The OPERA Neutrino Velocity Measurement

Presented by Björn Wonsak

The Collaboration

160 physicists, 30 institutions, 11 countries

Belgium
IIHE-ULB
Brussels

Croatia
IRB
Zagreb

France
LAPP Annecy
IPNL Lyon
IPHC Strasbourg

Germany
Hamburg

Israel
Technion Haifa

Italy
LNGS Assergi
Bari
Bologna
LNF Frascati
L'Aquila
Naples
Padova
Rome
Salerno

Japan
Aichi
Toho
Kobe
Nagoya
Utsunomiya

Korea
Jinju

Russia
INR RAS Moscow
LPI RAS Moscow
ITEP Moscow
SINP MSU Moscow
JINR Dubna

Switzerland
Bern
ETH Zurich

Turkey
METU Ankara

Additional Collaborators

- CERN: CNGS, Survey, Timing and PS groups
- The geodesy group of the Università Sapienza of Rome
- The Swiss Institute of Metrology (METAS)
- The German Institute of Metrology (PTB)

Overview

- Introduction
- The OPERA Experiment
  - Time Synchronisation
  - Measurement Principle
  - Determination of the Flight Distance
  - Time Calibration
- Data Analysis
- Bunched Beam Measurement
- Conclusions

Past Experimental Results

- FNAL experiment (Phys. Rev. Lett. 43 (1979) 1361)
  - Muon neutrinos, high energy (E_ν > 30 GeV), short baseline (550 m)
  - Comparison of muon-neutrino and muon velocities (1 ns bunches)
  - Tested deviations down to $|v-c|/c \leq 4\times10^{-5}$

- SN1987A (see e.g. Phys. Lett. B 201 (1988) 353)
  - Electron (anti) neutrinos, 10 MeV range, 168'000 light years baseline
  - Performed with observation of neutrino and light arrival time
  - Tested deviations down to $|v-c|/c \leq 2\times10^{-9}$

- MINOS (Phys. Rev. D 76 072005 2007)
  - Muon neutrinos, E_ν peaking at ~3 GeV with a tail extending above 100 GeV, 730 km baseline
  - Comparison of time distribution (~10 μs) in near and far detector
  - Result: $(v-c)/c = 5.1 \pm 2.9\times10^{-5}$ (1.8 σ)

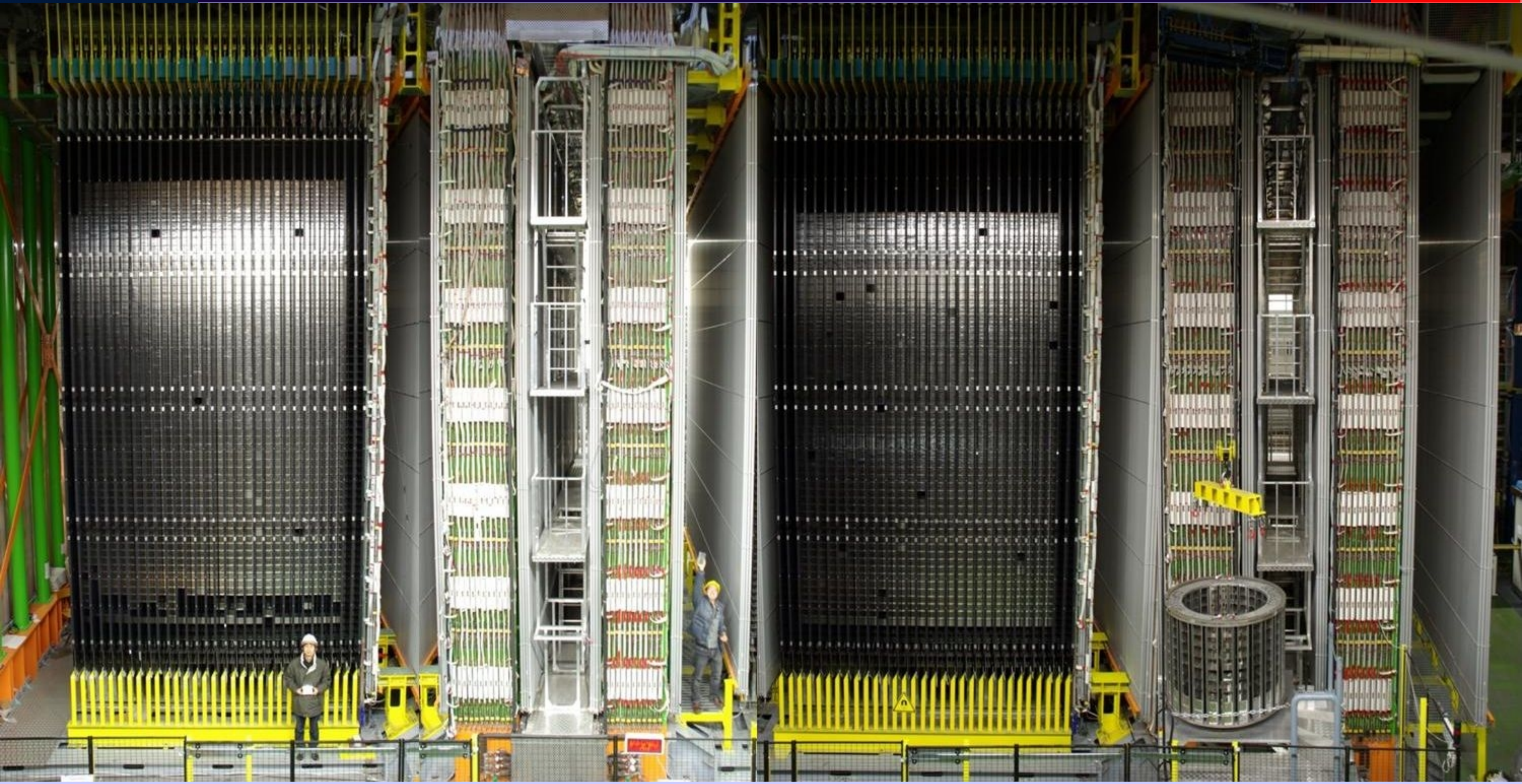
Long baseline neutrino oscillation experiment

Very pure ν_μ beam from CERN to LNGS

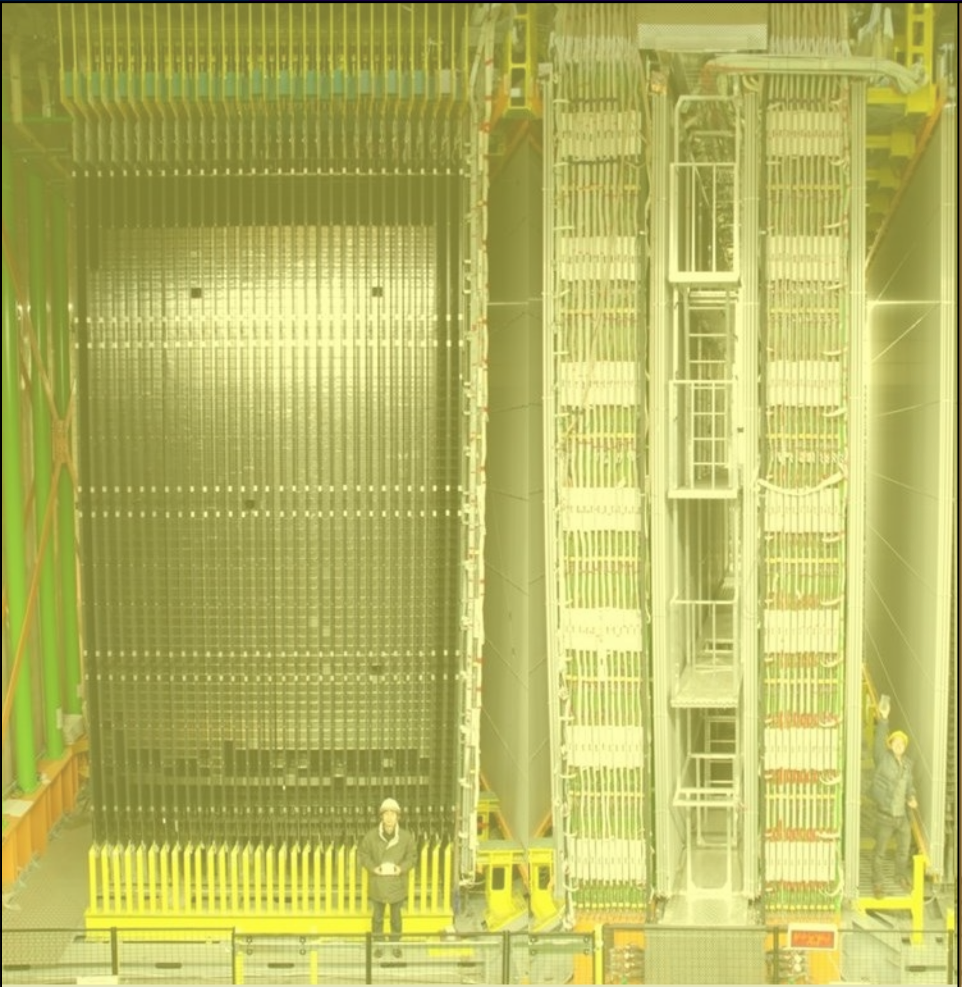
Goal:

Observation of ν_τ appearance

The OPERA Detector

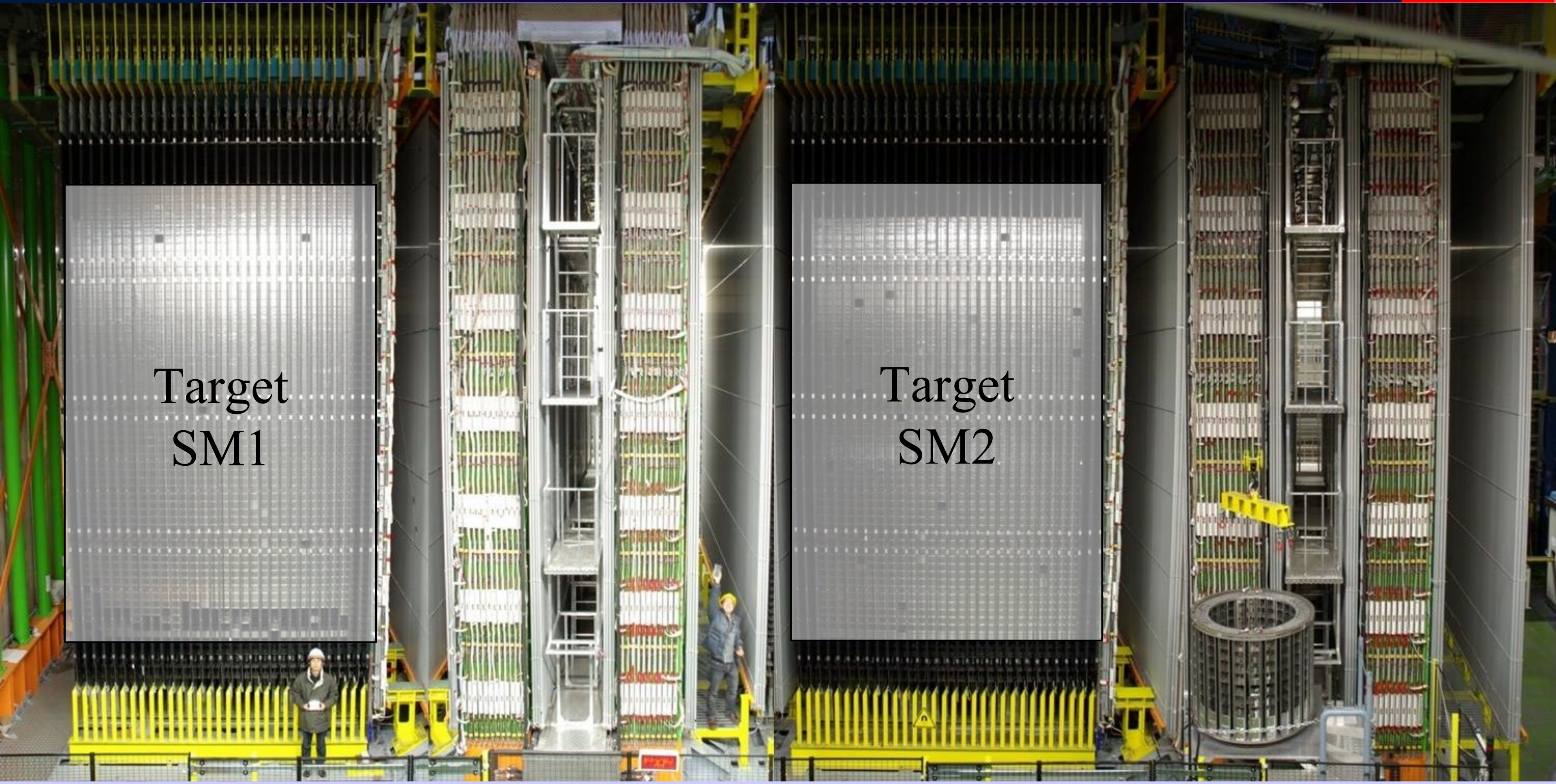


The OPERA Detector


Super Module 1 (SM1)


Super Module 2 (SM2)

The OPERA Detector



Target Region:
- Target Tracker (Scintillator)
- Lead/Emulsion Bricks (75.000 per SM)

Target mass: ~1.25 kton

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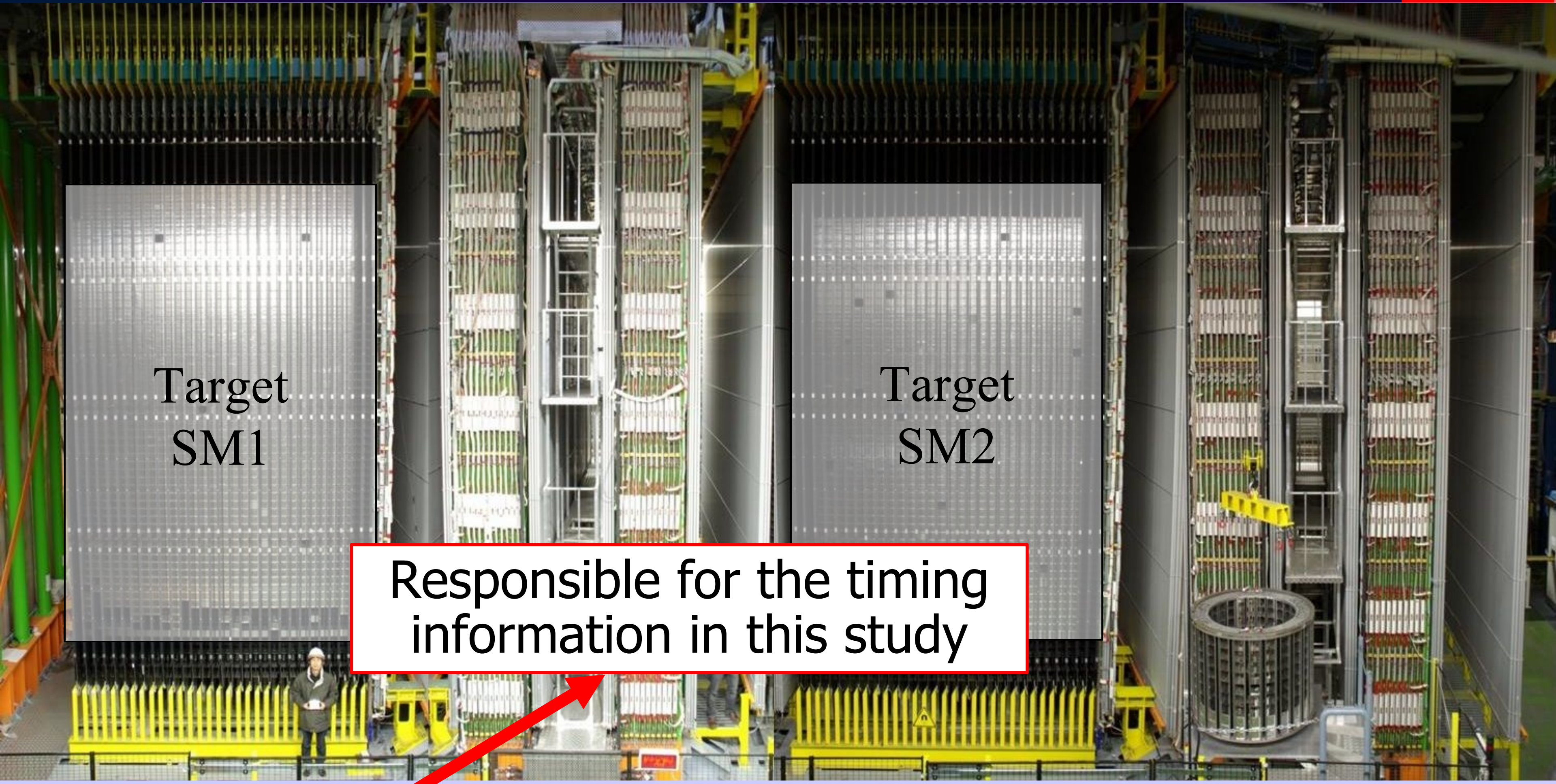

Target Region:
- Target Tracker (Scintillator)
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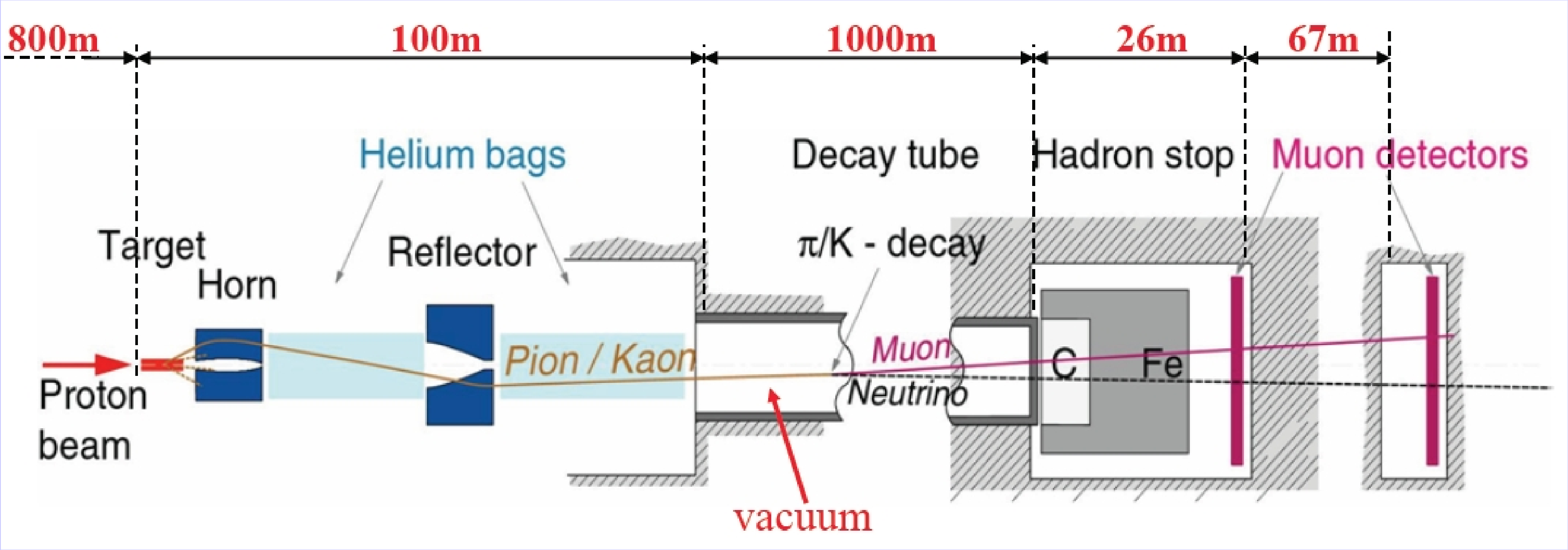
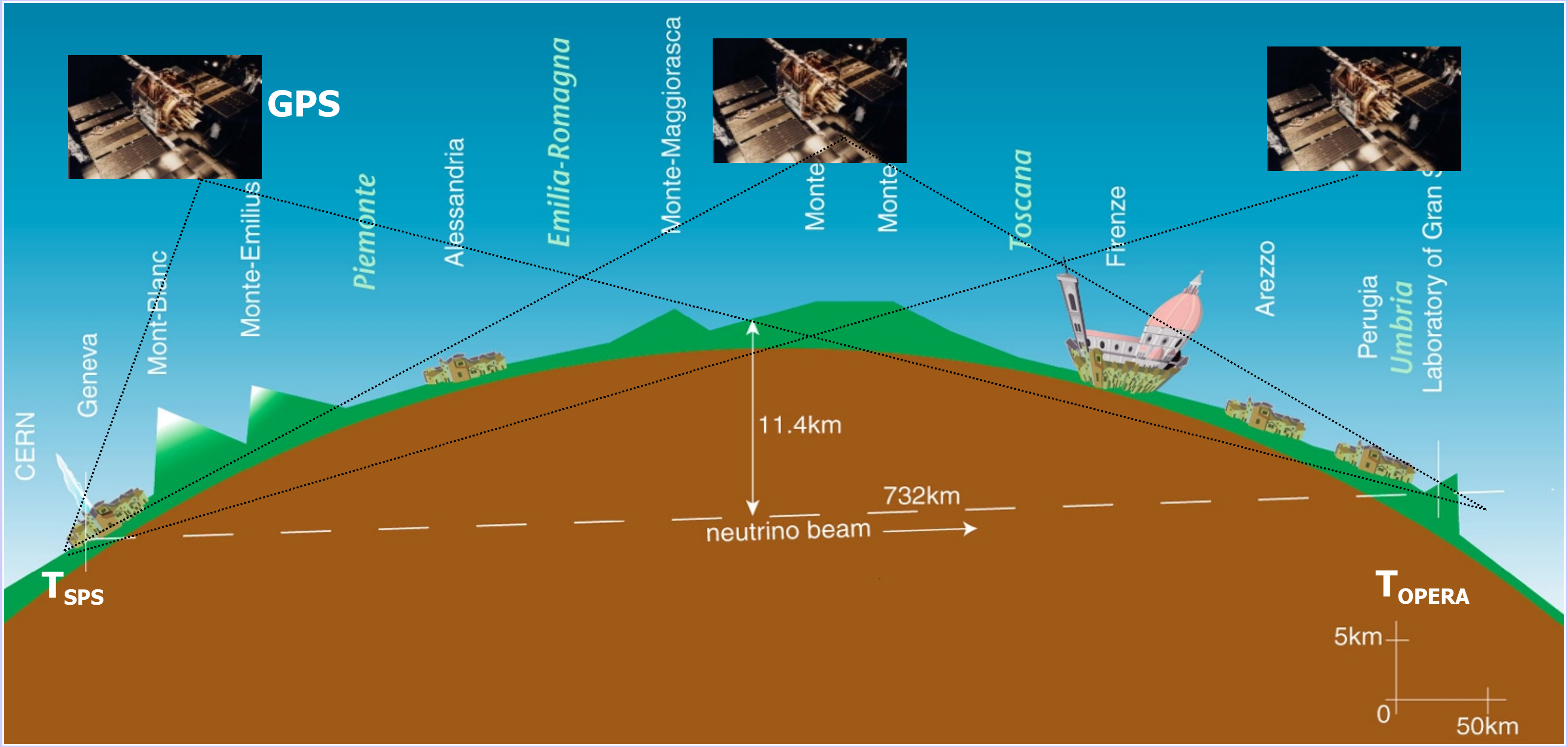
Target mass: ~1.25 kton

The CNGS Neutrino Beam



- SPS protons: 400 GeV/c
- Cycle length: 6 s
- Two 10.5 μs extractions (by kicker magnet) separated by 50 ms
- Beam intensity: $2.4 \cdot 10^{13}$ proton/extraction
- ~ pure muon neutrino beam (<E> = 17 GeV)

CNGS Event Selection



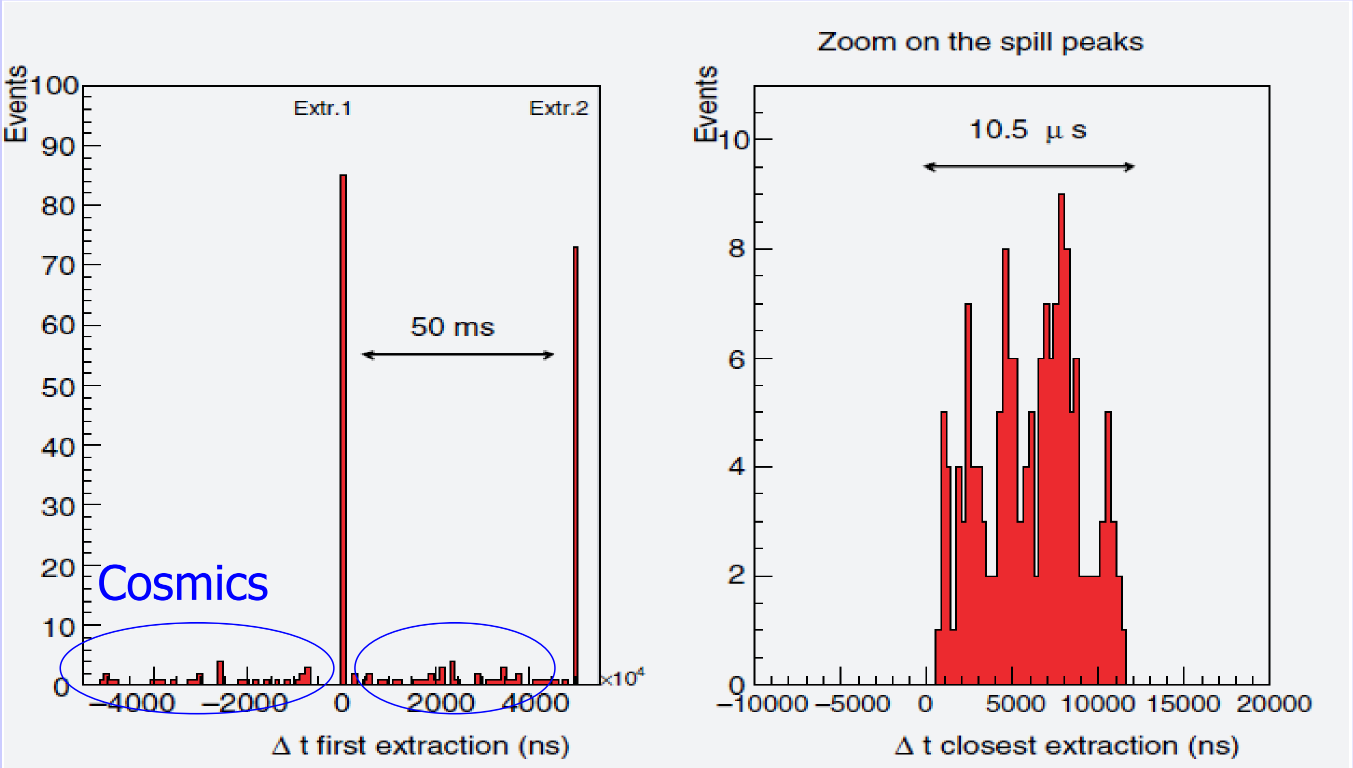
- Offline coincidence of SPS proton extractions (kicker time-tag) and OPERA events

$$|T_{OPERA} - (T_{Kicker} + TOF_c)| < 20\ \mu s$$

- Synchronisation with standard GPS systems ~100 ns

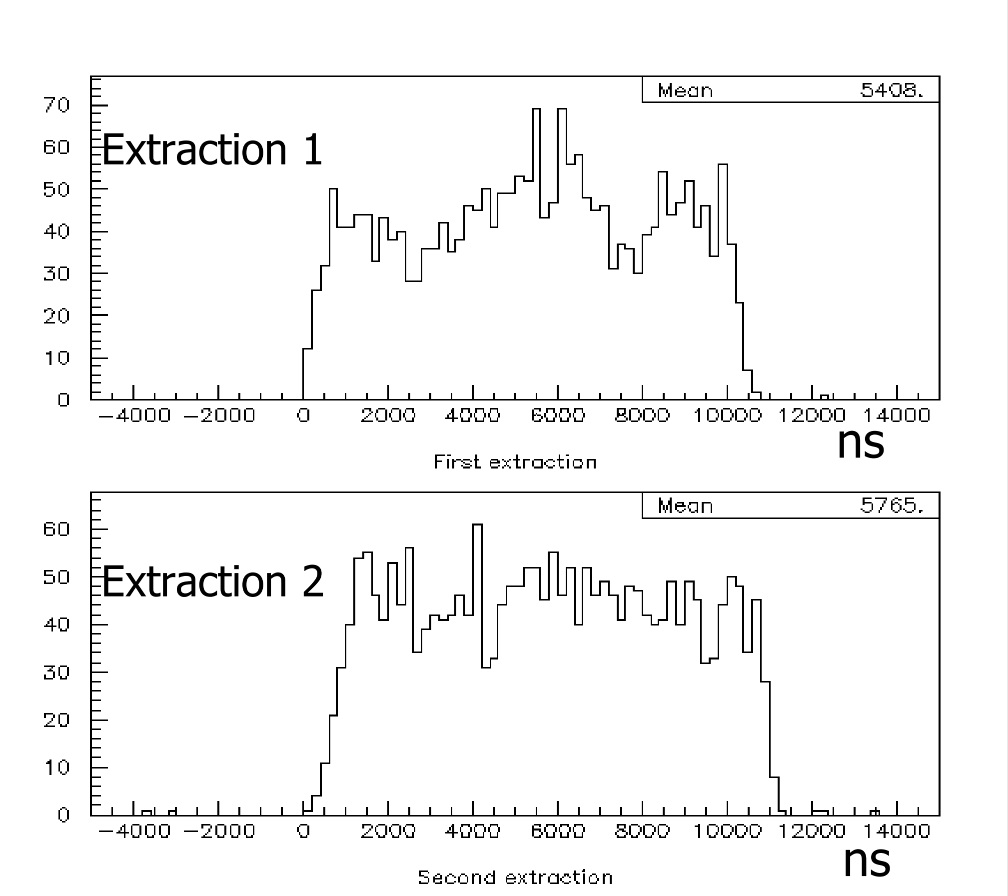
(inadequate for our purposes)

CNGS Event Selection



- OPERA data: narrow peaks of the order of the spill width (10.5 μs)
- Negligible cosmic-ray background: $\mathcal{O}(10^{-4})$
- Selection procedure kept unchanged since first events in 2006

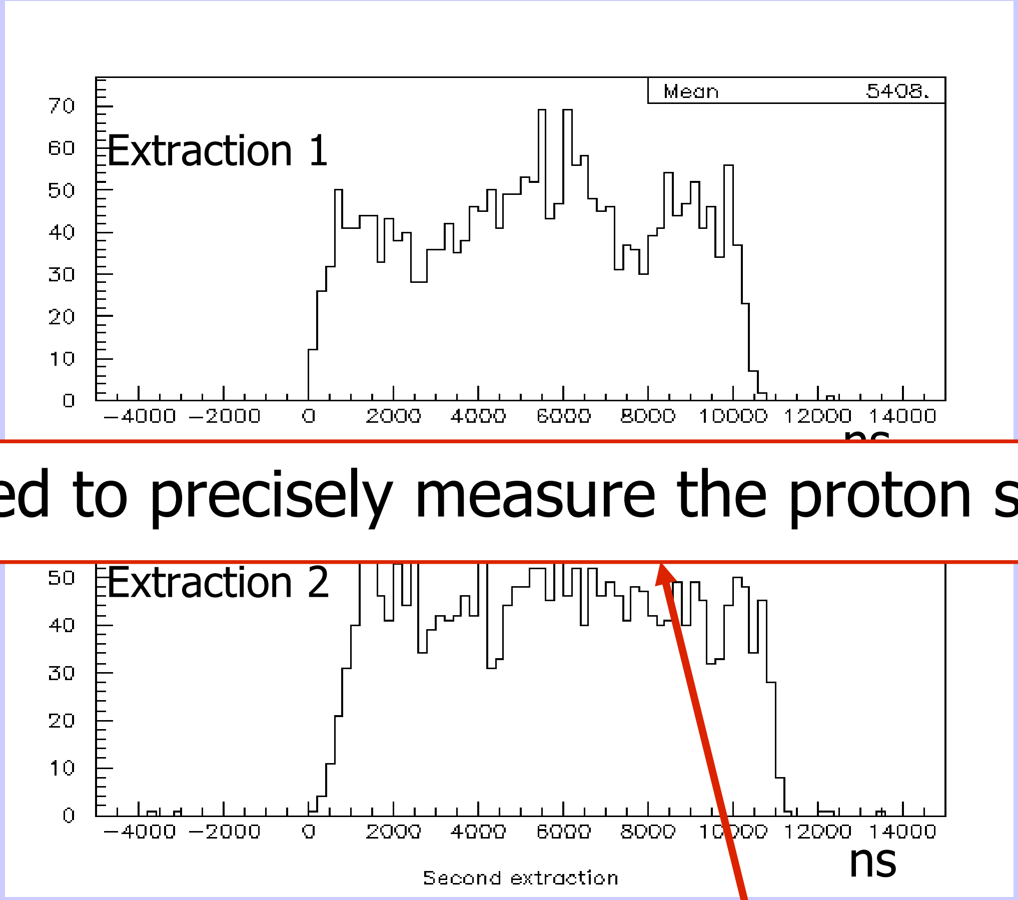
From CNGS Event Selection to Neutrino Velocity Measurement



Typical neutrino event time distributions in 2008 w.r.t kicker magnet trigger pulse:

- Not flat
- Different timing for first and second extraction

From CNGS Event Selection to Neutrino Velocity Measurement

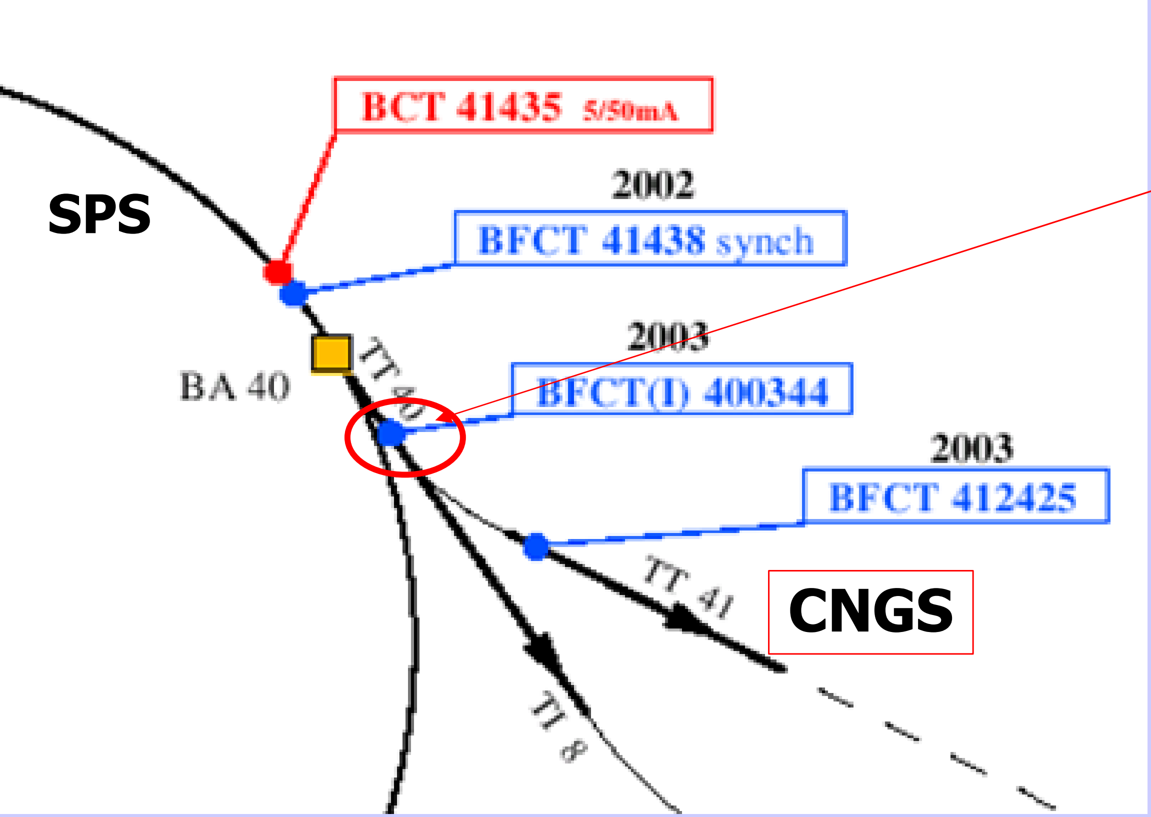


→ Need to precisely measure the proton spills

Typical neutrino event time distributions in 2008 w.r.t kicker magnet trigger pulse:

- Not flat
- Different timing for first and second extraction

Proton Timing by Beam Current Transformer (BCT)



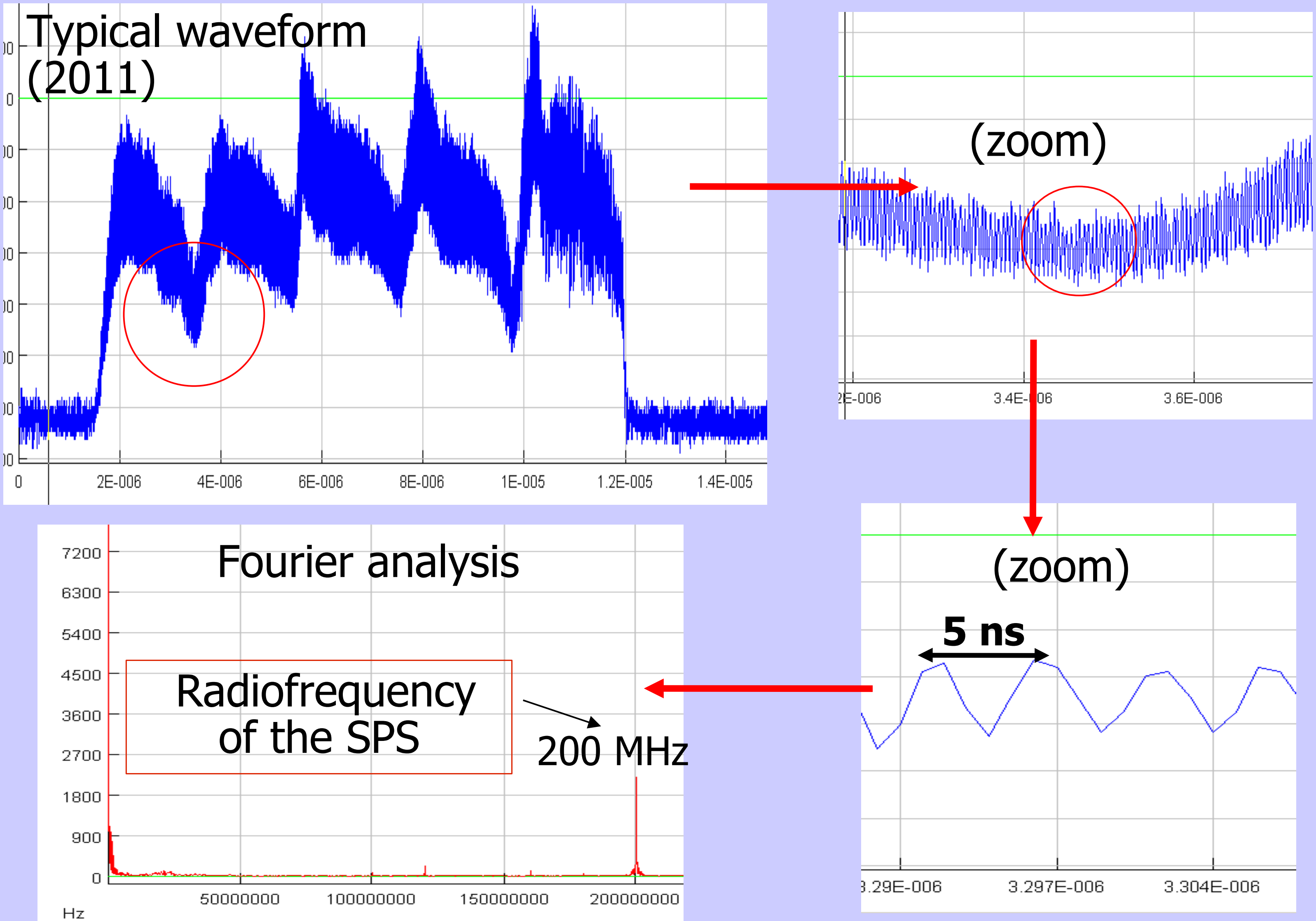
Fast BCT 400344
(~ 400 MHz)

<u>Proton pulse digitization:</u>

- Acqiris DP110 1GS/s waveform digitizer (WFD)
- WFD triggered by a replica of the kicker signal
- Waveforms UTC-stamped and stored in CNGS database for offline analysis

2010 calibration with Cs clock

Proton Spill Shape

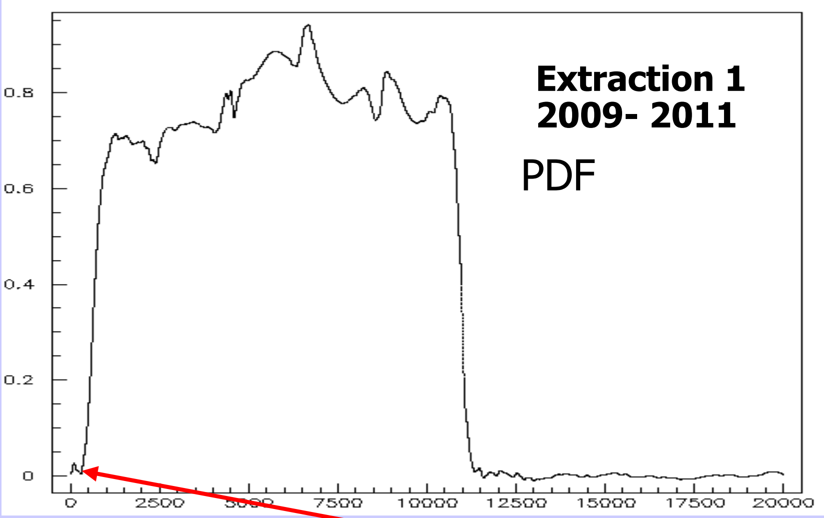


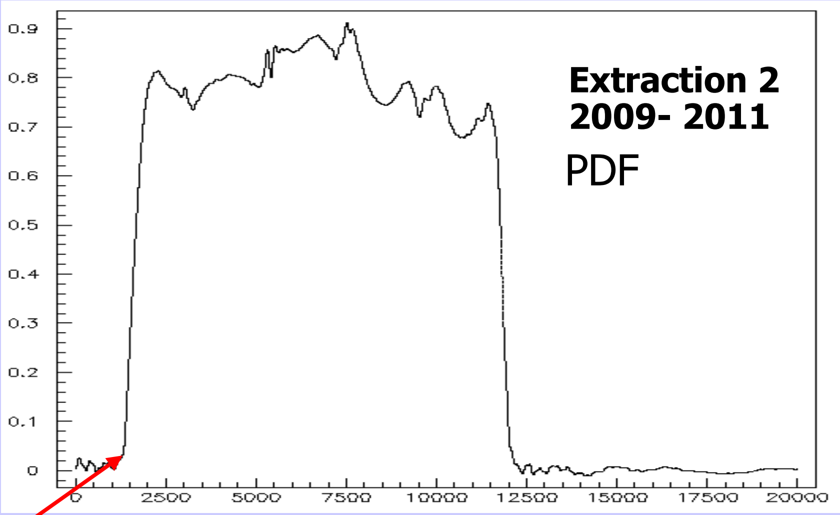
Neutrino Event-time Distribution PDF

- Each event is associated to its proton spill waveform
- The "parent" proton is unknown within the 10.5 μs extraction time

→ Normalized waveform sum: PDF of predicted time distribution of neutrino events

→ Compare to OPERA detected neutrino events

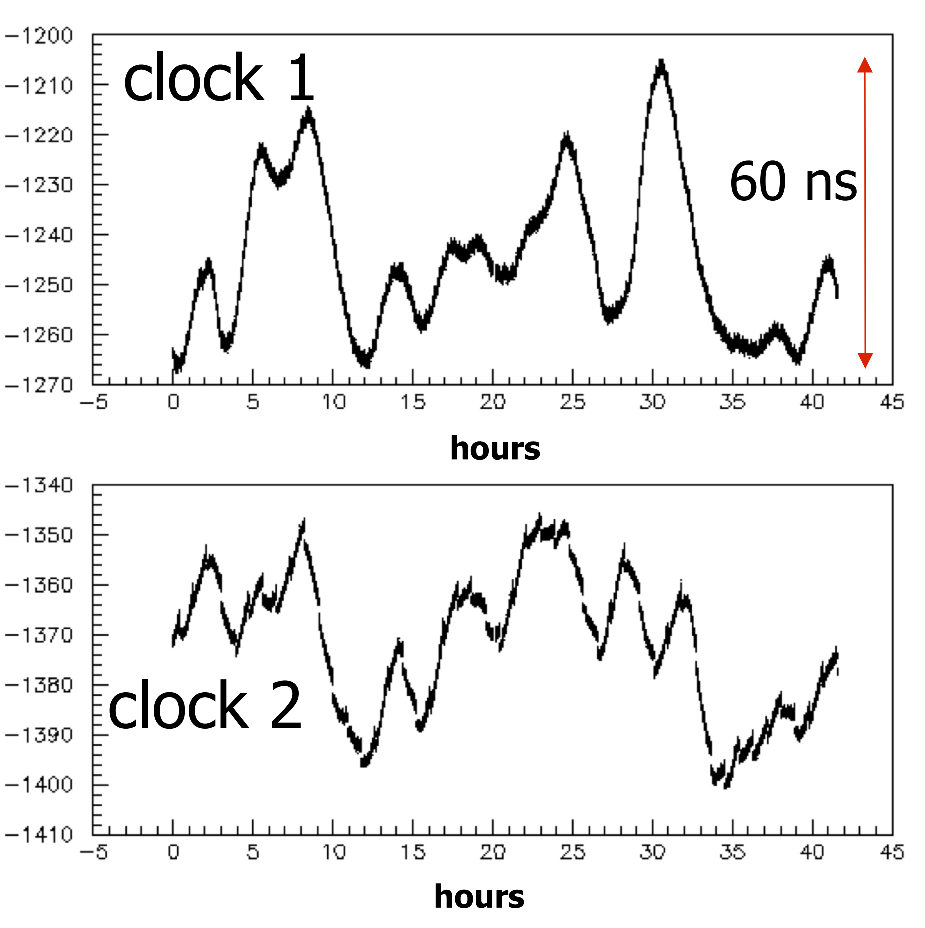




(ns) (ns)

Different timing w.r.t. kicker magnet signal

GPS Clocks at LNGS



Comparison to Cs clock:

- Large oscillations
- Uncertainties on CERN-OPERA synchronisation

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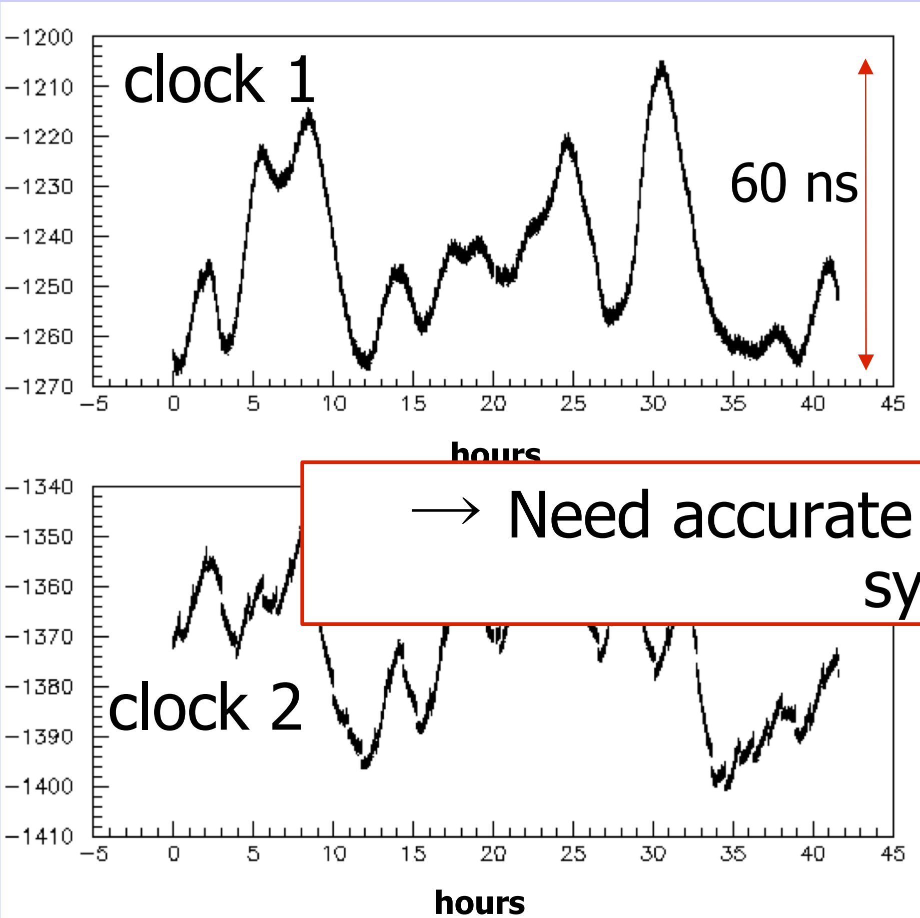

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→ Need accurate time synchronisation system

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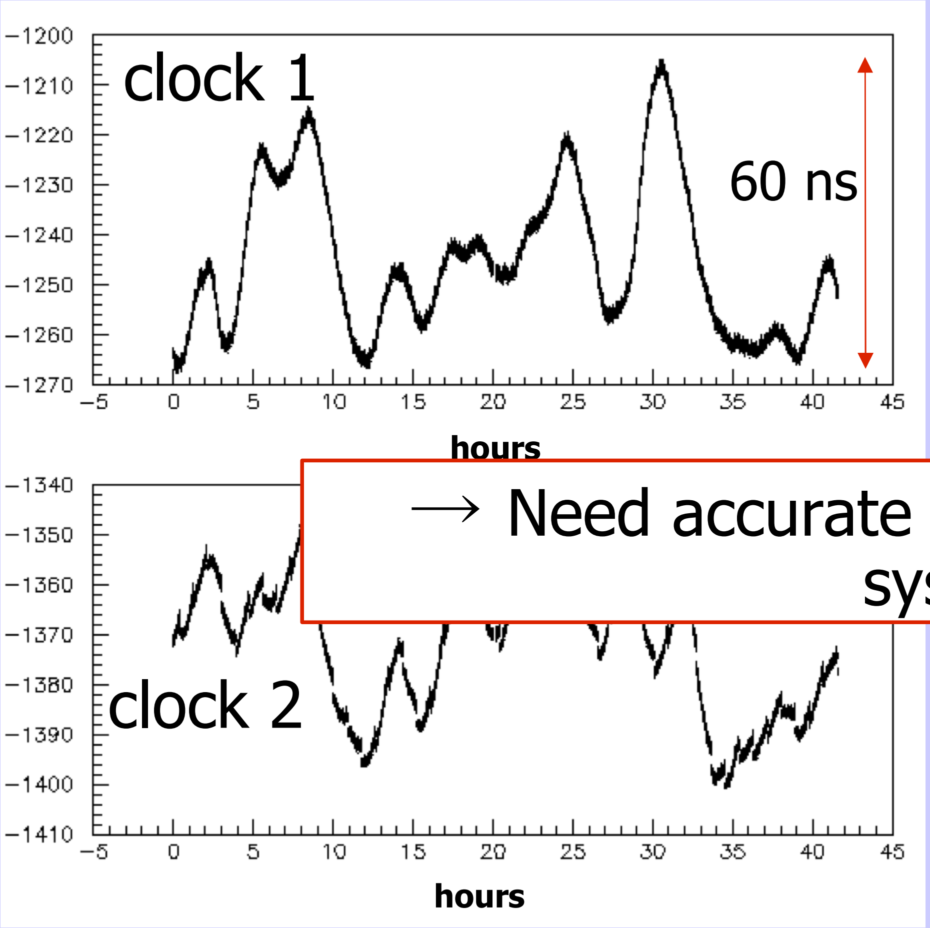


<u>Comparison to Cs clock:</u>

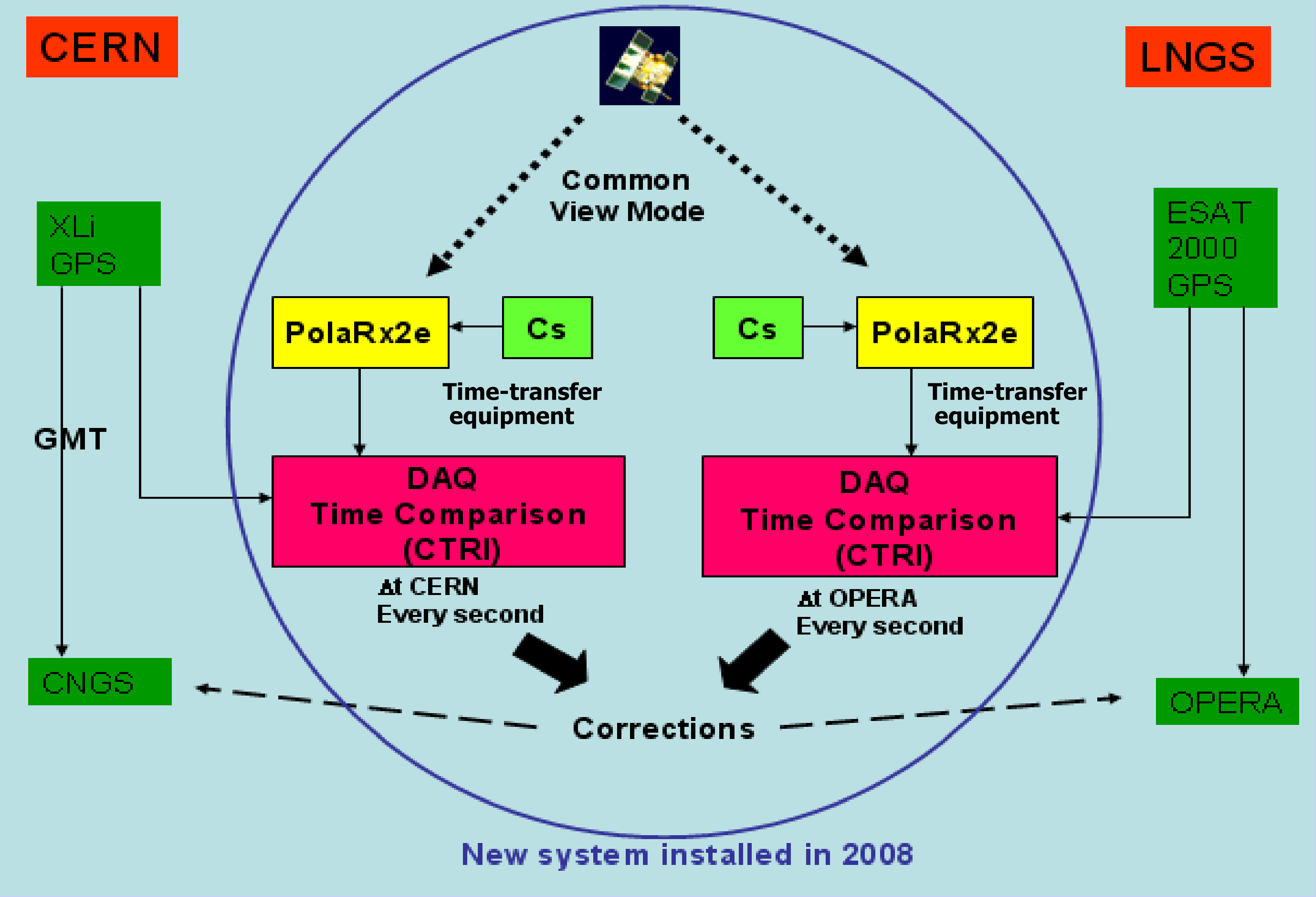
- Large oscillations
- Uncertainties on CERN-OPERA synchronisation

→ Need accurate time synchronisation system

• Collaboration with CERN timing team since 2003

• Major upgrade in 2008

CERN-OPERA Synchronisation



New Synchronisation Gear

2008: installation of a twin high accuracy system calibrated by METAS (Swiss metrology institute)

→ Septentrio GPS PolaRx2e + Symmetricom Cs-4000

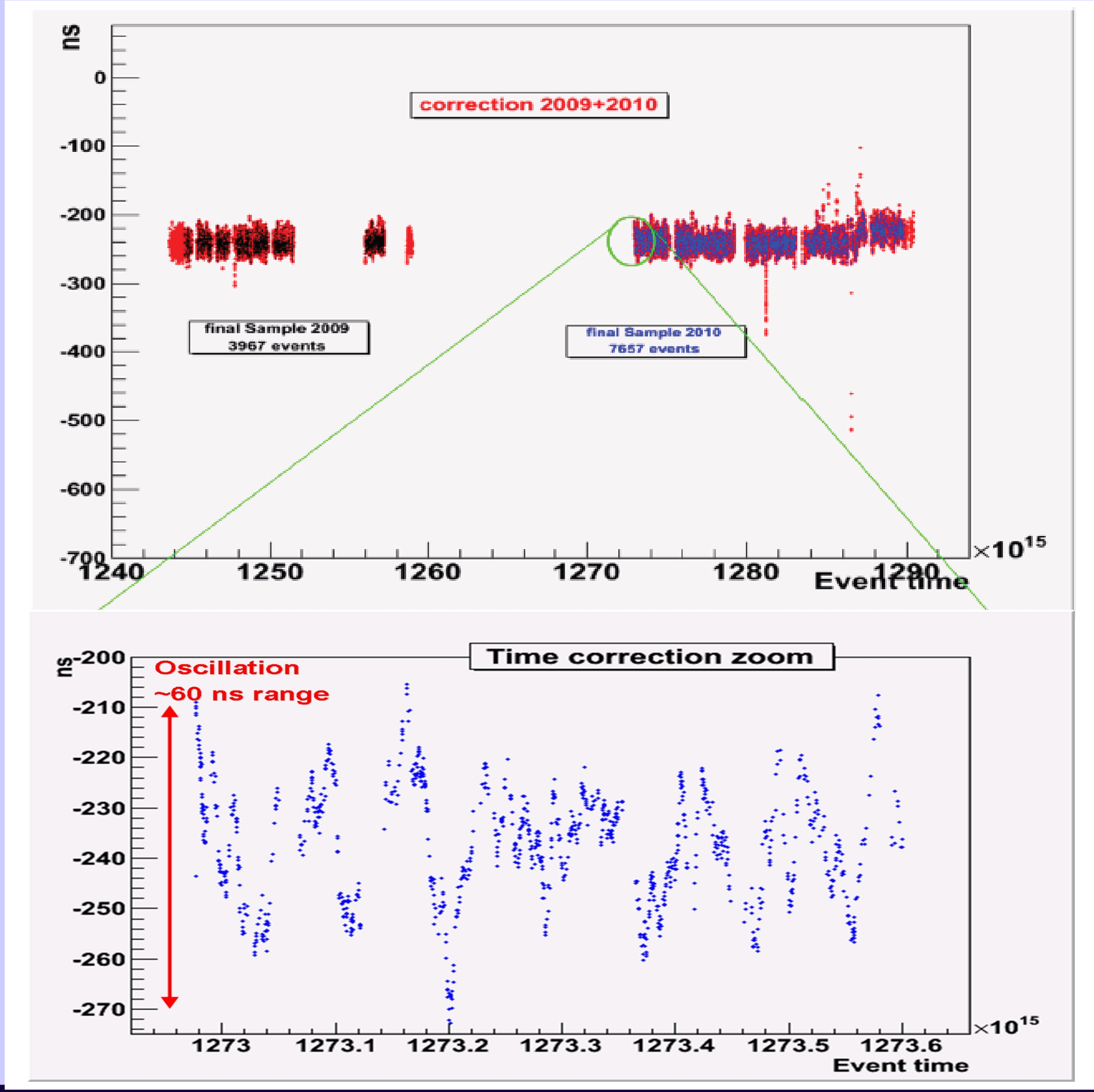
PolaRx2e (GPS-Receiver):

- frequency reference from Cs clock
- internal time tagging of 1PPS with respect to individual satellite observations
- offline common-view analysis in CGGTTS format
- use ionosphere free P3 code

Standard technique for high accuracy time transfer

Permanent time link (~1 ns) between reference points at CERN and OPERA

Result: TOF Time-link Correction (Event by Event)

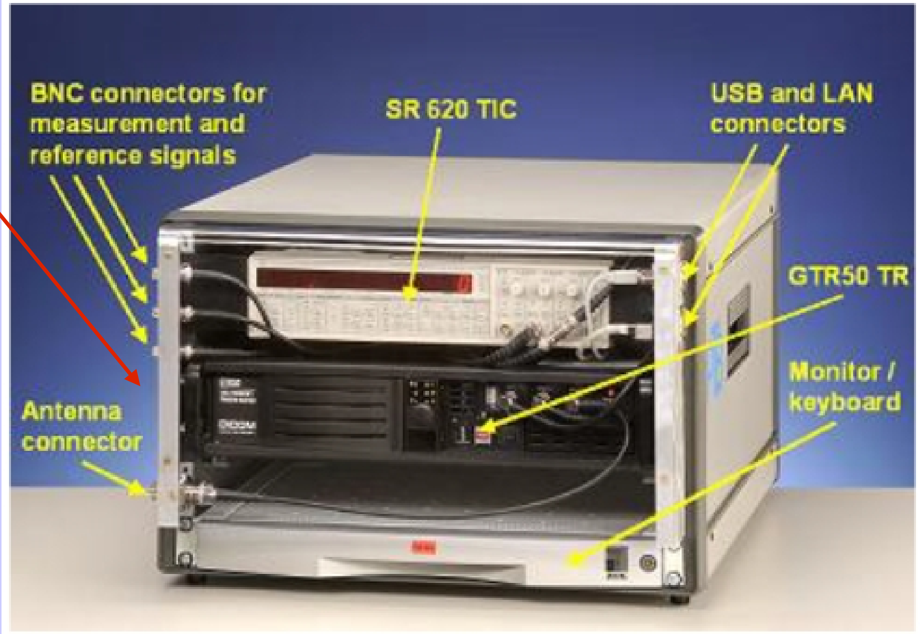


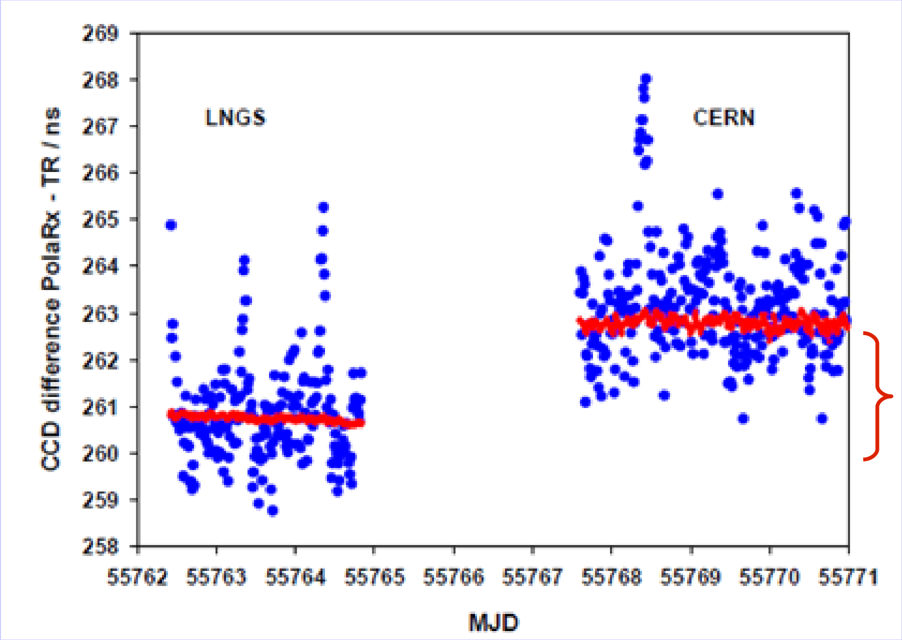
CERN-OPERA Inter-calibration Cross-check

Independent twin-system calibration by the Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB)

High accuracy/stability portable time-transfer setup @ CERN and LNGS

GTR50 GPS receiver, thermalised, external Cs frequency source, embedded Time Interval Counter





Correction to the time-link:

$t_{CERN} - t_{OPERA} = (2.3 \pm 0.9)$ ns

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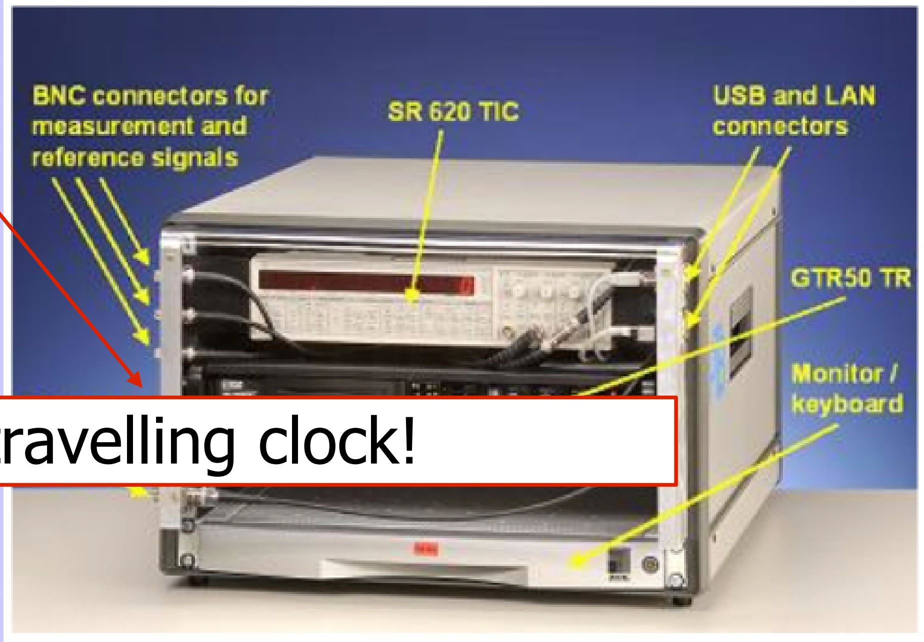
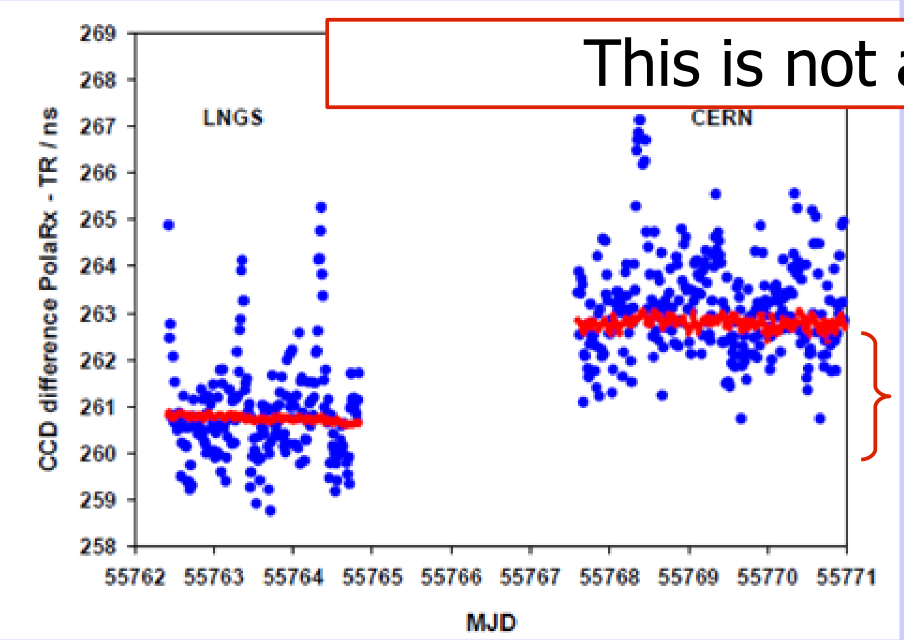


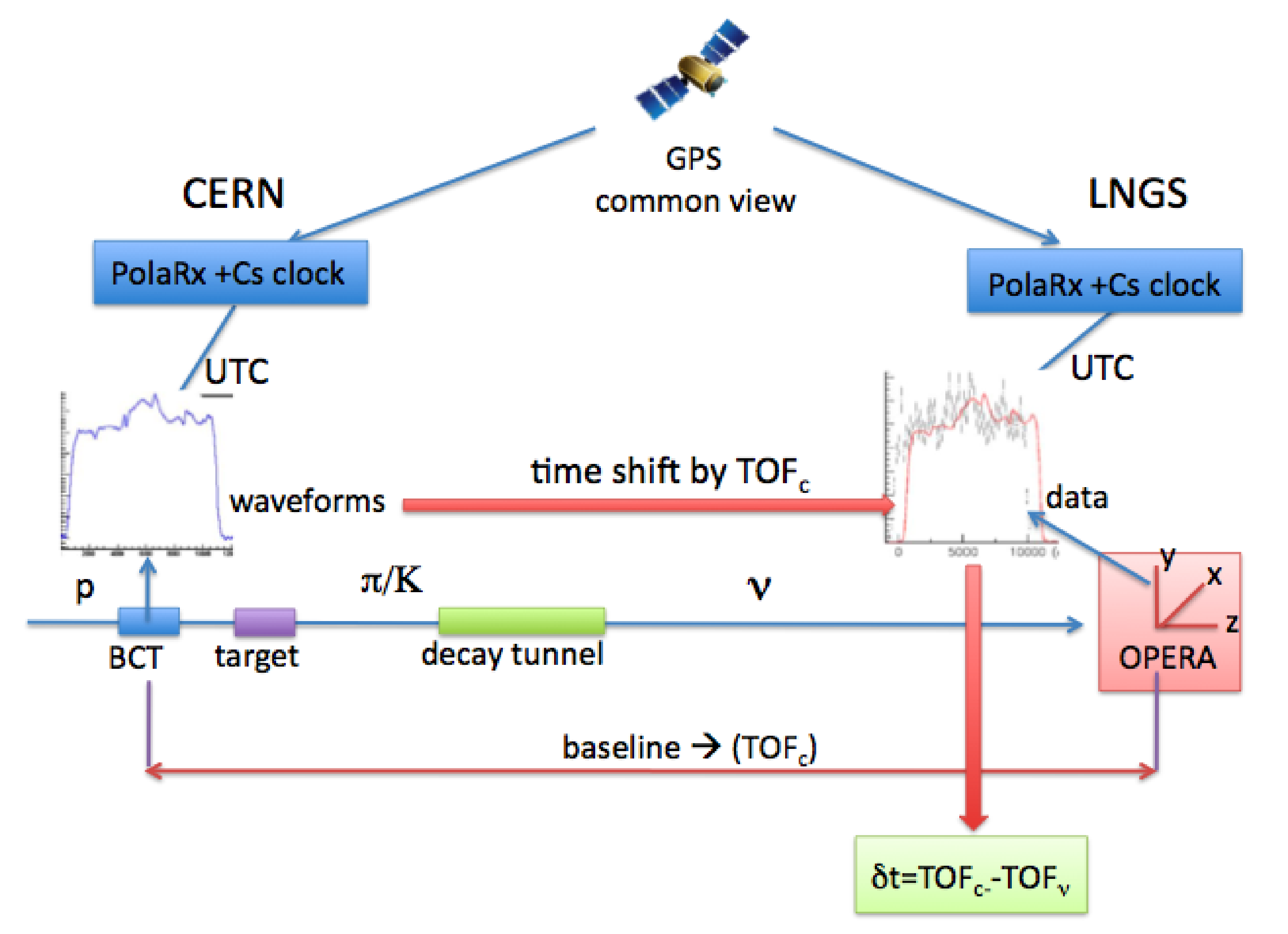
This is not a travelling clock!



Correction to the time-link:

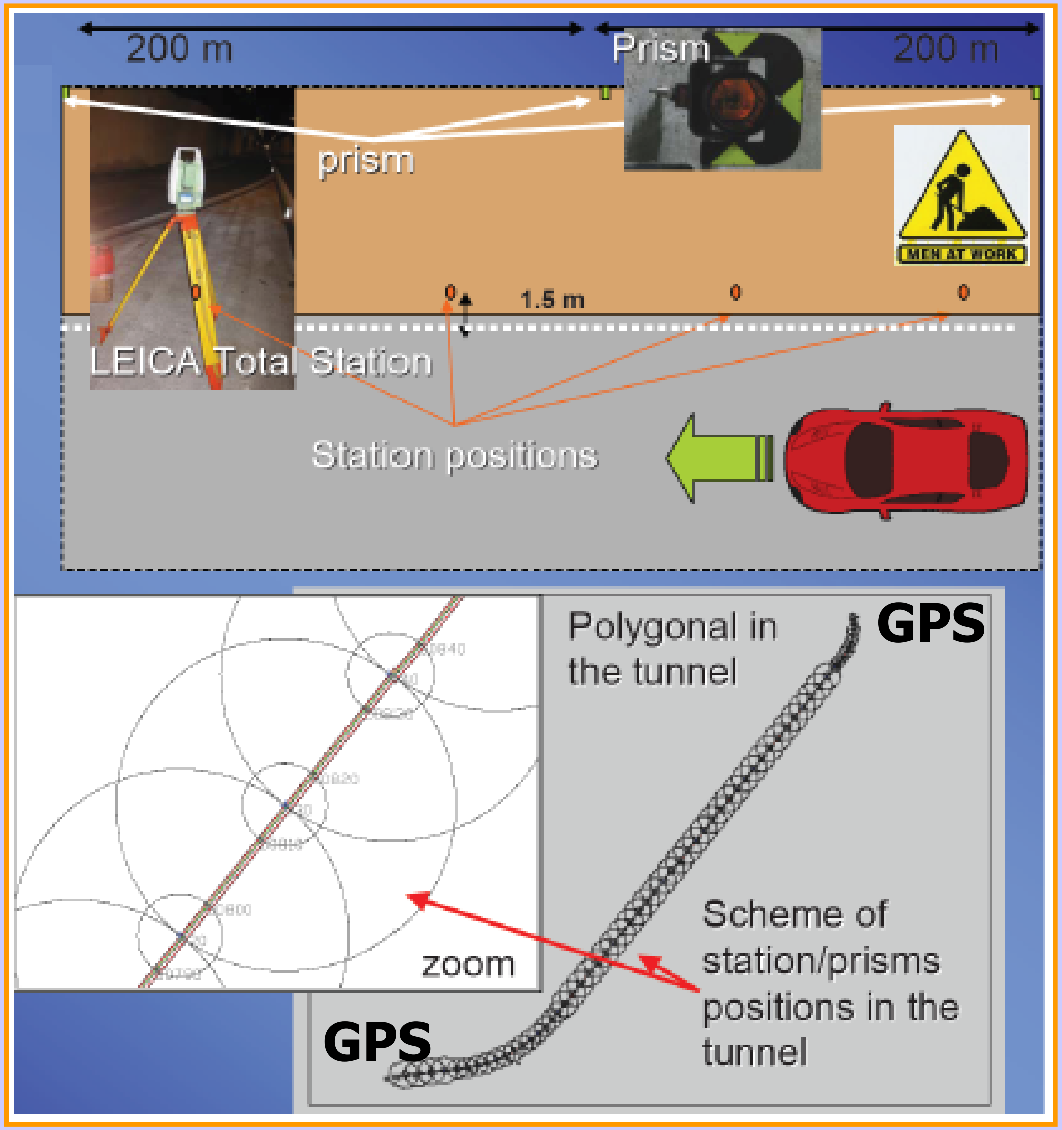
$t_{CERN} - t_{OPERA} = (2.3 \pm 0.9)$ ns

Summary of the Principle for the TOF Measurement



Measure $\delta t = TOF_c - TOF_\nu$

Geodesy at LNGS



- Dedicated measurements at LNGS: July-Sept. 2010

(Rome Sapienza Geodesy group)

- 2 new GPS benchmarks on each side of the 10 km highway tunnel

- GPS measurements ported underground to OPERA

Combination with CERN Geodesy

- CERN –LNGS measurements (different periods) combined in the ETRF2000 European Global system, accounting for earth dynamics (collaboration with CERN survey group)

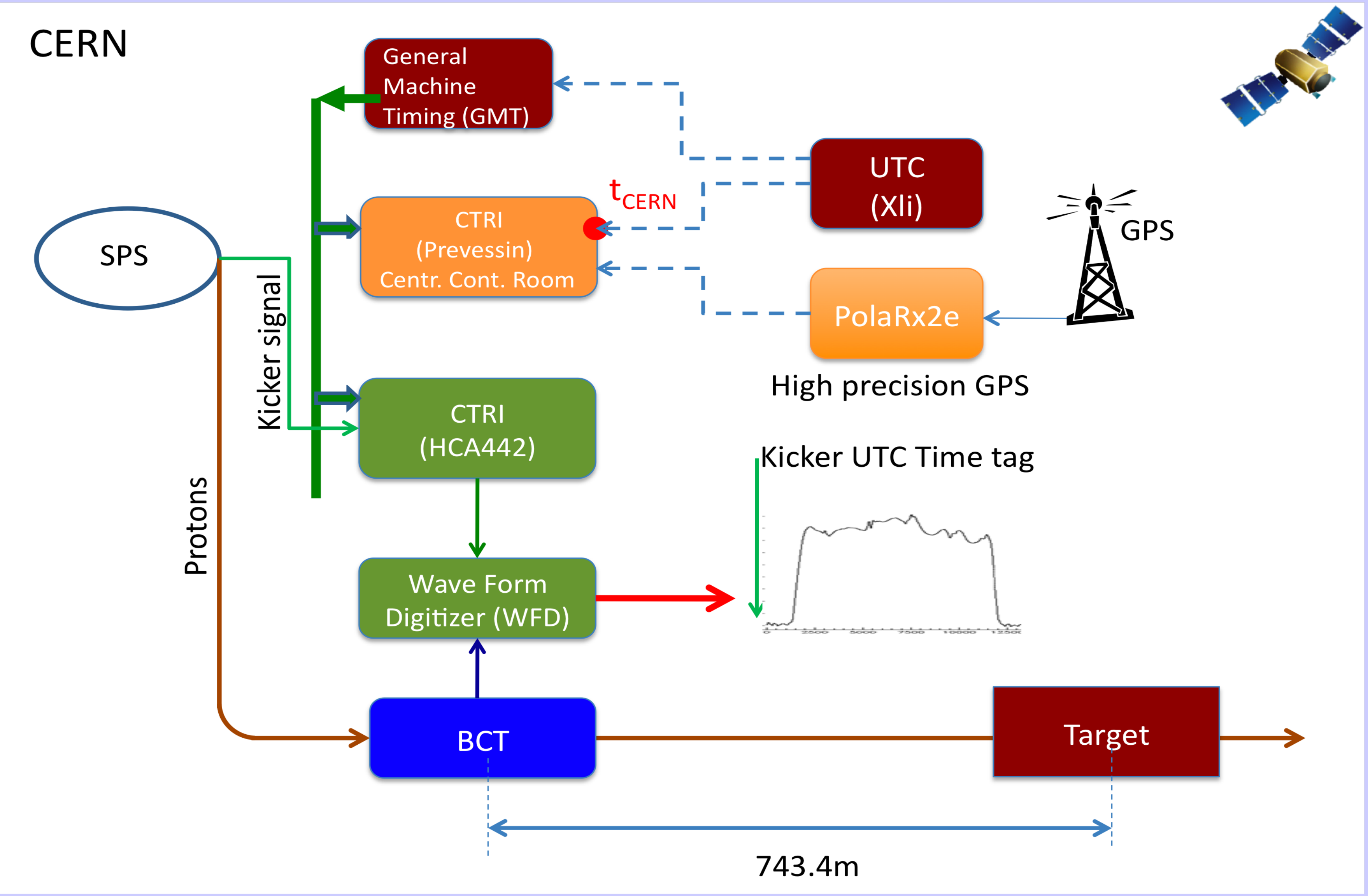
Benchmark	X (m)	Y (m)	Z (m)
GPS1	4579518.745	1108193.650	4285874.215
GPS2	4579537.618	1108238.881	4285843.959
GPS3	4585824.371	1102829.275	4280651.125
GPS4	4585839.629	1102751.612	4280651.236

LNGS benchmarks
In ETRF2000

- Cross-check: simultaneous CERN-LNGS measurement of GPS benchmarks, June 2011

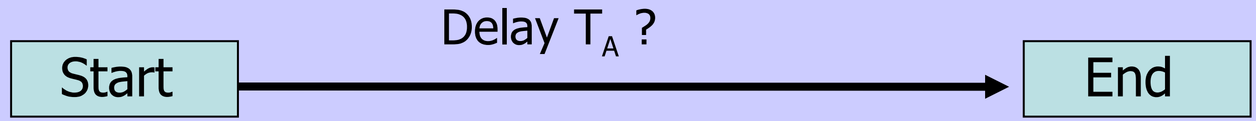
Resulting distance (BCT – OPERA reference frame)
(731278.0 ± 0.2) m

Overview CERN Timing



Time Calibration Techniques

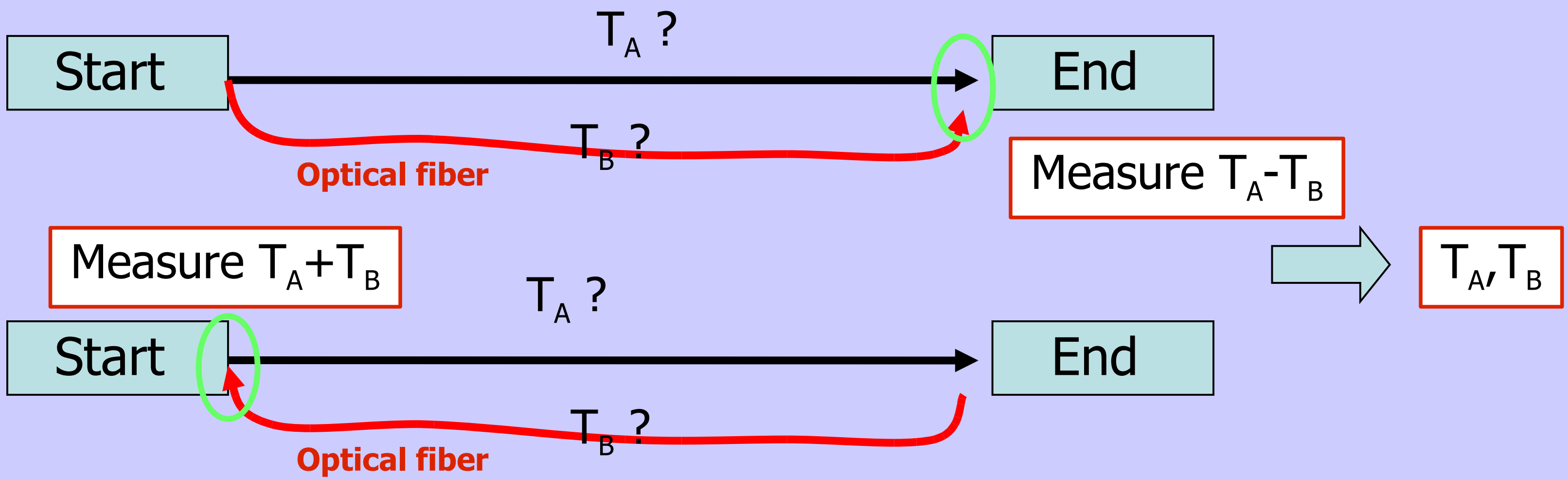
- <u>Portable Cs-4000:</u>



Comparison: time-tags vs 1PPS signal (Cs clock) at the start- and end-point of a timing chain

- <u>Double path fibers measurement:</u>

by swapping Tx and Rx component of the opto-chain



BCT Calibration

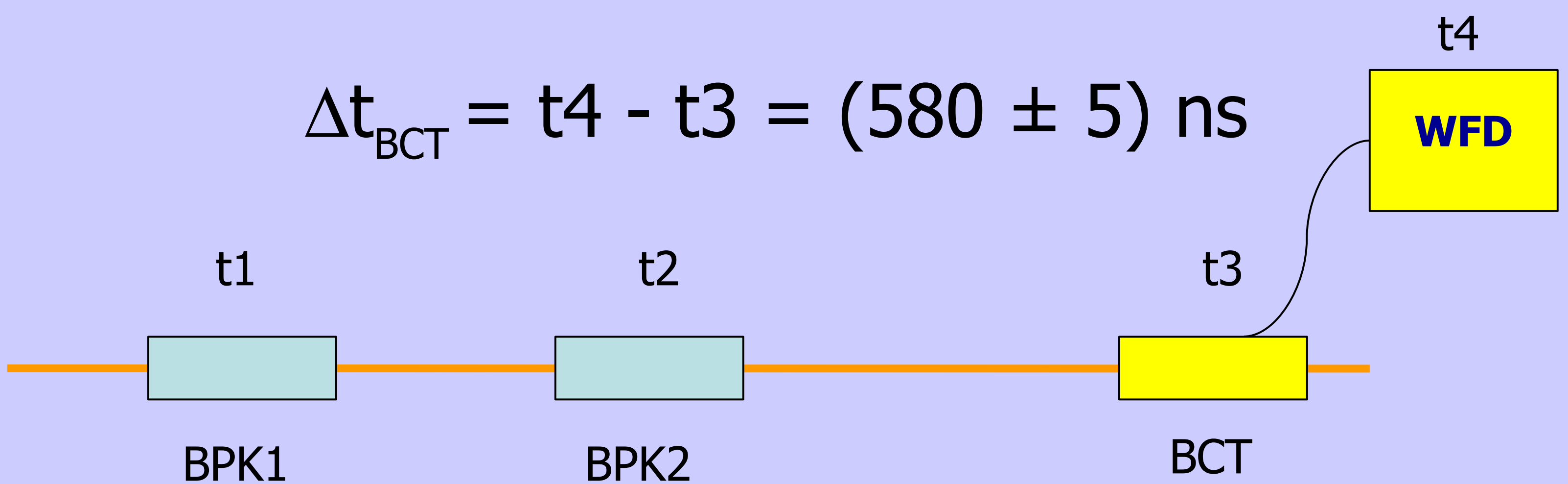
Delay between BCT and WFD:

- Standard Calibration Techniques (Oscilloscope+Cs-clock):

$$\Delta t_{BCT} = t4 - t3 = (581 \pm 10)\ \text{ns}$$

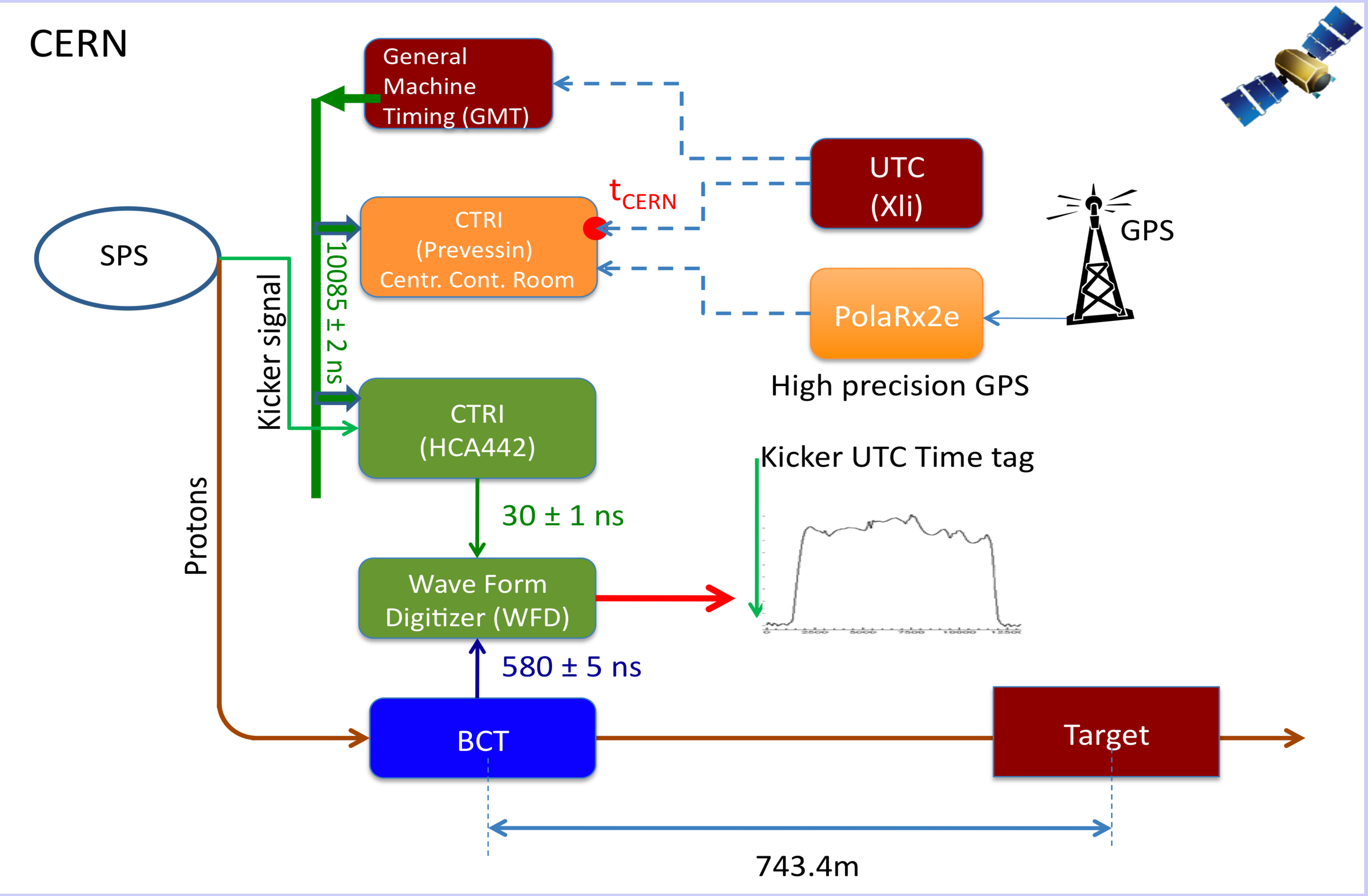
- Dedicated beam experiment:
  - BCT plus two beam pick-ups (BPK) with ~1 ns time response with LHC beam (12 bunches, 50 ns spacing)

$$\Delta t_{BCT} = t4 - t3 = (580 \pm 5)\ \text{ns}$$

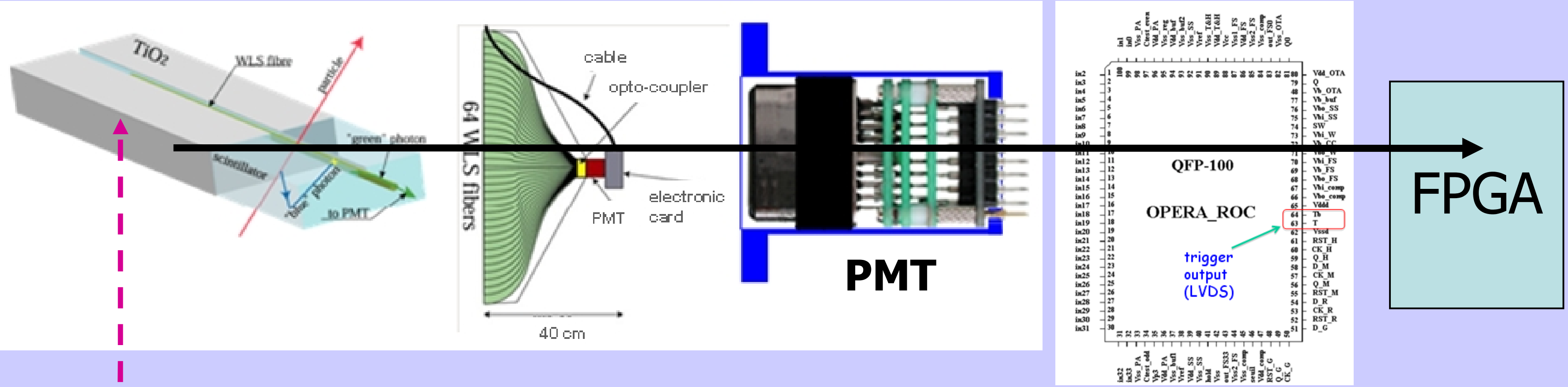


t3 : derived by (t1 - t2) measurement and extrapolation to BCT position

Overview CERN Timing



TT Time Response Measurement



Scintillator, WLS fibers, PMT, analog FE chip (ROC) up to FPGA trigger input

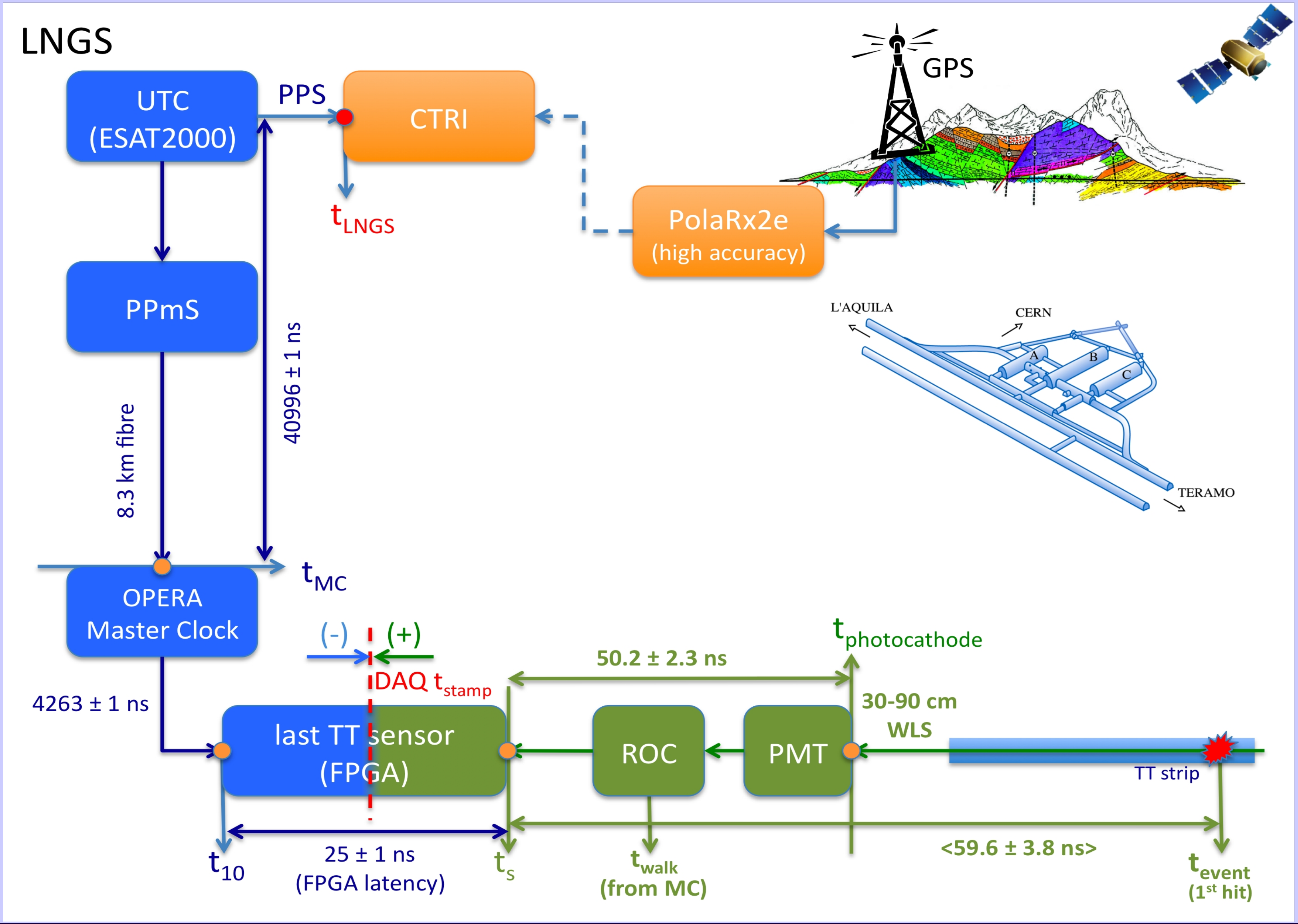
UV laser excitation:

→ delay from photo-cathode to FPGA input: 50.2 ± 2.3 ns

Average event time response: 59.6 ± 3.8 ns (sys)

(including position and p.h. dependence, ROC time-walk, DAQ quantization effects accounted by simulations)

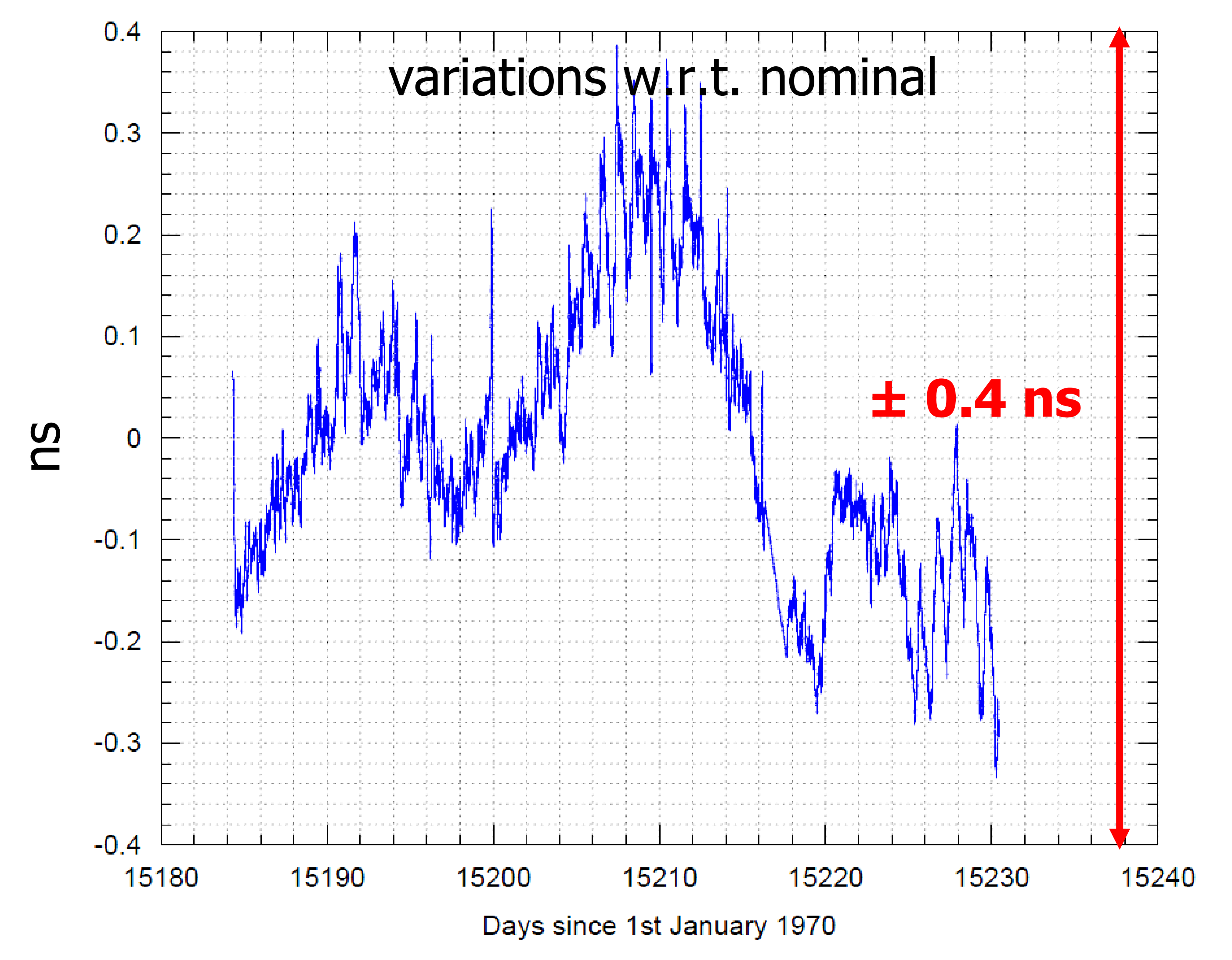
Overview LNGS Timing



Delay Calibrations Summary

Item	Result	Method
CERN UTC distribution (GMT)	10085 ± 2 ns	• Portable Cs • Two-ways
WFD trigger	30 ± 1 ns	Scope
BTC delay	580 ± 5 ns	• Portable Cs • Dedicated beam experiment
LNGS UTC distribution (fibers)	40996 ± 1 ns	• Two-ways • Portable Cs
OPERA master clock distribution	4262.9 ± 1 ns	• Two-ways • Portable Cs
FPGA latency, quantization curve	24.5 ± 1 ns	Scope vs DAQ delay scan (0.5 ns steps)
Target Tracker delay (Photocathode to FPGA)	50.2 ± 2.3 ns	UV picosecond laser
Target Tracker response (Scintillator-Photocathode, trigger time-walk, quantisation)	9.4 ± 3 ns	UV laser, time walk and photon arrival time parametrizations, full detector simulation
CERN-LNGS intercalibration	2.3 ± 1.7 ns	• METAS PolaRx calibration • PTB direct measurement

Continuous Two-way Measurement of UTC Delay at CERN



Event Selection

Earliest TT hit of the event as “stop”

Individual Corrections:

- Time-link correction (synchronisation between CERN and LNGS)
- Position w.r.t common reference point (average correction: 140 cm ≈ 4.7 ns)

Statistics: 2009-2010-2011 CNGS runs (~10^{20} pot)

Internal Events:

Same selection procedure as for oscillation searches: 7586 events

External Events:

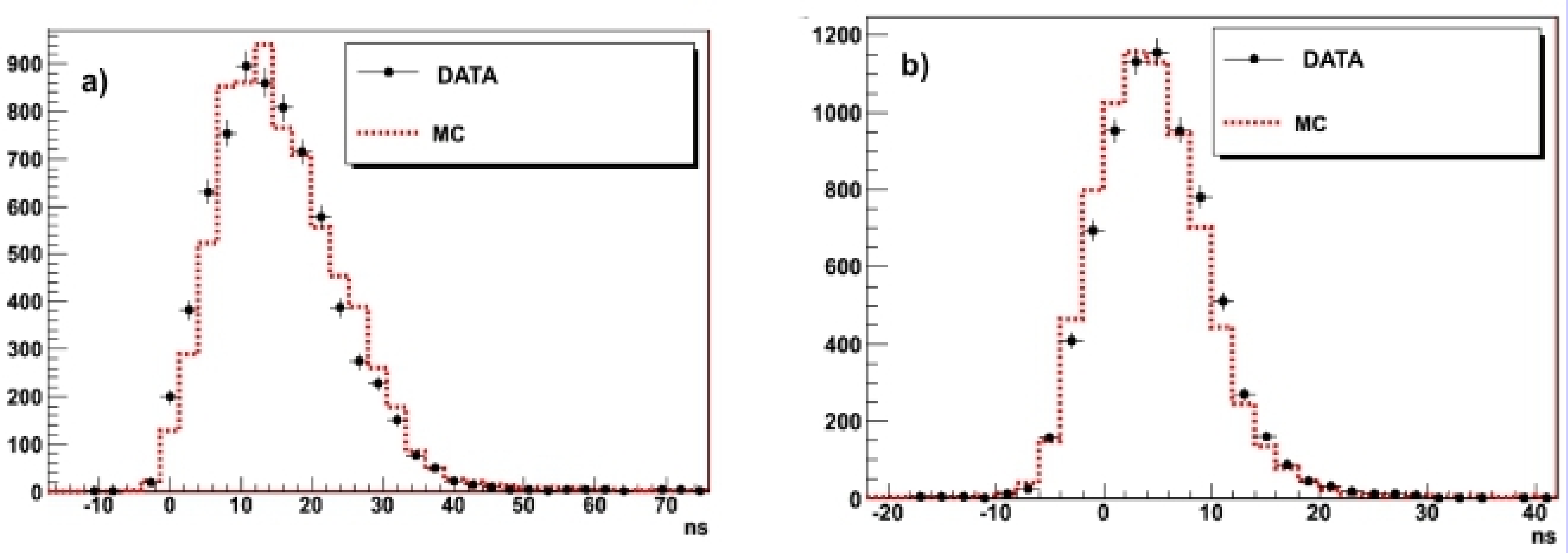
Rock interaction → require muon 3D track: 8525 events

Additional Cleaning: First hit isolated in time or position → 5% events removed

→ 7235 internal and 7988 external events remaining

(Timing checked with full simulation, 2 ns systematic uncertainty by adding external events, otherwise agreement between data and MC)

Time Differences First Hit vs. other Hits

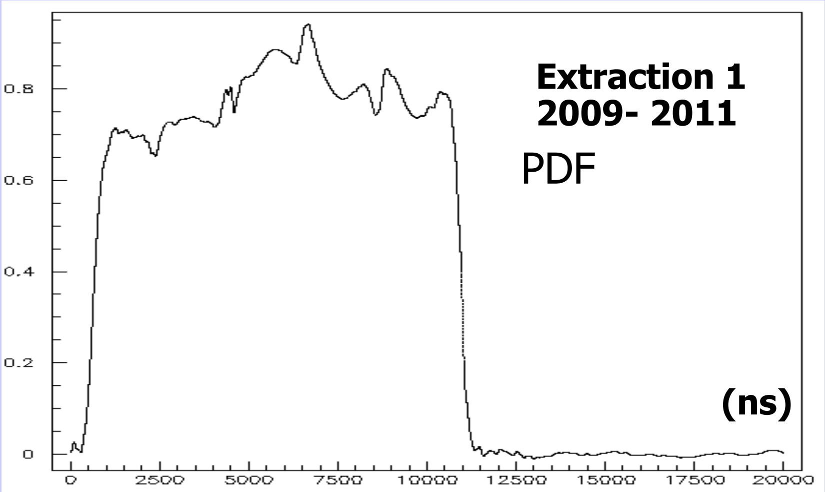


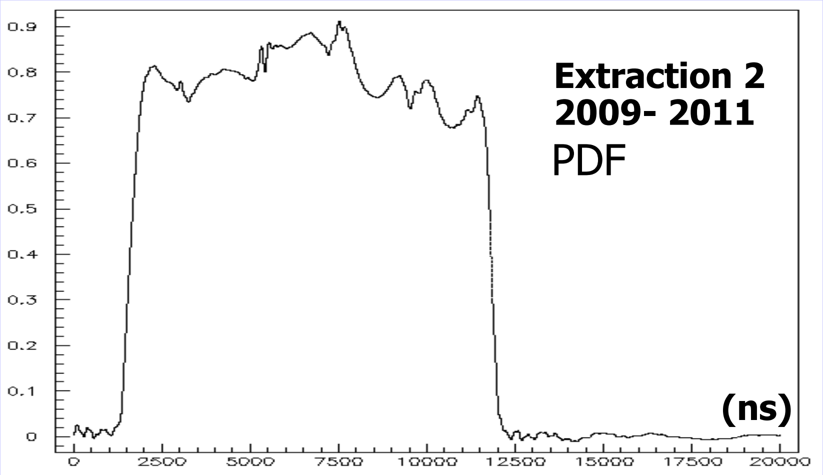
- a) Internal events: Comparison with average event time
- b) External events: Comparison with average time of muon track
- Both: corrected for longitudinal position of hits

Analysis Method

For each neutrino event in OPERA → proton extraction waveform (normalised)

Sum up and normalise: → PDF w(t) → separate likelihood for each extraction





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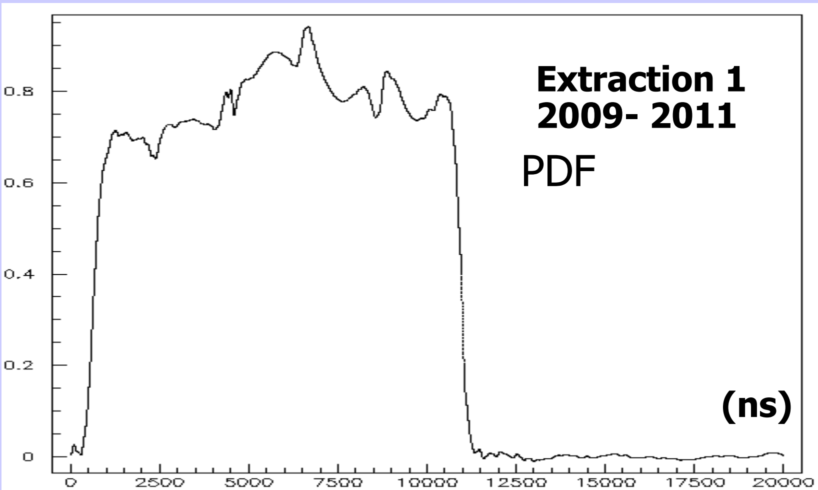
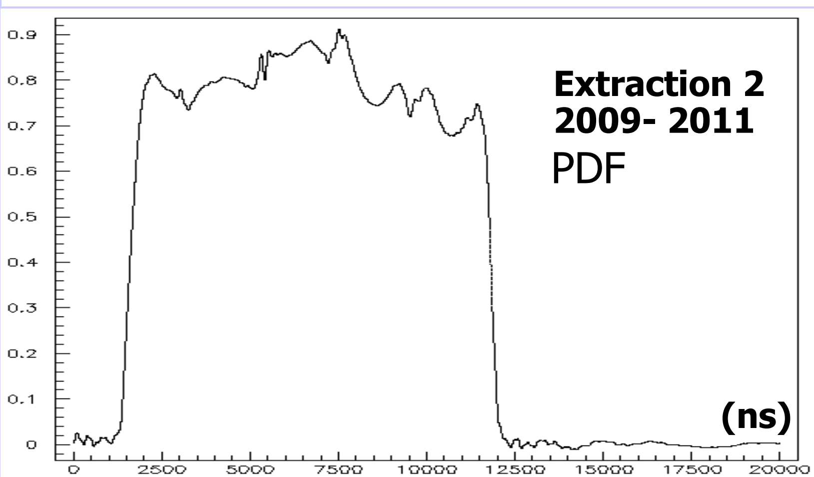




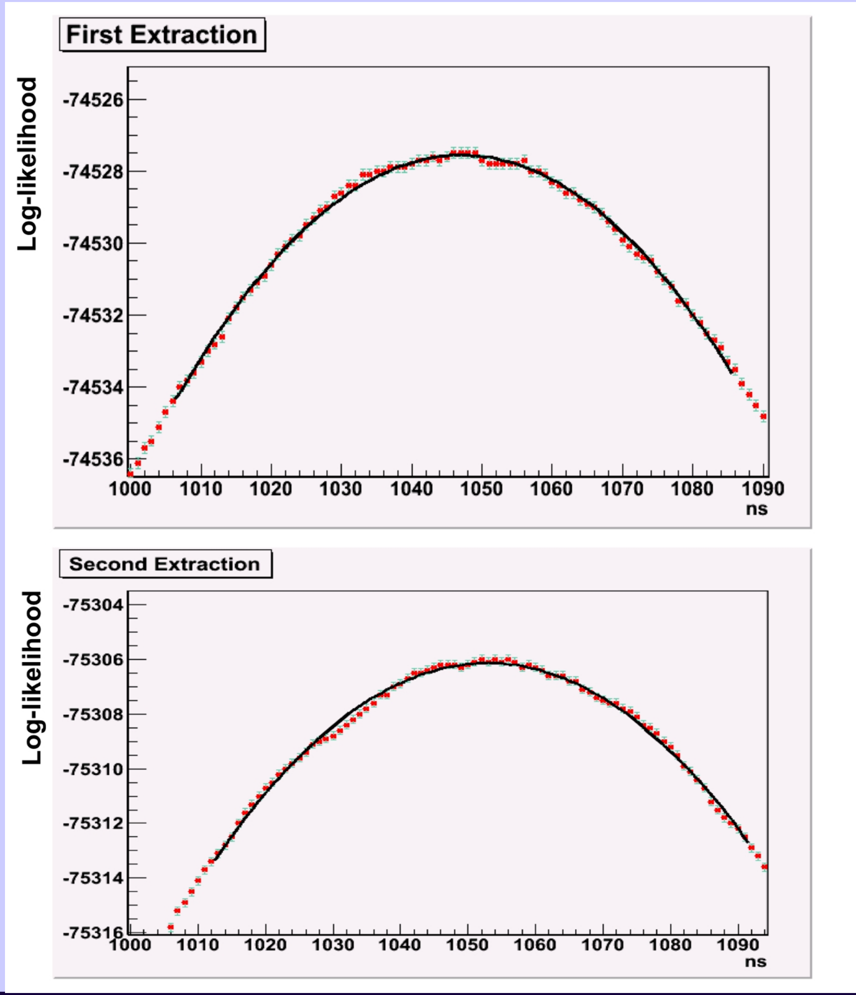
$$L_k(\delta t_k) = \prod_j w_k(t_j + \delta t_k) \qquad k=1,2 \text{ extractions}$$

(unbinned, 1 ns scan of δt)

Analysis Method

For each neutrino event in OPERA → proton extraction waveform (normalised)

Sum up and normalise: → PDF w(t) → separate likelihood for each extraction



$$L_k(\delta t_k) = \prod_j w_k(t_j + \delta t_k) \qquad k=1,2 \text{ extractions}$$

(unbinned, 1 ns scan of δt)

<u>Maximised versus δt:</u>

$\delta t = TOF_c - TOF_\nu$

Positive (negative) δt → neutrinos arrive earlier (later) than light

statistical error evaluated from log likelihood curves

Blind Analysis

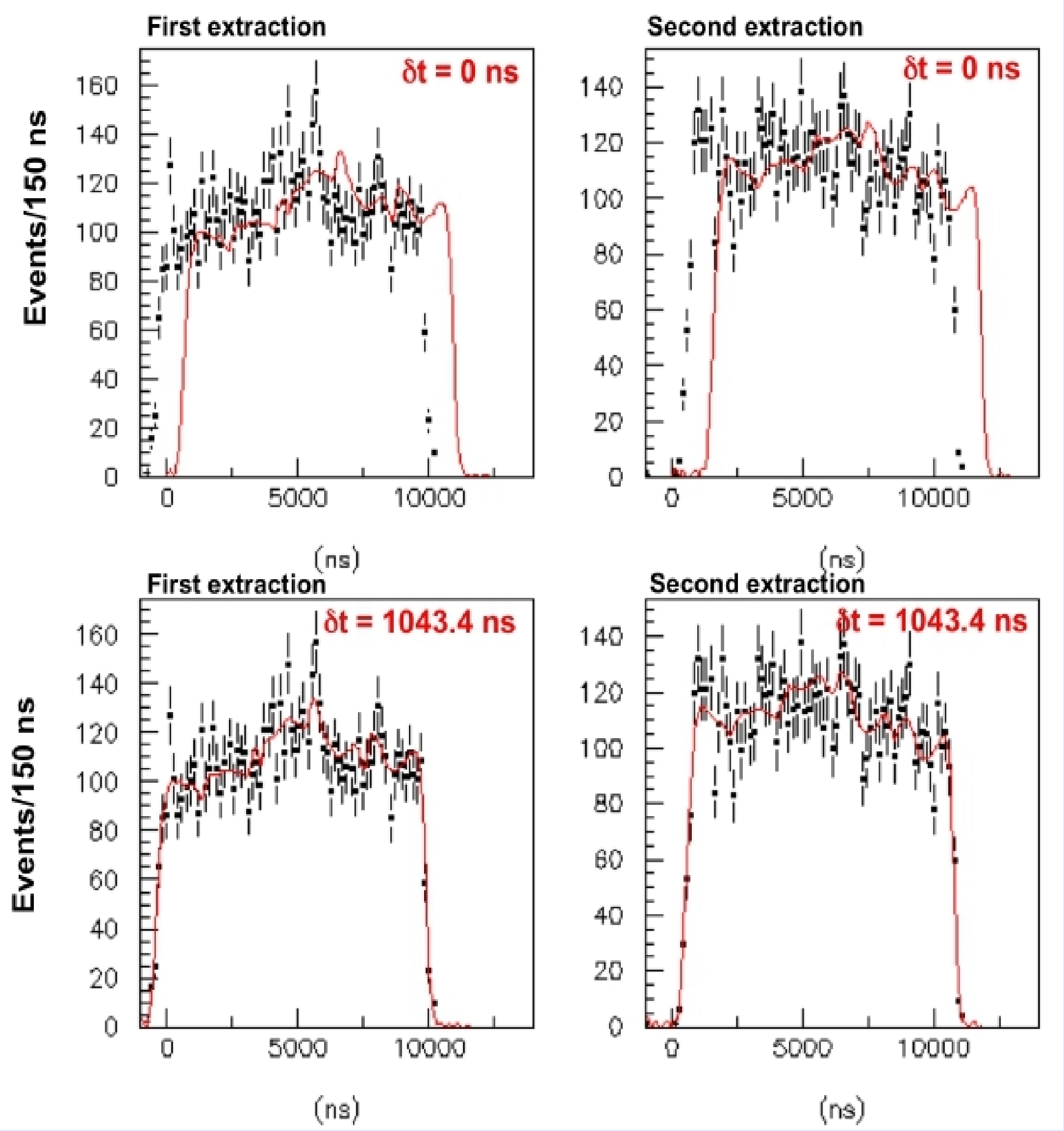
Analysis deliberately conducted by referring to the obsolete timing of 2006:

- Wrong baseline, referred to an upstream BCT in the SPS, ignoring accurate geodesy
- Ignoring TT and DAQ time response in OPERA
- Using old GPS inter-calibration prior to the time-link
- Ignoring the BCT and WFD delays
- Ignoring UTC calibrations at CERN

→ **Resulting δt by construction much larger than individual calibration contributions ~ 1000 ns**

→ **"Box" opened once all correction contributions reached satisfactory accuracy**

Data vs PDF: Before and After Likelihood Result



(BLIND) $\delta t = TOF_c - TOF_\nu =$

(1043.4 ± 7.8) ns (stat)

χ^2 / ndof :

first extraction: 1.1

second extraction: 1.0

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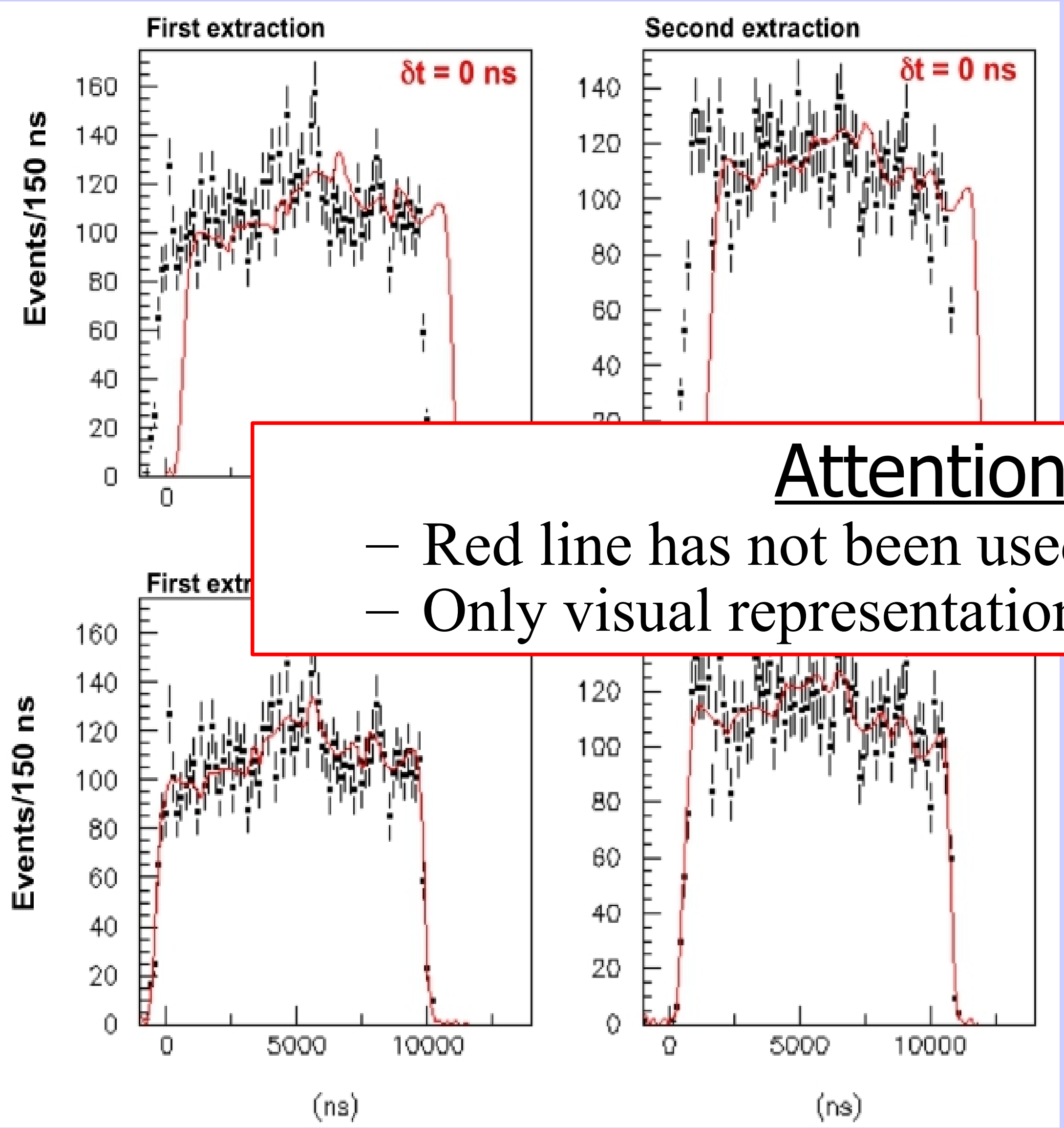


(BLIND) $\delta t = TOF_c - TOF_\nu$ =

(1043.4 ± 7.8) ns (stat)

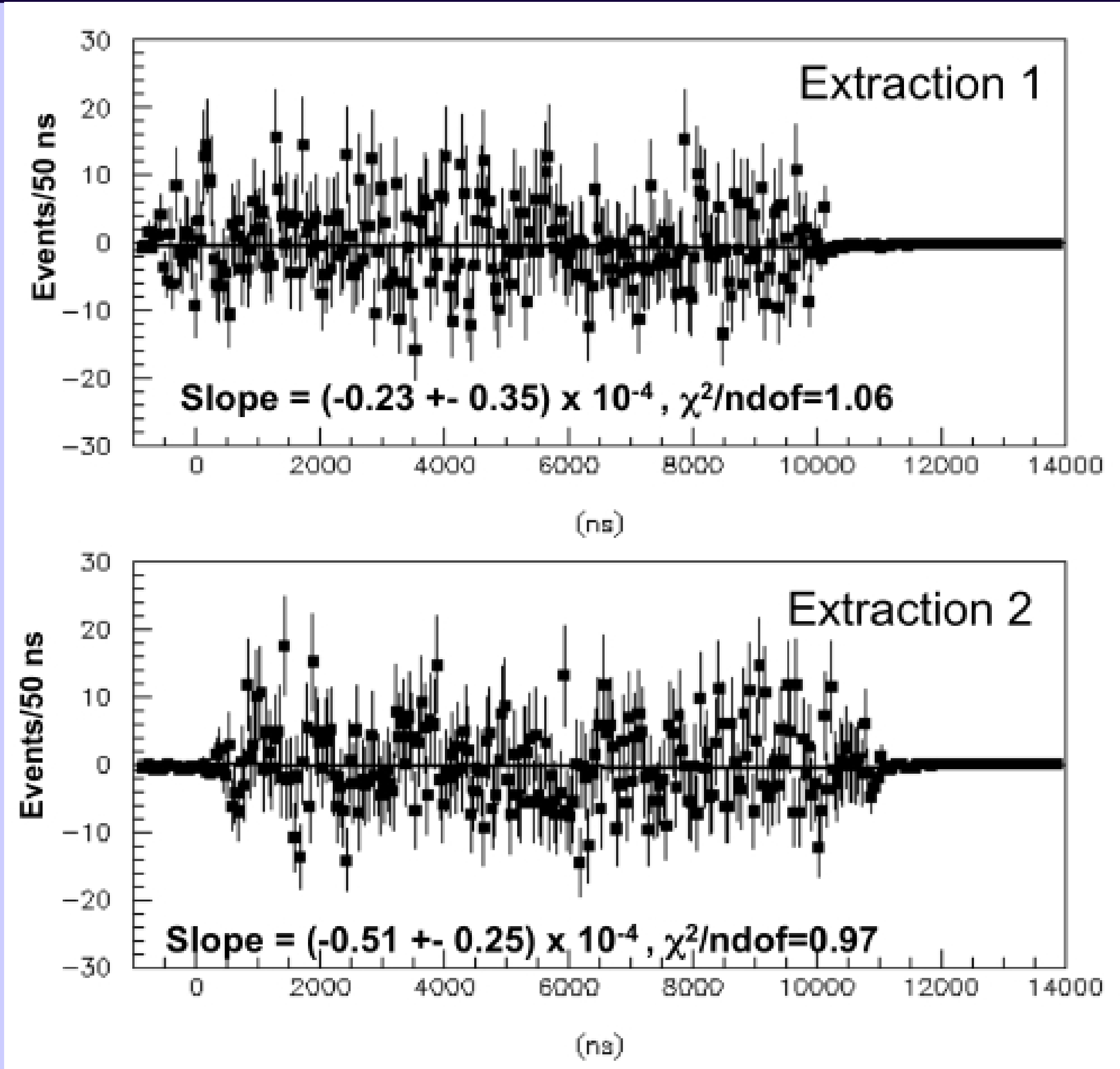
Attention:

- Red line has not been used to extract δt
- Only visual representation of the agreement

first extraction: 1.1

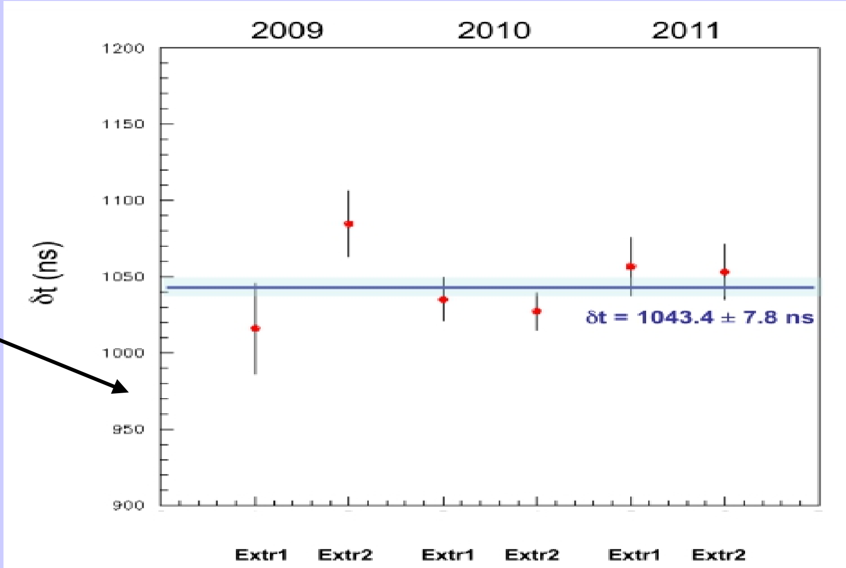
second extraction: 1.0

Residuals of Fit



Analysis Cross-checks

- Coherence among CNGS runs/extractions



- Low vs. high intensity extractions
  - (6.8 ± 16.6) ns

- No hint for *e.g.* day-night or seasonal effects:
  - |d-n|: (16.4 ± 15.8) ns
  - |(spring+fall) – summer|= (15.6 ± 15.0) ns

- Internal vs external events:
  - All events: δt (blind) = TOF_c - TOF_ν = (1048.5 ± 6.9 (stat.)) ns
  - Internal events only: δt (blind) = (1047.4 ± 11.2 (stat.)) ns

Values of old analysis

Opening the Box

Timing and baseline corrections:

	Blind analysis (ns) 2006	Final analysis (ns) 2011	Correction (ns)
Baseline	2440079.6	2439280.9	
Earth rotation		2.2	
Correction baseline			-796.5
CNGS delays:			
UTC calibration	10092.2	10085.0	
Correction UTC			-7.2
WFD	0	30	
Correction WFD			30
BCT	0	-580	
Correction BCT			-580
OPERA Delays:			
TT response	0	59.6	
FPGA	0	-24.5	
DAQ clock	-4245.2	-4262.9	
Correction OPERA			17.4
GPS Corrections:			
Synchronisation	-353	0	
Time-link	0	-2.3	
Correction GPS			350.7
Total correction			**-985.6**

Systematic Uncertainties

Systematic uncertainties	ns	Error distribution
Baseline (20 cm)	0.67	Gaussian
Decay point	0.2	Exponential (1 side)
Interaction point	2.0	Flat (1 side)
UTC delay	2.0	Gaussian
LNGS fibres	1.0	Gaussian
DAQ clock transmission	1.0	Gaussian
FPGA calibration	1.0	Gaussian
FWD trigger delay	1.0	Gaussian
CNGS-OPERA GPS synchronisation	1.7	Gaussian
MC simulation for TT timing	3.0	Gaussian
TT time response	2.3	Gaussian
BCT calibration	5.0	Gaussian
Total systematic uncertainty	**-5.9, +8.3**	

Results

For CNGS ν_μ beam, <E> = 17 GeV:

$\delta t = TOF_c - TOF_\nu =$

$(1043.4 \pm 7.8\ (\text{stat.}))\ \text{ns} - 985.6\ \text{ns} = (57.8 \pm 7.8\ (\text{stat.})\ ^{+8.3}_{-5.9} (\text{sys.}))\ \text{ns}$

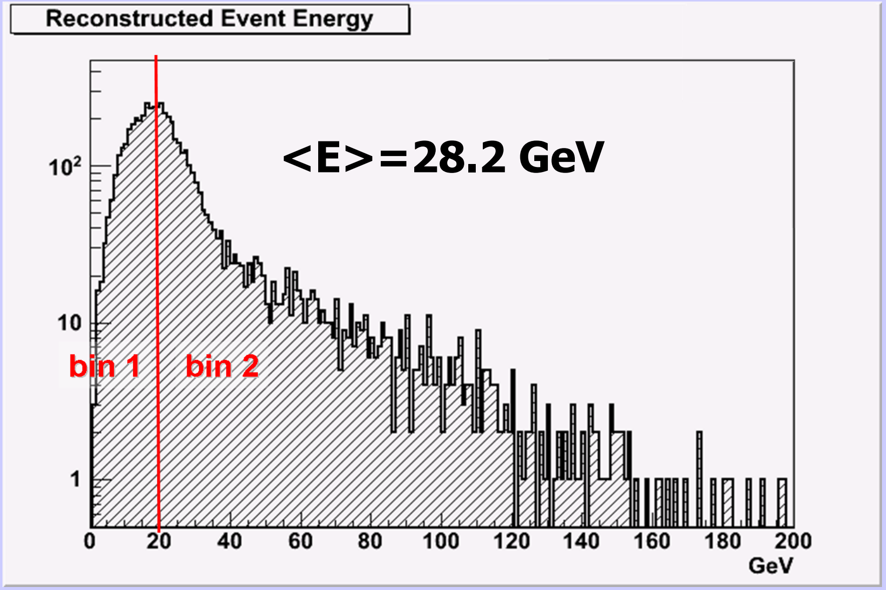
Relative difference of neutrino velocity w.r.t. c:

$(v-c)/c = \delta t / (TOF_c - \delta t) = (2.37 \pm 0.32\ (\text{stat.})\ ^{+0.34}_{-0.24} (\text{sys.})) \times 10^{-5}$

(730085 m used as neutrino baseline from parent mesons average decay point)

6.2 σ significance

Study of the Energy Dependence



Only internal muon-neutrino CC events used for energy measurement (5199 events)

$(E = E_{\mu} + E_{had})$

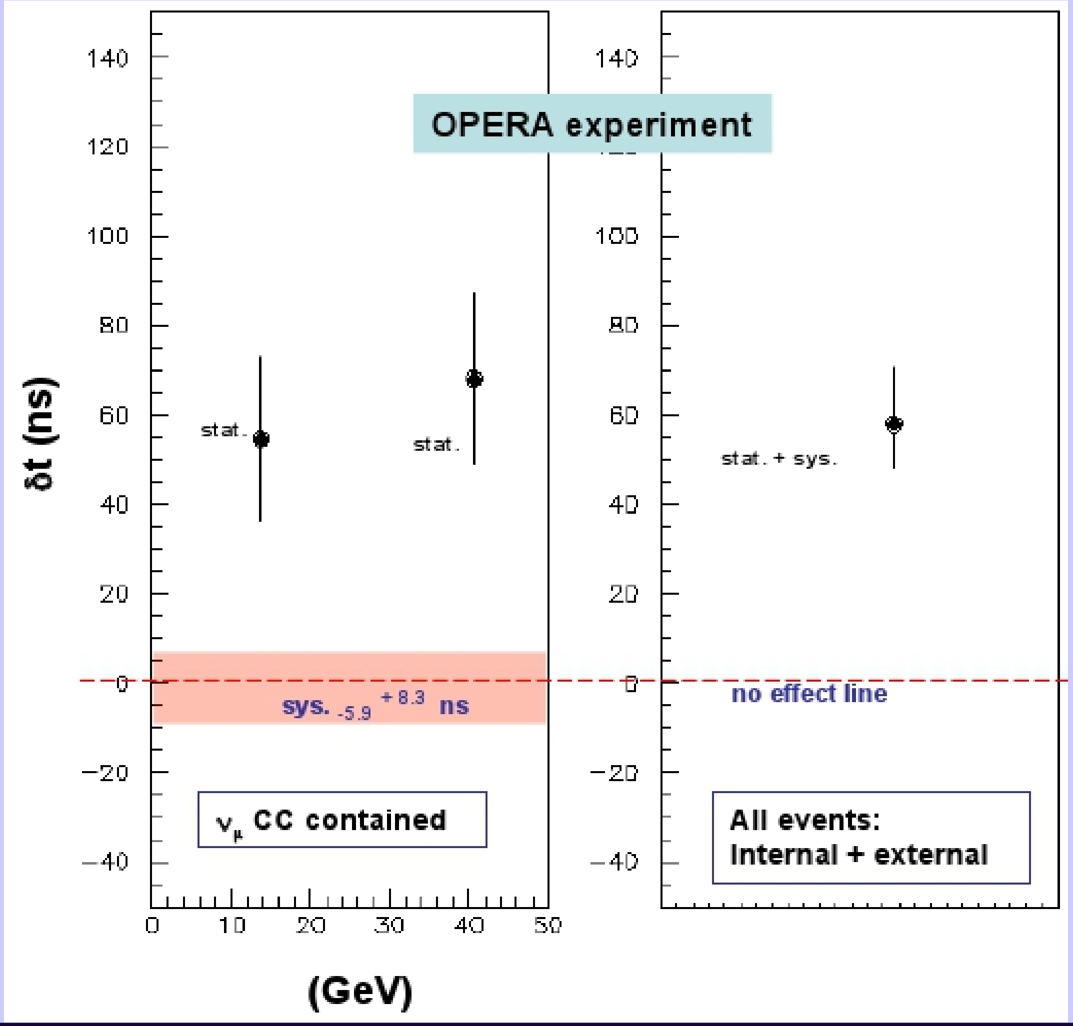
- Full MC simulation: No energy bias in detector time response (<1 ns)
  $\rightarrow$ Systematic errors cancel out

$\delta t = TOF_c - TOF_{\nu} = (61.1 \pm 13.2\ (\text{stat.})\ ^{+7.3}_{-6.9}(\text{sys.}))$ ns for $\langle E_{\nu} \rangle = 28.2$ GeV

(Result limited to events with measured energy)

Study of the Energy Dependence

No clues for energy dependence within the present sensitivity in the energy domain explored by the measurement



Additional Considerations:

Effects of Relativity

- Rotation of the Earth

→ Sagnac Effect: +2.2 ns

- Gravitational field of Earth

→ relative effect on Schwartzschild geodesics: 10^{-8}

- Different gravitational potential at CERN and LNGS

→ red-shift, relative effect on synchronisation: 10^{-13}

Analysis with PDF from Single Waveforms

- Normalise each proton waveform

→ PDF for associated single event

→ Combined likelihood for both extractions

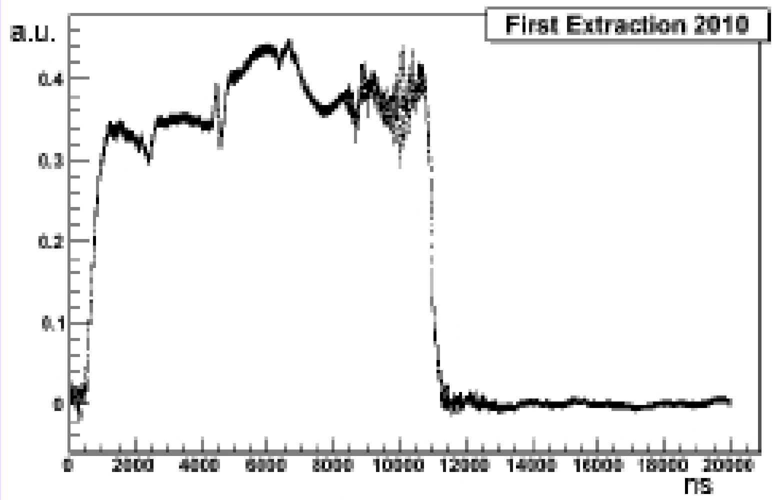
$$L(\delta t) = \prod_j w_j(t_j + \delta t)$$

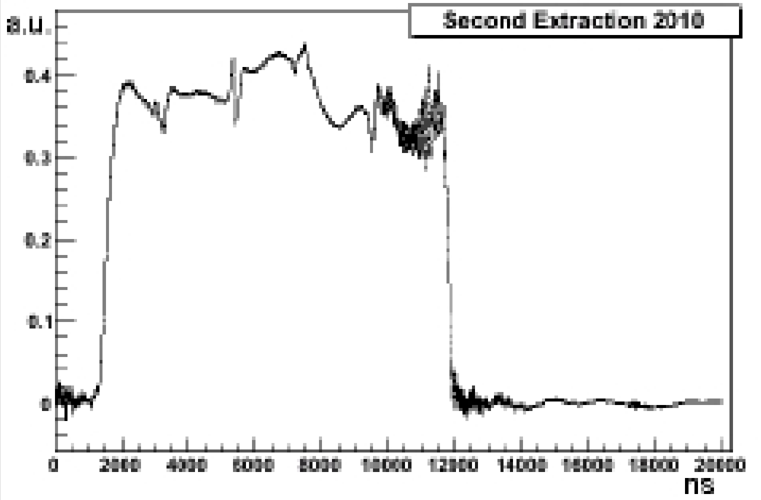
- Result:
  - Blind: δt = (1040.1 ± 5.0 (stat.) ± 4.4 (sys.)) ns
  - Final: δt = (54.5 ± 5.0 (stat.) $^{+9.6}_{-7.2}$(sys.)) ns

Statistical error:
Comparing different filtering conditions and treatments

Filtering Average Waveform

Average waveform without filtering:





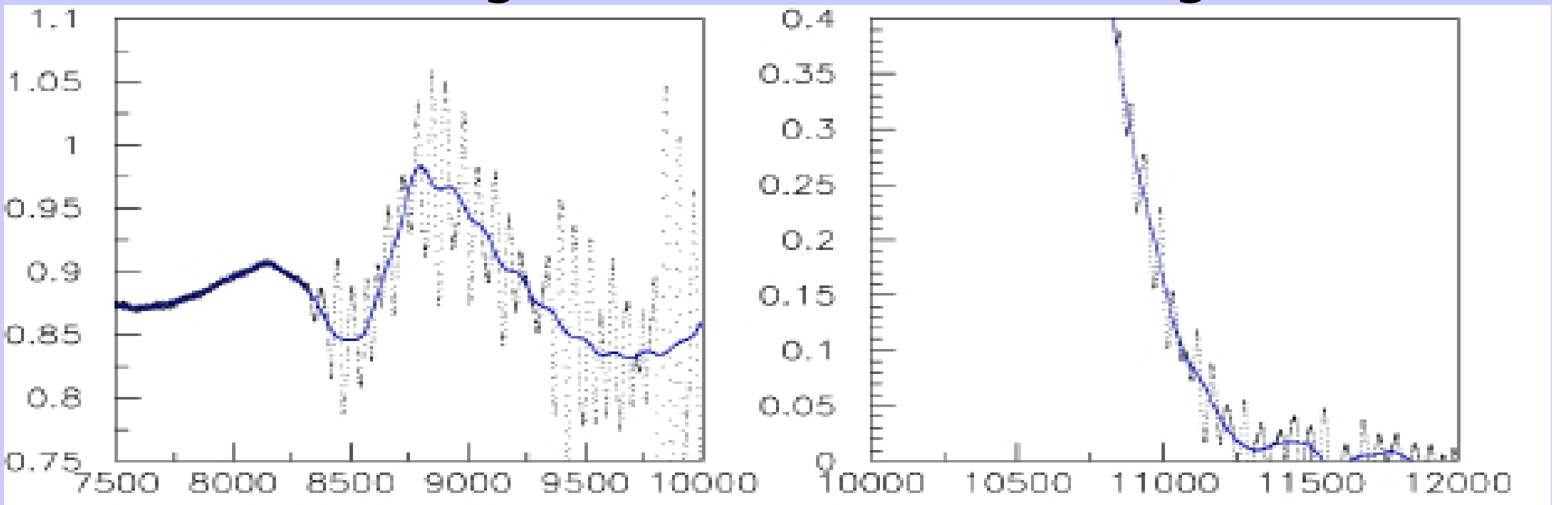
- White noise disappears when building average
- Two overlayed frequenzies remain
  - The 200 MHz SPS frequenzy already mentioned
  - Some oscillations with 25-70 ns mainly 10 μs after the kicker signal

    (also visible if kicker is used without protons)

→ Low pass filter

Filtering Average Waveform

Average waveform and filtering:



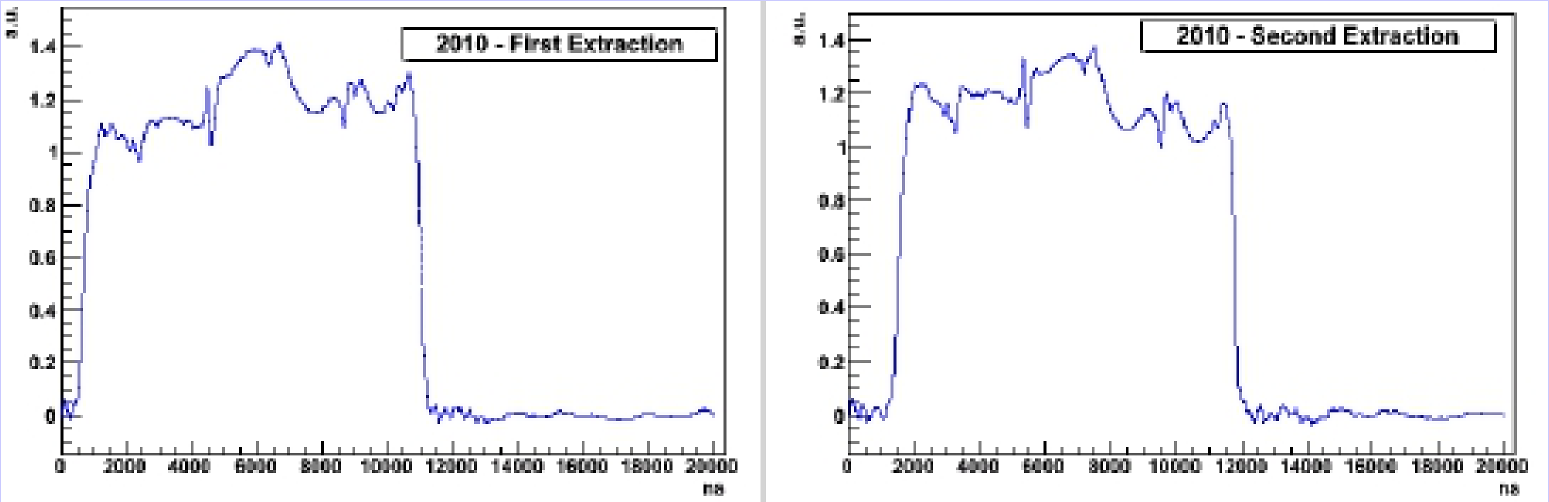
- White noise disappears when building average
- Two overlayed frequenzies remain
  - The 200 MHz SPS frequenzy already mentioned
  - Some oscillations with 25-70 ns mainly 10 μs after the kicker signal

  (also visible if kicker is used without protons)

→ Low pass filter

Filtering Average Waveform

Average waveform with filtering:



- White noise disappears when building average
- Two overlayed frequenzies remain
  - The 200 MHz SPS frequenzy already mentioned
  - Some oscillations with 25-70 ns mainly 10 μs after the kicker signal

  (also visible if kicker is used without protons)

→ Low pass filter

Filtering Single Waveforms

- Singel waveforms have white noise
  - More sensitive to filtering

→ Fit a bit unstable without filtering

- All kind of different filters have been tested

(5MHz-low-pass, 8MHz-low-pass, Butterworth, Bessel, Chebyshev, floating average, Gaussian blur, ...)

- Comparison of fit results with different filters

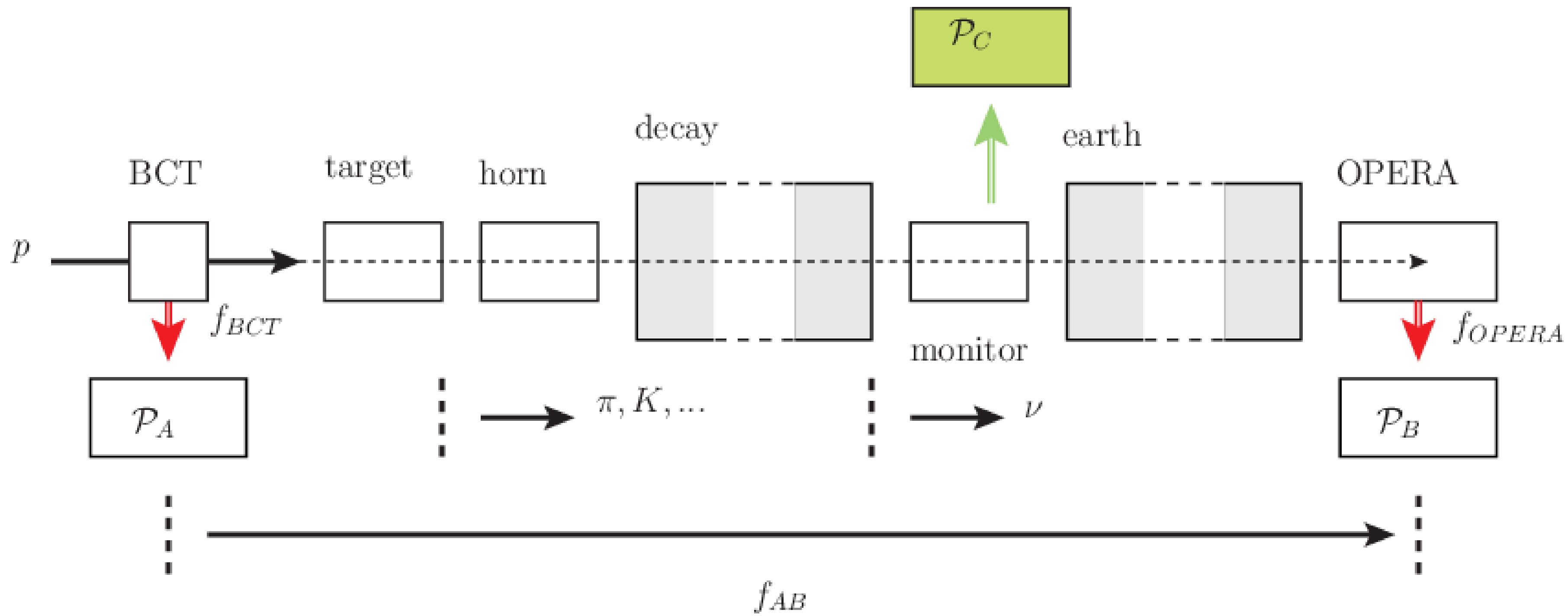
→ Systematic error of 4.4 ns on fit

Statistical Considerations

Several additional statistical tests performed

- χ^2-test for different ranges of distribution (front, back, central, total)
  - ~90% of information in flanks
  - All results in good agreement
  - No systematic effect visible within statistical accuracy
- Goodness of fit for maximum likelyhood method also well within expectations
- Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
  - Probabilities for both extractions with δt: 61% and 99%
  - Lower probabilities without δt
- Anderson-Darling test (more sensitive to tails):
  - Probabilities for both extractions with δt: 38% and 51%

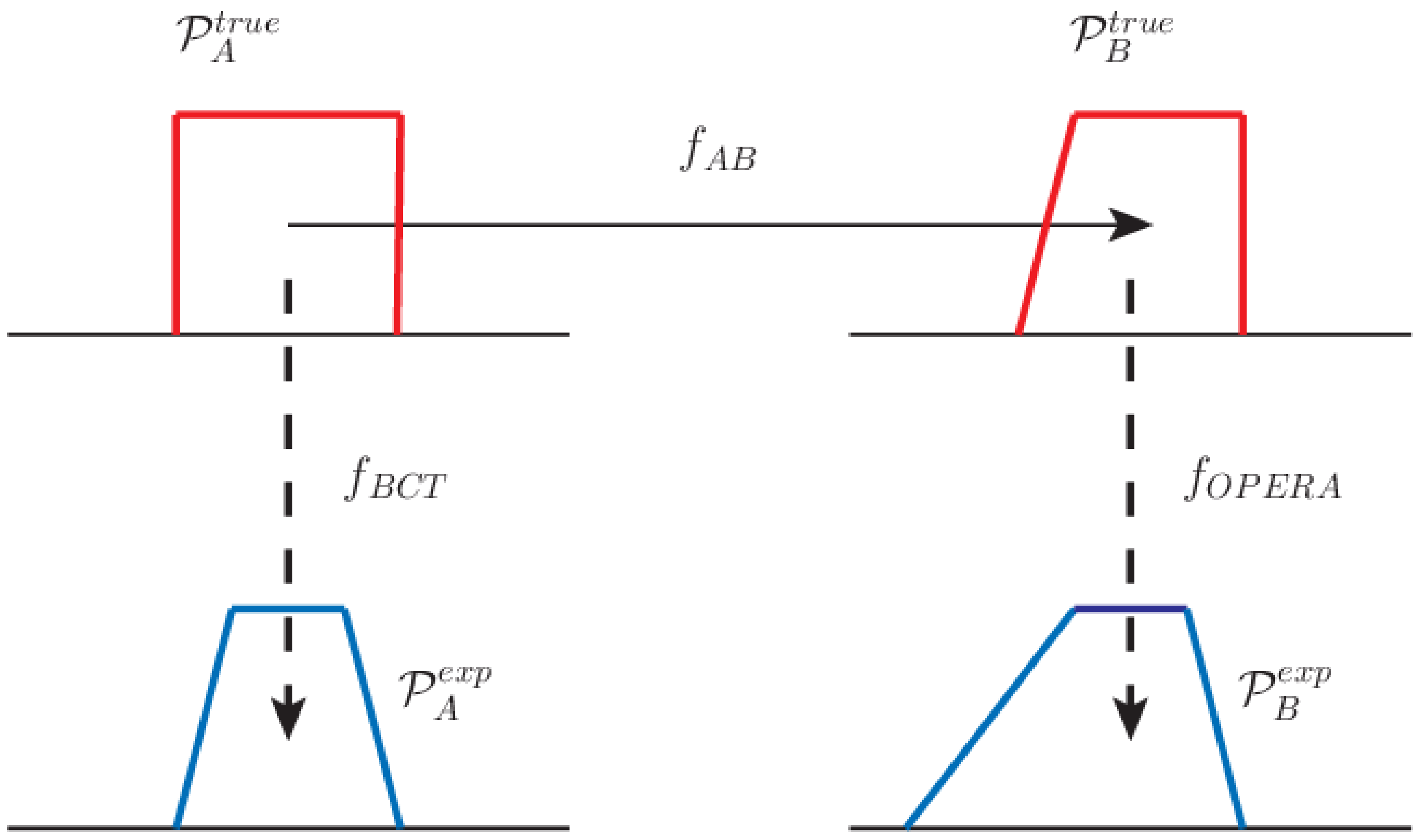
From Proton Spill to Neutrino Time Distribution



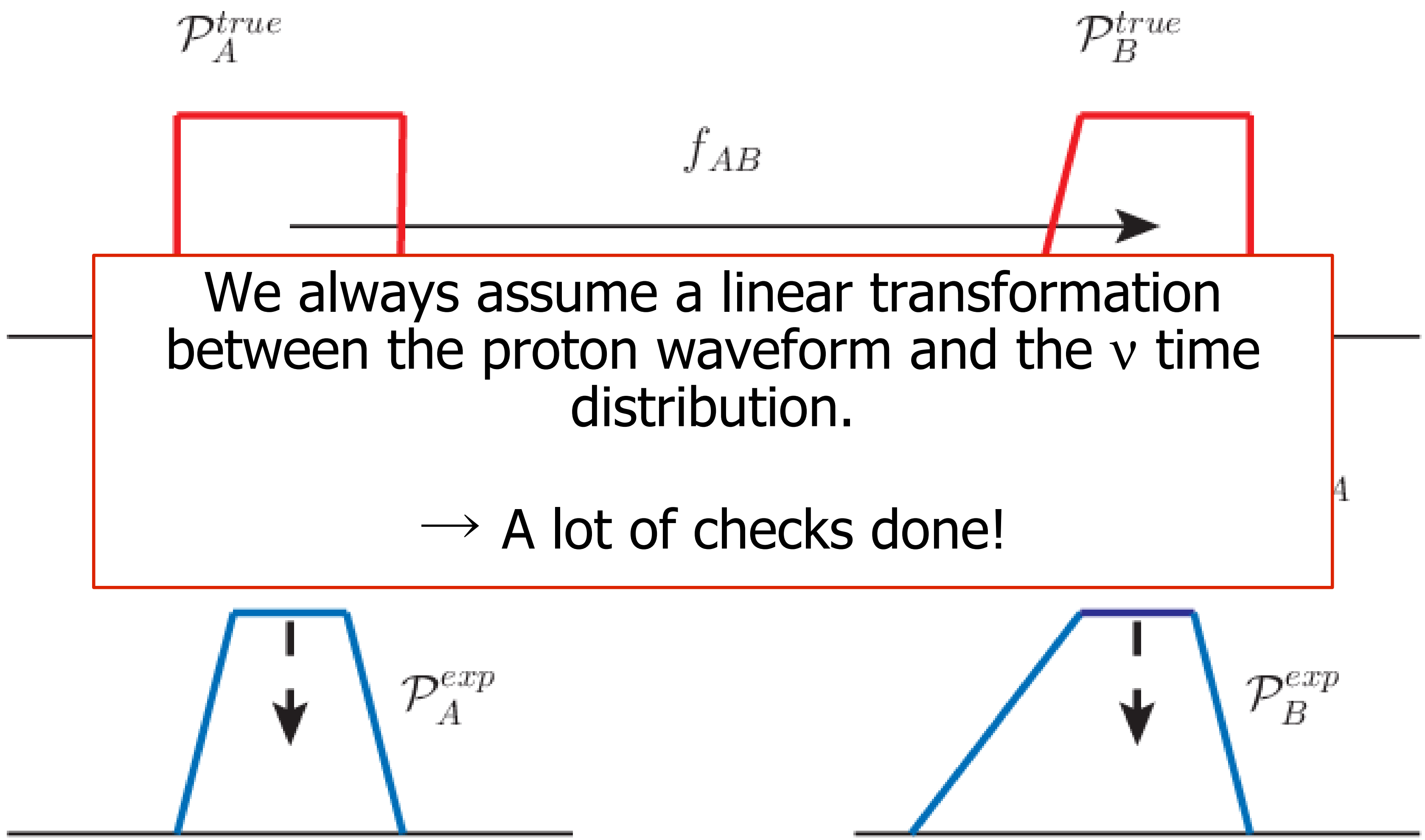
Are their any unknown systematics here?

If yes: Take care of them or introduce systematical error on fit!

From Proton Spill to Neutrino Time Distribution



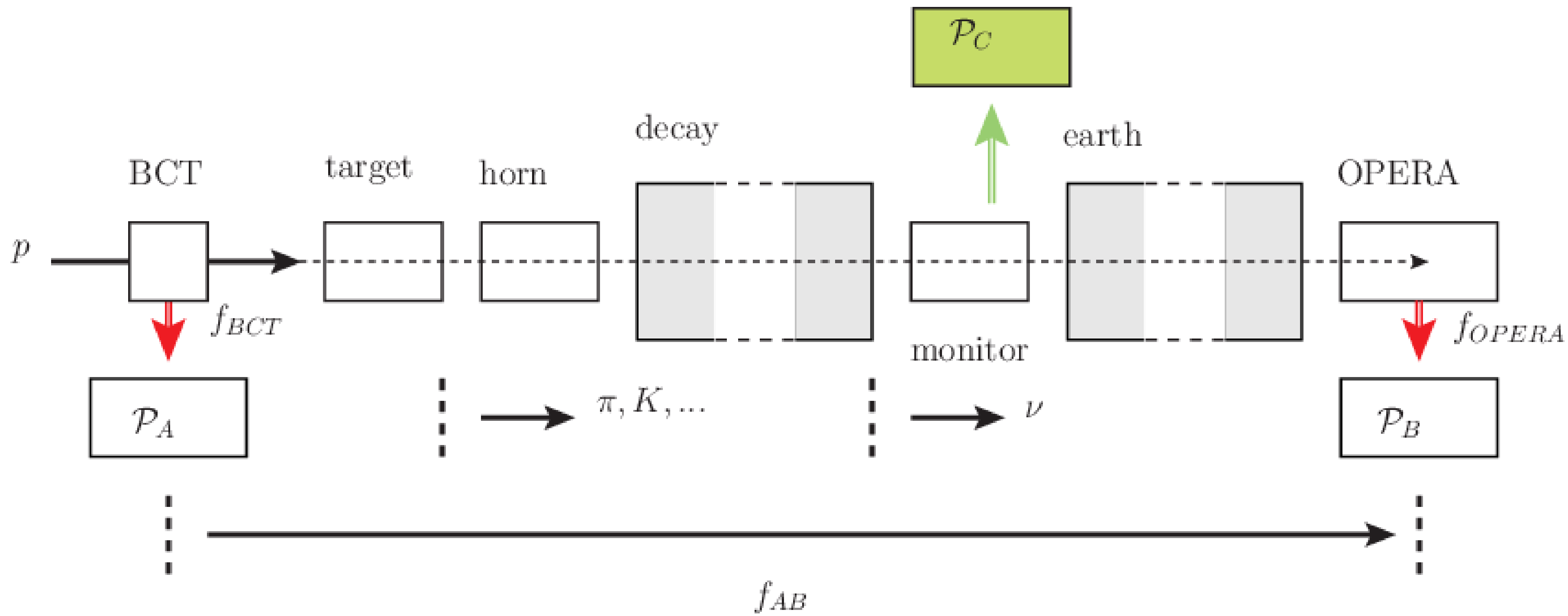
From Proton Spill to Neutrino Time Distribution



We always assume a linear transformation between the proton waveform and the ν time distribution.

$\longrightarrow$ A lot of checks done!

From Proton Spill to Neutrino Time Distribution



So far no critical influence on measurement found here!

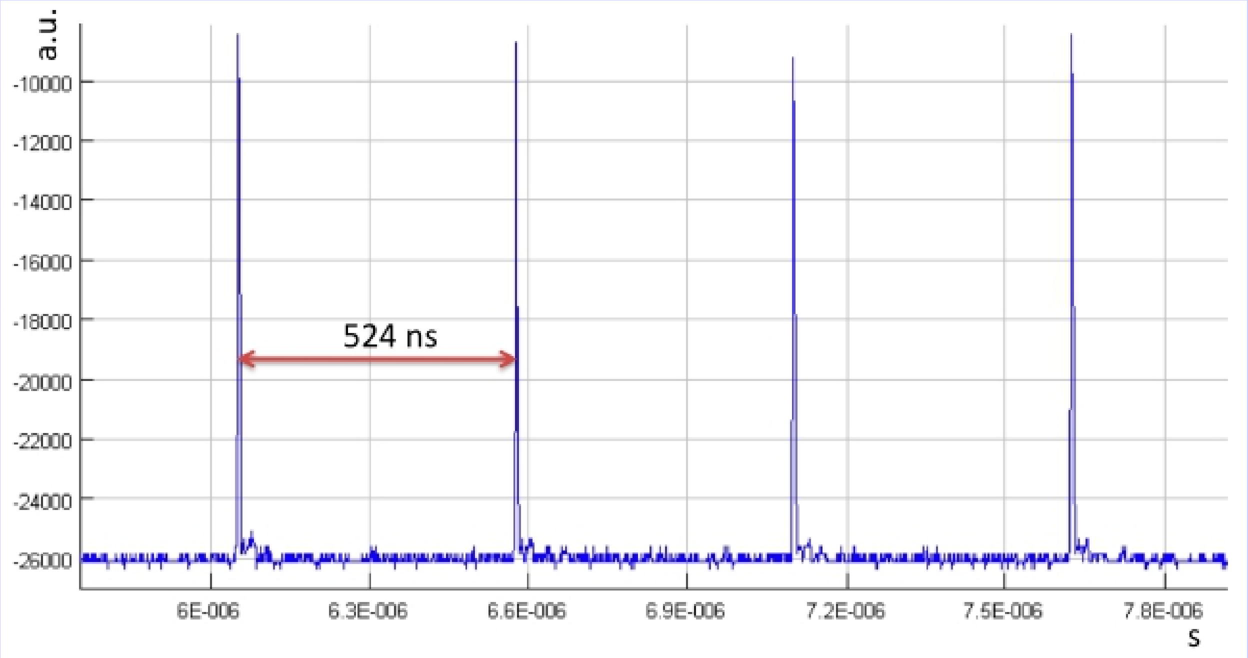
Ultimate test: Beam with finer structure.

Bunched Beam

Time Structure Bunched Beam

- 1 extraction per cycle with ~$1.1*10^{12}$ pot
- 4 bunches per extraction with FWHM 3 ns
- Bunches separated by 524 ns

→ intensity ~1/60 nominal intensity

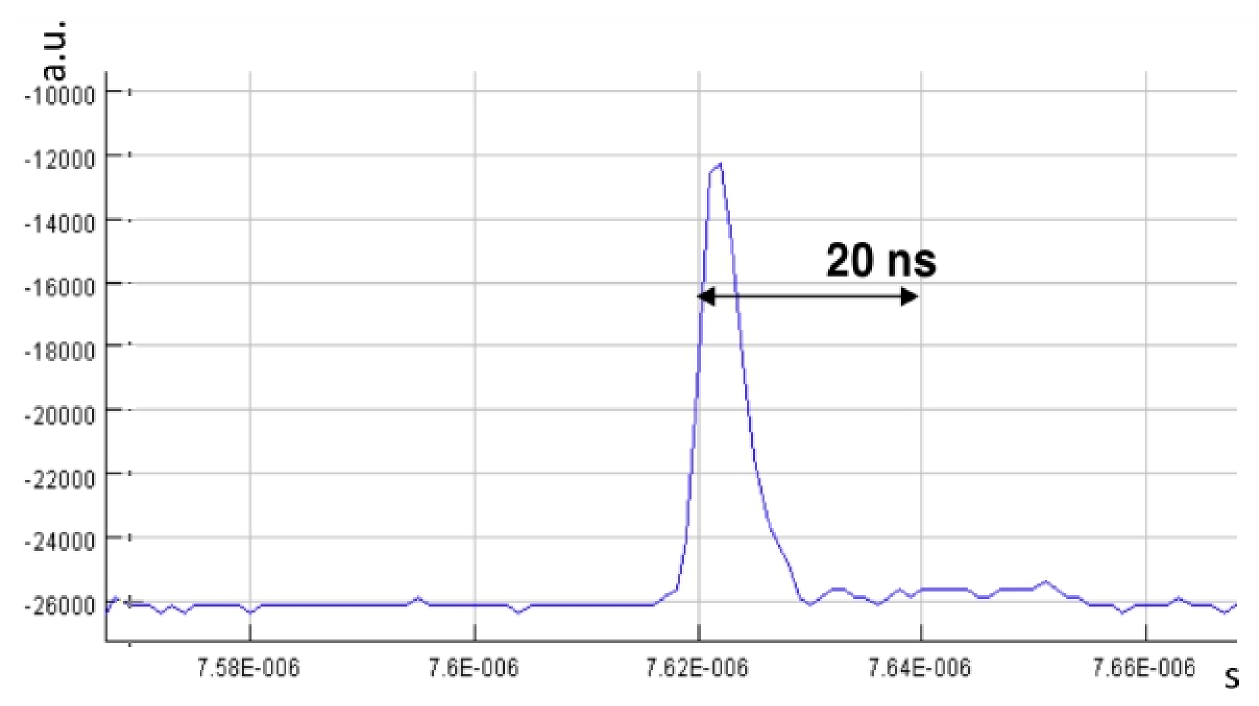


→ Measurement of TOF for single events!

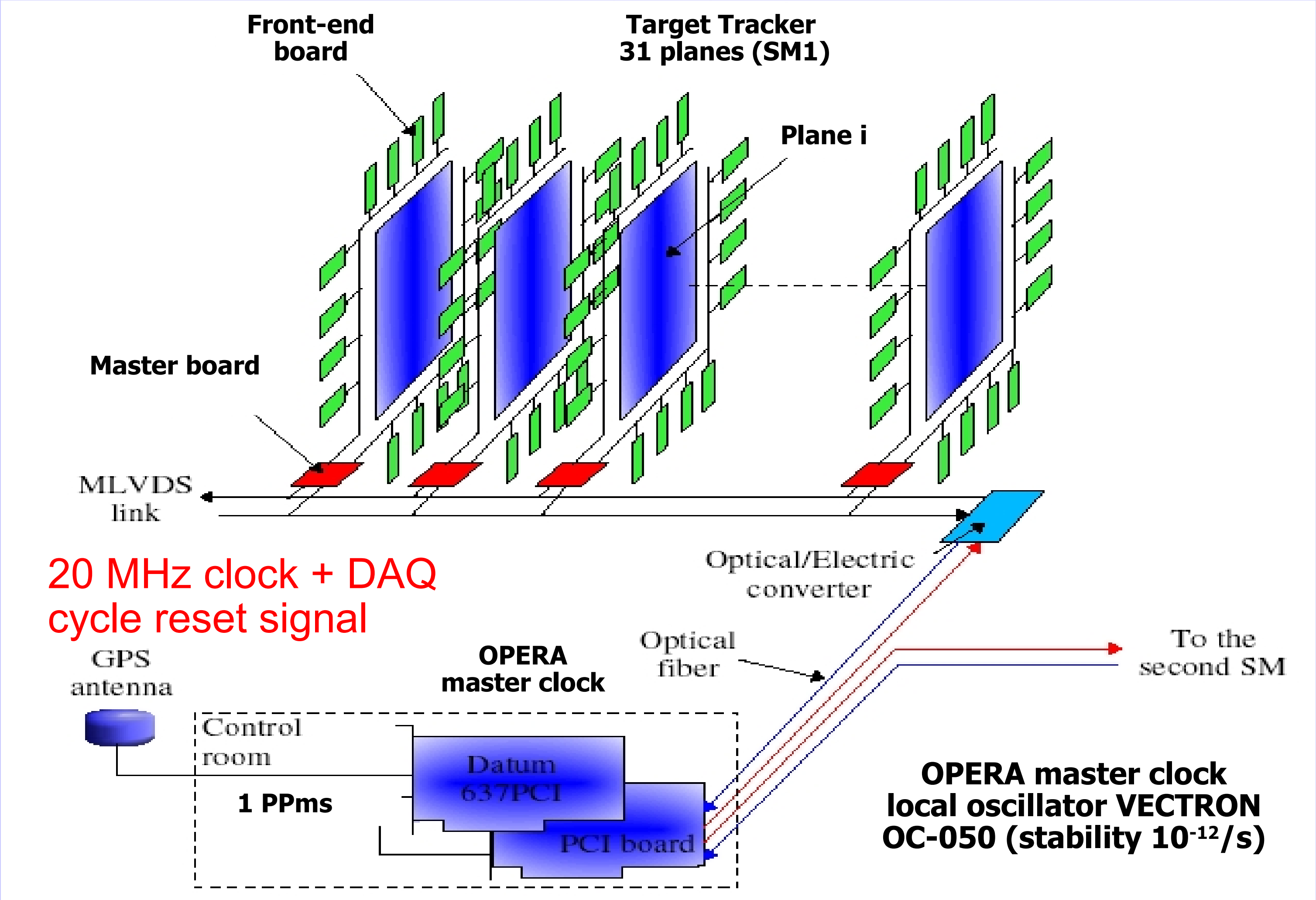
Run Statistics Bunched Beam

- 22th October - 10th November
- Total integrated intensity $4*10^{16}$ pot
- 35 beam related events collected in OPERA
- Normal event selection

→ 6 internal and 14 external events remaining



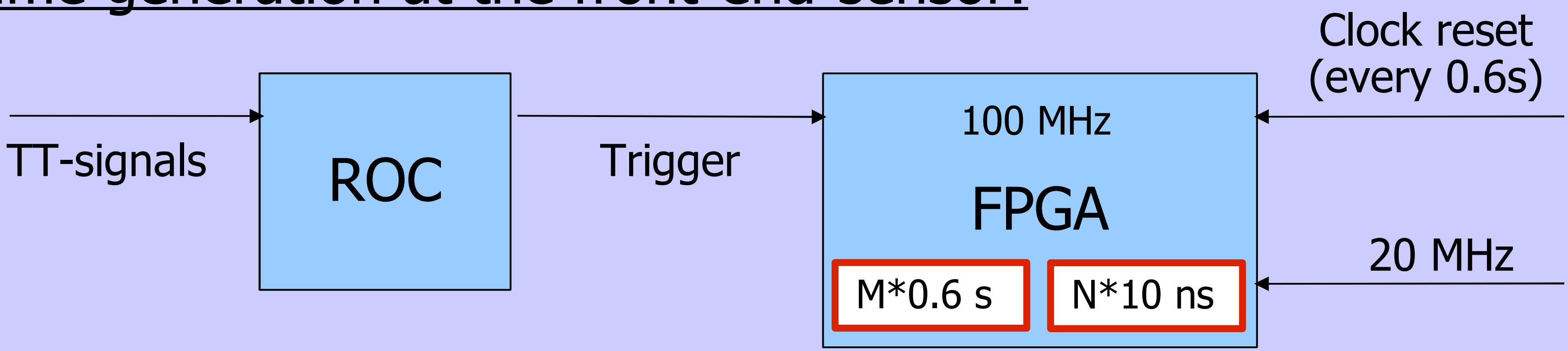
Clock Distributions System



- UTC event time stamp with 10 ns granularity

The DAQ Reset Signal

Time generation at the front-end-sensor:

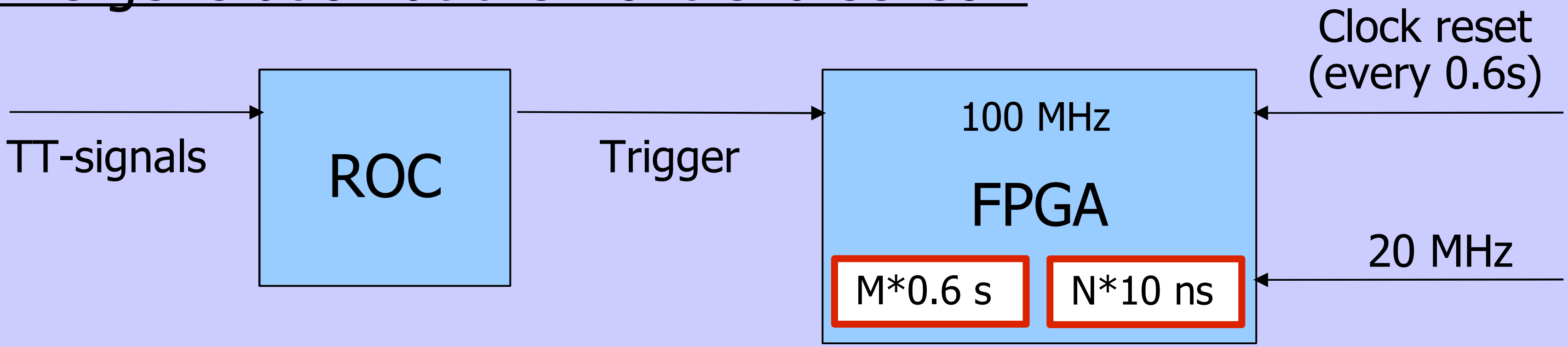


The FPGA increments two counters:

- Coarse counter: every 0.6 ns
- Fine counter: every 10 ns, reset every 0.6 ns

The DAQ Reset Signal

Time generation at the front-end-sensor:



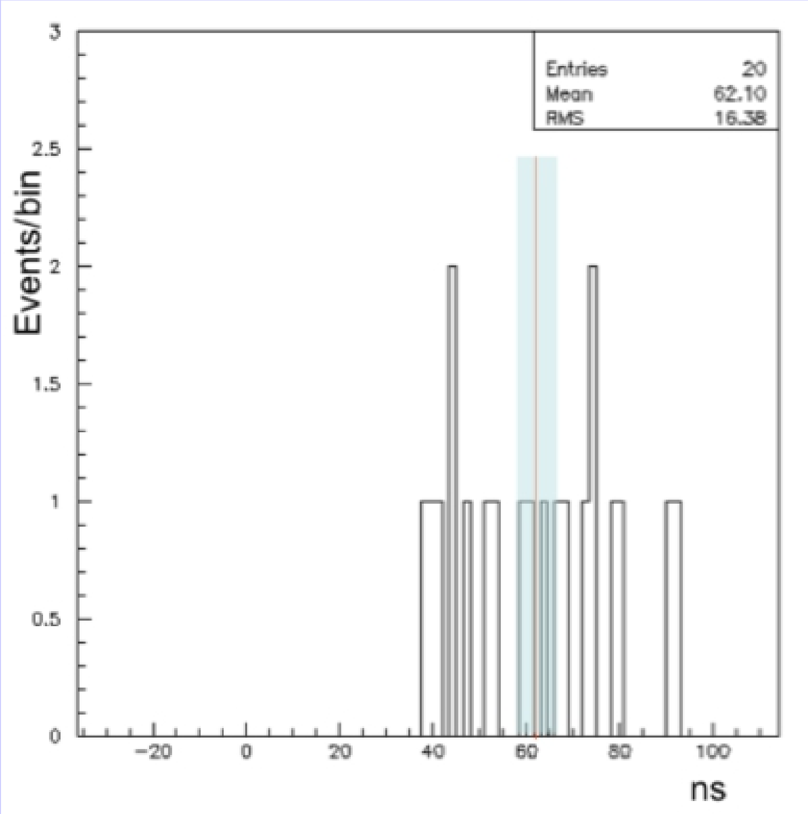
The FPGA increments two counters:

- Coarse counter: every 0.6 ns
- Fine counter: every 10 ns, reset every 0.6 ns

- **Result:**
  - 5 peaks separated by 10 ns
  - Equally populated → RMS= 14.4 ns

Results Bunched Beam

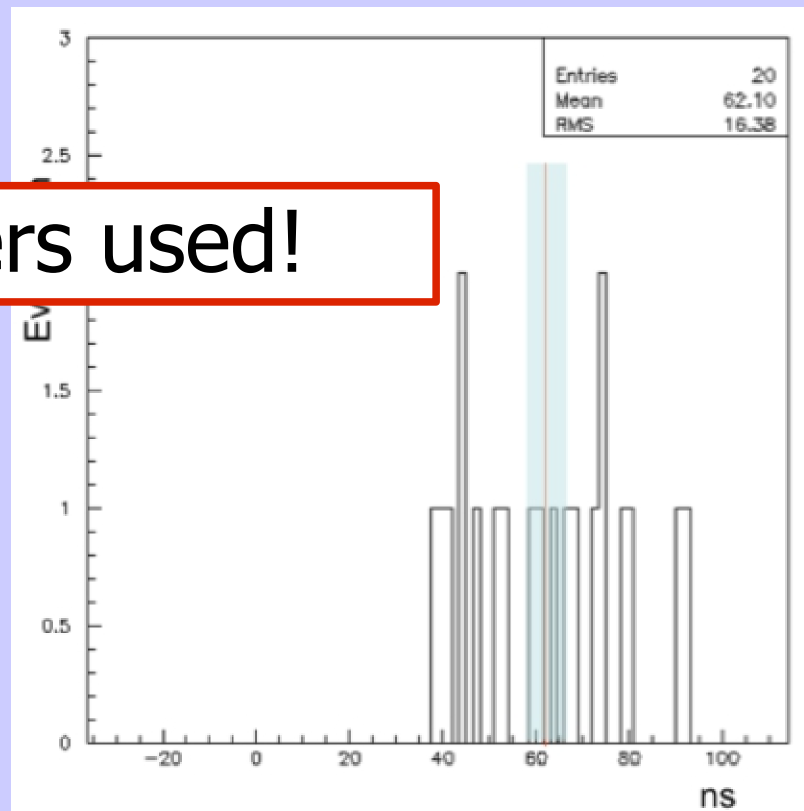
- RMS = 16.4 ns
- Average: $\delta t = (62.1 \pm 3.7\ (\text{stat.})\ ^{+8.3}_{-5.9}(\text{sys.}))$ ns
- Equal population of the 4 bunches



Results Bunched Beam

- RMS = 16.4 ns
- Average: $\delta t = (62.1 \pm 3.7\ (\text{stat.})\ ^{+8.3}_{-5.9}(\text{sys.}))$ ns
- Equal population of the 4 bunches

No filters used!



Conclusions (1)

- OPERA uses a new method to measure the neutrino velocity
- Dedicated measurement campaign to understand systematics, including:
  - Synchronisation
  - Time calibration
  - Geodesy
- Compare ν time distribution at OPERA and proton waveform at CERN

  $\rightarrow$ $\delta t = TOF_c - TOF_\nu = (57.8 \pm 7.8\ (\text{stat.})\ ^{+8.3}_{-5.9}(\text{sys.}))$ ns
- Indicates a neutrino velocity higher than the speed of light:

$$(v-c)/c = \delta t / (TOF_c - \delta t) = (2.37 \pm 0.32\ (\text{stat.})\ ^{+0.34}_{-0.24}(\text{sys.})) \times 10^{-5}$$

with an overall significance of 6.2 σ.

Conclusion (2)

- Result of main analysis has been confirmed by an independent analysis using single waveforms:

$$\delta t = (54.5 \pm 5.0\,(\text{stat.})\,^{+9.6}_{-7.2}(\text{sys.}))\ \text{ns}$$

- A measurement with a bunched beam yields:

$$\delta t = (62.1 \pm 3.7\,(\text{stat.})\,^{+8.3}_{-5.9}(\text{sys.}))\ \text{ns}$$

→ Can exclude bias due to:

- Analysis method
- Long proton waveform
- Filtering

Conclusions (3)

This has to be compared to former results:

Experiment	Energy	ν-typ	(v-c)/c
FNAL	> 30 GeV	ν_μ	$\leq 4\times10^{-5}$
SN1987A	~10 MeV	$\bar{\nu}_e$	$\leq 2\times10^{-9}$
MINOS	~3 GeV+tail	ν_μ	$5.1 \pm 2.9\times10^{-5}$

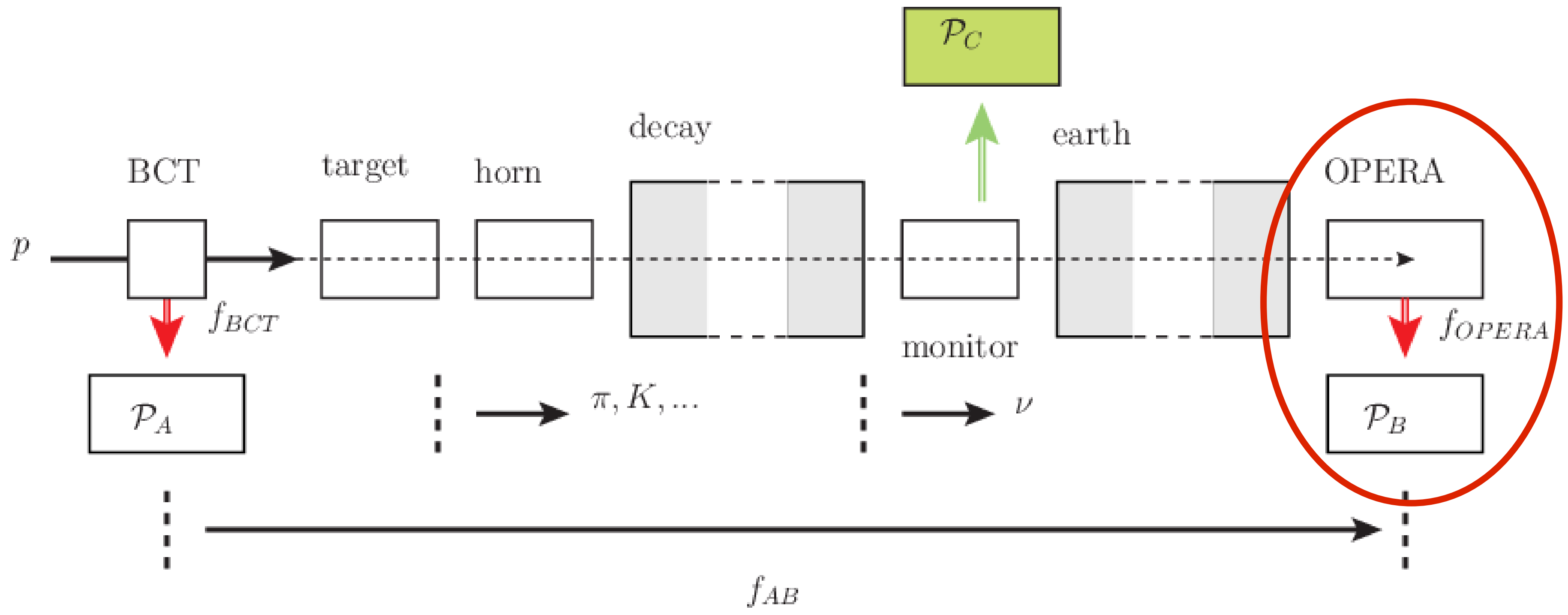
- Within statistical errors no energy dependence found in OPERA
  - But it also can not be excluded

- Every input/criticism welcome

Thank you for your attention

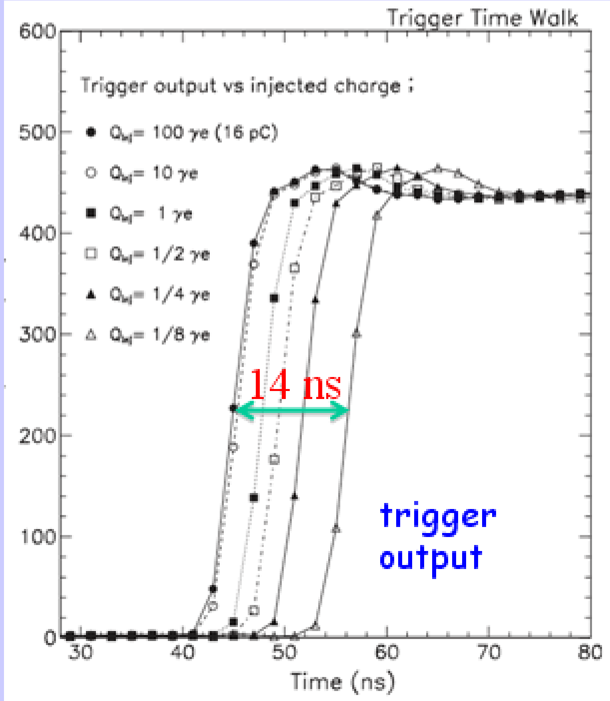
Backup Slides

OPERA Detector Timing

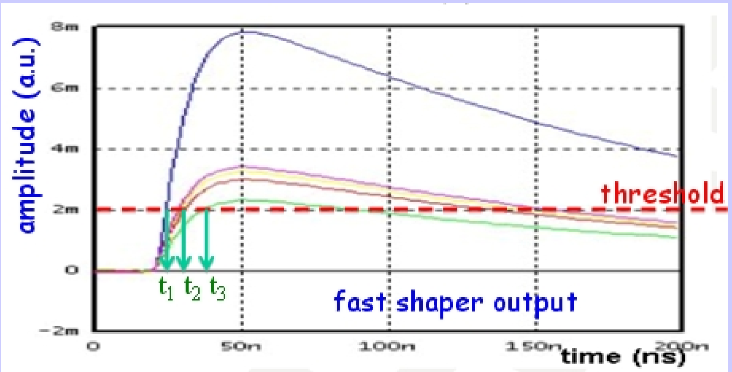


Target Tracker Simulation

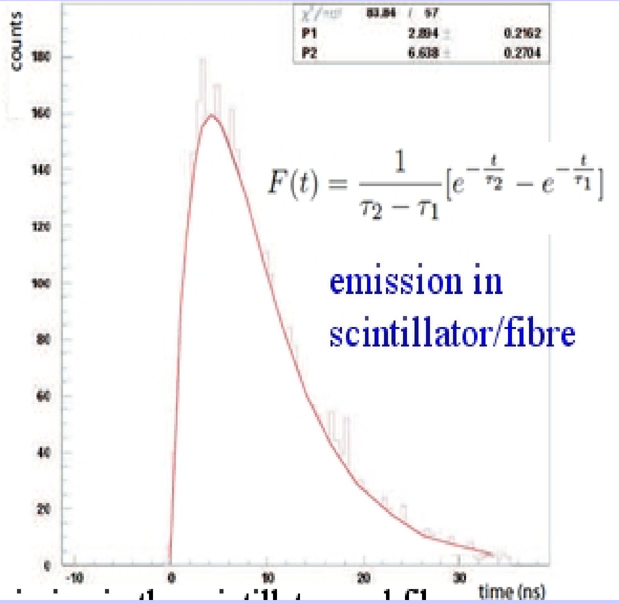
Full GEANT simulation of detector response with detailed geometry and time response parametrization from experimental measurements



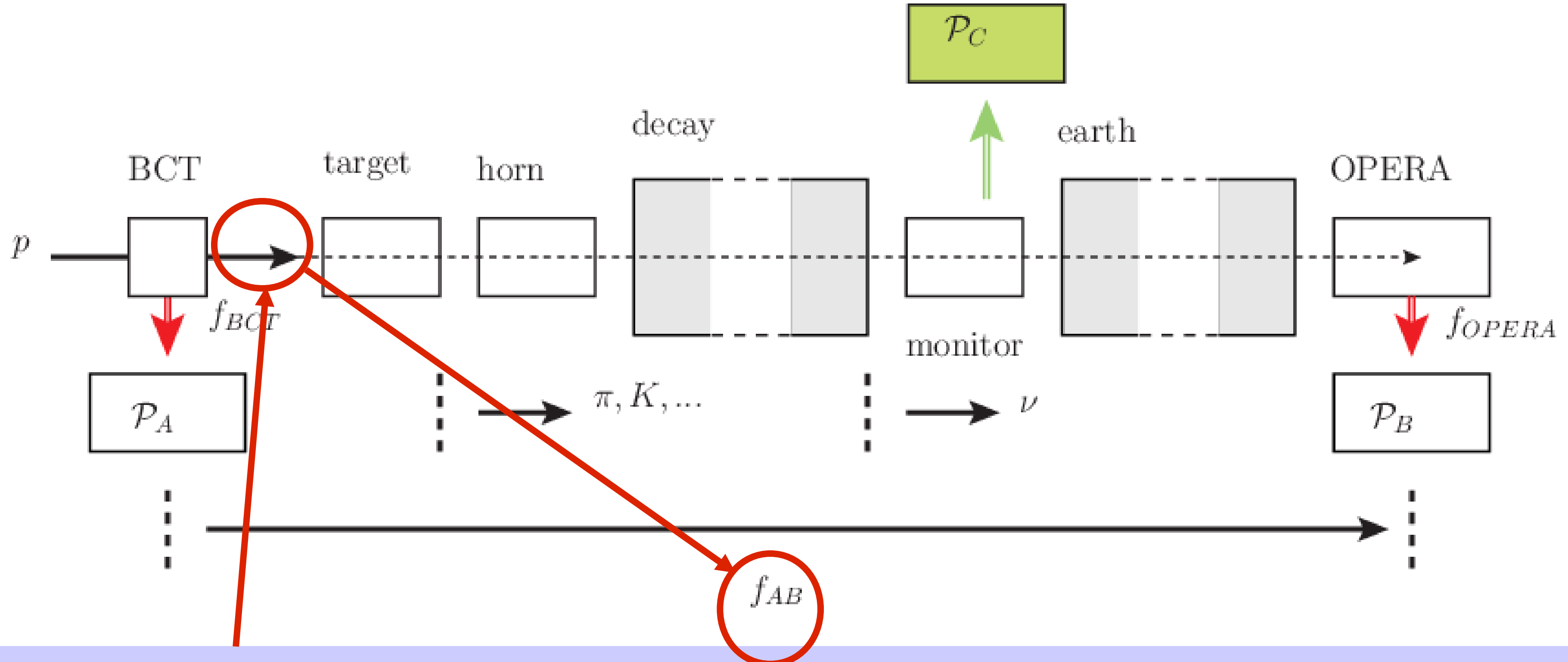
Trigger threshold time walk



Arrival time distributions of photons on the phototcatode



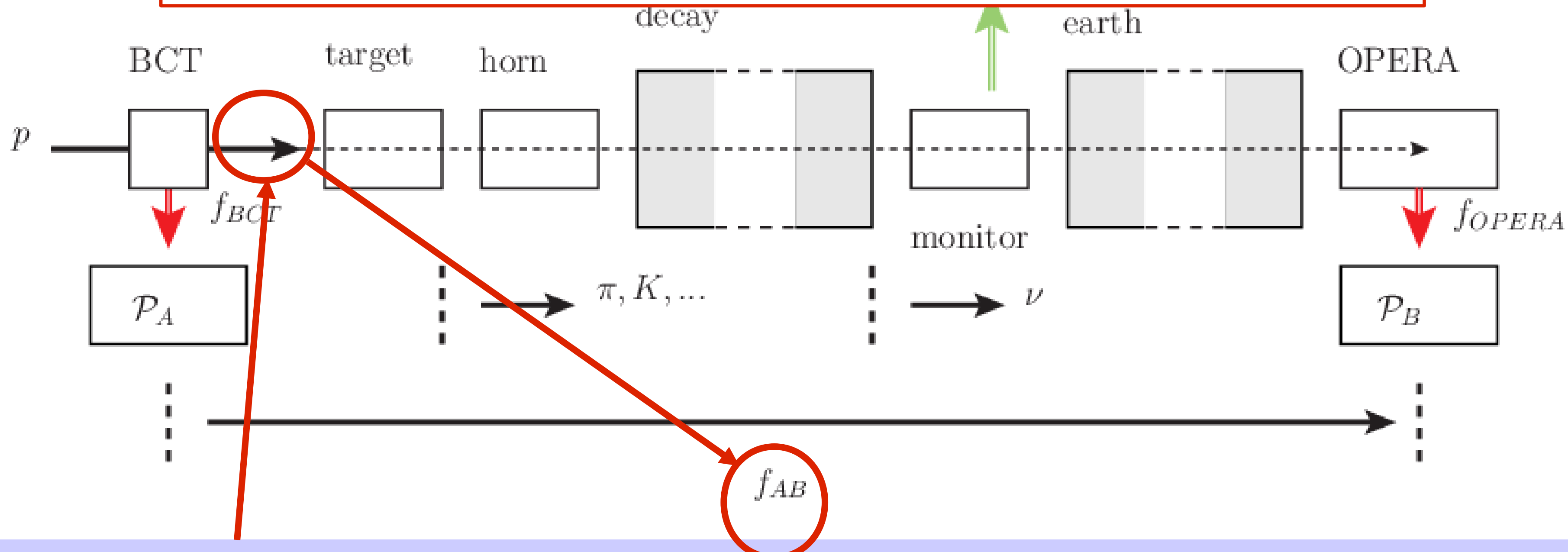
Effects from the Beam



- No acceleration between BCT and target
- Only magnetic beam transfer
- Transfer practically lossless

Effects from the Beam

To our present knowledge nothing to worry here!



- No acceleration between BCT and target
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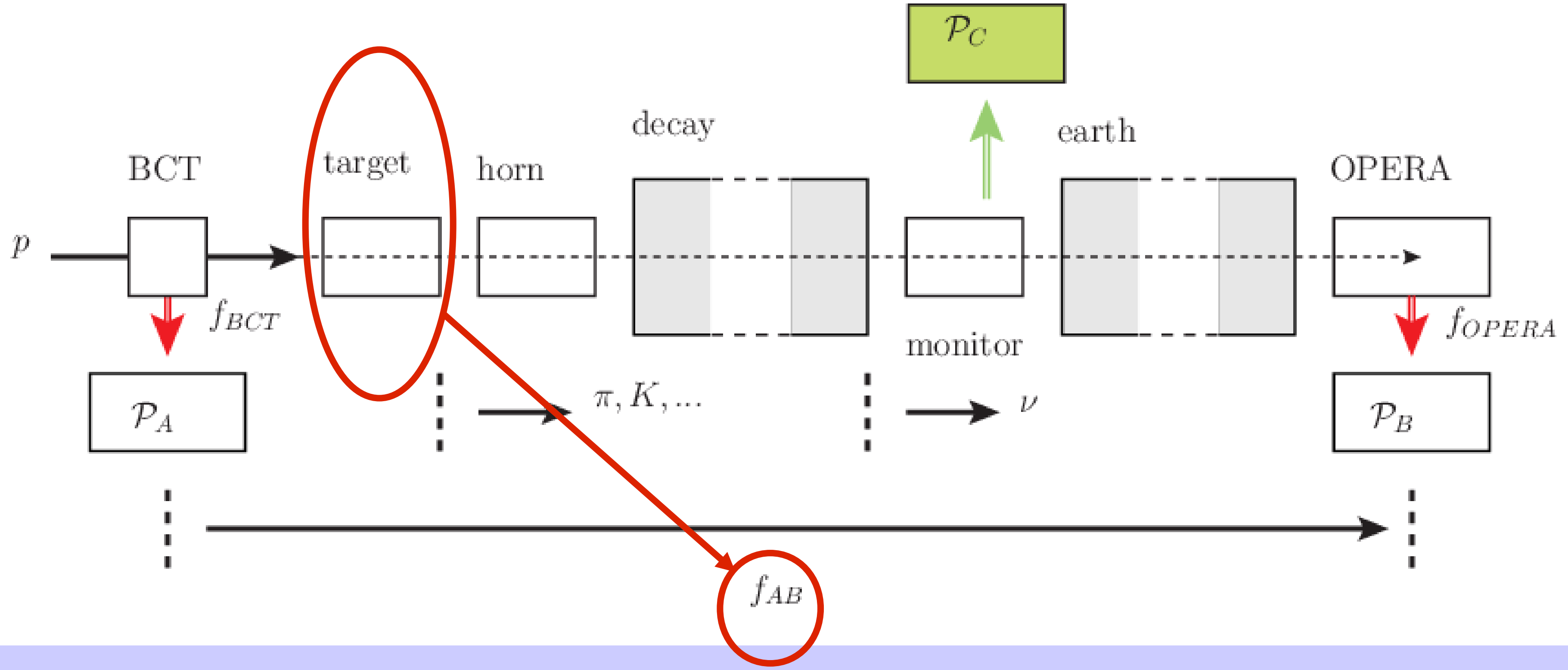
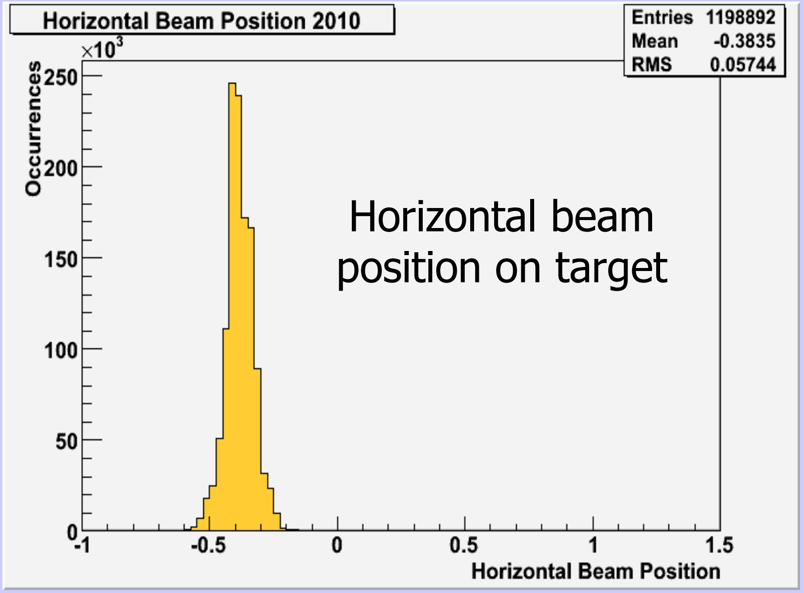
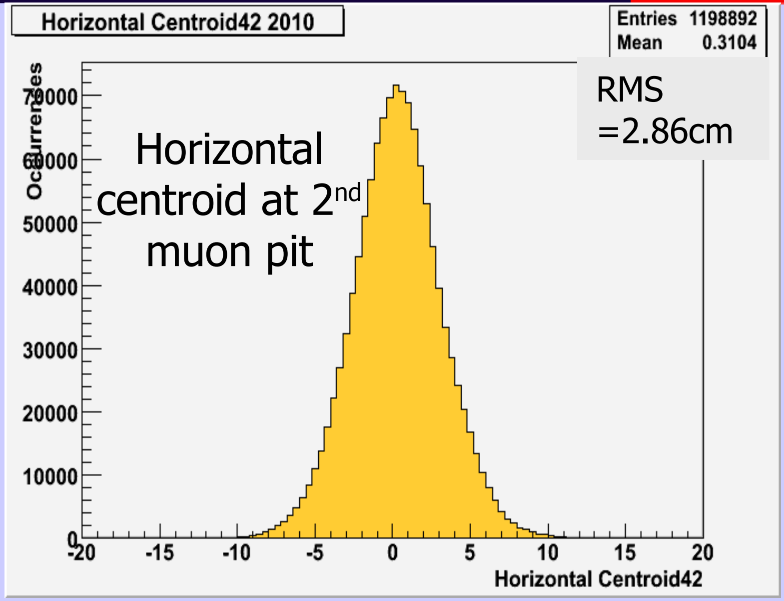
Effects from the Beam



Beam Stability

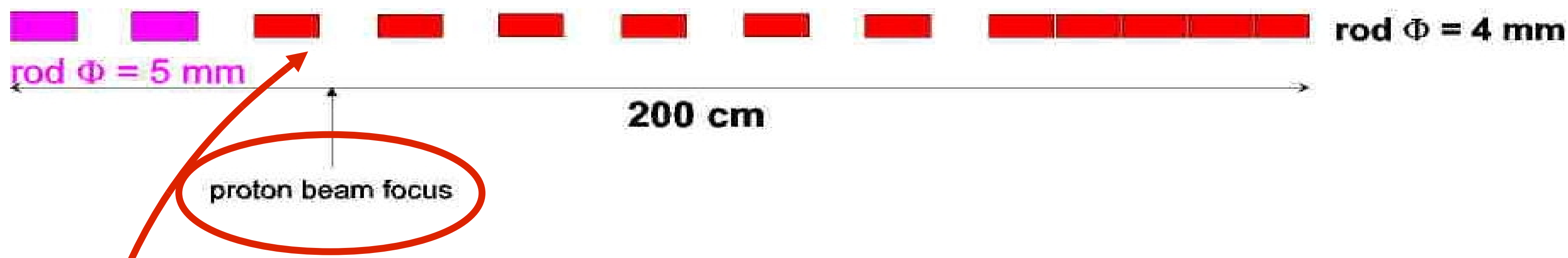




- Beam accurately aimed at center
- Excellent position stability : 50 (90) μm RMS on horizontal (vertical) position

→ Position stability of muon beam in 2nd pit is ~2-3cm rms

Temperature Effects in Target

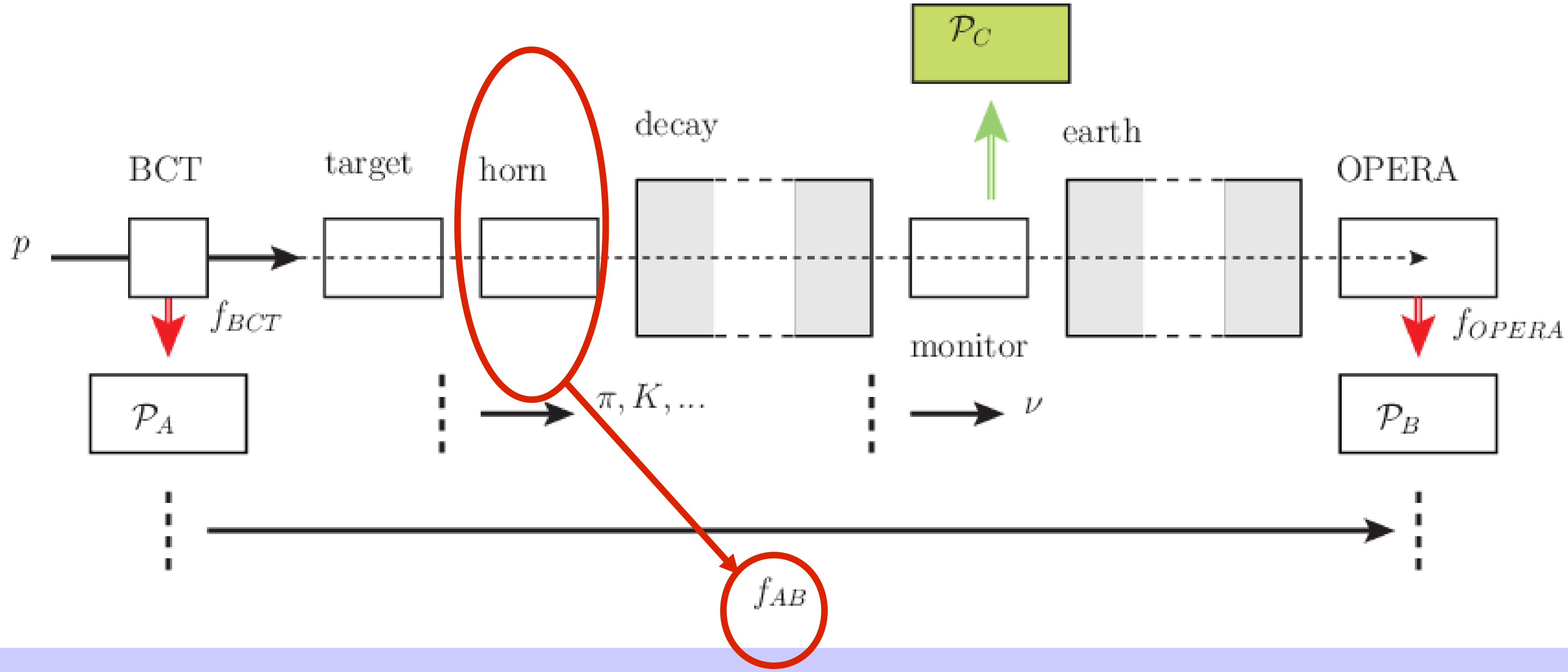


13 graphite rods: 10 cm long with 9cm spacing

- FLUKA+BIG2 (2d hydrodynamic code) simulation done
- Density variation due to heating during extraction negligible

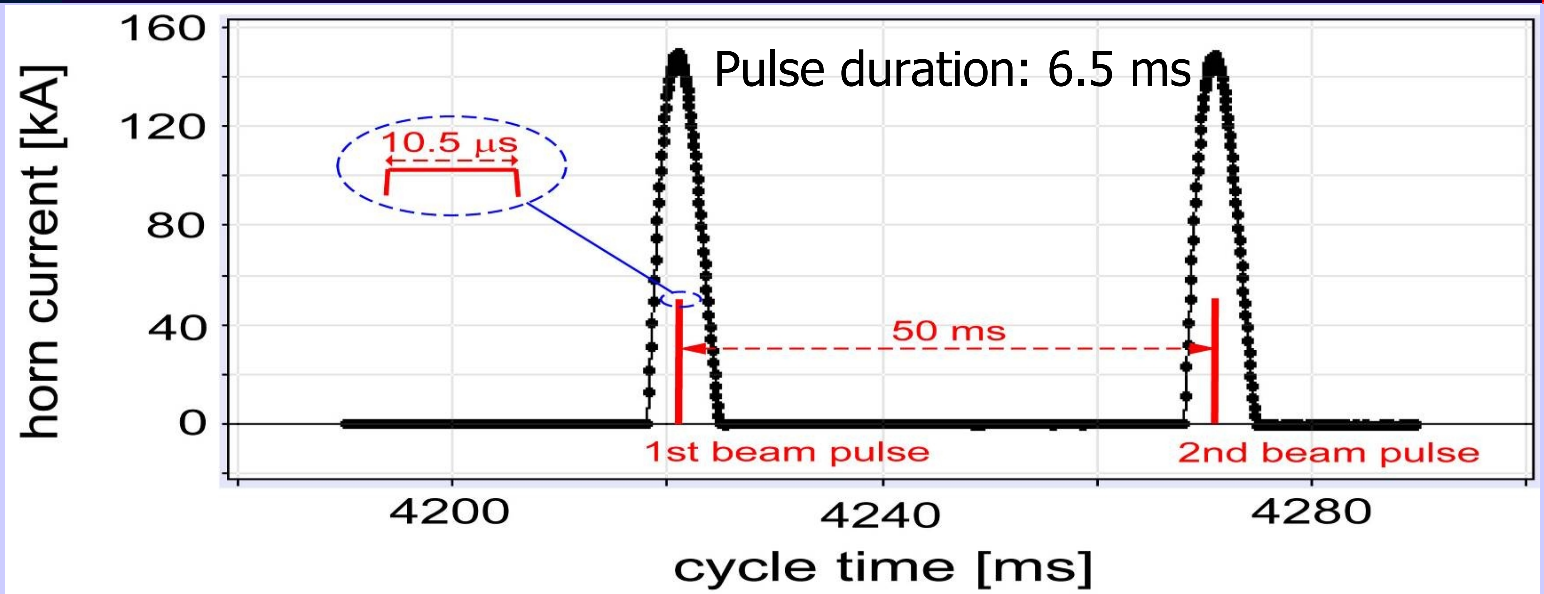
(max 0.3% → small displacement of interaction point, but the target has 3.3 λ)

Effects from the Beam



Horn & Reflector

Current of Horn/Reflector Power System

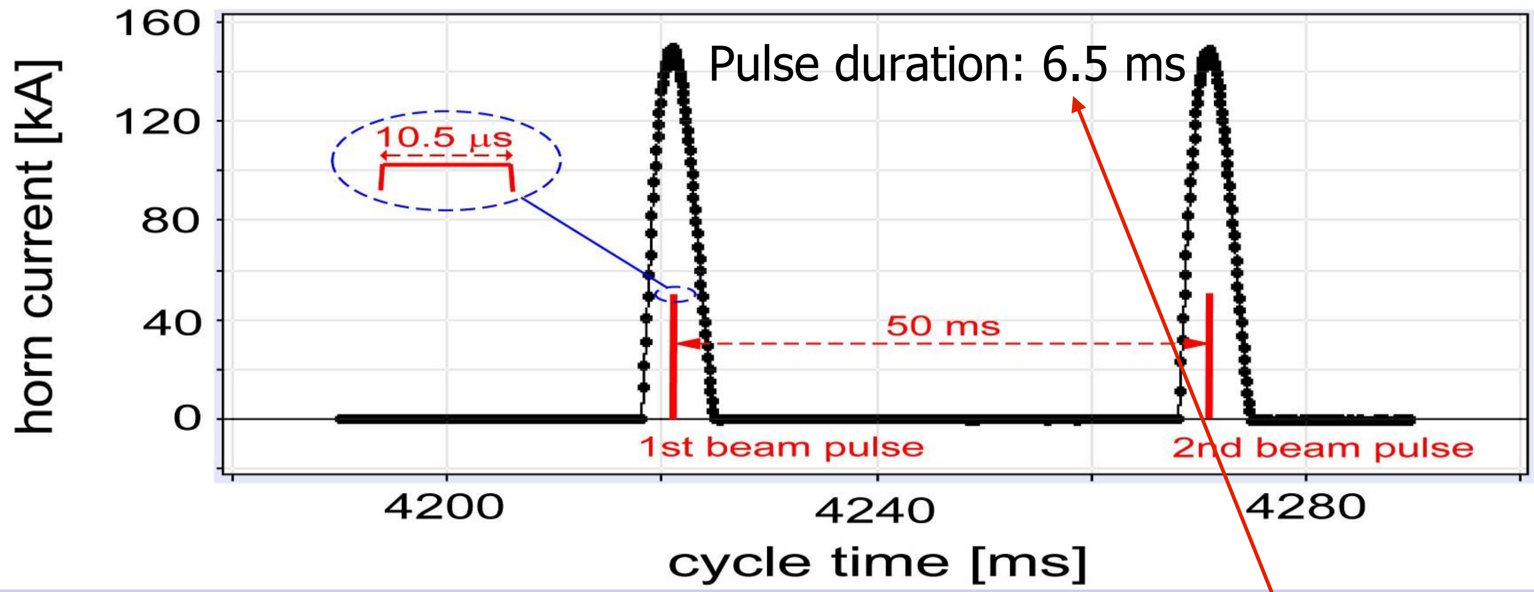


- Continuously monitored
- Test: Shift pulse by 100 μs

→ Decrease of muon flux < 1%

→ Pulse timing does not affect ν timing

Current of Horn/Reflector Power System



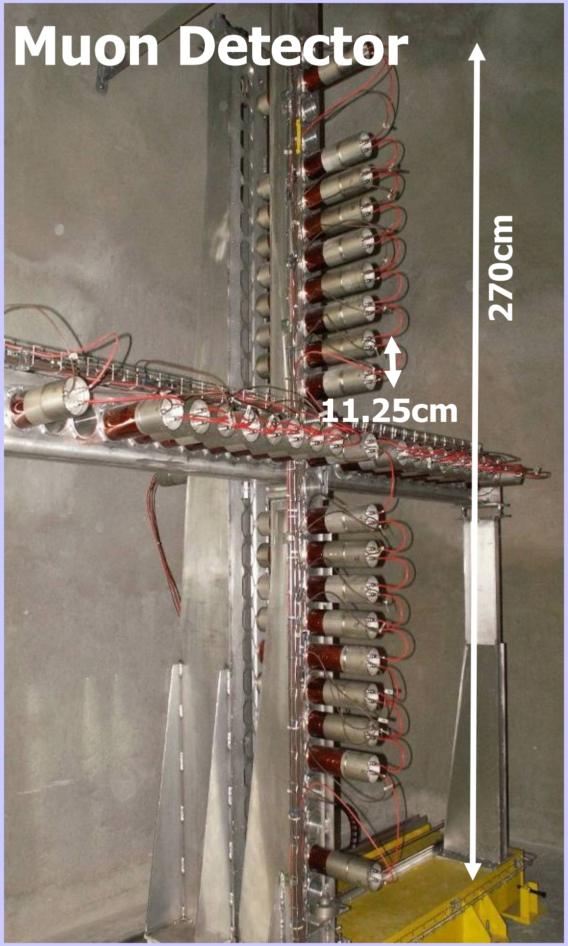
10 ms for reflector

- Continuously monitored
- Test: Shift pulse by 100 μs

→ Decrease of muon flux < 1%

→ Pulse timing does not affect ν timing

Time Distribution in Muon Pit



<u>Existing muon monitors:</u>

- Two pits separated by 67 m rock
- Ionization chambers
- Very sensitive to any beam changes!

→ Online feedback on quality of neutrino beam

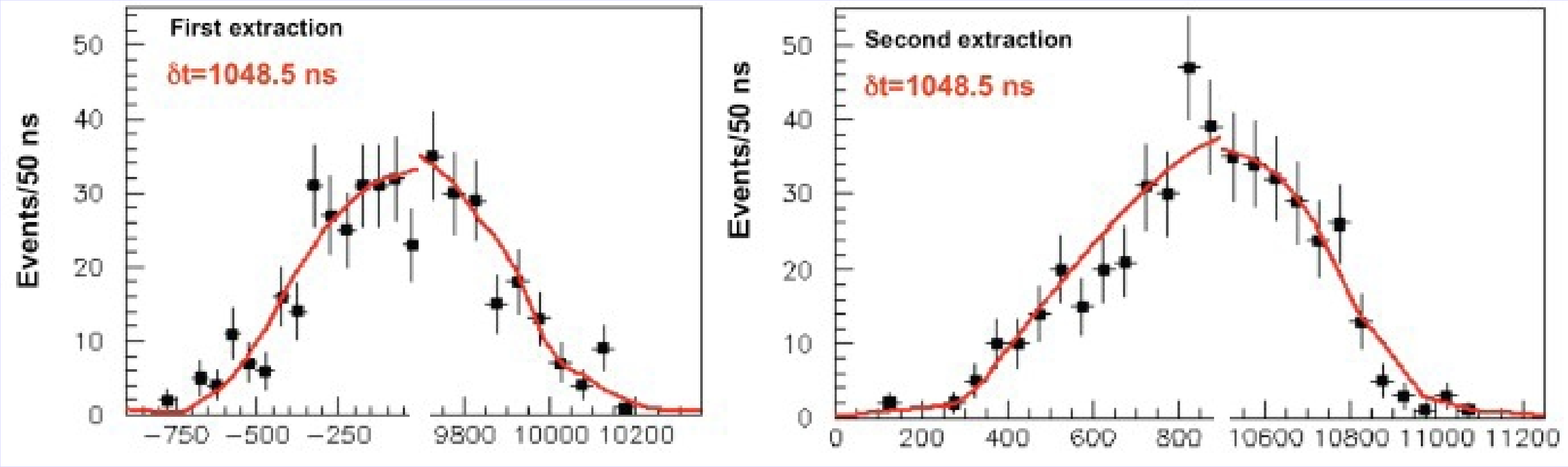
- No information on time distribution

- Upgrade planned

A Naive Way to Estimate the Statistical Error

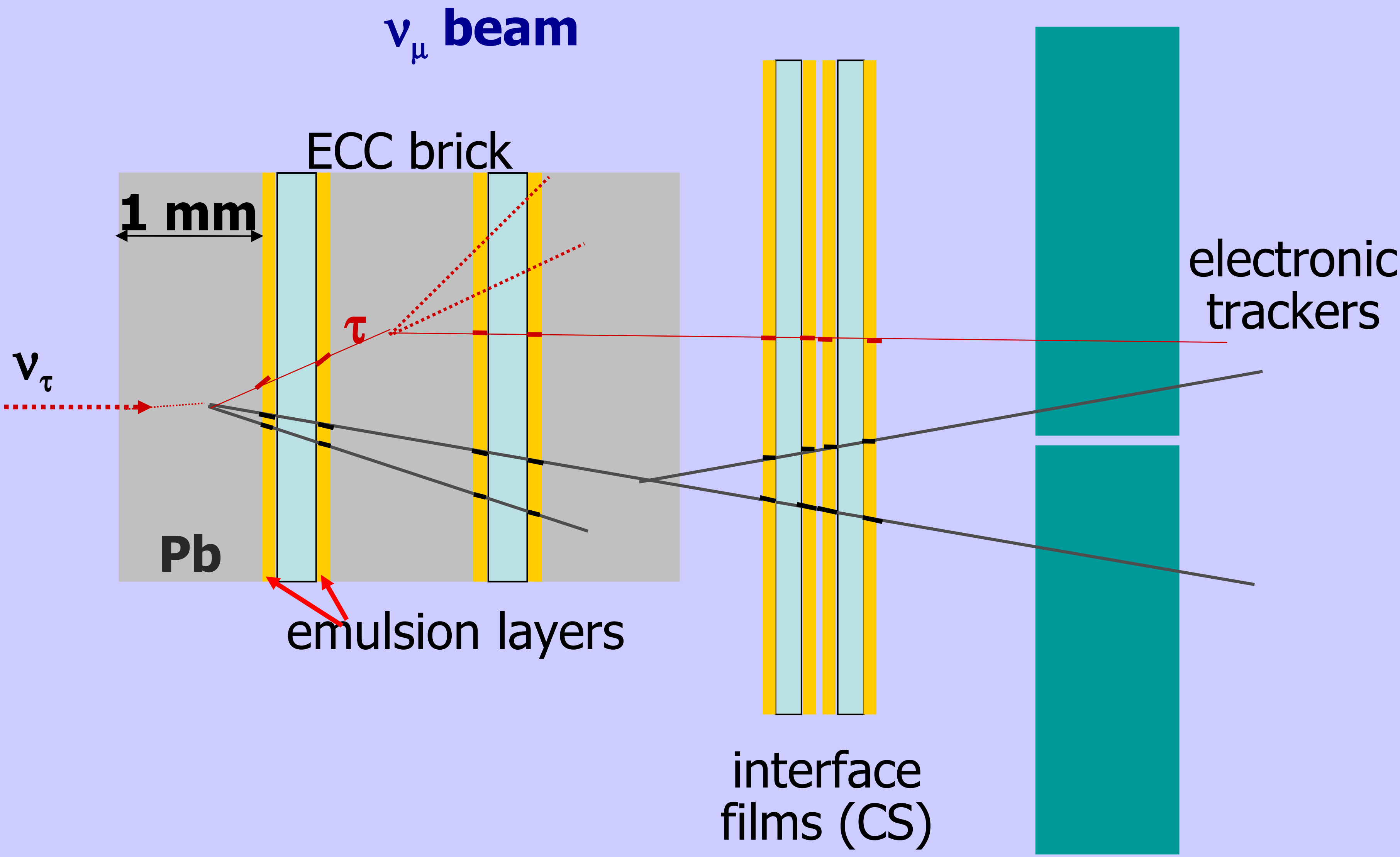
- Idea: Fit each flank with a Gaussian
  - Slope → Fit range
  - Average σ of Fits: 260 ns
  - Number of Events in all 4 flanks: 919

→ $\sigma_{Guess}=260ns/\sqrt{919}\approx 8.7ns$

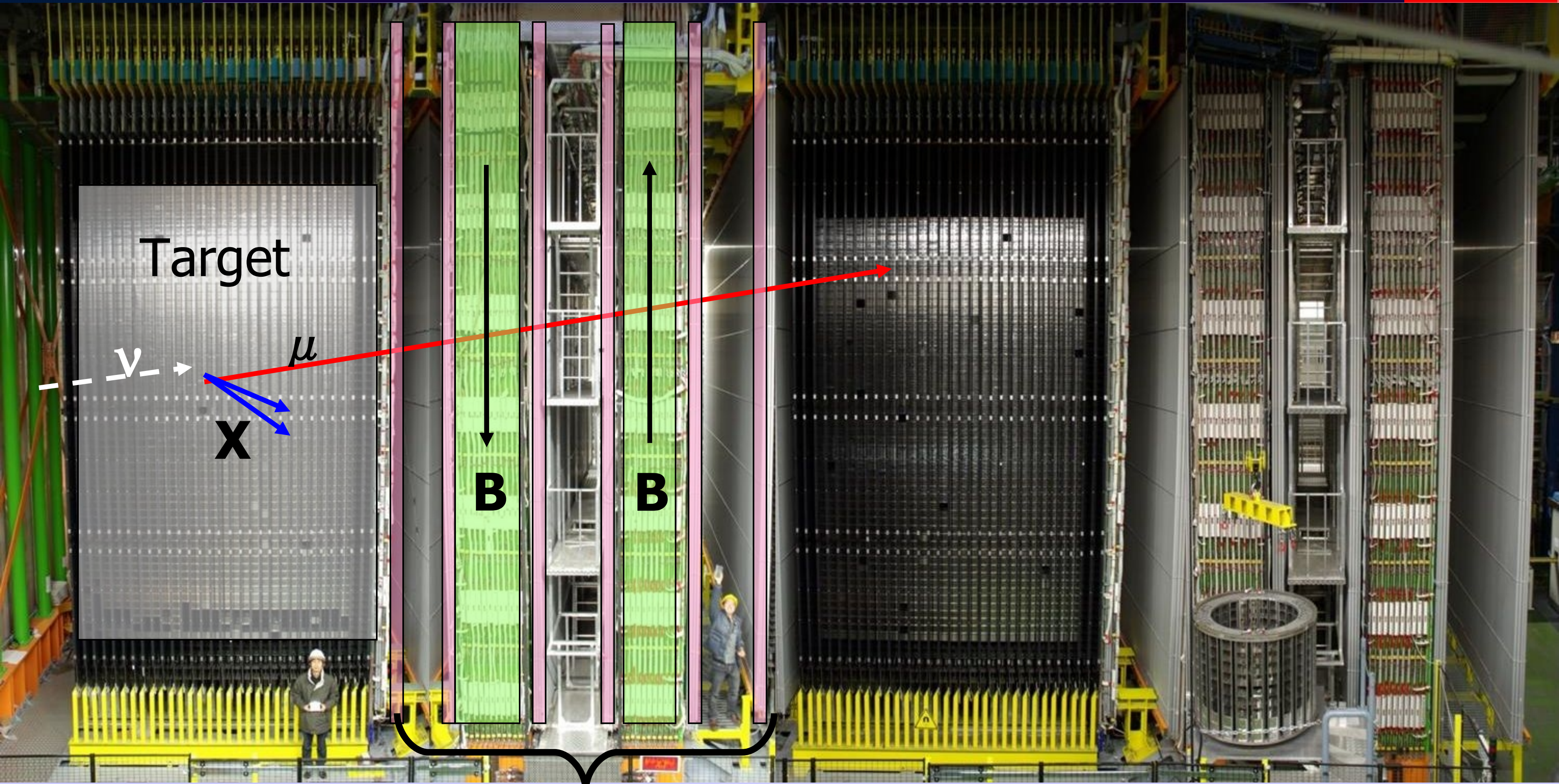


See: http://johncostella.webs.com/neutrino-blunder.pdf

The OPERA Detector



The OPERA Detector

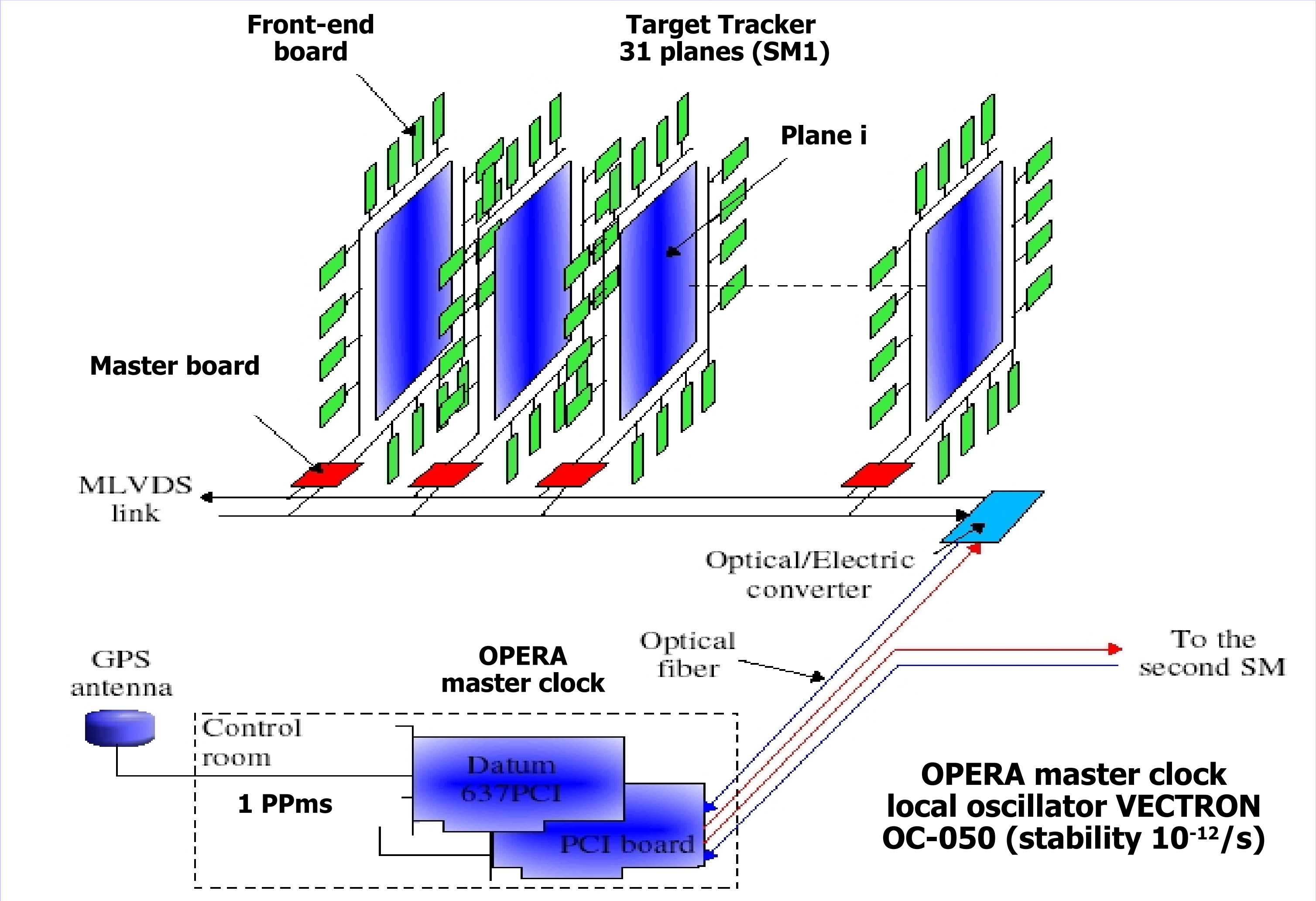


Magnetic Spectrometer:

Magnet Region:
Iron & RPCs

Precision Tracker:
6 planes of drift tubes

Clock Distribution System



- UTC event time stamp with 10 ns granularity

Measurement Principles

Definition of neutrino velocity:

ratio of precisely measured baseline and time of flight

Main Components:

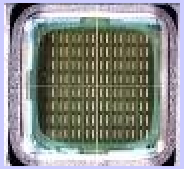
- tagging of neutrino production time
- tagging of neutrino interaction time by a far detector
- accurate synchronisation of time tagging systems at both sides
- accurate determination of the baseline (geodesy)

- blind analysis: “box” opened after adequate level of systematic errors was reached

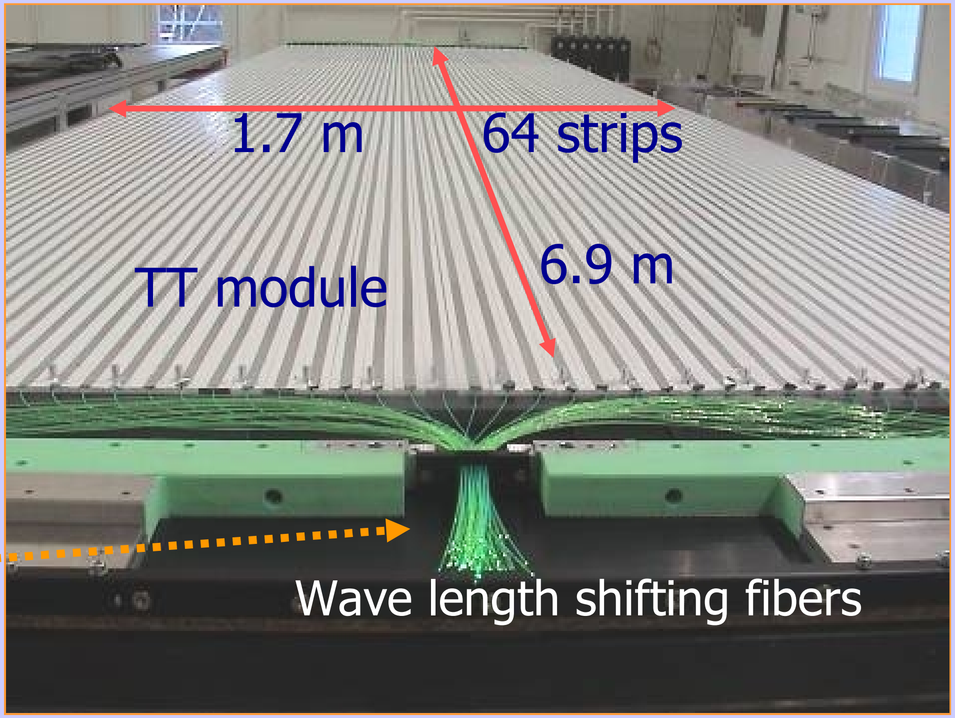
The Target Tracker (TT)

Task: Pre-location of neutrino interactions and event timing

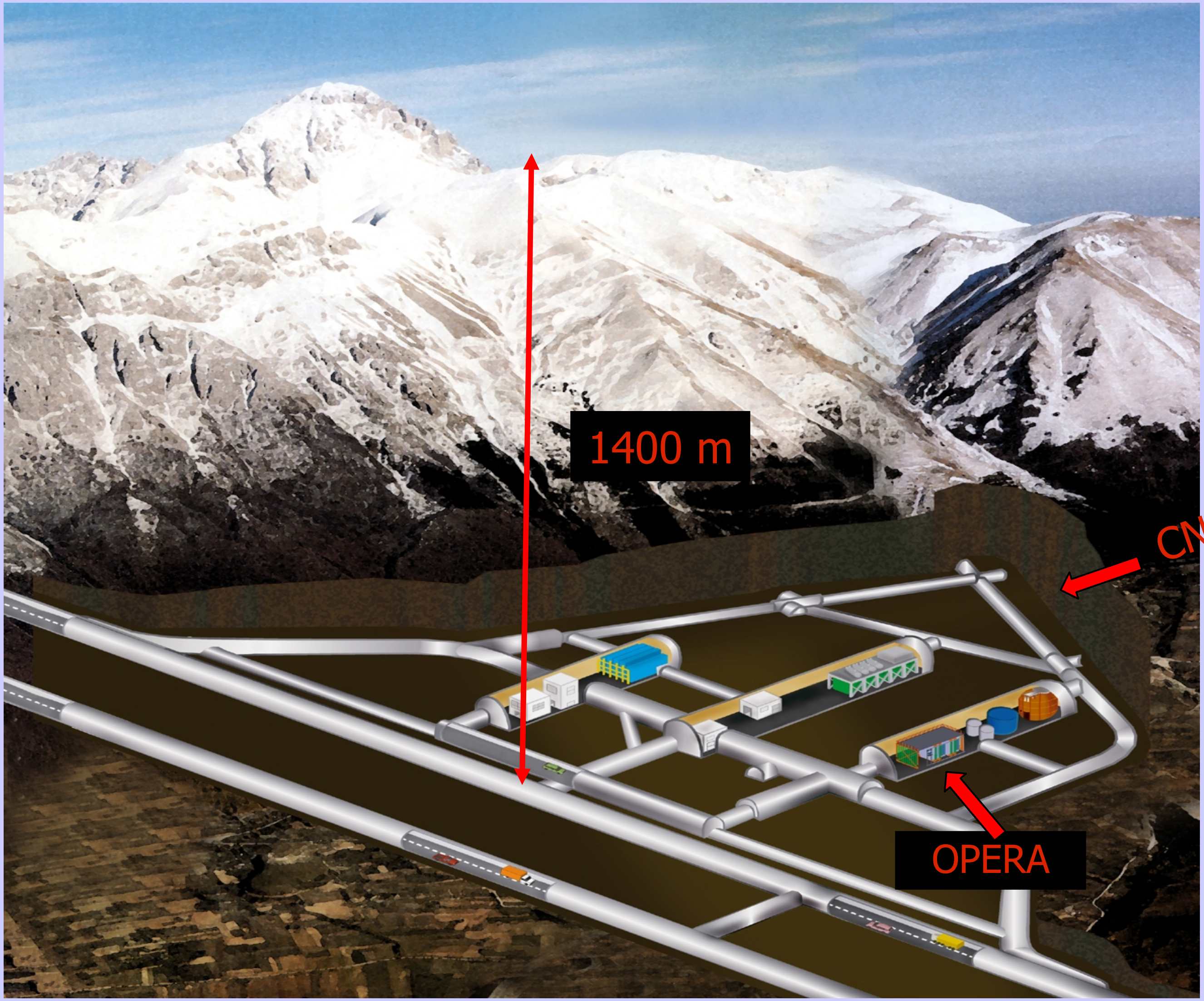
- Extruded plastic scintillator strips (2.6 cm width)
- Light collections with WLS fibres
- Fibres read out at either side with multi-anode 64 pixels PMTs (H7546)
- Read out by 1 Front-End DAQ board per side



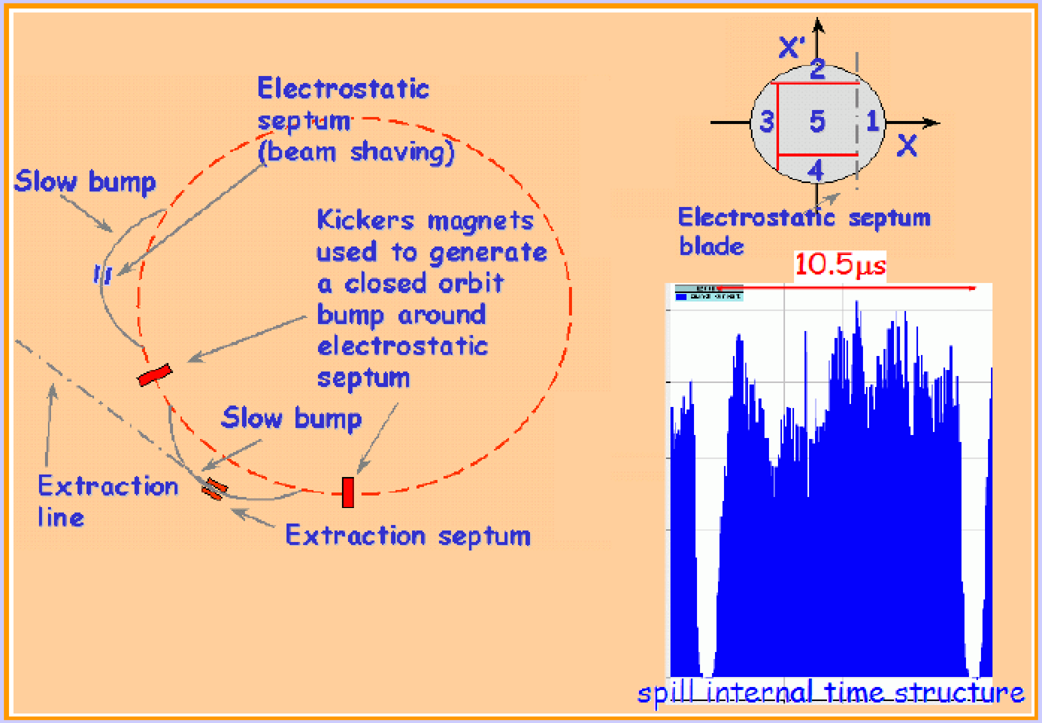
H7546



The LNGS Underground Lab



Proton Spill Shape



- Reminiscence of the Continuous Turn extraction from PS (5 turns)
- SPS circumference = 11 x PS circumference: SPS ring filled at 10/11
- Shapes varying with time and both extractions
- <u>Precise accounting with WFD waveforms:</u>

  more accurate than: *e.g.* average neutrino distribution in a near detector

OPERA Sensitivity

- High neutrino energy - high statistics ~16000 events
- Sophisticated timing system: ~1 ns CNGS-OPERA synchronisation
- Accurate calibrations of CNGS and OPERA timing chains: ~ 1 ns level
- Precise measurement of neutrino time distribution at CERN through proton waveforms
- Measurement of 730 km baseline by global geodesy: 20 cm accuracy

→ **Result:** ~10 ns overall accuracy on TOF with similar stat. & sys. errors

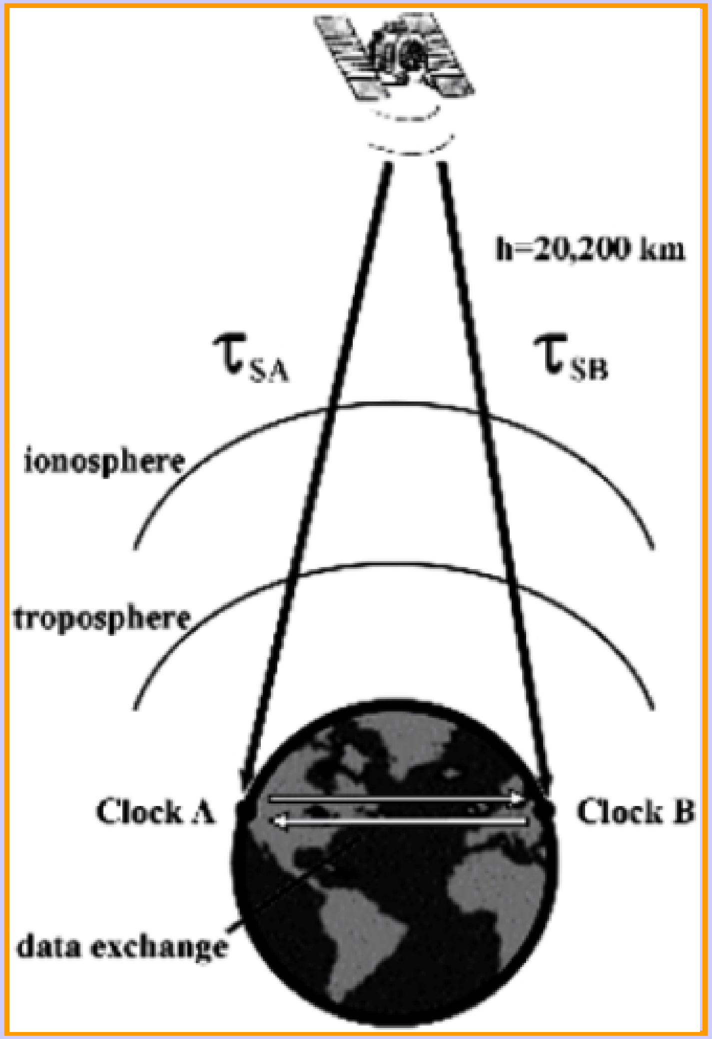
GPS Common-view Mode

<u>Standard GPS operation:</u>

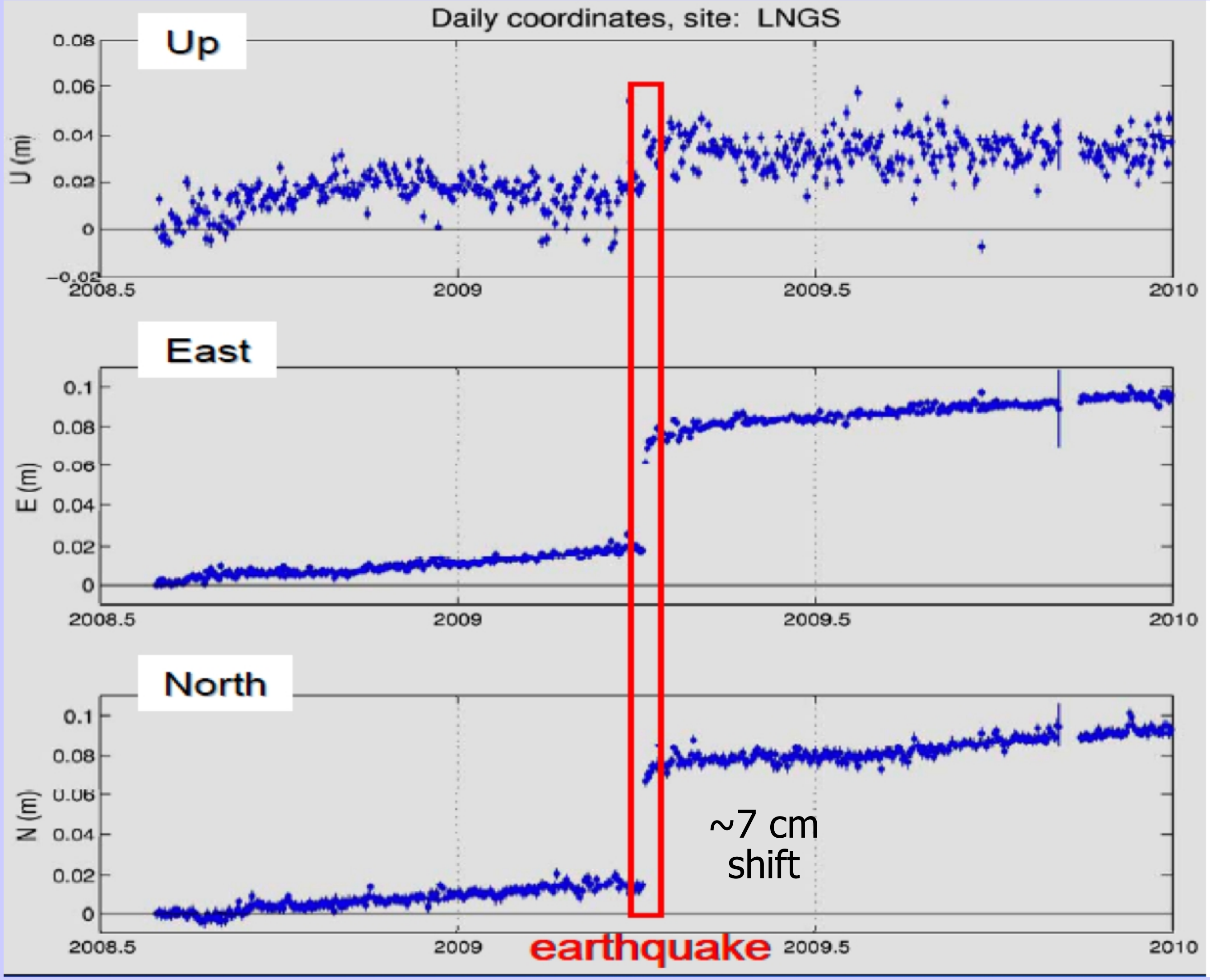
- resolves x, y, z, t with ≥ 4 satellite observations

<u>Common-view mode:</u>

- The same satellite for the two sites, for each comparison
- x, y, z known from former dedicated measurements: determine time differences of local clocks (both sites) w.r.t. the satellite, by offline data exchange
- 730 km << 20000 km (satellite height) → similar paths in ionosphere

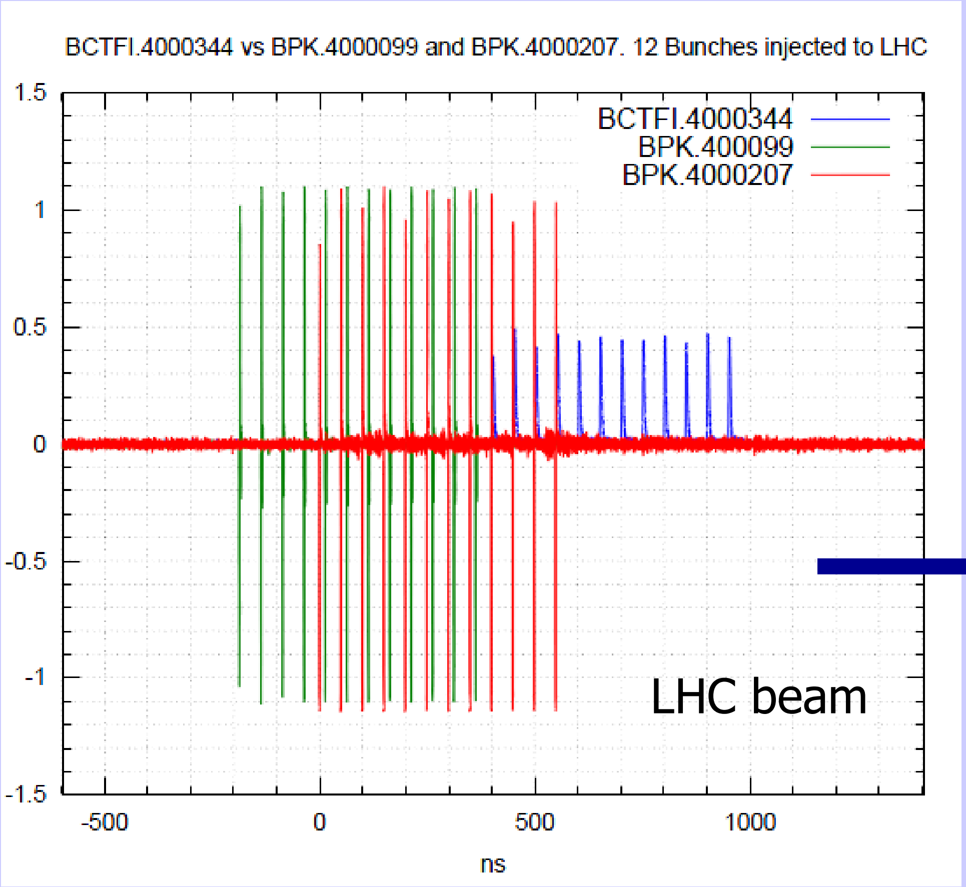


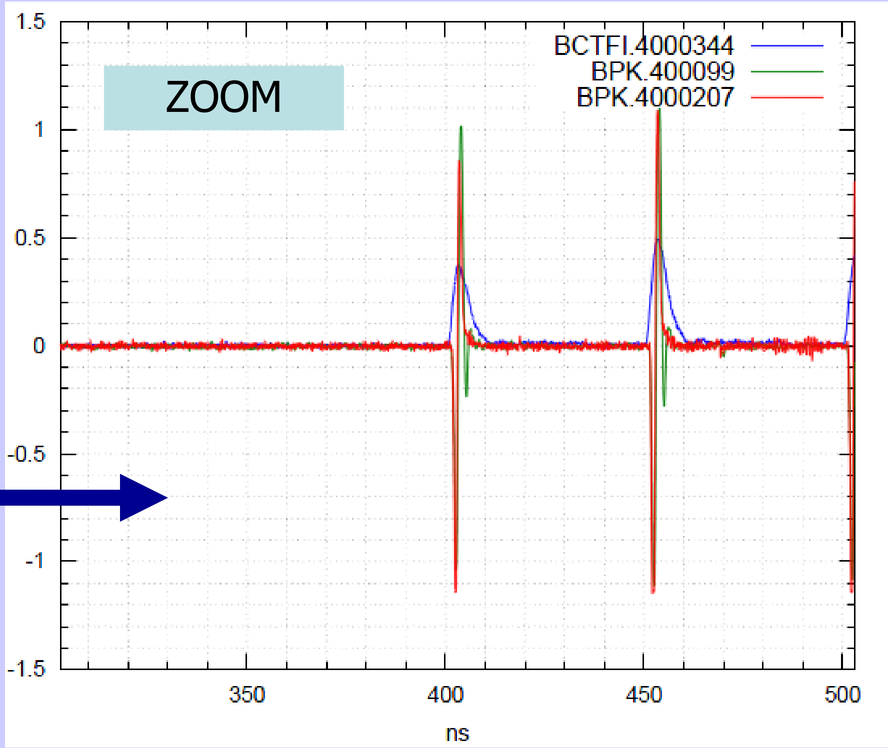
LNGS Position Monitoring



Monitor continent drift and important geological events (e.g. 2009 earthquake)

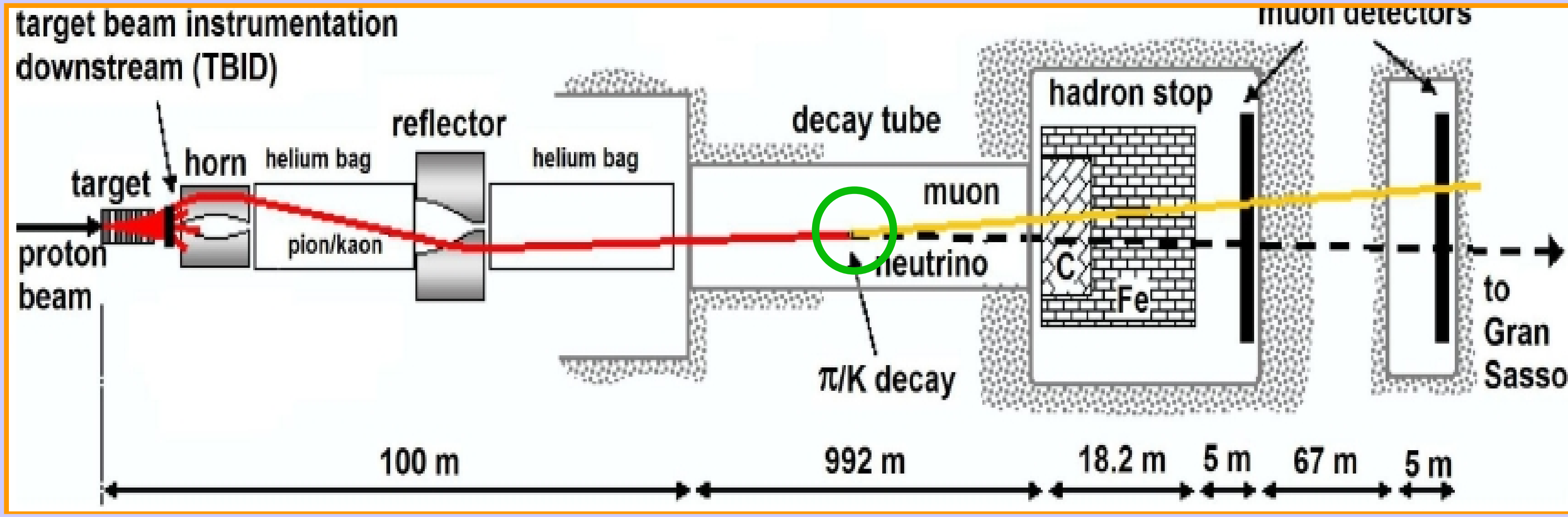
BCT Calibration (2)





Result: Signals comparison after Δ_{BCT} compensation

Neutrino Production Point



$$\Delta t = \frac{z}{\beta c} - \frac{z}{c} = \frac{z}{c}\left(\frac{1}{\beta} - 1\right) \approx \frac{z}{c}\frac{1}{2\gamma^2}$$

<u>Unknown neutrino production point:</u>

- accurate UTC time-stamp of protons
- relativistic parent mesons (full FLUKA simulation)

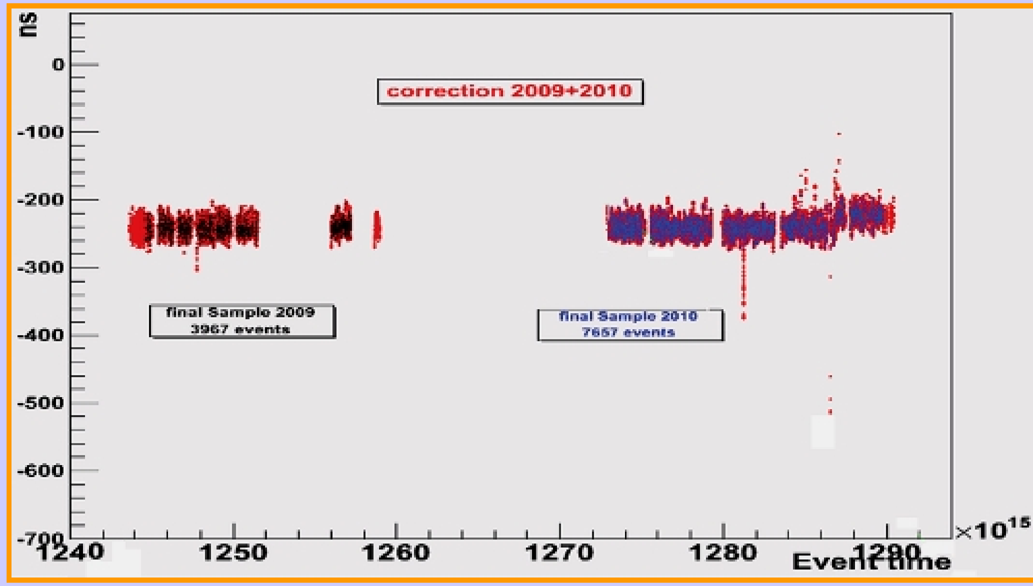
TOF_c = assuming *c* from BCT to OPERA (2439280.9 ns)

TOF_{true} = accounting for speed of mesons down to decay point

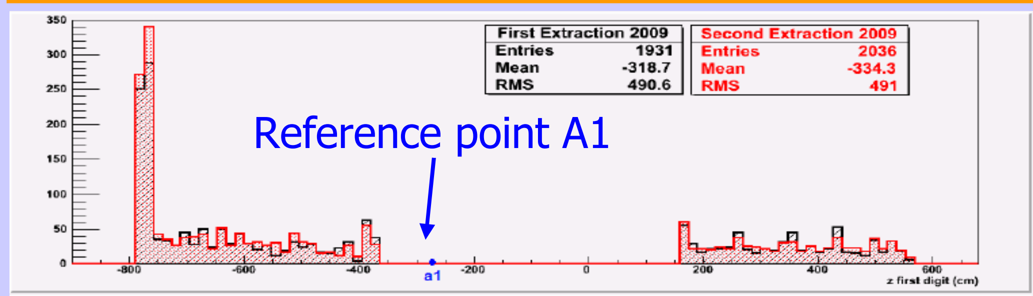
$\Delta t = TOF_{true} - TOF_c$ → $\langle \Delta t \rangle = 1.4 \times 10^{-2}$ ns

Event Time Corrections

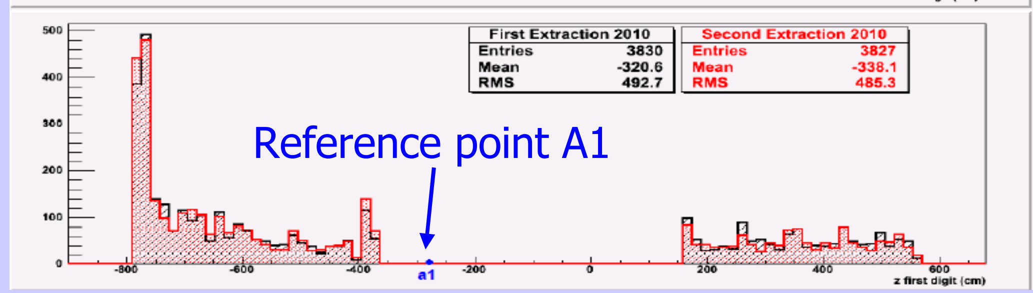
Time-link correction (blue points)



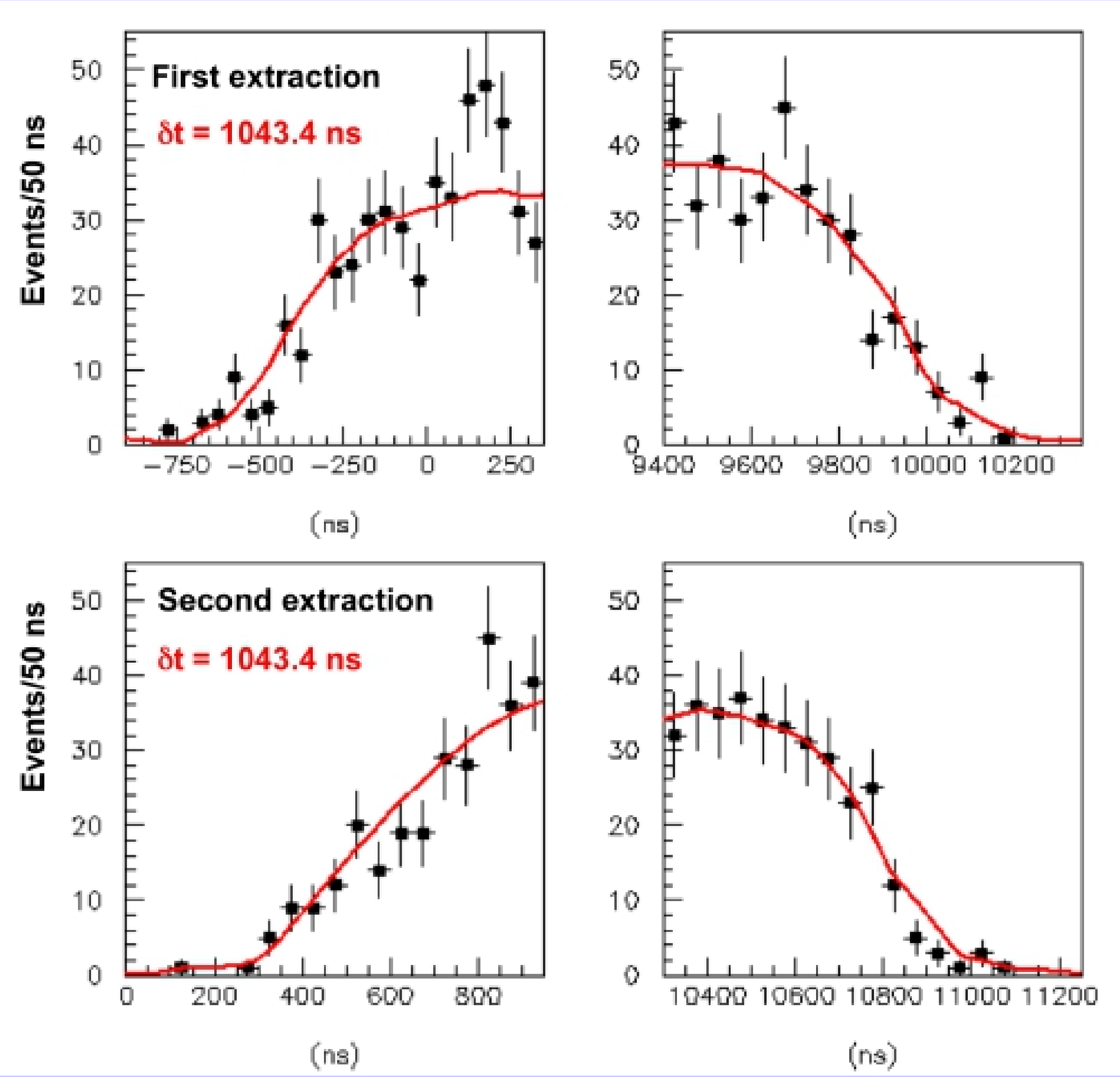
Correction due to the earliest hit position



average correction: 140 cm (4.7 ns)



Zoom on the Extractions Leading and Trailing Edges

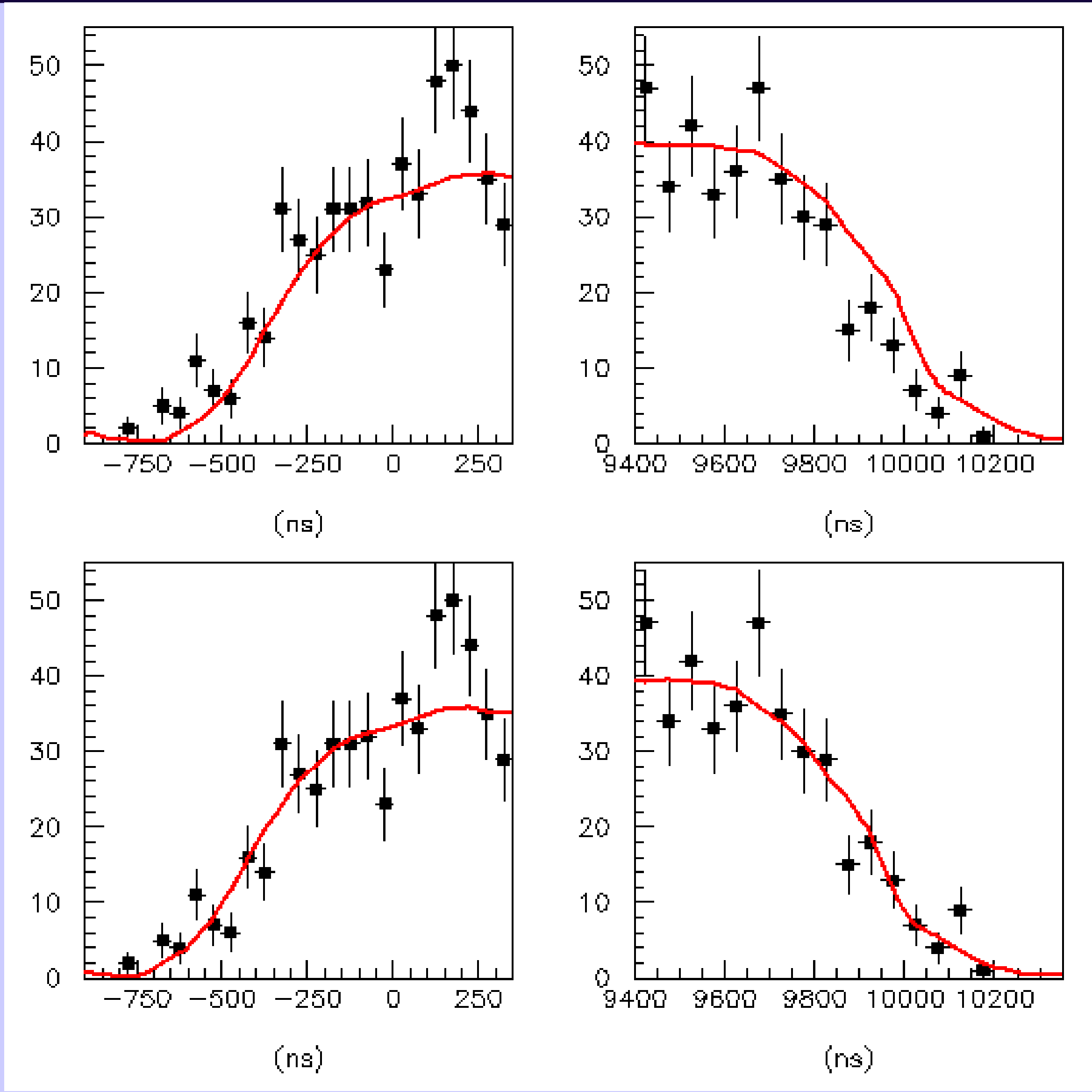


Zoom on the Extractions Leading and Trailing Edges

Extraction 1

$\delta t = 0$ ns

$\delta t = 60.7$ ns

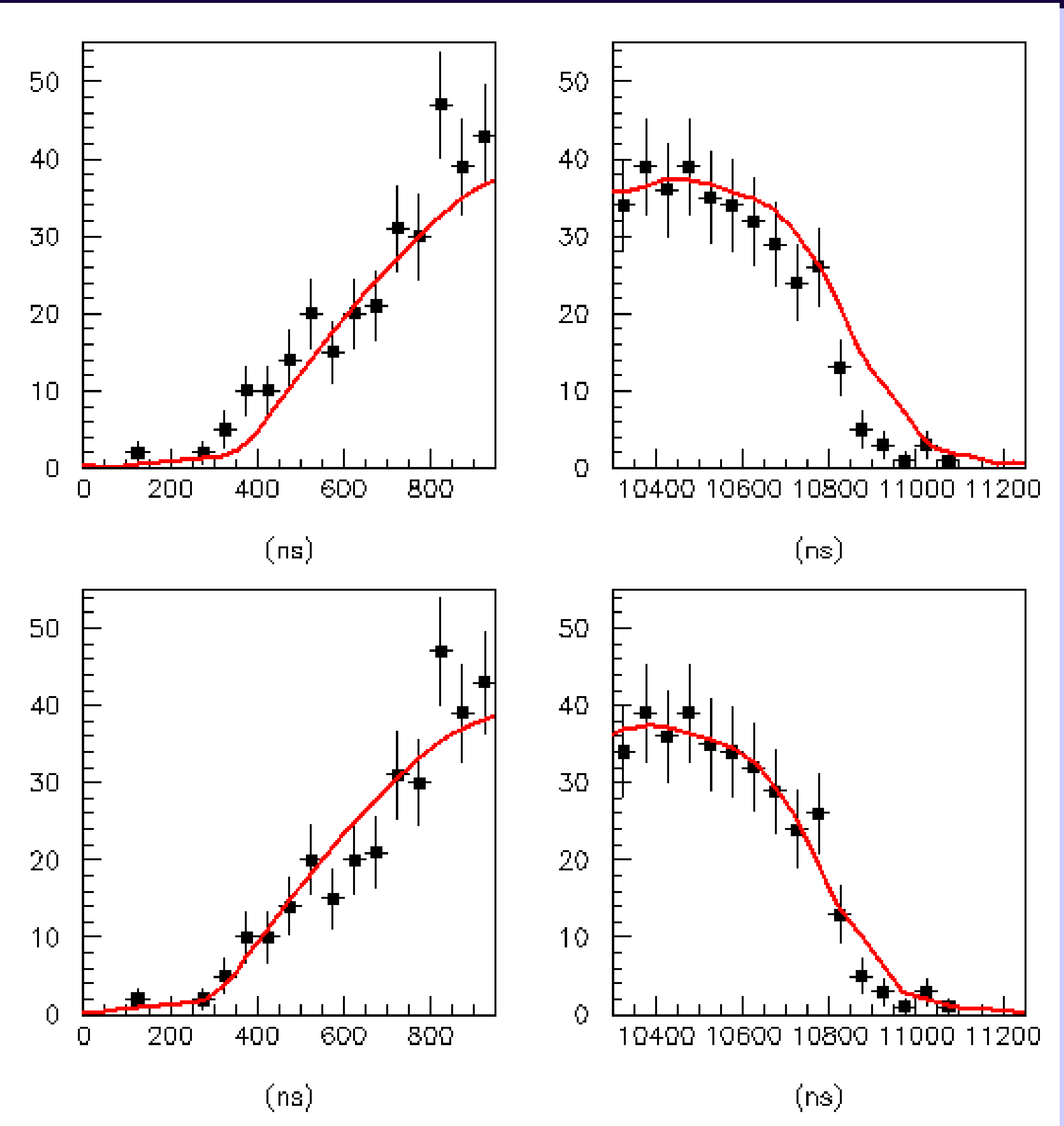


Zoom on the Extractions Leading and Trailing Edges

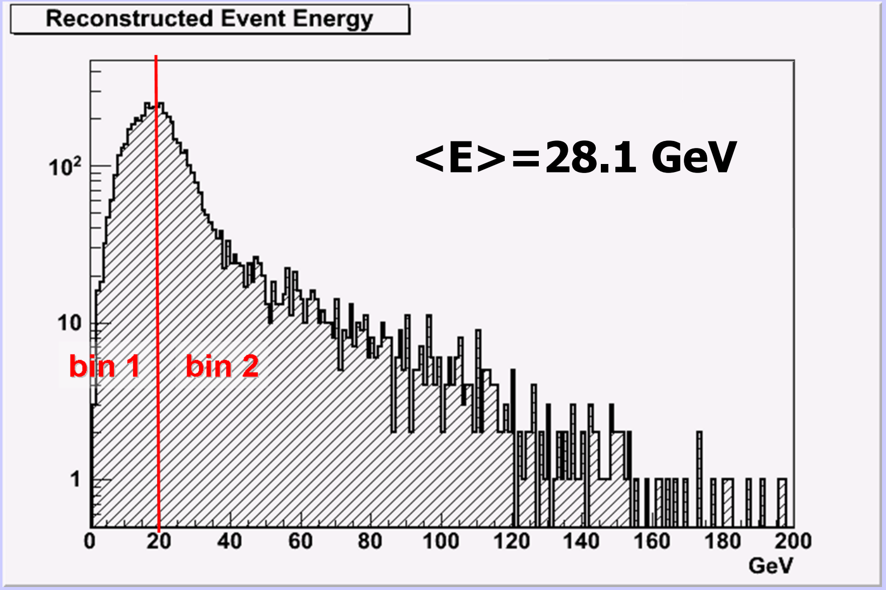
Extraction 2

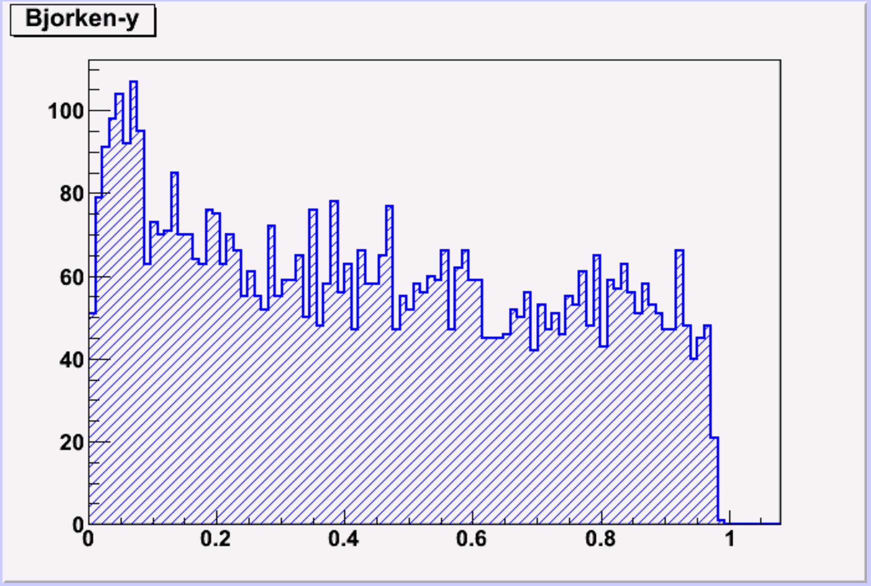
δt = 0 ns

δt = 60.7 ns



Study of the Energy Dependence





Only internal muon-neutrino CC events used for energy measurement (5489 events)

$(E = E_{\mu} + E_{had})$

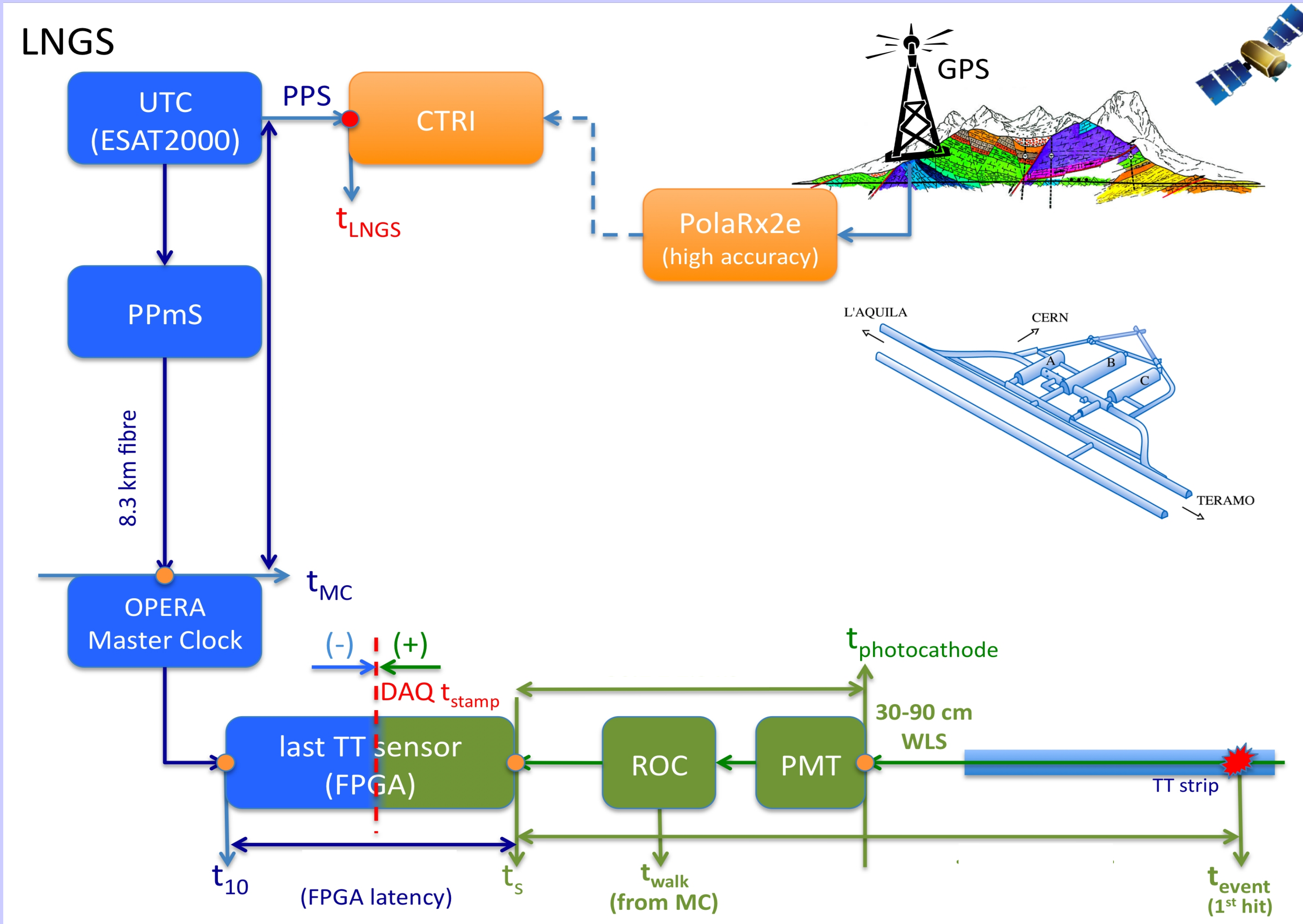
- Full MC simulation: No energy bias in detector time response (<1 ns)

  → Systematic errors cancel out

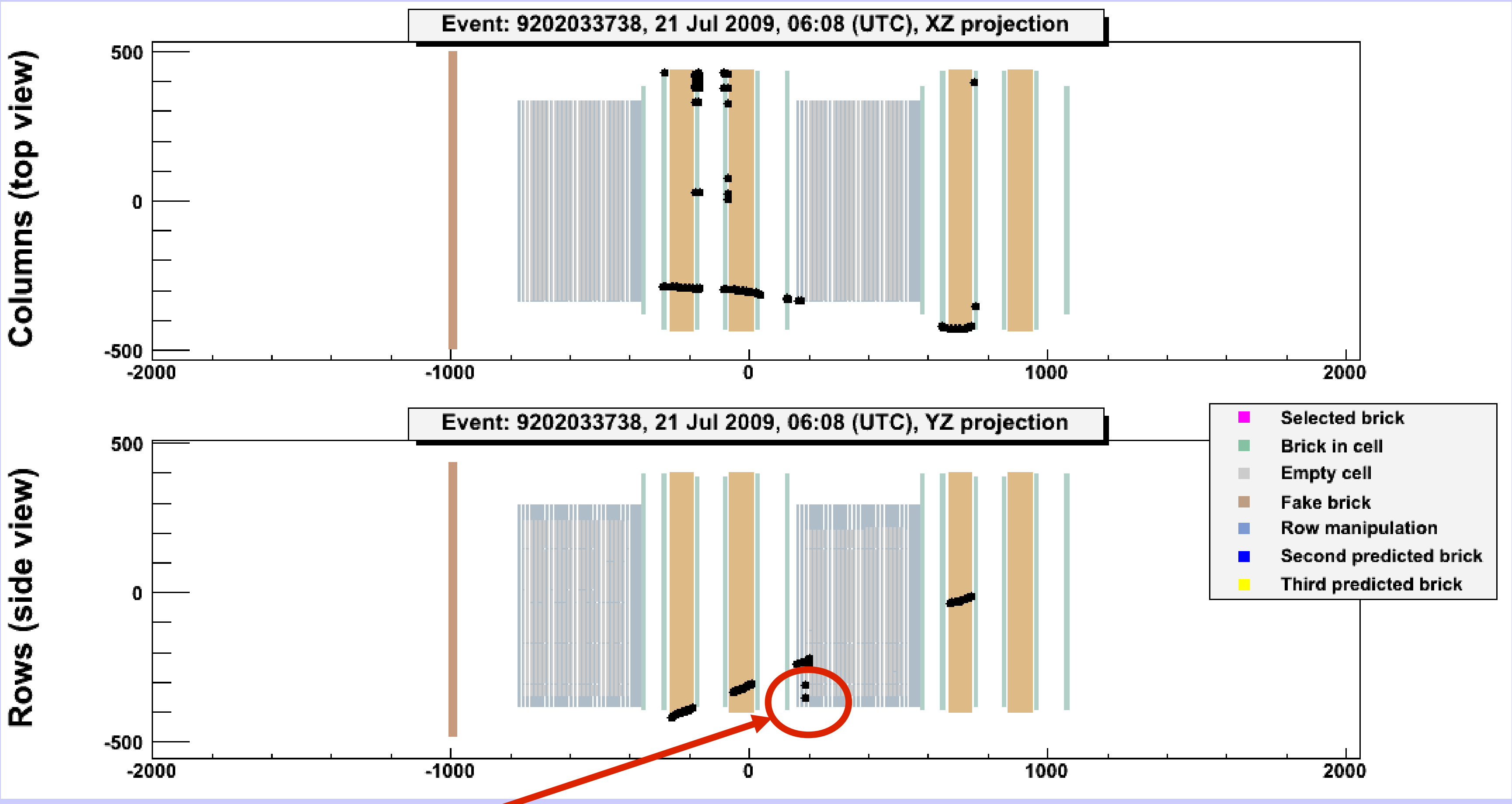
$\delta t = TOF_c - TOF_{\nu} = (60.3 \pm 13.1\ (stat.) \pm 7.4\ (sys.))$ ns for $\langle E_{\nu} \rangle = 28.1$ GeV

(Result limited to events with measured energy)

Overview LNGS Timing



Data Cleaning

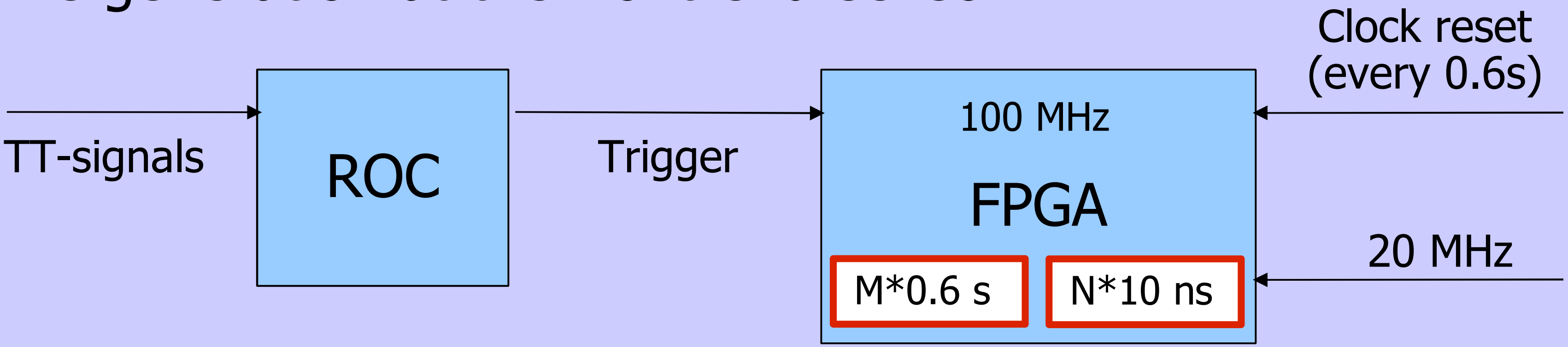


- Earliest TT-signal due to noise

→ Event cast away

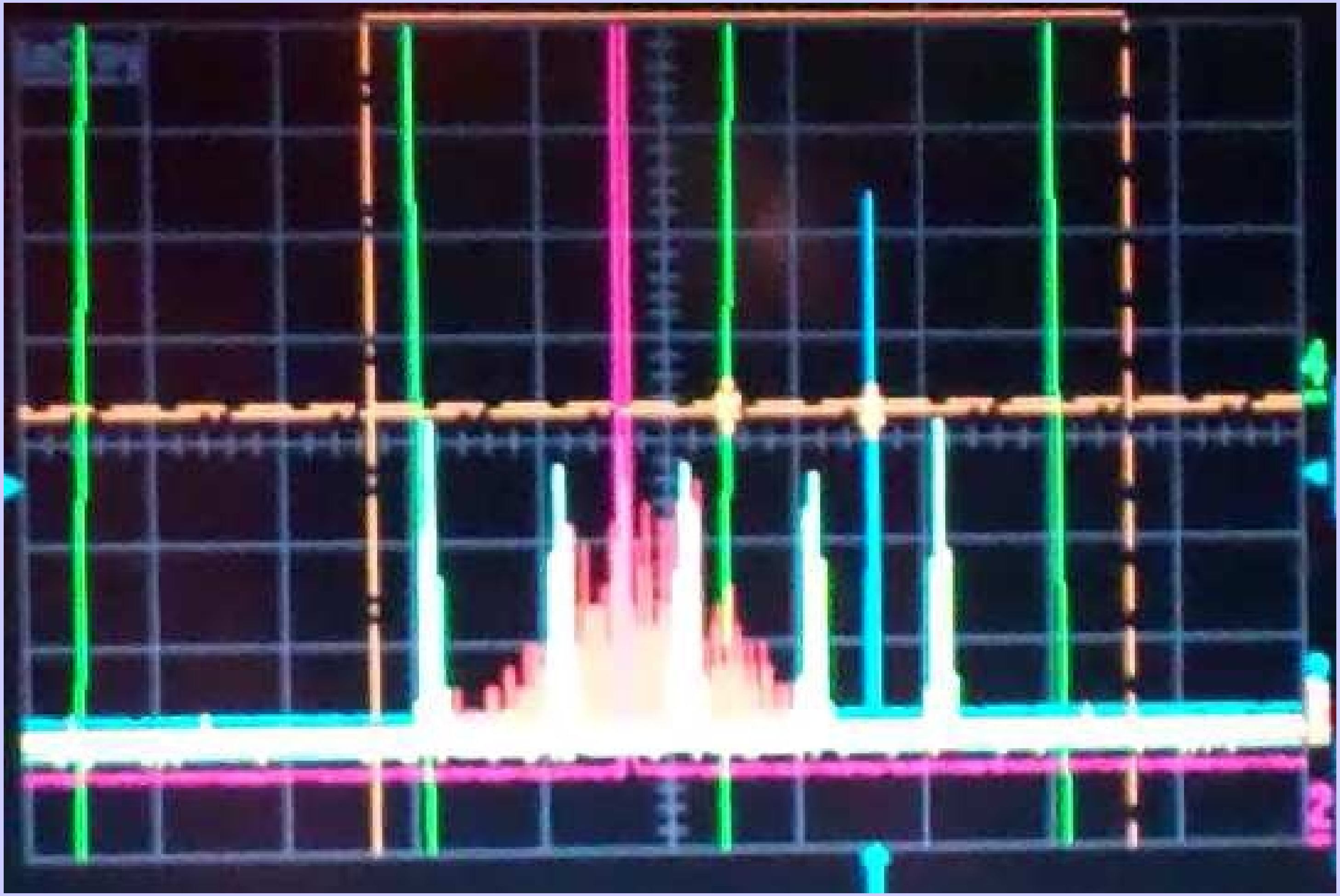
The DAQ Reset Signal

Time generation at the front-end-sensor:



The FPGA increments two counters:

A fine counter running at 100 MHz which increments every 10 ns and a coarse counter which is incremented by the DAQ cycle reset signal (every 0.6 s while the fine counter is reset to zero).



Filtering

- There are two main sources of overlayed Frequenzies on the waveform signal
  - The 200 MHz SPS frequenzy already mentioned (phsikalisch)
  - Some oscillations with 25-70ns ~ mainly … ms after the kicker signal

(also visible if kicker is used without protons)

  - Additional white noise
- After building the average waveform the white noise is gone, but the second remains → Low pass filter
- Singles both are visible

- Single wave hat noch white noise, deshalb more sensitive to Filter (informationsreduzierung $\rightarrow$ fit stabiler)
- A bunch of different filters have been used
  - MC to study induced delays, delays corrected

(5MHz, 8MHz,butterworth, bessel, chebichev, floating average, gausian blur, ...)

- Comparison of all results $\rightarrow$ syst. error

Time Resolution for Single Events

- Average timing known at the level of several ns

(as presented for the main analysis)

- But two jitters involved
  - 20 MHz from master clock which is used to reset front-end time → coarse counter
  - 100 MHz quantisation of front-end time → fine counter
- Result: for perfect timing for each bunch we would expect a 5 peak structure for the measurement of δt in the bunch beam
- Each peak equally populated
- RMS for flat distribution [-25, 25] ns: 14.4 ns

Statistical Considerations

Several additional statistical tests performed

- χ^2-test for different ranges of distribution

(front, back, central, total)

  - ~90% of information in flanks
  - All results in good agreement
  - No sy cy
  - No d me distribution visible

More tests ongoing!

- Goodness of fit for maximum likelyhood method also well within expectations
- Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
  - High probabilities for both with and without 60 ns
  - Higher for 60 ns

Conclusion (2)

- Result of main analysis has been confirmed by an independent analysis using single waveforms:

$$\delta t = (54.5 \pm 5.0\,(\text{stat.})\ ^{+9.6}_{-7.2}(\text{sys.}))\ \text{ns}$$

- A measurement with a bunched beam yields:

$$\delta t = (62.1 \pm 3.7\,(\text{stat.})\ ^{+8.3}_{-5.9}(\text{stat.}))\ \text{ns}$$

→ No bias due to:

- Analysis method
- Long proton waveform
- Filtering