
Overview of Hyper-Kamiokande R&D

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KEK

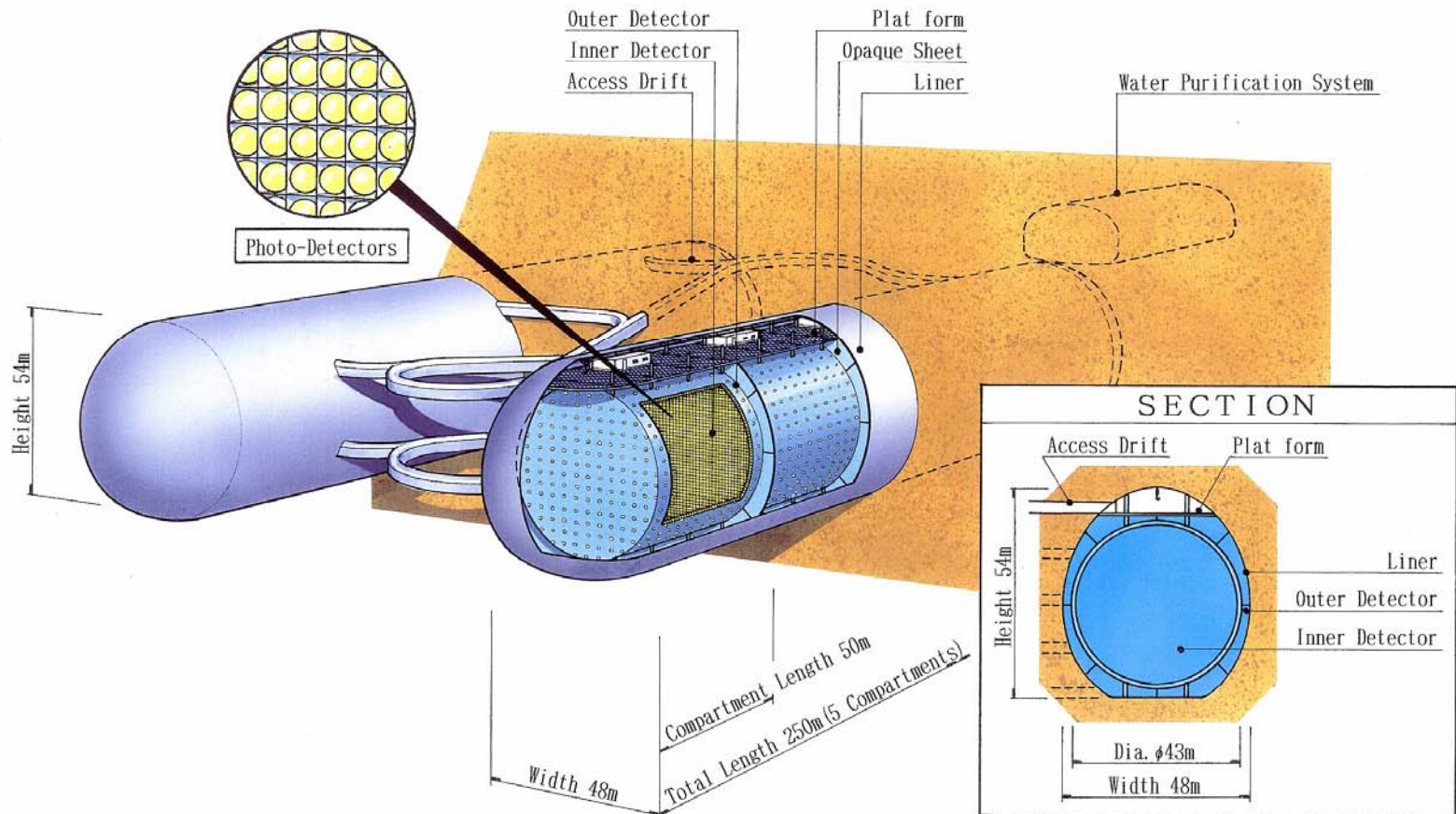
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Mton Water Cherenkov Detector

- Concept of a Mton water Cherenkov detector dates back to 1992
 - M. Koshiba: "DOUGHNUTS"
Phys. Rep. 220 (1992) 229
- Concept of Hyper-Kamiokande was first presented at NNN99 @ SUNY
- A recent write-up:
 - K. N., Int. J. Mod. Phys. A18 (2003) 4053

What is Hyper-Kamiokande ?

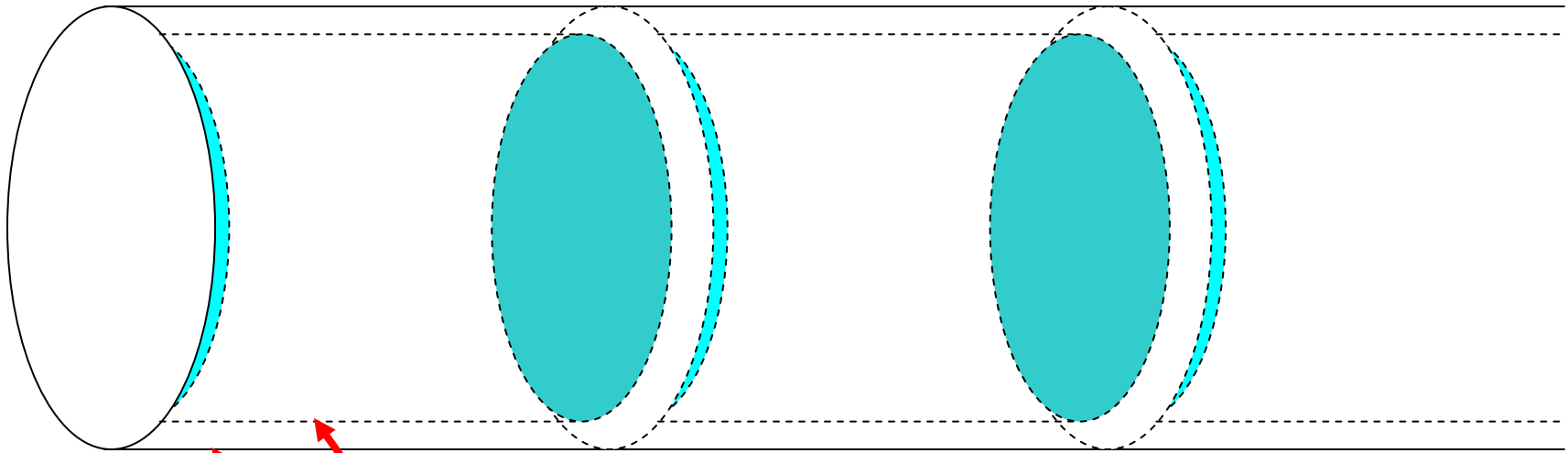
~1 Mton water Cherenkov detector at Kamioka



Why this design has been chosen ?

- Water depth < 50 m
(If the present 20-inch PMT or similar one will be used.)
- Linear dimensions for light path < 100 m
- Optimization of $M_{\text{FID}}/M_{\text{TOTAL}}$
- Rock stability
 - Avoid sharp edges. Spherical shape is the best.
- **Our solution: Tunnel-shaped cavity**
- Single Cavity or Twin Cavities?
 - Single Cavity
 - $M_{\text{FID}}/M_{\text{TOTAL}}$ is better
 - Cost is lower
 - Larger area of stable rock mass needed.
 - Twin Cavities
 - Two detectors are independent. One detector is alive when the other is calibrated or maintained.
 - Both cavities should be excavated at the same time. But staging scenario is possible for the later phase of the detector construction.
- **Our solution: Twin cavities**

Fiducial / Total



Fiducial volume: $39\text{m } \phi \times 45\text{m} \times 5 \text{ sections} \times 2 = 0.54 \text{ Mton}$

Total Inner detector volume: $43\text{m } \phi \times 49\text{m} \times 5 \text{ sections} \times 2 = 0.72 \text{ Mton}$

Total detector volume: 1 Mton

Total number of PMTs: 200,000 (if $2/\text{m}^2$)

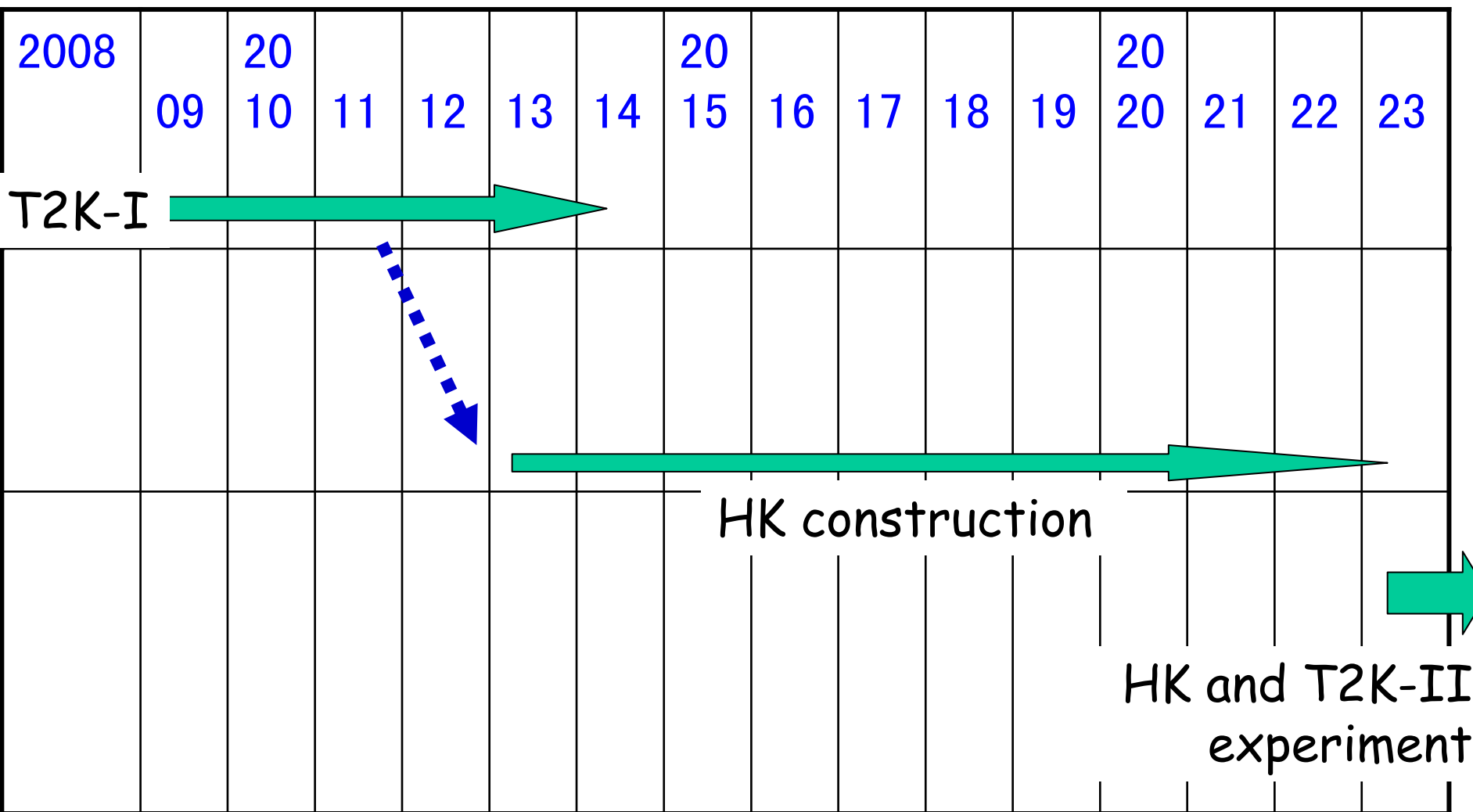
Comparison of 3 Generations of Kamioka Neutron Decay Experiments

	Kamiokande	Super-Kamiokande	Hyper-Kamiokande
Mass	3,000 t (+1,500 t)	50,000 t	1,000,000 t
Photosensitive Coverage	20 %	40 % (SK-I and -III) 20 % (SK-II)	?
Observation Started	1983	1996	?
Cost (Oku-Yen)*	5	100	500? **

* 1 Oku-Yen \approx 1M\$

** Target cost; No realistic estimate yet

Construction Time Line



What can be done with Hyper-K?

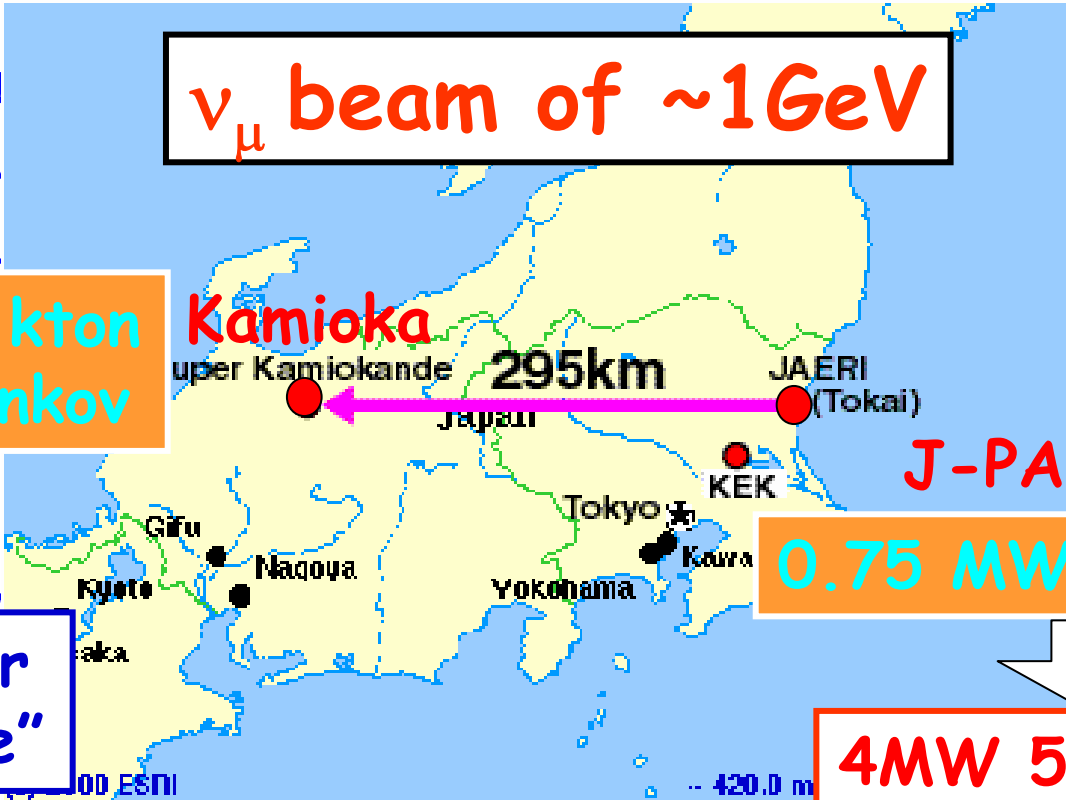
- T2K long baseline
- 2nd phase
- If the θ_{13} is large, the 2nd phase

ν_{μ} beam of $\sim 1\text{GeV}$

at: Kobayashi

upper limit,

Super-K: 50 kton Water Cherenkov



J-PARC

0.75 MW 50 GeV PS

$\sim \text{Mt}$ "Hyper Kamiokande"

4MW 50 GeV PS

Nakahata's study for Mton water Cherenkov detectors in general

- Supernova neutrino ($\sim 10^{21}$ neutrinos for a SN at the center of the galaxy)

- 1st Phase**
- Relic supernova neutrinos
 - $\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_{\tau}$ disappearance
 - solar neutrino measurements
 - $\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_{e}$ appearance
 - Possible Hyper-K site (600-700 m overburden)? Under study
 - NC measurement

- 2nd Phase**
- CPV
 - proton decay

K. Nakahata, NN05, Gaussois, April 2005

Kamioka Mine Geological Map

MOZUMI Mine

TOCHIBORA Mine

GEOLOGY AND ORE DEPOSITS OF KAMIOKA MINE

