Future Neutrino Physics at JHF

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PS External Review @ KEK

Contents

JHF Neutrino Working Group

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Dec.99: Working group formed.
Mar.00: Letter of Intent prepared (http://neutrino.kek.jp/jhfnu)
Now : Working to prepare a proposal

Neutrino Oscillation

Neutrino Mixing

$$|\nu_l\rangle = \Sigma U_{li} |\nu_i\rangle$$

Weak
eigenstates

Mass
eigenstates

Maki-Nakagawa-Sakata Matrix

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{-i\delta} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & s_{13} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_{13} & 0 & c_{13} \end{pmatrix}$$

Oscillation Probability

s_{ij}=sinθ_{ij}, c_{ij}=cosθ_{ij}

$$P_{l\to m} = \left|\langle \nu_m(t) | \nu_l(0)\rangle\right|^2 = \delta_{ml} - 2\sum_{i<j} \mathrm{Re}\left[\left(U^*_{mi} U_{li}\right) \cdot \left(U_{mj} U^*_{lj}\right) \cdot \left\{ 1 - \exp\left(-i \frac{\Delta m^2_{ij}}{2E} L \right) \right\} \right]$$

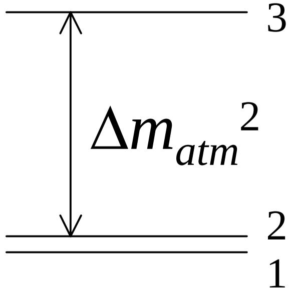
L : flight length, E : neutrino energy, $\Delta m^2_{ij} \equiv m^2_i - m^2_j$, m_i : mass eigenvalues

$$P_{l \to m} \neq \delta_{ml} \;\Leftrightarrow\; \Delta m_{ij} \neq 0$$

LFV

Oscillation probabilities

when $\begin{cases} \Delta m_{12}^2 << \Delta m_{23}^2 \approx \Delta m_{13}^2 \equiv \Delta m_{atm}^2 \\ E_\nu \approx \Delta m_{atm}^2 \cdot L \end{cases}$ contribution from Δm_{12} is small



ν_e appearance

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

~0.5

$\sin^2 2\theta_{\mu e}$

ν_μ disappearance

$$P_{\mu \to x} = 1 - (P_{\mu \to e} + P_{\mu \to \tau} + P_{\mu \to sterile})$$

$$P_{\mu \to \tau} \approx \cos^4 \theta_{13} \cdot \sin^2 2\theta_{23} \cdot \sin^2 \left(1.27 \Delta m_{atm}^2 / E_\nu\right)$$

~1

Neutral Current (NC) measurement

$$N_{NC} \propto P_{\mu \to active} = 1 - P_{\mu \to sterile}$$

Cf. Chooz (ν_e disappearance)

$$P_{e \to x} \approx 1 - \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \cdot \sin^2 \left(1.27 \Delta m_{atm}^2 / E_\nu\right)$$

CP violation

No CPV in disappearance from unitarity

$$P_{\mu\to e}(CPV) = \sin\delta \cdot (\sin 2\theta_{12} \sin 2\theta_{23} \sin 2\theta_{13}) \cdot \cos\theta_{12}$$

$$\times\left(\sin\frac{\Delta m_{12}^2 L}{2E} + \sin\frac{\Delta m_{23}^2 L}{2E} - \sin\frac{\Delta m_{31}^2 L}{2E}\right)$$

- LMA solution for solar neutrino
  $\Delta m^{12} \sim 10^{-4} eV^2$, $\sin^2\theta_{12} \sim 0.8$
- θ_{13} is non zero

CPV effect in lepton sector could be detectable

Physics motivation

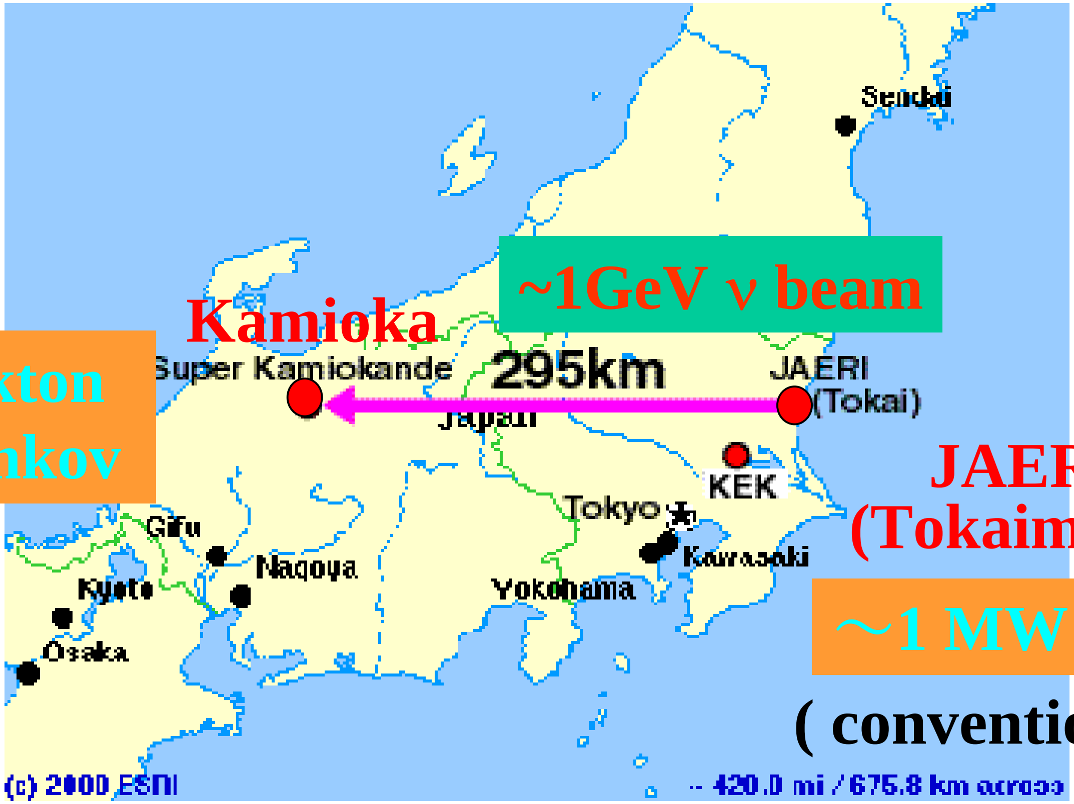
1. **Test our current picture of 3 flavor neutrino oscillation**
    - Spectrum shape of ν_μ disappearance
        - Test exotic models (decay, extra dimensions,….)
    - Appearance of ν_e at the same Δm^2 as ν_μ disappearance
    - NC measurements
        - No additional "neutrino"?
2. **Precise measurement of Δm^2 and mixing angles (θ_{23}, θ_{13})**
    - mixing matrix in quark sector: well known
    - understanding of mixing in lepton sector
    - understanding of mass structure

      → hints on physics beyond the SM (GUTs,…)
3. **Discovery of ν_e appearance**

   → Open possibility to detect CPV effect in lepton sector

JHF ν experiment

Overview



Kamioka

~1GeV ν beam

Super-K: 50 kton
Water Cherenkov

JAERI
(Tokaimura)

~1 MW 50 GeV PS

(conventional ν beam)

- $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_x$ disappearance
- $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ appearance
- NC measurement

Principle

- Super-Kamiokande at 295km as far detector
- Beam energy is tuned to be at the oscillation maximum.
  - High sensitivity
  - Less background

$\Delta m^2 = 2 \sim 5 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{eV}^2$

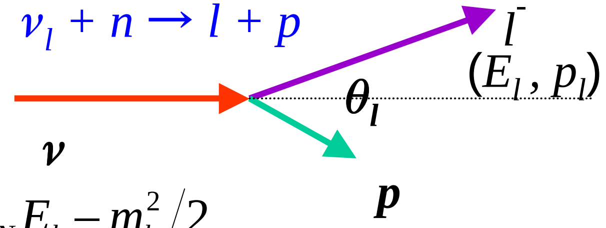
$E_\nu = 0.5 \sim 1.2 \mathrm{GeV}$

- Neutrino energy reconstruction by using **Quasi-elastic** (QE) interaction.
  - Oscillation pattern measurement
  - BG due to miss-reconstruction of inelastic interaction
    - Greatly improved by using narrow band beam (NBB)

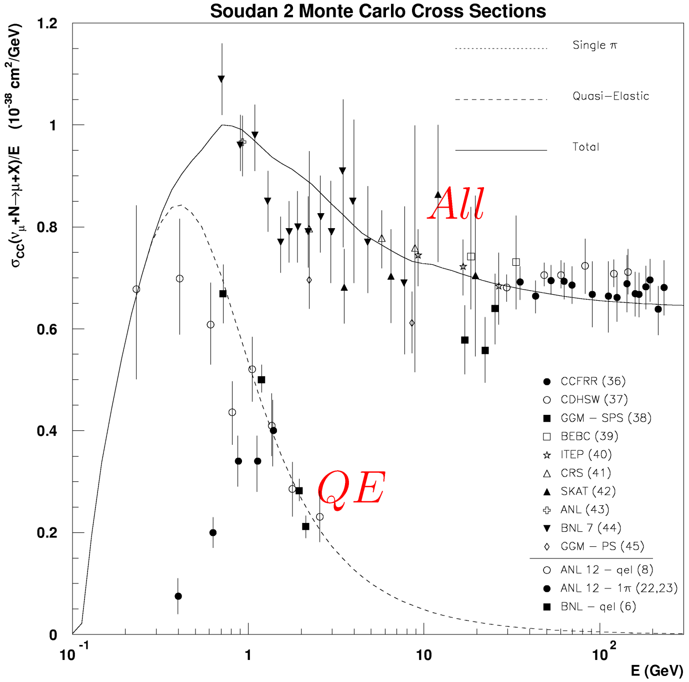
Neutrino Energy Reconstruction

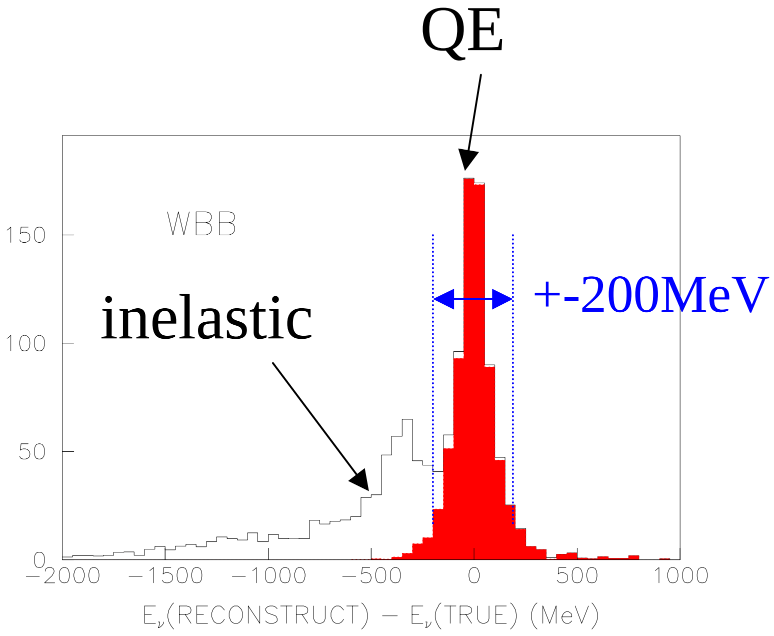
Assume CC quasi elastic (CCQE) reaction

$\nu_l + n \to l + p$



$$E_\nu = \frac{m_N E_l - m_l^2/2}{m_N - E_l + p_l \cos\theta_l}$$





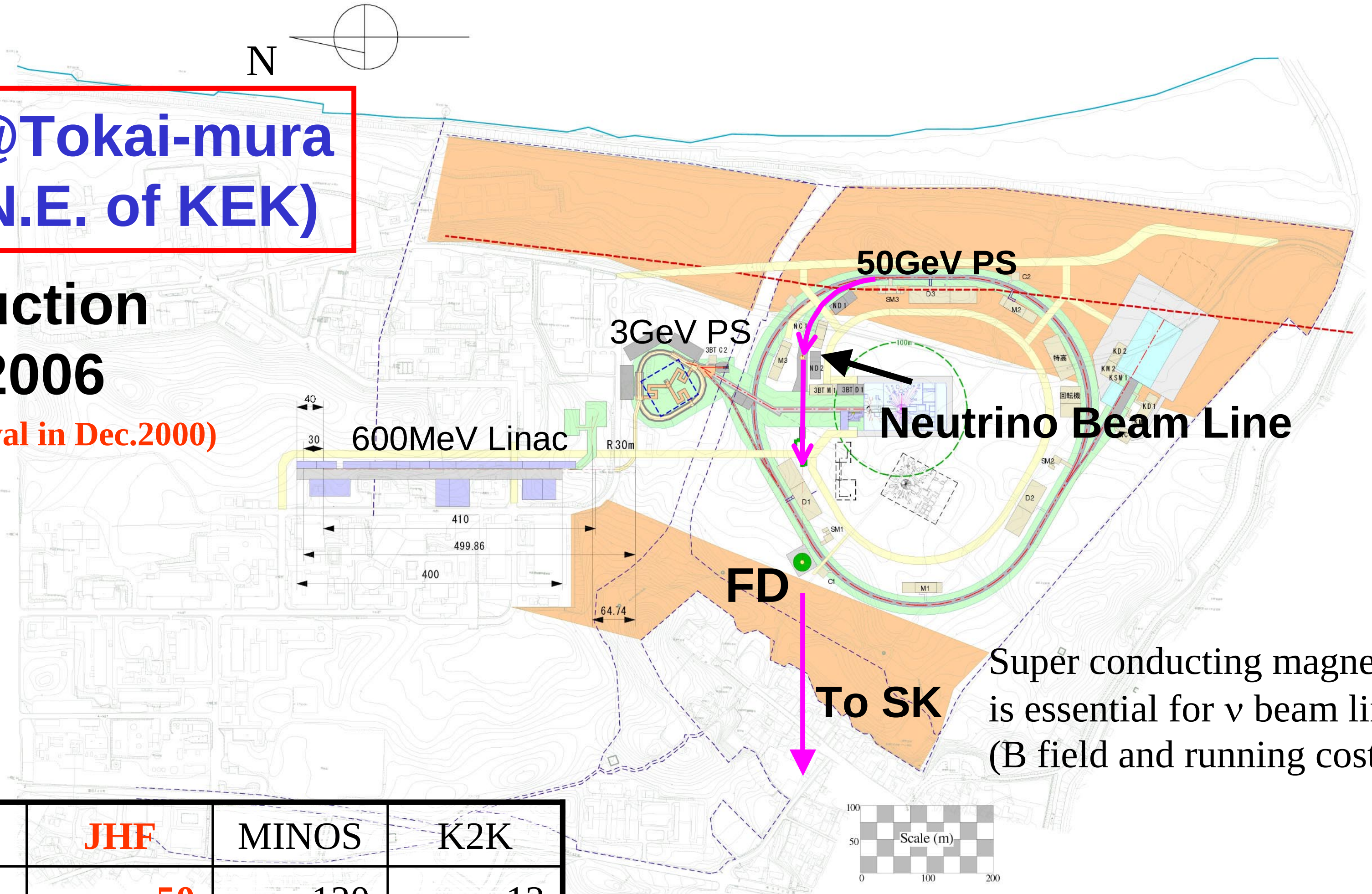
QE dominate at ～1GeV

JHF project and neutrino beam line

JAERI@Tokai-mura
(60km N.E. of KEK)

Construction
2001～2006

(Expect approval in Dec.2000)



Super conducting magnet is essential for ν beam line (B field and running cost)

	JHF	MINOS	K2K
E(GeV)	**50**	120	12
Int.(10^{12}ppp)	**330**	40	6
Rate(Hz)	**0.292**	0.53	0.45
Power(MW)	**0.77**	0.41	0.0052

10^{21}POT(130day)≡ "1 year"

Neutrino Beam @ JHF

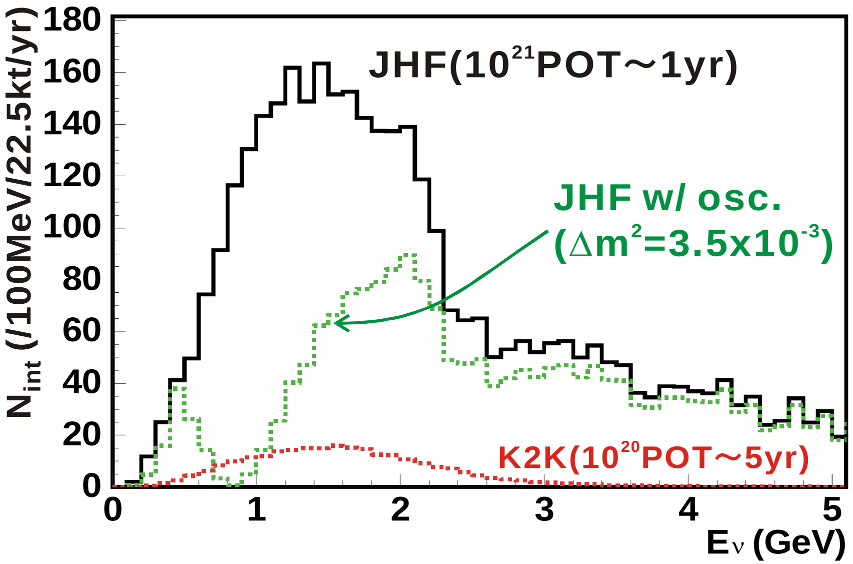
Three beam configurations

- **Wide Band Beam (WBB)**
  - 2 Horns almost the same as K2K
- **Narrow Band Beam (NBB)**
  - Horn(s) + Bending
- **Off Axis Beam (OAB)**
  - Another option of NBB

Wide Band Beam

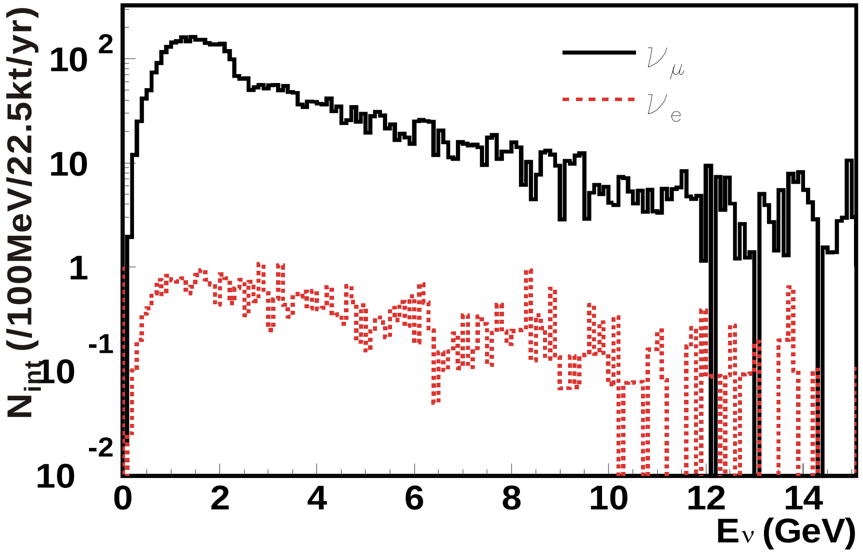
Target : Cu 1cm$^\phi$ x 30cm
Horn : 250kA
Decay Pipe : 50m x 1.5m$^\phi$
Gcalor

2 horns (almost same design as K2K)



~4200 ν_μ int./22.5kt/yr

ν_e:0.8%



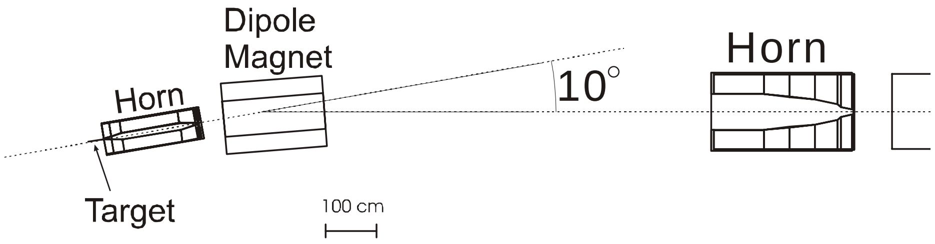
Intense
Wide sensitivity in Δm^2
BG from HE tail
Syst. err from spectrum extrapolation

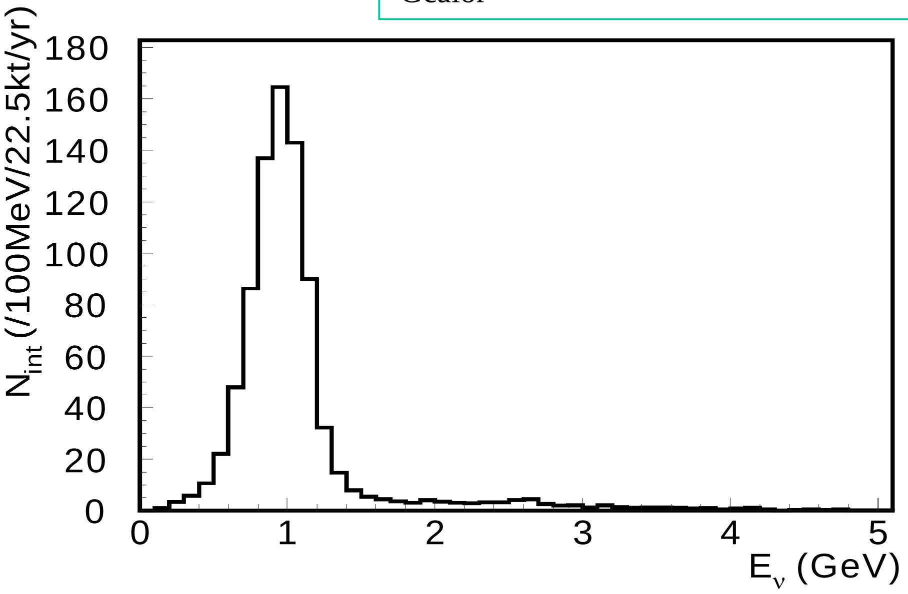
Narrow Band Beam

Updated from LOI

(factor ～2 increased by adding 2nd horn)

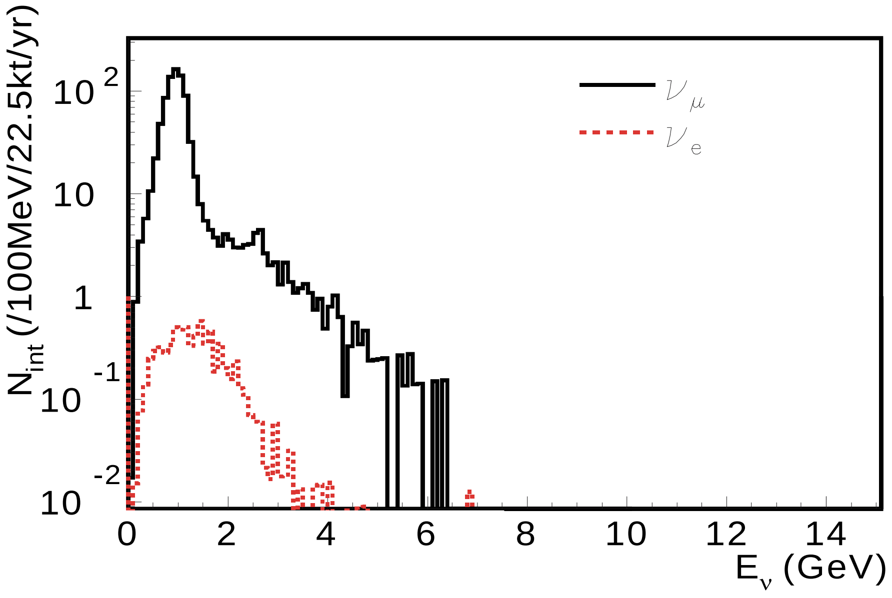
Target : Cu 1cm$^{\phi}$ x 30cm
Horn : 250kA
Decay Pipe : 155m x 1.5m$^{\phi}$
Dipole : 50cm(V)x70cm(H)x2m(L)
0.58T (10deg@2GeV/c)
Gcalor





～830 int./22.5kt/yr

ν_e:0.8%(0.3% @ peak)



Less HE tail

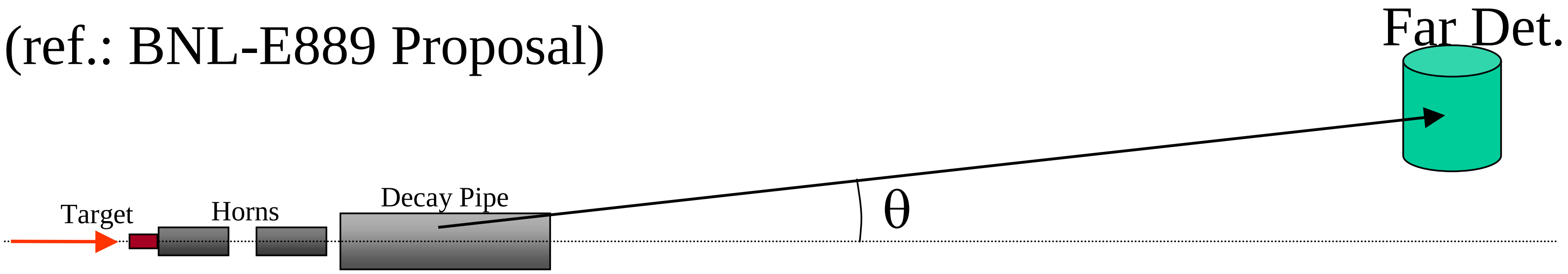
Less sys err from spectrum

"counting experiment"

Easy to tune E_ν

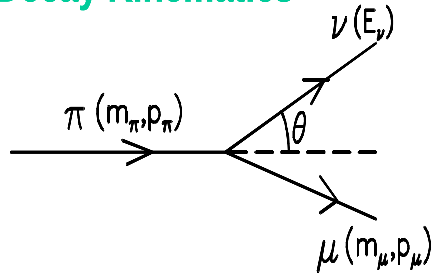
Off Axis Beam (another NBB option)

(ref.: BNL-E889 Proposal)

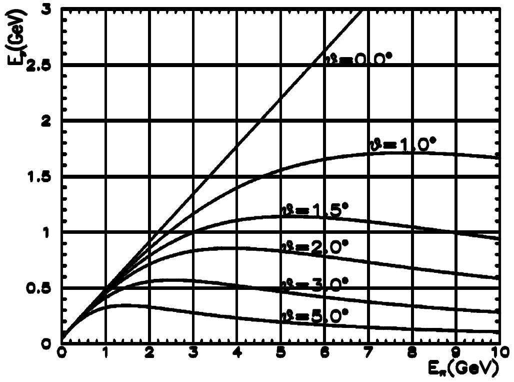


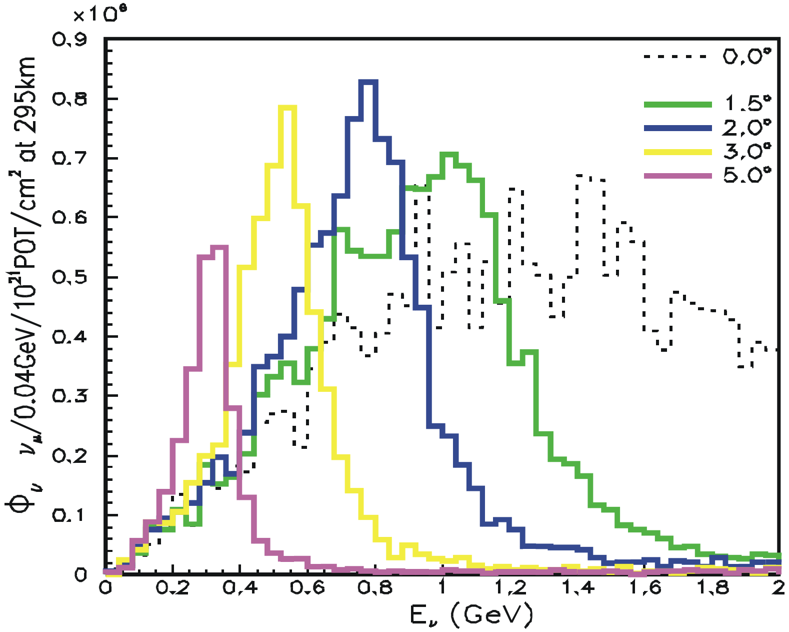
WBB w/ intentionally misaligned beam line from det. axis

Decay Kinematics



$$E_\nu = \frac{m_\pi^{\,2} - m_\mu^{\,2}}{2(E_\pi - p_\pi \cos\theta)}$$





Quasi Monochromatic Beam

Off axis beam

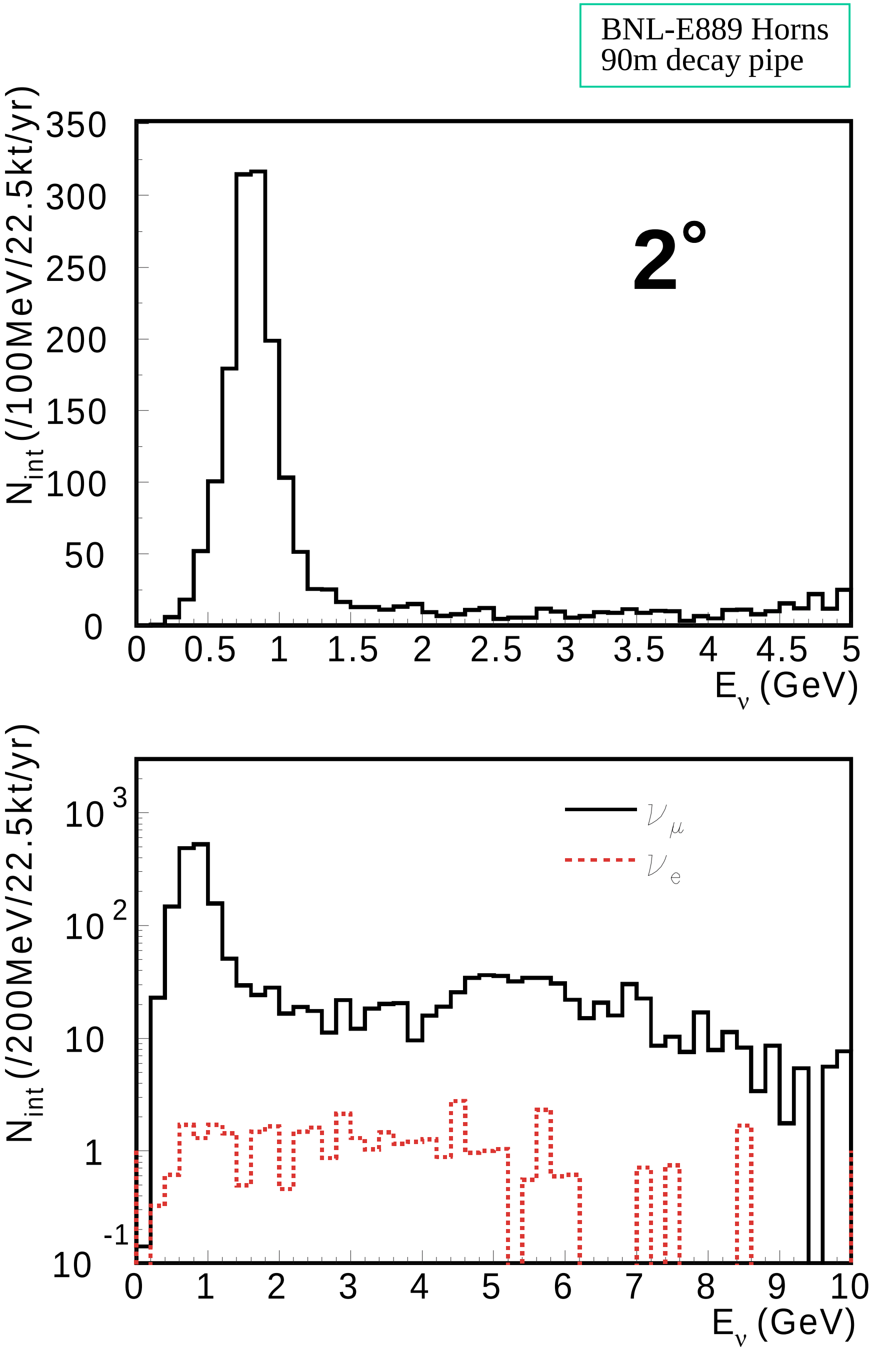
～2200 int./22.5kt/yr

ν_e: 0.8% (0.2% @ peak)

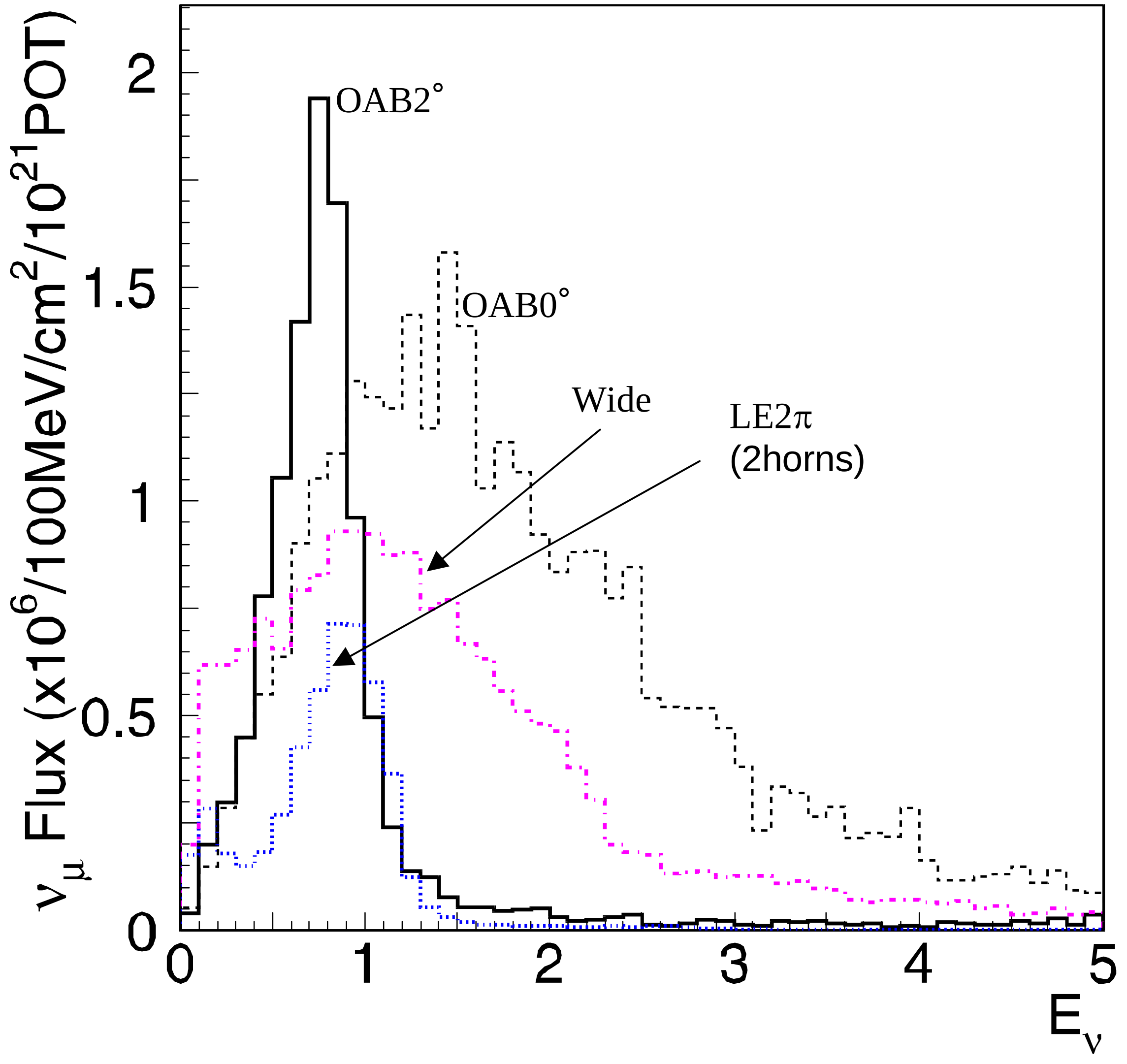
High int. narrow band beam

More HE tail than NBB

Hard to tune E_ν

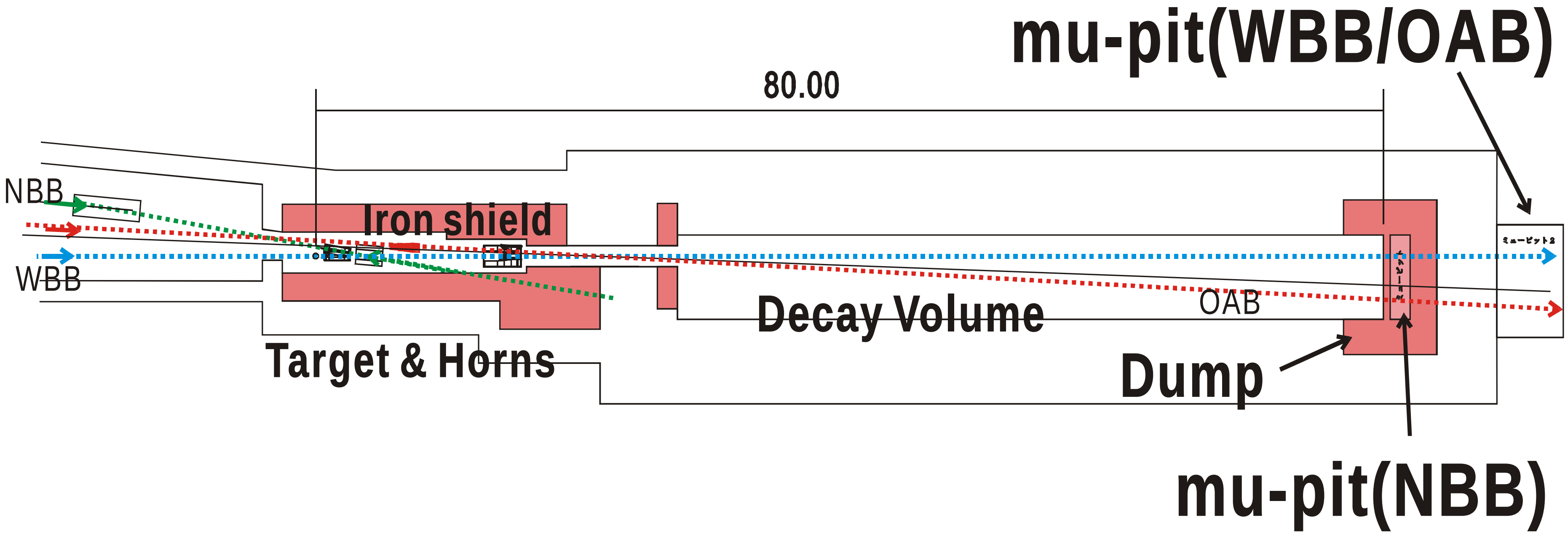


Comparison of Beams



(same decay pipe length=50m)

Current design of target station and decay volume



WBB/NBB/OAB can be switched by replacing optics
Decay volume is shared (flat pipe)

Design being optimized: flux, radiation shielding, cost

Physics Sensitivity

Strategy and Goal

- First 1 year WBB
  - → pin down Δm_{23}^2 to ±10% level
  - → NC measurement
- 5year NBB or OAB
  - → precise measurement of θ_{23} and θ_{13}.

Sensitivity (goal):

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

$\sin^2 2\theta_{13} \sim 5 \times 10^{-3}$ (90% CL)

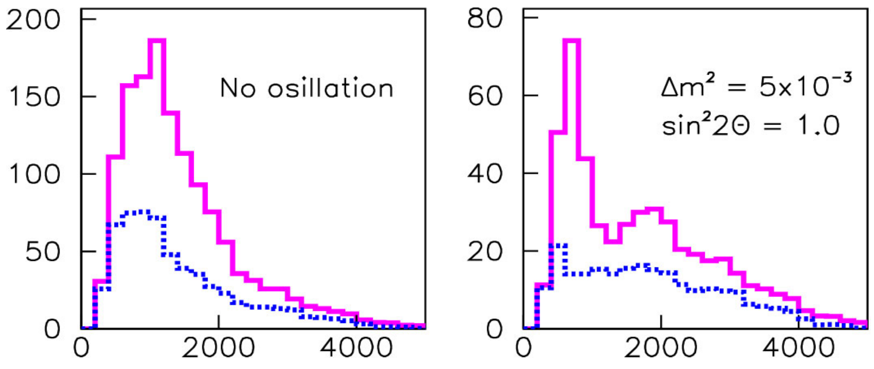
$\delta\Delta m_{23}^2 \sim 1.5 \times 10^{-4}\mathrm{eV}^2$

at $(\sin^2 2\theta=1.0, \Delta m^2 =3.2 \times 10^{-3}\mathrm{eV}^2)$

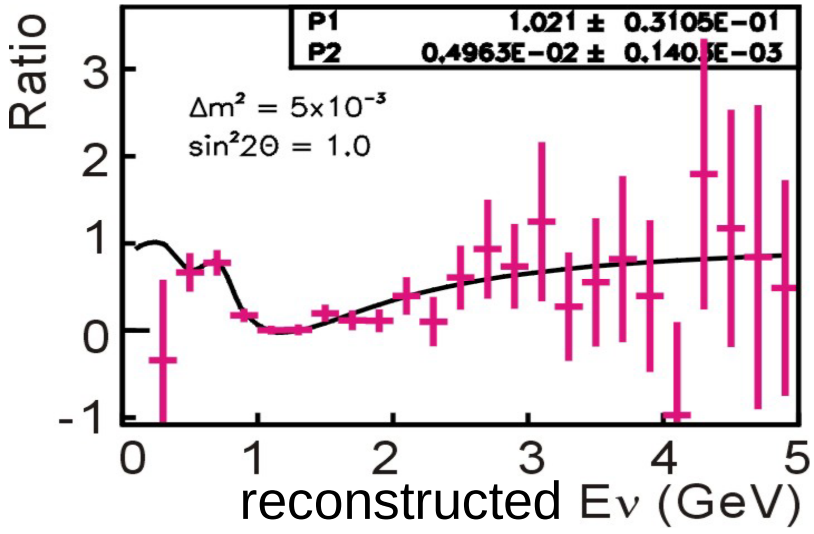
ν_μ disappearance

1ring FC μ-like

— Total
— Inelastic

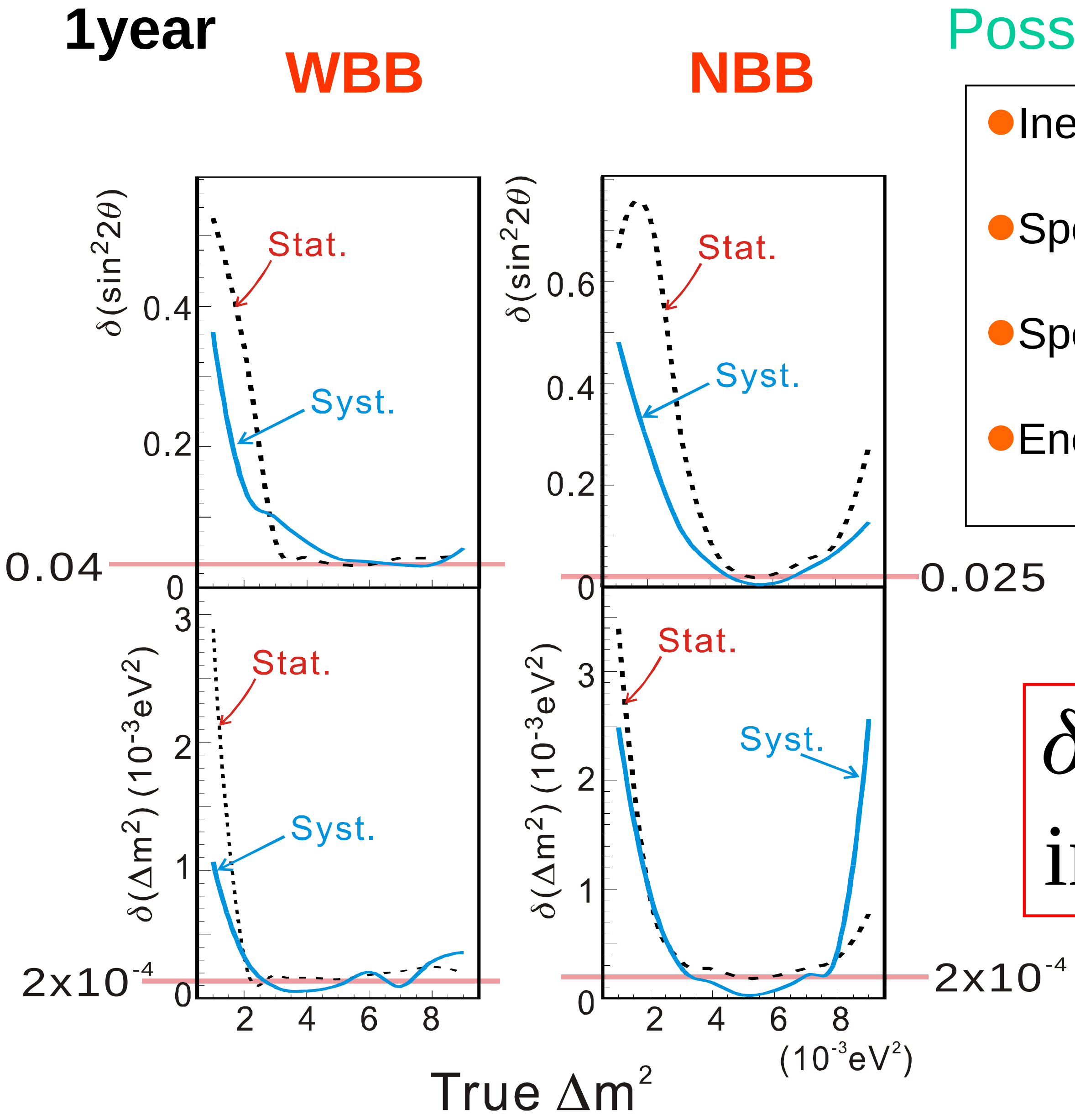


Ratio aft. BG subt.



Fit w/ $1-\sin^2 2\theta \cdot \sin^2(1.27\Delta m^2 L/E)$

ν_μ disappearance



Possible syst. errors

- Inelastic cross section
  20%
- Spectrum measured at FD
  4%*E*
- Spectrum difference (near to far)
  10%
- Energy measurement
  3%

$\delta(\sin^2 2\theta) \sim 0.01$

in 5 years

ν_e appearance (θ_{13})

- Signal
  - 1ring e-like ring
  - At energy of ν_μ disappearance dip
- Backgrounds
  - ν_μ NC π^0 production
    - Lower *E* photon is missed
  - Beam ν_e comtamination
    - Broad *E* dist. Can be reduced w/ energy window.
    - 0.2-0.3% of ν_μ at peak of NBB/OAB

π^0 BG rejection (updated from LOI)

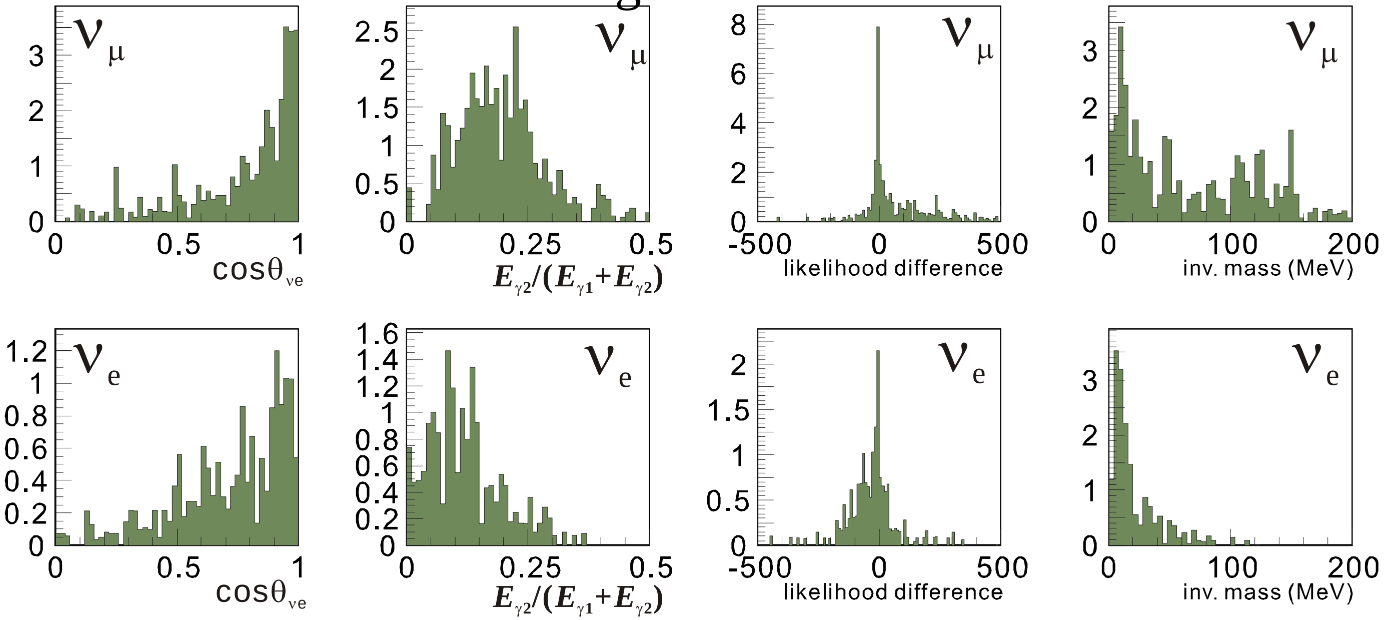
Force to find 2nd ring in 1-ring e-like sample

“e” dir.

Energy frac. of 2nd ring

likelihood

Inv. mass



Factor ～10 improvement in BG rejection
while ν_e eff. decrease is only 30%

Preliminary

Expected signal

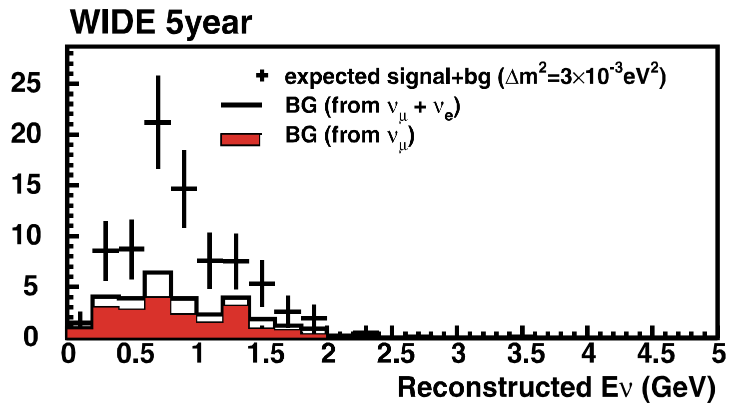
$\sin^2 2\theta_{\mu e}$=0.05 (Chooz limit)

WBB

Sig: 49(ε=18.4%)
BG: 20(ε=0.1%)

e/π^0 cut tightened to reduce BG

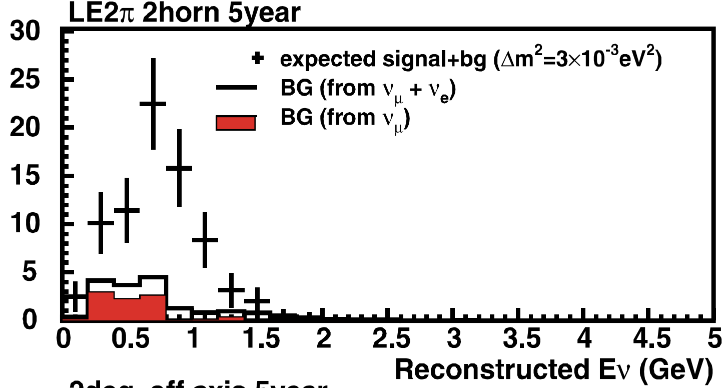
WIDE 5year



NBB

Sig: 58(ε=50.4%)
BG: 9(ε=0.2%)

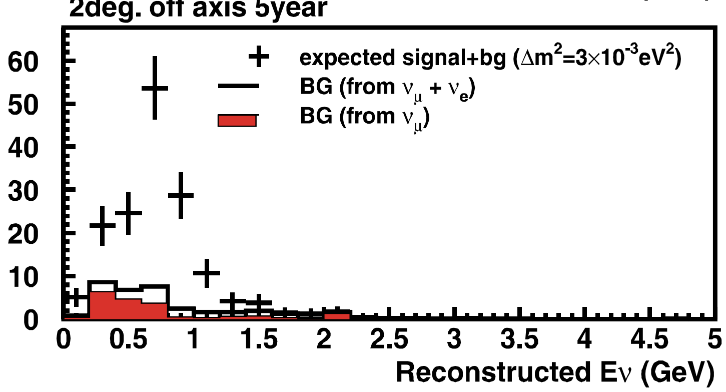
LE2π 2horn 5year



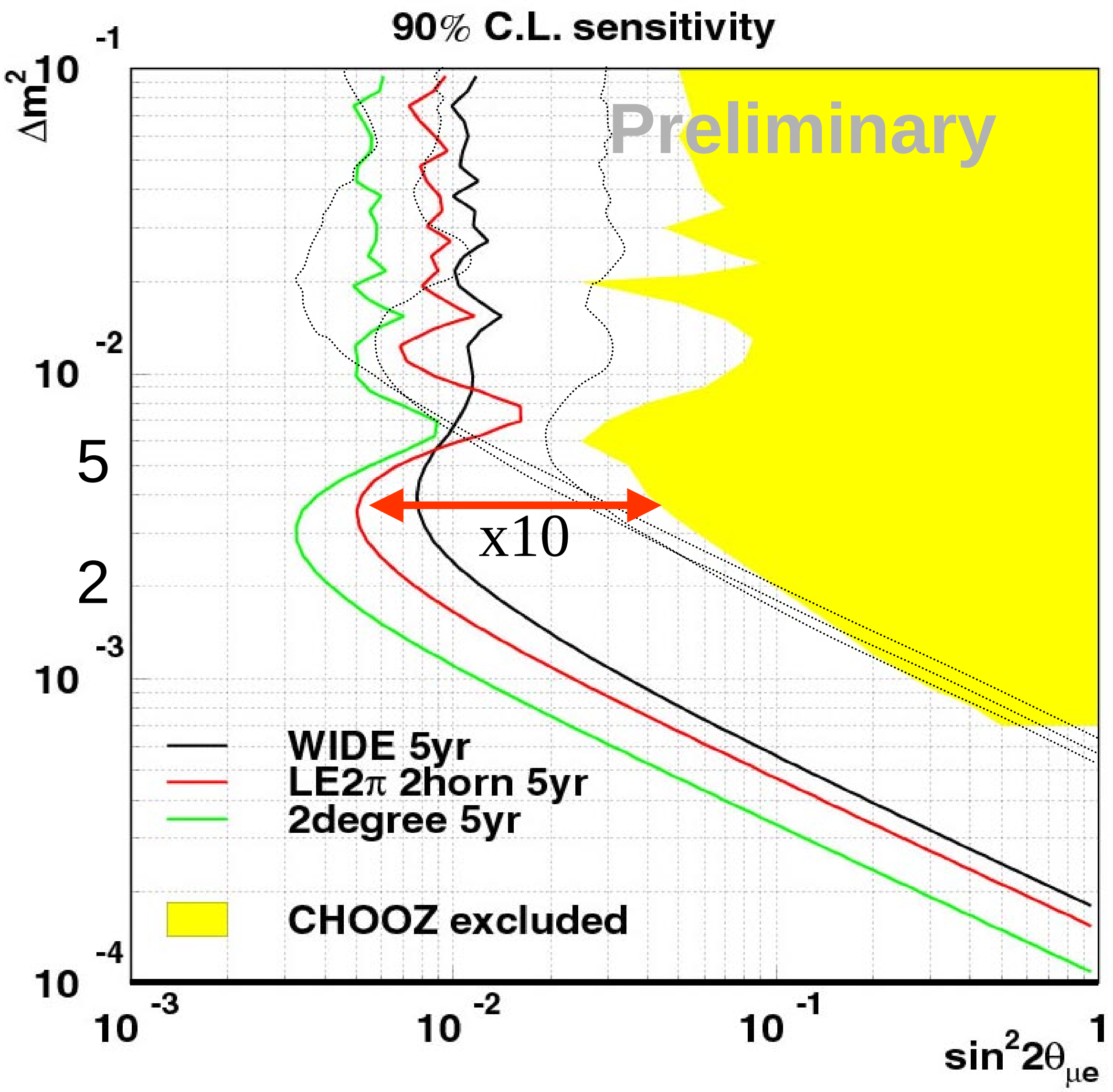
OAB(2deg)

Sig: 121.5(ε=53.4%)
BG: 19(ε=0.2%)

2deg. off axis 5year



Sensitivity on $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ appearance



Dashed lines: MINOS Ph2le, Ph2me, Ph2he from right
(A.Para, hep-ph/0005012)

NC measurement

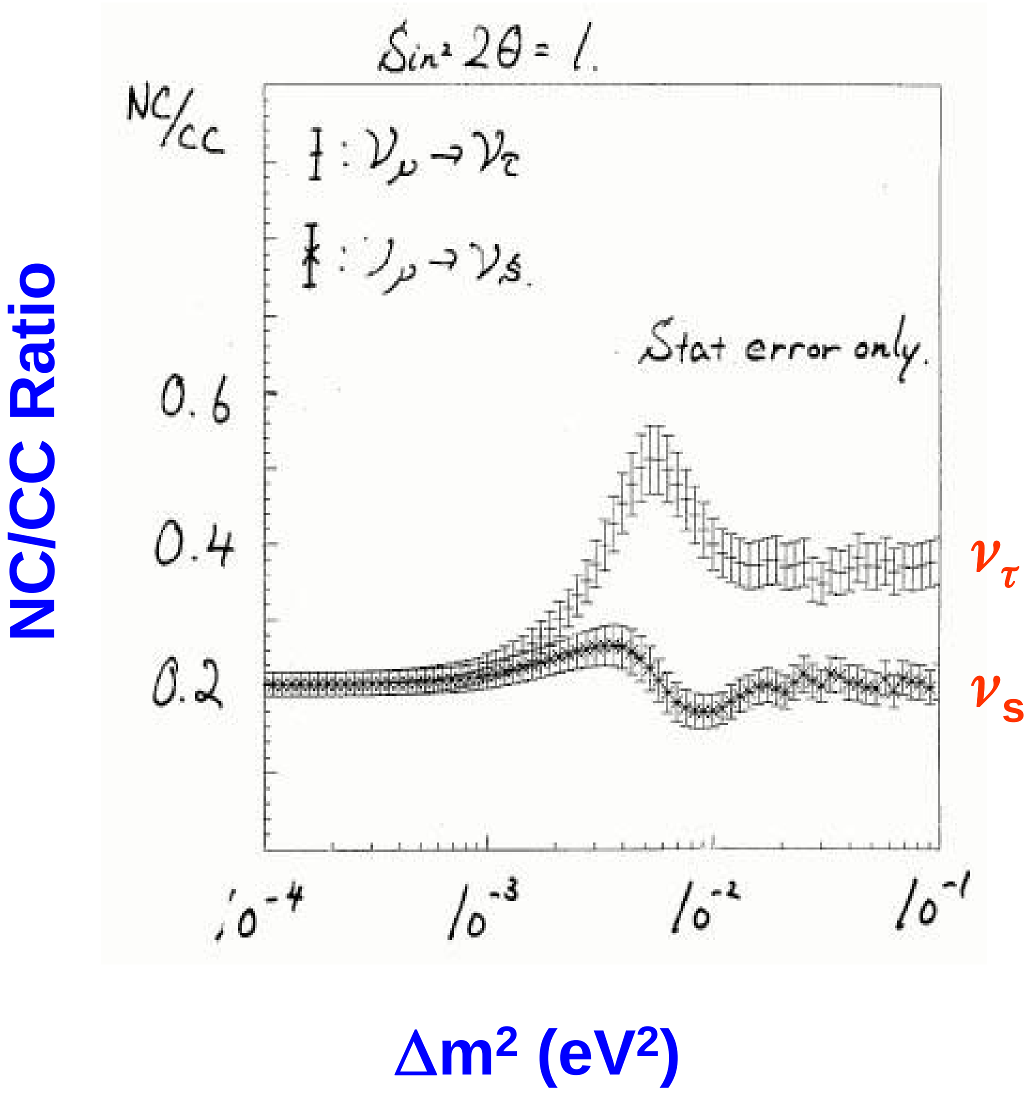
\# of NC events

$$N_{NC} \propto P_{\mu\to active} = 1 - P_{\mu\to sterile}$$

- NC/CC sensitive to ν_s
- NC Enriched Sample

2ring e-like(m=$m_{\pi 0}$)	77%NC
1ring e-like(no μ-decay)	88%NC
Multi ring(no μ-decay)	73%NC

→ **>200event/year** expected



Comparison with other LBL projects

- **ICANOE (2005～)**
  - CERN SPS(400GeV) →Gran Sasso LBL (732km)
  - E_ν ～20GeV
  - Optimized for ν_τ search
- **MINOS (2003～)**
  - Fermilab Main Injector (120GeV) → Soudan mine (730km)
  - E_ν>3GeV
  - ν_μ disappearance: $\delta(\Delta m^2)$～2.4×10^{-4}eV^2, $\delta(\sin^2 2\theta_{23})$～0.06
  - ν_e appearance : $\delta(\sin^2 2\theta_{\mu e})>0.04$ @$\Delta m^2=3\times10^{-3}$eV^2

    (read from A.Para, ICHEP2000 by T.K.)

Complementary to JHFν

	Beam	E_ν	(E/L)(π/2)/ 1.27	Det.	E_ν rec'nst	CC event
JHFν	NBB/WBB /OAB	～1GeV	3.8×10^{-3}eV^2	Water Cherenkov	QE	3200/yr(WBB)
MINOS	WBB	>3GeV*	5×10^{-3}eV^2	Iron cal.	Hadr. Cal.	2500/yr*

JHF project has much higher potential.

*:PH2(Low) option

Future Extensions

- **PS upgrade to 4MW and 1Mton water Cherenkov detector**
  - 2 order increase in statistics
  - CPV if ν_e appearance discovered in the 1st phase
    - O(100) ν_e events/year if θ_{13}=0.1x(Chooz limit)
  - (Proton decay)
- **Very LBL experiment (1000-2000km)**
  - ~300(1200)CC events/100kt/yr @ 2000(1000)km w/ 6GeV NBB
  - Sign of Δm^2s
  - Matter effect
  - CPV

Summary

- **JHFν project**
  - ✓ ～MW 50GeV PS @ JHF
  - ✓ Super-Kamiokande@ 295km as far detector
  - ✓ Low energy(～1GeV) conventional ν_μ beam tuned at osc. max.
  - ✓ Energy reconstruction by using QE
  - ✓ NBB/OAB to reduce background and syst. err.
- **Physics sensitivity**
  - ✓ $\delta\sin^2 2\theta_{23} \sim 0.01$
  - ✓ $\sin^2 2\theta_{13} \sim 5 \times 10^{-3}$ (90% CL)
  - ✓ $\delta\Delta m_{23}^2 \sim 1.5 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{eV}^2$

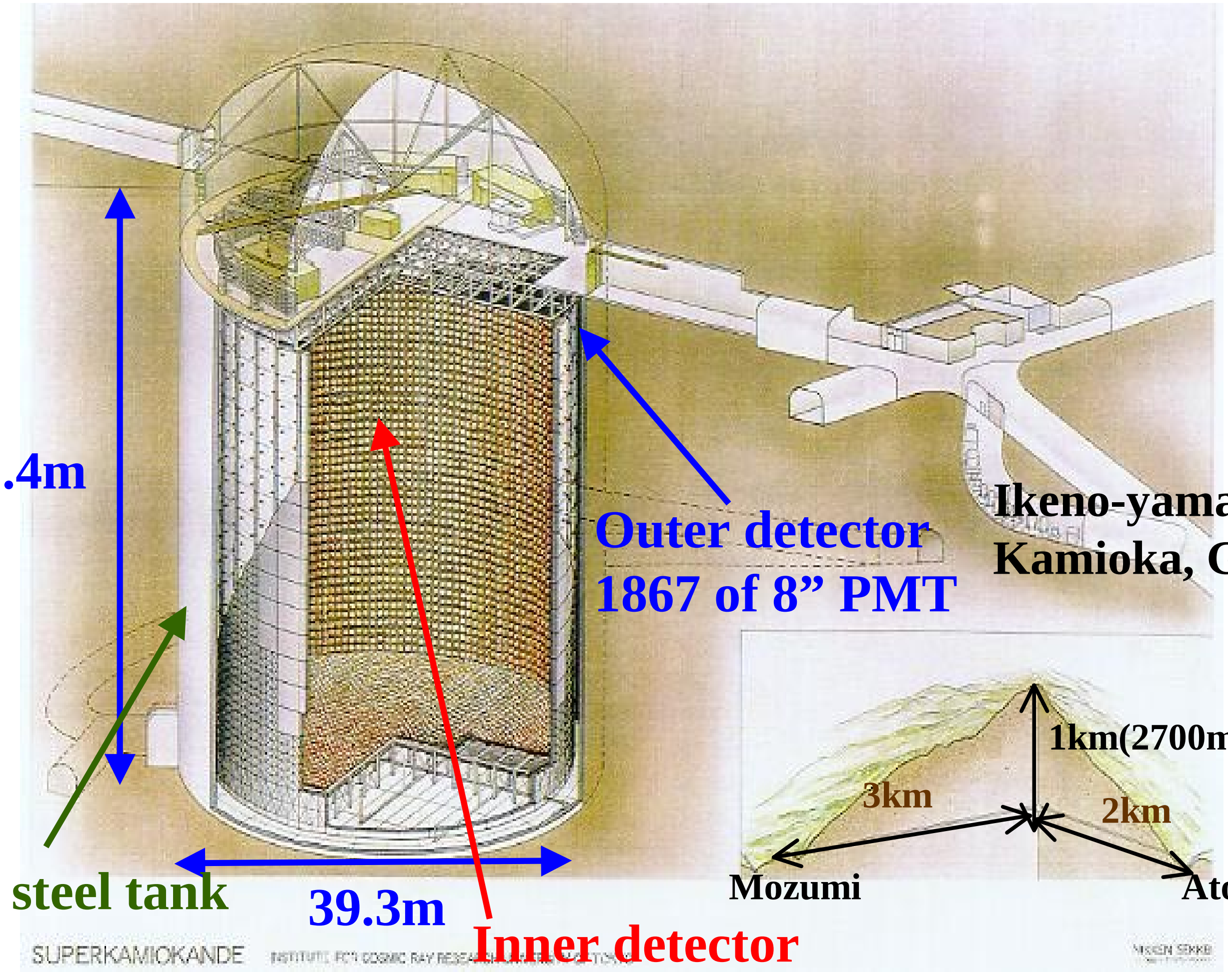
    at ($\sin^2 2\theta$=1.0, $\Delta m^2 = 3.2 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{eV}^2$)
  - ✓ ν_s existence can be tested.
- Design and R&D work have just been started.
- JHFν is not included in current budget request.
- Full approval within a few years

  Data taking in 2006-7

Beam monitoring at near site

1. **Pi kinematics just aft. production**
    1.difficult to place ring imaging detector as K2K due to severe radiation
    2.Simple threshold type Cherenkov could be possiblity
2. **Muon monitor**
    pulse-by-pulse monitoring of
    - Profile (beam direction)
    - intensity(targetting eff., horn current)
3. **Neutrino monitor (front detector:FD)**
    1.High rate (NBB～30k int/100ton/day)
    2.Absolute neutrino flux for normalization
    3.Energy spectrum
    4. ν_e contamination
    5.Neutrino interaction
    Design and R&D have been just started.
    fiber-readout liquid scintillator

Super Kamiokande (far detector)



41.4m

Outer detector
1867 of 8” PMT

Ikeno-yama
Kamioka, Gifu

1km(2700mwe)

3km

2km

Mozumi

Atotsu

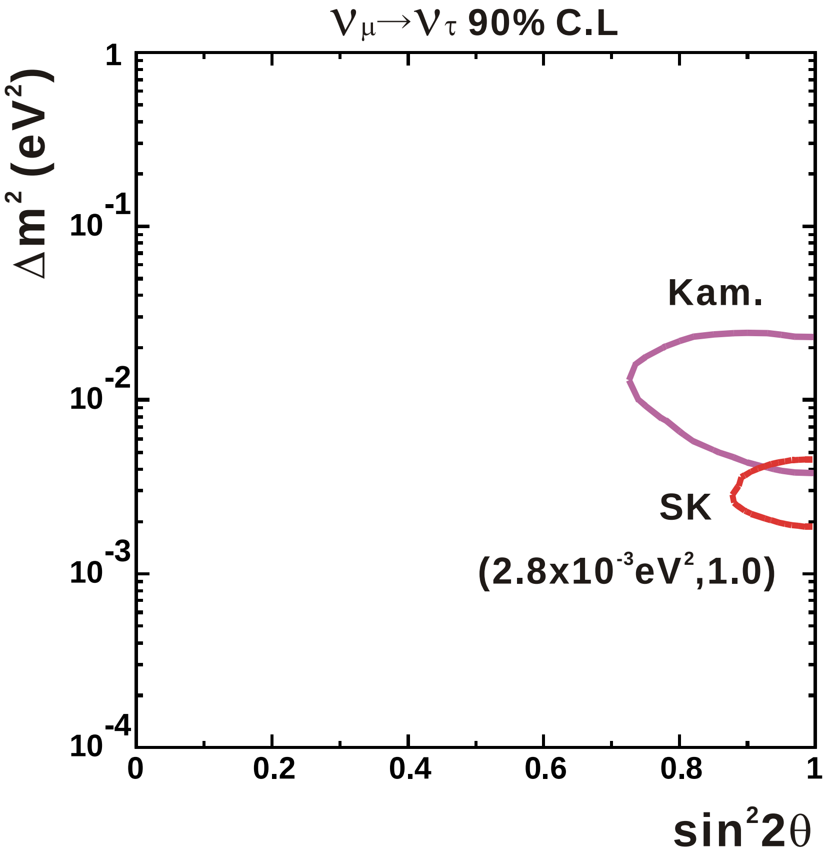
50kton
stainless steel tank

39.3m

Inner detector
11146 of 20” PMT

ν_μ disappearance

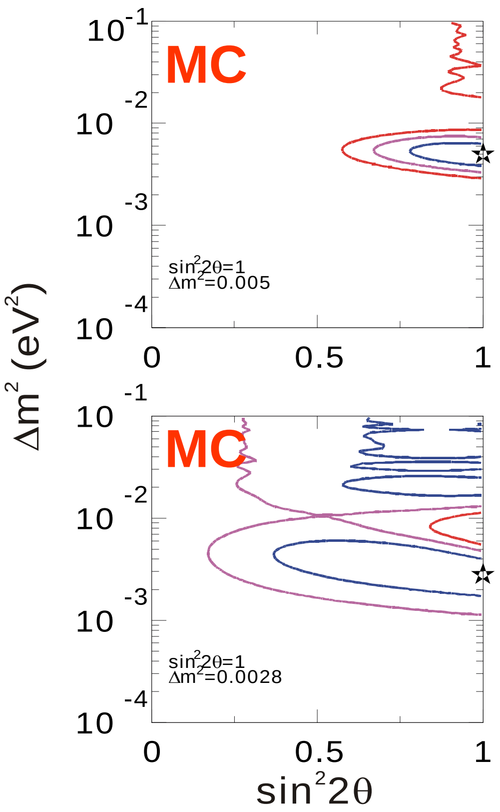
Allowed region of SK



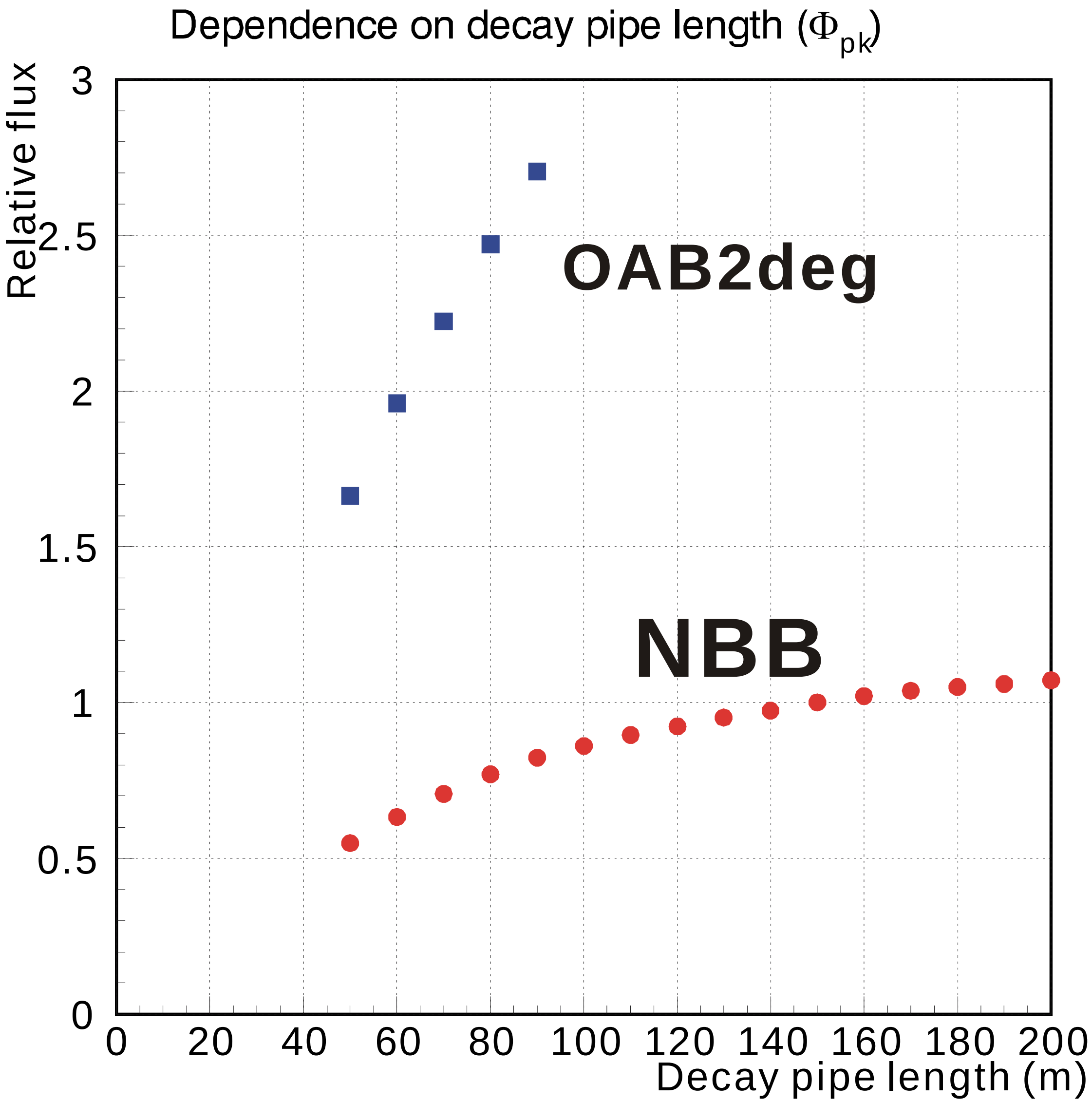
$\Delta m^2 \sim (2 \sim 5)\times10^{-3}$ eV^2

$\sin^2 2\theta > 0.88$

Expected allowed region of K2K
(10^{20}POT)



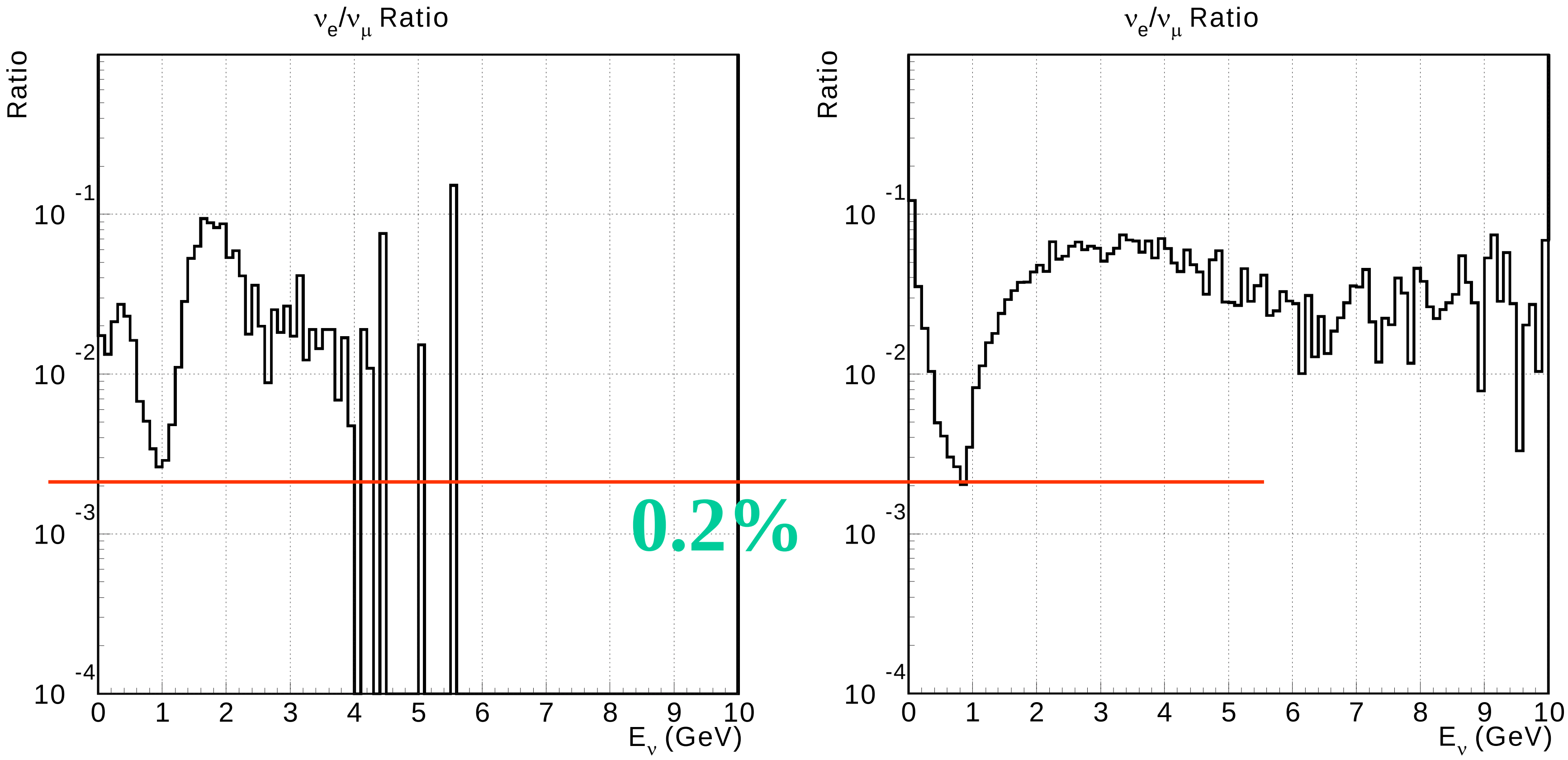
Decay pipe length



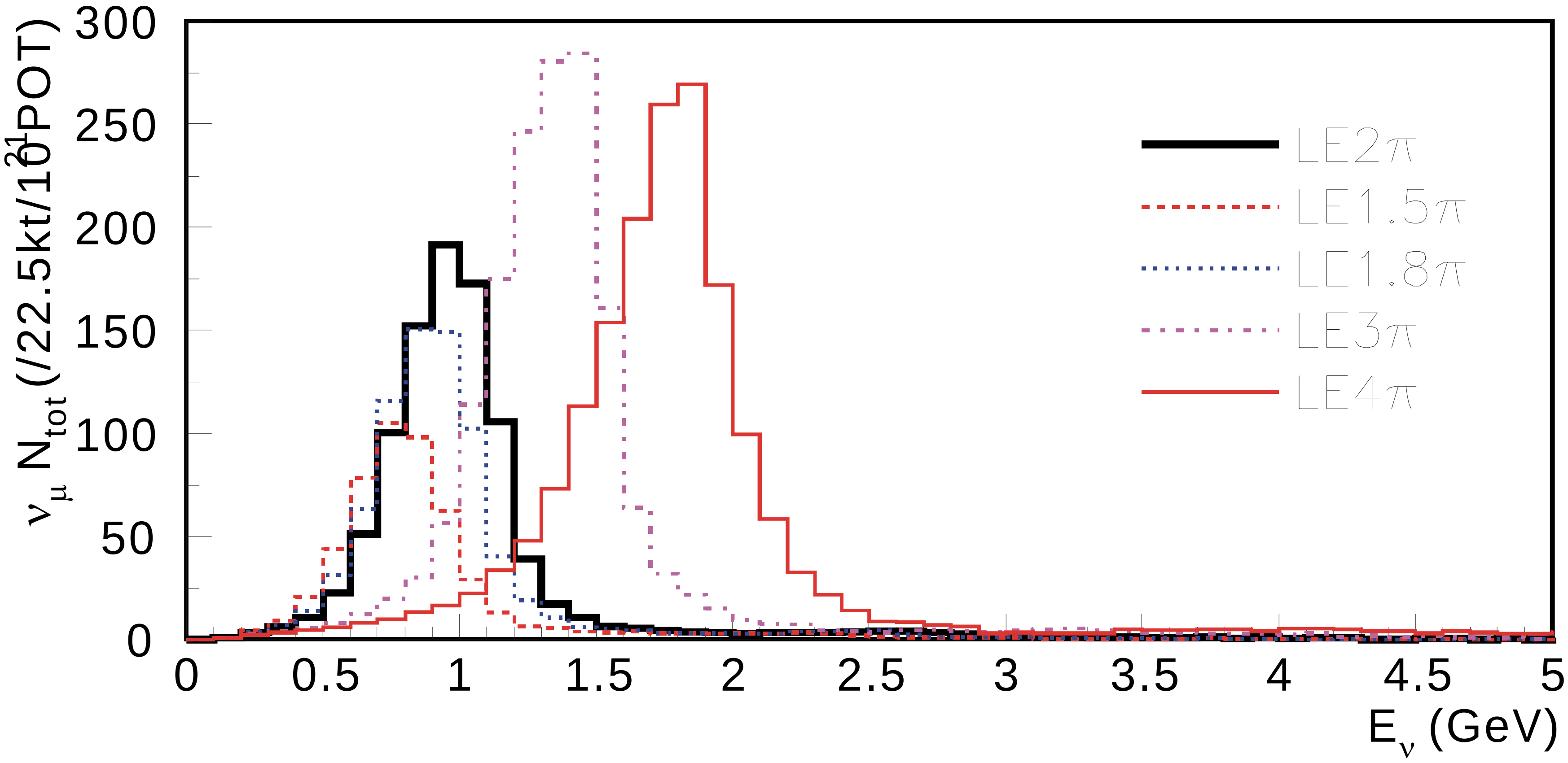
ν_e / ν_μ ratio

NBB

OAB2deg



Comparison between NBBs



NBB-OAB comparison