## Operational experience of J-PARC neutrino beam-line

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## J-PARC & Neutrino beam-line



### T2K(Tokai-to-Kamioka) experiment



Long base-line neutrino oscillation experiment with muon (anti-)neutrino beam generated at J-PARC and detected at Super-Kamiokande

## Physics motivation

- Physics motivation (after discovery of  $\nu_{e}$  appearance) is
  - Lepton CPV •
  - · 2-3 mixing angle  $\theta_{23}$  is maximal or not
  - $\nu_1 \text{ mass} < \nu_3 \text{ mass}$ ? (mass hierarchy) •
  - Check the 3-flavor mixing framework •
  - T2K latest results show hint of the lepton CPV
    - · CP conservation ( $\delta = 0, \pi$ ) is excluded with 95% C.L.



## Toward lepton CPV

Accumulate more data with improving the beam power



My talk : Operational experience of neutrino beam-line so far Next (Sekiguchi-san's) talk : Upgrade of J-PARC accelerator and neutrino beam-line toward 1.3MW

### T2K neutrino beam



- Accelerator-based u beam
- $\nu$  energy is narrow with off-axis method L = 295km  $\rightarrow$  oscillation peak at 0.6GeV
- +  $\nu$  /  $\overline{\nu}$  can be switched by flipping horn polarity



## Neutrino flux and its error

- u flux is calculated based on
- measurement of proton beam profile
- $\cdot$   $\pi$ , K yield measurements by CERN NA61/SHINE experiment



 Total absolute flux uncertainty is ~10% (similar size for anti-nu beam)
 Far-to-near extrapolation is also calculated



## J-PARC Neutrino facility



## Accumulated POT and beam power



Accumulated 14.7x10<sup>20</sup> POT for neutrino mode and 7.6 x 10<sup>20</sup> POT for ant-neutrino mode (total POT corresponds to 29% of the T2K approved POT)

## Accumulated POT and beam power



## 470kW operation

- Power 471kW
- 3.1x10<sup>13</sup> protons per bunch (ppb) x
  8 at injection
- ·  $2.44 \times 10^{14}$  ppp @end of acc.
- Loss at MR ~800W which is less than the MR collimator limit
  - Loss at 3-50BT is 100W which is less than the 3-50BT collimator limit of 2kW
  - RF anode power supply tripped several times by the current limit. limited the beam power
  - Longitudinal instability happened frequently > 480kW





10<sup>13</sup> protons

## 510kW trial

- Betatron tune (21.35, 21.45)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> harmonic rf



#### Extracted beam : 2.64 e14 ppp

Total beam loss  $\sim 1.7 \text{ kW}$ 

	Protons per pulse	Bunch number	Repetition period (sec)	Beam power (kW)	Beam loss (kW)	Notes
1	2.64e14	8	2.48	511	1.7	measurement
2	2.64e14	8	1.16	1092	3.6	estimation

#### The MR has capability to achieve >1MW with the high repetition rate operation.

Also, we can successfully extract 510kW beam to

 $\nu$  beam-line without no major issues at  $\nu$  beam-line

#### (S.Igarashi at NBI2017)

## Accumulated POT and beam power



## Primary beam-line

Beam orbit from the extraction to the target is controlled anytime to keep less beam loss

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- Successfully handling the 470kW beam stably with less beam loss
- · residual dose is generally low (~10 $\mu$ Sv/h)
- high residual dose at most downstream of beam-line (~4.5mSv/h)
  - suspected source is back scattering from the collimator, target or beam window
  - remote maintenance of the beam-line equipment is necessary if we need some work just after the beam running
- Basically ready for high beam power up to
   750kW (several improvement needed for 1.3MW)



# Target and horn

### Target

- Graphite Φ26mm x 900mm long
- Designed to work at 750kW
- Replaced in 2013 when horn1 replaced
- He pipe leaked and repaired in 2015



- Three horns
- Operating (250kA) stably with no major trouble
- Replaced in 2013 with some improvements
- Needs three sets of new power supplies/



Both target and horn stably operated with 470kW Some improvement is necessary for 750kW and beyond (see Sekiguchi-san's talk)

## Muon m

- Monitor the beam direction and intensity of muons every spill (every bunch)
- Stably operated with 470kW (good performance of direction and intensity measurement)
- Some problems are appearing as beam power increases
- new detector R&D is in progress

signal decrease (1%/ 5e20POT) was observed (could be radiation damage of Si. Under investigation)





## Beam stability

 $\cdot$  Proton beam position, angle and width at target is controlled to make the  $\nu$  beam direction stable



## Beam stability



- Event rate is stable ~1%
- Beam direction is stable within much better than 1mrad
  - Imrad corresponds to a 2% shift of peak  $\nu$  energy at SK

## Beam window replacement

- Beam window separates
   the proton beam-line
   vacuum and He vessel
- 0.3mm Ti, double layered,
   He flow in gap for cooling





## Beam window replacement

- Initial beam window used since
   2009 until 2017
- The present beam window has been exposed to 2.2x10<sup>21</sup> protons
  - It corresponds to 1.8DPA (displacement per atom)
- This value exceeds the existing measurement
- This motivates to replace the present beam window with new one for safe operation



## Beam window replacement

- Since the beam window is activated, the replacement was performed with a remote maintenance scheme
- Successfully replaced with
   a new beam window
  - from visual inspection, some damage on the old beam window was found. Further investigation on going



### Old beam window









# Summary

- J-PARC MR and neutrino beam-line 470kW stable operation is achieved
  - $\cdot$  there is no major issue
- · Beam window replacement was successfully performed
- Based on the operational experience so far, we plan to improve some beam-line equipment for future high beam power operation