

NA61/SHINE experiment for neutrino physics

Yusuke Koshio, for NA61/SHINE Collaboration
(Okayama University, Japan)



XXI Workshop on Neutrino Telescopes
1st October, 2025, Padova, Italy



The NA61/SHINE Experiment

"The **S**PS **H**eavy **I**on and **N**eutrino **E**xperiment"

Over 150 physicists from 30 institutions and 15 countries

Jura
mountains

Lake Geneva

Geneva airport

LHC

NA61/SHINE
(SPS north area)



SPS

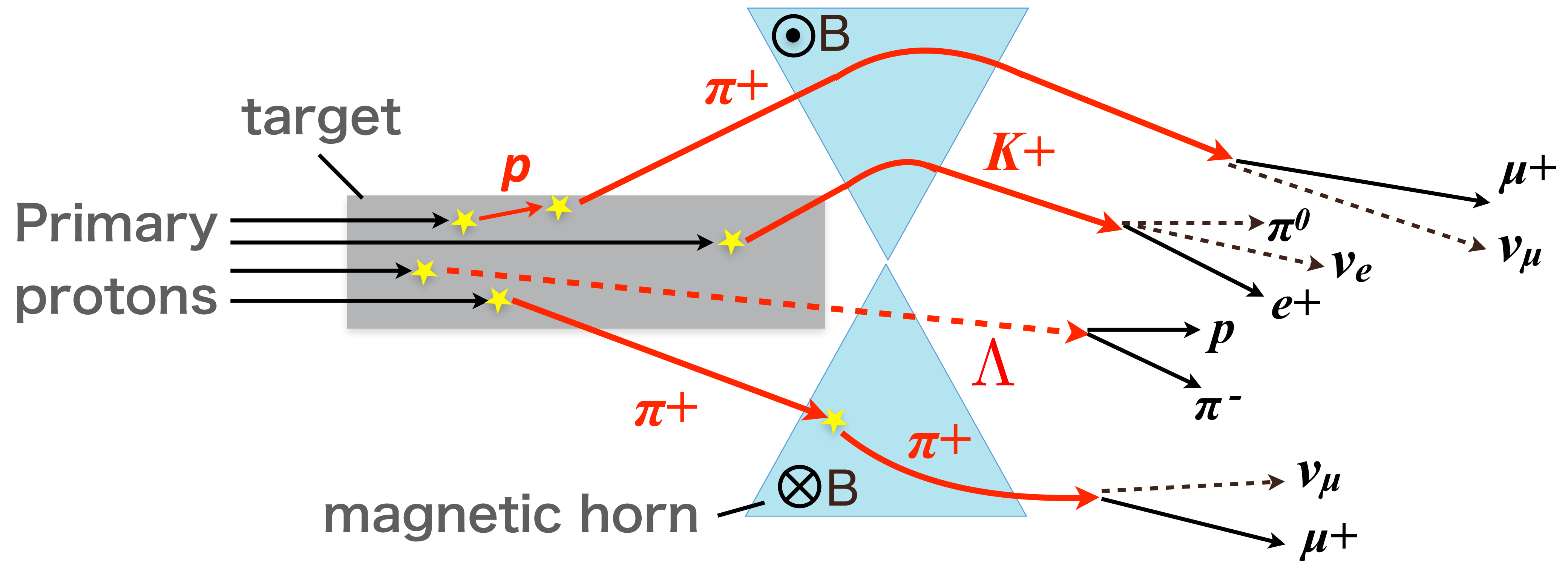
← CERN (main site)

Physics program

Multi-purpose experiment

- Neutrino: Hadron production measurements
- Strong interaction physics
 - Search for the critical point
 - Study the onset of deconfinement
 - Study open-charm production mechanism
- Cosmic-ray physics
 - Hadron production measurements to improve air-shower model predictions
 - Study (anti-)deuteron production mechanism for the AMS and GAPS
 - Nuclear fragmentation cross sections to understand cosmic-ray flux

How to produce neutrino beam



- Primary interactions in the target ($p + \text{Be/C} \rightarrow \pi^\pm, K^\pm$)
- Secondary interactions with beamline materials (hadrons + C/Be/Al/Ti/Fe/H₂O etc.)
- Neutral hadron decay ($p + \text{Be/C} \rightarrow V^0 + X$)

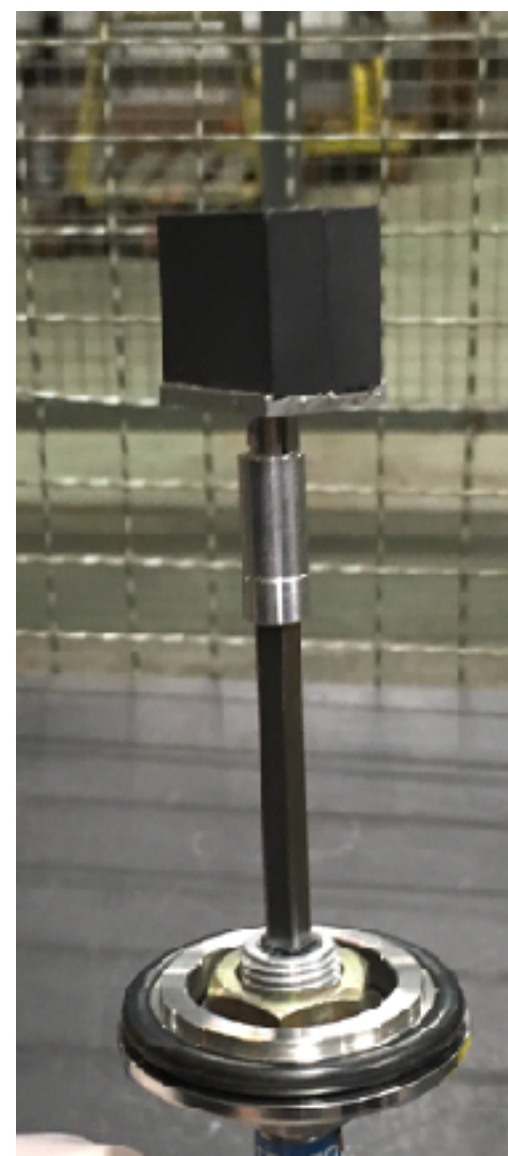
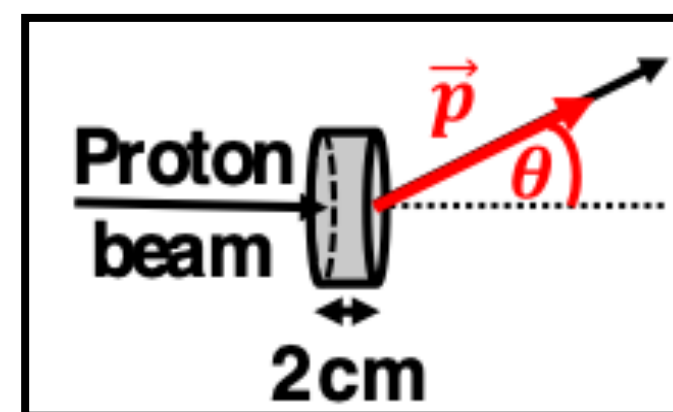
History of neutrino program

1. 2006 – 2010: $p+C$ at 31 GeV/c for T2K
2. 2015 – 2018: various interactions at 30–120 GeV/c for NuMI and LBNF
3. 2022 – 2025: various interactions at 30–120 GeV/c for T2K/HK, LBNF/DUNE

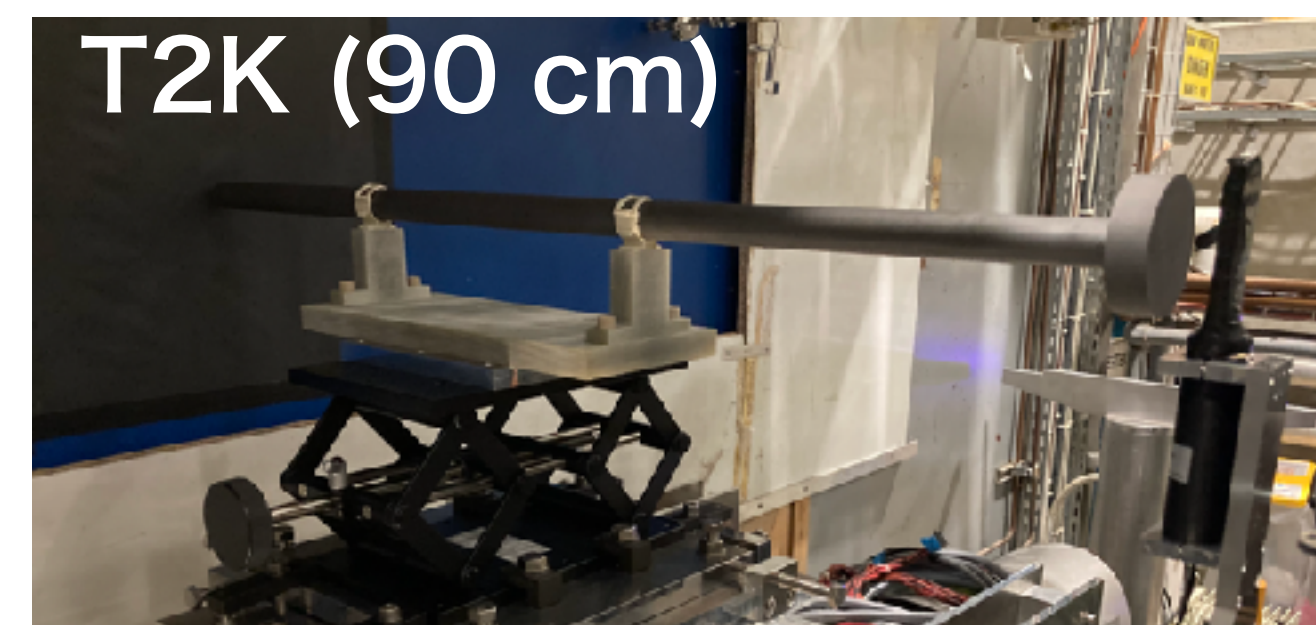
Two kinds of targets

Thin target:

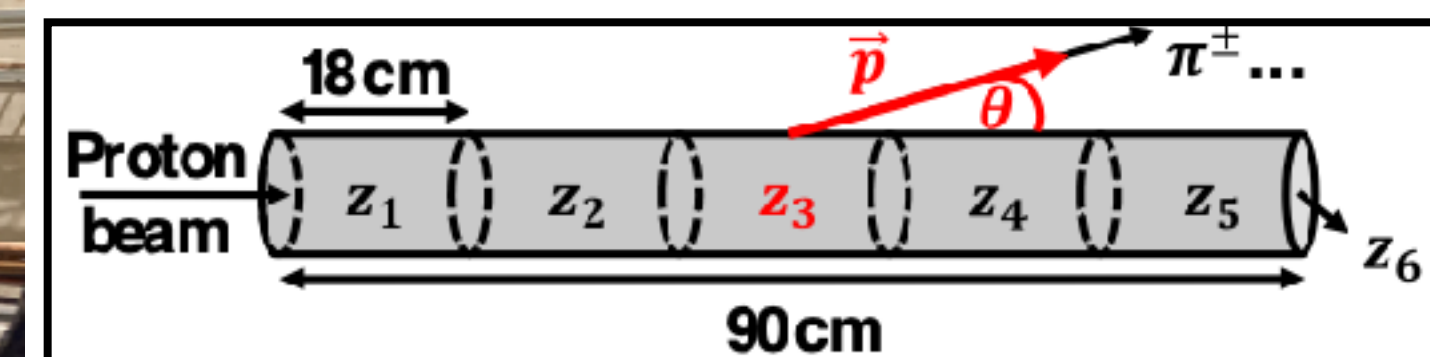
A few % of nuclear interaction length to study single interactions



Replica target: Same geometry and material as in real neutrino beamline



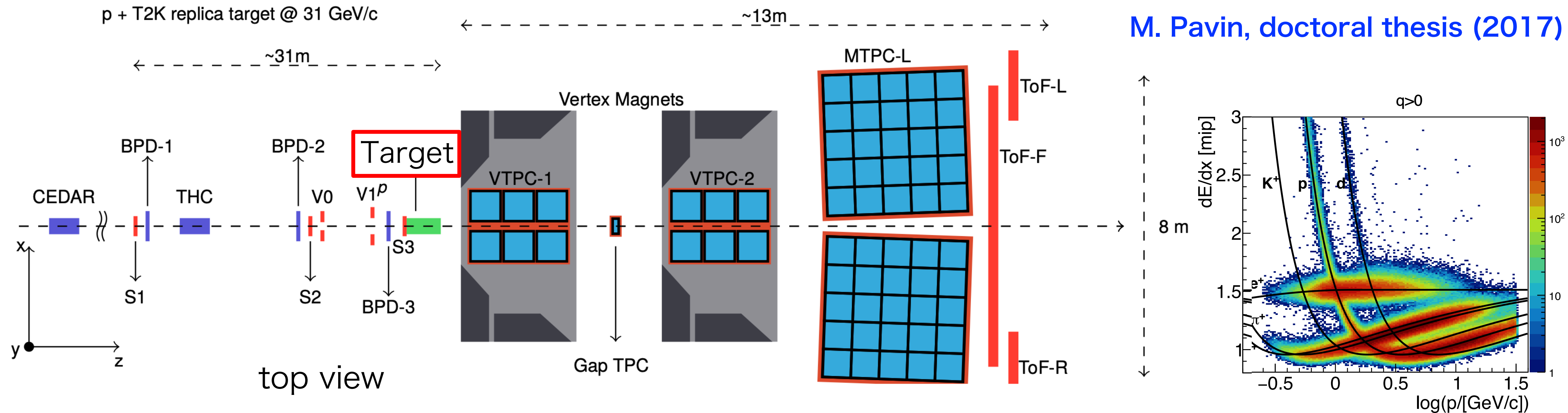
T2K (90 cm)



NuMI (120 cm)

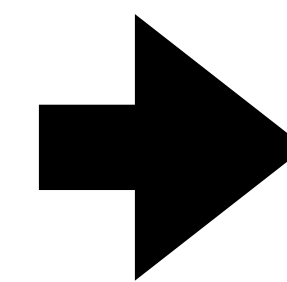


NA61/SHINE experimental facility



Large acceptance spectrometer for charged particles

- TPCs for tracking and dE/dx
- 2 dipole magnets up to 1.5 T field
- Time-of-flight detectors placed downstream



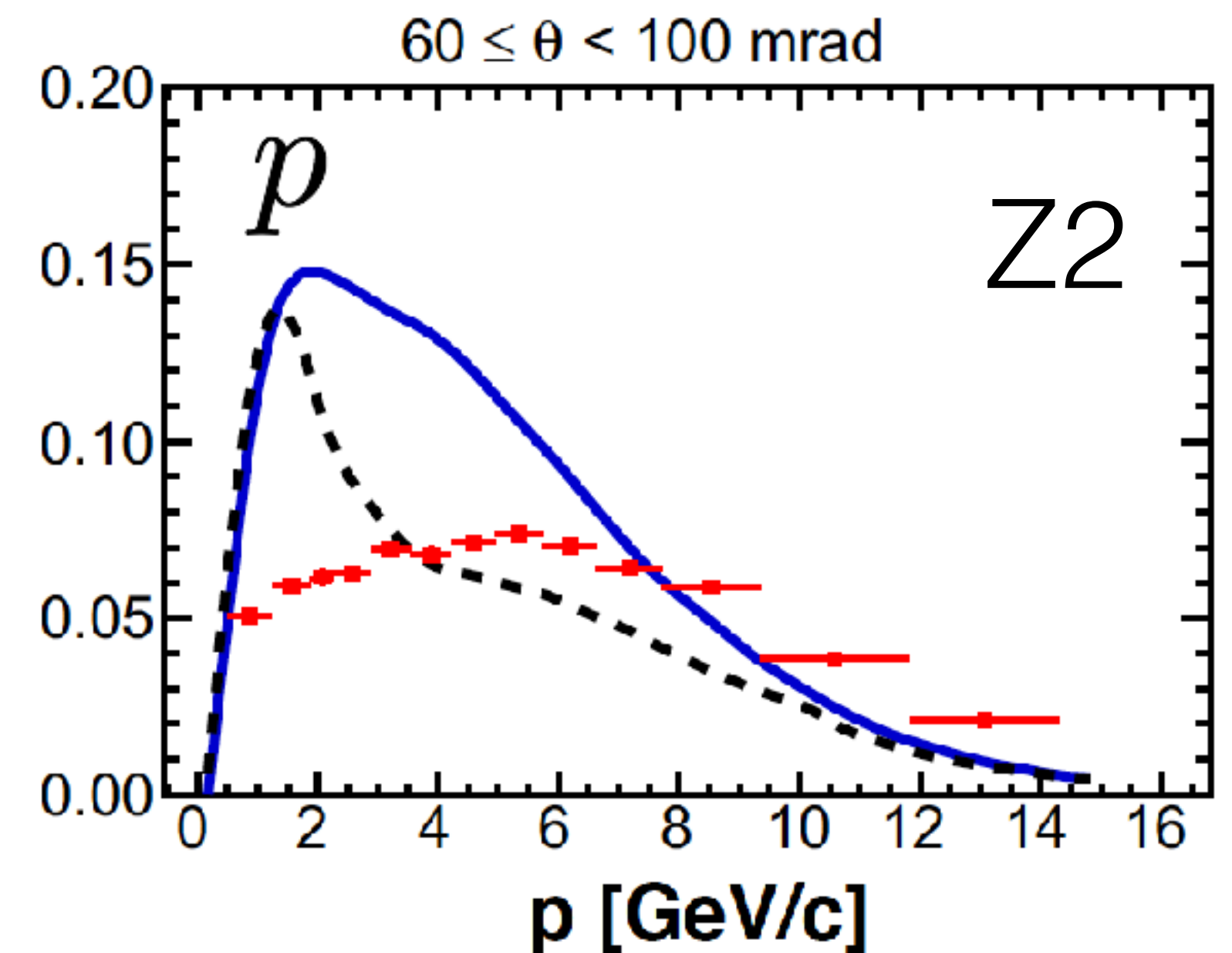
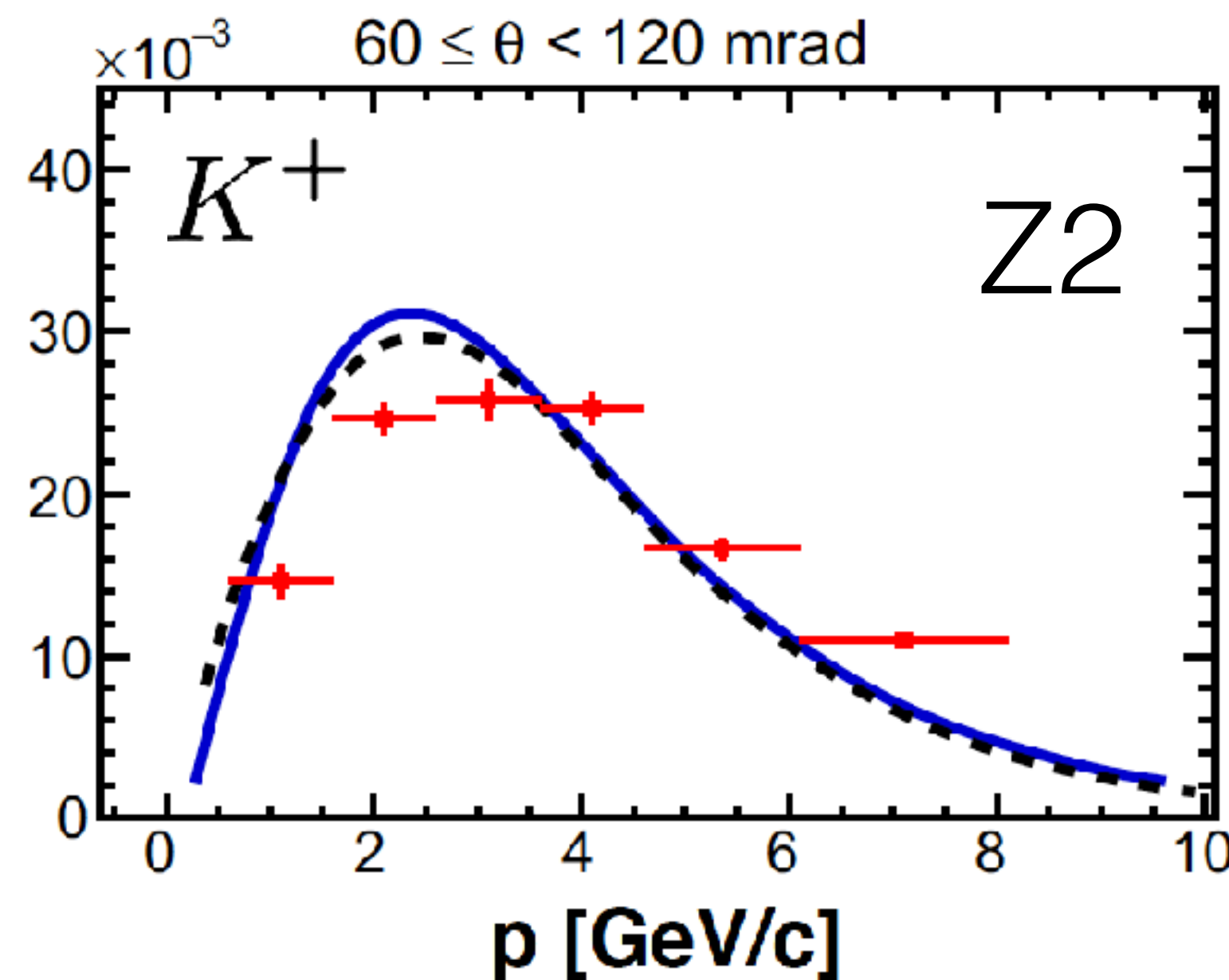
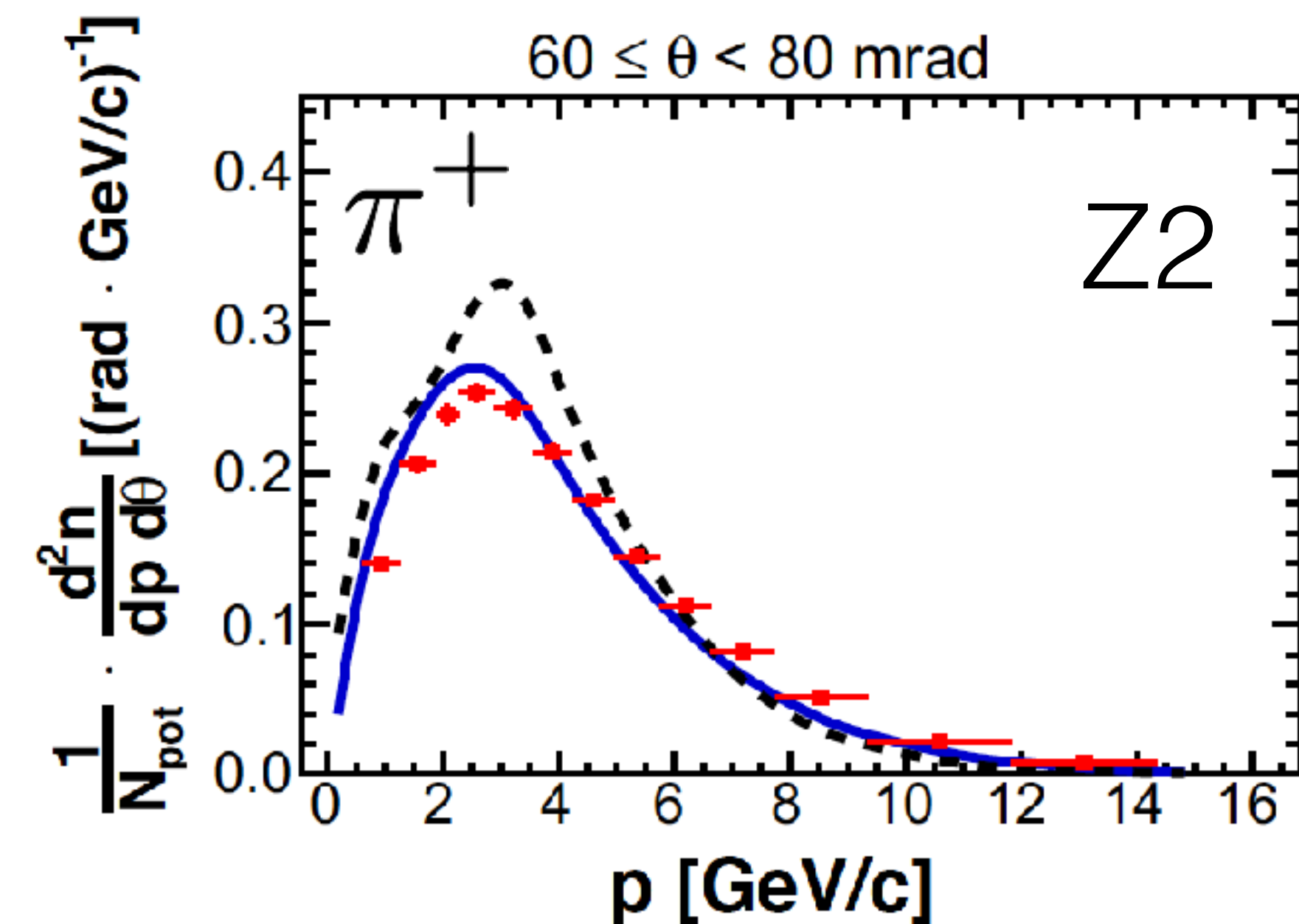
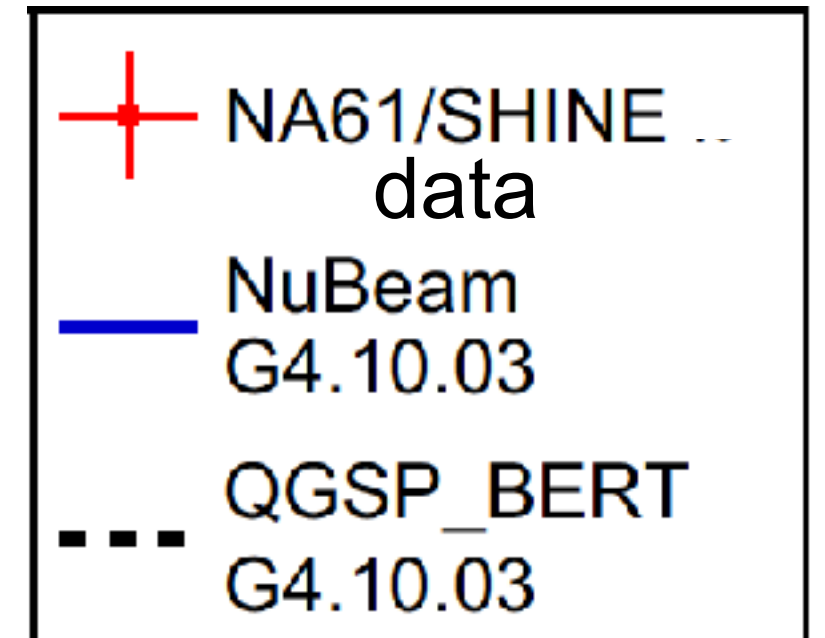
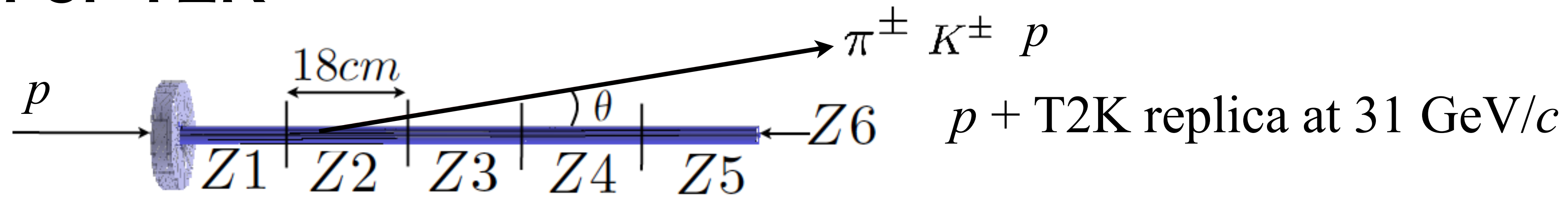
**Momentum measurement
with particle identification**

Results in NA61/SHINE

Phase 1 (2006–2010)

NA61/SHINE, Eur. Phys. J. C79, no2 100 (2019)

For T2K

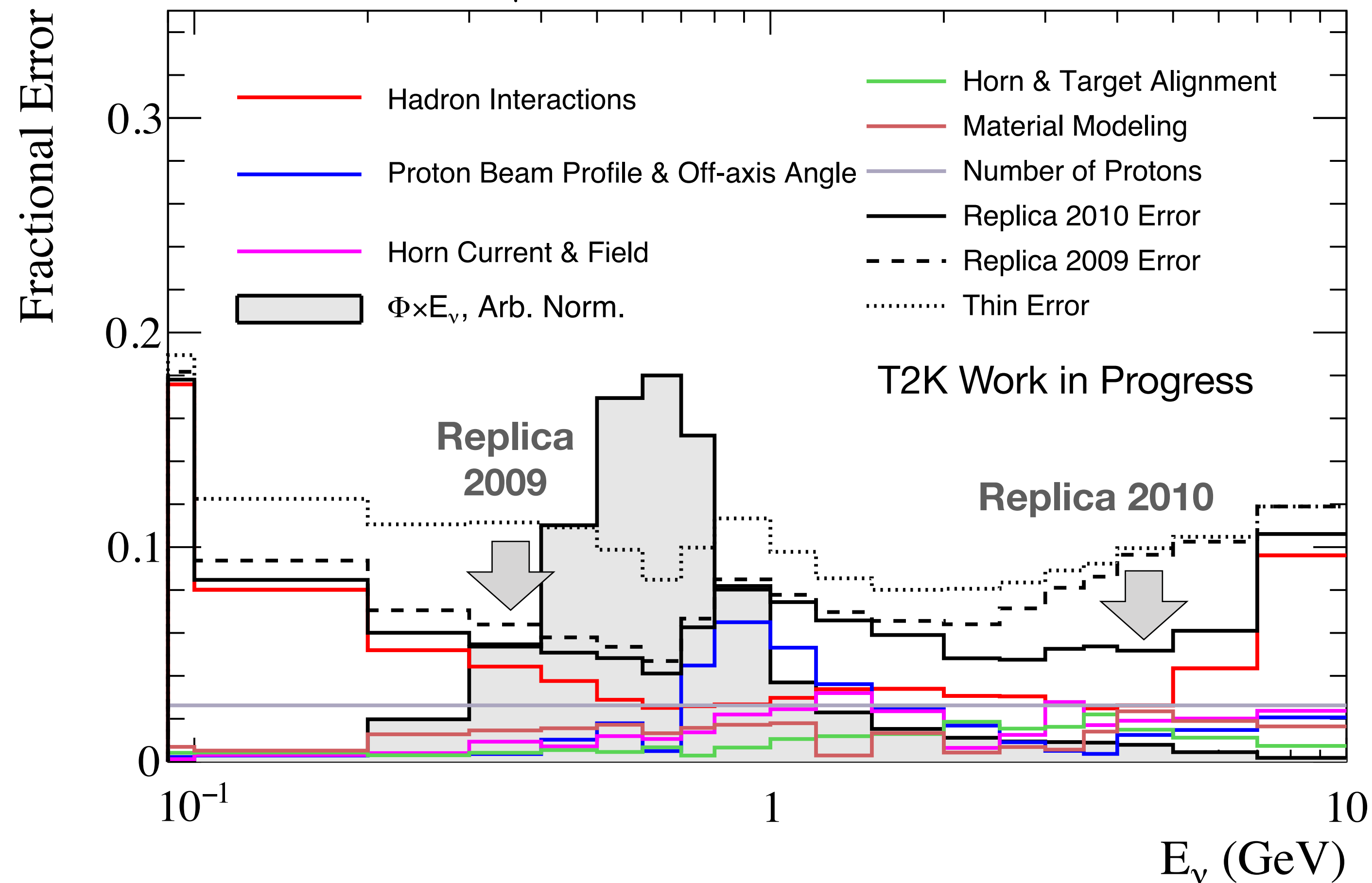


$\left(\begin{array}{l} 15 \text{ } \theta\text{-bins for } 0 < \theta < 380 \text{ mrad (Z1-Z5)} \\ 10 \text{ } \theta\text{-bins for } 0 < \theta < 300 \text{ mrad (Z6)} \end{array} \right) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ } \theta\text{-bins for } 0 < \theta < 280 \text{ mrad (Z1-Z5)} \\ 2 \text{ } \theta\text{-bins for } 0 < \theta < 120 \text{ mrad (Z6)} \end{array} \right) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} 10 \text{ } \theta\text{-bins for } 0 < \theta < 380 \text{ mrad (Z1-Z5)} \\ 8 \text{ } \theta\text{-bins for } 0 < \theta < 260 \text{ mrad (Z6)} \end{array} \right)$

T2K neutrino flux uncertainty with NA61/SHINE data (Phase 1)

SK: Neutrino Mode, ν_μ

T2K, Eur. Phys. J. C83 no9 782 (2023)

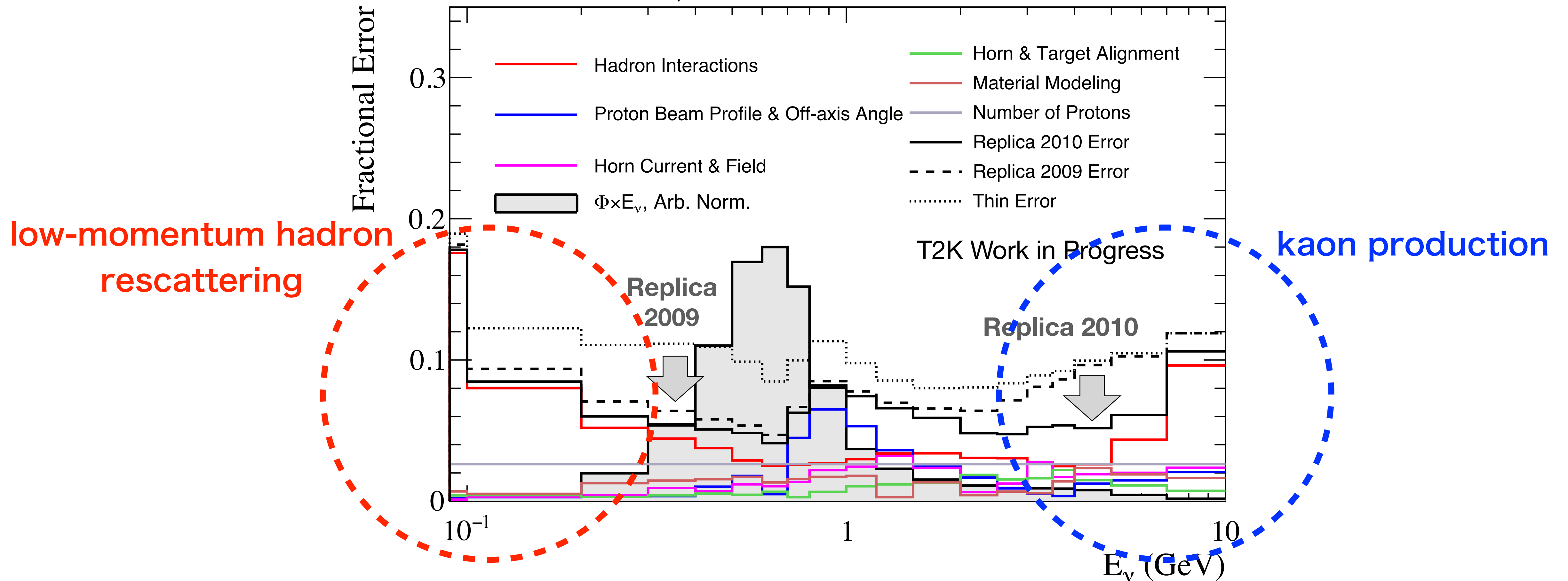


Improved uncertainty down to $< 5\%$

T2K neutrino flux uncertainty with NA61/SHINE data (Phase 1) → Future

SK: Neutrino Mode, ν_μ

T2K, Eur. Phys. J. C83 no9 782 (2023)



For further improvement, will take data at phase 3 and beyond

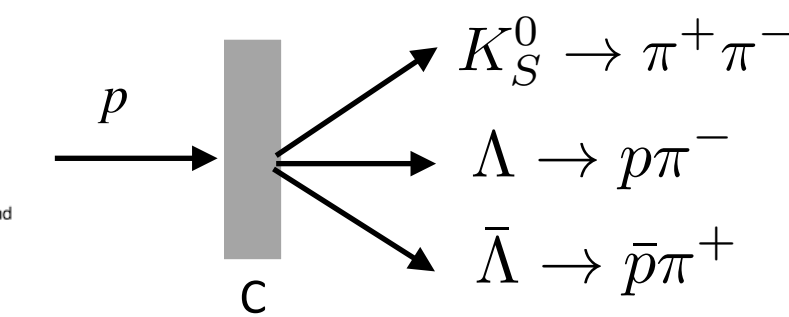
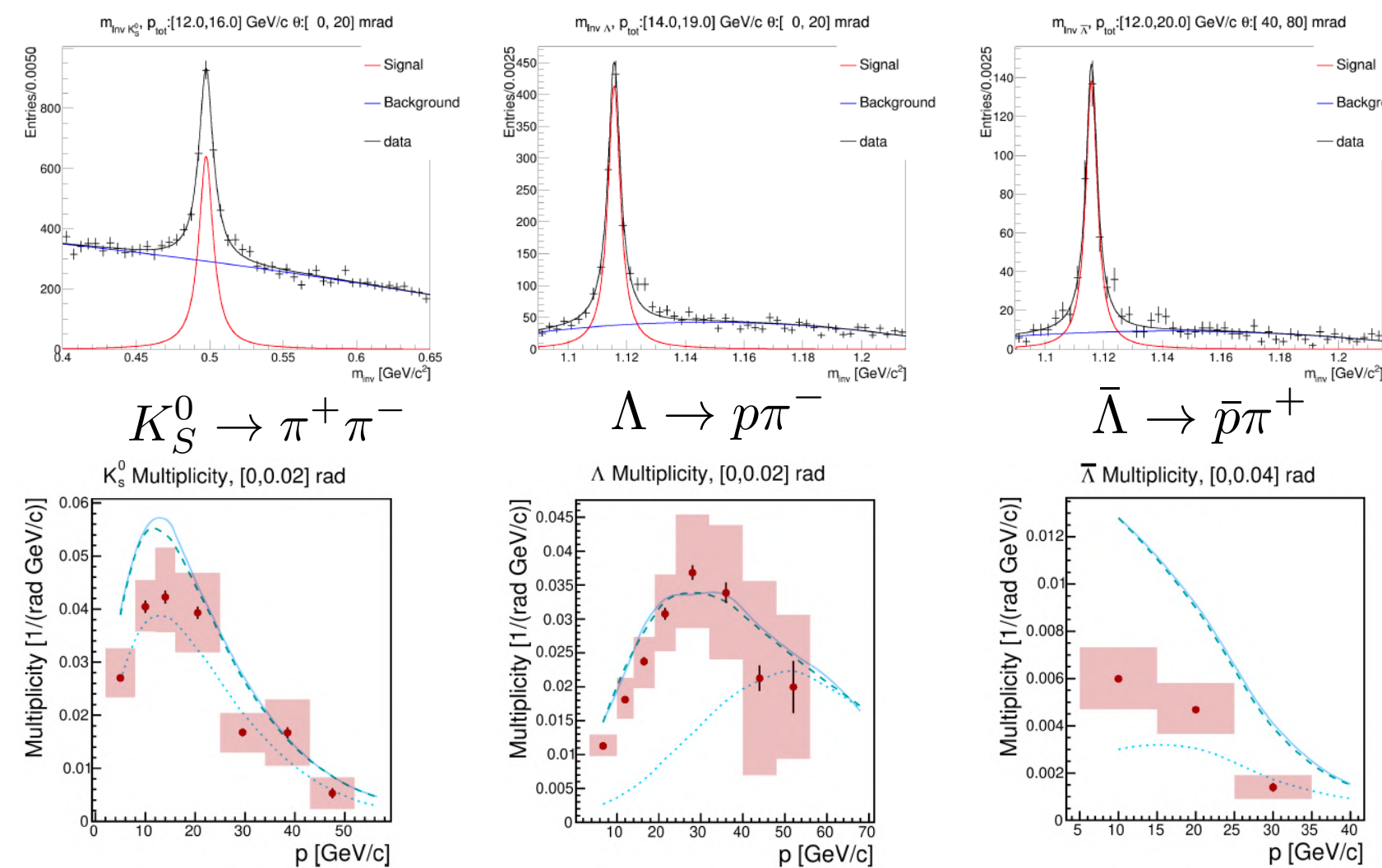
Phase 2 (2015–2018)

Various interactions for NuMI and LBNF

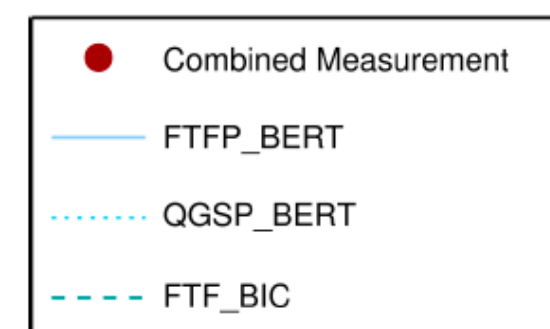
Y. Nagai at Neutrino Telescope 2023

Phase 2 Example: A Measurement for Fermilab Beamlines

$p + C$ at 120 GeV/c



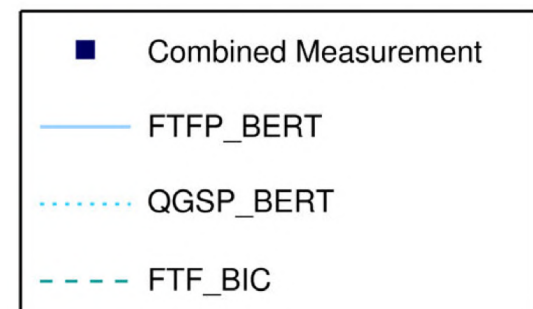
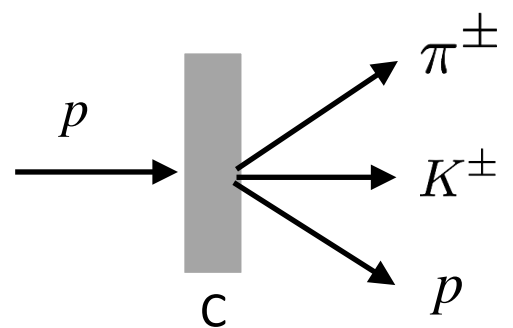
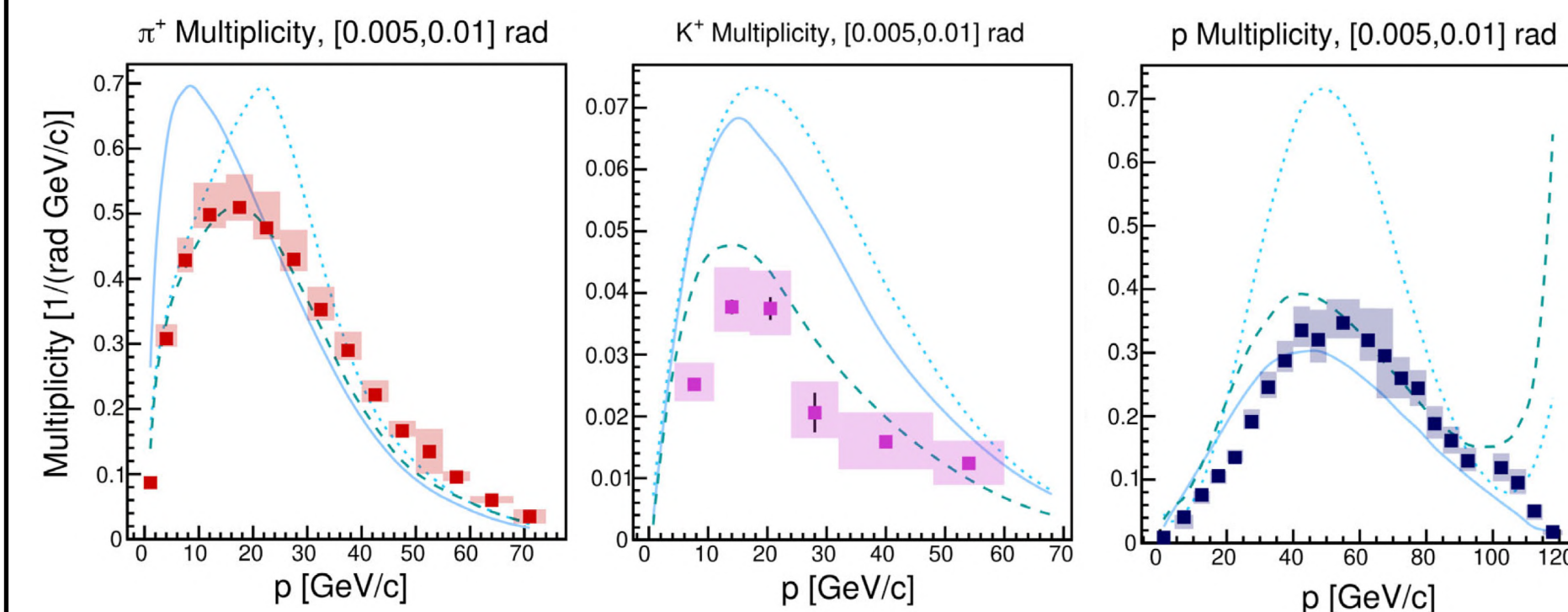
Phys. Rev. D 107, 7, 072004 (2023)



13

Phase 2 Example: A Measurement for Fermilab Beamlines

$p + C$ at 120 GeV/c



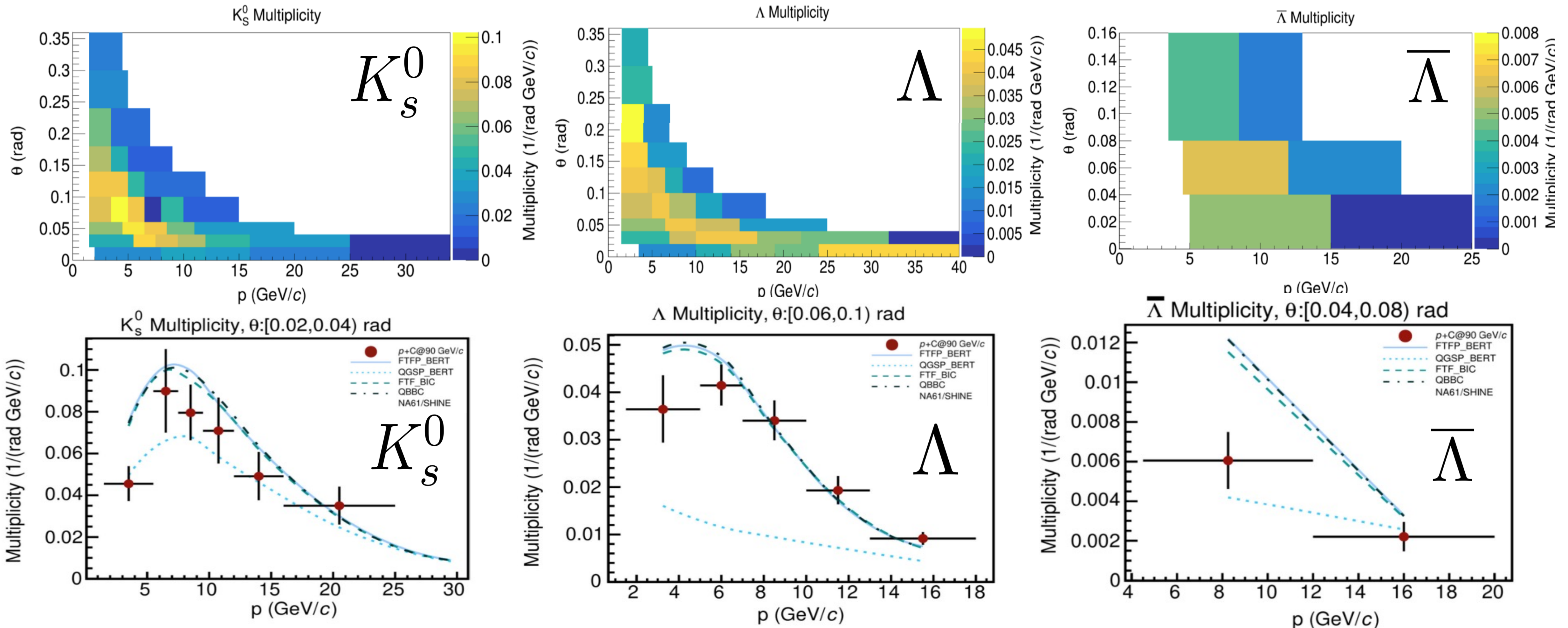
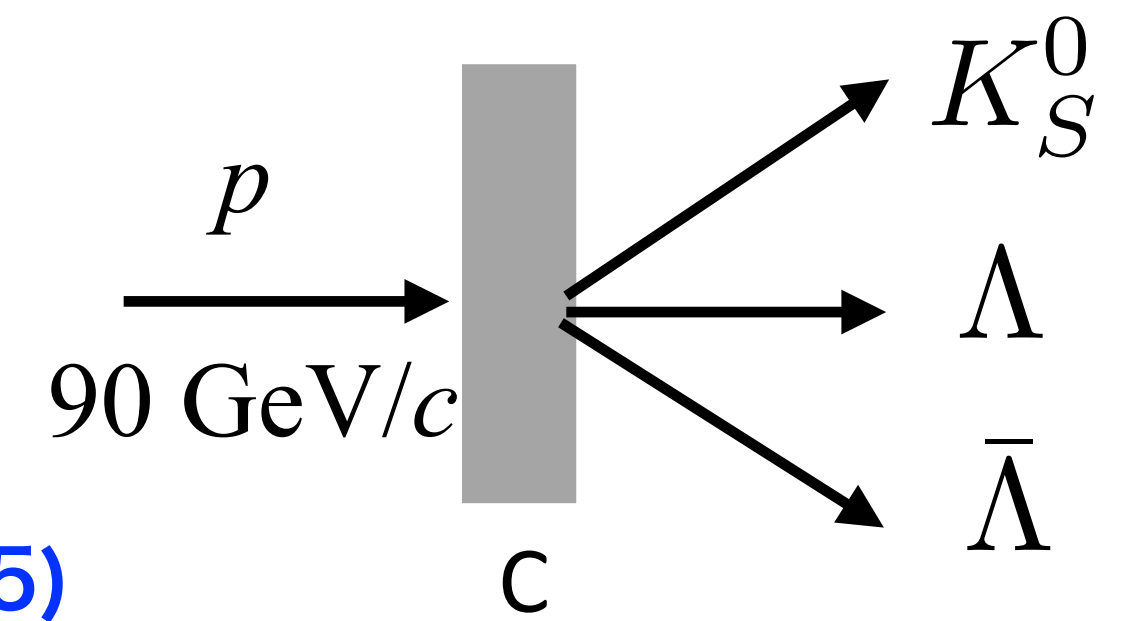
NA61/SHINE, Phys. Rev. D 108, 072013 (2023)

14

Phase 2 (2015–2018)

$p+C$ at 90 GeV/c

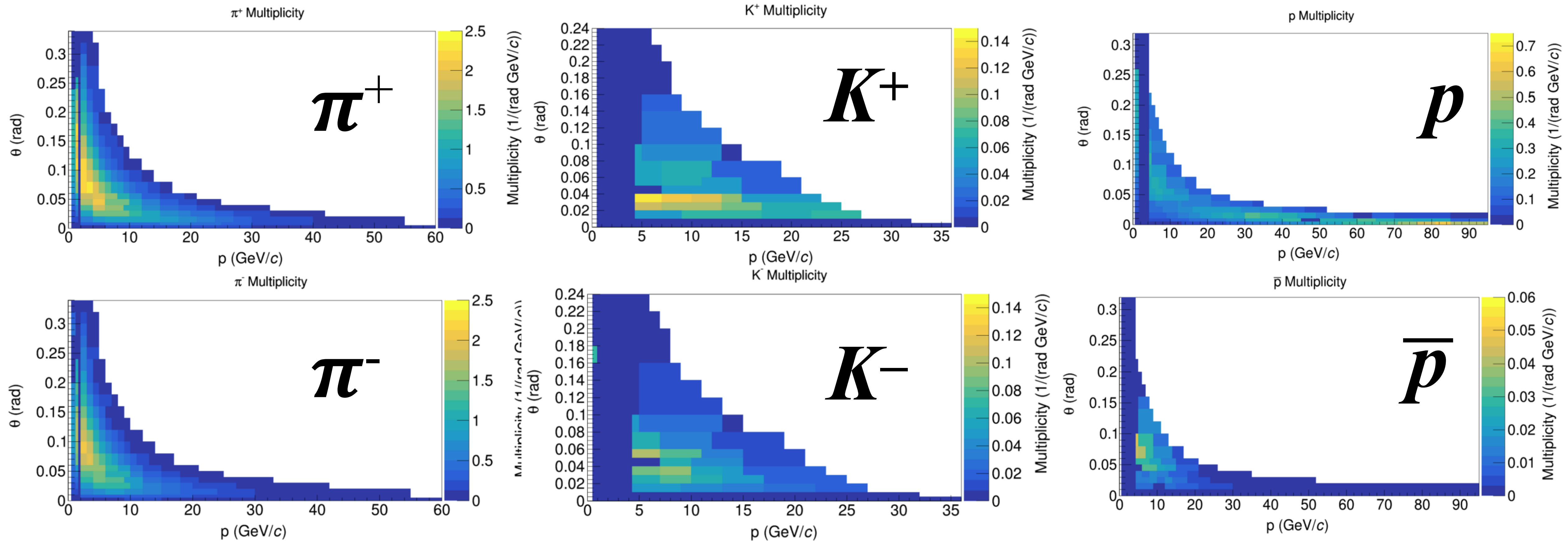
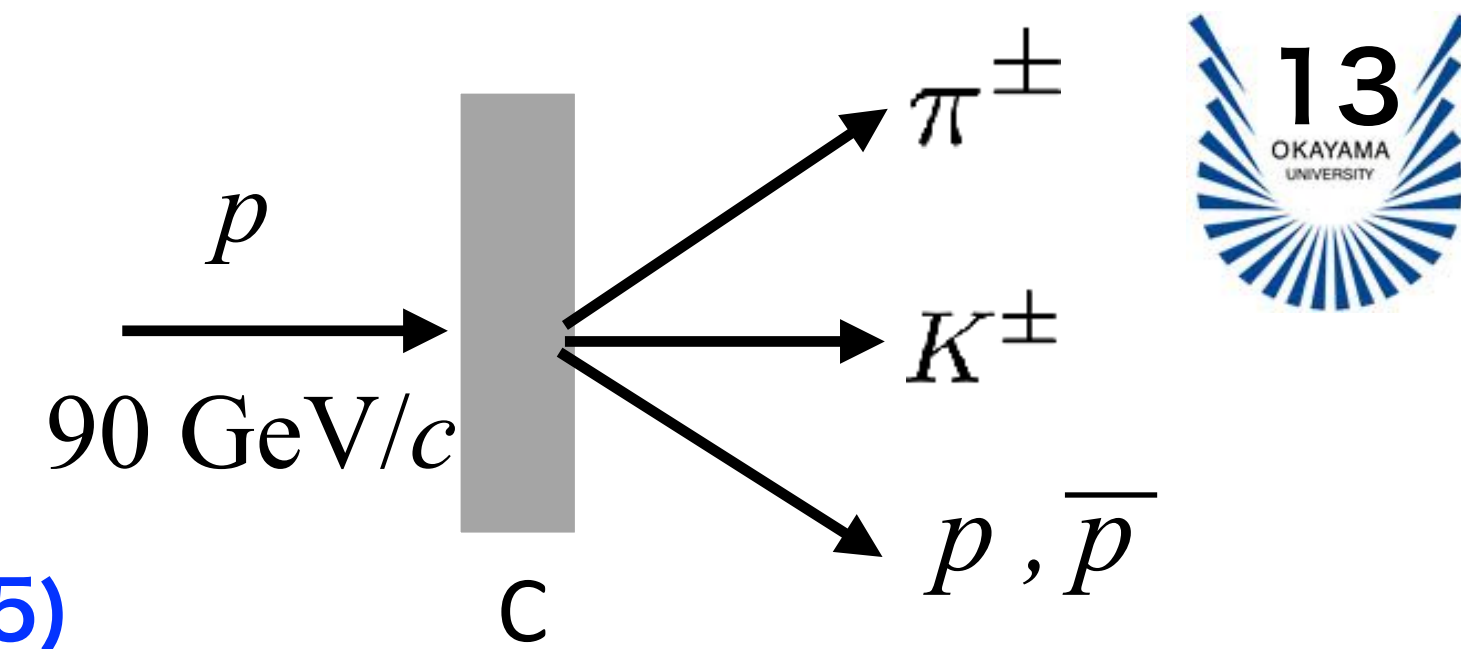
NA61/SHINE, Phys. Rev. D112, 012011 (2025)



Phase 2 (2015–2018)

$p+C$ at 90 GeV/c

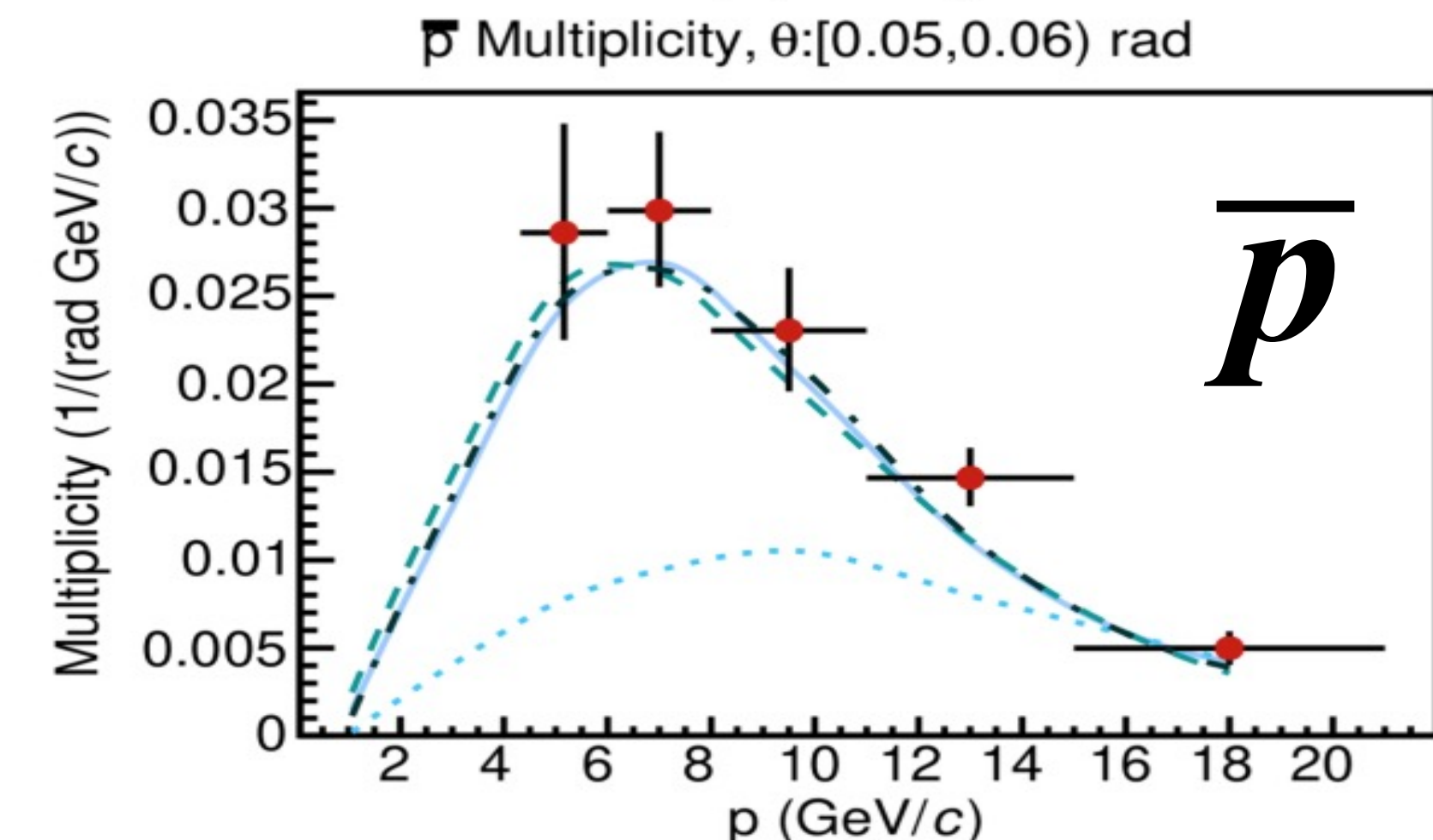
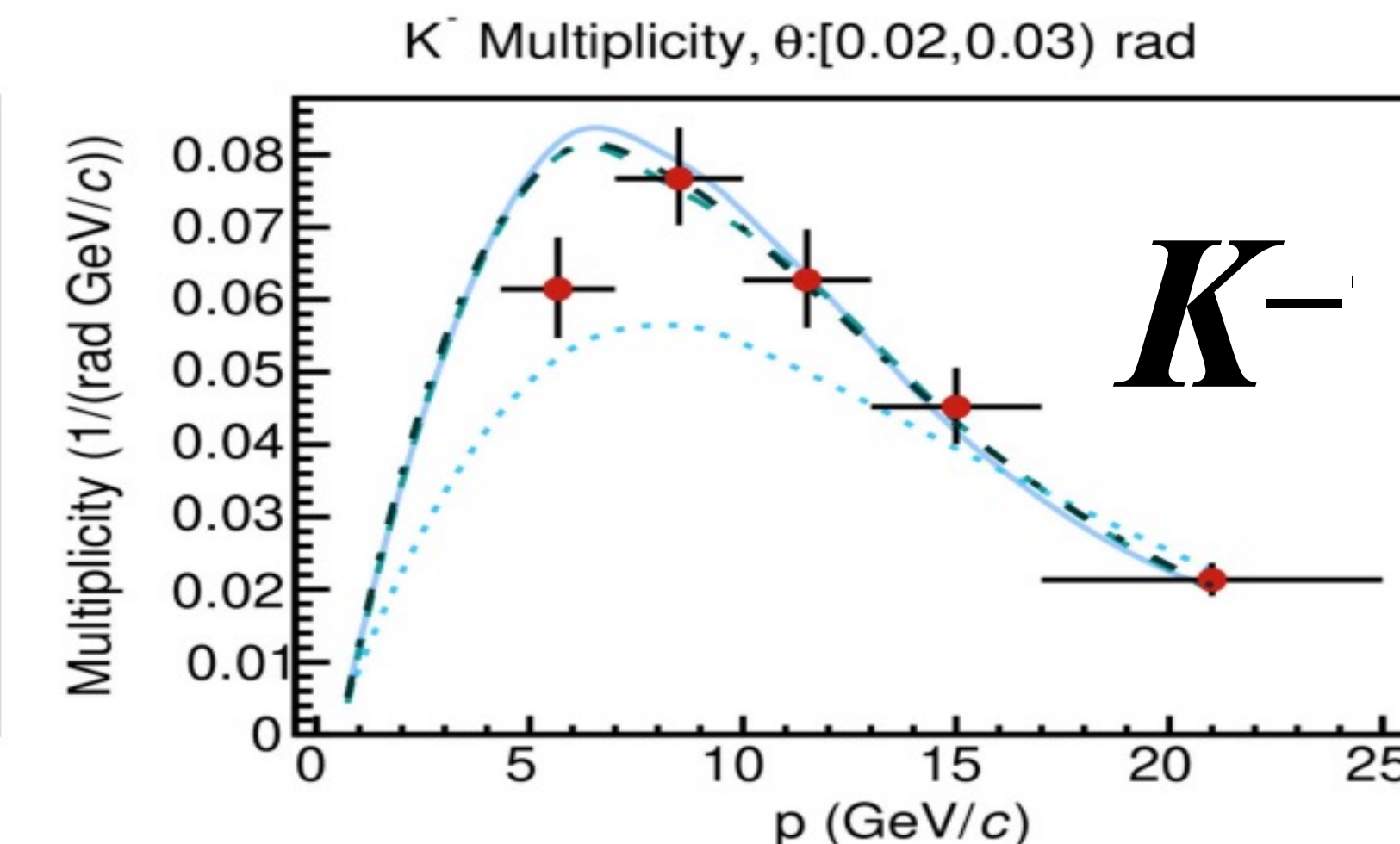
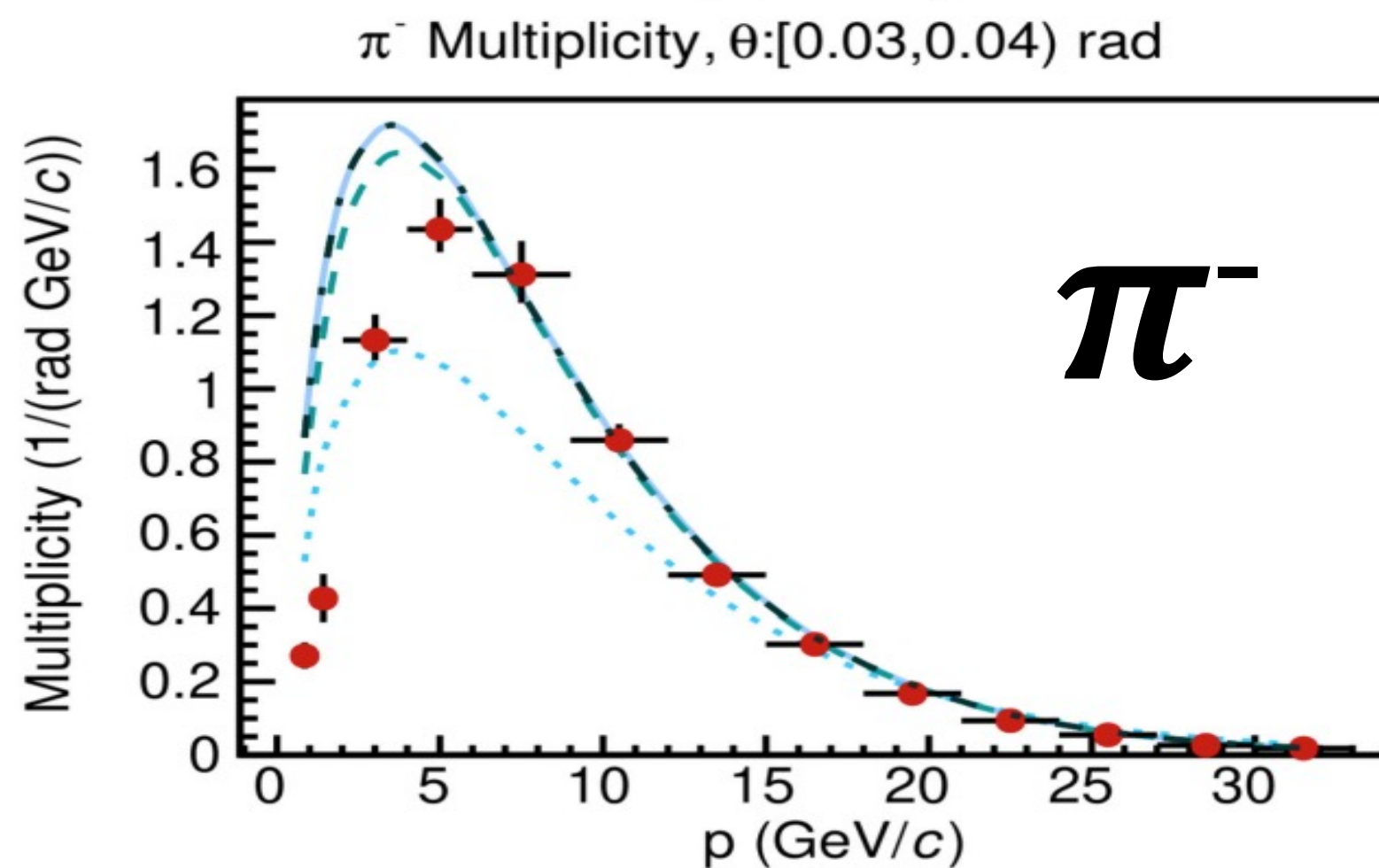
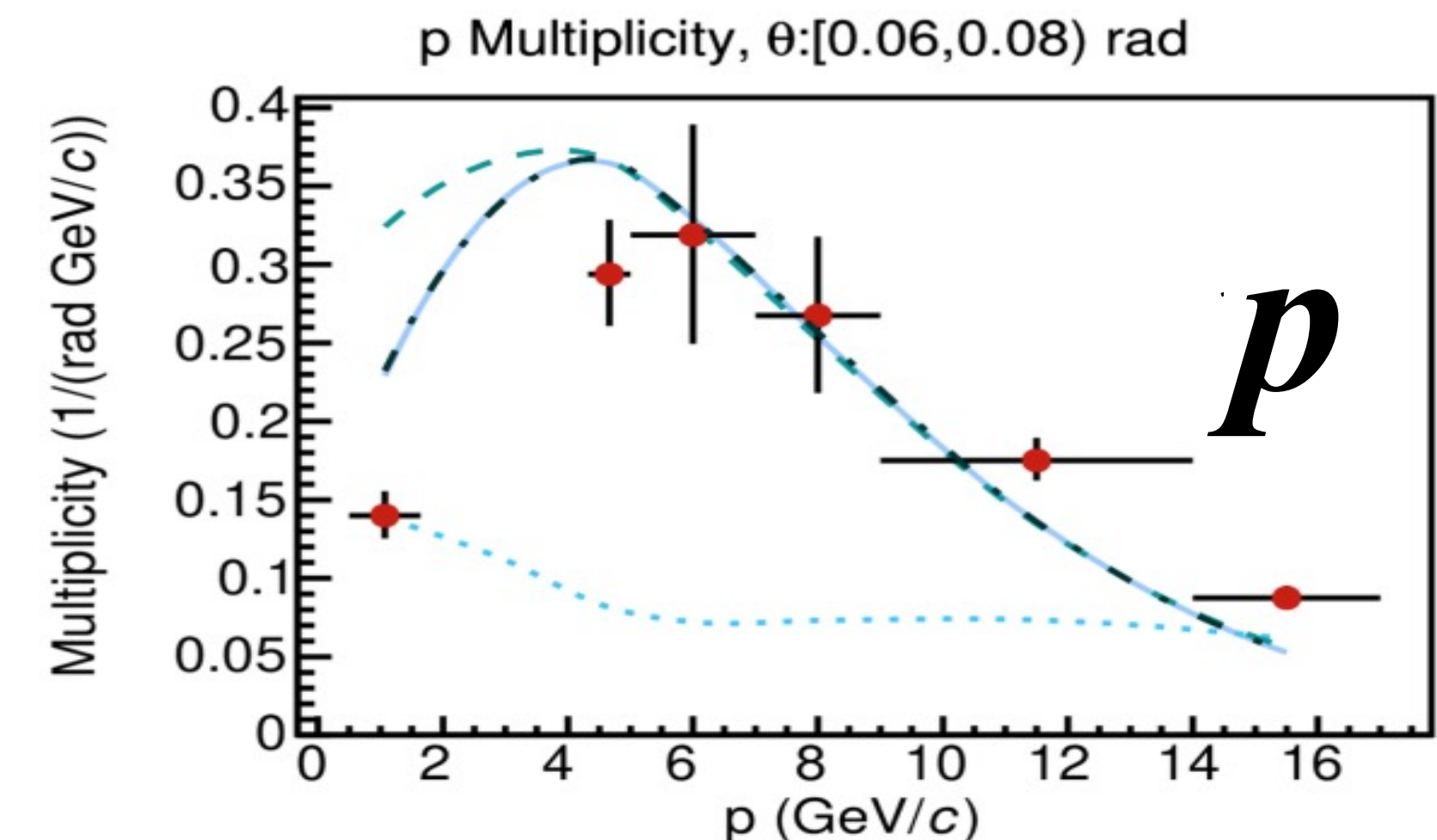
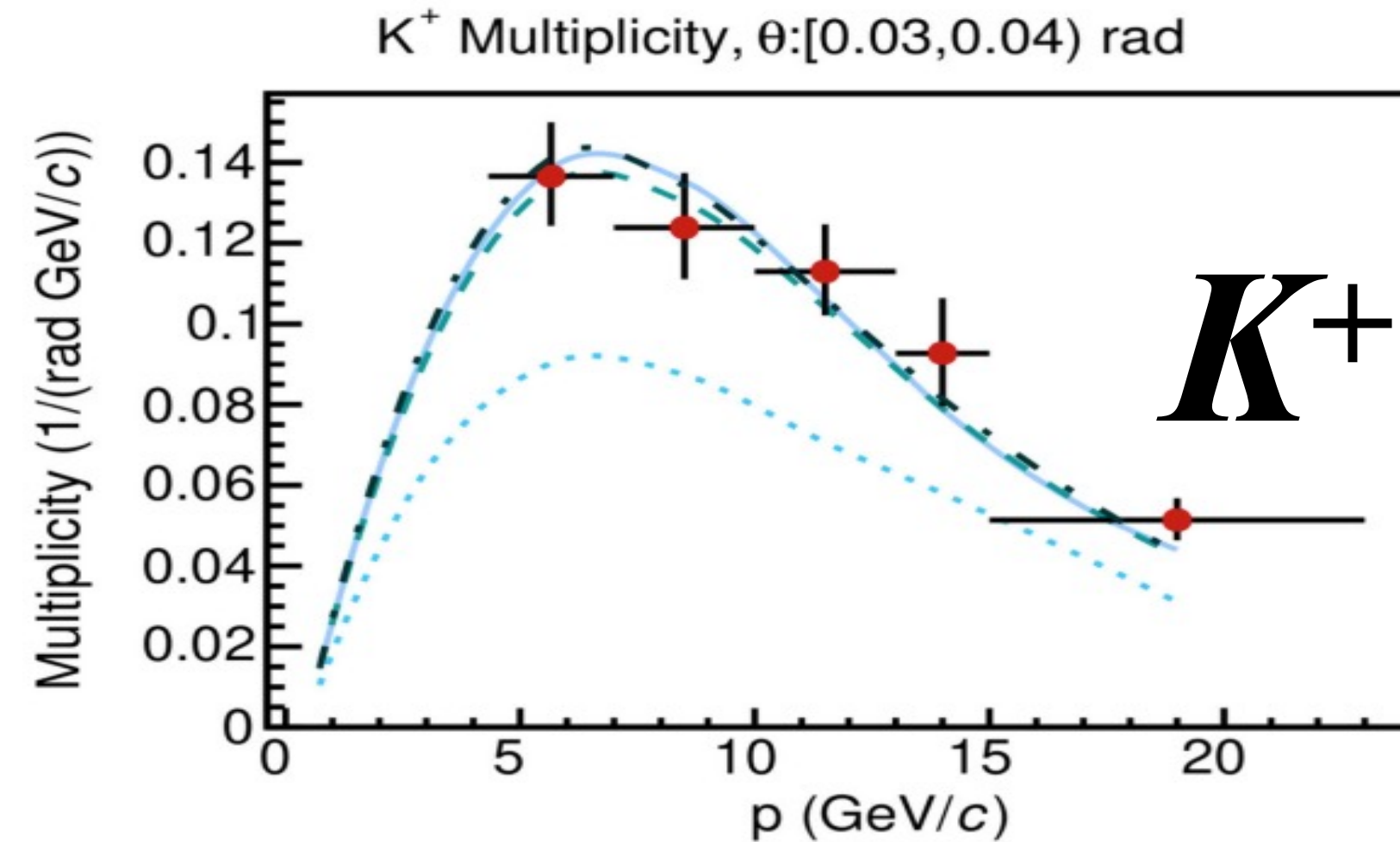
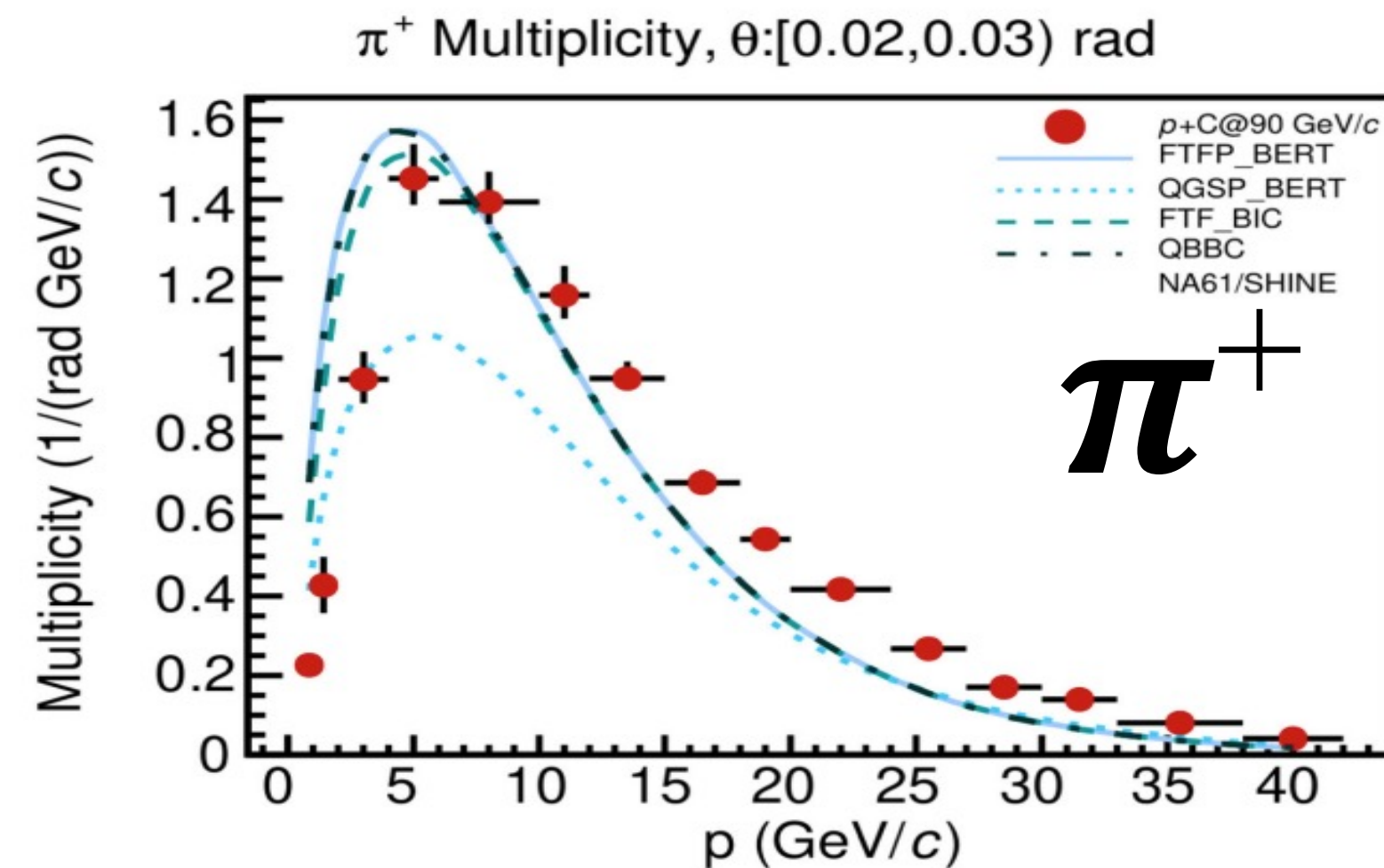
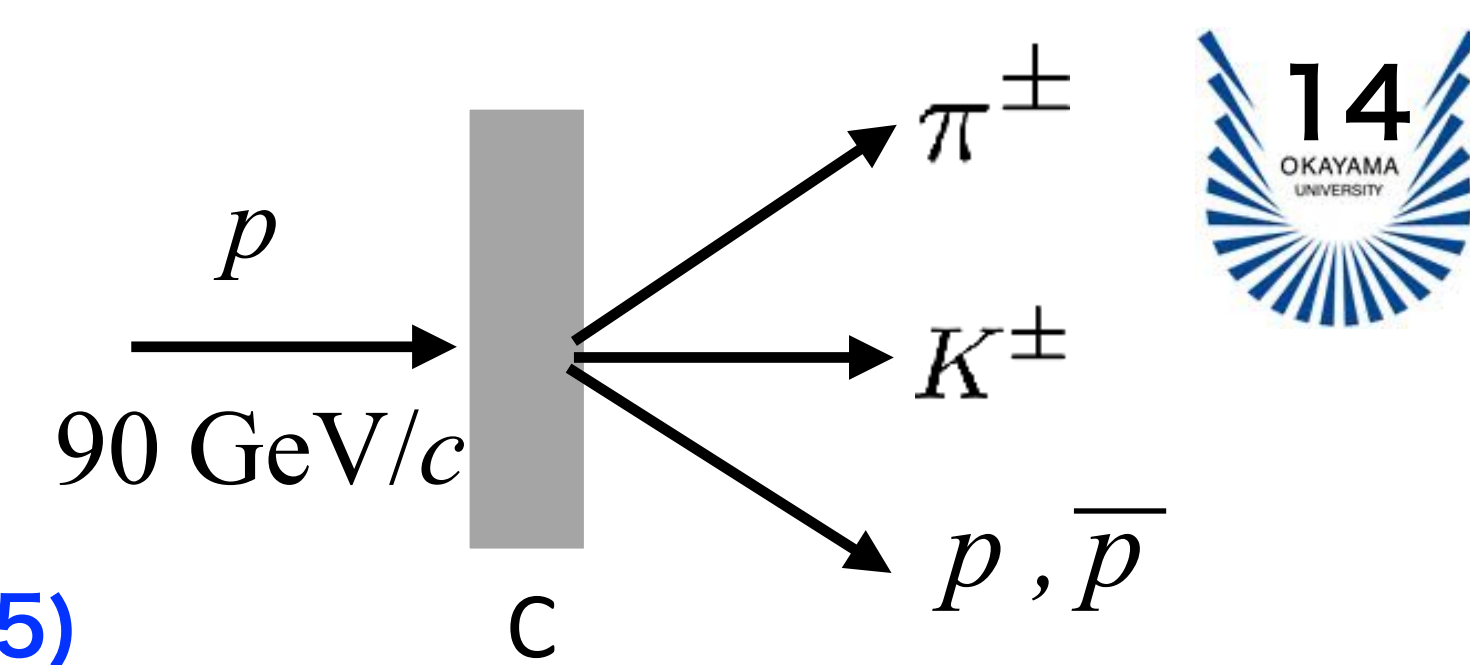
NA61/SHINE, Phys. Rev. D112, 012011 (2025)



Phase 2 (2015–2018)

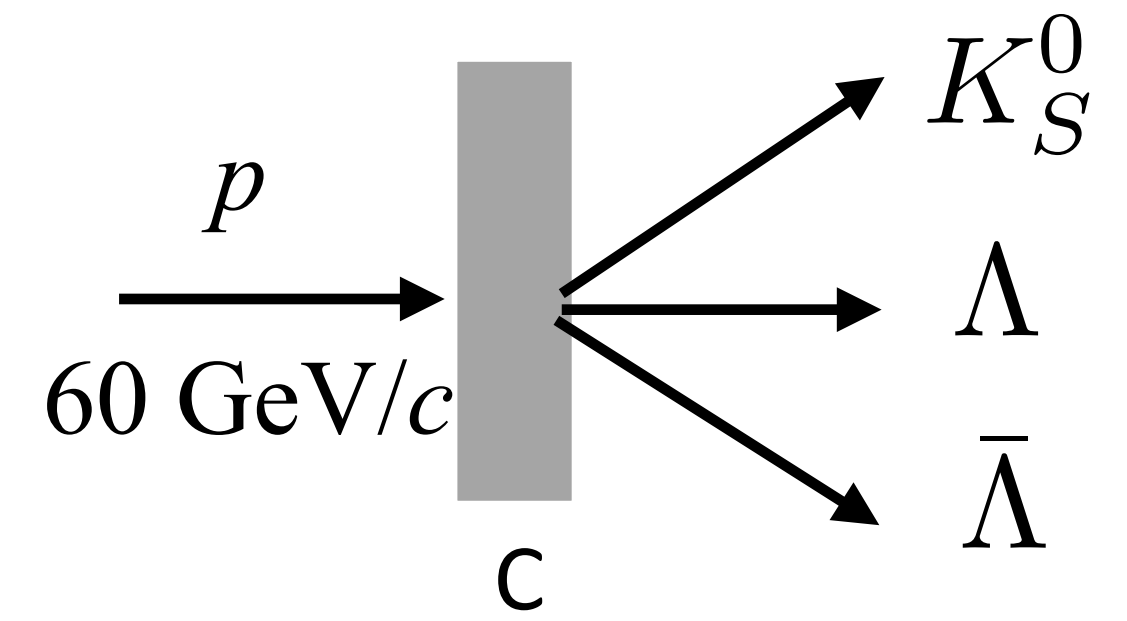
$p+C$ at 90 GeV/c

NA61/SHINE, Phys. Rev. D112, 012011 (2025)

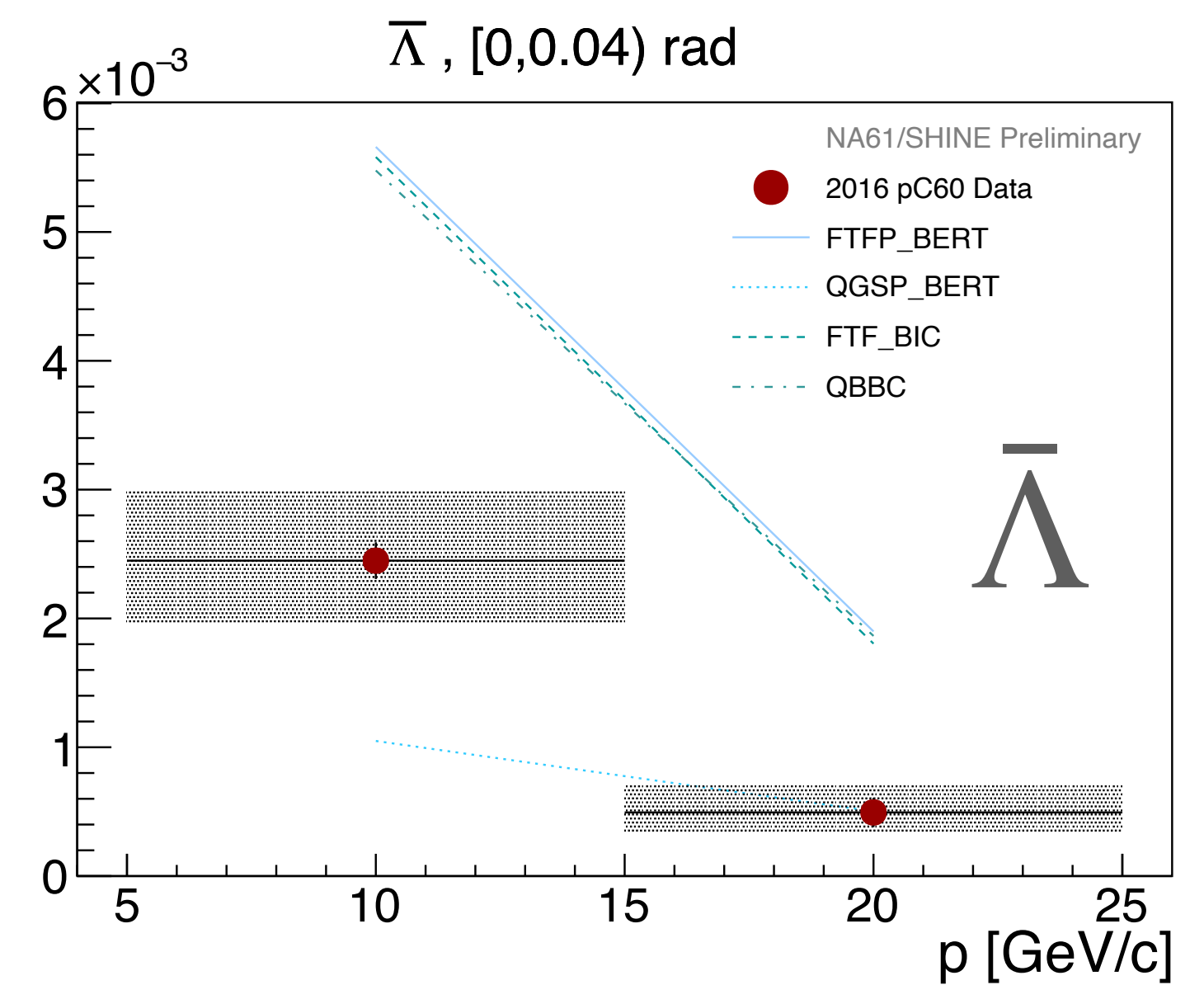
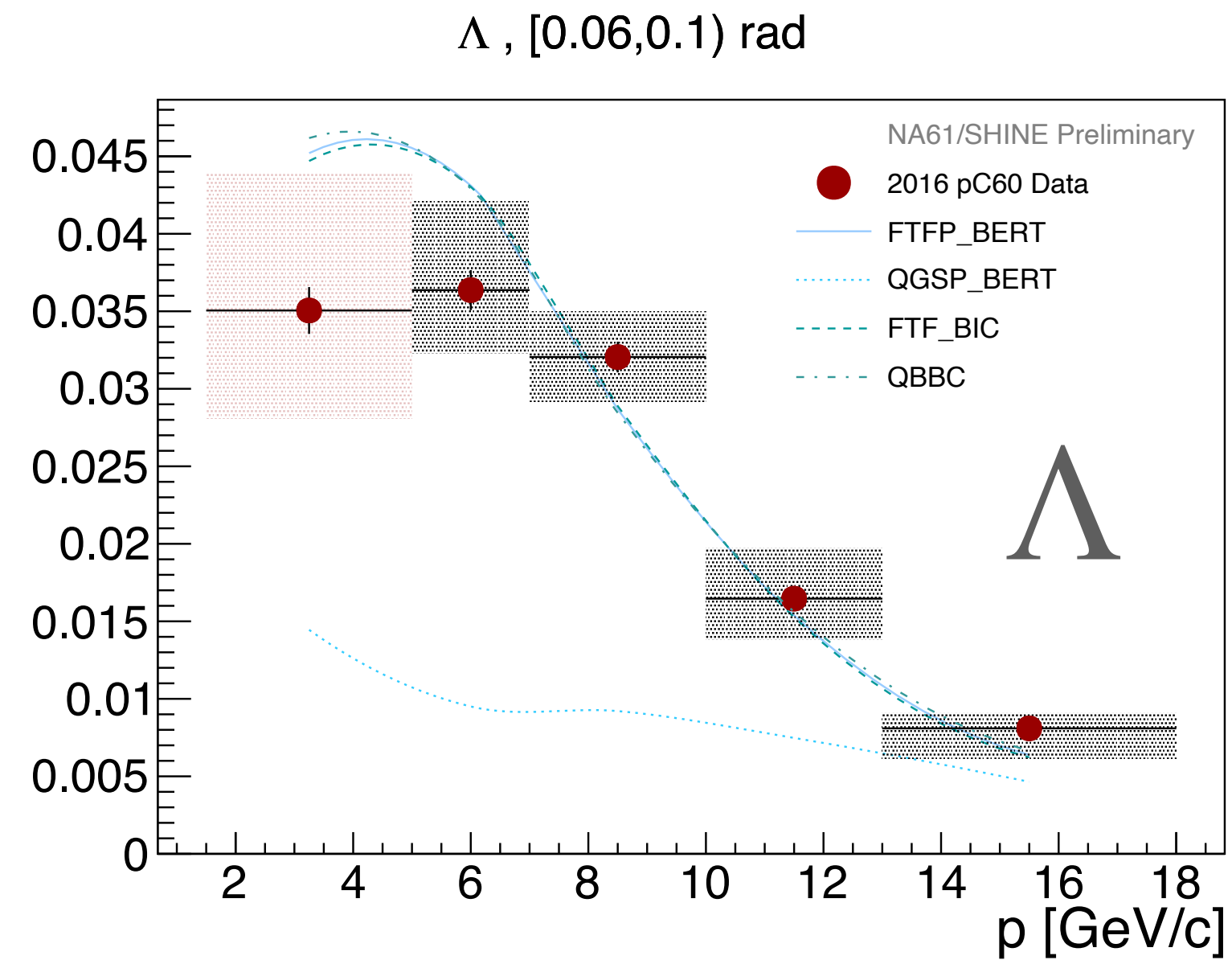
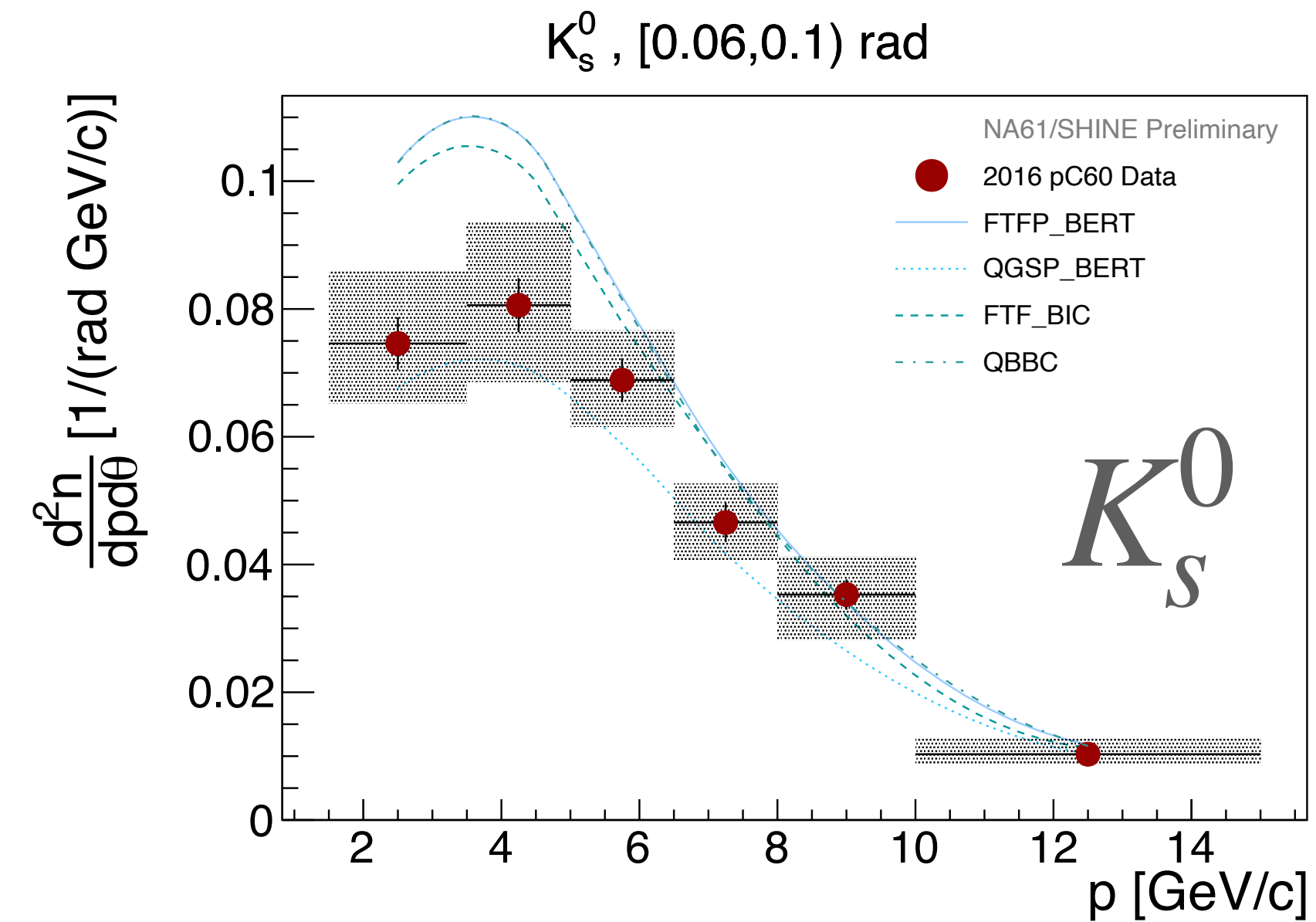


Phase 2 (2015–2018)

$p+C$ at 60 GeV/ c



NA61/SHINE preliminary



Phase 3 (2022–2025)

Ongoing and planned

- T2K replica target run at 31 GeV/ c (2022)
 - 18 times more data than the previous T2K dataset
 - Forward charged kaons (primary uncertainty at high-energy region)
 - K^0_s production (primary uncertainty of wrong-sign ν_e)
- Fermilab neutrino data (2023–2025)
 - Kaons on thin graphite targets and protons on thin titanium (2023)
 - 120 GeV/ c protons on LBNF/DUNE replica target (2024, 2025)

Future prospects

Low-Energy ($< 20 \text{ GeV}/c$) beamline project

Possible physics targets

- Accelerator neutrino experiments
 - study secondary hadron scatterings not covered by current data
- Atmospheric neutrino experiments
 - study cosmic-ray proton scatterings
- Spallation neutron source neutrino experiments
 - measurement of hadron production on $p+\text{Hg}$
- Muon experiments
 - measurement of hadron production on $p+X$ at 8 GeV ($X=\text{C}$, W, or heavy materials)

Low-Energy ($< 20 \text{ GeV}/c$) beamline project

Improve neutrino flux uncertainty

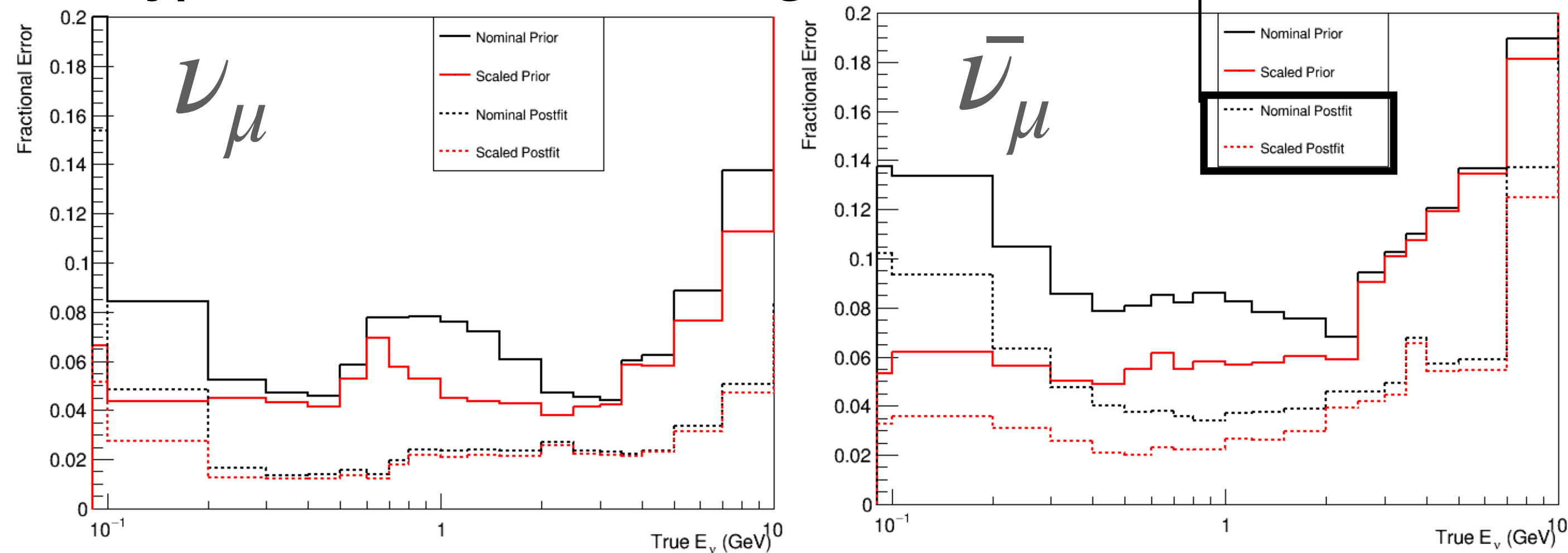
T2K/HK flux uncertainty

- Measurements of secondary hadron interactions both for accelerator and atmospheric neutrinos

DUNE flux uncertainty

- Need to understand the broad energy range
- Aiming at below 2~3% at last

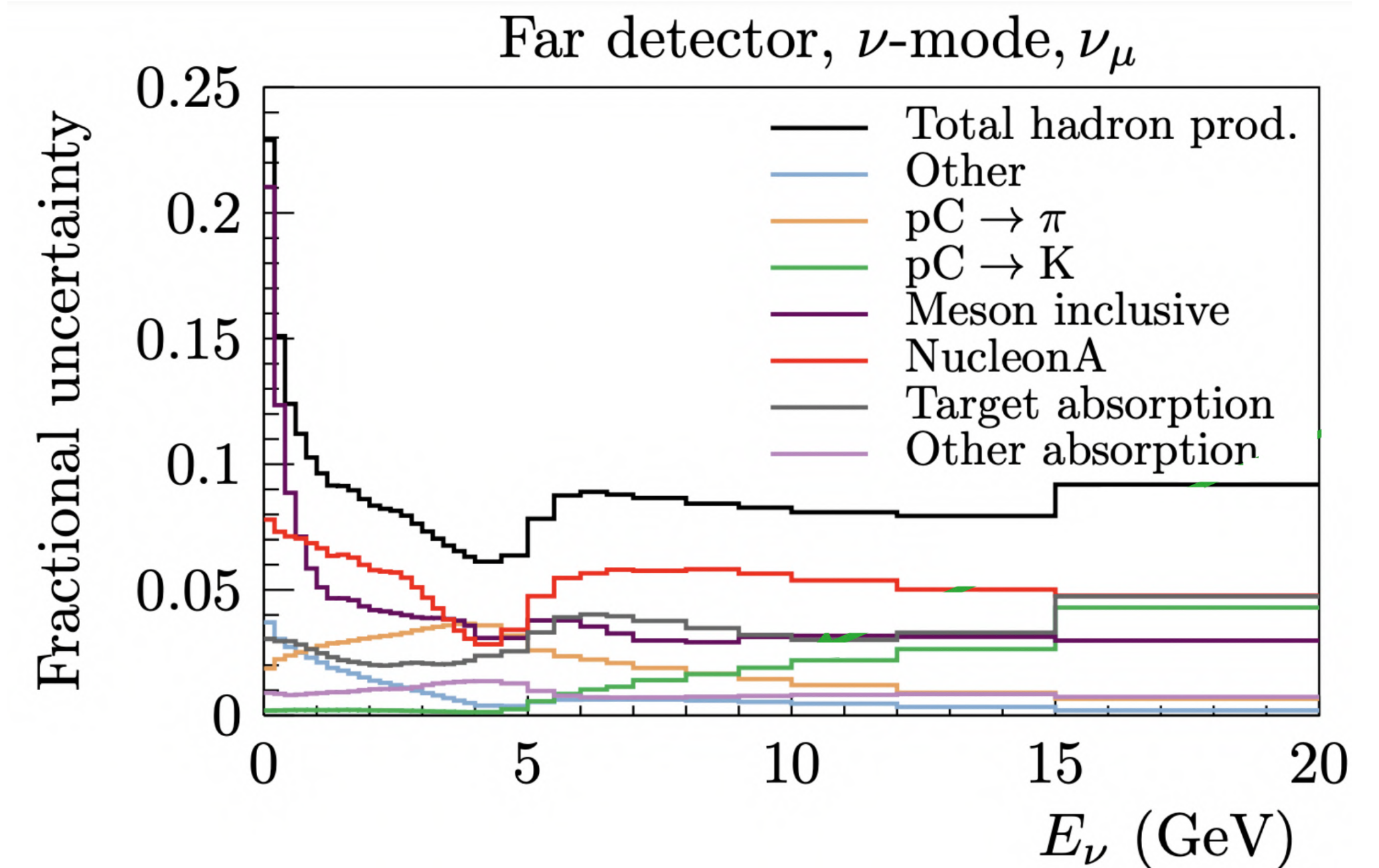
Hyper-K (neutrino-focusing mode)



Work in progress

SPSC-M-793: <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2810696>

Neutrino Telescopes 2025, Padova, Italy



Laura Fields (NA61++/SHINE Workshop, 2022)

Summary

- NA61/SHINE has provided critical data to improve neutrino flux predictions by precise hadron production measurements
- Additional data taking, including low energy hadron interactions, are ongoing for further improvement
- Low-energy beamline is now considered and studied. It is promising for understanding the hadron interactions in various experiments. We are aiming at the first beam after CERN's Long-Shutdown 3 (2028~)