

How Hitoshi Helped Me
Become The Gdfather
(and also Father Christmas)



Mark Vagins

Kavli IPMU, University of Tokyo/UC Irvine

HitoshiFest @ Kavli IPMU
December 18, 2024

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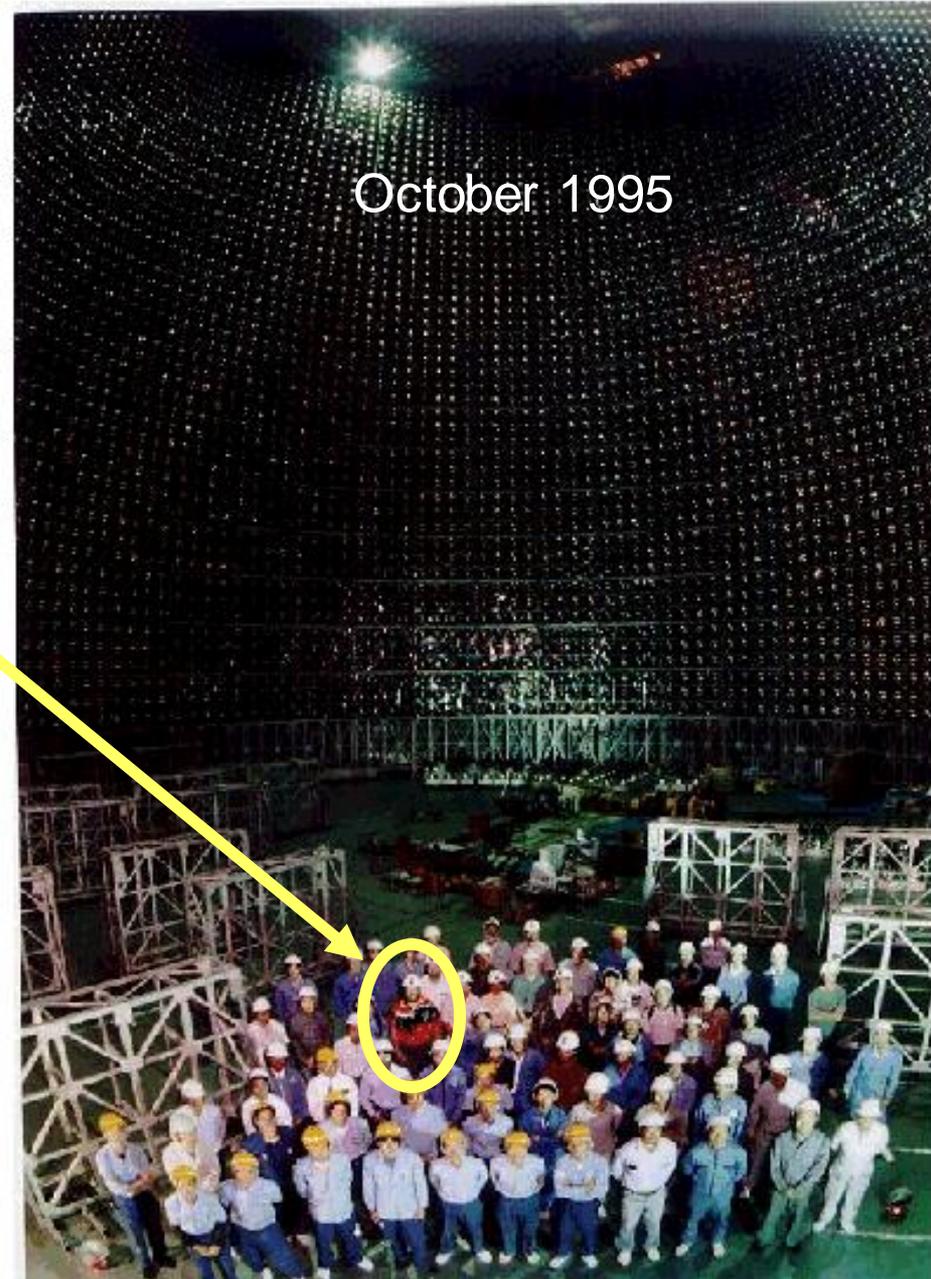
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I've been a part of Super-Kamiokande (and wearing brightly-colored shirts) from its very early days...



January 1996



October 1995

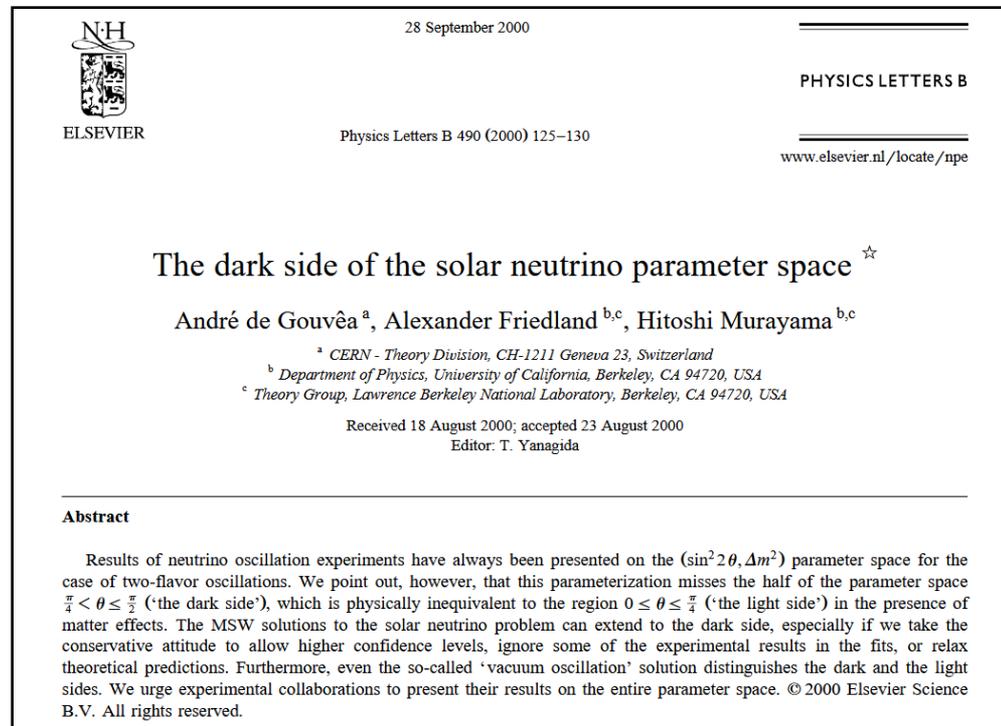
Between 1998 and 2014 I served as a leader of Super-K's solar and supernova neutrino analysis group.

It was in this capacity that I first became aware of Hitoshi's work:

This paper, whose very abstract insisted (correctly) there was a better way to present solar neutrino data, caused quite a stir in the halls and meeting rooms of the Kamioka Observatory in the year 2000.

Two years later, I was drawn into a related squabble between Yoichiro Suzuki, who had just been promoted from being the Japanese leader of the solar and supernova group to the Spokesperson of Super-K, and Hitoshi, who was then a member of the Particle Data Group.

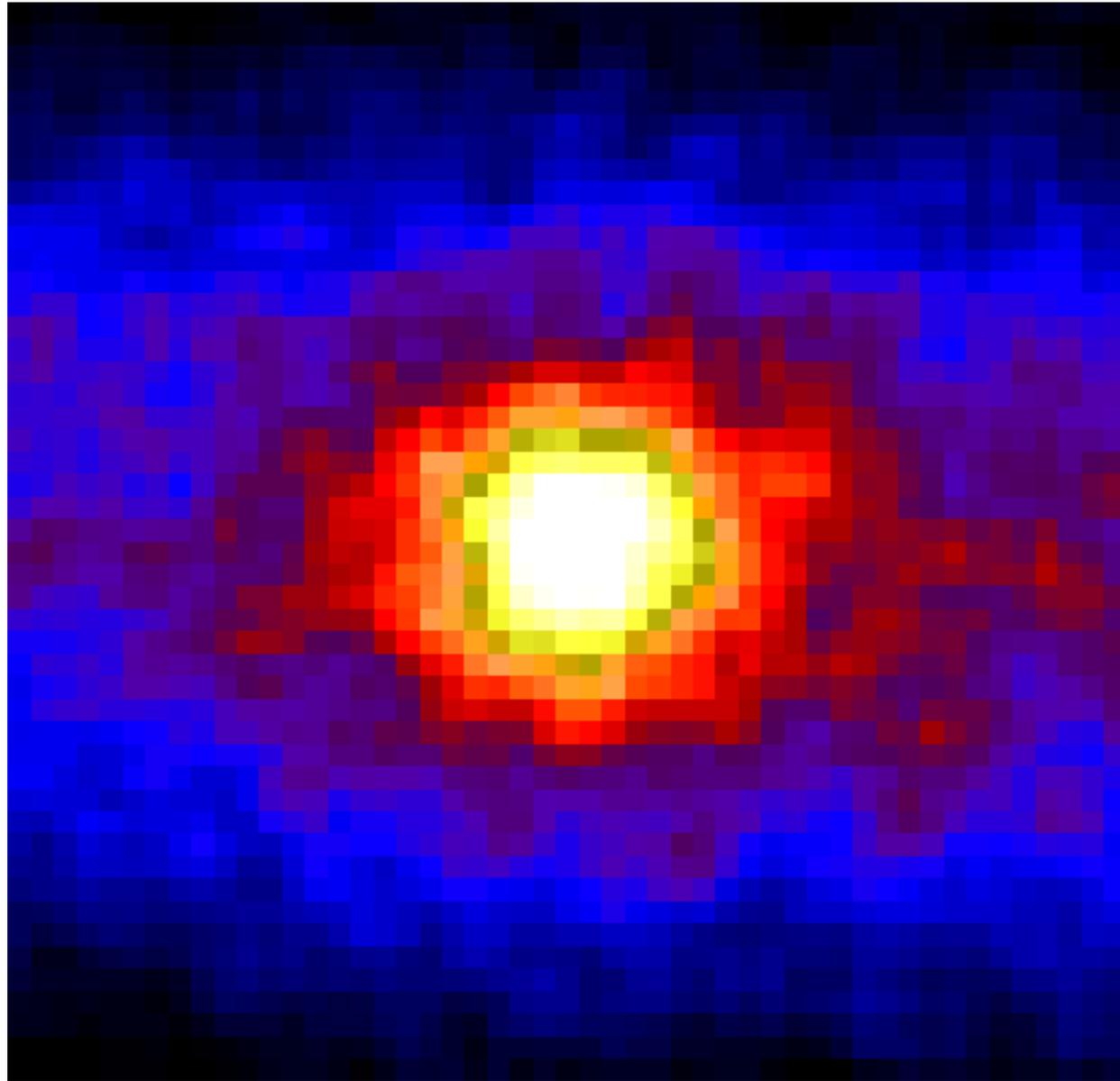
Hitoshi requested a certain plot to be created by Super-K for inclusion in the latest edition of the PDG handbook, and Yoichiro was not too pleased about it.



Such occasional
drama aside, things
were going well for
our solar and
supernova neutrino
group.

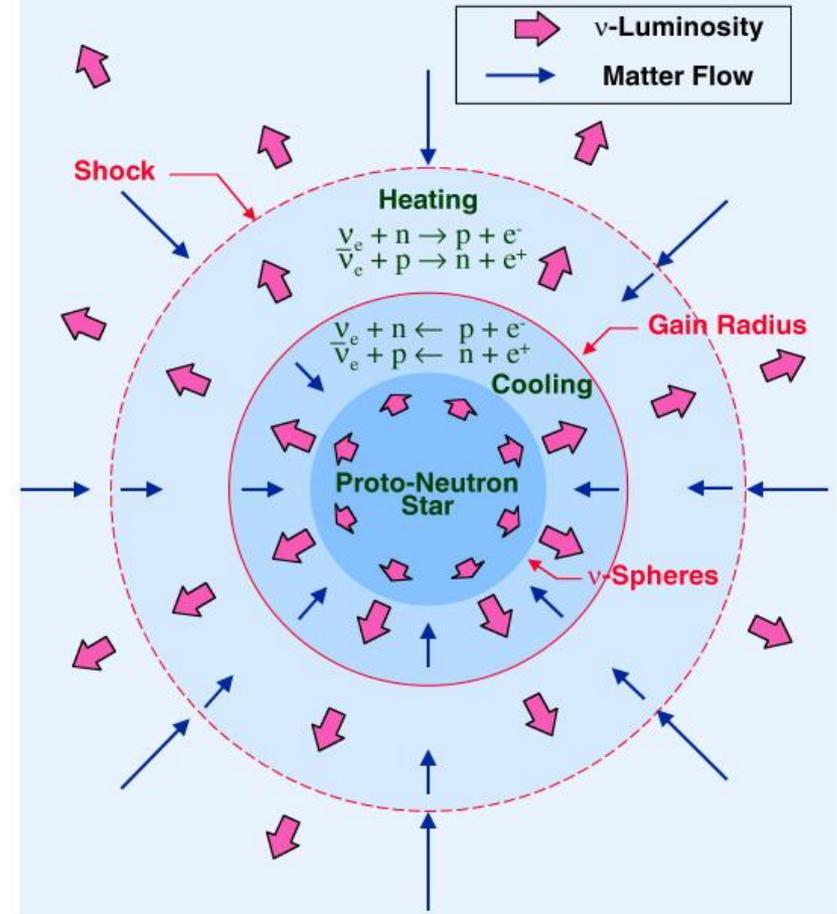
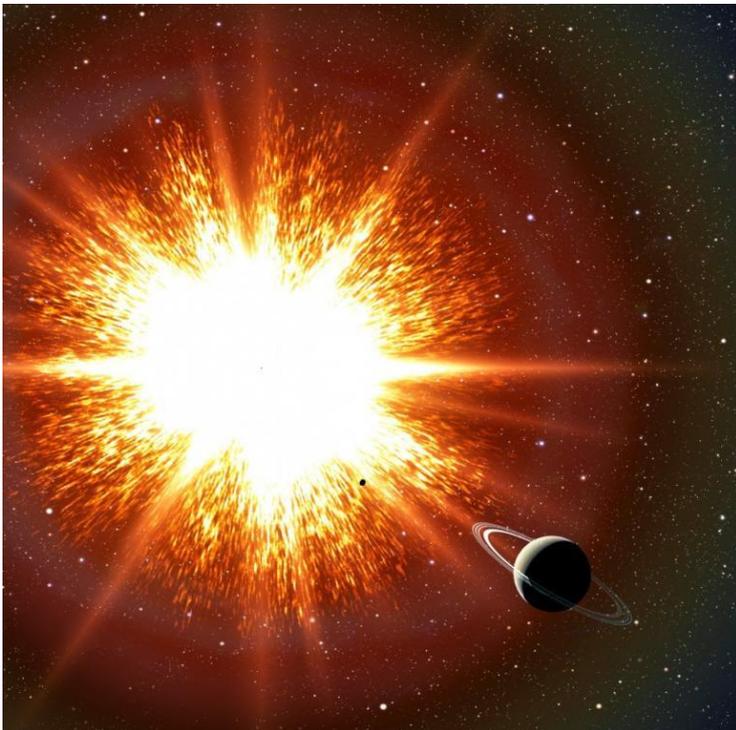
Here's a remarkable
Super-K picture of
the Sun imaged in
MeV solar neutrino
"light":

But what about
supernova
neutrinos?



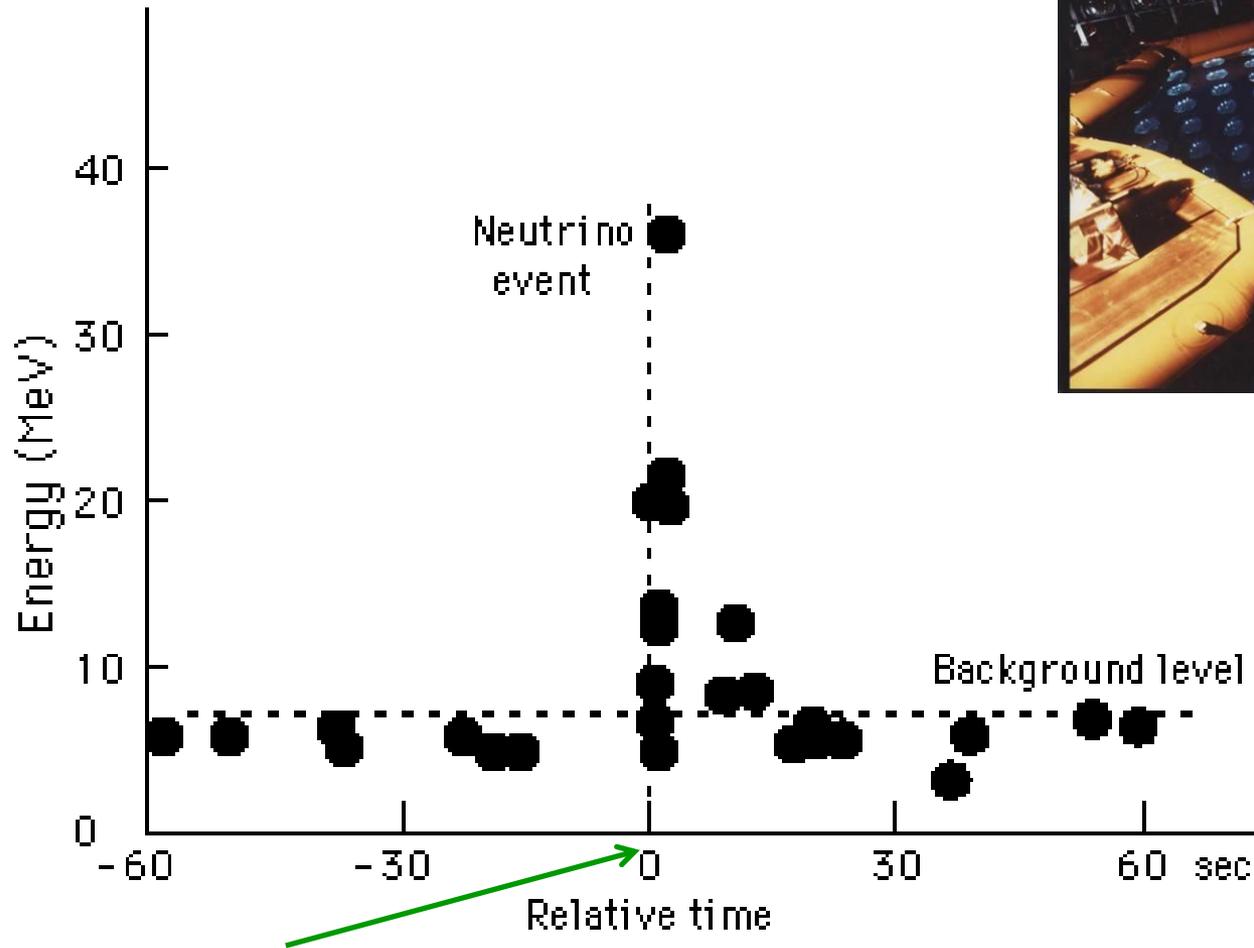
A core-collapse supernova is a nearly perfect “**neutrino bomb**”.

Within ten seconds of collapse it releases >98% of its huge energy (equal to 10^{12} , hydrogen bombs exploding every second since the beginning of the universe!) as neutrinos.

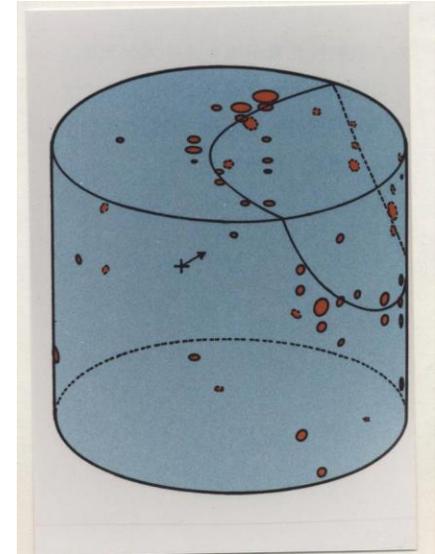
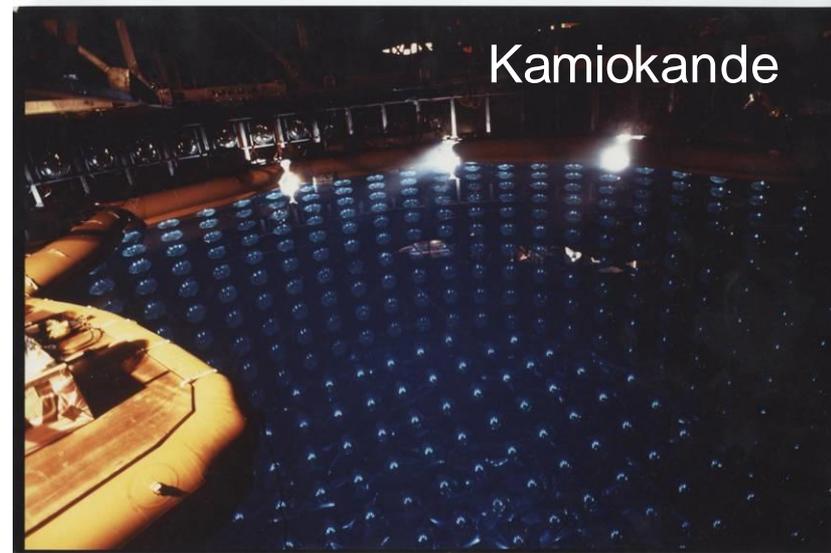


Neutrinos, along with gravitational waves, provide the only possible windows into core collapses' inner dynamics.

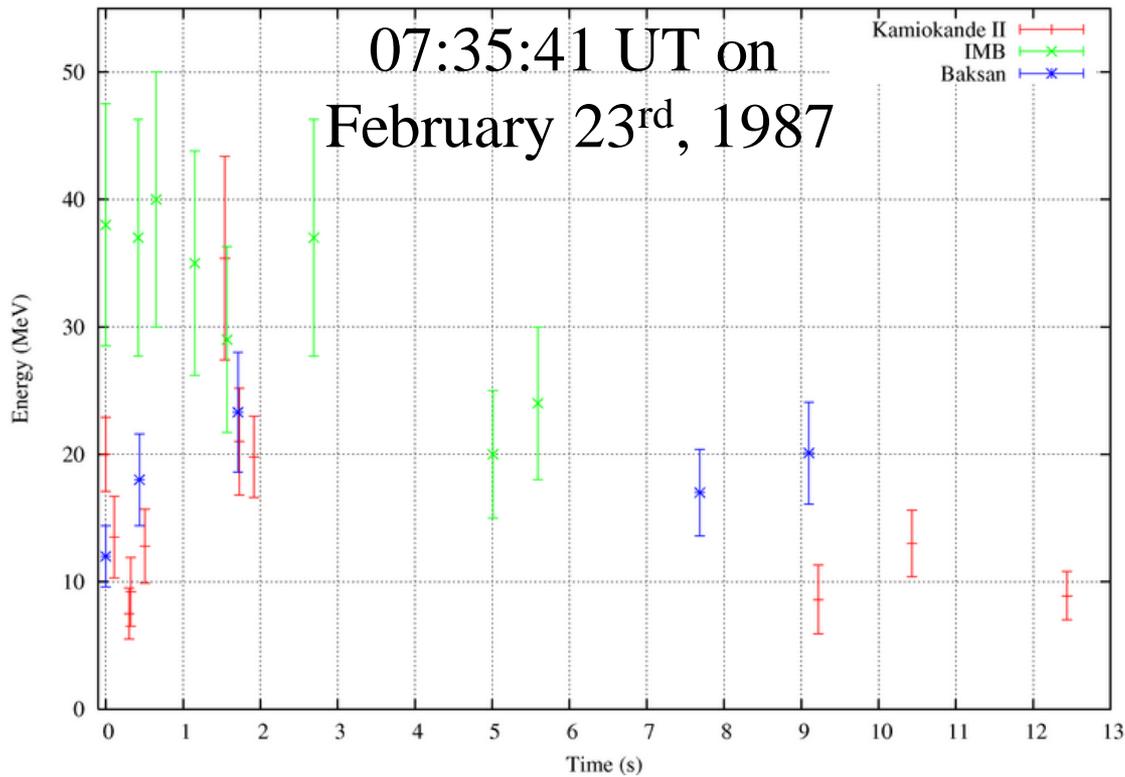
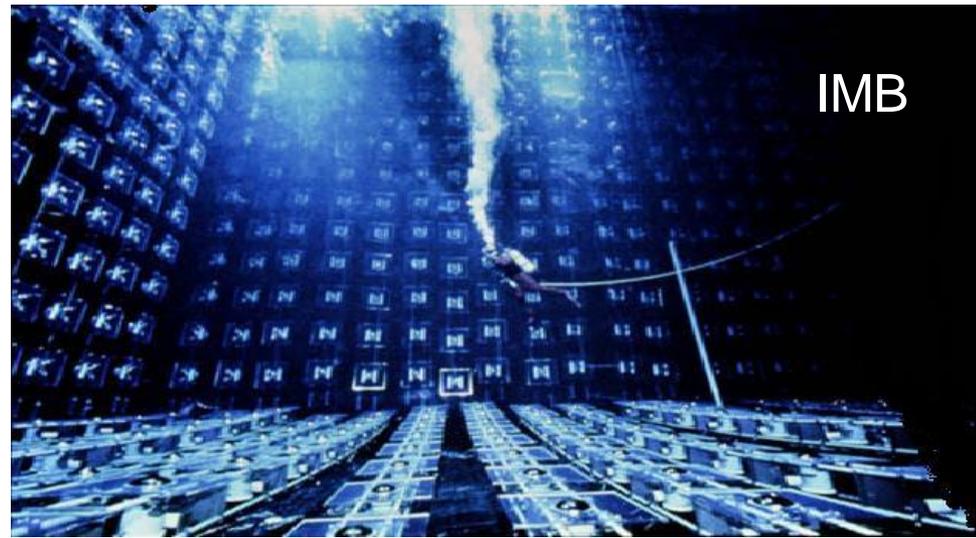
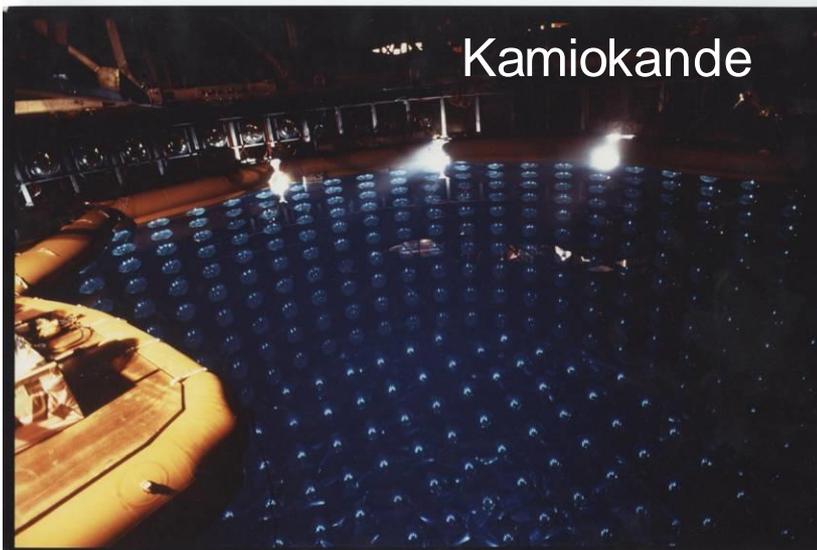
Kamiokande's Burst Time Structure



16:35:41 JST on
February 23rd, 1987



SN1987A's neutrinos also seen
simultaneously by IMB (in the US)
and Baksan (in the Soviet Union)



These 24 supernova neutrinos remain the only ones observed.

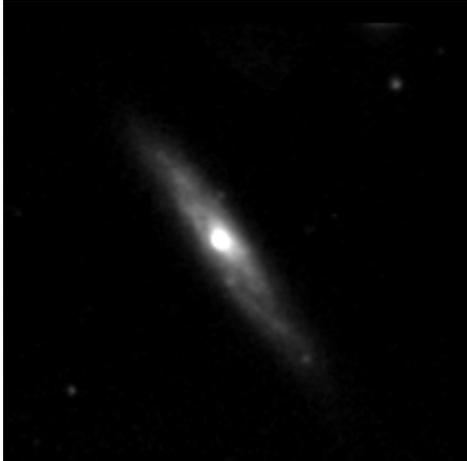


So, how can we be certain to see more supernova neutrinos without having to wait too long?

This is not the typical view of a supernova! Which, of course... is good.



Yes, nearby supernova explosions may be rare, but supernova explosions are extremely common.



Here's how most
supernovas look
to us
(video is looped).

There is about one SN
explosion per second
in the universe as a whole.



These produce the as-yet
unobserved diffuse
supernova neutrino
background [DSNB], also
known as the supernova
relic neutrinos [SRN].



“Everyone complains about the (supernova neutrino) weather,
but no one *does* anything about it...”

So, after one of the sessions at Neutrino 2002 in Munich, theorist
John Beacom and I spent a couple of hours sitting in a subway
station, brainstorming ideas.



arXiv > hep-ph > arXiv:hep-ph/0309300

Search...
Help

High Energy Physics - Phenomenology

[Submitted on 28 Sep 2003]

GADZOOKS! Antineutrino Spectroscopy with Large Water Cerenkov Detectors

John F. Beacom, Mark R. Vagins

We propose modifying large water Čerenkov detectors by the addition of 0.2% gadolinium trichloride, which is highly soluble, newly inexpensive, and transparent in solution. Since Gd has an enormous cross section for radiative neutron capture, with $\sum E_\gamma = 8$ MeV, this would make neutrons visible for the first time in such detectors, allowing antineutrino tagging by the coincidence detection reaction $\bar{\nu}_e + p \rightarrow e^+ + n$ (similarly for $\bar{\nu}_\mu$). Taking Super-Kamiokande as a working example, dramatic consequences for reactor neutrino measurements, first observation of the diffuse supernova neutrino background, Galactic supernova detection, and other topics are discussed.

Comments: 4 pages, 1 figure, submitted to Phys. Rev. Lett. Correspondence to beacom@fnal.gov, mvagins@ucl.edu

Subjects: High Energy Physics - Phenomenology (hep-ph); Astrophysics (astro-ph); High Energy Physics - Experiment (hep-ex); Nuclear Experiment (nucl-ex); Nuclear Theory (nucl-th)

Report number: FERMILAB-Pub-03/249-A

Cite as: arXiv:hep-ph/0309300

(or arXiv:hep-ph/0309300v1 for this version)

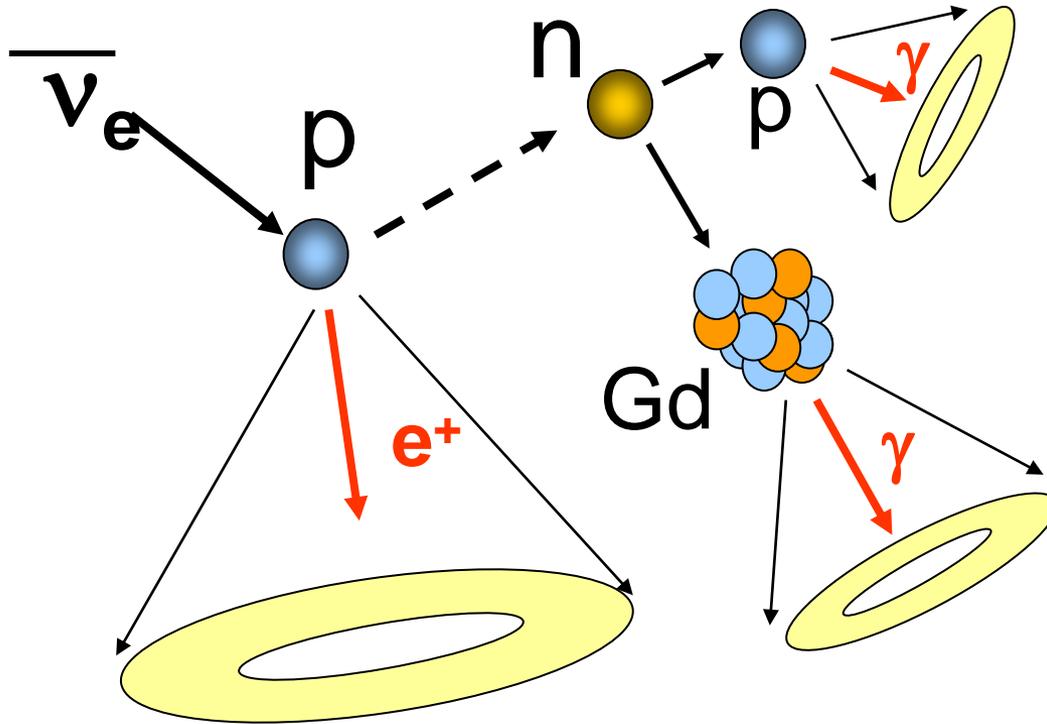
<https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv/hep-ph/0309300>

Journal reference: Phys. Rev. Lett. 93 (2004) 171101

Related DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.93.171101>

[Phys. Rev. Lett. 93 (2004) 171101 has exactly 591 citations!]

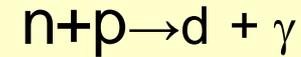
Basically, we said, “Let’s add 0.2% of a water soluble gadolinium compound to Super-K!”



Positron and gamma ray vertices are within ~50 cm.

$\bar{\nu}_e$ can be identified by delayed coincidence.

Possibility 1: 10% or less



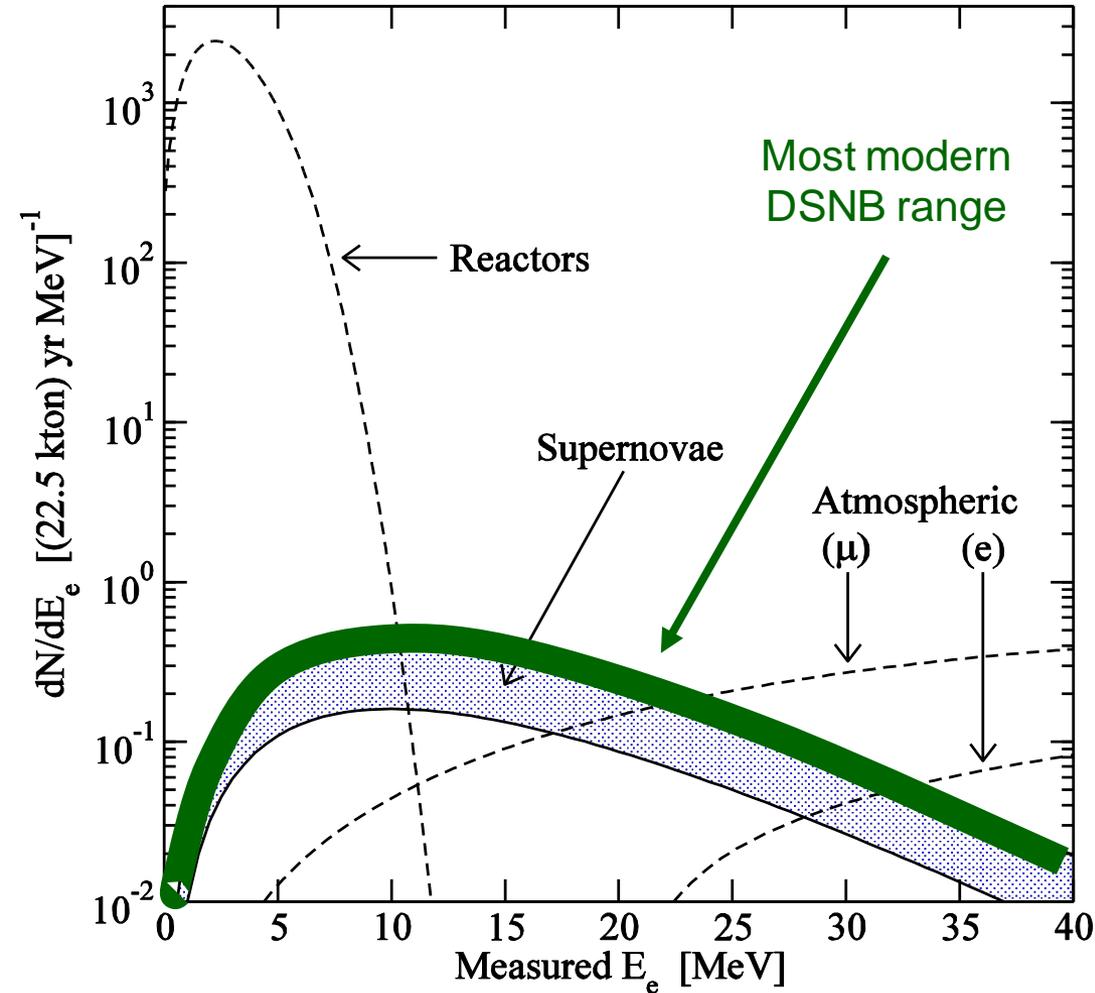
2.2 MeV γ -ray

Possibility 2: 90% or more



$\Delta T = \sim 30 \mu\text{sec}$

Here's what the coincident signals in Super-K with GdCl_3 or $\text{Gd}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ will look like (energy resolution is applied):

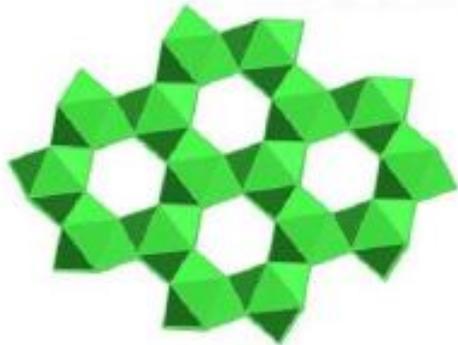


$\bar{\nu}_e + p \rightarrow e^+ + n$
 spatial and
 temporal separation
 between prompt e^+
 Cherenkov light and
 delayed Gd neutron
 capture gamma
 cascade:

$\lambda \sim 4 \text{ cm}, \tau \sim 30 \mu\text{s}$

→ Up to a few events/yr
 in Super-K with Gd

Gadzooks!



[A Serious SK Upgrade Suggestion]

Mark Vagins
University of California, Irvine

Osawano
November 11, 2002

Here's the very
first transparency
(i.e., what we older folks
used before PowerPoint
but after glass slides)
I ever showed on the
topic...
over twenty-two years
ago.

Please note the subtitle:

“A Serious SK Upgrade
Suggestion”

Now, John and I never wanted to merely propose a new technique – we wanted to make it work!



Suggesting a major modification of one of the world's leading neutrino detectors is indeed not the easiest route...
...so began many years of experimental and theoretical studies.

And then Hitoshi re-entered the story.

NNN07-Hamamatsu

Workshop on Next Generation Nucleon Decay and Neutrino Detectors 2007

October 2 to 5, 2007

Act City Hamamatsu, Hamamatsu, JAPAN

URL: <http://www-rccn.icrr.u-tokyo.ac.jp/NNN07>

Email: nnn07@icrr.u-tokyo.ac.jp

This series of workshops is organized to discuss

- Nucleon decay searches
- Accelerator-based neutrino oscillation experiments
- Neutrinos from supernovae, atmosphere, and Sun
- Large detector technology
- Photosensors
- ... and others

NNN07 Program Advisory Committee:

E.W. Beier (Pennsylvania U.), V. Barger (Wisconsin U.), J.-E. Campagne (LAL Orsay), J. Ellis (CERN), F. von Feilitzsch (TU München), D. Finley (Fermilab), B. Kayser (Columbia U. and Fermilab), M. Lindner (MPI Heidelberg), N.K. Mondal (TIFR Mumbai), L. Mosca (CEA Saclay), K. Nishikawa (KEK), A. Rubbia (ETH Zürich), K. Sato (U. of Tokyo), H. Sobel (UC Irvine), A. Suzuki (KEK), Y. Suzuki (ICRR), Y. Totsuka (KEK), J. Wilkes (U. of Washington), T. Yanagida (U. of Tokyo)

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H. Aihara (U. of Tokyo), K. Hagiwara (KEK), Y. Hayato (ICRR), J. Hisano (ICRR), T. Kajita (co-chair, ICRR), K. Kaneyuki (ICRR), M. Nakahata (ICRR), K. Nakamura (co-chair, KEK), K. Okumura (ICRR), C. Saji (KEK), M. Shiozawa (ICRR)

This workshop is supported by Inoue Foundation for Science

Hitoshi and I were both presenting talks here, and on October 4th, 2007, exactly one month after the press conference announcing the establishment of IPMU, he invited me to apply for a job.

He said his intent was to create “an island of America in Japan.”

I was naturally skeptical if such a thing was even possible.



During my 13 years working in Japan up to that point, I had often seen an old-fashioned 愛の鞭 leadership style applied, especially in Kamioka.
But this is NOT my style!

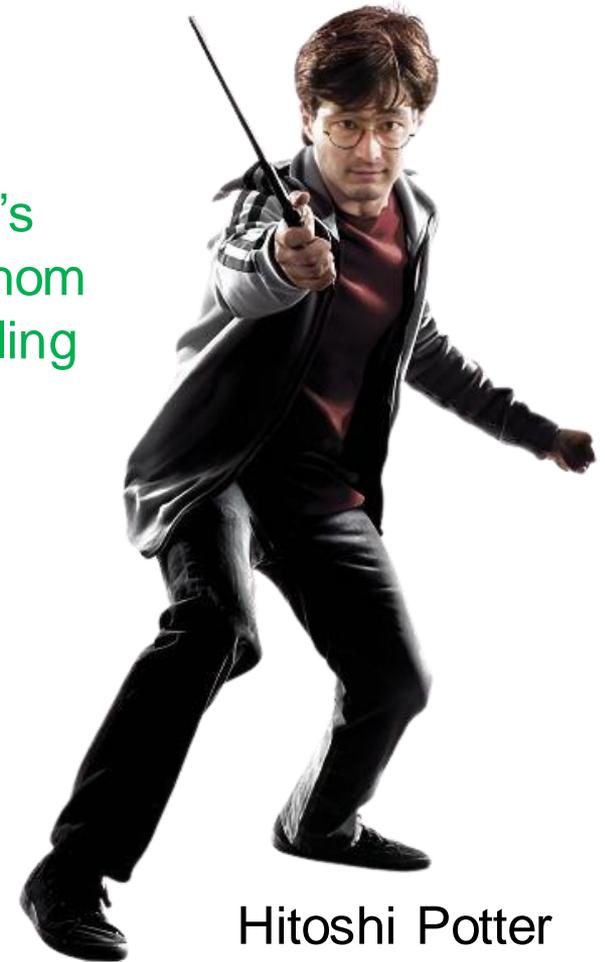
This is my style!



I figured it would take some kind of magical wizard to create a place where I would feel at home in Japan.



But that's exactly whom I was dealing with!



Hitoshi Potter

On March 15th, 2008, after visiting the temporary basement headquarters of IPMU, I received an official job offer from Hitoshi. It read, in part:

“In this position, you will be able to continue your research program in the Super-Kamiokande experiment and play a leadership role in its future program to dope it with a Gadolinium compound to enhance its neutron detection capability, which may well lead to the first detection of relic supernova neutrinos.”

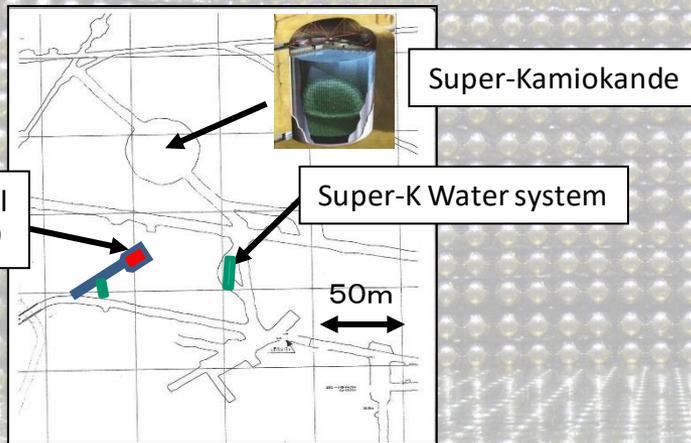
By now I could see Hitoshi's vision taking shape, so this was like getting a letter of invitation to attend Hogwarts!

I then promptly joined IPMU - as its first full-time foreign professor.

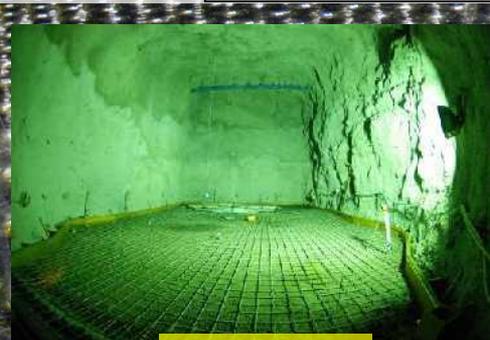
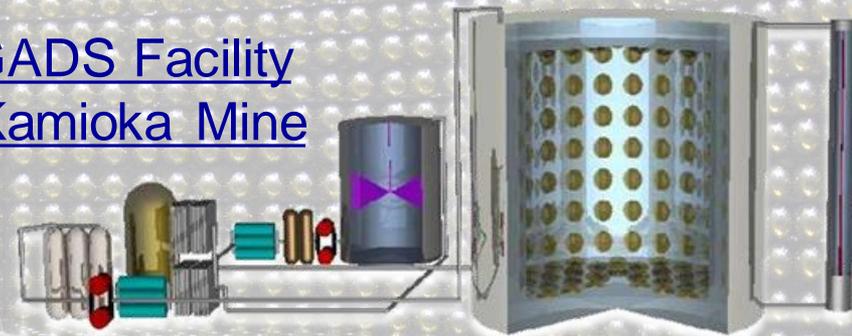


EGADS → Gd-loaded Super-K

Now that I was part of the home team, IPMU/ICRR built **EGADS** (Evaluating Gadolinium's Action on Detector Systems), a dedicated Gd demonstrator which includes a working 200-ton scale model of SK, under my direction.



EGADS Facility in Kamioka Mine



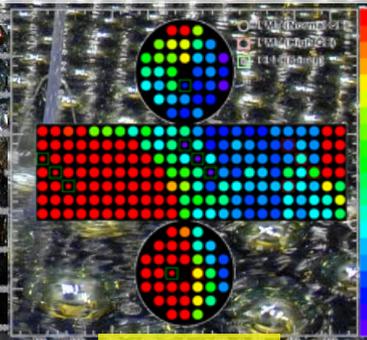
12/2009



11/2011

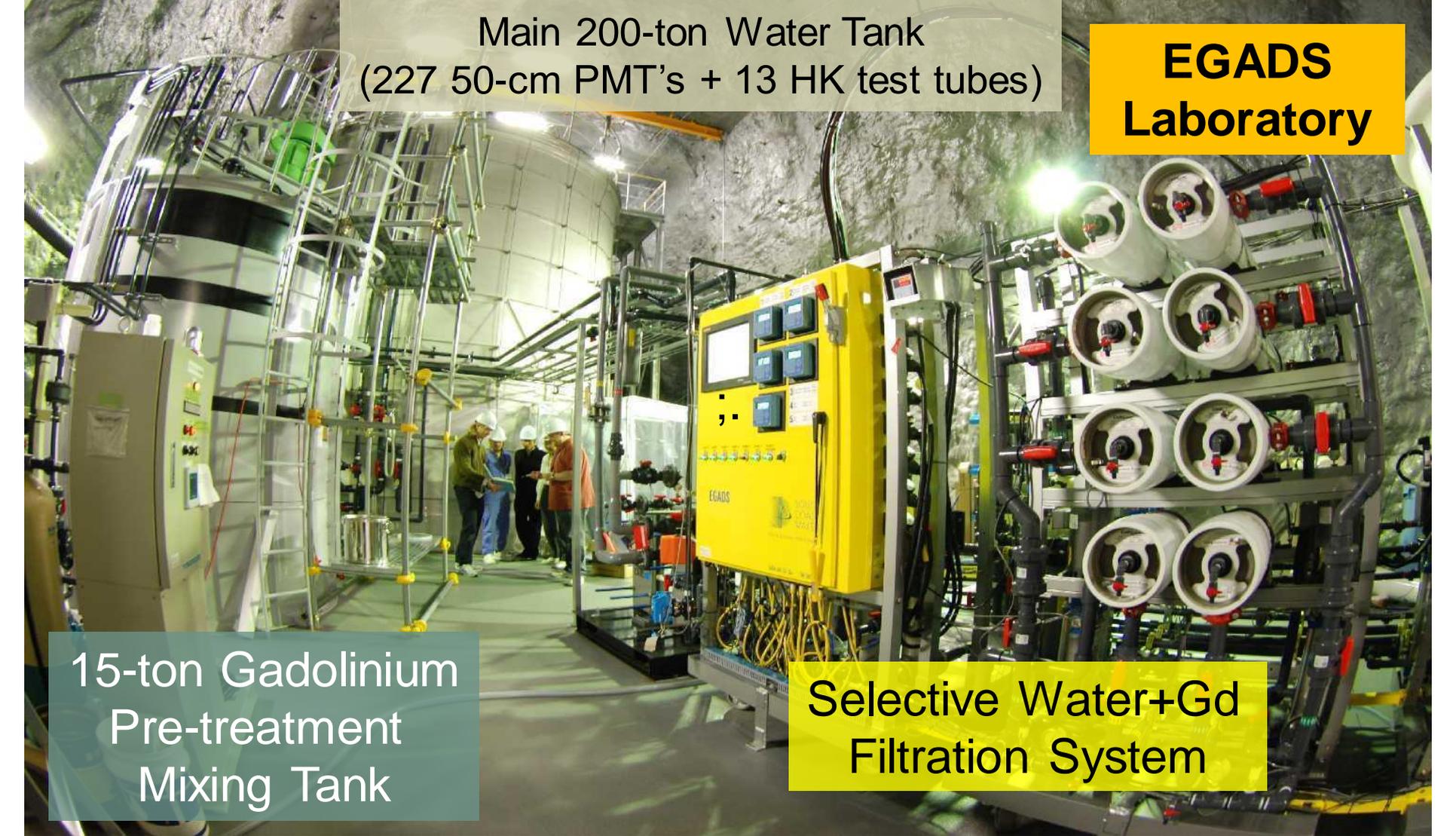


8/2013



6/2015

In 2014 I was made the leader of Super-K's newly formed gadolinium group, a position I continue to hold. In 2015, based on the EGADS results, it was decided to move forward and load SK with Gd.



Main 200-ton Water Tank
(227 50-cm PMT's + 13 HK test tubes)

**EGADS
Laboratory**

15-ton Gadolinium
Pre-treatment
Mixing Tank

Selective Water+Gd
Filtration System

Well over \$10,000,000 (1.5B yen) - not counting salaries - has been spent developing and proving the viability of the Gd-in-water concept.

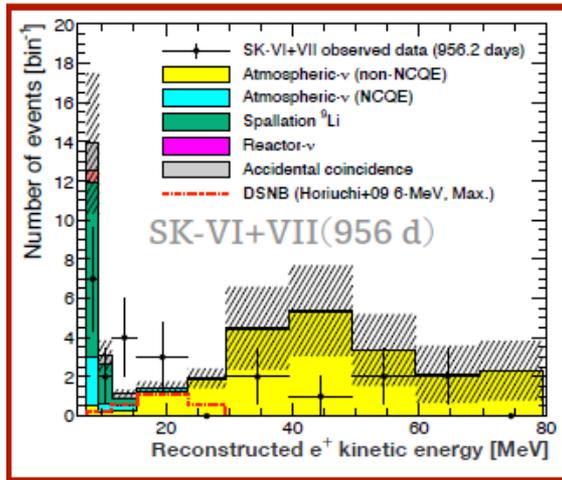
In 2020, the first 13 tons of gadolinium sulfate went into Super-K (SK-VI), and in 2022, with IPMU's help, the $Gd_2(SO_4)_3$ in SK was tripled (SK-VII).



Oh, and another thing Hitoshi helped me (and IPMU) with...

My wonderful UTokyo graduate student, **Saki Fujita**, was explicitly inspired to apply for graduate school here as a result of reading Hitoshi's bestselling 2010 book, which was a junior high school gift from her mother.

At Neutrino 2024 the SK Collaboration released its latest Gd-enhanced results:



They were highlighted in *both* the experimental (Mark Chen) and theoretical (Eligio Lisi) summary talks at the conclusion of the conference.

(UC Irvine will host Neutrino 2026)

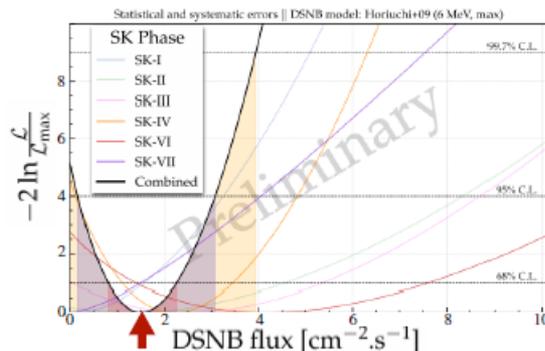
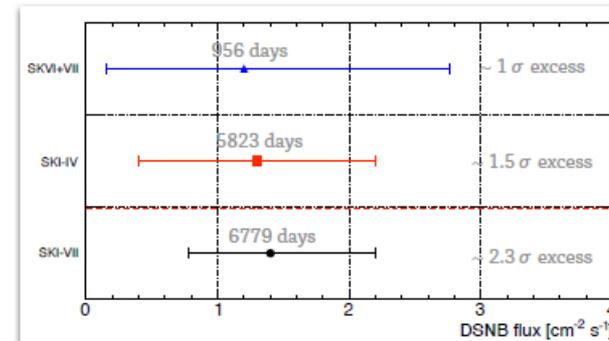
Tension from zero assumption

Spectral-fitting analysis



Spectrum fitting analysis to extract significance

- Total 6779 days of SK (5823 d pure-water and 956 d Gd-water) combined
- Analysis threshold: $E_\nu > 17.3$ MeV
- Suppress uncertainty of background prediction by fitting both $N_n=1$, $N_n \neq 1$



Best fit: 1.4

Highlight:

- Sensitivity of SK-Gd ~ 1000 days exposure is already comparable level it with ~ 6000 days of pure-water SK
 - Best fit of whole SK observation is $1.4^{+0.8}_{-0.6} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ for $E_\nu > 17.3$ MeV
- exhibit $\sim 2.3 \sigma$ excess!!

[Masayuki Harada]

I currently control more gadolinium than any other private citizen in the world, and I readily share it and my Gd-enabling filtration technology with all who ask.

Don, the Boulby Lab's been asking lotsa questions about our operation...

I'm gonna make them an offer they can't refuse.



So, now you know how Hitoshi helped me become the Gdfather.

Gd-H₂O: Everybody's Doing It, Man...

Name	Location	Main Goal	Water Volume	Gd ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ Loaded
EGADS	Kamioka	Gd R&D, SN Watch	200 tons	Since 2013
ANNIE	Fermilab	High-E Neutron Multiplicity	26 tons	Since 2019
Super-K-VI/VII	Kamioka	DSNB, SN Burst, PDK, ATM/Sol/LB v	50 ktons	Since 2020/2
XENONnT Water Shield	Gran Sasso	Dark Matter Detection	700 tons	Since 2023
WCTE	CERN	IWCD/mPMT Demonstrator	50 tons	Early 2025 (planned)
30-ton Test Tank	BNL	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Demonstrator	30 tons	Early- to mid-2025 (planned)
BUTTON	Boulby	Underground Demonstrator	30 tons	2025(?)
Hyper-K-II(?)	Kamioka	DSNB, SN Burst, PDK, ATM/Sol/LB v	258 ktons	203X(?)



But what about Father Christmas?

In November of 2009, during my second holiday season at IPMU, a call went out on the Kashiwa campus for someone who met the following three criteria (I quote directly):

“someone who has a bouncy tummy,
looks good on beard,
and has happy smiling face”

Proving to be a good fit to these parameters, I quickly got an annual gig playing Santa Claus for the children of the Donguri nursery school on campus and did this for many years, often encountering other IPMU parents whose young kids were attending the school.

But one year I attended a big Christmas show near Tokyo called “Pure White Christmas, A Salute To Santa” which had no Santa in it!

Upon exiting the theater I was spotted by the show’s director, who exclaimed, “My Santa!” And so I was discovered: I’ve been in the cast for over a decade.



0歳からのファミリーコンサート

ピュアホワイト クリスマスコンサート15

～サンタさんの魔法～

鈴やタンバリンなど
おもちゃの楽器を
持ってきてね！

2024年12月15日

イラスト 8いっつかじゅんこ

浦安市文化会館 大ホール

〒279-0004 千葉県浦安市猫実1-1-2 (浦安市役所 隣)

①開場10:15 開演11:00

②開場14:15 開演15:00

(約1時間予定)

《ぞくらメイト先行発売》

10/17 (水) 10時～Web販売

《一般発売》

10/19 (土) 10時～窓口・Web販売

浦安市文化会館 047-353-1121 (※2・4・6休館日)
浦安市民プラザ 047-350-3101 (※1・3・5休館日)

浦安
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チケット購入はこちら



1) 大人1名につき3歳未満のお子様1名座席無料。お座席が必要な場合は有料。
2) 車いす座席をご希望の場合は、文化会館までお問い合わせください。
3) 専用駐車場はございません。ご来場の際は公共交通機関をご利用ください。

主催◆公益財団法人うらやす財団 (浦安市文化会館) 後援◆NPO法人文化交流サポート浦安 協力◆TSUTAYA 浦安さくら通り店 CREATION 株式会社木田屋商店





You may have noticed that I am a pretty happy guy...



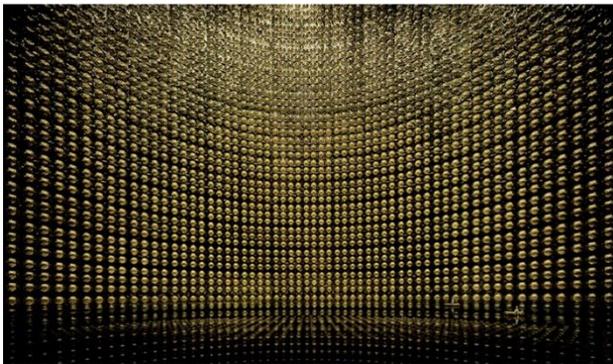
THE SECRET OF HAPPINESS



What is the secret of (career) happiness?



- ❖ Imagine that you had enough money to live comfortably.
- ❖ What in the world would you spend all your free time doing?
- ❖ Now, find someone who wants to pay you for doing exactly that!



Thank you, Hitoshi, for all you've done for me, for Kavli IPMU, for the science world, and for the world in general. We are all truly better off for knowing you!



Happy 60th birthday!

梶田教授ノーベル賞受賞記念 連続講演会 Takaaki Kajita Nobel Prize Commemorative Lecture Series

私たちはどこから来たのか?

ニュートリノのノーベル賞の先

Where do we come from? - Beyond the Nobel Prize in Neutrinos

昨年、Kavli IPMU 本学副学長で宇宙線研究所長の梶田教授が「大気ニュートリノ」の発見によりノーベル物理学賞を受賞しました。当初は発見だった「ニュートリノ振動」が、実は「大気ニュートリノ」(ニュートリノ)の振動によるものでしょうか?本講演会では、ニュートリノ物理学の歴史について、専門の研究者がわかりやすく解説します。

Last year, the world applauded as Professor Kajita received the Nobel Prize in Physics for his work on atmospheric neutrino oscillations. But how has this discovery of a mystery changed the field of neutrino physics? Hear from scientists working in the field today.

2016.3.27. SUN
 13:00-15:30 開場 12:30
 東京大学 安田講堂 東京都文京区本郷7-3-1
 Yasuda Auditorium 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan
 (Please contact: The University of Tokyo)

入場無料 有料以上席 Admission: Free
 講演の一部は英語でもが理解いただける予定です
 (Language: Japanese and English. Simultaneous and mutual interpretation will be available.)

母なる超新星は私たちの素になる元原を産んでくれた?
 Supernovas as our mother who gave birth to the elements of nature
マーク・ベイギンズ
 Mark Vagins Kavli IPMU Professor
 東京大学 宇宙線研究所 宇宙線物理学国際研究センター

父なるニュートリノは私たちを完全消滅から救ってくれた?
 Neutrinos as our father who protected us from a complete annihilation
村山 蒼
 Hitoshi Murayama Kavli IPMU Director
 東京大学 宇宙線研究所 宇宙線物理学国際研究センター

定員 700 名 (事前申込み 抽選制)
 申込期: 3月9日 抽選期は3月11日 抽選結果をメールでお知らせします

Seats: 700 (prior registration required)
 Closing date for registration: March 8, 2016
 Seating: random selection on March 11, 2016

下記 URL からお申し込みください
 Register at following URL
<http://www.ipmu.jp/2016nobel>

2016年創立60周年記念 連続講演会は、4月14日(日)の3日連続で本学祭(春の祭典)と同時開催予定です。特別観覧券は、Kavli IPMU 事務局 (TEL: 03-5841-3111) までお問い合わせください。お問い合わせ先: kavli-ipmu@ipmu.jp

本講演会に参加する方は、Kavli IPMU 事務局 (TEL: 03-5841-3111) までお問い合わせください。お問い合わせ先: kavli-ipmu@ipmu.jp

東京大学 U.TIAS IPMU wpi

