

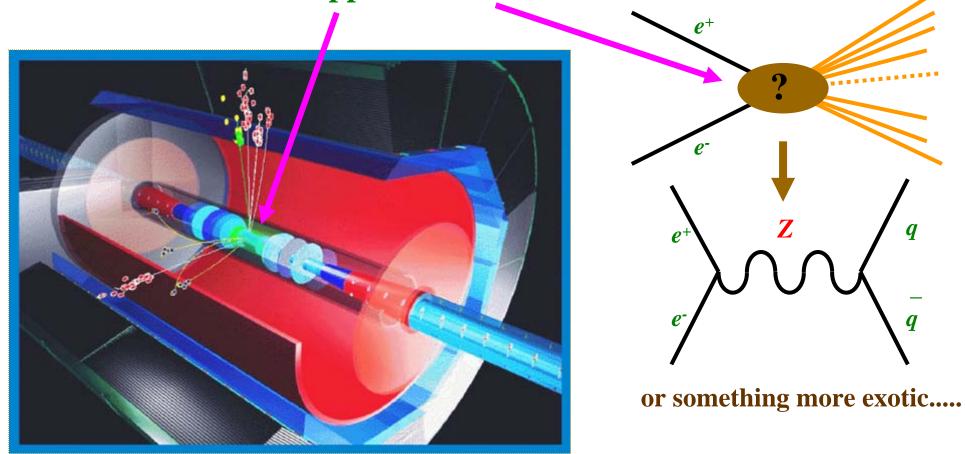
#### Collider Experiments

- So far:
  - Accelerators and colliders
  - Particle interactions
  - Types of detectors

- Combine them to do physics...
- Example: CDF at the Tevatron
  - 1. Proton-antiproton collisions
  - 2. Fermilab and the Tevatron
  - 3. CDF and DØ
  - 4. Identifying particles
  - 5. Identifying physics processes
    - > Top production
    - Higgs Production

# Reconstructing Collisions

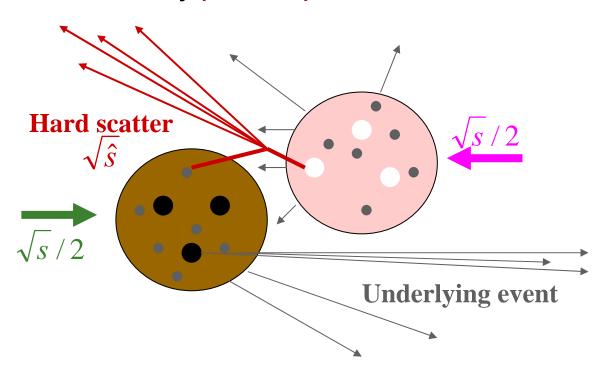
What happened here?



• extract maximum information from outgoing particles

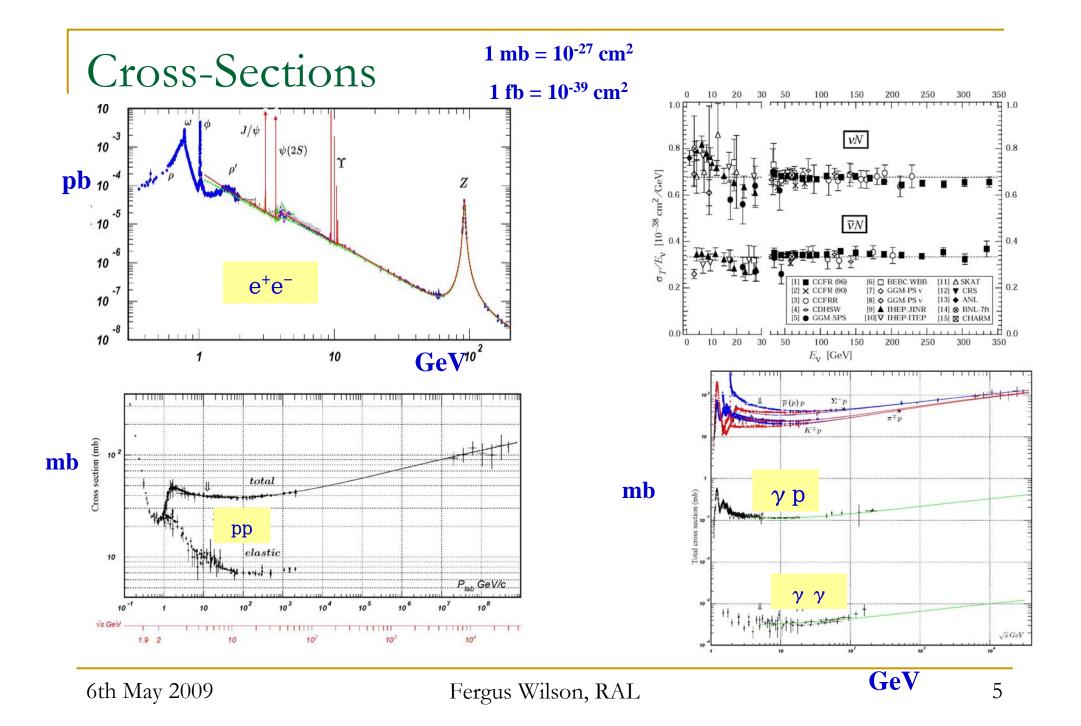
#### Proton-Antiproton Collisions

- Protons are composite objects: valence & sea quarks; gluons
- Really parton-parton collisions



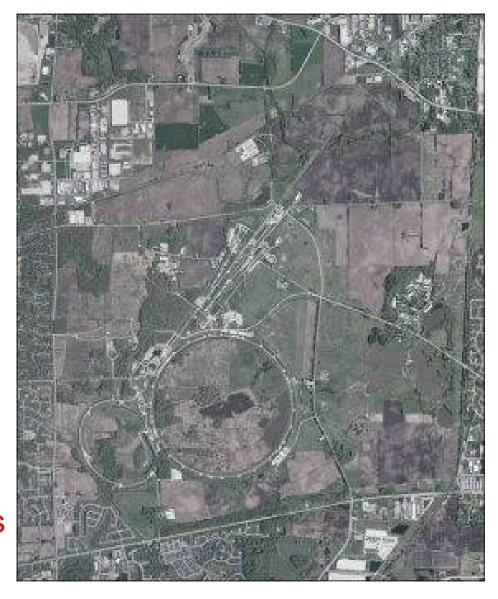
- Underlying event:
  - Most lost at low angles
  - Some in detector
- $\rightarrow p_z$  unknown
- Extra detector hits
- Initial partons unknown
- Huge total cross section
   (10s of mb)

 $1 \text{ mb} = 10^{-27} \text{ cm}^2$ 

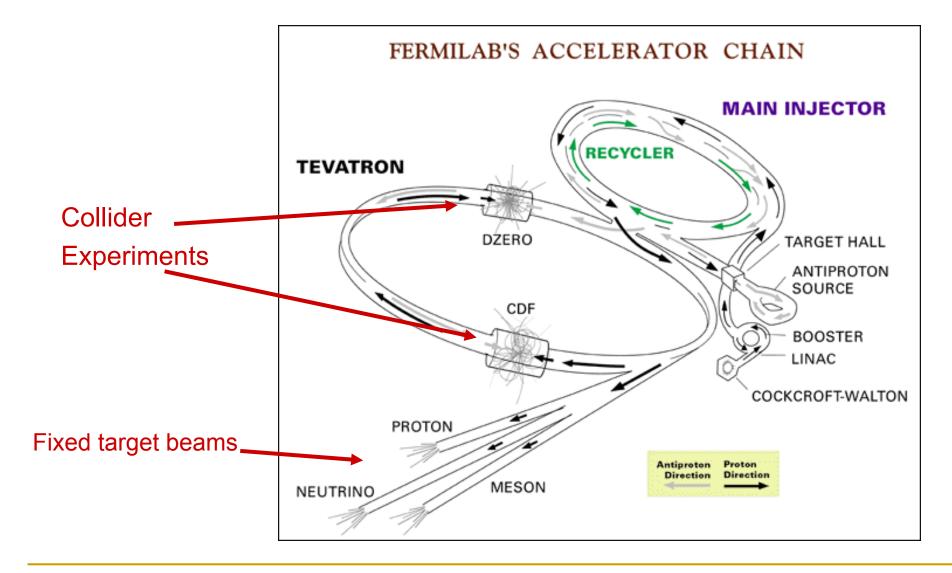


#### Fermilab

- 30 miles west of Chicago
- 10 square miles
- Started operating in 1972
- Major discoveries
  - 1977 Bottom quark
  - 1995 Top quark
  - 1999 Direct CP Violation
  - 2000 Tau Neutrino
  - 2006 B<sub>s</sub> Oscillation
  - 2009 Higgs Exclusion Limits



#### Fermilab Accelerators



#### The Tevatron Run II

- Upgraded for 2001
- $\sqrt{s}$  = 1.96 TeV
- proton-antiproton collisions





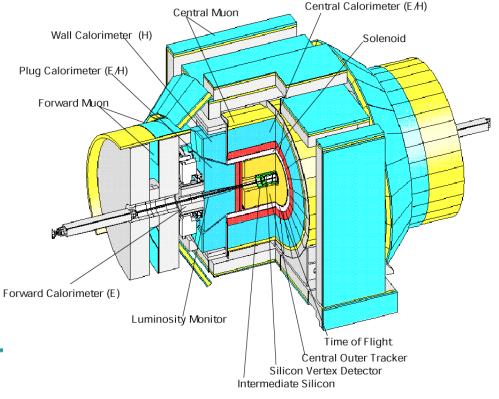
- 36 bunches
- 396 ns bunch crossing
- $L \sim 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ 
  - □ 3 interactions per crossing
- 6.5 fb<sup>-1</sup> by 2009

# The Experiments

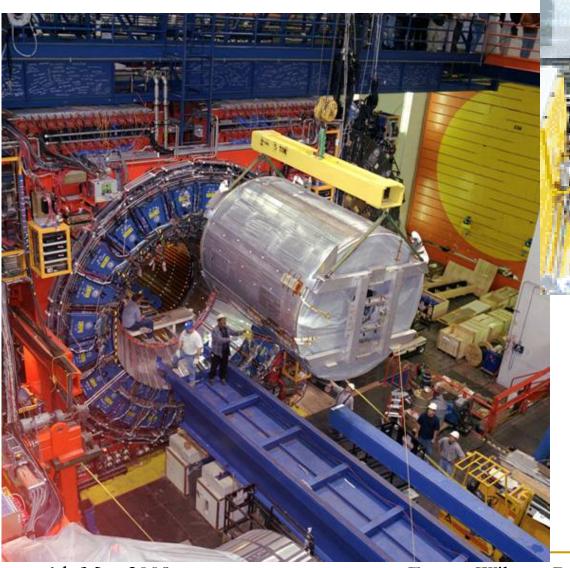
#### DØ - optimised for calorimetry

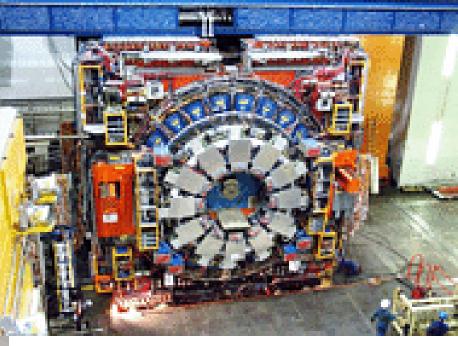
# Plug of Muon Chambers Calorimeter Toroid Forward

#### CDF - optimised for tracking



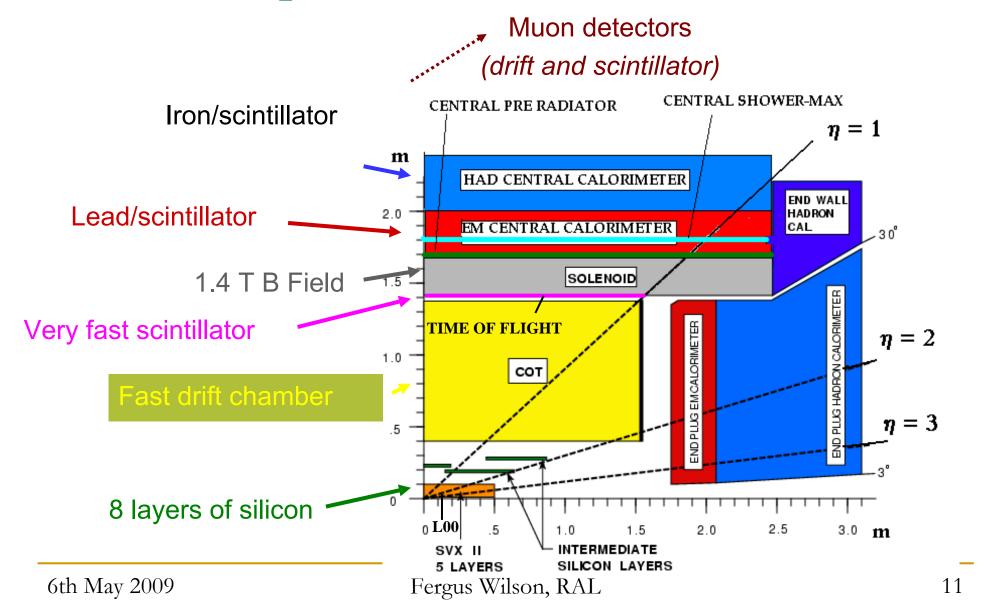
#### **CDF**





- 2001Upgrade
  - Higher luminosity
  - Newer technology

#### CDF Components



# Trigger and DAQ

#### A million channels at 2.5 MHz

#### DAQ

- Data AcQuisition
- Processing
- Storage

**Keywords: Trigger Inputs:** 

Energy Clusters

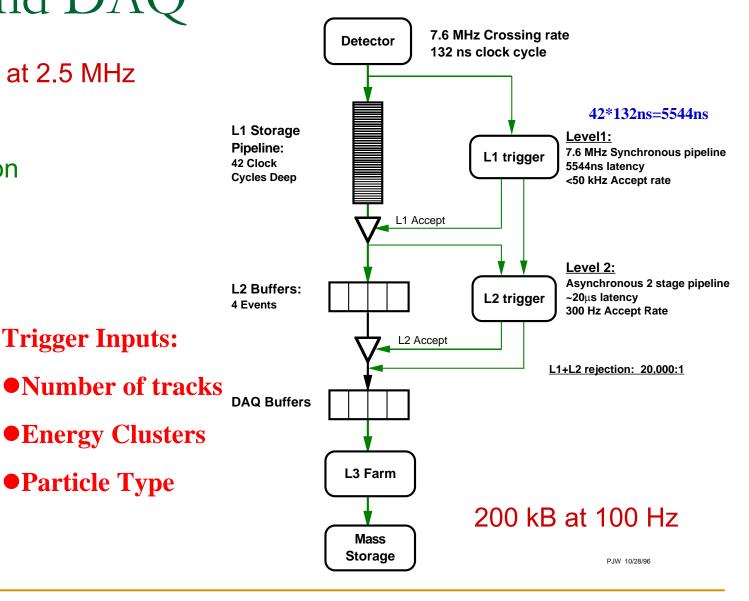
Particle Type

Pipeline

Latency

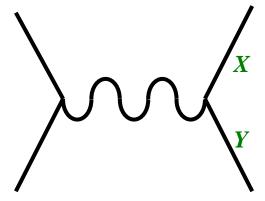
Buffer

Trigger Rate



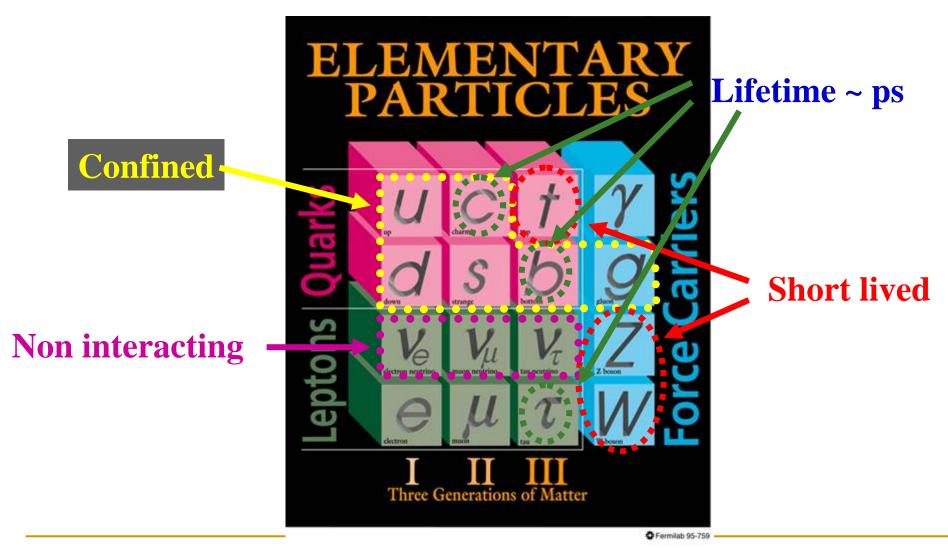
## Feynman Level

Hard process with final state X and Y



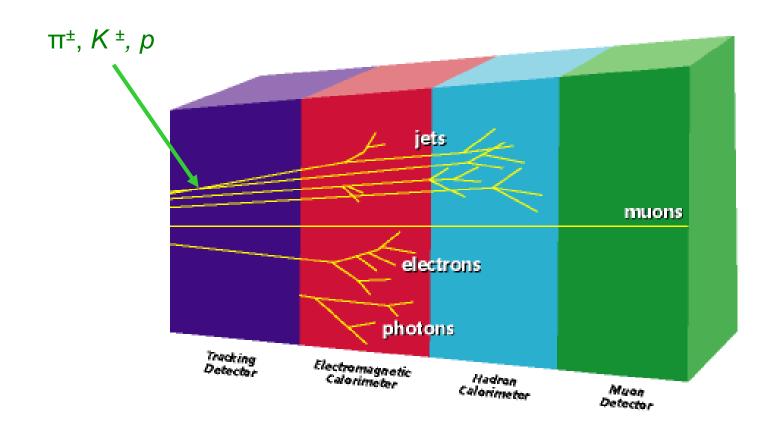
Directly observe X and Y if:	If not:
Long-lived (>picosecond)	Reconstruct from decay products
Interact with detectors	Reconstructed from "missing" transverse momentum p <sub>T</sub>
Not confined (e.g. not a quark)	Produce jets

#### Standard Model Particles



# Particles Signatures

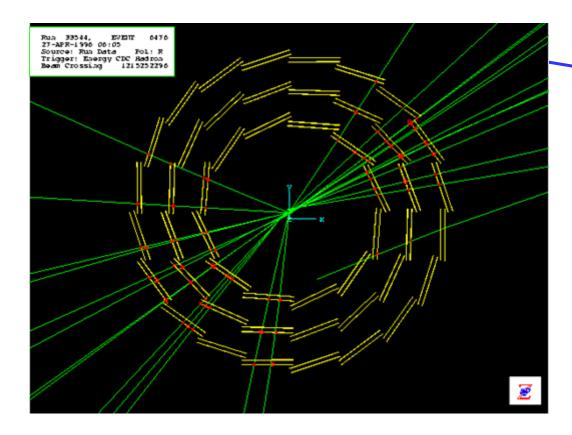
Electron, photons, muons and jets

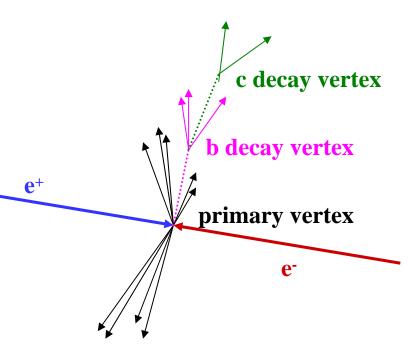


Tau lepton ID depends on decay mode

# Vertex Tagging

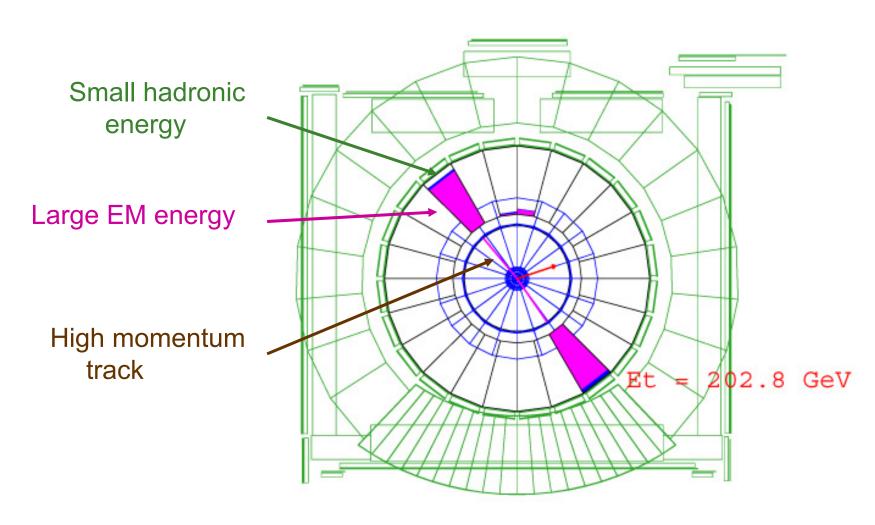
 b-quark, c-quark, τ-lepton will travel a few mm then decay





- Precise tracking shows "displaced vertices"
- Easiest for b hadrons

#### Signatures: Two Electron Event

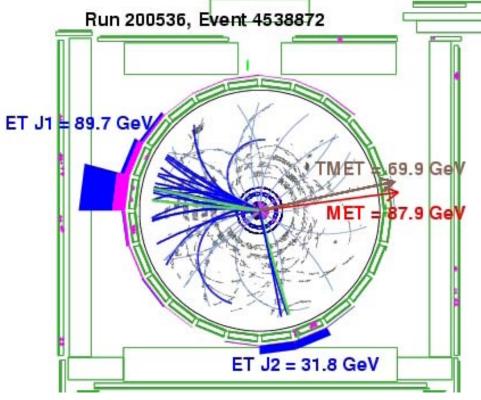


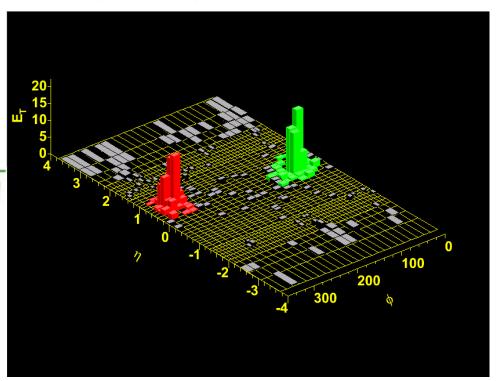
Tracks and energies below a threshold not shown!

#### Signatures: Dijet + Missing Energy Trigger

#### Two jets

- energy in EM and hadron
- many tracks





#### Alternate view of calorimeter

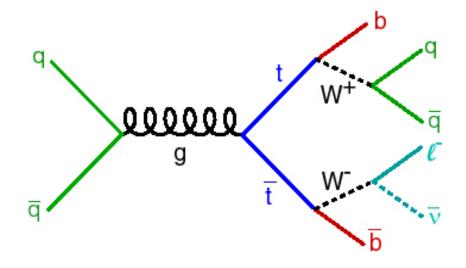
- $p_T$  not balanced
  - undetected particles

## Finding Top Quarks

- Top quark discovered at CDF and DØ in 1995
- Need to identify top pair production:

$$p\overline{p} \to t\bar{t}$$

Br 
$$(t \rightarrow bW^{+}) \approx 100\%$$
  
Br  $(W \rightarrow qq) \approx 70\%$   
Br  $(W \rightarrow lv) \approx 10\%$  per *lepton*

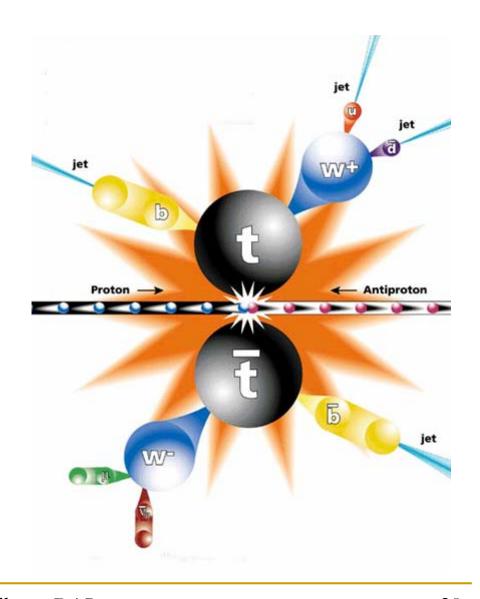


- Semileptonic channel
  - □ / is electron or muon
  - □ *I* easy to identify
  - only one neutrino
  - q is a "light jet" from a u,d,s quark.

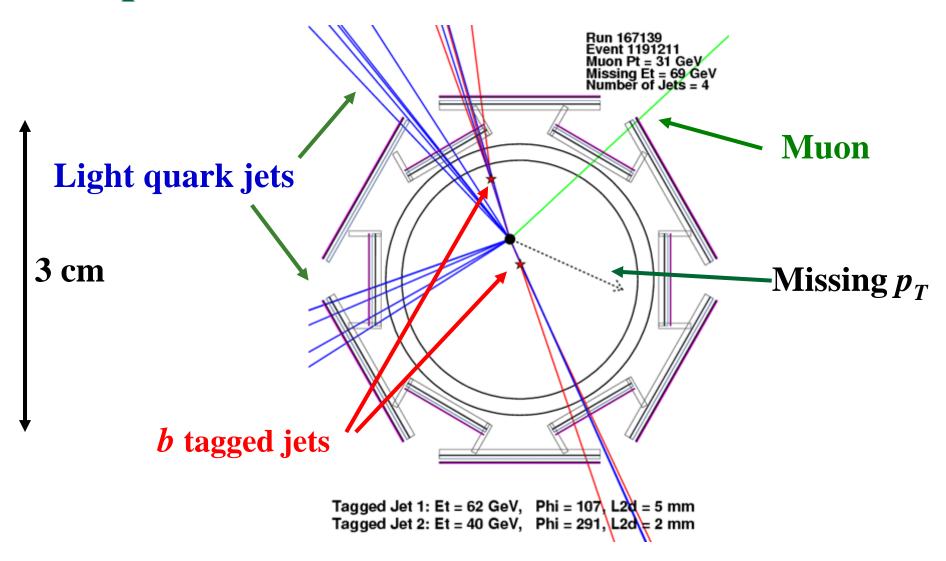
NB may be higher order effects

#### Top Pair Production

- Electron or muon 20% of the time
- Signature:
  - 2 light quark jets
  - 2 bottom jets
  - One electron or muon
  - Missing transverse momentum (because of the neutrino)
- Extras:
  - Underlying event
  - Higher order processes
  - Multiple interactions



## Top Event



#### Next Time...

# Finding the Higgs and writing your first paper