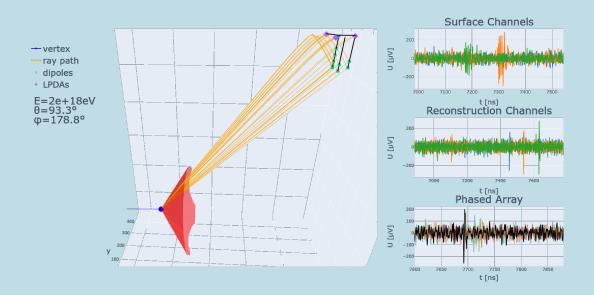


Radio detection of high energy neutrinos in the Greenland icecap

Arthur Adriaens



Department of Physics and Astronomy

Promotor: Prof. dr. Dirk Ryckbosch Dirk.Ryckbosch@ugent.be

Accompanist: Bob Oeyen Bob.Oeyen@ugent.be

Master's dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of master in Physics and Astronomy



CONTENTS

1	Neutrinos			2
	1.1	Discov	very	2
	1.2 Standard model			2
	1.3 Outside sources		de sources	2
		1.3.1	Cosmic neutrinos	2
		1.3.2	Oscillations	3
		1.3.3	Majorana	3
_	n 1			
2 Radio detection				4

CHAPTER

NEUTRINOS

- 1.1 Discovery
- Standard model 1.2
- 1.3 Outside sources

1.3.1 Cosmic neutrinos

To estimate the temperature of the neutrinos who decoupled at the start of the universe, we can take a look at conservation of entropy [1] (...) The entropy before and after decoupling are:

$$s(a_1) = \frac{2\pi^2}{45} (2 + \frac{7}{8} (2 + 2 + 3 + 3)) T_1^3$$

$$= \frac{2\pi^2}{45} \frac{86}{8} T_1^3$$
(1.1)

$$=\frac{2\pi^2}{45}\frac{86}{8}T_1^3\tag{1.2}$$

$$s(a_2) = \frac{2\pi^2}{45} (2T_\gamma^3 + \frac{7}{8}(6)T_\nu^3)$$
 (1.3)

(1.4)

Conservation of entropy:

$$s(a_1)a_1^3 = s(a_2)a_2^3 (1.5)$$

$$\frac{86}{8}(T_1 a_1)^3 = \left(2\left(\frac{T_\gamma}{T_\nu}\right)^3 + \frac{42}{8}\right)(T_\nu a_2)^3 \tag{1.6}$$

$$\frac{86}{8} = 2\left(\frac{T_{\gamma}}{T_{\nu}}\right)^3 + \frac{42}{8} \tag{1.7}$$

$$\frac{44}{16} = \left(\frac{T_{\gamma}}{T_{\nu}}\right)^3 \tag{1.8}$$

$$\frac{44}{16} = \left(\frac{T_{\gamma}}{T_{\nu}}\right)^{3} \tag{1.8}$$

$$\left(\frac{T_{\gamma}}{T_{\nu}}\right) = \left(\frac{11}{4}\right)^{1/3} \tag{1.9}$$

i.e

$$T_{\nu} = \left(\frac{4}{11}\right)^{1/3} T_{\gamma} \tag{1.10}$$

Φ

- 1.3.2 Oscillations
- 1.3.3 Majorana

CHAPTER

2

RADIO DETECTION

BIBLIOGRAPHY

[1] Scott Dodelson. Modern Cosmology. Academic Press, Amsterdam, 2003.