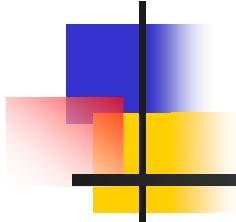


Neutrino experiment at J-PARC



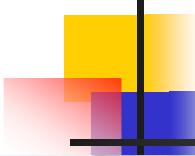
**Yoshikazu Yamada
(KEK-IPNS)**

**for T2K collaboration and J-PARC
Neutrino facility construction group**

Talk at "NP04" Tokai, Aug. 2, 2004

Contents (summary for ν part of NP04)

- **Introduction of T2K experiment**
- **Proton beam line**
- **Target & neutrino beam**
- **Neutrino Detectors**
- **Schedule**



T2K collaboration



- Formed in May 2003
- 12 countries, 53 institutions
~ 150 collaborators
- Spokesperson: K. Nishikawa

Canada: TRIUMF, U. Alberta, York U., U. Toronto, U. Victoria, U. Regina

China: IHEP (Inst. Of High Energy Phys.)

France: CEA Saclay

Italy: U. Roma, U. Bari, U. Napoli, U. Padova

Japan: ICRR, U. Tokyo, KEK, Tohoku U., Hiroshima U., Kyoto U., Kobe U., Osaka City U., U. Tokyo, Miyagi U. of Education

Korea: Seoul National U., Chonnam National U., Dongshin U., Kangwon U., Kyungpook National U., KyungSang National U., SungKyunKwan U., Yonsei U.

Poland: Warsaw U.

Russia: INR

Spain: U. Barcelona, U. Valencia

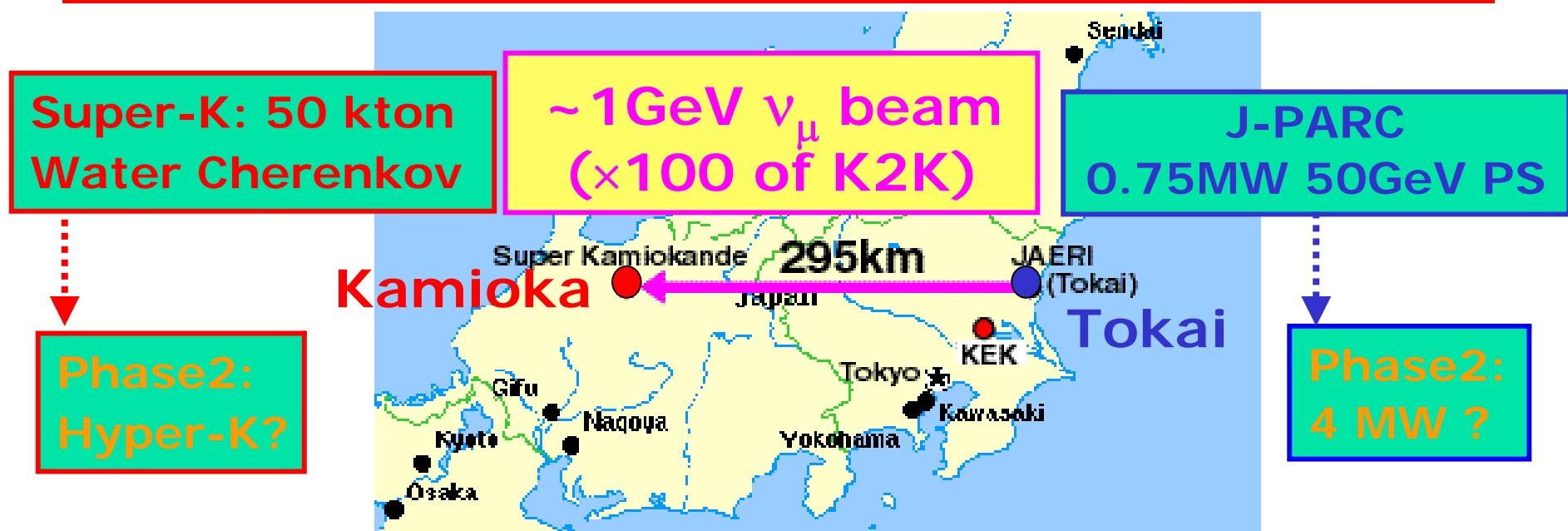
Switzerland: U. Geneva

UK: RAL, Imperial College London, Queen Mary Westfield College London, U. Liverpool

USA: UCI, SUNY-SB, U. Rochester, U. Pennsylvania, Boston U., CSU, Duke, Dominguez Hills, BNL, UCB/LBL, U. Hawaii, ANL, MIT, LSU, LANL, U. Washington

T2K experiment

Long baseline neutrino oscillation experiment
from Tokai to Kamioka.



Physics motivations

- Discovery of $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ appearance
- Precise meas. of disappearance $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_x$
- Discovery of CP violation (Phase2)

Neutrino oscillation

If neutrinos are massive,

Weak eigenstates

$$\begin{array}{c} v_e \\ v_\mu \\ v_\tau \end{array} \left(\begin{array}{c} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{array} \right) = U_{\text{MNS}} V_M^{\text{CP}} \left(\begin{array}{c} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{array} \right)$$

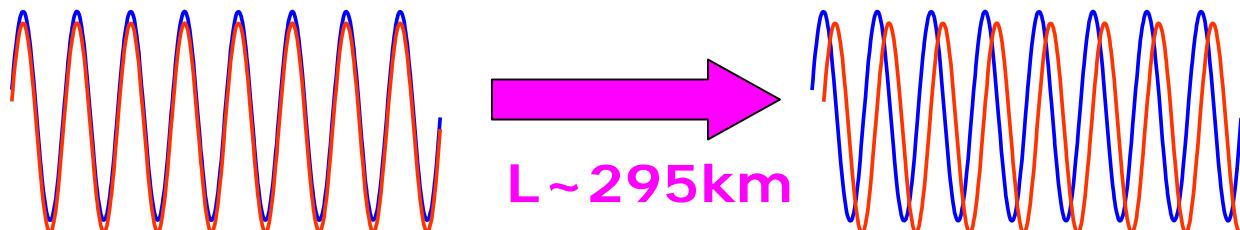
Mass eigenstates

$$m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3$$

$$U_{\text{MNS}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & +c_{23} & +s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & +c_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} +c_{13} & 0 & +s_{13}e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_{13}e^{i\delta} & 0 & +c_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} +c_{12} & +s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & +c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c_{ij} = \cos(\theta_{ij}), \quad s_{ij} = \sin(\theta_{ij})$$

$$V_M^{\text{CP}} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{i\alpha_1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\alpha_2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

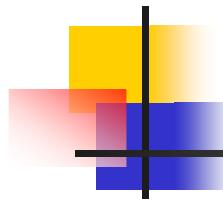


$v_\mu \rightarrow v_\tau, v_e$
Oscillation

$$|v_\alpha\rangle = |v_1\rangle \cos\theta + |v_2\rangle \sin\theta \rightarrow |v_1\rangle e^{-i\frac{m_1^2}{2E}L} \cos\theta + |v_2\rangle e^{-i\frac{m_2^2}{2E}L} \sin\theta$$

$$= |v_\alpha\rangle (1 - \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2(\Delta m^2 \frac{L}{4E})) + |v_\beta\rangle \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2(\Delta m^2 \frac{L}{4E})$$

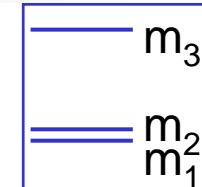
$\alpha = e, \mu, \tau$ $m_1 < m_2$



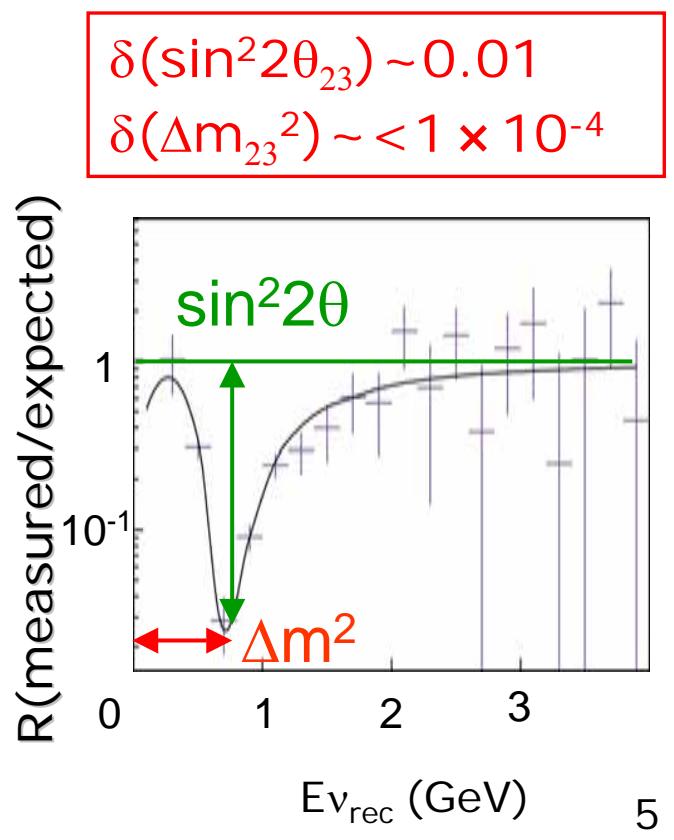
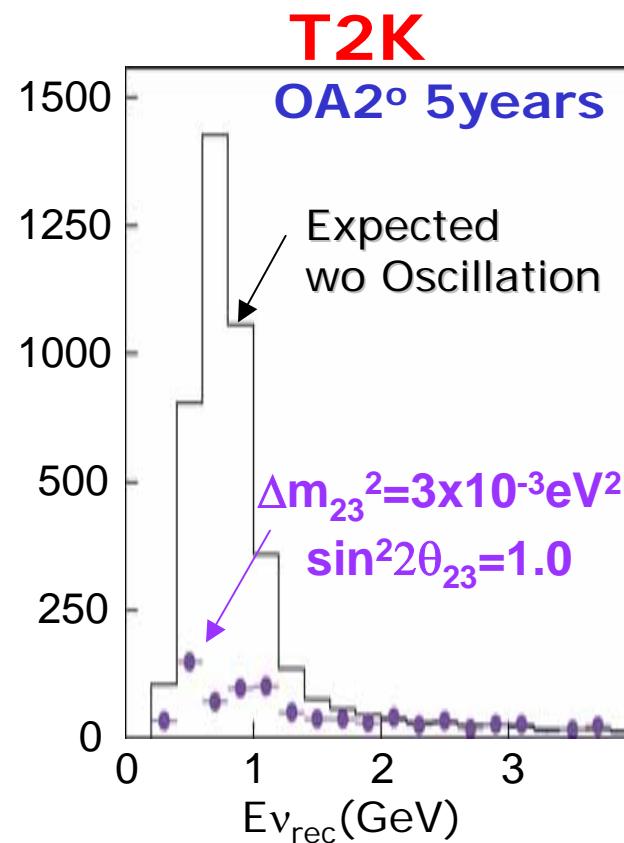
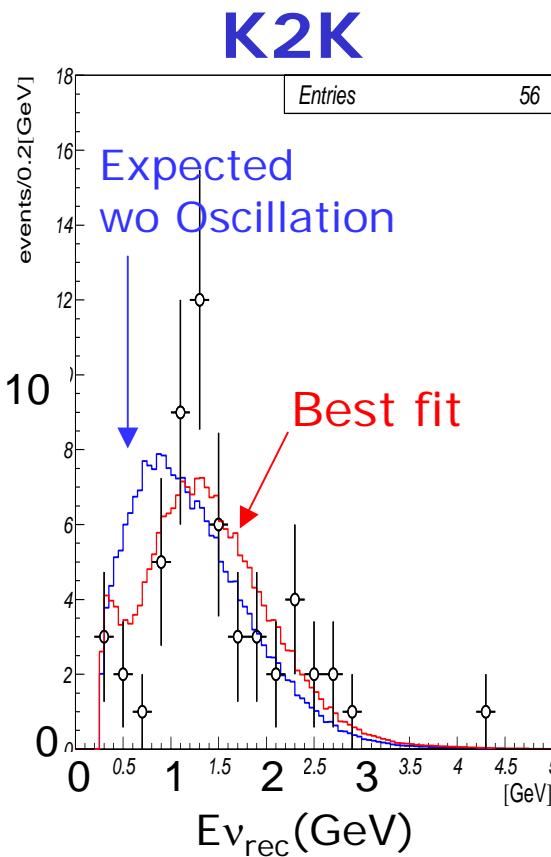
ν_μ disappearance

Precise measurement of $\theta_{23}, \Delta m_{23}^2$
: ν_μ disappearance

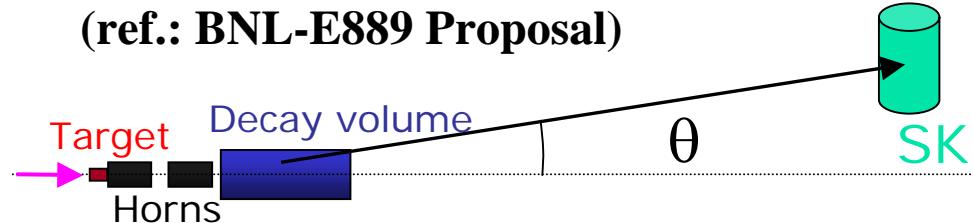
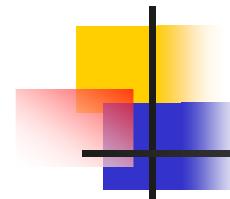
$$P_{\mu \rightarrow x} \approx 1 - \cos^4 \theta_{13} \cdot \sin^2 2\theta_{23} \cdot \sin^2 (1.27 \Delta m_{23}^2 L / E_\nu)$$



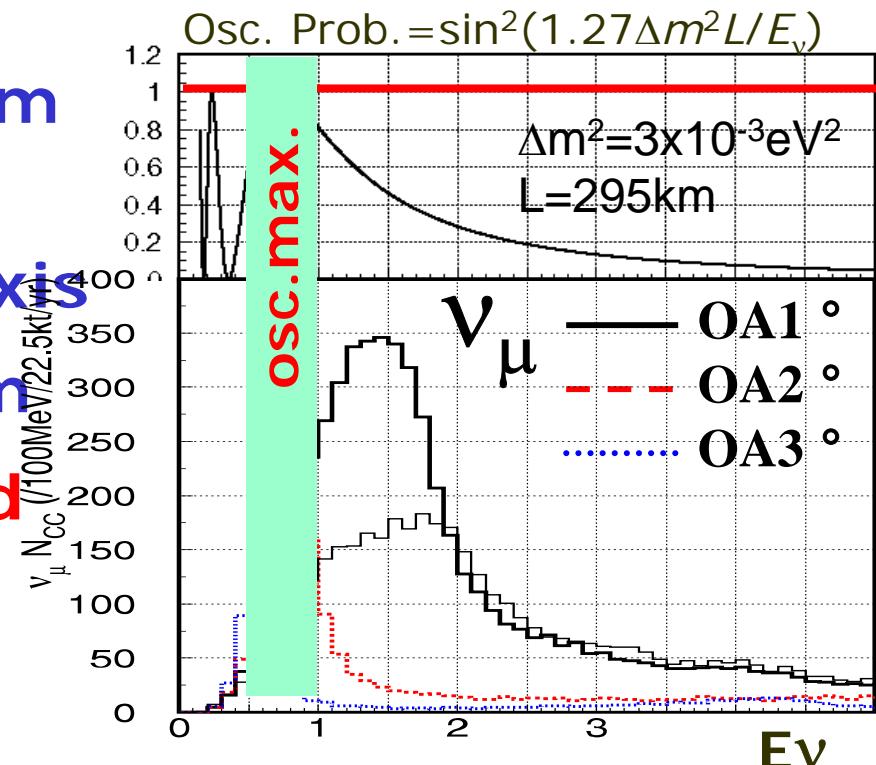
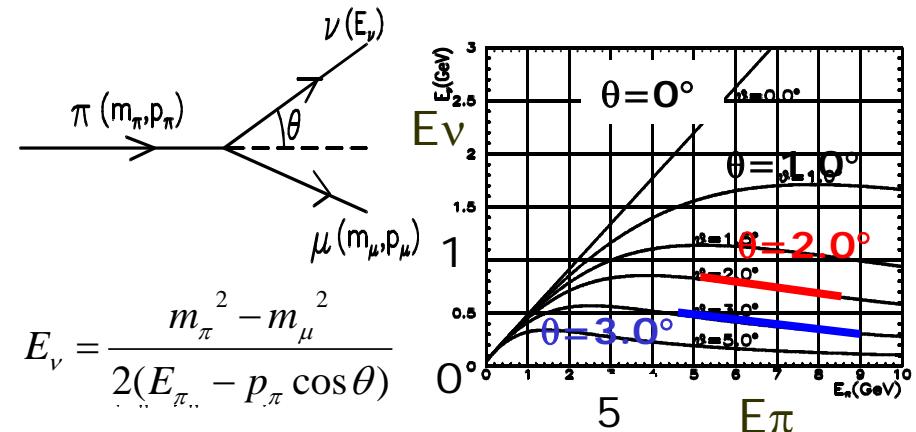
$$\Delta m_{12}^2 \ll \Delta m_{23}^2 \approx \Delta m_{13}^2$$

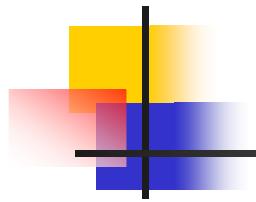


Off Axis Beam



- Pions produced at target decay in Decay Volume
⇒ Wide Band neutrino Beam
- WBB is intentionally misaligned from detector axis
- Quasi monochromatic beam
- Off axis angle: $2^\circ \sim 3^\circ$ tuned for oscillation maximum

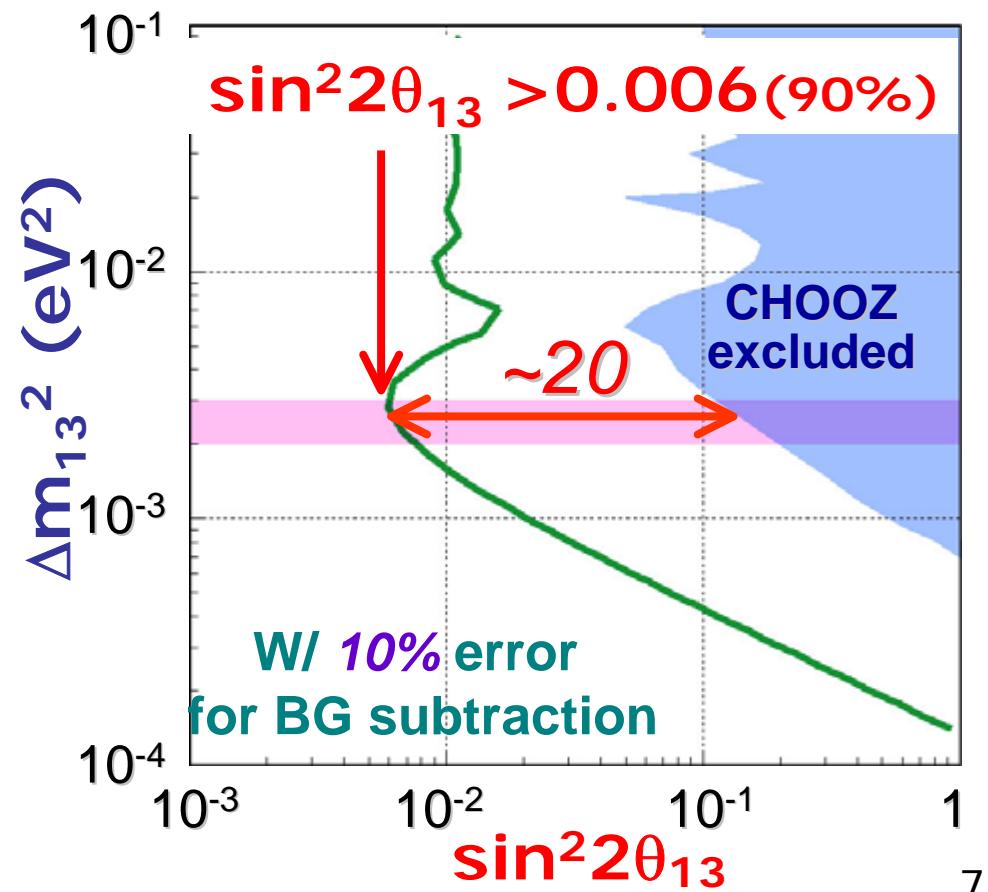
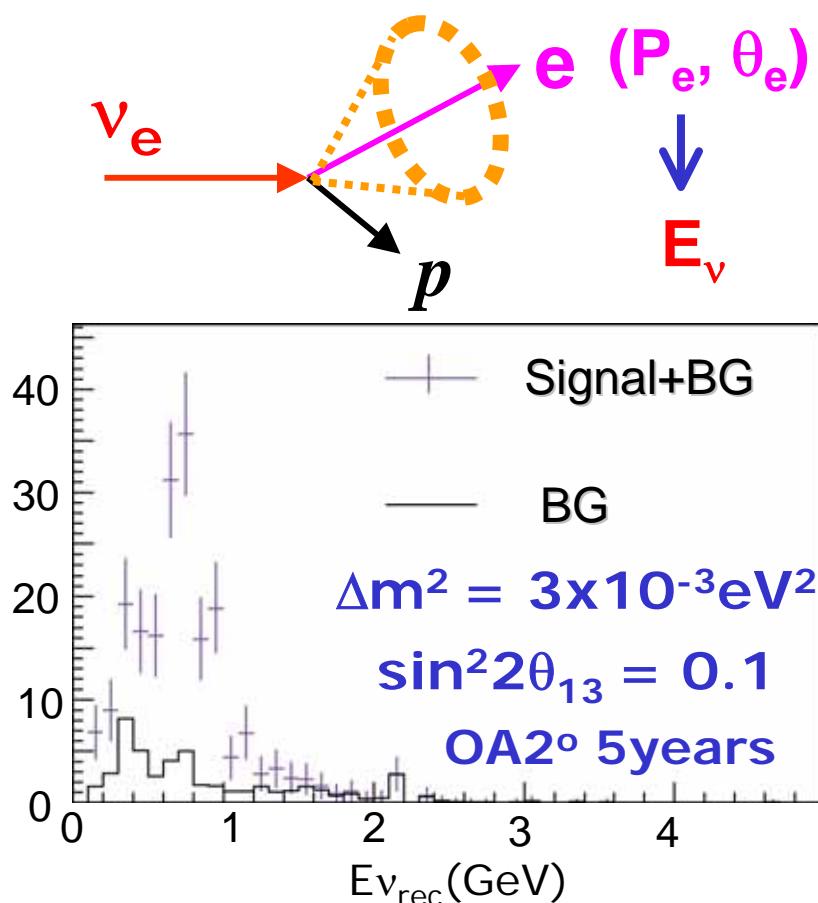




ν_e appearance

Discovery of ν_e appearance ($\theta_{13}, \Delta m_{13}^2$)

$$P_{\mu \rightarrow e} \approx \sin^2 \theta_{23} \cdot \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \cdot \sin^2 \left(1.27 \Delta m_{13}^2 L / E_\nu \right)$$

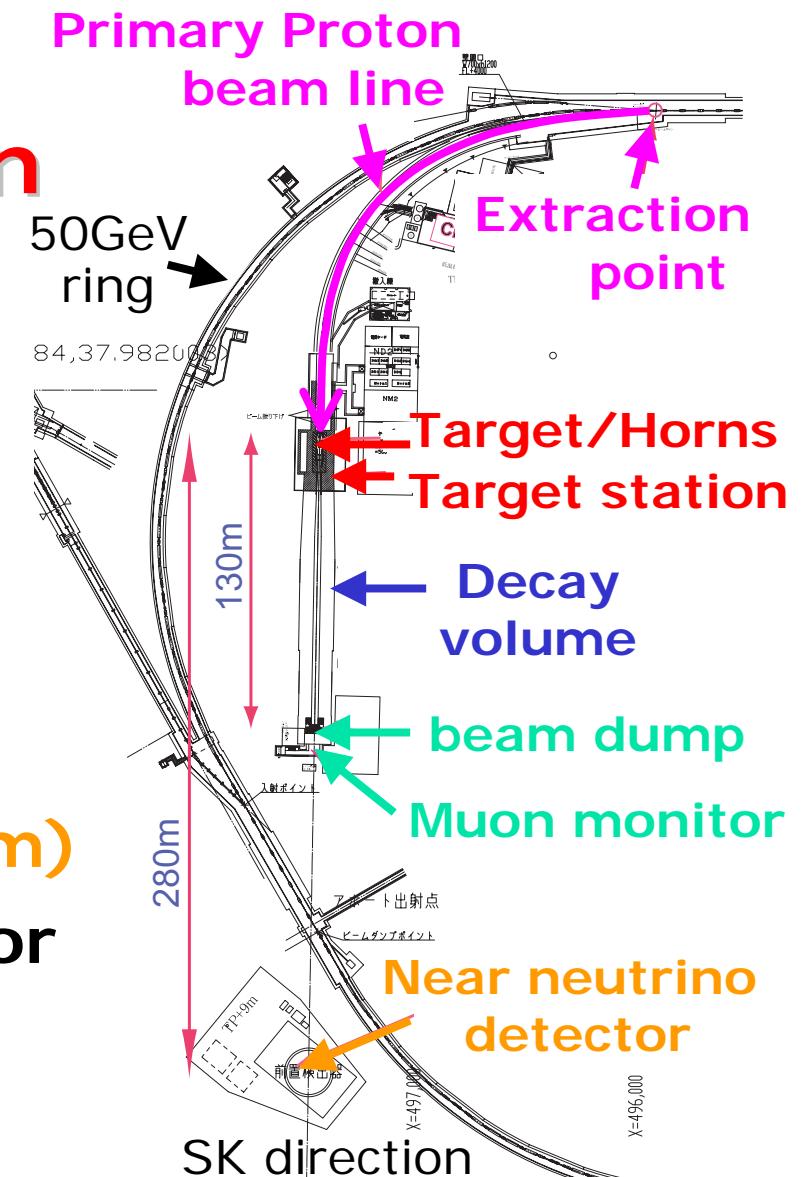


Neutrino facility

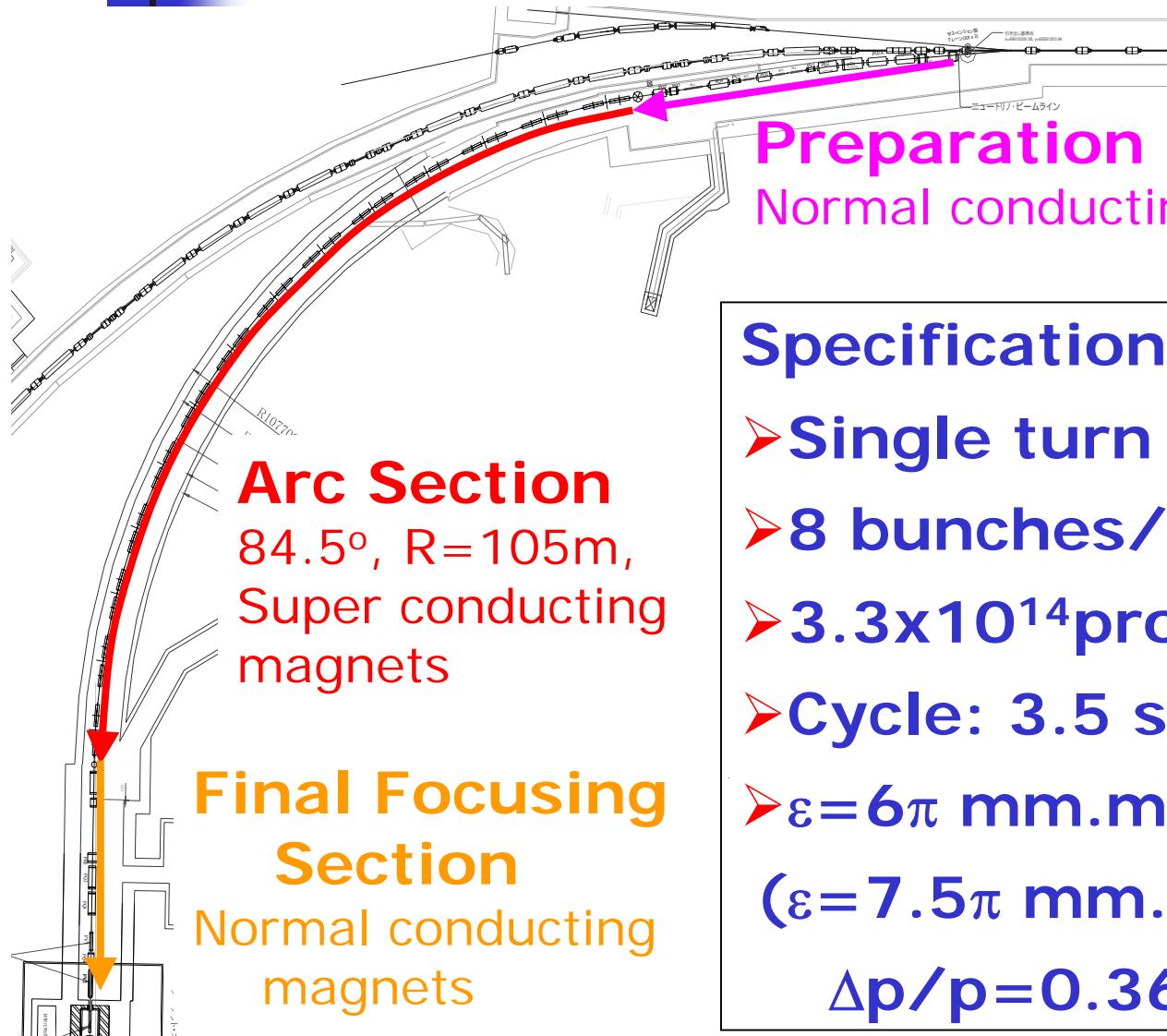
**Approved in Dec. 2003
for 5 years construction**

Components

- Primary proton beam line
- Target/Horn system
- Decay volume (130m)
- Beam dump
- Muon monitor
- Near neutrino detector (280m)
- Second near neutrino detector (~2km): not approved yet



Proton beam line



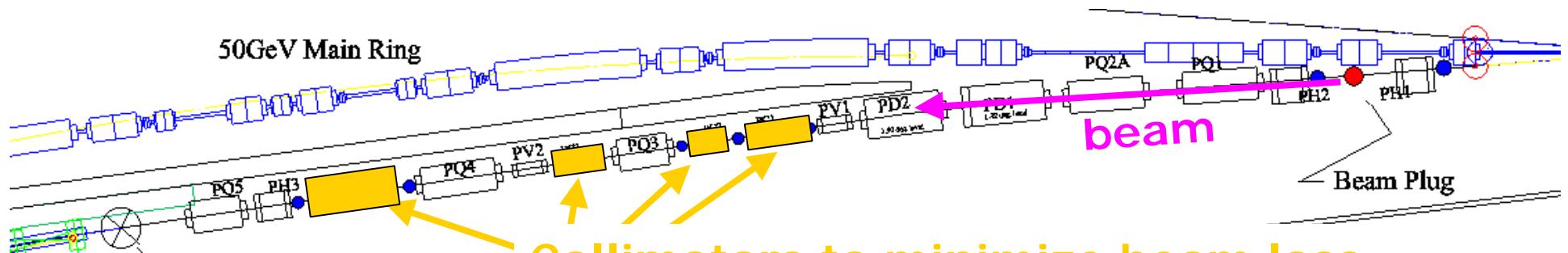
Preparation section
Normal conducting magnets

Specifications (50GeV)

- Single turn fast extraction
- 8 bunches / $\sim 5\mu s$
- 3.3×10^{14} protons/spill
- Cycle: 3.5 second
- $\epsilon = 6\pi \text{ mm.mm}$, $\Delta p/p = 0.31\%$
($\epsilon = 7.5\pi \text{ mm.mm}$,
 $\Delta p/p = 0.36\% @40\text{GeV}$)

Preparation Section

- Matching beam from PS to ARC section

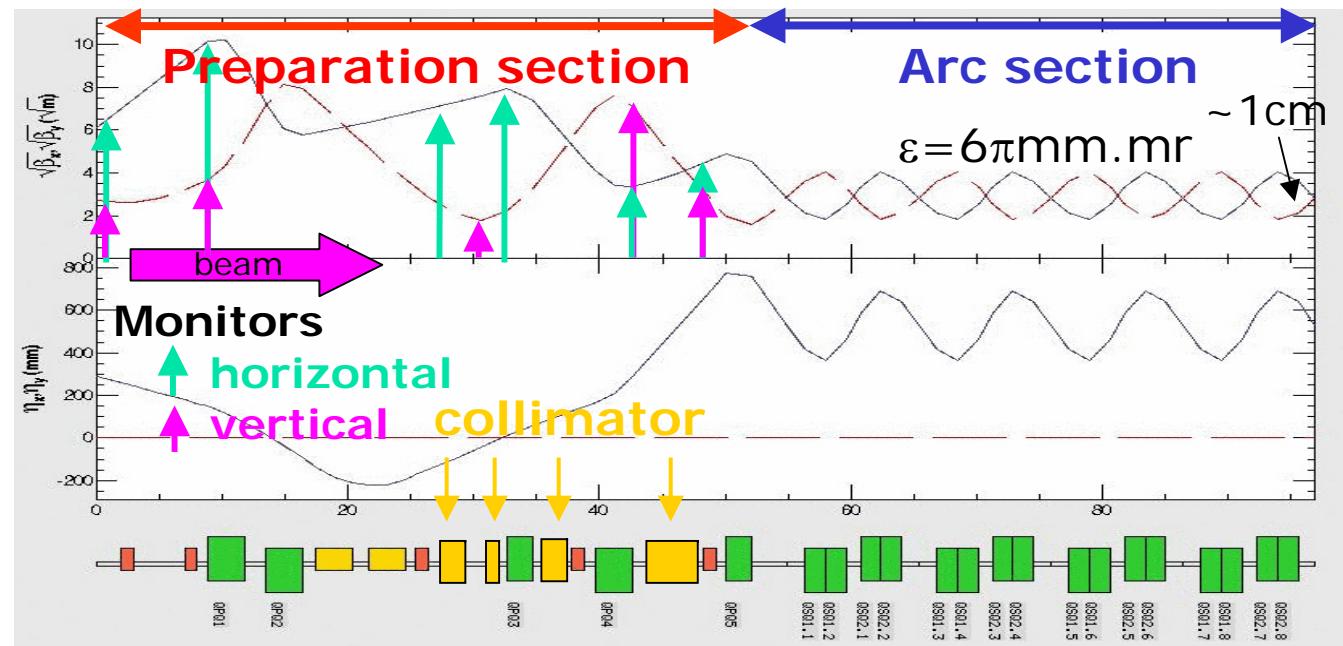


Top view

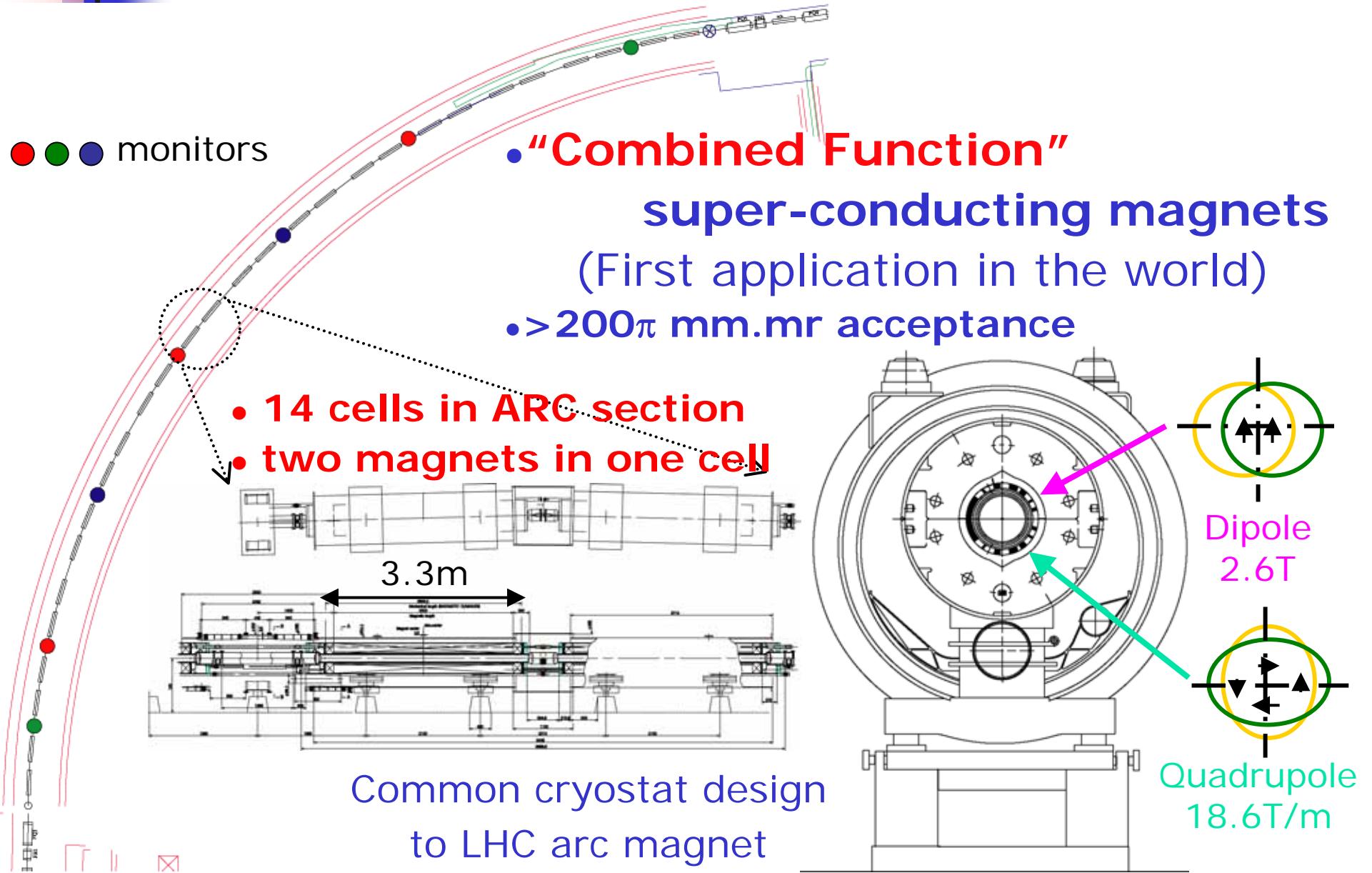
- Dipole(H):2
- Quadrupole:5
- Steering:5
- 5 with MIC



Collimators to minimize beam loss
& heat load at super-conducting magnets



Arc section

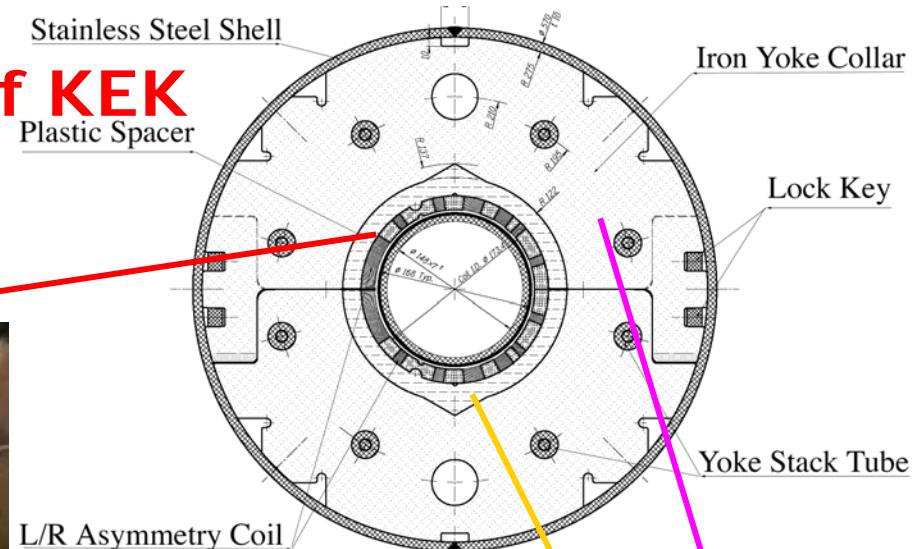


R&D for S.C. magnet

Cryogenic Science Center of KEK



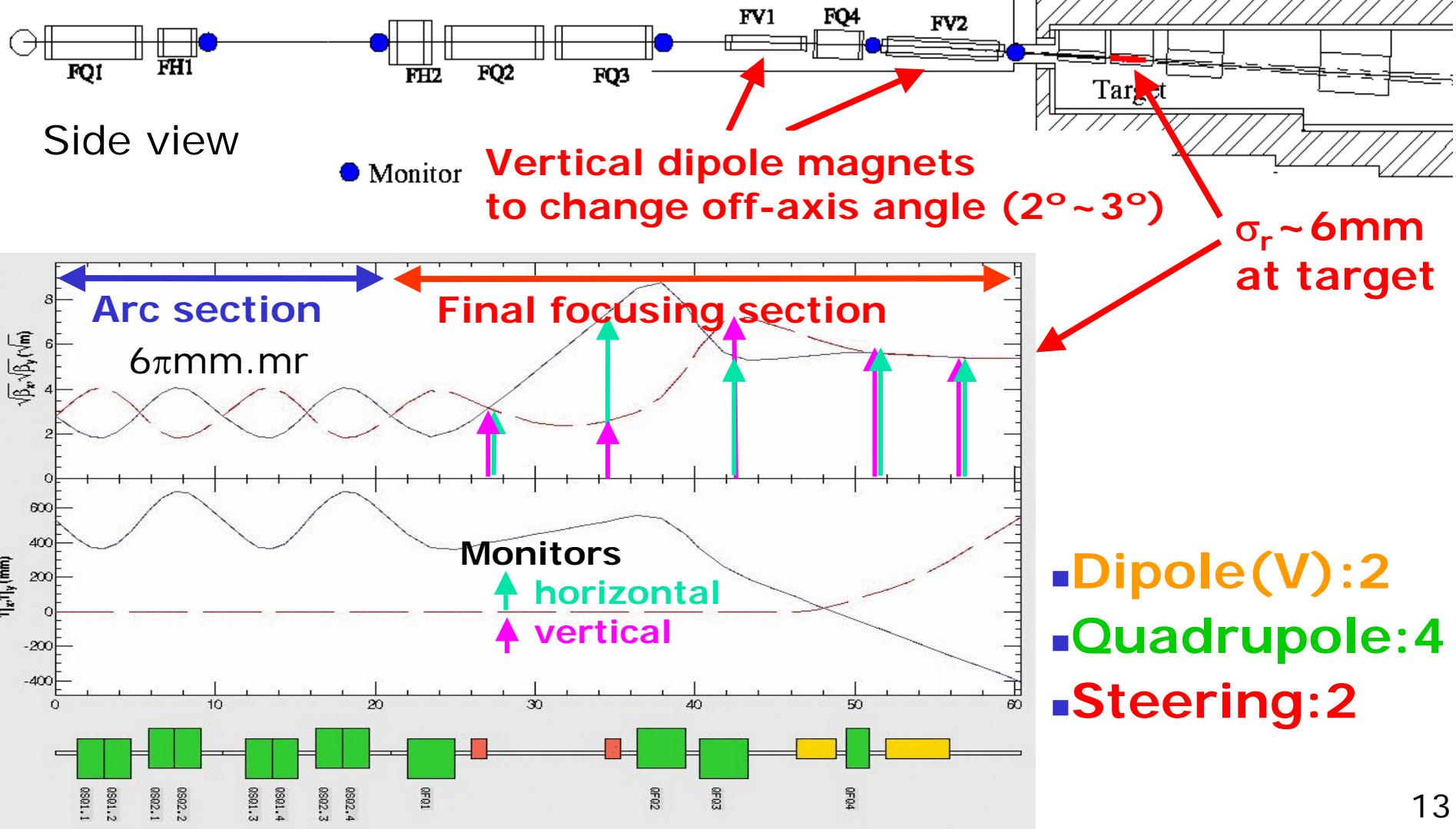
winding coil for prototype magnet
at KEK (7/28/2004)



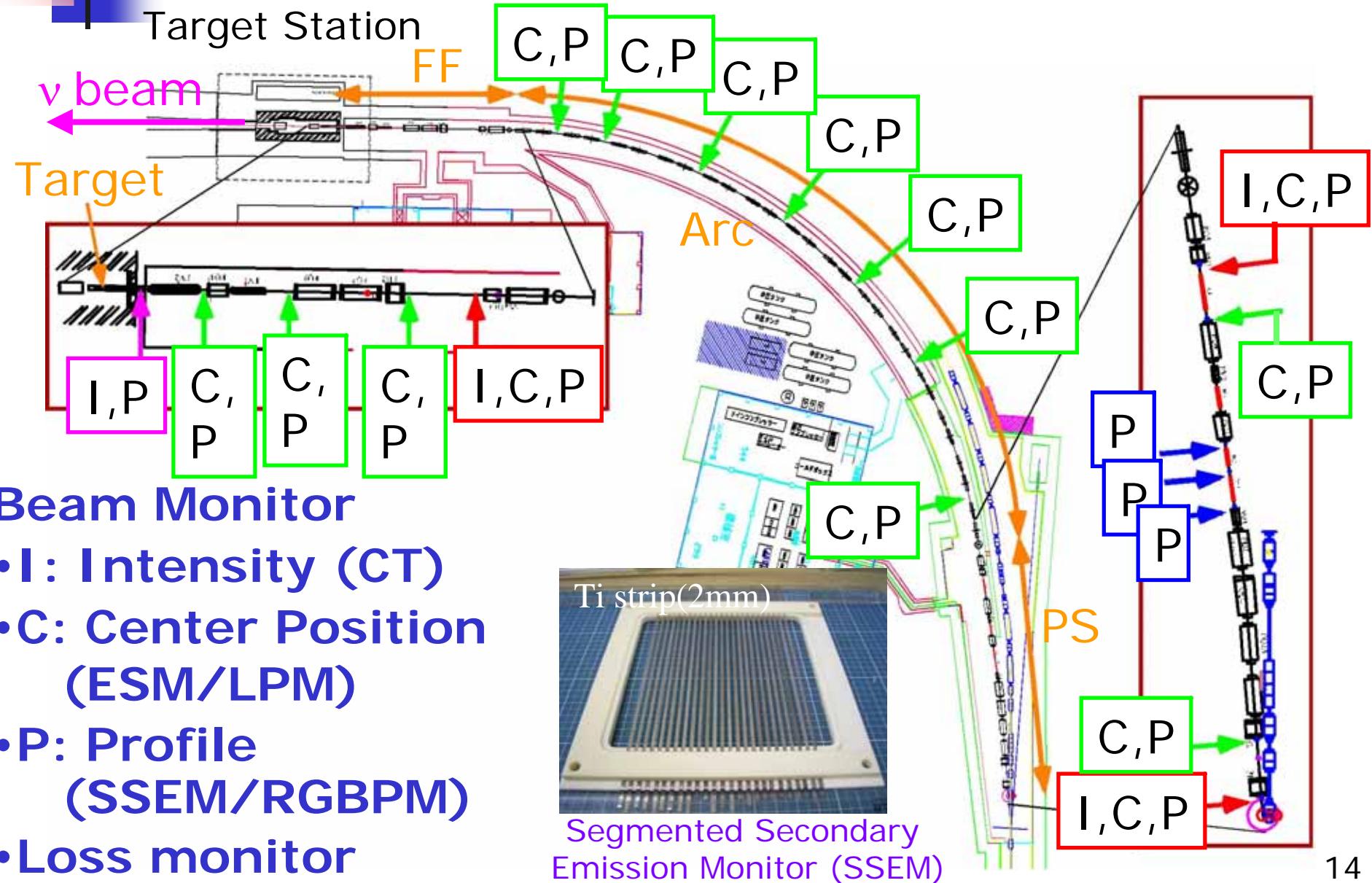
Trial Iron Yoke
& Plastic Collar

Final Focusing section

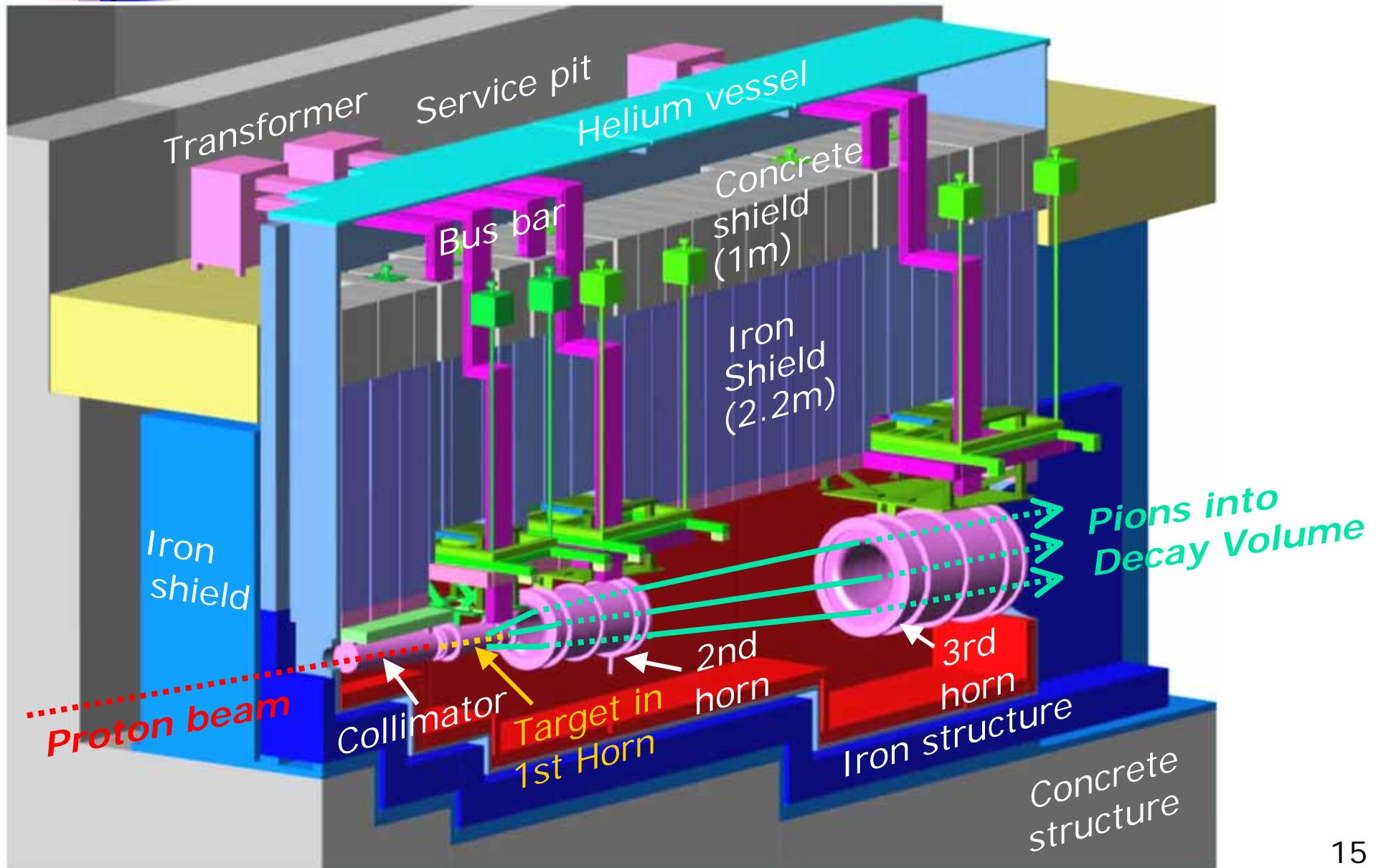
- Bending/focusing beam to target



Beam monitors

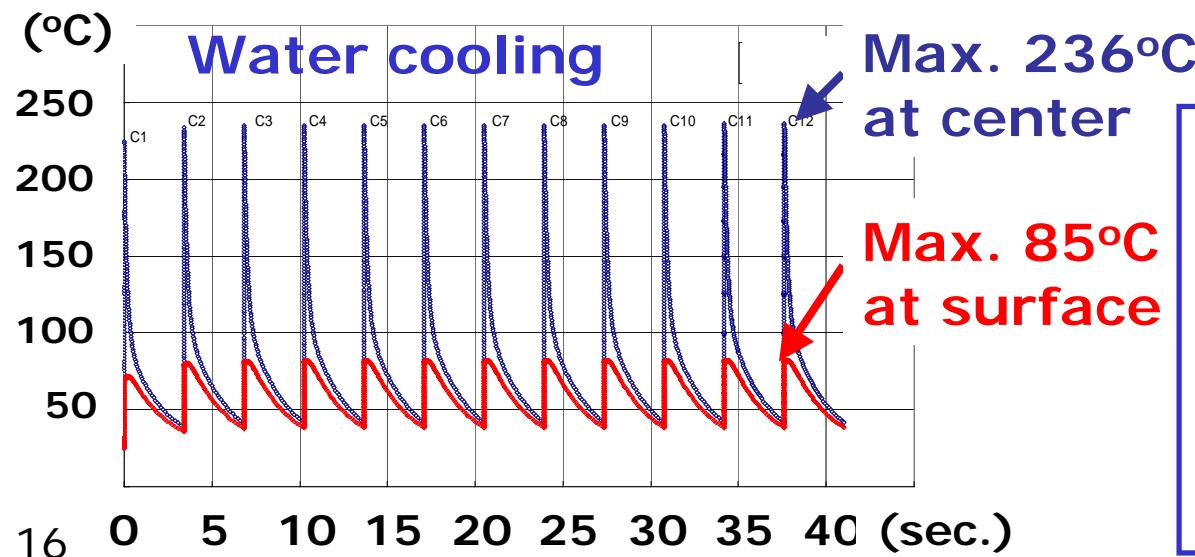
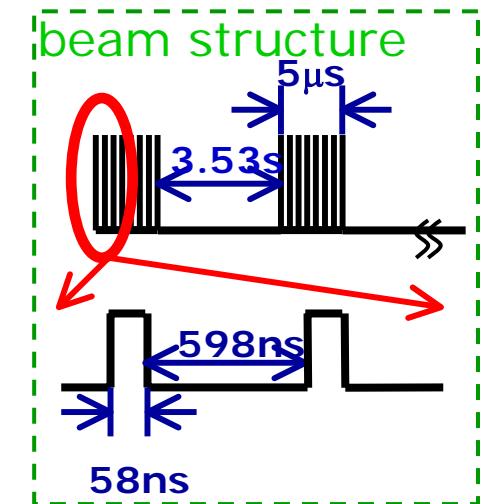
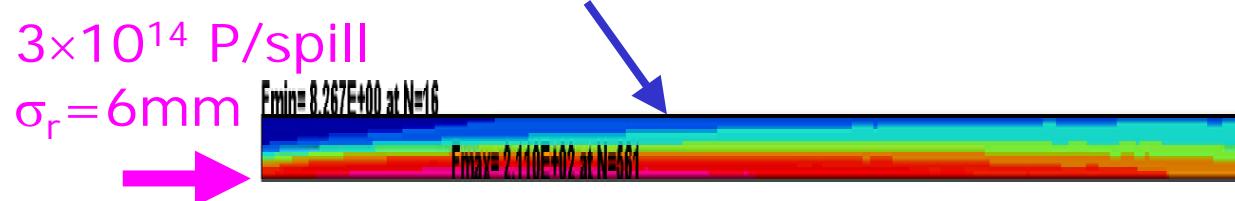


Target Station



Target

- Carbon Graphite target: 30mm(D) x 900mm(L)
- 2 interaction length (70% int.)
- Energy deposit: 58kJ/spill
- Cooled at outer surface



Equivalent stress due to $\Delta T \sim 200\text{K}$
 ~ 7 MPa
 < Tensile strength of Graphite: 37 MPa

Cooling of target



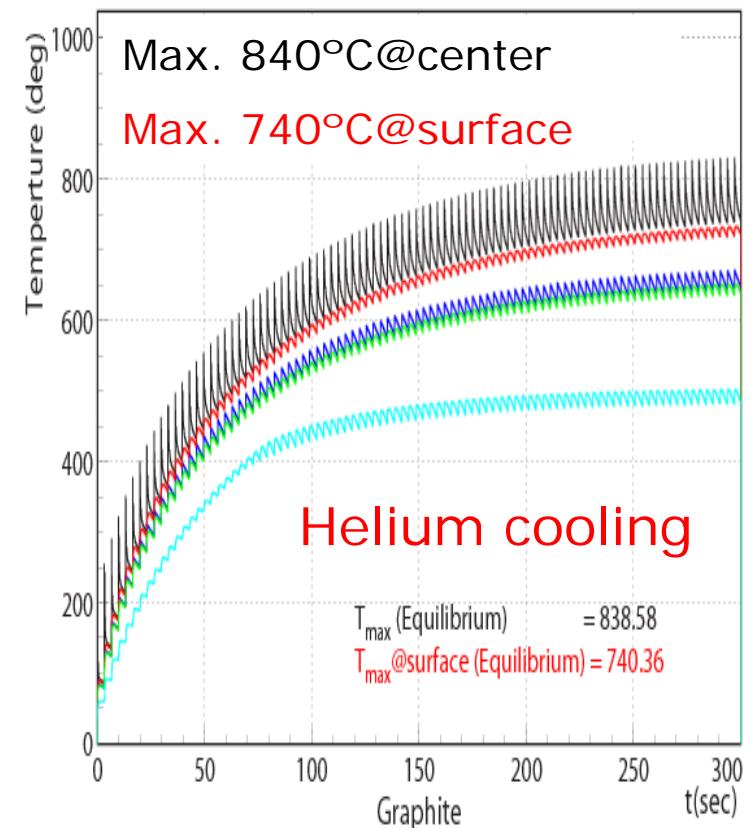
Two scenarios

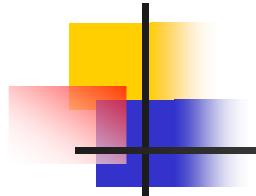
• Water cooling

- Required thermal transfer ($6\text{ kW/m}^2\text{K}$) was achieved in test setup.
- Shrink of graphite due to radiation damage may be a problem.
⇒ irradiation test at BNL

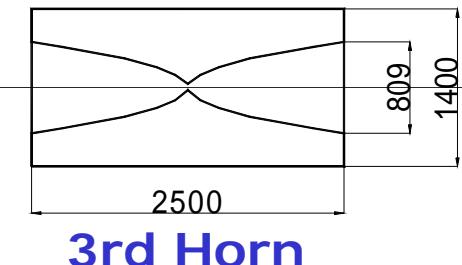
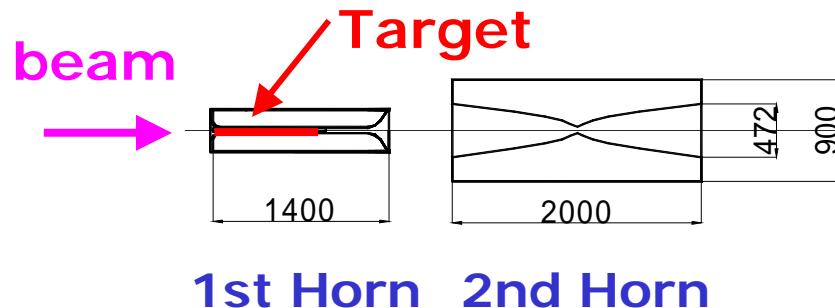
• Helium gas cooling

- No container for graphite
- $500\text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ expected with 50 m/s at 5 atm
- He temperature 380°C at max.
- He cooling test in next Sep.

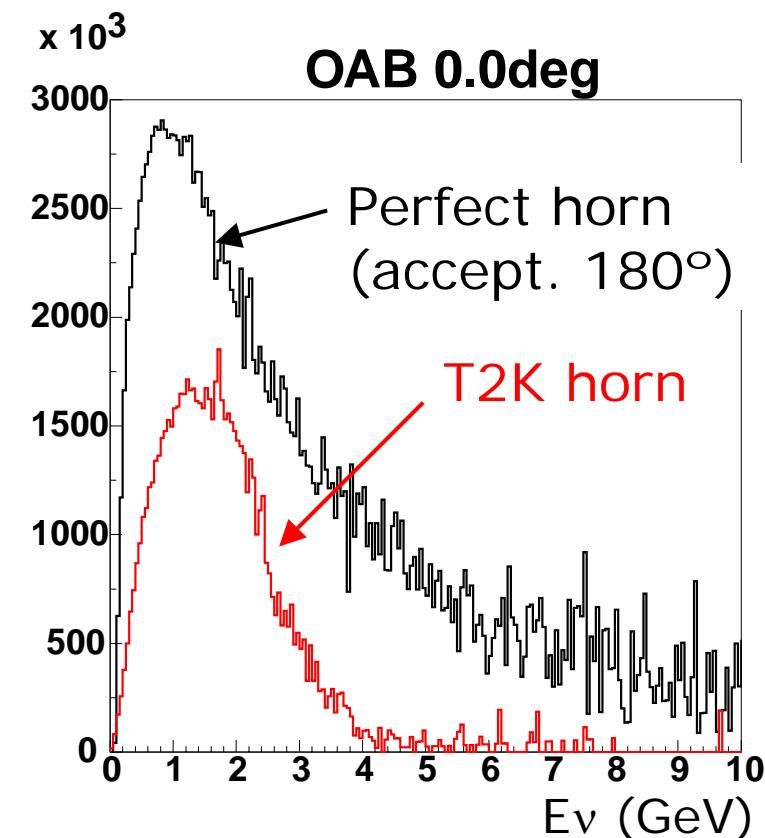




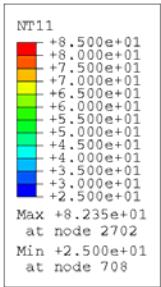
Horn system



- Converge secondary pions into decay volume
- 3 horn system
- Carbon target in 1st horn
- Made with Aluminum
- 320kA pulse current
- Under design and R&D



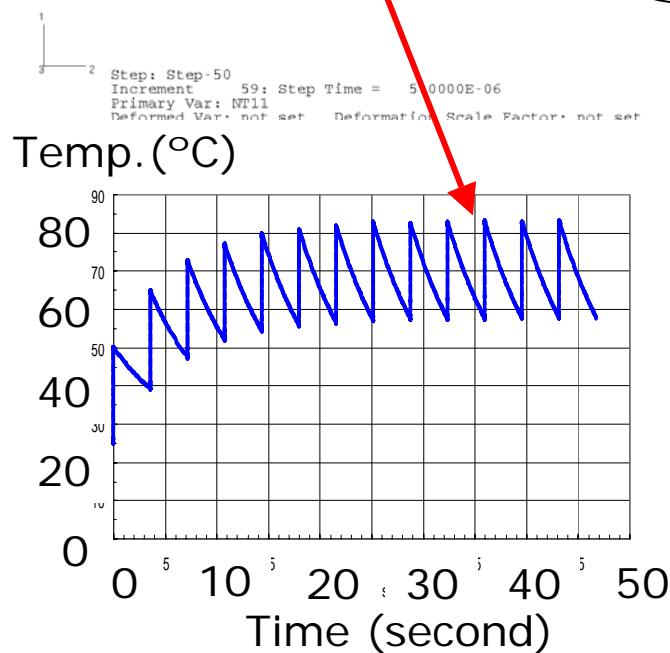
R&D for horn



- Thermal analysis

82°C at maximum

Cooled by water mist



- Test of water mist cooling



6kW/m²K
achieved

- Prototype inner conductor



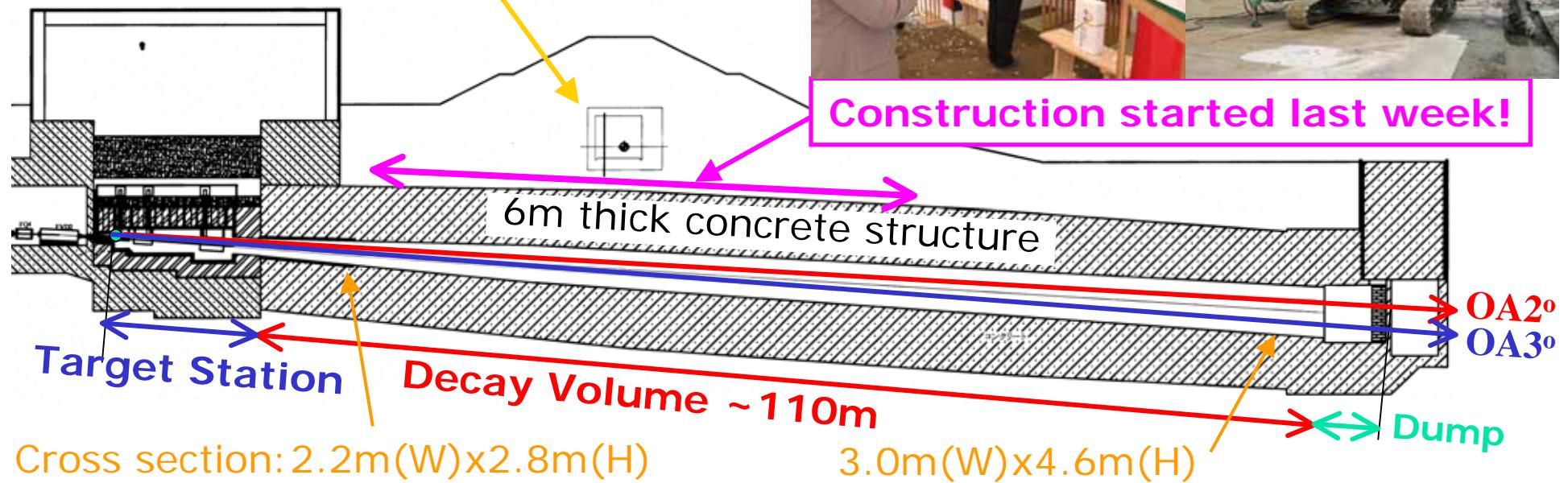
- Test of Friction Stir Welding



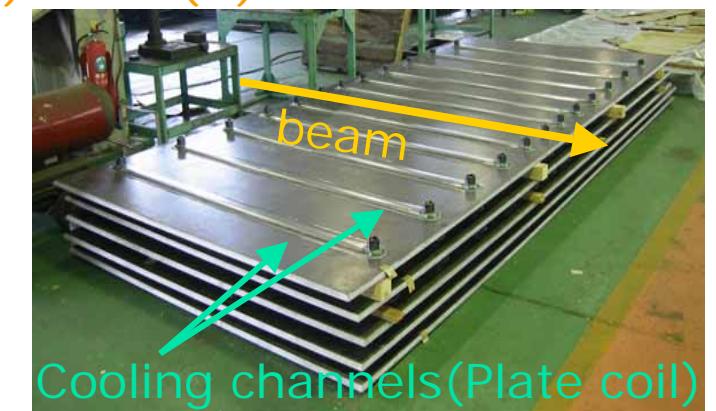
No damage by repetition fatigue after 1.1×10^7 pulse load

Decay Volume

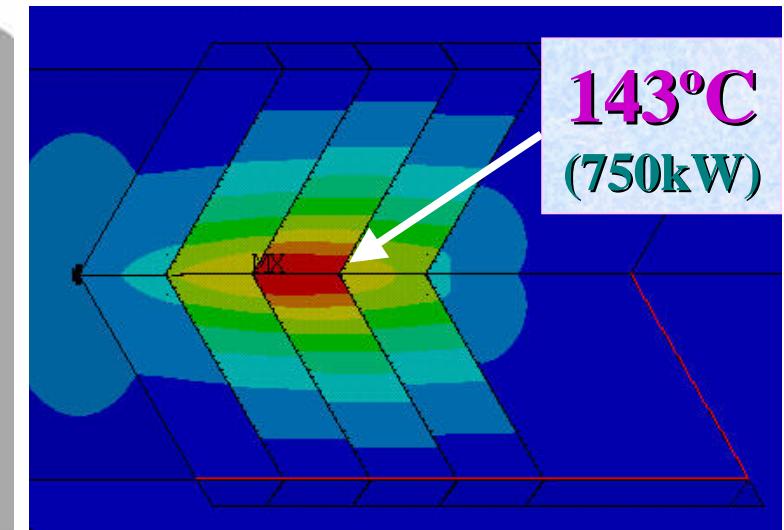
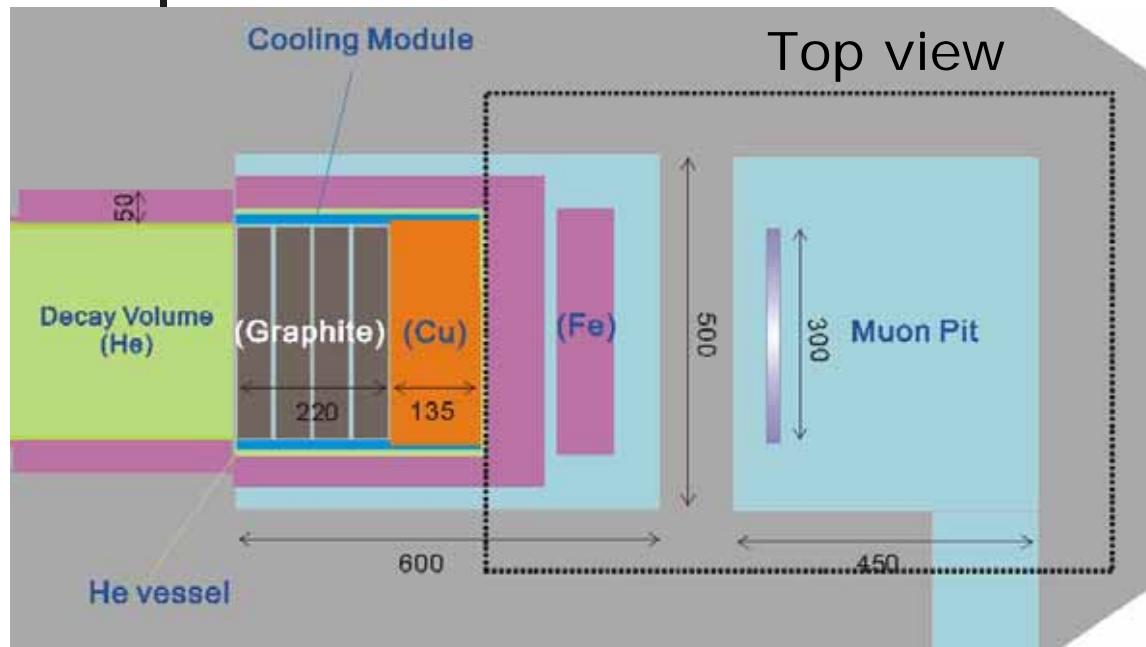
3NBT (BT bet. 3GeV&MLF)
constructed in 2005



- Cover Off Axis angle : $2^\circ \sim 3^\circ$
- Square box shape made with water cooled iron plates ($T < 60^\circ\text{C}$ at 4MW)
- Filled by 1atm Helium gas

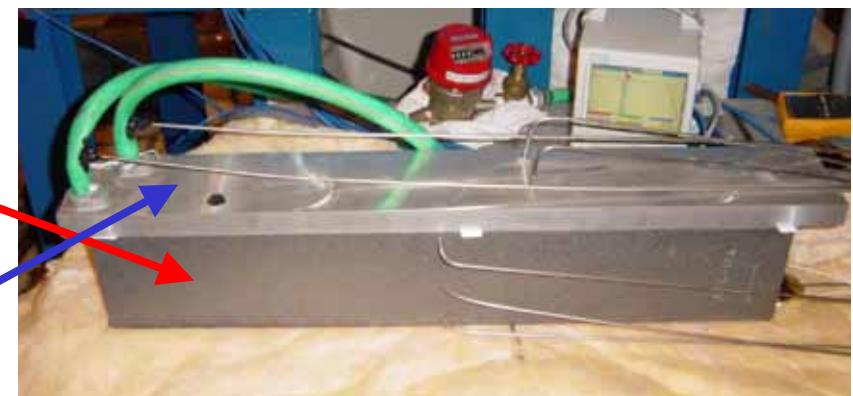


Beam Dump

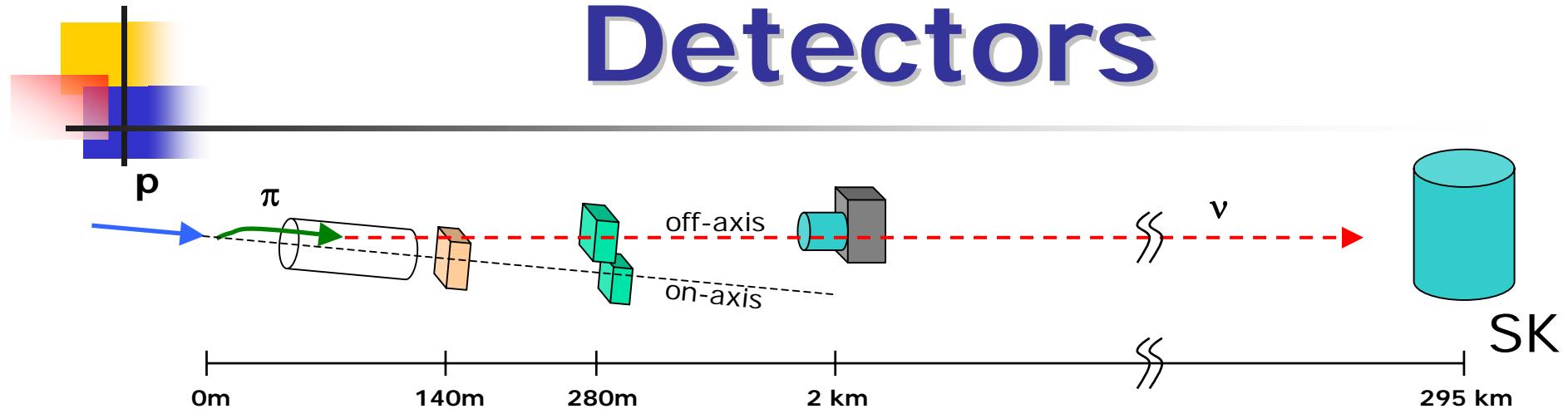


CNGS/LHC-type design

- Core: Graphite Blocks
- Cooling Module(CM):
Water circuit cast Al alloy
- More optimization for 4MW



Detectors



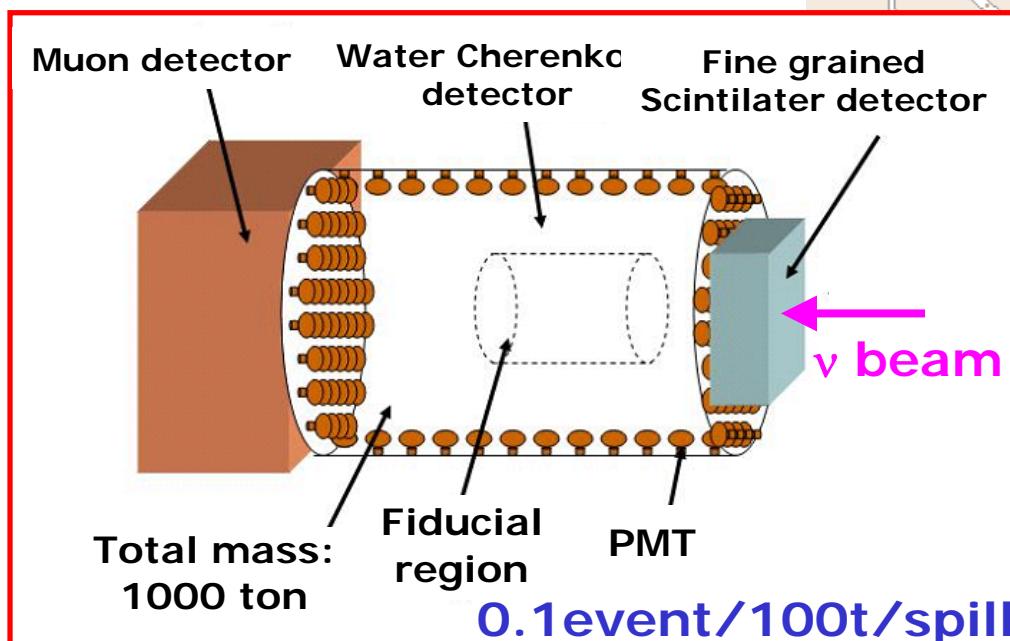
- Muon monitors @140m (dump)
 - Fast (spill-by-spill) monitoring of beam direction / intensity
- Near detector @280m
 - Neutrino intensity/spectrum/direction
 - Two detector systems for on and off axis.
- Second Near Detector @2km
 - ν_μ energy spectrum and ν_e background study with almost same condition as for SK
 - Not approved yet
- Far Detector @295km: Super Kamiokande

Near Detector @280m

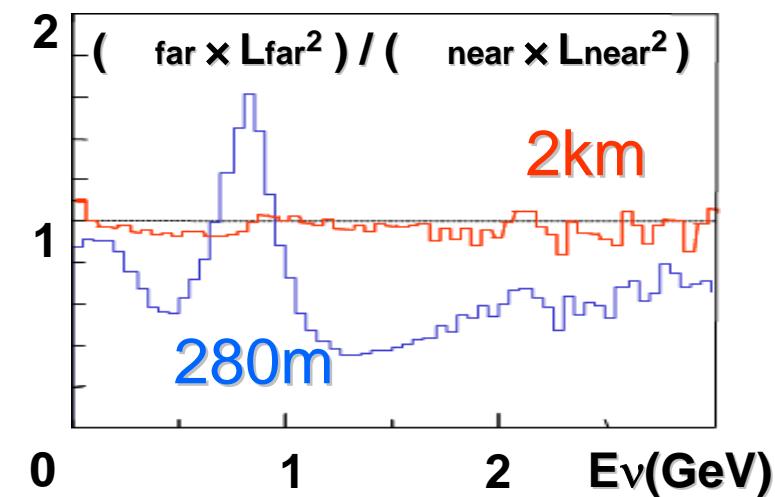


Near Detector @2km

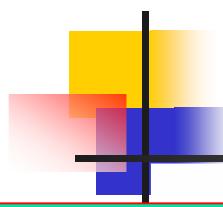
- ν_μ energy spectrum for ν_μ disappearance
- ν_e background study for ν_e appearance



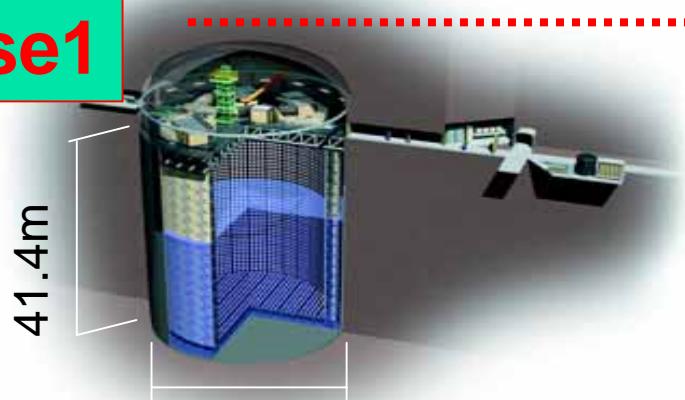
- Under discussion
- Not approved yet



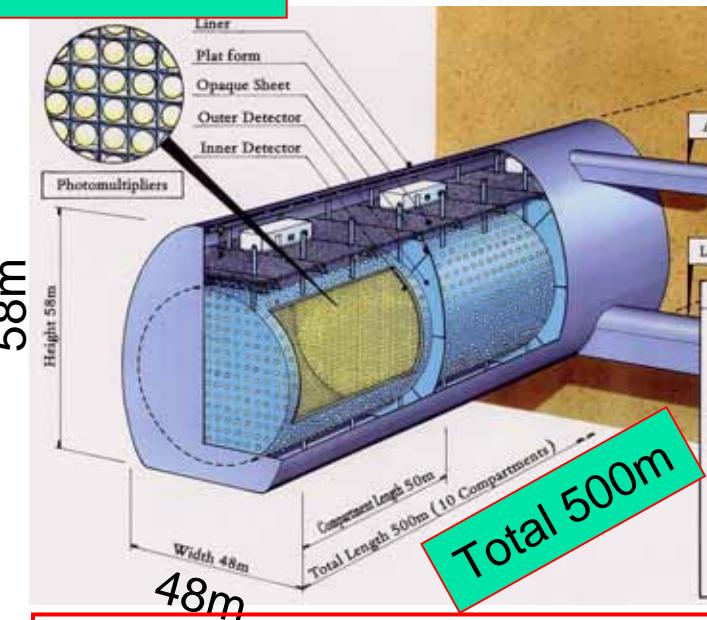
Far Detector



Phase1



Phase2



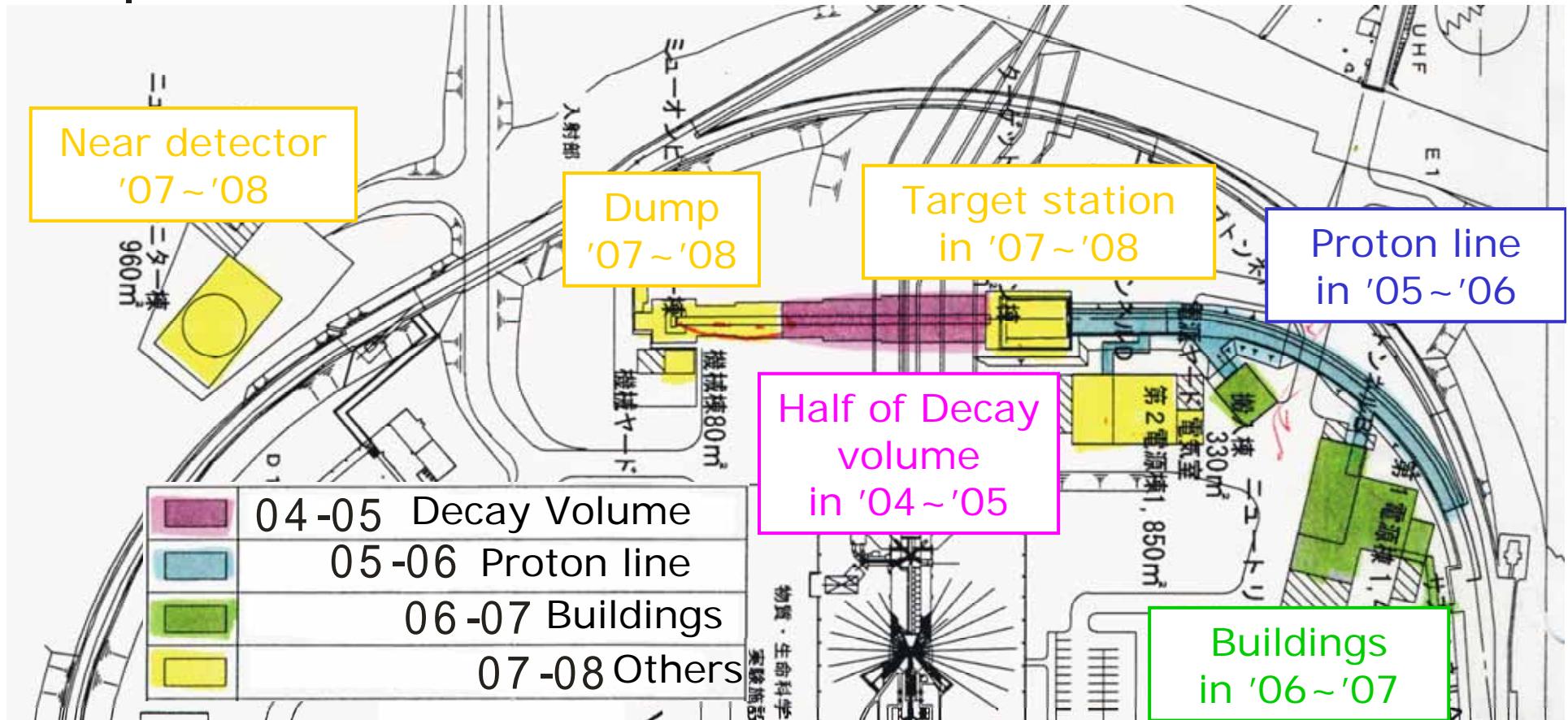
Super-Kamiokande
■ 50kt water Cherenkov
■ 11,000 20inch PMT's (2006)



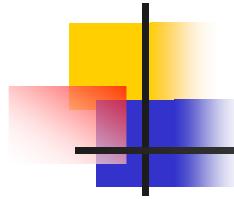
Hyper-Kamiokande
■ ~ 1Mt water Cherenkov
■ ~ 200,000 photo-sensors

Same Off axis angle
for SK and HK

Construction schedule



- Five years construction in 2004 ~ 2008
- Detailed design for construction in this year
- Most heavy construction in last 2 years



Summary

- T2K collaboration started in 2003.
 - Discovery of $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ appearance
 - 100 times larger intensity than K2K
 - Off axis ($2 \sim 3^\circ$) configuration with SK
- Neutrino beam facility was approved for five years construction in 2004 ~ 2008.
 - Design and R&D are on going.
 - Construction of decay volume started.
- Start experiment in 2009