

Neutrino reaction in a few nucleon system

T. Sato^{1,2*}

¹Department of Physics, Osaka University, Toyonaka, Osaka 560-0043, Japan

²J-PARC Branch, KEK Theory Center, Institute of Particle and Nuclear Studies, KEK, Tokai, Ibaraki, 319-1106, Japan

Abstract

The neutrino reactions of two nucleon system in the core-collapse supernovae[1,2] and the construction of unified model of neutron nucleus reaction from a few hundred MeV to GeV region[3,4] have been reported.

The neutrino reactions play crucial role in the supernova explosion. We have studied role of the semi-leptonic reactions of the two nucleon system based on the standard nuclear physics approach[5]. We found the energy transfer cross section for the deuteron is considerably larger than those for ^3H , ^3He and ^4He for neutrino temperatures $T_\nu \sim 4\text{MeV}$ relevant to the supernova core. The results suggests the contribution of the deuteron reaction for the heating mechanism[1]. We have also studied the neutrino emissivity due to the electron or positron capture on deuteron and nucleon-nucleon scattering leading to deuteron using the profile of supernova core[6]. It was found that those new processes may play important role for the cooling mechanism[2].

A precise knowledge of the lepton-nucleus interaction within a few percent accuracy is of increasing importance for the determination of the CP-phase δ and mass hierarchy of neutrino. As a first step towards the construction of the unified model, we studied neutrino induced meson production reaction in the resonance region[4]. The neutrino induced forward cross sections with the pion, eta and kaon, two-pion productions are obtained by using the dynamical coupled channel model of the pion and photon induced meson production reaction developed for investigating N^* and Δ resonances[7].

[1]S. Nakamura, K. Sumiyoshi and T. Sato, Phys. Rev. **C80** (2008) 035802

[2] S. Nasu, S. Nakamura, K. Sumiyoshi, F. Myrer, K. Kubodera and T. Sato in preparation.

[3]Y. Hayato, M. Hirai, H. Kamano, S. Kumano, S. Nakamura, K. Saito, T. Sato and M. Sakuda in preparation.

[4] H. Kamano, S. Nakamura, T. -S. H. Lee and T. Sato in preparation.

[5] S. Nakamura, T. Sato, V. Gudkov and K. Kubodera, Phys. Rev. **C63** (2001) 034671

[6] K. Sumiyoshi and G. Röpke, Phys. Rev. **C 77** (2008), 055804.

[7] T. Sato and T.-S. H. Lee, J. Phys. G **36** (2009) 073001; H. Kamano, S. Nakamura, T.-S. H. Lee and T. Sato, in preparation.

*tsato@phys.sci.osaka-u.ac.jp