Проблемы солнетных нейтрино.

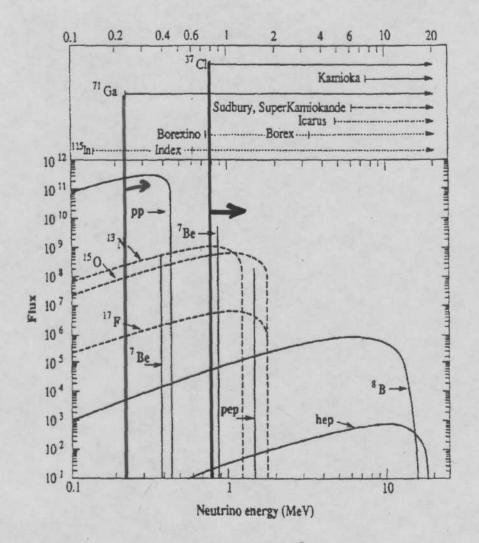
Ve or \bigcirc - mpashreme crowns frammogeniet but. β -pacuoig: $n \rightarrow p + e^{-} + Ve$. δp a τ note β - pacuoig: $n + Ve \rightarrow p + e^{-}$

- MOTOH - MOTOHHUM YUKA: $p+p \rightarrow D + e^{+} + Ve$ $E_{hop} < 0.4 M \rightarrow B$: SSM: $f = 1.68.10^{38} \left(\frac{V}{c}\right)$.

- δορκτώ γυκη: ⁸ B* → 2 × ⁴ He
Εμορ < 20 Μ 3 Β; SSM: \$\frac{1}{c} = 1.35.10³⁴ (\$\frac{\psi}{c}\$)

Chorkhocts & onpegerence notoka heritpuno - moxol zhanne cerence byon-us upn marrix shepmex. $60 \simeq 11.4 \cdot 10^{-43}$, en²

 $O: N_{\nu} = 2 \times \frac{10}{25 \, \text{Mark}} = 10^{39} \frac{1}{6}$ $f_{\nu} = N_{\nu} / 2 \pi R = 10^{11} \frac{1}{10^{2} \cdot \text{core}} \quad |||$



$$p+p \rightarrow D+e^++\nu_e$$
 (pp neutrinos)
 $p+p+e^- \rightarrow D+\nu_e$ (pep neutrinos)
ppII chain: ${}^7Be+e^- \rightarrow {}^7Li+\nu_e$ (7Be neutrinos)
ppIII chain: ${}^7Be+p \rightarrow {}^8B {}^8B \rightarrow {}^8Be^*+e^++\nu_e$
 ${}^8Be^* \rightarrow 2^4He$ (8B neutrinos)
 $p+^3He \rightarrow \nu_e+e^++^4He$ (hep neutrinos)
CNO I cycle: ${}^{13}N \rightarrow {}^{13}C+e^++\nu_e$ (${}^{13}N$ neutrinos)
 ${}^{15}O \rightarrow {}^{15}N+e^++\nu_e$ (${}^{15}O$ neutrinos)
CNO II cycle: ${}^{17}F \rightarrow {}^{17}O+e^++\nu_e$ (${}^{17}F$ neutrinos)

```
Franche MT Debuca. (1968+1990) 22. (8)
     σδρατηριί β-ρακοιας: Ve + 17Cl → 18Ar + e, Enop=0.814 MaB

L> T42 = 35 gnew
 щветвителен к В, Ве, рер, СNO - ушклам
       Madop cratherinker 1+2 necrya, (nonconnetue Ar)
   nonepenente godabnam no ~ 1/10 cm3 njotonob Aru38 Ar
    gua ompegenemma opopentubroctu uzbrerenna Ar uz mug-u
       gomee: [37 Ar + 40 + 4 Ar + Ar] + 10% CH4 -> 6 monop-où cretzur.
         Ar > 37 Ce + e (3-zaxbat) peruci - 49 Othe FARK-K
                                                                                                                     Ee = 2.82 KAB
                      T/2 = 35 gren.
       p+e- > n + ve
    Die ompe-us pora nogeret rucha parnoigol t- 1 roga
                             N=0.49 ± 0.03 ( 3dx bara)

No to the series of the series
```



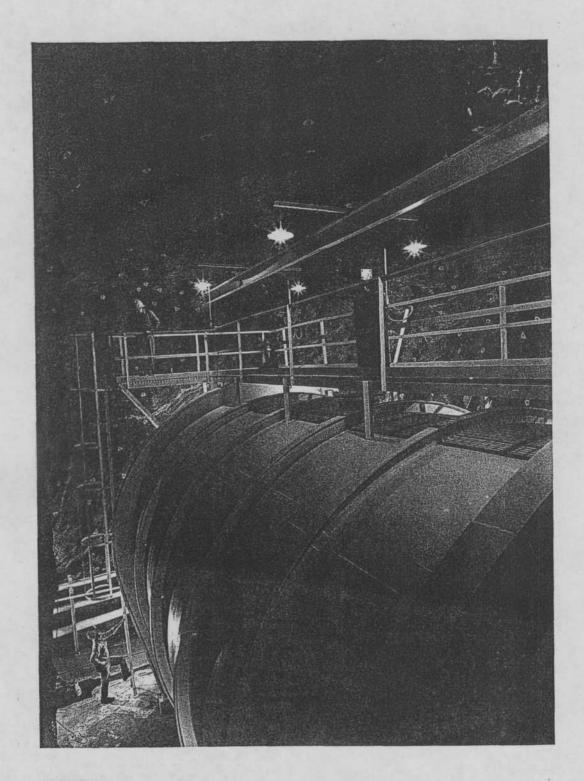


FIGURE 3.6

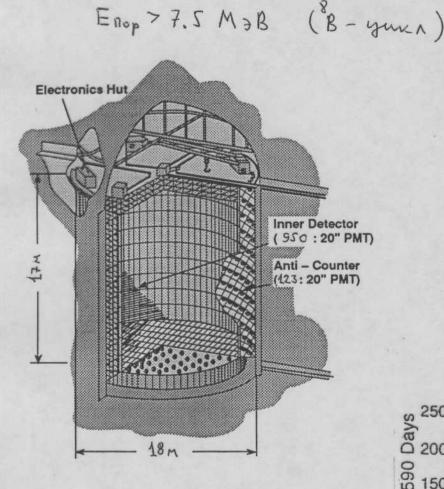
The large underground tank holding 615 tons (100,000 gallons) of liquid containing chlorine, located in the Homestake gold mine in Lead, South Dakota. The tank was built by a Brookhaven team, under the direction of Ray Davis, Jr., to search for the signal from neutrinos emitted by the sun. The photo shows the tank before the experiment was begun in 1967. This detector, now operated by the University of Pennsylvania, has operated for more than twenty years. (Photo provided by R. Davis, courtesy of Brookhaven National Laboratory.)

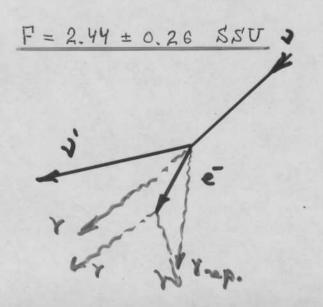
(IMB), Kamuokanga II (1986 ÷ 1992)

pearyus: Vx + e - Vx + e - (+DE)

pemerpayus reperiobekoro ebera or e. (1)

e



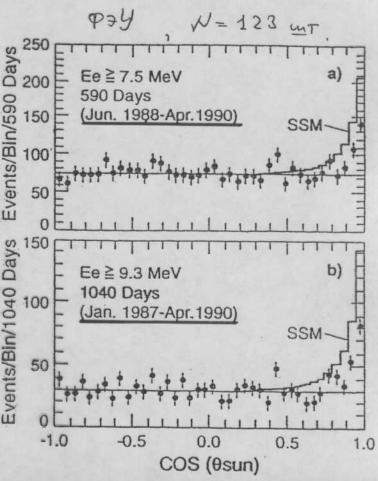


В <u>мажте</u> на h = 2700 мвэ.

Macca bogn 4500 T.

Np=y = 950 mT, ØPK=50 cm

Скарирки 2 метра воды с антисовнадательными



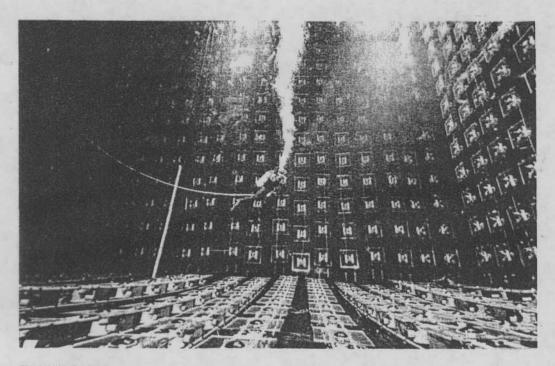


FIGURE 12.3

A photograph taken inside the <u>Irvine-Michigan-Brookhaven</u> proton decay detector (also displayed in figure 6.5 before being filled with water). Clearly seen around the periphery are some of the thousands of huge photosensitive tubes that detect the light produced by charged particles traveling in the water. (Photo by Joe

SAGE: (1988 + 1993) 22.

Ve + 31 Ga -> e + 32 e , Enop = 0,233 M +B (ve + n -> p + e)

-> rybci but erek no been cornerham yukroin! p-p yurs goiet 54% de upu stom nopone.

Frenepument: 57 - Ga & coequiremme Gally (2007) гизбика h = 4700 мвэ

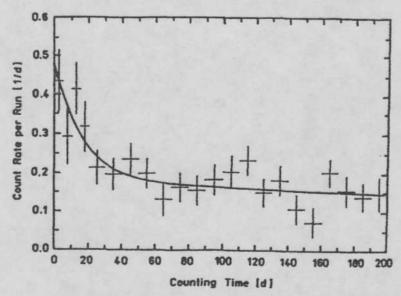
gosabra ~ 1 m Ge que onpegerenne > gr- u ugbrerenns

Gally - he retyrun I пробучькивами Xe Gelly - retyrum

gover: Gely - Gely - cnecs (30% Gely + 70% Xe)

- hponopynohouskom crét run.

Fig. 71 Ga. (Электронный зоховат). $p+e \rightarrow n+ \nu e$ $F_{\nu_z}=11.4$ gna. Оже электрон $F_e=1.17$ к ЭВ $F_e=10.37$ к ЭВ



Average count rate per run in GALLEX I plotted as a function of time after the start of counting. The solid line represents the best fit to the data obtained with the maximum likelihood method.

Сутторнога Таблица.

Neutrino Observation	ns			
Experiments	Chlorine exp.	SuperK exp. $(10^6/\text{cm}^2/\text{s})$	Gallium GALLEX	experiments SAGE
	$2.55 \pm 0.25 \text{ SNU}$	2.44 ± 0.26	$76 \pm 8 \text{ SNU}$ (cal= 0.91 ± 0.08)	70 ± 8 SNU (cal= 0.95 ± 0.12)
Neutrino predictions				
Reference model	7 ± 1.7 SNU	5 ± 1.25	127 ± 8 SNU	127 ± 8 SNU
Nuclear model	5.2 SNU	3.21	119 SNU	119 SNU
⁷ Be model	3.87 SNU	2.4	105 SNU	105 SNU

¹ SNU is the solar neutrino unit which is equal to 10^{-36} capture/atom s.

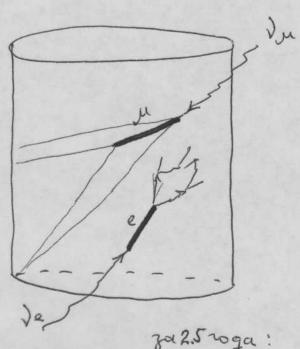
- 1. Изменение модели Солкуа.
 - шдродинамика
 - T(z)
- · 2. V ocynamyun

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{e} \\ V_{Ju} \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \ell \\ J \\ J \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{aligned} m_{e} &= 0.511 \text{ MaB} \\ m_{Ji} &= 105 \text{ MaB} \\ T \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{aligned} m_{T} &= 1777 \text{ MaB} \end{aligned}$$

$$A^2 \rightarrow A^2 + e^{-1}$$
 $n \rightarrow p + e^{-1} + ?(N)$
 $P = e^{-1}$

$$(CB) \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} N_1 \\ N_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (Macca) \implies \\ \Theta - \text{your cheunbanua}$$

$$W_{12} = \sin^2 2\theta \cdot \sin^2 \left(\pi \frac{R}{L_1} \right)$$
 $U_{12} = \sin^2 2\theta \cdot \sin^2 \left(\pi \frac{R}{L_1} \right)$
 $U_{12} = \sin^2 2\theta \cdot \sin^2 \left(\pi \frac{R}{L_1} \right)$
 $U_{12} = \sin^2 2\theta \cdot \sin^2 \left(\pi \frac{R}{L_1} \right)$
 $U_{13} = \sin^2 2\theta \cdot \sin^2 \left(\pi \frac{R}{L_1} \right)$



gaët inbette

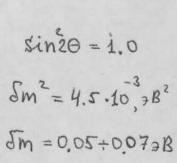


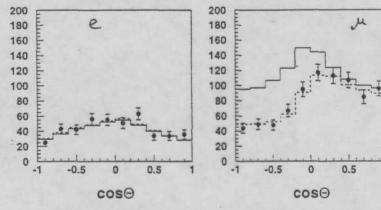
re goër unbens



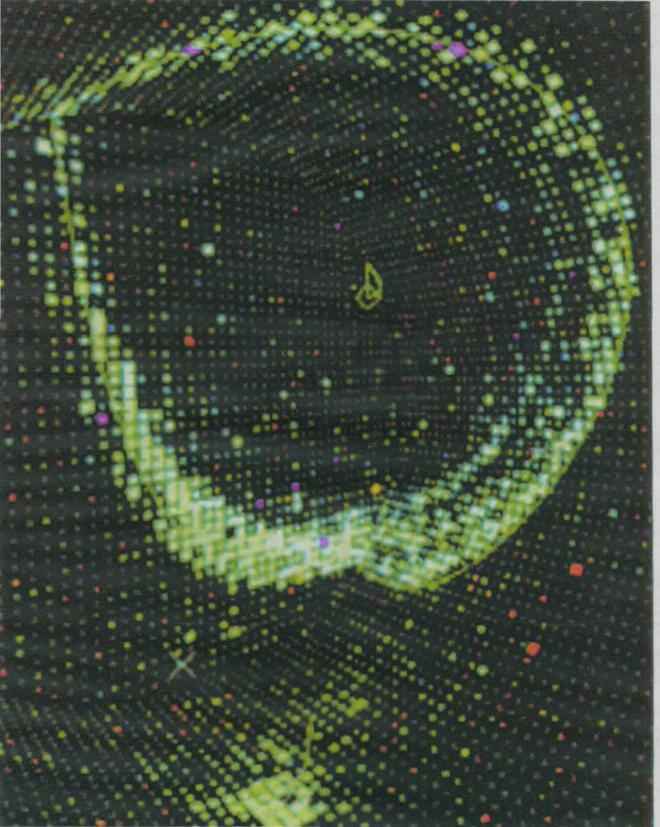
$$R = \frac{(N_m/N_e) u_{Zm}}{(N_m/N_e)_{MC}} = 0.68 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.06$$

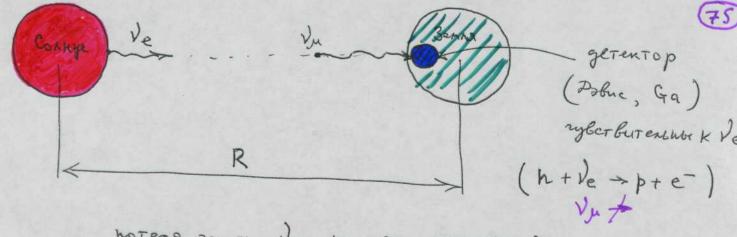
Shapysket regoctatok In , momegunx 3em, no. обнаружен нереход In -VT!





Preliminary angular distributions for sub-GeV (top) and multi-GeV (bottom) 848 day samples; left figures are for e-like and right for μ like events. Solid lines show the MC no-oscillation prediction, and broken lines show the $\nu_{\mu} \leftrightarrow \nu_{\tau}$ oscillation prediction for the best-fit parameters.





потеря голети де из-за осупплучий.

Monek ocynangum upu manon 4 ~ 10m + 1000 m Hurero he gan (Sm² (...) => 4 > 1:10 mm

Menongobanue getertopa Super Kamiokanda

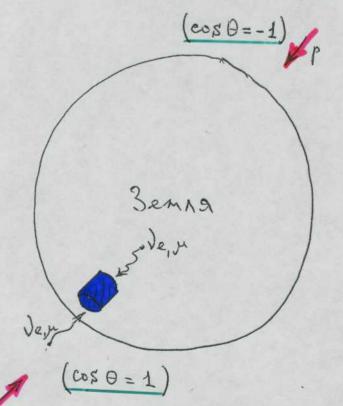
(pacnoig hpotonoi) gua noncha ocynamayuni.

(nocumr.) p+ 2gpo > JT > JT > Jz e Ve

J e 4 Jt - codutus

T+ > J+ + > Vz e Ve

S getertope.

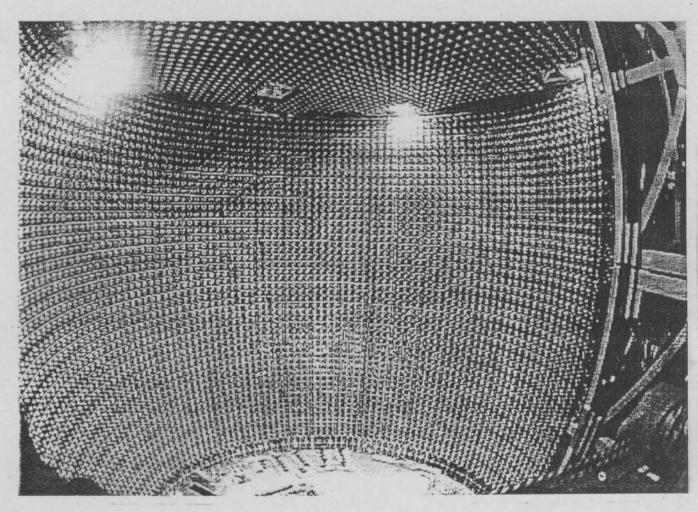


Pencrpayme) no:

$$Ve + N \rightarrow e + N'$$

 $V_{\mu} + N \rightarrow \mu + N'$
 $E_{\mu} = 0.2 \div 10, \Gamma \rightarrow B$.





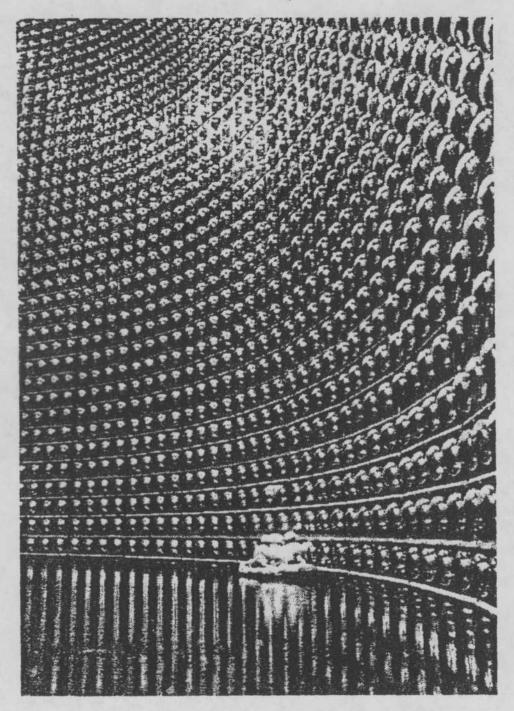
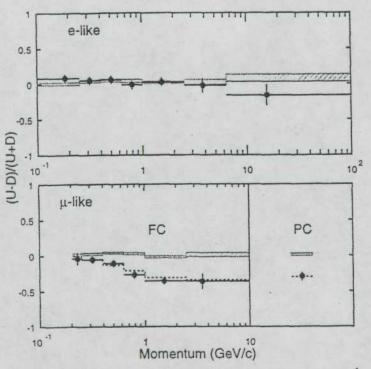


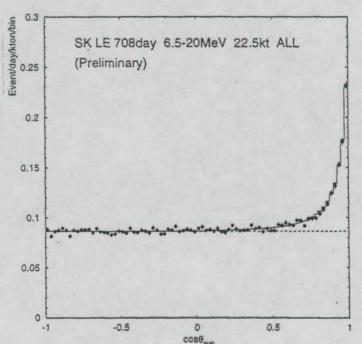
Figure 1. Photograph of the Super-Kamiokande detector during fill-up

Volum = 50 kT, Volum = 22.5 kT
40m North = 11150 mt,
$$\phi$$
 PK = 50 cm.
North = 1885 mr, ϕ PK = 20 cm.

nogi bepokgaret oujunneyun



ucche gobanne Cornernoux Ve. (t= 2 roga)



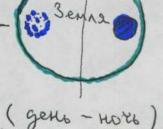
ND = 9530 + 180 mr

$$R = \frac{NN^{ssm}}{NN^{ssm}}$$

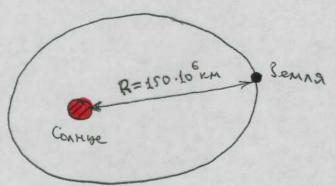
R = 0.470 + 0.008 + 0.01



Angular distribution of electrons with respect to the direction of the Sun. The 'solar peak' at $\cos \theta_{Sun} = 1$ above the background is used to measure the solar 8B neutrino flux and spectrum.

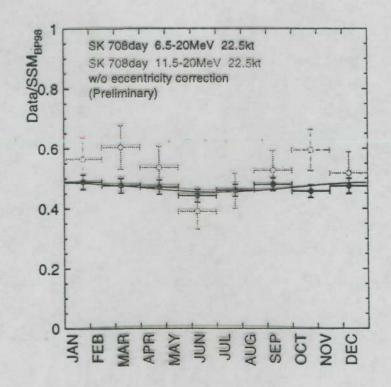


$$K = \frac{(gen_6 - hor6)}{(gen_6 + hor6)} = -0.029 \pm 0.017 \pm 0.013$$
 (3abronhoctu HET)



$$R_3^{opS} = 1.5.10^{13}$$
 cm
 $R_{3emm} = 6.4.10^{8}$ cm

⇒ Sommas zyberbutenomoció k mondim Sm²



Ecto yrongame no sprent gus Ex > 11.5 Mars

Modhupyen He эксперименты OPERA (2005 год поголо)
IKARUS (LiAr)

