Hyper-Kamiokande Overview

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3rd Hyper-Kamiokande EU meeting
April 27, 2015 CERN

Hyper-Kamiokande Detector

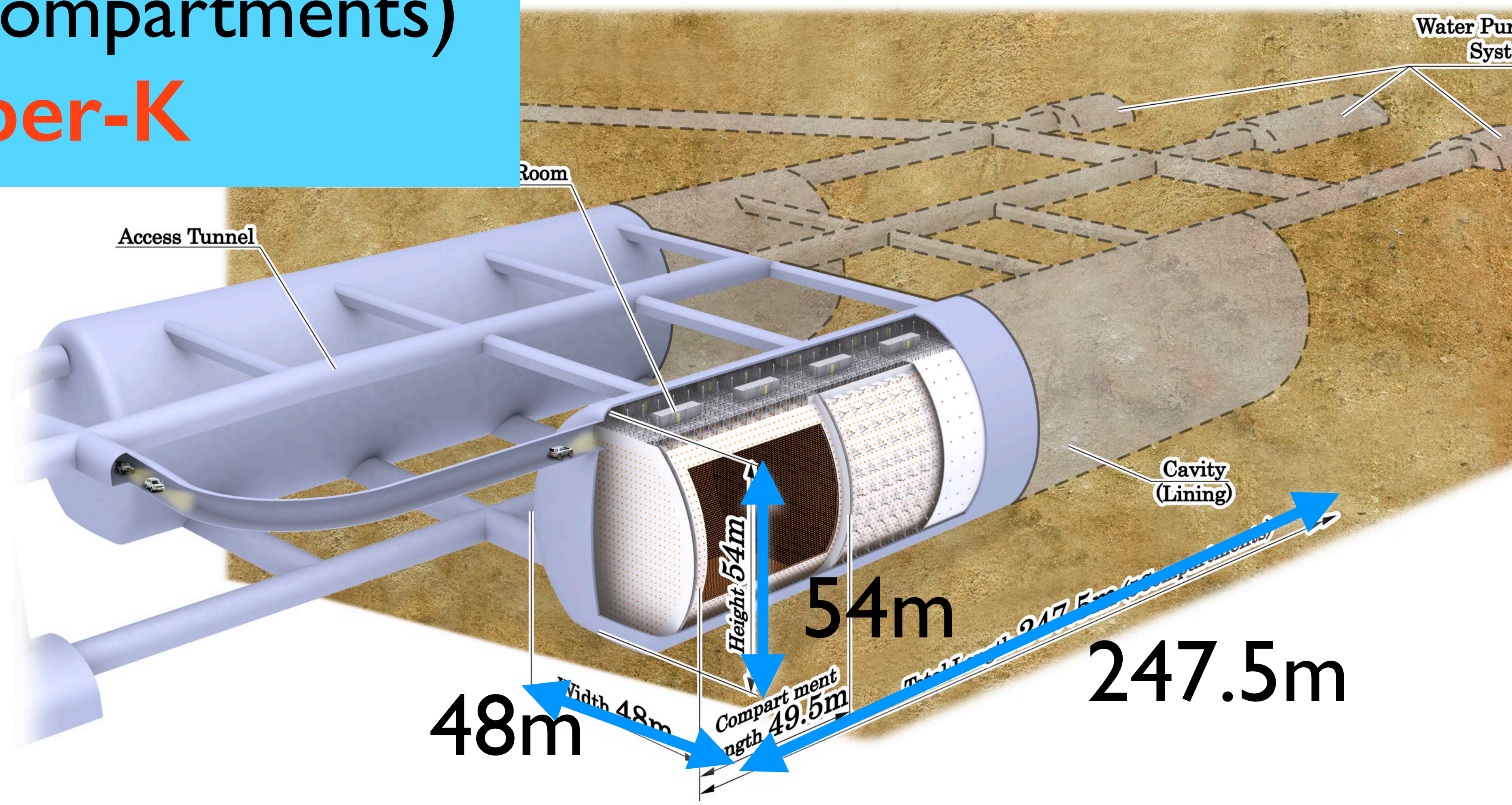
Total volume:	0.99 Mton
Inner volume:	0.74 Mton
Outer volume:	0.2 Mton
Fiducial volume:	0.56 Mton

(0.056Mton × 10 compartments)

x25 of Super-K

Hyper-K WG,
arXiv:1109.3262
arXiv:1309.0184
arXiv:1502.05199
(to appear in PTEP)

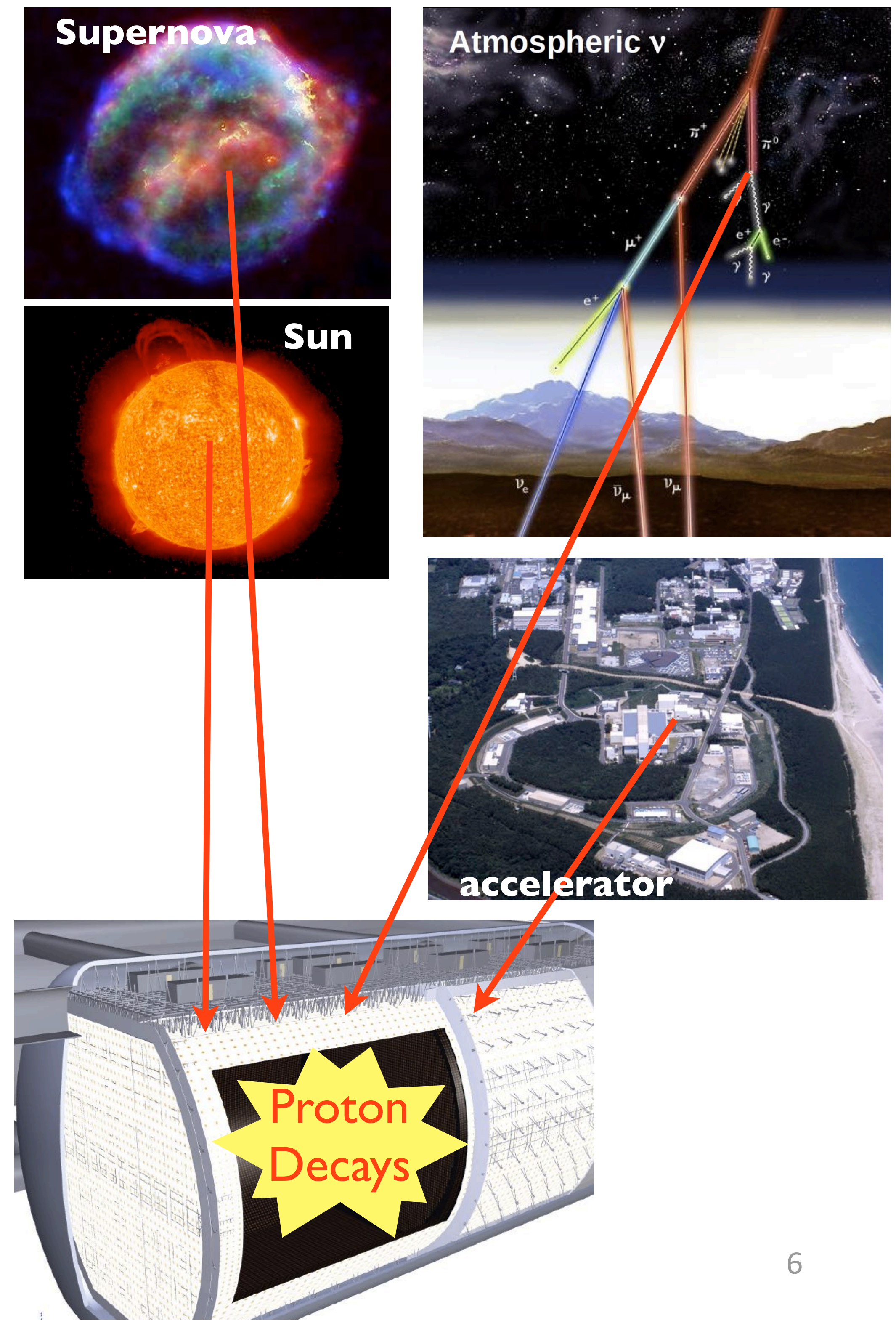
- 99,000 20” PMT for inner-det. (20% coverage)
- 25,000 8” PMT for outer-det.



Multi-purpose detector for a wide range of science

Multi-purpose detector, Hyper-K

- Comprehensive study of ν oscillation
  - CPV (>3σ for 76% of δ)
  - Mass hierarchy with acc.+atm ν
  - θ_{23} octant
  - Test of exotic scenarios
- Nucleon decay discovery potential
  - $e^+\pi^0$: 5×10^{34} years,
    νK^+: 1×10^{34} years (3σ)
- Neutrino astrophysics
  - Supernova up to 2Mpc, ~1SN/10yrs
  - Relic SN neutrinos (~200ν/10yers)
  - Indirect dark matter search
  - Solar neutrino (~200evts/day)
- Geophysics
- Maybe more / unexpected



Hyper-K project in Japan

- One of two top priority projects in HEP community (Feb. 2012)
  - http://www.jahep.org/office/doc/201202_hecsubc_report.pdf
- Endorsed by cosmic ray physics community as a next large-scale project
- KEK roadmap includes Hyper-K
  - http://kds.kek.jp/getFile.py/access?sessionId=1&resId=0&materialId=0&confId=11728
- Science Council of Japan selected Hyper-K as one of 27 top priority projects in "Japanese Master Plan of Large Research Projects" (out of 192 projects in all field of science)
  - http://www.scj.go.jp/ja/info/kohyo/pdf/kohyo-22-t188-1.pdf
- Not on the list of MEXT Roadmap 2014.
  - We aim for the next roadmap, which is anticipated in 2017, with addressing comments received (international participation, organization, cost estimate)

April 2015

International Journal of High-Energy Physics

CERN COURIER

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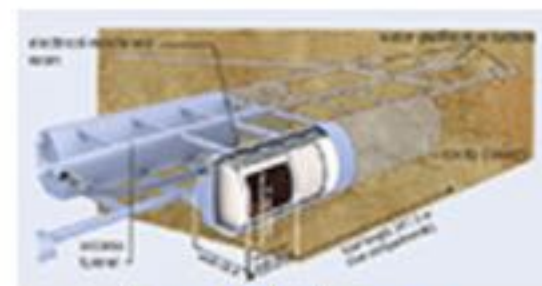
Apr 9, 2015

Proto-collaboration formed to promote Hyper-Kamiokande



Proposed detector

The Inaugural Symposium of the Hyper-Kamiokande Proto-Collaboration, took place in Kashiwa, Japan, on 31 January, attended by more than 100 researchers. The aim was to promote the proto-collaboration and the Hyper-Kamiokande project internationally. In addition, a ceremony to mark the signing of an agreement for the promotion of the project between the Institute for Cosmic Ray Research of the University of Tokyo and KEK took place during the symposium.

The Hyper-Kamiokande project aims both to address the mysteries of the origin and evolution of the universe's matter and to confront theories of elementary-particle unification. To achieve these goals, the project will combine a high-intensity neutrino beam from the Japan Proton Accelerator Research Complex (J-PARC) with a new detector

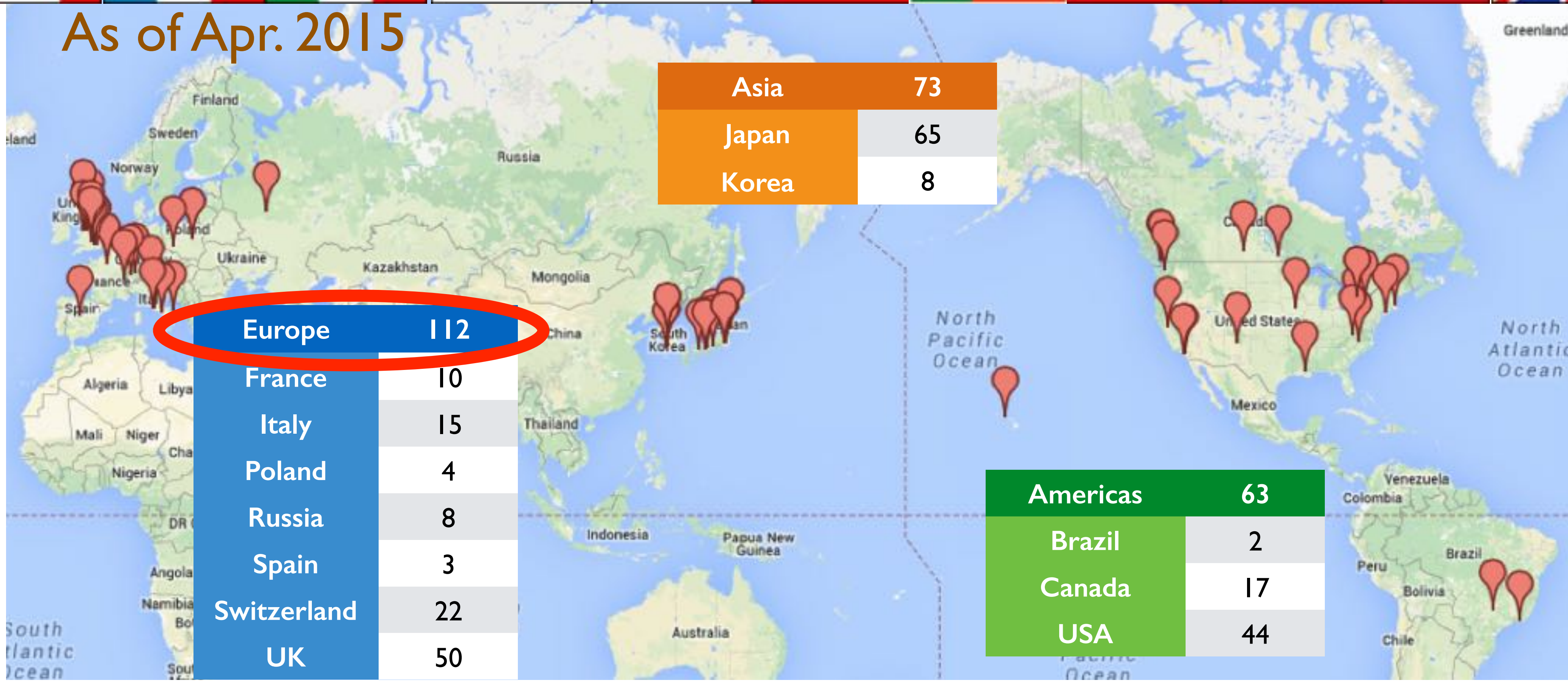
Hyper-K proto-collaboraion

Inaugural Symposium on January 31, 2015

KEK-IPNS and **UTokyo-ICRR** signed a **MoU** for cooperation on the Hyper-Kamiokande project

Hyper-K International Collaboration

As of Apr. 2015



Asia	73
Japan	65
Korea	8

Europe	112
France	10
Italy	15
Poland	4
Russia	8
Spain	3
Switzerland	22
UK	50

Americas	63
Brazil	2
Canada	17
USA	44

- 13 countries, ~250 members and growing
- Governance structure has been defined
  - International Steering Committee, International Board Representatives, and Working Groups, Conveners Board
  - R&D fund and travel budget already secured in some countries, and more in securing processes.

Next step

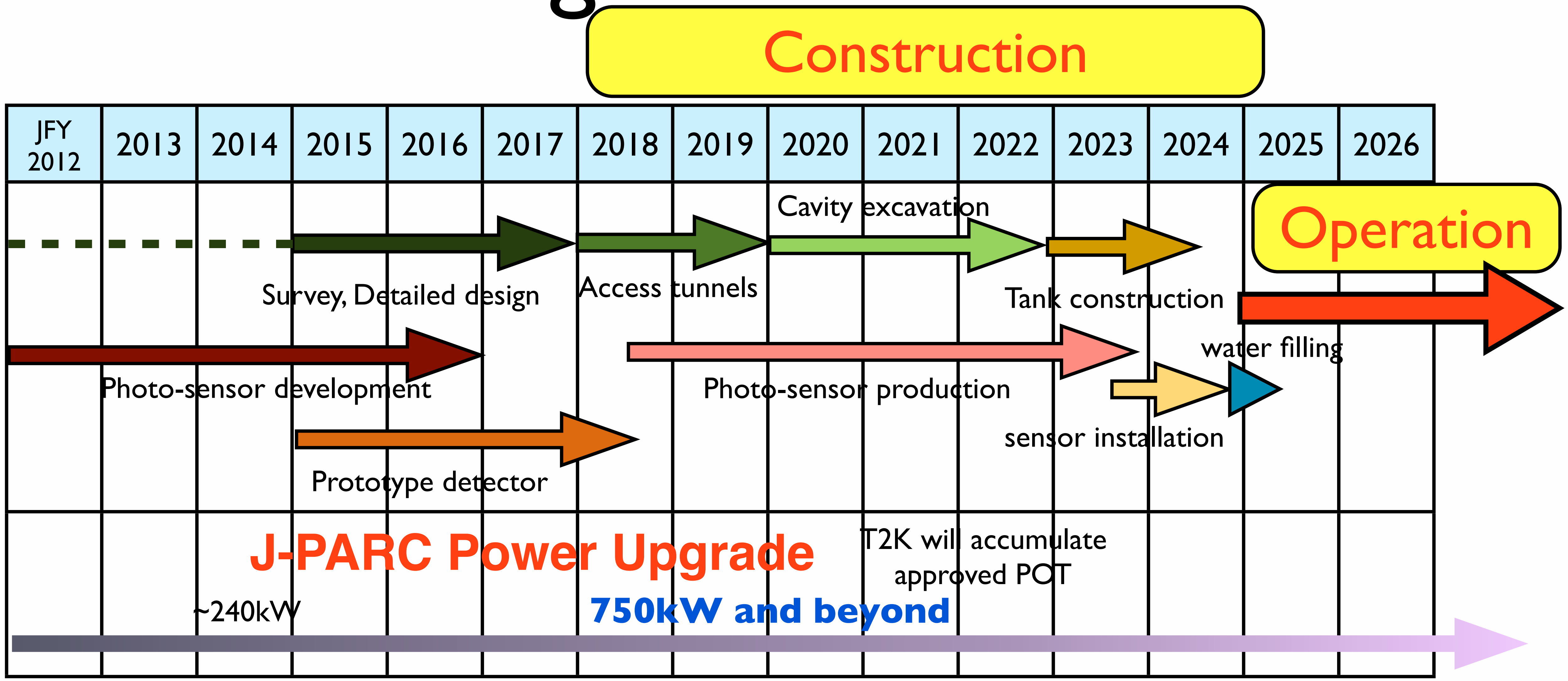
- Design Report is requested by KEK/ICRR.
  - To be prepared in 2015.
    - The next processes of the SCJ master-plan and MEXT roadmap expected in 2016-2017.
  - Optimum design, construction cost&period, beam & near detector, international responsibilities
  - An international review will proceed under KEK/ICRR to promote the project.
- Once the budget is approved, the construction can start in 2018 and the operation will begin in ~2025.

It is a critical time to promote the project

Open for more collaborators !

Next (worldwide) HK Open meeting: June 29-July 1, @Kashiwa/Japan

Target schedule



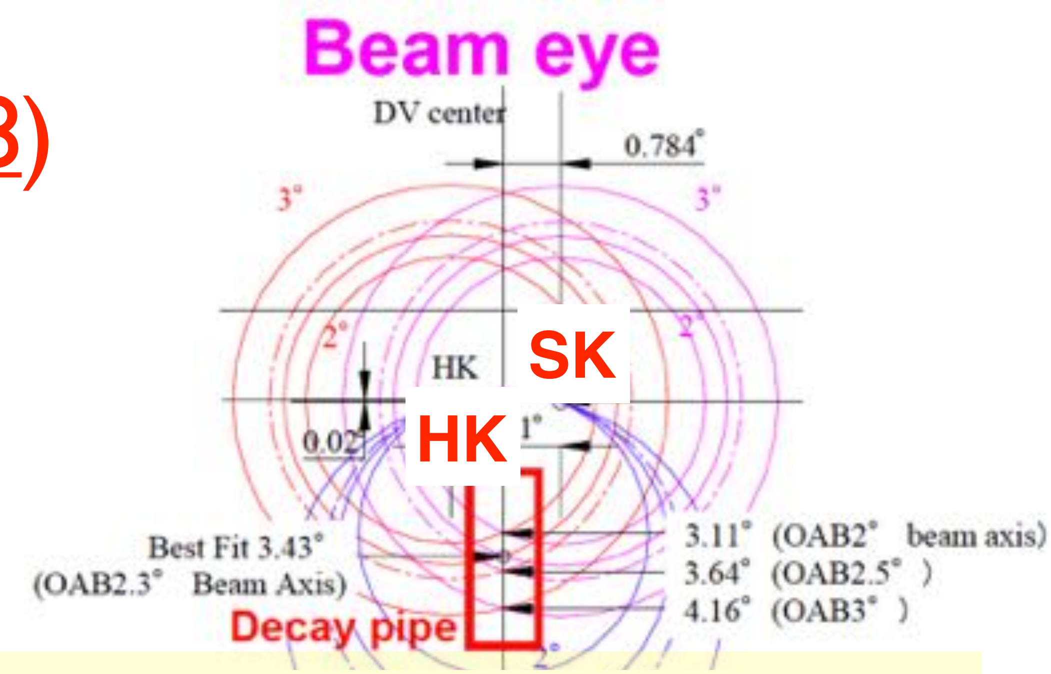
- -2018 Construction starts
- -2025 Data taking start
  - -2028 Discovery of Neutrino CP violation ?
  - -2030 Discovery of Proton Decay ?
  - -20xx Detection of supernova neutrinos
  - -20xx Discovery of new phenomena

Brief review of physics sensitivities

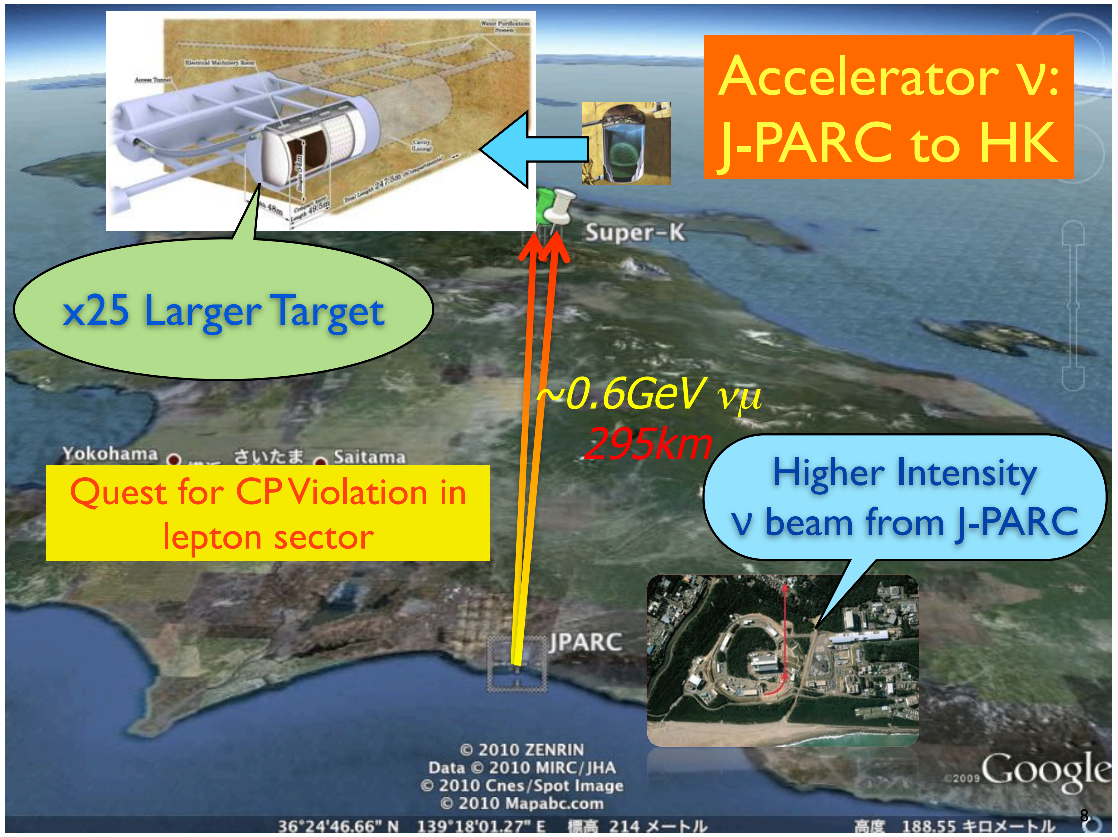
ν oscillation study w/ Hyper-K

- Long baseline experiment with J-PARC neutrino beam (J-PARC P58)
  - Same baseline as T2K
    - Well understood beam and systematics (NA61 etc.)
    - Reliable sensitivity estimate based on T2K results
  - Main focus on CP asymmetry
- Atmospheric neutrino
  - Broad energy and baseline
  - >3σ determination of mass hierarchy and θ_{23} octant

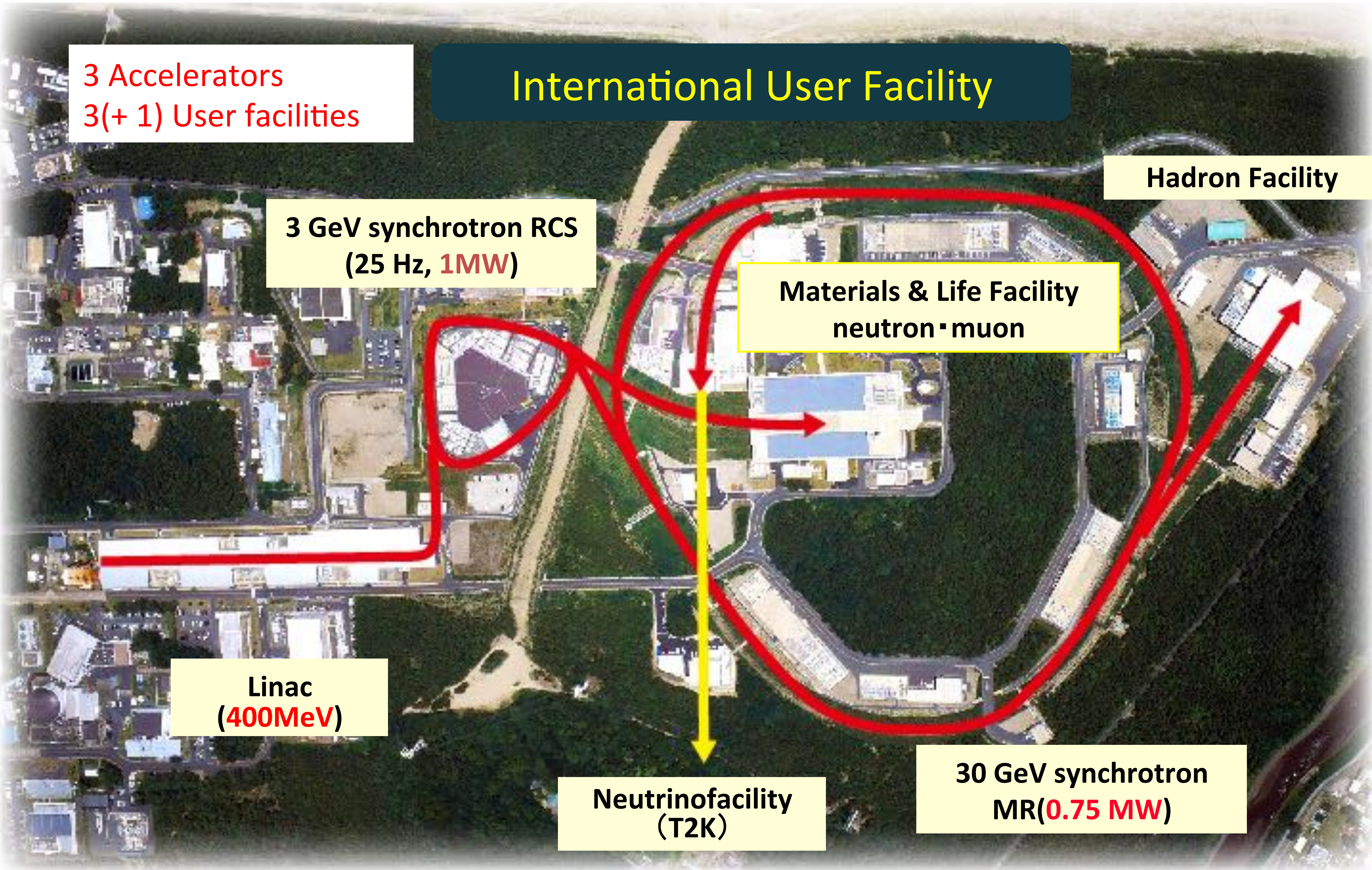
arXiv:1502.05199 (to appear in PTEP)



J-PARC ν beamline designed to have the same off-axis for Super-K & Hyper-K

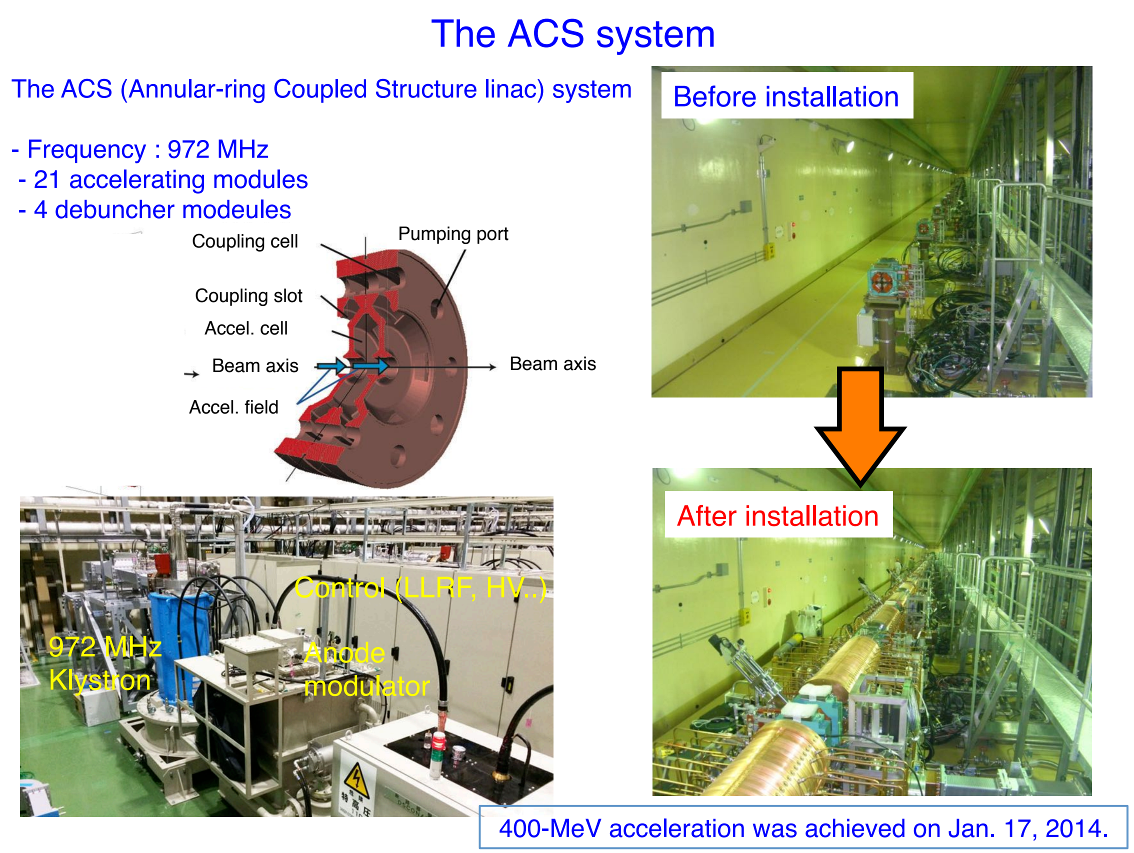


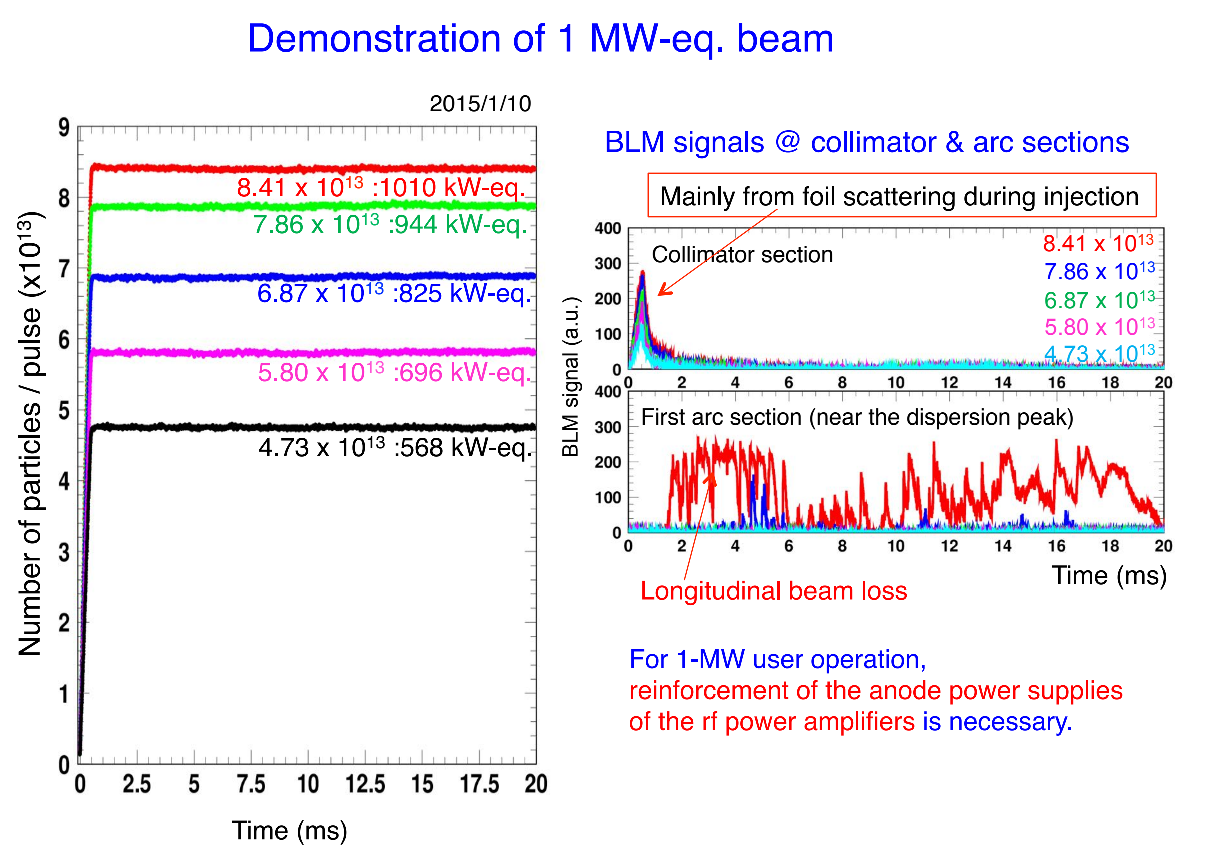
Japan Proton Accelerator Research Complex



LINAC and RCS update

- Linac energy increased with ACS installation in 2013: 181MeV → 400MeV
- Front-end system replaced with a new one to increase the peak current in 2014: 30mA→50mA
- RCS (3GeV) power increased (300→500kW now, 1MW tested)





J-PARC MR power mid-term plan

FX: Rep. rate will be increased from ~ 0.4 Hz to ~1 Hz by replacing magnet PS's, rf cavities, ...
SX: Parts of stainless steel ducts are replaced with titanium ducts to reduce residual radiation dose.

JFY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
			Li. energy upgrade	Li. current upgrade			
FX power [kW] (study/trial)	150	200	200 - 240	200 –300 (400) 320 →			750 →
SX power [kW] (study/trial)	3 (10)	10 (20)	25 (30)	20-50			100
Cycle time of main magnet PS New magnet PS for high rep.	3.04 s R&D →	2.56 s	2.48 s	→	Manufacture installation/test →		1.3 s
Present RF system New high gradient rf system	Install. #7,8 R&D →	Install. #9	→	Manufacture installation/test →		→	
Ring collimators	Additional shields	Add.collimators and shields (2kW)	Add.collimators (3.5kW) C,D,E,F	Back to JFY2012 (2kW)	Add. coll. C,D	Add. coll. E,F	
Injection system FX system	Inj. kicker	Kicker PS improvement, Septa manufacture /test → Kicker PS improvement, LF septum, HF septa manufacture /test →					
SX collimator / Local shields	SX collimator				Local shields →		
Ti ducts and SX devices with Ti chamber		SX septum endplate	Beam ducts	Beam ducts	ESS		

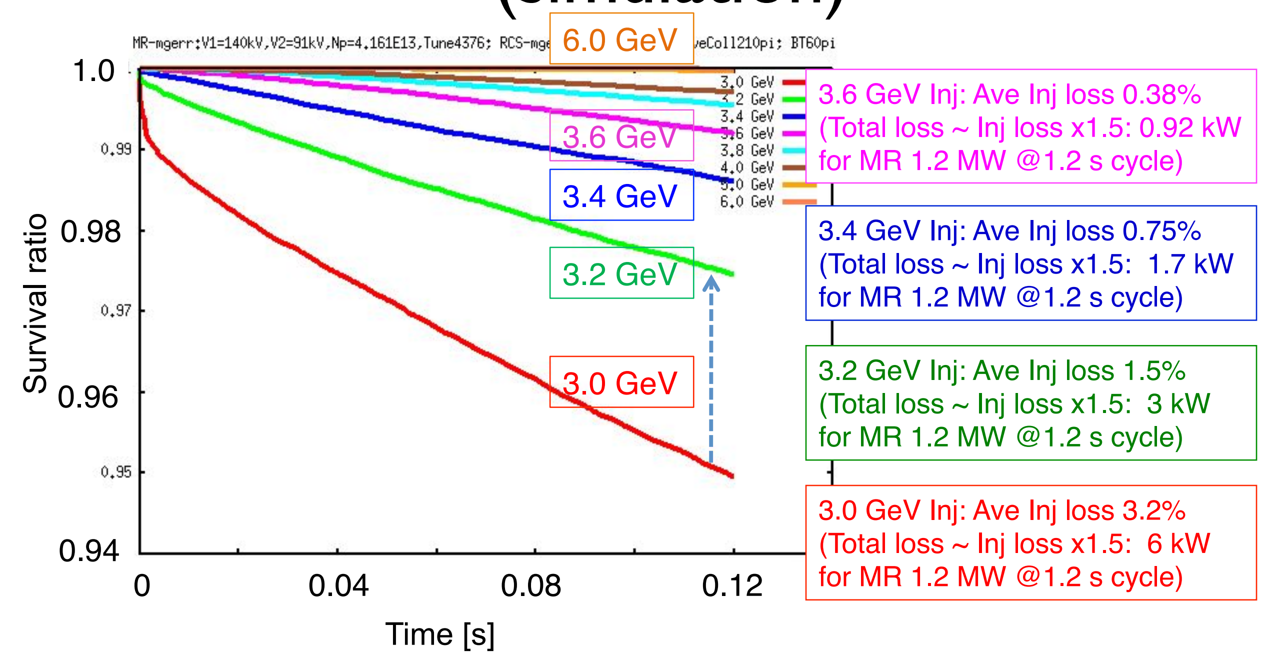
~320kW (Mar. 2015) → 750kW in a few years
with power supply replacement

J-PARC long-term plan

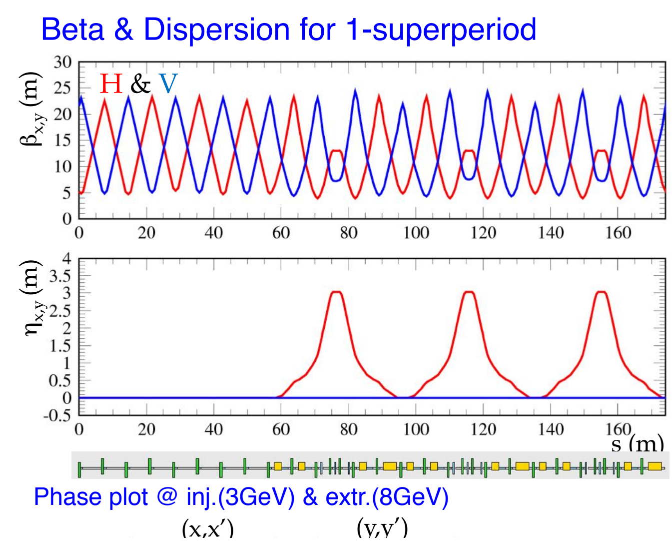
Several ideas under discussion, towards **multi-MW facility**

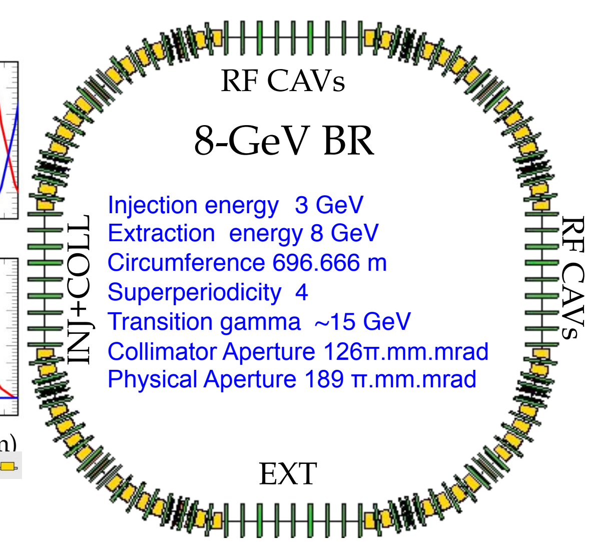
- RCS energy increase to reduce space charge effect
    - ~1.5MW
- New Booster Ring (8GeV) between RCS &MR
    - >2MW
- New SC proton linac for neutrino beam (Conceptual study)
    - ~9MW linac with >9GeV energy
    - Using KEKB tunnel at Tsukuba?

MR injection energy and beam loss (simulation)



8GeV booster ring





J-PARC ν beamline prospects

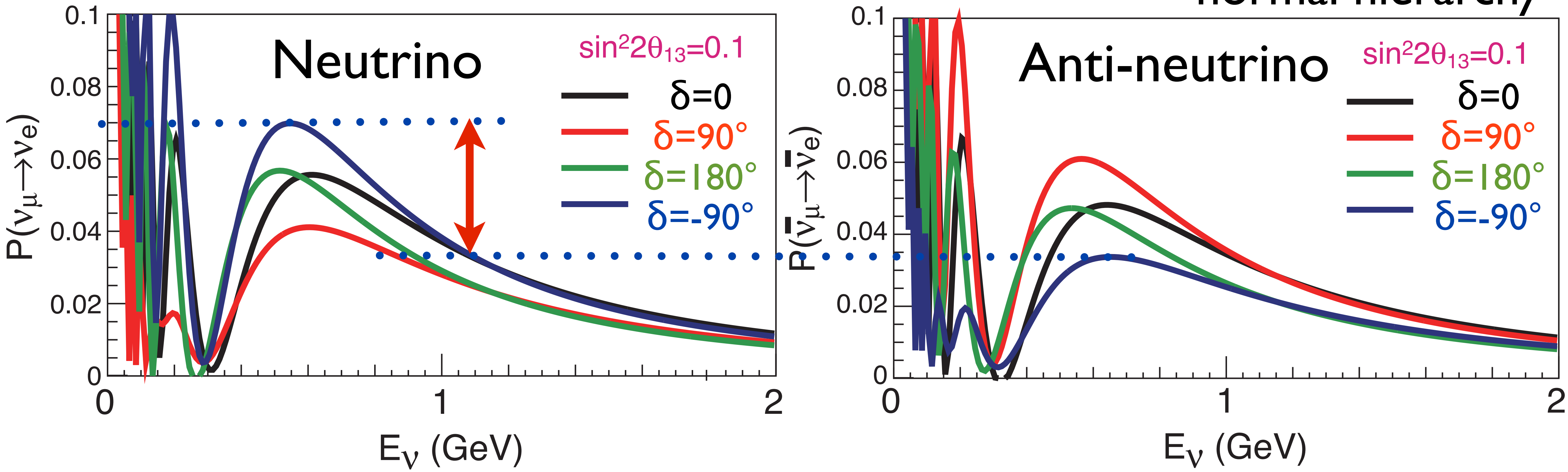
- Will be ready to accept 750kW
  - All 3 horns were replaced to upgraded design in 2013-2014
  - Horn PS for high rep purchased
  - Enhancement of radioactive water/air disposal capability ongoing
- NO NEED to reconstruct facility upto ~3MW
  - Inaccessible part (decay volume, beam dump) designed for multi-MW
  - Need buildings for handling radio-active waste (water)
- International cooperation for development of core parts (target, horns, window, …)

Component	beam power / parameter limitation	beam power / parameter upgrade
target	3.3×10^{14}ppp	
beam window	3.3×10^{14}ppp	
horn		
cooling for conductors	2MW	
stripline cooling	400kW	1~2MW
hydrogen production	300kW	1~2MW
horn current	250kA	320kA
PS repetition	0.4Hz	1Hz
decay colume	4MW	
hadron absorber / beam dump	3MW	
water cooling facilities	750kW	~2MW
radiation shielding	750kW	4MW
radioactive air leakage to the TS ground floor	500kW	~2MW
radioactive cooling water drainage	600kW	~2MW

Measurement of *CP* asymmetry with ν beam

$P(\nu_\mu \to \nu_e)$: ν_e appearance probability

for 295km baseline, normal hierarchy



- Comparison of $P(\nu_\mu \to \nu_e)$ and $P(\bar{\nu}_\mu \to \bar{\nu}_e)$
  - Max. ~±25% change from δ=0 case
  - Sensitive to exotic (non-MNS) CPV source

Reconstructed energy distributions

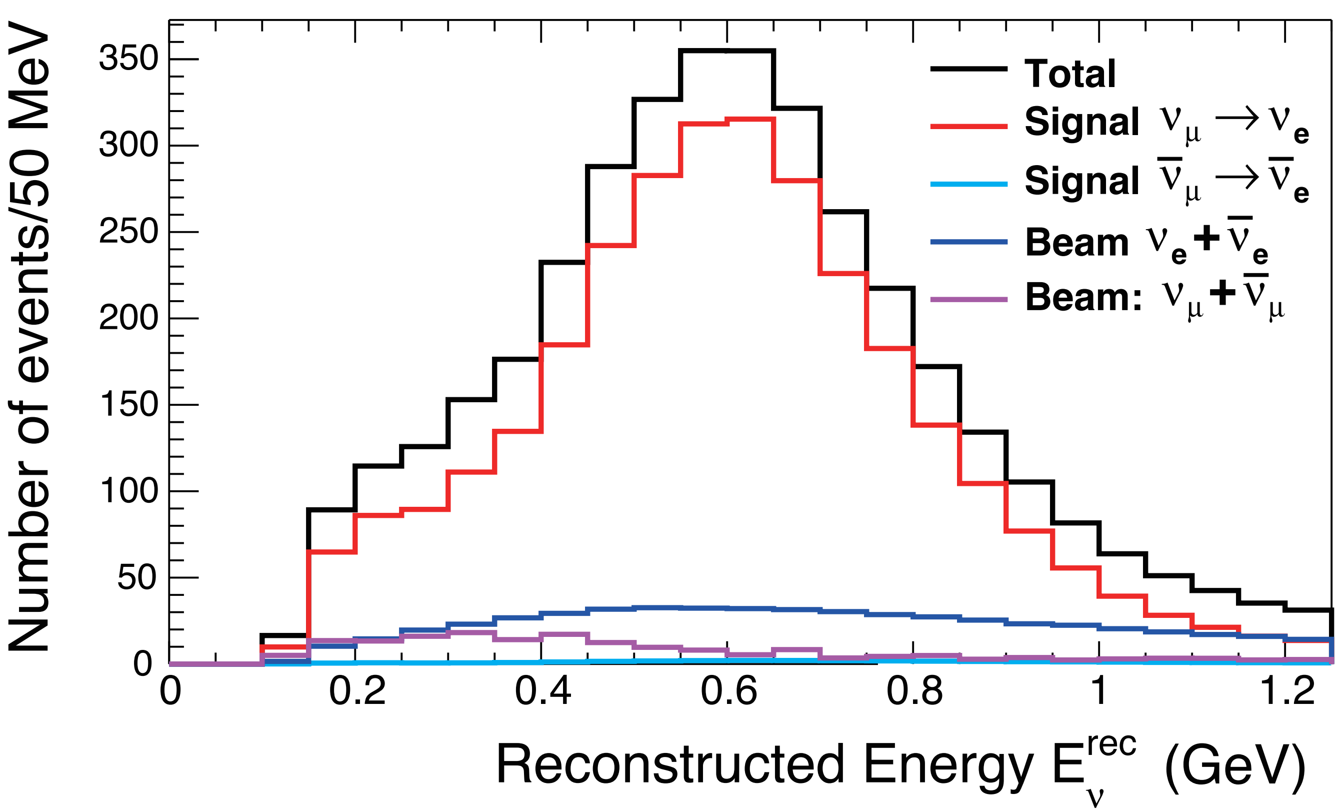
$7.5\text{MW}\times10^{7}\text{s}$ (1.56×10^{22} POT)

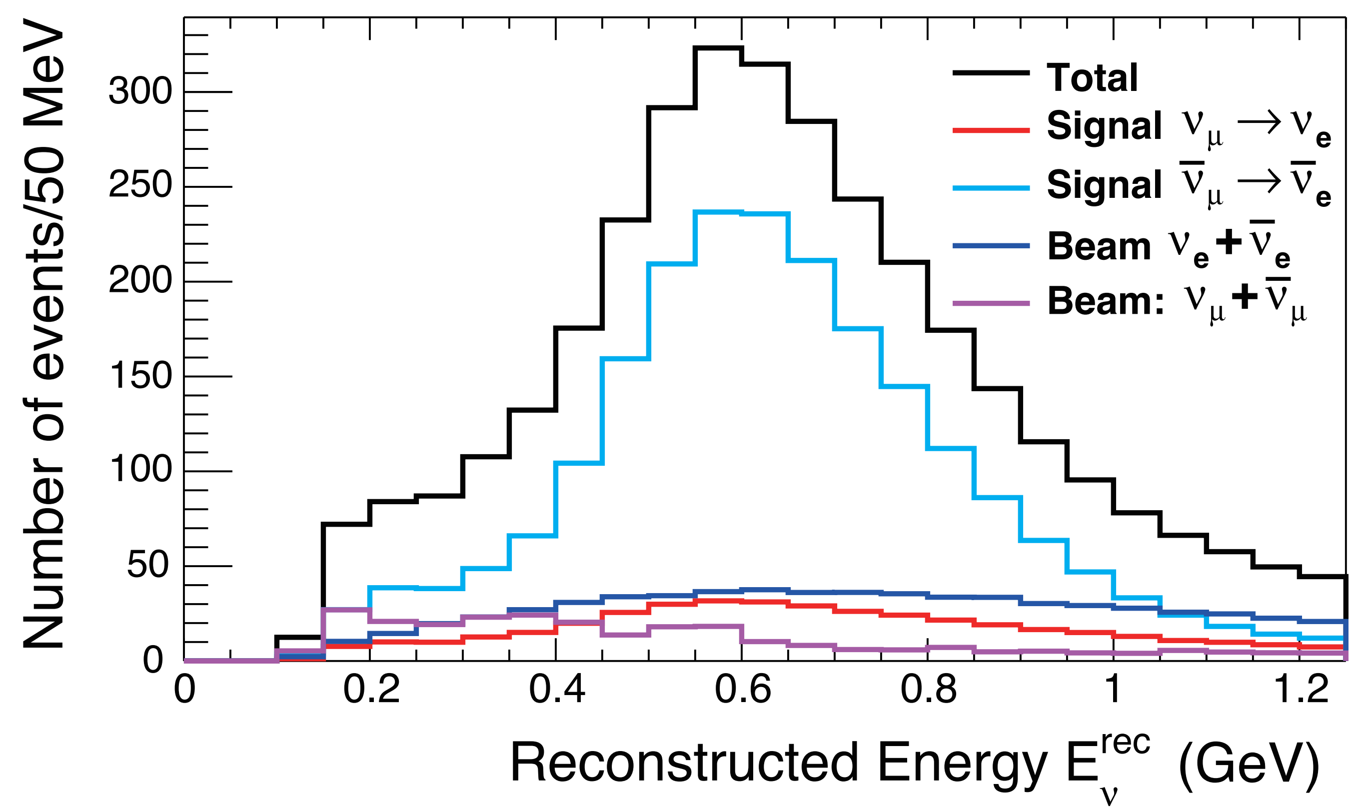
$\sin^2 2\theta_{13}=0.1, \delta=0$, normal MH

Appearance ν mode

$\nu:\bar{\nu}=1:3$

Appearance $\bar{\nu}$ mode





	Signal (νμ→νe CC)	Wrong sign appearance	νμ/$\bar{\nu}$μ CC	beam νe/$\bar{\nu}$e contamination	NC
ν	3,016	28	11	523	172
$\bar{\nu}$	2,110	396	9	618	265

New π^0 rejection (fiTQun) applied

Systematic error assumptions

Based on T2K/SK+extrapolation including correlations

- Beam flux + near detector constraint
  - (Conservatively) assumed to be the same
- Cross section uncertainties not constrained by ND
  - Nuclear difference removed assuming water measurements
- Far detector
  - Reduced by increased statistics of atmospheric ν control sample

Uncertainty on the expected number of events at Hyper-K (%)

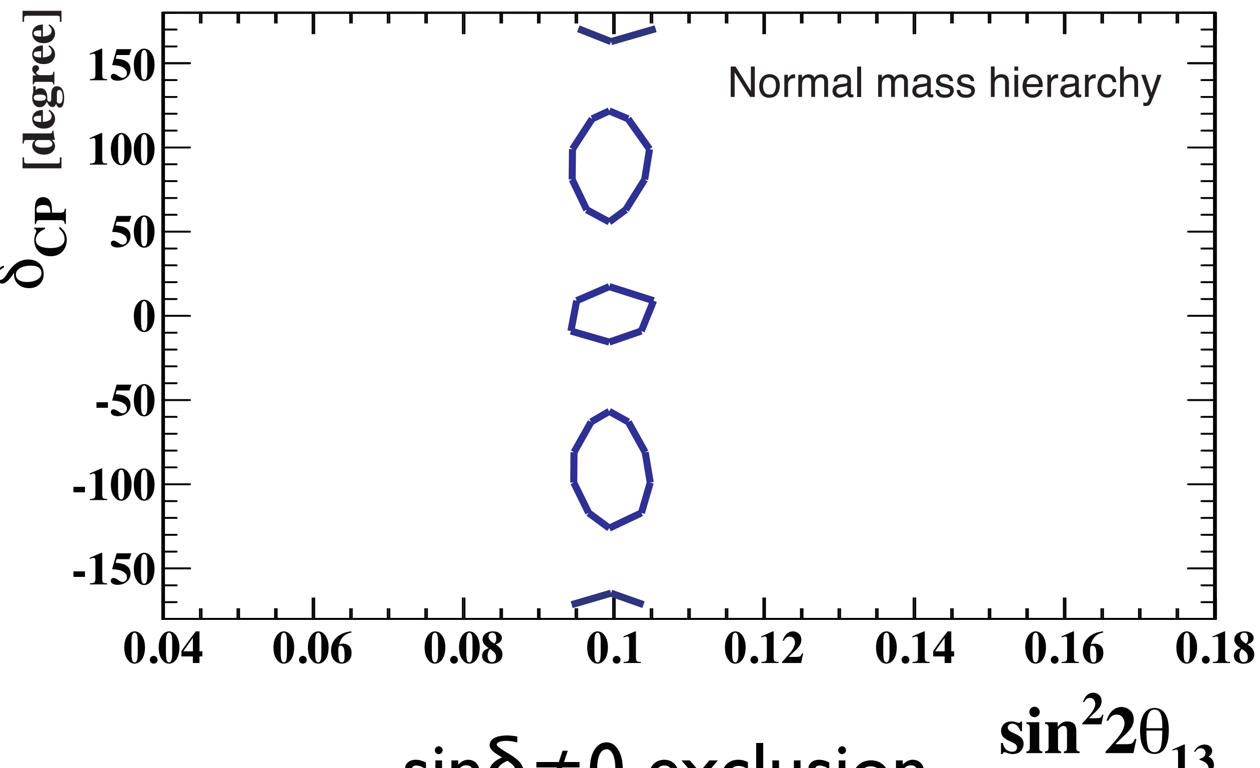
	ν mode		anti-ν mode		(T2K 2014)	
	νe	νμ	νe	νμ	νe	νμ
Flux&ND	3.0	2.8	5.6	4.2	3.1	2.7
XSEC model	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.4	4.7	5.0
Far Det. +FSI	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.1	3.7	5.0
Total	3.3	3.3	6.2	4.5	6.8	7.6

- Further reduction by new near detectors under study arXiv:1502.05199 (to appear in PTEP)

Expected sensitivity to CP asymmetry

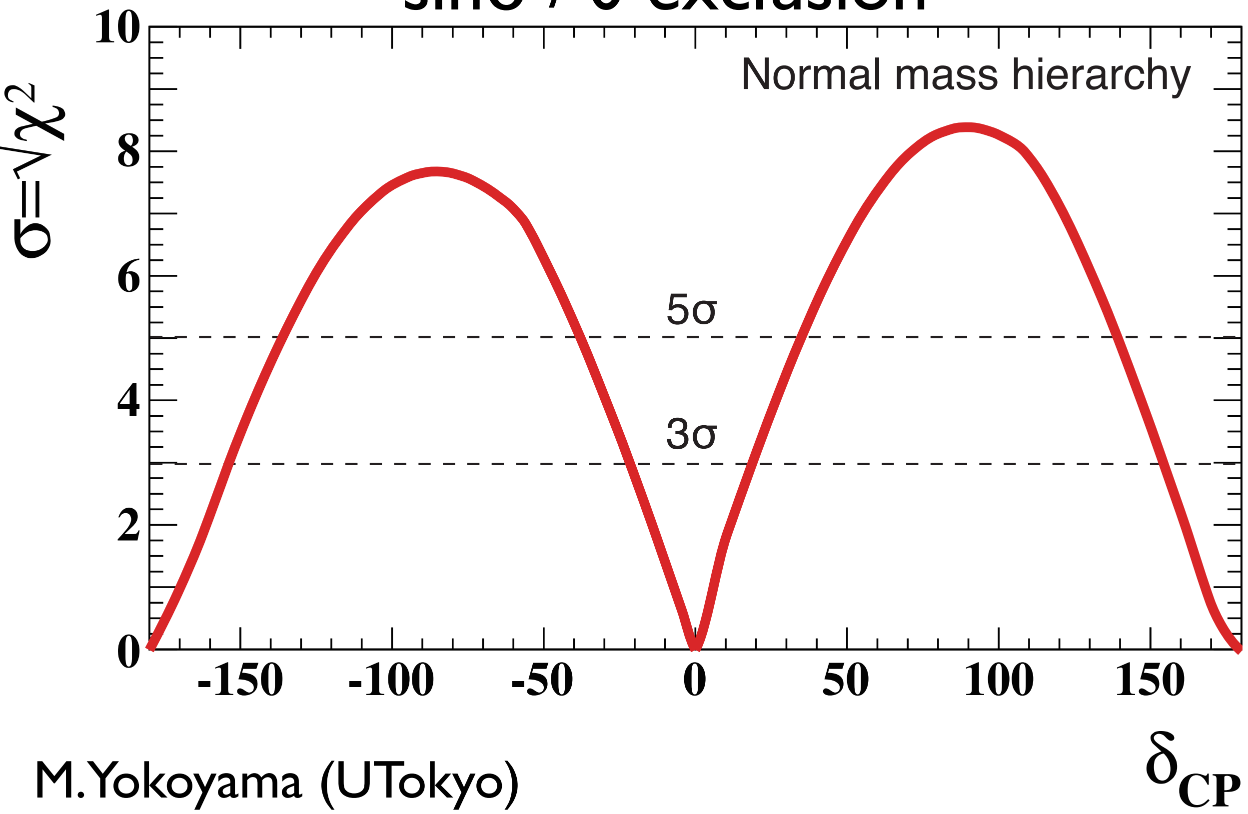
Mass hierarchy assumed to be known

90% CL contour on $\sin^2 2\theta_{13}$-δ plane
(δ=0°, 90°, 180°, -90° overlaid)

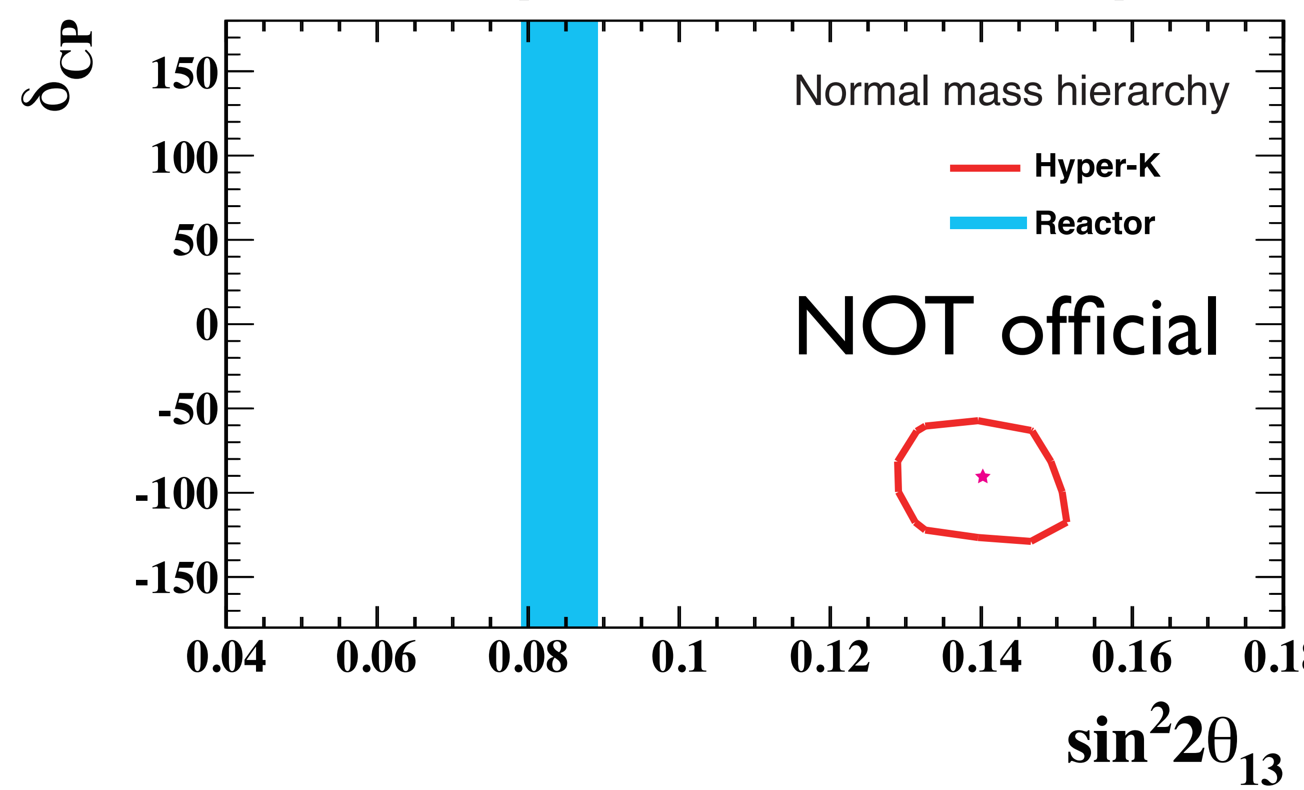


- Exclusion of $\sin\delta=0$
  - $>3\sigma$ for 76% of δ
  - $>5\sigma$ for 58% of δ
- Possible to establish CP violation in the lepton sector!

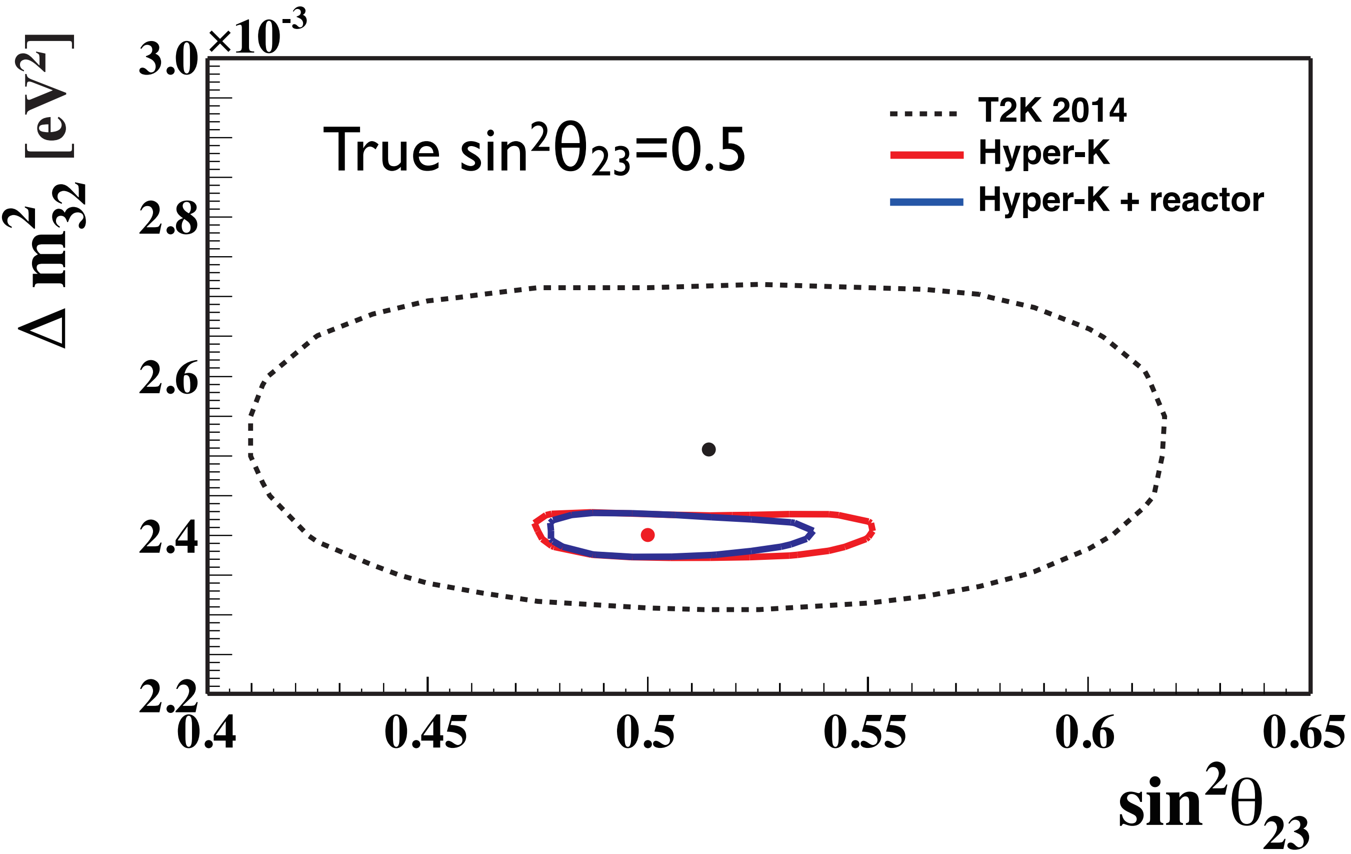
sin$\delta\neq0$ exclusion

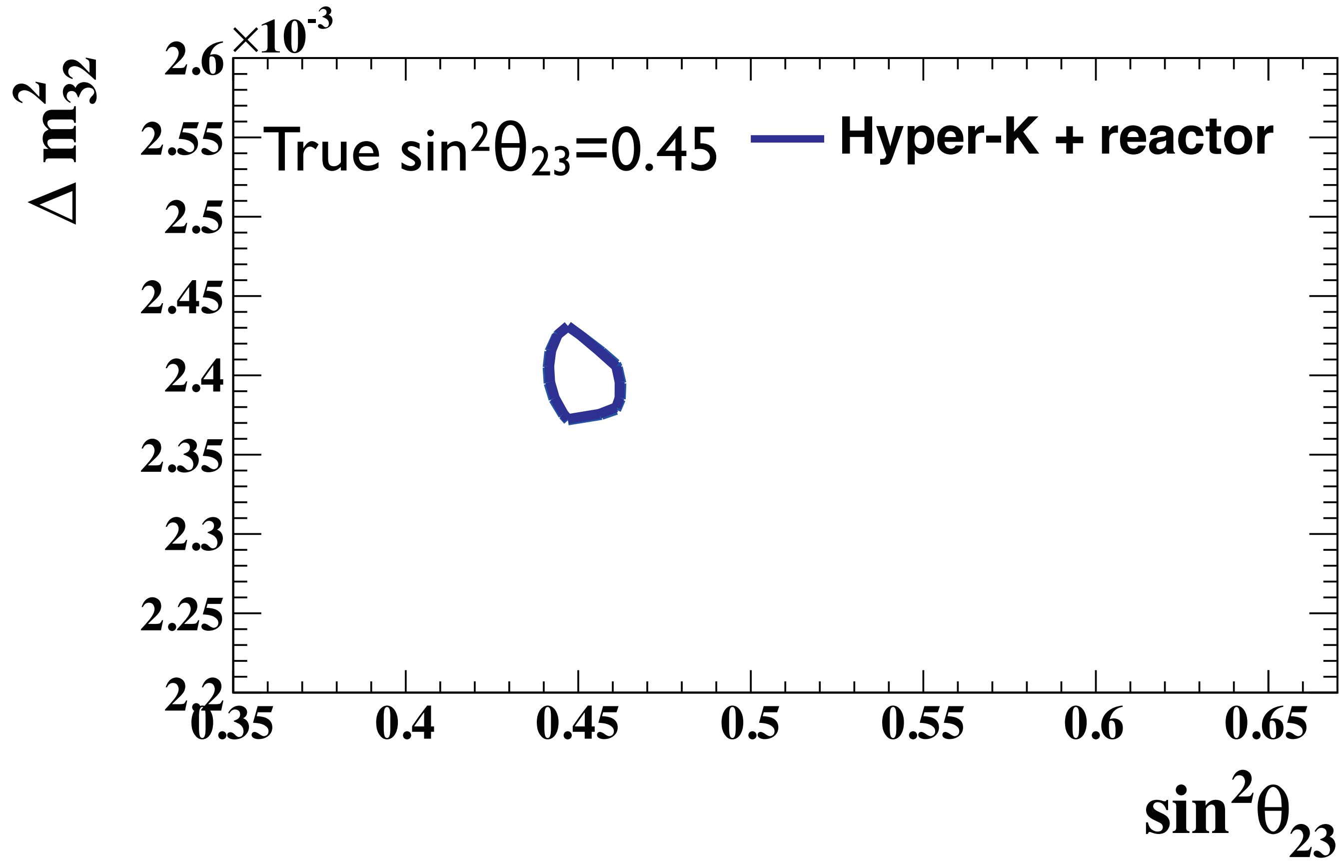


Or, we may see some surprise



Measurement of $|\Delta m^2_{32}|$, θ_{23}



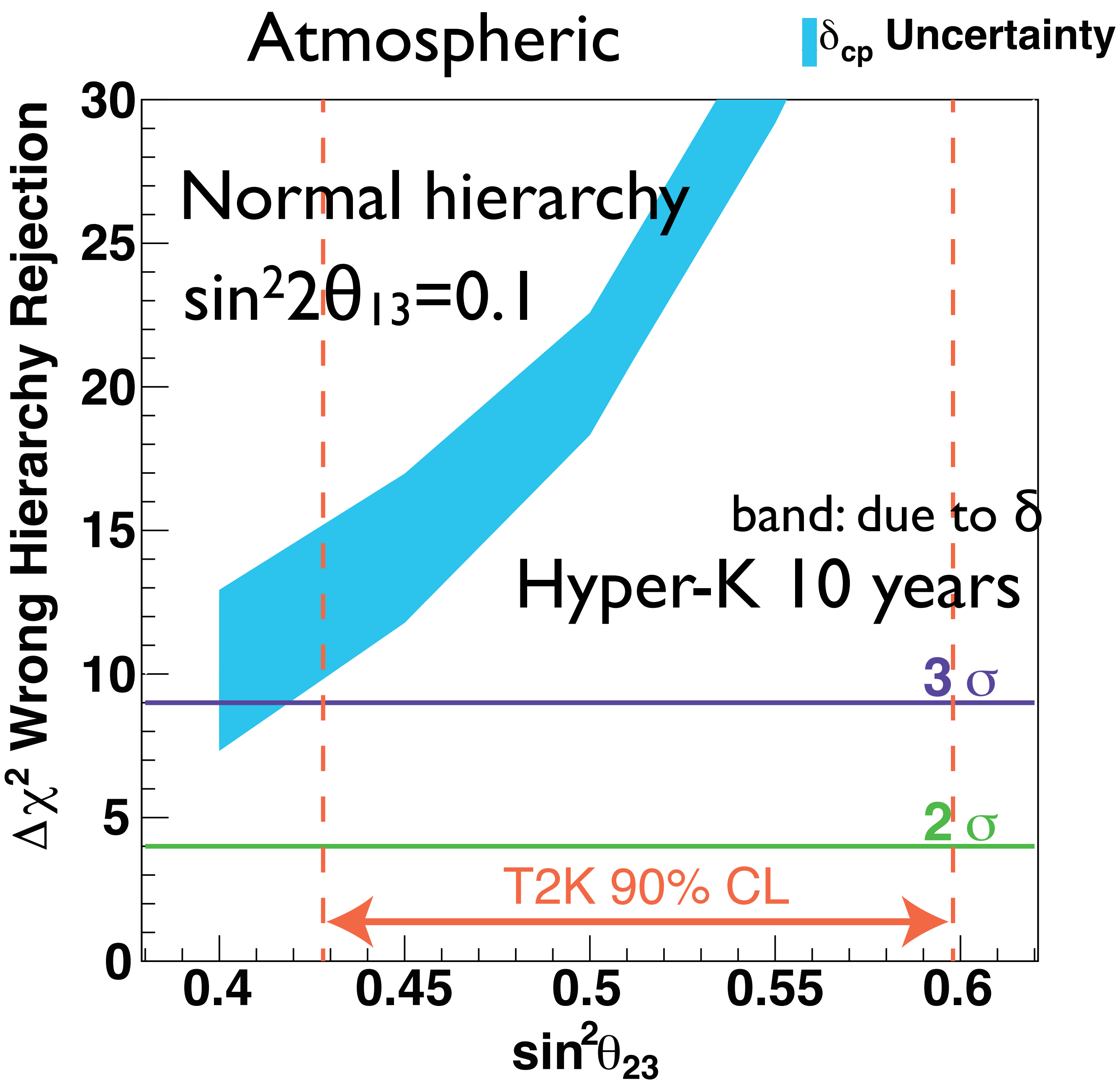


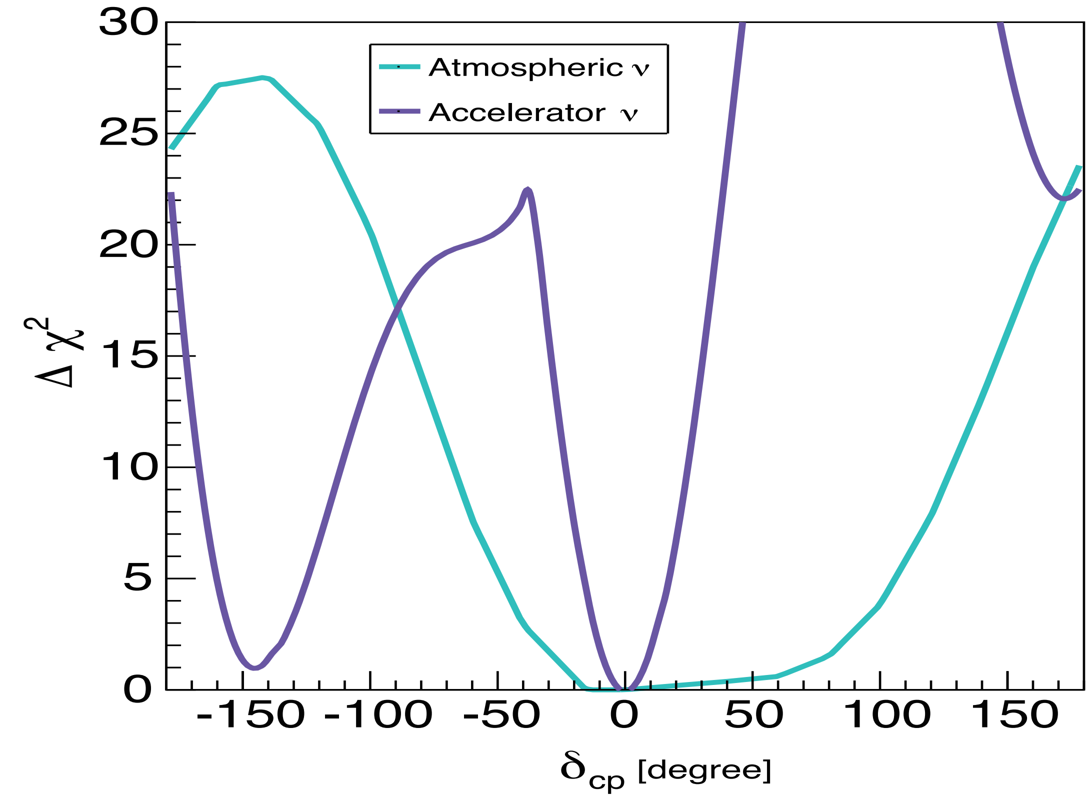
Expected 1σ uncertainty

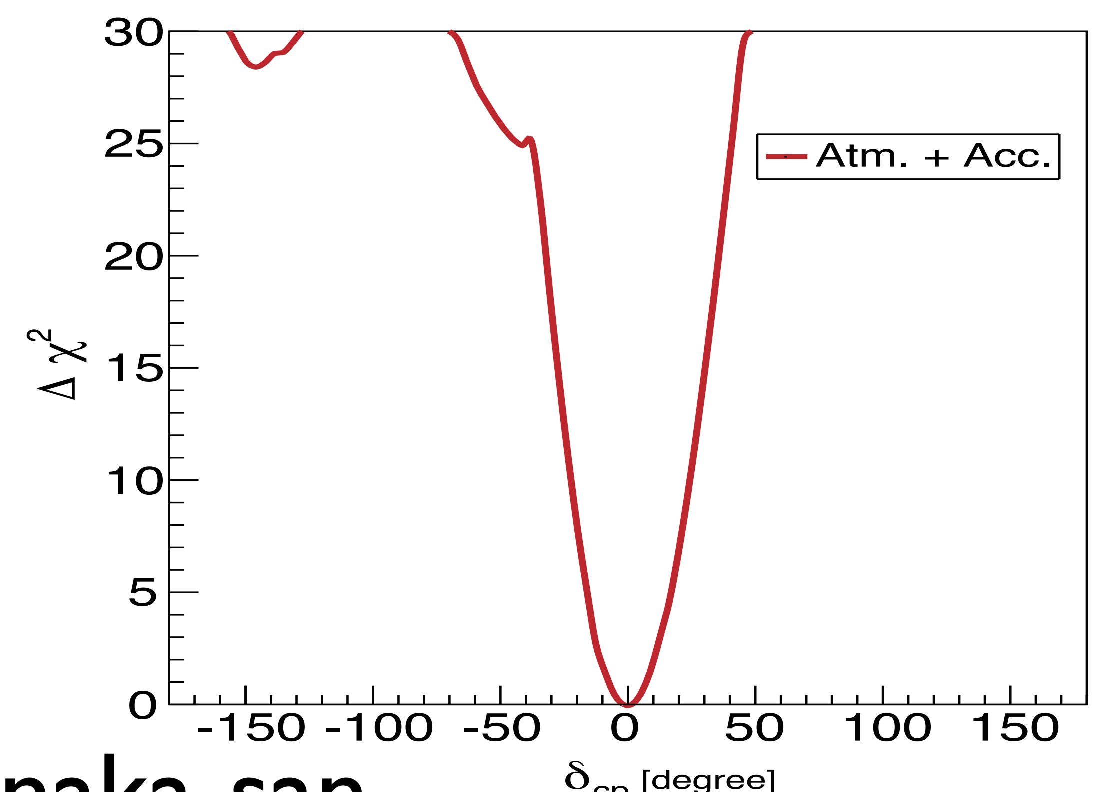
True $\sin^2\theta_{23}$	0.45		0.50		0.55	
Parameter	Δm^2_{32}	$\sin^2\theta_{23}$	Δm^2_{23}	$\sin^2\theta_{23}$	Δm^2_{32}	$\sin^2\theta_{23}$
Normal hierarchy	1.4×10^{-5} eV^2	0.006	1.4×10^{-5} eV^2	0.015	1.5×10^{-5} eV^2	0.009
Inverted hierarchy	1.5×10^{-5} eV^2	0.006	1.4×10^{-5} eV^2	0.015	1.5×10^{-5} eV^2	0.009

cf. T2K 2014 result: Δm^2_{32}=2.51±0.10×10^{-3}eV^2, $\sin^2\theta_{23}$=0.514±0.055

Mass hierarchy determination





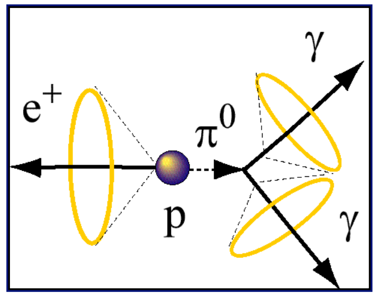


3-5σ determination possible

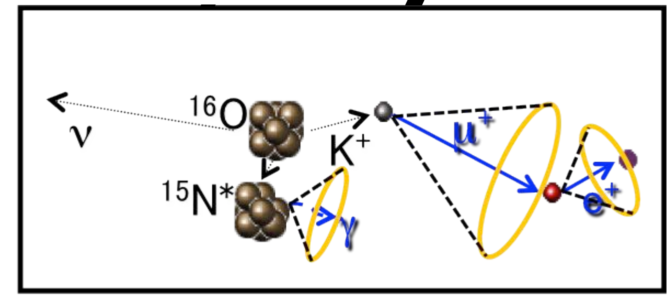
More on atm ν potential → Konaka-san

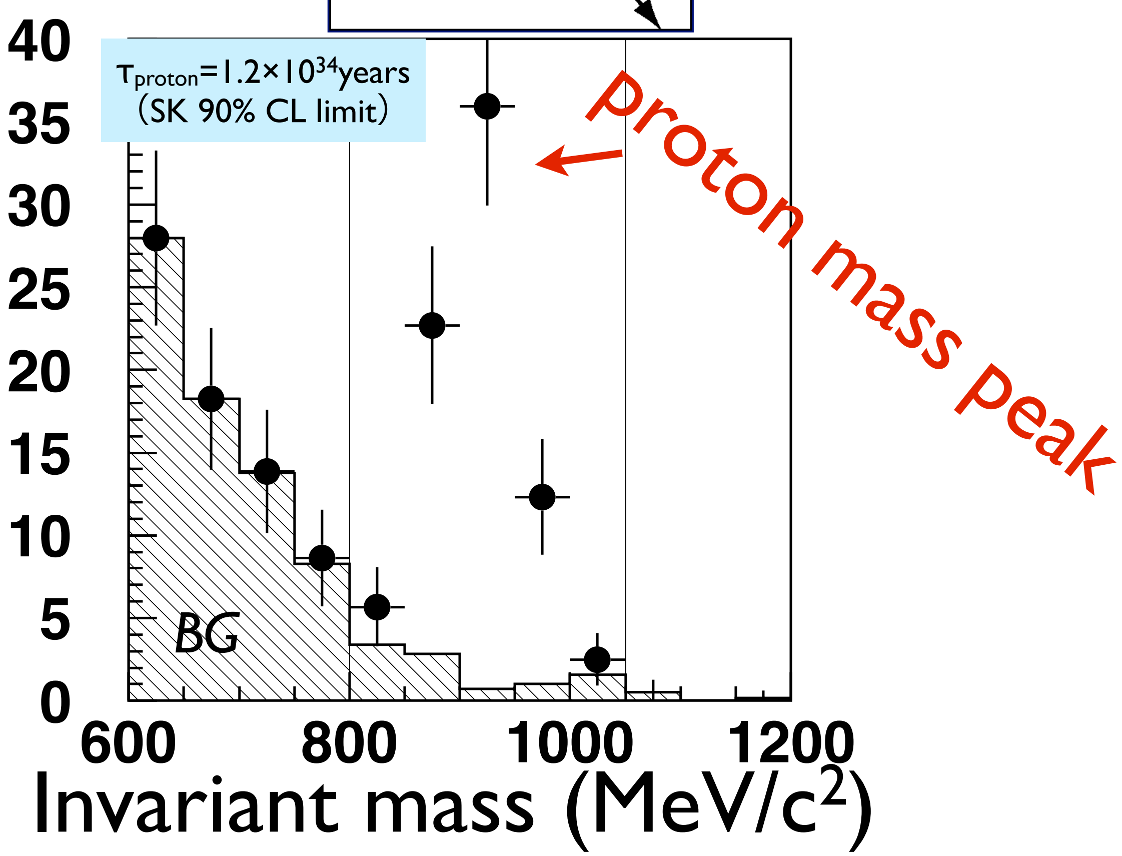
Proton decay sensitivity

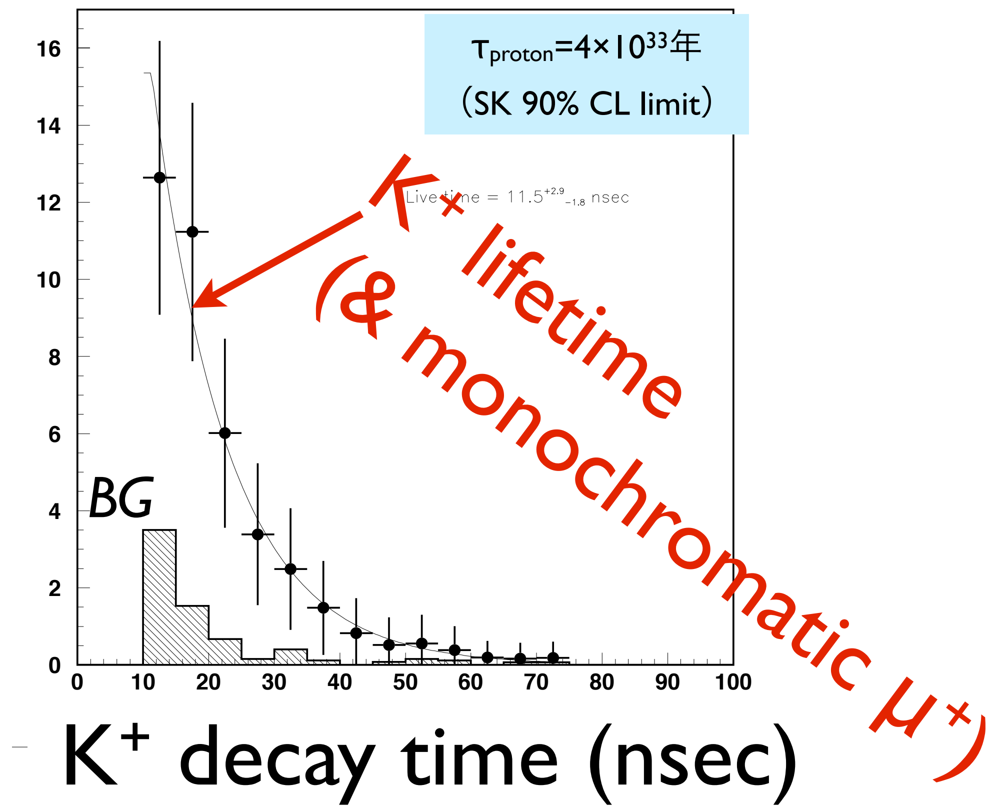
$p \to e^+\pi^0$



$p \to \nu K^+$







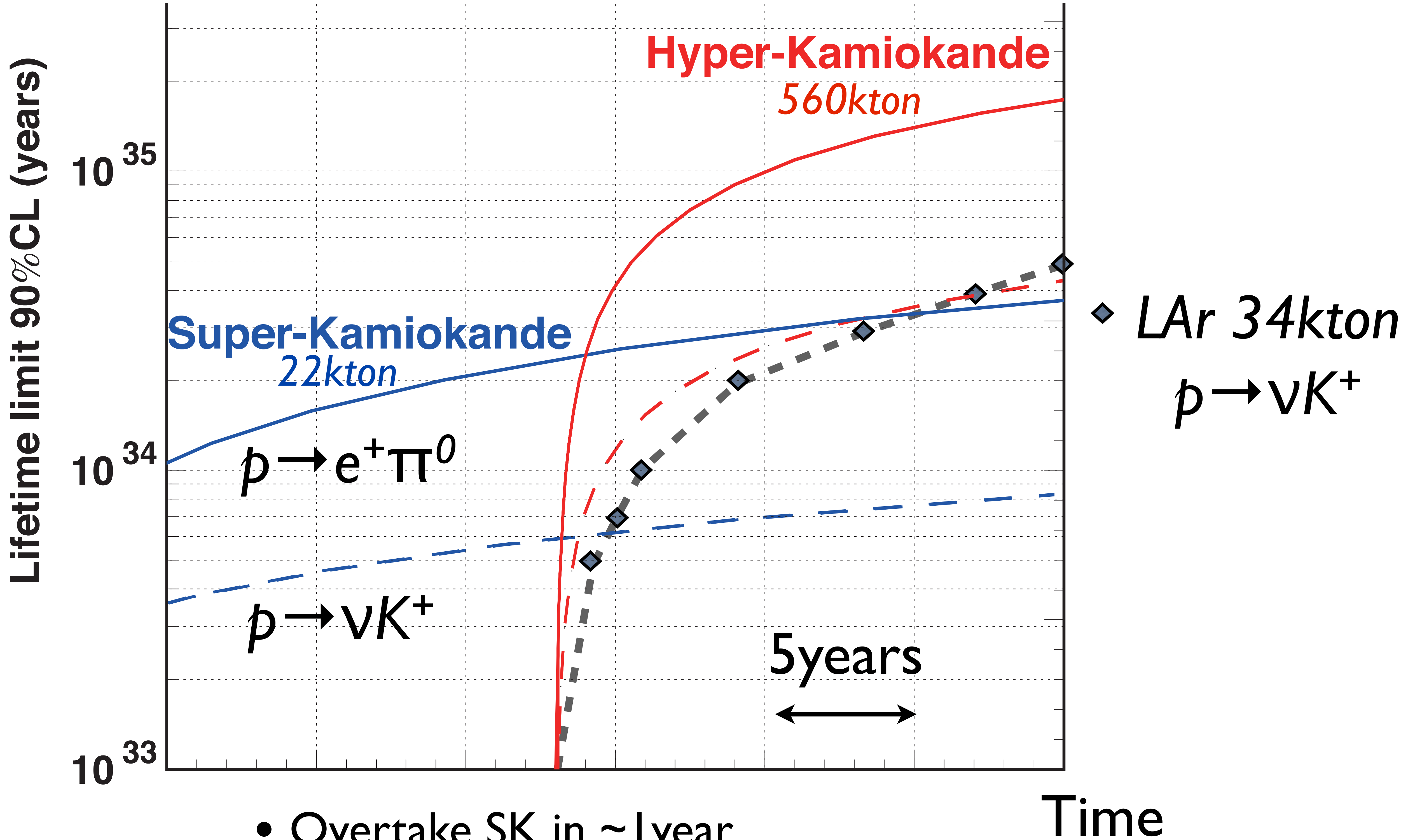
- Discovery reach (3σ)
  - $\tau(p \to e^+\pi^0) \sim 5.4\times10^{34}$ years (HK 10yrs)
- Limit (90%CL)
  - $\tau(p \to e^+\pi^0) > 1.3\times10^{35}$ years (HK 10yrs)

- Discovery reach (3σ)
  - $\tau(p \to \nu K^+) \sim 1.2\times10^{34}$ years (HK 10yrs)
- Limit (90%CL)
  - $\tau(p \to \nu K^+) > 3.2\times10^{34}$ years (HK 10yrs)

Good discovery potential, 90% CL sensitivity of $10^{34}\sim10^{35}$ yrs

Other modes also

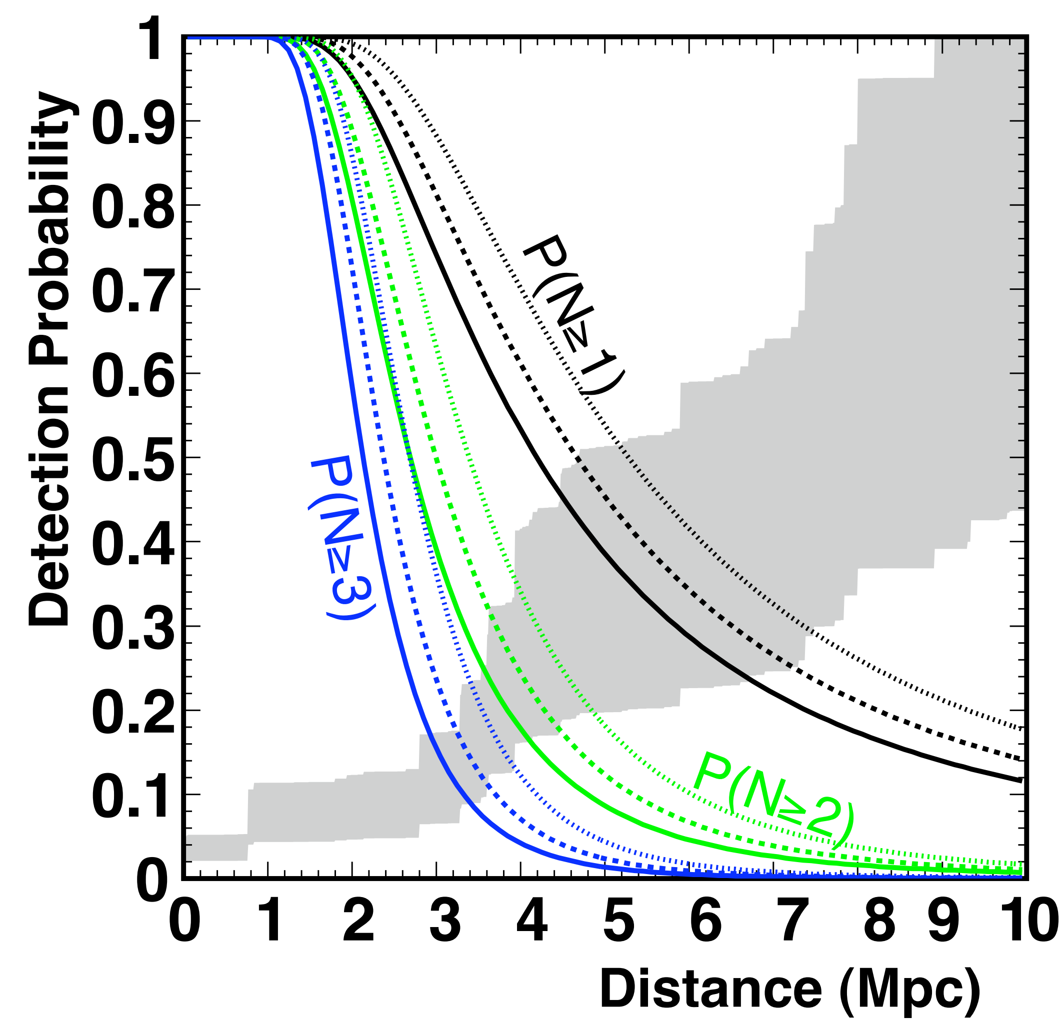
Proton decay sensitivity



- Overtake SK in ~1year
- $e^+\pi^0$ incomparable with huge mass
- νK^+ competitive to large LAr-TPC

Neutrino astrophysics

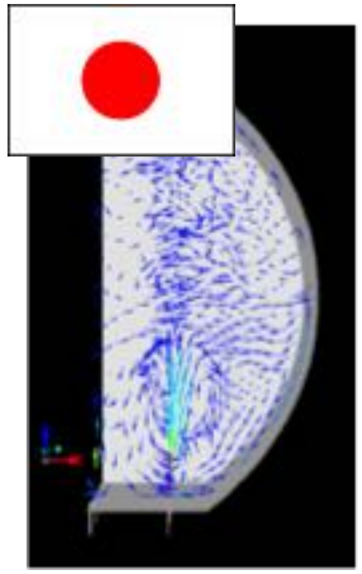
- Supernova burst neutrino
  - >50% efficiency with >3 multiplicity for <2Mpc SN (~1/10yrs expected)
  - Huge statistics if SN in our Galaxy
    - ~250k events @ 10kpc
- Supernova relic neutrino
  - ~200 events in 10 years
  - History of heavy element synthesis in the universe
- Precision measurements of solar neutrino
  - Spectrum upturn, day/night asymmetry
- Indirect WIMP Search

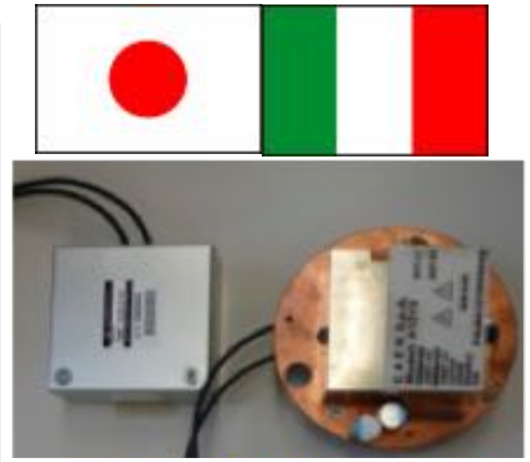


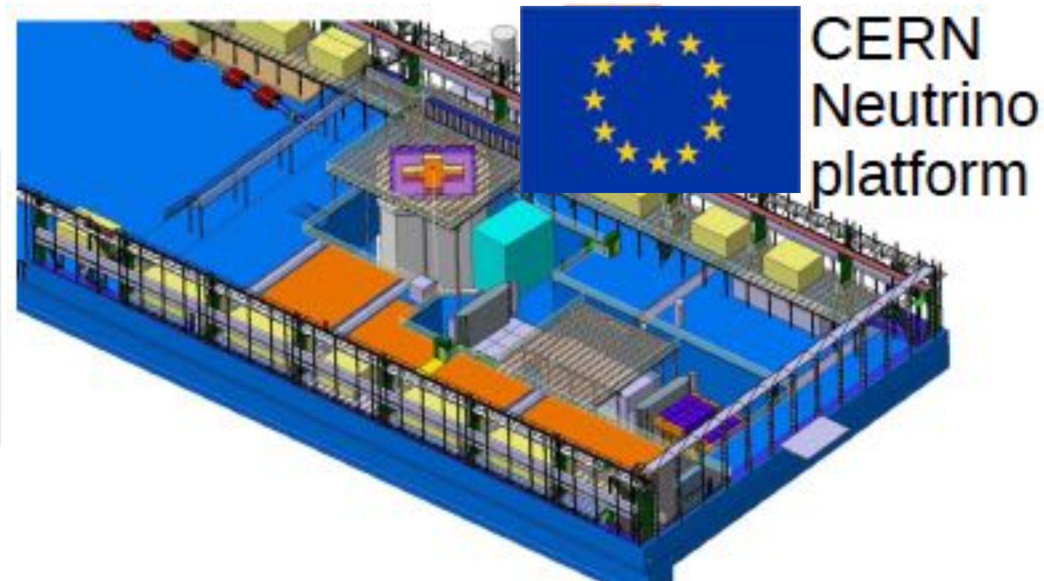
R&D status

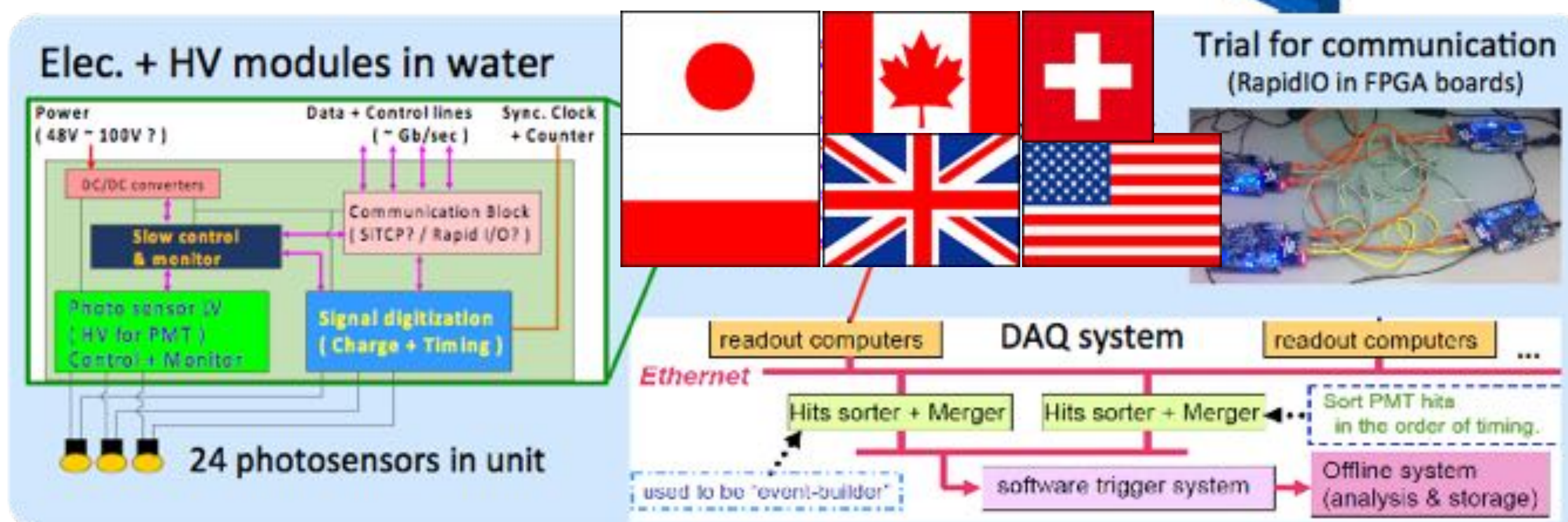
(see later talks for detail)

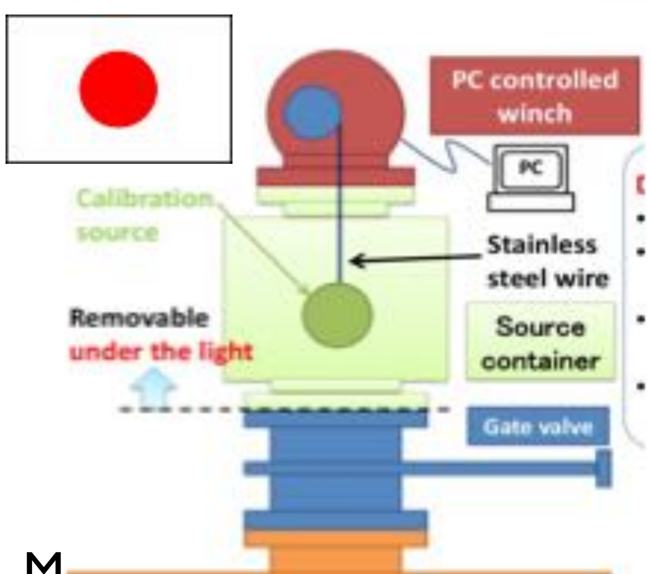
World wide R&D







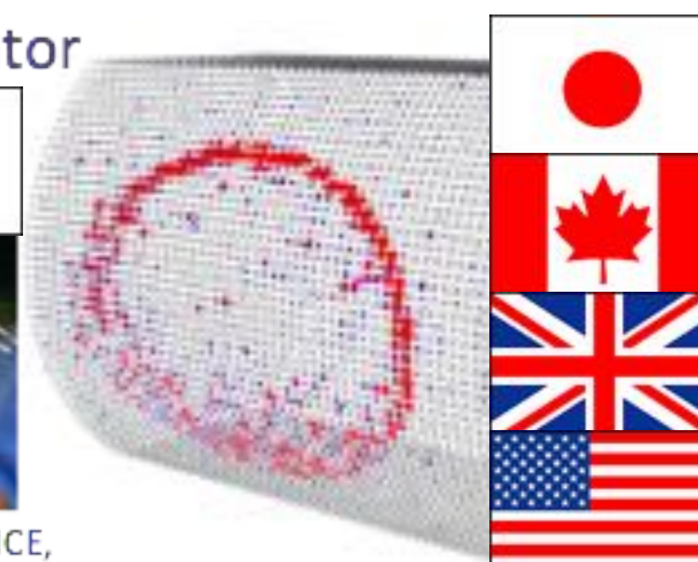




LED

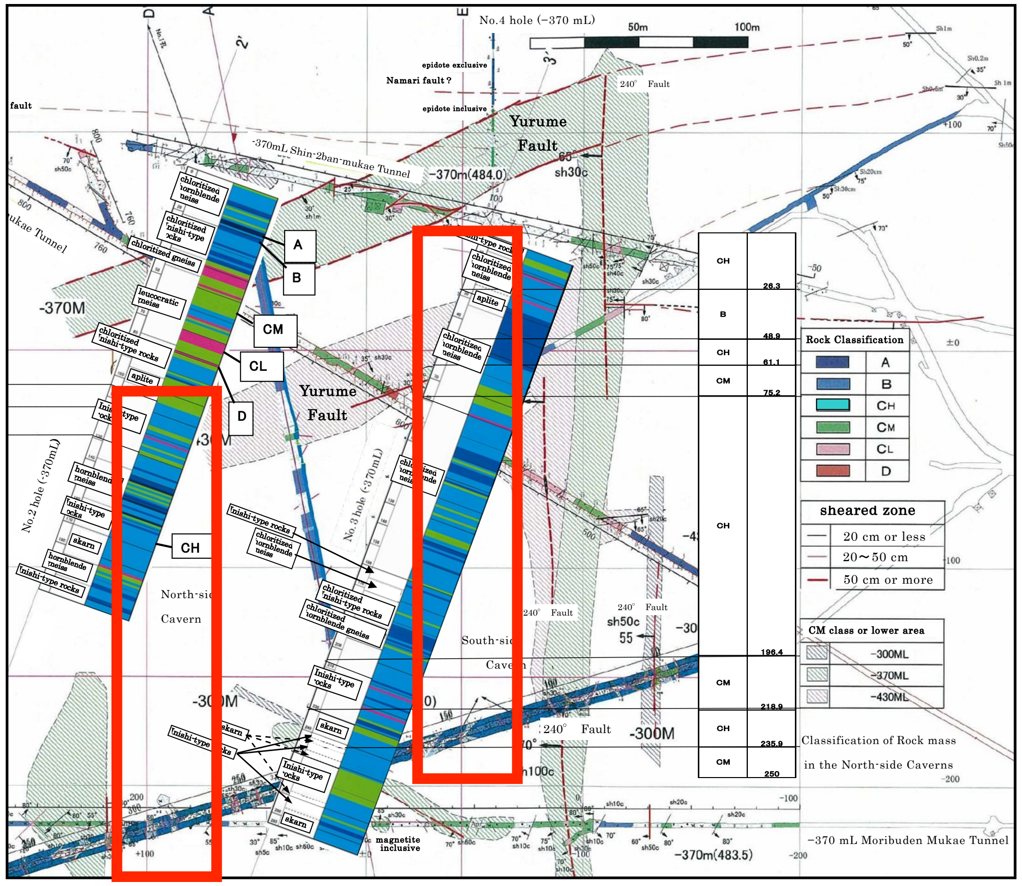
Compact neutron generator

IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON PLASMA SCIENCE, VOL. 40, NO. 9, SEPTEMBER 2012



Geological survey & Cavern stability

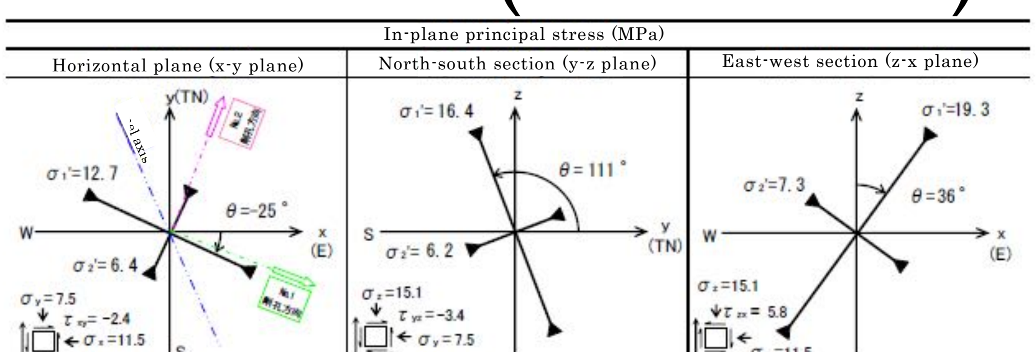
Rock mass characterization

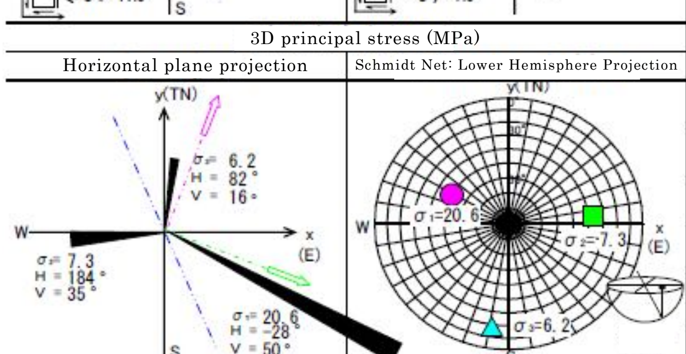


- Detailed geological surveys at the candidates site vicinity
- Cavern stability and its supporting method has been studied
- Confirmed that the HK cavern can be constructed with the existing techniques

Survey in the Mozumi (Super-K) area is on-going.

Initial stress (in-situ meas.)

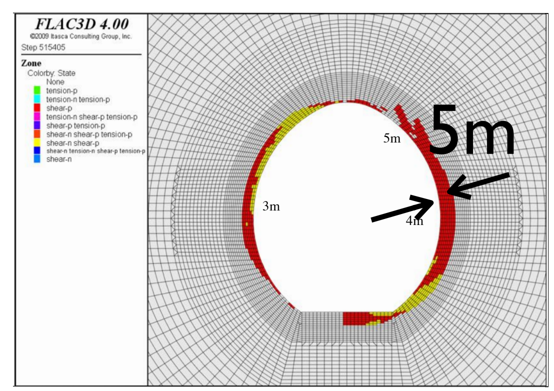


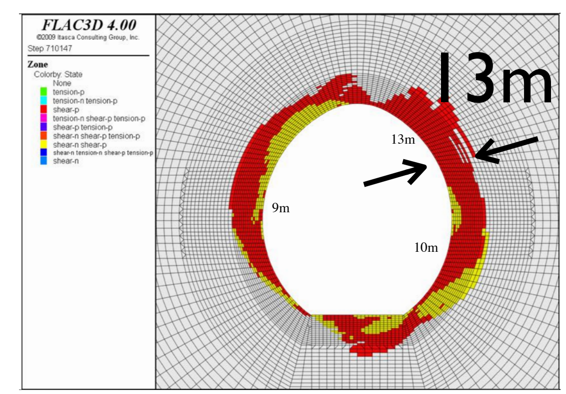


Six Stress Components (MPa)

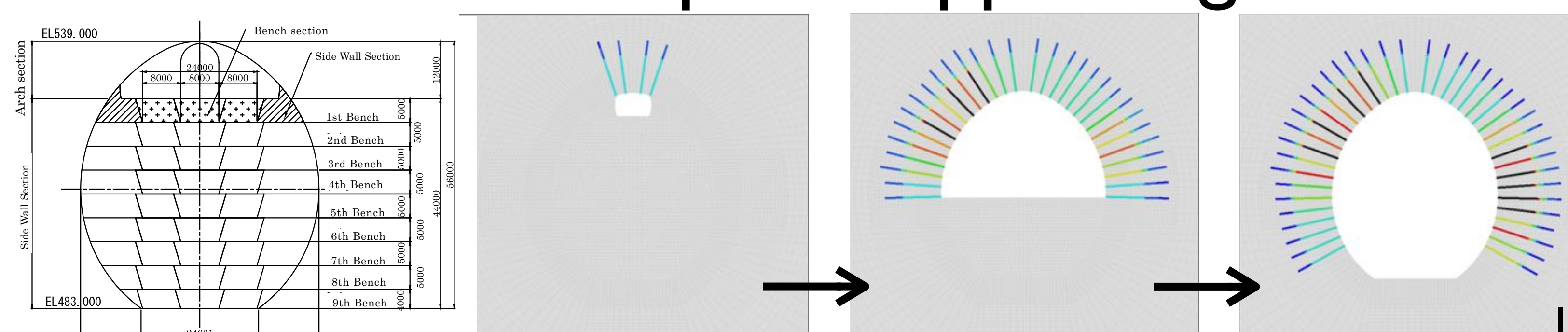
σ_x	11.5
σ_y	7.5
σ_z	15.1
τ_{xy}	−2.4
τ_{yz}	−3.4
τ_{zx}	5.8

Cavern stability



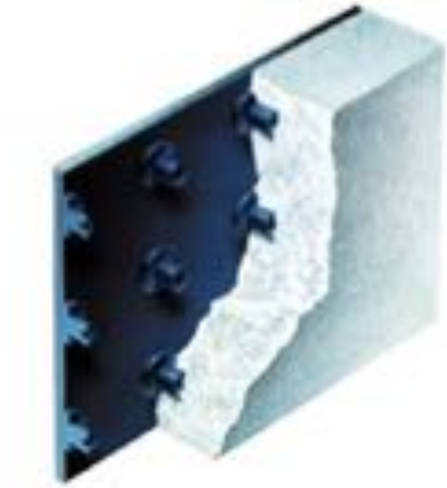


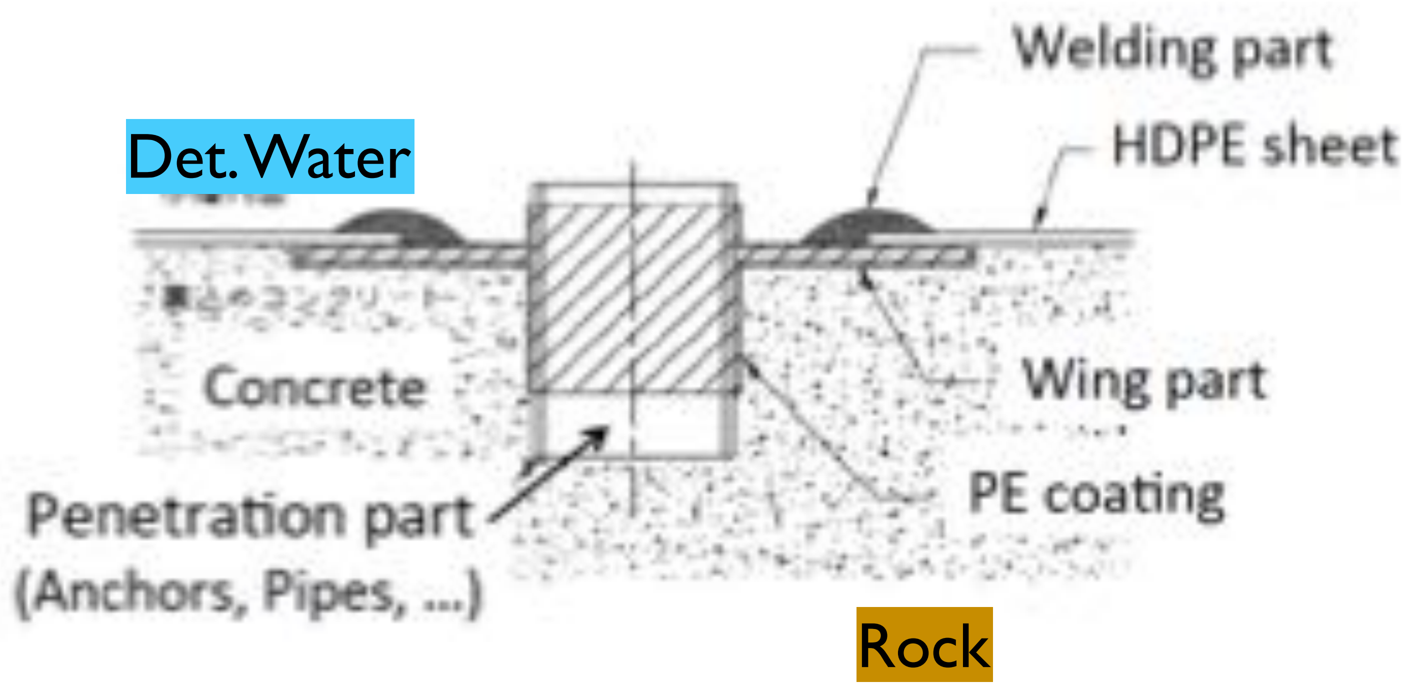
Excavation steps & supporting method

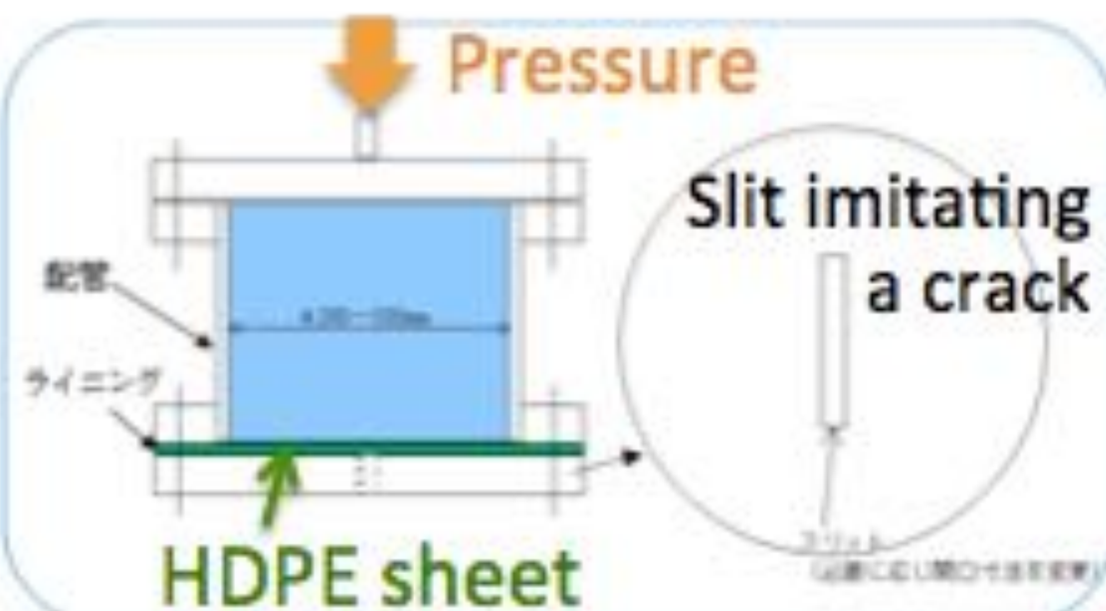


Tank inner material

5mm High Density Polyethylene



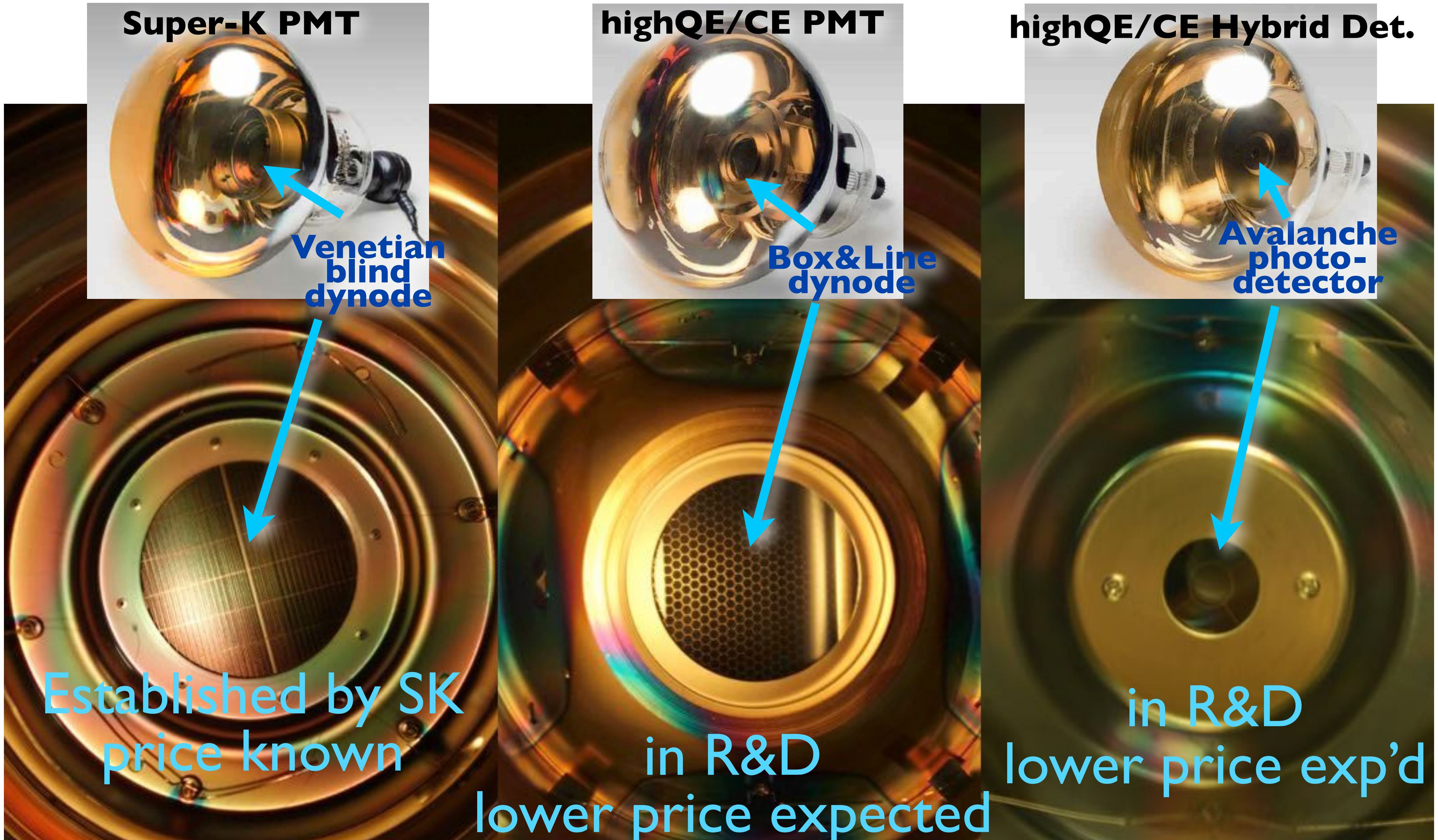




- Soak test
- pure water, 1% $Gd_2(SO4)_3$ loaded
- Tensile creep test
- pressure test
- leak test at the penetrating part

Satisfactory results for Hyper-K

Photo-sensor development in Japan



Quantum Efficiency 22%	30%	30%
Collection Efficiency 80%	93%	95%

Open for other photo-sensor options,

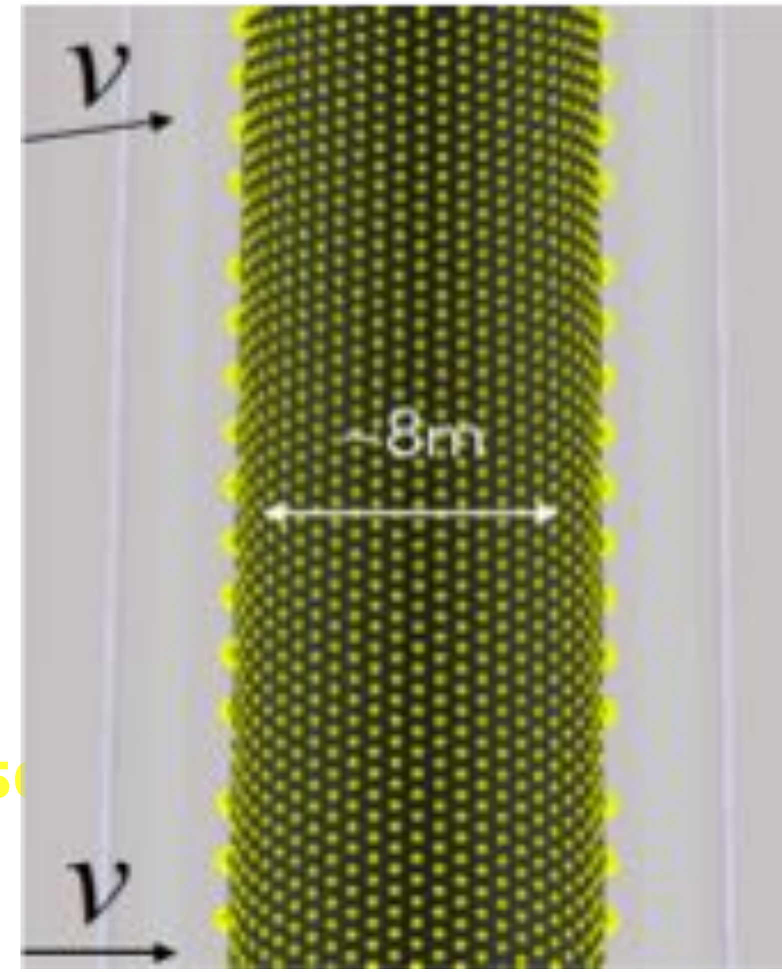
for better performance and/or reduced cost

→ later session

Near (intermediate) detectors

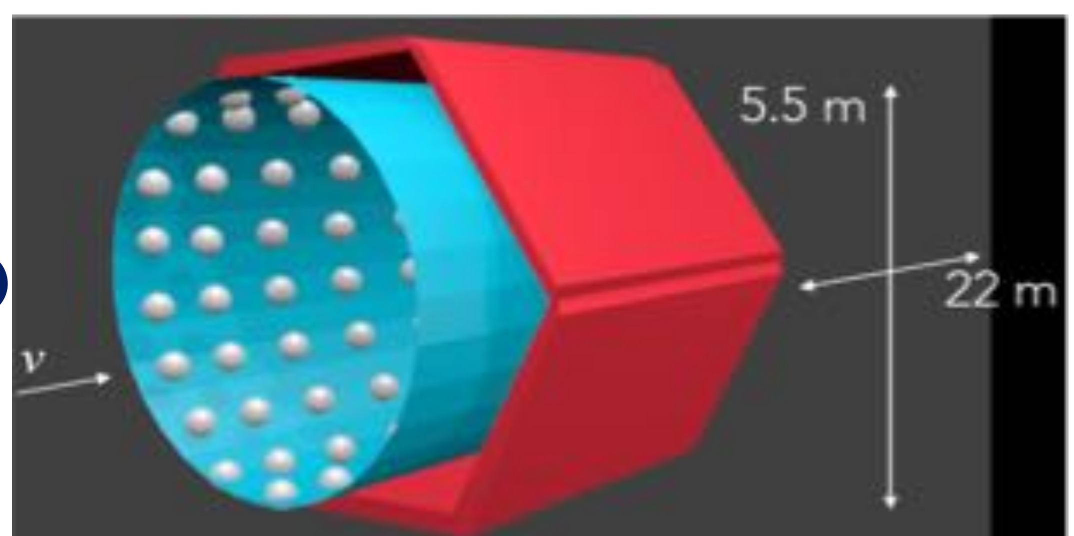
Conceptual design

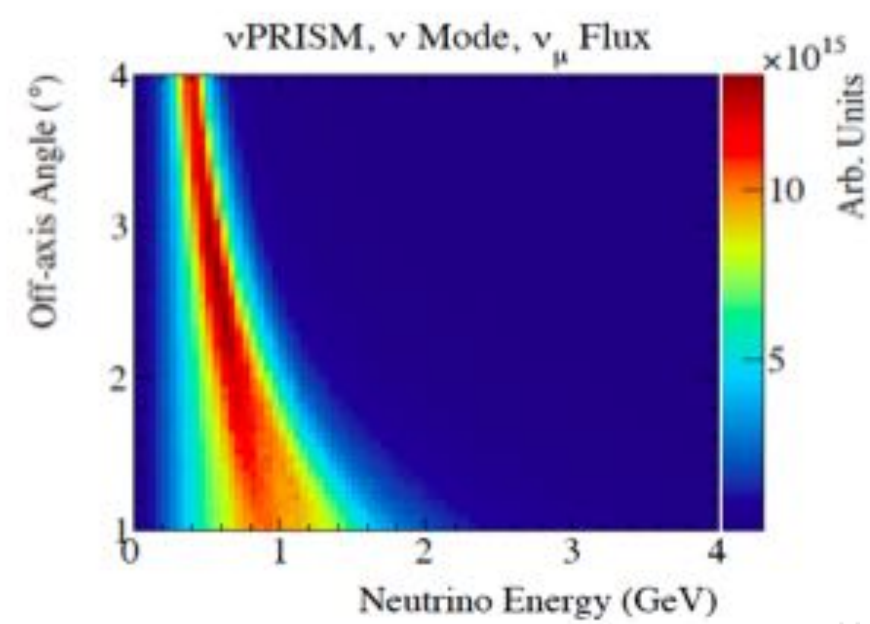
νPRISM
50m tall WČ



- Oscillation study
  - Water target (same w/ the far detector, minimize nuclear uncertainty)
  - NCπ^0 BG measurement
  - beam νe BG
- Other physics
  - νμ, νe interaction studies
  - Sterile ν searches

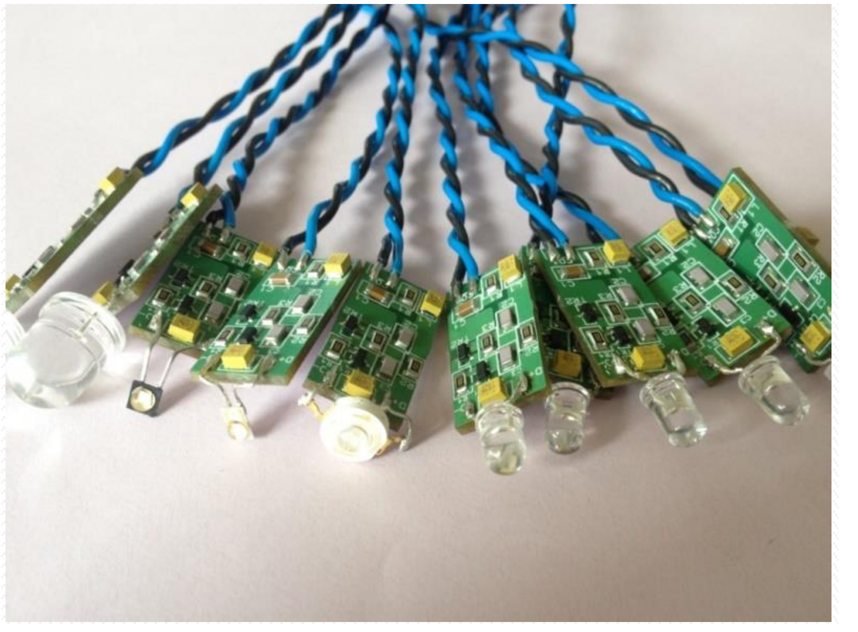
TITUS
WČ+MRD

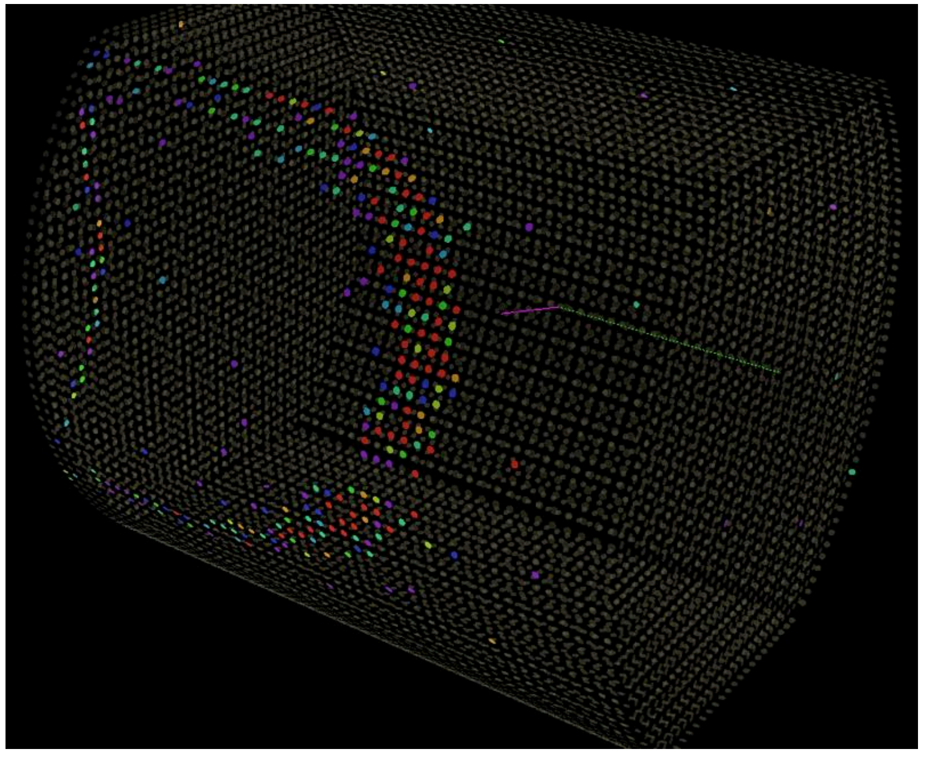




More developments over the world

- Will be discussed later:
  - Electronics
  - DAQ
  - Calibration
  - Software
  - …
- **Major European participation and leadership are welcome and necessary**





Summary

- **Wide physics topics with discovery potentials**
  - ν CPV(76% of δ space at 3σ), δ precision of <20°
  - Proton decay discovery potential for 10^{34}-10^{35} yrs
  - SN bursts, relic SN ν, WIMP annihilation ν ...
- **Many good results in development works worldwide**
  - Will be also discussed in later sessions
- **Boost promoting the project**
  - International proto-collaboration has been formed
  - Cooperation with KEK-IPNS/ICRR to develop the project
  - Design Report to be prepared in 2015
- **Major European participation and leadership are welcome and necessary**
- **Let's make more progress with this HK-EU meeting.**

Backup

Memberships of the IBR

Chair: D. Wark

Brazil: H. Nunokawa (Rio de Janeiro)
Canada: S. Bhadra (York), A. Konaka (TRIUMF)
France: M. Gonin (Ecole Polytechnique)
Italy: M.G. Catanesi (INFN-Bari)
Japan: T. Kobayashi (KEK), T. Nakaya (Kyoto), M. Shiozawa (ICRR)
Korea: K.K. Joo (CNU)
Poland: E. Rondio (NCBJ, Warsaw)
Russia: Y. Kudenko (INR)
Spain: L. Labarga (Madrid)
Switzerland: A. Blondel (Geneva)
UK: F. Di Lodovico (QM London), D. Wark (STFC, RAL-PPD)
USA: E. Kearns (Boston), C. Walter (Duke)

International Working Groups

Very active and growing group! Recently added new conveners.

Project Leader: Masato Shiozawa
Project co-Leader: Francesca Di Lodovico

- **WG1** Shiozawa, Smy, H.Tanaka
- **WG2** Sekiya, Vagins
- **WG3** Nakayama, Nishimura
- **WG4** Hayato, Lindner
- **WG5** Miura, Walter, Di Lodovico
- **WG6** Koshio, McCauley, Mine, Hide Tanaka, Hiro Tanaka
- **WG7** Hartz, Wilson
- **WG8** Hartz, Fuji
- **Phys-WG** Yokoyama
  - **Phys-WG1** Yokoyama
  - **Phys-WG2** Wendell
  - **Phys-WG3** Shimizu, Takeuchi

WG1: Cavity and Tank
WG2: Water
WG3: Photo-sensors
WG4: Electronics and DAQ
WG5: Software
WG6: Calibration
WG7: Near Detectors
WG8: Beam & Accelerator

Phys-WG1: Accelerator
Phys-WG2: Atmospheric ν+Nucleon decays
Phys-WG3: Astroparticle Physics (SN, Solar ν, etc)

(International) Steering Committee

Membership

- **Chair: T. Nakaya**
- **IBR chair (co-chair of the iSC)**: D. Wark (UK)
- **ICRR representative**: N. Nakahata (Japan)
- **KEK representative**: T. Kobayashi (Japan)
- **Project leader and co-leader**: M. Shiozawa (Japan), F. Di Lodovico (UK)
- **Physics convener**: M. Yokoyama (Japan)
- **At-large members**:
  - H. Aihara (Japan), A. Blondel (Switzerland), G. Catanesi (Italy), E. Kearns (USA), J.M.Poutissou (Canada)

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