

T2K Status

Fanny Dufour, Geneva University, for the T2K collaboration



Outline

The T2K experiment

Current status of the beam

Current status of ND280

Current status SK



The collaboration



~500 members, 61 Institutes, 12 countries

Canada

TRIUMF
U. Alberta
U. B. Columbia
U. Regina
U. Toronto
U. Victoria
York U.

France

CEA Saclay
IPN Lyon
LLR E. Poly.
LPNHE Paris

Germany

U. Aachen

Italy

INFN, U. Roma
INFN, U. Napoli
INFN, U. Padova
INFN, U. Bari

Japan

ICRR Kamioka
ICRR RCCN
KEK
Kobe U.
Kyoto U.
Miyagi U. Edu.
Osaka City U.
U. Tokyo

Poland

A. Soltan, Warsaw
H.Niewodniczanski, Cracow
T. U. Warsaw
U. Silesia, Katowice
U. Warsaw
U. Wroclaw

Russia

INR

S. Korea

N. U. Chonnam
U. Dongshin
U. Sejong
N. U. Seoul
U. Sungkyunkwan

Spain

IFIC, Valencia
U. A. Barcelona

Switzerland

U. Bern
U. Geneva
ETH Zurich

United Kingdom

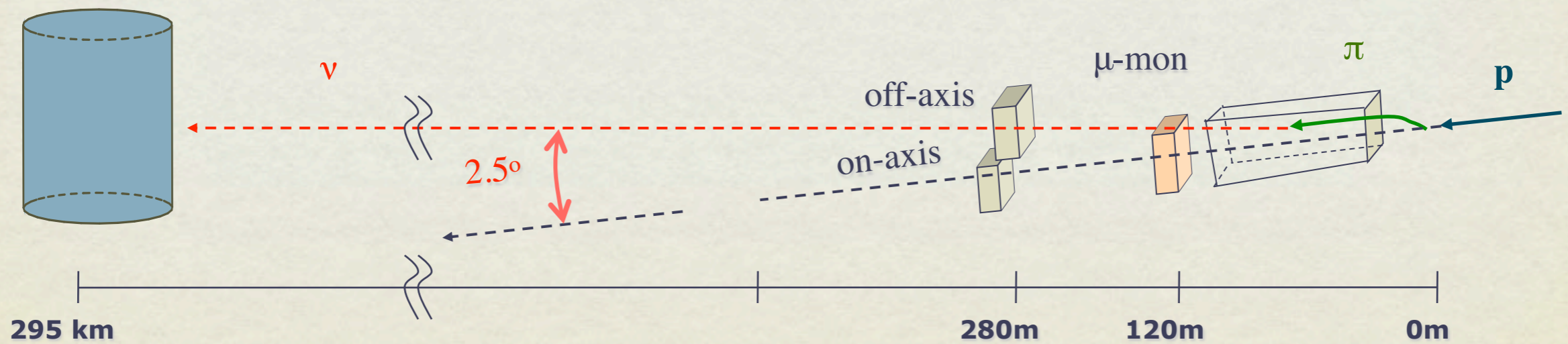
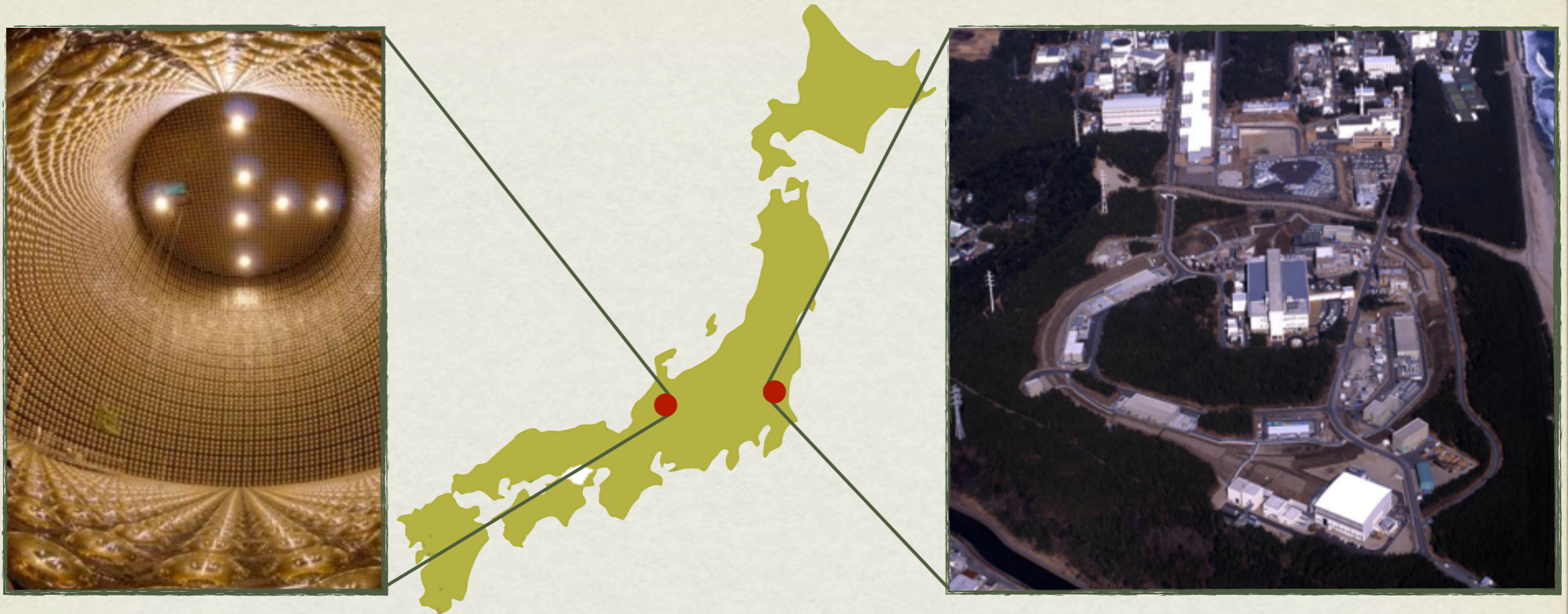
Imperial C. London
Queen Mary U. L.
Lancaster U.
Liverpool U.
Oxford U.
Sheffield U.
Warwick U.

STFC/RAL
STFC/Daresbury

USA

Boston U.
B.N.L.
Colorado S. U.
Duke U.
Louisiana S. U.
Stony Brook U.
U. C. Irvine
U. Colorado
U. Pittsburgh
U. Rochester
U. Washington

Overview of the experiment

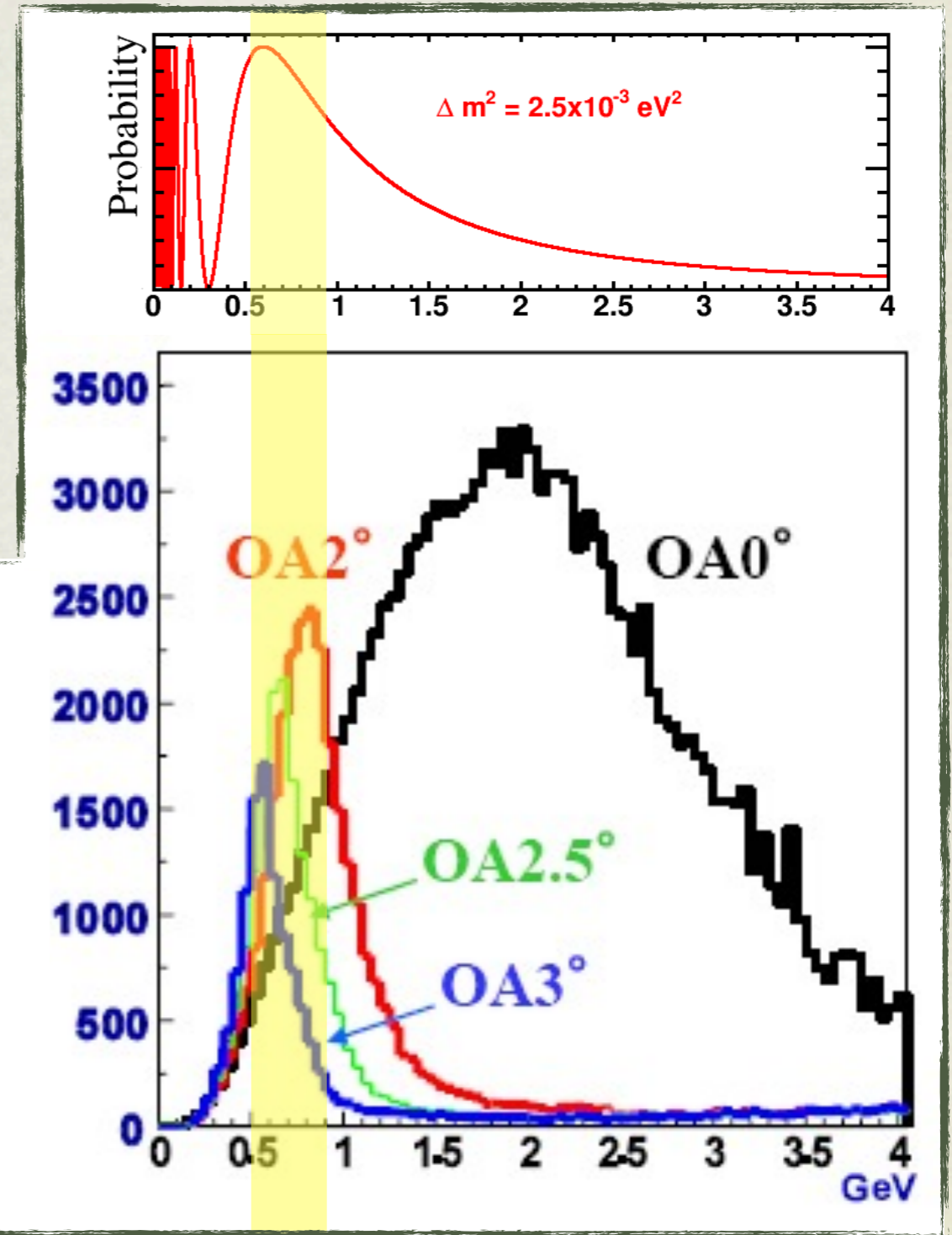
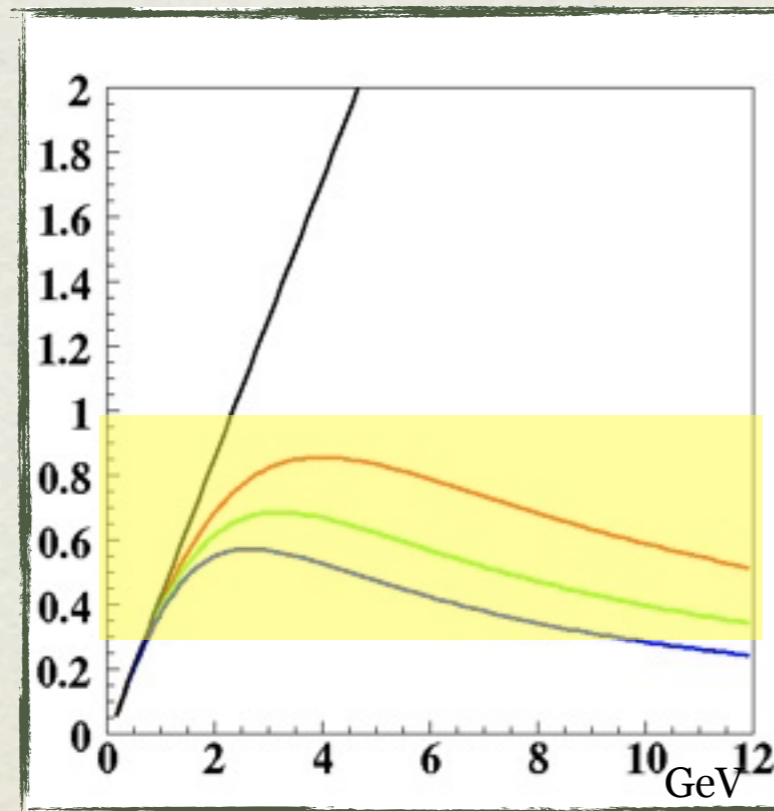


Off-axis principle

Detector is 2.5° off-axis

→ Narrow beam

→ Most of the flux is at the optimal energy for measuring oscillation



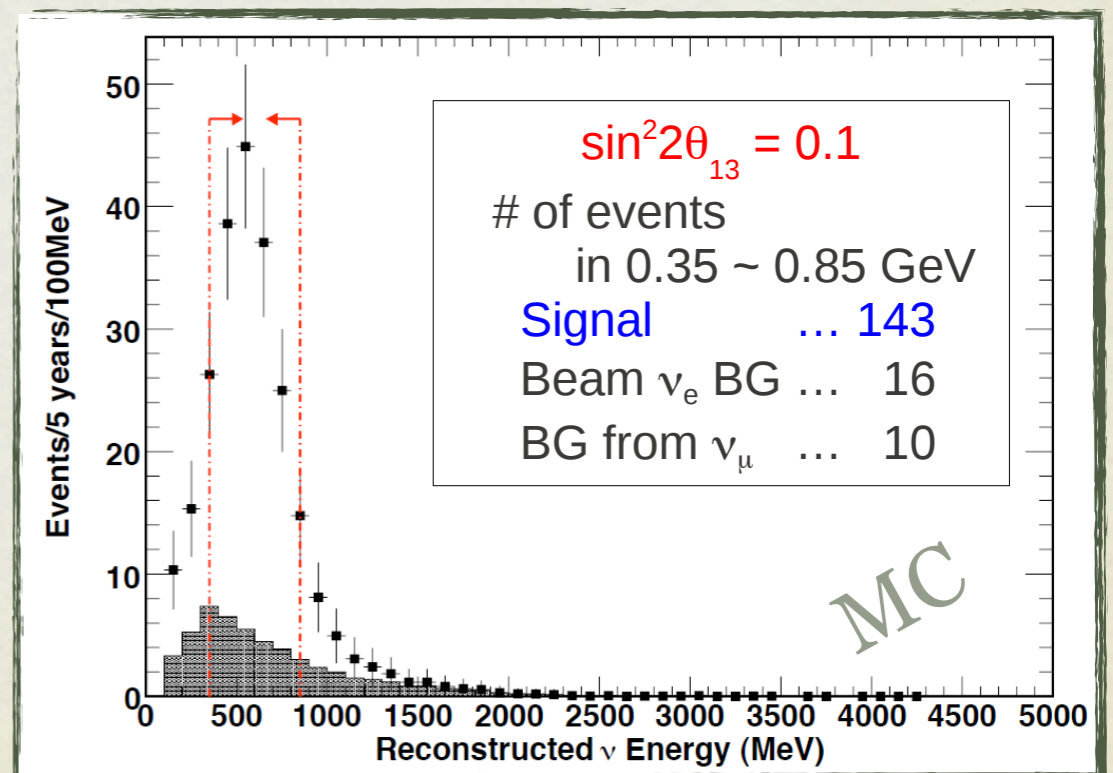
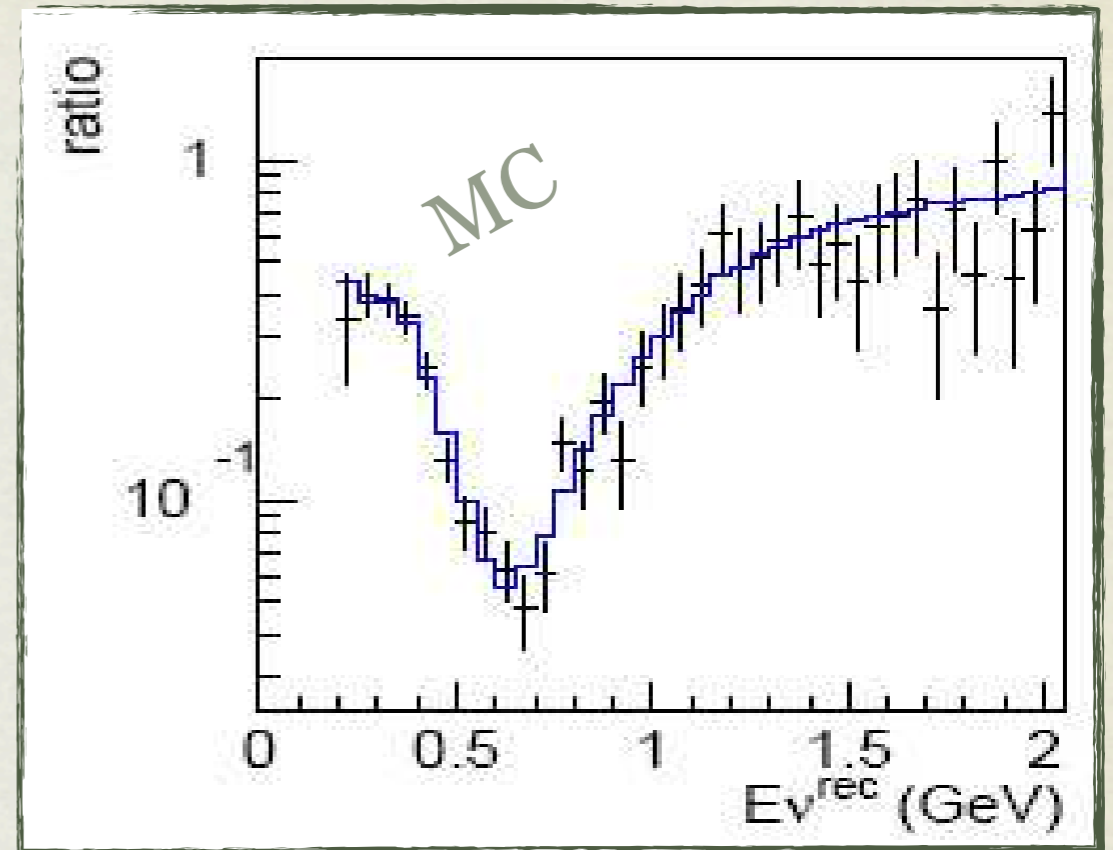
Physics goals (1): Neutrino oscillations

Disappearance measurement: $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu$

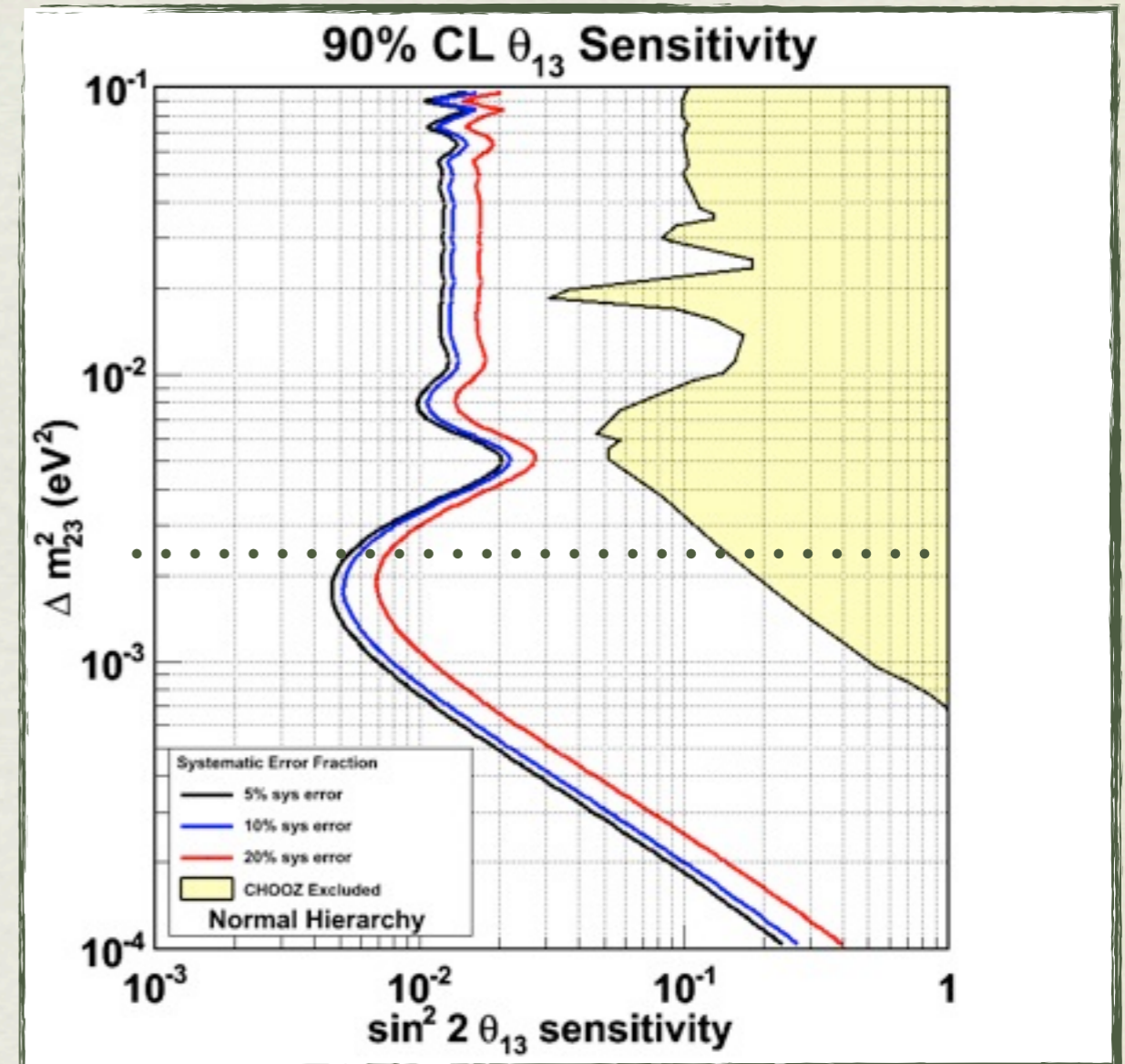
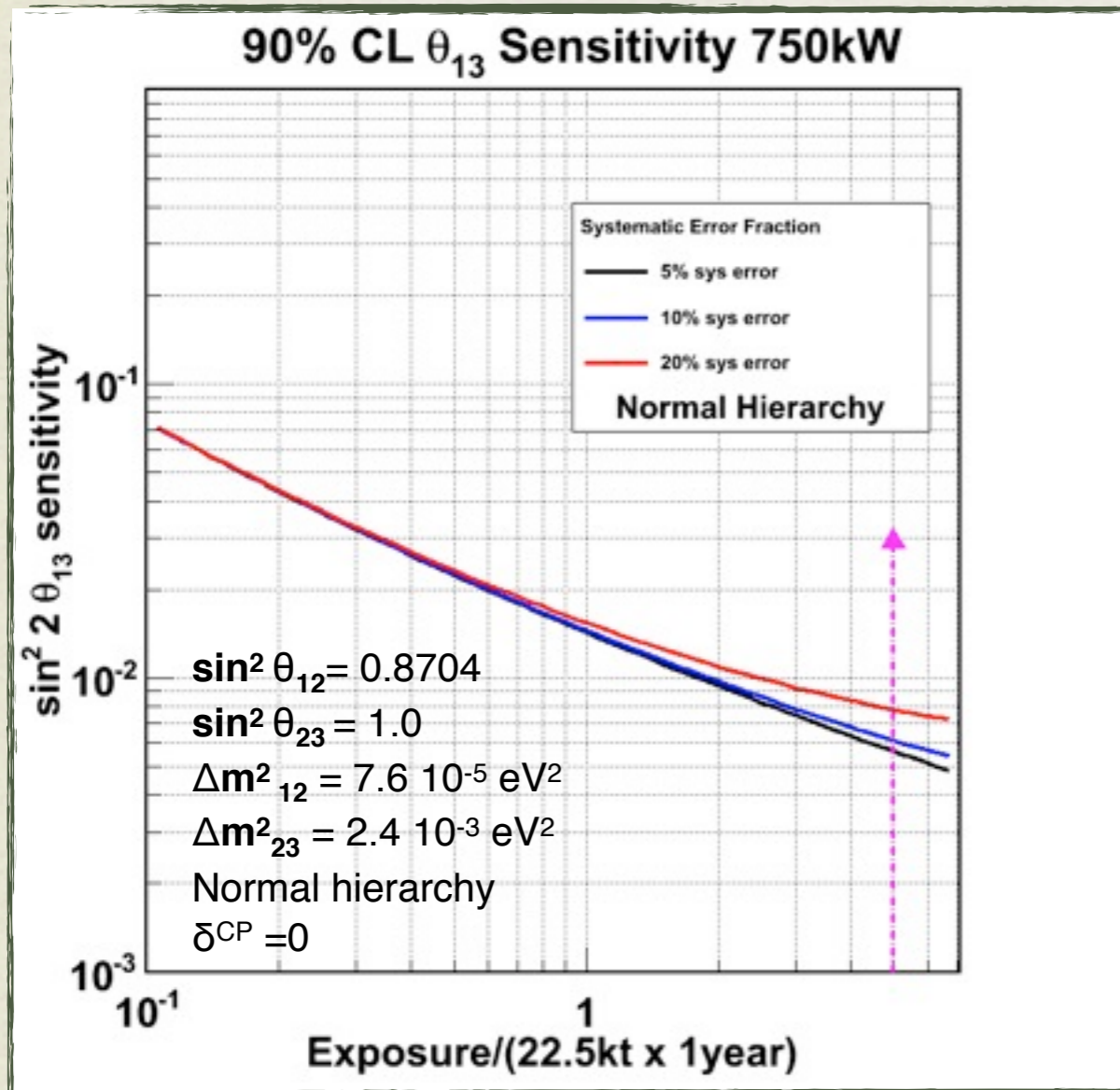
$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu) \approx 1.0 - (\sin^2(2\theta_{23})) \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m_{23}^2 L}{4E}\right)$$

Appearance measurement: $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$

$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e) \approx \left(\sin^2(\theta_{23}) \sin^2(2\theta_{31}) \right) \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m_{23}^2 L}{4E}\right)$$



Sensitivity to θ_{13}

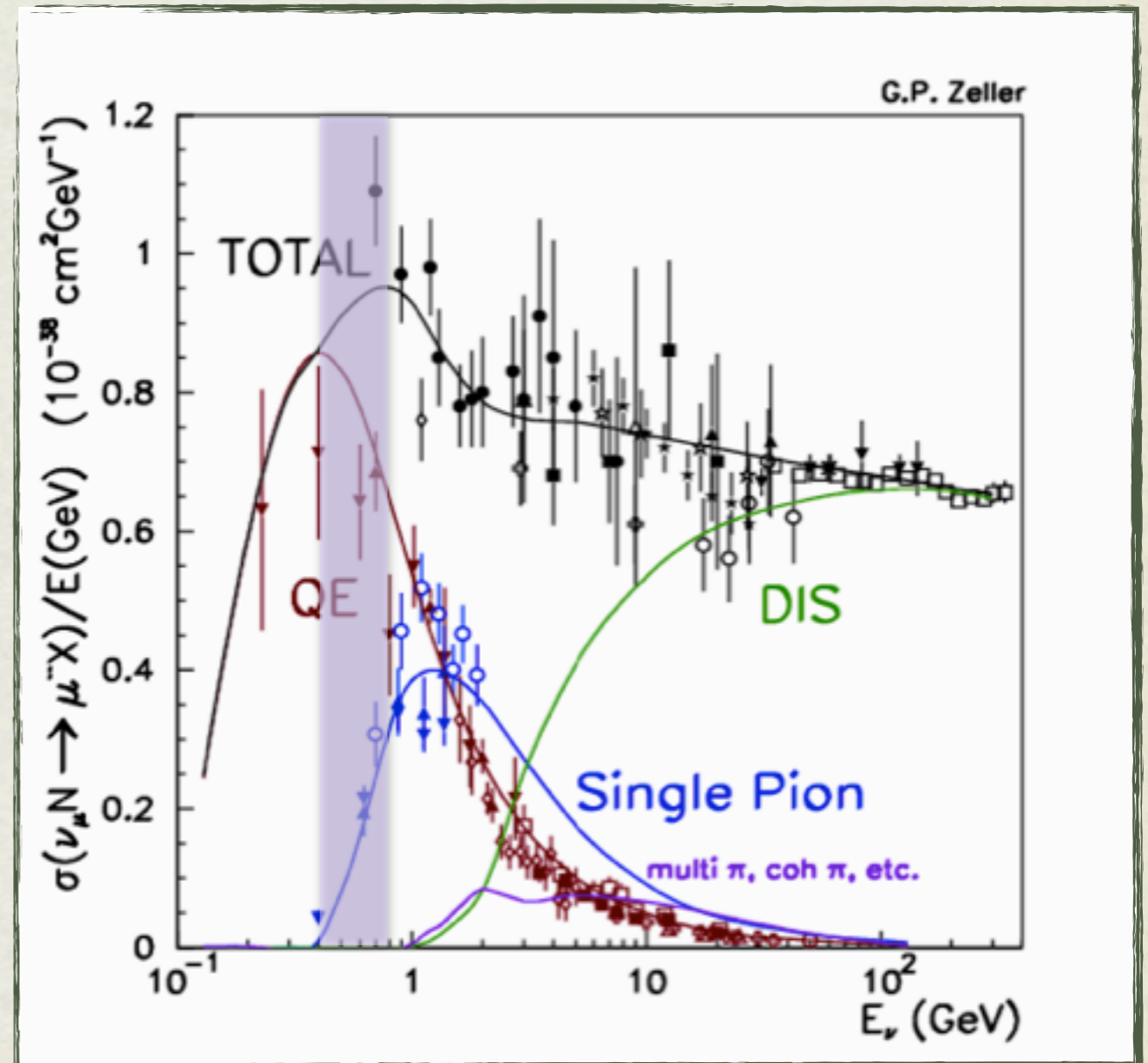


90% C.L. 750kW X 5 years X 22.5 kton fid.

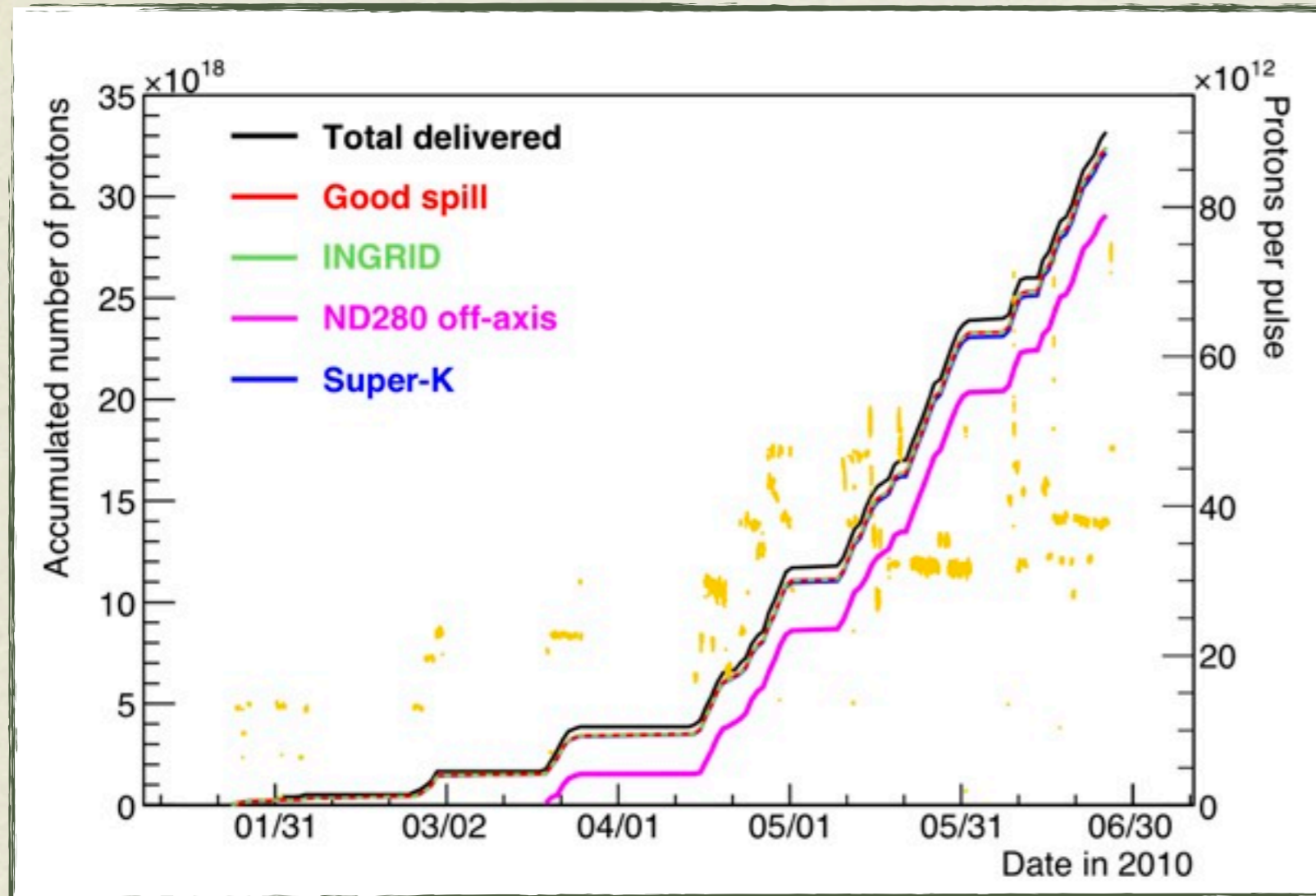
$$= 8.3 \times 10^{21} \text{ POT}$$

Physics goals (2): Cross-section measurements

Several cross-section measurements at energies around 600 MeV will be performed with the near detector.



Proton on target collected in 2010



Present limitations :
extraction kickers →
changed to faster ones
in summer 2010

Radiation issues →
go slow, work on collimation

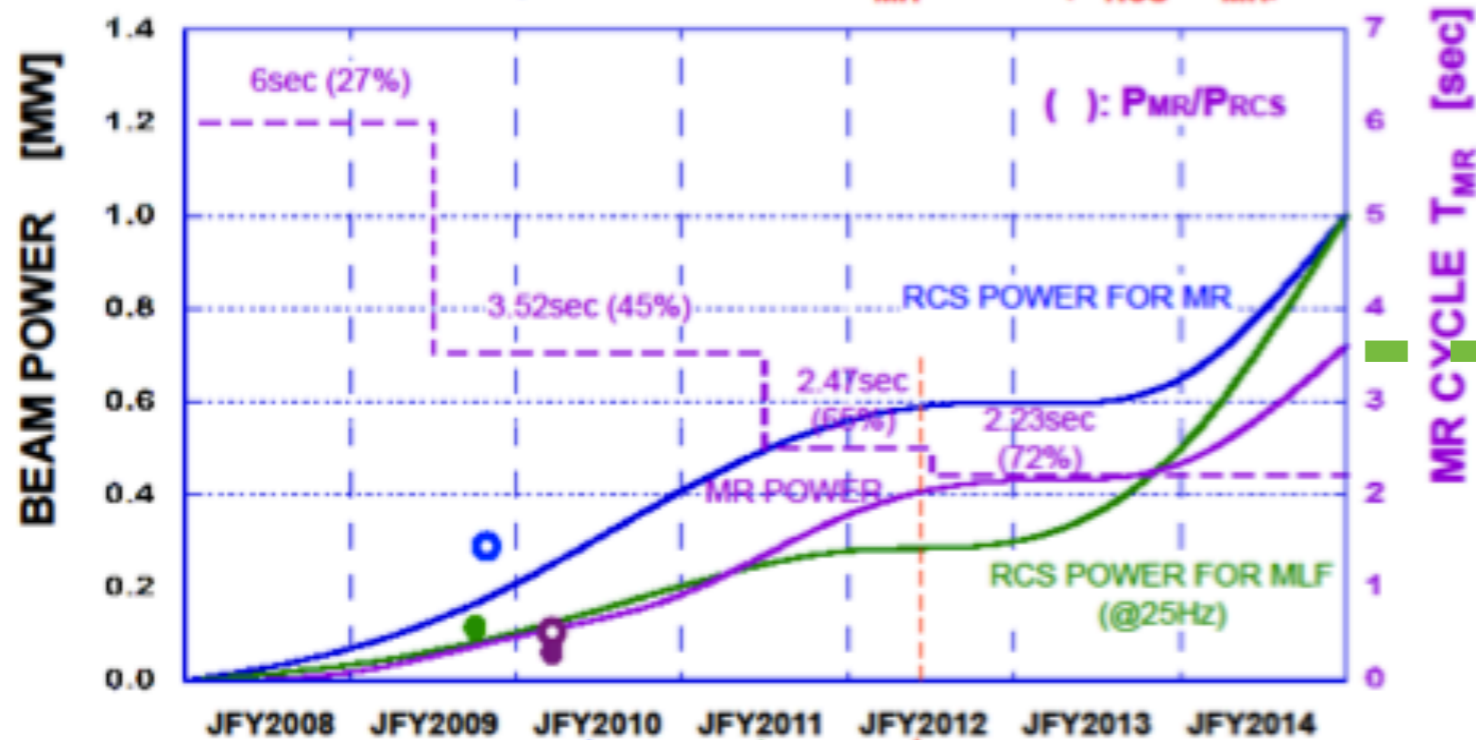
First T2K run completed (January to June 2010)

- 3.3×10^{19} protons @ 30 GeV for T2K analysis
- 50 kW stable operation with trials at 100 kW
- Super-K live fraction in excess of 99%
- 2011 aim: accumulate $150 \text{ kW} \times 10^7 \text{ sec}$ by July 2011

Upgrade plan

Power upgrade plan of RCS and MR(FX)

For 8 bunches, 30 GeV at MR: $P_{MR} = 1.6 \times (P_{RCS} / T_{MR})$



3-50BT collimator shields,
RF (1st HH), FX kickers

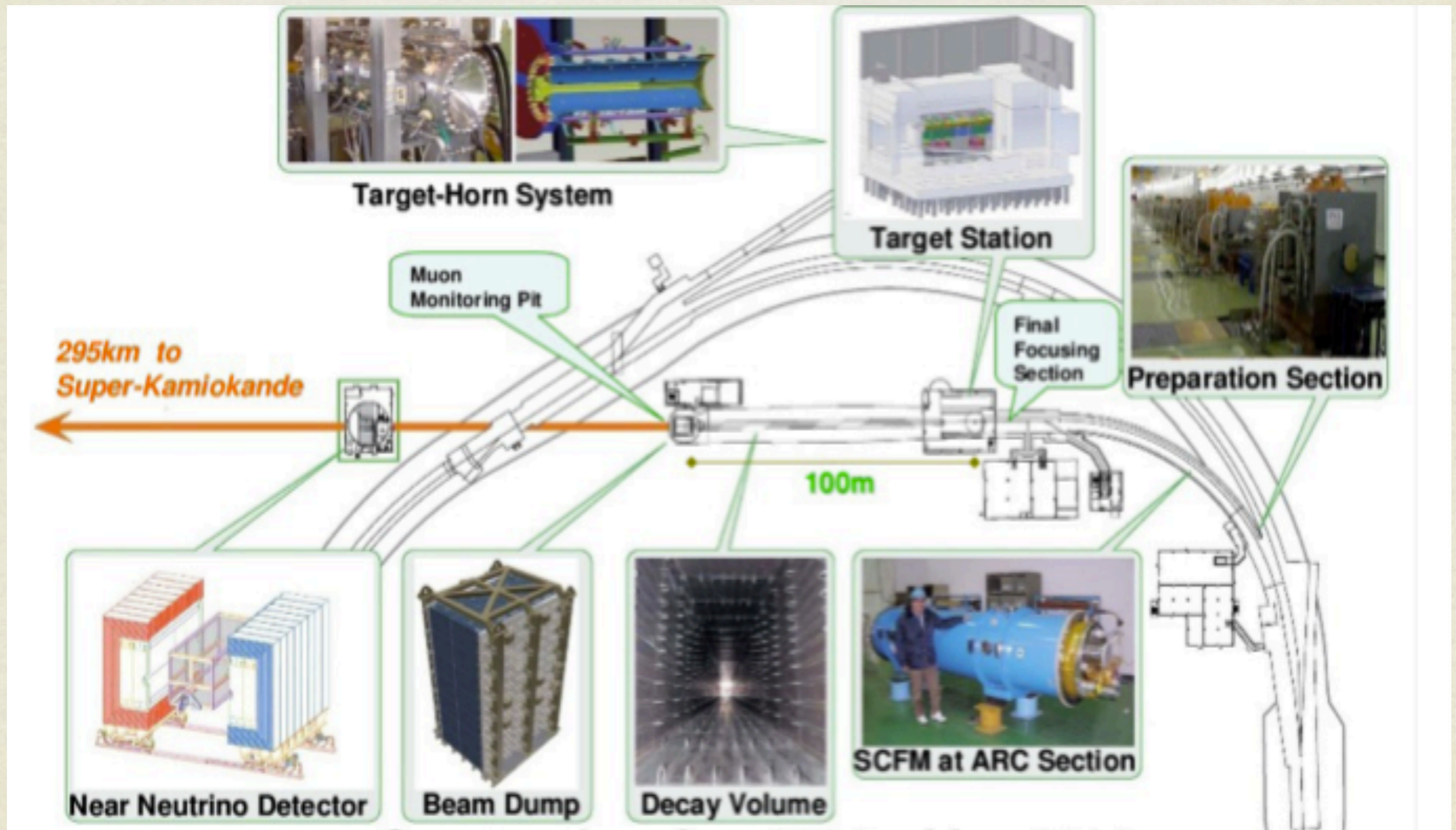
Ring collimator shields, RF (6th F, 2nd HH), Inj. Sep 1

ACS Installation in JFY2012
400 MeV injection in the RCS

RF (3rd HH), Inj. Sep 2, FX Septa, ...

750 kW
in 2014

Beamline overview



ND280 overview

On-axis detector:

INGRID

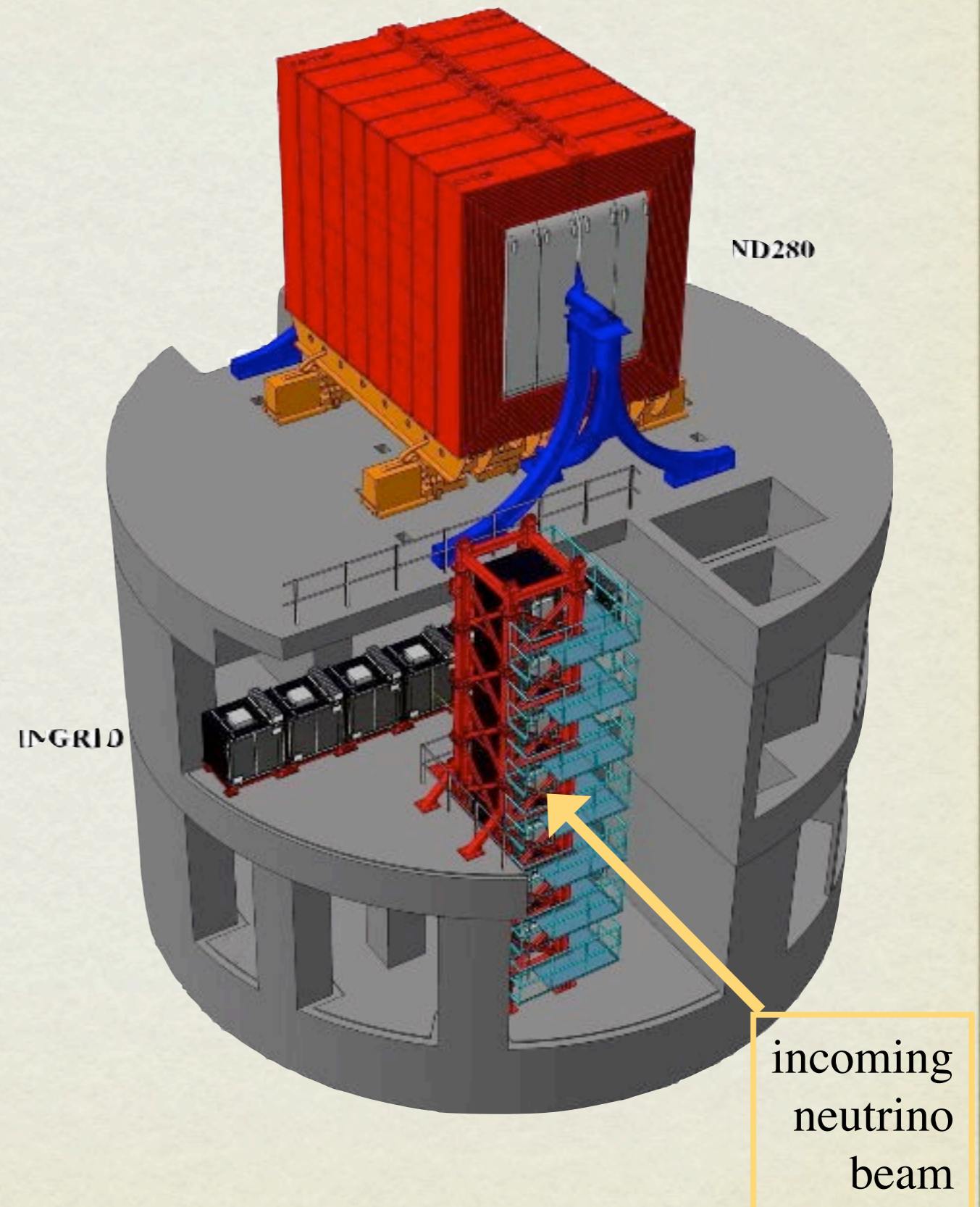
Off-axis detector:

tracker: FGD + TPC

POD

ECAL (downstream and barrel)

SMRD

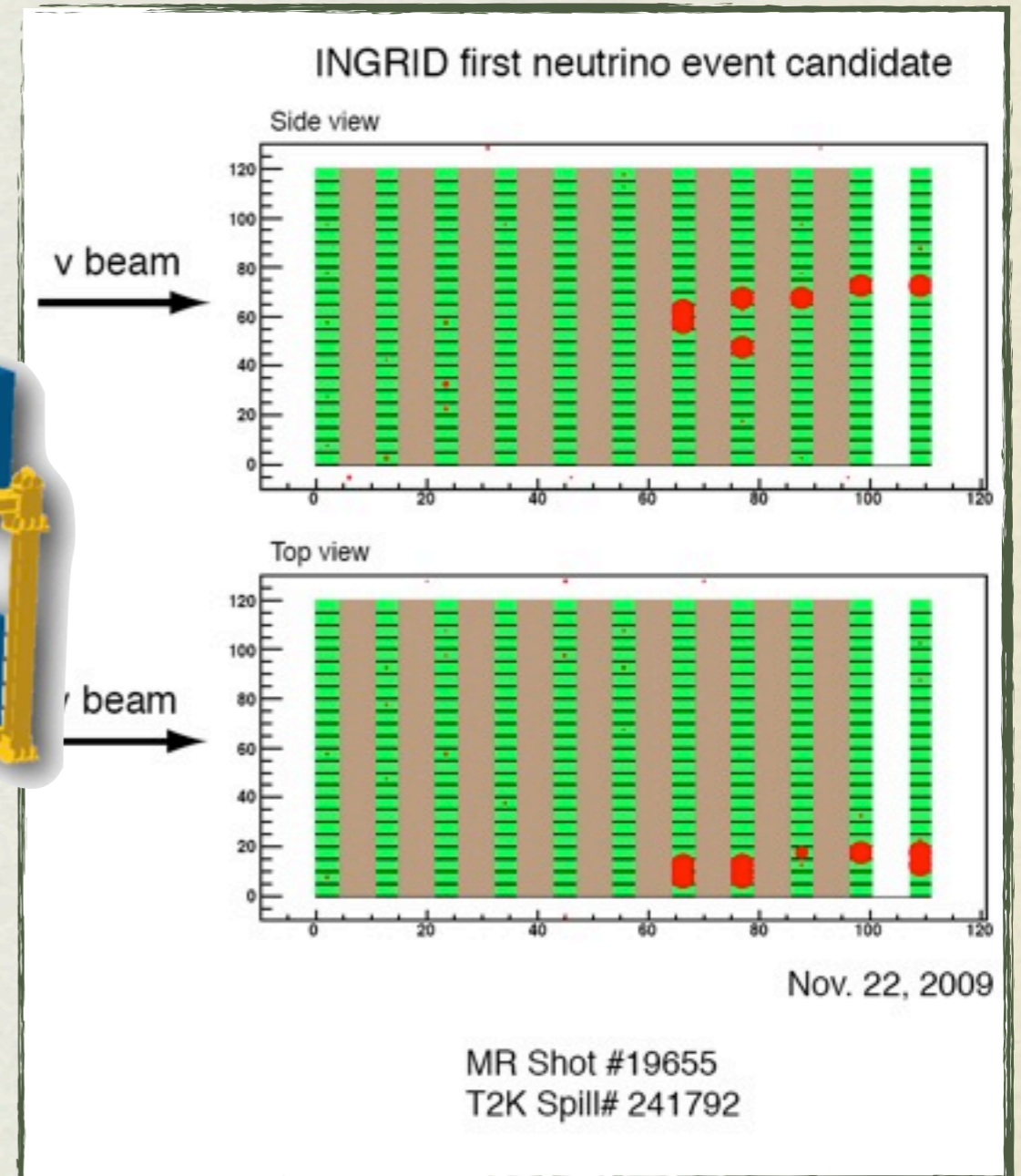
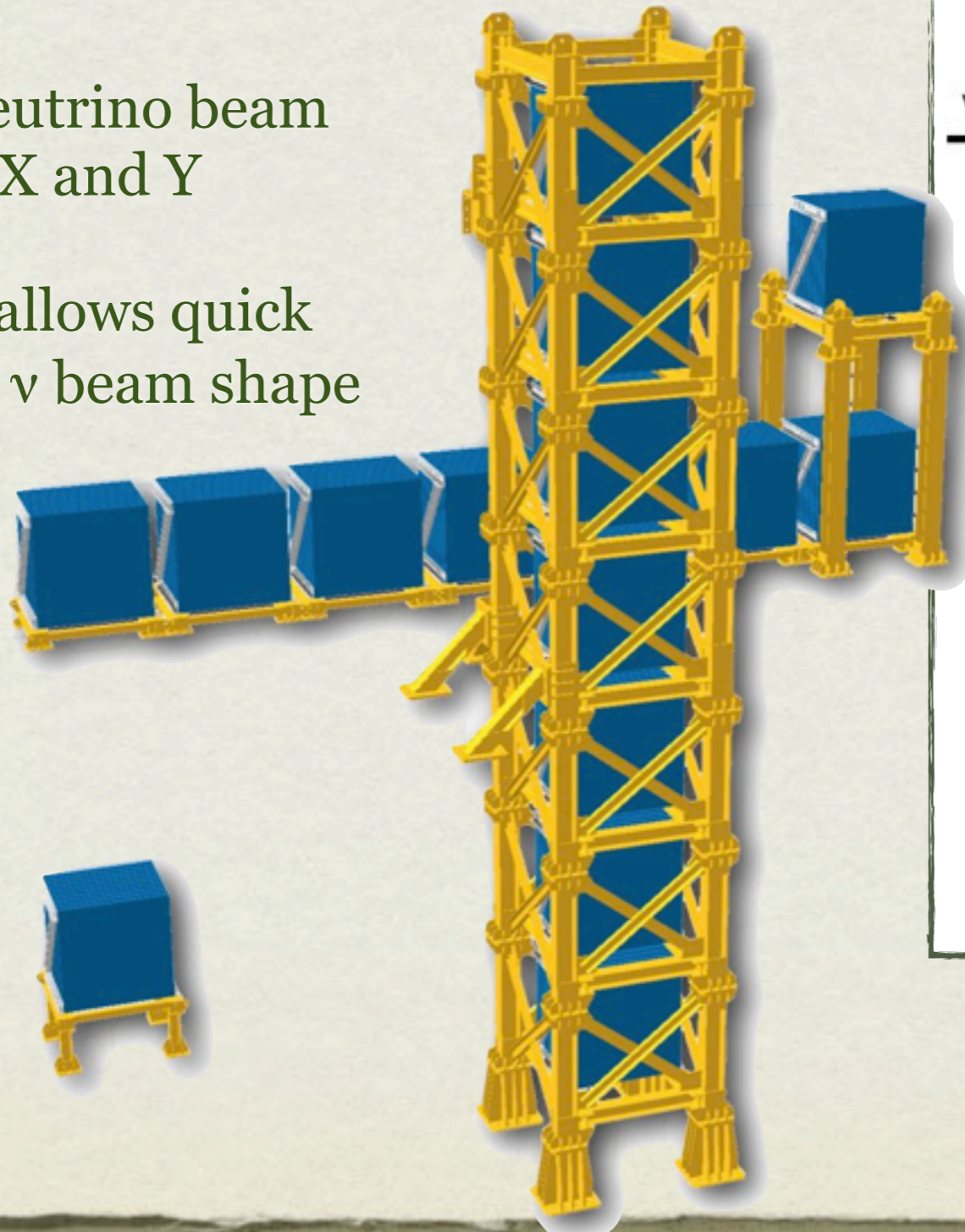


ND280 on-axis detector: INGRID

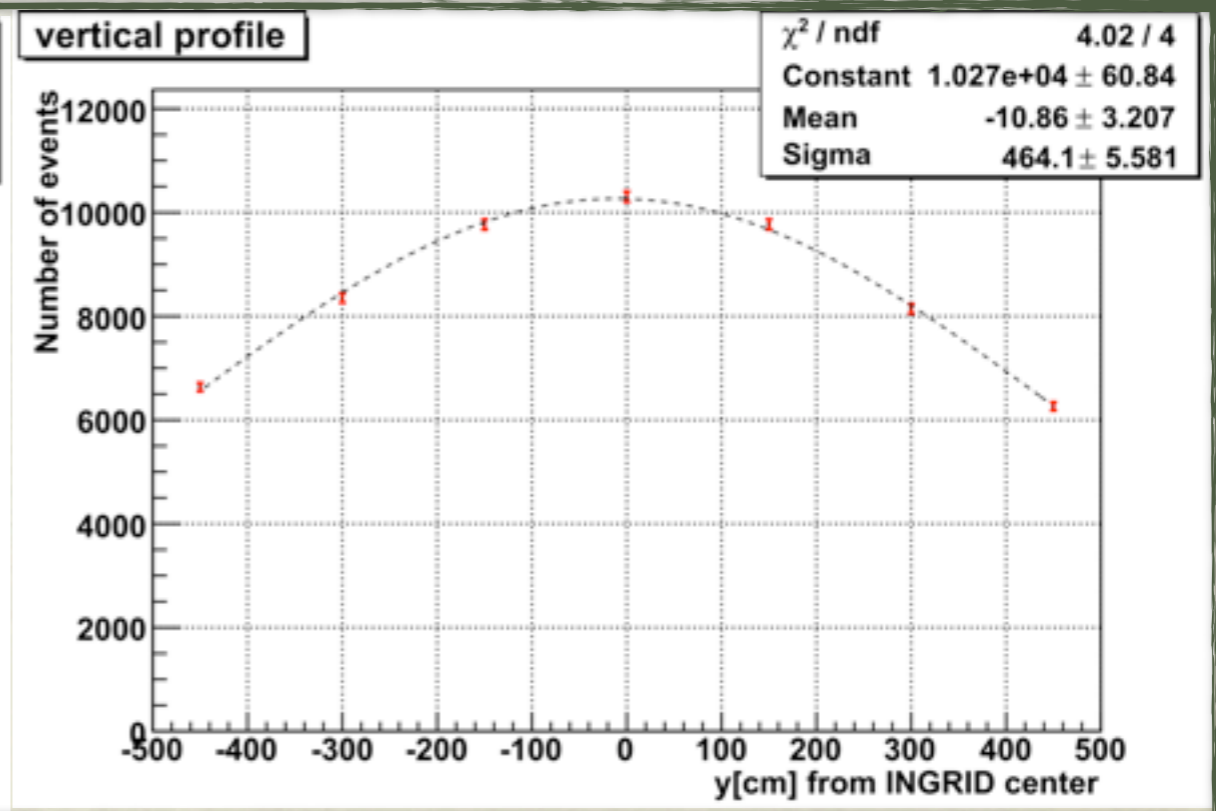
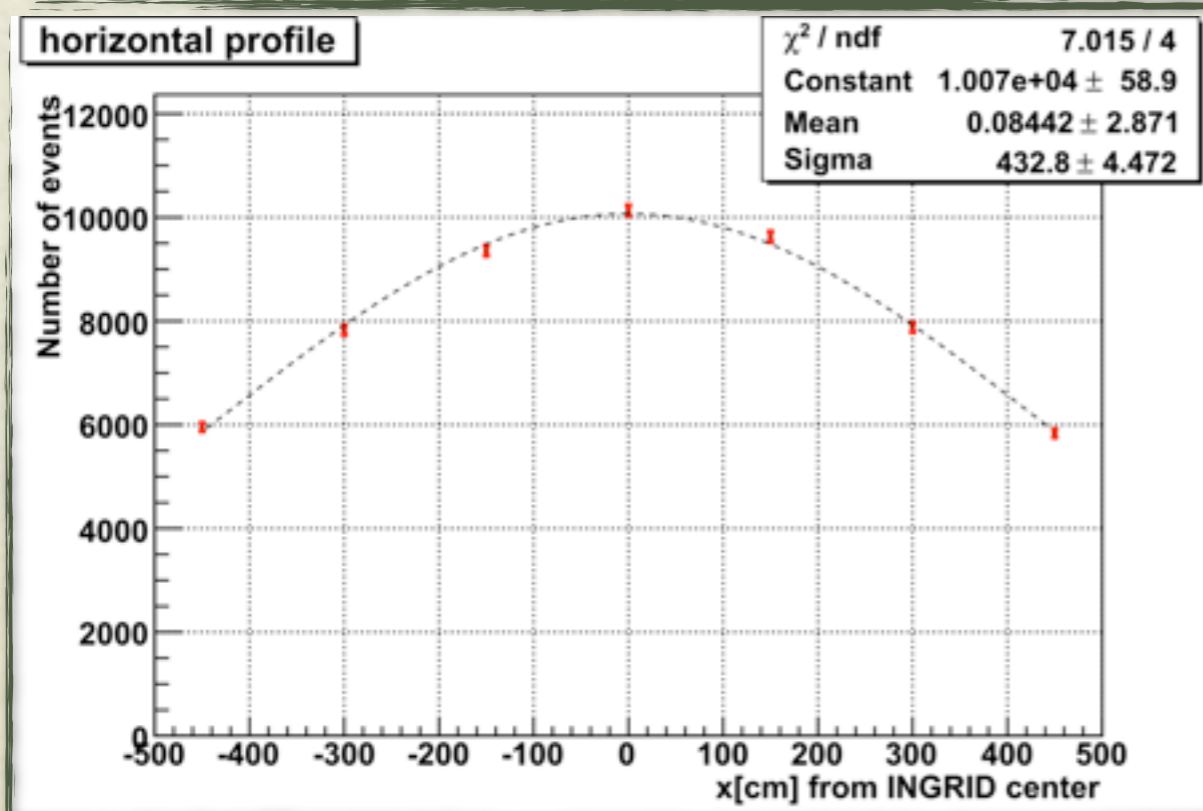
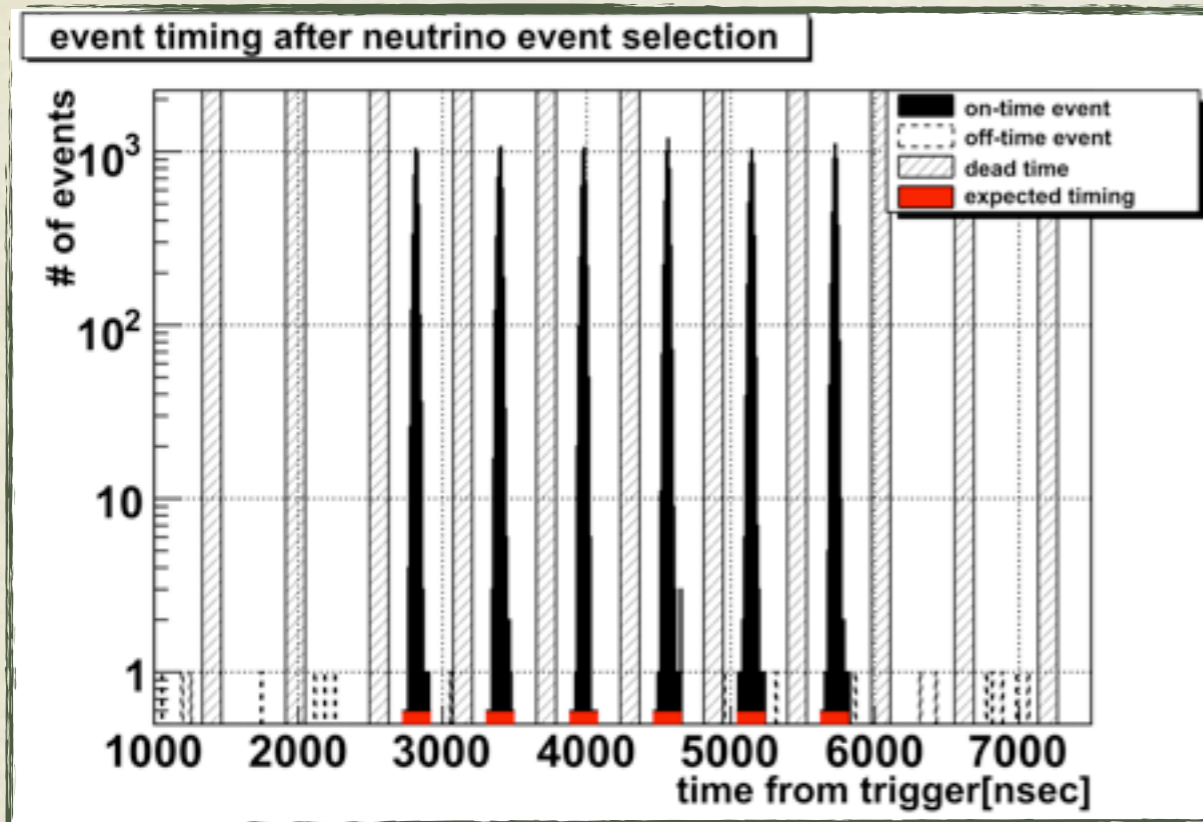
Consists of 16 modules of scintillator/iron sandwich planes

Measures neutrino beam profile in X and Y

Large mass allows quick feedback on ν beam shape



INGRID: Timing distributions and profile



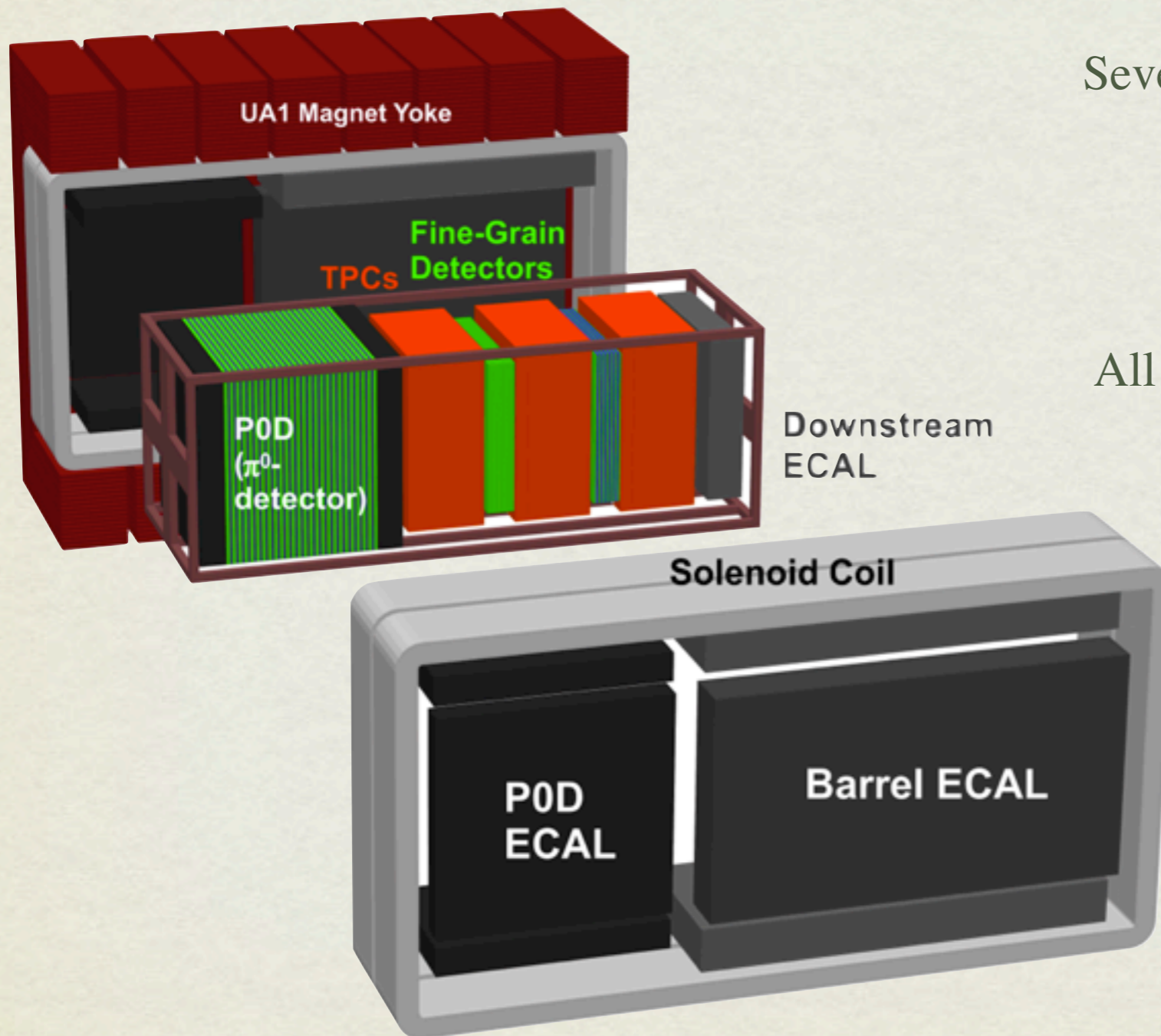
ND280 off-axis detector

Inside a 0.2 T magnetic field (UA1/NOMAD magnet)

Several fine grained detector and tracker

Would be impossible to use water Cherenkov because of pile-up

All sub-detectors were installed in 2009 and ready for 2010, apart from the barrel ECAL

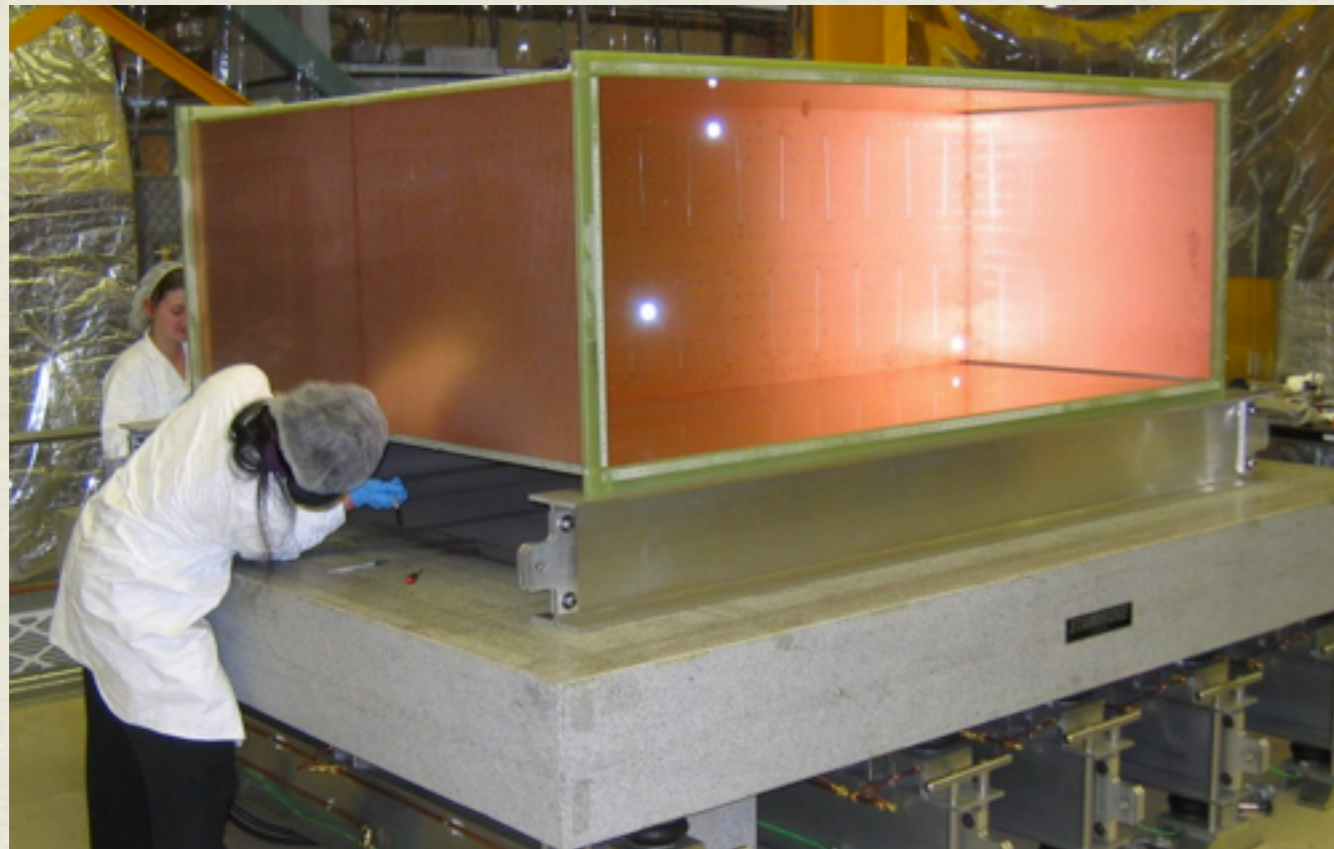


Purpose

CC ν_μ events
(normalization, disappearance)

CC ν_e events
 π^0 events
Backgrounds to $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ search

Tracker: TPC + FGD

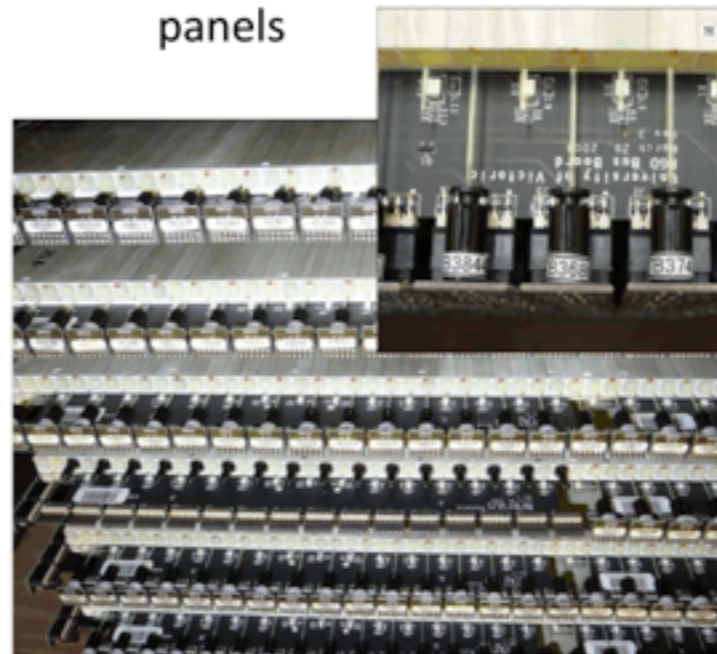


3 Time Projection Chambers (TPC)

1.8 x 2 x 0.70 m³ sensitive area
World's Largest TPC
with micro-pattern read out (MicroMeGas)
~124k channels



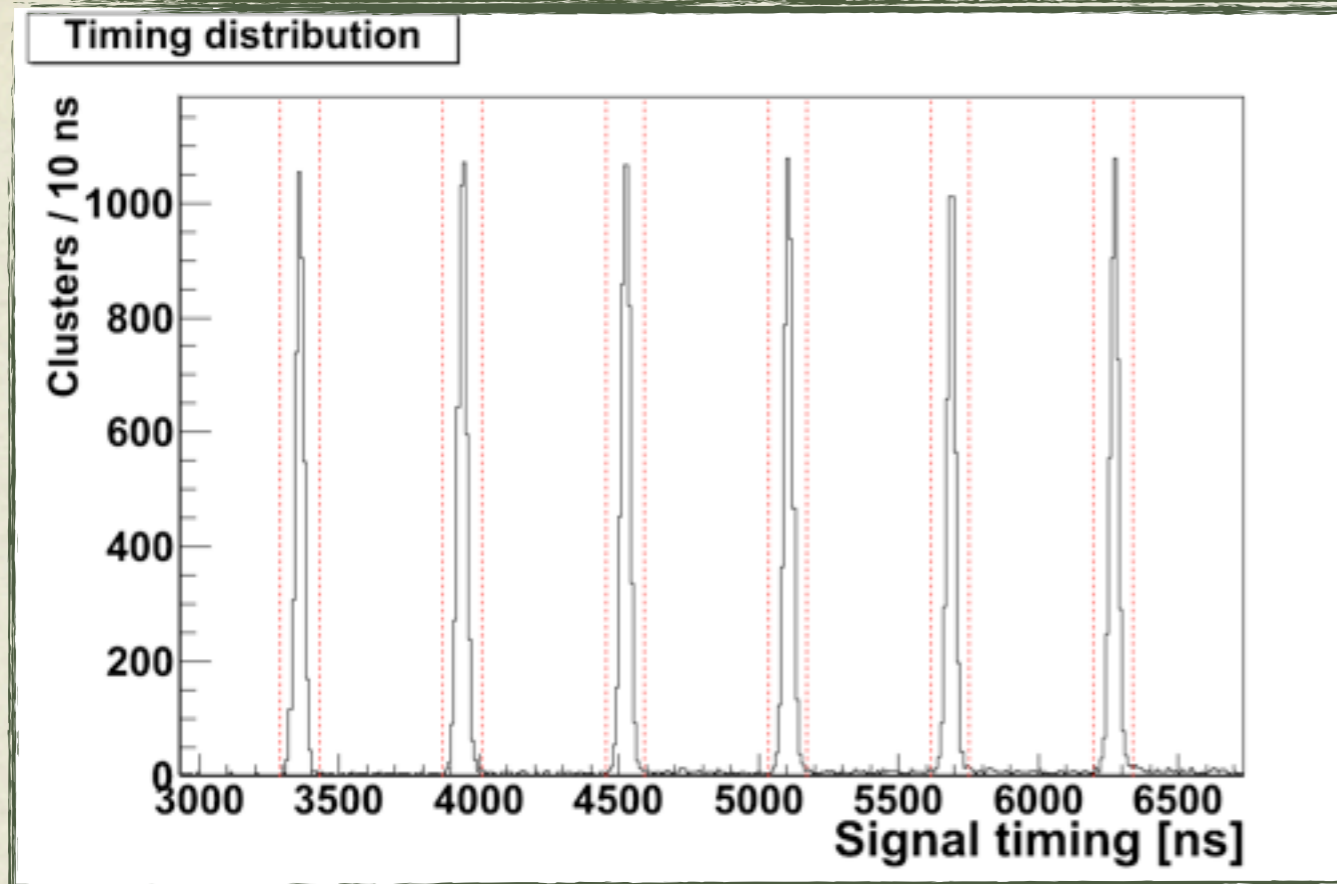
- Two detectors
 - 15 XY layers (192 bars)
 - 7 XY layers + 7 water panels



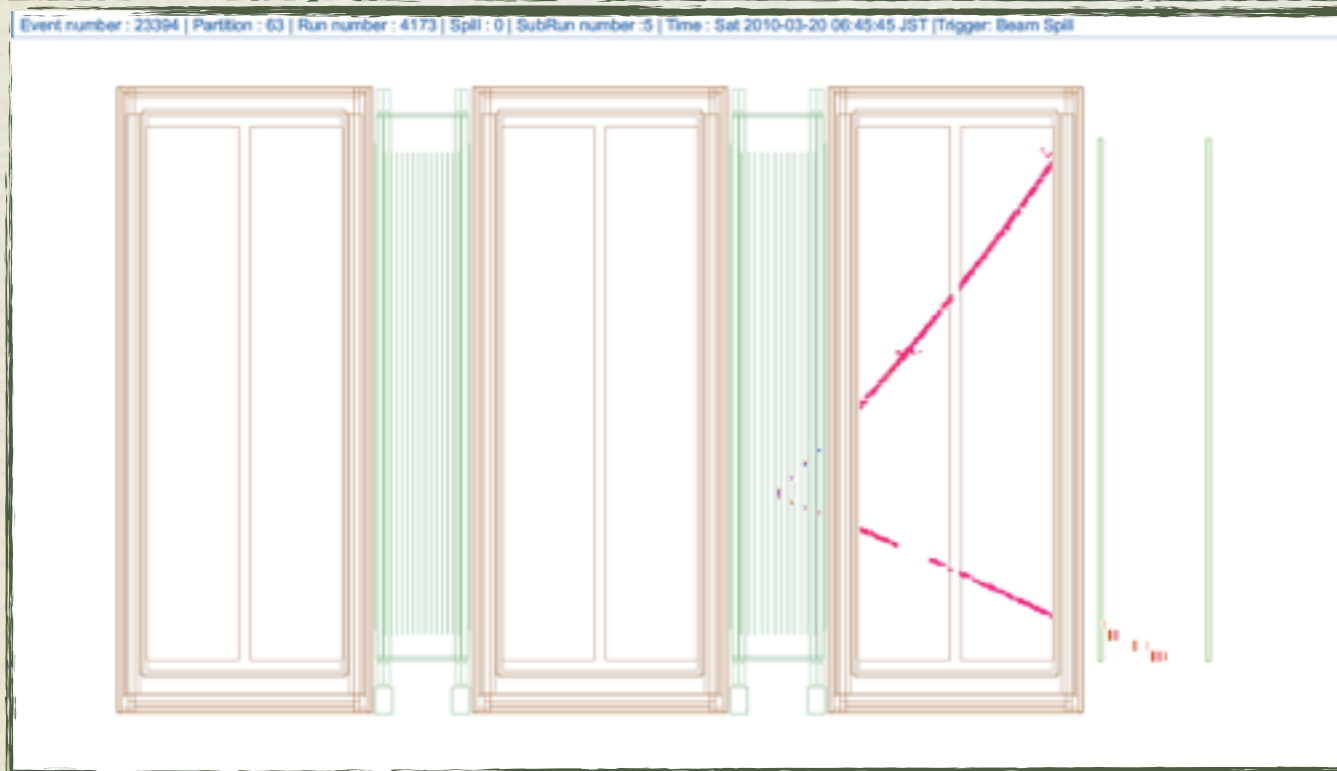
2 Fine Grained Detectors (FGD)

2 x 1.3 Ton active target
FGD1: plastic only
FGD2: Plastic + water
Light detection by Geiger mode
avalanche photodiodes (MPPC)
~ 9500 channels

Tracker, TPC + FGD: Timing and Event displays

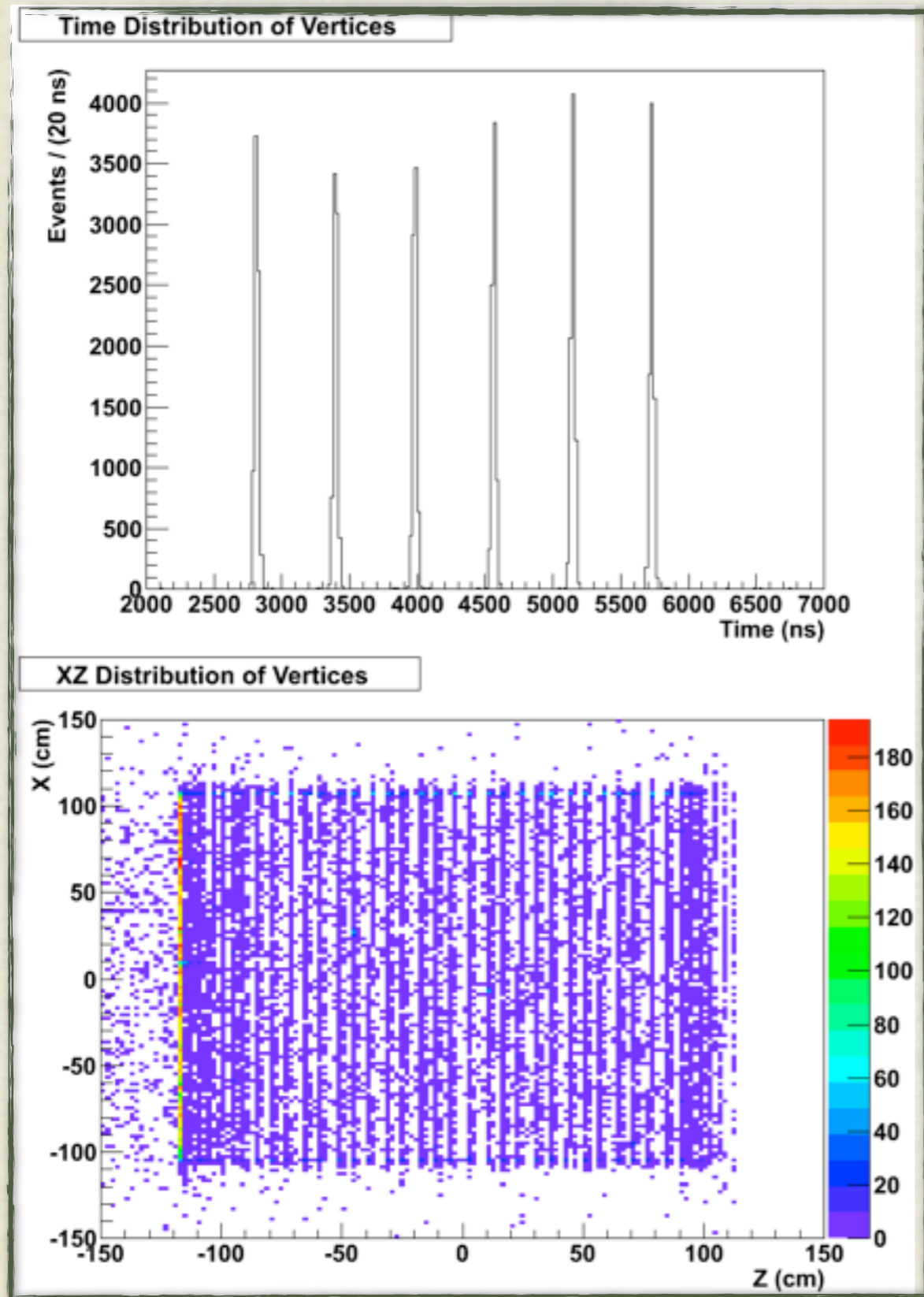


Bunch structure also very well defined in FGD's



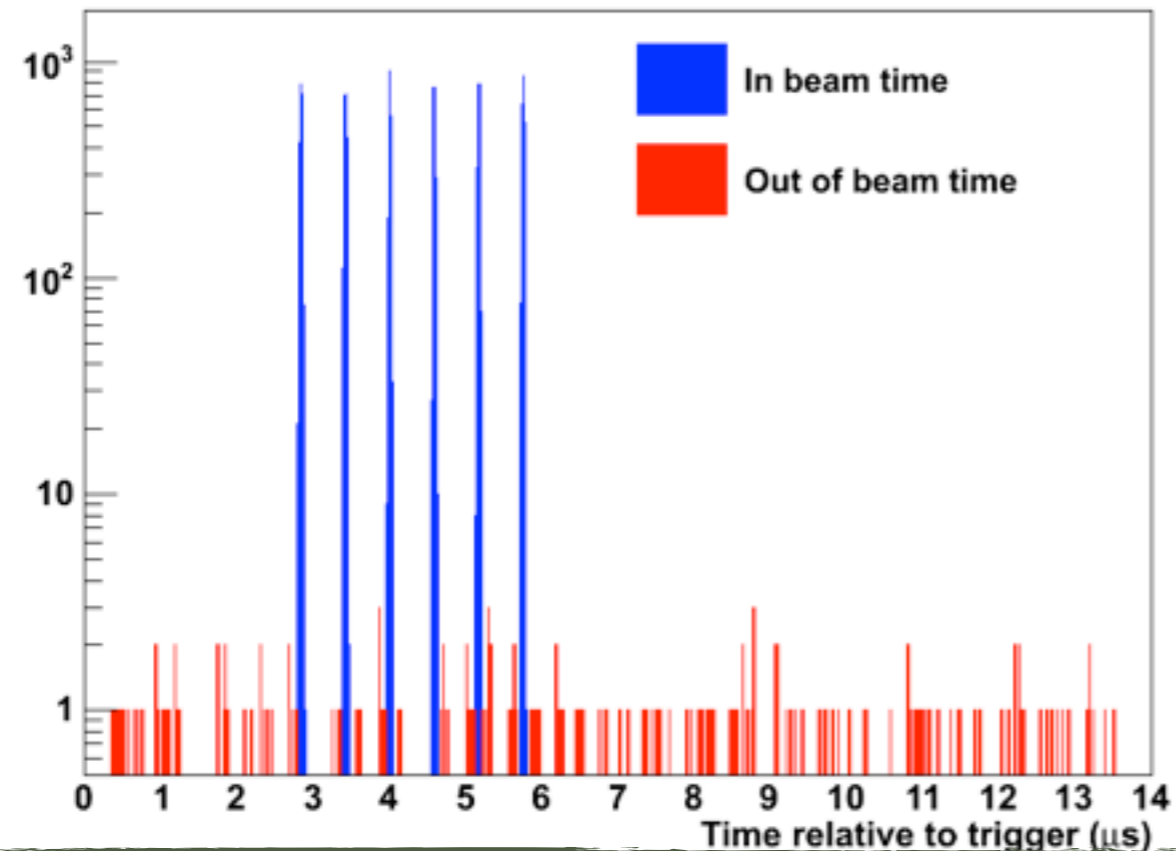
CC interaction in FGD2 with 2 tracks in TPC3

PoD: π^0 detector -- Timing and vertex distributions

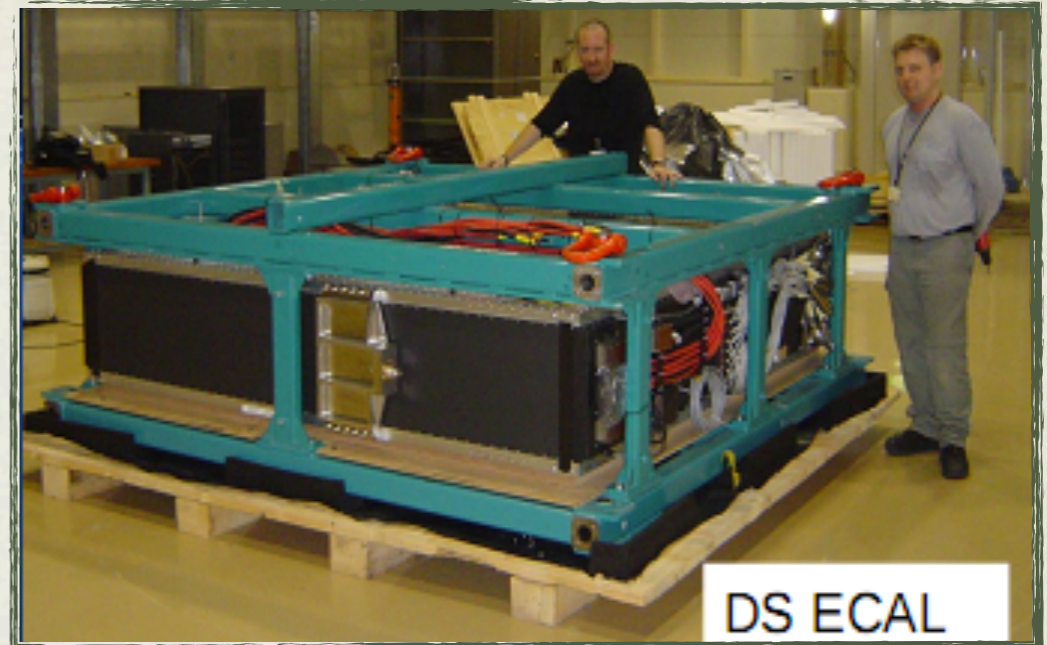
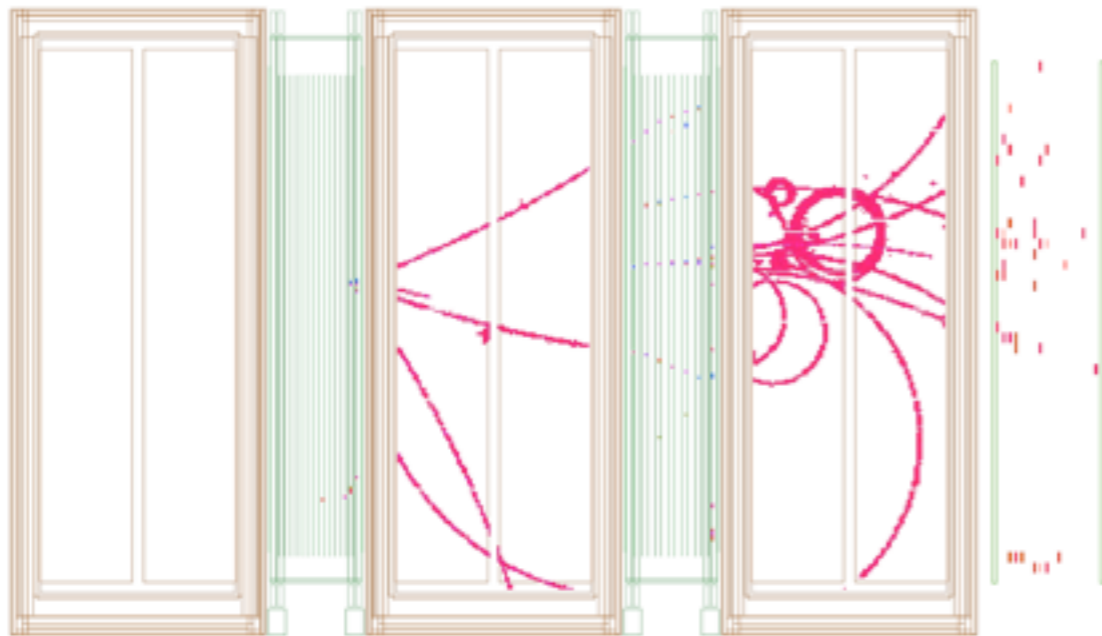


DsECAL: Downstream Electromagnetic calorimeter

DsECal cluster times; Runs 31 & 32



Event number : 6181 | Partition : 63 | Run number : 4175 | Spill : 0 | SubRun number : 1 | Time : Sat 2010-03-20 12:15:21 JST | Trigger: Beam Spill



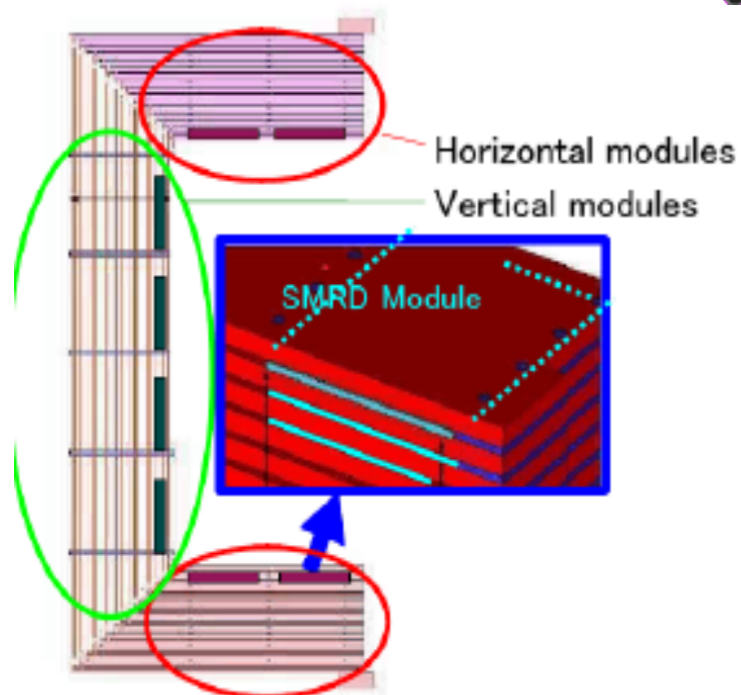
Timing distributions of DsECAL clusters

Interaction in FGD1 with shower in FGD2 and DsECAL

SMRD: Side muon range detector

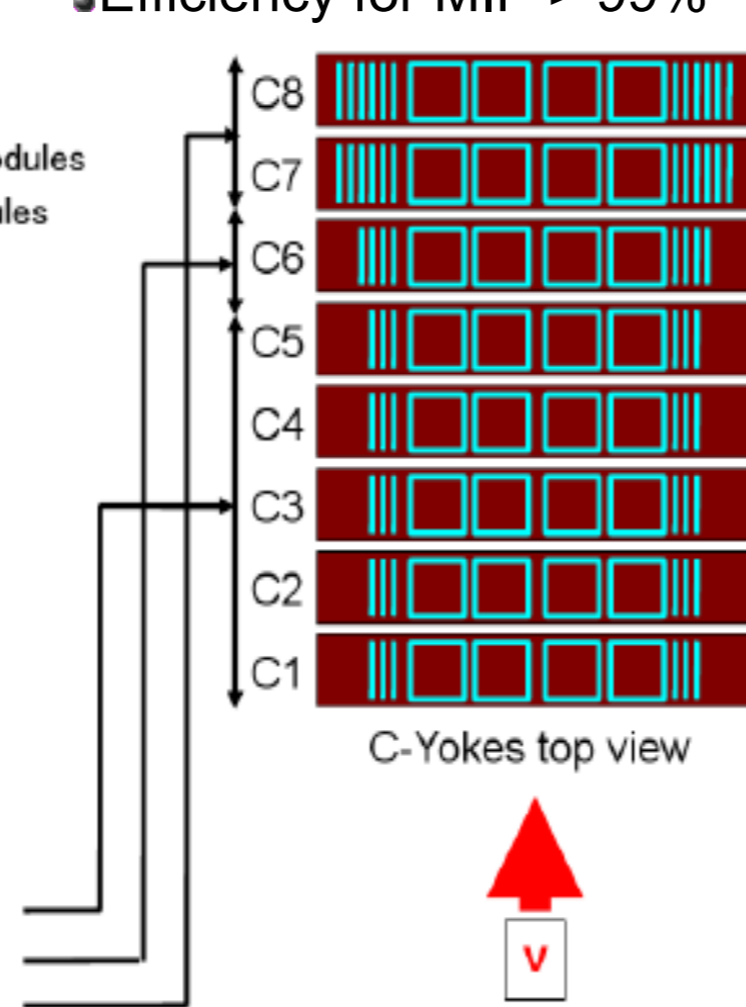
Side Muon Range Detector:

- Sand muon veto, Cosmic trigger
- Large angle muon range
- Efficiency for MIP > 99%



Horizontal modules: 192 modules,
3 layers for all C-yokes.

Vertical modules: 248 modules,
3 layers for C-yoke 1~5,
4 layers for C-yoke 6
6 layers for C-yoke 7. 8.



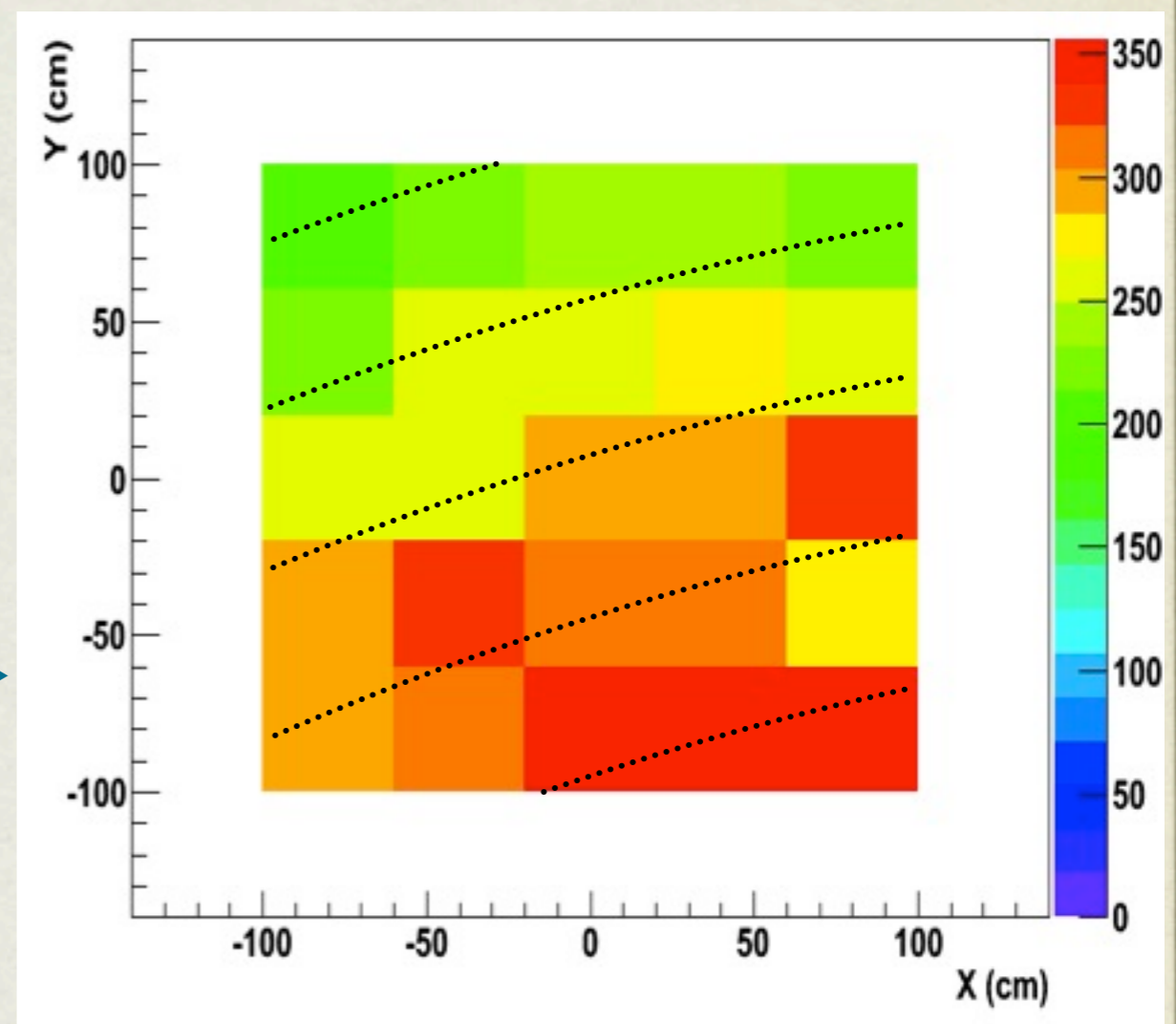
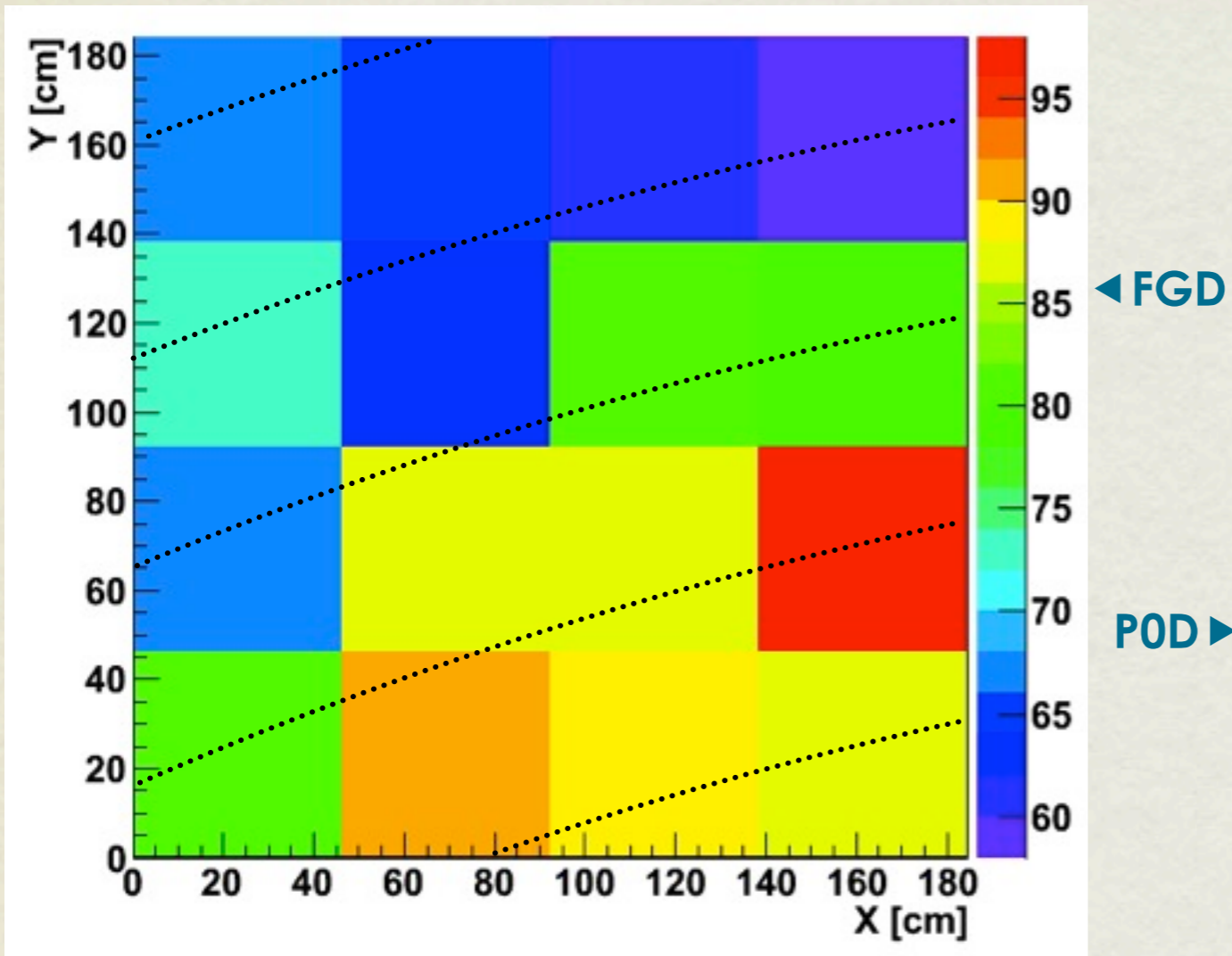
~2k scint. counters (87x17x0.7
cm³)



NuFact10: October 20-25, 2010

S.Dytman, University of Pittsburgh

The off-axis detector is really off-axis!

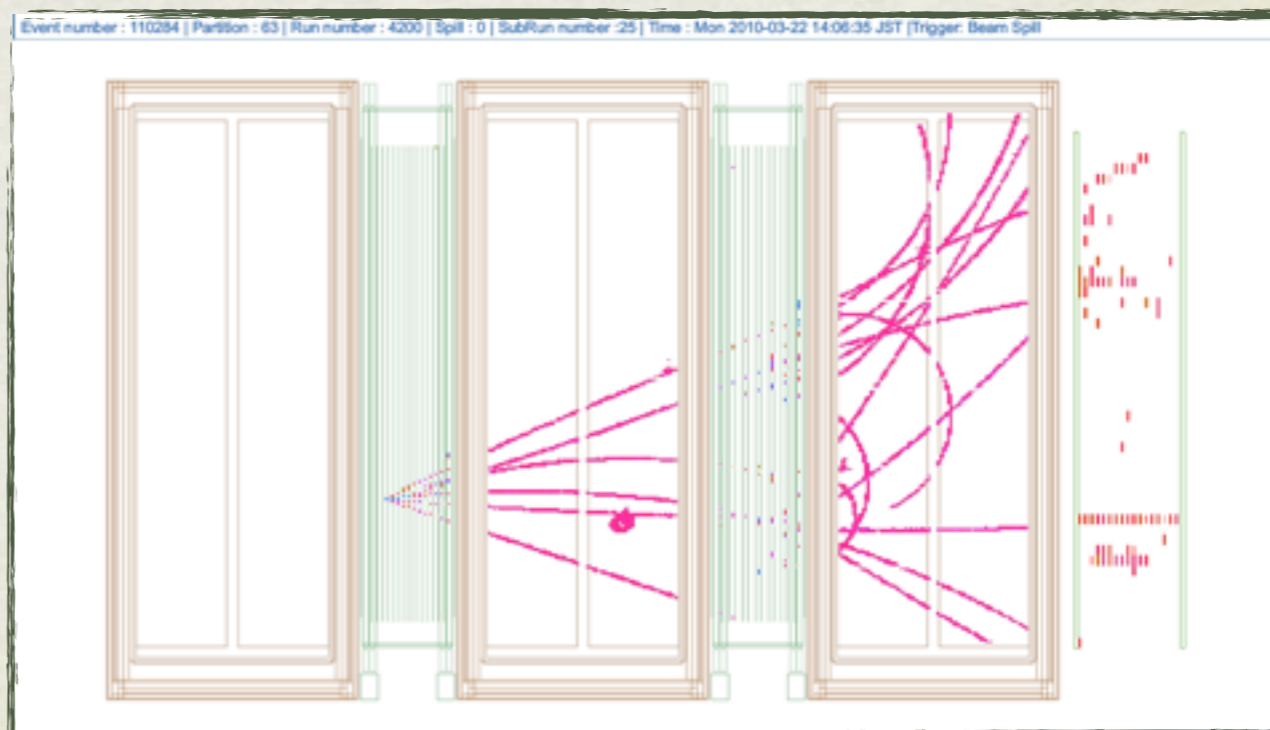
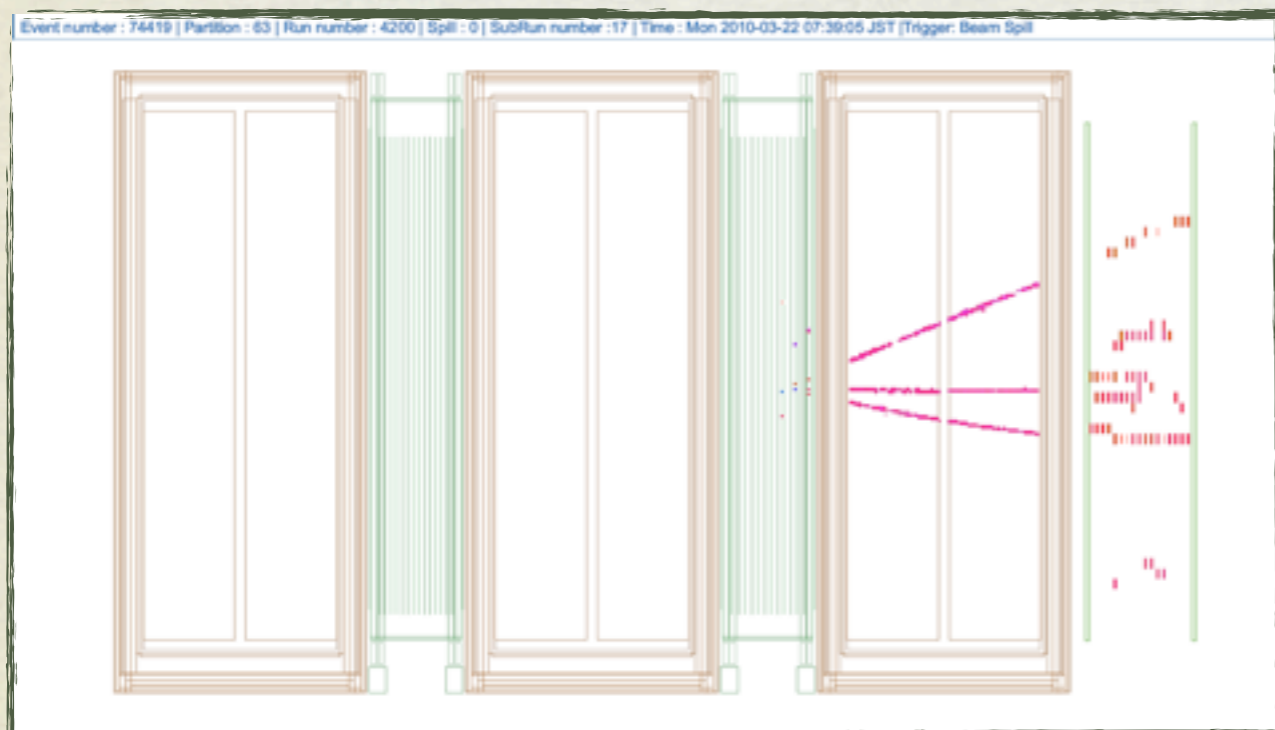
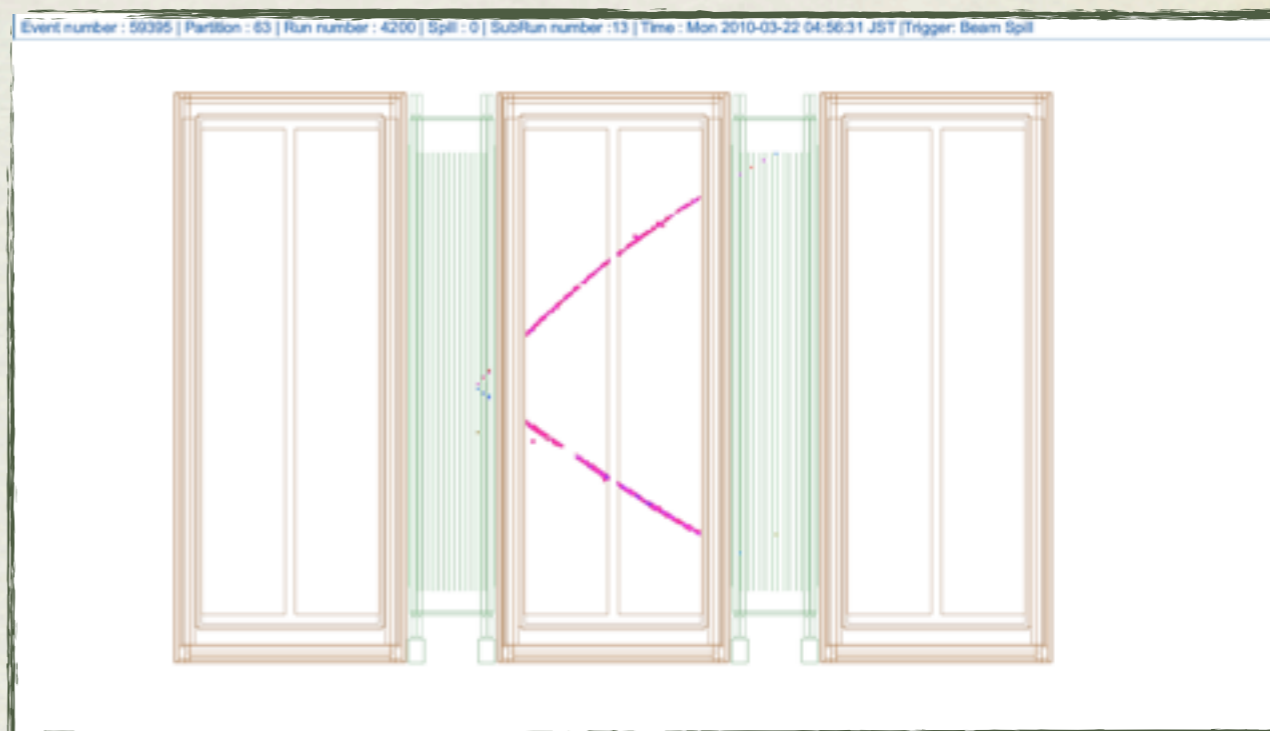
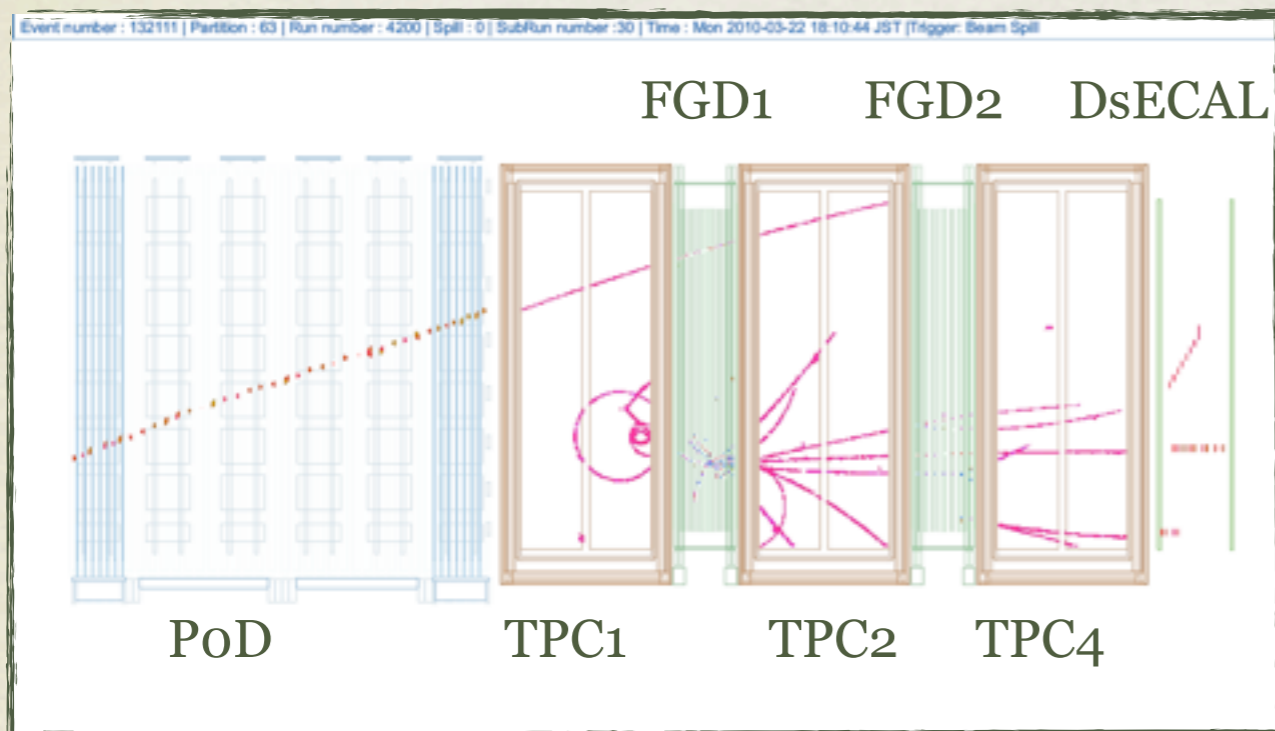


Contained vertices reconstructed in the 2 'Fiducial' detectors.

Lines show (approximate) iso-contours of off-axis angle.

Outer corner is roughly 20% further off-axis than inner corner.

Overview of events in the off-axis ND280



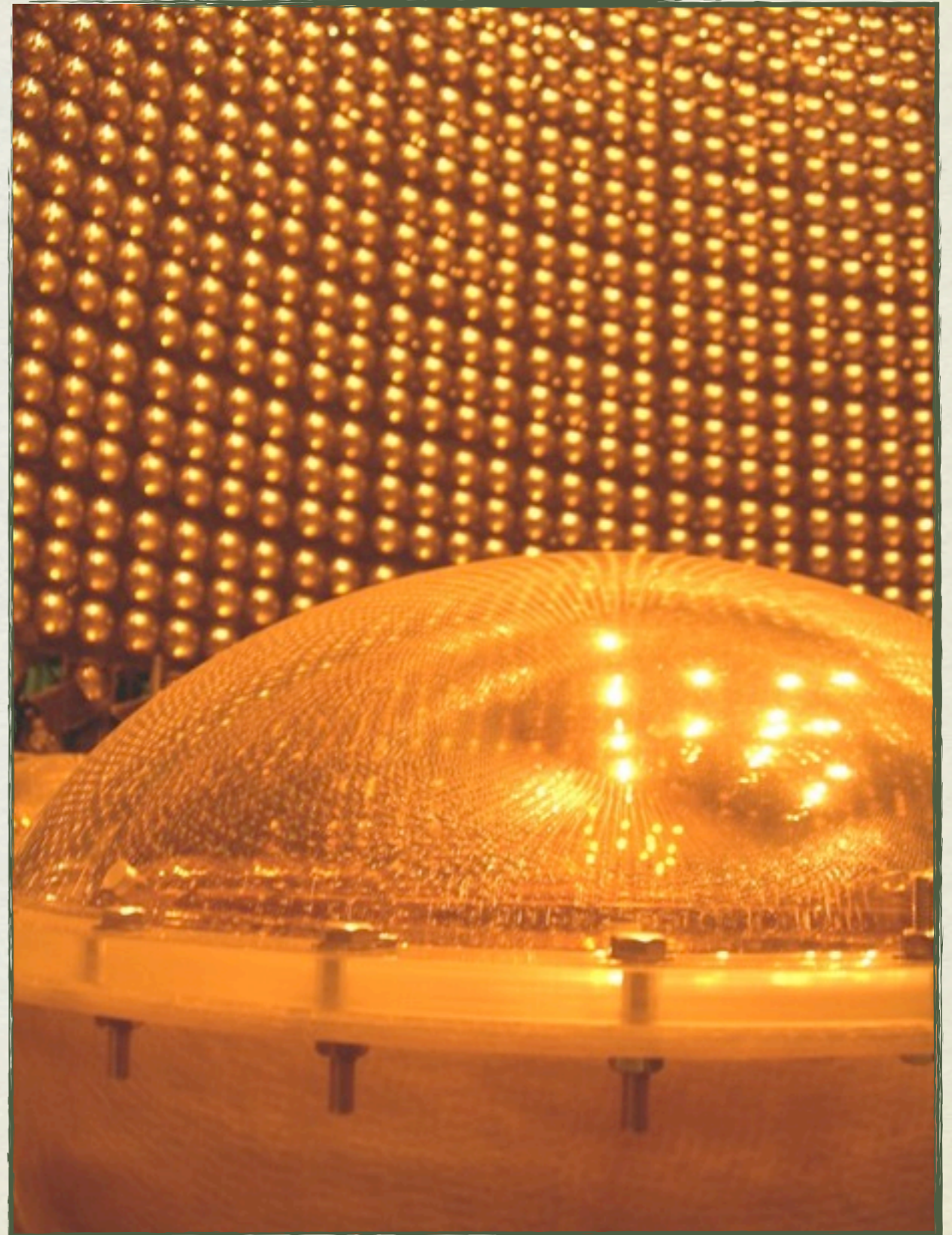
Super-Kamiokande overview

Stability of the detector

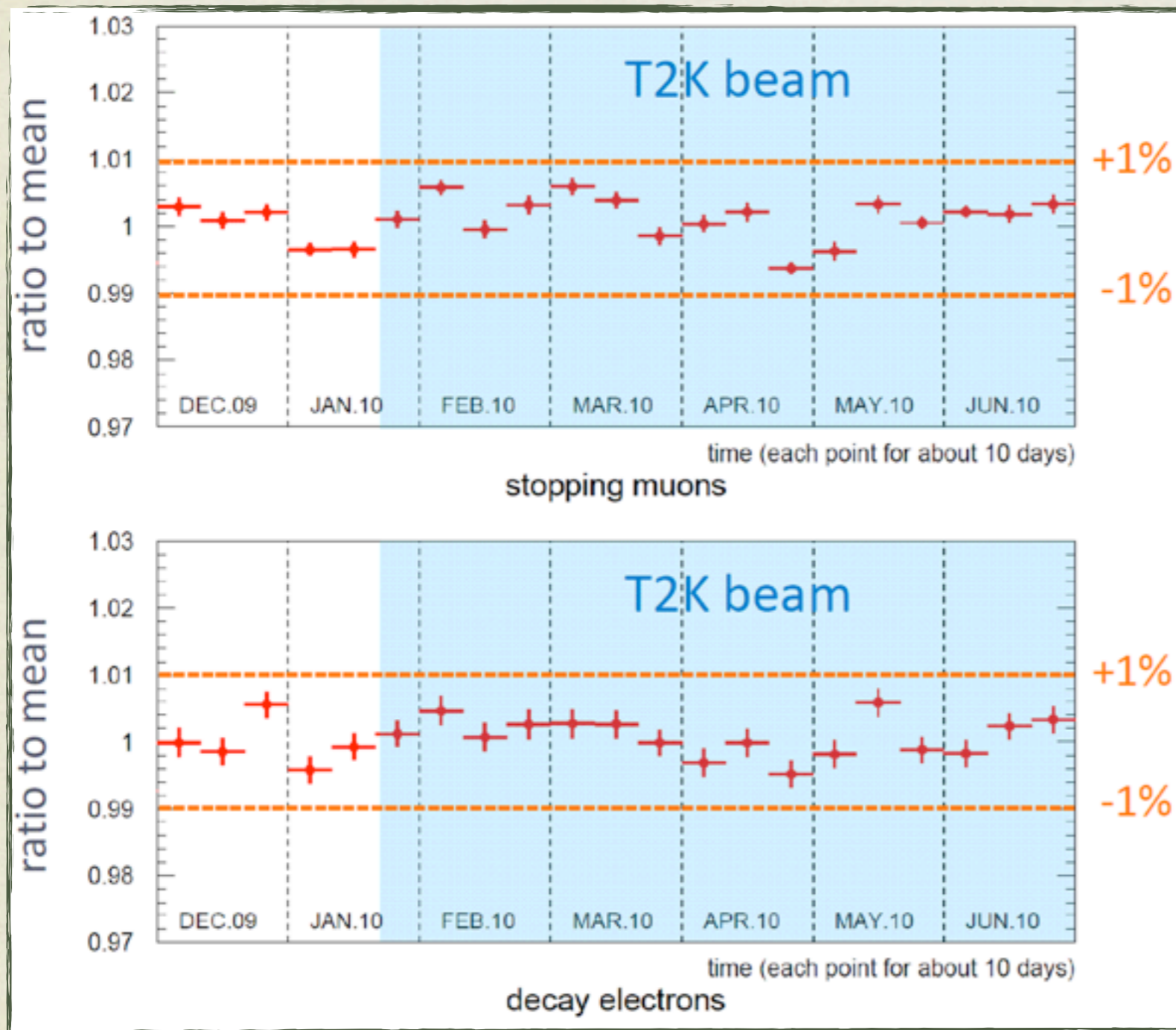
Event rate

Vertex distributions

Event displays



Energy scale stability



RMS/MEAN
T2K period : 0.31%
(SK-IV all : 0.39%)

RMS/MEAN
T2K period : 0.28%
(SK-IV all : 0.45%)

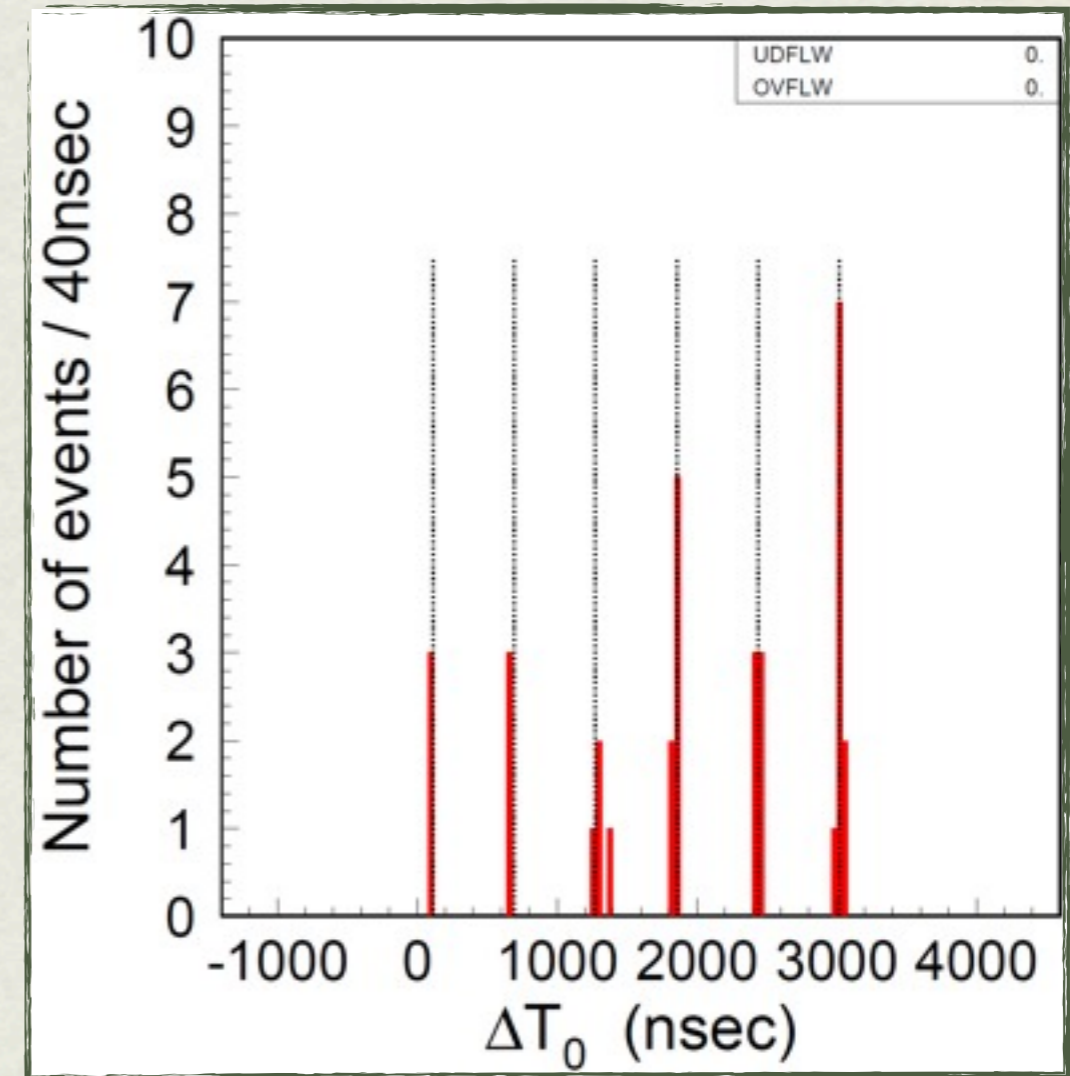
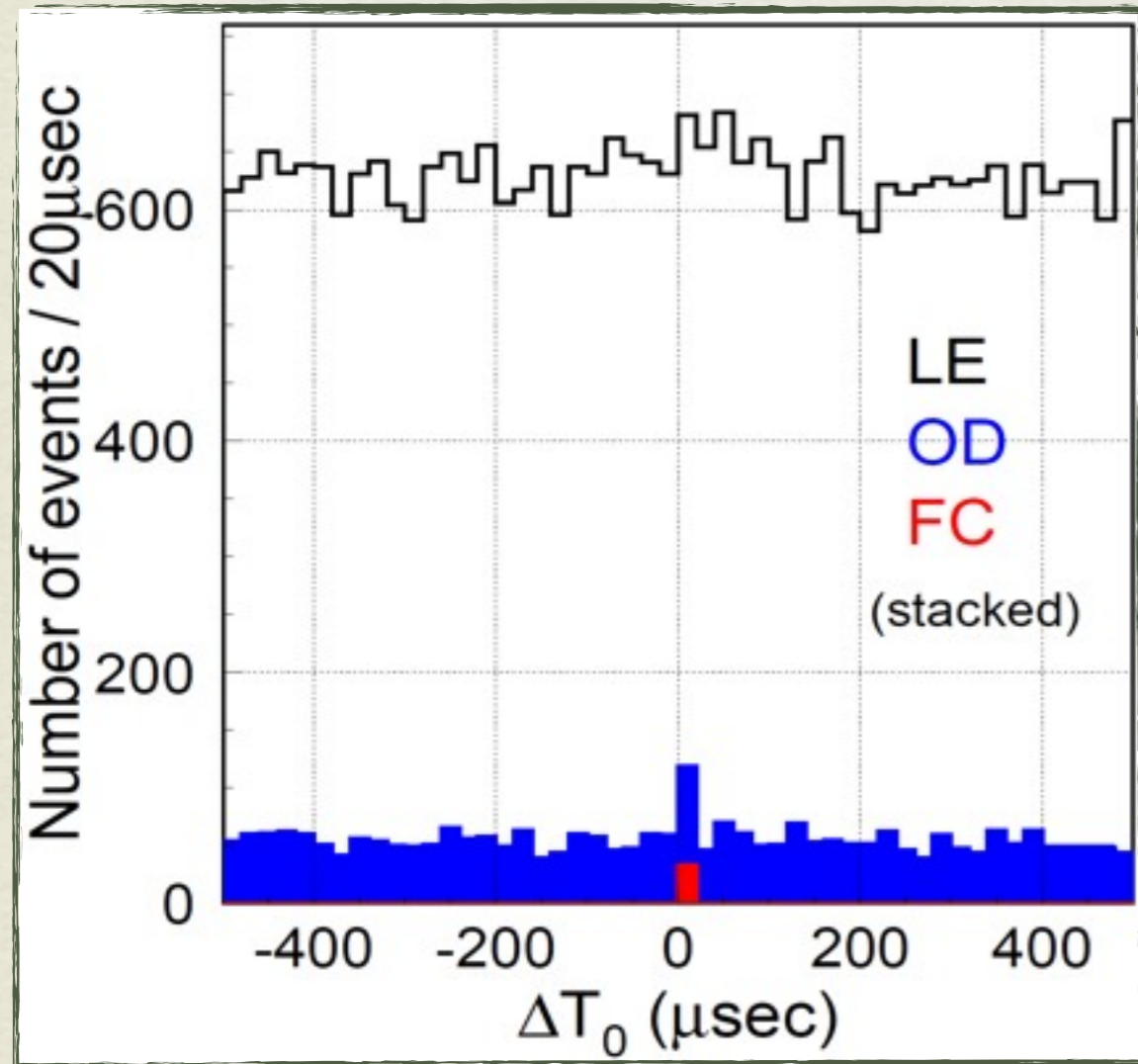
Very stable energy scale during T2K running period

Event rates and timing

ΔT_0 : relative event time to the spill time

ΔT_0 : -500 ~ +500 μsec

Fitted 581 ns-interval bunch position



Out-of-time OD/LE rate is flat.
No out-of-time FC events.

GPS system is working correctly

Super-Kamiokande status - Selection cuts

For ν_μ disappearance analysis	For ν_e appearance search
Timing coincident w/ beam time (+TOF)	
Fully contained (No OD activity)	
Vertex in fiducial volume (Vertex >2m from wall)	
$E_{\text{vis}} > 30\text{MeV}$	$E_{\text{vis}} > 100\text{MeV}$
n° of rings =1	
μ-like ring	e-like ring
	No decay electron
	Inv. mass w/ forced-found 2nd ring < 105MeV
	$E_{\text{v}}^{\text{rec}} < 1250\text{MeV}$

Event rates and vertex distributions

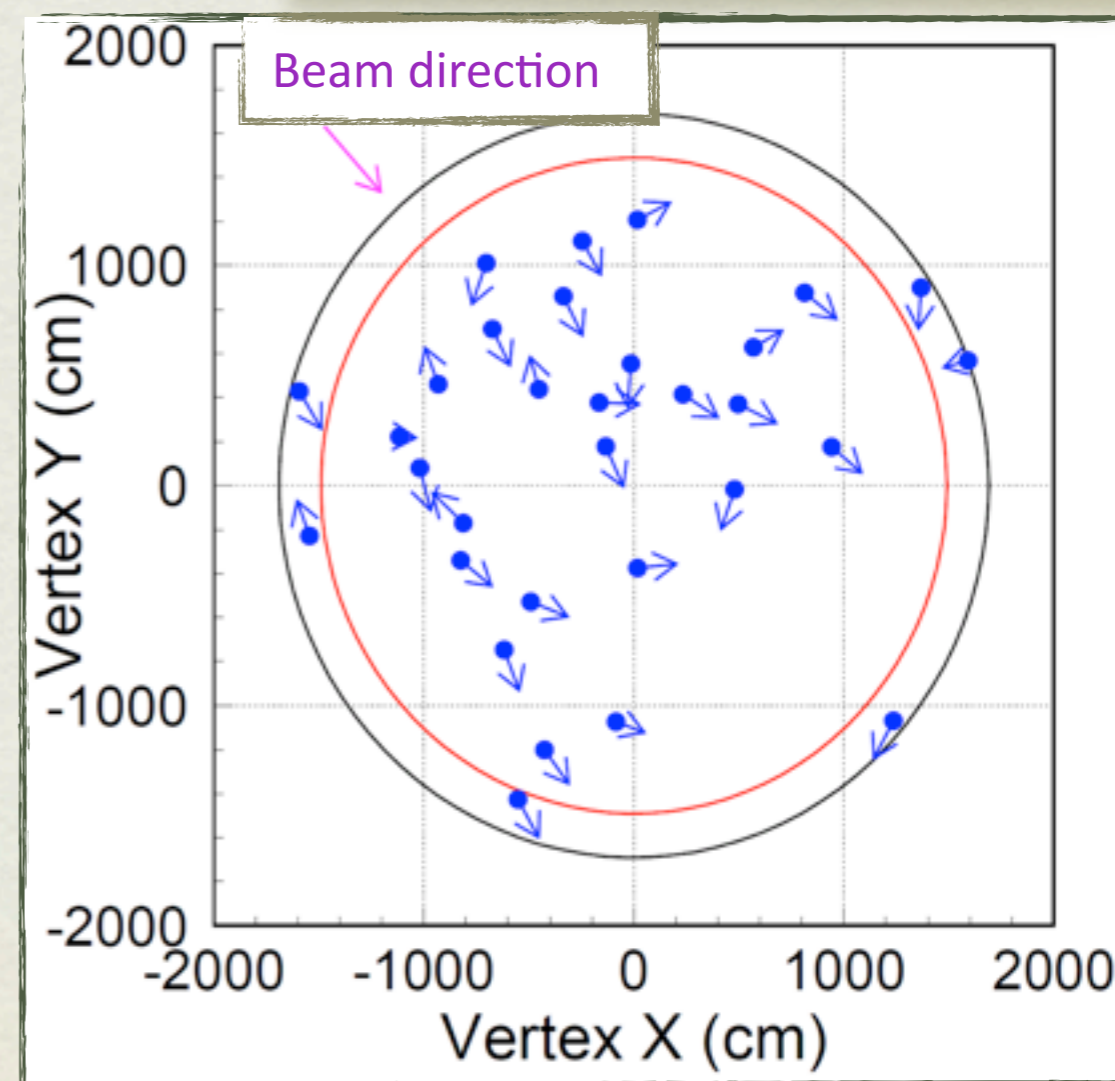
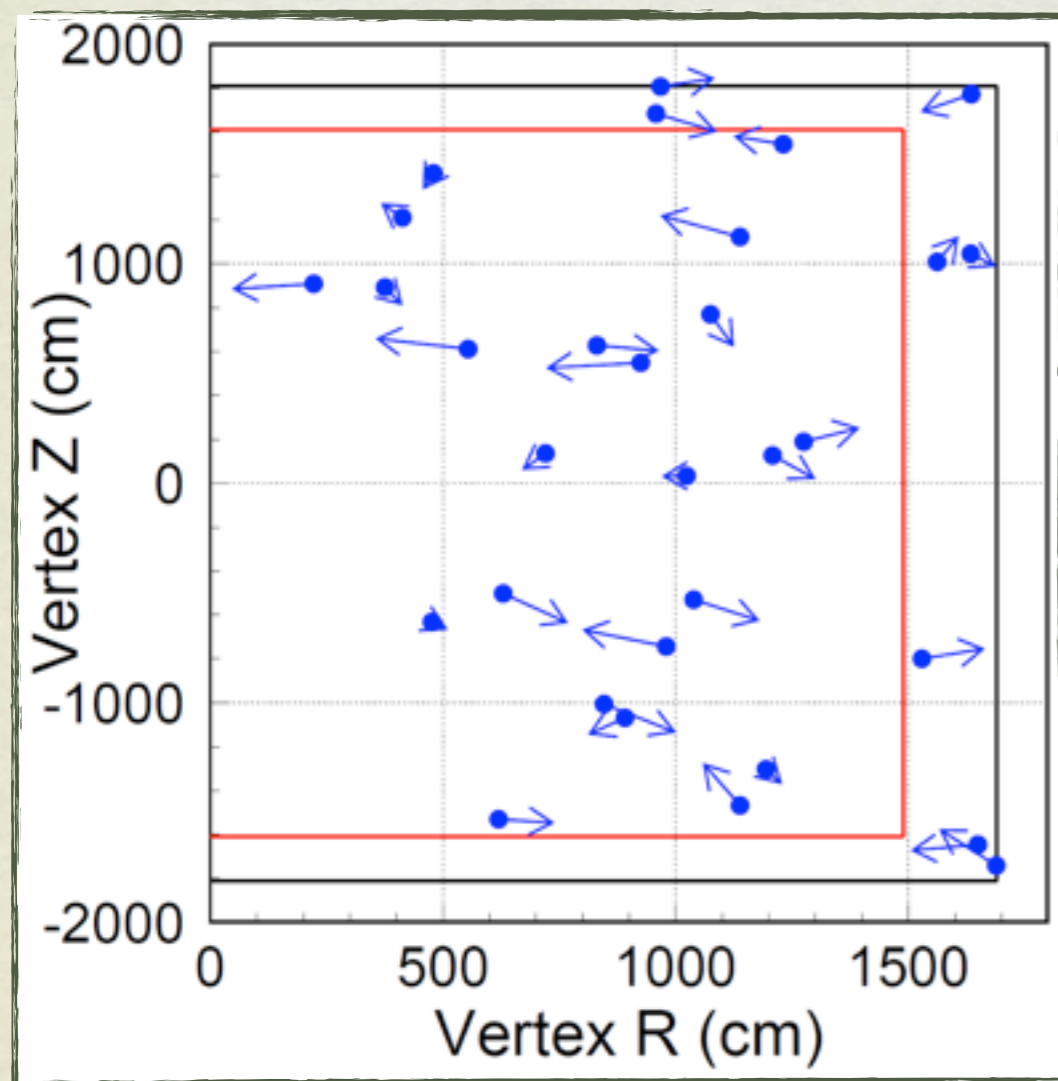
	# of events
Fully-Contained	33
+ FV cuts (FV)	
+ Visible energy >30 MeV (FVFC)	23

Points :

Reconstructed event vertex

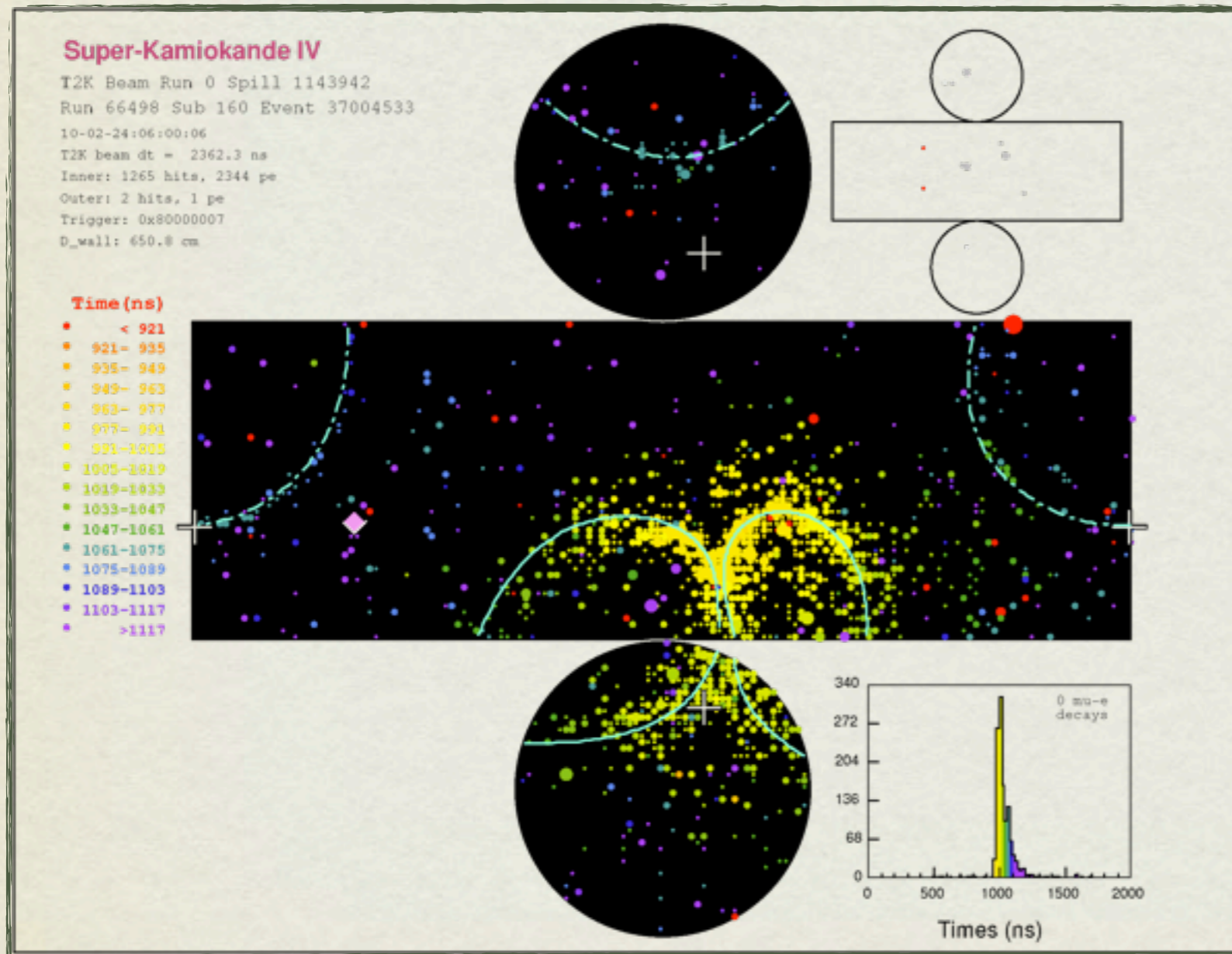
Arrow :

1st-ring direction



Vertices are evenly distributed throughout the detector

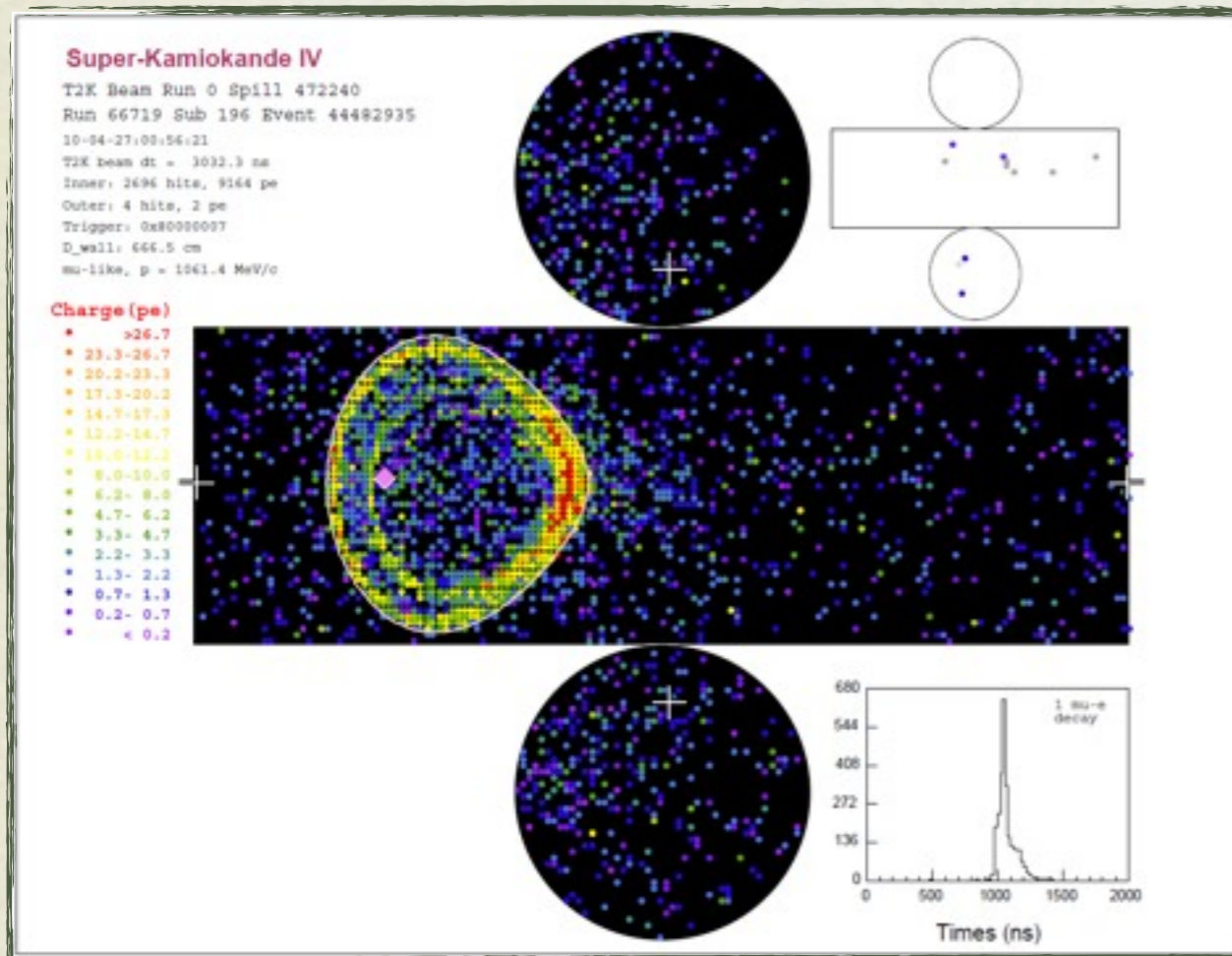
First look - in far detector (1st event at SK)



February 24th 2010!

[1st ring + 2nd ring]
Invariant mass: 133.8 MeV/c²
(close to π^0 mass)
Momentum: 148.3 MeV/c

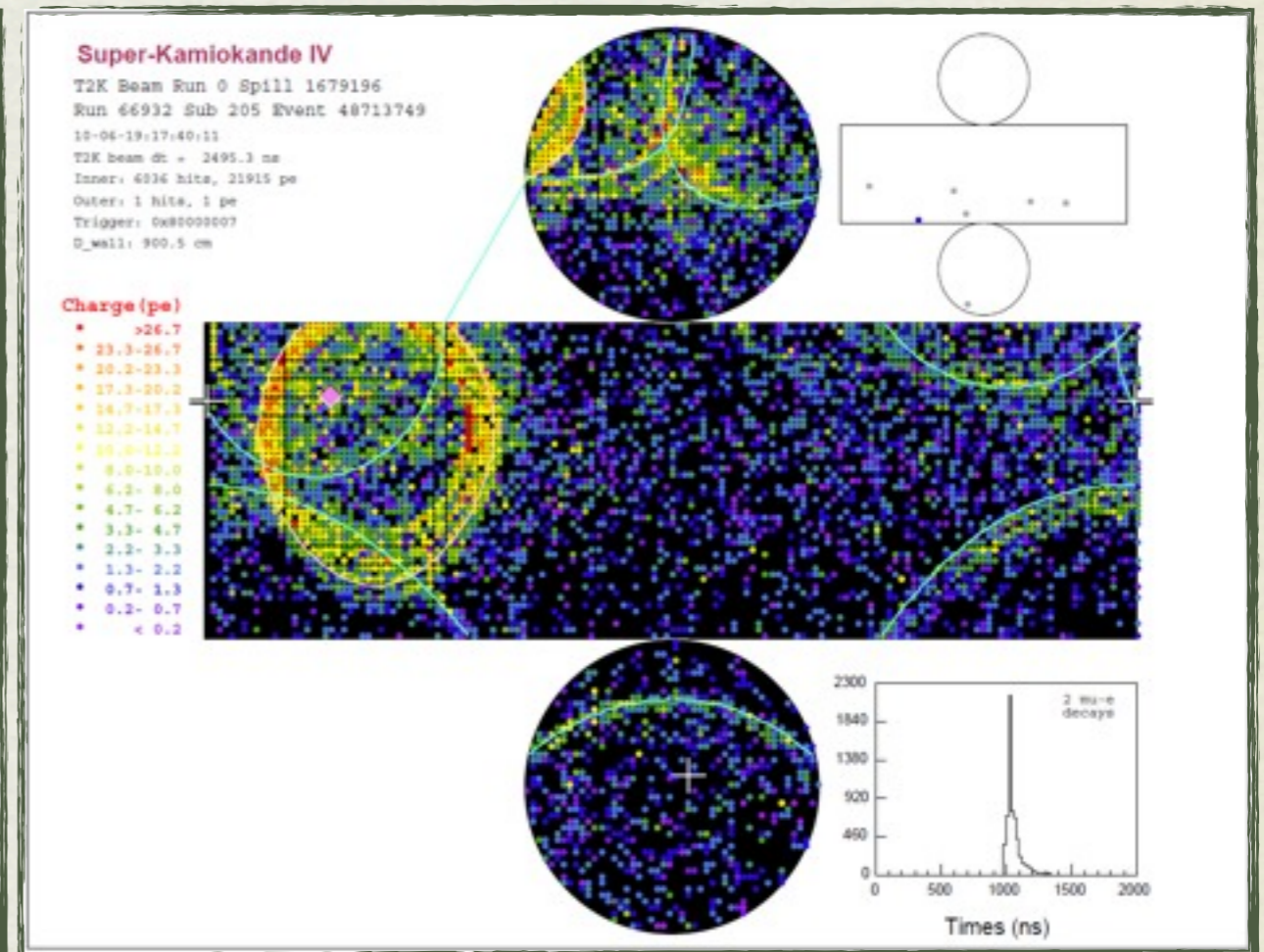
Two more mu-like events



Single ring mu-like

$P_\mu = 1061$ MeV/c -- 1 decay electron

April 27th, 2010



Multi ring mu-like

$P_\mu = 1438$ MeV/c -- 2 decay electrons

June 19th, 2010

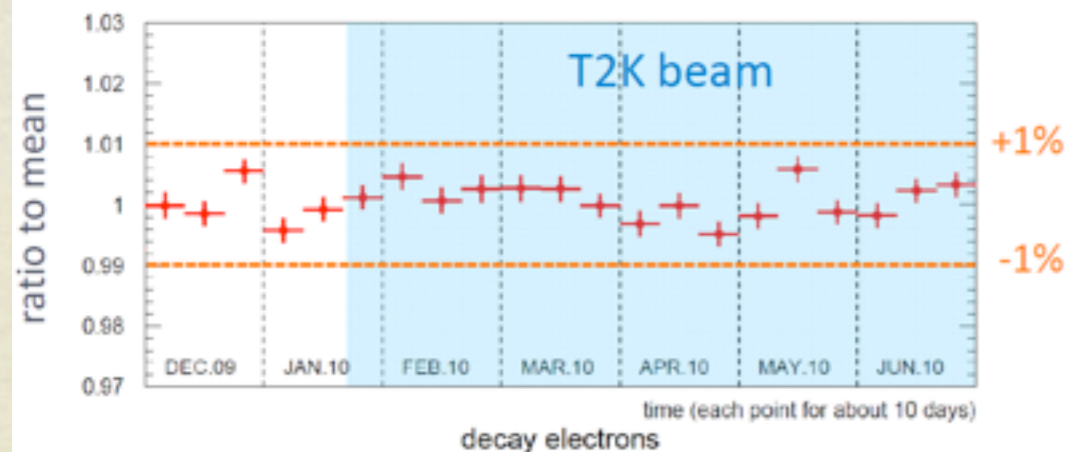
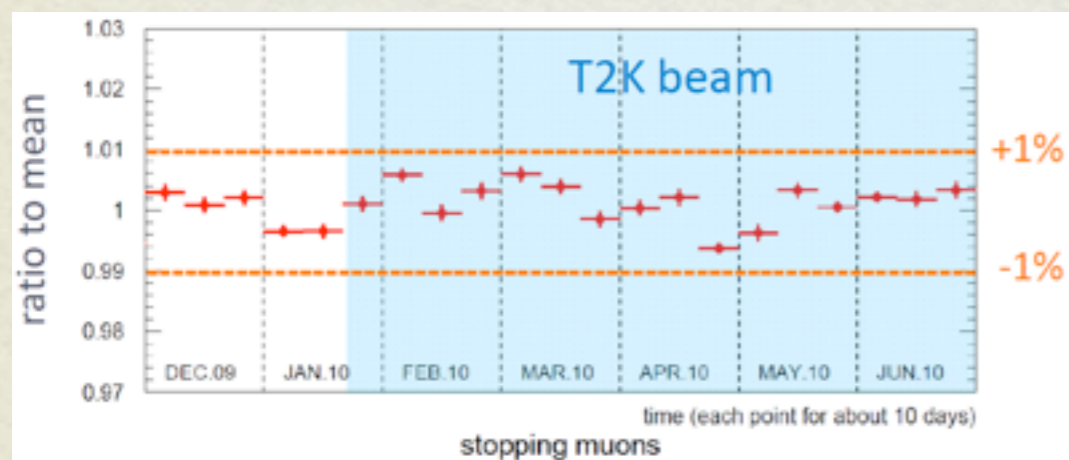
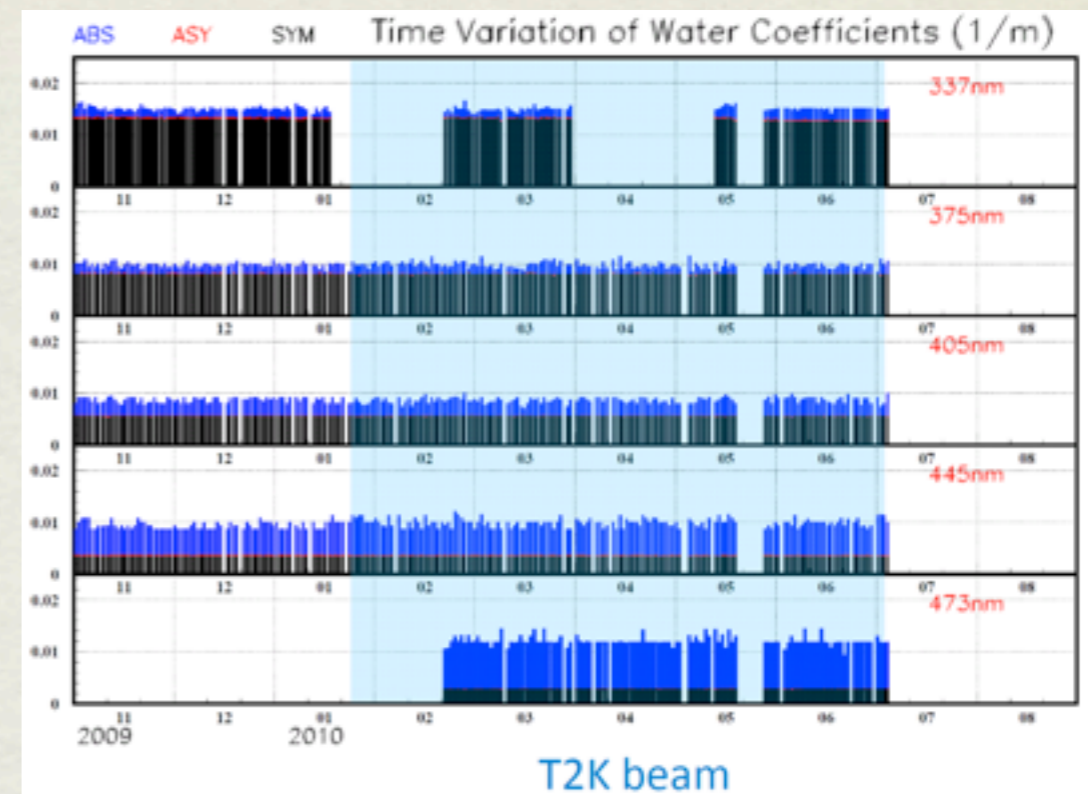
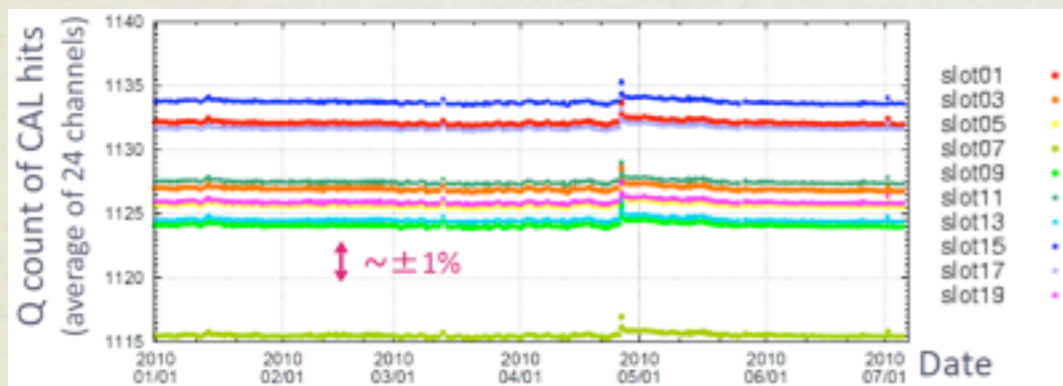
Conclusions

- T2K experiment is now fully operational and data taking
- Superb detector performance both at ND280 and SK
- Proton intensity increasing steadily
- First data taking period in 2010 accumulated $3.3 \cdot 10^{19}$ @ 30 GeV p.o.t.

- Preparing first physics result for end 2010
 - ❖ Collaboration meeting is happening this week = Results should be out soon!

Backups

SK stability

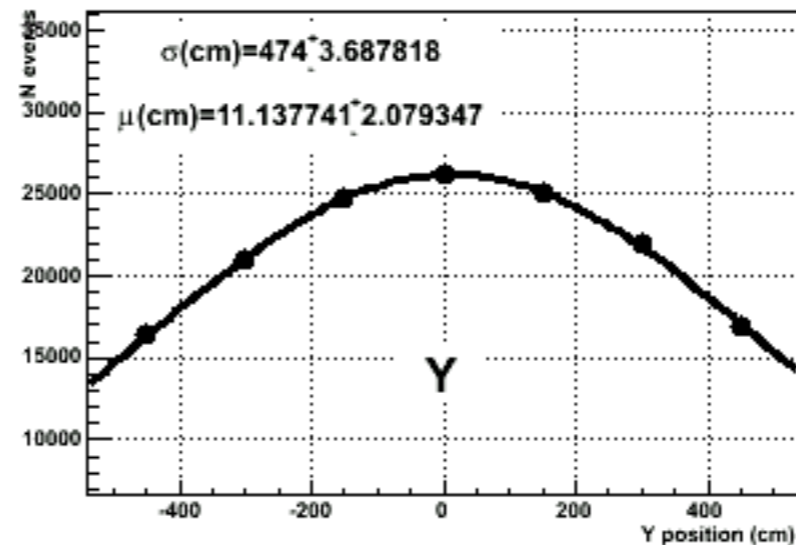
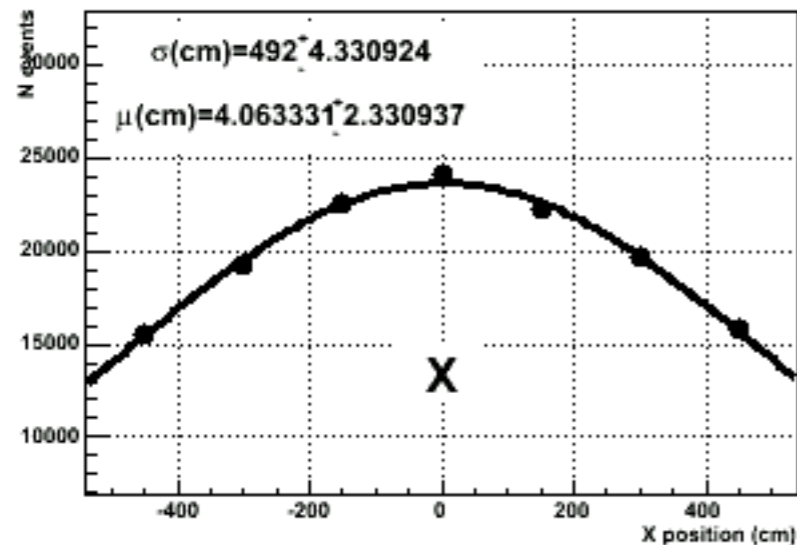
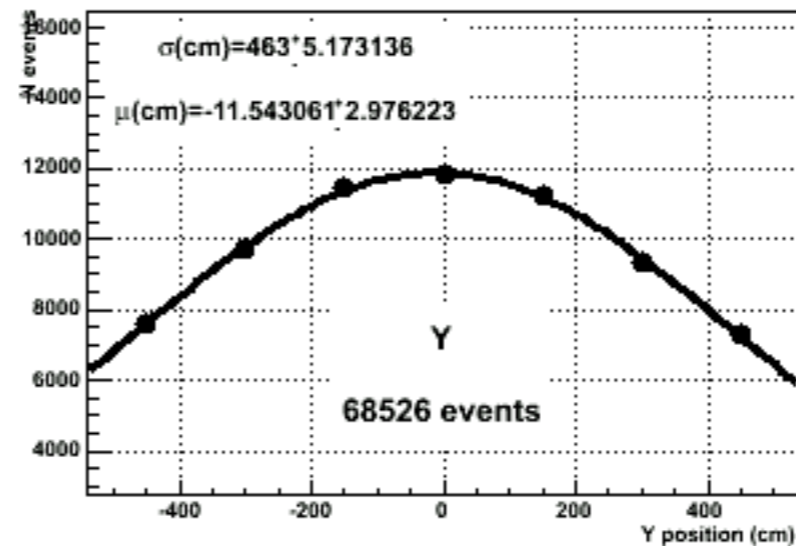
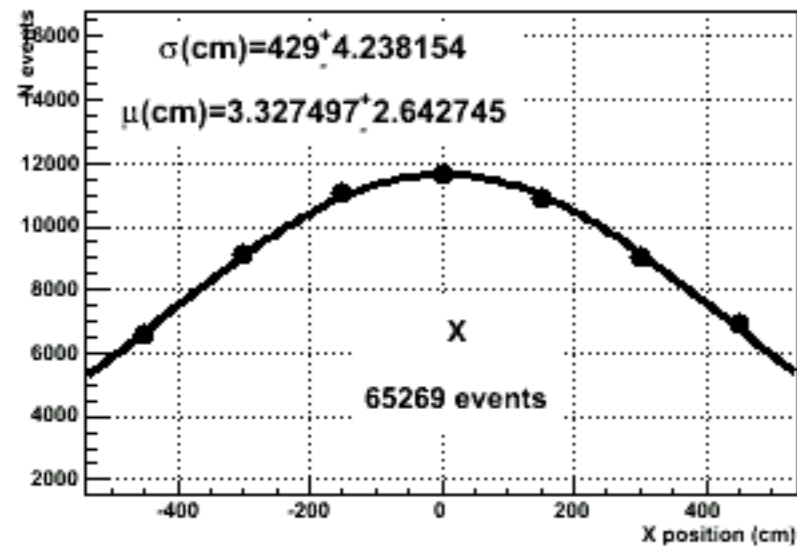


$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu) \approx 1.0 - \left(\sin^2(2\theta_{23}) \cos^2(\theta_{31}) + \sin^2(2\theta_{31}) \cos^2(\theta_{23}) \right) \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m_{23}^2 L}{4E}\right)$$

$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu) \approx 1.0 - \left(\sin^2(2\theta_{23}) \right) \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m_{23}^2 L}{4E}\right)$$

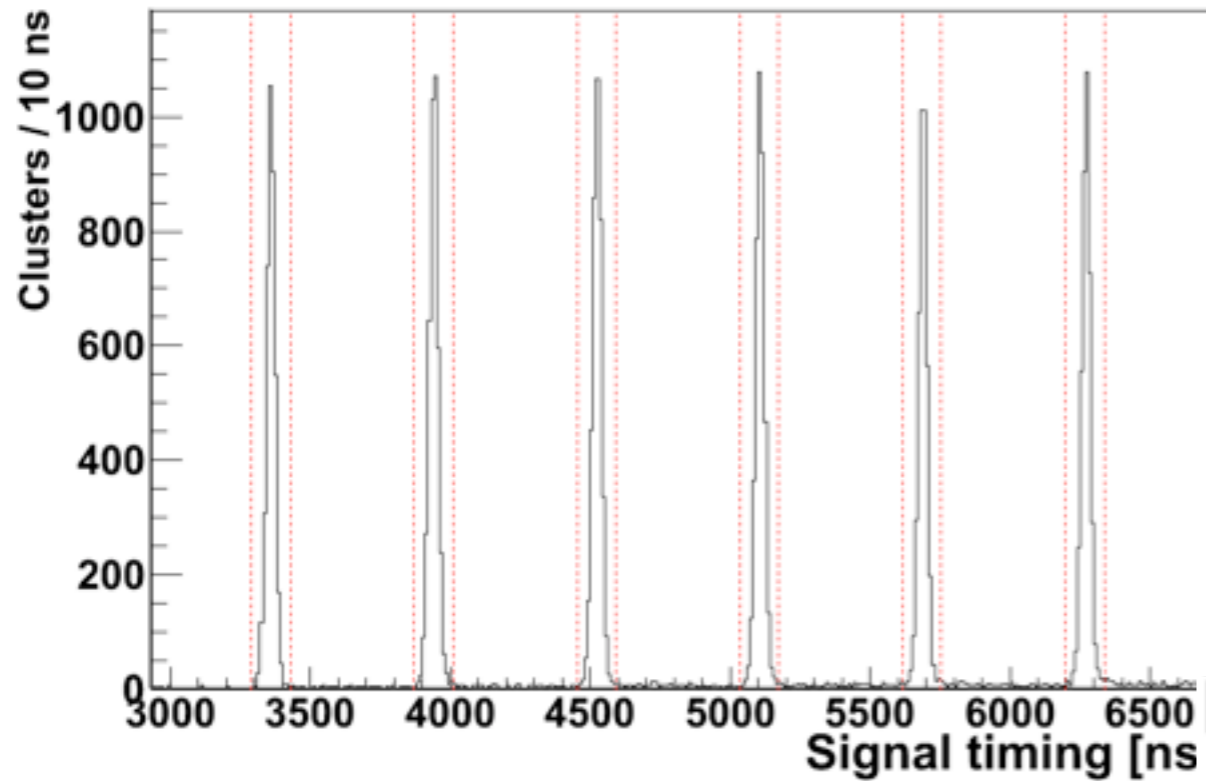
$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e) \approx \left(\sin^2(\theta_{23}) \sin^2(2\theta_{31}) \right) \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m_{23}^2 L}{4E}\right)$$

Horizontal / Vertical for INGRID run 34

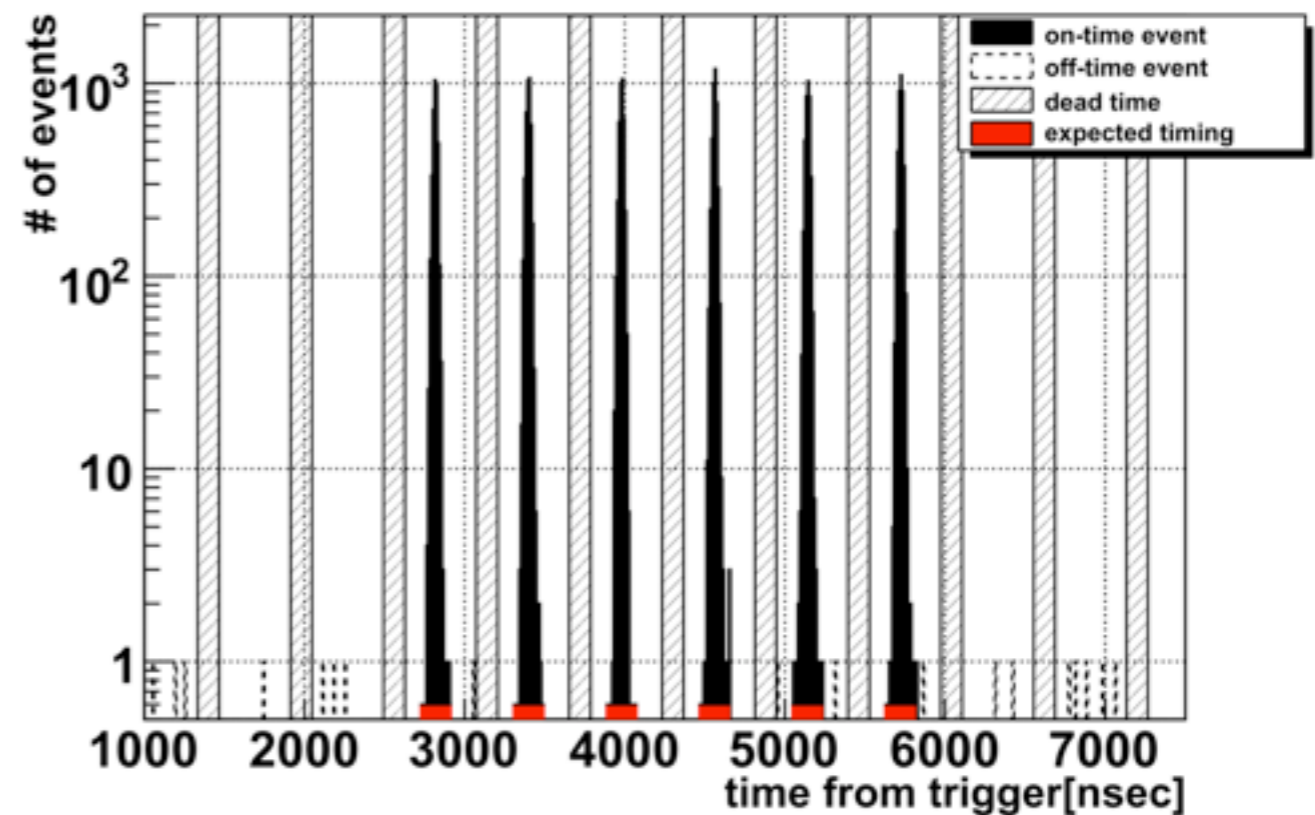


FGD and INGRID timing

Timing distribution



event timing after neutrino event selection



SMRD

