

Molecular Dynamics Simulations of Non-uniform Dense Matter and Neutrino Interactions in Supernovae

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Outline

- Introduction: Supernova and Neutron Stars
- Ion Response
 - Neutrino-Nucleus scattering
 - Model
 - Simulation Results
- Future Work

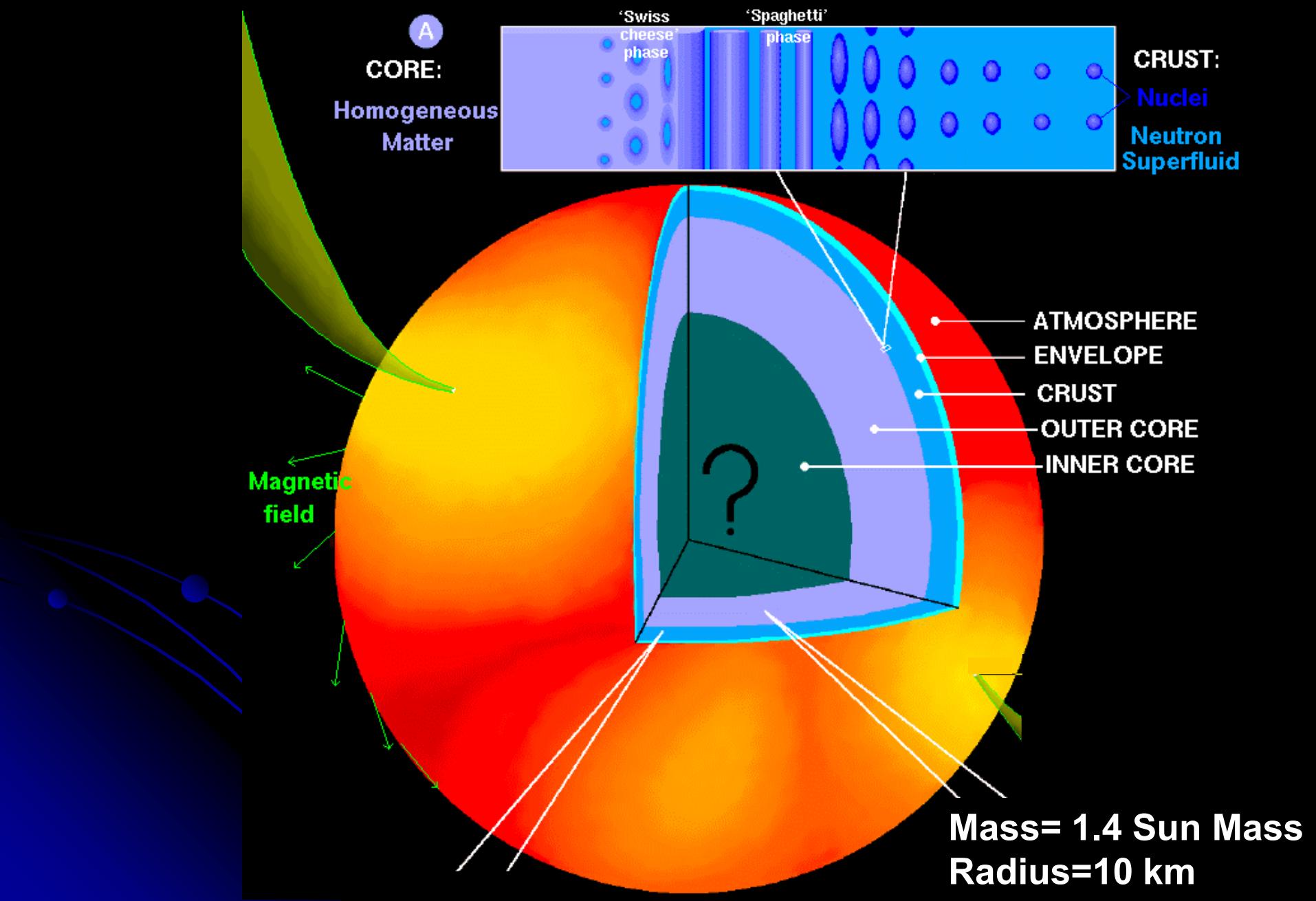
Supernova Neutrinos

Collapse of a Massive Star

Gravitational Force vs. Nuclear Fusion

- Iron Core \rightarrow energy barrier \rightarrow collapse
- Most of the energy is lost by neutrino emission: $p + e \rightarrow n + \nu_e$
- Density increment \rightarrow Strong Force & Fermi Degeneracy \rightarrow Outward Pressure
- Neutron Star

A NEUTRON STAR: SURFACE and INTERIOR



$$\rho \sim 10^{12} \text{ g/cm}^3$$

- Medium= Plasma Electrons and Nuclei
- Neutrino Trapping in Supernova
 - Neutrino-Nucleus elastic scattering
 - Ion, Electron Screening have important effect



Ion Response

Ion Response

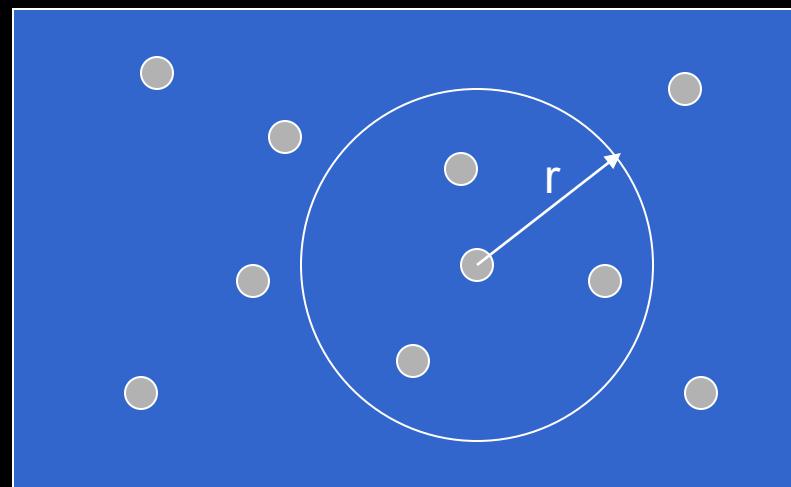
- Linear Response -> Neutrino-Nucleus Elastic Cross Section:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega dE} = S(\vec{q}, \omega) \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega dE} \Big|_{Free}$$

- Correlation Function $g(r)$
- Static Structure Factor $S(q)$
- Dynamic Structure Factor $S(q, \omega)$

Correlation Function $g(r)$

Probability of finding another ion a distance r from a given ion.



Static Structure Factor

$$S(\vec{q}) = 1 + \rho \int d^3r (g(\vec{r}) - 1) \exp(i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r})$$

$$S(\vec{q}) = \frac{1}{N} \left(\langle \Psi_0 | \hat{\rho}^+(\vec{q}) \hat{\rho}(\vec{q}) | \Psi_0 \rangle - \left| \langle \Psi_0 | \hat{\rho}(\vec{q}) | \Psi_0 \rangle \right|^2 \right)$$



Charge Density
Ground State

$$\rho(\vec{q}) = \sum_{i=1}^N \exp(i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}_i)$$

$$|\Psi_0\rangle$$

Model

- Classical Approximation $\lambda_B \ll r_{ij}$
- Ions interact via screened Coulomb potential

$$V(r_{ij}) = \frac{Z^2 e^2}{4\pi r_{ij}} \exp\left(-\frac{r_{ij}}{\lambda_e}\right)$$

λ_e electron screening

r_{ij} distance between ions

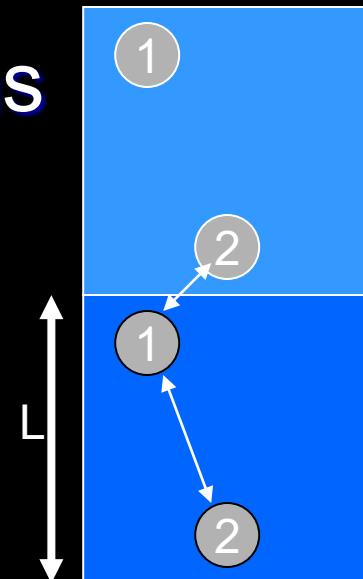
$$\lambda_e = \frac{\pi}{ek_F}, \alpha = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\hbar c}$$

Monte Carlo Simulation

- $T = 1 \text{ Mev}$
- N ions
- ^{56}Fe
- $\rho = 1 \times 10^{12} \text{ g/cm}^3$
- Periodic Boundary Conditions

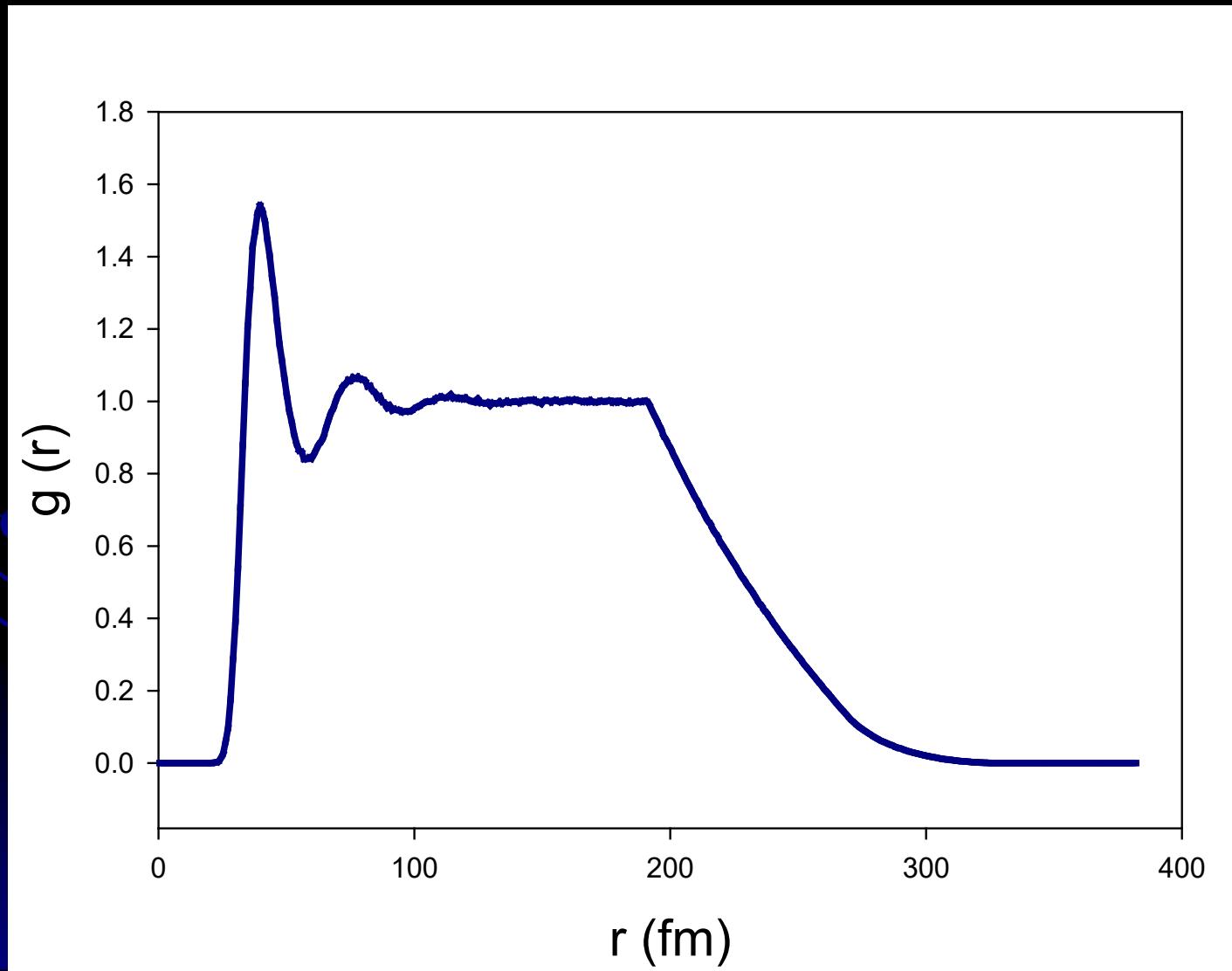
$$x_{ij} = \text{Min} \left(|x_i - x_j|, L - |x_i - x_j| \right)$$

- r_i at equilibrium, $i=1,N$



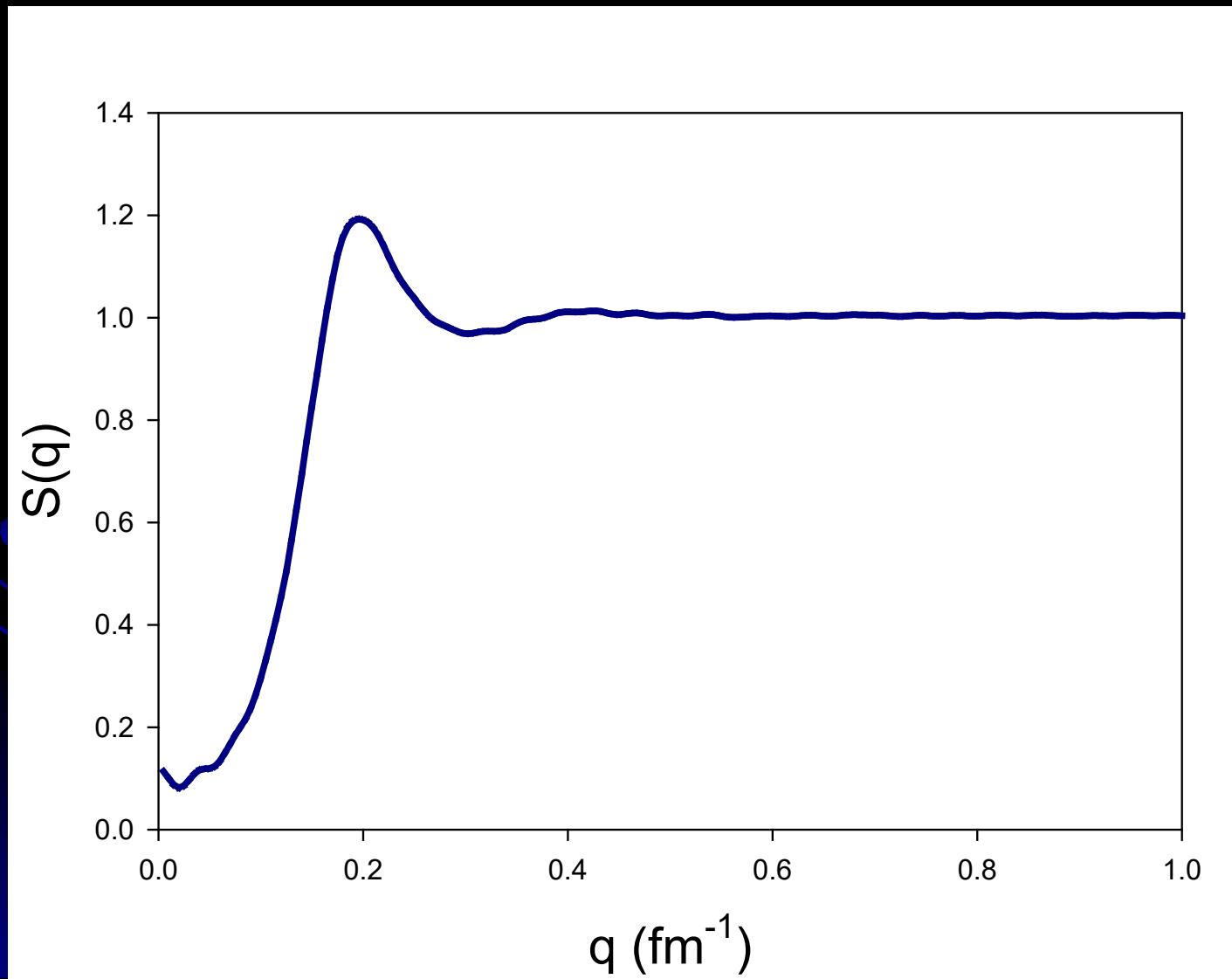
Correlation Function

$N=1000 \quad \lambda e=10 \text{ fm} \quad L=382 \text{ fm}$



Static Structure Factor

$N=1000$ $\lambda e=10$ fm $L=382$ fm



Dynamic Response

Dynamic Structure Factor

$$S(\vec{q}, \omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(i\omega t) S(\vec{q}, t) dt$$

$$S(\vec{q}, t) = \frac{1}{N} \left\langle \left\langle \rho(\vec{q}, t) \rho(-\vec{q}, 0) \right\rangle - \left\langle \rho(\vec{q}, t) \right\rangle \left\langle \rho(-\vec{q}, 0) \right\rangle \right\rangle$$

$$\rho(\vec{q}, t) = \sum_{i=1}^N \exp(i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}_i(t))$$

$$\left\langle \rho(\vec{q}, t) \rho(-\vec{q}, 0) \right\rangle = \frac{1}{\Delta t_1} \int_0^{\Delta t_1} \rho(\vec{q}, t_1 + t) \rho(-\vec{q}, t_1) dt_1$$

Molecular Dynamics Algorithm

- Verlet Algorithm

$$\vec{r}(t + \Delta t) = \vec{r}(t) + \vec{v}(t)\Delta t + \frac{1}{2}\vec{a}(t)\Delta t^2$$

$$\vec{v}(t + \Delta t / 2) = \vec{v}(t) + \frac{1}{2}\vec{a}(t)\Delta t$$

$$\vec{a}(t + \Delta t) = -\frac{1}{m} \nabla V(\vec{r}(t + \Delta t))$$

$$\vec{v}(t + \Delta t) = \vec{v}(t + \Delta t / 2) + \frac{1}{2}\vec{a}(t + \Delta t)\Delta t$$

Molecular Dynamic Simulation

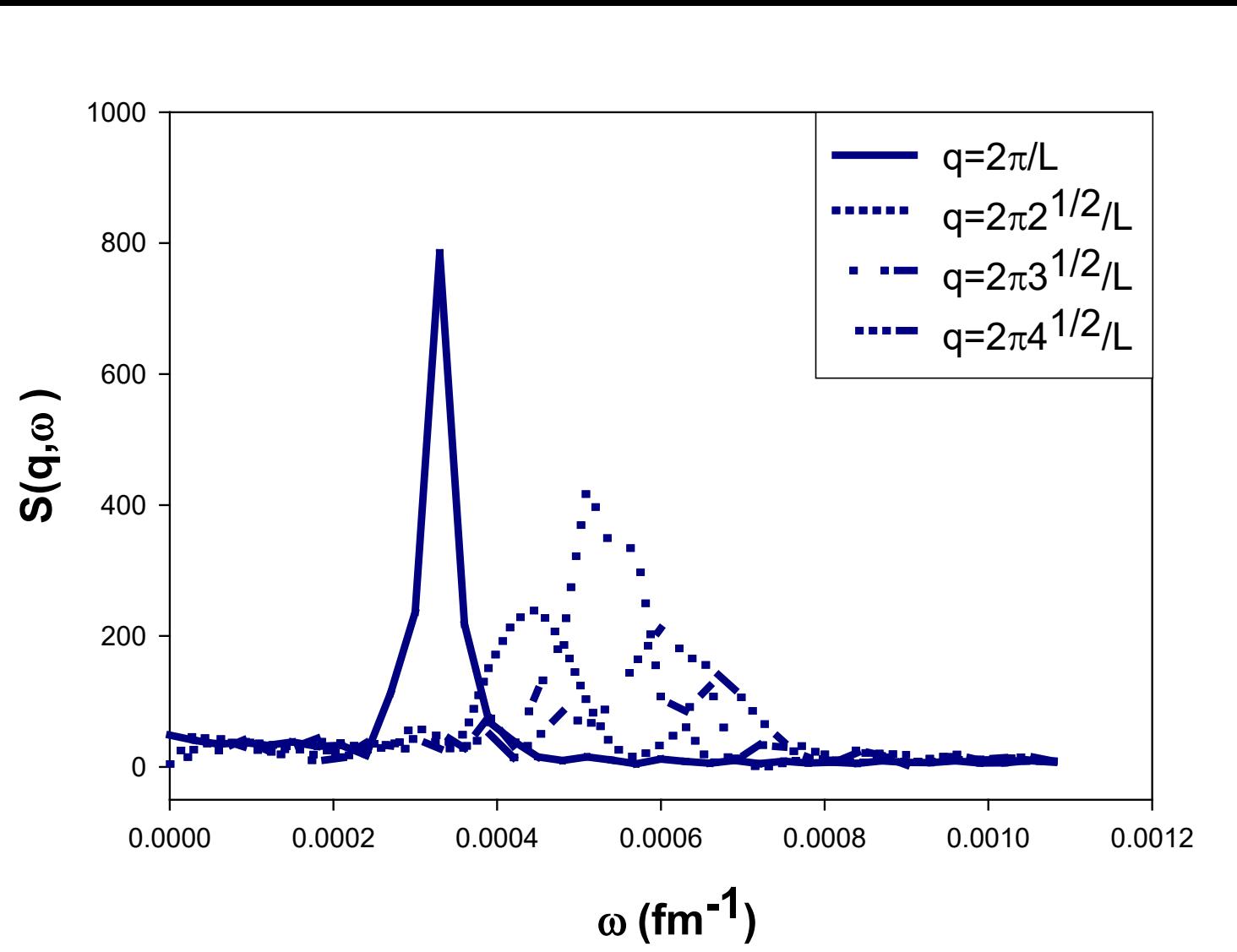
- $T = 1 \text{ MeV}$
- $N \text{ ions}$
- ^{56}Fe
- $\rho = 1 \times 10^{12} \text{ g/cc}$
- Periodic Boundary Condition
- $r_i(t), i=1,N$

Dynamic Structure Factor

$N=500$

$\lambda e=10 \text{ fm}$

$L=304 \text{ fm}$



Peaks

q (fm-1)	$\omega^* 10^{-4}$ (fm-1)	$\Omega_p^* 10^{-4}$ (fm-1)
$q_0 = 2\pi/L$	3.3	4.2
$q_0 * 2^{1/2}$	4.5	5.7
$q_0 * 3^{1/2}$	5.1	6.9
$q_0 * 4^{1/2}$	6	7.8

$$\Omega_p^2 = 4\pi\hbar c \alpha Z^2 \frac{\rho_i}{M} \frac{q^2}{q^2 + \lambda_e^{-2}}$$

Future Work

- Ion-Ion Screening model break down at large density
- N=100000 nucleons MDGRAPE
- Dynamical Response Pasta