

FJPPN NU-09 project

Characterisation of the upgraded J-PARC neutrino beam for the T2K-II and HK experiments



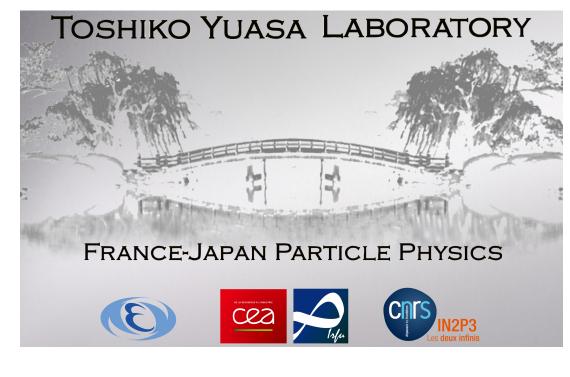


Claire Dalmazzone, 14-16 May 2025, Nantes, France





Contents



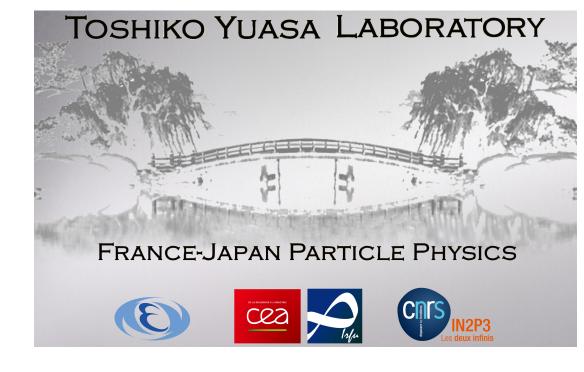
Project description



- T2K beam operation
- NA61/SHINE experiment T2K replica target data calibration and analysis
- Near and Far detectors time synchronisation for Hyper-Kamiokande
- New neutrino oscillation sensitivity results for Hyper-Kamiokande
- Conclusions and prospects







NU-09 project

NU-09 project

Members

LPNHE, Paris, France



- Claire Dalmazzone (PhD)
- Claudio Giganti (Dr)
- Mathieu Guigue (Dr)
- Stefano Russo (Dr)
- Vincent Voisin
- Boris Popov (Dr)

KEK, Tsukuba, Japan



- Sakiko Nishimori (PhD)
- Megan Friend (Prof)
- Takeshi Nakadaira (Prof)
- Ken Sakashita (Prof)

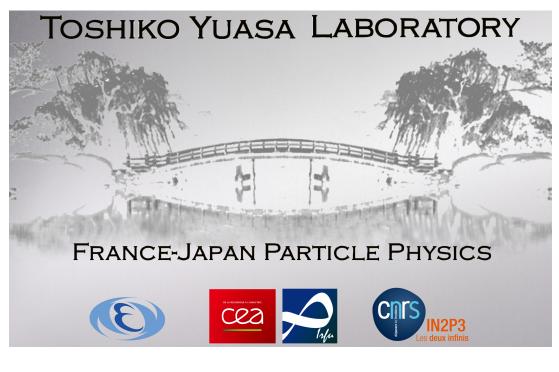
Okayama University, Japan:



- Yuki Shiraishi (PhD)
- Yusuke Koshio (Prof)

NU-09 project

Goals



Members of the France-Japan collaboration are all involved in the current T2K and future Hyper-Kamiokande (HK) experiments.

The goals are:

- Improve the knowledge of the upgraded (anti)neutrino beam produced at J-PARC for T2K-II and HK
- Analyse the data of hadron production in T2K replica target collected by NA61/SHINE experiment in 2022 in order to improve the knowledge of the (anti)neutrino flux in T2K (and later HK)
- Develop the system to synchronise the near and far detectors of HK



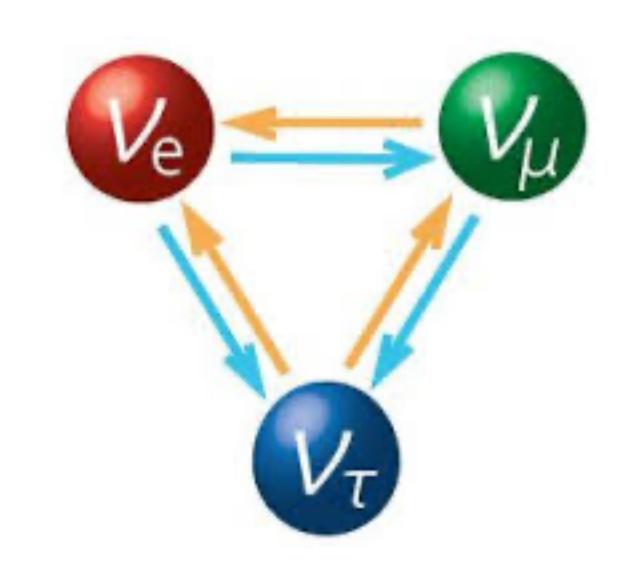
Neutrino flavour oscillation

Neutrino flavour oscillation

Flavour oscillation: quantum effect due to the mixing between the flavour states and the mass states. Its existence means that neutrinos have non zero mass.

Oscillation probability depends on: mixing matrix, neutrino energy, propagation length, neutrinos squared mass differences (Δm_{ij}^2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta_{23} & \sin\theta_{23} \\ 0 & -\sin\theta_{23} & \cos\theta_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_{13} & 0 & \sin\theta_{13}e^{i\delta_{CP}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin\theta_{13}e^{i\delta_{CP}} & 0 & \cos\theta_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_{12} & \sin\theta_{12} & 0 \\ -\sin\theta_{12} & \cos\theta_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{pmatrix}$$



PMNS* parametrisation of the mixing matrix: the three mixing angles (θ_{ij}) and the complex phase δ_{CP} are not predicted and must be measured experimentally.

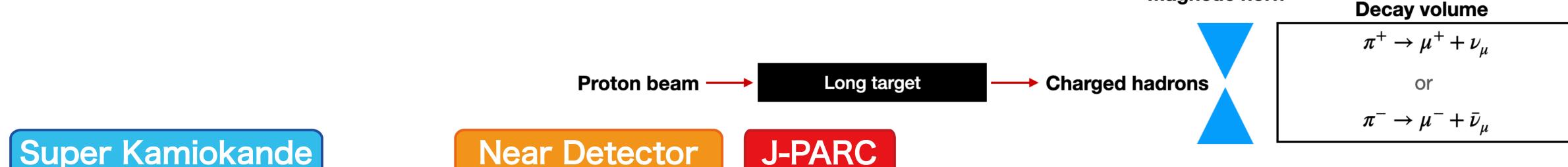
If $\sin \delta_{CP} \neq 0$, neutrinos and anti-neutrinos don't have the same oscillation probability: neutrino oscillation violates CP

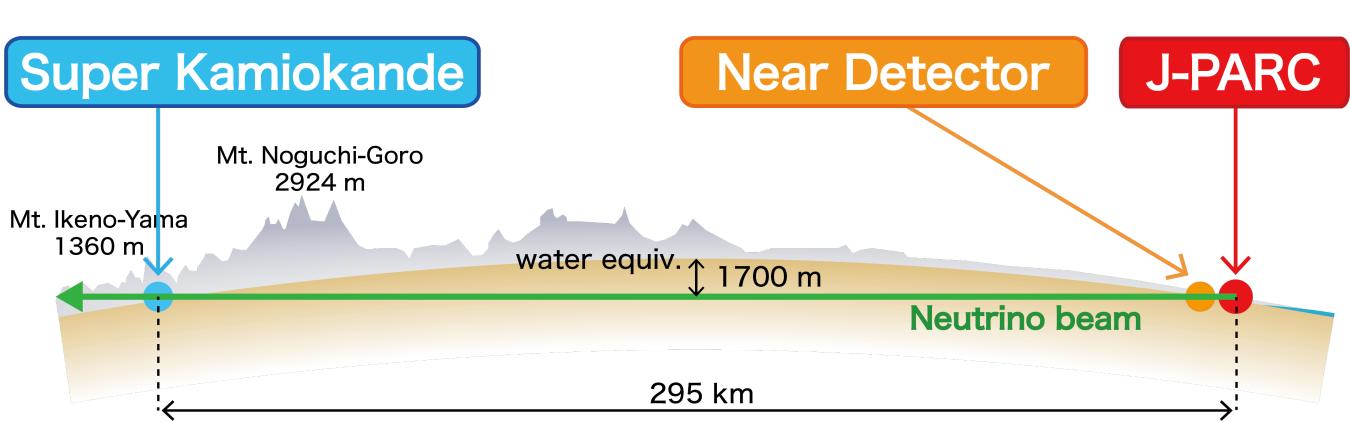


T2K and Hyper-Kamiokande

T2K experiment



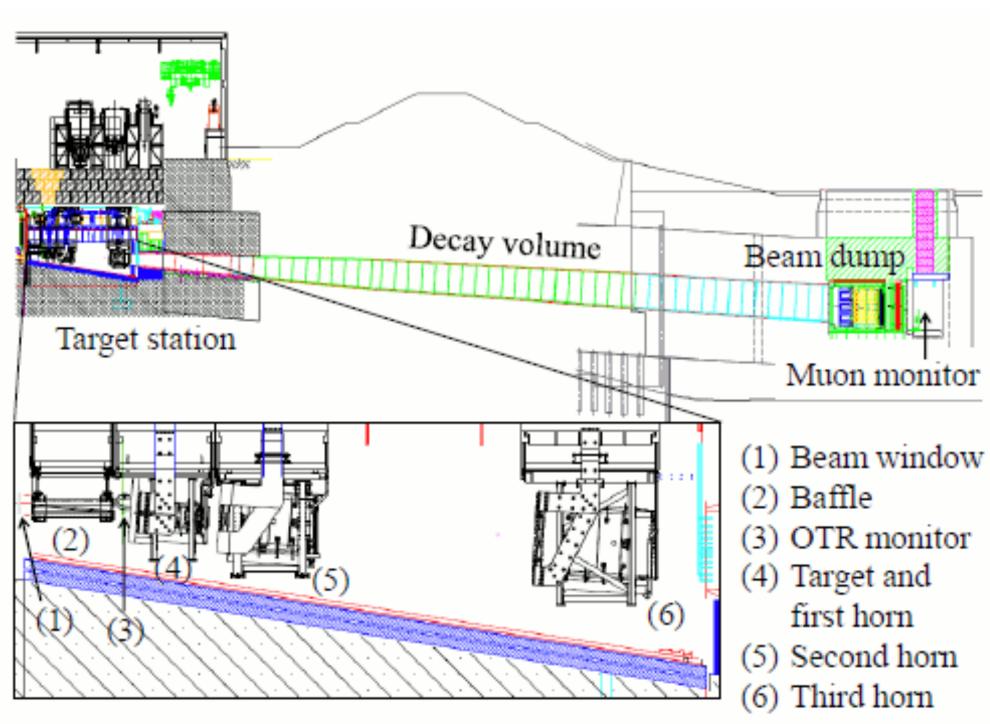




Long baseline neutrino oscillation experiments measure the neutrino flavour oscillation to:

- Precisely measure neutrino oscillation parameters
- Potentially discover CP violation in neutrino oscillation

The J-PARC beamline upgrade will allow a much faster accumulation of statistics for T2K-II and HK.



Magnetic horn

PhD work

Hyper-Kamiokande experiment



Start of operation in 2027!

Applications:

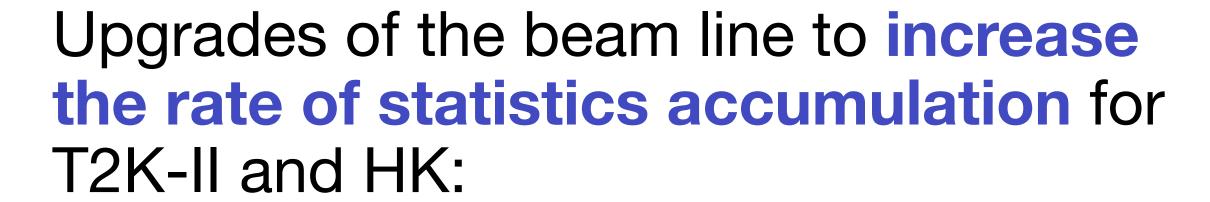
- Rare nucleon decays
- Neutrino flavour oscillation measurements:
 - Atmospheric neutrinos
 - J-PARC Accelerator beam neutrinos
 - MSW effect with solar neutrinos
- Astrophysics:
 - Diffuse Supernova Neutrino Background
 - Solar neutrinos
 - Multi-messenger astrophysics (e.g.: Supernovae)



T2K beam operation

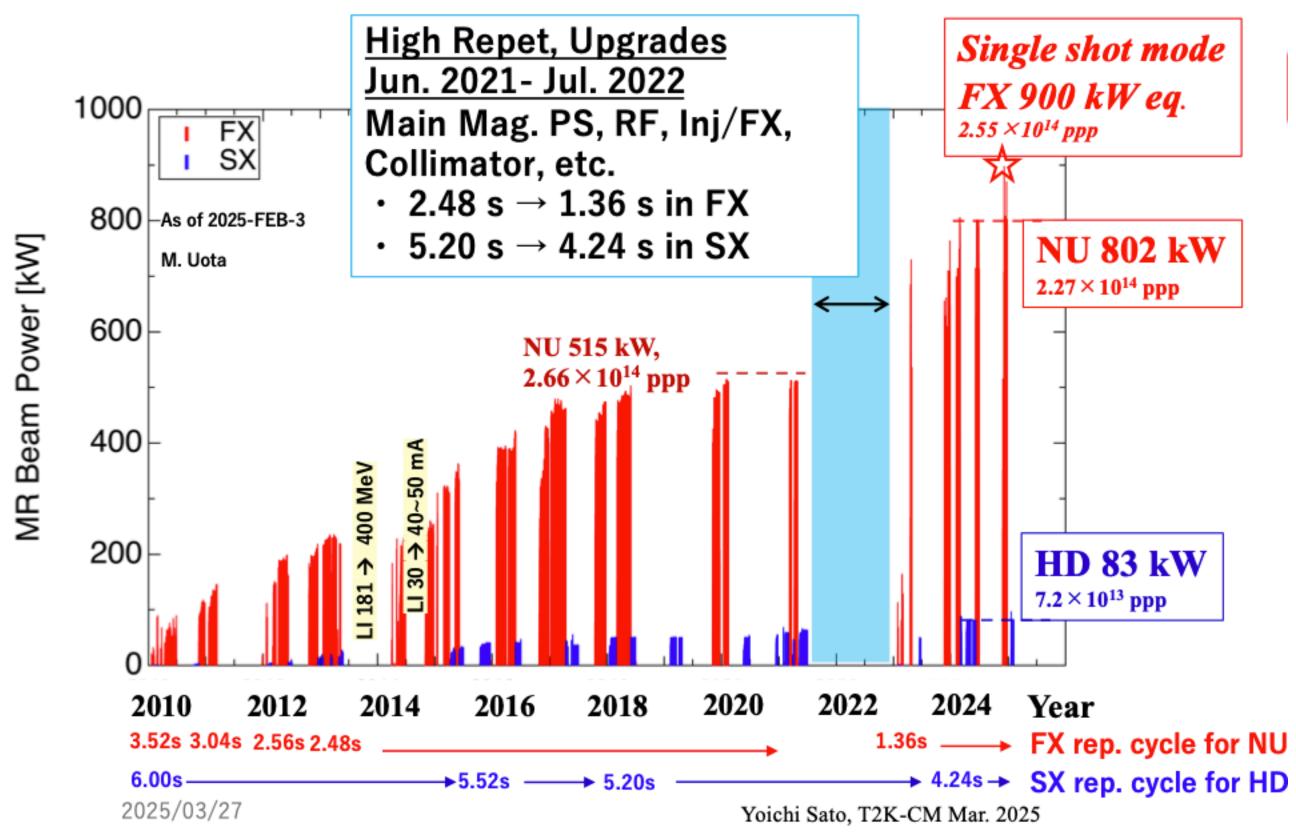
T2K beam operation

Beamline upgrade



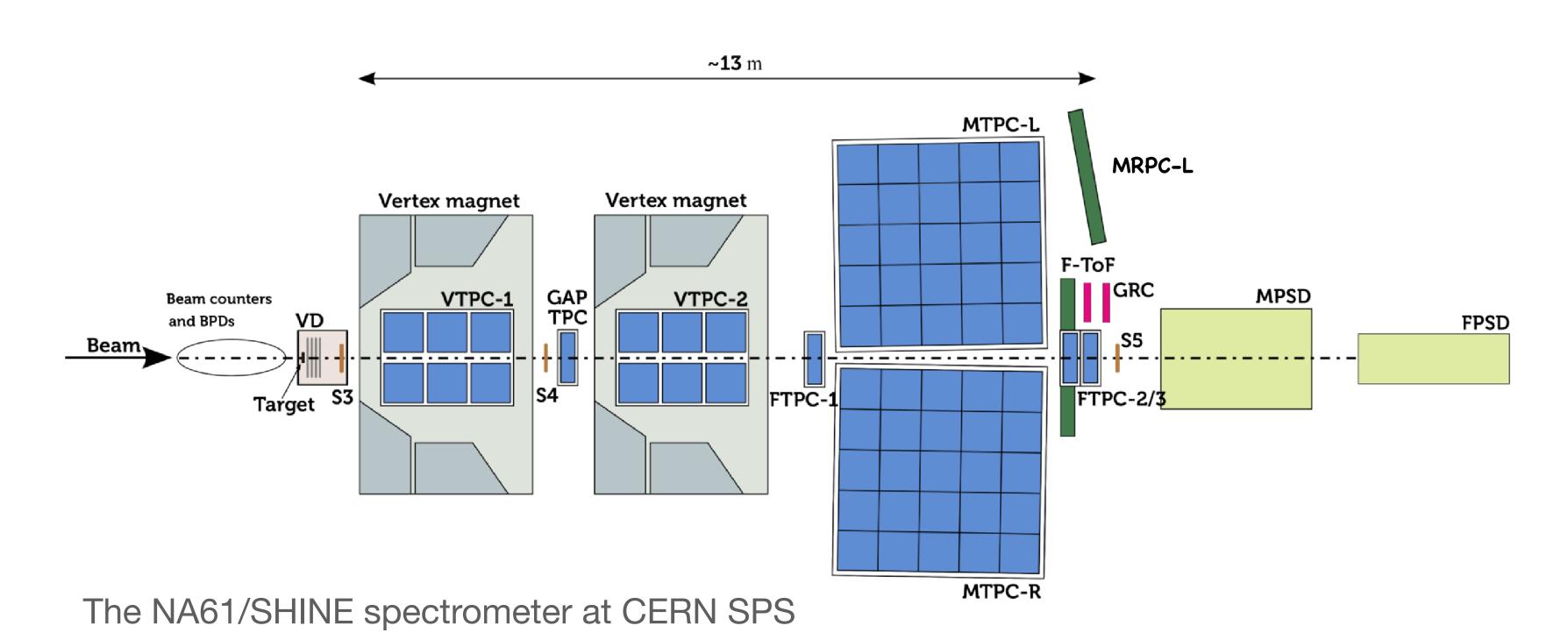
- Operation with a 320kA horn current (previously 250kA) since end of 2023.
- Various MR upgrades to increase the beam intensity: higher repetition rate + more protons per spill
- The goal is to reach 1.3 MW by 2028.





TOSHIKO YUASA LABORATORY FRANCE-JAPAN PARTICLE PHYSICS CONTRACTORY CONTRACTORY

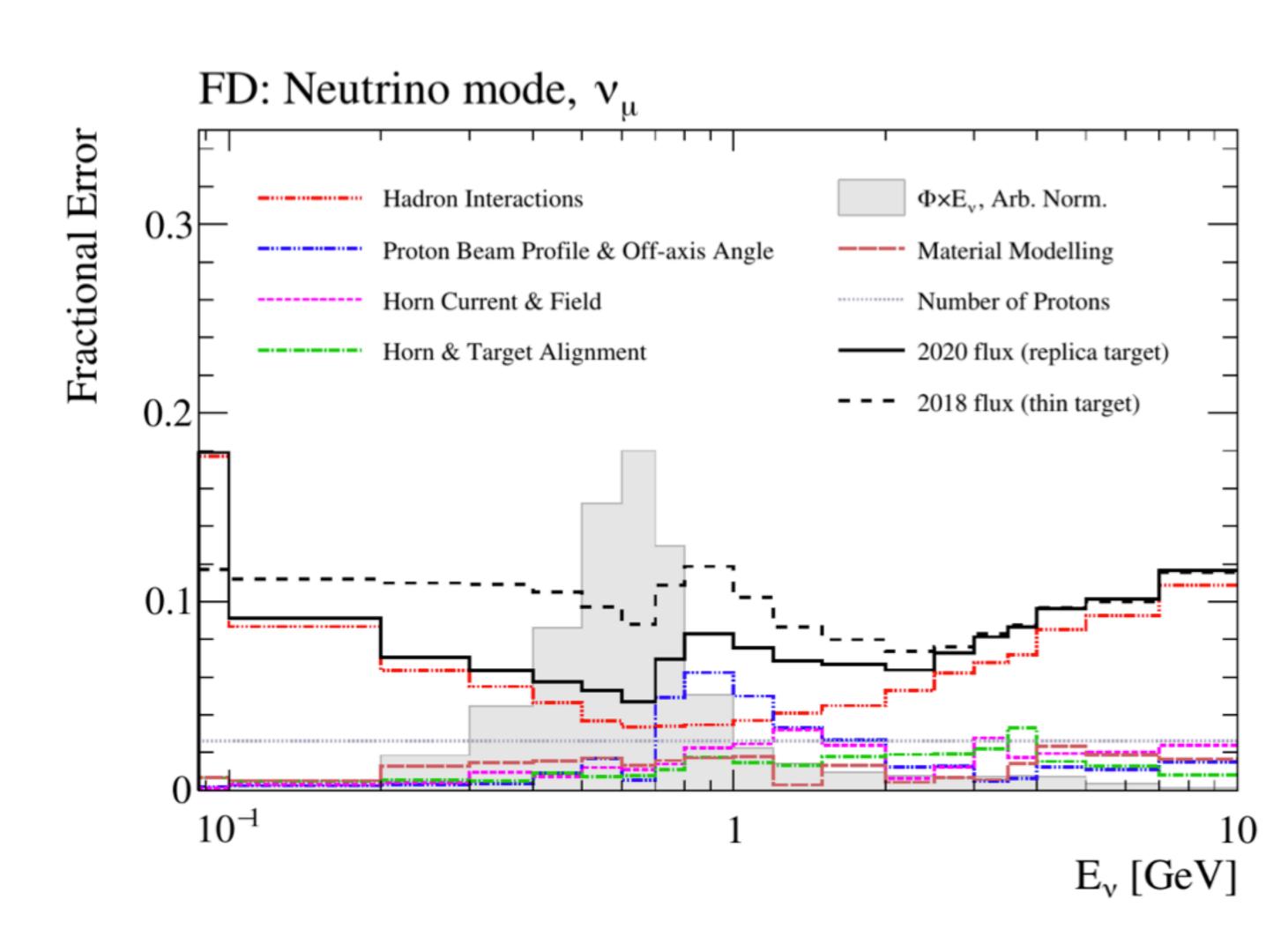
NA61/SHINE experiment: T2K replica target data



NA61/SHINE for T2K



- Previous measurements allowed reduction of neutrino flux uncertainty down to 5% in T2K
- Upgraded NA61/SHINE spectrometer used to measure the hadron yields from T2K replica target in 2022
- New dataset is being calibrated by French and Japanese students
- ~10 times more statistics than previous dataset (2010)

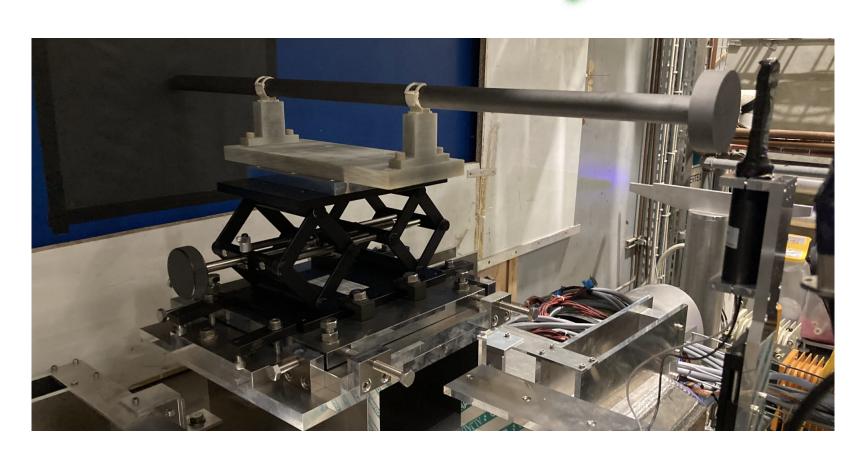


NA61/SHINE for T2K

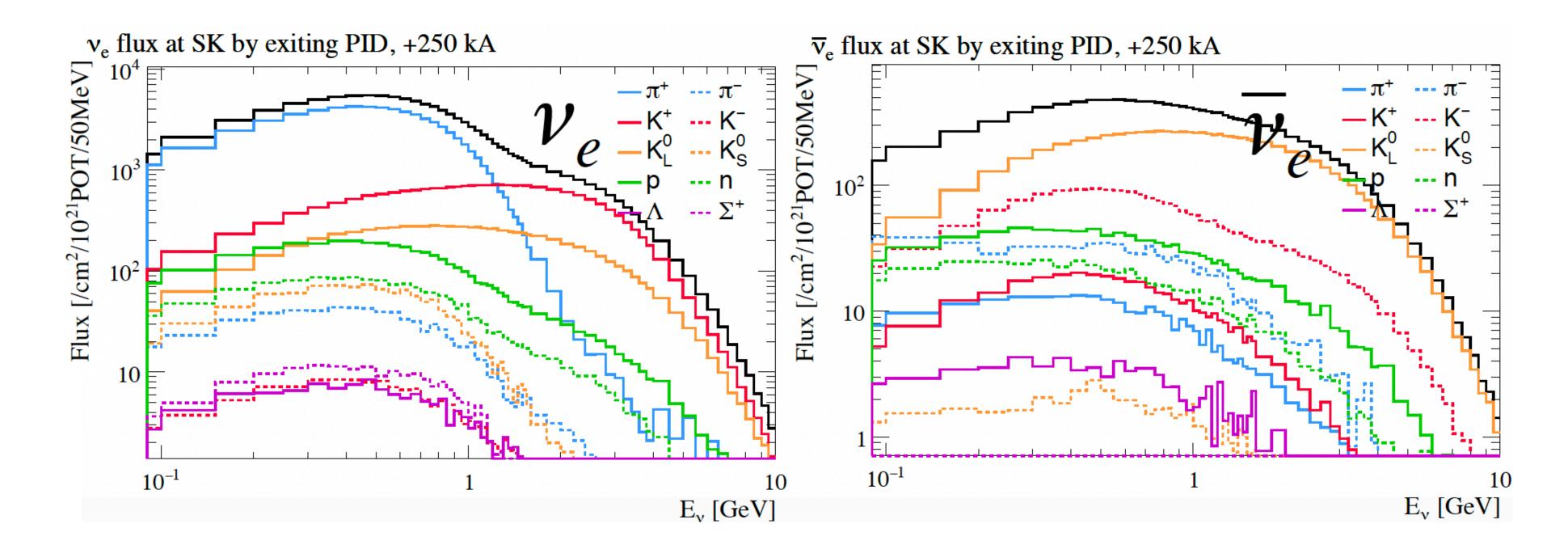


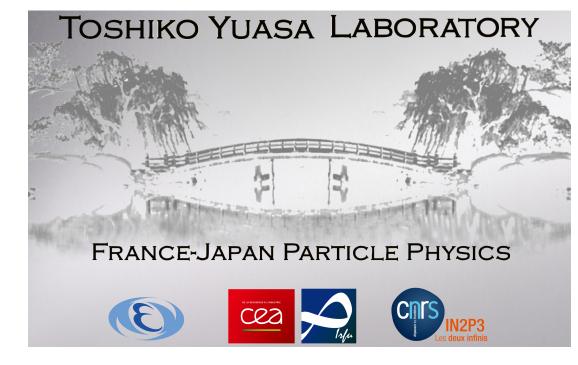
New dataset will allow:

- Further reduction of the $\nu_{\mu}/\bar{\nu}_{\mu}$ flux uncertainty in T2K
- K_S^0 yield measurement, thanks to higher statistics, useful to better constrain $\nu_e/\bar{\nu}_e$ contamination
- **Higher energy** K^{\pm} measurement, with the higher magnetic field dataset, useful to better constrain the high energy part of the neutrino flux



T2K replica target at NA61/SHINE





Time synchronisation in HK

Time synchronisation in HK

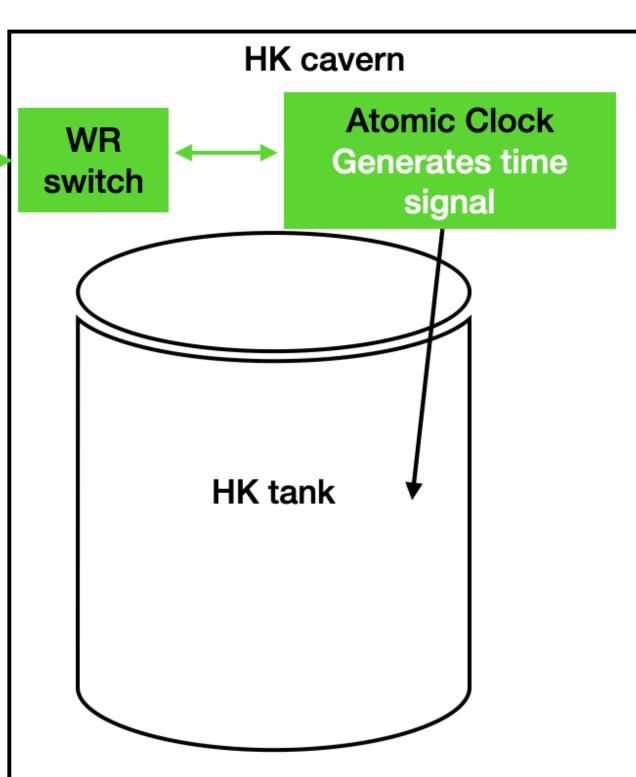
WR switch

- Need external synchronisation: with J-PARC and with UTC (100 ns) for multi-messenger programs
- Local time is generated by an atomic clock (Rubidium) which is imperfect: it drifts with respect to UTC
- A correction method was developed at LPNHE. We optimised it for our clock and proved its efficiency on data: NIM A 1075 (2025) 170358.
- Started installation of antenna and receiver at J-PARC

GNSS antenna+receiver Provides link to UTC

*GNSS = Global Navigation Satellite Systems *WR = White Rabbit protocol for time signal transfer





New structure for fixing antenna

Similar systems are needed at HK and J-PARC to ensure synchronisation between the two sites.

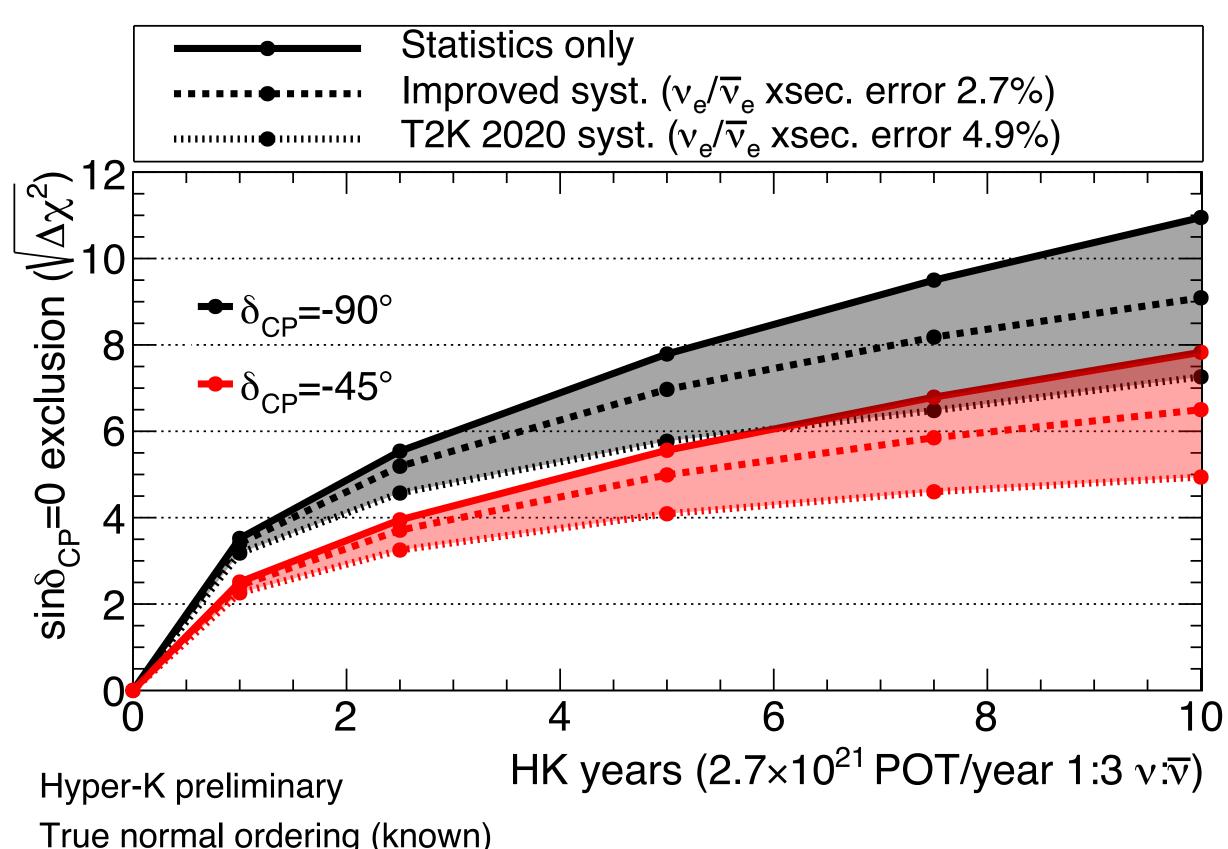


New neutrino oscillation sensitivity results for HK



New sensitivity results for HK

- Studied the sensitivity of HK to the precision measurement of the PMNS oscillation parameters with the accelerator beam neutrinos with focus on CP violation phase δ_{CP}
- Used a frequentist fitter framework from T2K on simulated data:
 - Rescaled T2K MC to match HK's statistics
 - Optimised the framework to work better on larger statistics
 - Included improved uncertainties (taking into account beam line upgrade and NA61/SHINE future results)
- Accelerator beam only results are official (talk at NNN 2023, and EPS 2025) and a paper is in preparation

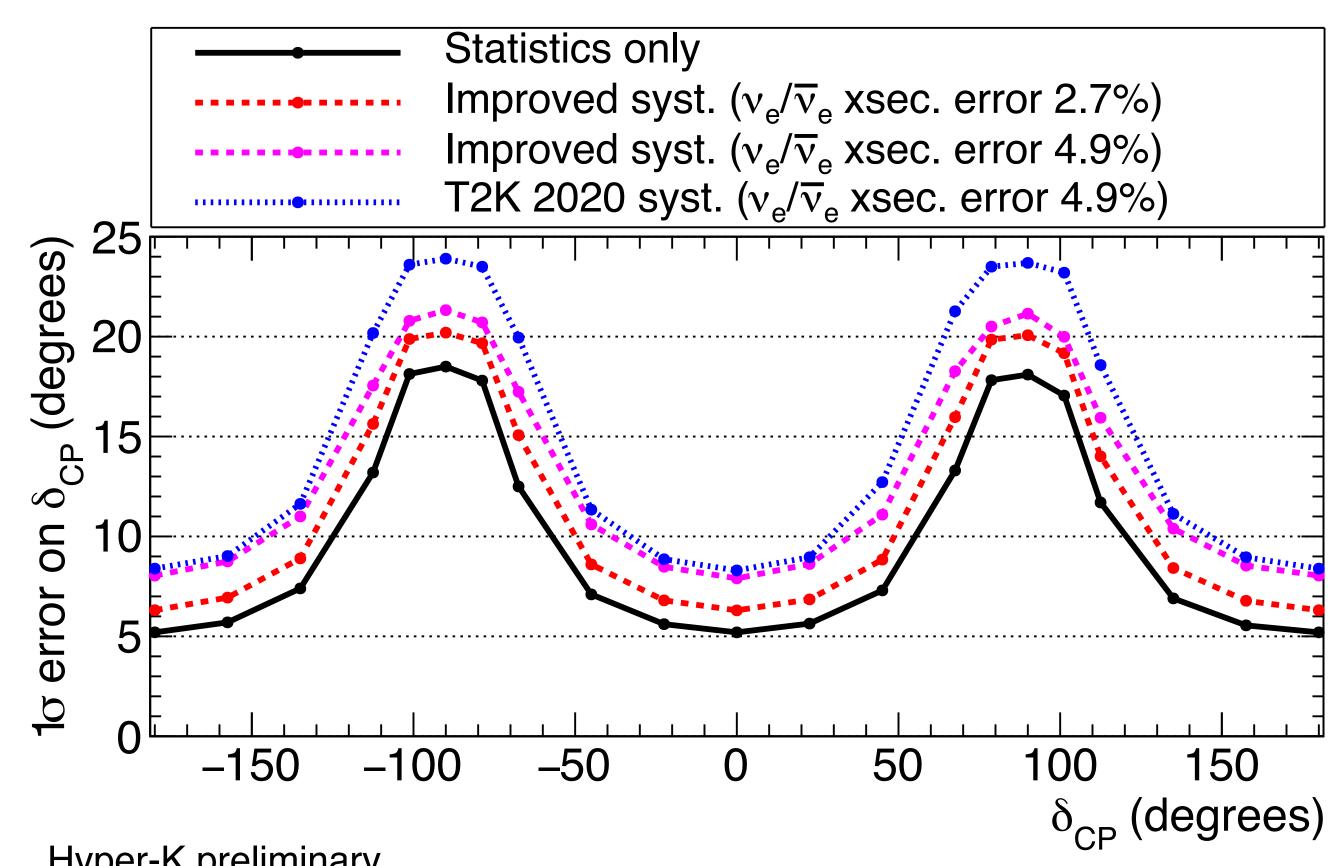


True normal ordering (known) $\sin^2\theta_{13}$ =0.0218±0.0007, $\sin^2\theta_{23}$ =0.528, Δm_{32}^2 =2.509×10⁻³eV²/c⁴

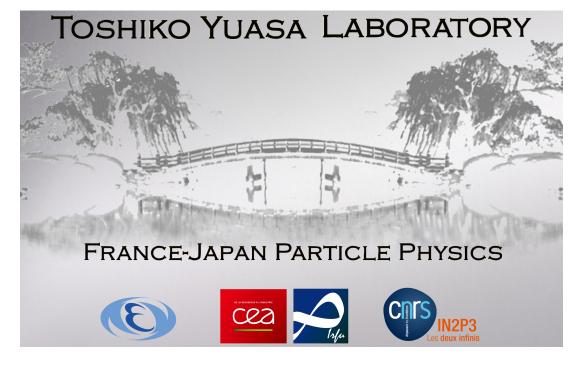


New sensitivity results for HK

- Studied which systematics will become limiting
- Example here of impact of the uncertainty on the ratio $\sigma(\nu_e)/\sigma(\bar{\nu}_e)$ depending on true value of δ_{CP}
- Important for the development/ upgrade of near detectors and for the development of systematic model



Hyper-K preliminary
True normal ordering (known), HK 10 Years $(2.7 \times 10^{22} \text{ POT } 1:3 \text{ } v:\overline{v})$ $\sin_0^2 \theta_{13} = 0.0218 \pm 0.0007$, $\sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.528$, $\Delta m_{32}^2 = 2.509 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2/\text{c}^4$

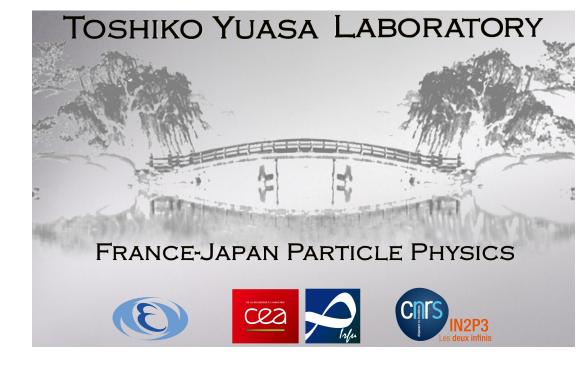


Conclusions

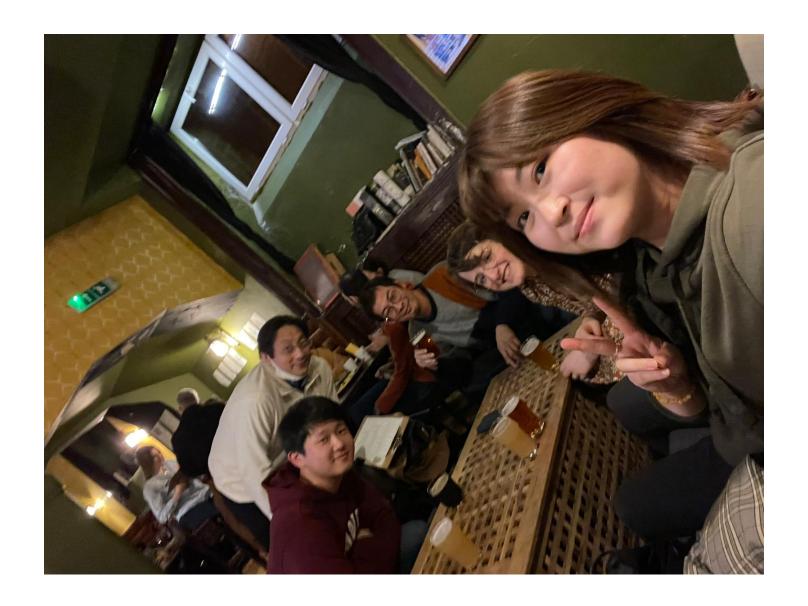
Conclusions



- The NU-09 project is an active project with great France-Japan collaboration and ambitious scientific goals
- Important recent achievements:
 - J-PARC neutrino beam line upgrades, still ongoing
 - New NA61/SHINE T2K replica target data (2022) being analysed by Japanese and French members
 - Milestones on the synchronisation system for HK: NIM A publication in 2025, start of installation at J-PARC and HK sites
 - New sensitivity studies for the neutrino oscillation parameters measurement with accelerator neutrinos, soon to be published
- Many more results to come: discovery potential (e.g., CP violation)!

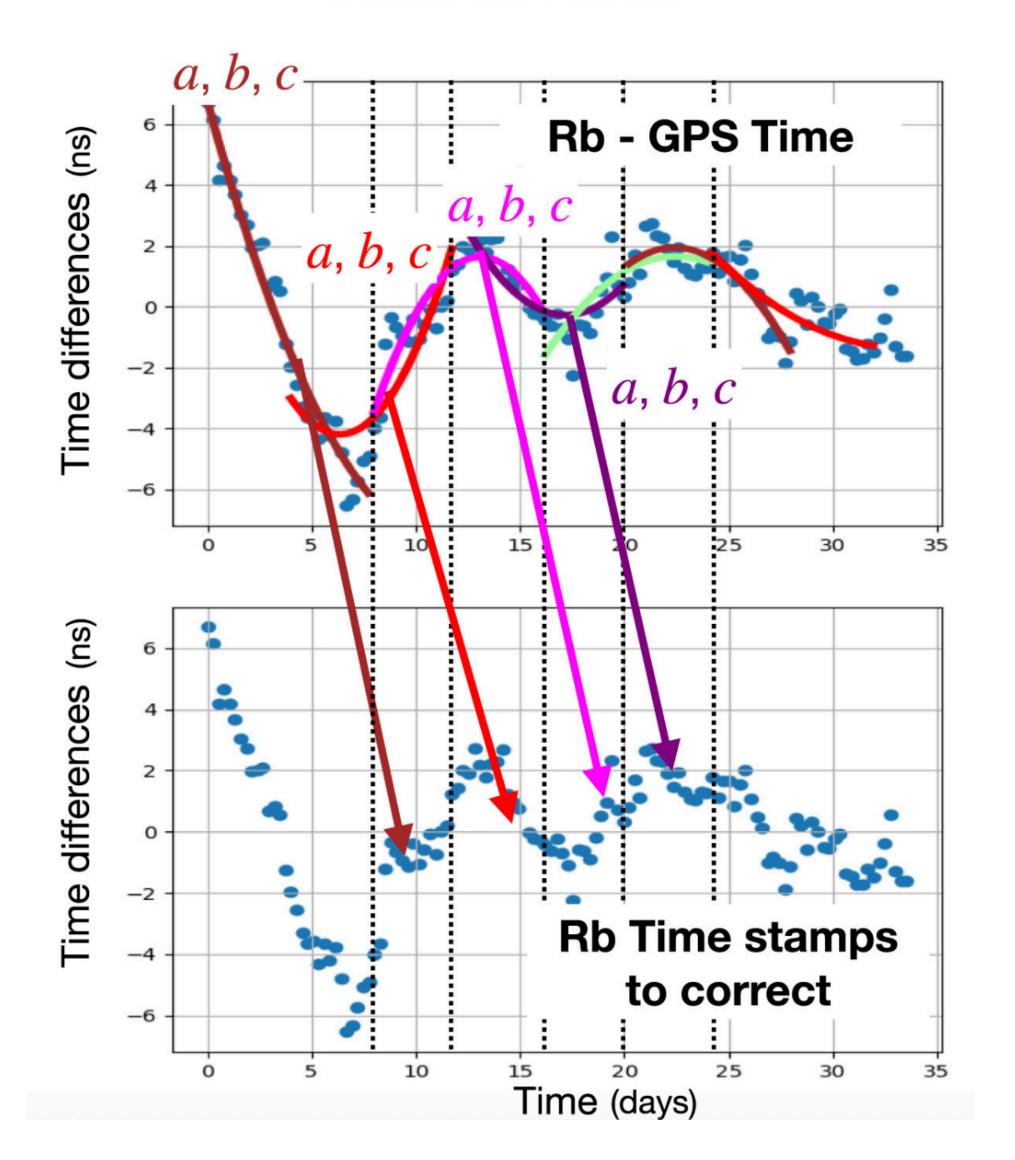


Thank you!

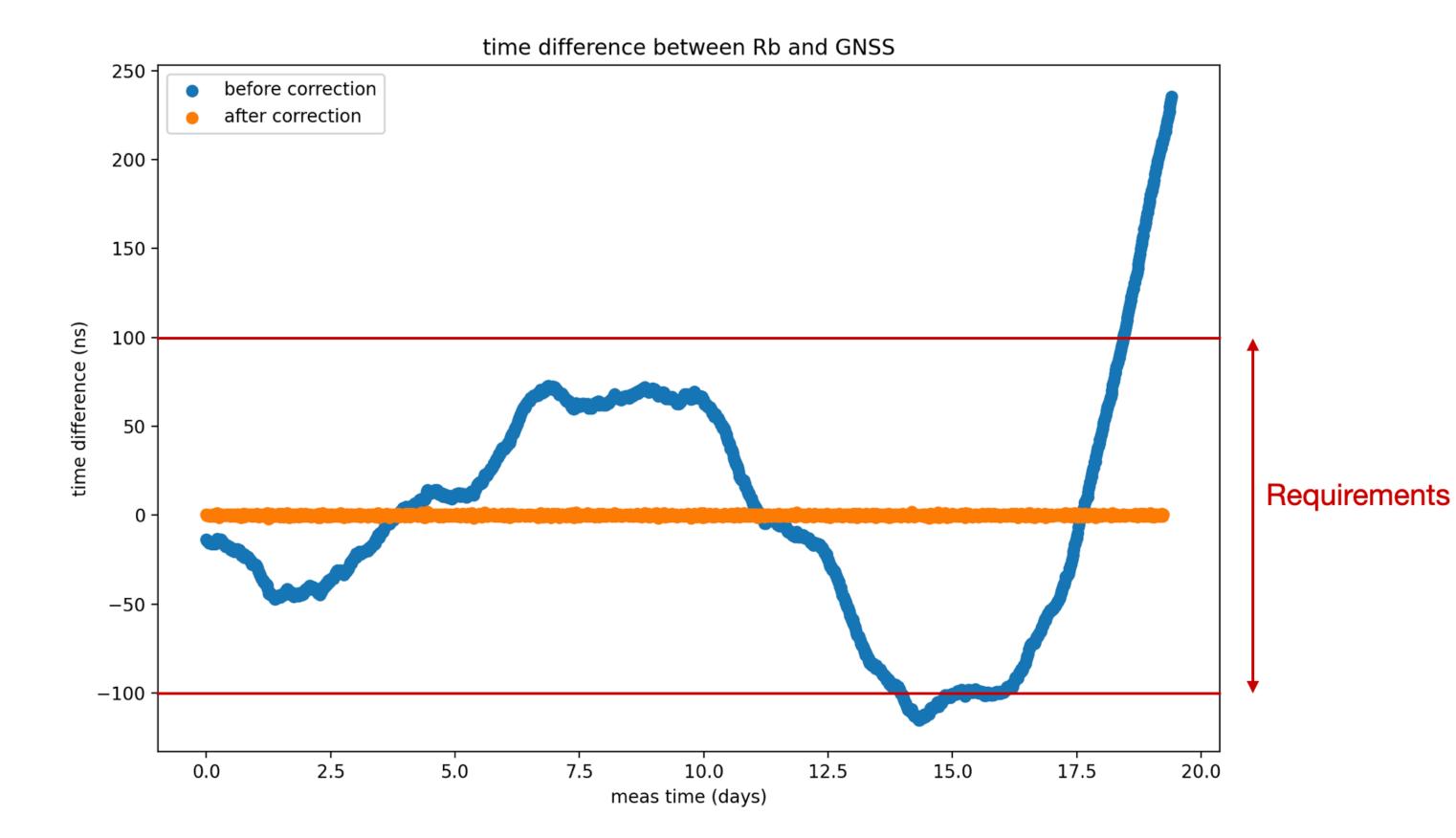


Time synchronisation in HK

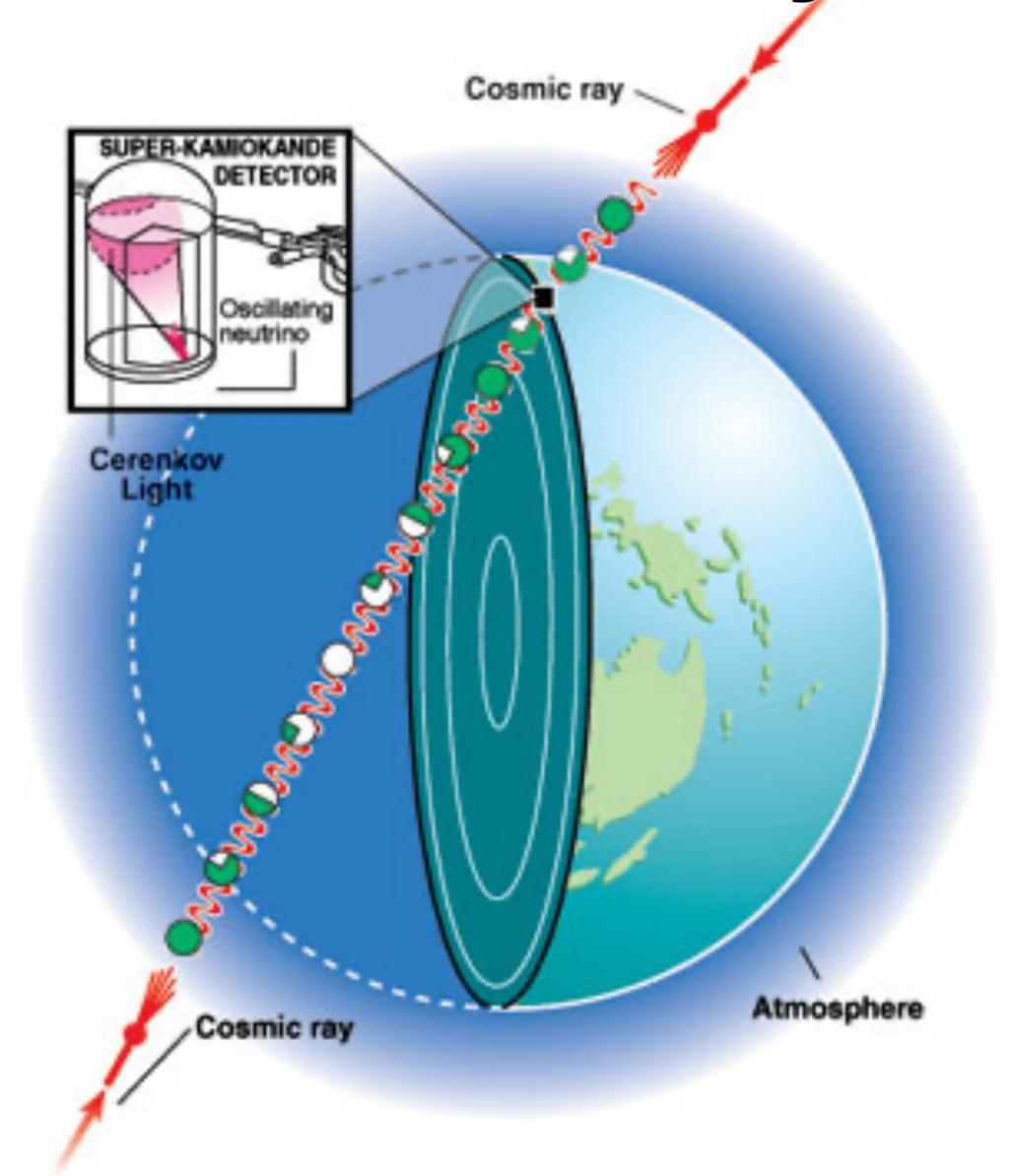
Online correction

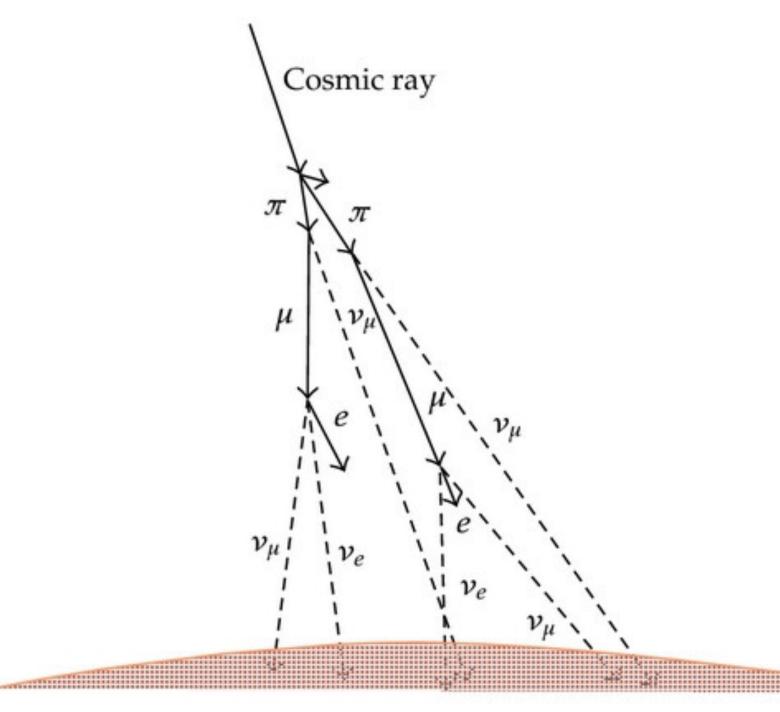


Use the Rb - UTC measured by the GNSS receiver to predict the near future drift of the clock and correct it



New sensitivity results for HK



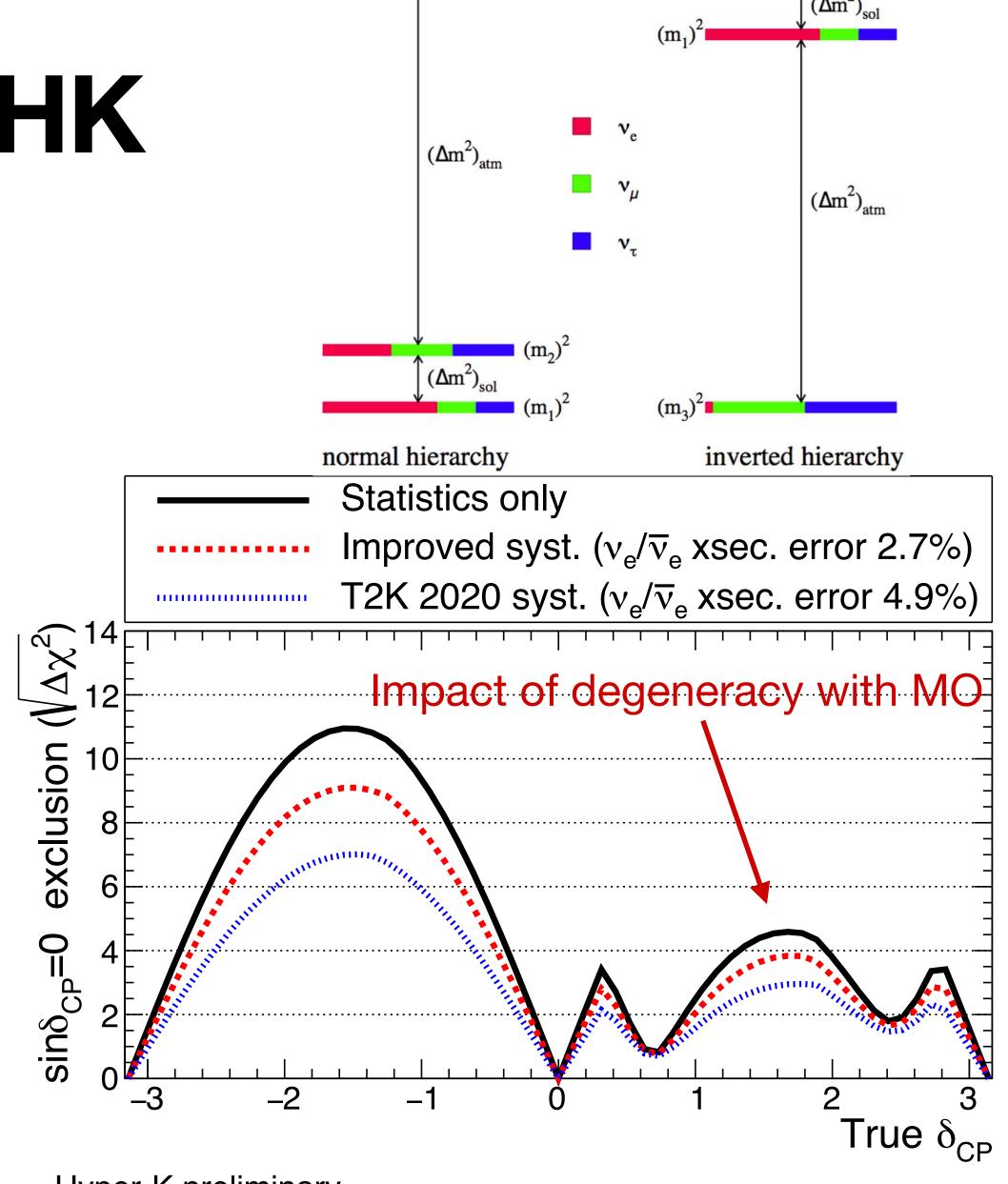


Atmospheric neutrinos: twice as many ν_{μ} ($\bar{\nu}_{\mu}$) as ν_{e} ($\bar{\nu}_{e}$). Compare flavour composition in upward-going and downward-going neutrinos.

New sensitivity results for HK

Next step: include atmospheric neutrinos samples

- To lift degeneracy between δ_{CP} and Mass Ordering (MO)
- Prepare the joint analysis framework
- Important at the beginning of HK, when MO is not yet known
- First published T2K-SK results in 2025:
 Phys. Rev. Lett. 134 (2025) 011801



Hyper-K preliminary True normal ordering (Unknown), 10 years (2.7 × 10^{22} POT 1:3 v: \overline{v} sin² θ_{13} =0.0218±0.0007, sin² θ_{23} =0.528, Δm_{32}^2 =2.509×10⁻³eV²/c⁴