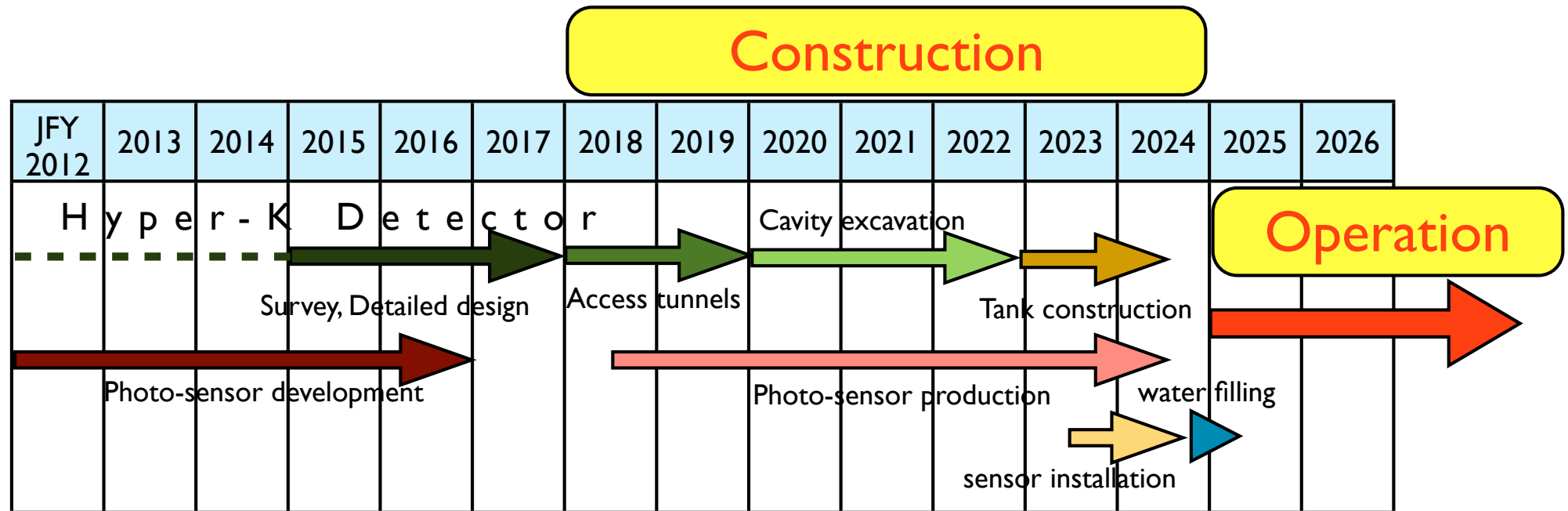


# NBB

Kobayashi, Shiozawa

# Hyper-K Notional Timeline



J-PARCv w/ 220kW

J-PARCv w/ 750kW

T2K accumulates approved POT ( $7.8 \times 10^{21}$ )

We will assume  $0.75 \text{ MW } 10^7 \text{ sec / year}$

(Optimistic) Timeline for anticipated results

- 2022  $\sim 2\sigma$  CPV indication ( $\sin\delta=1$ ) by T2K+ NoVa +reactors
- 2025 Start Hyper-K data taking
- 2028 Discovery of leptonic CPV w/  $>5\sigma$  (MH at the same time or earlier)
- 2030 Discovery of proton decays
- 20XX Always ready for Supernova neutrino burst

# Strength of Hyper-K

- Best sensitivity for **CP measurement**
  - Relatively short baseline ( $\sim 300\text{km}$ ): less matter effect
  - Off axis beam at 1st oscillation maximum
- **Large statistics** with **good S/N**
  - 2000-3000 appearance signal events expected
  - $S/N \sim 10$  at appearance peak
- Performance **proven with real data**
  - Building on experience from T2K/Super-K
  - **Systematics well understood**
  - Further improvement expected as we go

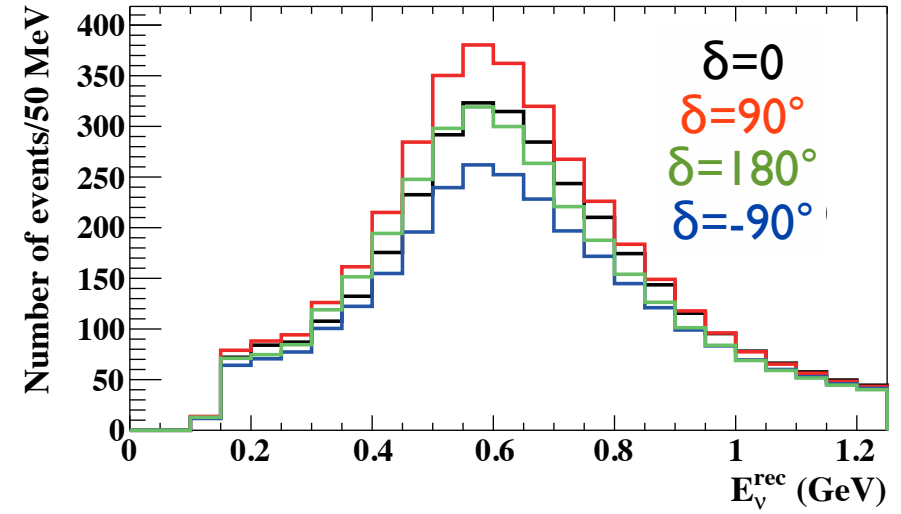
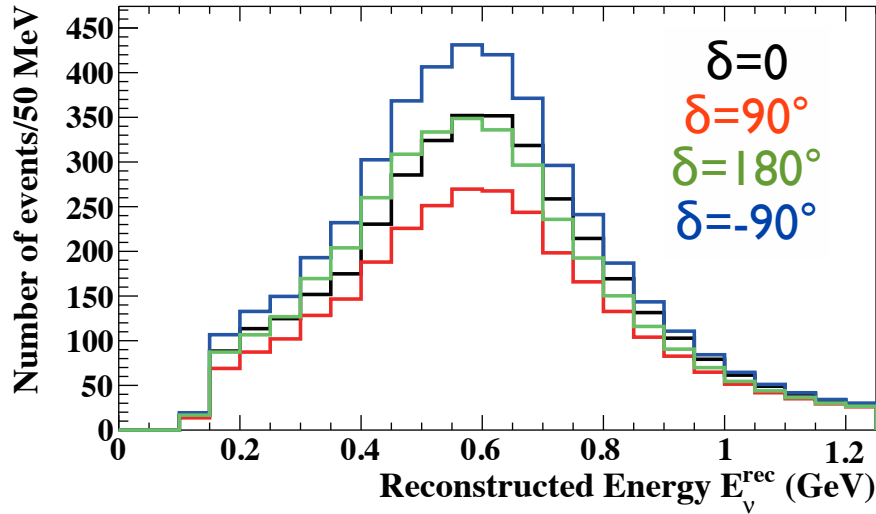
# $\delta_{CP}$ dependence of observables

7.5MW $\times 10^7$ s ( $1.56 \times 10^{22}$  POT)

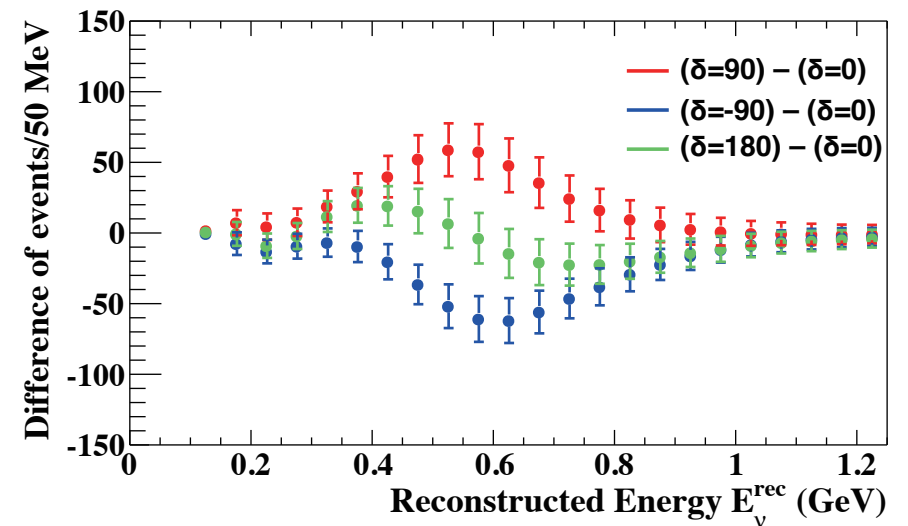
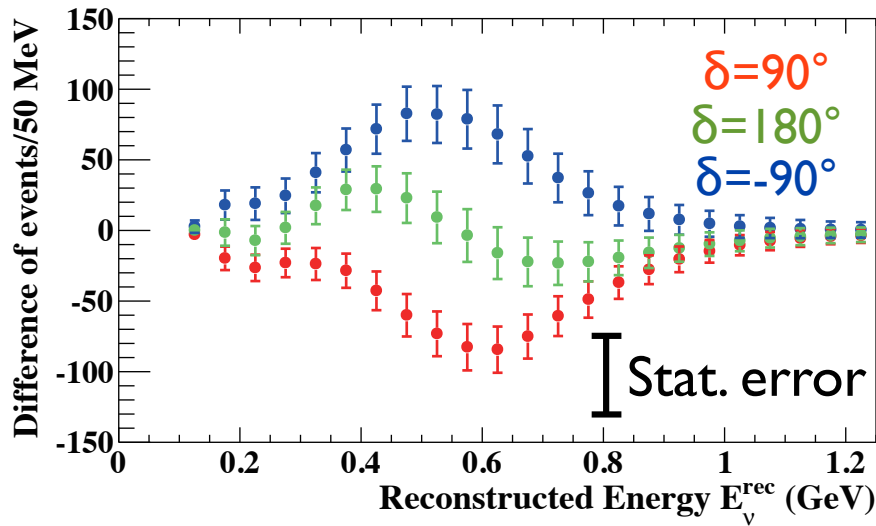
Neutrino mode: Appearance

Antineutrino mode: Appearance

ve candidates



Difference from  $\delta=0$



Sensitive to all values of  $\delta$  with numbers + shape

# Expected number of events for $\nu_e$ appearance

for normal hierarchy,  $\delta=0$

		HK ( $E_{rec} < 2\text{GeV}$ )	
$\nu$	Ve signal		3,016
	Total BG		734
		wrong-sign app.	28
		NC	172
		Beam $\nu_e$	523
		$\nu_\mu$ CC	11
		$\nu_\tau$ CC	0
$\bar{\nu}$	Ve signal		2,110
	Total BG		1,288
		wrong-sign app.	396
		NC	265
		Beam $\nu_e$	618
		$\nu_\mu$ CC	9
		$\nu_\tau$ CC	0

# Assumed systematic uncertainties

Realistic estimation based on SK/T2K

- Beam flux + near detector constraint
  - Conservatively assumed to be the same
- Cross section uncertainties not constrained by ND
  - Nuclear difference removed assuming water measurements
- Far detector
  - Reduced by increased statistics of atmospheric  $\nu$  control sample

Uncertainty on the expected number of events at Hyper-K (%)

	$\nu$ mode		anti- $\nu$ mode		(T2K 2014)	
	$\nu e$	$\nu\mu$	$\bar{\nu}e$	$\bar{\nu}\mu$	$\nu e$	$\nu\mu$
Flux&ND	3.0	2.8	5.6	4.2	3.1	2.7
XSEC model	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.4	4.7	5.0
Far Det. +FSI	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.1	3.7	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>

- Further reduction by new near detectors under study

# Sensitivity to CP violation

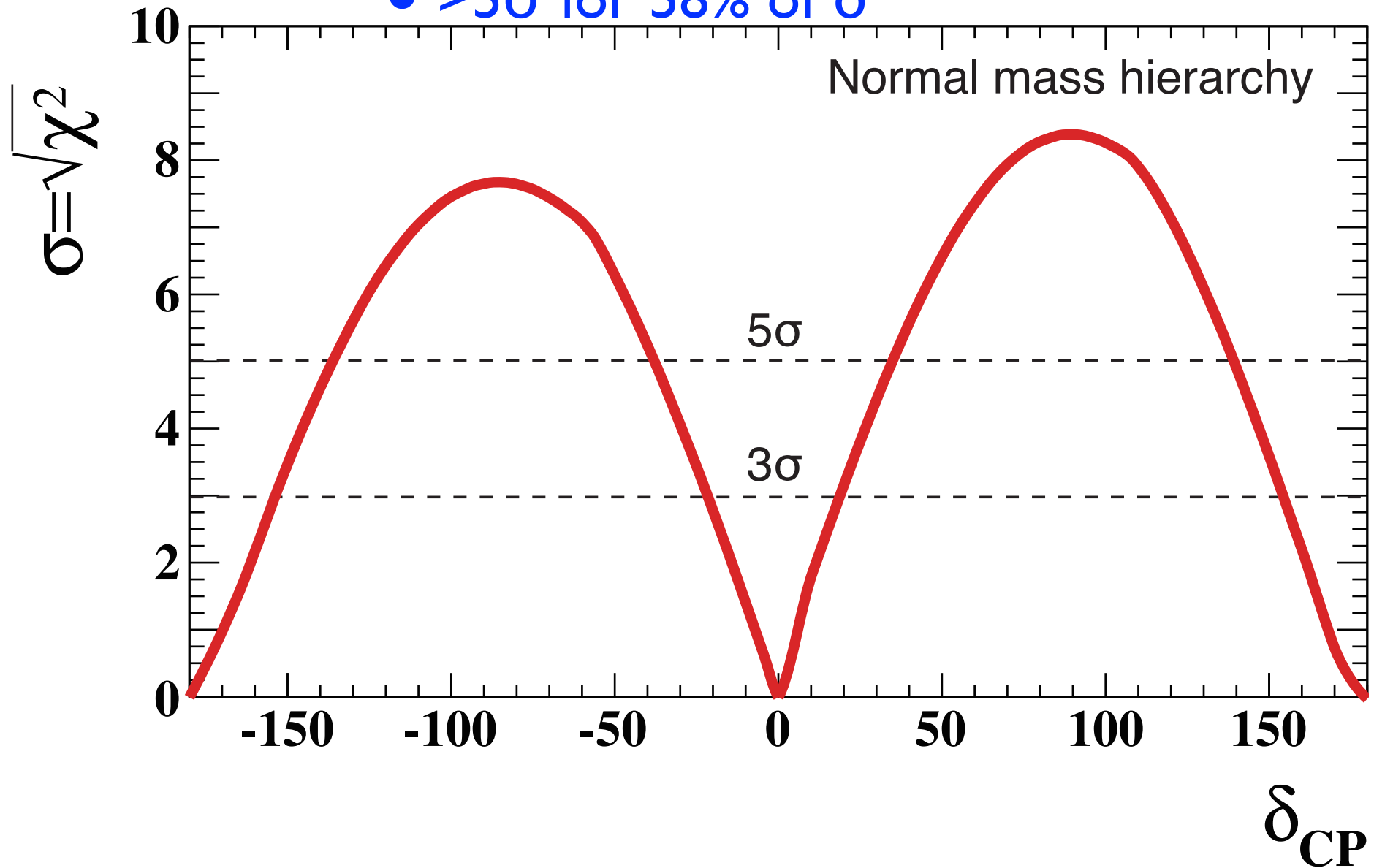
arXiv:1502.05199 and  
submitted to PTEP

●  $>3\sigma$  for 76% of  $\delta$

Mass hierarchy assumed to be known

●  $>5\sigma$  for 58% of  $\delta$

$7.5\text{MW} \times 10^7\text{s}$  ( $1.56 \times 10^{22}$  POT)



# Sensitivity to CP violation

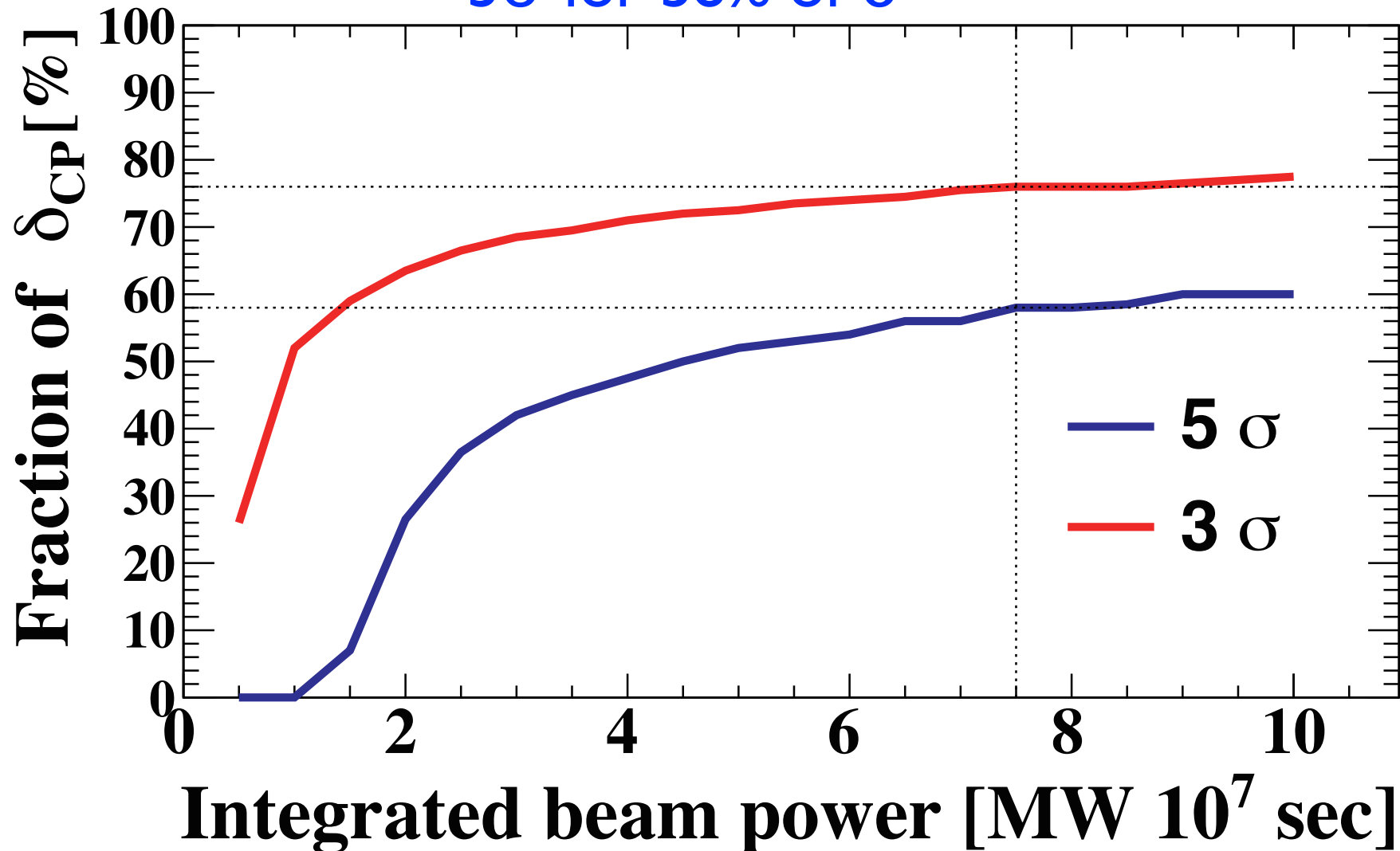
arXiv:1502.05199 and  
submitted to PTEP

●  $>3\sigma$  for 76% of  $\delta$

Mass hierarchy assumed to be known

●  $>5\sigma$  for 58% of  $\delta$

$7.5\text{MW} \times 10^7\text{s}$  ( $1.56 \times 10^{22}$  POT)



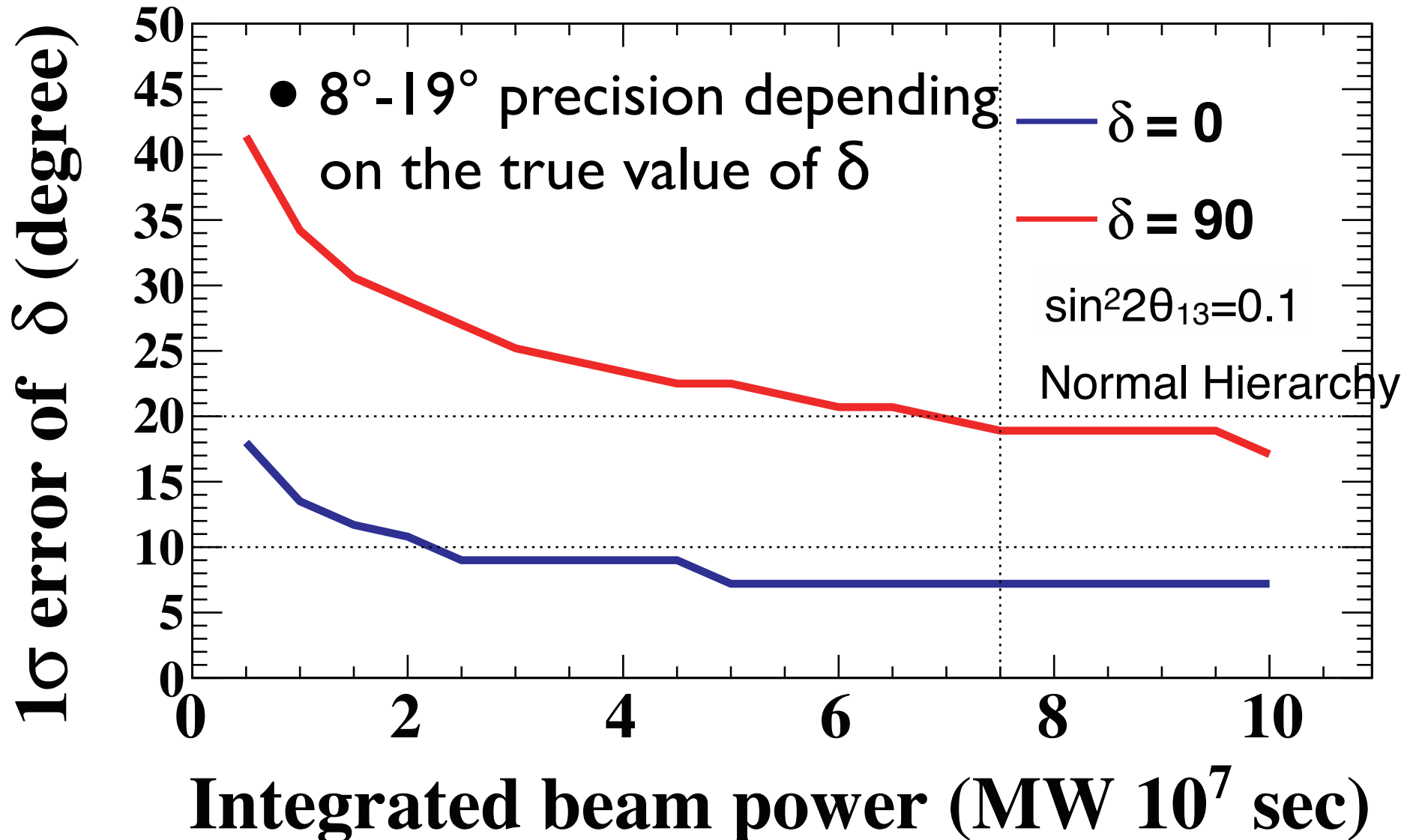
We will assume  $0.75\text{MW } 10^7\text{sec / year}$



# Sensitivity to CP violation

Mass hierarchy assumed to be known

arXiv:1502.05199 and  
submitted to PTEP

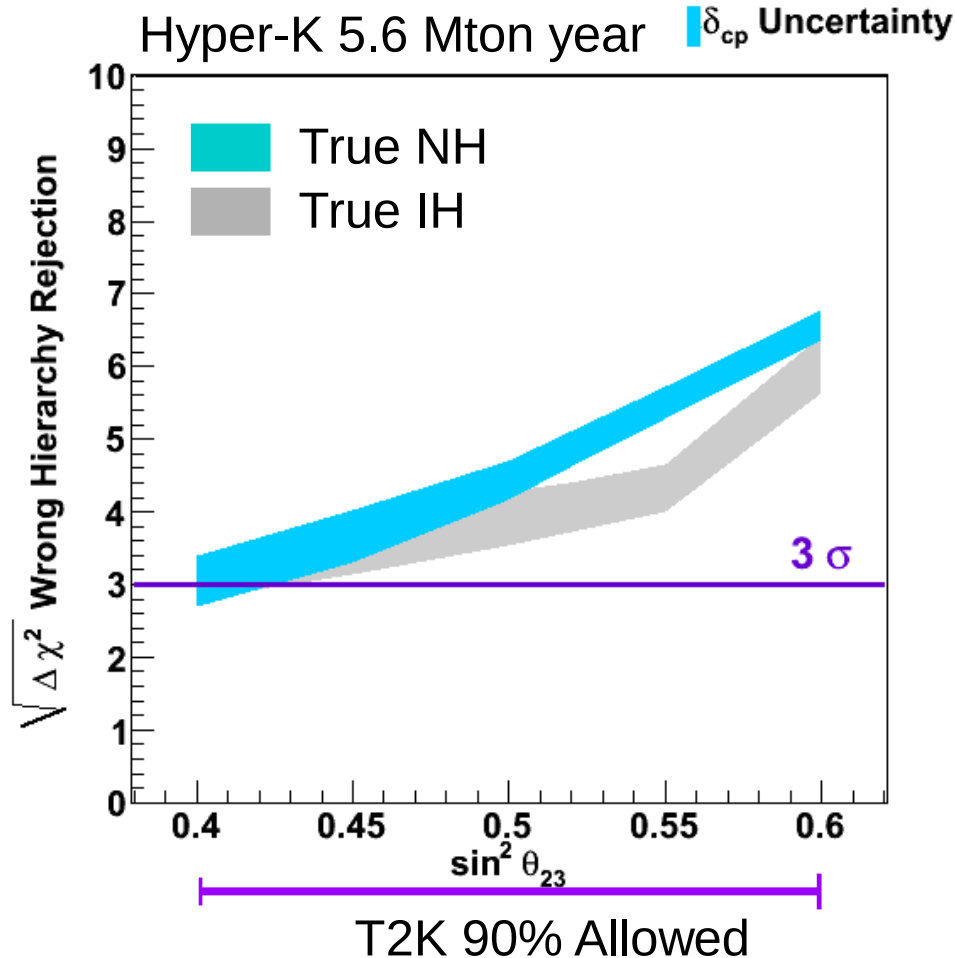


We will assume  $0.75 \text{ MW } 10^7 \text{ sec / year}$

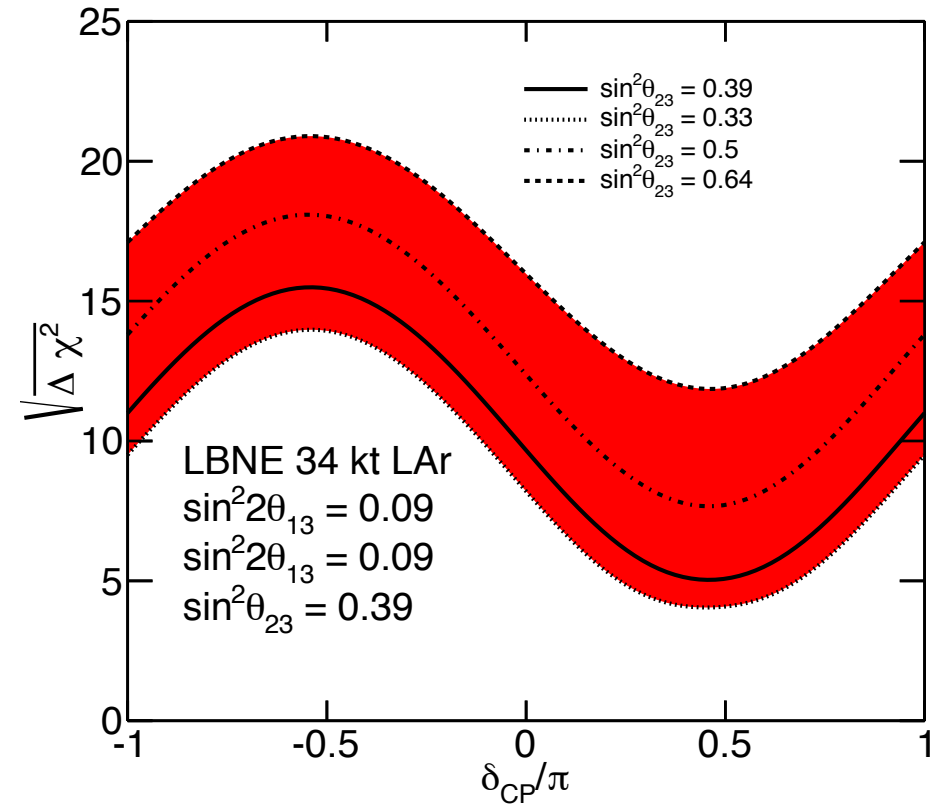
# Mass hierarchy sensitivity

Hyper-K atmospheric

LBNE accelerator

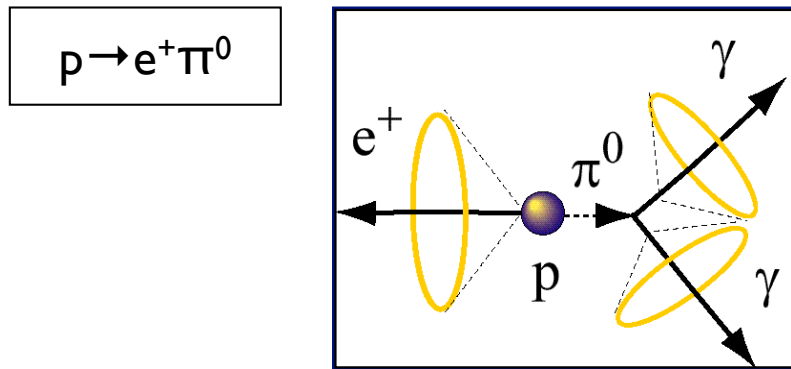


Mass Hierarchy Sensitivity (NH)

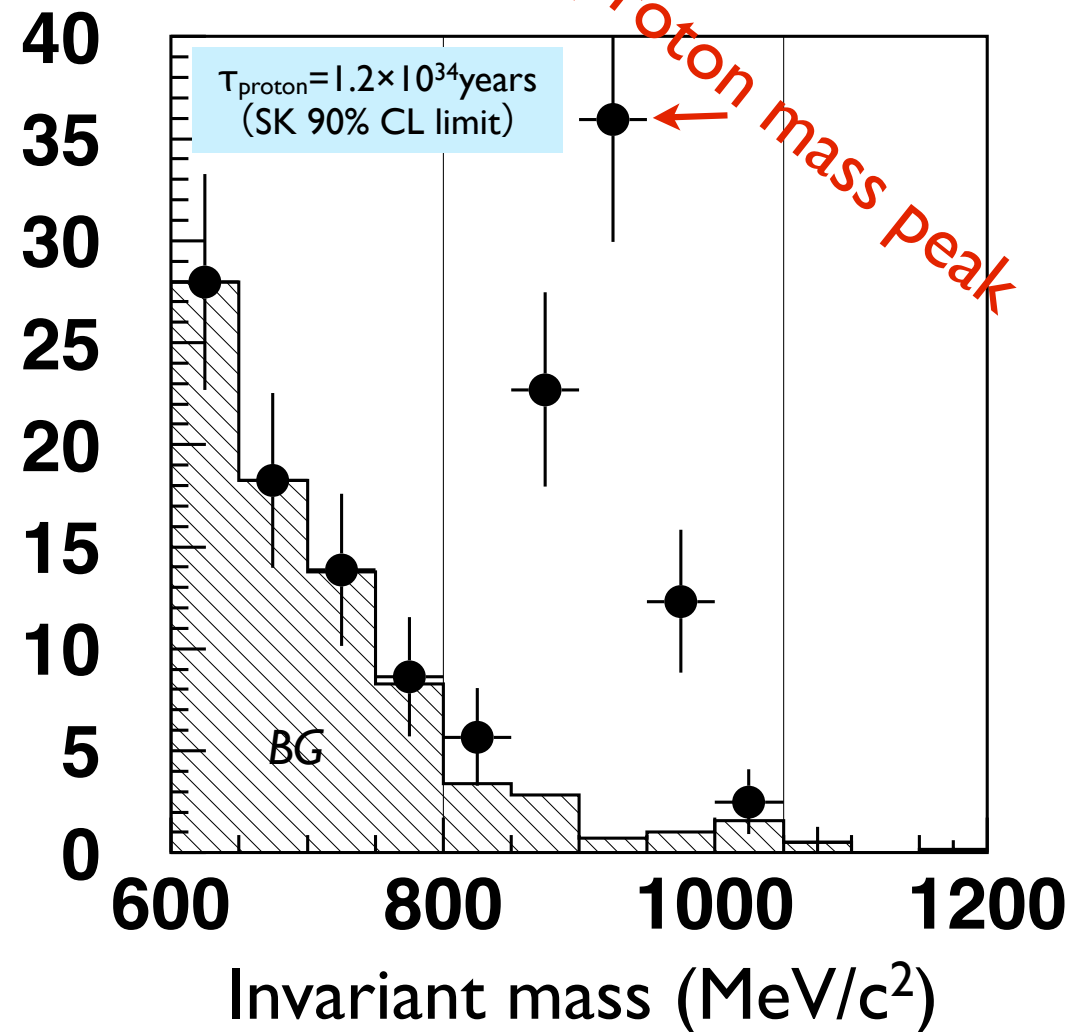


LBNE has better sensitivity to MH thanks to longer baseline  
 HK has significant sensitivity with atmospheric neutrinos

# Discovery potential in Hyper-K

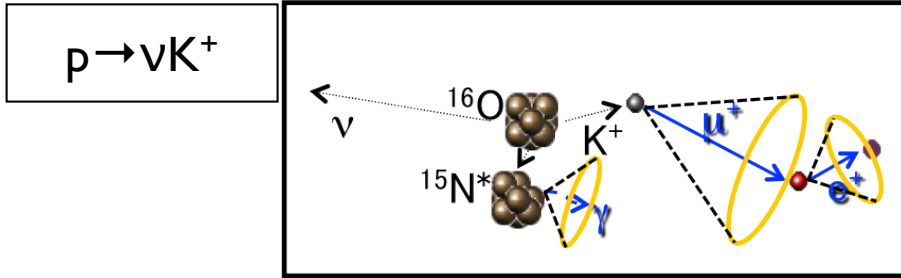


- ▶ Discovery reach ( $3\sigma$ )
  - ▶  $\tau(p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0) \sim 5 \times 10^{34}$  years (HK 10yrs)
- ▶ Limit (90%CL)
  - ▶  $\tau(p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0) > 1 \times 10^{35}$  years (HK 10yrs)

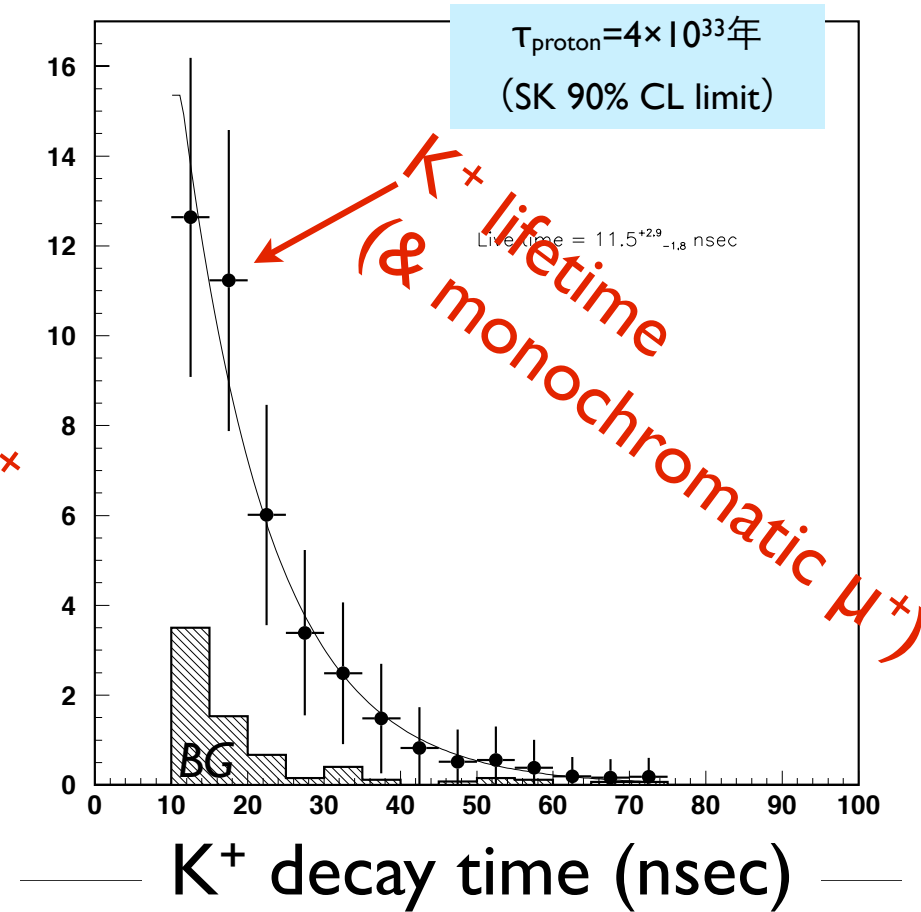
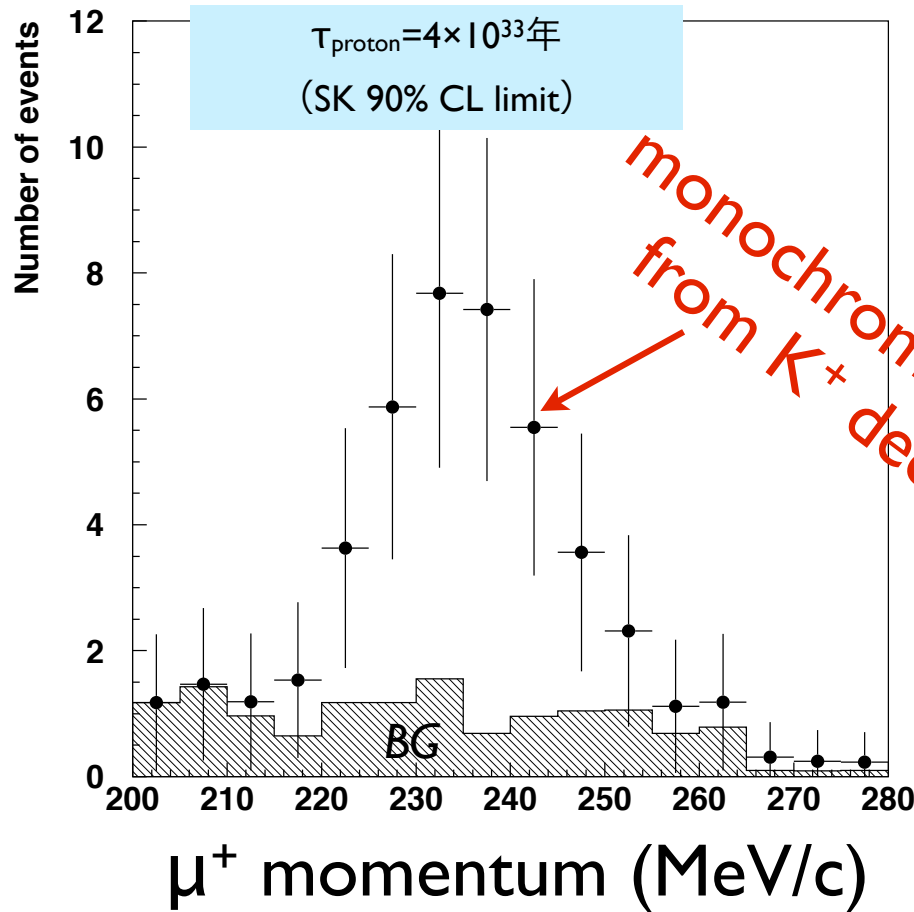


Only realistic proposal to reach the lifetime of  $10^{35}$  years for  $p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0$

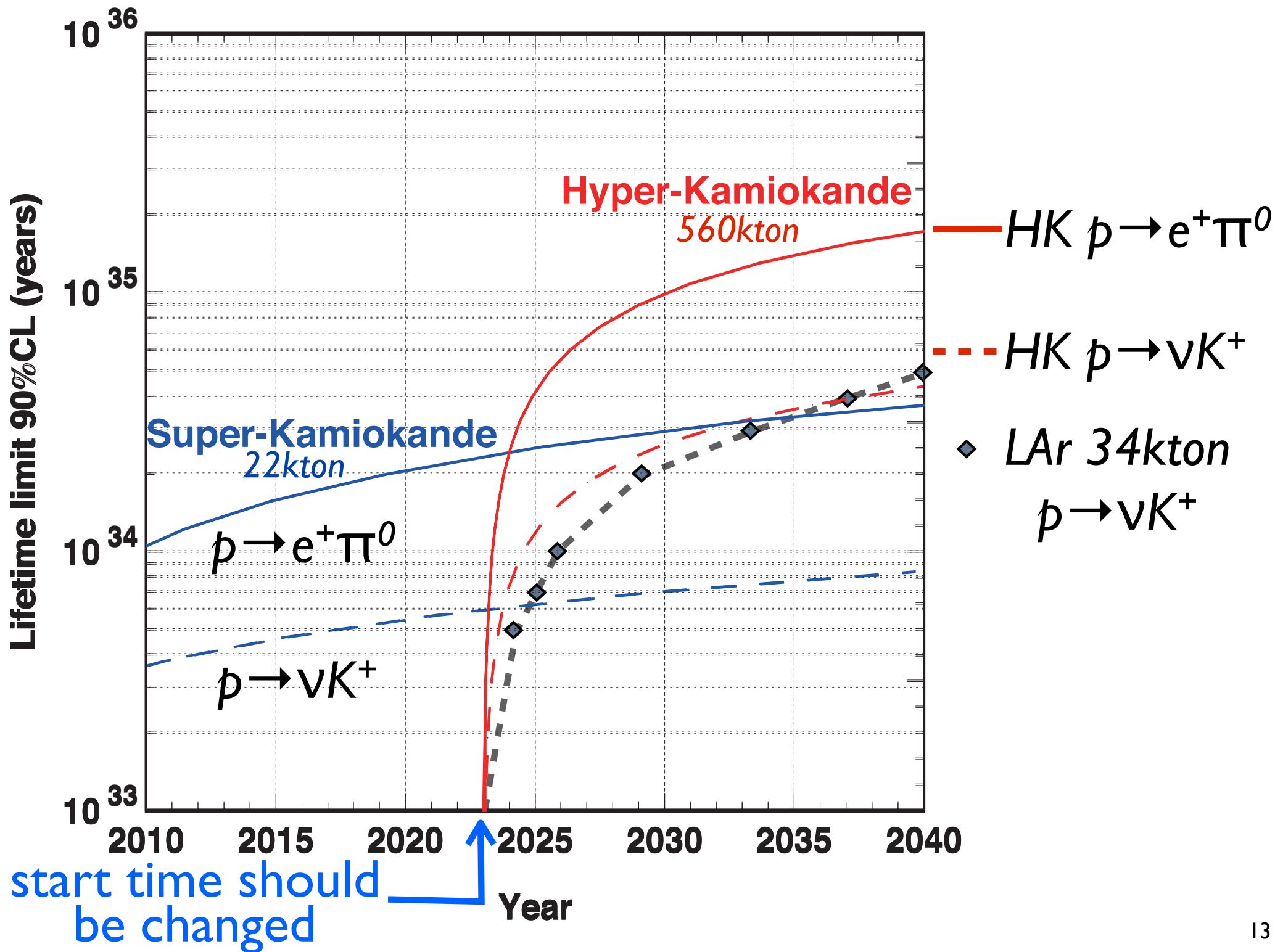
# Discovery potential (2)



- ▶ Discovery reach ( $3\sigma$ )
  - ▶  $\tau(p \rightarrow \nu K^+) \sim 1 \times 10^{34}$  years (HK 10yrs)
- ▶ Limit (90%CL)
  - ▶  $\tau(p \rightarrow \nu K^+) > 3 \times 10^{34}$  years (HK 10yrs)

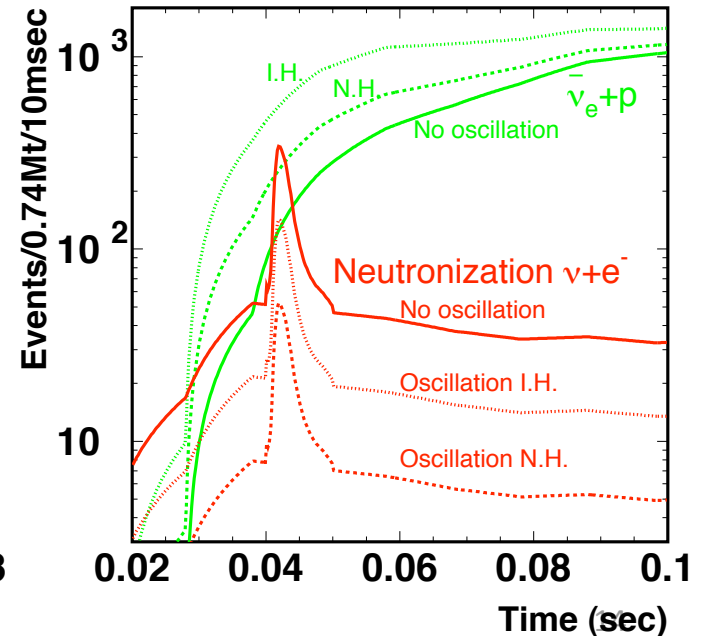
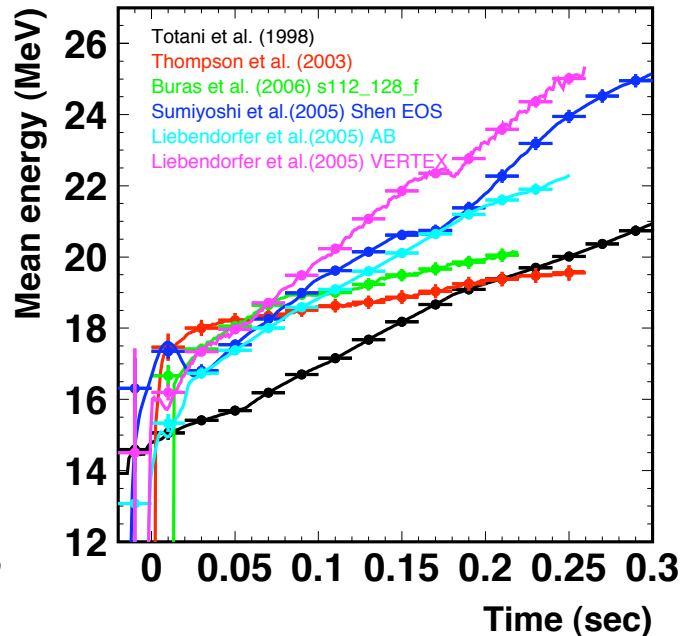
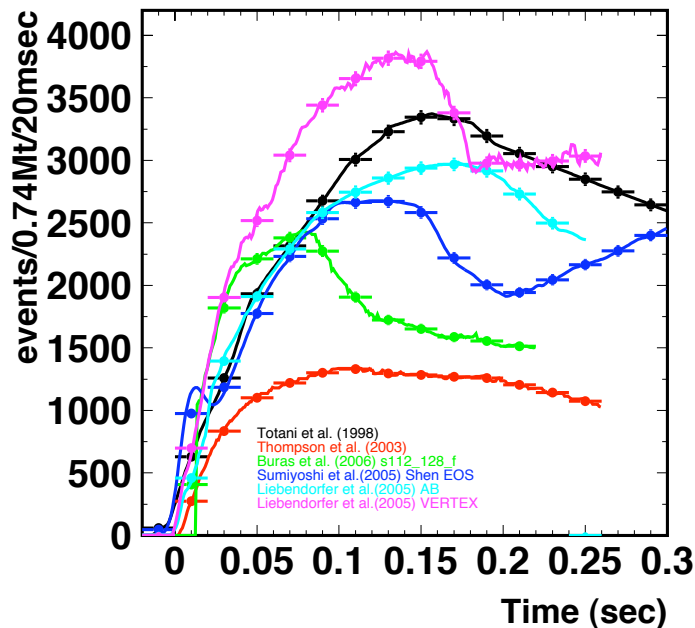


Experimental test on Supersymmetry



# $\nu$ burst @ Milky way (10kpc)

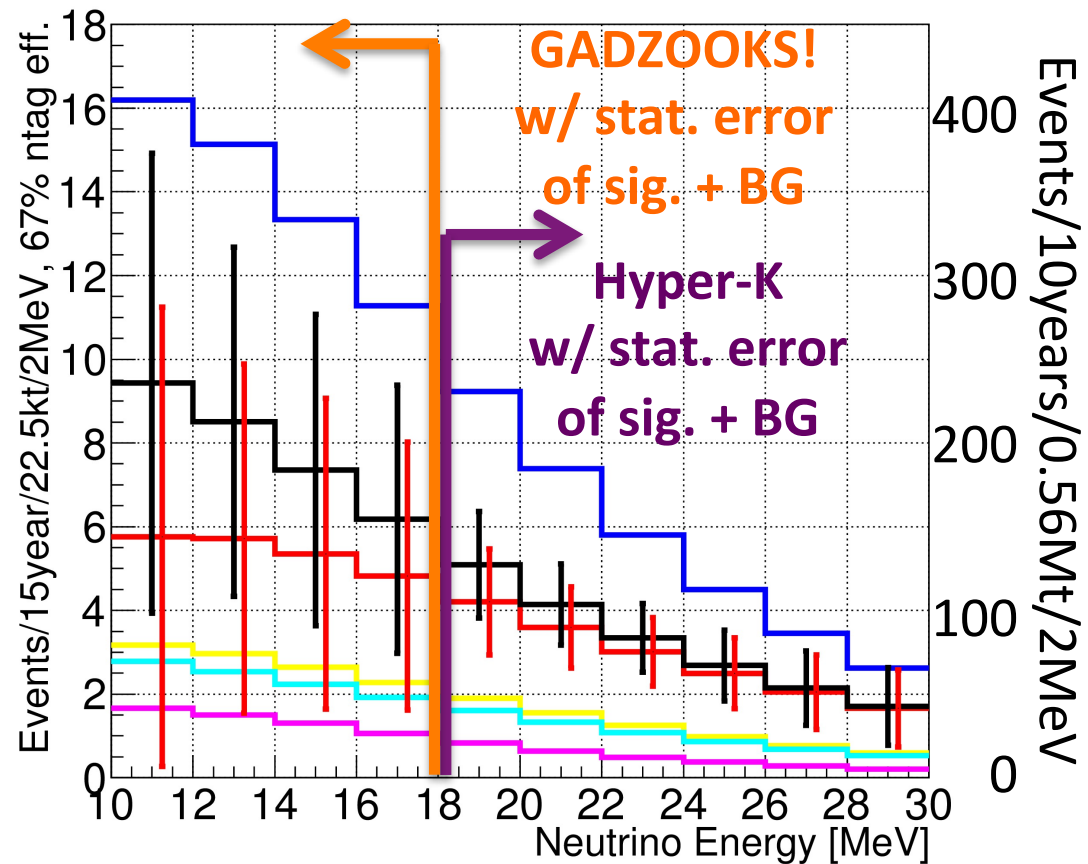
- High statistical observation by 200,000  $\nu$  events
  - Time variation of ( $\nu$  luminosity, temperature, flavor)
  - Explore core collapse and cooling mechanism (model)
    - exp'd  $\nu_e$  from neutronization is 20(NH) or 56(IH) in 10msec duration  $\rightarrow$  precise moment when a neutron star is born.
    - Precise time determination  $\sim$  1ms  $\rightarrow$  combined study w/ optical and gravitational wave observation
  - Absolute  $\nu$  mass ( $\nu$ 's TOF)  $\rightarrow$  0.3~1.3eV/c<sup>2</sup>
  - Energy spectrum transition by  $\nu$  mass hierarchy



# Supernova relic $\nu$ (SRN)

- SRN is guaranteed signal which will provide precious information on SN rate and SN  $\nu$  spectrum

**SRN models**  
Kaplinghat, Steigman & Walker (2000)  
Ando, Sato & Totani (2003)  
Horiuchi, Beacom & Dwek (2009)  
( $T_\nu = 6\text{MeV}$ )  
Hartmann & Woosley (1997)  
Totani et.al. (1996)  
Malaney (1997)



- $\sim 300$  SRN / 10 years ( $> 17.5\text{MeV}$ ) is expected