



Experiments at the Tevatron from the Discovery of the Top Quark to Search for the Higgs Boson



Outline

Tevatron program goals

The Tevatron

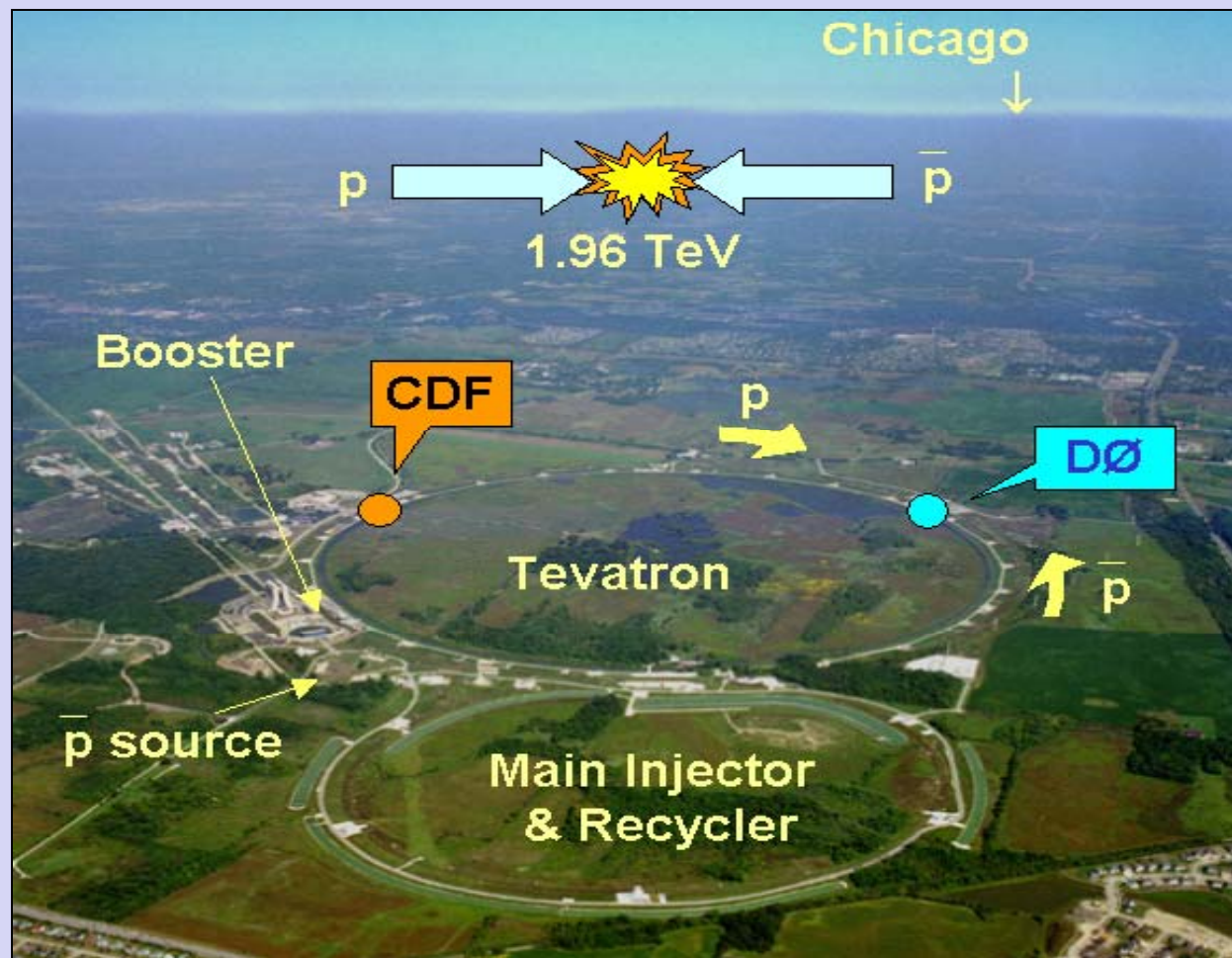
Detectors and data

Highlights of the recent Tevatron results

Standard Model Higgs

Future Tevatron program

Summary



Jefferson Lab Seminar

March 25, 2011

Dmitri Denisov, Fermilab

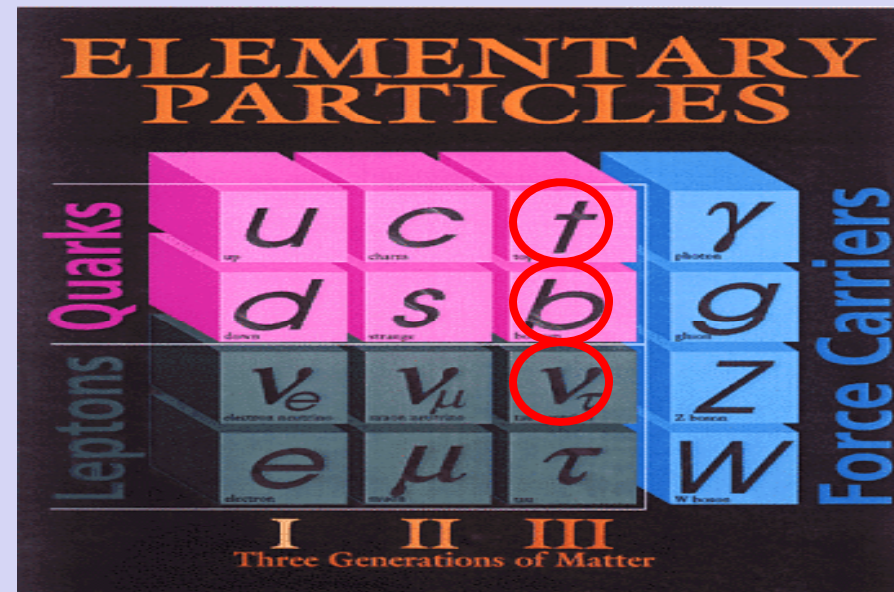
Disclaimer: DØ is used for majority of the examples, CDF in most cases has similar results



Standard Model



- The Standard Model is the modern theory of particles and interactions
 - Describes majority of phenomena in Nature
 - Makes everything of a small number of objects
 - Quarks and leptons
 - Forces are carried by
 - photon - electromagnetic
 - gluons - strong
 - W/Z bosons - weak
 - Accurate to a very high precision
 - Better than 10^{-10}
- Three basic blocks have been discovered at Fermilab
 - B quark
 - Top quark
 - τ neutrino



- But the Standard Model is incomplete
 - Can't explain observed number of quarks/leptons, dark energy/matter
 - Model parameters can't be predicted
 - Mechanism for particles to acquire masses is not (yet) understood
- Nothing is "wrong" with the Standard Model
 - The goal is to define limits of applicability and find what lies beyond



Tevatron Physics Goals

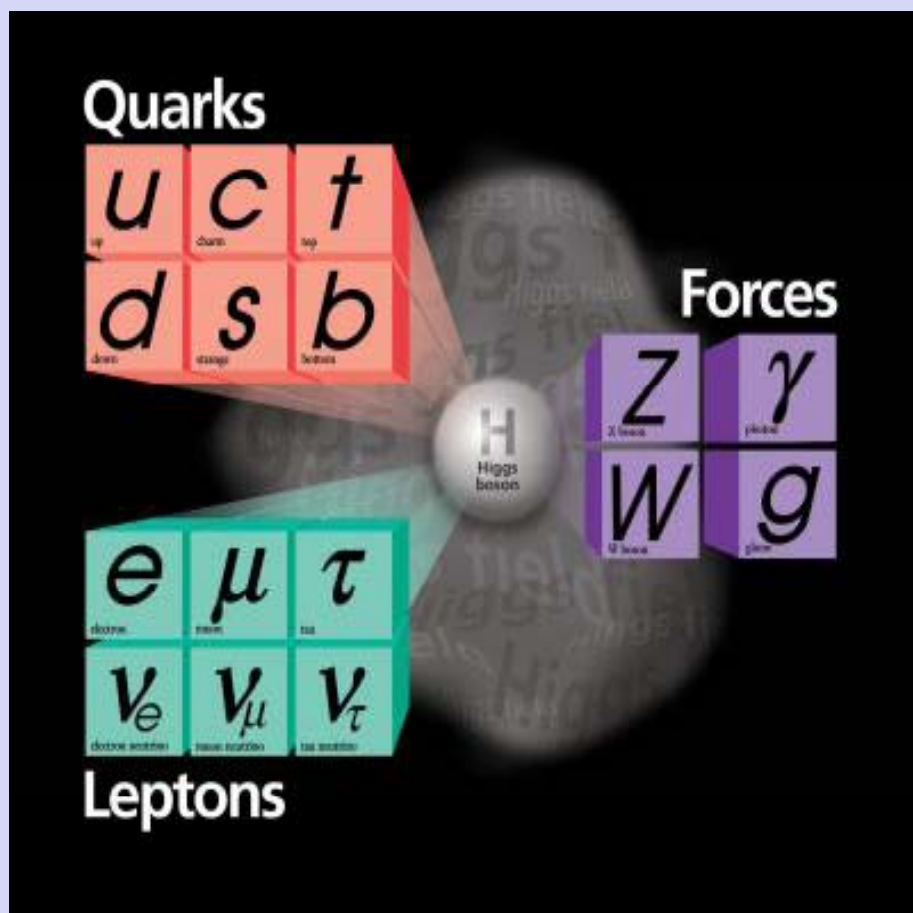


Precision tests of the Standard Model

- Weak bosons, top quark, QCD, B-physics...

Search for particles and forces beyond those known

- Higgs, supersymmetry, extra dimensions...

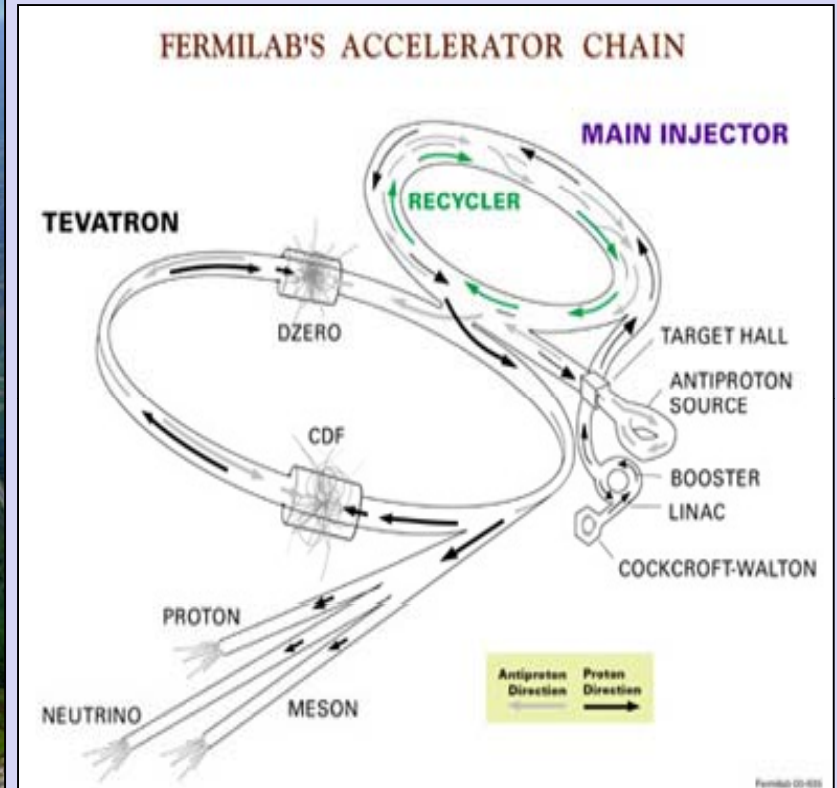
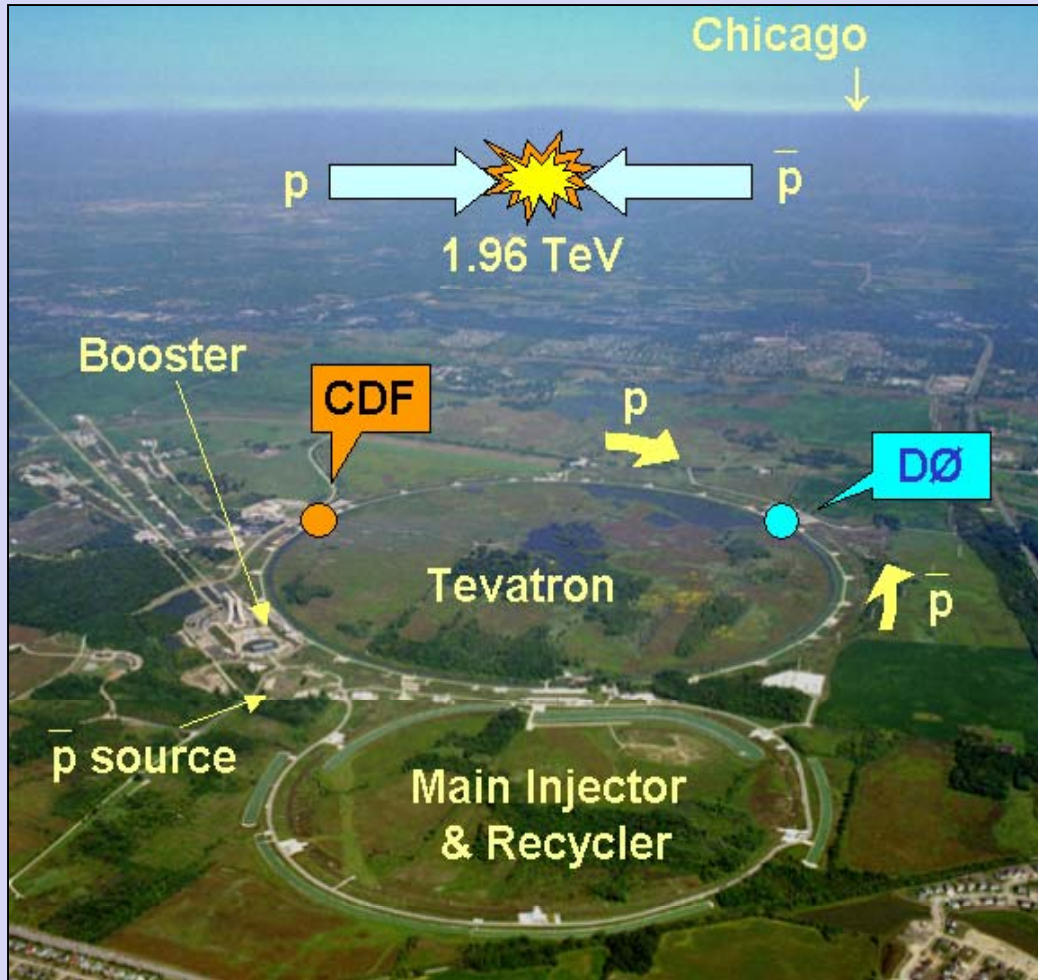


Fundamental Questions

- ✓ Quark sub-structure?
- ✓ Origin of mass?
- ✓ Matter-antimatter asymmetry?
- ✓ What is cosmic dark matter?
SUSY?
- ✓ What is space-time structure?
Extra dimensions?...



Tevatron: Proton-antiproton Collider



- Chain of six accelerators to get to 1 TeV per beam energy
- Single magnet ring – protons and antiprotons circulate in the opposite directions
- Beam particles wavelength of $\sim 10^{-16}$ cm
- Objects with mass up to ~ 2 TeV could be created



Tevatron Performance

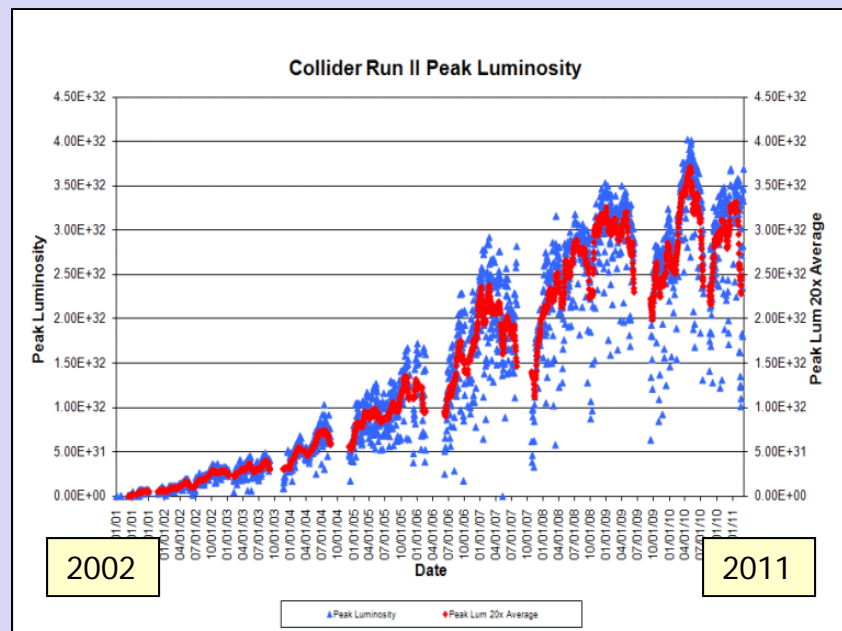
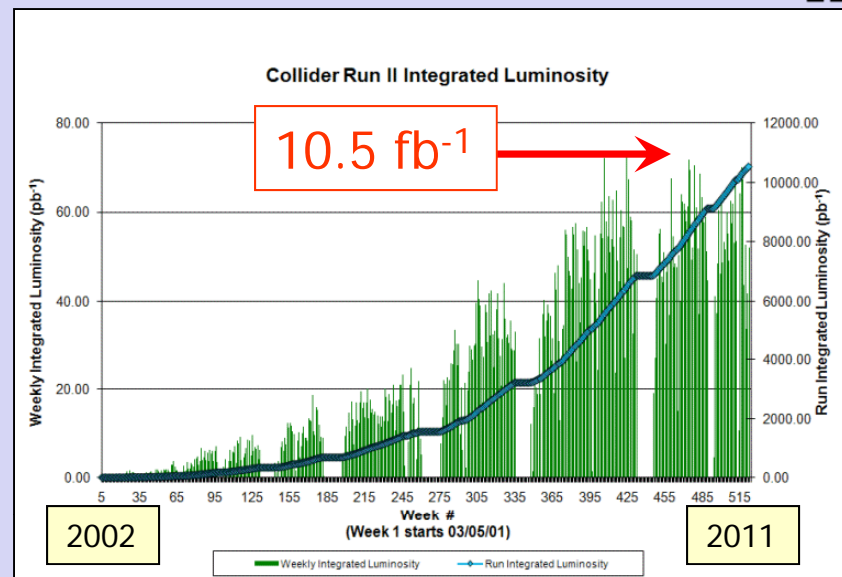


Colliding protons and anti-protons with
1.96 TeV center of mass energy

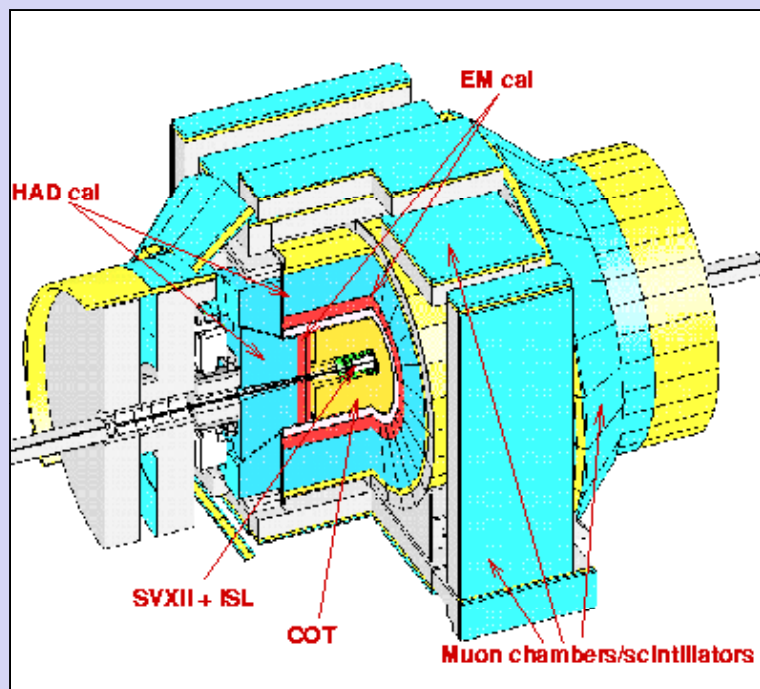
Energy and luminosity

$$N_{\text{events}} = \sigma(E) \times L$$

	Run I 1992-1996	Run IIa 2001-2006	Run IIb 2006-2011
Bunches in Turn	6 × 6	36 × 36	36 × 36
√s (TeV)	1.8	1.96	1.96
Typical L (cm ⁻² s ⁻¹)	1.6 × 10 ³⁰	9 × 10 ³¹	3 × 10 ³²
∫ Ldt (pb ⁻¹ /week)	3	17	50
Bunch crossing (ns)	3500	396	396
Interactions/crossing	2.5	2.3	8
Run I → Run IIa → Run IIb 0.1 fb ⁻¹ ~1fb ⁻¹ ~12 fb ⁻¹			

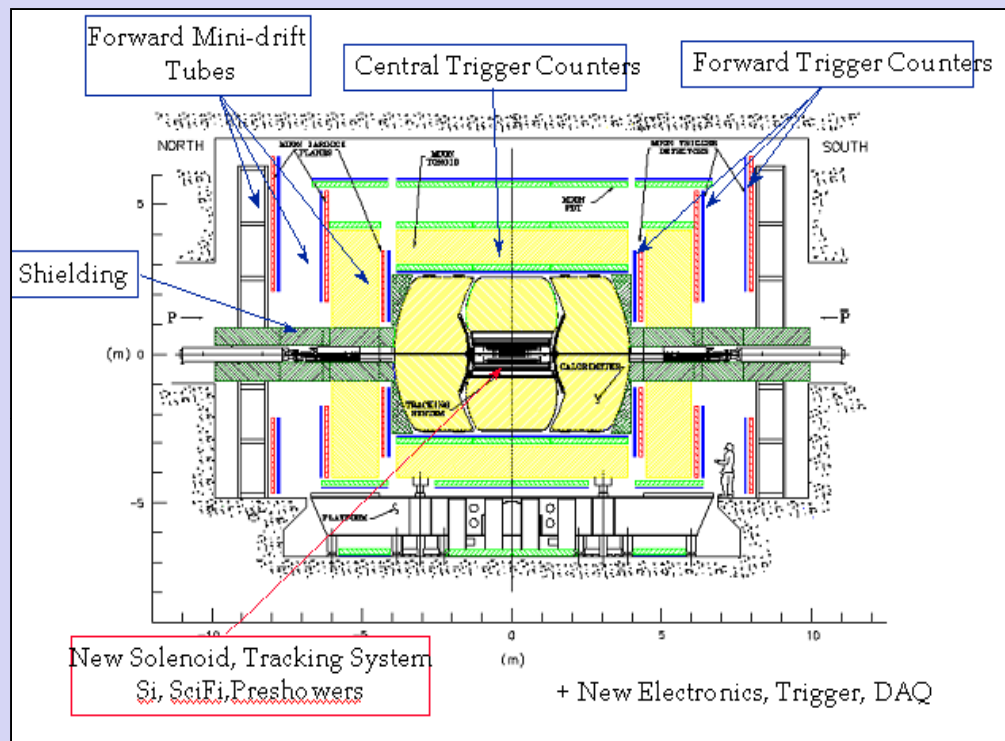


CDF



Silicon Detector
Central Drift Chamber
Calorimetry
Extended muon coverage
Fast electronics

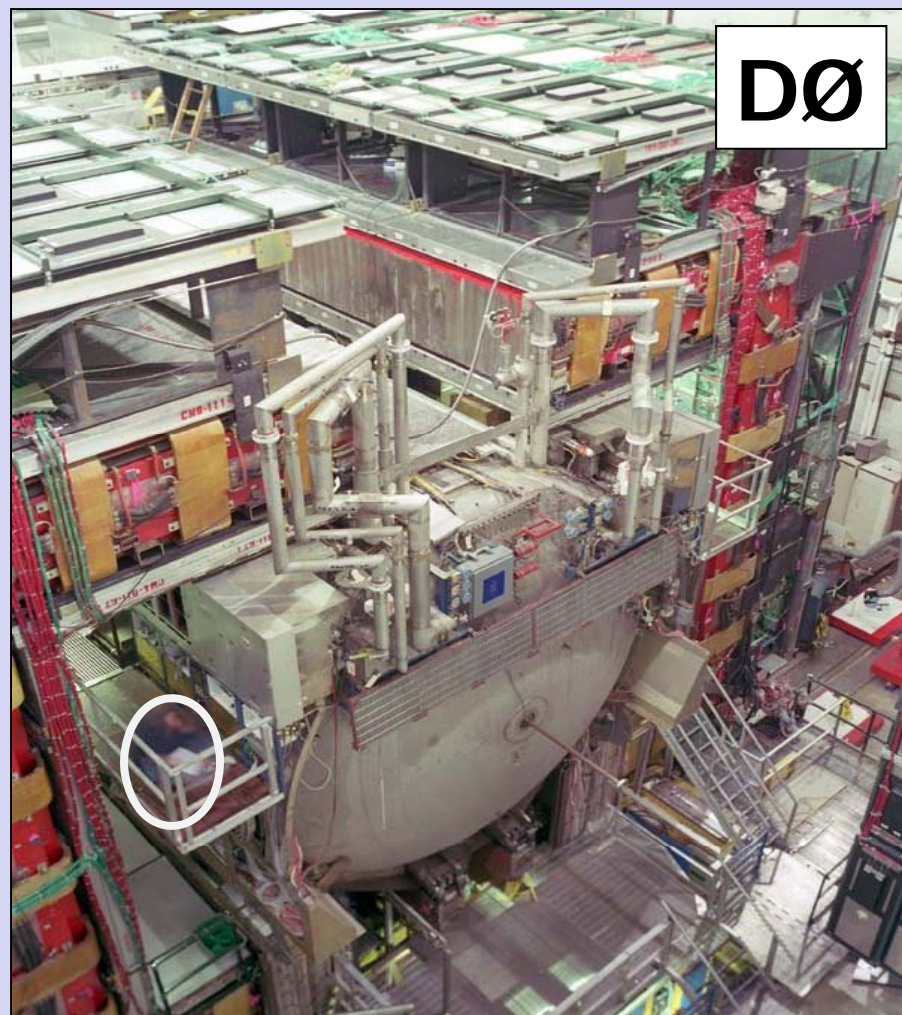
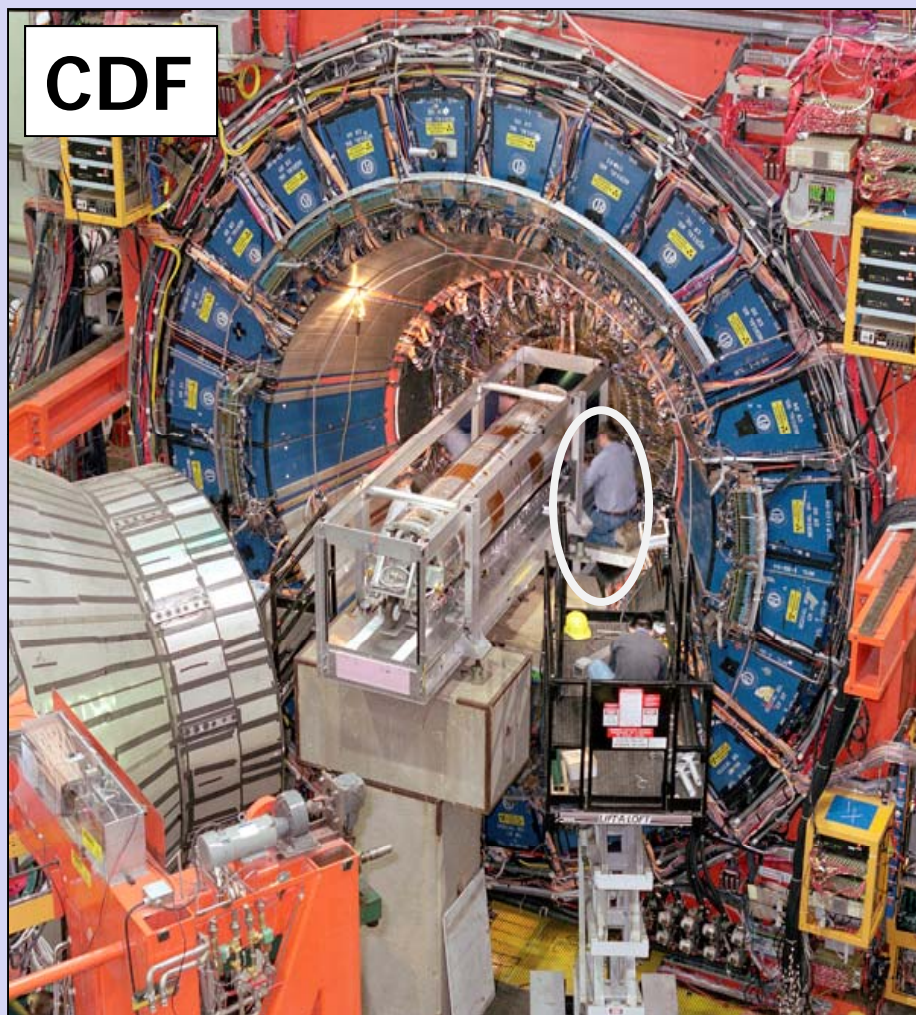
DØ



Silicon Detector
2 T solenoid and central fiber tracker
Large coverage muon system
Fast electronics

Driven by physics goals detectors are becoming "similar":
silicon, central magnetic field, hermetic calorimetry and muon systems

CDF and DØ Detectors

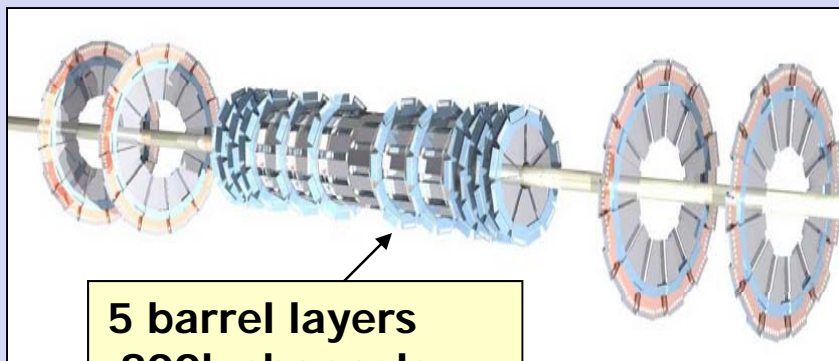


Why two detectors?

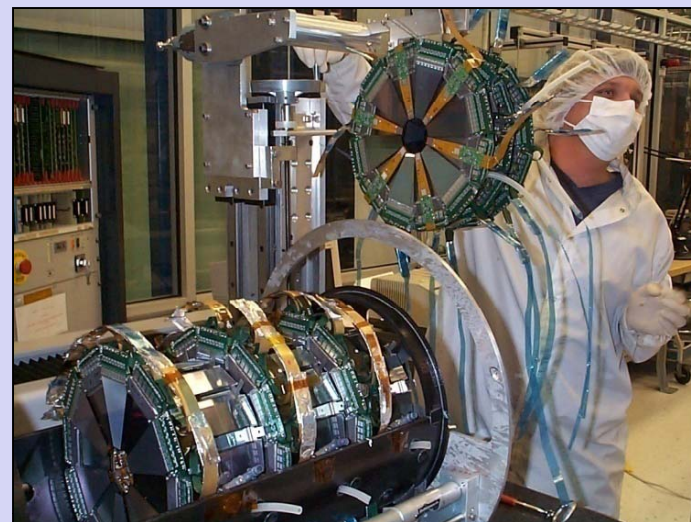
To verify results, to increase accuracy and chances to discover new phenomena, and to create healthy competition



Silicon Microstrip Tracker

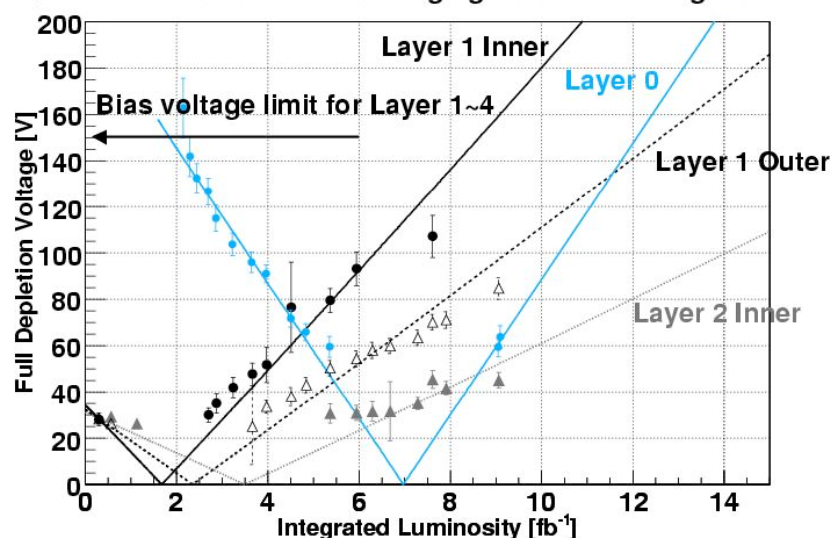


5 barrel layers
800k channels
~ 10 μm precision



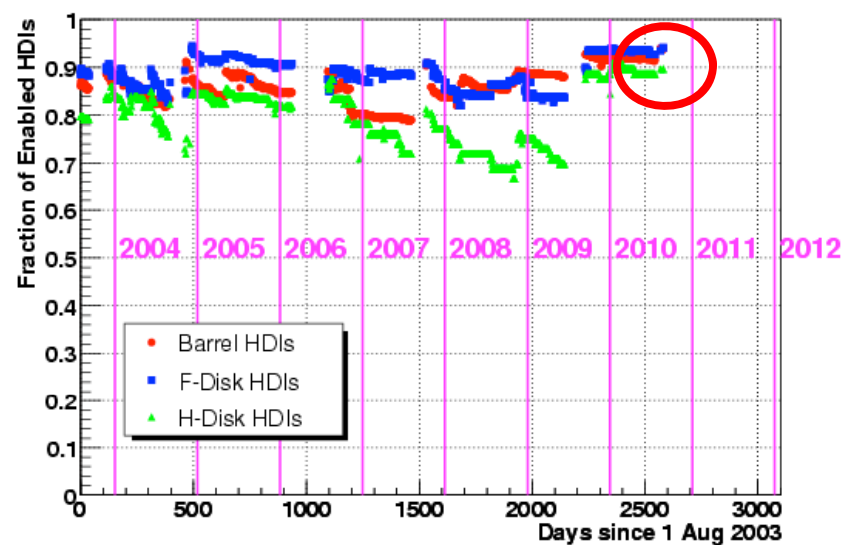
Detector is working well
Stable number of operating sensors

DØ Silicon Detector Radiation Aging Status as of August 2010



~ 10 years of radiation aging monitoring
provides in depth understanding of
complex radiation damage processes

Enabled HDIs versus time (August 25, 2010)





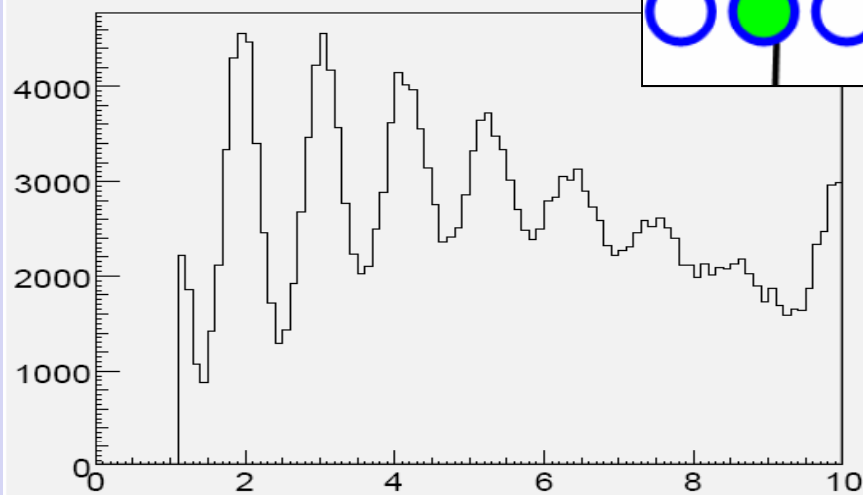
Scintillating Fiber Tracker



- 8 fibers double layers, 1mm in diameter
- Visible Light Photon Counters (VLPC) readout
 - Light yield of ~7 photo electrons per charged particle
- ~77,000 channels

Photo-electron peaks

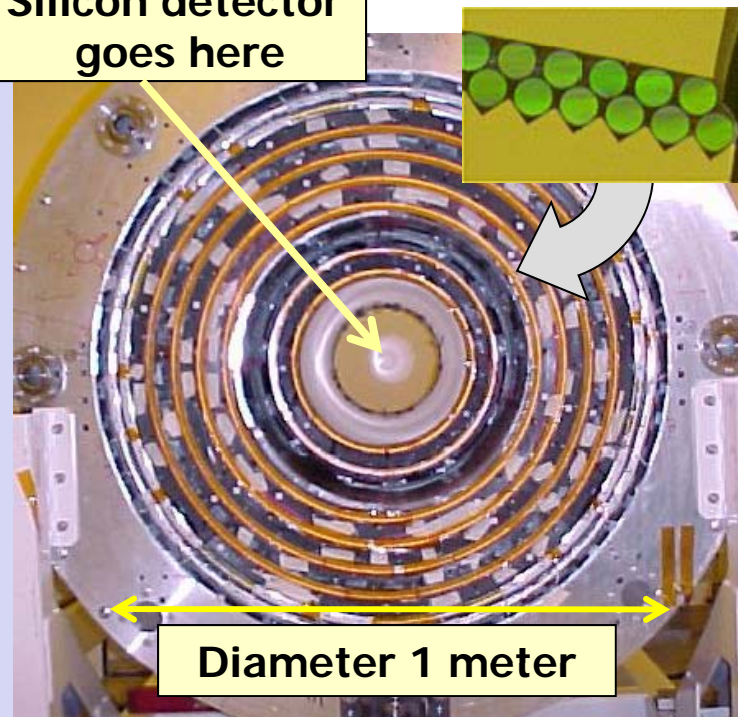
hLight_cot_disc_l15_super2



Number of photoelectrons

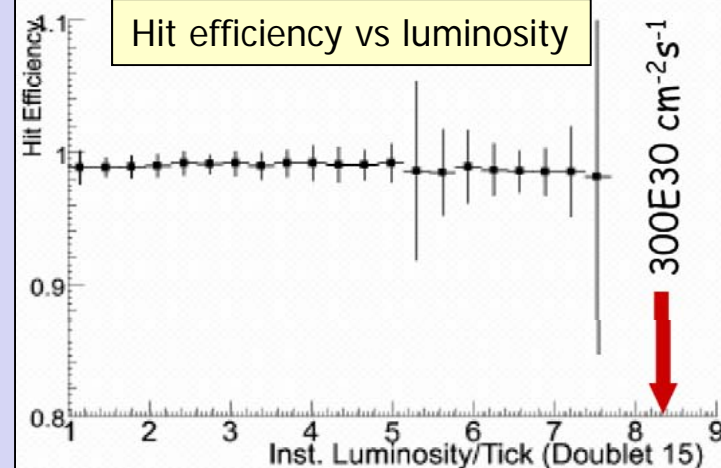
Fiber tracker and silicon detector are in 1.9T magnetic field created by superconducting solenoid

Silicon detector goes here



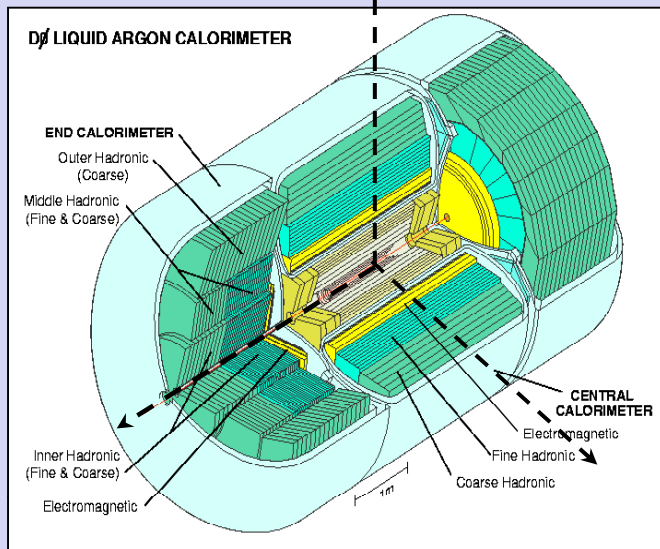
Diameter 1 meter

Hit efficiency vs luminosity





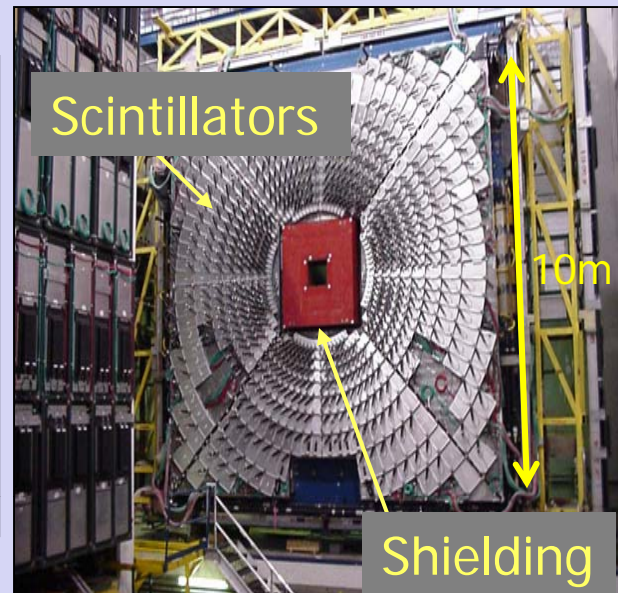
Calorimeter and Muon System



Uranium Liquid Argon calorimeter

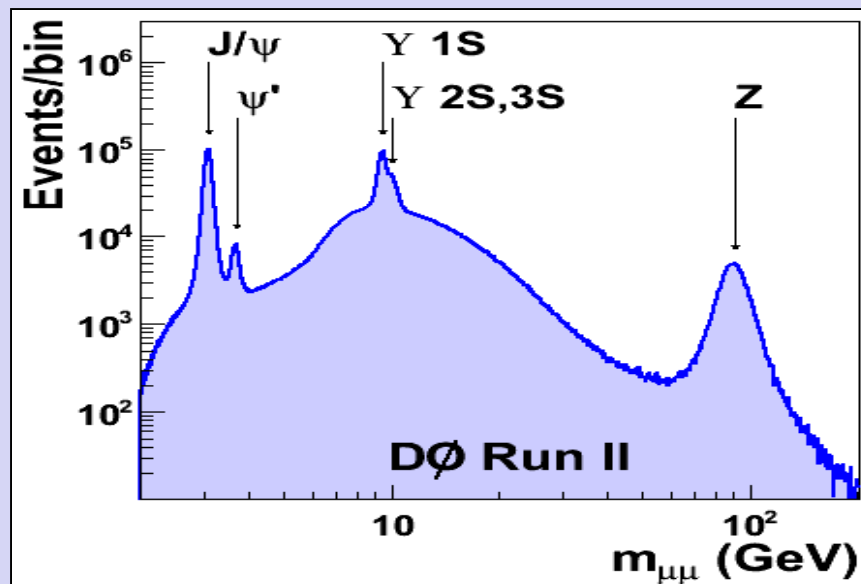
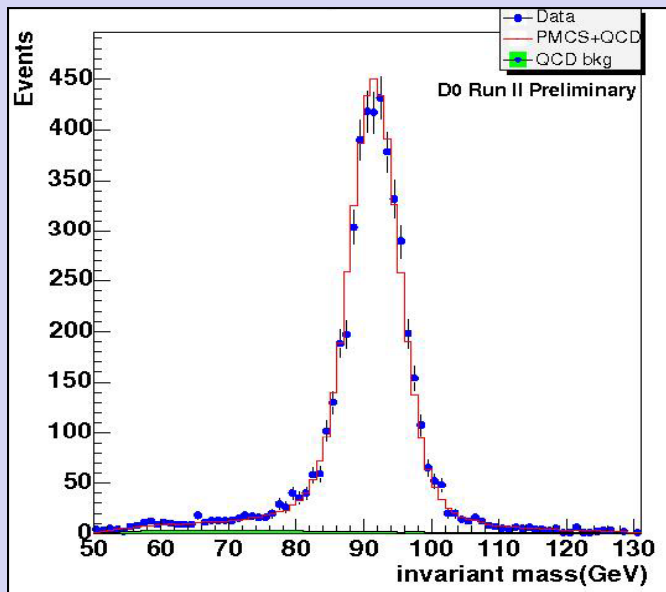
Drift tubes and scintillation counters based muon system

~50,000 channels in each system



$$Z \rightarrow e^+e^-$$

Muons are excellent for studies of resonances production

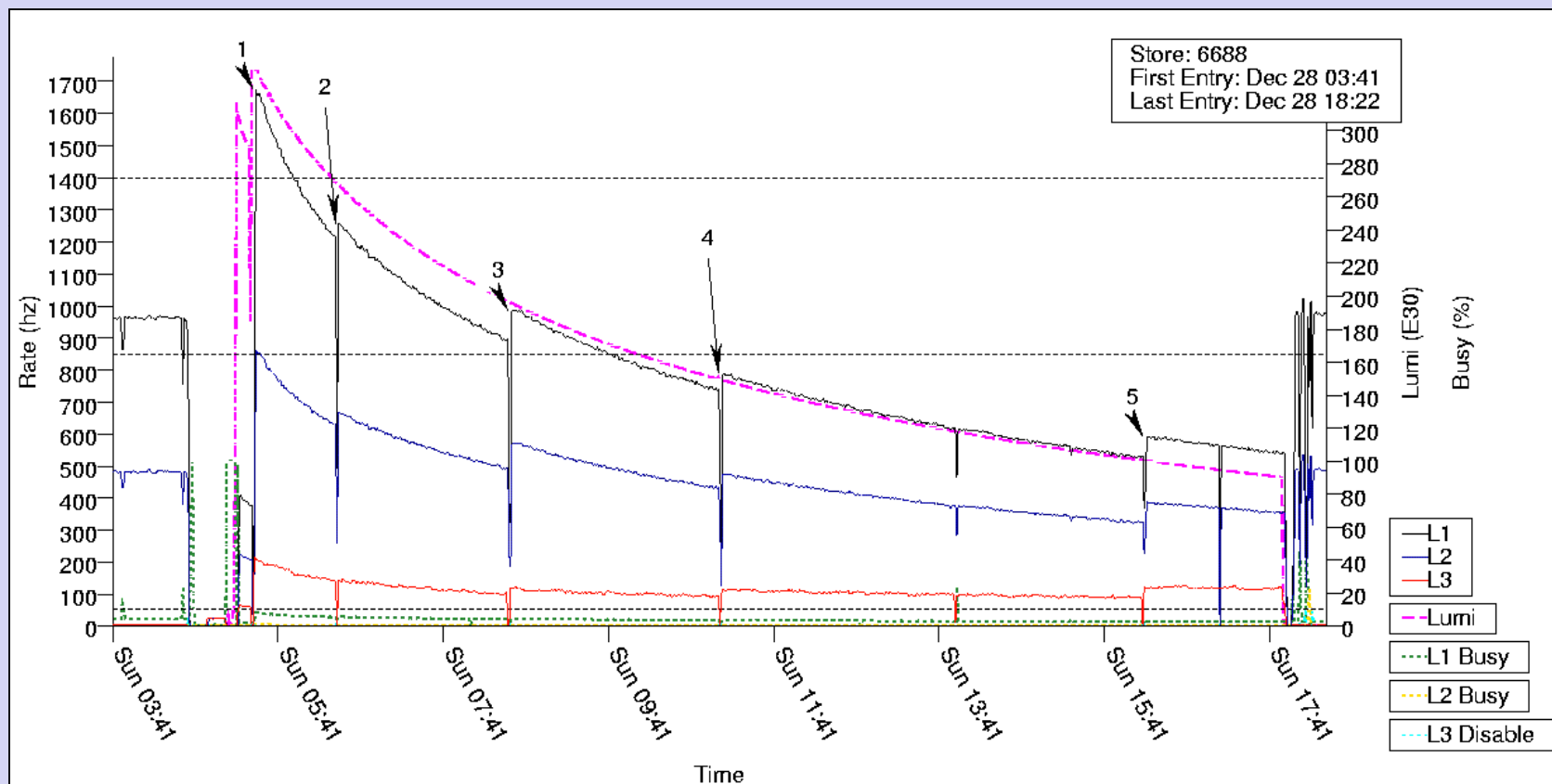




Triggering



Rate of interactions between protons and anti-protons is ~ 10 MHz
Only ~ 200 events per second could be written to tapes
Select them with 3 level trigger system very quickly marking interesting events such as with possible Higgs production and decay



Typical Tevatron store with starting luminosity of $3.5 \cdot 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{sec}^{-1}$



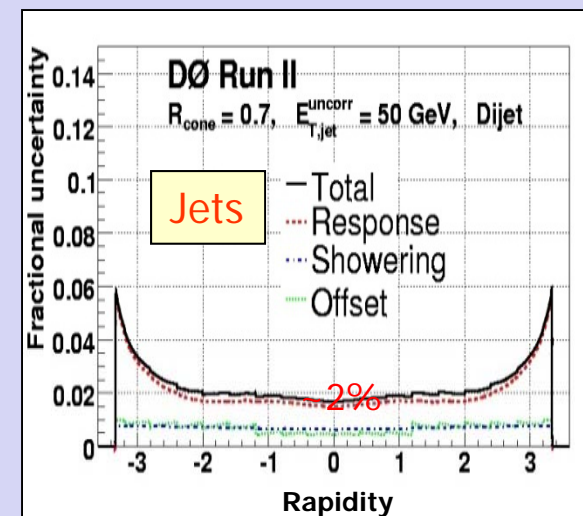
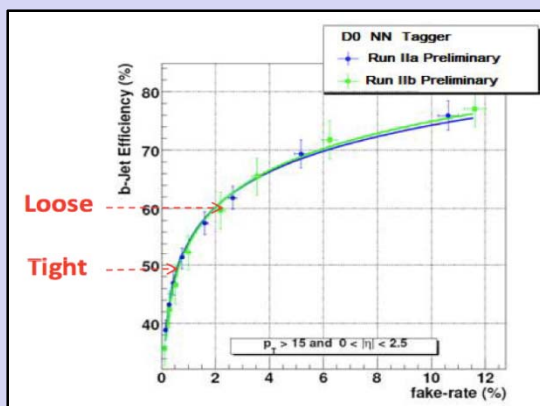
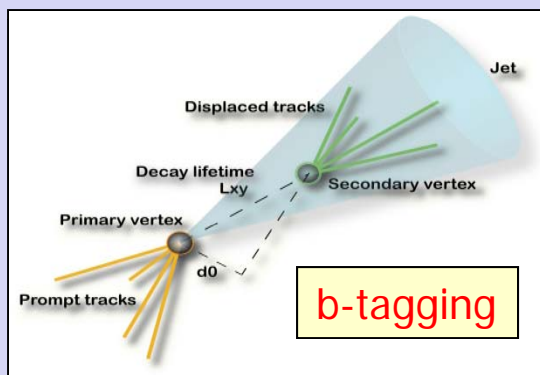
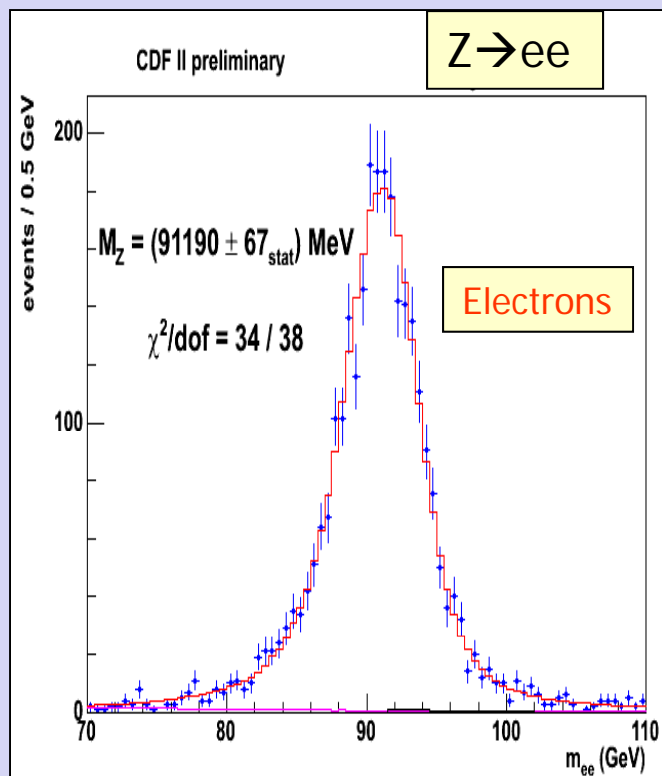
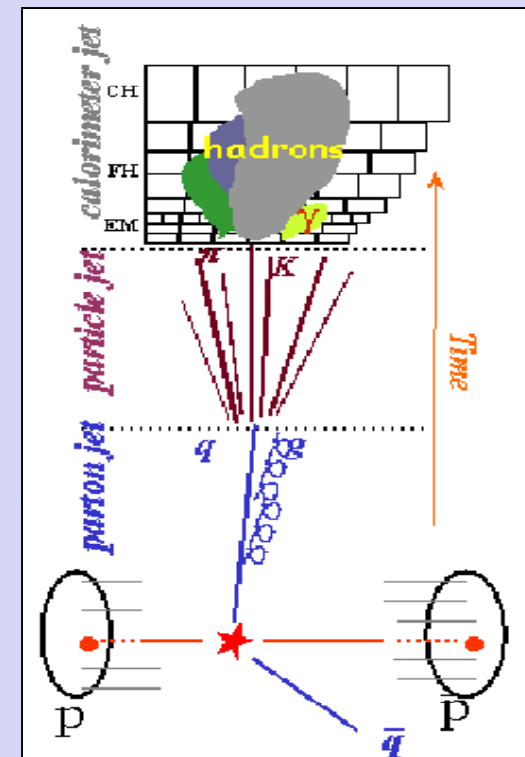
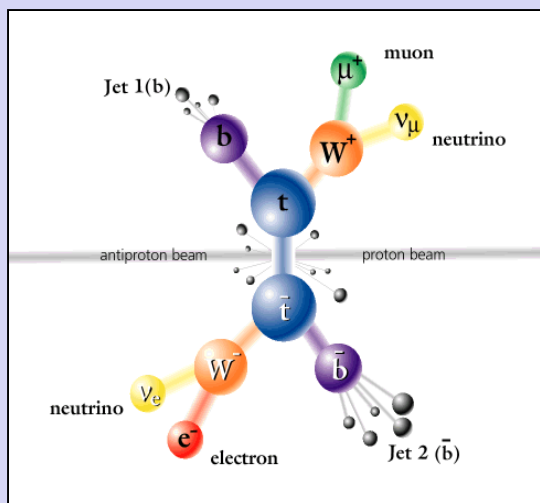
Detectable Objects – Particle Identification



Final decay products

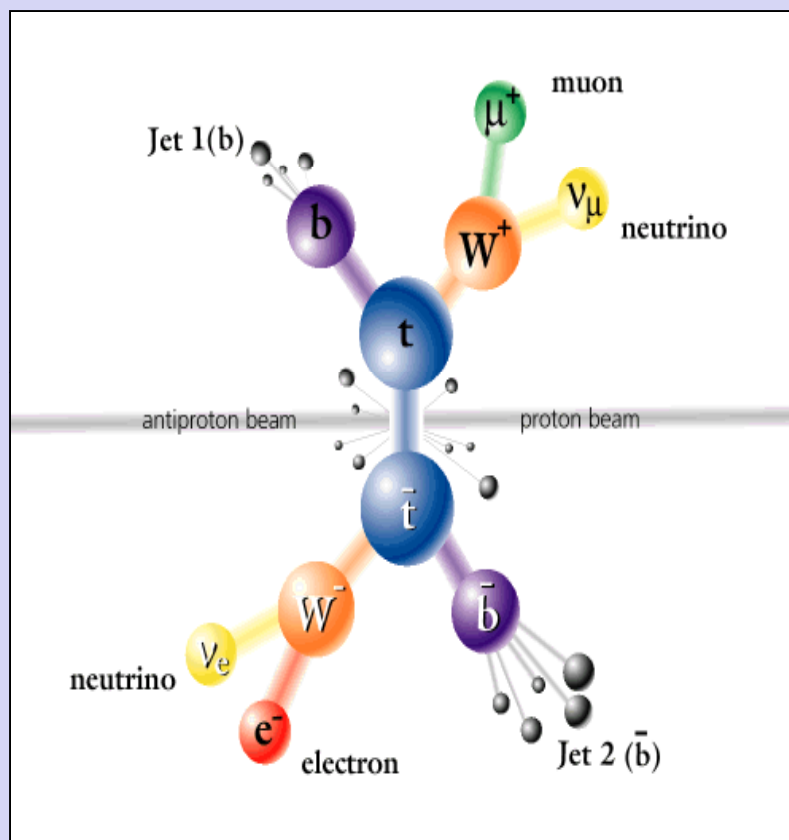
- electrons
- muons
- charged tracks
- jets (and b-jets)
- missing E_t (ν)

Excellent understanding of particles detection

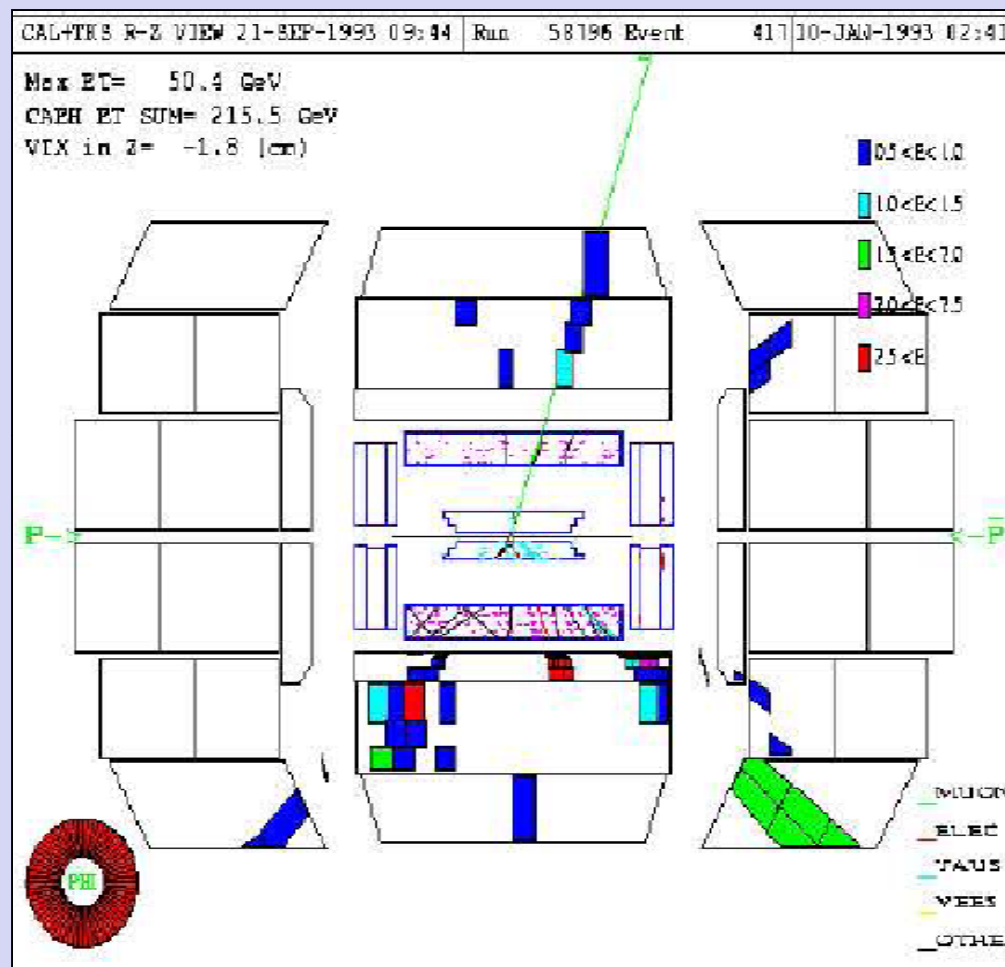




Example: Discovery of the Top Quark



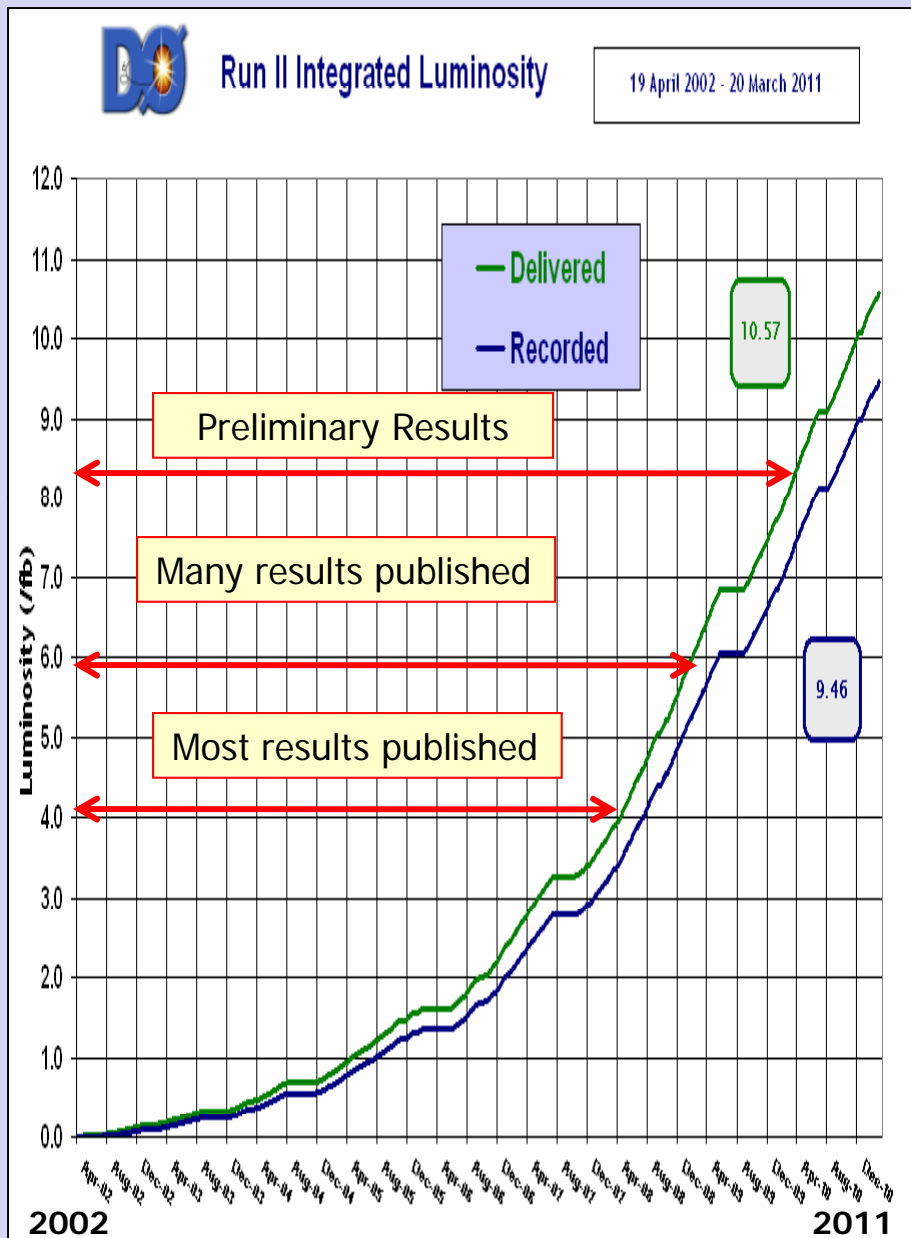
Mass of a parent object
reconstructed
from the decay products



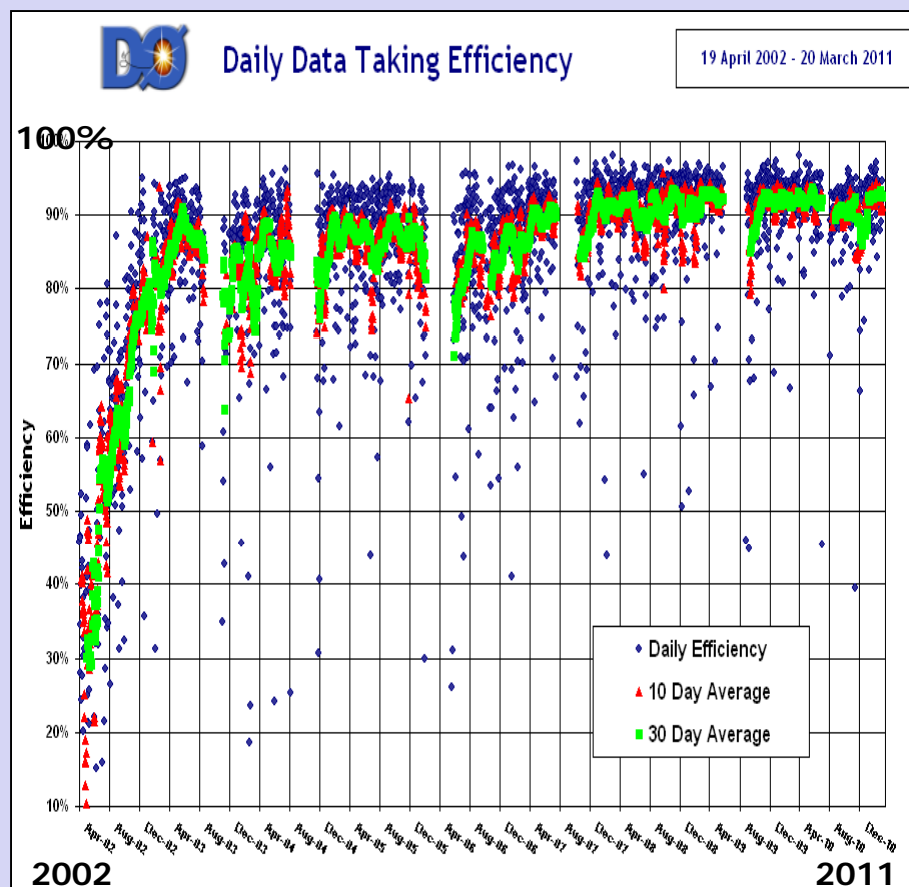
Candidate top quark pair production event display



Data Collection



- Smoothly recording physics data
 - Typical week $\sim 55 \text{ pb}^{-1}$
- On average 92% data taking efficiency
- As of today DØ has $\sim 9.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ on tapes





CDF and DØ Collaborations



Behind all technical complexity there are 100's scientists from all over the world working closely together



CDF : ~540 physicists, 15 countries, 63 institutions



DØ : ~500 physicists, 20 countries, 87 institutions

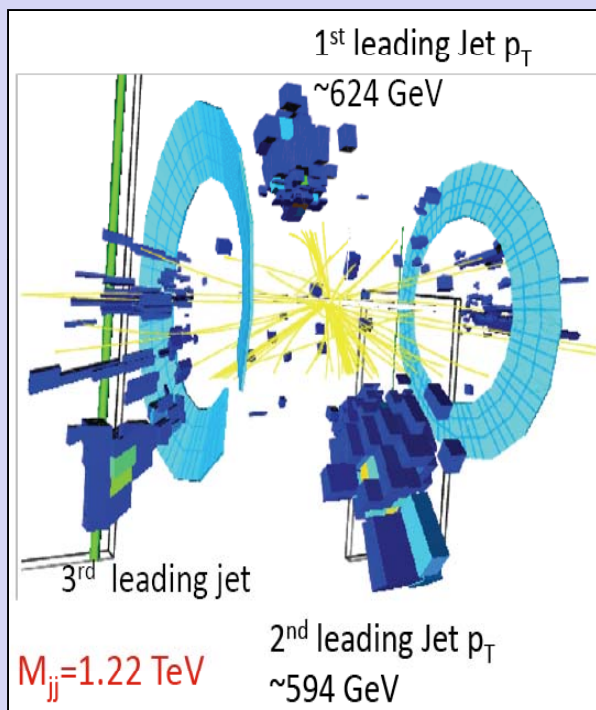
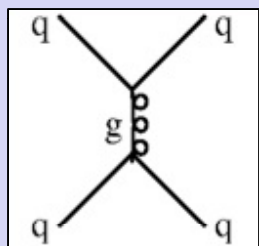


QCD Studies: Jets



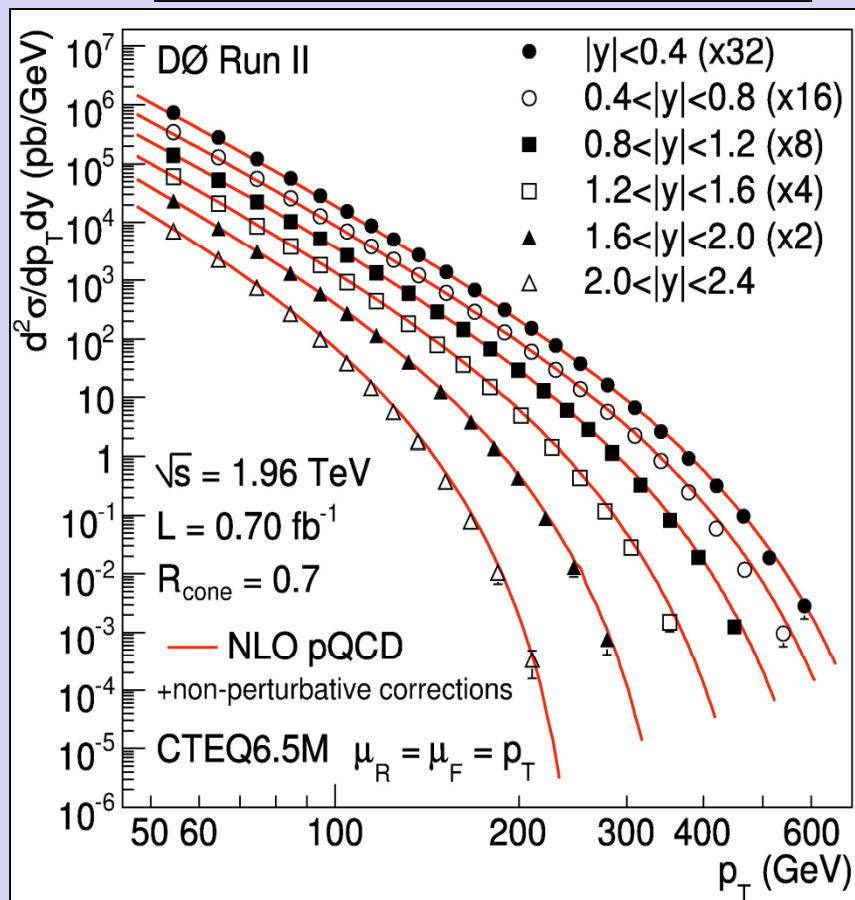
Use quarks and gluons scattering to study strong interaction

- Rutherford style experiment
- Quarks sub-structure?



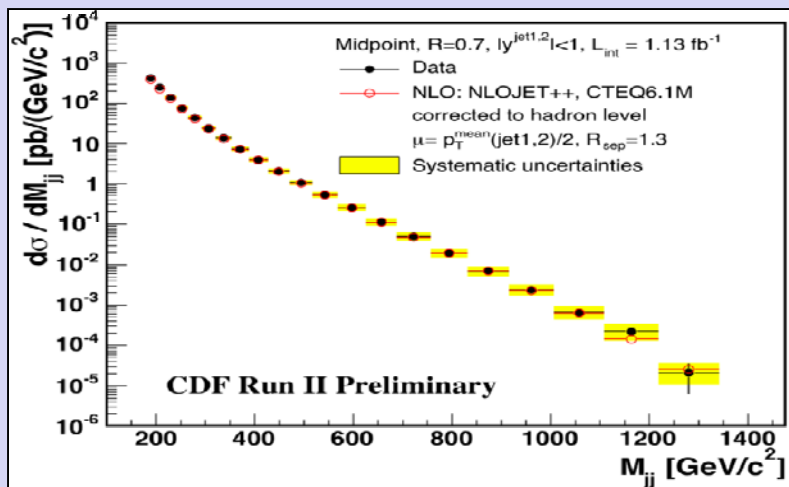
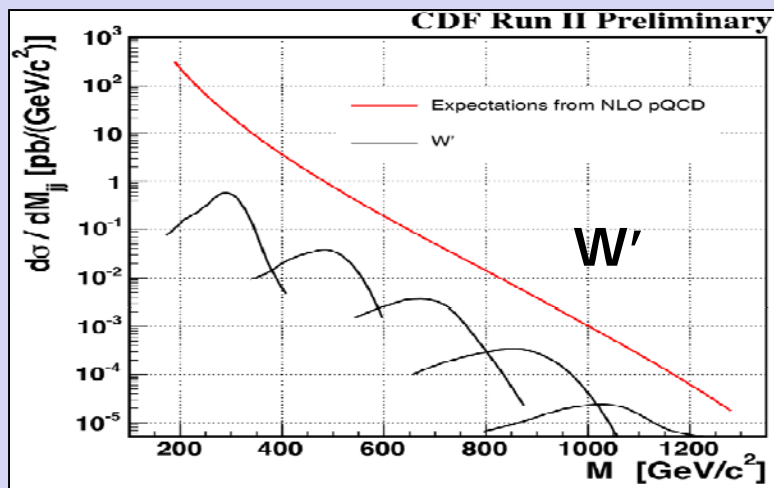
1 TeV energy deposition!
Half of the total beams energy

Inclusive jet cross sections

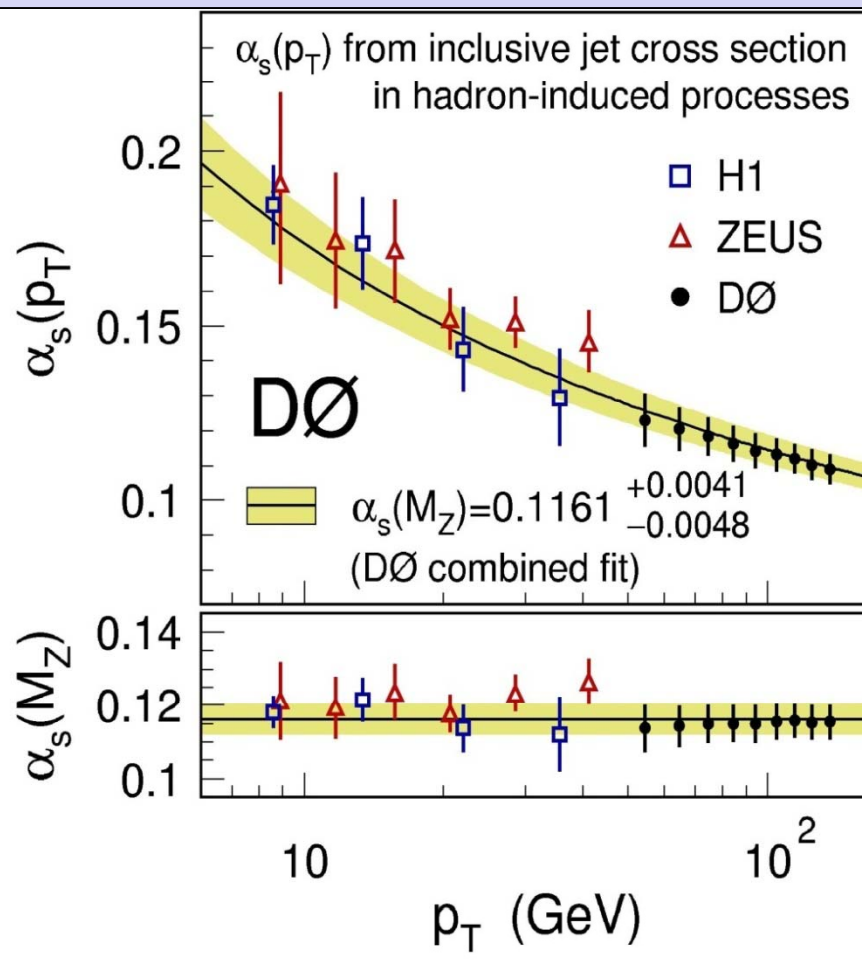


- Measured in the widest kinematic region
 - In rapidity and transverse momentum
- 8+ orders of magnitude σ changes
- In agreement with theory predictions

- High mass di-jet resonances predicted in beyond SM theories
- Masses up to 1.2 TeV studied



No W' observed for now...



- Determination of the strong coupling constant from the inclusive jet cross sections
- High accuracy α_s measurement and running of α_s vs energy studied



Top Quark Studies



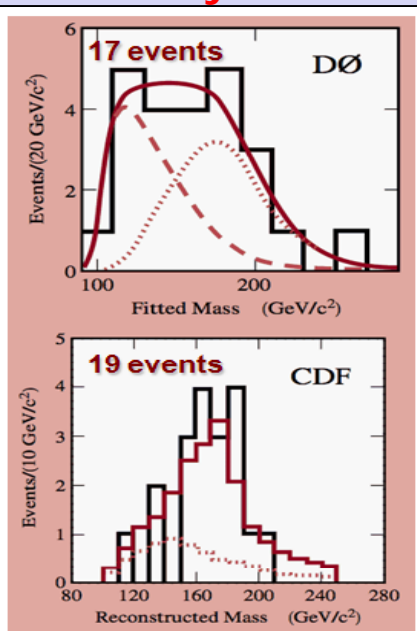
Heaviest known elementary particle:
~ 173 GeV

→ Measure properties of the least known quark

- mass, charge, decay modes, etc.
- data sets of 1000's of top quarks exist

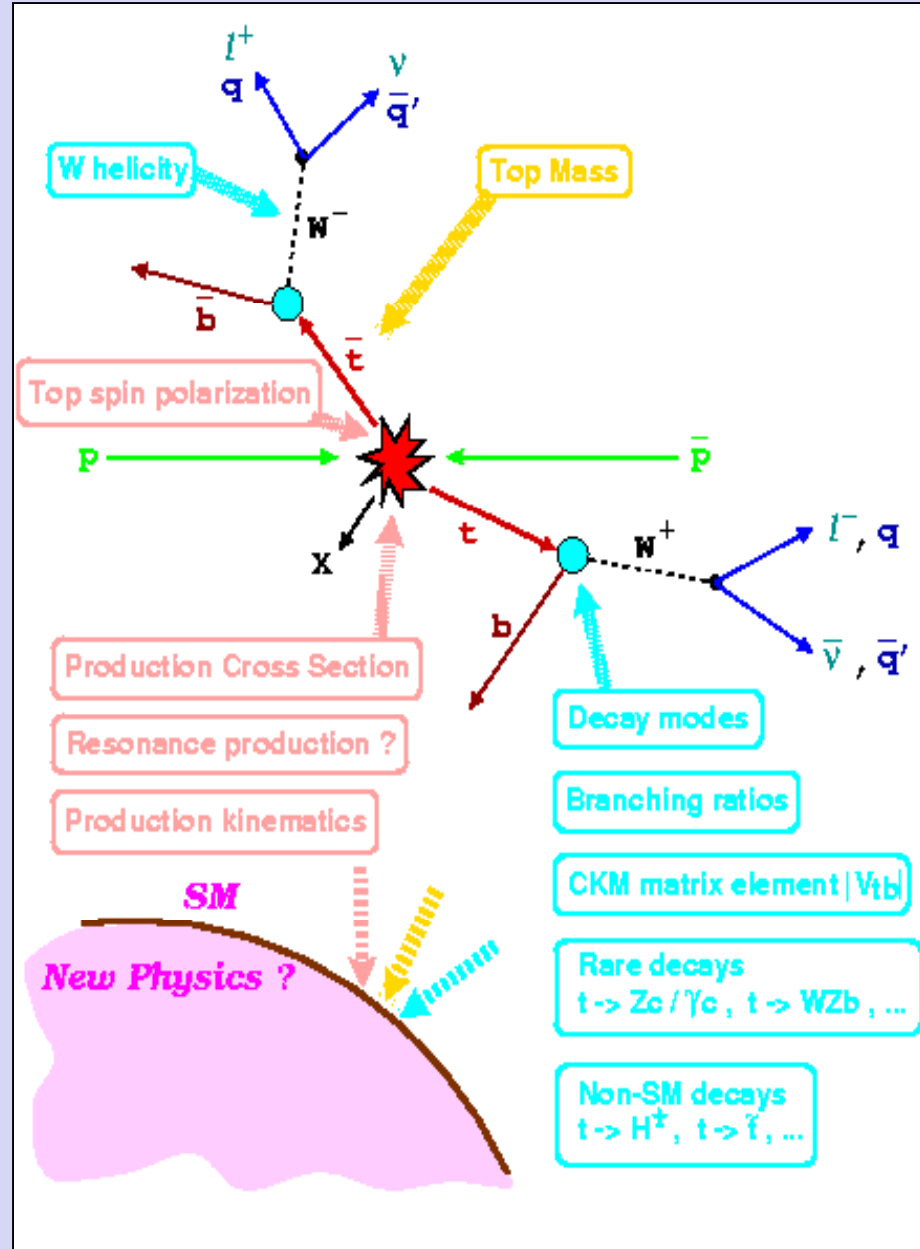
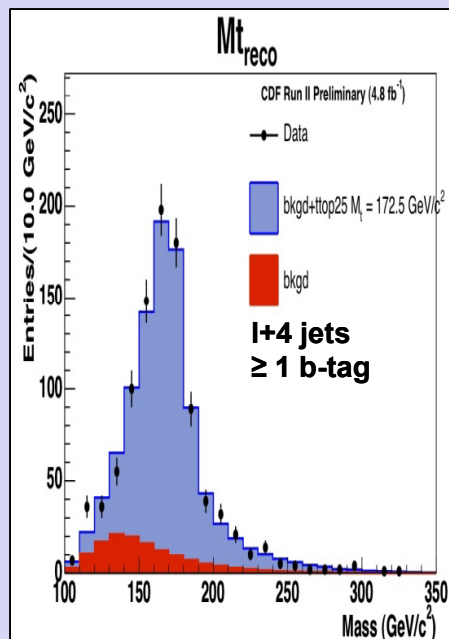
→ Short life time: probe bare quark

Discovery in 1995



1995, CDF and DØ experiments, Fermilab

Today

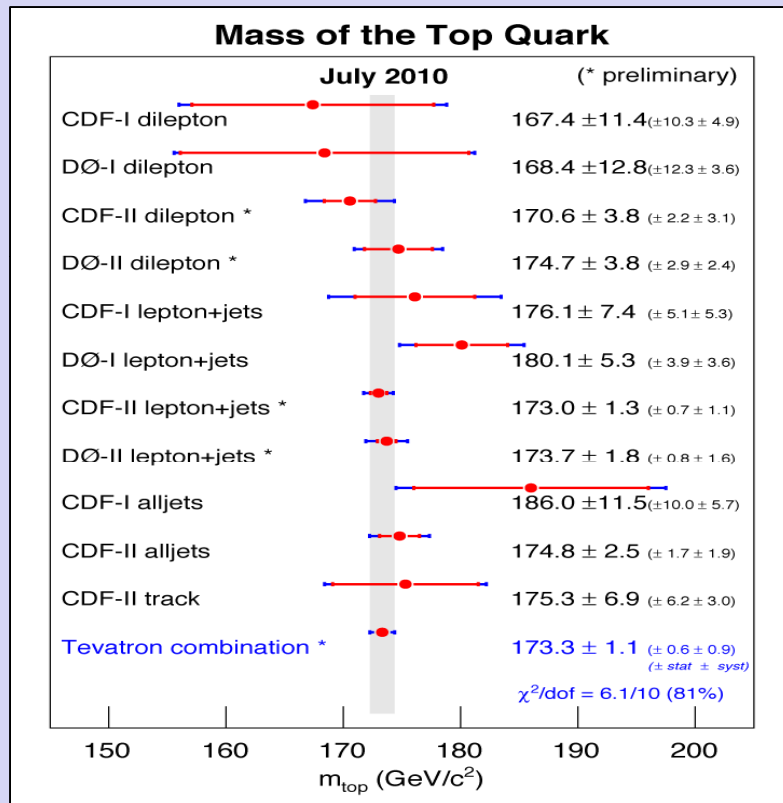
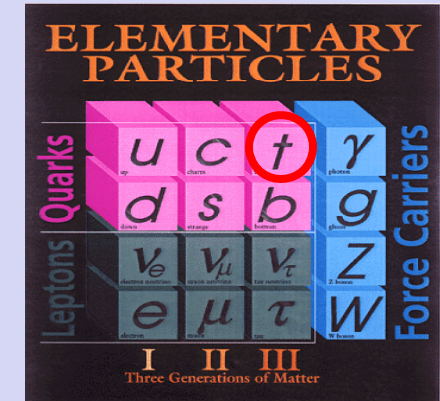
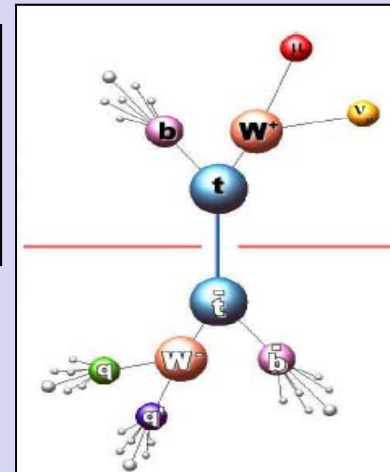




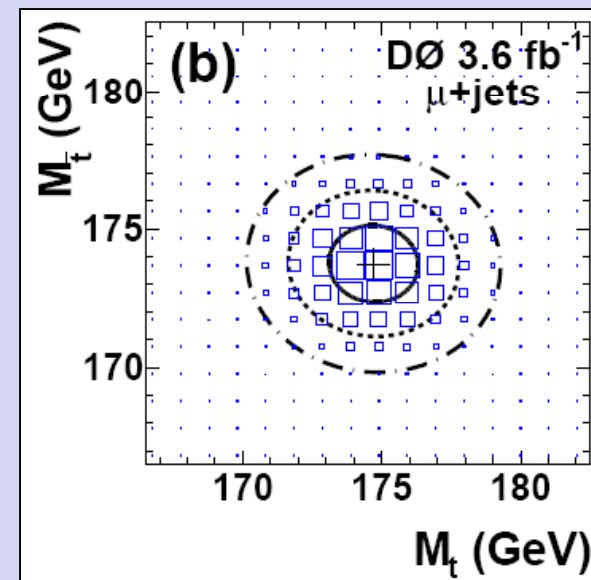
Top Quark Mass Measurement



- Top quark mass is measured using decay products in many different channels
- Lepton+jets channel with two jets coming from W boson is most precise



First measurement of quark/anti-quark mass difference: CPT test in quark sector



$$\Delta M = 0.8 \pm 1.8 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.8 \text{ (syst.) GeV}$$

DØ and CDF combined top mass result

$$m_t = 173.3 \pm 1.1 \text{ GeV}$$

0.6% accuracy

Best (of any) quark mass measurement!



Main Top Quark Properties Measured at the Tevatron



- Top quark mass: $m_t = 173.3 \pm 1.1$ GeV (0.6% accuracy)
- Are top and antitop masses the same? Test of CPT
 - $\Delta m = 0.8 \pm 1.9$ GeV (equal to 1%)
- Top quark lifetime
 - $\Gamma_t = 1.99 (+0.69/-0.55)$ GeV agrees with SM
- Top charge $|q| = 2/3e$ to 95% C.L.
- W helicity in top decay expect 70% longitudinal, 30% left-handed
SM looks good
- Asymmetry of top quark in p vs pbar direction expected to be $\sim 1\%$
DZero $8 \pm 4\%$; CDF high mass anomaly?
- Correlations of spins of top and anti-top are consistent with SM
- No flavor changing neutral currents
 $< 2 \times 10^{-4}$ ($t \rightarrow gu$); $< 4 \times 10^{-3}$ ($t \rightarrow gc$)
- No evidence for SUSY H^\pm in top decays
- Anomalous top vector/tensor couplings?
Combination of W helicity & single top is in good agreement with SM V-A
- 4th generation t' ? None below ~ 358 GeV
- tt resonances? None below ~ 700 GeV
- Is W in t decay color singlet? Singlet preferred
- Electroweak single top quark production observed: $|V_{tb}| > 0.77$ @ 95% C.L.

Very well know quark by now!



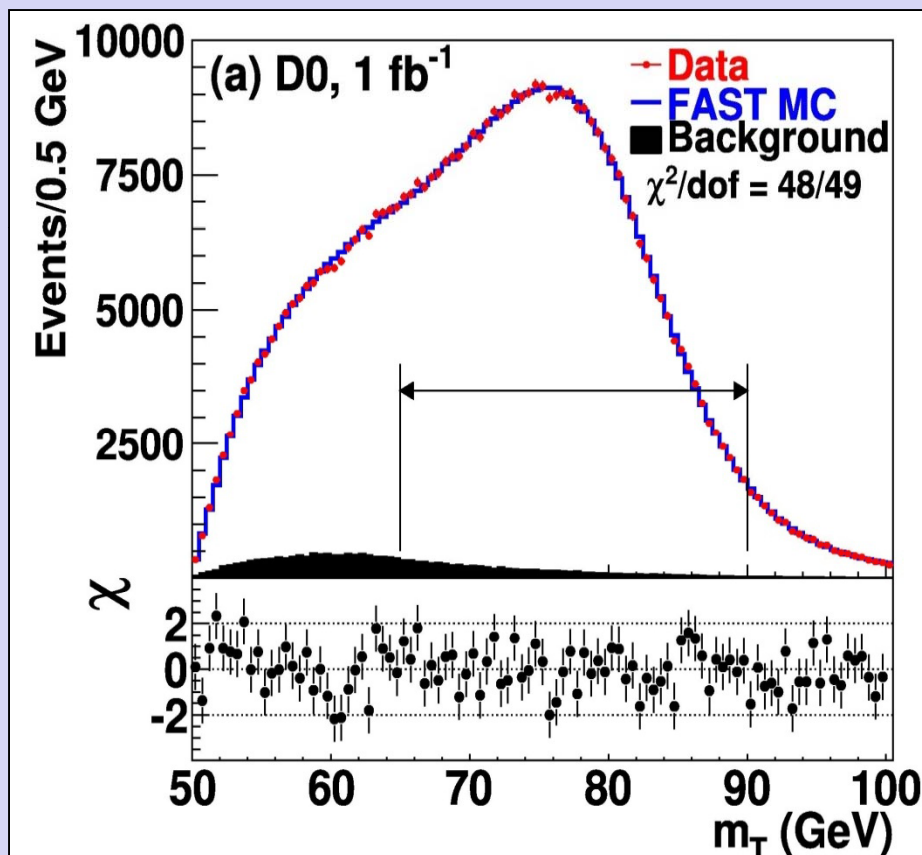
Electroweak Physics



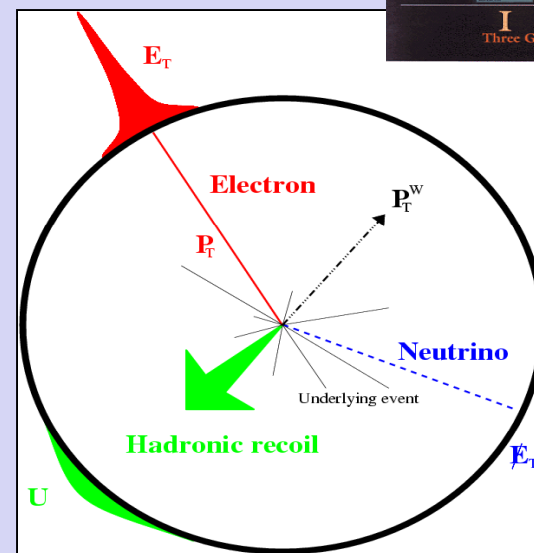
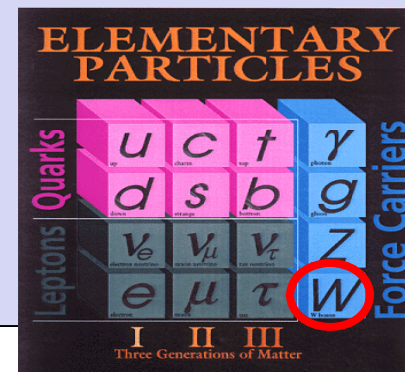
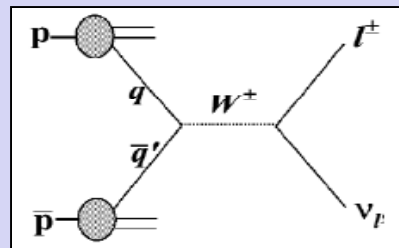
Precision measurements of electroweak parameters

Measure single and multi-boson production, W mass, W production asymmetry,...

World most precise W mass measurement



$80,401 \pm 21(\text{stat.}) \pm 38(\text{syst.}) \text{ MeV}$
0.05%



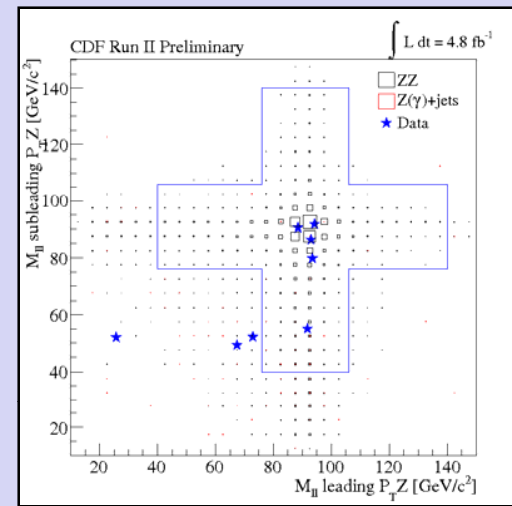
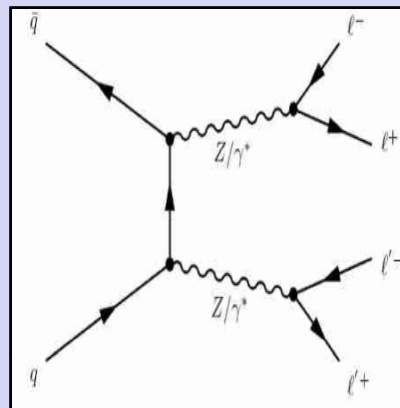
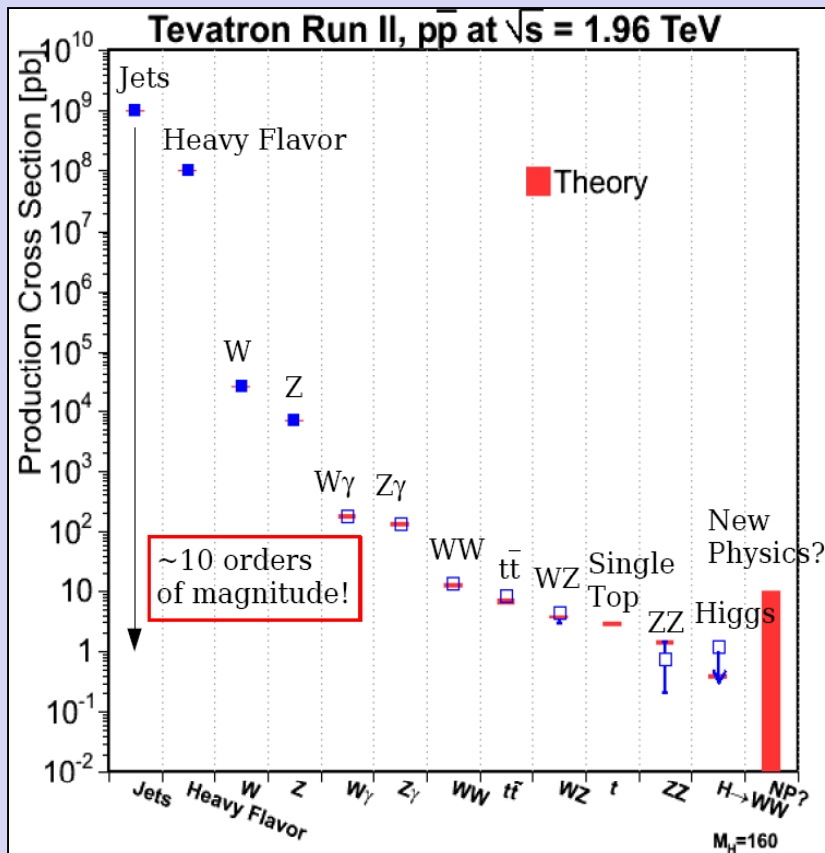
W mass world average is now
 $80,399 \pm 23 \text{ MeV}$ (**0.025%**)
Helps to predict Higgs mass



Studies of di-boson Production



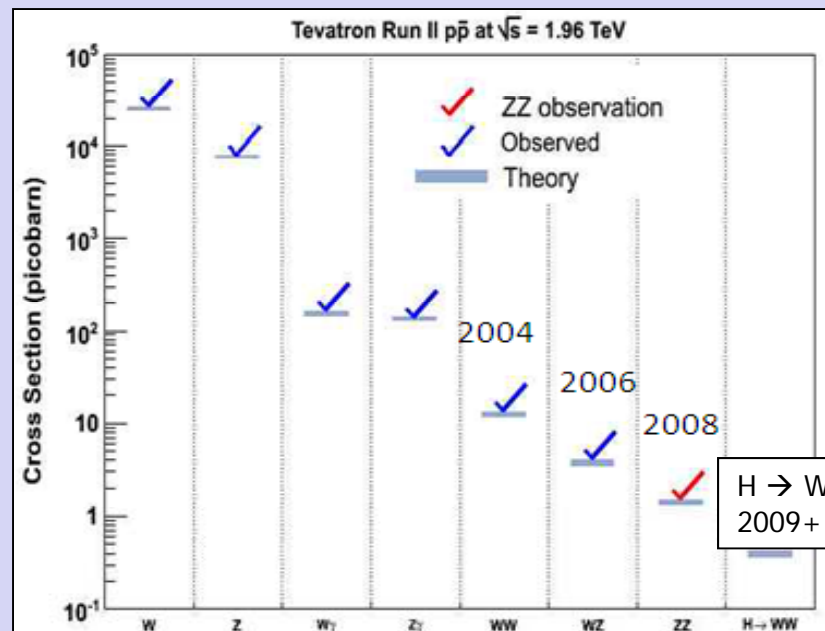
Detect very rare processes, search for anomalous vector boson couplings and develop experimental methods for Higgs hunting



ZZ has the smallest di-boson cross section

$$\sigma(ZZ) = 1.6 \pm 0.1 \text{ pb}$$

... next lower is the Higgs





b-quark Studies

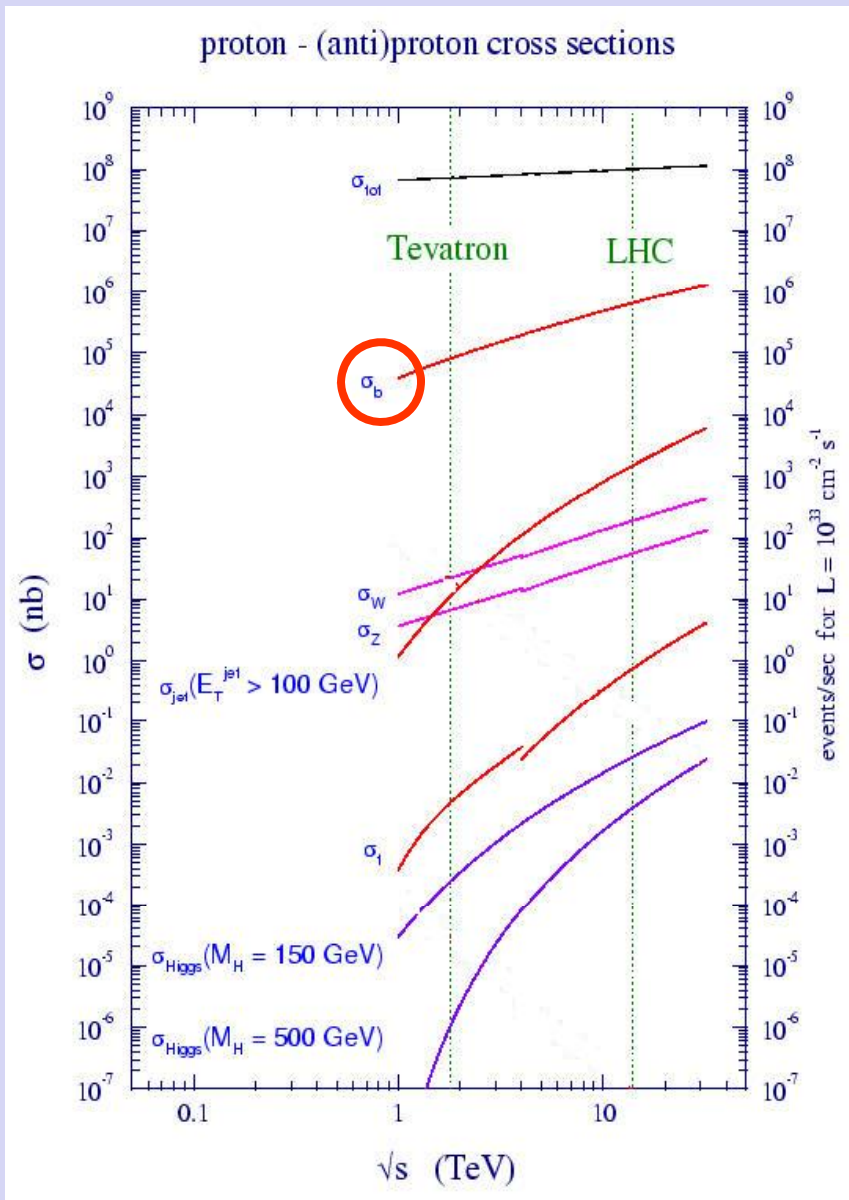


High b quark cross section: $\sim 10^{-3} \sigma_{\text{tot}}$
 $\sim 10^4$ b's per second produced!

All b containing species are produced
 $B^\pm, B^0, B_s, B_c, \Lambda_b \dots$

Large b quark data samples provide

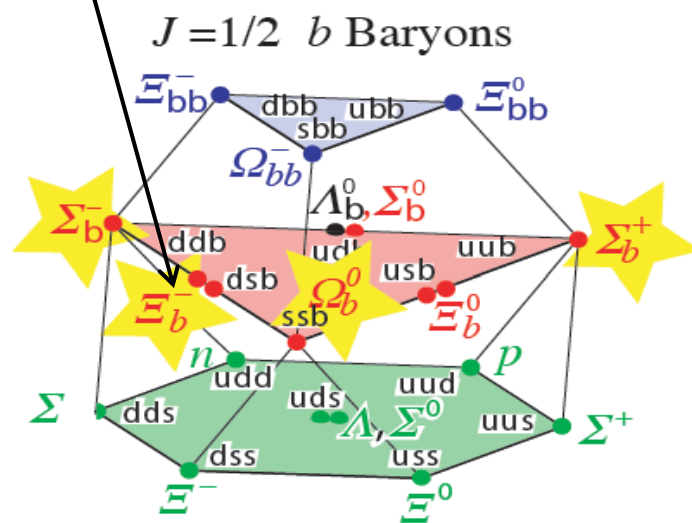
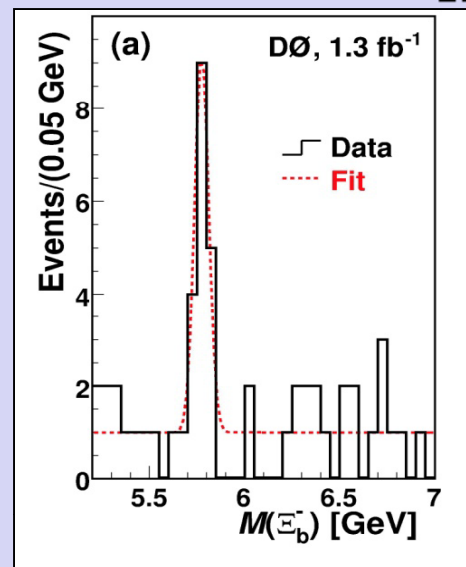
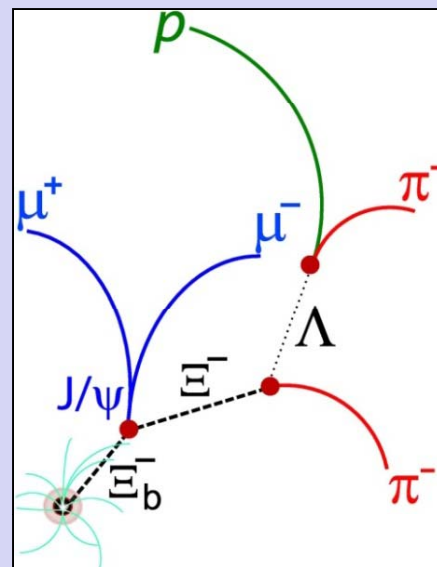
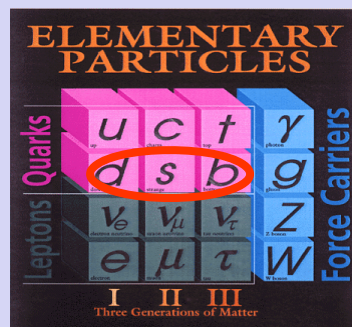
- B mesons lifetime studies
- Mass spectroscopy (B_c , etc.)
- Studies of B_s oscillations
- CP violation studies
- Search for new b hadrons
- Search for rare decays





All b quark containing species are produced: B^\pm , B^0 , B_s , B_c , Λ_b ...

**First baryon with
quarks from
all three generations
observed!**



3 b

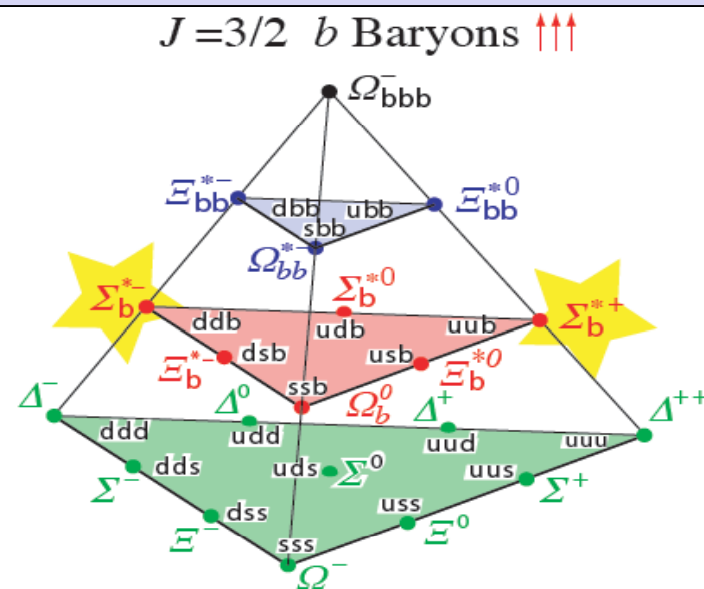
2 b

1 b

*New states
discovered
at Tevatron!*

0 b

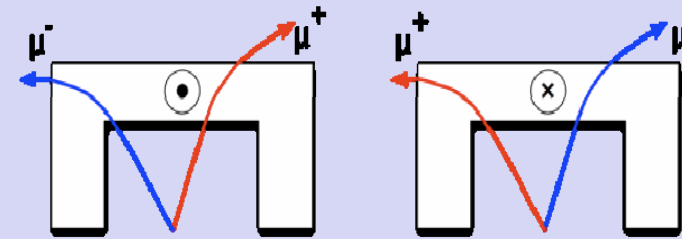
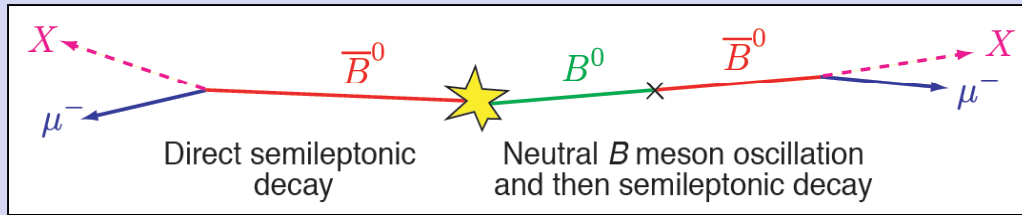
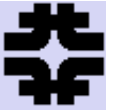
All observed


$$\Lambda_b^0 = |bud\rangle \quad \text{LEP, DØ, CDF}$$

- Until Tevatron, ground state Λ_b was the only directly observed b baryon



DØ di-muon Charge Asymmetry Puzzle



Swapping Magnet Polarity

Di-muon charge asymmetry

$$A_{sl}^b \equiv \frac{N_b^{++} - N_b^{--}}{N_b^{++} + N_b^{--}}$$

for events coming from decays of mesons containing b quarks undergoing mixing

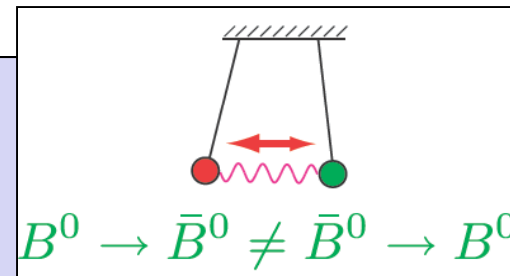
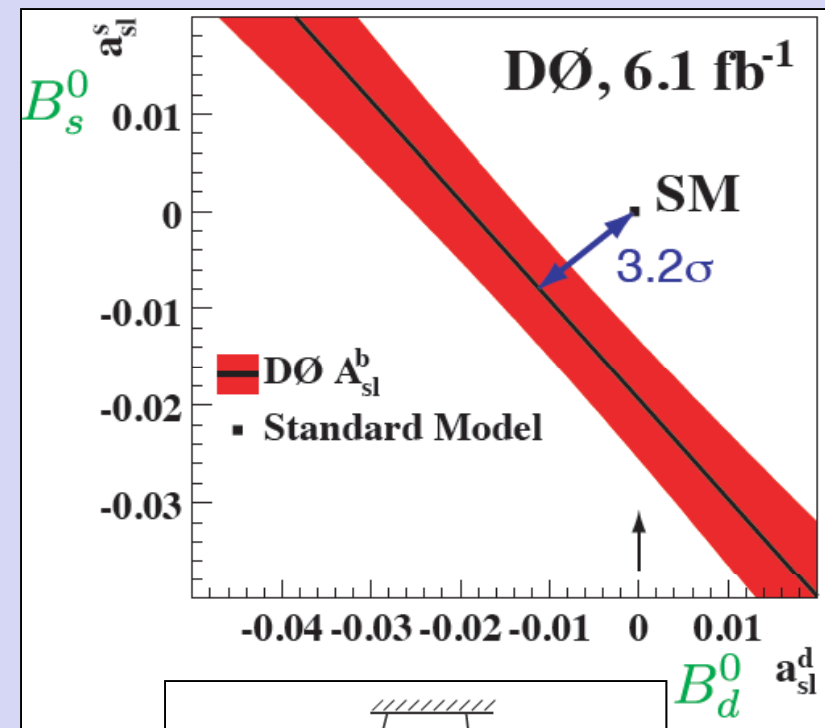
- Standard Model predicts this asymmetry to be very small

$$A_{sl}^b = (-2.3_{-0.6}^{+0.5}) \times 10^{-4}$$

- Any substantial deviation of this asymmetry from zero will be indication of new source of CP violation
- Measured value is 3.2σ from prediction

$$A_{sl}^b = (-0.957 \pm 0.251 (\text{stat}) \pm 0.146 (\text{syst})) \%$$

This result might help to understand matter-antimatter asymmetry of the Universe





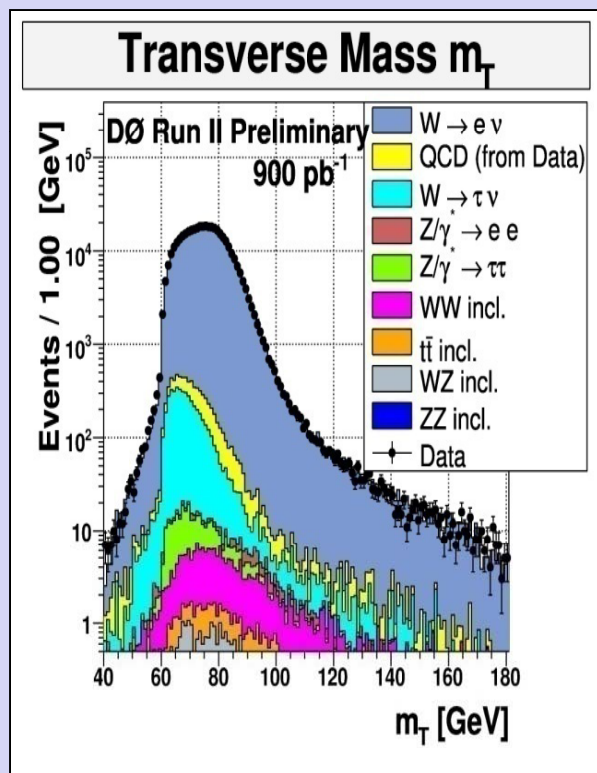
Search for New Phenomena



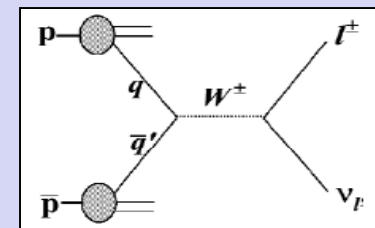
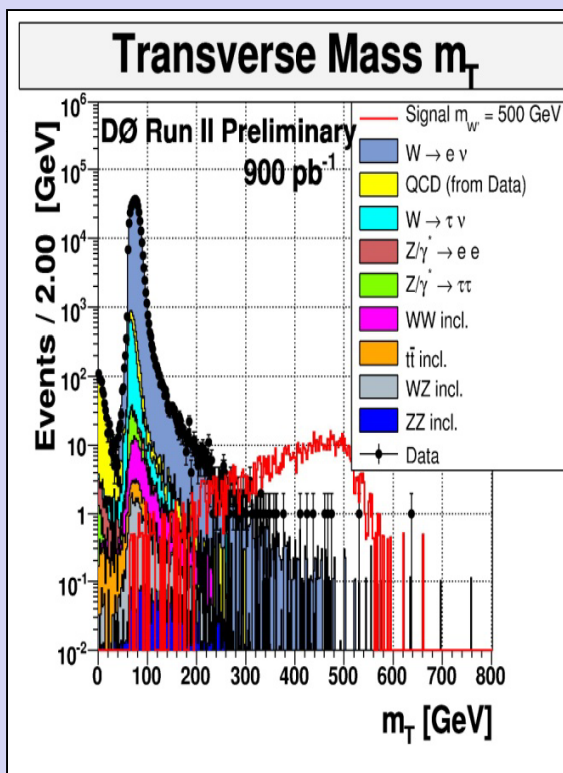
One of the most exciting studies is to look for new phenomena at the high energy collider
SUSY, leptoquarks, technicolor, new exotic particles, extra dimensions...

Example: heavy W' boson search

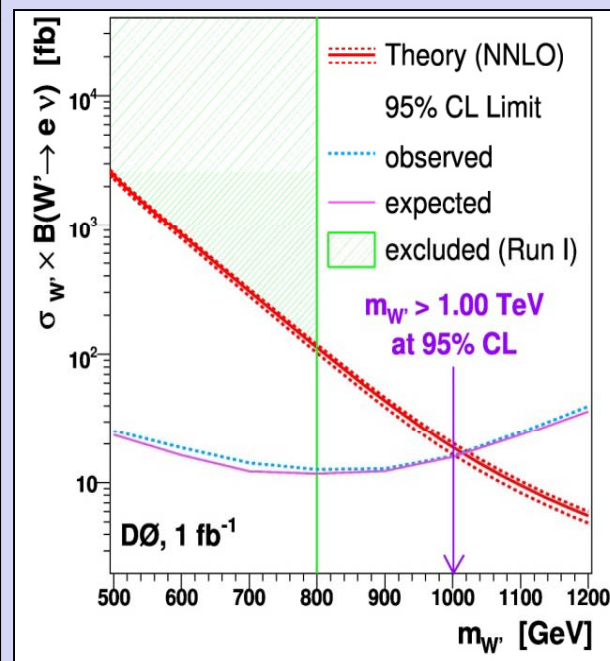
Check prediction of SM processes
in low mass region



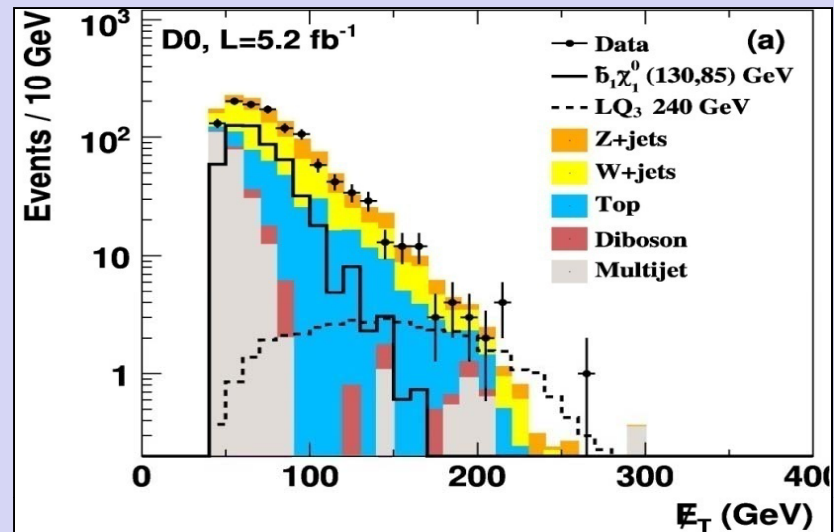
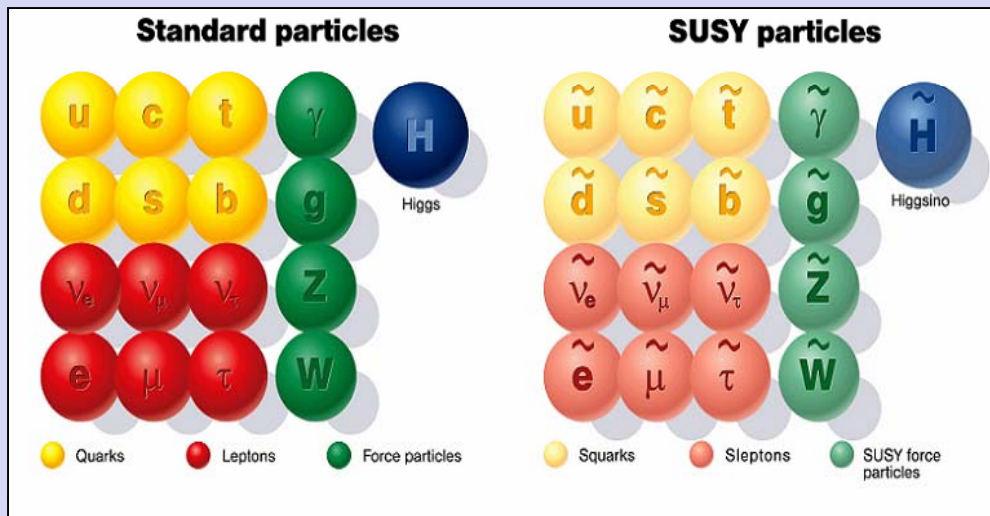
Then look into high mass region



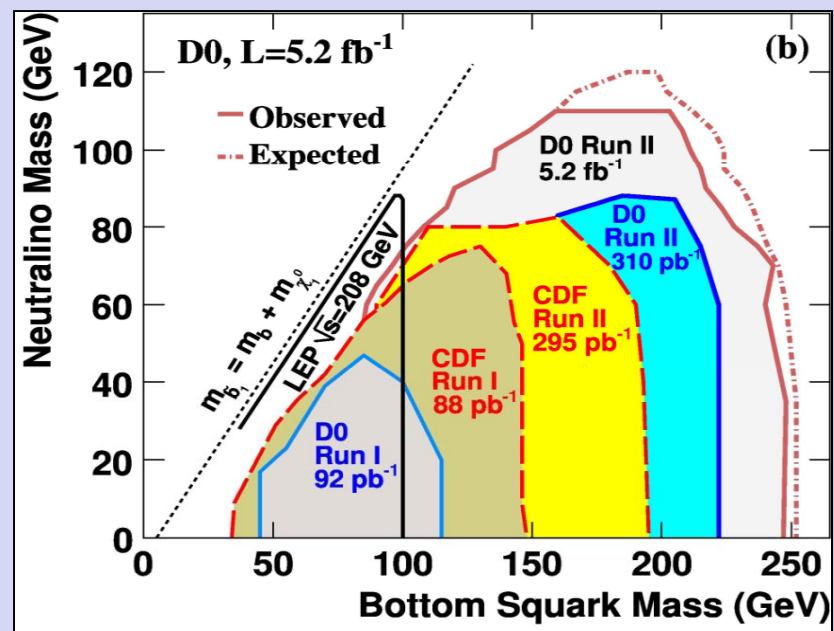
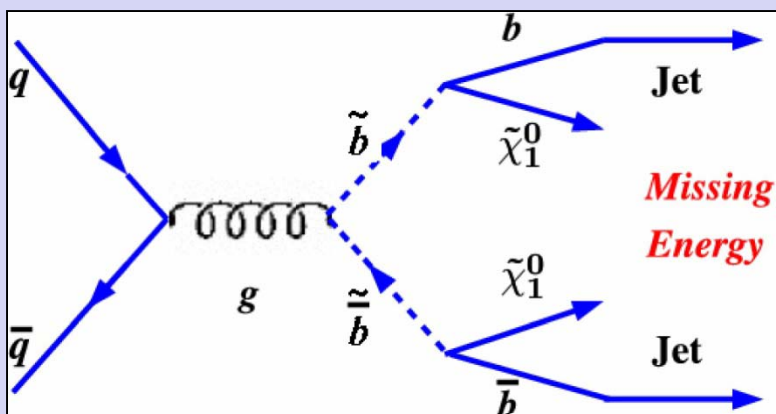
If no excess found, set limits



Reaching masses of $\sim 1\text{TeV}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Tevatron center of mass energy



Search for sbottom quarks



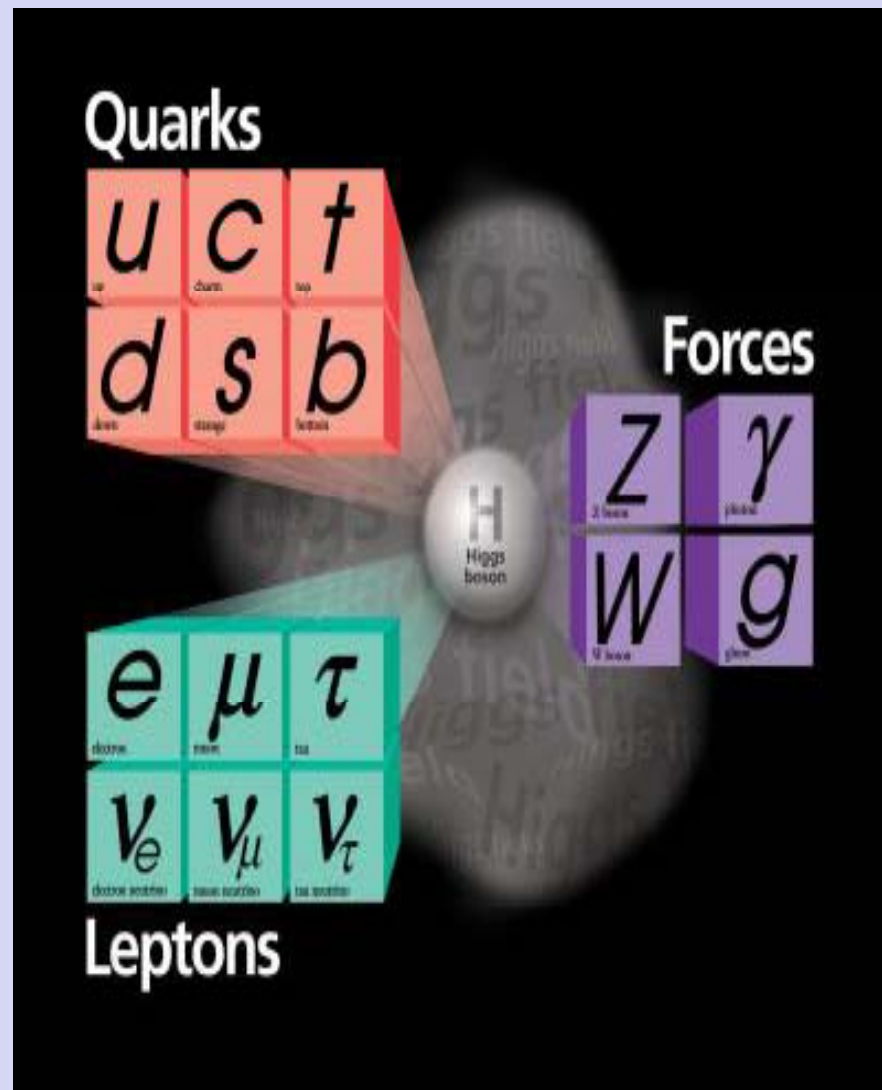
No indication of SUSY with particles masses below ~250-400 GeV



Introducing the Higgs



- Mass is a fundamental parameter of any object
 - Inertia, gravitational force, energy
- The fundamental forces of the Standard Model are symmetric (do not depend) upon mass
 - In order to provide particles with masses the symmetry breaking mechanism has been developed
- The “Higgs mechanism” provides mathematical description of mass via “Higgs field”
 - The whole Universe is filled with “Higgs Field”
 - Particles acquire mass by interacting with this field
- The Higgs mechanism predicts existence of new fundamental particle
 - The Higgs particle



It is challenge for experimental physicists to find Higgs particle – the last undiscovered particle of the Standard Model



What is Higgs Mass?



Available experimental limits

→ Direct searches at LEP: $M_H > 114$ GeV at 95% C.L.

→ Precision theory fits

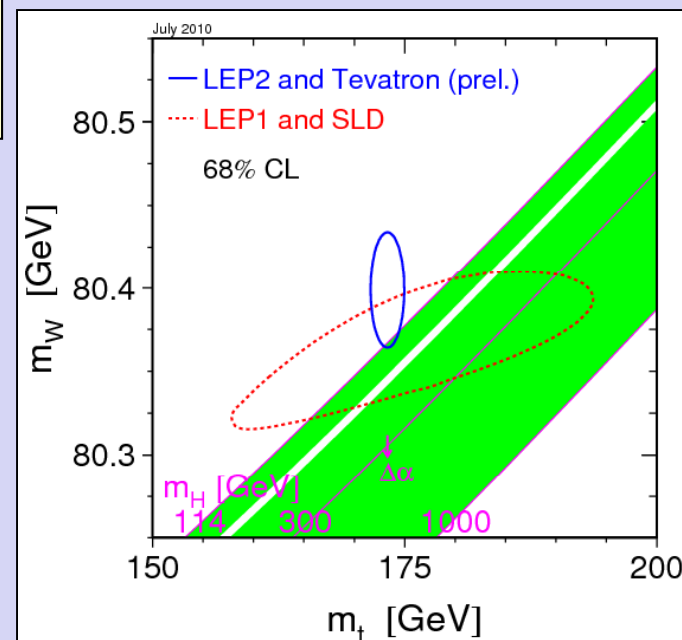
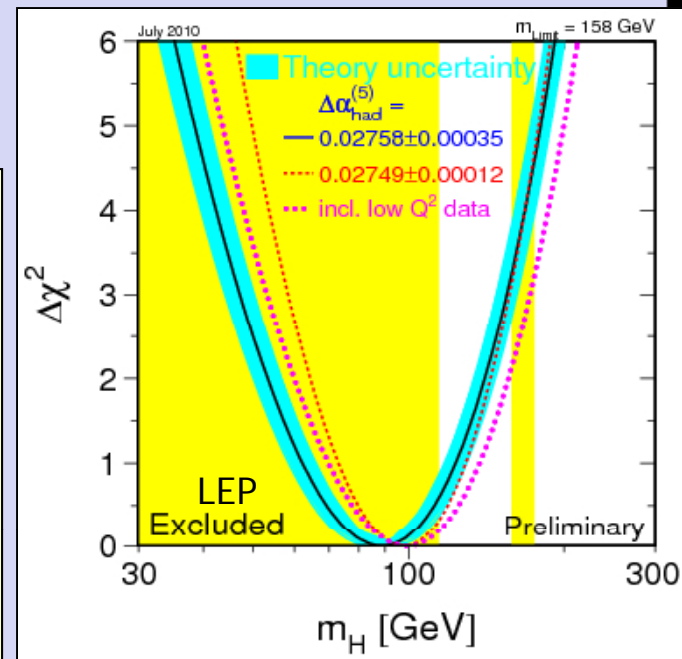


$M_H < 185$ GeV with direct LEP limit

Light Higgs favored → in the Tevatron energy range!

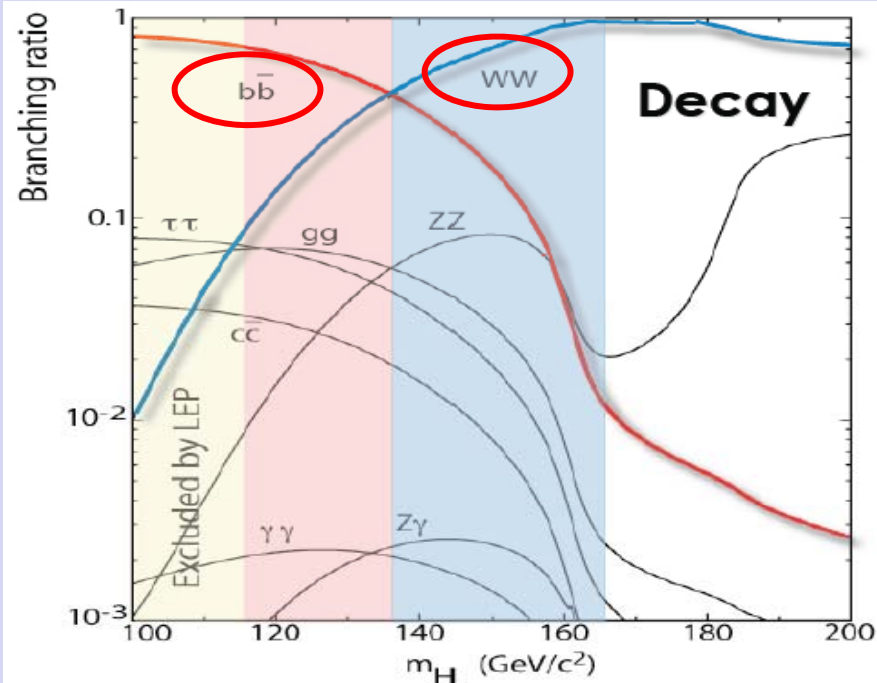
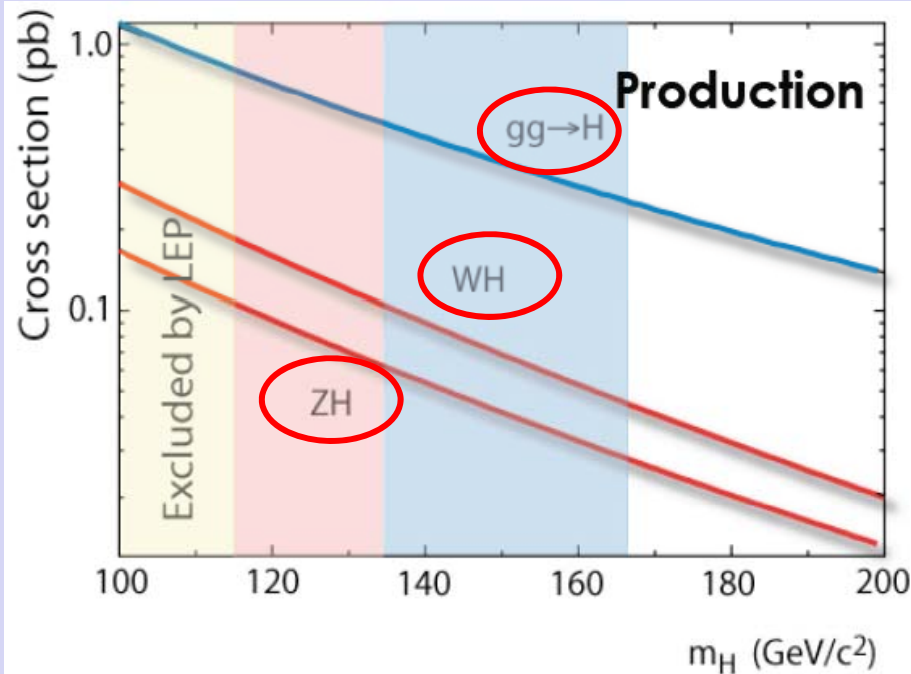
Tevatron provides:

Precision m_{top} and M_W measurements





Higgs Production and Decays at the Tevatron



Production cross sections

- in the 1 pb range for $gg \rightarrow H$
- in the 0.1 pb range for associated vector boson production

Decays

- bb for $M_H < 130$ GeV
- WW for $M_H > 130$ GeV

Search strategy:

- $M_H < 130$ GeV associated production and bb decay $W(Z)H \rightarrow l\nu(l\bar{l}/\nu\nu) bb$
Backgrounds: top, Wbb , Zbb ...
- $M_H > 130$ GeV $gg \rightarrow H$ production with decay to WW
Backgrounds: electroweak WW production...



Experimental Challenges



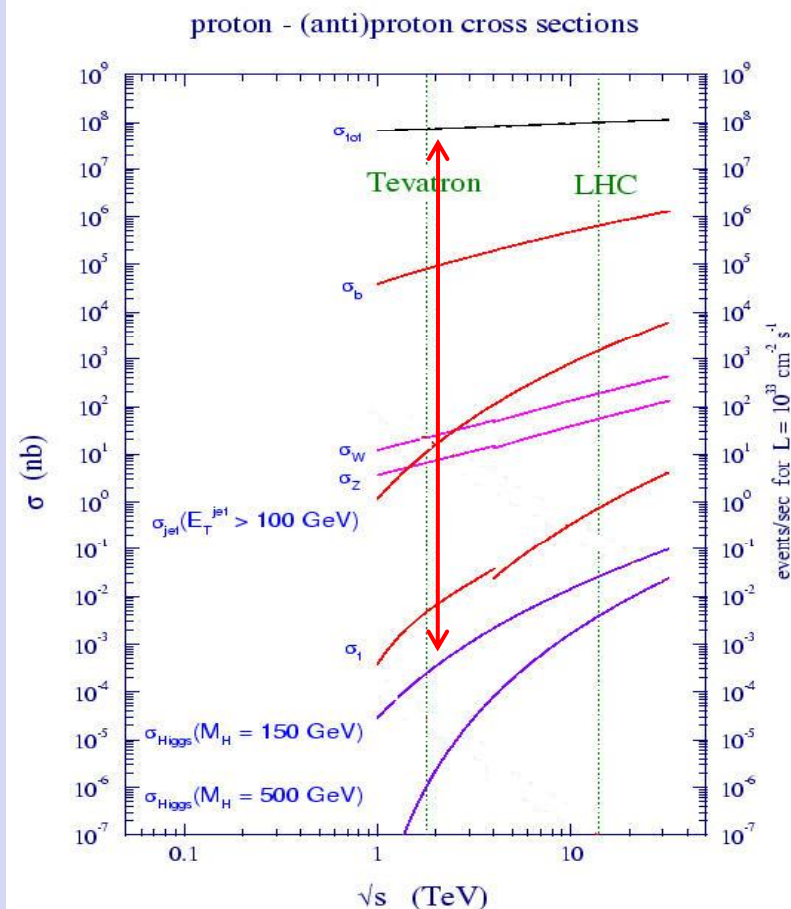
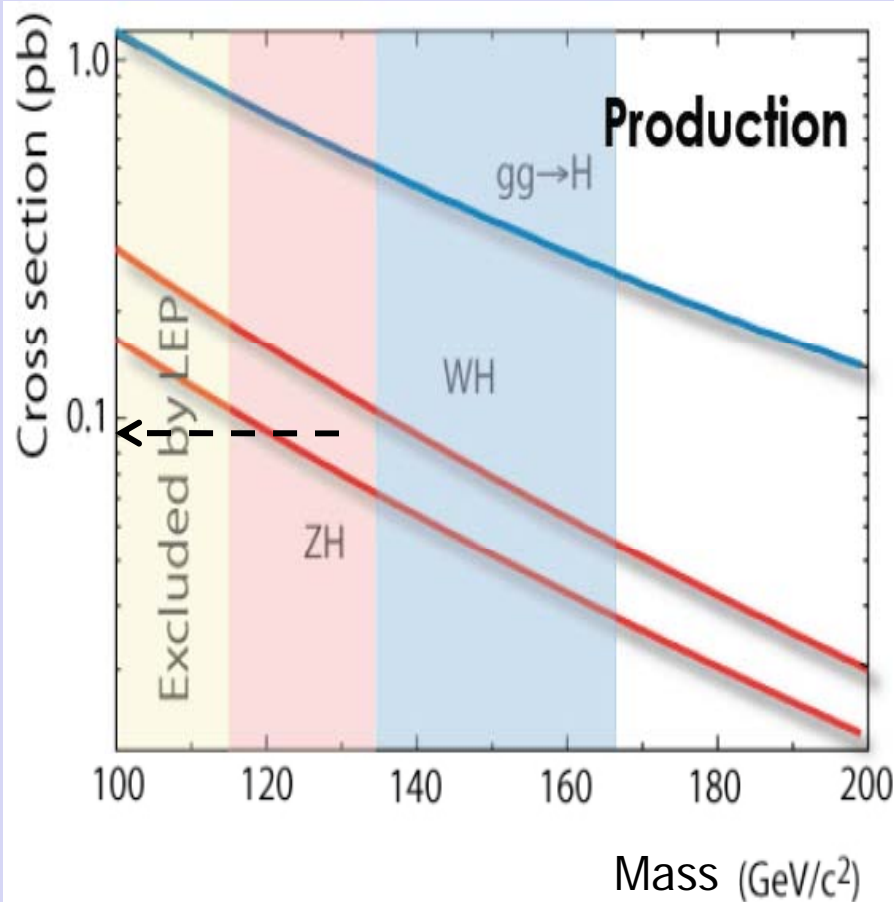
- Probability of producing Higgs is low

$$N_{\text{events}} = L \times \sigma$$

L is "Tevatron luminosity", σ is "cross section"

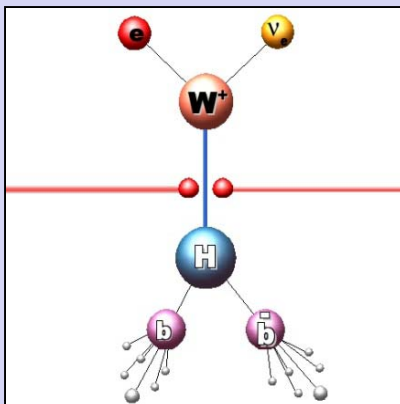
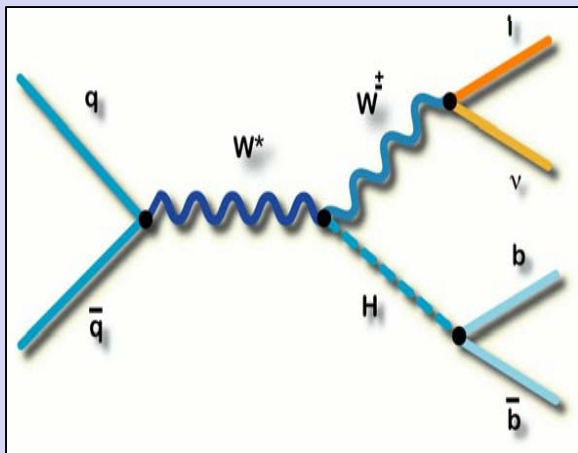
- To increase number of produced Higgs bosons we need luminosity

- Backgrounds from Standard Model processes are high
 - Only one out of 10^{12} collisions might contain Higgs particle
- Separation of backgrounds is one of the main challenges in hunt for the Higgs

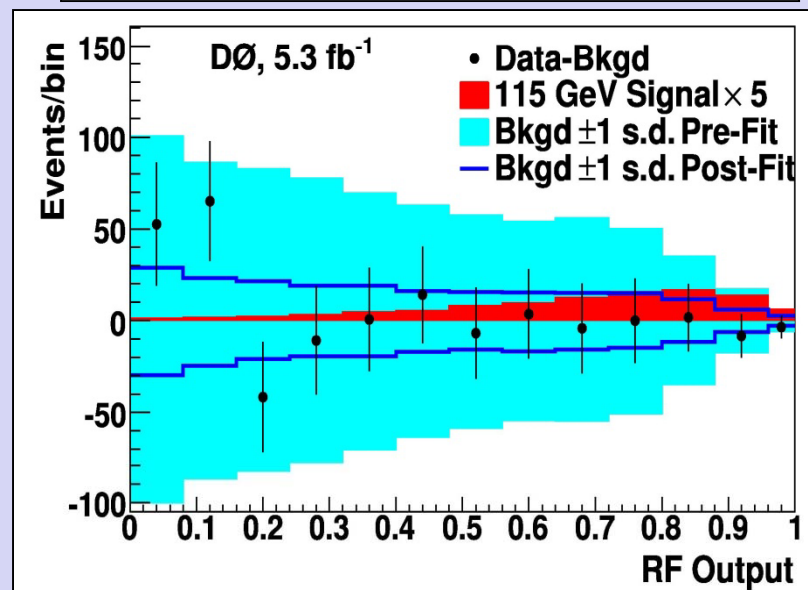
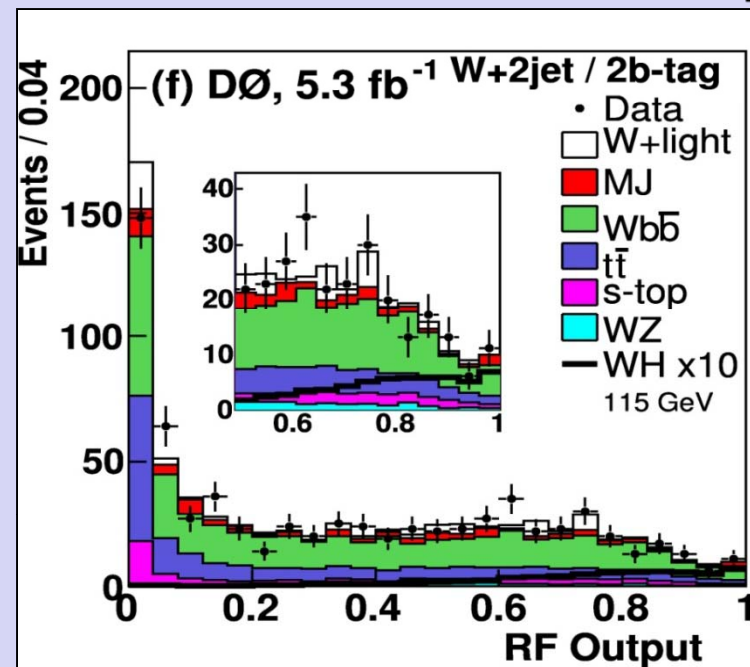




Higgs Search: $WH \rightarrow l\nu bb$ ($M_H < 130$ GeV)

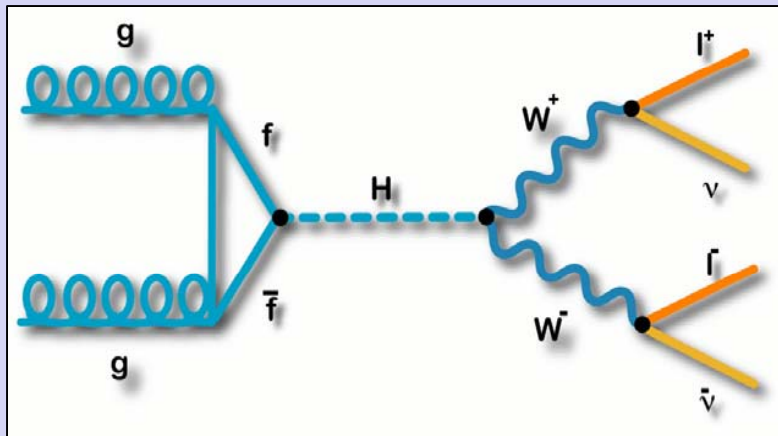


- One of the most sensitive channels in the ~ 110 - 130 GeV mass range
- Select events with lepton (muon or electron), neutrino (missing energy) and pair of jets from b-quarks
- Dijet mass \rightarrow any peaks?
- For more sensitivity and to use all information about particles in an event
 - Dijet mass \rightarrow multivariate discriminant

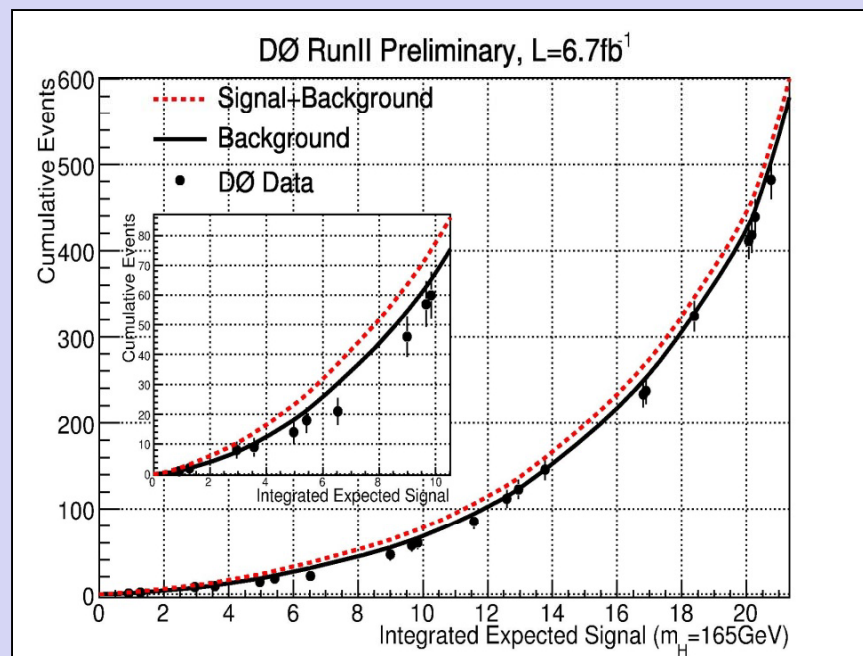
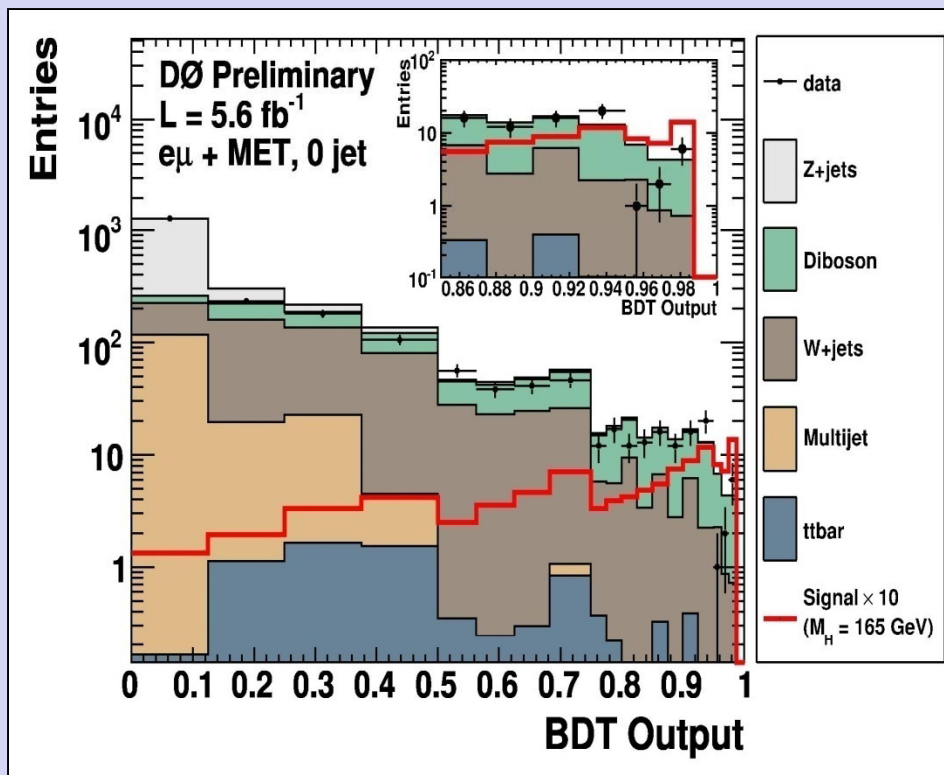
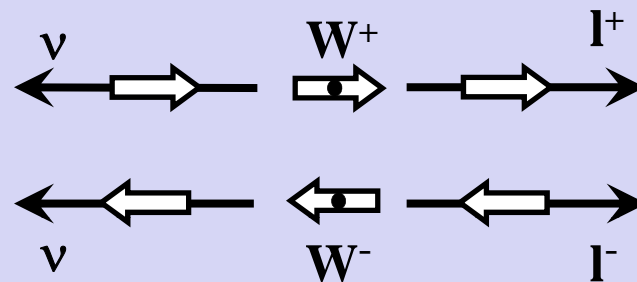




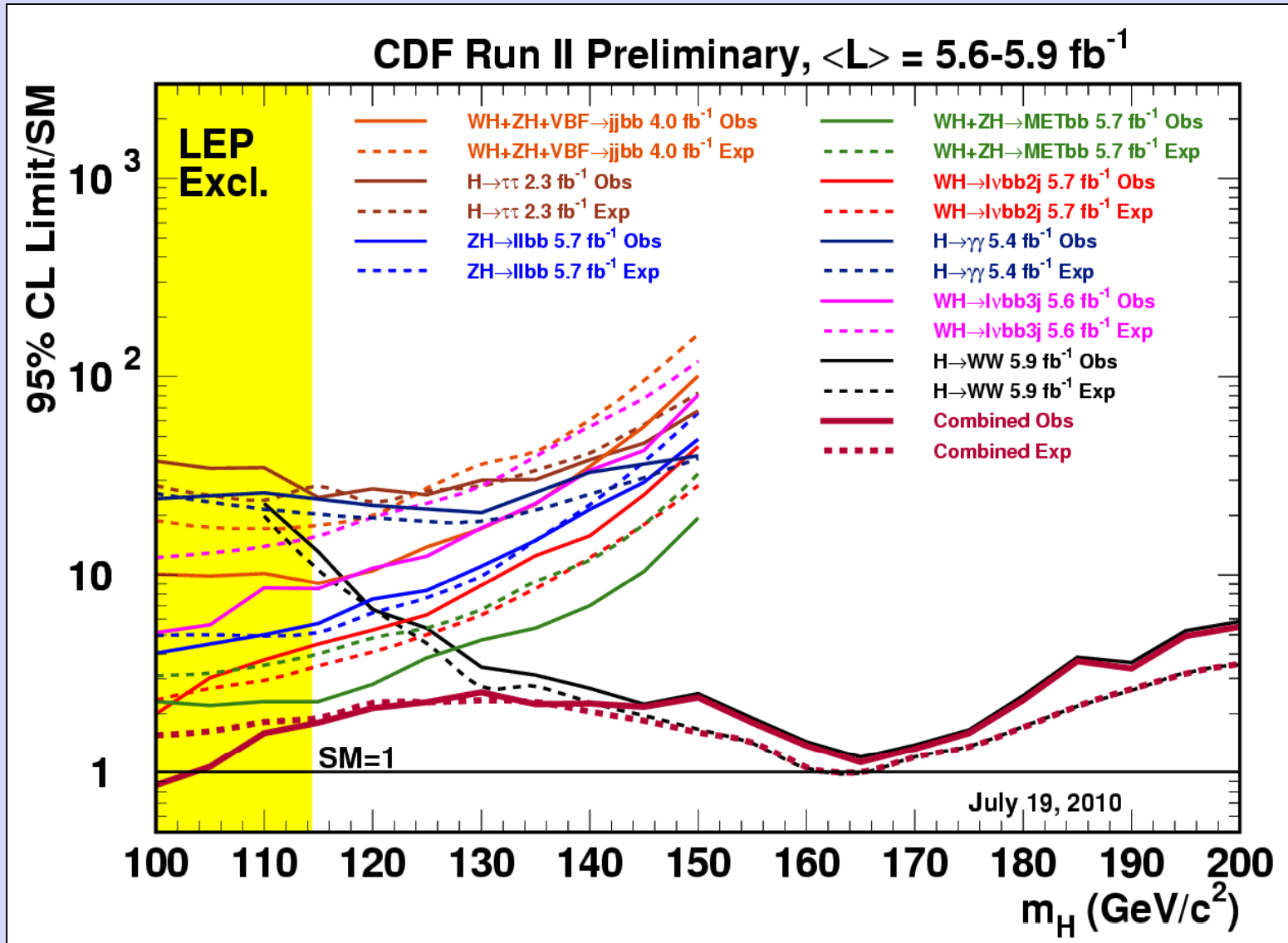
Higgs Search: $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow l\nu l\nu$ ($M_H > 130$ GeV)



Search strategy:
→ 2 high P_t leptons and missing E_t
→ WW pair comes from spin 0 Higgs:
leptons prefer to point in the same direction



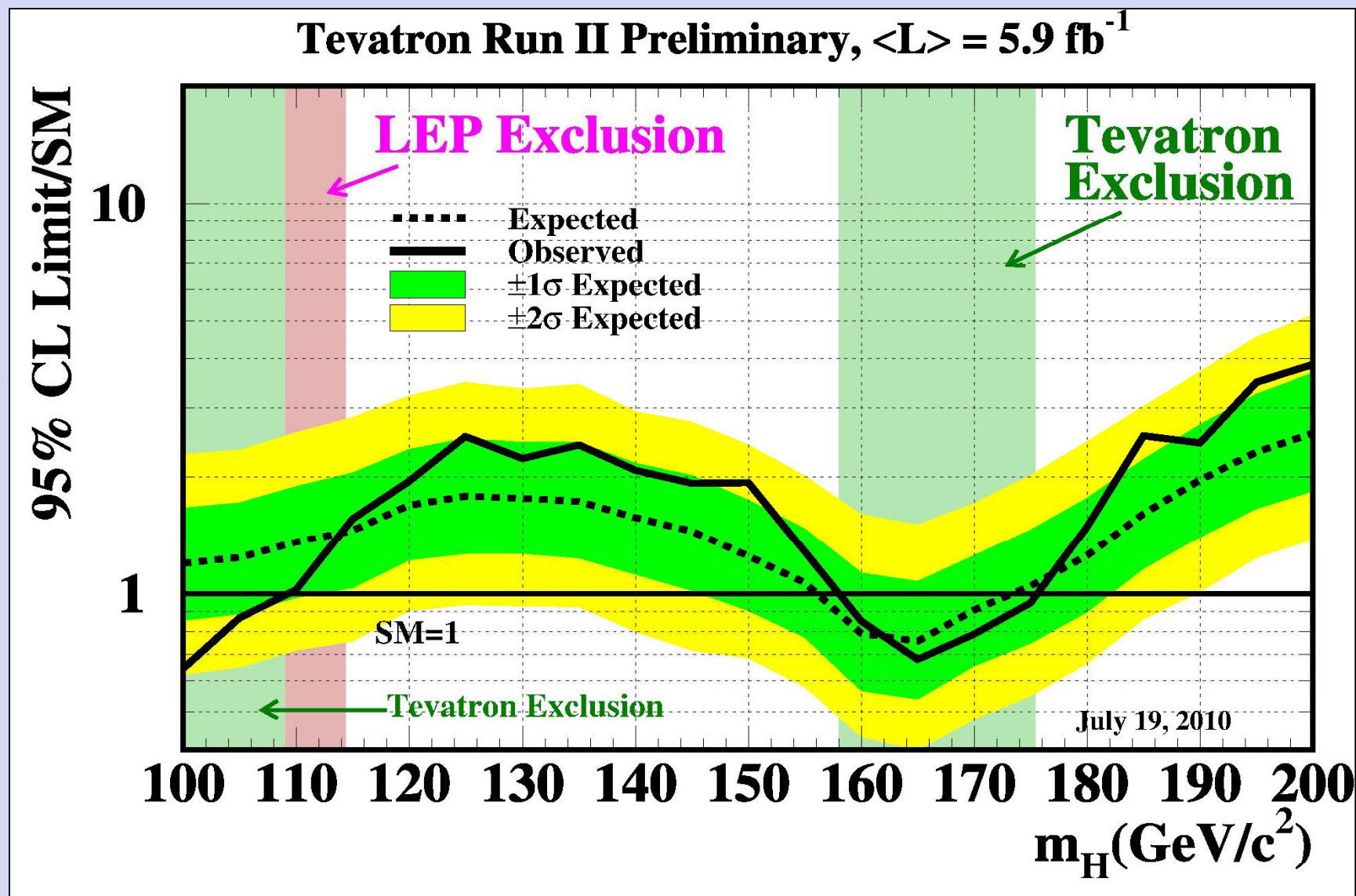
Combining Multiple Channels



Similarly, DØ uses 58 sub-channels



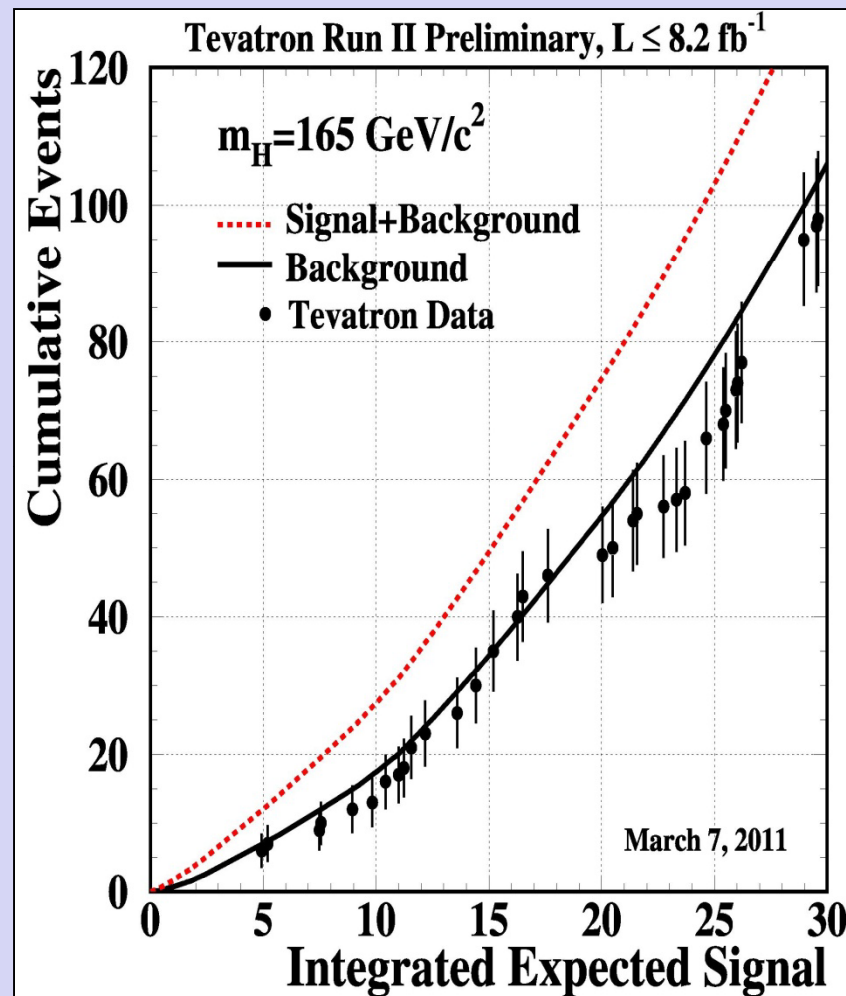
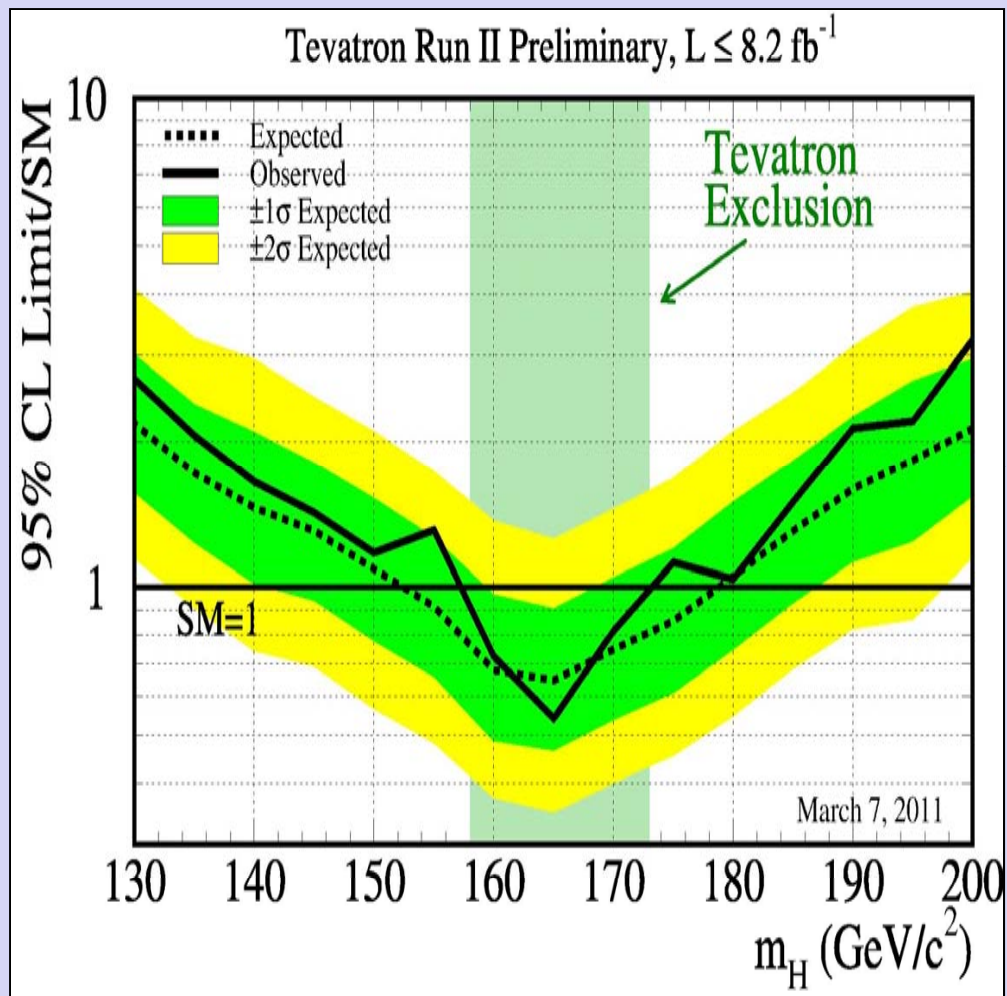
Combining Two Experiments... exclusion!



158-175 Higgs mass region is excluded at 95% CL



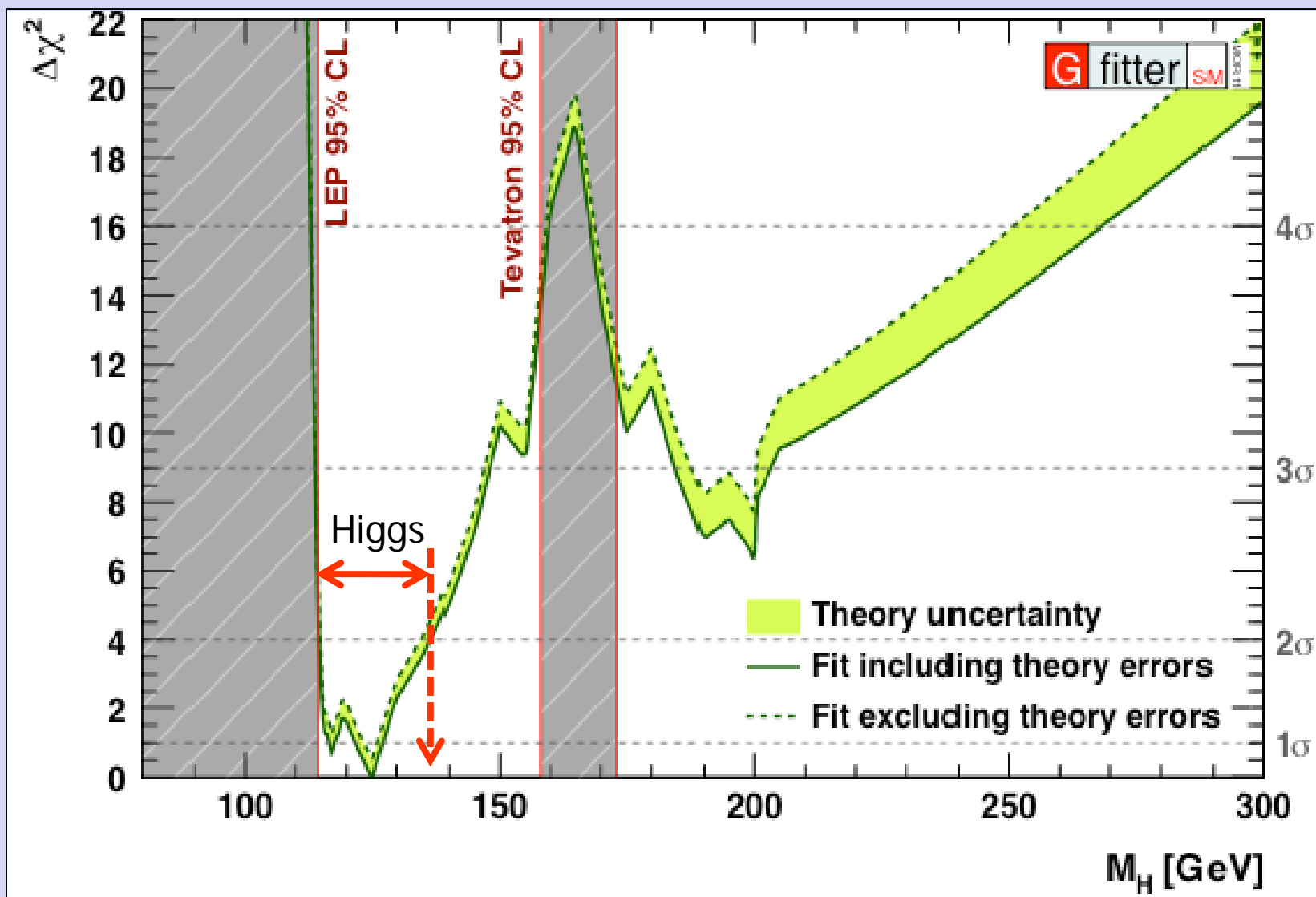
High Mass Higgs Update March 2011



**Higgs cross section twice below SM prediction
at 165 GeV is excluded**



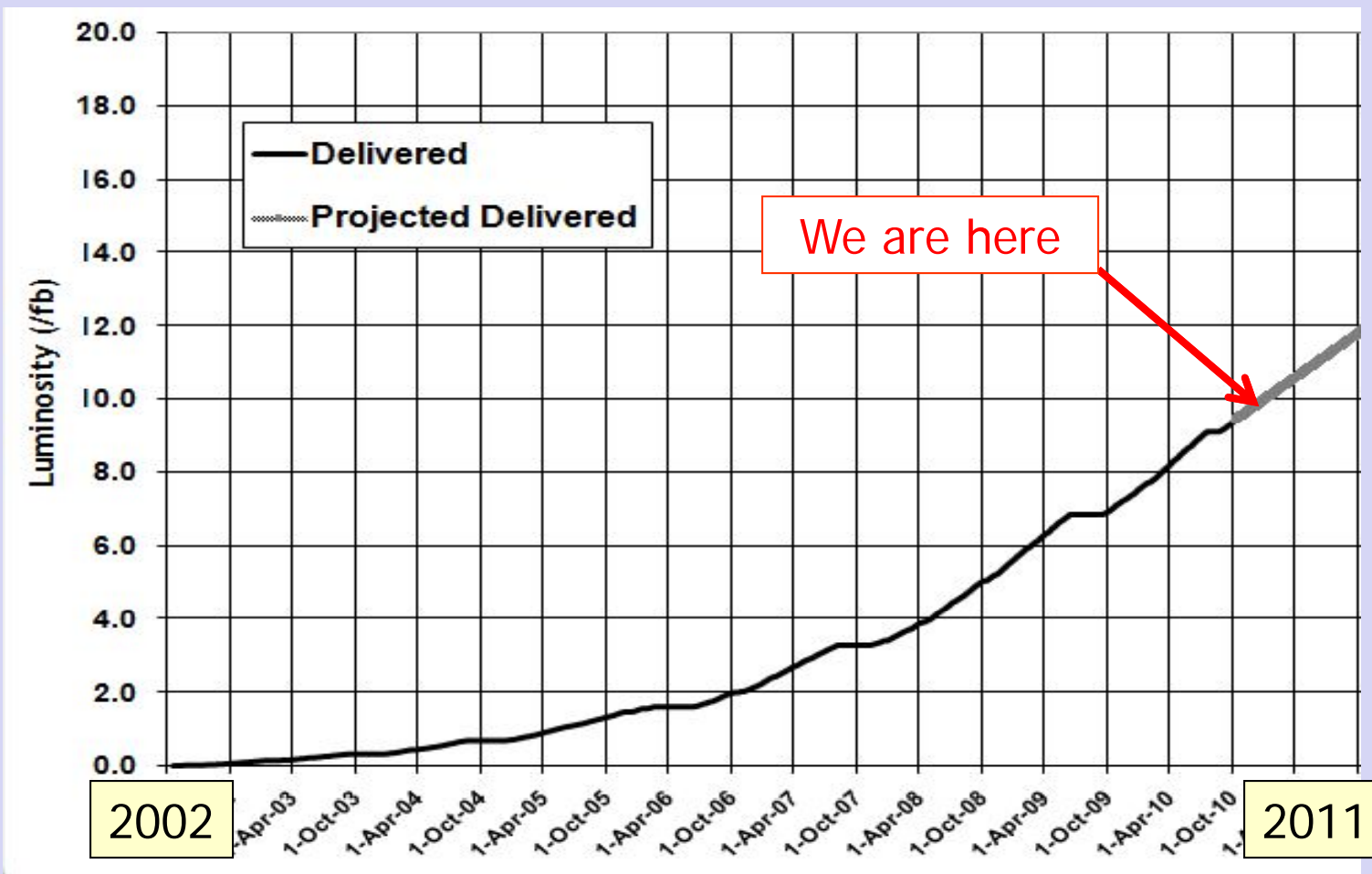
Combining Direct and Indirect Searches



March 2011 update: Higgs mass is 114-137 GeV – excellent match for the Tevatron!

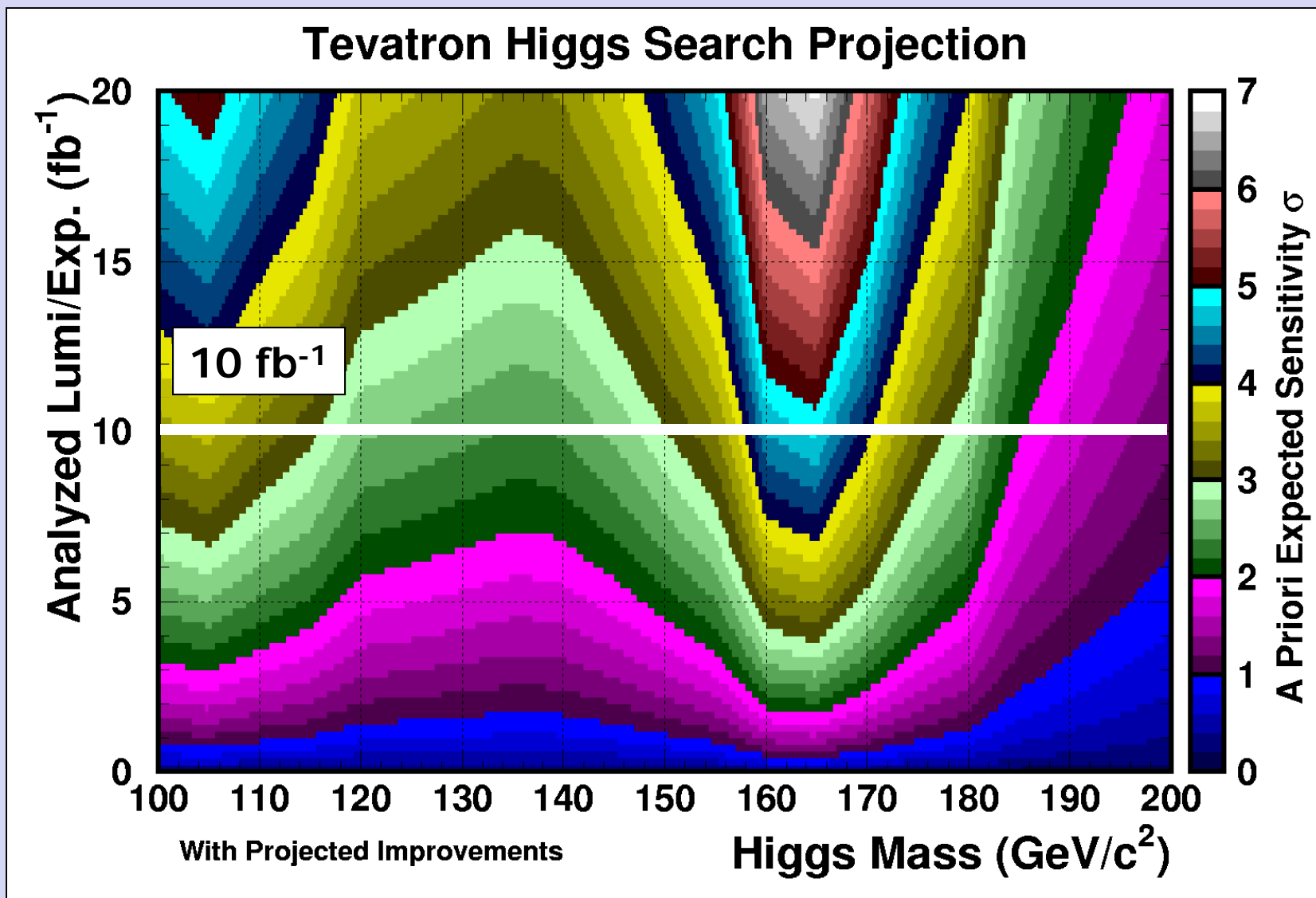


Tevatron Luminosity Projections



- Projections are based on extrapolations of the current performance
 - Expected end of Tevatron data collection is October 2011
- We expect $\sim 12 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ delivered by late 2011, with $\sim 10 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ available for analysis

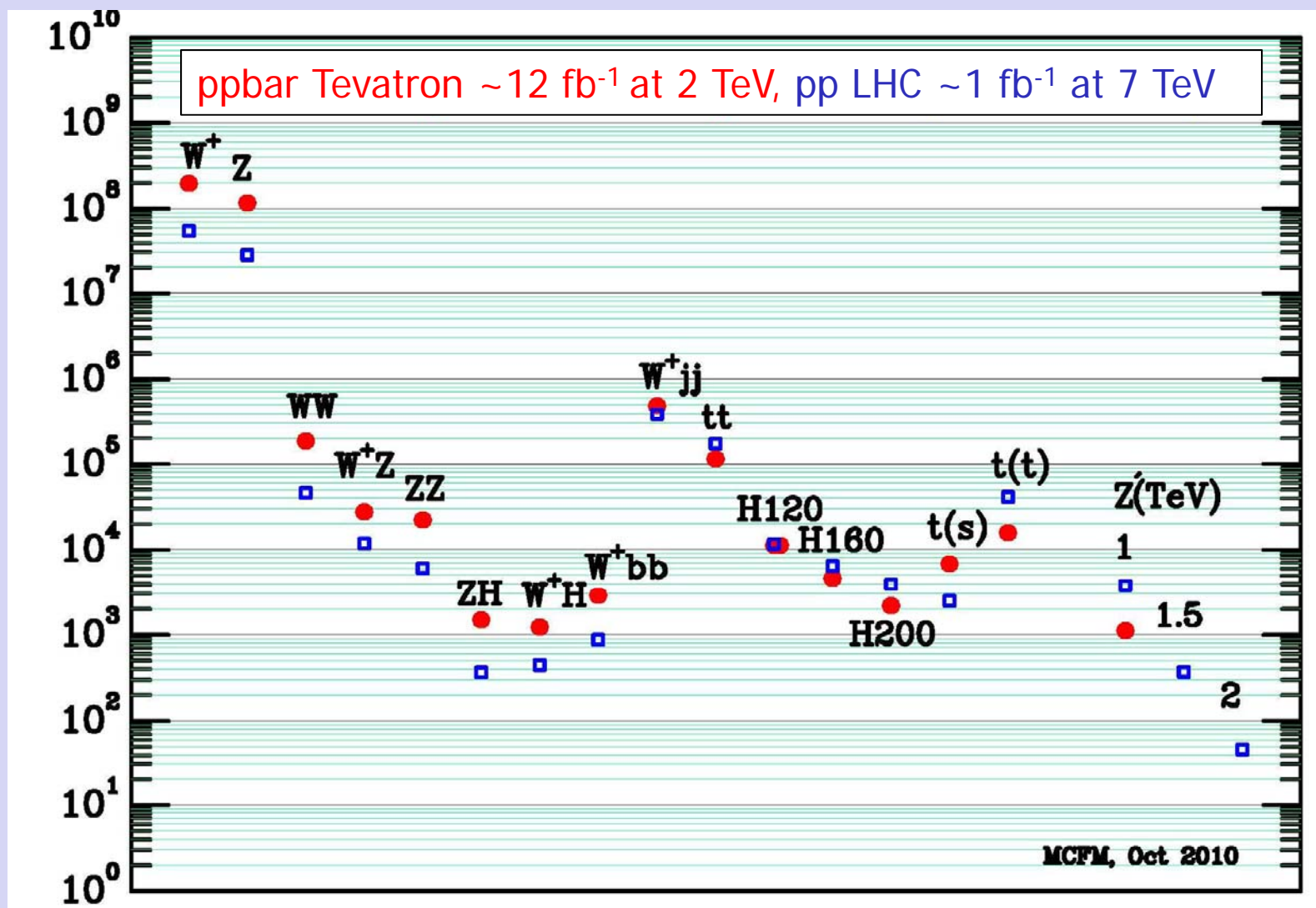
Tevatron Standard Model Higgs Projections



With 10 fb^{-1} can reach 95% CL exclusion Higgs in full allowed mass range and 3σ sensitivity at low masses



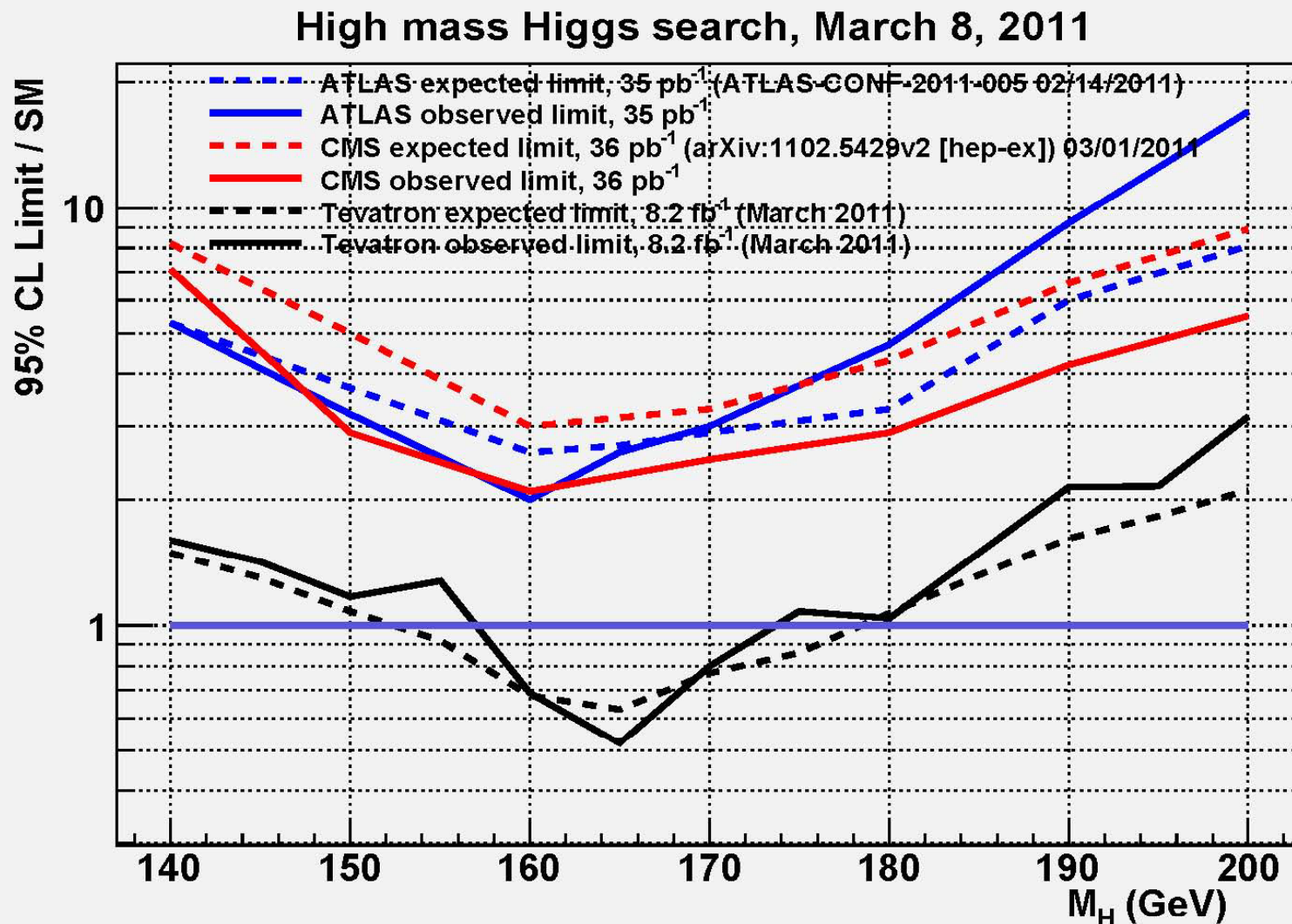
Tevatron and LHC - Complementarity



High yields of low mass states, including Higgs, at the Tevatron complement large cross sections of heavy objects at the LHC



Direct Higgs Searches, March 2011



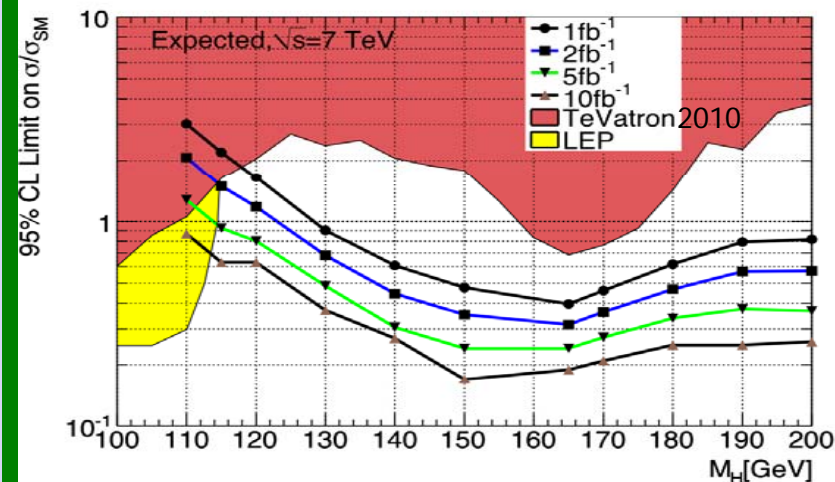
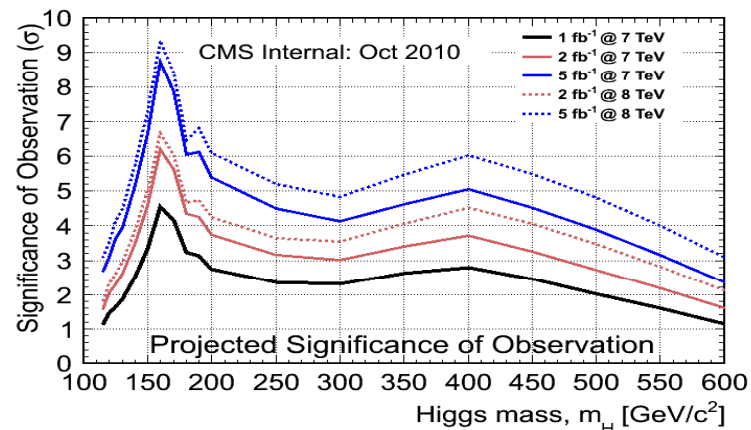
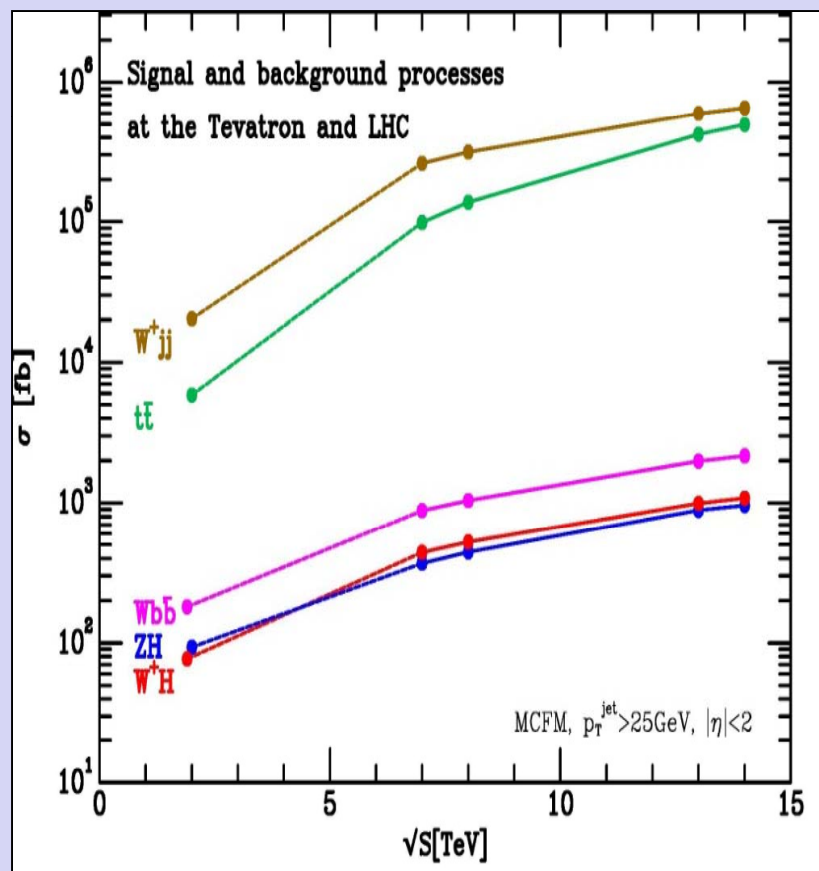
Becoming very exciting!



Tevatron, LHC and Higgs - Complementarity



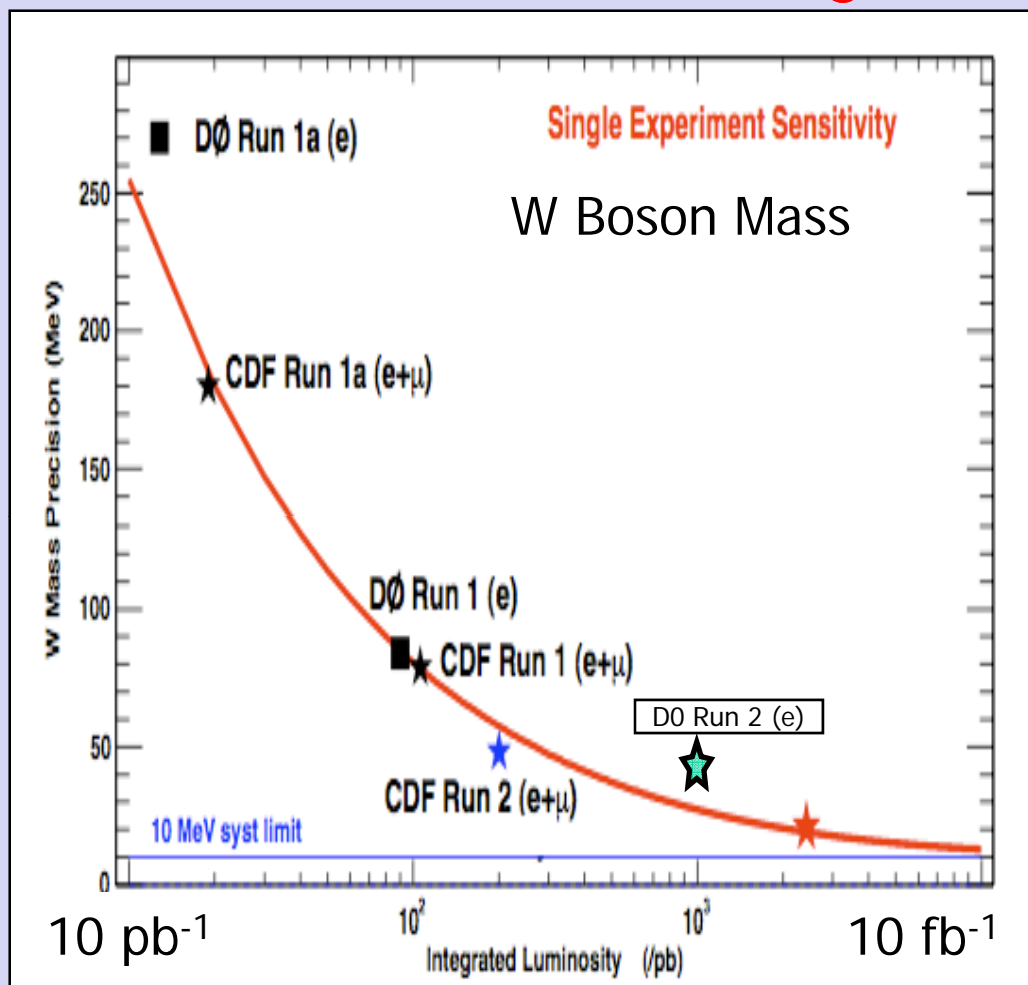
- Challenging search at the LHC at low mass and especially in bb decay mode
- Main background cross sections are increasing faster, than signal



- $\sim 30 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ needed at the LHC to probe main Higgs bb decay mode at low mass
- 5-10 fb^{-1} needed for $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
- $\sim 45 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ accumulated in 2010

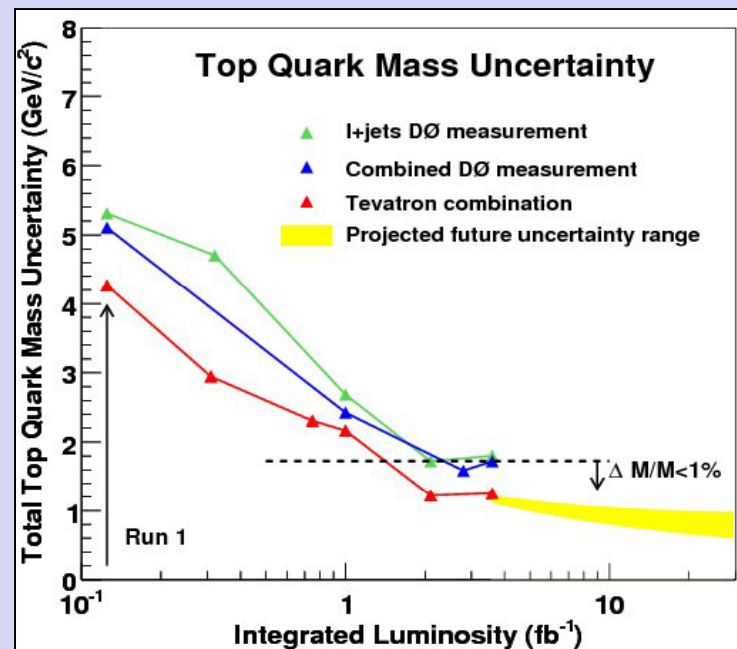
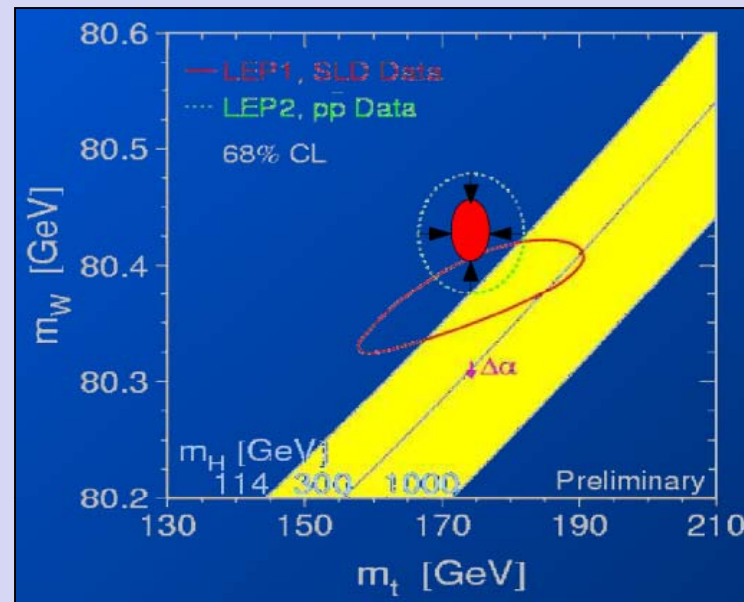


Tevatron Projections – 10 fb^{-1}



15 MeV error on W boson mass with no changes in the mean value means SM Higgs exclusion with $M_H < 117 \text{ GeV}$

Many other exciting studies progressing





Tevatron Potential





Tevatron Highlights: Summary



Tevatron is performing extremely well
→ expect $\sim 12 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ by late 2011

Experiments are collecting and analyzing data smoothly
→ Many discoveries and precision measurements
→ $\sim 100+$ studies in progress publishing ~ 6 papers per month

Interesting hints of deviations from the Standard Model observed

→ di-muon asymmetry in B meson oscillations
→ Data samples analyzed are to increase by 2-5 times

Many legacy measurements are in progress

→ Will be in the textbooks for a long time!
→ Some results from ppbar collider are unique

Higgs boson search is in a very active stage

→ Excluded at 95% CL Higgs with mass 158-175 GeV
→ Proceeding to exclude wider mass range or...
to see the evidence of the Higgs!

Thank you for the invitation and an
opportunity to share with you exciting
results and future plans of the Tevatron

