

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE TEVATRON FIXED-TARGET PROGRAM



6/11/12

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Tevatron II (1983-2000)

- 43 experiments in many different beamlines
- > 400 doctorates from >100 Universities in 18 countries
- More than 300 publications



Typical postdoc



Achievements



- Charm Physics and new technologies
- CP violation and rare kaon decays
- Nucleon spin and structure – anti-quarks and gluons
- QCD tests at many scales
- Hyperons galore
- Precision measurements of standard model parameters ($V_{us'}$ $V_{dc'}$ $\alpha_{S'}$ θ_W ...)
- Creation and detection of ν_τ

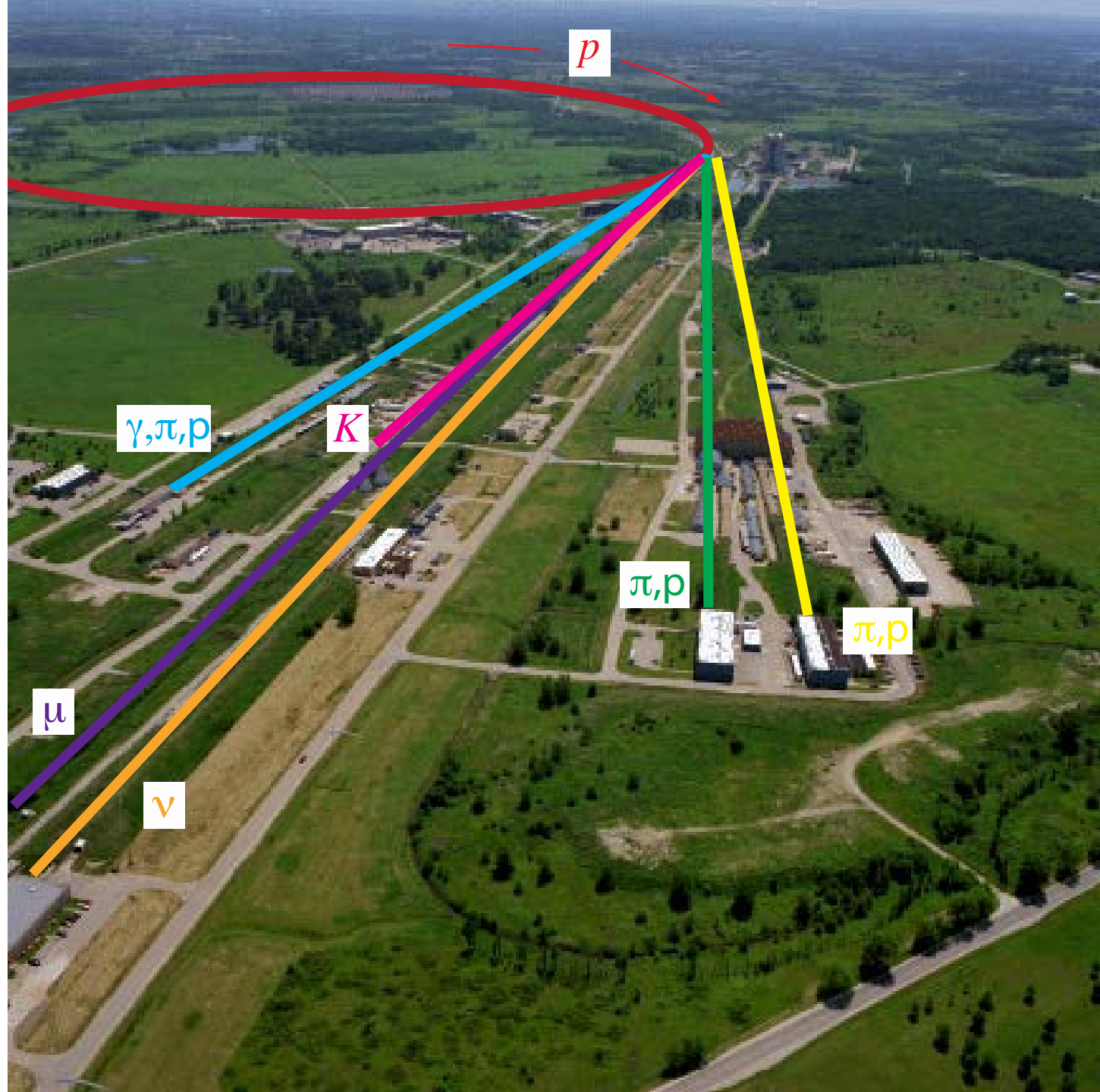


TeV II

Every minute
ramp from 0-800 GeV

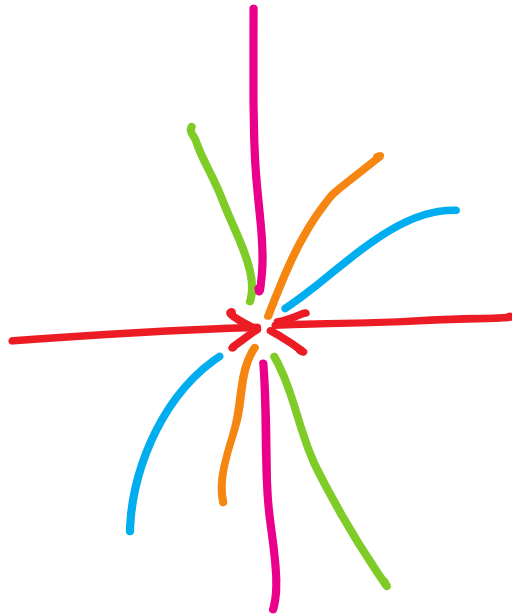
Deliver up to 3×10^{13}
protons/cycle

> 10 dipoles gave
their lives for TeV II

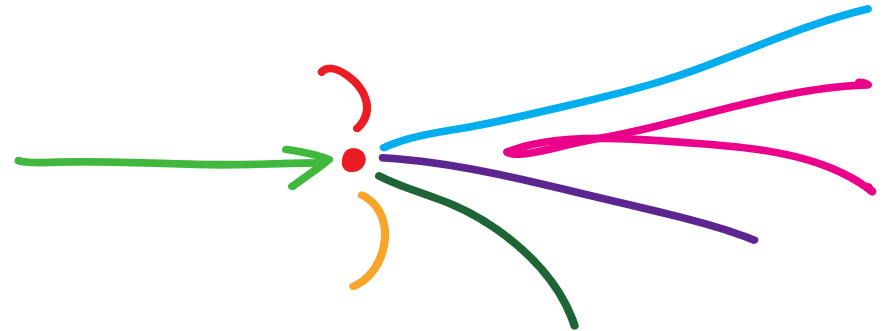


Why fixed target?

Collider
Tevatron I



Fixed Target
Tevatron II

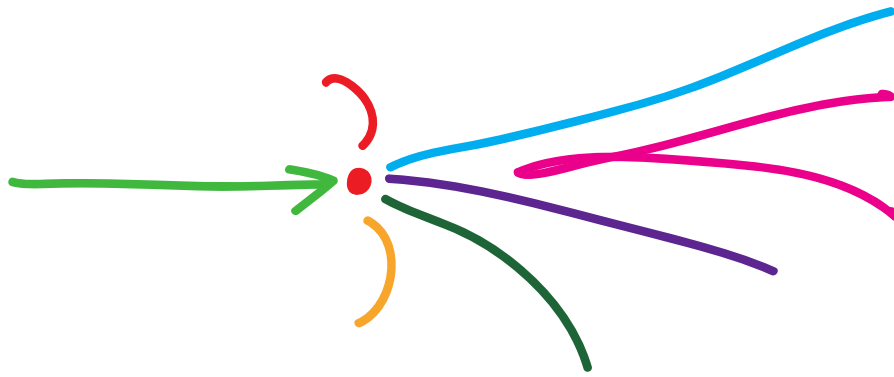


$$E_{CM} \simeq 2E_{beam}$$

~1960 GeV

$$E_{CM} \simeq \sqrt{2ME_{beam}}$$

~40 GeV



□ Advantages

▣ Higher Luminosity

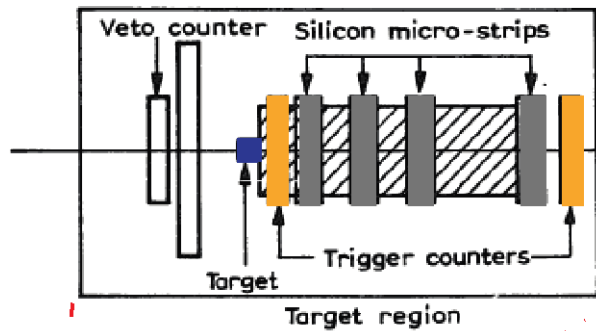
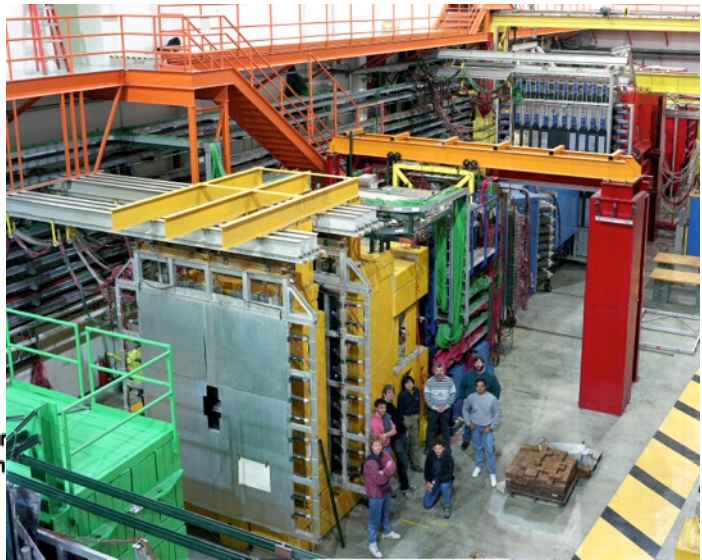
- 10^{13} p/min instead of 10^{13} p/day
- $10^{36}/\text{cm}^2/\text{sec}$ vs $10^{32}/\text{cm}^2/\text{sec}$

▣ Longer, more flexible detector designs

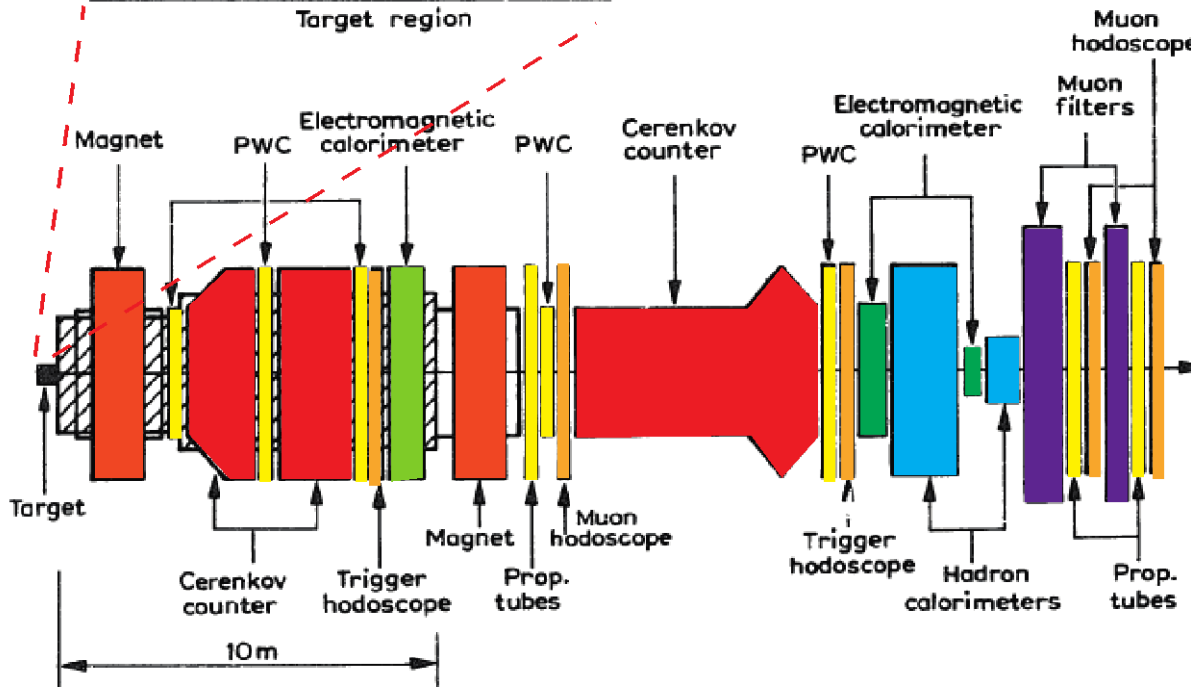
▣ Hot and cold running exotic particle beams

▣ Smaller groups

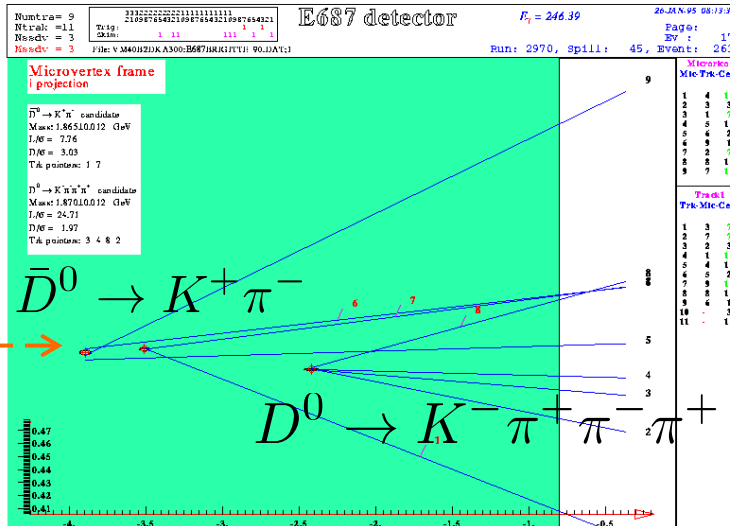
Generic detector (E687)



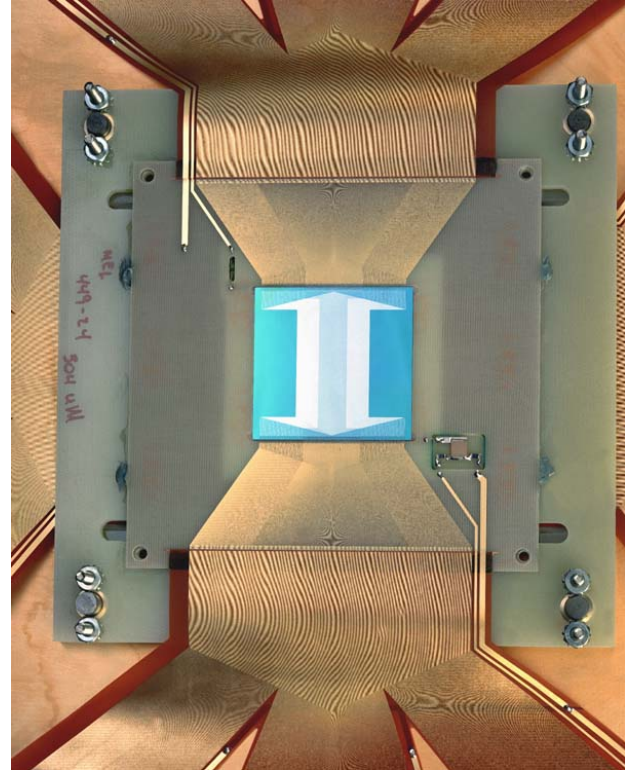
Hatched area shows region where neutral vees can be reconstructed



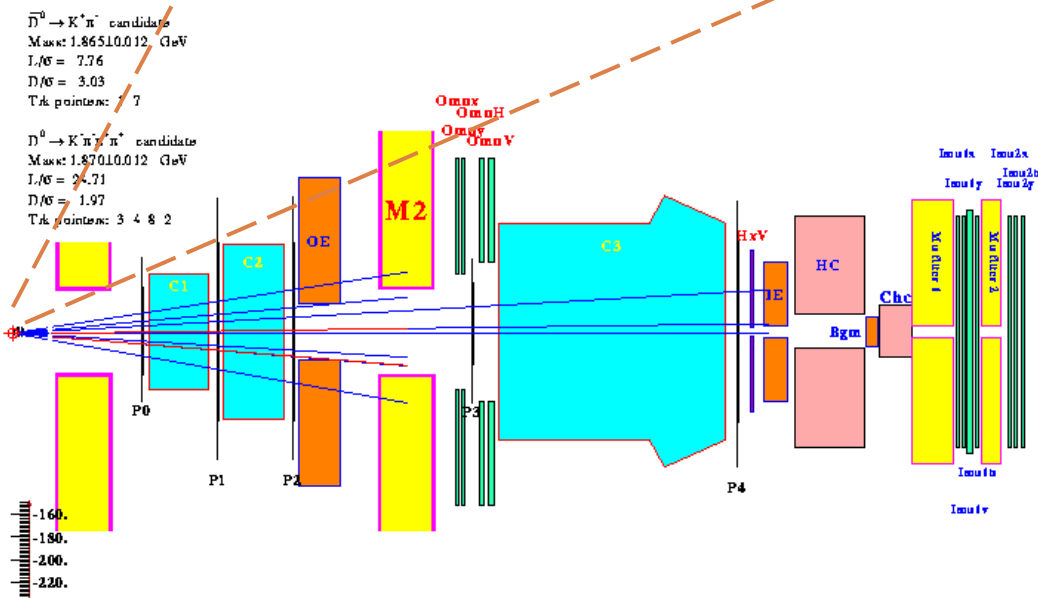
- Target
- Silicon microstrips
- Scint. Counters
- Tracking chambers
- Particle ID
- EM calorimeter
- Hadron calorimeter
- Muon detector



Photon



Spectrometer Iron-
 non-bend projection



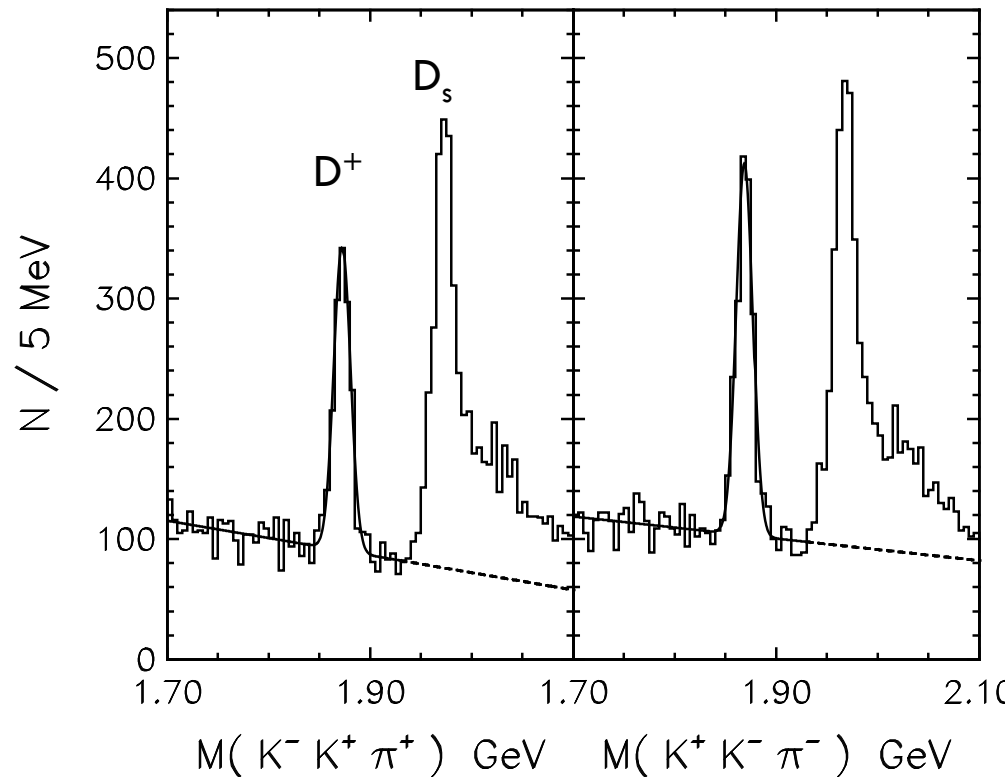
E687 – photon beam

High statistics Charm physics
 Use silicon strip detectors to identify charm in humungous background

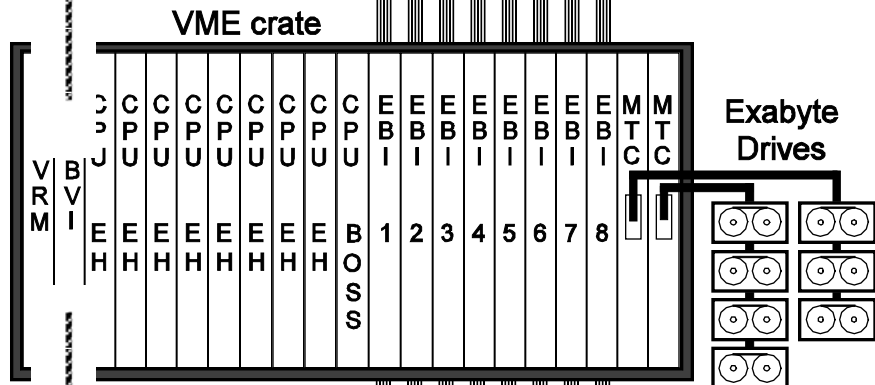
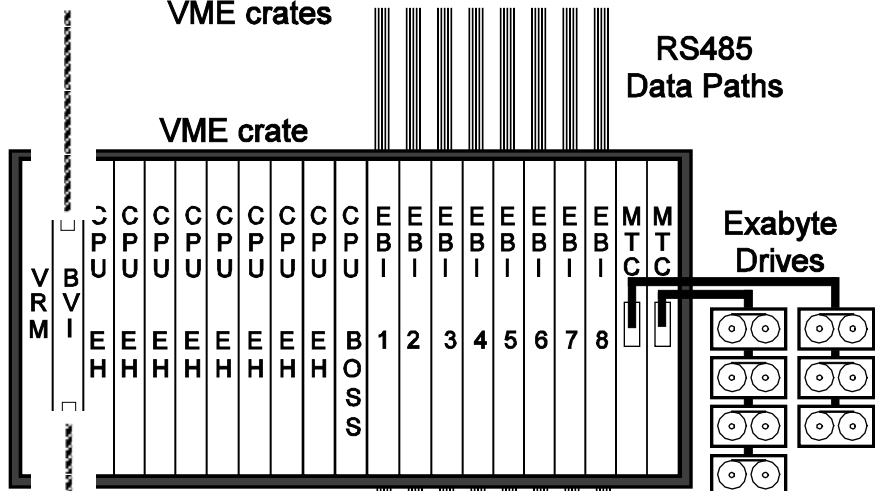
Charm rates at E791



- Pion beam at 2 MHz
- The target consisted of 5 foils:
 - ▣ A 0.5 mm Pt target and
 - ▣ Four 1.6 mm C (diamond) targets
- Interaction rate of 40 kHz – 10 kHz written to tape
- Only 1/1000 of the events were charm
- A total of 2×10^{10} events were recorded.

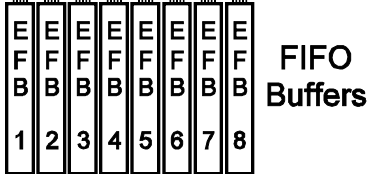


To four additional VME crates



Branch Bus

VAX 11/780

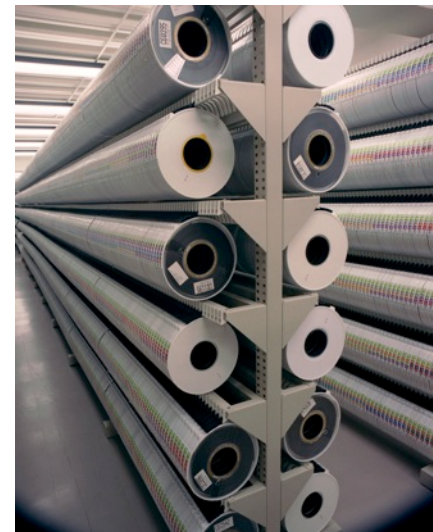


RS485 Data Paths

Data from Digitizing Electronics

E791 charm

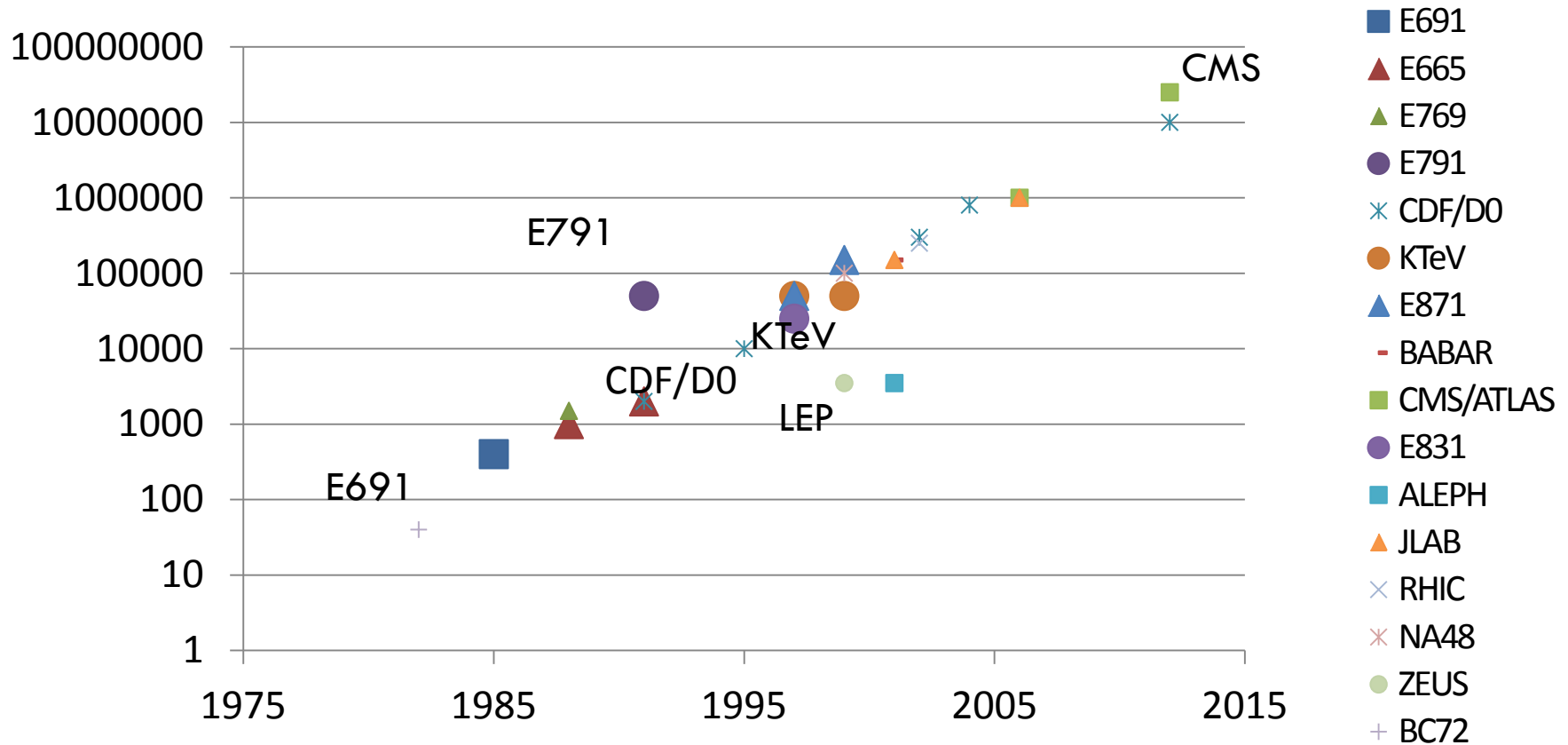
Before



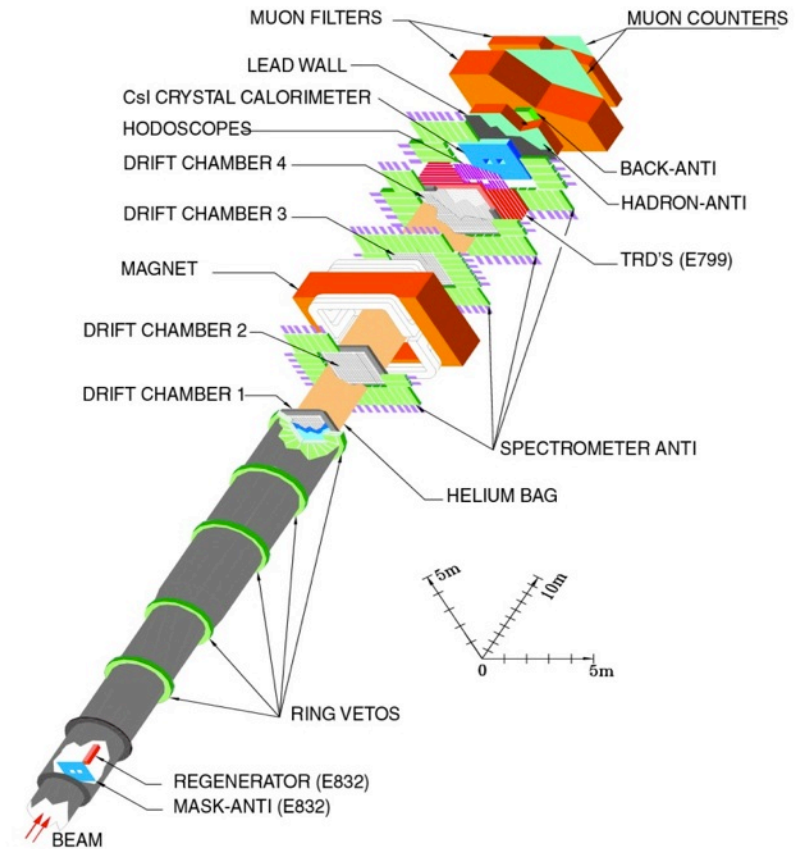
6/11/12

E791

Data Volume per experiment (in Gbyte)



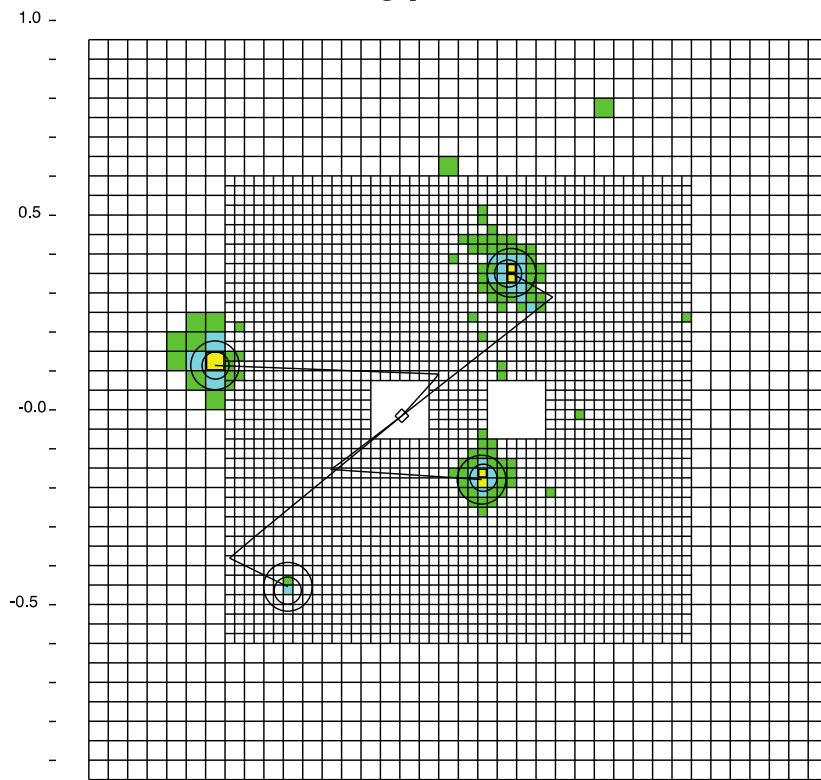
KTeV: high intensity kaon beams



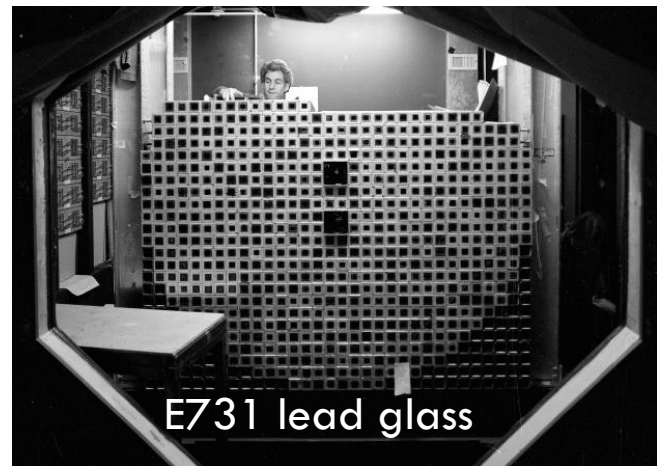


KTeV Pure CsI Calorimeter

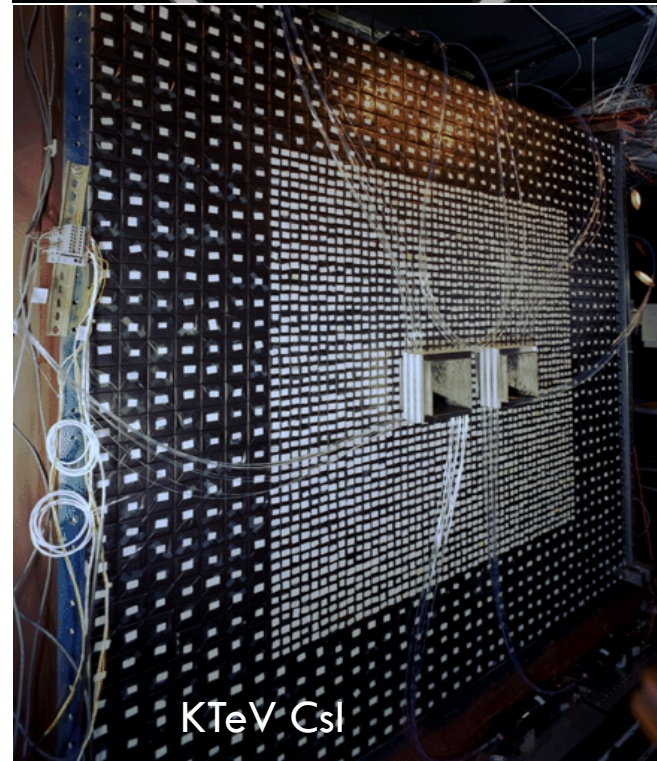
- 3100 crystals, 1.9m x 1.9m
- 27 X_0 deep (50cm)
- 0.6% energy resolution



$K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-$



E731 lead glass

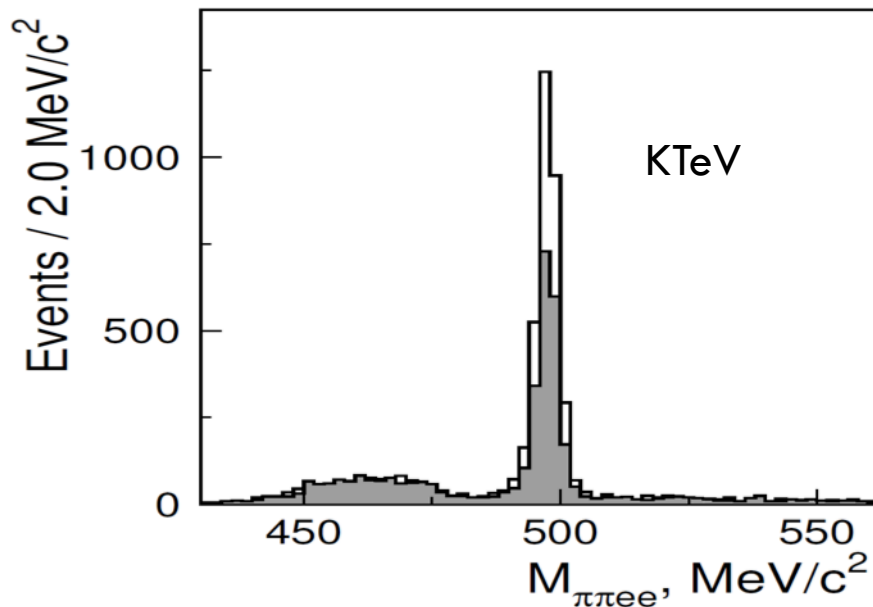


KTeV CsI

Example of Intensity

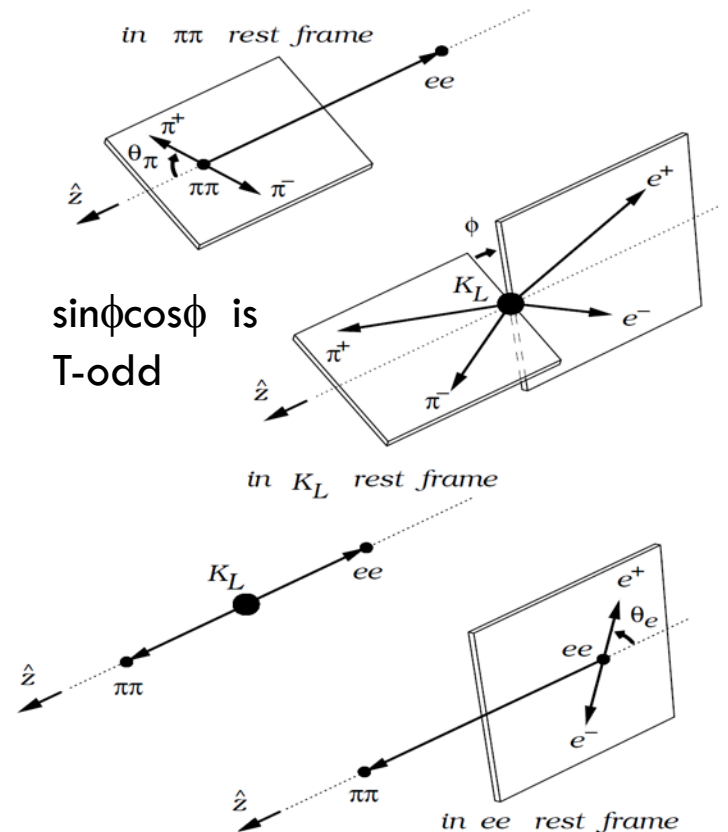
Discovery of $K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-$
 Branching fraction of 4×10^{-7}

Phys. Rev. Lett. 96, 101801 (2006).



Gray: $\sin\phi\cos\phi < 0$; Clear: $\sin\phi\cos\phi > 0$

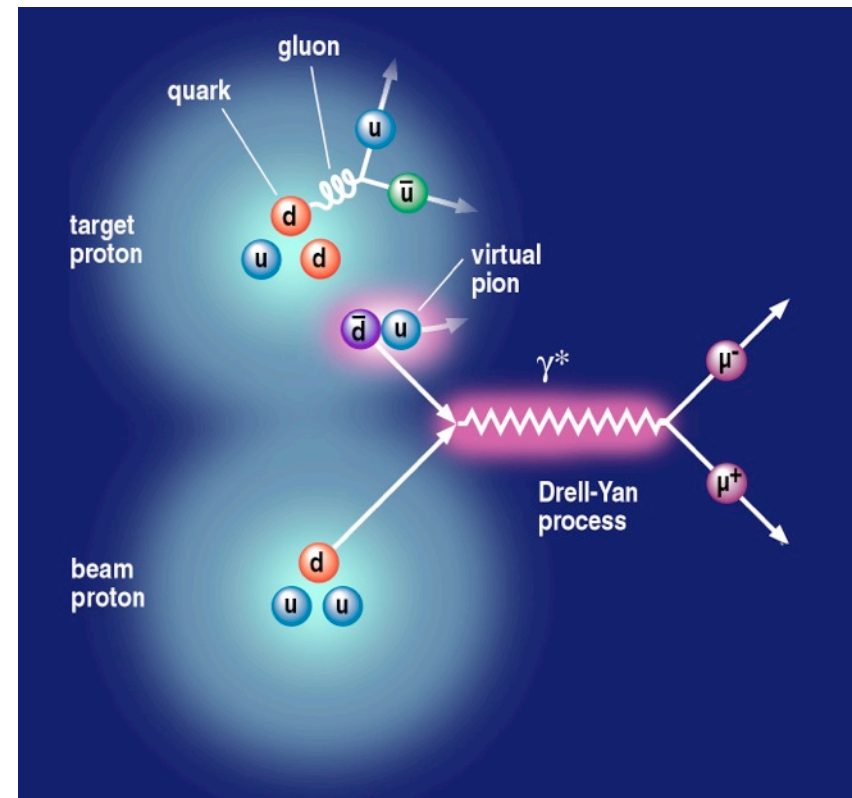
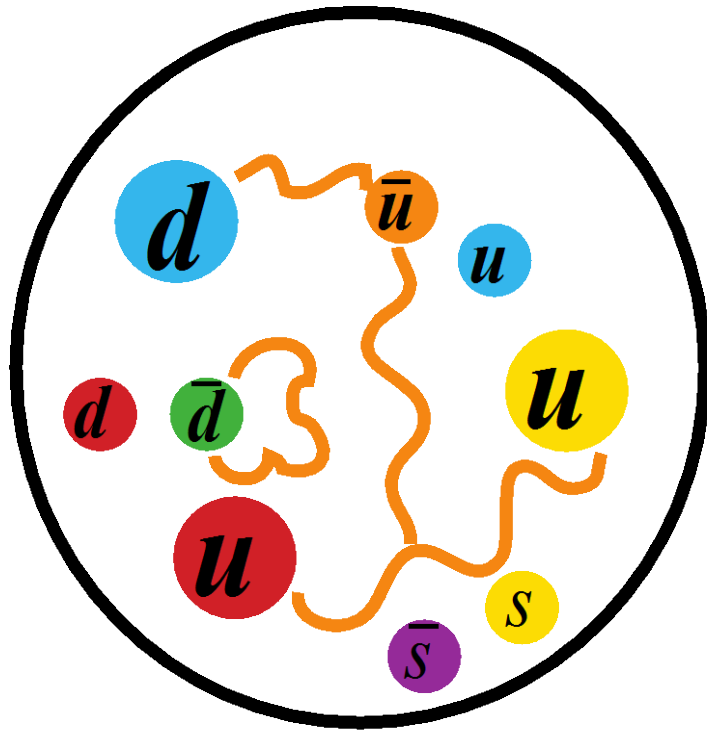
- 5000 events observed, sensitivity $< 10^{-10}$.
- Large T-odd, CP asymmetry observed.



Proton Structure



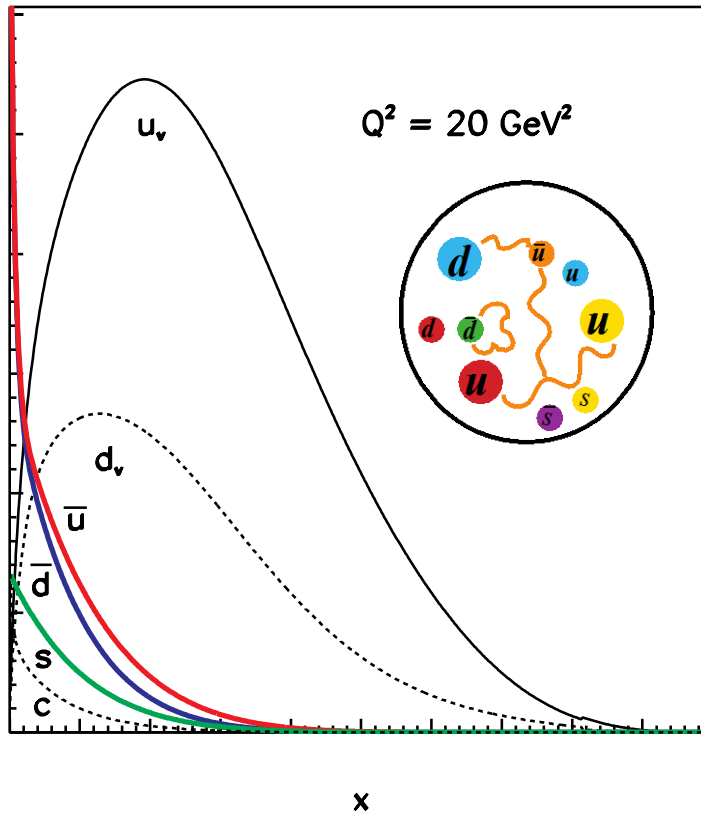
NUSEA – proton on protons



Naïve expectation
anti-u = anti-d = anti-s

Collide protons on protons
Annihilate quarks and anti-quarks

Momentum fractions



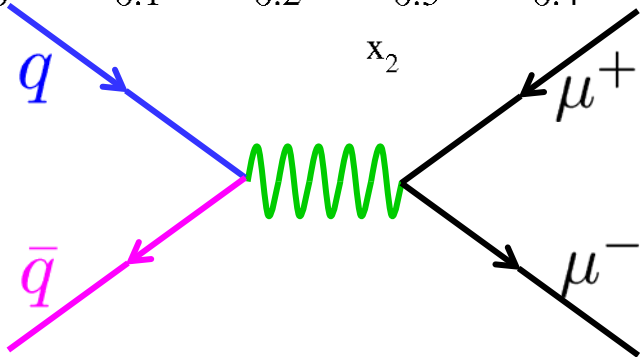
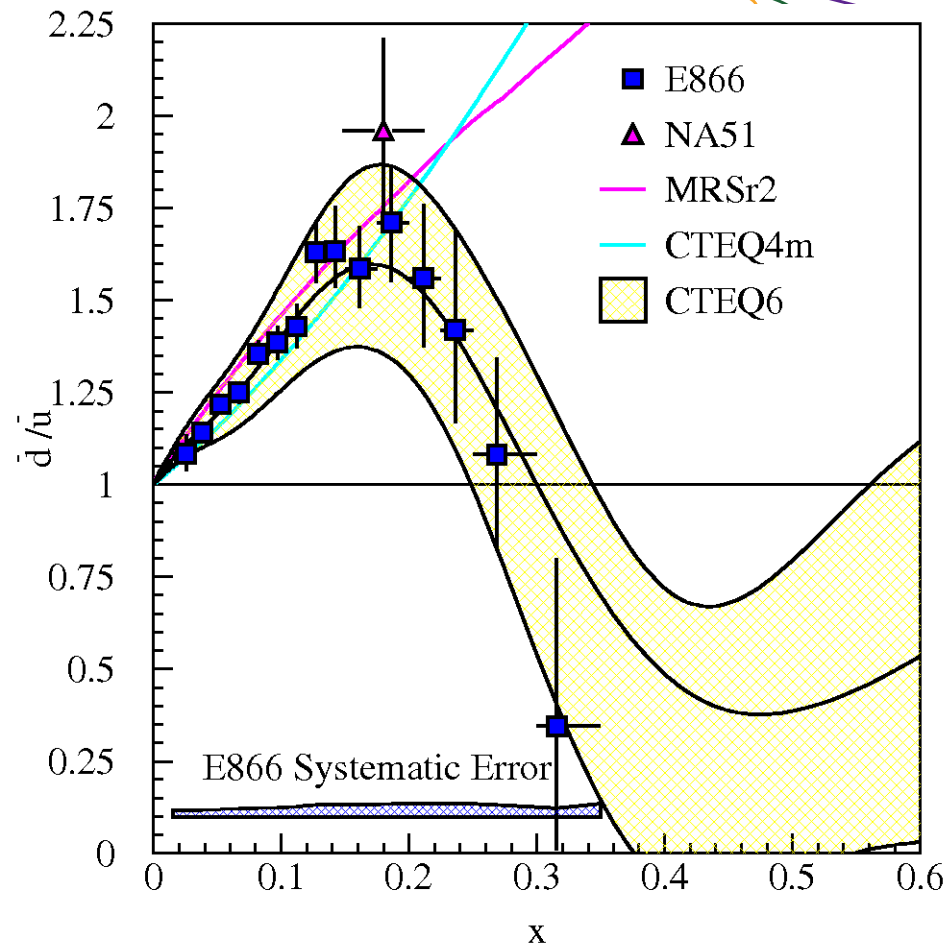
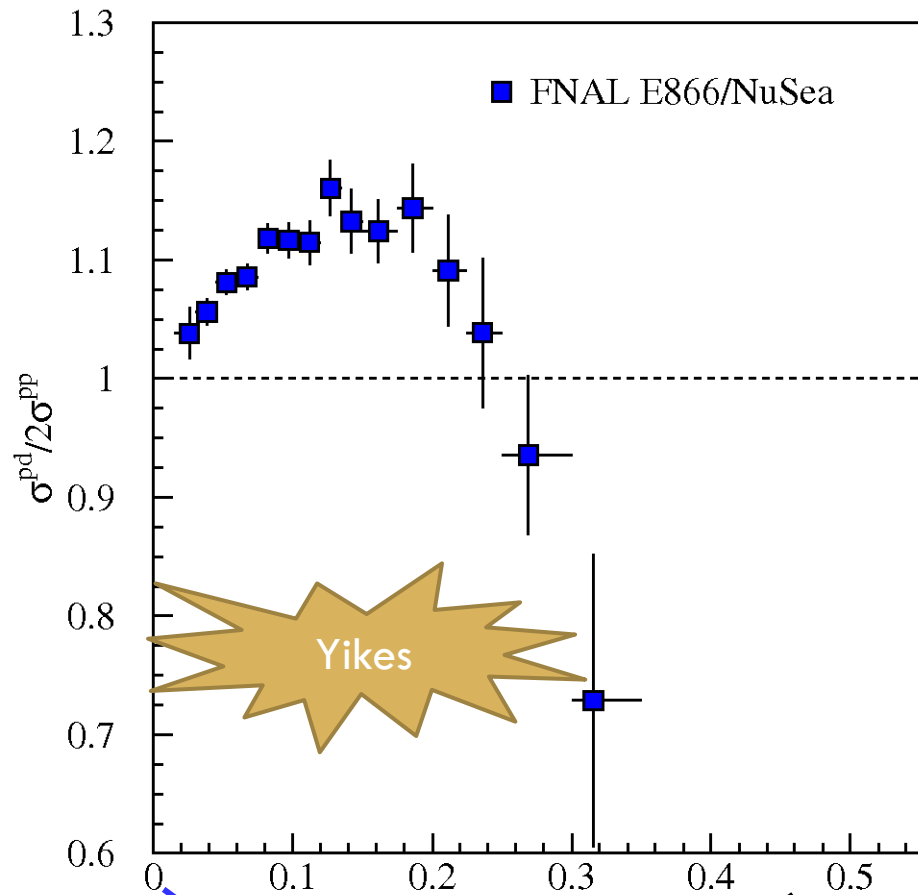
- If you can pick out a type of quark, you can measure its momentum fraction
- Vital input to almost all collider physics



Hydrogen and deuterium targets

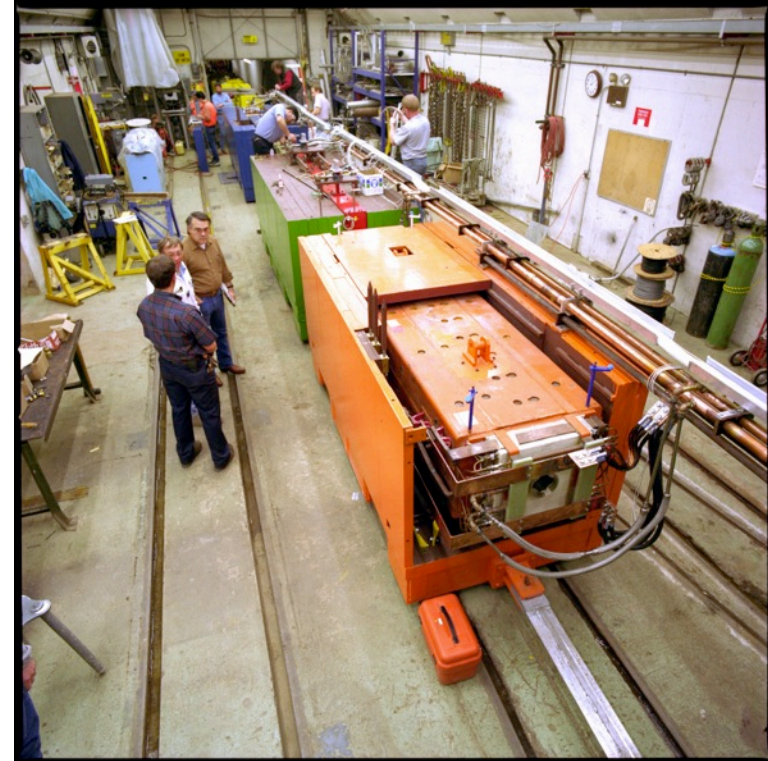
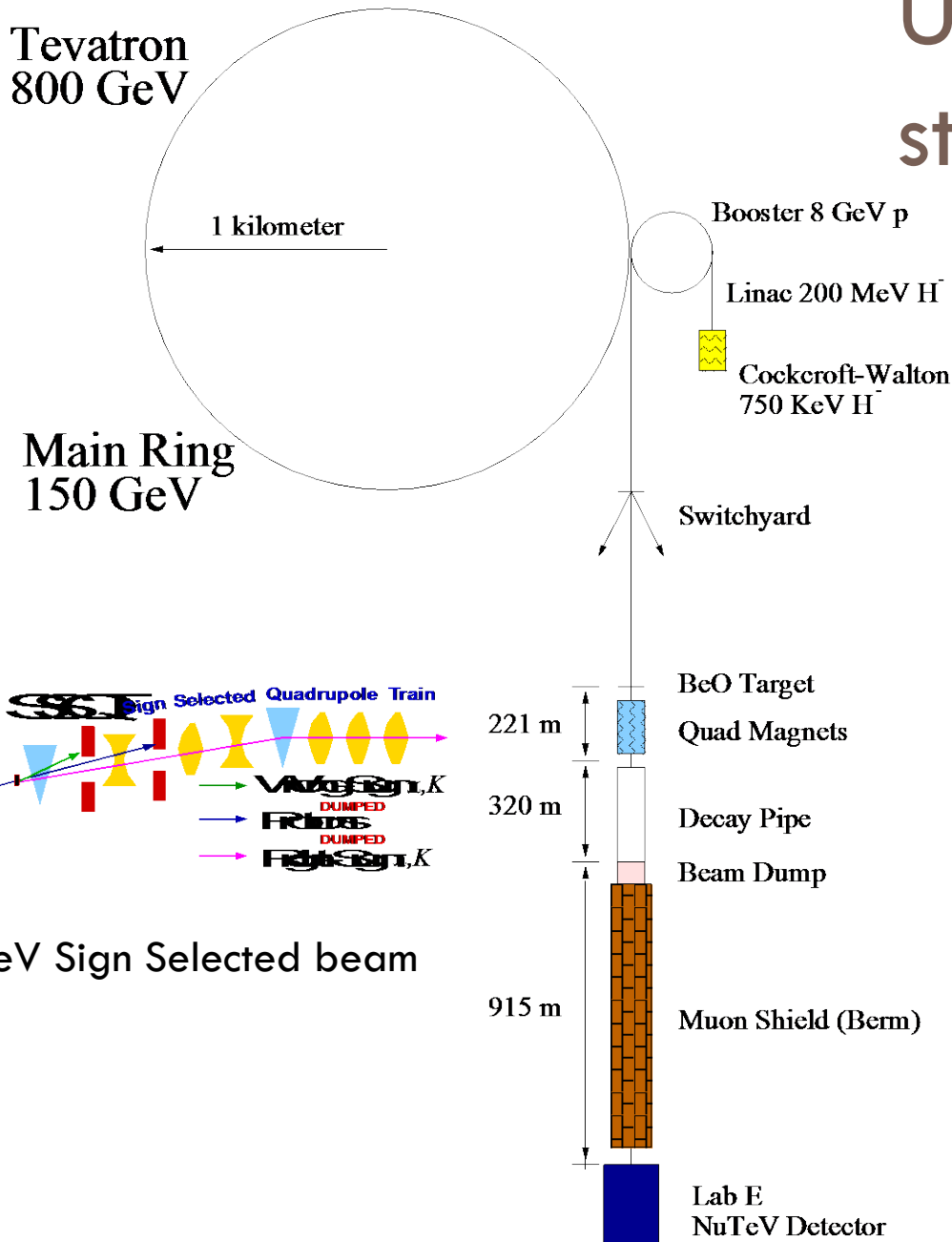


Drell-Yan Cross Section Ratio and \bar{d}/\bar{u}

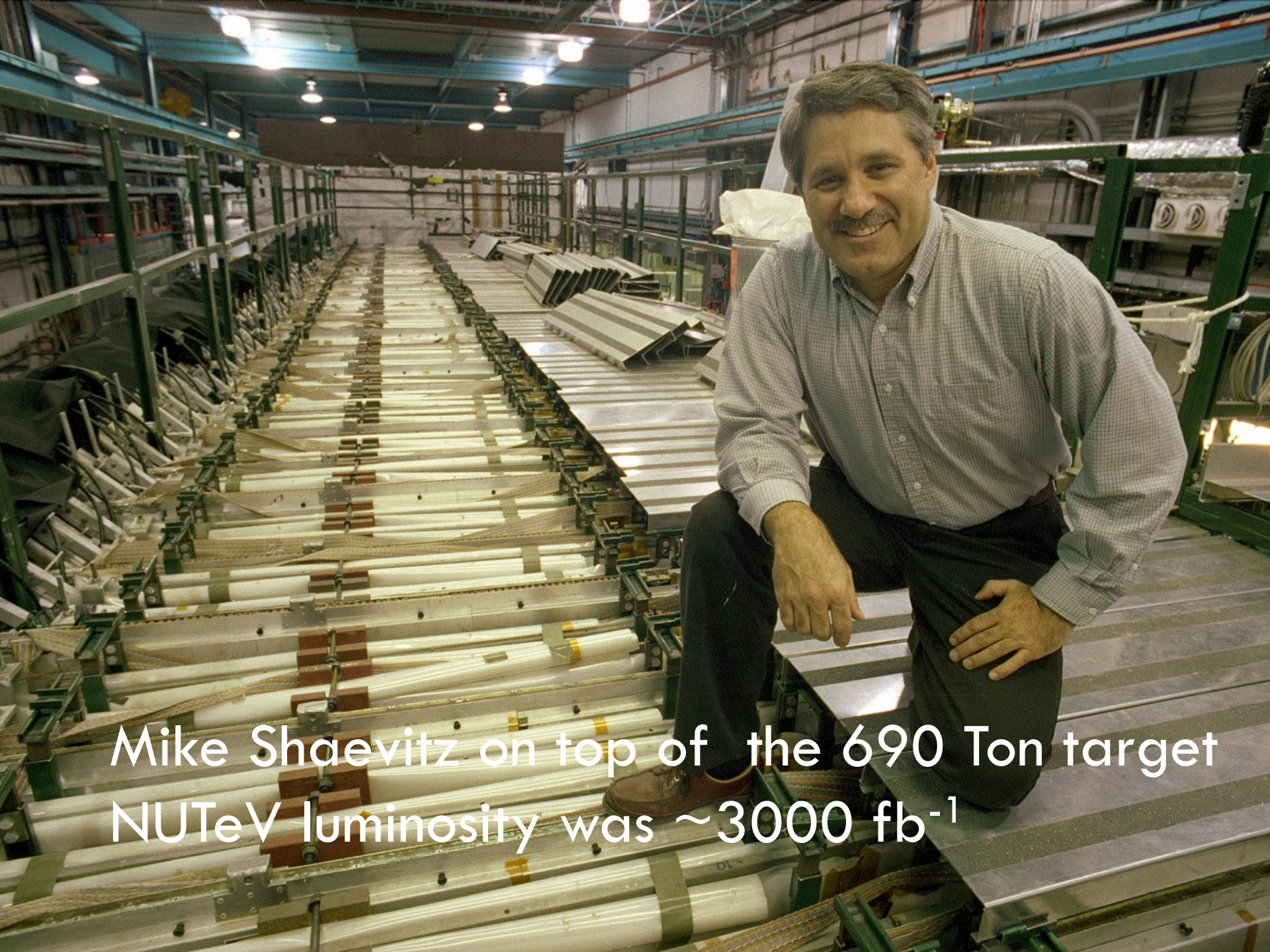


$$\left. \frac{\sigma^{pd}}{2\sigma^{pp}} \right|_{x_b \gg x_t} \approx \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \frac{\bar{d}(x_t)}{\bar{u}(x_t)} \right]$$

Use neutrinos to see strange quarks



< 0.1% anti- ν in ν
< 0.3% ν in anti- ν



Mike Shaevitz on top of the 690 Ton target
NUTeV luminosity was $\sim 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Strangeness

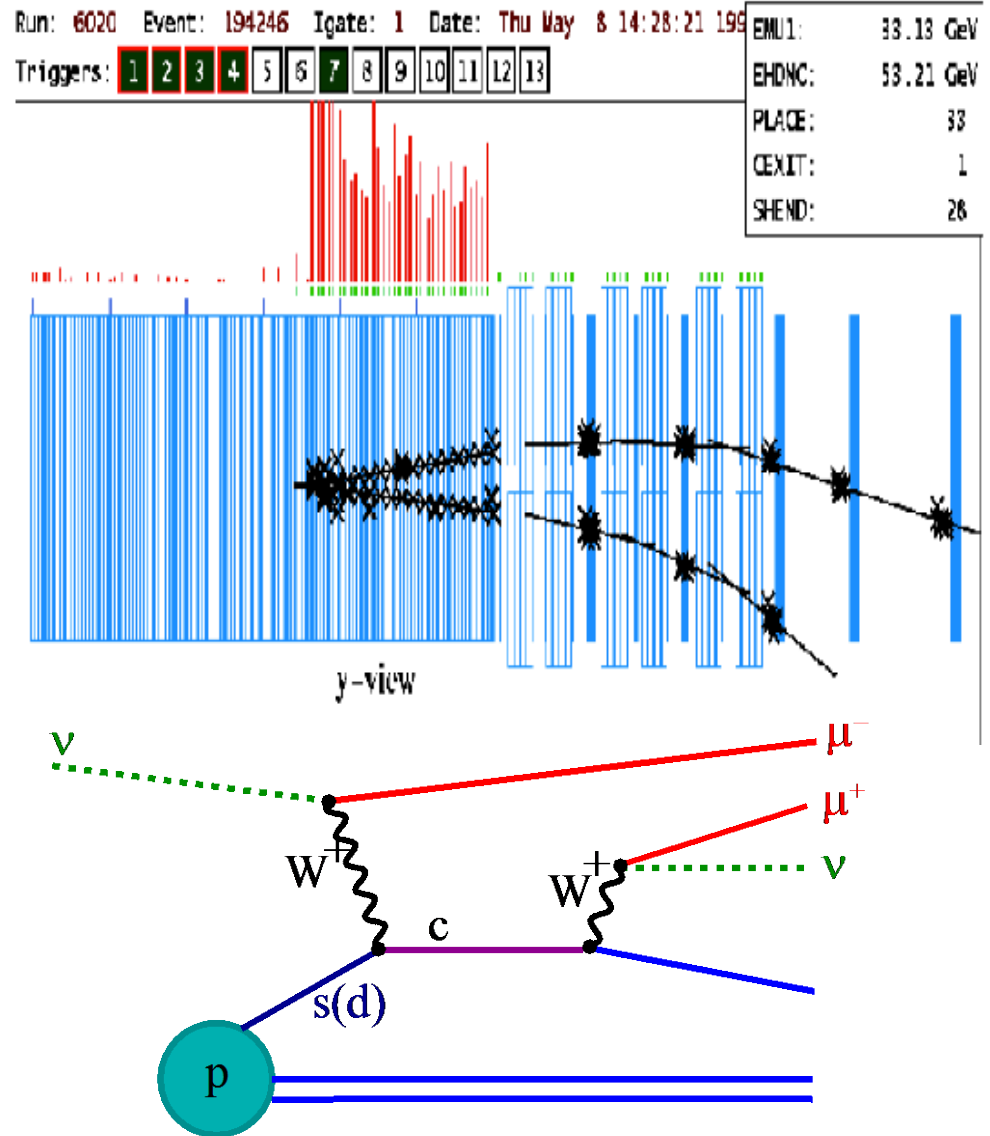
Neutrinos scattering can pick out strange quarks through the process



c decays to μ^+

Dimuons at NuTeV measure

- Strange content $s(x)$
- $s/\text{anti-}s$ difference
- V_{sc}/V_{dc}



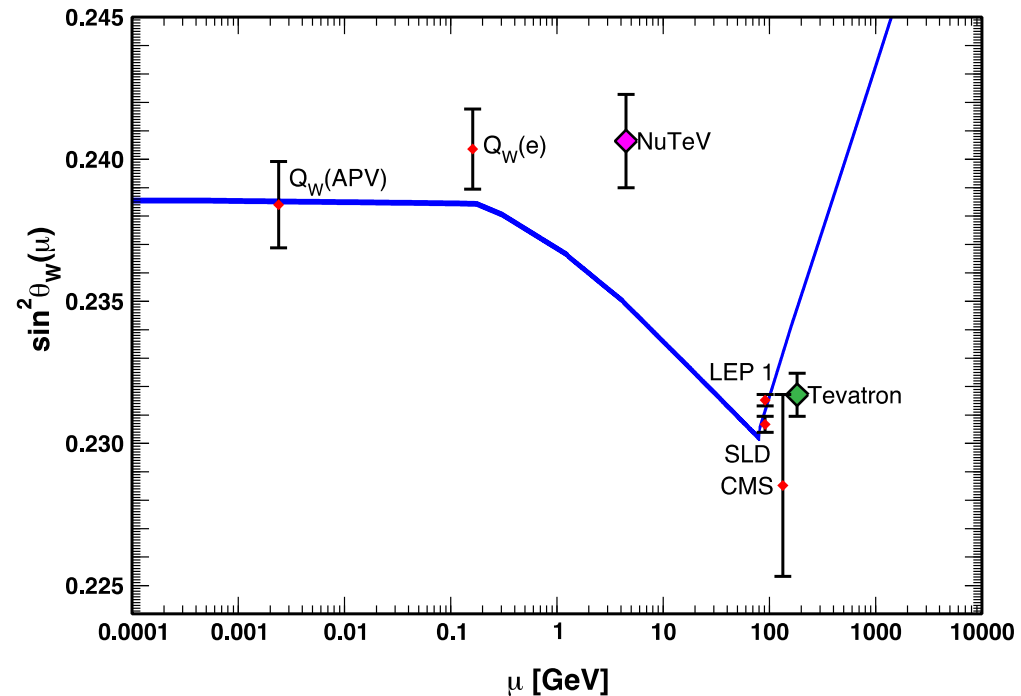
NuTeV Weinberg Angle



$$\sin^2 \theta_W = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sigma(\nu_\mu N \rightarrow \nu_\mu X) - \sigma(\bar{\nu}_\mu N \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu X)}{\sigma(\nu_\mu N \rightarrow \mu^- X) - \sigma(\bar{\nu}_\mu N \rightarrow \mu^+ X)}$$

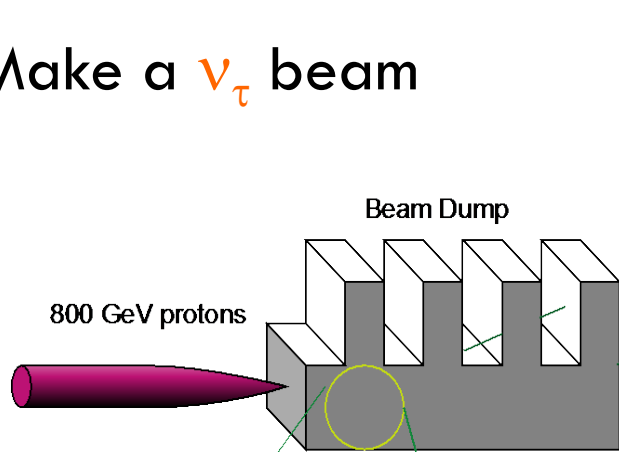
Ratio of neutral to charged current interactions

Need the sign selected beam

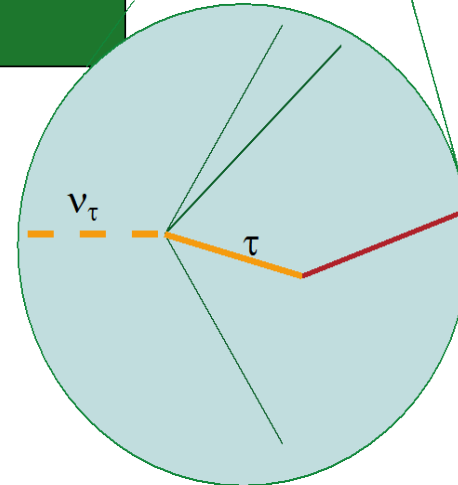
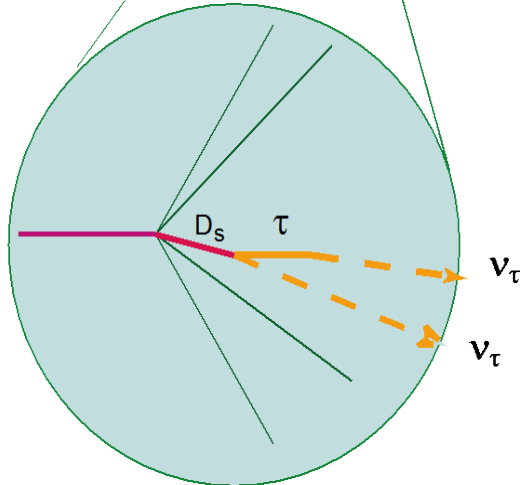
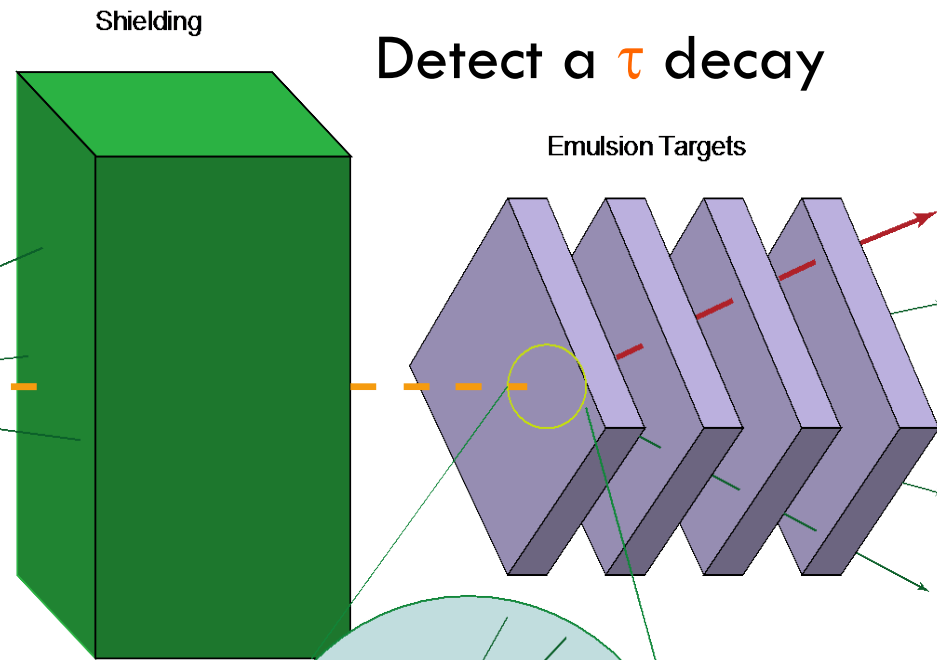


Discovery of the tau neutrino (DONUT)

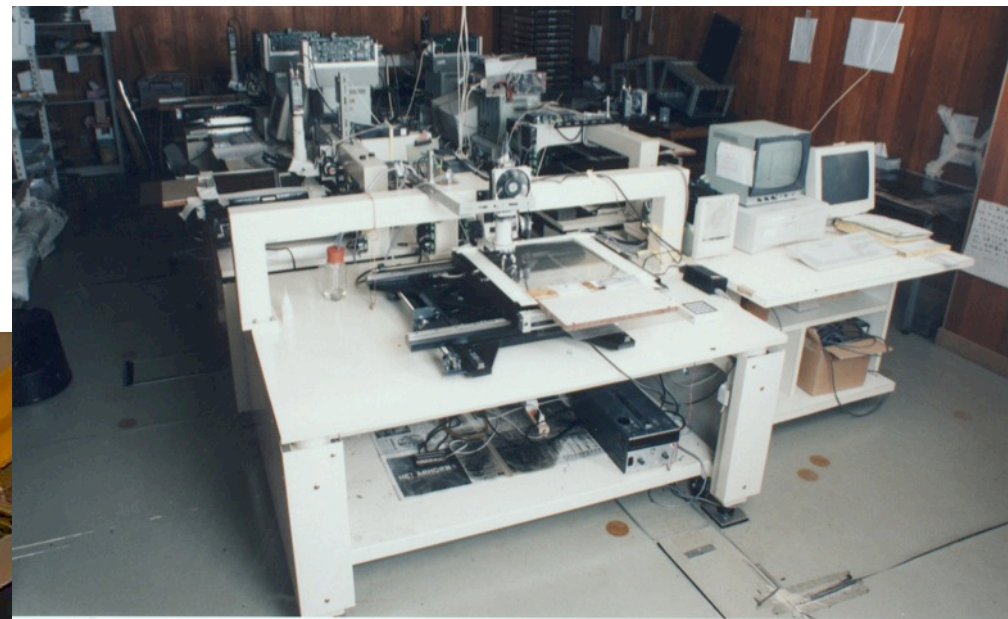
Make a ν_τ beam



Detect a τ decay



Emulsion modules and drift chambers

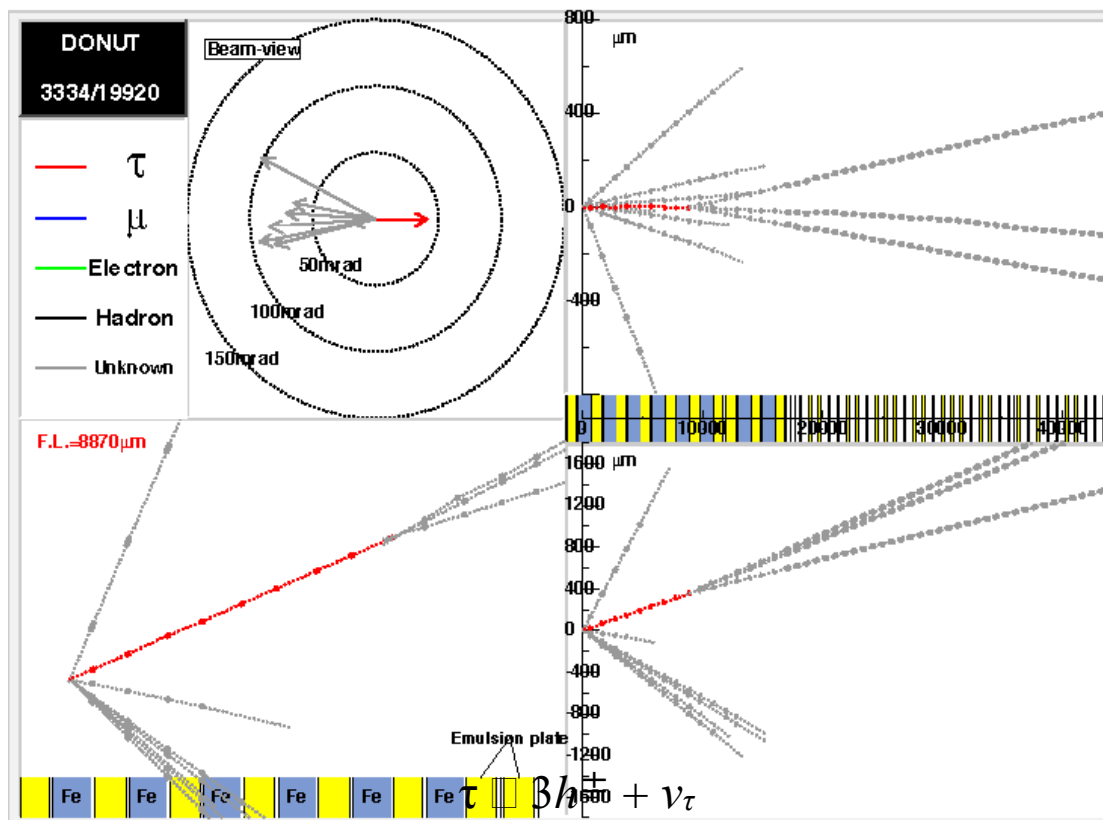


Emulsion plates interleaved with 1 mm steel plates: total target mass 260 kg (not kt !)

Recycled drift chamber electronics



Saw 9 candidates $7.52 \nu \rightarrow \tau + 1.48$ background



$\sim 80 \text{ GeV } \tau$: τ probability 0.99+

$\sim 9 \text{ mm}$ decay length

digitized emulsion information shown

Conclusions



- Tevatron II legacy
 - ▣ Led to Detectors and computing used in all modern experiments
 - ▣ High intensity and highest energy ever in fixed target
 - Charm physics
 - Kaon physics to 10^{-10}
 - Proton Structure
 - Precision Standard Model Parameters
 - Discovery of V_{τ}

Not over yet



- Fermilab fixed target lives at 8 and 120 GeV
- Neutrino physics at 8 and 120 GeV
 - ▣ Cross sections (MINERvA)
 - ▣ Oscillations (MINOS, NOvA, MiniBooNE, MicroBooNE, LBNE
 - ▣ ???
- Kaon Physics with ORKA
- Proton Physics
 - ▣ SEAQUEST – son of NUSEA
- Your idea here

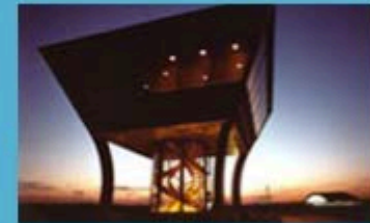
The beginning



October 1
1983

Start of the Tevatron fixed-target program at 400 GeV with five fixed-target experiments.

[Learn more](#)



- All
- Discoveries
- CDF
- DZero
- Engineering
- Fixed Target Experiments
- Energy