










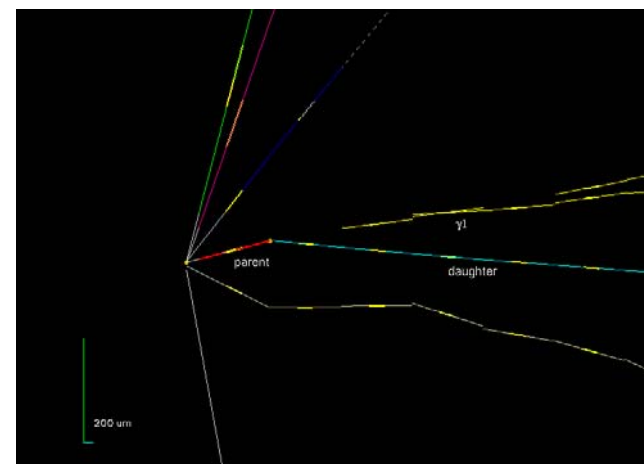


# Recent results of the OPERA neutrino experiment

A. Pastore  
INFN Bari, Italy  
on behalf of the OPERA Collaboration

Belgium IIHE-ULB Brussels		Italy Bari Bologna LNF Frascati L'Aquila, LNGS Naples Padova Rome Salerno		Russia INR RAS Moscow LPI RAS Moscow ITEP Moscow SINP MSU Moscow JINR Dubna	
Croatia IRB Zagreb				Switzerland Bern	
France LAPP Annecy IPHC Strasbourg		Japan Aichi Toho Kobe Nagoya Utsunomiya			
Germany Hamburg				Turkey METU Ankara	
Israel Technion Haifa		Korea Jinju			



140 physicists, 28 institutions in 11 countries

- the OPERA experiment
- status of data taking and analysis
- Oscillation physics results

# The Oscillation Project with Emulsion



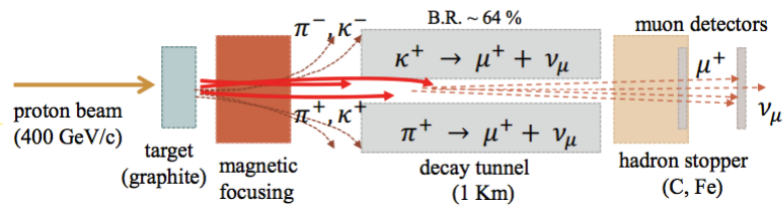
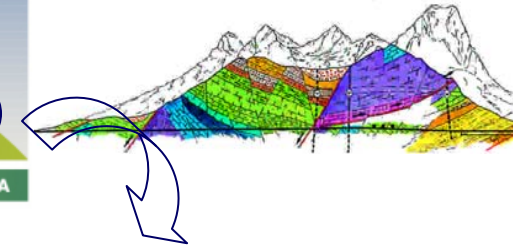
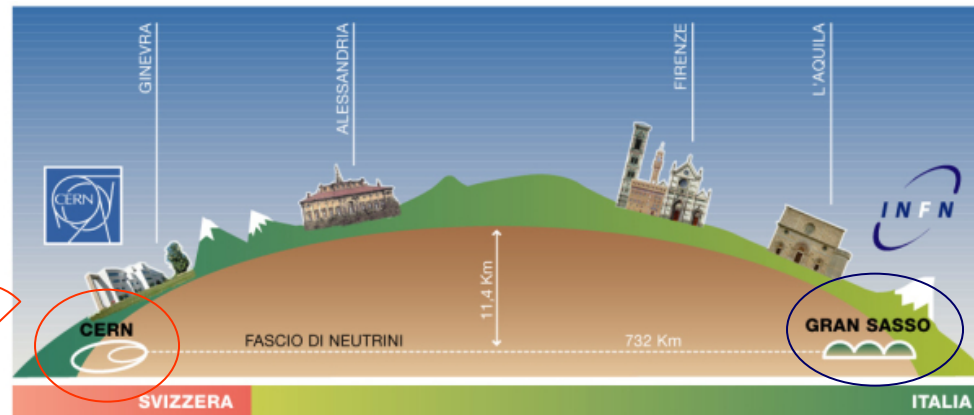
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## Tracking Apparatus

Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso (Italy)

- 1400 m rock overburden
- cosmic  $\mu$  reduction  $\sim 10^6$  ( $1\mu/m^2/h$ )
- low radioactivity rock



Cern Neutrinos to Gran Sasso beam

- conventional high energy  $\nu_\mu$  beam

732 km



Hybrid OPERA detector

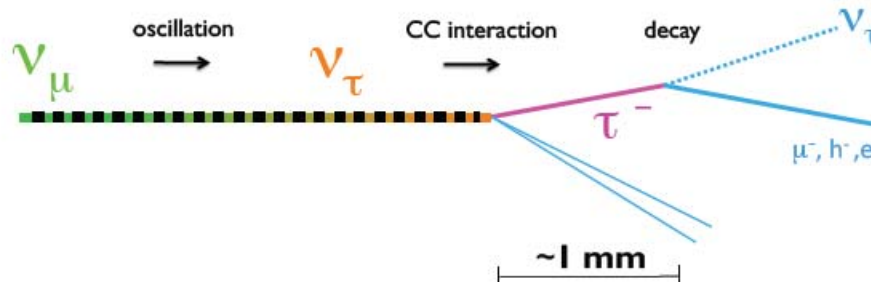
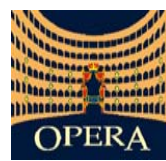
- large target mass (1.25 kton)
- submicron resolution

Direct observation of  $\nu_\tau$  appearance from  $\nu_\mu$  oscillation at atmospheric scale

# The $\nu_\tau$ detection principle



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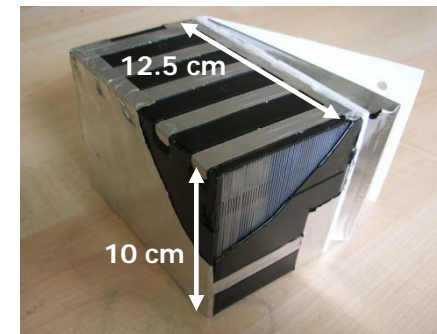
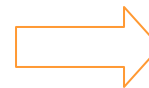


$\tau$ decay channel	B.R. (%)
$\tau \rightarrow \mu$	17.7
$\tau \rightarrow e$	17.8
$\tau \rightarrow h$	49.5
$\tau \rightarrow 3h$	15.0

Based on event-by-event separation of  $\nu_\tau$  CC interactions from dominant  $\nu_\mu$  interactions by direct observation of  $\tau$  lepton decay.

## Requirements:

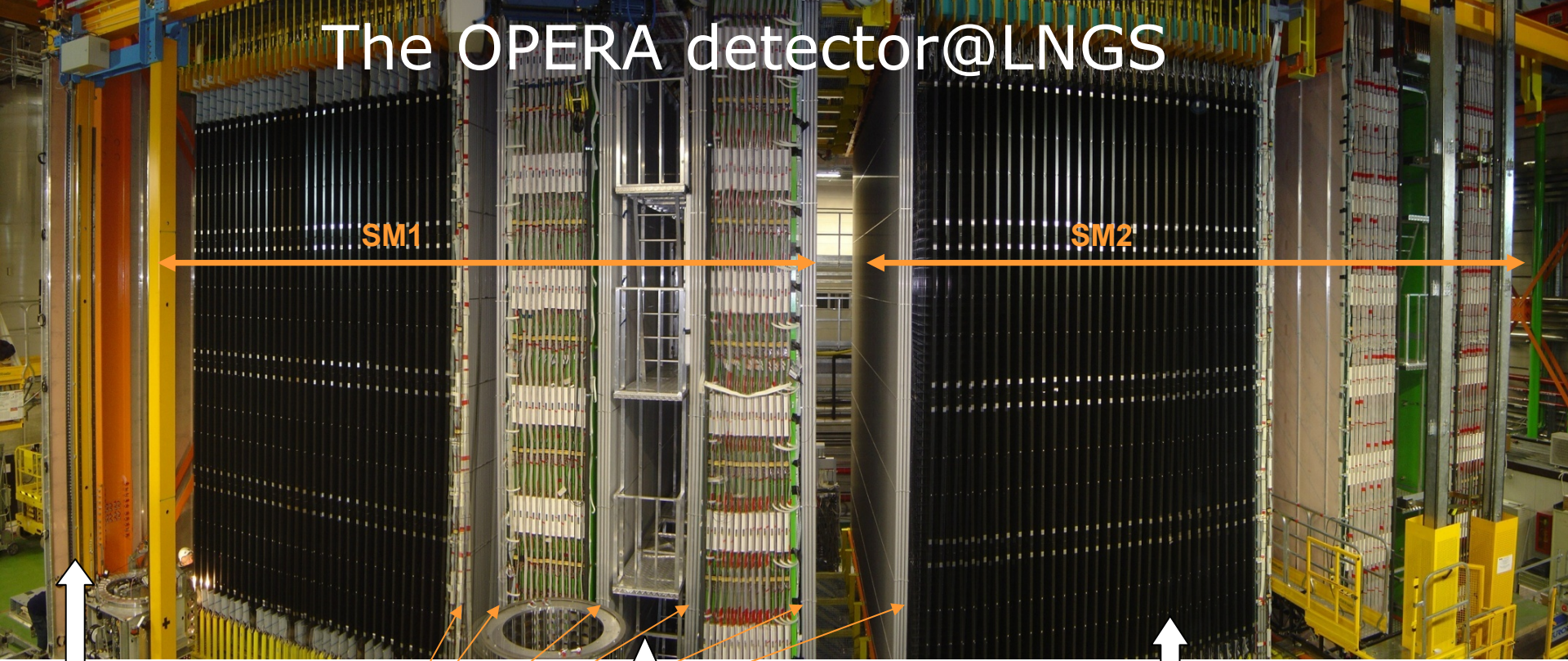
- Large target mass
- Micrometric resolution to observe  $\tau$  decay *kink*
  - Nuclear emulsions
- High muon identification efficiency to reduce charm background; event region pre-selection
  - Electronic detectors



Target segmented into basic units called bricks.

Brick: sandwich of 57 emulsion films interleaved with 1mm-thick lead plates

# The OPERA detector@LNGS



**Veto (RPC)**

**High precision tracker**

- drift tubes

**Dipole magnet**

- 1.53 T
- RPC planes

**muon spectrometer (8×10 m<sup>2</sup>)**

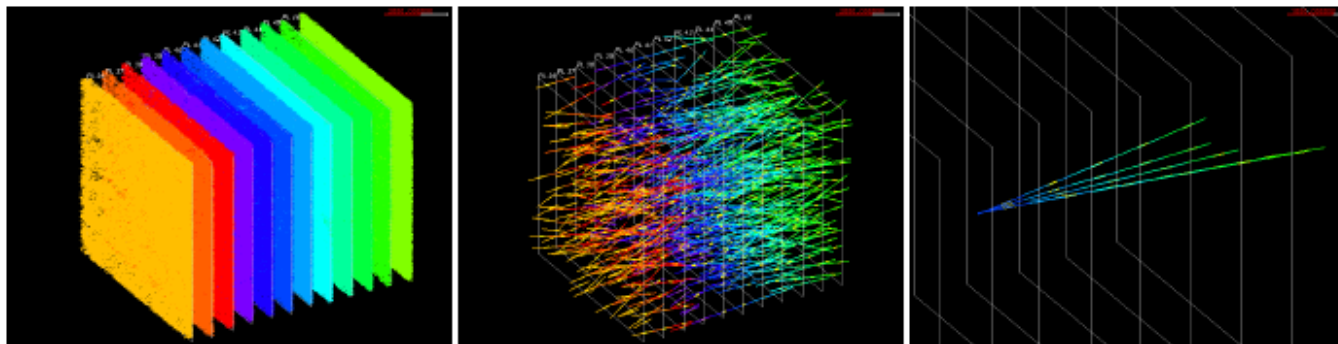
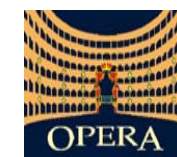
**Brick walls + Target Tracker (6.7m)<sup>2</sup>**

- target/SM: ~75000 bricks (Pb – nuclear emulsions)  
Mass/SM 0.625 kt
- Target tracker : 31 doublets XY (256 plastic scintillator strip + WLS fibres+ multi-anodes PMT) for trigger, brick selection and calorimetry

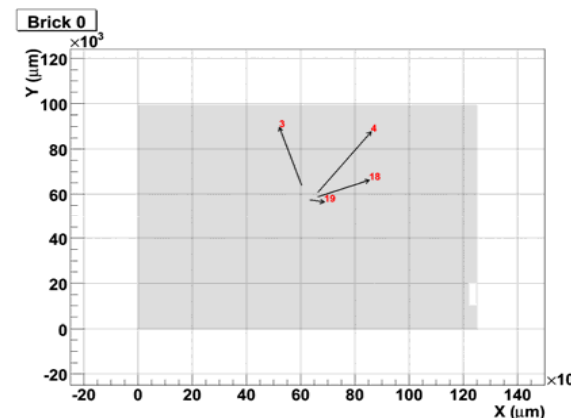
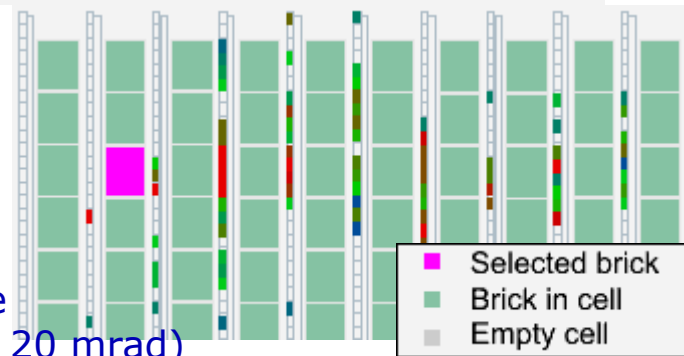
# Event analysis in OPERA



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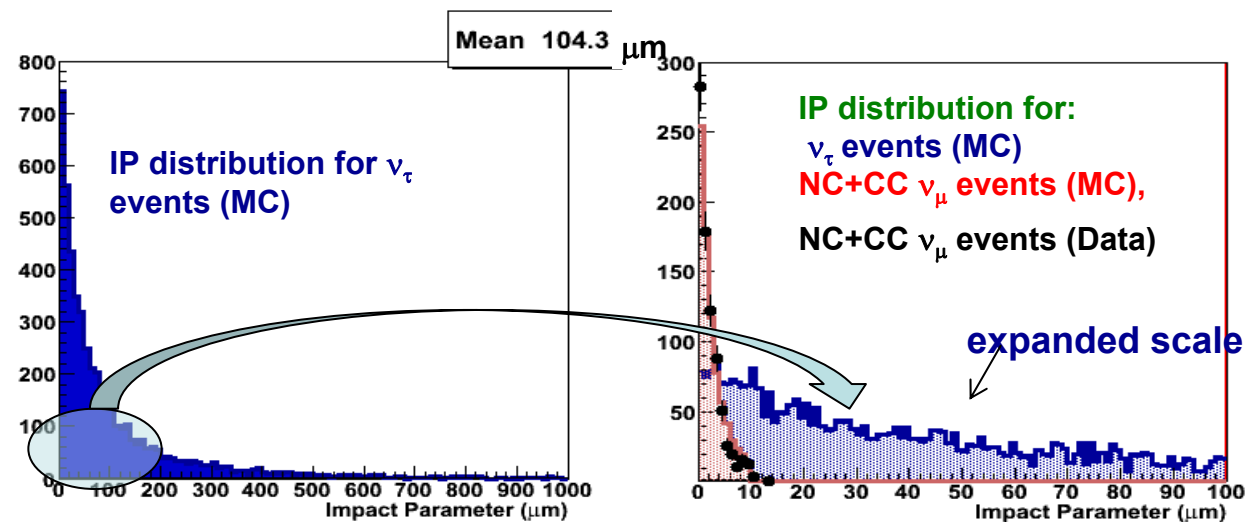
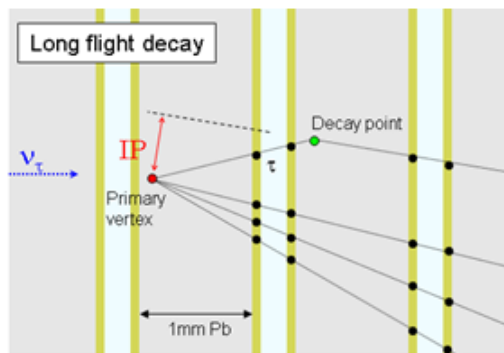
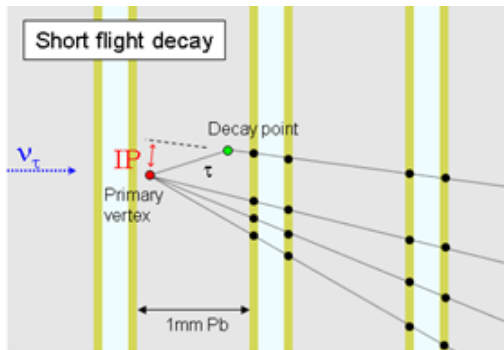
- on-line analysis of electronic data
- brick finding algorithm for events 'on time' with the beam
- remove brick and scan CS: the interface between brick and TT ( $\sigma_{\text{pos}} \approx 10 \text{ mm}$ ,  $\sigma_{\theta} \approx 20 \text{ mrad}$ )
- confirmation of the extracted brick
- development of the brick to be sent in a scanning Lab for '*CS to brick connection*' ( $\sigma_{\text{pos}} \approx 70 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_{\theta} \approx 8 \text{ mrad}$ ), event location, decay search studies, etc ..



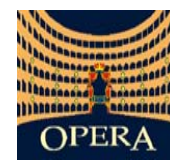
[2009 JINST 4 P04018]

- Decay search procedure based on
- impact parameter (IP) evaluation
  - small kink angle search
  - extra-tracks search

- Momentum measurement by multiple Coulomb scattering
- E.m. shower detection and energy measurement
- Detection of highly-ionizing nuclear fragments

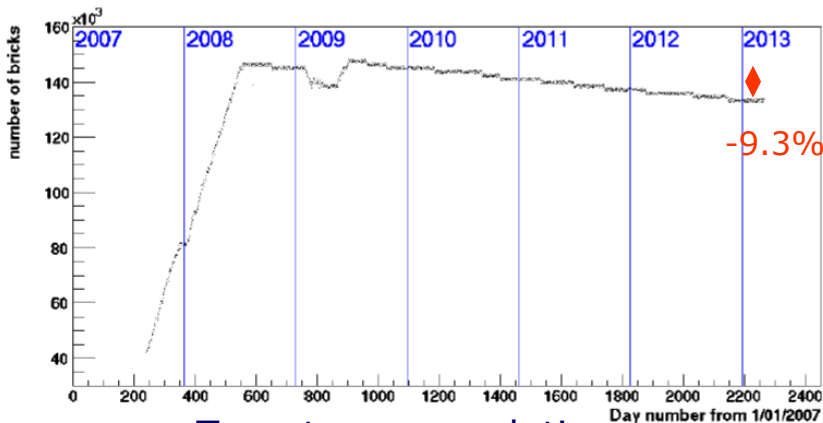
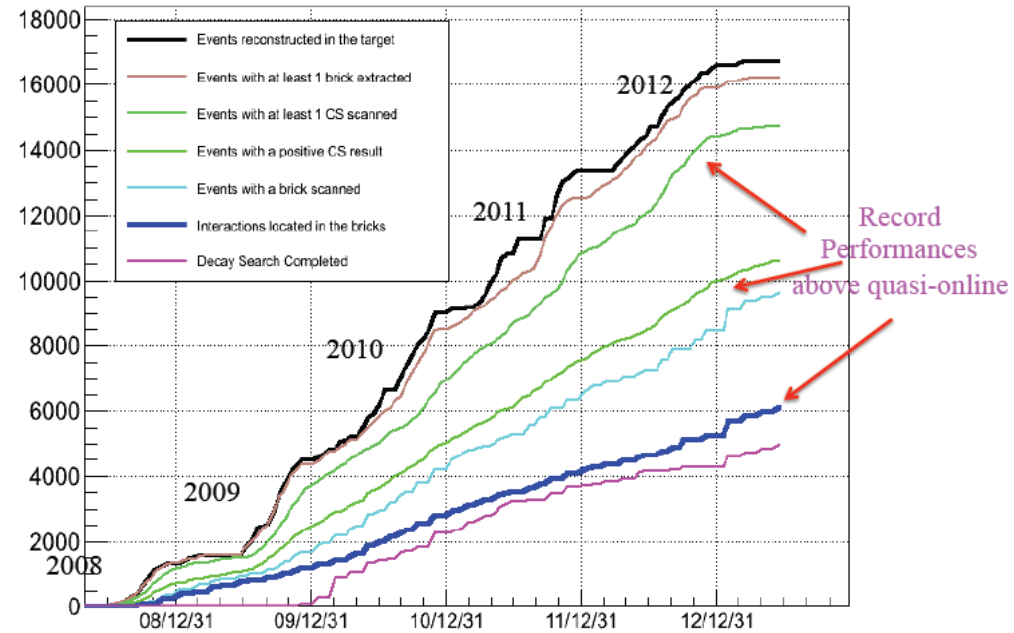


# Status of data analysis



\* nominal value:  $4.5 \times 10^{19}$  pot

year	beam days	# p.o.t.*
2008	123	$1.74 \times 10^{19}$
2009	155	$3.53 \times 10^{19}$
2010	187	$4.09 \times 10^{19}$
2011	243	$4.75 \times 10^{19}$
2012	257	$3.86 \times 10^{19}$
<b>tot</b>	<b>965</b>	<b><math>17.97 \times 10^{19}</math></b>



Target mass evolution

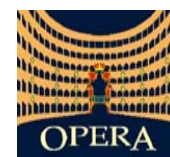
Located neutrino interactions	6067
Fully analysed events	4969
$\nu_\tau$ candidate events	3



# $\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_{\tau}$ oscillation search



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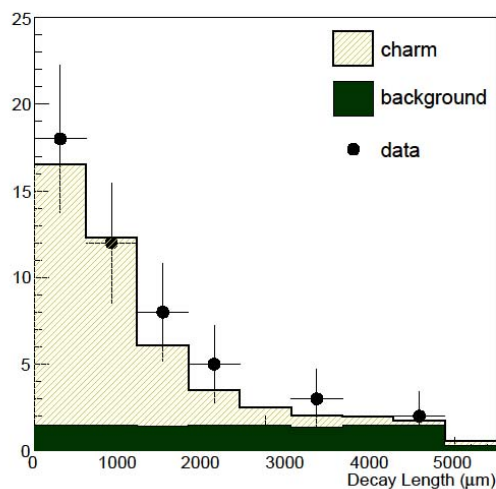
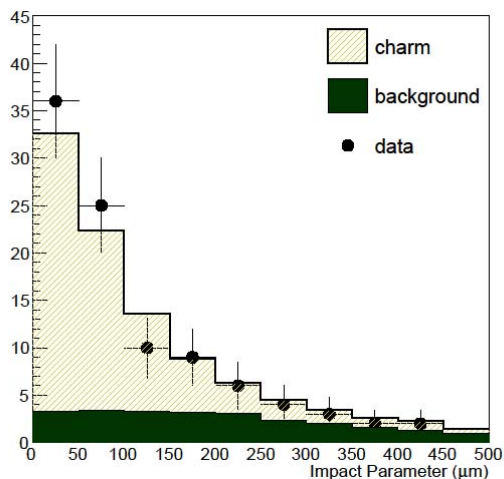
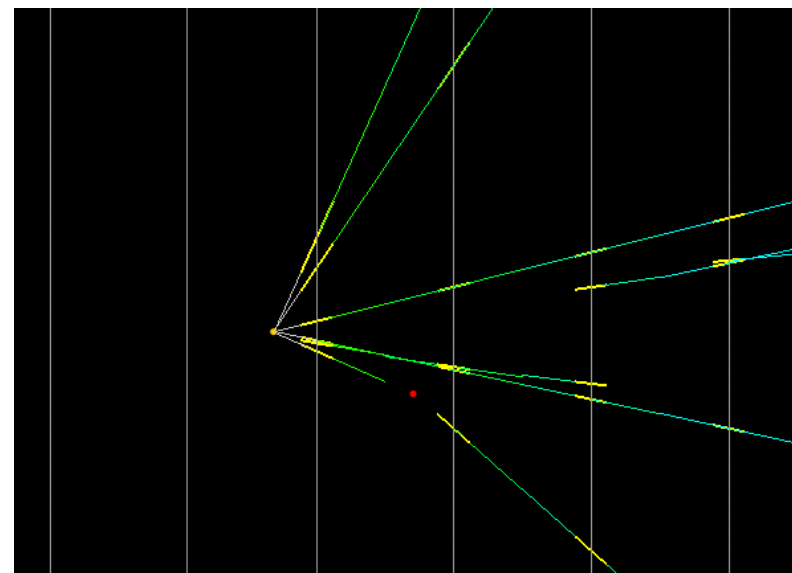
## control sample

Charm decay topologies analogous to  $\tau$  :  
reference sample for the decay finding efficiency

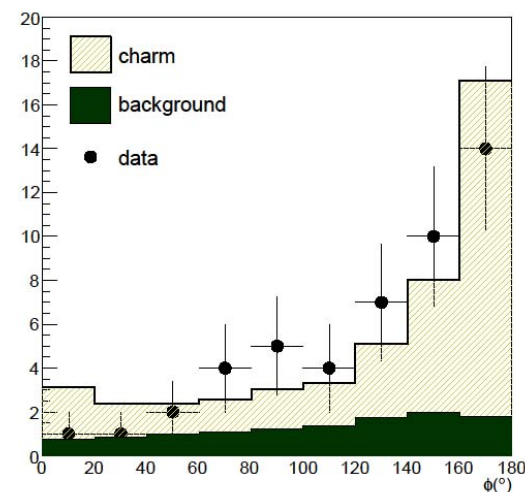
2008  $\rightarrow$  2010 data sample

Expected events:  $55 \pm 5$

Observed events: 50



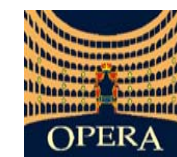
Kolmogorov test  $\geq .99$



# The first $\nu_\tau$ "appearance" candidate

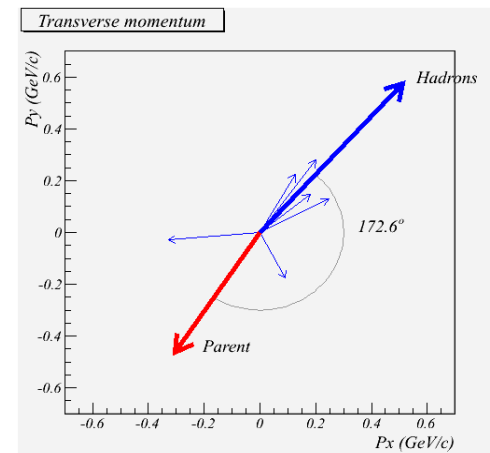
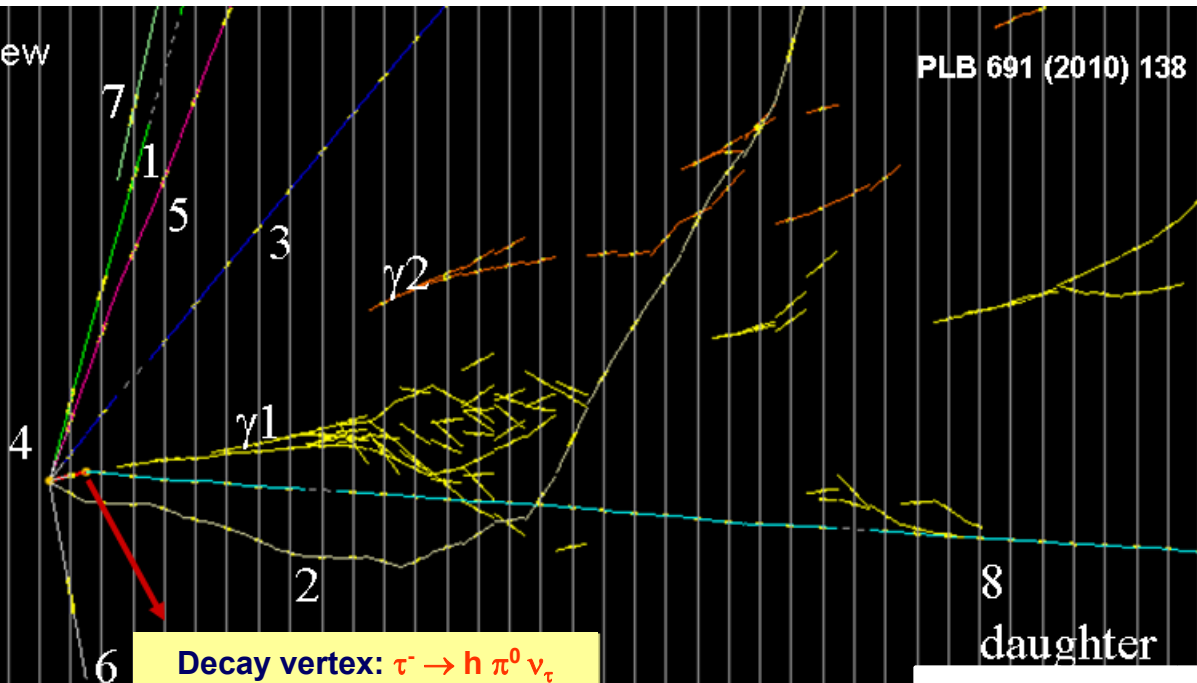


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Side view

PLB 691 (2010) 138



2008-2009 decay searched data, released in 2010  
(*Phys. Lett. B* (2010) 138)

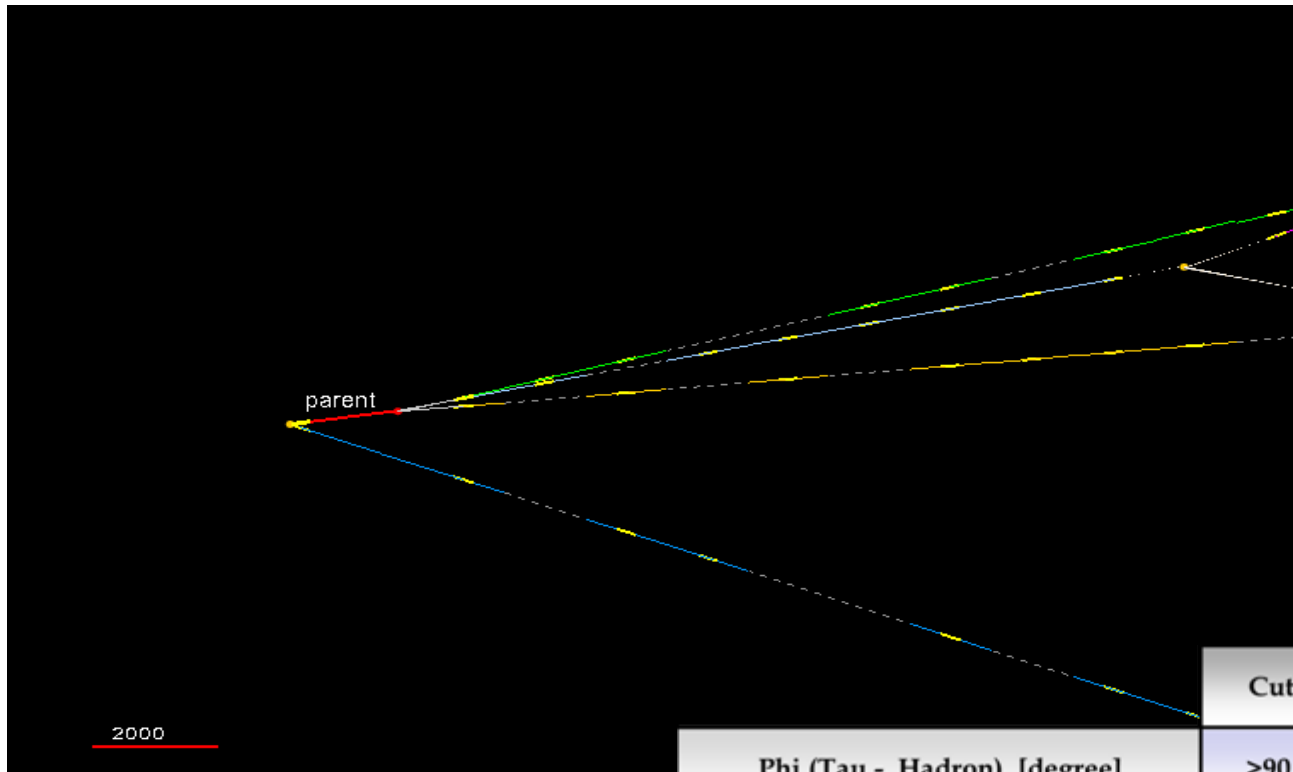
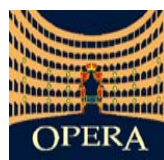
VARIABLE	AVERAGE	Selection criteria
kink (mrad)	$41 \pm 2$	>20
decay length ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	$1335 \pm 35$	within 2 lead plates
P daughter (GeV/c)	$12^{+6}_{-3}$	>2
Pt (MeV/c)	$470^{+230}_{-120}$	>300 ( $\gamma$ attached)
missing Pt (MeV/c)	$570^{+320}_{-170}$	<1000
$\phi$ (deg)	$173 \pm 2$	>90

Jul 19, 2013

# The second $\nu_\tau$ candidate



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All tracks were identified as hadrons

Event satisfies criteria for

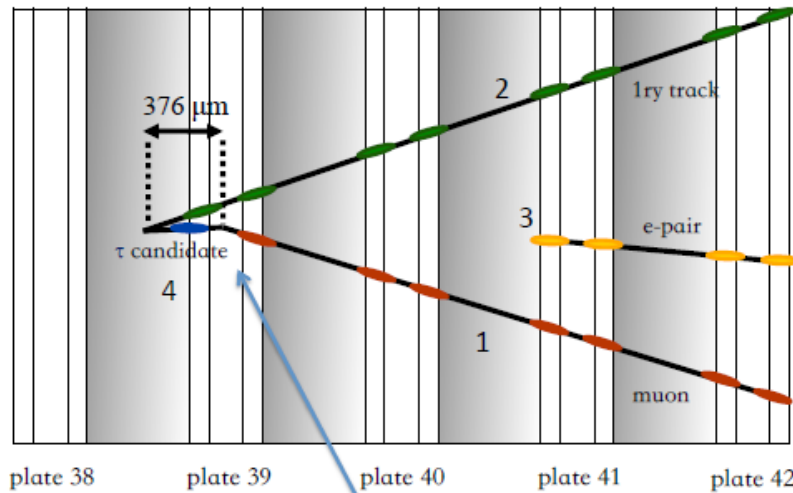


	Cut	Value	Error
Phi (Tau - Hadron) [degree]	>90	167.8	$\pm 1.1$
average kink angle [mrad]	< 500	87.4	$\pm 1.5$
Total momentum at 2ry vtx [GeV/c]	> 3.0	8.4	$\pm 1.7$
Min Invariant mass [GeV/c <sup>2</sup> ]	0.5 < < 2.0	0.96	$\pm 0.13$
Invariant mass [GeV/c <sup>2</sup> ]	0.5 < < 2.0	0.80	$\pm 0.12$
Transverse Momentum at 1ry vtx [GeV/c]	< 1.0	0.31	$\pm 0.11$

# The third $\nu_\tau$ candidate



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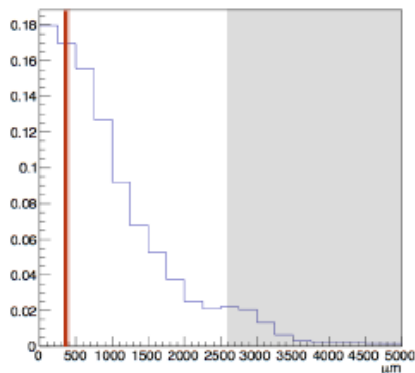


Decay in the plastic base

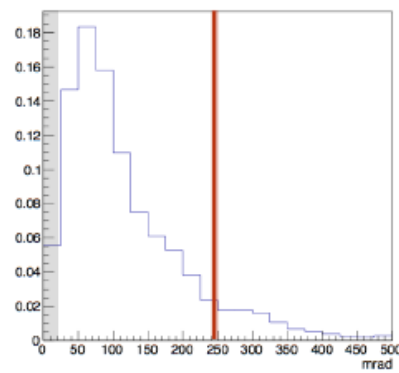
VARIABLE	AVERAGE
Kink angle (mrad)	$245 \pm 5$
decay length ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	$376 \pm 10$
$P_\mu$ (GeV/c)	$2.8 \pm 0.2$
Pt (MeV/c)	$690 \pm 50$
$\phi$ (degrees)	$154.5 \pm 1.5$

All cuts passed:  $\tau \rightarrow \mu$  candidate

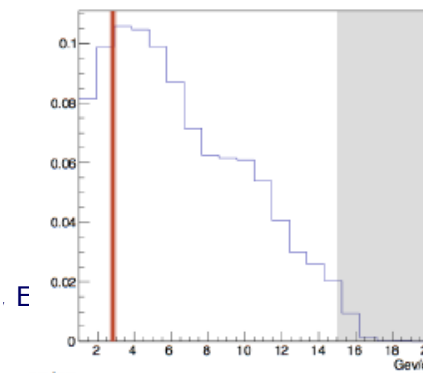
DECAY LENGTH



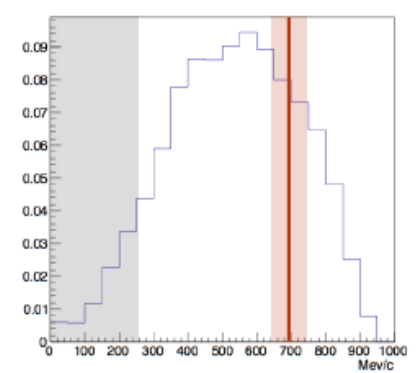
KINK ANGLE



MUON MOMENTUM



TRANSVERSE MOMENTUM AT 2RY VTX



## summary status

### Extended sample

	Signal	Background
$\tau \rightarrow h$	0.66	0.045
$\tau \rightarrow 3h$	0.51	0.090
$\tau \rightarrow \mu$	0.56	0.026
$\tau \rightarrow e$	0.49	0.065
total	2.22	0.23

3 observed events in the  $\tau \rightarrow h$ ,  $\tau \rightarrow 3h$  and  $\tau \rightarrow \mu$  channels

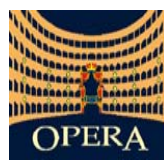
Probability to be explained as a background =  $7 \times 10^{-4}$

This corresponds to  $3.2 \sigma$  significance of non-null observation  
( $3.5 \sigma$  significance with a likelihood approach)

# $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ oscillation search (I)



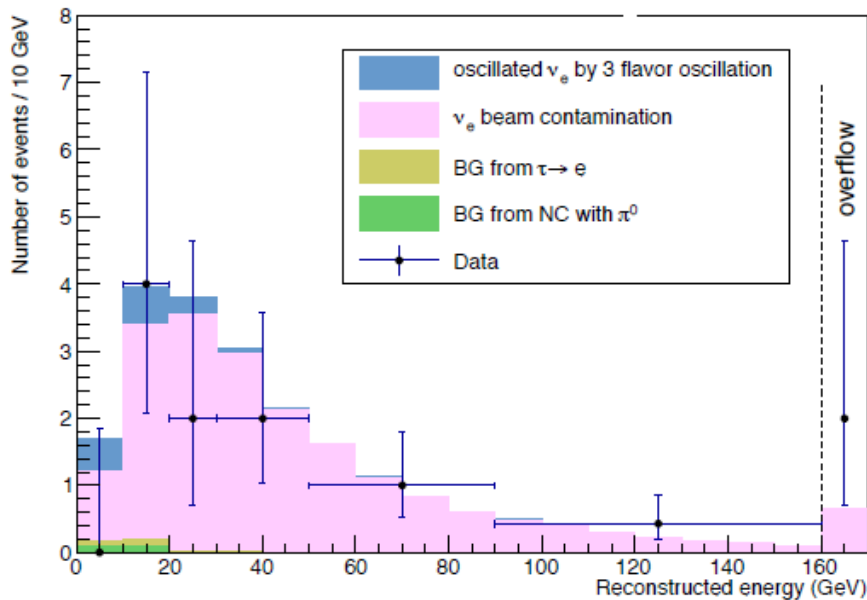
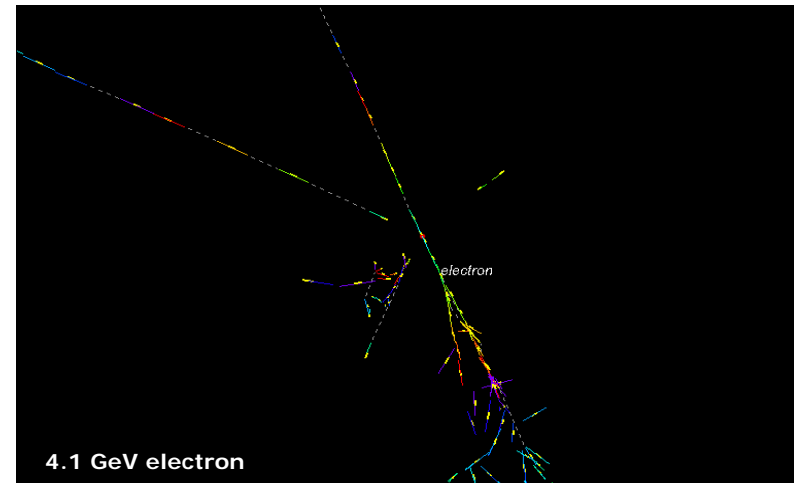
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32 electron neutrino interactions  
reconstructed in the analysed sample

2008-2009 data sample:

19 electron neutrino candidates  
observed



Observation compatible with  
background-only hypothesis

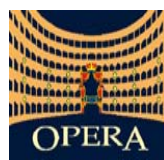
$19.8 \pm 2.8$  (syst) events

Energy cut to increase S/N

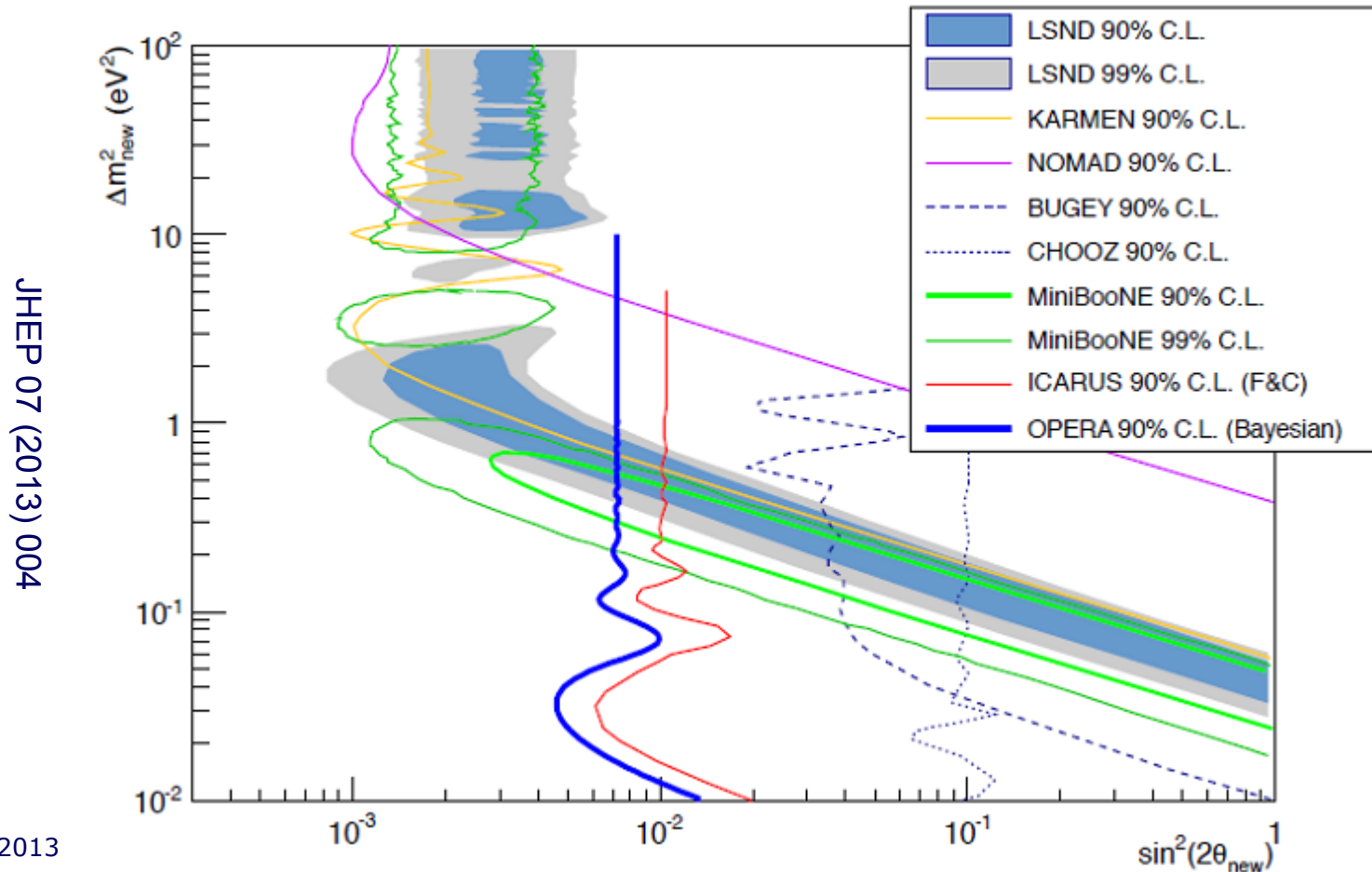
4 observed events wrt 4.6 expected

$\sin^2(2\theta_{13}) < 0.44$  (90% C.L.)

# $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ oscillation search (II)



Search for non-standard oscillations at large  $\Delta m^2$  values



- OPERA successfully ran on the CNGS neutrino beam from 2008 to December 2012
- $17.97 \cdot 10^{19}$  pot collected (about 80% of the nominal value  $22.5 \cdot 10^{19}$  pot)
- $\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_{\tau}$  analysis:
  - three tau candidate events found up to now  
3.2  $\sigma$  significance with simple counting method  
3.5  $\sigma$  significance with likelihood approach
  - analysis on going: some more interesting events are under investigation
- $\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_e$  analysis:
  - 19 events observed (4 events with  $E_{\text{rec}} < 20\text{GeV}$ )  
 $19.8 \pm 2.8$  events expected (4.6 with  $E_{\text{rec}} < 20\text{GeV}$ )  
→ bounds set in the large  $\Delta m^2$  region

Larger statistics expected