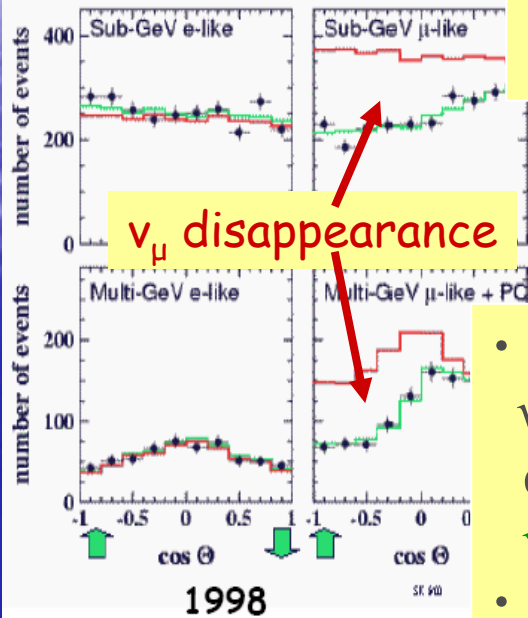


OPERA

- physics motivation - CNGS
- OPERA detector
- ν_τ appearance
- physics program 2006

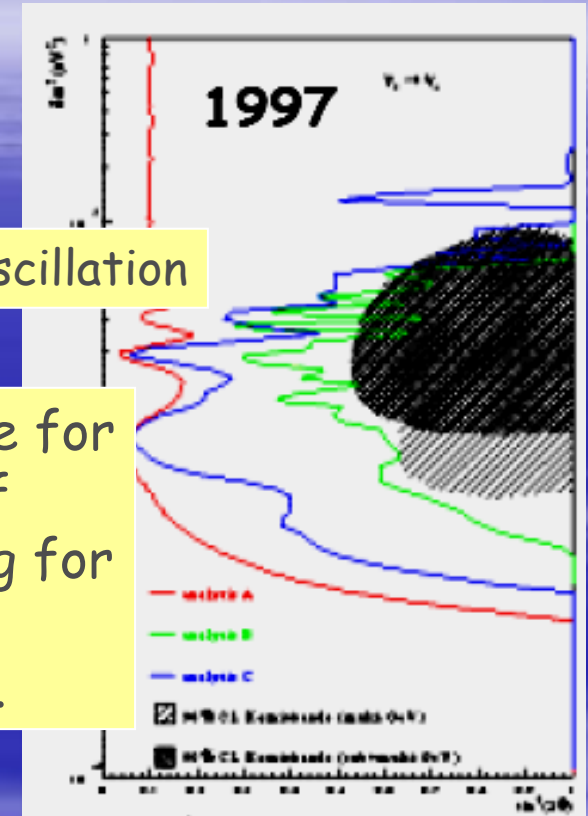
physics motivation



SK: atmospheric neutrino anomaly interpretable as $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\tau$ oscillation

CHOOZ: no $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ oscillation

- provide an unambiguous evidence for $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\tau$ oscillation in the region of atmospheric neutrinos by looking for ν_τ appearance in a pure ν_μ beam
- search for subleading $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ osc.

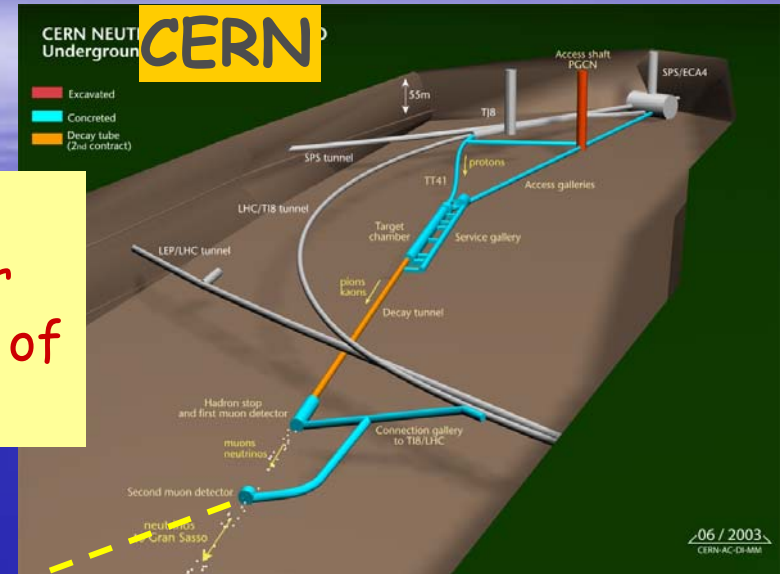
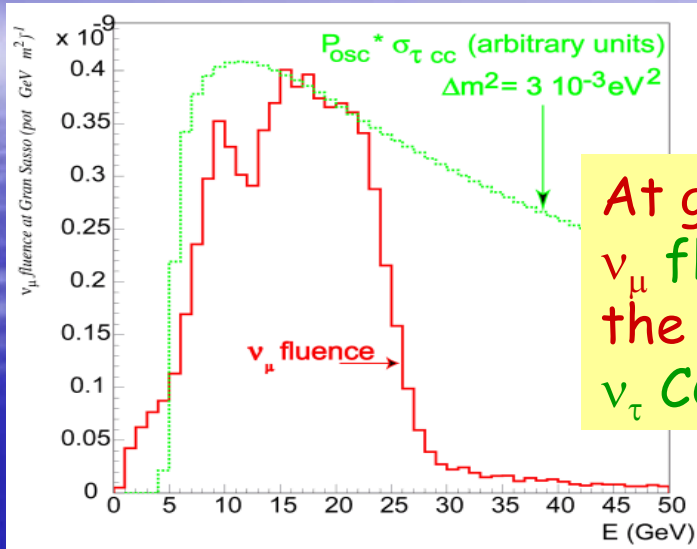


beam CNGS (1999)

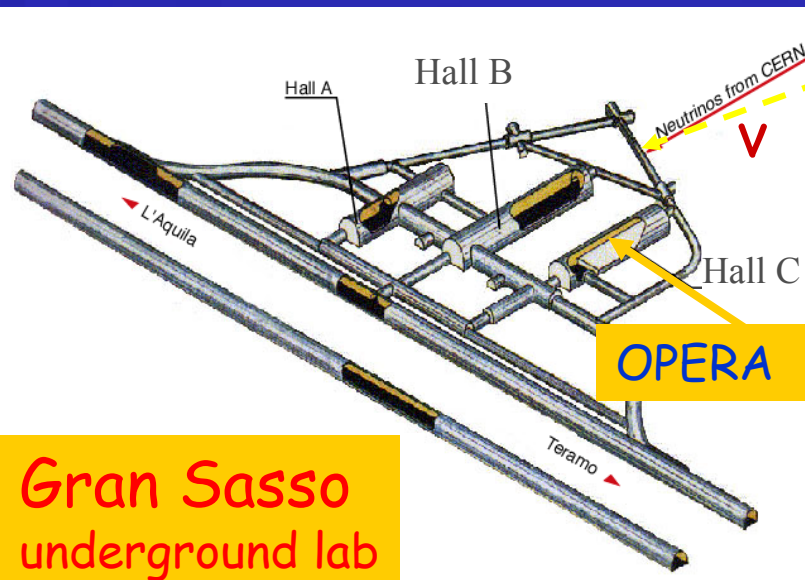
CNGS1 (2000)



CNGS beam

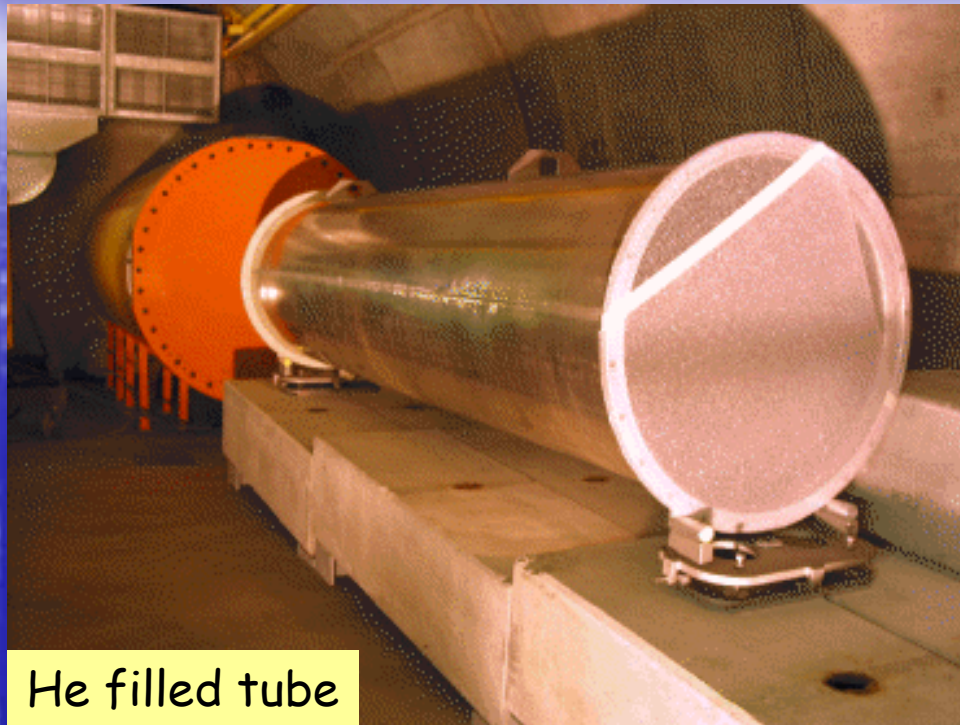


732 km



Gran Sasso
underground lab

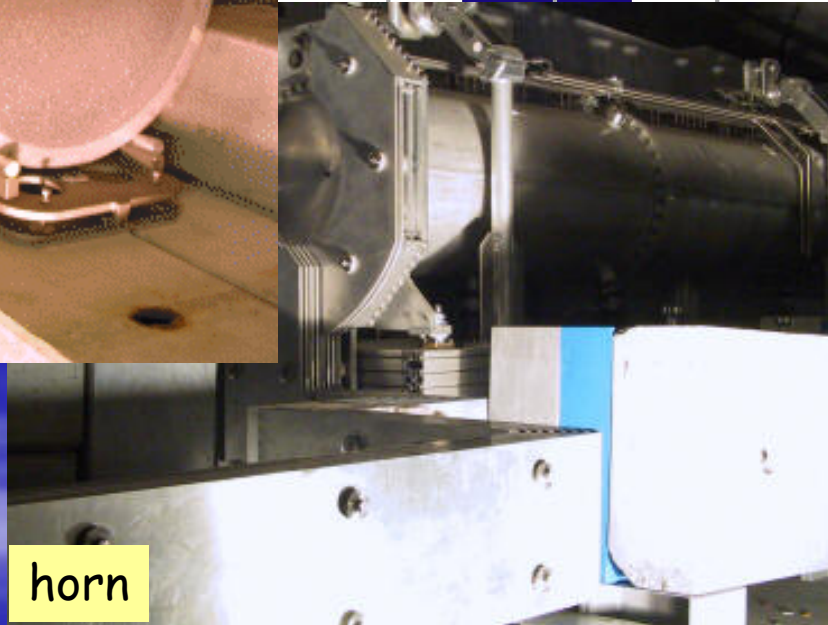
$\langle E_{\nu_\mu} \rangle$	17 GeV
$(\nu_e + \bar{\nu}_e) / \nu_\mu$	0.87%
$\bar{\nu}_\mu / \nu_\mu$	2.1%
ν_τ prompt	negligible



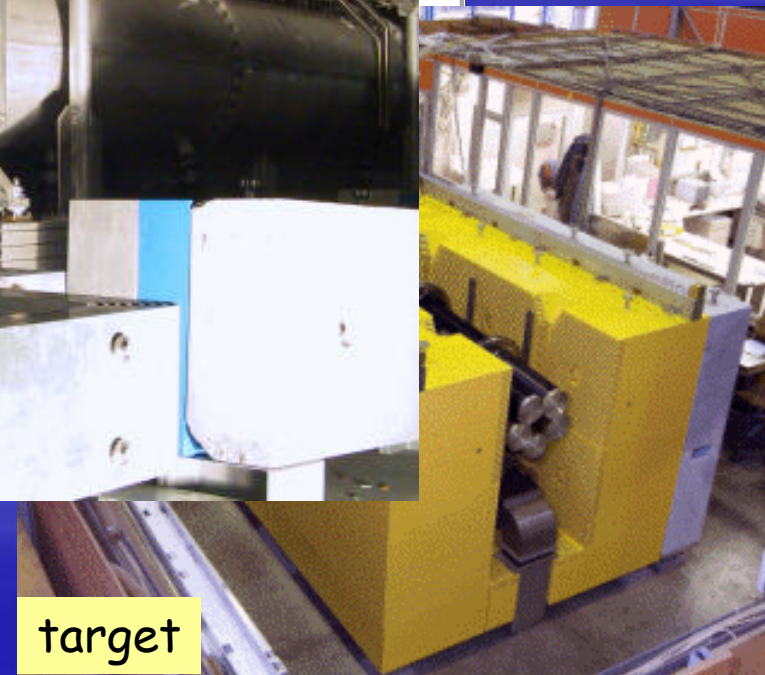
He filled tube

2003	2004	2005	2006

CNGS
 beam commissioning : may/june 06
 Beam delivery : mid july 06



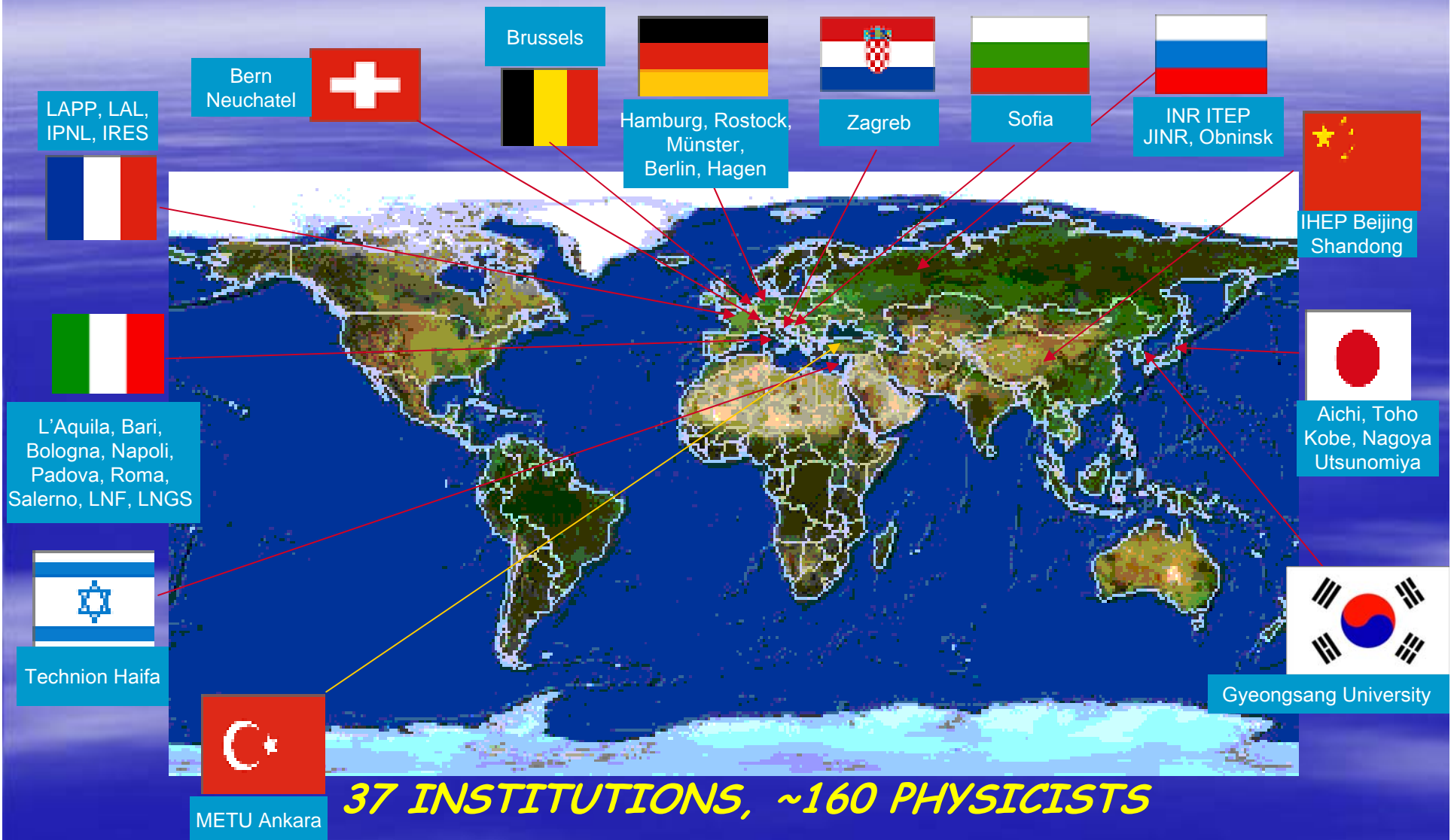
horn



target

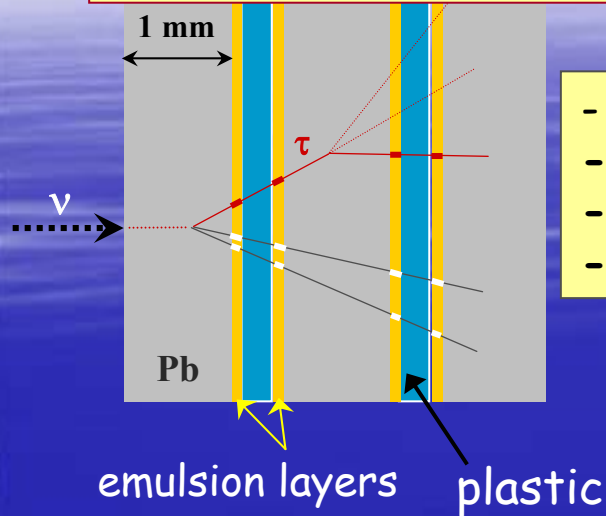


The OPERA collaboration



The detector

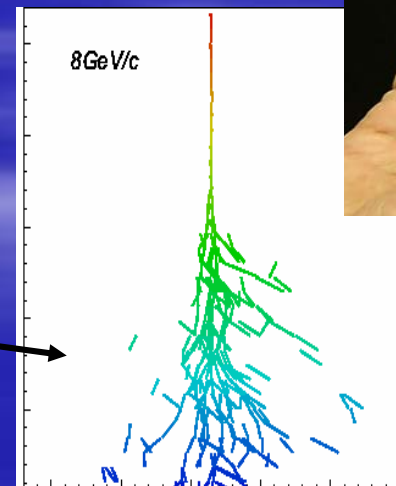
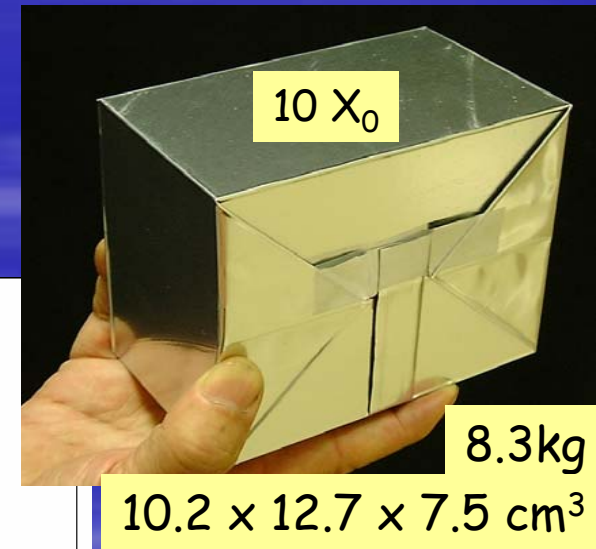
basic unit: brick



- Based on the concept of the Emulsion Cloud Chamber (ECC)
- Sandwich of 56 Pb sheets 1mm + emulsion layers
- **large mass** for neutrino interactions
- **high spatial resolution** ($\delta x \approx 1\mu\text{m}$, $\delta\theta \approx 1\text{mrad}$)

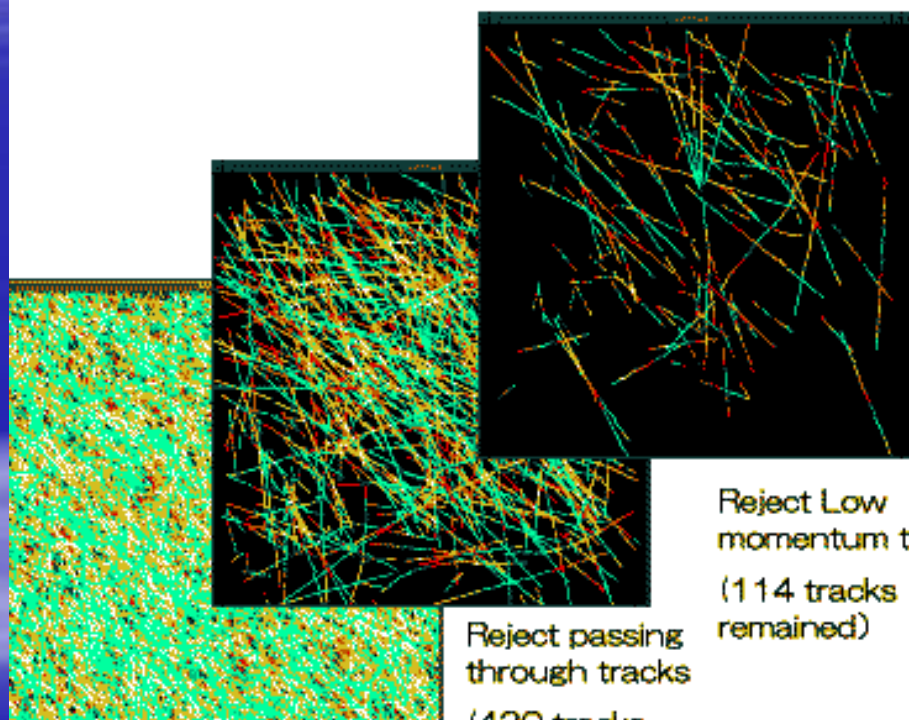
ECC = stand-alone detector:

- neutrino interaction vertex
- kink topology reconstruction
- momentum measurements for hadrons (multiple scattering)
- π/μ separation at low energy (dE/dx)
- energy measurements for e, γ



Event Reconstruction

improved techniques developed

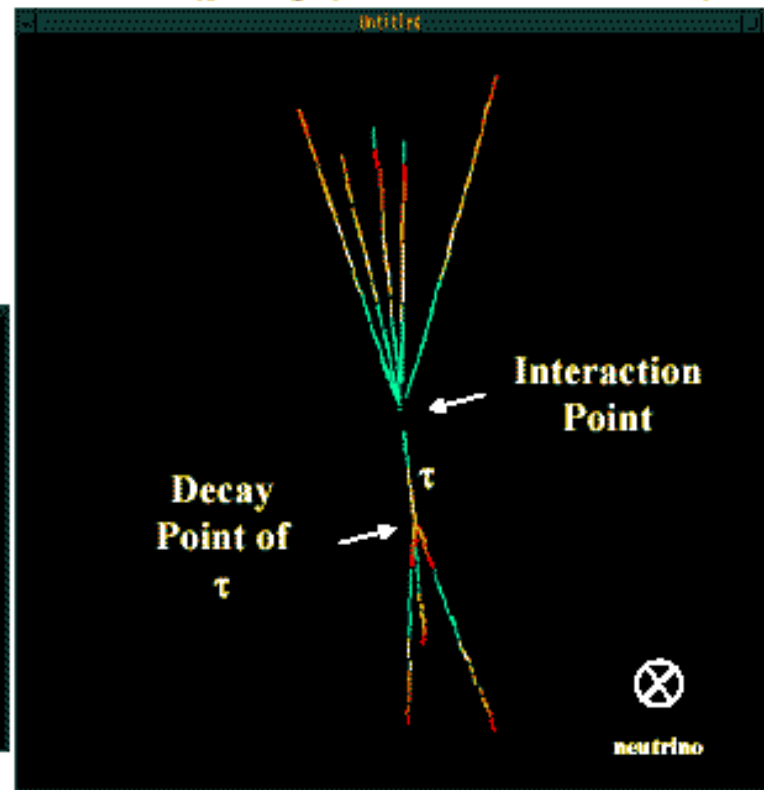


All tracks in the Scanning region (4179 tracks)

Reject passing through tracks (420 tracks remained)

Reject Low momentum tracks (114 tracks remained)

R&D @ Nagoya for DONUT Analysis.



Vertex detection :
Neutrino interaction and decay of short lived particles

Detection of ν_{τ}^{CC} in DONUT

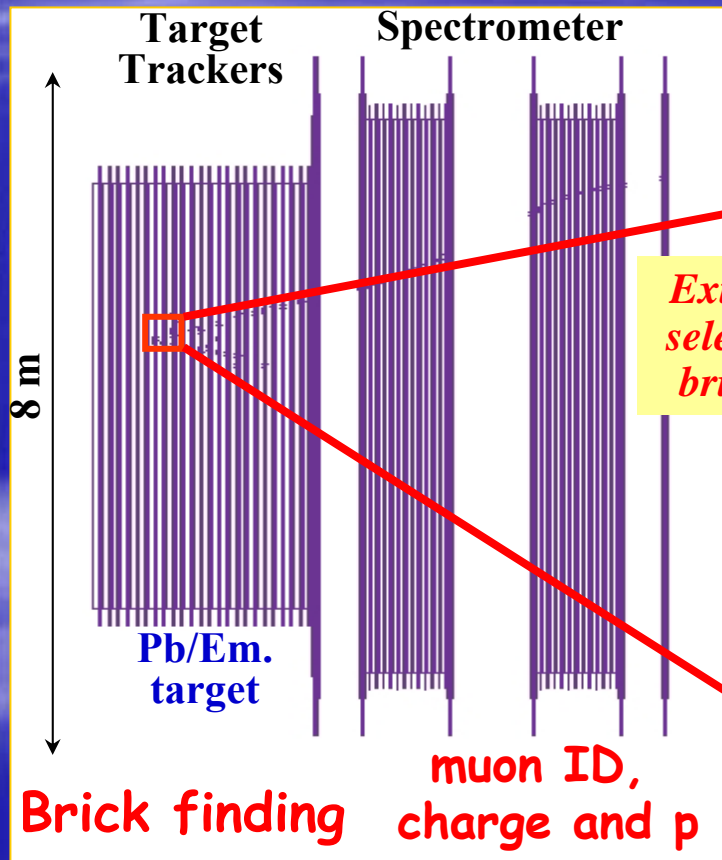
brick cannot do:

- trigger for neutrino interaction
- μ identification and momentum + charge measurement



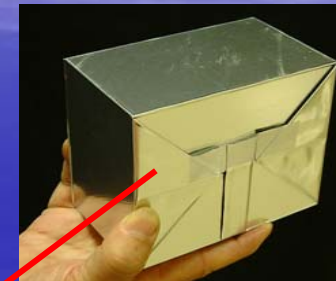
Hybrid detector

Electronic detectors:



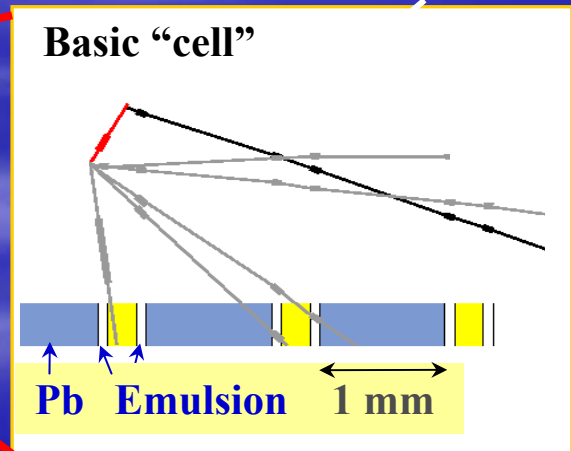
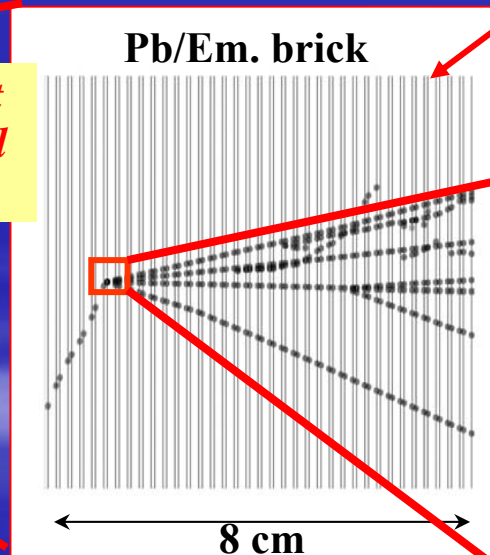
Emulsion analysis:

Vertex, decay kink e/γ ID, mult. scat., kinematics

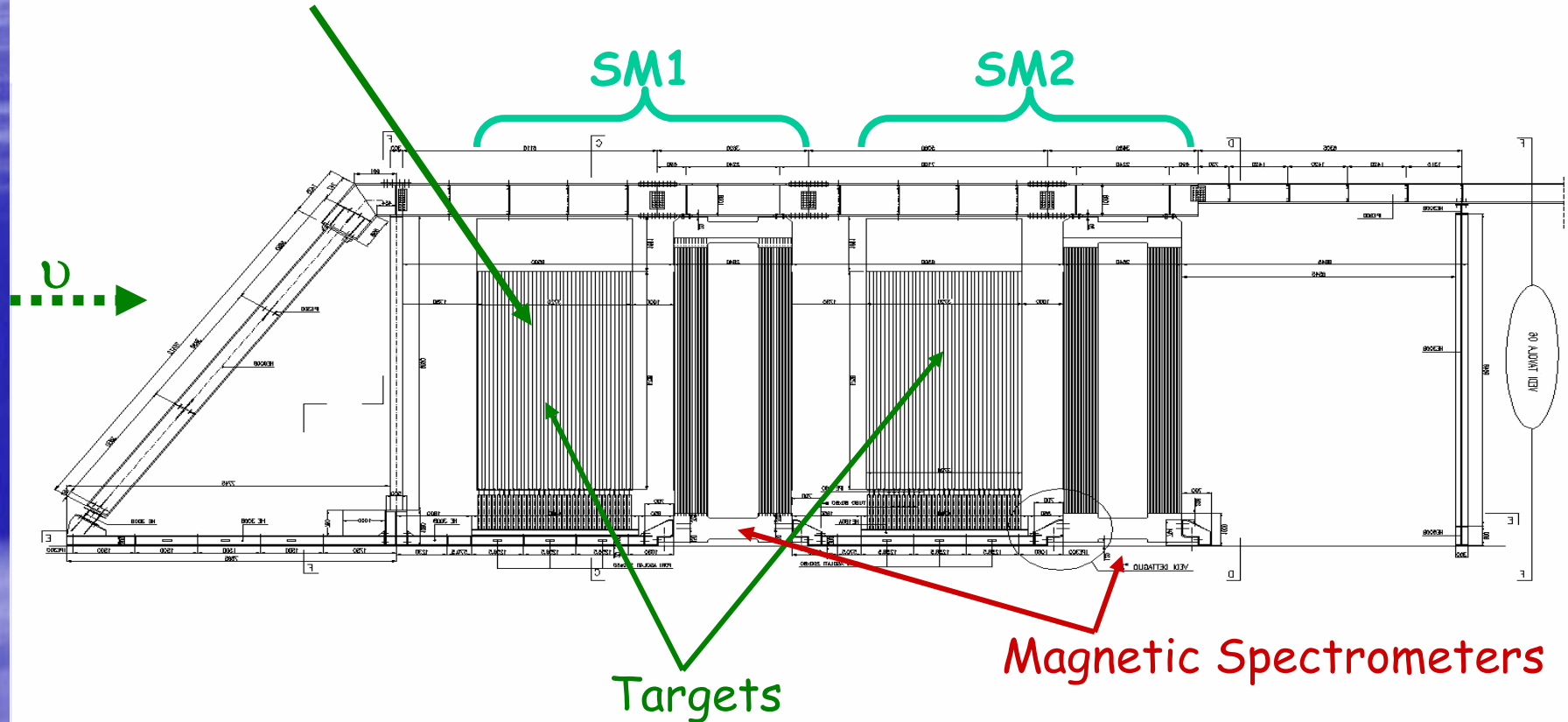


Link to mu ID, Candidate event

Extract selected brick



31 target planes / supermodule (in total: 206336 bricks, 1766 tons)



Proposal: July 2000, installation at LNGS started in May 2003

Event rates / integrated rates:

	OPERA*
	1.597 ktons
$\nu_{\mu}CC$	23300
$\nu_{\mu}NC$	7000
$\bar{\nu}_{\mu}CC$	490
ν_eCC	186
$\bar{\nu}_eCC$	16
	31000

Event rates in 5 years
for 4.5×10^{19} pot /year
in shared mode

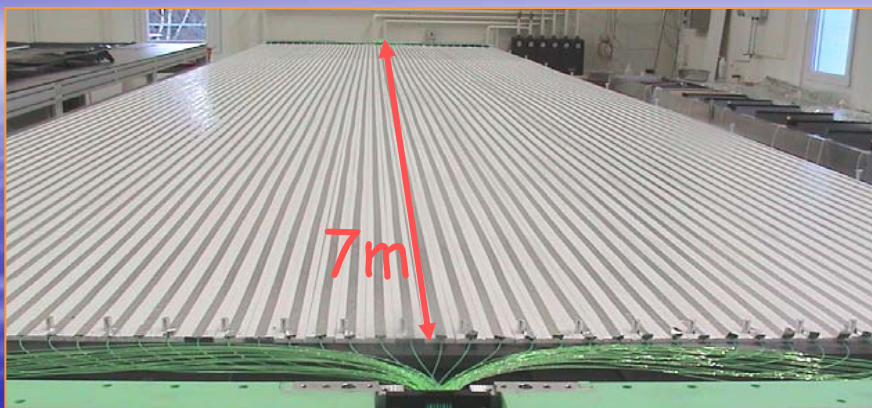


$\nu_{\tau}CC$ interactions

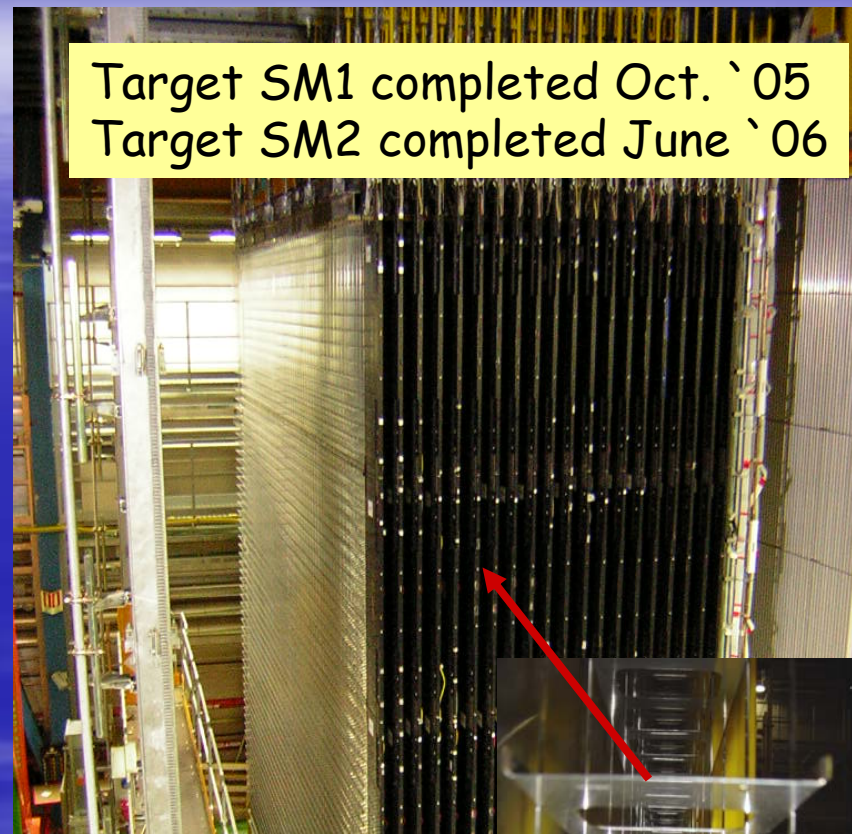
Δm^2	OPERA
$1 \times 10^{-3} eV^2$	24
$2 \times 10^{-3} eV^2$	95
$3 \times 10^{-3} eV^2$	214

* Average target mass (additional 10K events in the OPERA magnets)

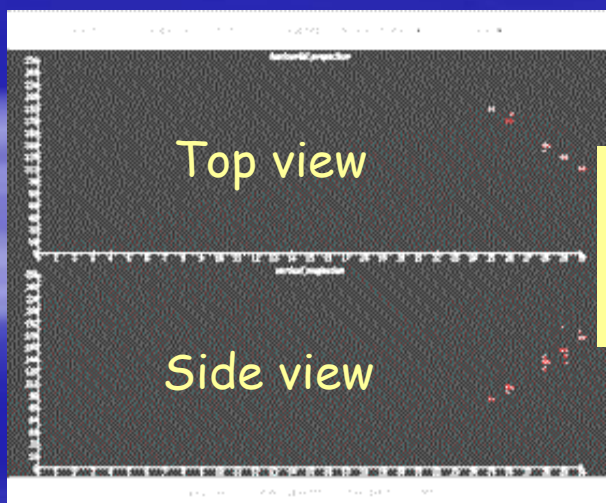
Target tracker



7000m² in total (X,Y)
 32256 sc. Strips 7m x 2.5cm x 1cm
 496 modules (4X+4Y per plane)
 1000 MaPMT (Hamamatsu 64ch.)



Target SM1 completed Oct. '05
 Target SM2 completed June '06

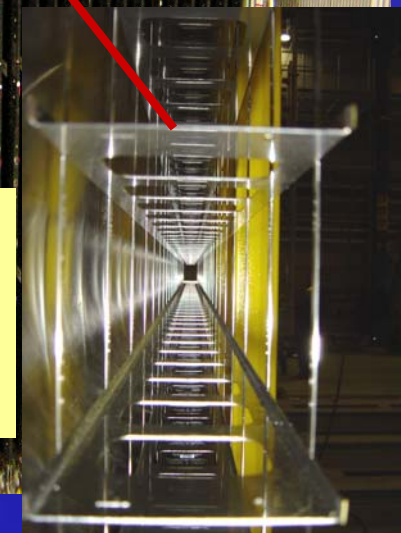


Top view

Side view

magnet

Brick wall:
 Mech. Accuracy <1mm
 0.6% of target mass
 Target mass per wall: 30t



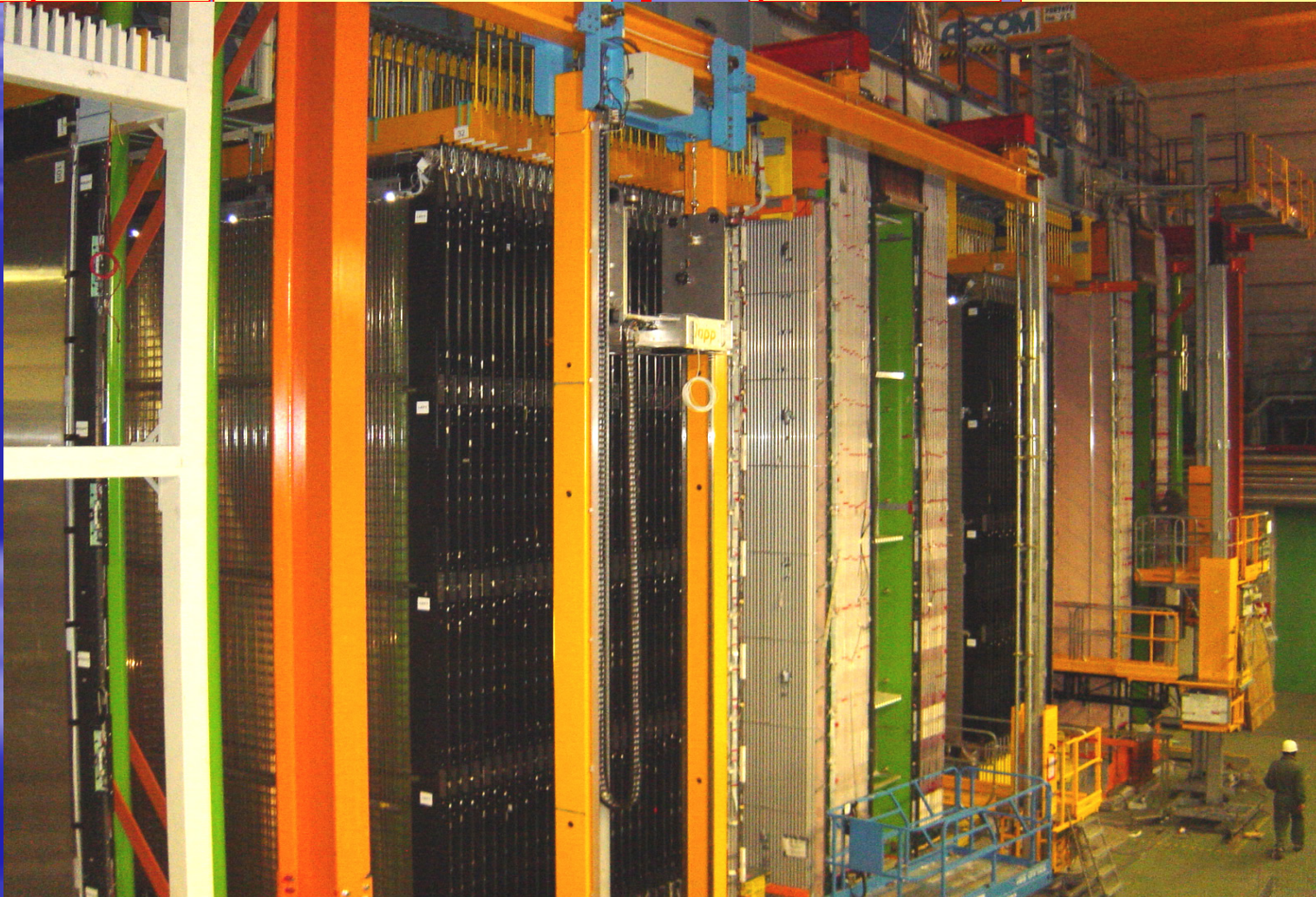
BMS 1 **completed**
BMS 2 **in install.**

all TT & Brick walls
Installed

XPC 1&2 , HPT 1&2
Completed

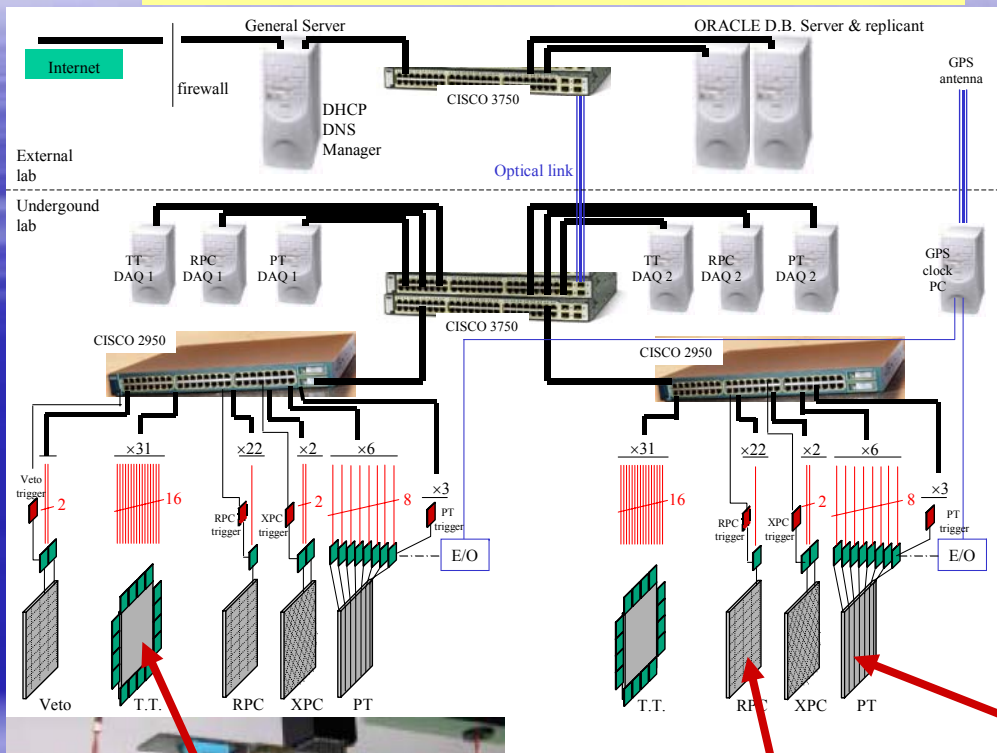
Magnet 1&2
+ RPC
Completed

Mechanical structure
Completed



Gigabit ethernet network (1200 nodes)
All parts available

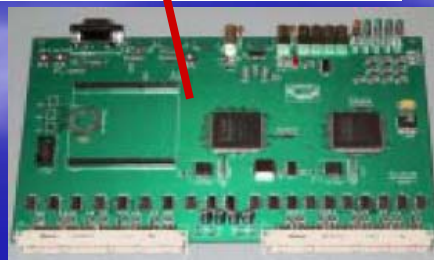
event time stamp using GPS clock
→ Ready for installation



Heart of DAQ:
Mezzanine (CPU,
Memory, FPGA, clock
Receiver, ethernet)
Final version in test



TT: 992 boards produced
(ADC, DAC, HV, test pulse)
TT DAQ running



RPC: 54 needed (prod.)



HPT: 96 TDC boards needed
all produced



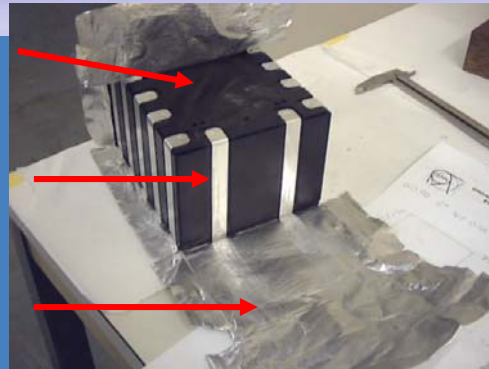
Brick Assembling Machine



Plastic protection

Al spider

Al tape for wrapping

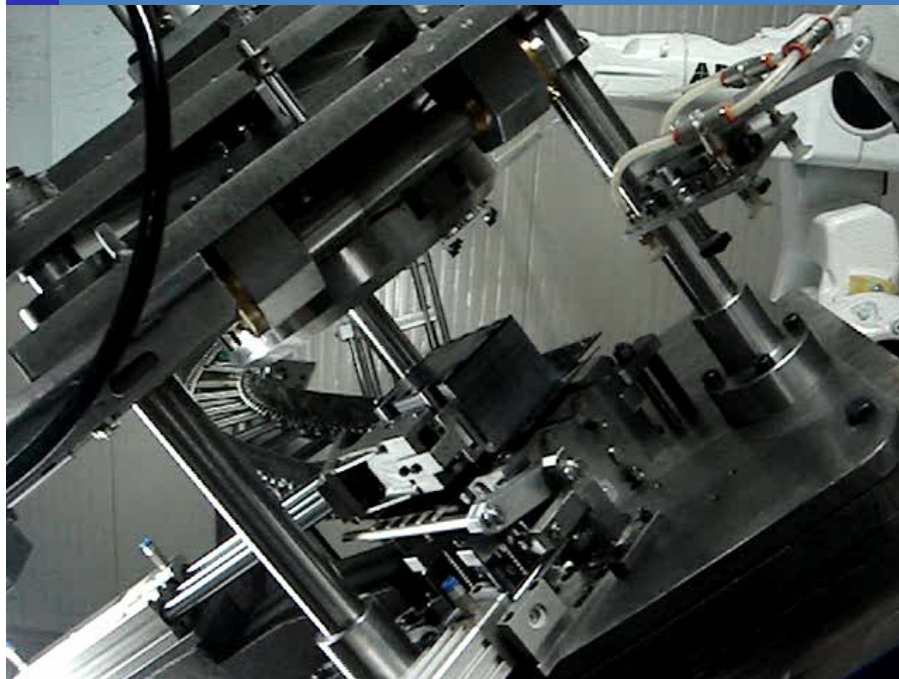


Lead-drum room



BAM site underground :
completed november 05

~ 23 million lead plates + emulsion sheets
~ 206,000 bricks at a rate of ~ 2 bricks/minute

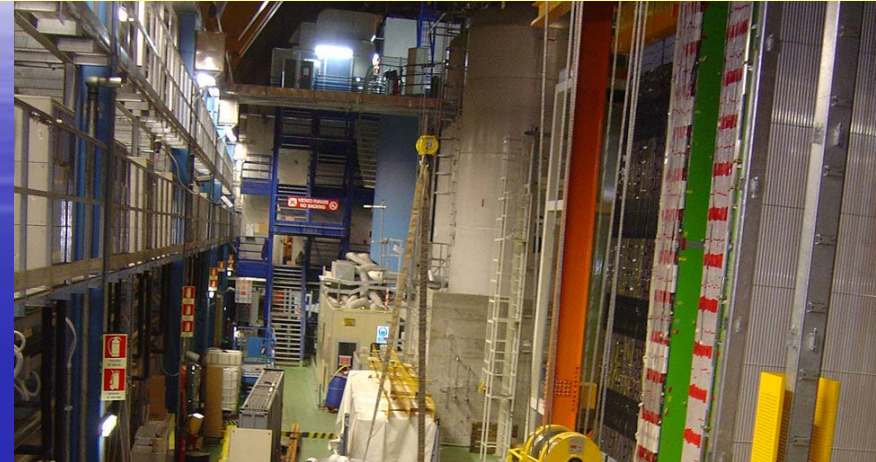


Light room

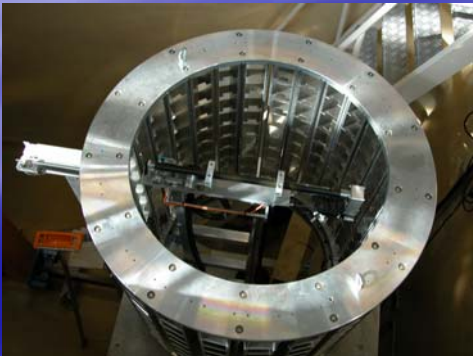
Lead

Brick Manipulator System

BMS1 rock side installed, being commissioned



Drum for brick transfer Storage Carrousel





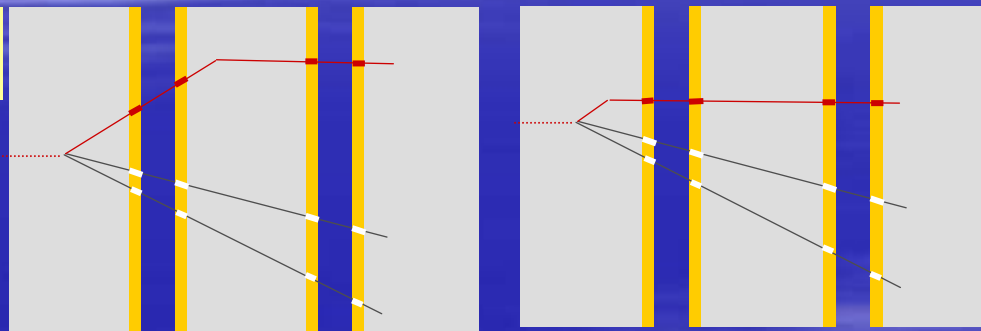
Japan + Europe

European system:

- 0.3 μm spatial resolution
- 2 mrad angular resolution
- 20 cm^2/h scanning speed achieved
- With 25 systems (9labs)
→ 15 bricks/day (1 shift)

τ detection efficiencies (in % and including BR)

$\theta_{\text{kink}} > 20\text{mrad}$



impact parameter
I.P. > 5 to 20 μm

DIS long

QE long

DIS short

Overall (weighted)

$\tau \rightarrow e$	2.7	2.3	1.3	3.4
$\tau \rightarrow \mu$	2.4	2.5	1.7	2.8
$\tau \rightarrow h$	2.8	3.5	-	2.9
Total	8.0	8.3	1.3	9.1 %

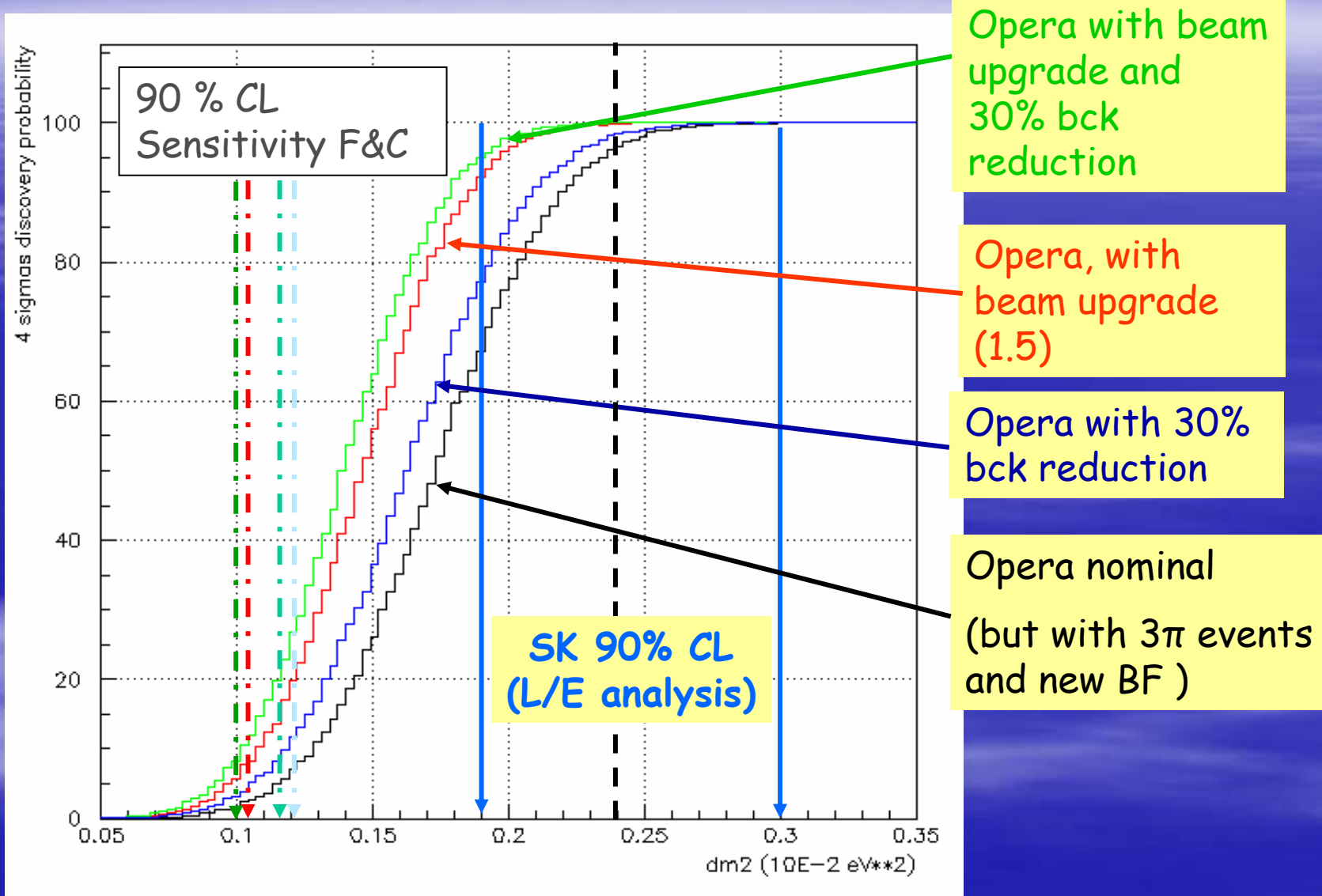
Expected number of τ events

full mixing, 5 years run @ 4.5×10^{19} pot / year

Δm^2	1.9×10^{-3} eV ²	2.4×10^{-3} eV ²	3.0×10^{-3} eV ²	BKGD
1.8 kton fiducial	6.6(10)	10.5(15.8)	16.4(24.6)	0.7(1.1)
+ improved brick finding + 3 prong decay	8.0(12.1)	12.8(19.2)	19.9(29.9)	1.0(1.5)
Background reduction	8.0(12.1)	12.8(19.2)	19.9(29.9)	0.8(1.2)

(...) with CNGS beam upgrade (X 1.5)

Discovery potential (4σ) vs beam intensity



OPERA foresees the completion of the filling with bricks of SM1 beginning of august 2006

→ physics run after completion and commissioning of CNGS beam:

1. low intensity run integrating 0.3×10^{19} pot (intensity limited to 2×10^{17} pot/d → 15 interactions/d) after beam complete commissioned record ~ 220 ν interactions + ~ 500 μ from ν interact. in surrounding material
2. normal high intensity run ($\sim 4 \times 10^{13}$ pot/cycle) integrating 10^{19} pot after SM1 complete filled

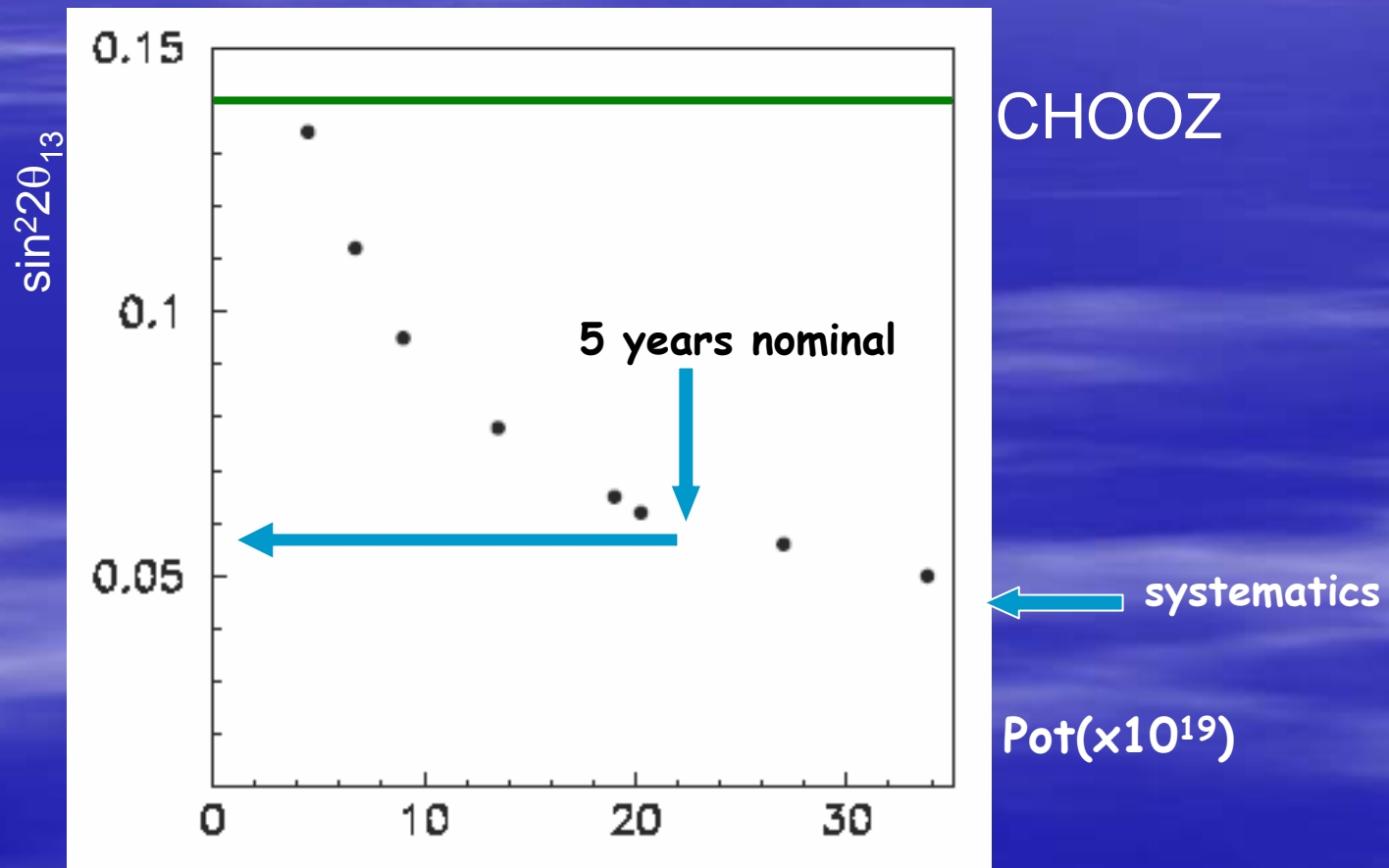
- validation and monitoring of the CNGS ν beam, check of interaction rates, energy distribution, analysis of μ charge → check $\nu/\bar{\nu}$ content
- understanding the efficiency of the OPERA detector
- check of decay analysis chain
- measurement of the background sources
- tuning of the kinematical analysis
- oscillation searches



end

$\sin^2 2\theta_{13}$ sensitivity

Assuming : $\theta_{23} = \pi/4$, $\Delta m^2_{23} = 2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$



ν_e appearance with matter effect

effets de matière :

$$2\sqrt{2}G_{F}n_e \frac{E}{\Delta m_{13}^2}$$

$$\frac{\Delta m_{13}^2 L}{4E}$$

$$P_{\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_e} \cong \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \sin^2 \theta_{23} \frac{\sin^2 [(1-A)\Delta]}{(1-A)^2}$$

ν ou $\bar{\nu}$ $\left[\begin{array}{l} + \\ - \end{array} \right. \alpha \sin \theta_{13} \xi \sin \delta_{CP} \sin \Delta \frac{\sin(A\Delta) \sin[(1-A)\Delta]}{A(1-A)}$

« on peak »
Dominant @T2K

$+ \alpha \sin \theta_{13} \xi \cos \delta_{CP} \cos \Delta \frac{\sin(A\Delta) \sin[(1-A)\Delta]}{A(1-A)}$

« off peak »
Dominant @CNGS

$+O(\alpha^2)$

$$\frac{\Delta m_{21}^2}{\Delta m_{13}^2} \sim 2 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$\cos \theta_{13} \sin 2\theta_{12} \sin 2\theta_{23} \approx O(1)$$

Expected number of BG events (5 years)

(in red : possible improvements)	$\tau \rightarrow e$	$\tau \rightarrow \mu$	$\tau \rightarrow h$	total
Charm background	.210 .117	.010 .007	.162 .160	.382 .284
Large angle μ scattering		.116 .023		.116 .023
Hadronic background		.093 .093	.116 .116	.209 .209
Total per channel	.210 .117	.219 .123	.278 .276	.707 .516

Charm BG

$\pi\mu$ id by dE/dx reduces BG by 40%

Large angle μ scattering

Incl. nuclear form factors give factor 5 less

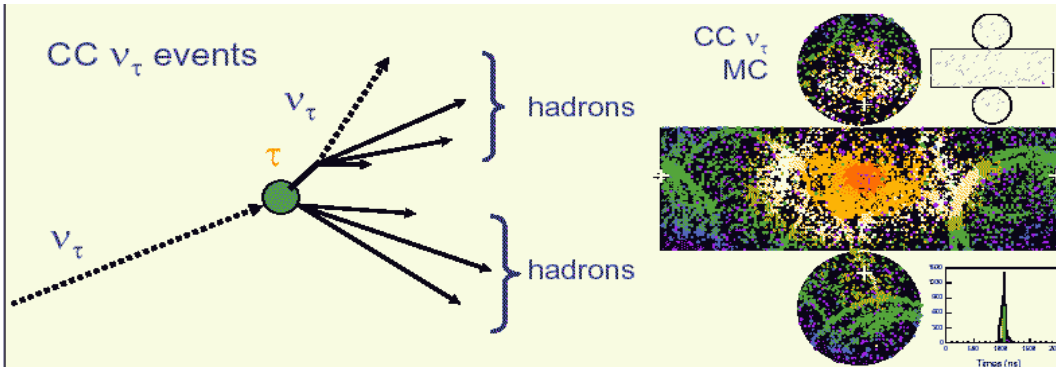
Hadronic BG

Comparision of FLUKA with CHORUS data and GEANT 4

→ Reduction of uncertainty by 15%



Tau search in SuperK

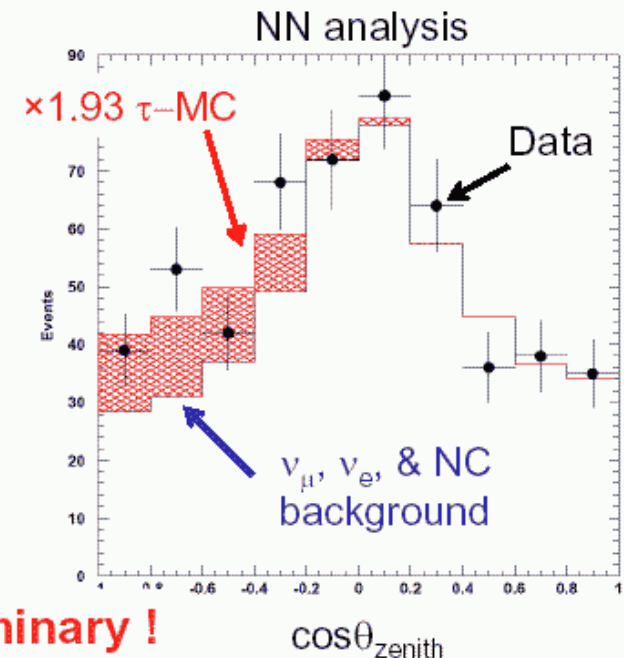
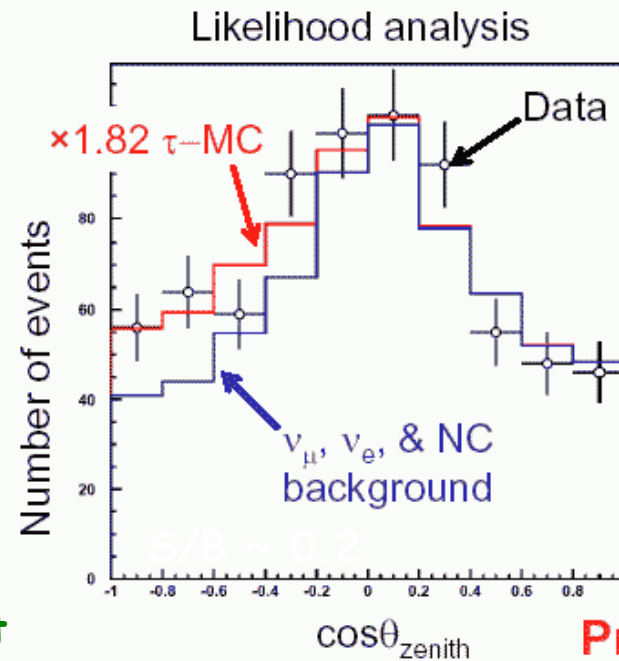


Large uncertainties on the background expectation :
The asymmetric shape implies a CC dominated background which is sensitive to oscillation parameters



appearance and disappearance results are not coherent

1.17 sigma effect



Preliminary !

Fitted # of τ events	145 ± 48 (stat)	152 ± 47 (stat)
	+9 / -36 (osc. para. uncertainty)	+12 / -27 (osc. para. uncertainty)
Expected # of τ events	79 ± 31 (stat)	79 ± 31 (stat)