

Milestones of the Tevatron Run

*Young-Kee Kim
Fermilab and the University of Chicago*

*Hadron Collider Physics Symposium 2011
November 14, 2011
Paris, France*

“Long live the Tevatron”

Chris Quigg, Fermilab

CERN Courier Sep. 23, 2011

<http://cerncourier.com/cws/article/cern/47206>

“Farewell to the Tevatron”

Roger Dixon, Fermilab

CERN Courier Oct. 25, 2011

<http://cerncourier.com/cws/article/cern/47505>

For this presentation, special thanks to

Chris Quigg (HEPAP presentation)

Paul Grannis (APS/DPF presentation)

CDF/DØ spokespersons

Tevatron shut down at ~2:30 pm, September 30, 2011
after 28 years of operations



CDF and DØ Collaborations on September 30, 2011



Tevatron Symposium, June 11, 2012

The Tevatron: 1983 – 2011

First high-energy superconducting synchrotron

Model for HERA (ep) proton ring

Key milestone toward Large Hadron Collider

Lyn Evans (Science: September 23, 2011): *“The Tevatron is where I learned about building superconducting machines”, “If you like, it was a prototype for the LHC.”*

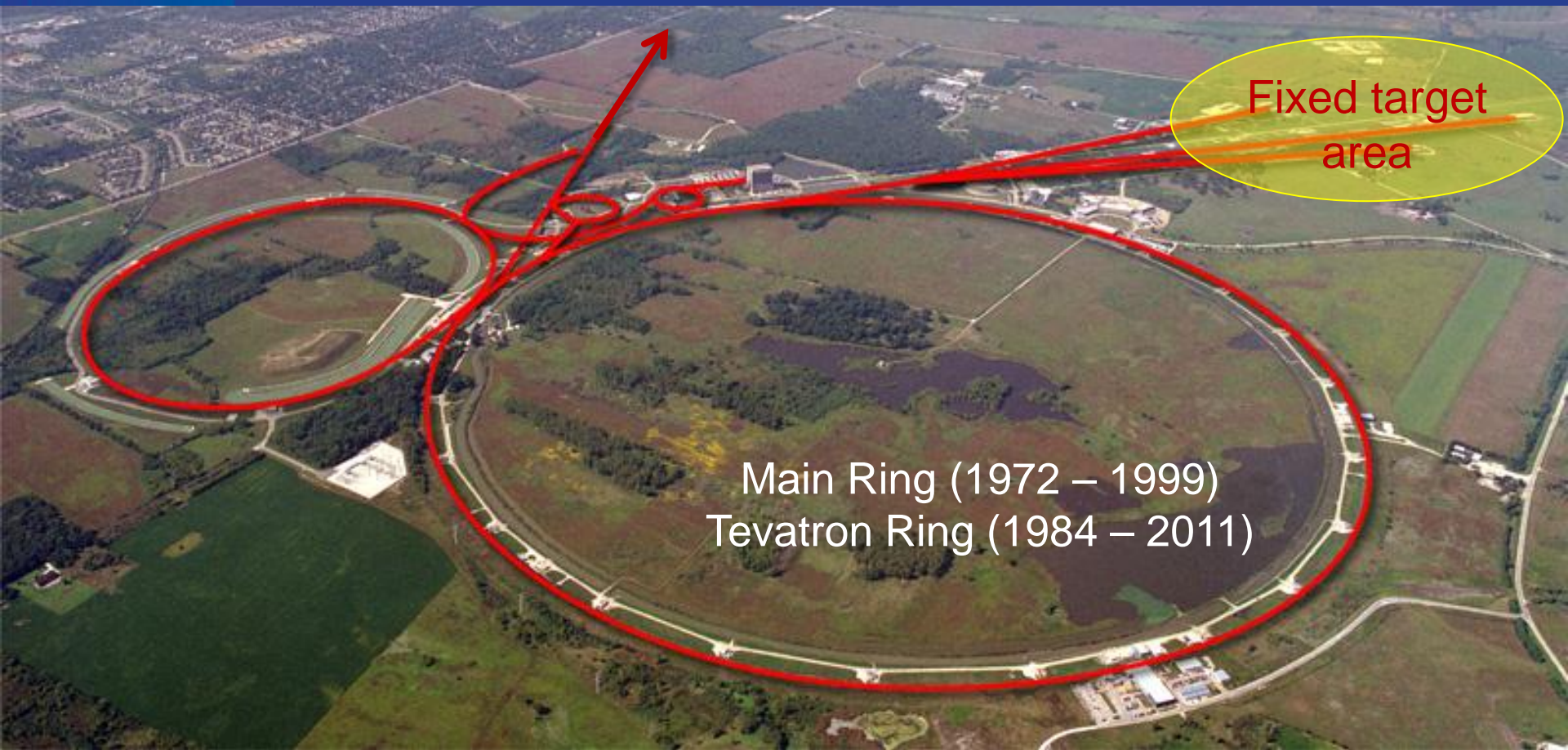
> 5 APS Wilson Prizes

National Medals of Technology to 4 people

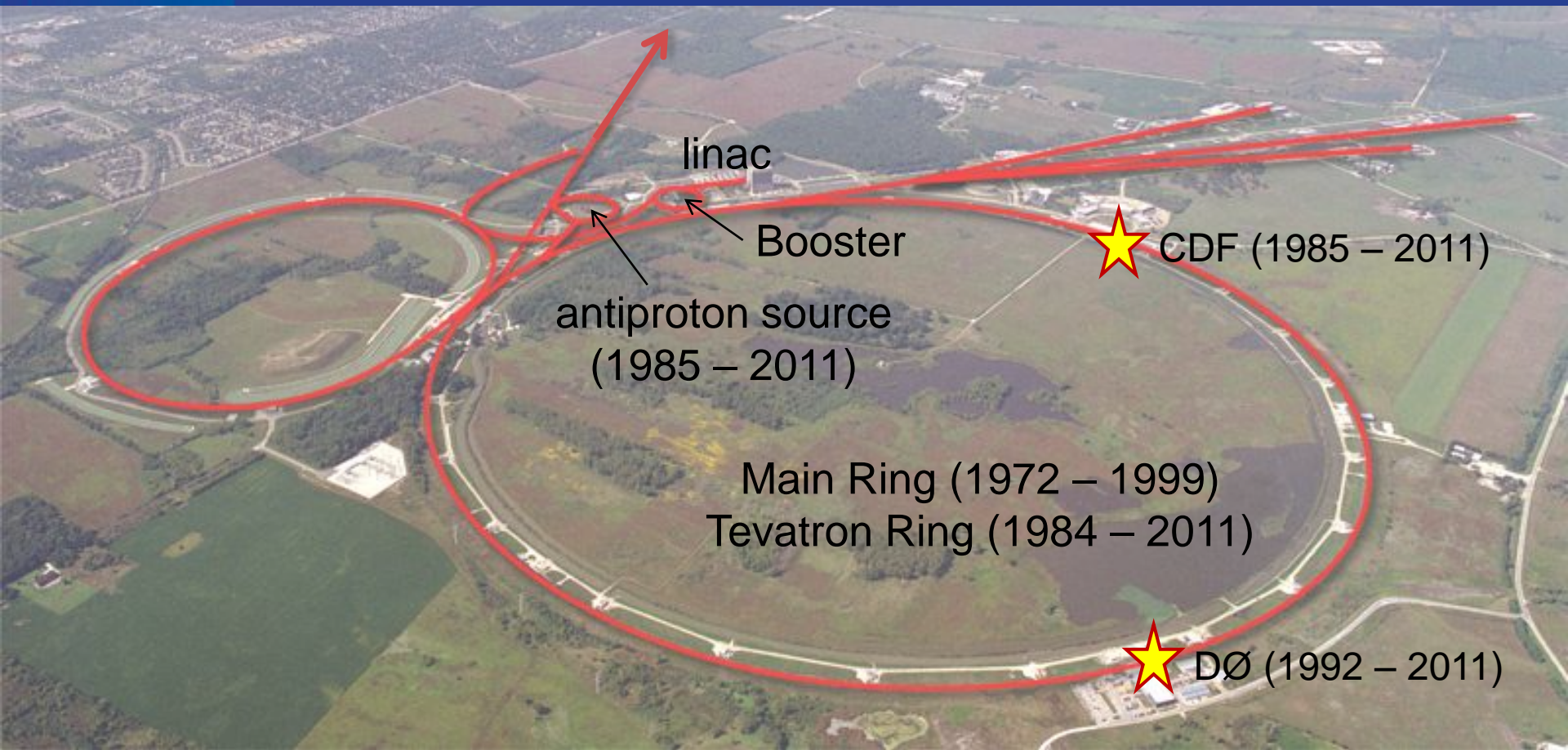
The beam was injected for the first time on June 2, 1983.

On July 3, the Tevatron (then called “the Energy Doubler”) reached 512 GeV. By 1984, the energy reached 800 GeV and the Energy Doubler was renamed the Tevatron.

800 GeV Tevatron Fixed Target Program (1984 – 2000)



The Tevatron Collider (1985 – 2011)



Antiproton source (1985 – 2011)

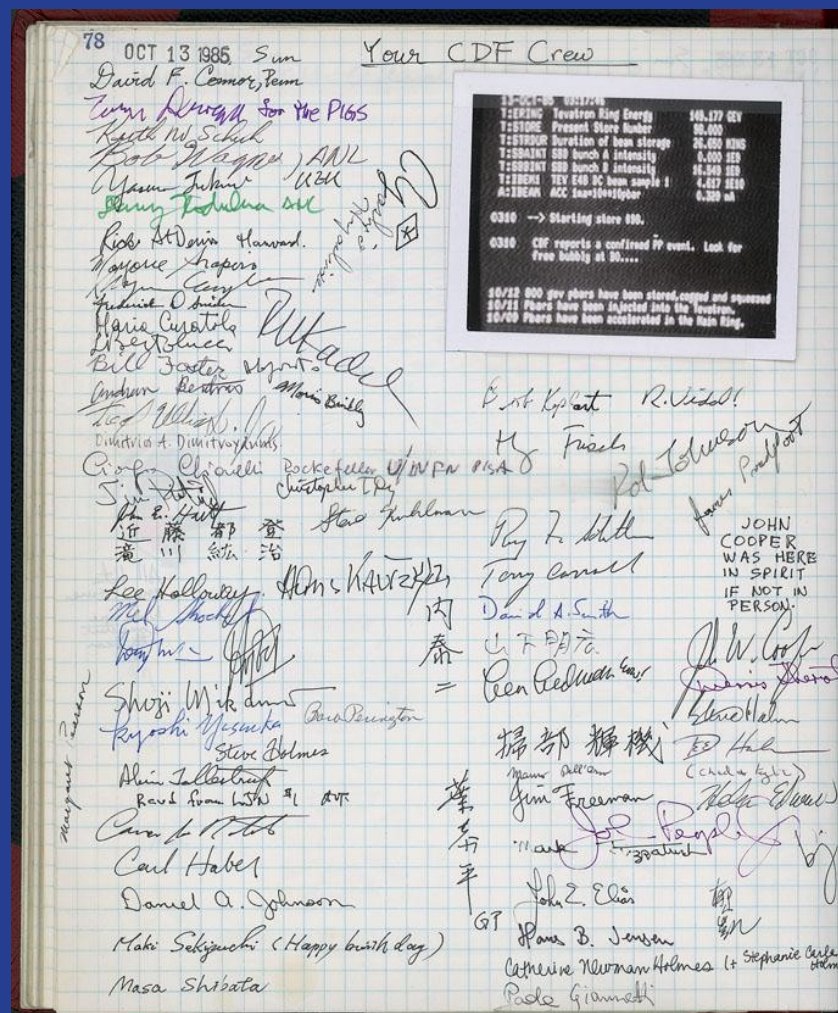




Main Ring (1972 – 1999)

Tevatron Ring (1984 – 2011)

The first collision: 2:32 am, October 13, 1985

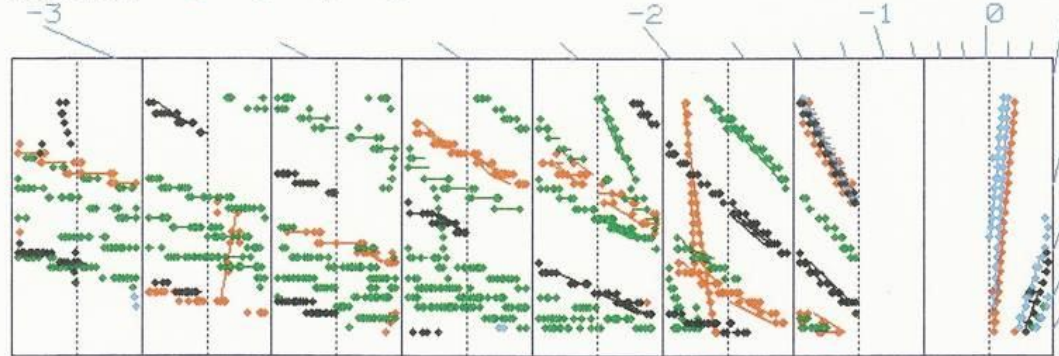
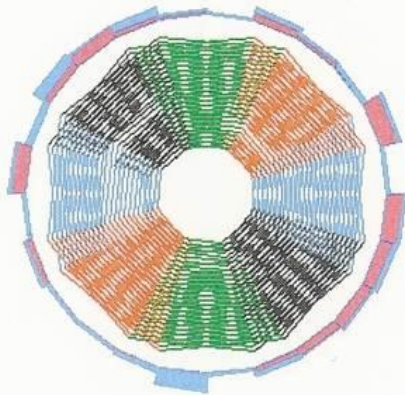


Run 493 Event 11 FILE NONE

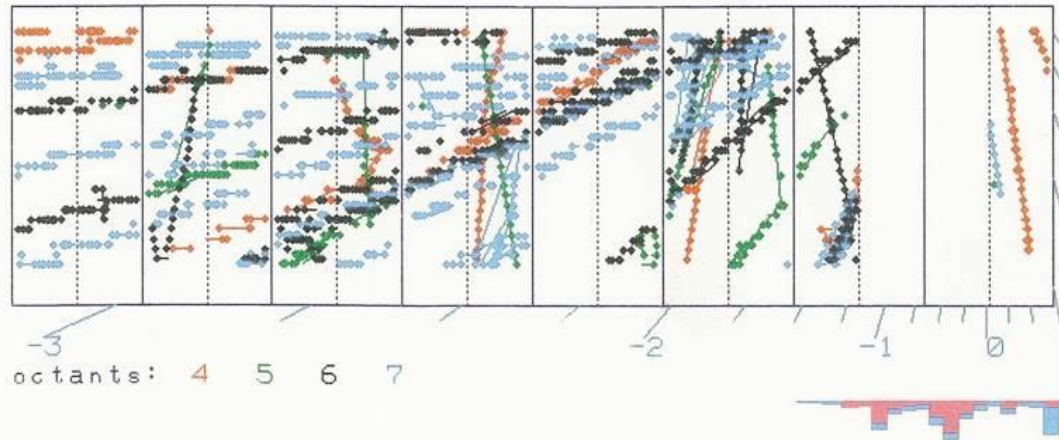
13-OCT-1985 02:32

Max energy = 2.4 GeV

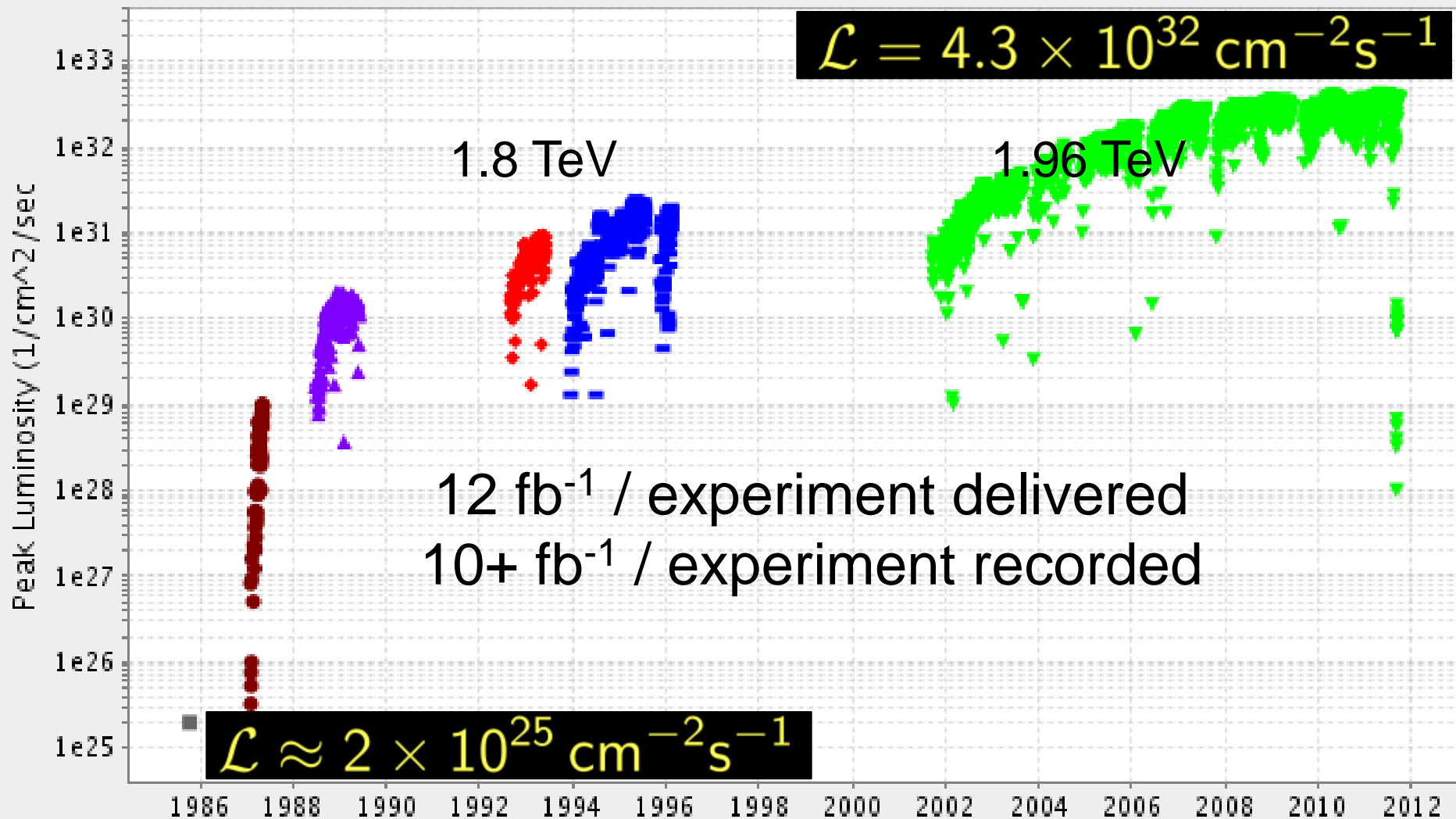
octants: 0 1 2 3

E_{max} = 3.0 GeV

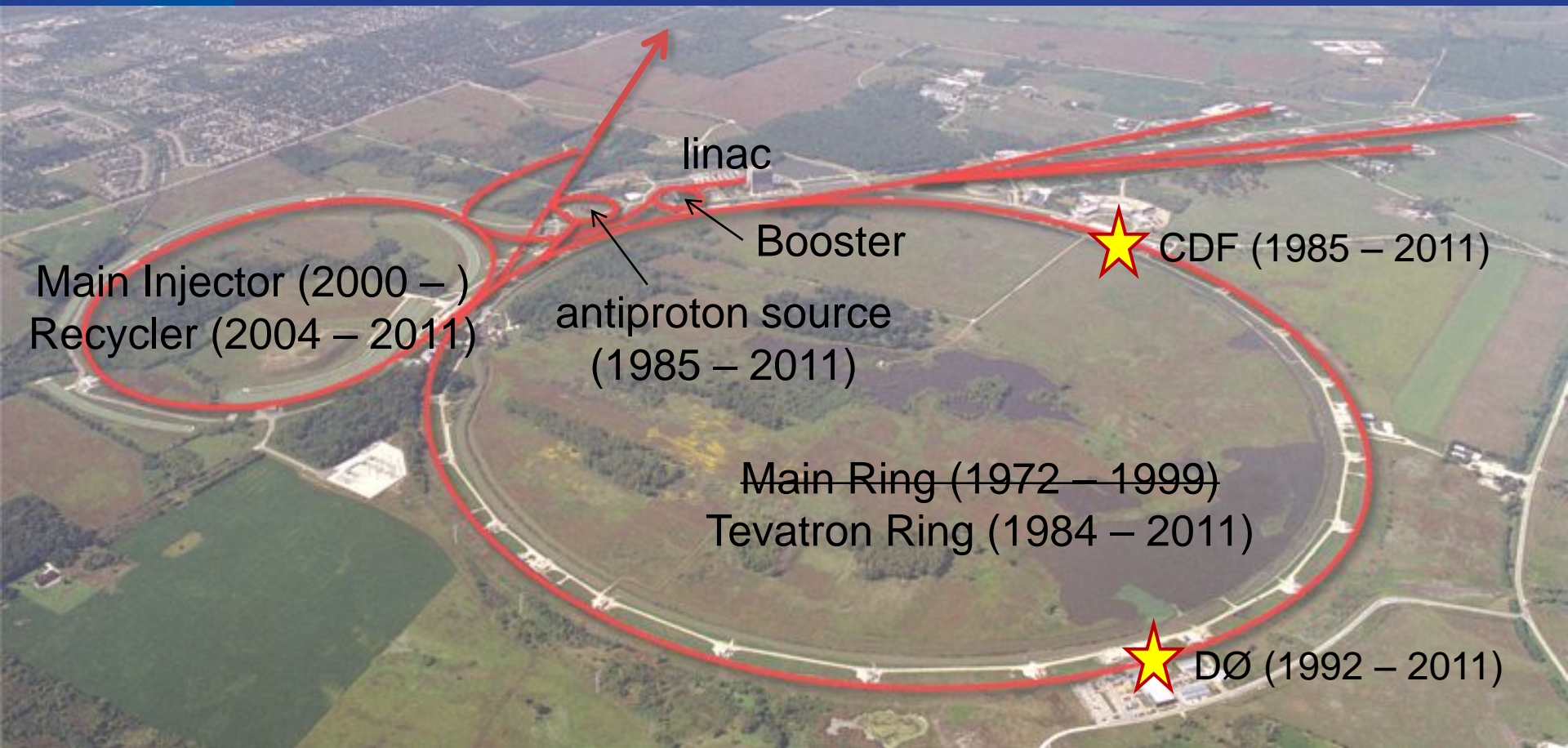
octants: 4 5 6 7



Tevatron Collider Luminosity



The Tevatron Collider (1985 – 2011)

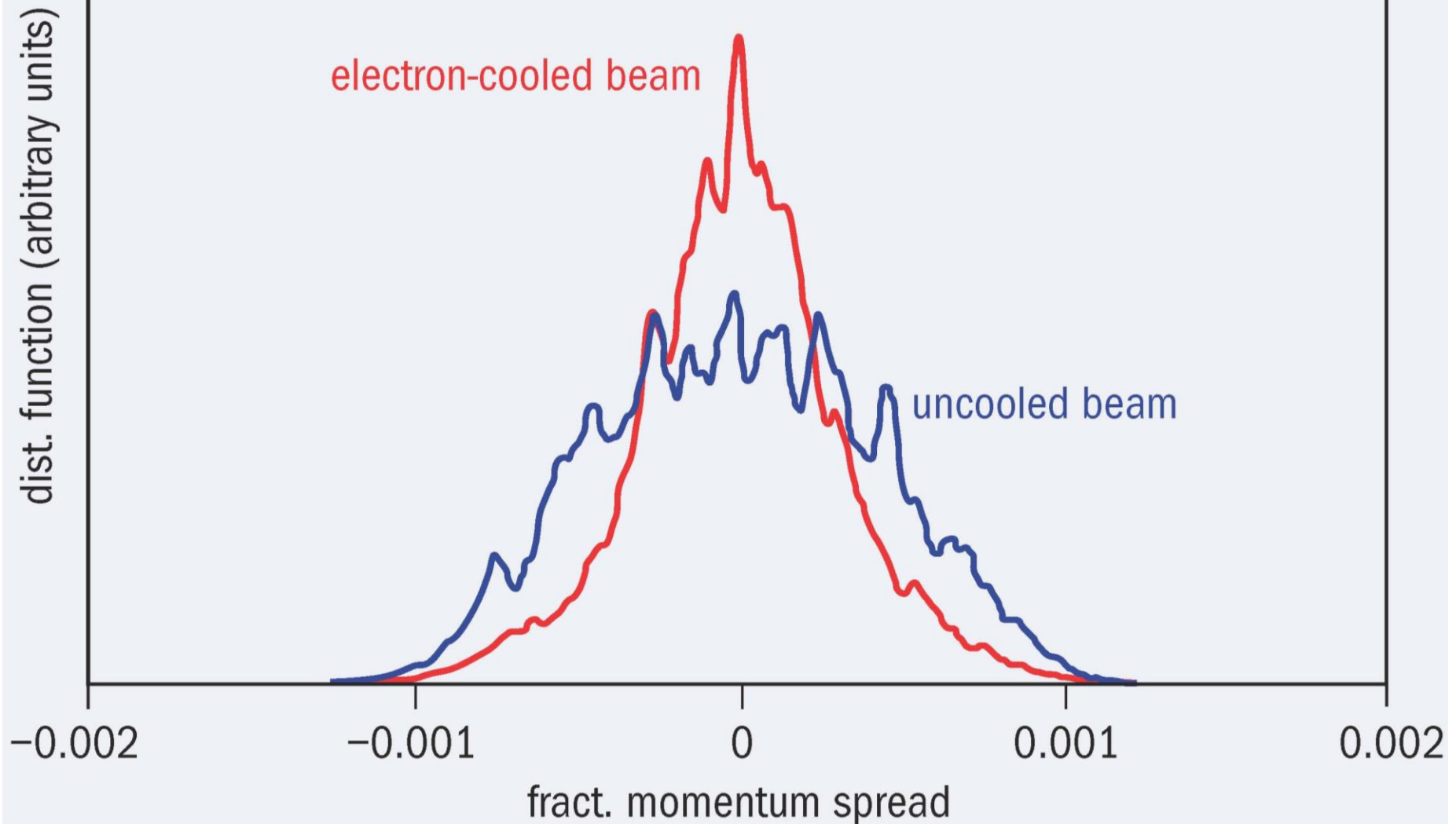


Recycler

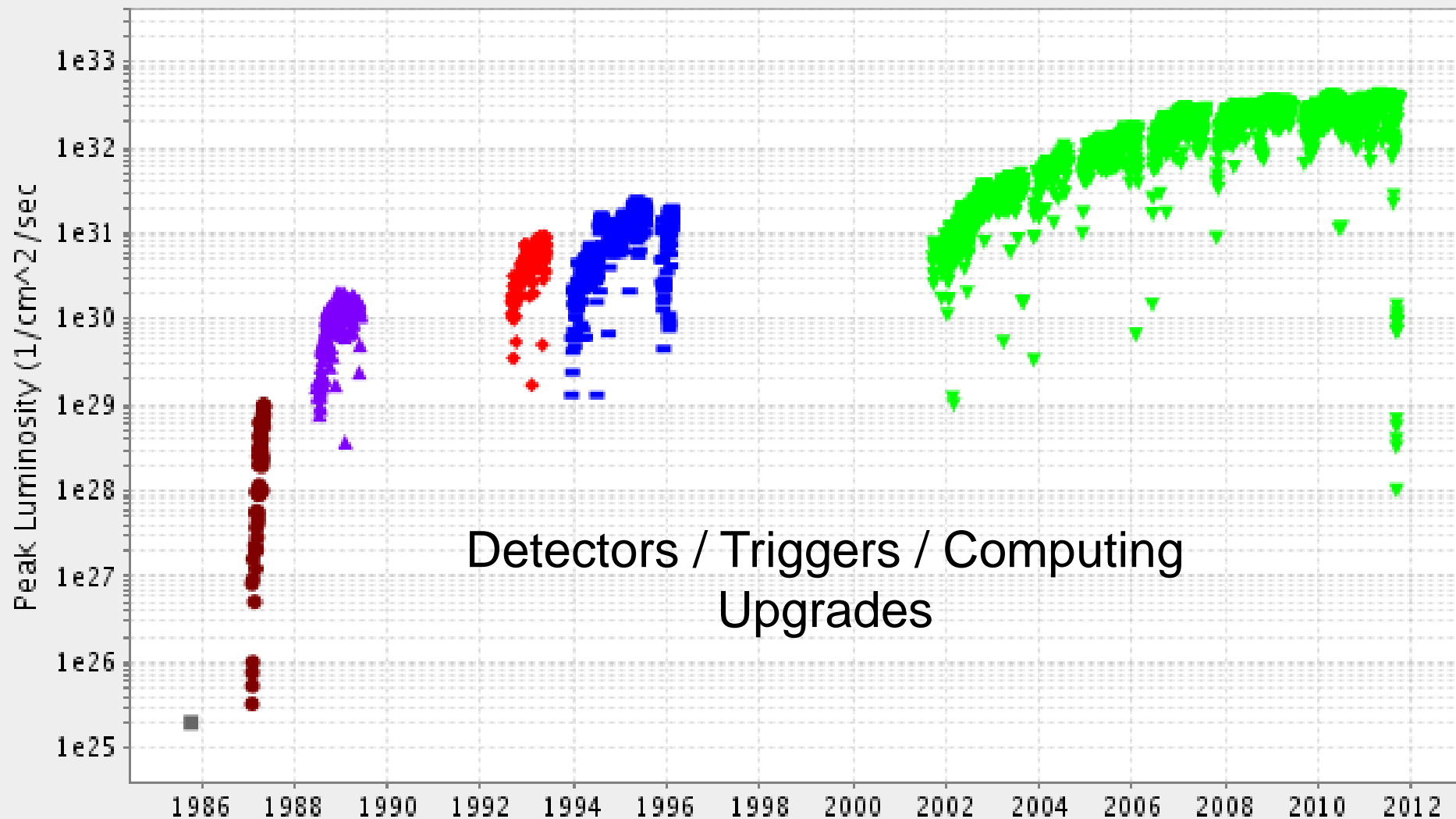
Main Injector



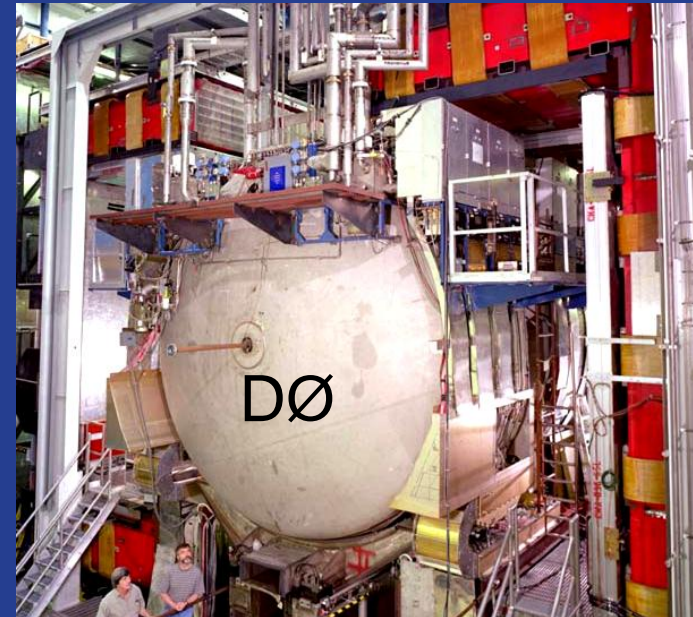
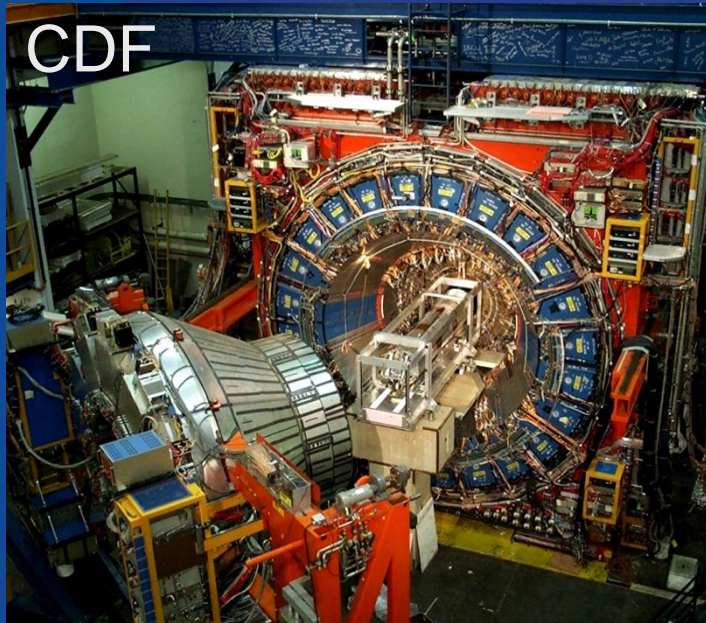
Electron cooling in the Recycler



Tevatron Collider Luminosity



The Experiments: Major Upgrades



CDF: new tracker, new Si vertex, upgraded forward cal and muons

DØ: add solenoid, fiber tracker, Si vertex, preshower, new forward muon

The upgraded experiments looked more like each other!
But have complementary strengths

Innovations at the Tevatron Experiments

CDF pioneered the silicon vertex detector in the hadron collider environment and pioneered the silicon vertex trigger separating b -hadrons

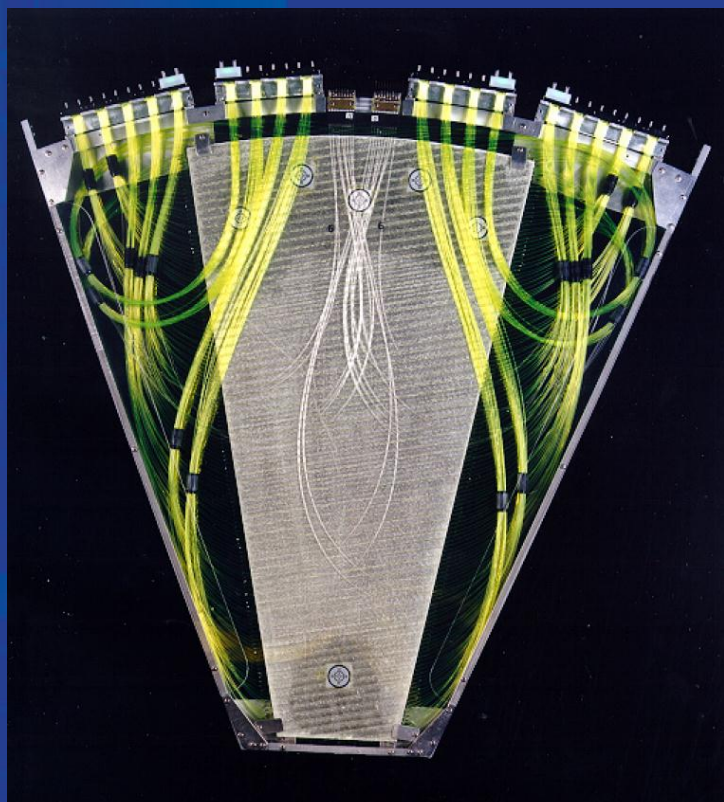
DØ demonstrated that sparse, high resolution trackers could stand up to the hadron collider environment, and its 4π U-LAr detector paved the way for the next generation of calorimeters

CDF and DØ developed multi-level triggering with fast microprocessor farms to give incisive selection of interesting events.

CDF and DØ pioneered multivariate analysis techniques for extracting signals in the face of huge backgrounds.

These advances are now adopted by LHC or future detectors

Detectors as Art



DØ Forward Preshower module at the Museum of Modern Art, New York



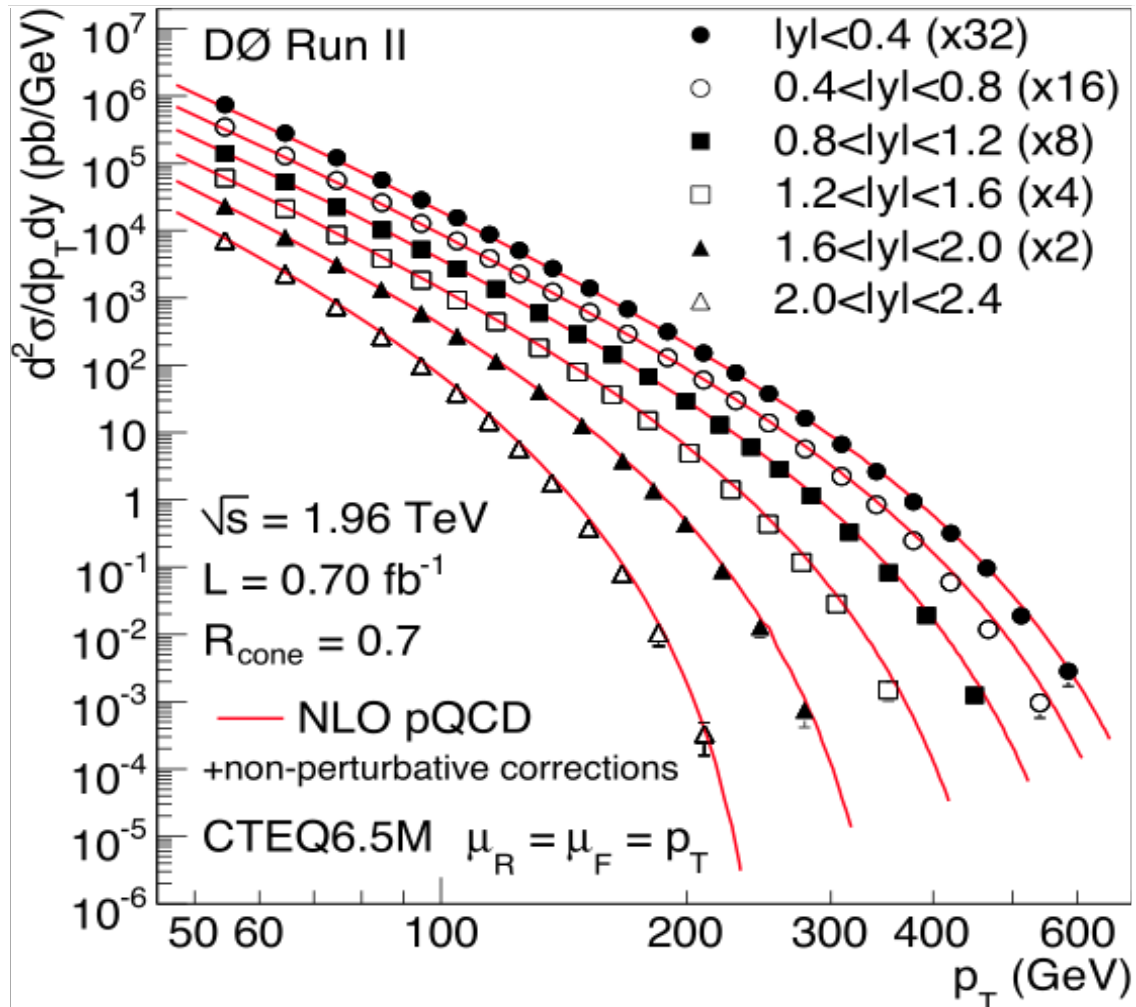
CDF's first Silicon Vertex Detector at the Smithsonian Museum, Washington

to courtesy of Brenna Flaughter

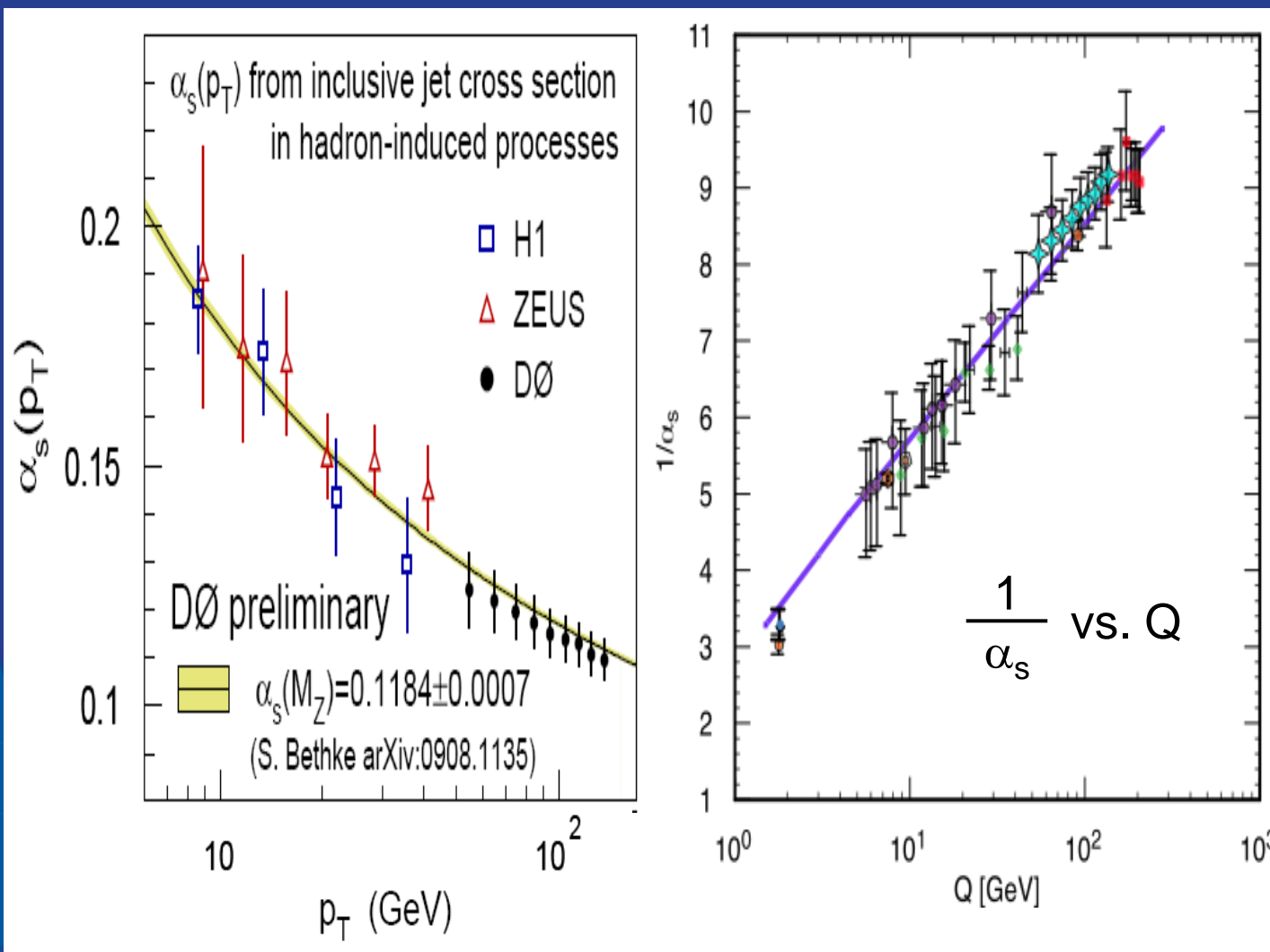
Interests and capabilities continually evolved
Many results not anticipated

> 900 publications so far
(~100 to come)

Quantum Chromodynamics



Quantum Chromodynamics



Angular distribution of dijet production confirms
Rutherford-scattering-like expectation of QCD

Quarks are pointlike and structureless at resolution
of nearly $1/(3 \text{ TeV})$ or 0.3 attometer

Dijet mass spectrum extends beyond 1.2 TeV with
no evidence for unexpected resonances

Heavy Flavor Physics (bottom & charm)

Conventional wisdom held that hadron colliders could not compete with e^+e^- colliders

Production and decay of quarkonium states

Measurements of b -quark production

B_c mass and lifetime

Masses and lifetimes of B mesons and baryons

Unique source of information on many B -baryons

Orbitally excited B and B_s mesons

$X(3872)$ mass and quantum numbers

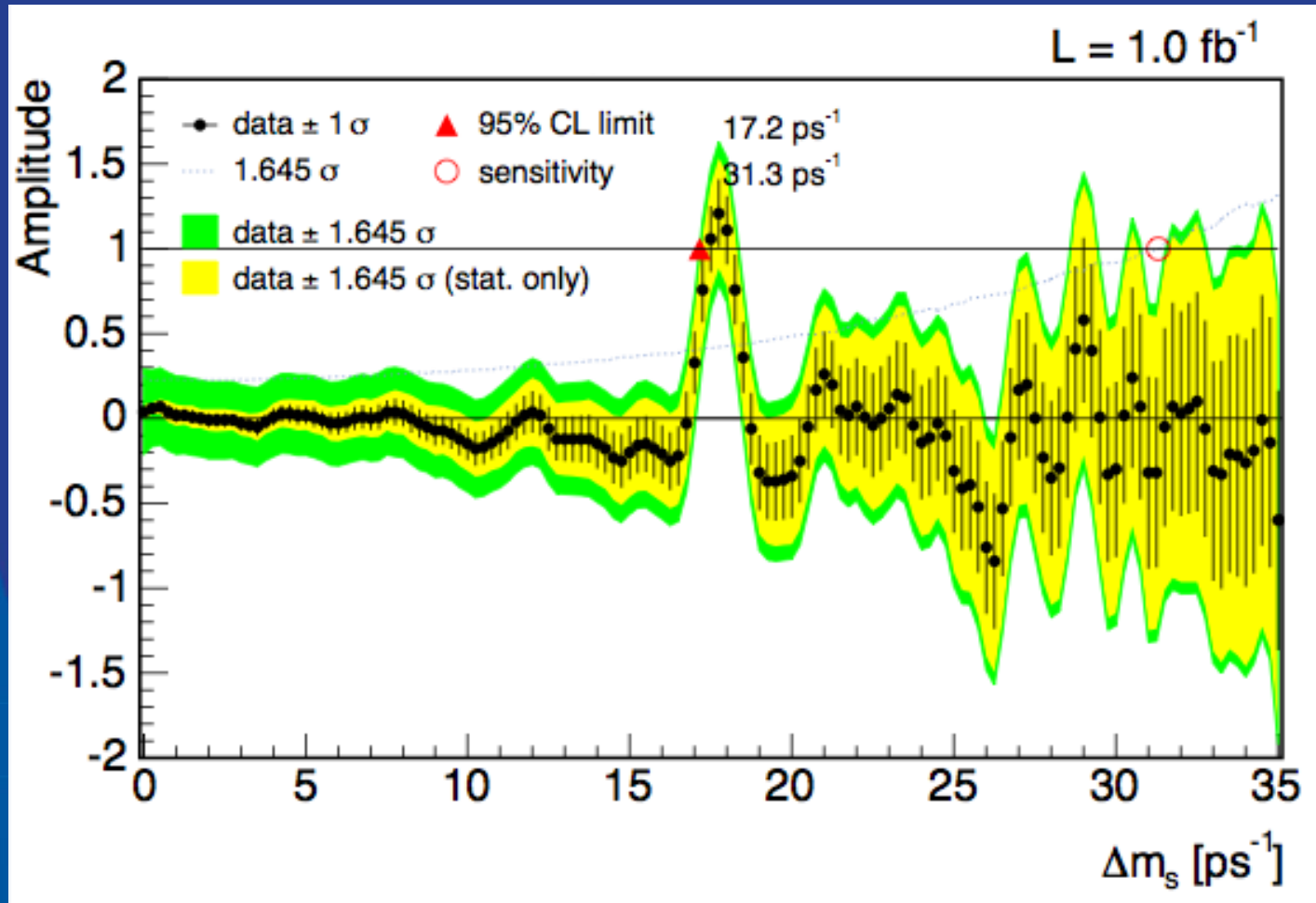
Important evidence on D^0 mixing

Precise CP asymmetries for $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$, $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$

High-sensitivity searches for rare dimuon decays

Frequency of B_s Oscillations

$$\Delta m_s = 17.77 \pm 0.13 \text{ ps}^{-1}$$



Electroweak Physics

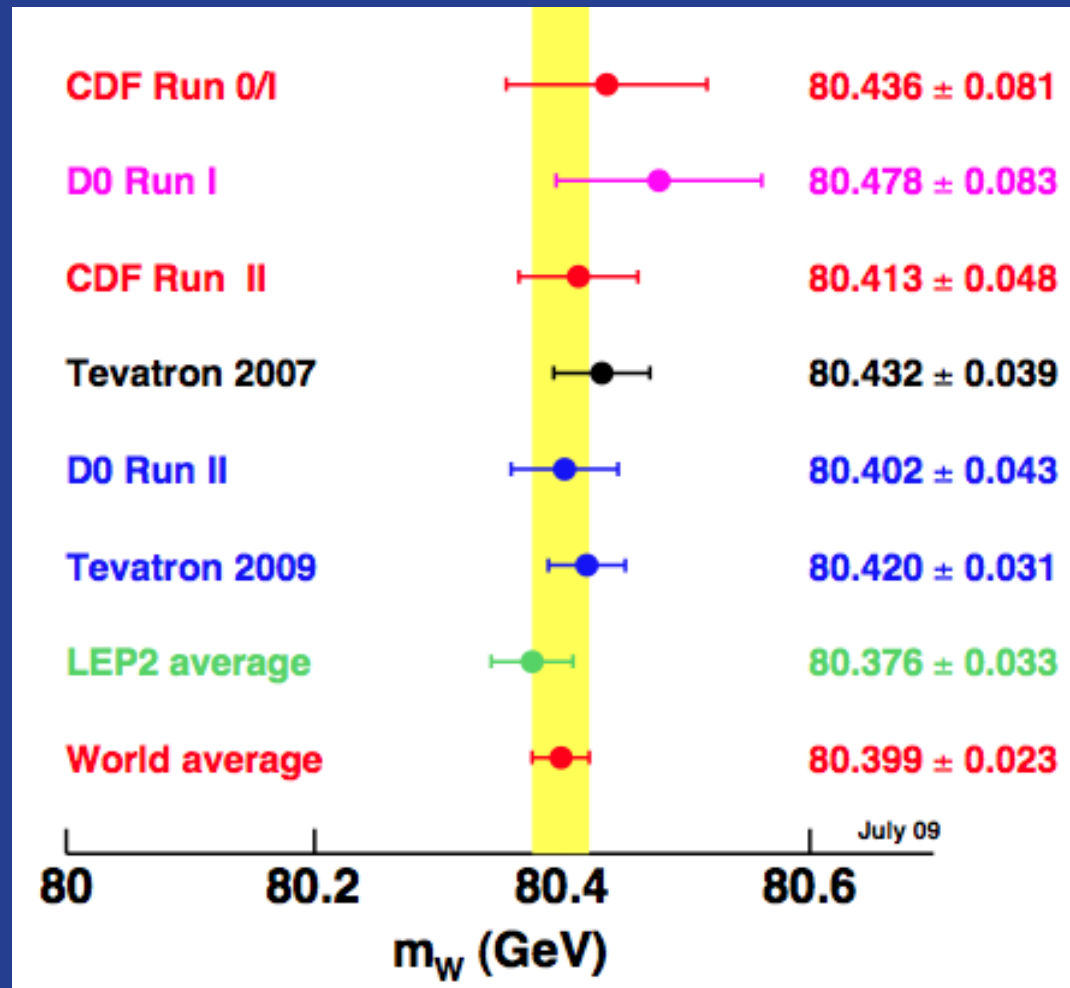
Each experiment expects $\sim 10\text{M}$ W bosons and 400K Z bosons in each leptonic decay mode

Production cross sections agree with QCD; luminosity monitor for LHC experiments

Z (+ jets) production tests standard-model simulations

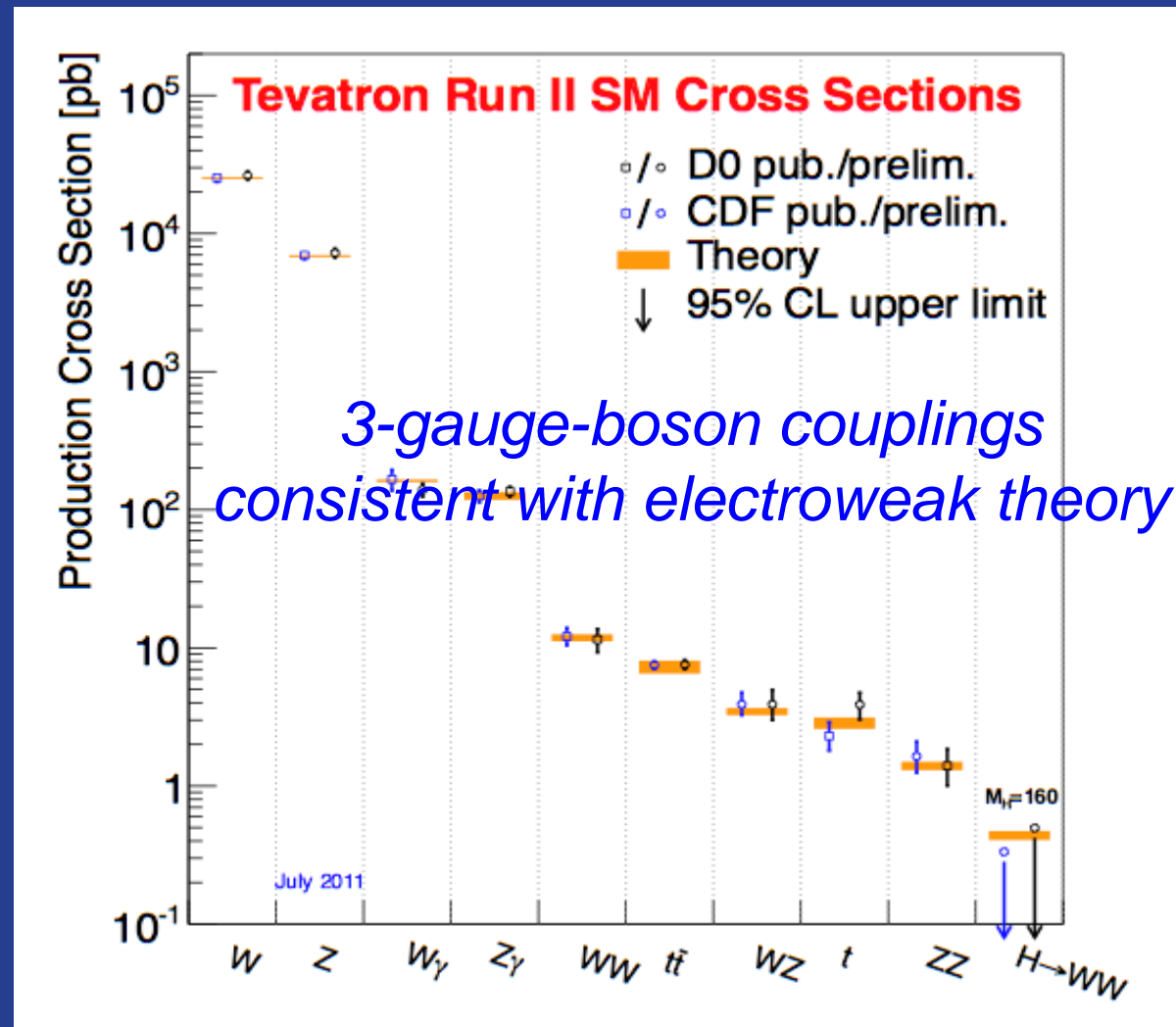
Forward-backward asymmetry of leptons from W decay provides important information about the up- and down-quark parton distribution functions

W Mass Measurements



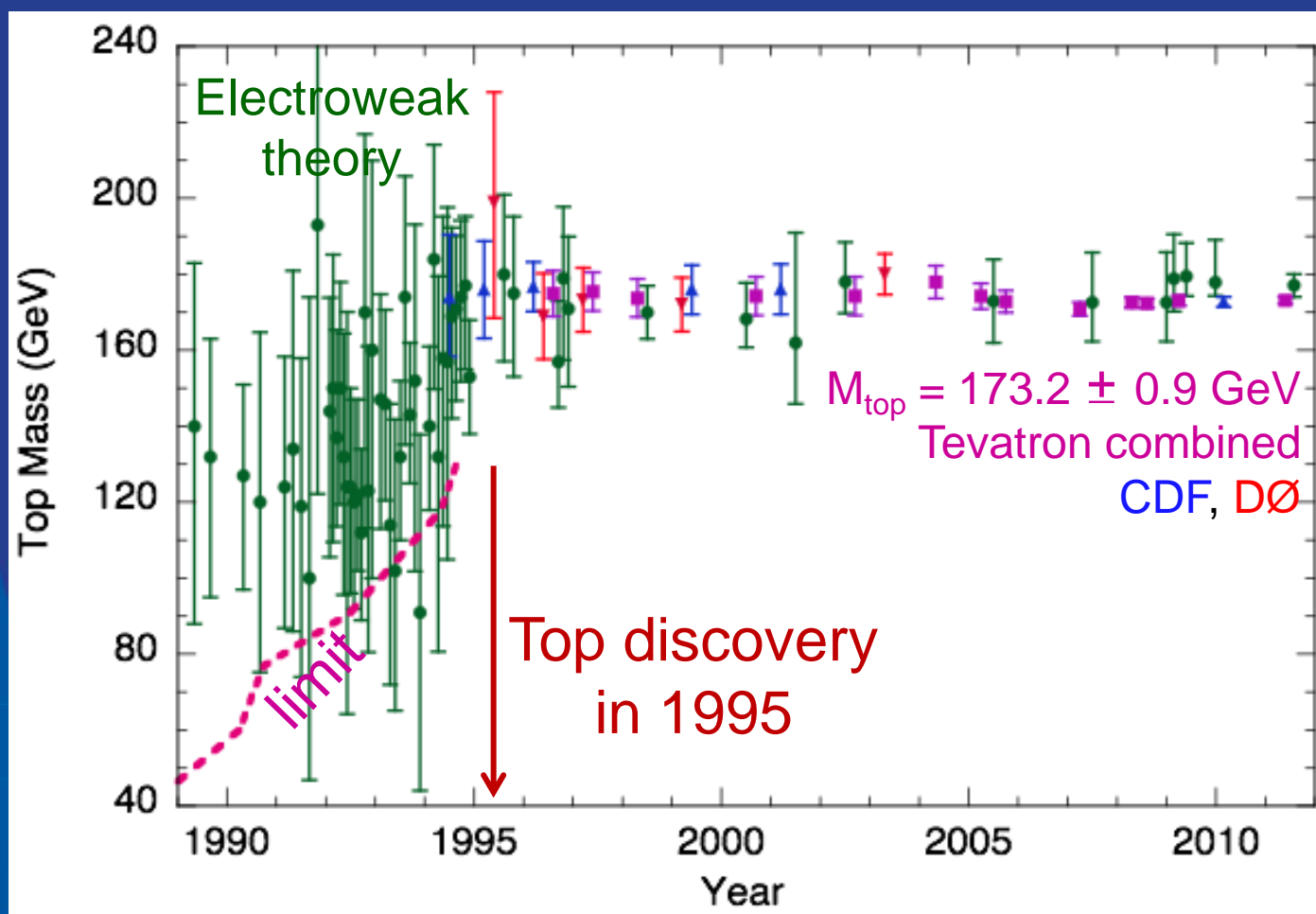
aim for ± 15 MeV

Bosons: Cross sections



Top mass in the electroweak theory

(W and Z)



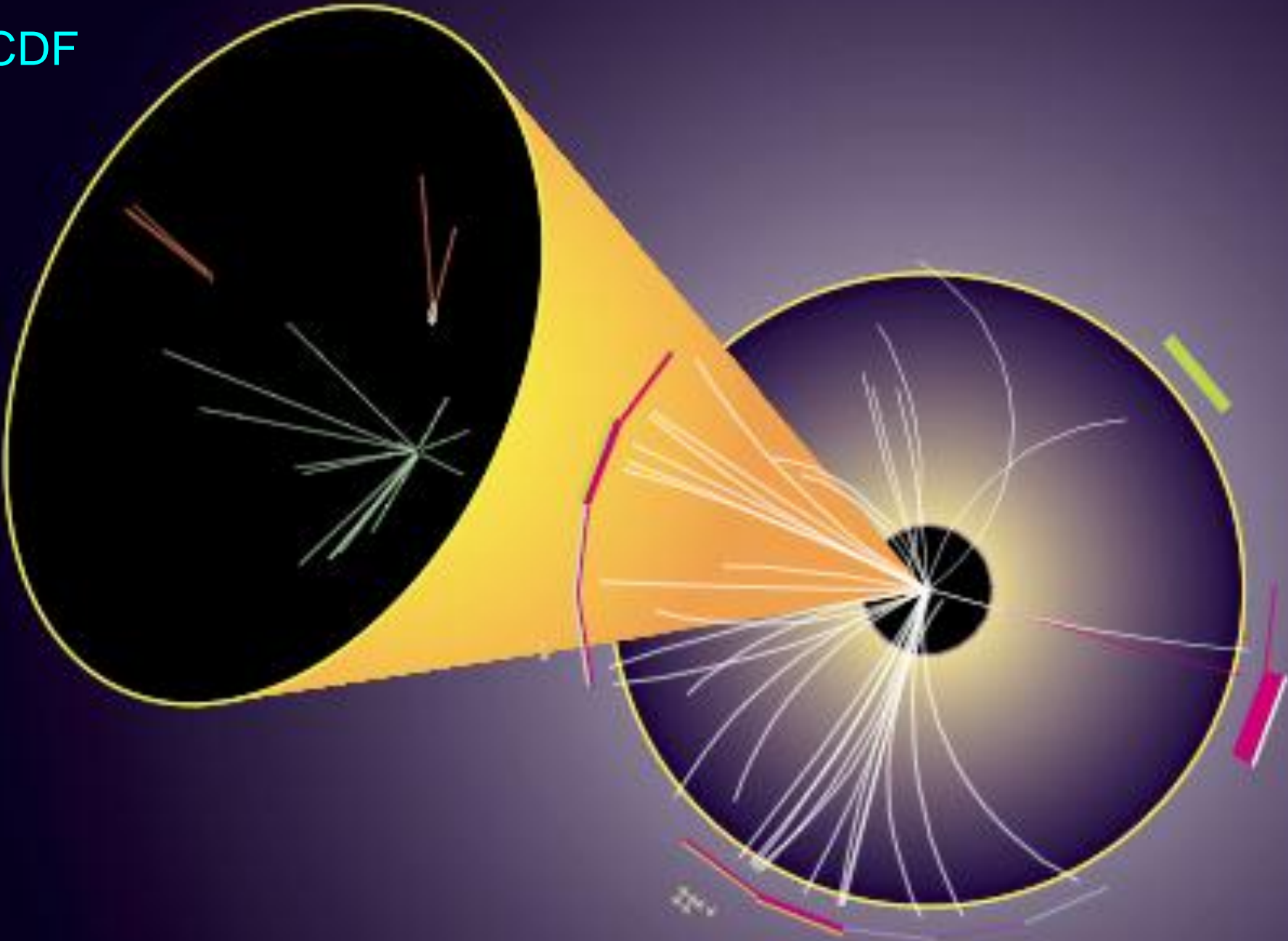
1995



DØ



CDF



Top as a tool to probe new physics

Top pair production in agreement with QCD

No top pair resonances seen

Top-quark charge = $+2/3$

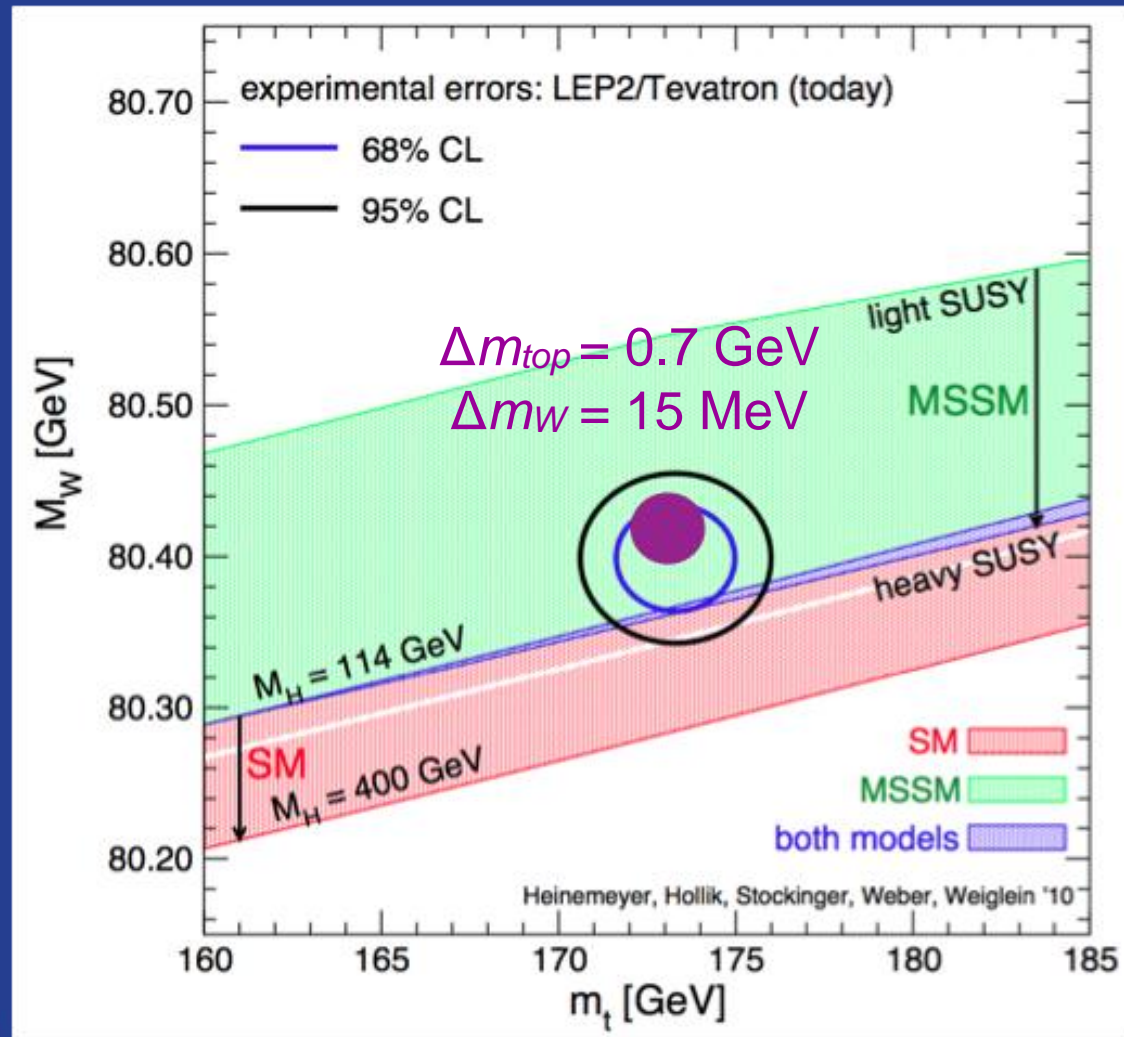
70% of the W bosons emitted in top decay are longitudinally polarized, rest left-handed

Electroweak single top production observed

Lifetime close to 0.3 yoctosecond

Spin correlations accord with standard model

Higgs mass in the electroweak theory



Standard-model Higgs Search

The ultimate challenge for the Tevatron

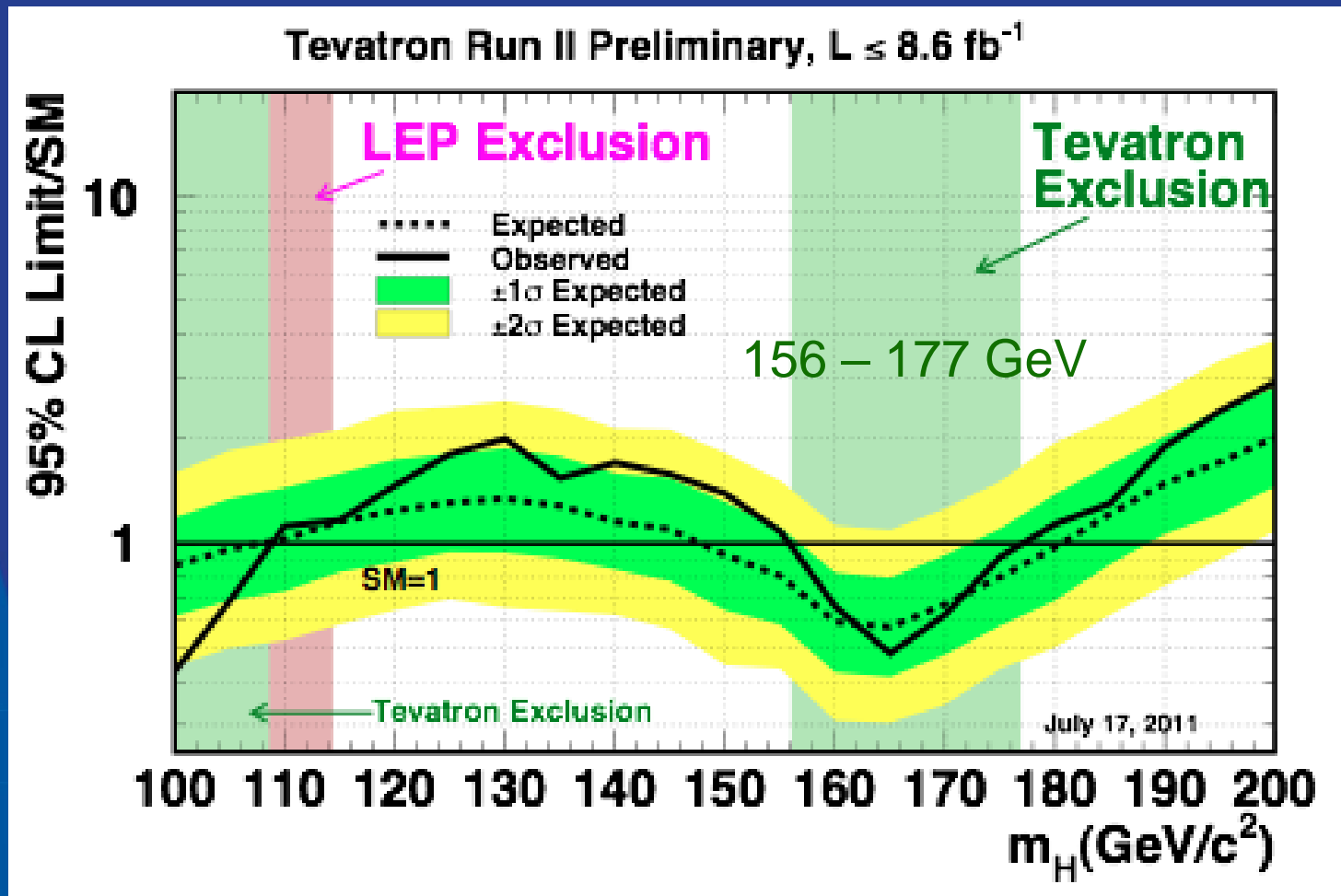
$$gg \rightarrow H$$

$$qq \rightarrow WH \text{ or } ZH$$

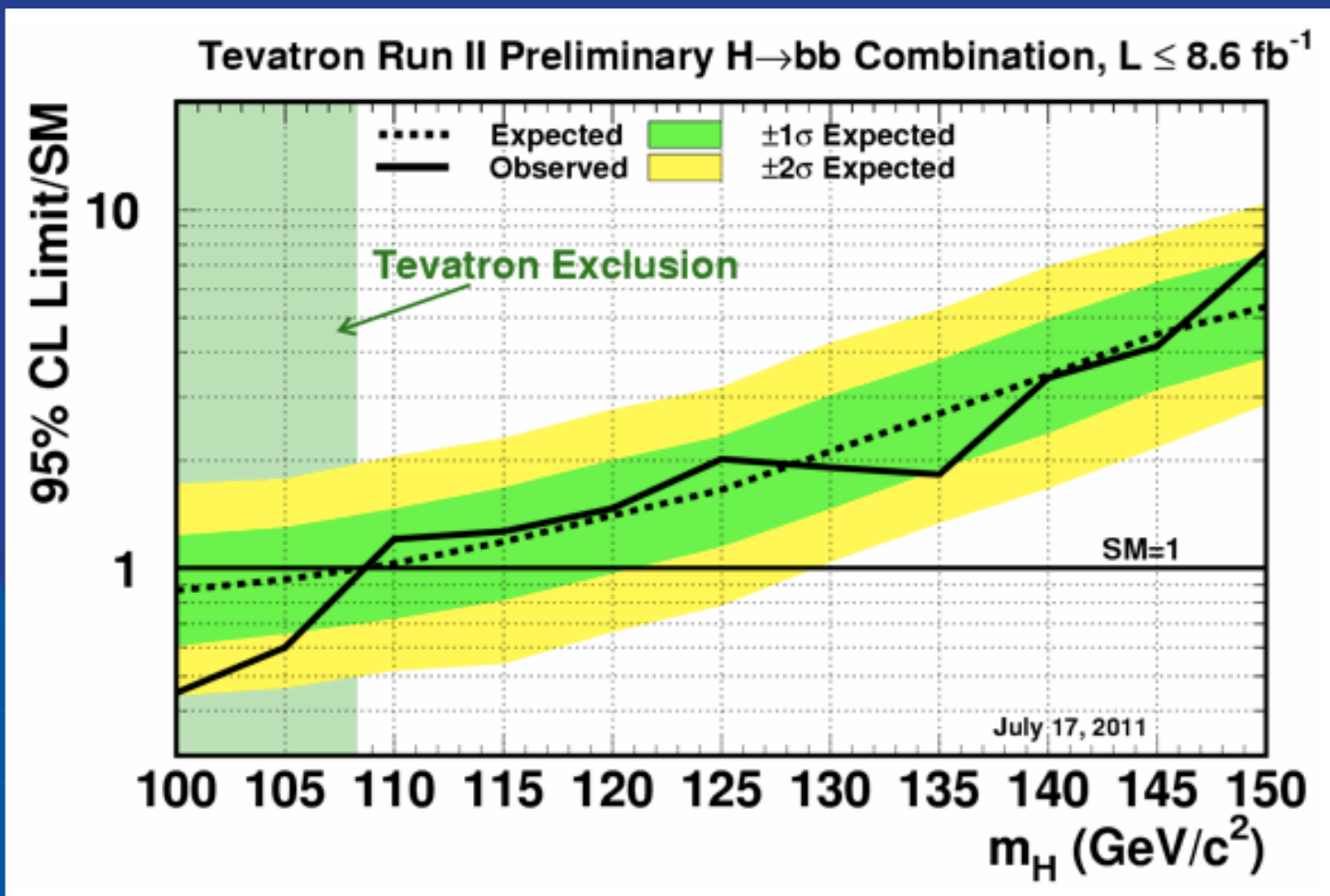
$$VV \rightarrow H$$

dozens of distinct final states

Standard-model Higgs search



Standard-model Higgs \rightarrow bb search



Higgs Boson: 10 fb^{-1} projections

95% CL exclusion for
 $M_H < 185 \text{ GeV}$

3σ “evidence” possible for
 $M_H < 120 \text{ GeV}$
 $150 < M_H < 175 \text{ GeV}$

Diverse searches for new phenomena

Limits on
supersymmetric particles
extra spatial dimensions
signs of new strong dynamics
Leptoquarks
new gauge bosons
magnetic monopoles
...

Tevatron experiments did not find what is not there

Some observations do not match expectations

Forward-backward asymmetry in top pairs
(CDF+DØ)

Anomalous like-sign charge asymmetry in b pairs
(DØ)

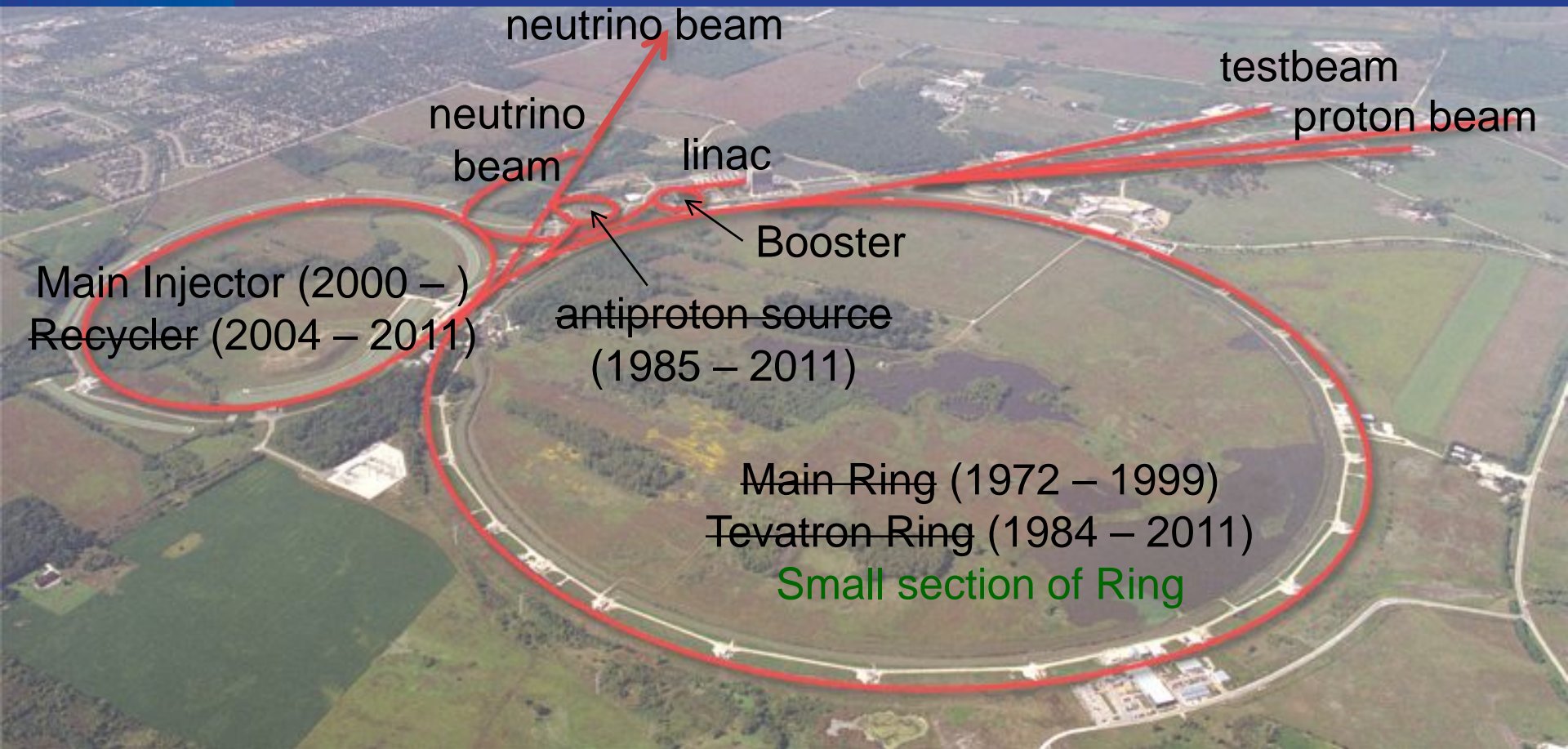
Excess of jet pairs + W
(CDF–DØ)

Work in progress at Tevatron and LHC

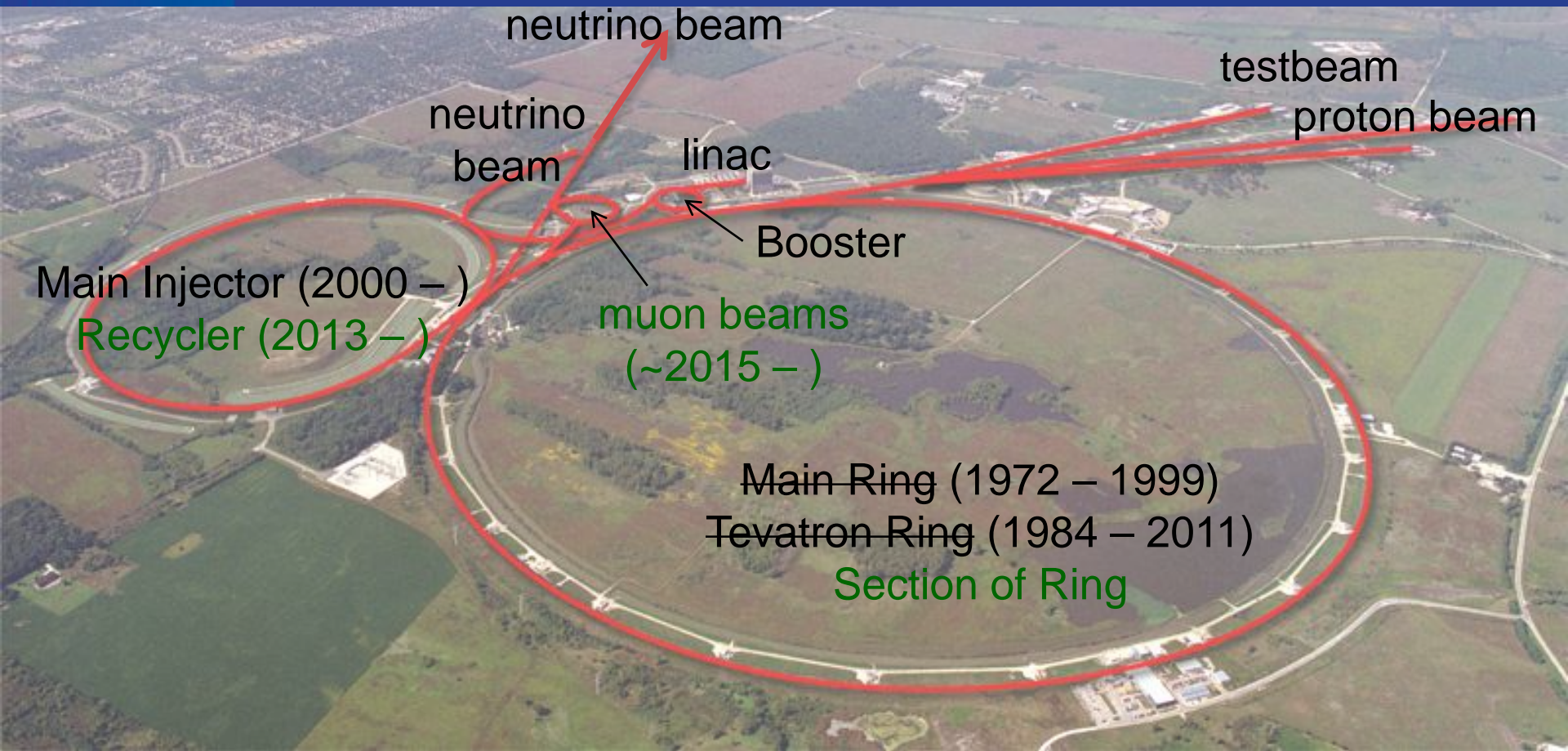
Still to come

- **Higgs**
 - Searches in all channels
 - Exclusion in the full 115-185 GeV mass range, if Higgs does not exist
 - Results of precision measurements of backgrounds, including W+jets(including b-jets), ttbar cross sections, di-boson production, etc.
- **Top quark**
 - Precision measurement of top quark mass with below 1 GeV precision
 - Precision measurement of top/anti-top quarks mass difference
 - Measurements of top quark production properties, including cross sections
 - Measurements of top quark decay properties
 - Measurements of s- and t-channels single top quark production
- **Electroweak**
 - W boson mass measurement with ~ 20 MeV precision
 - Production and decay properties of di-bosons: WW, WZ, ZZ, W γ , Z γ , etc.
 - Precision measurement of $\sin(\theta_W)$
- **B physics**
 - Studies of di-muon production asymmetry and CP violation
 - Measurements of b-baryons and b-mesons production, properties and lifetimes
- **QCD**
 - Precision measurements of single, double and triple jets cross sections
 - Precision measurement of angular correlations in jets production
 - Extraction of α_{QCD} and PDFs
- **New Phenomena**
 - Model independent search for new physics
 - Supersymmetry searches, including MSSM Higgs
- **Detectors performance over 10 years and 10 fb⁻¹ of data**

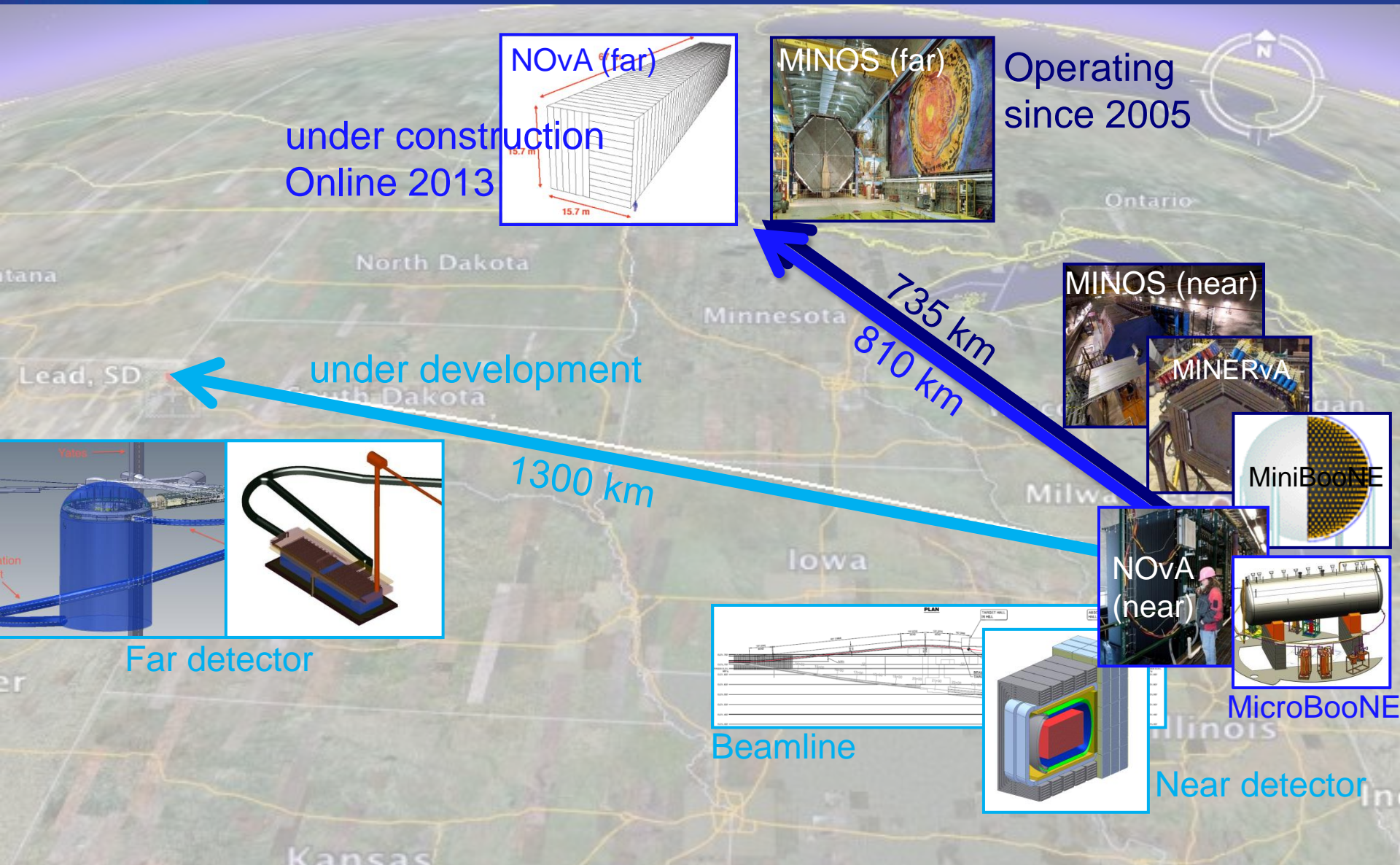
Fermilab Accelerator Complex (now)



Accelerator Complex (in a couple of years)



Neutrino Program



Neutrino Program

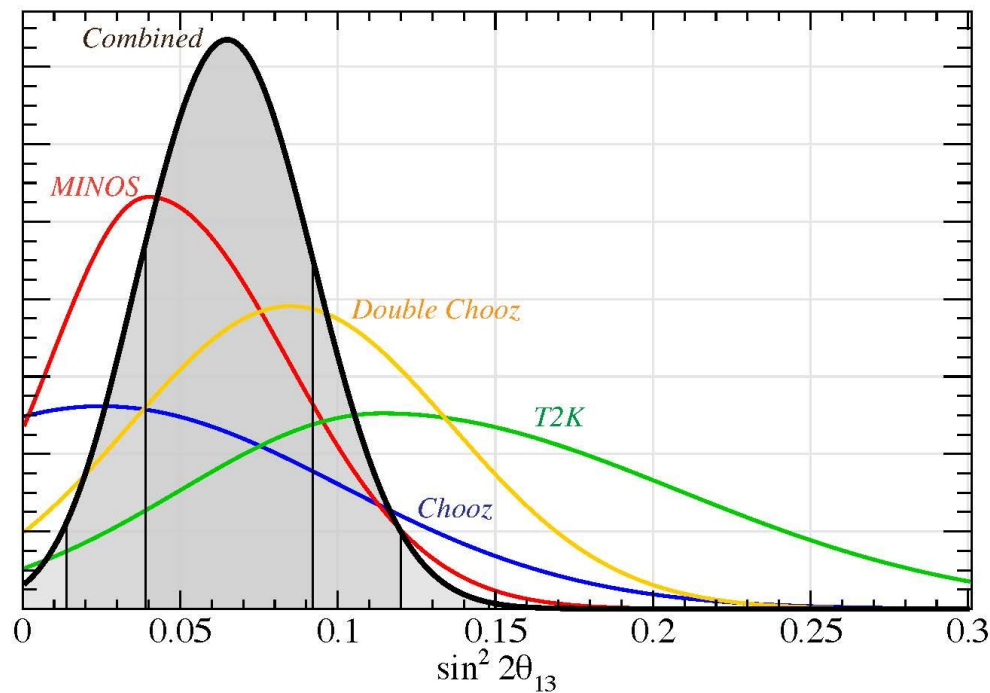
NOvA (far)

MINOS (far)

Operating
since 2005



θ_{13}



MINOS (near)

MINERvA

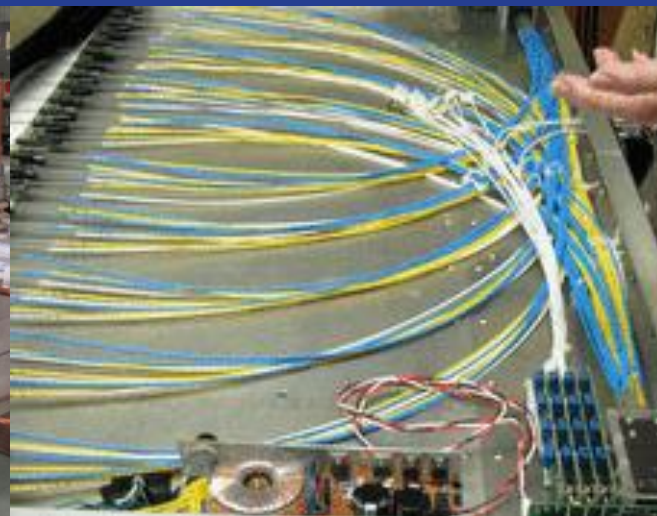
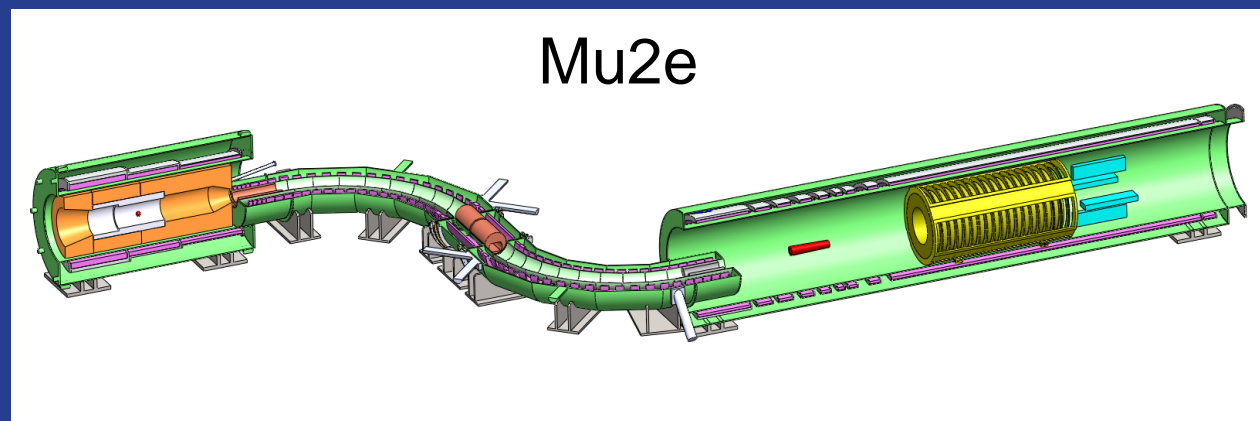
MiniBooNE

NOvA (near)

MicroBooNE

Near detector

New Muon Program (this decade)



Project X

will be the world's most powerful proton source

will make the world's most powerful beams of neutrinos, muons, kaons and nuclei to explore new physics in unprecedented breadth and depth

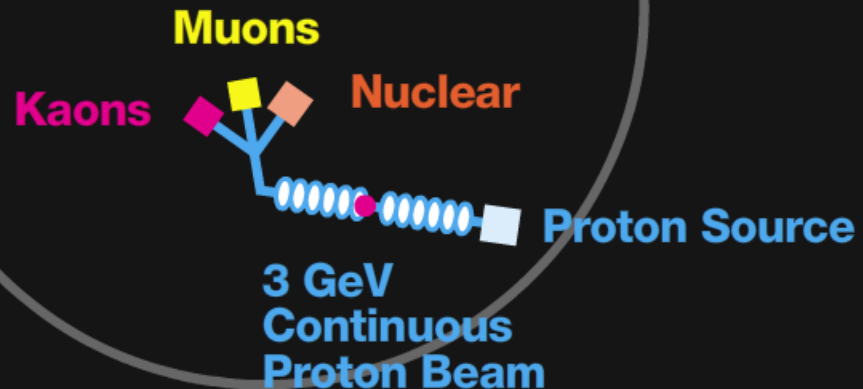


will establish a versatile technical foundation for future accelerators

Project X: Low-energy Program

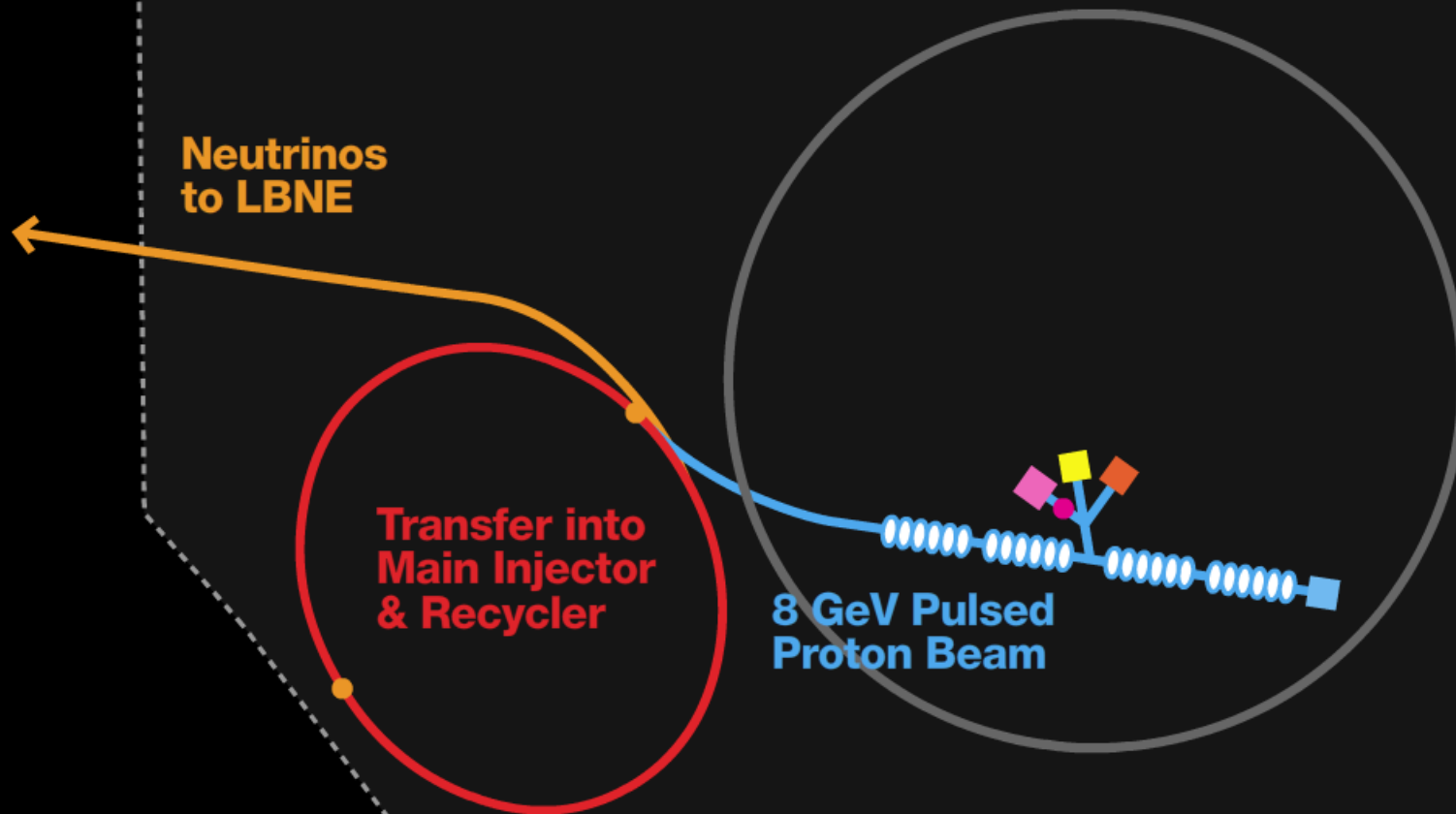
Highest-intensity proton accelerator in the world

Proposed Experimental Areas



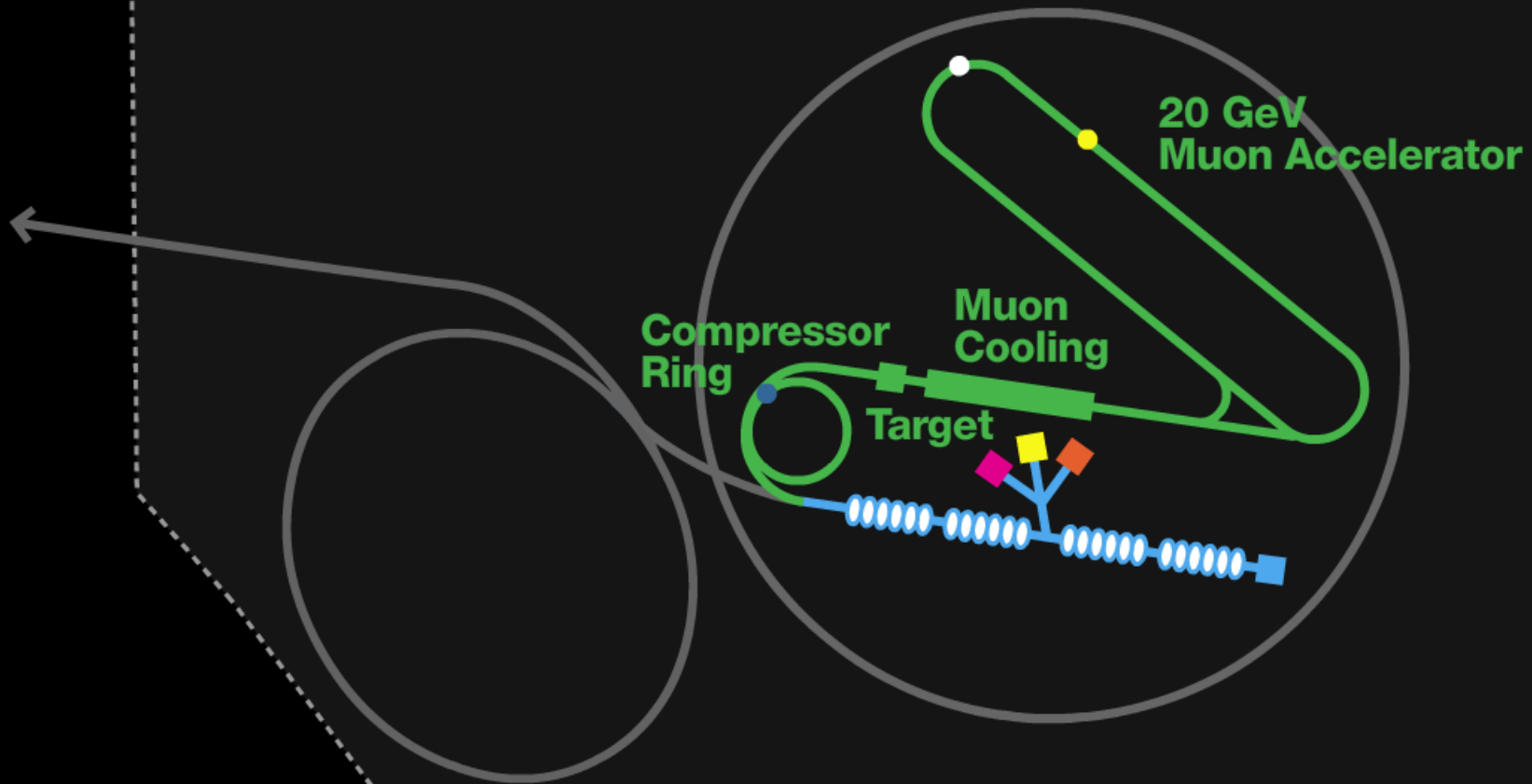
Project X: High-energy Program

More beam for high-intensity neutrino experiments



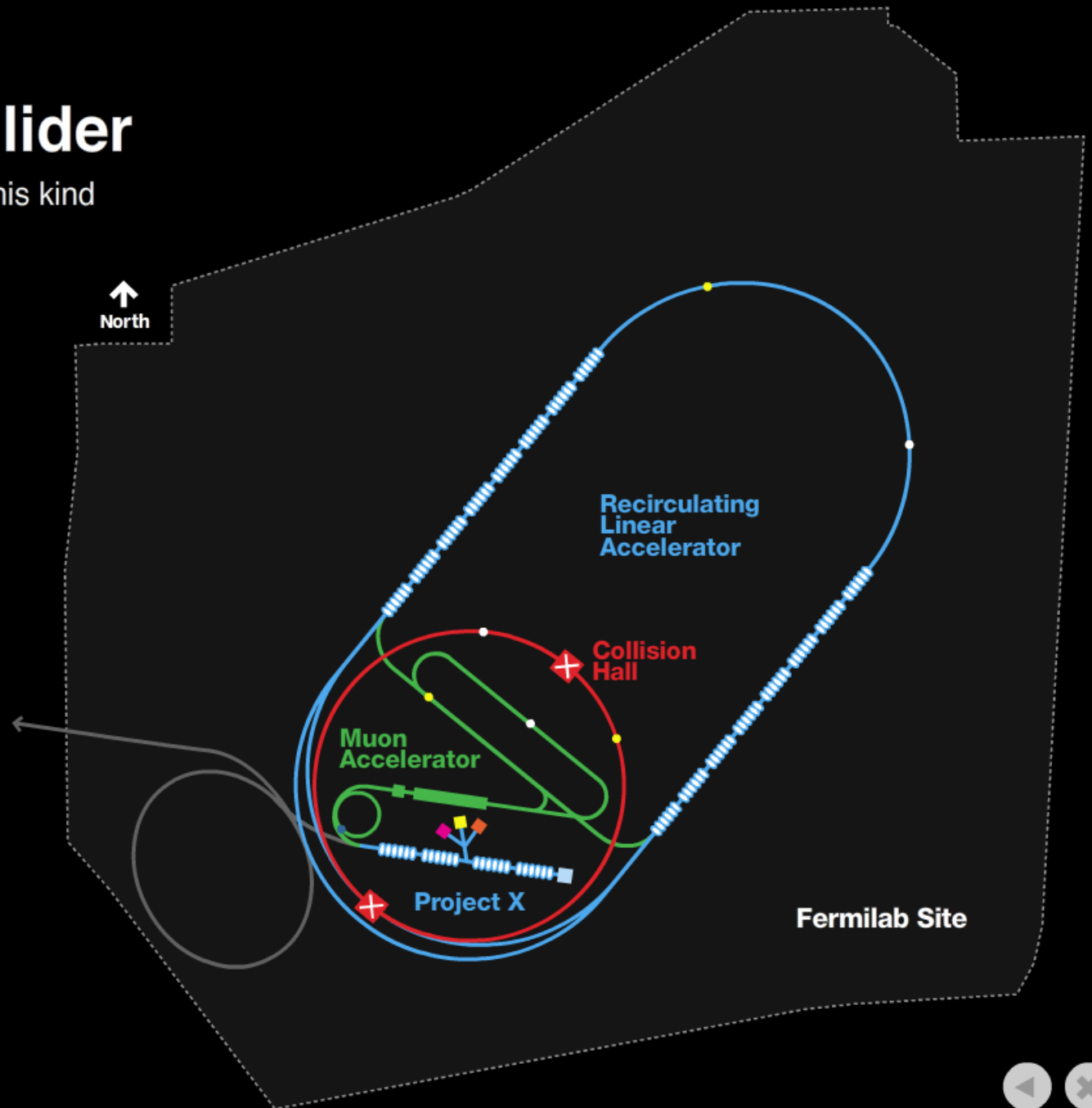
Muon Beamline & Neutrino Factory

Highest-intensity muon and neutrino source in the world

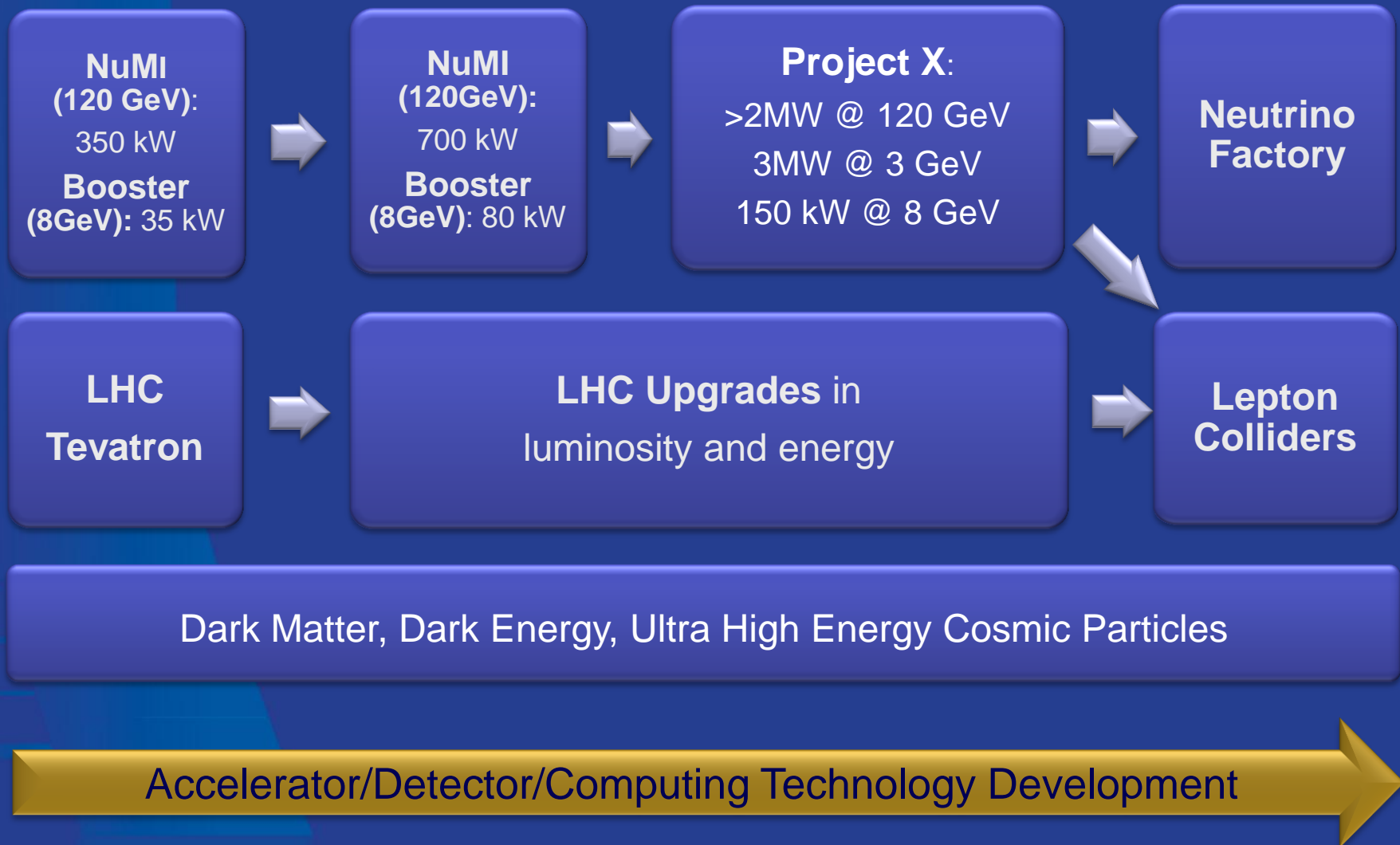


Muon Collider

The first collider of this kind



Fermilab Program



Completion of an era: Tevatron Collider



Accelerator Innovations

- First major SC synchrotron
- Industrial production of SC cable (MRI)
- Electron cooling
- New RF manipulation techniques



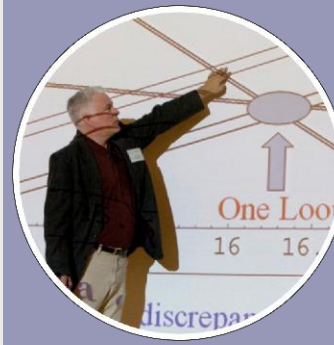
Detector innovations

- Silicon vertex detectors in hadron environment
- LAr-U238 hadron calorimetry
- Advanced triggering



Analysis Innovations

- Data mining from Petabytes of data
- Use of neural networks, boosted decision trees
- Major impact on LHC planning and developing
- GRID pioneers



Major discoveries

- Top quark
- B_s mixing
- Precision W and Top mass \rightarrow Higgs mass prediction
- Direct Higgs searches
- Ruled out many exotica
- >1,000 publications



The next generation

- Fantastic training ground for next generation
- More than 500 Ph.D.s
- Produced critical personnel for the next steps, especially LHC

We look forward to
watching our new programs grow