

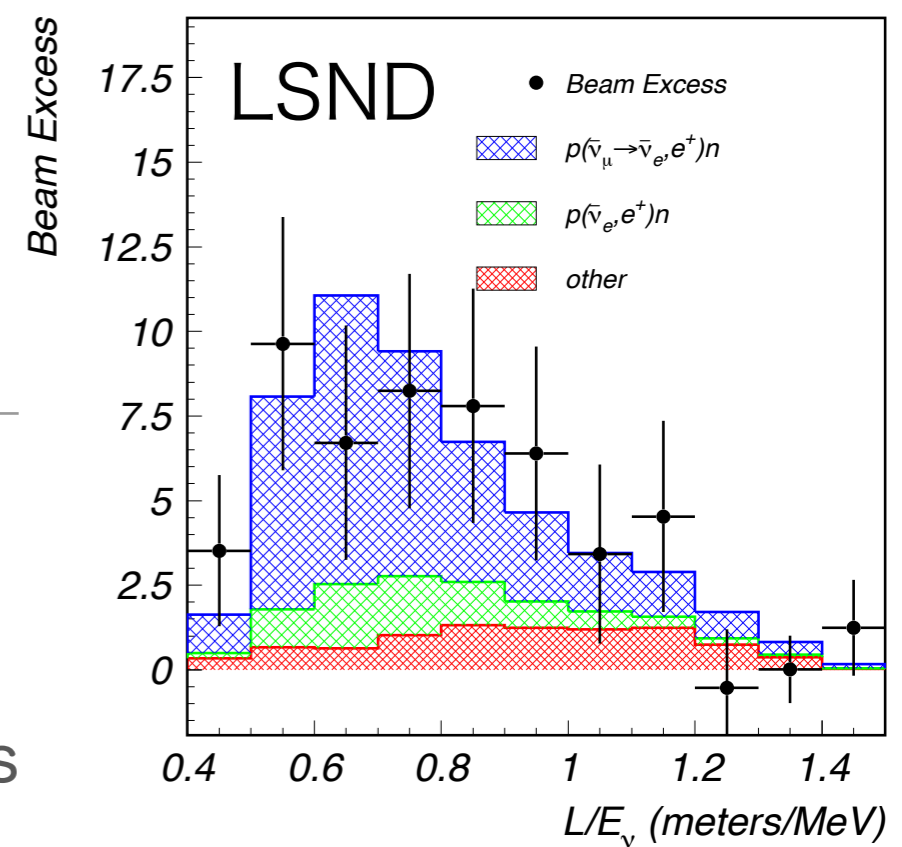
Stopped pion experiments in the sterile neutrino field

Aug. 14, 2015 NuFact15@Rio de Janeiro
Eito Iwai, IPNS/KEK



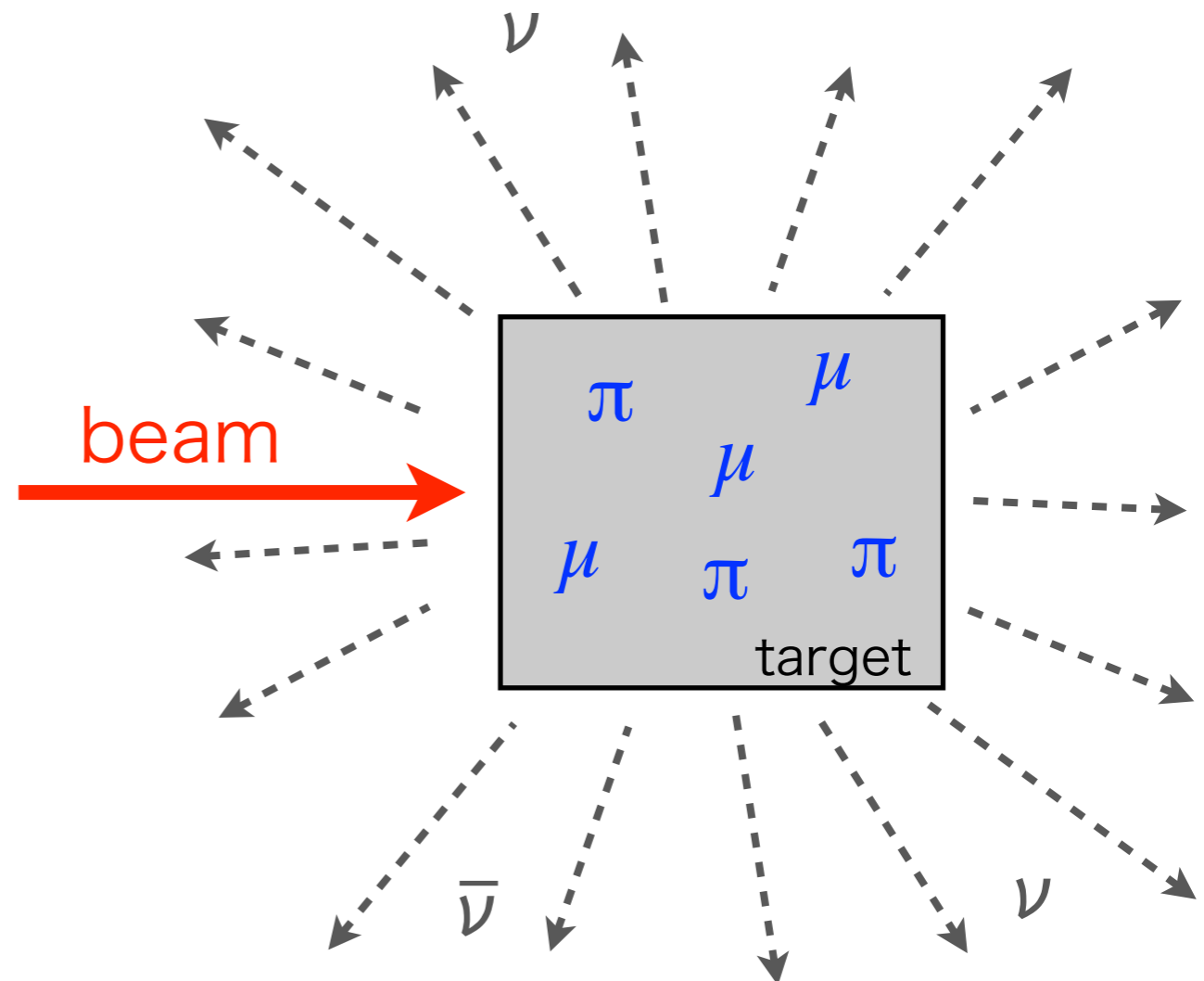
Sterile neutrino

- What's sterile neutrino?
 - NO electromagnetic, strong and weak interactions
 - If exist, it is a new particle and can be a dark matter candidate
 - Can be observed only by neutrino oscillations
 - indicated by some experiments($>3\sigma$), but not confirmed yet
- One of the hottest topics in the neutrino field, and various new experiments are proposed and prepared in the world
- Designing a experiment with small systematic uncertainties is crucial

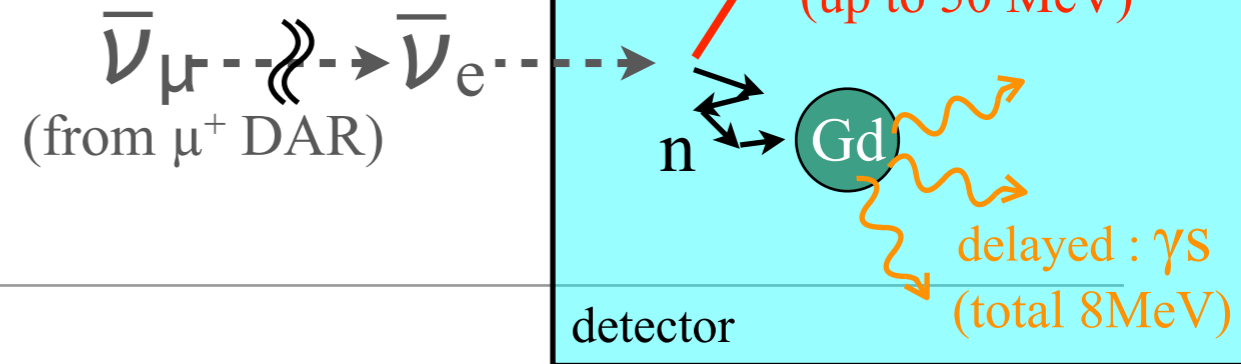


Sterile neutrino experiments

- Neutrino source
 - Reactor
 - Source
 - Accelerator decay-in-flight
 - Accelerator decay-at-rest
 - JSNS² @ J-PARC MLF
 - OscSNS @ ORNL



Principle of measurement



- signal: $\bar{\nu}_\mu (\rightarrow \nu_s) \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$
- Neutrino source: $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ from $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \rightarrow e^+$ decay at rest
 - intrinsic $\bar{\nu}_e : \pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- \rightarrow e^-$ chain is suppressed by π/μ captures (by 3 orders of magnitude)
- Inverse beta decay (IBD: $\bar{\nu}_e + p \rightarrow e^+ + n$) is utilized
 - cross section and energy reconstruction method of neutrinos are well-known
- Delayed coincidence method: delayed signal is observed as γ (s) from n-capture (Gd or H)
- Direct and complete test of the LSND

Advantages over other sterile neutrino oscillation experiments

- Low duty factor <-- beam neutrino
- Well understood ν energy spectrum <-- neutrinos from decay at rest
- Well understood ν flux <-- Normalization mode: $\nu_e + {}^{12}\text{C} \rightarrow e^- + {}^{12}\text{N}_{\text{gs}}$ etc.
- Well understood ν cross sections <-- Inverse beta decay
- Absence of nuclear effects <-- neutrinos from stopped muons ($E_\nu < 50\text{MeV}$)

JSNS² exp. at J-PARC MLF

Proposal:
**A Search for Sterile Neutrino at J-PARC
Materials and Life Science Experimental
Facility**

September 2, 2013

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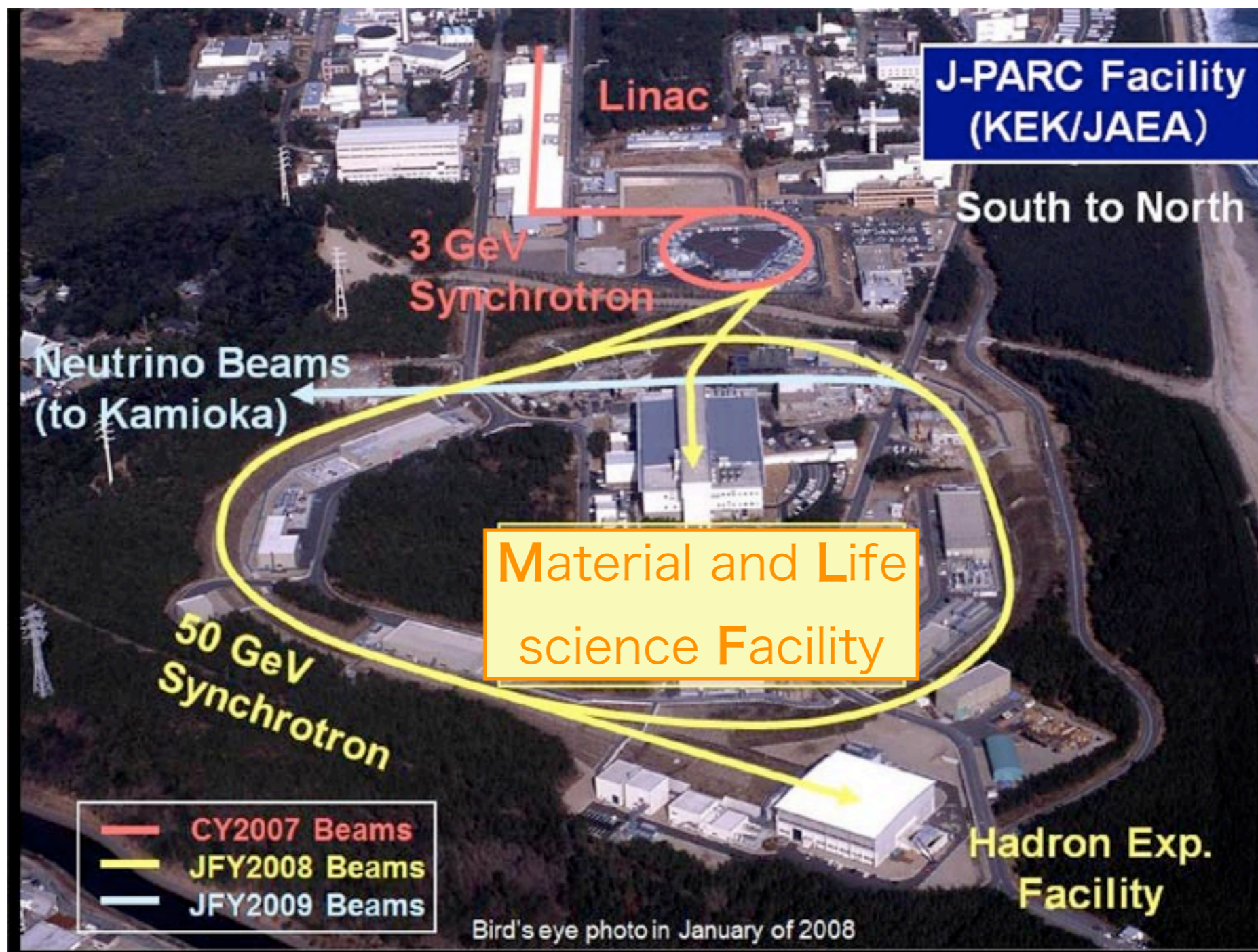
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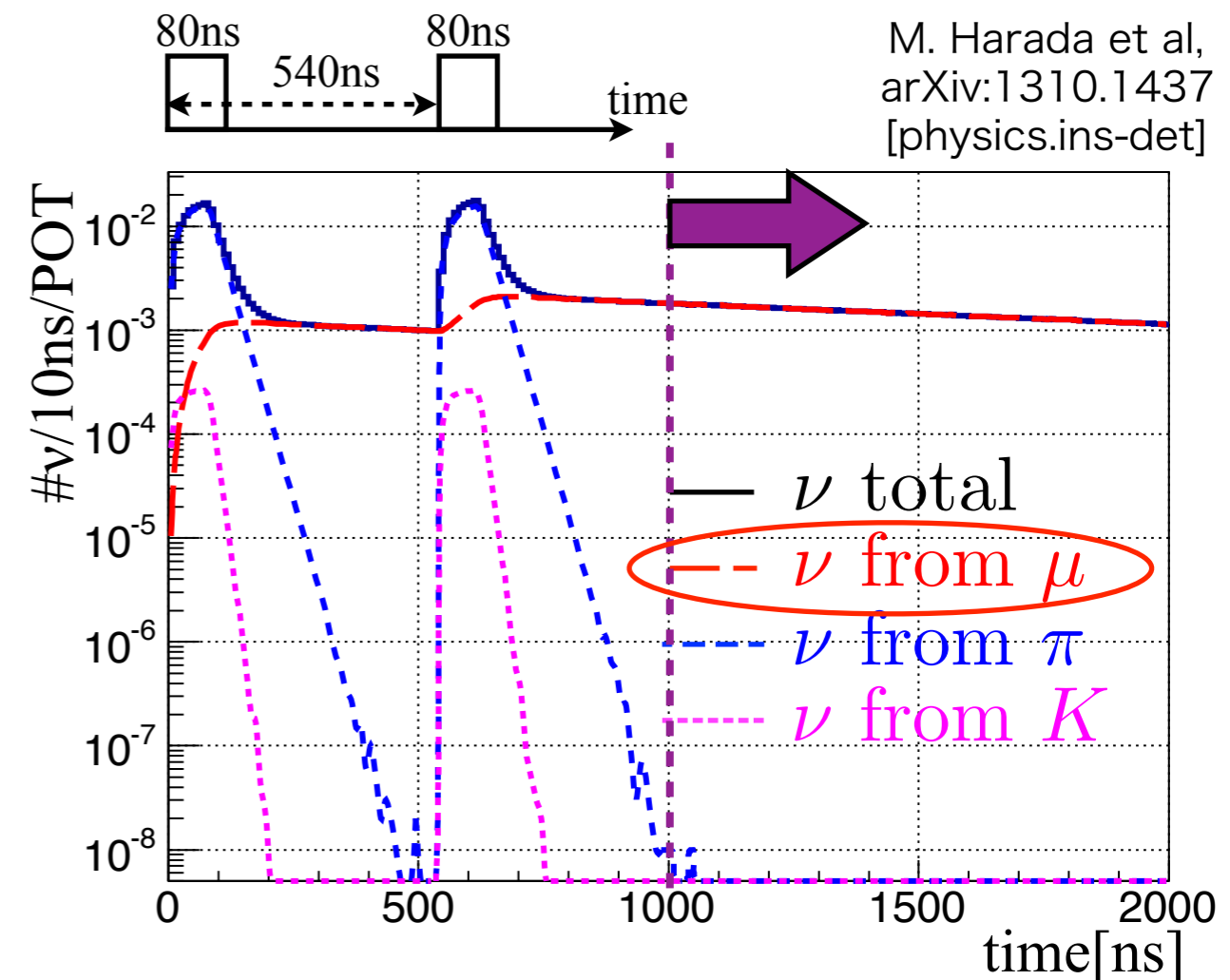
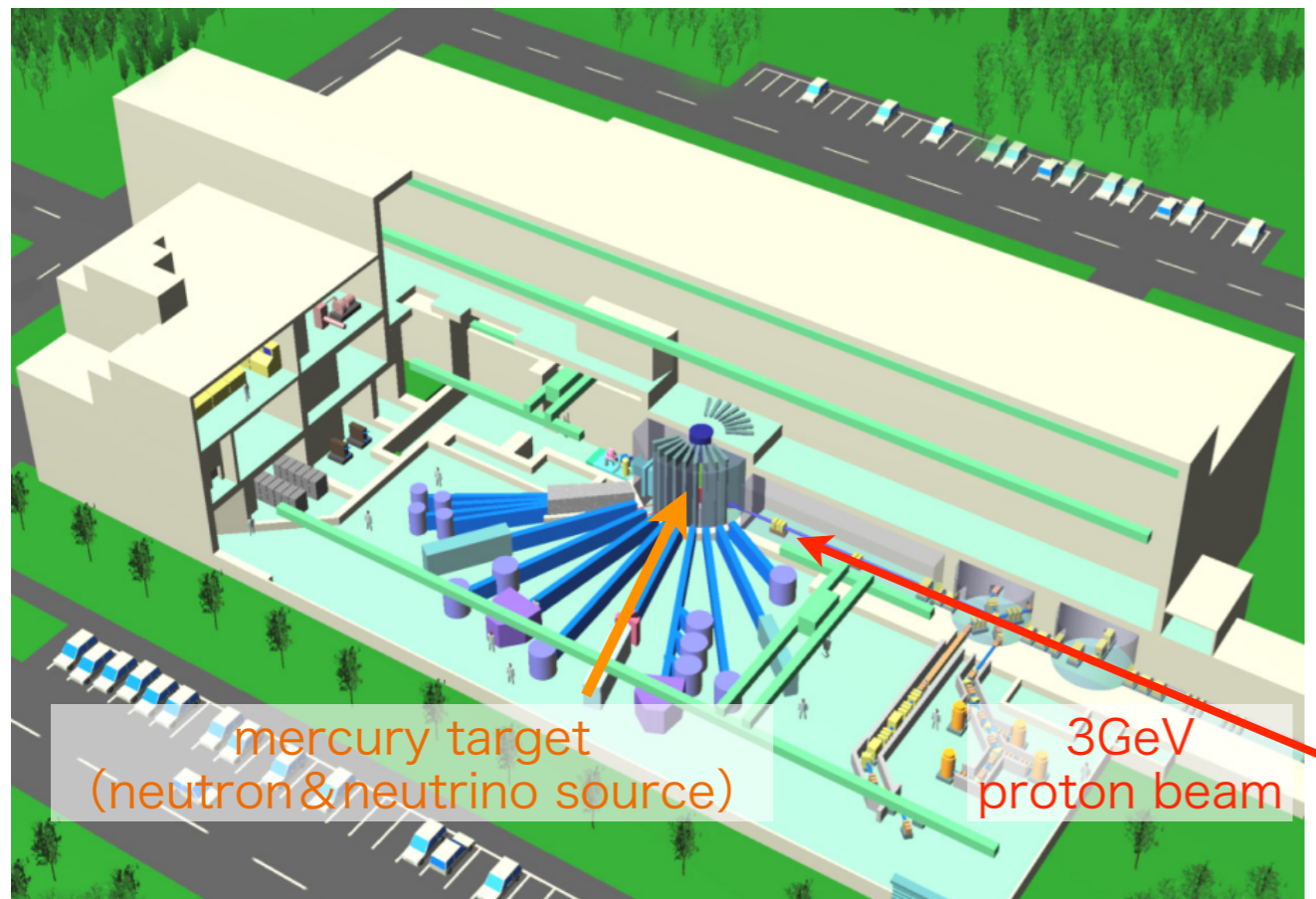
J-PARC E56: JSNS² at MLF

J-PARC Sterile Neutrino Search using ν s from J-PARC Spallation Neutron Source

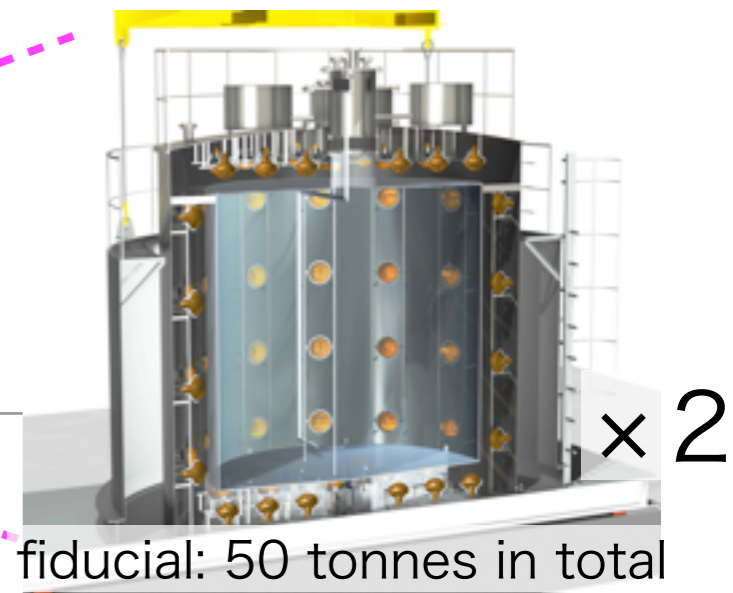
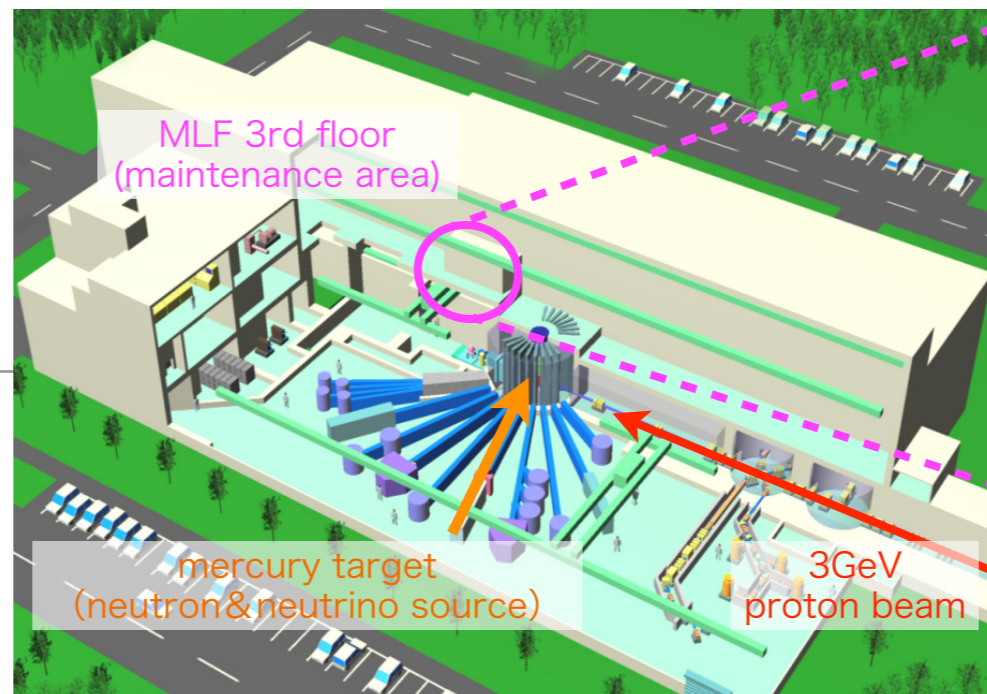


Neutrino source: RCS + Hg target in MLF

- World-class high intensity neutron source driven by high power proton beam from RCS +neutrino!!
- beam energy: 3GeV
- beam power: 1MW designed, 500kW continuous
- By selecting neutrinos after $1\mu\text{s}$ from the beam, pure neutrinos from stopped muons can be observed

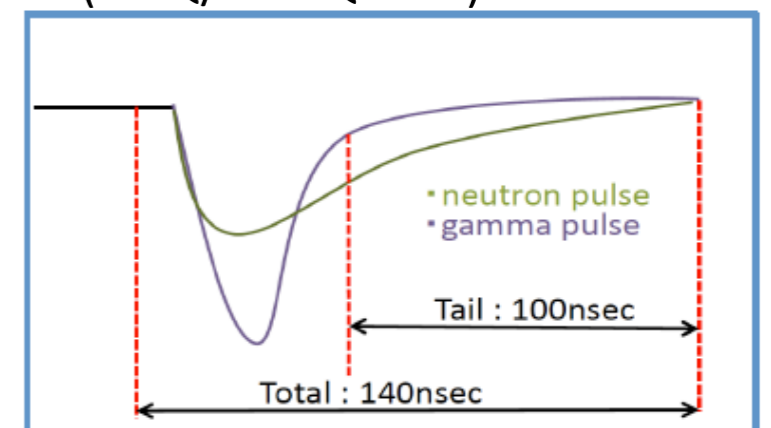


Apparatus



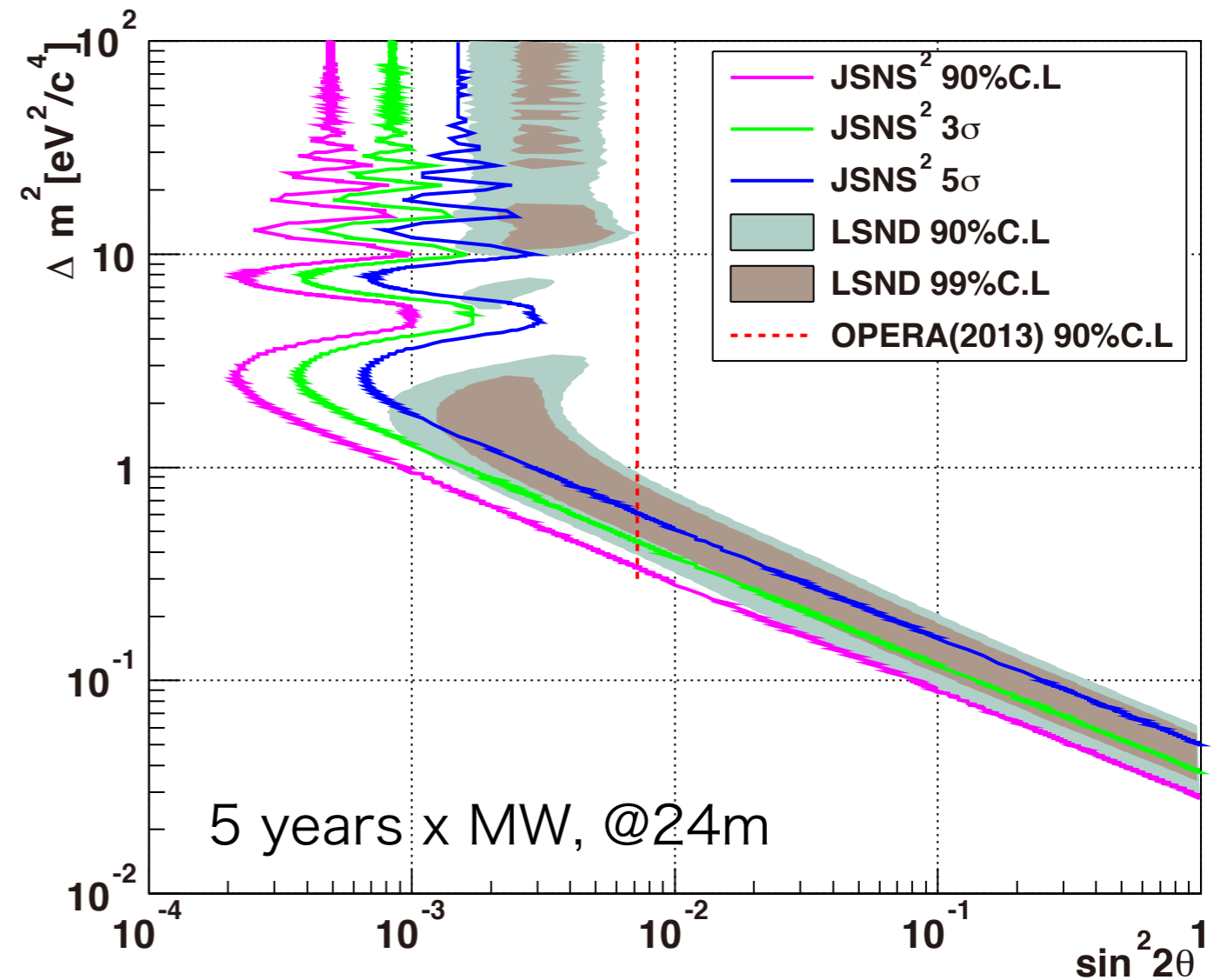
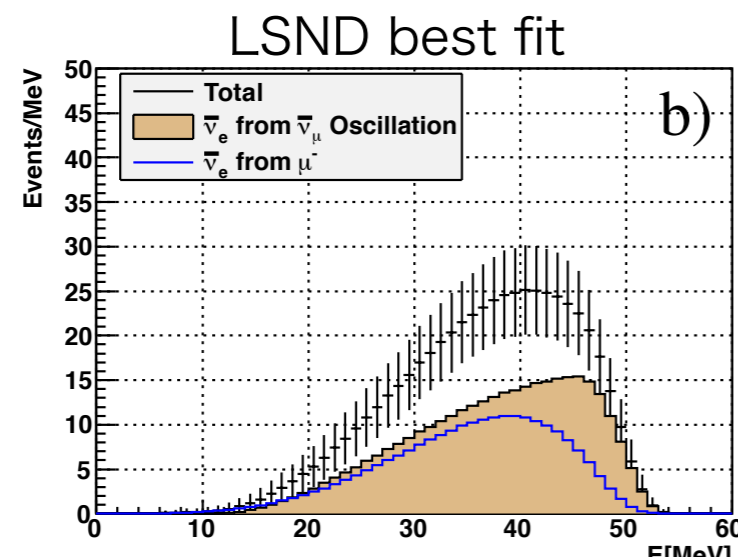
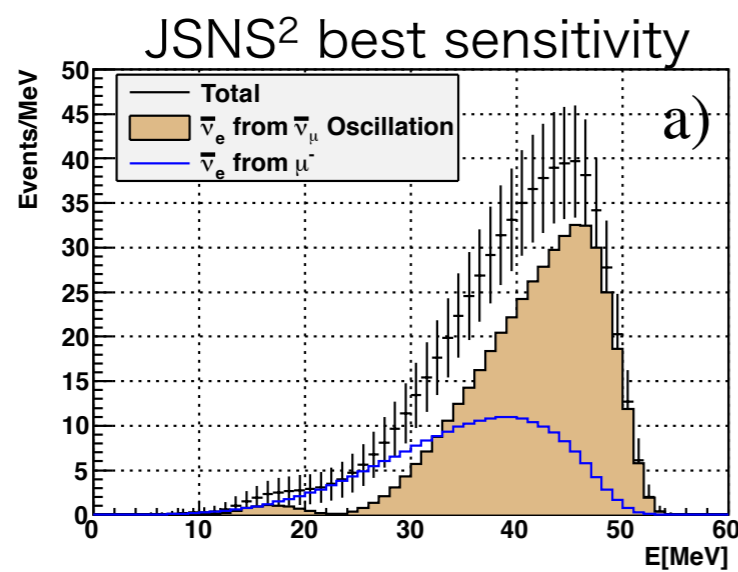
- baseline: 24m
- fiducial volume: 50 tonnes
- Energy resolution $\sigma_E : 15\%/\sqrt{E}$ [MeV]
- PID(γ/n) capability by Cherenkov and/or Pulse Shape Discrimination (PSD)
- Delayed coincidence method: neutrons are observed as γ s from Gd-capture
 - Gd loaded liquid scintillator (DayaBay, Double Chooz, RENO...)
 - Detector technology is well-established
- NO new beam-line, NO new building
 - 1.5 years from grand breaking to physics runs
- Reasonable cost (~\$2M/det, \$4M in total)

Definition of PSD parameter
(tailQ/totalQ ratio)




Signal extraction and the sensitivity


- Signal events can be distinguished from the dominant background (from another neutrino process) by using the difference of energy distributions
- Most of the parameter region indicated by LSND exp. can be explored with more than 5σ significance in 5 years with 1MW beam power



Status

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 - ▶ Begin consideration of the experiment
 - ▶ March-May: BG measurement at MLF experimental hall
 - ▶ Sep. 17th J-PARC PAC: Submit proposal
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 - ▶ (May 18th J-PARC PAC: Status report)
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BG measurement at candidate location

The most critical technical issue is a detailed estimate of the actual background rate at the 3rd floor of the MLF. The PAC recommends a direct measurement of this background with a small-scale prototype detector. If the background levels are as predicted (based on an extrapolation from rates measured at BL13 using a simulation), the experiment would be technically feasible and could receive stage-I approval.

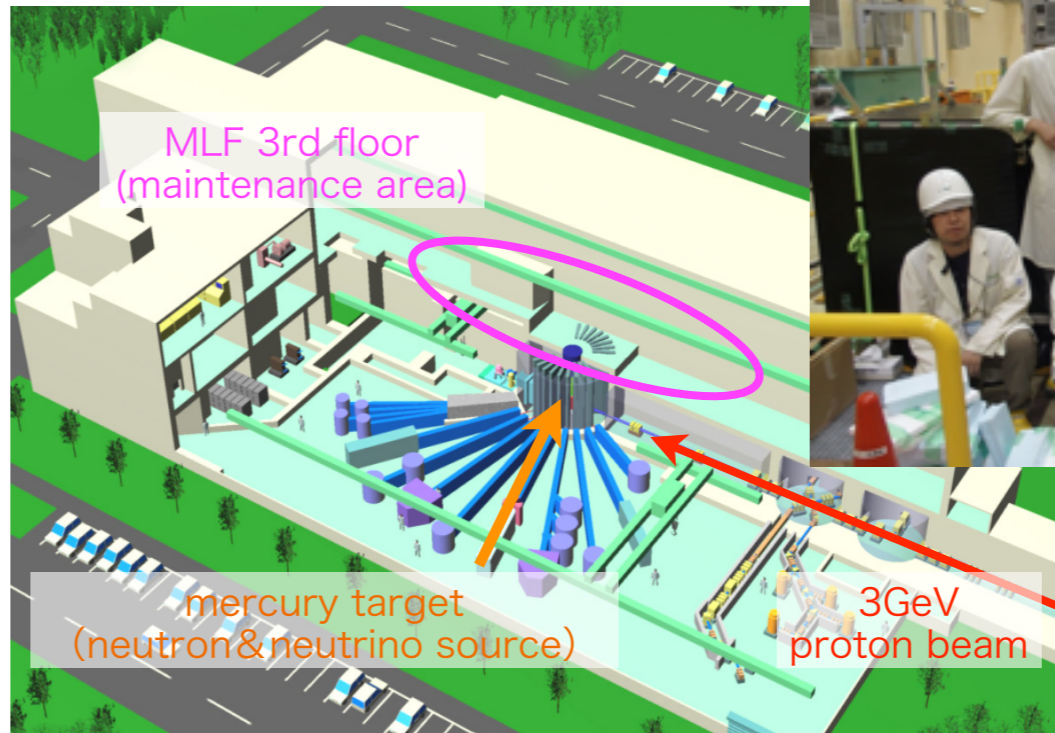
17th J-PARC PAC

compare beam ON/OFF

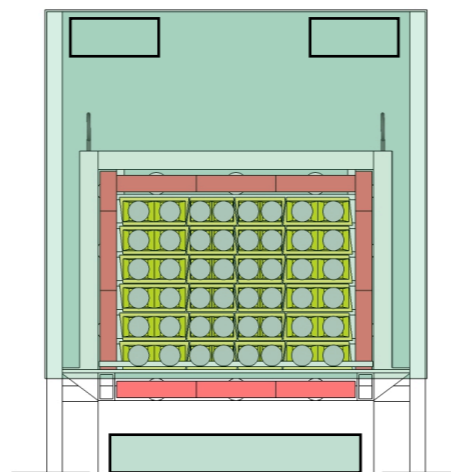
	beam-on	beam-off	comment
target BG		×	delayed signals were not required
backgrounds		○	huge, rejected by veto
cosmic μ		○	rejected by detecting mother μ
Michel-e from cosmic μ		○	accidental coincidence
Other cosmic related		○	

BG measurement at candidate location

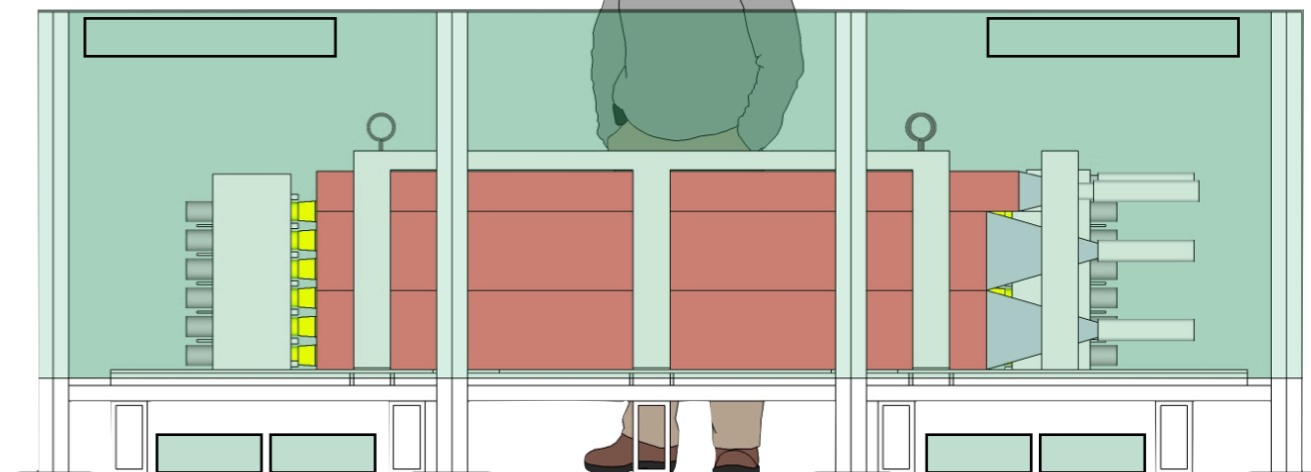
- main scintillators
 - 24 pieces, 500kg in total
- 2 layers of veto scintillators
 - inner and outer veto
- efficiency > 99.9%



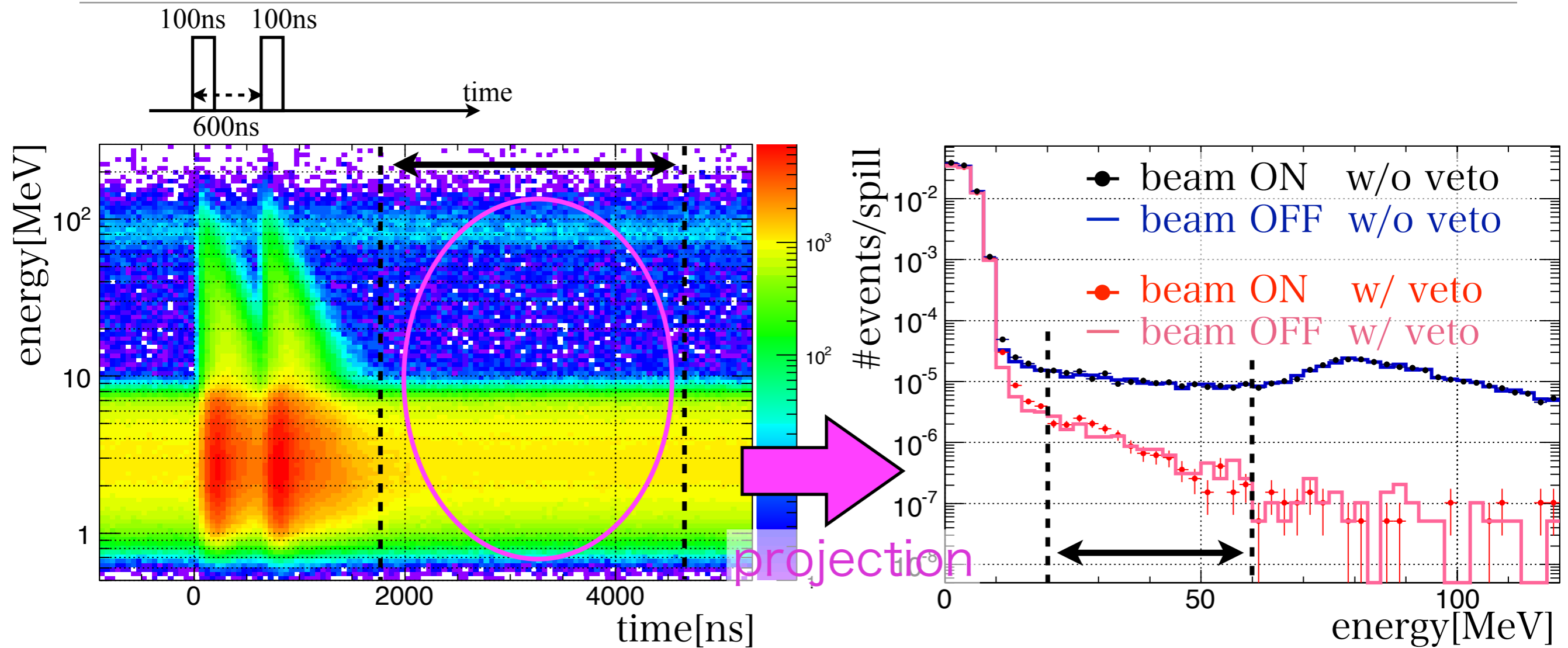
front view



side view



BG measurement at candidate location



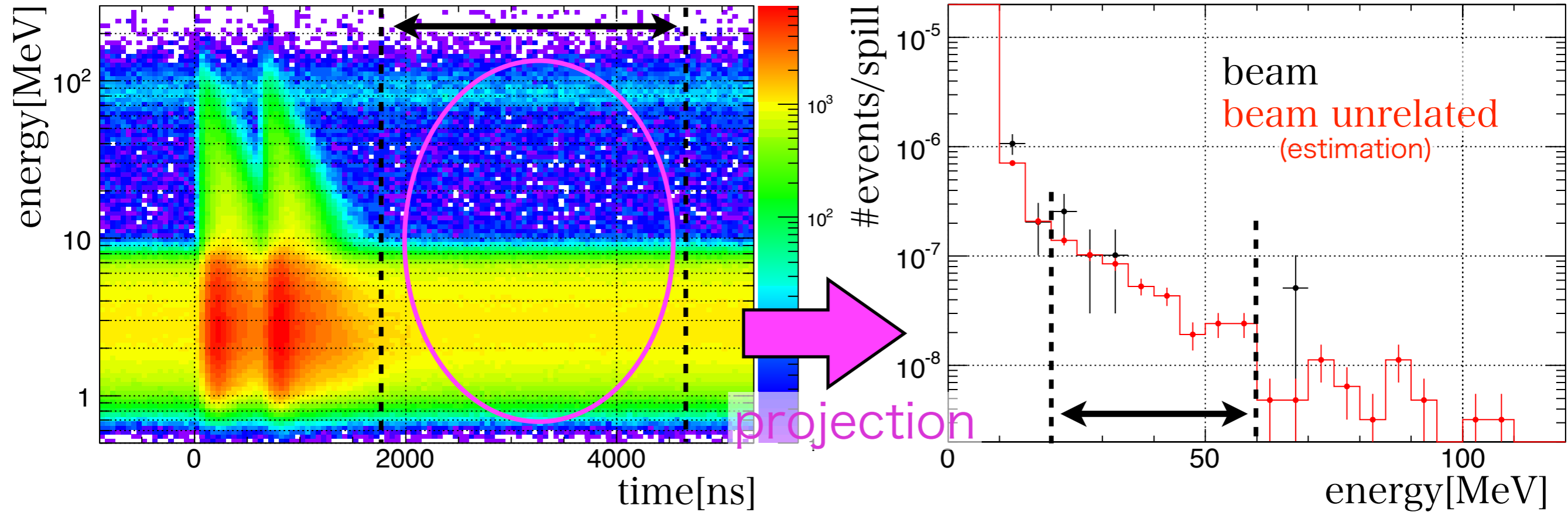
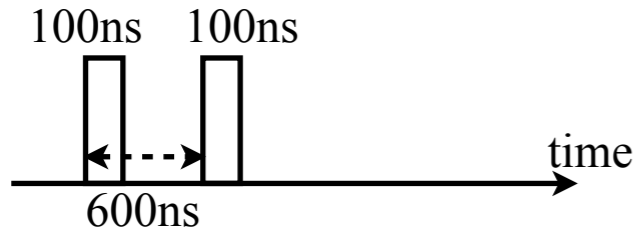
#/spill/300kW	ON	OFF	Δ (ON-OFF)
w/o veto	$(1.68 \pm 0.03) \times 10^{-4}$	$(1.64 \pm 0.03) \times 10^{-4}$	$(4.0 \pm 4.2) \times 10^{-6}$
w/ veto	$(1.58 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-5}$	$(1.52 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-5}$	$(0.6 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-6}$

S. Ajimura et al,
Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys.
(2015) 063C01

BG measurement

	beam-on	beam-off	comment
Target BG "beam Michel-e"		×	delayed signals were not observed
cosmic μ		○	huge, rejected by veto
Michel-e from cosmic μ		○	suppressed by checking timing of mother μ
Other cosmic related		○	accidental hit on bunch timing

on bunch hit



#/spill/300kW	ON	OFF	Δ (ON-OFF)
w/o veto	$(1.68 \pm 0.03) \times 10^{-4}$	$(1.64 \pm 0.03) \times 10^{-4}$	$(4.0 \pm 4.2) \times 10^{-6}$
w/ veto	$(1.58 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-5}$	$(1.52 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-5}$	$(0.6 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-6}$
+ "on-bunch cut"	$(4.6 \pm 1.5) \times 10^{-7}$	$(4.9 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-7}$ *estimation	$(-0.3 \pm 1.6) \times 10^{-7}$

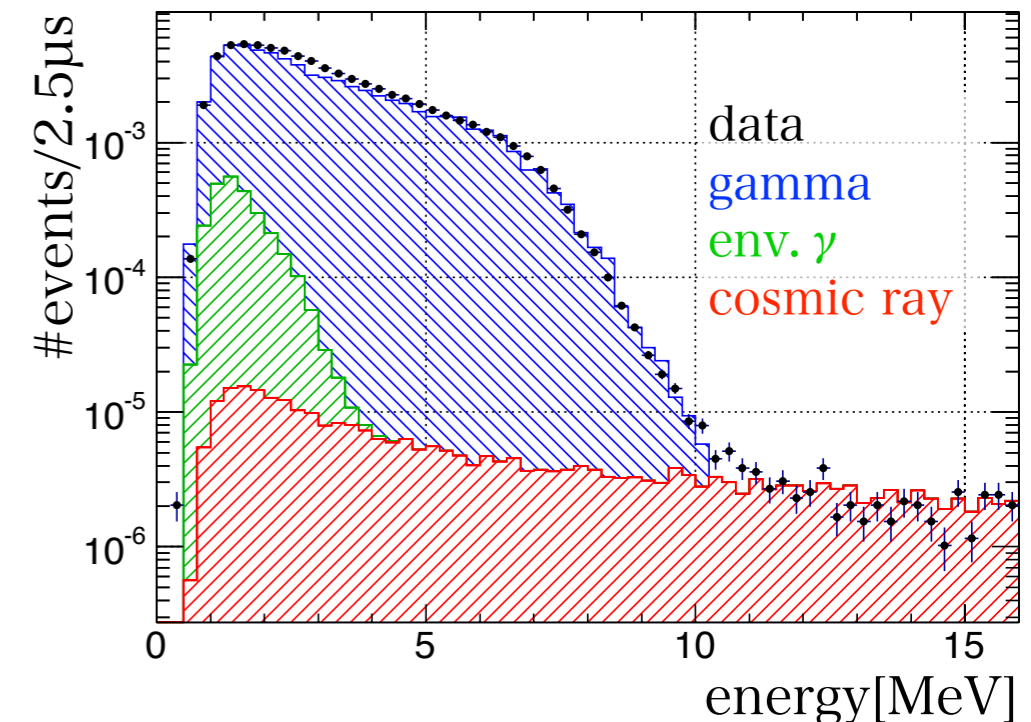
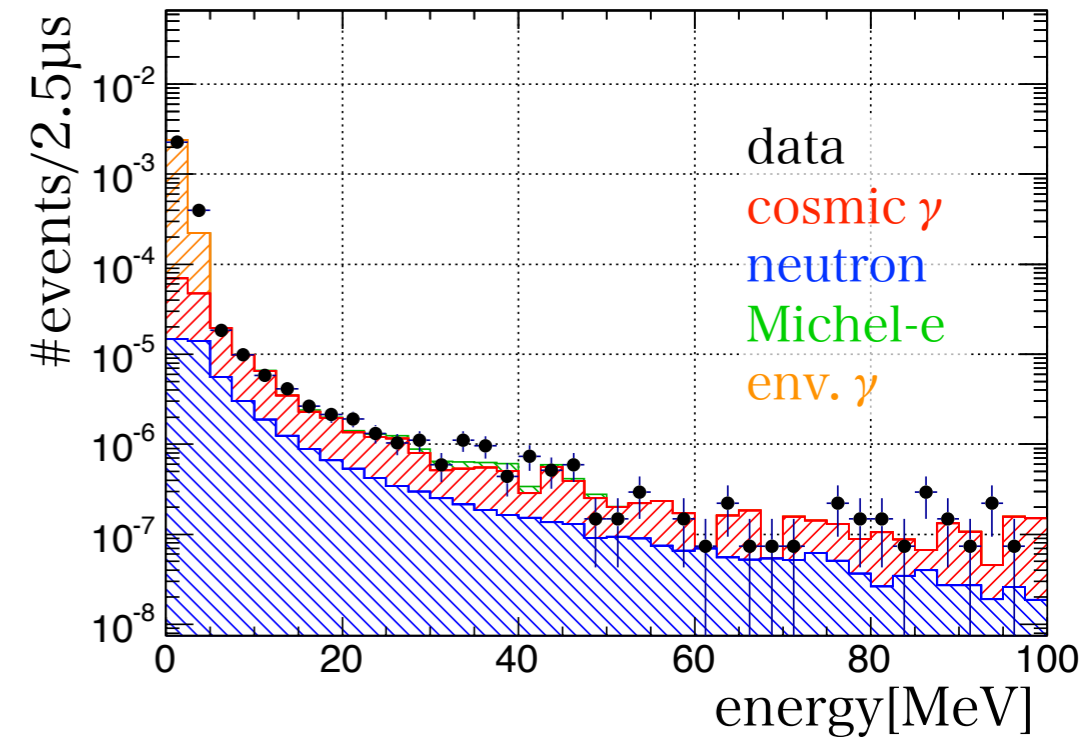
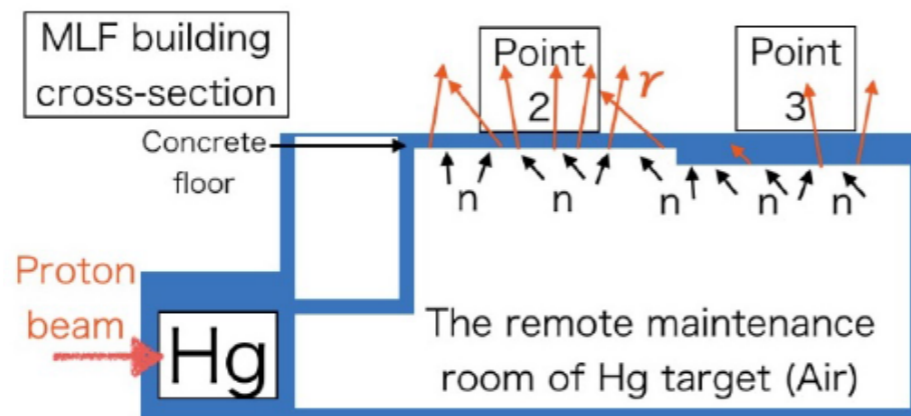
$\Rightarrow < 13 / 5\text{yr}/\text{MW}/50\text{t}$
(90% C.L)

S. Ajimura et al,
Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys.
(2015) 063C01

Accidental BG

S. Ajimura et al,
Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys.
(2015) 063C01

- cosmic induced prompt BG
 - ▶ prompt energy regions on beam-off timing (+reject cosmic muon induced Michel-e by detecting mother muon)
 - ▶ Another measurement with liquid scintillator (NE213) and NaI
 - ▶ Consistent within 6% difference
- beam induced delayed gamma BG
 - ▶ gammas from floor concrete
 - ▶ suppressed by putting thick lead plates below detectors



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2

Based on the background measurements presented, the PAC is convinced that the background rates described in the proposal are achievable. The PAC recommends stage-1 status for P56.

19th J-PARC PAC

2015

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today

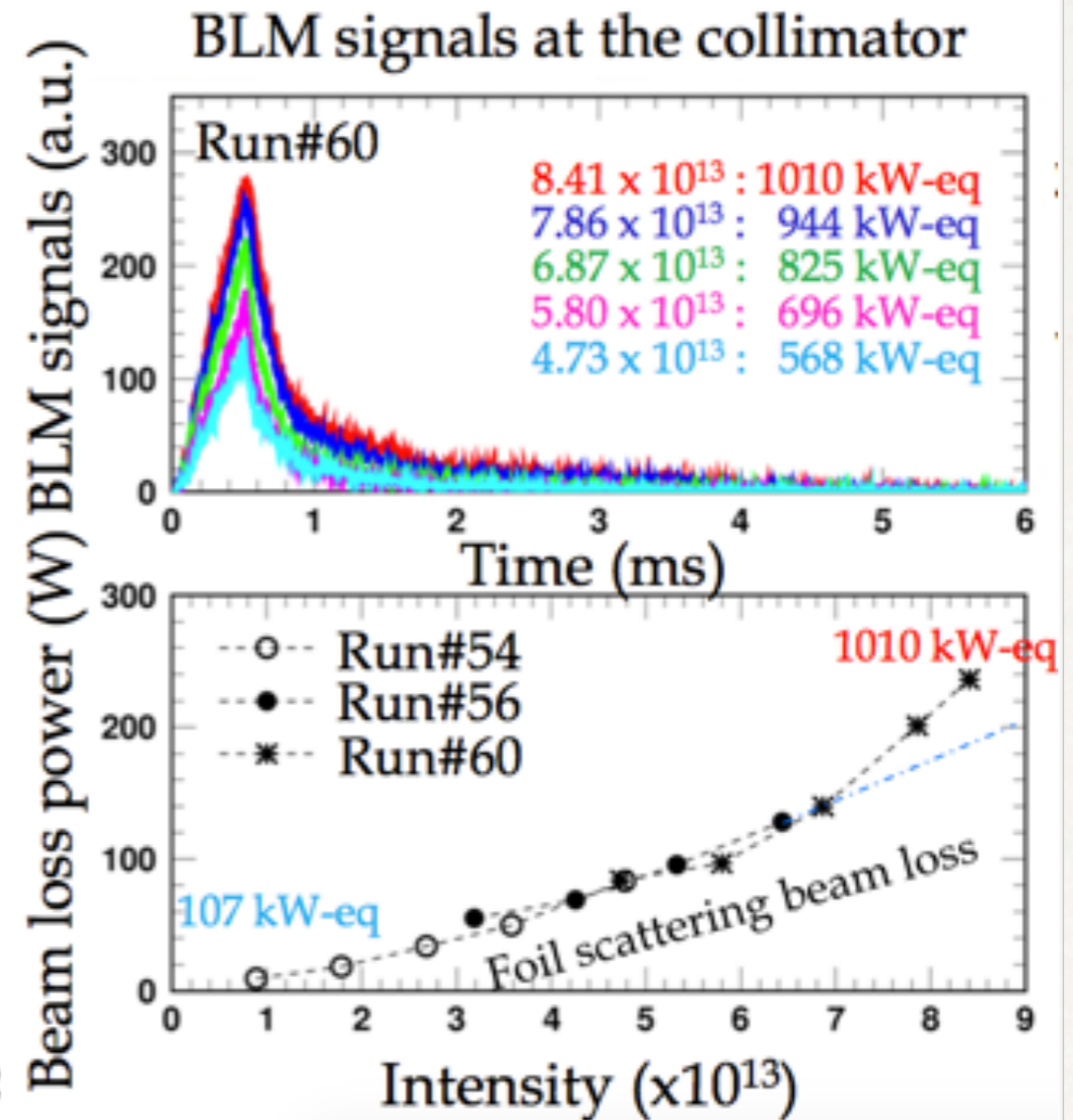
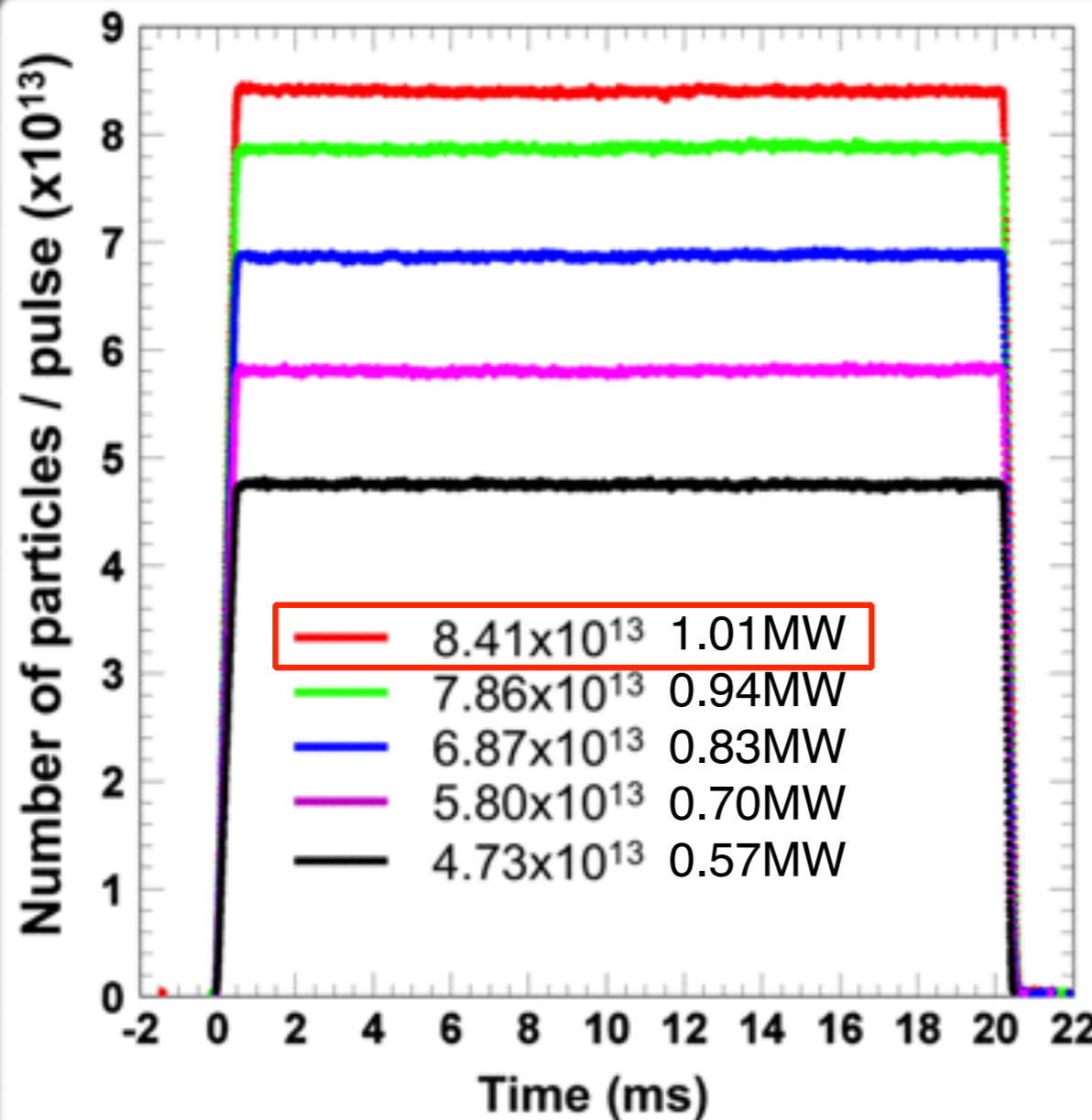
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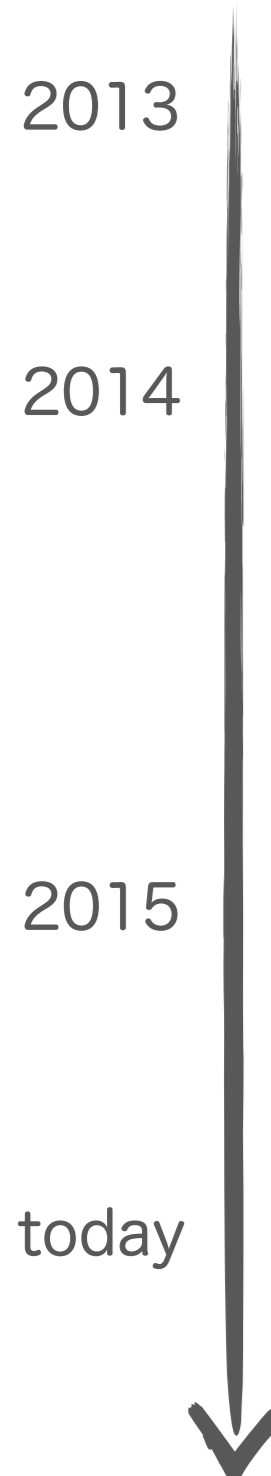
1 MW trial (J-PARC RCS)



- * Power supplies of RF cavity were specially tuned up for the trial.
- * The power supplies will be really upgraded in this summer.

by Fujio NAITO(KEK/J-PARC), 20th J-PARC PAC, July 2015

Status

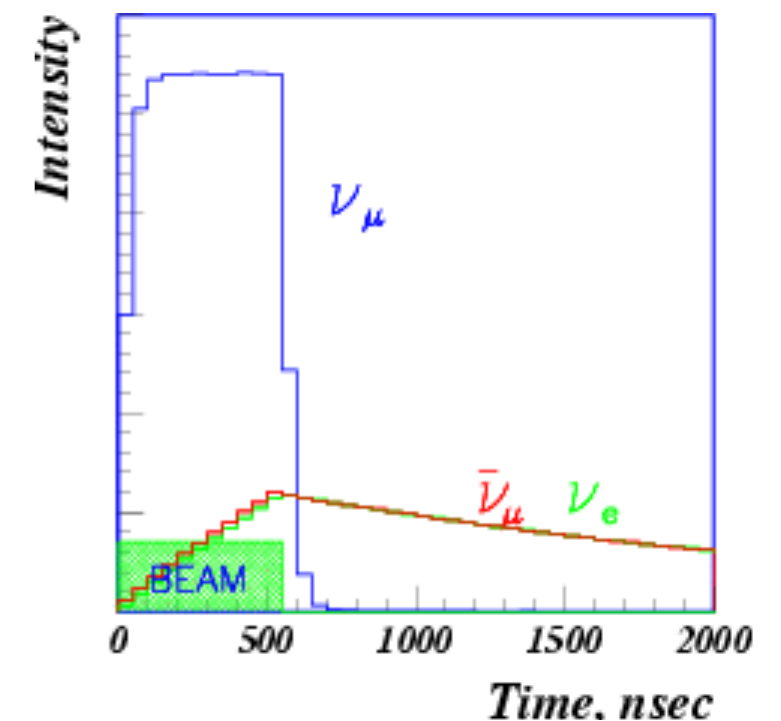
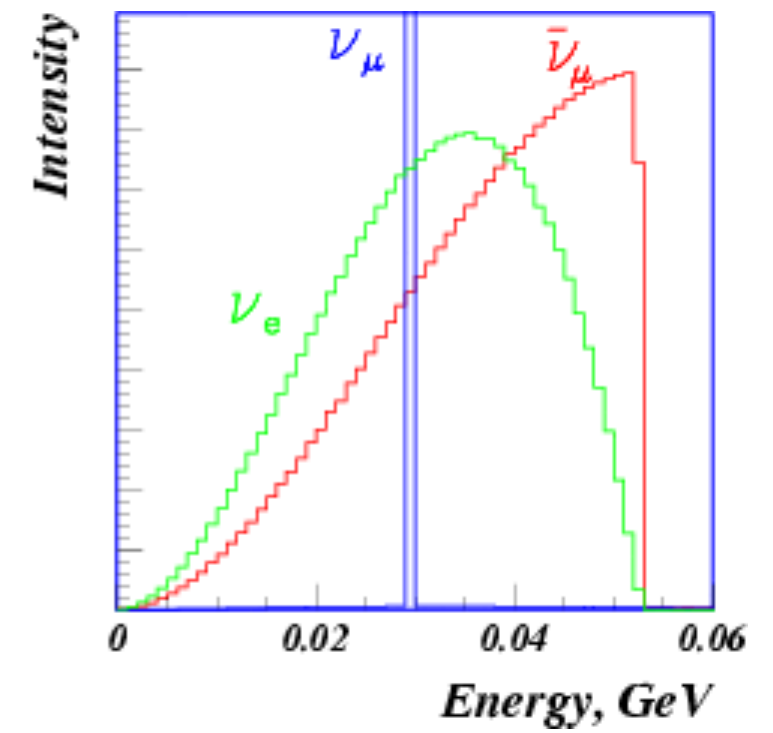
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OscSNS experiment at ORNL

ORNL SNS

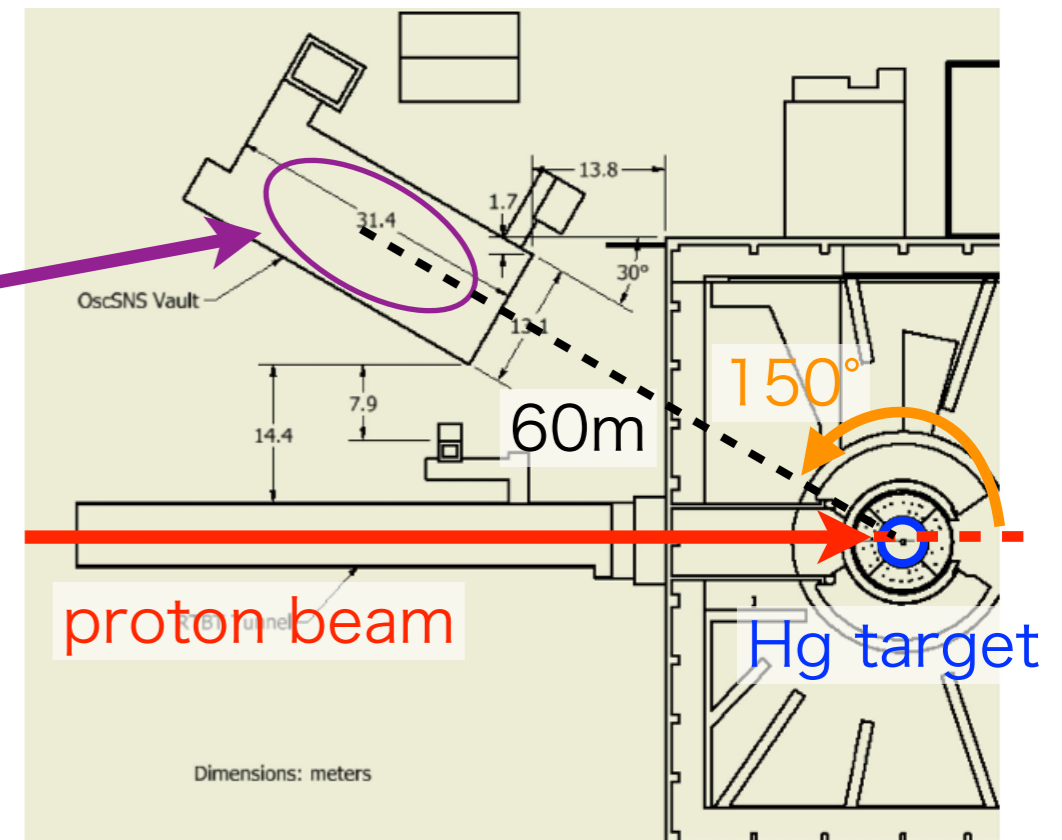
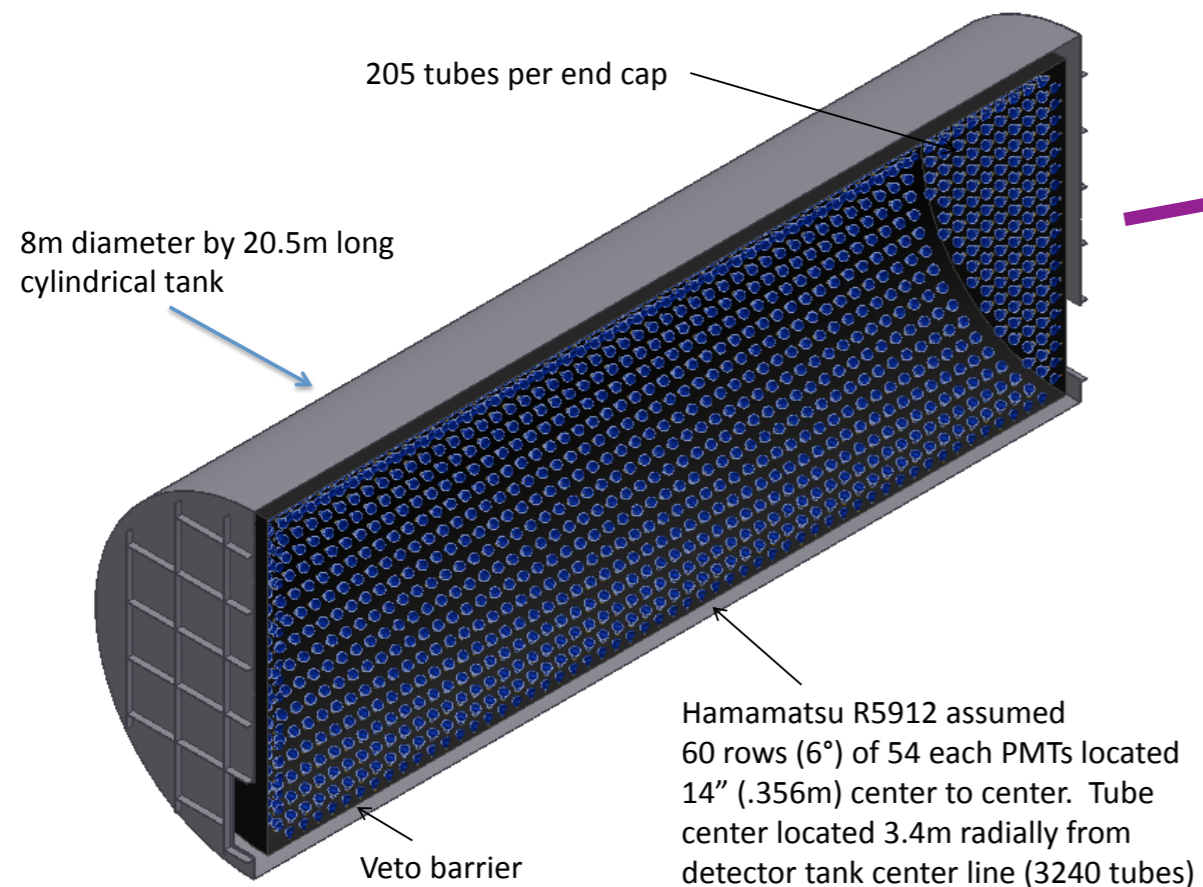
- Spallation Neutron Source at Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- proton beam: 1 GeV, 1.4 MW

arXiv:1307.7097
[physics.ins-det]



Baseline and detector

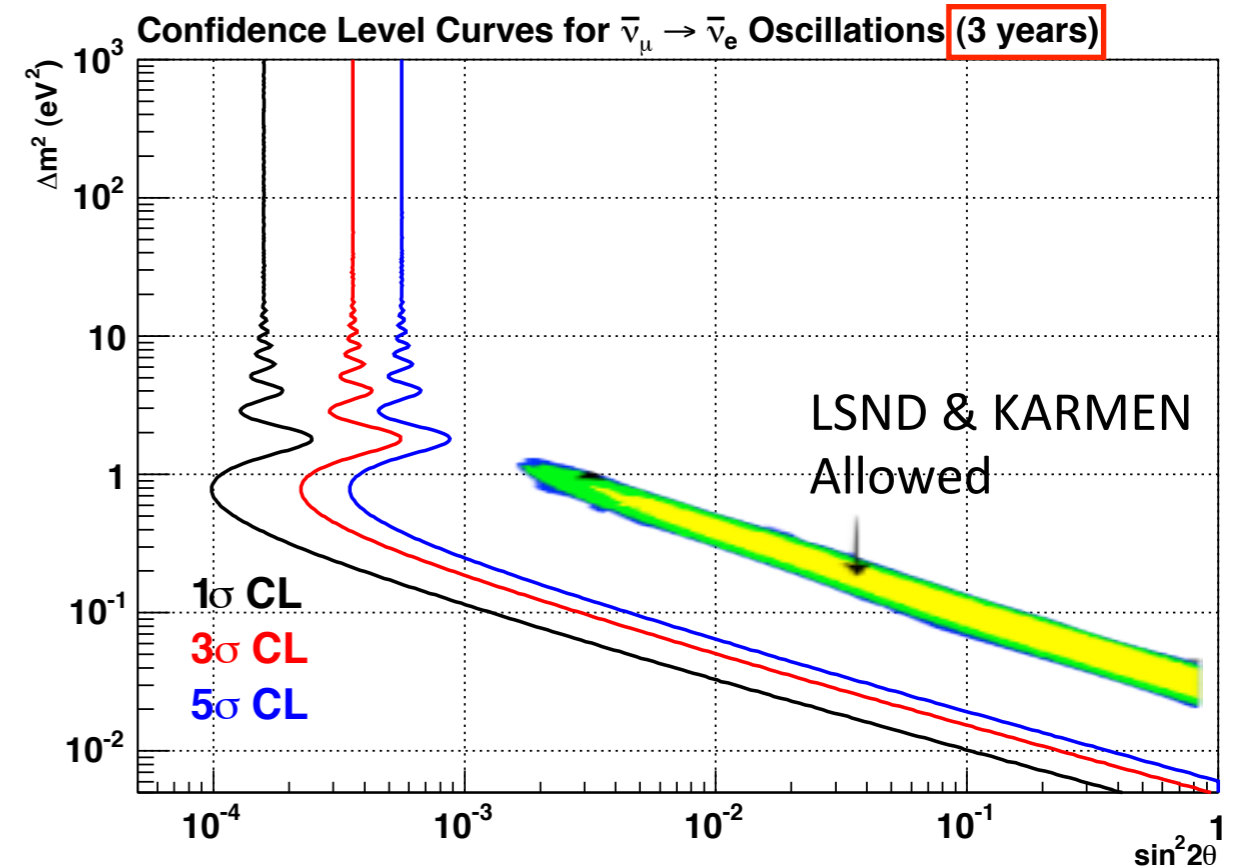
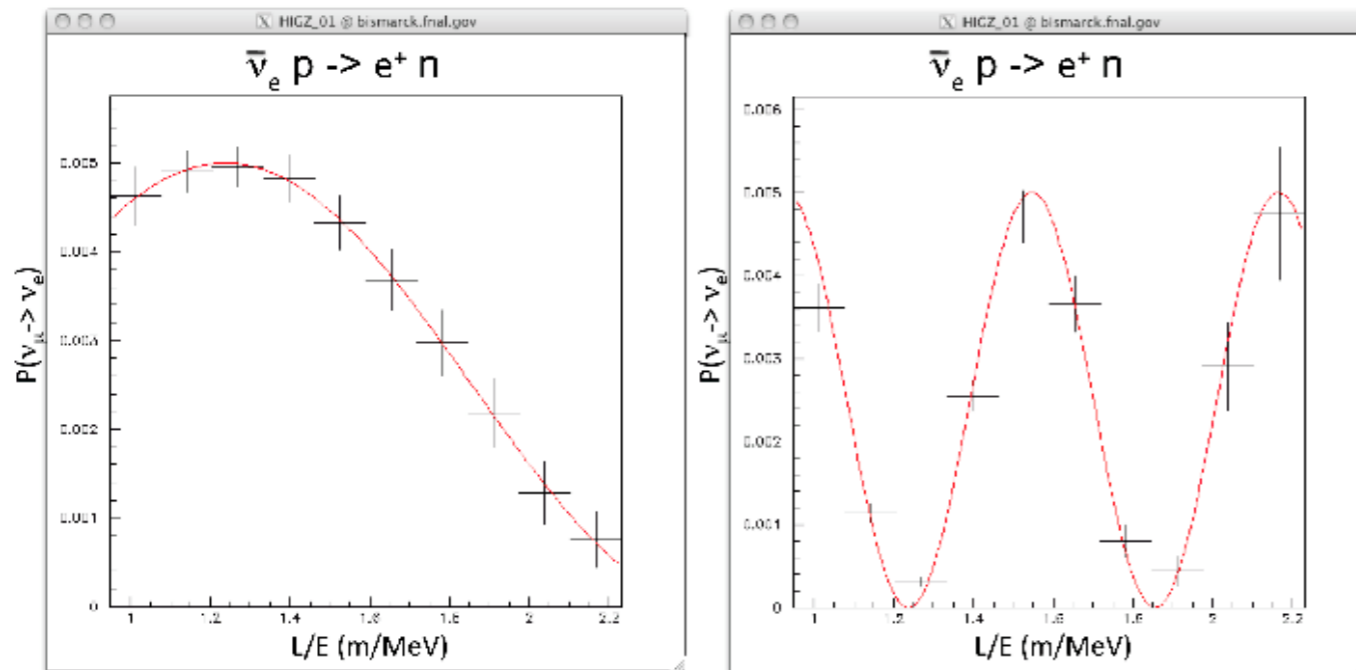
- similar approach (“LSND style”)
- baseline: 60m
- fiducial volume: 450 tonnes
- delayed signal: H capture (Gd option?)



Signal and Sensitivity

arXiv:1307.7097
[physics.ins-det]

- cylindrical --> position dependence



Cost, status and plan

- Cost: \$22M
- Status (from OscSNS White Paper, arXiv: 1307.7097)
 - Visit SNS, present physics plan. (done: April 12, 2013)
 - Attend Snowmass, garner support from the community. (done)
 - Obtain letter of support from SNS management and have it sent to DOE. (done)
 - Submit R&D proposals to DOE for the following ground work (Fall, 2013):
 - design new electronics
 - test oil and scintillators from various sources
 - develop simulations for the main detector, including reconstruction and particle ID algorithms
 - develop improved neutrino flux simulations
 - Submit white paper to DOE.
- R&D funding from DOE to start the detailed design of the experiment
- 3 years from grand breaking to start

Comparison

	JSNS ²	OscSNS	Notes
fiducial vol.	50t	450t	
base line	24m	60m	LSND: 30m
beam energy	3GeV	1 GeV	JSNS ² : larger π/μ prod. OscSNS: less intrinsic $\bar{\nu}_e$
beam power	1 MW	1.4MW	
cost	\$4M	\$22M	JSNS ² : Within Grant-in-Aid coverage
delayed	Gd (8MeV, 30 μ s)	H(2.2MeV, 220 μ s)	OscSNS: Gd option?
pros/cons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - can start quickly (lower cost, NO building) - $\Delta m^2 > eV^2$ (5σ, Phase-1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - take some time to start - definitive (mass coverage, E/L dep.) 	

Summary

- Decay at rest neutrino experiment is a similar approach to LSND experiment, which first indicated the sterile neutrino (appearance)
 - Direct and complete test of the LSND
 - energy spectrum, cross-section of neutrinos are well-known (small systematics)
- JSNS² at J-PARC MLF
 - 24m, 3GeV/1MW, 50t fiducial
 - lower cost, can start quickly, Stage-1 approval
- OscSNS at ORNL
 - 60m, 1GeV/1.4MW, 450t fiducial
 - definitive search

