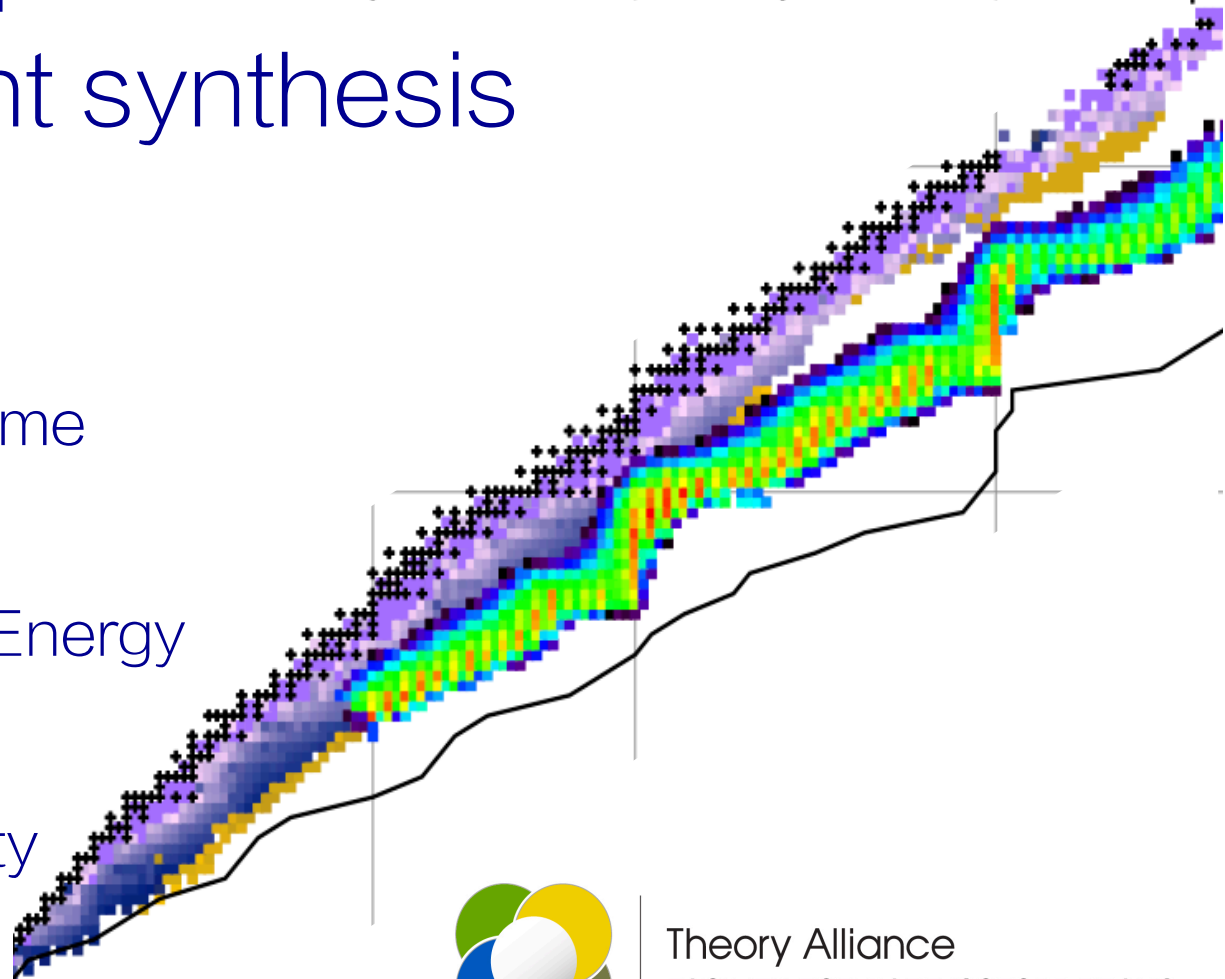


neutrinos and heavy element synthesis

Rebecca Surman
University of Notre Dame

8th Symposium on
Large TPCs for Low-Energy
Rare Event Detection

Paris Diderot University
5–7 Dec 2016



Theory Alliance
FACILITY FOR RARE ISOTOPE BEAMS

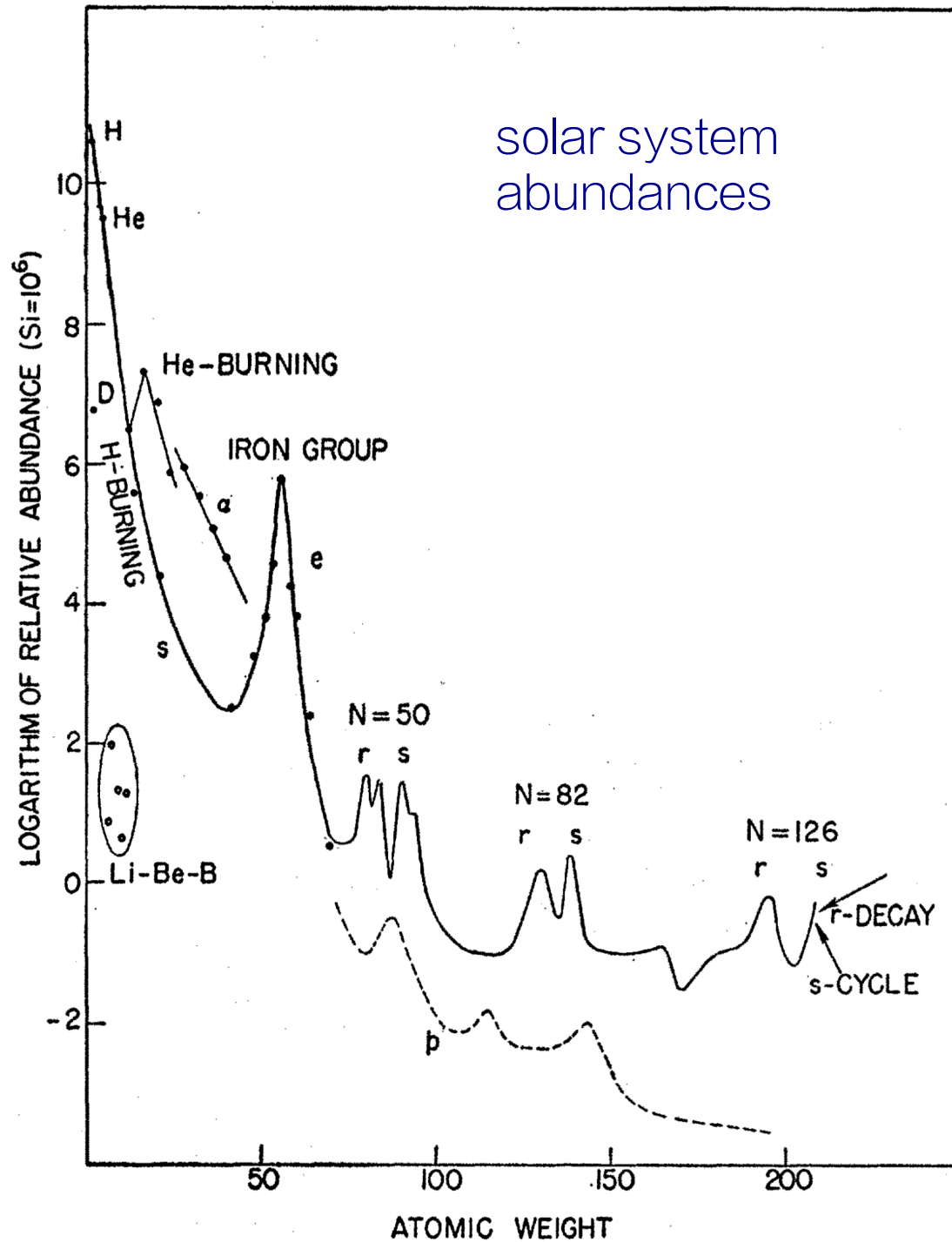


UNIVERSITY OF
NOTRE DAME
College of Science



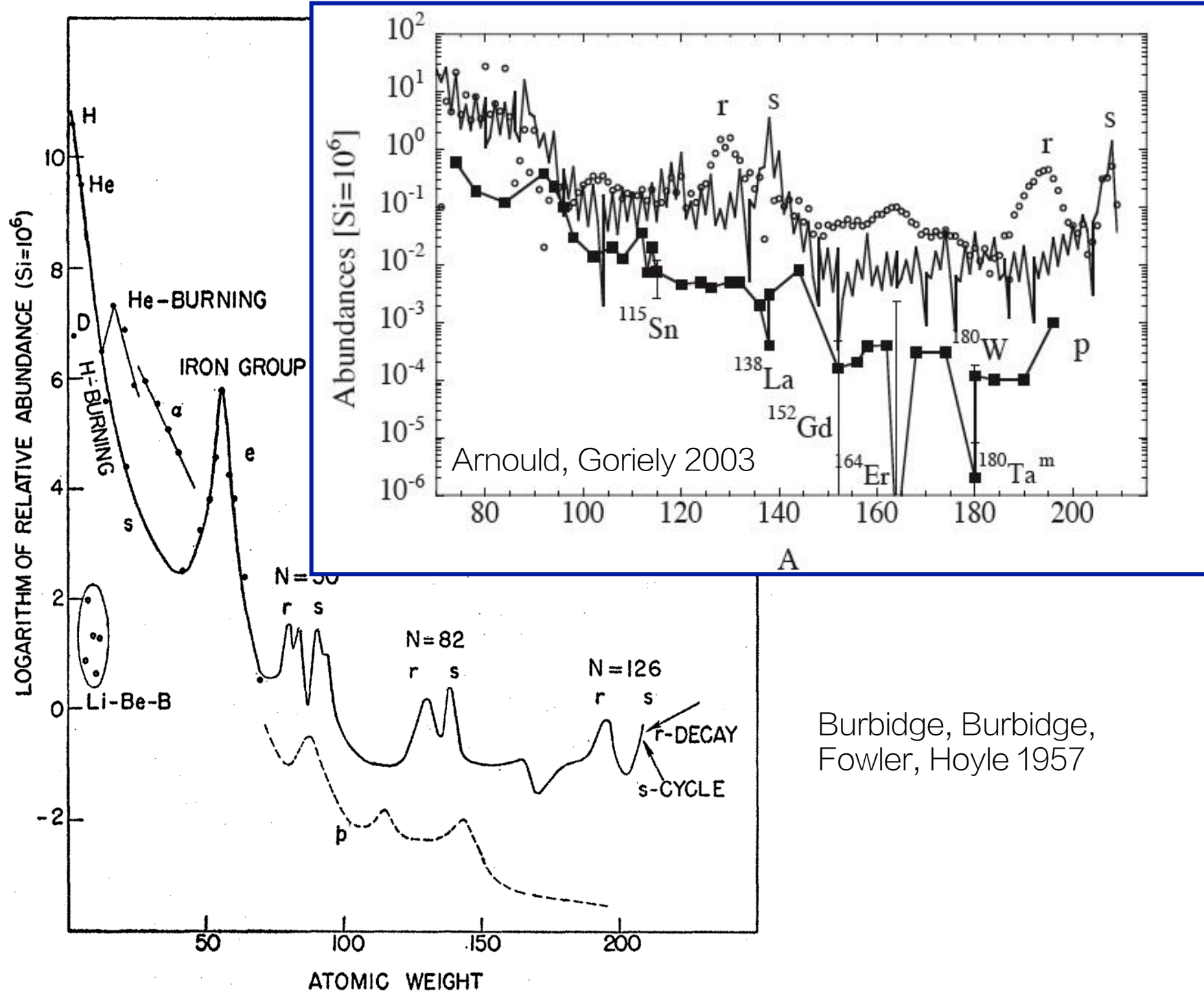
JINA-CEE

synthesis of the heaviest elements



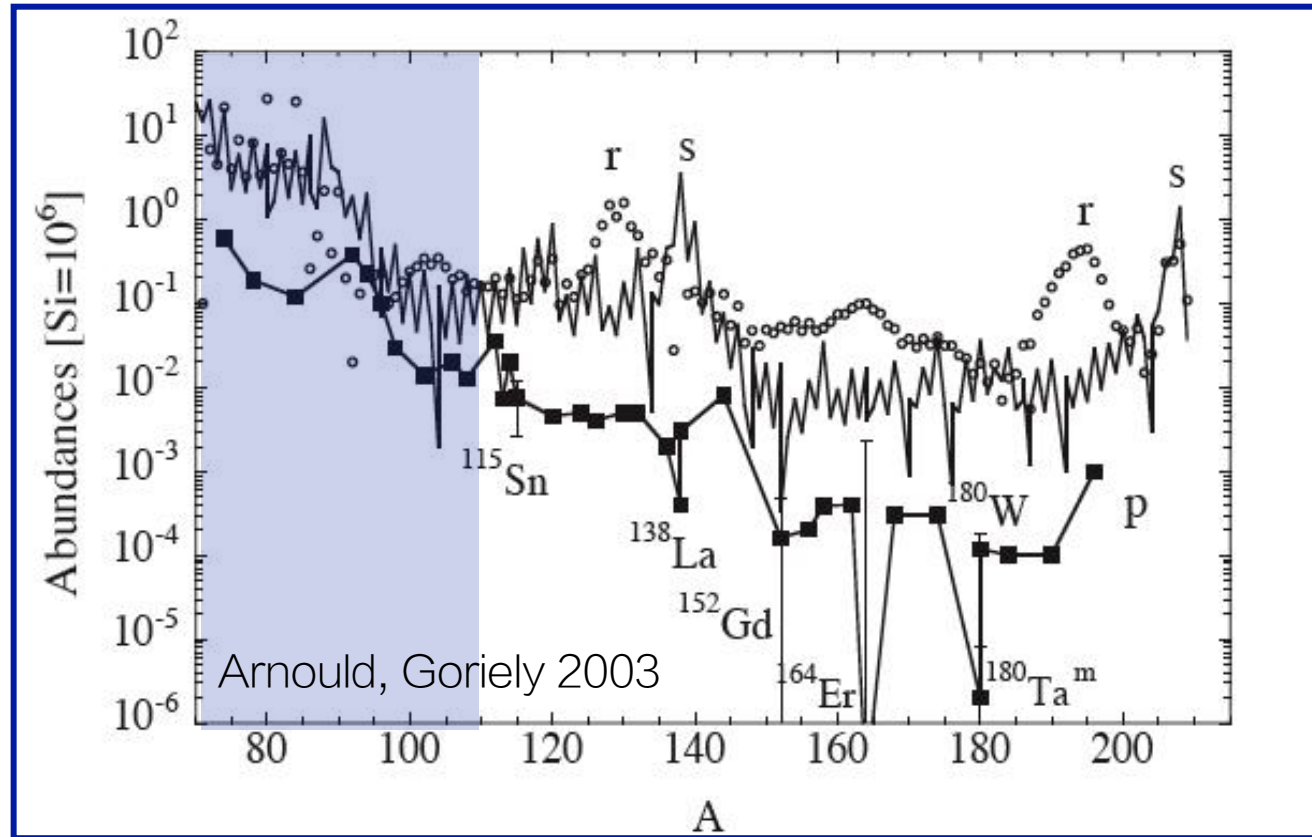
Burbidge, Burbidge,
Fowler, Hoyle 1957

synthesis of the heaviest elements



synthesis of the heaviest elements

weak r process?
weak s process?
LEPP?
 νp process?



s process:
slow neutron capture
AGB stars

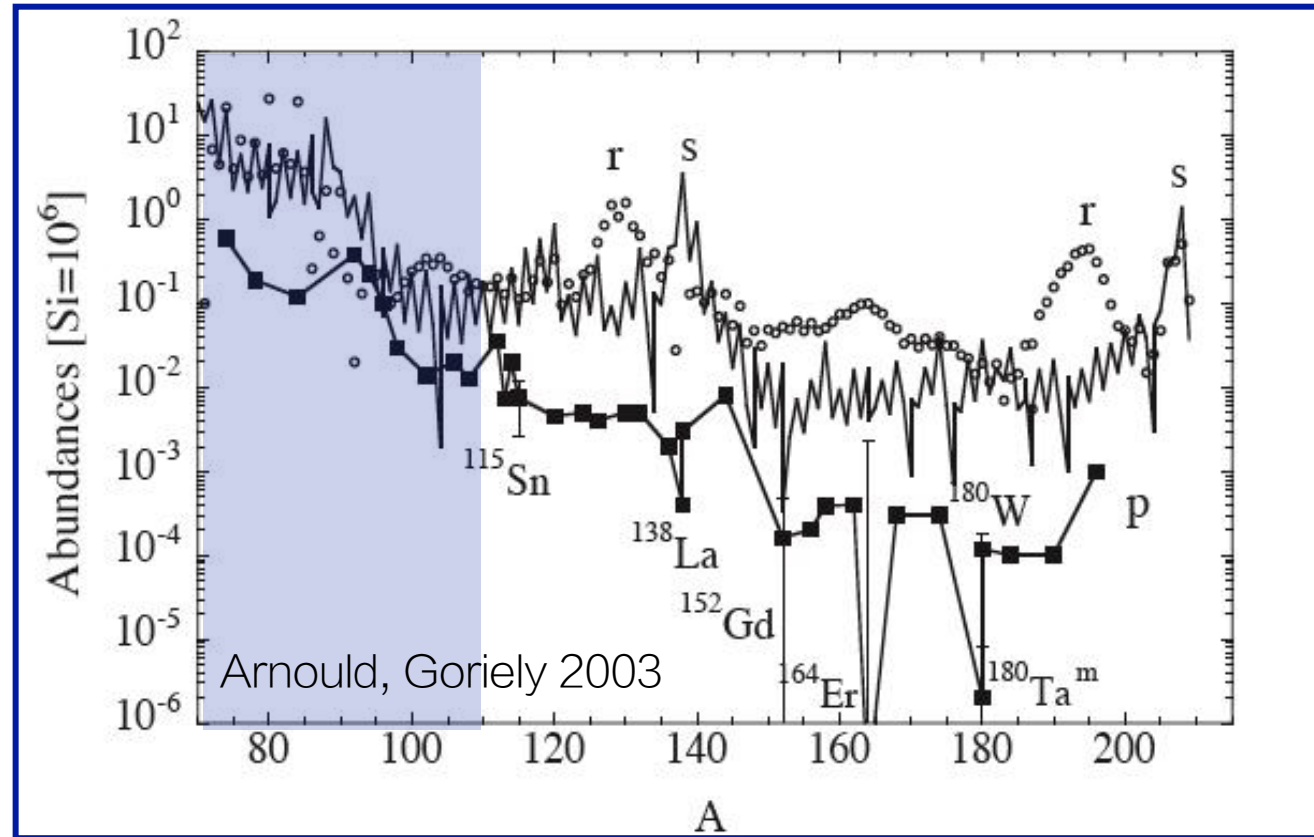
r process:
rapid neutron capture
site unknown

p process:
(γ, n) reactions on preexisting
heavy nuclei

νp process:
⁷Li, ¹¹B, ¹⁹F, ¹³⁸La, ¹⁸⁰Ta, etc.

synthesis of the heaviest elements

weak *r* process?
weak *s* process?
LEPP?
νp process?



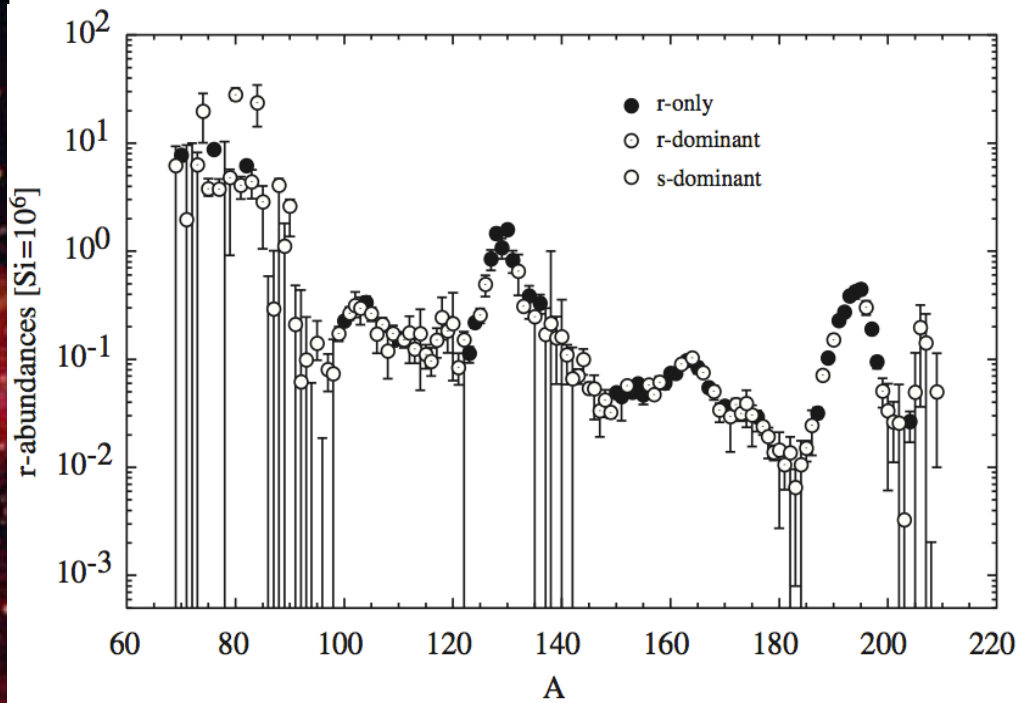
s process:
slow neutron capture
AGB stars

p process:
(γ, n) reactions on preexisting
heavy nuclei

r process:
rapid neutron capture
site unknown

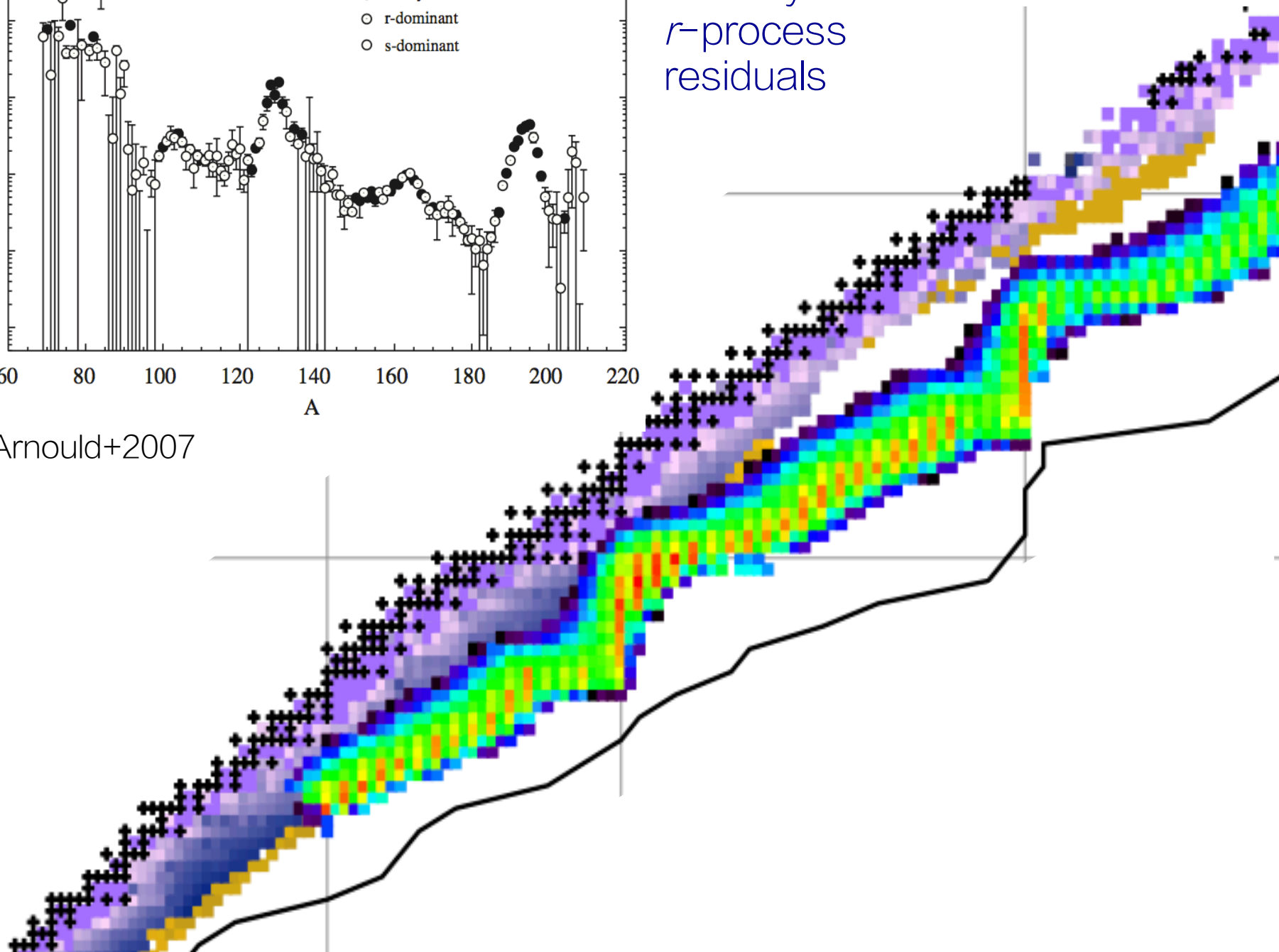
νp process:
 ${}^7\text{Li}$, ${}^{11}\text{B}$, ${}^{19}\text{F}$, ${}^{138}\text{La}$, ${}^{180}\text{Ta}$, etc.
e.g., Mathews+12

r -process nucleosynthesis

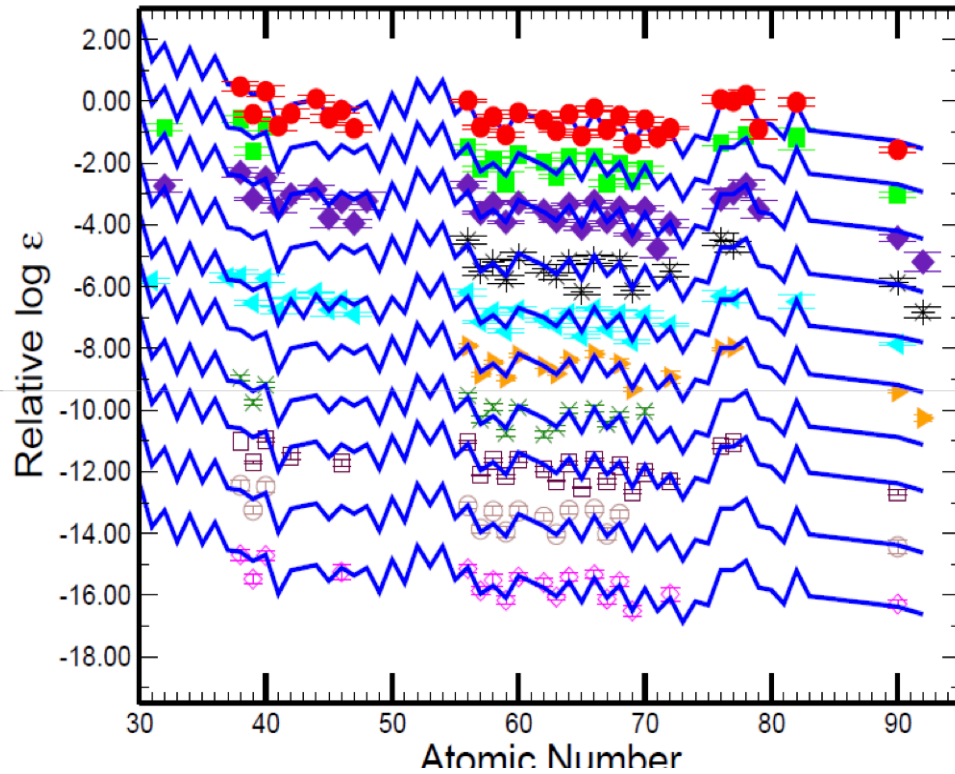


solar system
 r -process
residuals

Arnould+2007

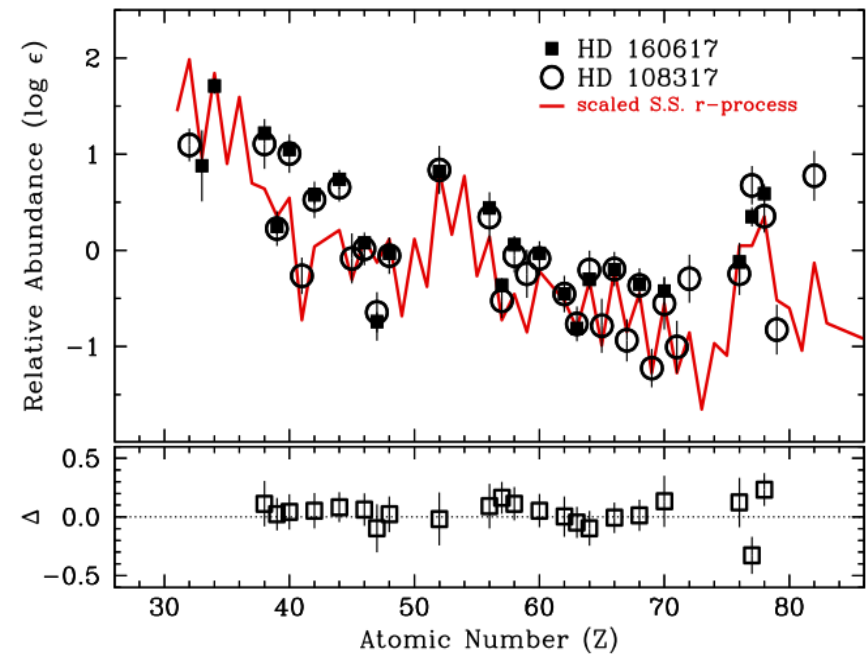


r-process nucleosynthesis



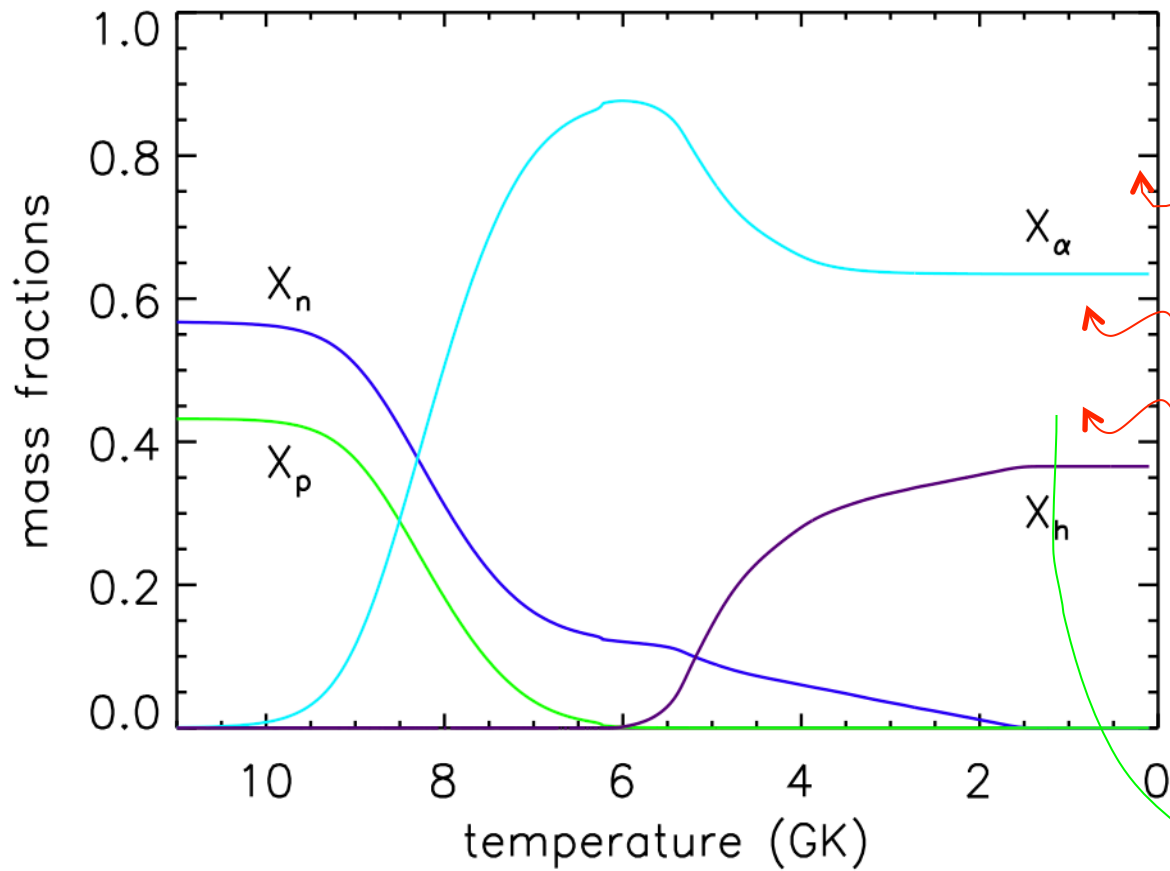
Cowan+2011

elemental abundances
from *r*-process-
enhanced metal-poor
halo stars

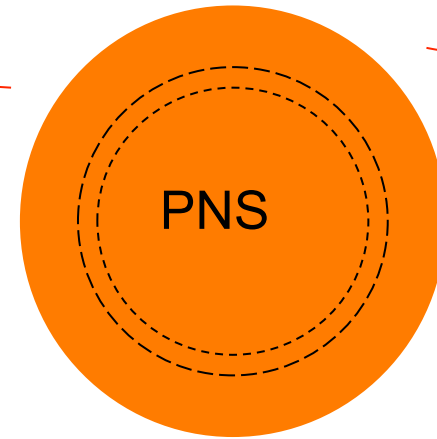


Roederer, Lawler 2012

r -process site: core-collapse supernovae?



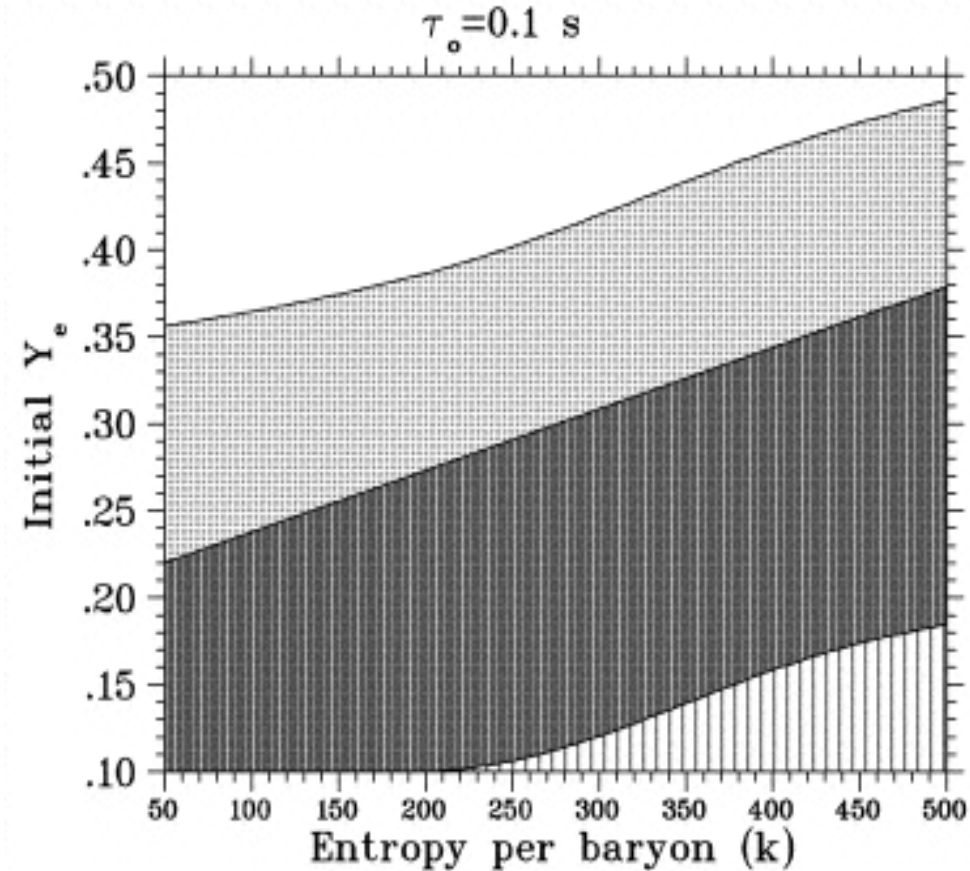
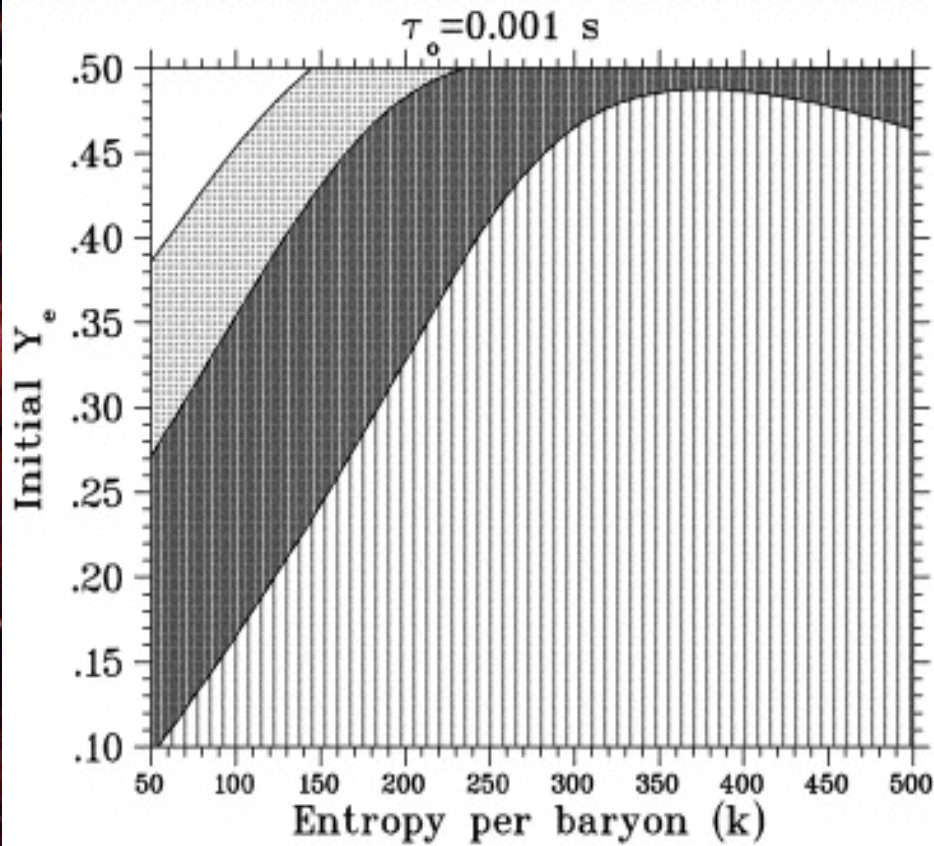
$$E_{\nu_x} > E_{\bar{\nu}_e} > E_{\nu_e}$$



neutrino-driven wind

e.g., Meyer+1992, Woosley+1994, Takahashi+1994, Witti+1994, Fuller, Meyer 1995, McLaughlin+1996, Qian & Woosley 1996, Hoffman+1997, Otsuki+2000, Thompson +2001, Terasawa+2002, Liebendorfer+2005, Wanajo 2006, Arcones+2007, Huedepohl+2010, Fischer+2010, Roberts, Reddy 2012, Martinez-Pinedo+2014, Chakraborty+ 2015, Goriely, Janka 2016, etc., etc.

supernova neutrino-driven wind conditions



Meyer, Brown 1997

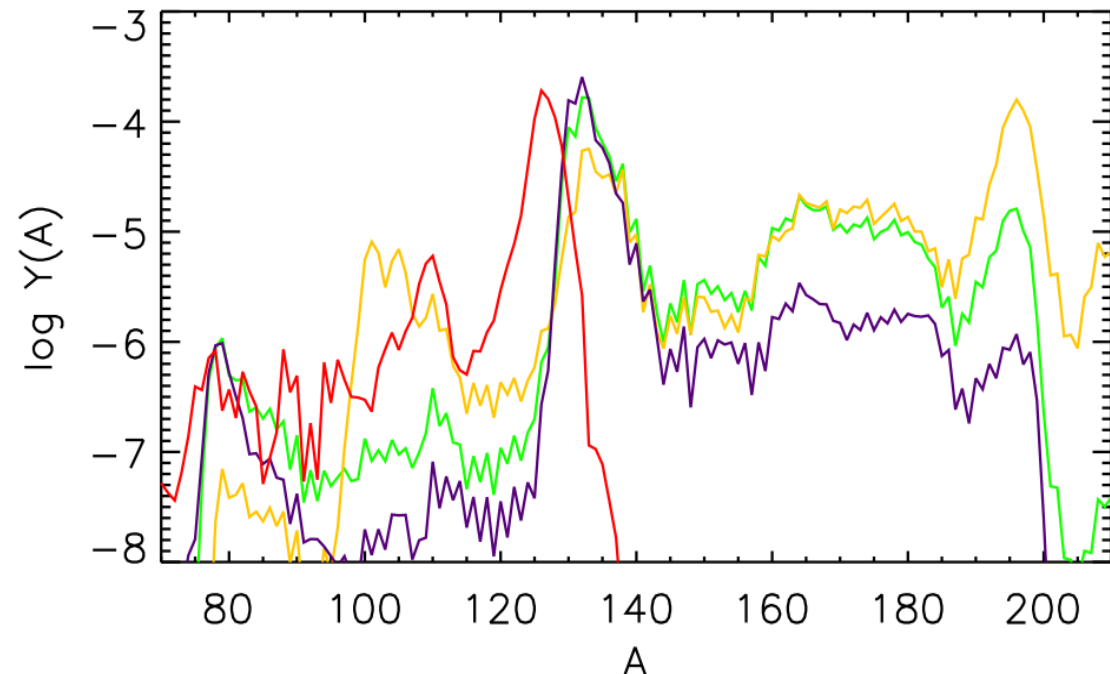
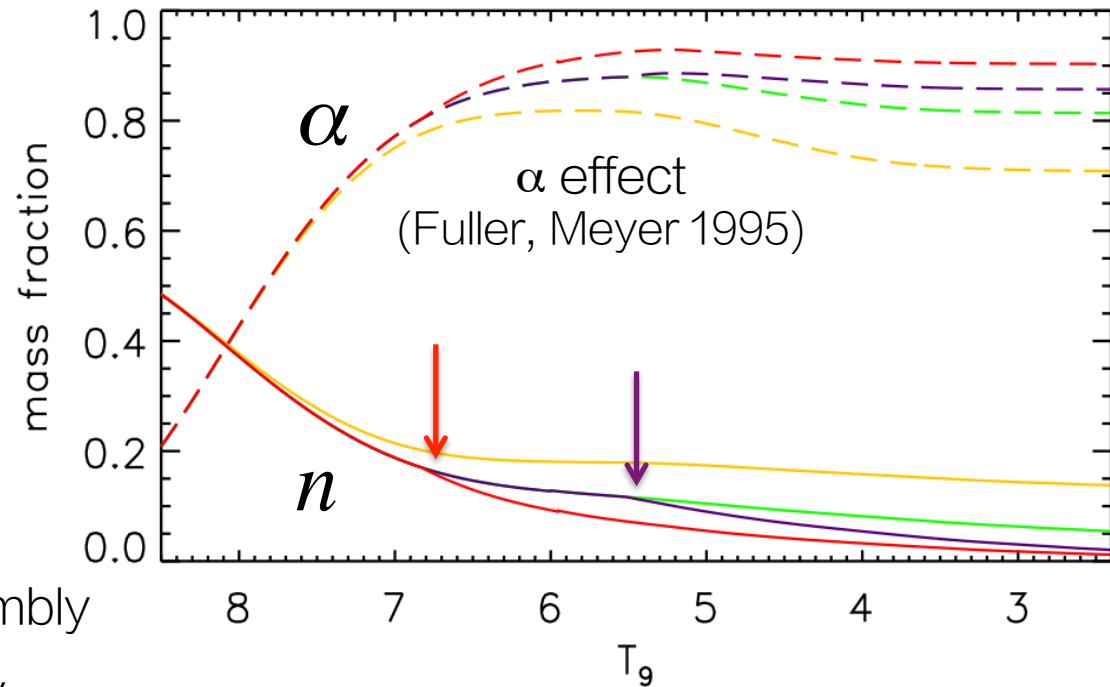
electron fraction Y_e
 entropy s/k
 dynamic timescale τ

} neutron to seed ratio R

oscillations and a supernova r process



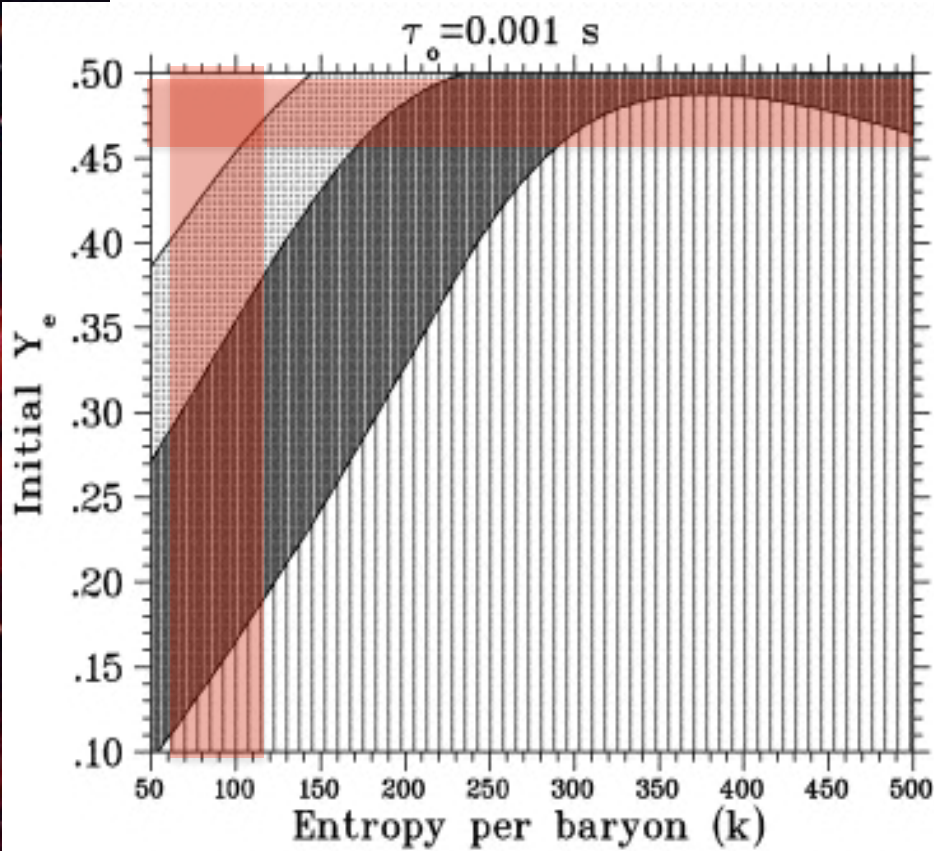
- No ν for $T < 9 \times 10^9$ K
- No oscillations
- Test swap at seed assembly
- Test swap at α assembly



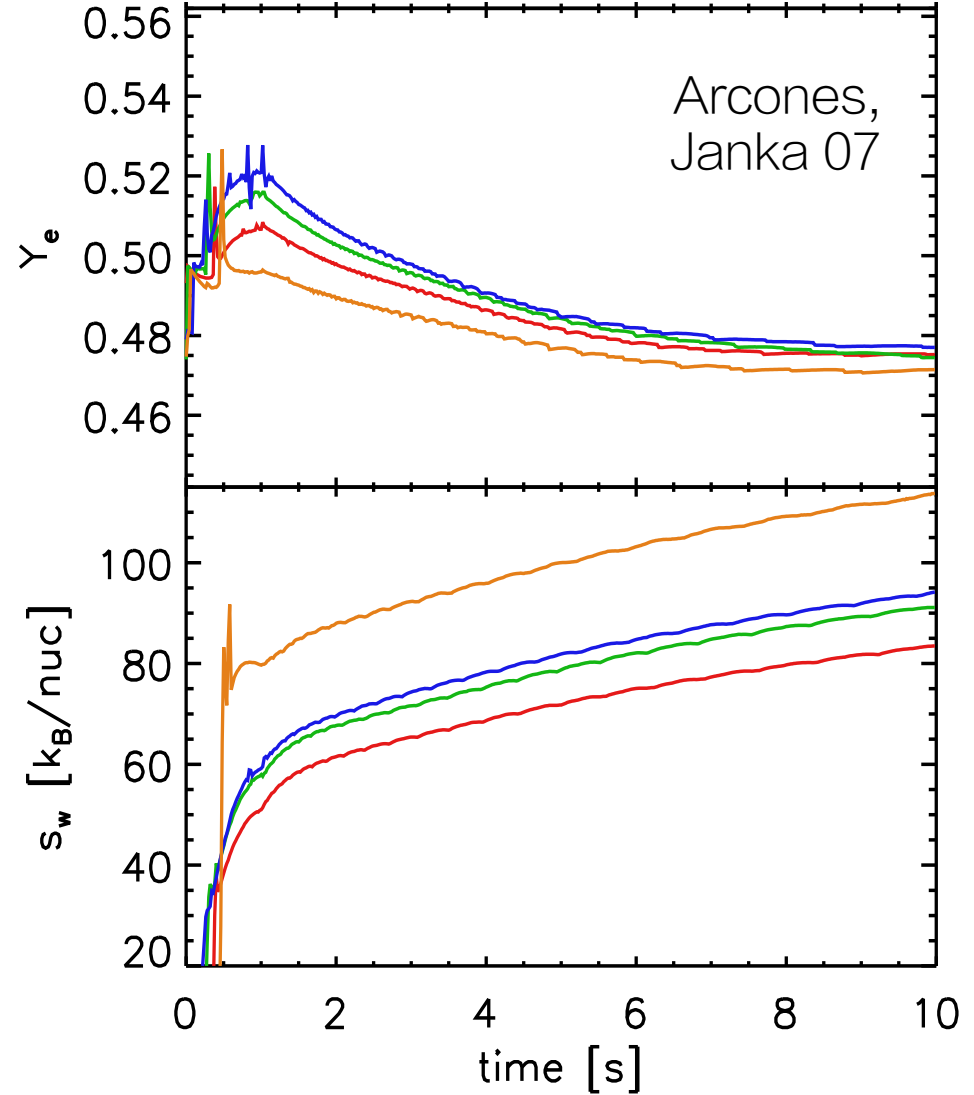
Duan, Friedland, McLaughlin, Surman 2011

Collective oscillations:
 talk of K. Scholberg
 and see, e.g., the work of
 Pantaleone, Samuel, Qian and
 Fuller, Balantekin and Yuksel,
 Dasgupta, Dighe, Raffelt, Lisi,
 Mirizzi, Volpe, Freidland, Duan,
 Kneller, Pehlivan, etc., etc.

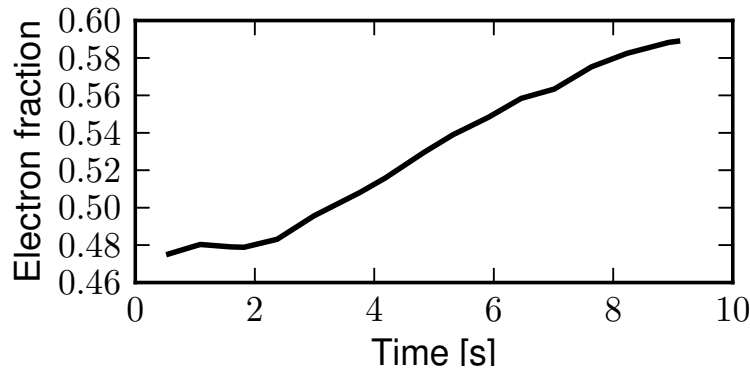
supernova neutrino-driven wind conditions



Meyer, Brown 1997

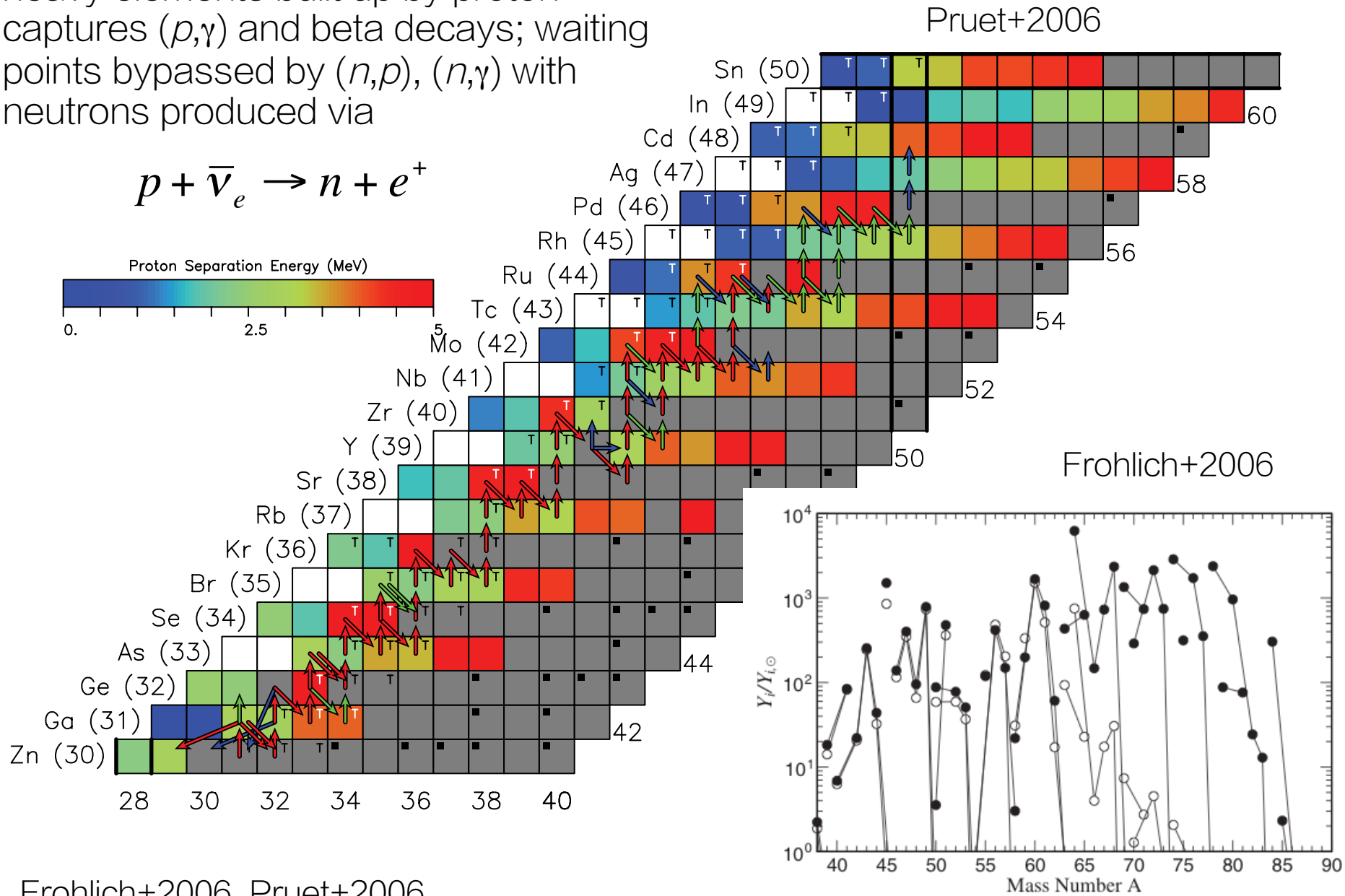
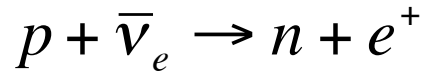


Martinez-Pinedo+2014



νp process

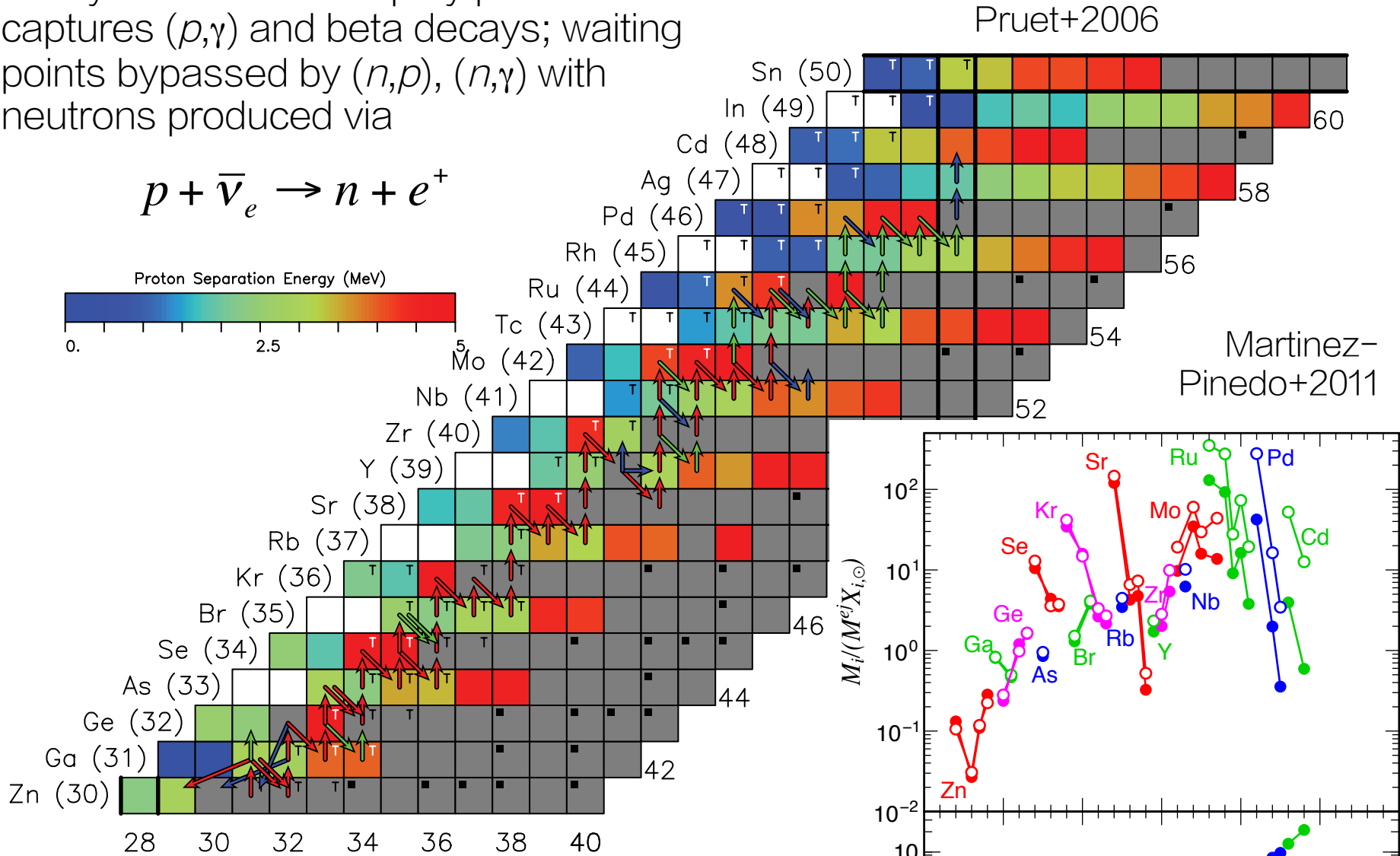
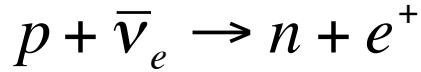
heavy elements built up by proton captures (p,γ) and beta decays; waiting points bypassed by (n,p) , (n,γ) with neutrons produced via



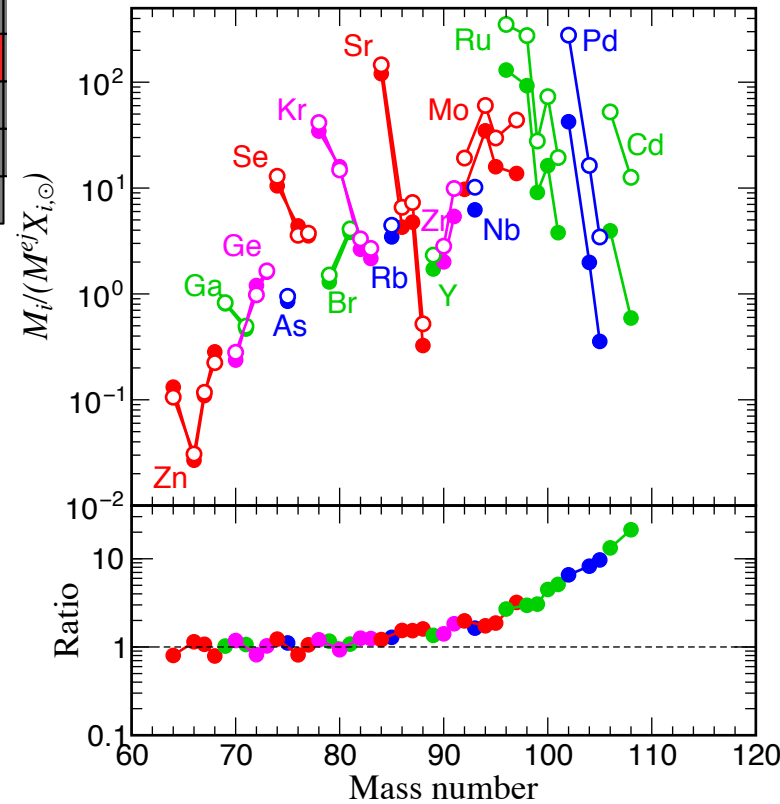
Frohlich+2006, Pruet+2006,
Wanajo 2006

νp process + collective oscillations?

heavy elements built up by proton captures (p,γ) and beta decays; waiting points bypassed by (n,p) , (n,γ) with neutrons produced via



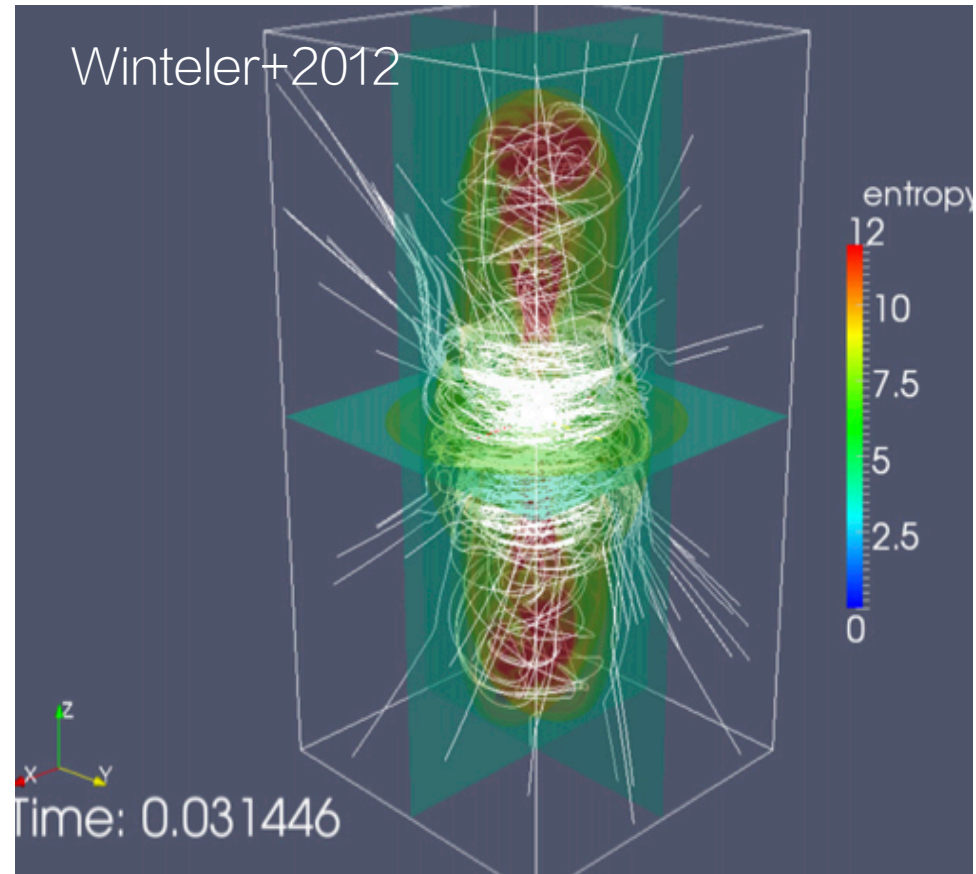
but see also Wu+15



exotic supernovae?

neutron-rich MHD jets

e.g., Cameron+2003, Kotake+2004, Nishimura+2006, Fujimoto+2008, Winteler+2012, Mösta+2014, Shibagaki+2016, etc.



collapsars/IGRBs

e.g., Beloborodov 2003, Nagataki+2003, Surman, McLaughlin 2005, Nagataki+2006, Fryer+2006, Fujimoto+2007, Fujimoto+2008, Tominaga 2009, Maeda, Tominaga 2009, Nomoto+2010, Horiuchi +2012, Shibata, Tominaga 2012, Malkus+2012, Nakamura+2013, etc.

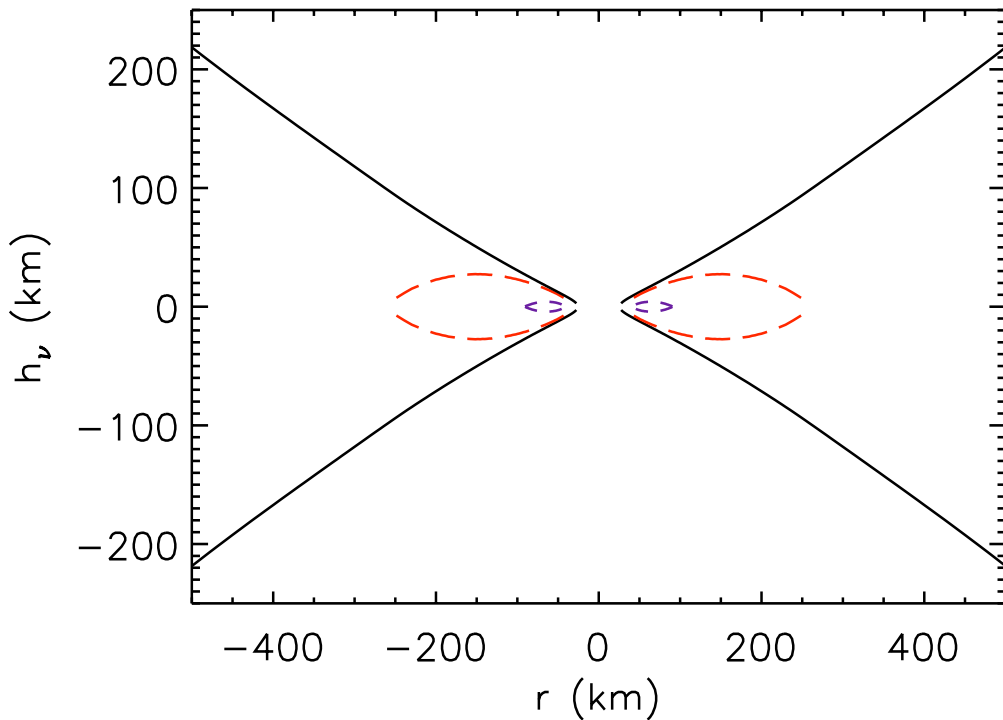
collapsar AD-BH neutrino emission

Neutrino emission from black hole accretion disks (AD-BHs) is similar to that from a PNS, but there are key differences:

primarily ν_e and $\bar{\nu}_e$ (vs. all flavors in a PNS)

emission surfaces not spherical

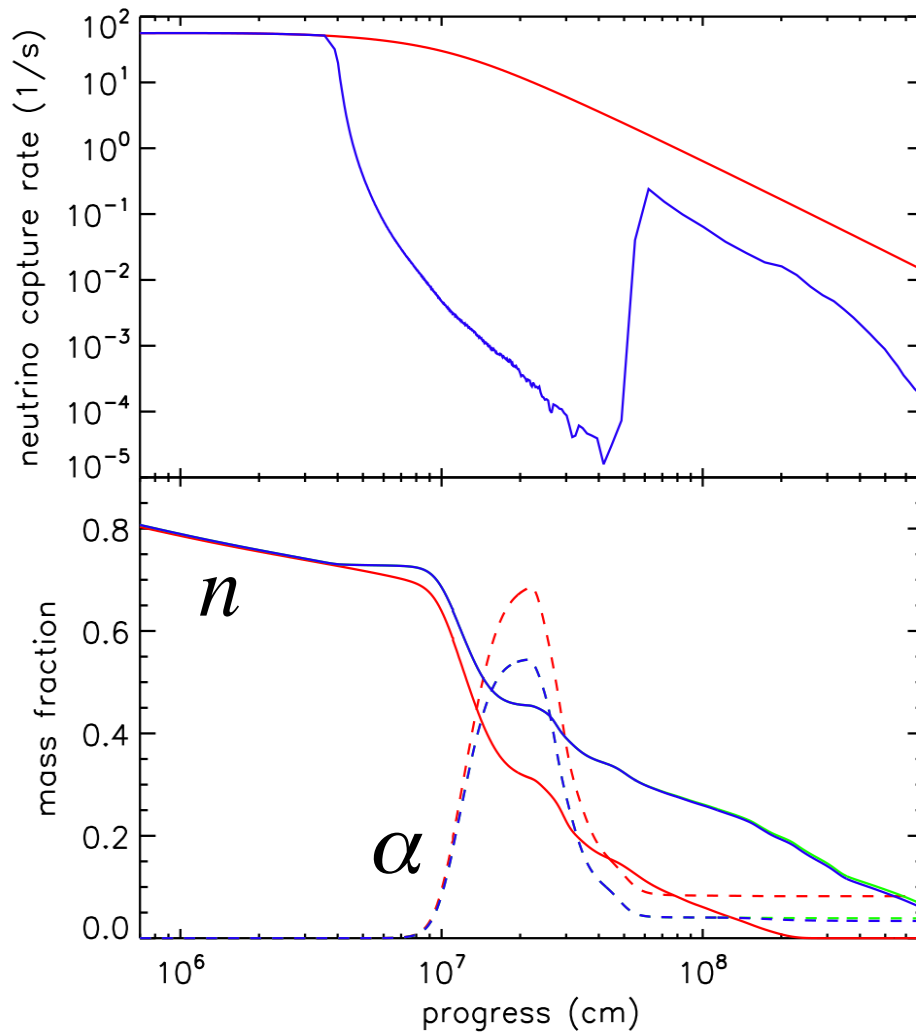
ν_e emission surface much larger than that for $\bar{\nu}_e$



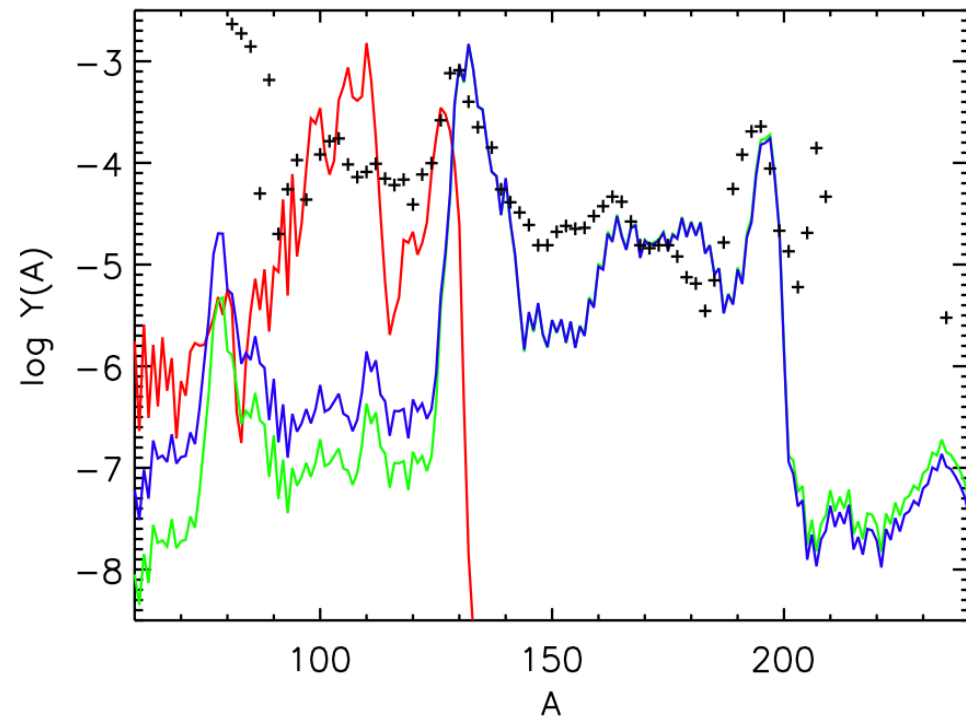
new type of oscillation
possible: a *matter-neutrino
resonance (MNR)*

Disk models from Chen and
Beloborodov 2008, neutrino calculation
from Surman and McLaughlin

collapsar AD-BH outflow nucleosynthesis

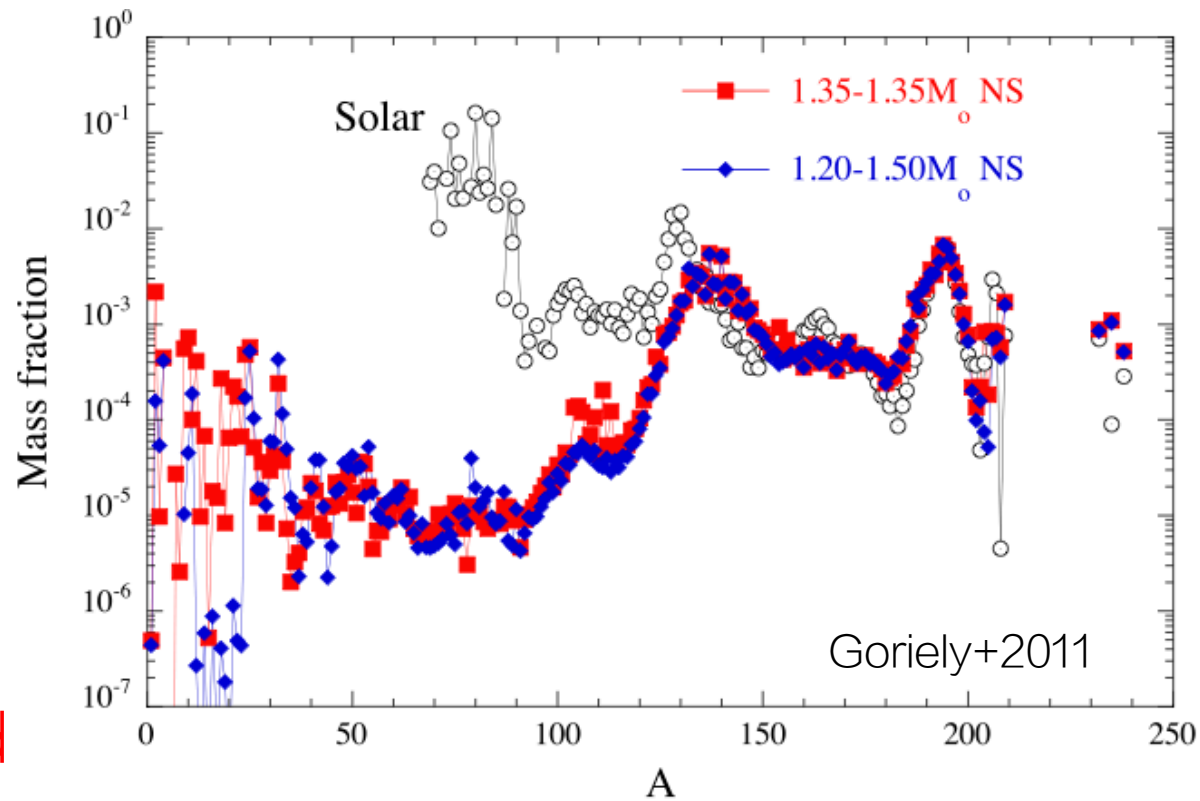
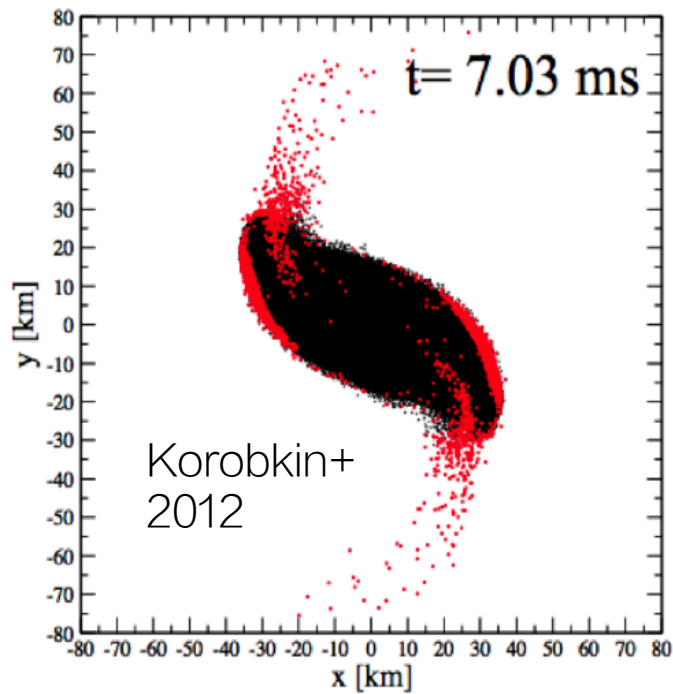


- no oscillations
- single angle ν oscillation calculation
- no ν for $r > 5 \times 10^7$ cm



Malkus, McLaughlin, Kneller,
Surman 2012

r -process site: compact object mergers?

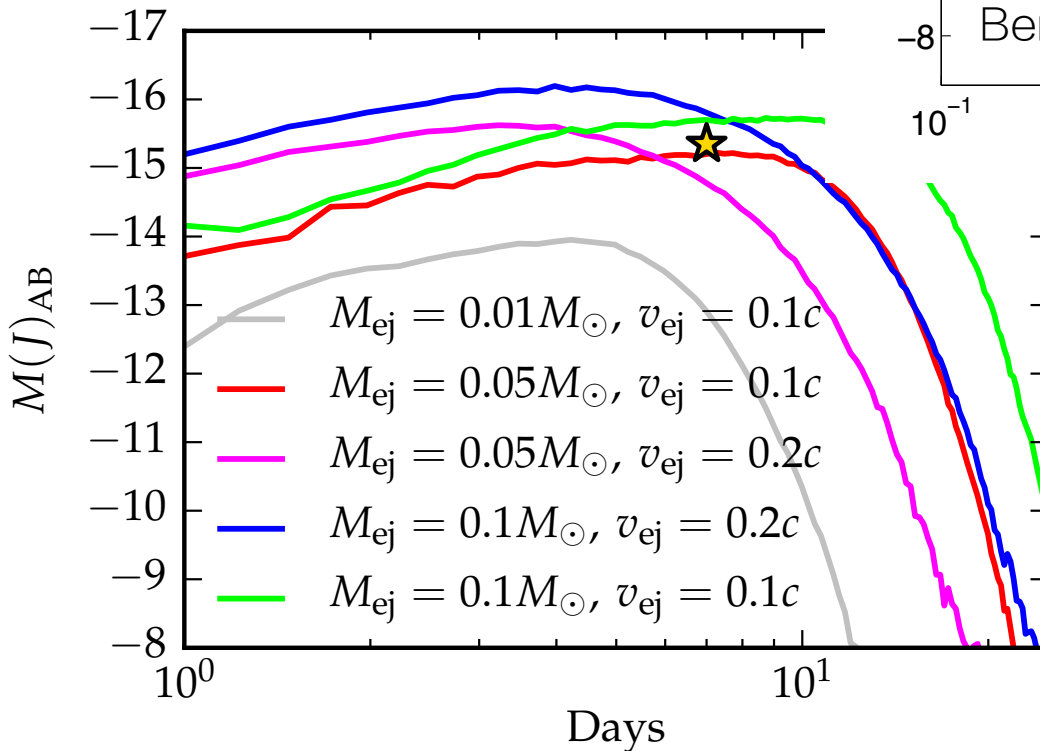
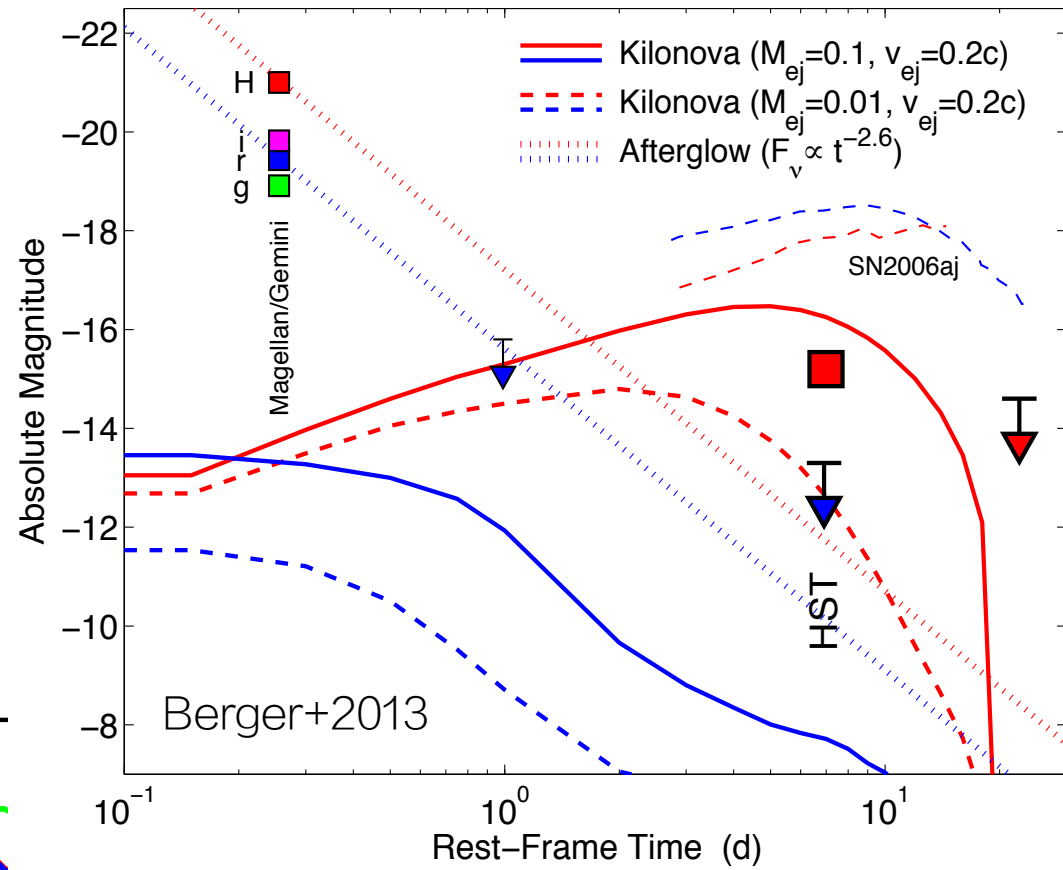


cold/mildly heated
prompt ejecta

e.g., Lattimer, Schramm 1974, 1976, Meyer 1989, Frieburghaus+1999, Goriely+2005, Wanajo, Ishimaru 2006, Oechslin+2007, Nakamura+2011, Goriely+2011, Korobkin +2012, Wanajo+2014, Just+2015, Mendoza-Temis+2015, Eichler+2015, etc., etc.

electromagnetic signatures of merger events

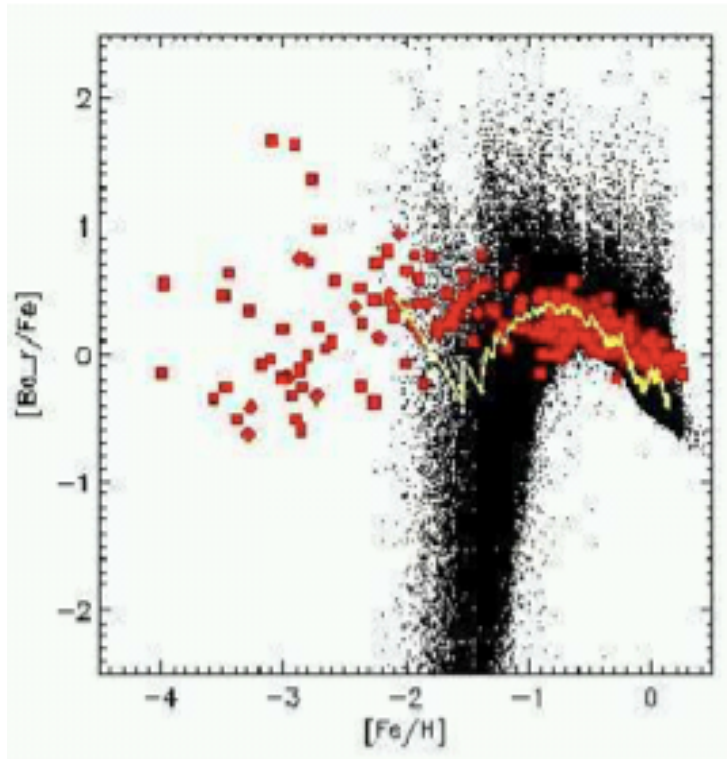
Tanvir+2013, Berger 2013:
observations of a kilonova candidate sGRB 130603B



Barnes+2016

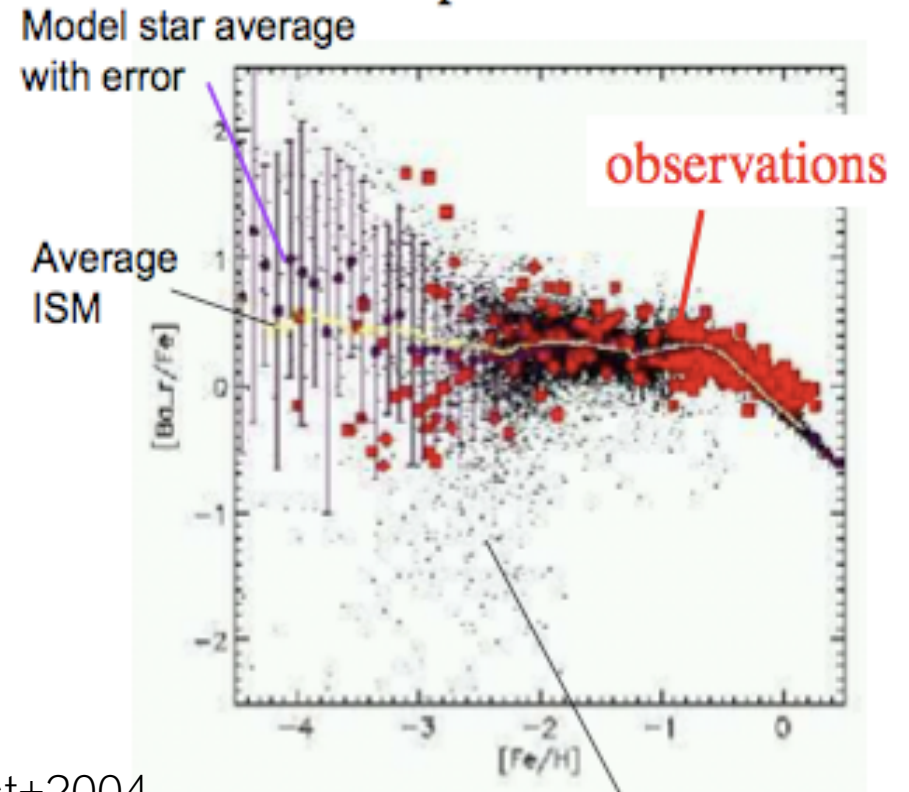
can mergers account for all r -process data?

NS mergers



Argast+2004

Supernovae



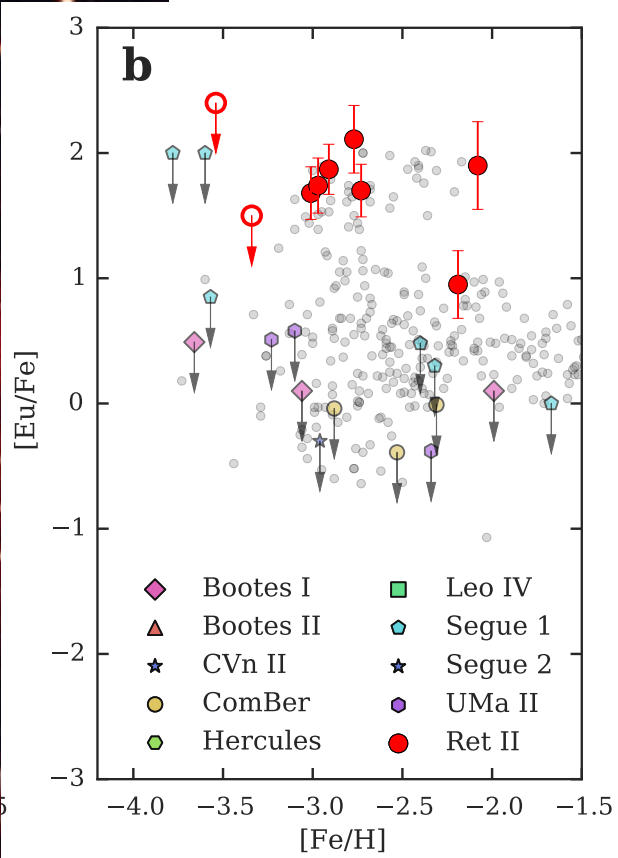
Dots: model stars

Mathews, Cowan 1990; Argast+2004: merger timescale too slow

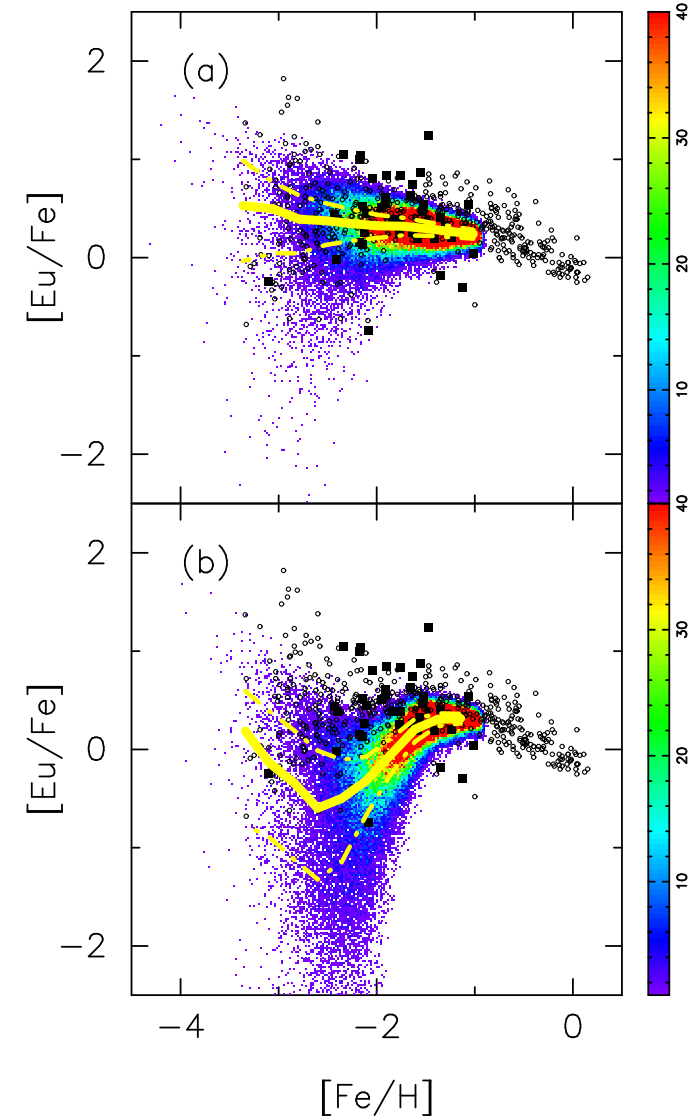
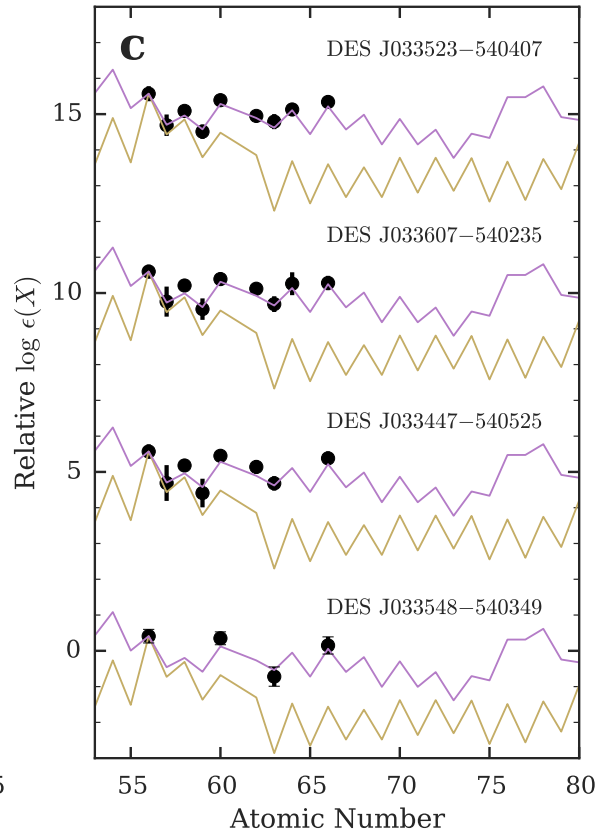
Matteucci+2014, Ishimaru+2015: if coalescence time is ~ 1 Myr

Wanderman, Piran 2014: delay times for sGRB ~ 3 Gyr

can mergers account for all r -process data?



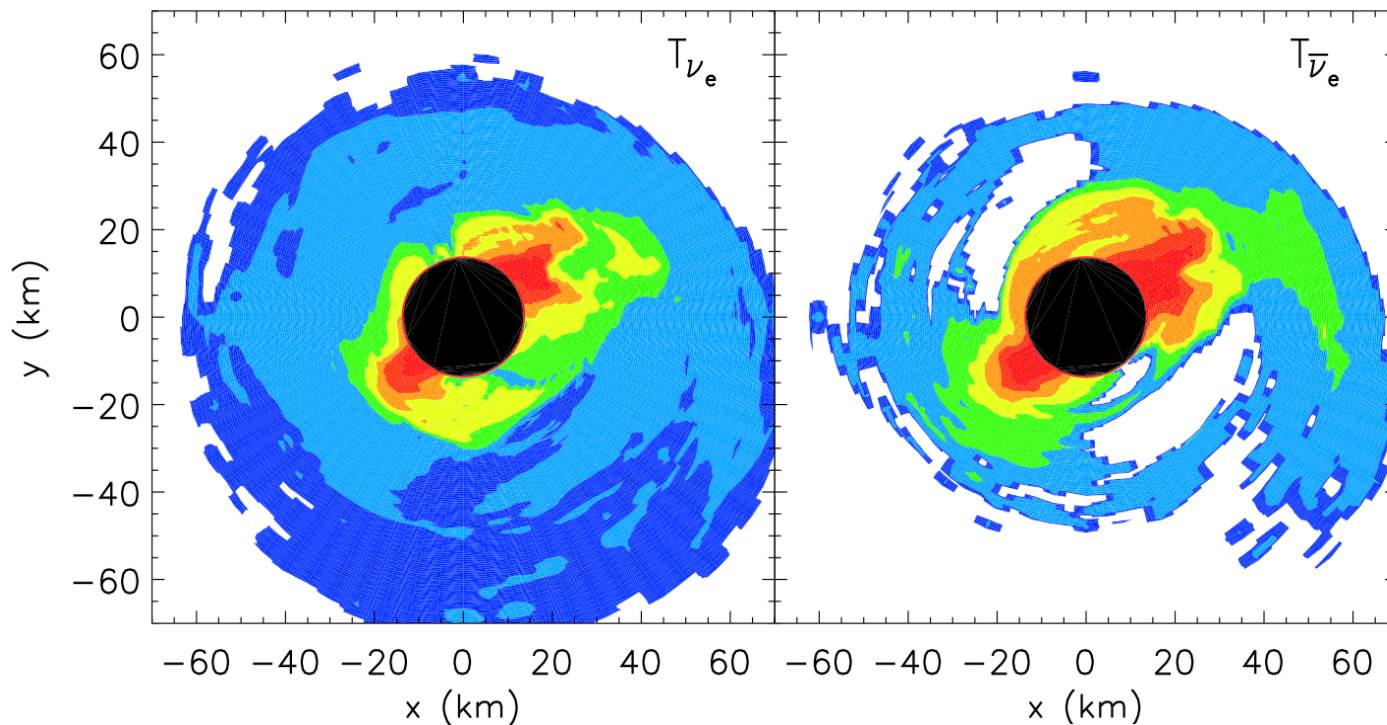
Ji+2016



Hirai+2015

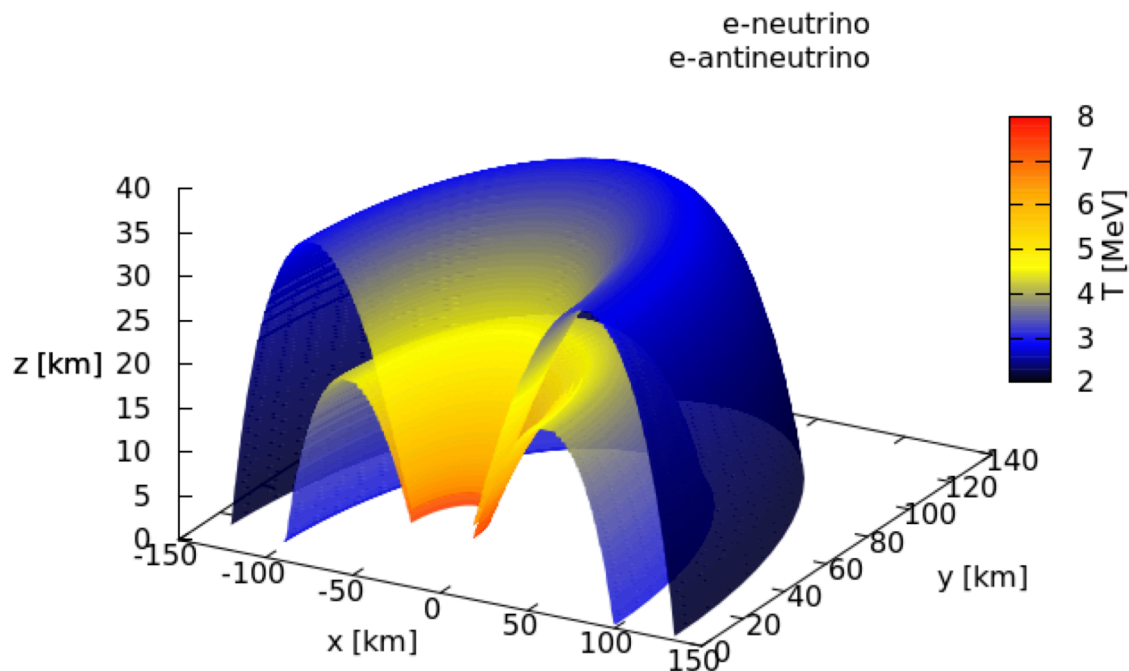
Hirai+2015, Ji+2016: UFD galaxies account for low-metallicity enrichment

neutrinos from mergers

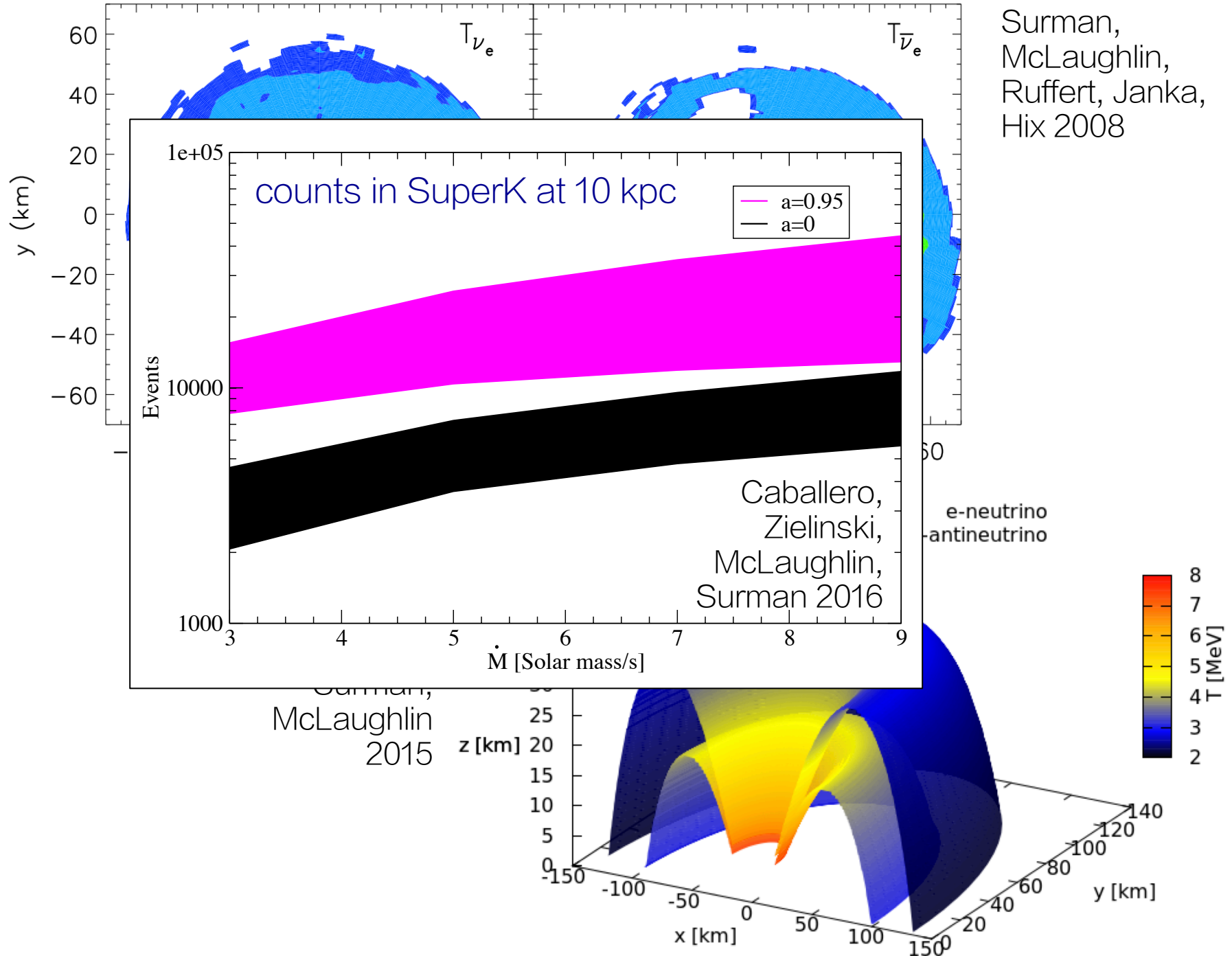


Surman,
McLaughlin,
Ruffert, Janka,
Hix 2008

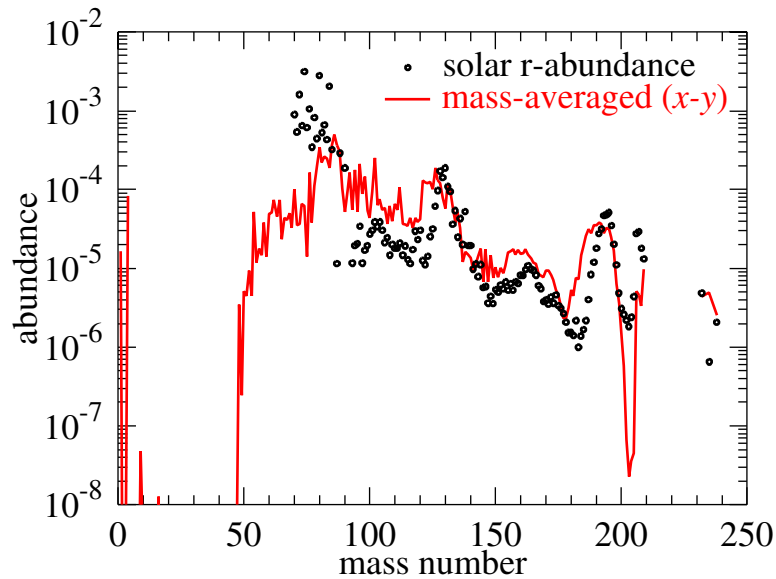
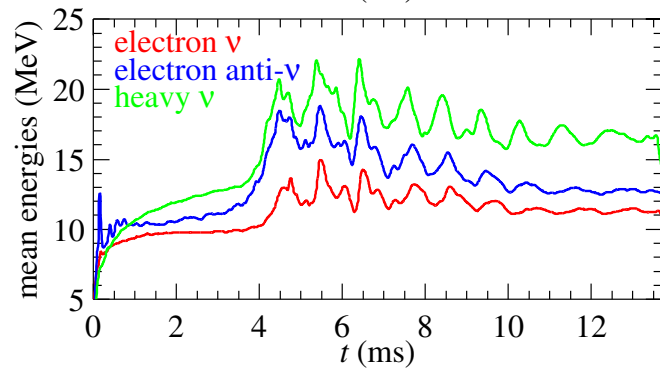
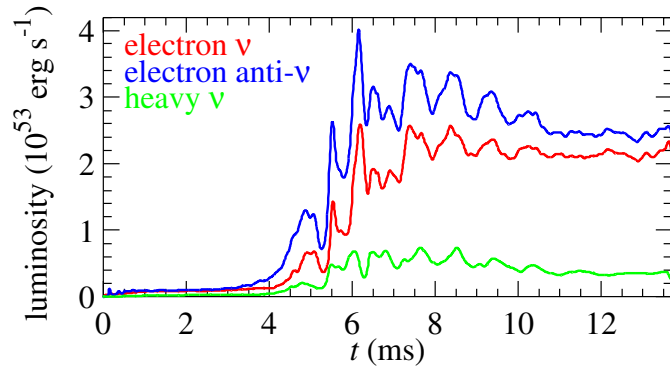
Caballero,
Surman,
McLaughlin
2015



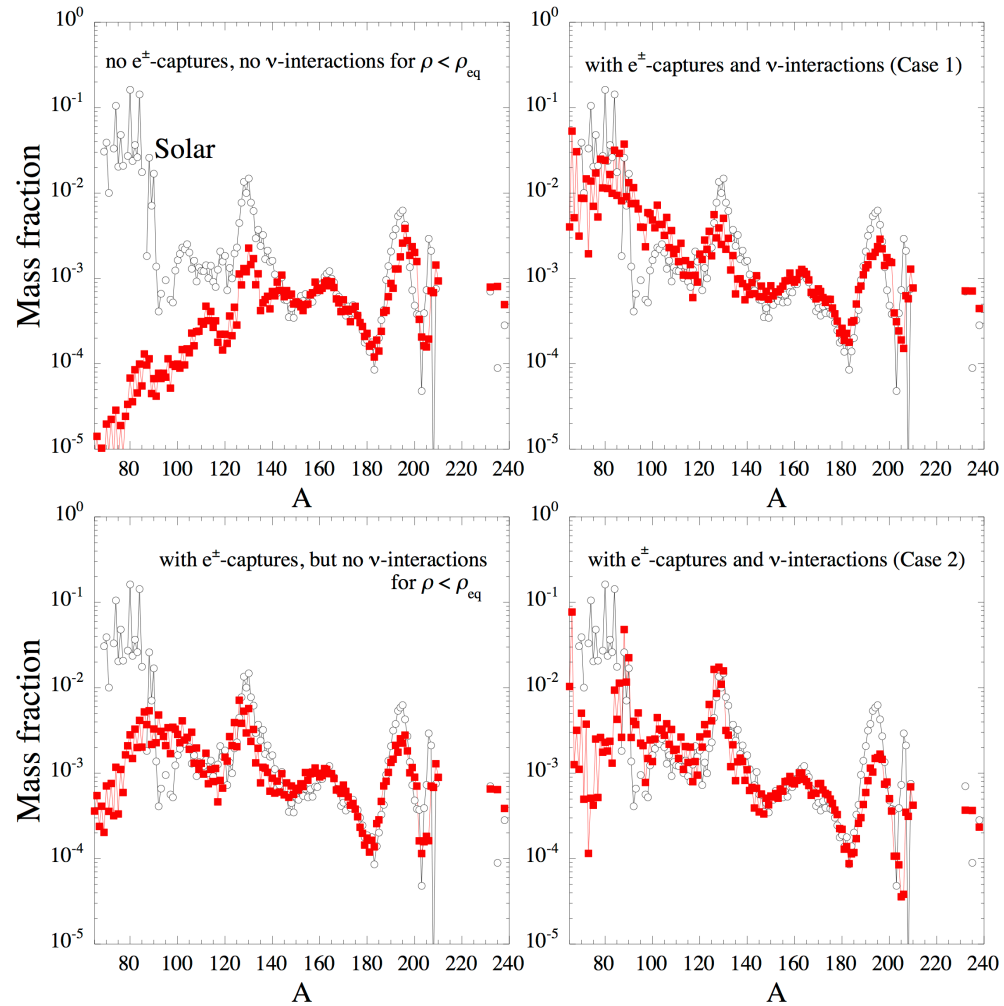
neutrinos from mergers



neutrinos from mergers

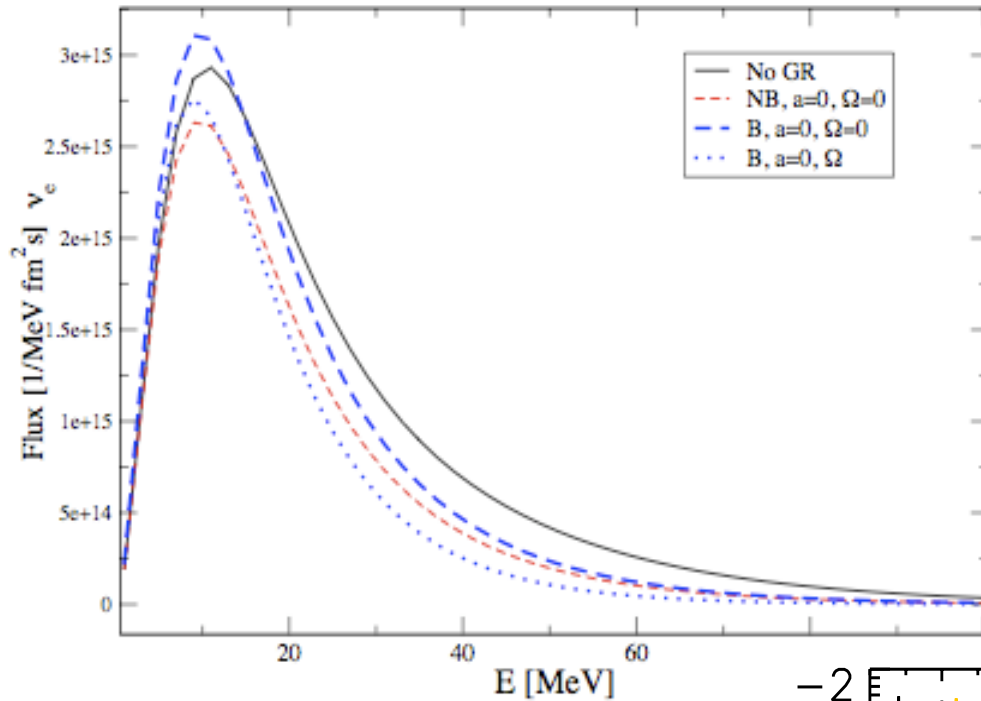


Wanajo+14



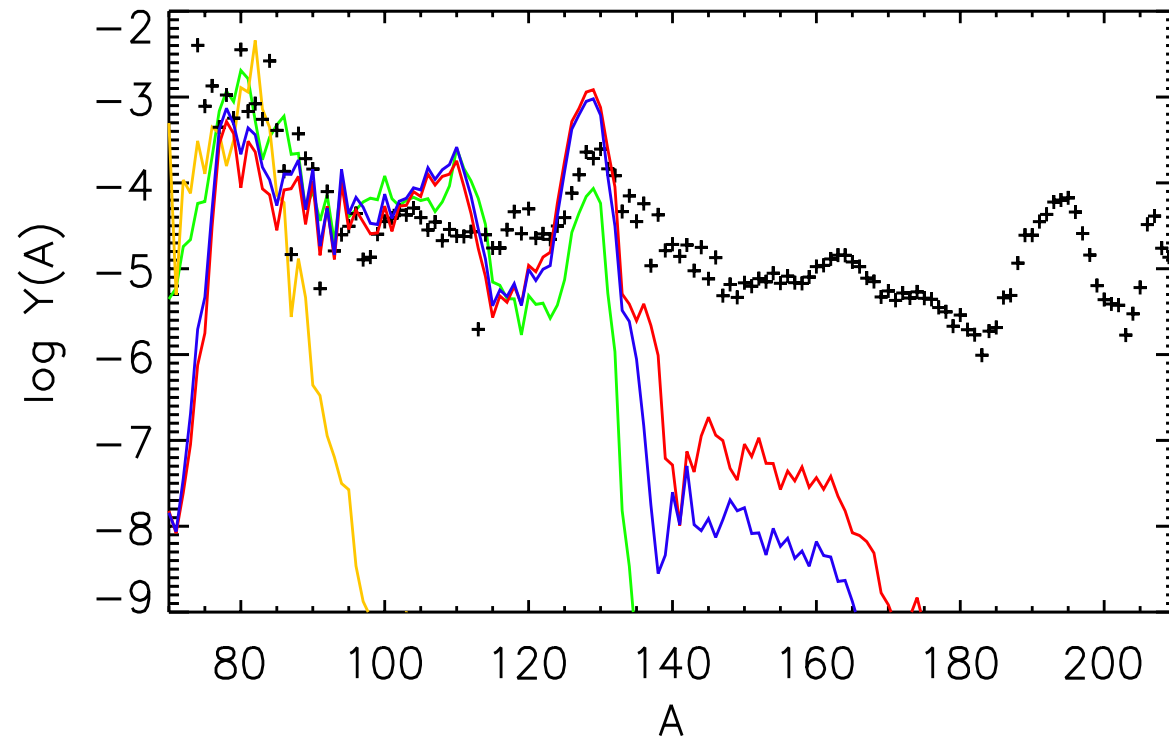
Goriely+15

merger AD-BH nucleosynthesis: GR effects

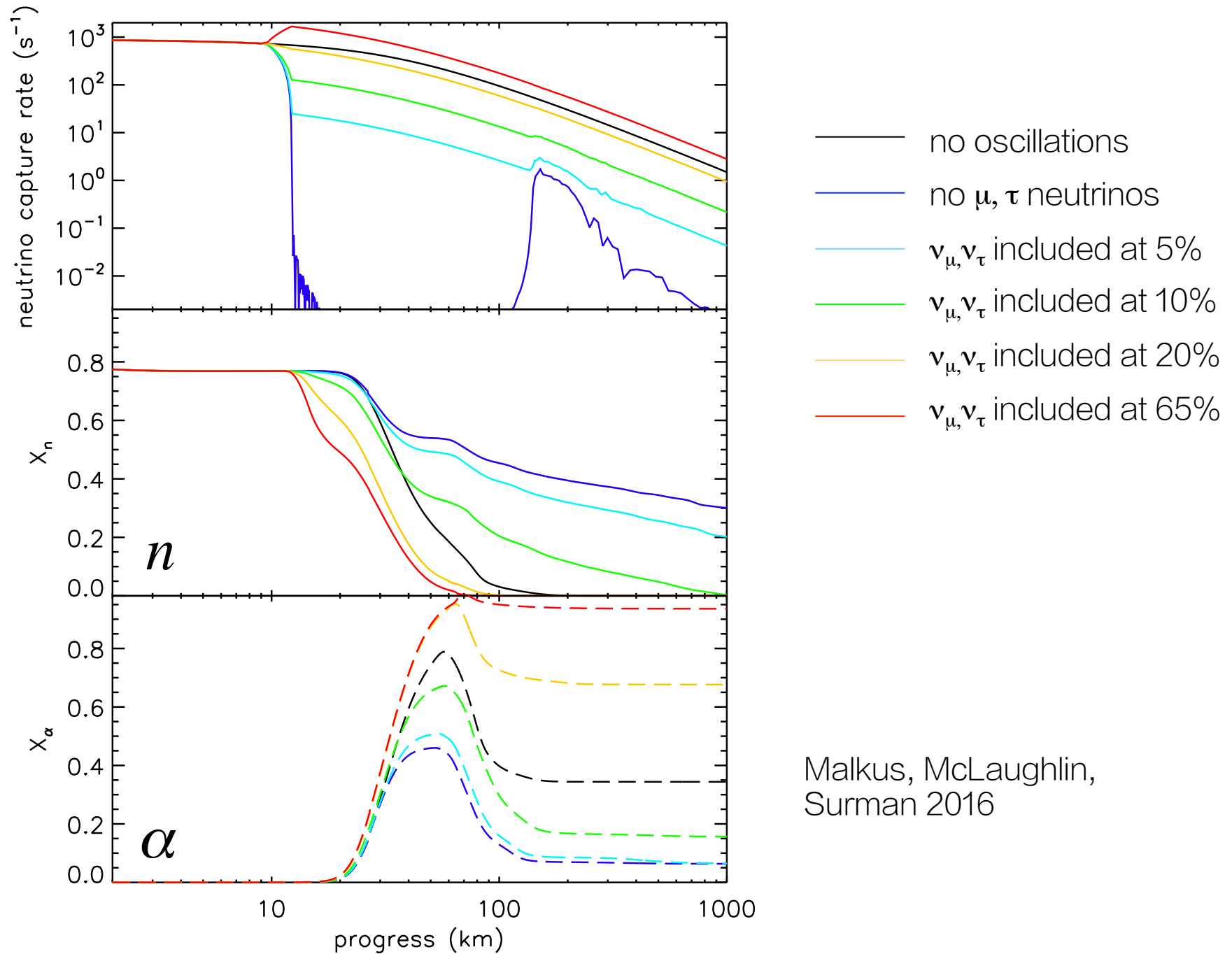


Caballero,
 McLaughlin,
 Surman 2011

- no GR
- redshift, bending
- + rotation
- + Kerr metric for redshift

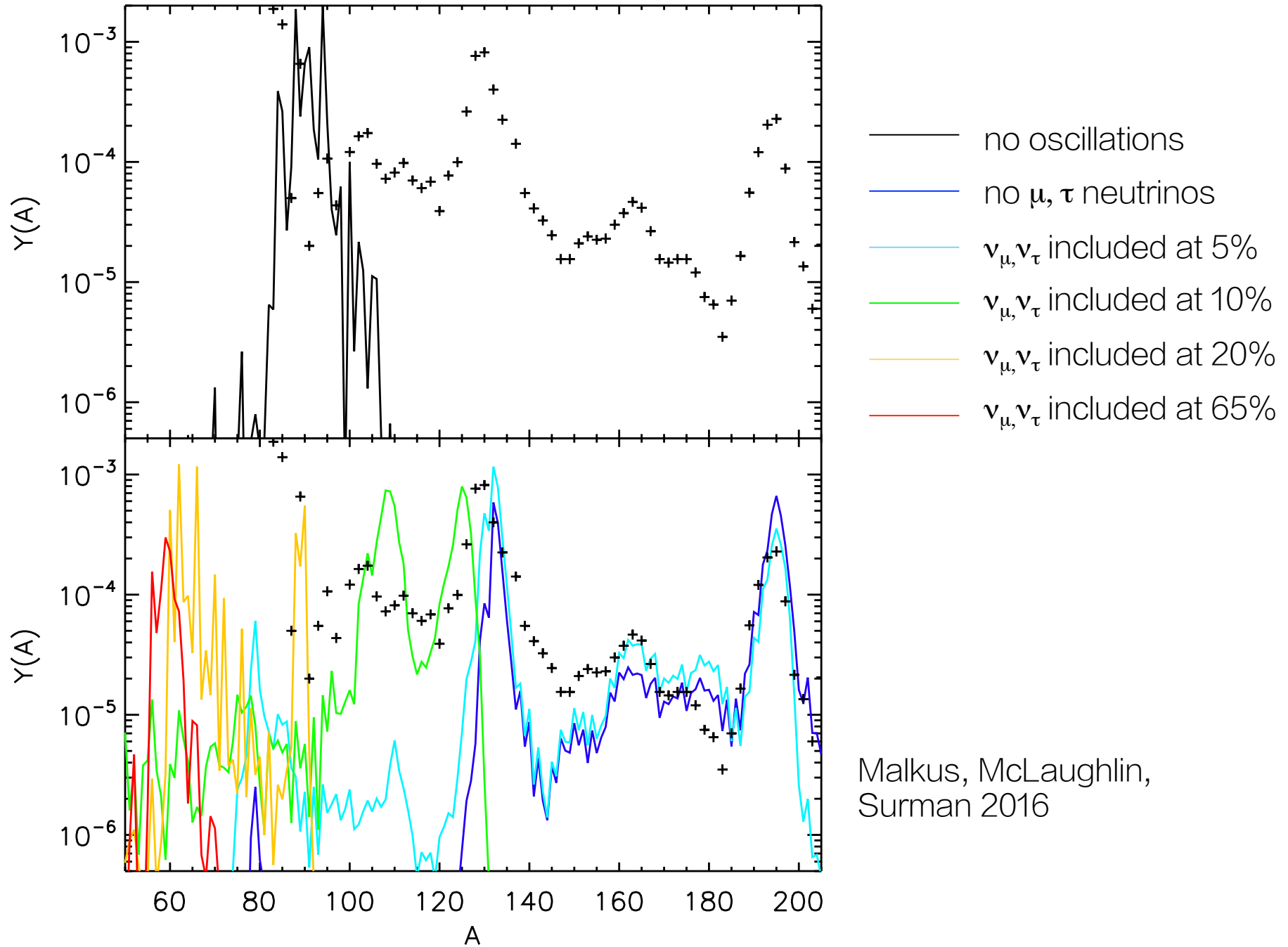


merger AD-BH nucleosynthesis: oscillations

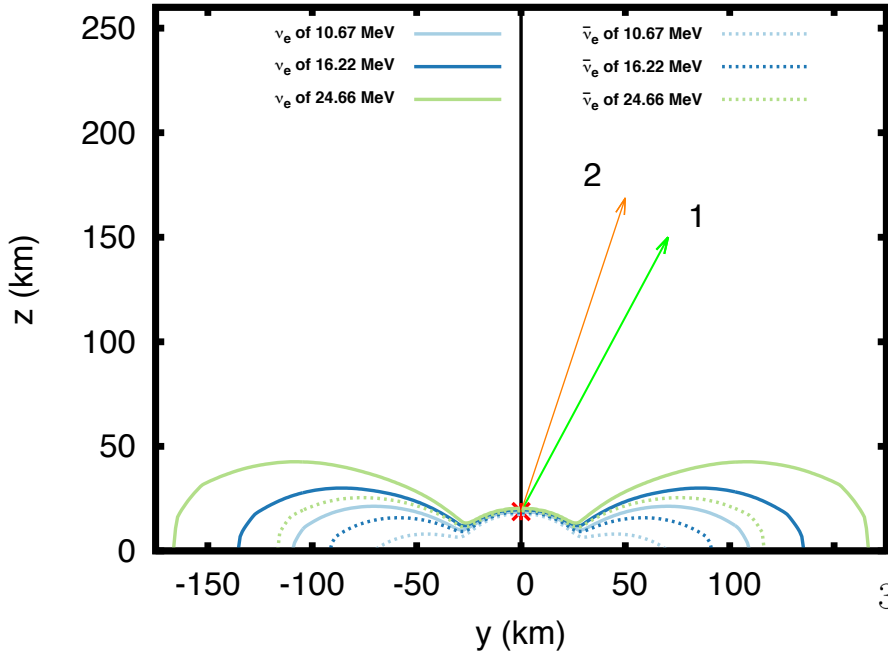


Malkus, McLaughlin,
Surman 2016

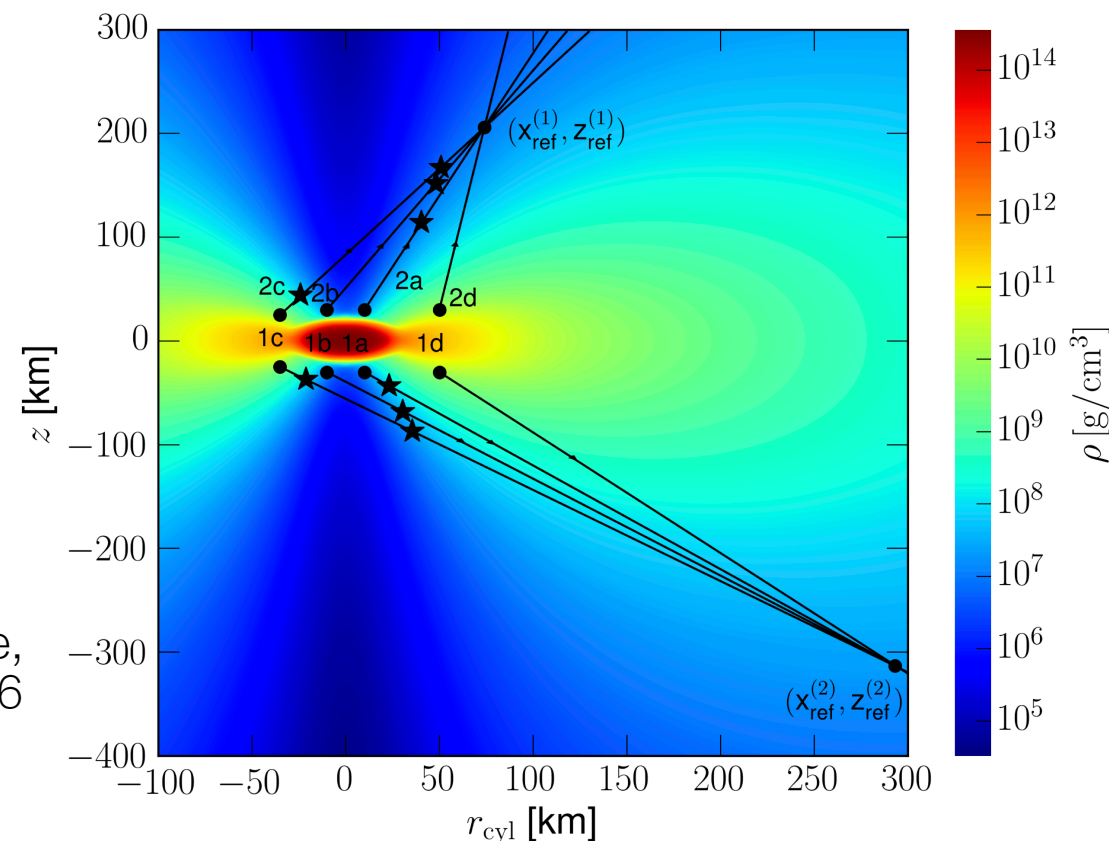
merger AD-BH nucleosynthesis: oscillations



the MNR above realistic disks



Zhu, Perego, McLaughlin 2016



Frensel, Wu, Volpe, Perego 2016

summary

Neutrinos play a key role in heavy element synthesis in supernovae, and in collapsar and merger accretion disk outflows. Neutrinos can:

- > set the initial neutron-to-proton ratio
- > determine free nucleon availability for capture after seed formation

In order to build a full picture of the origin of heavy elements we need:

- precise neutrino mixing parameters and mass ordering
- as much spectral information as possible from the next galactic supernova/merger