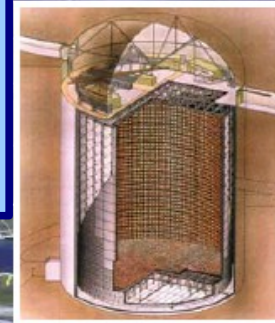


Status of the T2K experiment

Presentation

Far detector
Super-Kamiokande
50 kton water Cherenkov



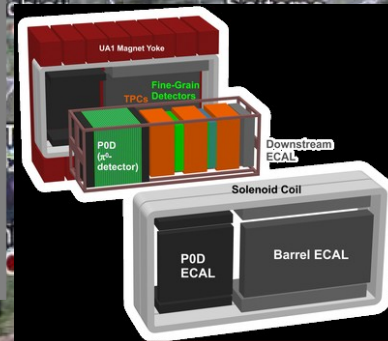
GOALS

Look for appearance $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$

- First apparition observation
- Measure θ_{13}

Study disappearance $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_x$

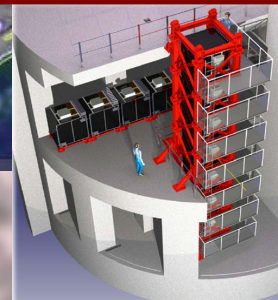
- Improve measure of θ_{23} and Δm_{23}^2



295 km

Neutrino beam production

Near detectors



Global view of the experiment

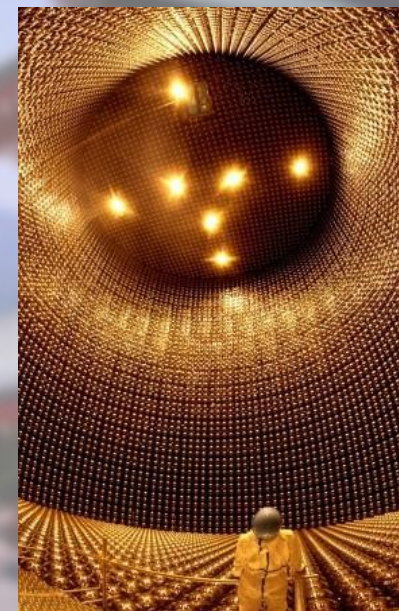
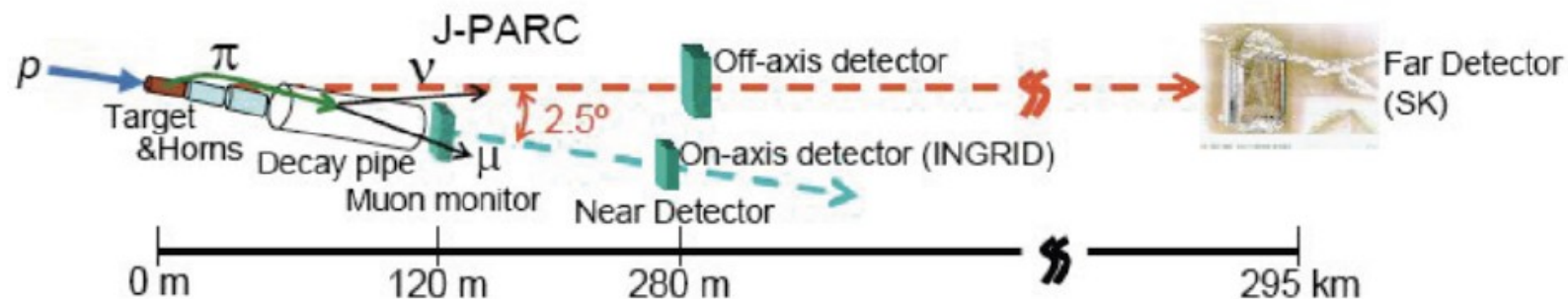
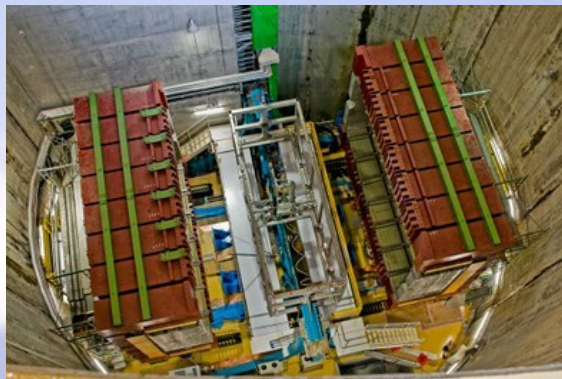
Target



Horns



Off-axis detectors



SK



Decay pipe



MUMON

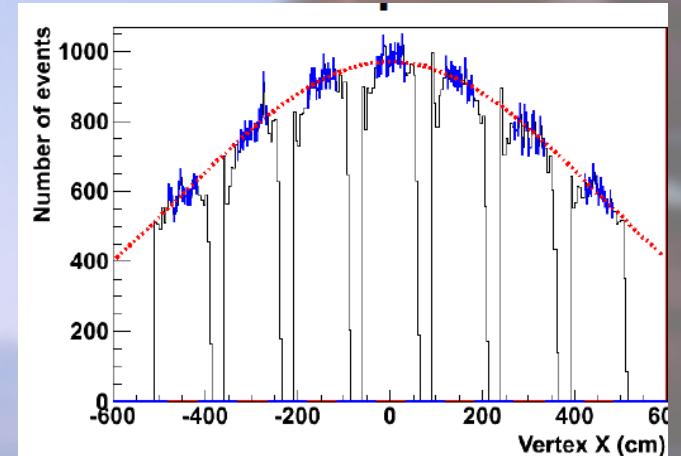
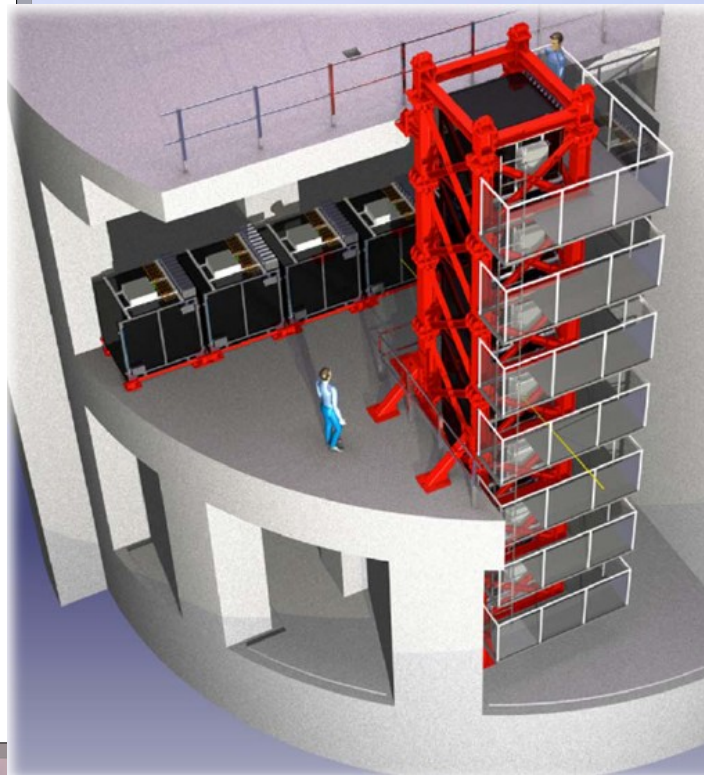
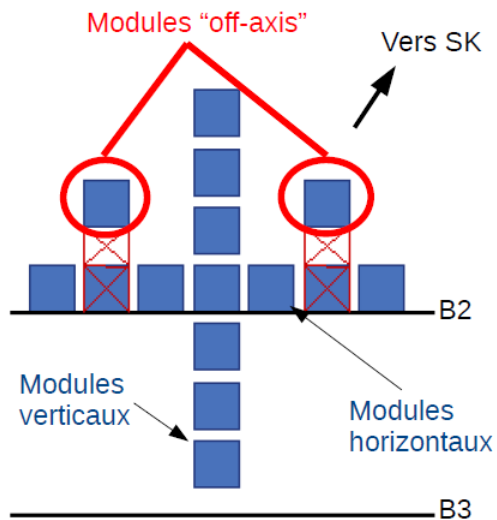


INGRID

INGRID

On axis detector

7 horizontal modules
7 vertical modules
2 off axis modules

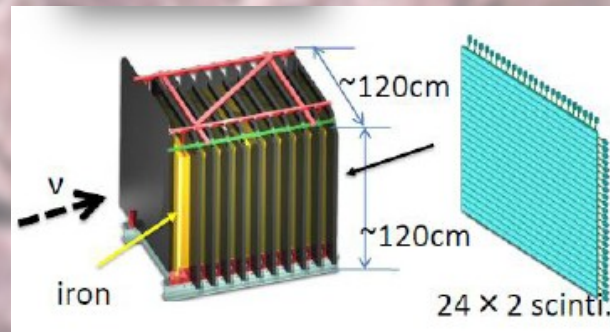


Goals

- Daily profiles for off axis angle
- Study beam symmetry

1 module:

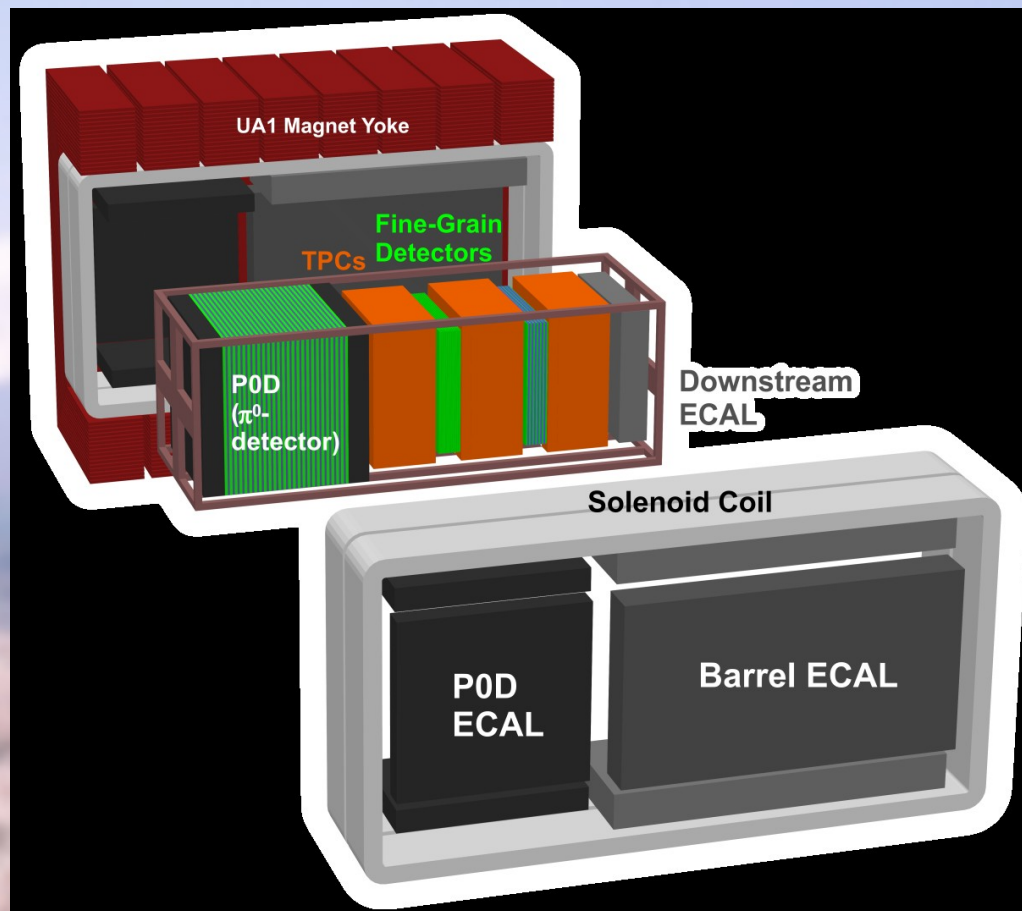
- 9 iron targets
- 11 tracking planes (24*2 scintillators)



Required precision

1 mrd on the off axis angle (3σ)
= 8 cm on beam center position

Off-axis detectors



Goals

- Measure neutrino flux
=> extrapolate to SK
- Cross section measurements
- Background studies

Super Kamiokande

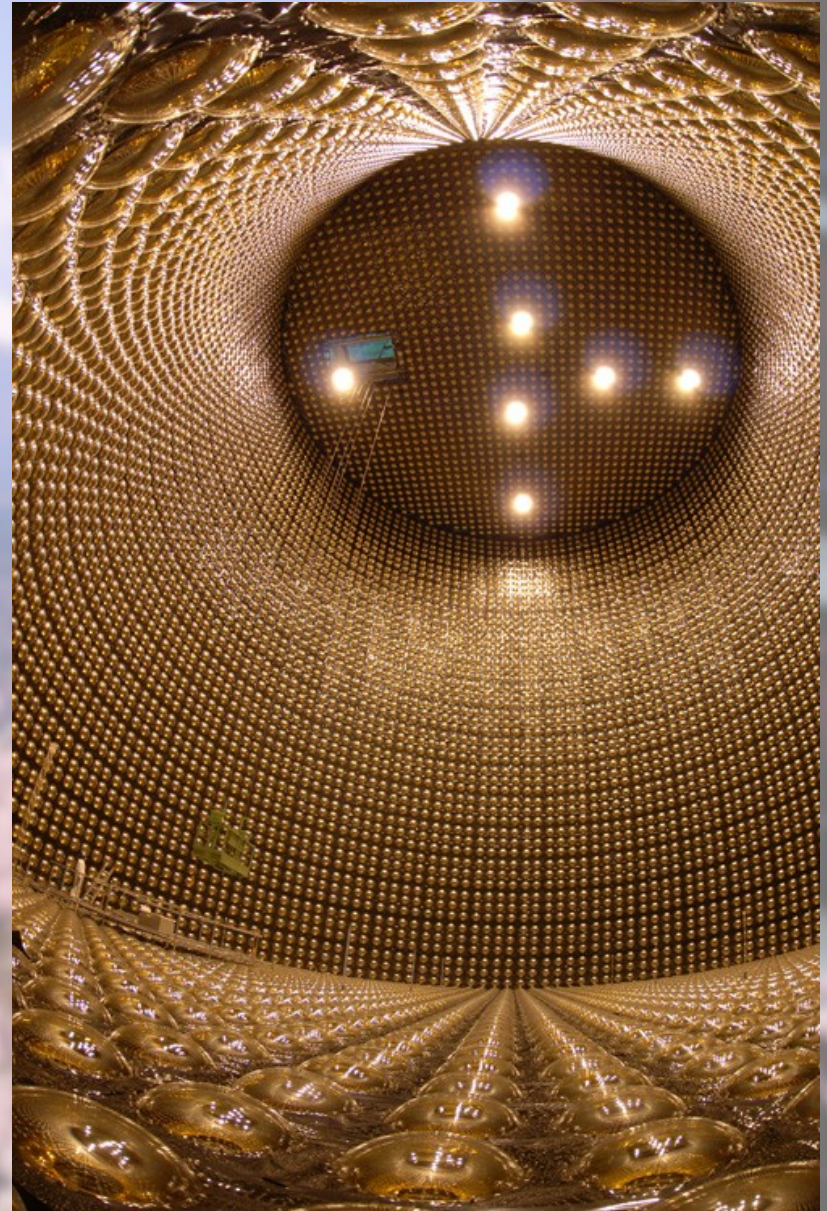
Far detector of the experiment (295km)
Running since 1996

Water Cerenkov

- 50 kt water (22,5kt fiducial volume)
- 11129 PMT
- Isolated by ~1km rock



Photo Multiplier Tube





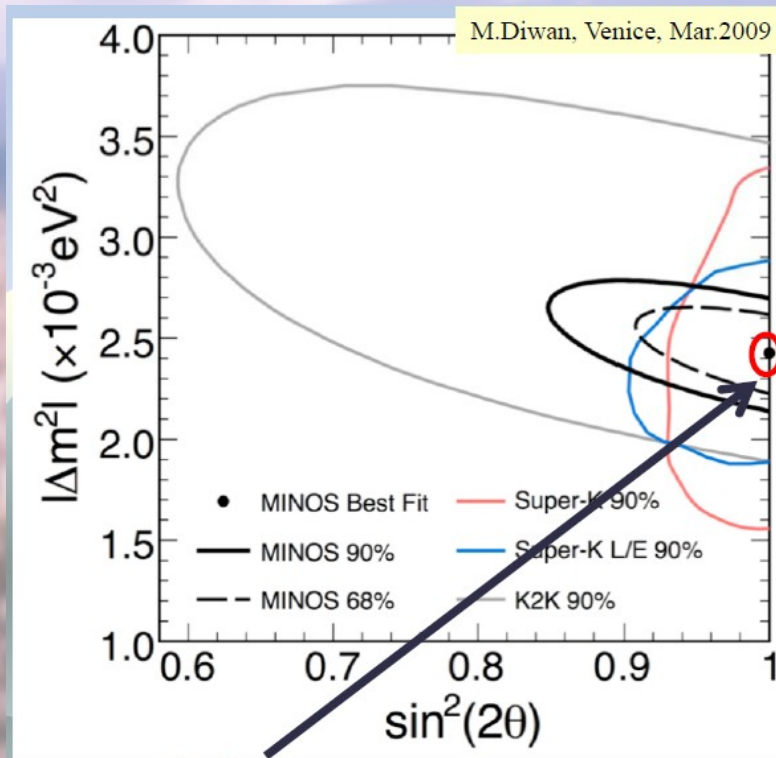
Expected sensitivity

T2K sensitivity

Intensity

1 year = 10^9 s beam time
Over 5 years: $5 \cdot 10^{21}$ pot

Δm_{23}^2 and θ_{23}



Goal :

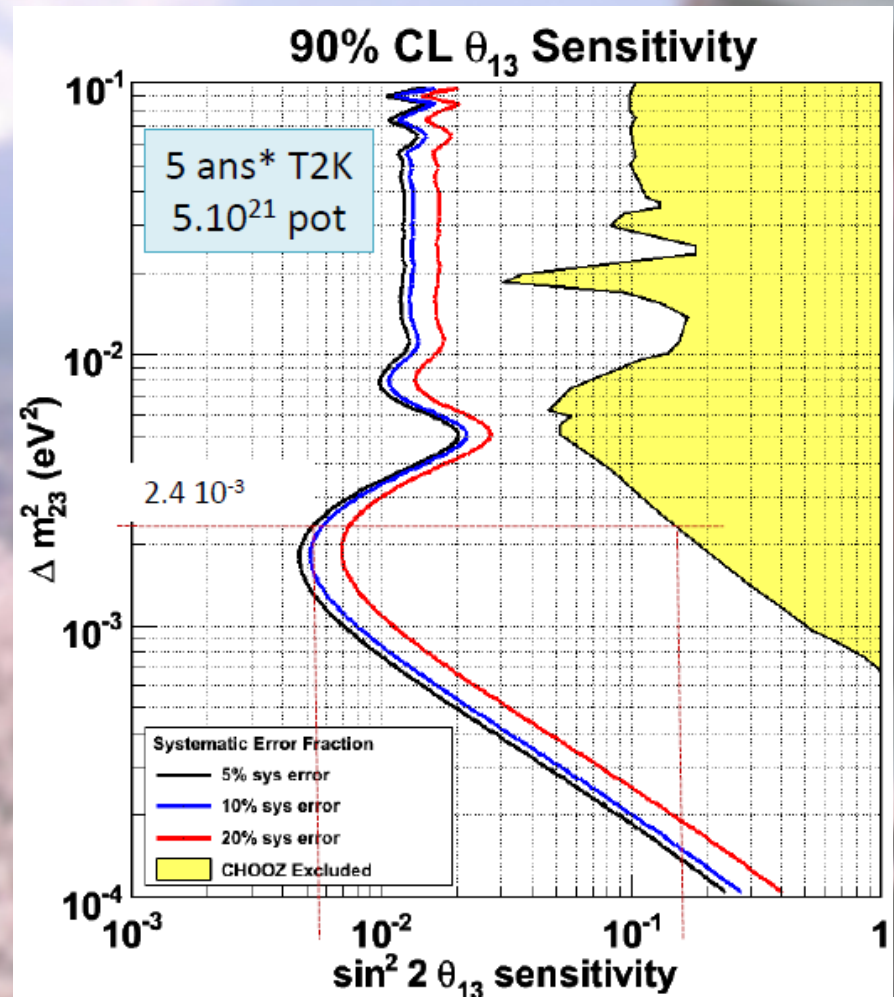
$$\delta(\sin^2 2\theta_{23}) \sim 0.01,$$

$$\delta(\Delta m_{23}^2) < 1 \times 10^{-4} [\text{eV}^2]$$

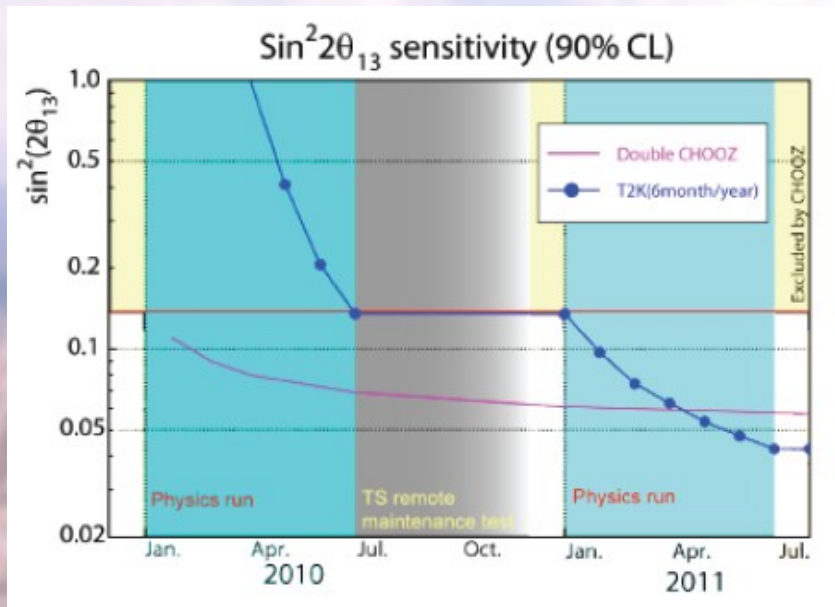
63

Final sensitivity for θ_{13} :

$\sin^2(2\theta_{13}) = 6 \cdot 10^{-3}$ (90% C.L.)
if systematics < 10%



Summer 2010



$\sin^2(2\theta_{13})=0,09$ (90% C.L)
O(CHOOZ limit)

Target for august 2010:
Analysis with intensity $\sim 100\text{kW} \cdot 10^7\text{s}$

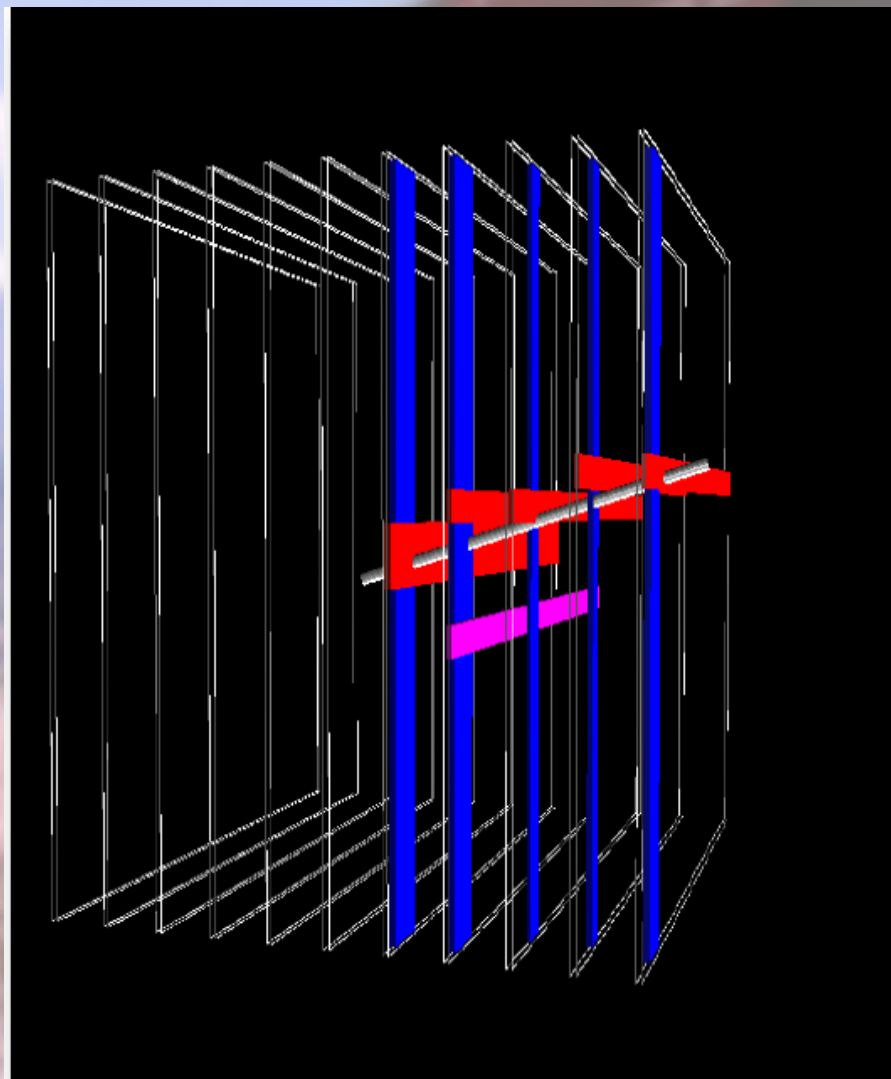
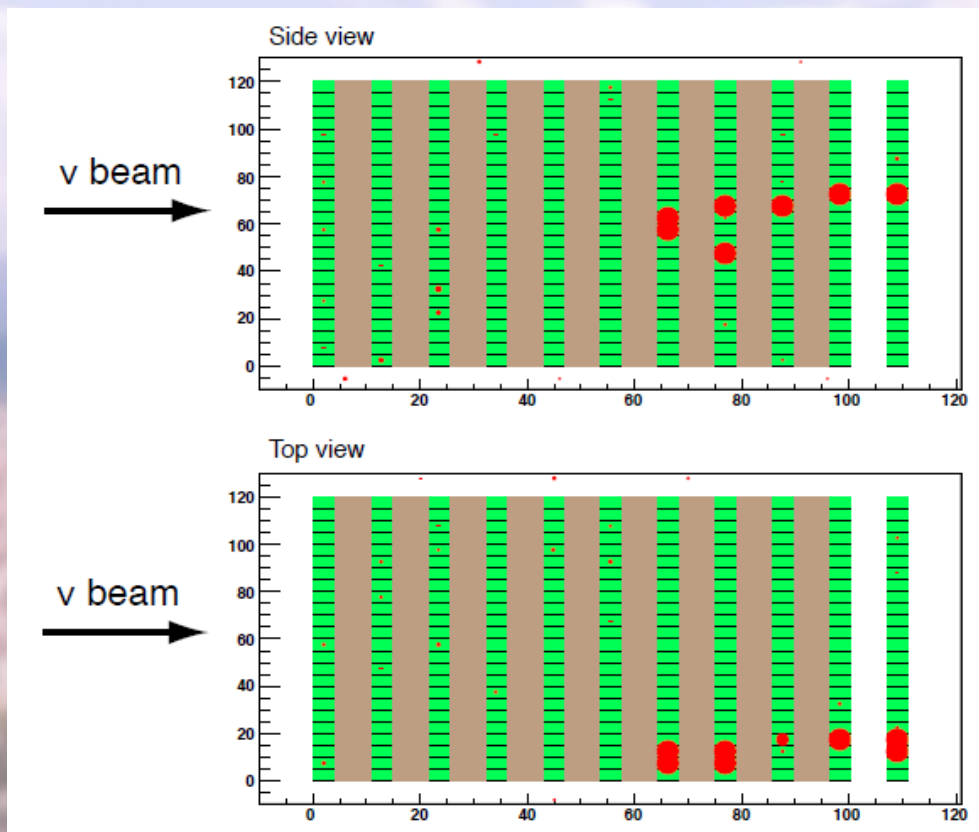
$$\delta(\sin^2 2\theta_{23}) = 6\%$$
$$\delta(\Delta m^2_{23}) = 3.2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ eV}^2$$

First events



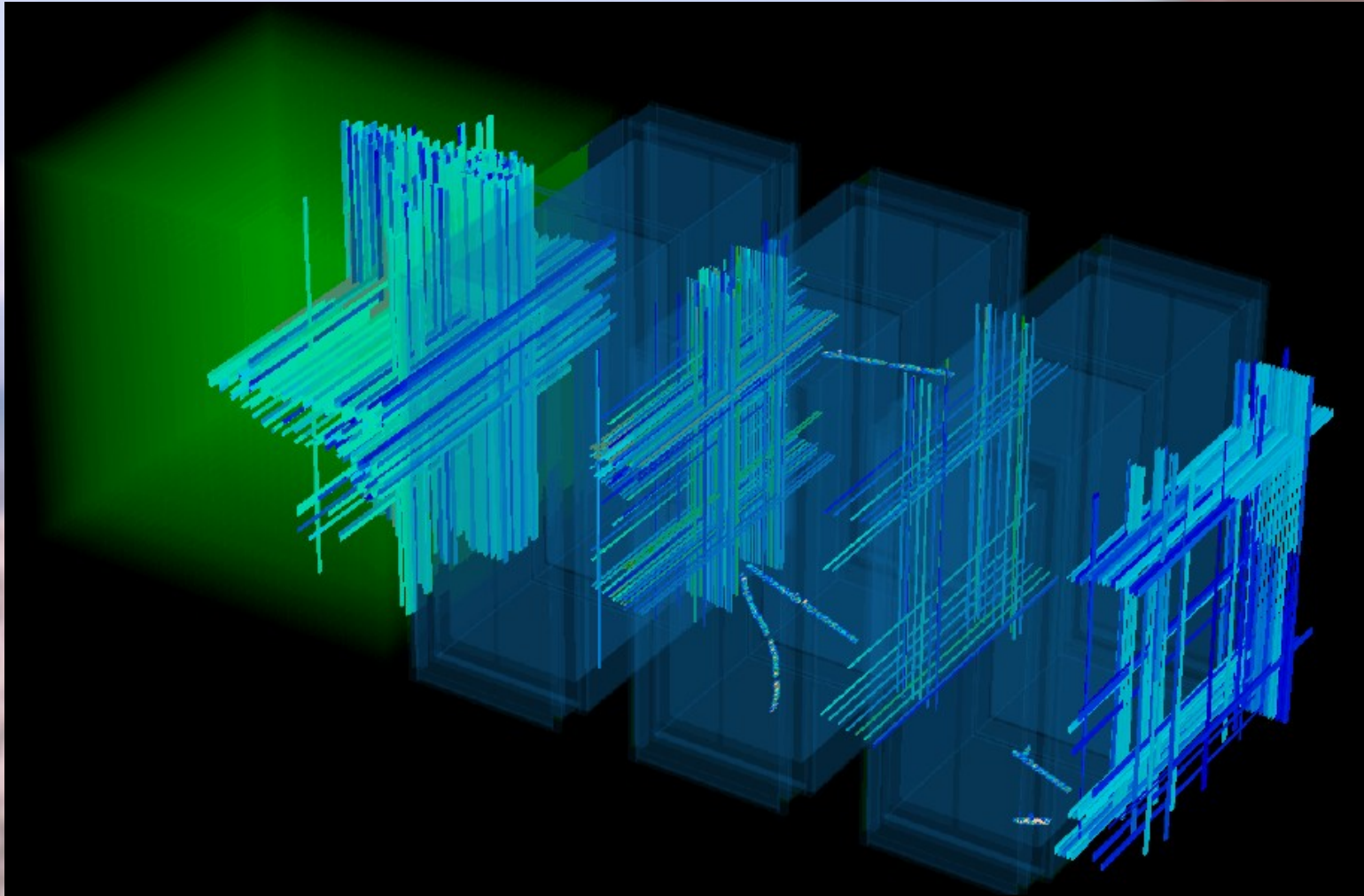
INGRID

First neutrino candidate in INGRID on 22/09/2009



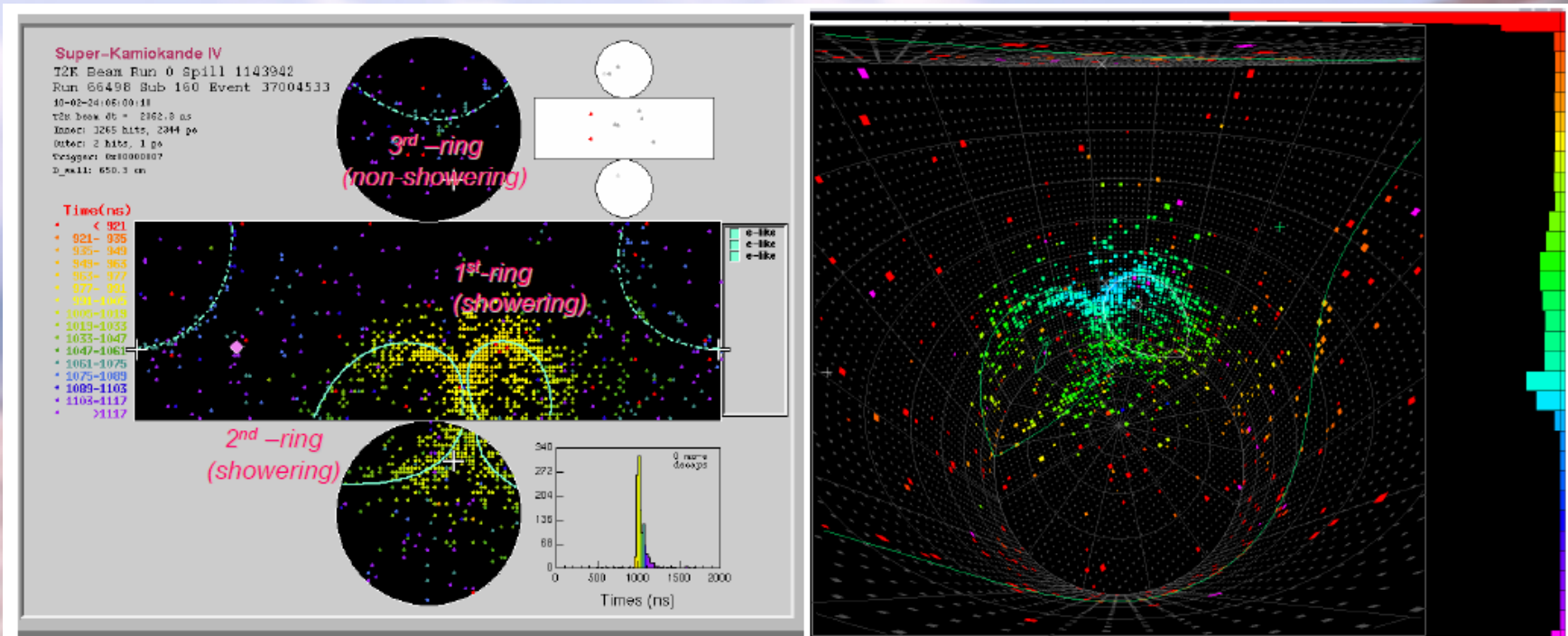
Off-axis

First neutrino event candidate in off-axis detectors on 19/12/2009



Super Kamiokande

First neutrino event candidate in Super Kamiokande on 24/02/2010



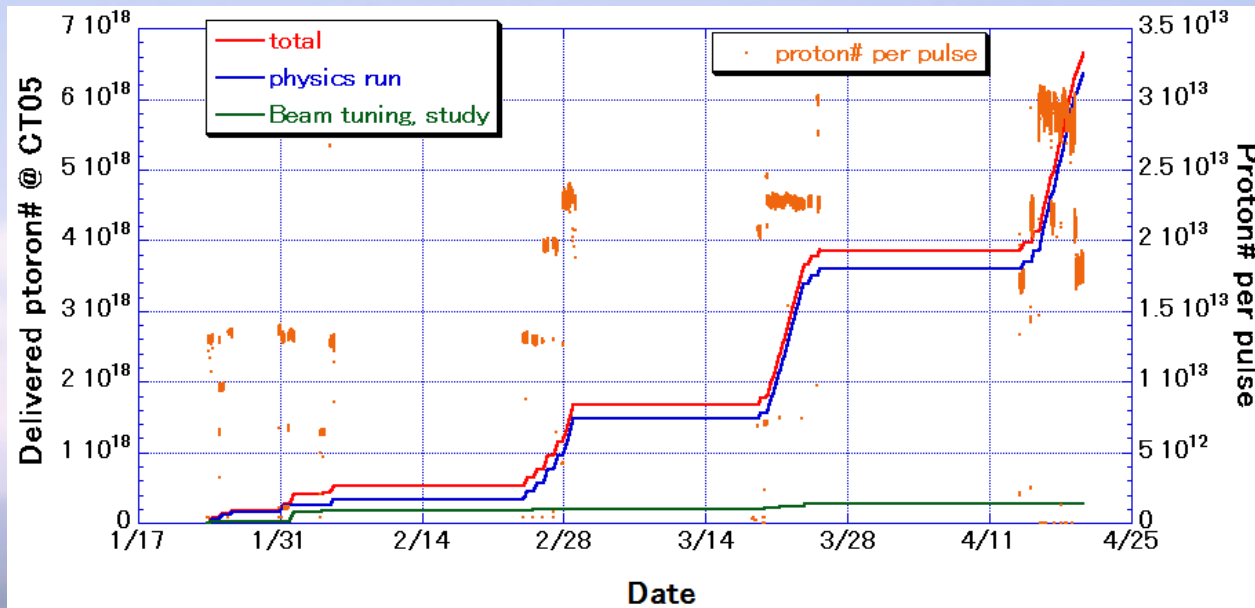
A scenic landscape photograph featuring Mount Fuji in the background, its peak partially obscured by soft, white clouds. In the foreground, a dense field of pink cherry blossoms is in full bloom. To the right, a traditional Japanese pagoda with multiple tiers and dark green roofs is visible. The word "Status" is overlaid in the center in a bold, blue, sans-serif font.

Status

Status

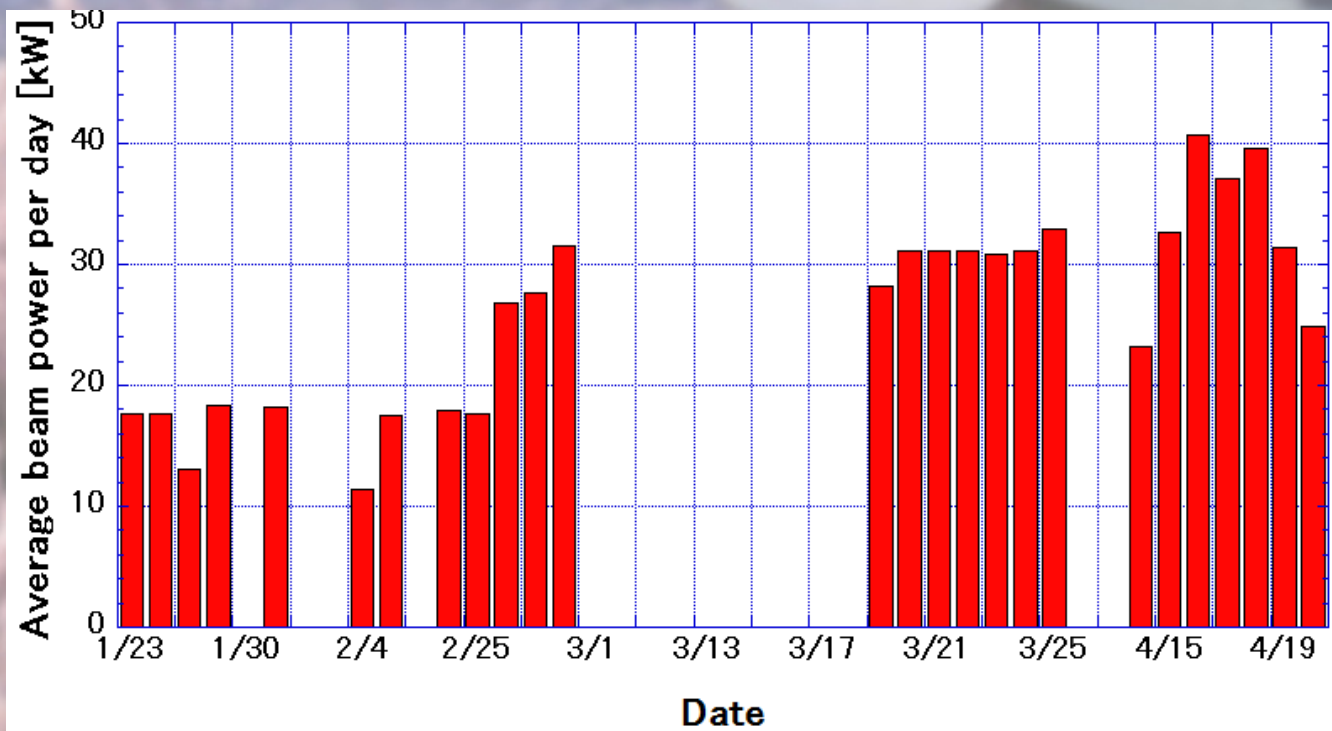
- beam commissioning finished
- started taking data from jan 2010,
will continue until end of june
- All detectors have seen beam events
candidates
- Next beam period will be Nov 2010 to
june 2011

Beam



Protons on target

Beam power

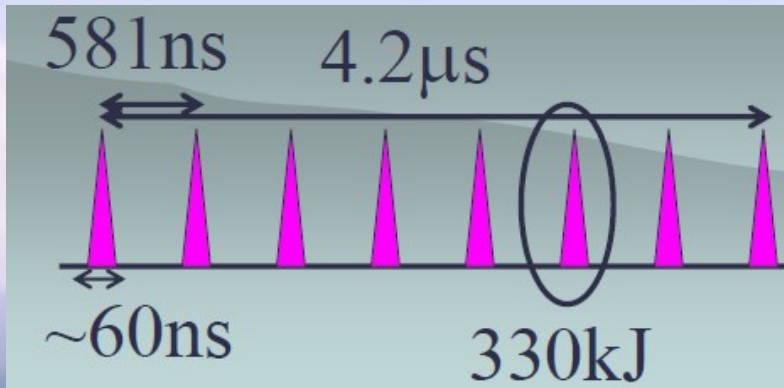


A scenic view of Mount Fuji in the background, a traditional Japanese pagoda on the right, and cherry blossoms in the foreground.

Ingrid results

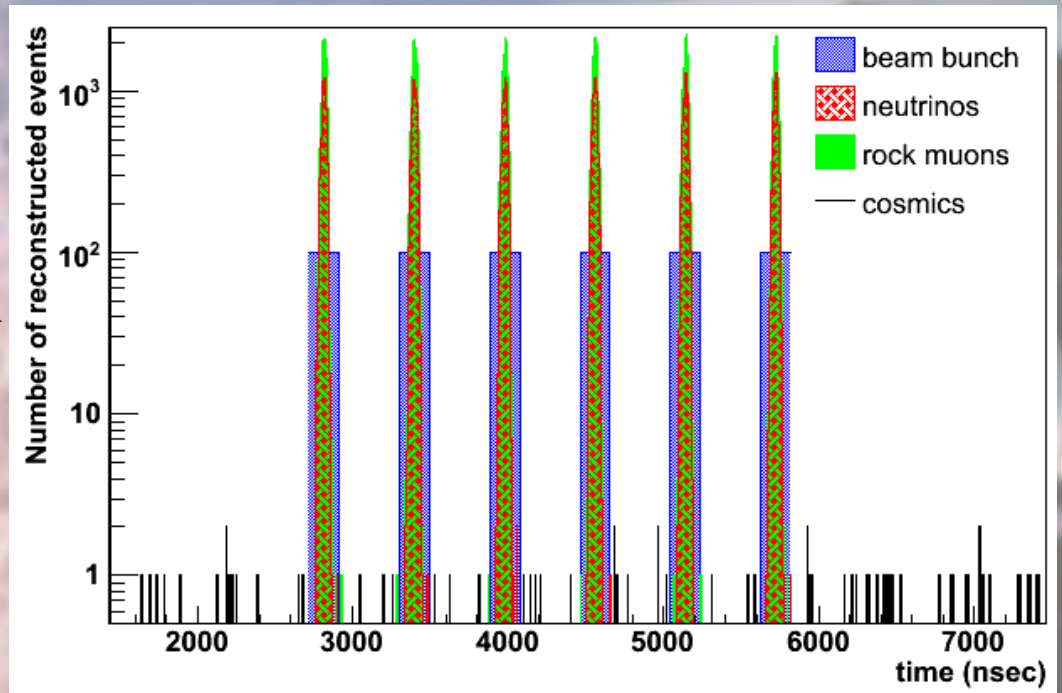
INGRID events timing

Pulsed beam to reduce cosmic noise



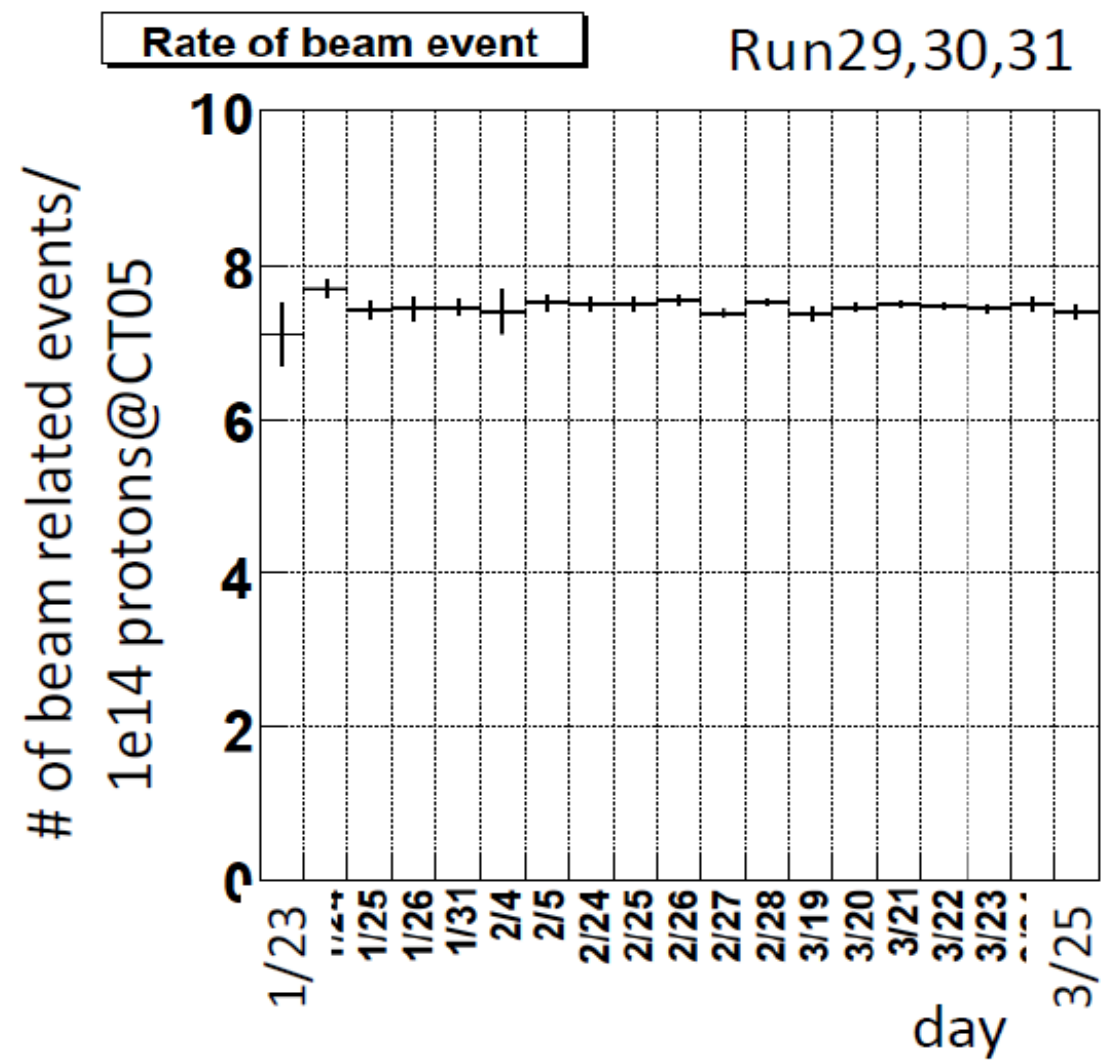
Will be: 8 bunches
Now: 6 bunches

Timing for reconstructed events
6 bunches can be seen

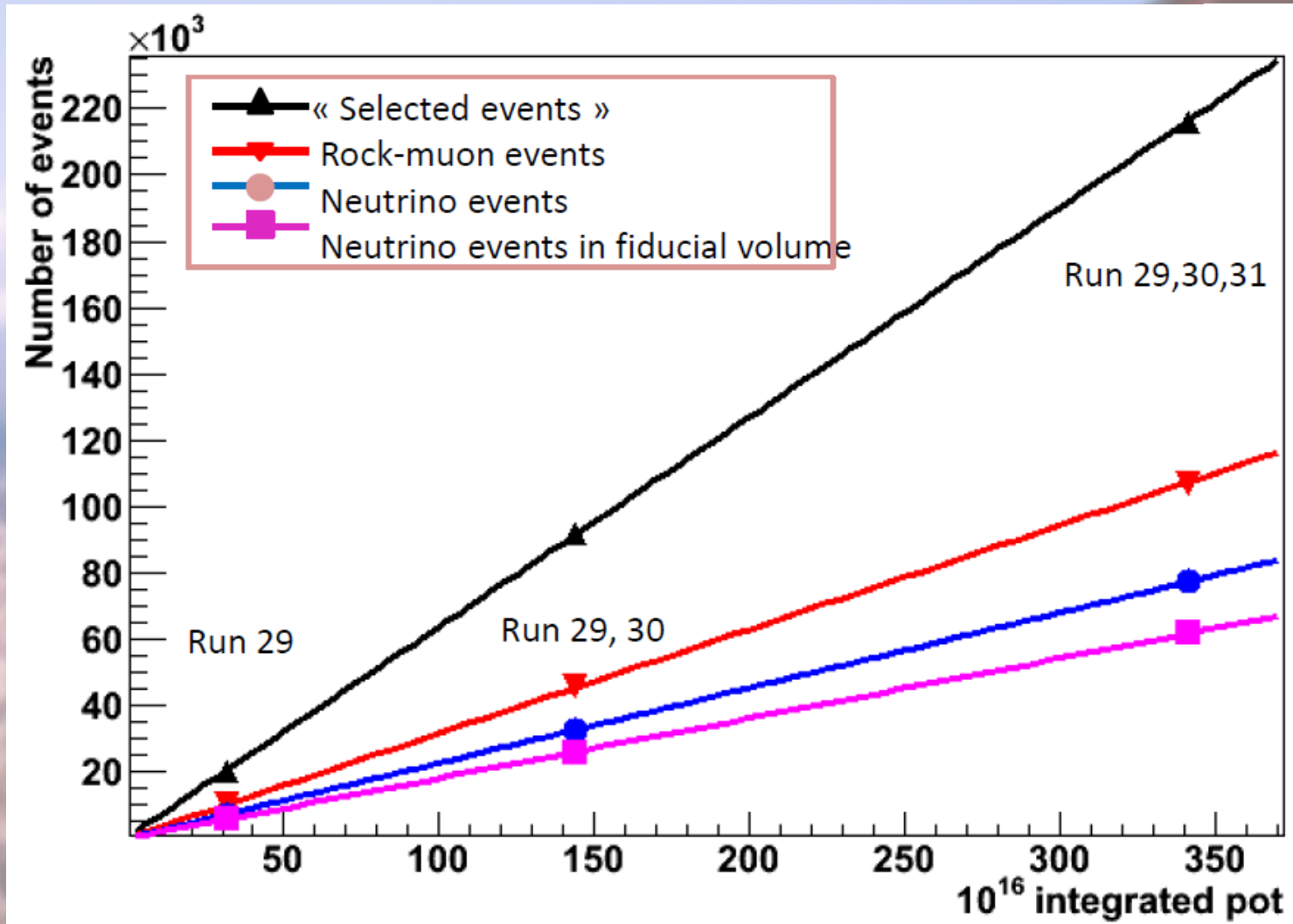


Detector stability

Number of events / number of pot

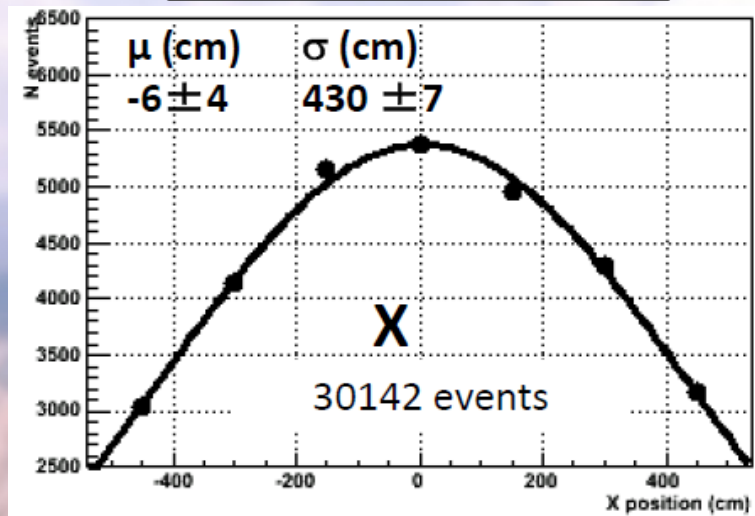


Detector stability

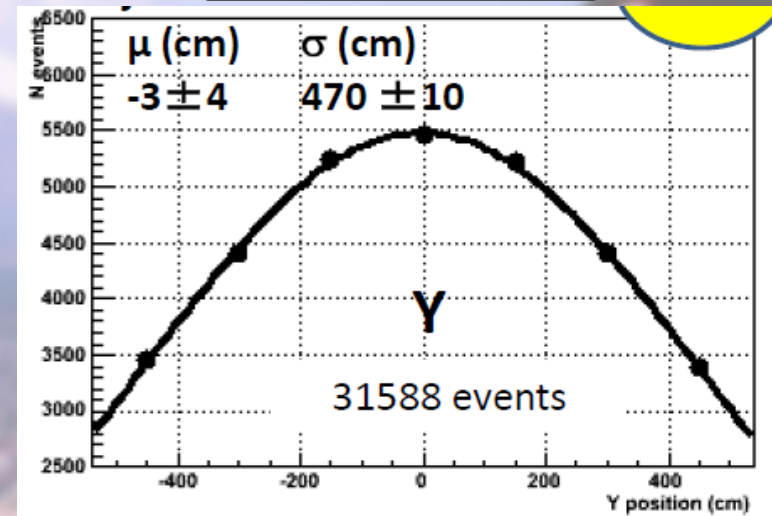


Event profiles

Horizontal modules



Vertical modules



Only statistical errors
Vertical modules should have ~5% more events than horizontal ones because they are closer to target

All events from beam run of jan-feb-march 2010
 $3.43 \cdot 10^{18}$ pot (~3 days at nominal intensity)

Summary

- Physics runs have started in 2010
- Accelerator power is increasing
- Stable detector operation
- First oscillation results to be presented this summer