

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**

■ So far we know in 10 years:

- ◆ $\Delta m^2_{\text{atm}} = (2.2 \sim 3.0) \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$, $\sin^2 2\theta_{23} > 0.92$ (Atmospheric ν , K2K/MINOS)
- ◆ $\Delta m^2_{\text{sol}} = 8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$, $\sin^2 2\theta_{12} = 0.86$ (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

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

Small contribution from Δm^2_{12}

◆ ν_e appearance

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



$$\Phi_{23} \equiv 1.27 \Delta m^2_{\text{atm}} L / E_\nu$$

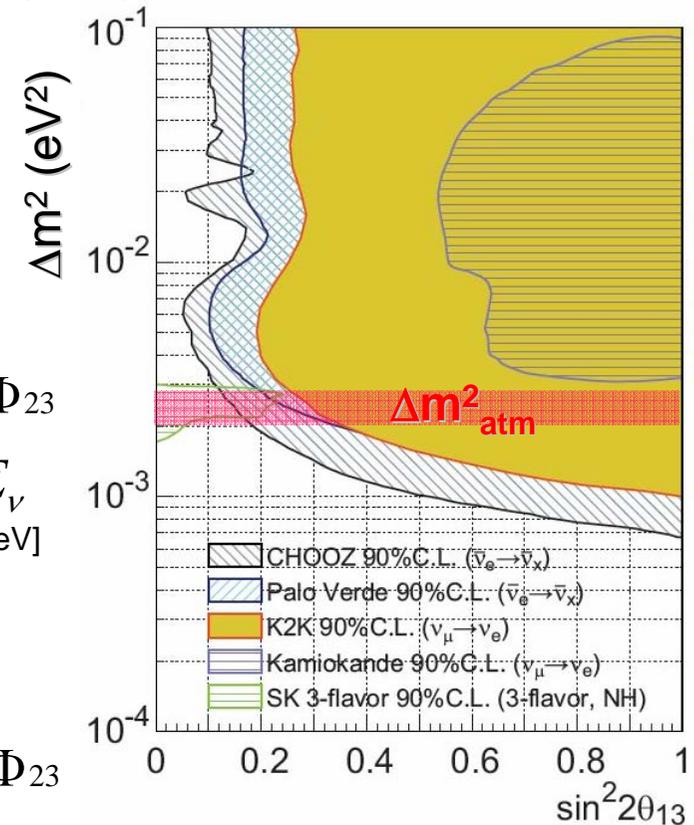
[eV²] [km] [GeV]

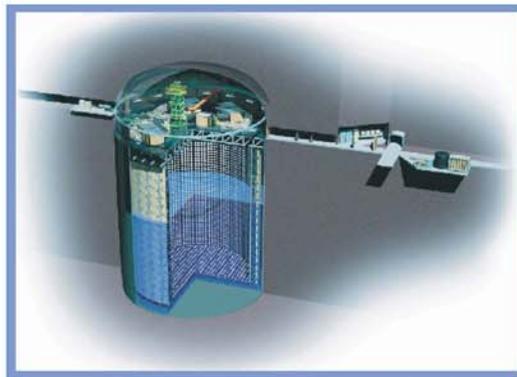
cf. reactor ν_e disappearance

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

◆ ν_μ disappearance

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

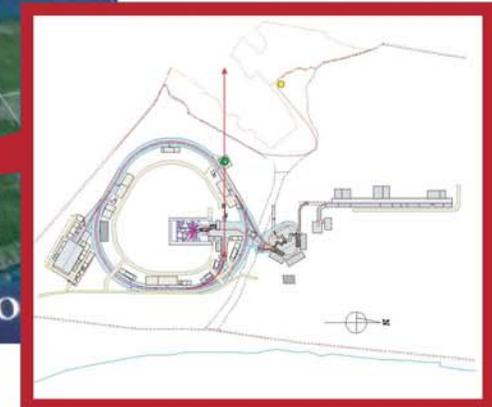




Super-Kamiokande
(ICRR, Univ. Tokyo)

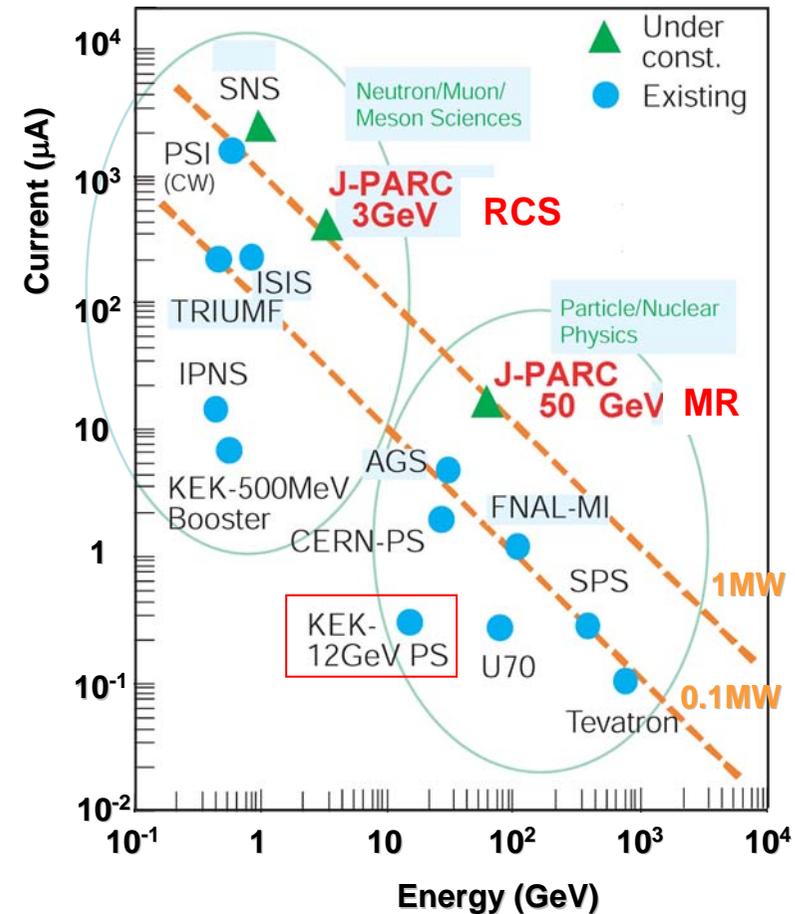
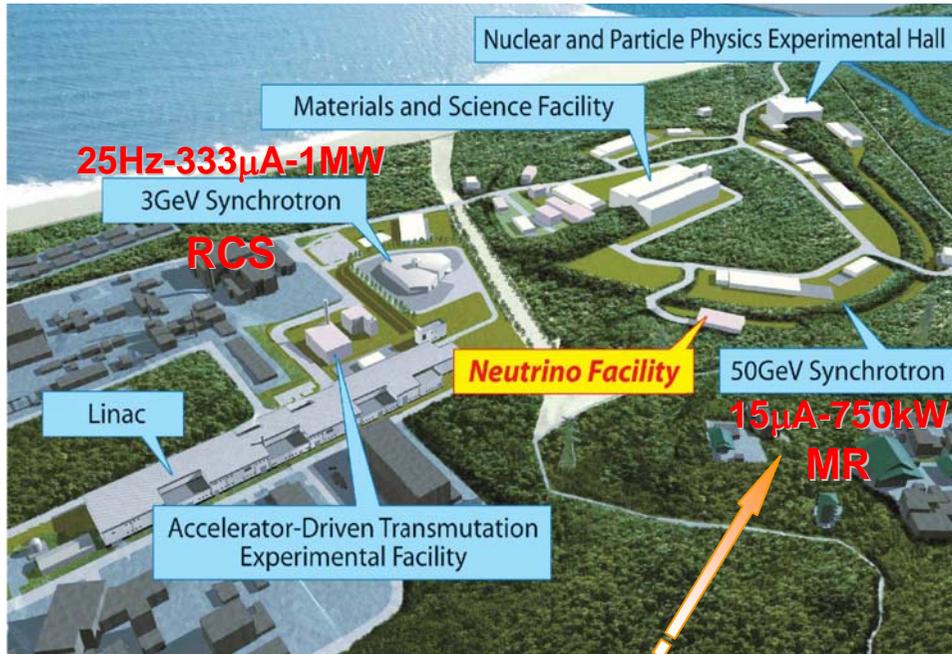


J-PARC 50GeV PS
(KEK-JAEA, Tokai)



- 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

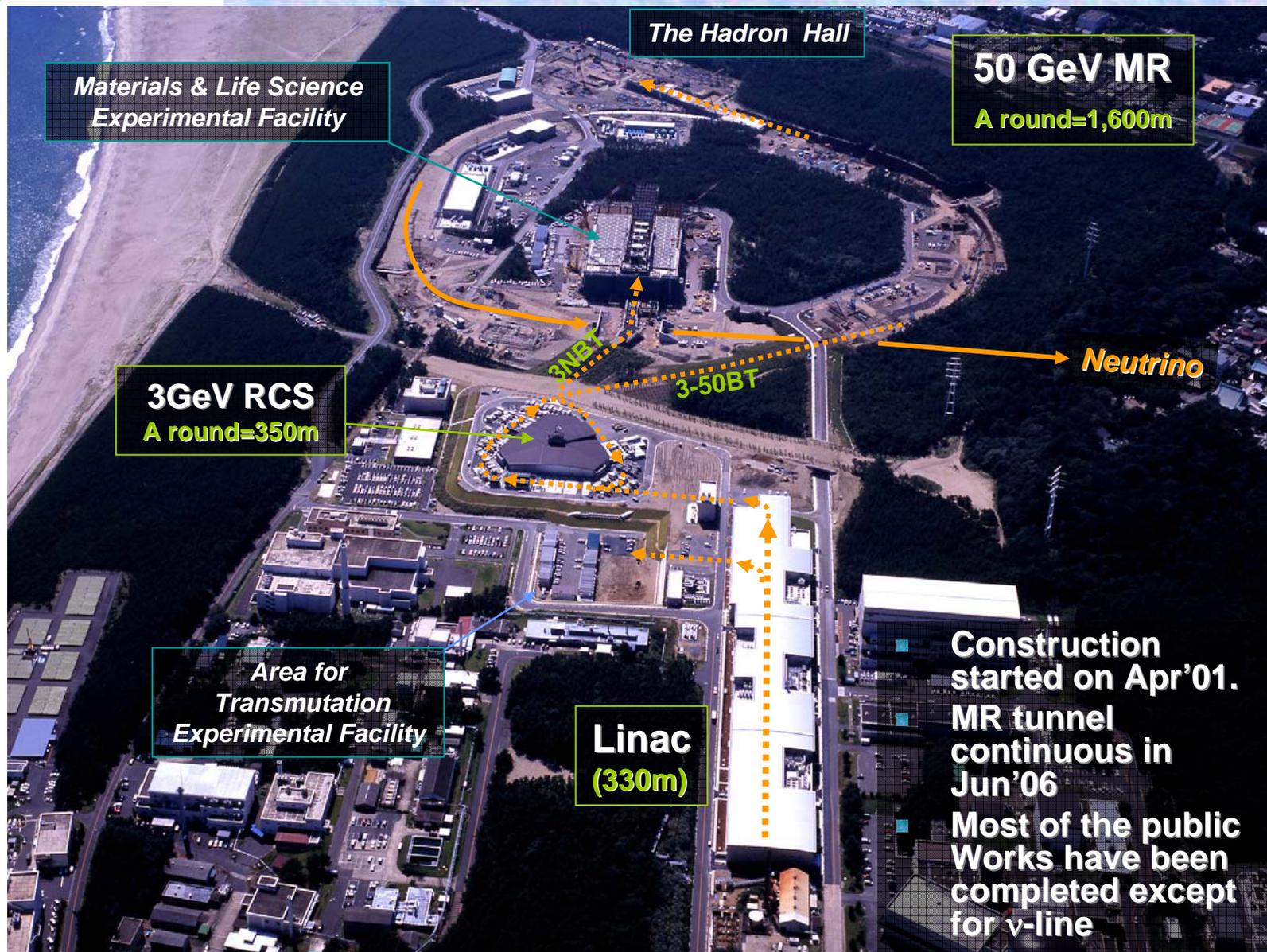
Accelerators, Facilities and Beam-lines at J-PARC

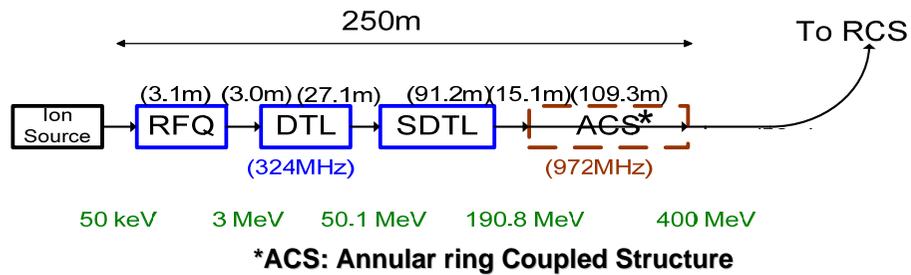


Proton beam kinetic energy	50GeV (30GeV@T=0)
# of protons / pulse	3.3×10^{14} ppp
Beam power	750kW
Bunch structure	8 bunches
Bunch length / spacing	58 ns / 598ns
Spill width	4.2μs
Beam Emittance	6π mm.mr (10π @30GeV)
Cycle	3.64 sec (2.1sec@30GeV)

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

Bird's-eye view (Feb. 2006)



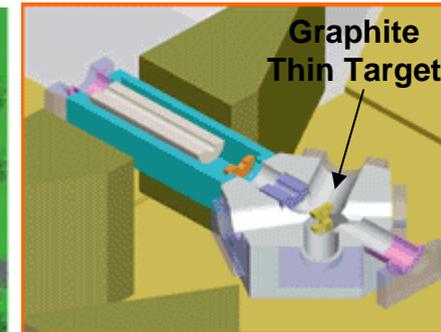
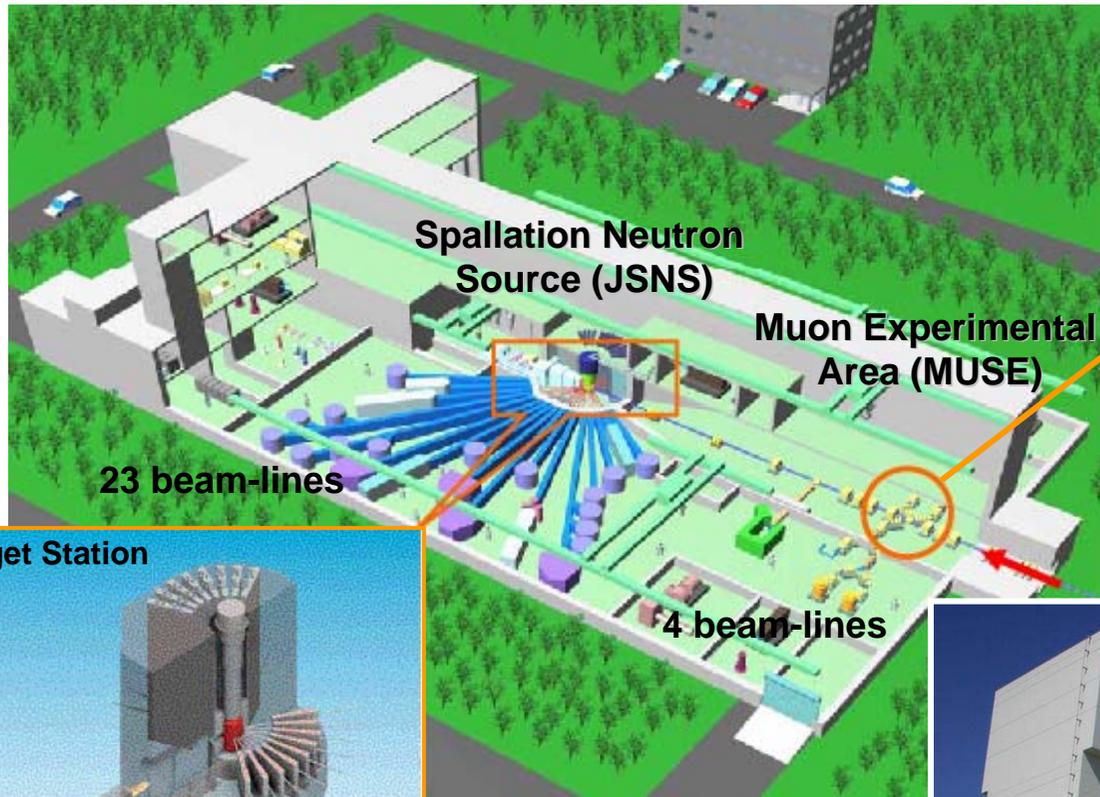




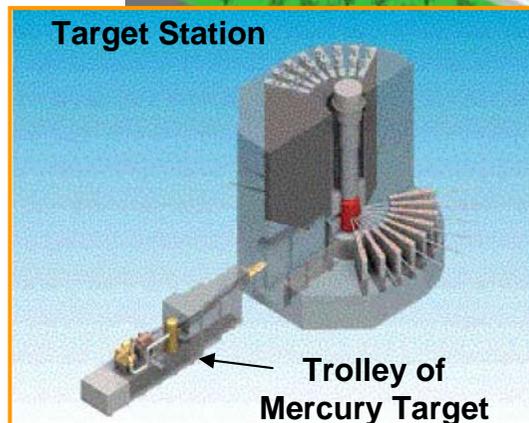
**Kicker &
Septum
Magnets
for fast
extraction**



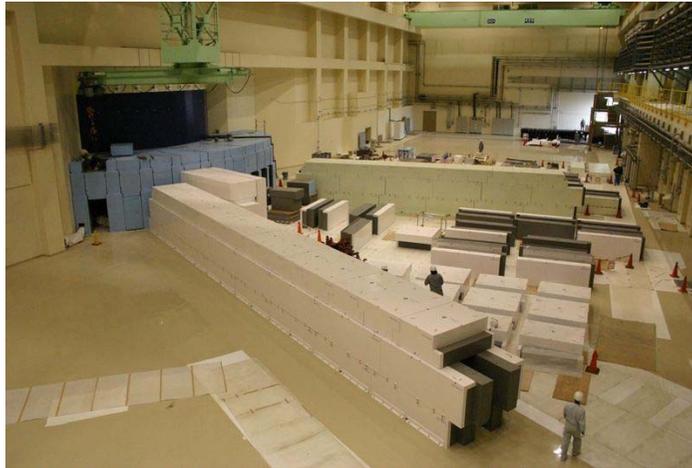
Materials and Life science experimental Facility (MLF)



Construction of the Hall
Completed (Apr. 2007)



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



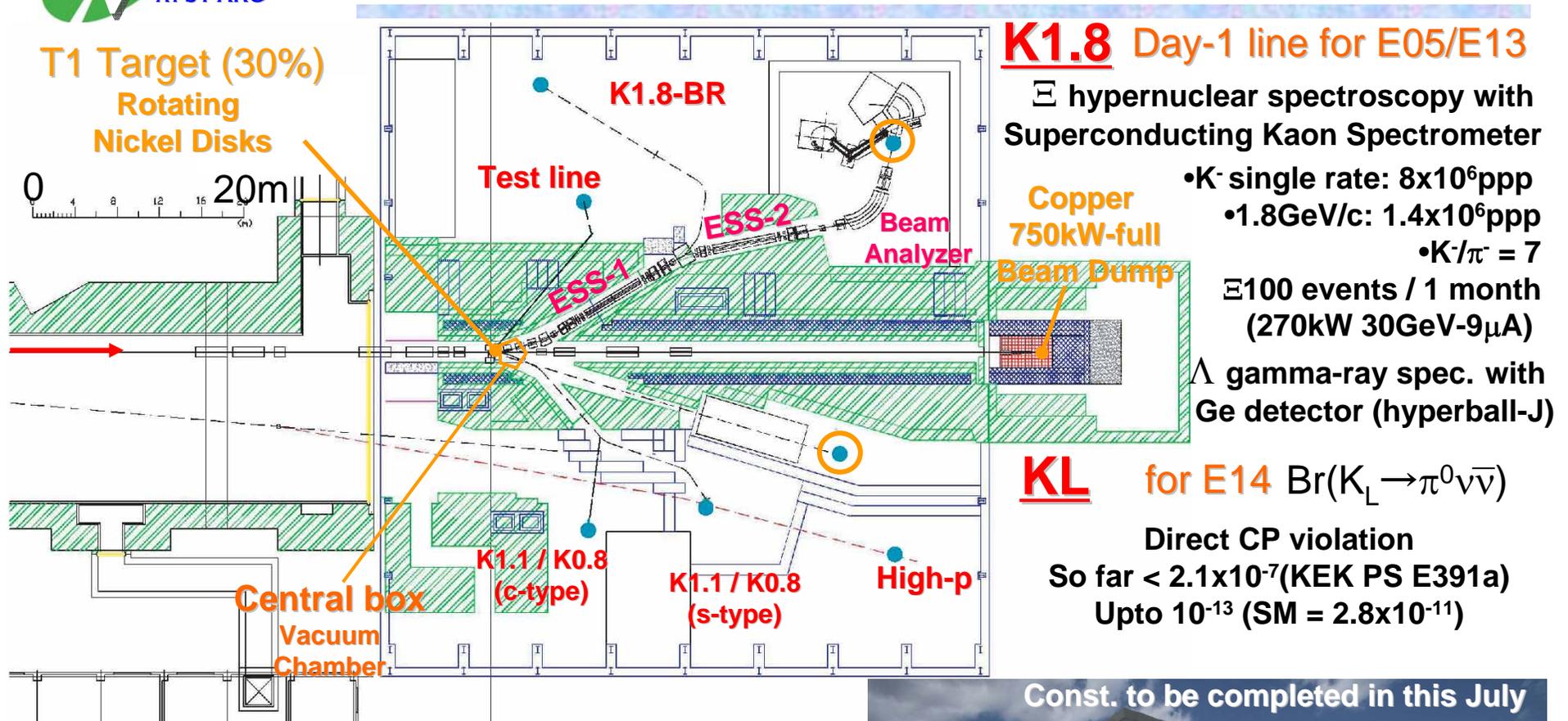
Neutron Source from the Top

Muon Production Target

■ First beam to MLF: Early JFY2008

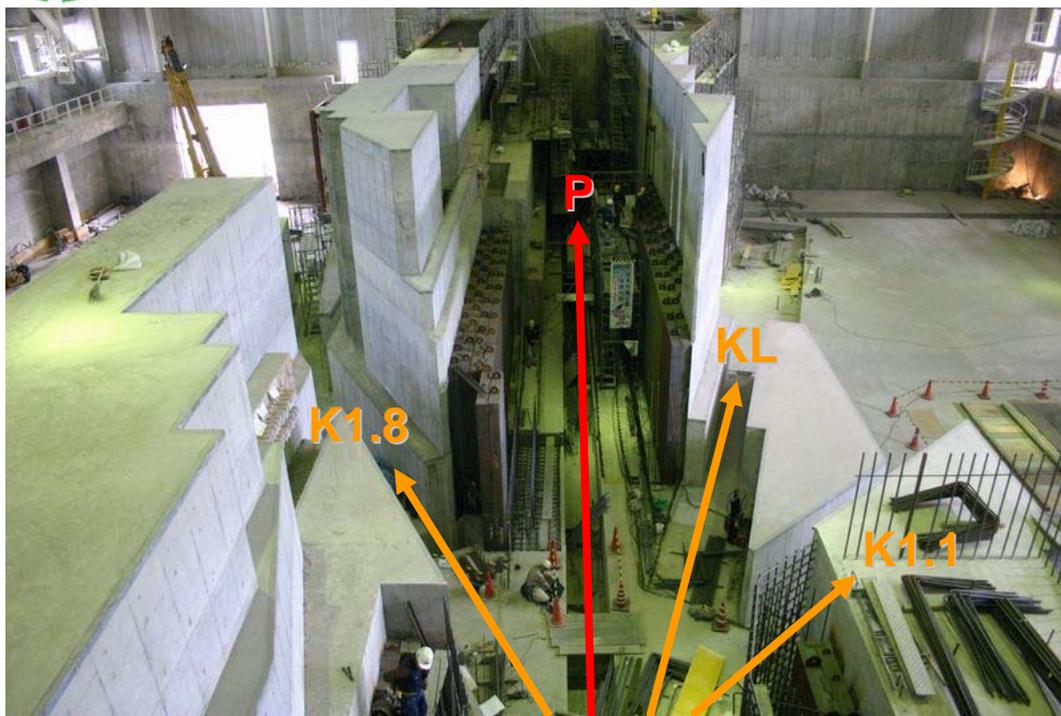
PAC07: 22nd PAC Conference · June 26, 2007 · USA

The Hadron Hall



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





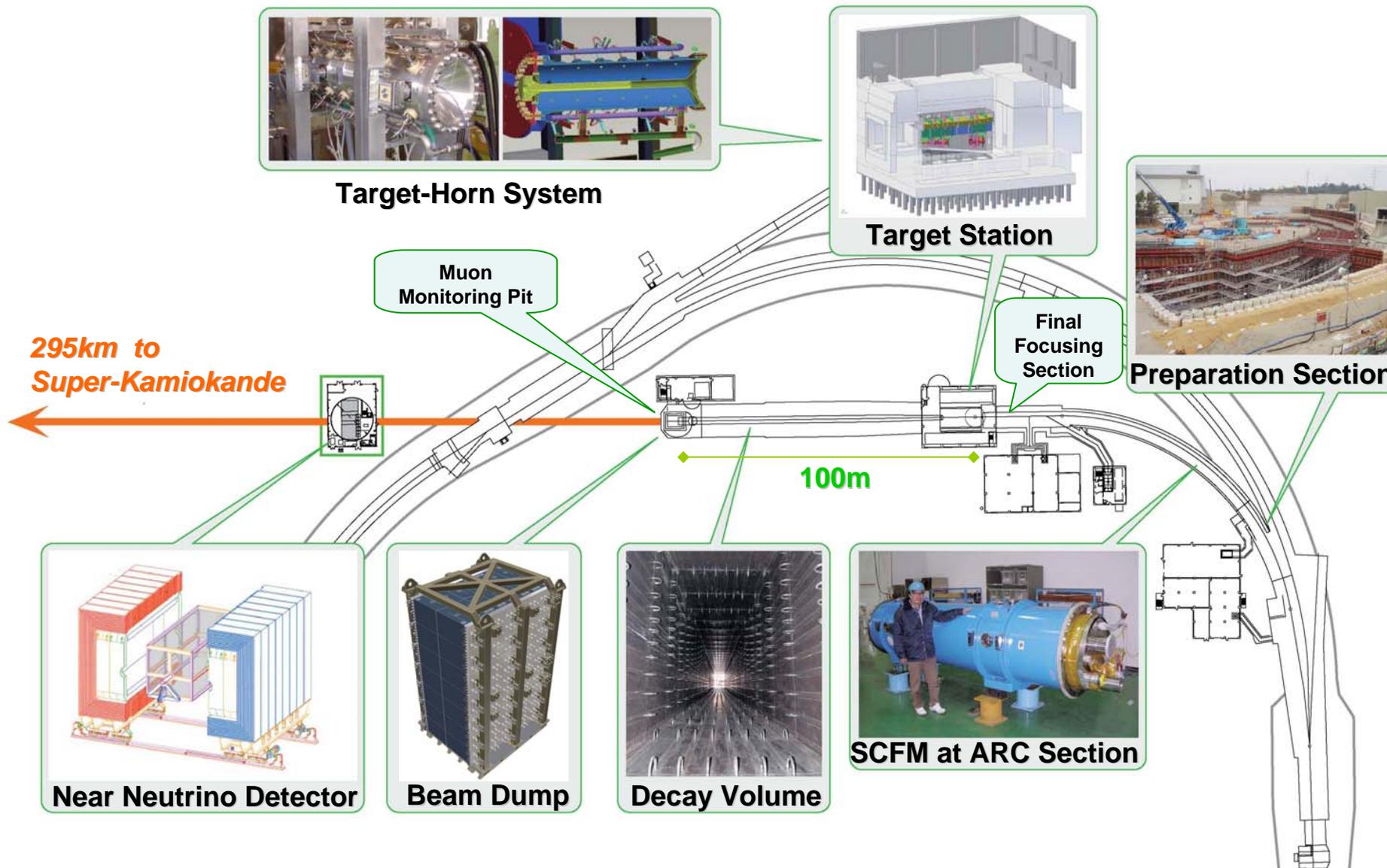
- 1st operation scheduled in December '08

Long-term operation test for Ni-rotating disk target



6m-long Electro-Static Separator

The Neutrino Beam-Line





Neutrino Beam-line collaboration

T.Ishida
(IPNS, KEK)
TUXKI03

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
Divison leader*

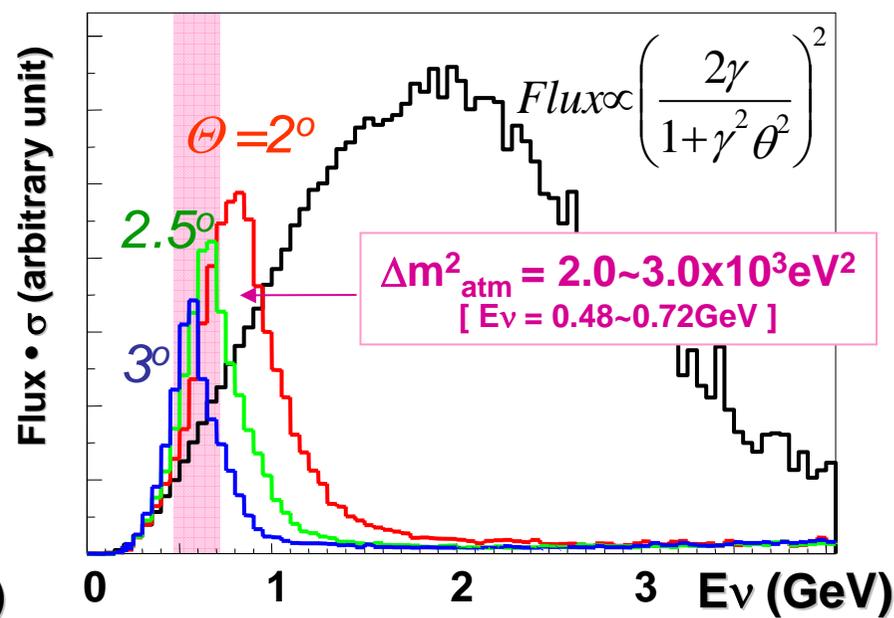
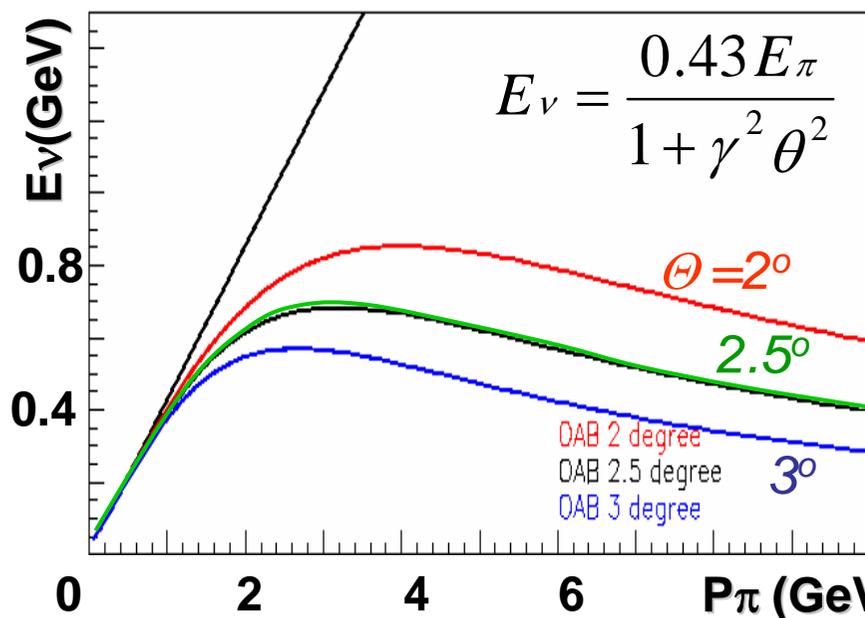
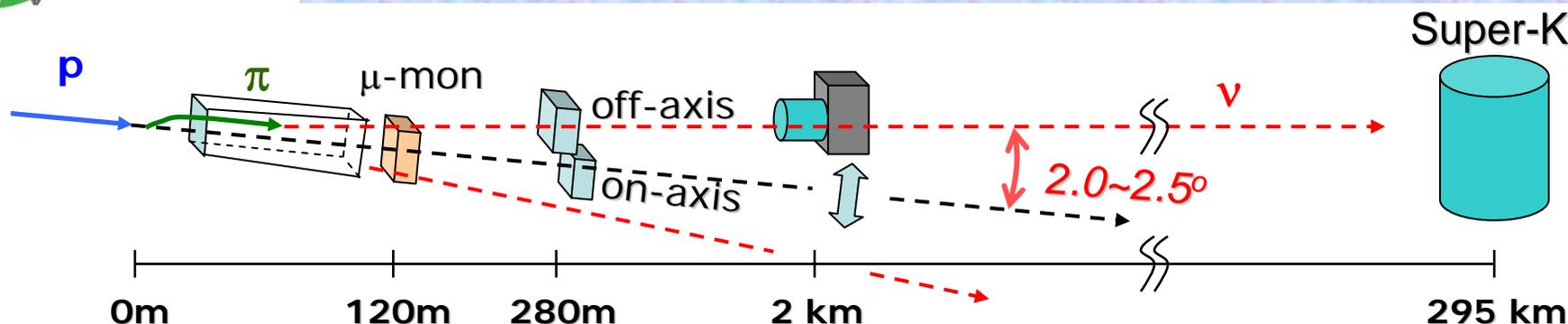


*D.L.Wark(STFC)
Co-Spokesperson*

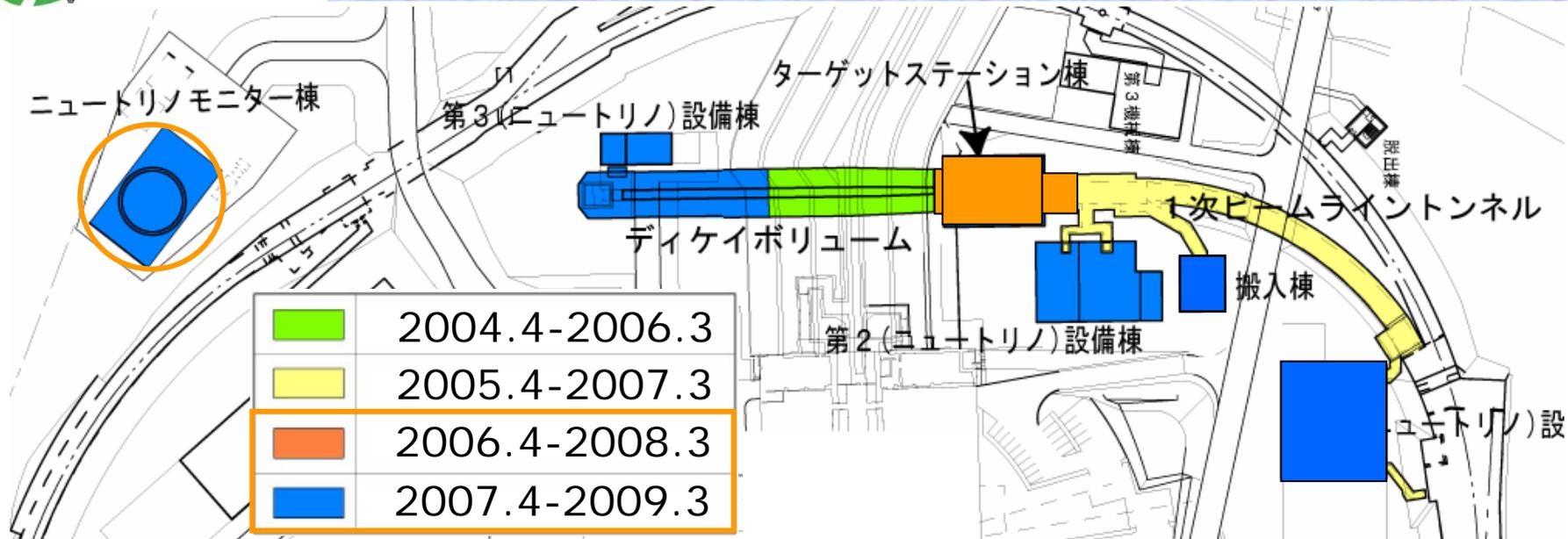


*T.Kobayashi(KEK)
Construction G.
Leader*

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]



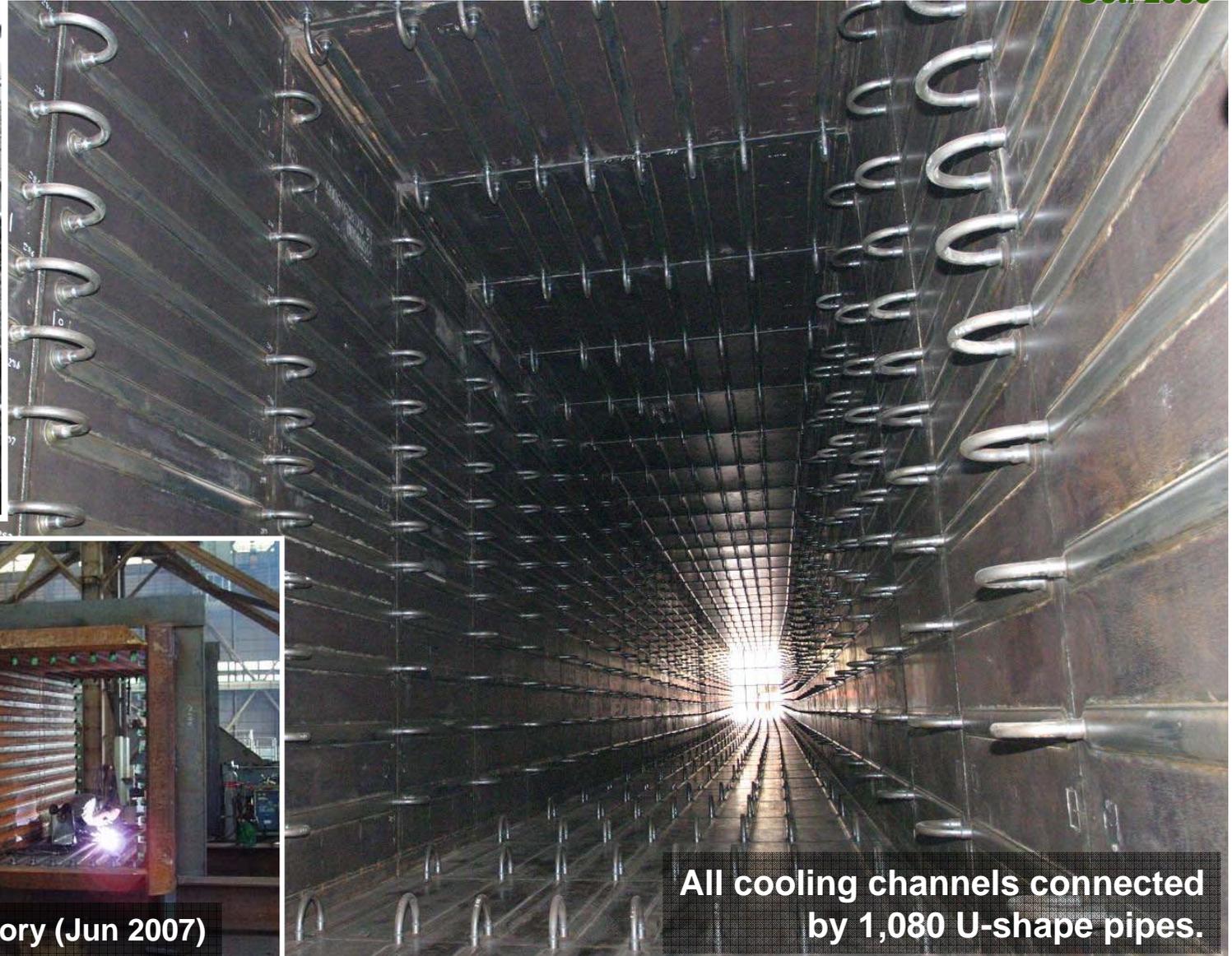
Under Progress

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



Decay volume (Under 3NBT)

Oct. 2005



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

Primary beam-line



March, 2006

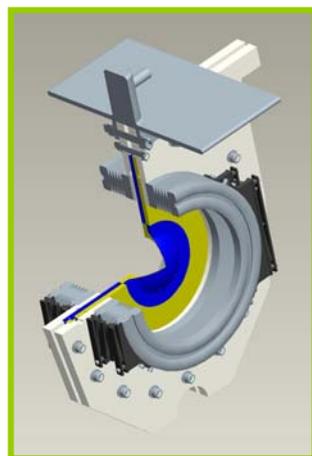


Completed in Last December

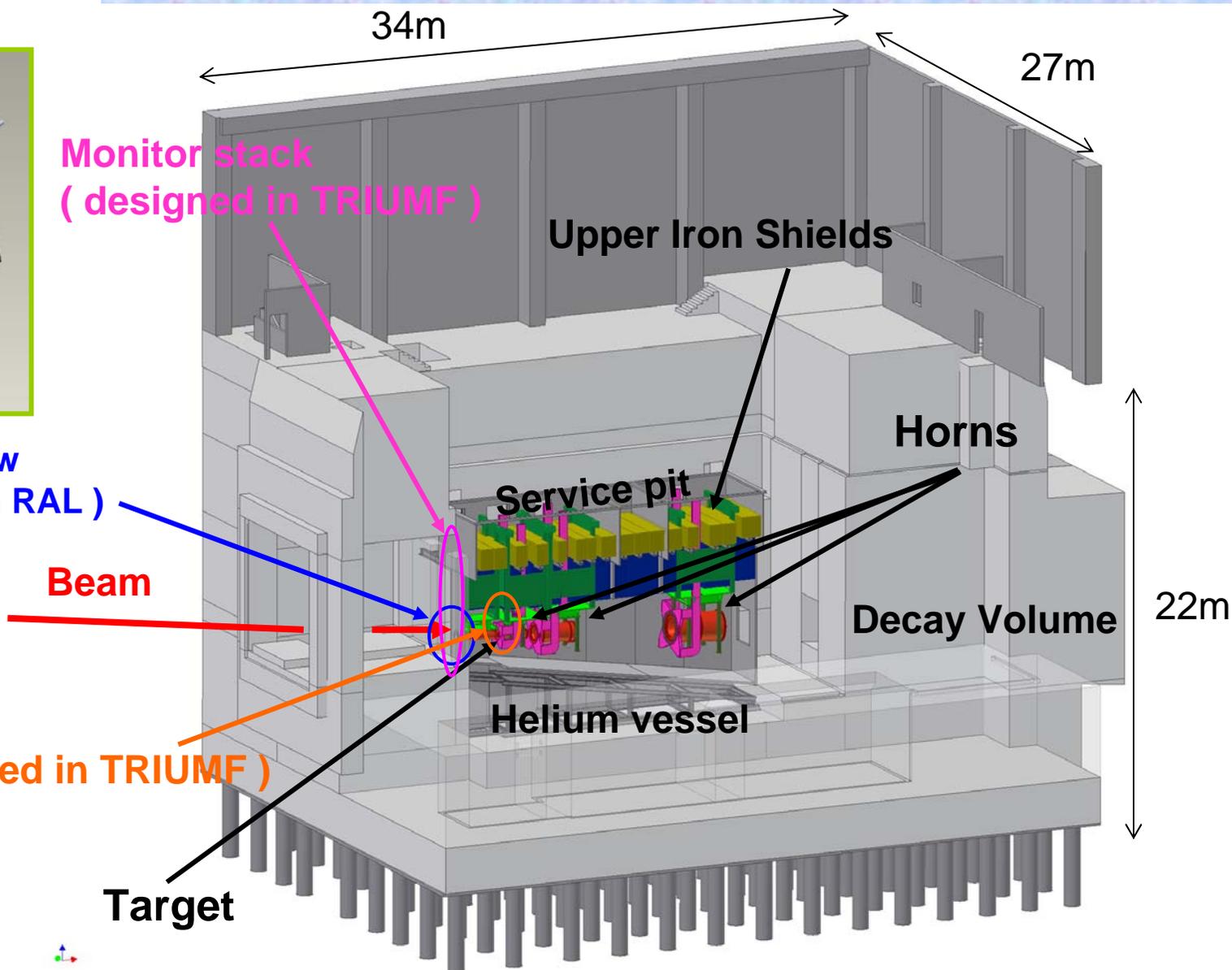
July, 2006



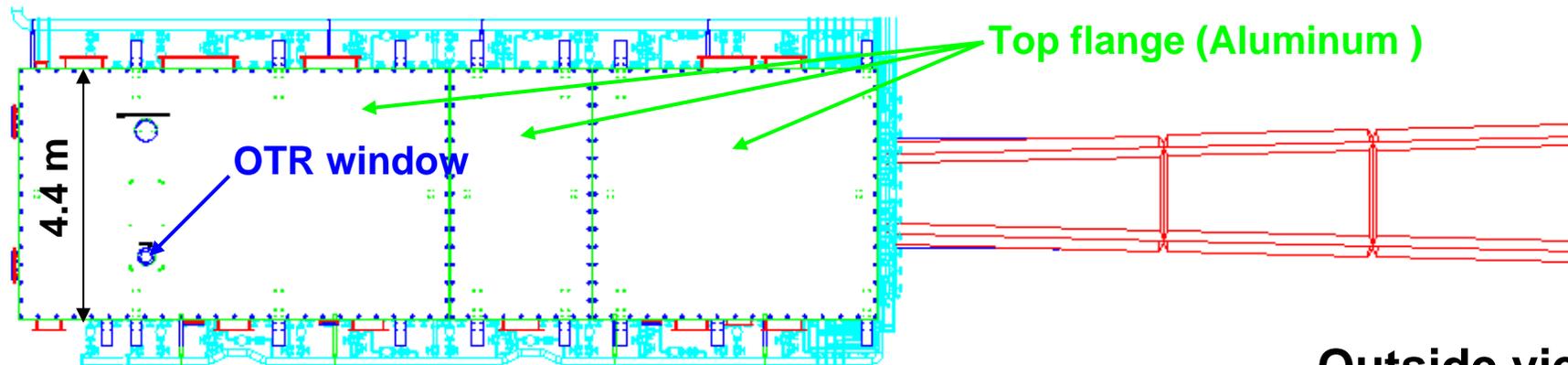
Target Station



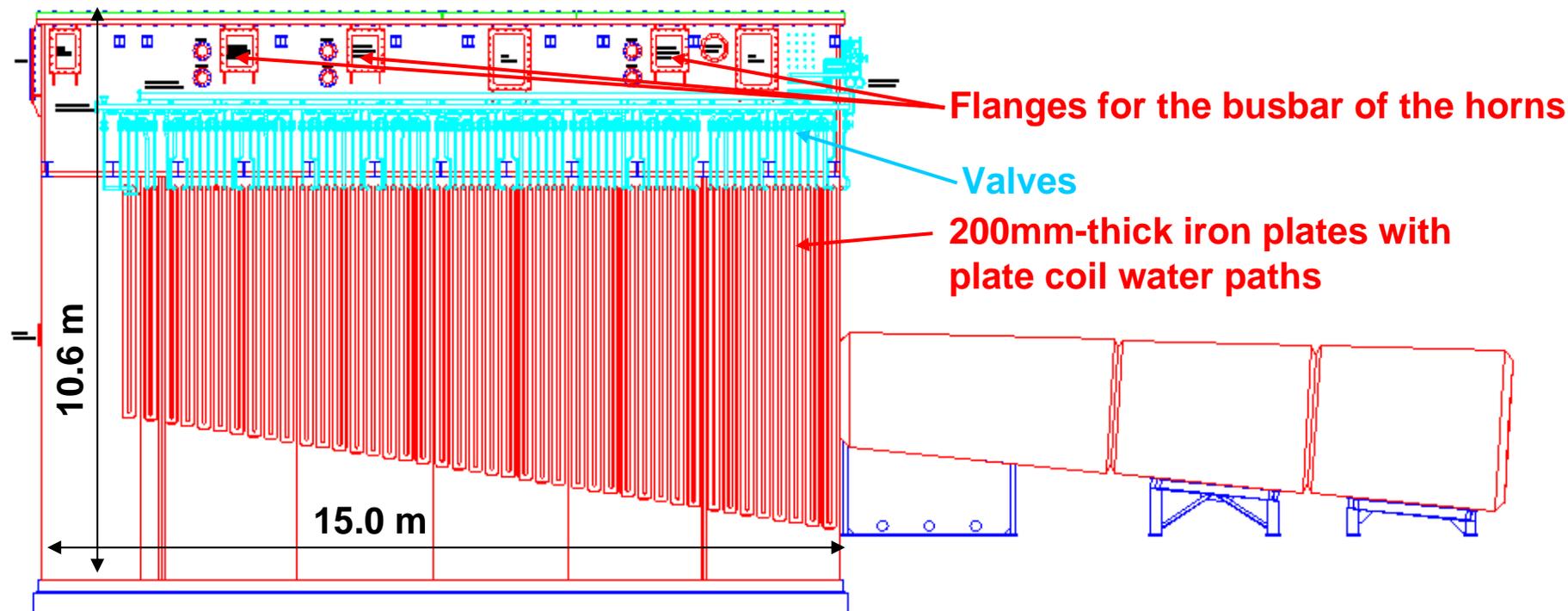
Beam window
(designed in RAL)



TS helium vessel

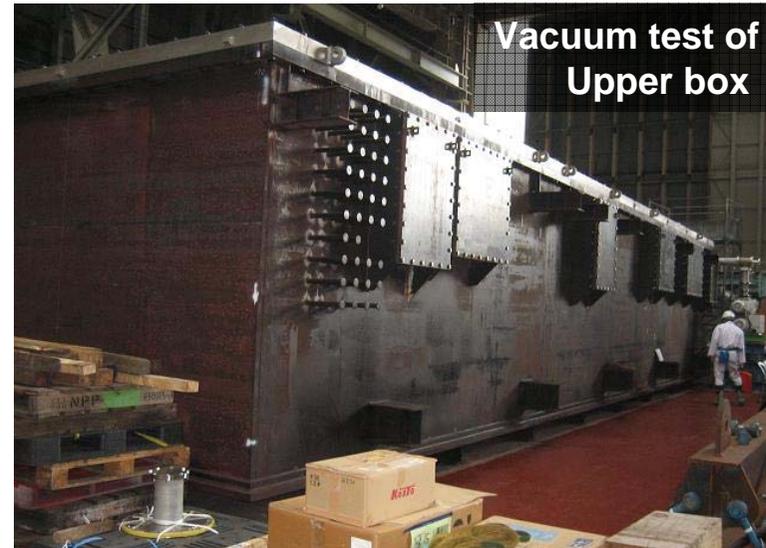
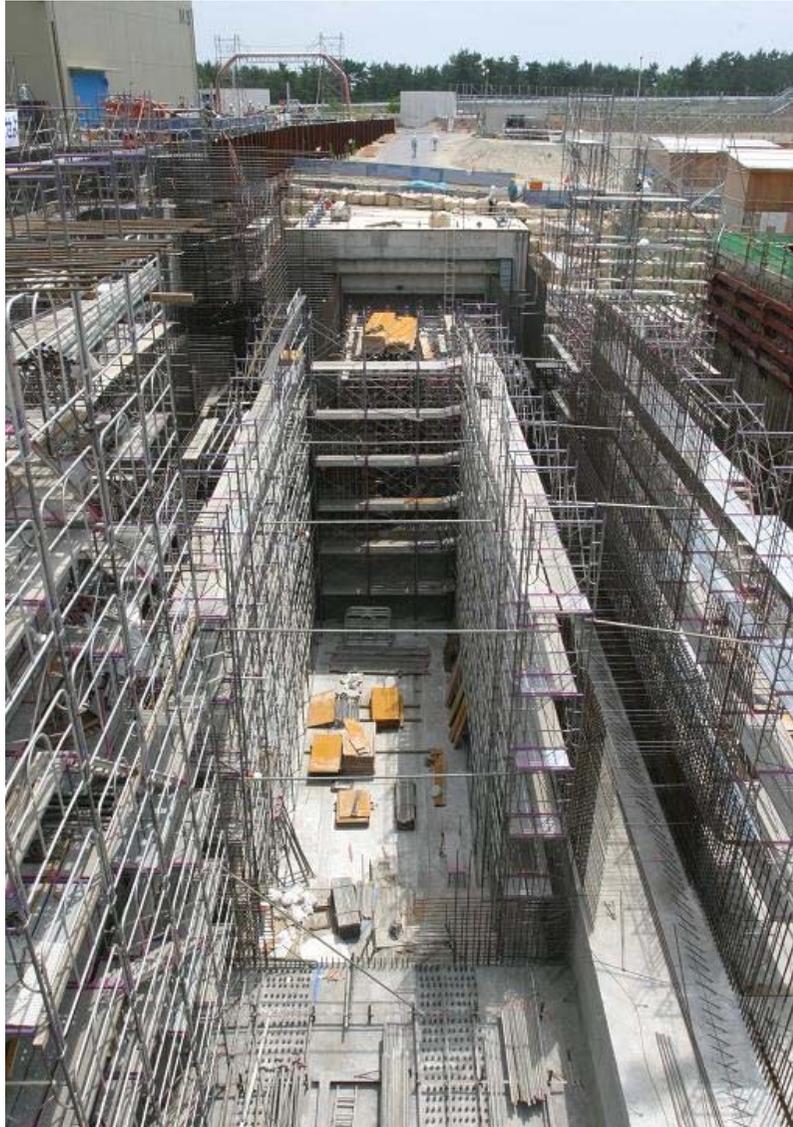


Outside view



Construction / vessel production (As of June, 2007)

T. Ishida
(IPNS, KEK)
TUXKI03

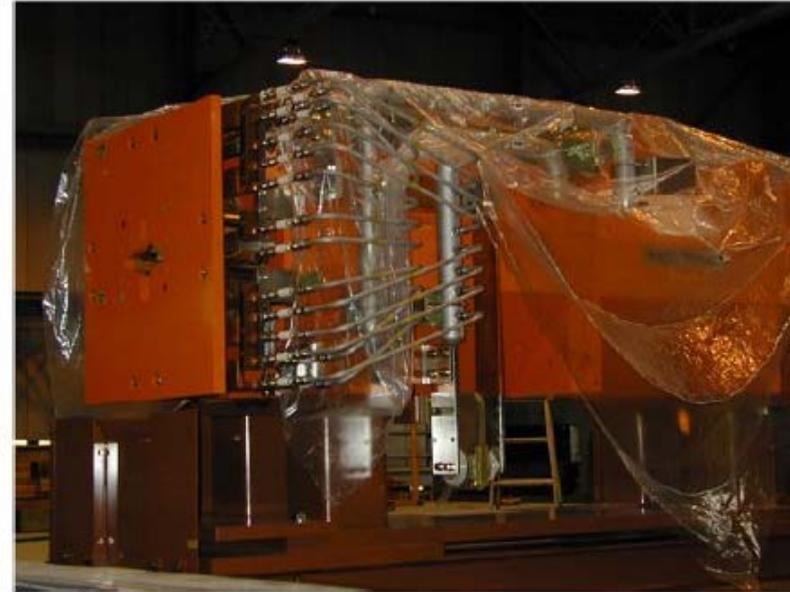


■ **Installation This Summer !**
PAC07: 22nd PAC Conference · June 26, 2007 · USA

Normal conducting magnets



The first horizontal steering with a Ti-duct.

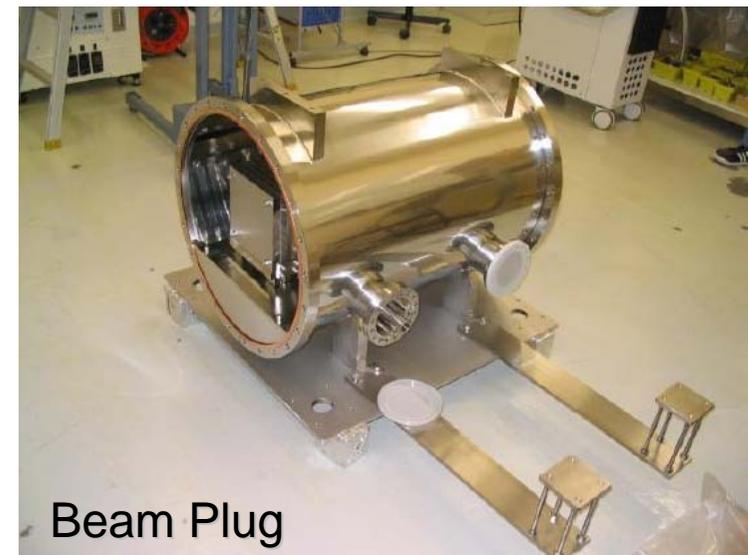


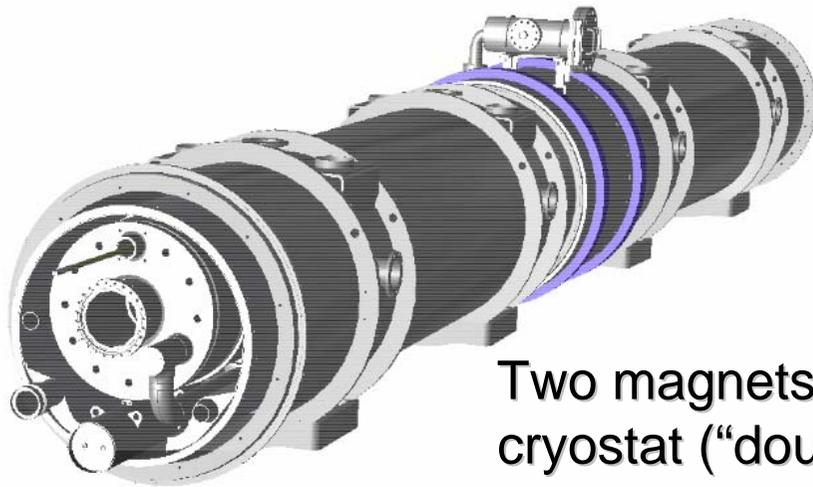
Q magnet waiting for a duct installation.

	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)

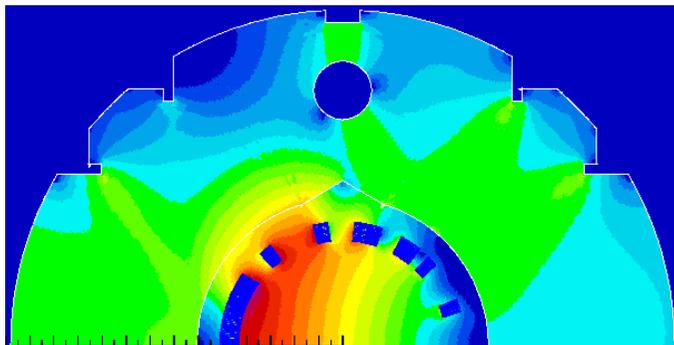
- Prep. Sec. : All fabricated, Installation in July 07
- F.F.: Production in FY07, Installation in FY08

- 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





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

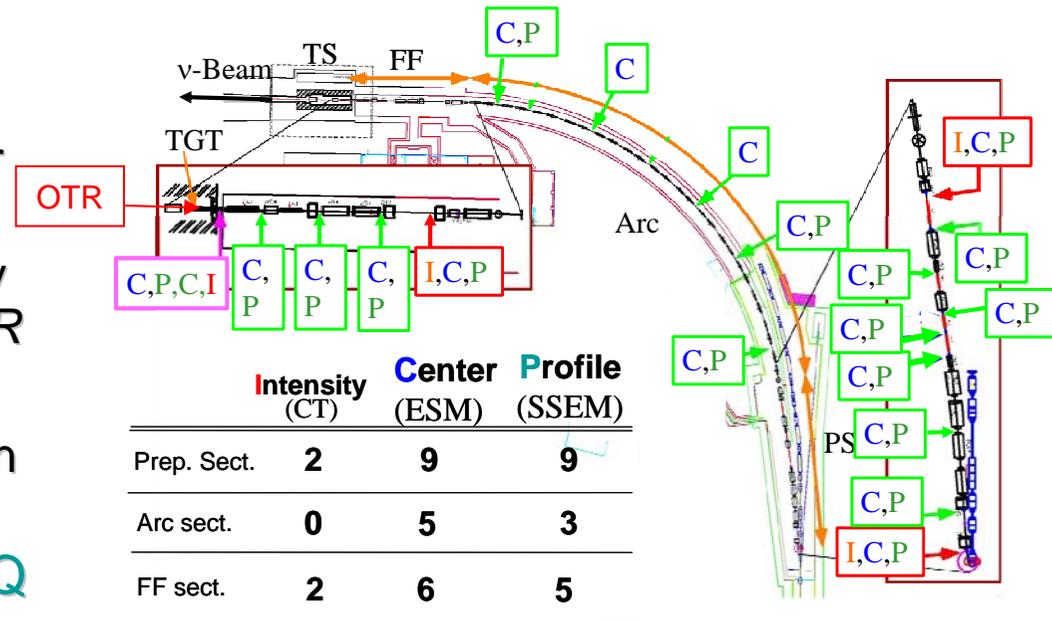


- Mass production status
 - ◆ 6 doublets in FY06
 - ◆ 6 in FY07, 2 in FY08
- Partial installation in FY07
- *System testing in FY'08*

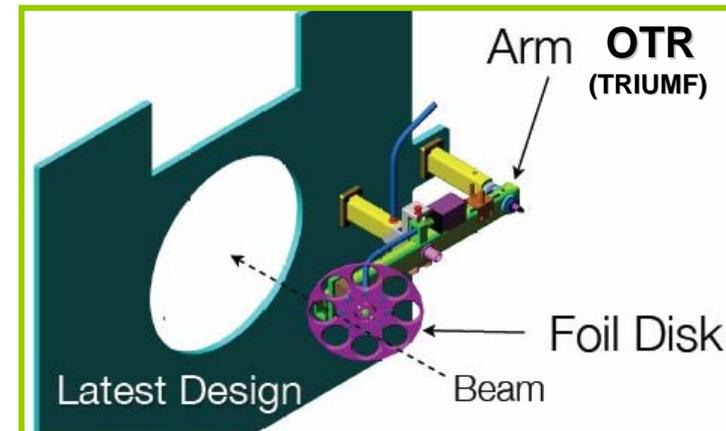
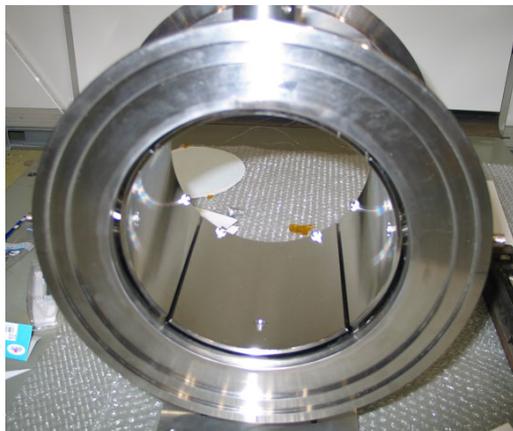
Configuration

- ◆ Position : Electro-static monitor (ESM)
- ◆ Profile : Segmented Secondary Emission Monitor (SSEM), OTR
- ◆ Intensity : CT
- ◆ Loss monitors (BLM): Ionization chamber

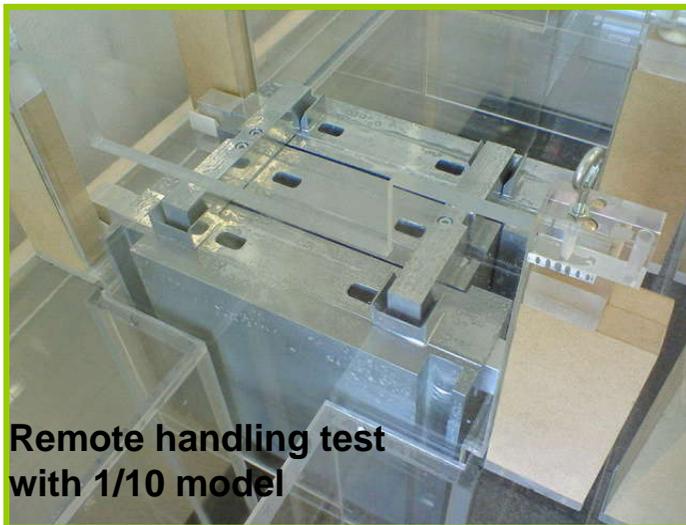
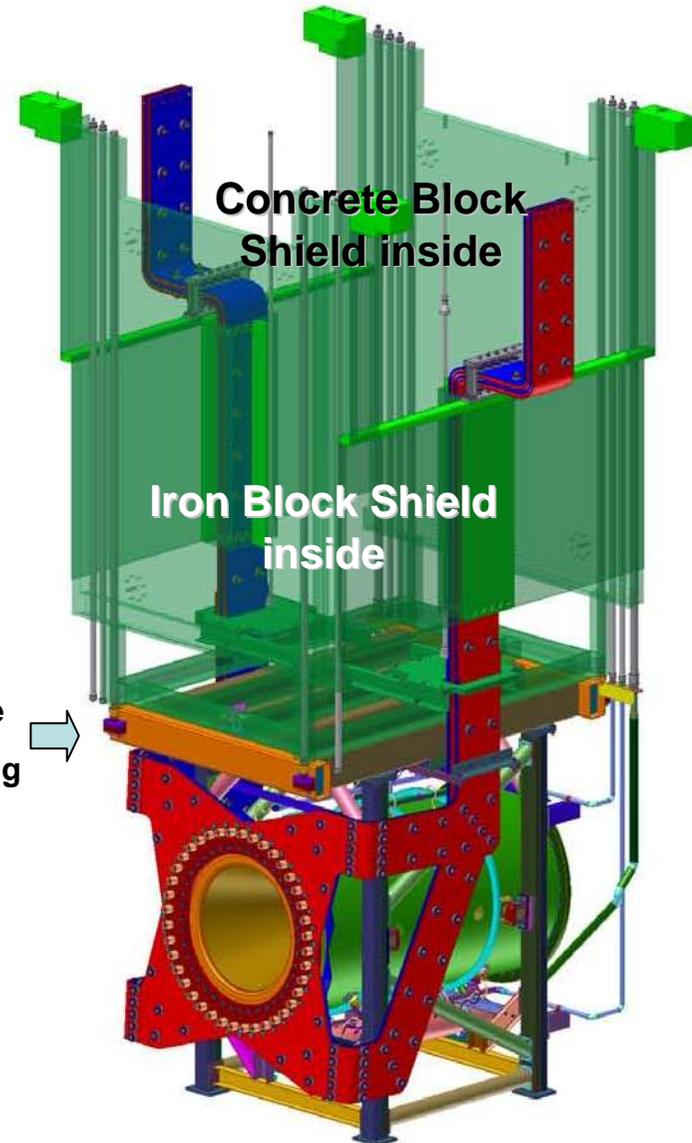
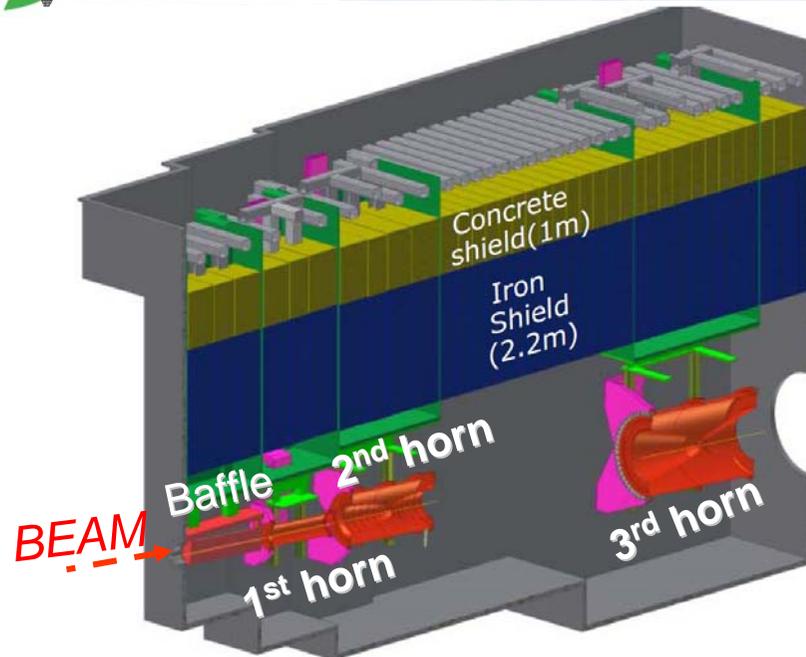
Readout by COPPER/KEK-DAQ



Beam loss monitor will be placed along the beam line.



Horn & support module



Remote handling test
with 1/10 model

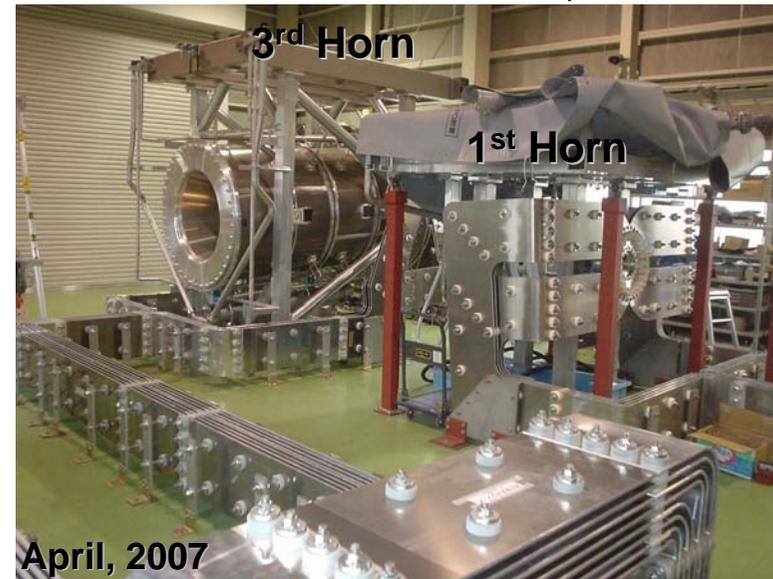
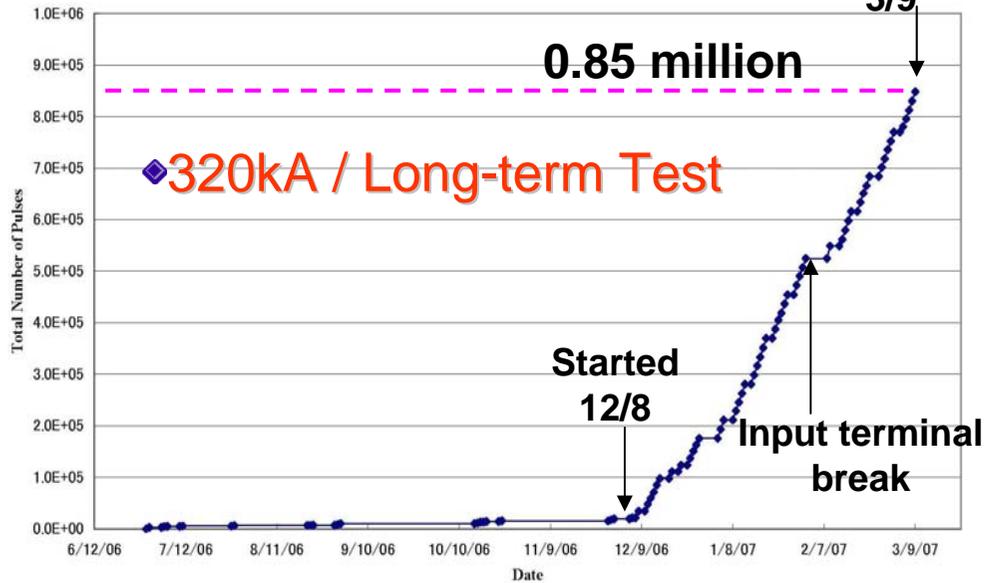
Horn Operation Test



June 30, 2006

1st Horn 320kA Operation History

Finished
3/9



April, 2007

Full-setup test for the 3rd Horn

March 2007

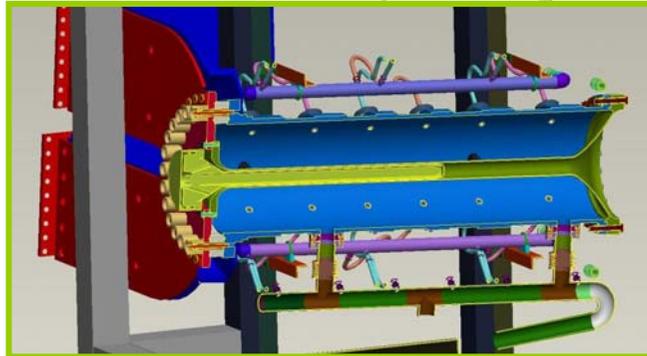


May 2007

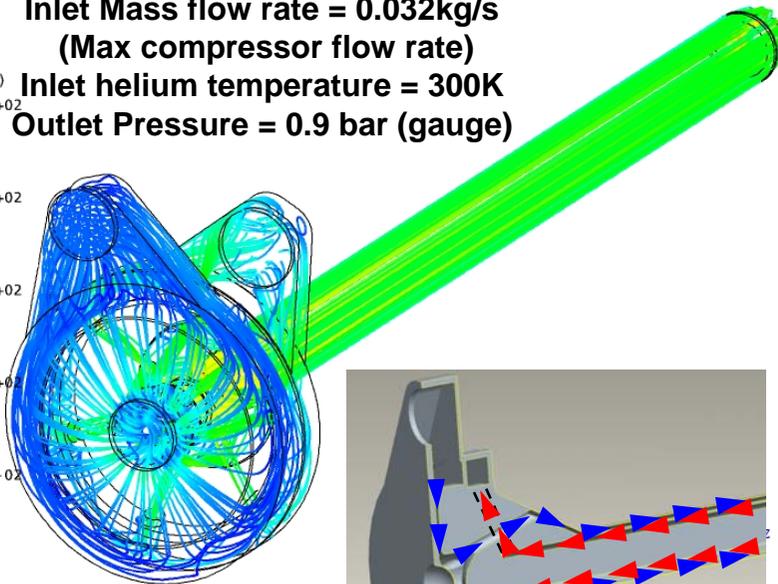
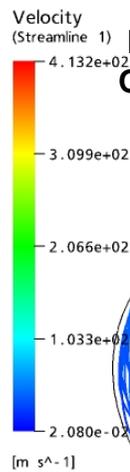


■ **Current operation test in full setup: coming Fall**

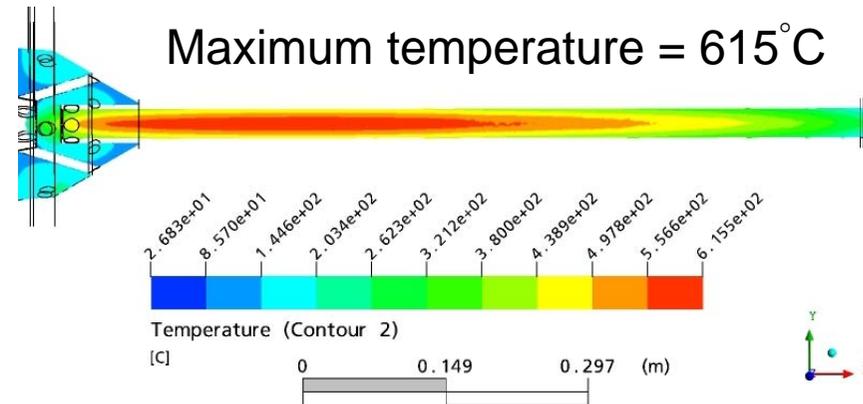
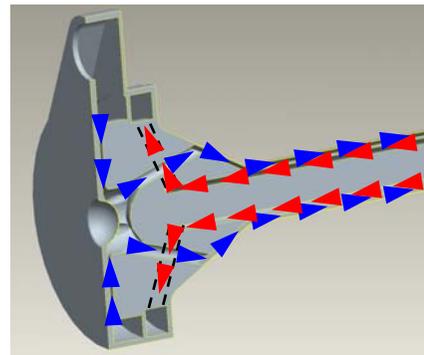
Helium-Cooled Graphite Target in the 1st Horn



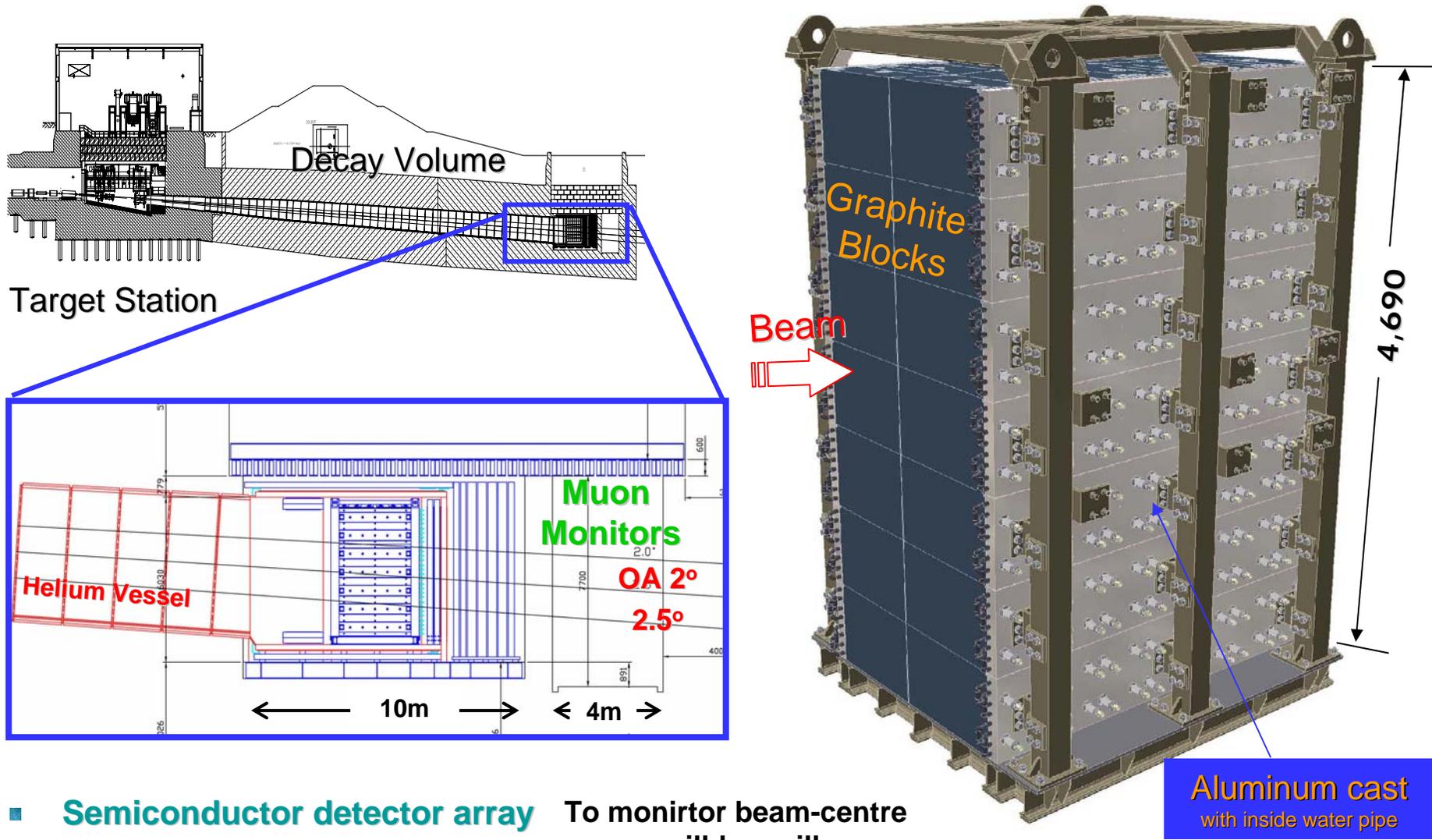
Inlet Mass flow rate = 0.032kg/s
(Max compressor flow rate)
Inlet helium temperature = 300K
Outlet Pressure = 0.9 bar (gauge)



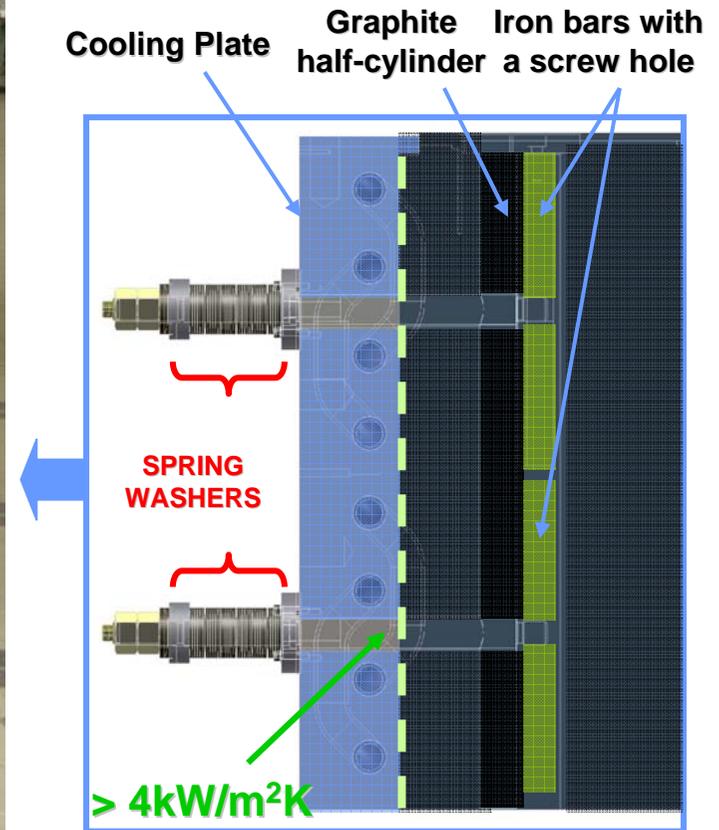
Working design
almost in hand.



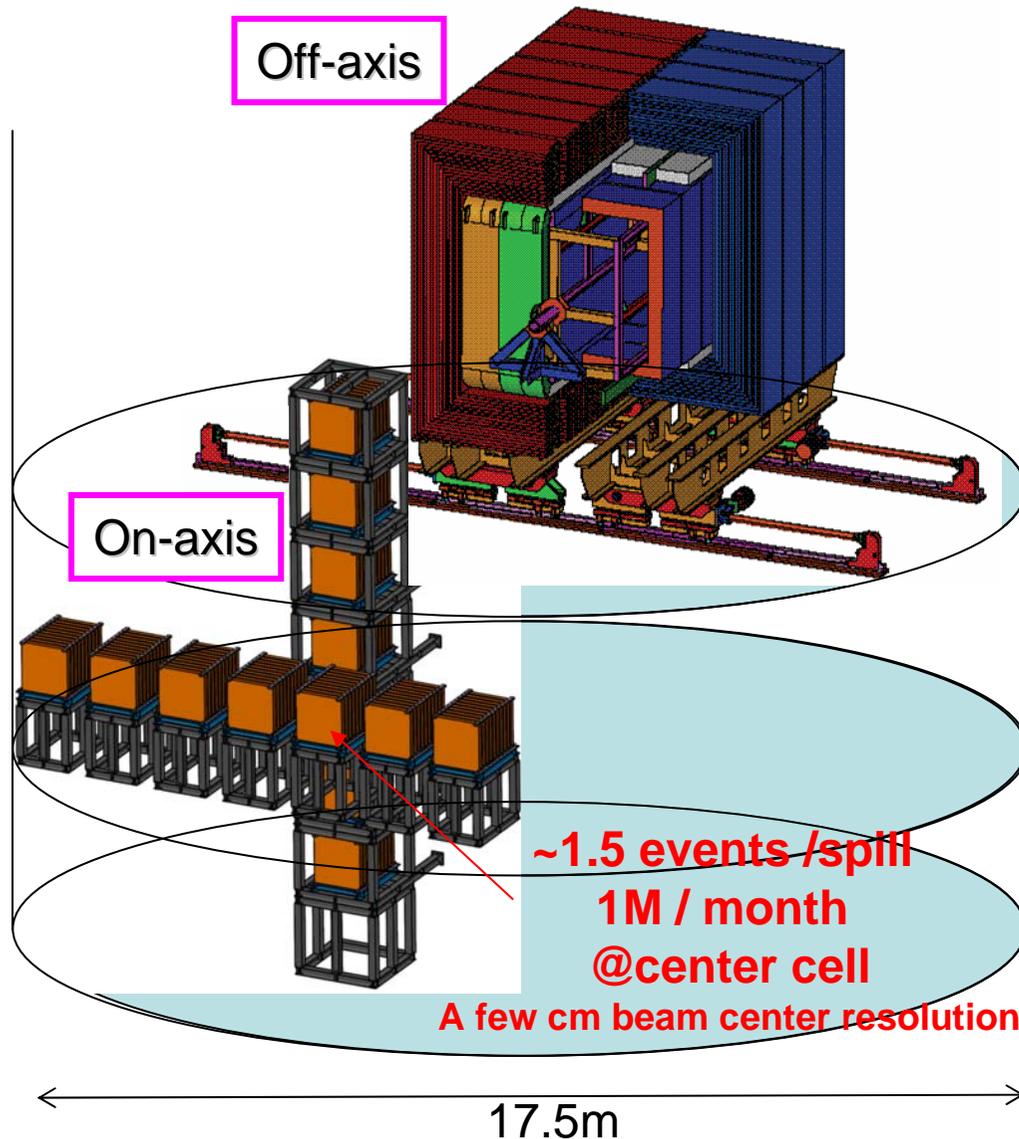
Beam Dump



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



- 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



Off-axis detector

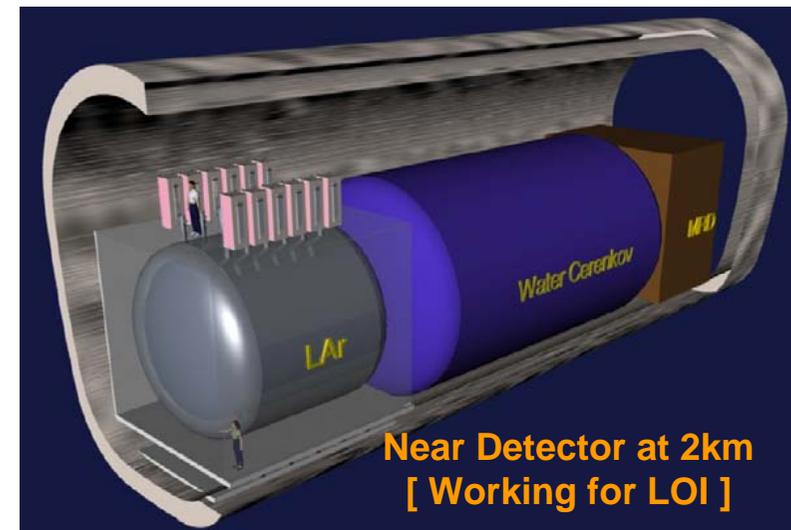
- ◆ FGD, TPC, Ecal,.. In UA1 magnet
- ◆ Spectrum / Cross section / ν_e contamination

On axis detector: NGRID

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

Scintillator+WLS fiber with

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



Far Detector: SK-III



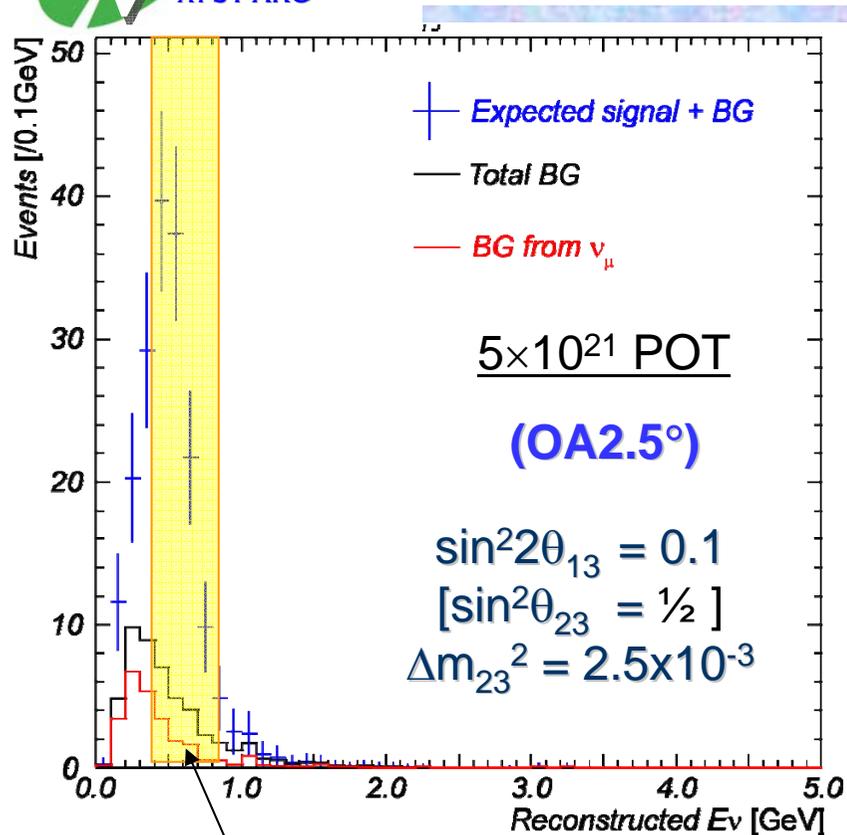
- Full reconstruction completed in Apr. 2006
- Start normal DAQ since last July

- 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
 - ◆

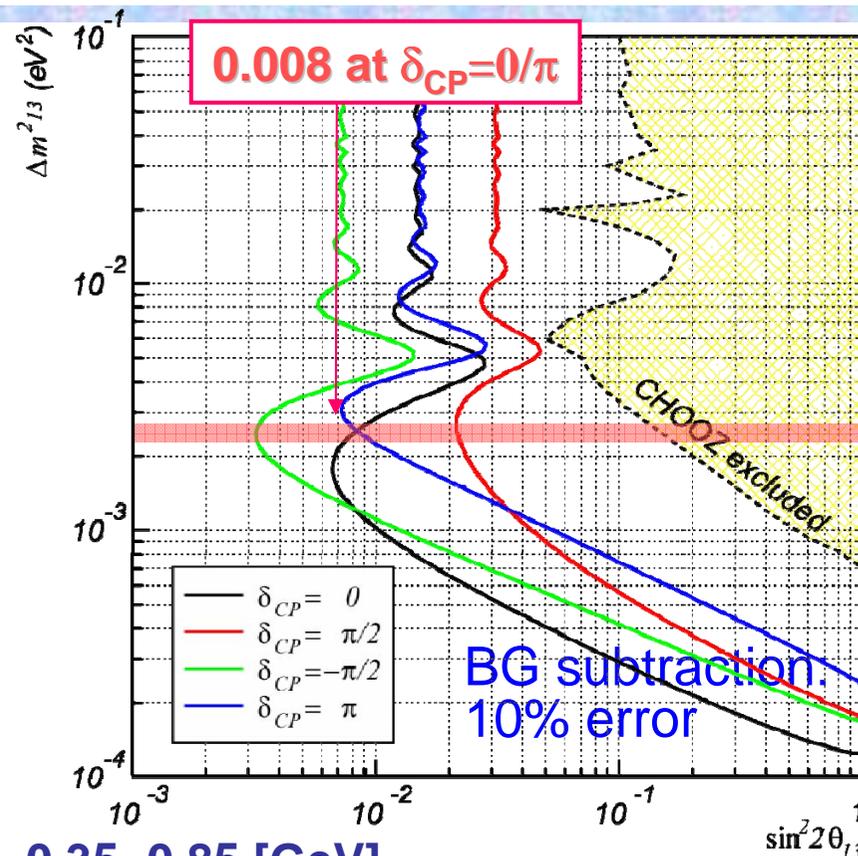
Much of struggle from now, towards beam commissioning in April, 2009

And towards new result in ~ 2010 !

Sensitivity to θ_{13}



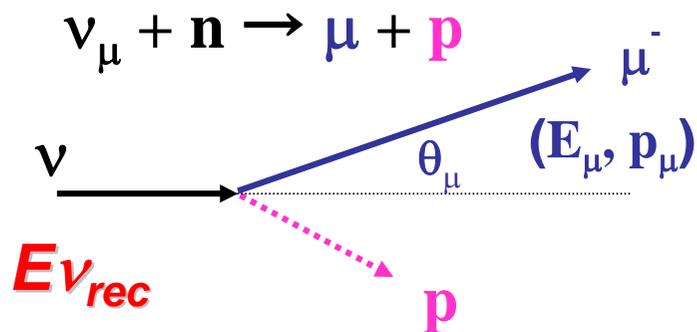
of events in $E_{\text{rec}}=0.35 \sim 0.85$ [GeV]



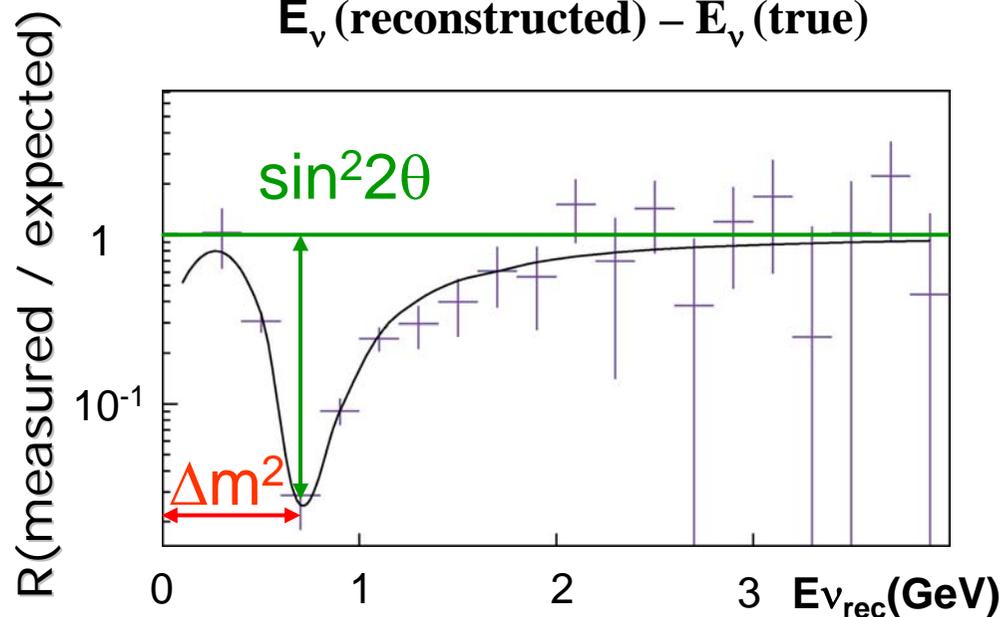
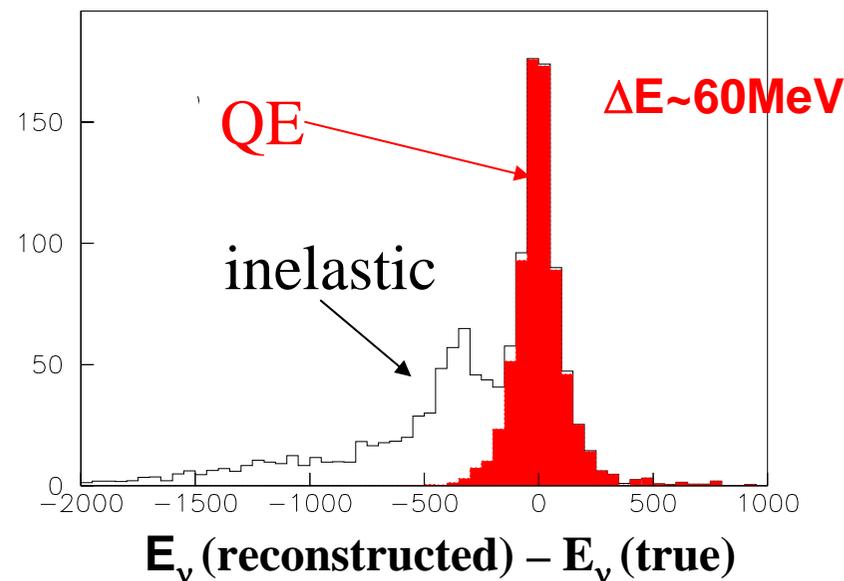
$\sin^2 2\theta_{13}$	Background in Super-K			Signal [~40% eff]	Signal + BG
	ν_μ	ν_e	total		
0.1	10	13	23	103	126
0.01				10	33

Backups

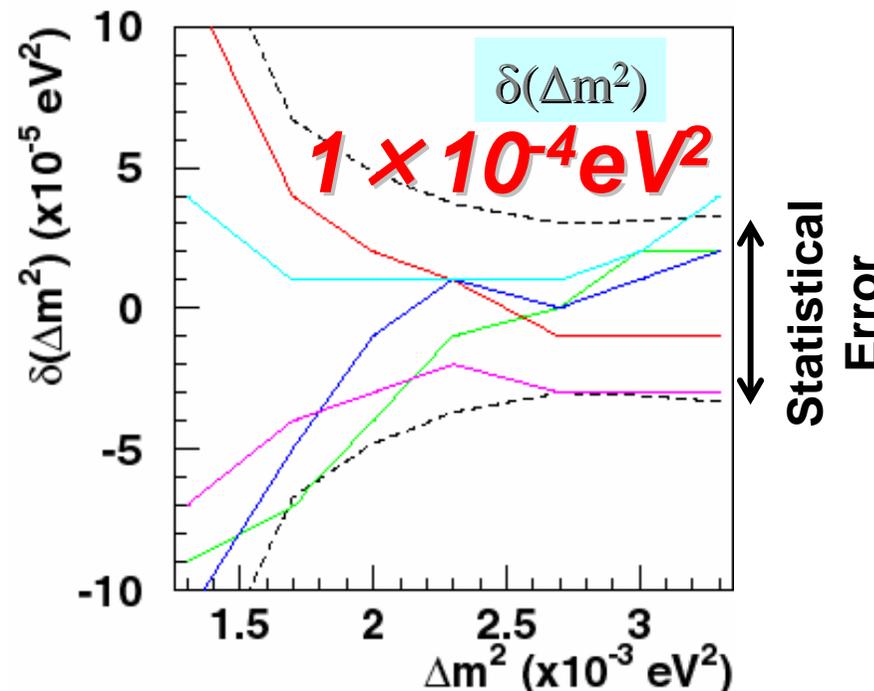
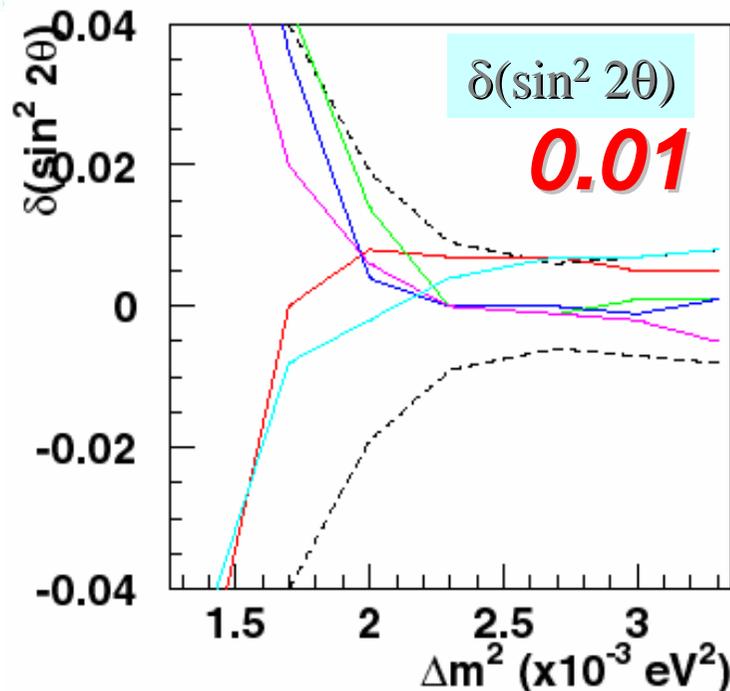
- Use 1R μ -like events
 - ◆ Large QE fraction
 - ◆ Beam with small high energy tail
 - ⇔ $\sin^2 2\theta$ less sensitive to systematics
- Clear deficit is expected in the reconstructed ν energy
 - ◆ $\delta E = \delta(E_{\nu \text{ rec}} - E_{\nu \text{ true}}) \sim 60 \text{ MeV}$
 - ⇔ $< 10\%$ measurement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

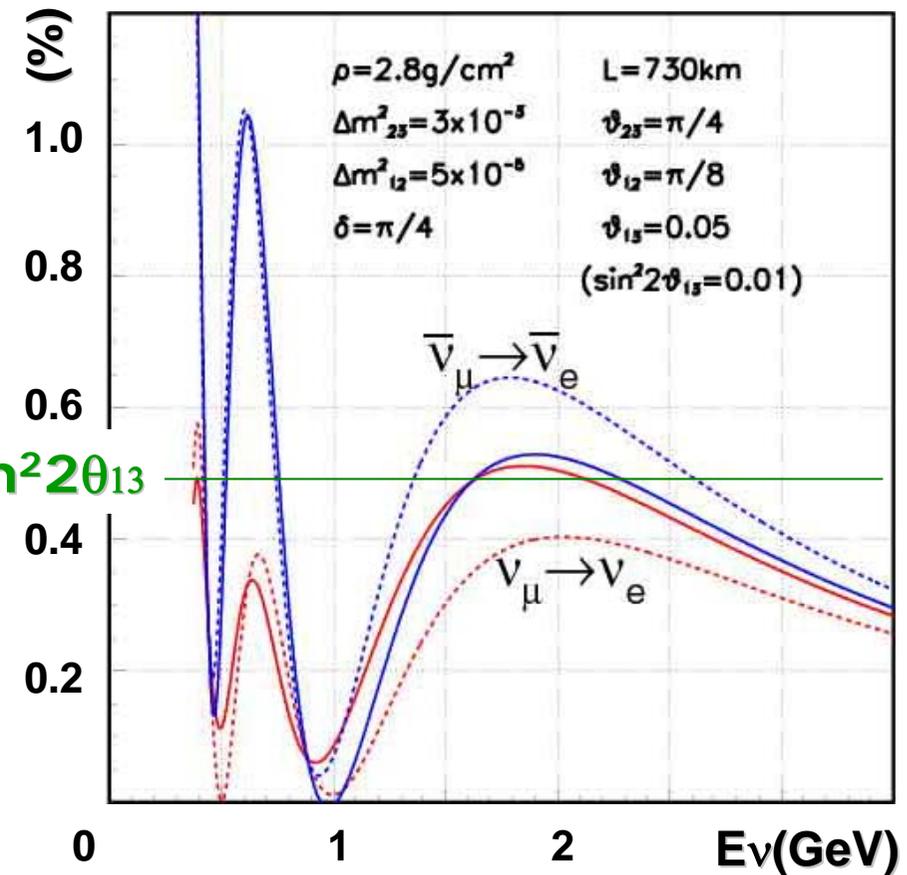
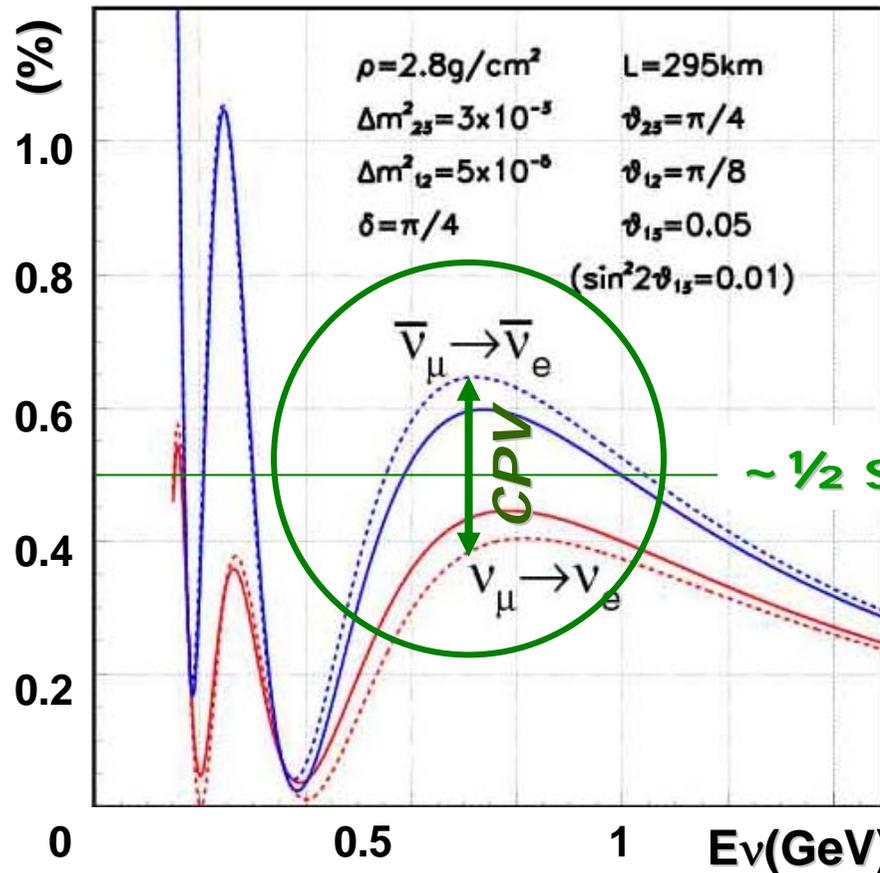
}	Normalization	5%	(
	non-QE/QE ratio	5%	
	Energy scale	1%	
	Spectrum Shape	20%	
	Beam Width	5%	
)

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

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

L=295km

730km



- Asymmetry can be seen at oscillation maximum ~0.7GeV
- Smaller matter effect at 295km



3 σ Sensitivity for CPV in T2K-II

T. Ishida
(IPNS, KEK)
TUXKI03

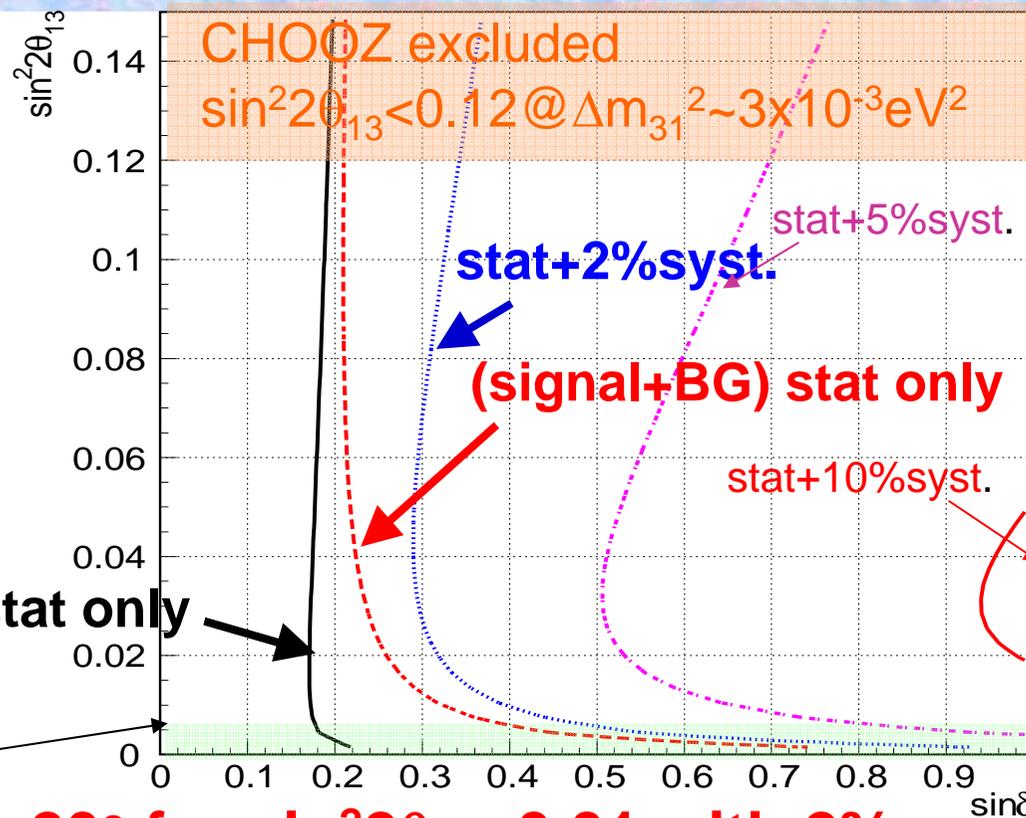
JHF-HK CPV Sensitivity

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		total	background			
	$\delta=0$	$\delta=\pi/2$		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