Abstract Submitted
for the APR14 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

Neutrino-Driven Outflows From Realistic Black Hole-Neutron Star Mergers M. BRETT DEATON, Washington State University, FRANCOIS FOUCART, Canadian Institute for Theoretical Astrophysics, MATTHEW D. DUEZ, Washington State University, EVAN O'CONNOR, Canadian Institute for Theoretical Astrophysics, CHRISTIAN D. OTT, California Institute of Technology, LAWRENCE E. KIDDER, CURRAN D. MUHLBERGER, Cornell University, HARALD P. PFEIFFER, Canadian Institute for Theoretical Astrophysics, MARK A. SCHEEL, BELA SZILAGYI, California Institute of Technology, SXS COLLABORATION — A gamma ray burst requires a relativistic outflow of low-density plasma, a likely outcome of black hole-neutron star mergers with remnant disks. We continue our study into the neutrino-driven outflows from realistic merger scenarios (7 $M_\odot$-10 $M_\odot$ black holes with high spin) by examining disks formed in general relativistic simulations using the LS220 equation of state and neutrino leakage. I will focus on the neutrino radiation properties of the disks including luminosities, optical depths, and annihilation efficiencies.

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Date submitted: 10 Jan 2014 Electronic form version 1.4