

Re-Opening of Research Activities of Hypernuclear & Hadron Physics at J-PARC Hadron Hall

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J-PARC

Japan Proton Accelerator Research Complex

J-PARC at Tokai-mura, Ibaraki-
ken

J-PARC

Japan Proton Accelerator Research Complex



Bird's eye photo
in January 2016

Bird's eye photo
in January 2016

J-PARC

Japan Proton Accelerator Research Complex

400MeV
LINAC

3GeV333 μ A
RCS

ν to
SK
750kW Fast
Ext.

MLF

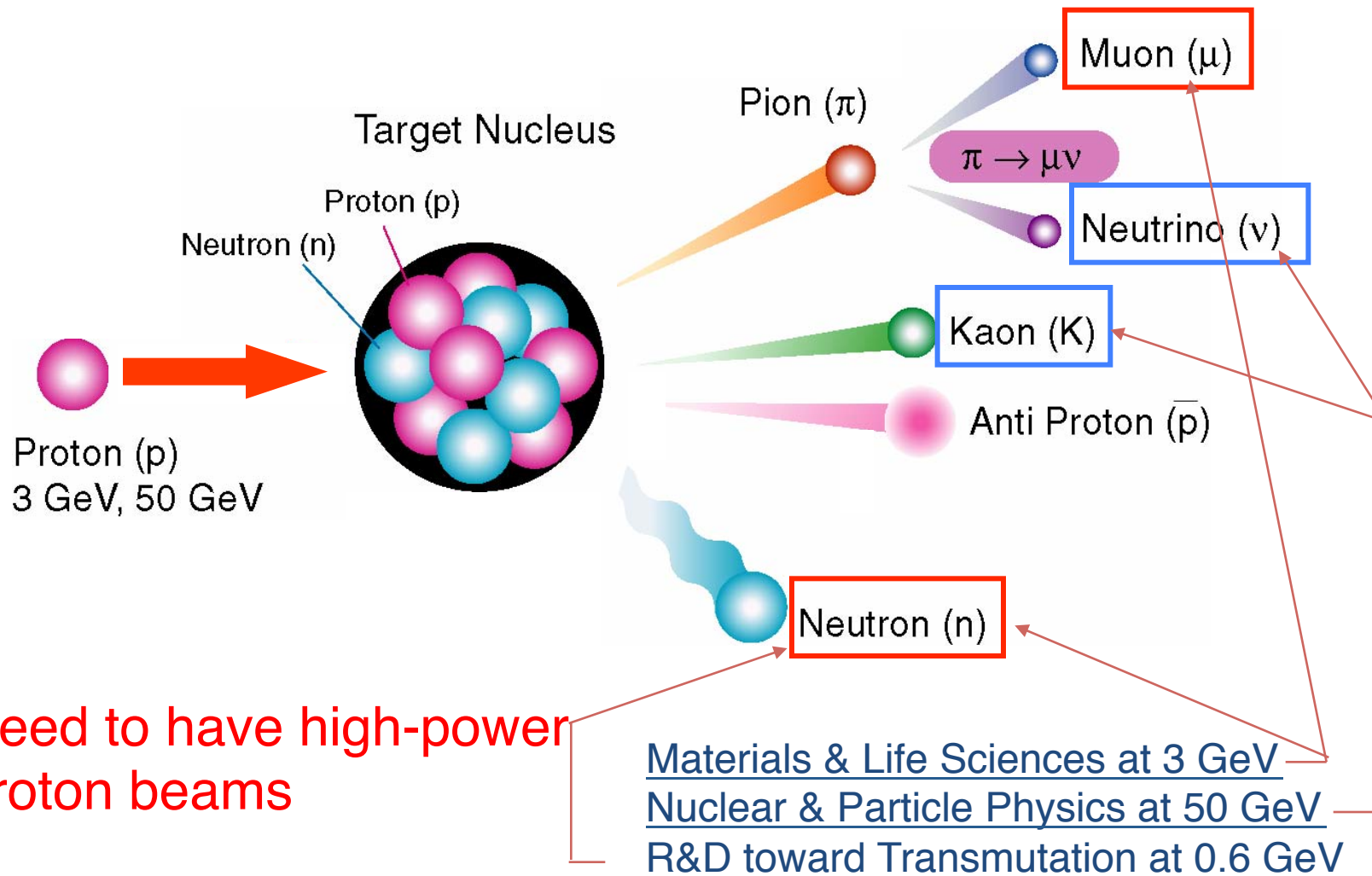
50GeV-MR

Hadron Hall
for Counter experiments

100kW Slow Extraction



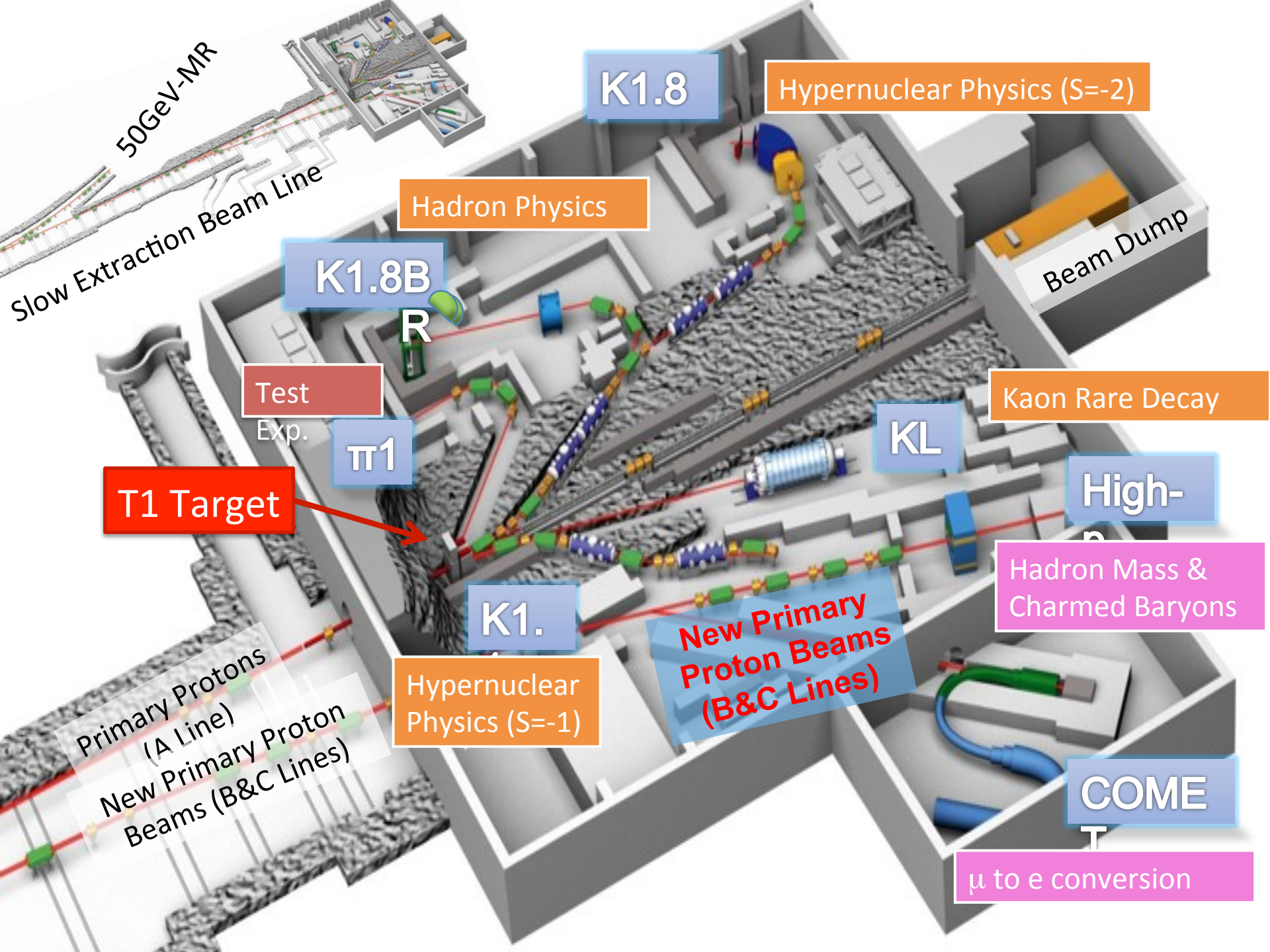
Goals at J-PARC



Need to have high-power proton beams

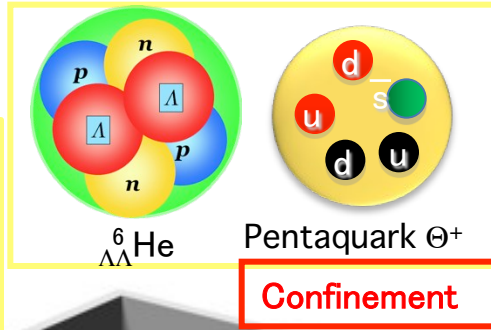
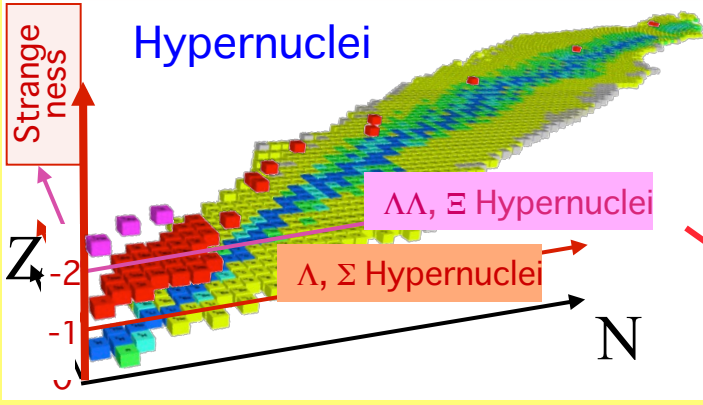
Materials & Life Sciences at 3 GeV
Nuclear & Particle Physics at 50 GeV
R&D toward Transmutation at 0.6 GeV

→ MW-class proton accelerator
(current frontier is about 0.1 MW)

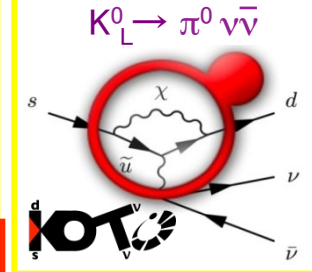


Nuclear, Hadron, & Particle Physics at Hadron Hall

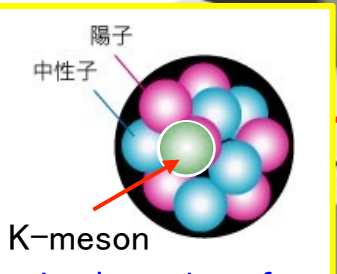
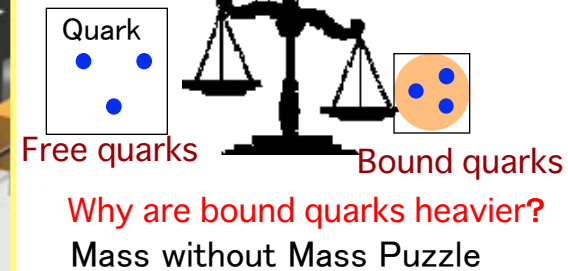
High Density Nuclear Matter, Nuclear Force



CP-Violation

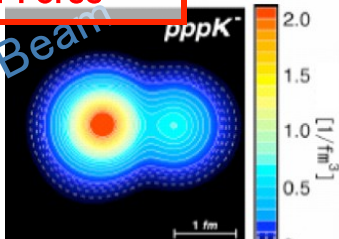
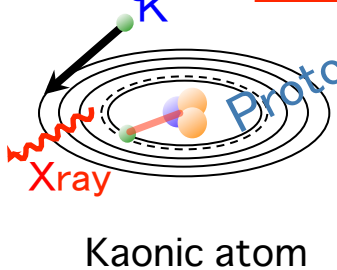


Origin of Mass



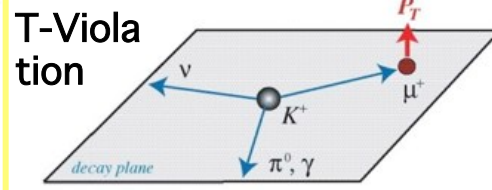
Implantation of Kaon and the nuclear shrinkage

High Density Nuclear Matter, Nuclear Force

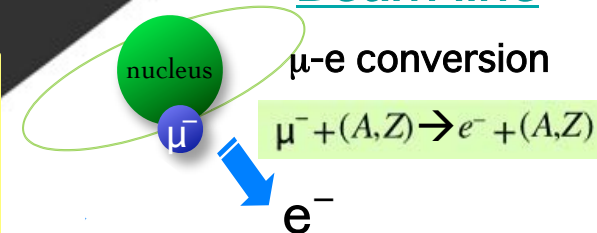


Kaonic nucleus

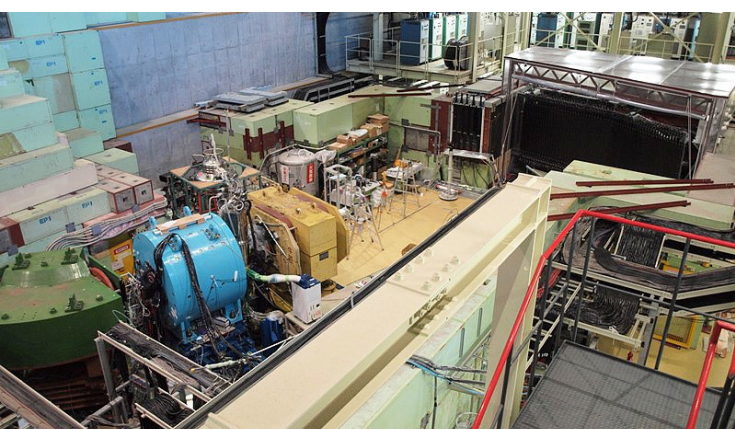
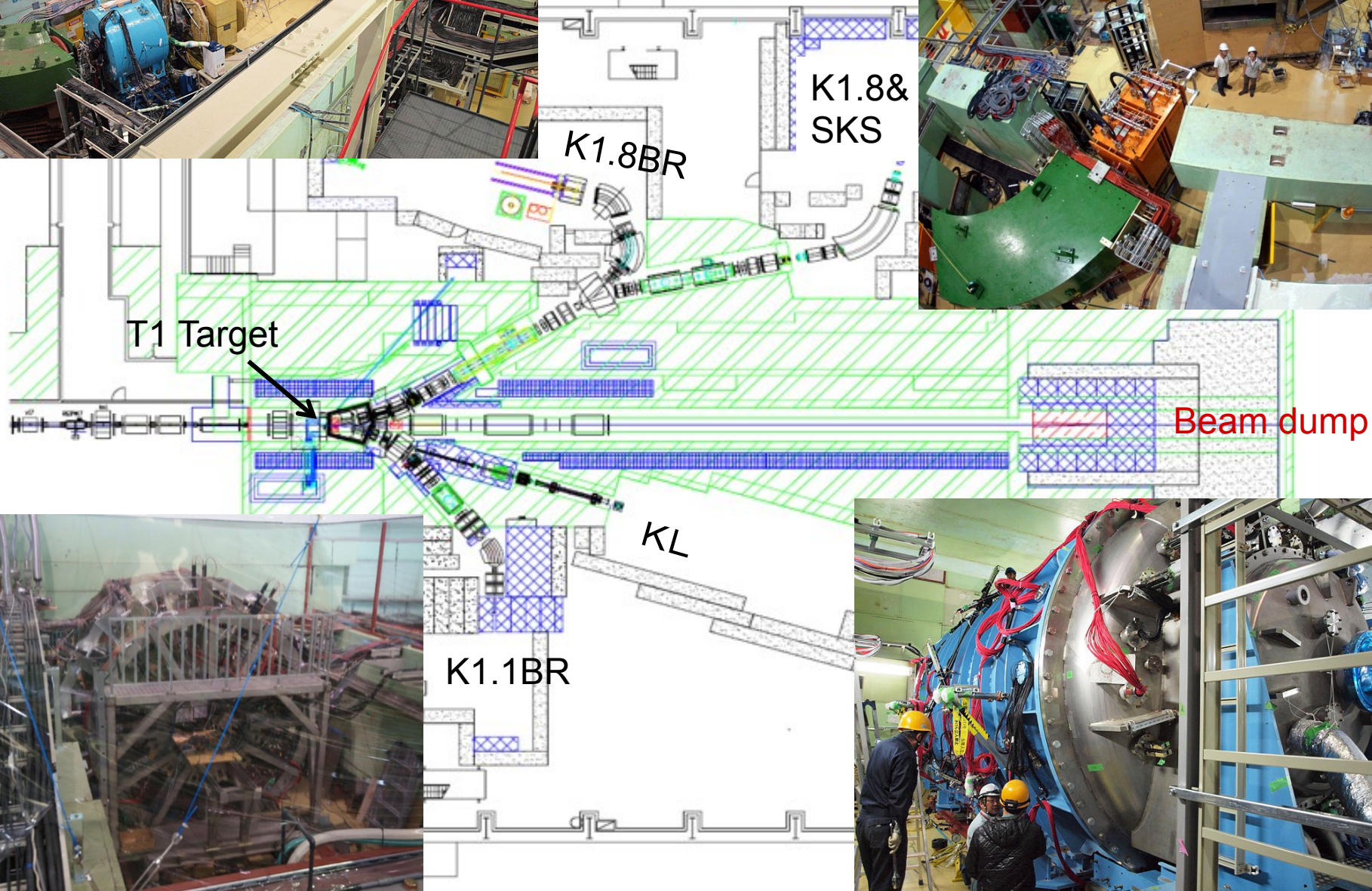
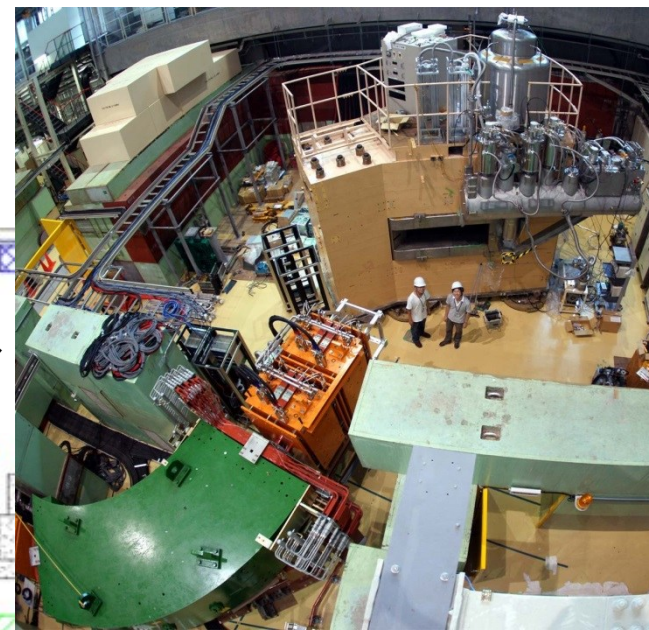
T1 target



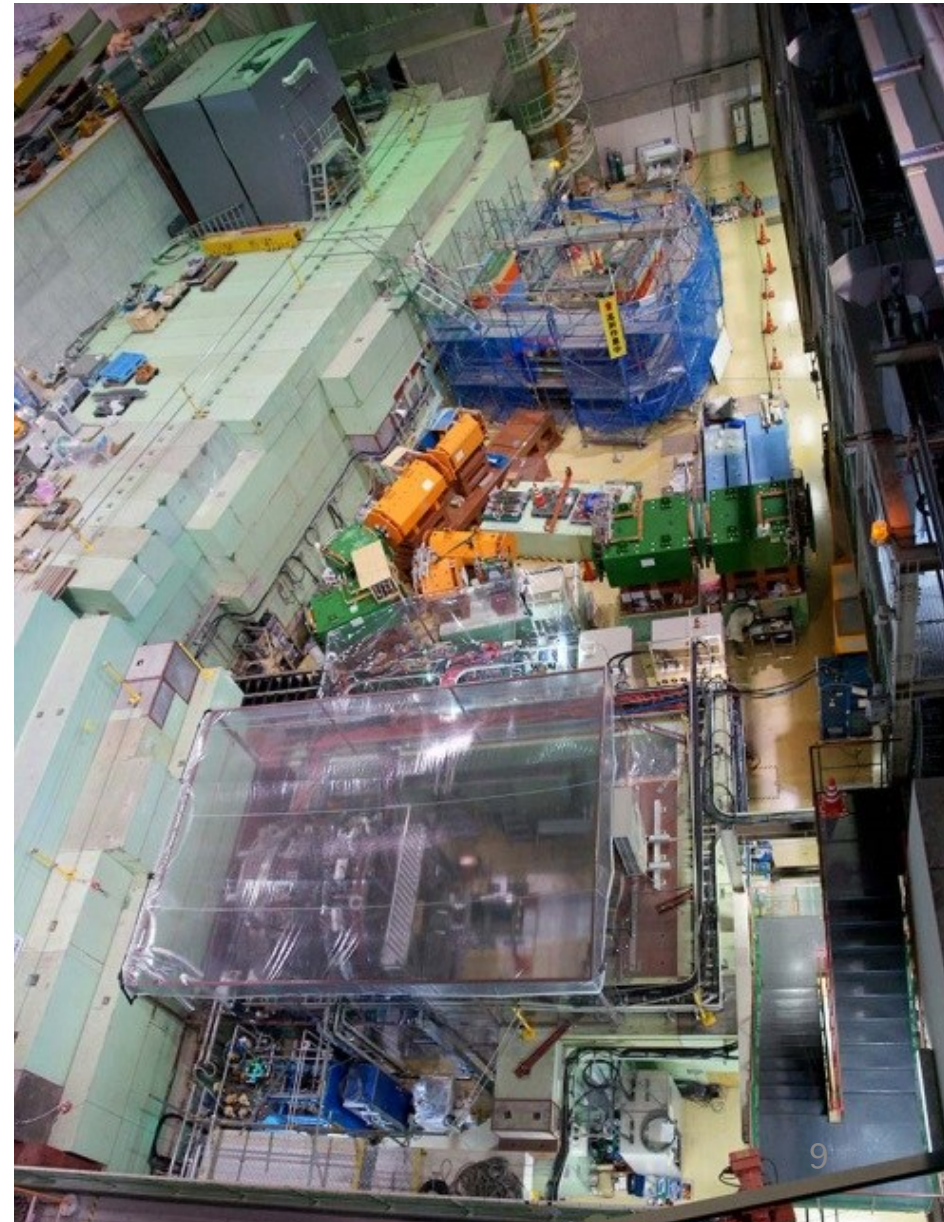
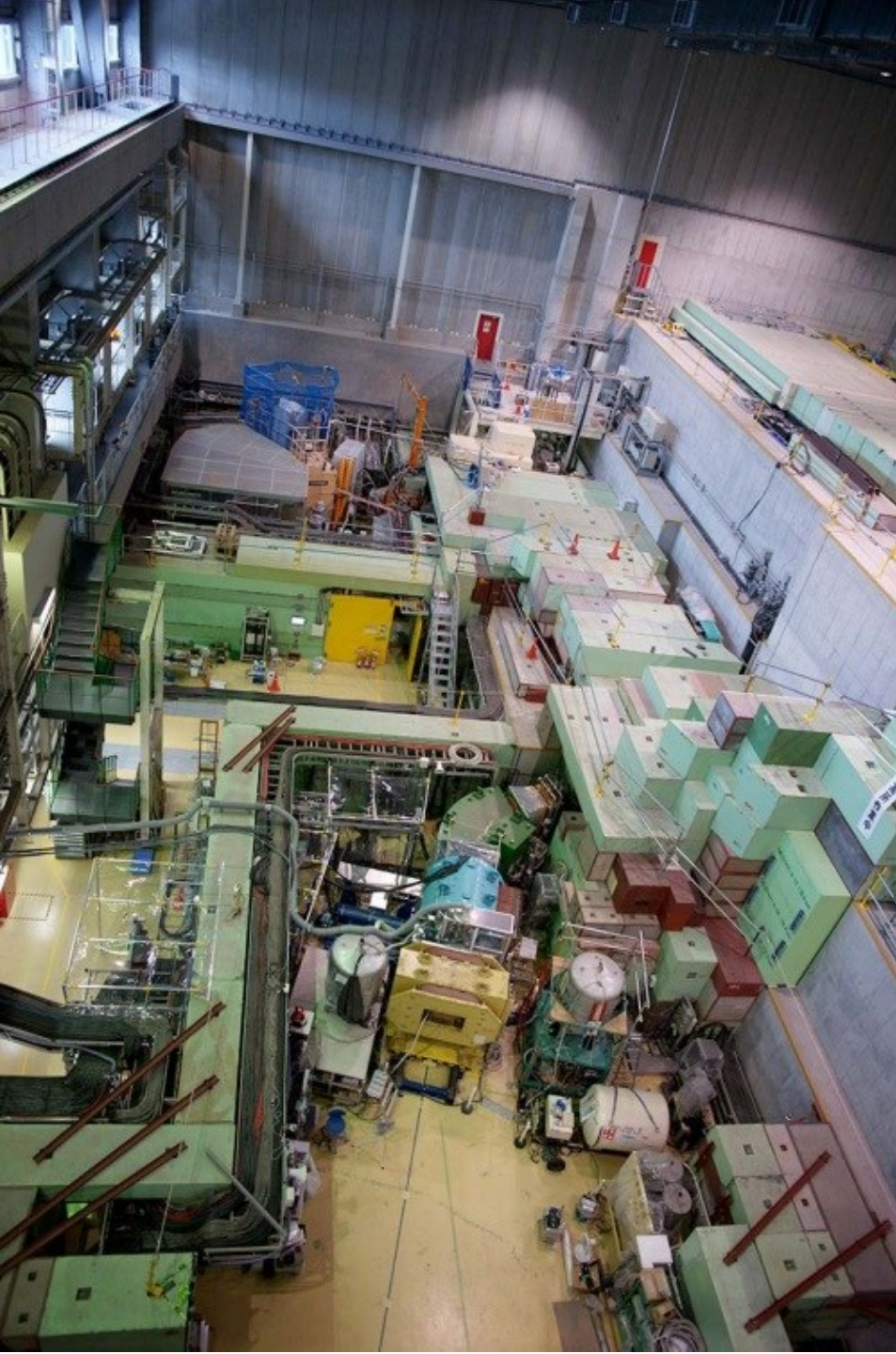
COMET Beam line



Hadron Exp. Hall & Experimental Setup December 2015



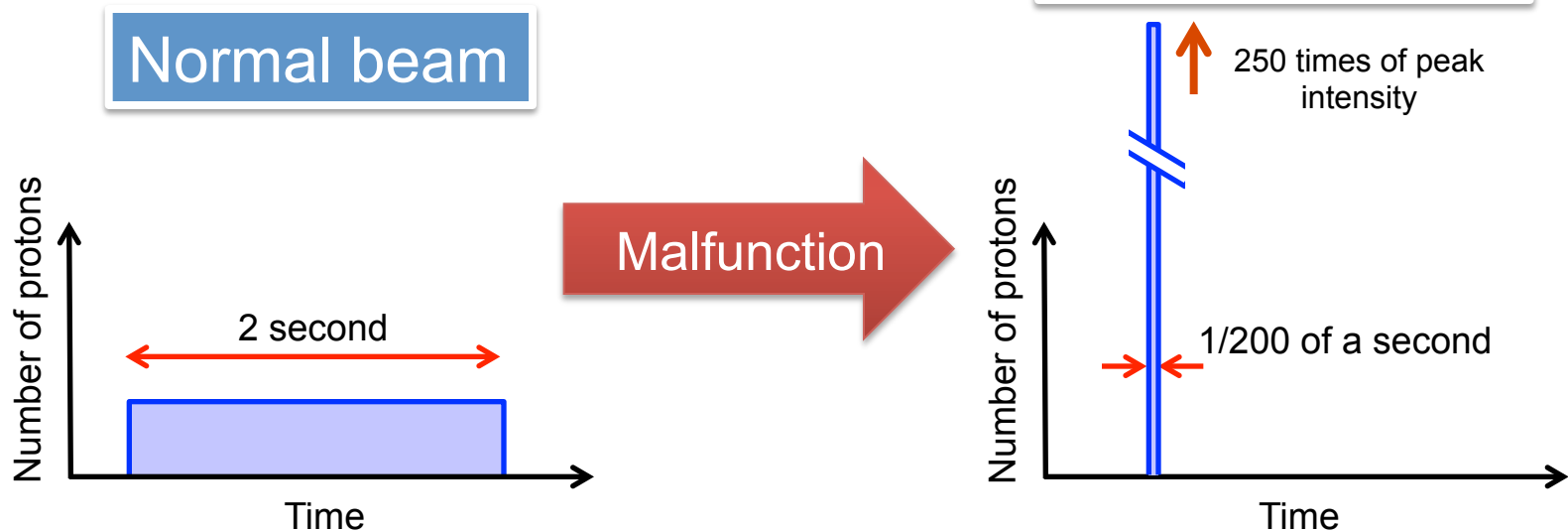
Hadron Hall 2015 Dec.



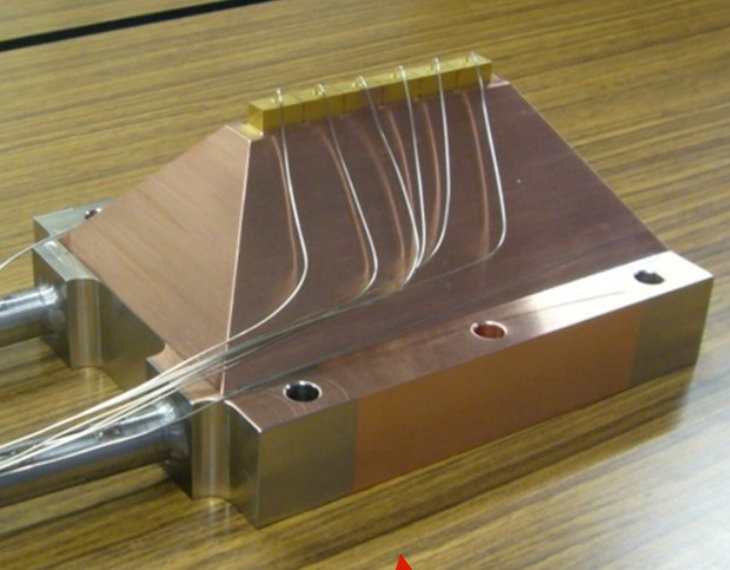
Hadron Hall Incident

Abnormal Shot Pulse Beam

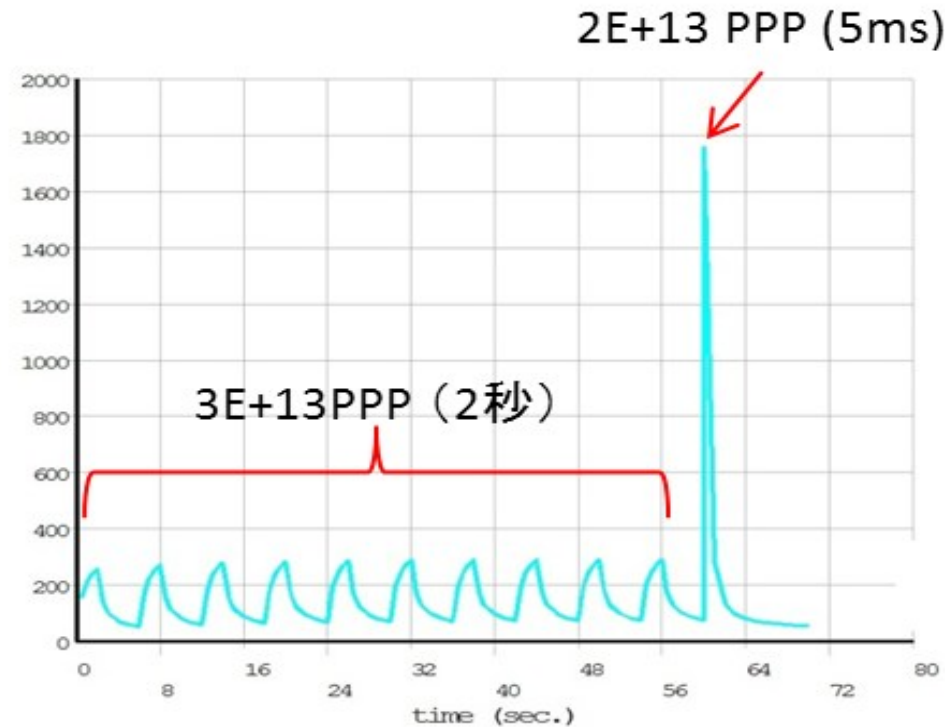
- At around **11:55 on May 23 in 2013**, the power supply system of a special magnet in the 50 GeV Synchrotron malfunctioned.
 - 2×10^{13} protons were extracted in a very short period of 5 milliseconds, while in normal operation 3×10^{13} protons should have been slowly extracted over 2 seconds.



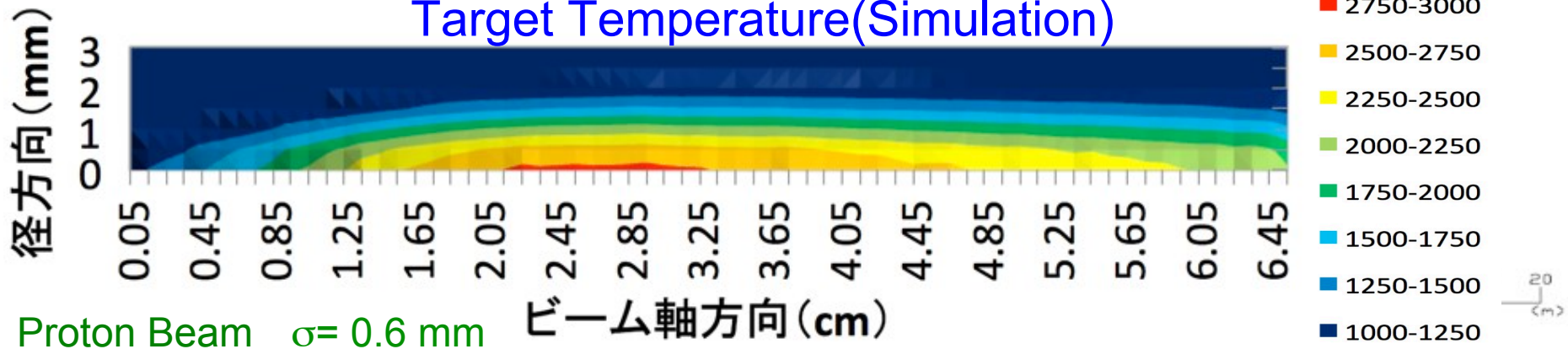
Target Heat Up



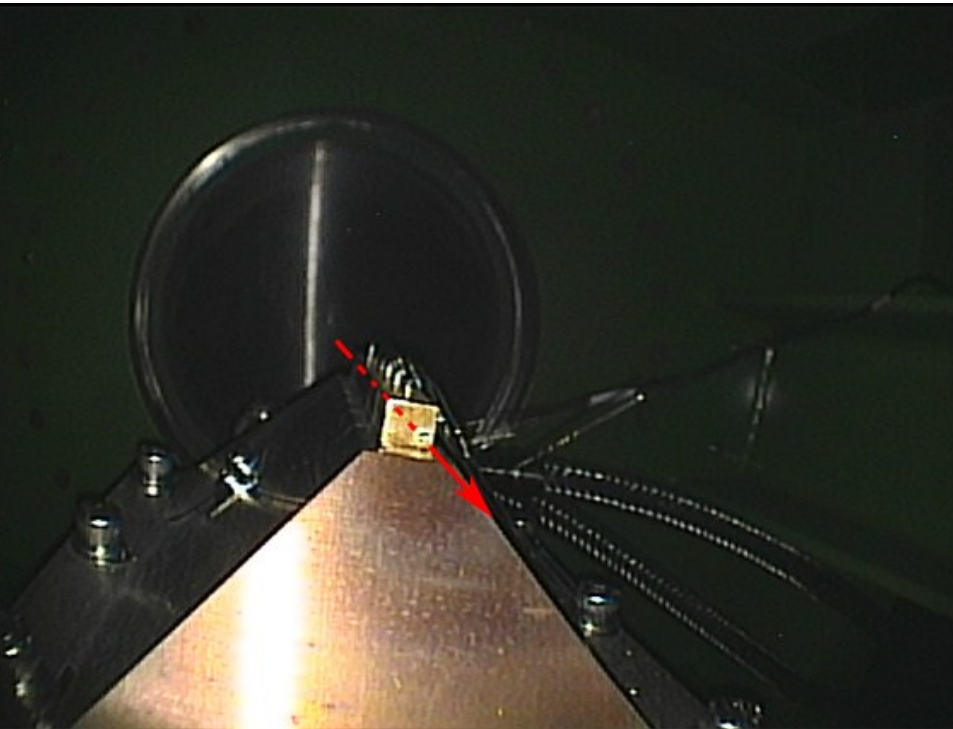
T1 Target



Target Temperature(Simulation)



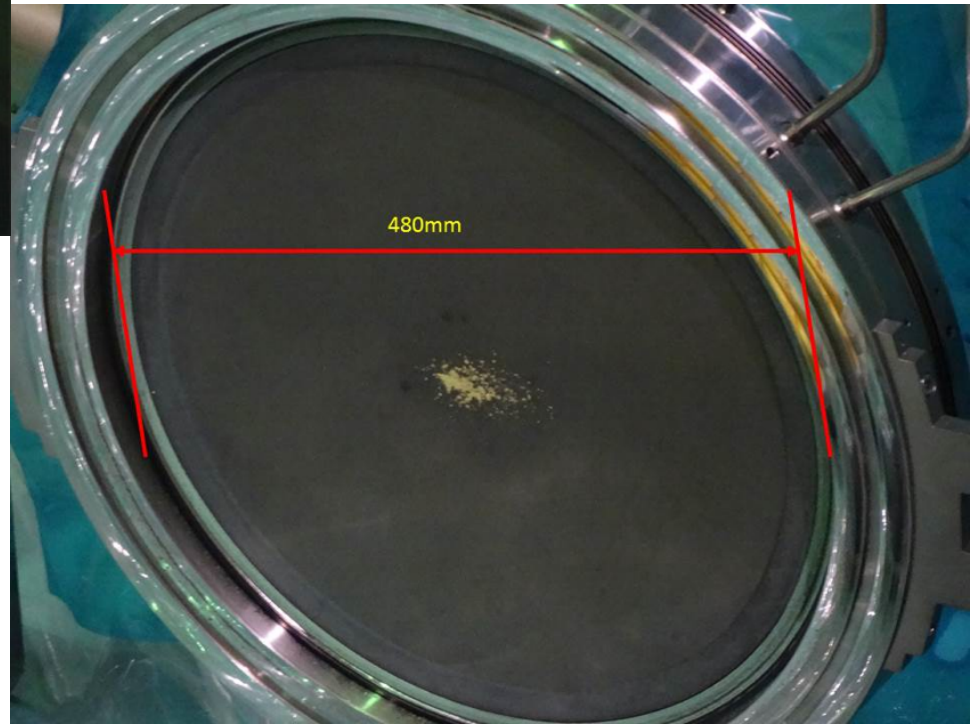
Observed Gold Target



← Gold target observed from the downstream: a 1 mm in diameter hole was seen at the downstream end.

Traces of sprayed-out melting Gold at the Be window at the downstream →

These observations well match with our simulation results.



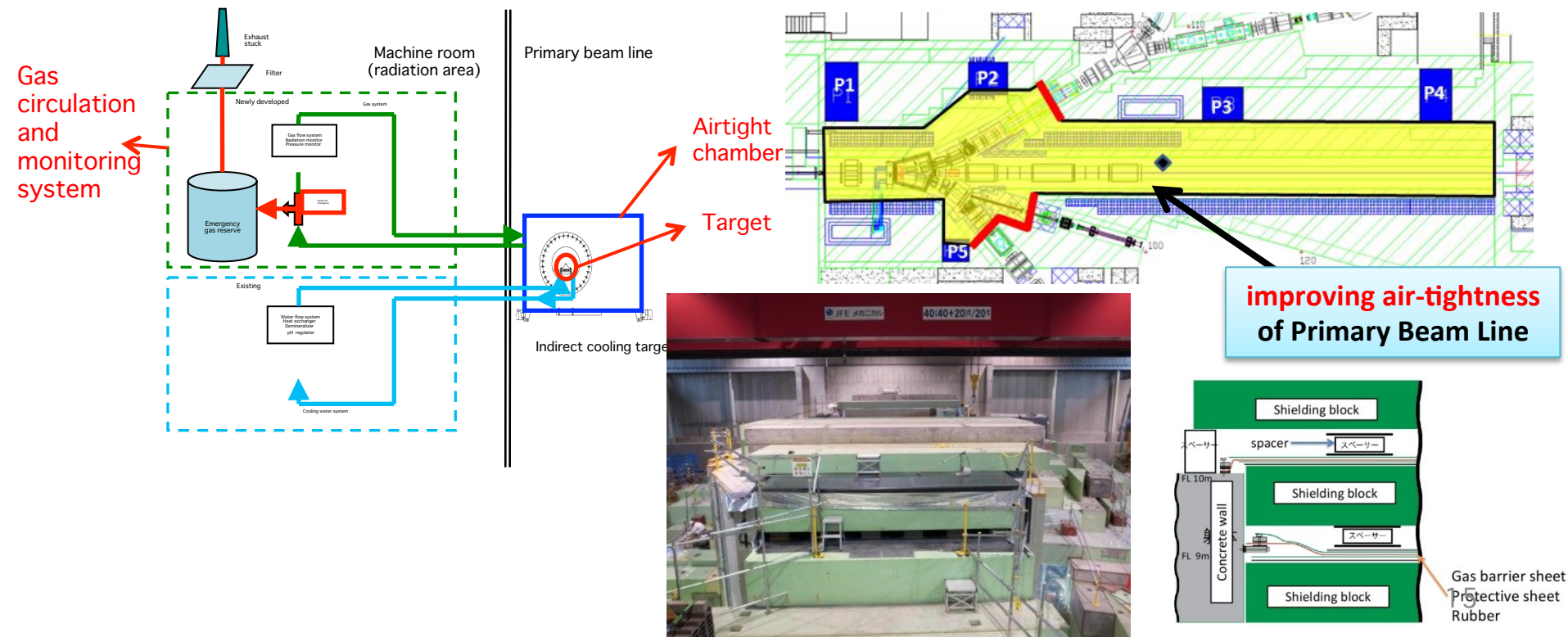
Hadron Hall Incident

- **The radioactive material leaked into the beam line tunnel** which housed the primary proton beam line, because the target container was not very tightly hermetically-sealed.
- **The radioactive material leaked into the Hd-hall** since the airtightness of the beam line tunnel was not perfect. At this point workers in the Hd-hall were exposed to radiation.
- Due to operation of exhaust ventilation fans in the Hd-hall, **the radioactive material was released to the environment** outside of the radiation controlled area of the Hd-hall and J-PARC.

- **34 out of 102 radiation workers** staying in the Hd-hall during the incident was internally exposed to radiation. The maximum amount of their radiation doses was found to be **1.7 mSv** through a whole-body counter measurement. Fortunately medical examination confirmed the absence of any adverse effects due to the radiation exposure.
- The total amount of radioactive material released into the Hd-hall was estimated to be approximately **20 billion (2×10^{10}) Bq**. The radiation dose on the site boundary at the location closest to the Hd-hall was estimated to be below **0.29 μ Sv**.

Countermeasures

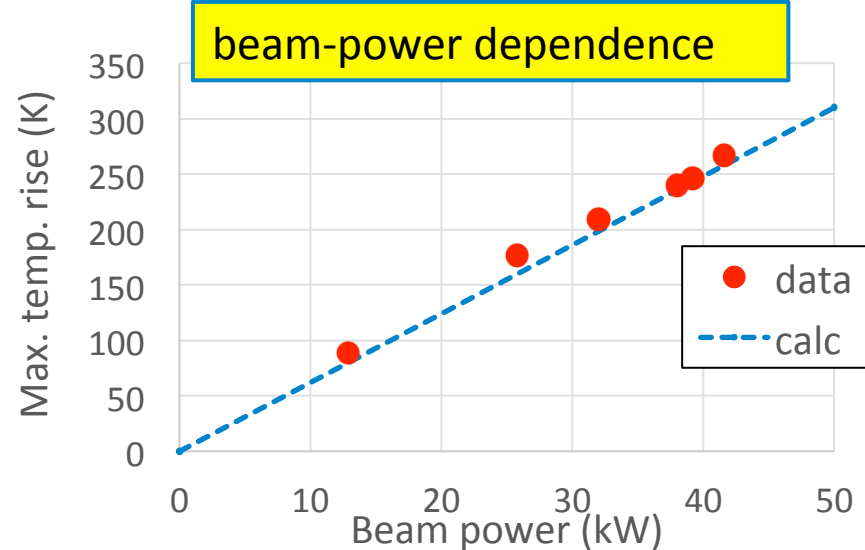
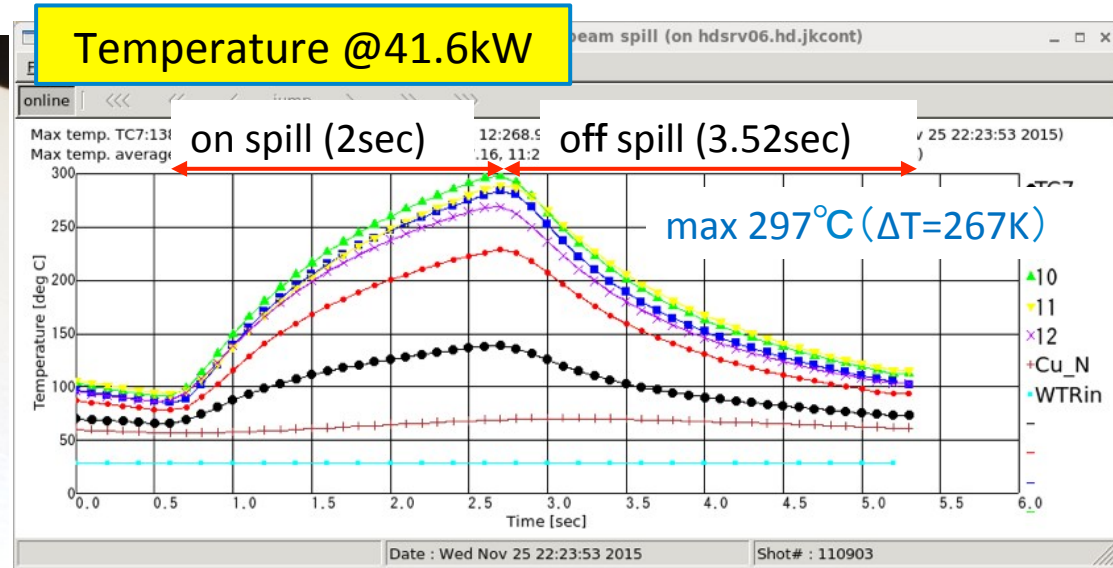
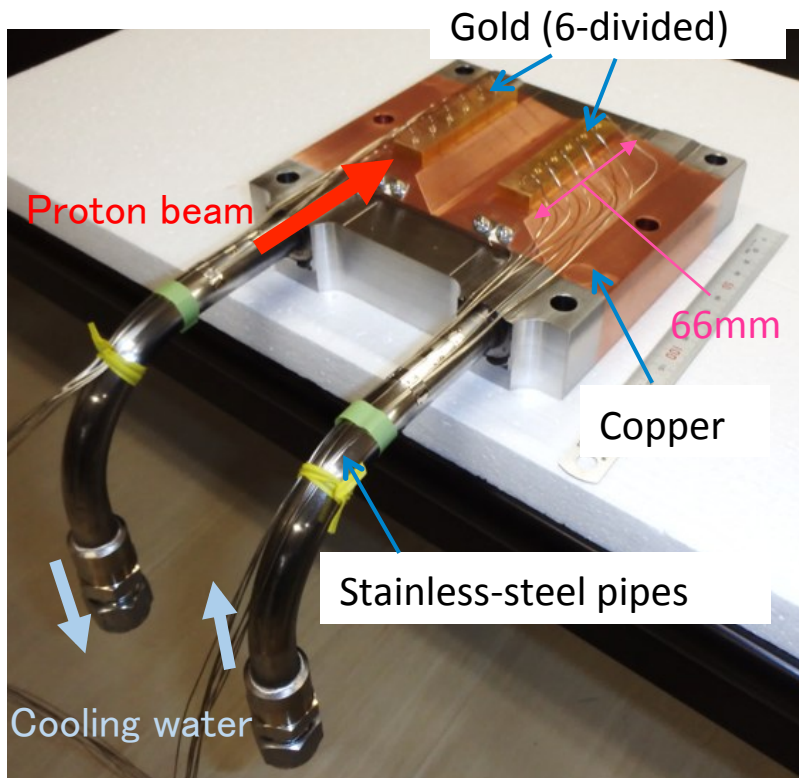
- **Hardware: against the insufficient airtightness!**
 - Strengthen interlocks including the accelerator side
 - **Airtight target chamber** and gas circulation system
 - Reinforced **airtightness of the primary beam line**
 - Air exhaust system and monitors at the Hadron Hall
- **Software:** organization, manuals, training, education, etc.



Airtightness of Target Chamber

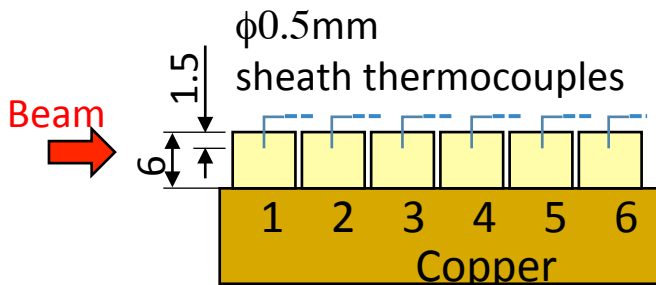


Current Production Target



Measured temperature was in good agreement with calculation

Temperature of each gold piece was measured with thermocouples every 100ms



Restart of Hadron Beam Operation

April 24, 2015

(Almost 2 years after the incident)

User operation
restarted with
beam power of
24kW



朝日新聞 2015年4月25日 朝刊 28ページ 茨城全県

J-PARC 実験施設が再開 放射能漏れから2年

東海村にある加速器実験施設「J-PARC」で24日、放射性物質の漏出事故を起こしたハドロン実験施設の運転が約2年ぶりに再開された。

「標的の温度、異常なし」午前11時すぎ、陽子ビームを標的に当てる陽子ビームを標的に当てる作業を開始。運転管理室では職員が標的の温度や放射能濃度のモニター画面を確認した。この日から、国内外の大学や研究機関の三つの実験が控えているという。

2013年5月、陽子ビームを標的に当てる際に粒子を発生させる実験中に起きた。機器劣化による誤作動で設定値を大きく超えるビームが当たり、金の中の放射性物質が蒸発。研究者ら34人が被曝（ひばく）し、排気ファンを回したことで放射性物質が屋外に漏れた。警報が出た後も4時間以上実験を続け、自治体への報告が1日半遅れたことが批判を浴びた。事故は国際原子力事象評価尺度で、1995年の高速増殖炉もんじゅ（福井県）のナトリウム漏れ事故と同じ「レベル1」とされた。

J-PARCは、日本原子力研究開発機構と高エネルギー加速器研究機構が共同で運営。ハドロン実験施設は2009年に完成した。陽子ビームの出力が高くなる。世界最高性能の施設とされる。標的となる金などの原子核と衝突させて粒子を作り出し、物質の起源や宇宙の成り立ちを探究している。事故前の12年度は利用期間中、常時約1000人が利用した。

事故で八つの実験が中断や延期を余儀なくされた。事故当時、チームの責任者として実験に取り組んでいた大阪大の山中卓教授（高エネルギー物理学）は「2年は長かったが、安全対策や住民への説明を丁寧にした結果、ようやく研究を進められたのでホッとしている」と話す。

J-PARC側は、約19億円をかけて安全対策を講じた。異常な量のビームが出た原因となった電源基板に劣化対策を施し、放射性物質が外に漏れないよう排気ファンを撤去。異常時の行動基準もマニュアルに盛り込んだ。こうした再発防止策を踏まえ、県や村は先月、運転再開を承認した。

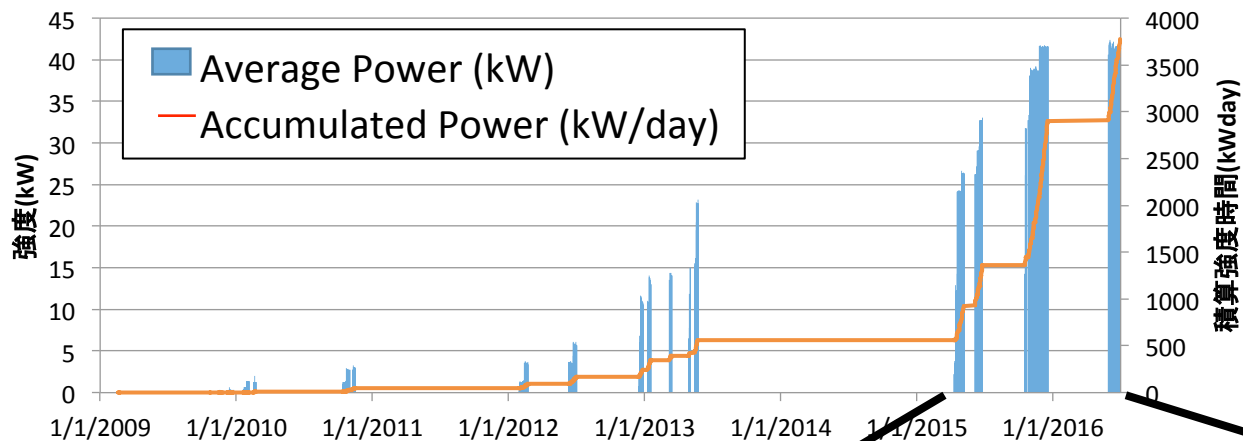
事故以降、一市民の立場でJ-PARCの動向をブログで発信してきた常総市（茨城）の行政書士・佐藤（50）は、ウェブサイトで開かれた資料の掲載を情報公開が進んだことに一定の評価をしつつ、釘を刺す。「研究者と住民との安全認識の差はだいぶ縮まった。ただ、施設全体の災害対策でまだ不安点がある。今後住民目線で監視したい」。

J-PARCの斎藤直人センター長は「安全確保を最優先に施設を運営する。最先端の研究成果を生み出し、社会に貢献していきたい」と話している。（福井友紀子）

「END of RUN 62」

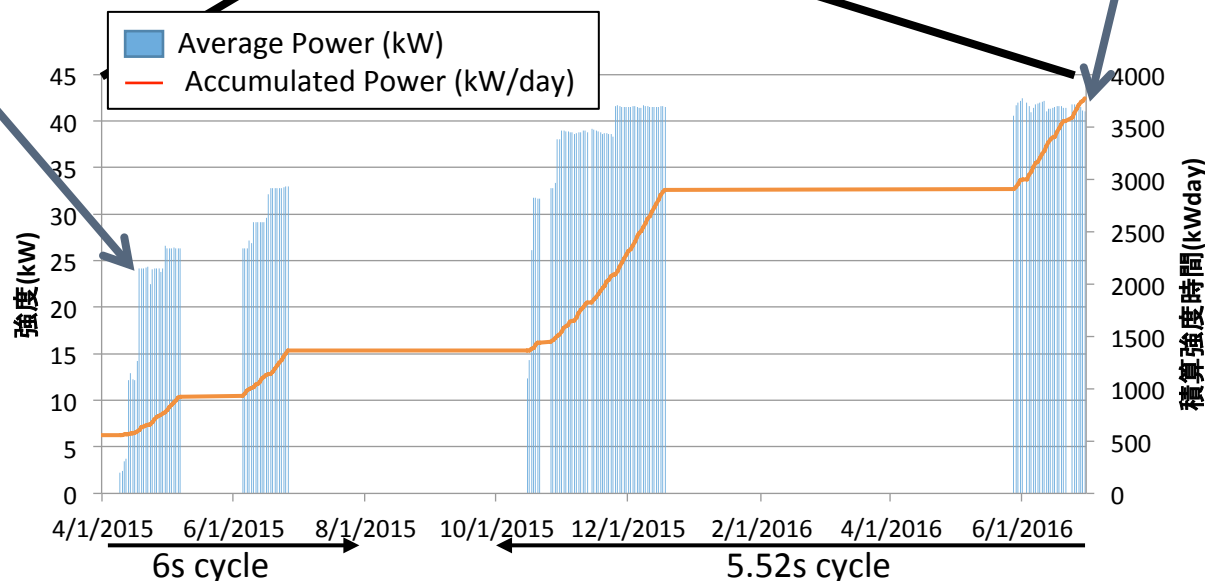
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Development of Beam Intensity



Test beam extraction (one pulse) intensity reached 54kW in late June 2016.

24 kW
@resumption



Accumulated beam time and intensity for

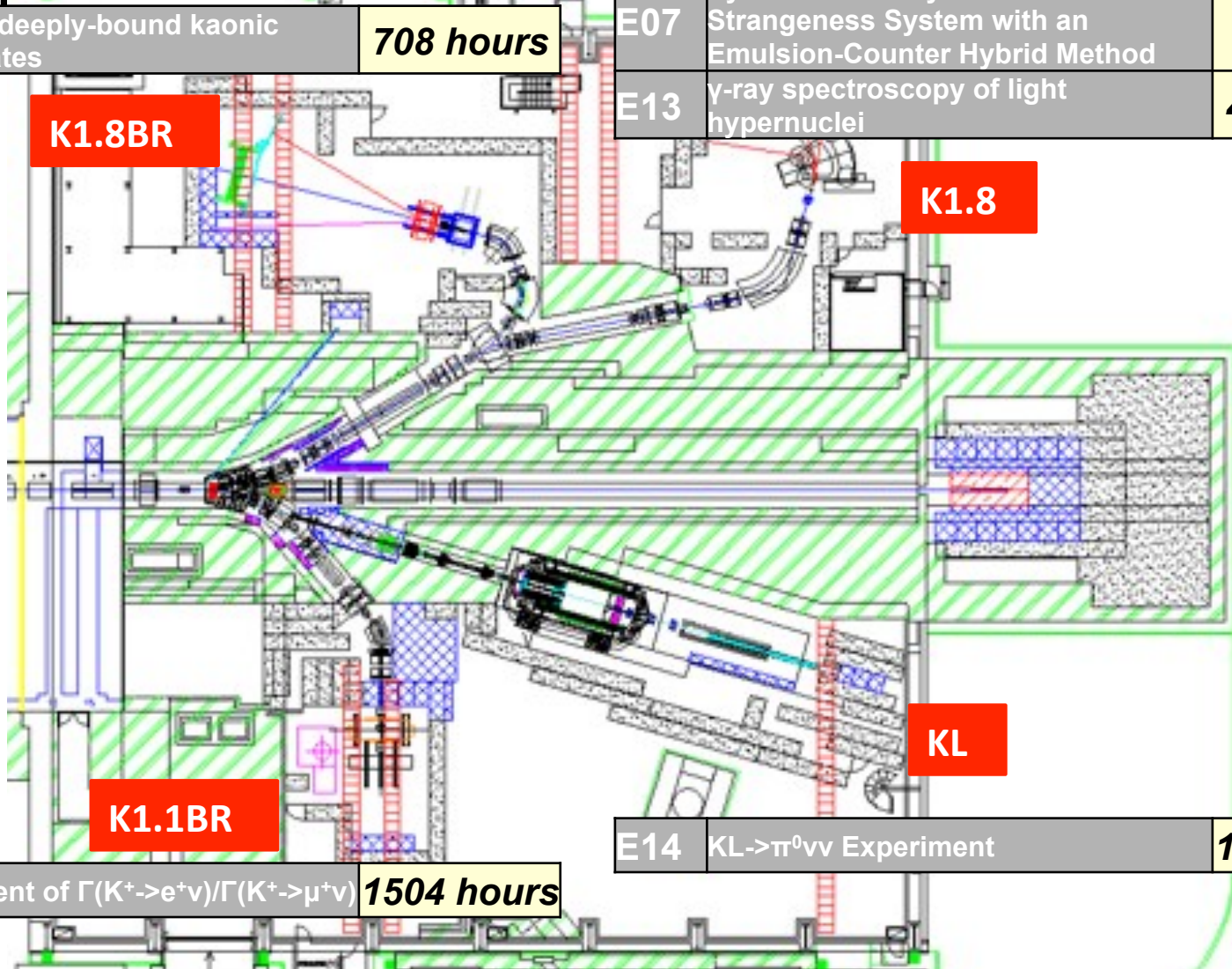
HD

- Feb, 2009 - May, 2013: 1.26×10^6 spills, **560 kW*days** ← Before Hadron Incident
- Apr, 2015 - Dec, 2015: 1.05×10^6 spills, **2338 kW*days** ← in JFY2015
- May, 2016 - Jun, 2016: 0.33×10^6 spills, **875 kW*days** ← in June 2016 Run

Beam time used for experiments in 2015 run

E15	search for deeply-bound kaonic nuclear states	708 hours
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E05	Spectroscopic Study of Ξ -Hypernucleus	319 hours
E07	Systematic Study of Double Strangeness System with an Emulsion-Counter Hybrid Method	42 hours
E13	γ -ray spectroscopy of light hypernuclei	435 hours



E36	Measurement of $\Gamma(K^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu) / \Gamma(K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu)$	1504 hours
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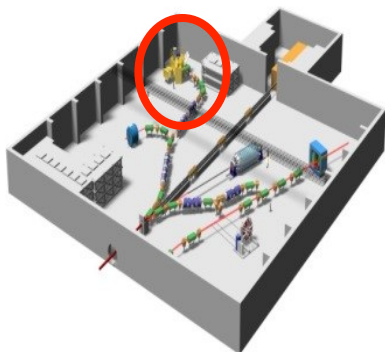
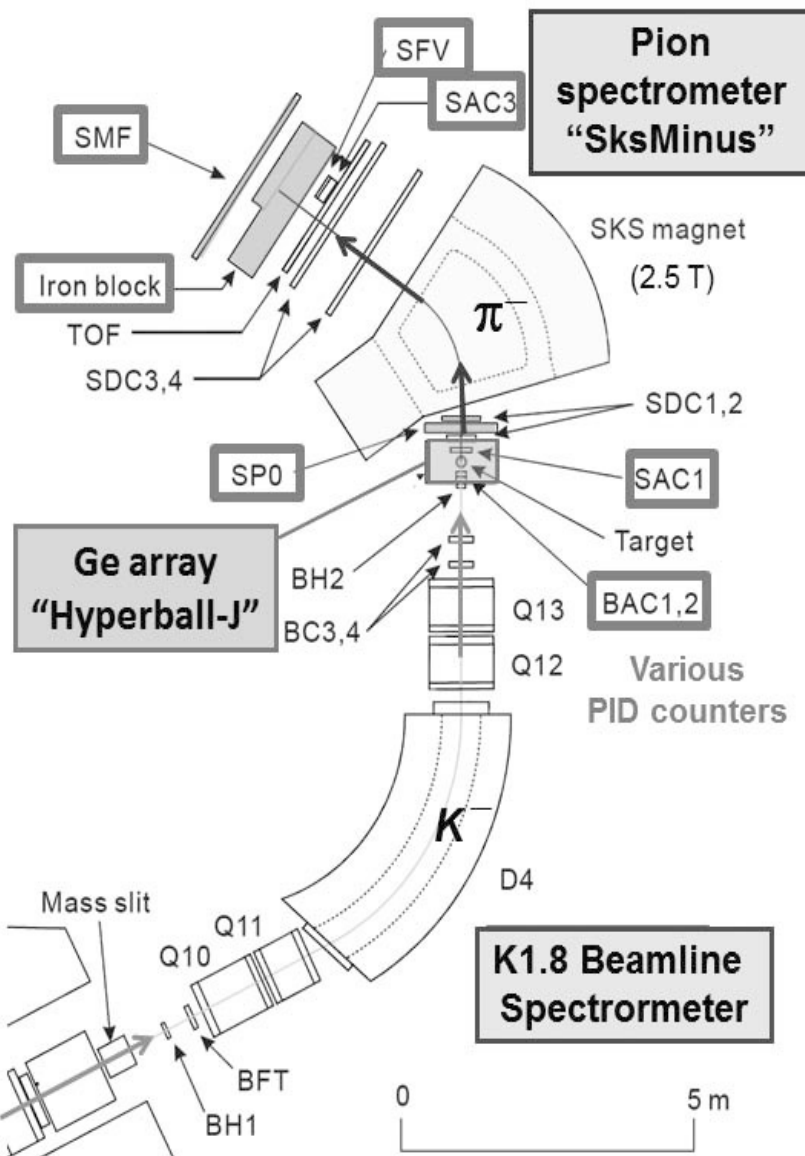
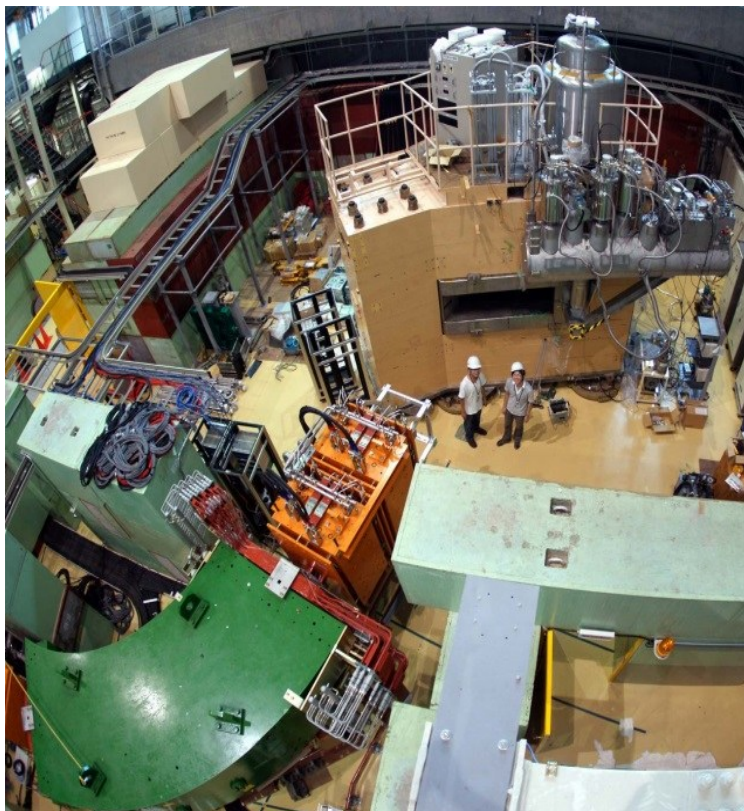
E14	KL $\rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \nu$ Experiment	1509 hours
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A highlight of recent results

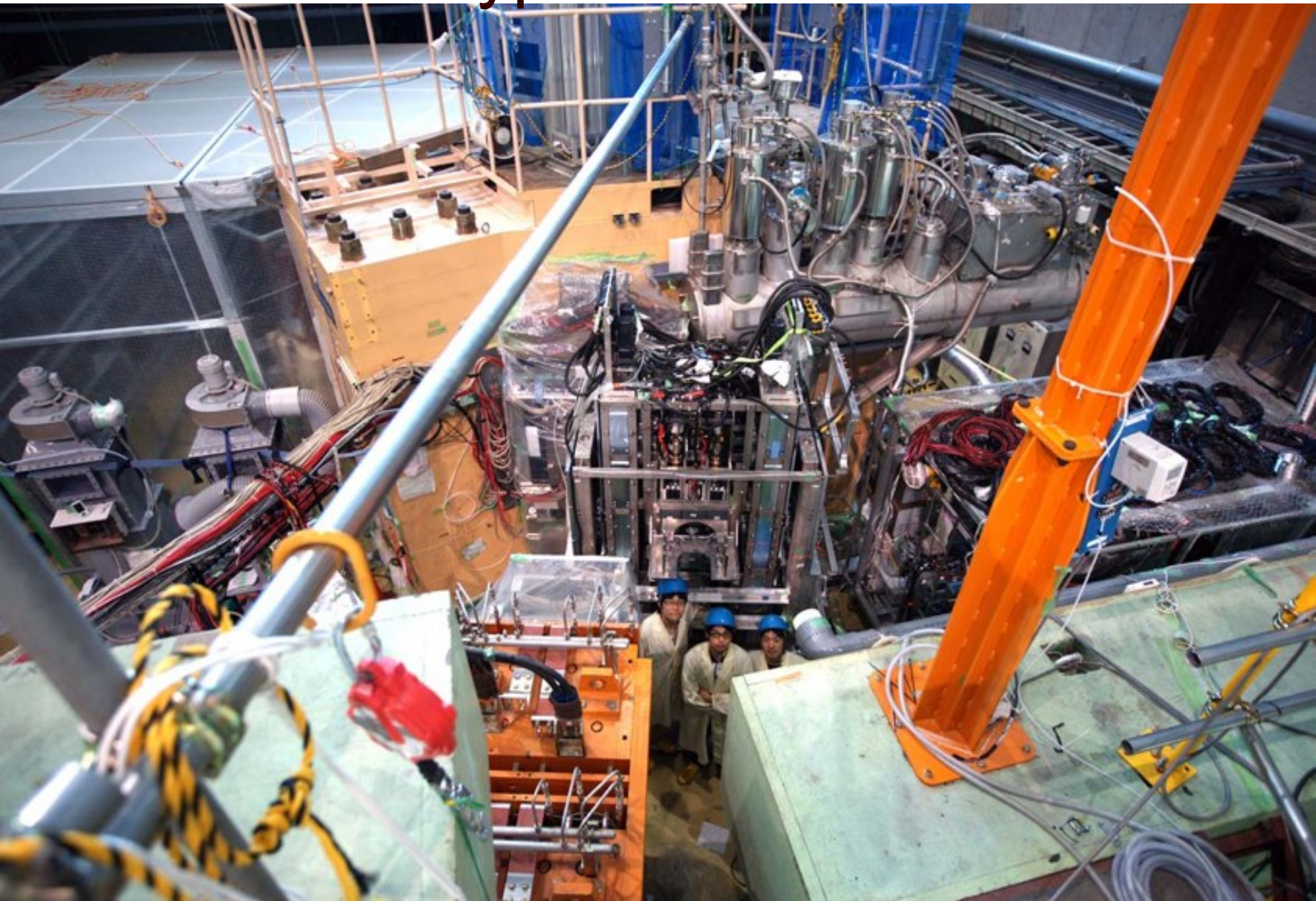
-- Charge Symmetry Breaking in ΛN interaction from hypernuclear γ -ray spectroscopy (E13) --

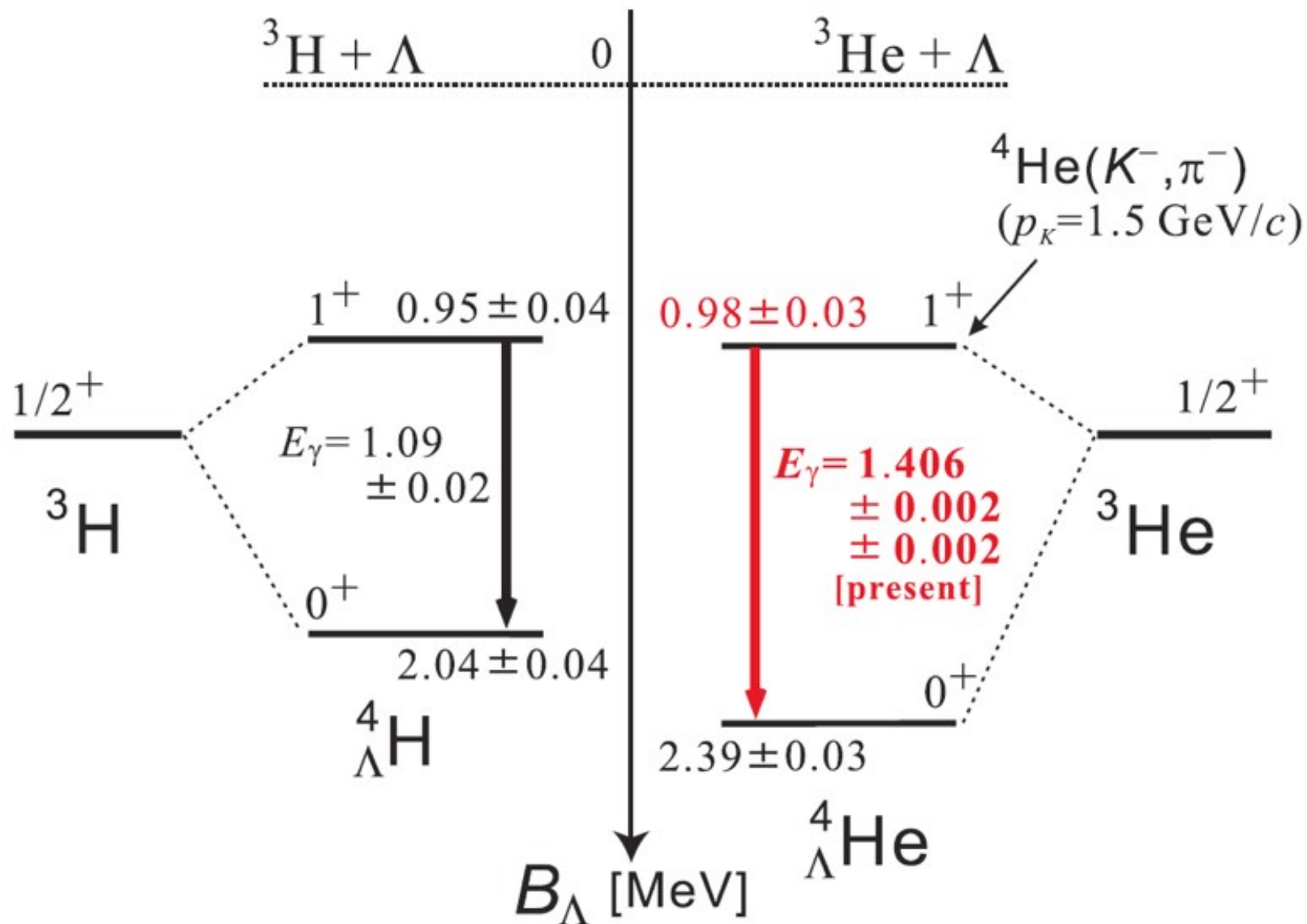
Setup at K1.8 for **E13-1**

■ Detect gamma-rays from hypernuclei



Hyperball-J & SKS





Plenary Talk by Prof. Hiro Tamura on Wednesday
Talk by Dr. M. Ukai on Friday Morning Hall L

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

moving physics forward

Highlights

Recent

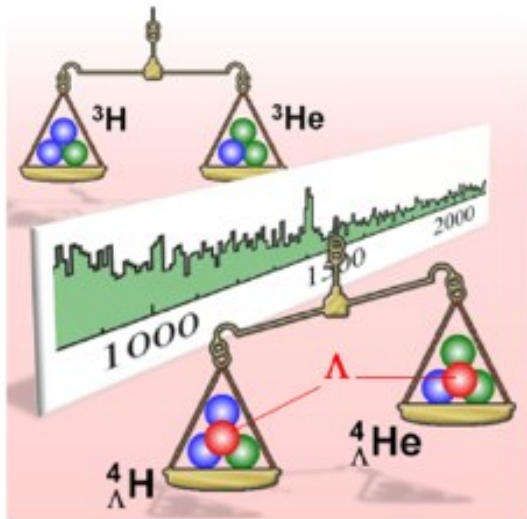
Accepted

Collections

Authors

Referees

Search



EDITORS' SUGGESTION

Observation of Spin-Dependent Charge Symmetry Breaking in ΛN Interaction: Gamma-Ray Spectroscopy of ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He}$

The energy spacing of the spin-doublet states in the ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He}$ hypernucleus indicate a large spin dependent charge symmetry breaking in the ΛN interaction.

T. O. Yamamoto *et al.* (J-PARC E13 Collaboration)

[Phys. Rev. Lett. 115, 222501 \(2015\)](#)

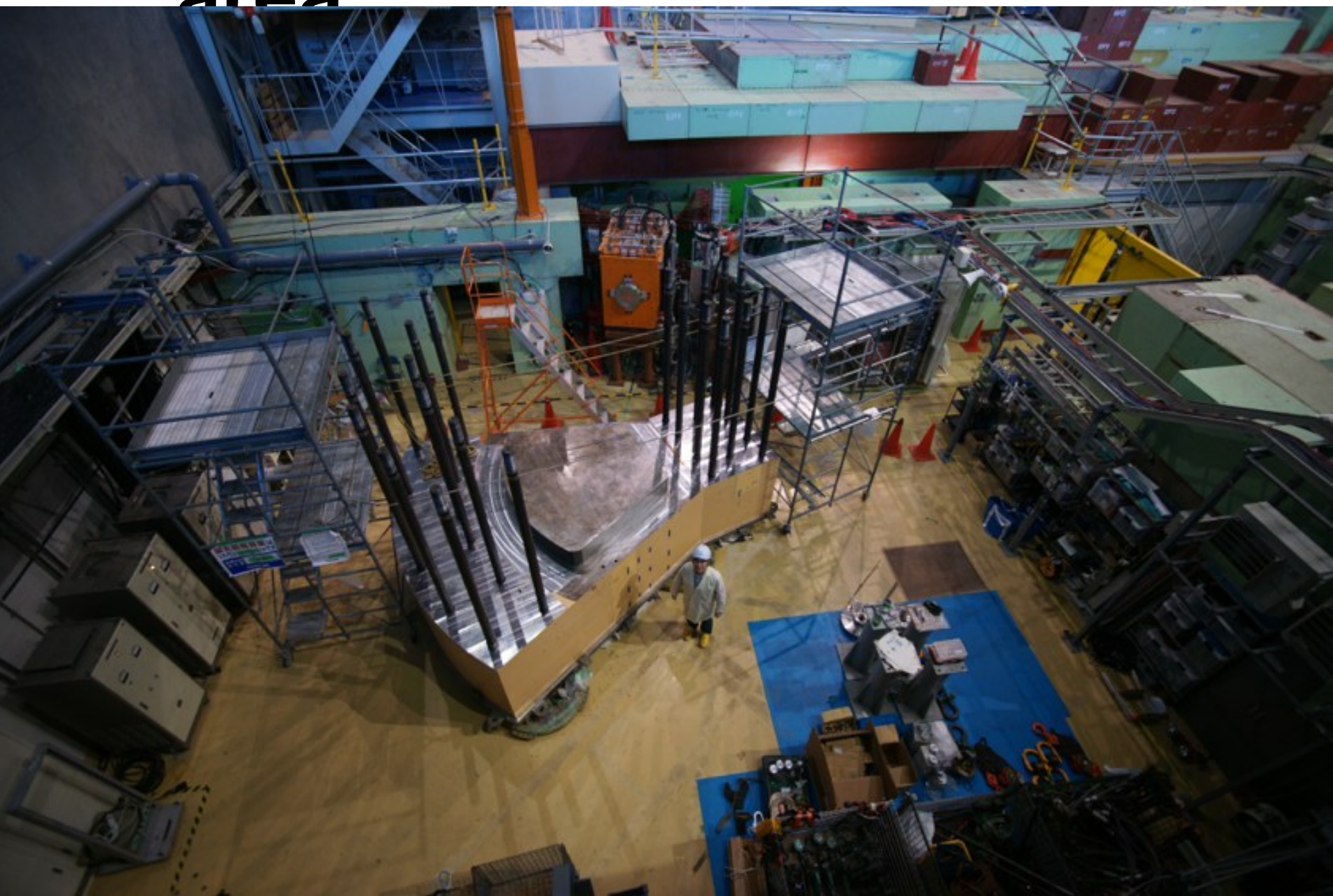
Press-released from Tohoku U., KEK, JAEA, J-PARC

Toward double strangeness systems (E07 and E05)

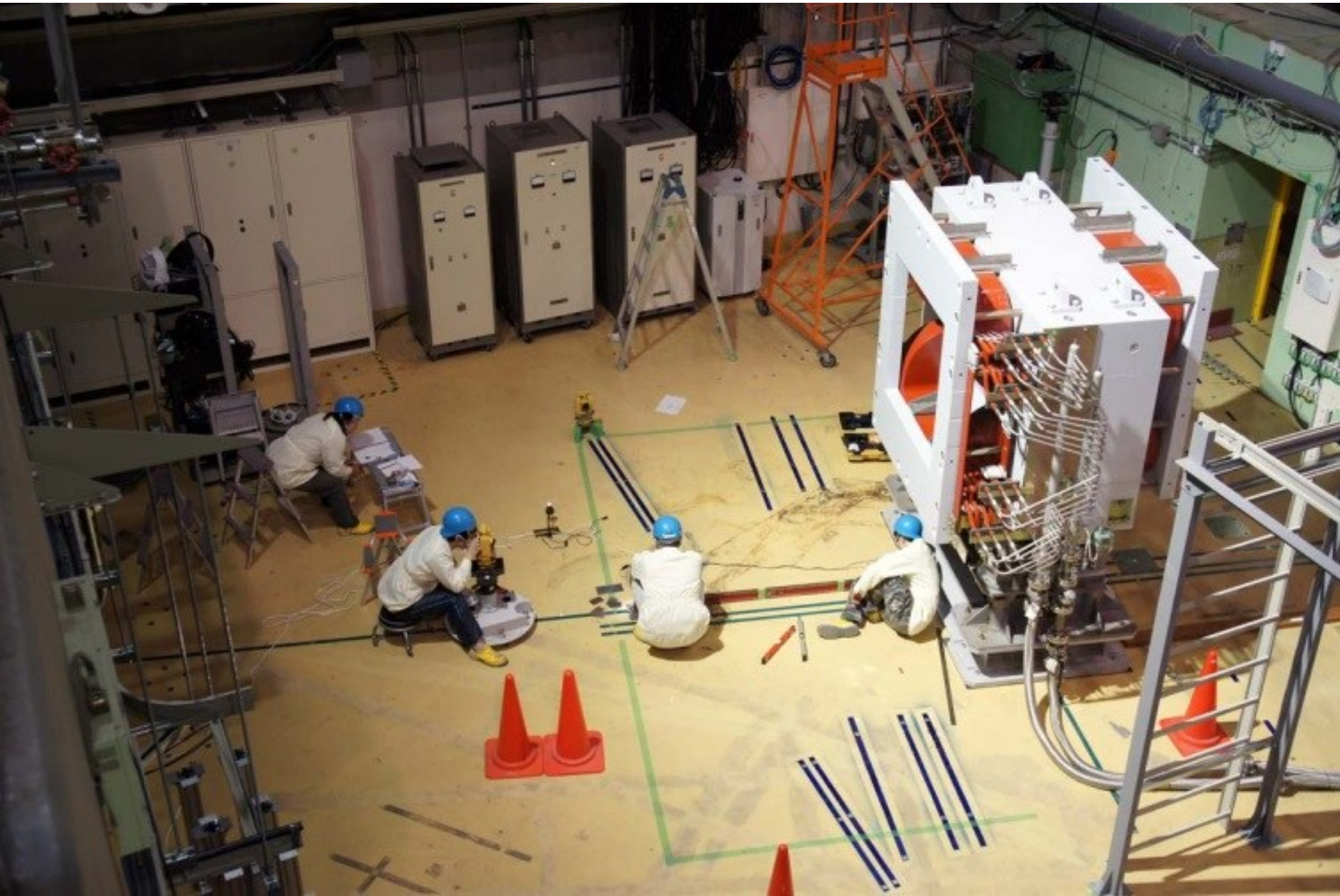
Talk by Prof. K. Nakazawa, Thursday afternoon at
QCD session, Hall R6

Talk by Prof. T. Nagae, Friday morning at NSA
session, Hall L

SKS removal from K1.8 area

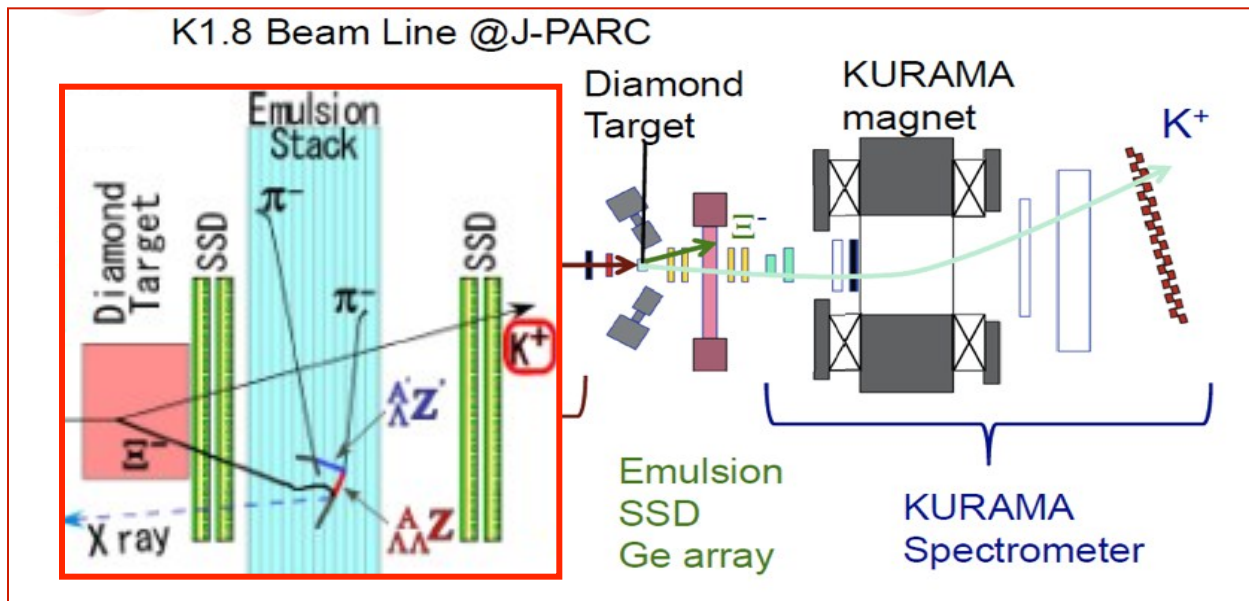


KURAMA set up at K1.8 Area

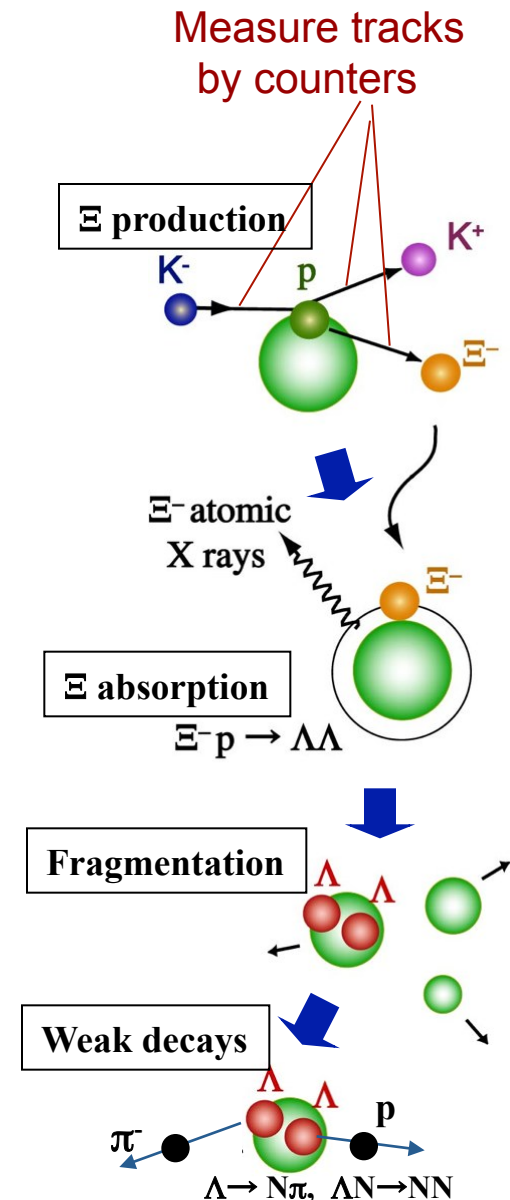


J-PARC E07: S=-2 Systems by emulsion

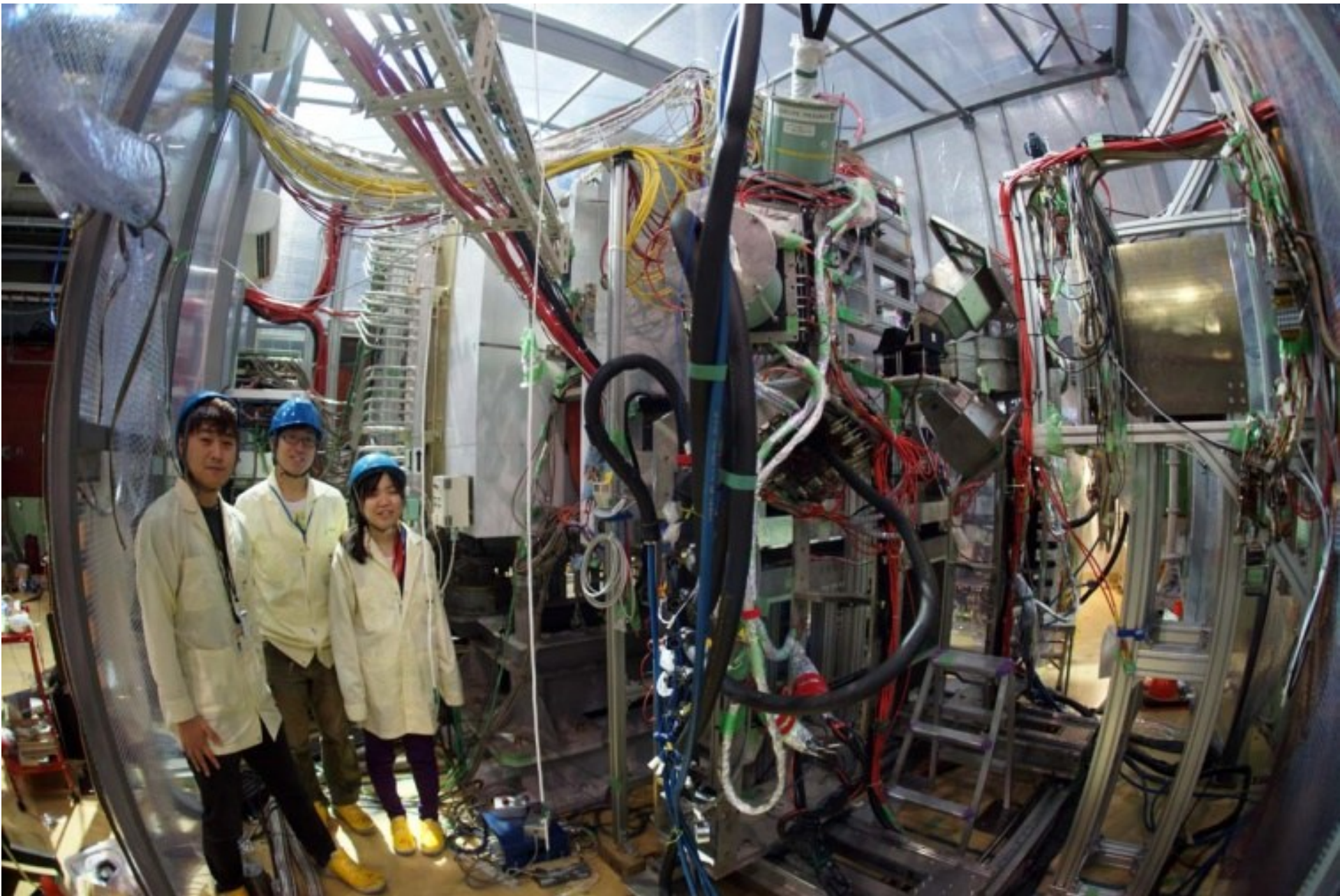
- Collect $\sim 10^2$ $\Lambda\Lambda$ hypernuclear events from $\sim 10^4$ Ξ^-_{stop}
 - $\Lambda\Lambda$ interaction strength without nuclear effects
- Measure Ξ^- -atomic X-rays with Ge detectors
 - Shift and width of X-rays \rightarrow Ξ^- -nuclear potential
 - Stopped Ξ^- events identified from emulsion image \rightarrow no background



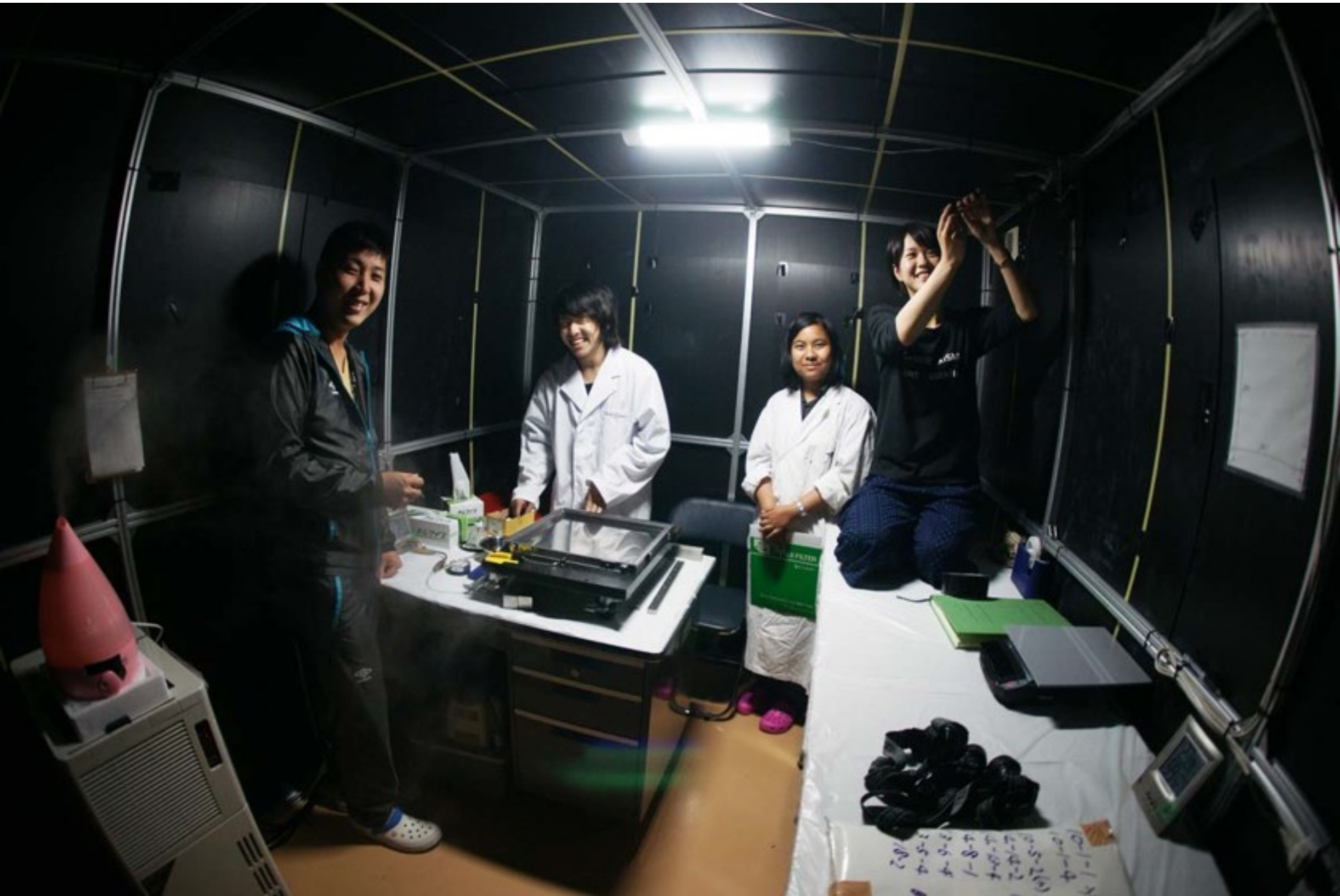
*Emulsion and all the counters are beam-tested and ready.
Under switchover from SKS to KURAMA now*



KURAMA for Hybrid Emulsion Exp.



Dark Room for hybrid emulsion exp.



Prof. Nakazawa preparing his hybrid emulsion experiment



Talk by Prof. K. Nakazawa,
Thursday afternoon at QCD session, Hall R6

S-2S spectrometer for E05

2.9×10^{10} K-/day

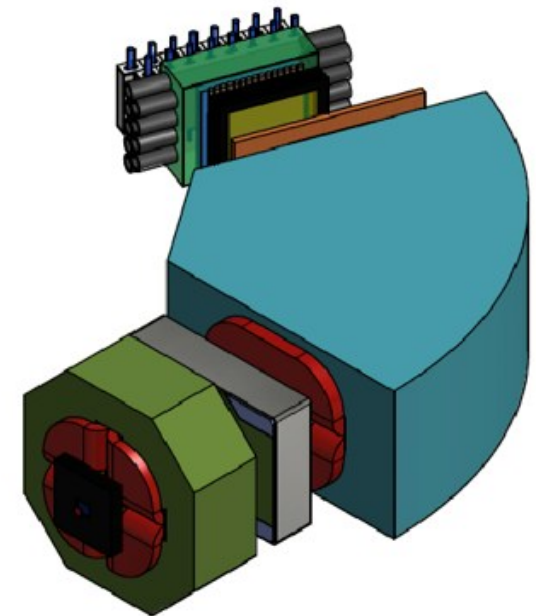
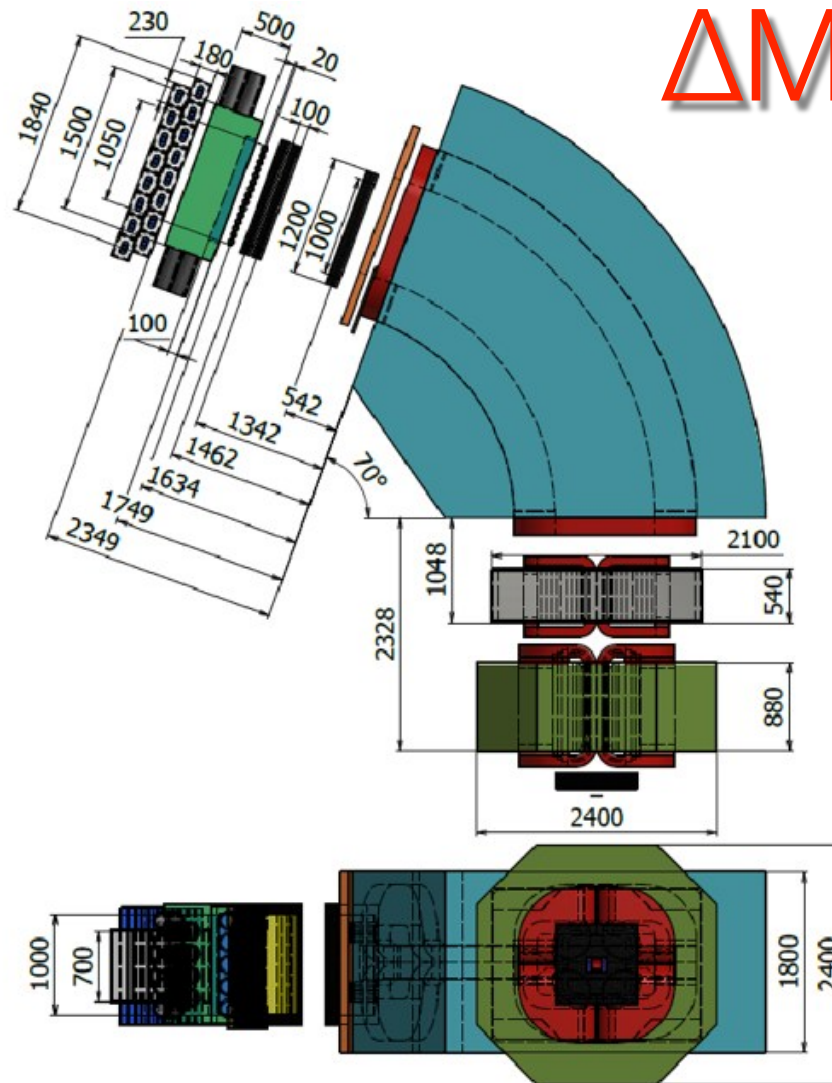
$\Delta M < 2 \text{ MeV}$

Grant-In-Aid for
Specially
promoted research
2011 – 2015, Total
~\$3M

60 msr, $\Delta p /$
 $p = 0.05\% \rightarrow$
 $\Delta M = 1.5 \text{ MeV}$

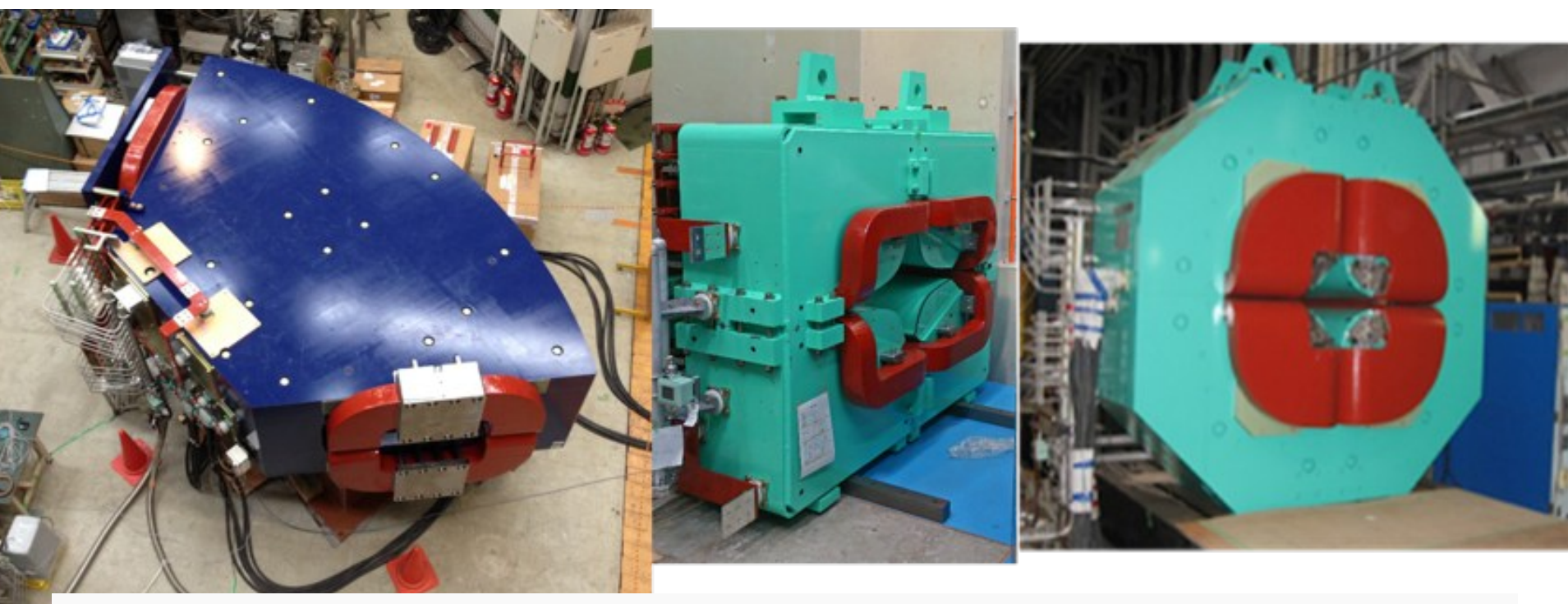
Construction of
S-2S(QQD): ~3
years

- ★ Installation in
2016
- ★ Data taking in
2017 with > 50
kW !!



S-2S spectrometer
ver. 29Aug2014

S-2S spectrometer for E05



All Three Big Magnets are ready to be installed!

Talk by S. Kanatsuki, Monday afternoon

Talk by Prof. T. Nagae, Friday morning at NSA session, Hall L

Summary 0

- The beam operation at the Hadron Facility restarted from April, 2015.
- The beam power at the restart was 24kW, and then improved gradually to 42kW in December.
- Whole system, including the newly installed equipment, worked properly during 2015 and 2016 run.



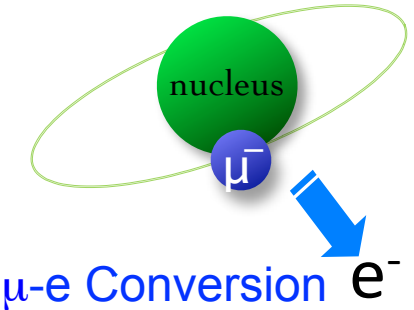
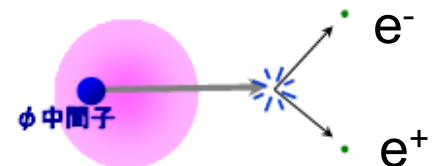
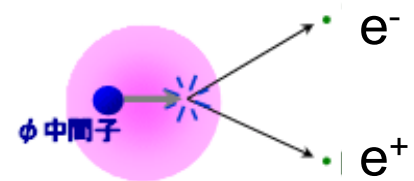
Summary 1

- Physics experiments re-started at the Hadron Experimental Facility (HEF) of J-PARC after the recovery works from the radiation leak incident.
- The first physics papers have been published from the several experiments using new data as well as previously accumulated data.
- Main nuclear physics experiments at HEF are now going to $S=-2$ hypernuclei! via (K^-, K^+) reactions.
- **Thank you very much again for your continuous support during our hardest days of Hadron Hall Incident.**

NEXT STEP

- The construction the high-momentum beam line, **high-p**, with **COMET branch** will be completed soon. Mass shift of phi meson would be the first experiment, and other experiments are being discussed.
- **Hadron Hall Extension** was proposed to Government and was selected one of 27 major big projects in Science Council of Japan. Now discussion on the extension is becoming active.
- An International workshop on HH Extension was held on 5-6 March in 2016 by HUA and IPNS.

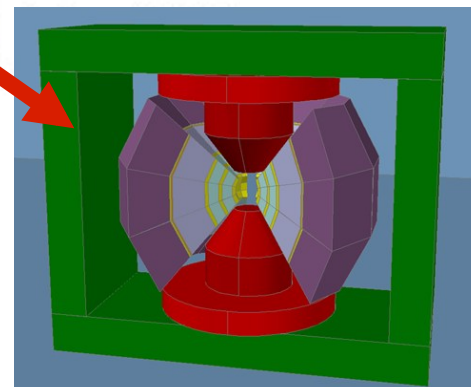
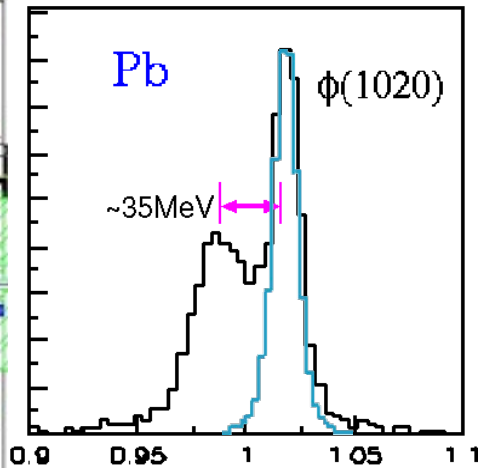
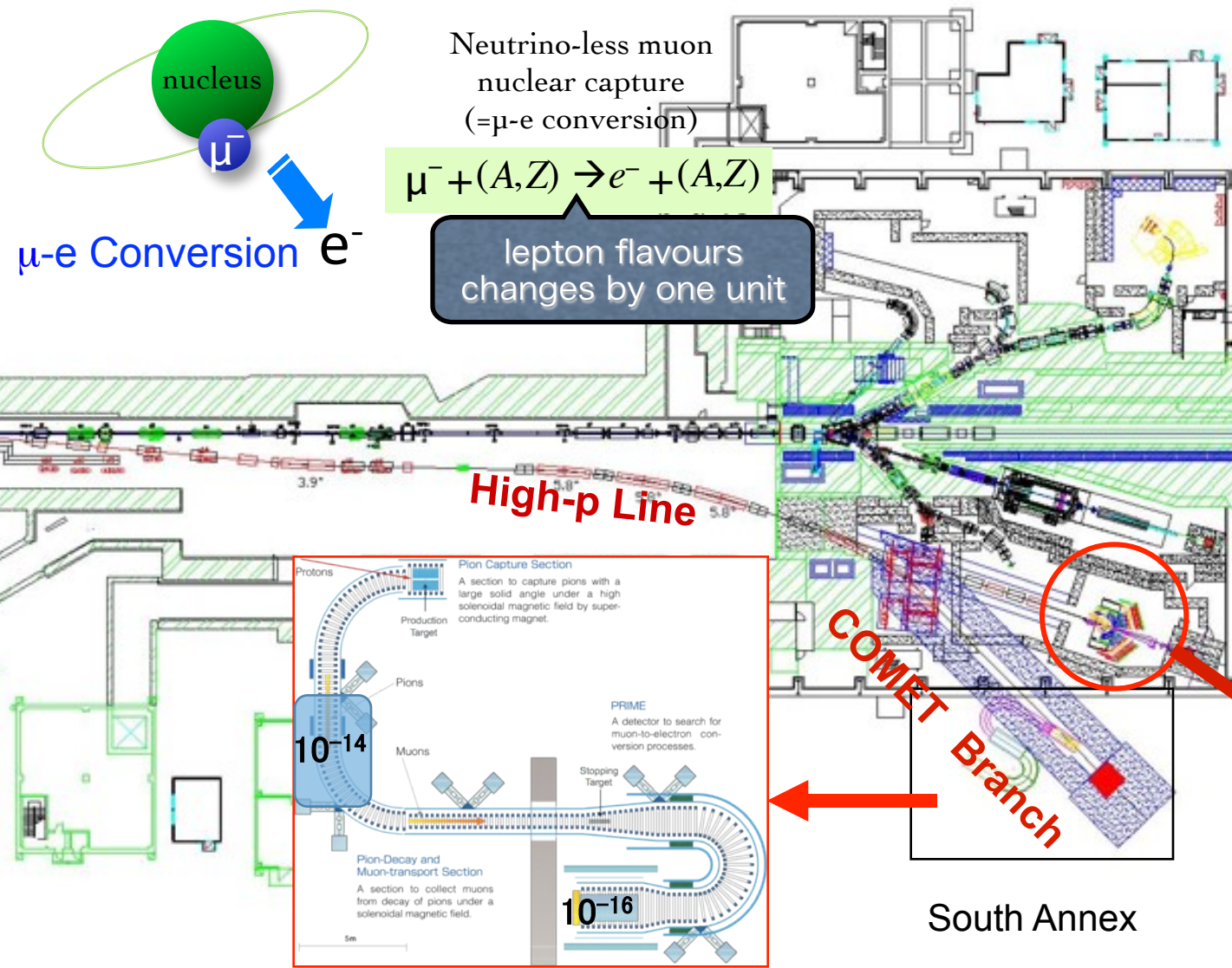
Experiments at High-p/COMET



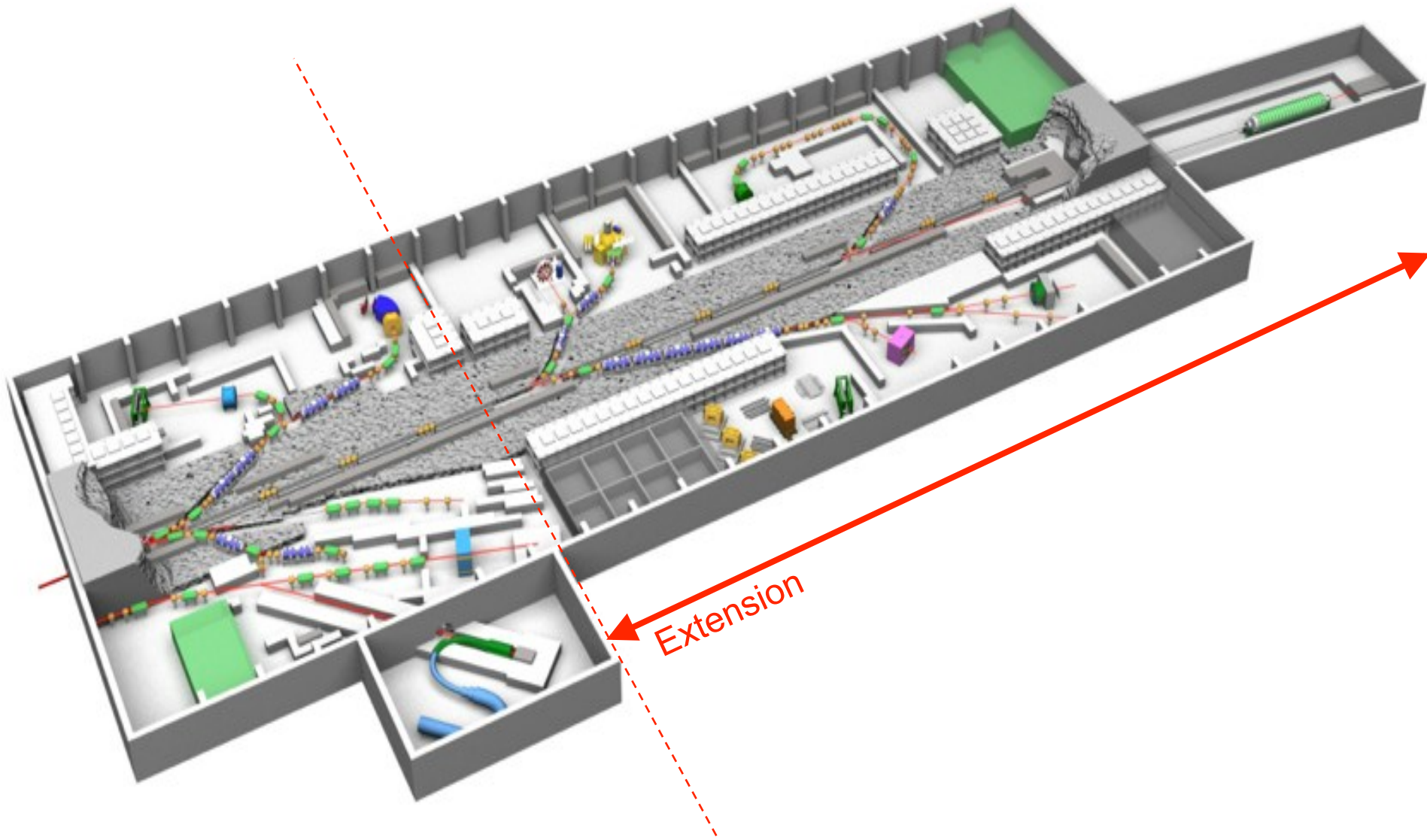
Neutrino-less muon
nuclear capture
(=μ-e conversion)

$$\mu^- + (A, Z) \rightarrow e^- + (A, Z)$$

lepton flavours
changes by one unit



Next Step: Hadron Hall Extension



Next Step: Hadron Hall Extension

Both Nuclear Physics community and High Energy Physics community gave high priority to this project.

Hypernucleus Microscope

HIHR: Very Precise spectroscopy with high-resolution and high-intensity secondary beams

HIHR

Hypernucleus Factory ($S=-1, -2$)

K1.1, 1.8: Ultimate research of $S=-1$ and -2 hypernuclei with high-intensity Kaon beams

K1.1

K1.8

KL

CP Violation: from Discovery to Measurement

KL: Measurement of 100 CP violating events to tackle a quest on the matter-dominated universe

K10

Multi-Strangeness / Charmed Nucleus

K10: Nuclear matter with an extreme condition with high-momentum separated secondary beams (Kaons and Antiprotons)

Change of Hadron Mass

High-p

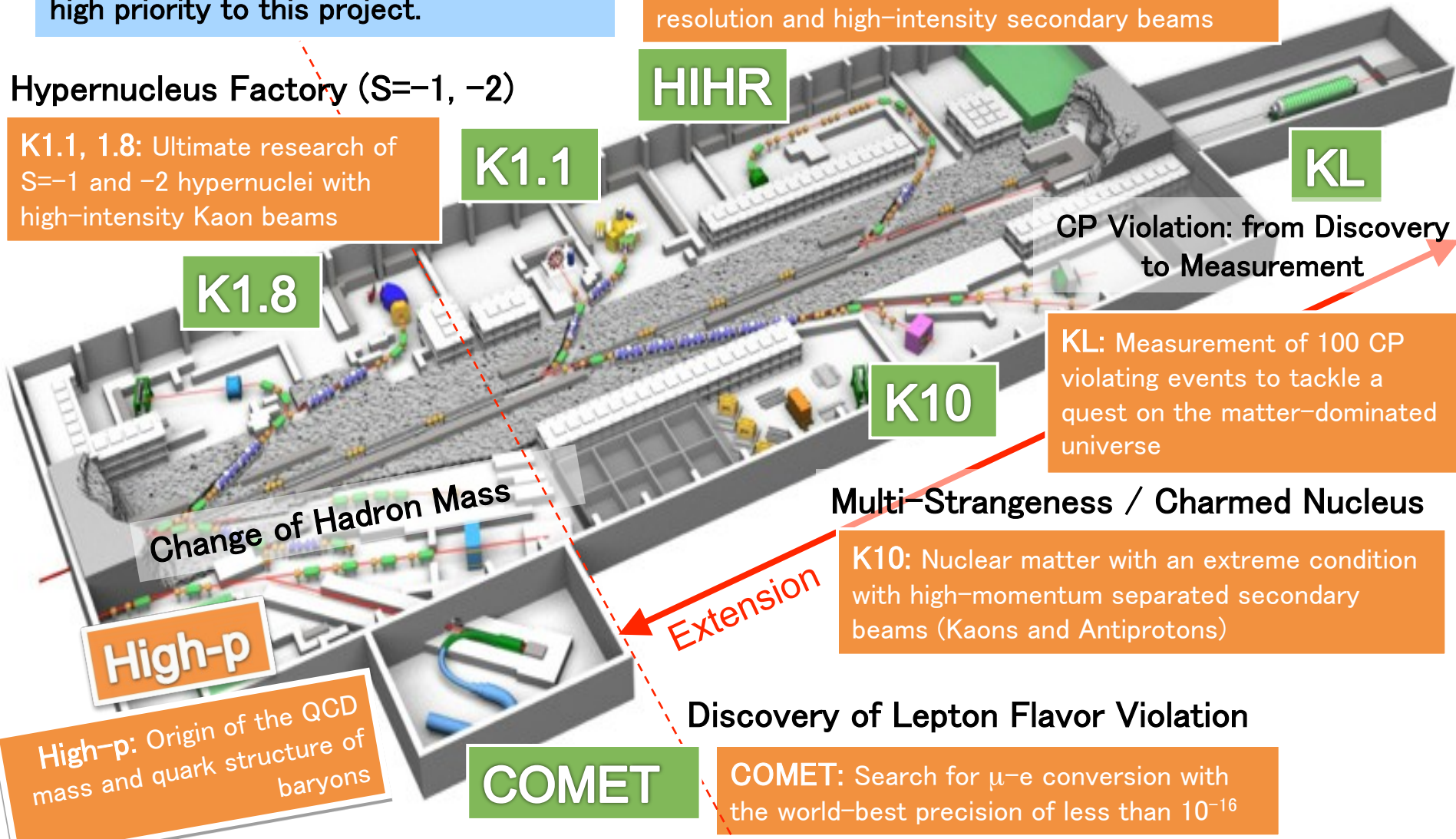
High-p: Origin of the QCD mass and quark structure of baryons

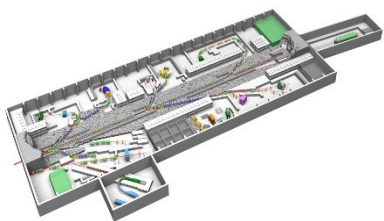
Extension

Discovery of Lepton Flavor Violation

COMET: Search for $\mu-e$ conversion with the world-best precision of less than 10^{-16}

COMET





International Workshop on Physics at the Extended Hadron Experimental Facility of J-PARC

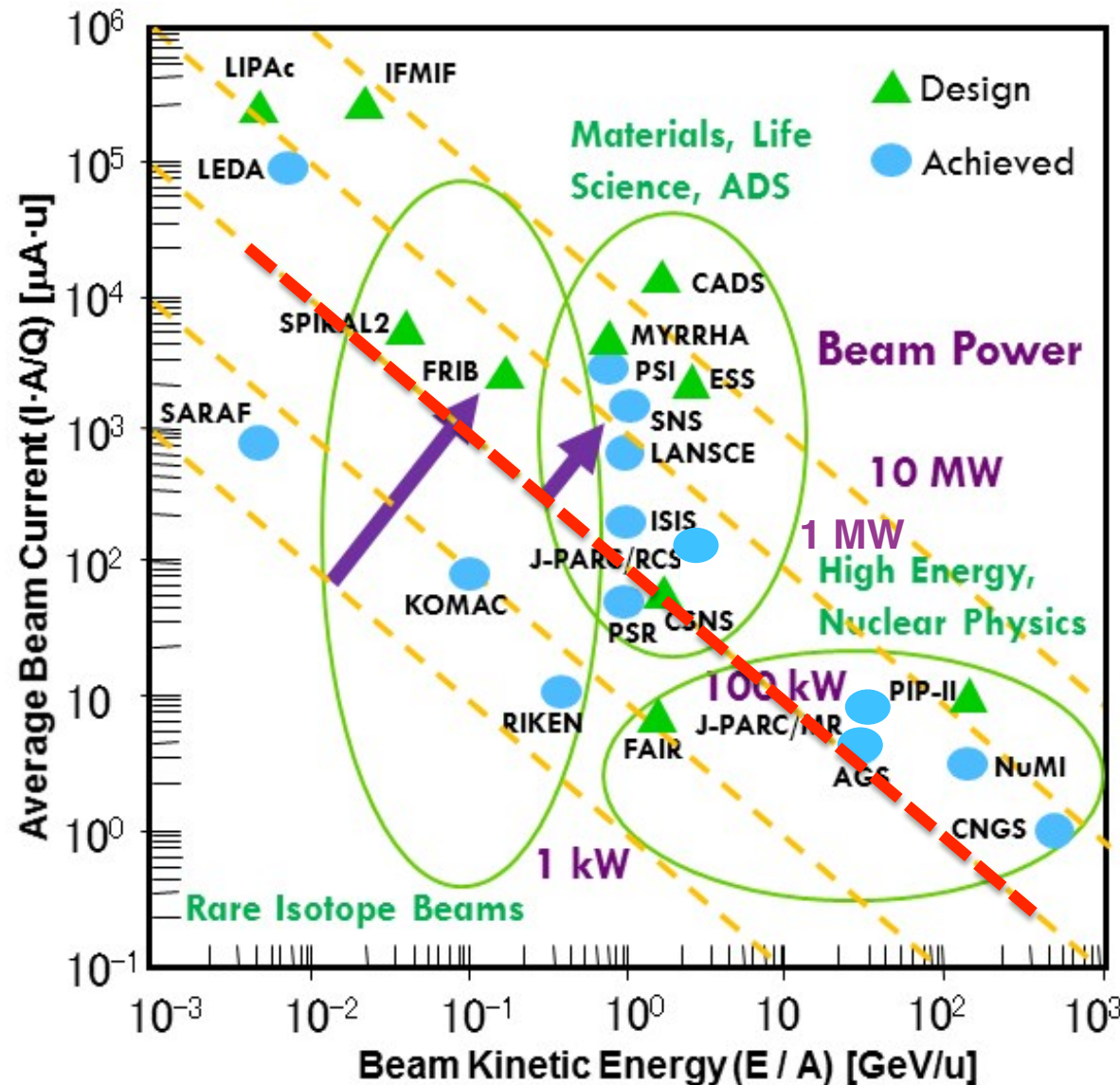
March 5-6 2016 Tokai



61 participants including 13 from abroad

Backup

A Quest for High Intensity



High Intensity



High Statistics



- More Precision
- More Rare Searches
- Picture → Movie



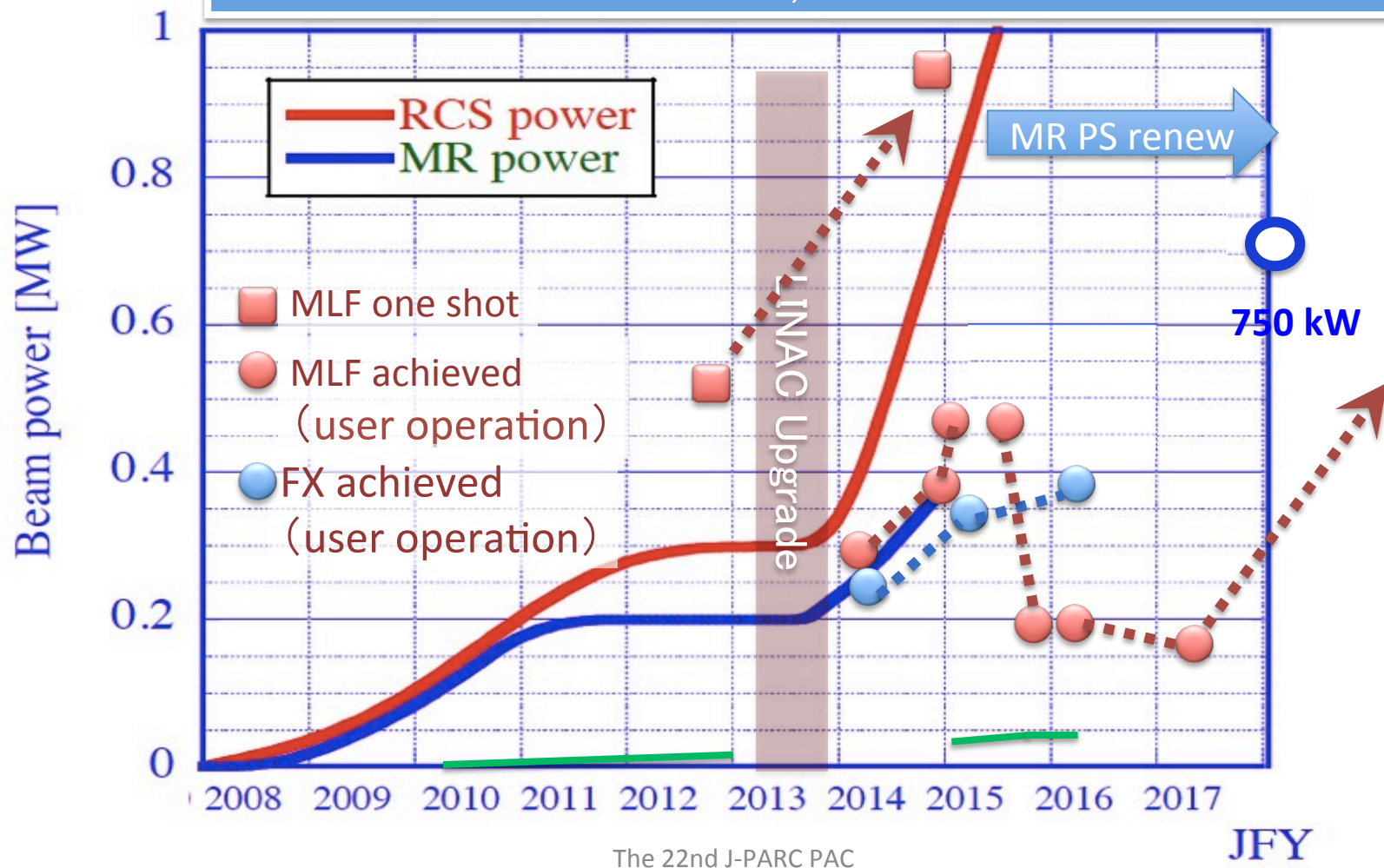
Discovery!?

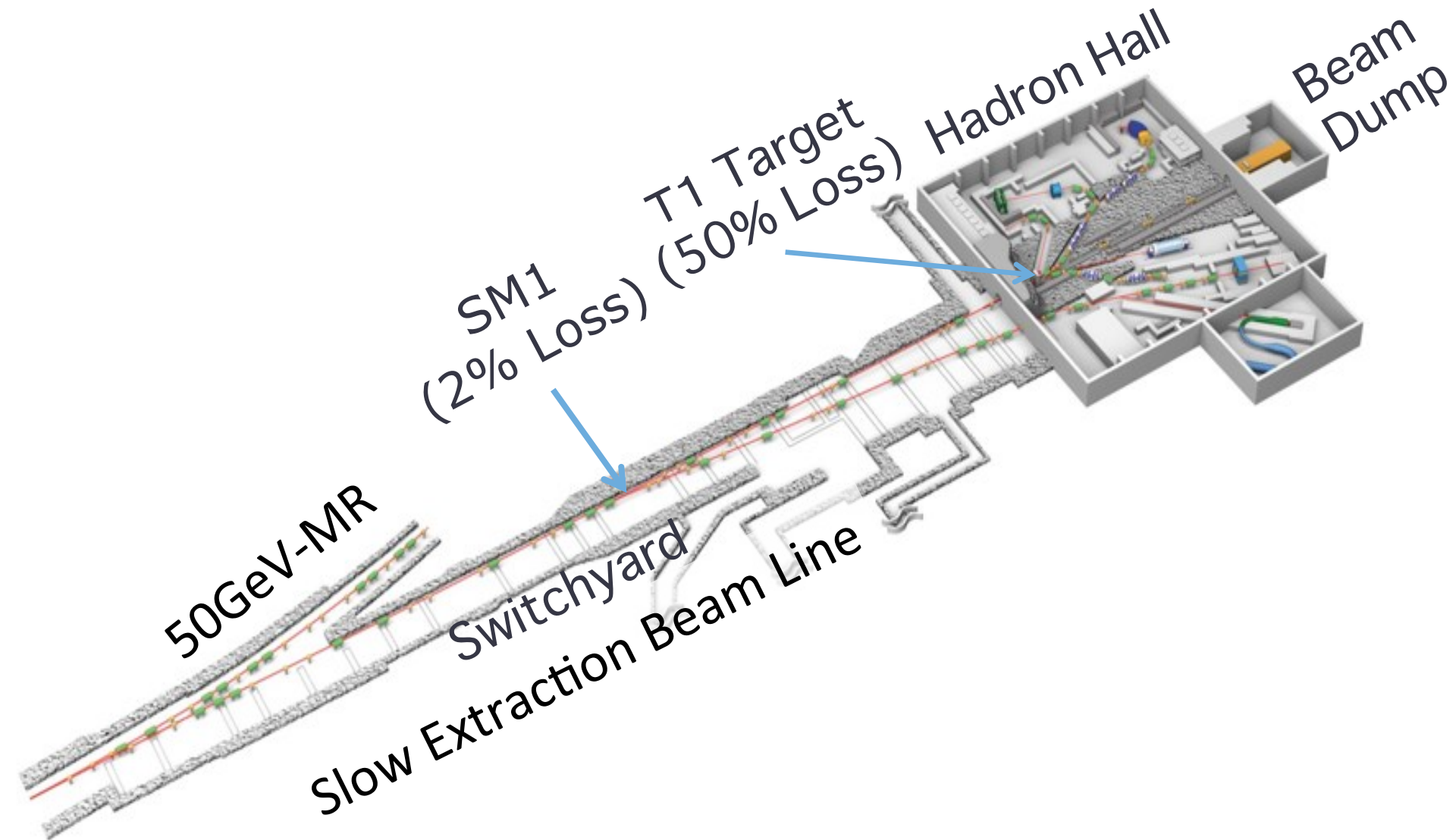
Beam Power : Plan vs Reality

RCS :: 1 MW achieved in Jan, 2015

Thanks to new working point!

MR::so far 0.38 MW for FX ; 1.3 MW reachable with new PS++

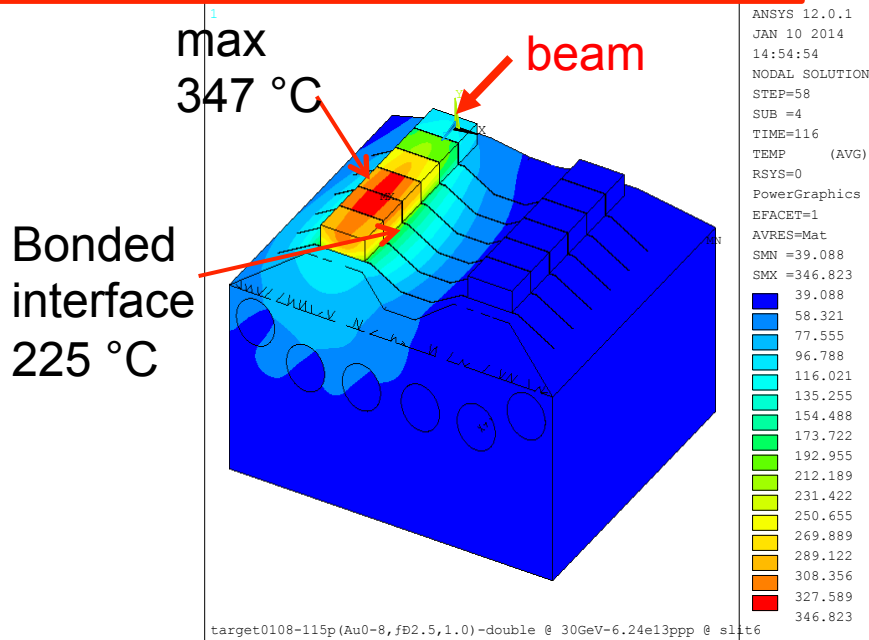






Result of Thermal Analysis of Target (50kW)

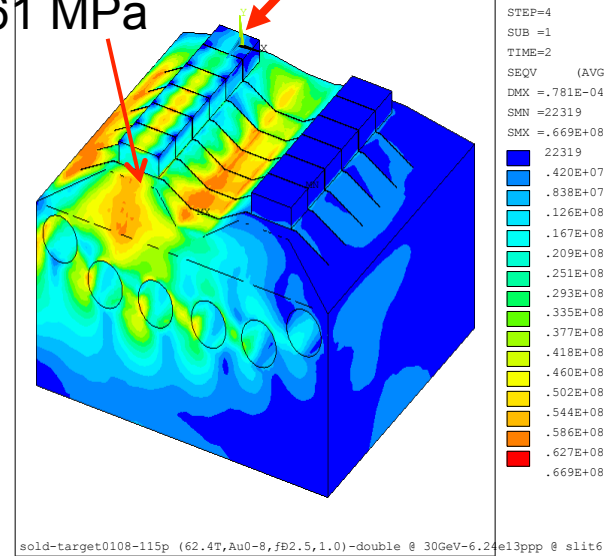
In normal operation (2-sec extraction)



Bonded interface
61 MPa

beam

Design margin: 2.1

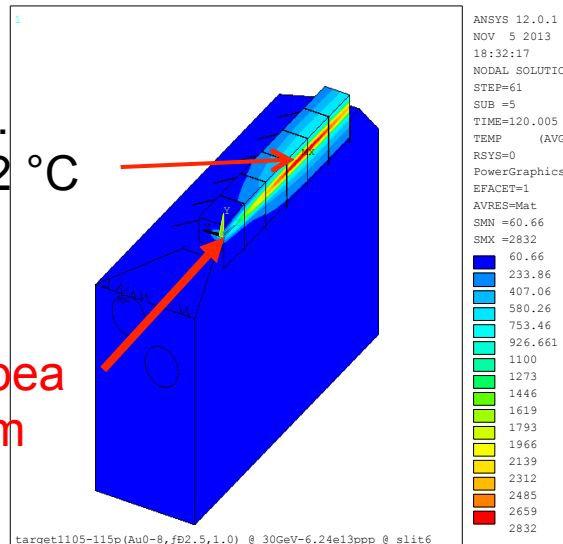


In accident (5-msec extraction)

*Latent heat and radiation cooling are not included.

max.
2832 °C

beam



Bonding strength:
171MPa(@25°C)
137MPa(@200°C)
76MPa(@400°C)
linear interpolation:
129MPa(@225°C)

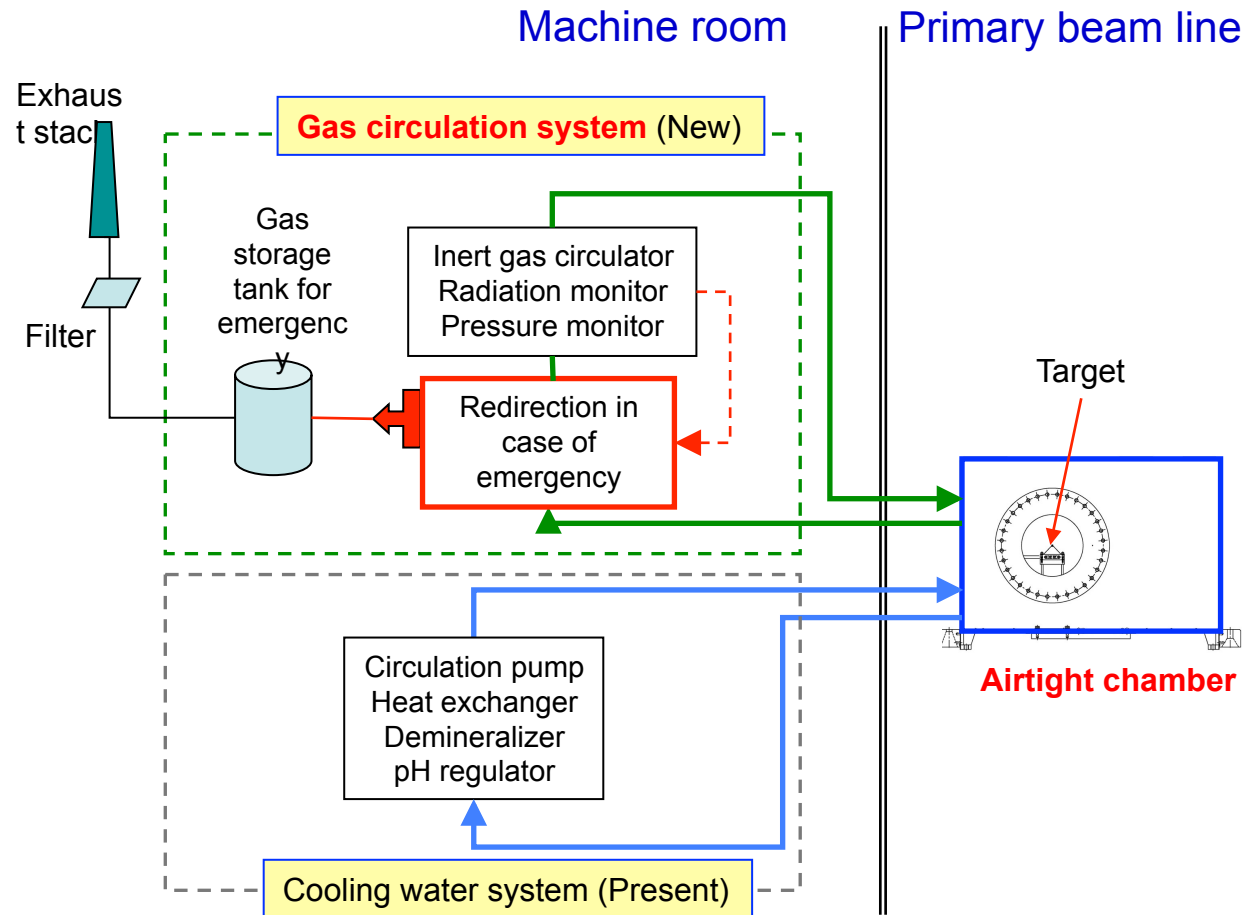
Countermeasures on target against recurrence of the accident

Large mass-number, high density, small beam spot

➡ Difficult to make a target which can withstand against any short-pulse beams

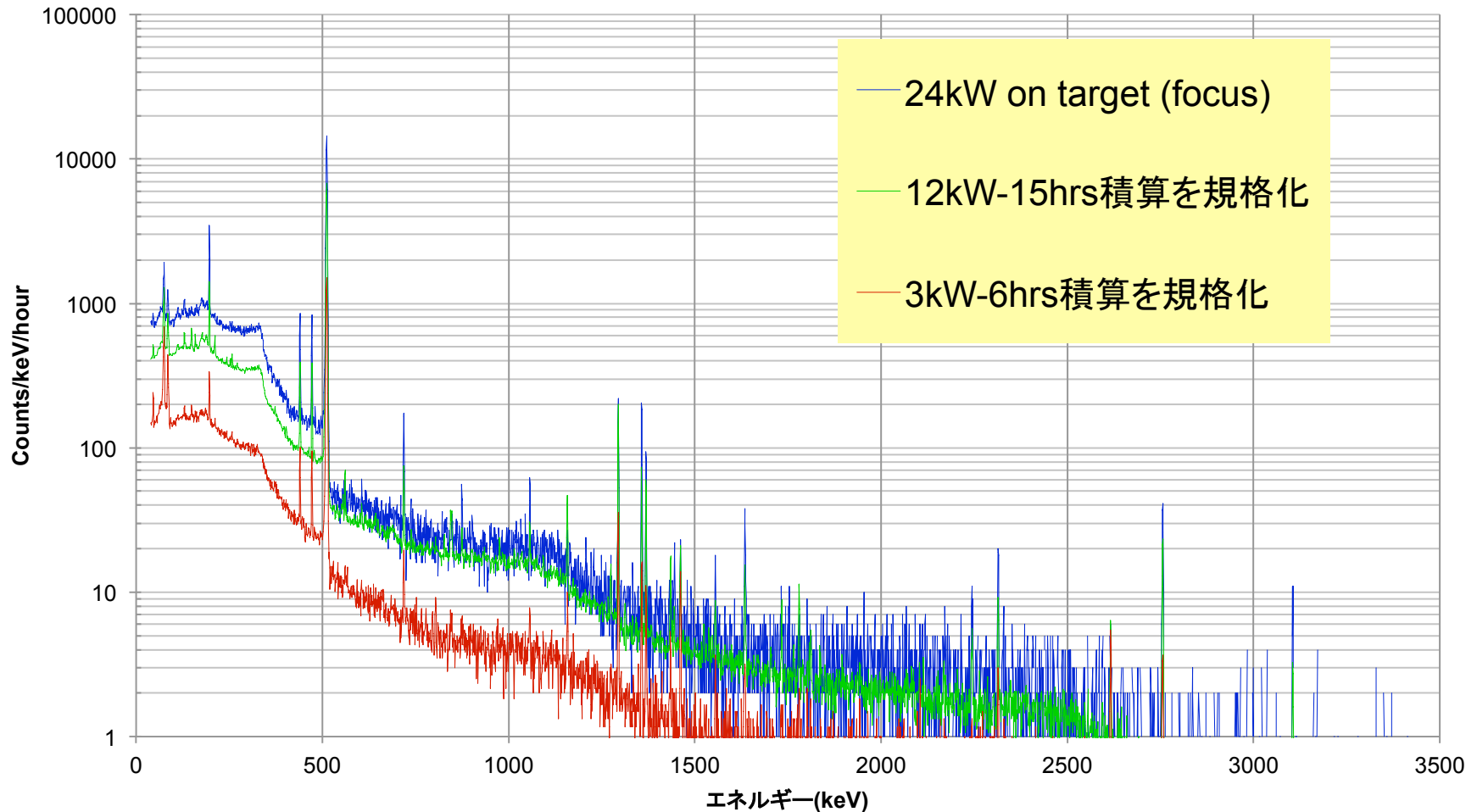
Countermeasures

- Prevention of radioactive materials leak even in case of target failure
 - Airtightness of target chamber
- Quick detection of target failure
 - Improvement of monitoring system



標的HeガスGe 測定器のスペクトル

beam power 24kW vs 12kW vs 3kW



核種の同定を進めている

— 12kW-15時間積算

— ビーム停止7分後から1時間積算

— ビーム停止10時間後から1時間積算

Ne-23: 37秒

Ne-24: 3.4分

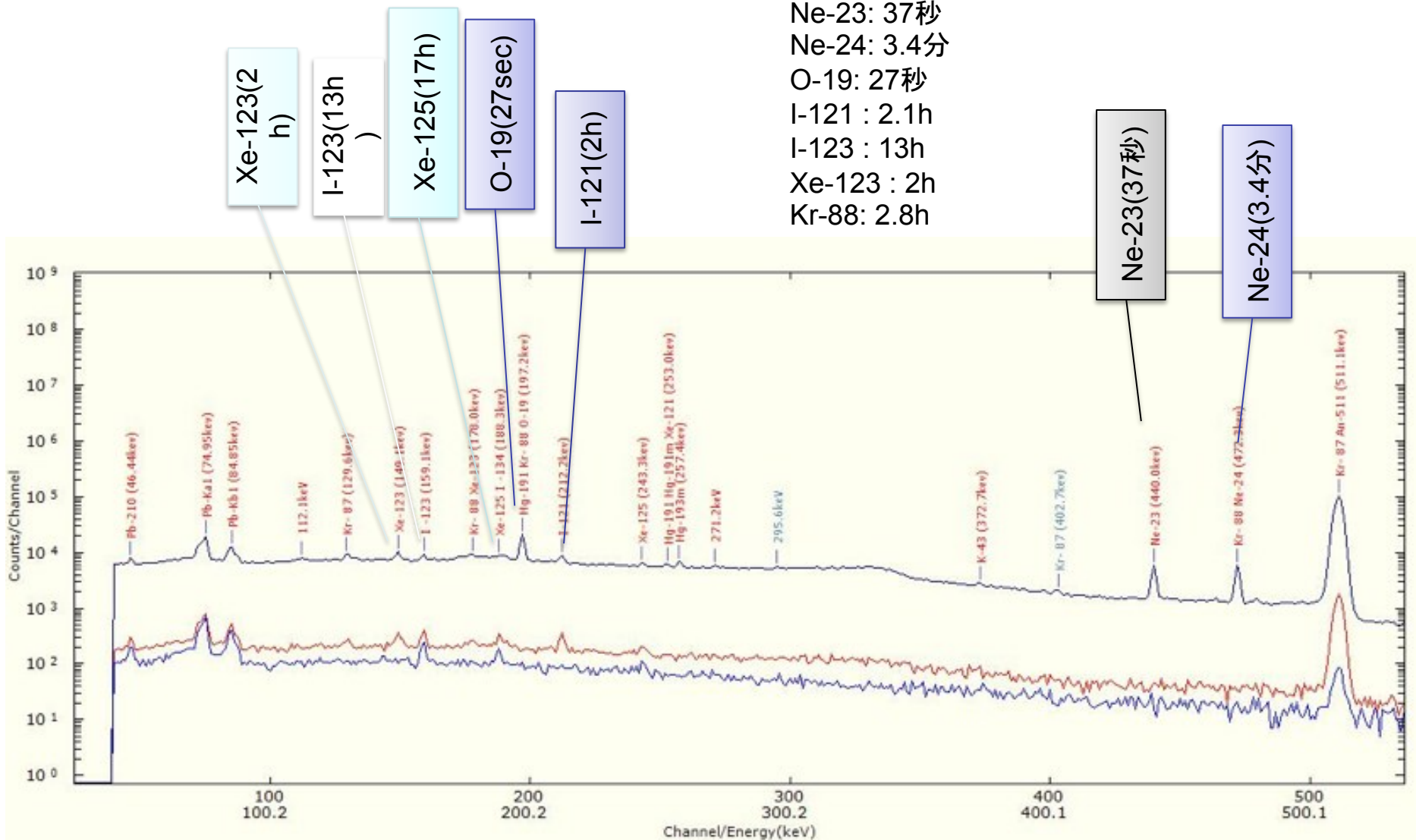
O-19: 27秒

I-121: 2.1h

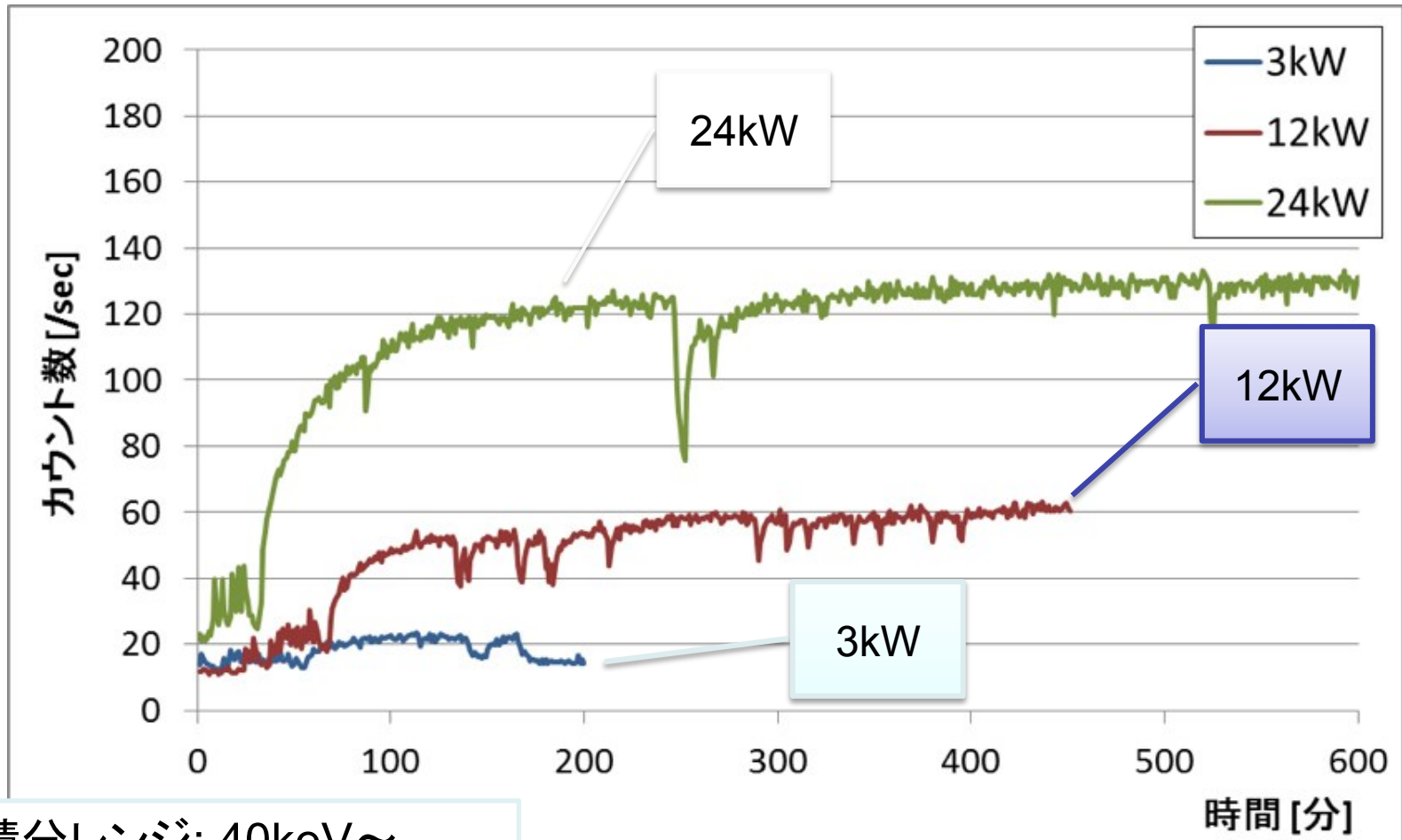
I-123: 13h

Xe-123: 2h

Kr-88: 2.8h



標的HeガスGeレート



積分レンジ: 40keV～
4MeV

変動は加速器の停止によるものであり、
安定して動作している

24kWの実測値: 120cps (～430Bq/cc)

警報閾値: 1000cps (～3.6kBq/cc)

事故想定: 57kBq/cc

30 GeV p

T1

K1.1 line



Expected K⁻ intensity @ 50 kW

1.1 GeV/c: 1.76×10^5 /spill ($K^-/\text{all}=0.58$)

0.9 GeV/c: 0.56×10^5 /spill

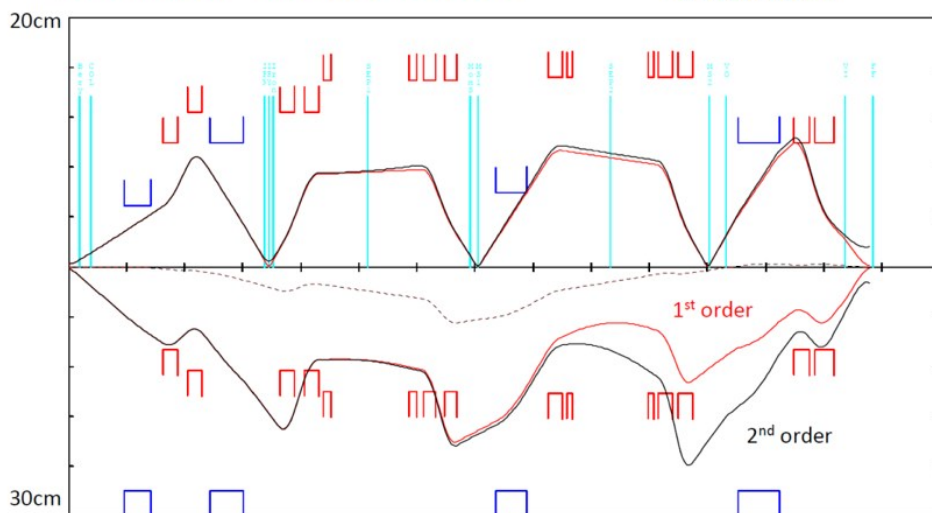
(Transport/DecayTurtle: not final parameters)

Double-stage electrostatic
separators

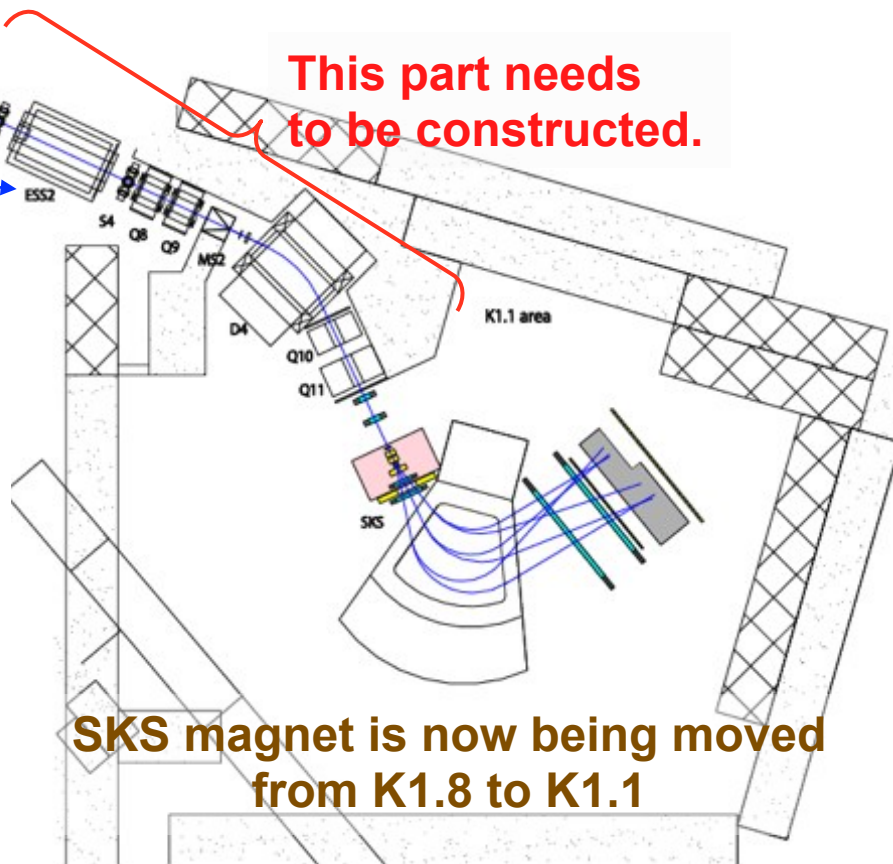
This part needs
to be constructed.

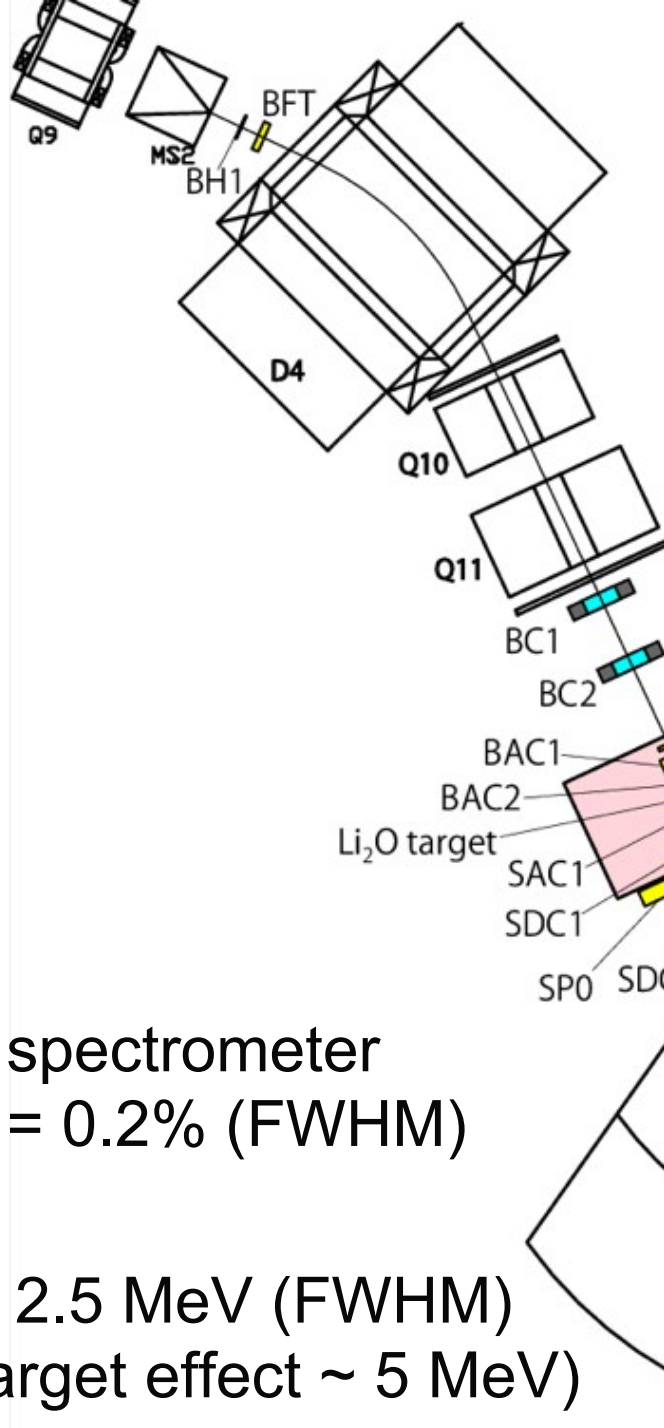
$\pm 30\text{mrad(H)}, \pm 15\text{mrad(V)}, \pm 3\%(\text{dp/p})$

27.67808m



SKS magnet is now being moved
from K1.8 to K1.1





Beam spectrometer

$\Delta p/p = 0.042\%$ (FWHM)

@1.1 GeV/c

K1.1 area

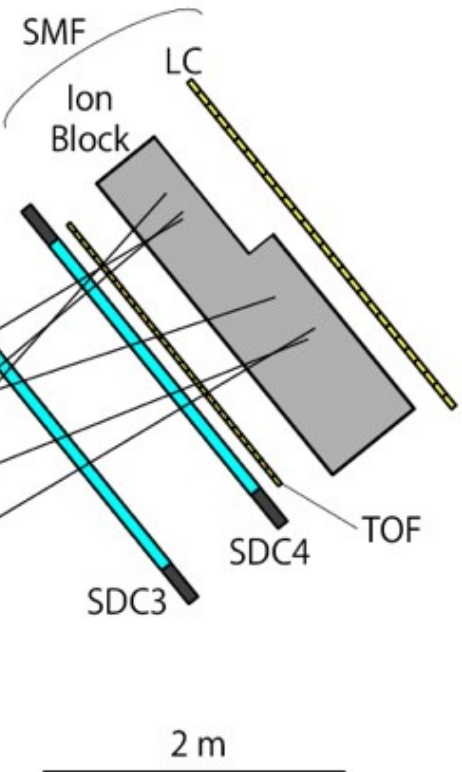
Detectors are the same as E13-1

Almost all of them are ready.

SKS spectrometer

$\Delta p/p = 0.2\%$ (FWHM)

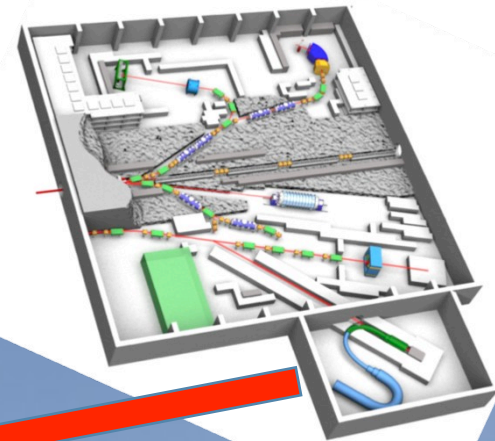
$\Delta m < 2.5$ MeV (FWHM)
(\ll target effect ~ 5 MeV)



Two YOKOZUNAs in South



Restart of Hadron Facility User Run, 2015 April 24.



COMET Construction Status

SC magnets production



Hall construction



