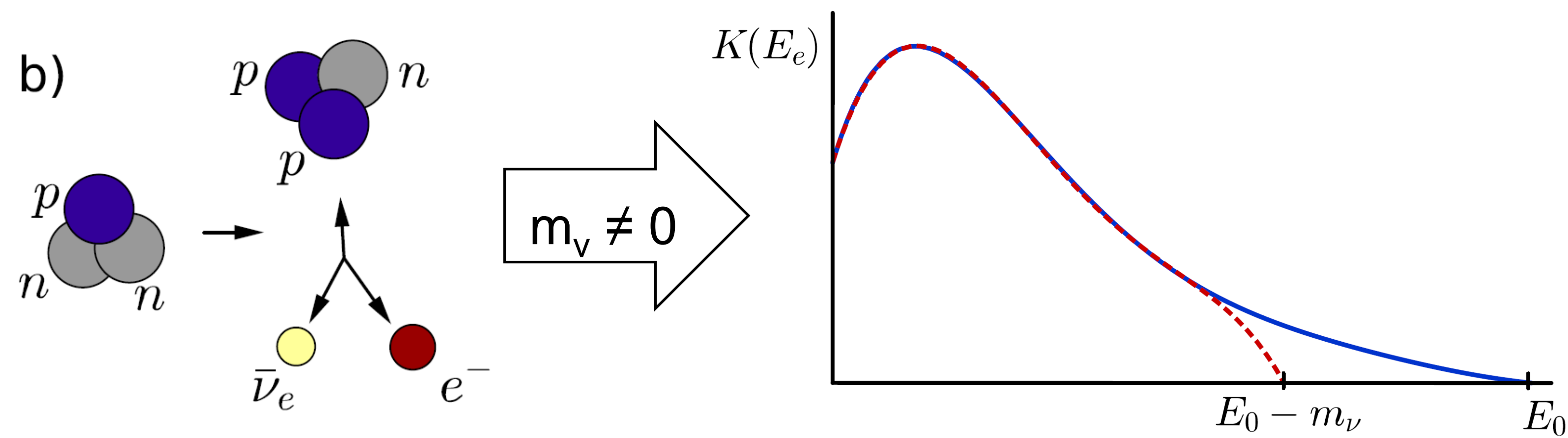


Neutrino Properties

X. Y. KIT, Juan Pablo Yanez, DESY

Neutrino masses and KATRIN

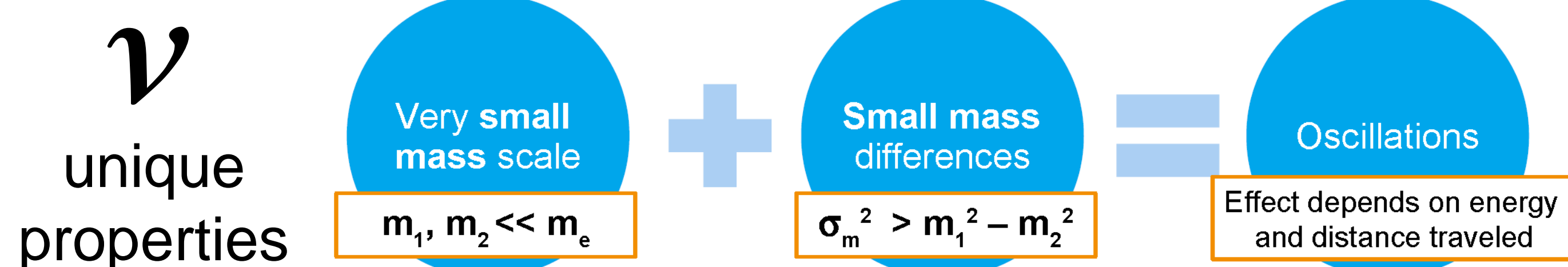
- $m_\nu \neq 0$ lead to a distortion on the e^- spectrum of β decay



KIT / KATRIN

massive neutrinos are a requirement for another striking phenomenon

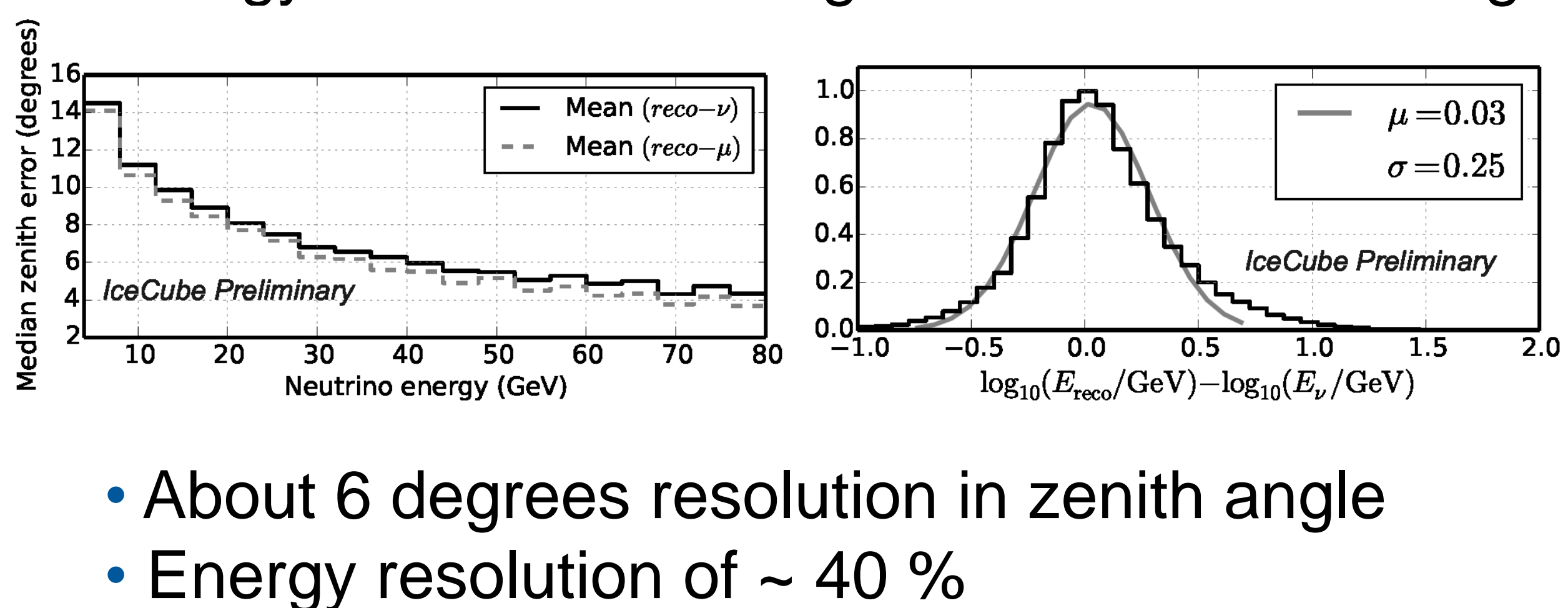
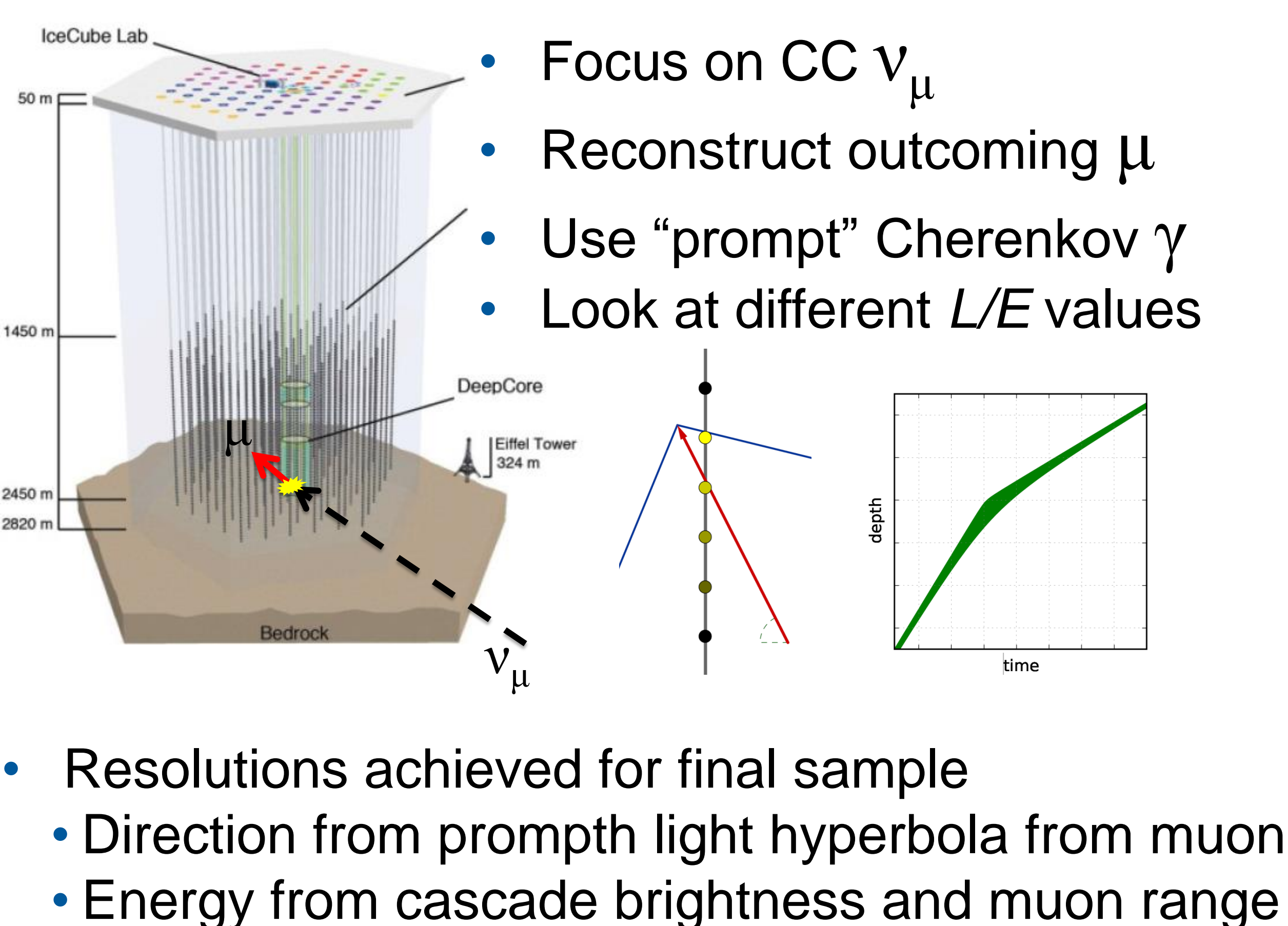
Measurement of neutrino oscillations with IceCube DeepCore



$$P(\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\beta) = \sin^2(2\theta) \sin^2(1.27 \Delta m^2 L/E)$$

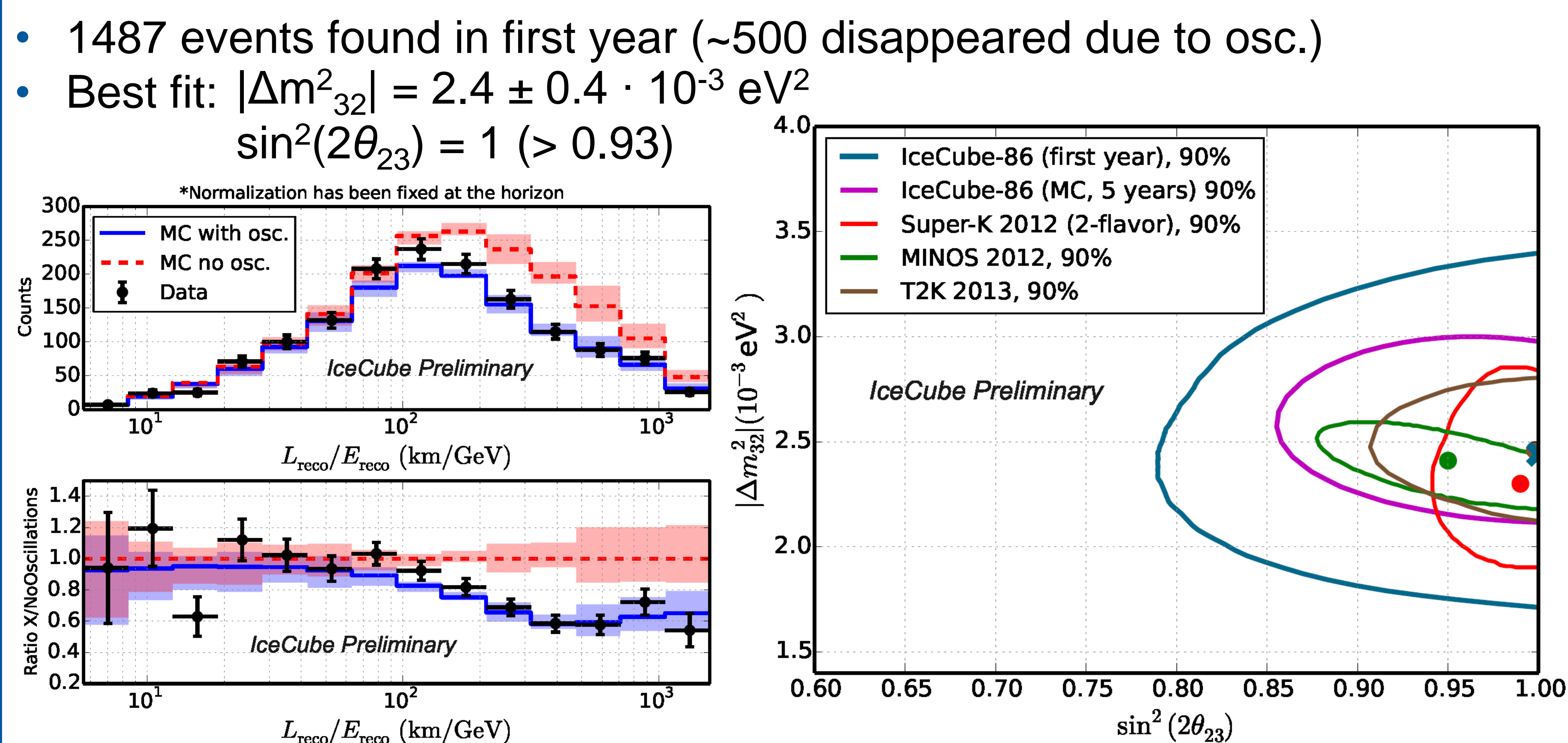
- Oscillation parameters θ_{23} and Δm^2_{23} (in eV^2)
- Variables L_ν (distance traveled in km) and E_ν (energy in GeV) measurable in atmospheric neutrinos using very large detectors

Method

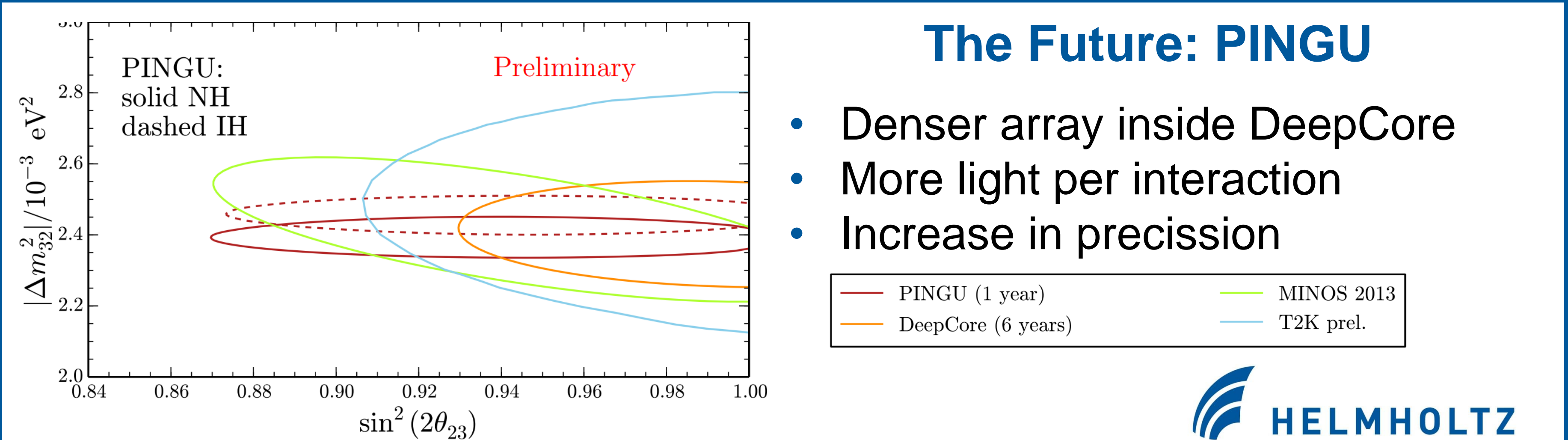


- About 6 degrees resolution in zenith angle
- Energy resolution of $\sim 40\%$

Results



The Future: PINGU



- Denser array inside DeepCore
- More light per interaction
- Increase in precision

KIT / KATRIN

Measurement of Neutrino Oscillations with IceCube DeepCore

Juan Pablo Yanez, DESY

ν
unique
properties

Very small
mass
scale
 $m_1, m_2 \ll m_e$

+

Small mass
differences
 $\sigma_m^2 > m_1^2 - m_2^2$

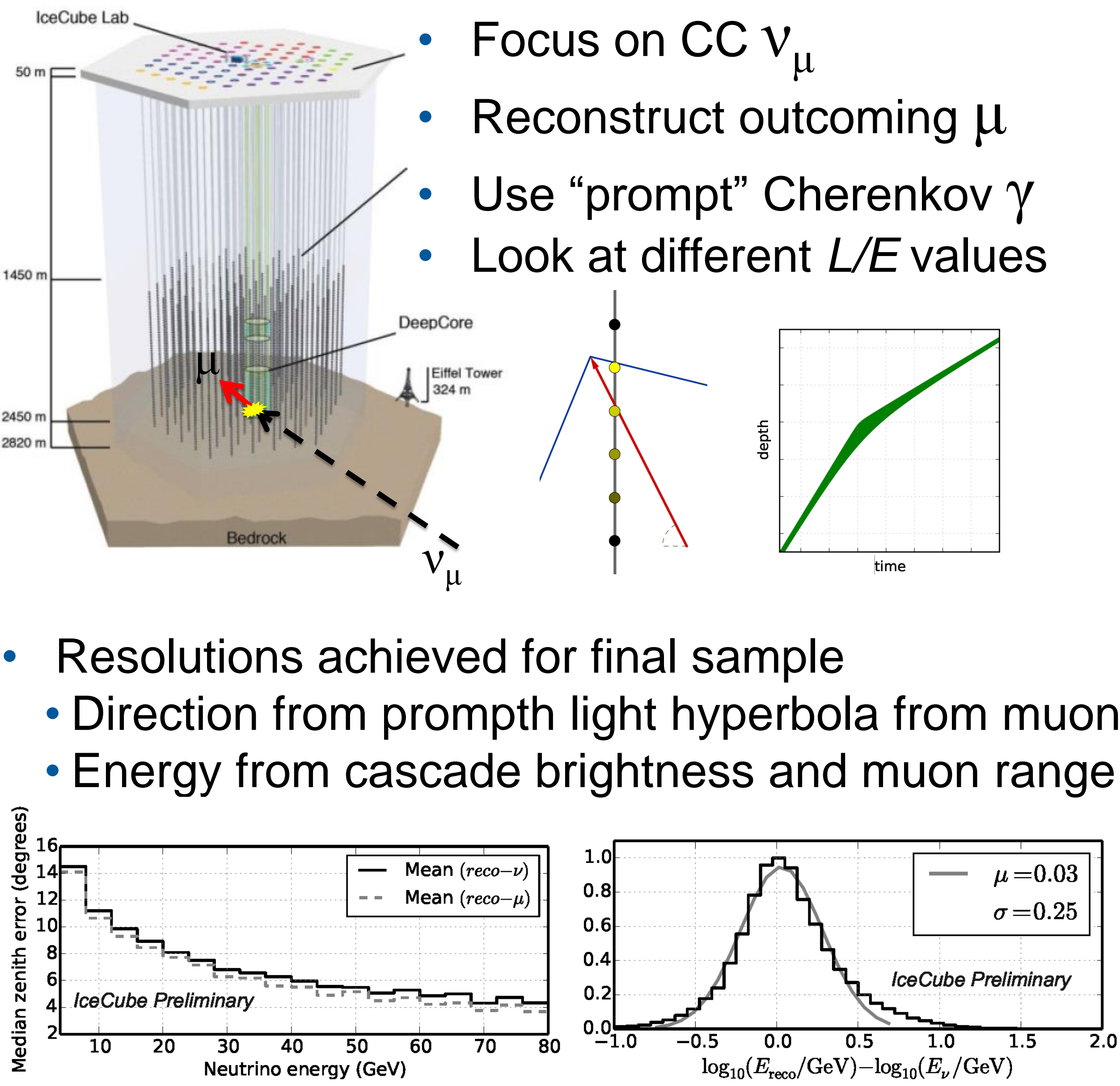
=

Oscillations
Effect depends on energy
and distance traveled

$P(\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\beta) = \sin^2(2\theta) \sin^2(1.27 \Delta m^2 L/E)$

- Oscillation parameters θ_{23} and Δm^2_{23} (in eV^2)
- Variables L_ν (distance traveled in km) and E_ν (energy in GeV) measurable in atmospheric neutrinos using very large detectors

Method



Results

