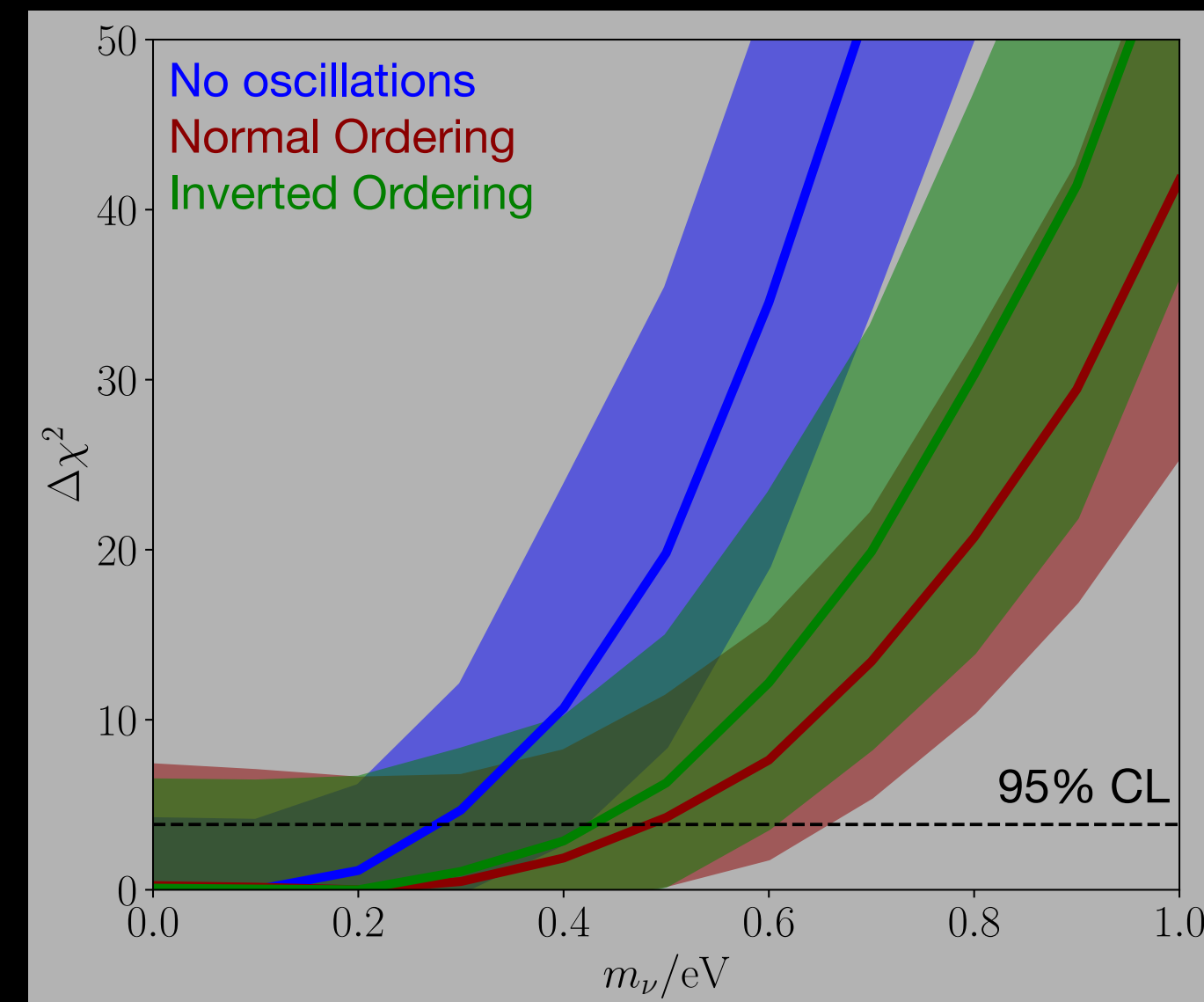
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# HK: $D = 10$ kpc



+

=



$M = 8.8 M_{\odot}$	10 s	50 ms
90%IBD	16003	414
ES+10%IBD	3462	249
90%IBD	16223	466
ES+10%IBD	3419	130
90%IBD	16678	573
ES+10%IBD	3491	178

$$\Phi(E, t) \sim \exp\left(-\frac{D m_{\nu_i}}{E_\nu \tau_{\nu_i}}\right) \Phi_0(E, t)$$

## $\nu$ invisible decay

[A.de Gouvêa, I.Martinez-Soler, M.Sen \(Phys.Rev.D 101 4, 043013\)](#)

$$\nu_h \longrightarrow \nu_l \gamma$$

$$\nu_h \longrightarrow \nu_l \nu_l \nu_l$$

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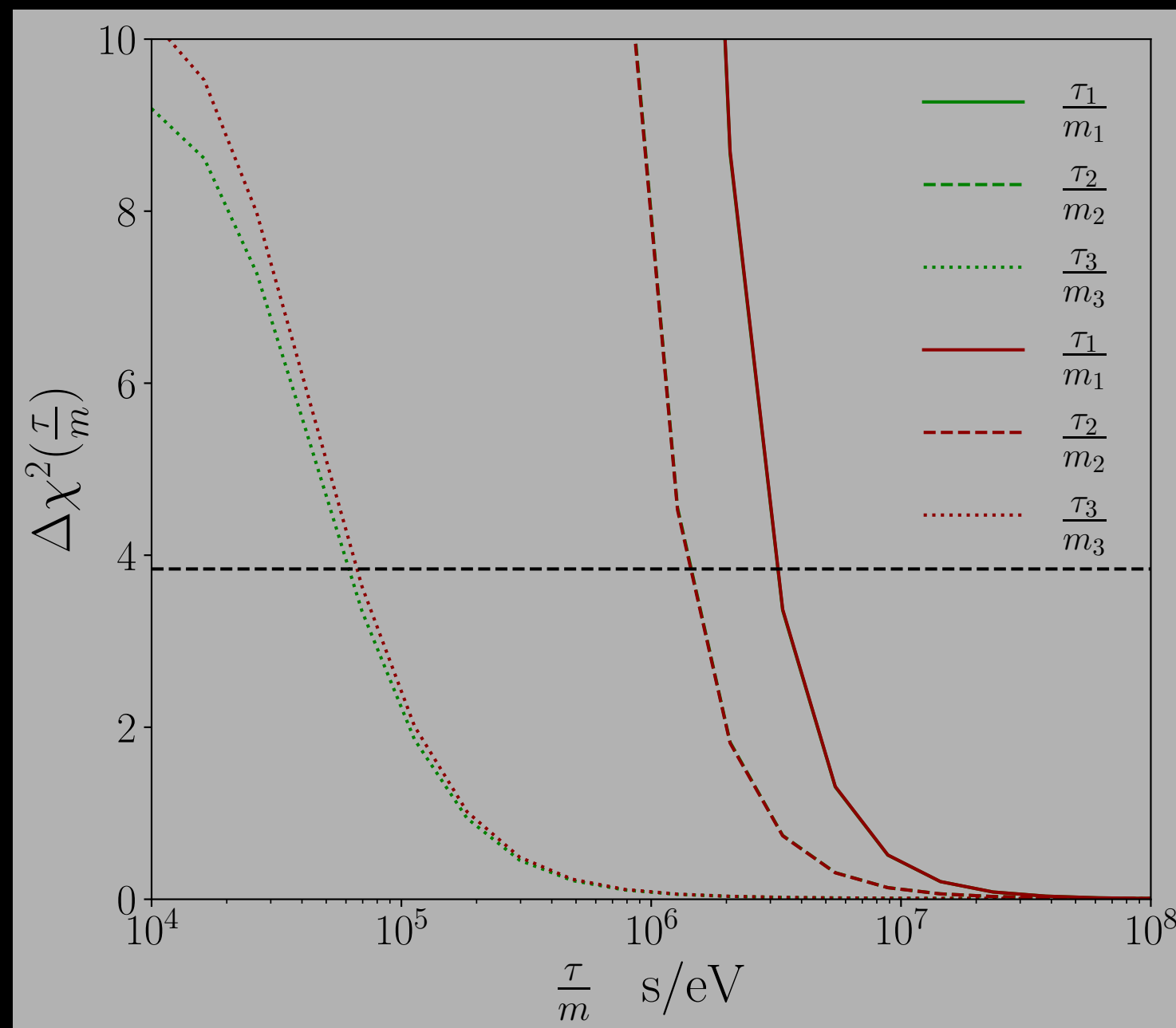
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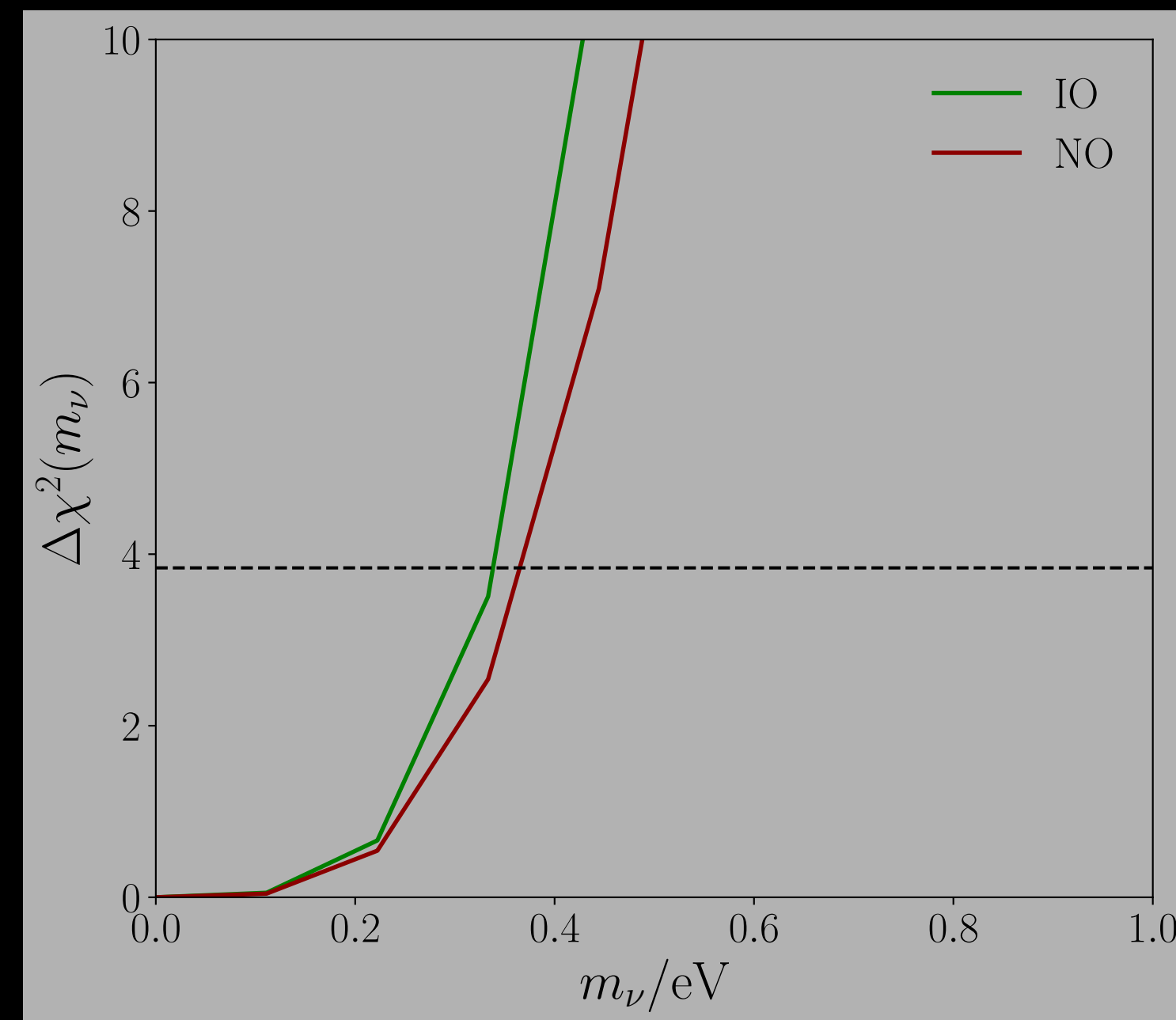
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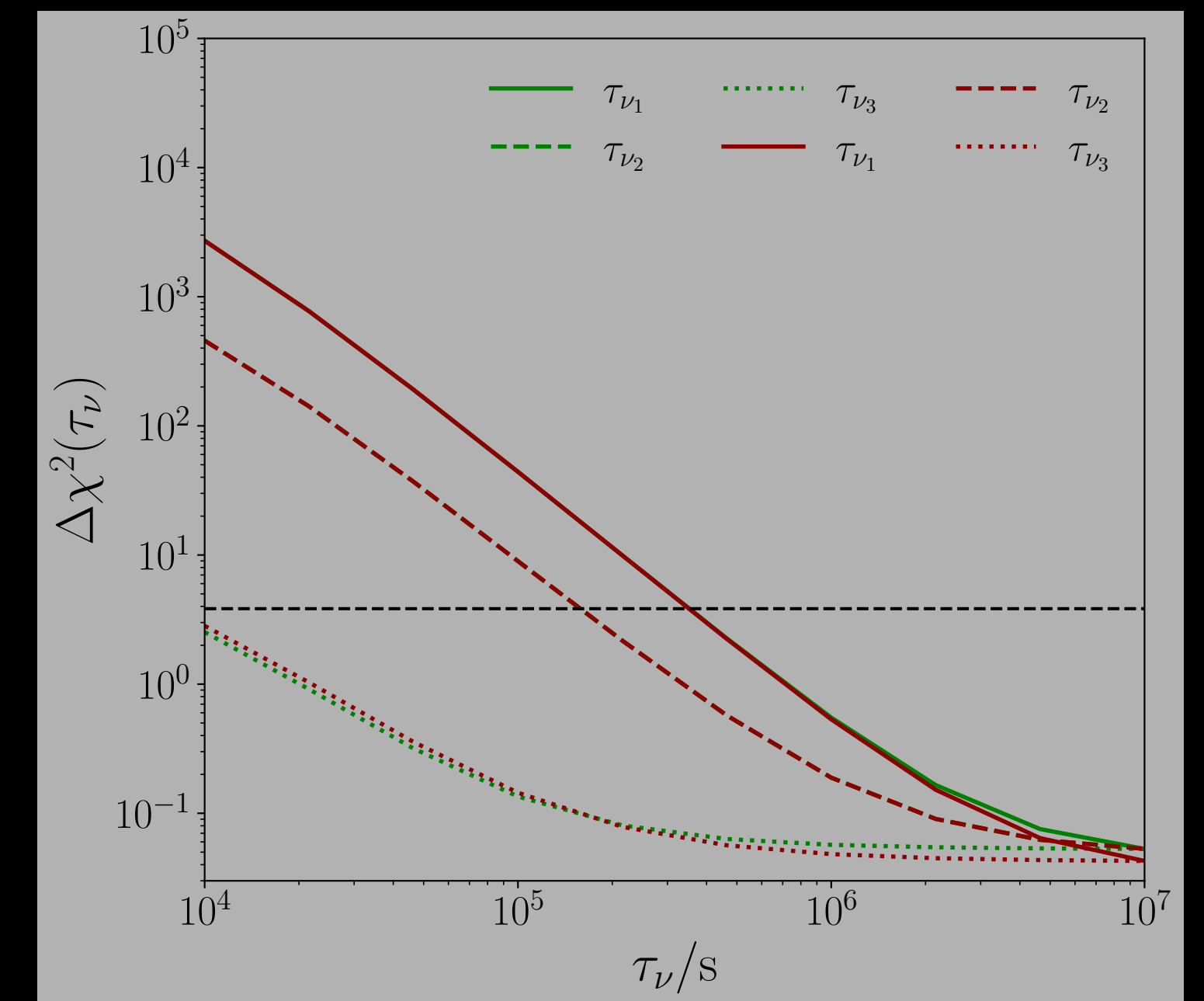
**HK:  $D = 10$  kpc**



$$\frac{\tau_1}{m_1} \gtrsim 3 \times 10^6 \text{ s/eV}$$



$$m_\nu < 0.35 \text{ eV}$$



$$\tau_1 \gtrsim 4 \times 10^5 \text{ s}$$

# Take-home message

With future neutrino observatories looking at Supernovae:

- **Impact of neutronization peak detection on neutrino mass constraints**

  - complementary (and independent) measurement to laboratory and cosmology

- **Exploring neutrino invisible decays**

  - Bounds improved and independent on mass ordering

  - Simultaneous mass and lifetime constraints