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Particles and the Cosmos – 2019/20 Werkcollege 12 05.12.2019

Problem 24 Atmospheric neutrinos

The Super-Kamiokande experiment measured atmospheric neutrinos, generated through interactions of cosmic rays in the atmosphere.

- How does the Super-Kamiokande experiment detect neutrinos?
- How are neutrinos generated through interactions of cosmic arys in the atmosphere?
- What ratio of ν_{μ}/ν_{e} do we expect?
- Super-Kamiokande observed the flux of muon neutrinos as a function of zenith angle. Did they measure the expected ratio of ν_{μ}/ν_{e} for upward and downward going neutrinos?

Problem 25 Solar neutrinos

For many decades a deficit in the flux of electron neutrinos has been recorded from the Sun. This is known as the solar neutrino puzzle. The breakthrough has been achieved by the SNO experiment.

- Describe the detection principle of the SNO experiment.
- How did the SNO experiment solve the solar neutrino puzzle?

Problem 26 Interactions of high-energy cosmic rays with the cosmic microwave background

High-energy cosmic rays (protons) can interact with the photons of the 3 K microwave background. If the protons exceed a minimum energy E_{GZK} , high-energy pions are produced via the interactions

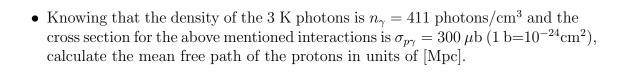
$$p + \gamma_{3K} \to \Delta^+ \to p + \pi^0$$

or

$$p + \gamma_{3K} \to \Delta^+ \to n + \pi^+$$
.

This effect has been predicted in 1965 by the physicists Greisen, Zatsepin, and Kuz'min. Hence, the name GZK effect. These interactions take place if the energy of the 3 K photons exceeds $m_{\Delta}c^2=1232$ MeV in the rest frame system of the protons.

• Calculate the threshold energy E_{GZK} for a proton. Hint: the energy of the photons is given as $\epsilon_{\gamma} \approx 2.5$ meV.



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Lecture web site: http://particle.astro.ru.nl/goto.html?partcos1920