## Neutrino Oscillation Above a Black Hole Accretion Disk

Annie Malkus with Jim P. Kneller, Gail McLaughlin and Rebecca Surman Malkus et al, arxiv:1207.6648

## Accretion Disks

- Produce many neutrinos
- Play a role in . . .
- Stellar Collapse
* Mergers
- Gamma Ray Bursts
- Nucleosynthesis (r-Process?)


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- Vacuum oscillations
- Enhancement with matter (MSW)
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\begin{aligned}
i \frac{d}{d t} S & =H S \\
& =\left(\begin{array}{cc}
V_{e}-V_{v a c} \cos 2 \theta_{12}+V_{\nu \nu}^{e e} & V_{v a c} \sin 2 \theta_{12}+V_{\nu \nu}^{e \tau} \\
V_{v a c} \sin 2 \theta_{12}+V_{\nu \nu}^{\tau e} & V_{v a c} \cos 2 \theta_{12}-V_{e}+V_{\nu \nu}^{\tau \tau}
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- Change nucleosynthesis
- Capture of neutrinos and antineutrinos changes neutron fraction


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## A Neutrino

Emitting Disk

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Caballero et al., } \\
\text { Phys.Rev.D80:I23004,2009 }
\end{gathered}
$$



FIG. 3: (Color on line) Electron antineutrino surface seen at some inclination angle (see the $x, y, z$ axis on the lower left corner). The height corresponds to $h_{\nu}$ as in Eq. 2. The color scale corresponds to the neutrino temperatures, also shown in Fig. 2. The black area in the center represents the boundary with the $\mathrm{BH}, r=2 r_{s}$.


Model A:
Neutrinos Dominate


Model B:
First Antineutrinos Dominate

## Models Relevant to Stellar Collapse



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## Realizing the

 Qualitative Picture capturing the important features- Single Temperature


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- Different Parameters
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# Realizing the 

Qualitative Picture
Dasgupta et al., Phys.Rev. D78 (2008) 033014 capturing the important features

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- Fermi-Dirac


## Realizing the

Qualitative Picture
capturing the important features

- Single Angle
- One Trajectory
- Both Hierarchies
- Three Flavor



## Realizing the

 Qualitative Picture capturing the important features
(I) MSW

Normal Hierarchy (II) Bipolar Model A


Normal Hierarchy (II) Bipolar Model A

(I) MSW

Inverted Hierarchy ${ }^{\text {(II) }) \text { Bipolar }}$ Model A


Inverted Hierarchy ${ }^{\text {(II) }{ }^{\text {(II }} \text { MS } \text { Biplar }}$ Model A

(I) MSW

Normal Hierarchy Model B
(II) Bipolar
(III) Neutrino-Matter


Normal Hierarchy Model B
(I) MSW
(II) Bipolar
(III) Neutrino-Matter


Normal Hierarchy (III) Bipolar Model B

(I) MSW

Inverted Hierarchy ${ }_{\text {(III) Bipolar }}^{\text {(III) Neutrin }}$
(III) Neutrino-Matter Model B


Inverted Hierarchy
(III) Neutrino-Matter Model B
(I) MSW


## Nucleosynthesis Along the Trajectory

 where are the neutrons?

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 where are the neutrons?
## - alphas form

omany neutrons, some protons

Nucleosynthesis Along the Trajectory where are the neutrons?

## - neutrons capture on alphas

 - alphas form
## Z

UNLESS neutrinos change neutrons to protons

- neutrons capture on alphas - alphas form
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## Nucleosynthesis Along the Trajectory

 where are the neutrons?


## Conclusions and Comments

- Unique geometry of disks lends itself to varied neutrino oscillations
- Includes a new type of oscillation occurring when neutrino self-interactions cancel the matter term.
- The neutrino oscillations can have an impact on r-process


Decoupling Surface Heights

