

Top Quark Physics at the Tevatron

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For the CDF and DØ Collaborations



- Introduction
- Latest results from Run 1
- New results from Run 2
- Summary and prospects

Introduction

- **Top quark has a special place in the SM SM**

$$\sqrt{2}M_t / v \sim 1$$

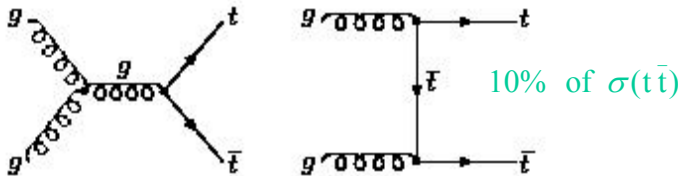
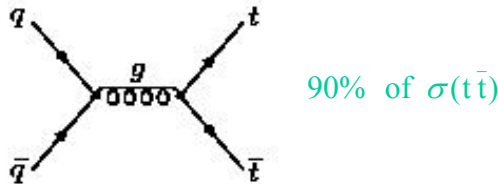
- The Yukawa coupling,
- Special role in EW symmetry breaking?

- **Discovered at Tevatron in 1995**

- CDF, PRL 74, 2626 (1995)
- DØ, PRL 74, 2632 (1995)

- **Top quarks have been observed in pair production through strong interaction:**

$$\sigma(t\bar{t}) \approx 310 \text{ pb at } \sqrt{s} = 1.81 \text{ TeV}$$

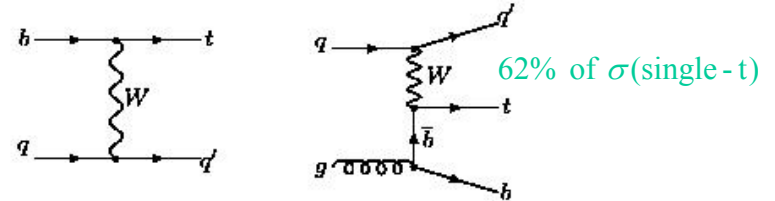


- **3 classes of signal in $t\bar{t}$ production:**

- **Dilepton** — 2 high- P_T leptons, 2 b-jets, large E_T^{miss} — $\text{BR}(ee, \mu\mu, e\mu) = 5\%$
- **Lepton+Jets** — 1 high- P_T lepton, 4jets (2b's), large E_T^{miss} — $\text{BR}(e, \mu + \text{jets}) = 30\%$
- **All-hadronic** — 6 jets (2b's) — $\text{BR} = 44\%$

- **Another mechanism — single-top production via EW interaction:**

$$\sigma(\text{single-t}) \approx 2.4 \text{ pb at } \sqrt{s} = 1.81 \text{ TeV}$$



$t\bar{t}$

- **Wealth of information extracted with ~100 events per experiment based on ~110 pb⁻¹ Run1 data**

Top Physics in Run 1

- $t\bar{t}$ Xsection and top mass

- CDF: $\sigma(t\bar{t}) = 6.5^{+1.7}_{-1.4}$ pb

(Phys.Rev.D64 03022, 2001)

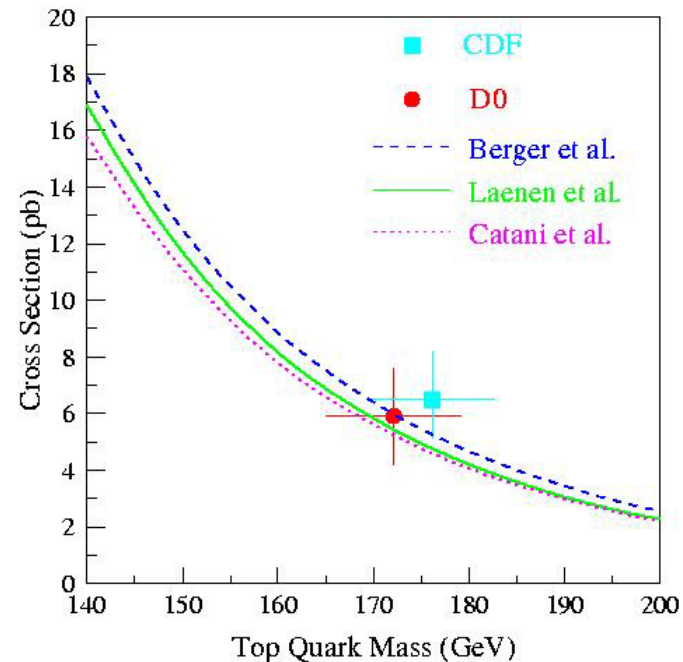
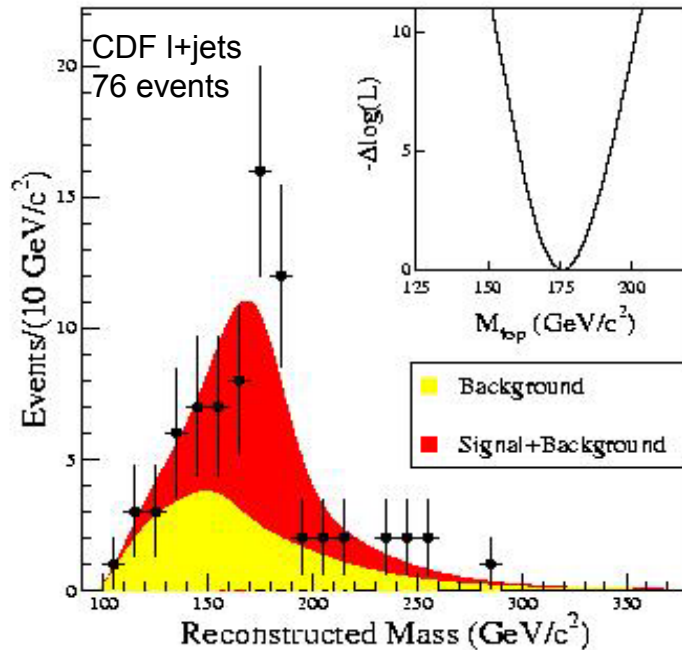
- DØ: $\sigma(t\bar{t}) = 5.7 \pm 1.2(stat) + 1.0(sys)$ pb

(hep-ex/0205019, 2002)

- CDF+ DØ: $M_t = 174.3 \pm 5.1$ GeV

(Fermilab-TM-2084, 1999)

- in good agreement with theory



Top Physics in Run 1

- Studied top-antitop spin correlation using 6 dilepton events (DØ, *Phys.Rev.Lett.* 85, 256, 2000):

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d^2\sigma}{d(\cos\theta_+)d(\cos\theta_-)} = \frac{1+k\cos\theta_+\cos\theta_-}{4}$$

- SM: $K \sim 0.9$
- DØ: $K > -0.25$ at 68% C.L.

- Branching ratio $R = \text{BR}(t \rightarrow Wb) / \text{BR}(t \rightarrow Wq)$ and $|V_{tb}|$ (CDF, *Phys.Rev.Lett.* 86, 3233, 2001):

$$R = 0.94^{+0.31}_{-0.24}$$

$$|V_{tb}| = 0.97^{+0.16}_{-0.12} \text{ assuming 3 generations}$$

- W helicity in top decays using dilepton dilepton and lepton+jets sample (CDF, (CDF, *Phys.Rev.Lett.* 84, 216, 2000):

$$F_0 \equiv \frac{\Gamma(h_W = 0)}{\Gamma(h_W = 0) + \Gamma(h_W = -1)}$$

$$= \frac{m_t^2 / (2m_W^2)}{1 + m_t^2 / (2m_W^2)} \approx 0.7 \text{ in SM}$$

- SM: $F_0 \approx 0.7, F_+ = 0$
- CDF: $F_0 = 0.91 \pm 0.37 \pm 0.13,$
 $F_+ = 0.11 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.06$

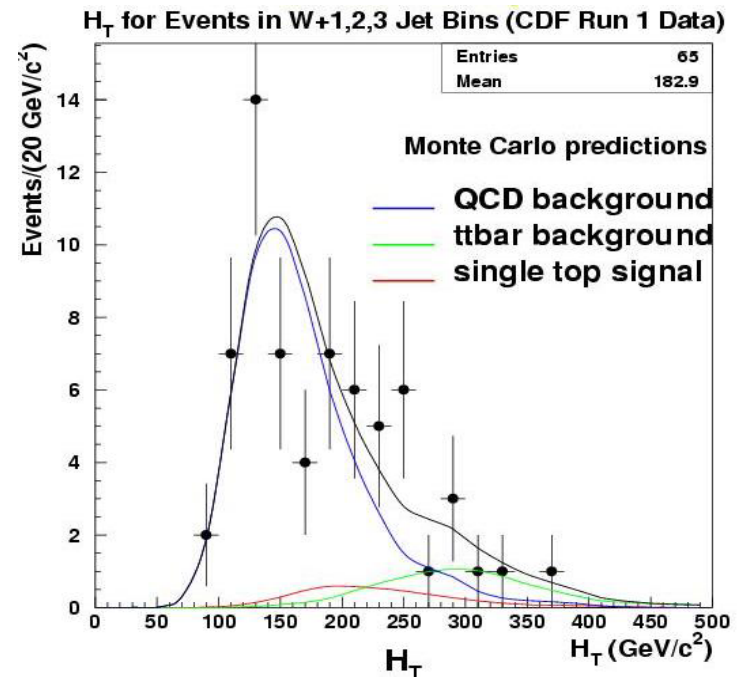
- Top quark P_T distribution (CDF, *Phys.Rev.Lett.* 87, 102001, 2001; DØ, *Phys.Rev.D* 58, 052001, 1998)

- All measurements in agreement with the Standard Model

Search for single top production in Run 1

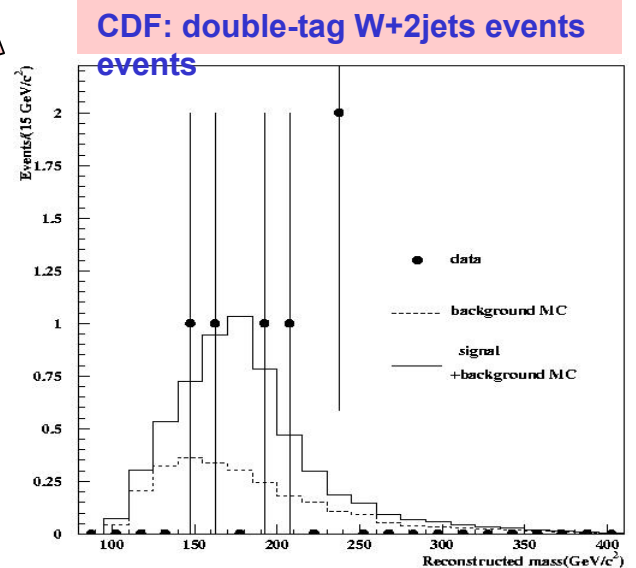
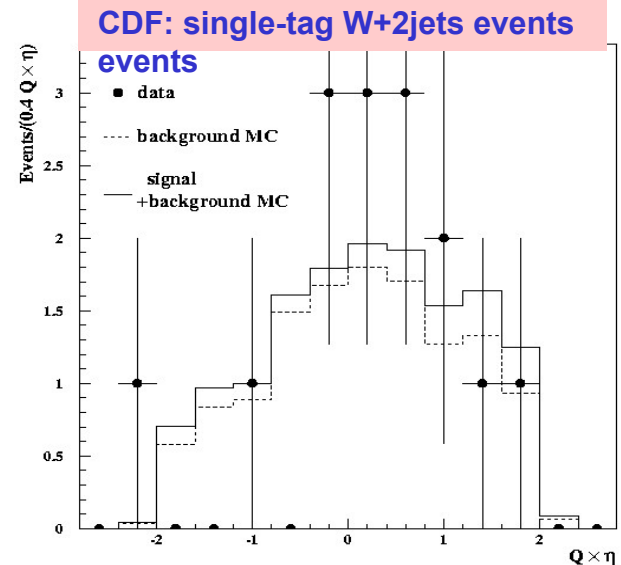
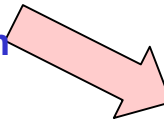
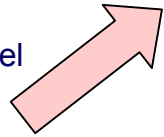
- At Tevatron dominant single top production processes are:
 - $q\bar{q}' \rightarrow t\bar{b}$ (s-channel)
 - $qg \rightarrow tq'\bar{b}$ (t-channel)
- Final state consists of W decay products plus jet(s) :
 - Searches are restricted to leptonically decaying $W \rightarrow e\nu, \mu\nu$
- Single top processes are harder to observe than $t\bar{t}$ production:
 - final states containing fewer jets suffer from a larger background
 - A priori no sensitivity expected in Run I data, unless new physics processes enhance production rate

- CDF and DØ have performed searches searches for s-channel and t-channel channel separately
- CDF has also performed search for two single-top processes combined. Derived Xsection limit is:
 - σ (single-t) < 14 pb at 95% C.L.
(*Phys.Rev.D65, 091102, 2002*)



Search for single top production in Run 1

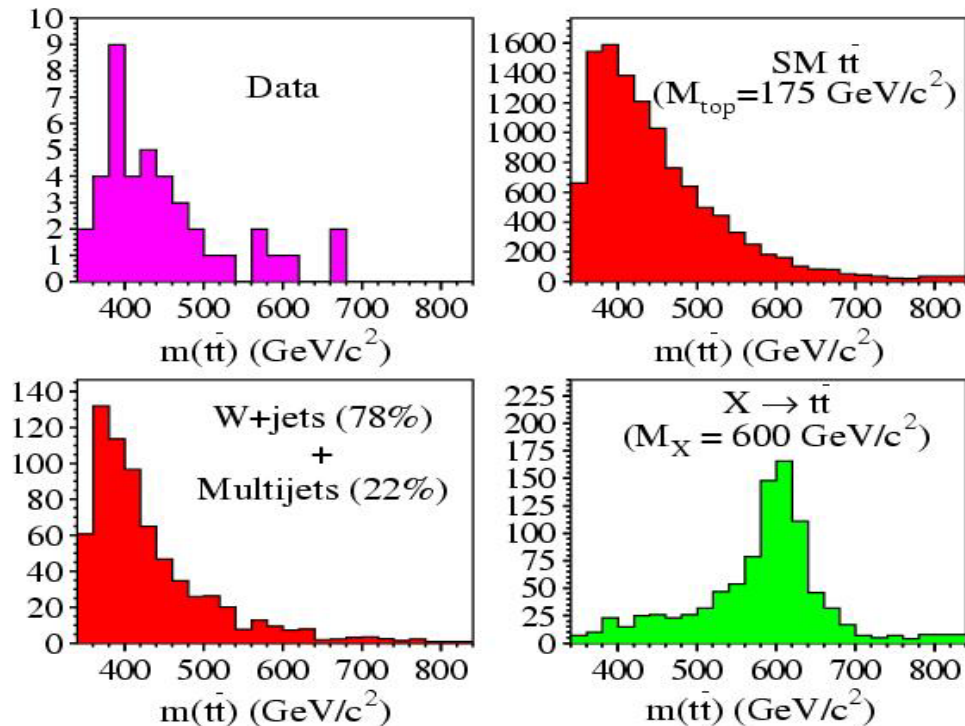
- To separate two single-top processes consider non-overlapping W+2jets samples:
 - single-tag events -- dominated by t-channel channel
 - double-tag events -- dominated by s-channel channel
- In t-channel light-quark often is in the same hemisphere as the (anti)proton when (anti)top is produced
- In double-tag events use M_{lvb} distribution to extract s-channel contribution
- 95% C.L. limits are set by CDF at:
 - $\sigma(\text{s-channel}) < 18 \text{ pb}$
 - $\sigma(\text{t-channel}) < 13 \text{ pb}$
(*Phys.Rev.D65, 091102, 2002*)
- 95% C.L. limits derived by DØ:
 - $\sigma(\text{s-channel}) < 17 \text{ pb}$
 - $\sigma(\text{t-channel}) < 22 \text{ pb}$
(*Phys.Lett.B517, 282, 2001*)



Search for $t\bar{t}$ resonances in Run 1

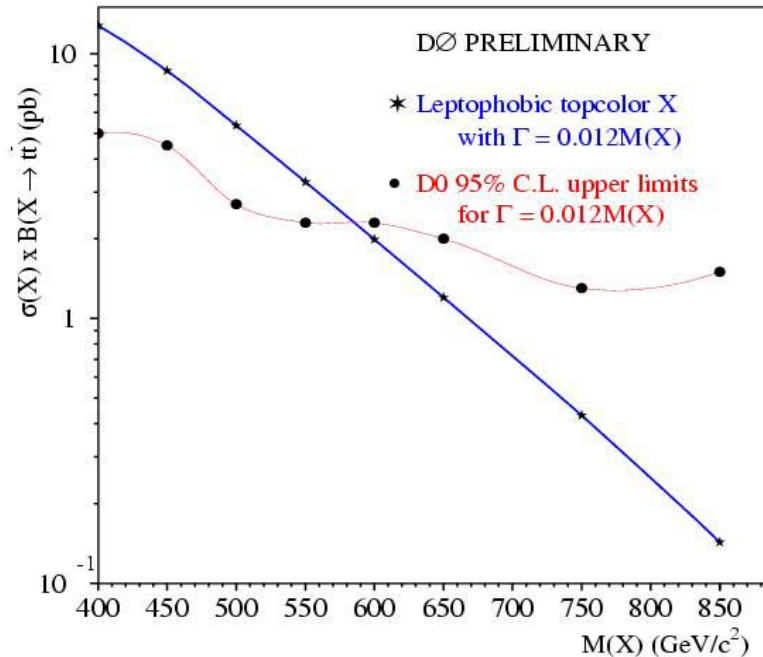
- Models with dynamically broken EW symmetry (“**Technicolor**”) predict existence of top quark condensate X that can decay to $t\bar{t}$ pair, $X \rightarrow t\bar{t}$
- Use lepton + jets events. Fit observed distribution of $M(t\bar{t})$ to derive probability distributions of N_{events} for signal, top pair, and other SM background processes.
- Search for narrow $X \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ resonance resonance — reduce sensitivity to the model details

DØ PRELIMINARY



Search for $t\bar{t}$ resonances in Run I

- No statistically significant excess has been observed and therefore 95% C.L. limit has been derived on production Xsection assuming $\Gamma_x=0.012M_x$ and $M_t=175\text{GeV}$



- For particular model of leptophobic topcolor (C.T.Hill and S.Parke, hep-hep-ph/9911288) DØ excludes $M_x < 560$ GeV at 95% C.L.
- Under the same assumption CDF has set lower limit of 480 GeV at 95% C.L. (Phys.Rev.Lett.85,2062,2000)

Tevatron Upgrade

- **New Main Injector and Recycler Ring**
- **Improved Antiproton source and Booster**
 - Increase pbar yield
 - Increase luminosity
- **Increase number of bunches**
 - Reduce number of interactions per crossing
 - Reduce bunch spacing
- **Increase beam energy 900→980GeV**
 - Increase Xsections for interesting physics processes, e.g. by 30-40% for top production:
 - from ~5 to ~7 pb for top pair,
 - from ~2.4 to ~3 pb for single top

Run 1 → Run 2a → Run 2b
 0.1 fb⁻¹ → 2 fb⁻¹ → 15 fb⁻¹

	Run 1b	Run 2a	Run 2b
#bunches	6x6	36x36	140x103
√s (TeV)	1.8	1.96	1.96
typ L (cm ⁻² s ⁻¹)	1.6x10 ³⁰	8.6x10 ³¹	5.2x10 ³²
∫ Ldt (pb ⁻¹ /week)	3.2	17.3	105
bunch xing (ns)	3500	396	132 or 396
interaction/xing	2.5	2.3	4.8

Run2 data taking started in spring 2001

Run 2 detectors

- **CDF upgrades**

- New Silicon Vertex Detector (SVX) and faster tracking drift chamber (COT)
- New scintillating tile end-plug calorimeters
- Increased $\eta\phi$ coverage for muon detectors
- New scintillator time of flight system

- **DØ upgrades**

- New Silicon (SMT) and Fiber (CFT) trackers, placed in 2 T magnetic field
- Calorimeter supplemented with the preshower detectors
- Significantly improved muon system

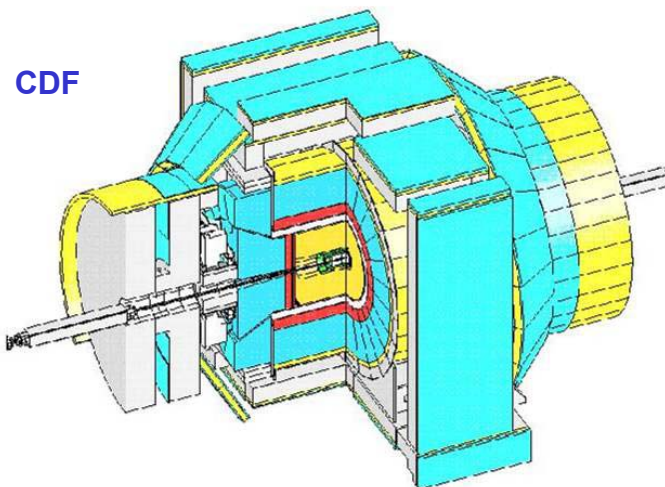


Both detectors:

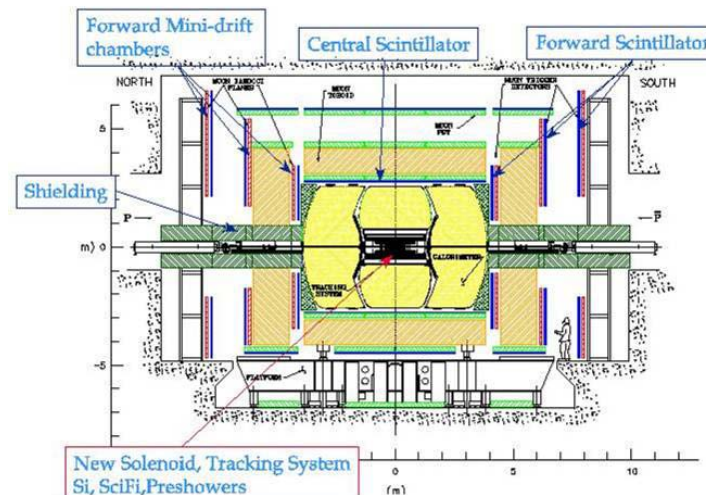
- **b-tagging capability through displaced vertices**
- **Improved lepton identification systems**

- **Entirely new DAQ and trigger systems to handle high event rate**

- **Both CDF and DØ will replace Silicon detectors during 2004 shutdown — dictated by radiation damage.**



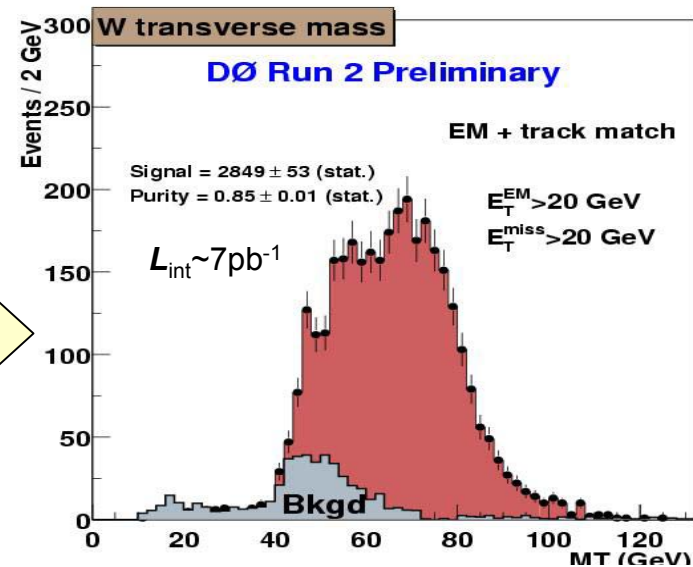
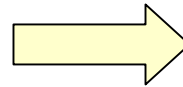
DØ



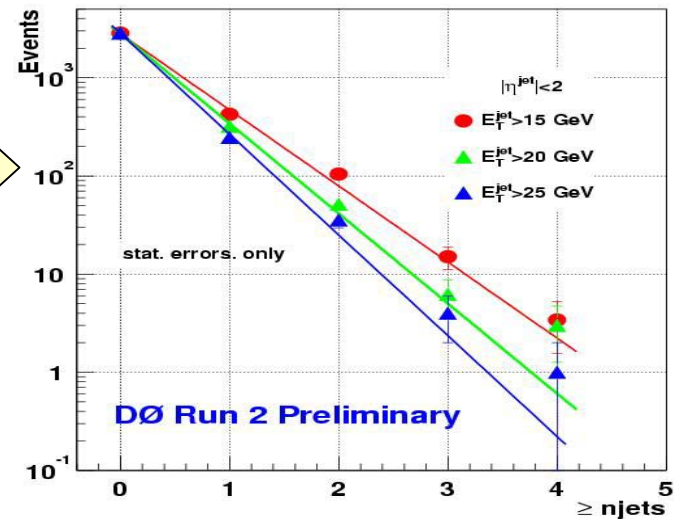
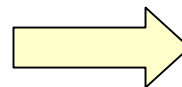
$W \rightarrow e \nu$ candidates in Run 2 $D\emptyset$ data

- W+jets and Z+jets are primary backgrounds to top \rightarrow Study these processes to assess detector performance before enough top events are detected

- W transverse mass spectrum in $e + \text{missing } E_T$ inclusive sample. QCD background derived from the data



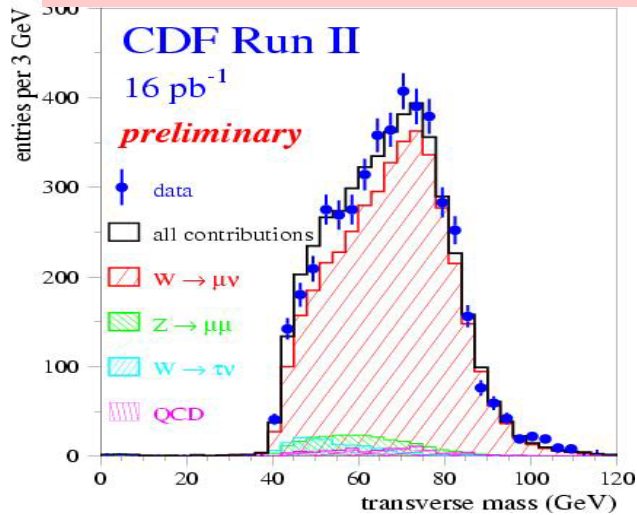
- Inclusive jet multiplicity in background subtracted $W \rightarrow e \nu$ sample — follows to linear in log law (Berends scaling)



- With higher statistics and b-tagging requirement, enhancement at W+4jets will indicate $t\bar{t} \rightarrow e \nu j + j j j$ contribution

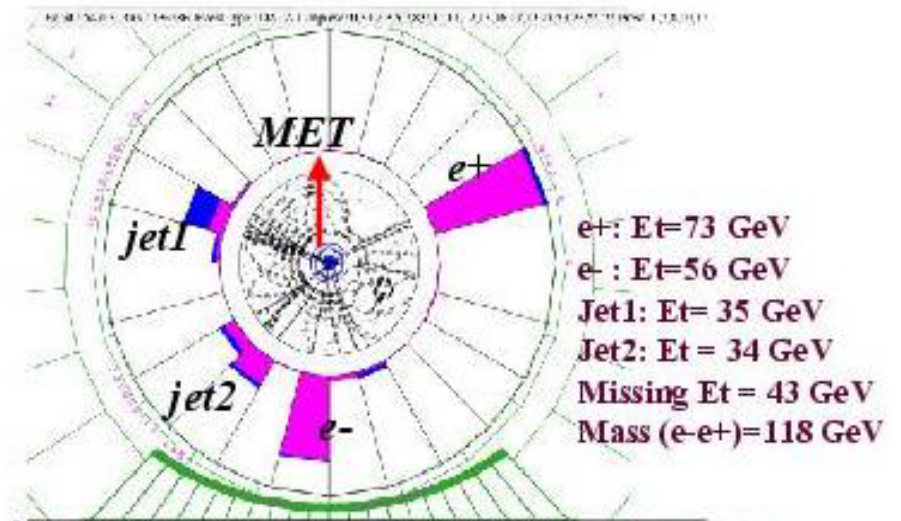
W and Top candidates in Run 2 CDF data

W → μν events

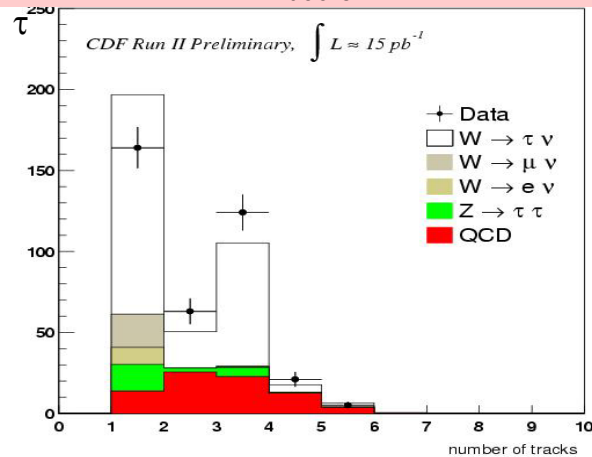


A top dielectron candidate

- e⁺e⁻, two jets with a large missing E_t -
Run=136286, event=54713

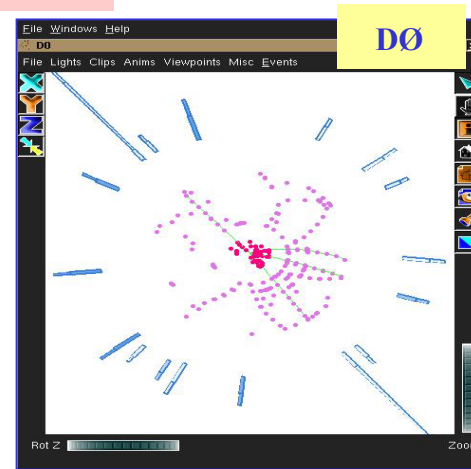
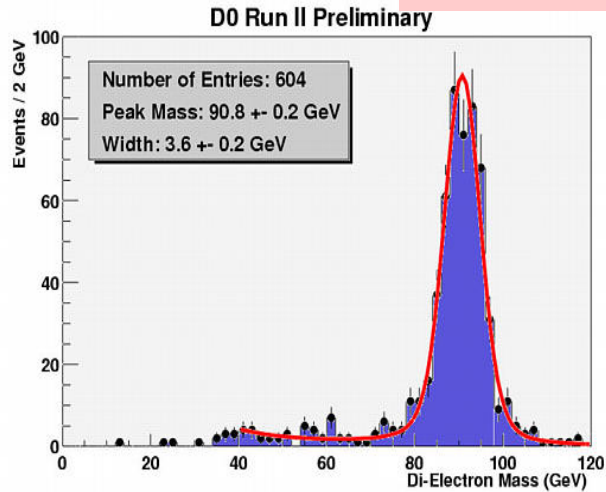


W → τν events: N_{tracks} associated to τ

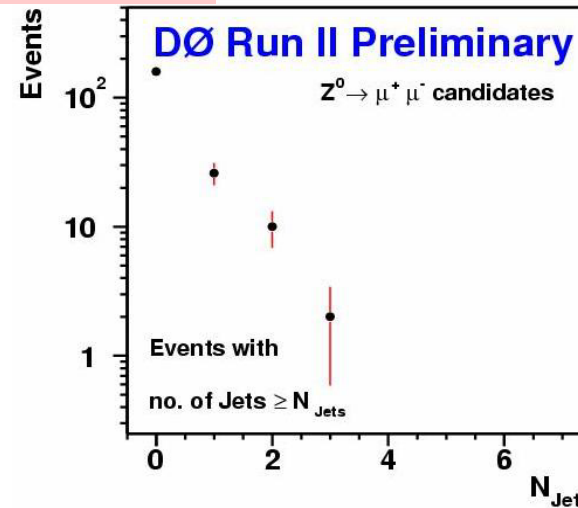
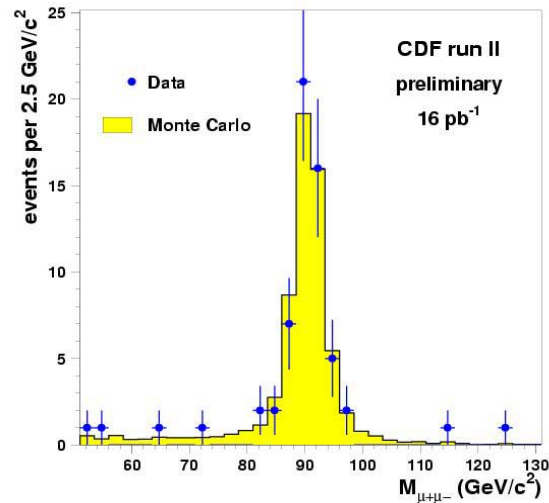


Z candidates in Run 2 data

Z → e+e- events

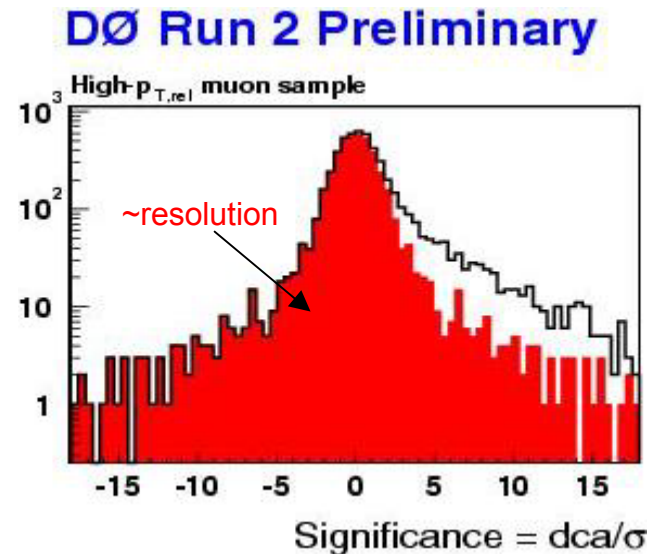
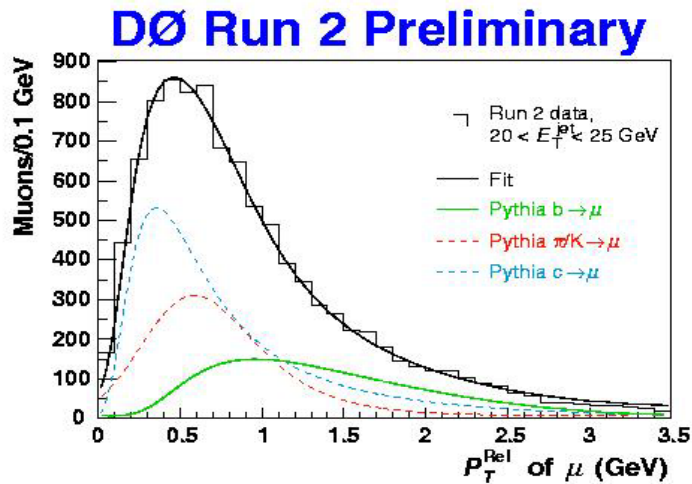


Z → μ+μ- events

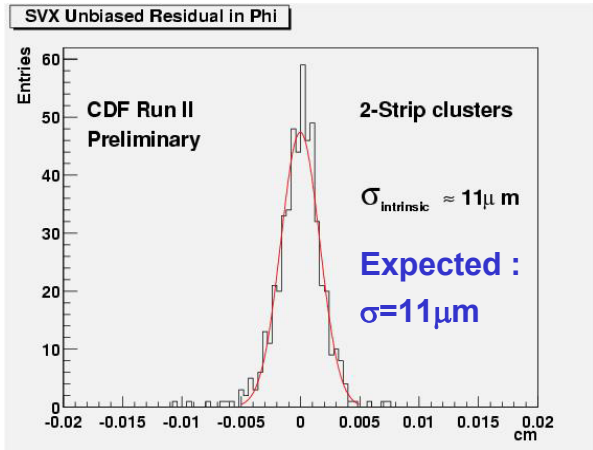


b-tagging in Run 2

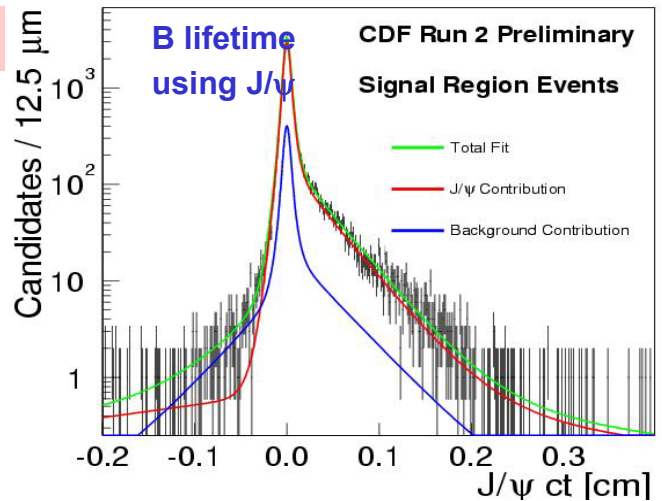
- b-tagging capability important to suppress background to top (W/Z+jets, QCD jets jets)
- To tag b-jets exploit both techniques:
 - a) soft lepton tagging (SLT); b) tagging with displaced vertices
- **Soft Lepton Tagging:**
 - $B(b \rightarrow lvc) \sim 20\%$, $B(b \rightarrow c \rightarrow lvs) \sim 20\%$ with $l=e$ and μ
 - use both muons and electrons looking at P_T relative to jet axis
 - Muon tagging has been checked in data for $bb\bar{b}$ decay studies
- **Impact Parameter Tagging:**
 - study di-jet events with and without muon
 - di-jet event containing muon within $dR < 0.7$ and $P_T^{rel} > 1.5$ GeV are enhanced in heavy flavour



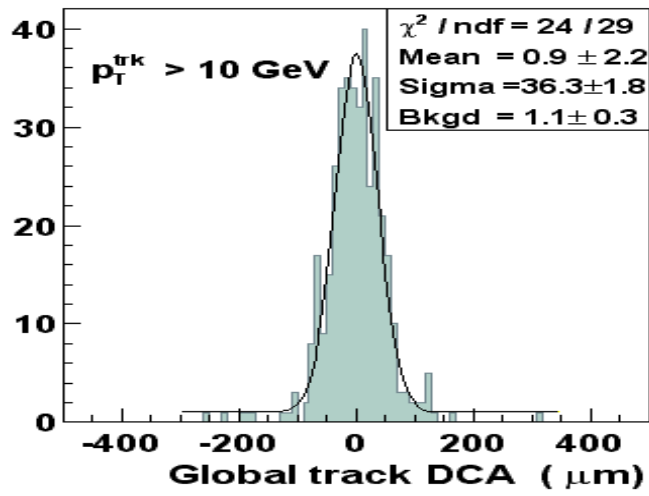
b-tagging in Run 2



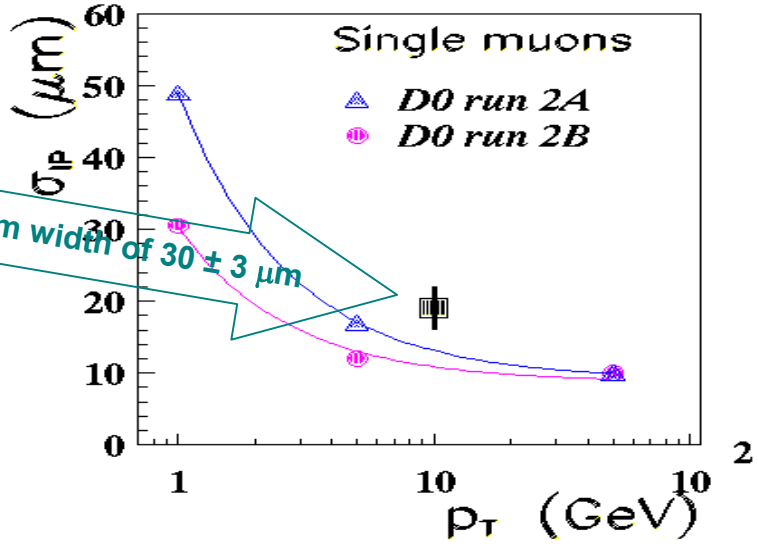
CDF



DØ



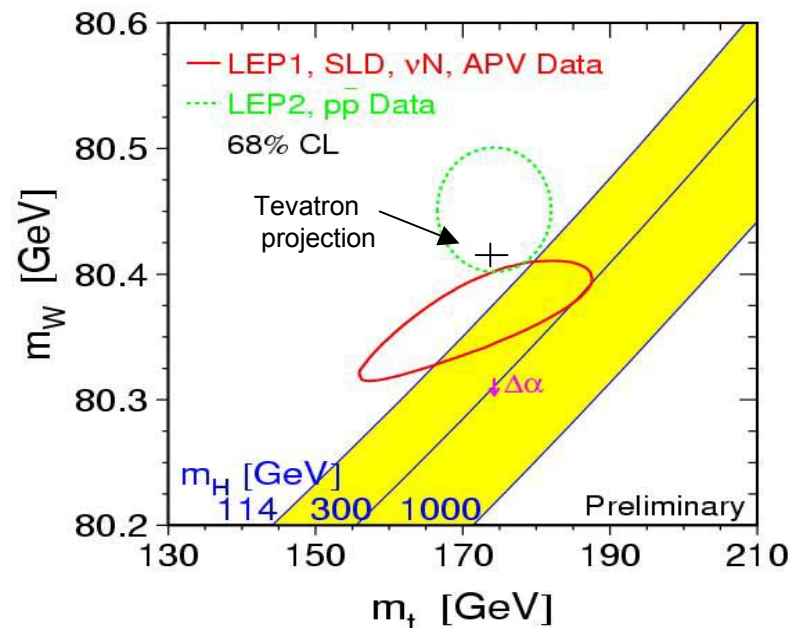
unfolding beam width of $30 \pm 3 \mu\text{m}$



Current performance is approaching Run 2a design figure for both CDF and DØ

Projection on measurement precisions

- Two largest systematic errors in M_t are due to **Jet Energy Scale (JES)** and **gluon radiation**
- In Run2, $Z \rightarrow bb$ decays will be used to limit JES — relies on L2 Silicon Track Trigger
- Gluon radiation correction will be constrained by comparing double-tag events with MC simulation
- Expected accuracies by the end of Run2b :
Top mass ~ 1.4 GeV, W mass ~ 16 MeV. Gives indirect constraint on higgs mass $\delta M_h/M_h \sim 25\%$
(hep-ph/0202001, Snowmass Working Group on Precision EW measurements)



	Run1 prec.	2fb^{-1}	15fb^{-1}
M_t	2.9%	1.5%	0.8%
$\sigma(\text{ttbar})$	25%	10%	5%
W helicity, F_0, F_+	0.4, 0.15	0.09, 0.03	0.04, 0.01
$R = \text{BR}(t \rightarrow Wb) / \text{BR}(t \rightarrow Wq)$	30%	4.5%	0.8%
$ V_{tb} $, limit at 90% C.L.	>0.05	>0.25	>0.50
$\sigma(\text{single-top})$	-	20%	8%
$\Gamma(t \rightarrow Wb)$	-	25%	10%
$ V_{tb} $	-	12%	5%
$\text{BR}(t \rightarrow \gamma q)$	0.03	2×10^{-3}	2×10^{-4}
$\text{BR}(t \rightarrow Zq)$	0.30	0.02	2×10^{-3}

Summary

- Successful top quark physics program at Run 1
 - All measurements consistent with the Standard Model Model
 - But limited in statistics
- We are entering exciting era of Run 2. Performance of upgraded CDF and DØ detectors are already close to expectations — many improvements relevant to top physics
- Tevatron Run 2 will allow to precisely measure top quark properties. Signs of new physics could well show up first in these measurements.