



Current Status and Future Prospects of Fundamental Science at J-PARC

*The 6th Workshop on Hadron Physics
in China and Opportunities in US
July 21- 24, 2014, Lanzhou, China*

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齊藤 直人

(KEK/J-PARC)



The 2nd International Symposium on Science at J-PARC



Unlocking the Mysteries of
Life, Matter and the Universe

Tsukuba International Congress Center (EPOCHAL TSUKUBA)
Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan

July
12-15
(Sat) (Tue)
2014

Satellite Workshop on "Progress in Nuclear and
Hadron Physics and Accelerator Related Sciences"
July 16

Accelerator Physics
Particle & Nuclear Physics
Materials & Life Science
Nuclear Transmutation
Safety & Advanced Technology for Intensity Frontier

Symposium Website <http://j-parc.jp/symposium/j-parc2014/>

Contact E-mail j-parc2014@j-parc.jp

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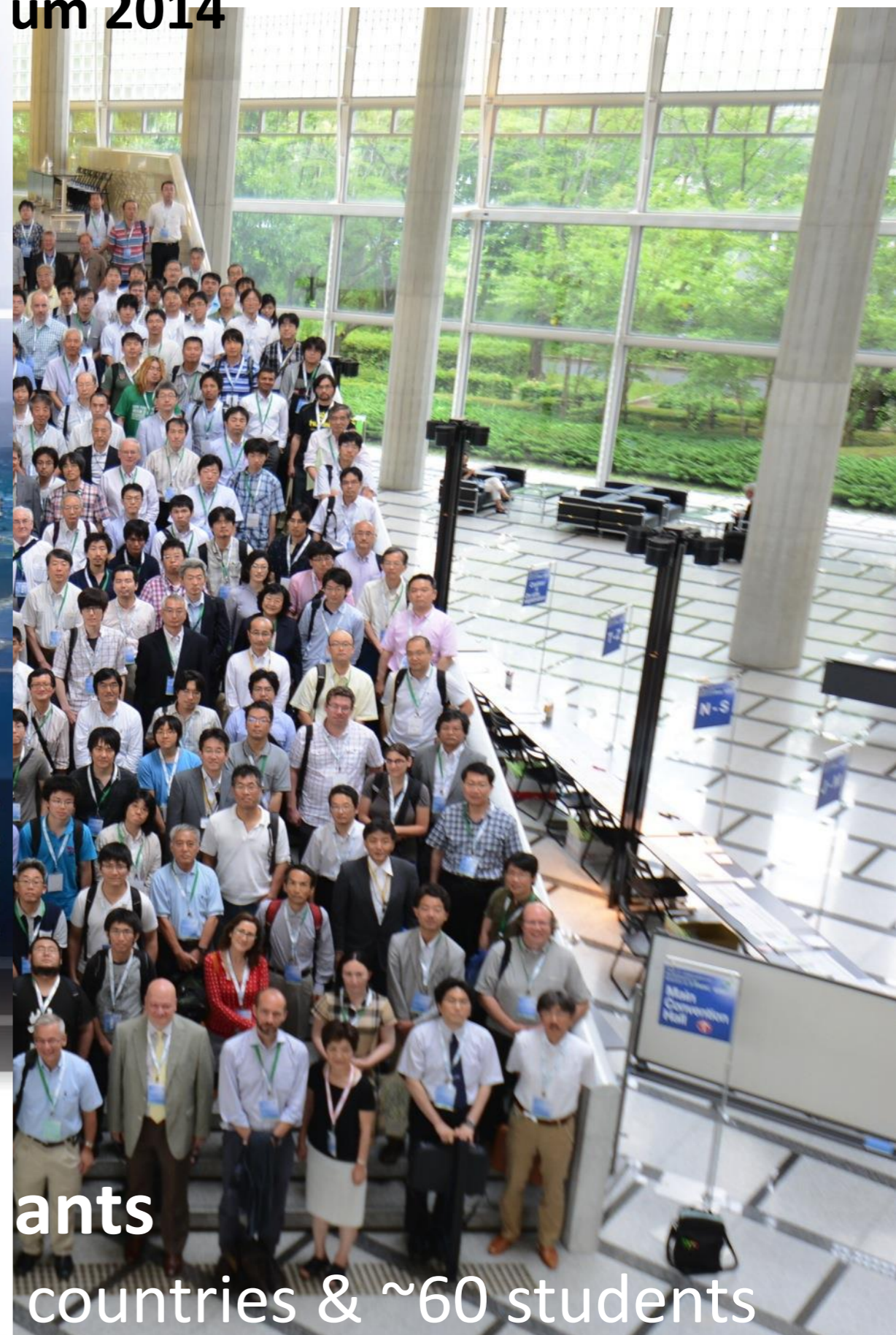
Hosts :

J-PARC Center (High Energy Accelerator Research Organization [KEK] and Japan Atomic Energy Agency [JAEA])

Co-Hosts :

Comprehensive Research Organization for Science and Society (CROSS),
Industrial Users Society for Neutron Application, J-PARC/MLF Users Society, J-PARC Hadron Hall Users' Association

um 2014



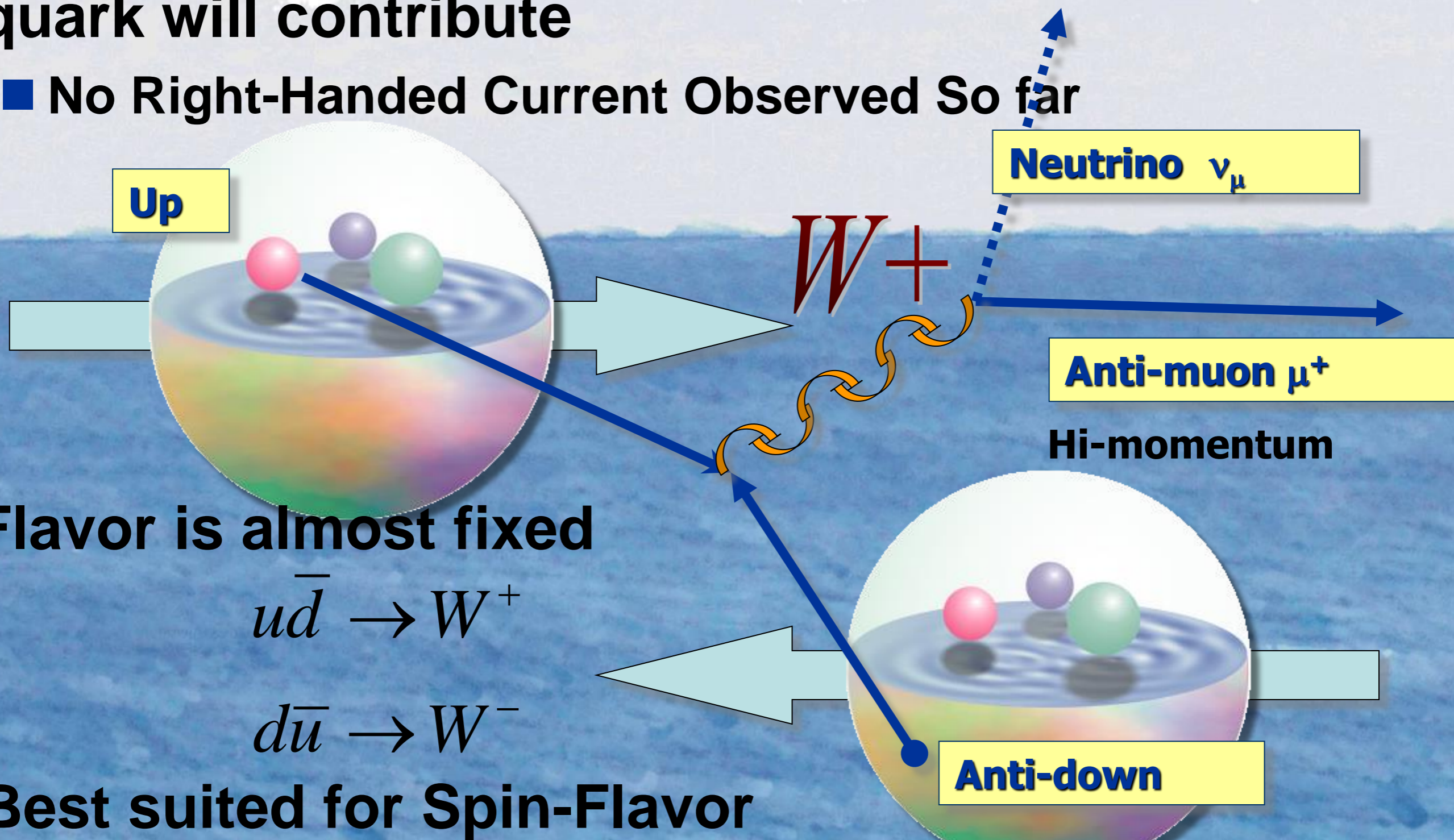
ants

countries & ~60 students

W^+ Production in pp Collisions

- Only Left-Handed Quark and Right-Handed Anti-quark will contribute

- No Right-Handed Current Observed So far



- Flavor is almost fixed

$$u\bar{d} \rightarrow W^+$$

$$d\bar{u} \rightarrow W^-$$

- Best suited for Spin-Flavor Structure Studies!

Polarized pp Collisions at 500 GeV!

Outline

The Sixth Workshop on Hadron Physics in China and Opportunities in US

July 21–July 24, 2014 (Lanzhou, China)

- J-PARC as Intensity Frontier Facility
- Recovery from Accident
- Physics
 - Flavor Physics
 - Strong Interaction
 - Muon Physics
- Summary



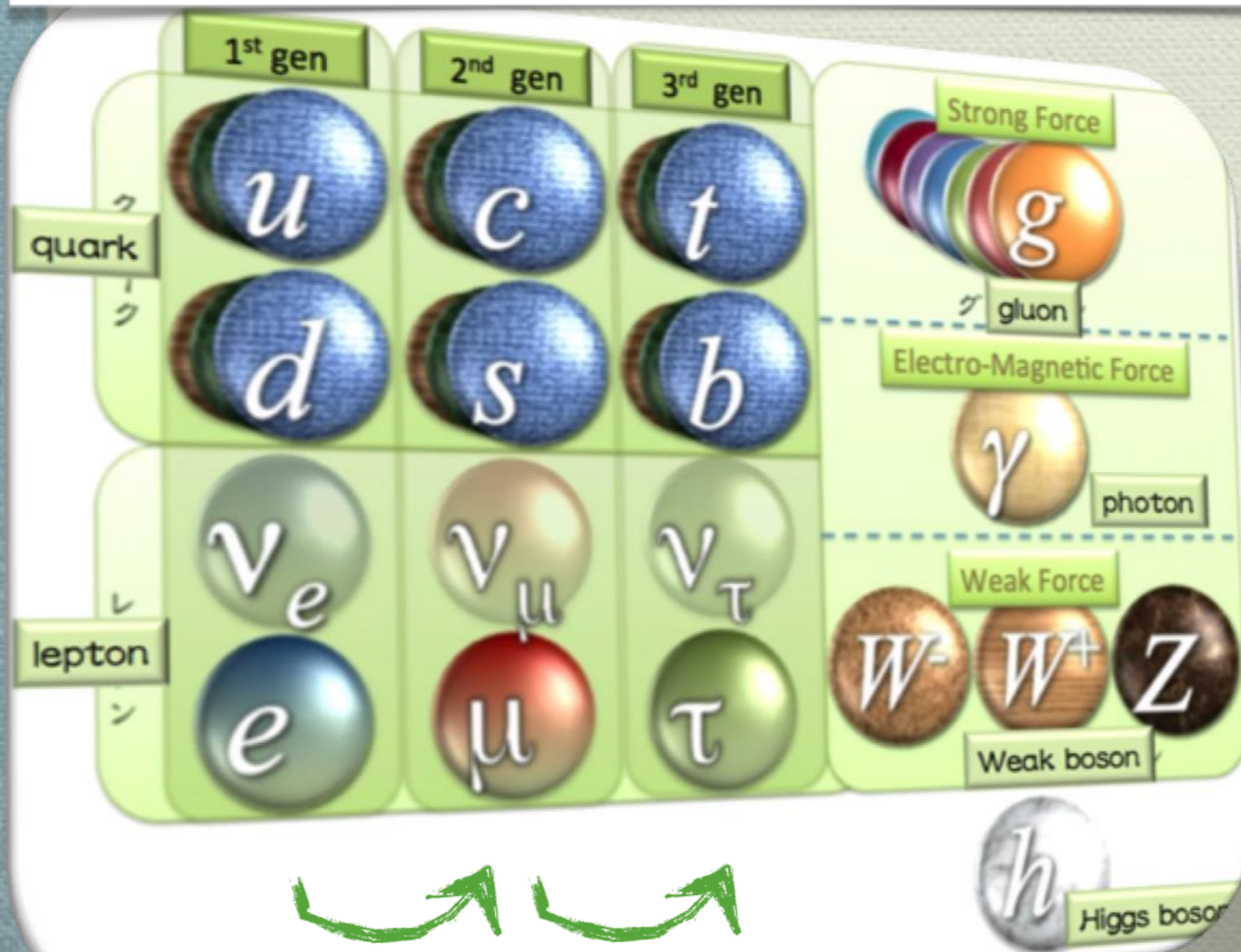
兰州大学



Higgs Particle Discovery

Completion of the Standard Model

Beginning of New Physics Era



x~100 heavier

Why 3 generations?

Why CP violates? (particle-anti-particle asymmetry)

Why mass distributed this way?

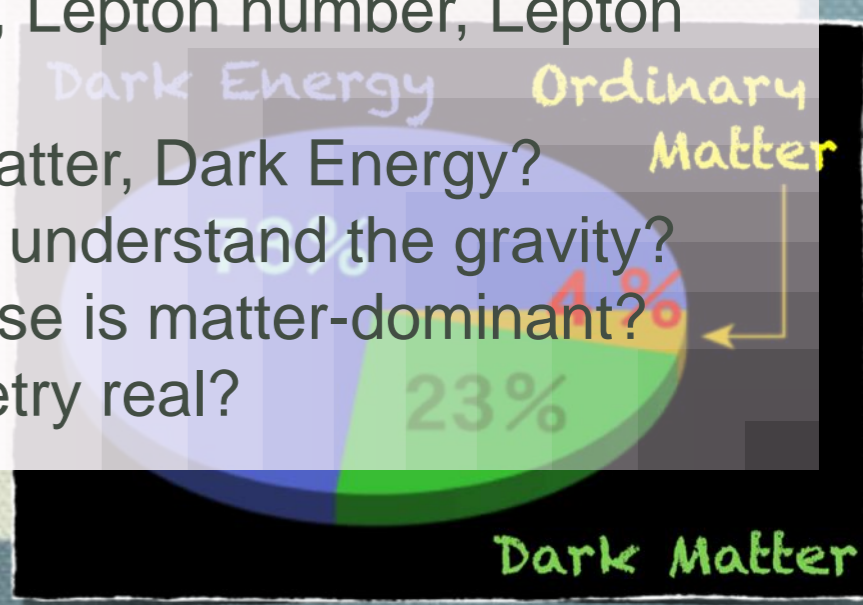
Baryon number, Lepton number, Lepton flavor violated?

What is Dark Matter, Dark Energy?

How we should understand the gravity?

Why our Universe is matter-dominant?

Is super-symmetry real?



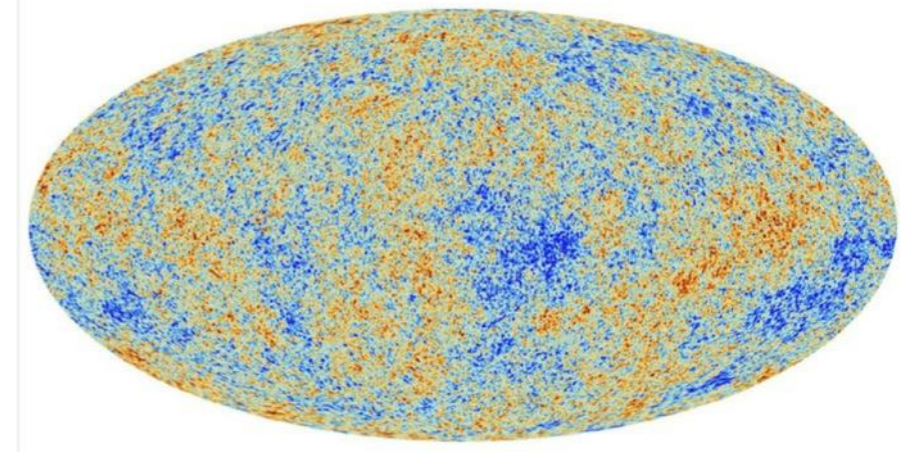
Baryon Asymmetric Universe

- Particle-Anti-Particle Symmetry right after Big-Bang !

- Observation : $1/10^9$ Asymmetry

- Cosmic Microwave BG $\eta_B = (6.1^{+0.3}_{-0.2}) \times 10^{-10}$

- Nucleosynthesis $\eta_B = (2.6 - 6.2) \times 10^{-10}$



- CKM theory can explain ONLY $\sim 10^{-19}$

- need more asymmetry !

- need CP violation !

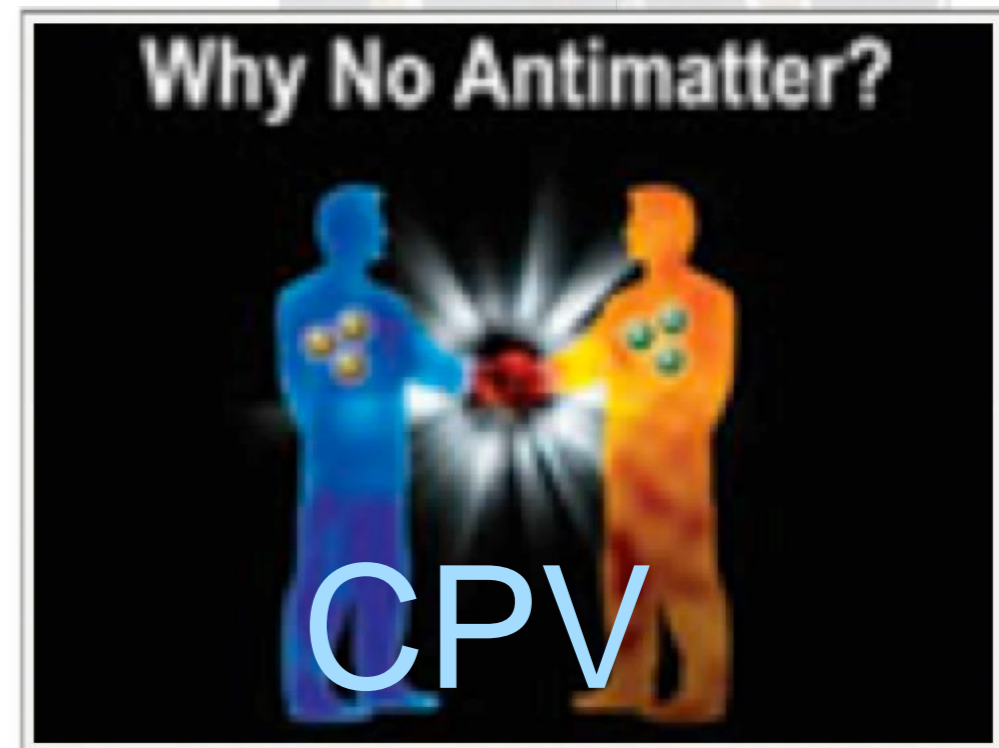


- Three Conditions for BAU (1967 Sakharov)

- Baryon # violation (ex. : proton decay)

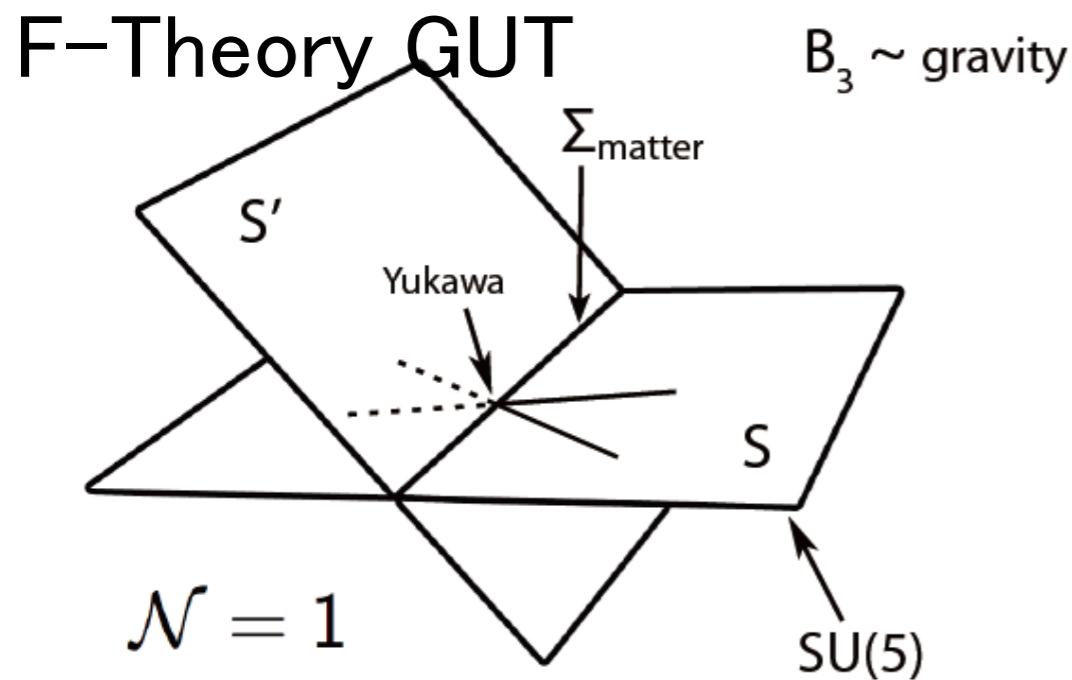
- **CP Violation**

- Out of equilibrium



Flavor and Space-Time

■ CPV and Flavor Structure can be explained from higher dimensions / higher energies?



dim.	internal dim.	feature
10	$6 = \dim(B_3)$	gravity
8	$4 = \dim(S)$	gauge fields
6	$2 = \dim(S \cap S')$	matter
4	$0 = \dim(S \cap S' \cap S'')$	interactions

$$|V_{CKM}^{F-th}| \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_{GUT}^{1/2} & \alpha_{GUT}^{3/2} \\ \alpha_{GUT}^{1/2} & 1 & \alpha_{GUT} \\ \alpha_{GUT}^{3/2} & \alpha_{GUT} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.2 & 0.008 \\ 0.2 & 1 & 0.04 \\ 0.008 & 0.04 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|V_{CKM}^{obs}| \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0.97 & 0.23 & 0.004 \\ 0.23 & 0.97 & 0.04 \\ 0.008 & 0.04 & 0.99 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|V_{PMNS}^{F-th}| \sim \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & \alpha_{GUT}^{1/4} & \alpha_{GUT}^{1/2} \\ \alpha_{GUT}^{1/4} & U_{\mu 2} & \alpha_{GUT}^{1/4} \\ \alpha_{GUT}^{1/2} & \alpha_{GUT}^{1/4} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0.87 & 0.45 & 0.2 \\ 0.45 & 0.77 & 0.45 \\ 0.2 & 0.45 & 0.87 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|V_{PMNS}^{obs}| \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0.77 - 0.86 & 0.50 - 0.63 & 0 - 0.22 \\ 0.22 - 0.56 & 0.44 - 0.73 & 0.57 - 0.80 \\ 0.21 - 0.55 & 0.4 - 0.71 & 0.59 - 0.82 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|J_{quark}^{F-th}| \sim \alpha_{GUT}^3 \sim 6 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$|J_{lepton}^{F-th}| \sim \alpha_{GUT} \sim 4 \times 10^{-2}$$



TIME BEGINS

ONE SECOND

PRESENT DAY

THE BIG BANG THEORY

Time	10^{-43} sec.	10^{-32} sec.	10^{-6} sec.	3 min.	300,000 yrs.	1 billion yrs.	15 billion yrs.
Temperature		10^{27}°C	10^{13}°C	10^8°C	$10,000^{\circ}\text{C}$	-200°C	-270°C

1 The cosmos goes through a superfast "inflation," expanding from the size of an atom to that of a grapefruit in a tiny fraction of a second

2 Post-inflation, the universe is a seething, hot soup of electrons, quarks and other particles

3 A rapidly cooling cosmos permits quarks to clump into protons and neutrons

4 Still too hot to form into atoms, charged electrons and protons prevent light from shining; the universe is a superhot fog

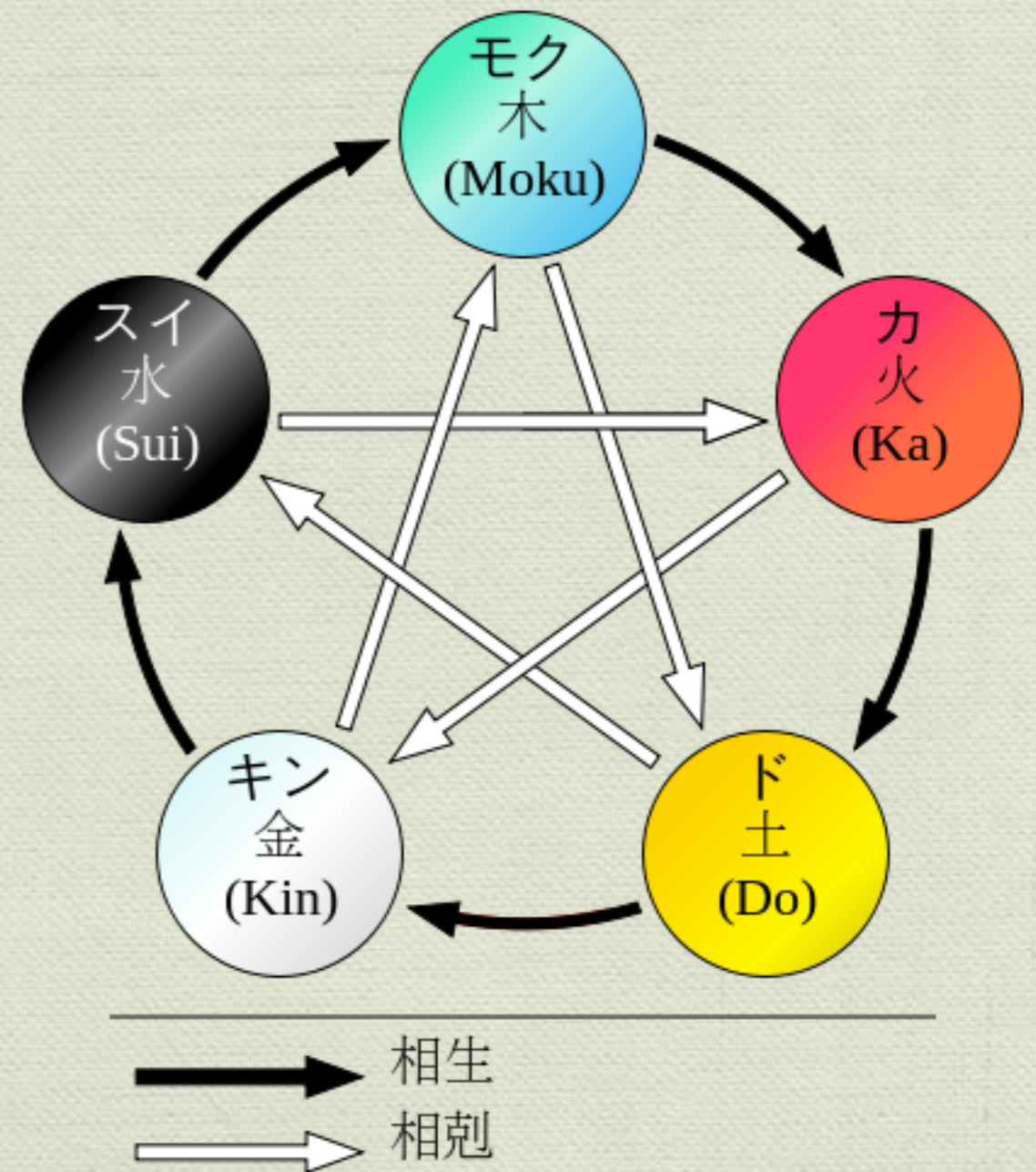
5 Electrons combine with protons and neutrons to form atoms, mostly hydrogen and helium. Light can finally shine

6 Gravity makes hydrogen and helium gas coalesce to form the giant clouds that will become galaxies; smaller clumps of gas collapse to form the first stars

7 As galaxies cluster together under gravity, the first stars die and spew heavy elements into space; these will eventually form into new stars and planets

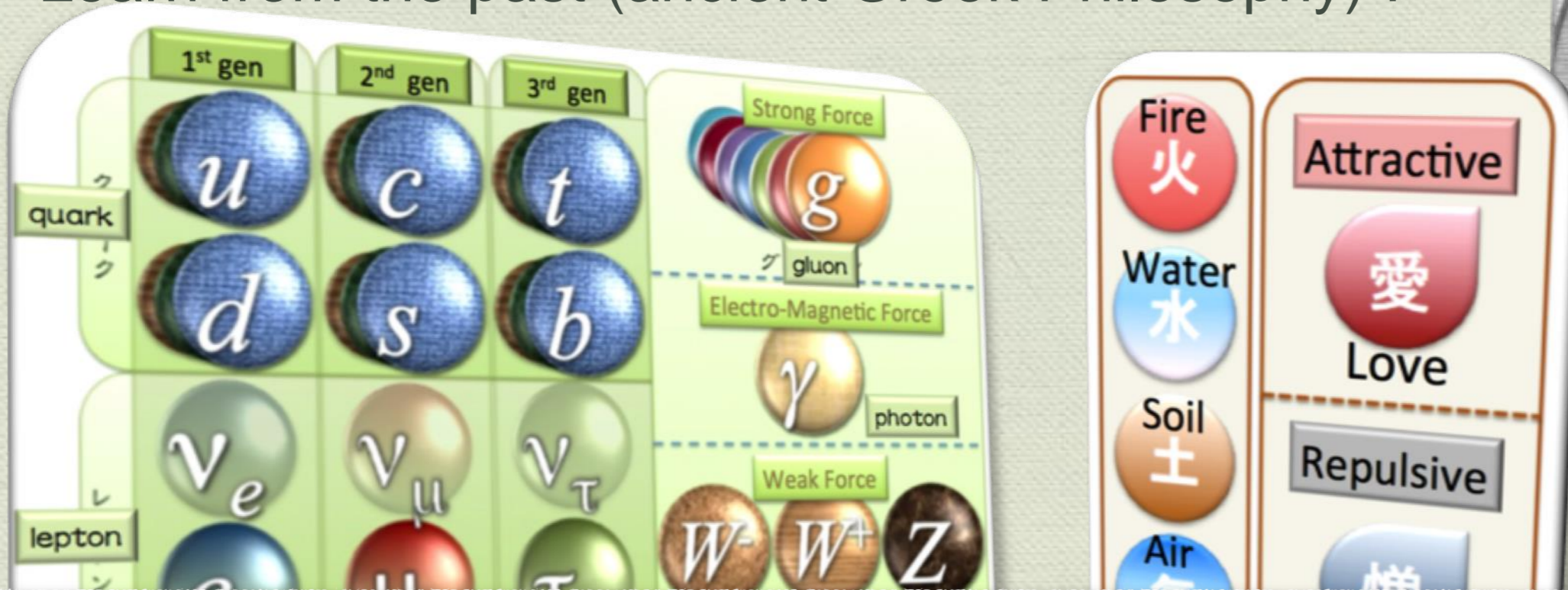
温故知新：五行説

- ◆ Everything is composed of five elements, which interacts through
 - ◆ their changes 相生
 - ◆ their conflicts 相剋
- ◆ Ancient Chinese Natural Philosophy 古代中国的自然哲学



Go Beyond the SM

Learn from the past (ancient Greek Philosophy) !

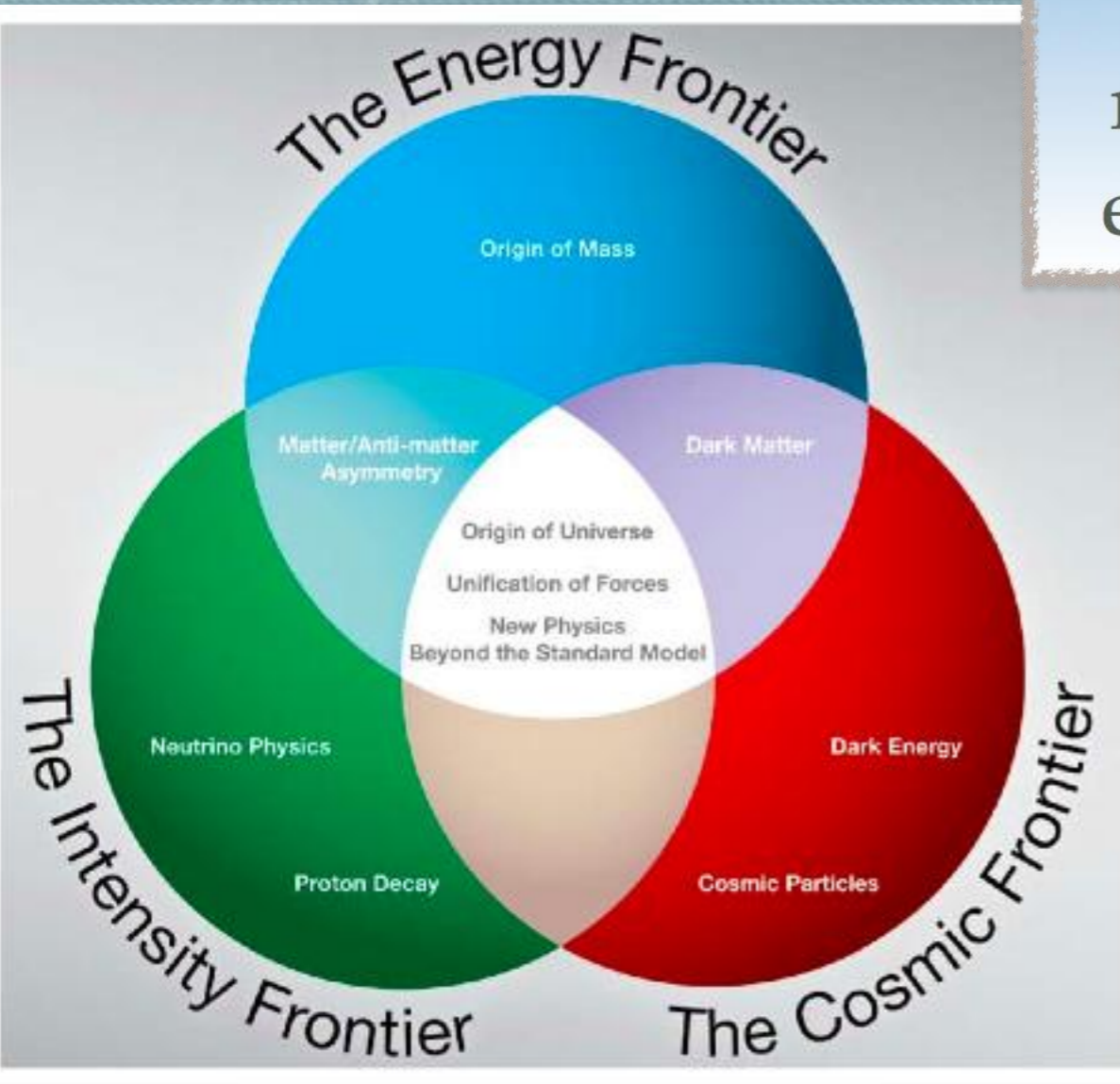


The basic framework is identical; small number of elements interacts thru a number of interaction to produce everything!

Our view is limited by what we can see, touch, and feel !

We need to extend our "sense" ; micro scope / ultra-sensitive devices

“Microscope” = Accelerator



High Energy Frontier?
new phenomena in the unprecedented energy region may provide an answer?

High Energy Accelerator

Look at a sky for a hint of New Physics?

Cosmic Frontier

Precision measurement may provide a hint for New Physics?

High Intensity Accelerator

Uncertainty Principle

- ◆ Position and Momentum cannot be determined simultaneously
- ◆ Measurement of position would disturb the quantum state so that momentum measurement would become inaccurate
- ◆ Time and Energy cannot be determined simultaneously
- ◆ Energy conservation can be violated if in a short time interval

$$\Delta x \cdot \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$\Delta t \cdot \Delta E \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

Examples

- ◆ Beta decay of neutron to proton
- ◆ mediated by W boson

neutron mass $\sim 1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

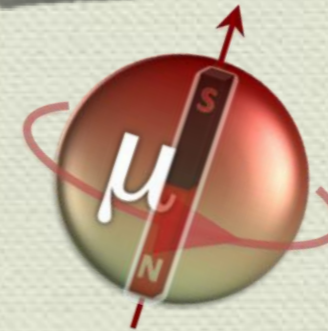
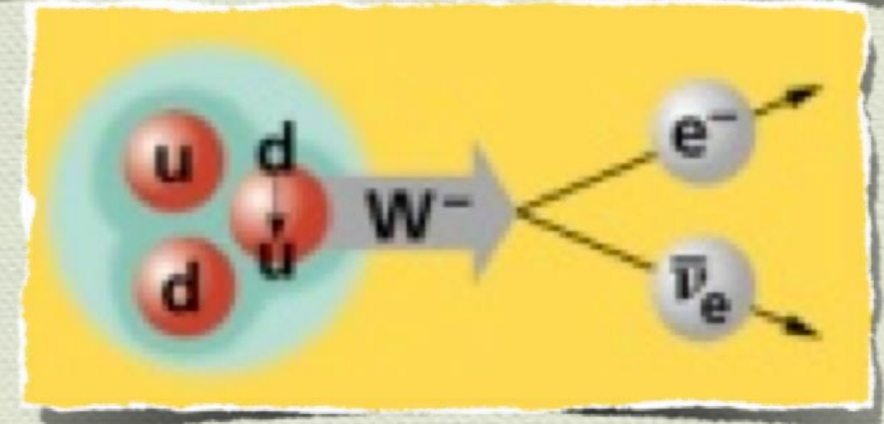
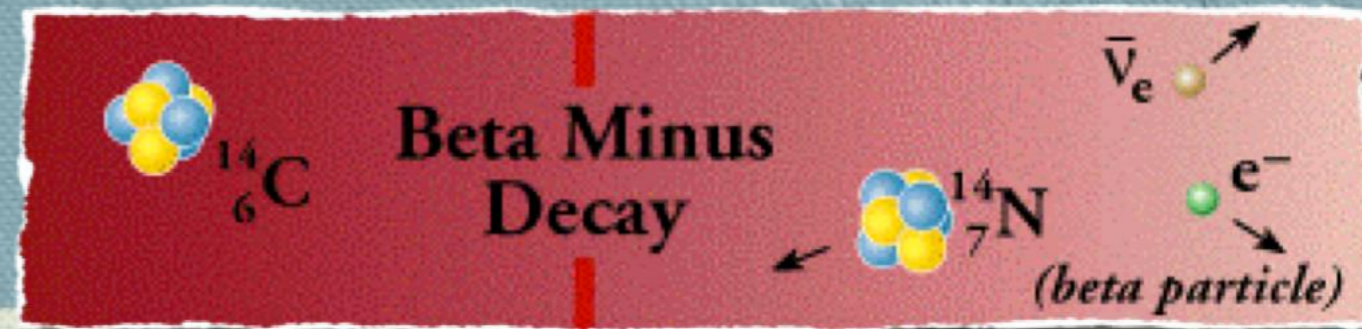
W boson mass $\sim 80 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

- ◆ Muon g-2 (anomalous magnetic moment)

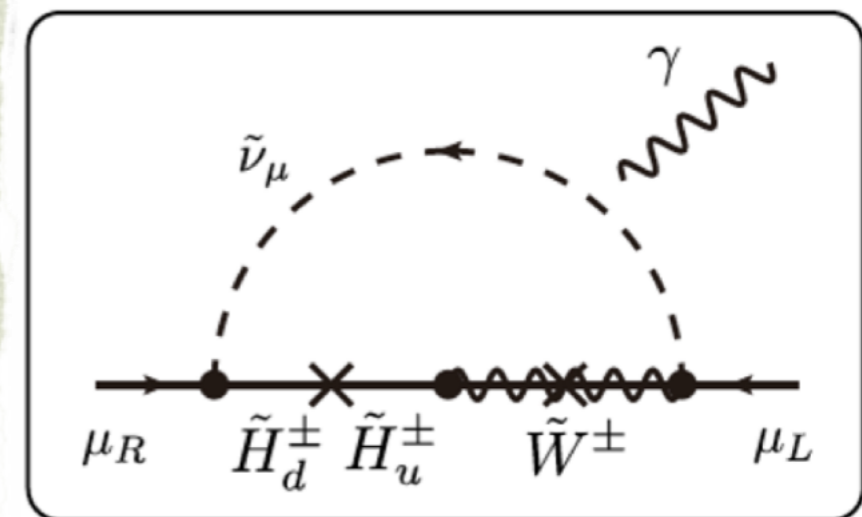
- ◆ measured value $>$ the SM theory by 3 standard deviation --> possible explanation is NEW PHYSICS

muon mass $\sim 0.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

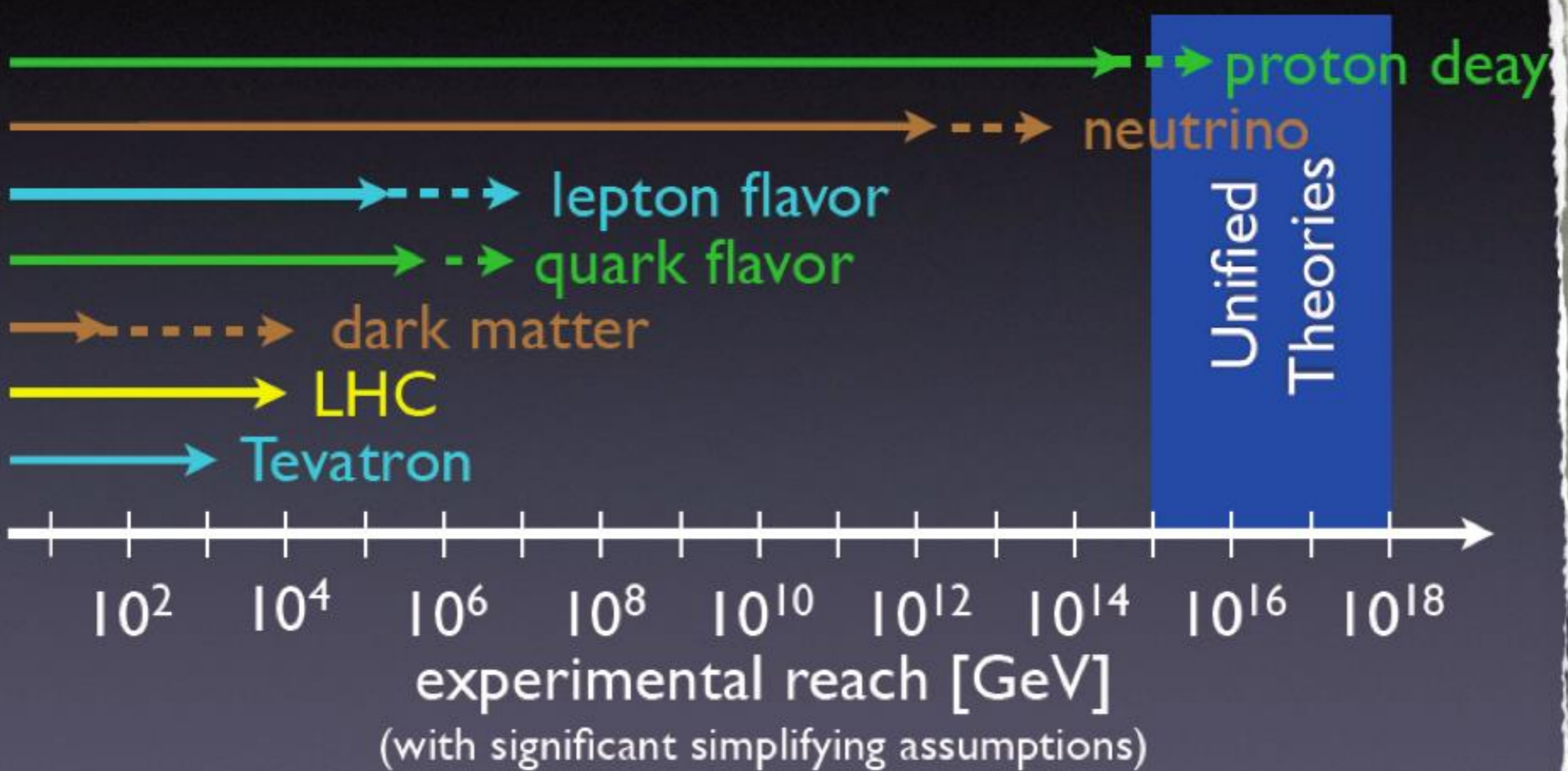
possible new physics scale $\sim 1 \text{ TeV}/c^2$



chargino-muon sneutrino

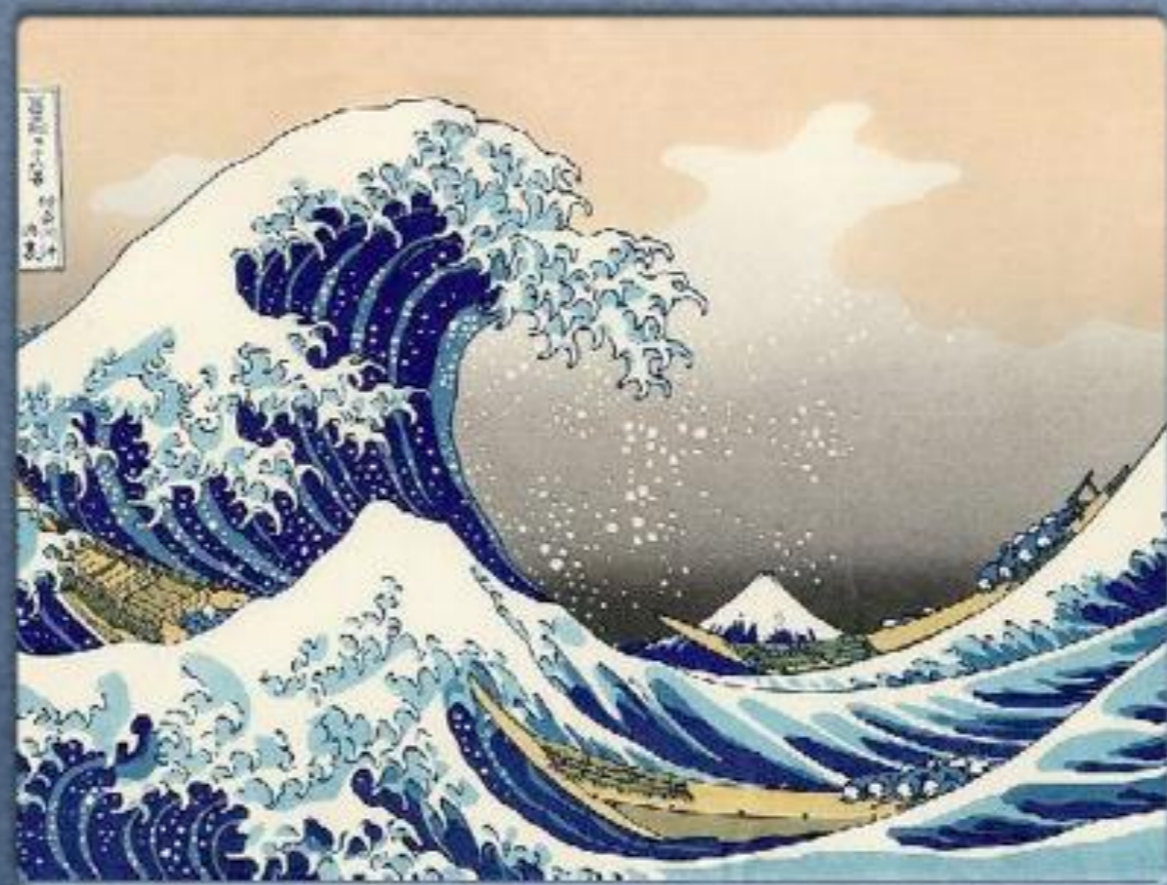


Power of Expedition



courtesy Zoltan Ligeti

a slide by Hitoshi Murayama



J-PARC

**J-PARC Facility
(KEK/JAEA)**

**LINAC
(181 MeV →) 400 MeV**

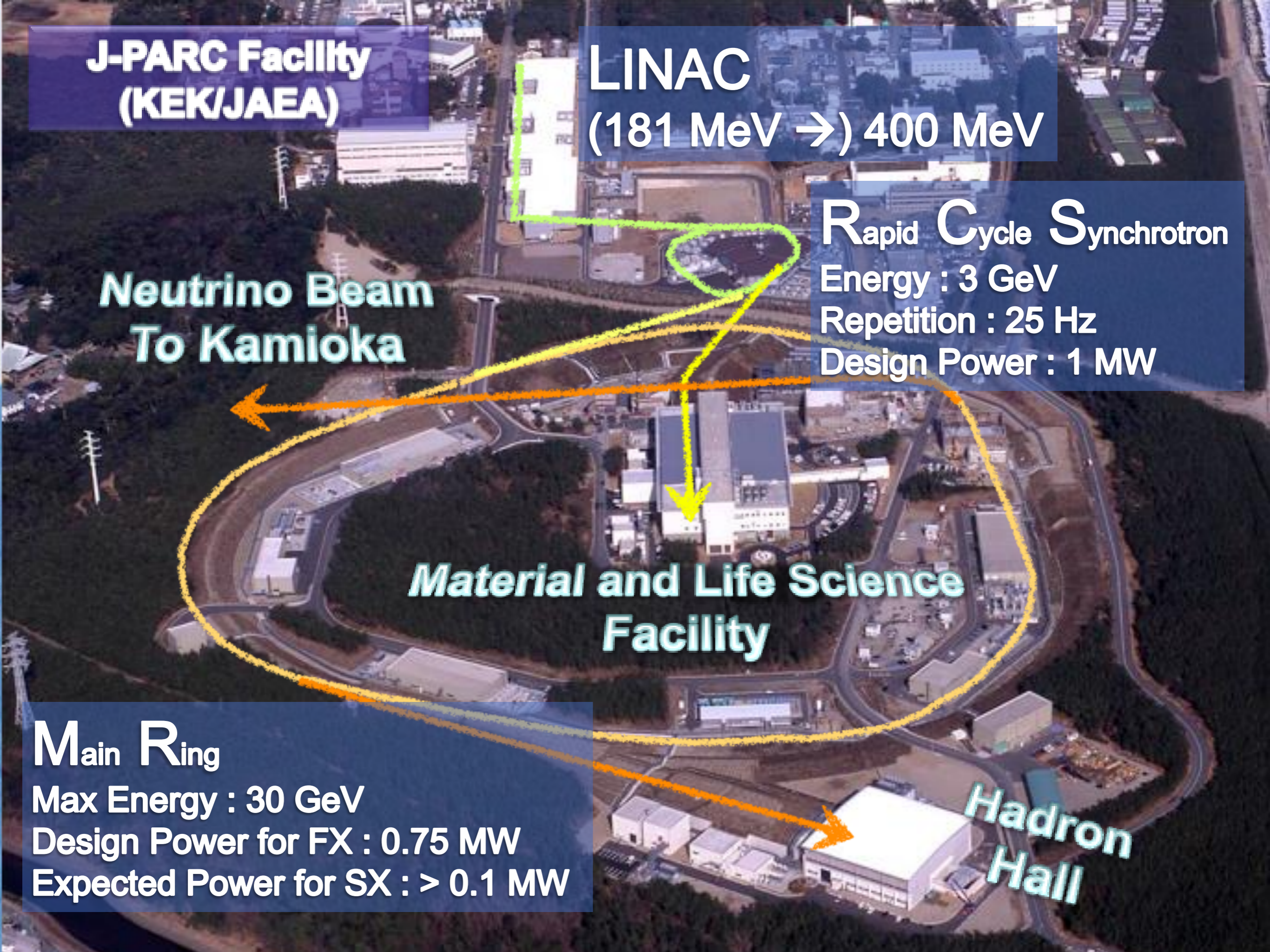
Rapid Cycle Synchrotron
Energy : 3 GeV
Repetition : 25 Hz
Design Power : 1 MW

**Neutrino Beam
To Kamioka**

**Material and Life Science
Facility**

Main Ring
Max Energy : 30 GeV
Design Power for FX : 0.75 MW
Expected Power for SX : > 0.1 MW

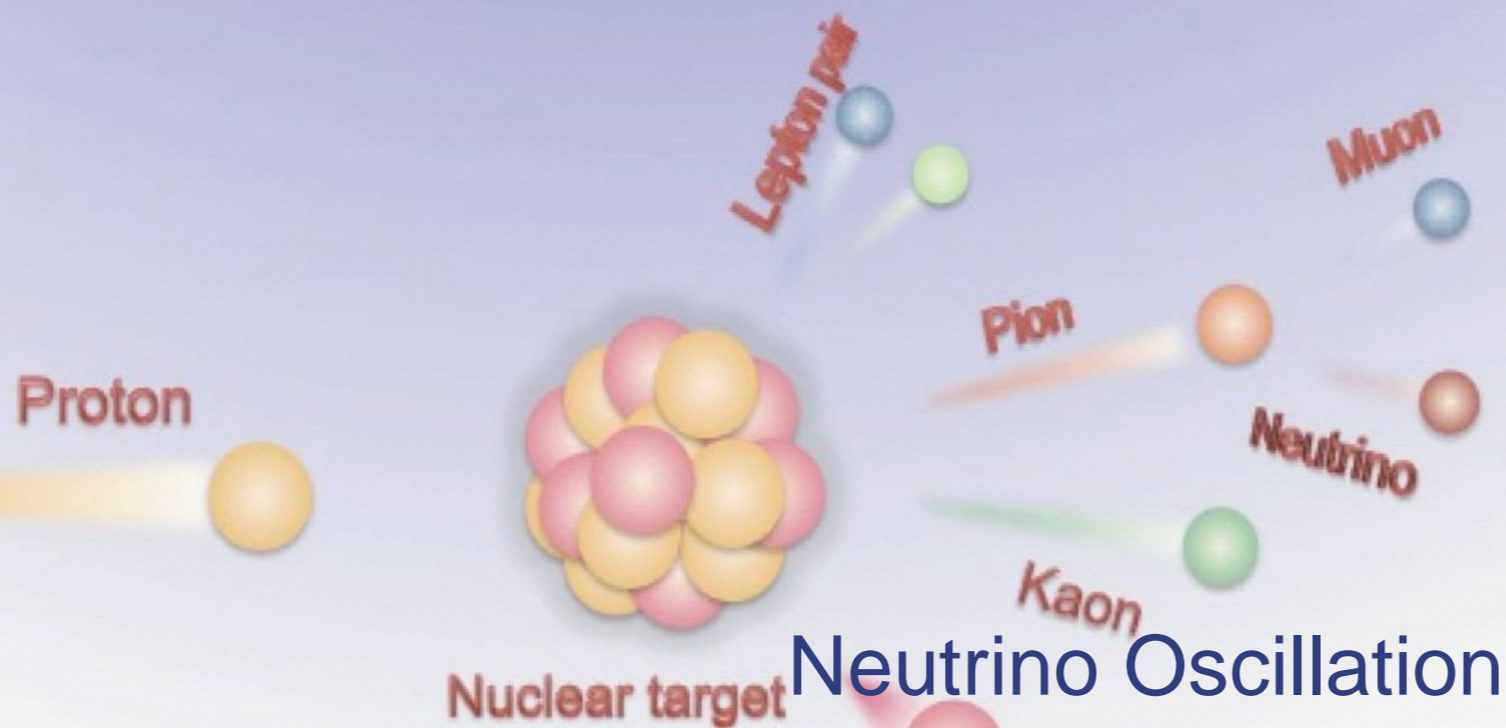
**Hadron
Hall**



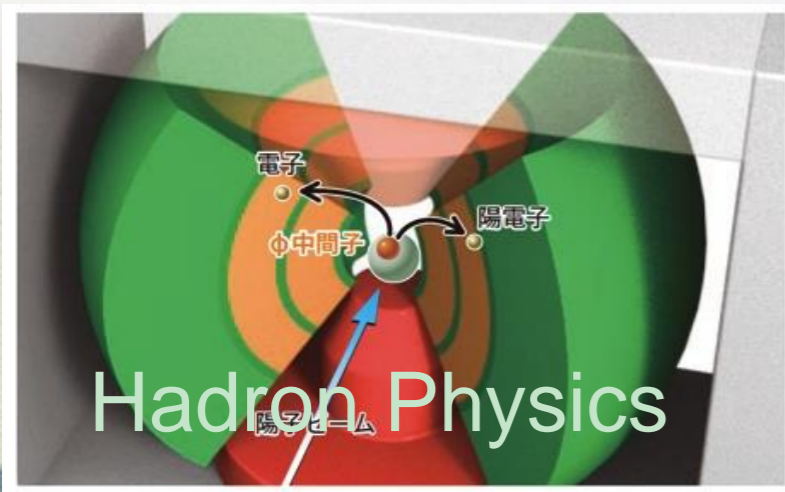
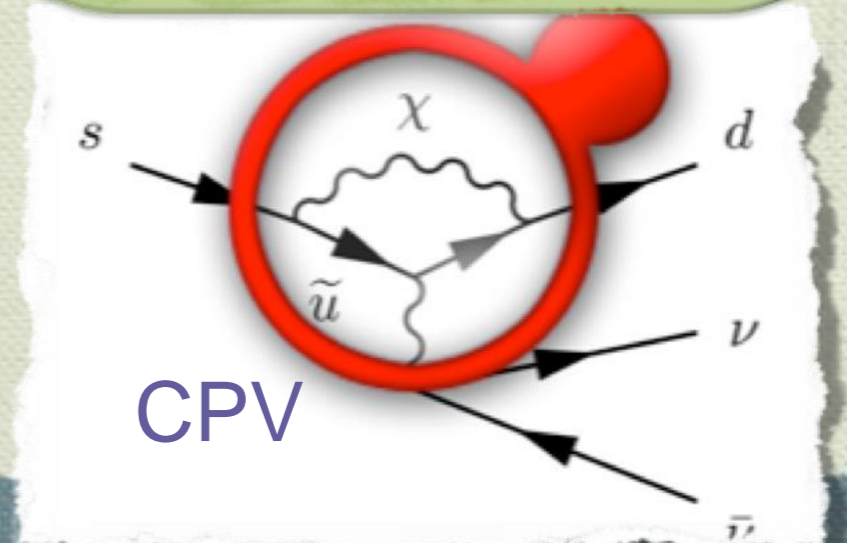
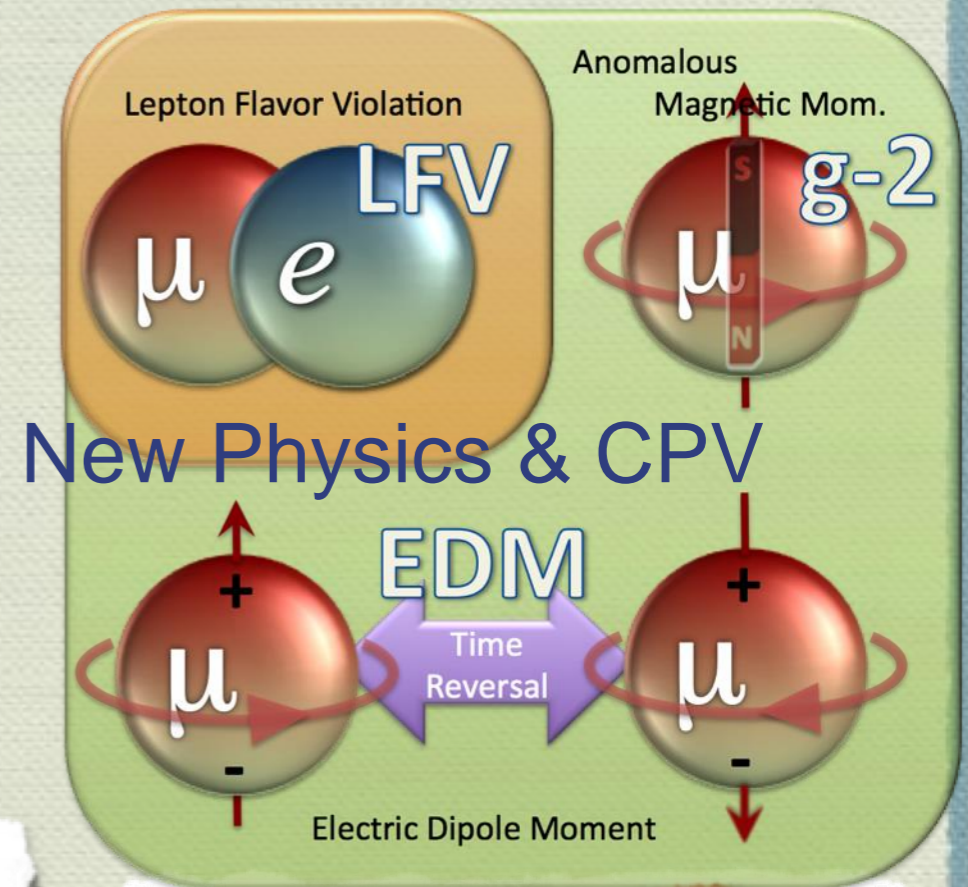
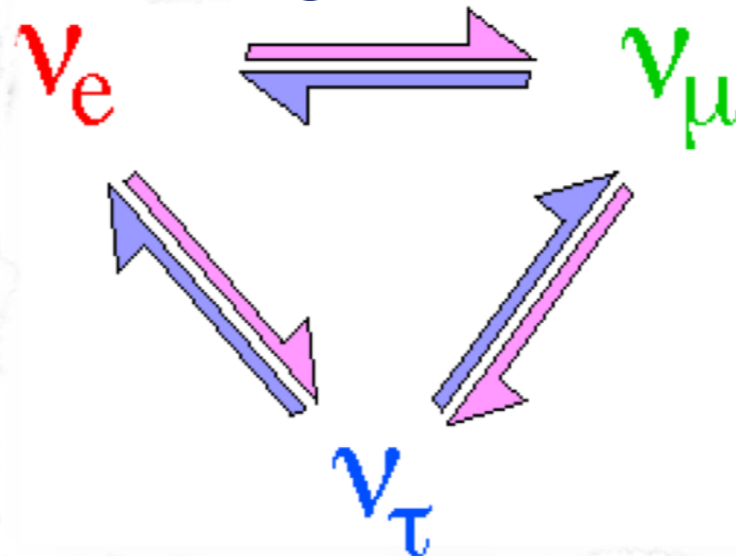
High Intensity Frontier

J-PARC (Japan Proton Accelerator Research Complex)

Multi-purpose facility with high-intensity proton driver



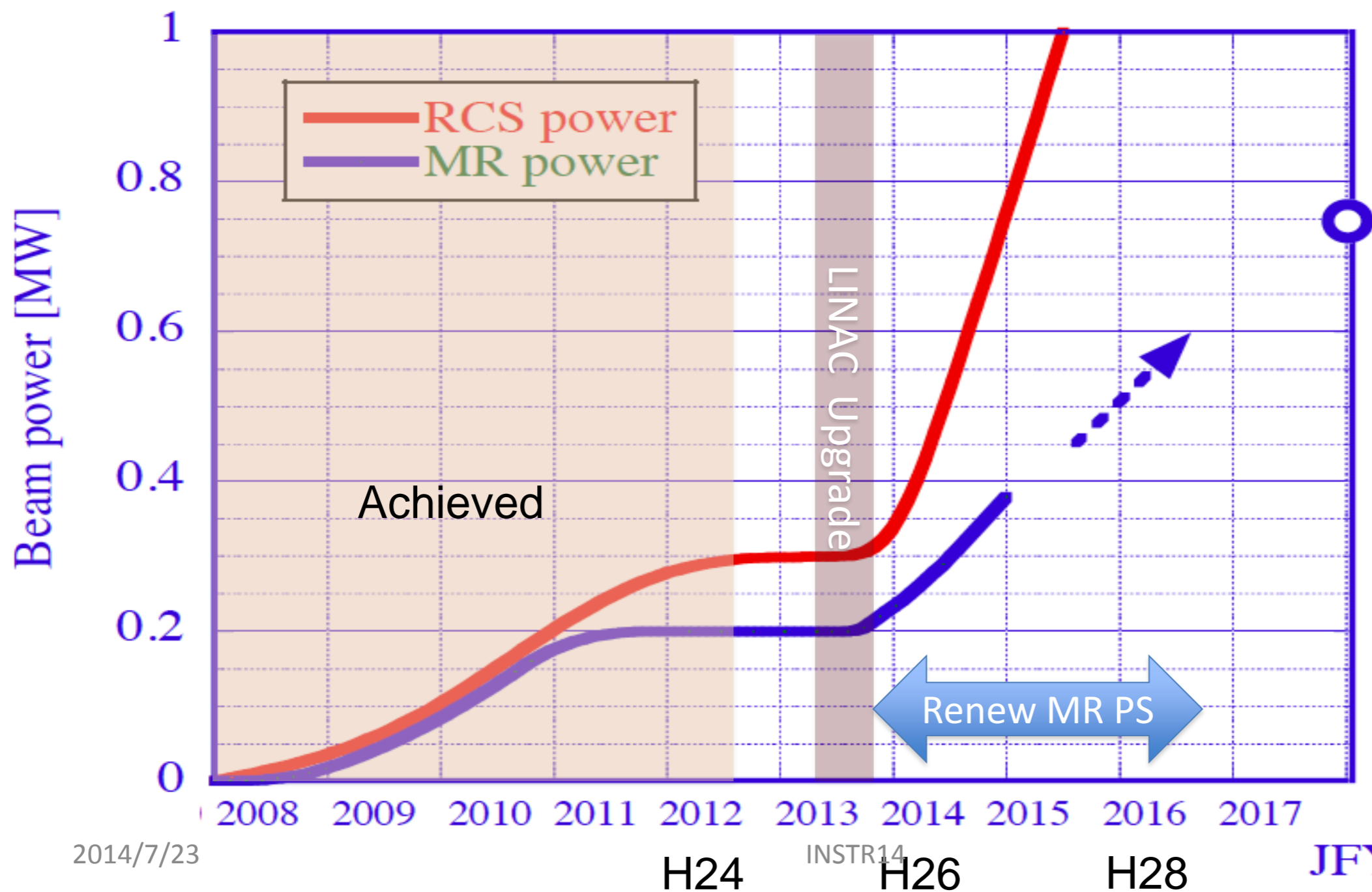
Neutrino Oscillation mixing & CPV



Hadron Physics

Beam Power Expectation

Upgrade MR Power to 0.75 MW by high Repetition Rate

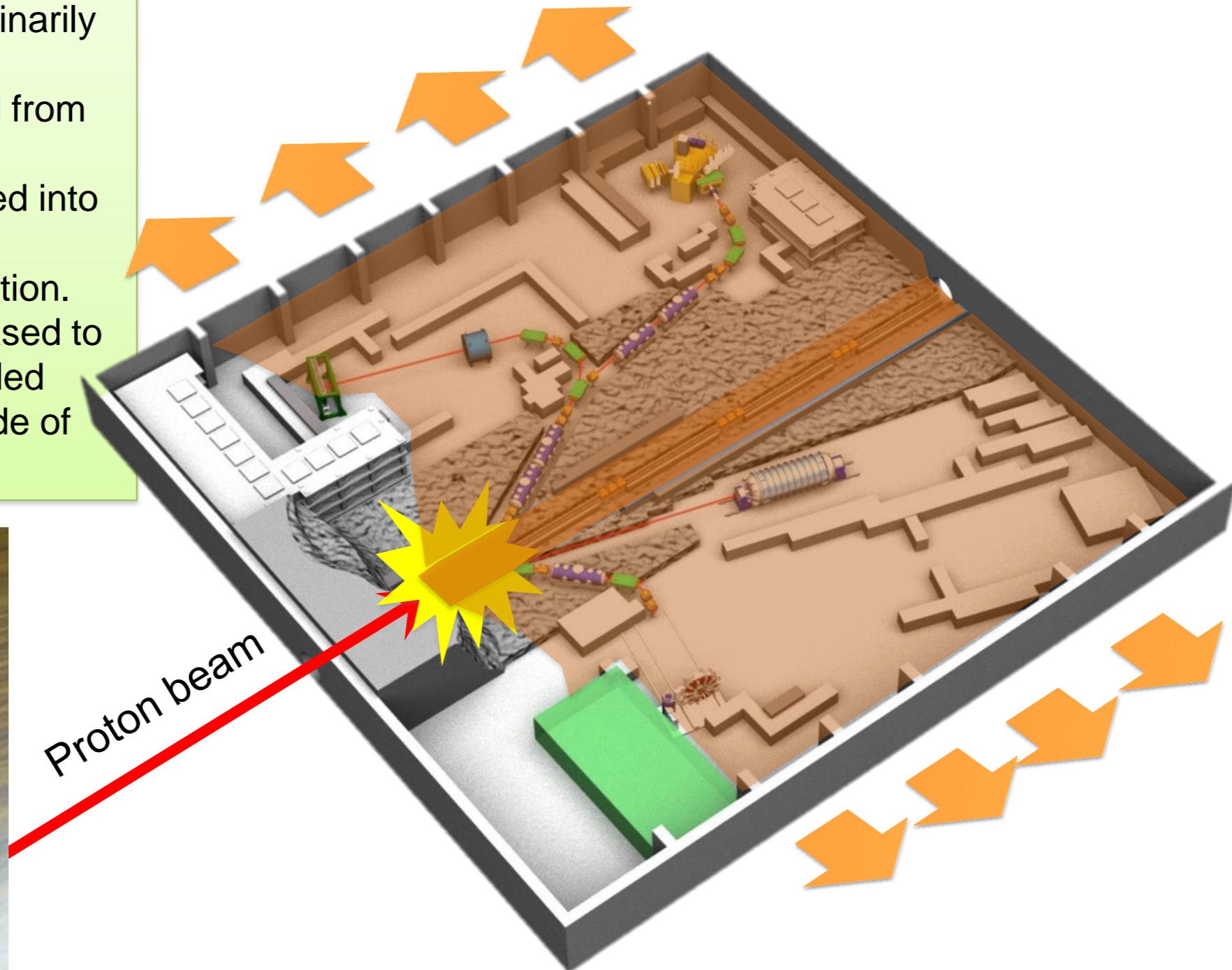
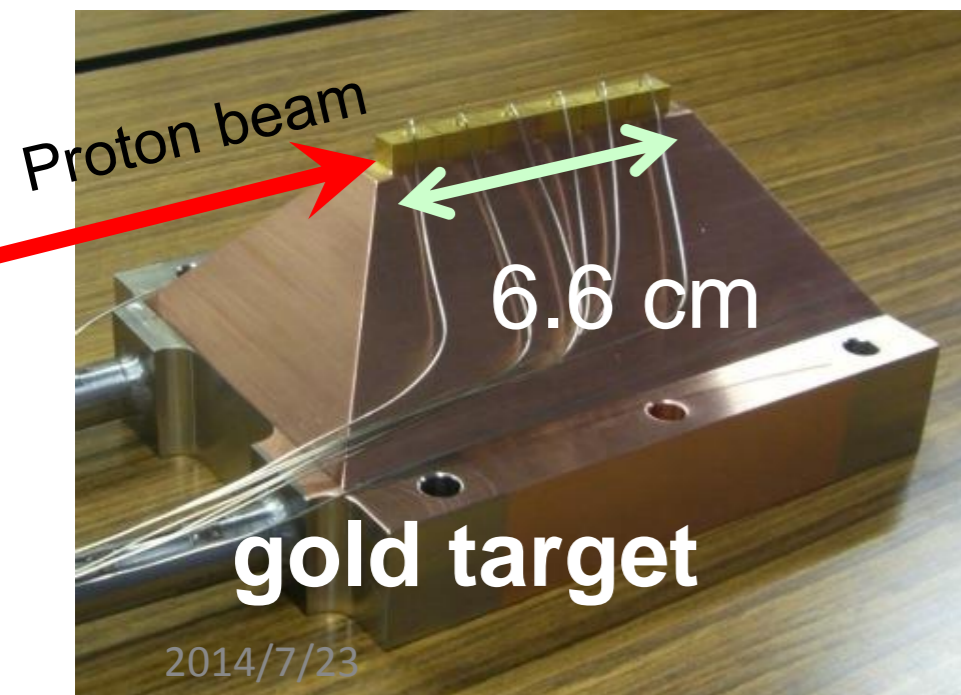


- MR PS renew
- High-rep rate in/ex
- Shield
- RF Core w/ hi grad.

the Accident at HD Experimental Hall

11:55 on May 23

- An abnormal proton beam was injected to the gold target.
- The target heated up to an extraordinarily high temperature.
- Radioactive material was released from the target.
- The radioactive material was leaked into the HD hall.
 - Workers were exposed to radiation.
- The radioactive material was released to the outside of the radiation controlled area and to the environment outside of the HD hall.



Origin of Matter :

Explored with High Intensity Proton Driver = J-PARC

Super Kamiokande

T2K

J-PARC

295km

Neutrino Experiment : T2K

~ Mixing Angle, CP phase, and Mass Hierarchy ~

Muon Fundamental Physics

~ Flavor and CP are violated in the charged Lepton sector? ~

COMET (Hadron Hall)

g-2/ μ EDM (MLF H-line)

原子核

μ

Surface muon

Ultra cold μ^+ source

Muon LINAC (300 MeV/c)

KOTO

$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$

CPV beyond CKM

Hadron Experiments

~ CP beyond CKM; Mass modification ~

Origin of Matter

Hadron properties in Nuclear Matter

電子

陽電子

中子

陽子

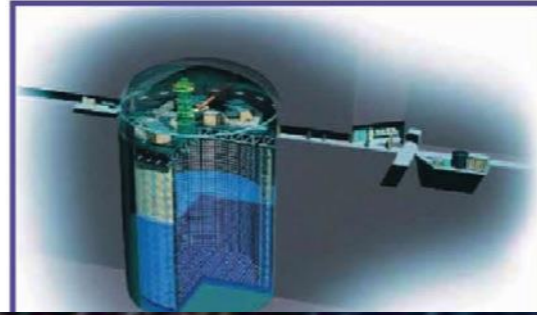
- Search for Physics Beyond SM in Quark and Lepton sectors
- Deeper understanding of Strong Int.



Flavor Physics



T2K : Long Baseline Neutrino Experiment



THE YEAR IN SCIENCE

SCIENCE FOR THE CURIOUS

Discover

January/February 2014

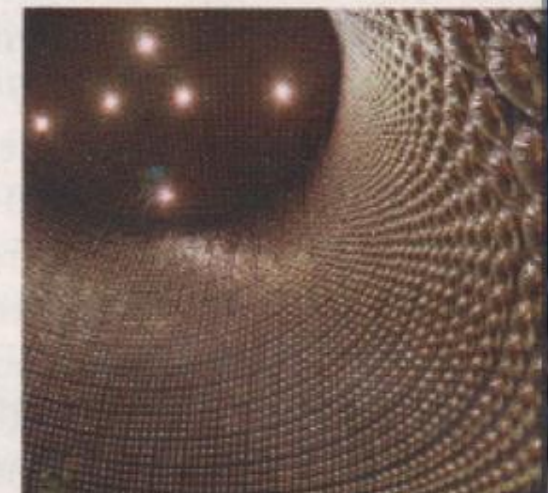
100 *top stories* of 2013

66

Particle Finds a New Identity

→ About 15 years ago, physicists discovered that the neutrino, a subatomic particle, seems to be able to switch from one type, or flavor, to another while in flight. Last year, an international coalition called the Tokai to Kamioka (T2K)

collaboration produced new evidence for this strange phenomenon, which may lead to insights about why there is more matter than antimatter in the universe.



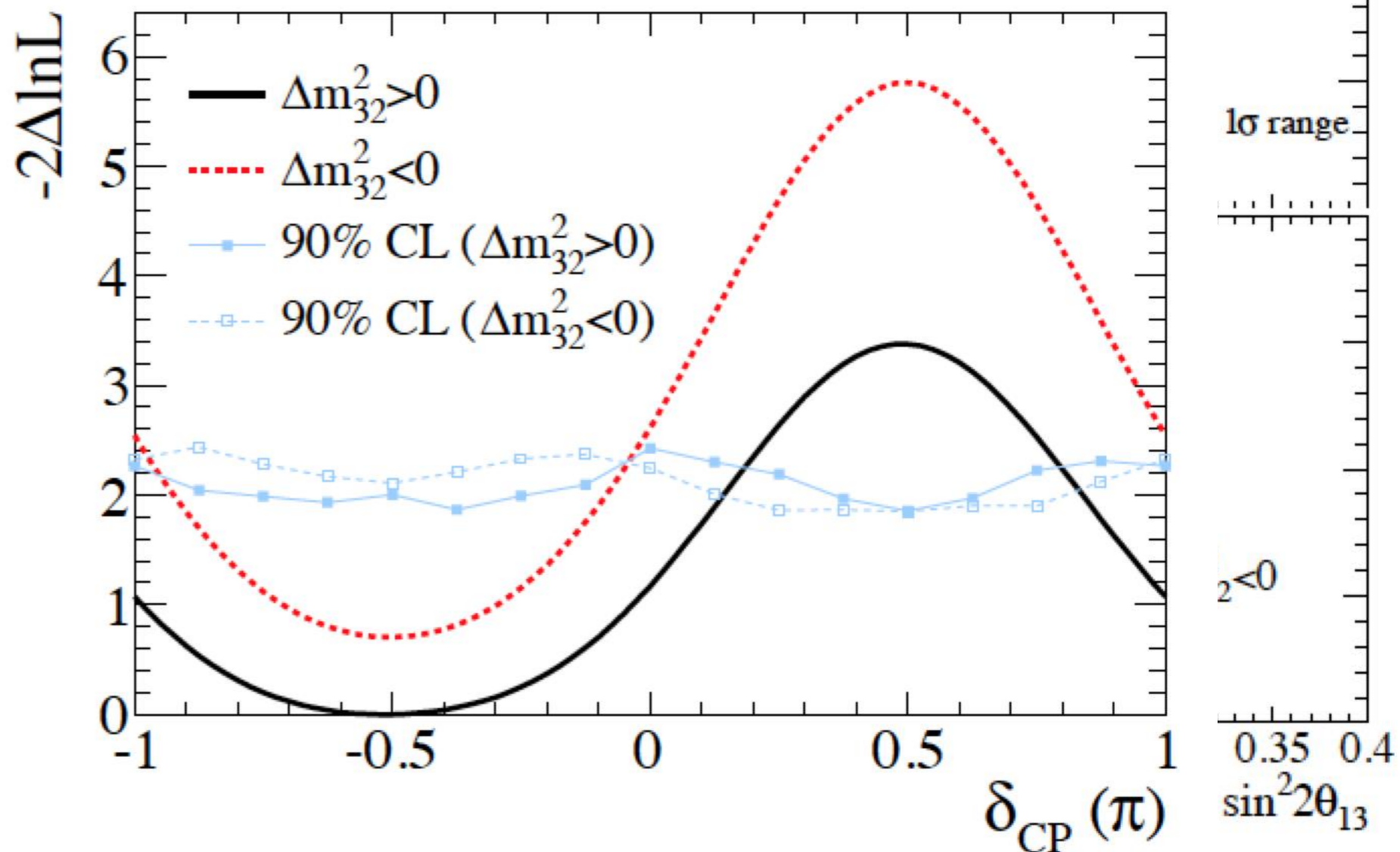
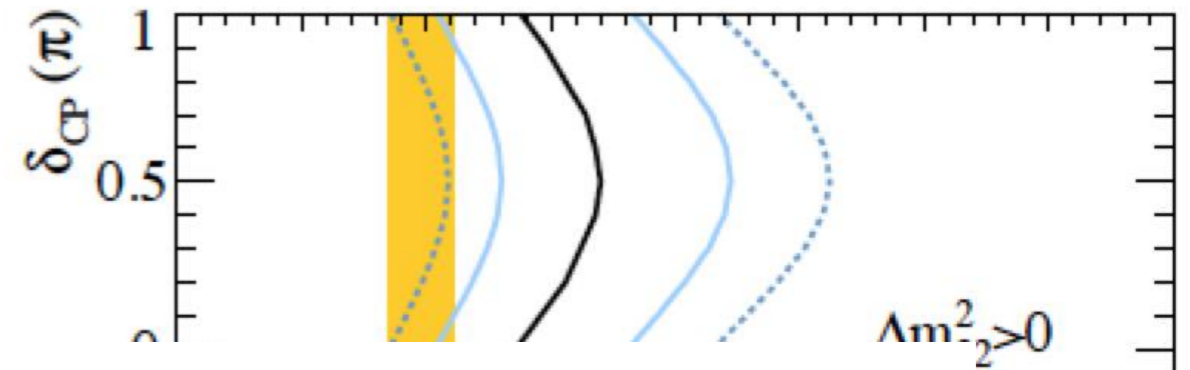
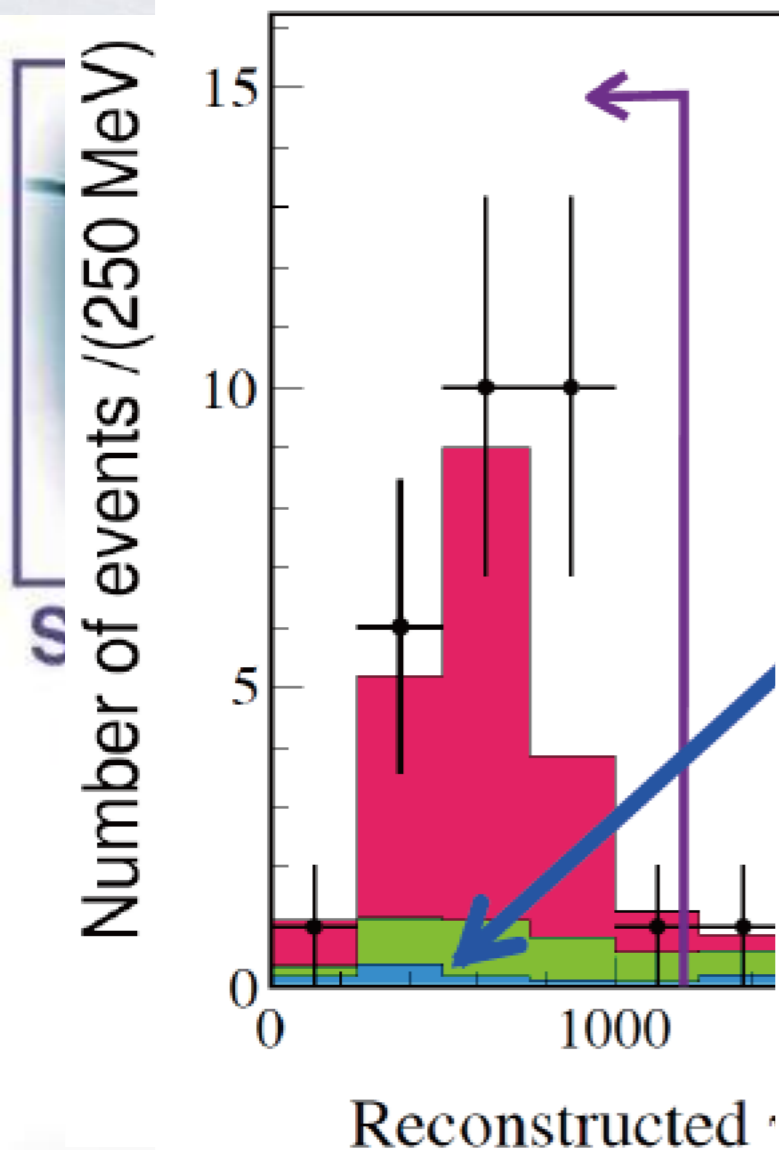
Math and Physics

#7	Prime number puzzle cracked open	19
#10	Stunning shape simplifies quantum equations	22
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#66	Flavor-changing neutrinos	69
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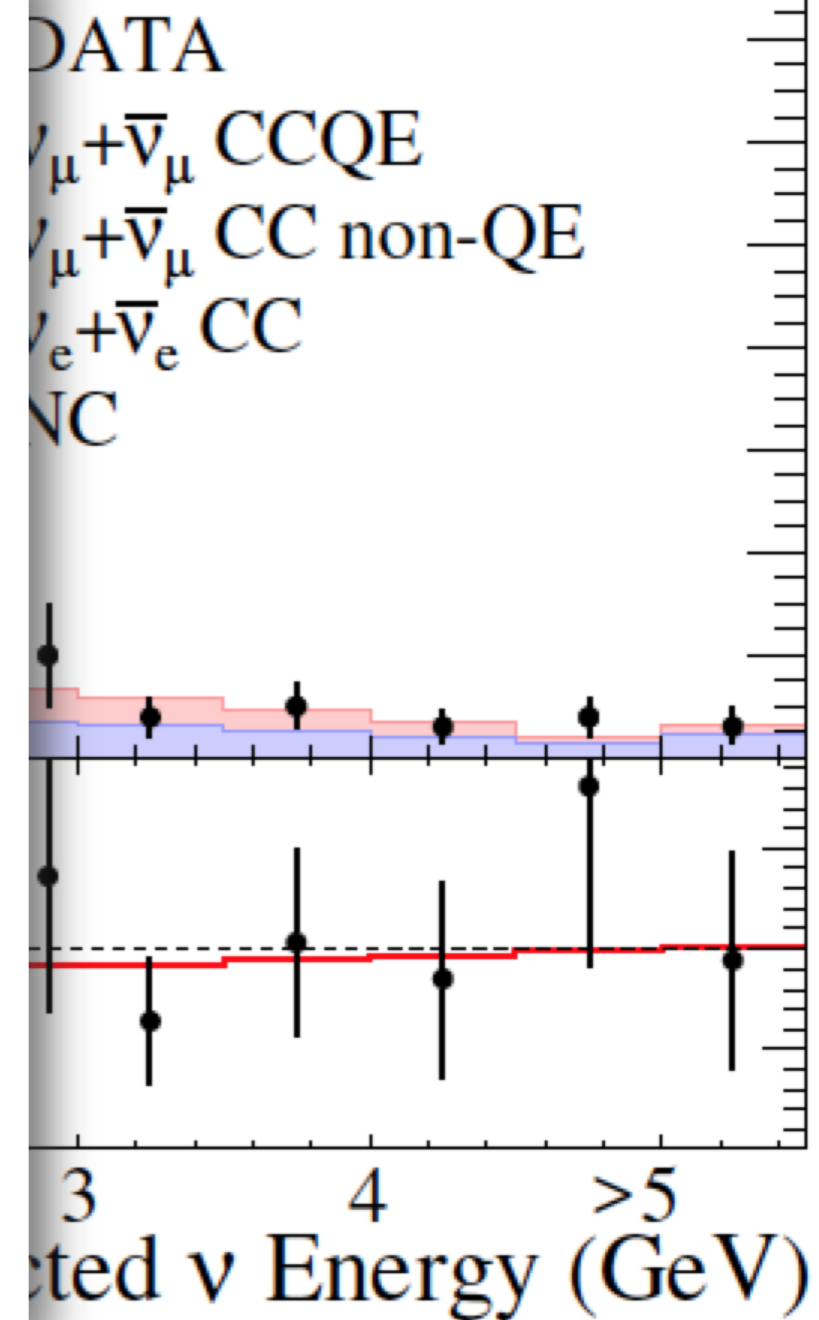
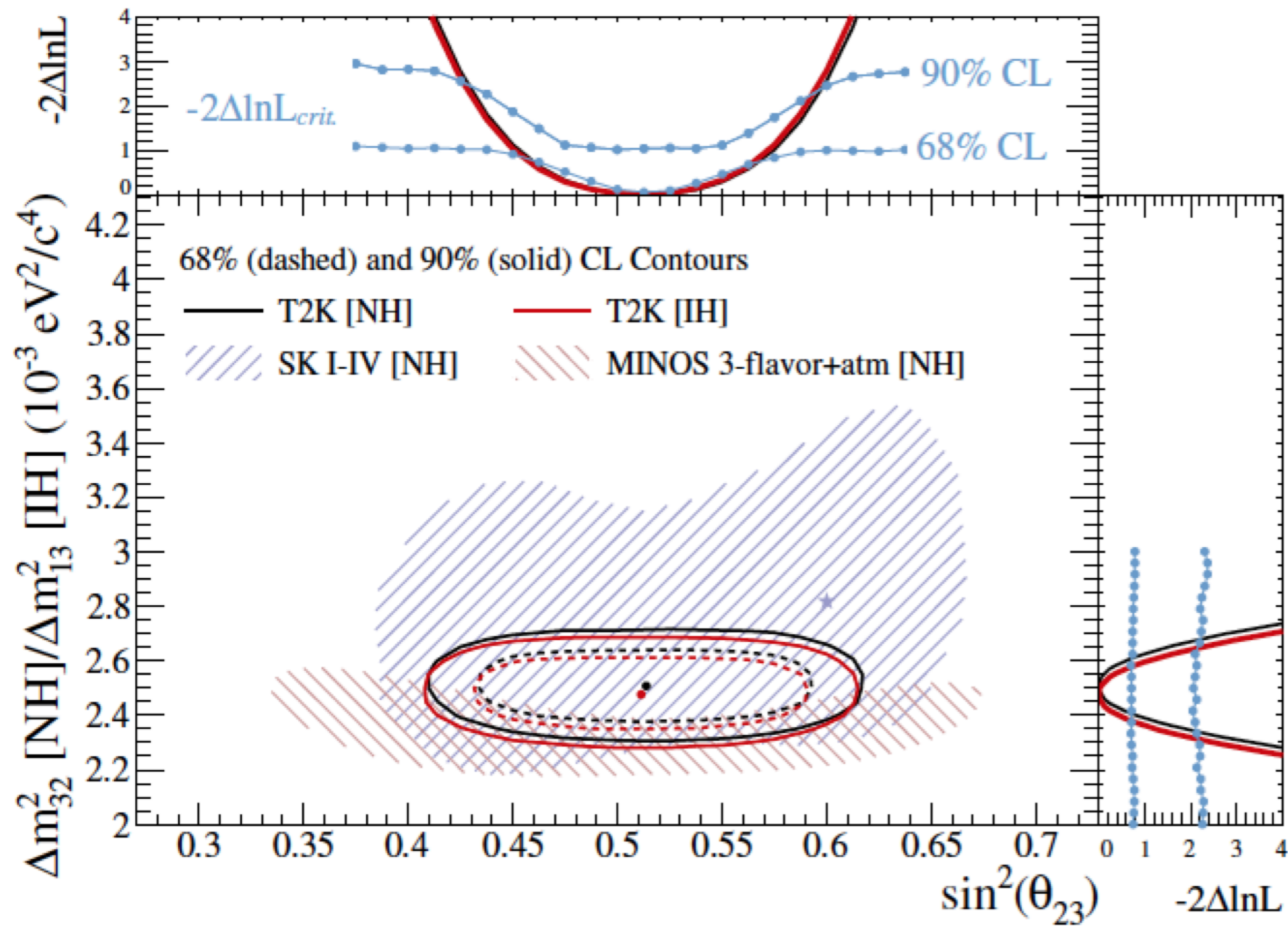
ν_e Appearance at T2K Established $\theta_{13} \neq 0$

■ As of summer 2013, 28 electron appearance events observed $\Rightarrow > 7 \sigma$

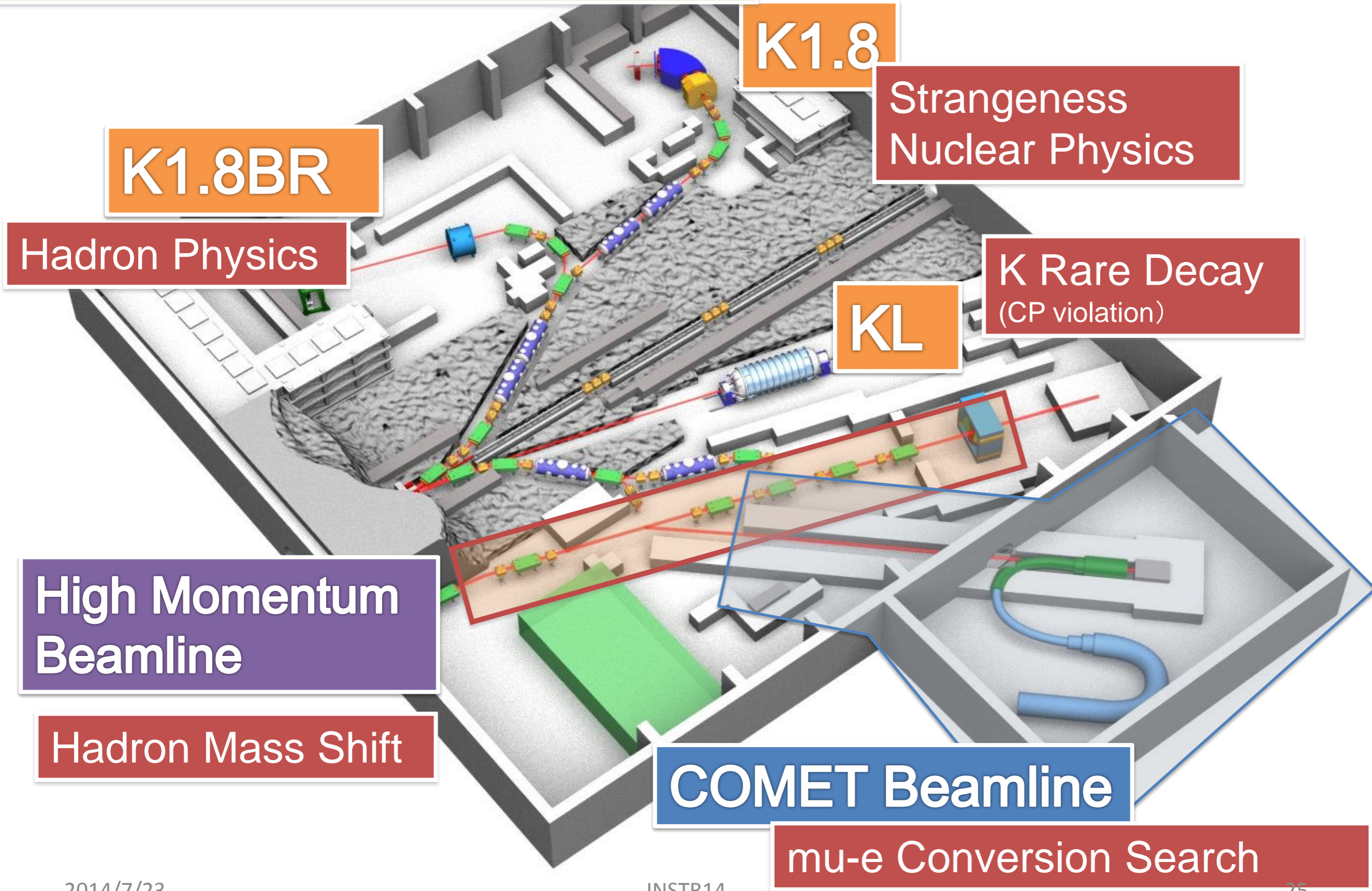


ν_μ Disappearance at T2K Determined θ_{23}

Published in Phys.Rev.Lett. 112 (2014) 181801



Hadron Hall in 2016



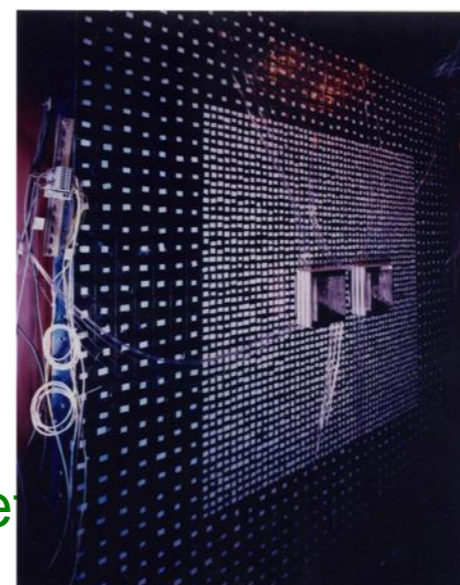


65 participants from Japan, US, Korea, Taiwan, Russia

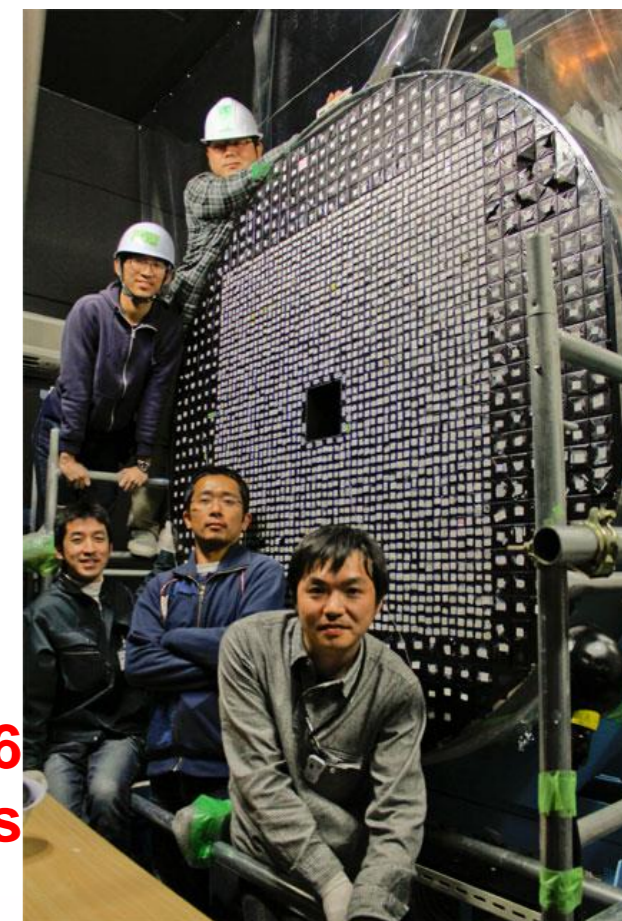
J-PARC Step 1 Experiment, E14

$$K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$$

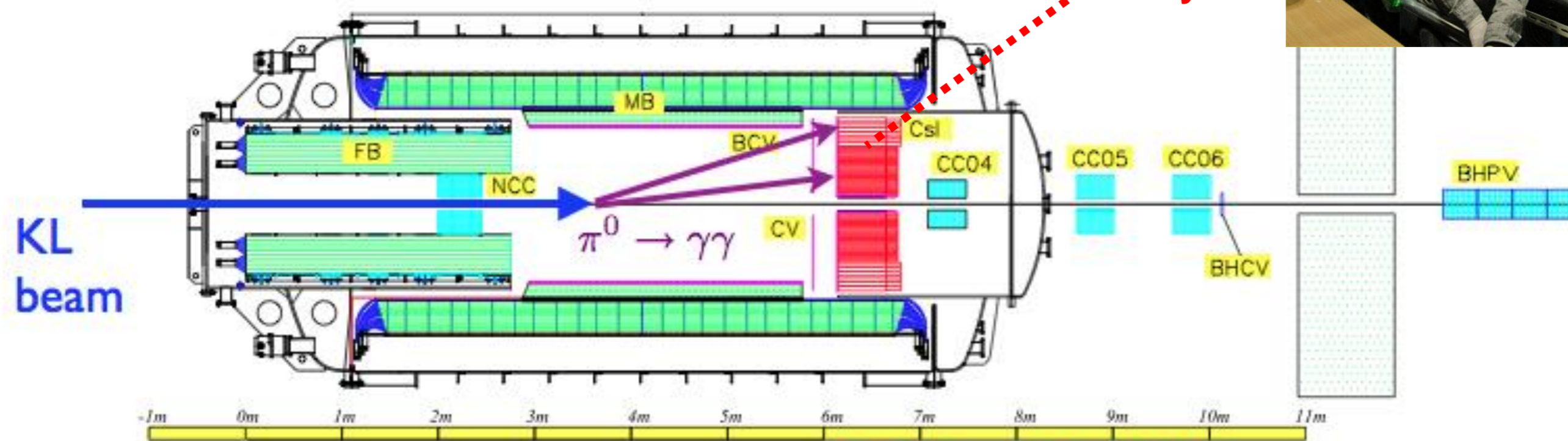
- new beam line
- Moved and modified E391a detector
 - **CsI calorimeter**
to measure $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
 - background rejection:
hermetic extra-particle detection ("ve"
 - Trig / DAQ :
waveform digitization
pipeline readout



Fermilab



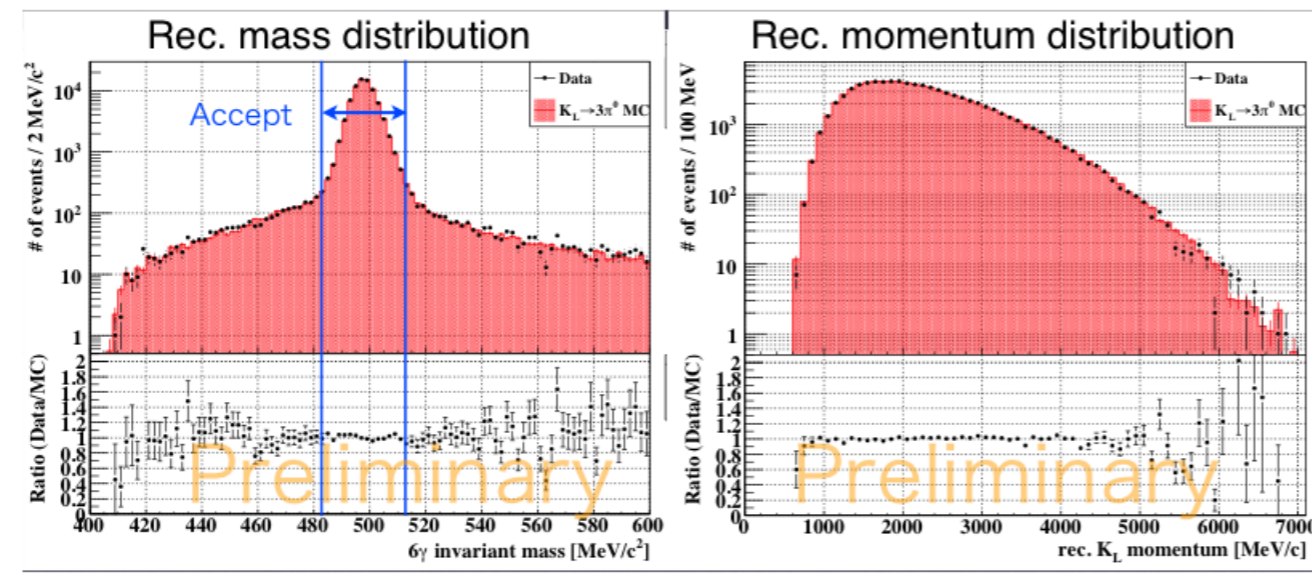
2716 Crystals



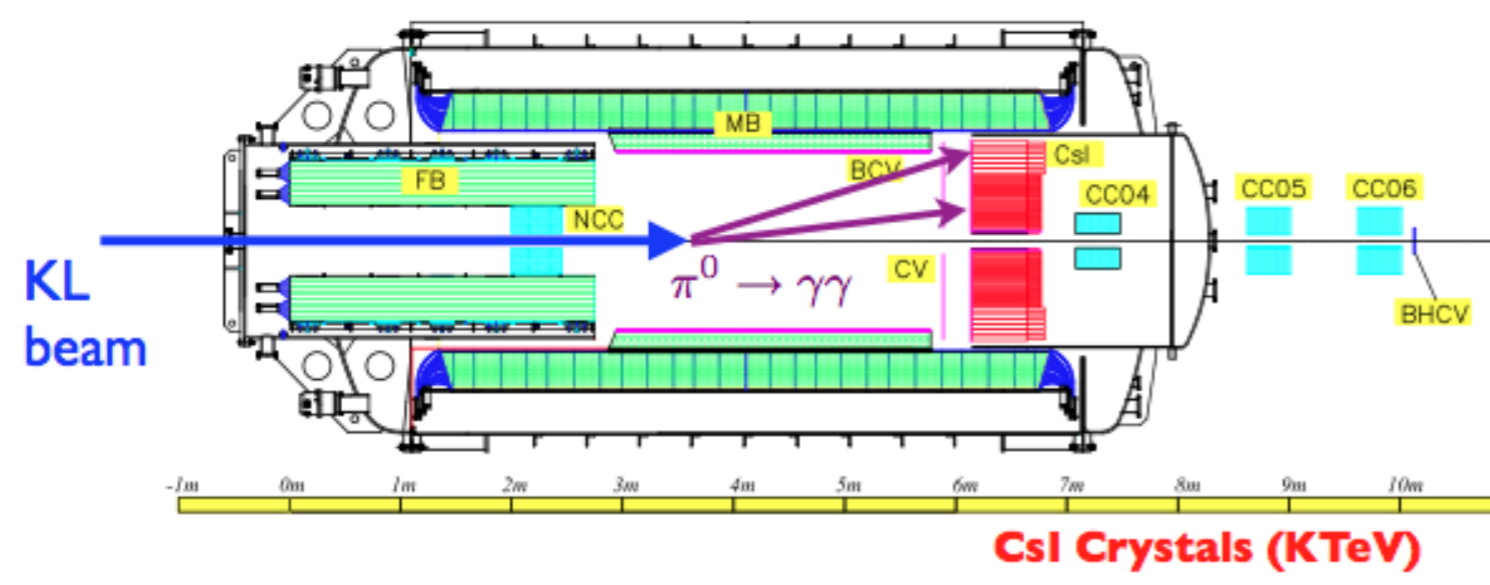
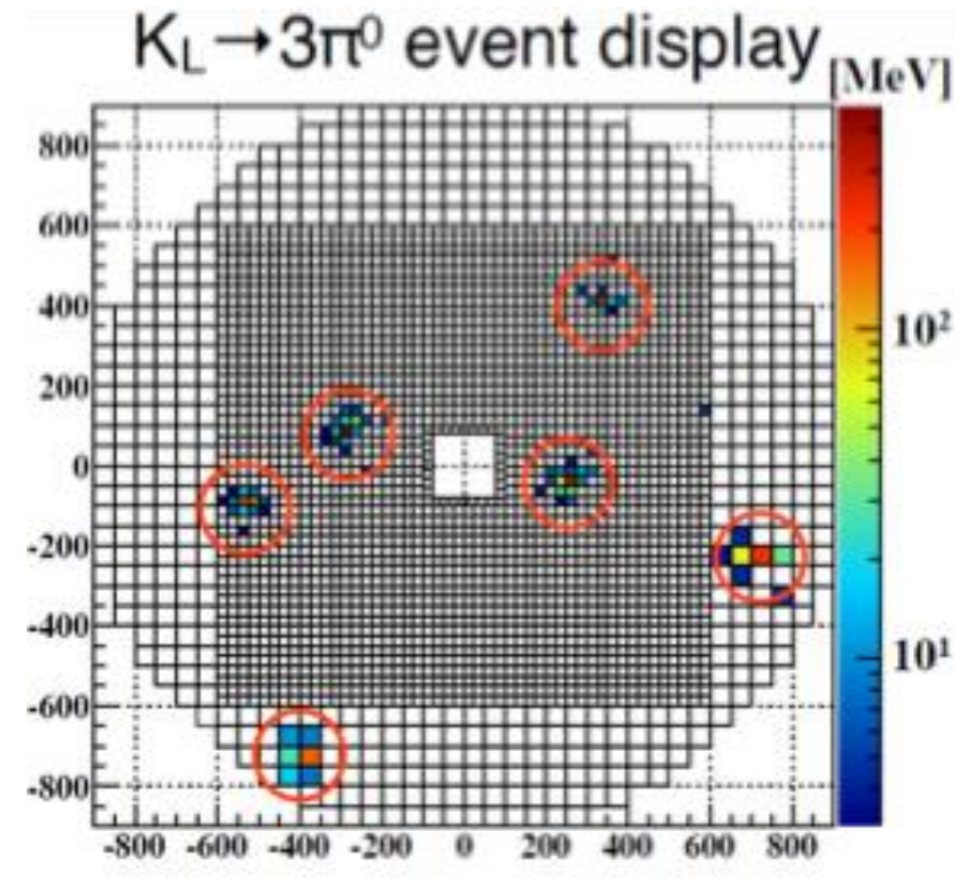
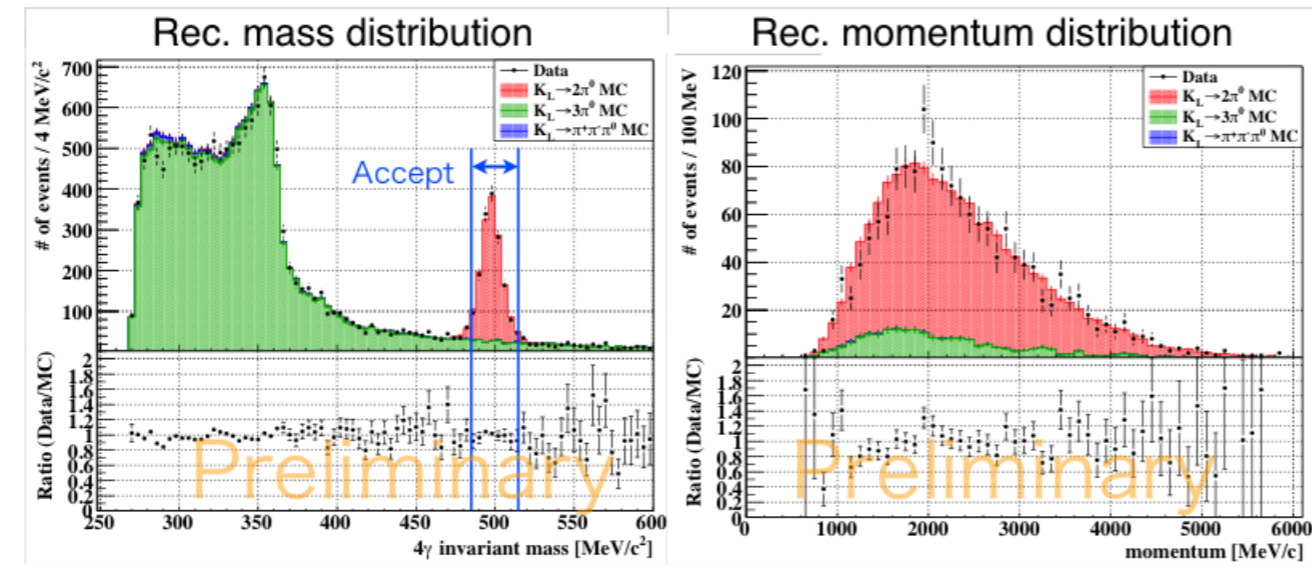
CsI Crystals (KTeV)

data in 2013

$K_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0$
分岐比
20%



$K_L \rightarrow 2\pi^0$
w/ loose veto
分岐比
0.09%



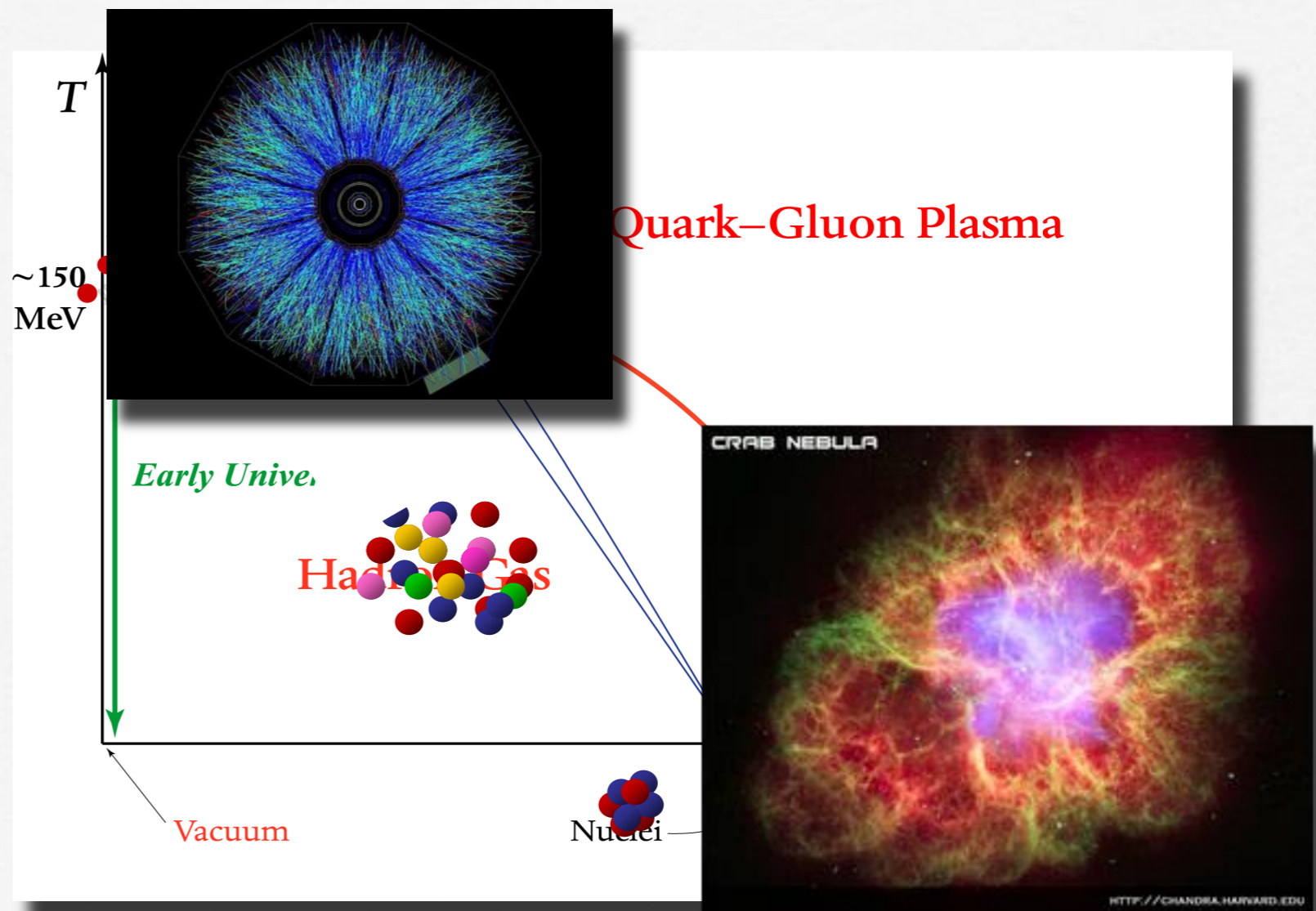


Strong Interaction

Quark-Gluon Matter Physics

- Simple Equation
- Variety of Emergent Phenomena
- Quark confinement
- hadron mass
- ultra-high density matter

$$L_{QCD} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\alpha\beta}^A F_A^{\alpha\beta} + \sum_{\text{flavors}} \bar{q}_a (i\not{D} - m)_{ab} q_b$$

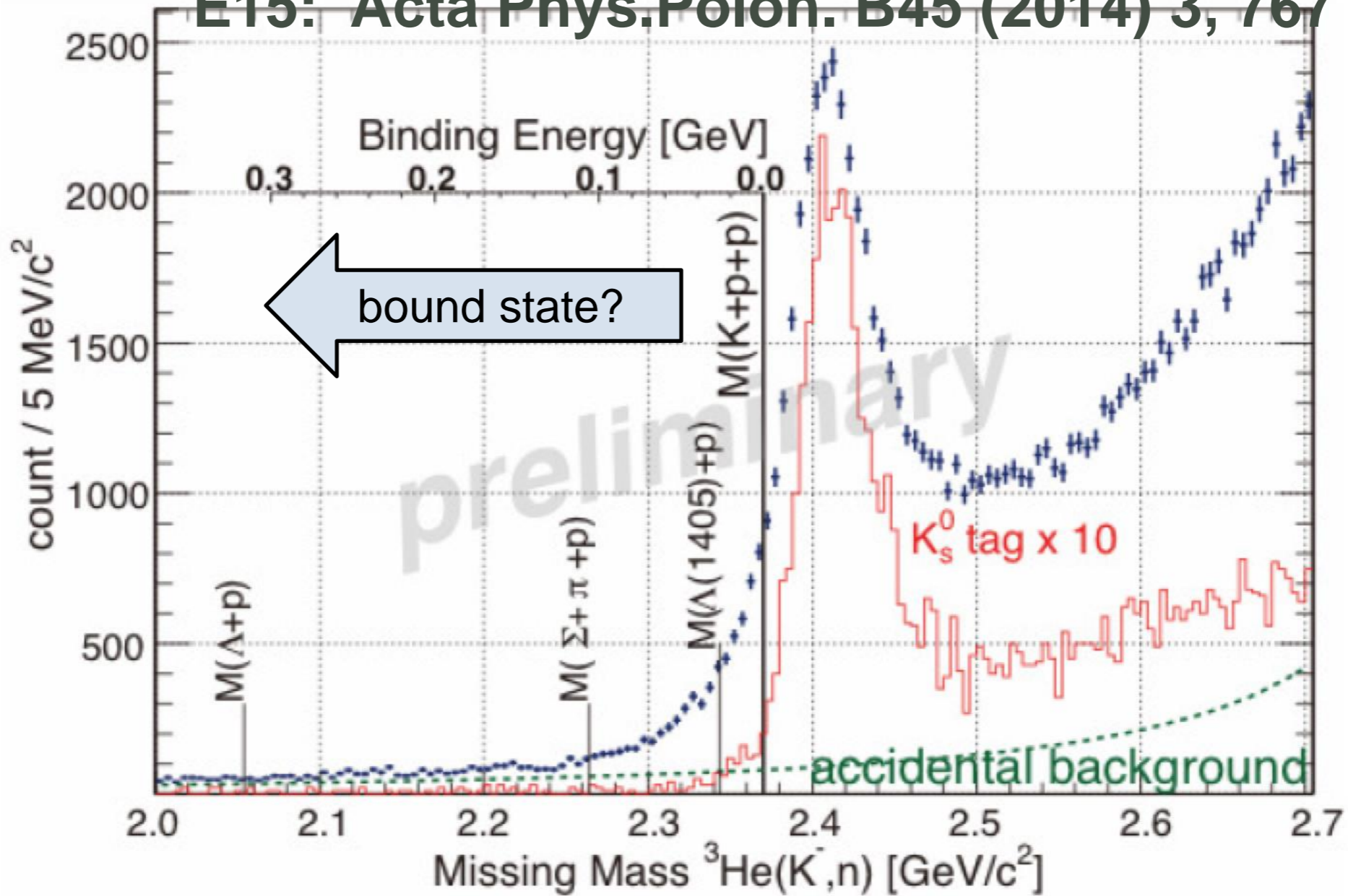


Kaonic Nuclei as Ultra-High Density Matter

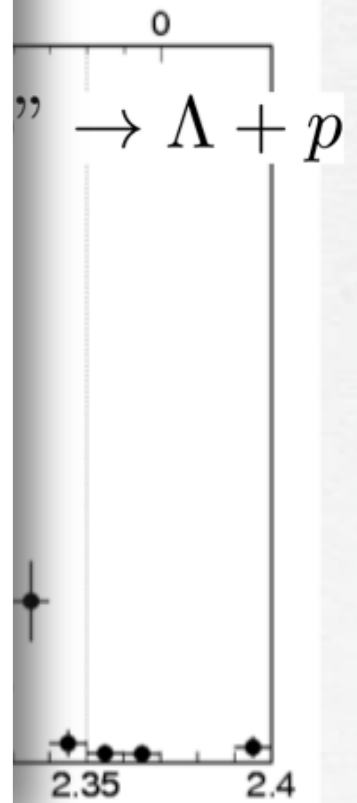
- Nuclear
- 10 times
- Strange
- 1
- E



E15: Acta Phys. Polon. B45 (2014) 3, 767



12303 (2005)



A. Dote et al. : PLB590 (2004) 51, etc.

p- Λ invariant mass [GeV/c²]

E19: Search for pentaquark, Θ^+ , by $\pi^- p \rightarrow K^- X$ reaction $\sim 2\text{GeV}/c$

- Exotic five quark state (qqqq \bar{q})
c.f. meson(q \bar{q}), baryon(qqq)
- Existence/No existence is not established
 - Positive results at low energy
LEPS, etc
 - Negative results at high energy
 - Acceptance is different . LEPS .vs.
- Very narrow width. Why ?

**Search for Θ^+ by hadronic reaction,
 $\pi^- p \rightarrow K^- \Theta^+$ channel with Liq. H_2
high resolution of $\sim 2\text{MeV}$
high statistics of 62σ**

*1 week data-taking with $10^7/\text{spill}$ beam
based on KEK-E522 result*



KEK-PS E522
with CH_2 target

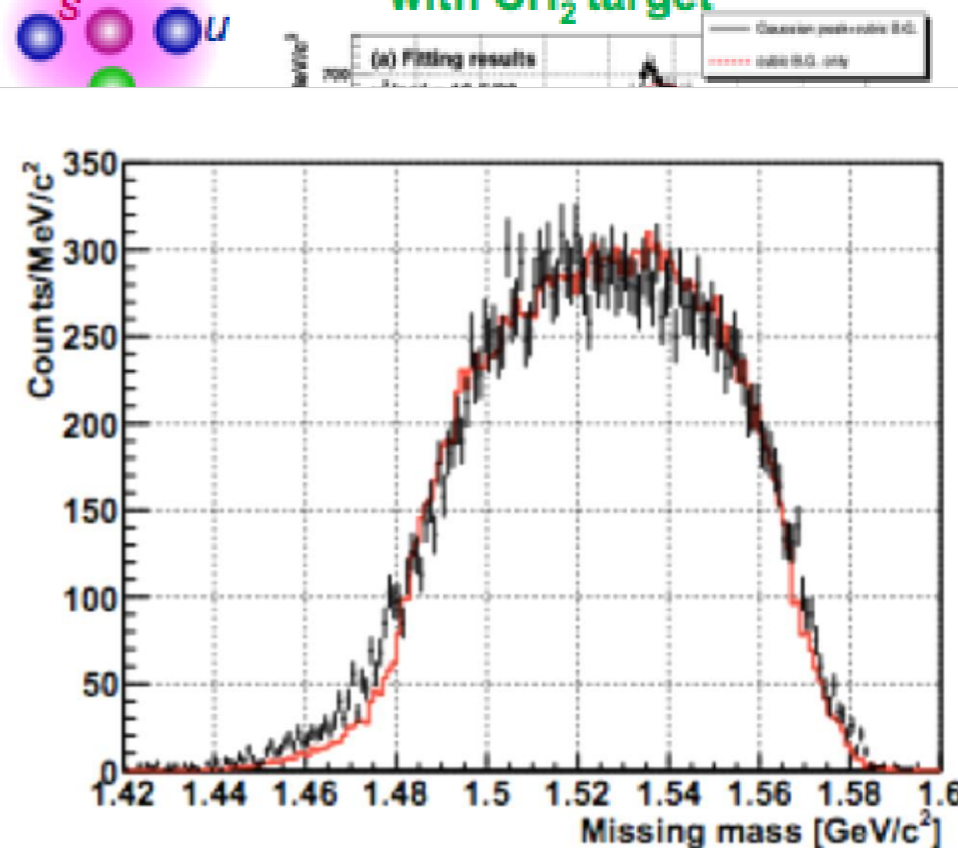
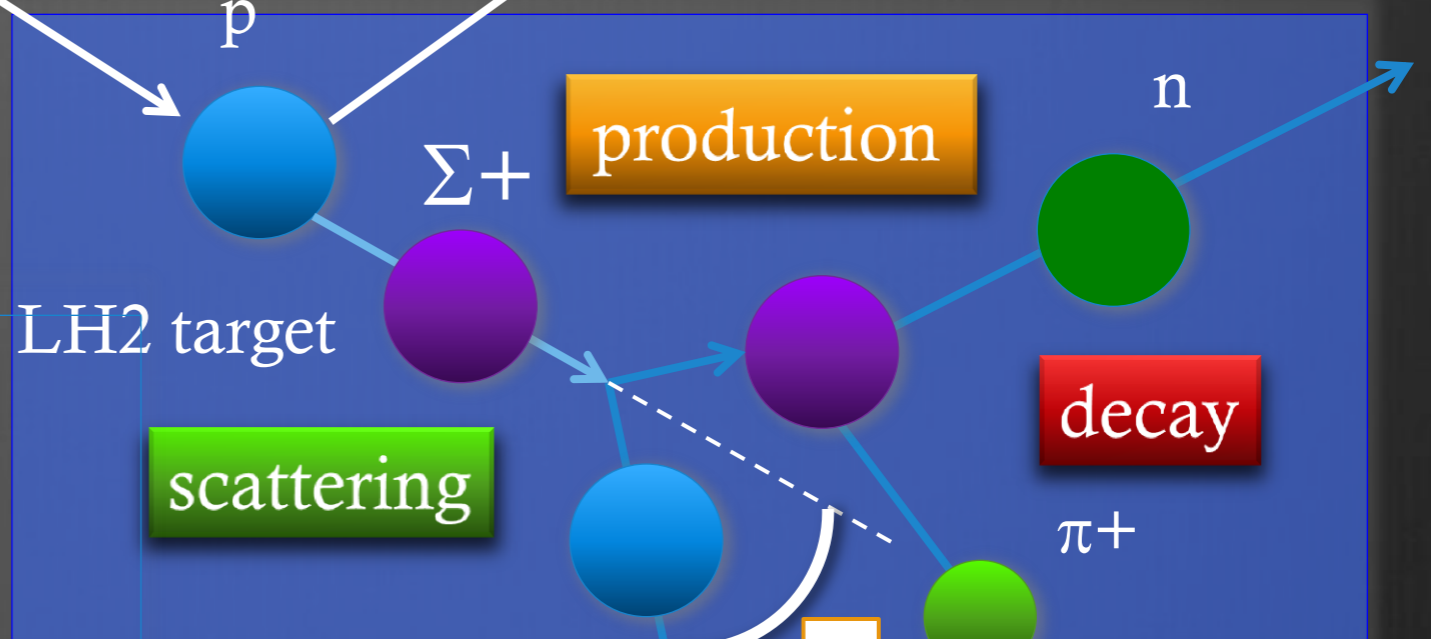
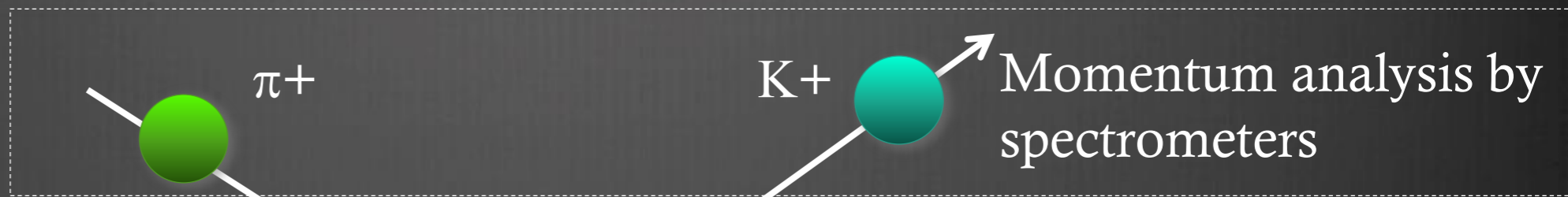


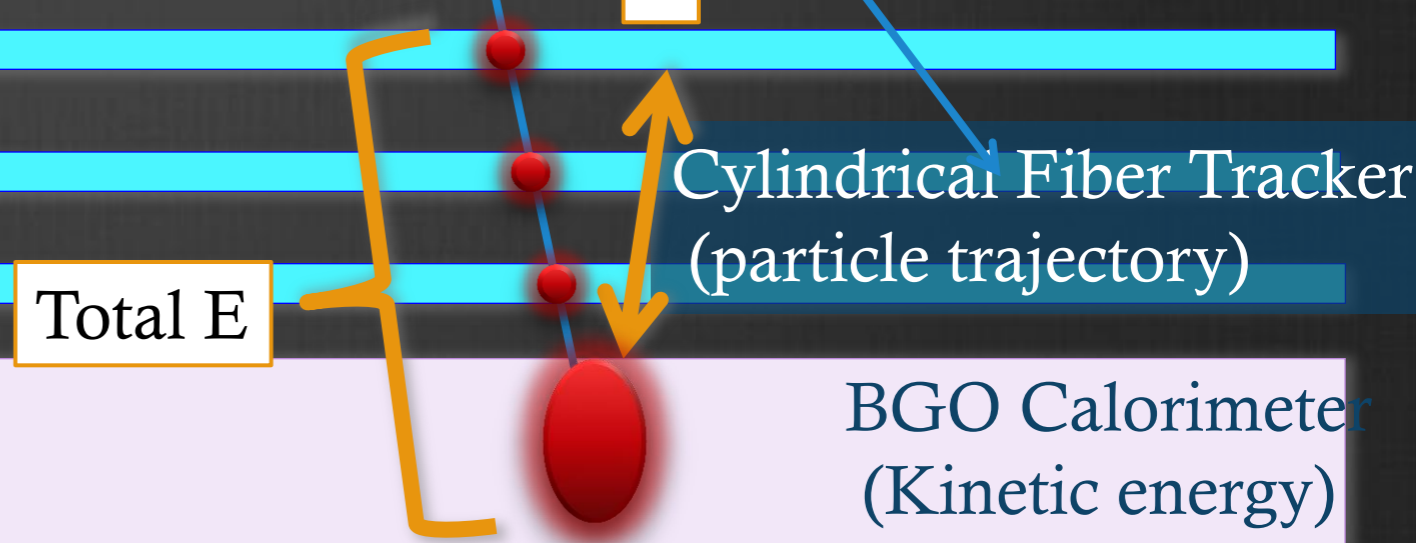
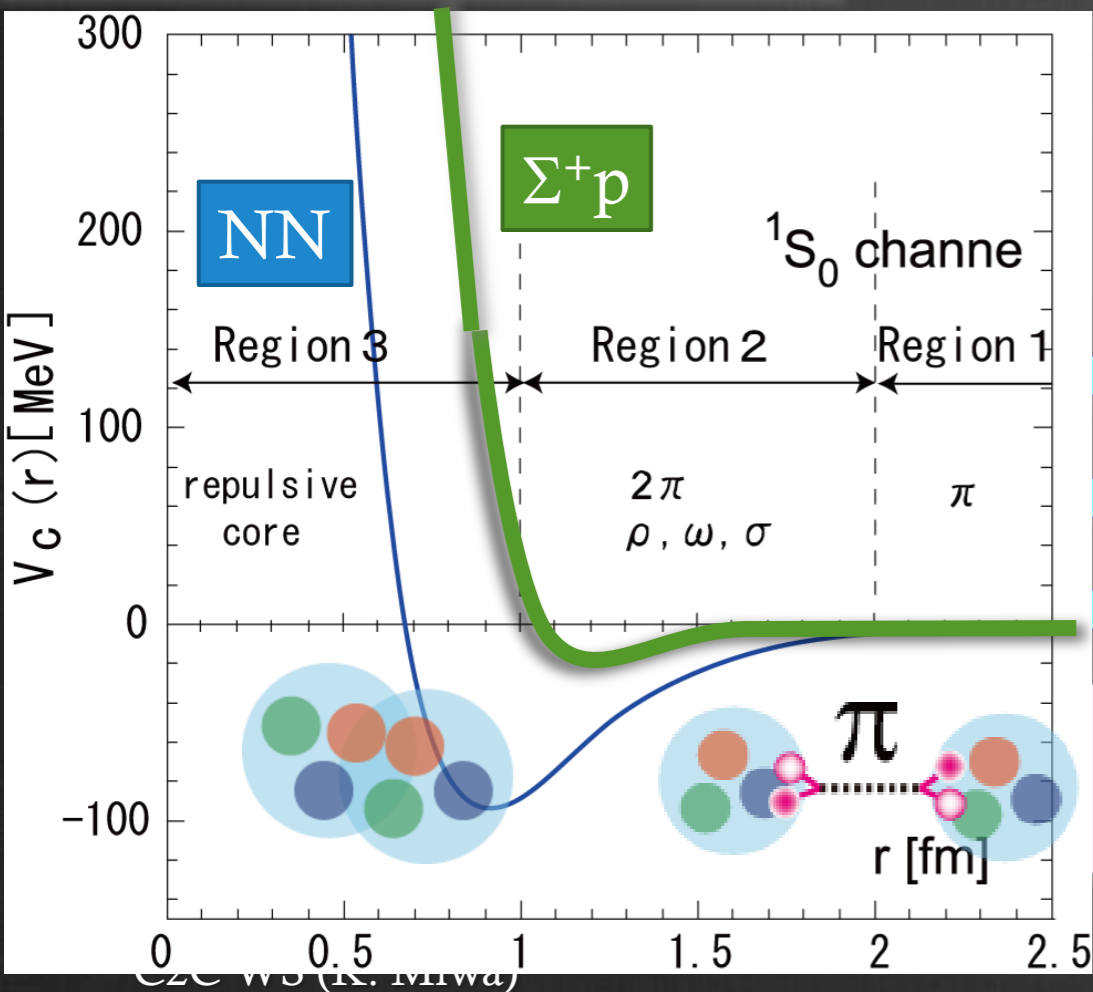
FIG. 2. The missing mass spectrum and the background shape for the $\pi^- p \rightarrow K^- X$ reaction at the beam momentum of $1.92 \text{ GeV}/c$. The black points with error bars are the experimental data. The contribution of the simulated background is indicated by red histogram.

Day-1 experiment!

P40: Σp scattering



Larger repulsive core
Origin of short range core





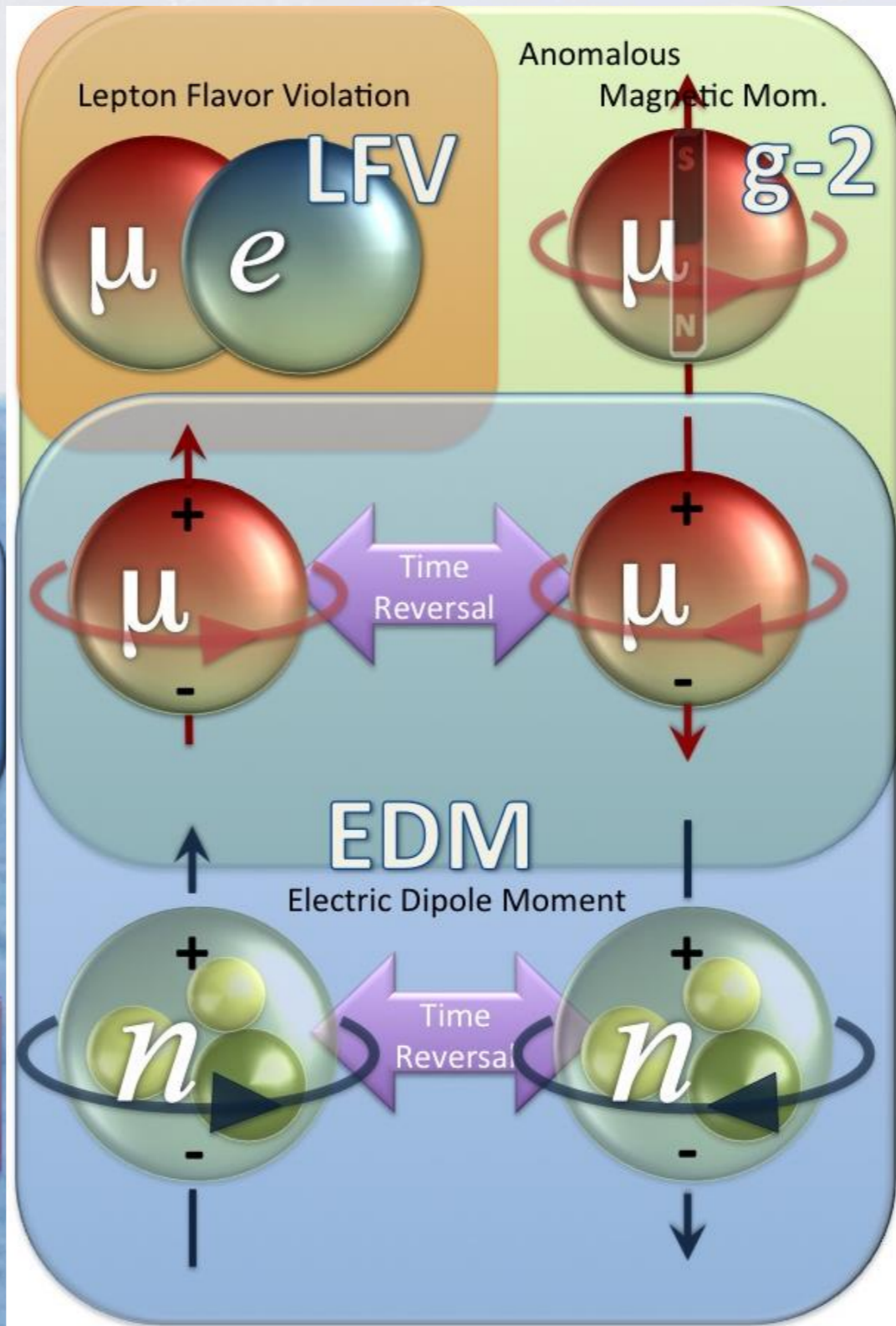
New Activities

Lepton and EDM Physics at Intensity Frontier Machine : J-PARC

cLFV

Improve by x 100
and more
($10^{-12} \rightarrow 10^{-14}; -16$)

Search for Charged Lepton Flavor Mixing
Charged Lepton Flavor Mixing and Origin of Matter



$$\text{EDM} \propto \text{Im}(m_{\mu\mu}^2)$$

$$\text{cLFV} \propto \Delta m_{e\bar{\mu}}^2 + \Delta m_{\mu\bar{e}}^2$$

$$g-2 \propto \text{Re}(m_{\mu\mu}^2)$$

$$M_{\tilde{l}\tilde{l}'}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} m_{\tilde{e}\tilde{e}}^2 & \Delta m_{\tilde{e}\tilde{\mu}}^2 & \Delta m_{\tilde{e}\tilde{\tau}}^2 \\ \Delta m_{\tilde{\mu}\tilde{e}}^2 & m_{\tilde{\mu}\tilde{\mu}}^2 & \Delta m_{\tilde{\mu}\tilde{\tau}}^2 \\ \Delta m_{\tilde{\tau}\tilde{e}}^2 & \Delta m_{\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\mu}}^2 & m_{\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\tau}}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

SUSY Mass Matrix

g-2

Improve by x 5
(0.1 ppm)

Precision Measurement of Anomalous
Magnetic Moment

Muon Precision Experiment to search for New Physics

Improve by x 100
and more
($1 \times 10^{-21}; -24$ e cm)

μ EDM

Search for Electric Dipole Moment
Space-time Symmetry and Origin of Matter

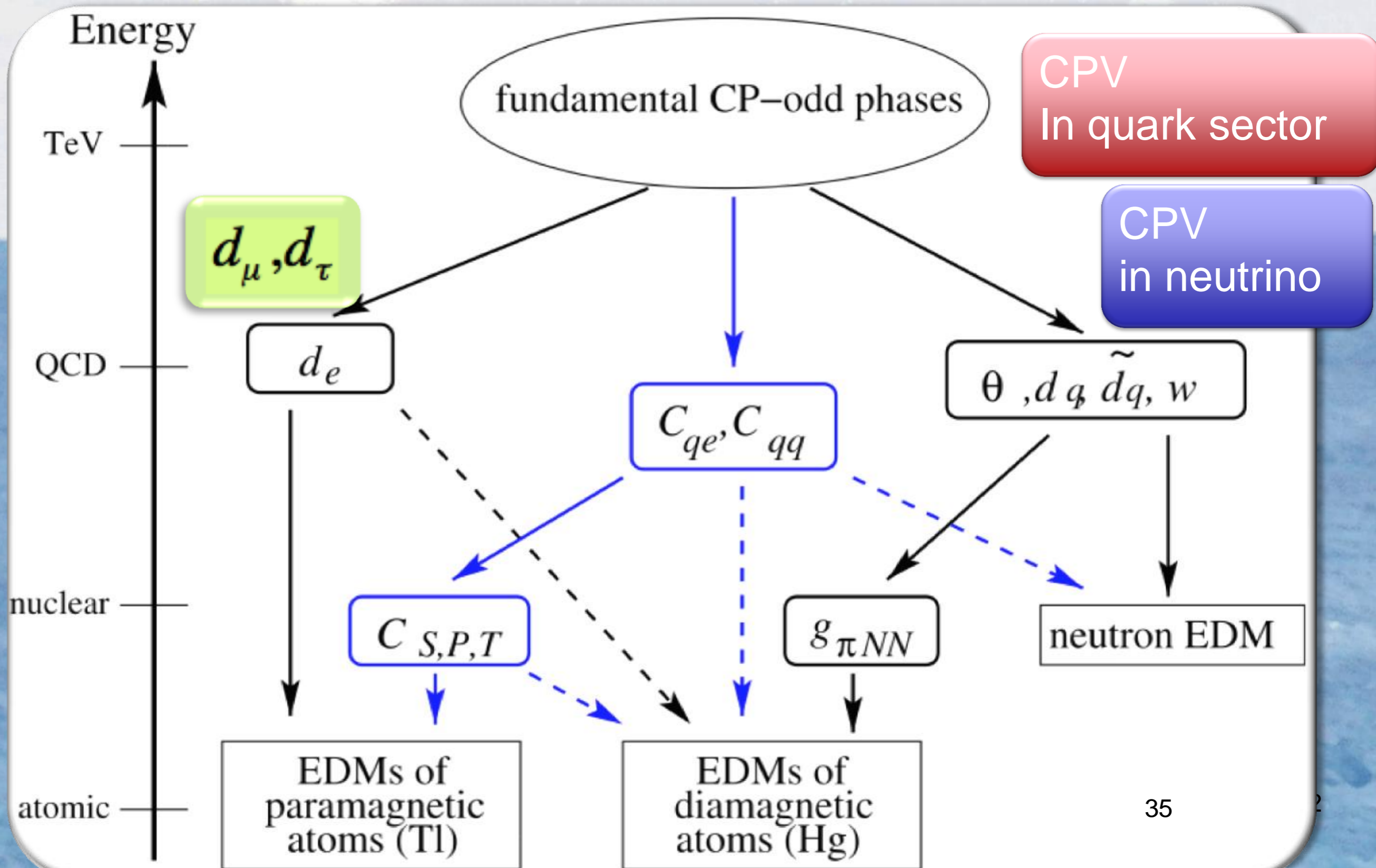
Improve by 100 and
more
($1 \times 10^{-28}; -29$ e cm)

nEDM

Search for Electric Dipole Moment
Space-time Symmetry and Origin of Matter

Origin of EDM and CPV

M.Pospelov and A.Ritz, Ann.Phys. 318 (2005) 119

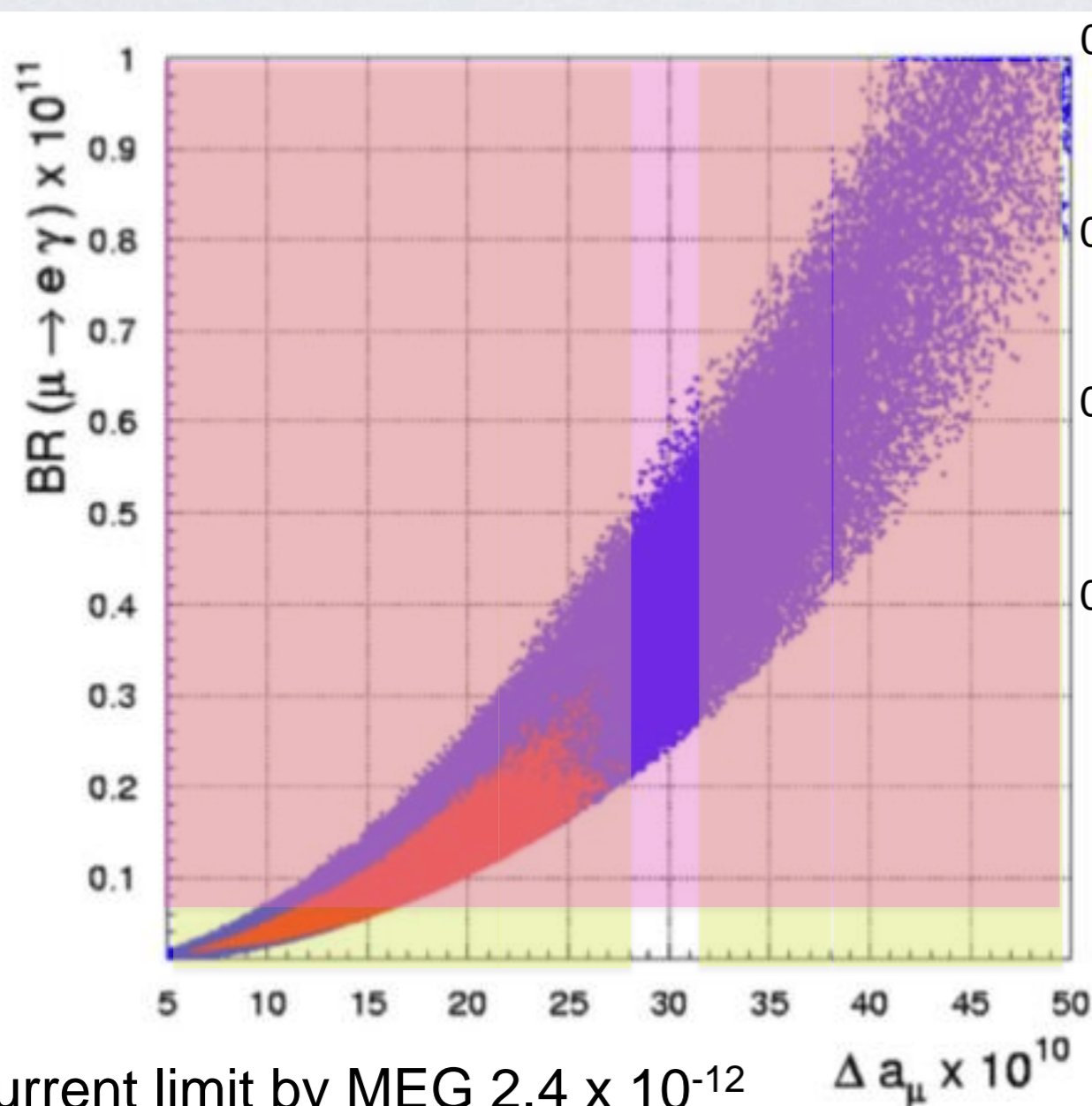


g-2, EDM and cLFV

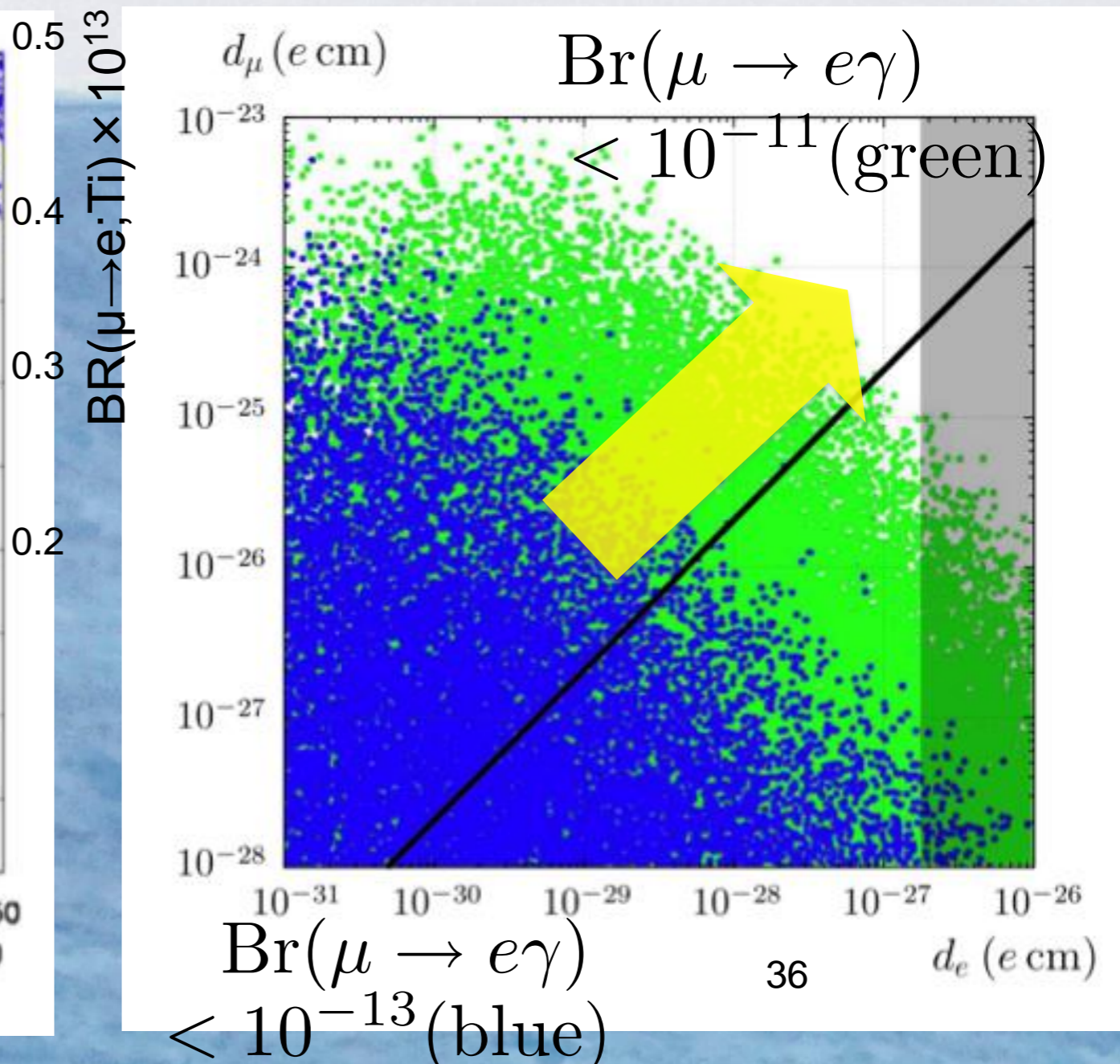
■ Large g-2 → Large cLFV → Large EDM

G. Isidori, F. Mescia, P. Paradisi, and D. Temes, PRD 75 (2007) 115019

J. Hisano, Nagai, Paradisi



Current limit by MEG 2.4×10^{-12}

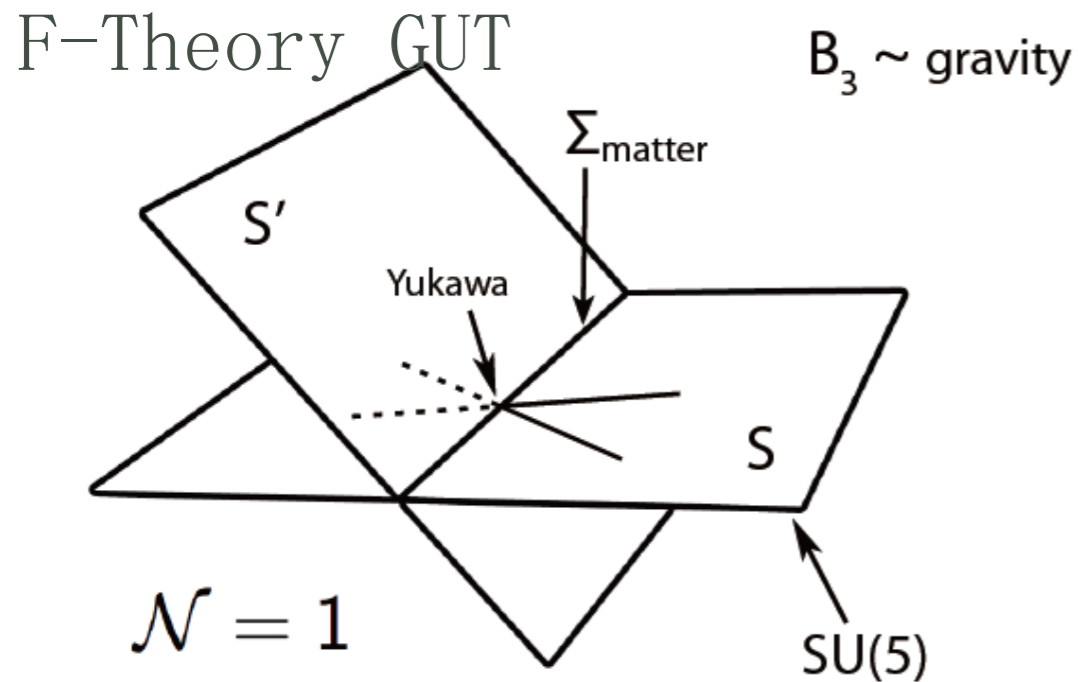


$BR(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) < 10^{-13}$ (blue)

$BR(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) < 10^{-11}$ (green)

Flavor and Space-Time

- CPV and Flavor Structure can be explained from higher dimensions / higher energies?



dim.	internal dim.	feature
10	$6 = \dim(B_3)$	gravity
8	$4 = \dim(S)$	gauge fields
6	$2 = \dim(S \cap S')$	matter
4	$0 = \dim(S \cap S' \cap S'')$	interactions

$$|V_{CKM}^{F-th}| \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_{GUT}^{1/2} & \alpha_{GUT}^{3/2} \\ \alpha_{GUT}^{1/2} & 1 & \alpha_{GUT} \\ \alpha_{GUT}^{3/2} & \alpha_{GUT} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.2 & 0.008 \\ 0.2 & 1 & 0.04 \\ 0.008 & 0.04 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|V_{CKM}^{obs}| \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0.97 & 0.23 & 0.004 \\ 0.23 & 0.97 & 0.04 \\ 0.008 & 0.04 & 0.99 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|V_{PMNS}^{F-th}| \sim \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & \alpha_{GUT}^{1/4} & \alpha_{GUT}^{1/2} \\ \alpha_{GUT}^{1/4} & U_{\mu 2} & \alpha_{GUT}^{1/4} \\ \alpha_{GUT}^{1/2} & \alpha_{GUT}^{1/4} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0.87 & 0.45 & 0.2 \\ 0.45 & 0.77 & 0.45 \\ 0.2 & 0.45 & 0.87 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|V_{PMNS}^{obs}| \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0.77 - 0.86 & 0.50 - 0.63 & 0 - 0.22 \\ 0.22 - 0.56 & 0.44 - 0.73 & 0.57 - 0.80 \\ 0.21 - 0.55 & 0.4 - 0.71 & 0.59 - 0.82 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|J_{quark}^{F-th}| \sim \alpha_{GUT}^3 \sim 6 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$|J_{lepton}^{F-th}| \sim \alpha_{GUT} \sim 4 \times 10^{-2}$$

Muon $g-2$ /EDM

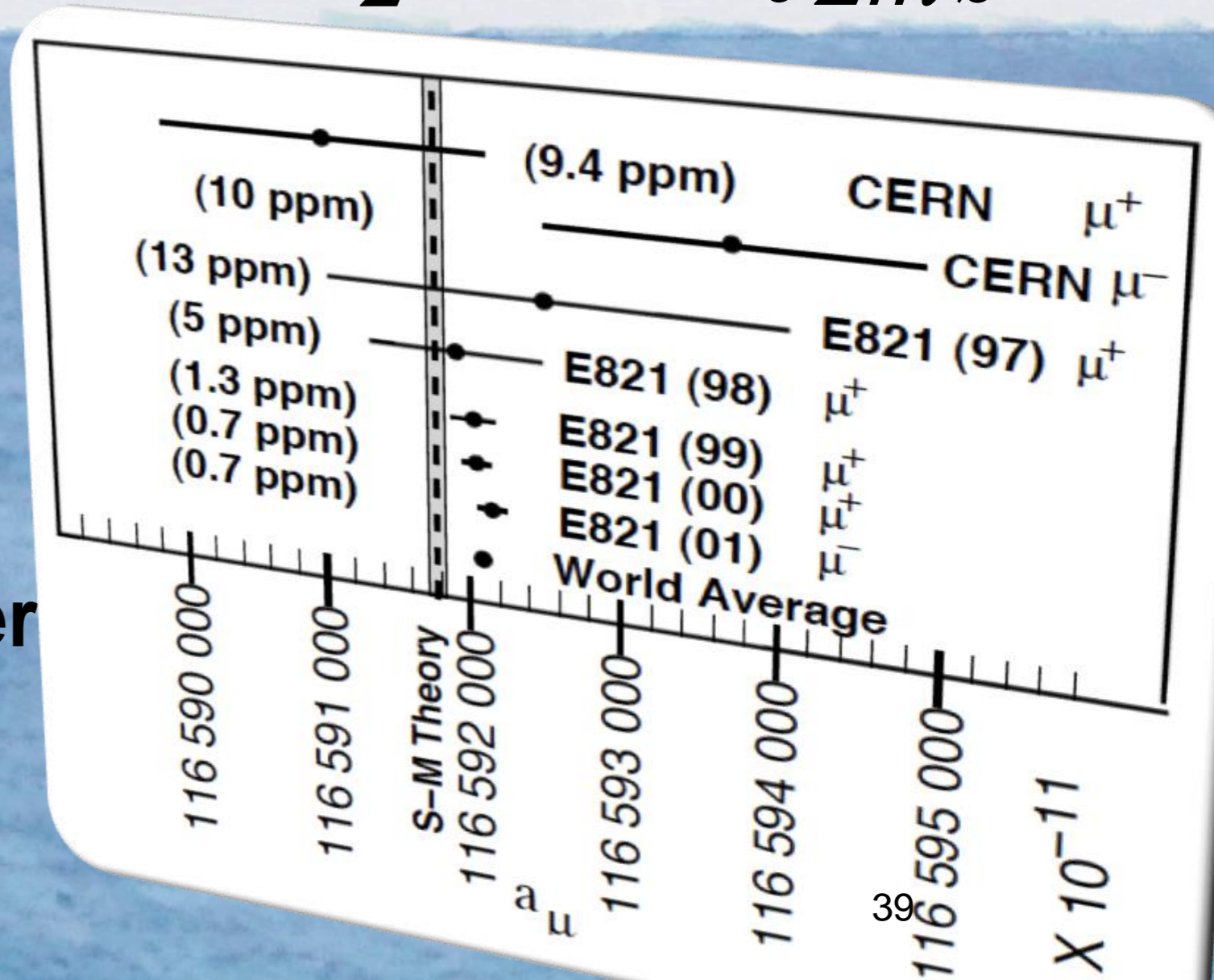
“Final Report” of Anomalous MDM

BNL- E821 Experiment : Phys.Rev.D73:072003,2006.

$$\Delta a_{\mu}^{(\text{today})} = a_{\mu}^{(\text{Exp})} - a_{\mu}^{(\text{SM})} = (295 \pm 88) \times 10^{-11}$$

$$a = \frac{g-2}{2} \vec{m} = \frac{\hbar e \vec{0}}{2m \emptyset} \div s$$

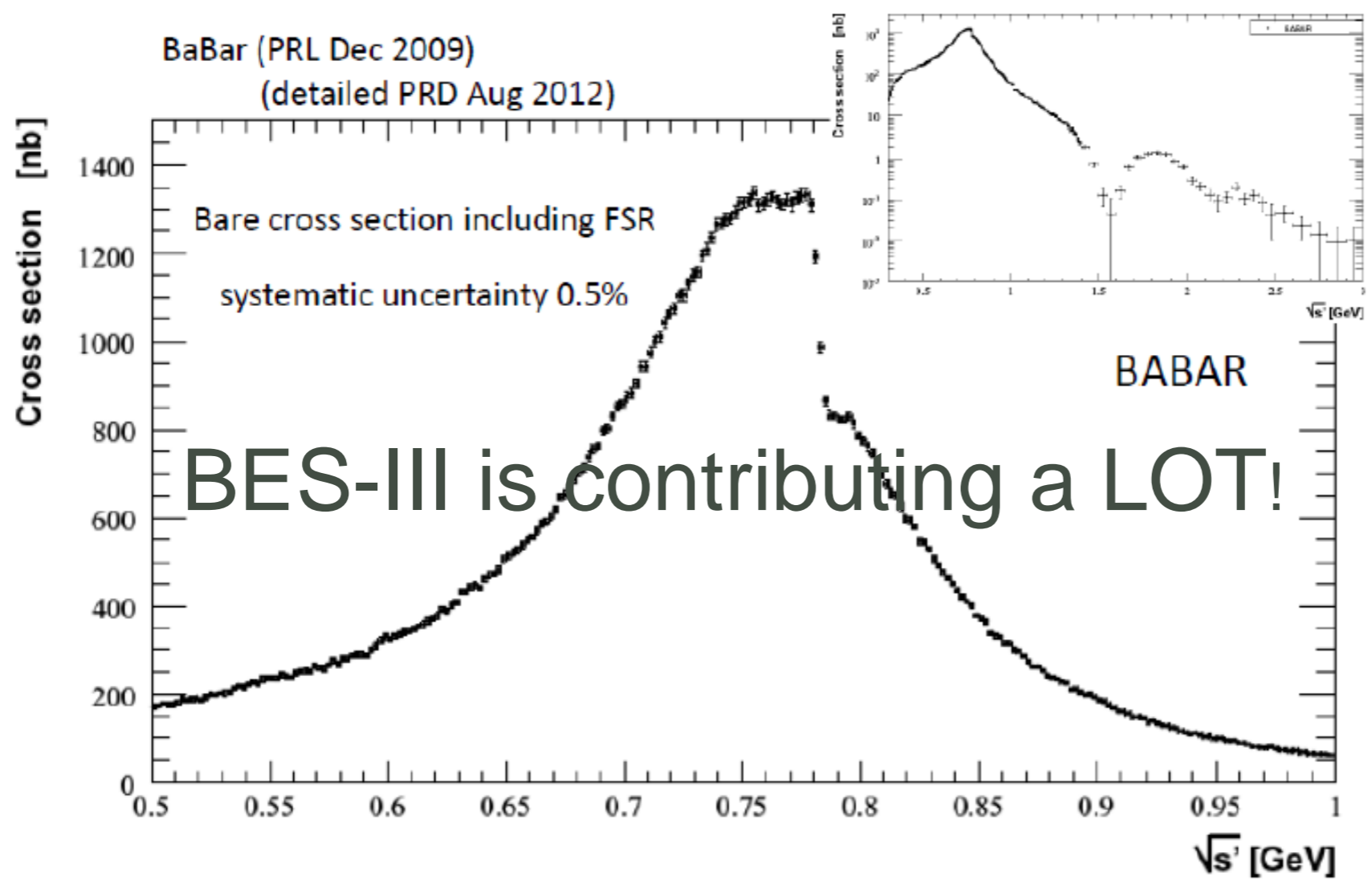
- E821 at BNL-AGS measured down to 0.7 ppm for both $\left[\begin{array}{l} + \\ \square \end{array} \right]$ and $\left[\begin{array}{l} \square \\ + \end{array} \right]$
- 3.4 sigma deviation from the SM
- SM prediction OK?
- New Physics?
- Need to explore further Preferably by **NEW METHOD!**



SM Contribution to $a \neq 0$

- Any particle which couples to muon/photon would contribute to QED, Hadron, Weak

Results on $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-(\gamma)$



M.Davier e+e- BABAR and g-2

Tau Workshop, Nagoya 19/09/2012

M. Davier, talk at Tau2012

From Lee Roberts

($\int \sim 1 \text{ ppb}$)

($\int \sim 0.41 \text{ ppm}$)

($\int \sim 0.02 \text{ ppm}$)

QED
Hadron
Weak

1st + 2nd Order Weak = $15.1 (.4) \times 10^{-10}$

**J-PARC Facility
(KEK/JAEA)**

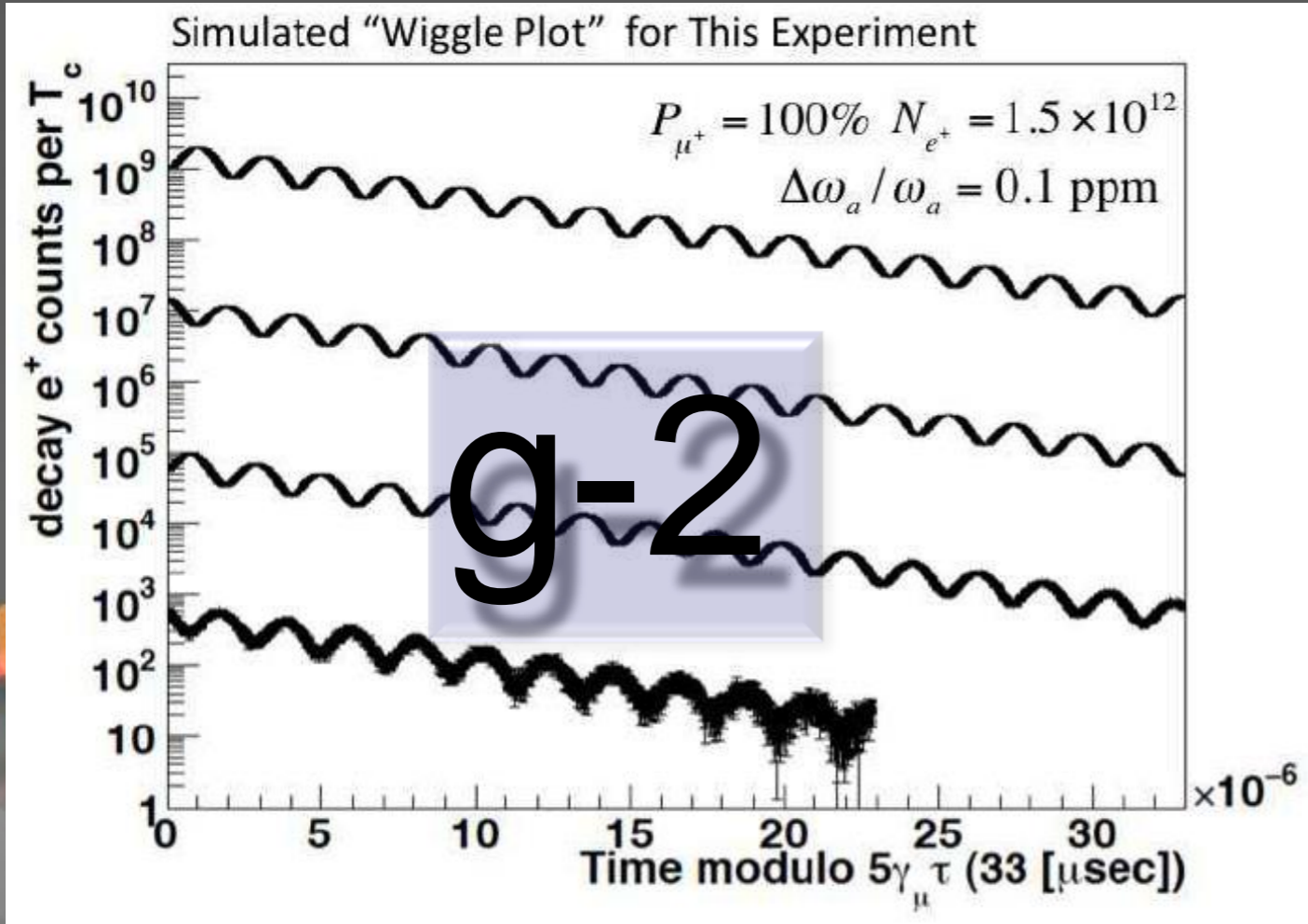
LINAC

**3 GeV
Synchrotron**

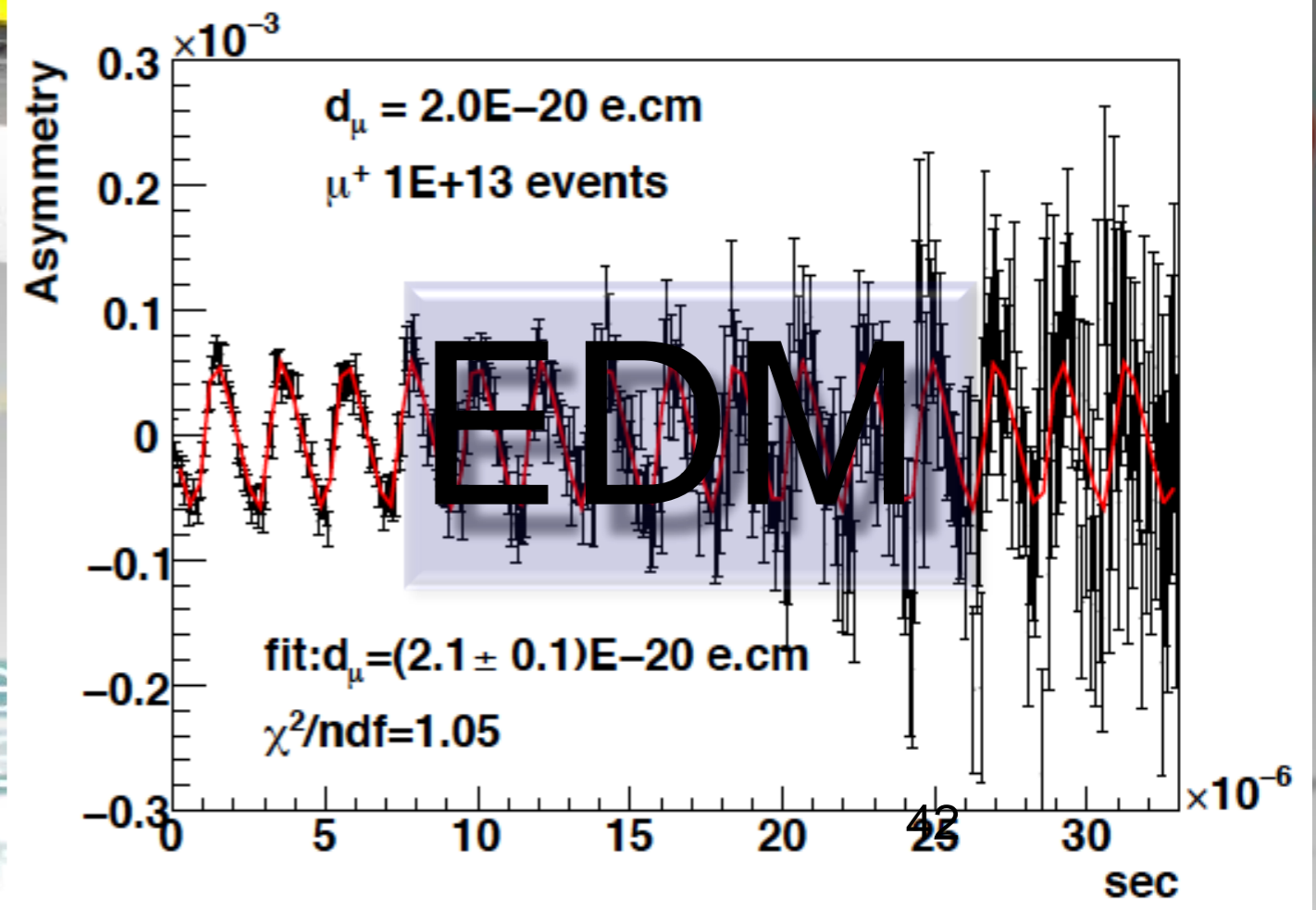
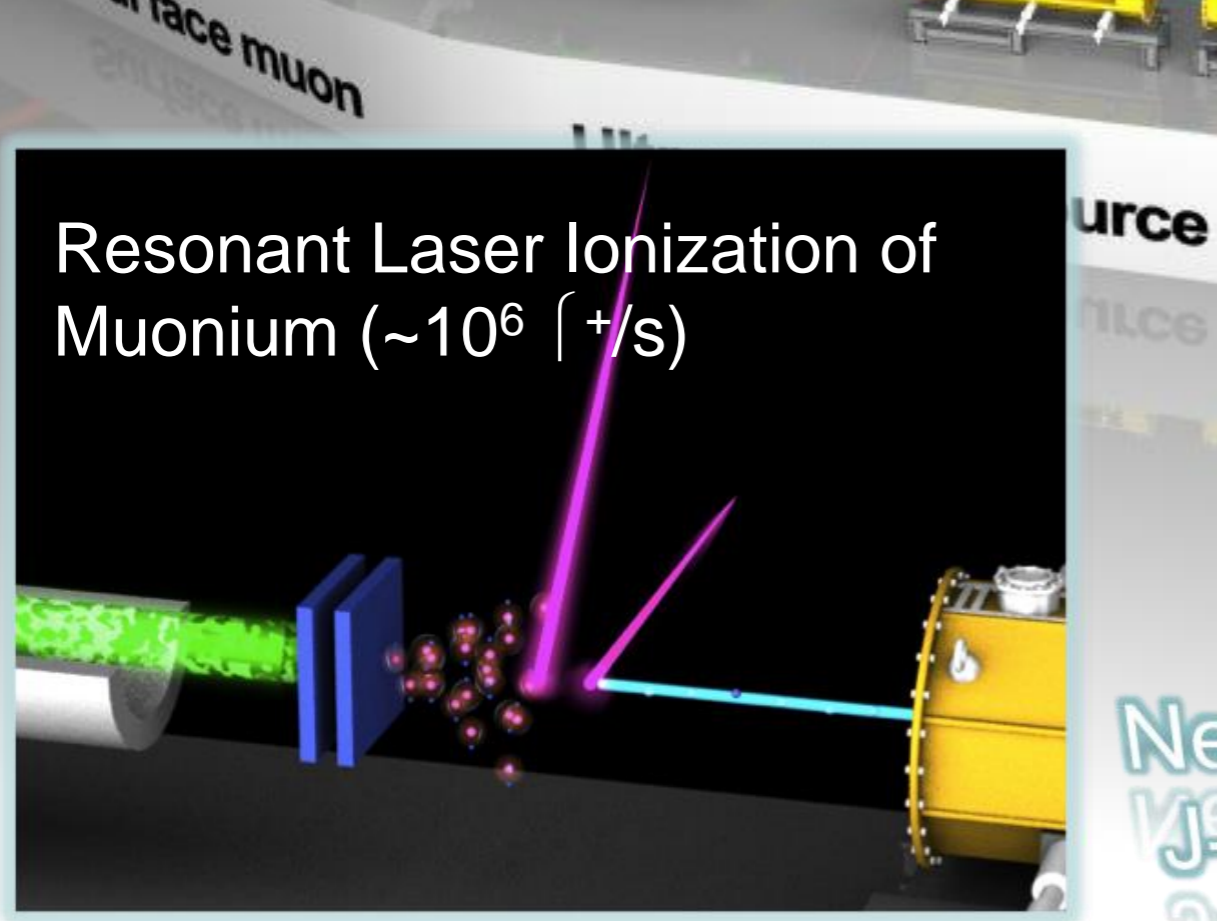
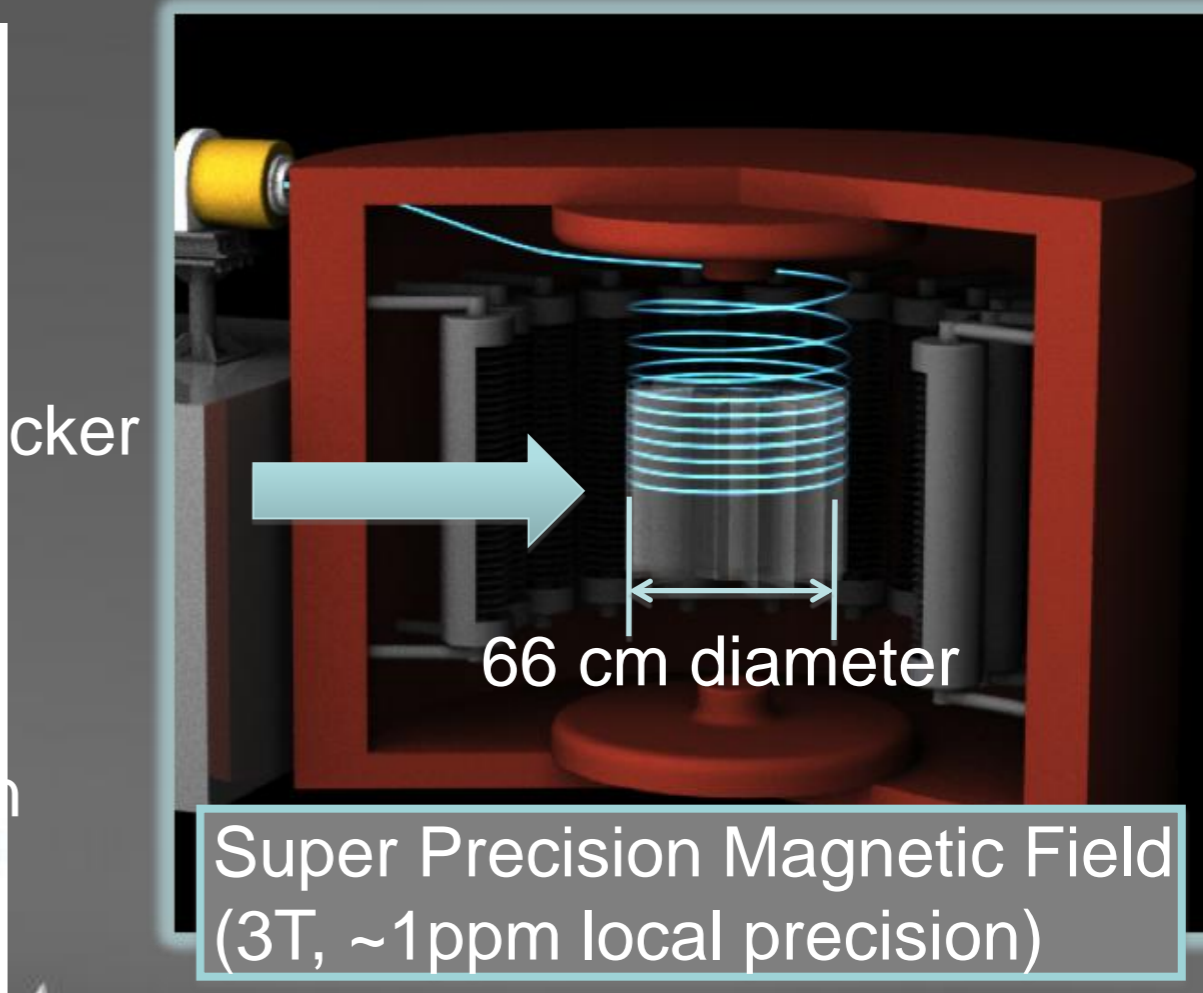
**Neutrino Beam
To Kamioka**



3 (



cker



Magic vs “New Magic”

■ Complimentary!

$$\vec{\omega} = -\frac{e}{m} \left[a_\mu \vec{B} - \left(a_\mu - \frac{1}{\gamma^2 - 1} \right) \frac{\vec{\beta} \times \vec{E}}{c} + \frac{\eta}{2} \left(\vec{\beta} \times \vec{B} + \frac{\vec{E}}{c} \right) \right]$$

BNL/Fermilab Approach

$$a_\mu - \frac{1}{\gamma^2 - 1} = 0$$

$$\eta \approx 0$$

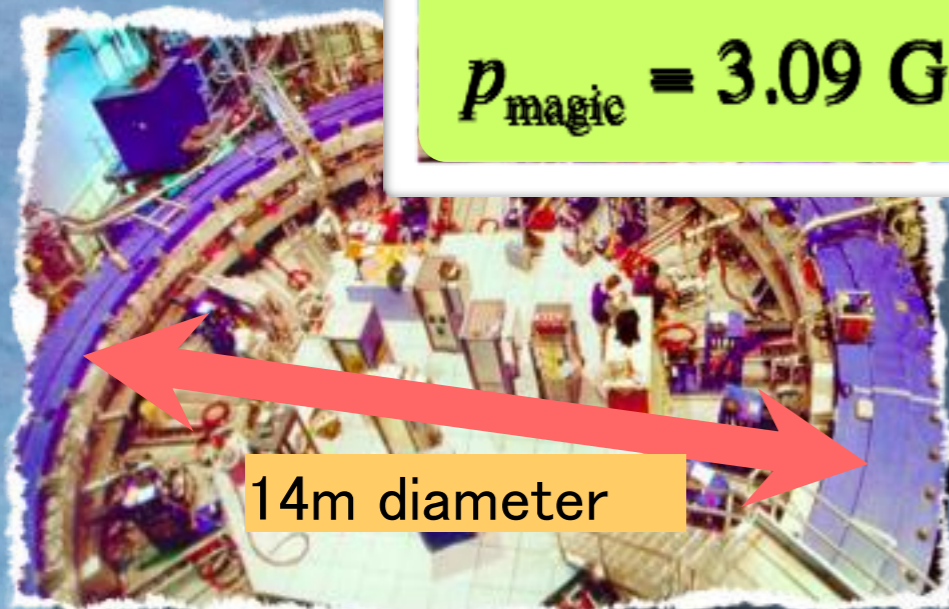
$$\gamma_{\text{magic}} = 29.3$$

$$p_{\text{magic}} = 3.09 \text{ GeV}/c$$

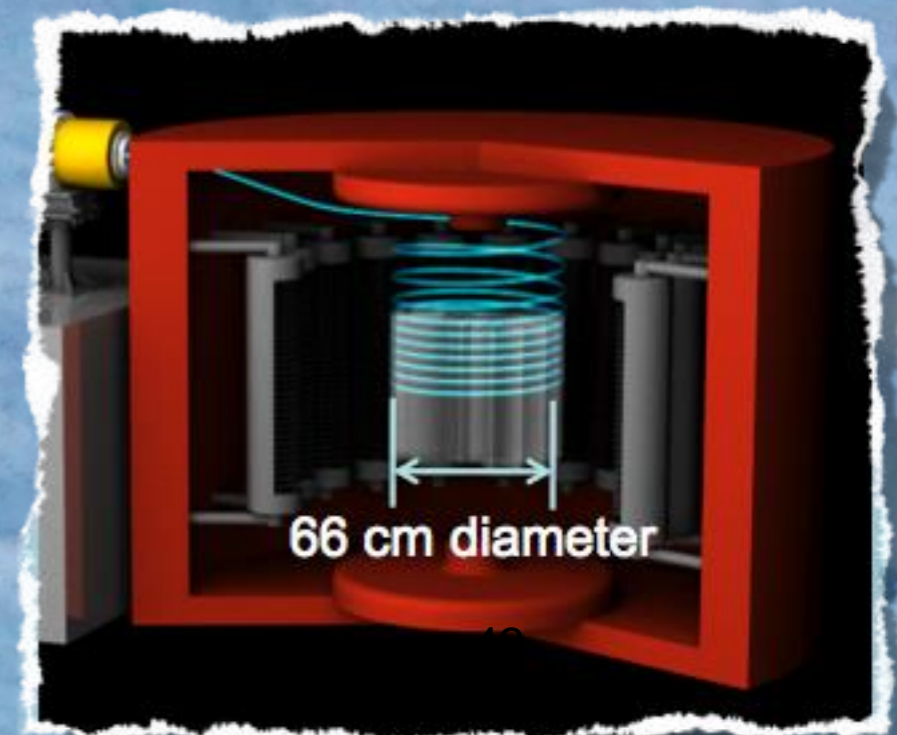
J-PARC Approach

$$\vec{E} = 0$$

$$\vec{\omega} = \vec{\omega}_a + \vec{\omega}_\eta$$



$$\vec{\omega}_a = -\frac{e}{m} a_\mu \vec{B}$$



BNL, FNAL, and J-PARC

- Both Fermilab and J-PARC intend to start physics run around 2015

Table 1.1: Comparison of the previous experiment BNL-E821, FNAL-E989, and this experiment.

	BNL-E821	FNAL-E989	This Experiment
Muon momentum	3.09 GeV/c		0.3 GeV/c
γ	29.3		3
Polarization	100%		> 90%
Storage field	$B = 1.45$ T		$B = 3.0$ T
Focusing field	Electric Quad.		very-weak magnetic
Cyclotron period	149 ns		7.4 ns
Anomalous spin precession period	4.37 μ s		2.11 μ s
# of detected e^+	5.0×10^9	1.8×10^{11}	1.5×10^{12}
# of detected e^-	3.6×10^9	—	—
Statistical precision	0.46 ppm	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm

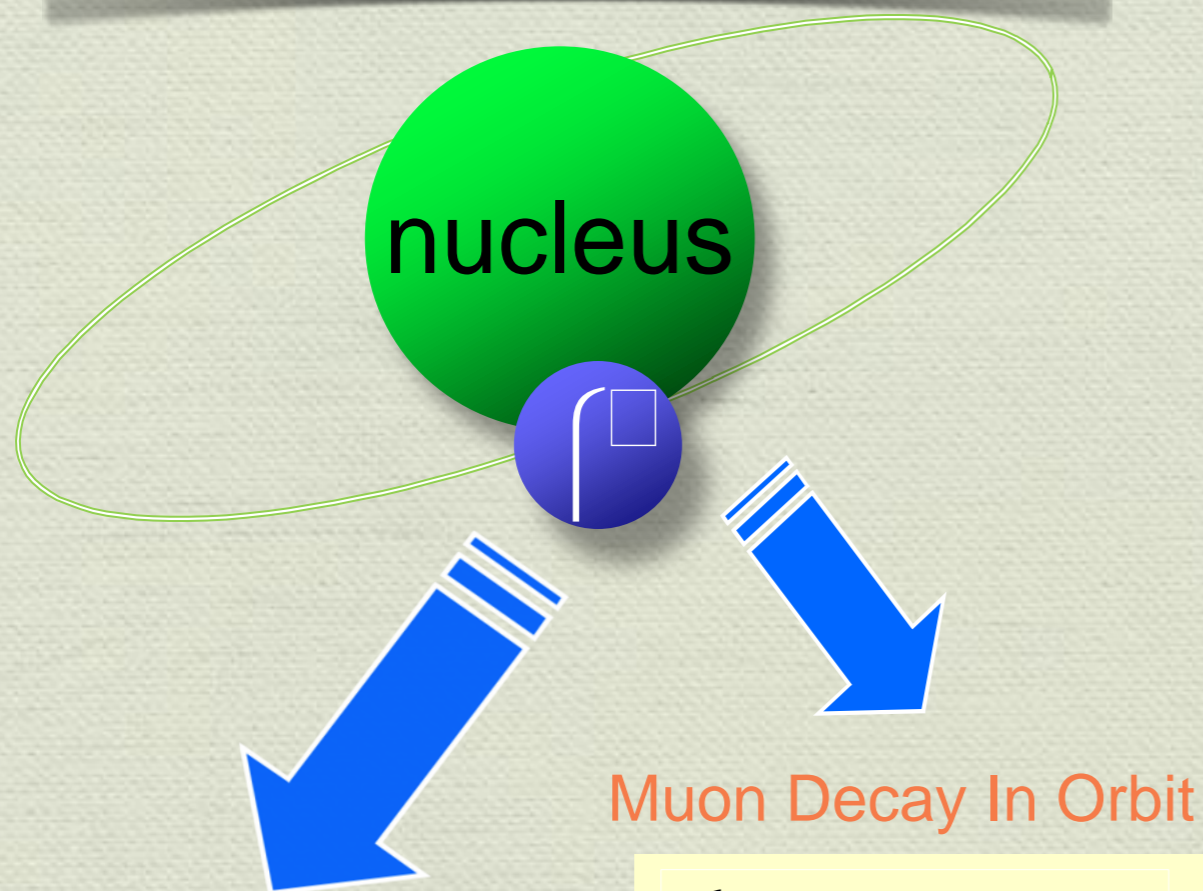
Spin Flipper

μ -e Conversion Experiments

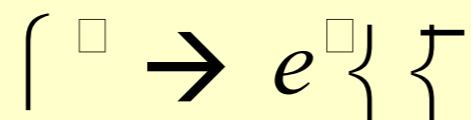
COMET

What is mu-e conversion?

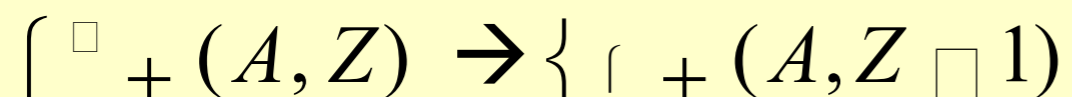
1s state in a muonic atom



Muon Decay In Orbit



nuclear muon capture



Neutrino-less muon nuclear capture (=μ-e conversion)

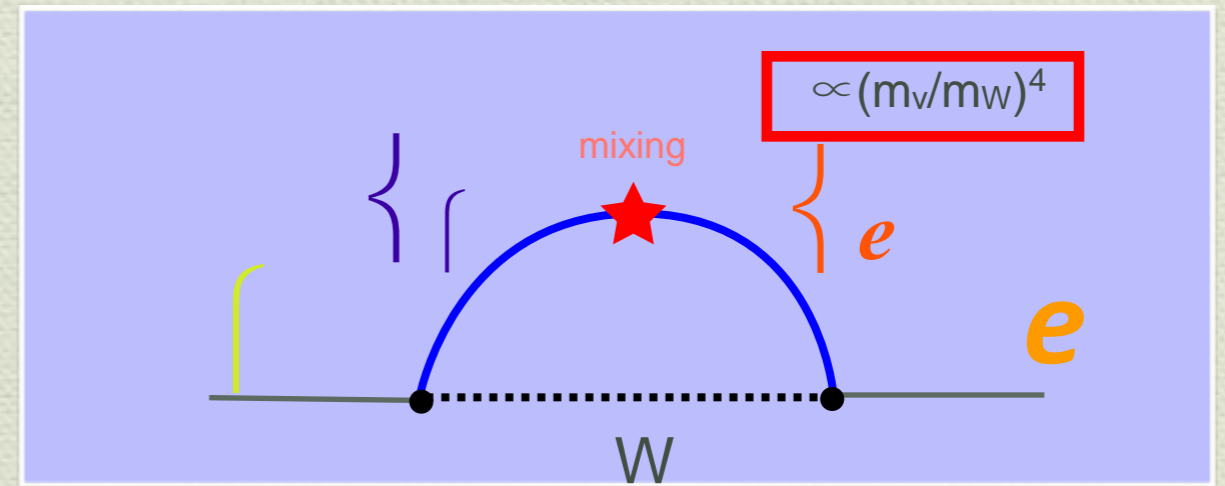
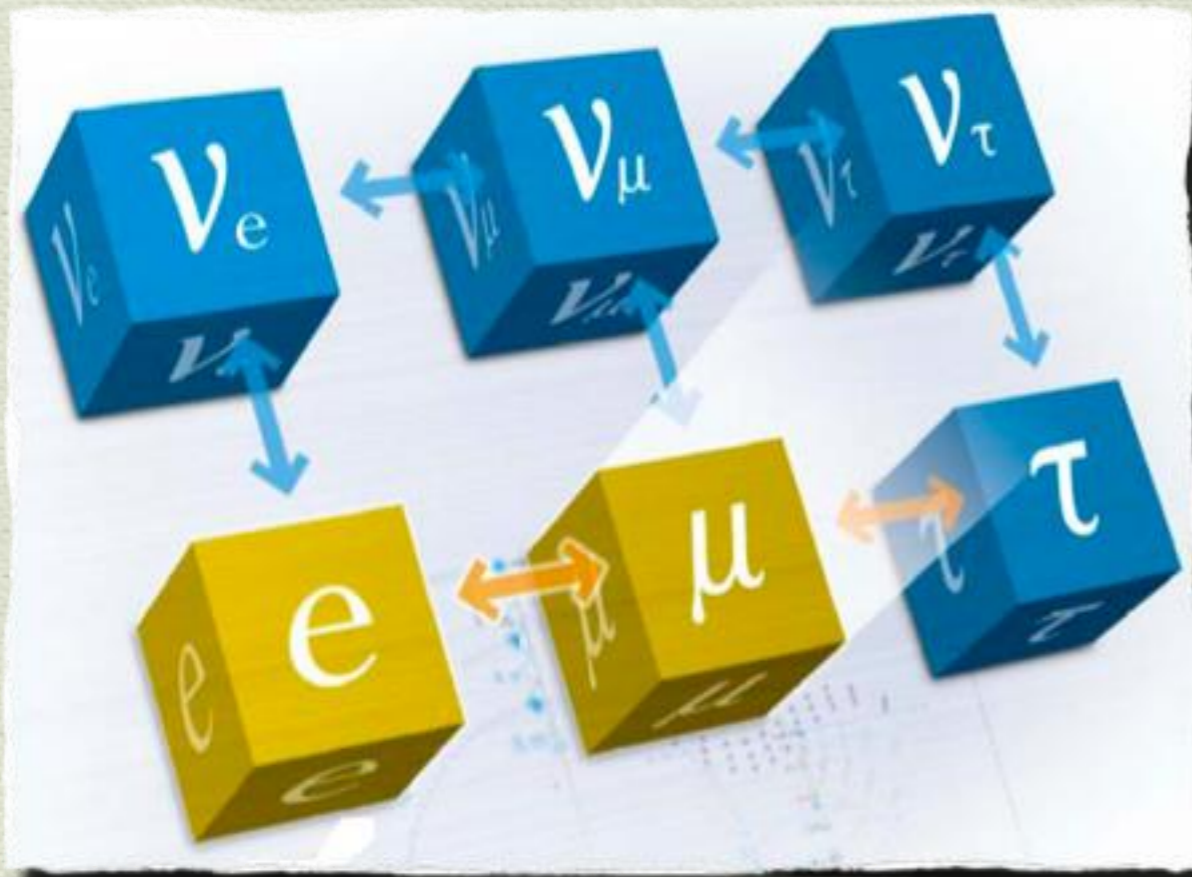


lepton flavours changes by one unit

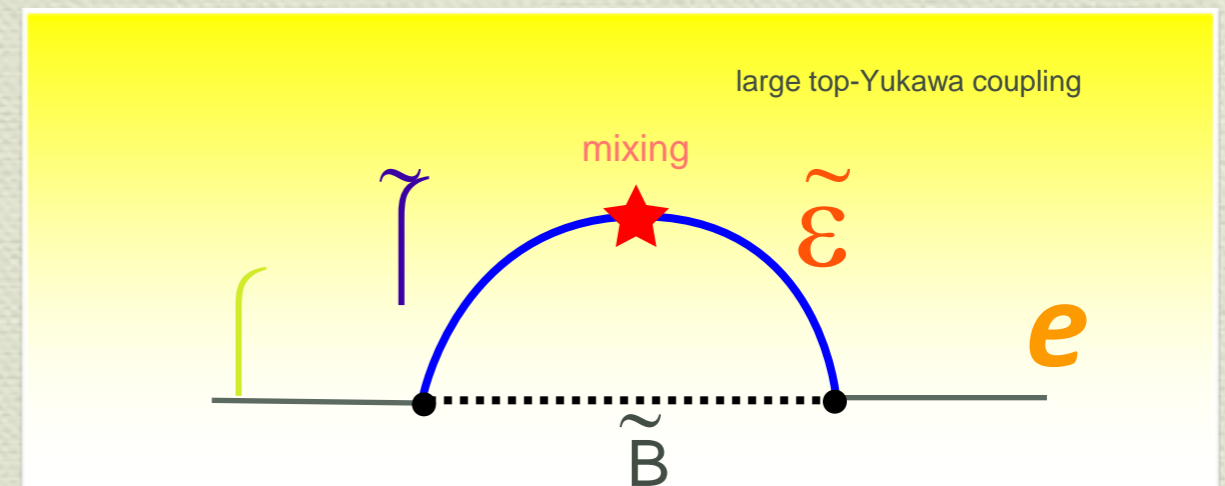
- $E_{\mu e} \sim m_\mu - B_\mu$
 - B_μ : binding energy of the 1s muonic atom

$$B(\mu^- N \rightarrow e^- N) = \frac{\mathcal{A}(\mu^- N \rightarrow e^- N)}{\mathcal{A}(\mu^- N \rightarrow \nu_e N')}$$

Lepton-Flavor Violation in Charged Lepton Sector



Very Small (10^{-54})

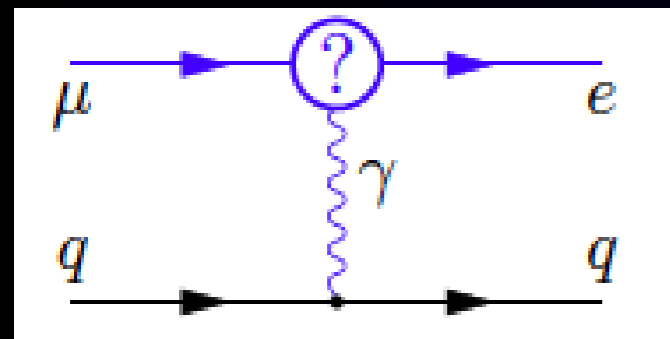


Sensitive to new Physics beyond the Standard Model

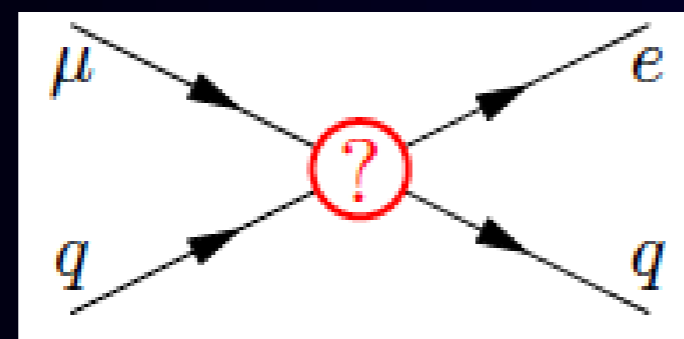
Physics Sensitivity: $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ vs. μ -e conversion

$$L_{CLFV} = \frac{1}{1 + \kappa} \frac{m_\mu}{\Lambda^2} \bar{\mu}_R \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_L F_{\mu\nu} + \frac{\kappa}{1 + \kappa} \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} (\bar{\mu}_L \gamma^\mu e_L) (\bar{q}_L \gamma_\mu q_L)$$

Photonic (dipole) interaction



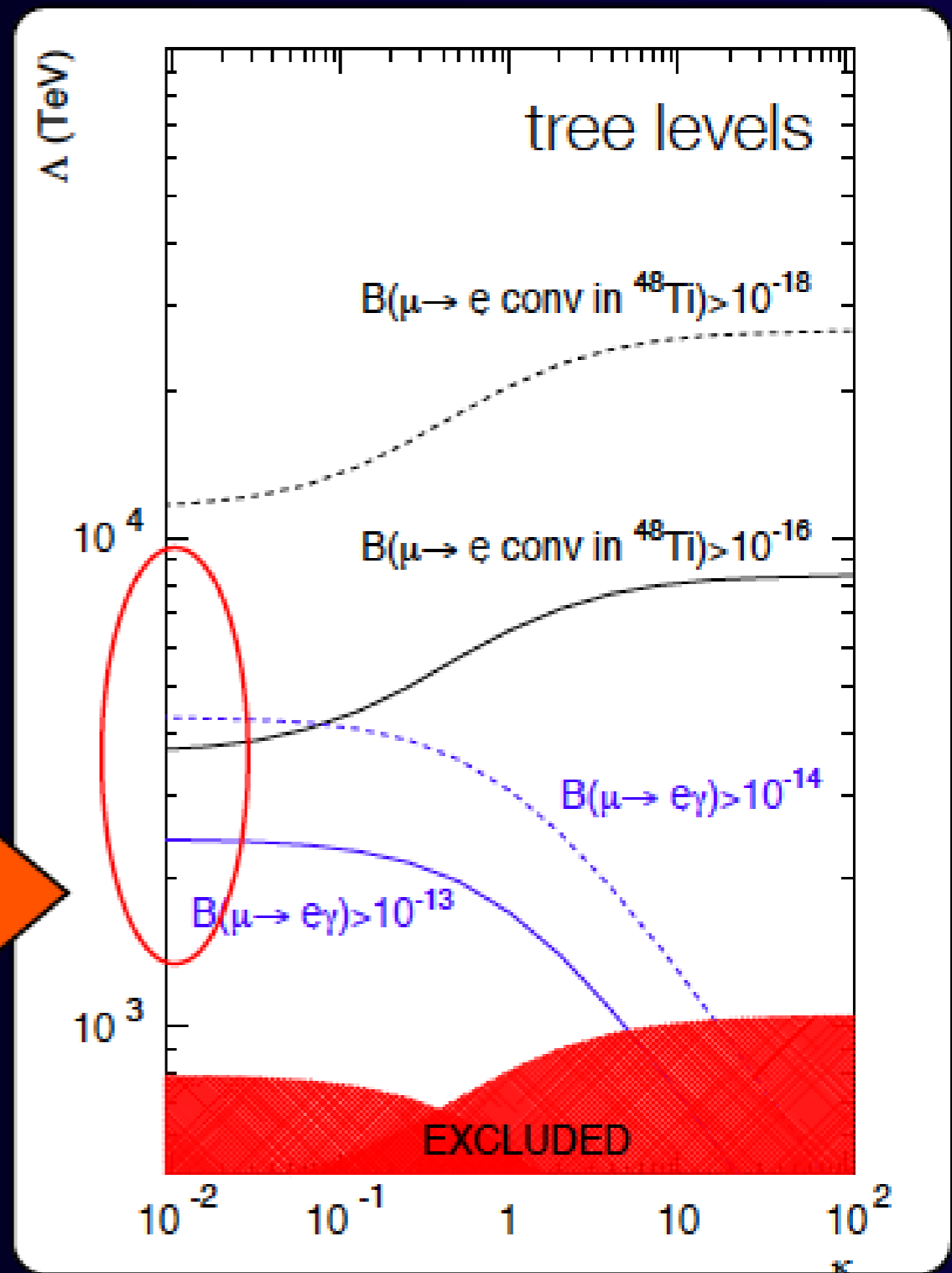
Contact interaction



if photonic contribution dominates,

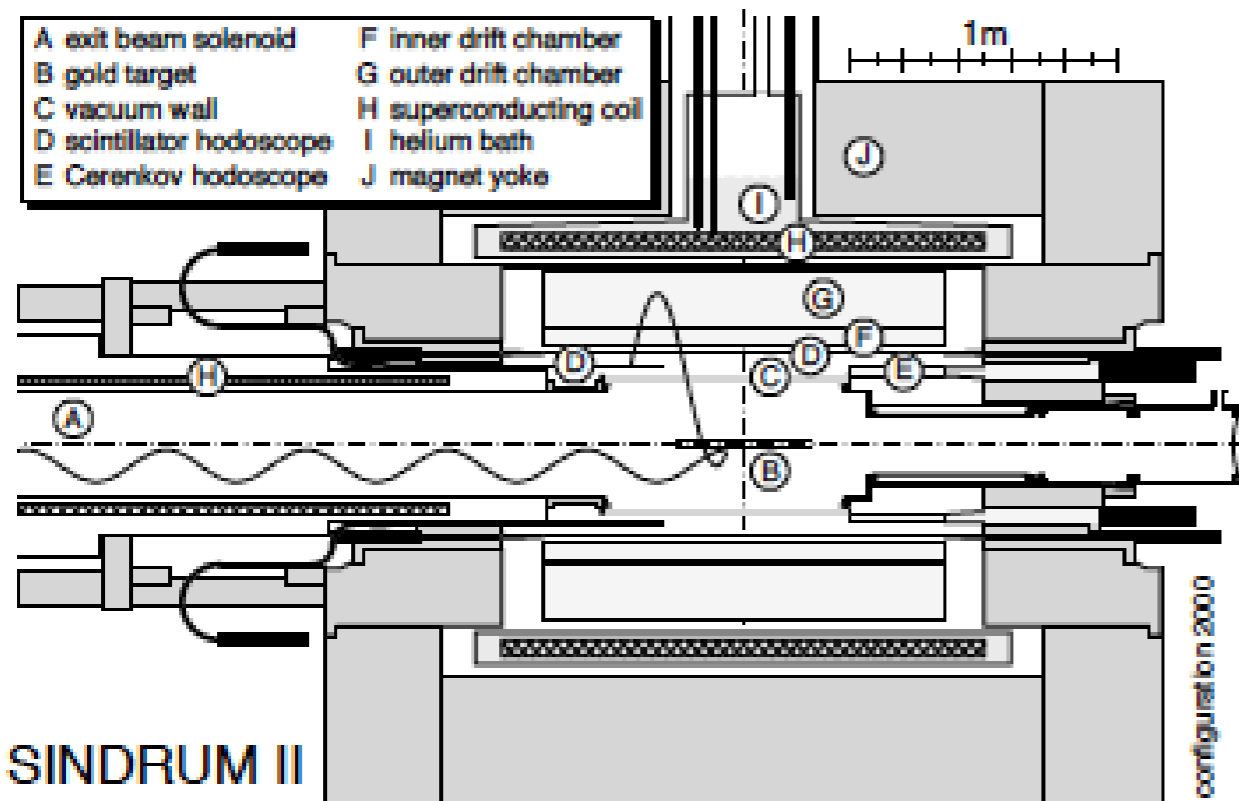
$$\frac{B(\mu N \rightarrow eN)}{B(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma)} = \frac{G_F^2 m_\mu^4}{96\pi^3 \alpha} \times 3 \times 10^{12} B(A, Z) \sim \frac{B(A, Z)}{428}$$

- for aluminum, about 1/390~0.003
- for titanium, about 1/230



Previous Measurements

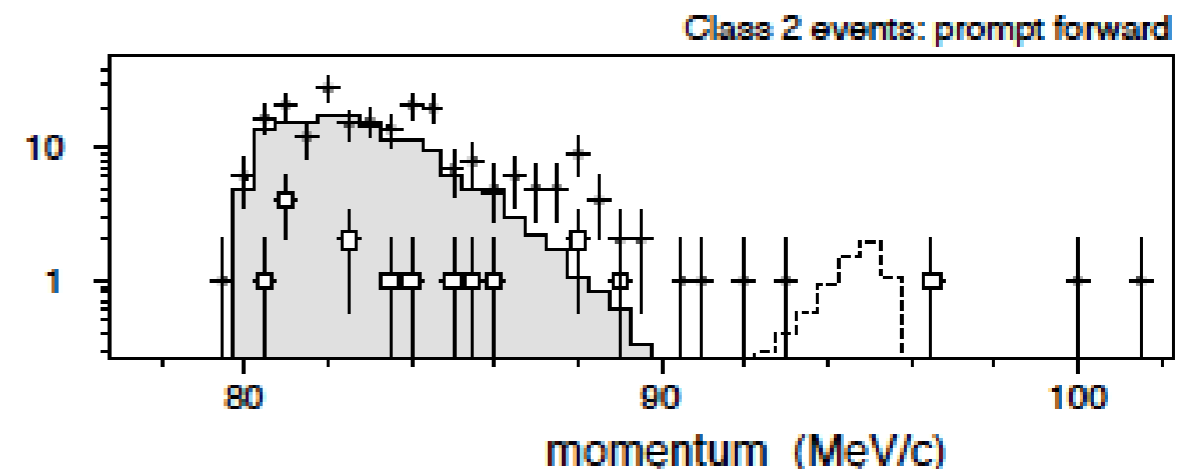
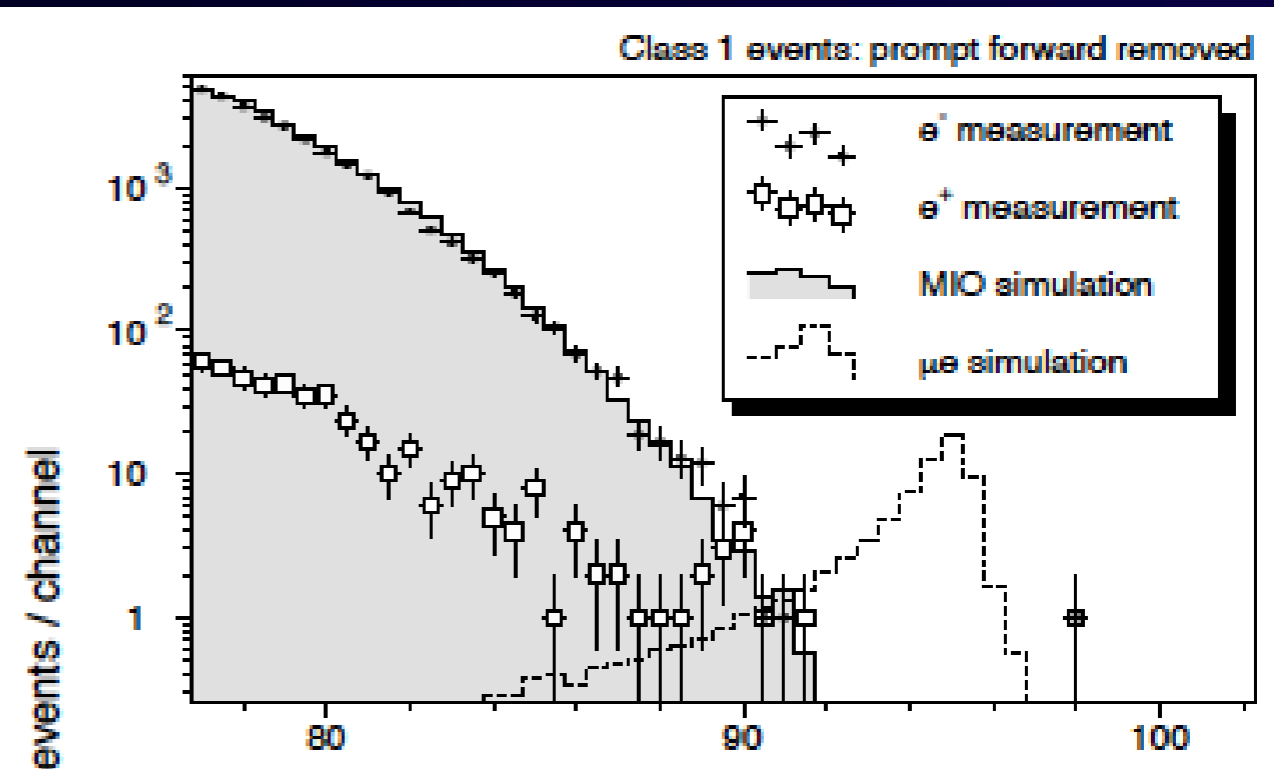
SINDRUM-II (PSI)



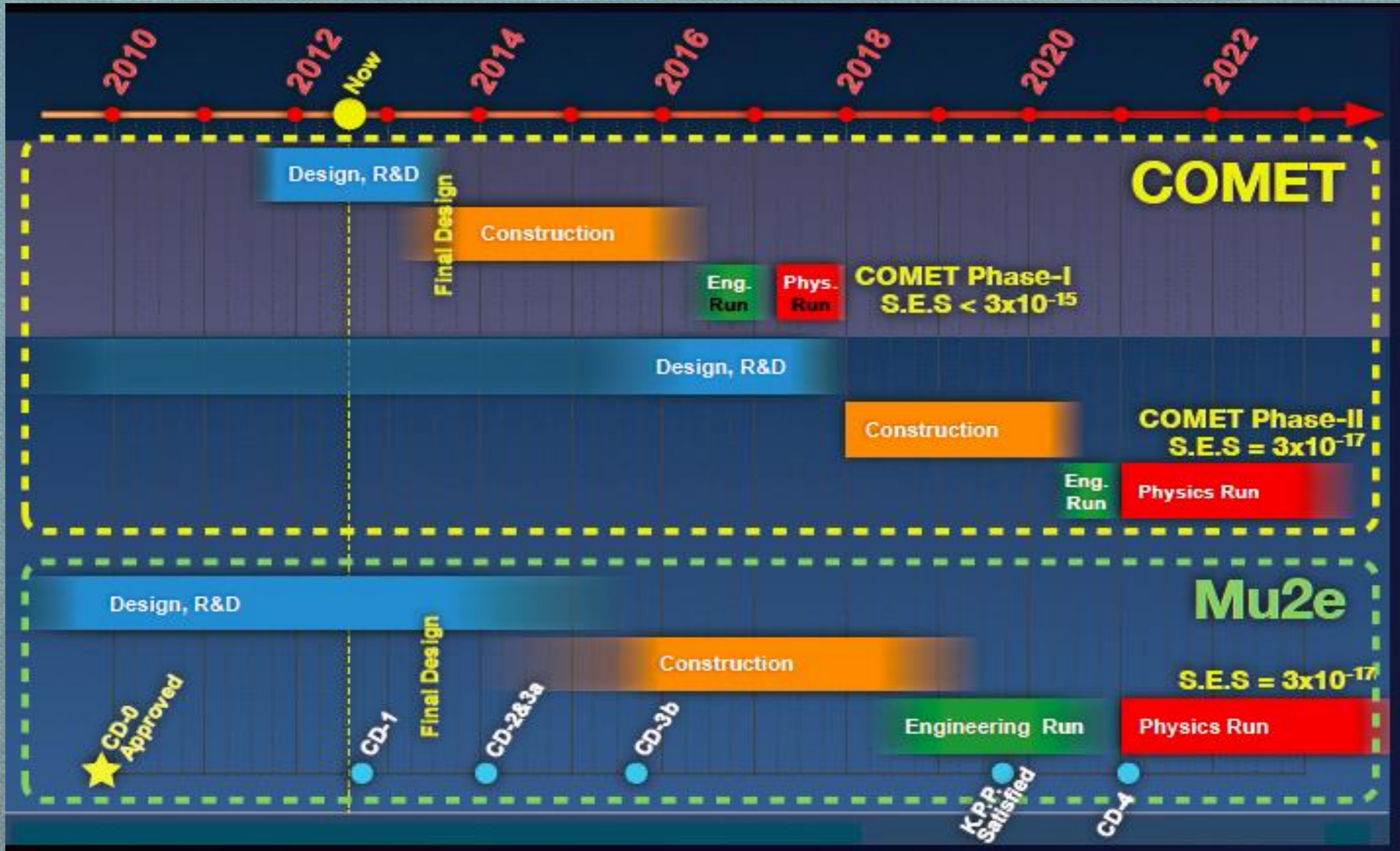
PSI muon beam intensity $\sim 10^{7-8}/\text{sec}$
 beam from the PSI cyclotron. To eliminate
 beam related background from a beam,
 a beam veto counter was placed. But, it
 could not work at a high rate.

Published Results (2004)

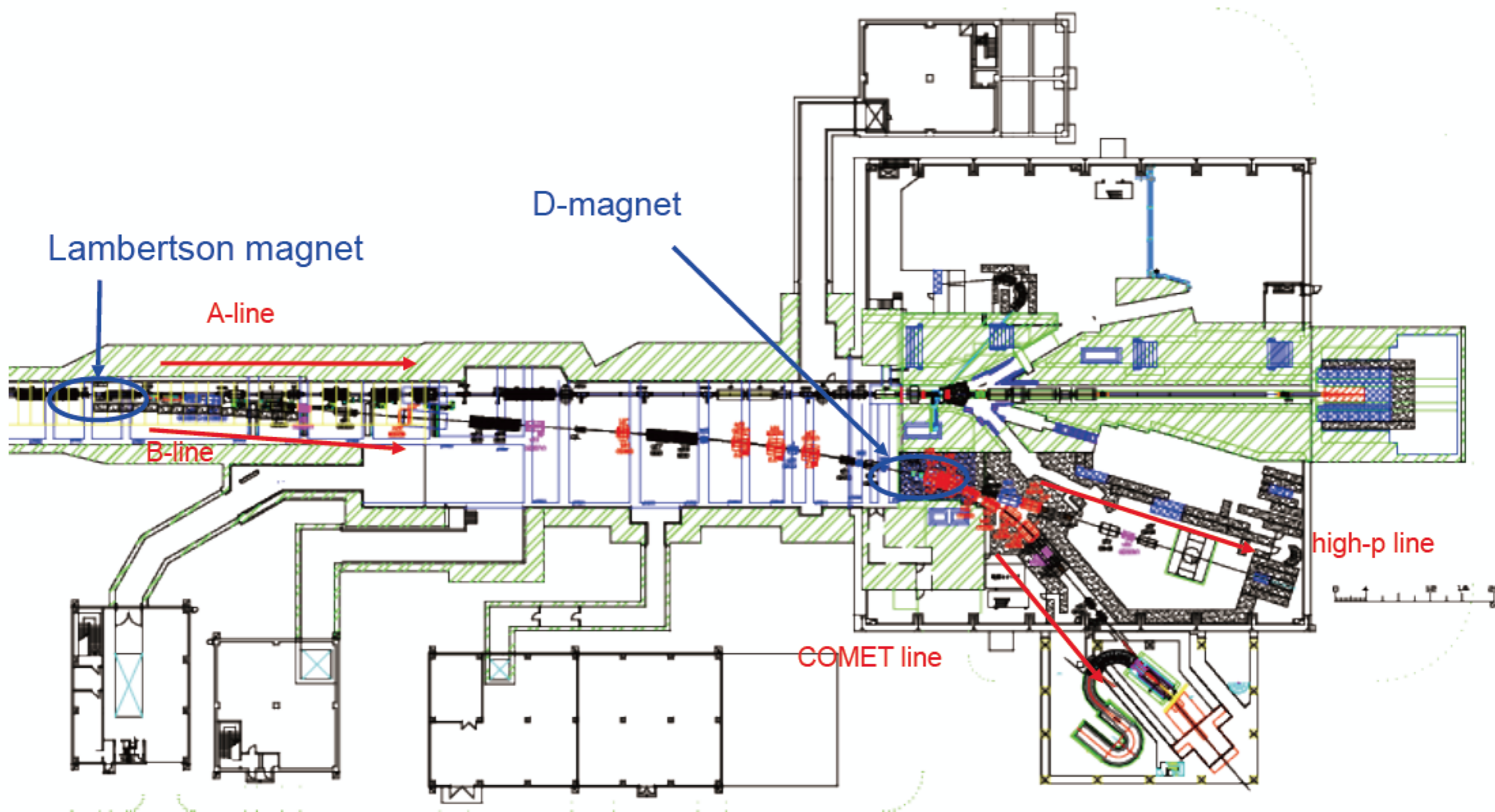
$$B(\mu^- + Au \rightarrow e^- + Au) < 7 \times 10^{-13}$$



Schedule



COMET Hall & Beamline



**Branch for COMET and high-p is realized by normal dipole magnets.
(No simultaneous operation of COMET and other hadron-hall experiments)**



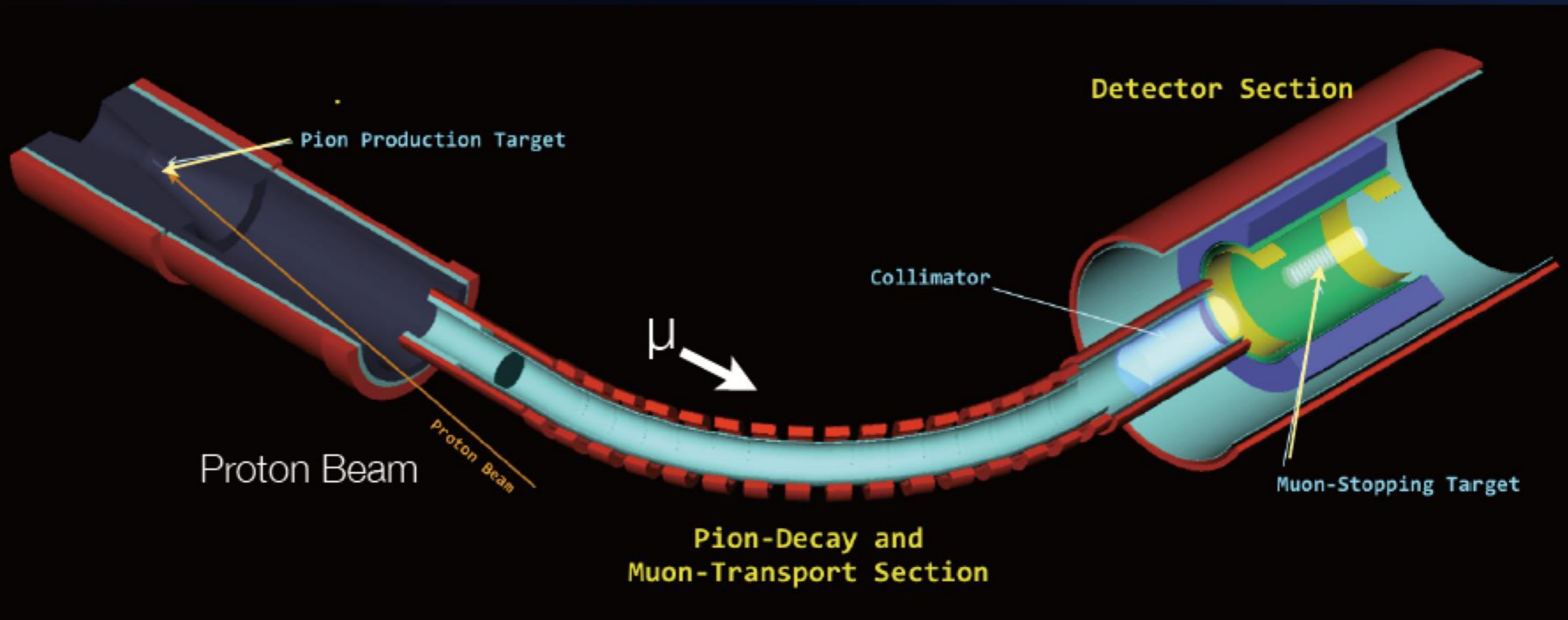
Photo by S. Mihara



Photo by S. Mihara



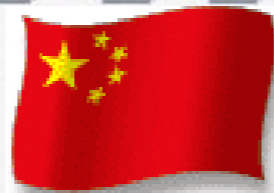
COMET Phase-I Experimental Layout



COMET muon beam-line :
 $(1\sim 3)\times 10^9$ muon/sec with 3kW
 beam produced. The world highest
 intensity.

COMET Phase-I detector :
 About 10^{16} muons are stopped in
 the target. Electron from μ -e
 conversion will be measured

Summary

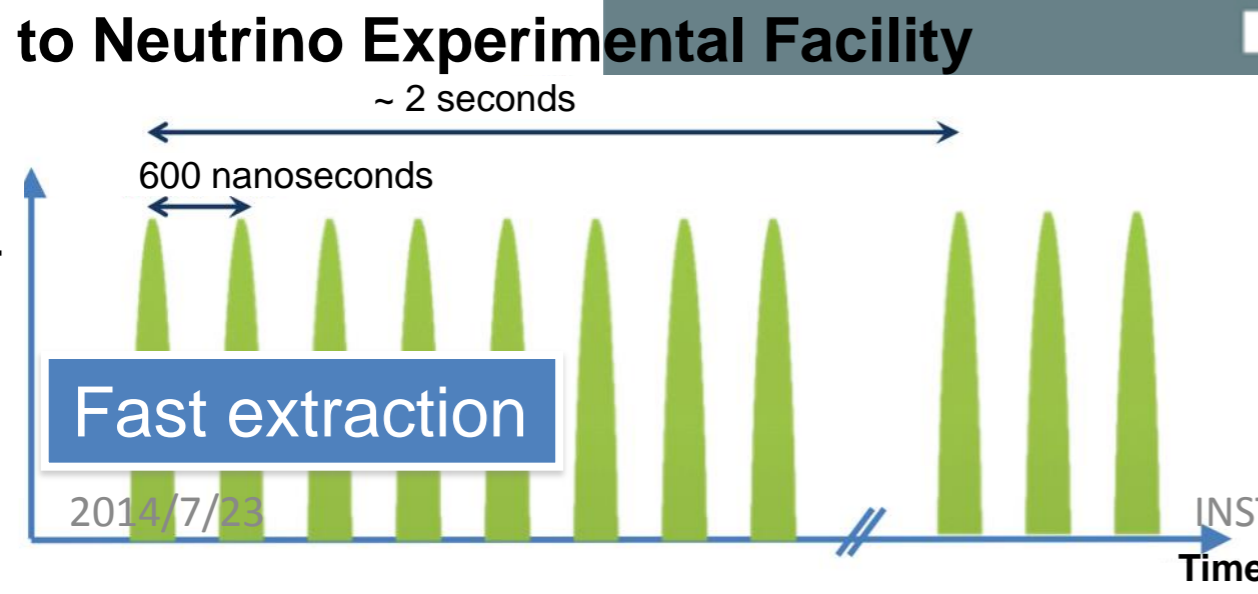
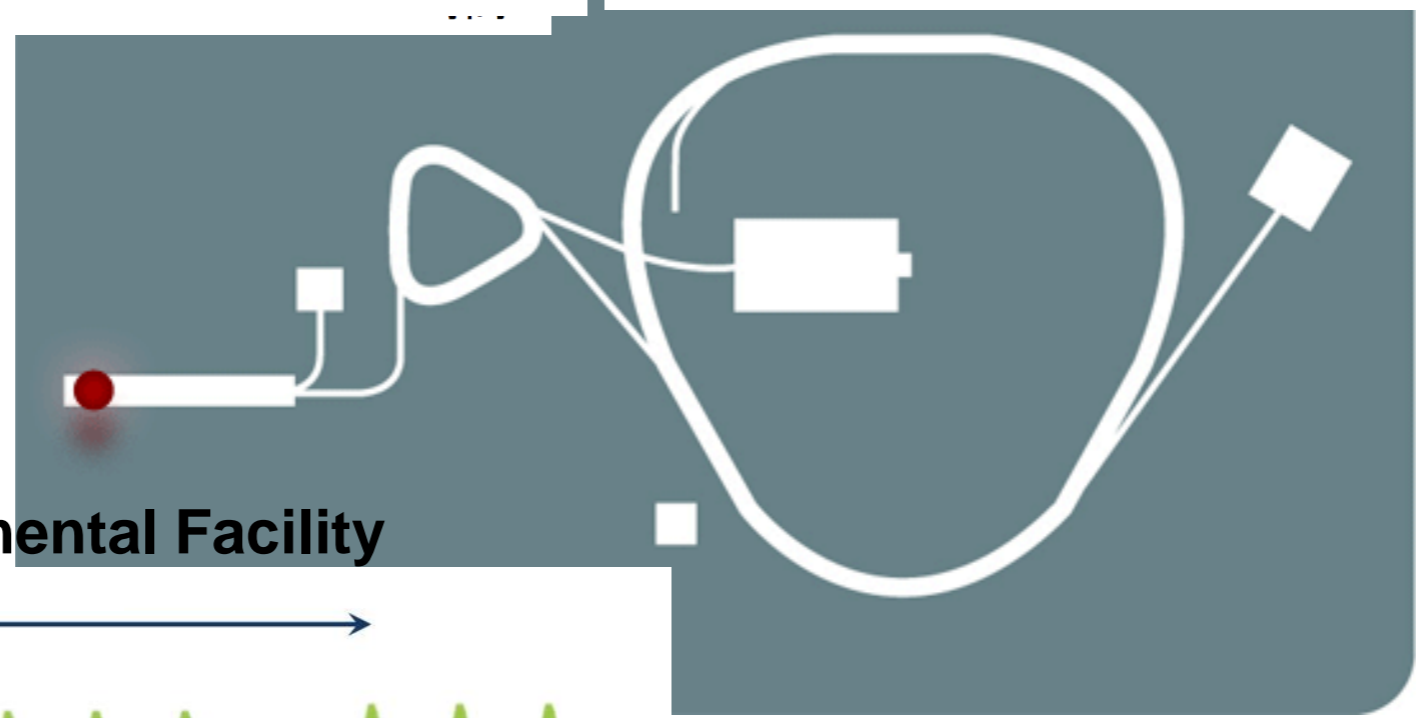
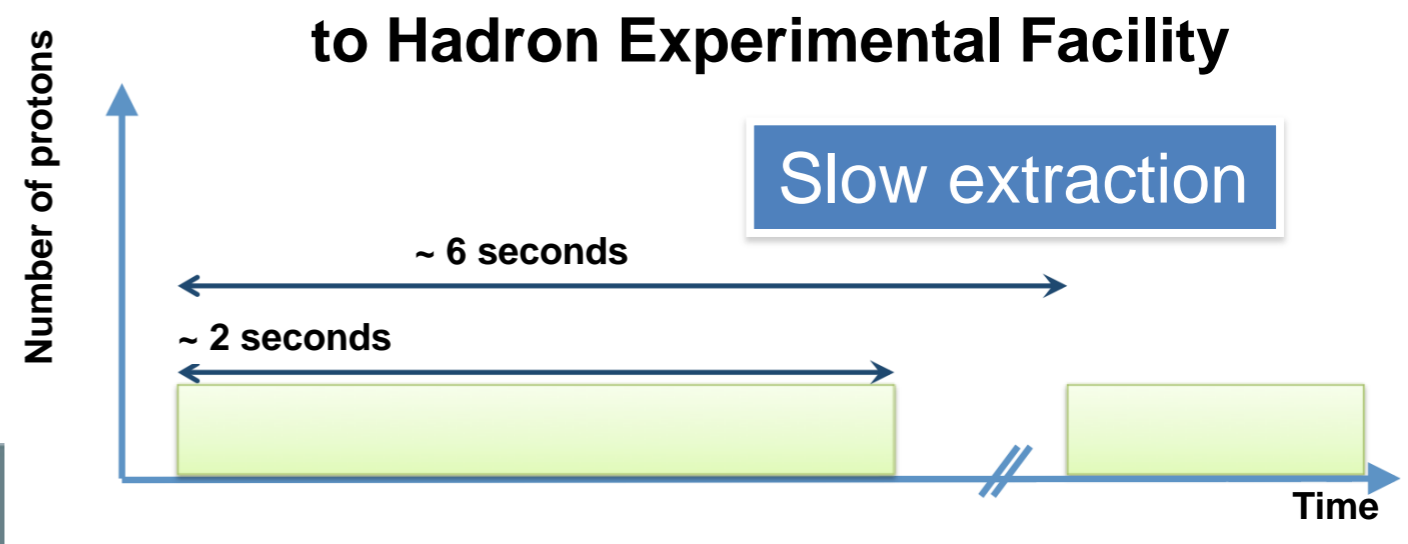
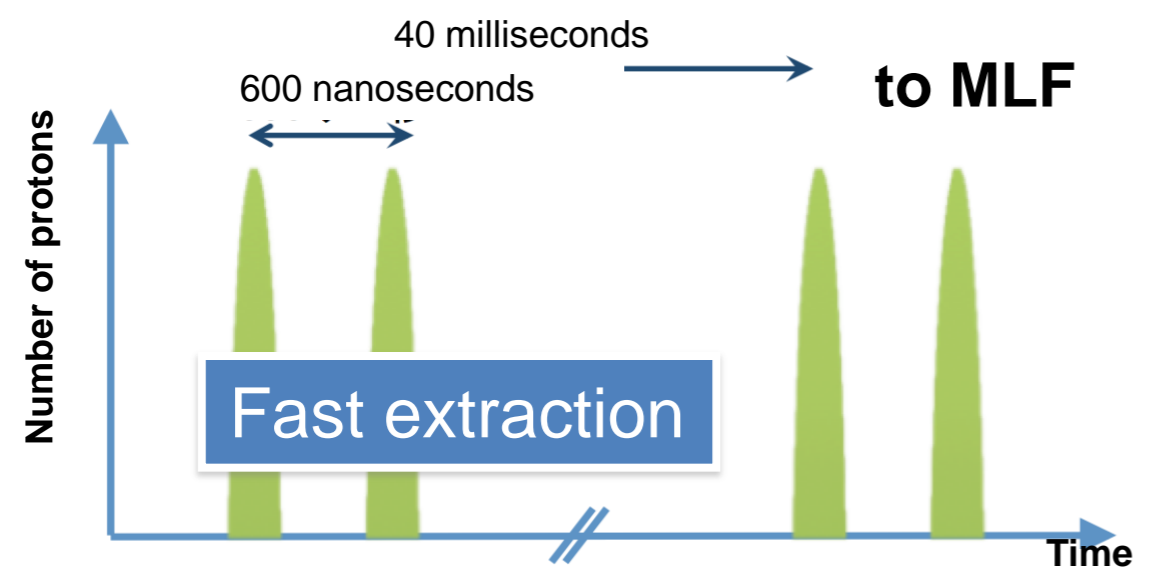


- We investigate the origin of matter from various aspects at J-PARC
- J-PARC provides exciting opportunities in Fundamental physics !
- Physics Production
 - Hadron & Nuclear Physics
 - Neutrino Physics
 - Kaon Rare Decays
 - Muon Physics
 - And more!

We invite young colleague to join our challenges to explore origin of the matter at J-PARC!!!

including young at heart!

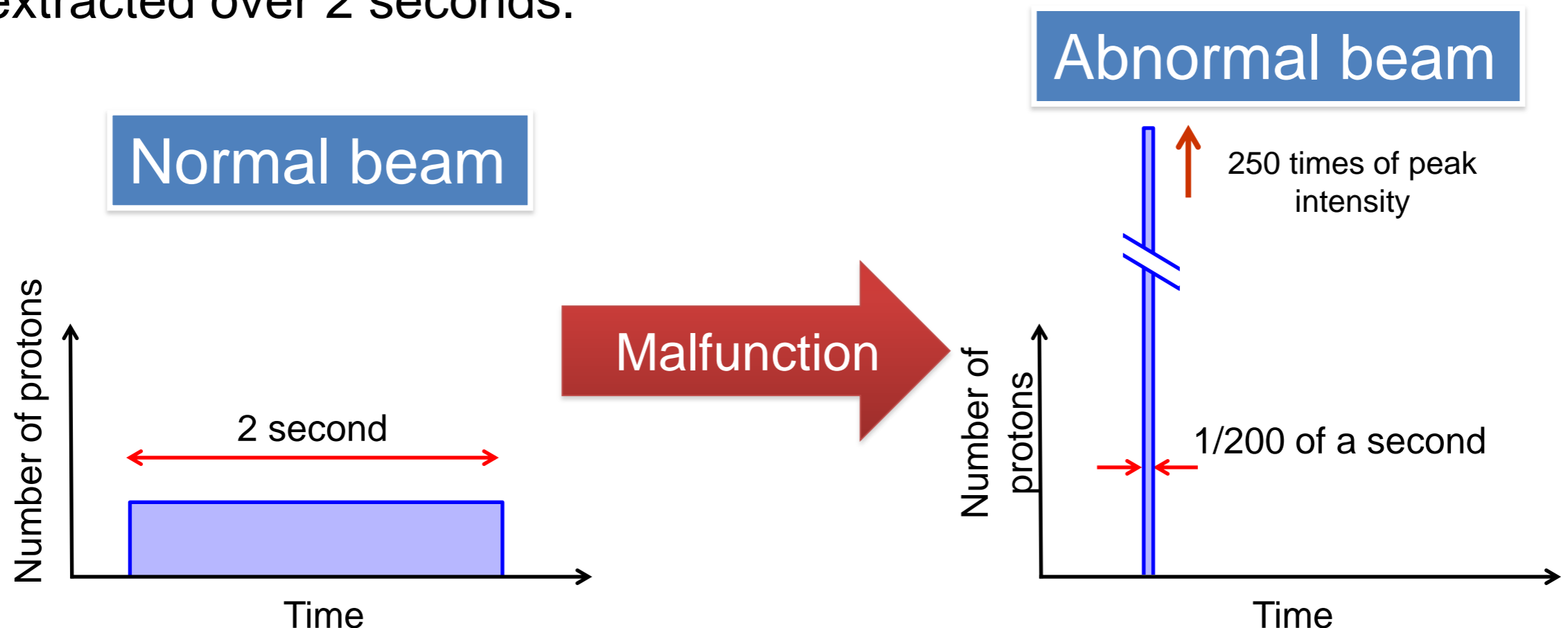
J-PARC Accelerators and Beam Extractions



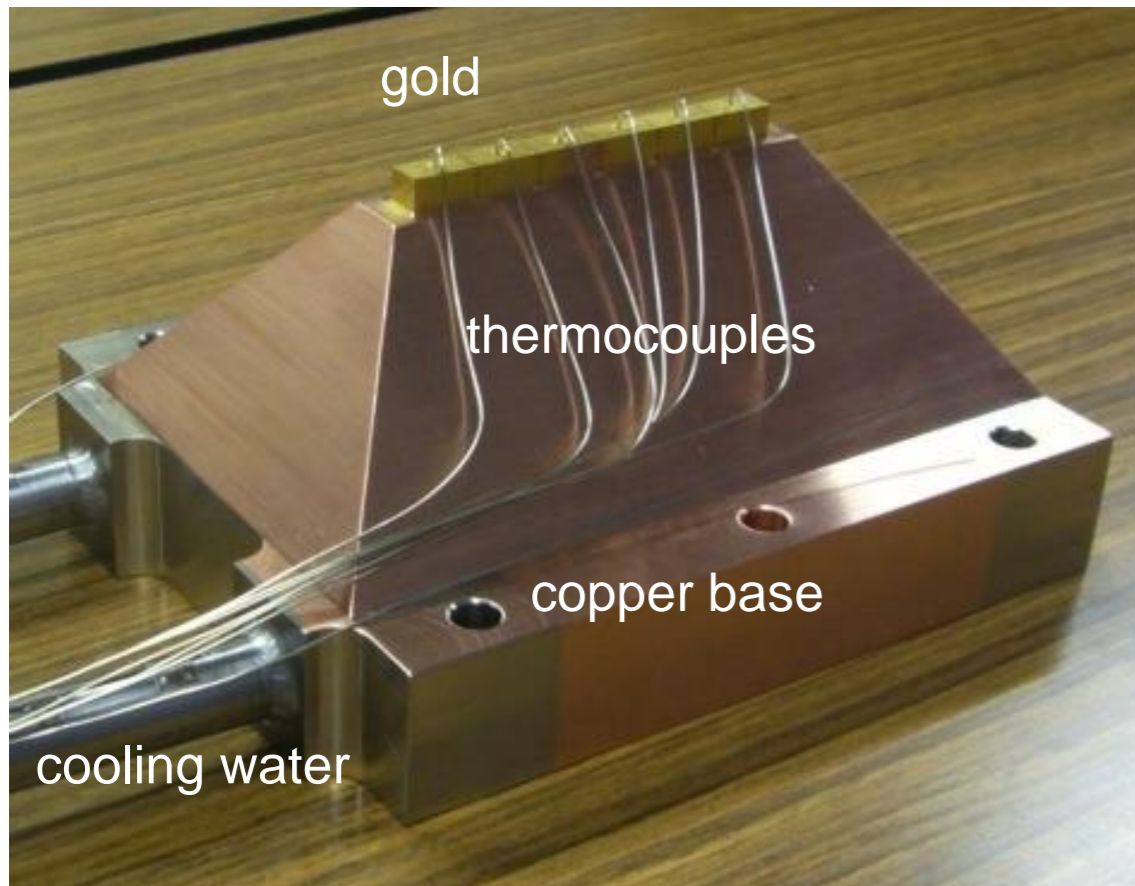
Time structure of the proton beams

Abnormal Beam

- At around 11:55 on May 23, the power supply system of a special magnet in the 50 GeV Synchrotron malfunctioned.
→ 2×10^{13} protons were extracted in a very short period of 5 milliseconds, while in normal operation 3×10^{13} protons should have been slowly extracted over 2 seconds.

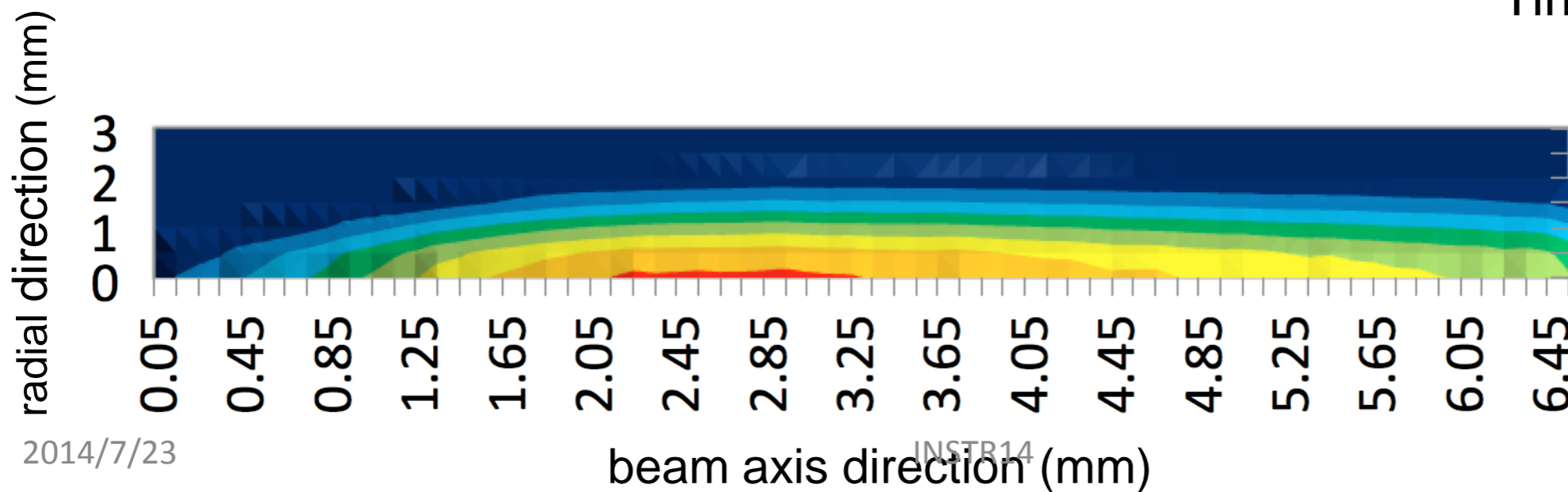
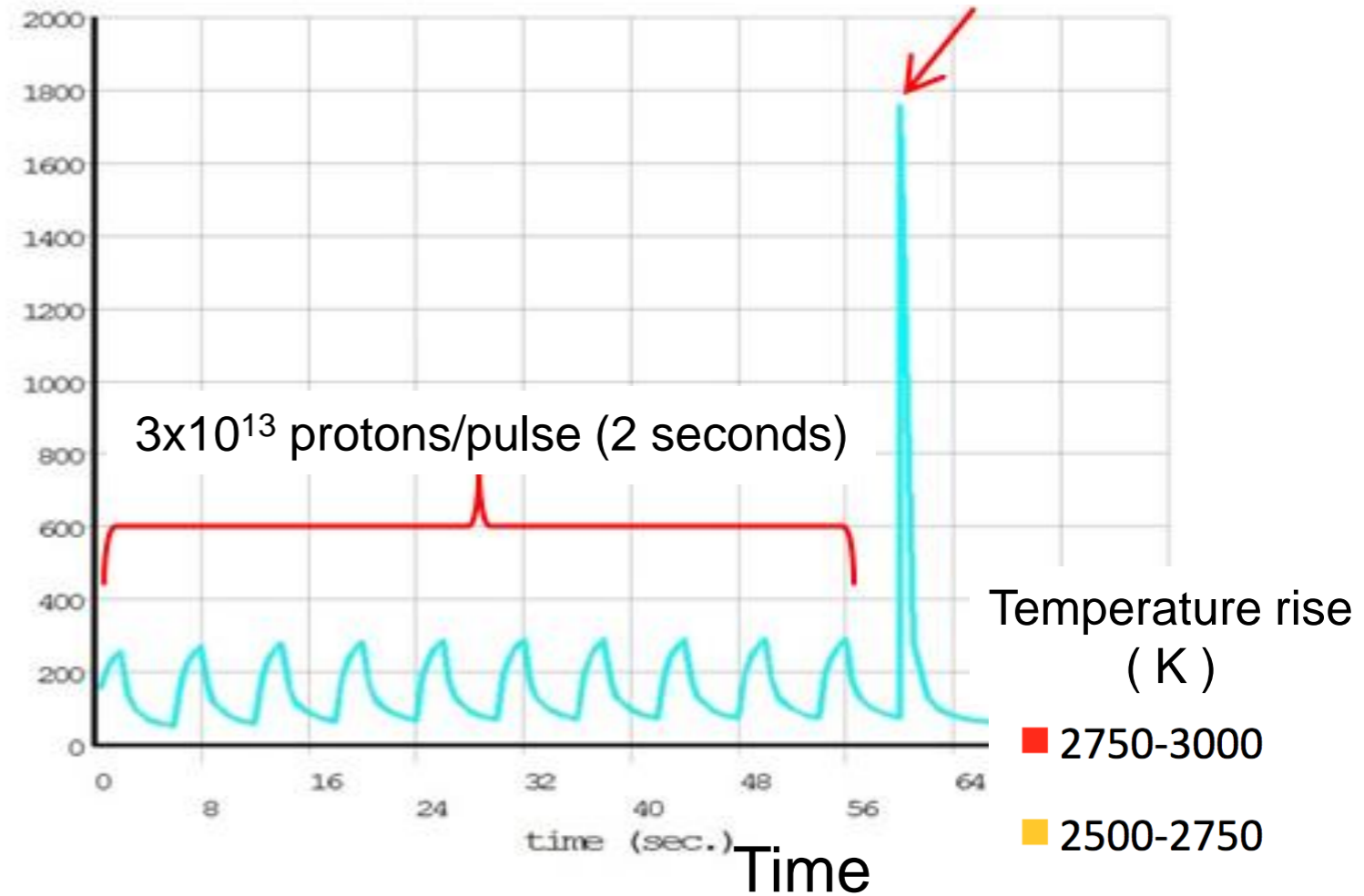


Target Temperature (Simulation Results)



temperature

2×10^{13} protons/pulse
(5 milliseconds)

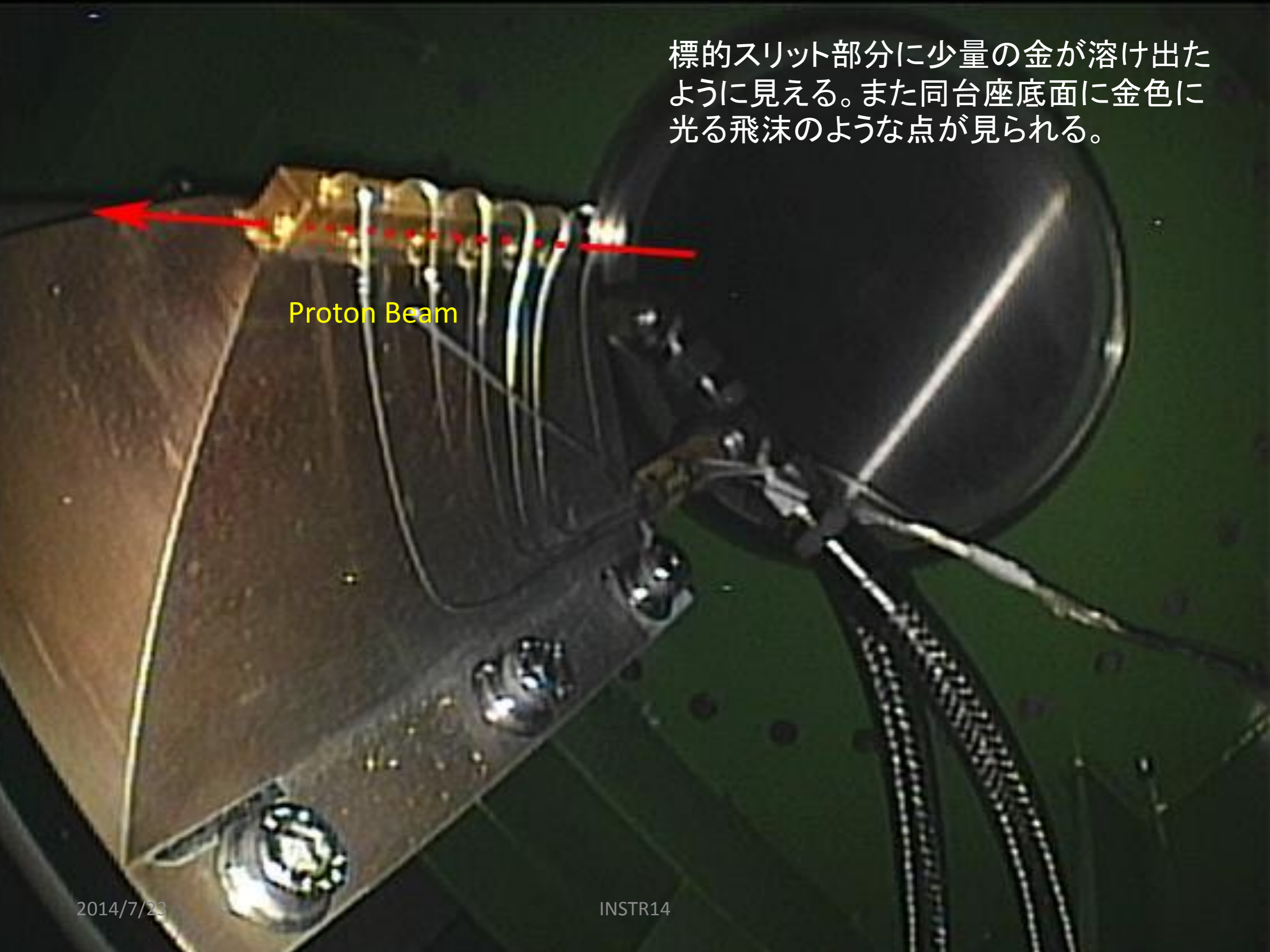


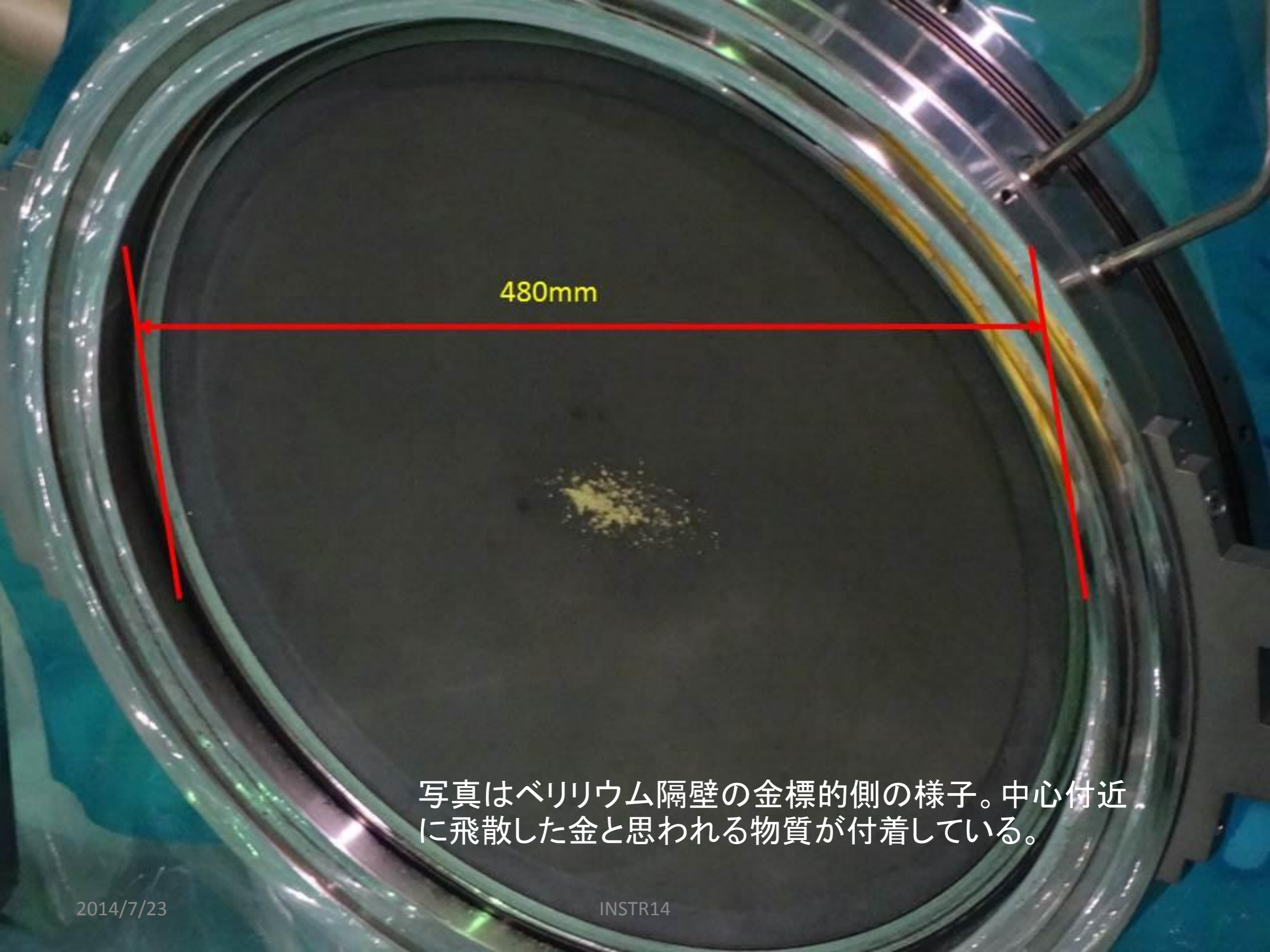
金標的の後方(図で手前側)部分に直径
1mm程度の穴が見える。

Proton Beam

標的スリット部分に少量の金が溶け出たように見える。また同台座底面に金色に光る飛沫のような点が見られる。

Proton Beam

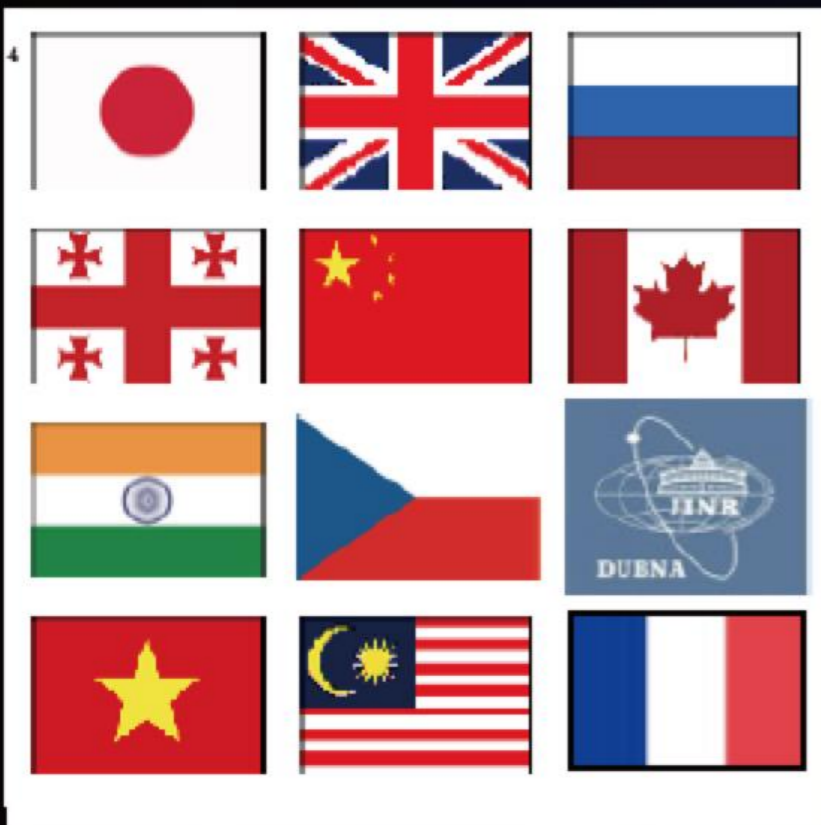




480mm

写真はベリリウム隔壁の金標的側の様子。中心付近に飛散した金と思われる物質が付着している。

COMET Collaboration is international.



129 collaborators
28 institutes, 11 countries

The
COMET
Japan
group
funded.

The
COMET
China
group
funded.

The
COMET
JINR group
funding
underway.

The COMET Collaboration

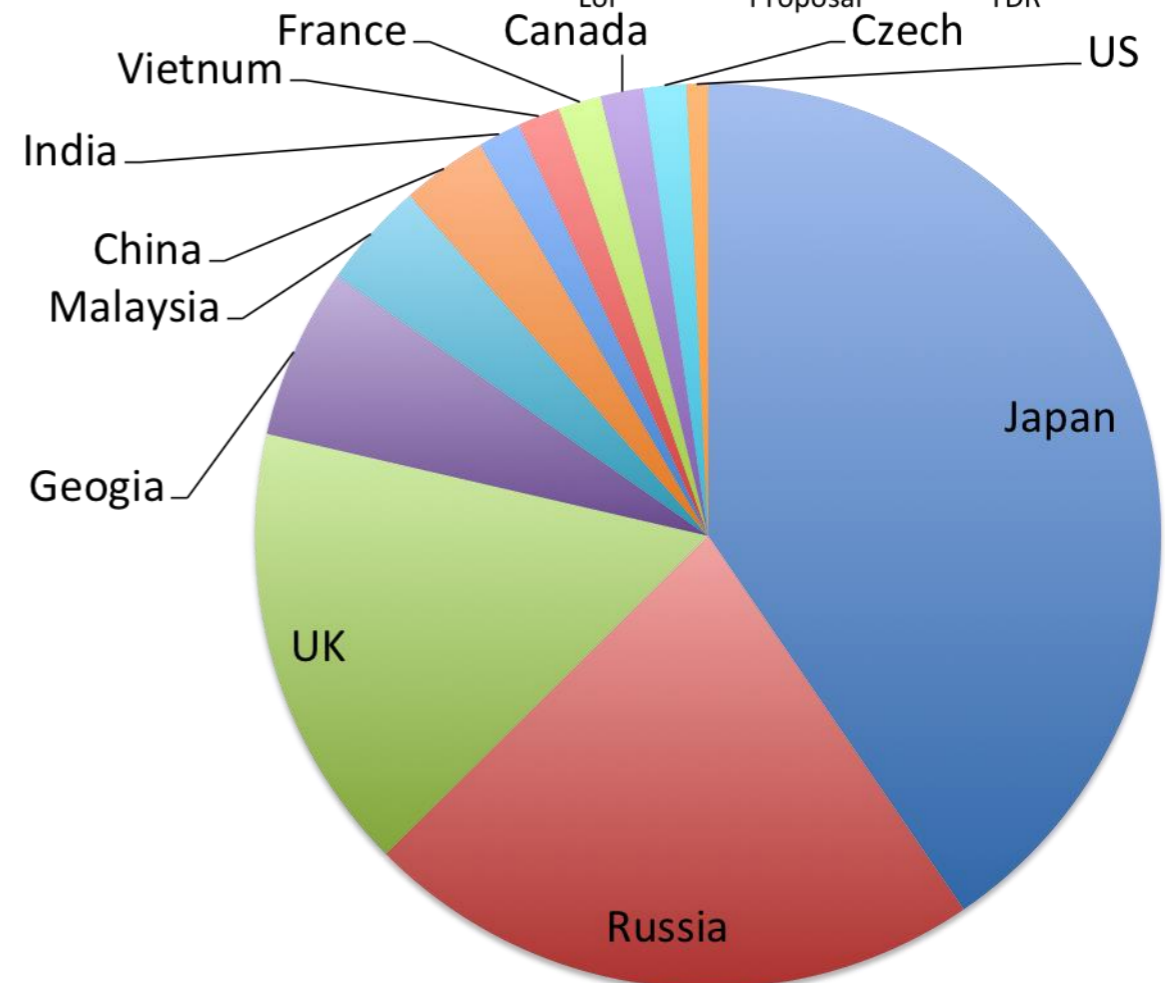
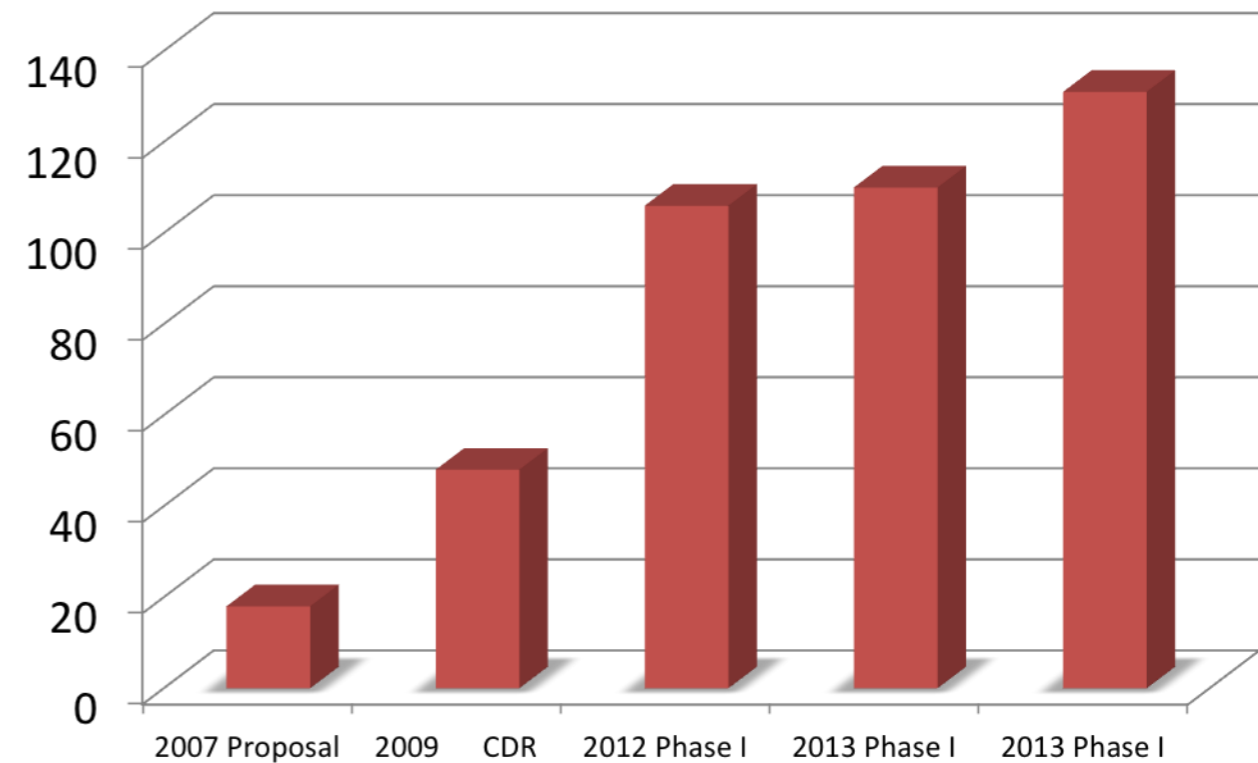
R. Akhmetshin³, K. Akuma¹⁷, M. Aoki²², R. B. Appleby¹⁹, Y. Arimoto¹², Y. Bagaturia⁷, W. Bertsche¹⁹, A. Bondar³, D. Bryman², B. Chiladze⁵, M. Danilov¹⁰, W. daSilva¹⁶, P. Dauncey⁸, G. Devidze⁵, P. Dornan⁸, A. Drutskoy¹⁰, S. Dymov¹¹, A. Edmonds²⁵, L. Epshteyn³, P. Evtoukhovich¹¹, G. Fedotovitch³, Y. Fukao¹², M. Gersabeck¹⁹, D. Grigoriev³, K. Hasegawa¹², I. H. Hasim²², O. Hayashi²², M. I. Hossain¹⁸, Z. Ibrahim¹⁷, F. Idris¹⁷, Y. Igarashi¹², F. Ignatov³, M. Ikeno¹², S. Ishimoto¹², T. Itahashi²², S. Ito²², T. Iwami²², Y. Iwashita¹³, X. Jiang⁴, P. Jonsson⁸, V. Kalinnikov¹¹, F. Kapusta¹⁶, H. Katayama²², K. Kawagoe¹⁵, V. Kazanin³, B. Khazin³, A. Khvedelidze¹¹, M. Koike²⁵, G. Kozlov¹¹, B. Krikler⁸, A. Kulikov¹¹, Y. Kuno²², Y. Kuriyama¹⁴, A. Kurup⁸, B. Lagrange¹⁴, M. Lancaster²⁵, H. B. Li⁴, W. Li⁴, A. Liparteliani⁵, G. Macharashvili¹¹, Y. Makida¹², Y. Matsumoto²², T. Mibe¹², S. Mihara¹², A. Moiseenko¹¹, Y. Mori¹⁴, N. Mosulishvili⁵, E. Motuk²⁵, Y. Nakai¹⁵, T. Nakamoto¹², T. H. Nam²², J. Nash⁸, M. Nioradze⁵, H. Nishiguchi¹², T. Numao²⁴, T. Ogitsu¹², K. Okamoto²², C. Omori¹², K. Ooishi¹⁵, T. Ota²³, H. Owen¹⁹, R. Palmer¹, C. Parkes¹⁹, J. Pasternak⁸, A. Popov³, V. Rusinov¹⁰, A. Ryzhenenkov³, B. Sabirov¹¹, N. Saito¹², H. Sakamoto²², P. Sarin⁶, K. Sasaki¹², A. Sato²², J. Sato²³, D. Shemyakin³, V. Shmakova¹¹, M. Sugano¹², W. Tajudeen¹⁷, Y. Takubo¹², M. Tanaka¹², C. V. Tao²¹, E. Tarkovsky¹⁰, Y. Tevzadze⁵, N. D. Thong²², V. Thuan⁹, J. Tojo¹⁵, M. Tomizawa¹², I. Trekov⁵, N. M. Truong²², Z. Tsmalaidze¹¹, N. Tsverava¹¹, S. Tygier¹⁹, T. Uchida¹², Y. Uchida⁸, K. Ueno¹², S. Umasankar⁶, E. Velicheva¹¹, A. Volkov¹¹, M. Warren²⁵, M. Wing²⁵, C. Wu⁴, G. Xia¹⁹, K. Yai²², A. Yamamoto¹², M. Yamanaka²⁰, M. Yoshida¹², Y. Yoshii¹², K. Yoshimura¹², T. Yoshioka¹⁵, Y. Yuan⁴, Y. Yudin³, Y. Zhang⁴

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COMET Collaboration

Collaboration growth

- Proposal 2007
 - 18 members from 3 countries
- CDR 2009
 - 48 members from 4 countries
- Phase I Lol 2012
 - 106 members from 11 countries
- Phase I Proposal 2013
 - 110 members from 11 countris
- Phase I TDR 2013
 - **131 members from 12 countries**



Muon g-2/EDM w/ Ultra-Cold Muon Beam

Material & Life Experimental Facility

J-PARC

$g_\mu-2/\mu\text{EDM}$

$g_\mu-2$: 0.54 ppm (current) \Rightarrow 0.1 ppm (x5)
 μEDM : $1.8 \times 10^{-19} \text{ e} \cdot \text{cm}$ \Rightarrow $2 \times 10^{-21} \text{ e} \cdot \text{cm}$ (x100)

Intended Schedule

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Muon Source		R&D Design				Construction
Muon LINAC		R&D Design			Construction	
Ultra-Precision Magnet		R&D Design			Construction	
Detector		R&D Design		Construction		

Experiment

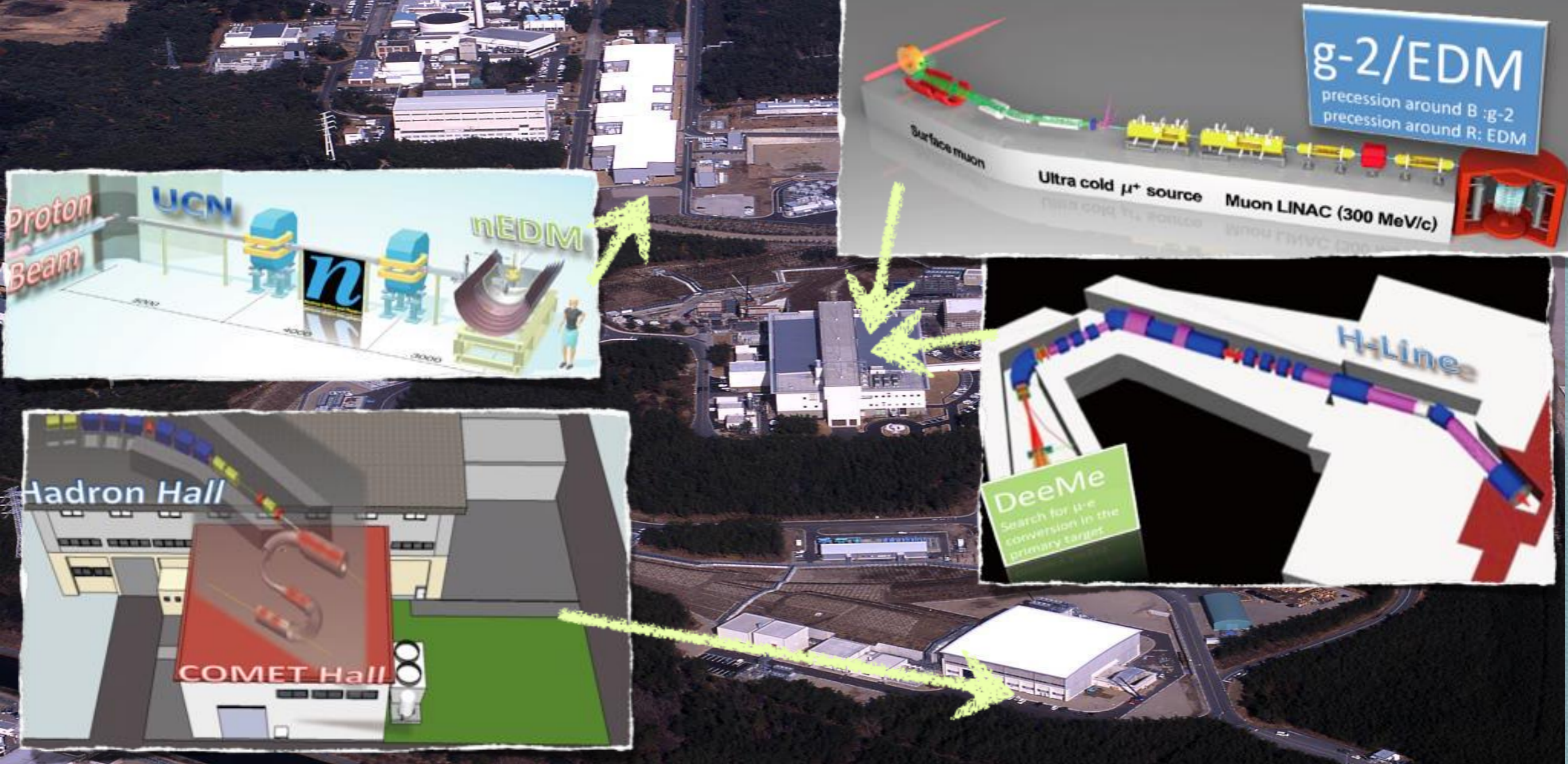
$g-2/\text{EDM}$
 precession around B : $g-2$
 precession around R: EDM

Surface muon

Ultra cold μ^+ source

Muon LINAC (300 MeV/c)

~100 collaborators from 8 countries



cLFV: COMET and DeeMe
muon g-2/EDM
neutron EDM

Comparison of COMET Phase-I / Phase-II and Mu2e

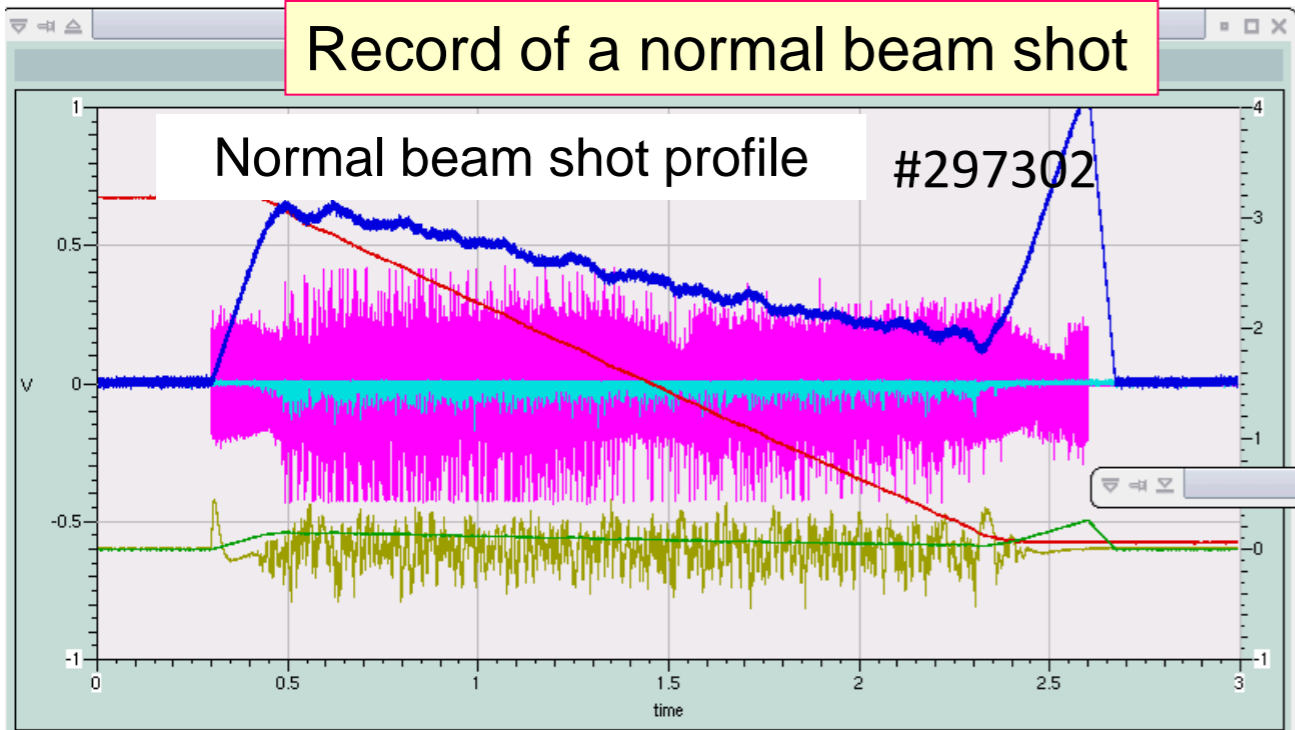
90% C.L. upper limit is 7×10^{-13} (SINDRUM)

	S.E. sensitivity	BG events at aimed sensitivity	running time (sec)	Year	Comments
COMET Phase-I	3×10^{-15}	0.03	1.5×10^6	~2016	Proposal (2012)
COMET Phase-II	3×10^{-17}	0.34	2×10^7	~2019	CDR (2009)
Mu2e	3×10^{-17}	0.4	$3 \times (2 \times 10^7)$	~2019	J. Miller's talk at SSP2012

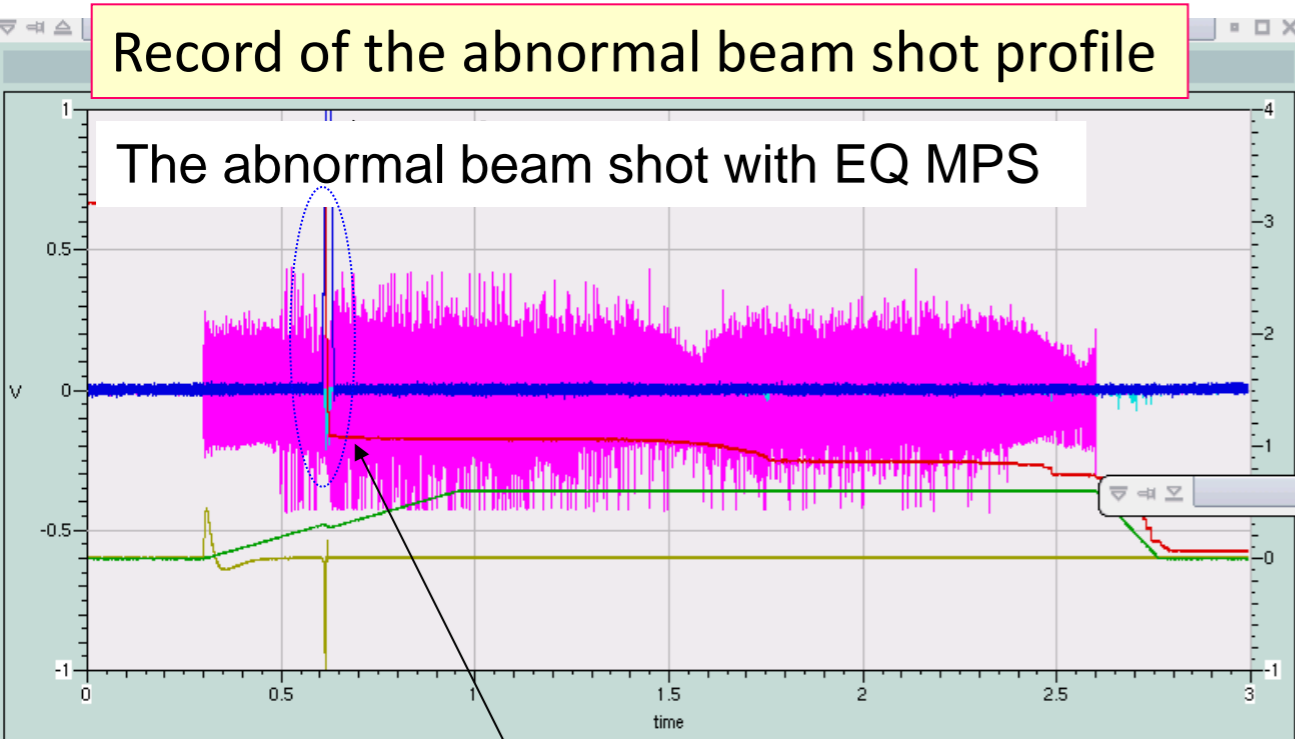
2. Main causes of the radioactive material leakage

Stage 1: Delivery of abnormal beam

Record of a normal beam shot



Record of the abnormal beam shot profile



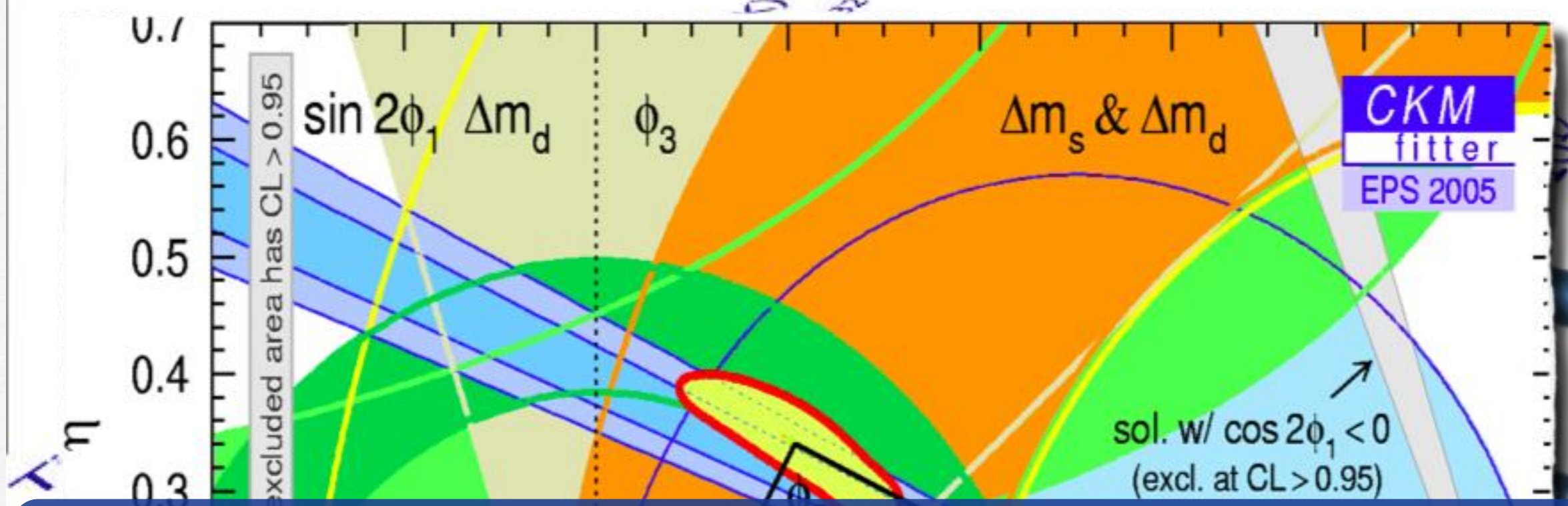
EQ: instantaneous high current output

Cause

A power supply for driving a magnet, which controls the slow beam extraction, did not properly respond to the control signal during the first fraction of a second in the designated period of beam spill, and then it abruptly brought a large current to the magnet.

- Operation of the accelerator was automatically stopped upon detection of the malfunction of the power supply and of signals from the beam loss monitors.
- While the operation staff of the accelerator misunderstood that it was due to a malfunction of the fast extraction kicker, a large fraction of the beam in fact was delivered to the hadron target.
- The accelerator staff did not recognize the incident as one which led to any possibility of partial melting of the gold target.

red line: intensity monitor for the circulating-beam
 light blue line: beam spill monitor
 green line: preset value for the EQ power supply
 blue line: output current of the EQ power supply
 pink line: preset value for the RQ power supply
 olive-green line: output current of the RQ power supply

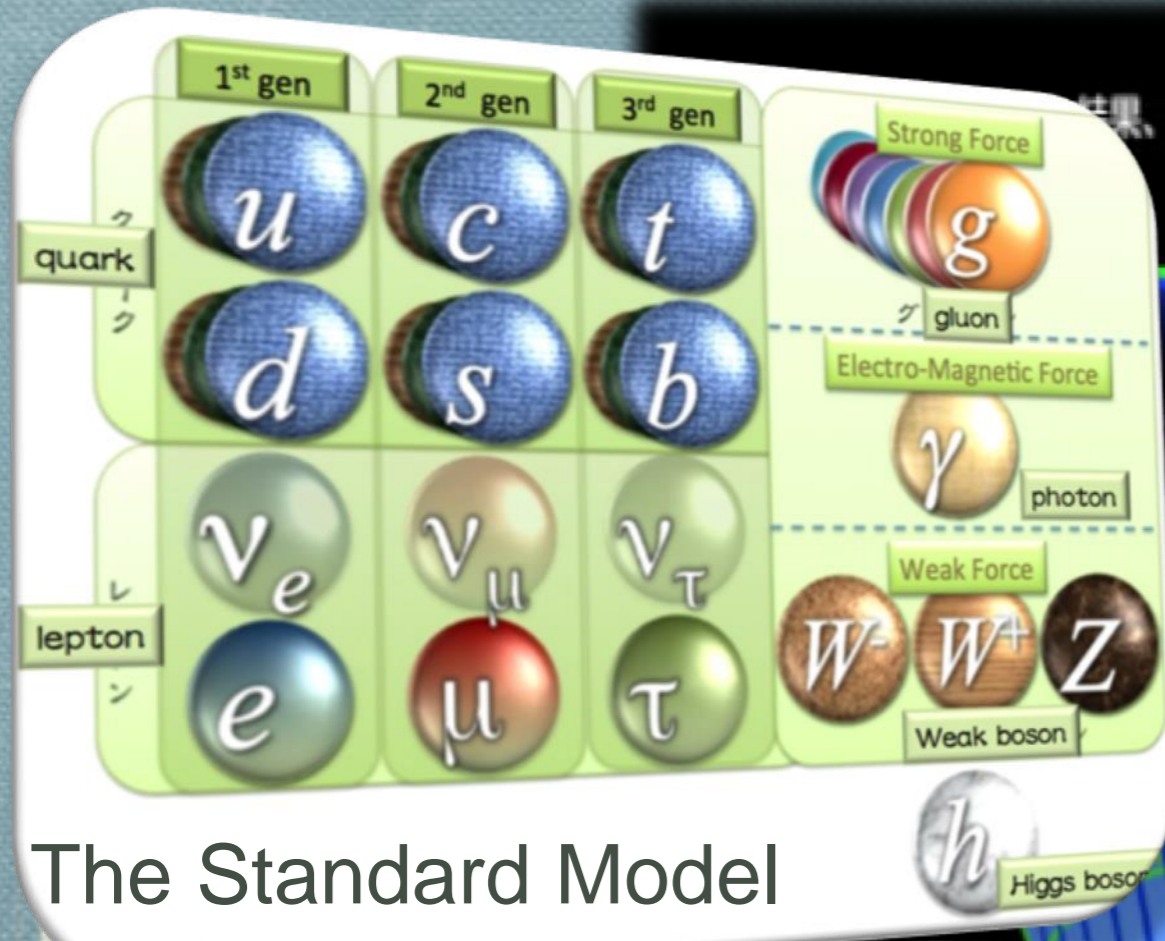


Particle-Nuclear Physics at J-PARC

- Strong Interaction
- CP Violation · T-Violation
- Quark and Lepton Sectors
- Lepton Flavor Violation

⇒ Origin of Matter

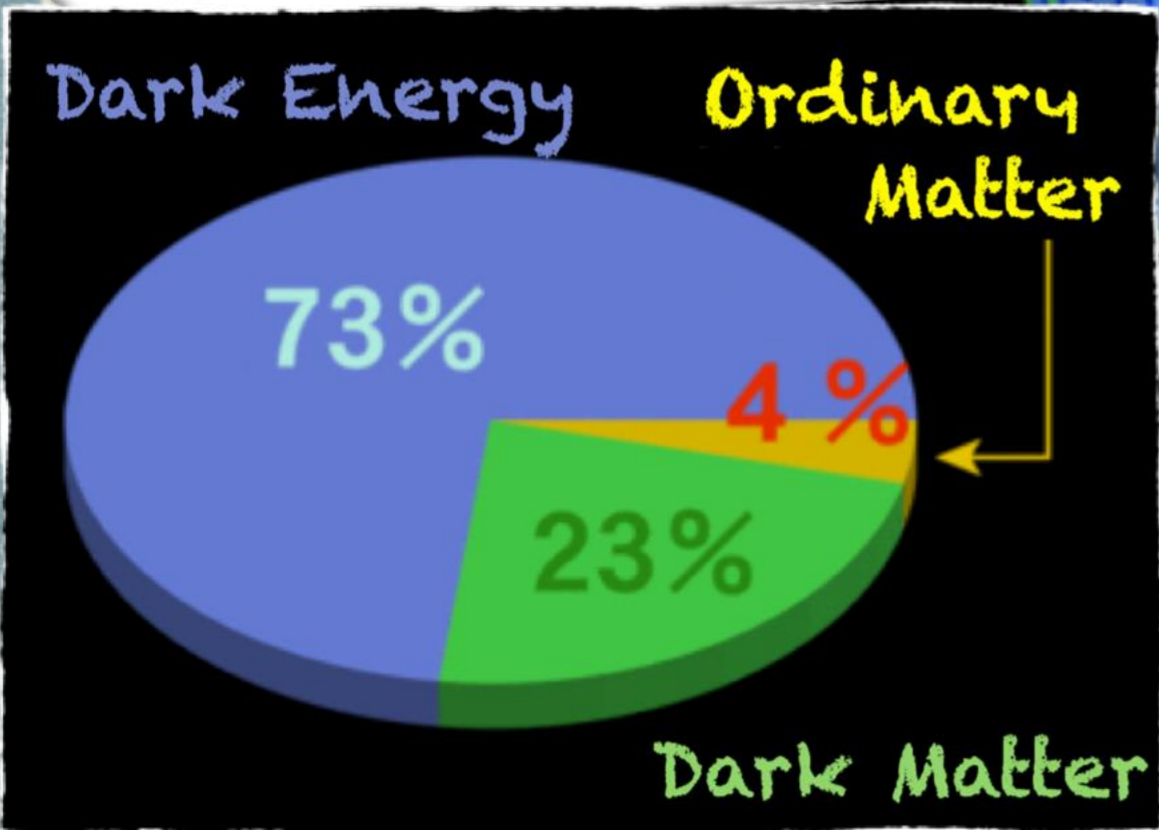
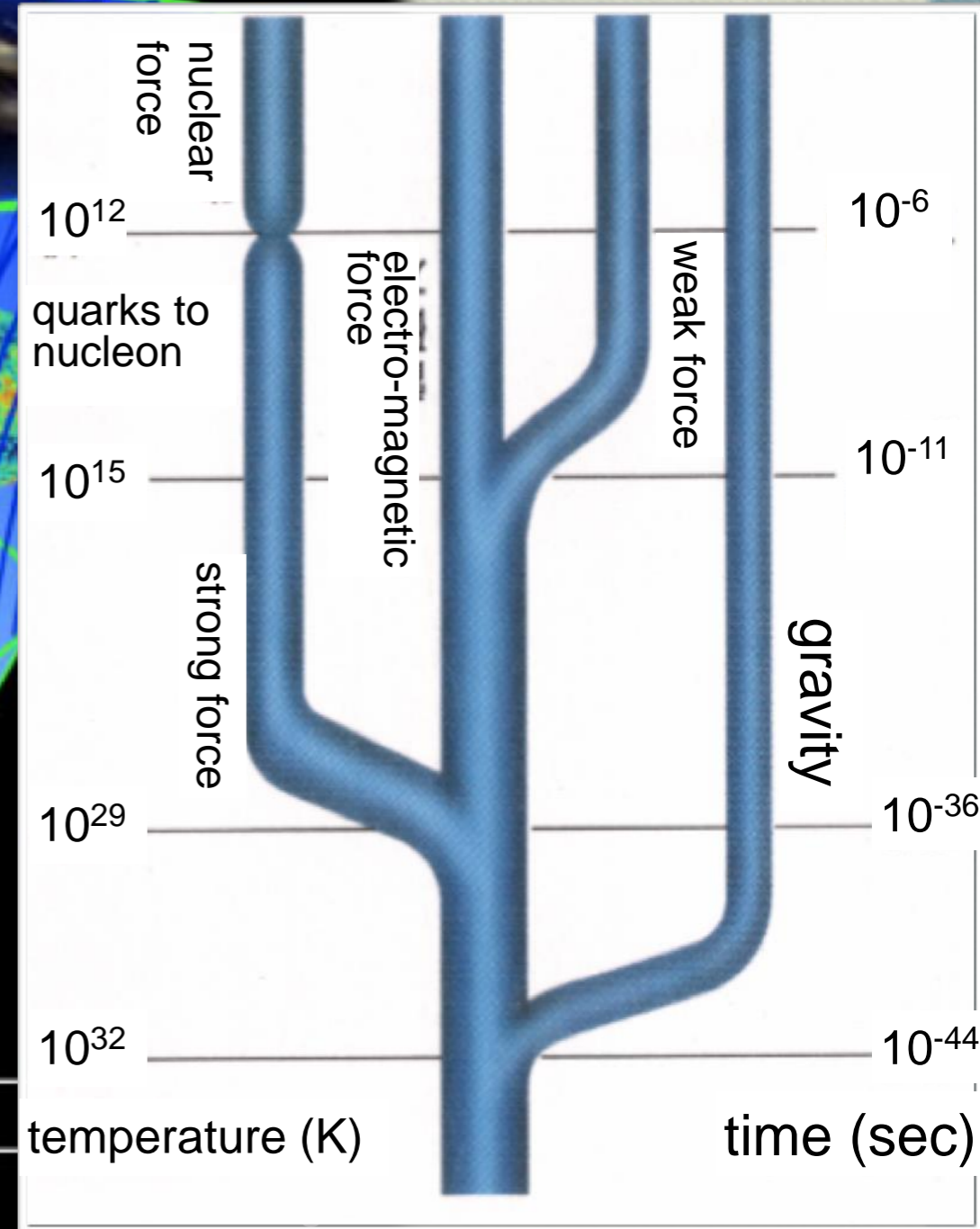
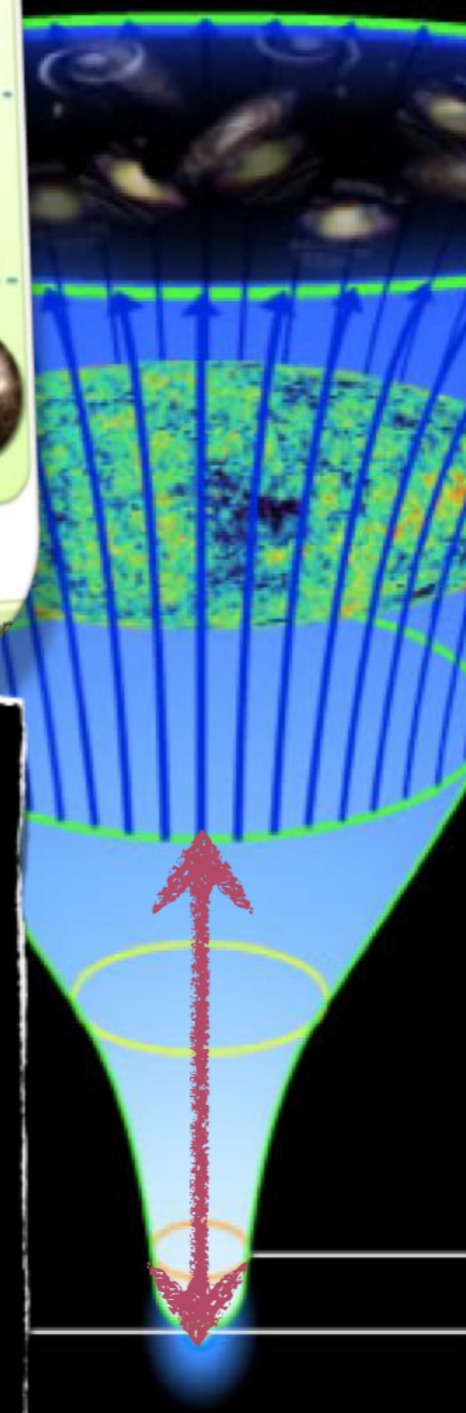
History of Universe & the Standard Model



The Standard Model

結果、現在のような星や銀河などが生まれてきた。

13.8 billion years



Origin of Matter : Explored with High Intensity Proton Driver



Super Kamiokande

T2K

J-PARC

295km

Neutrino Experiment : T2K

~ Mixing Angle, CP phase, and Mass Hierarchy ~

Muon Fundamental Physics

~ Flavor and CP are violated in the charged Lepton sector? ~



COMET (Hadron Hall)

原子核

μ^-

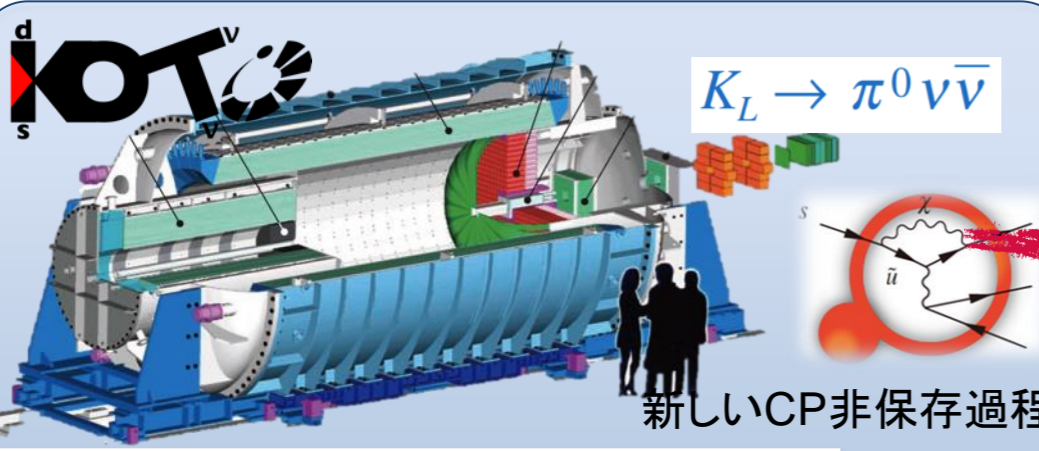
g-2/ μ EDM (MLF H-line)

Surface muon

Ultra cold μ^+ source

Muon LINAC (300 MeV/c)

μ



KOTO

$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$

新しいCP非保存過程

Hadron Experiments

~ CP beyond CKM; Mass modification ~

Origin of Matter



核物質中でのハドロン
の質量変化を調べる

電子

陽電子

中間子

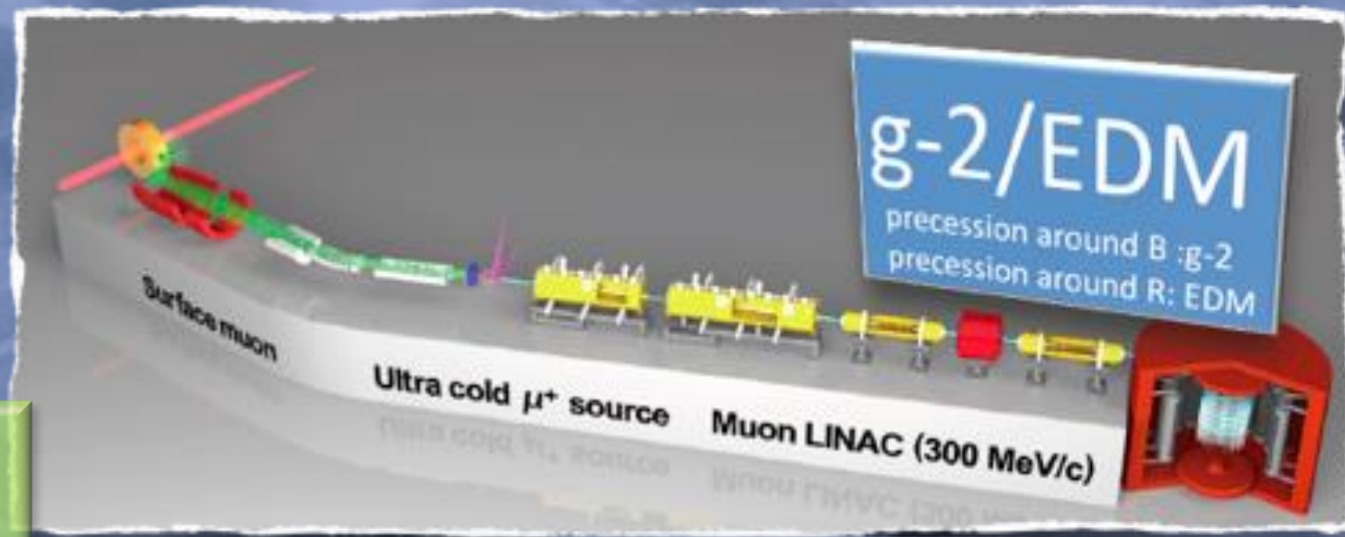
2014/7/23

陽子ビーム

- Search for new CPV to find the origin of CPV
- Deeper understanding of Strong Int.

g-2/EDM (0.1ppm/10⁻²¹ e cm)

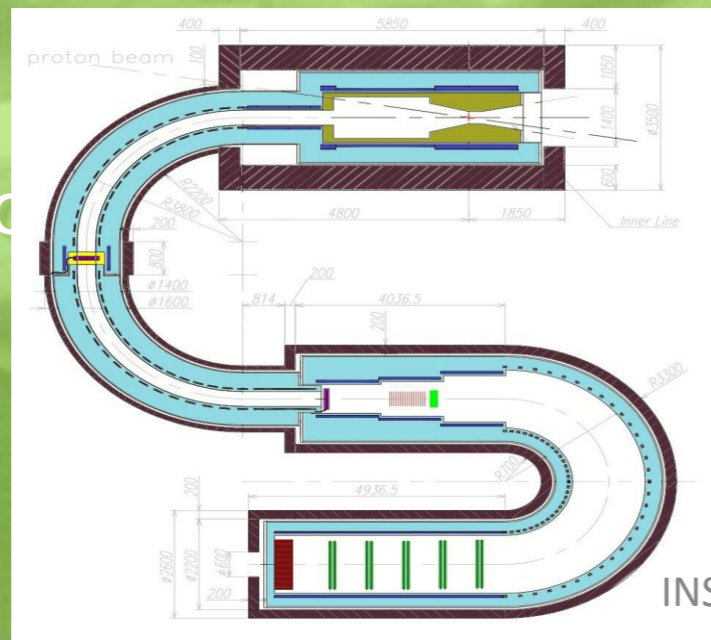
Ultra-Cold Muon Beam
Off-Magic Momentum
Ultra-Precision Magnetic Field
g-2 and EDM Simultaneously !!



COMET (I < 10⁻¹⁴; II < 10⁻¹⁶)

Search for muon to electron conversion
Adopted staging approach

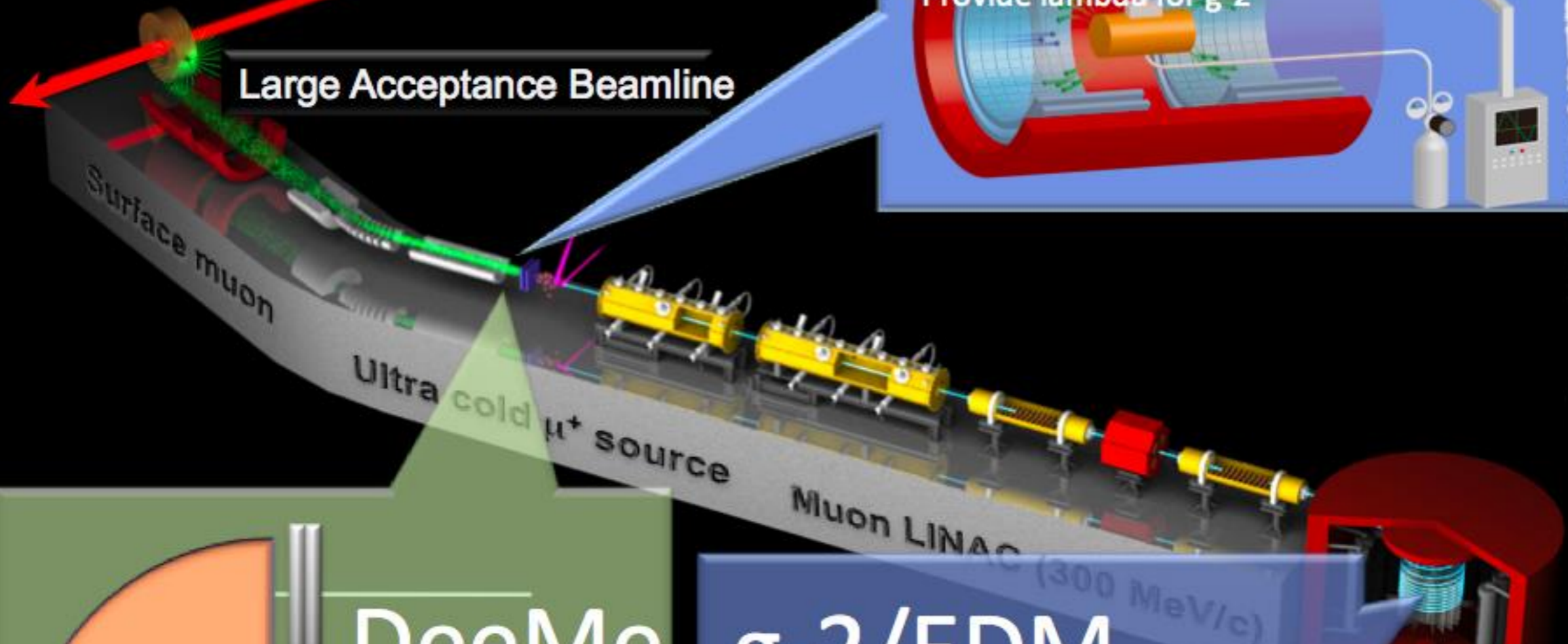
Phase-I: 10-14
Phase-II: 10-16
Phase-I construction
Started!
Physics starts
in 2017



Muon Physics at H-Line

3 GeV proton beam at 25 Hz

Large Acceptance Beamline



Mu HFS

Precision measurement of Hyper-Fine Structure of Muonium

- Synergy with $g-2$ /EDM (magnet, detector)
- Provide λ for $g-2$



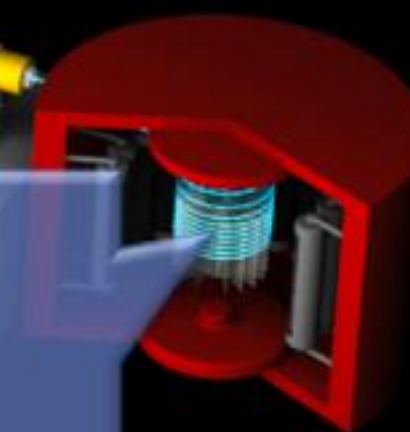
DeeMe

Experiment to search for μ - e conversion in the primary target

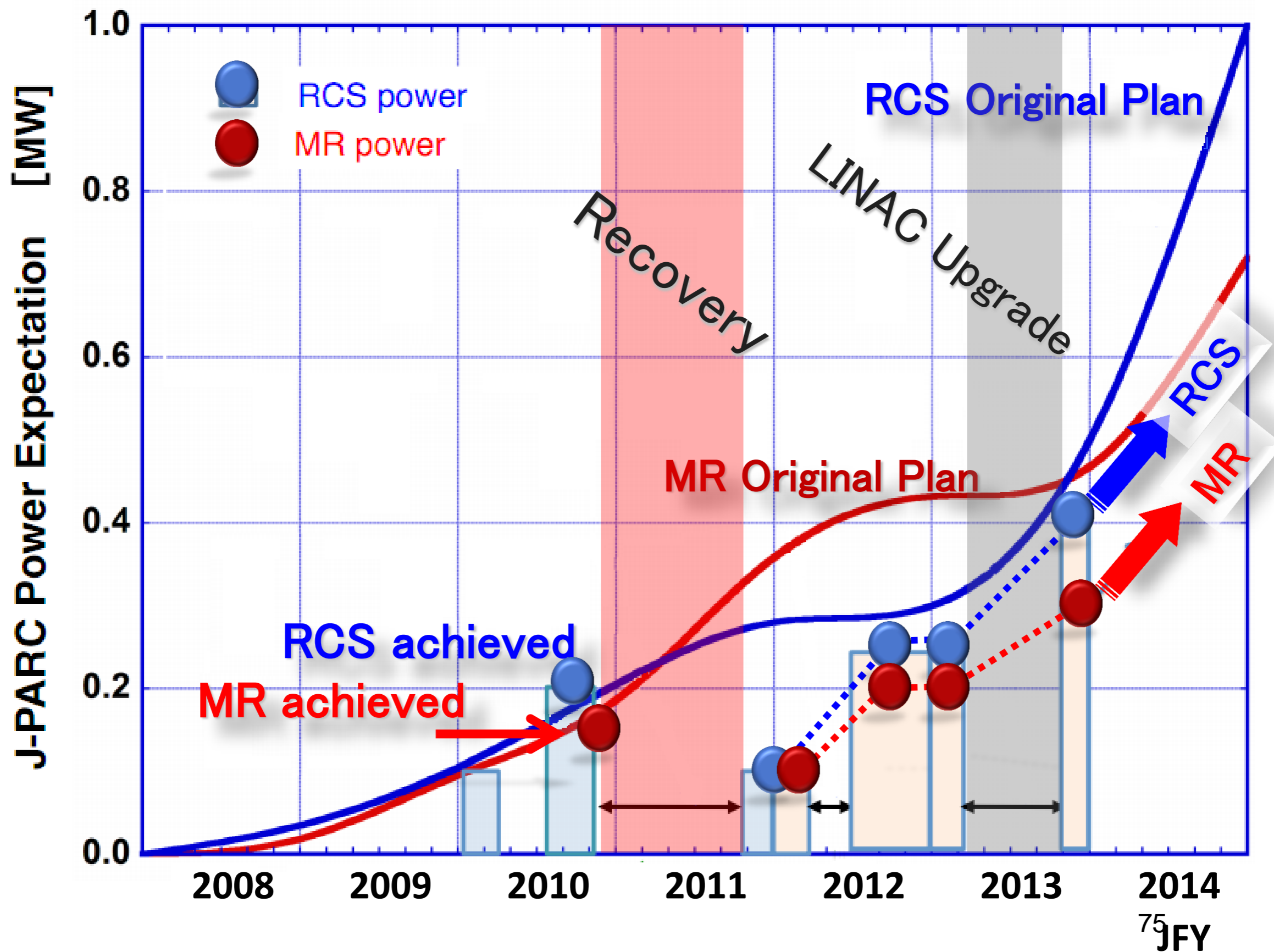


$g-2$ /EDM

Measure spin precession precisely
Parallel to Magnetic Field $\rightarrow g-2$
Orthogonal to Mag. Field \rightarrow EDM



Operation plan of RCS/MR-FX: made after the earthquake

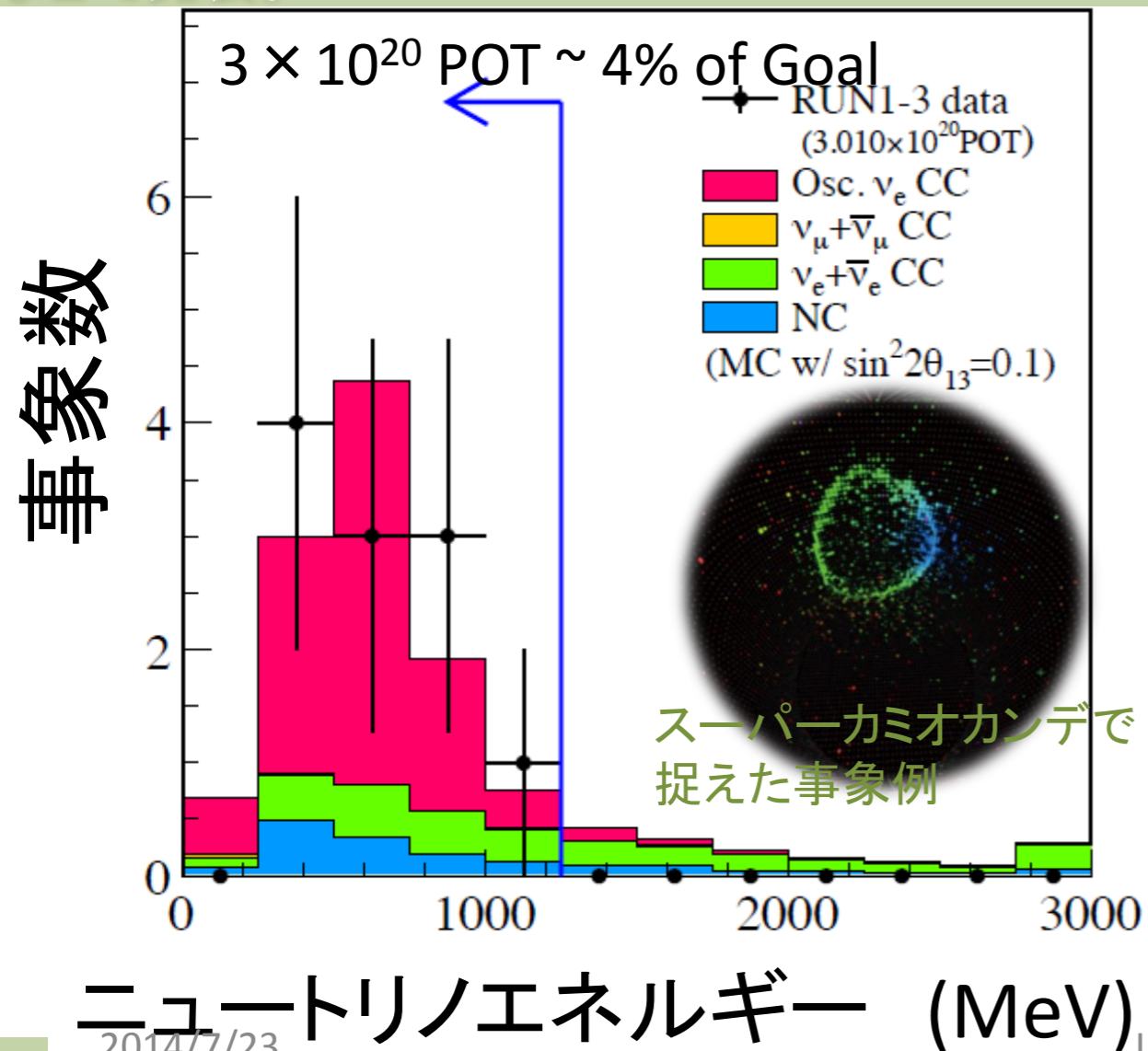


これまでの成果

ニュートリノ

T2K実験

- ・ニュートリノ振動による電子ニュートリノ出現現象の兆候⇒Physics World誌Top 10 Breakthrough of 2011 の一つに！
- ・2012年7月までに11事象をみつけて、国際会議などで発表。



ハドロン

J-PARC E19実験

- ペンタクォークの探索。生成断面積に強い制限を与えた。

フィジカルレビューレター誌に掲載：

PRL109,132002 (2012)

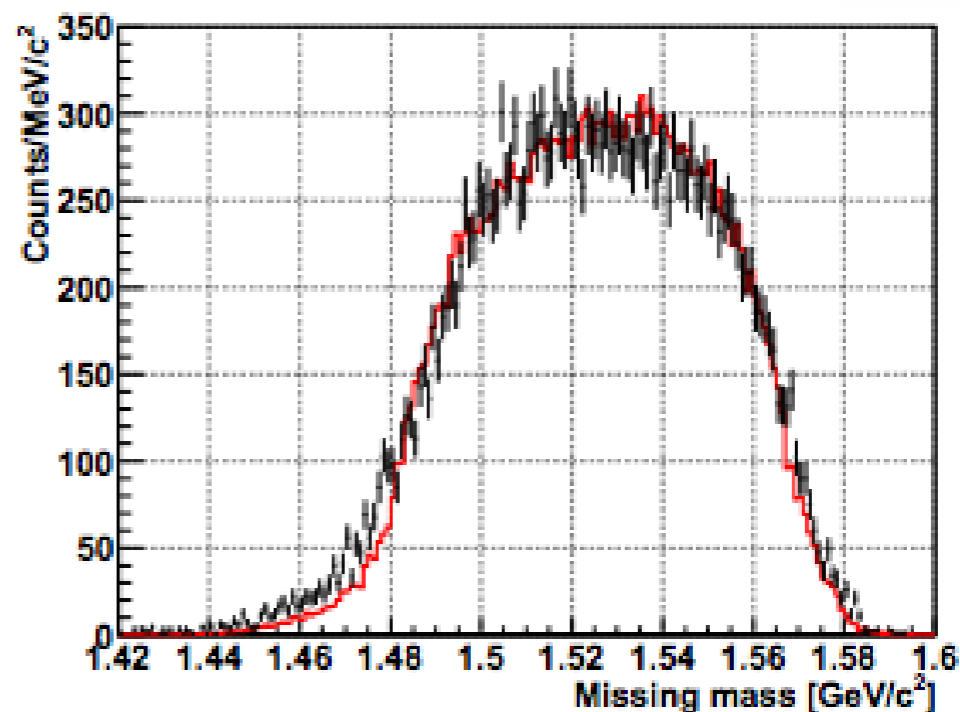
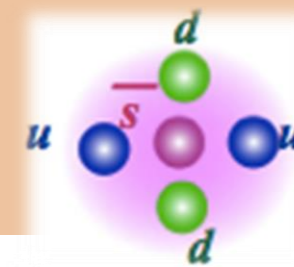


FIG. 2. The missing mass spectrum and the background shape for the $\pi^- p \rightarrow K^- X$ reaction at the beam momentum of 1.92 GeV/c. The black points with error bars are the experimental data. The contribution of the simulated background is indicated by red histogram.

Proton driver in the KEKB tunnel

KEKB tunnel:

Circumference ~ 3 km

LS section 200 m x 4

Proton linac:

$E = 9$ GeV

- 509 MHz, 5 cell (TRINSTAN)

$E_0=10$ MV/m

Real estate grad. ~ 3.2 MeV/m

900台以上の空洞

アークに空洞?、2周以上?

- 1.3 GHz, 9 cell (ILC)

$E_0=37.5$ MV/m

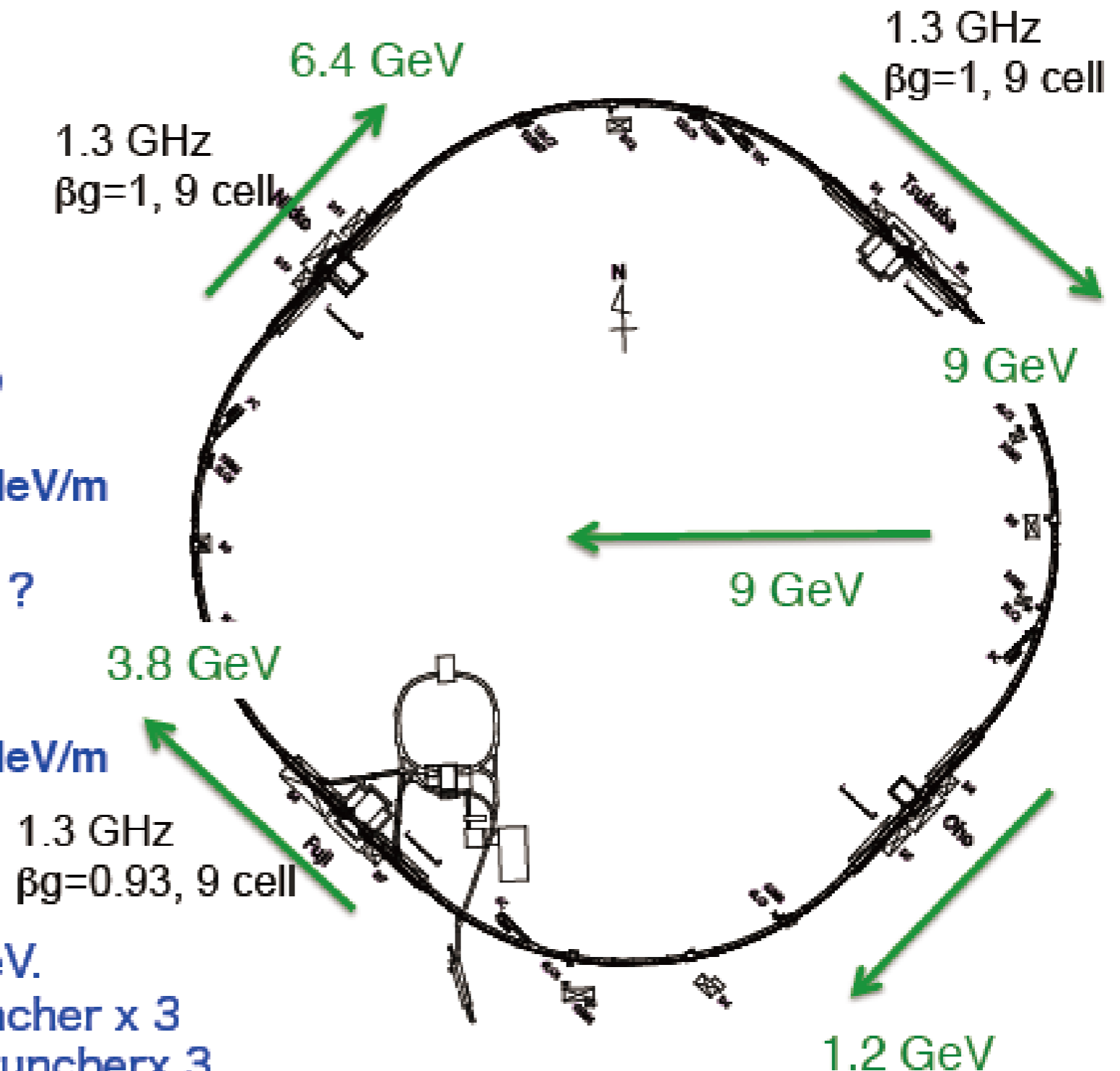
Real estate grad. 13.3MeV/m

最初の直線部で1-1.2 GeV.

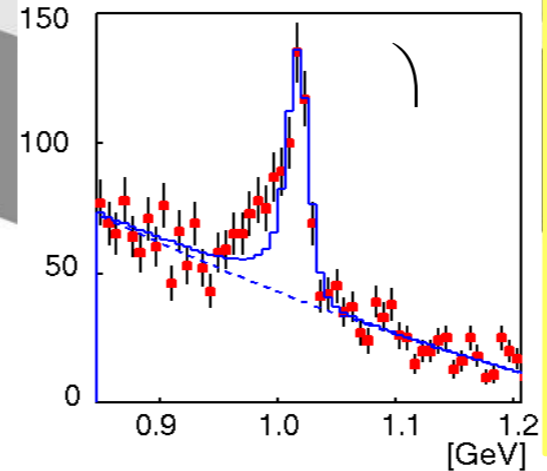
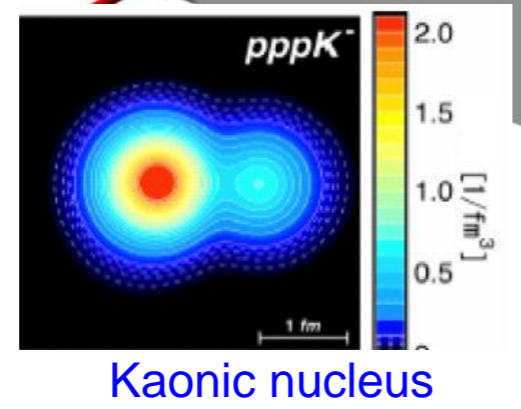
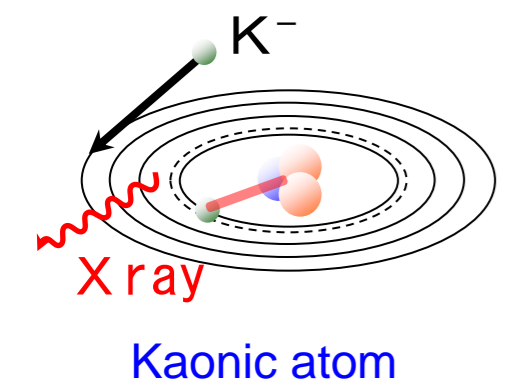
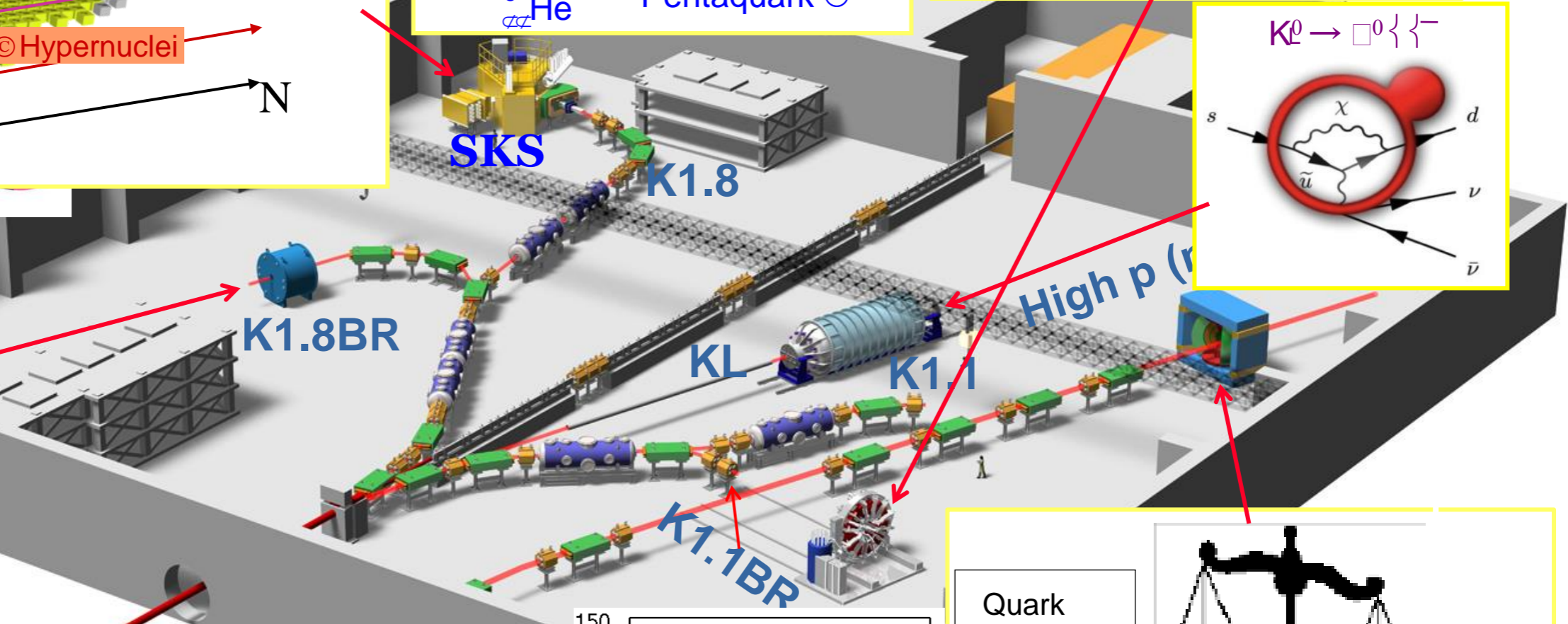
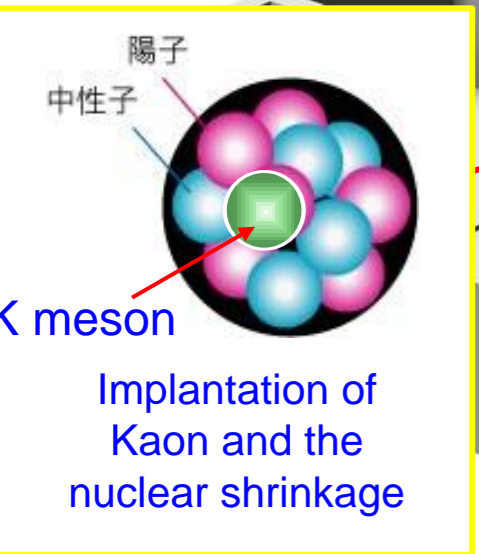
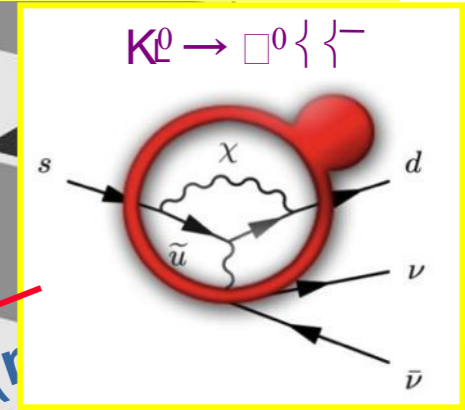
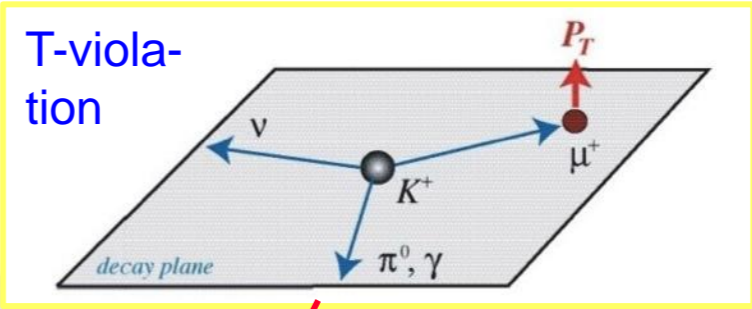
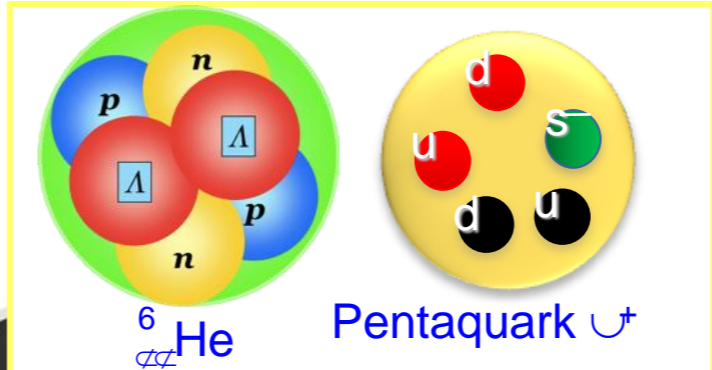
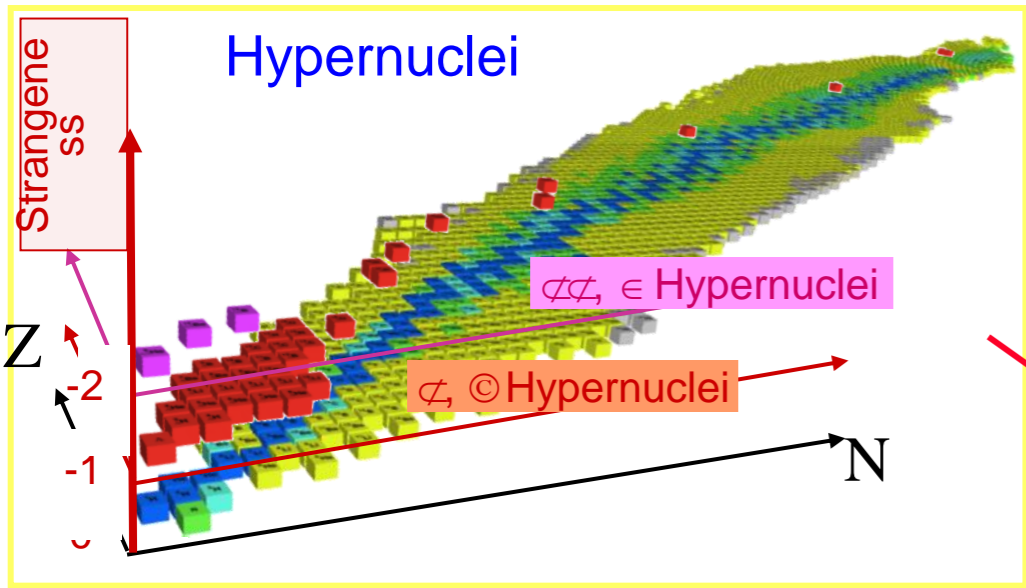
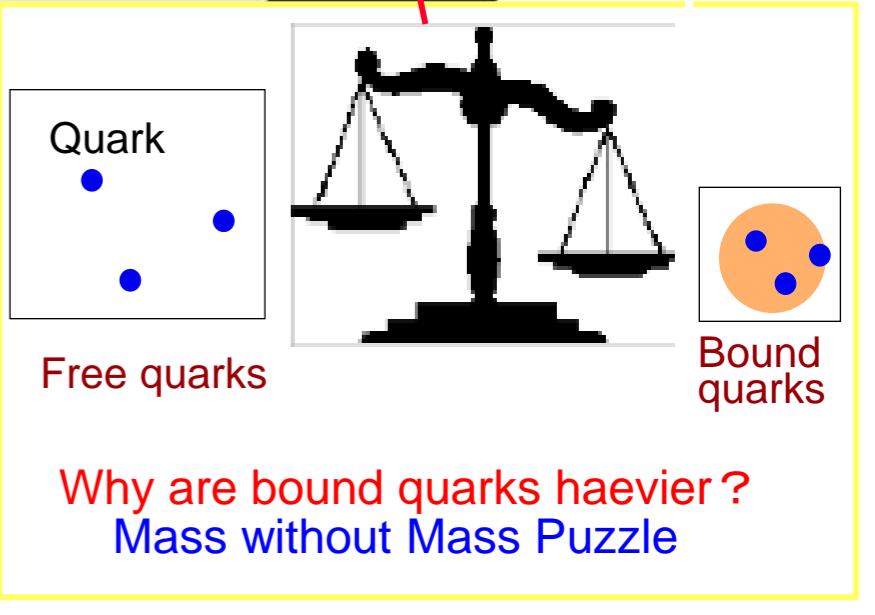
その後、3つの直線部で9 GeV.

第1アークに650 MHz rebuncher x 3

第2、3アークに1.3 GHz rebuncher x 3



Nuclear & Hadron Physics at J-PARC

Quark

Free quarks

Bound quarks

Why are bound quarks heavier?
Mass without Mass Puzzle