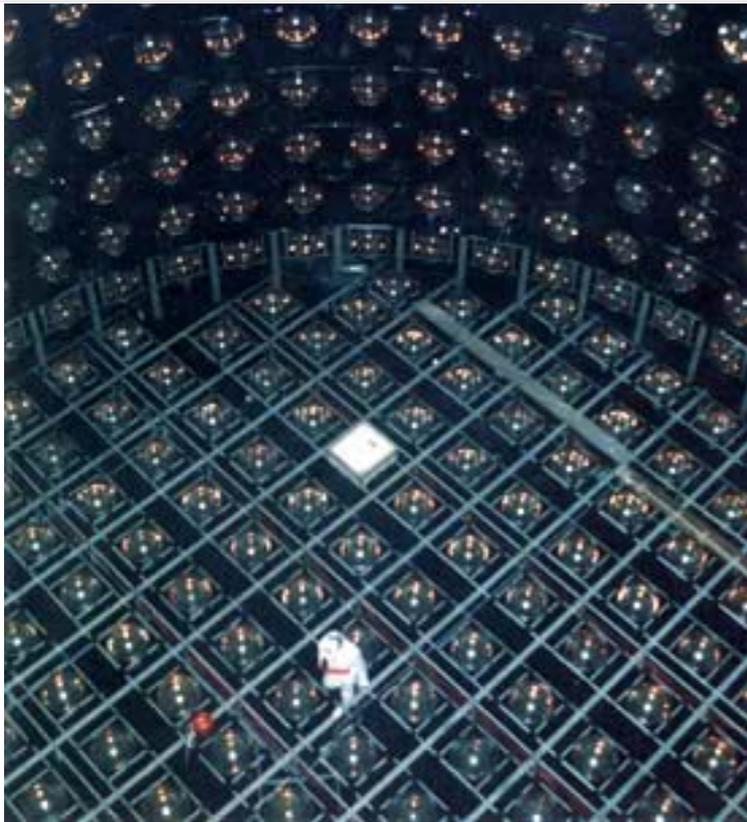


Hyper-Kamiokande

Hide-Kazu TANAKA
(ICRR)

for Hyper-Kamiokande proto-collaboration

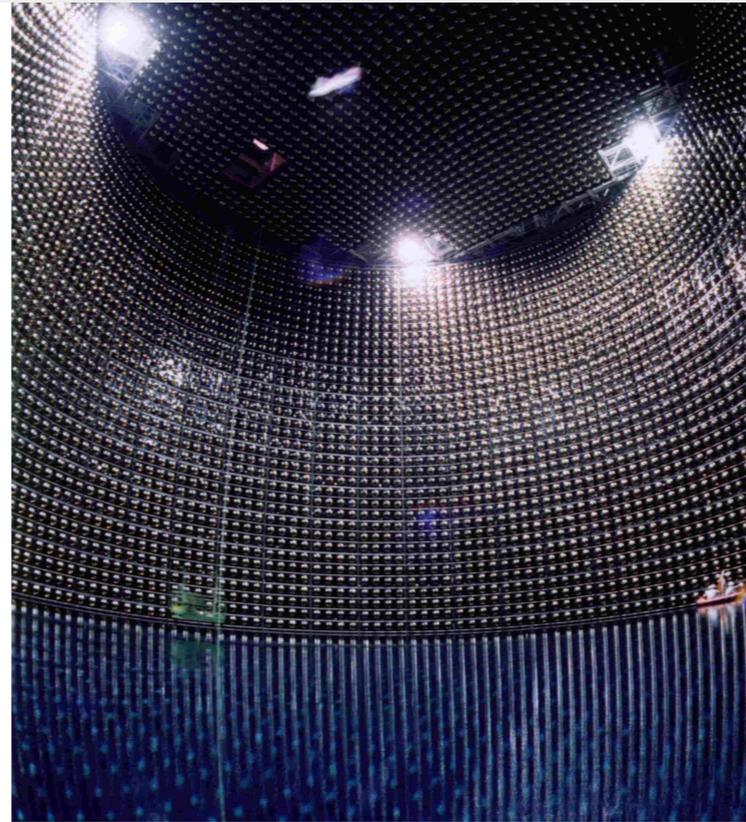
3rd generation underground water Č in Kamioka



Kamiokande
(1983-1996)

- Atmospheric and solar neutrino “anomaly”
- Supernova 1987A

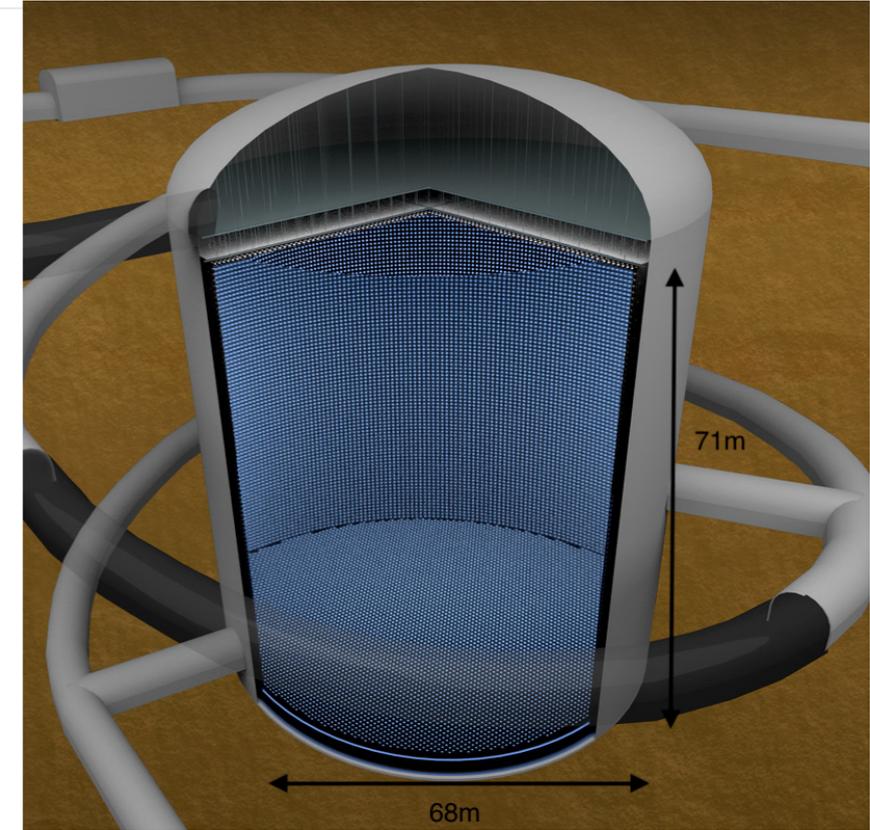
Birth of neutrino astrophysics



Super-Kamiokande
(1996 - ongoing)

- Proton decay: world best-limit
- Neutrino oscillation (atm/solar/LBL)
 - All mixing angles and $\Delta m^2 s$

Discovery of neutrino oscillations



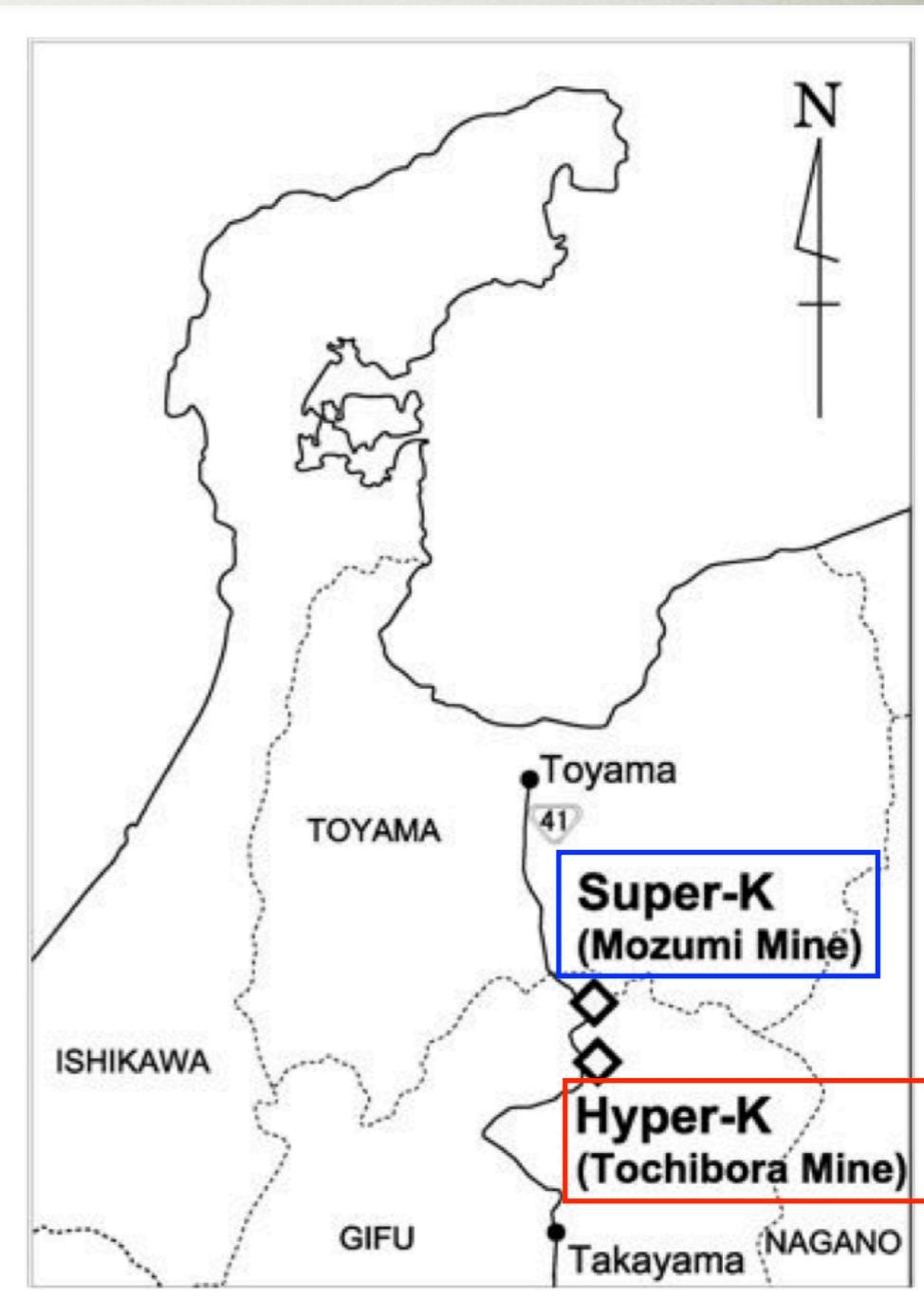
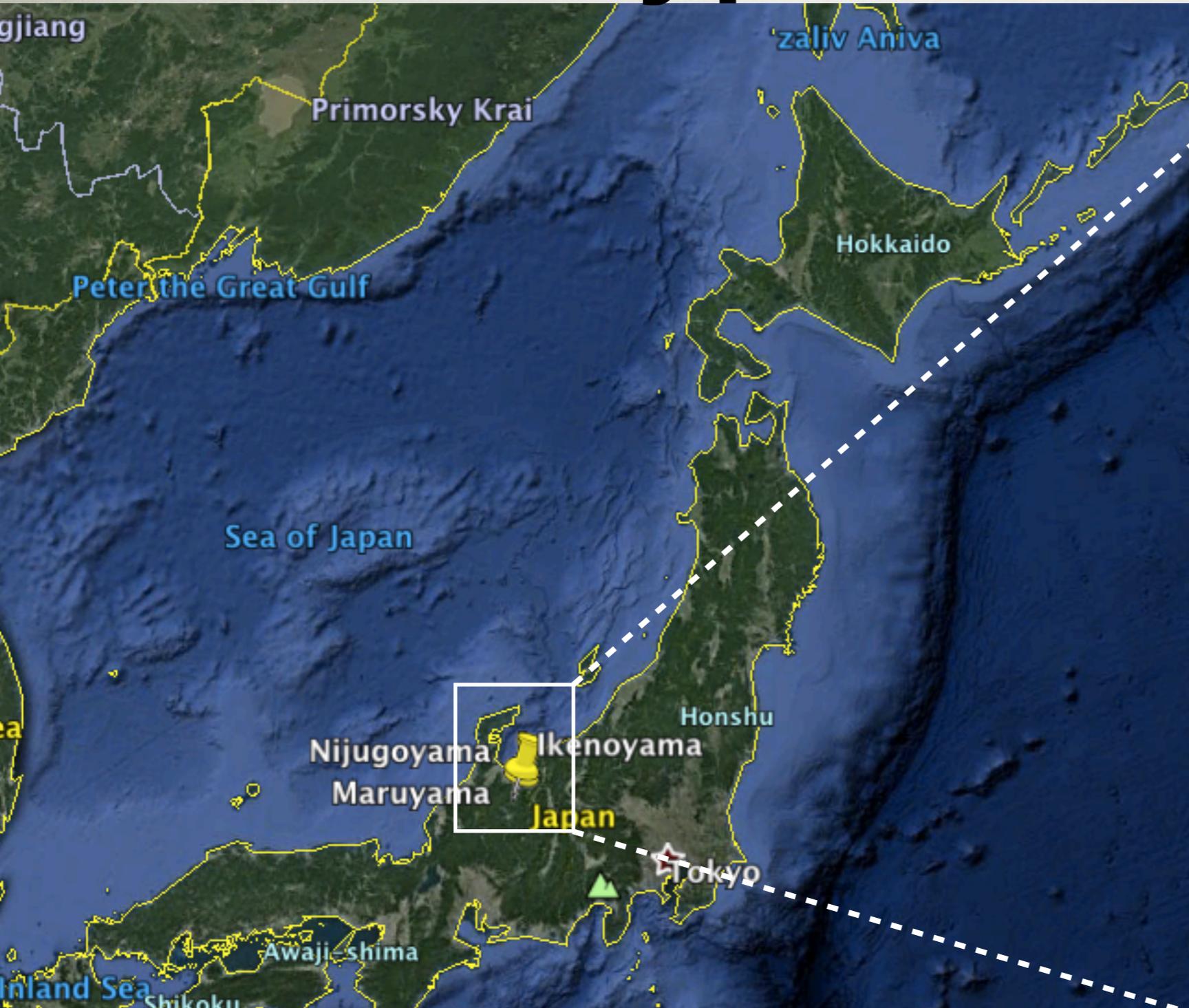
Hyper-Kamiokande
(start operation in 2027)

- Extended search for proton decay
- Precision measurement of neutrino oscillation including CPV and MO
- Neutrino astrophysics

Explore new physics

- Hyper-K will be the world largest underground water Cherenkov detector

Hyper-K site



- Hyper-K site locates under Mt. Nijugoyama
- ~8km south from Super-Kamiokande (Mt. Ikenoyama)
- Identical baseline (295km) and off-axis angle (2.5deg) to T2K

Ikenoyama

(Super-Kamiokande location)



Hyper-K proto-collaboration



**19 countries, 90 institutes,
~430 members
(as of July 2020)**



Hyper-Kamiokande

The world largest water Cherenkov ring imaging detector

(filled with ultra-pure water)

Super-Kamiokande

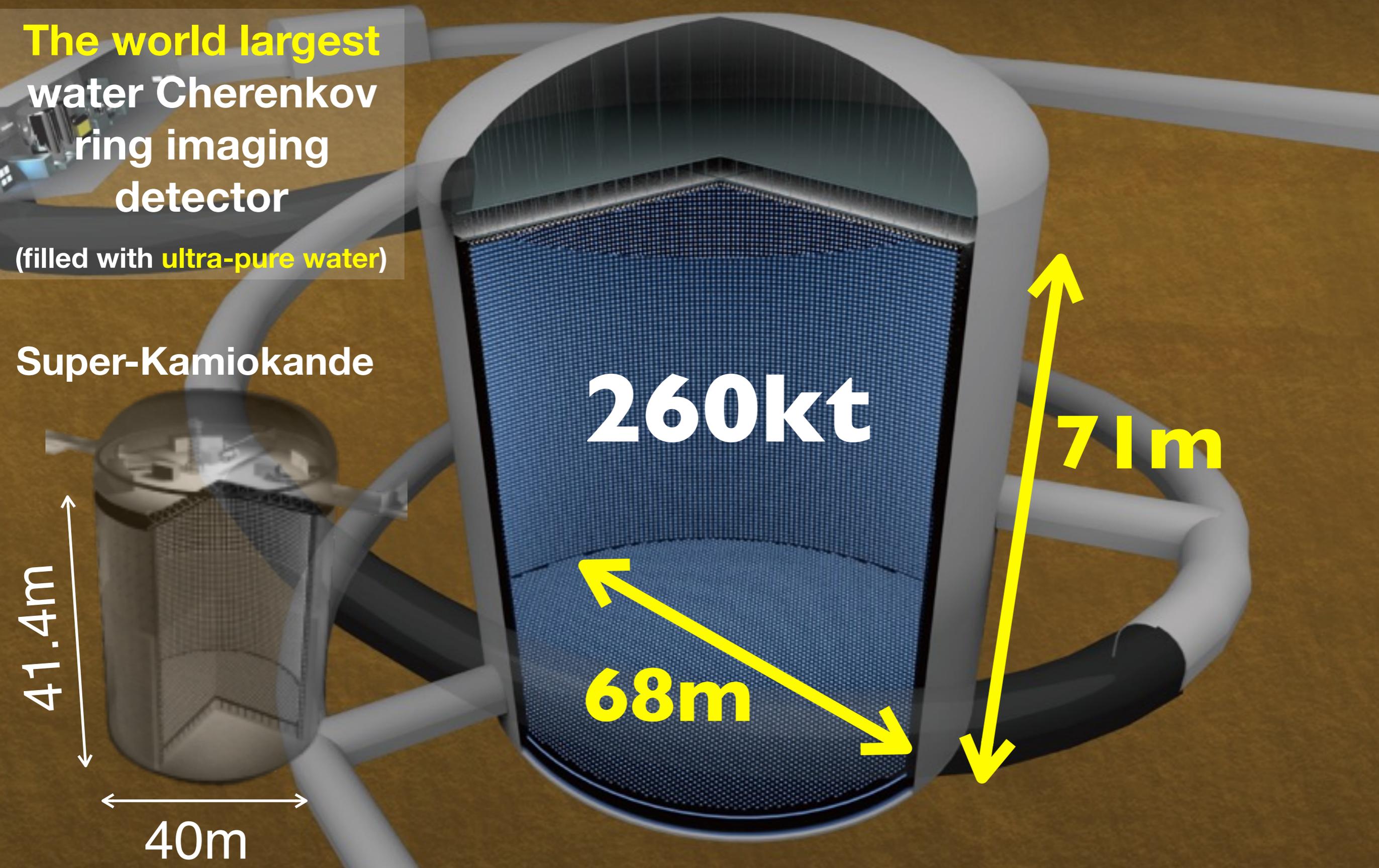
41.4m

40m

260kt

68m

71m



Hyper-Kamiokande

- **Next generation water Cherenkov detector**

- Filled with 260kton of ultra-pure water
 - 71m height x 68 diameter water tank

- **Fiducial mass: 190kton**

- **~10 x Super-K**

- **Photo-coverage: 40%** (Inner Detector)

- 40,000 of **new 50cm ϕ PMTs**
 - **x2 higher photon sensitivity than SK PMT**

- “Hyper-Kamiokande Design Report,” arXiv:1805.04163

- **The detector construction began in 2020**

- **Aim to start operation in FY2027**

260kt

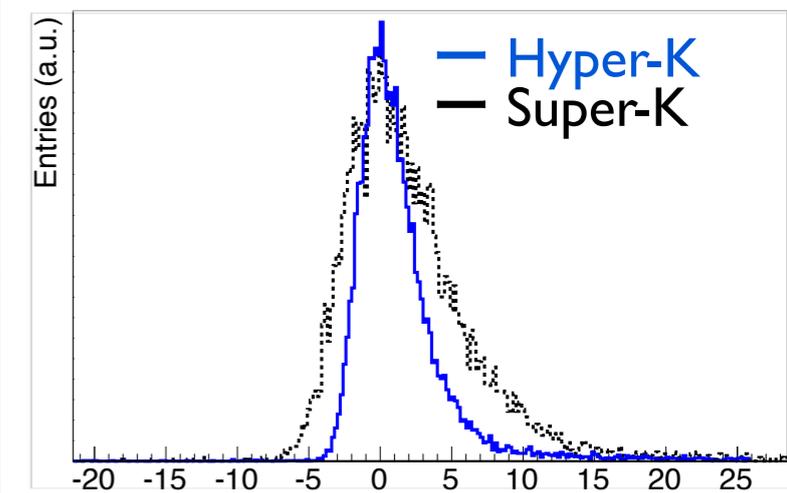
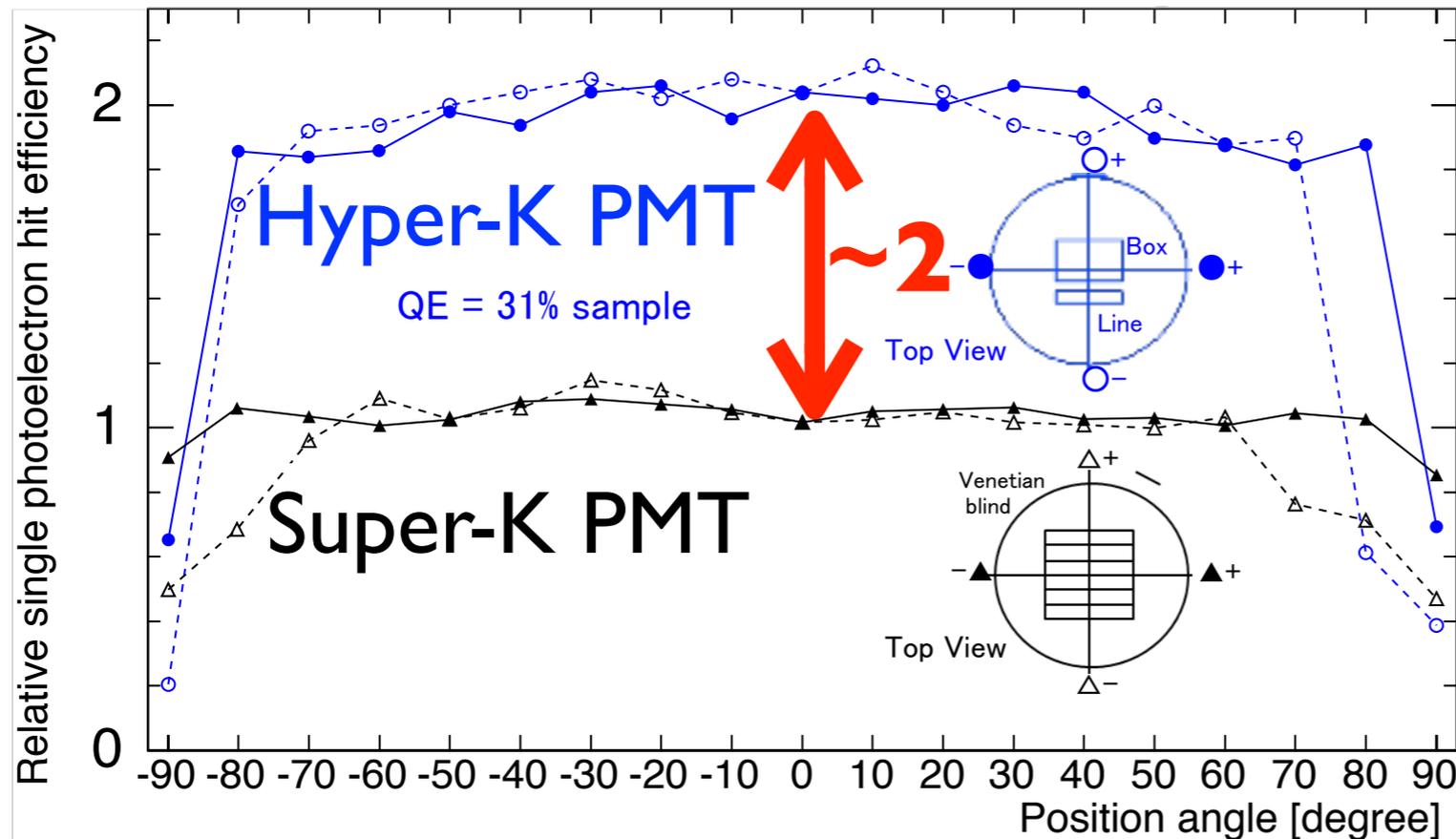
71m

68m

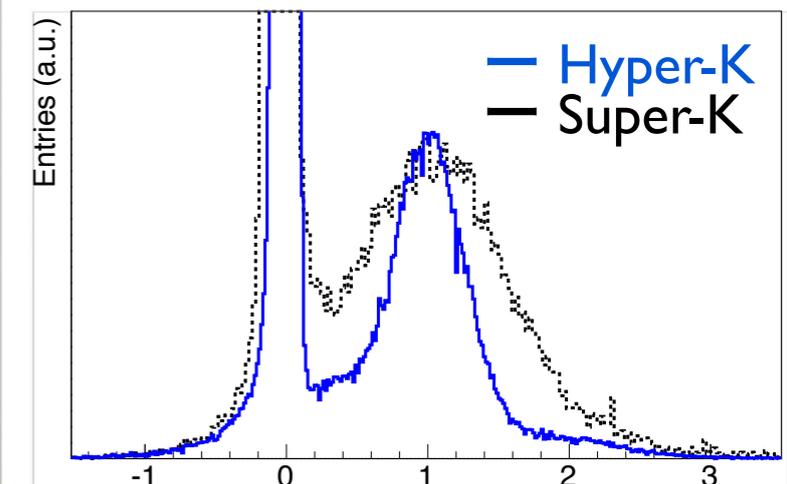
New 50cm ϕ PMT for Hyper-K

Photo-detection efficiency (1 p.e.)

Box & line dynode PMT



Transit time (ns)



Charge (p.e.)

- Twice better photo-detection efficiency than SK PMTs
- Timing resolution (TTS): 1.1ns
 - cf. SK PMT: 2.1ns
- Hyper-K: established detector technique + new technology (photo-sensor)

Hyper-K: multi-purpose detector

Comprehensive study of ν oscillation

- CPV: 76% of δ space w/ 3σ , $<22^\circ$ precision
- MH determination for all δ with J-PARC/Atm ν
- θ_{23} octant determination at $|\theta_{23}-45^\circ|>2^\circ$
- $<1\%$ precision of Δm_{32}^2
- Test standard ν oscillation scenario w/ acc/atm ν

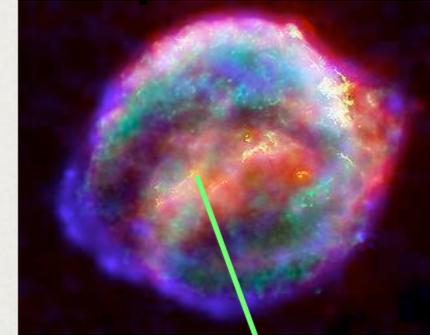
Proton decay 3σ discovery potential

- 1×10^{35} years for $p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0$
- 3×10^{34} years for $p \rightarrow \nu K^+$

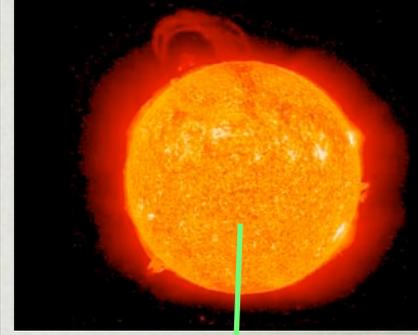
Astrophysical neutrino

- Solar ν : test standard matter effect (MSW) model
- Supernova ν , supernova relic- ν
- Dark matter neutrinos from Sun, Galaxy, Earth

Supernova



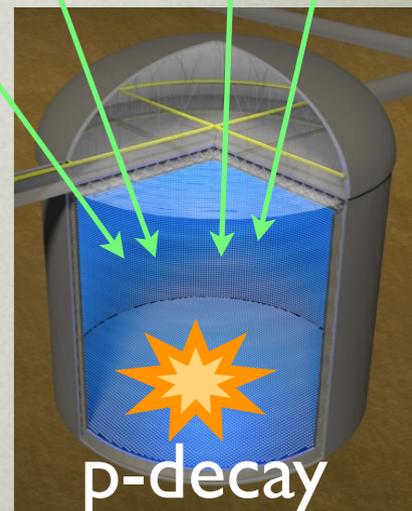
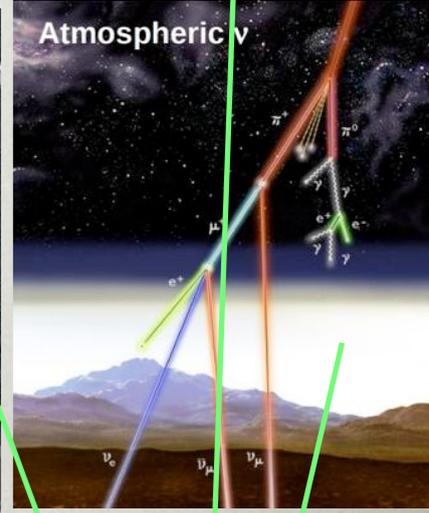
Sun



Accelerator



Atmospheric



p-decay



LEPTONS

ELECTRON-NEUTRINO

This minuscule bandit is so light, he is practically massless.



MUON-NEUTRINO

Like the other 2 neutrinos, he's got an identity crisis from oscillation.



TAU-NEUTRINO

He's a tau now, but what type of neutrino will he be next?



ELECTRON

A familiar friend, this negatively charged, busy li'l guy likes to bond.



MUON

A "heavy electron" who lives fast and dies young.



TAU

A "heavy muon" who could stand to lose a little weight.

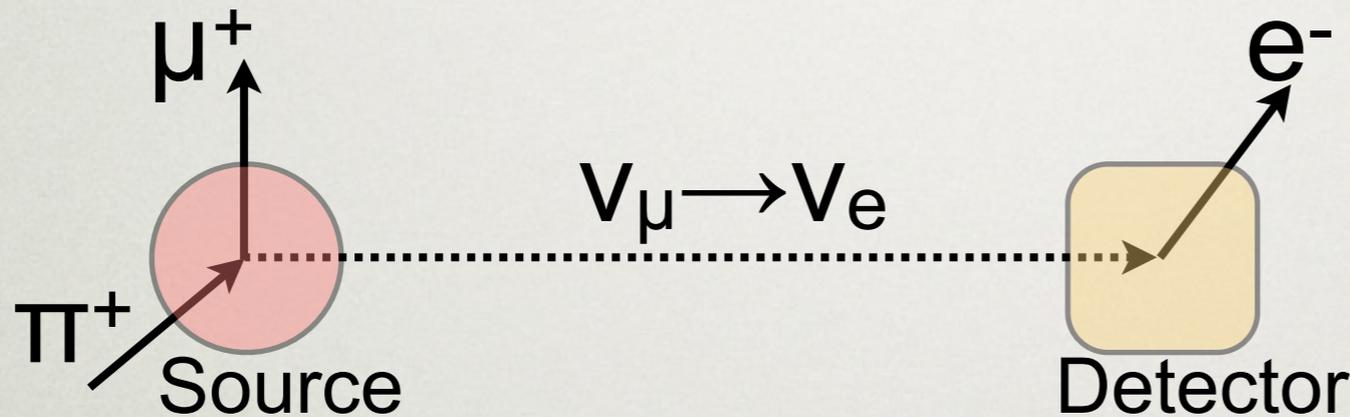
NEUTRINO OSCILLATION

NEUTRINO OSCILLATION

If neutrinos have masses, flavor state can be a mixture of the mass states.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_\alpha \\ \nu_\beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

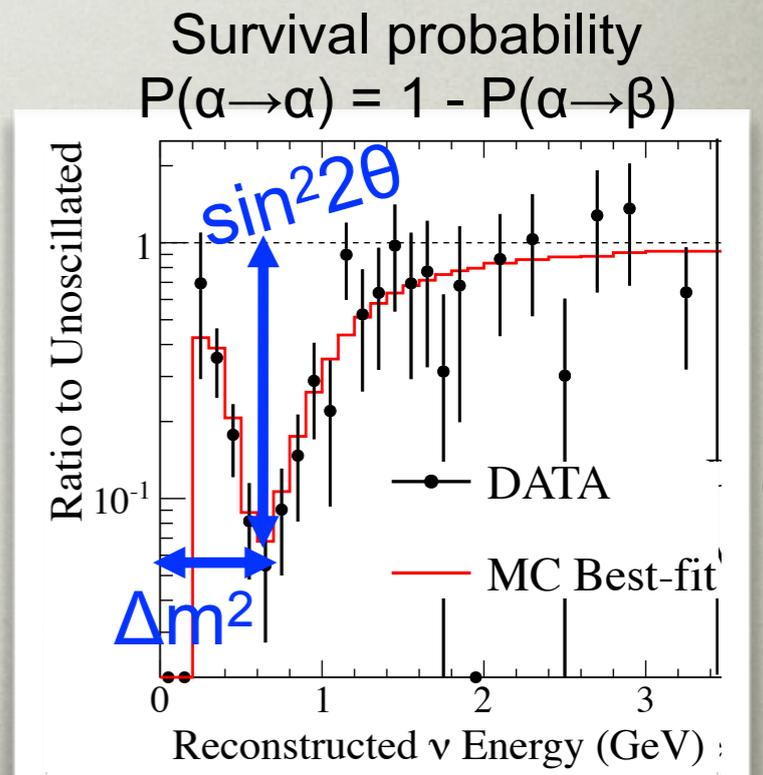
Flavor eigenstate Mass eigenstate



The probability to observe ν_β at distance L (km) from a ν_α source is:

$$P_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} = \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \left[1.27 \frac{\Delta m^2 L}{E} \right]$$

where E (GeV) is the energy of the neutrino and $\Delta m^2 \equiv m_1^2 - m_2^2$ (eV²).



Status of ν oscillations

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & s_{13}e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_{13}e^{i\delta} & 0 & c_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c_{ij} \equiv \cos\theta_{ij}, \quad s_{ij} \equiv \sin\theta_{ij}$$

- Mixing between all three neutrino flavors has been observed

- $\theta_{12} \sim 34^\circ \pm 0.1^\circ$

- $\theta_{13} \sim 9^\circ \pm 0.8^\circ$

- $\theta_{23} \sim 45^\circ \pm 1^\circ$ (maximal?)

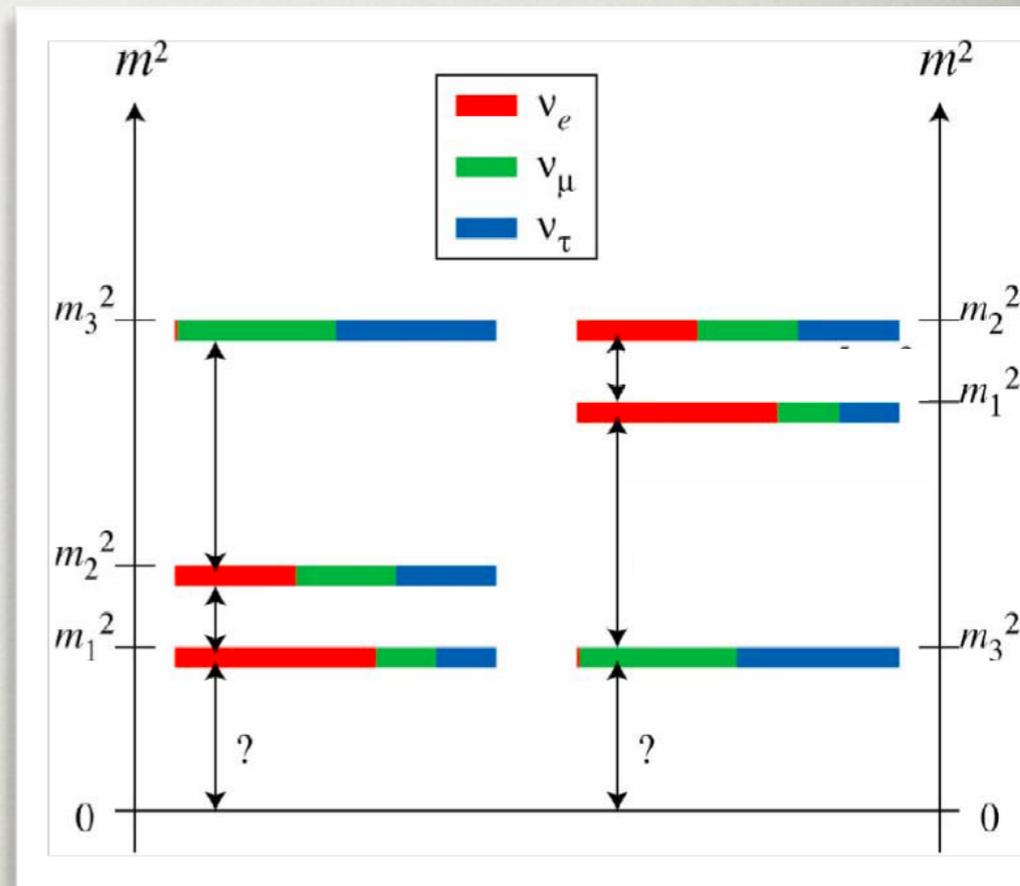
- Two mass differences

- $\Delta m_{21}^2 \sim 7.4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$

- $|\Delta m_{32}^2| \sim 2.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$ (hierarchy?)

- CP phase δ_{CP} remains unknown ←

- Also need to test “standard” 3-flavor neutrino oscillation paradigm

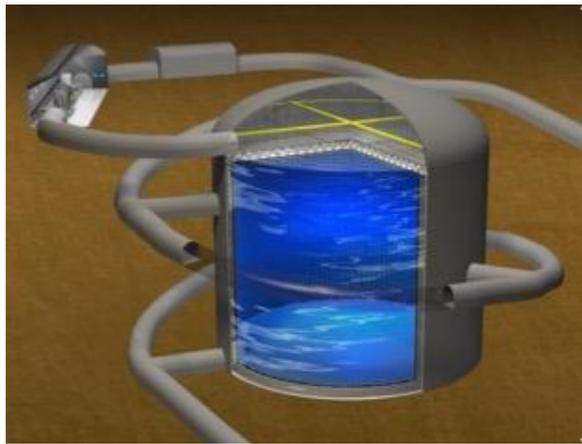


Normal
hierarchy
($\Delta m_{32}^2 > 0$)

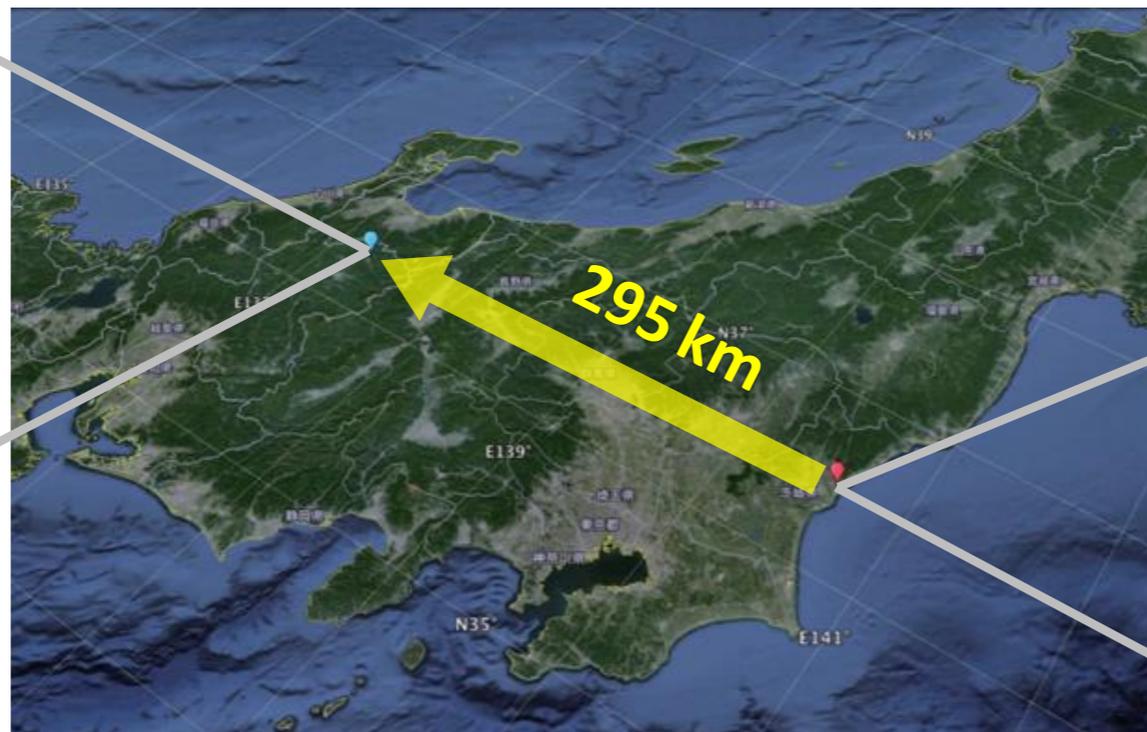
Inverted
hierarchy
($\Delta m_{32}^2 < 0$)

ν Beam for Hyper-K

- 2.5 deg. off-axis narrow band neutrino beam (same as T2K)
- **Beam power: 1+MW**
(before Hyper-K begins)
 - KEK Project Implementation Plan: top priority on 'J-PARC upgrade for Hyper-K'
- cf. **T2K** → **T2HK**
 - × 8.4 fiducial mass (SK → HK)
 - × 2.6 beam power (J-PARC upgrade)
 - → **20+ times more stat.**



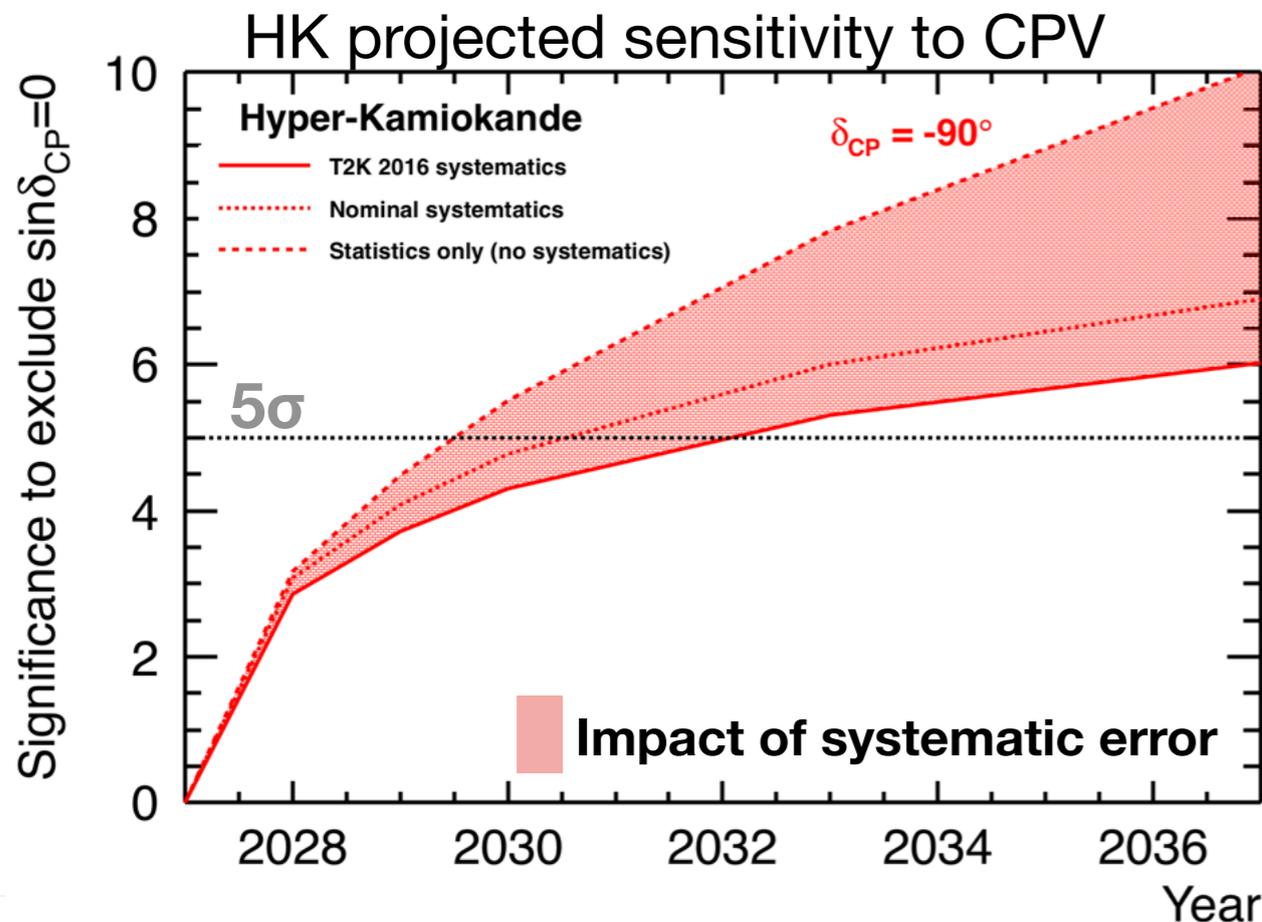
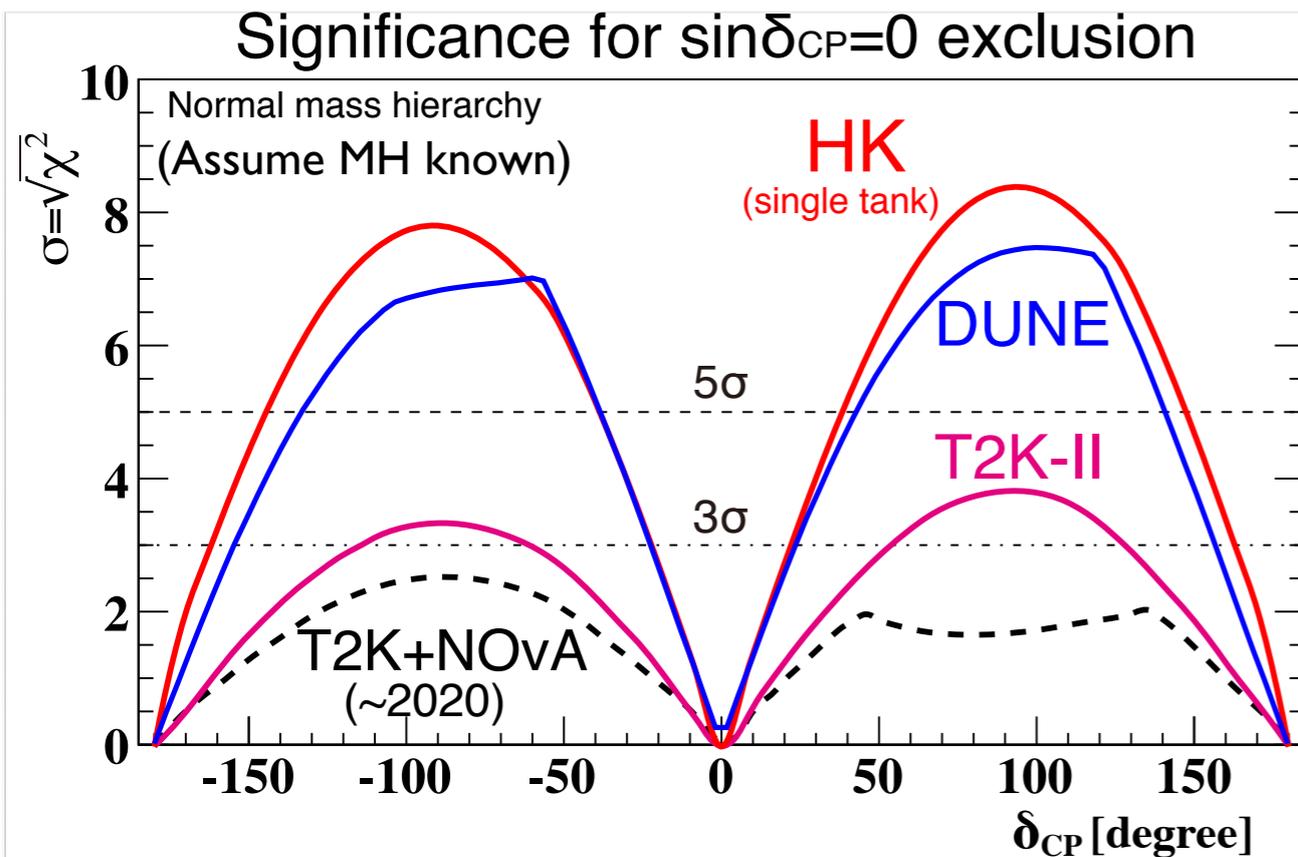
Hyper-K



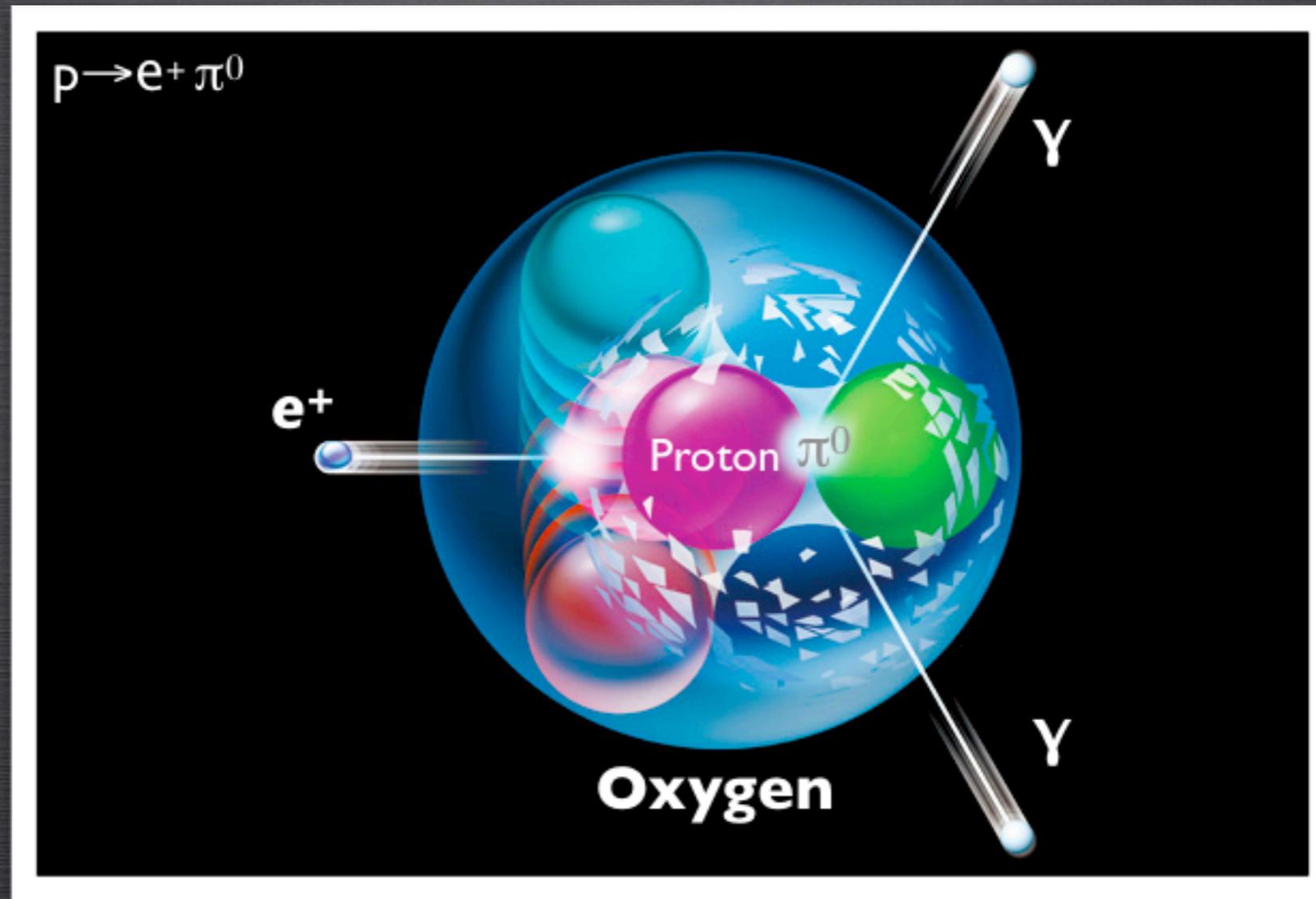
J-PARC
Accelerator Complex



Hyper-K CPV sensitivity



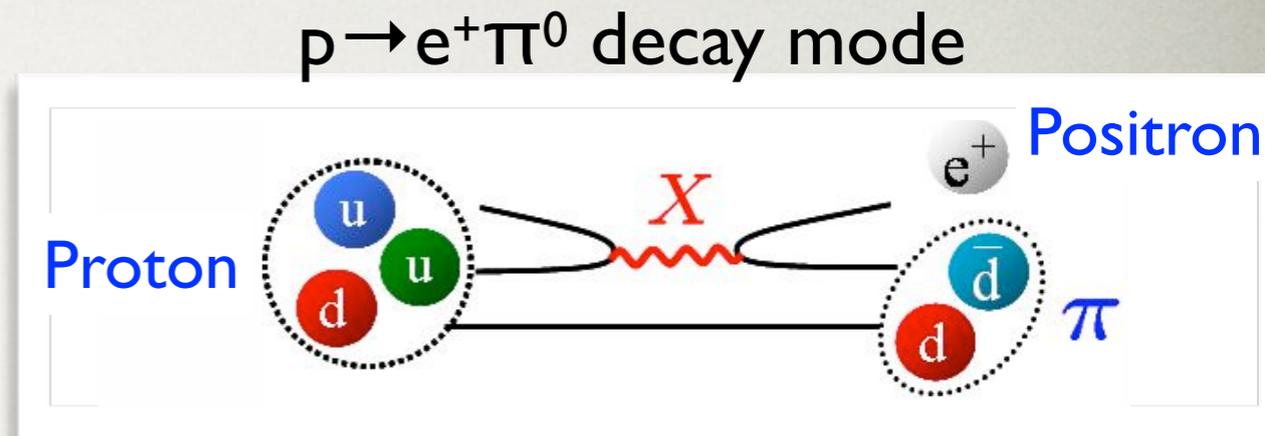
- Significance for $\sin\delta=0$ exclusion
- Assume MH known
- Hyper-K $>5\sigma$ sensitivity near $\delta=-90^\circ$ after 10ys operation
- Sensitivity studies adopt analysis techniques and systematic uncertainties used in T2K
 - Realistic syst. error plus expected reduction of error
 - 3~4% syst. err (cf. 6~7% in T2K)
- Hyper-K DR: arXiv|805.04|63
- DUNE CDR: arXiv:1512.06148



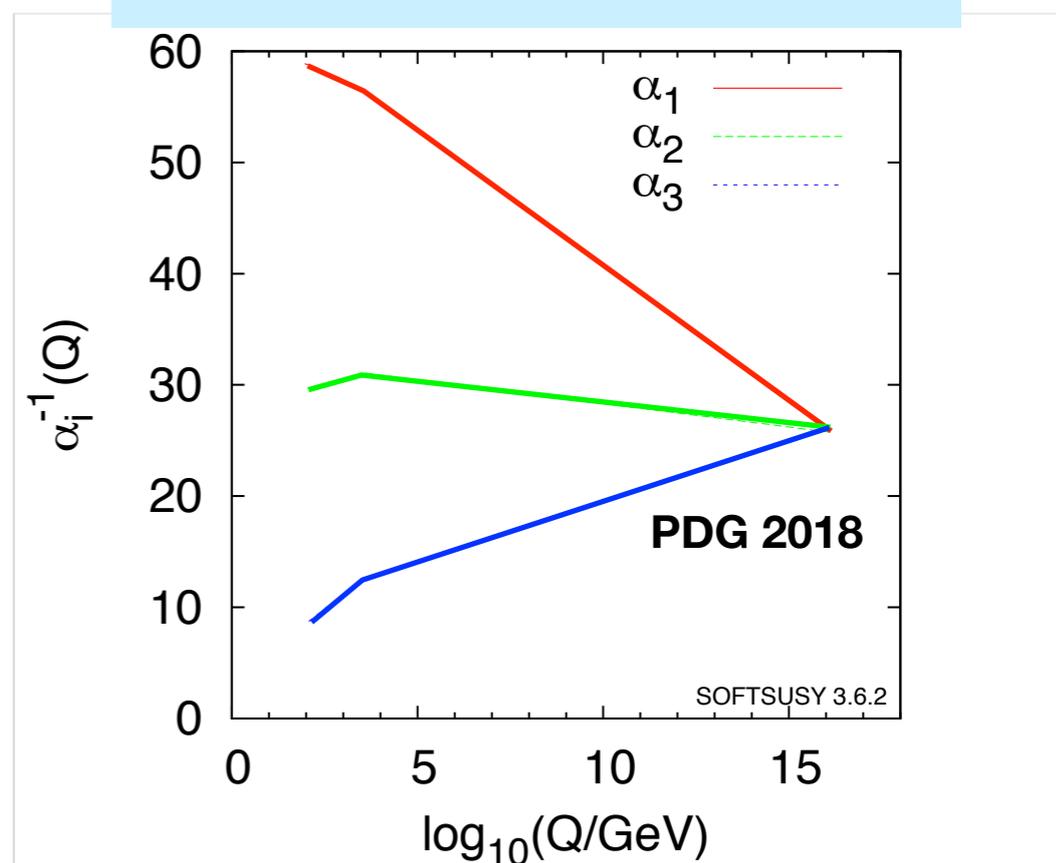
SEARCH FOR NUCLEON DECAY

Nucleon Decay

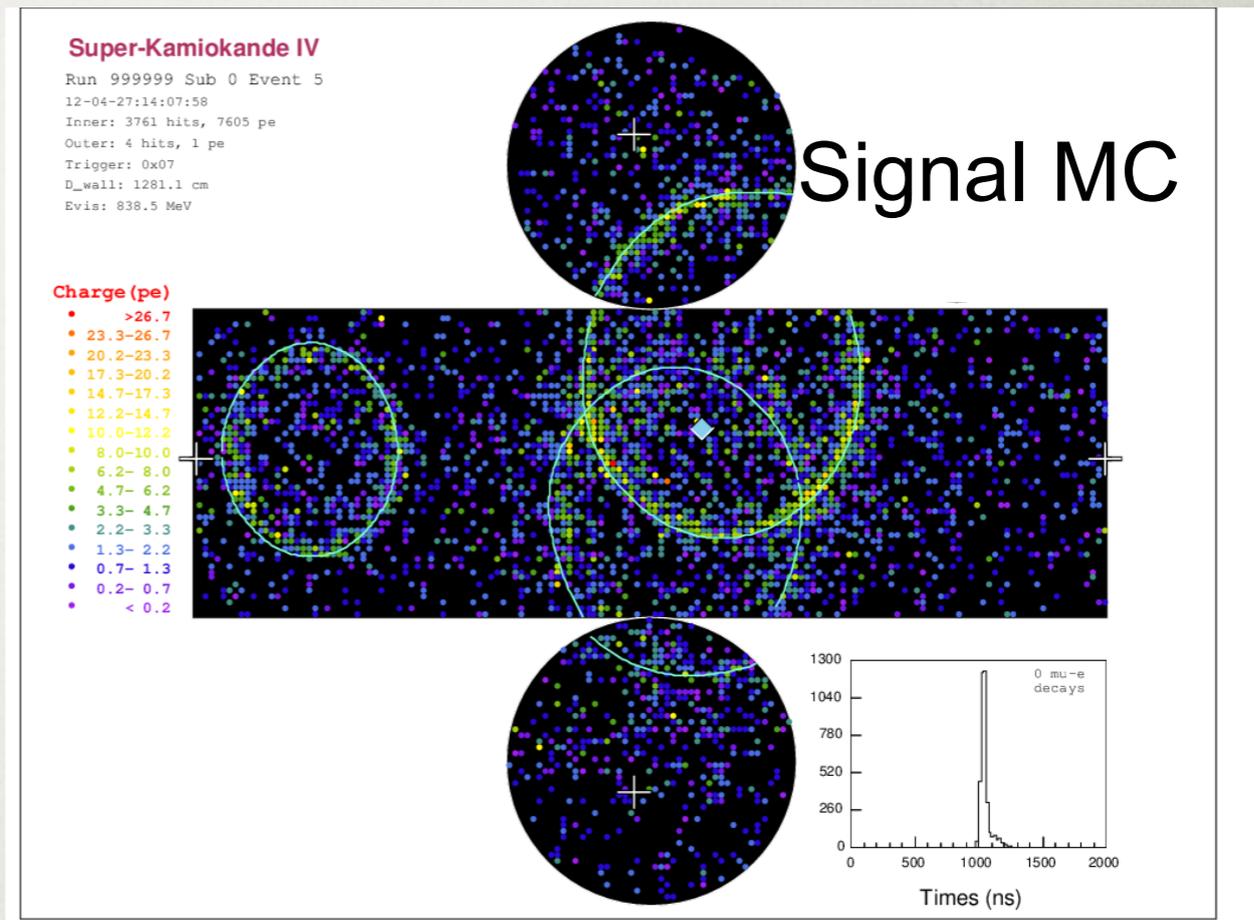
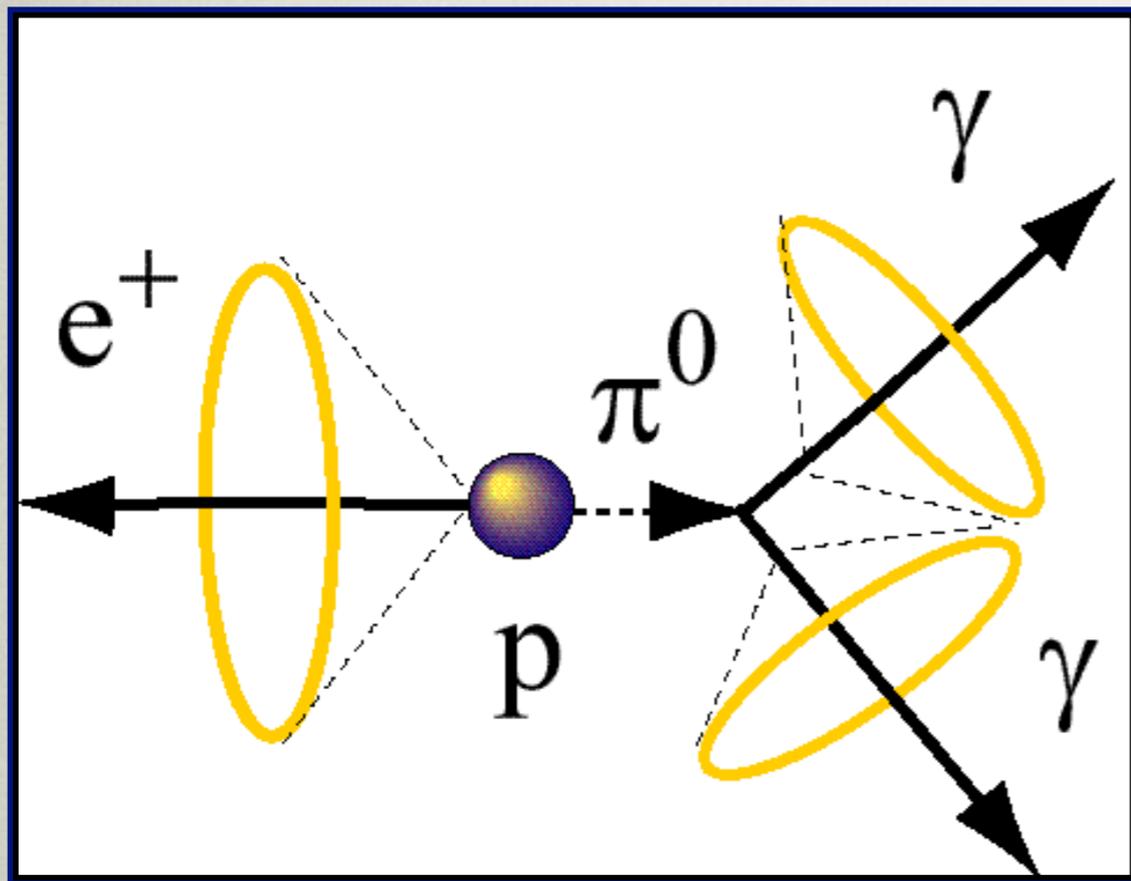
- Nucleon decay can occur via a (direct) transition from quark into lepton
 - Baryon numbers (B) not conserved
 - Standard Model violates B at an extremely small level
 - **→ Observation of nucleon decay clear evidence of beyond the standard model**
- Grand Unified Theory (GUT)
 - Attempt to unify forces and particles (at 10^{15-16} GeV)
 - → Imply nucleon decay
 - Many GUT models and variety of predictions on nucleon lifetime, decay modes and branching ratio
- **Nucleon decay search an unique probe for GUT and physics in very high energy**



Unification of running couplings



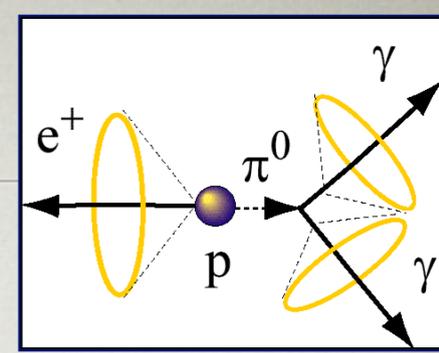
Search for $p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0$



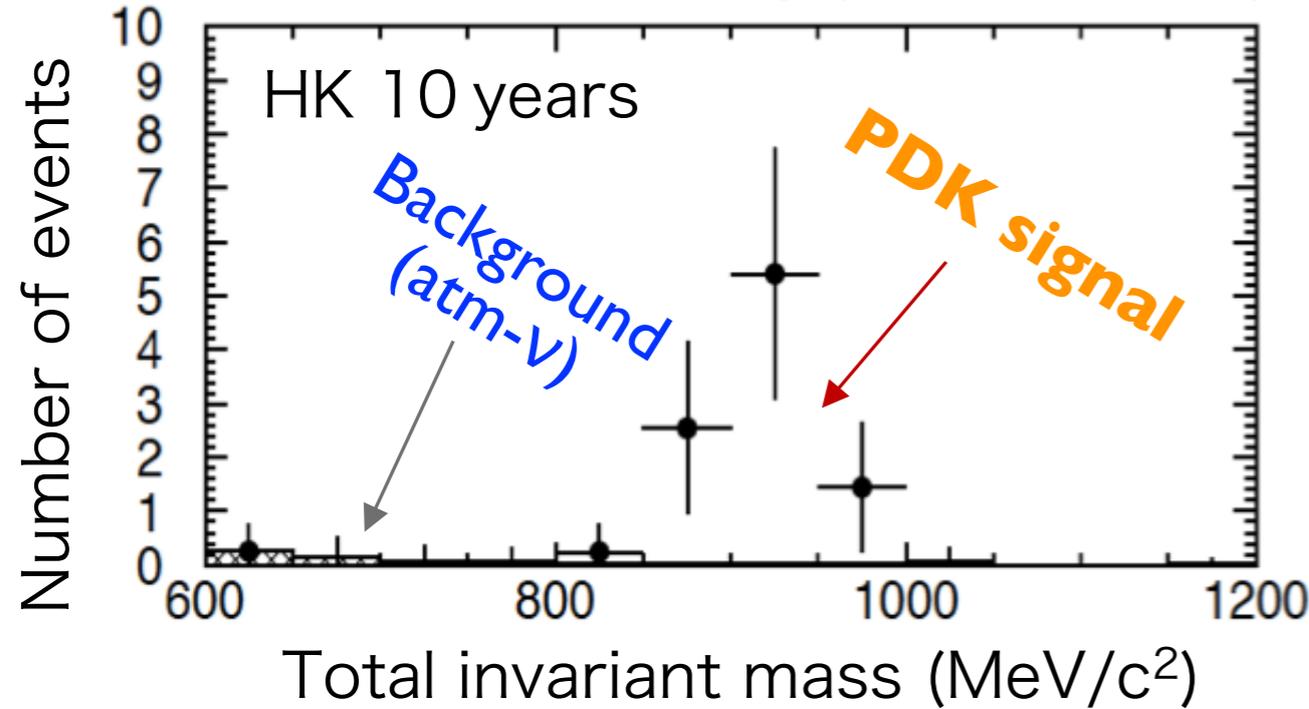
- **Positron and π^0 run back-to-back**
 - Momentum 459 MeV/c
- **All particles in the final stable are visible with water \check{C} detector**
 - **Able to reconstruct p mass and momentum**

• Event selection:

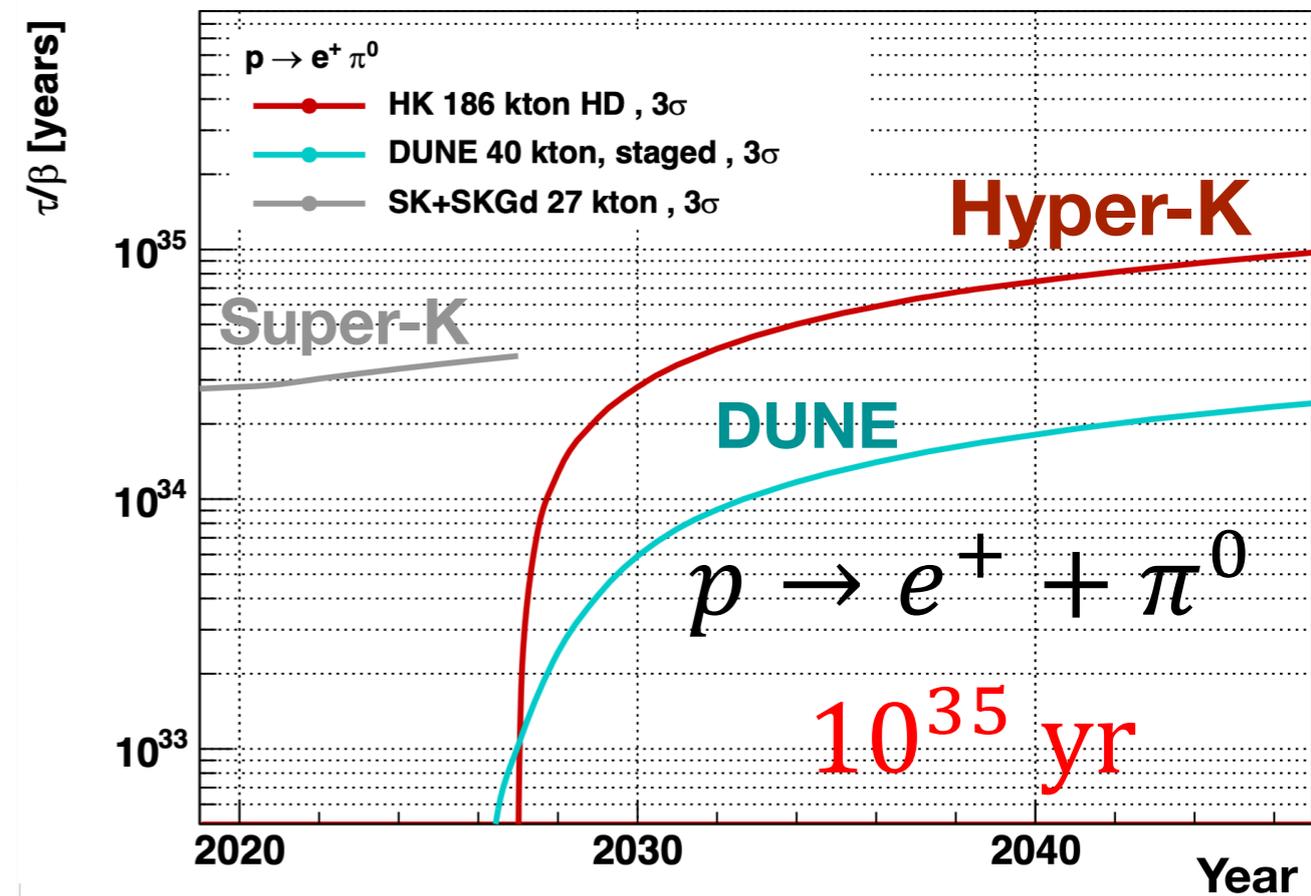
- All particles are fully contained in FV
- 2 or 3 rings (two of them from π^0)
- All particles are e-like, w/o Michel-e
- $85 < M_{\pi^0} < 185 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
- $800 < M_p < 1050 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
- $100 < P_{\text{tot}} < 250$ or $P_{\text{tot}} < 100 \text{ MeV}/c$
- Neutron-tagging
 - Further reduce bkg by $\sim 50\%$



Assume $\tau/\text{Br} = 1.7 \times 10^{34} \text{y}$ (SK 90%CL limit)



3 σ discovery sensitivity

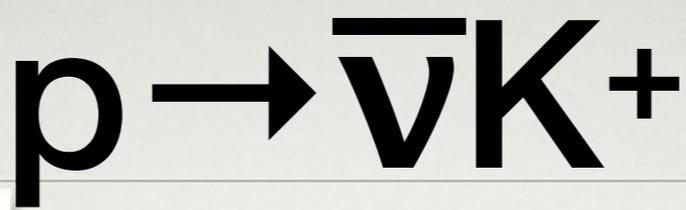


DUNE: FERMILAB-PUB-20-025-ND (arXiv:2002.03005)

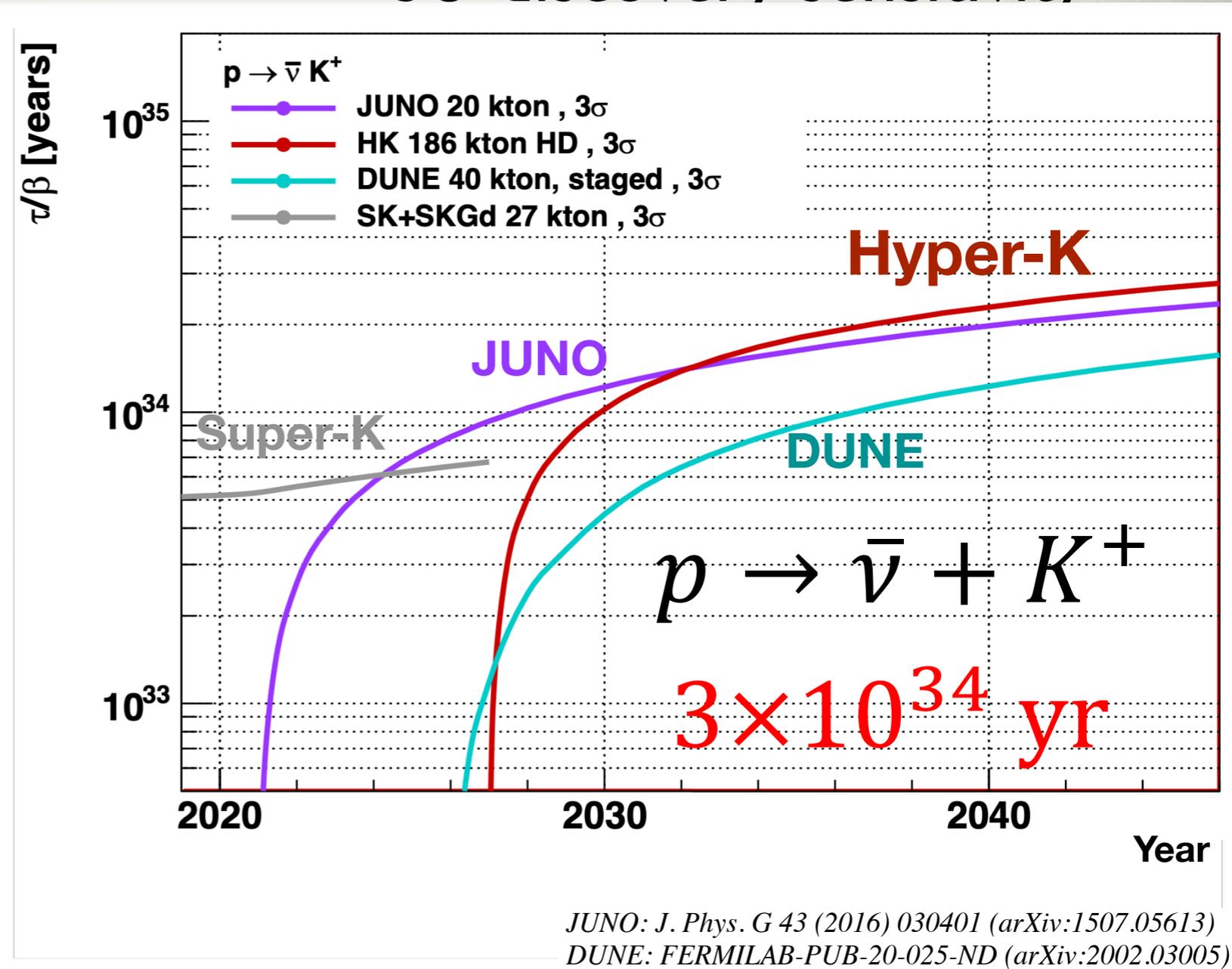
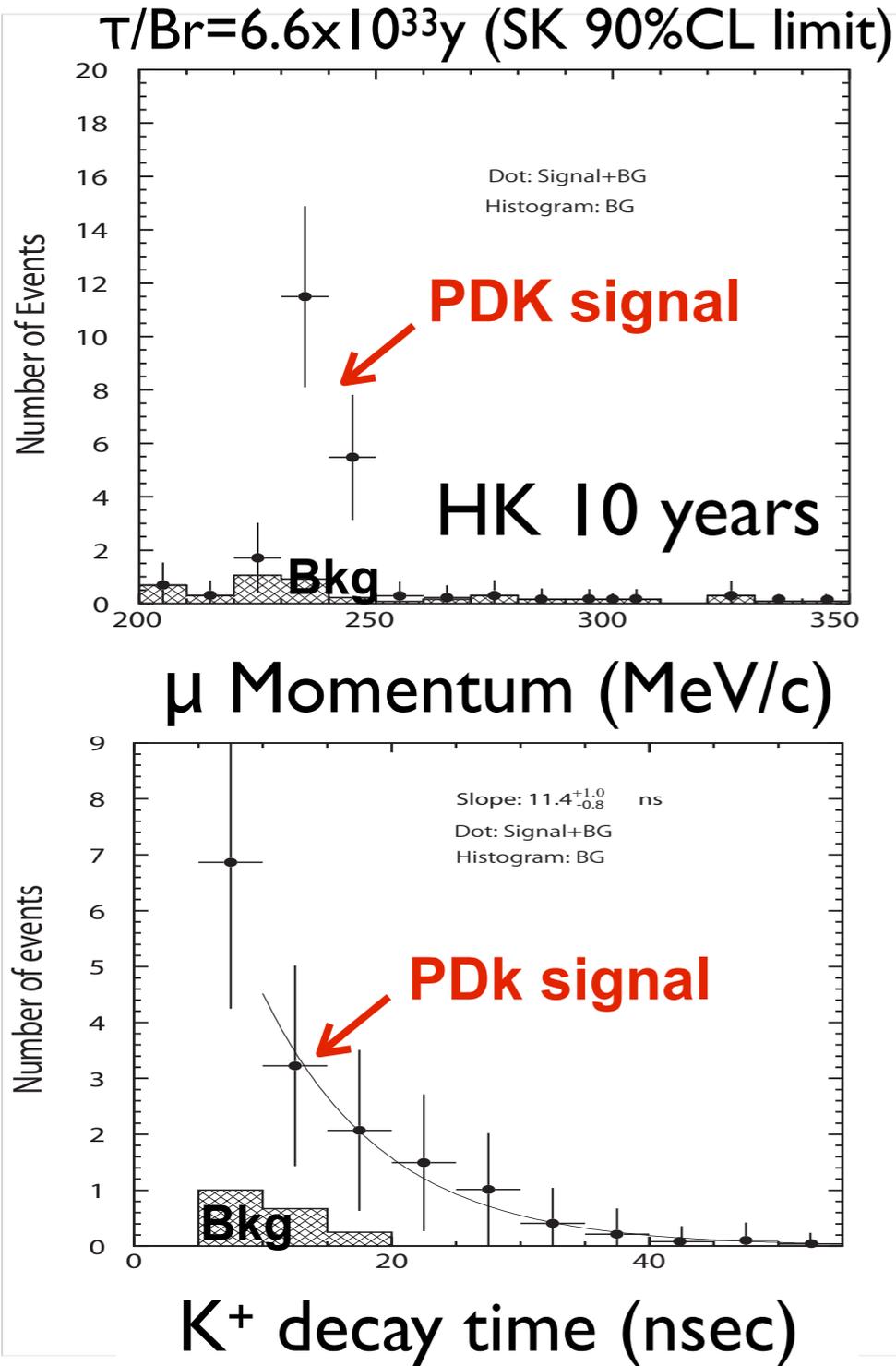
“Background free” NDK search
 thanks to the new photo-sensors
 (ex. n-tag eff: $\sim 20\%$ at SK $\rightarrow \sim 70\%$ at HK)
 (0.06 bkg events / Mt·year)

$\sim 9\sigma$ discovery potential if nucleon
 lifetime at the current SK limit
 ($\tau_p/\text{Br} = 1.7 \times 10^{34} \text{yrs}$)

- **Hyper-K reaches to 10^{35} yrs with 3σ discovery sensitivity**



3 σ discovery sensitivity

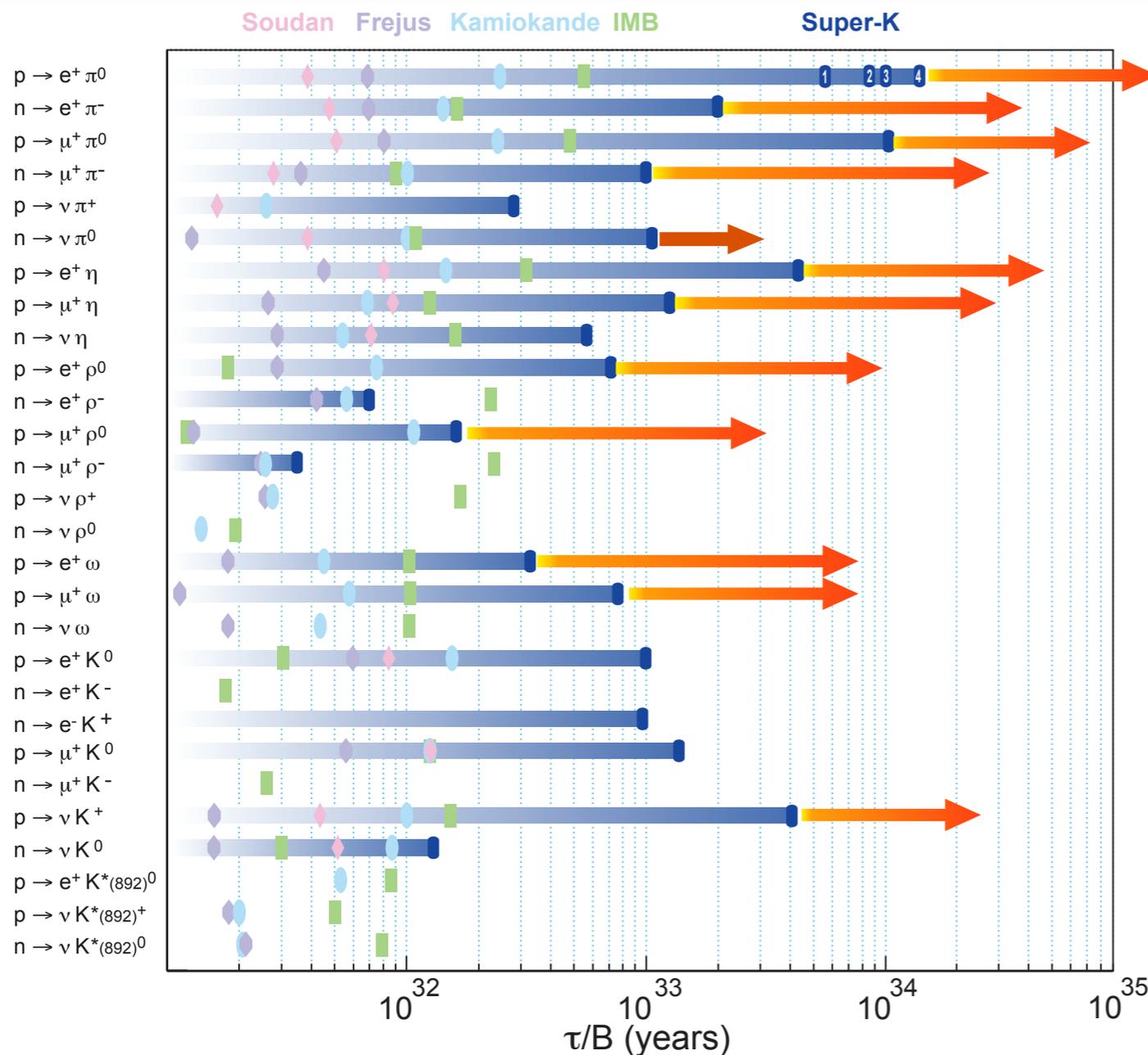


- **HK 3 σ discovery potential reaches 3×10^{34} years**

- $K^+ \rightarrow \mu + \nu$ (Br: 64%): 236 MeV/c μ^+
- de-excitation γ from $^{15}\text{O}^*$ (6 MeV γ)
- $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$ (Br: 21%): 205 MeV/c π^0 & π^+

Hyper-K sensitivities

- Improvements in many decay modes by a factor ~ 10
 - Open for many decay modes
- Hyper-K has a large potential for discovery



▶ $p \rightarrow e^+ + \pi^0$

- ▶ $\tau_{\text{proton}}/\text{Br} > 1 \times 10^{35}$ years @90%CL
- ▶ 5Mton \times years (9 Hyper-K years)

▶ $p, n \rightarrow (e^+, \mu^+) + (\pi, \rho, \omega, \eta)$

- ▶ $O(10^{34 \sim 35})$ years

▶ *SUSY* favored $p \rightarrow \nu + K^+$

- ▶ 3×10^{34} years

▶ K^0 modes, $\nu \pi^0, \nu \pi^+$ possible

▶ Others

- ▶ (B-L) violated modes
- ▶ radiative decays $p \rightarrow e^+ \gamma, \mu^+ \gamma$
- ▶ neutron-antineutron oscillations ($|\Delta B|=2$)
- ▶ di-nucleon decays ($|\Delta B|=2$)
 - ▶ $pp \rightarrow XX \dots, nn \rightarrow XX \dots$

Hyper-K construction status

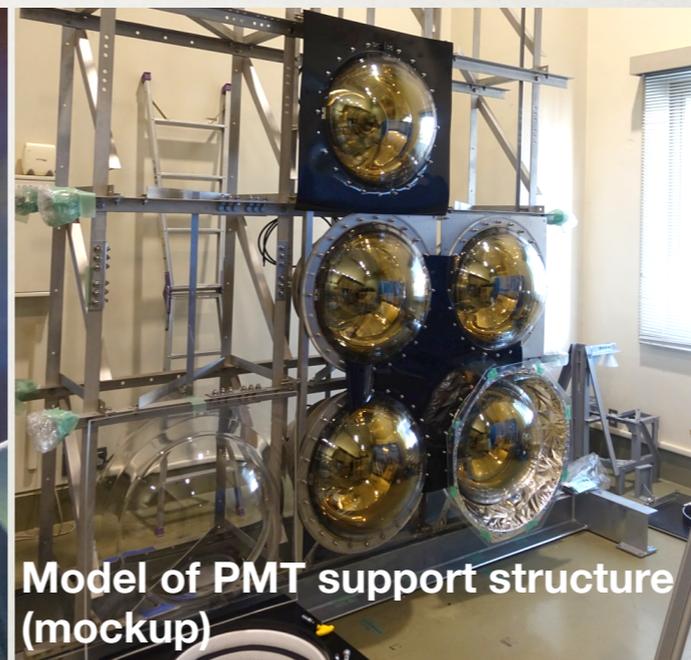
- **Hyper-K constructions have been started**
 - Geol. survey, prep. for electricity, constructions above ground
 - PMT testing, PMT installation testing, ... are on-going



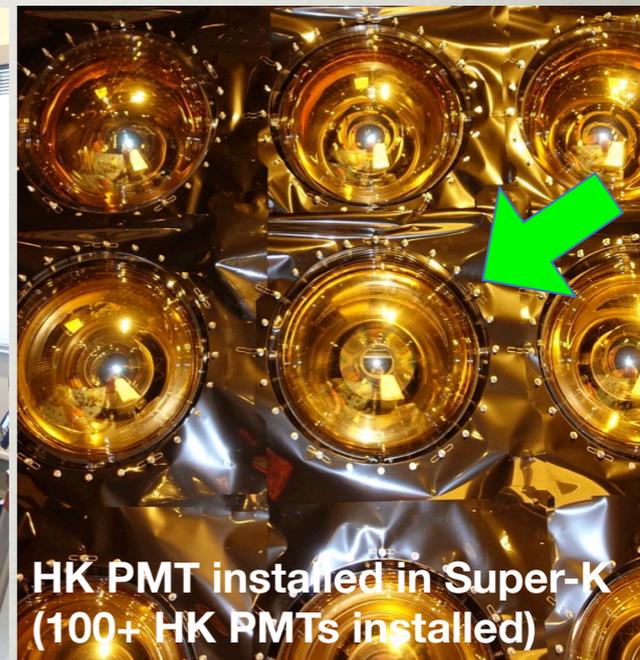
New electric power line for HK



Geological survey
(see also next slide)



Model of PMT support structure
(mockup)

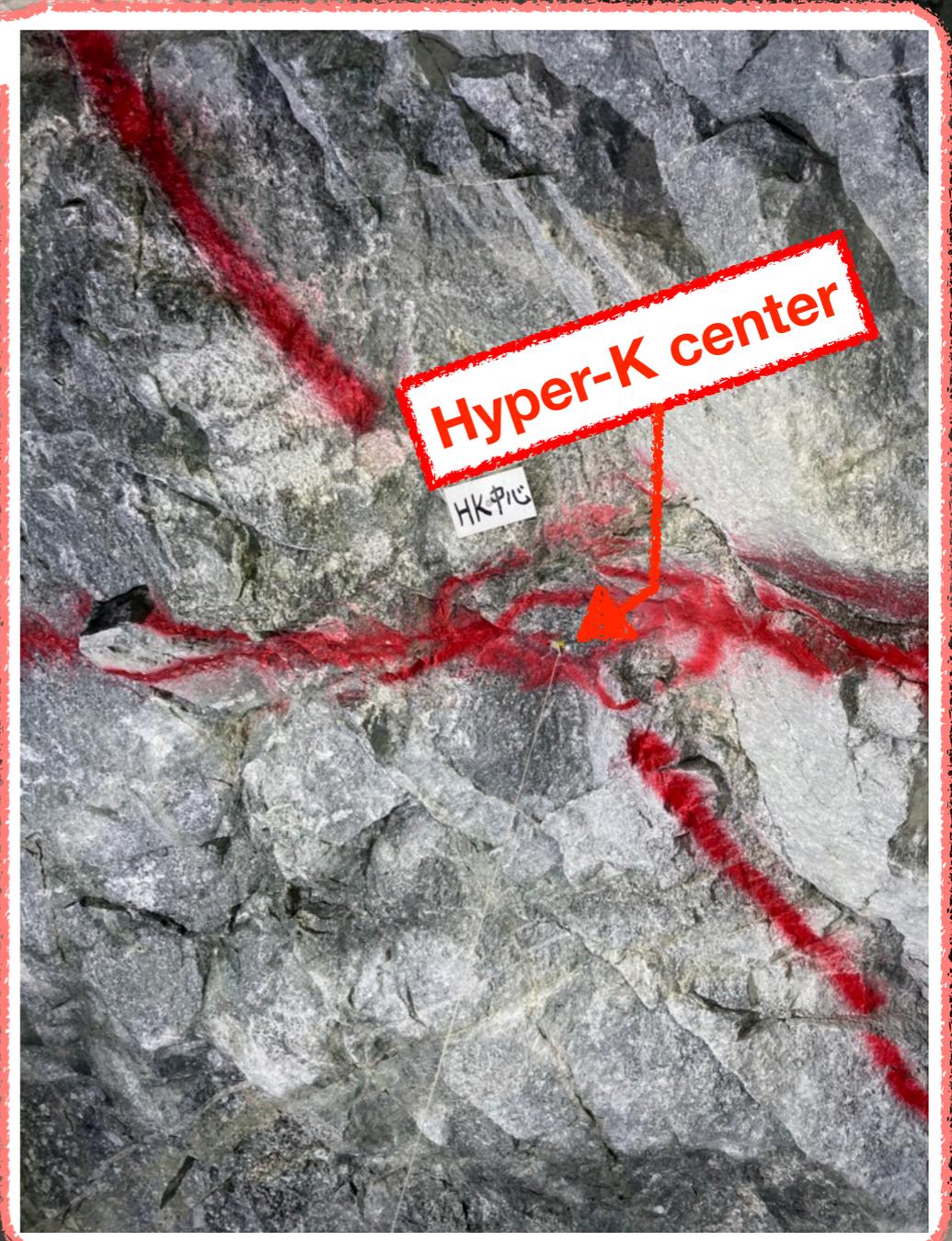
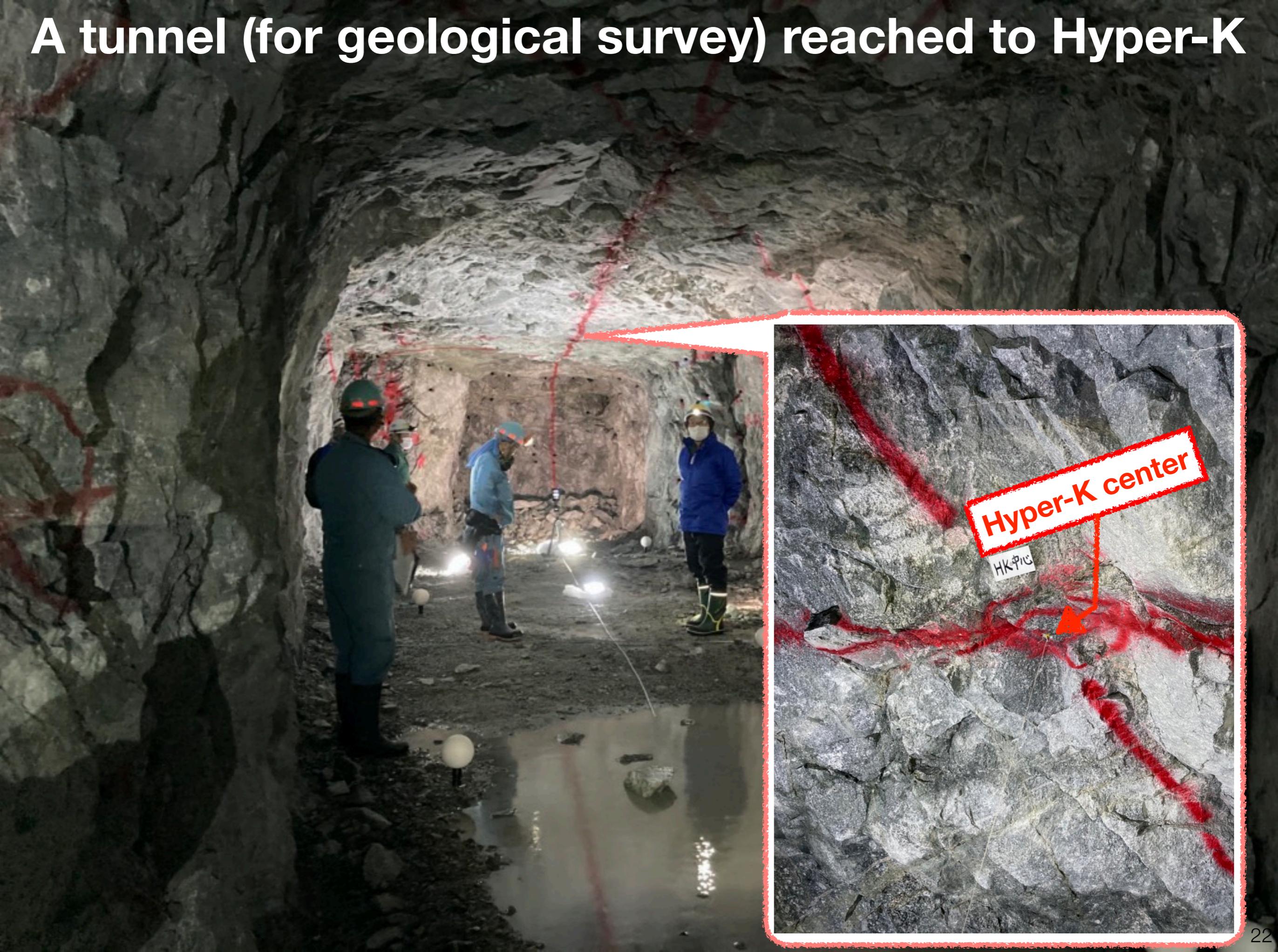


HK PMT installed in Super-K
(100+ HK PMTs installed)



HK tunnel entrance

A tunnel (for geological survey) reached to Hyper-K



Summary

- **Hyper-Kamiokande: multi-purpose detector and great discovery potential in various physics**
 - Neutrino oscillation, nucleon decay search, astrophysical neutrino, ...
 - **Neutrino oscillation:**
 - **$>5\sigma$ significance CP violation** (if $\delta_{CP} \sim -\pi/2$)
 - **$>4\sigma$ mass hierarchy determination** (if $\theta_{23} > 45^\circ$)
 - **Nucleon decay search:**
 - **3σ discovery potential reaches to 10^{35} years for $p \rightarrow e^+\pi^0$ (10^{34} yrs for $p \rightarrow \bar{\nu}K^+$)**
 - Improvements for many decay modes by a factor ~ 10
- **Detector construction began in FY2020**
- **Aim to begin the operation in FY2027**



BACKUP