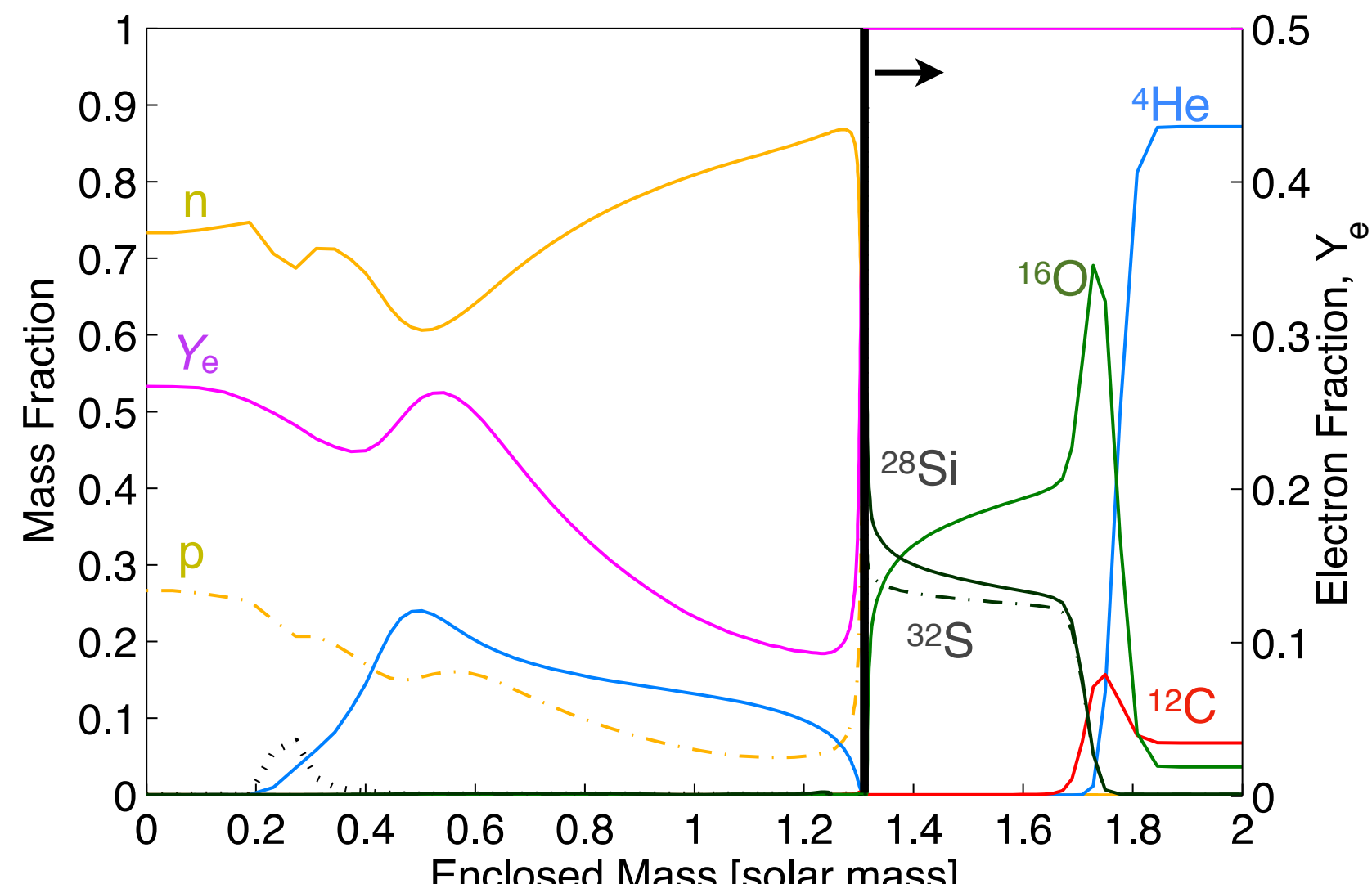
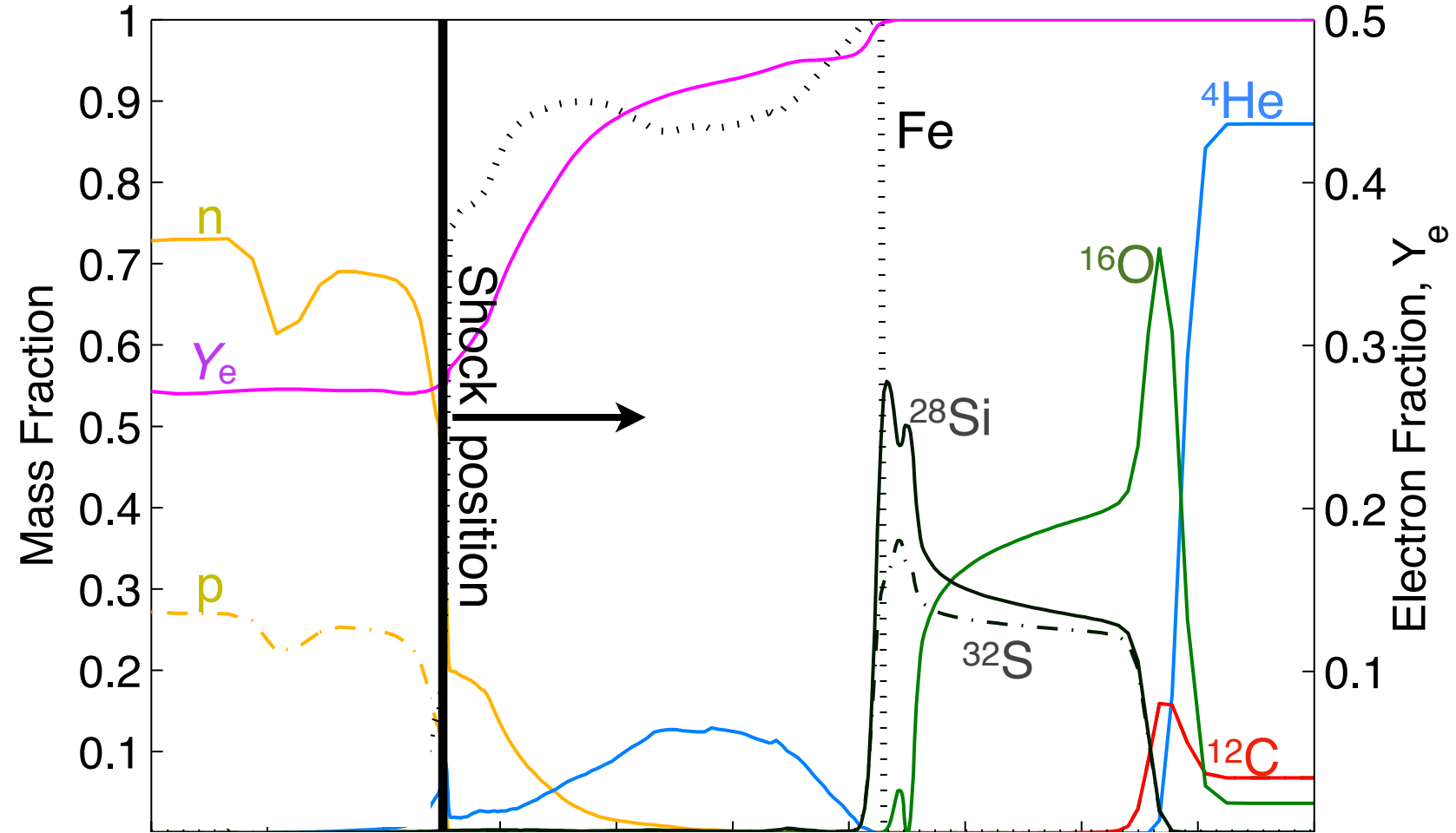


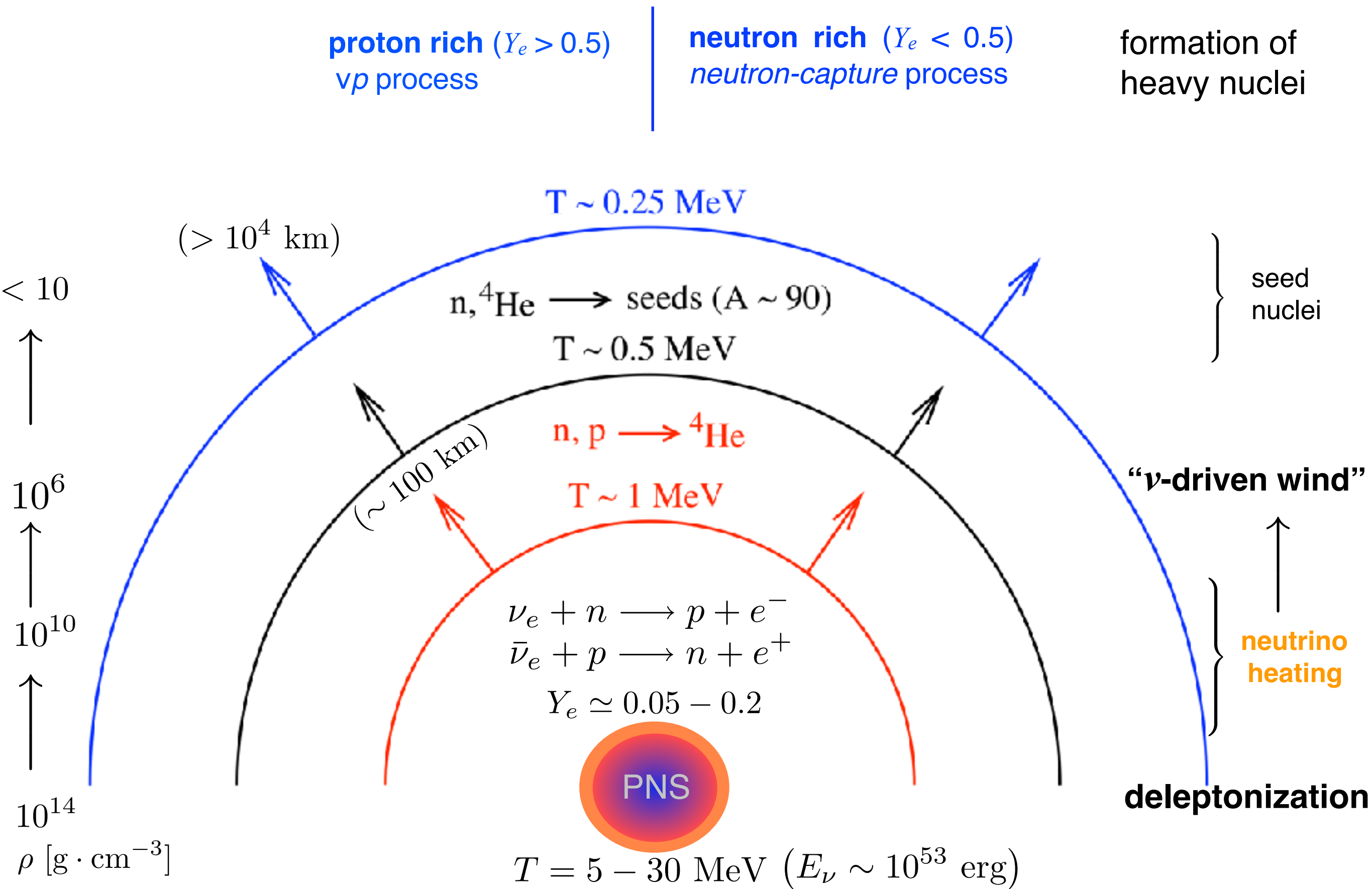
The difficult relationship
between:

massive star explosions

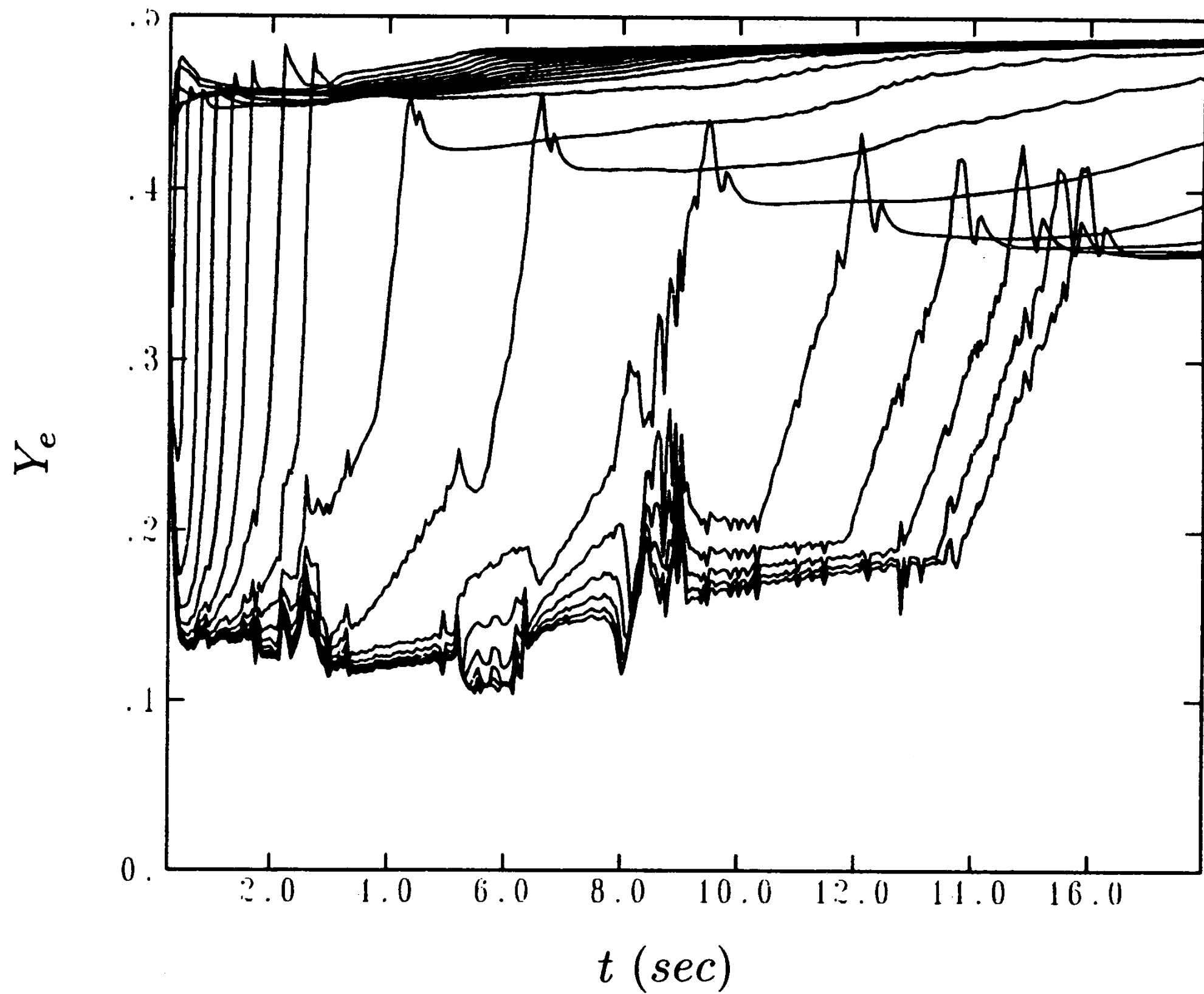
and

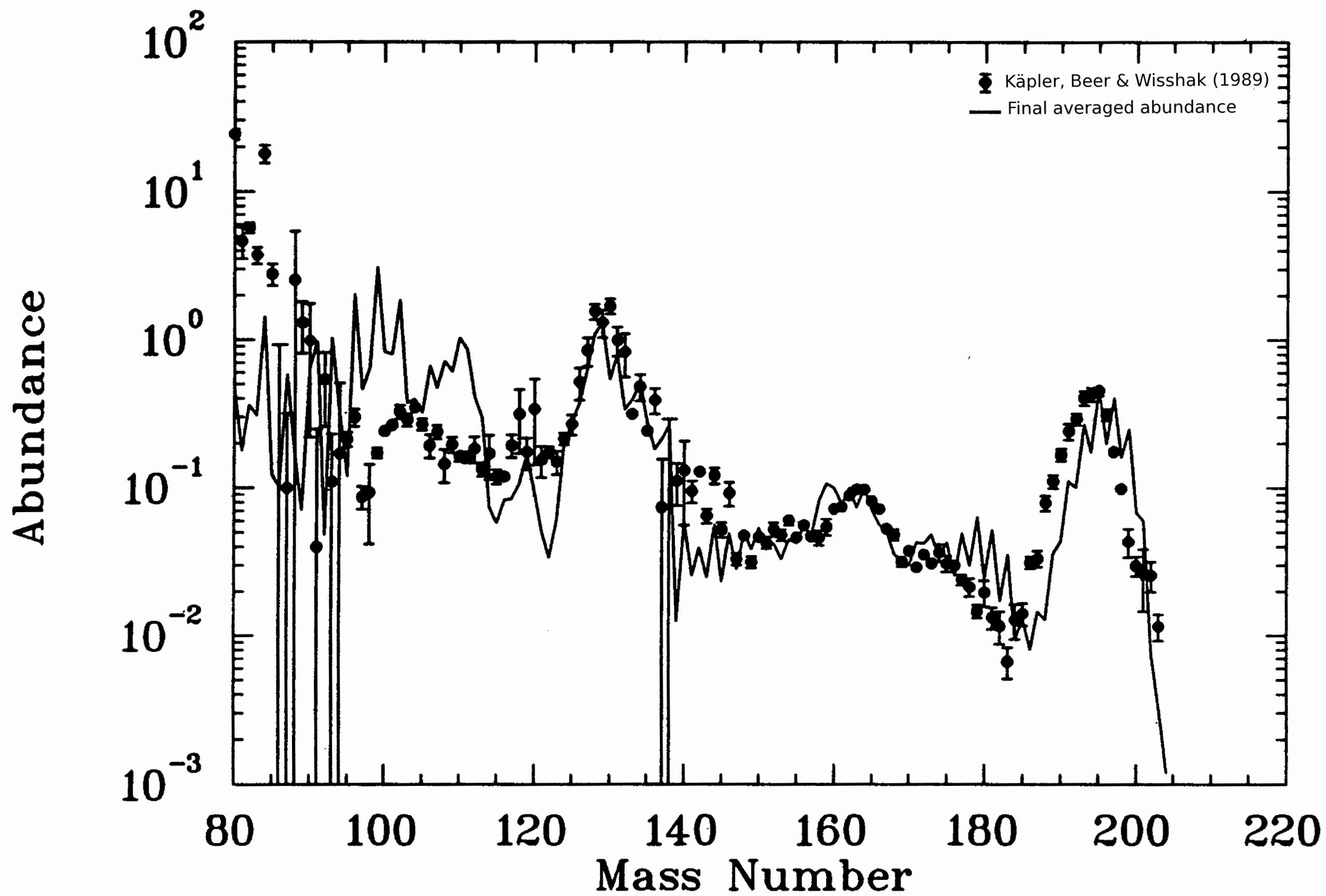
the *r* process

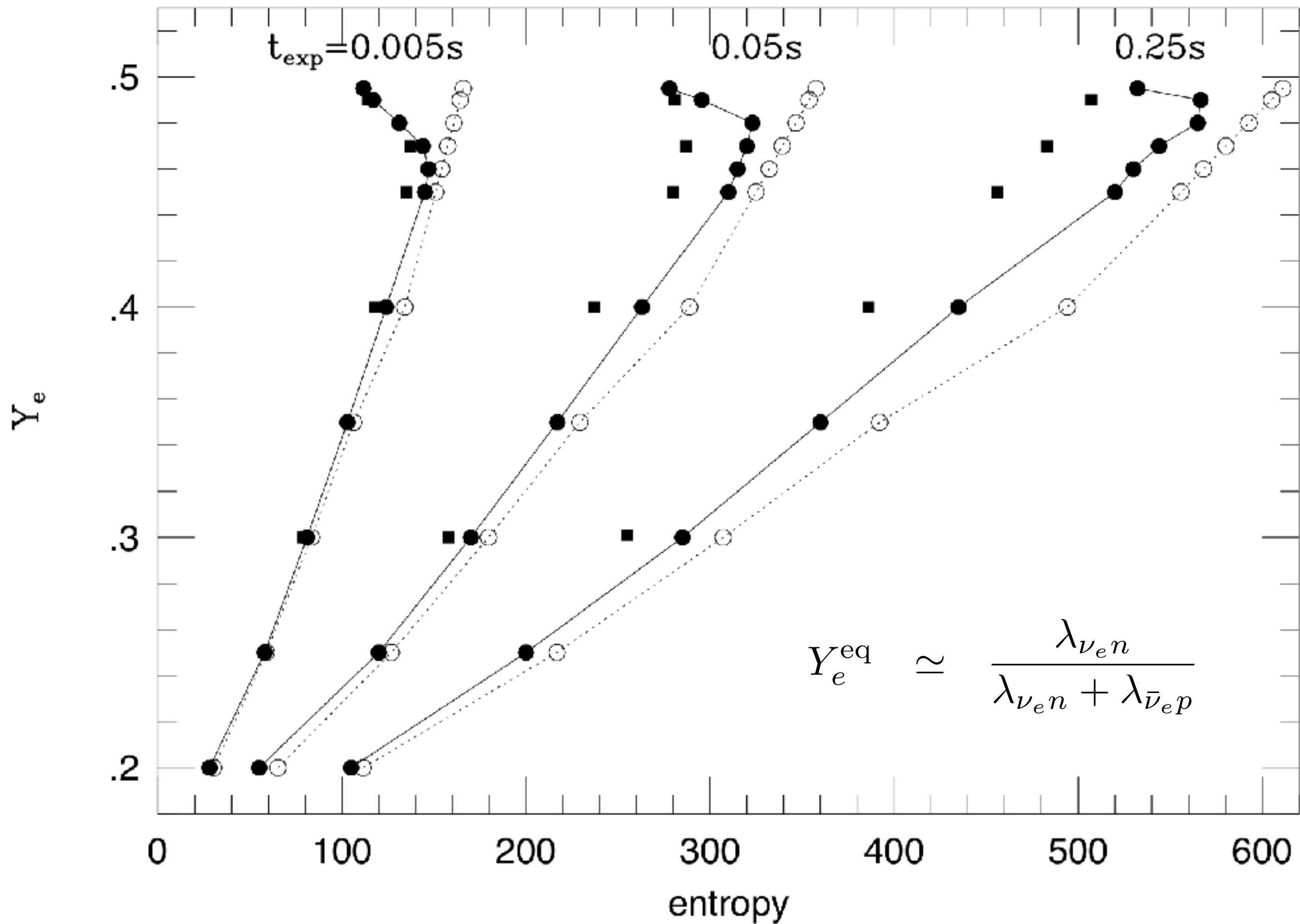


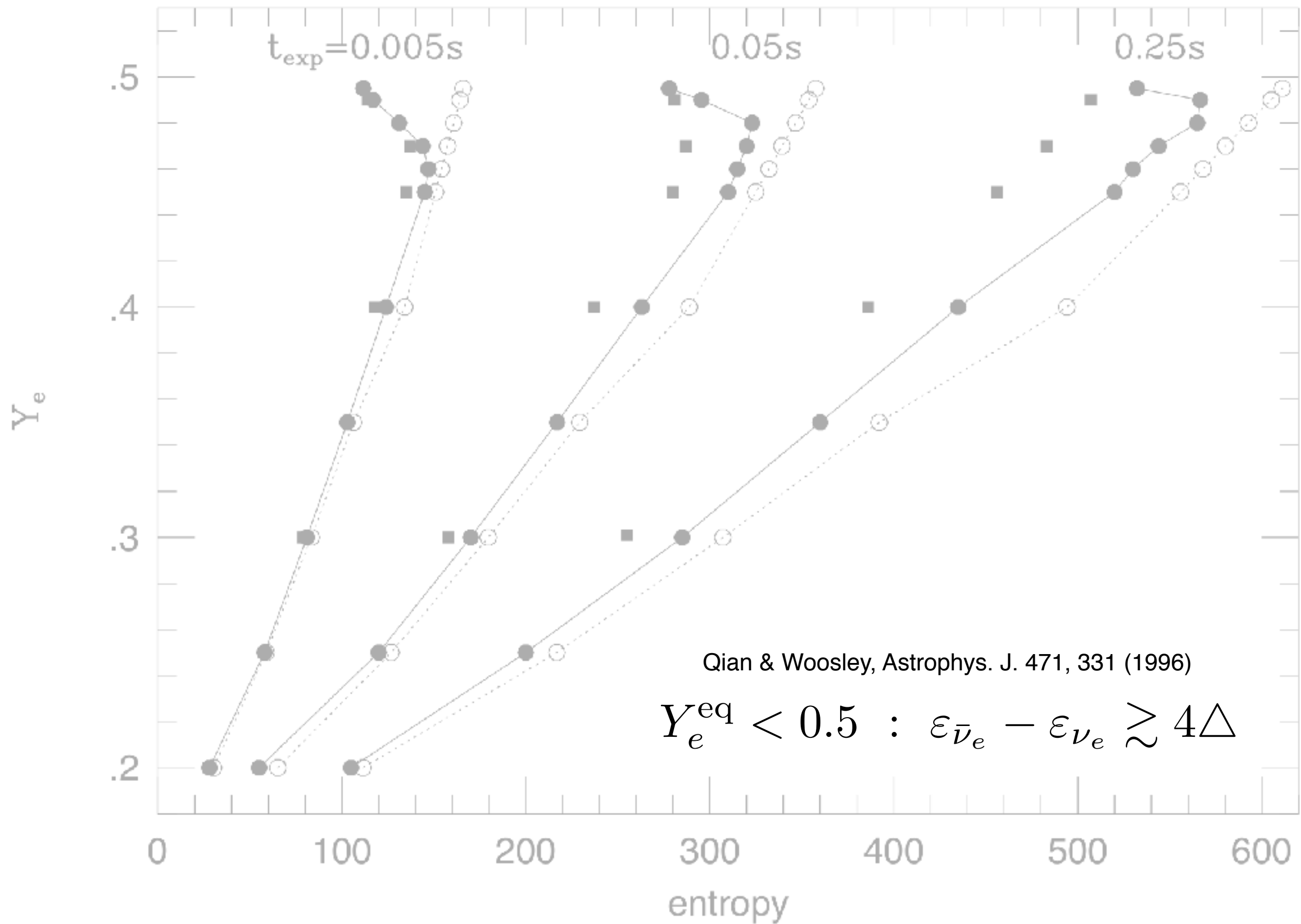


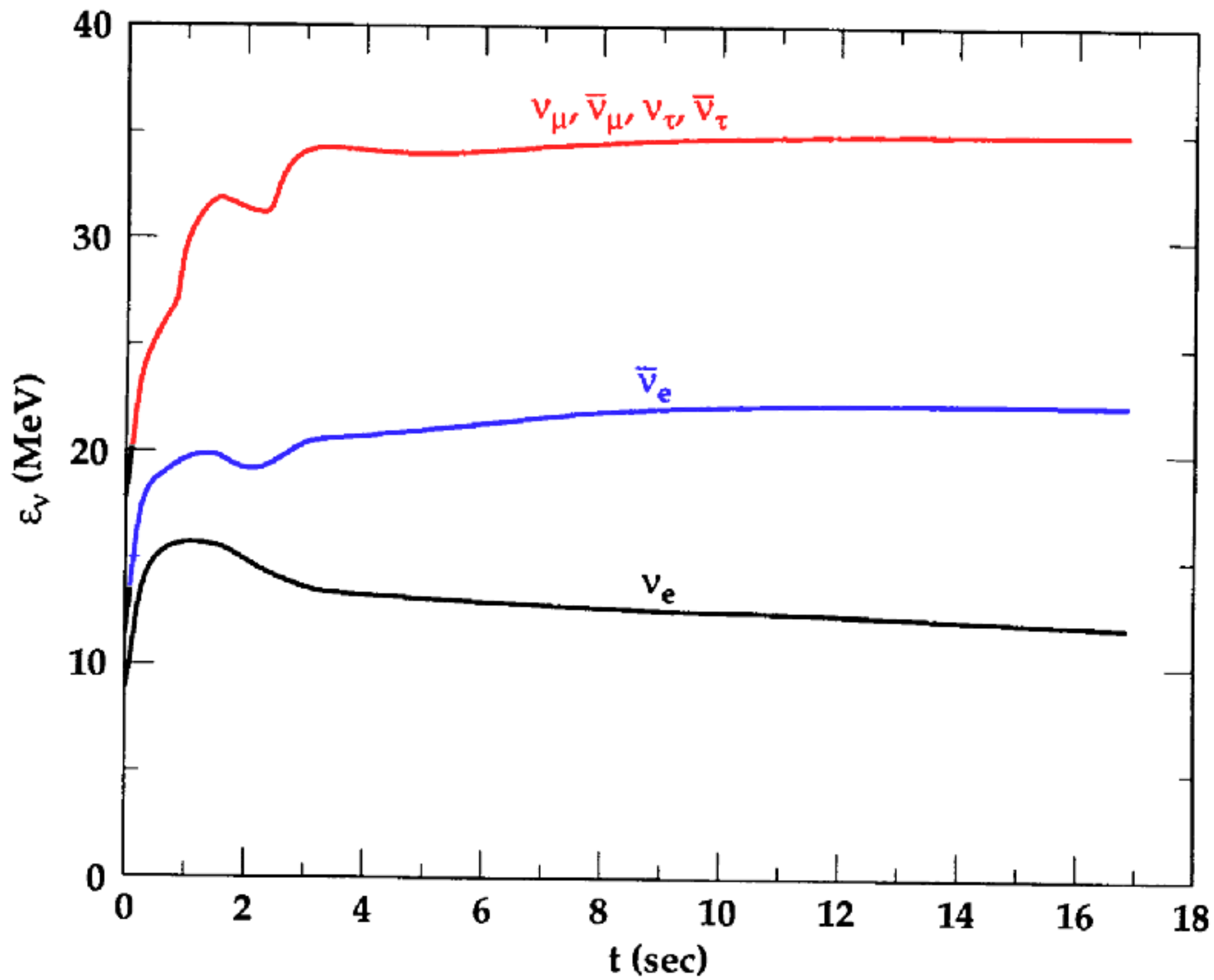
$$S \simeq 100 - 300 \text{ k}_B$$





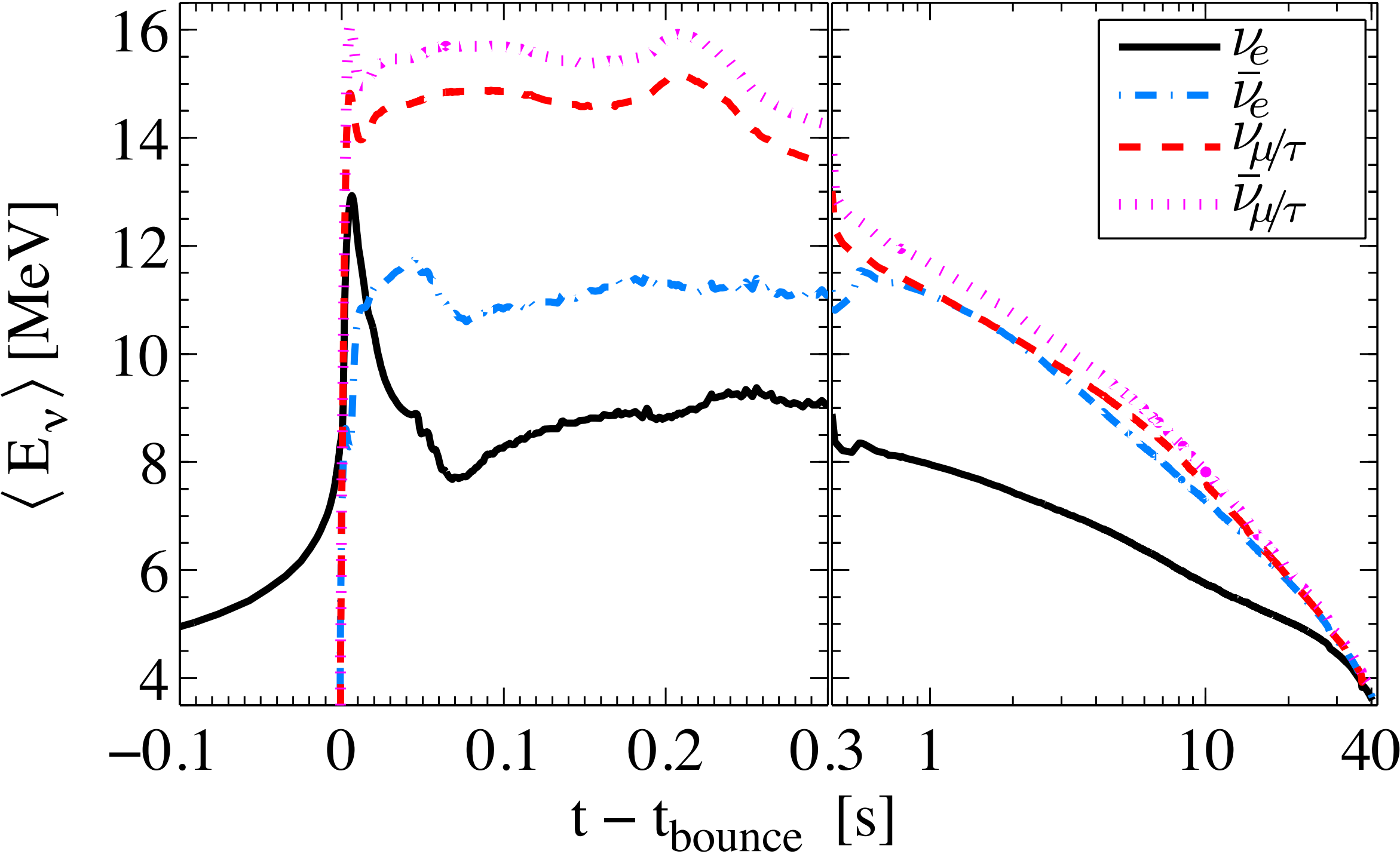






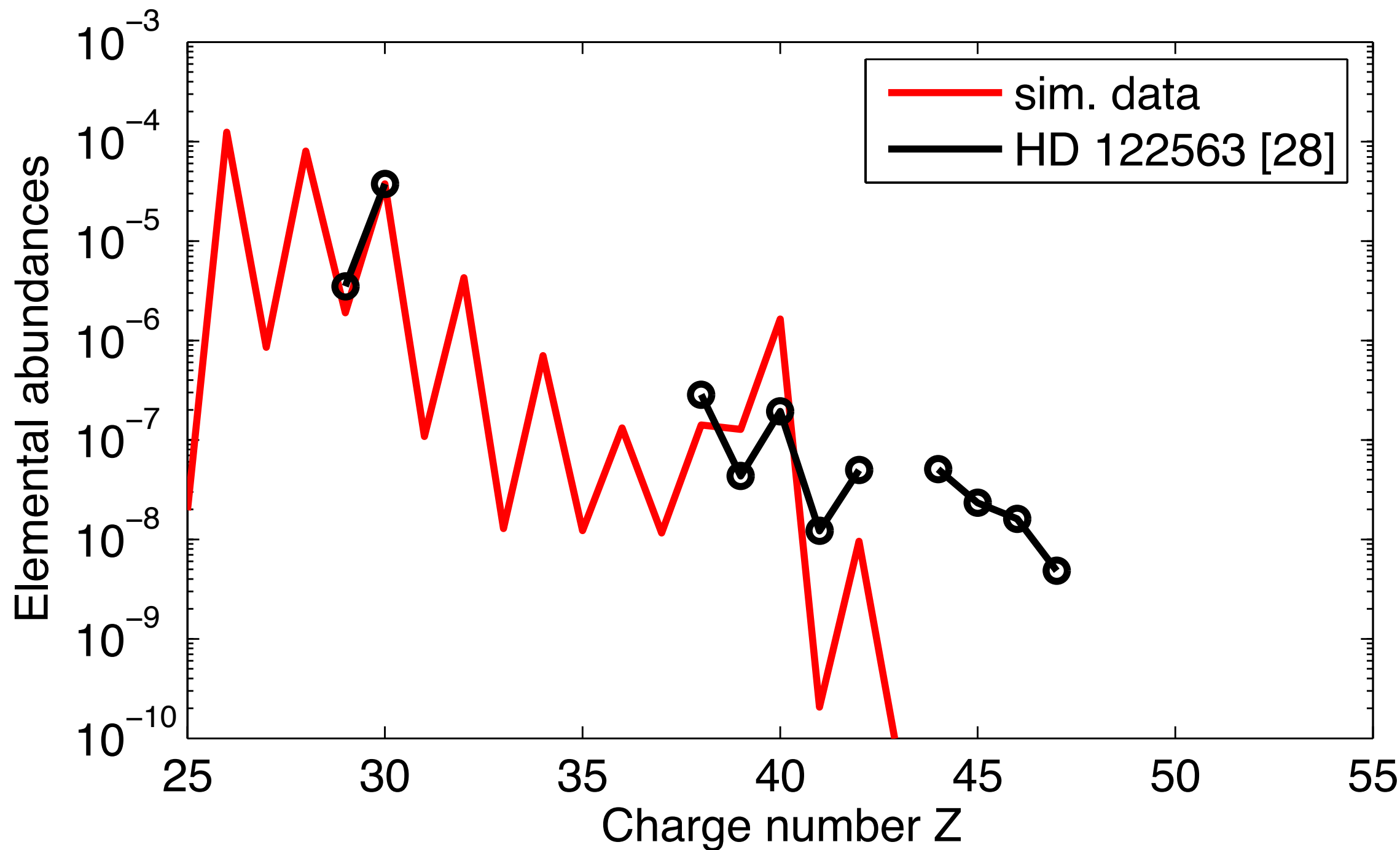
Fischer et al., Astron. Astrophys. 517, A80 (2010)
Hüdepohl et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 104, 251101 (2010)
Roberts et al., Phys. Rev. D86, 065803 (2012)
Bartl et al., Phys. Rev. D94, 083009 (2016)
Fischer et al., Phys. Rev. D94, 085012 (2016)
.....

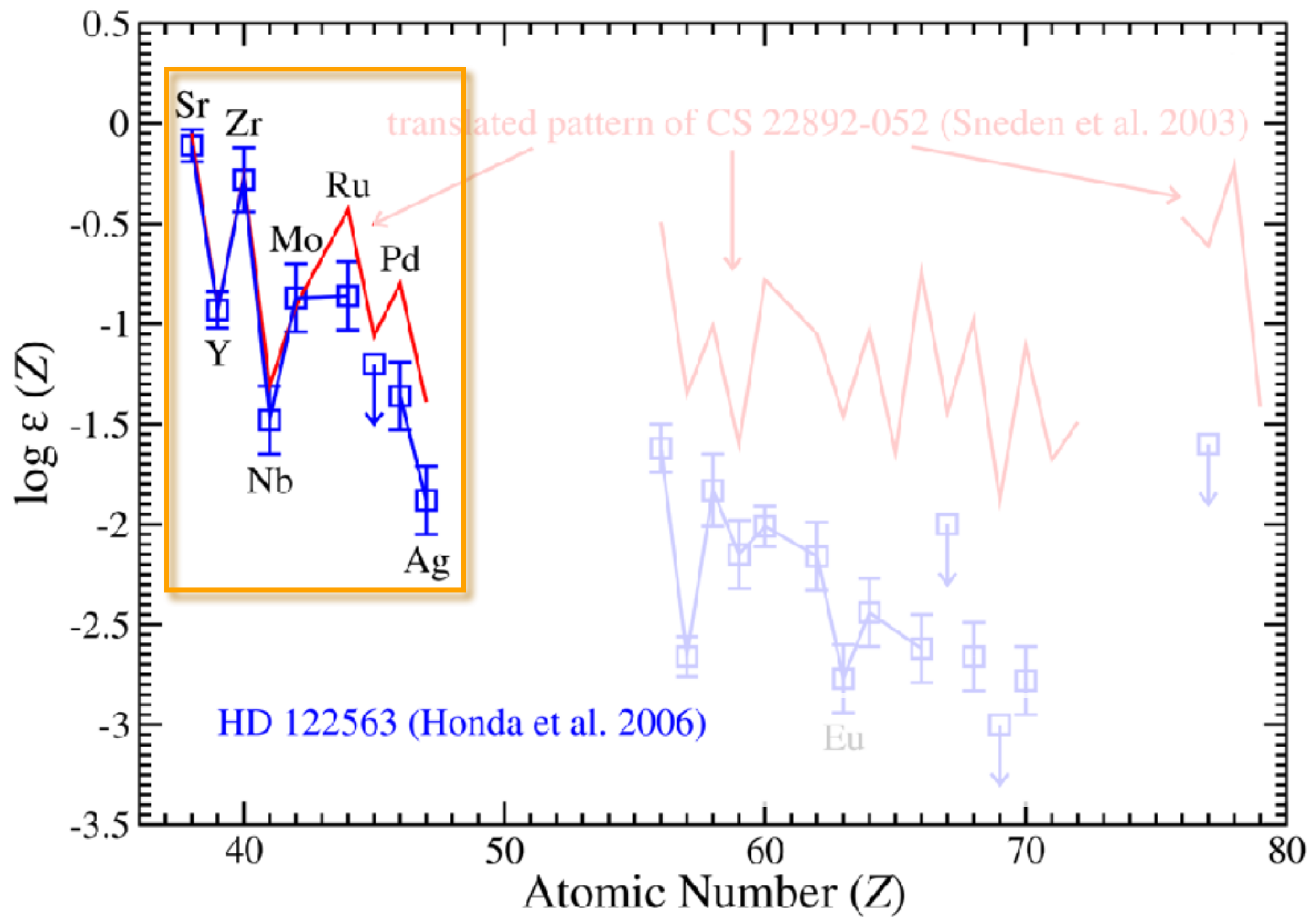
SN explosion onset



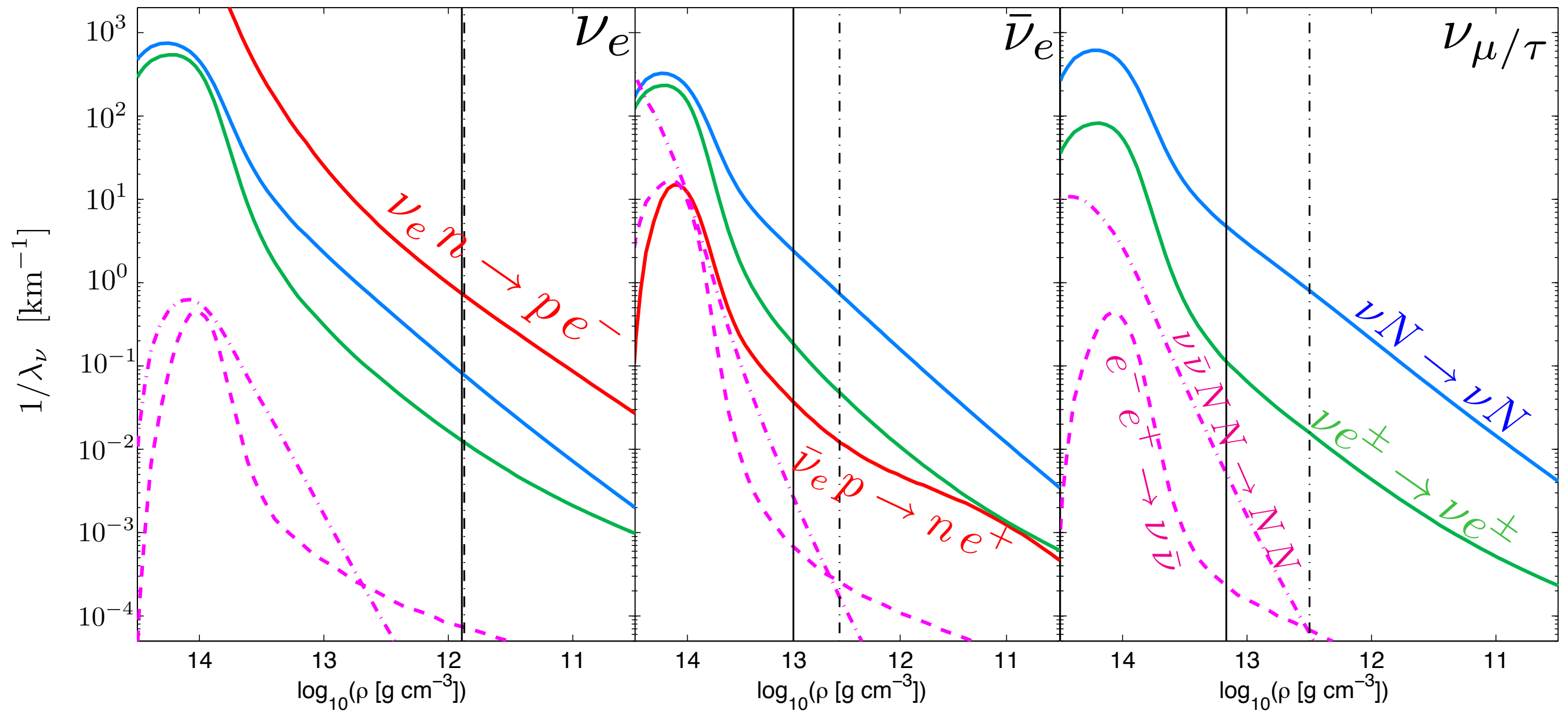
$$Y_e^{\min} \simeq 0.49 \quad (t \sim 1.5 - 3 \text{ s})$$

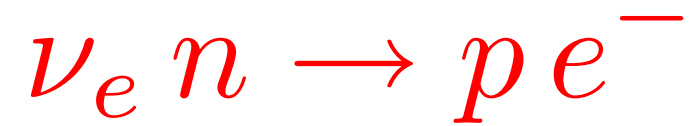
$$Y_e > 0.5 \quad (t > 4 \text{ s})$$





“Weak component” of the r process

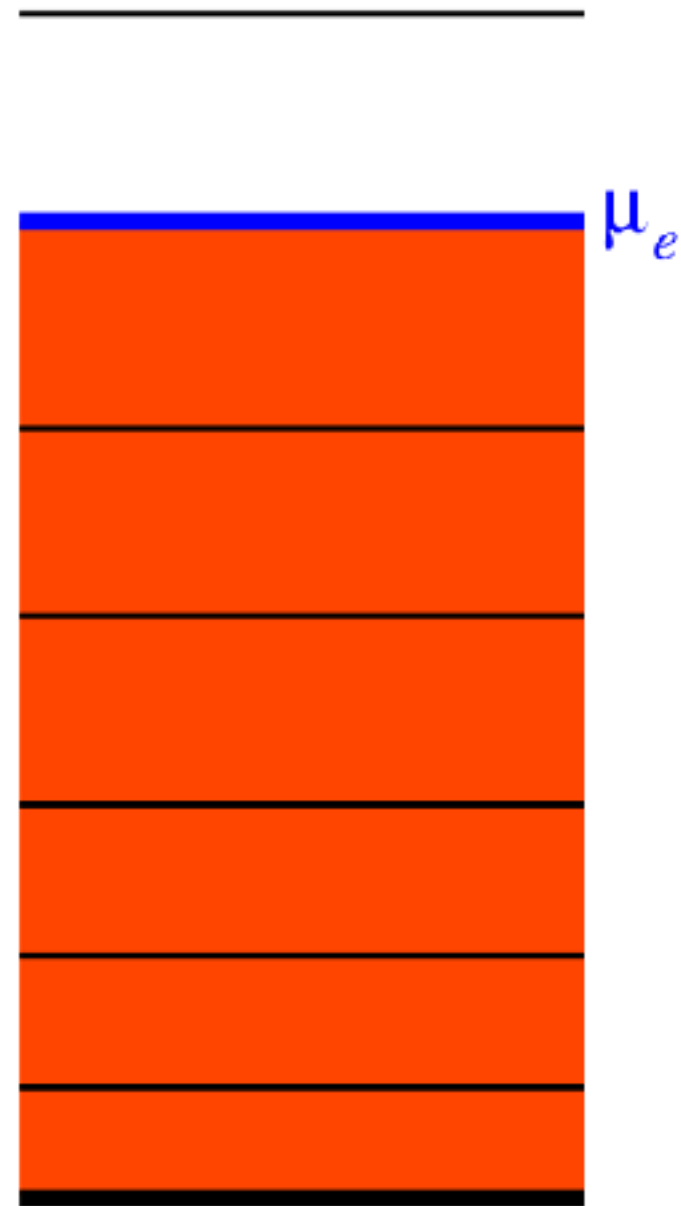
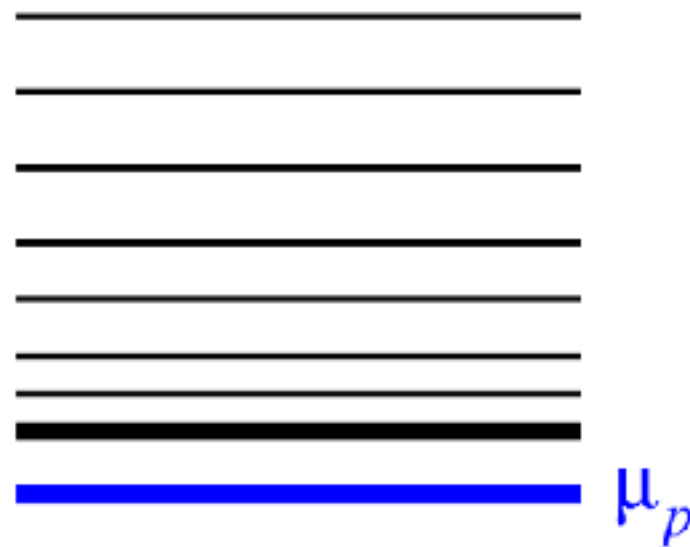




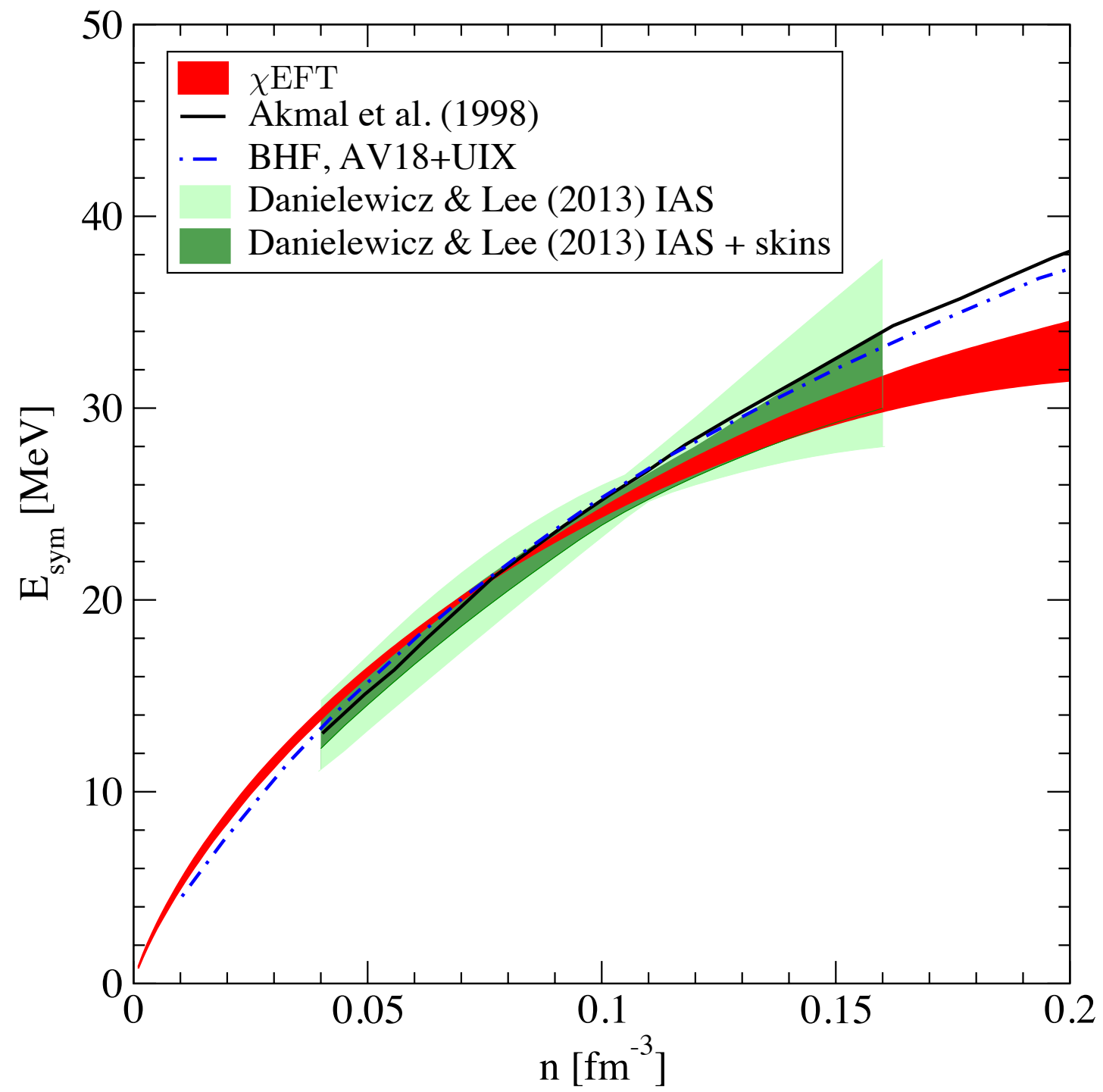
$$E_n = \frac{\mathbf{p}_n^2}{2m_n^*} + m_n^* + U_n$$

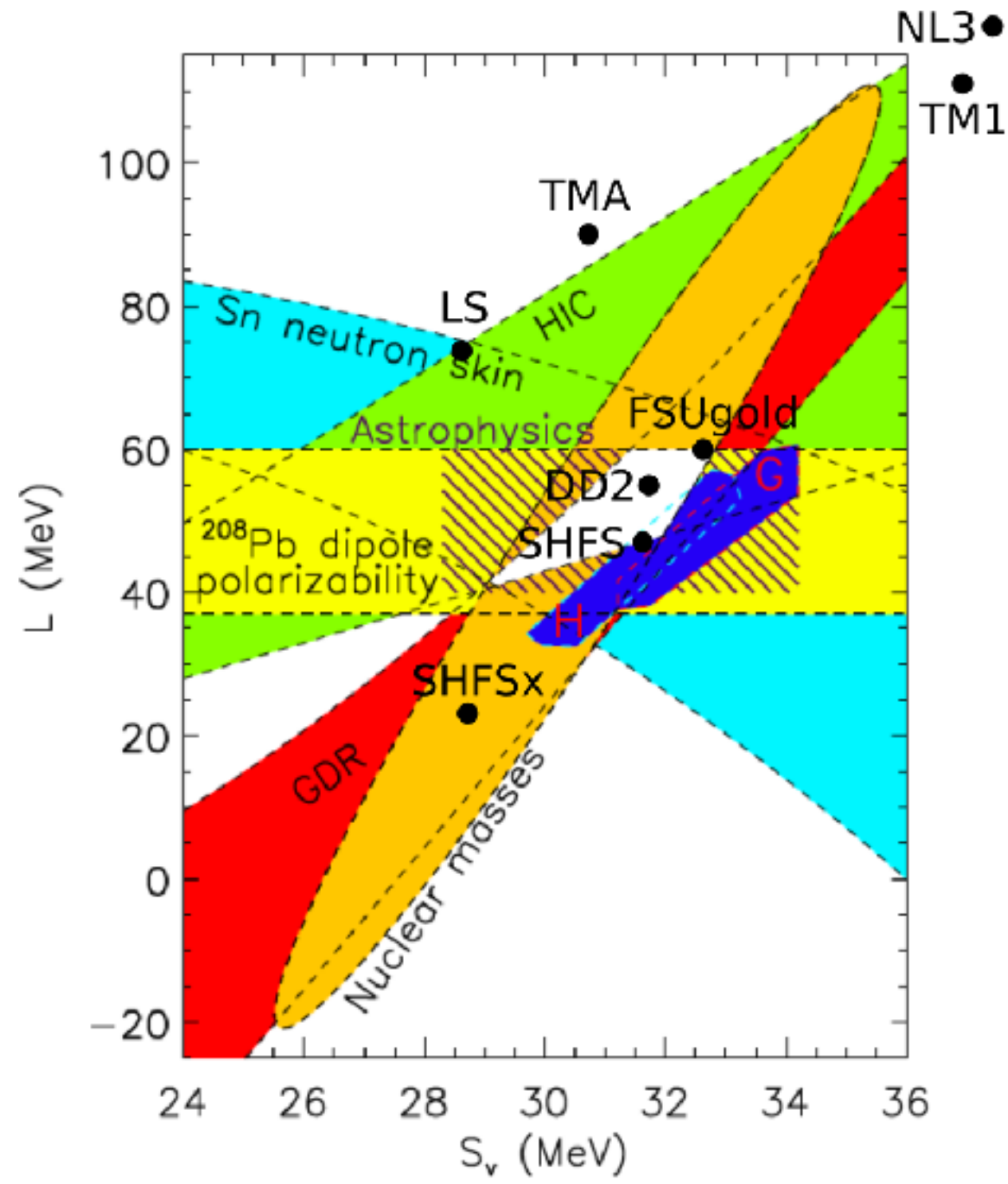
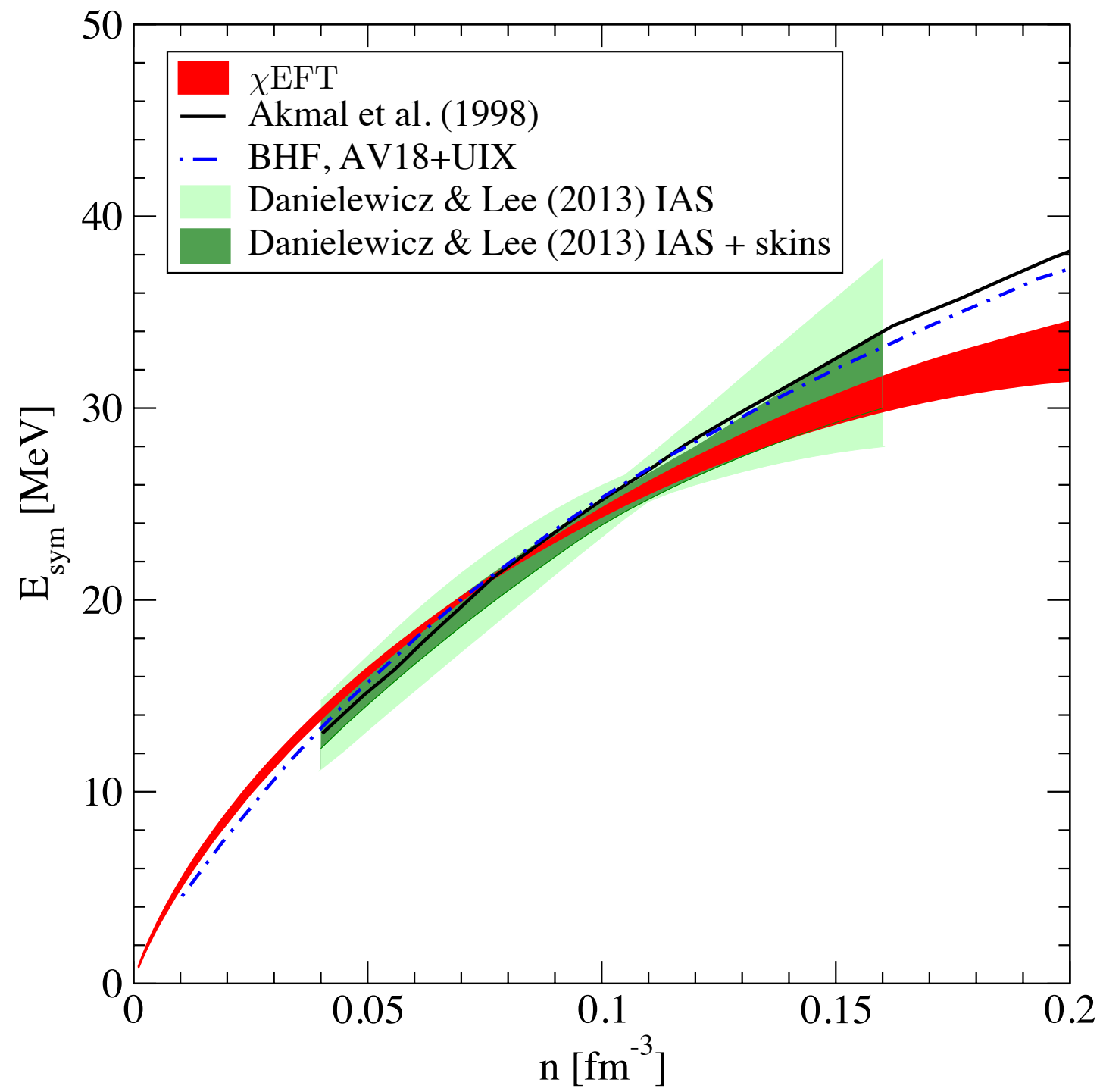


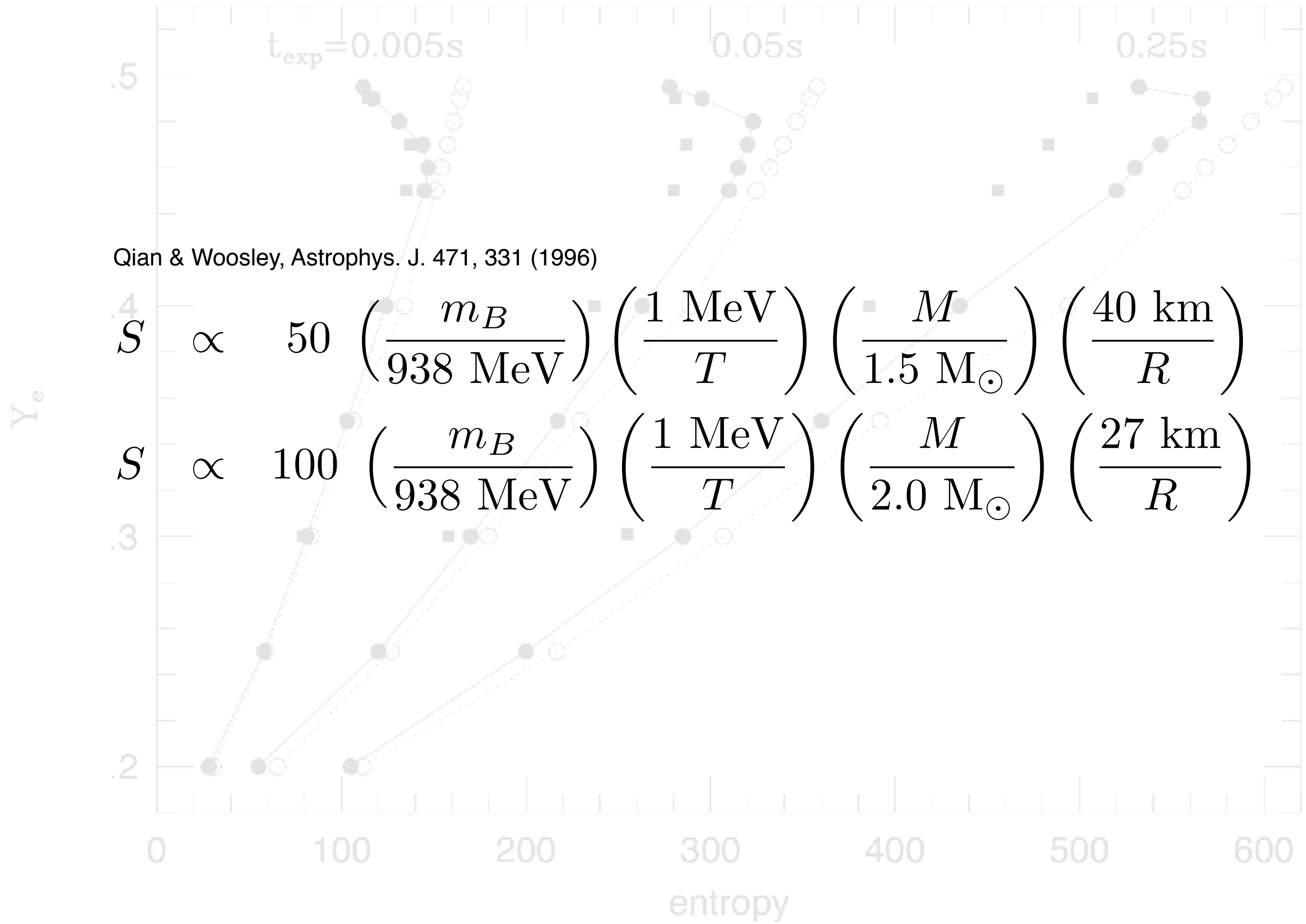
$$E_p = \frac{\mathbf{p}_p^2}{2m_p^*} + m_p^* + U_p$$

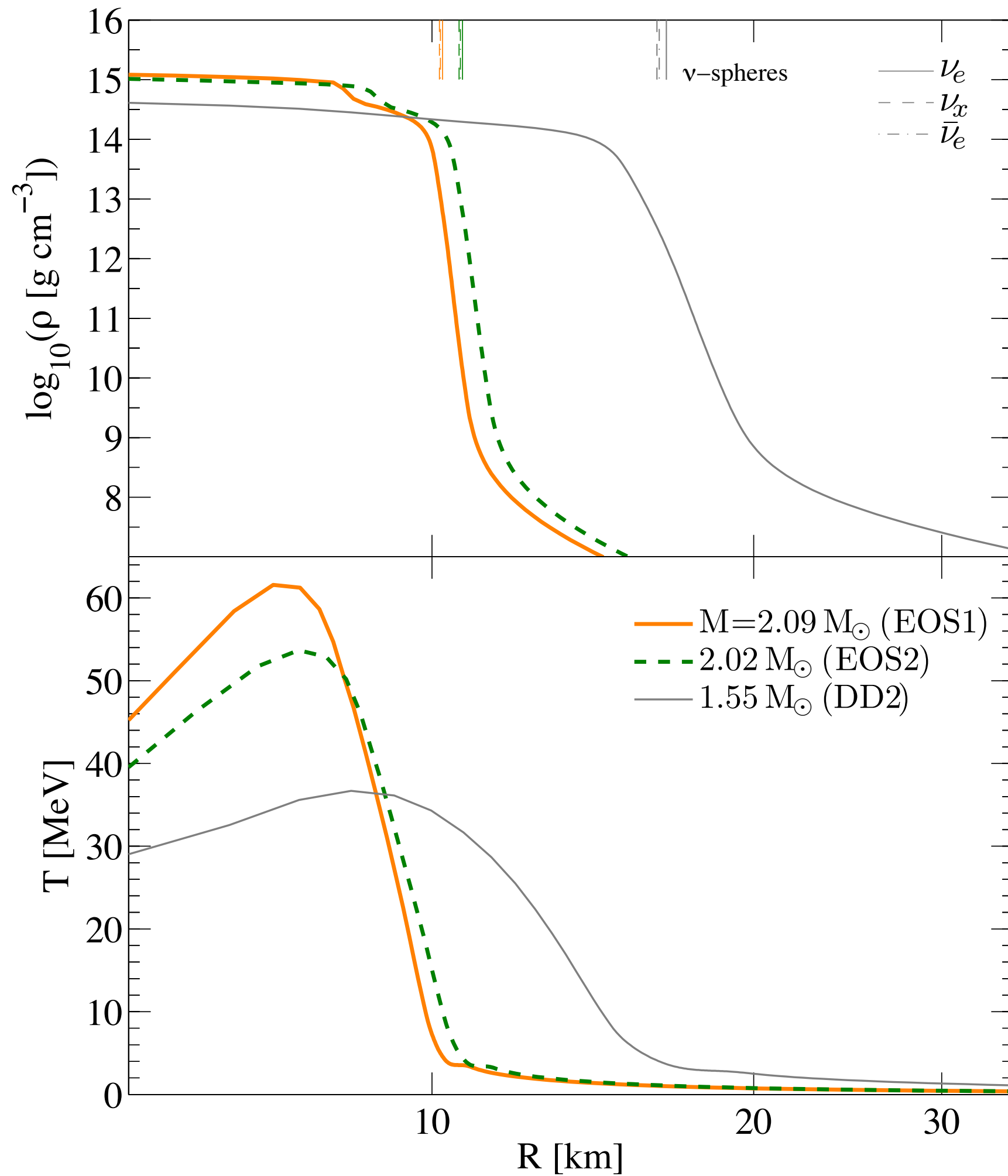


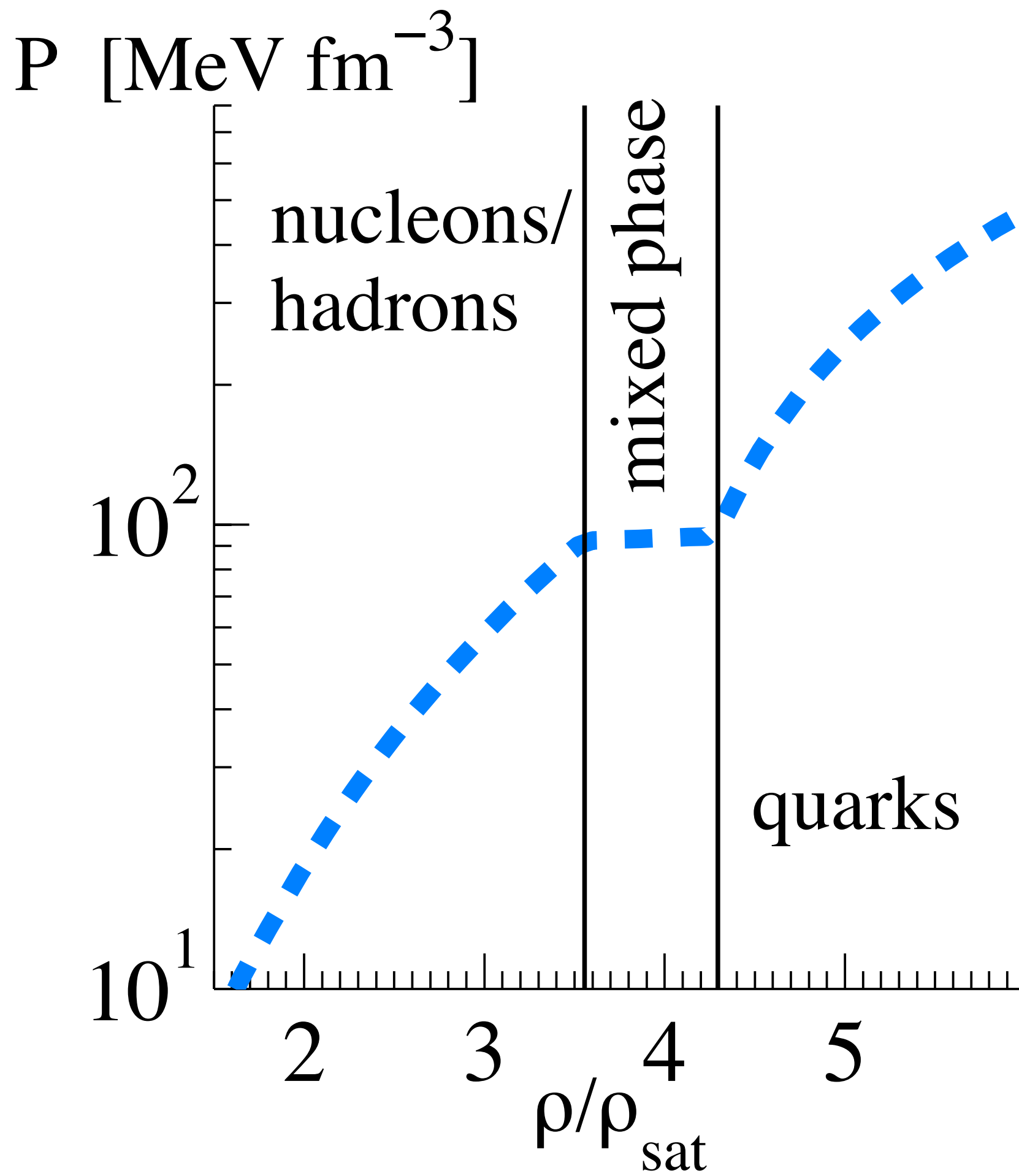
$$U_n - U_p \propto S^F(T, \rho)$$

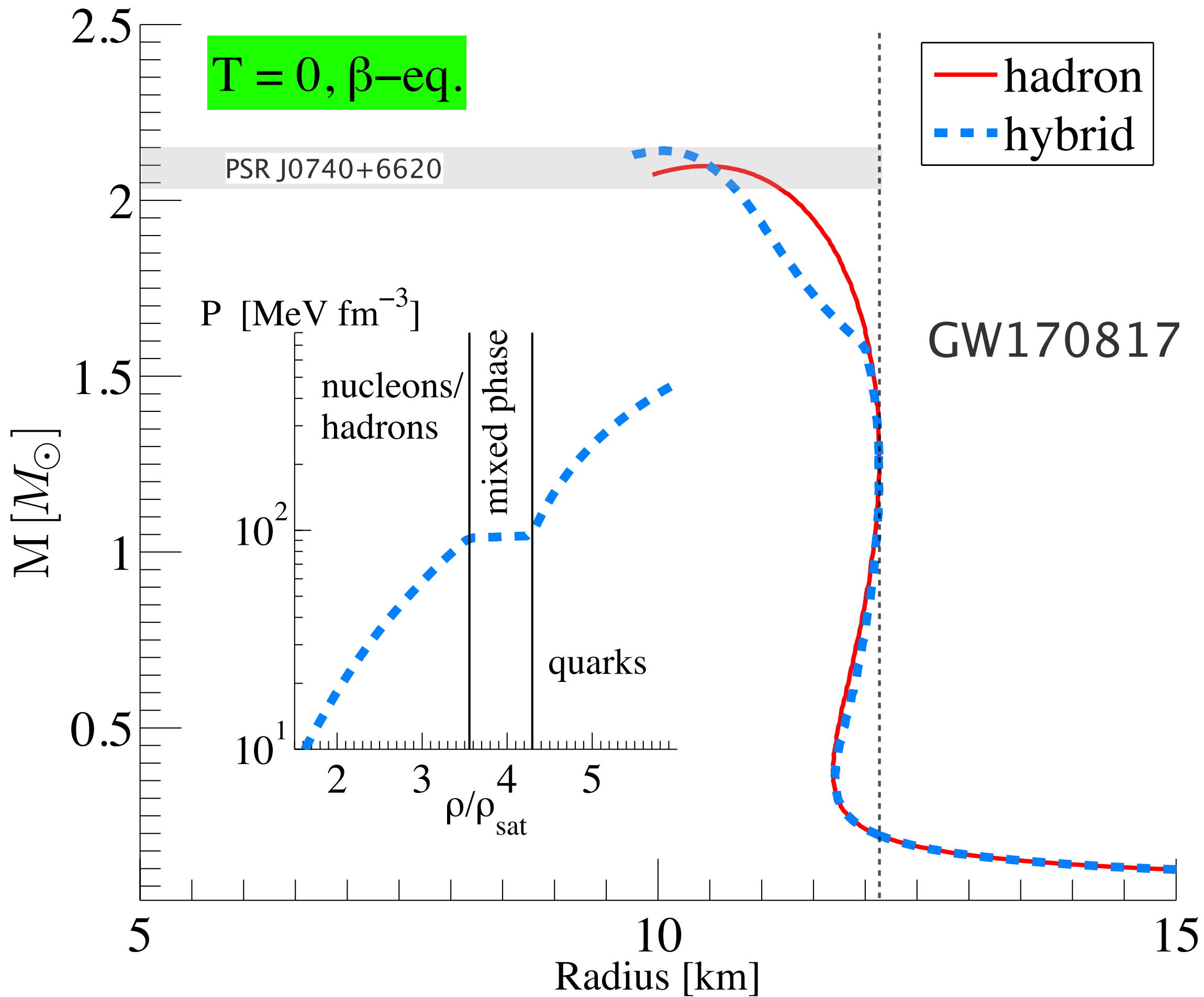


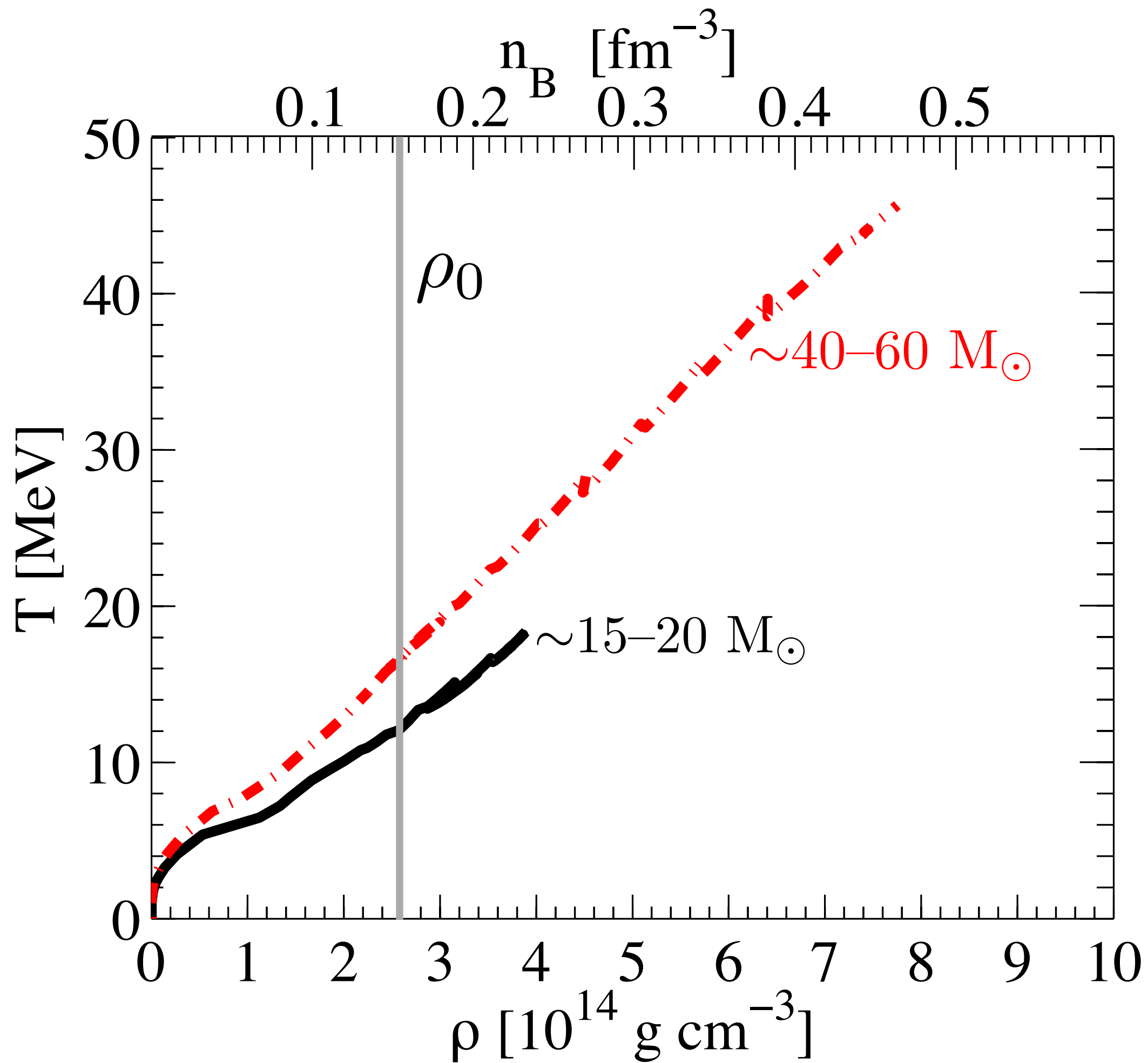




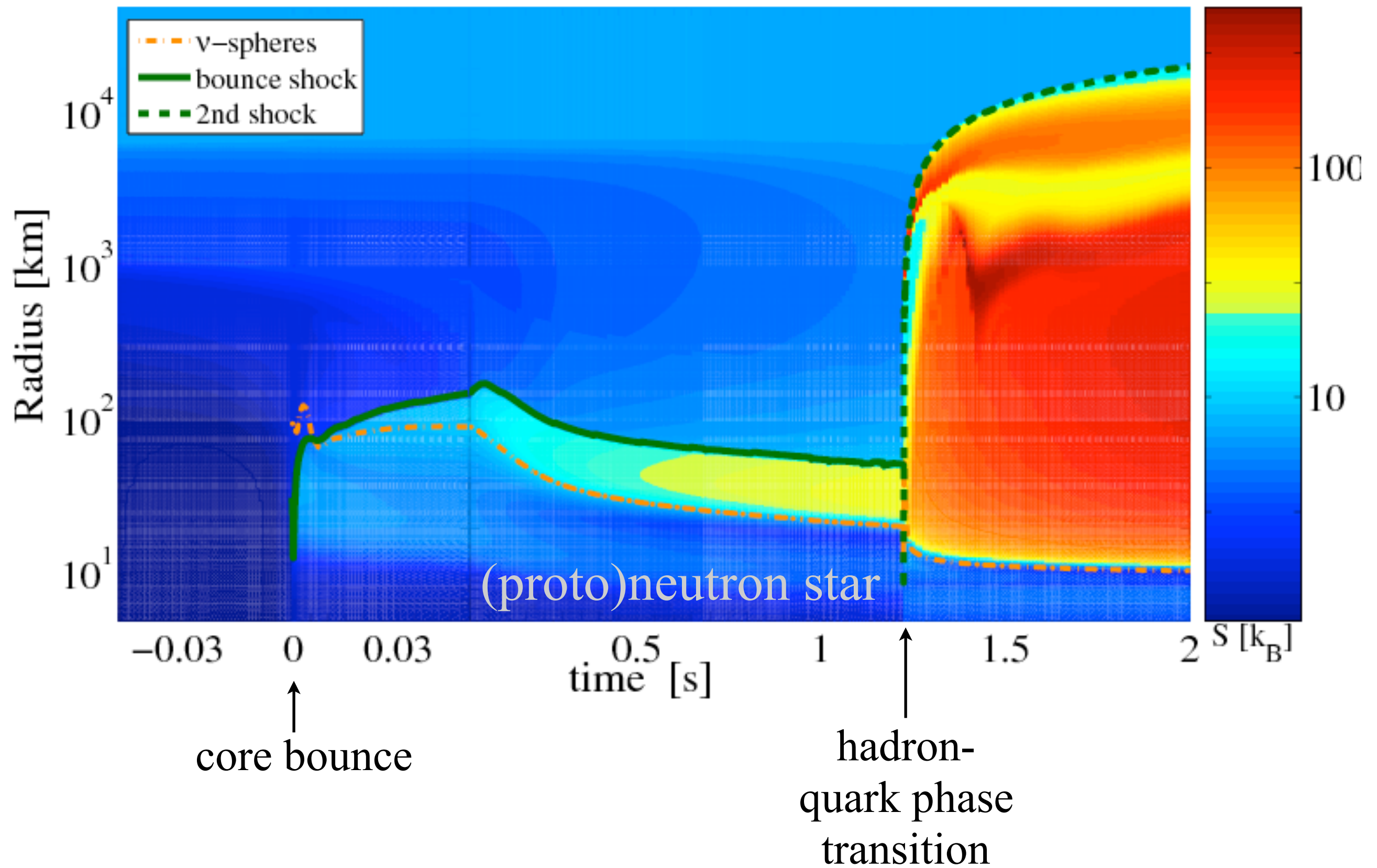


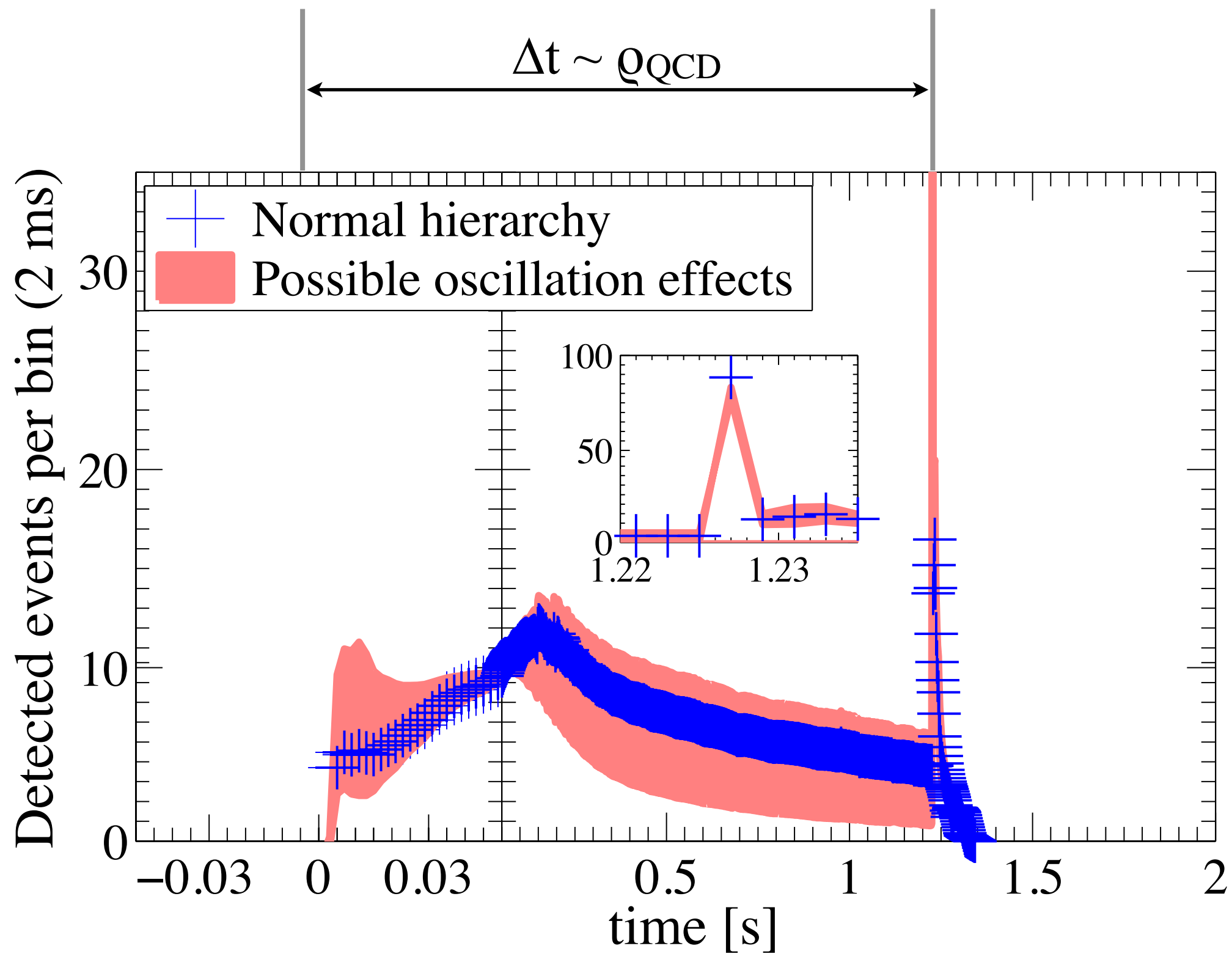






$$M_{\text{ZAMS}} = 50 M_{\odot}$$

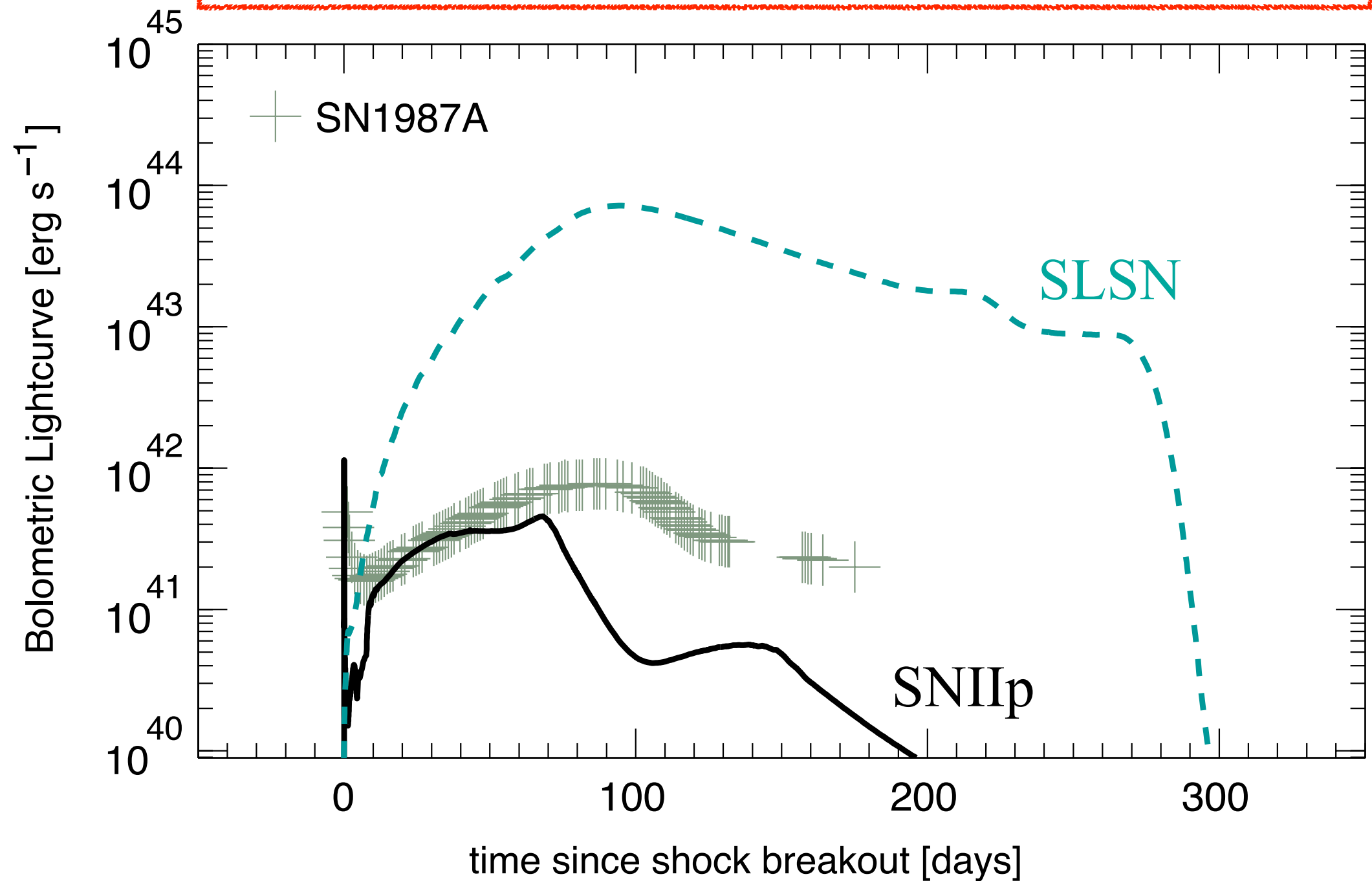


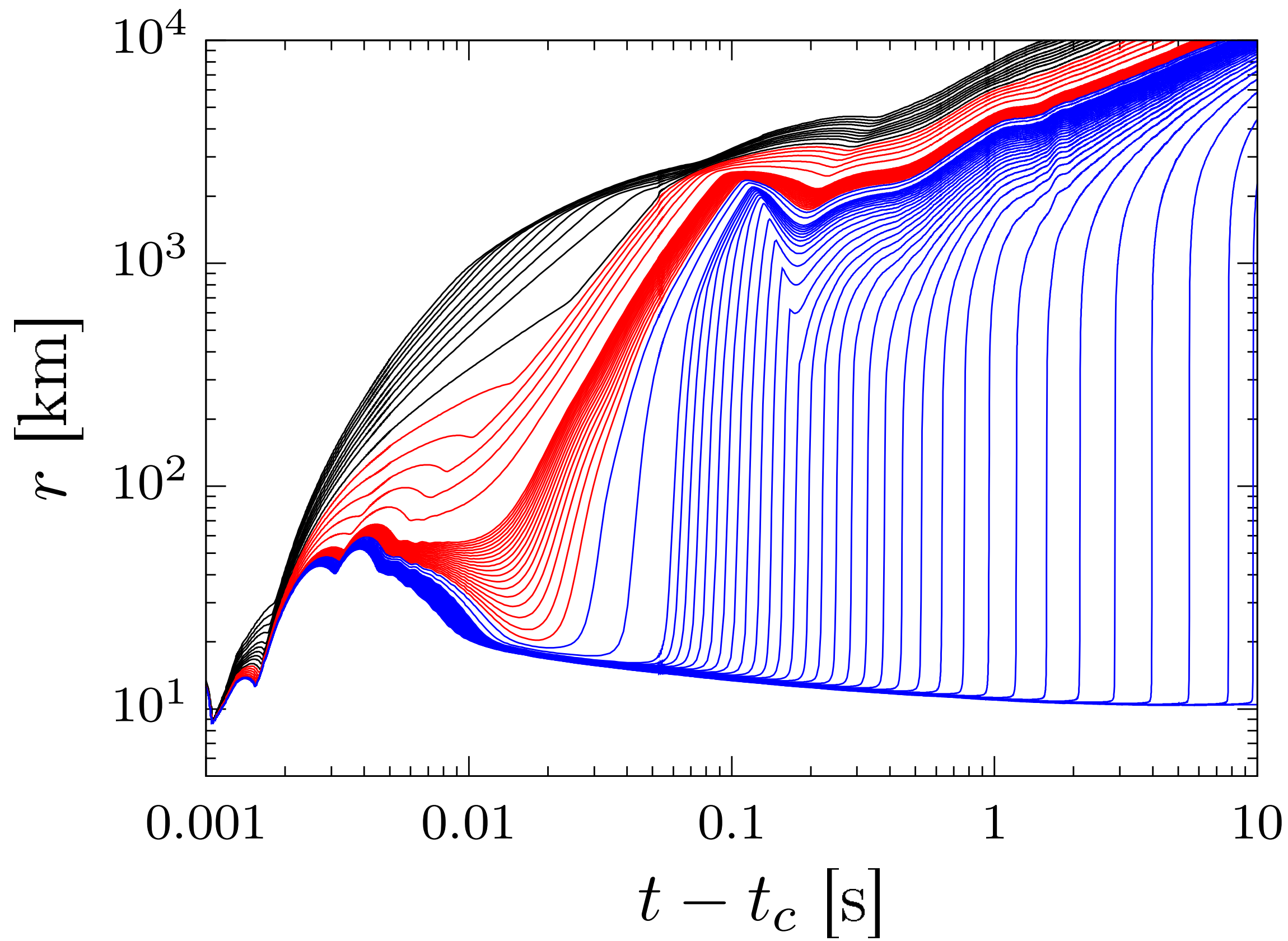
ν – signal @ Super-Kamiokande ($d \sim 10$ kpc)

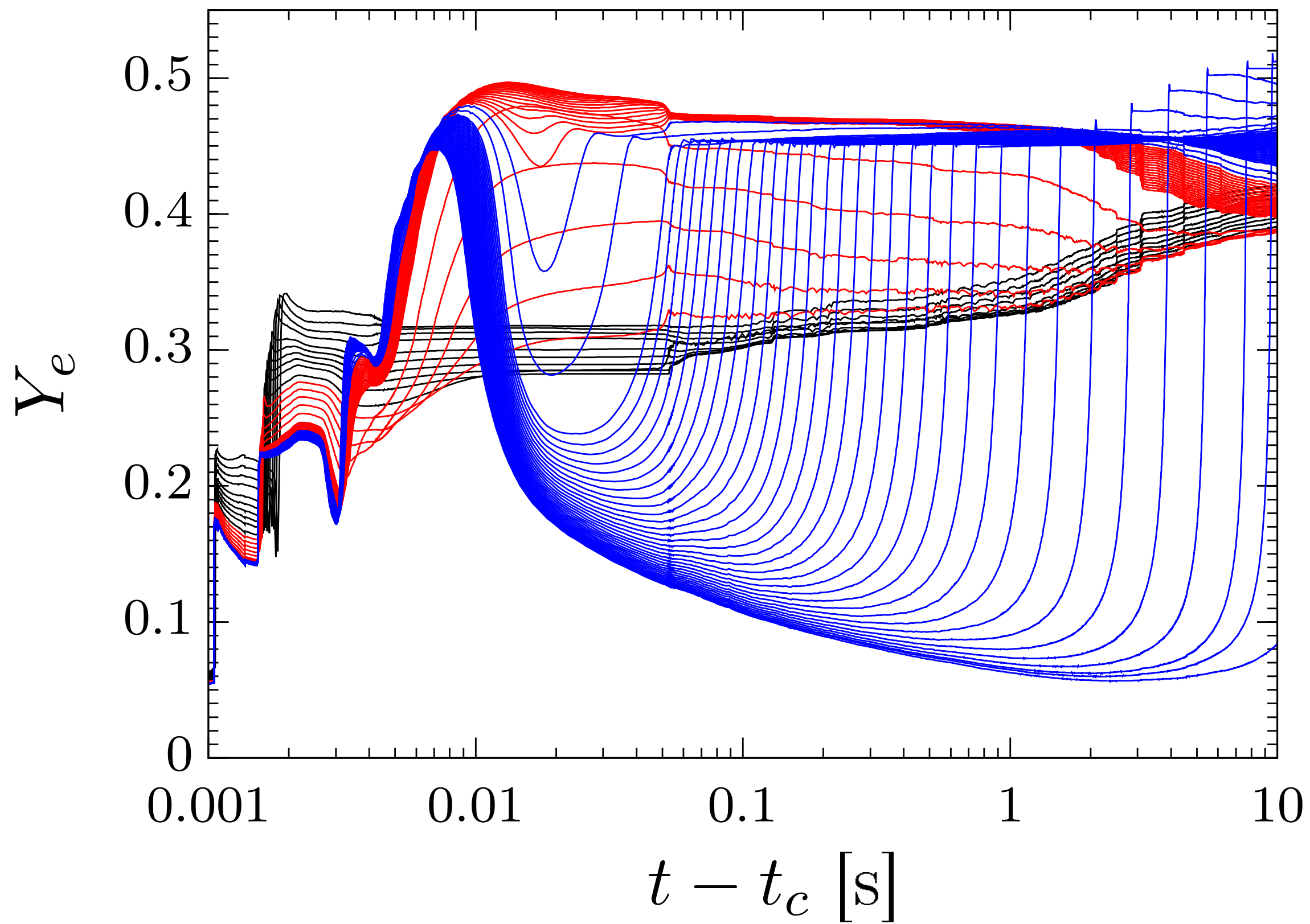
$$E_{\text{expl}} = 3 \times 10^{51} \text{ erg}$$

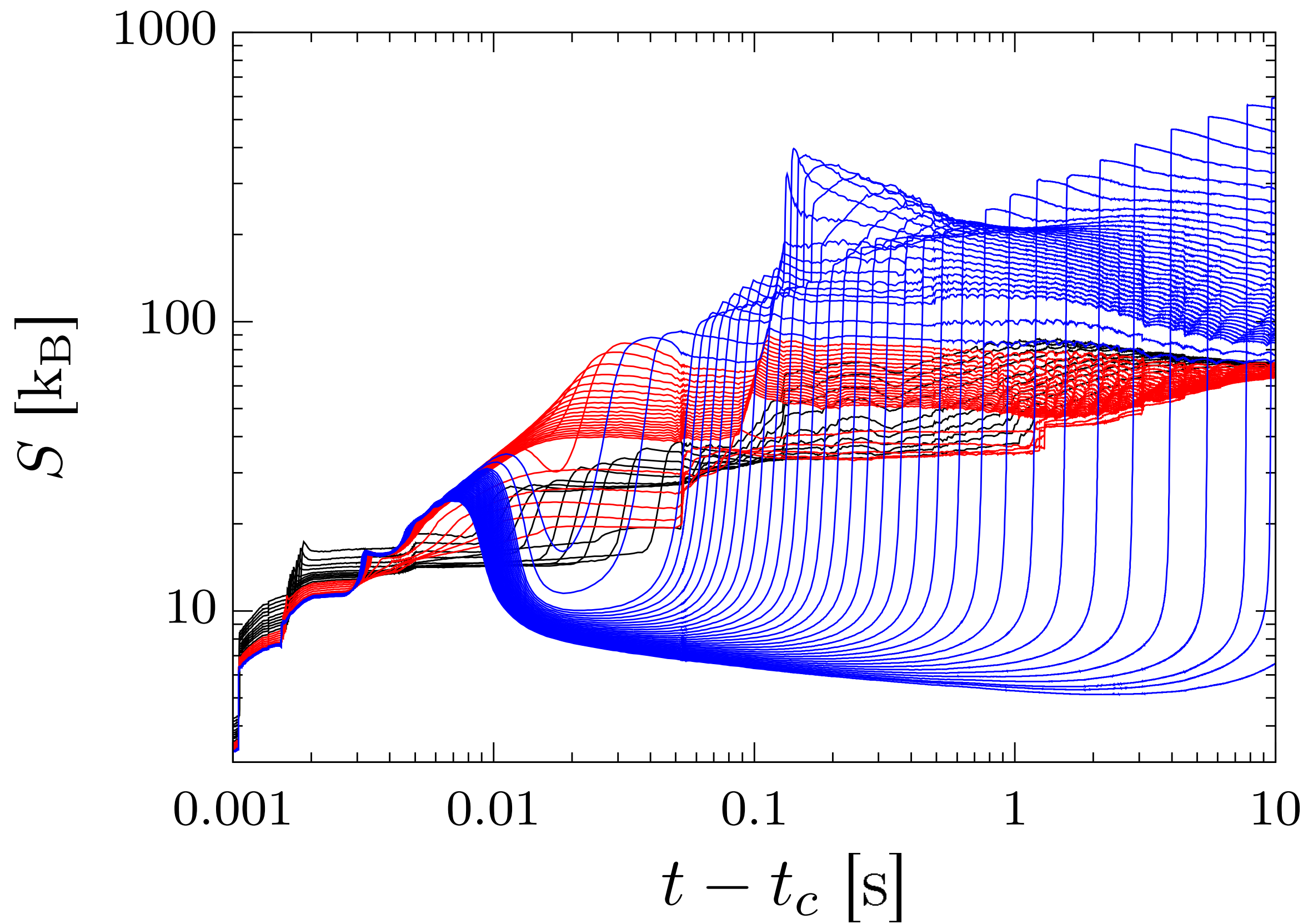
$$M_{\text{NS}} \simeq 2 M_{\odot}$$

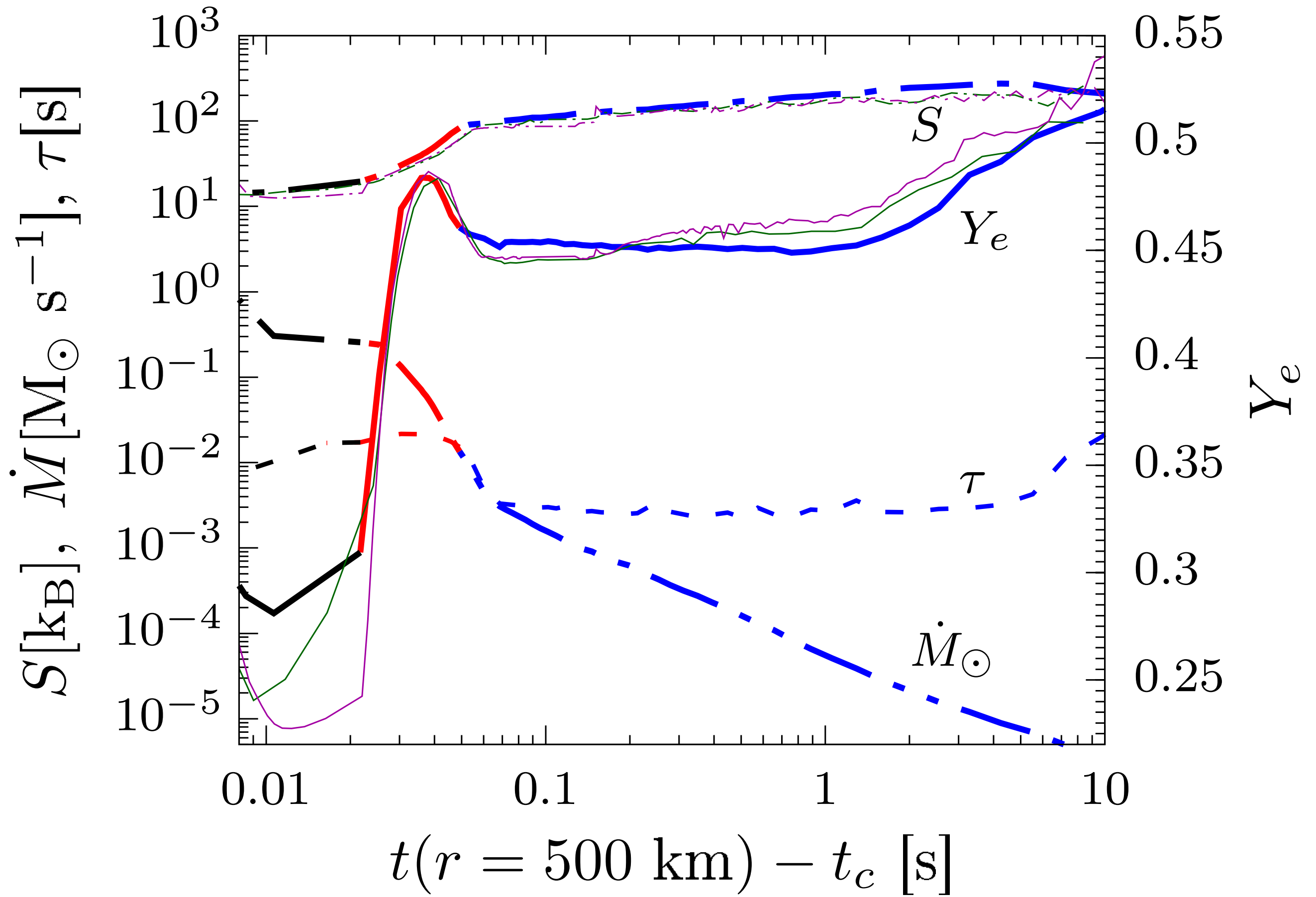
$$M_{\text{Ni}} \simeq 0.024 M_{\odot}$$

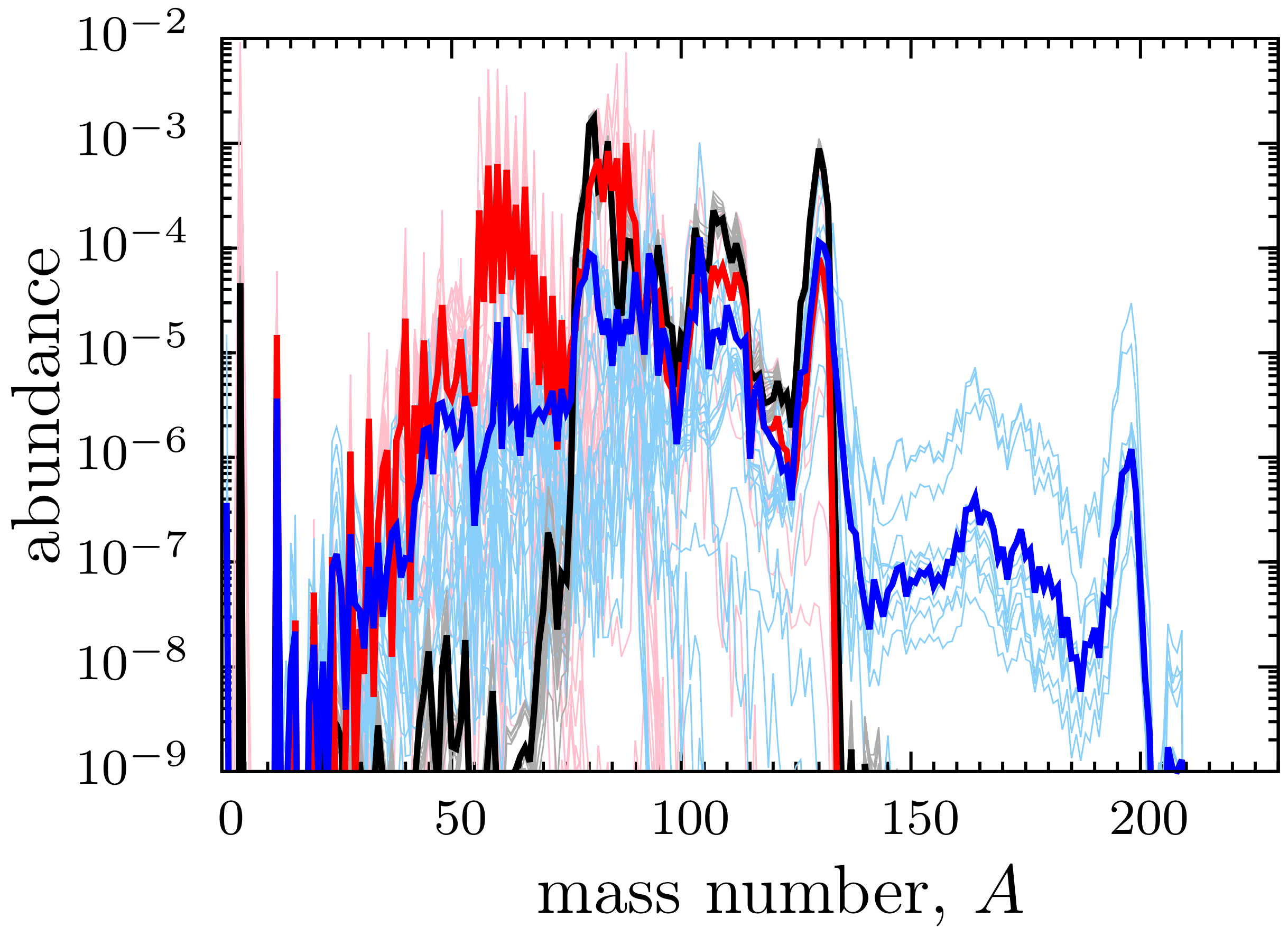


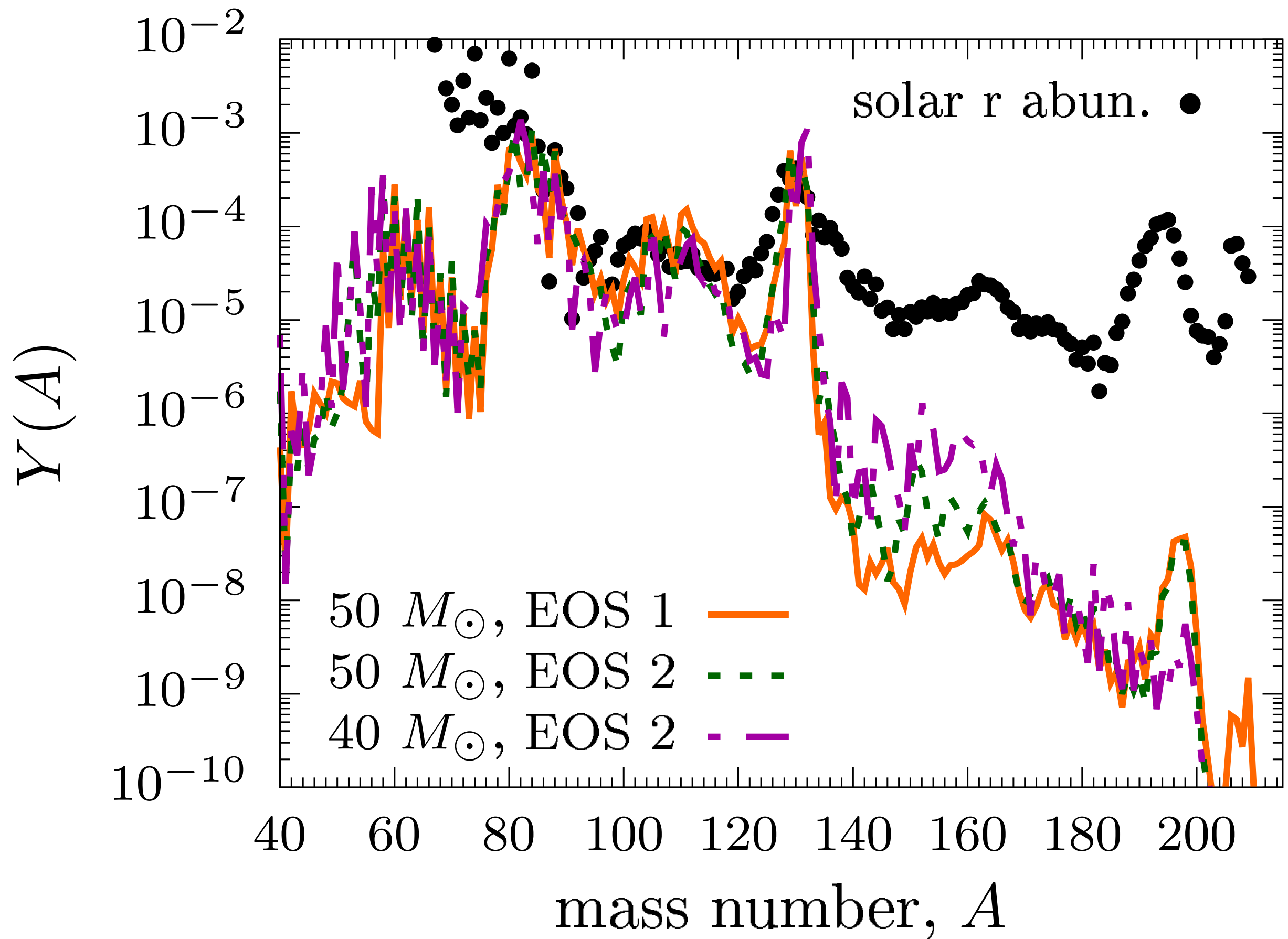




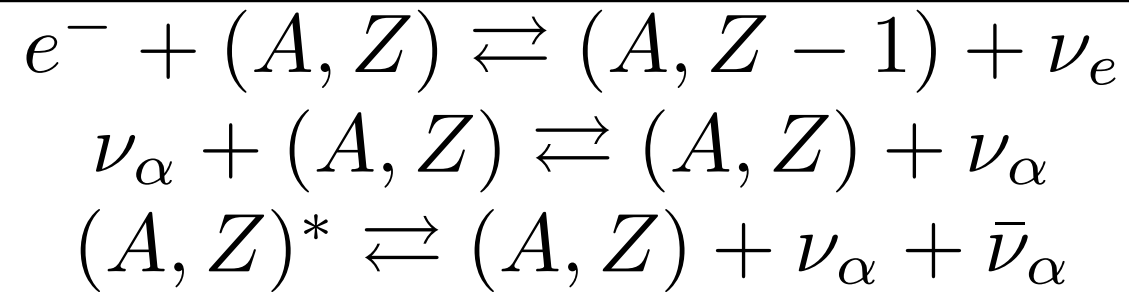






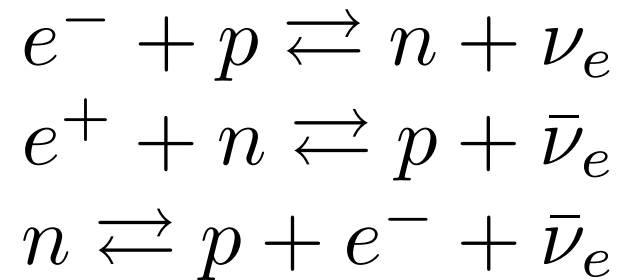


No strong r process for “normal” ν -driven winds



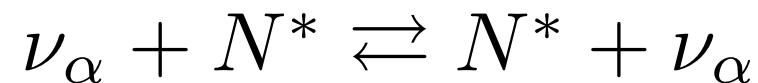
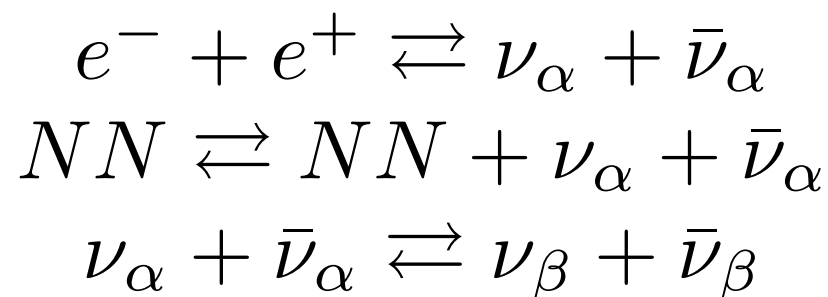
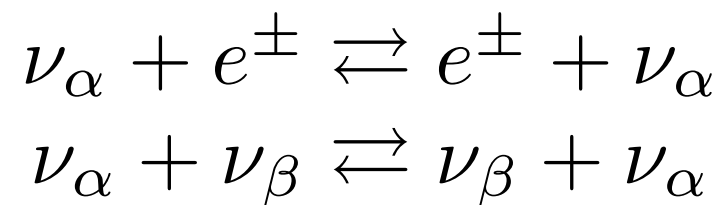
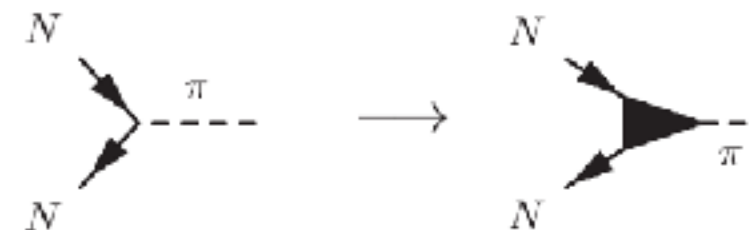
nuclear structure

$$U_n - U_p \propto S(\rho)$$



inelastic contributions
weak magnetism

$$g_A \rightarrow g_A - g_S \ , \quad g_S \simeq 0.1 - 0.12$$

+ nuclear correlations $S_A < 1$ 
$$\} \quad g_A^*(\rho) \, ,$$


No strong r process for “normal” ν -driven winds

What’s possibly missing:

- Multi-dimensional effects; late-time accretion may power higher ν -luminosities/energies
- Neutrino oscillations
- μ neutrinos

$$\nu_{\mu} n \longrightarrow p \mu^{-}$$

$$\nu_{\alpha} \mu^{-} \longrightarrow \mu^{-} \nu_{\alpha}$$

$$\nu_{\mu} e^{-} \longrightarrow \mu^{-} \nu_e$$

$$\nu_{\mu} \bar{\nu}_e e^{-} \longrightarrow \mu^{-}$$

$$\bar{\nu}_{\mu} \mu^{-} \longrightarrow e^{-} \bar{\nu}_e$$

Bollig et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 119, 242702 (2017)

No strong r process for “normal” ν -driven winds

Explosions of massive stars $\sim 35 - 50 M_{\odot}$

Remnants: massive neutron stars $\sim 2 M_{\odot}$

Release of ‘non-standard’ ν burst

r –process nucleosynthesis up to $A \sim 195$

Wroclaw Supernova Project

Thanks for your attention

In collaboration with:

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B. Wehmeyer

M. R. Wu