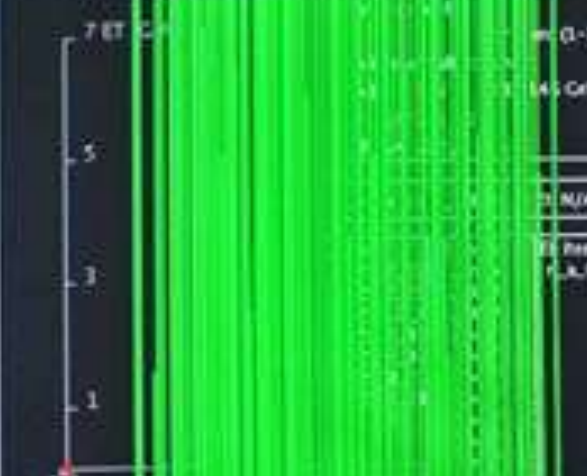
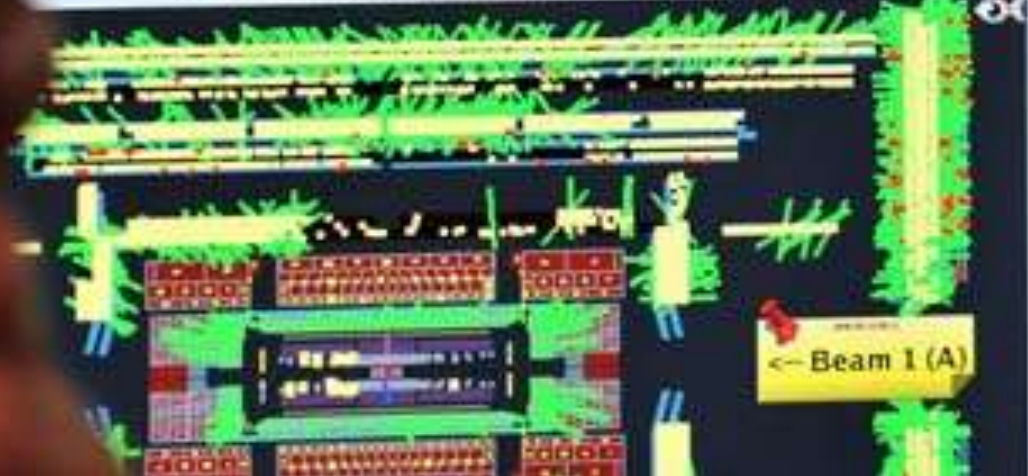
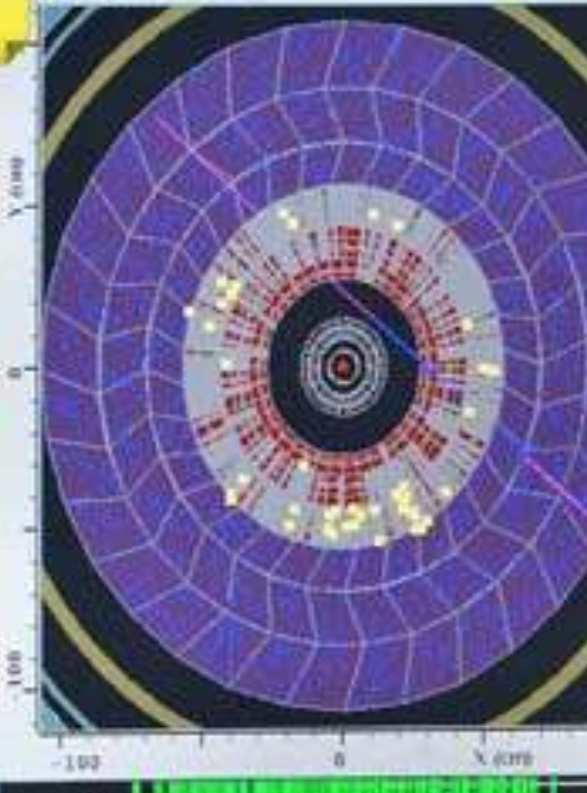
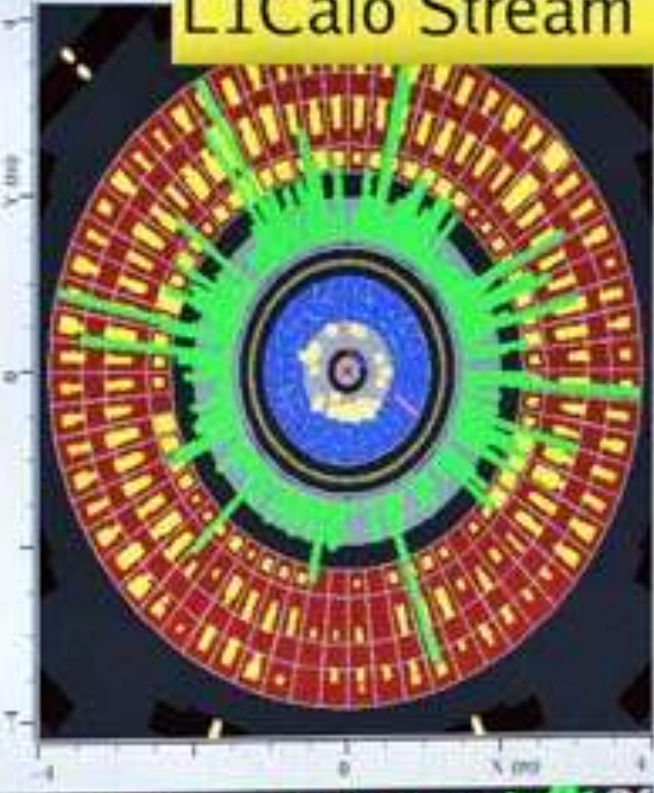
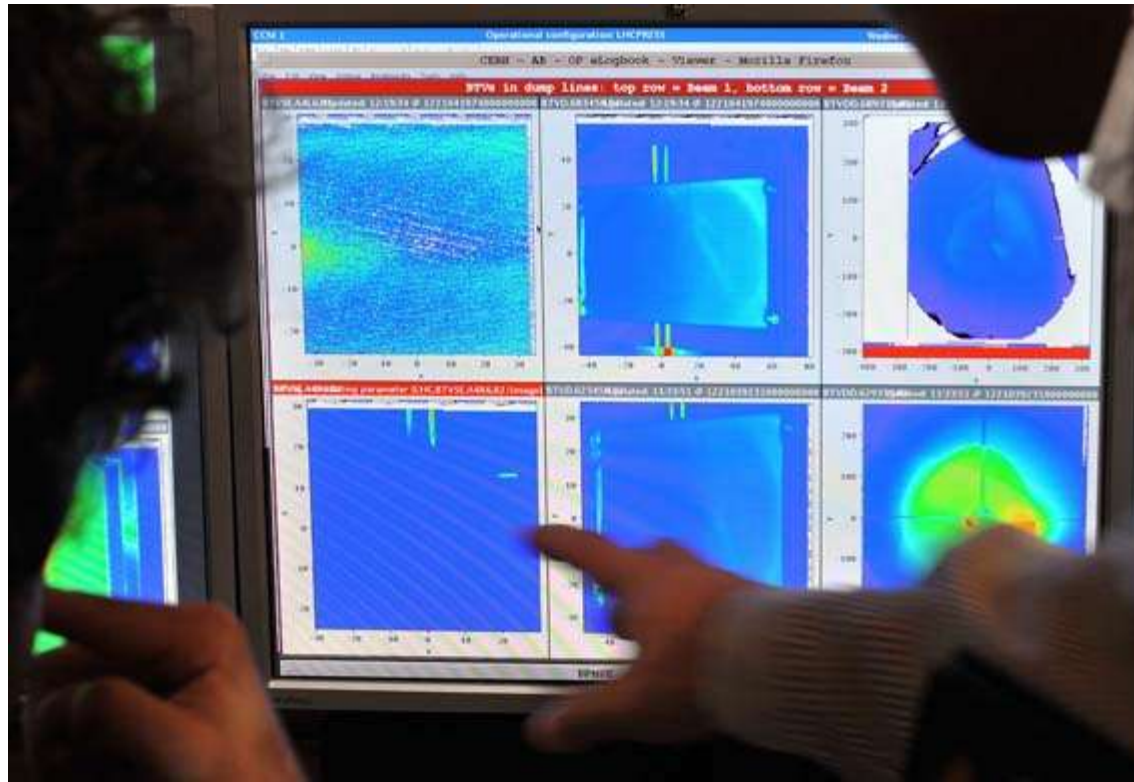


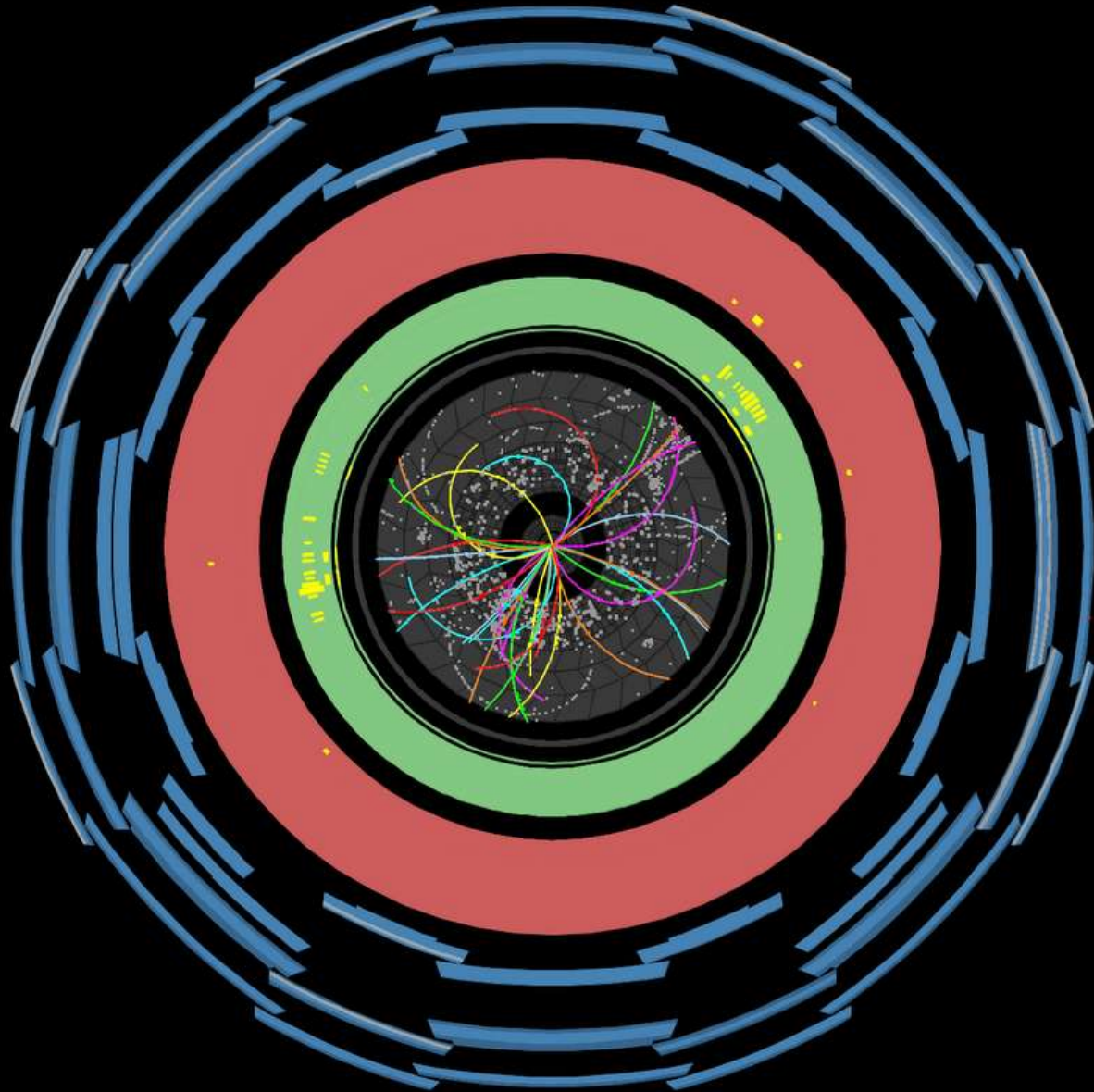


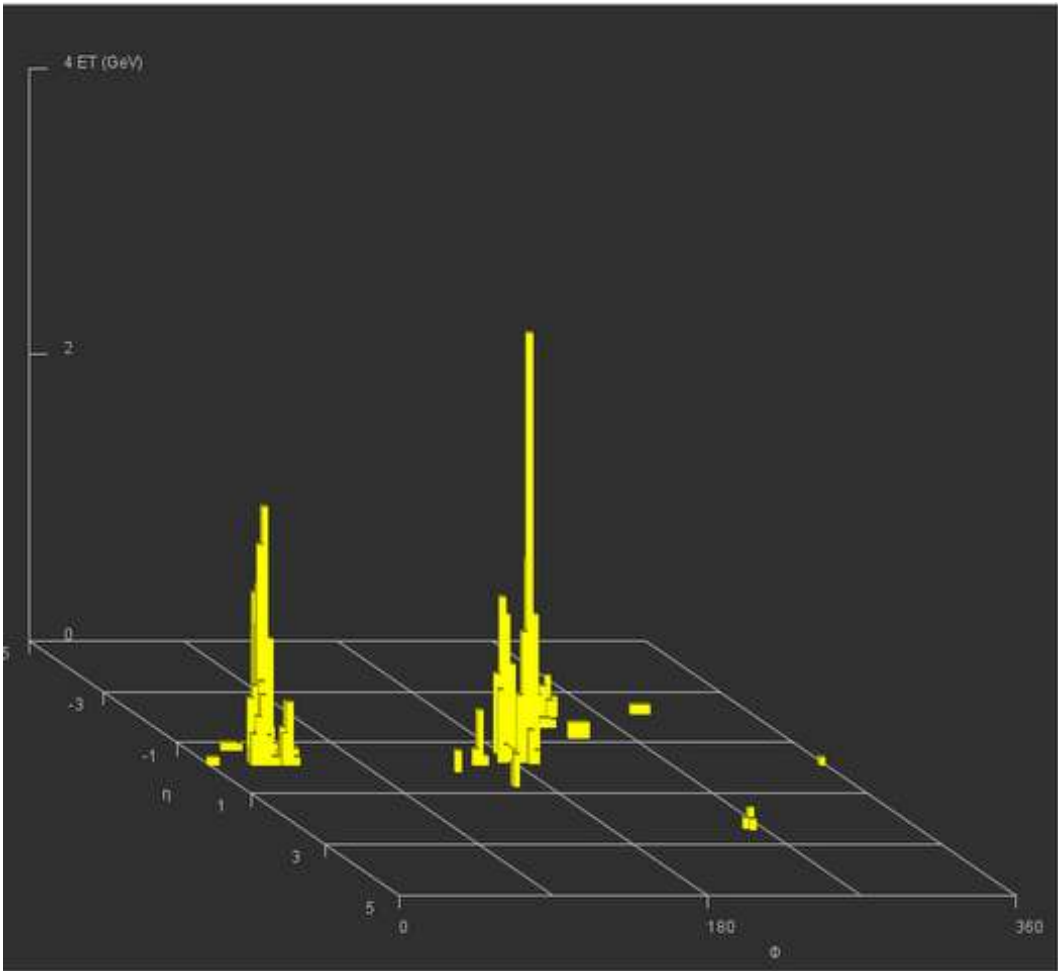
11:00 - 11:15 AM  
11:15 - 11:30 AM  
11:30 - 11:45 AM  
11:45 - 12:00 PM  
12:00 - 12:15 PM

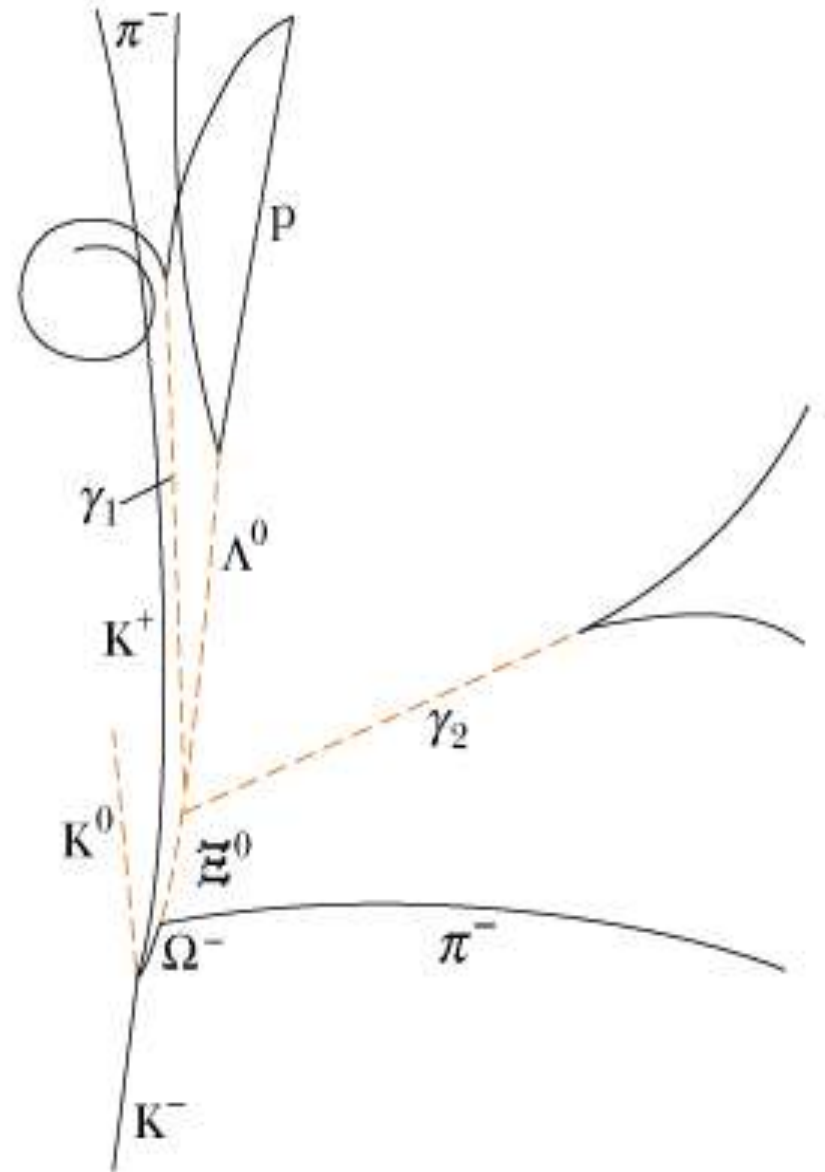
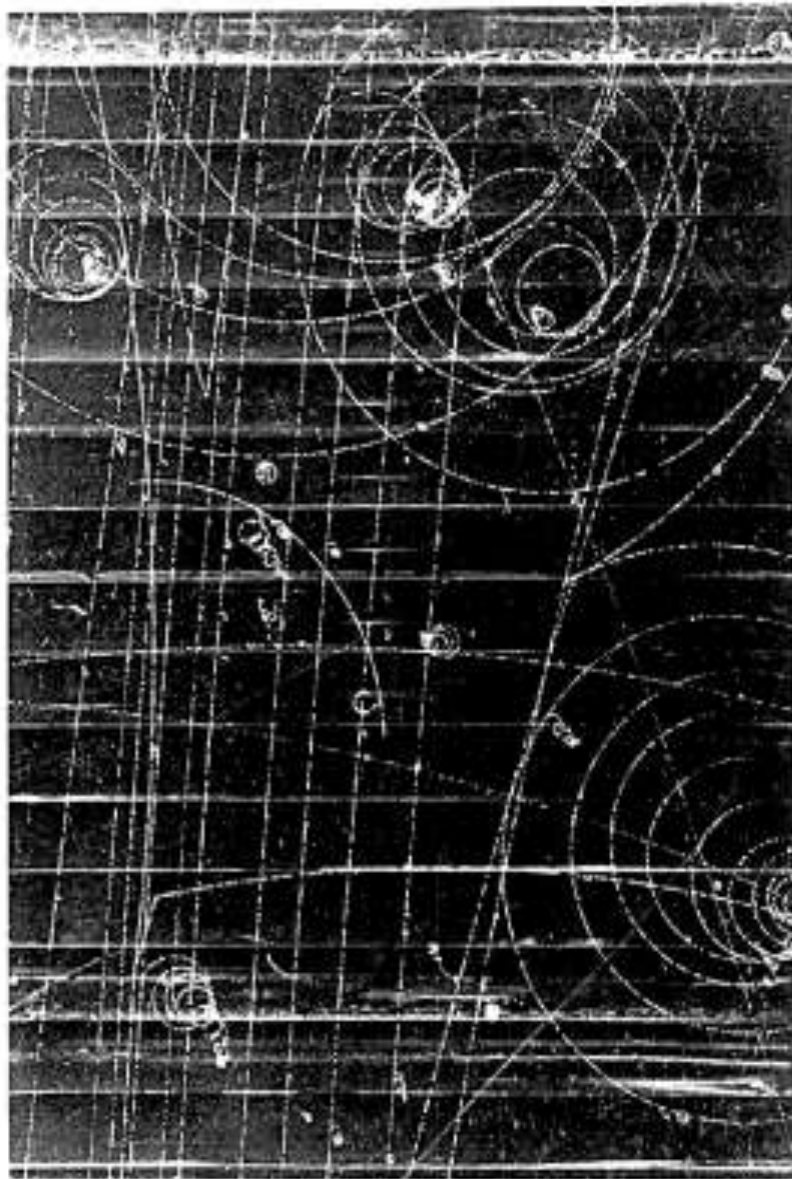
# L1Calo Stream

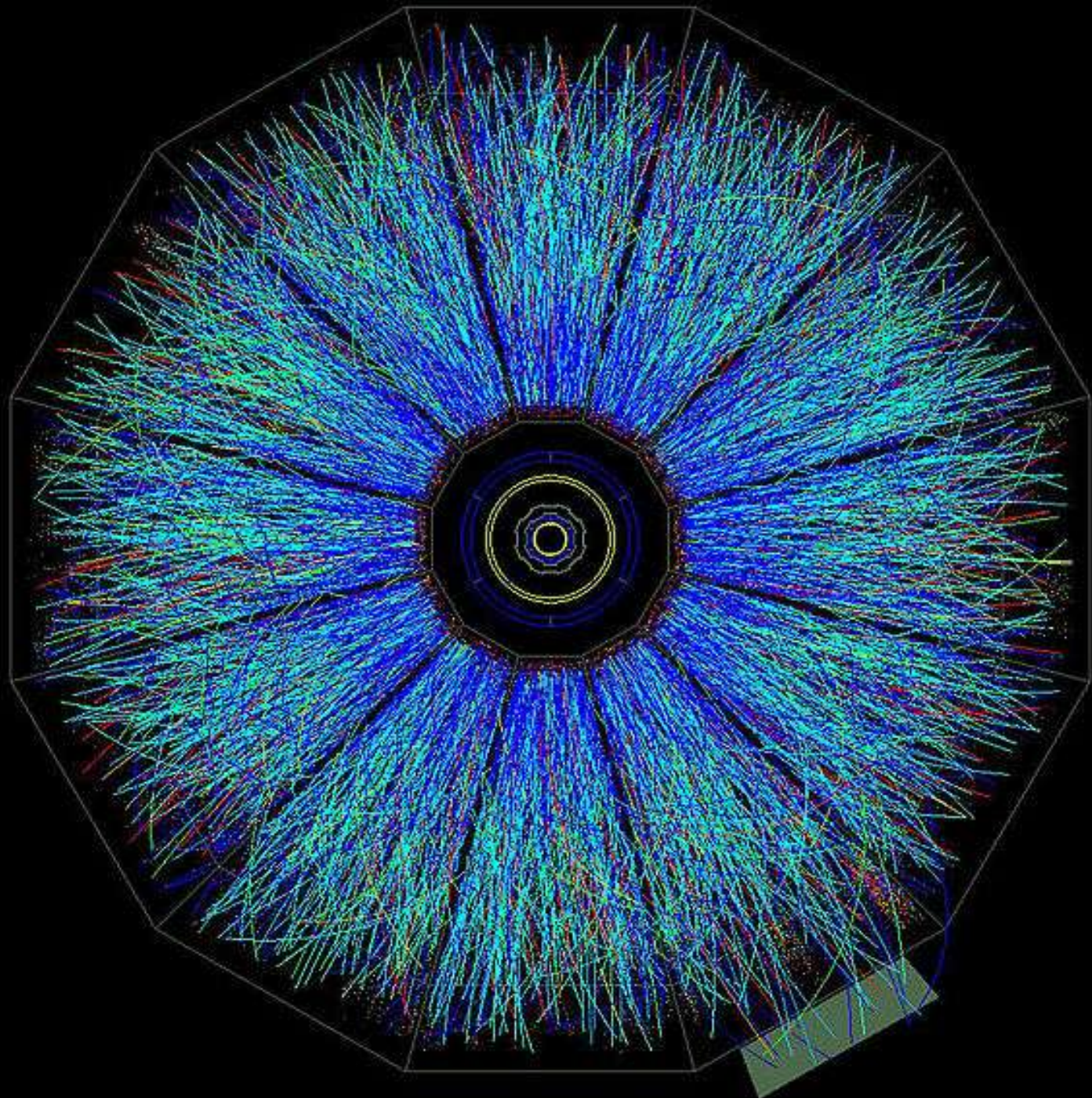












# Top Quark Lab



- ***15 min YOU***
- ***15 min ME***
- ***30 min YOU***
- ***15 min ME***
- ***Hand In***



# Top Quark Lab Review

D Taylor © 2010

# Top Quark Lab Review



- **Following Directions is a gift. Buy it for yourself.**
- *The idea that mass and energy are **interchangeable** is essential to those interested in understanding how two top quarks (actually a top and an antitop) are created from the collision of two protons (actually a proton and an antiproton).*

# Top Quark Lab Review



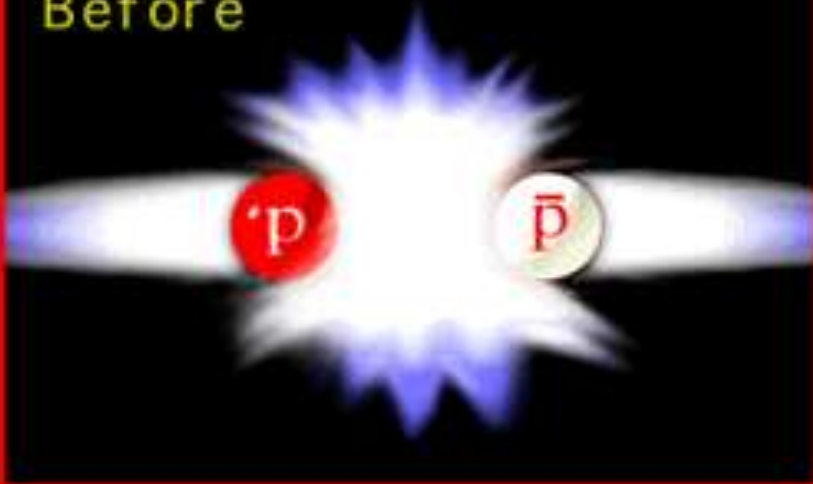
- *The highly energetic protons collide to create top quarks of about 180 times the mass of the protons. The **energy** of the less massive protons is converted into the huge **mass** of the resultant top quarks.*

# Top Quark Lab Review

- *...the proton and antiproton pair were traveling so close to the speed of light that together they had about  **$1.8 \times 10^{12}$  eV** worth of energy to work with. This energy then **becomes** the mass of the newly discovered quarks as shown in this [diagram of  \$E=mc^2\$](#)*

# Top Quark Lab Review

Before



After



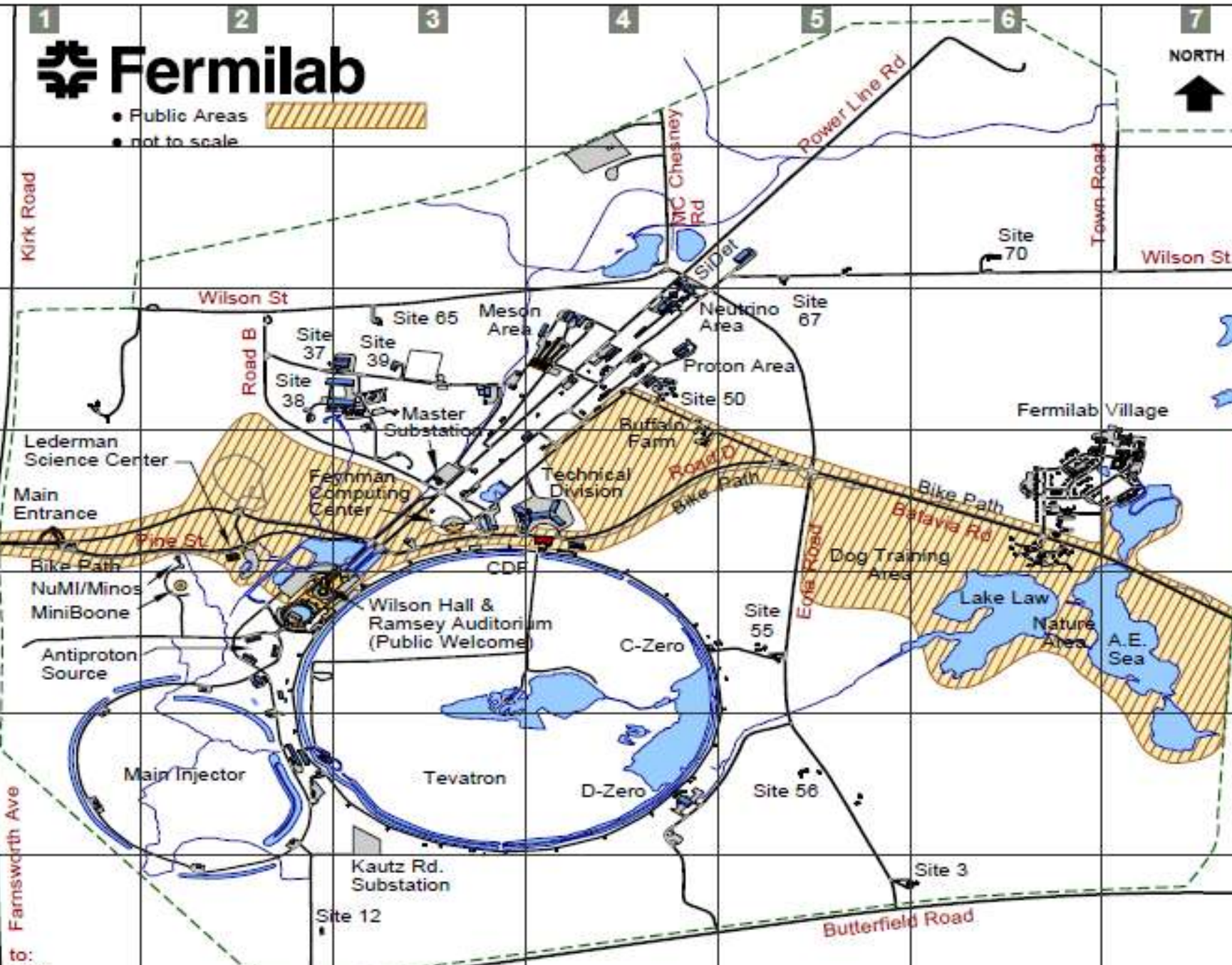
$$E=mc^2$$

The energy of the colliding proton and antiproton is transformed into the masses of the much more massive top and antitop quarks.

# Fermilab

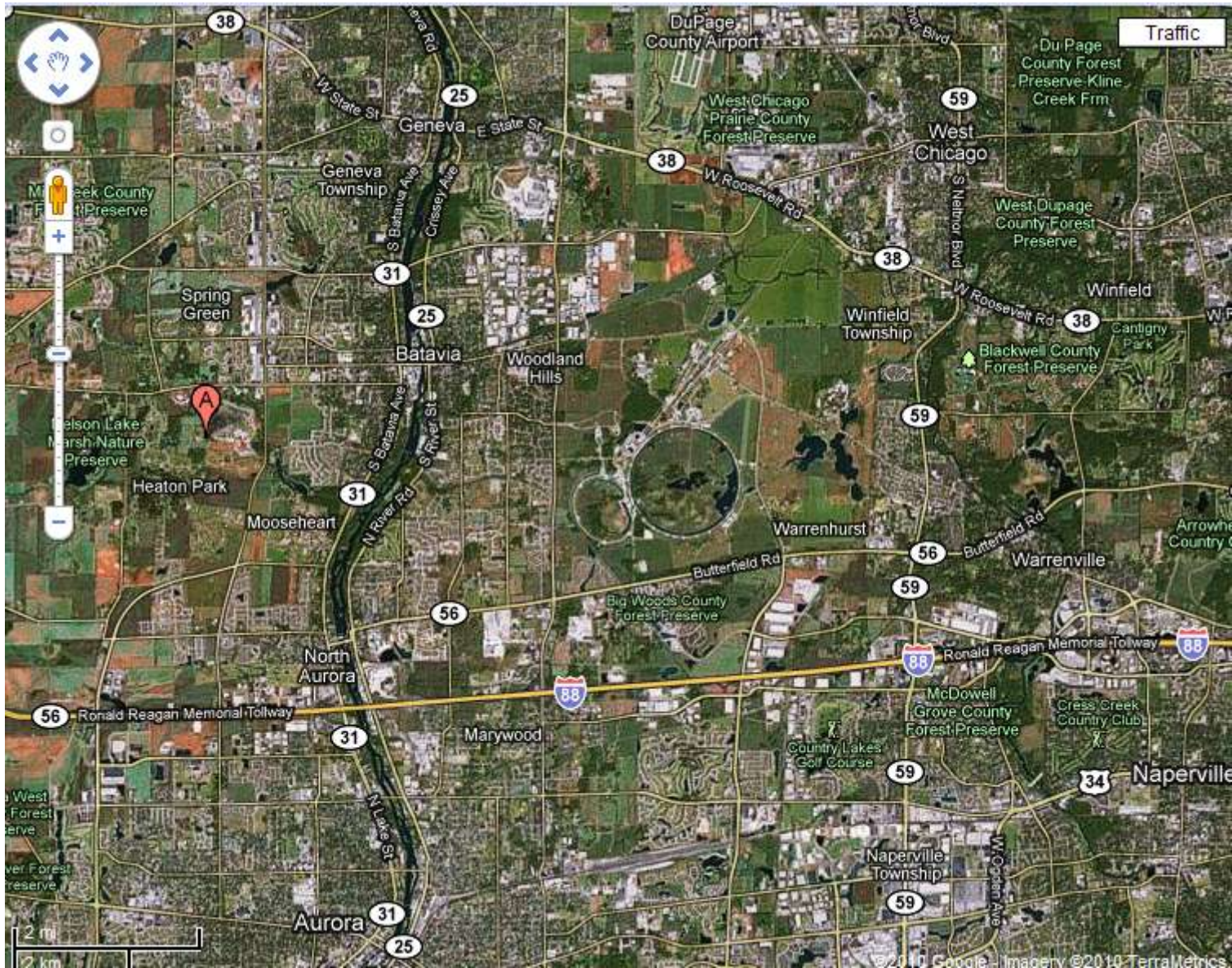
- Public Areas
- not to scale

NORTH



to:  
I-88

East Gate  
to:  
Rt-59



*2 miles*



Kirk Rd

Kirk Rd

Kirk Rd

Lake Law

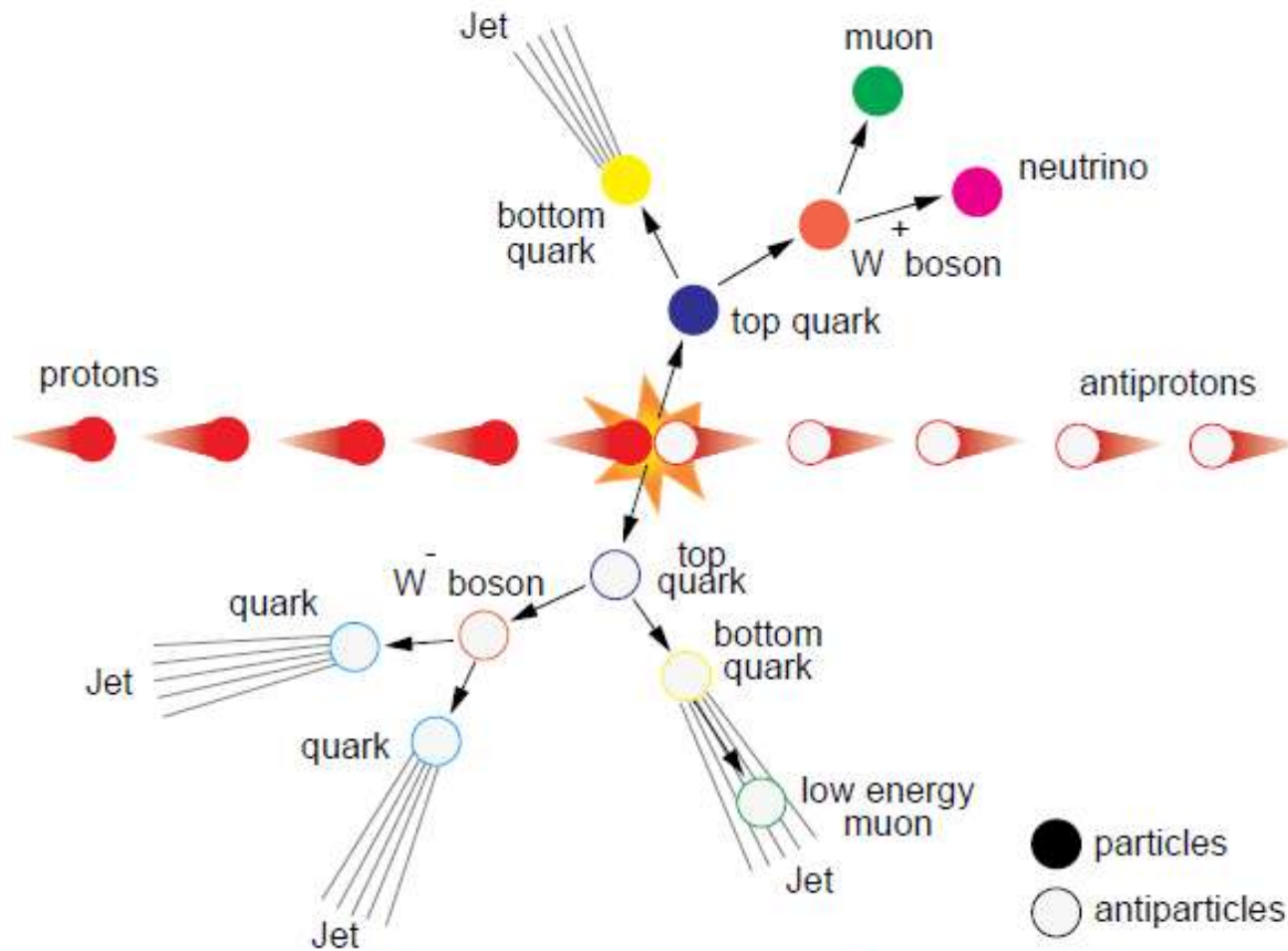
56

Butterfield Rd

56

# Top Quark Lab Review

- *To help the students understand the idea that mass and energy are interchangeable, this activity examines the fingerprint of a top/antitop production that took place in the [D-Zero Detector](#) at Fermilab on July 9, 1995 and is shown in an [artist's rendition of top/antitop production](#).*

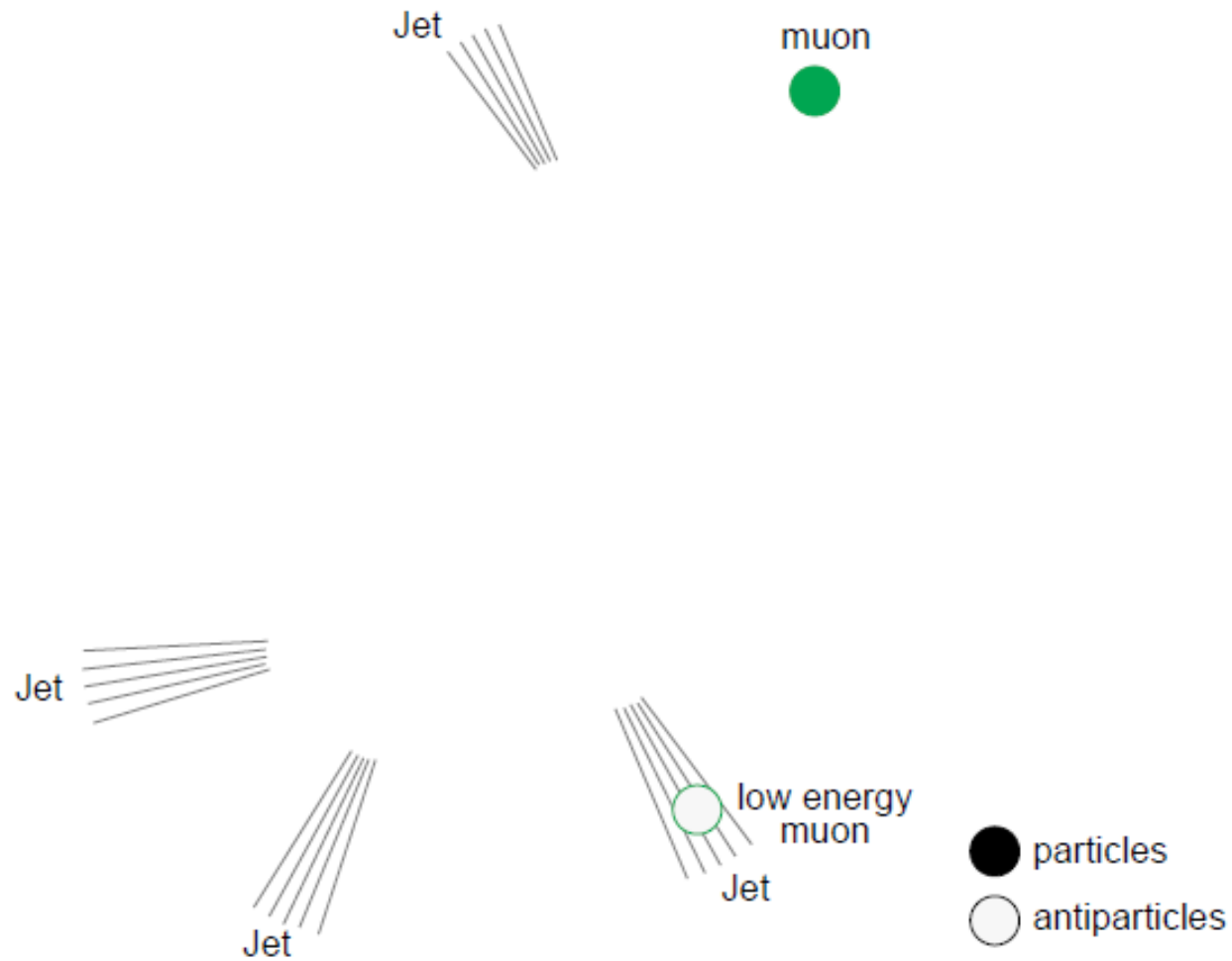


A Top Antitop Quark Event from the D-Zero Detector at Fermilab

# Top Quark Lab Review



- *It is important to point out that the top and antitop quarks are actually very short-lived particles. They quickly decay into daughter particles and then in turn into "granddaughter" and "great granddaughter" particles. It is these offspring that are actually detected by the scientists at Fermilab.*



Particles Seen by the D-Zero Detector at Fermilab  
in a Top Antitop Quark Event.

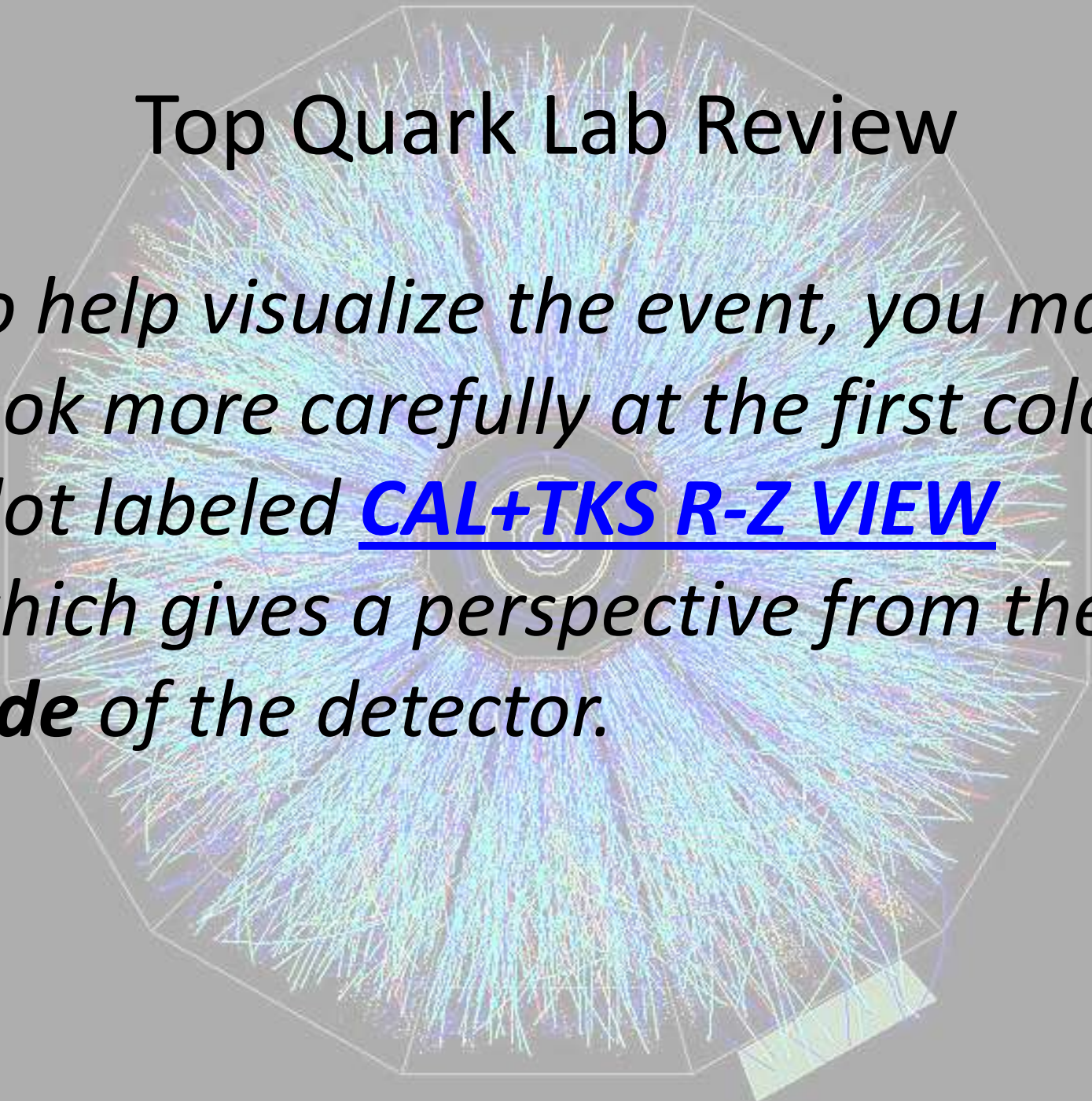
# Top Quark Lab Review



- *This event shows that the top and antitop quarks (shown as  $t$  and  $t$ -bar respectively) are never actually directly detected because they decay so rapidly into four jets (large blasts of particles), a muon (green) and a neutrino (magenta) in the upper right...*

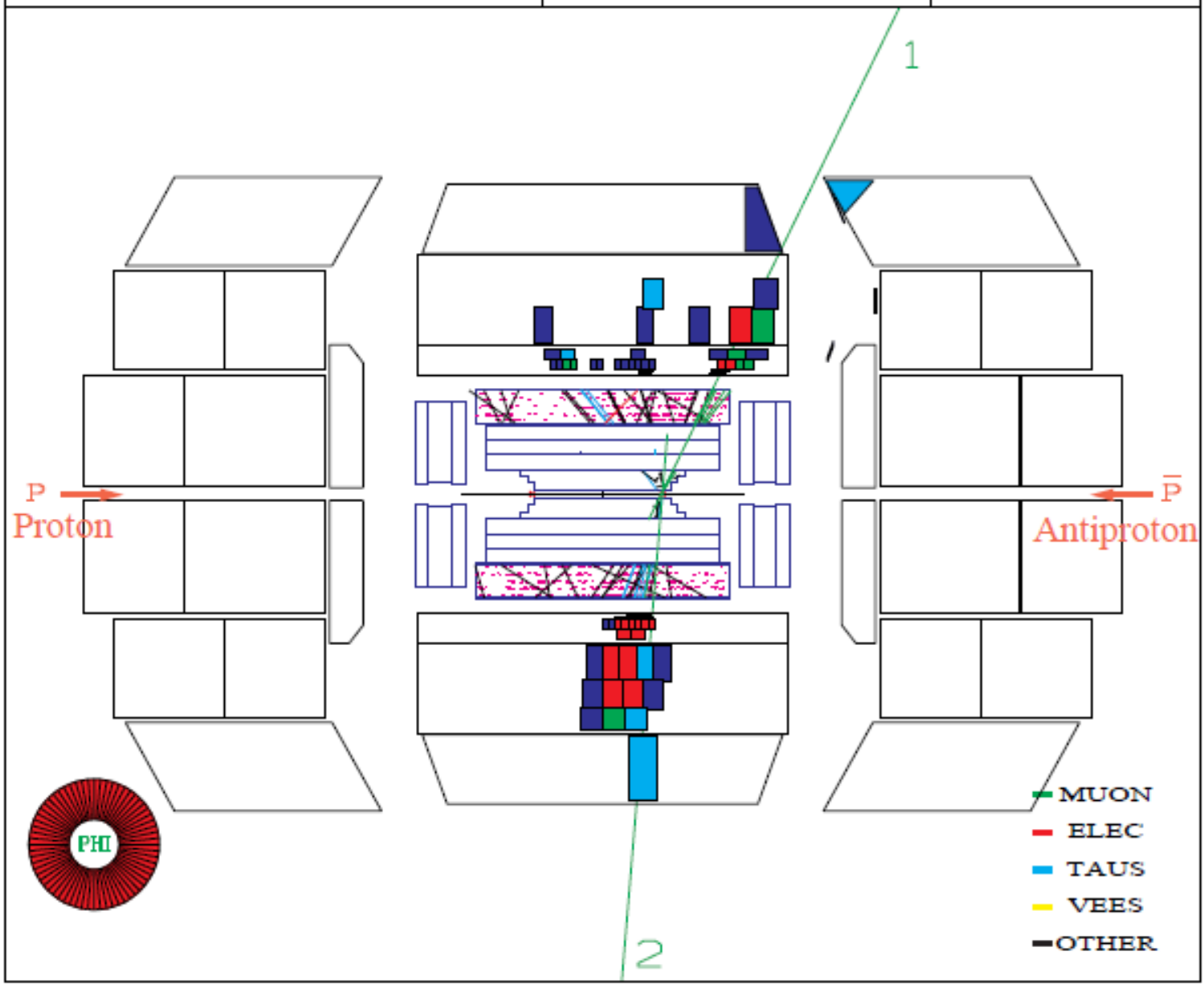
# Top Quark Lab Review

- *To help visualize the event, you may look more carefully at the first color plot labeled **CAL+TKS R-Z VIEW** which gives a perspective from the *side* of the detector.*

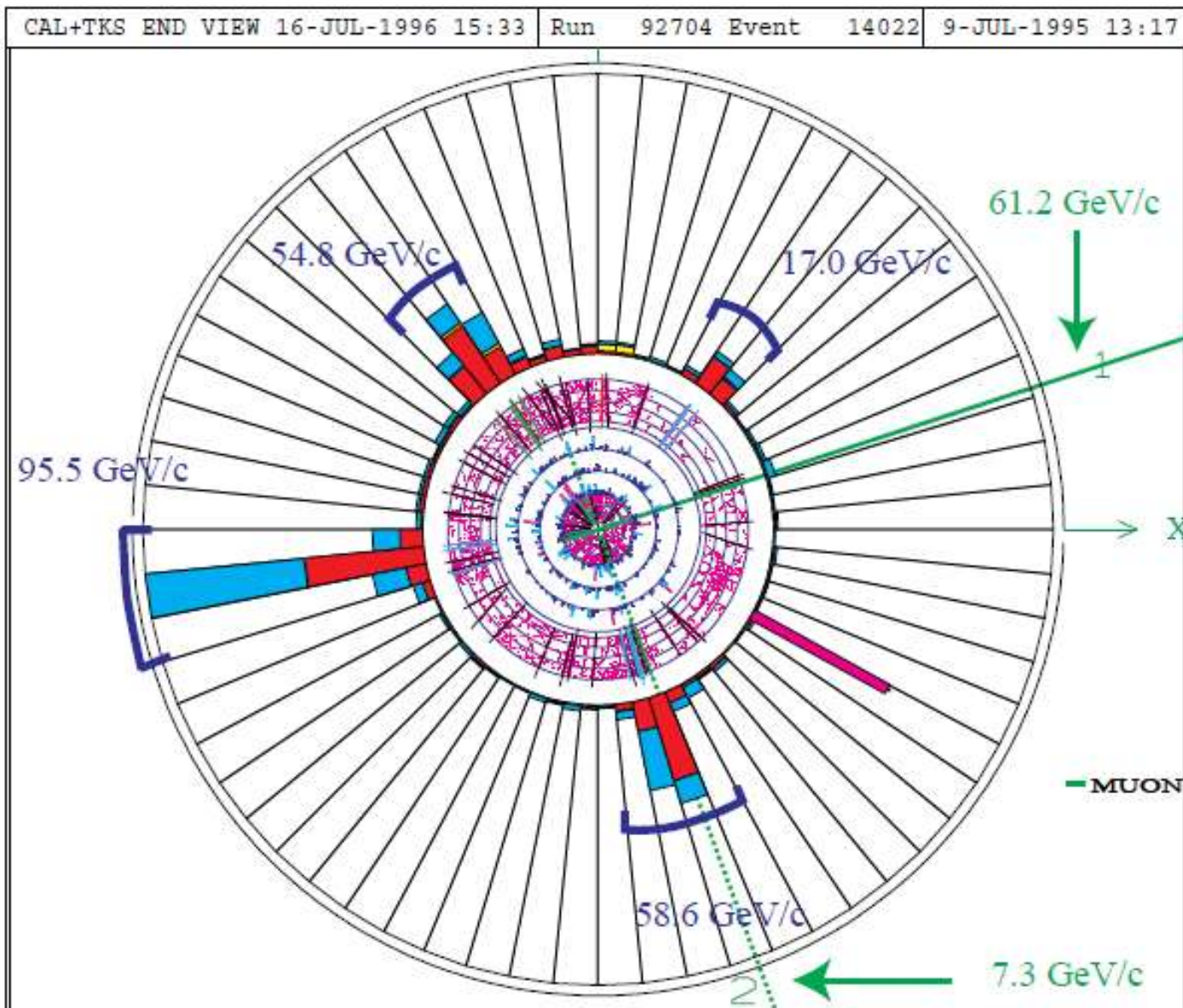


# D-Zero Detector at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory - Side View

CAL+TKS R-Z VIEW 16-JUL-1996 15 :35 | Run 92704 E vent 14022 | 9-JUL-1995 13 :17

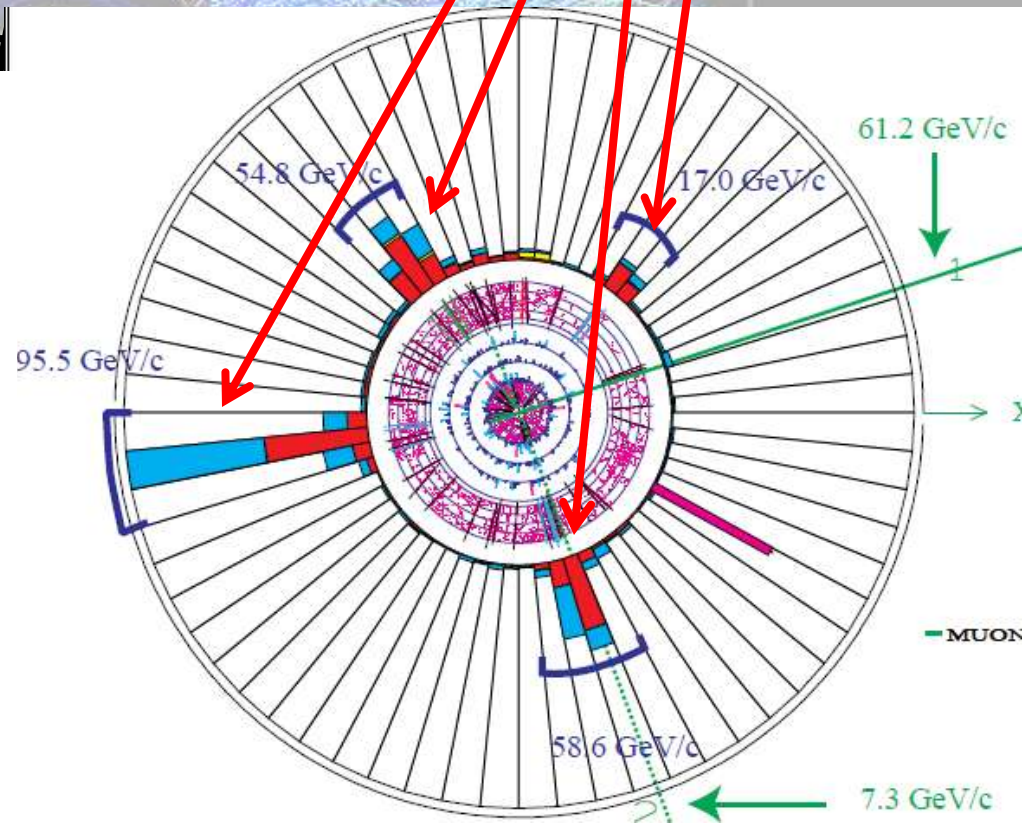
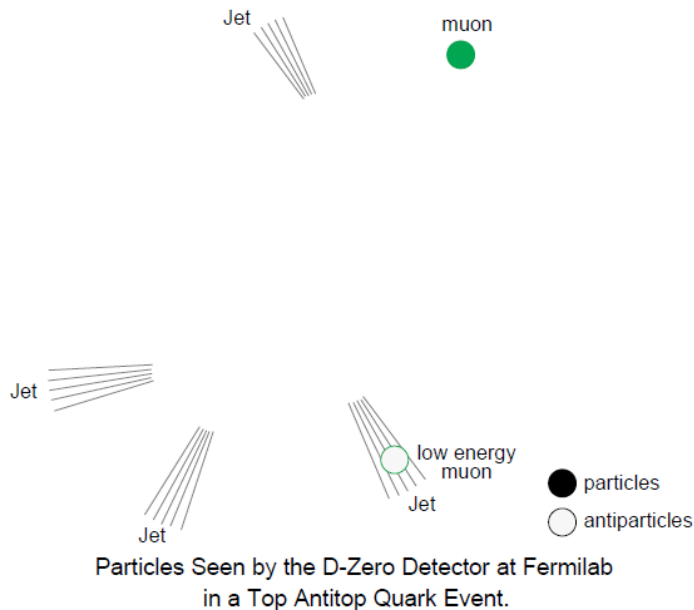


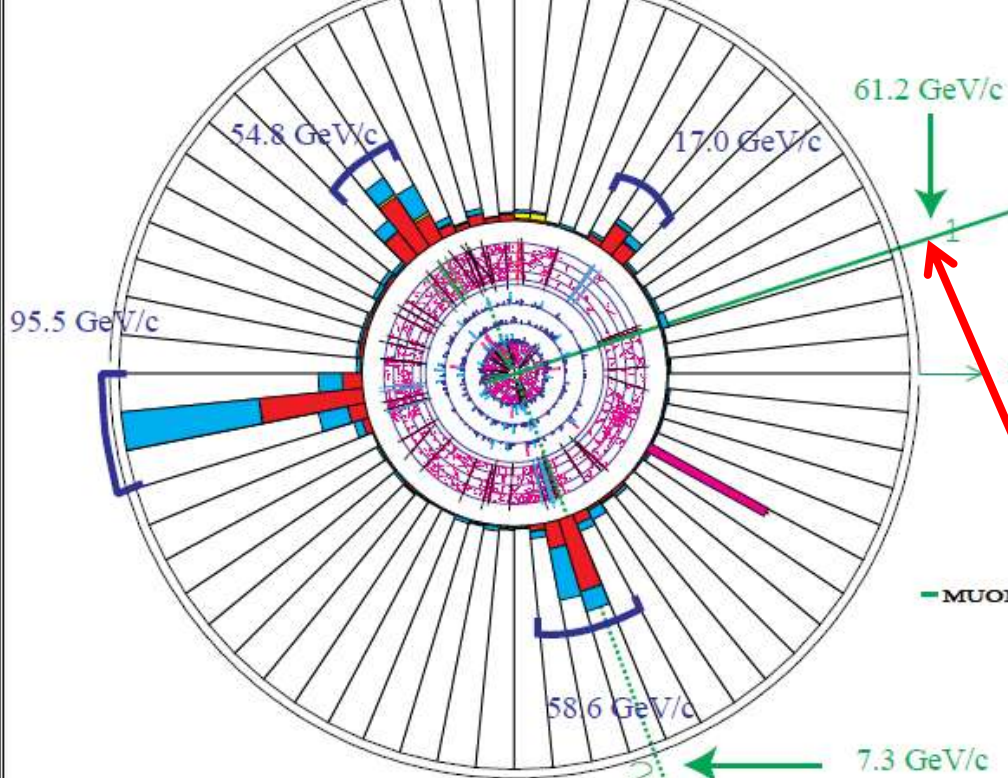
# D-Zero Detector at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory



# Top Quark Lab Review

- Notice the four blue and red "jets" which are the four jets shown on the artist's picture of

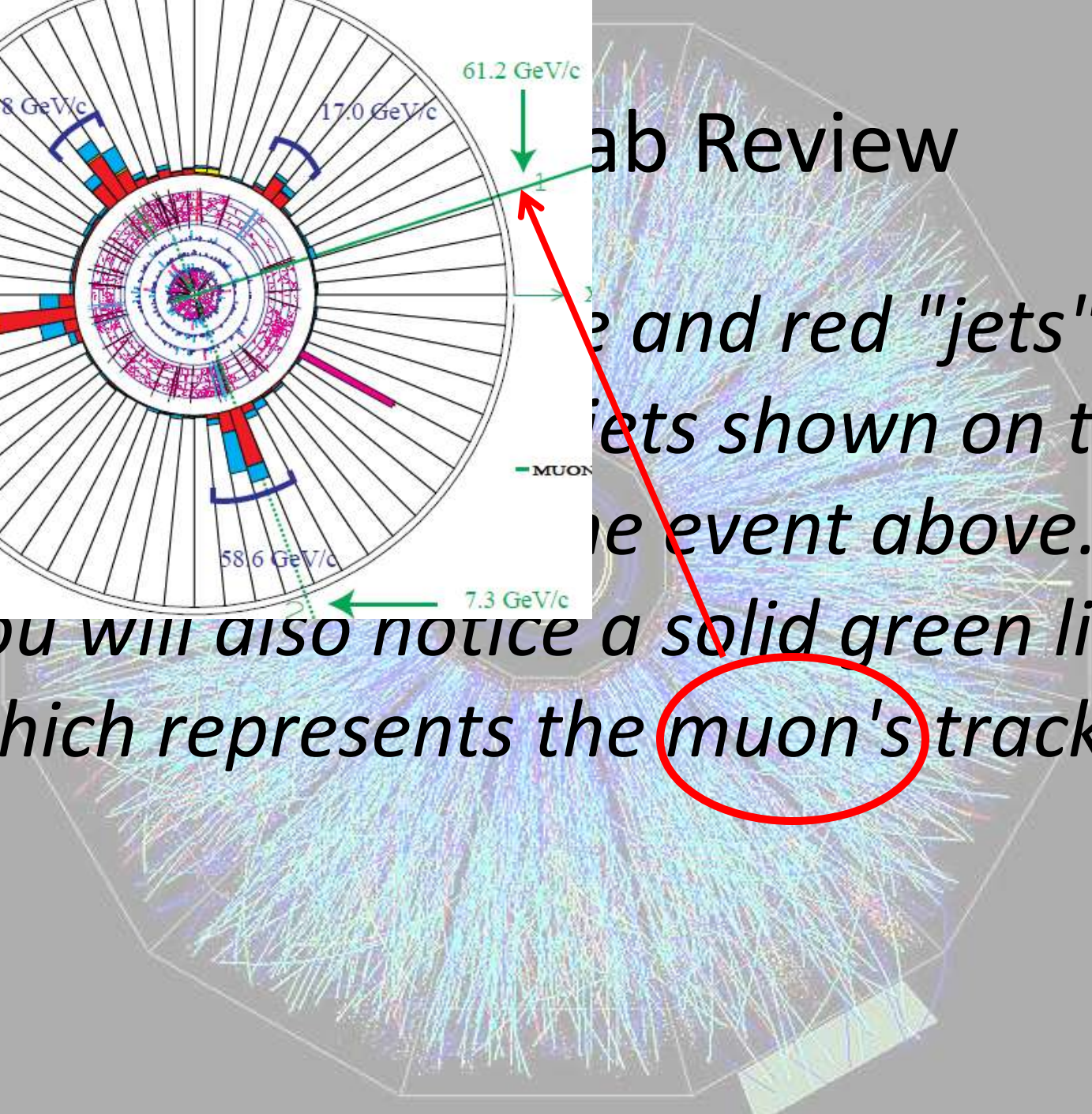




# Lab Review

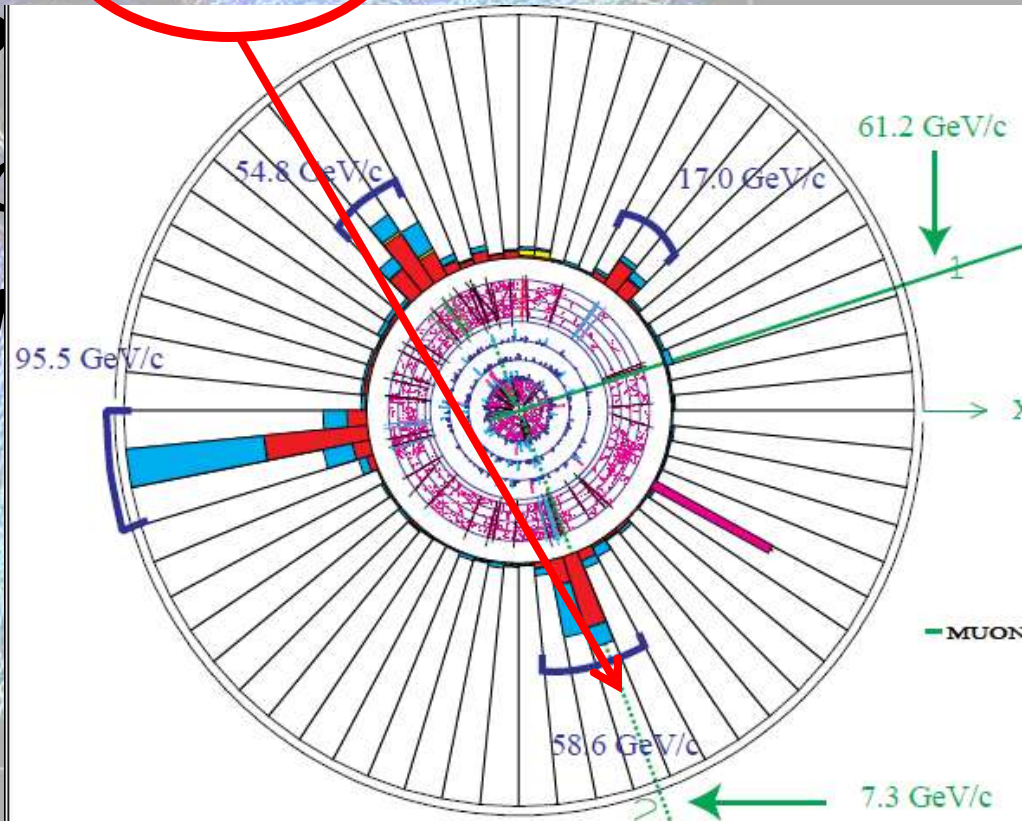
... and red "jets"  
 ... jets shown on the  
 ... event above.

... you will also notice a solid green line  
 which represents the **muon's** track.



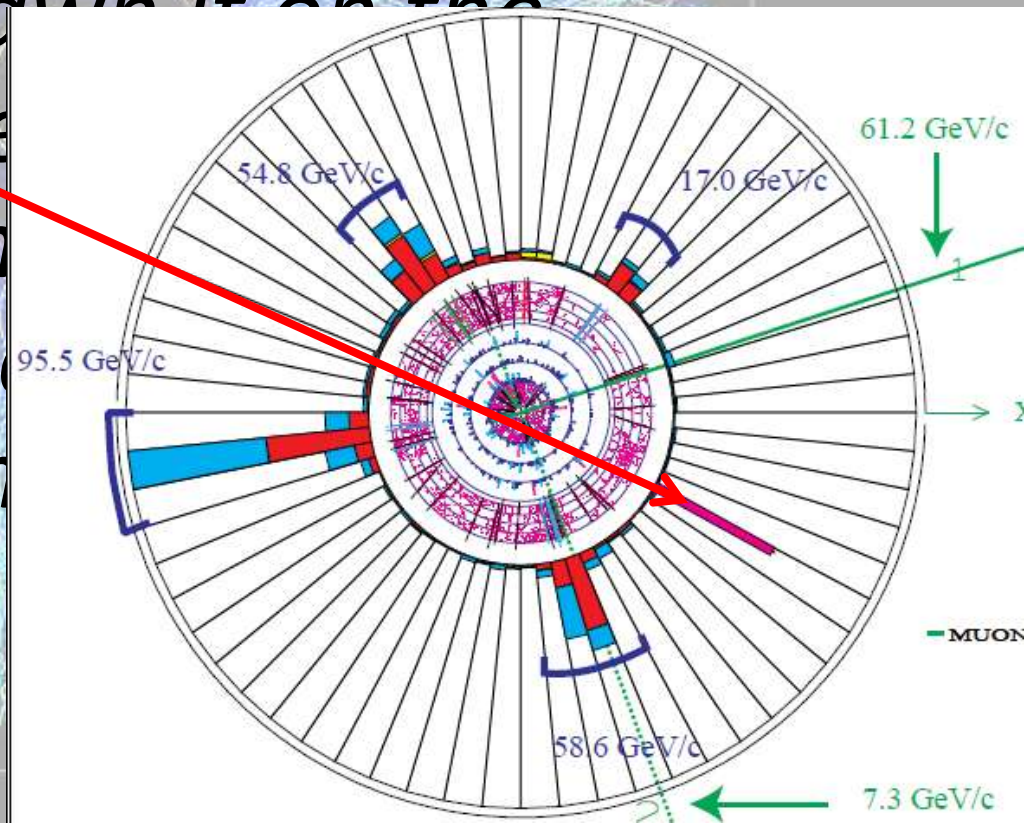
# Top Quark Lab Review

- ...you will also see a green dotted line. This is a "soft **muon**" that is hidden in a jet. Plot that all of the momenta measured and are in the plot.



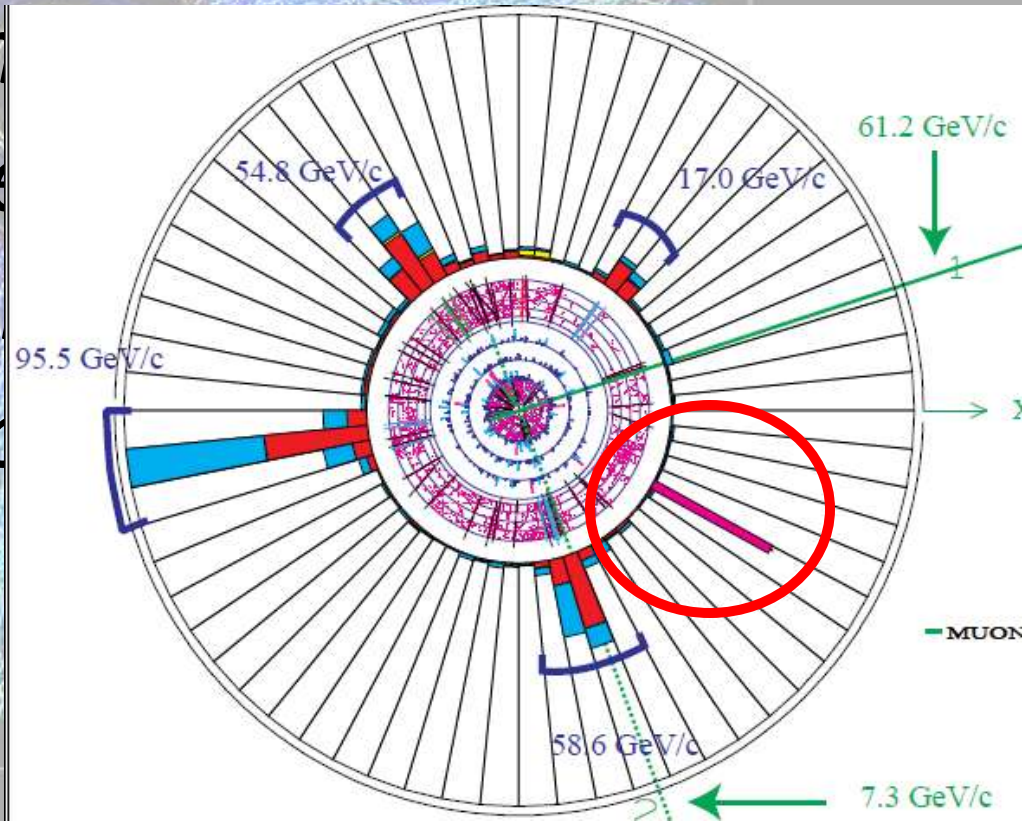
# Top Quark Lab Review

- You will also see that the computer has calculated the energy of the **neutrino** and drawn it on the diagram in image. The neutrino's existence is found by balancing the total momentum of the collision.



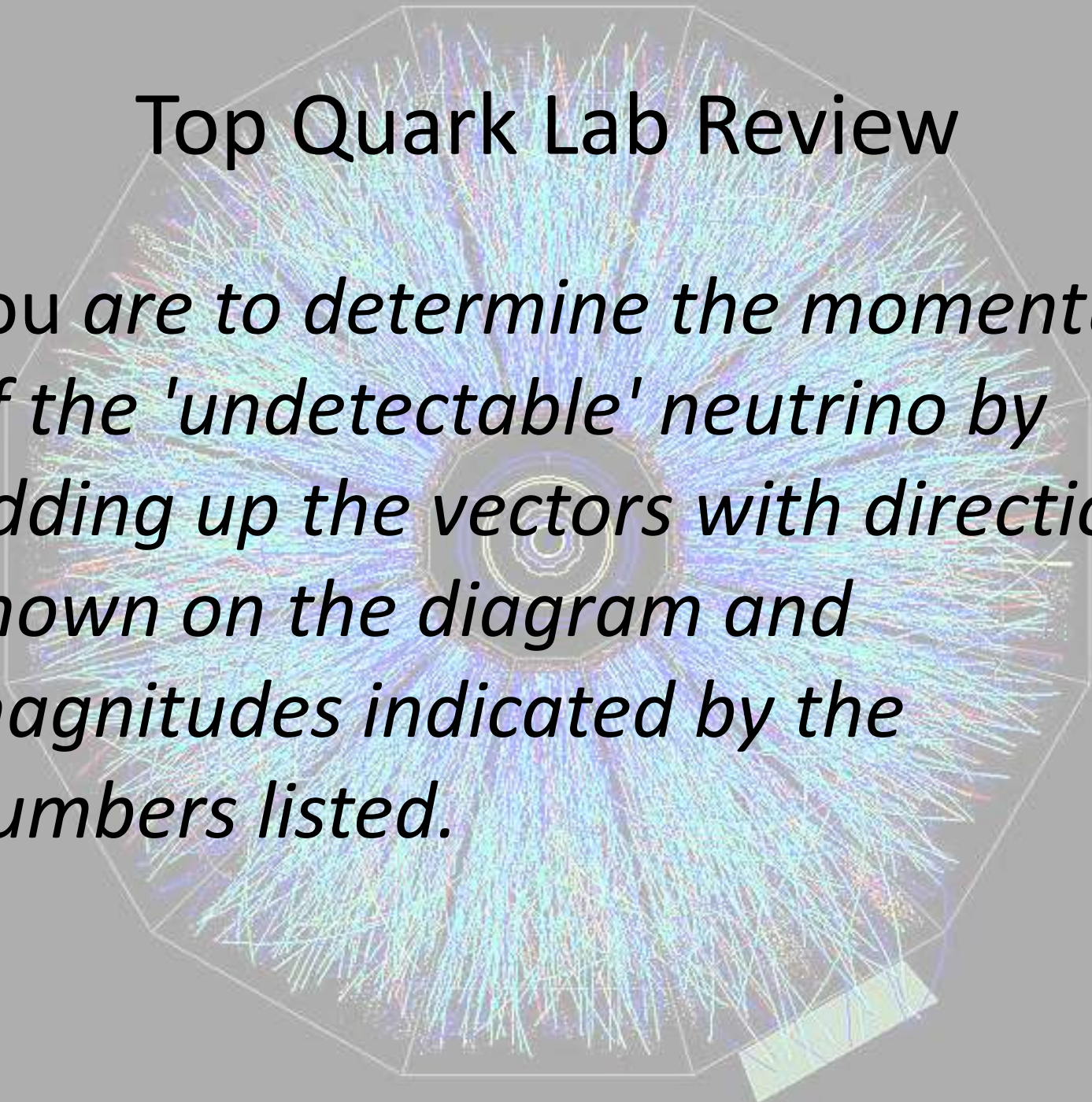
# Top Quark Lab Review

- *The process of finding the missing momentum is what your students will do to determine the mass of the top quark. Notice the missing momentum for the top quark is included on the plot.*



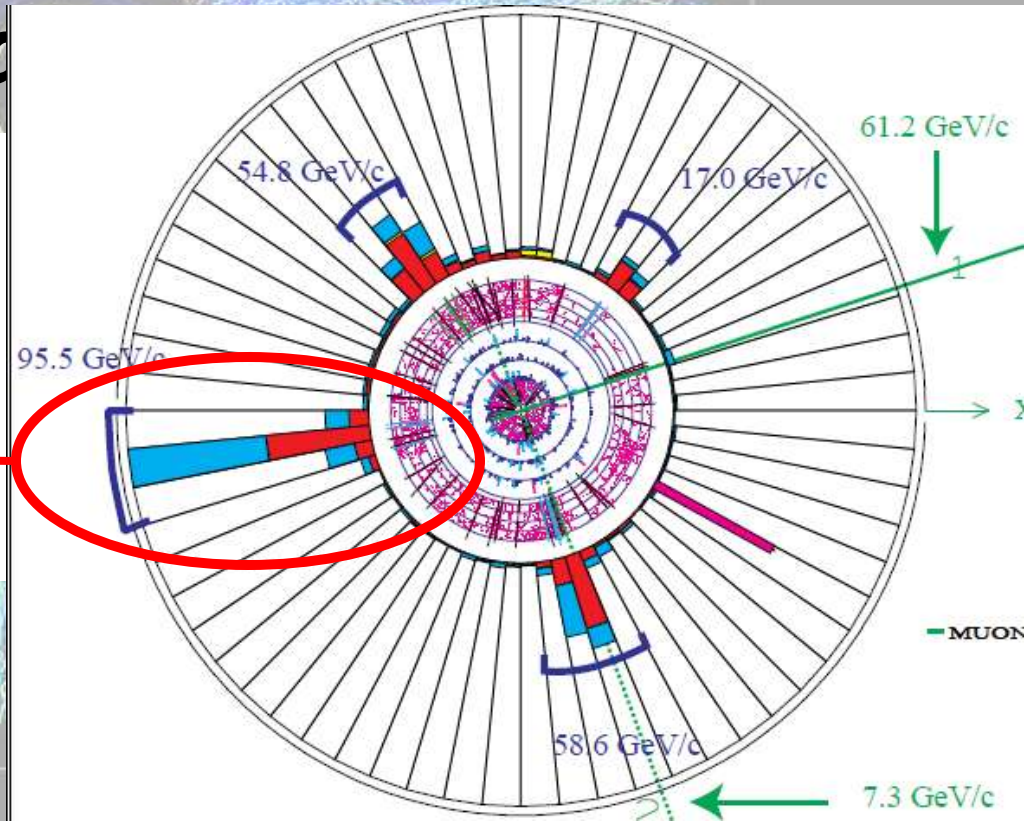
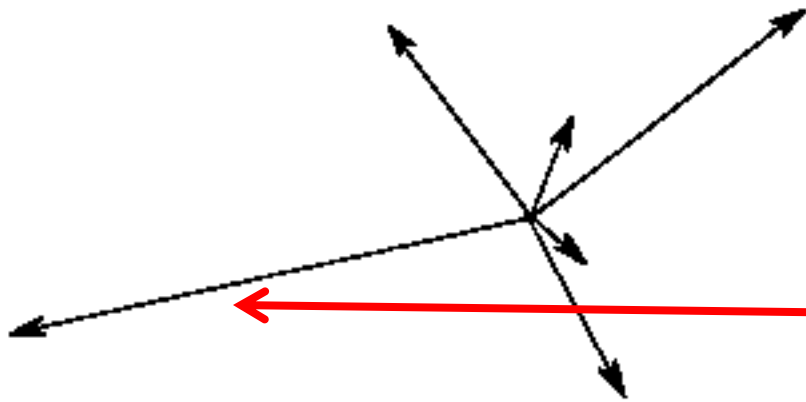
# Top Quark Lab Review

- *You are to determine the momentum of the 'undetectable' neutrino by adding up the vectors with directions shown on the diagram and magnitudes indicated by the numbers listed.*



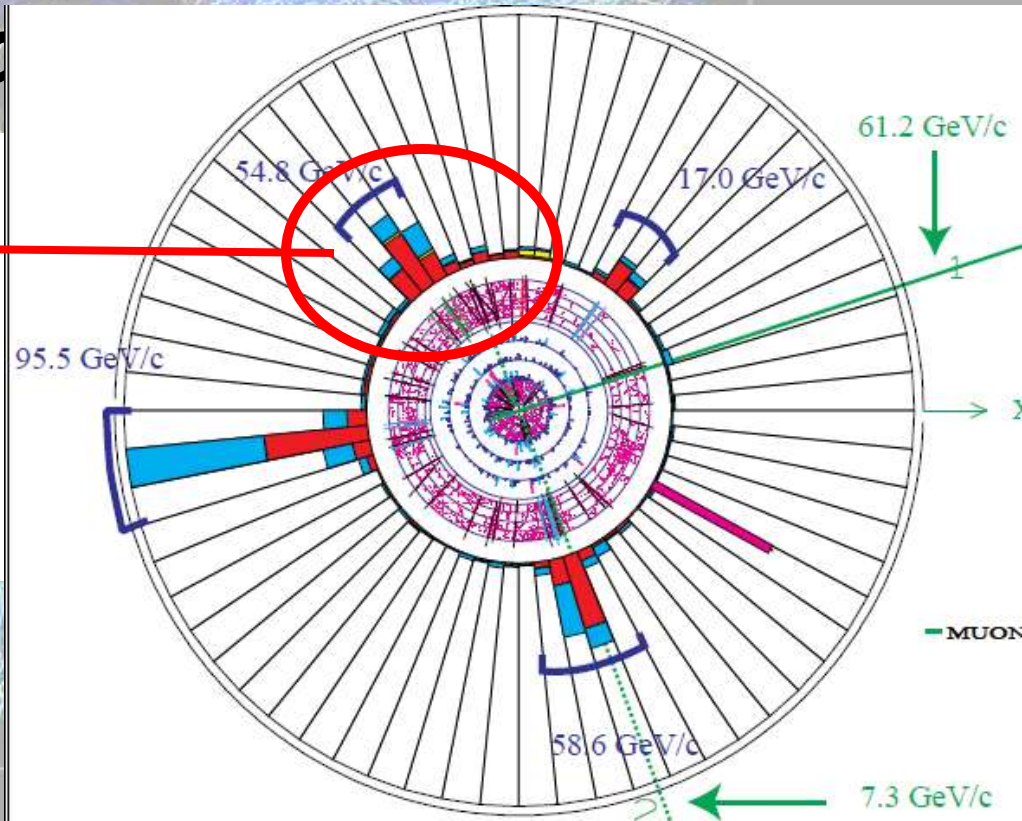
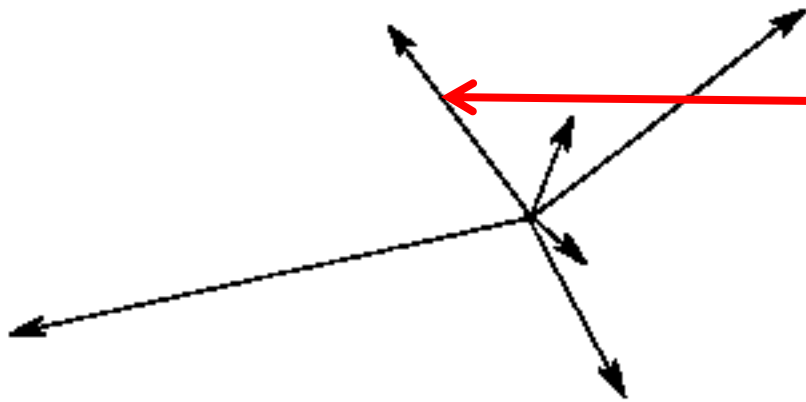
# Top Quark Lab Review

- *An example of a possible vector diagram for event 14022 is shown below for the **te***



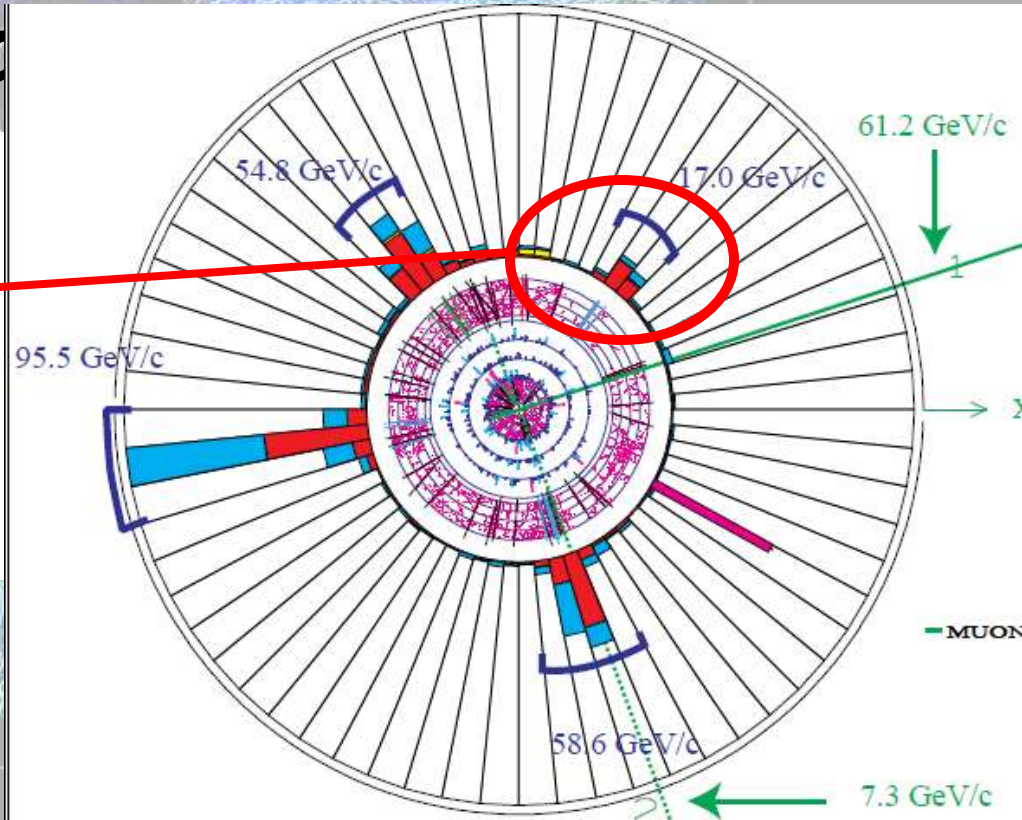
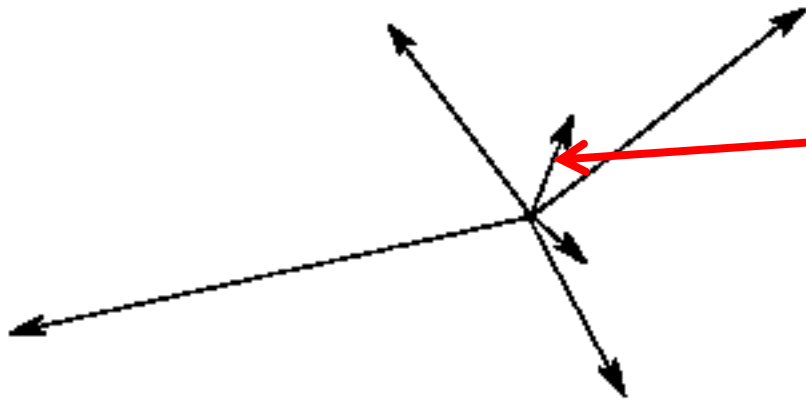
# Top Quark Lab Review

- *An example of a possible vector diagram for event 14022 is shown below for the **te***



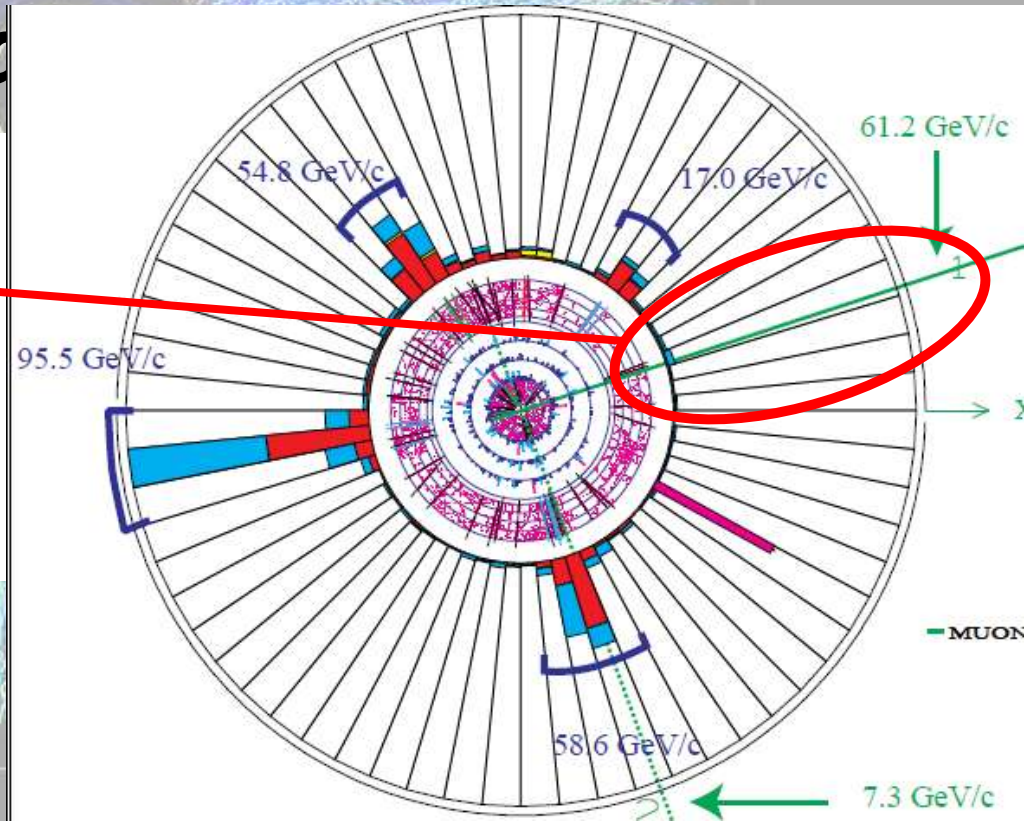
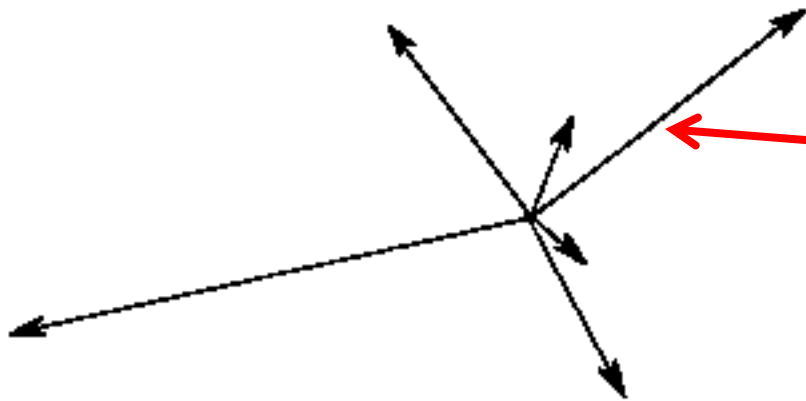
# Top Quark Lab Review

- *An example of a possible vector diagram for event 14022 is shown below for the **te***



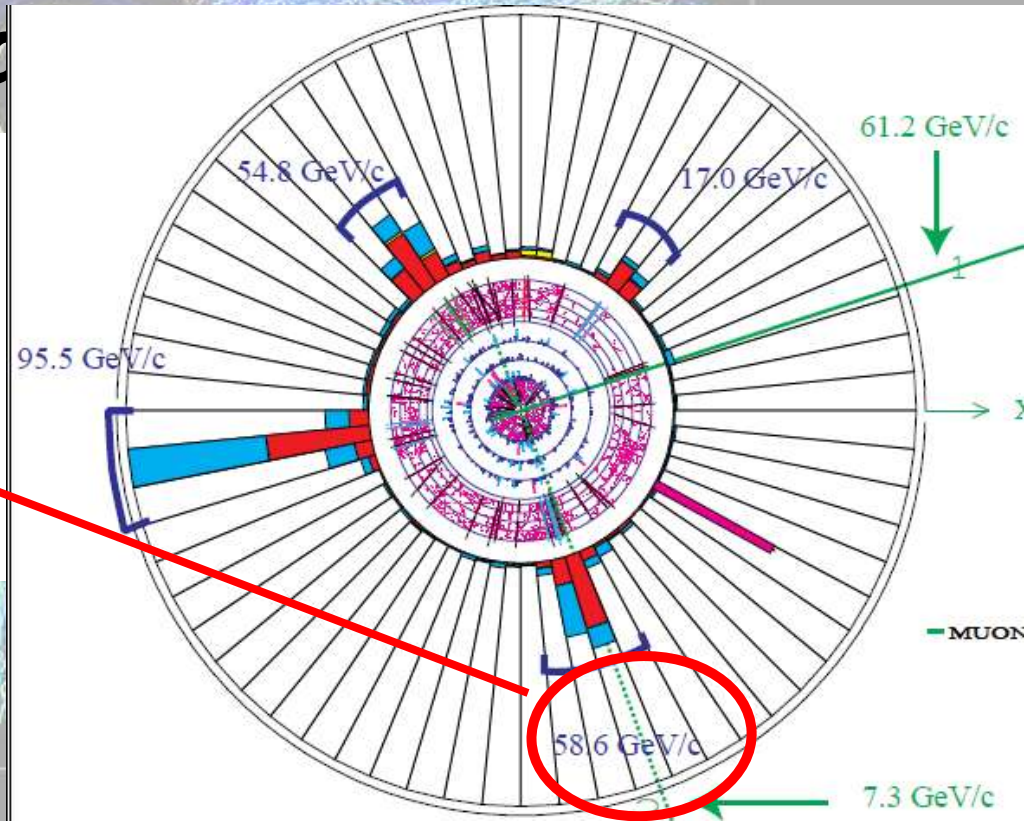
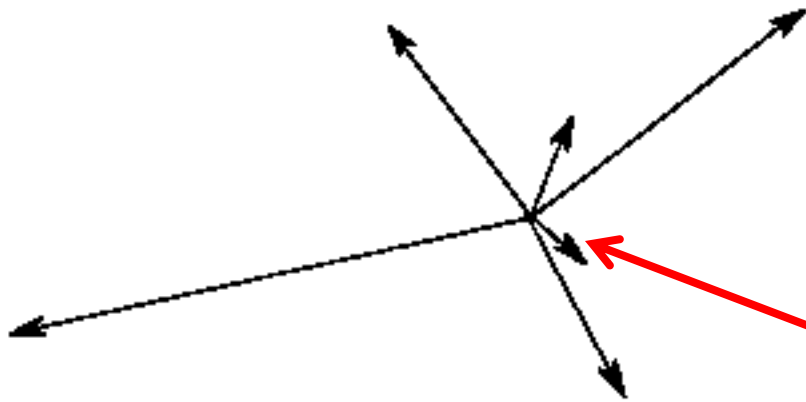
# Top Quark Lab Review

- *An example of a possible vector diagram for event 14022 is shown below for the **te***



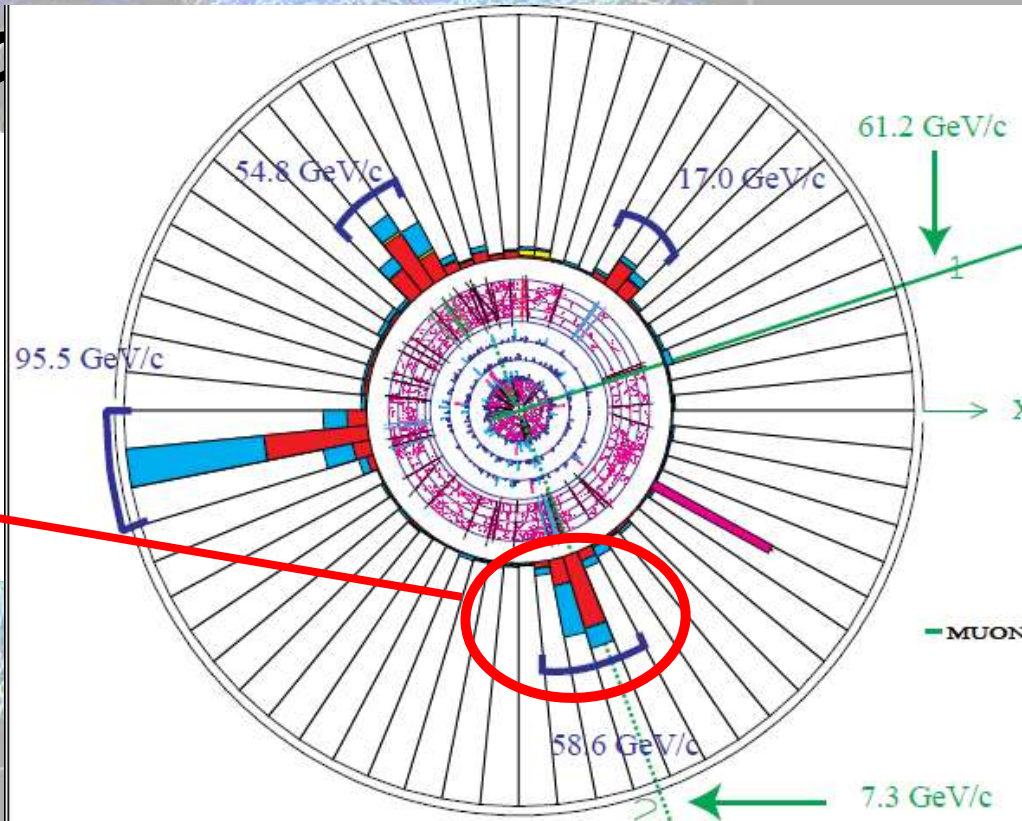
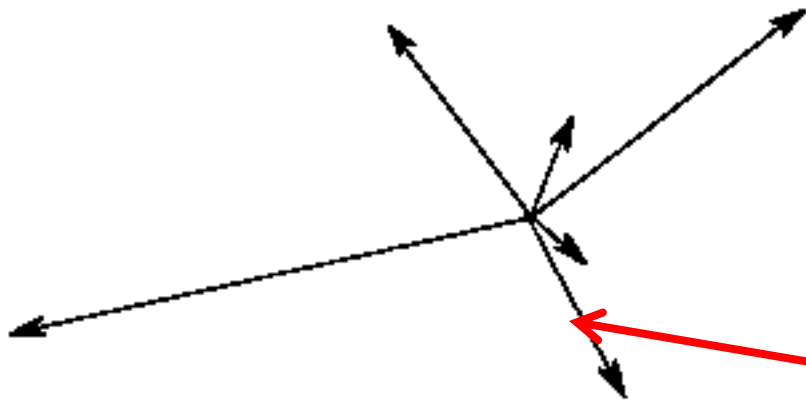
# Top Quark Lab Review

- *An example of a possible vector diagram for event 14022 is shown below for the top*

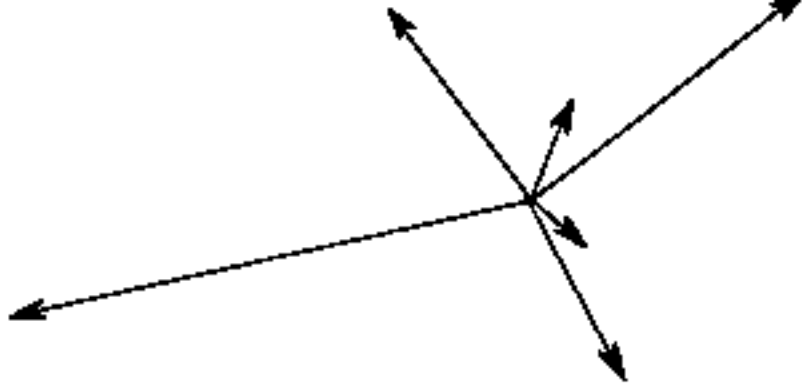


# Top Quark Lab Review

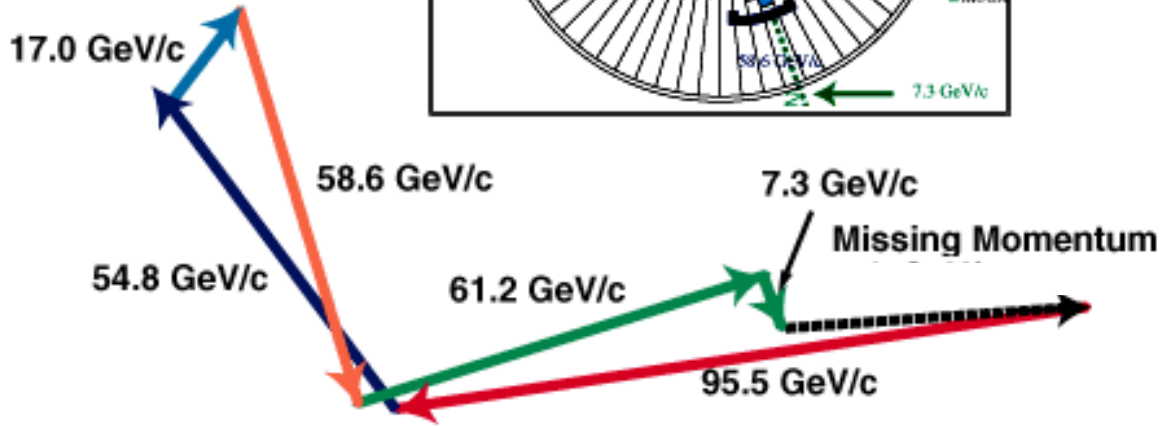
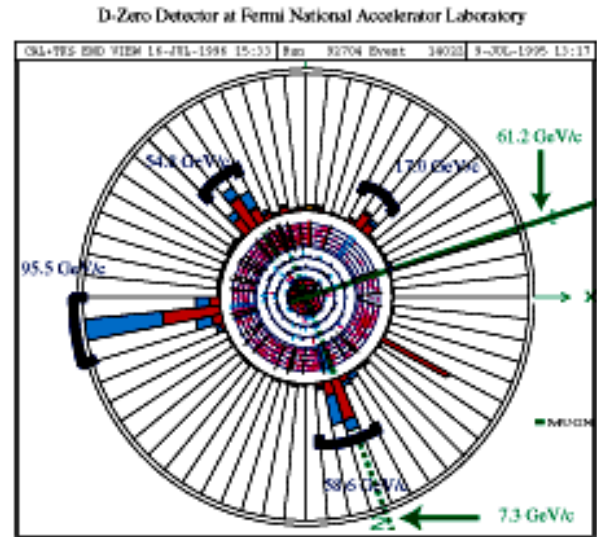
- *An example of a possible vector diagram for event 14022 is shown below for the **te***



# Lab Review



Run 92704  
Event 14022

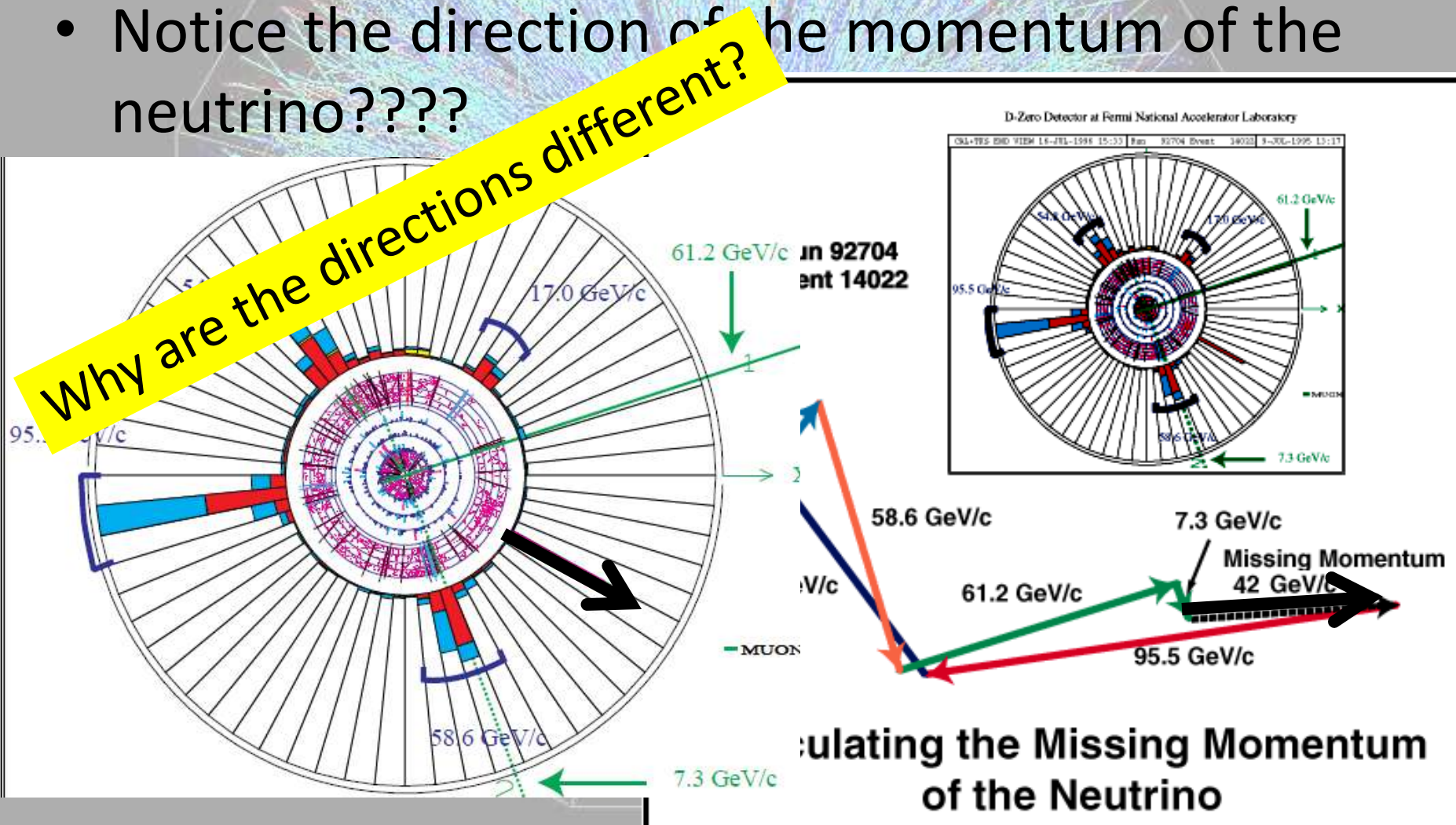


Calculating the Missing Momentum  
of the Neutrino

**STOP HERE!!!**

# Top Quark Lab Review

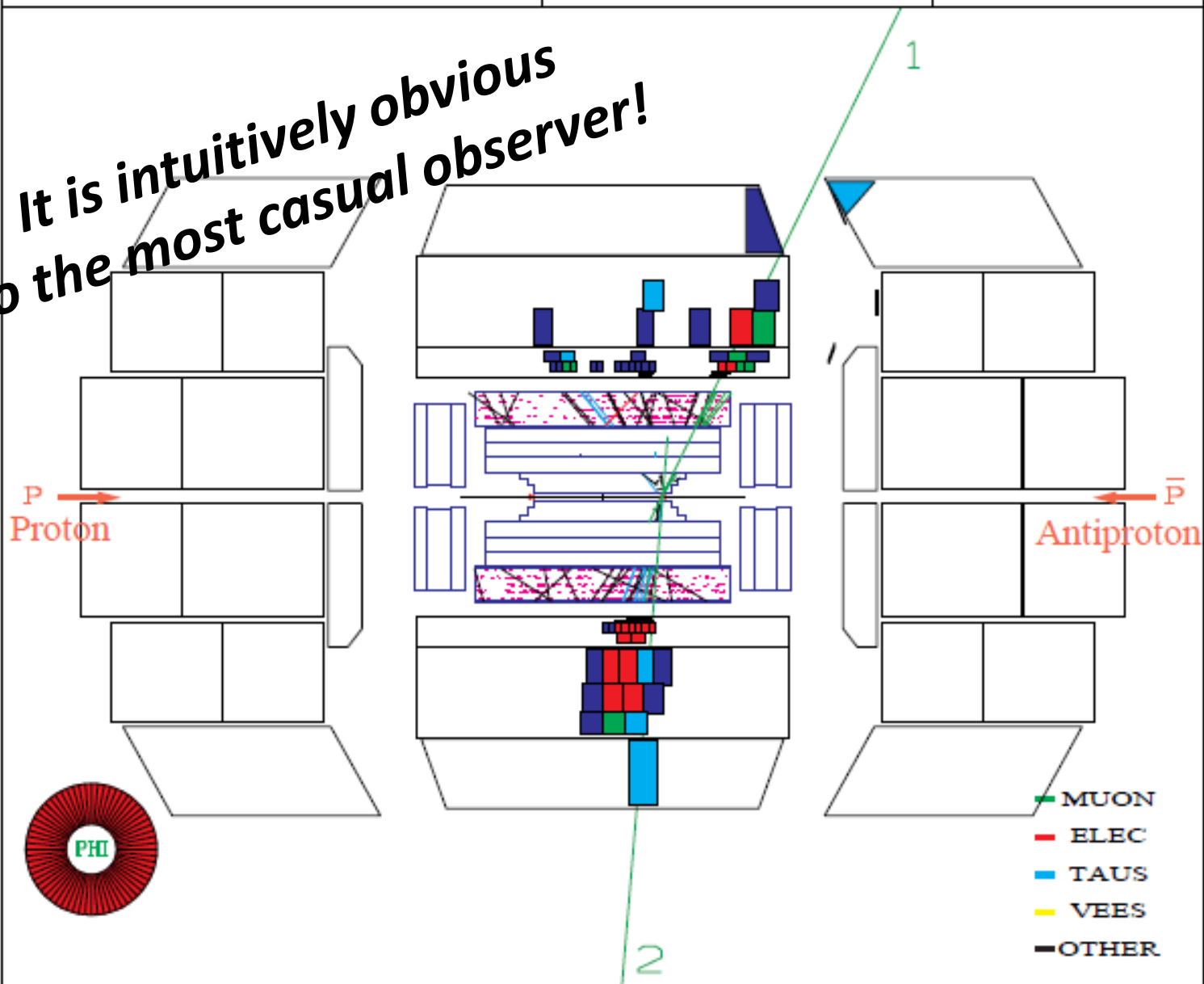
- Notice the direction of the momentum of the neutrino????



# D-Zero Detector at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory - Side View

CAL+TKS R-Z VIEW 16-JUL-1996 15 :35 Run 92704 E vent 14022 9-JUL-1995 13 :17

It is intuitively obvious  
To the most casual observer!



# Top Quark Lab Review

- NOTE: Units used on diagram:

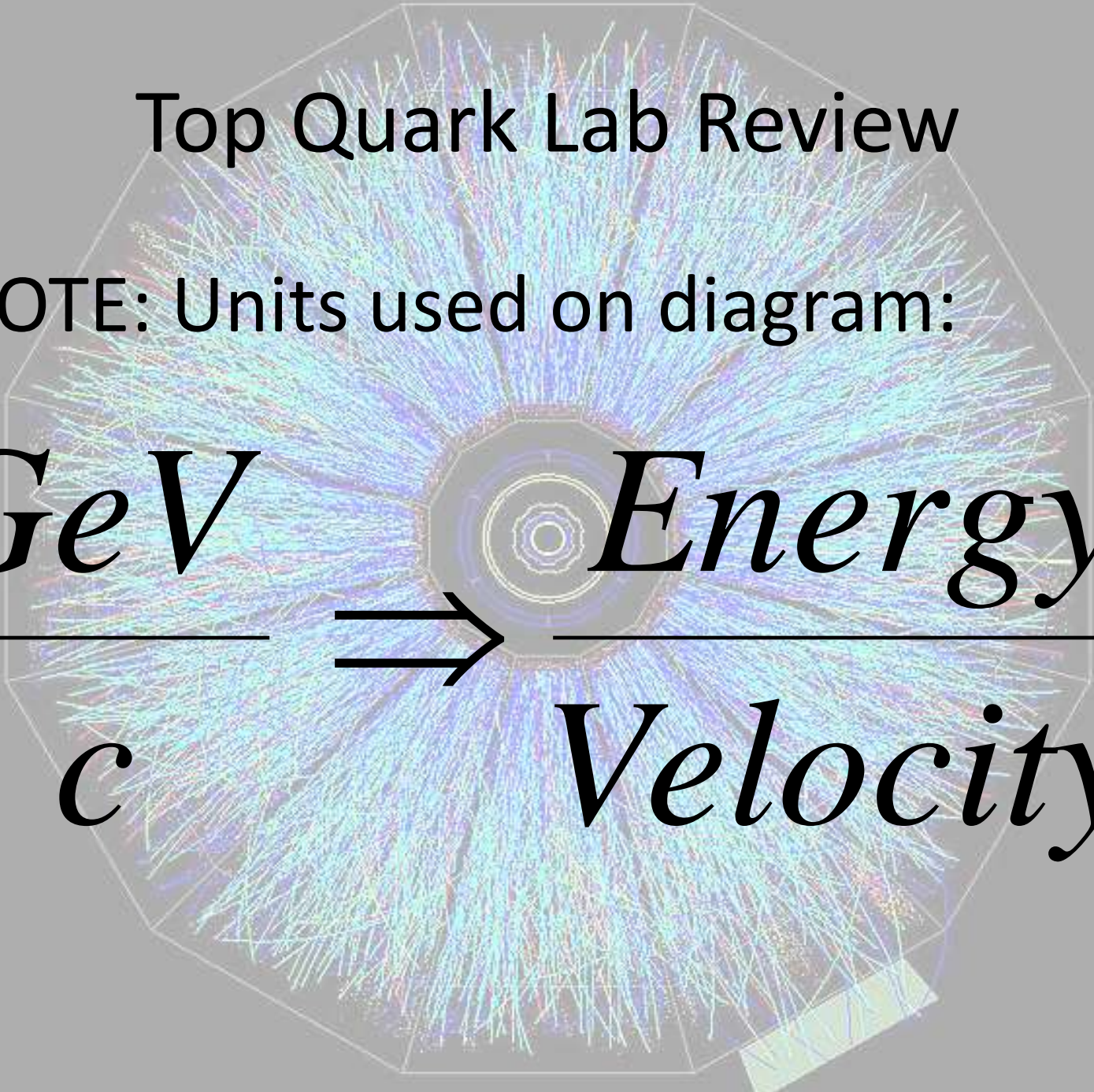
*GeV*

---

*c*

# Top Quark Lab Review

- NOTE: Units used on diagram:

$$\frac{GeV}{c} \Rightarrow \frac{Energy}{Velocity}$$


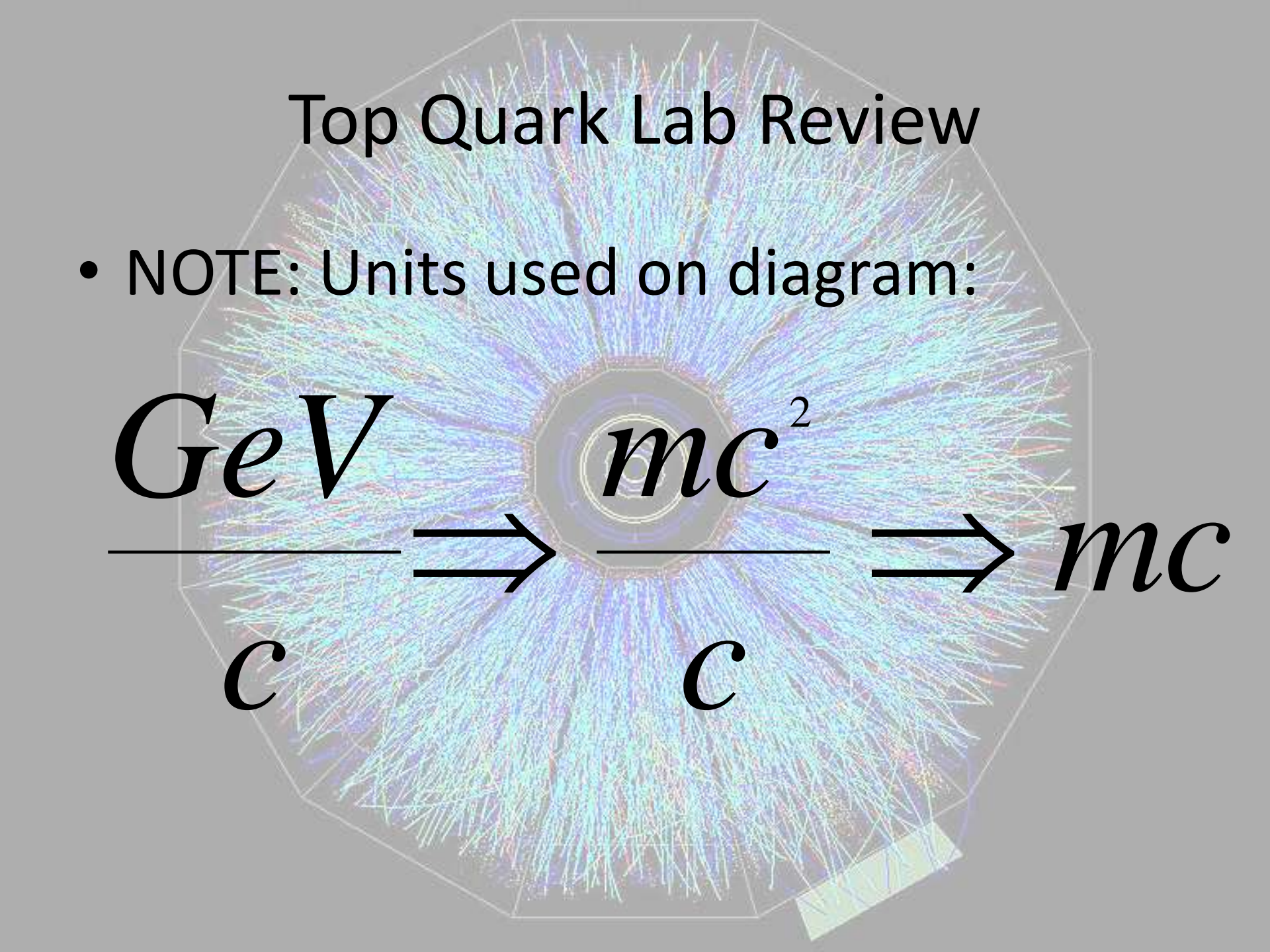
# Top Quark Lab Review

- NOTE: Units used on diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{GeV} & & E \\ \hline & \Rightarrow & \\ c & & v \end{array}$$

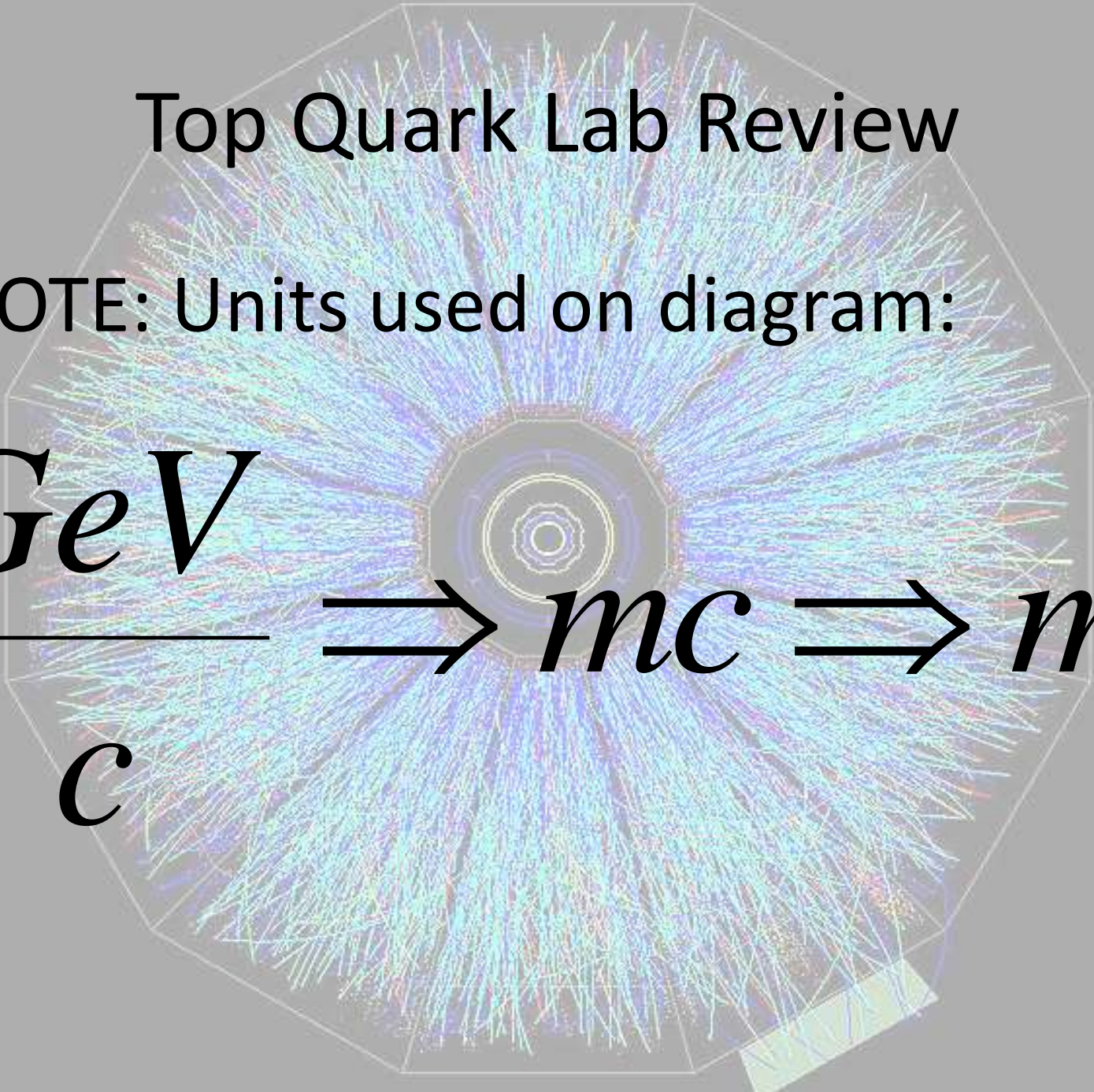
# Top Quark Lab Review

- NOTE: Units used on diagram:


$$\frac{GeV}{c} \Rightarrow mc^2 \Rightarrow mc$$

# Top Quark Lab Review

- NOTE: Units used on diagram:

$$\frac{GeV}{c} \Rightarrow mc \Rightarrow mv$$


# Top Quark Lab Review

- A common relation in high-energy physics is the following.

$$E^2 - p^2 = m^2$$

***Because  $c=1$  (next slide)***

$$***$E=mc^2 \rightarrow E=m$***$$



# Top Quark Lab Review

- So, at relativistic speeds,  $m \gg m_0$  it makes  $c \ll c_0$ .

$$M = M = M$$

The image shows the equation  $M = M = M$  in large, bold, black letters. Below the first 'M' is a small  $c^2$  and below the second 'M' is a small  $c$ . The background is a complex, colorful, radial pattern of lines, resembling a particle detector or a top quark event visualization, overlaid on a faint octagonal grid.

# Top Quark Lab Review

- A common relation in high-energy physics is the following.

$$E^2 - p^2 = m^2$$

***Because  $c=1$***

$$***P=mv \rightarrow p=mc \rightarrow p=m***$$

# Top Quark Lab Review

- *In our particular case, it follows that one should write energy and momentum in terms of the mass of the top quark.*

$$E^2 - p^2 = (2m_t)^2$$

But  $p=0$  along collision axis...

# Top Quark Lab Review

$$E^2 - p^2 = (2m_t)^2$$

Becomes

$$E^2 = (2m_t)^2$$

Which becomes

$$E = 2m_t$$

# Top Quark Lab Review

- *Because almost all of the energy of the collision is the result of **top** and **antitop** decay, we simply add the energies of the **four jets**, the **soft muon**, the **muon** and the **neutrino** before dividing by the two tops (actually a top and an antitop quark) to obtain the mass of the most recently discovered quark.*

# Top Quark Lab Review

- *So use the values you calculated for momentum (now as energy values) and incorporate your new value for the missing neutrino (42 GeV) before adding all the energies as scalars to find  $2m_t$ .*
- *If we use the 42 GeV we got with our vectors produced with protractor and straight edge, we get the equation:*

# Top Quark Lab Review

$$61.2 + 7.3 + 95.5 + 58.6 + 54.8 + 17.0 + 42$$

$$= \mathbf{336.3 \text{ GeV}}$$

$$348.2 \text{ GeV}/2 = \mathbf{168 \text{ GeV}}$$

# Top Quark Lab Review

*If we use the value of **53.0** GeV calculated by the computers used by the D0 collaboration, we would have the equation:*

$$61.2 \text{ GeV} + 7.3 \text{ GeV} + 95.5 \text{ GeV} + 58.6 \text{ GeV} + 54.8 \text{ GeV} + 17.0 \text{ GeV} + \mathbf{53.9 \text{ GeV}} = 348.2 \text{ GeV}$$

- $348.2 \text{ GeV} / 2 = \mathbf{174.2 \text{ GeV}}$

which is even closer to the currently accepted value of  **$172 \pm 2.2 \text{ GeV}$** .

# Top Quark Lab Review

- *Note:*

- *a mass of 174 Gev/c is heavier than a Tungsten ATOM (Z=74, M=184)*

- $T_{1/2} = 5 \times 10^{-25} \text{ sec}$

- *Not enough time to form hadrons like the other quarks*

- *Decays into*

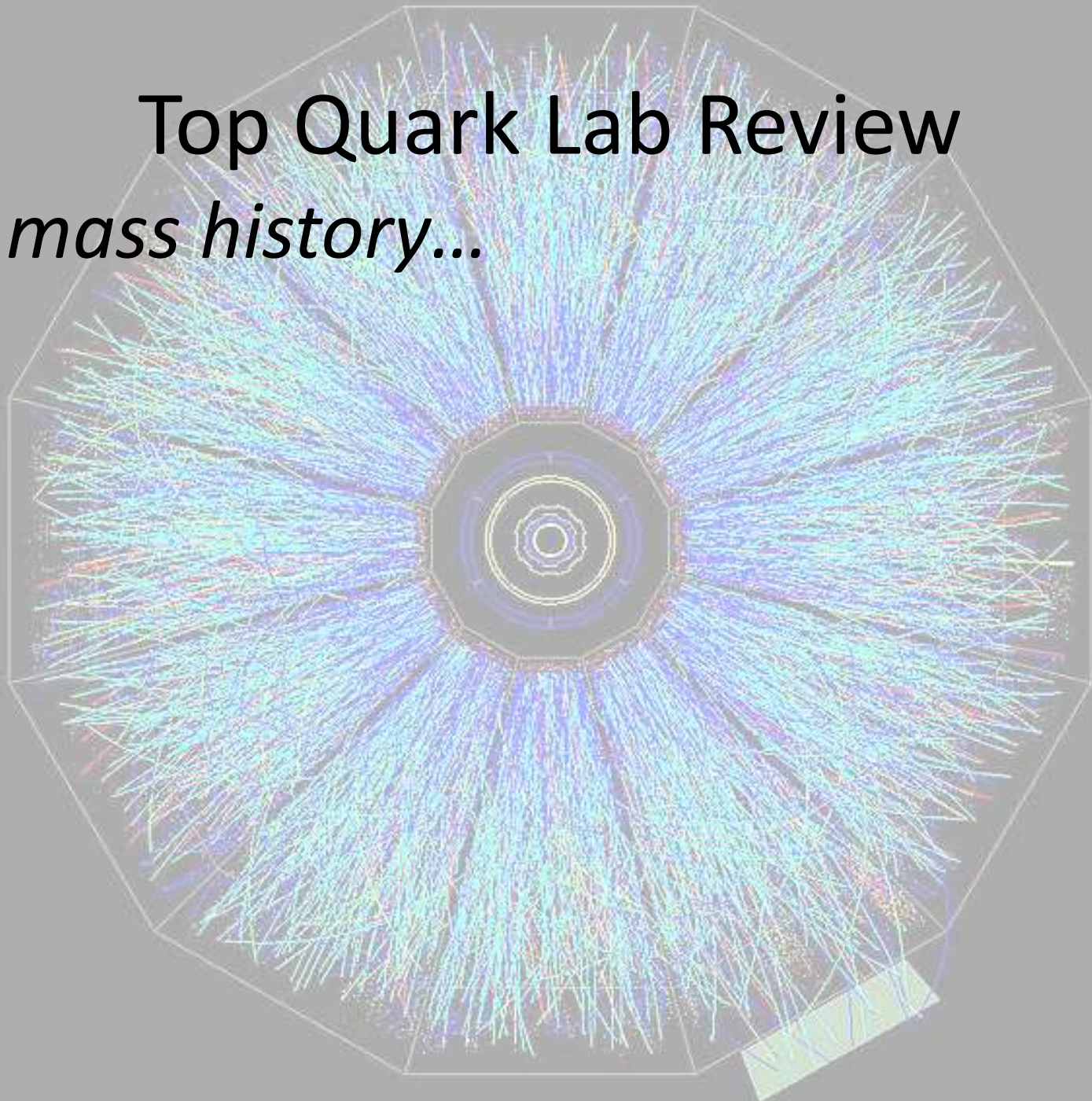
- bottom quark (99.8%)

- strange quark (0.17%)

- down quark (0.007%)

# Top Quark Lab Review

- *Top mass history...*



# Top Quark Lab Review

