

# Kolokwium z Pracowni Komputerowej

## L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

### wersja B

Imie i Nazwisko

25 listopada 2013

## 1 Zadania 1, 2 i 3

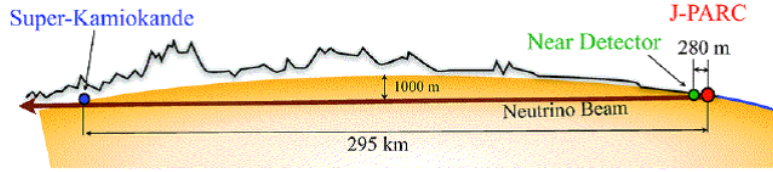
Stwórz katalog `Imie_Nazwisko` i w nim zapisuj wyniki kolokwium. W katalogu `Imie_Nazwisko` stwórz kod źródłowy `Imie_Nazwisko.tex`, który ma zawierać Imie i Nazwisko autora po tytule oraz poniższe podpunkty (1, 2, 3):

### 1.1 Zadanie 1

**The T2K long baseline neutrino oscillation experiment** The T2K experiment is a long baseline neutrino oscillation experiment which uses an intense proton beam produced by the J-PARC accelerator in Tokai, Japan. It is composed of neutrino beamline, near detector complex (ND280), both of which were newly constructed and far detector *Super-Kamiokande* located 295 km away from J-PARC (see Fig. 1).

### 1.2 Zadanie 2

**J-PARC facility** The design parameters of the J-PARC Main Ring for the fast extraction are listed in Tab. 1.



Rysunek 1: Schematic view of the T2K experiment. Neutrino beam is produced at J-PARC facility and measured by near detectors (green dot) used to determine the properties of the neutrino beam, and 295 km away far detector *Super-Kamiokande*. Figure is taken from Ref. [1]

Circumference	1567 m
Beam power	750 kW
Beam kinetic energy	30 GeV
Beam intensity	$3 \times 10^{14}$ p/spill
Spill cycle	$\sim 0.5$ Hz
Spill width	$\sim 5$ $\mu$ sec

Tablica 1: The characteristics of MR for the fast extraction in J-PARC. Numbers taken from Ref. [1].

## 2 Zadanie 3

**Pions decay** Pions decay there into muons and muon neutrinos:

$$\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ + \nu_\mu \quad (1)$$

Some of the resulting muons can also decay producing muon antineutrinos and electron neutrinos:

$$\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ + \bar{\nu}_\mu + \nu_e \quad (2)$$

## Literatura

- [1] K. Abe *et al.*, [T2K Collaboration], *The T2K experiment*, accepted for publication in Nucl. Instrum. Methods, article in press, arXiv:1106.1238 [physics.ins-det], (2011).