

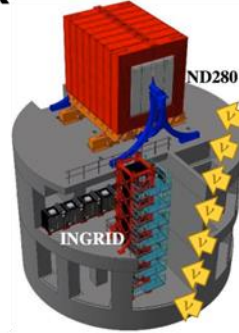
# The T2K ND280 Upgrade

Thorsten Lux

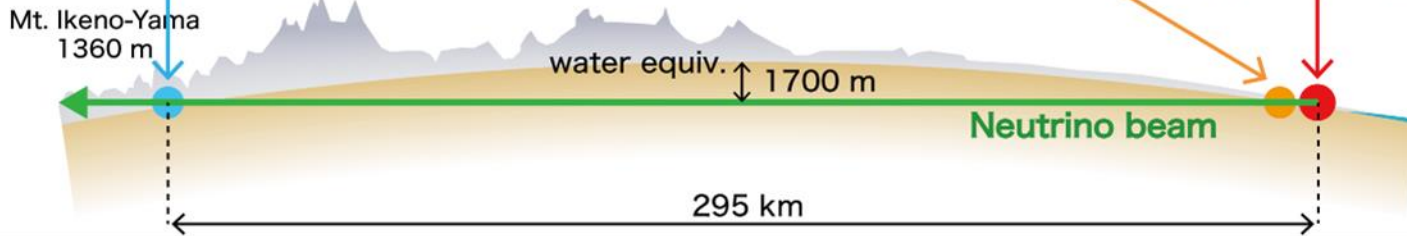
## Far detector Super Kamiokande



## Near detector complex



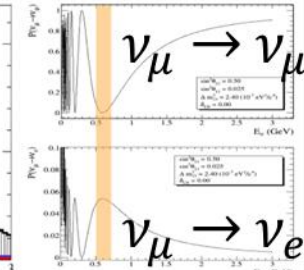
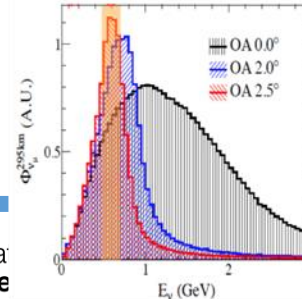
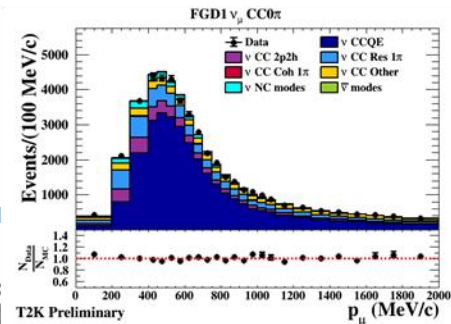
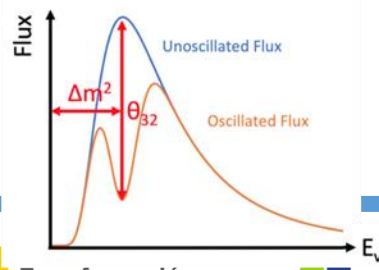
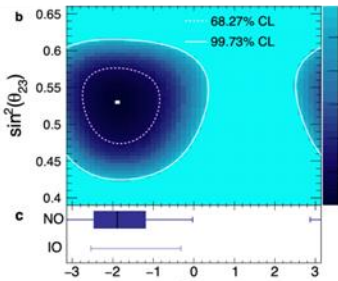
## J-Parc Neutrino Beam



**@SK**  
Measure oscillated  
beam

**@ND280**  
Characterize beam and  
 $\nu$  interactions

**@J-PARC**  
Create Neutrino's  
off-axis beam  $\nu_\mu$  or  $\bar{\nu}_\mu$



In principle, we need oscillation probabilities to extract oscillation parameters:

$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e) = \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \sin^2 \theta_{23} \frac{\sin^2([1-x]\Delta)}{[1-x]^2}$$

$$-\alpha \sin \delta_{CP} \sin^2 2\theta_{12} \sin 2\theta_{13} \sin 2\theta_{23} \sin \Delta \frac{\sin[x\Delta] \sin([1-x]\Delta)}{x[1-x]}$$

$$+\alpha \cos \delta_{CP} \sin 2\theta_{12} \sin 2\theta_{13} \sin 2\theta_{23} \cos \Delta \frac{\sin[x\Delta] \sin([1-x]\Delta)}{x[1-x]}$$

Leading term

CP violating term

CP conserving term

For  $P(\overline{\nu}_\mu^R \rightarrow \overline{\nu}_e^R)$ :

- “-” => “+”
- replace  $\delta$  and  $x$  with  $-\delta$  and  $-x$

$$x = \frac{2\sqrt{2}G_F n_e E_\theta}{\Delta m_{31}^2}, \alpha = \left| \frac{\Delta m_{21}^2}{\Delta m_{31}^2} \right| \cong \frac{1}{30}, \Delta = \frac{\Delta m_{31}^2 L}{4E_\theta}$$

$\delta_{CP} = 0$  implies violating term vanishes!

But detectors provide event rates:

$$dN/dE_\nu = \Phi \sigma N_{target}$$

Neutrino flux, depends on  $E_\nu$

Cross-section (interaction probability), depends on  $E_\nu$ , target isotope

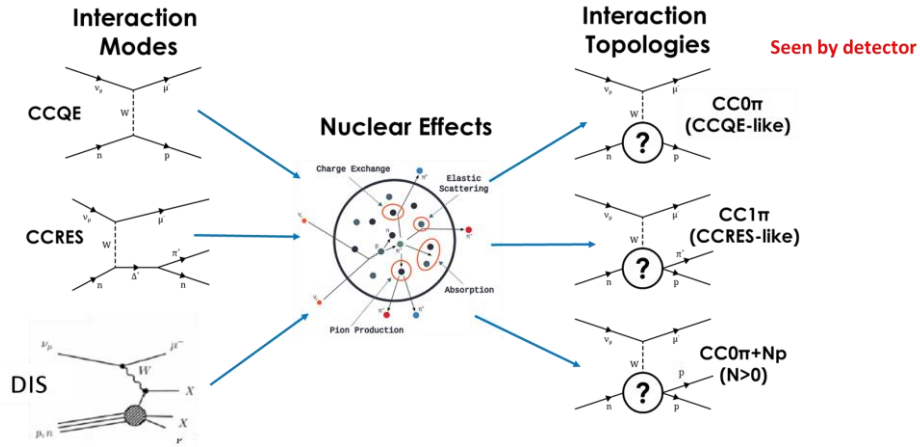
Number of target isotopes given by detector



## Nuclear effects

## Detector effects

Relevant for neutrino oscillations



- $P$  depends on true  $E_\nu$  but a detector provides  $E_\nu^{reco}$
- Energy migration described by matrix:  $T(E_\nu, E_\nu^{reco})$
- Additional detector effects/efficiencies which depend on  $E_\nu/E_\nu^{reco}$ :  $\epsilon(E_\nu, E_\nu^{reco})$
- Both require an excellent understanding of the detector response
- Different for every interaction process

ND event rate:

$$\frac{dN_\beta^{FD}}{\Delta E_\nu^{reco}} = N_{target}^{ND} \sum_i \int_{E_{min}}^{E_{max}} \Phi^{ND}(E_\nu) \sigma_i^{ND}(E_\nu) T_i^{ND}(E_\nu, E_\nu^{reco}) \epsilon_i(E_\nu, E_\nu^{reco}) dE_\nu$$

FD event rate:

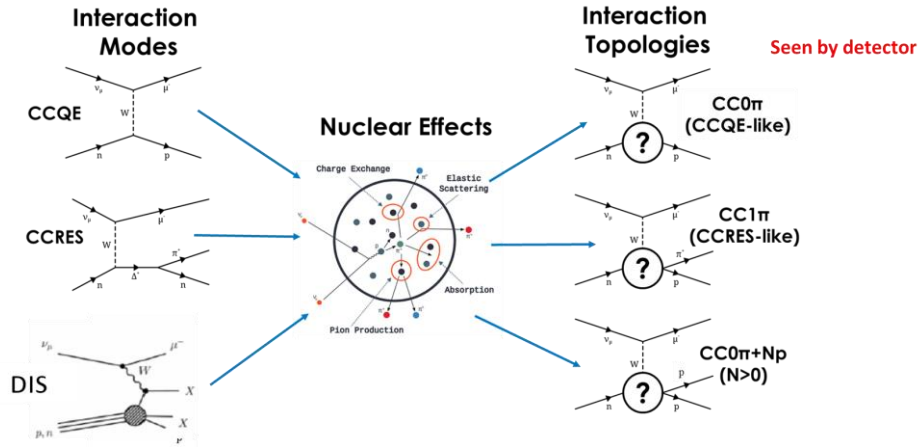
$$\frac{dN_\beta^{FD}}{\Delta E_\nu^{reco}} = N_{target}^{FD} \sum_i \int_{E_{min}}^{E_{max}} \Phi^{ND}(E_\nu) F_{\frac{FD}{ND}}(E_\nu) \sigma_i^{FD}(E_\nu) T_i^{FD}(E_\nu, E_\nu^{reco}) \epsilon_i(E_\nu, E_\nu^{reco}) P_{\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\beta}(E_\nu) dE_\nu$$



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**Provided by near detector!**

ND event rate:

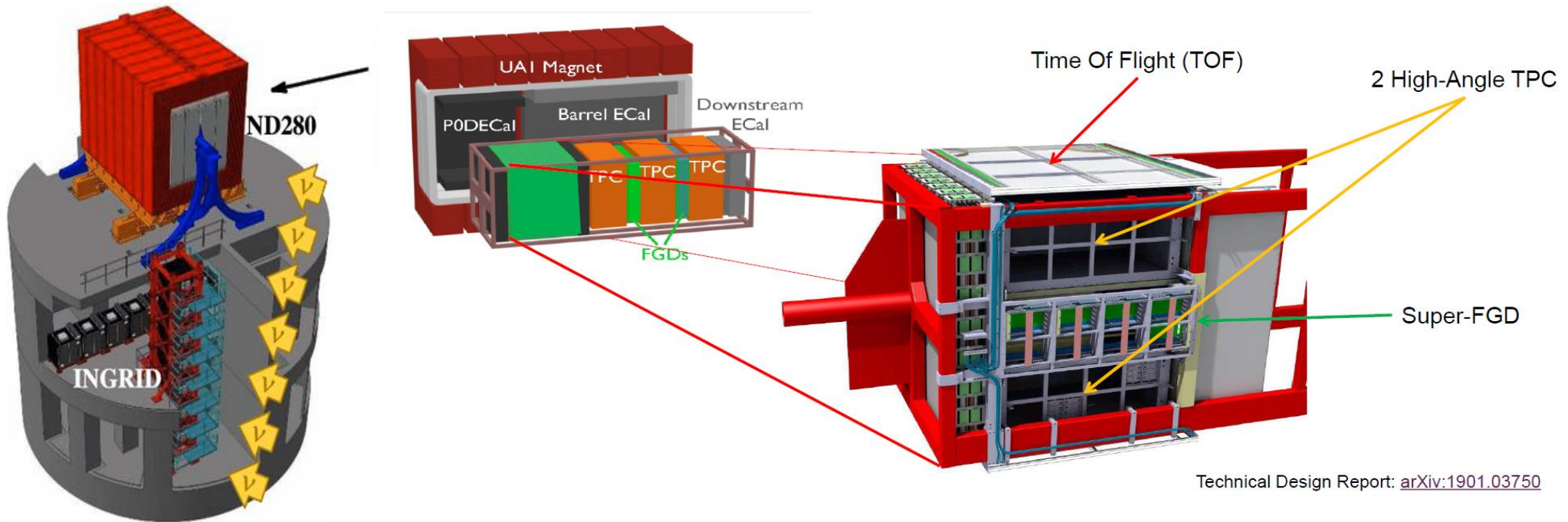
$$\frac{dN_\beta^{FD}}{\Delta E_\nu^{reco}} = N_{target}^{ND} \sum_i \int_{E_{min}}^{E_{max}} \Phi^{ND}(E_\nu) \sigma_i^{ND}(E_\nu) T_i^{ND}(E_\nu, E_\nu^{reco}) \epsilon_i(E_\nu, E_\nu^{reco}) dE_\nu$$

FD event rate:

$$\frac{dN_\beta^{FD}}{\Delta E_\nu^{reco}} = N_{target}^{FD} \sum_i \int_{E_{min}}^{E_{max}} \Phi^{ND}(E_\nu) F_{FD}^{ND}(E_\nu) \sigma_i^{FD}(E_\nu) T_i^{FD}(E_\nu, E_\nu^{reco}) \epsilon_i(E_\nu, E_\nu^{reco}) P_{\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\beta}(E_\nu) dE_\nu$$

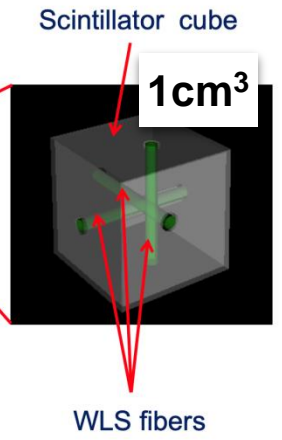
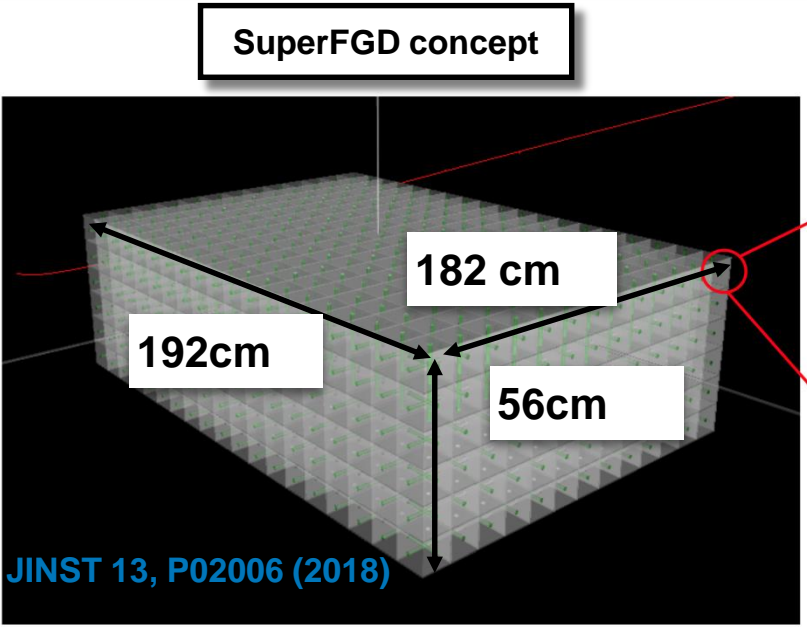
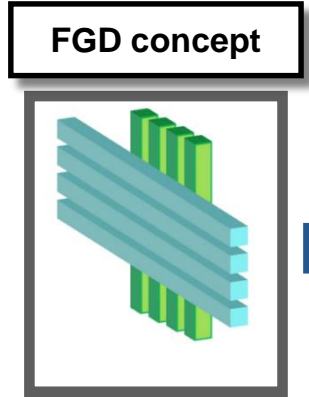
# ND280 and the T2K Near Detector Complex

- T2K has on-axis (INGRID) and off-axis (ND280 and more) detectors
- ND280 upgrade project started 2016 with aim to install 3 new subdetectors
- Official CERN experiment (NP07) with 130 persons from 30 institutes from 10 countries involved

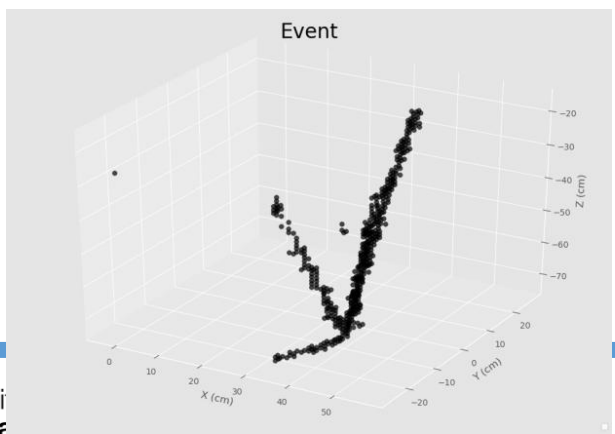
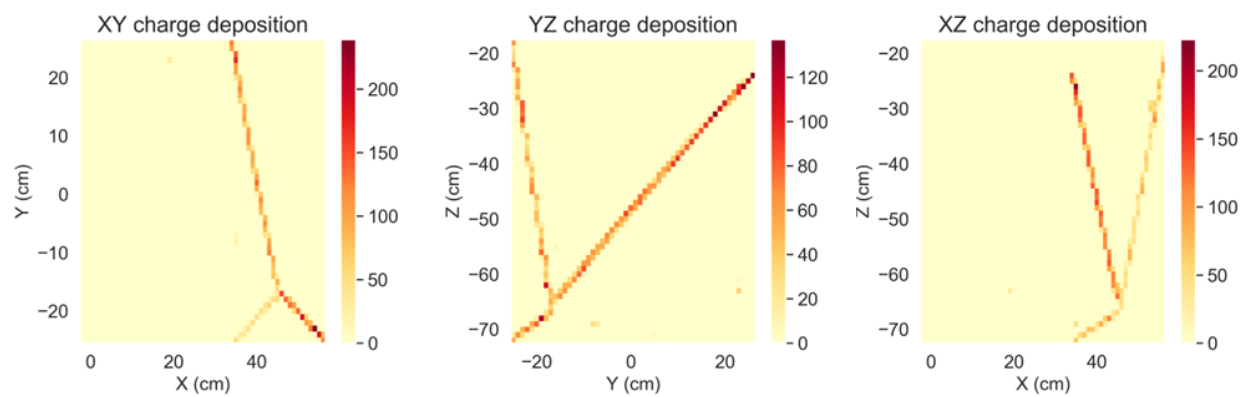
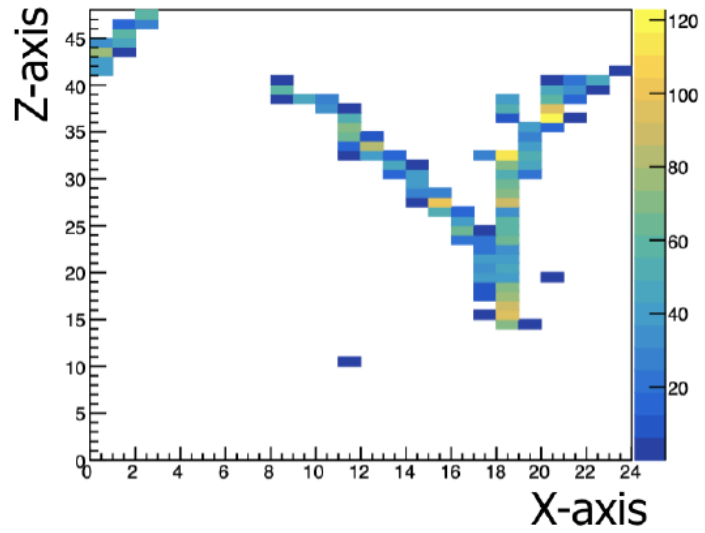


Technical Design Report: [arXiv:1901.03750](https://arxiv.org/abs/1901.03750)

To improve the granularity the new active target will be a novel 3D tracking technology

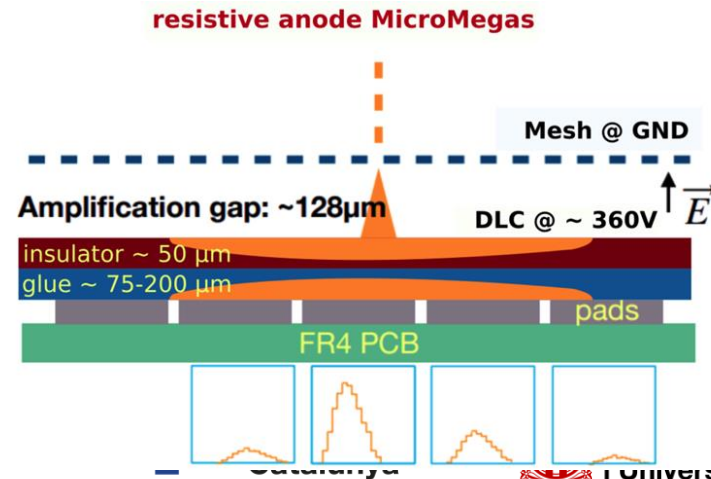
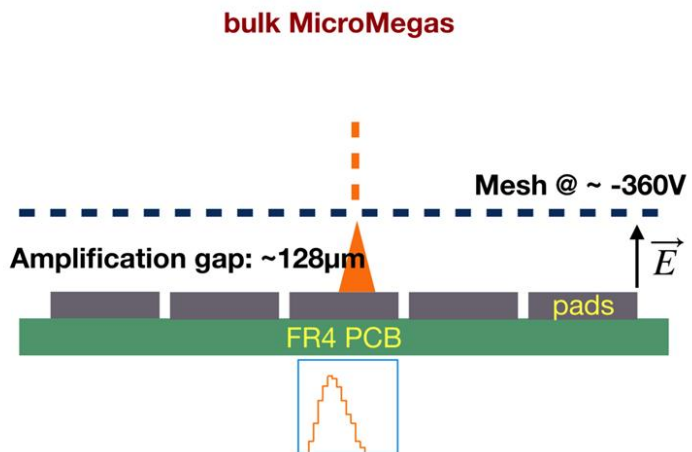
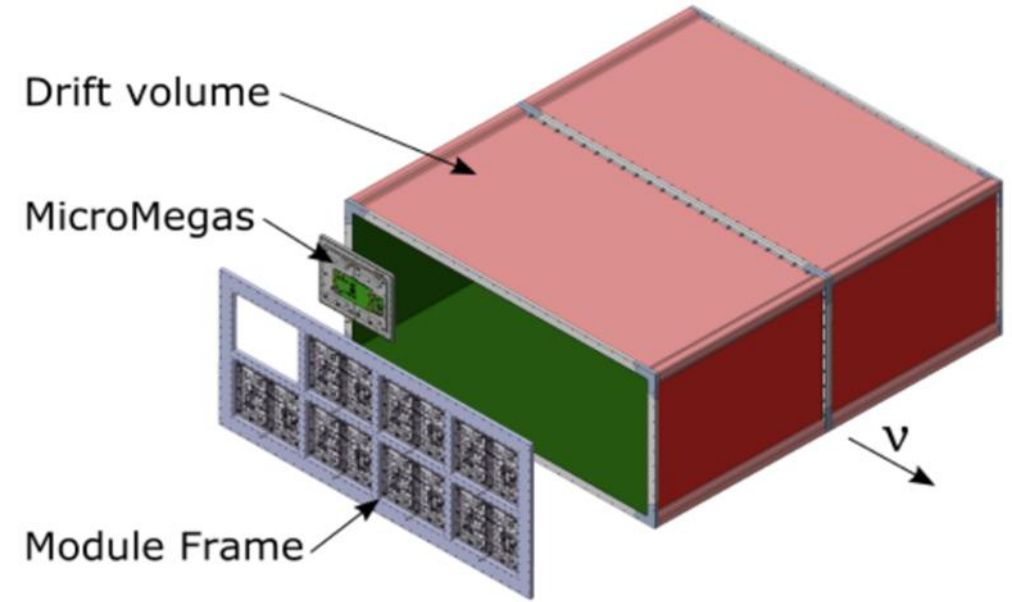


## Testbeam event

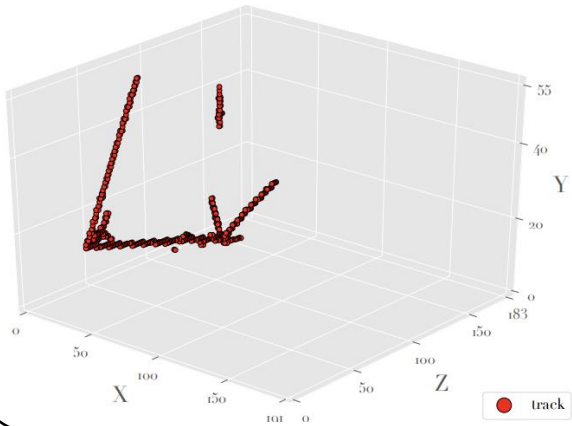


# High-Angle TPC

- Dimensions: 1865x2000x820 mm<sup>3</sup> (two halves of 1 m)
- Composite materials for field cage produced by NEXUS Projects SL (Martorell)
- Readout by 8 resistive Micromegas (ERAM) per side (novel technology)
- T2K gas (95 Ar, 3 CF<sub>4</sub>, 2 iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>)
- Providing tracking and particle identification

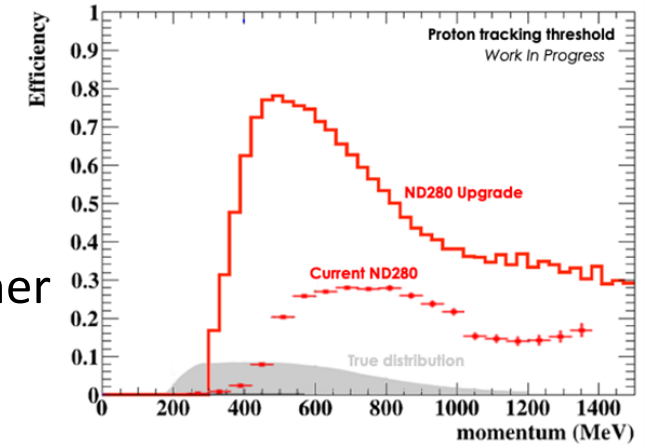




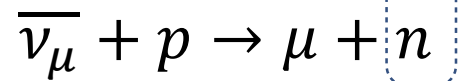


SuperFGD segmented homogeneously in 3D with fine pitch of 1 cm

Lower detection threshold and higher efficiencies

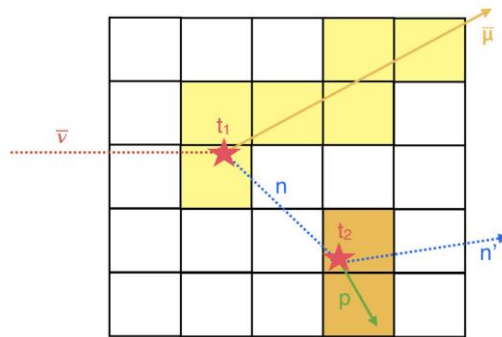
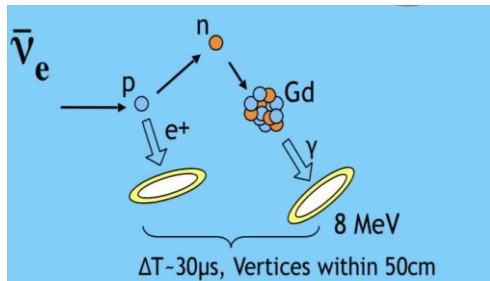


antineutrino CCQE:

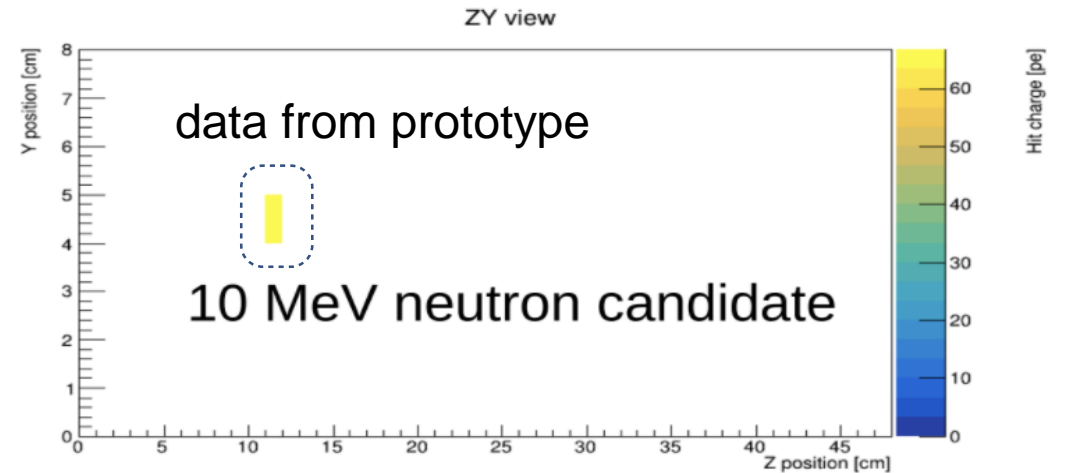


... and visible in SuperFGD including energy information via TOF (~50% efficiency)

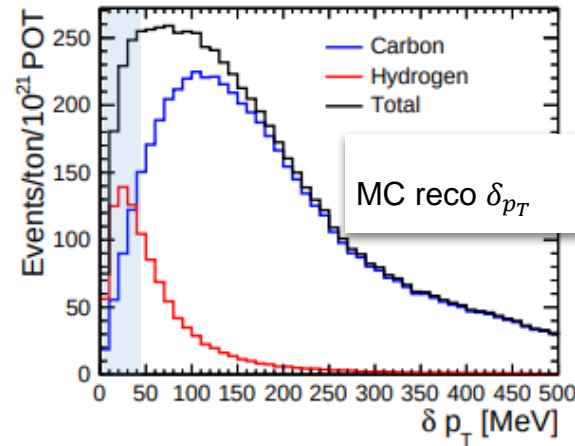
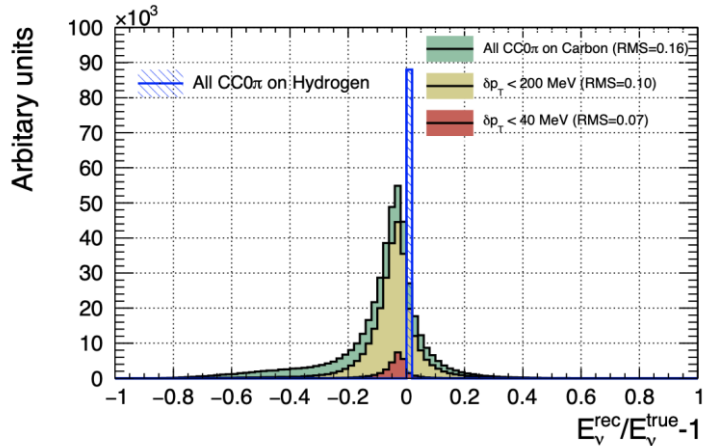
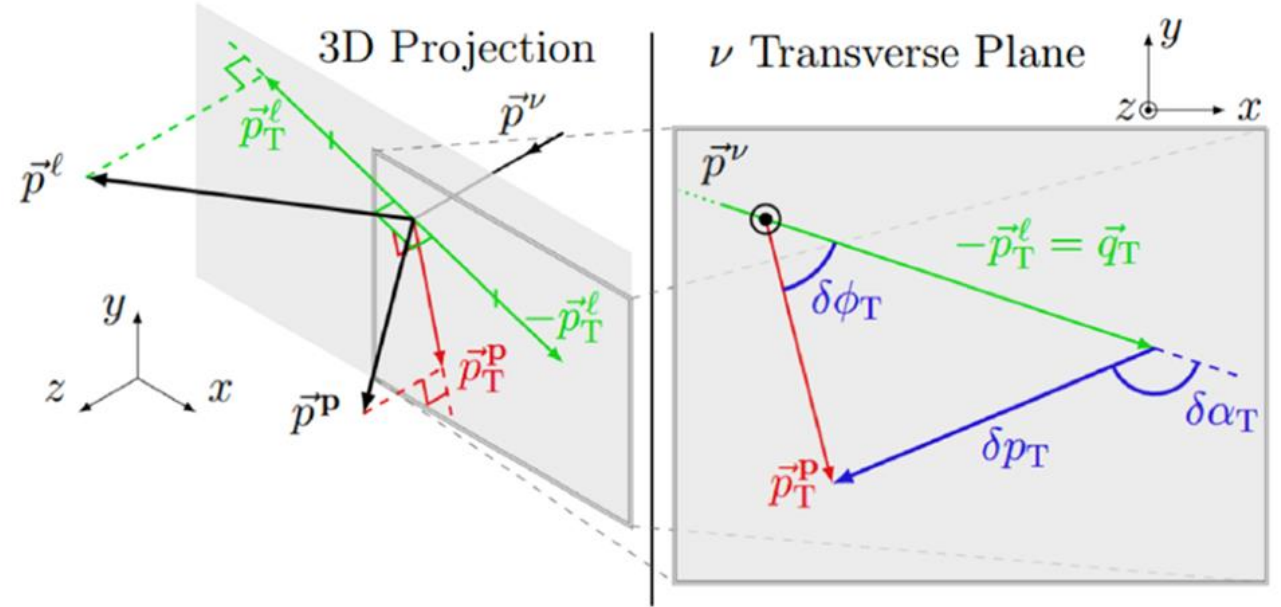
Visible in SK ...



Proven in neutron testbeam at LANL



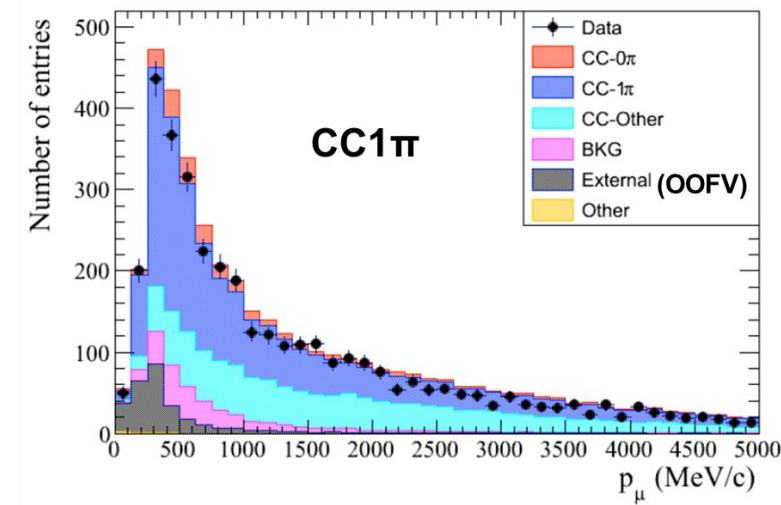
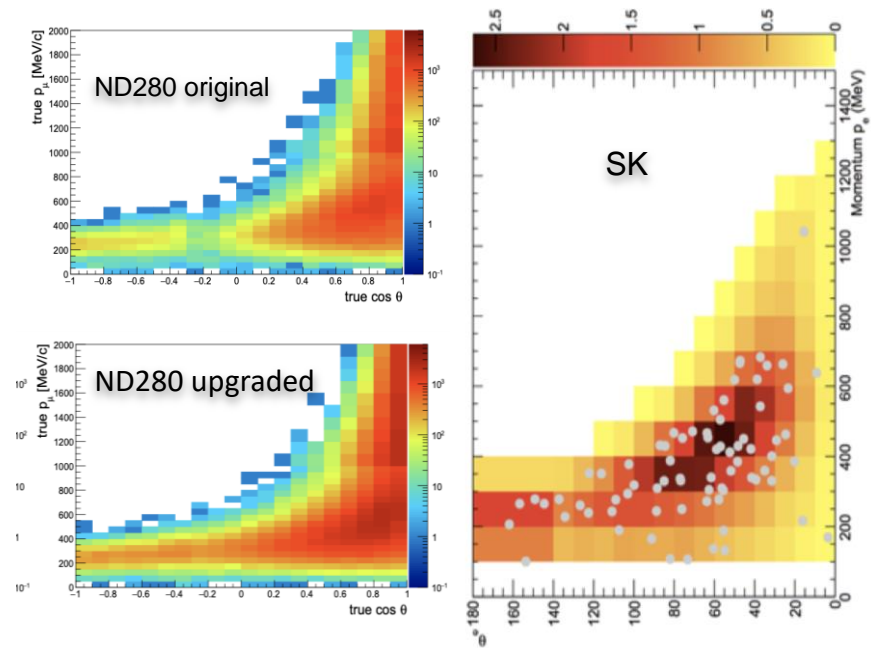
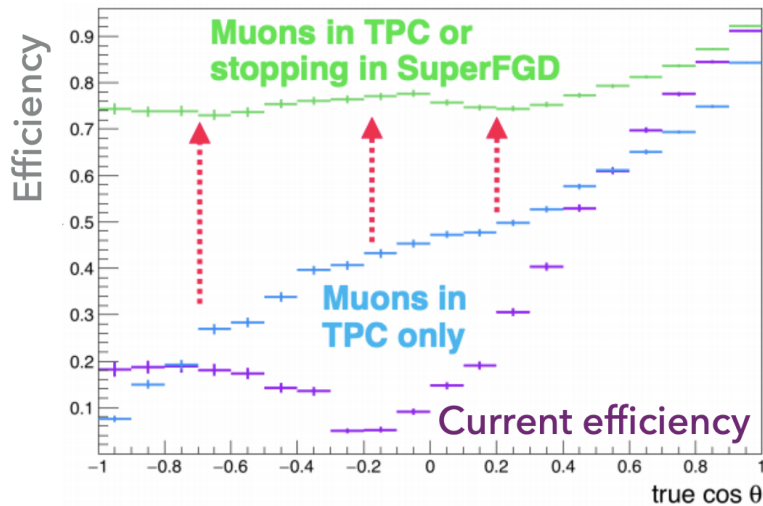
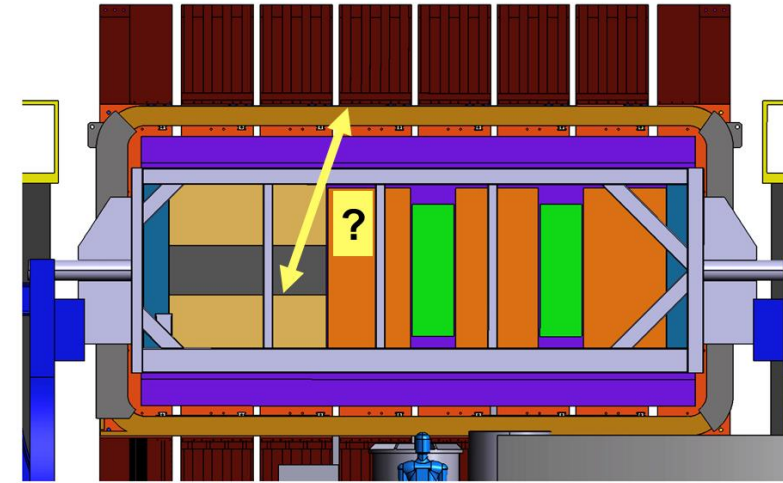
Nuclear effects result in transverse kinematic imbalance in the final state => upgraded ND280 will allow studying these effects



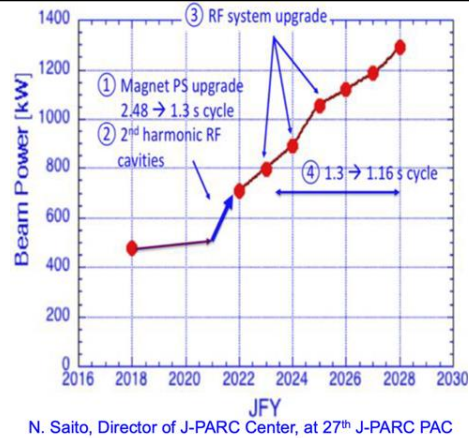
Target material is CH => selecting events with small  $\delta p_T$  will allow to select interactions with small nuclear effects or H

# Physics Benefits

- Upgraded ND280 4 $\pi$  detector as SK => helps to reduce systematic uncertainties
- Neutrino beam is very wide and significant fraction of events happen in magnet => TOF will allow to reduce external background

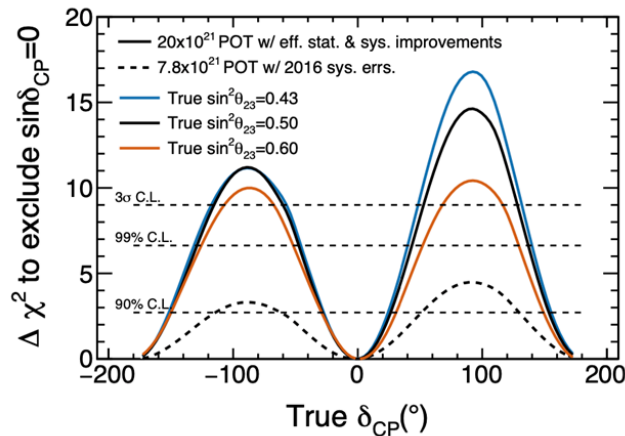


# Expected Improvements



- Significant increase in statistics
  - Beam power upgrade: 0.5 MW  $\rightarrow$  1.1 MW  $\rightarrow$  1.3 MW
  - Doubling the target mass from 2 to 4 tonne
- $\Rightarrow$  Statistics: 3E21 POT (2018)  $\rightarrow$  10E21 POT (2026)

- Significant reduction of systematic uncertainties expected

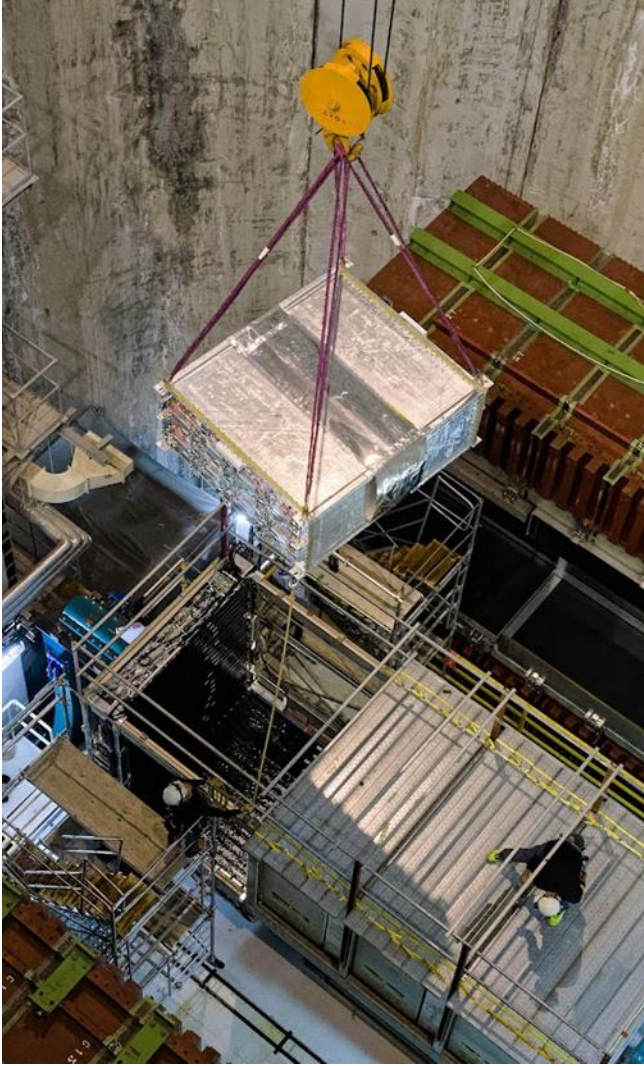


- Key to improve CP violation result significantly  $\Rightarrow$  crucial for HyperK physics performance

Parameter	Current ND280 (%)	Upgrade ND280 (%)
SK flux normalisation ( $0.6 < E_\nu < 0.7$ GeV)	3.1	2.4
MA <sub>QE</sub> (GeV/c <sup>2</sup> )	2.6	1.8
$\nu_\mu$ 2p2h normalisation	9.5	5.9
2p2h shape on Carbon	15.6	9.4
MA <sub>RES</sub> (GeV/c <sup>2</sup> )	1.8	1.2
Final State Interaction ( $\pi$ absorption)	6.5	3.4

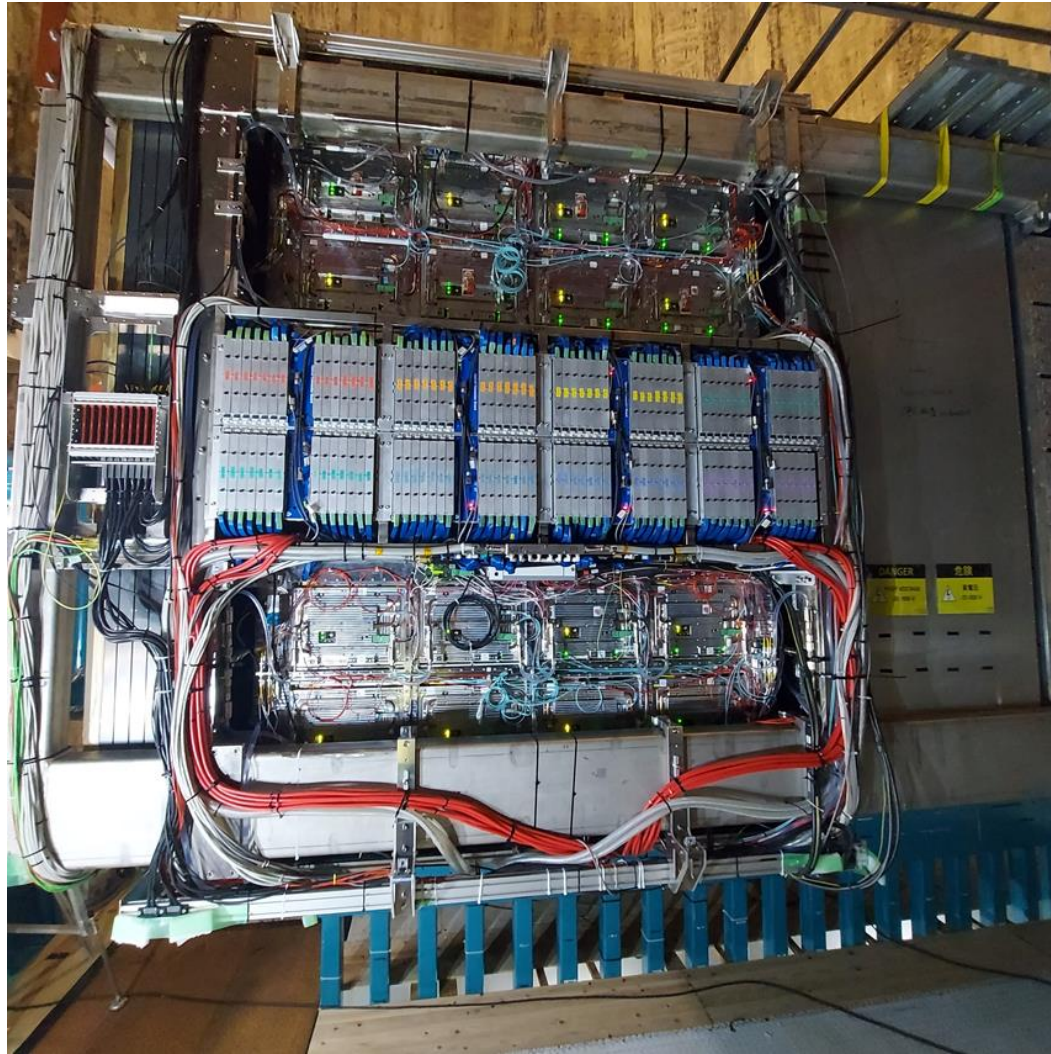


# Installation 2023/2024

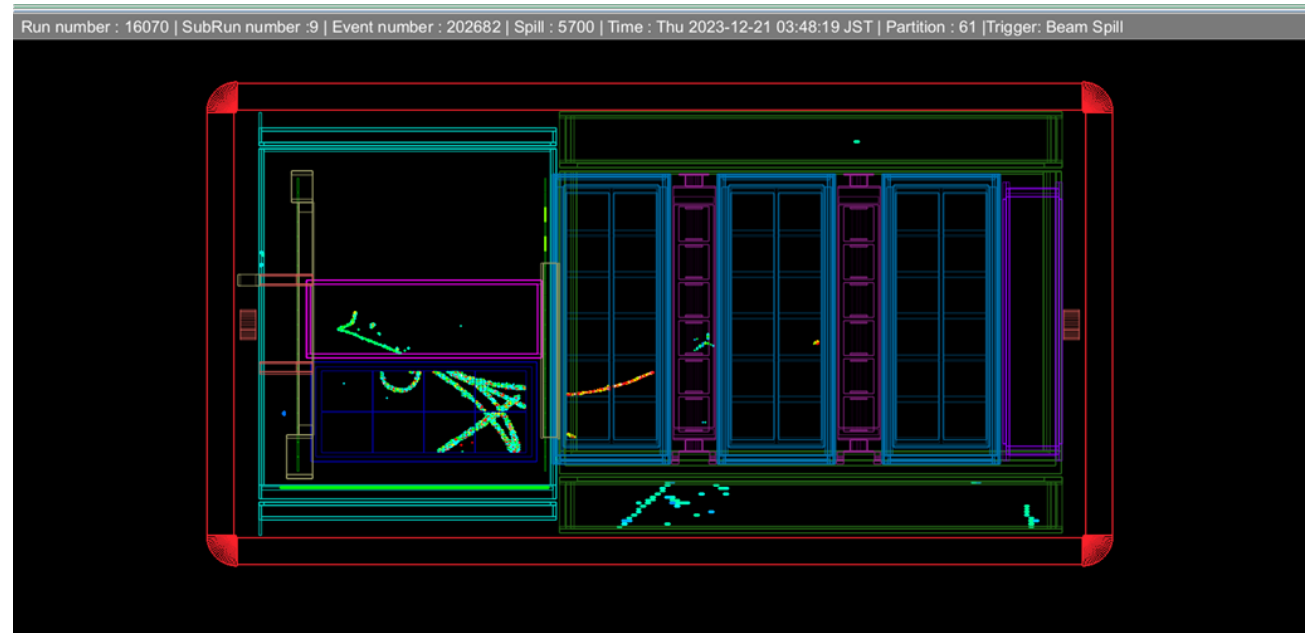




# Current Status



- Installation completed in May 2024
- First neutrino data taken (without top TPC)
- Currently first neutrino beam with fully upgraded ND280 detector



# Summary and Outlook

- ND280 Upgrade installation have been completed in May 2024
- First neutrino beam being recorded currently with full upgraded ND280
- Data taking as T2K until start of Hyper-Kamiokande (2027)
- Upgraded ND280 will be crucial for Hyper-Kamiokande performance
- ND280 for Hyper-Kamiokande part of MINECO HK MOU
- IFAE with significant contributions to ND280 Upgrade and T2K:
  - Hardware:
    - Mainly to HA-TPCs (cathode HV system, slow control, design)
    - Smaller contributions to SuperFGD and TOF (electronics crates, testbeam data analysis)
  - Management:
    - Co-project leader and technical coordinator
    - T2K Executive Committee
    - HK WG leader: “ND280 Day-1” (preparation of ND280 for HK era)