Contribution ID: **51** Type: **Invited Talk**

Super-Kamiokande

Wednesday 13 June 2018 09:30 (30 minutes)

Super-Kamiokande, 50,000 ton Imaging Water Cherenkov detector,
can detect neutrinos with vary wide range of energy from 3.5 MeV to above a few hundreds of GeV.
Study of solar neutrinos is one of the major subjects of the experiment.
Super-K started to take data on 1st of April in 1996 and has been operated continuously for more than 20 years. Super-K has shown the evidence of the neutrino oscillation in the study of the atmospheric neutrinos in 1998. It took us longer time to solve the problem of the solar neutrinos.
In 2001, together with the charged current data from SNO experiment, it was shown that the solar neutrinos are also oscillated.
In this presentation, I will discuss the brief history of Super-Kamiokande including also its pre-history. I will also explain the basic Characteristics of the experiment as well as the current situation and future of the solar neutrino study in Super-K.

Primary author: Prof. SUZUKI, Yoichiro (Kavli Institute for the Physics and Mathematics of the Universe, University of Tokyo)

Presenter: Prof. SUZUKI, Yoichiro (Kavli Institute for the Physics and Mathematics of the Universe, University of Tokyo)

Session Classification: SNO, Super-Kamiokande and JUNO