

KEK and its plans

Shoji Uno (KEK)

Feb-24th, 2020

INSTR' 20

BINP, Russia

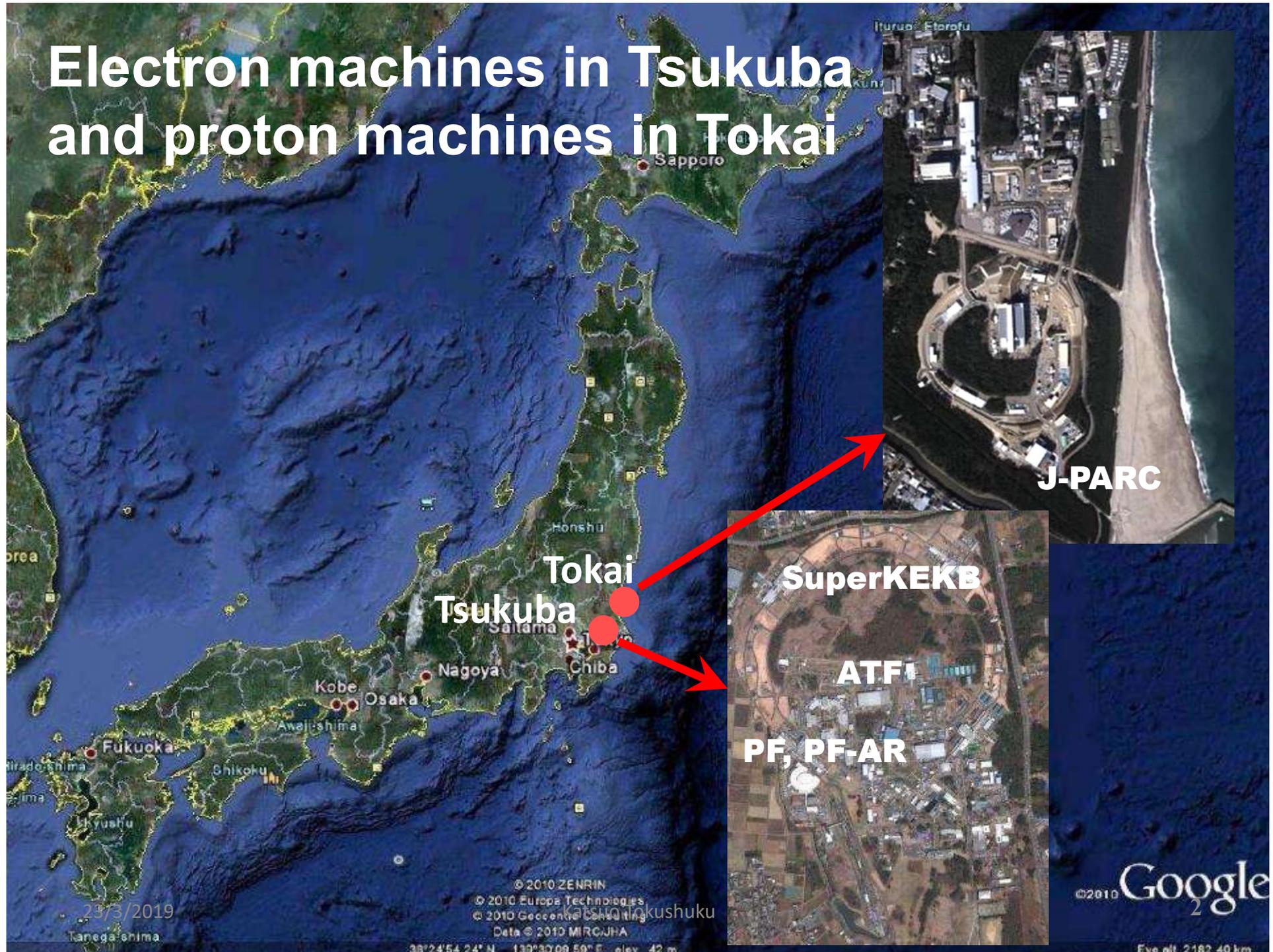
Electron machines in Tsukuba and proton machines in Tokai



J-PARC



SuperKEKB
ATF
PF, PF-AR



23/3/2019

© 2010 ZENRIN
© 2010 Europa Technologies
© 2010 Geocent@CSHO, Inc.
Data © 2010 MIRCJHA
Tokushima

38°24'54.24" N 139°30'09.50" E elev. 42 m

©2010 Google

Eye alt 2182.40 km

**Physics
at IPNS/KEK**

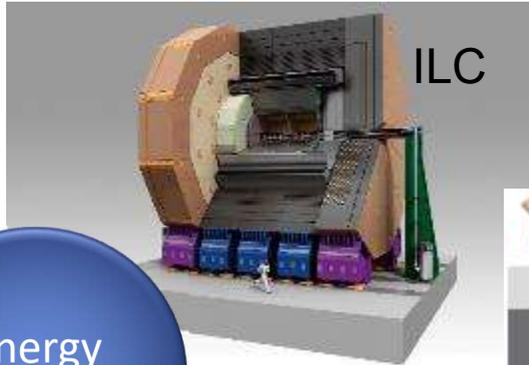
Energy
Frontier

Hadron
and
Nuclear
Physics

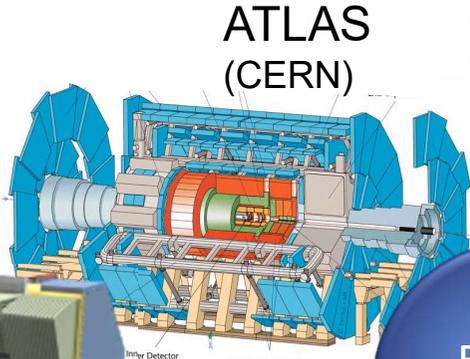
Theory

Astro-
particle
Physics

Flavor
Physics

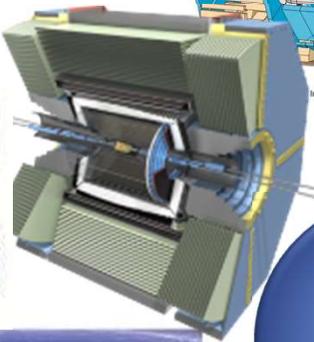


ILC

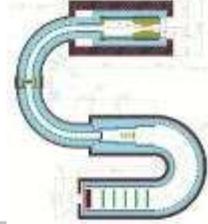


ATLAS
(CERN)

Belle II
(SuperKEKB)

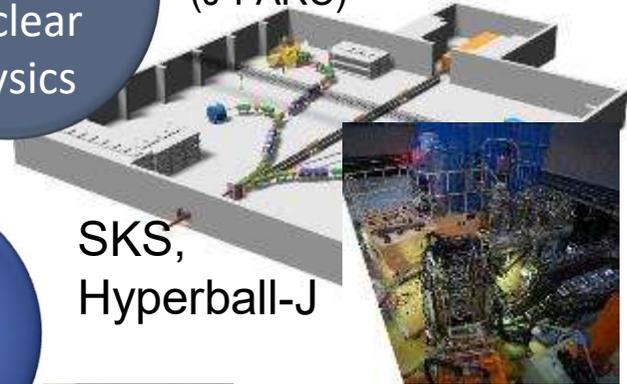


COMET
(J-PARC)



KISS
(RIKEN)

Hadron hall
(J-PARC)

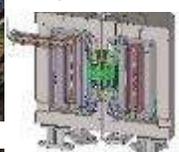


T2K
(J-PARC)



Super-Kamiokande
(GRR, Univ. Tokyo)

g-2/EDM
(J-PARC)



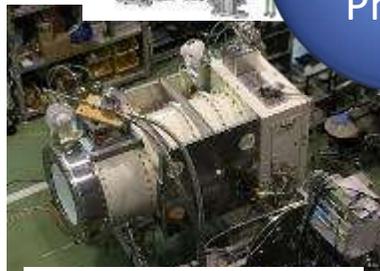
KOTO
(J-PARC)



SKS,
Hyperball-J



UCN
(TRIUMF)



POLARBEAR-2
(Atacama)



LiteBIRD
(Space)



Technical Development Groups

Electronics System

Cryogenics

Mechanical Engineering

SuperKEKB

SuperKEKB and Belle II

Belle II

e^+ 4GeV 3.6 A

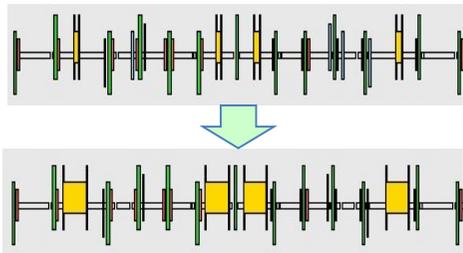
e^- 7GeV 2.6 A

SuperKEKB

Target: $L = 8 \times 10^{35} / \text{cm}^2 / \text{s}$

New superconducting final focusing quads near the IP
New IR
Colliding bunches

Replace short dipoles with longer ones (LER)



Add / modify RF systems for higher beam current



Redesign the lattices of HER & LER to squeeze the emittance

Damping ring

Low emittance positrons to inject

Low emittance gun
Low emittance electrons to inject

Positron source
New positron target / capture section

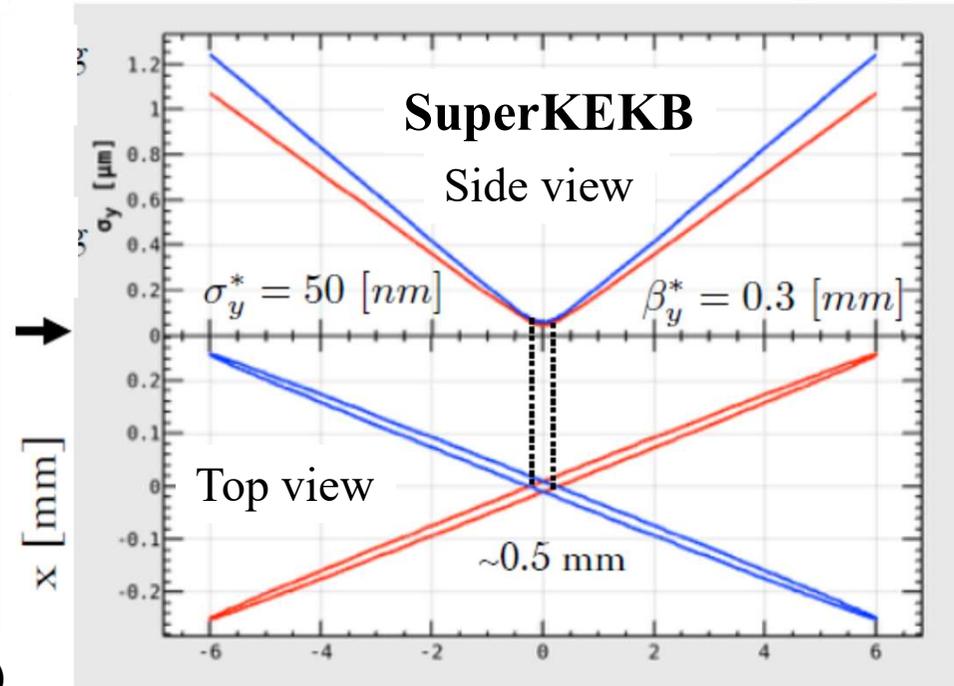
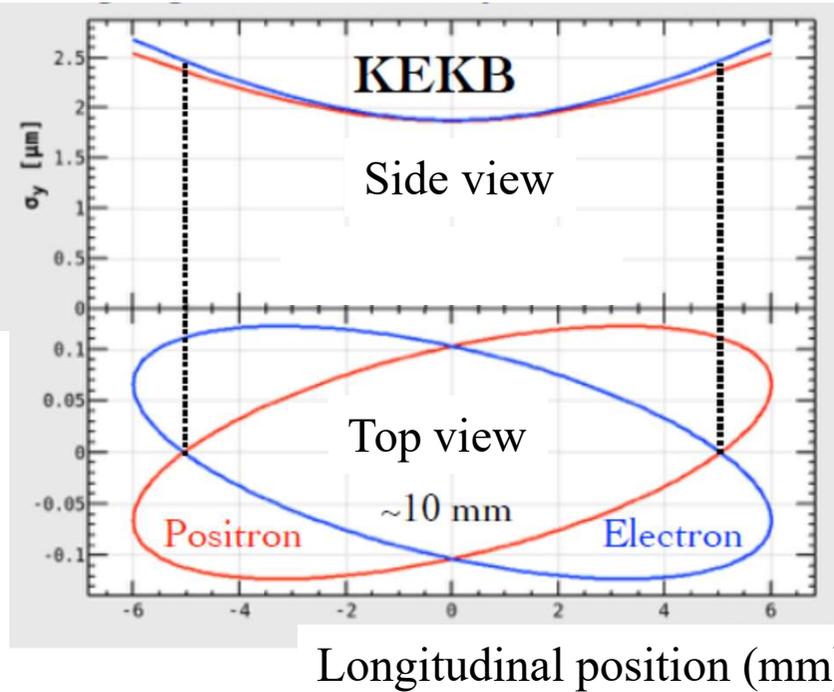
TiN-coated beam pipe with antechambers



$$L = \frac{\gamma_{\pm}}{2e r_e} \left(1 + \frac{\sigma_y^*}{\sigma_x^*} \right) \frac{I_{\pm} \xi_{\pm y}}{\beta_y^*} \left(\frac{R_L}{R_y} \right)$$

Nano beam collision

Horizontal position (mm) Vertical beam size (μm)

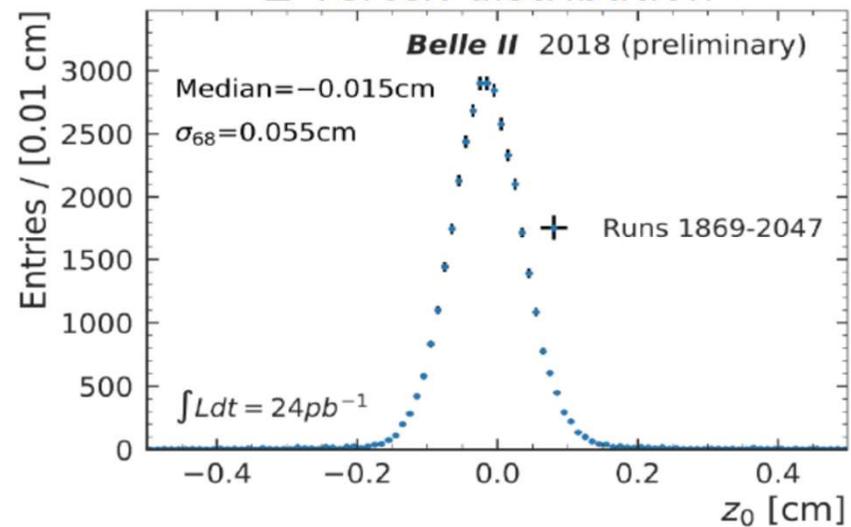
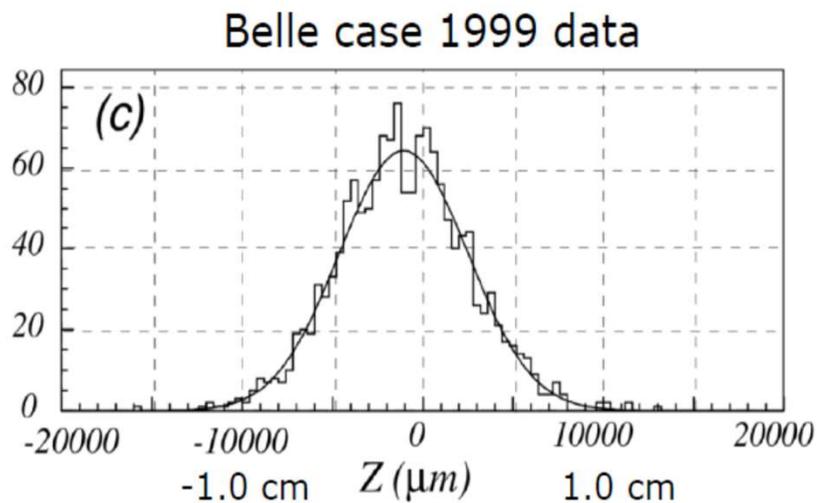
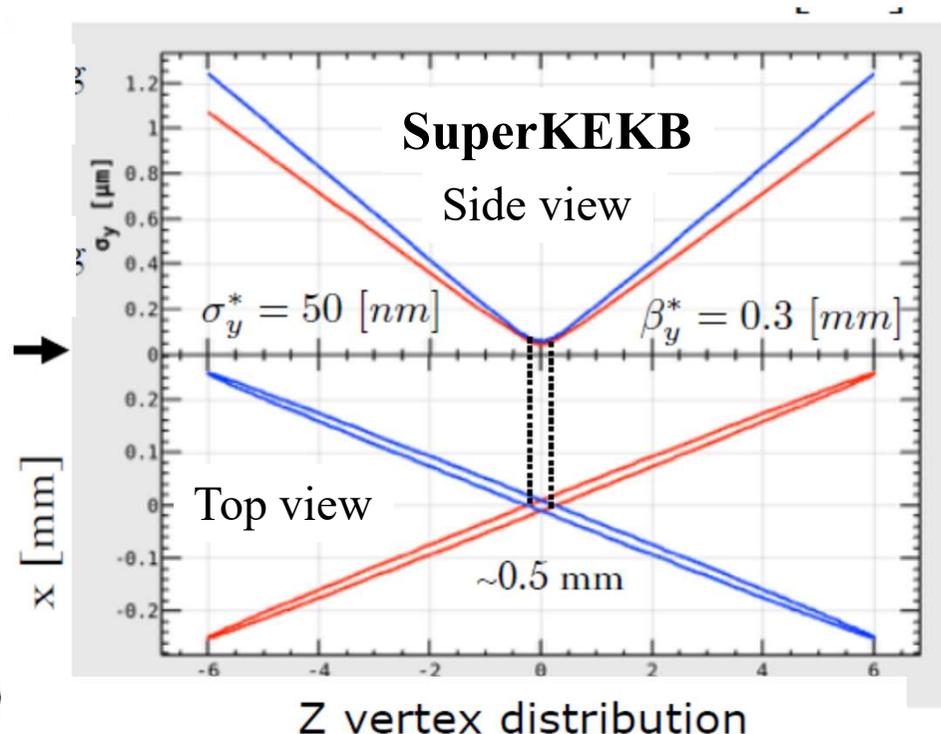
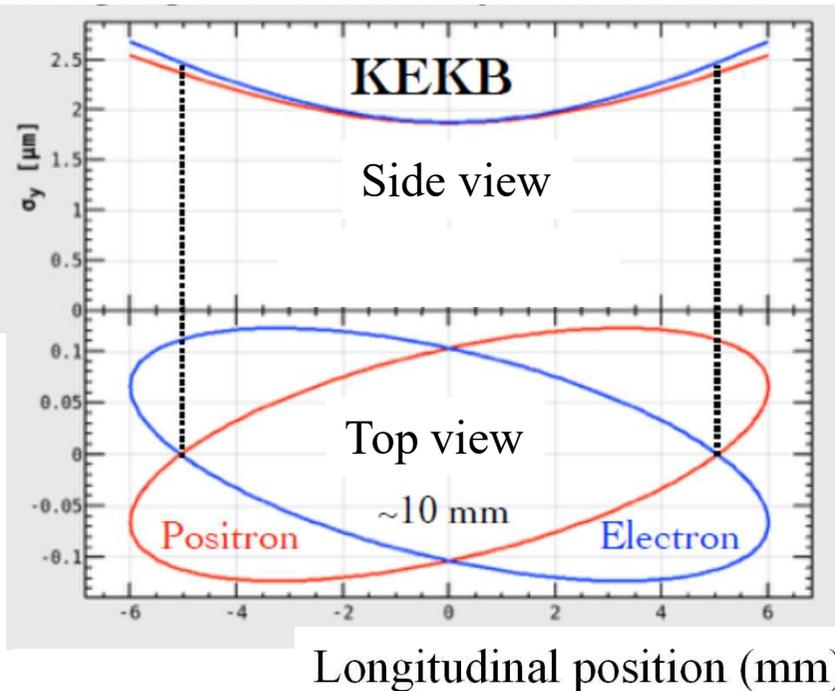


- Vertical beam size is much smaller.
 - 2 μm \rightarrow 50 nm
- Collision area is much smaller.
 - Even if bunch lengths are similar.
 - ~10 mm \rightarrow ~0.5 mm

Nano beam collision

Horizontal position (mm)

Vertical beam size (μm)

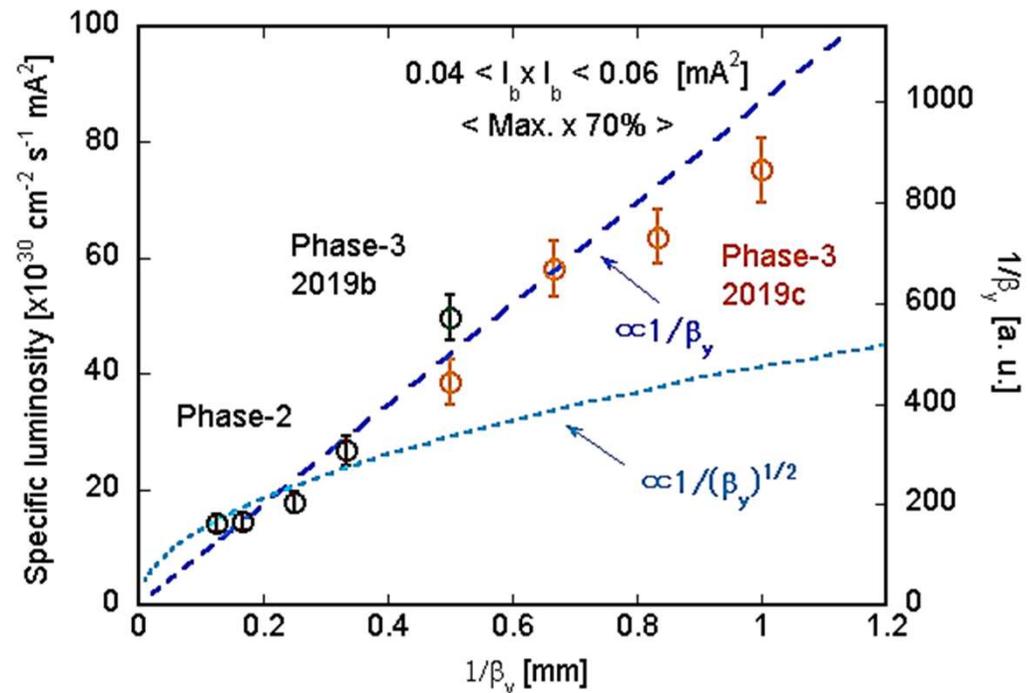


Specific luminosity

- Specific luminosity is increasing as a function of $1/\beta_y^*$ as expected, thanks to the nano beam collision scheme.
- Similar luminosity was obtained with lower beam current, already.
- In near future, higher luminosity will be obtained with higher beam current after the vacuum scrubbing.

$$L = \frac{\gamma_{\pm}}{2e r_e} \left(1 + \frac{\sigma_y^*}{\sigma_x^*} \frac{I_{\pm} \xi_{\pm y}}{\beta_y^*} \right) \left(\frac{R_L}{R_y} \right)$$

Specific luminosity vs $1/\beta_y^*$



Belle II

Belle II Collaboration



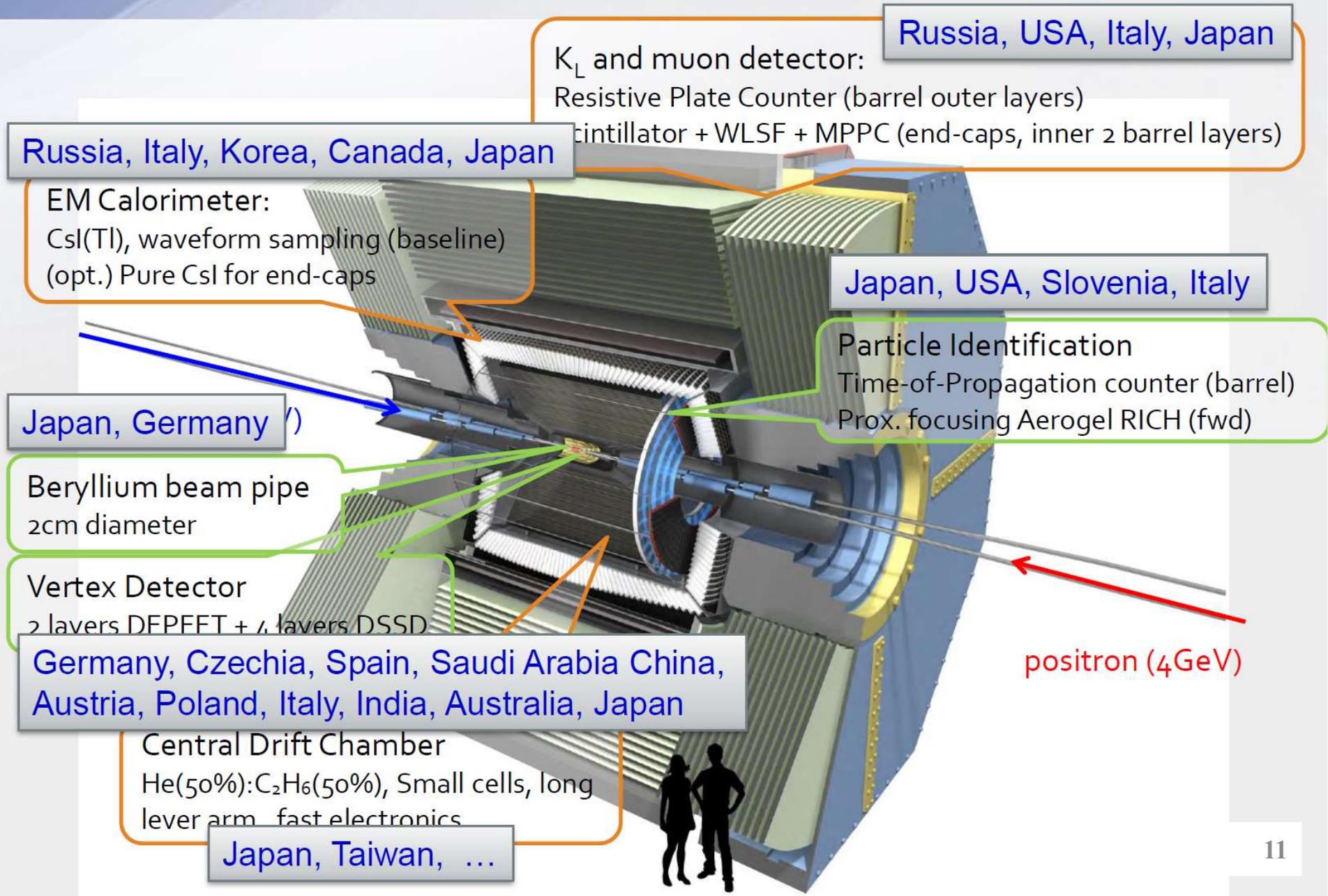
Europe	451
Austria	21
Czechia	11
France	41
Germany	209
Israel	7
Italy	82
Poland	11
Russia	45
Slovenia	13
Spain	6
Ukraine	8

26 countries/regions
119 institutions
1029 researchers

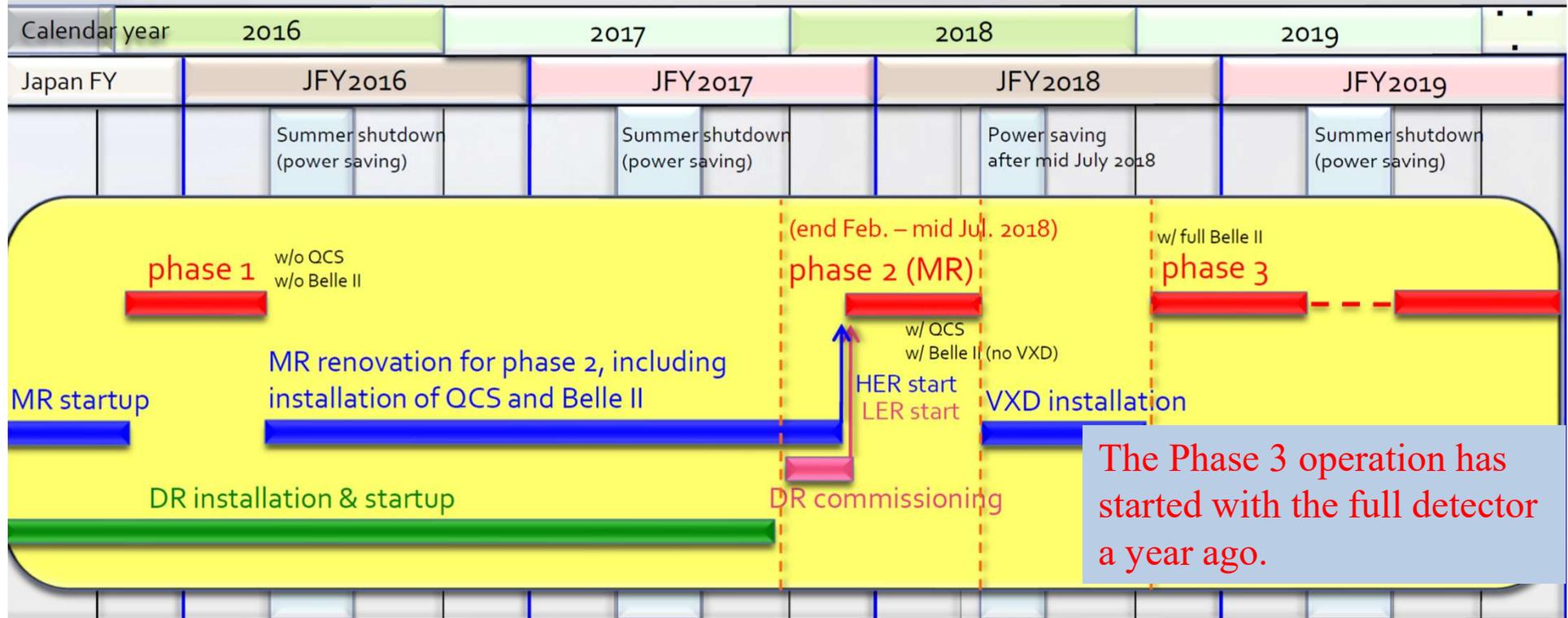
Asia			405
Saudi Arabia	3	Korea	47
Australia	29	Malaysia	4
Armenia	4	Vietnam	4
China	58	Taiwan	31
India	45	Thailand	5
Japan	170	Turkey	2

America	173
Canada	31
Mexico	15
USA	127

Belle II Detector



SuperKEKB/Belle II schedule



Phase 1 (w/o final focusing Q, w/o Belle II):

- Accelerator system test and basic tuning,
- **Vacuum scrubbing,**
- **Low emittance tuning,** and
- **Beam background studies**

Phase 2 (w/ final focusing Q, w/Belle II but background monitors instead of vertex detectors)

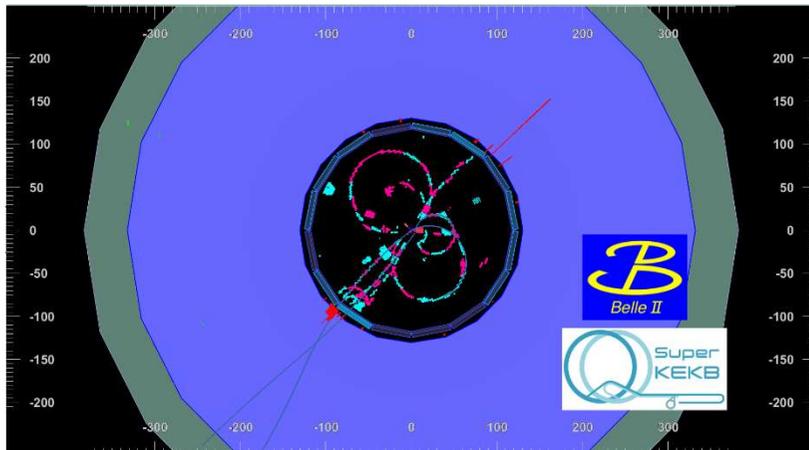
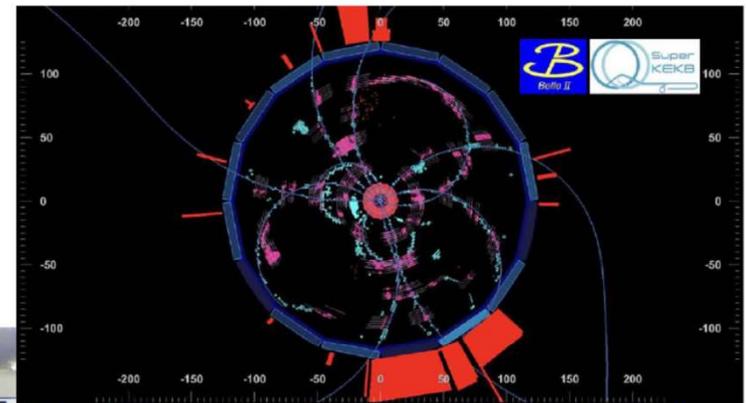
- **Verification of nano-beam scheme**
target: $L > 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Understand **beam background** especially in vertex detector volume

First collision

First hadronic event on April 26, 2018



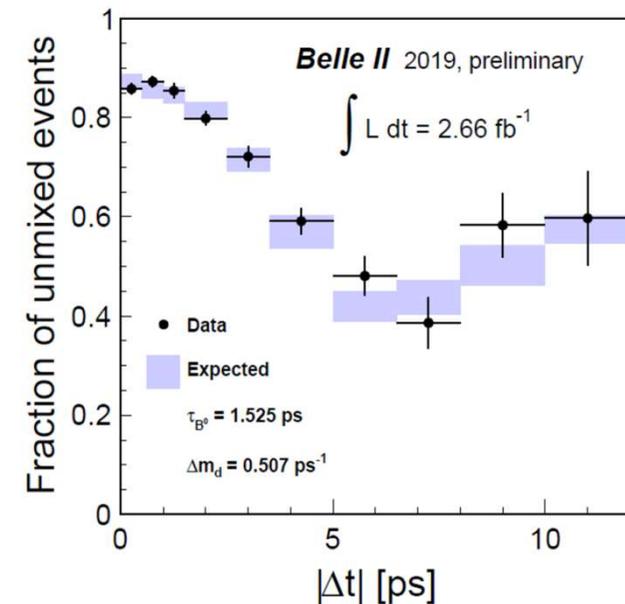
Another first collision
with full detector
on March 25, 2019



25/March/2019

Present status

- Luminosity
 - Peak $L \sim 1.1 \times 10^{34} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{sec}^{-1}$
 - with smaller beam current (HER:360mA, LER:500mA) than KEKB and PEP-II, thanks to smaller β_y^* (1mm).
 - Higher luminosity is expected after enough vacuum scrubbing.
 - Integrated $L \sim 10 \text{fb}^{-1}$
- Detector is basically working.
 - The performance is good enough to do physics.
 - Please hear each subdetector talk.
 - The beam background is still high as compared with KEKB/Belle.
 - due to lack of vacuum scrubbing time



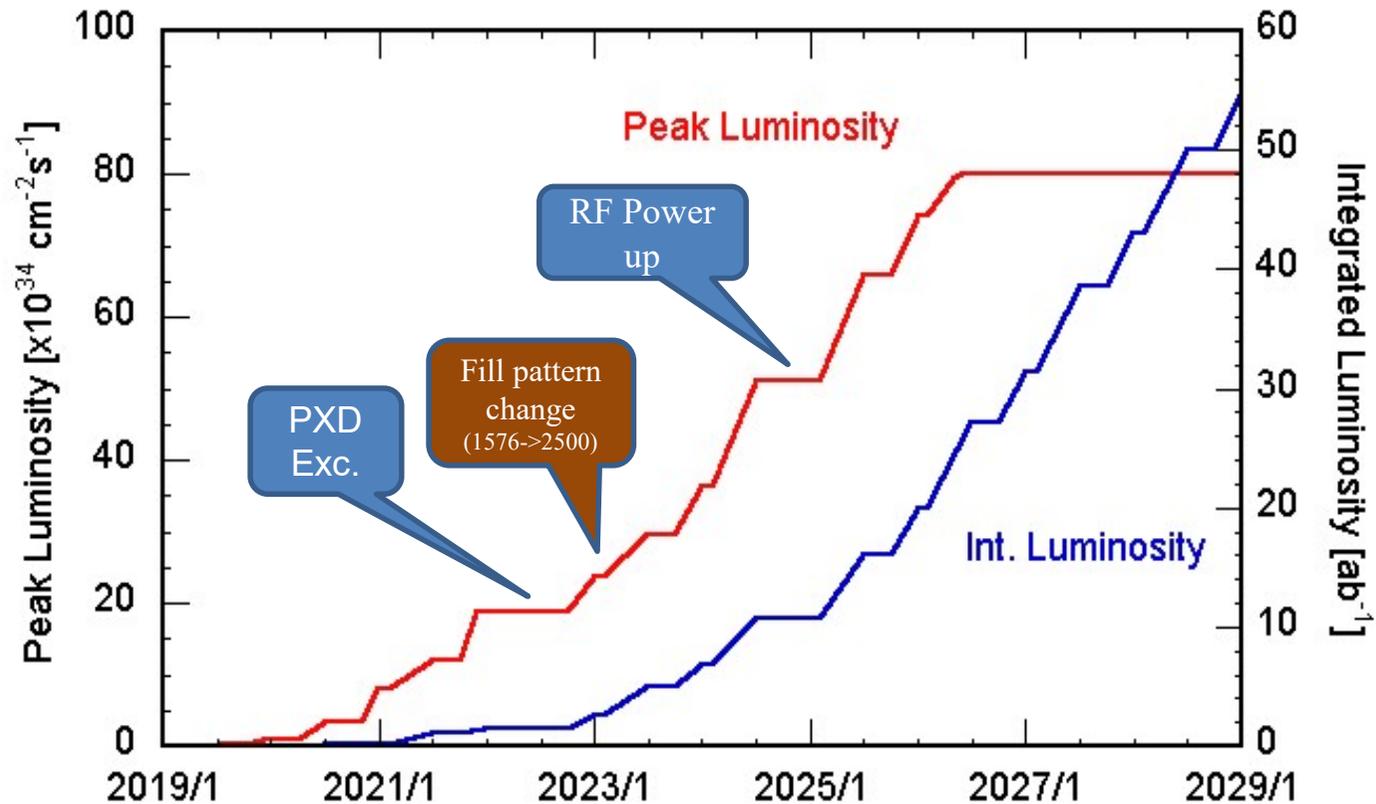
Physics

- Physics capability is documented as following paper.
 - PTEP 2019, no.12 123C01(2019)
 - arXiv:1808.10567
- First physics paper was already submitted to Phys. Rev. Lett.
 - arXiv:1912.11276

Search for an invisibly decaying Z' boson at Belle II in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-(e^\pm\mu^\mp)$ plus missing energy final states

- More papers will come soon.

Long term projection

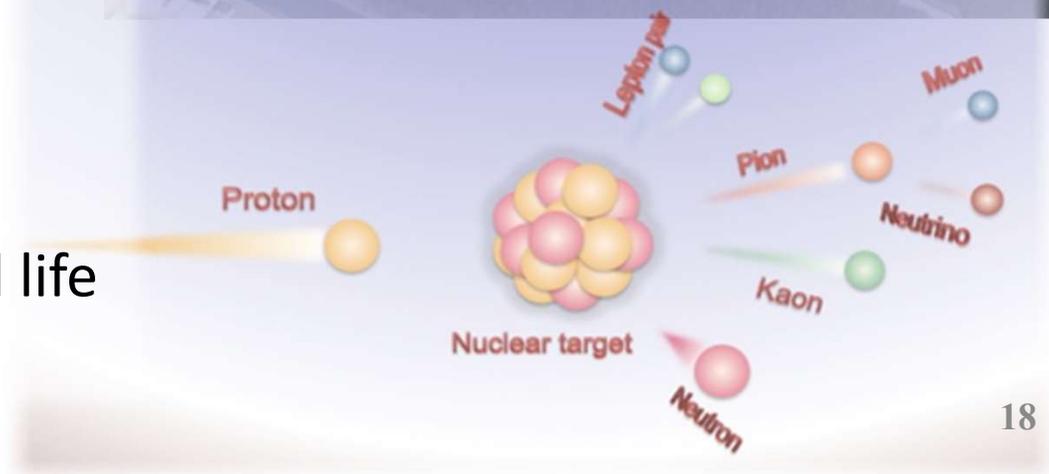
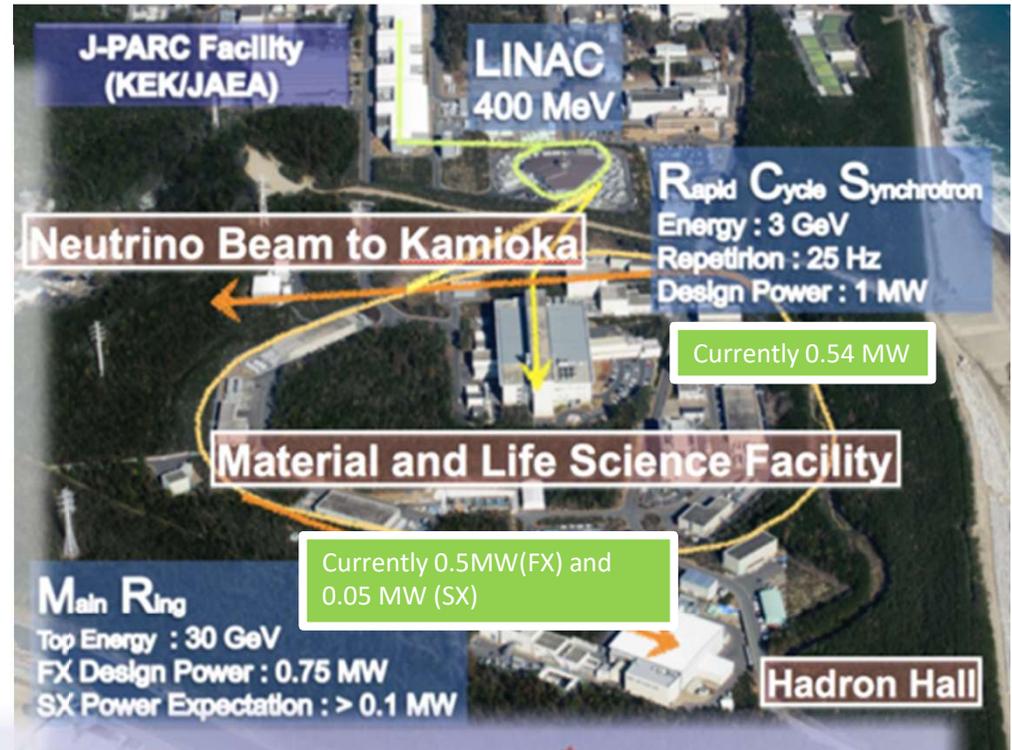


- Luminosity will increase due to more stored beam current ($\times 6$), further squeezing beam at IP ($\times 3$), and better beam-beam tune shift ($\times 4$), after more machine study.
- The beam background will be reduced due to more vacuum scrubbing, more movable masks, more shield near detector and more machine tuning.
- Some upgrades are planned both for detector and accelerator.

J-PARC

J-PARC

- Multi-purpose research facility with hi-intensity proton driver:
 - Particle and Nuclear Physics
 - Material and Life Science
 - ADS R&D
- Jointly operated by two organizations:
 - KEK, and
 - JAEA
- For origin of
 - Matter and Universe
 - Diversity of material and life



T2K experiment

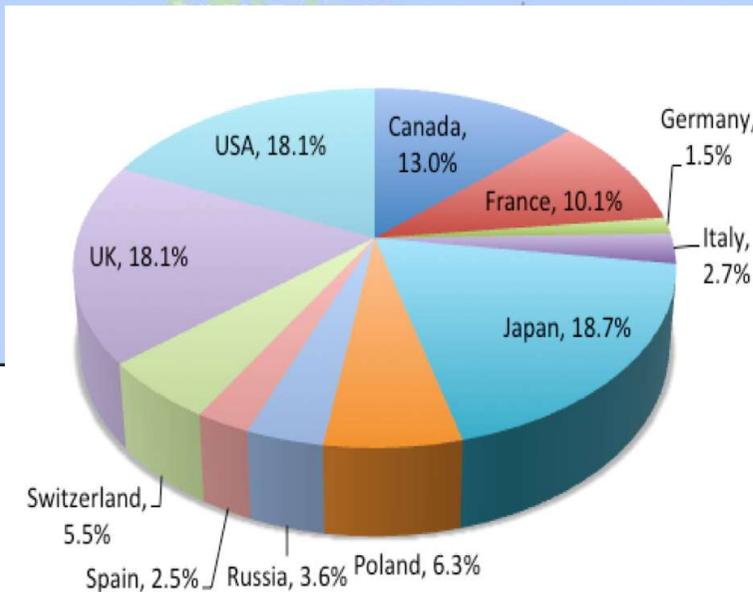
T2K collaboration



Asia	109
Japan	107
Vietnam	2

Europe	265
France	38
Germany	4
Italy	24
Poland	32
Russia	24
Spain	14
Switzerland	29
UK	100

America	102
Canada	31
U.S.A	71



Total 476
(12 countries)

Apr. 2019 20

T2K experiment

- Long-baseline neutrino oscillation experiment
 - ν mode: $1.78 (+ \sim 0.2) \times 10^{21}$ POT
 - $\bar{\nu}$ mode: 1.65×10^{21} POT
- Indication of CP violation at 2σ .

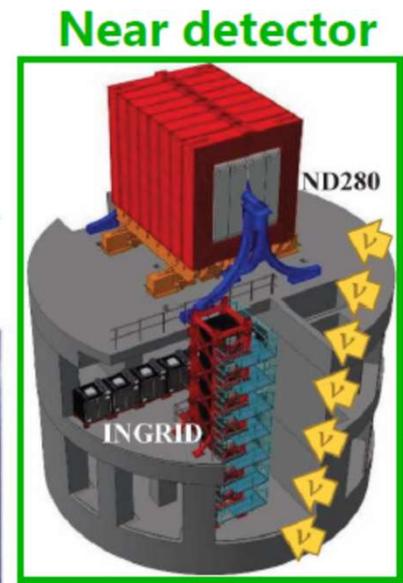


Super-Kamiokande
(ICRR, Univ. Tokyo)



295km

J-PARC



Near detector

ND280

INGRID

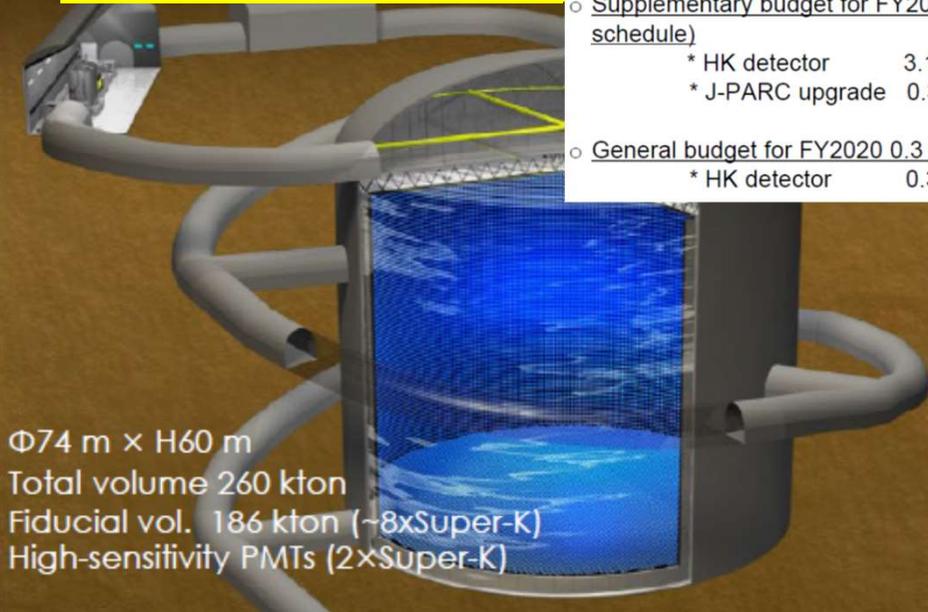
J-PARC Main Ring
(KEK-JAEA, Tokai)



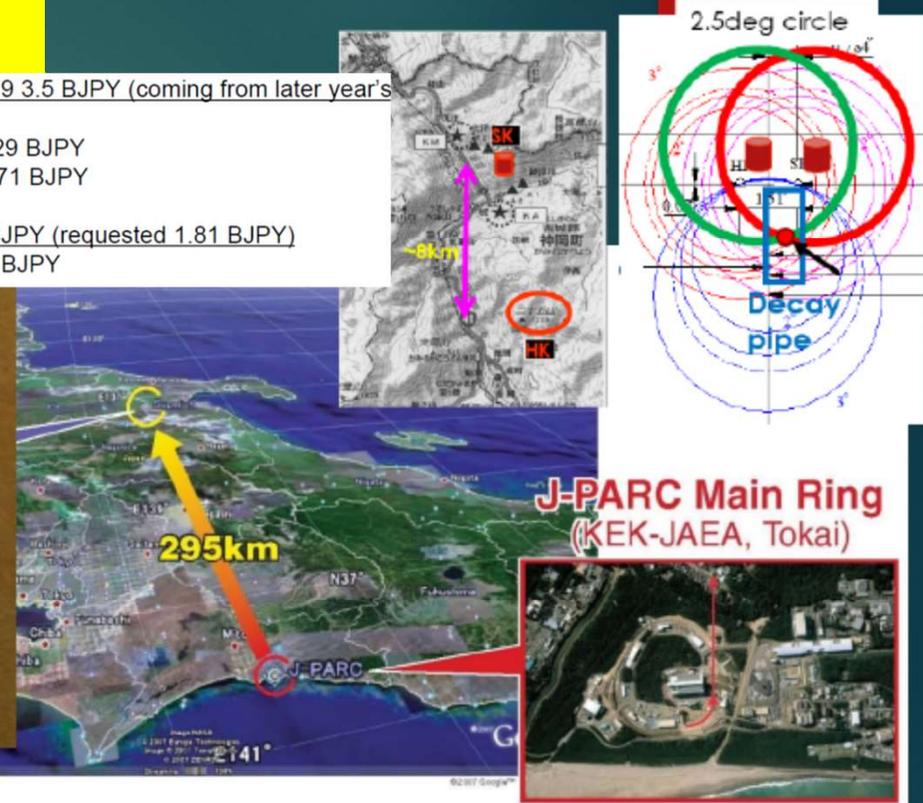
The “Hyper-Kamiokande” project

was officially approved, recently.

- o Supplementary budget for FY2019 3.5 BJPY (coming from later year's schedule)
 - * HK detector 3.129 BJPY
 - * J-PARC upgrade 0.371 BJPY
- o General budget for FY2020 0.3 BJPY (requested 1.81 BJPY)
 - * HK detector 0.3 BJPY



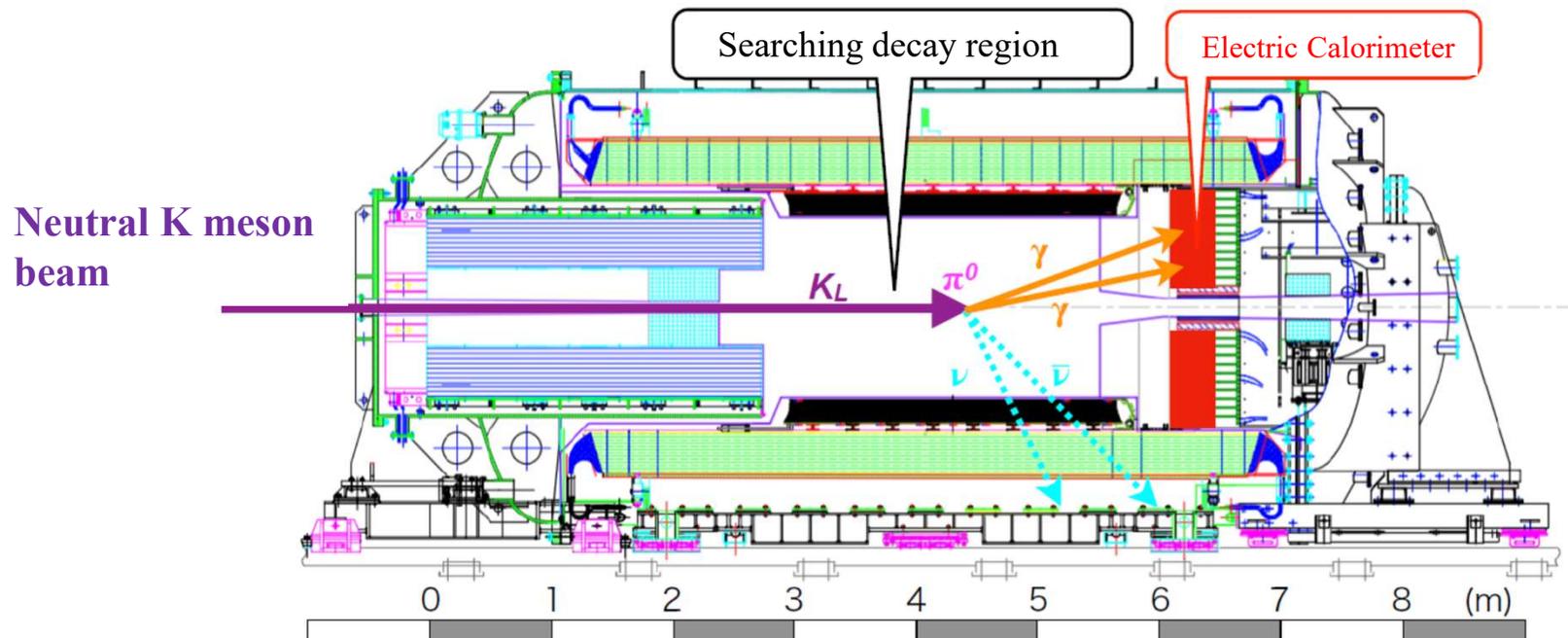
“Hyper-Kamiokande Design Report”, arXiv:1805.04163



- ▶ Construct Hyper-Kamiokande detector (U.Tokyo)
 - ▶ 190kt fiducial mass (SK:22.5kt) × 8
 - ▶ 40,000 photo sensors
- ▶ J-PARC neutrino facility (KEK)
 - ▶ Upgrade to 1.3MW J-PARC beam × 2.6
 - ▶ Near/intermediate detector complex
- ▶ Start construction in 2020 and aim to start operation in 2027

Rare K decay in Hadron hall

- KOTO experiment : $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \nu$
 - CP violation process and FCNC
 - $\text{BR}(\text{SM}) = 3 \times 10^{-11}$: small theoretical uncertainty ($\sim 2\%$)
 - Challenging experimentally
 - Small Br and no charged particles



Results

2015 data

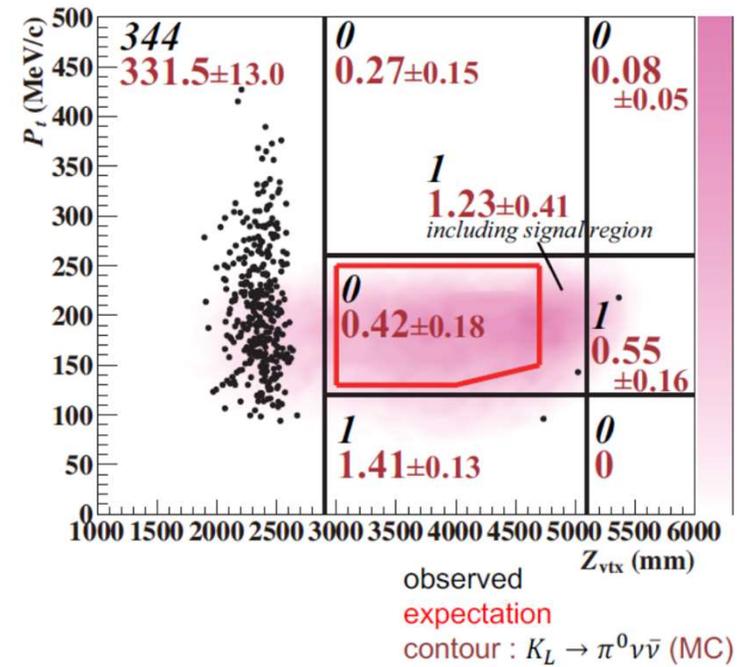
PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 122, 021802 (2019)

Search for $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$ and $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 X^0$ Decays at the J-PARC KOTO Experiment

J. K. Ahn,¹ B. Beckford,² J. Beechert,² K. Bryant,² M. Campbell,² S. H. Chen,³ J. Comfort,⁴ K. Dona,² N. Hara,⁵ H. Haraguchi,⁵ Y. B. Hsiung,³ M. Hutcheson,² T. Inagaki,⁶ I. Kamiji,⁷ N. Kawasaki,⁷ E. J. Kim,⁸ J. L. Kim,^{1,†} Y. J. Kim,⁹ J. W. Ko,⁹ T. K. Komatsubara,^{6,10} K. Kotera,⁵ A. S. Kurilin,^{11,*} J. W. Lee,^{5,‡} G. Y. Lim,^{6,10} C. Lin,³ Q. Lin,¹² Y. Luo,¹² J. Ma,¹² Y. Maeda,^{7,§} T. Mari,⁵ T. Masuda,^{7,||} T. Matsumura,¹³ D. McFarland,⁴ N. McNeal,² J. Micallef,² K. Miyazaki,⁵ R. Murayama,^{5,§} D. Naito,^{7,¶} K. Nakagiri,⁷ H. Nanjo,^{7,™} H. Nishimiya,⁵ T. Nomura,^{6,10} M. Ohsugi,⁵ H. Okuno,⁶ M. Sasaki,¹⁴ N. Sasao,¹⁵ K. Sato,^{5,††} T. Sato,⁶ Y. Sato,⁵ H. Schamis,² S. Seki,⁷ N. Shimizu,⁵ T. Shimogawa,^{16,¶} T. Shinkawa,¹³ S. Shinohara,⁷ K. Shiomi,^{6,10} S. Su,² Y. Sugiyama,^{5,¶} S. Suzuki,¹⁶ Y. Tajima,¹⁴ M. Taylor,² M. Tecchio,² M. Togawa,^{5,¶} Y. C. Tung,¹² Y. W. Wah,¹² H. Watanabe,^{6,10} J. K. Woo,⁹ T. Yamanaka,⁵ and H. Y. Yoshida¹⁴

(KOTO Collaboration)

$$BR_{K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}} < 3.0 \times 10^{-9} (90\% \text{ C.L.})$$



Results

2015 data

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 122, 021802 (2019)

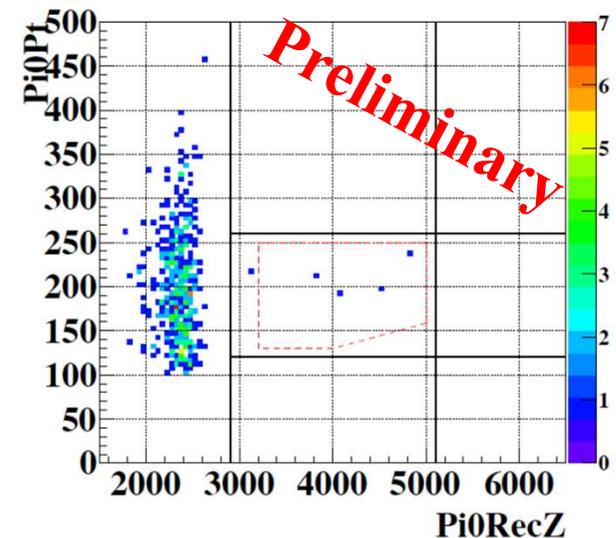
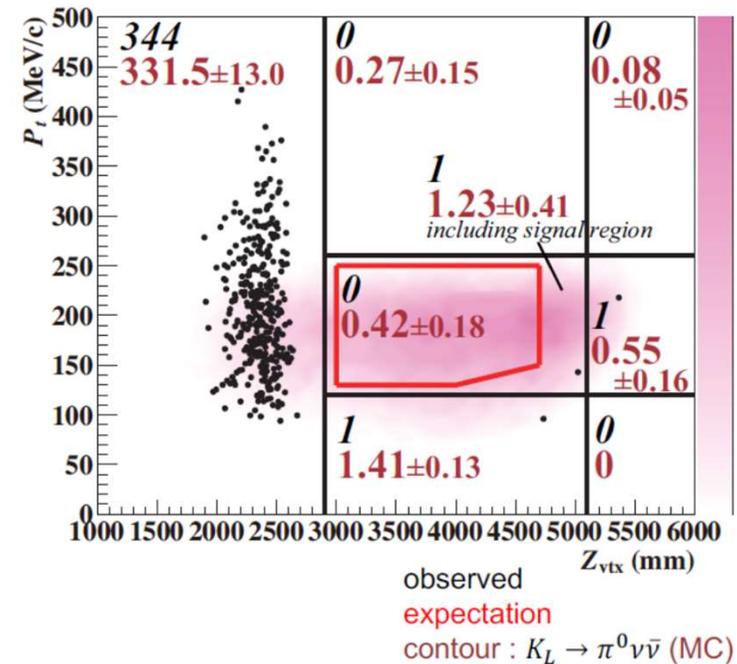
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(KOTO Collaboration)

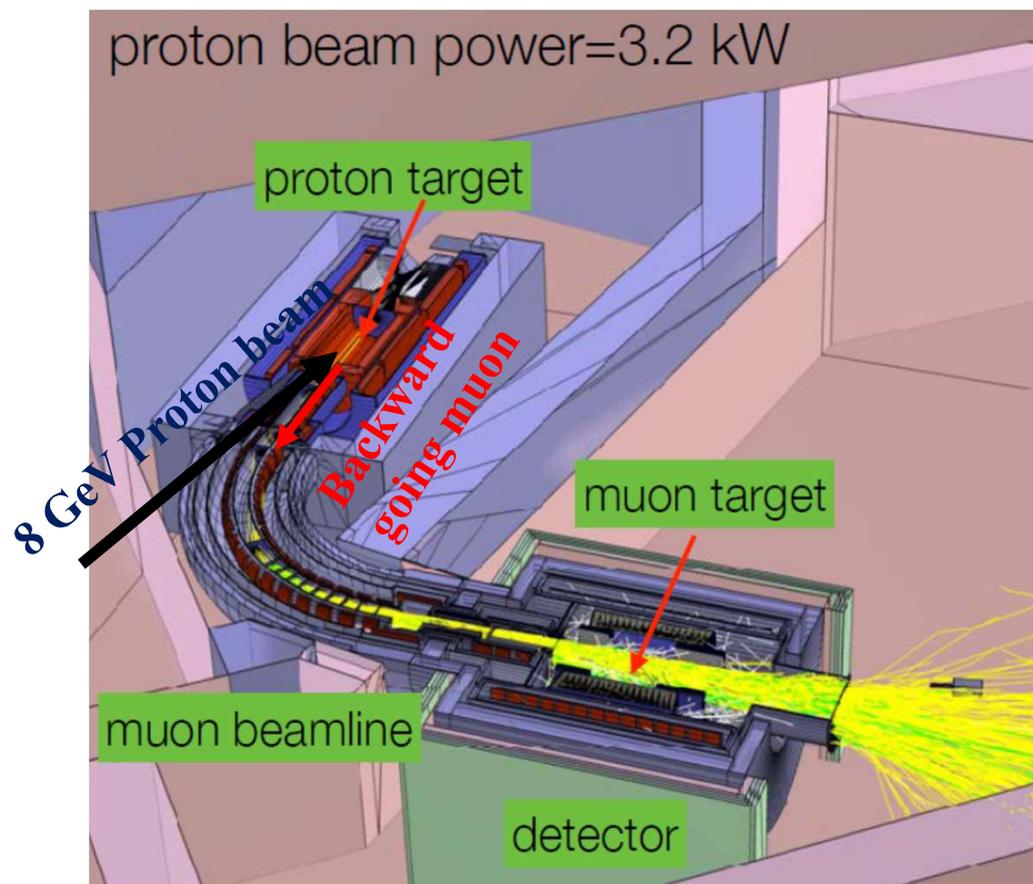
$$BR_{K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}} < 3.0 \times 10^{-9} (90\% \text{ C.L.})$$

- New data (2016-2018) was unblinded and the preliminary result was presented at KAON2019.
- 4 events were found in the signal box.
- Experimental group is now checking those events carefully and has a plan to investigate the background further with the special setup in coming run period.

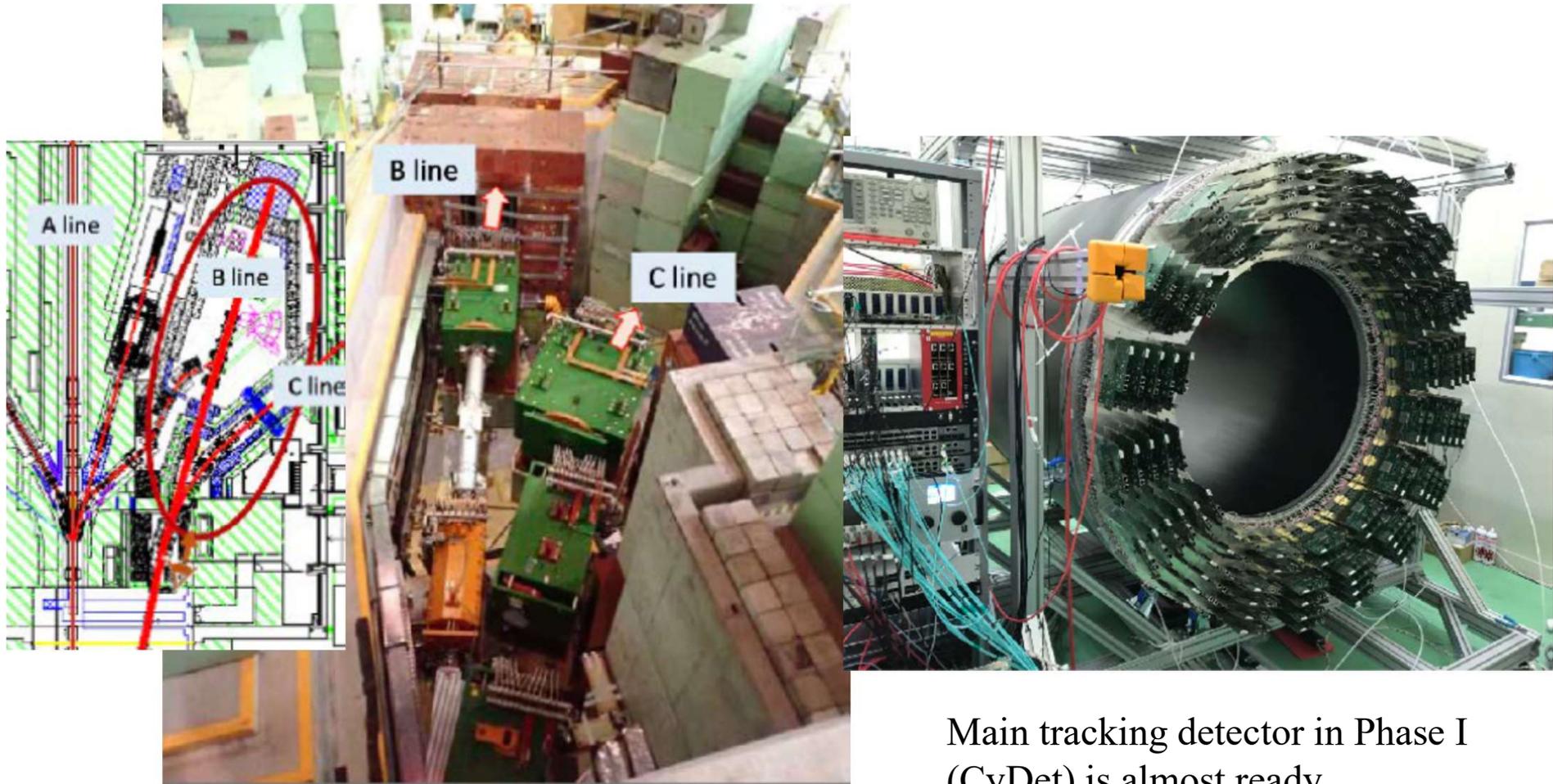


CLFV experiment in Hadron hall

- COMET Phase I experiment : $\mu \rightarrow e$ conversion in a muonic atom
 - Charged Lepton Flavor Violation (CLFV)
 - Current limit $< 7 \times 10^{-13}$ \rightarrow Aimed sensitivity $< 6 \times 10^{-15}$ $\times 100$ improvement
- The time structure (muon decay time) is important to reduce prompt beam background.
 - Small proton extinction was confirmed in the beam test.
- The detector is almost ready.
- Need to construct the proton target and the surrounding equipment.
- The first data taking will start in 2023.



Construction status



Upstream beam line is almost ready.
It will be tested soon.

Main tracking detector in Phase I
(CyDet) is almost ready.
Cosmic ray test is underway
with full FE electronics.

IPNS supported Particle Physics at MLF

- Sterile Neutrino Search JSNS², E56

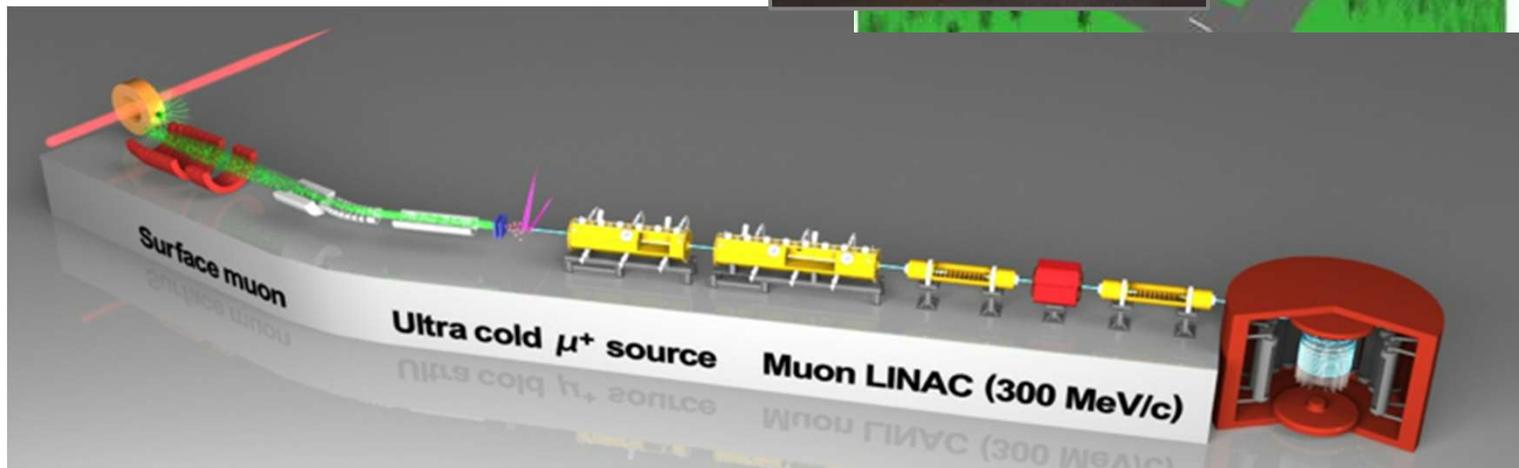
Data taking will start soon.

The time structure is important
to reduce the background.

25Hz bunch structure



- Muon g-2/EDM, E34

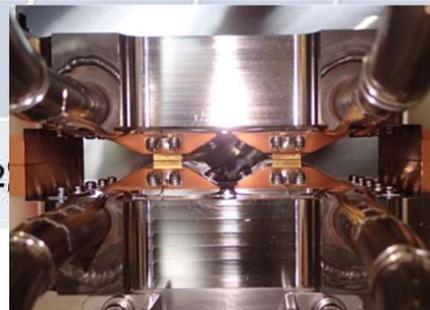


- And neutron fundamental physics, e.g. life, EDM ...

FX: The higher repetition rate scheme : Period 2.48 s → 1.32 s for 750 kW.
 (= shorter repetition period) → 1.16 s for 1.3 MW

SX: Mitigation of the residual activity for 100kW

JFY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2028
Event	New buildings		HD target		Long shutdown				
FX power [kW]	475	>480	>480	>480		>700	800	900	1300
SX power [kW]	50	50	50	70		> 80	> 80	> 80	
Cycle time of main magnet PS	2.48 s	2.48 s	2.48s	2.48s		1.32 s	<1.32s	<1.32s	1.16
New magnet PS	Mass production installation/test								
High gradient rf system						-----			
2 nd harmonic rf system	Manufacture, installation/test					-----			
Ring collimators	Add. collimators (2 kW)				Add. colli. (3.5kW)				
Injection system	Kicker PS improvement, Septa manufacture /test								
FX system	Kicker PS improvement, FX septa manufacture /test								
SX collimator / Local shields						Local shields			
Ti ducts and SX devices with Ti chamber	Ti-ESS-1	(Ti-ESS-2							



ILC

- International Linear Collider project
 - to study Higgs boson in detail.
- Japanese high energy community wants to host the project.
 - Some diet members strongly support us.
 - MEXT is also interesting in the project.
 - Those people are discussing the cost sharing and so on with US and European countries.
 - But, the cost is so huge. Not so easy to get the green light.

Summary

- KEK/IPNS has various on going projects and plans for flavor physics, energy frontier and others.
- SuperKEKB/Belle II has just started a year ago with full detector.
 - The nano collision scheme is working to get higher luminosity with smaller beam current.
 - Fruitful physics results will come soon.
- J-PARC has been running for 10 years.
 - T2K experiment shows 2σ indication of CP violation in the neutrino sector.
 - Hyper-Kamiokande project was officially approved, recently.
 - Data taking will start in 2027.
 - Several interesting projects are on going and will start soon.
 - Rare Kaon decay, Sterile neutrino search, CLFV experiment (COMET), etc.

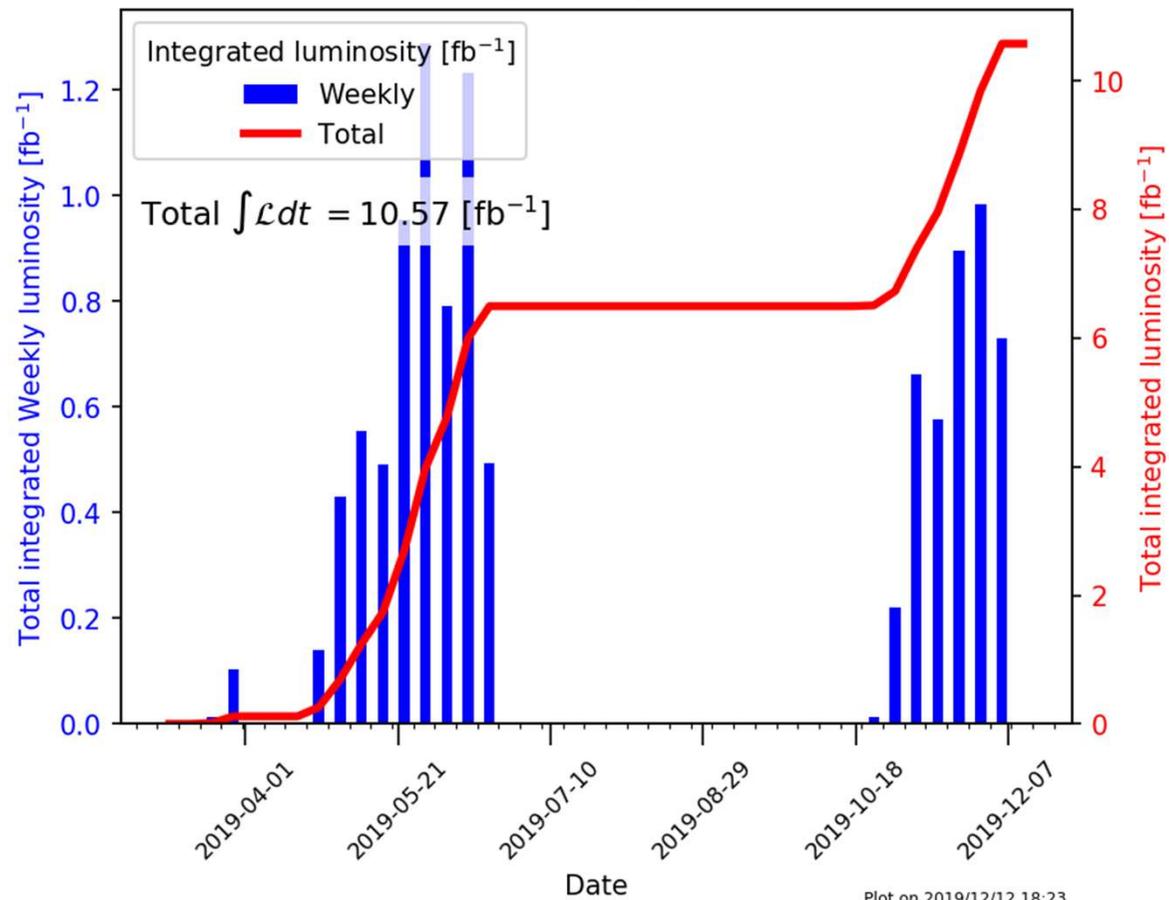
Backup

KEK



IPNS is also collaborating with other world-wide institutes for various world top class projects.

Belle II Online luminosity Exp: 7-8-10 - All runs



More Power at MR \rightarrow 750 kW \rightarrow 1.3 MW

More Rapid Cycle:

2.48 s \rightarrow 1.32 s \rightarrow 1.16 s

- Main Power Supply to be renewed
- High gradient RF Cavity
- Improve Collimator
- Rapid cycle pulse magnet for injection/extraction

More Protons /

Pulse:

- Improve RF Power
- More RF Systems
- Stabilize the beam with feedback

