

Impression of NNN05

Kenzo NAKAMURA
KEK

April 7-9, 2005
NNN05
Aussois, Savoie, France

History of NNN Workshop

- NNN99, Stony Brook: Initiated by CKJ
- NNN00, UC Irvine: mini-workshop
- NNN00, Fermilab: mini-workshop
- NNN02, CERN
- NNN05, Aussois
- The NNN steering committee has decided to organize NNN Workshop each year. Announcement of NNN06 and NNN07 at the end of this talk.

Science with large underground detectors

■ Neutrino physics

■ w/ accelerator-produced beam

- LBNO, VLBNO

- θ_{13} , $\text{sign}(\Delta m_{23}^2)$, δ_{CP} , precision measurement of $(\theta_{23}, \Delta m_{23}^2)$

■ wo/ accelerator-produced beam

- solar ν , atm ν , ν burst from SN, Relic SN ν

■ Nucleon decay

- $p \rightarrow e^+\pi^0$, νK^+ , other decay modes

■ Most of large detectors are multi-purpose

- Water Cherenkov (\sim Mton)

- Liq. Ar (\sim 100 kton)

- Liq. Scintillator (\sim 50 kton)

Next-generation water Cherenkov detectors

■ Conceptual idea of next-generation water Cherenkov detectors

- 1999: Concept of UNO & Hyper-K
- 2002?: Concept of the European detector

■ Time line of each detector

■ UNO @ Henderson Mine

- DUSEL proposal: 2005
- Construction: 10 years, wish to start as soon as possible

Jung

■ Hyper-K @ Tochibora Mine (Kamioka)

- Some years after start-up of T2K-1
- Construction: 10 years, hopefully 2013 - 2022

Nakamura

■ European detector @ Frejus Tunnel

- CERN-based Super and beta beams hopefully ready before 2020
- Construction: hopefully 2010 - 2019 (first module 2017)

Bouchez

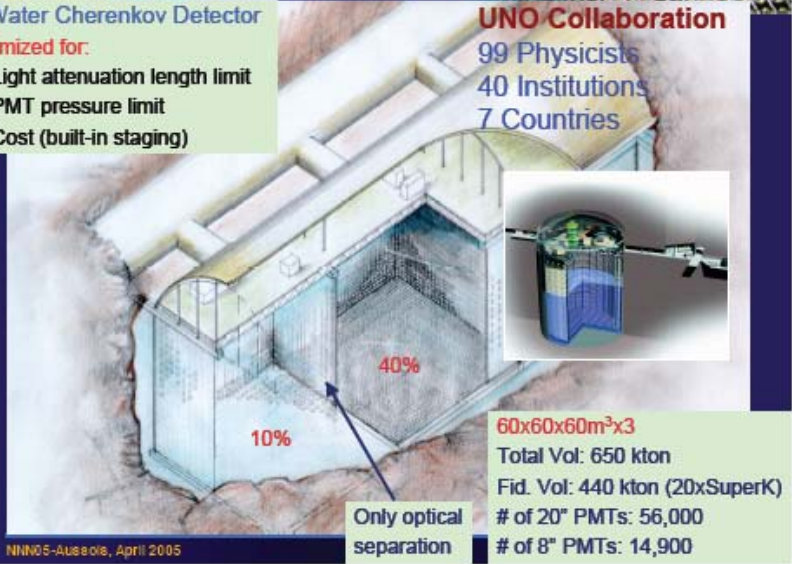
UNO Detector Conceptual Design

A Water Cherenkov Detector optimized for:

- Light attenuation length limit
- PMT pressure limit
- Cost (built-in staging)

UNO Collaboration

99 Physicists
40 Institutions
7 Countries

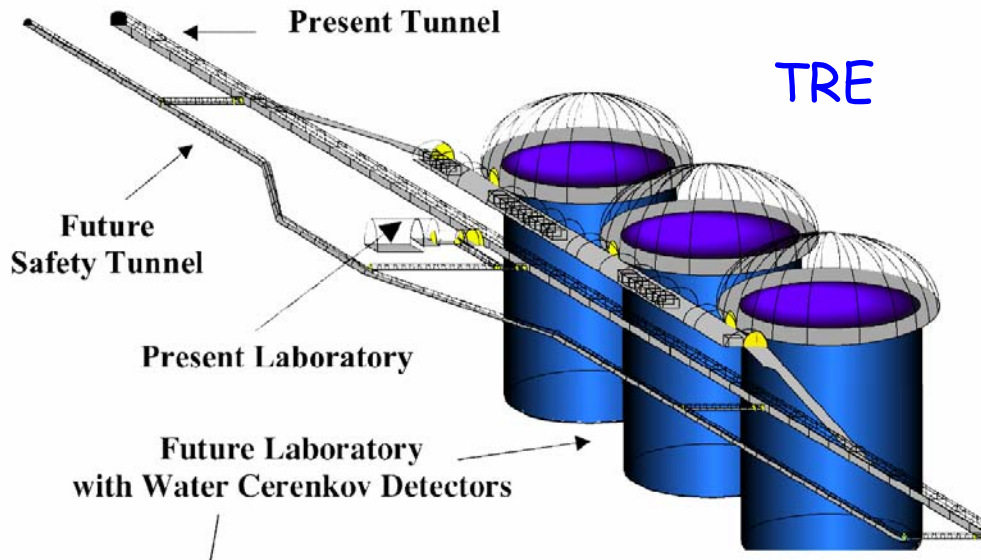
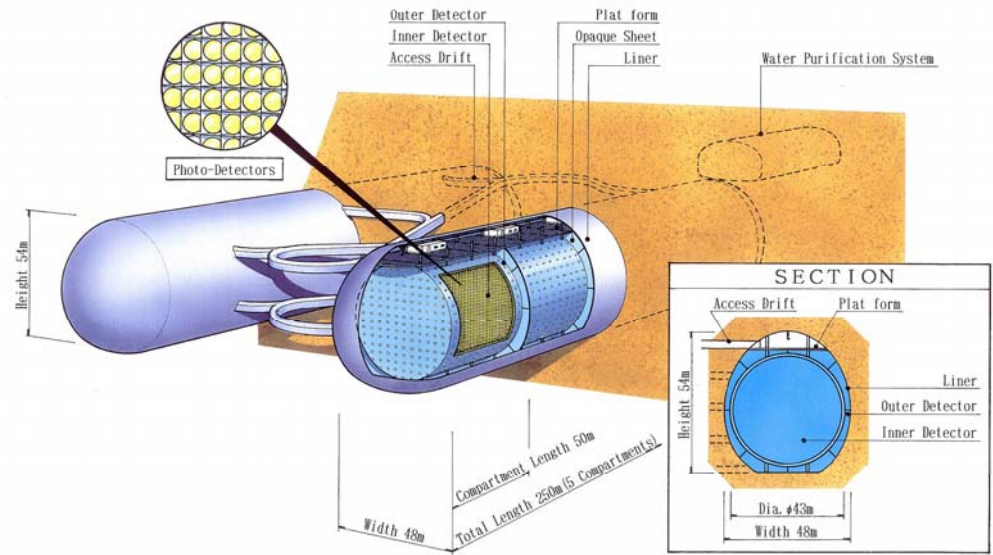


Only optical separation

60x60x60m³x3
Total Vol: 650 kton
Fid. Vol: 440 kton (20xSuperK)
of 20" PMTs: 56,000
of 8" PMTs: 14,900

NNN05-Aussois, April 2005

Hyper-Kamiokande \equiv DUE



- DUE and TRE have a choice to put Gd in one module in order to enhance the sensitivity to low-energy antineutrino detection.
- See, an interesting talk by Vagins on *GADZOOKS*



- LBNO: each detector has its own project
 - UNO-BNL or UNO-Fermilab: 1500 - 2800km
 - HyperK-J-PARC: 295 km
 - European detector-CERN super and beta beams: 130 km

DUSEL Candidate Sites and Potential Superbeam Experiments



NNN05-Aussois, April 2005

Chang Kee Jung

T2K Phase 2

Long baseline neutrino oscillation experiment
from Tokai to Kamioka.

Super-K: 50 kton
Water Cherenkov

$\sim 1\text{ GeV } \nu_{\mu}$ beam
($\times 100$ of K2K)

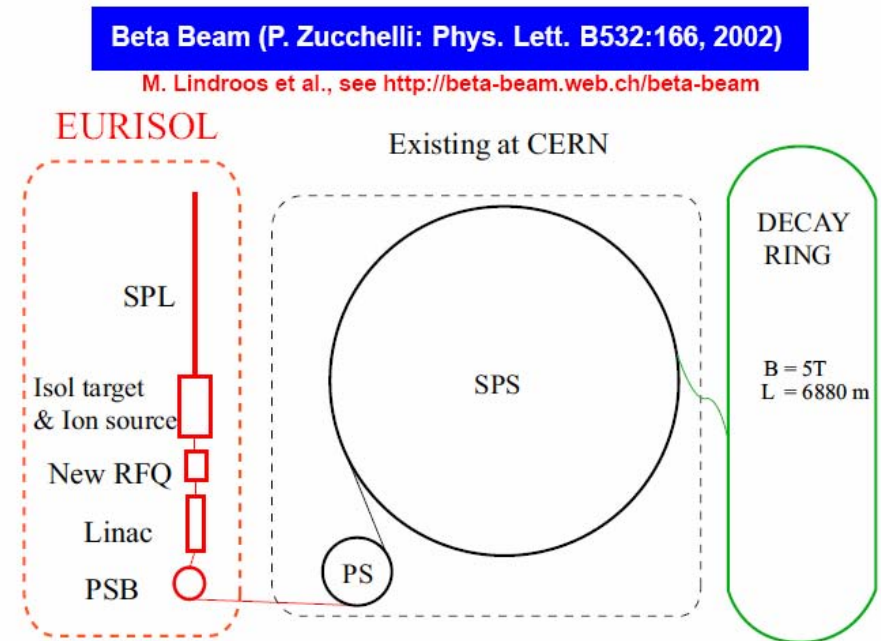
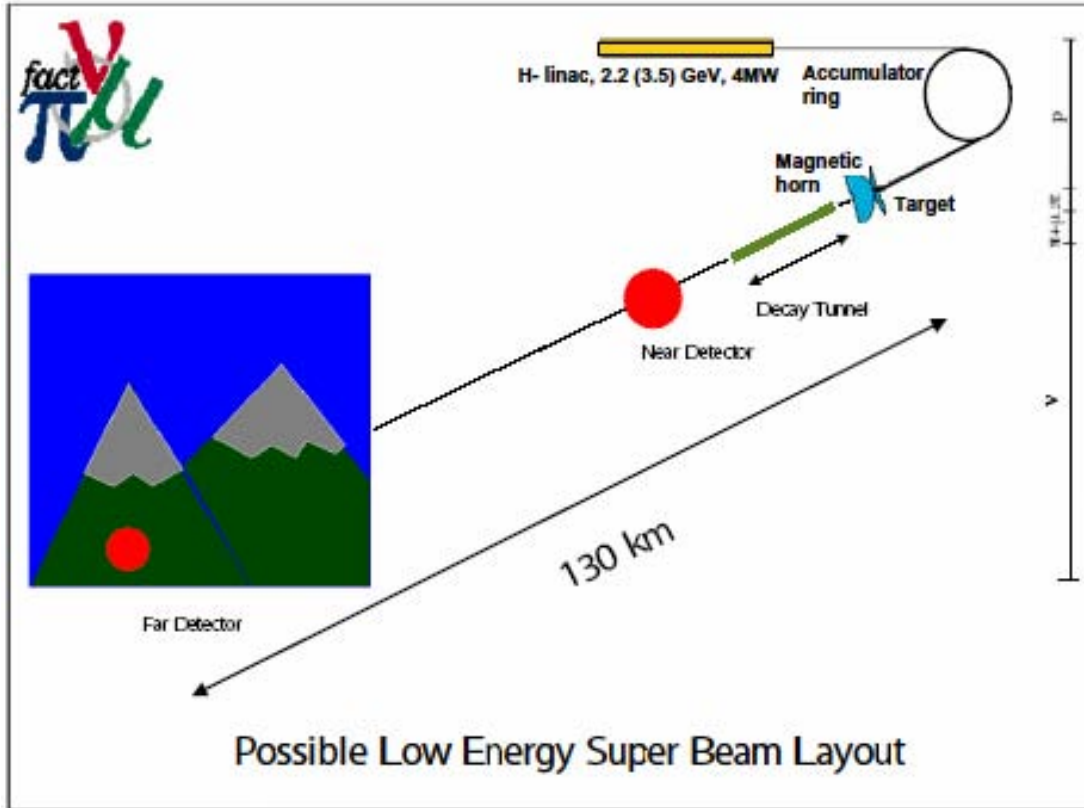
J-PARC
0.75MW 50GeV PS

Phase2:
Hyper-K



Phase2:
4 MW ?

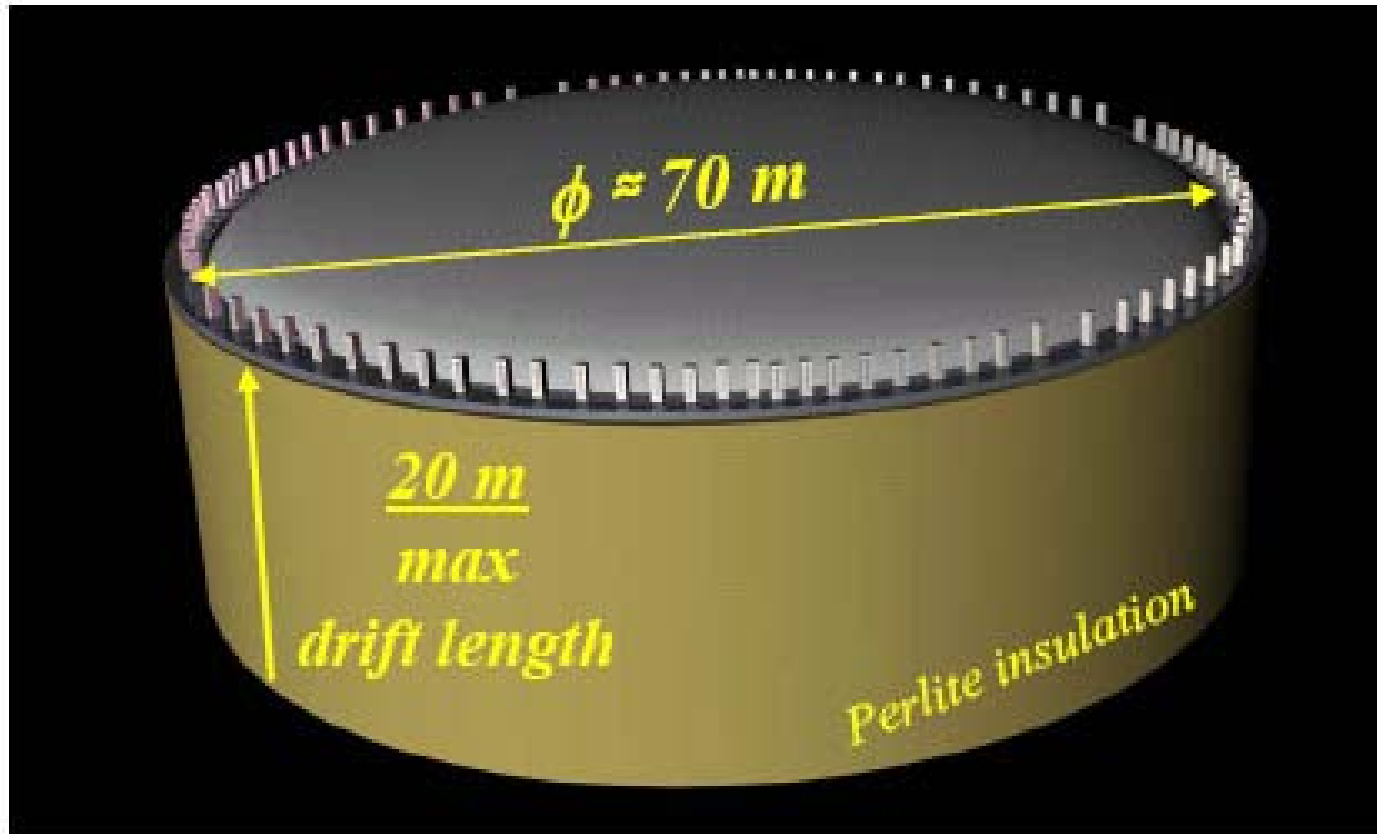
CERN to Frejus: Super and Beta Beams



- LBNO: each detector has its own right
 - UNO-BNL or UNO-Fermilab: 1500 - 2500km
 - HyperK-J-PARC: 295 km
 - European detector-CERN super and beta beams: 130 km
- Nucleon decay:
 - Reach of the lifetime limit improves as the summed fiducial masses of individual detectors.
 - Should have at least one detector, if nucleon decay is really around the corner.
 - Here, world-wide collaborative effort to realize at least one, hopefully all, next-generation water Cherenkov detectors is very relevant.

Next generation ~ 100 kton liq. Ar detector

Rubbia

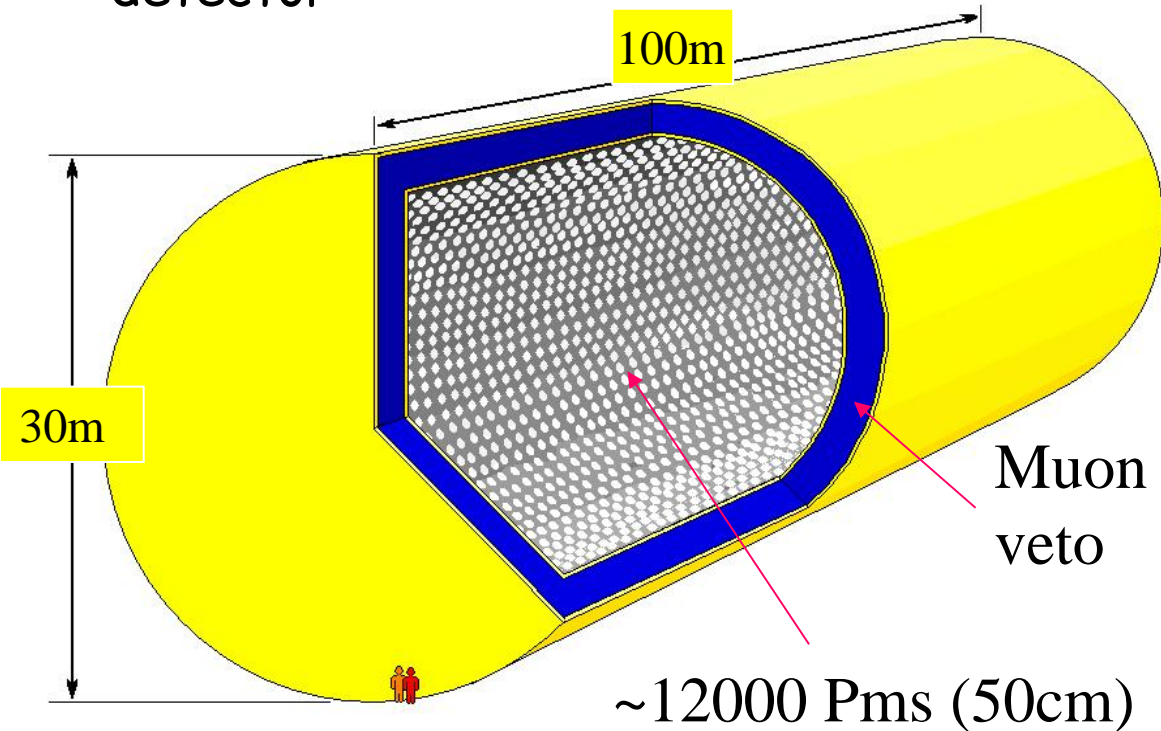


Next-generation liq. Scintillator detector

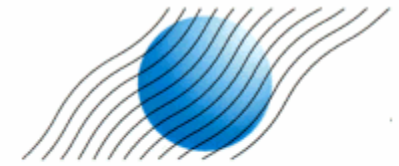
Oberauer

LENA

A large (~50 kton) liquid scintillator underground detector



Possible locations



CENTRE FOR UNDERGROUND PHYSICS IN PYHÄSALMI MINE

Back to the Science

Nucleon decay

■ Reach of partial lifetime

■ $p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0$ up to $\sim 10^{35}$ yrs with \sim Mton water Cherenkov
(present SK limit: 5.4×10^{33} yrs)

■ $p \rightarrow \nu K^+$ up to \sim a few $\times 10^{34}$ yrs with \sim 100 kton liq. Ar
and \sim 50 kton liq. scintillator (present SK limit: 2.0×10^{33} yrs)

■ There is a lot of life in proton decay

Ellis

■ It is possible to suppress the decay rate, but in many cases proton decay is just around the

Covy

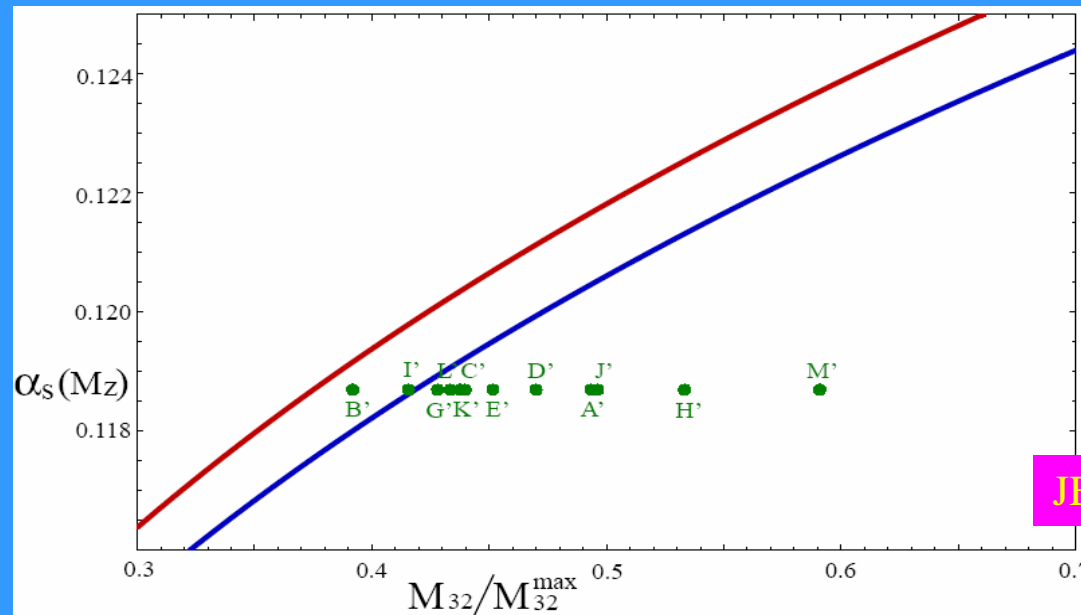
corner:

keep looking !

■ Next step is significant!

Proton Decay in 'Flipped' $SU(5) \times U(1)$

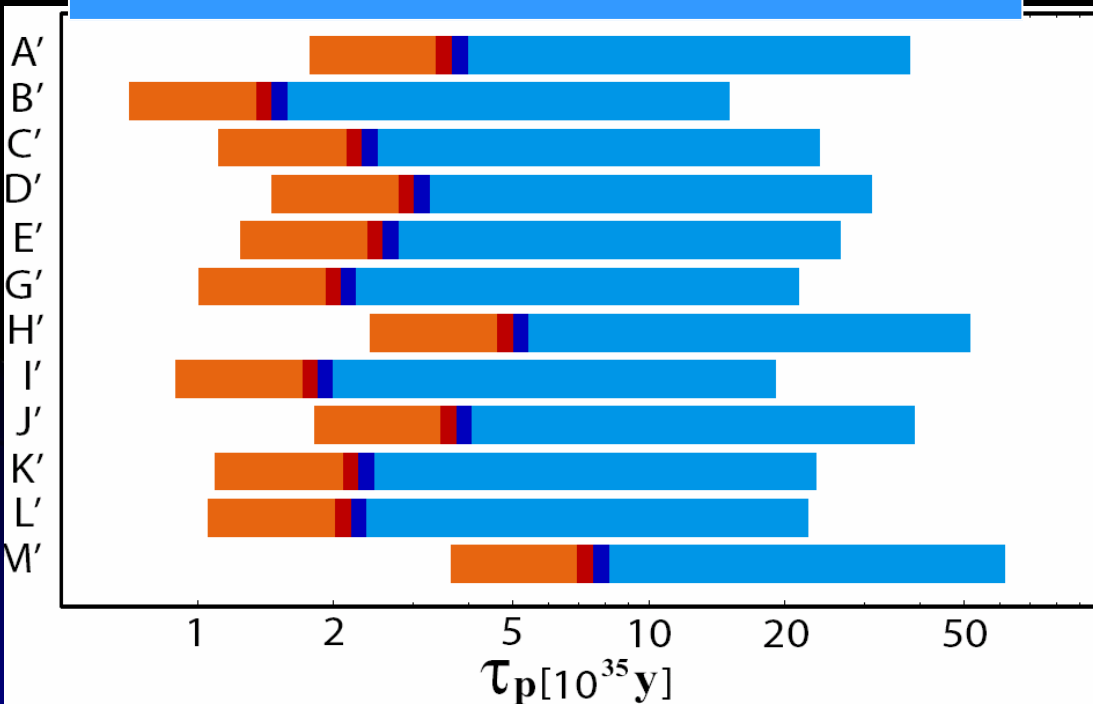
- Similar modes to conventional $SU(5)$: different branching ratios, no Higgsino exchange
- **$SU(3)$ and $SU(2)$ unify below usual GUT scale**



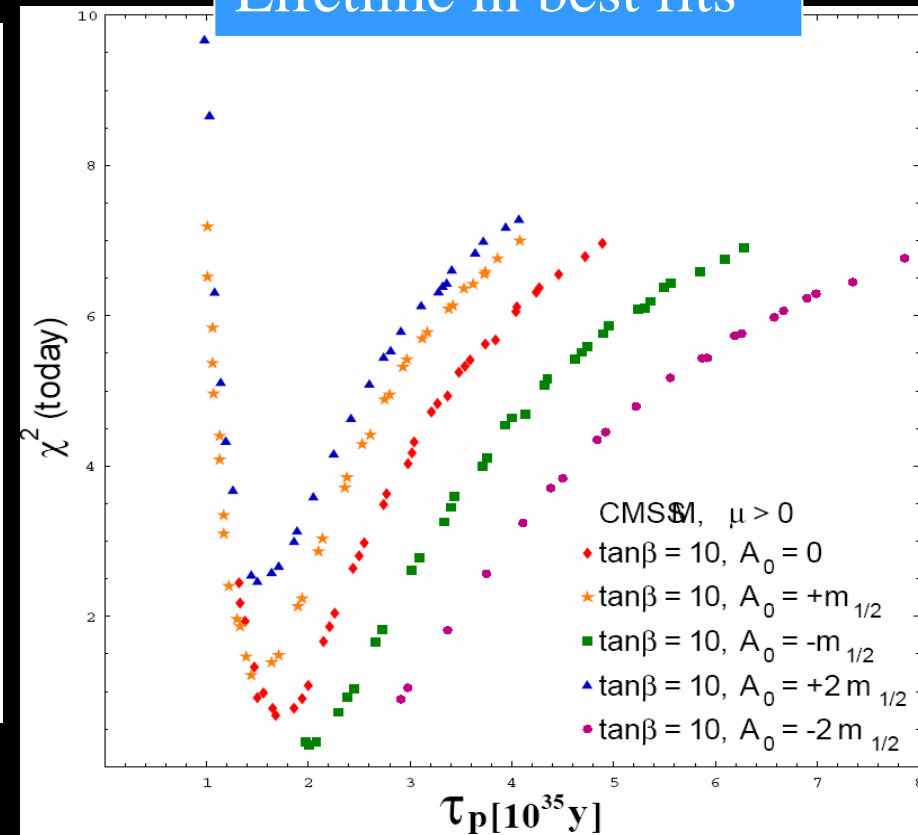
- **Enhanced rate in strongly-coupled M theory**

Lifetime accessible to Experiment?

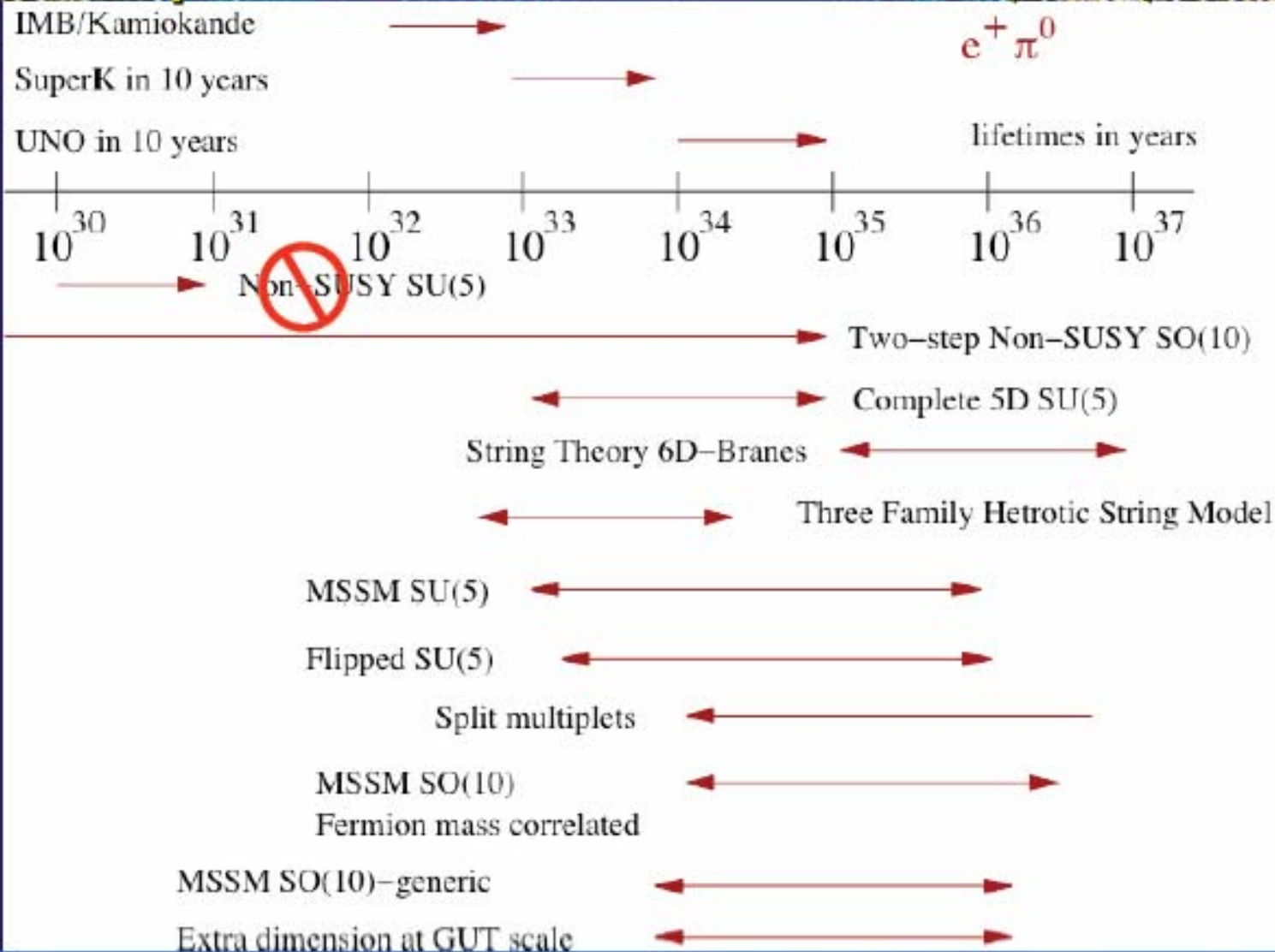
Lifetime in benchmark scenarios



Lifetime in best fits



UNO Proton Decay Sensitivity and Updated Theoretical Predictions ($e^+\pi^0$)



Neutrino parameters

Fogli

- Recent years have been exciting ...
- but our knowledge is still poor:
 - kinematical unknowns: θ_{13} , CP violation, mass hierarchy, absolute mass
 - dynamical unknowns: new neutrino properties and/or interactions (LSND?)
 - theoretical unknowns: making sense of parameters, finding underlying symmetries and scales

Neutrino physics w/ accelerators

■ News

- MINOS: 1st far detector beam neutrino, March 7, 05.
Congratulatory!

Bishai

■ Status

- CNGS (OPERA and ICARUS)
- T2K

Duchesneau

Kobayashi

■ Future

- BNL
- Fermilab (NOvA)
- CERN (Beta beams, Super beams)

Bishai

Ray

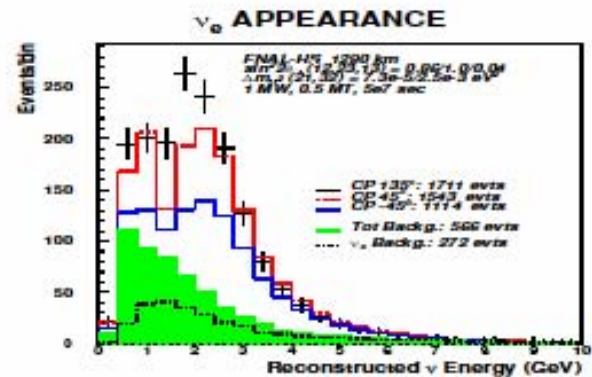
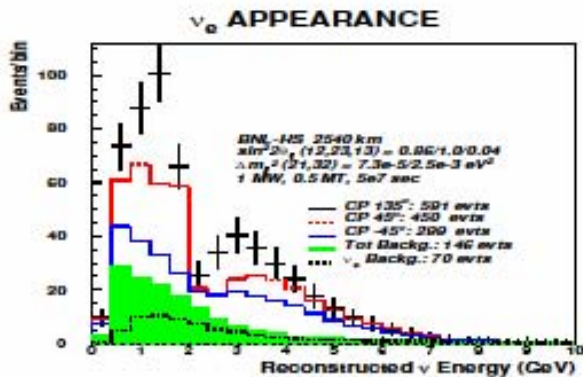
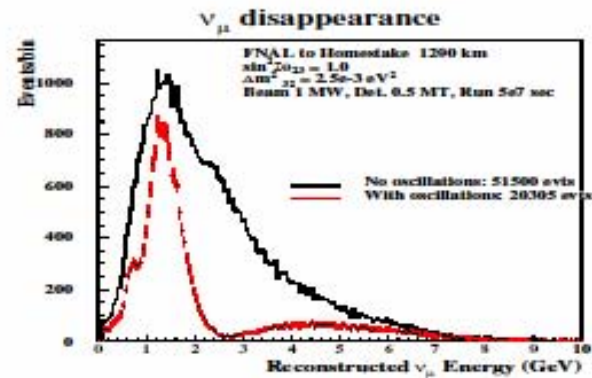
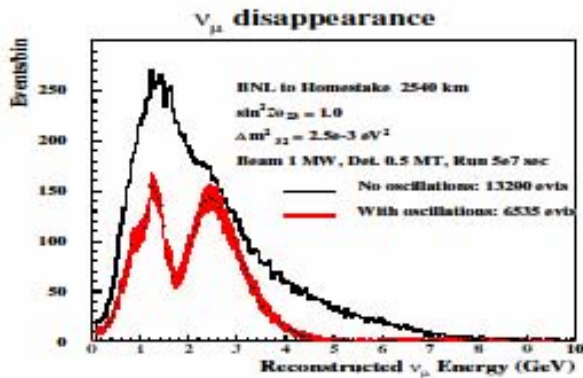
Lindroos, Mezzetto

Physics potential of VLB

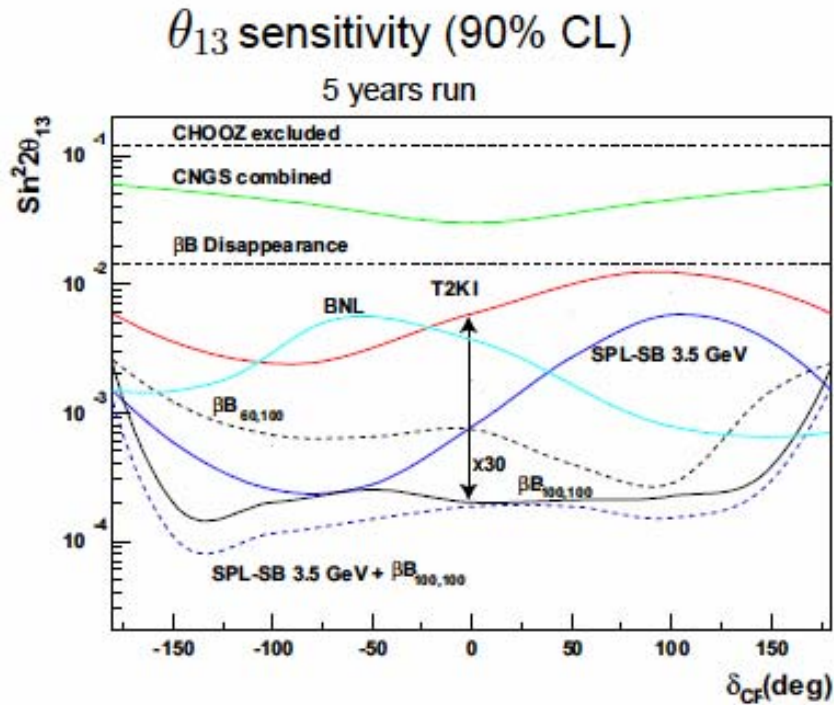
MC simulation with fermi motion, detector resolution and physics backgrounds for $L = 2540$ and 1290 km. M. Diwan, hep-ex/0407047:

BNL beam $L = 2540$ km

BNL beam $L = 1290$ km



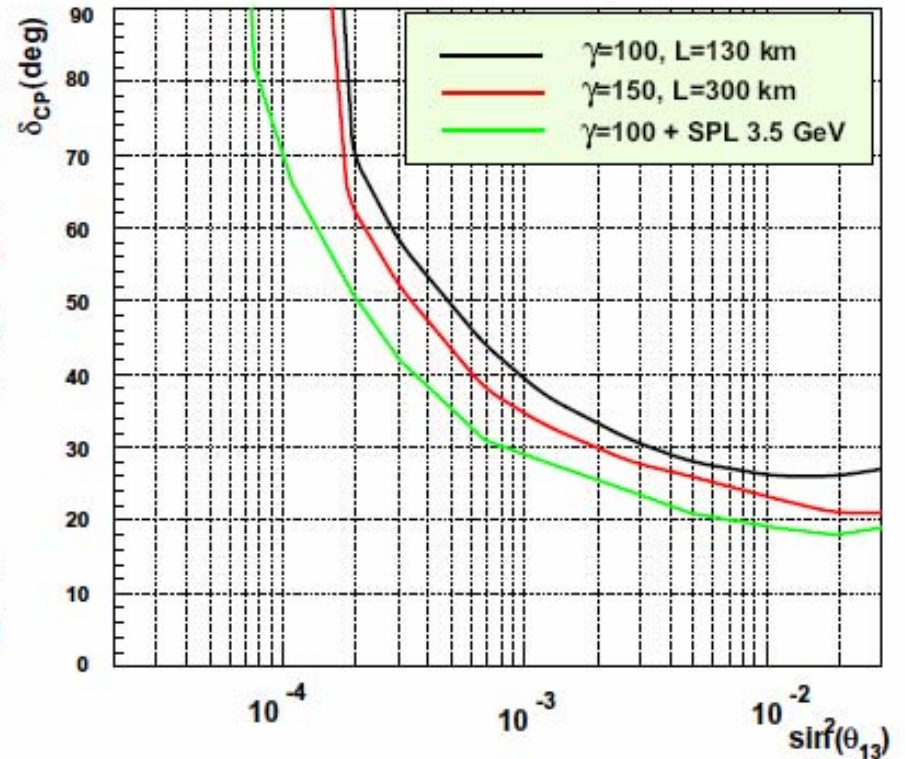
Beta Beam ($\gamma = 100, 100$) performances

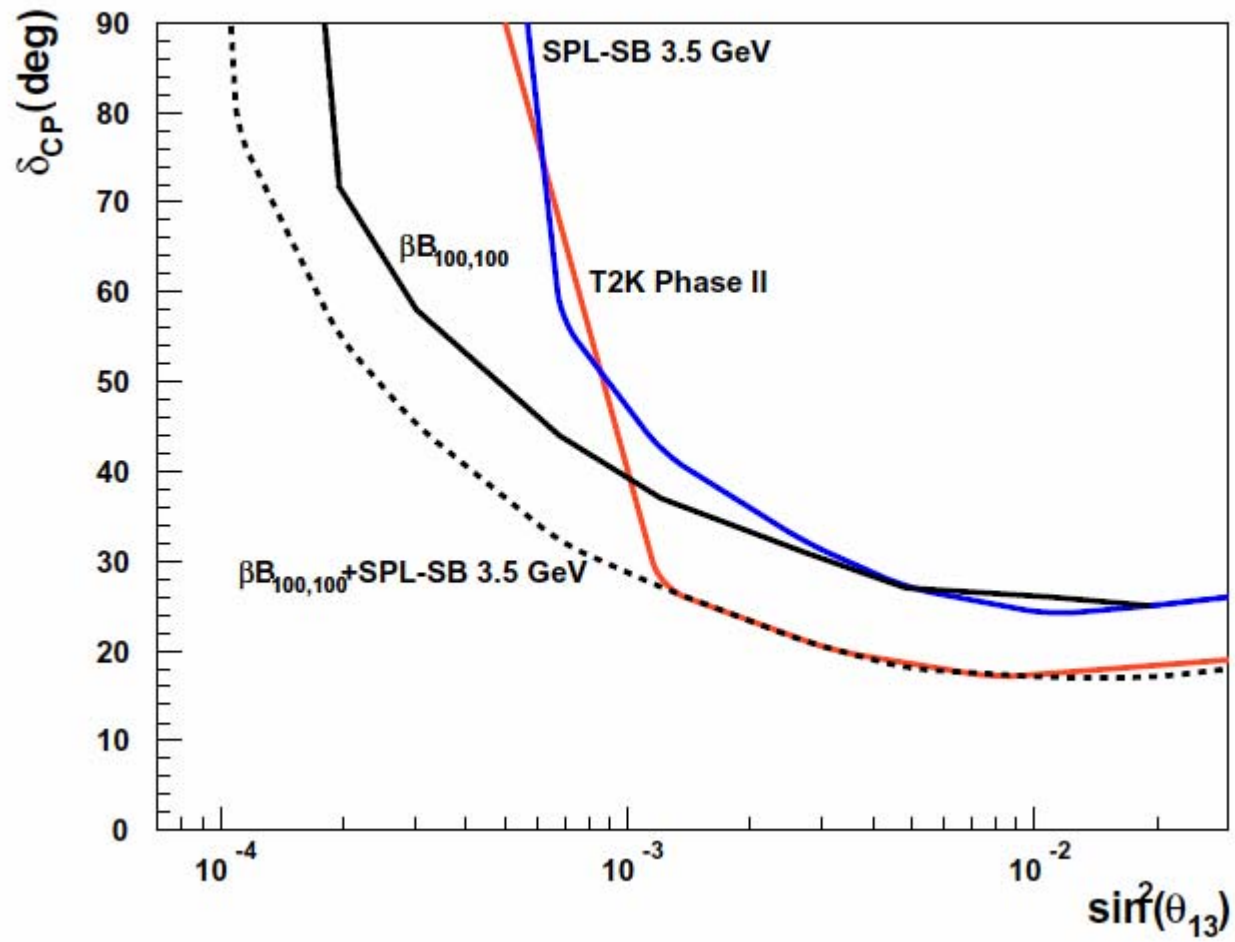


δ_{CP} discovery potential (3σ)

10 years, $5 \nu_e + 5 \bar{\nu}_e$

$\gamma = 150$ curve with the tentative new γ -flux relation



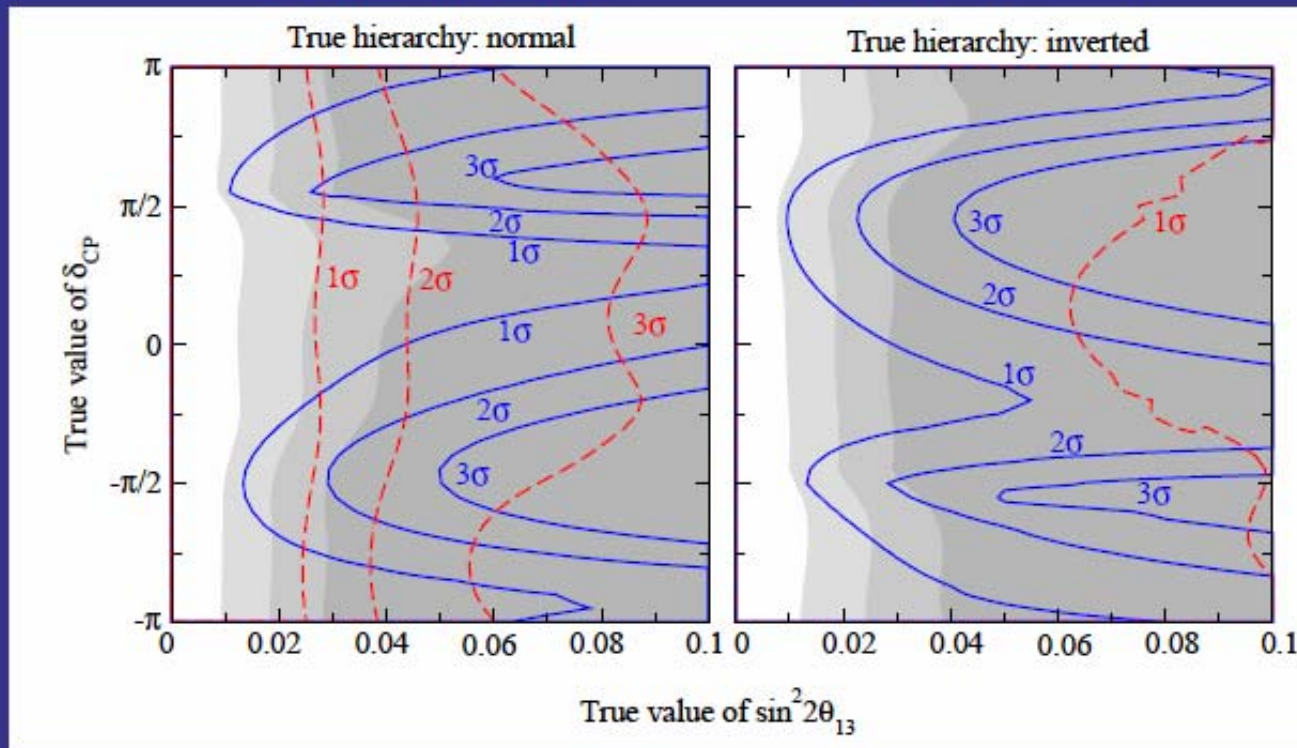


Combined analysis of LBL and ATM data provides an interesting method to resolve degeneracies

Schwetz

Identifying the mass hierarchy

T2K-2: 2Mt/yr ν and 6Mt/yr anti- ν
HK 9Mt.yr ATM ν data assumed



solid: LBL-only, dashed: ATM-only, shading: LBL+ATM

Non-accelerator neutrino physics w/ Mton water Cherenkov

Kajita

- Neutrino oscillation measurements with atmospheric neutrinos: θ_{13} , $\text{sgn}(\Delta m_{23}^2)$, sub-dominant osc., CP phase

Nakahata

- Measurements of low-energy neutrinos
 - ^8B Solar neutrino measurements
 - Neutrino burst from Supernova explosion
 - Relic supernova neutrinos

Relic SN neutrinos --- Very encouraging ---

Ando

- SK data $<1.2 \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ for $E_{\nu} > 19.3 \text{ MeV}$
- It is just above the prediction using reasonable models ($1.1 \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$)!
- 5σ detection would be possible with a Mton water Cherenkov.
- With Gd loaded water, 300 ev/yr expected.

Back to the detector

Detector R&D

- R&D items (for big water Cherenkov)
 - Through physics studies and simulations, identify necessary photocathode coverage for each physics objective.
 - Site study and cavity design
 - Technology of sealing water tanks and supporting photo-sensors
 - Develop low-cost photo-sensors.
- Inter-regional coordination of R&D efforts desirable.

Nakagawa, Petersen (CKJ), Levy, Duffault

Aihara, Ferenc, Pouthas, Birkel, Flyckt, Caracciolo, Wright

Outcome of round-table discussion

- Inter-regional coordination, mostly on R&D.
 - Water-Cherenkov (three regions)
 - Liq. Ar
 - Liq. scintillator
- Try to set collaboration on different items of R&D with common interest.
- Find one person per region to arrange MOU and to connect respective community and agency.
- NNN workshop will be the place for interested community to meet and discuss each year toward realization of next-generation of nucleon-decay and neutrino detectors.

Concluding remarks

- There are a number of exciting physics which can be addressed with the next-generation underground detectors.
- And, there are a number of ideas toward realization of such detectors. All ideas are still at the R&D stage.
- Whichever ideas would be realized in future, some kind of coordination of R&D efforts on items with common interest is very relevant.
- It is a significant outcome of NNN05 that inter-regional coordination in these lines has been agreed.

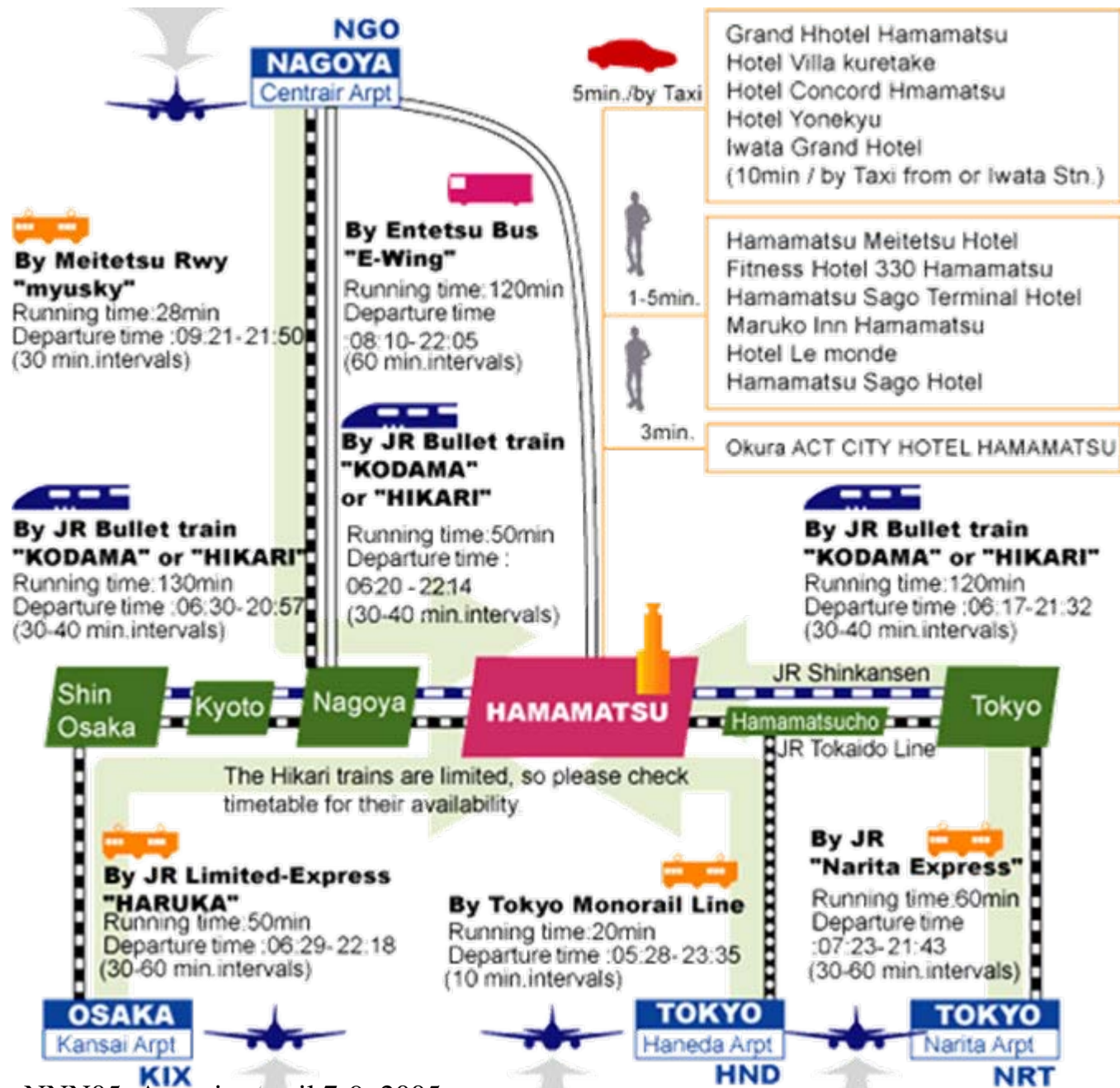
Next NNN

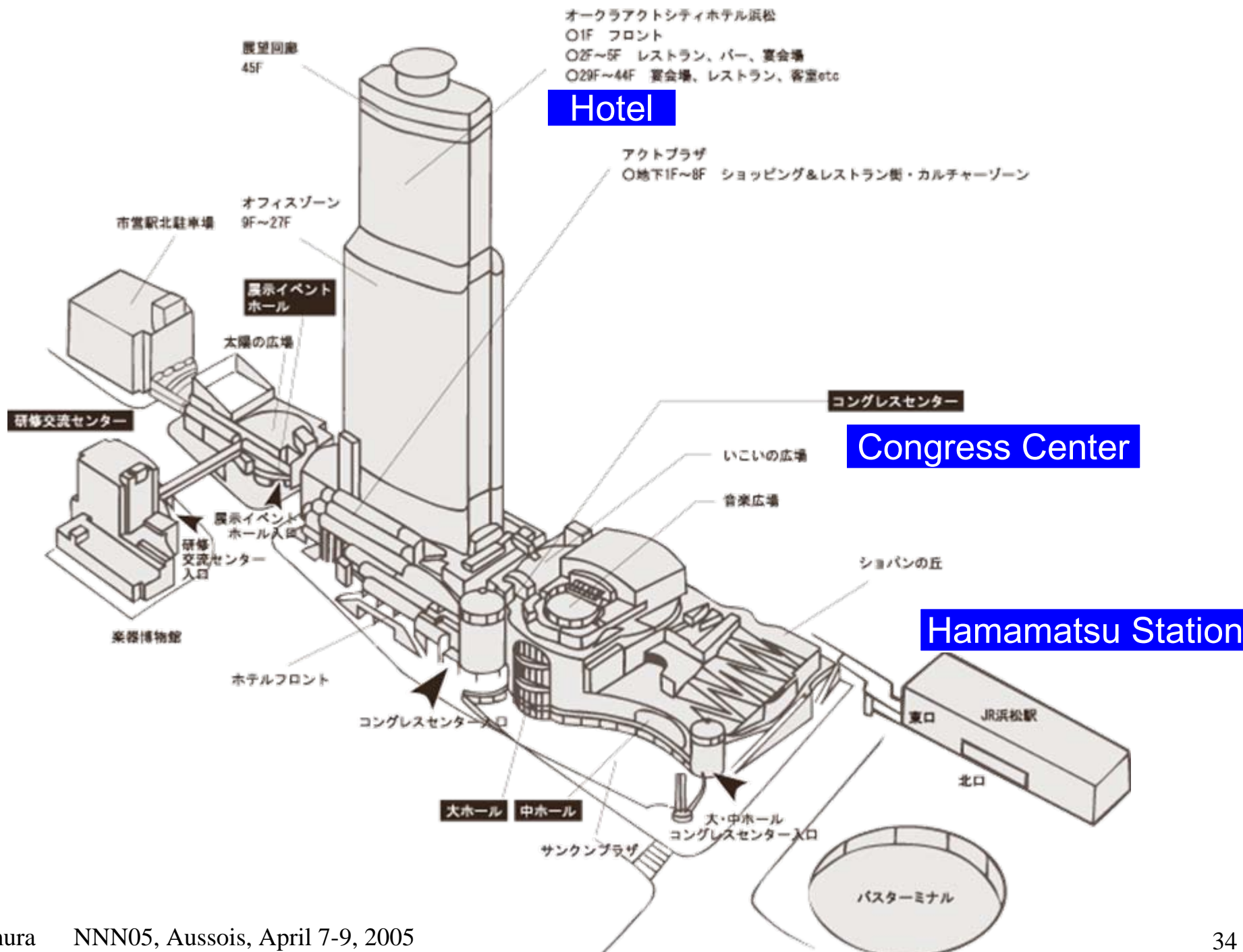
- We are asked to organize next NNN in Japan. Our proposal is
 - NNN07
 - October 2007, Hamamatsu, Japan
- But, it is 2 years and half ahead from now. Therefore, it is necessary to organize NNN06 in between NNN05 and NNN07
 - Sometime in 2006, in U.S.
 - To be announced later.

Tentative Plan of NNN07 in Japan

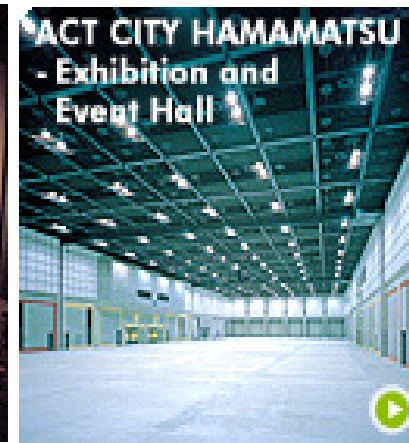
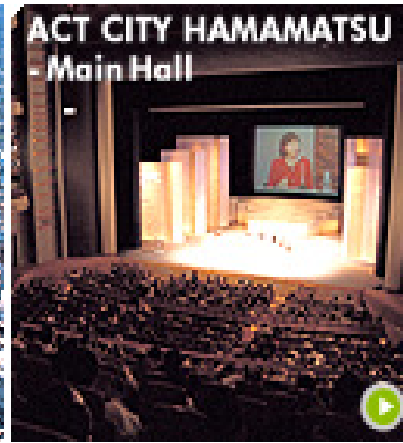
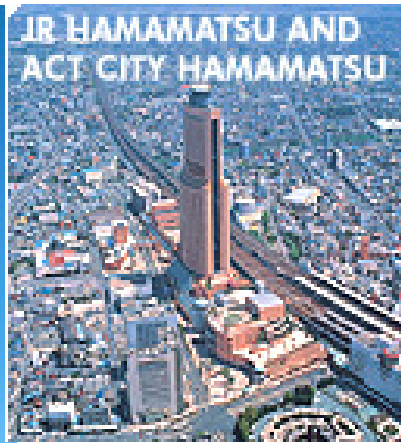
- Date: October 2 - 5, 2007
- Place: Hamamatsu, Japan
 - Convention Center "Act City Hamamatsu"
- Program
 - Oct. 2: Registration and Reception
 - Oct. 3 - 5: Academic sessions
 - Afternoon of Oct. 5: Visit to a Research Laboratory or a Electron-tube factory of Hamamatsu Photonics Inc.







Convention
Center
"ACT CITY
HAMAMATSU"



Message from the Local Organizing Committee

LOC thanks to

- Isabelle, Roxanne, and Sandrine (Secretaries)
- Luigi Mosca for night adventure and
- All speakers for their excellent talks