

# T2K

S.Mine (University of California, Irvine)  
for T2K collaboration



- Physics goals:

- discovery of  $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$  appearance
- precise measurement of  $\nu_\mu$  disappearance
- discovery of CP violation (phase-2)



this talk

- Schedule:

- J-PARC (~0.7MW 40GeV PS)
  - construction: 2001~2007
  - operation: 2008~
- T2K (approved in 2003)
  - construction: 2004~2008
  - experiment: 2009 ~

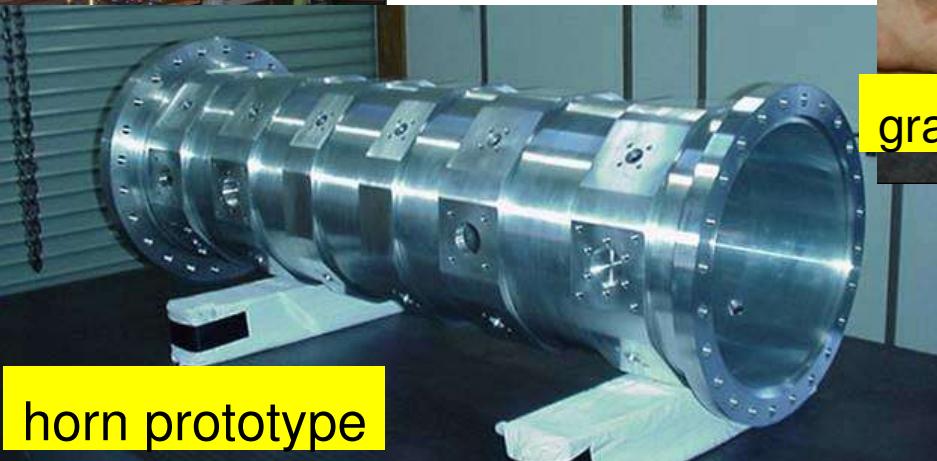
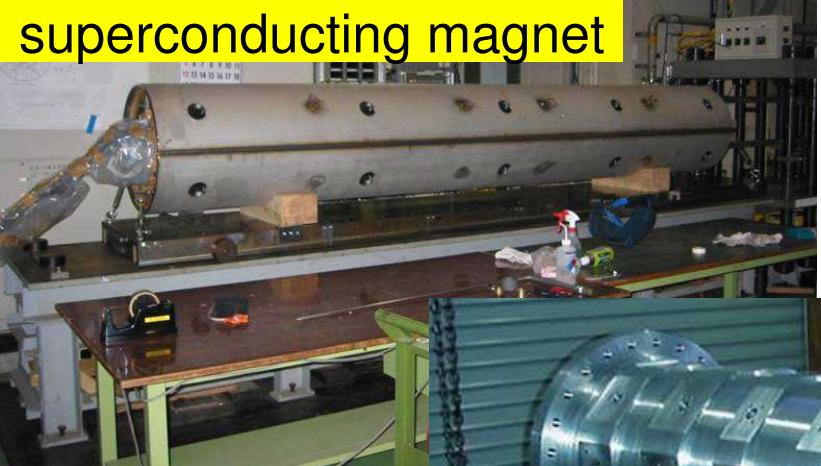
# T2K collaboration

12 countries  
~60 institutions  
~180 collaborators



# Accelerator/Beam line status

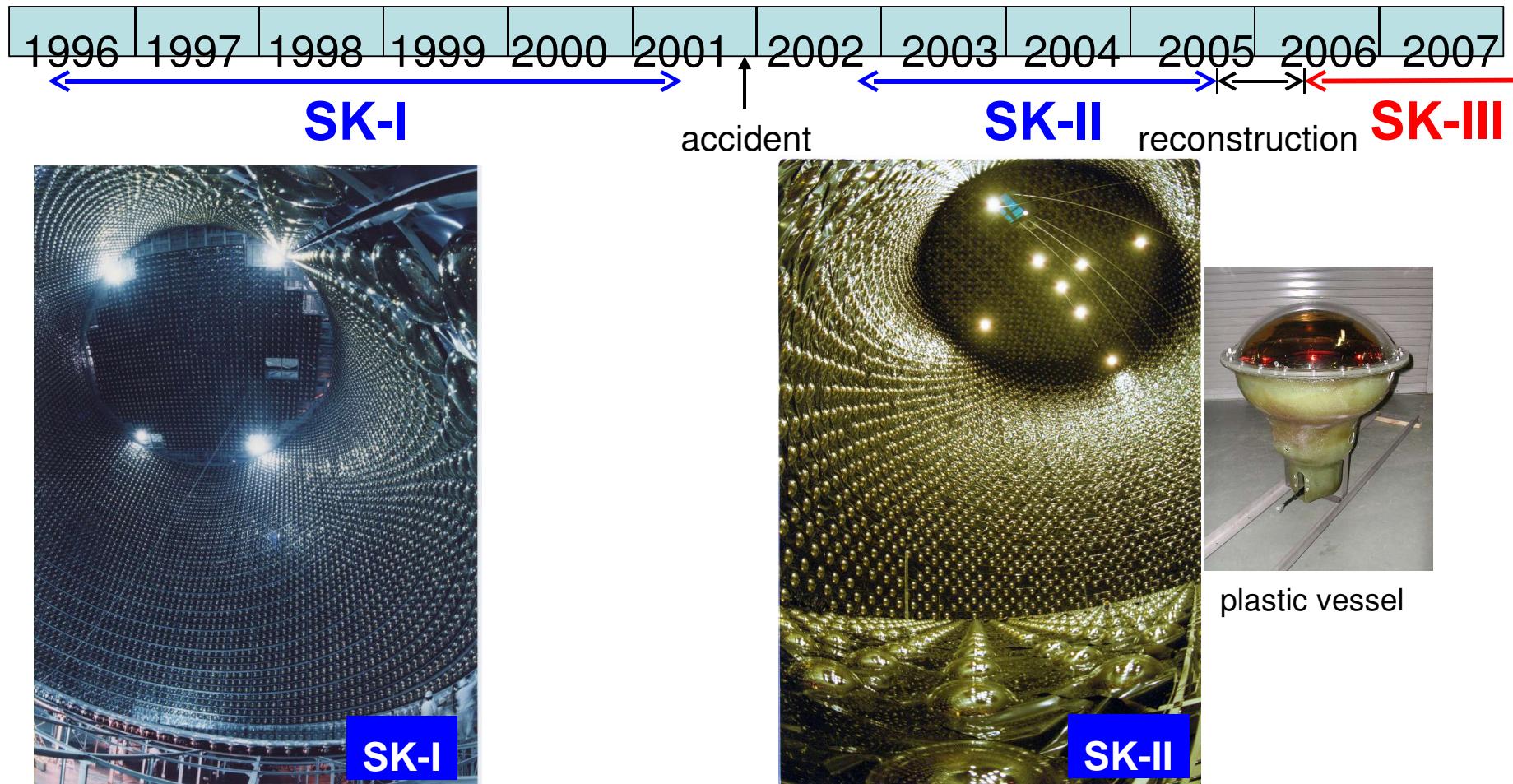
J-PARC



30Oct,2005

horn prototype

# Super-Kamiokande history

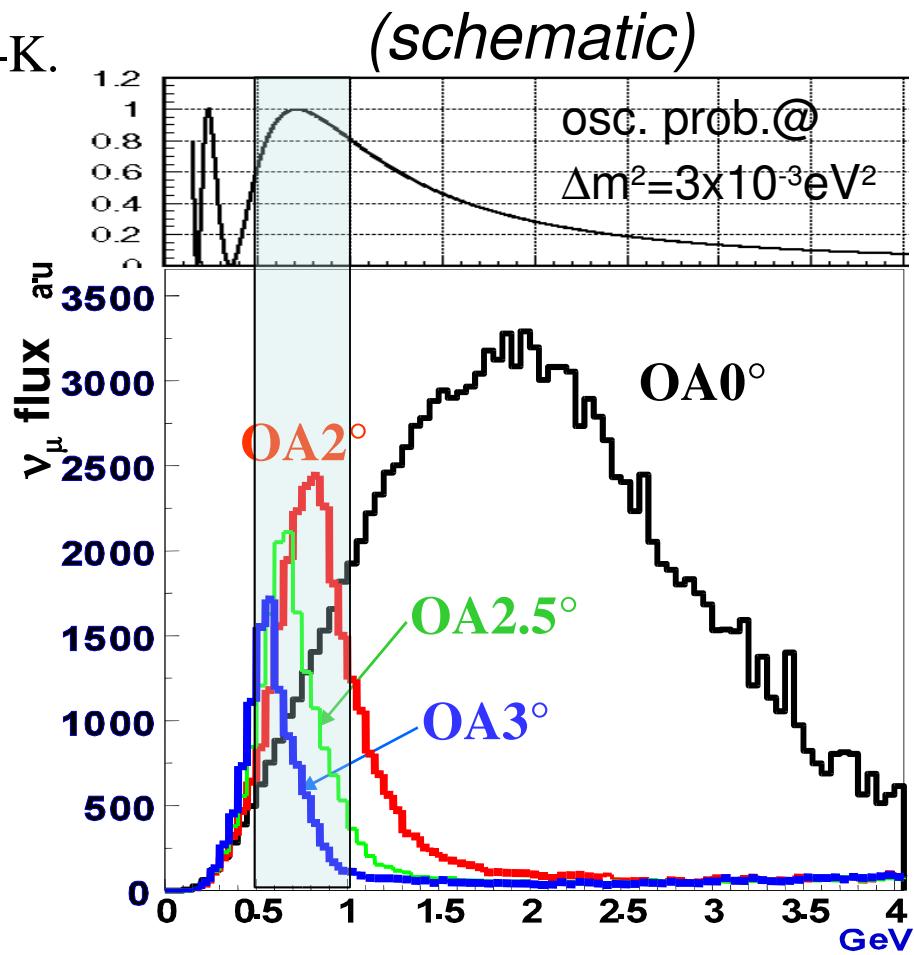
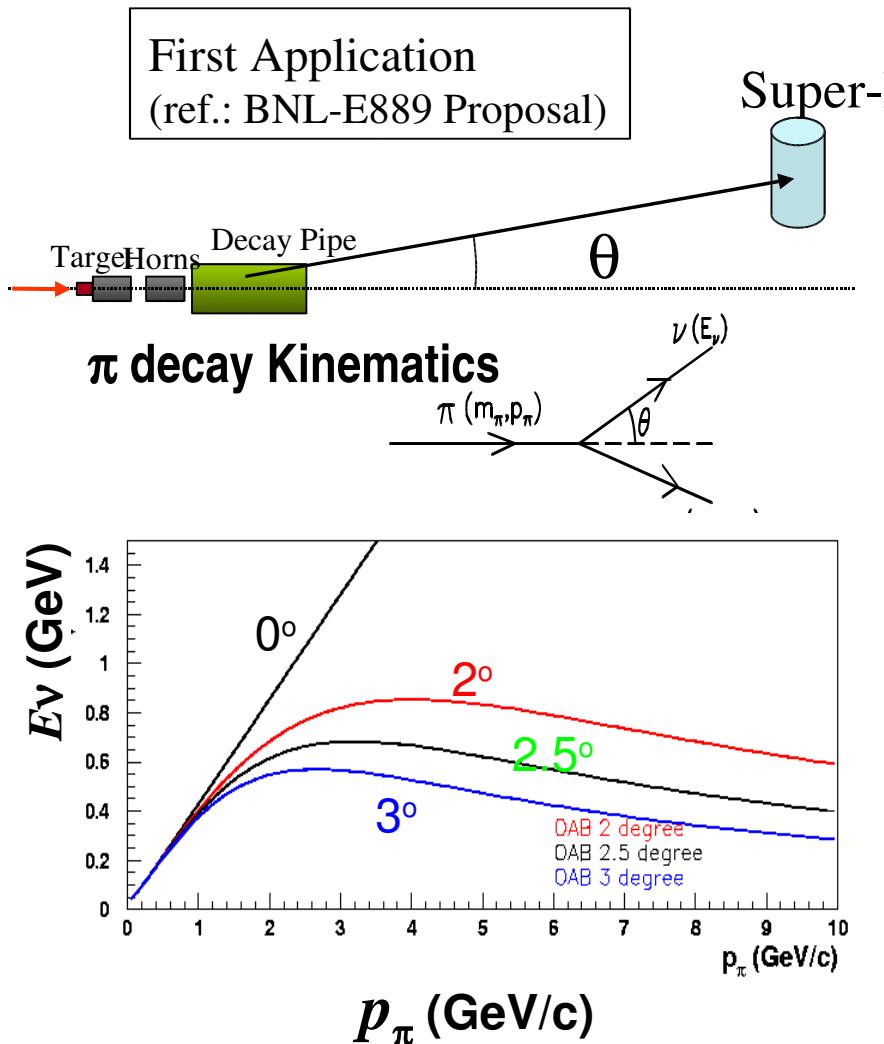


11,146  
40 %

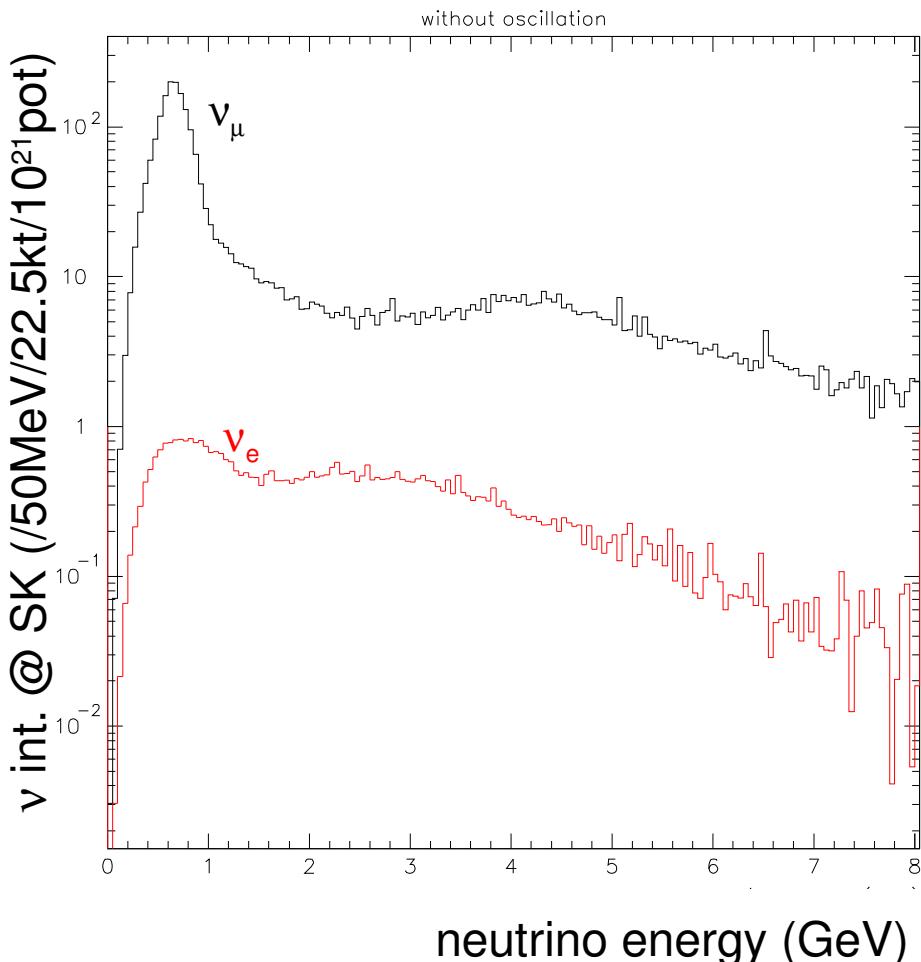
number of inner detector PMTs  
photocathode coverage

5,182  
19 %

# Narrow intense beam: Off-axis beam



# $\nu$ interaction @ SK (w/o oscillation)



- 2.5° off-axis beam (40GeV)
- NEUT
- $\nu$  int.(22.5kt/10<sup>21</sup>pot)  
~ 2200( $\nu_\mu$ )
- $\nu_e/\nu_\mu$  at peak ~0.4%

10<sup>21</sup>pot~1year

# 3 flavor oscillation (simplified)

- $\nu_\mu$  disappearance

$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu) = 1 - 4 C_{13}^2 S_{13}^2 C_{23}^4 \sin^2 \theta_{13}$$

- $\nu_e$  appearance

$$P(\nu_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e) = 4 C_{13}^2 S_{13}^2 C_{23}^2 \sin^2 \theta_{13}$$

$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e) = \sin^2 \theta_{23} \sin^2 2 \theta_{13} \sin^2(1.27 \Delta m_{13}^2 L/E)$$

- beam  $\nu_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$  oscillation

$$\Delta m_{12}^2 = 0, \Delta m_{12}^2 \ll \Delta m_{13}^2 = \Delta m_{23}^2$$

$$\Delta m_{23}^2 = 2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2, \theta_{23} = \pi/4$$

no matter effect

CP phase  $\delta = 0$

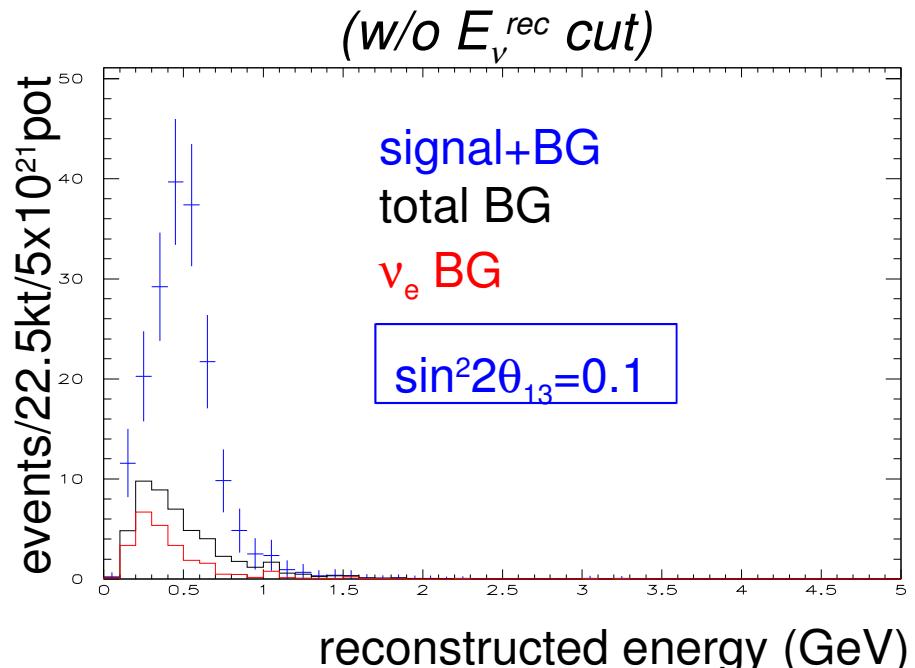
*in this analysis  
unless noted*

# Selection criteria for $\nu_e$ appearance

(SK-I detector simulator & reconstruction used)

- Standard SK cuts:

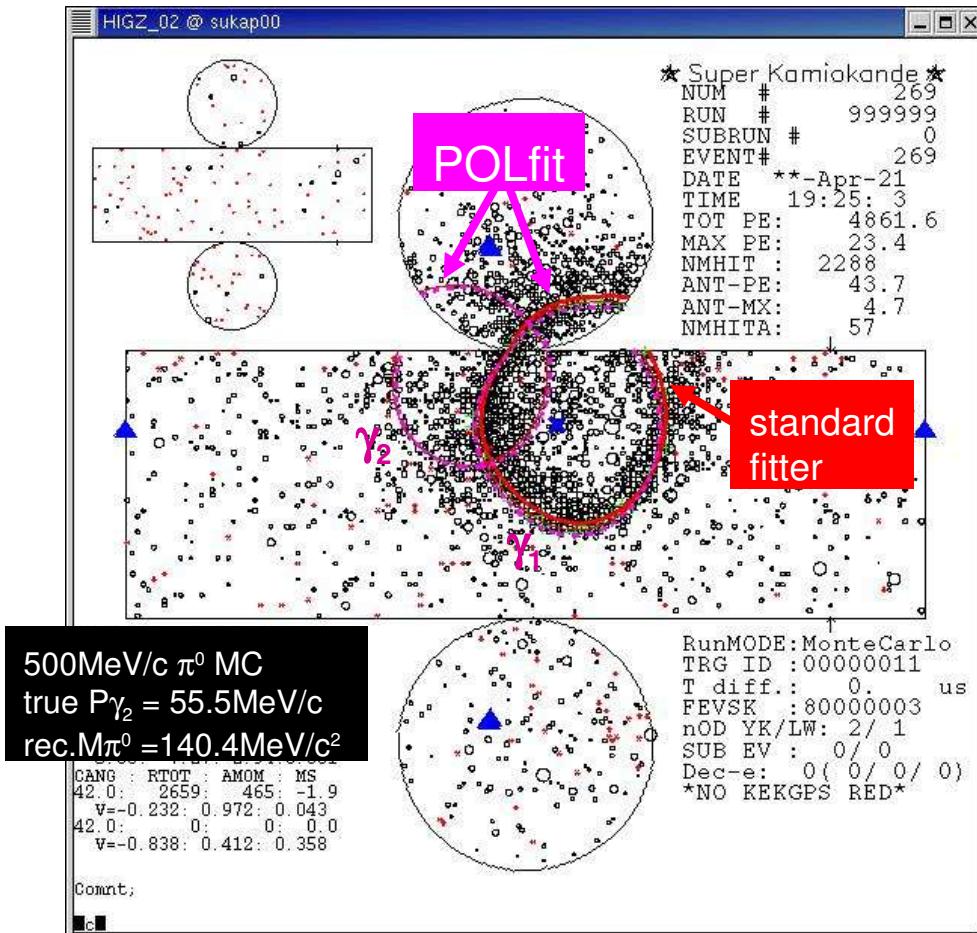
- fully contained(FC) in fiducial volume(FV), visible energy>100MeV
- single-ring
- PID(e/ $\mu$ )
- no decay-e
- $0.35 < E_{\nu}^{rec} < 0.85 \text{ GeV}$



- Further  $\pi^0$  cuts:

- $\cos\theta_{ve} < 0.9$
- $M_{\gamma\gamma}$  &  $\Delta L$  cuts of POLfit

# POLfit ( $\pi^0$ fitter)



force to find 2<sup>nd</sup>  $\gamma$ -ring  
 ↓  
 identify and reject  
 asymmetric decay  
 $\pi^0$  BG in 1R-e sample

- input:  
 vertex, 1<sup>st</sup> ring dir., total  $E_{vis}$
- output:  
 $M_{\gamma\gamma}$ ,  $\Delta L(\pi^0$ like- $e$ like)

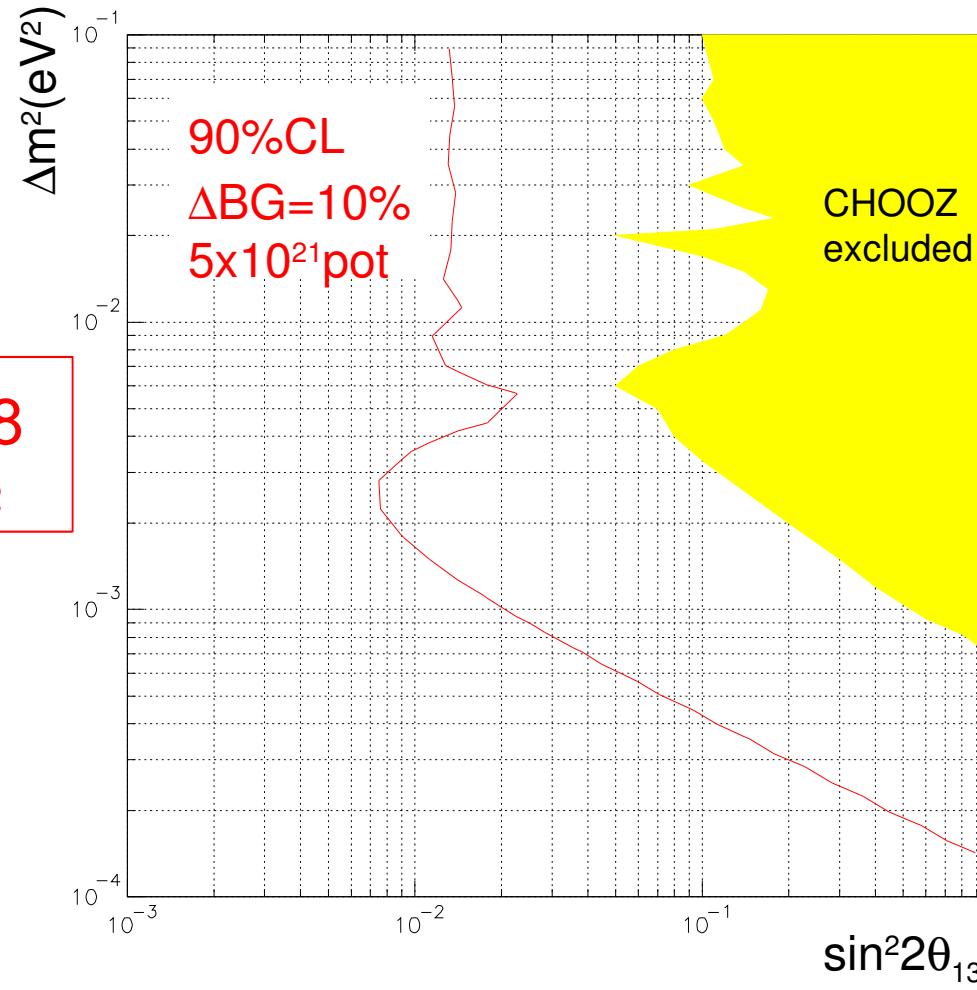
# Events vs. selections

(events / 22.5kt /  $5 \times 10^{21}$  pot)

$(\sin^2 2\theta_{13} = 0.1)$

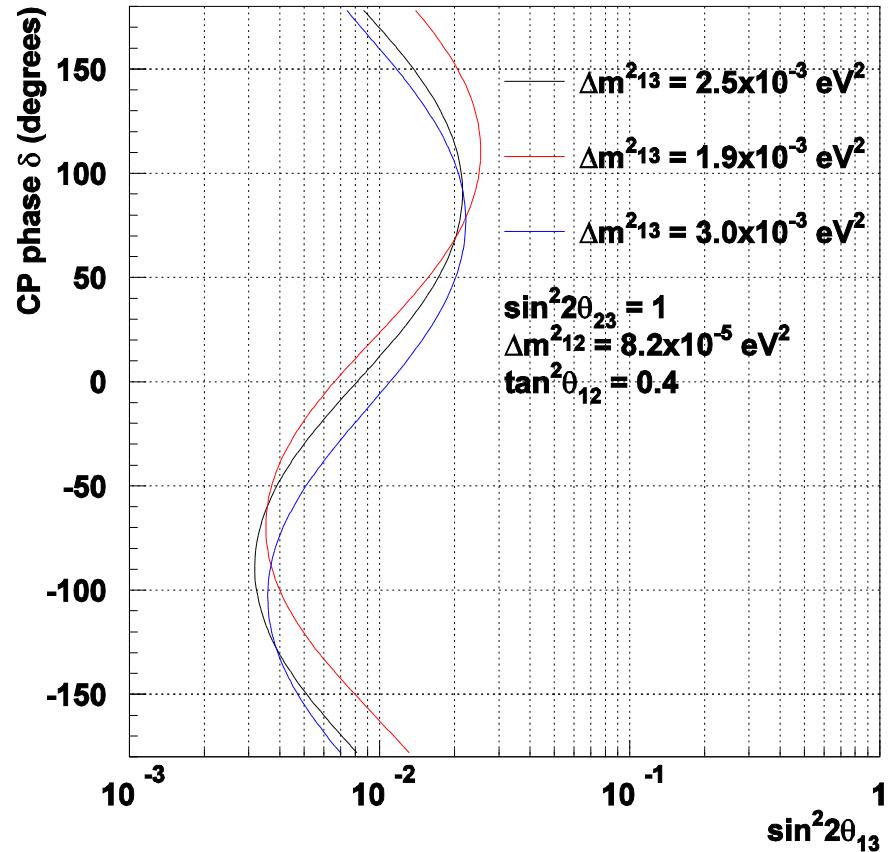
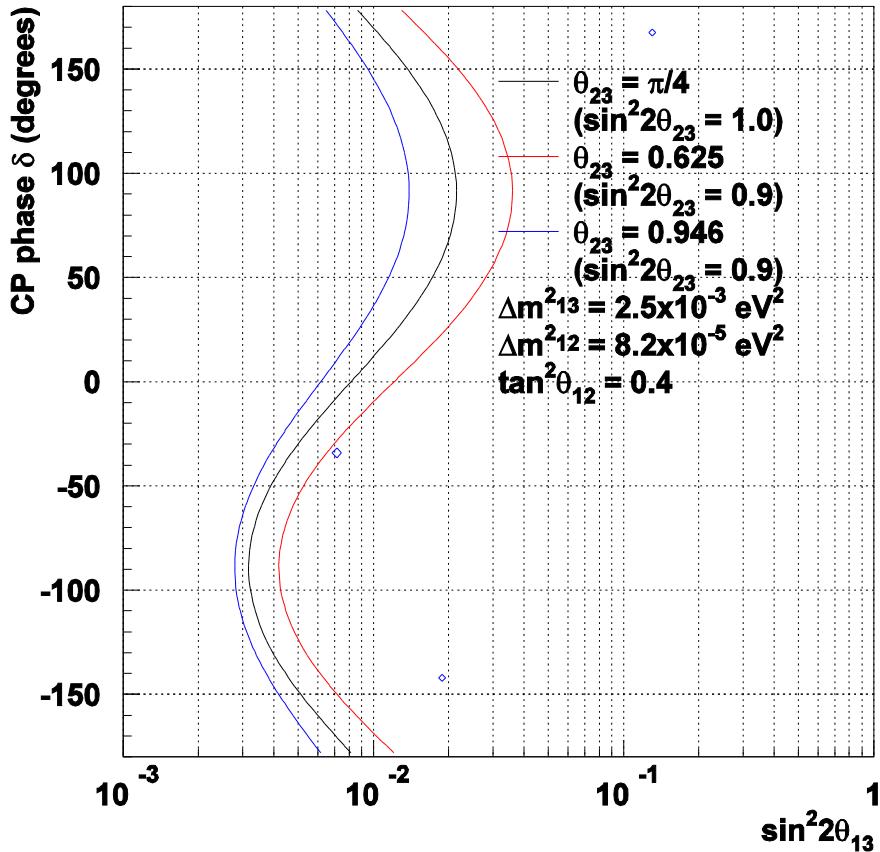
	$\nu_\mu$ CC BG	$\nu_\mu$ NC BG	beam $\nu_e$ BG	$\nu_e$ (CC) signal
FCFV, $E_{vis} > 100$	2215	847	184	243
1R-e, no decay-e	12(0.5%)	156(18%)	71(39%)	187(77%)
$0.35 < E_v^{rec} < 0.85$	1.8(0.1%)	47(6%)	21(11%)	146(60%)
$\cos\theta_{ve} < 0.9$ , $M_{\gamma\gamma} < 100$ , $\Delta I < 80$	0.7+9(0.3%)		13(7%)	103(42%)

# $\nu_e$ sensitivity

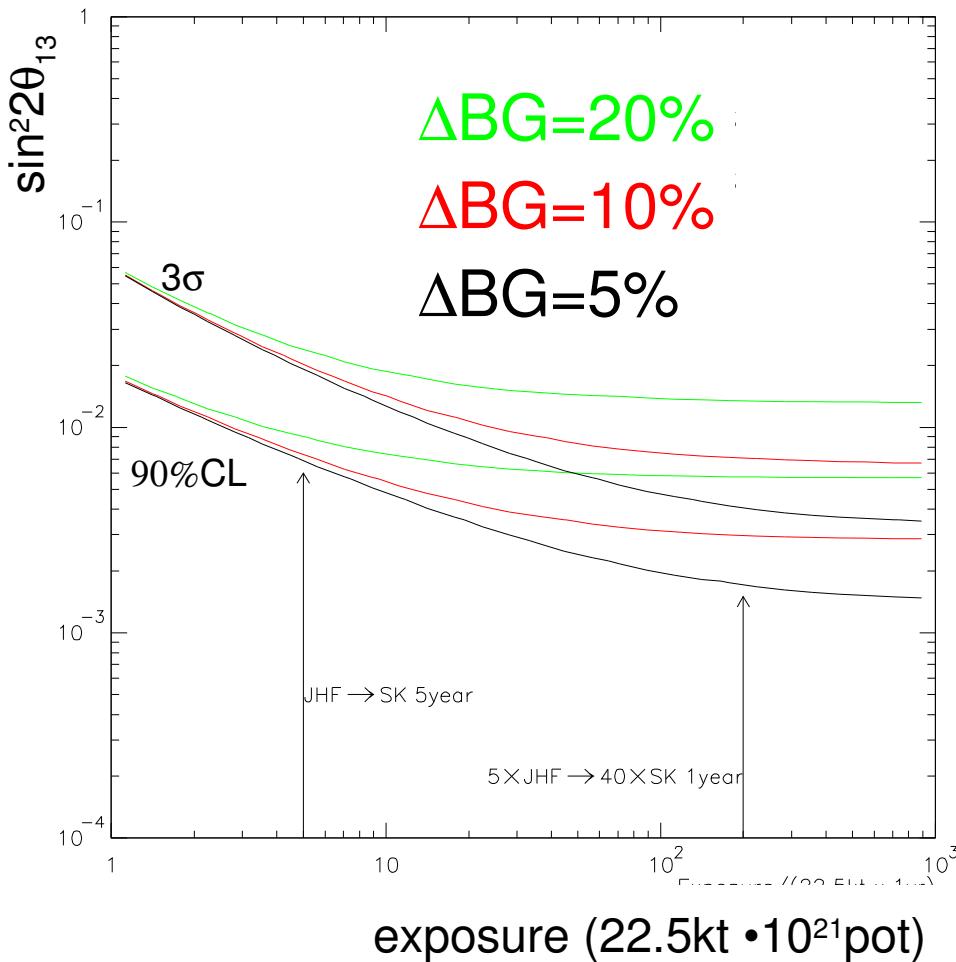


# $\nu_e$ sensitivity as a function of CP-phase $\delta$

(90%CL,  $5 \times 10^{21}$  pot,  $\Delta \text{BG} = 10\%$ )



# $\nu_e$ sensitivity vs. exposure (dependence on background uncertainty)



$\Delta BG$  sources:

• SK itself

- $\pi^0$  rejection efficiency
- e/ $\mu$  separation
- decay-e
- fiducial volume
- energy scale
- etc.

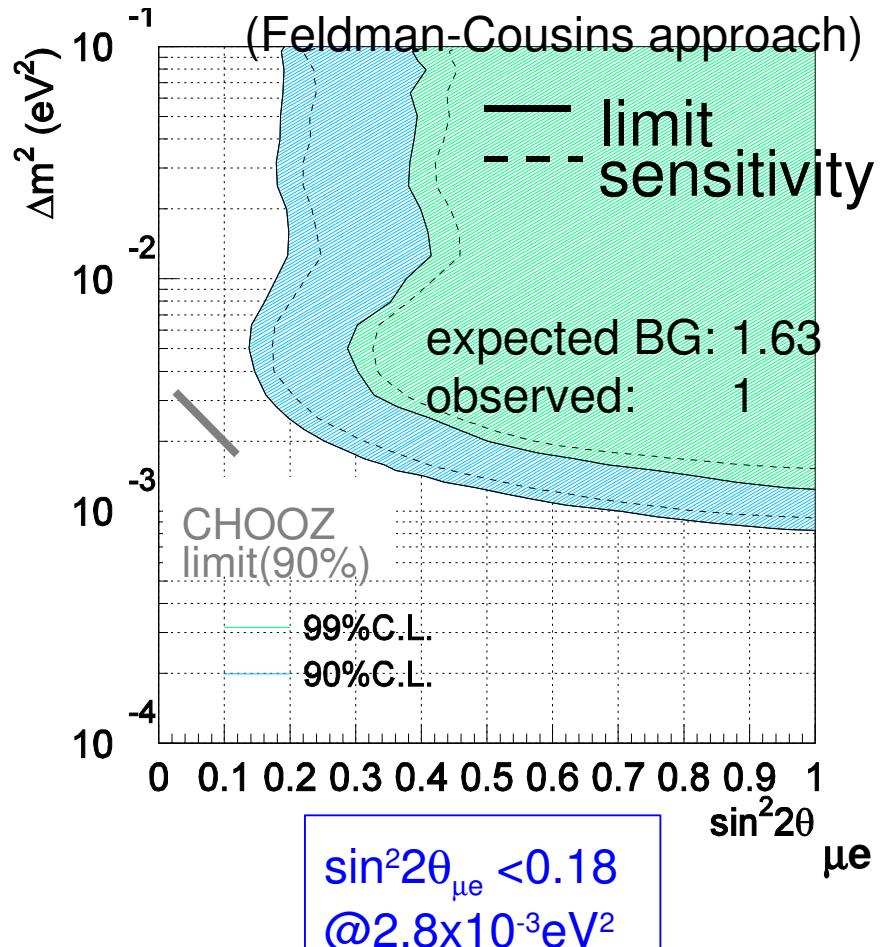
•  $\pi^0$  production  
• beam  $\nu_e$

} NDs

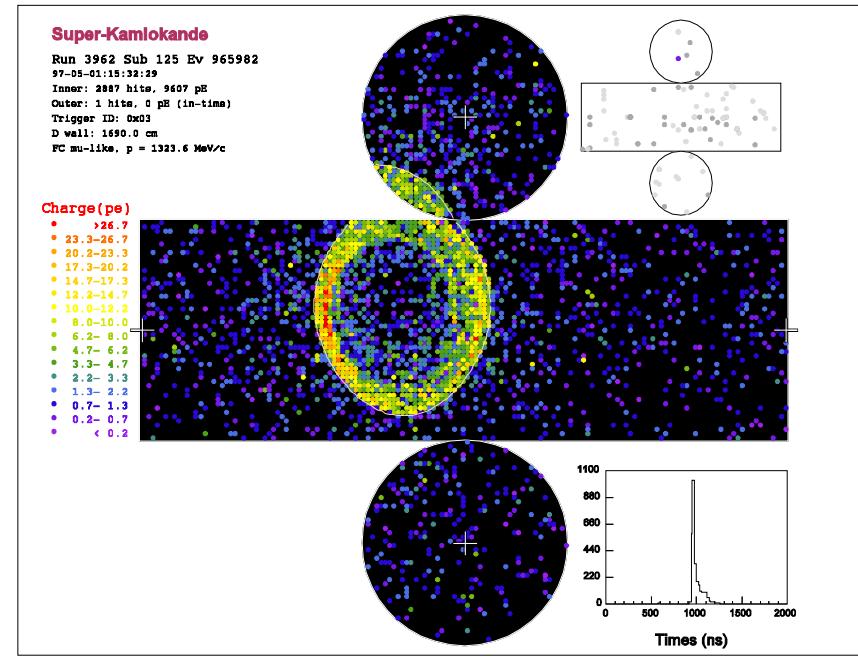
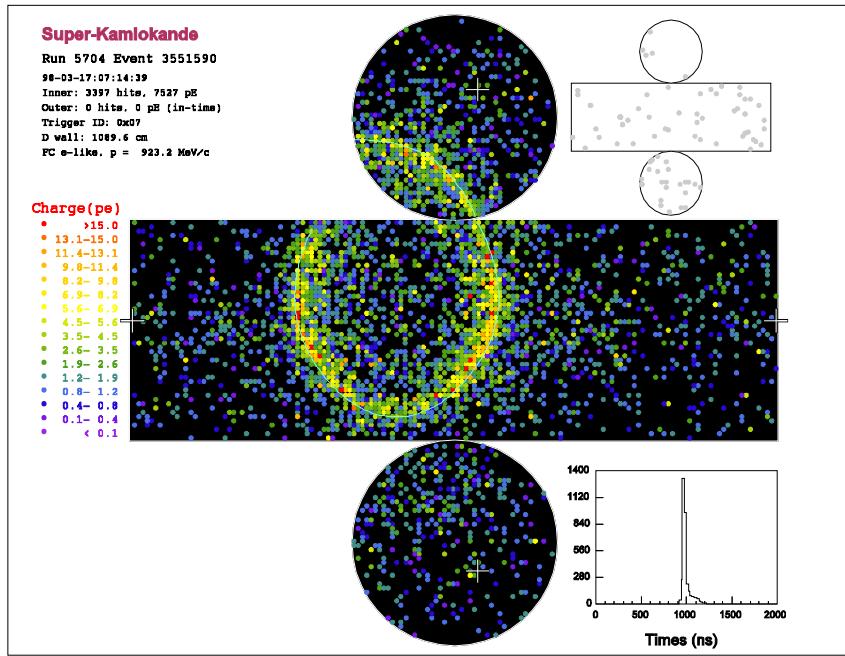
# K2K $\nu_e$ search @ SK

## K2K1+K2K2 DATA:

FCFV	112 ev
Single Ring	67
PID( $e/\mu$ )	9
tight e –ID	8
$E_{\text{vis}} > 100 \text{ MeV}$	7
No e from $\mu \rightarrow e$	5
POLfit cut( $e/\pi^0$ )	1
<b>exp'd BG:</b>	<b>1.63</b>
$\nu_\mu$ int.	1.25
beam $\nu_e$	0.38

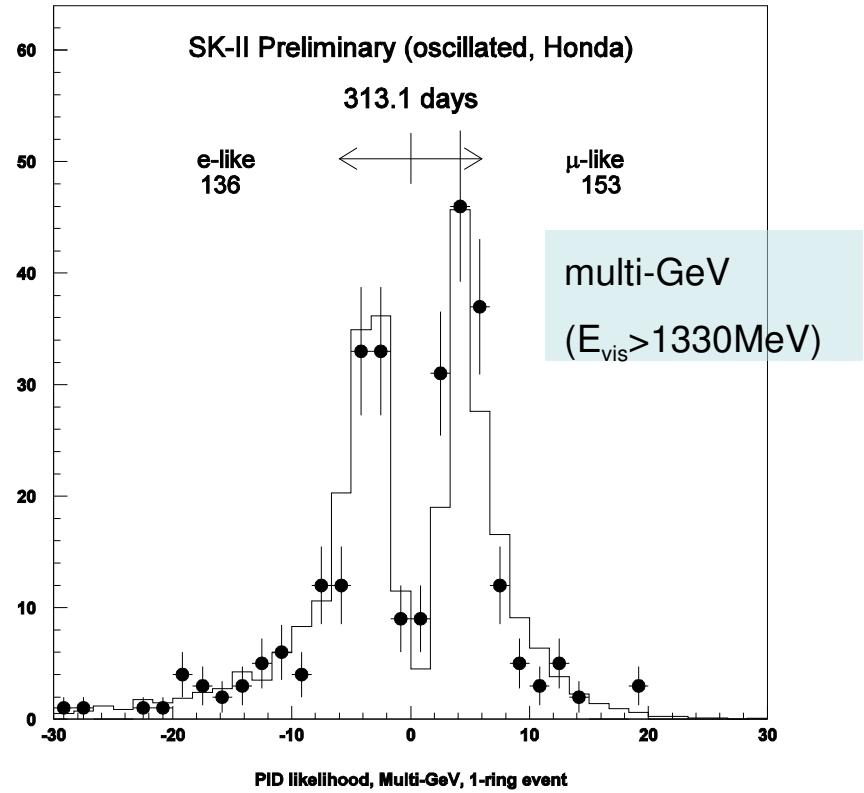
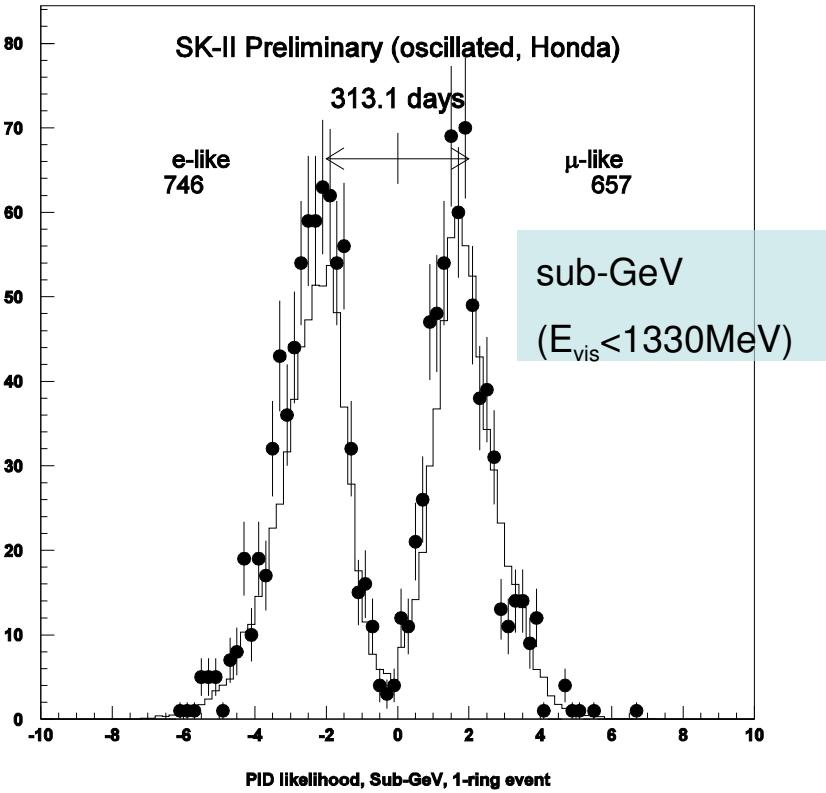


# e/ $\mu$ separation @ SK



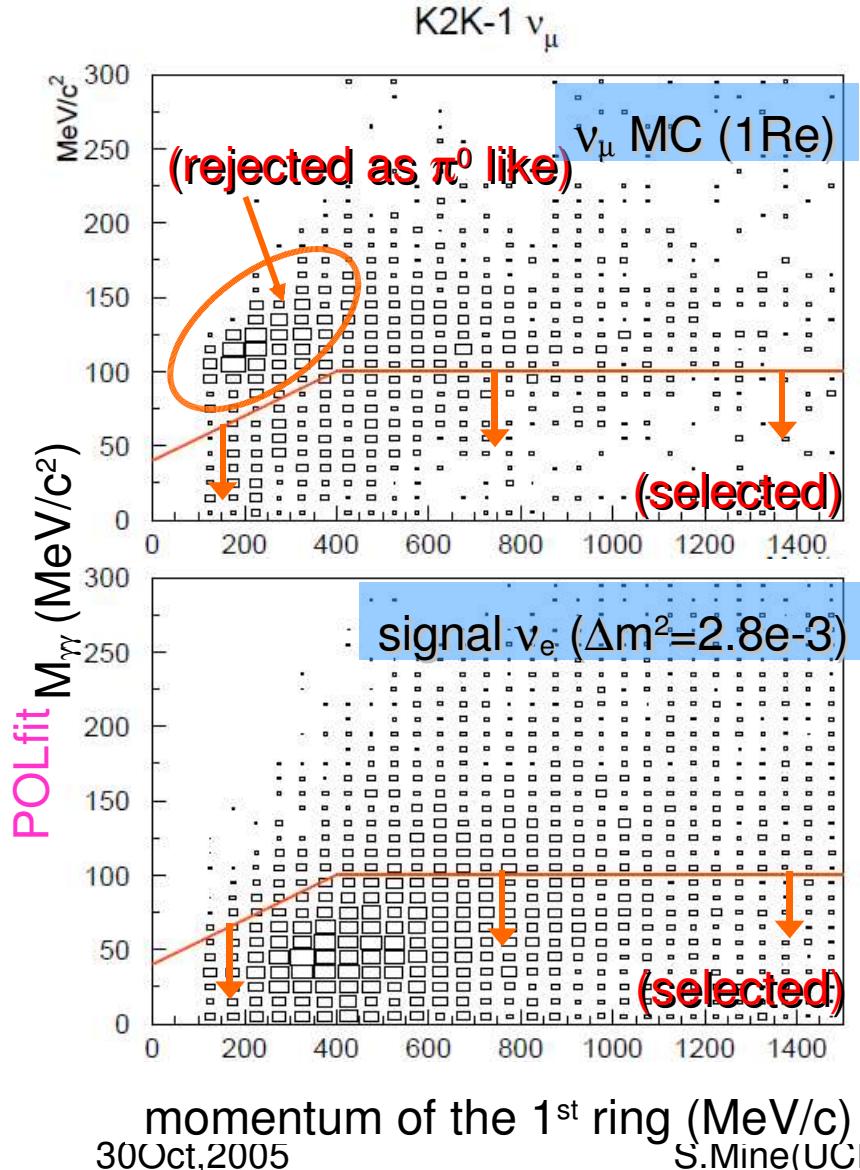
# e/ $\mu$ separation @ SK

- atm- $\nu$  DATA(1R)
- atm- $\nu$  MC(1R)

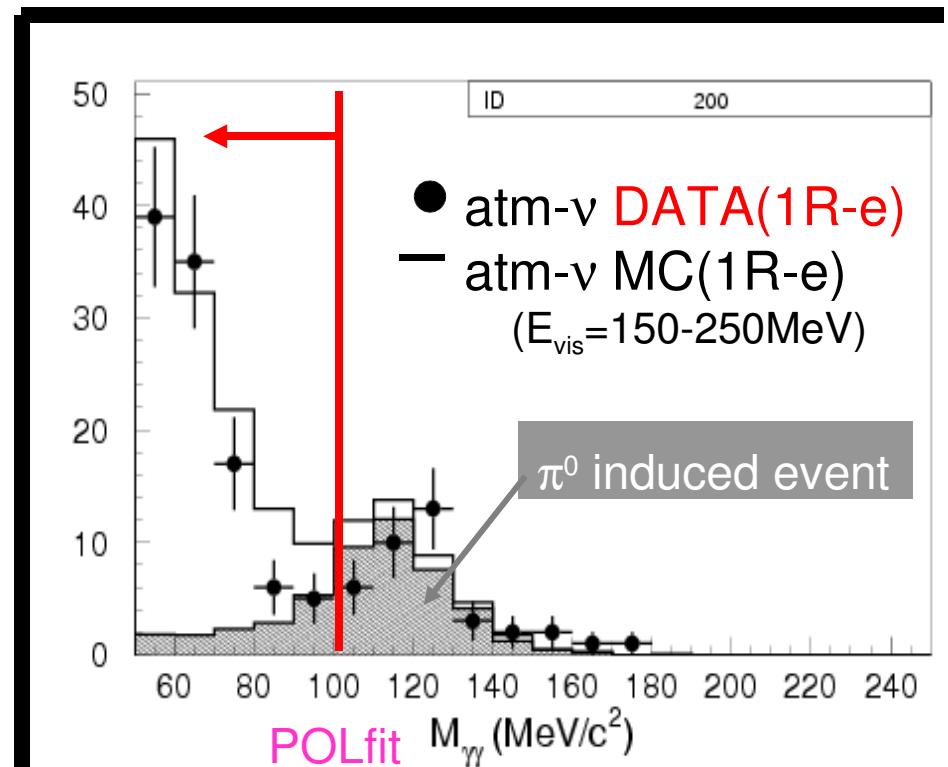


An experiment with test beams also confirmed  
PID capability: PL B374(1996)238

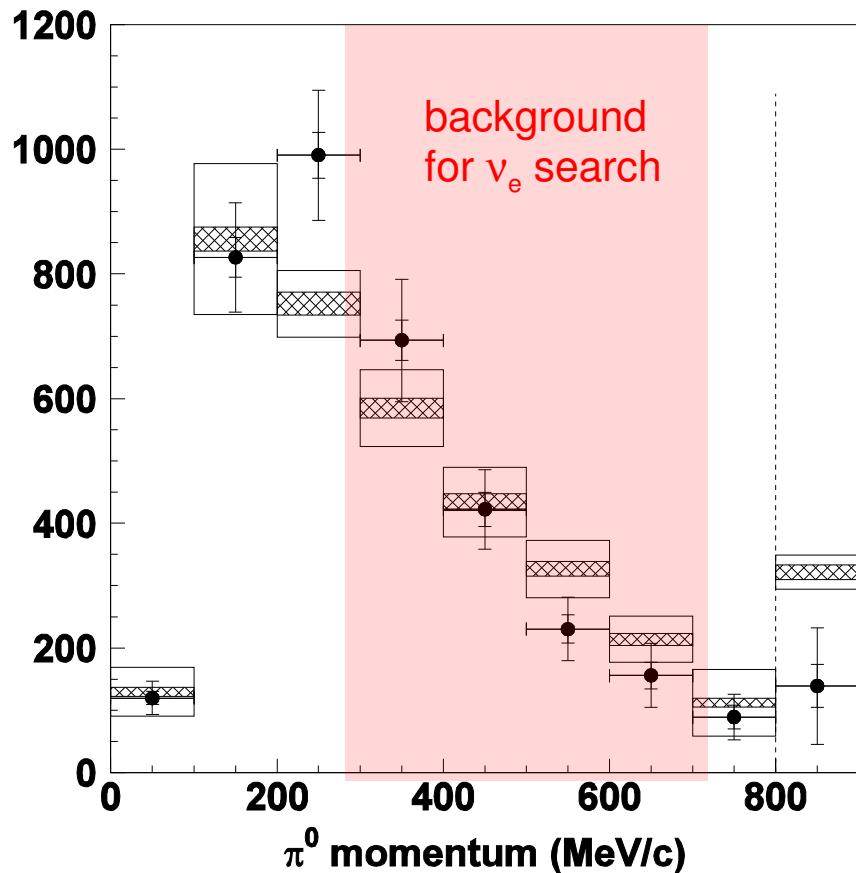
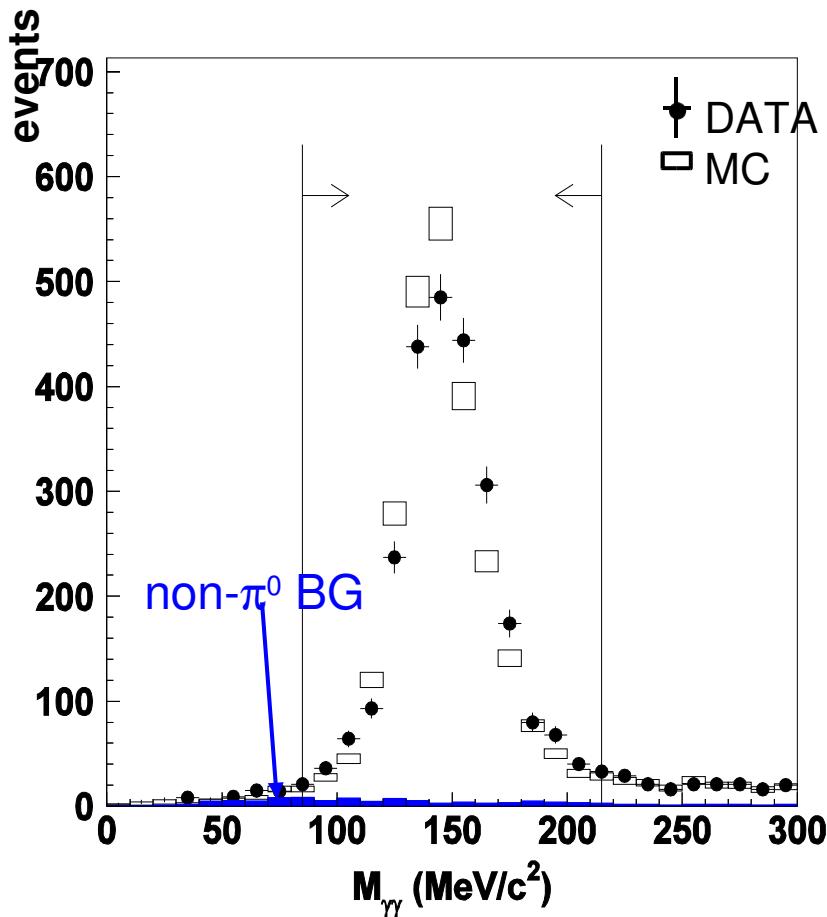
# e/ $\pi^0$ separation @ SK



70%  $\pi^0$  rejection and  
30% signal efficiency loss  
for 1R-e sample for K2K



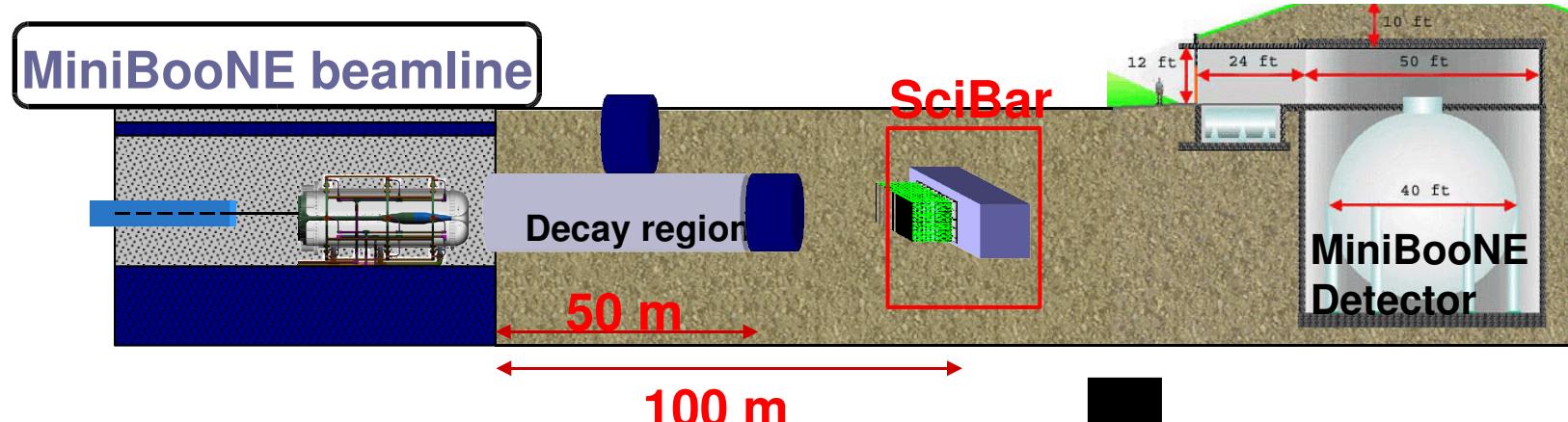
# NC $\pi^0$ measurement @ K2K-1KT



$\sigma(\text{NC1}\pi^0)/\sigma(\text{CCall}) = 0.064 \pm 0.001 \pm 0.007$  (0.065 by NEUT):  
 Phys.Lett.B619:255,2004

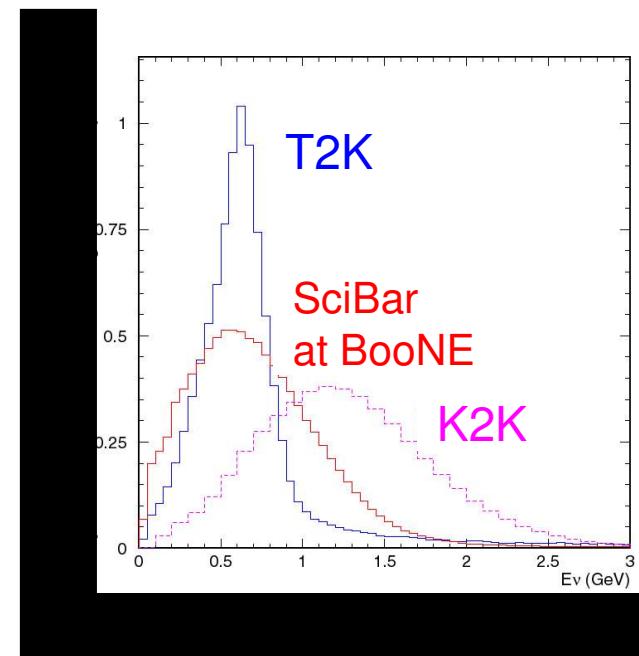
# SciBooNE

(K2K-SciBar detector at FNAL Booster Neutrino Beam line)

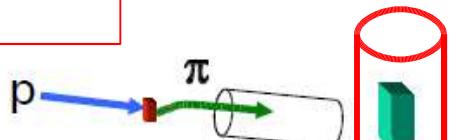


- Cross section measurements for T2K
  - for both neutrinos and anti-neutrinos
- MiniBooNE near detector

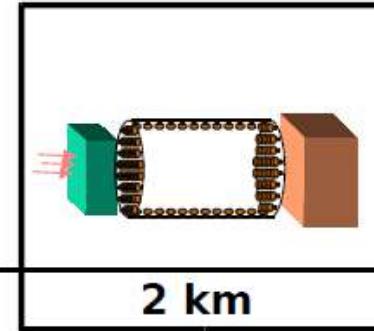
It will be proposed to FNAL soon  
(cheap/quick experiment)



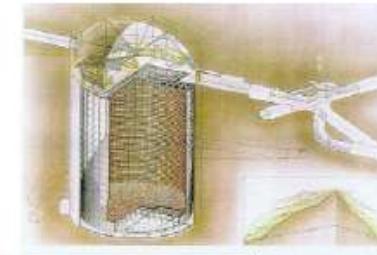
# T2K near detectors



0m      280m

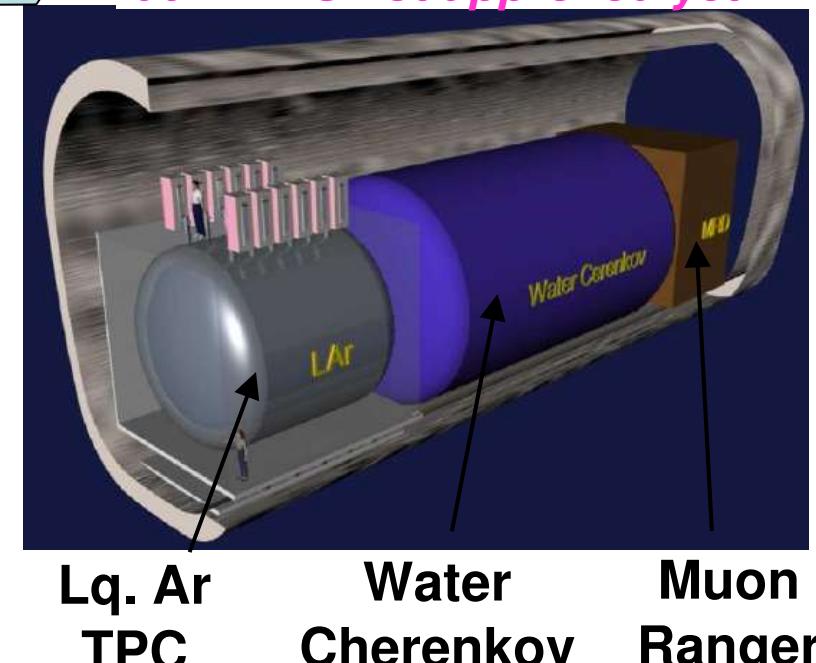
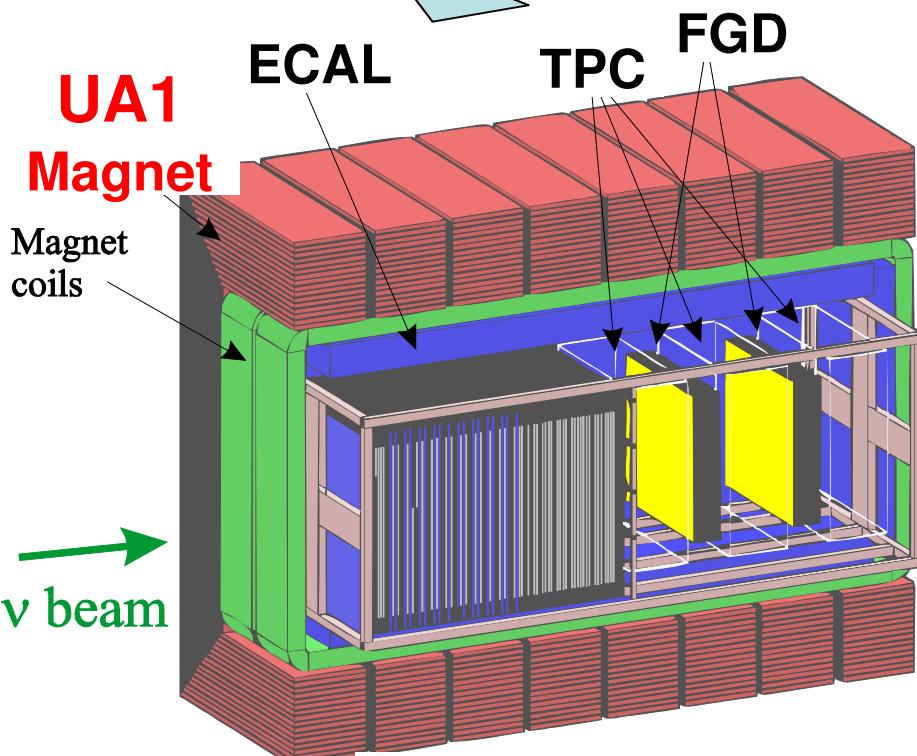


2 km

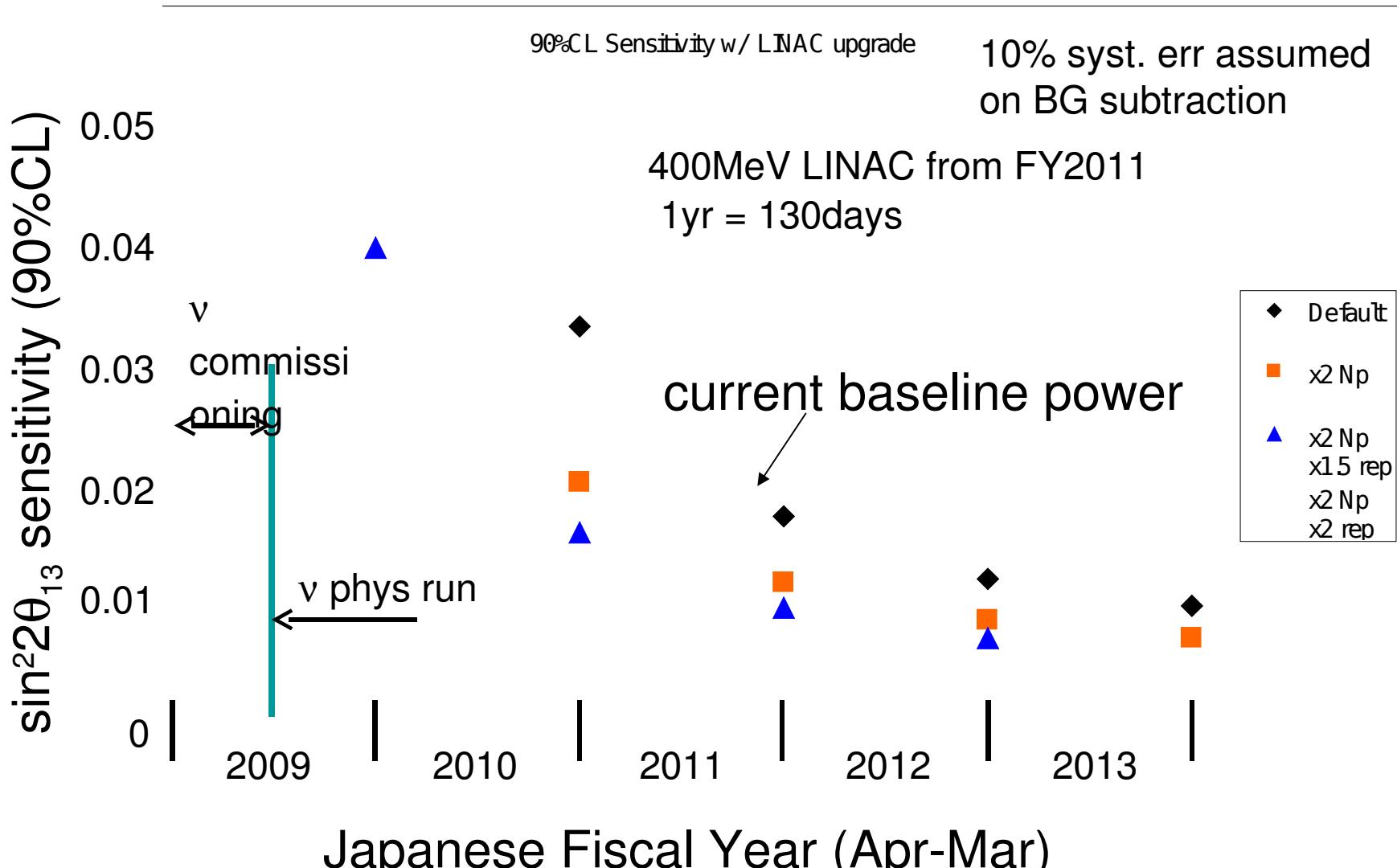


295 km

*The Experimental facility  
at 2km is not approved yet*



# $\nu_e$ sensitivity vs. calendar time (possibility of beam power upgrade)

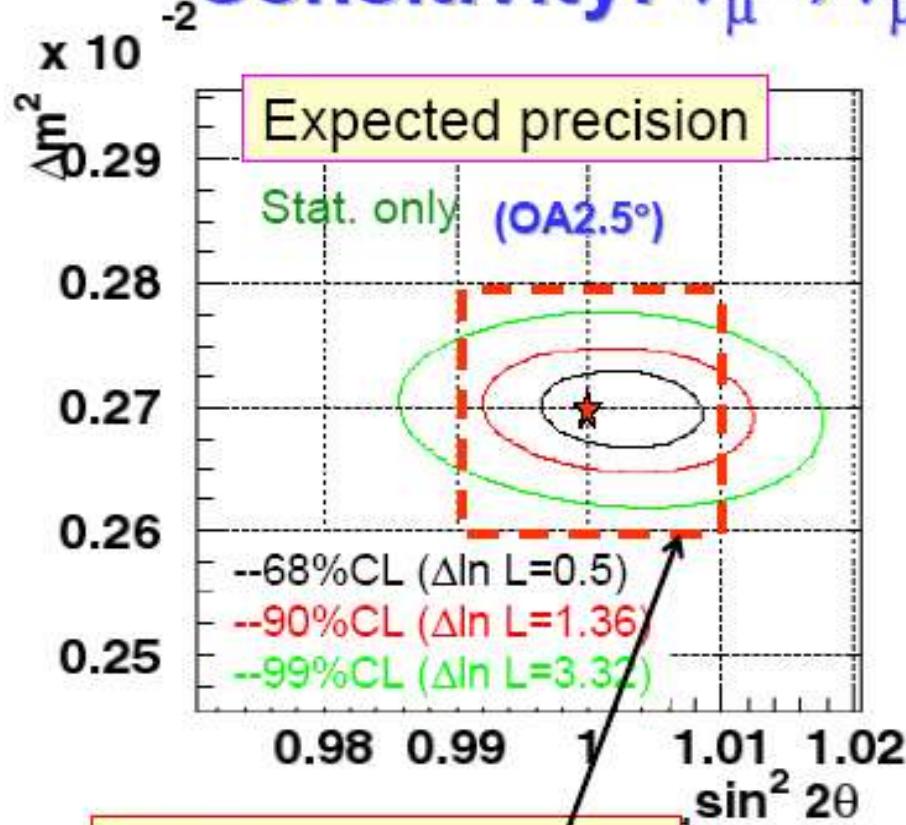


# Summary

- T2K is approved and the construction is on schedule
- Neutrino experiment will start in 2009
- $\theta_{13}$  sensitivity (phase-1):
  - the latest  $\nu$  MC & SK1 final tools
  - SK is ideal for separating  $\mu/e/\pi^0$ , K2K has demonstrated background rejection in  $\nu_e$  search
  - ~10times improvement from CHOOZ
  - background should be understood < ~10%:
    - { reconstruction @ SK
    - {  $\pi^0$  production and beam  $\nu_e$  @ NDs
- Seriously considering to increase beam power

# supplement

# Sensitivity: $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu$ disappearance



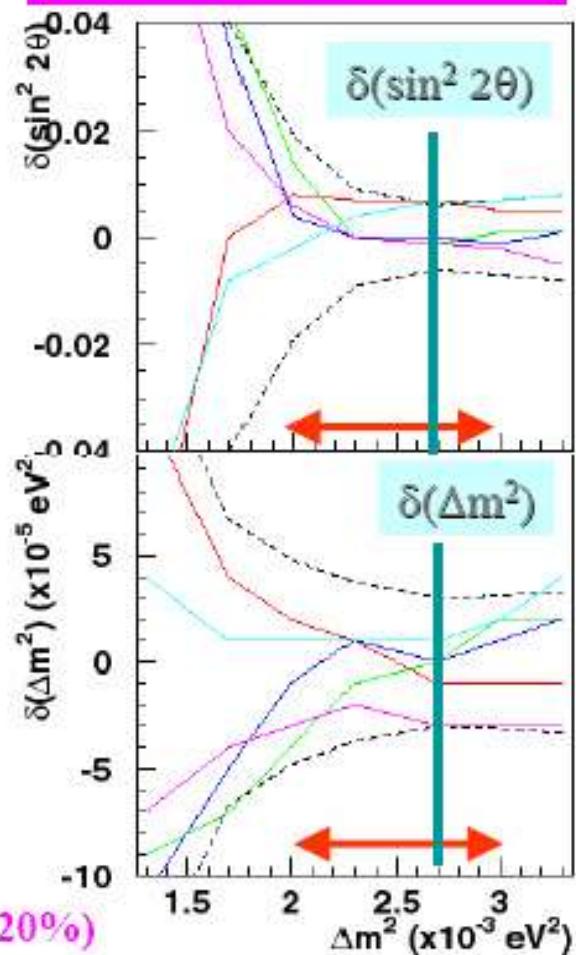
Goal

$$\delta(\sin^2 2\theta_{23}) \sim 0.01$$

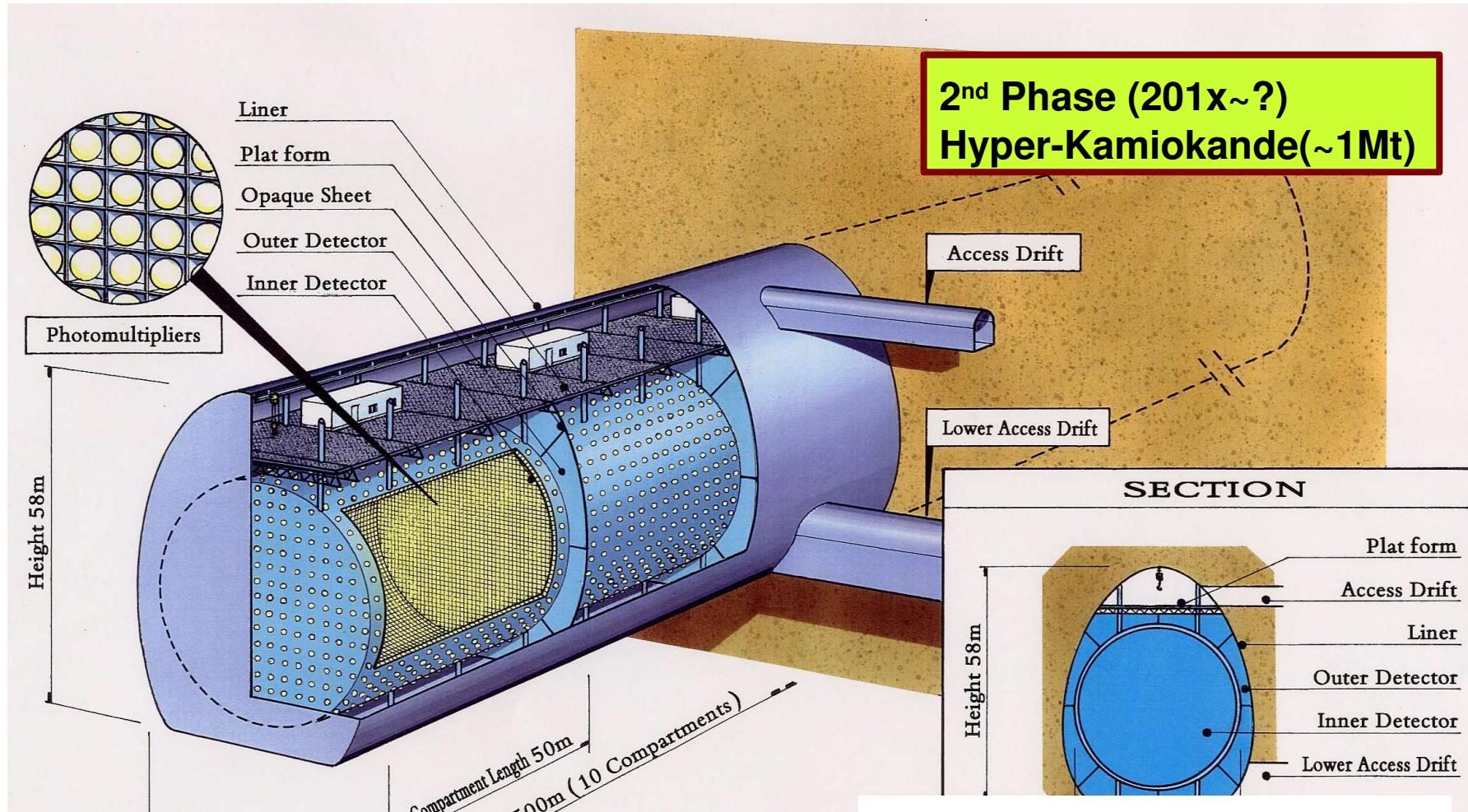
$$\delta(\Delta m_{23}^2) \sim < 1 \times 10^{-4}$$

Stat. error  
norm (+5%)  
NQE (+5%)  
 $E_{SK}$  (+1%)  
beam shape ( $\pm 20\%$ )

Effect of systematic error  
on param meas.



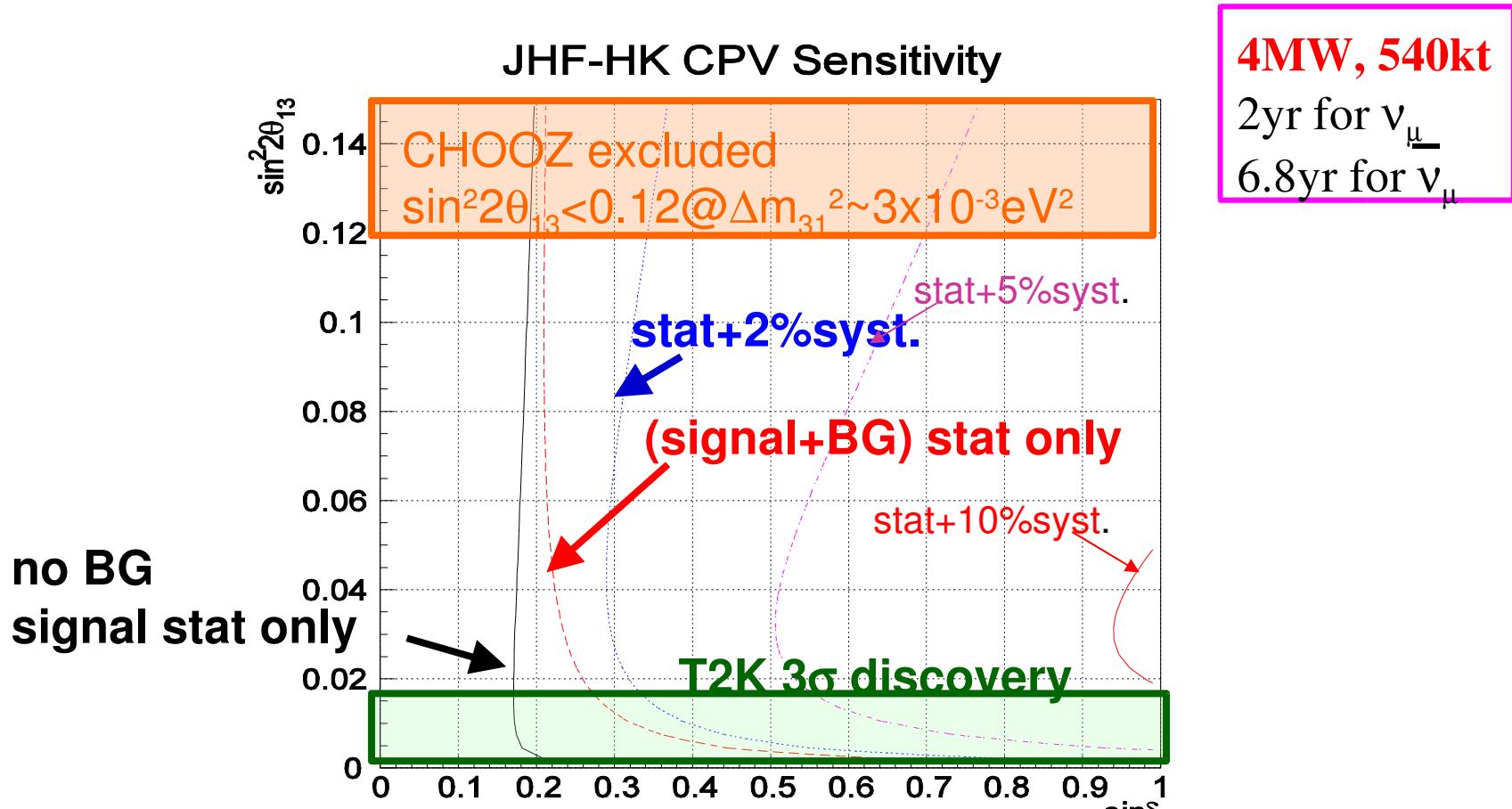
# Phase 2 ( if $\theta_{13}$ can be measured. )



nucleon decay search  
CP violation measurement

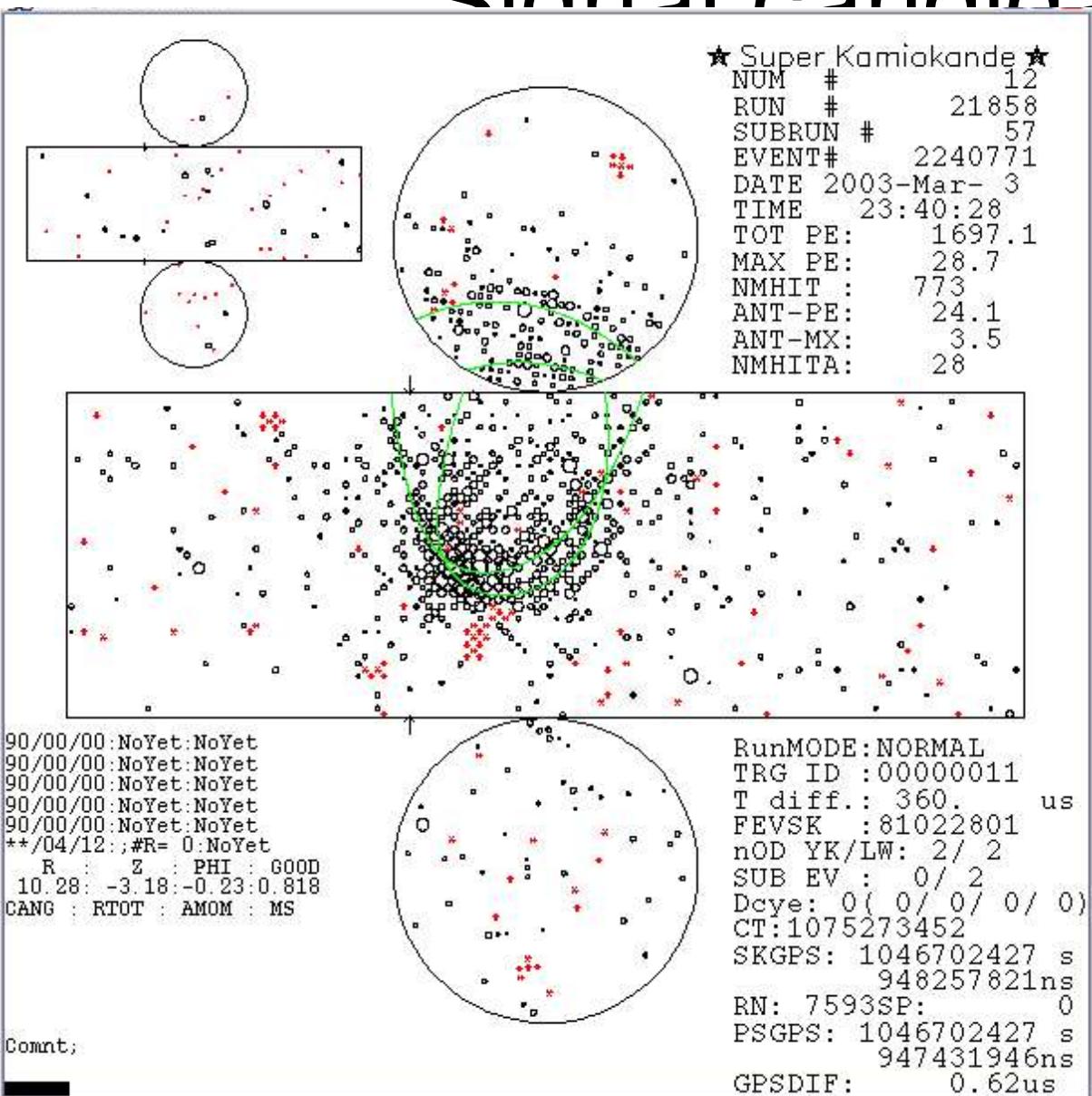
48m × 50m × 500m,  
Total mass = 1 Mton

# Search for CP violation



**3σ CP sensitivity : |δ|>20° for sin<sup>2</sup>2θ<sub>13</sub>>0.01 with 2% syst.**

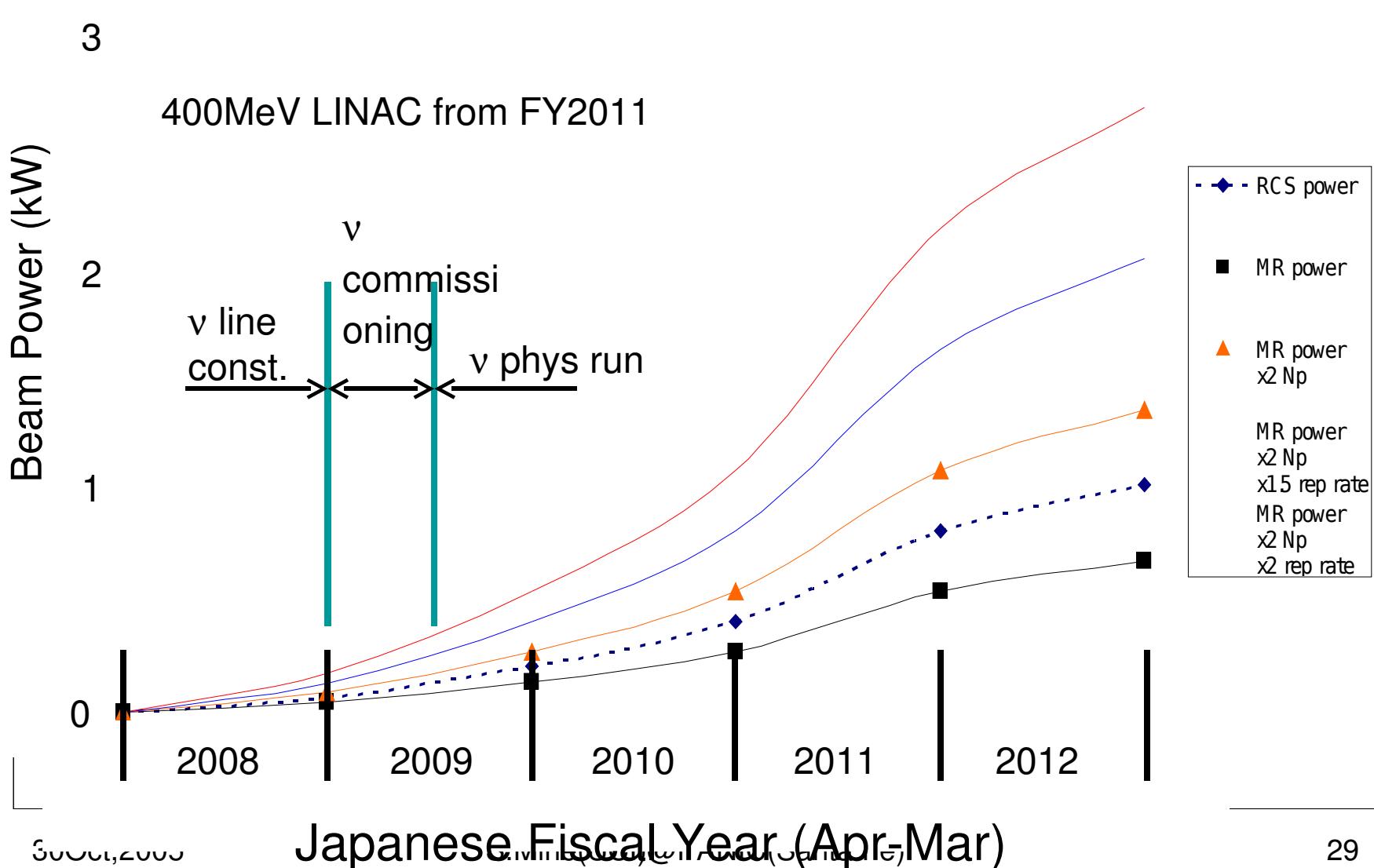
# Signal candidate:



RUN: 21858  
 EVENT: 2240771  
 $E_{\gamma 1}$ : 266.7MeV  
 $E_{\gamma 2}$ : 170.8MeV  
 $\theta_{\gamma\gamma}$ : 22.5 deg.  
 $M_{\gamma\gamma}$ : 83.1MeV/c<sup>2</sup>

Looks multi-ring event.

# Possibility of beam power upgrade



## • $\nu_\mu$ disappearance

$$-4(S_{12}^2 C_{23}^2 + C_{12}^2 S_{23}^2 + 2C_{12} C_{23} S_{12} S_{23} \cos$$

$$-4(C_{12}^2 C_{23}^2 + S_{12}^2 S_{23}^2 - 2C_{12} C_{23} S_{12} S_{23} \cos$$

$$+C_{12}^2 C_{23}^2 + S_{12}^2 S_{23}^2 + 2C_{12} C_{23} S_{12} S_{23} \cos$$

$$)S_{23}^2 C_{13}^2 \sin^2$$

$$)=1-4(C_{12}^2 C_{23}^2 + S_{12}^2 S_{23}^2 - 2C_{12} C_{23} S_{12} S_{23} \cos$$

$$)S_{23}^2 C_{13}^2 \sin^2$$

23

13

)

$$)\sin^2$$

12

## • $\nu_e$ appearance

$$+8C_{13}^2 S_{12} S_{13} S_{23} (C_{12} C_{23} \cos$$

$$-S_{12} S_{13} S_{23}) \cdot \cos$$

$$\cdot \sin$$

$$31 \cdot \sin$$

21

$$-8C_{13}^2 C_{12} C_{23} S_{12} S_{13} S_{23} \sin$$

$$\cdot \sin$$

$$32 \cdot \sin$$

$$31 \cdot \sin$$

21

$$+4S_{12}^2 C_{13}^2 (C_{12}^2 C_{23}^2 + S_{12}^2 S_{23}^2 - 2C_{12} C_{23} S_{12} S_{23} \cos$$

$$) \cdot \sin^2$$

21

$$-8C_{13}^2 S_{12}^2 S_{23}^2 \frac{dL}{4E} (1-2S_{13}^2) \cdot \cos$$

$$32 \cdot \sin$$

31

**$\delta \rightarrow -\delta, a \rightarrow -a$  for anti.- $\nu$**

## • beam $\nu_e$

$$)=1-4C_{13}^2 S_{13}^2 \left( C_{12}^2 \sin^2$$

$$+S_{12}^2 \sin^2$$

$$) + 4S_{12}^2 C_{12}^2 C_{13}^4 \sin^2$$

12