



*Simulations of massive star explosions driven by a first-order QCD phase transition
Neutrino signal and gravitational wave mode analysis*

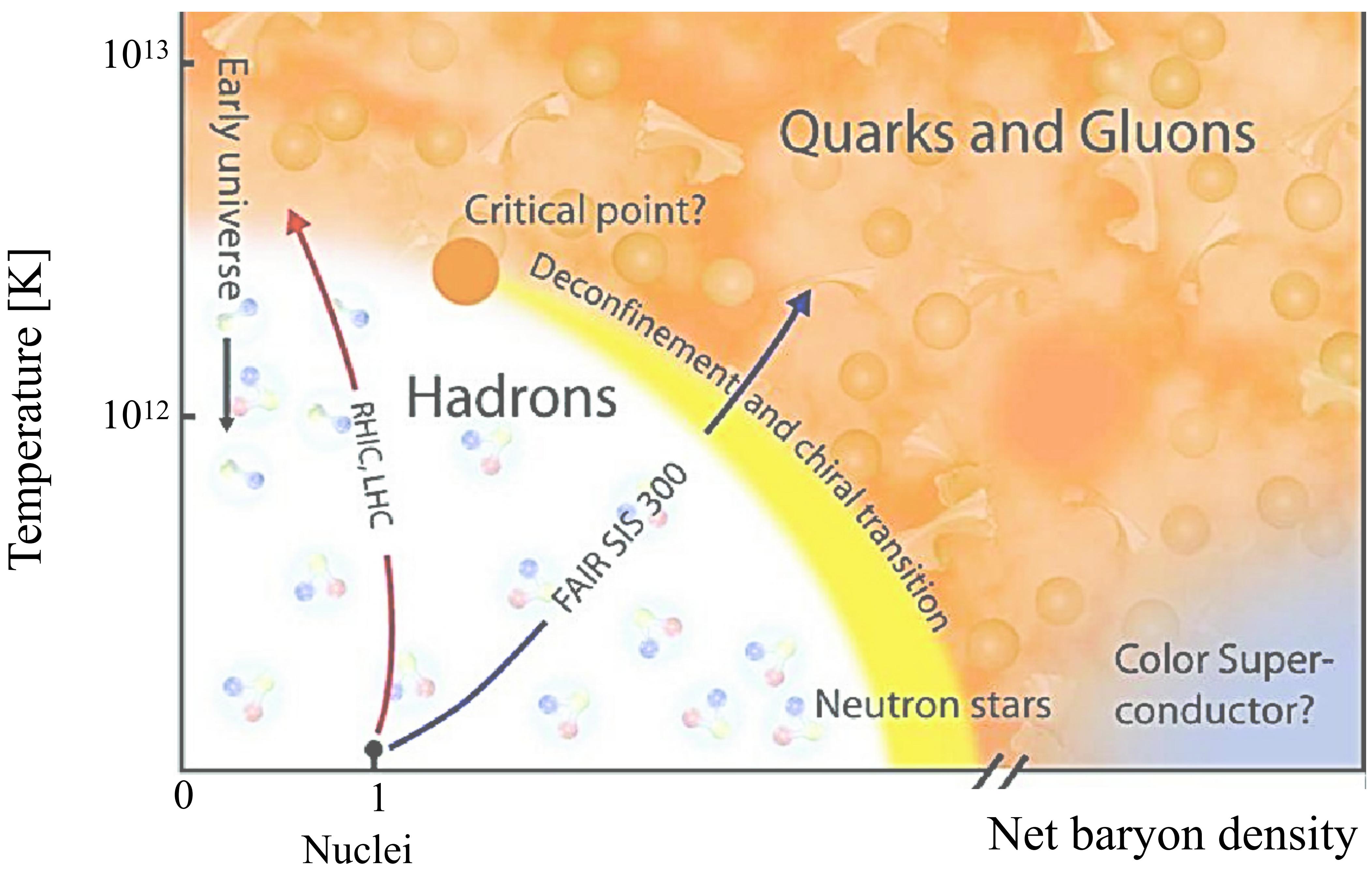
Noshad Khosravi Largani

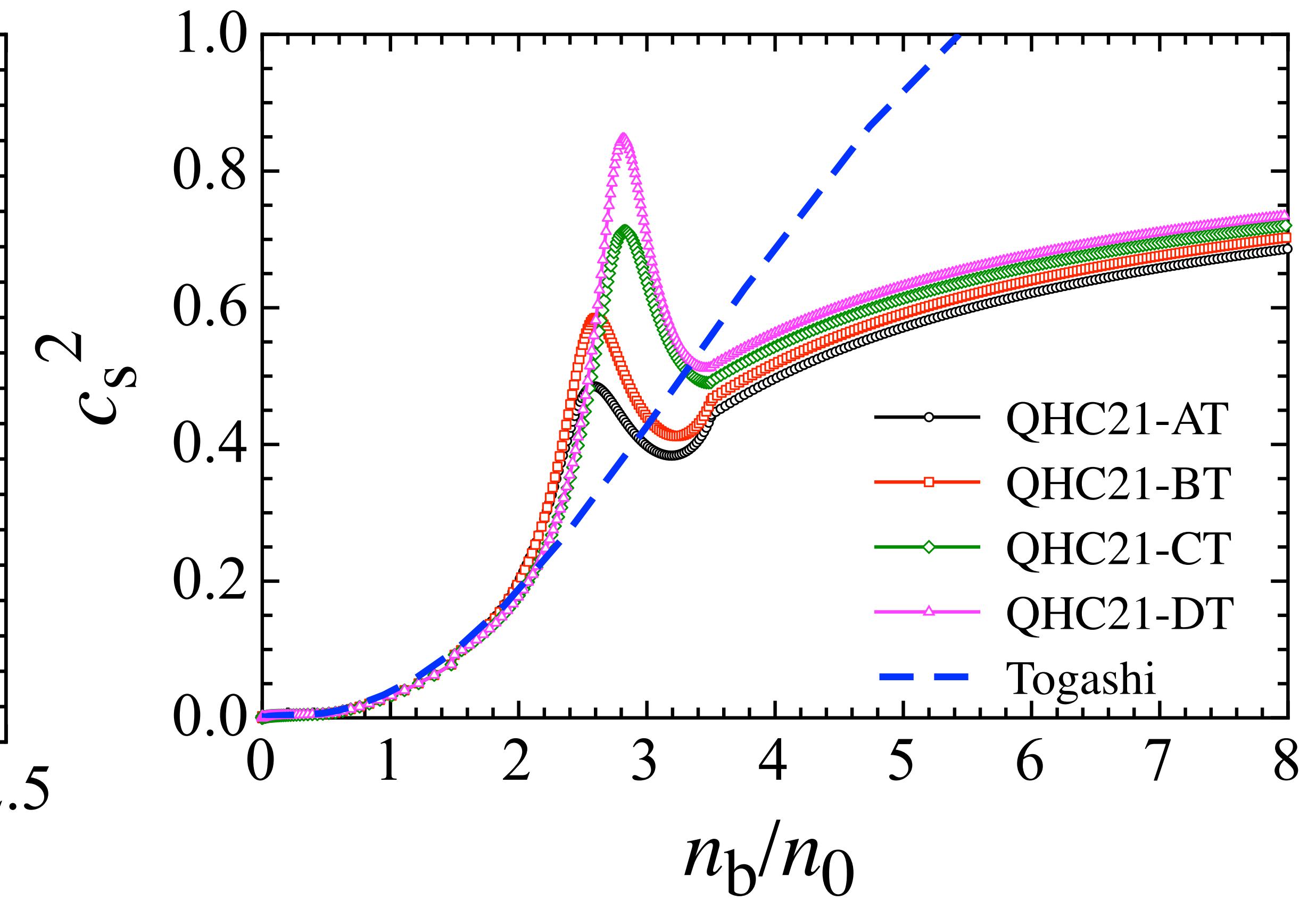
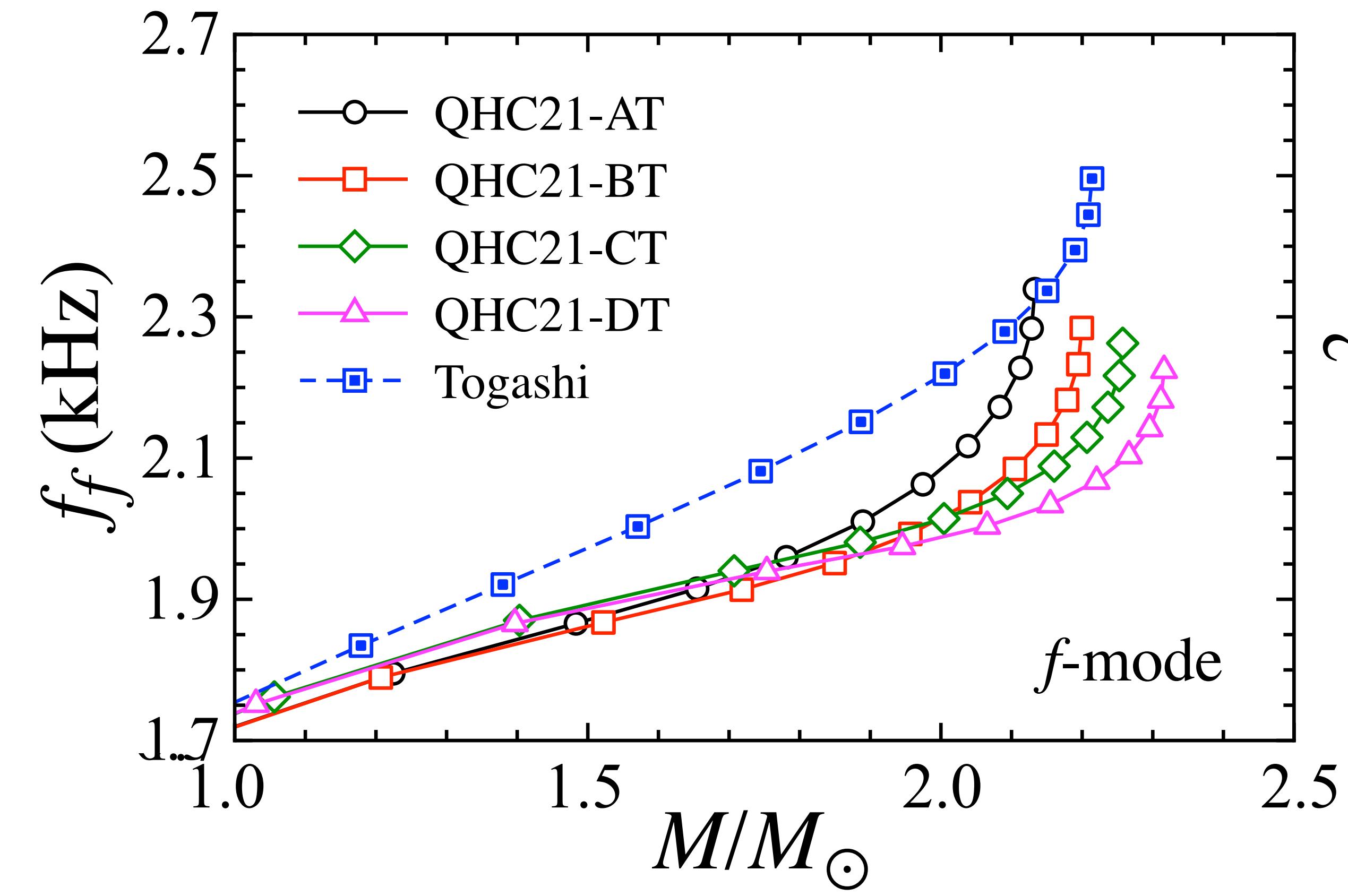
Polish-German WE-Heraeus seminar 2023, Georlitz, Germany

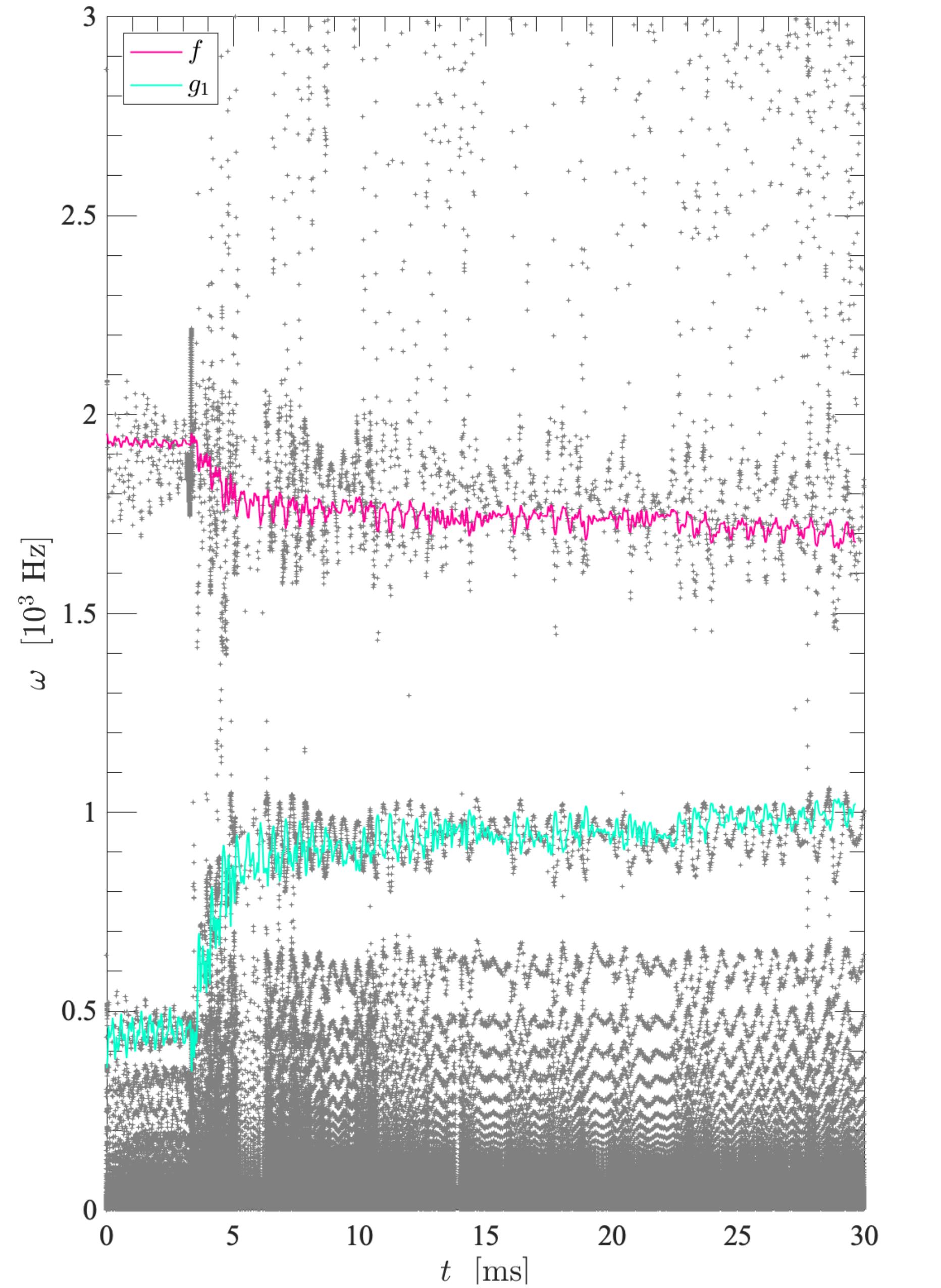
Synagoge Georlitz



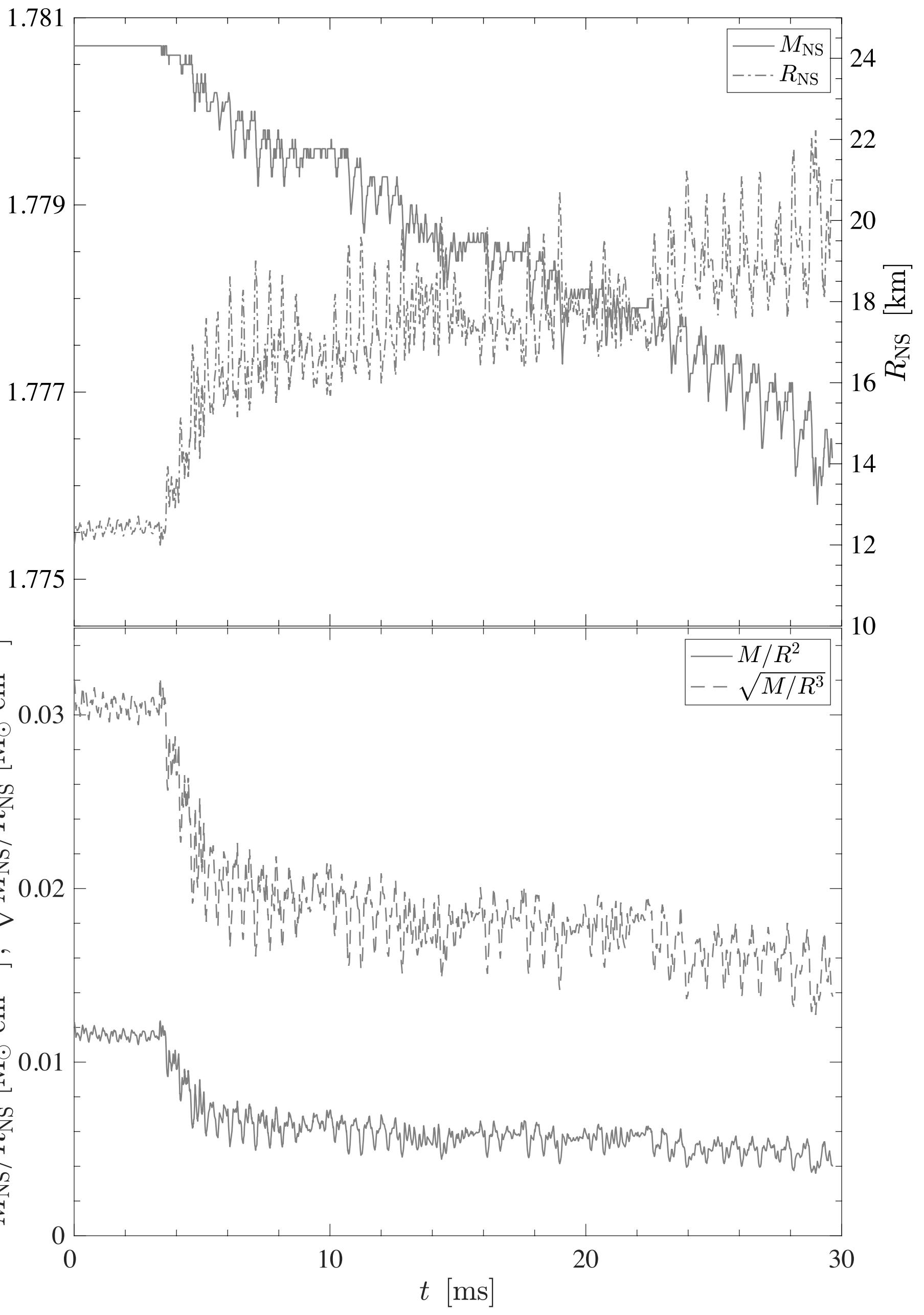
Uniwersytet
Wrocławski

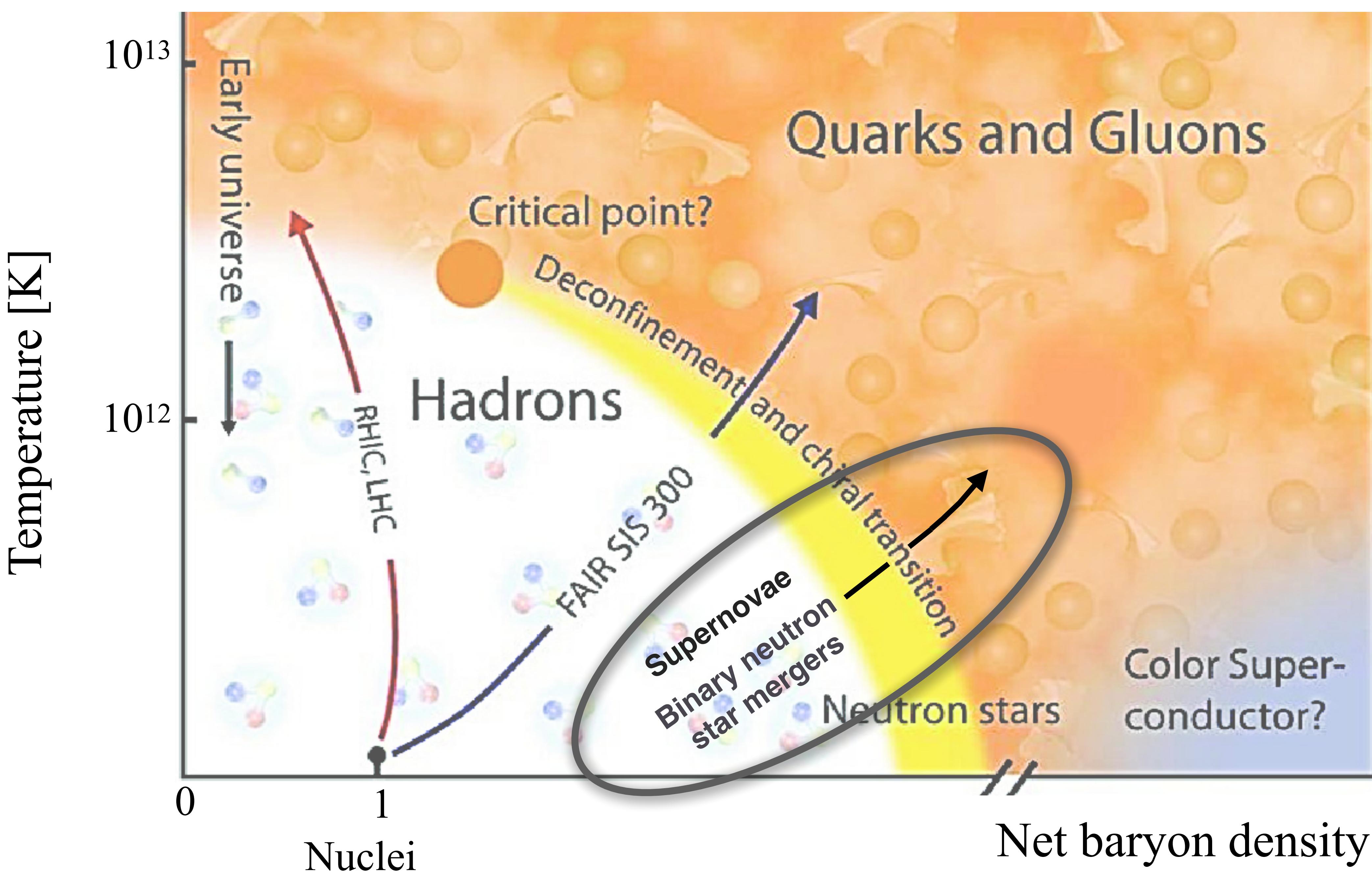


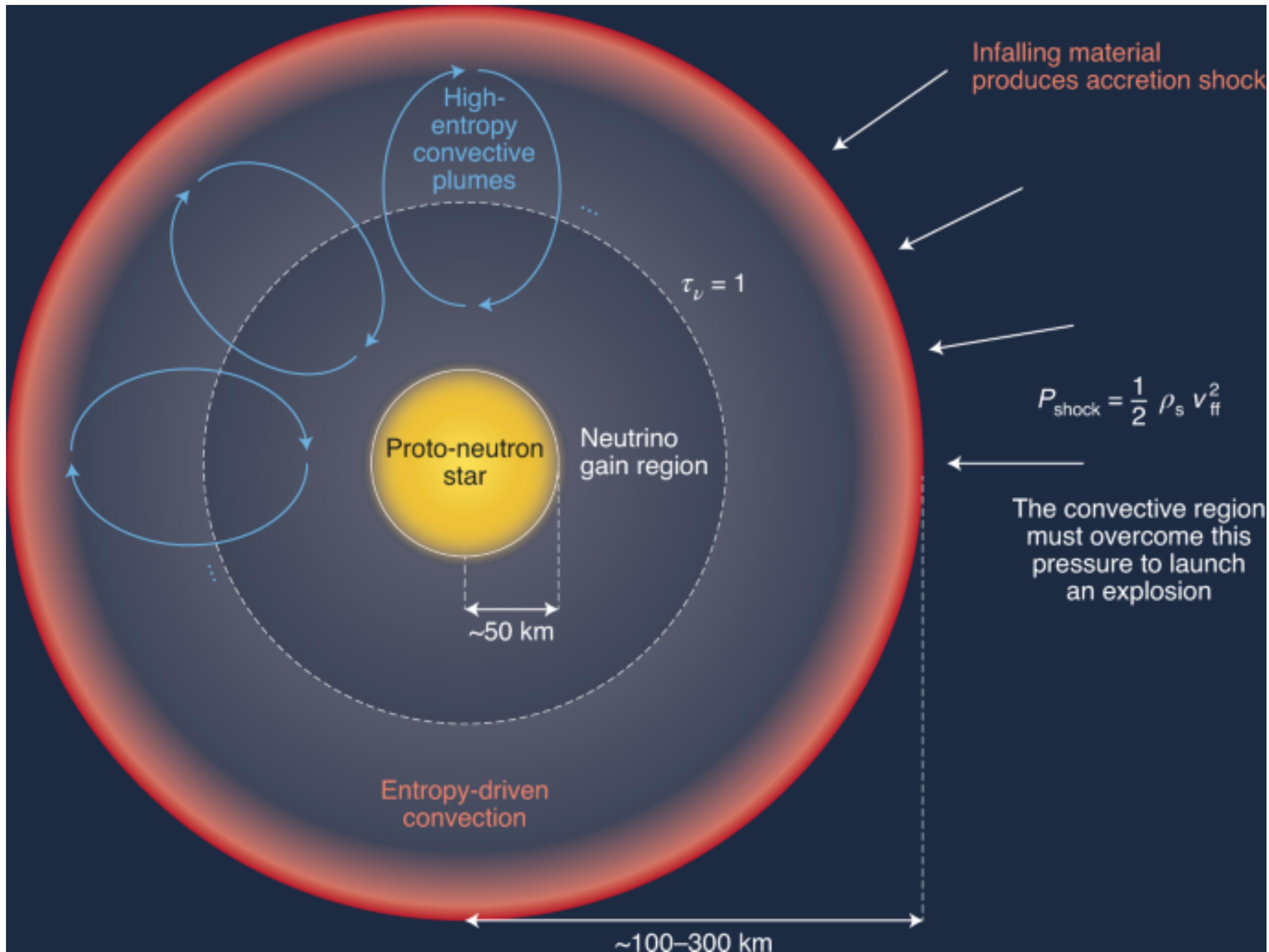


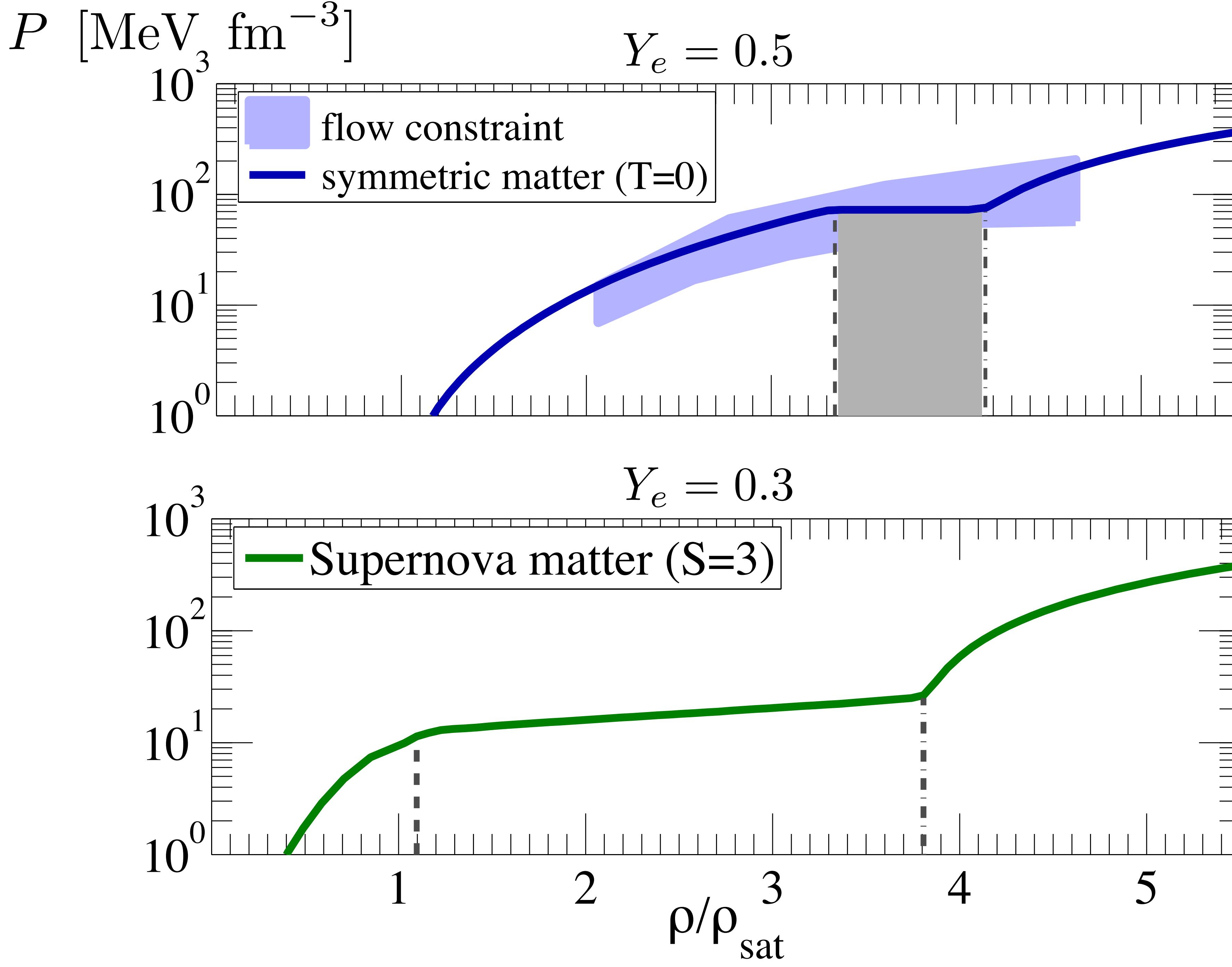


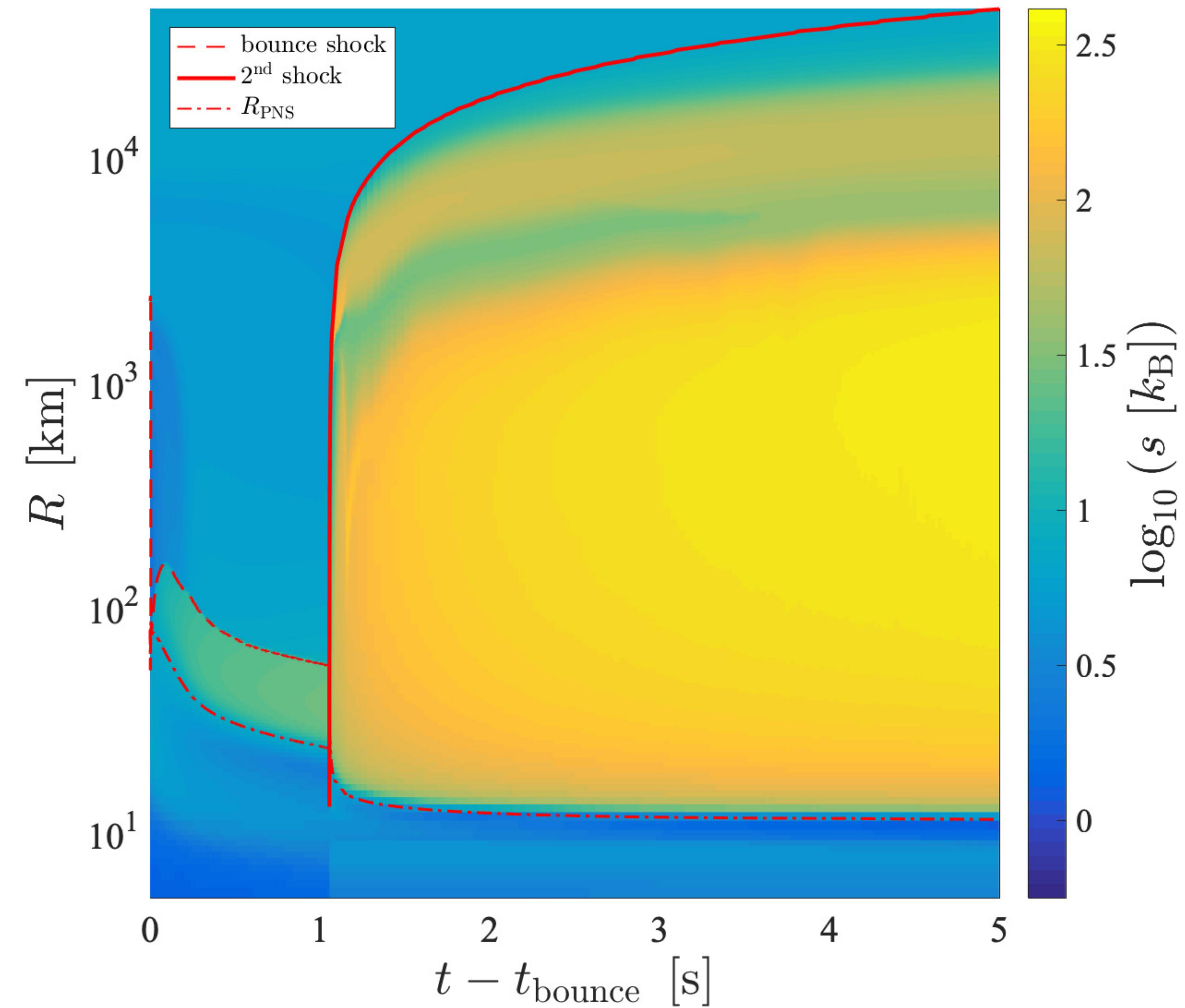
$M_{\text{NS}} = 1.55 M_{\odot}$

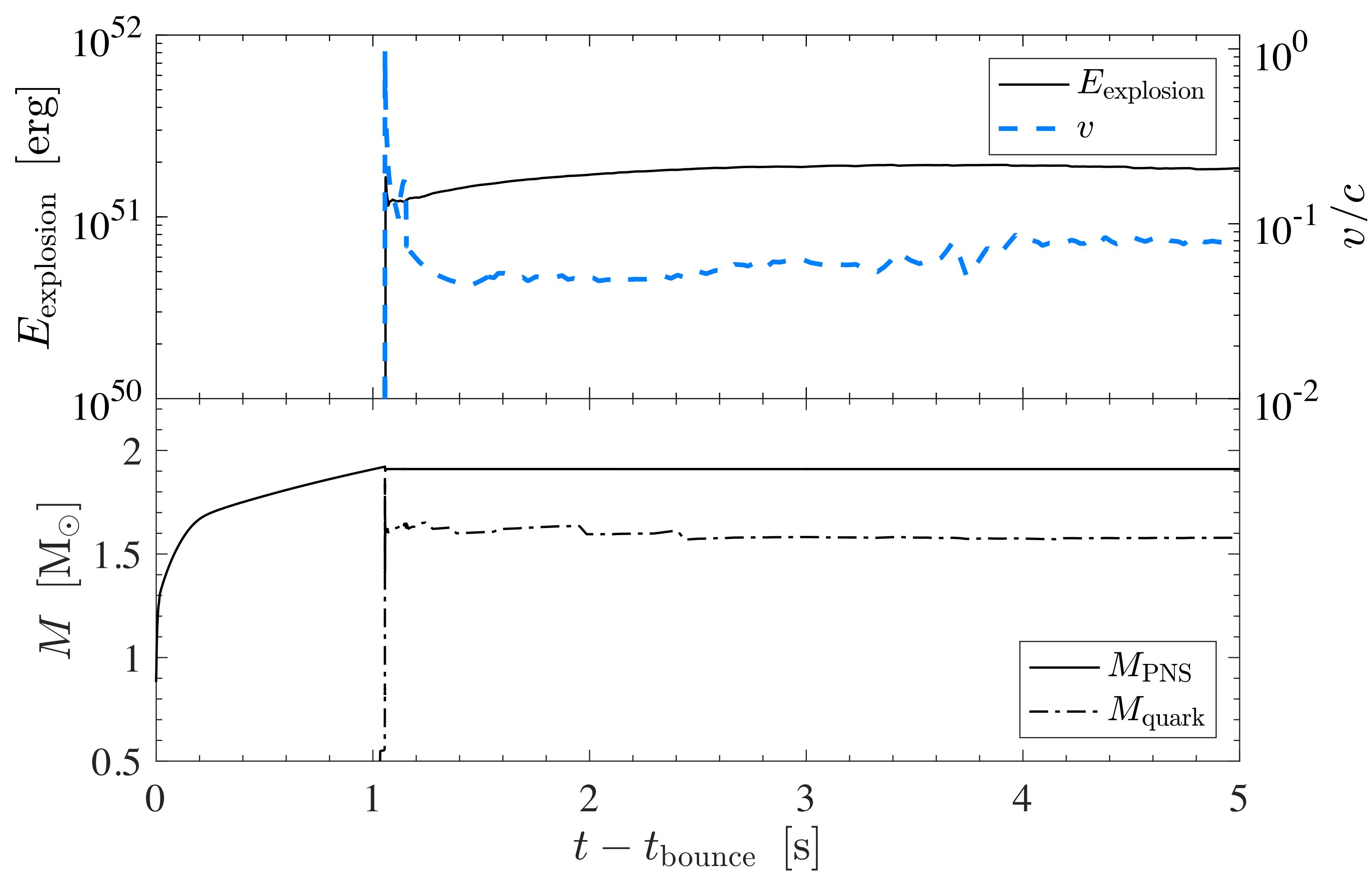






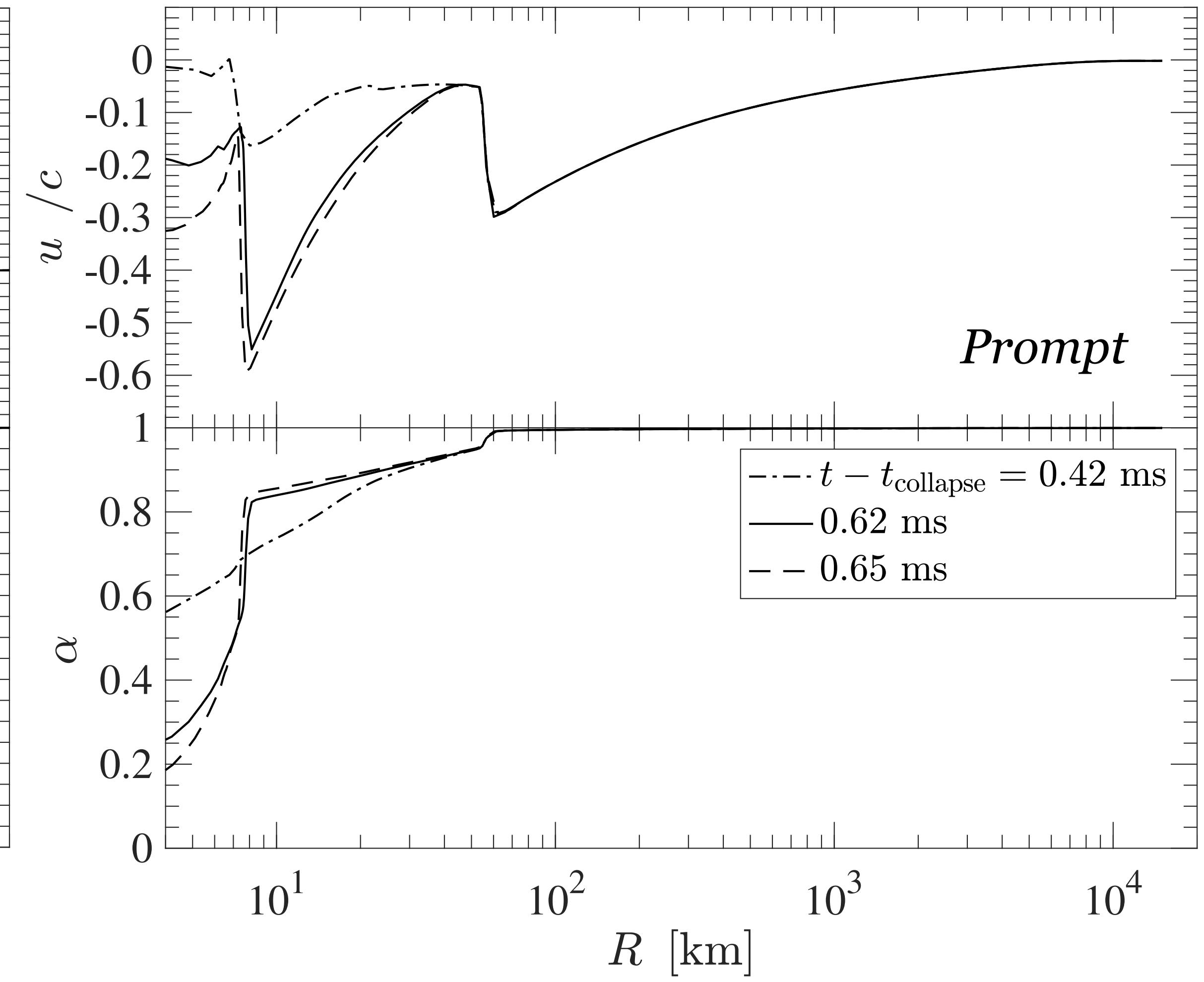
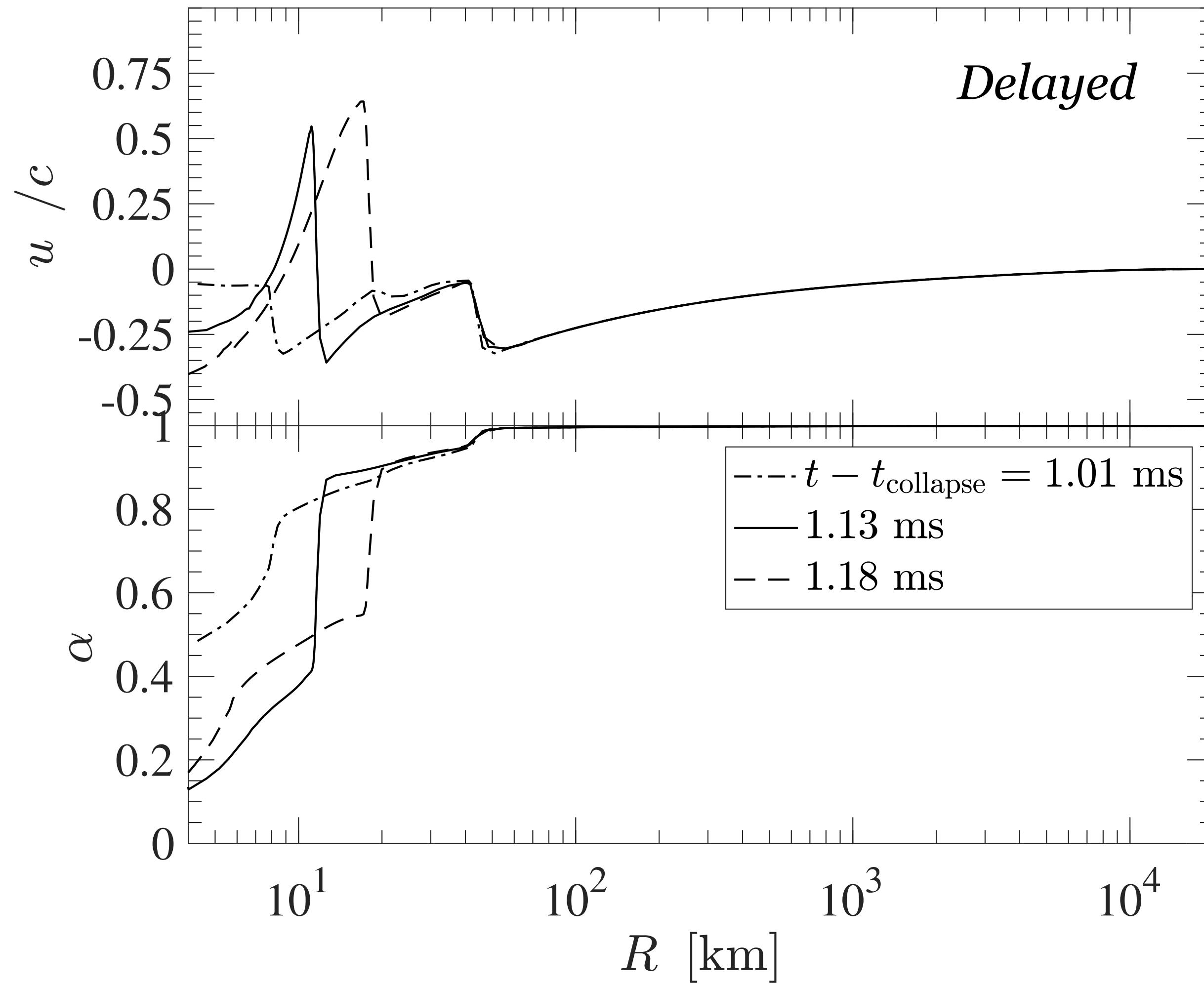




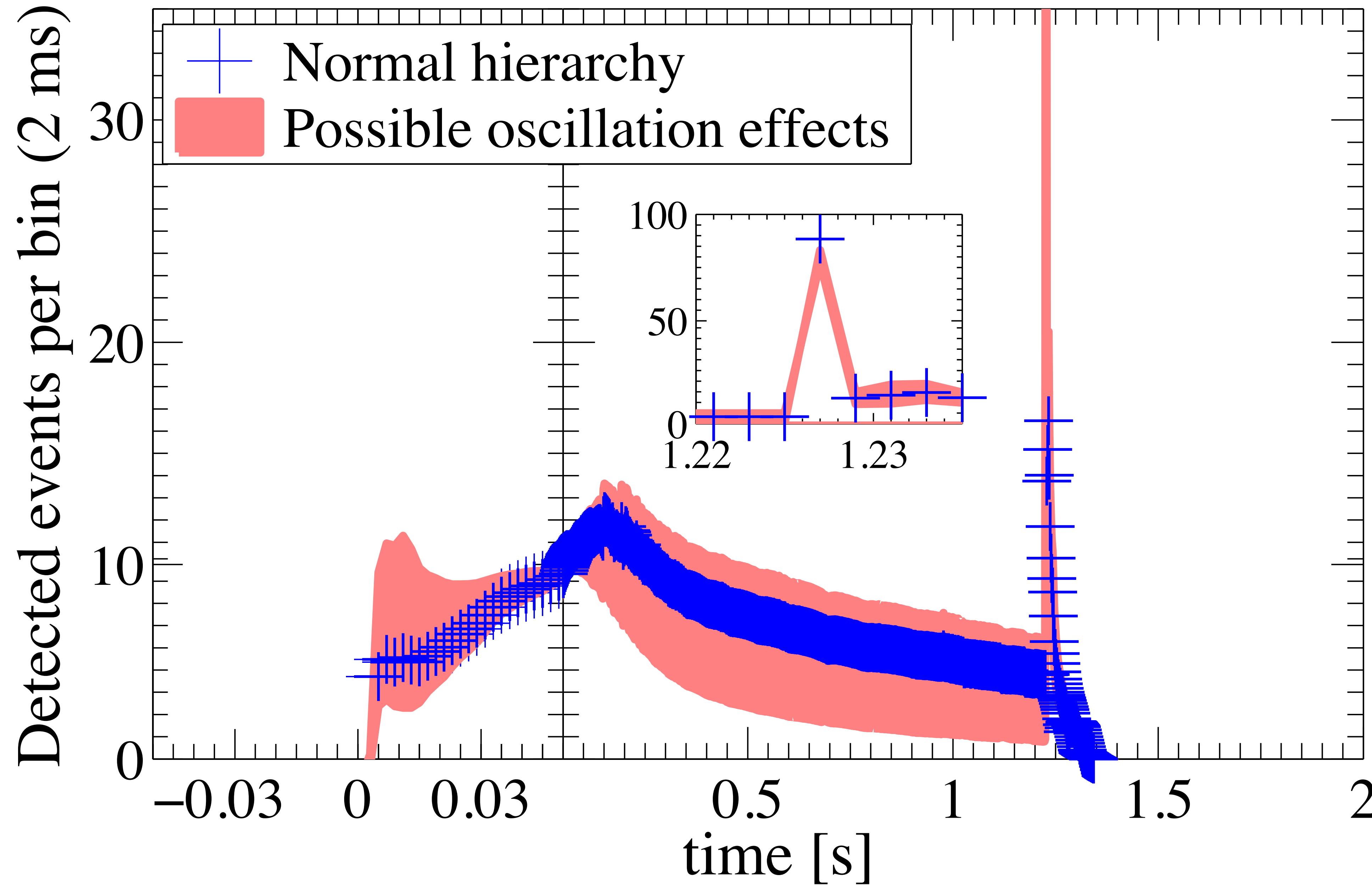


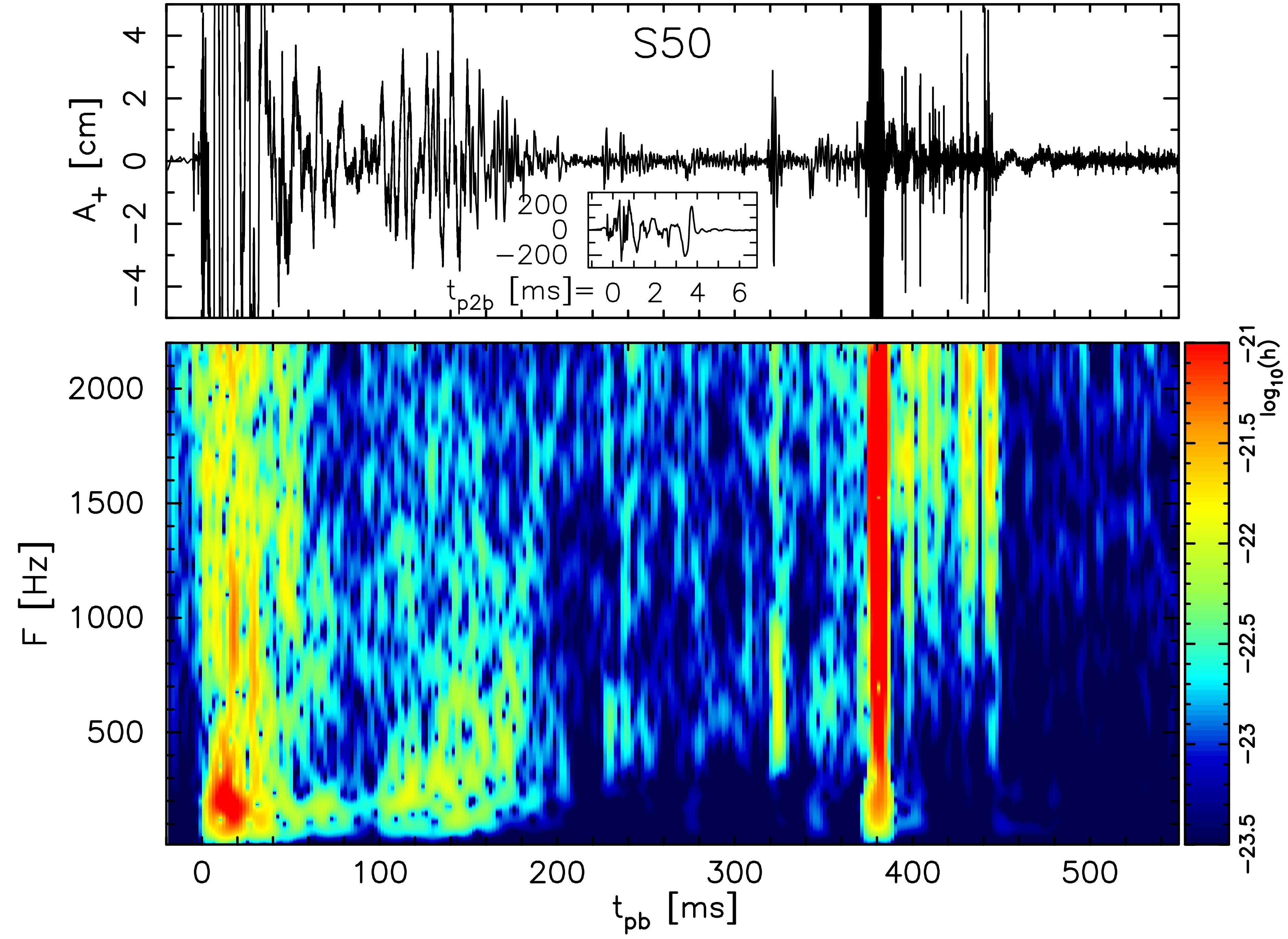
$E_{\text{expl}} = 3 \times 10^{51} \text{ erg}$
 $M_{\text{NS}} \approx 2 M_{\odot}$

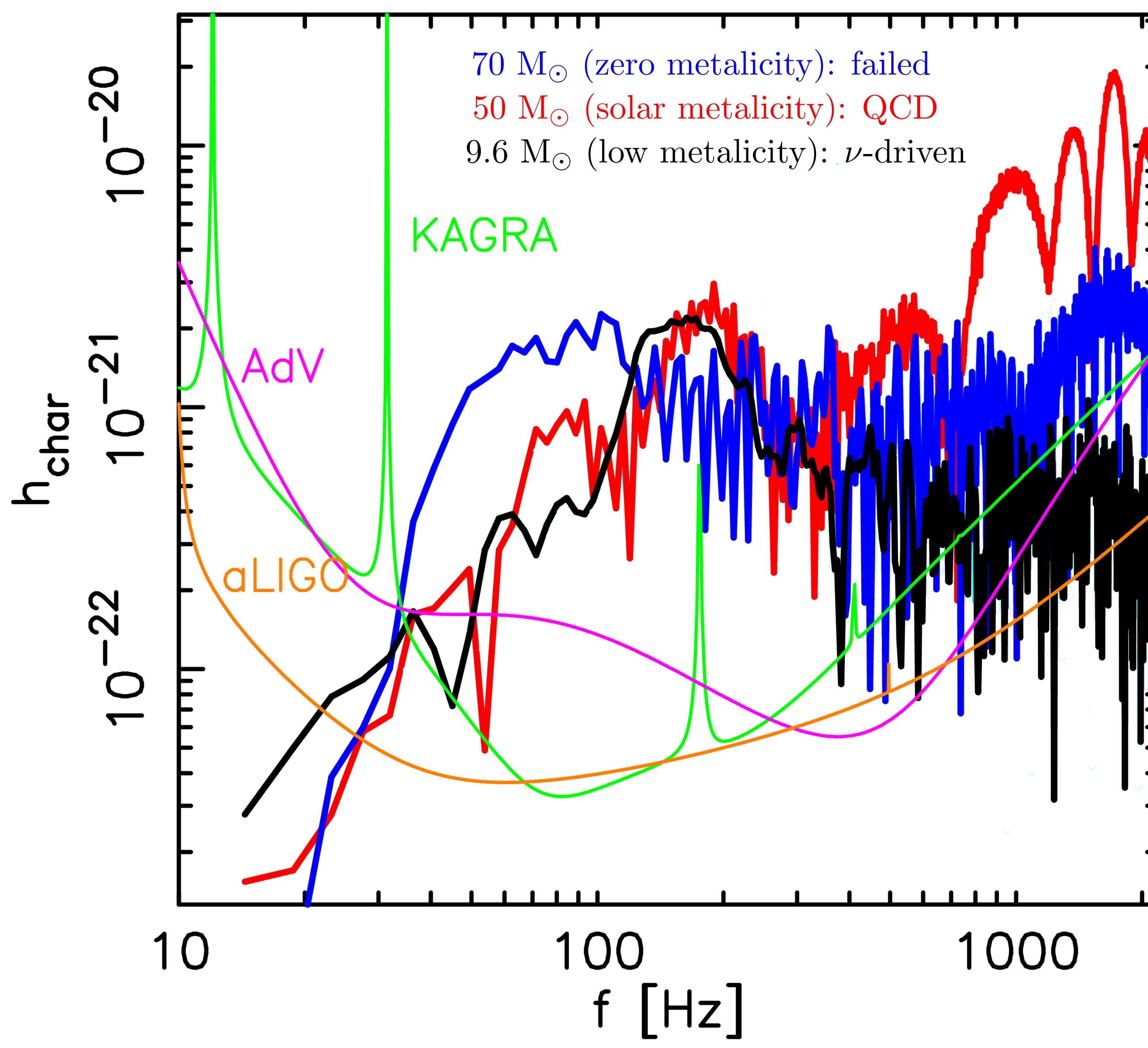
Black-hole formation: Two distinct scenarios

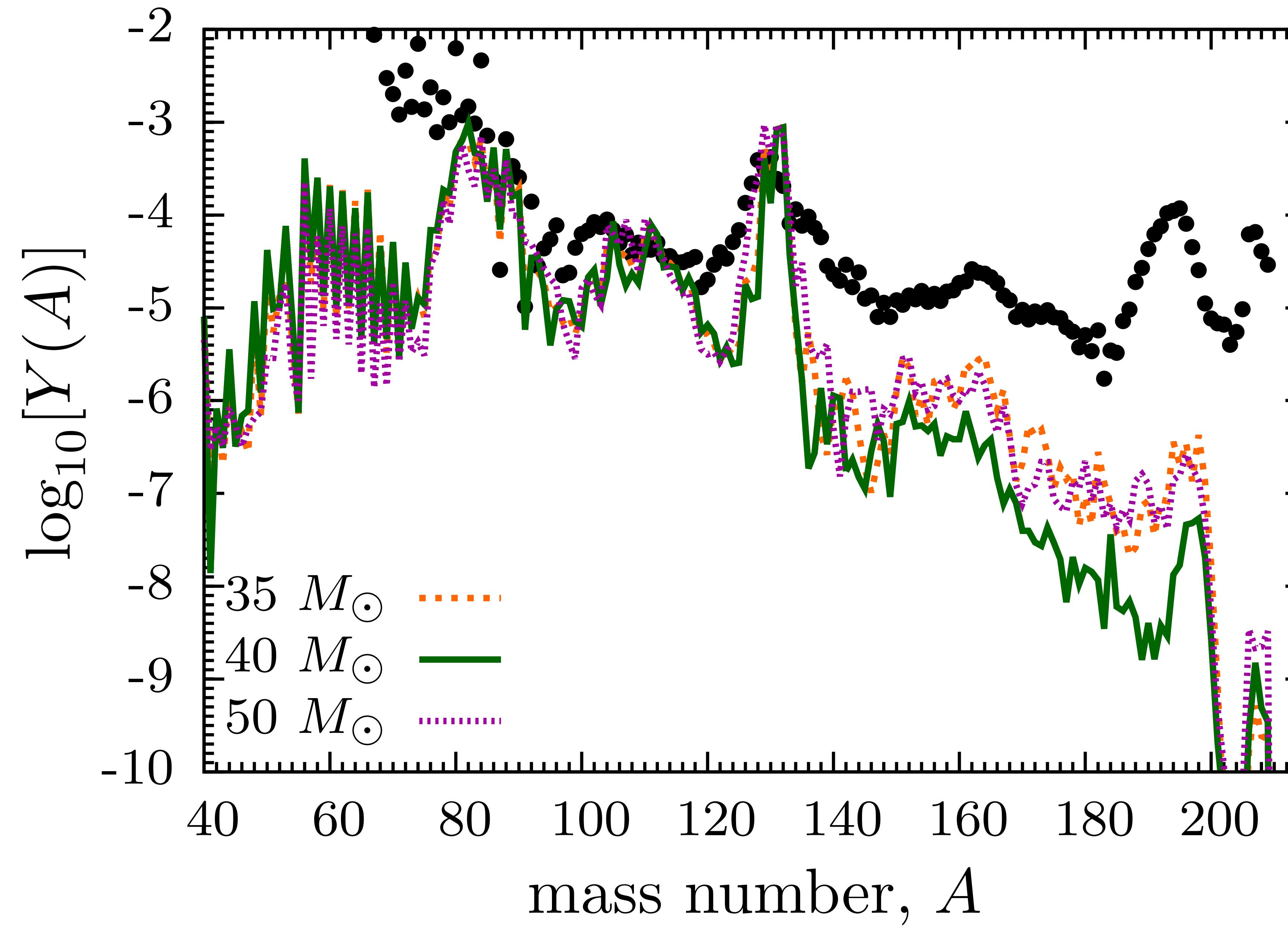


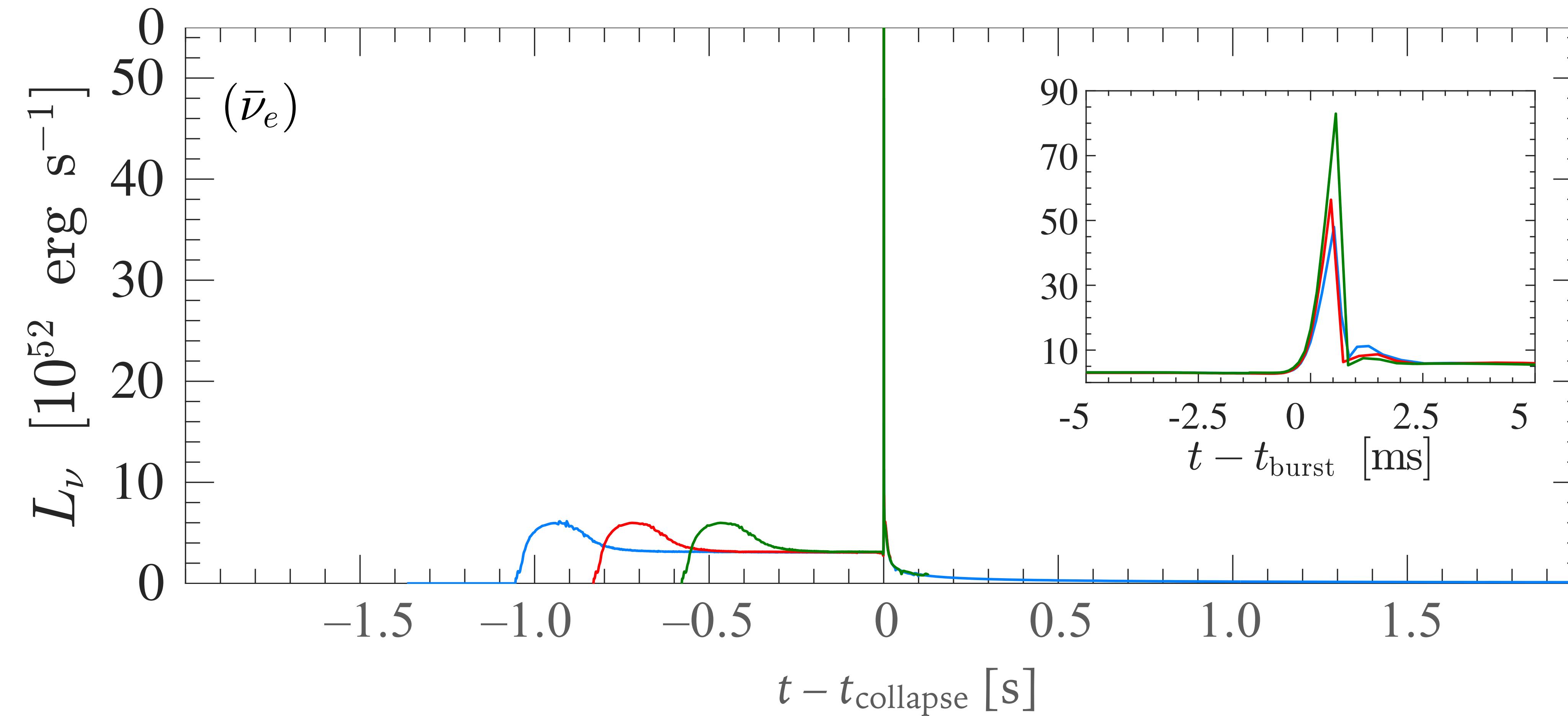
ν – signal @ Super-Kamiokande ($d \sim 10$ kpc)











| Progenitor | EOS | t_{burst} | $L_{\bar{\nu}_e, \text{peak}}$ | $\langle E_{\bar{\nu}_e} \rangle$ | E_{expl} |
|------------|-----|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | RDF | [s] | [10^{53} erg s $^{-1}$] | [MeV] | [10^{51} erg] |
| s25a28 | 1.9 | 0.345 | 6.36 | 38.59 | 4.21 |
| s30a28 | 1.2 | 1.056 | 4.80 | 56.21 | 1.93 |
| s30a28 | 1.8 | 0.833 | 5.64 | 42.21 | 2.66 |
| s30a28 | 1.9 | 0.580 | 8.30 | 43.49 | 3.28 |
| s40a28 | 1.2 | 0.895 | 4.15 | 38.60 | 1.59 |
| s40a28 | 1.8 | 0.717 | 2.06 | 35.77 | 1.23 |
| s40a28 | 1.9 | 0.491 | 4.28 | 39.94 | 3.31 |
| s40.0 | 1.8 | 0.694 | 5.61 | 43.03 | 2.32 |
| s40.0 | 1.9 | 0.443 | 8.52 | 48.69 | 3.79 |
| u50 | 1.1 | 1.227 | 3.90 | 26.55 | 2.3 |
| u50 | 1.2 | 0.819 | 5.37 | 36.19 | 3.8 |
| s75.0 | 1.2 | 1.803 | 3.06 | 34.35 | 1.0 |

