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**Эксперимент Т2К и проект Гипер-Камиоканде**

Докладчики: М. Йокояма (Университет Токио), К. Сакашита (КЕК/J-PARC),

М. Шиозава (Институт исследования космических лучей Университета Токио)

семинар состоится **25 апреля 2019 г., в 15:00, в конференц-зале ИЯИ РАН**

по адресу:г. Москва, проспект 60-летия Октября, д. 7а.

Рабочий язык: английский

Speakers: M. Yokoyama (University of Tokyo), K. Sakashita (KEK and

J-PARC) and M. Shiozawa (Institute for Cosmic Ray Research, University

of Tokyo)

Subject: Experiment T2K and Hyper-Kamiokande Project

Place: conference-hall of the INR RAS (Moscow)

Time: 15:00, 25/Apr/2019, Thu

**Abstract**

The T2K experiment is an accelerator based long baseline neutrino oscillation experiment which produces a muon neutrino beam at J-PARC, Japan Proton Accelerator Research complex, and detect the neutrinos by The Super-Kamiokande detector at 295km from J-PARC. In the J-PARC site, near detectors are located to characterize the neutrino beam and its interaction in detail. T2K has reported the first observation of muon to electron-type neutrino oscillation and the first hint of CP violation in the lepton sector. In order to further enhance the physics capability and to lay foundations for the future experiment with Hyper-Kamiokande, upgrades the neutrino beam and near detectors are planned. The latest results and the future prospect will be presented.

The Super-Kamiokande detector has been providing fascinating results in particle physics and astrophysics over more than 20 years. The Hyper-Kamiokande or Hyper-K, as a straightforward extension of the Super-Kamiokande, will provide major new capabilities to make new discoveries in particle and astroparticle physics thanks to an order of magnitude increase in detector mass and improvements in photon-detection system along with the envisioned J-PARC Megawatt-class neutrino beam. The Hyper-K and J-PARC neutrino beam measurement of neutrino oscillation is more likely to provide a 5-sigma discovery of CP violation than any other existing experiment. Hyper-K will also be the world leader for nucleon decays. The sensitivity to the partial lifetime of protons for the decay modes of p→e+\pi^0 is expected to exceed 10^35 years. Finally, the astrophysical neutrino program involves precision measurement of solar neutrinos and their matter effects, high-statistical Supernova burst and Supernova relic neutrinos. The Hyper-K is expected to start operation in ~2027.