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Geoneutrino Detection in KamLAND ITARU SHIMIZU, Tohoku University, for the KamLAND Collaboration — KamLAND has the sensitivity enough to measure geologically produced antineutrinos. That gives us new tools to investigate the Earth's interior. Earth composition models assumes 16 TW radiogenic power from the decay of 238U and 232Th, approximately half of the total measured heat dissipation rate from the Earth, and that can be directly verified by the detector at the Earth's surface. The measurement of radiogenic contribution is incomplete without precise understanding of neutrino oscillation from decades of neutrino oscillation experiments, including the KamLAND reactor neutrino observation. In this talk, the results from a search for geoneutrinos are shown.

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