

Neutrino and Other Beam-lines at J-PARC

Taku Ishida (IPNS, KEK)
For the Neutrino Beam-line Collaboration

- **Physics Motivation**
- **Accelerators, Facilities, and Beam-lines**
- **The Neutrino Beam-line**
- **Summary and Future Prospects**

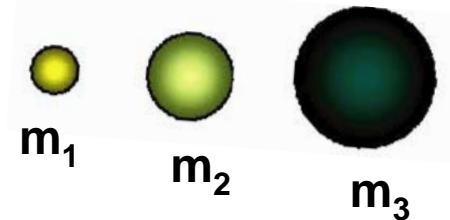
Neutrino Mass and Mixing Maki-Nakagawa-Sakata (MNS) Matrix

Weak eigenstates
"flavor eigenstates"



$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu1} & U_{\mu2} & U_{\mu3} \\ U_{\tau1} & U_{\tau2} & U_{\tau3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Mass eigenstates



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \vartheta_{23} & \sin \vartheta_{23} \\ 0 & -\sin \vartheta_{23} & \cos \vartheta_{23} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos \vartheta_{13} & 0 & \sin \vartheta_{13} e^{-i\delta_{CP}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin \vartheta_{13} e^{i\delta_{CP}} & 0 & \cos \vartheta_{13} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos \vartheta_{12} & \sin \vartheta_{12} & 0 \\ -\sin \vartheta_{12} & \cos \vartheta_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta m_{ij}^2 \equiv m_i^2 - m_j^2$$

$$(\Delta m_{12}^2 + \Delta m_{23}^2 + \Delta m_{31}^2 = 0)$$

Neutrino Oscillation Experiments

3 mixing angles
+ 1 complex phase

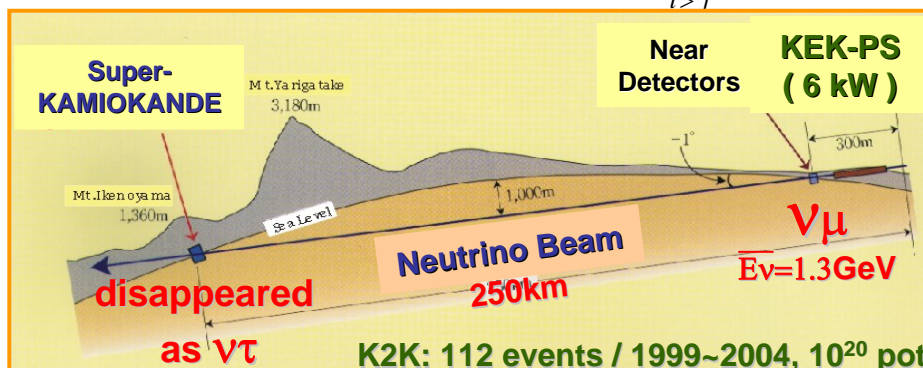
2 mass squared
differences

$$P(\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\beta) = \left| \langle \nu_\beta(t) | \nu_\alpha(0) \rangle \right|^2 = \delta_{\alpha\beta} - 4 \sum_{i>j} \text{Re}(U_{\alpha i}^* U_{\beta i} U_{\alpha j} U_{\beta j}^*) \cdot \sin^2 \phi_{ij} \mp 2 \sum_{i>j} \text{Im}(U_{\alpha i}^* U_{\beta i} U_{\alpha j} U_{\beta j}^*) \cdot \sin 2\phi_{ij}$$

$$\phi_{ij} = \Delta m_{ij}^2 \cdot \frac{L}{4E_\nu}$$

Flight length (c·t)

Neutrino energy



Reduction of ν_α
 E_ν spectrum distortion
Appearance of ν_β

■ So far we know in 10 years:

- ◆ $\Delta m_{\text{atm}}^2 = (2.2 \sim 3.0) \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$, $\sin^2 2\theta_{23} > 0.92$ (Atmospheric ν , K2K/MINOS)
- ◆ $\Delta m_{\text{sol}}^2 = 8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$, $\sin^2 2\theta_{12} = 0.86$ (KamLAND + solar ν)
- ◆ *No another mass-scale* (Mini-Boone)
- ◆ $\sin^2 2\theta_{13} < 0.15$ at $\Delta m^2 = 2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$ (CHOOZ / Palo Verde)
- ▶ < 0.26 (0.13x2) at $\Delta m^2 = 2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$ (K2K)
- ◆ δ_{CP} : unknown



T. Kobayashi
FRZKI02

■ Oscillation probabilities in our relevant L/E

$$\Delta m_{12}^2 \equiv \Delta m_{\text{sol}}^2 \ll \Delta m_{23}^2 \approx \Delta m_{13}^2 \equiv \Delta m_{\text{atm}}^2$$

Small contribution from Δm_{12}^2

◆ ν_e appearance

$$P_{\mu \rightarrow e} \approx (\underbrace{\sin^2 \theta_{23}}_{\sim 1/2} \cdot \sin^2 2\theta_{13}) \cdot \sin^2 \Phi_{23} \equiv \sin^2 2\theta_{\mu e} \cdot \sin^2 \Phi_{23}$$



cf. reactor ν_e disappearance

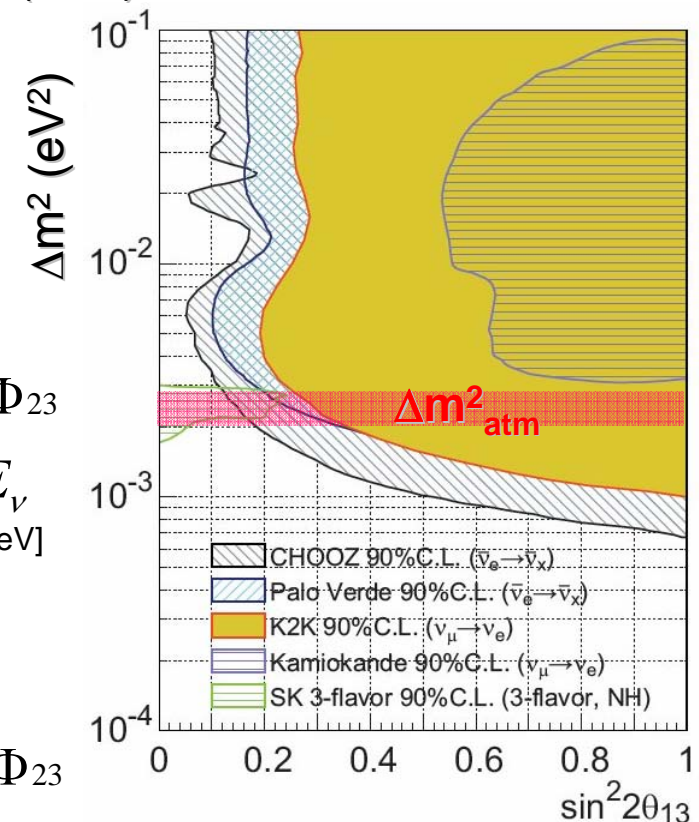
$$P_{e \rightarrow x} \approx 1 - \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \cdot \sin^2 \Phi_{23}$$

◆ ν_μ disappearance

$$P_{\mu \rightarrow \tau} \approx (\underbrace{\cos^4 \theta_{13}}_{\sim 1} \cdot \sin^2 2\theta_{23}) \cdot \sin^2 \Phi_{23} \equiv \sin^2 2\theta_{\mu\tau} \cdot \sin^2 \Phi_{23}$$

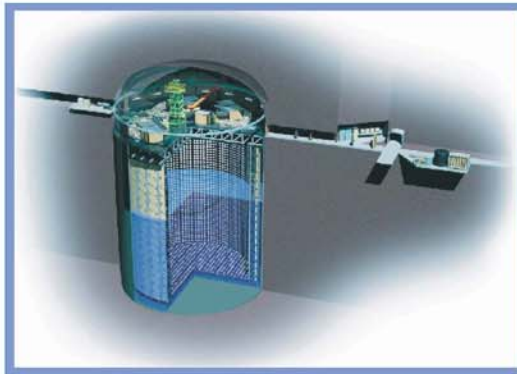
$$\Phi_{23} \equiv 1.27 \frac{\Delta m_{\text{atm}}^2 L}{E_\nu}$$

[eV²] [km] [GeV]



T2K experiment

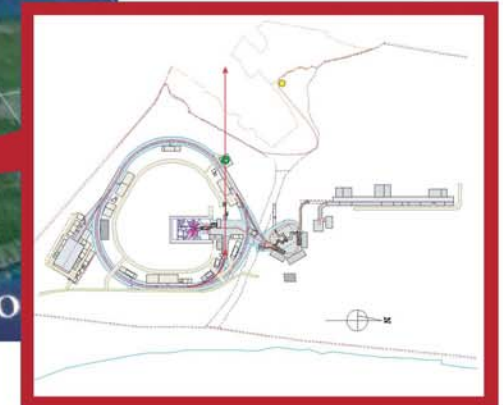
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Super-Kamiokande
(ICRR, Univ. Tokyo)

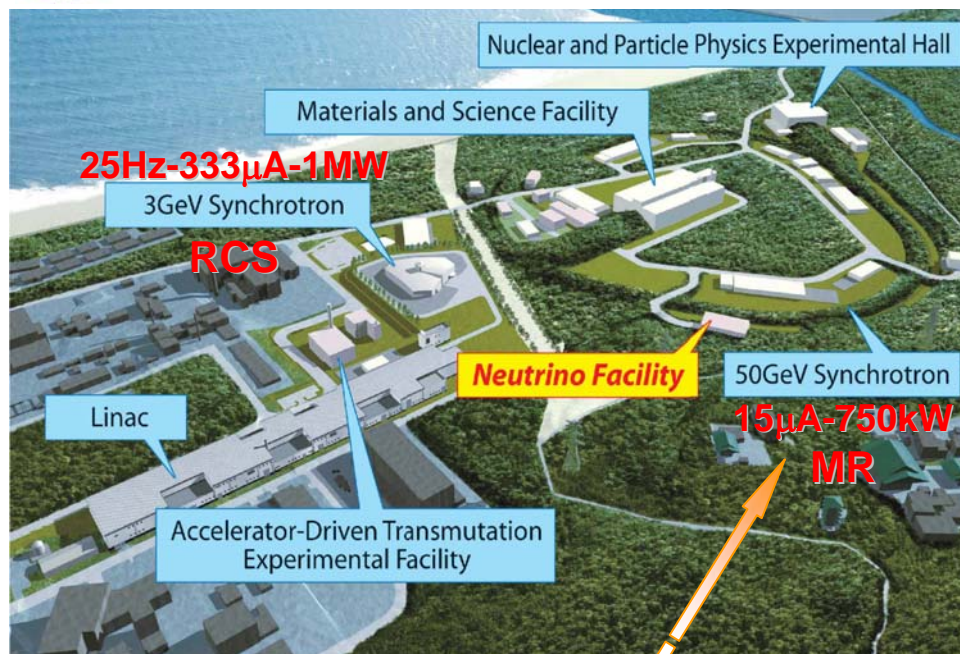


J-PARC 50GeV PS
(KEK-JAEA, Tokai)

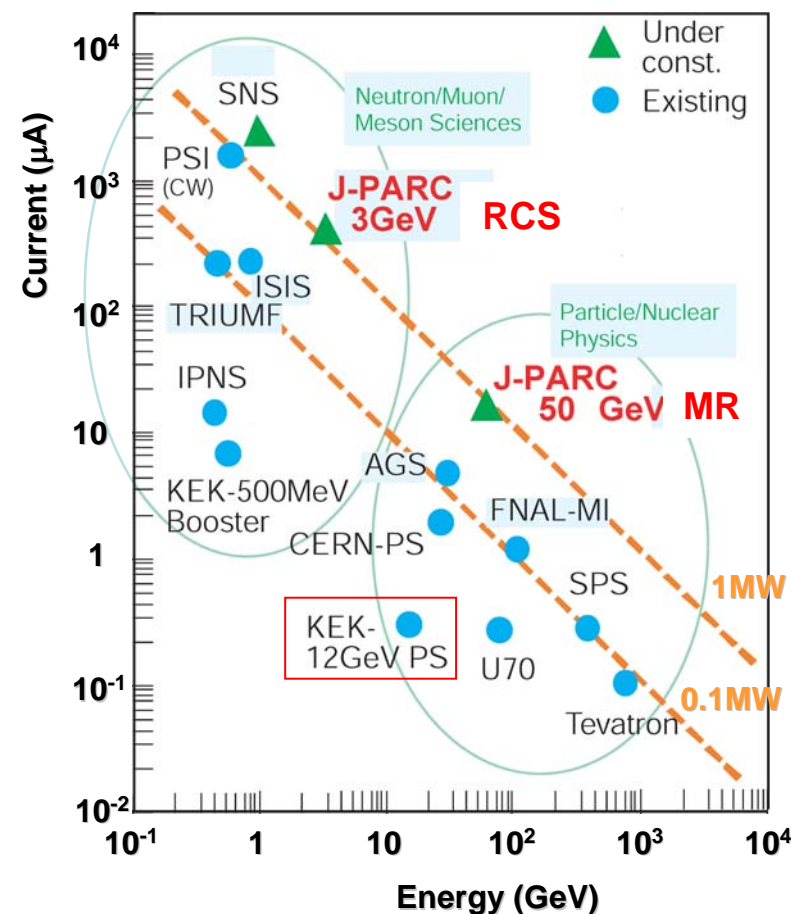


- A next-generation long-baseline neutrino oscillation experiment, designed to observe the first signal of ν_e appearance, and further, δ_{CP}
 - ◆ Pseudo-monochromatic, low-energy off-axis beam, tunable by changing the off-axis angle between 2° and 2.5° ($E_\nu = 0.8\text{GeV} \sim 0.65\text{GeV}$)
 - ◆ Quasi-Elastic interactions are dominant, suitable to minimize the electromagnetic shower background caused by inelastically-produced π^0

Accelerators, Facilities and Beam-lines at J-PARC



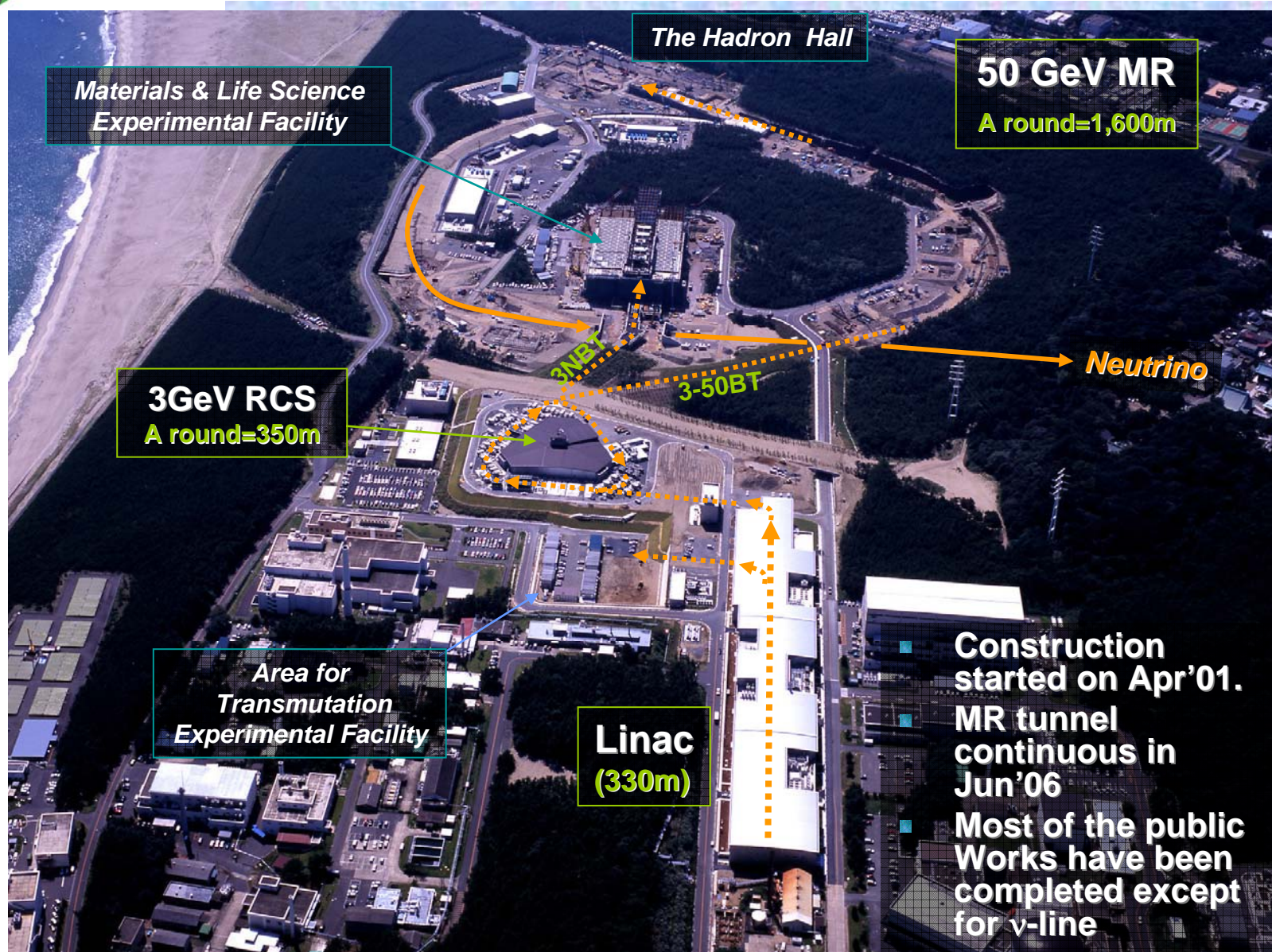
Proton beam kinetic energy	50GeV (30GeV@T=0)
# of protons / pulse	3.3×10^{14} ppp
Beam power	750kW
Bunch structure	8 bunches
Bunch length / spacing	58 ns / 598ns
Spill width	4.2μs
Beam Emittance	6π mm.mr (10π @30GeV)
Cycle	3.64 sec (2.1sec@30GeV)

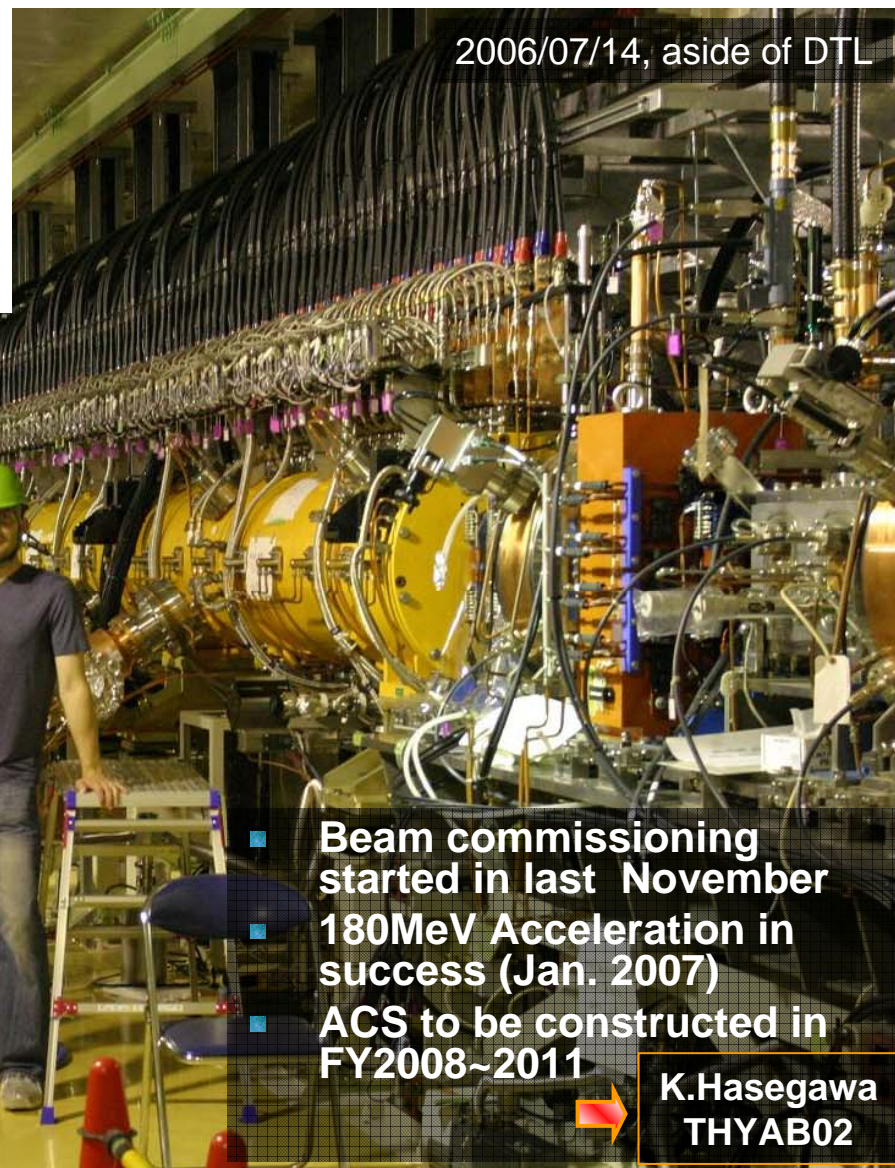
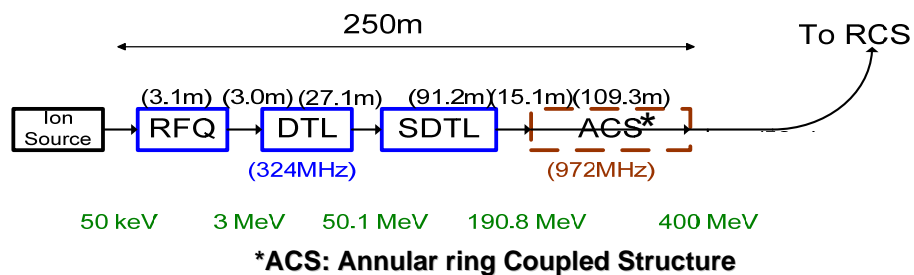


- MR: 1×10^{21} p.o.t. per year
[130day operation / year @ 50GeV]

Bird's-eye view (Feb. 2006)

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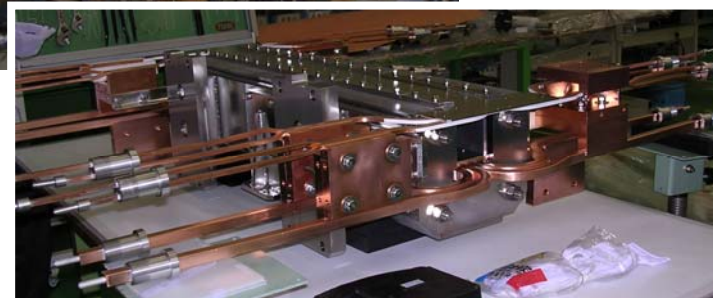
3 GeV RCS Area



50 GeV Tunnel

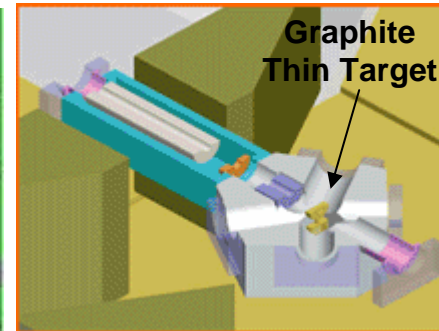
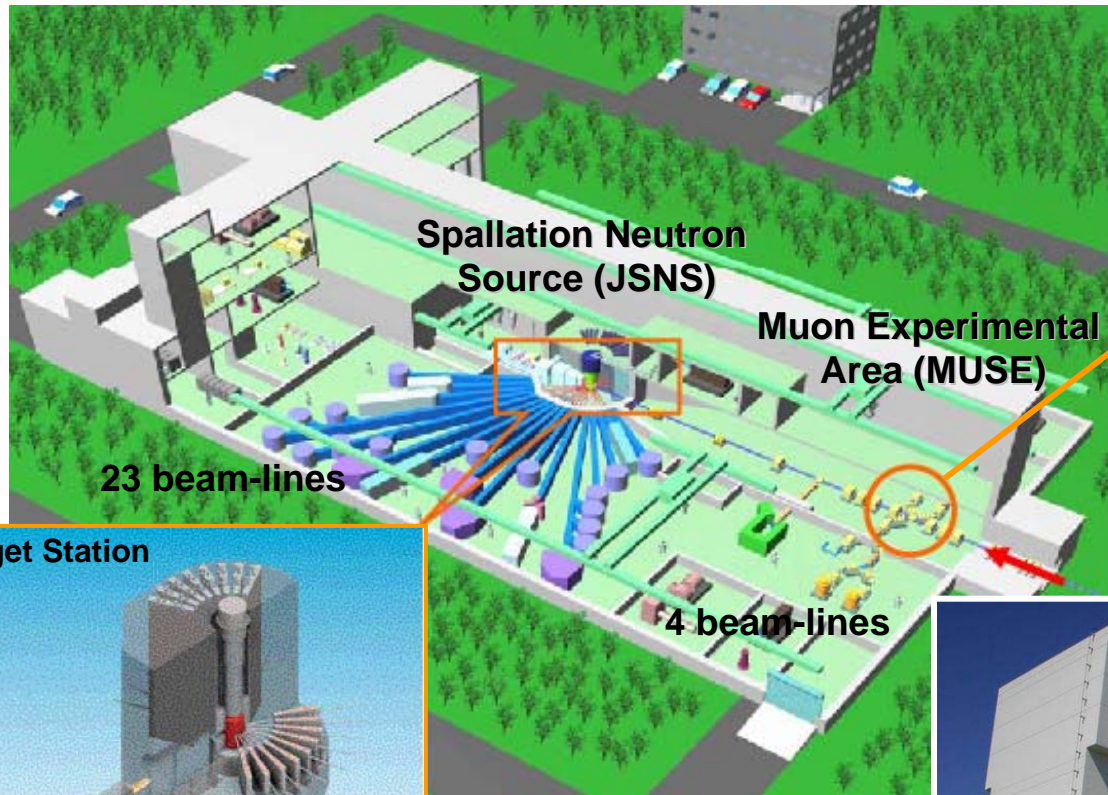


Kicker &
Septum
Magnets
for fast
extraction

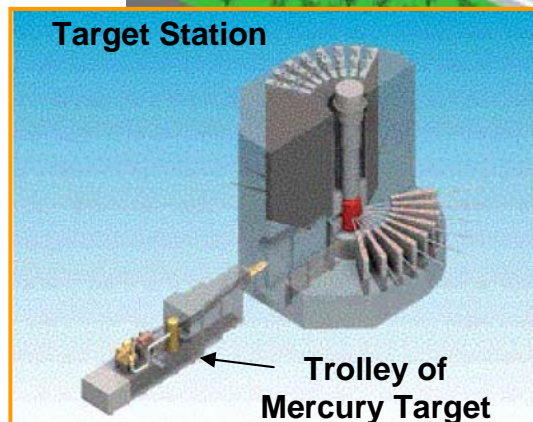


Materials and Life science experimental Facility (MLF)

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Construction of the Hall
Completed (Apr. 2007)



- World-highest neutron & muon flux to promote variety of researches in material and life science

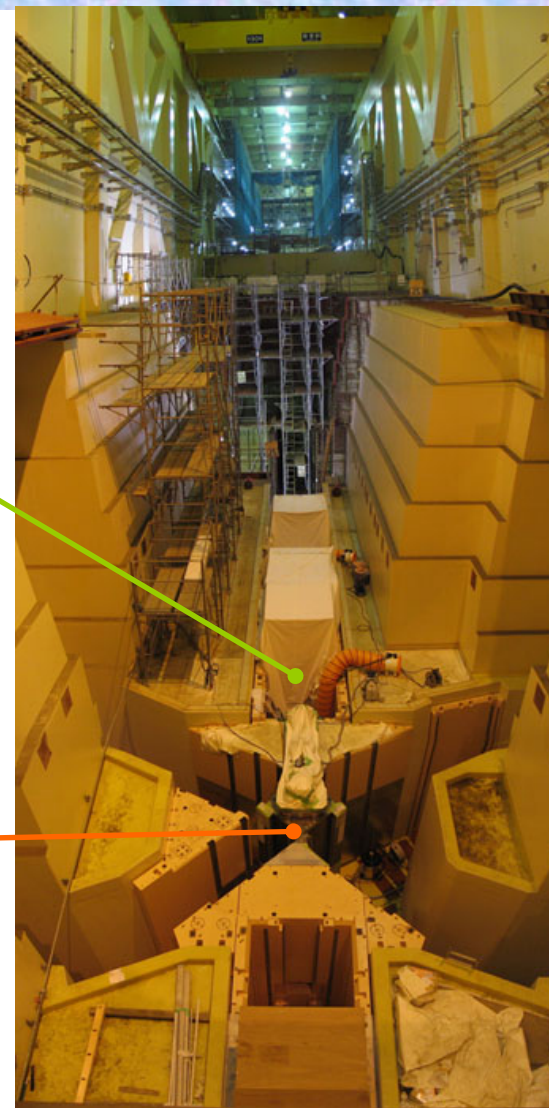




Neutron Source from the Top



Muon Production Target

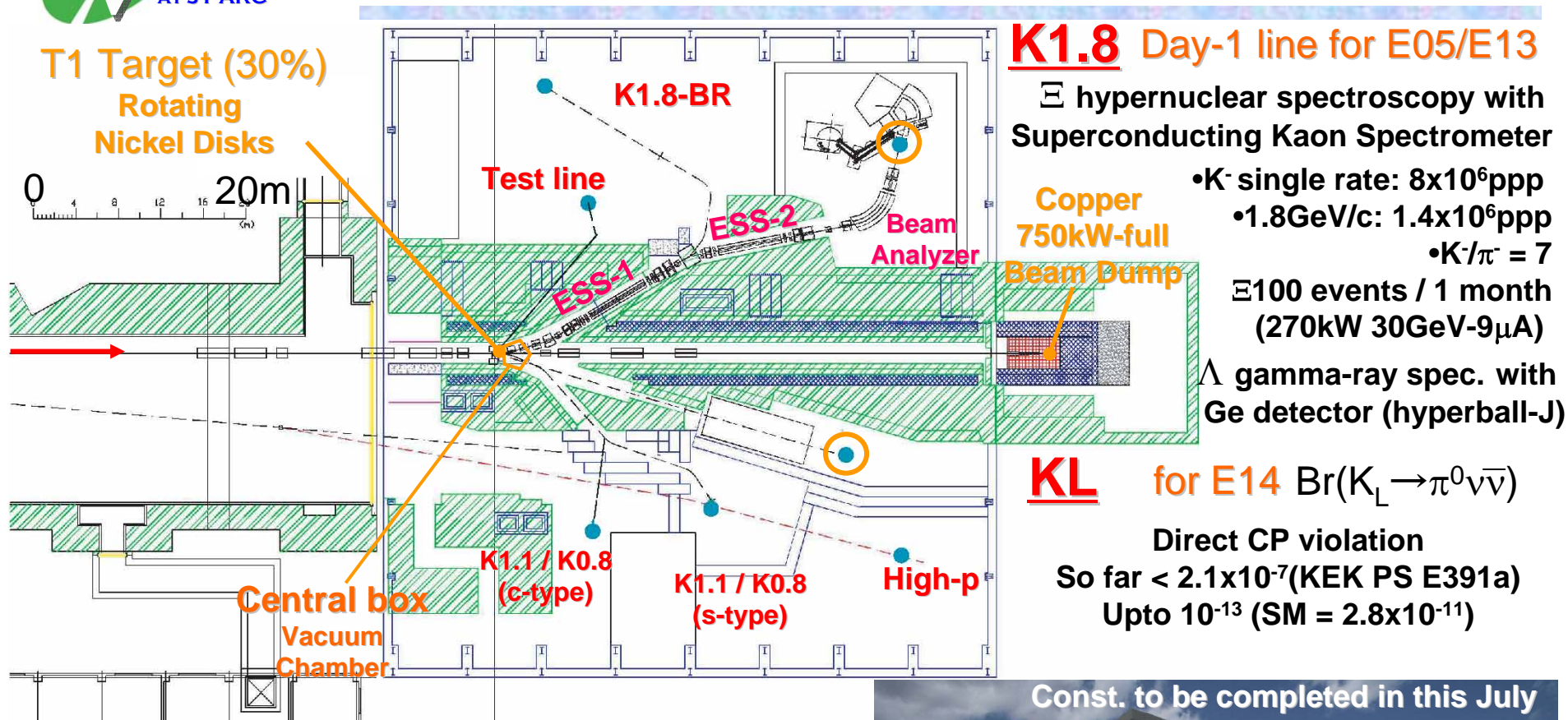


■ First beam to MLF: Early JFY2008

PAC07: 22nd PAC Conference · June 26, 2007 · USA

The Hadron Hall

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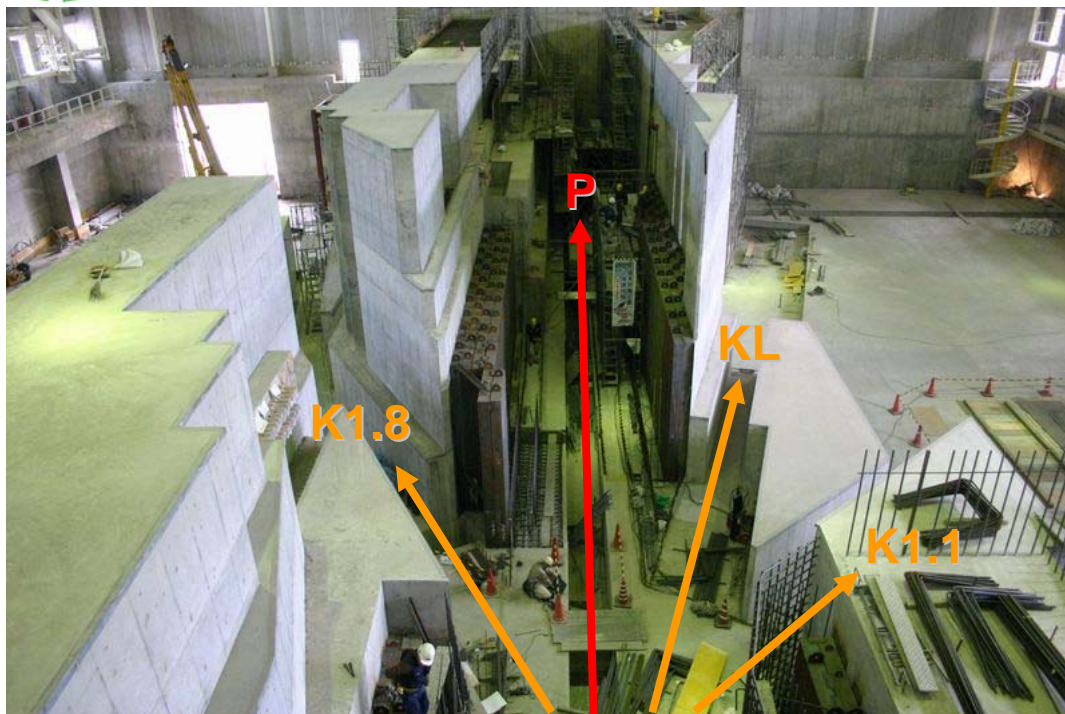


- **Kaon-factory** for hyper-nuclear spectroscopy, studies for strangeness degree in the nuclear matter, kaon rare decay, hadron spectroscopy etc.



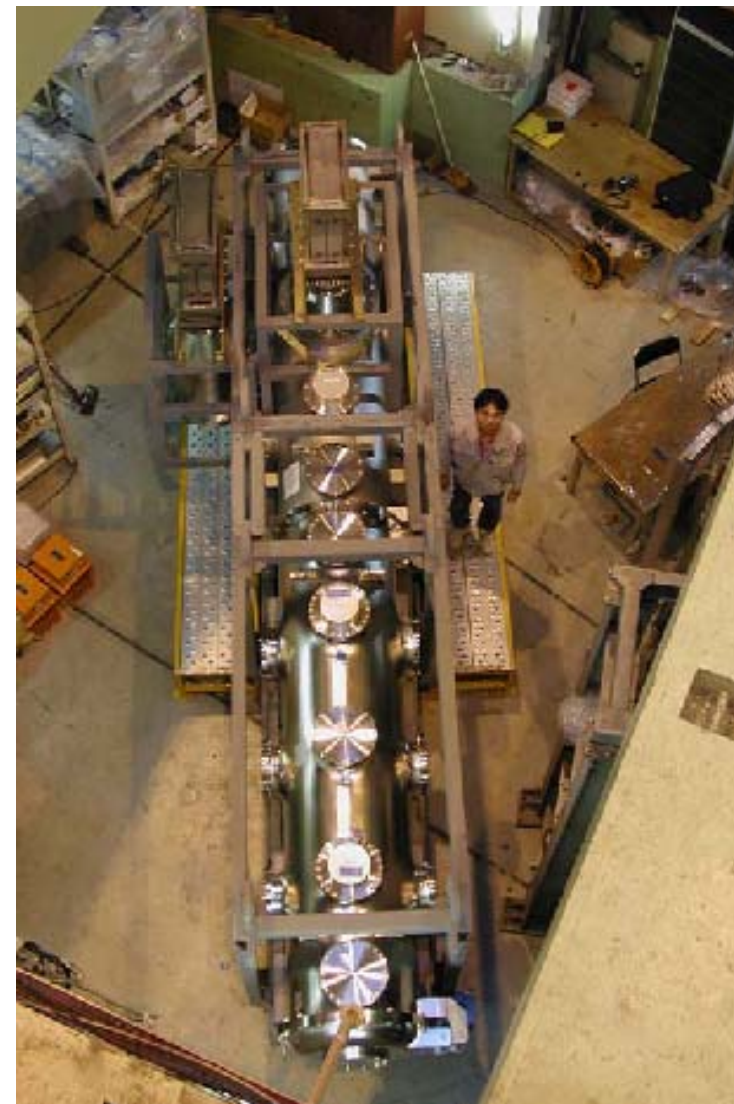
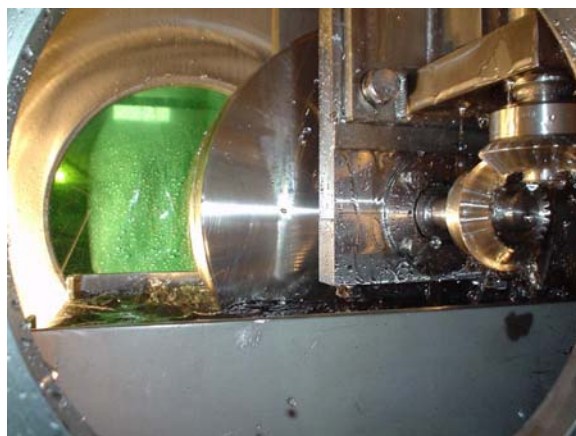
The Hadron Hall (Cont.d)

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- 1st operation
scheduled in
December'08

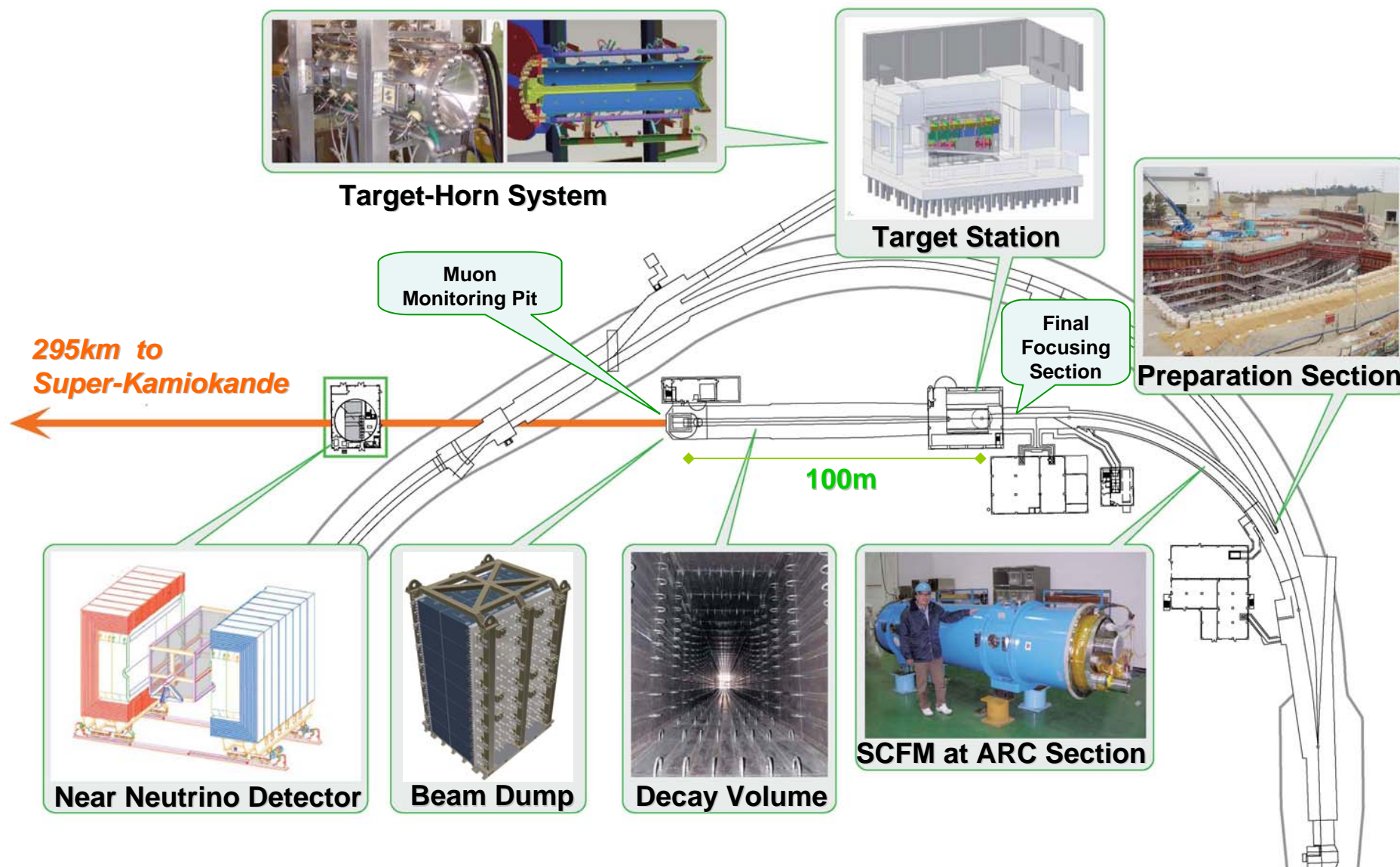
Long-term operation test
for Ni-rotating disk target



6m-long Electro-Static Separator

The Neutrino Beam-Line

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Neutrino Beam-line collaboration

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KEK

- Neutrino group, IPNS (Core)
 - ◆ Every beam line components (except S.C.magnets / cryo.)
- Hadron group, IPNS
 - ◆ Monitor / N.C.magnets / Power supply
- Cryogenics group, IPNS
 - ◆ Cryogenics / Target Helium circulation system
- Cryogenics science center
 - ◆ Superconducting magnet / Cryogenics
- Mechanical Engineering Center
- Radiation Science Center

In collaboration with

- U. Tokyo: Primary beam monitor
- Kyoto U: Primary beam monitor, Muon monitor
- UK: Target, Target remote handling, Beam window, Baffle, Dump
- Canada : Remote chamber for the most downstream monitors, OTR, Remote maintenance
- US: Horn, Beam monitor, S.C. corrector magnets, GPS, Monitor electronics
- France: Quench detection system
- Korea: Proton monitor electronics

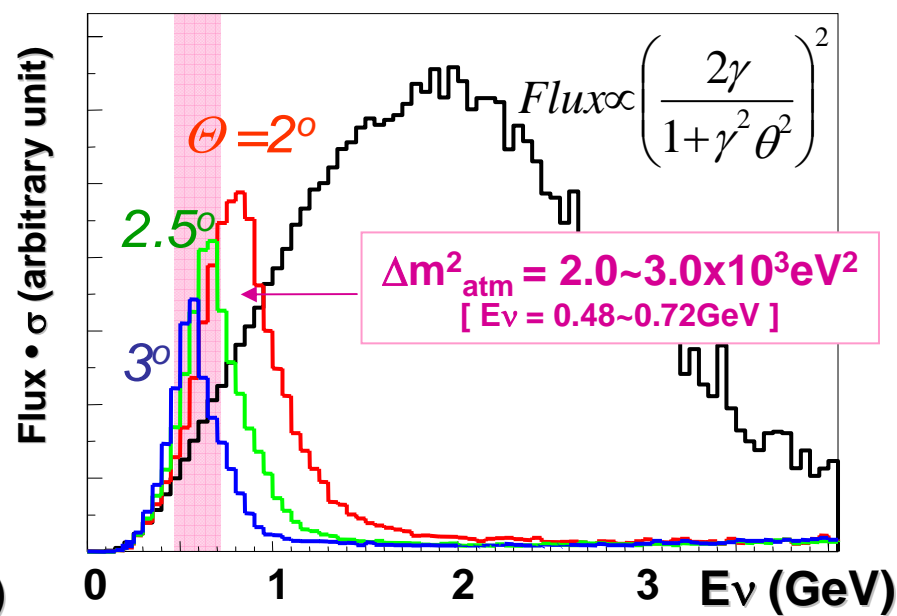
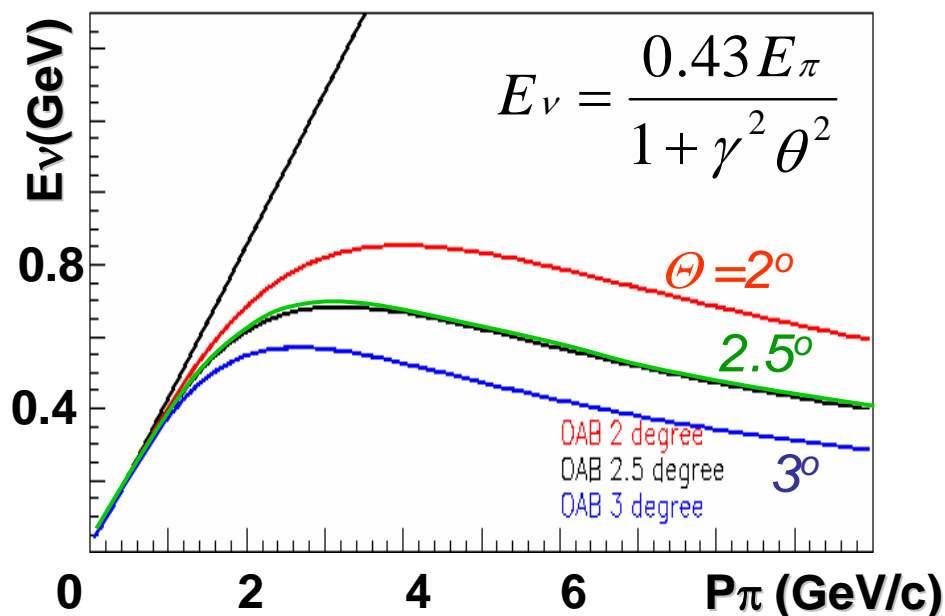
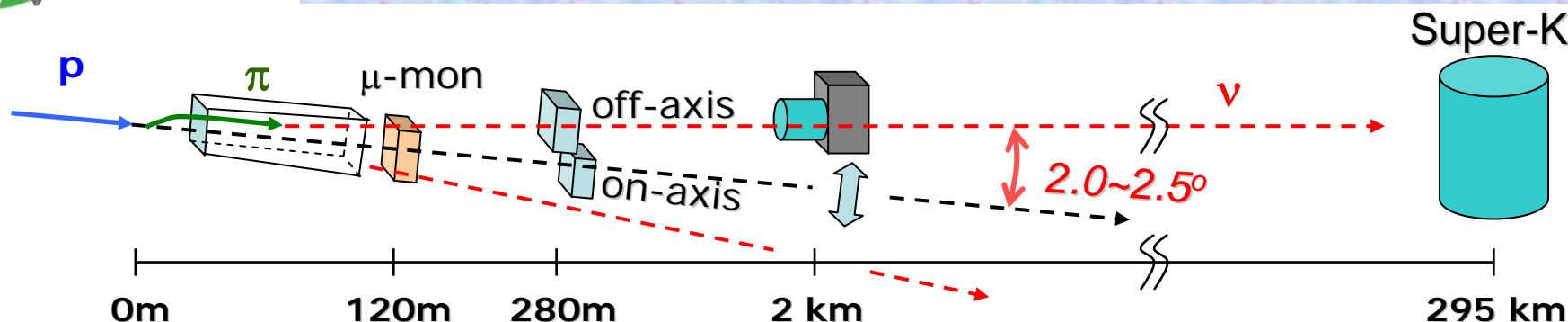


K.Nishikawa(KEK) *T2K Spokesperson*
D.L.Wark(STFC) *Co-Spokesperson*
Division leader



T.Kobayashi(KEK)
Construction G.
Leader

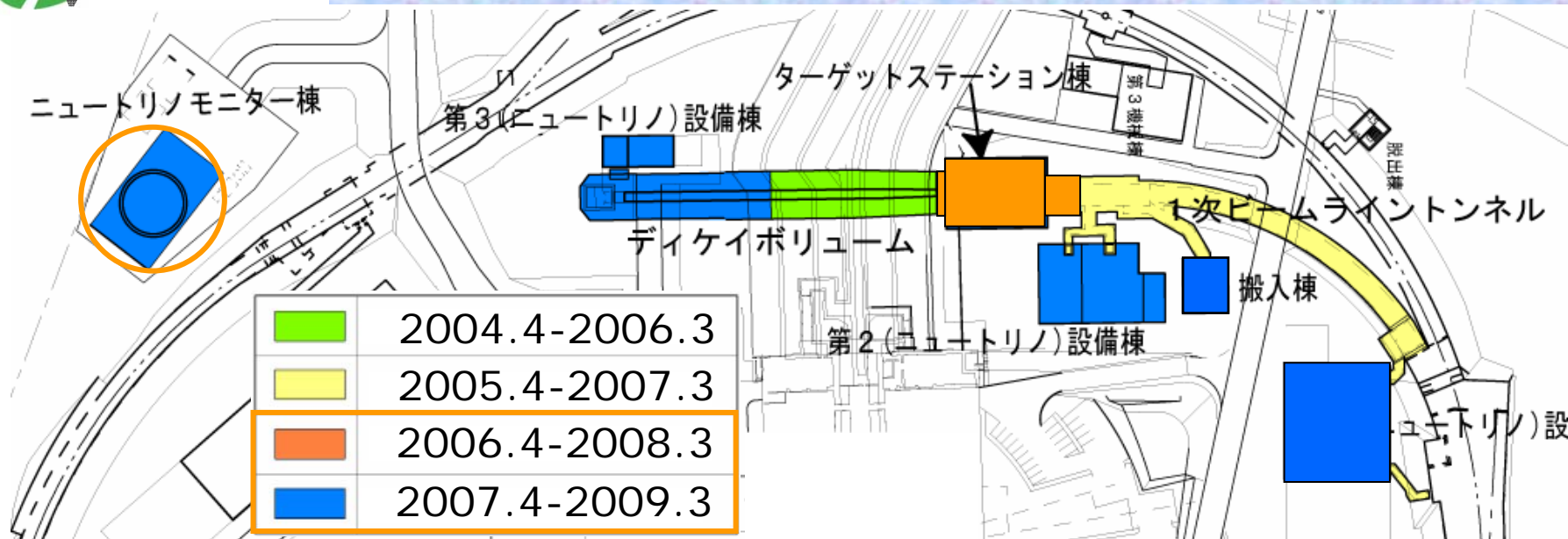
T2K layout



- Quasi-monochromatic, tunable sub-GeV Off-Axis Beam
- ~ 2,200 (~1,600) ν_μ (CC) interactions at Super-K [OAB 2.5°, 22.5 kt-yr]

Civil construction

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Under Progress

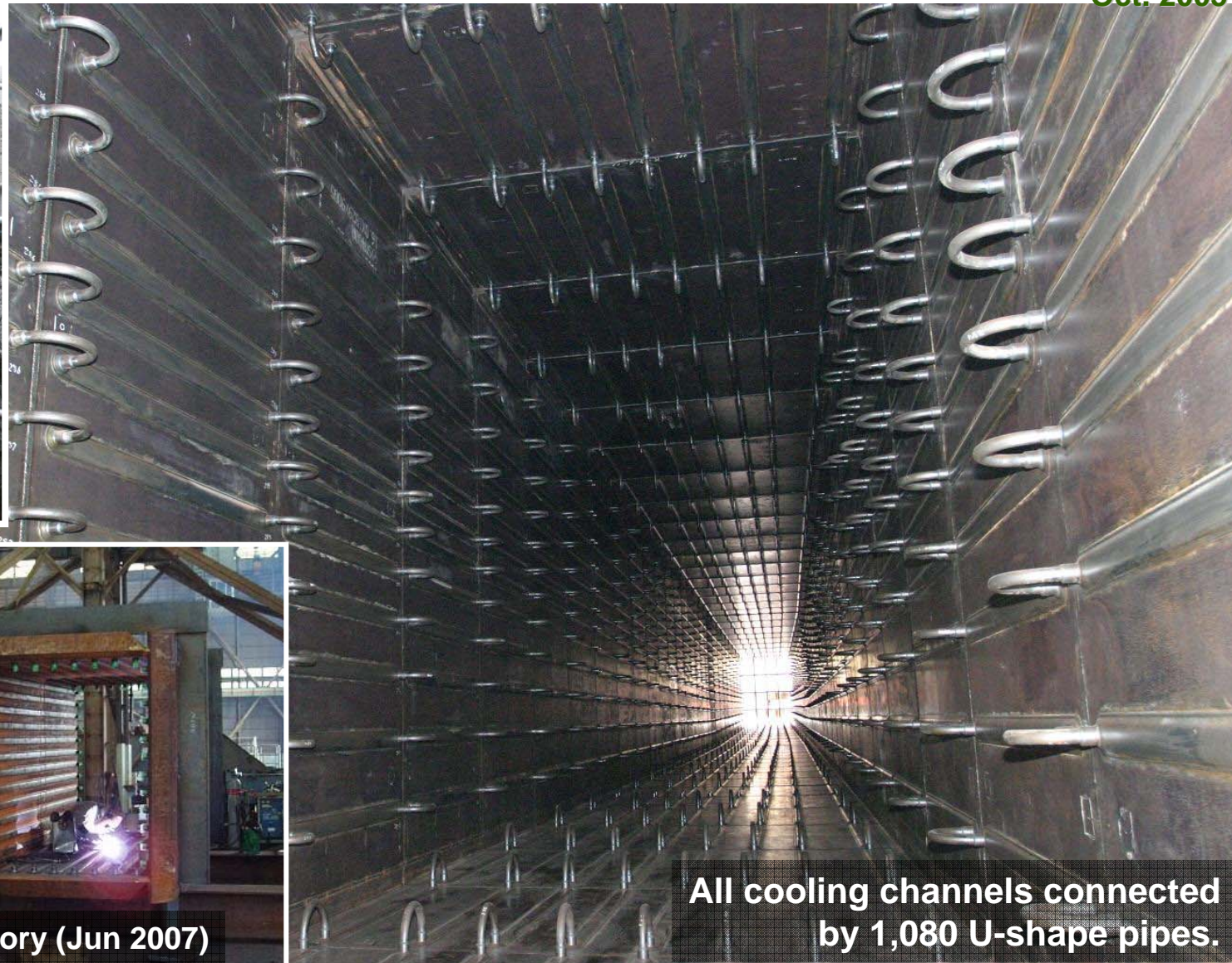
Shinto Ceremony at v Near Detector Cite (June 21, '07)



Decay volume (Under 3NBT)

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Oct. 2005



DV upstream in a factory (Jun 2007)

All cooling channels connected
by 1,080 U-shape pipes.

Primary beam-line

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March, 2006



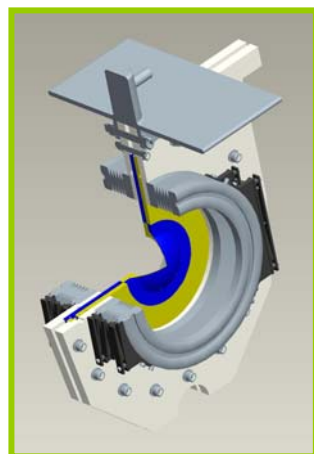
Completed in Last December

July, 2006

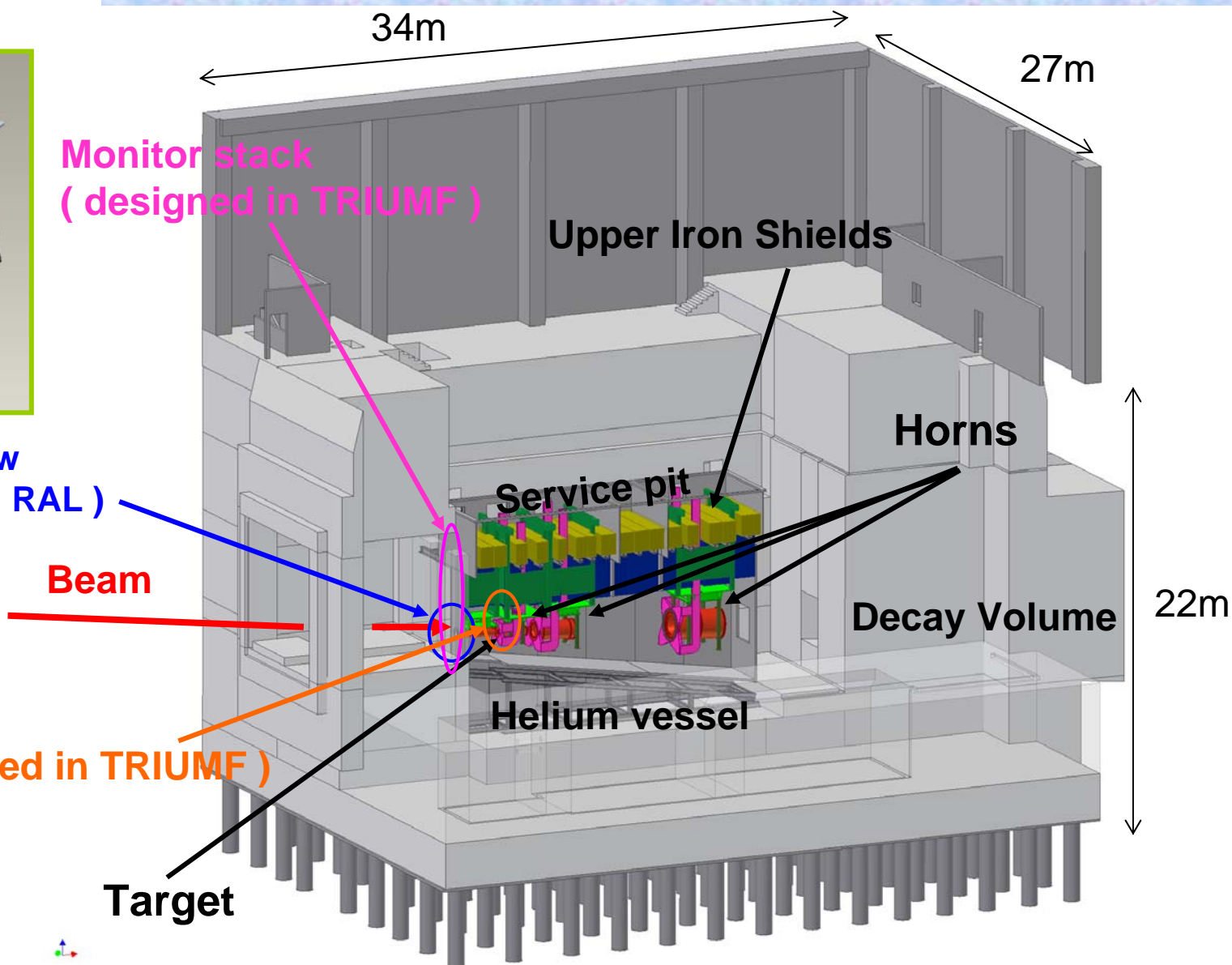


Target Station

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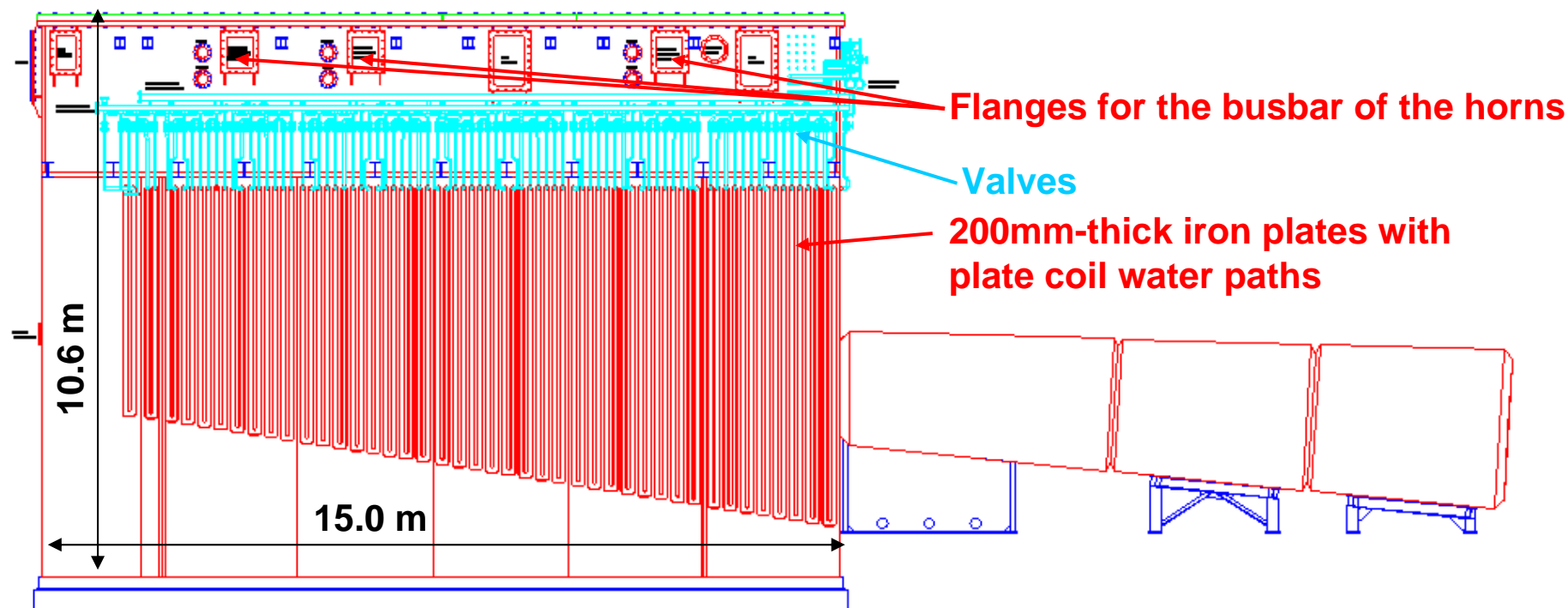
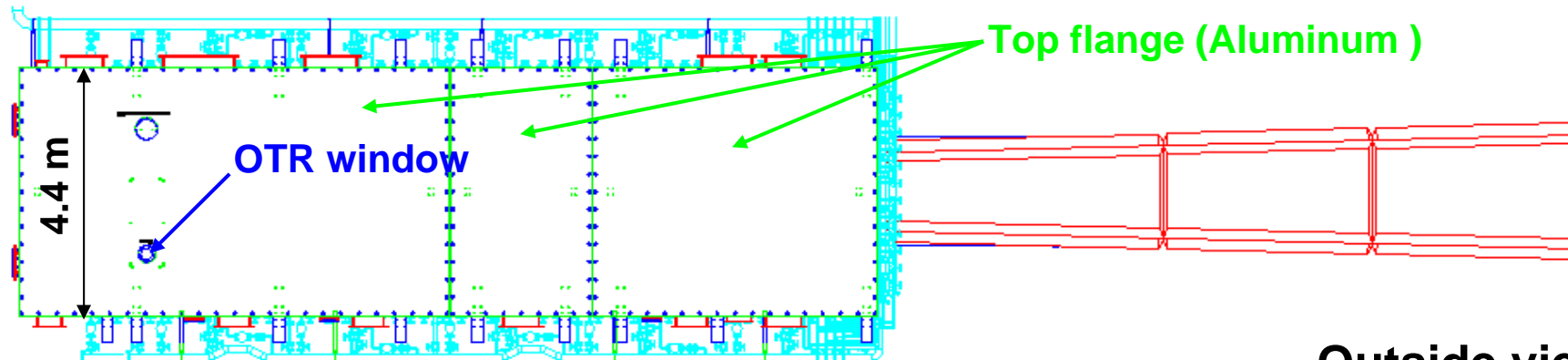


Beam window
(designed in RAL)



TS helium vessel

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Construction / vessel production

(As of June, 2007)

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Vacuum test of
Upper box



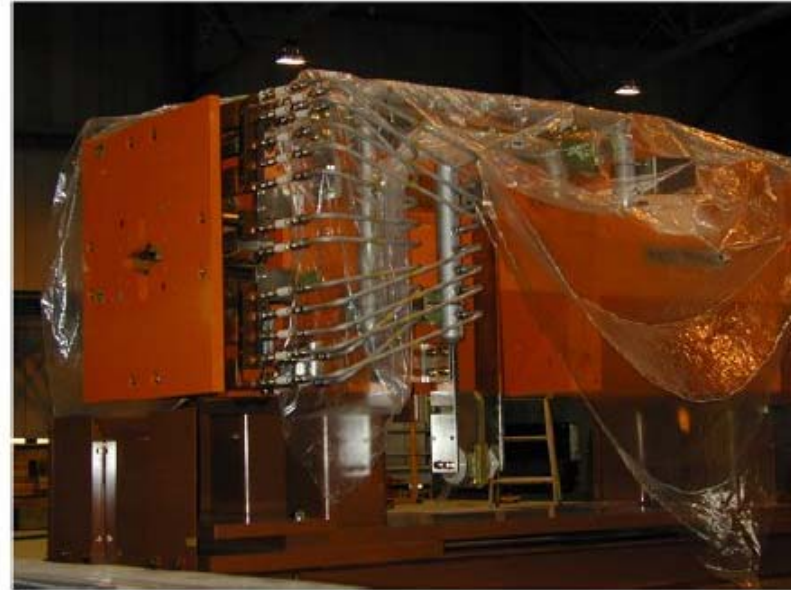
Downstream Plates

■ **Installation This Summer !**
PAC07: 22nd PAC Conference · June 26, 2007 · USA

Normal conducting magnets



The first horizontal steering with a Ti-duct.



Q magnet waiting for a duct installation.

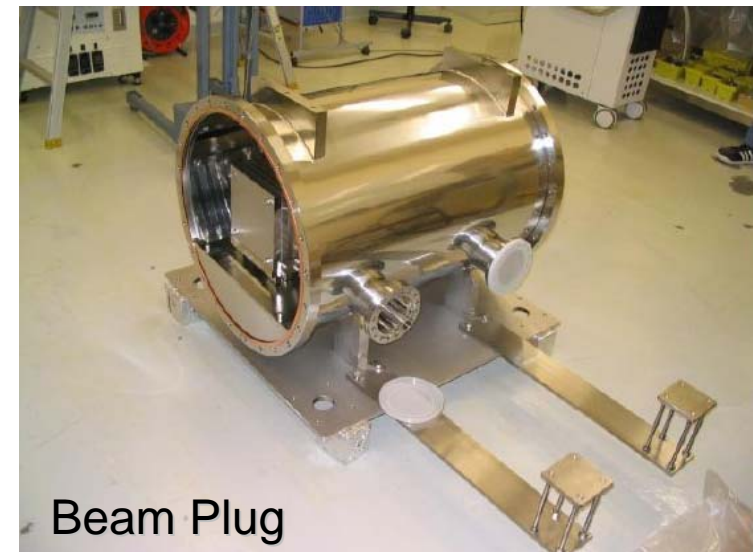
	Dipole	Quad.	Steer.	Total	(MIC)
Prep.	2(H)	5	3(H)+2(V)	12	(5)
FF	2(V)	4	2(H)+2(V)	10	(0)
Total	4	9	9	22	(5)

- Prep. Sec. : All fabricated, Installation in July 07
- F.F.: Production in FY07, Installation in FY08

Vacuum system

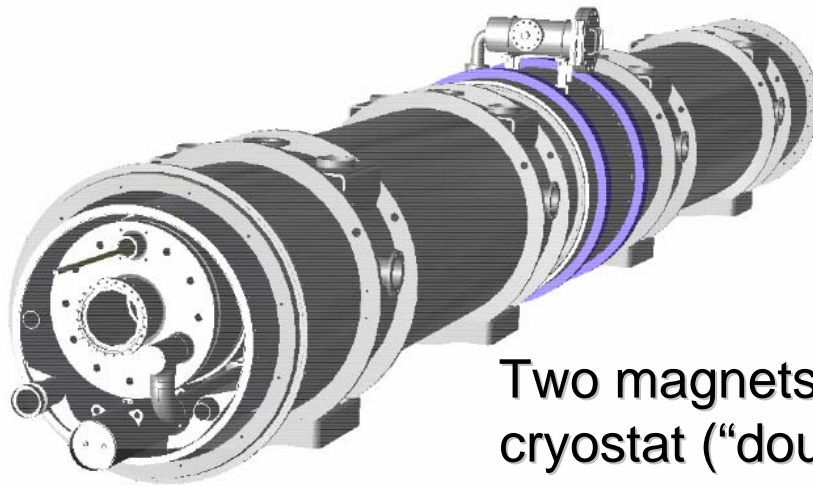
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- Installation of beam ducts into magnets in progress.
 - ◆ Ti and Al-alloy ducts for D
 - ◆ “Cross-shaped” aluminum ducts for Q
 - ◆ Semi-remote flange mover and hands-on clamp
- Beam plug made and tested
 - ◆ Installation: coming July

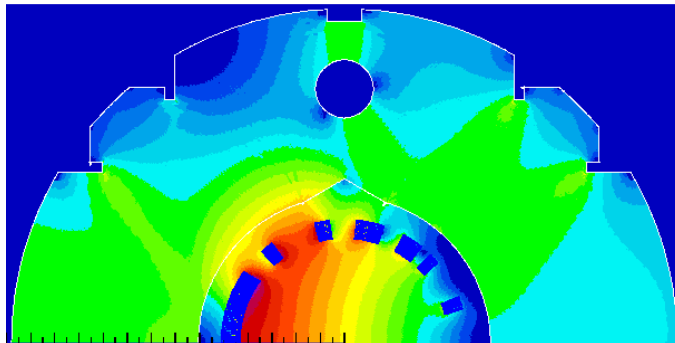


Superconducting magnets

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Two magnets in 1
cryostat ("doublet")



Superconducting Combined Function Magnet **SCFM**

28 SCFMs in total, D: 2.6 T, Q: 18.6 T/m

Length: 3.3m

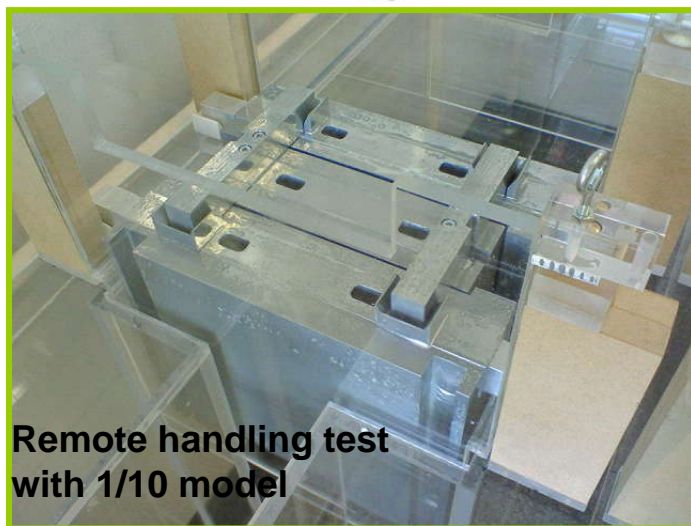
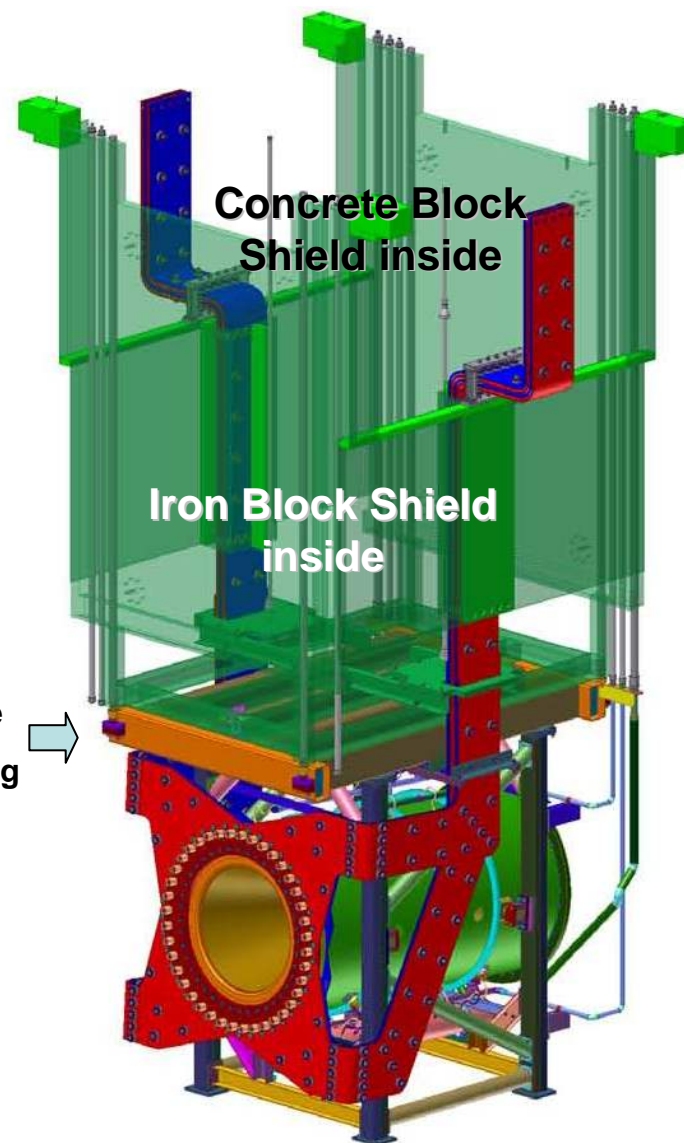
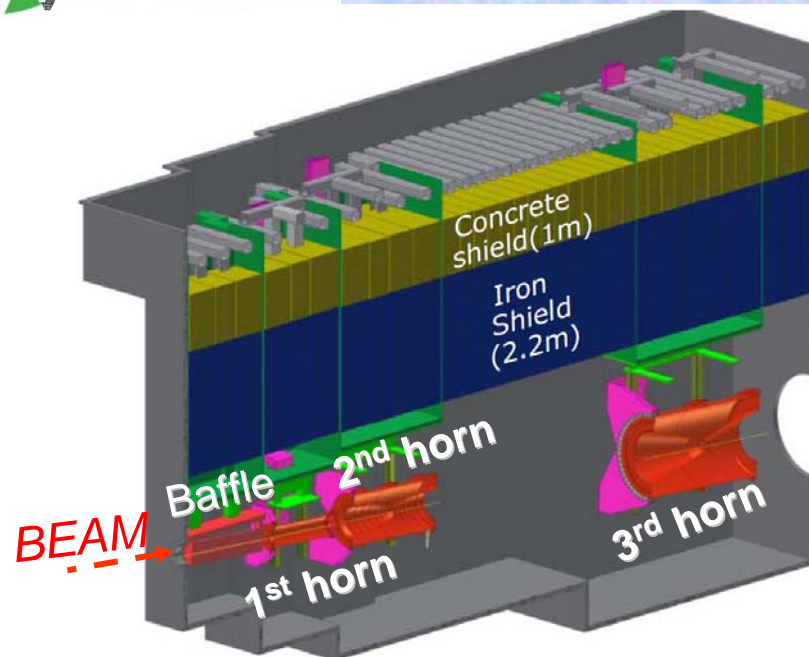
Current: 7,345A @ 50GeV



- Mass production status
 - ◆ 6 doublets in FY06
 - ◆ 6 in FY07, 2 in FY08
- Partial installation in FY07
- *System testing in FY'08*

Horn & support module

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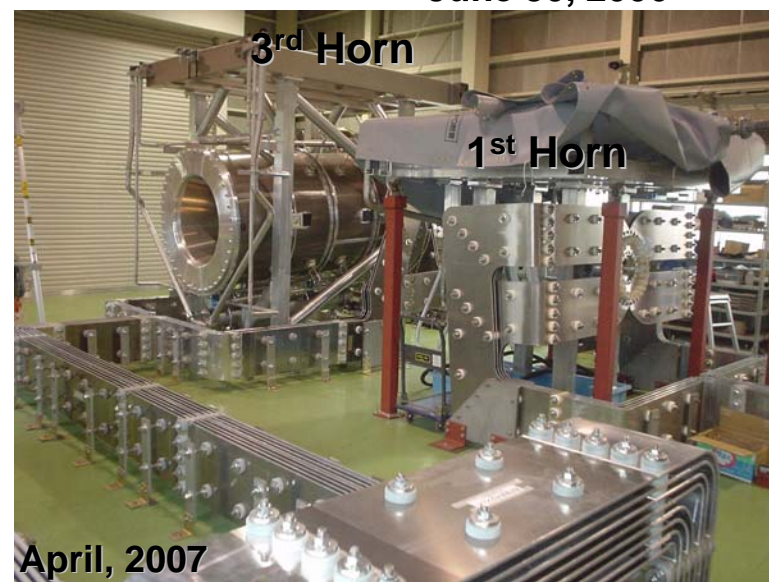
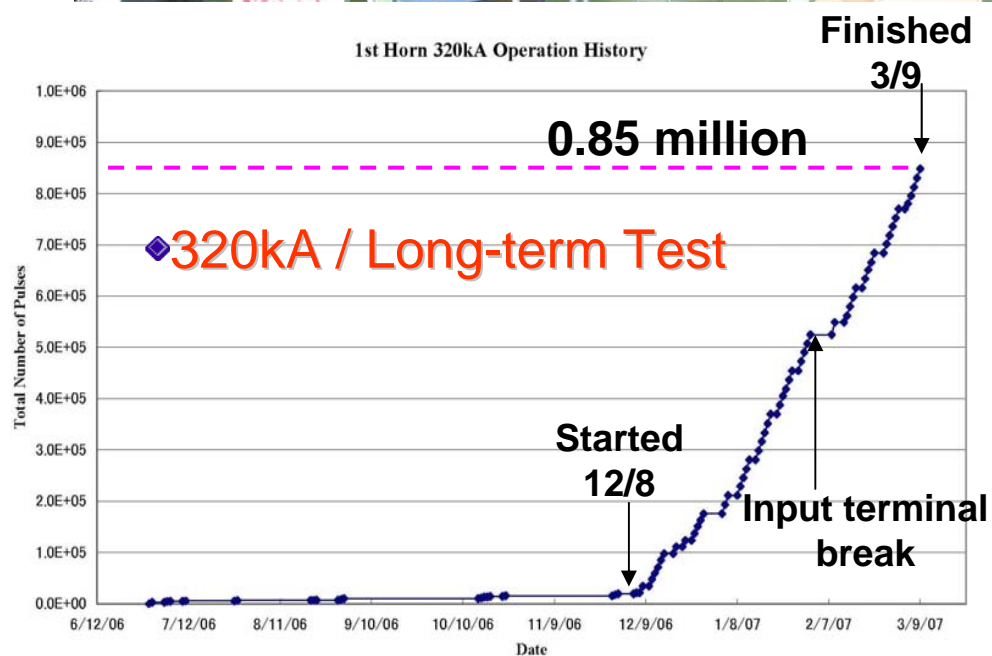


Horn Operation Test

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June 30, 2006



Full-setup test for the 3rd Horn

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March 2007



May 2007

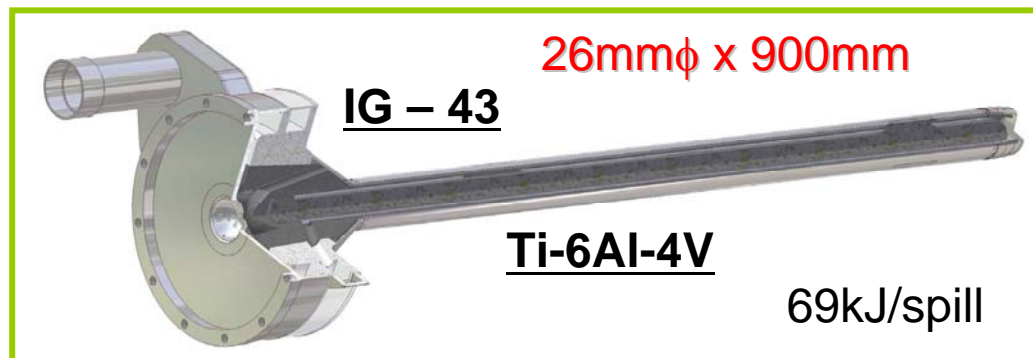
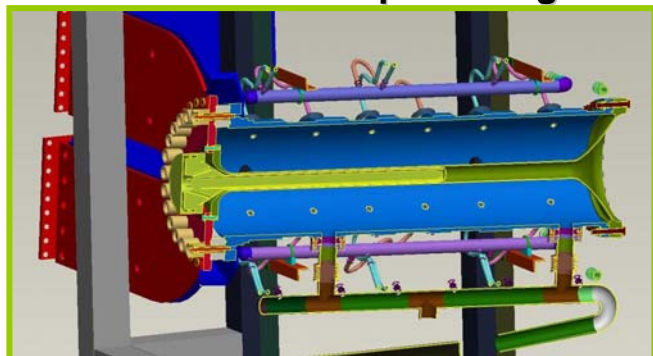


■ **Current operation test in full setup: coming Fall**

Target

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Helium-Cooled Graphite Target in the 1st Horn



Inlet Mass flow rate = 0.032kg/s
(Max compressor flow rate)

Inlet helium temperature = 300K

Outlet Pressure = 0.9 bar (gauge)

Velocity
(Streamline 1)

4.132e+02

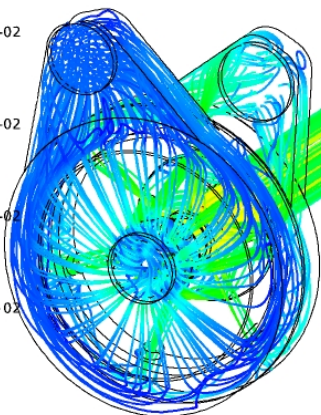
3.099e+02

2.066e+02

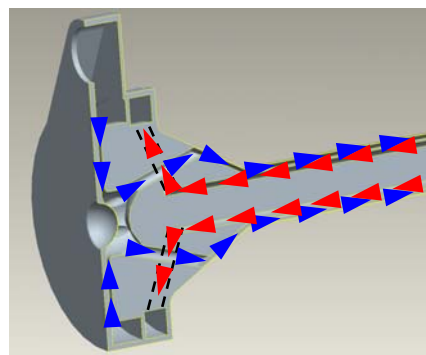
1.033e+02

2.080e-02

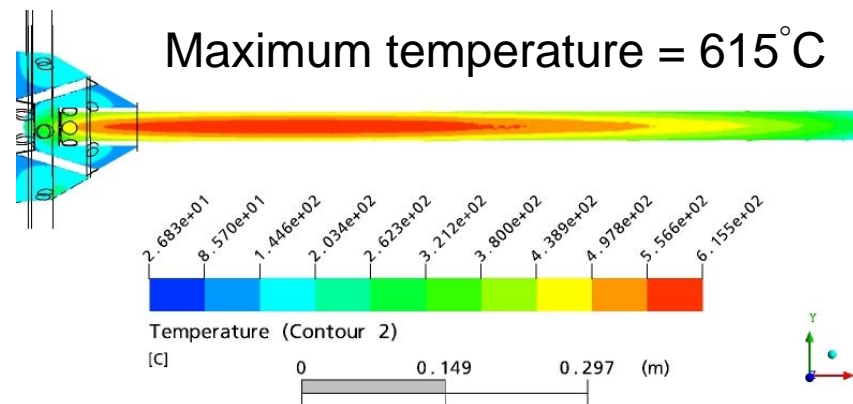
[m s⁻¹]



Working design
almost in hand.

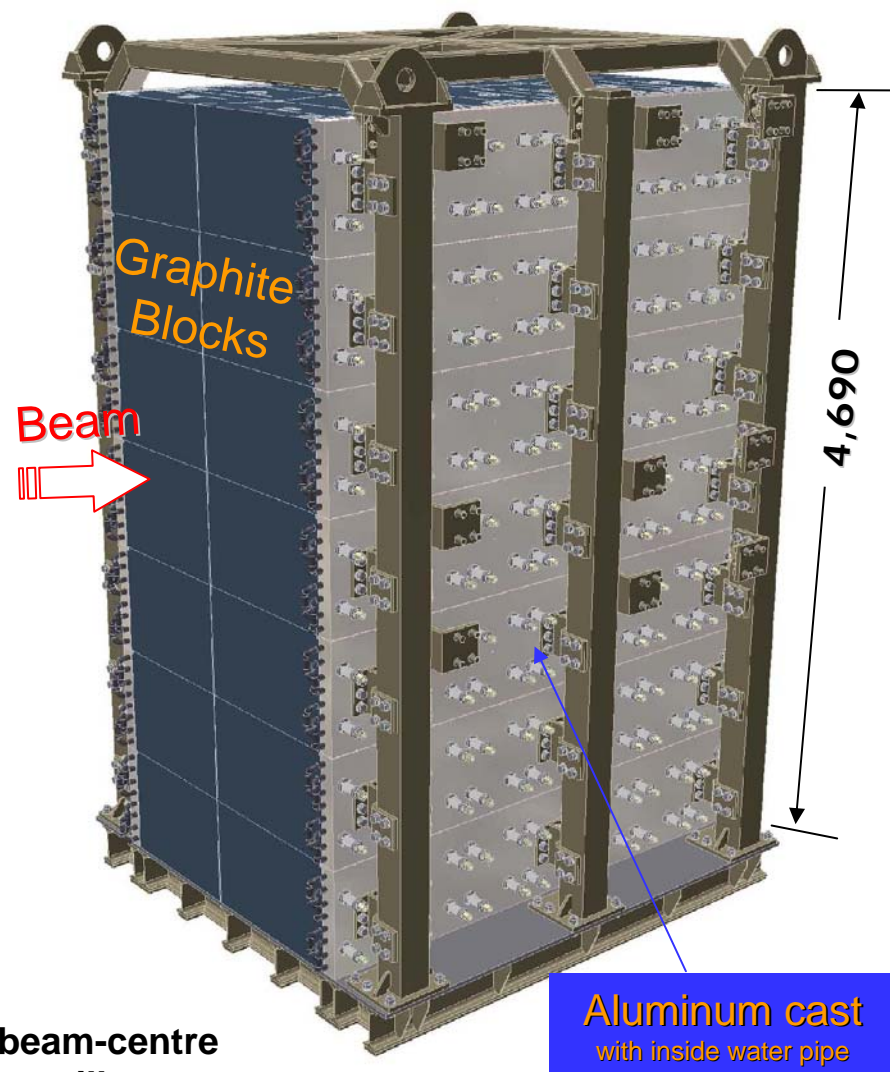
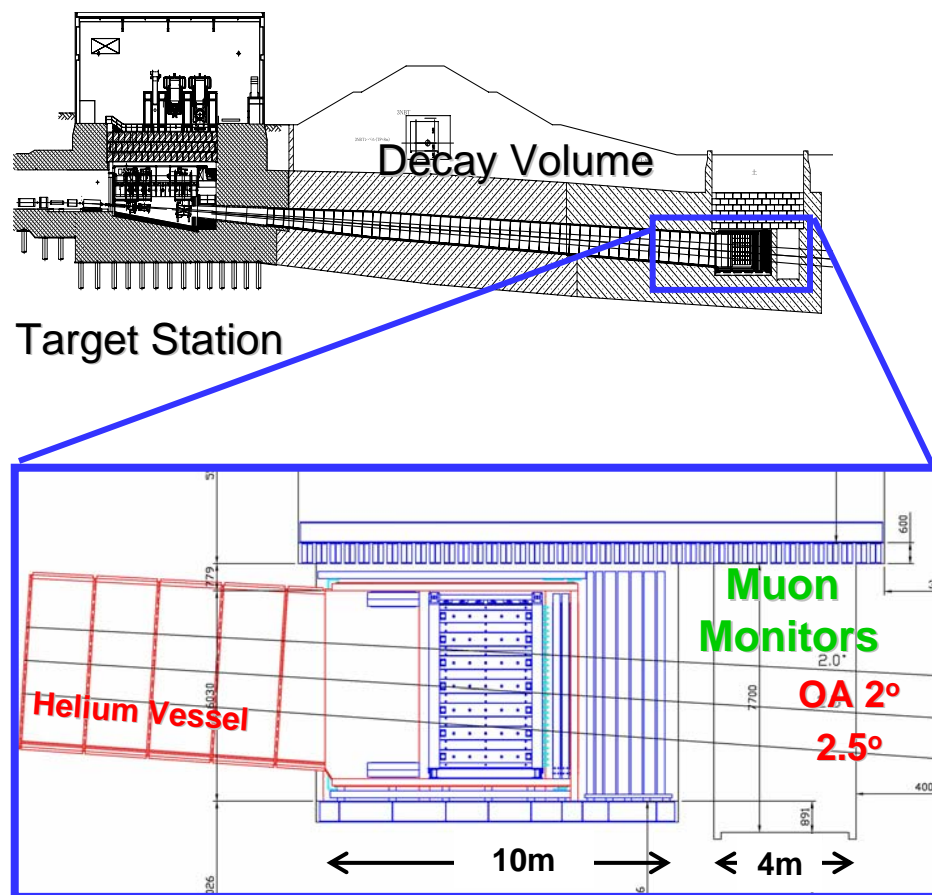


Maximum temperature = 615°C



Beam Dump

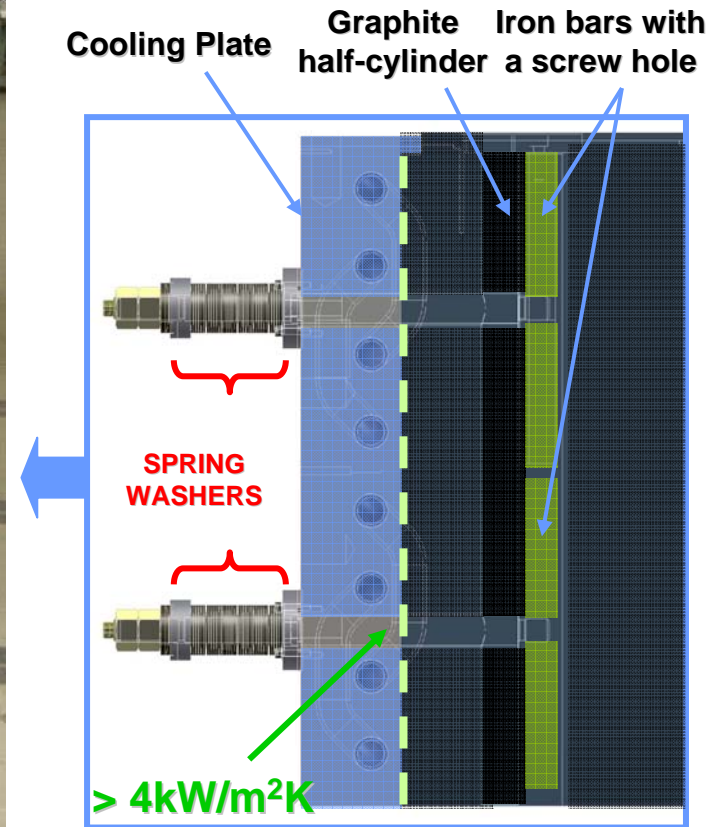
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- Semiconductor detector array To monitor beam-centre spill-by-spill
- Ionization chamber array

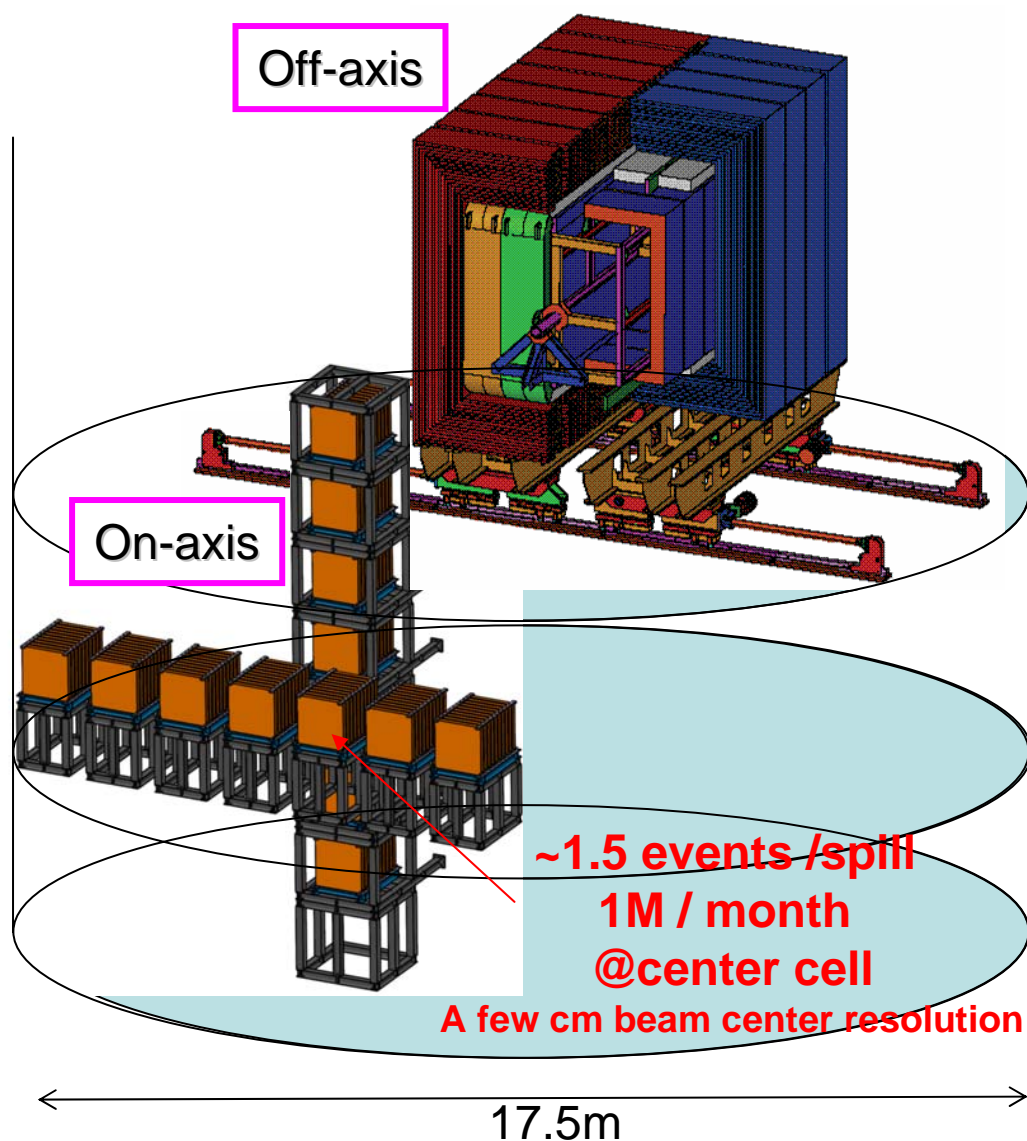
Hadron Absorber Module

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- A design with multiple spring washers was adopted, to control joint force between graphite blocks and an aluminum cast cooling plate
 - ◆ Minimize the reduction of joint force (heat convection) by temperature rise
- Flatness of the cooling surface and the loading surface < 0.1 mm
 - ◆ Machine 7 graphite blocks at once

Near Neutrino Detectors



Off-axis detector

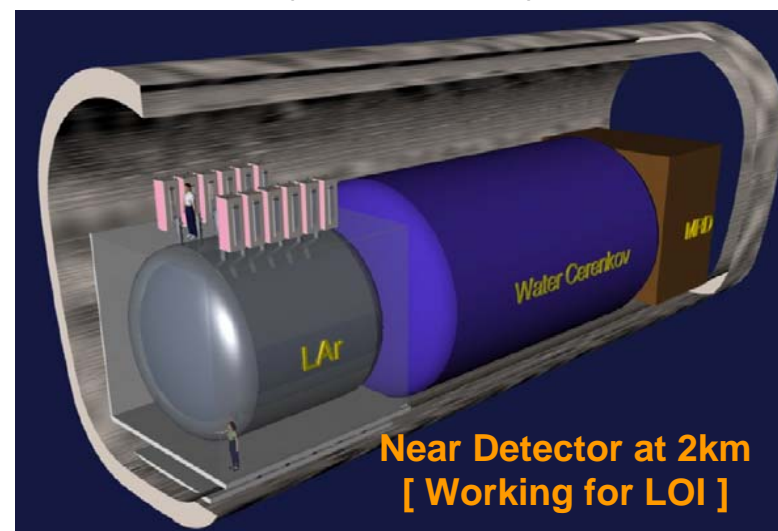
- ◆ FGD, TPC, Ecal,... In UA1 magnet
- ◆ Spectrum / Cross section / ν_e contamination

On axis detector: NGRID

- ◆ 1mx1mx[0.1mx10lyr]
- ◆ Monitor beam direction

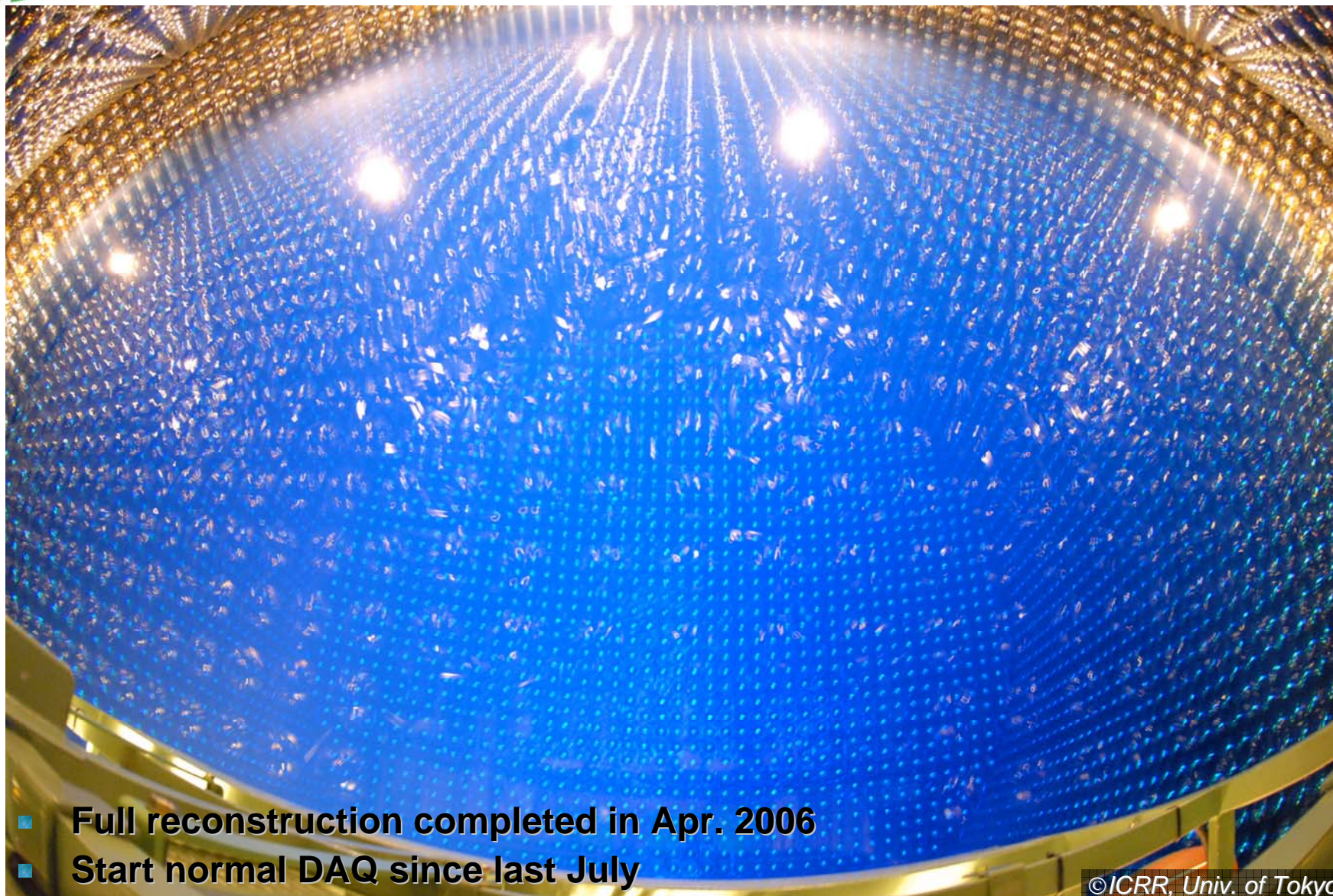
Scintillator+WLS fiber with

- ◆ MRS APD (Russia)
- ◆ MPPC (Hamamatsu)



Far Detector: SK-III

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- Full reconstruction completed in Apr. 2006
- Start normal DAQ since last July

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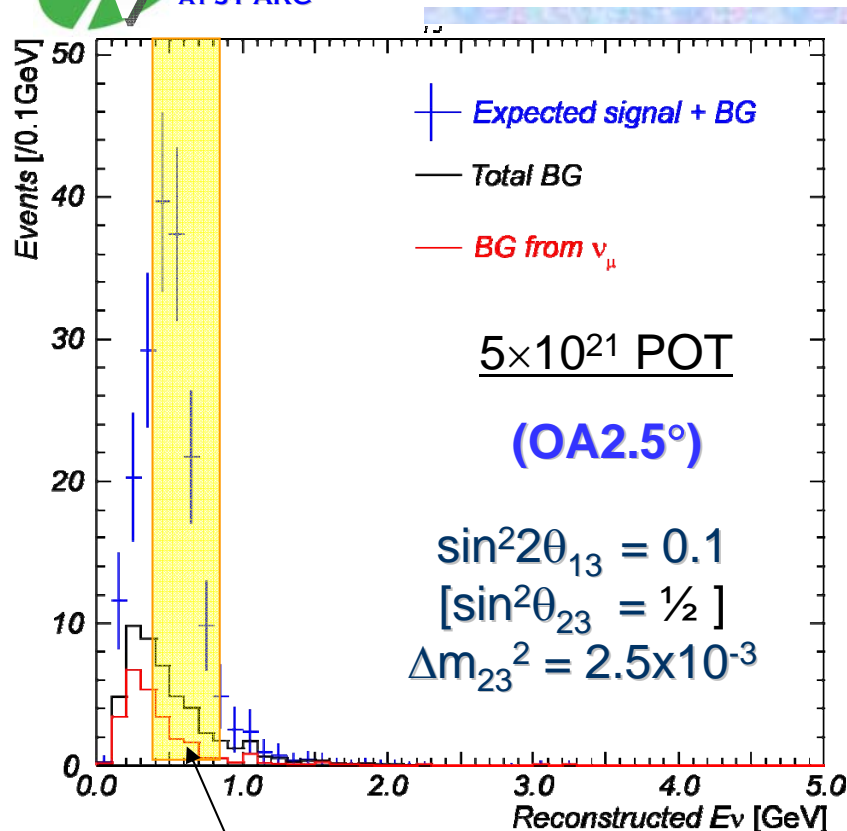
Summary and Future Prospects

- Various kinds of intense secondary beam-lines are to be operated in J-PARC.
 - ◆ Neutron / Muon beam-lines at MLF
 - ◆ Kaon beam-lines at the Hadron Hall
 - ◆ **Neutrino beam-line for the next generation experiment (T2K)**
- Neutrino beam-line facility construction is going as scheduled:
 - ◆ Decay volume (50m finished), primary beam line, target station
 - ◆ DV downstream, beam dump, near detector hall are now being started
- Beam-line equipment:
 - ◆ Rapid progress of production / fabrication
 - ◆ International contributions for crucial parts of the beam line components
- We have cleared critical milestones:
 - ◆ Production of SCFM doublets
 - ◆ 1st Horn long-term operation with 320 kA
 - ◆ Hadron absorber core module
 - ◆

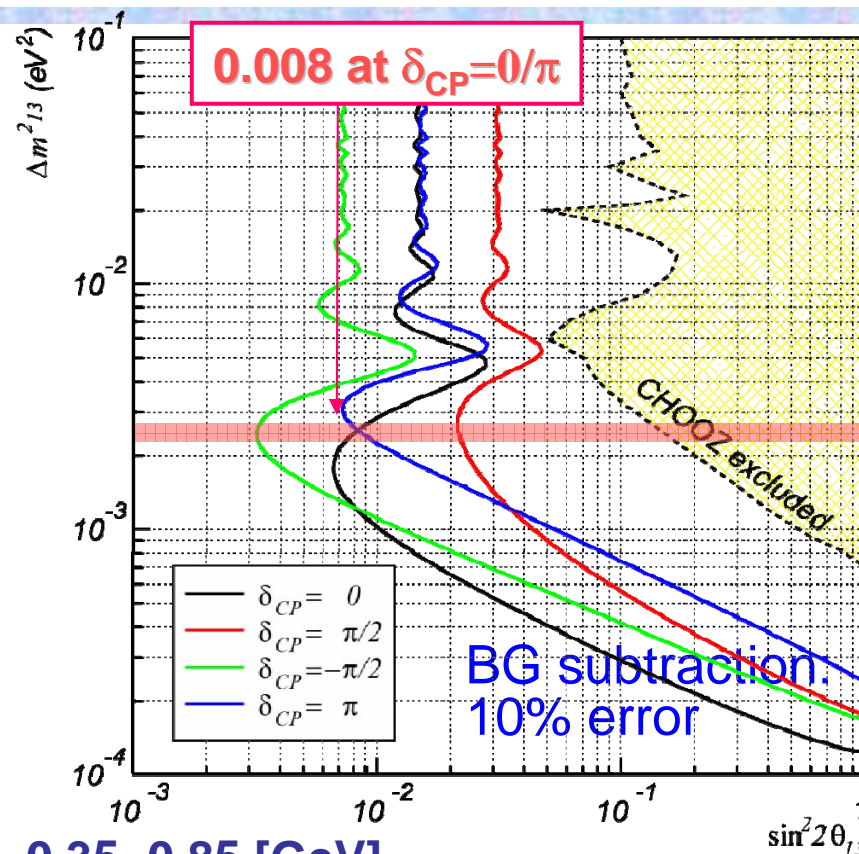
**Much of struggle from now, towards beam commissioning in
April, 2009**

And towards new result in ~ 2010 !

Sensitivity to θ_{13}



of events in $E_{\text{rec}}=0.35 \sim 0.85$ [GeV]

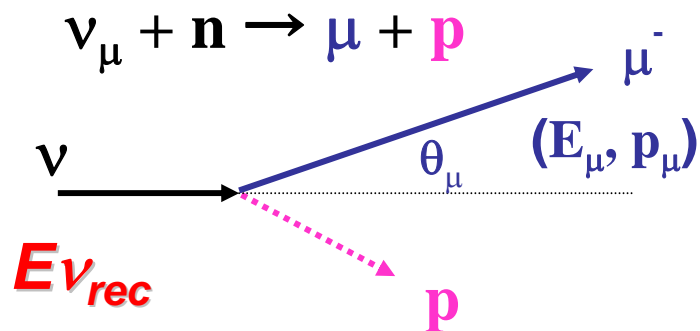


$\sin^2 2\theta_{13}$	Background in Super-K			Signal [~40% eff]	Signal + BG
	ν_μ	ν_e	total		
0.1	10	13	23	103	126
0.01				10	33

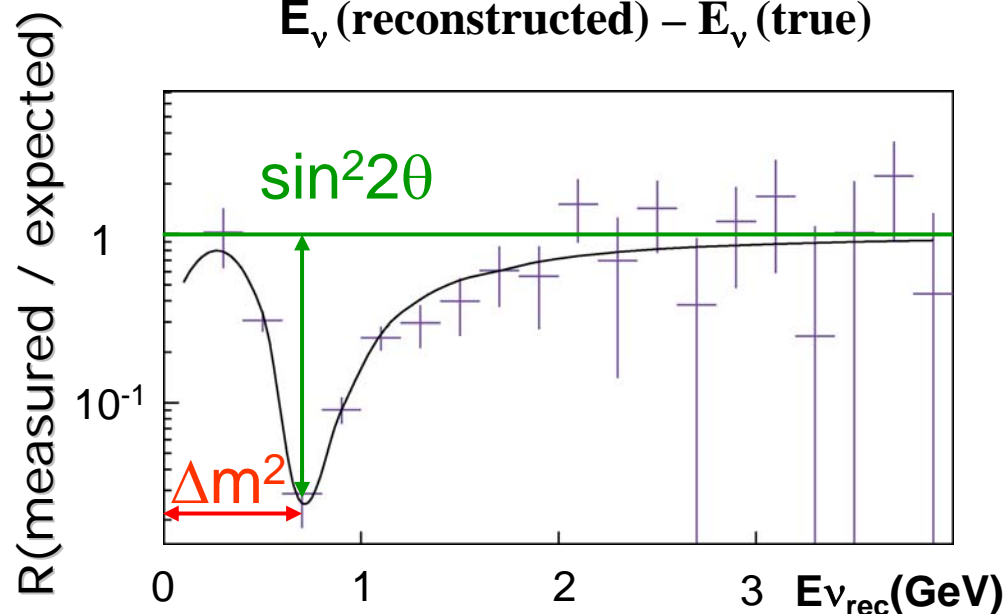
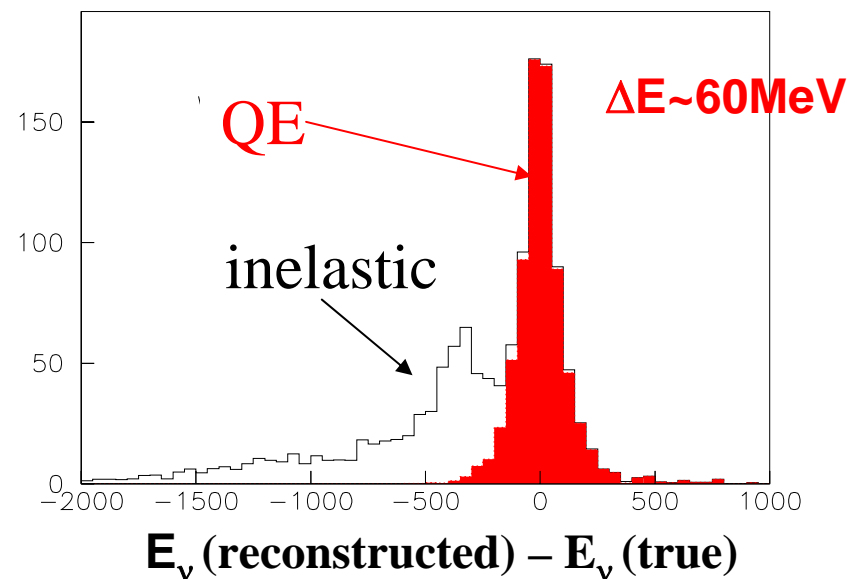
Backups

Measurement of θ_{23} , Δm_{23}^2

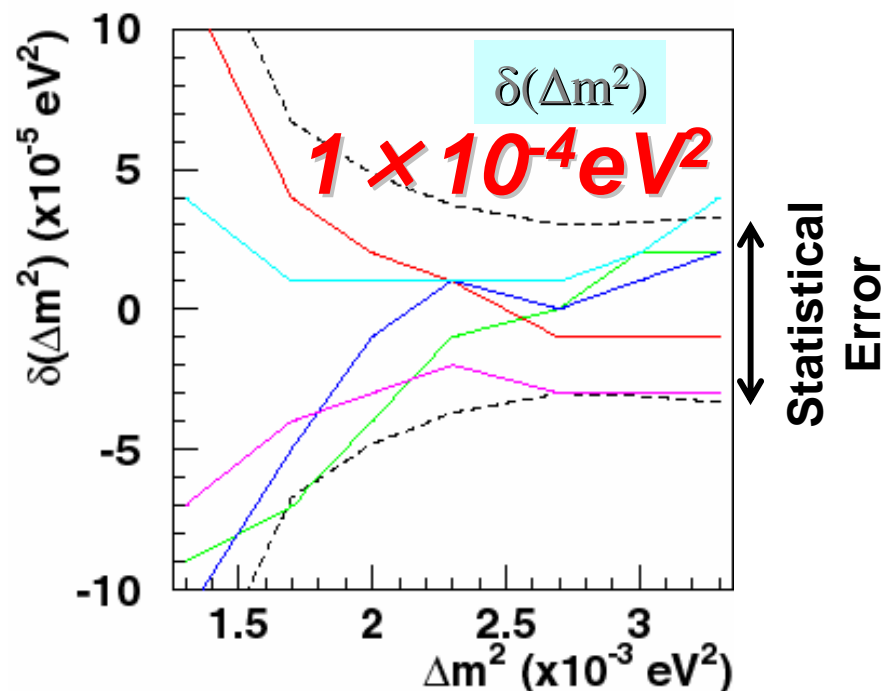
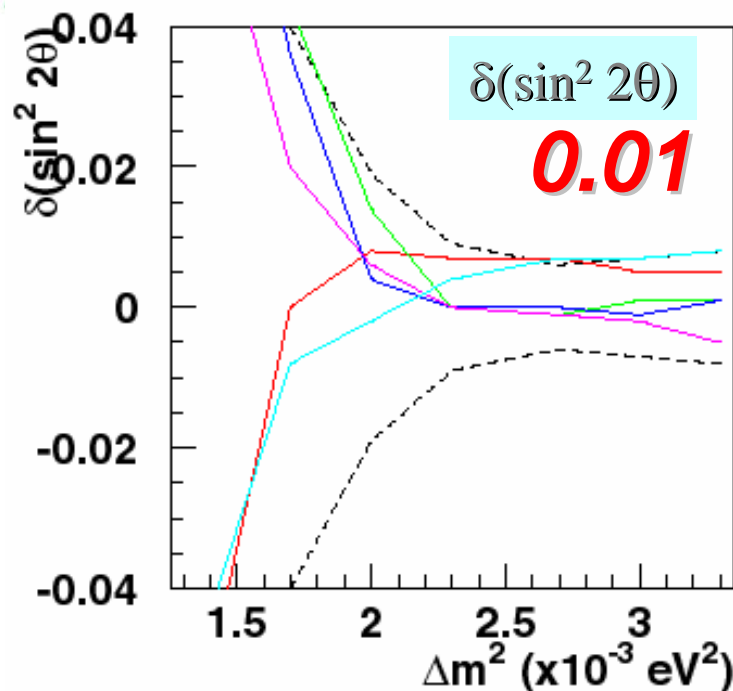
- Use 1R μ -like events
 - ◆ Large QE fraction
 - ◆ Beam with small high energy tail
 - ⇒ $\sin^2 2\theta$ less sensitive to systematics
- Clear deficit is expected in the reconstructed ν energy
 - ◆ $\delta E = \delta(E_{\nu \text{ rec}} - E_{\nu \text{ true}}) \sim 60 \text{ MeV}$
 - ⇒ $< 10\%$ measurement on Δm^2



$$E_{\nu \text{ rec}} = \frac{m_N E_\mu - m_\mu^2 / 2}{m_N - E_\mu + p_\mu \cos \theta_\mu}$$



Sensitivity for $\sin^2 2\theta_{23}$, Δm_{23}^2



OA2.5°, 5×10^{21} POT
~ 5 years @ full Intensity
Assumed Systematic Errors

Normalization	5%
non-QE/QE ratio	5%
Energy scale	1%
Spectrum Shape	20%
Beam Width	5%

(FLUKA / MARS)

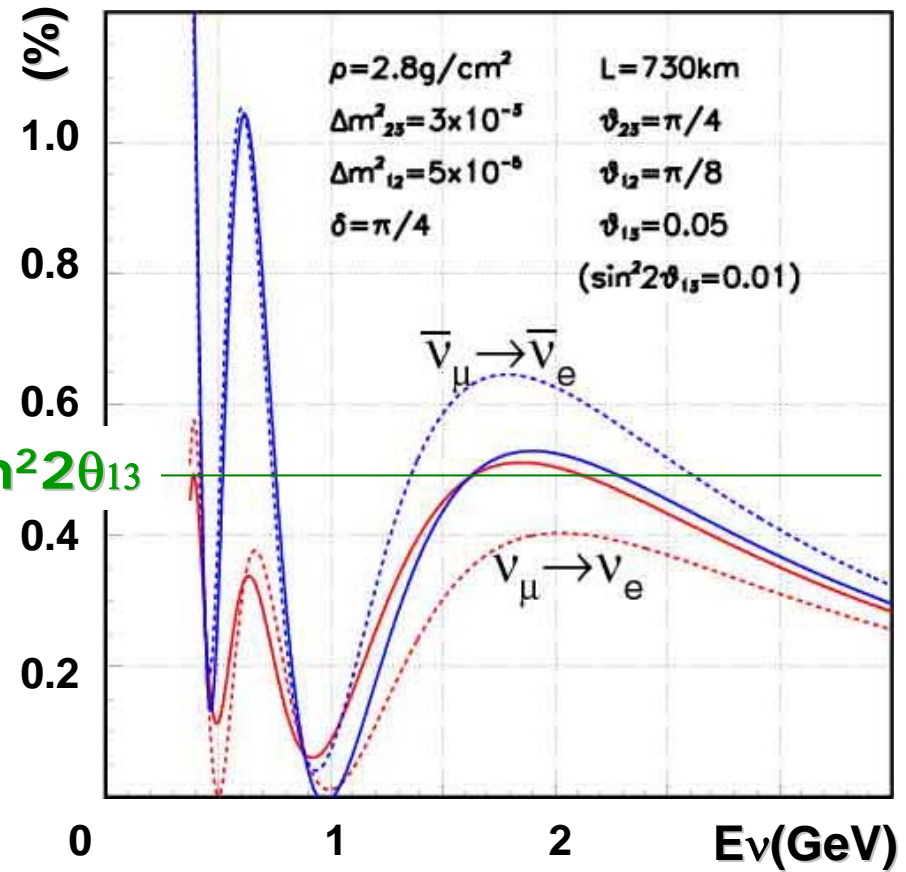
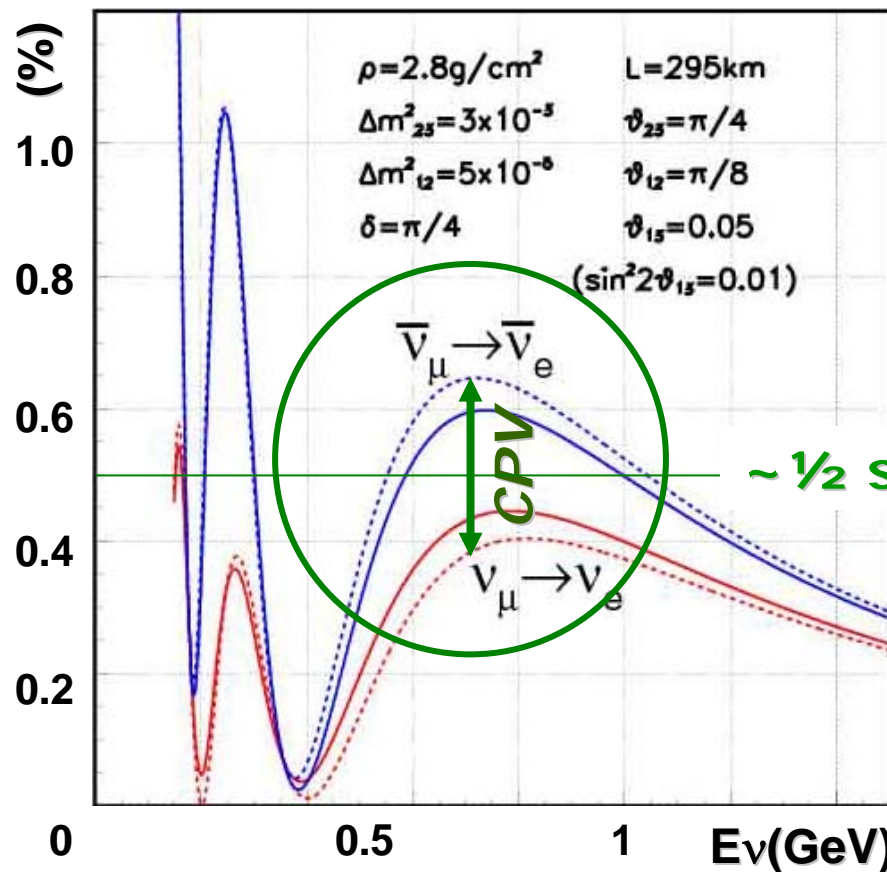
■ Errors will be further reduced by near detector measurements and pion production measurements (CERN NA49)

CPV and Matter Effect

Solid lines: w/ matter, Dashed lines: w/o matter

$L=295\text{km}$

730km



- Asymmetry can be seen at oscillation maximum **$\sim 0.7\text{GeV}$**
- Smaller matter effect at 295km

3 σ Sensitivity for CPV in T2K-II

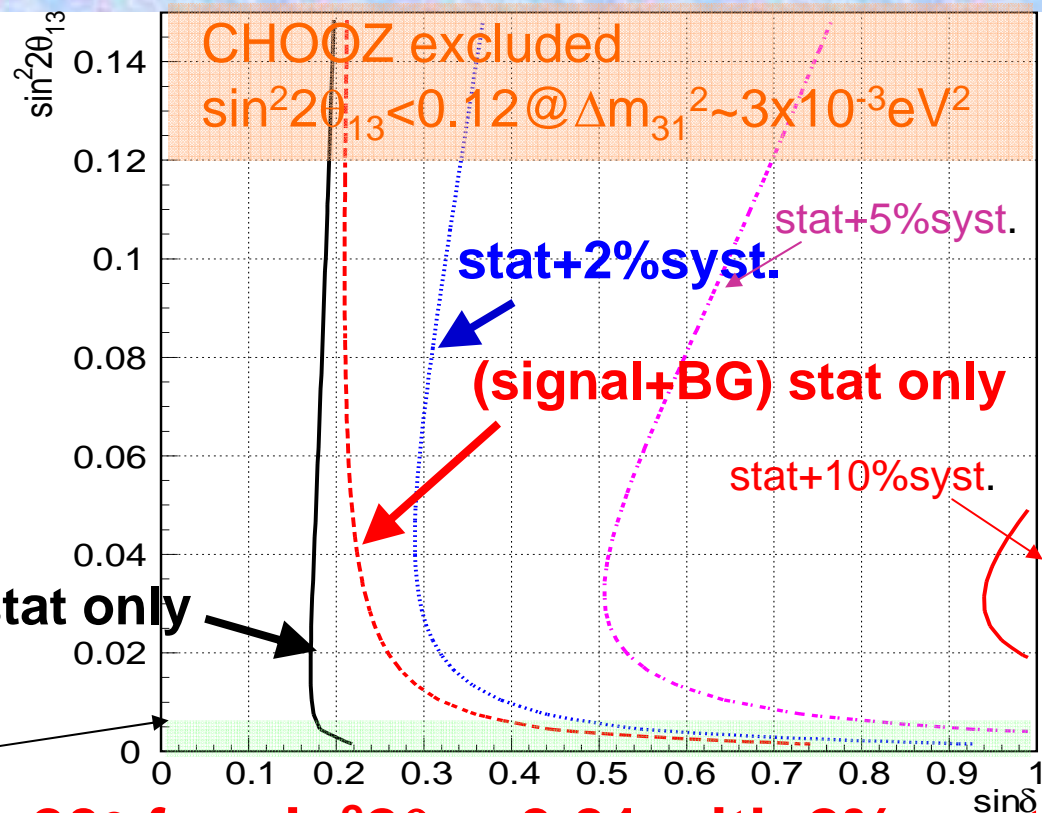
JHF-HK CPV Sensitivity

4MW, 540kt
2yr for ν_μ
6~7yr for $\bar{\nu}_\mu$

$\Delta m_{21}^2 = 6.9 \times 10^{-5} \text{eV}^2$
 $\Delta m_{32}^2 = 2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{eV}^2$
 $\theta_{12} = 0.594$
 $\theta_{23} = \pi/4$

no BG
signal stat only

T2K-I 90%



3 σ CP sensitivity : $|\delta| > 20^\circ$ for $\sin^2 2\theta_{13} > 0.01$ with 2% syst.

	signal		background				
	$\delta=0$	$\delta=\pi/2$	total	ν_μ	$\bar{\nu}_\mu$	ν_e	$\bar{\nu}_e$
$\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$	536	229	913	370	66	450	26
$\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$	536	790	1782	399	657	297	430