



Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich



Beauty



Truth

The Discovery of the Heavy Quarks

Experimental Foundations of Particle Physics

Michael Reichmann

20th November 2017

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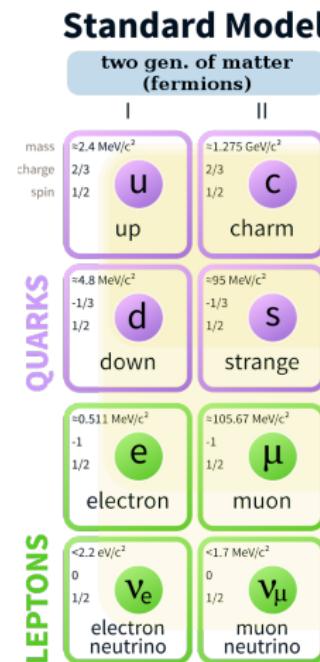
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Section 1

Introduction

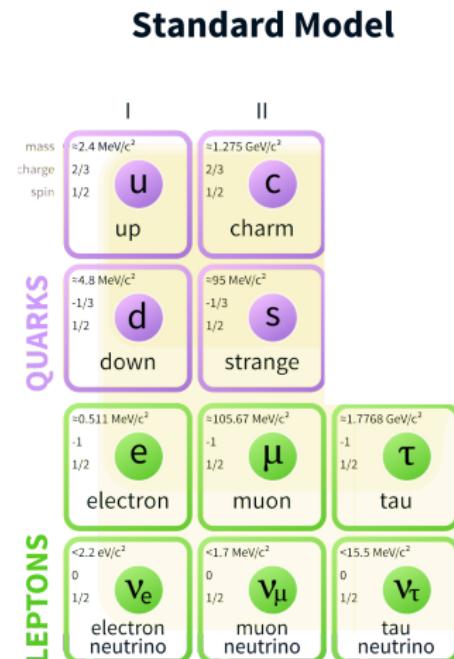
Introduction

- in 1974 (with J/ψ) 4 leptons and 4 quarks discovered



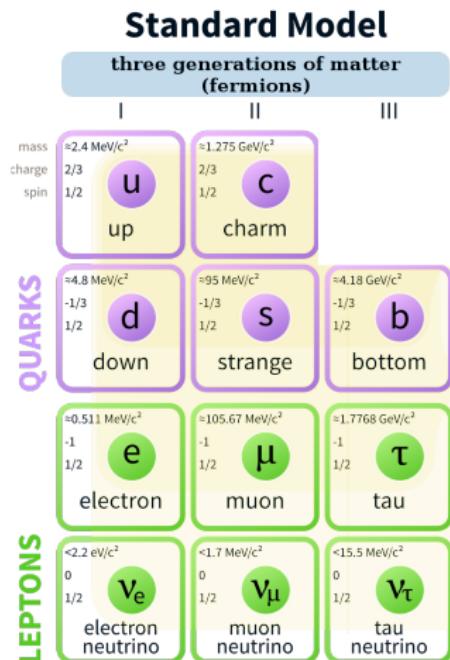
Introduction

- in 1974 (with J/ ψ) 4 leptons and 4 quarks discovered
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Introduction

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- indiction of another pair of quarks
- in 1977 discovery of the bottom (beauty) quark
- postulation of a sixth quark
- in 1995 discovery of the top (truth) quark
- complete set of fermions until now

Standard Model			
three generations of matter (fermions)			
	I	II	
mass	$\approx 2.4 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.275 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 172.44 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
charge	2/3	2/3	2/3
spin	1/2	1/2	1/2
	u	c	t
	up	charm	top
mass	$\approx 4.8 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 95 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 4.18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
charge	-1/3	-1/3	-1/3
spin	1/2	1/2	1/2
	d	s	b
	down	strange	bottom
mass	$\approx 0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 105.67 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.7768 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
charge	-1	-1	-1
spin	1/2	1/2	1/2
	e	μ	τ
	electron	muon	tau
mass	$< 2.2 \text{ eV}/c^2$	$< 1.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$< 15.5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
charge	0	0	0
spin	1/2	1/2	1/2
	ν_e	ν_μ	ν_τ
	electron neutrino	muon neutrino	tau neutrino

LEPTONS

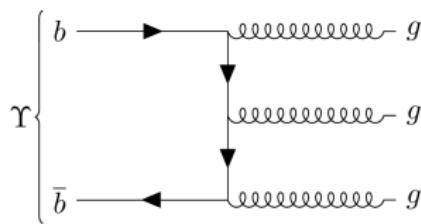


Section 2

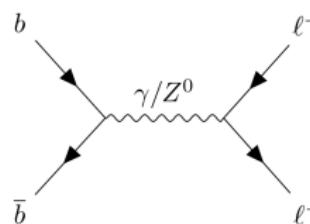
The Beauty Quark

The Υ -Meson

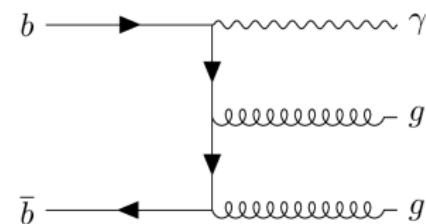
- bound state of $b\bar{b}$
- decay channels:



(a) 82 %



(b) 9 %



(c) 2 %

- mostly decay into gluons which hadronise \rightarrow signals mostly caused by hadrons
- leptonic decay splits up into 2.5 % to 3 % for each e, μ and τ

Discovery Paper



Observation of a Dimuon Resonance at 9.5 GeV in 400-GeV Proton-Nucleus Collisions

S. W. Herb, D. C. Hom, L. M. Lederman, J. C. Sens,^(a) H. D. Snyder, and J. K. Yoh
Columbia University, New York, New York 10027

and

J. A. Appel, B. C. Brown, C. N. Brown, W. R. Innes, K. Ueno, and T. Yamanouchi
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois 60510

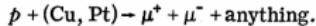
and

A. S. Ito, H. Jostlein, D. M. Kaplan, and R. D. Kephart
State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, New York 11974
 (Received 1 July 1977)

Accepted without review at the request of Edwin L. Goldwasser under policy announced 26 April 1976

Dimuon production is studied in 400-GeV proton-nucleus collisions. A strong enhancement is observed at 9.5 GeV mass in a sample of 9000 dimuon events with a mass $m_{\mu^+\mu^-} > 5$ GeV.

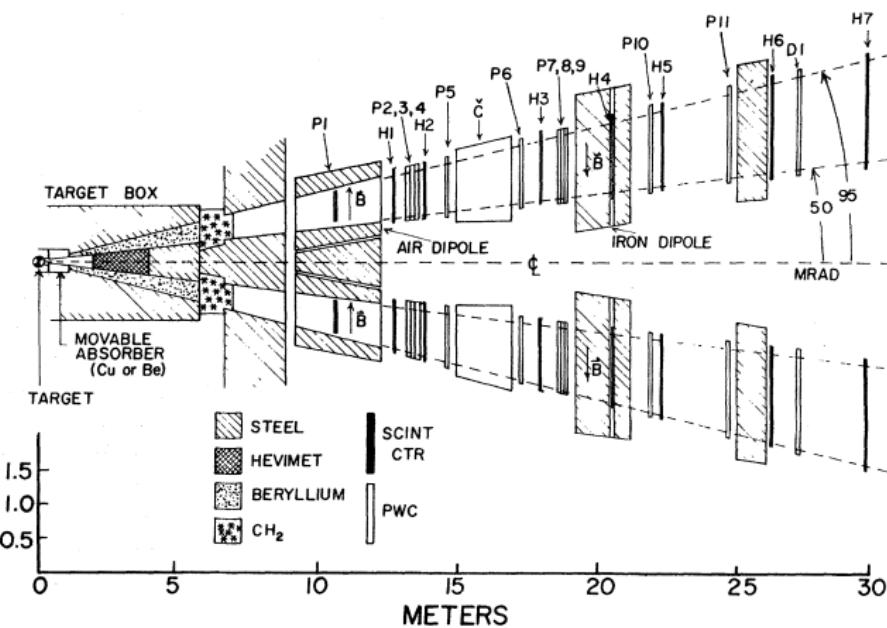
We have observed a **strong enhancement at 9.5 GeV** in the mass spectrum of dimuons produced in **400-GeV proton-nucleus collisions**. Our conclusions are based upon an analysis of 9000 dimuon events with a reconstructed mass $m_{\mu^+\mu^-}$ greater than 5 GeV corresponding to 1.6×10^{16} protons incident on Cu and Pt targets:



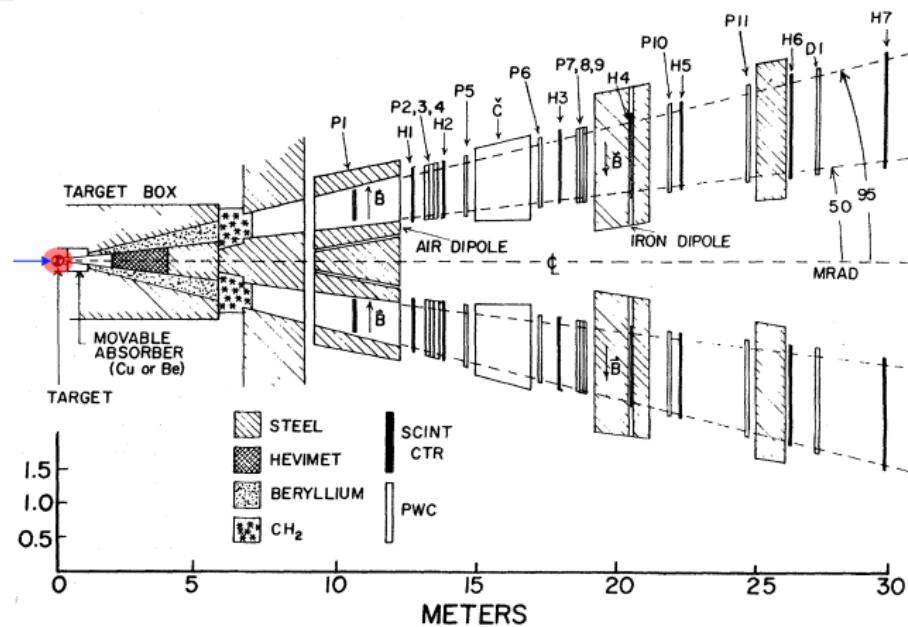
The produced muons are analyzed in a **double-arm magnetic-spectrometer system** with a mass resolution $\Delta m/m$ (rms) $\approx 2\%$.

The experimental configuration (Fig. 1) is a modification of an earlier dilepton experiment in the Fermilab Proton Center Laboratory.¹⁻³ Narrow targets (~ 0.7 mm) with lengths corresponding to 30% of an interaction length are employed.

Setup

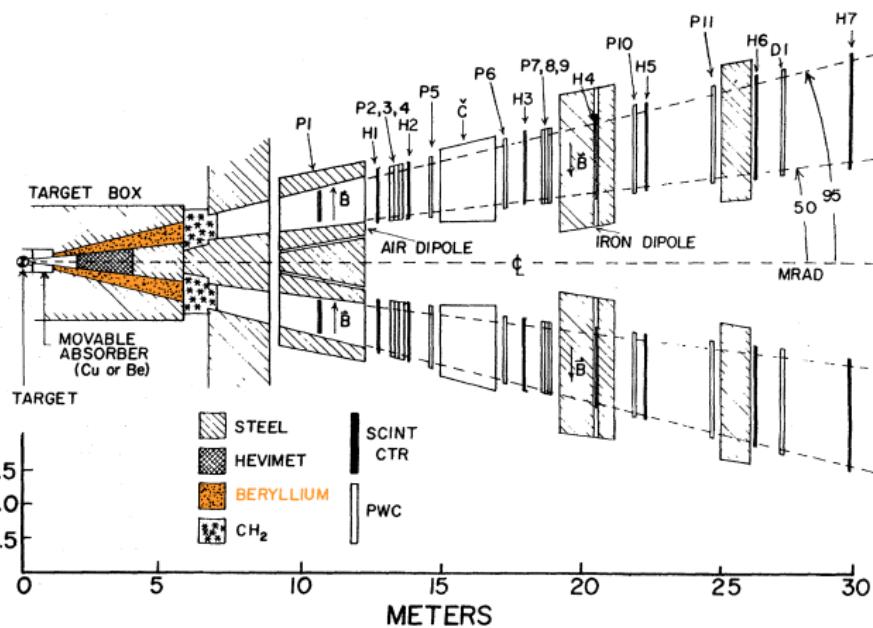


Setup



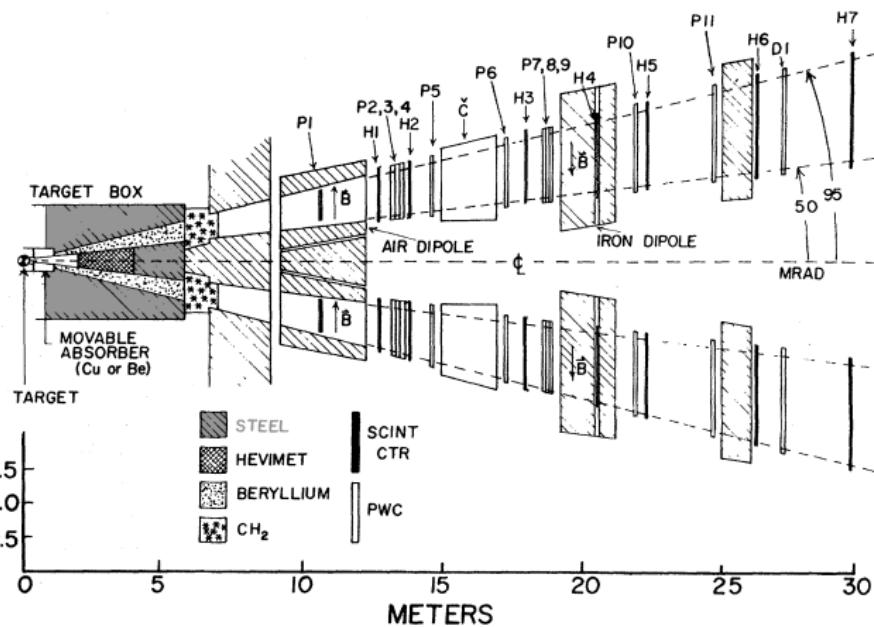
- 400 GeV proton beam shot on narrow target (Pt/Cu) with 30% interaction length

Setup



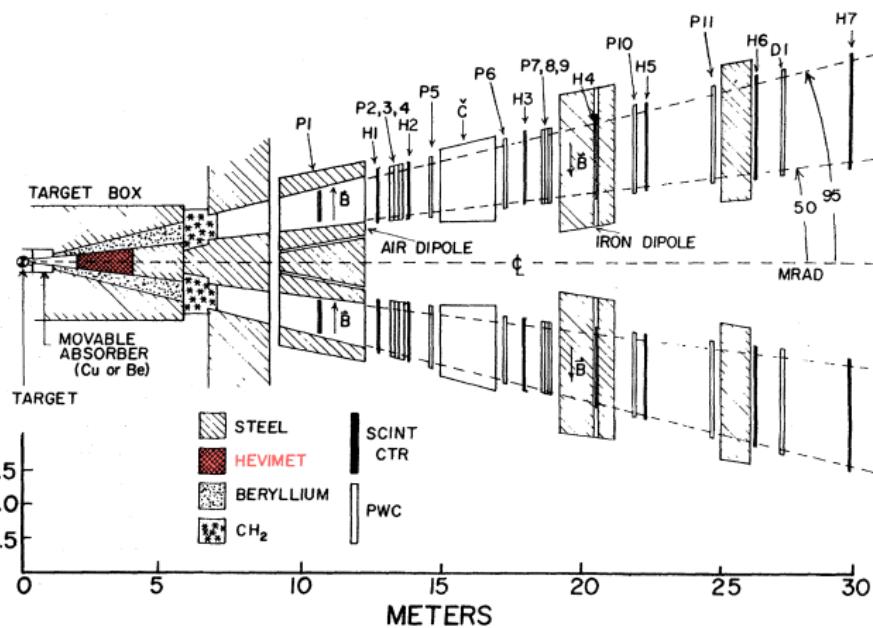
- hadron filter out of Be with 18 interaction length (3° to 5° horiz. and $\pm 0.5^\circ$ vert.)

Setup



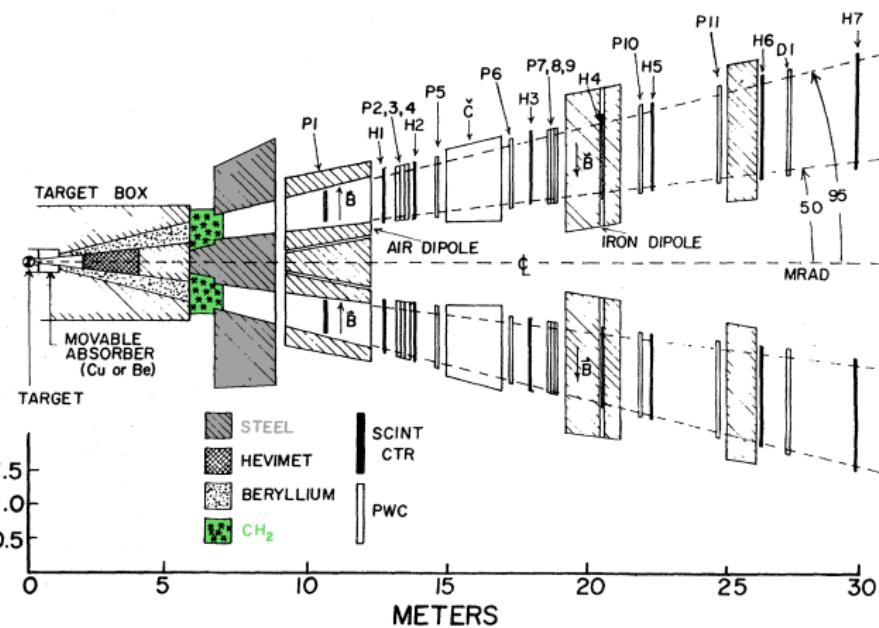
- heavy metal (Steel, W) shielding to minimise particle leakage

Setup



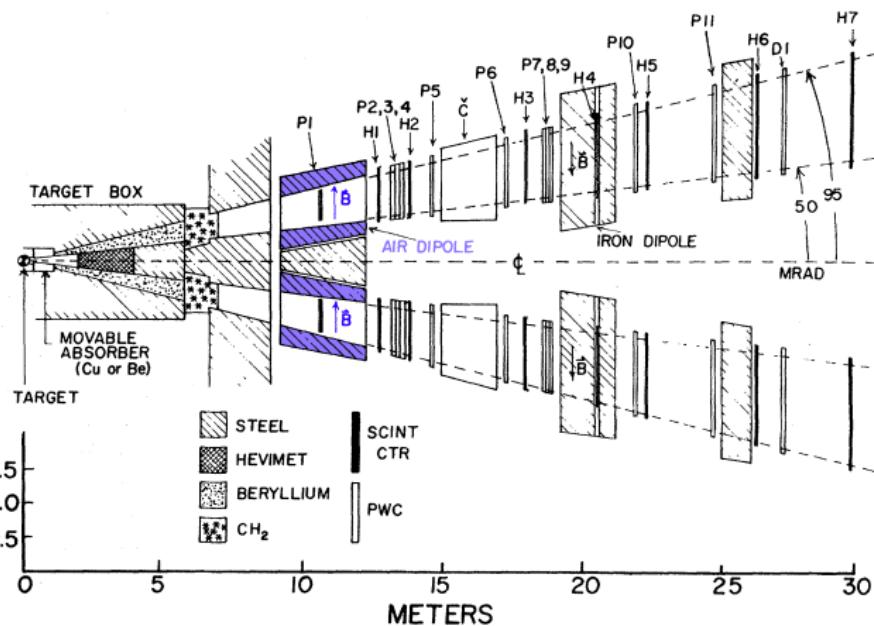
- tungsten beam dump

Setup



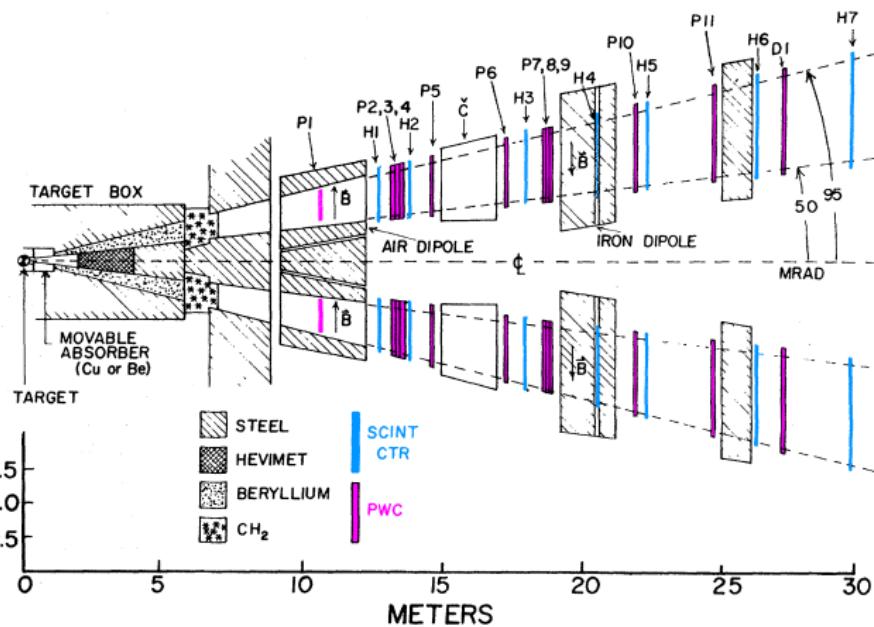
- additional shielding out of polyethylene and more steel

Setup



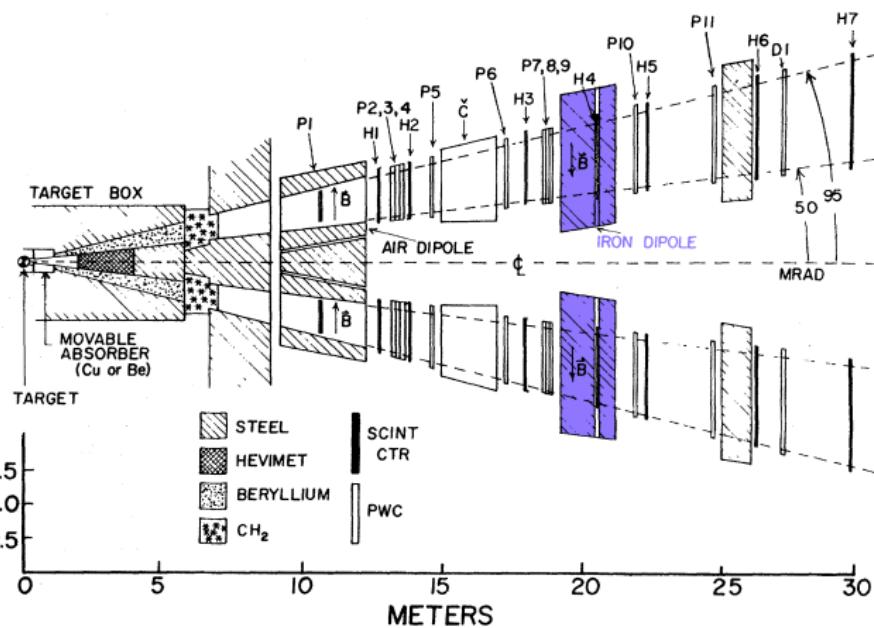
- spectrometer dipole magnets with horizontal field
- both arms are symmetric to drawing plane and detect μ^+ and μ^-

Setup



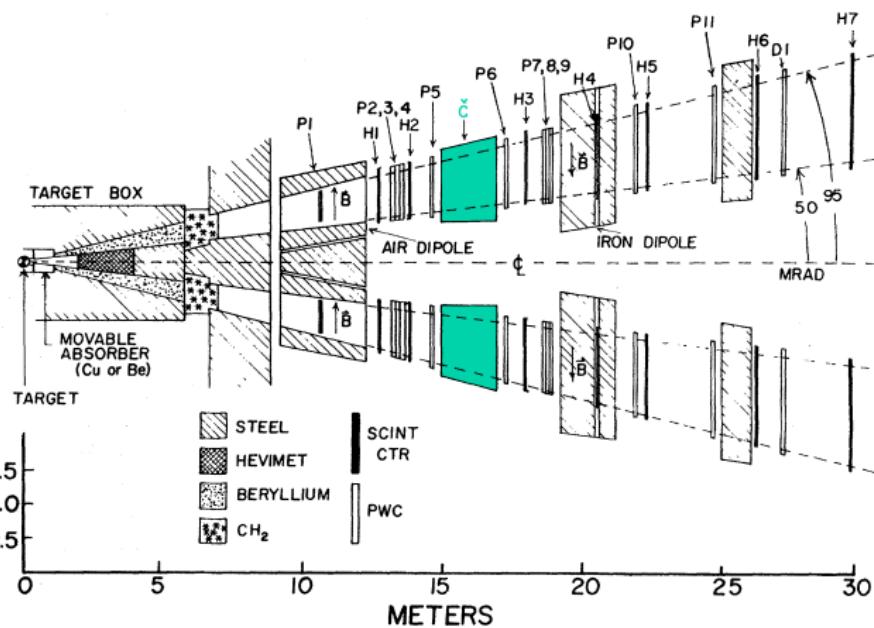
- scintillation hodoscopes and wire chambers for tracking (limit of 10×10^7 counts/s)

Setup



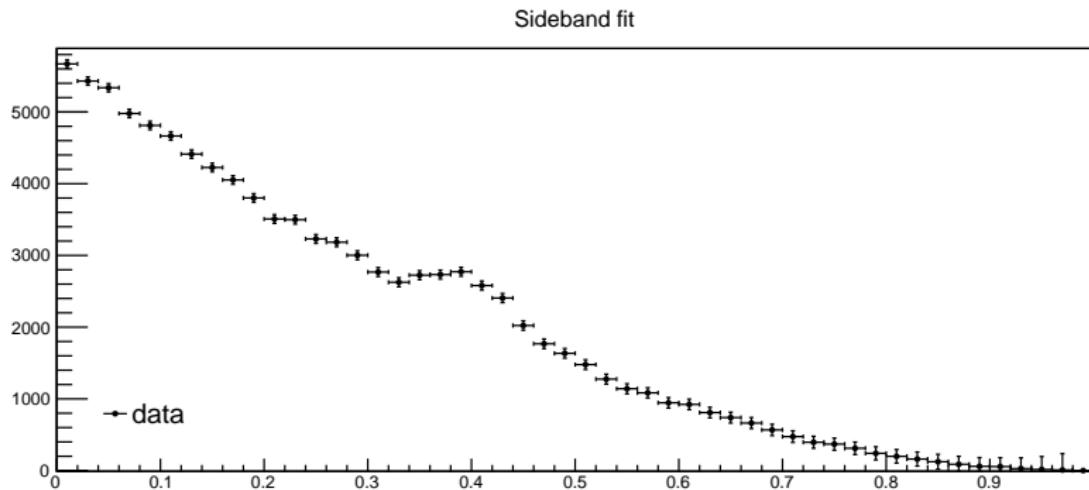
- solid iron magnet to partially refocus and redetermine muon momentum

Setup



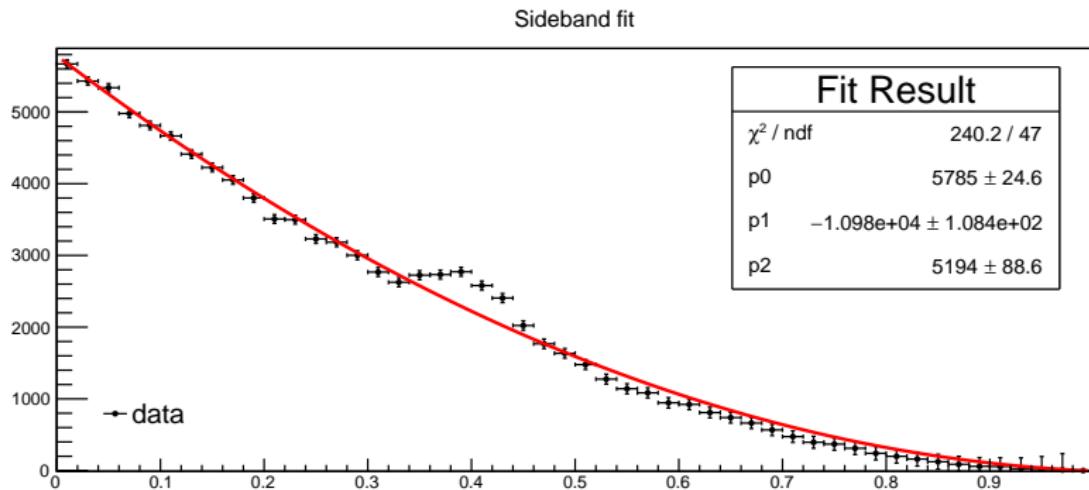
- Čerenkov counter to prevent low momentum muon triggers

Intermezzo: Sideband Fit



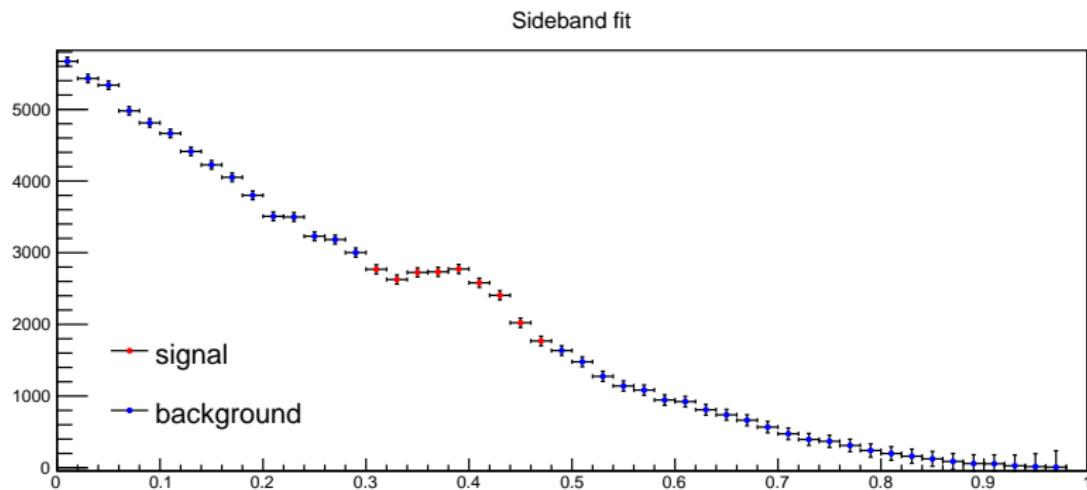
- typical shape of data in particle physics: continuous background with a small bump

Intermezzo: Sideband Fit



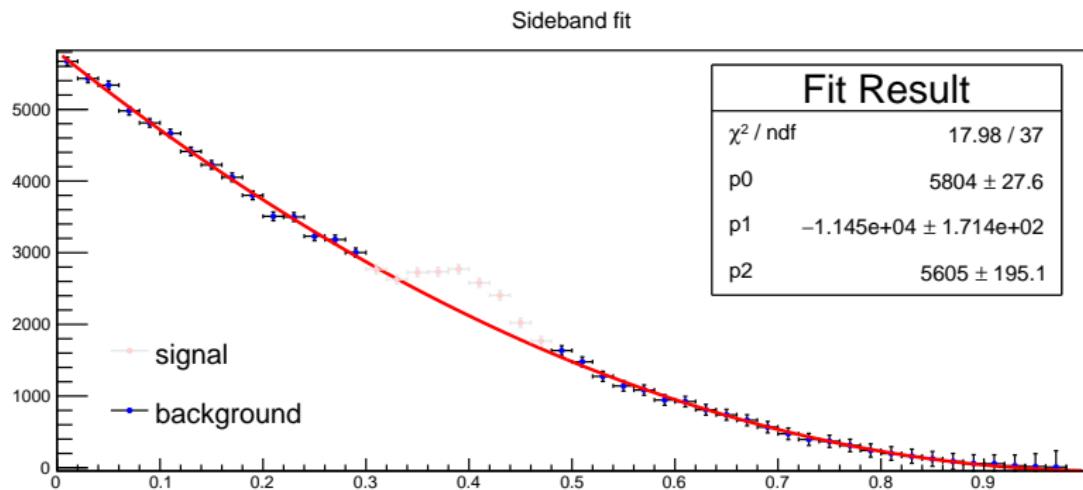
- background extraction with a fit of the whole set does not work well

Intermezzo: Sideband Fit



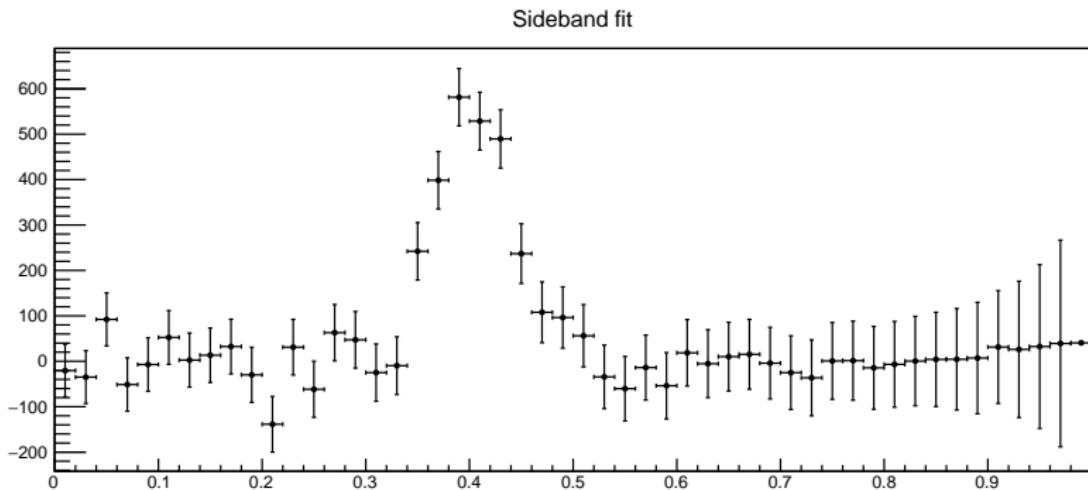
- divide the data set in a signal and two background parts (\rightarrow side bands)

Intermezzo: Sideband Fit



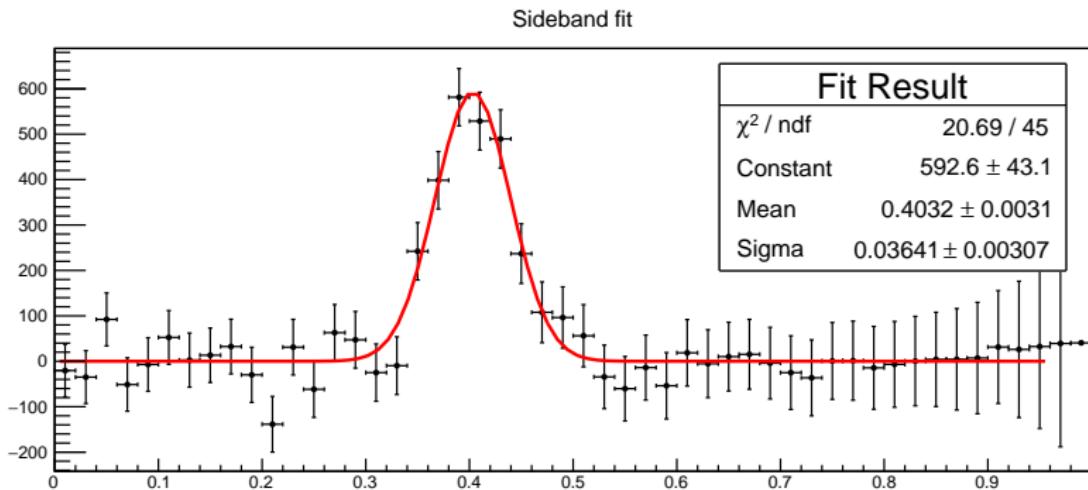
- fitting just the side bands yields a much better result

Intermezzo: Sideband Fit



- getting the signal distribution by subtracting the full data set by the fit

Intermezzo: Sideband Fit



- get width and position of the signal by a fit

Results

- statistically significant enhancement at 9.5 GeV $\mu^+\mu^-$ mass
- solid line background fit using side band method

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dm dy} = Ae^{-bm}$$

- fit expects 350 events in excluded region but 770 events in data
- bump wider than resolution of detector (FWHM:
 (0.5 ± 0.1) GeV)
- simple Gaussian fit of background subtracted data yields:

$$m = (9.54 \pm 0.04) \text{ GeV}$$

$$\text{FWHM} = (1.16 \pm 0.09) \text{ GeV}$$

- same goodness of fit with two Gaussians with fixed width of detector resolution \rightarrow later Υ and Υ'

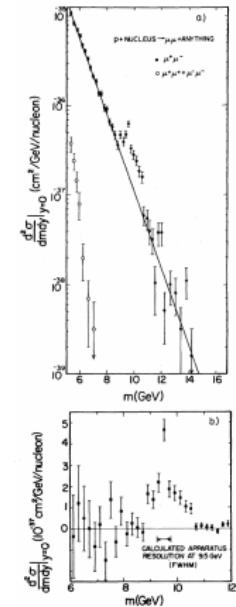


Figure: dimuon production cross section as a function of invariant mass



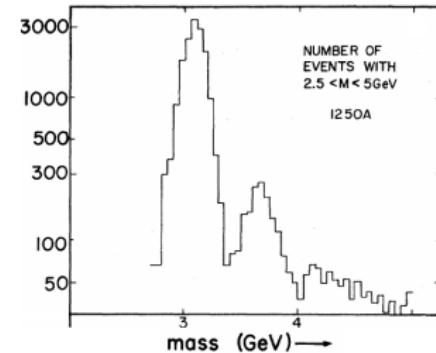
Verification

- same sign dimuon spectrum ($\mu^+ \mu^+$ and $\mu^- \mu^-$)
 - ▶ upper limit on combined effects of accidental coincidences and hadronic decays

- re-measurement of the muon momentum by the second magnet and by PCW at the centre of the first magnet
 - ▶ avoid misidentified $\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ + \mu^-$ at high mass
 - ▶ confirmed by clear separation of the ψ and ψ' in the Figure

- study of various subsets of the data with different magnetic fields
 - ▶ check for apparatus bias

- study of data with and without target
 - ▶ rule out signal created from beam dump





PLUTO Collaboration Paper

OBSERVATION OF A NARROW RESONANCE FORMED IN e^+e^- ANNIHILATION AT 9.46 GeV

PLUTO Collaboration

Ch. BERGER, W. LACKAS, F. RAUPACH, W. WAGNER

I. Physikalisches Institut der RWTH Aachen, FRG

G. ALEXANDER¹, L. CRIEGEE, H.C. DEHNE, K. DERIKUM, R. DEVENISH, G. FLÜGGE, G. FRANKE

Ch. GERKE, E. HACKMACK, P. HARMS, G. HORLITZ, Th. KAHL², G. KNIES, E. LEHMANN,

B. NEUMANN, R.L. THOMPSON³, U. TIMM, P. WALOSCHEK, G.G. WINTER,

S. WOLFF, W. ZIMMERMANN

Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY, Hamburg, FRG

O. ACHTERBERG, V. BLOBEL, L. BOESTEN, H. DAUMANN, A.F. GARFINKEL⁴, H. KAPITZA,

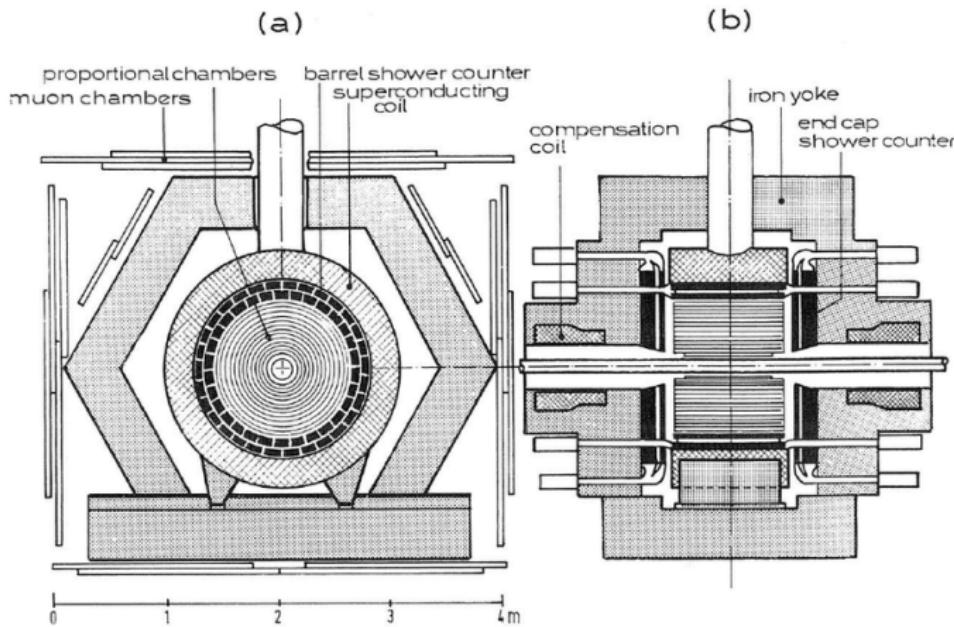
B. KOPPITZ, W. LÜHRSEN, R. MASCHUW, H. SPITZER, R. van STAA, G. WETJEN

II. Institut für Experimentalphysik der Universität Hamburg, FRG

Received 9 May 1978

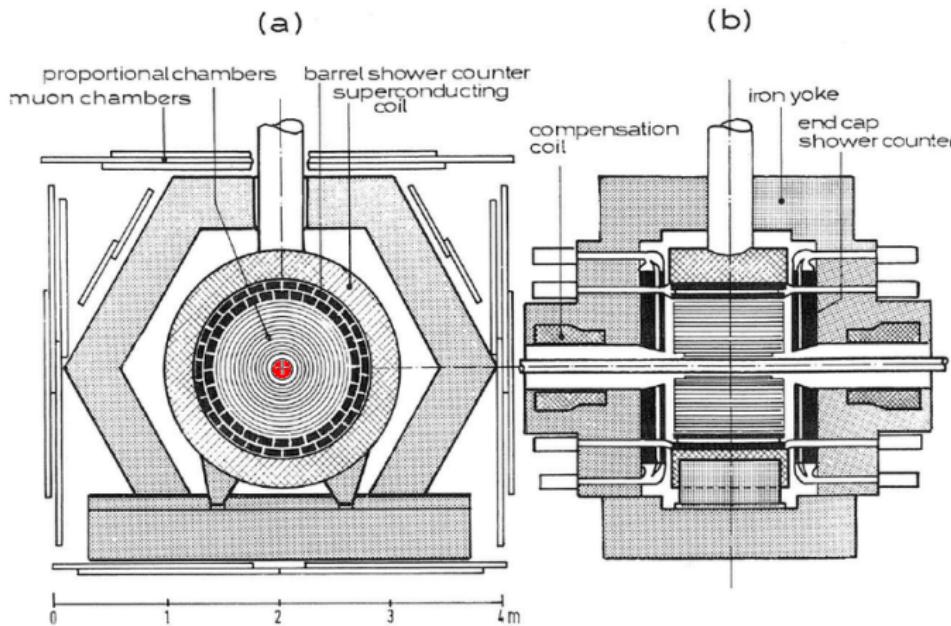
An experiment using the PLUTO detector has observed the formation of a narrow, high mass, resonance in e^+e^- annihilations at the DORIS storage ring. The mass is determined to be 9.46 ± 0.01 GeV which is consistent with that of the Upsilon. The gaussian width σ is observed as 8 ± 1 MeV and is equal to the DORIS energy resolution. This suggests that the resonance is a bound state of a new heavy quark-antiquark pair. An electronic width $\Gamma_{ee} = 1.3 \pm 0.4$ keV was obtained. In standard theoretical models, this favors a quark charge assignment of $-1/3$.

PLUTO Detector



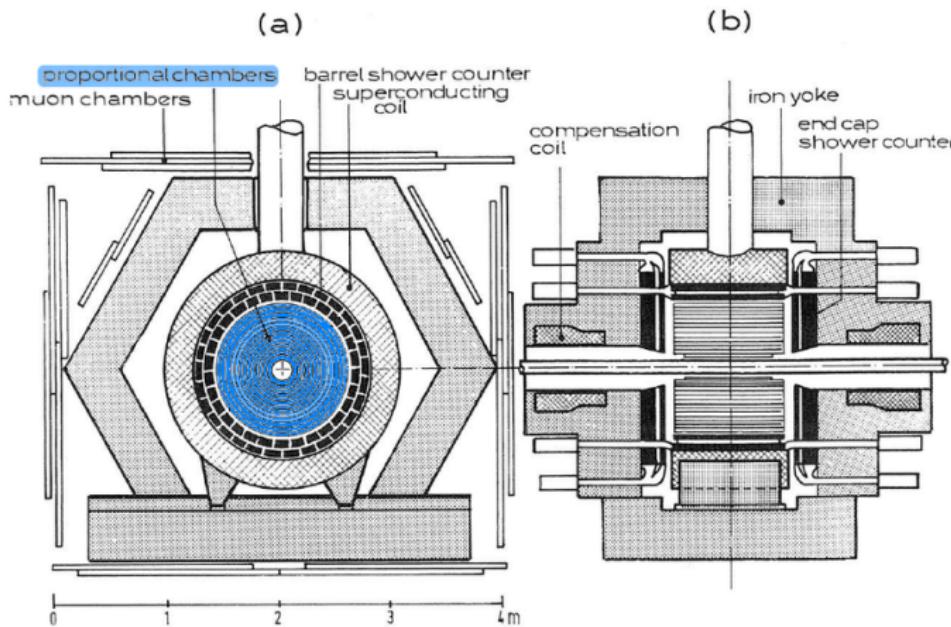
Further Experiments

PLUTO Detector



- up to 5 GeV electron beams collided in the centre

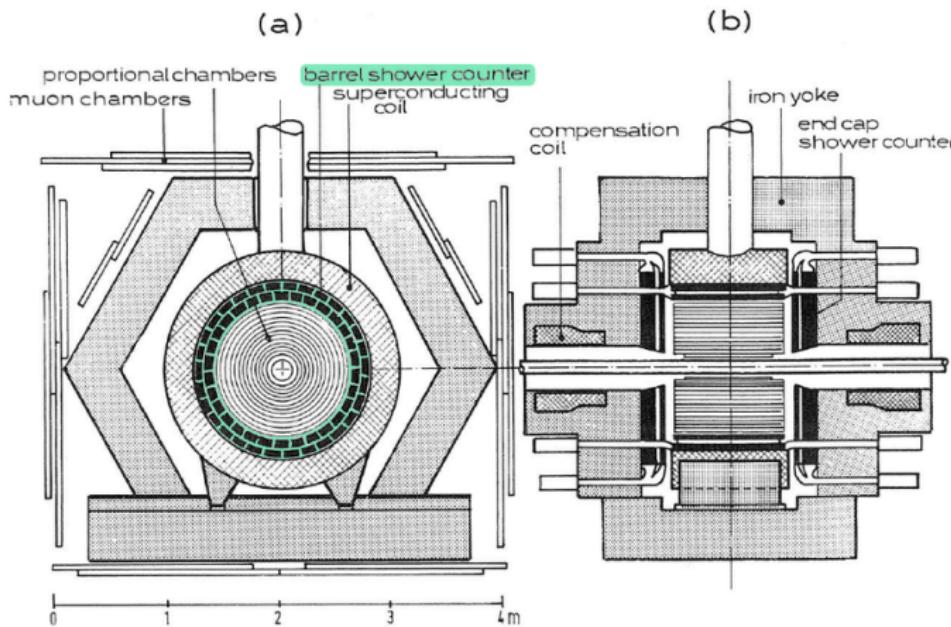
PLUTO Detector



- cylindrical proportional wire chamber with 92 % coverage
- tracking and momentum measurement

Further Experiments

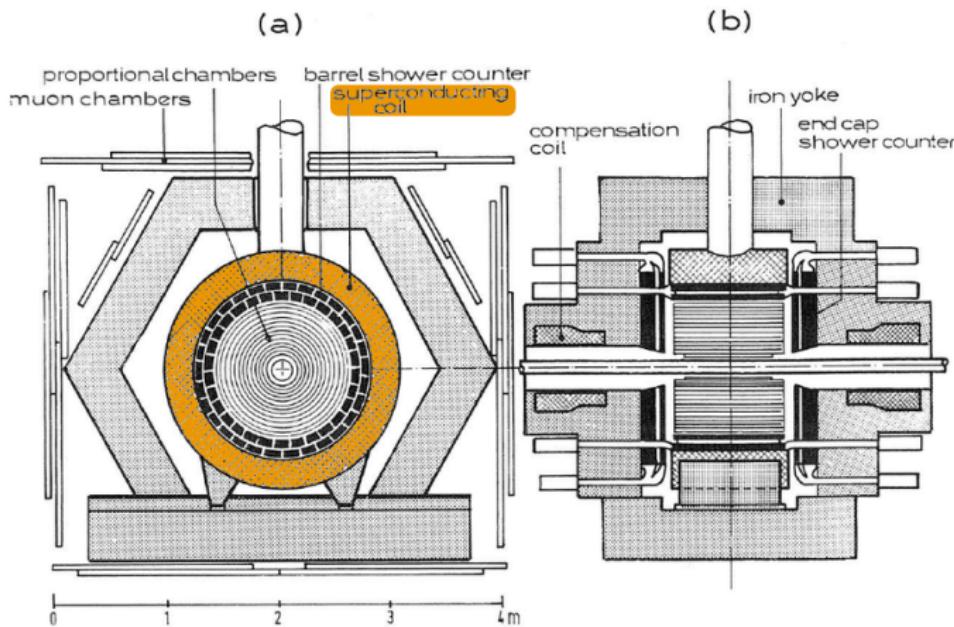
PLUTO Detector



- cylindrical array of shower counters with 8.6 radiationlength and 94 % coverage
- calorimeter to measure the full energy

Further Experiments

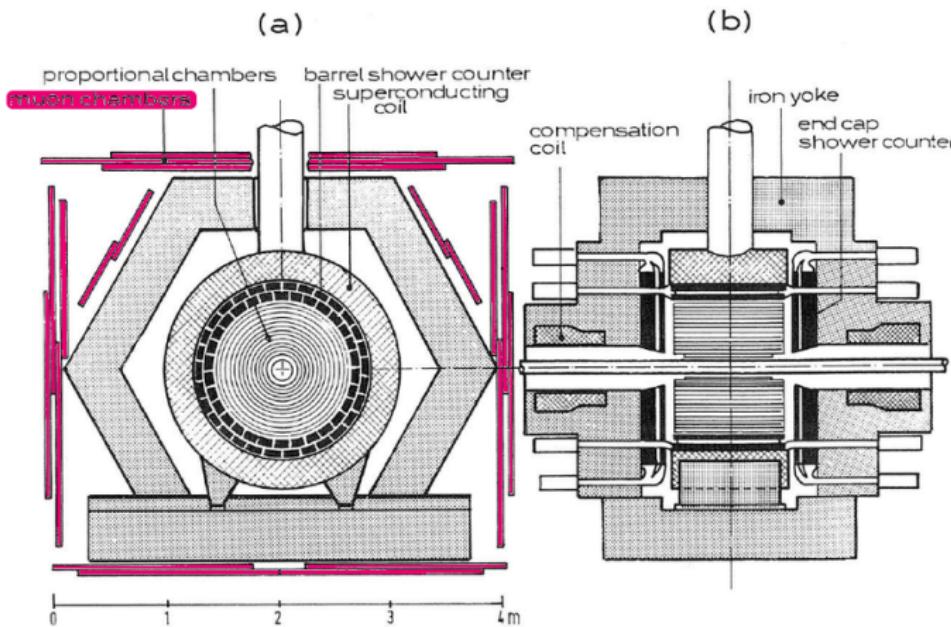
PLUTO Detector



- magnet with 1.69 T

Further Experiments

PLUTO Detector



- muon chambers

Results

- acquiring cross section by scanning \sqrt{s} in steps of either 5 GeV or 10 GeV
- only considering hadronic decay products
- remove $1/s$ background
- reduce cosmic ray background by use of bunch crossing time (bunched beam structure vs continuous background)
- remove QED events with coplanarity cut and shower recognition
- remove beam gas interaction by cuts on visible energy and missing mass
- fitting data with Gaussian yields:

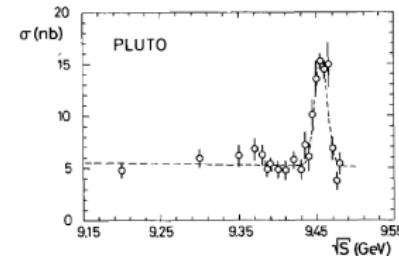


Figure: total cross section for hadron production

$$m = (9.46 \pm 0.01) \text{ GeV}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{Gauss}} = (7.8 \pm 0.9) \text{ MeV}$$

Charge

- relation of total hadronic cross section to resonance mass and the resonance width

$$\int \sigma_h dM = \frac{6\pi^2}{M_R^2} \frac{\Gamma_{ee}\Gamma_h}{\Gamma_{tot}}$$

- standard assumption: $\Gamma_{tot} \approx \Gamma_h \rightarrow$ direct measurement of Γ_{ee}

$$\Gamma_{ee} = (1.3 \pm 0.4) \text{ keV}$$

- theoretical predictions from the same model:

Decay Mode	Width [keV]	
	$e = \pm 1/3$	$e = \pm 2/3$
$\mu^+ \mu^-$	0.70 ± 0.09	2.8 ± 0.4

- implies charge of $-1/3$ for the bottom quark

Section 3

The Truth Quark

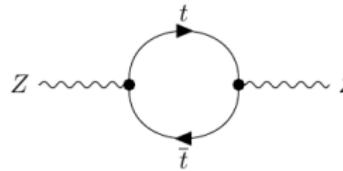
Introduction

- in early 90s all SM particles except H and t-quark discovered
- beauty discovery → weak isospin partner was undoubted
- quark masses are fundamental parameters in the SM
- early estimates: $m_t \approx 3m_b \approx 15 \text{ GeV}$
- many new accelerator could only push limits higher:
- TRISTAN (e^+e^-) at KEK (Tsukuba, Japan) with $\sqrt{s} = 61.4 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow 30.2 \text{ GeV}$
- Sp̄S at CERN with $\sqrt{s} = 630 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow 69 \text{ GeV}$
- SLC (e^+e^-) at Stanford and LEP (e^+e^-) at CERN $\rightarrow 1/2 m_Z$ (not seen in $Z \rightarrow t\bar{t}$)
- hadron collider needed (\rightarrow Tevatron)

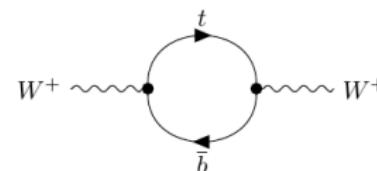


Estimated Mass

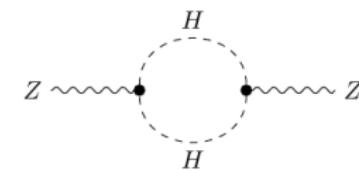
- using radiative corrections of the W , Z bosons:



$$(a) \sim m_t^2$$

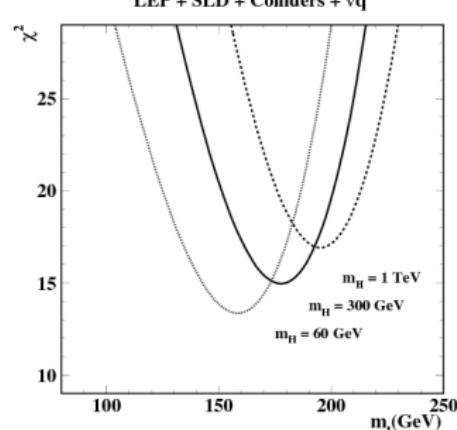


$$(b) \sim m_t^2$$



$$(c) \sim \ln(m_H^2)$$

- weak dependence on m_H
- get estimate on m_t by measuring the m_W and m_Z
- fit all available electroweak data
- estimate in 1994: ~ 180

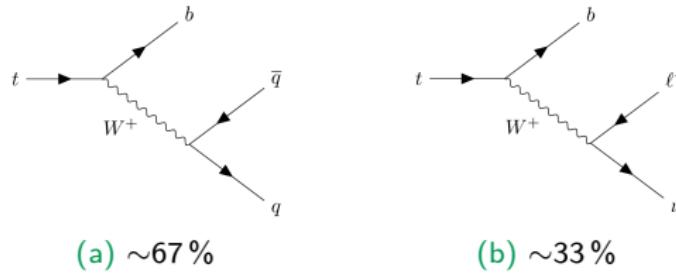


Decay Channels (1)

- prior to discovery: behaviour completely predicted by SM
- $m_t > m_W \rightarrow$ main decay channel ($\sim 96\%$): $t \rightarrow W^+ b$

$$\Gamma_t = \frac{G_F m_t^3}{8\pi\sqrt{2}} \left(1 - \frac{m_W^2}{m_t^2}\right)^2 \left(1 + 2\frac{m_W^2}{m_t^2}\right)$$

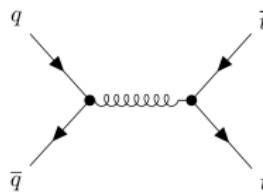
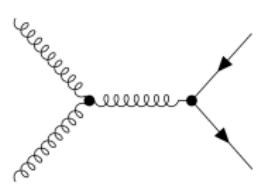
- width for the expected mass: $\sim 1 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow$ decay before hadronisation



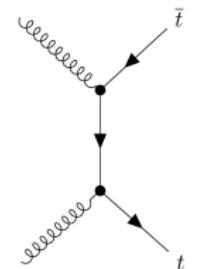
- leptonic decay equally splits up into e , μ and τ

Top Production

- top mostly pair produced via two processes:
 - ▶ $q\bar{q} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$
 - ▶ gluon fusion: $gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$

(a) $q\bar{q}$ 

(b) gluon fusion

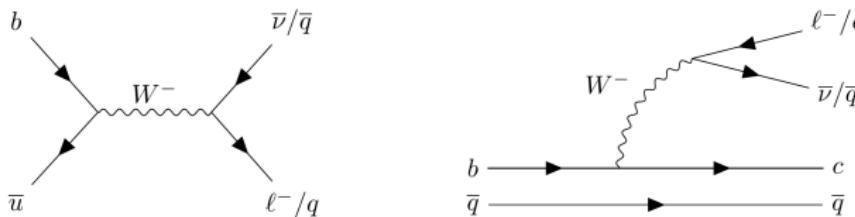


(c) gluon fusion

- at Tevatron mostly $q\bar{q} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ ($\rightarrow p\bar{p}$ collider)
- at LHC gluon fusion dominant

Decay Channels (2)

- main decay of the top pair: $t\bar{t} \rightarrow W^+ b W^- \bar{b}$
- b decay:

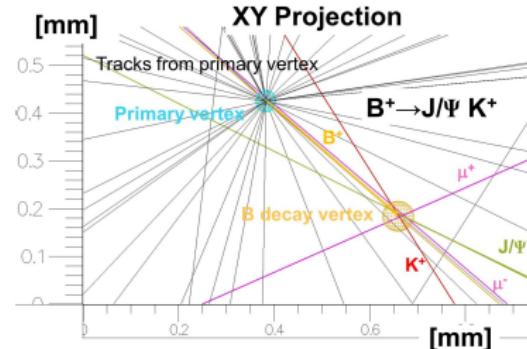


- typical signals:
 - 2 b-jets + dilepton ($e^+ e^-$, $\mu^+ \mu^-$, $e^+ \mu^-$, $\mu^+ e^-$)
 - 2 b-jets + single lepton + two jets
 - 2 b-jets + 4 jets
- huge background on pure QCD process due to other more common QCD processes
- how to discriminate b-jets from other jets?

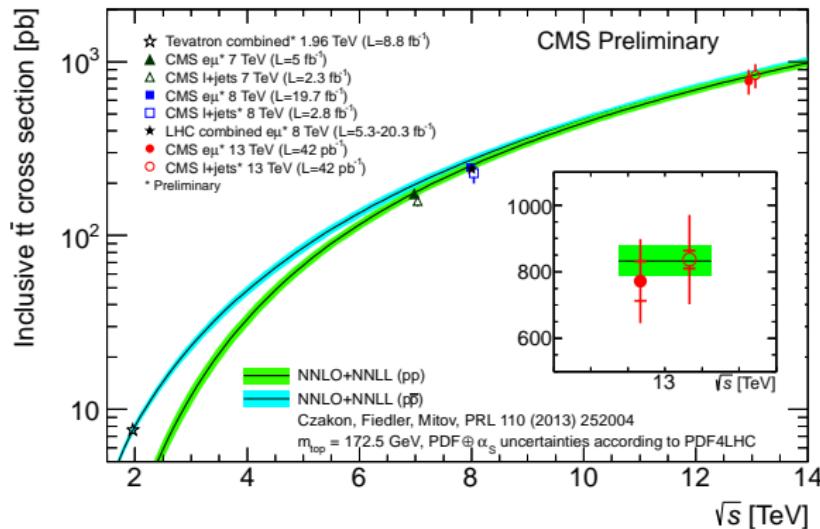
B-Tagging

- most jets from light partons (u,d,s) or gluons
- lower rates from c , and b quarks
- interesting physics from $b \rightarrow$ top, higgs, supersymmetry or new phenomena
- b longer lifetime than other partons (\rightarrow range $\mathcal{O}(1\text{ mm})$ depending on boost)
- look for secondary vertices (away from primary vertex \rightarrow interaction point)
- first reconstruct primary vertex:
 - cluster all tracks together and determine likelihood they origin from common vertex
 - vertex with highest p_T = primary vertex

- background for secondary vertices (mostly from light flavoured jets)
 - K-short Meson
 - lambda Baryon
 - photon conversion



t̄t Cross Section



- cross section extracted from SM
- Tevatron Integrated Lumi from 1993 to 1995: $\sim 50 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

$$R_{t\bar{t}} = \sigma_{t\bar{t}} \mathcal{L} = 5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Hz} \approx 1 \text{ per day}$$

Discovery at CDF

Discovery Paper (1)

VOLUME 74, NUMBER 14

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

3 April 1995

Observation of Top Quark Production in $\pi\pi$ Collisions with the Collider Detector at Fermilab

Discovery Paper (2)

K. Yasuoka,³² Y. Ye,¹² G. P. Yeh,⁷ P. Yeh,²⁹ M. Yin,⁶ J. Yoh,⁷ C. Yosef,¹⁸ T. Yoshida,²⁰ D. Yovanovitch,⁷ I. Yu,³⁵
 J. C. Yun,⁷ A. Zanetti,²⁴ F. Zetti,²⁴ L. Zhang,³⁴ W. Zhang,²² and S. Zucchelli²

(CDF Collaboration)

¹Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois 60439

²Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, University of Bologna, I-40126 Bologna, Italy

³Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts 02254

⁴University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90024

⁵University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637

⁶Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27708

⁷Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois 60510

⁸Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, I-00044 Frascati, Italy

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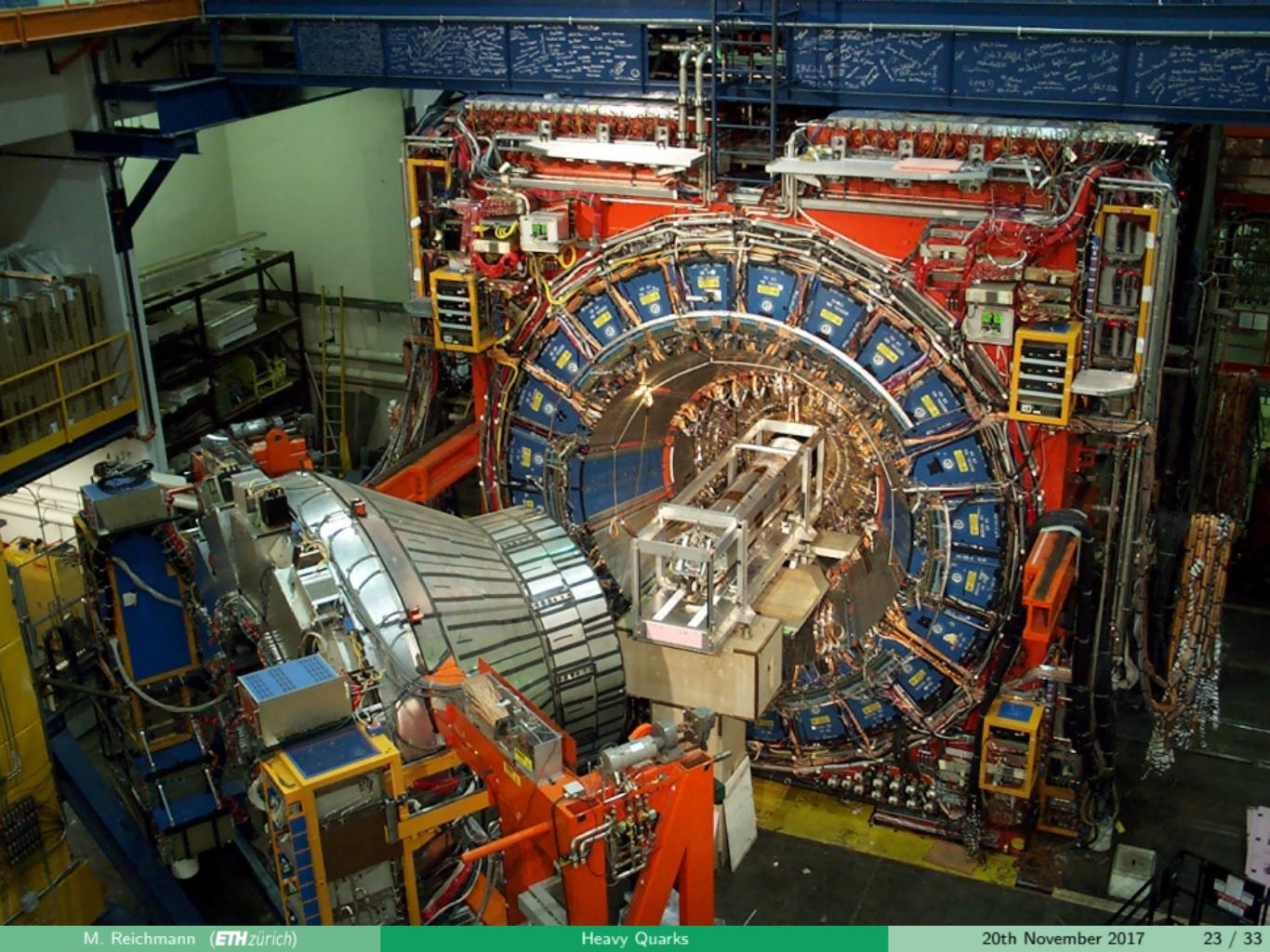
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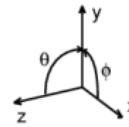
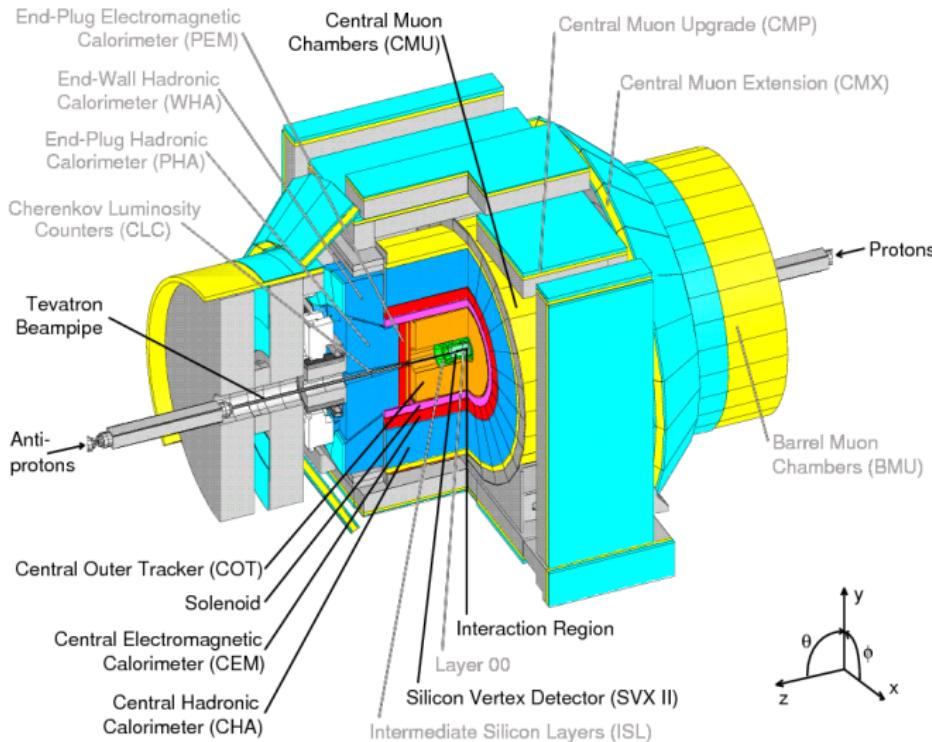
(Received 24 February 1995)

We establish the existence of the top quark using a 67 pb^{-1} data sample of $\bar{p}p$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.8 \text{ TeV}$ collected with the Collider Detector at Fermilab (CDF). Employing techniques similar to those we previously published, we observe a signal consistent with $t\bar{t}$ decay to $WWb\bar{b}$, but inconsistent with the background prediction by 4.8σ . Additional evidence for the top quark is provided by a peak in the reconstructed mass distribution. We measure the top quark mass to be $176 \pm 8(\text{stat}) \pm 10(\text{syst}) \text{ GeV}/c^2$ and the $t\bar{t}$ production cross section to be $6.8^{+1.4}_{-1.2} \text{ pb}$.



Discovery at CDF

CDF Detector



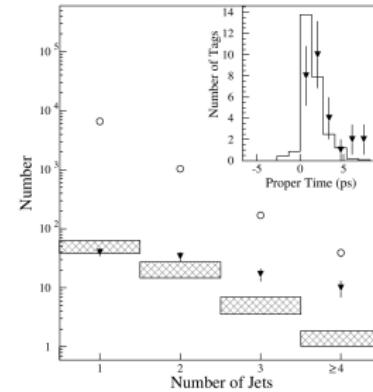
Introduction

- paper from 1994 with estimate on mass and cross section
- using dataset of $19 \text{ pb}^{-1} + 47 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ ($\rightarrow \sim 400$ events)
- looking at two decay channels
 - ▶ dilepton
 - ▶ lepton + jets
- both data samples subsets of events with isolated leptons with high $P_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$
- cut on invariant mass of dilepton $75 \text{ GeV} < m_l < 105 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow$ exclude Z events
- main background reduction by b-tagging
 - ▶ reconstruction of secondary vertices from b decay in SVX \rightarrow SVX tag
 - ▶ finding additional leptons from b decay in ECAL \rightarrow SLT tag

Lepton + Jets Channel

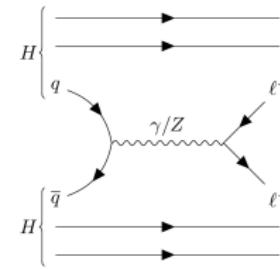
SVX tagging:

- search for secondary vertices with three or more tracks
- then search for two or more tracks with more stringent track and vertex quality
- efficiency estimated by e, μ samples with enriched b decays (96 % agreement to MC)
- tagging efficiency: $(42 \pm 5) \%$
- backgrounds:
 - ▶ recoil of heavy quark pairs against W
 - ▶ mistags
- for $W+ \geq 3$ jets: observation of 27 tags with bg of (6.7 ± 2.1) tags
- decay lifetime of SVX tags agrees well with MC



Dilepton Channel

- major backgrounds:
 - ▶ Drell-Yan process
 - ▶ $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$
 - ▶ misidentified hadrons
 - ▶ $WW, b\bar{b}$
- first three bg calculated by data and last two by MC
- cuts:
 - ▶ $\cancel{E}_T \geq 10 \text{ GeV}$
 - ▶ number of jets ≥ 2
- reduces Drell-Yan bg (very little \cancel{E}_T)
- correct for jet energy mismeasurement



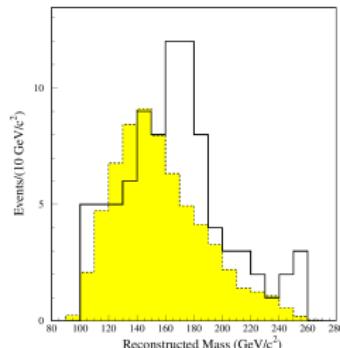
Results

Channel	SVX	SLT	Dilepton
Observed	27 tags	23 tags	6 events
Expected background	6.7 ± 2.1	15.4 ± 2.0	1.3 ± 0.3
Background probability	2×10^{-5}	6×10^{-2}	3×10^{-3}

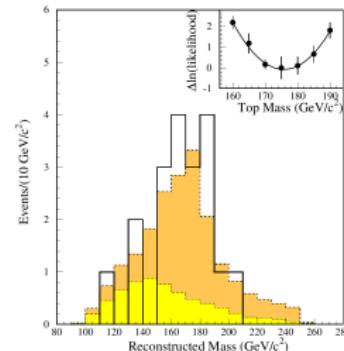
- combined likelihood of the background fluctuating up: 1×10^{-6} (4.8σ)

Mass Reconstruction

- kinematically mass reconstruction by use of single lepton + 4 jet events
- $t\bar{t} \rightarrow W b W \bar{b} \rightarrow q \bar{q} b \ell \nu \bar{b}$
- predicted mix of 30 % $t\bar{t}$ and 70 % W + jets bg (yellow)
- reducing bg by applying SVX and SLT tags
- get best top mass by using MC with W + jets bg and varying the top mass



(a) before b-tagging



(b) after b-tagging

Combined Results

- combined signal size and mass distribution
- probability for and upward fluctuation of the bg:

$$P_c = 3.7 \times 10^{-7} \text{ (5.0 } \sigma\text{)}$$

- reconstructed mass:

$$m_{top} = 176 \pm 8 \pm 10 \text{ GeV}/c^2$$

- cross section:

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 6.8^{+3.6}_{-2.4} \text{ pb}$$

Discovery Paper

Observation of the Top Quark

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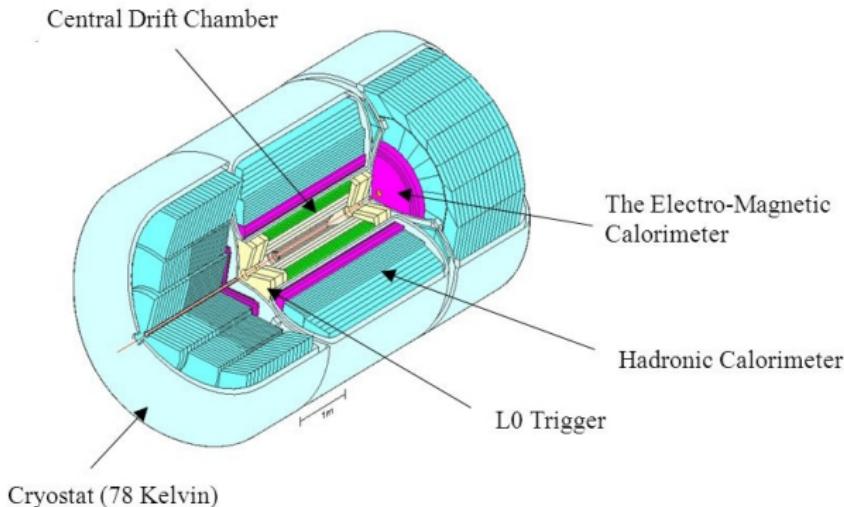
Abstract

The DØ collaboration reports on a search for the Standard Model top quark in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.8$ TeV at the Fermilab Tevatron, with an integrated luminosity of approximately 50 pb^{-1} . We have searched for $t\bar{t}$ production in the dilepton and single-lepton decay channels, with and without tagging of b -quark jets. We observed 17 events with an expected background of 3.8 ± 0.6 events. The probability for an upward fluctuation of the background to produce the observed signal is 2×10^{-6} (equivalent to 4.6 standard deviations). The kinematic properties of the excess events are consistent with top quark decay. We conclude that we have observed the top quark and measure its mass to be $199^{+19}_{-21} (\text{stat.}) \pm 22 (\text{syst.}) \text{ GeV}/c^2$ and its production cross section to be $6.4 \pm 2.2 \text{ pb}$.

Discovery at D0

D0 Detector

The Run-I Era D0 Detector



- no magnetic field
- no vertex detector, just drift chamber
- very good calorimeters

Section 4

Conclusion

The Truth Quark

- empty
- moreempty
- moremoreempty