

Latest results from Run 2 at DØ

Last updated – Oct. 19, 2001

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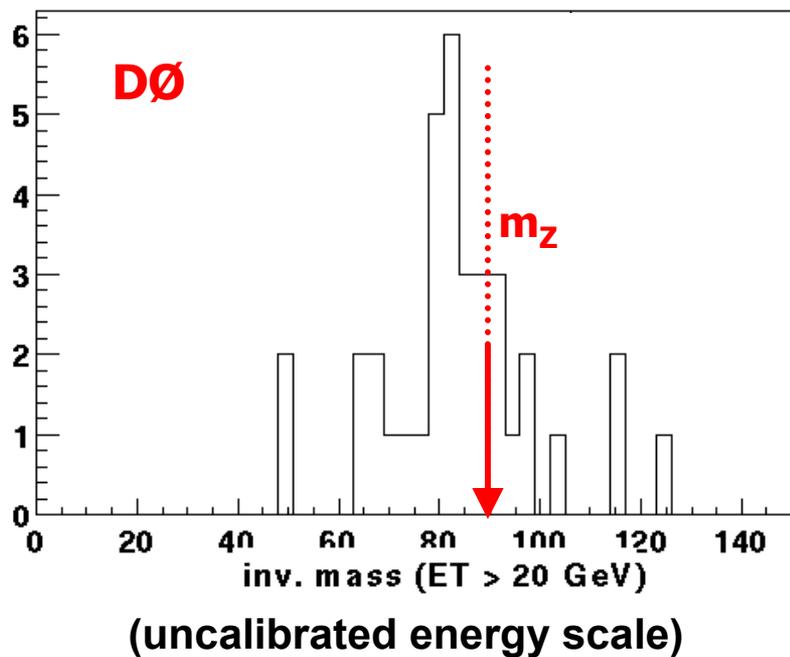
Commissioning timeline

Dates	Action
~ July 26	Continue 36 x 36 running With detector as described before. Done
By August 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase L3 rate from 4 Hz to ~100Hz Done • Complete L1 Cal In Progress • Start bringing up L2 trigger partially Done
Run until ~ Oct 8	Take data & commission Offline software Done with real data; Calibration & Alignment In Progress
Oct 8 - Nov 16 NOW	Install AFE8 boards & other completion In Progress
November	36x36 stores Commission CFT & L1 track trigger
December & January 2002	36x36 fine tune & stabilize; → stable operation



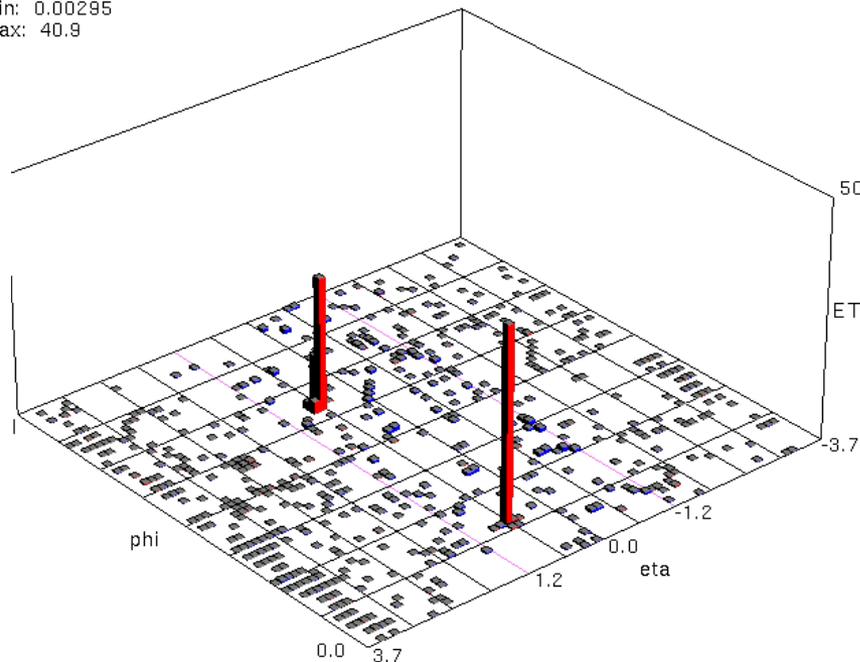
Z \rightarrow ee candidates

2 EM objects, $E_T > 20$ GeV,
isolation and shower shape cuts



Run 130671 Event 1927445

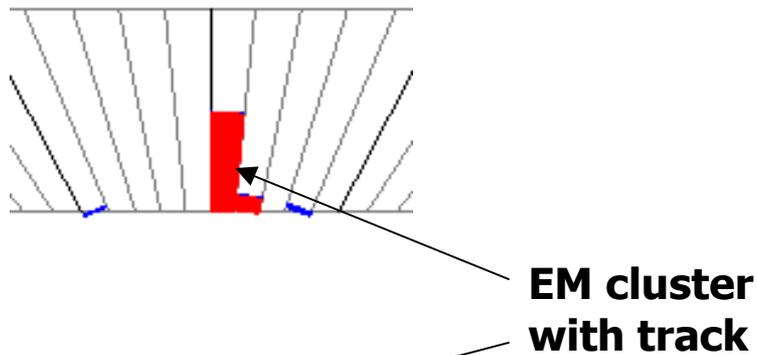
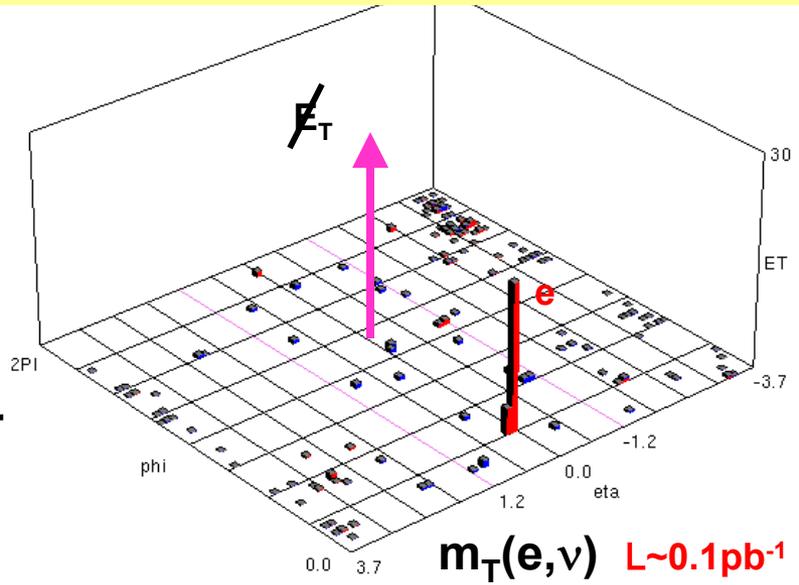
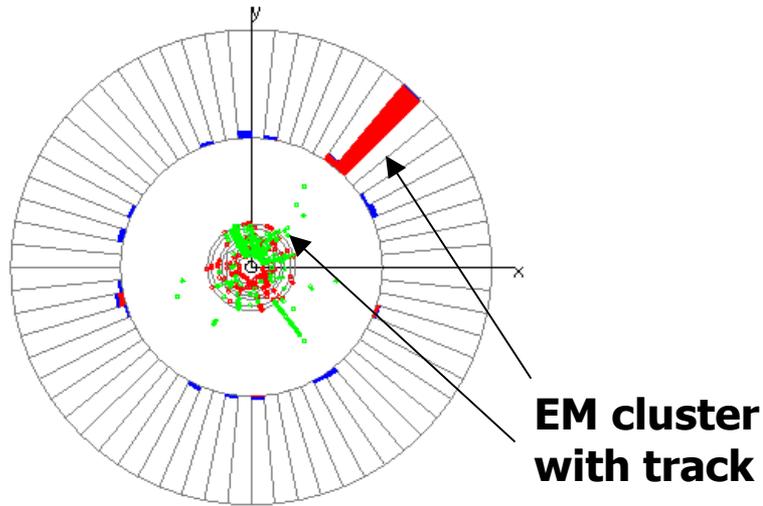
Bins: 557
Mean: 0.259
Rms: 2.15
Min: 0.00295
Max: 40.9



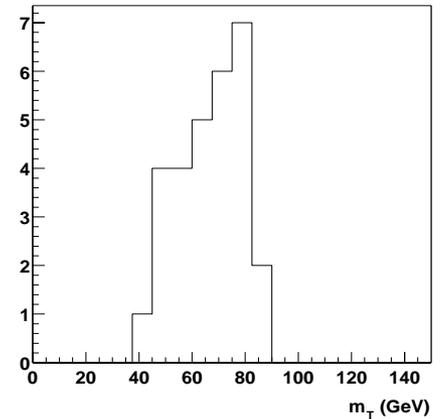
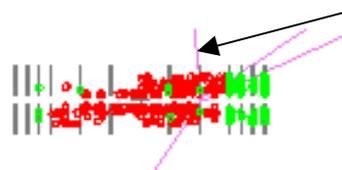
Leo Chan, Rochester



$W \rightarrow e\nu$ candidates

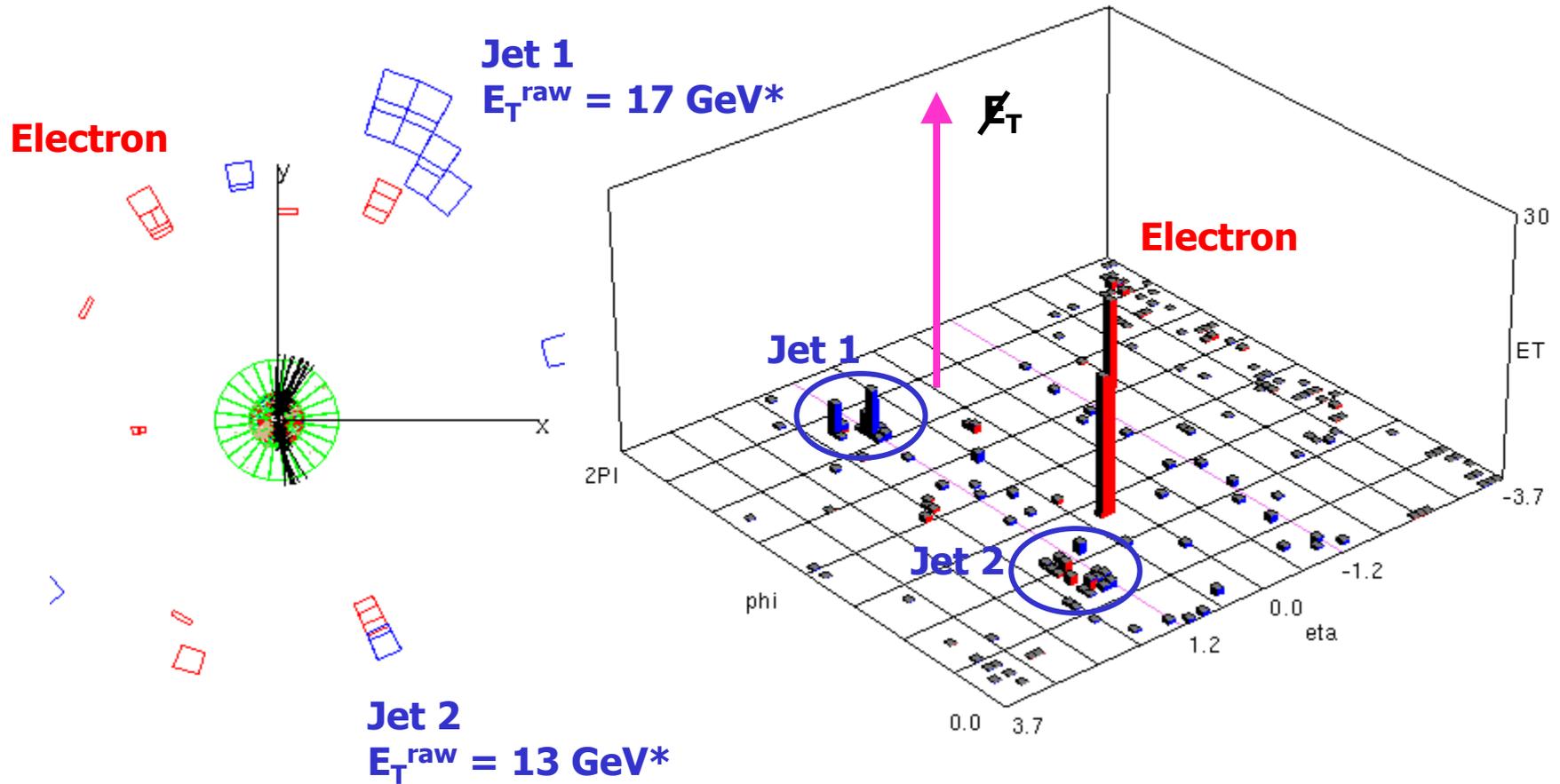


Vishnu Zutshi
Brookhaven



Just for fun . . .

DØ W + 2 jet (Higgs!) candidate, October 2001

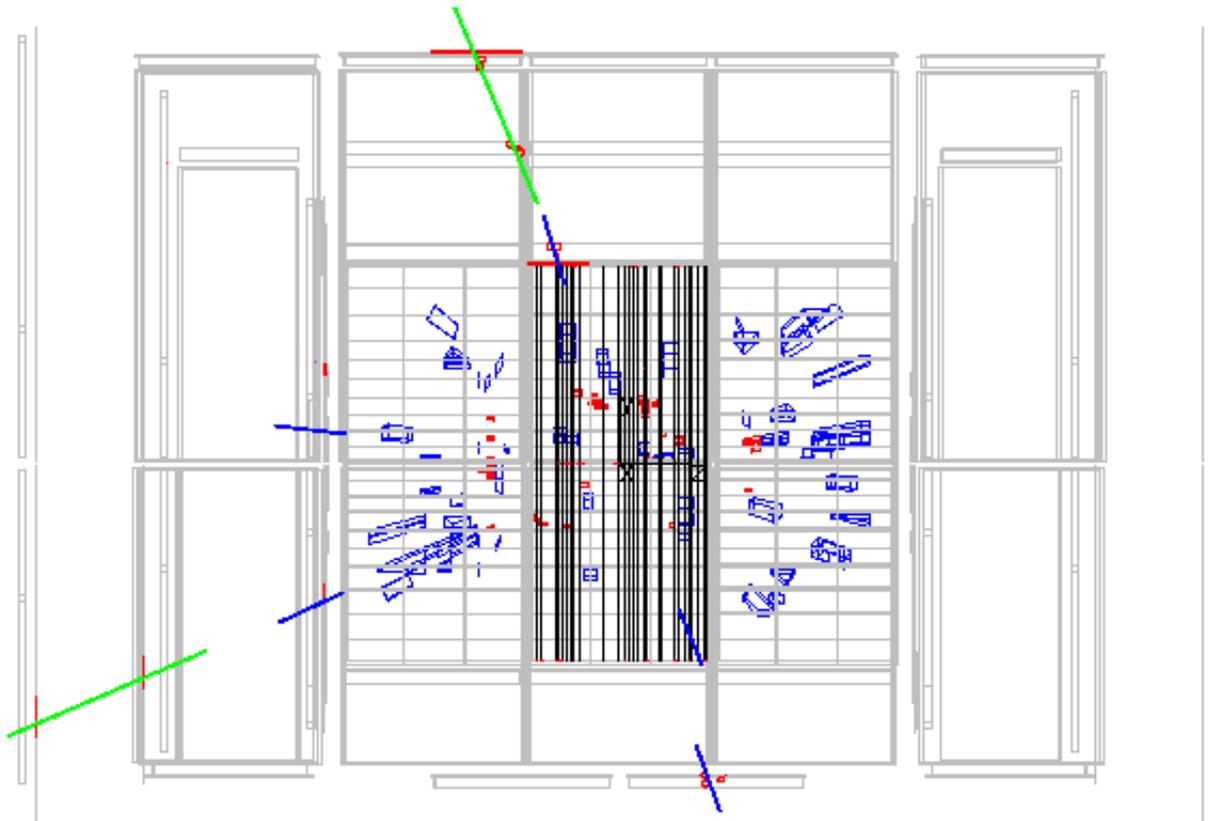


*** Jet E_T corrections will be large**



Di-muon Z candidate

- Two muons recoiling against a jet
- Dimuon mass = 55 GeV (large error)

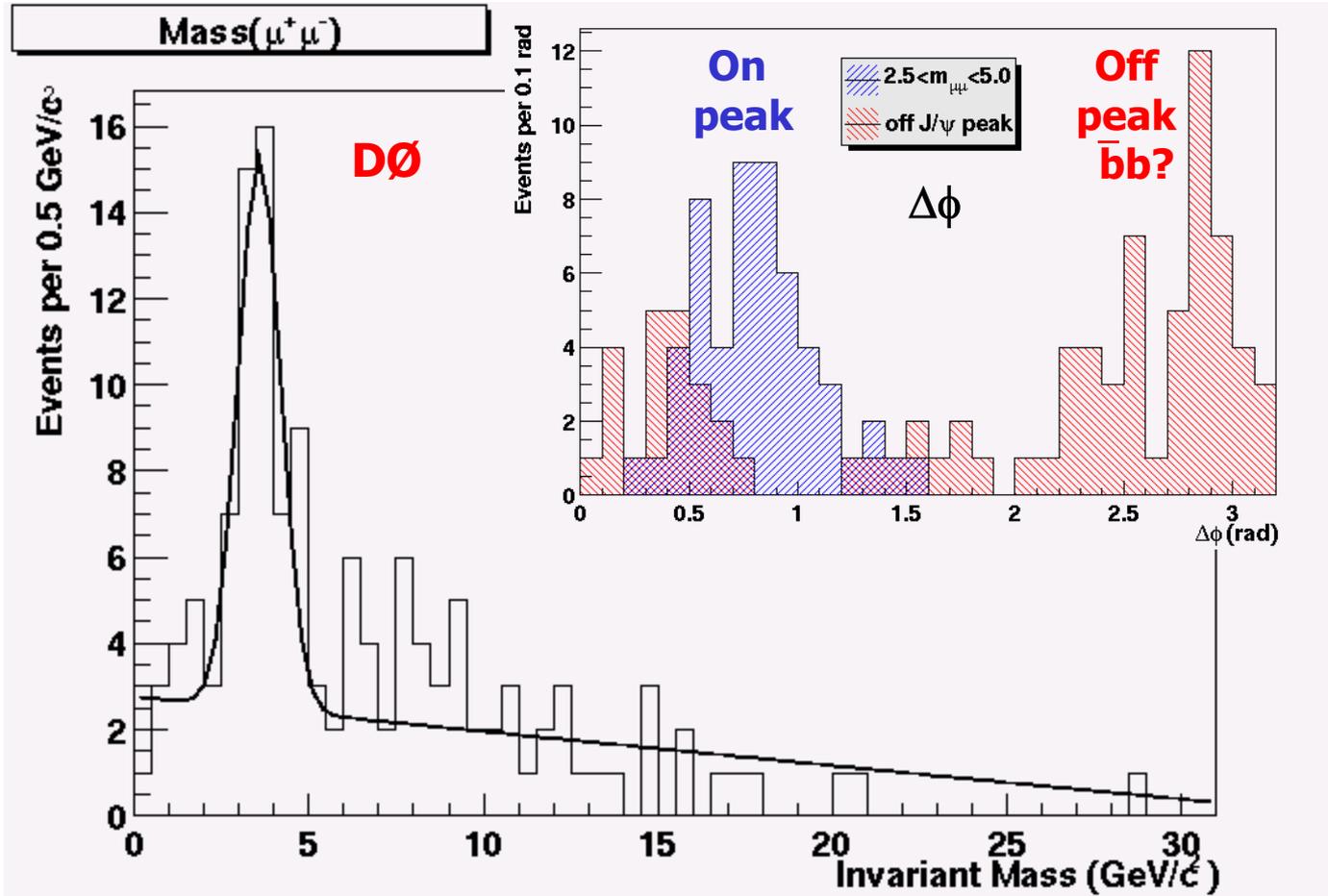


Onne Peters
NIKHEF



$J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ candidates

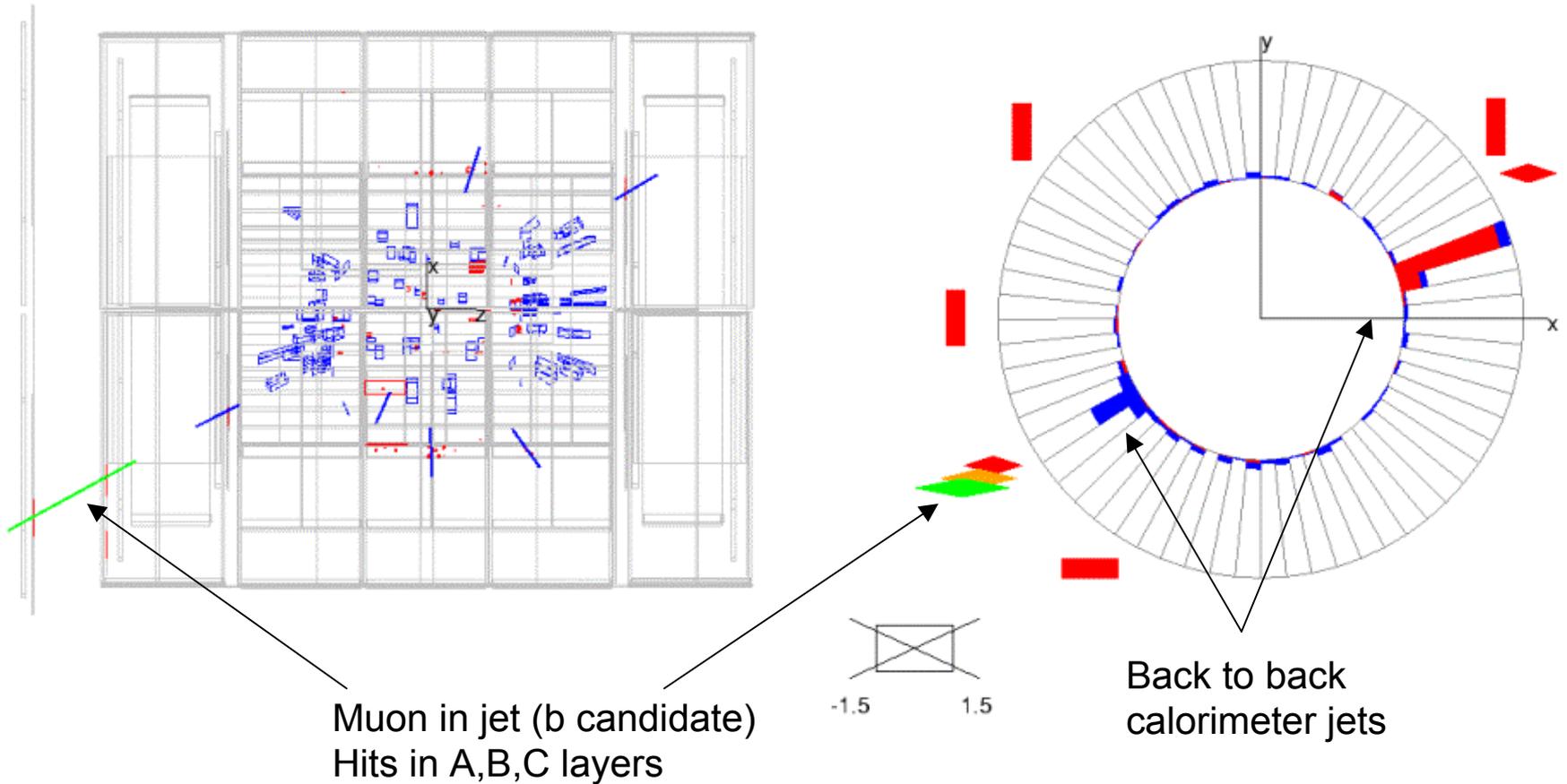
Di-muons reconstructed in the forward region



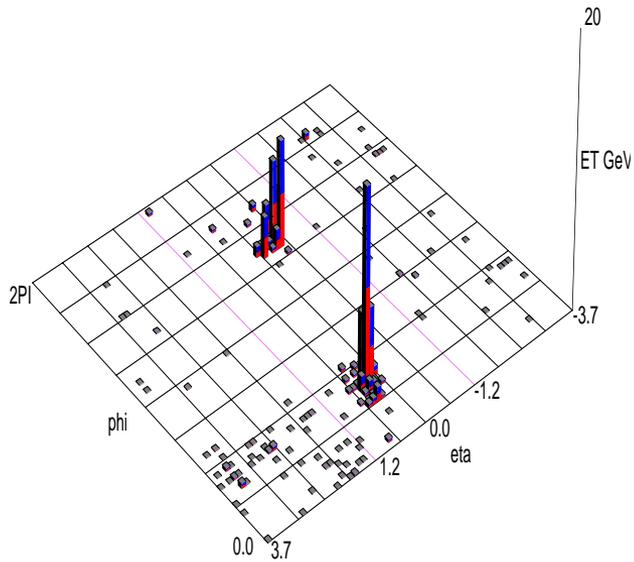
Muons in jets

Onne Peters, NIKHEF

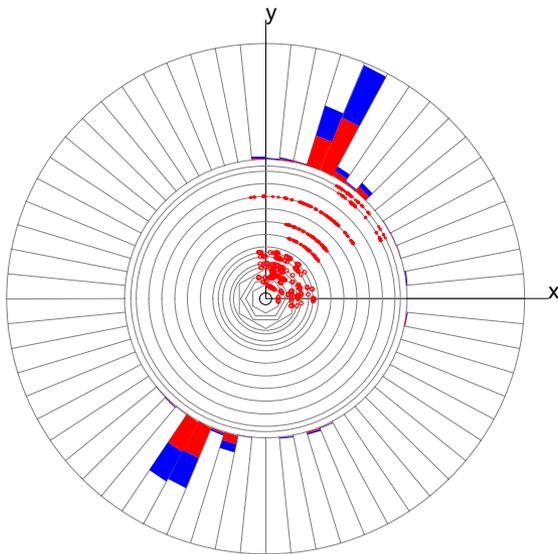
ET scale: 19 GeV



Jets



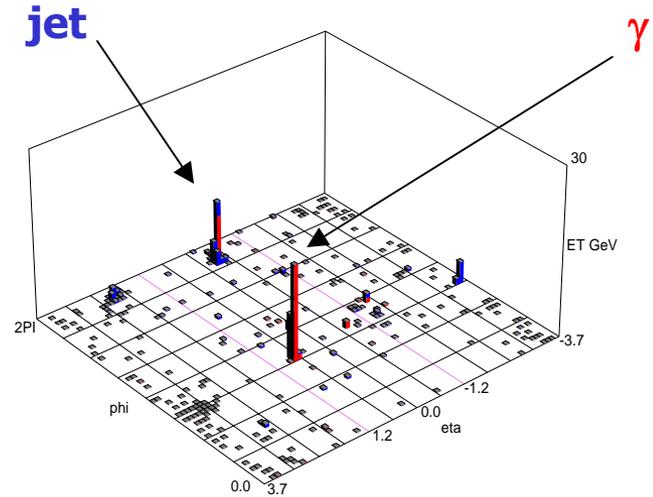
ET scale: 22 GeV
Eta cut: -1.5, 1.5



DØ

Gamma + Jet Candidate

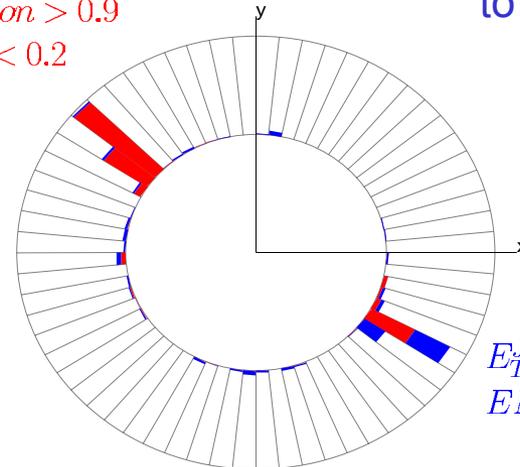
Run 128309 Event 256324



γ candidate

$E_T^\gamma = 27$ GeV,
 $EM\ fraction > 0.9$
 $Isolation < 0.2$

This type of event is used to derive the jet energy calibration



jet

$E_T^{Jet} = 24$ GeV
 $EM\ fraction = 0.48$

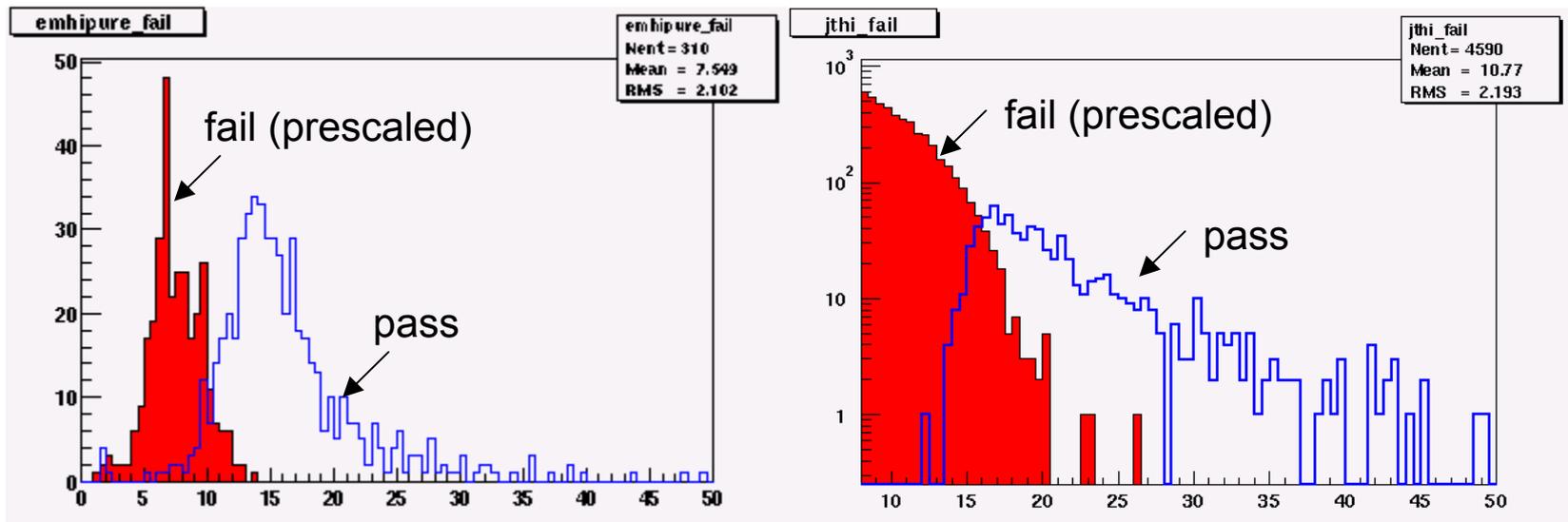
DØ



Level 3 calorimeter trigger

EM clusters, $p_T > 10$ GeV
Isolated, EM fraction > 0.9
 $|\eta| < 1.1$

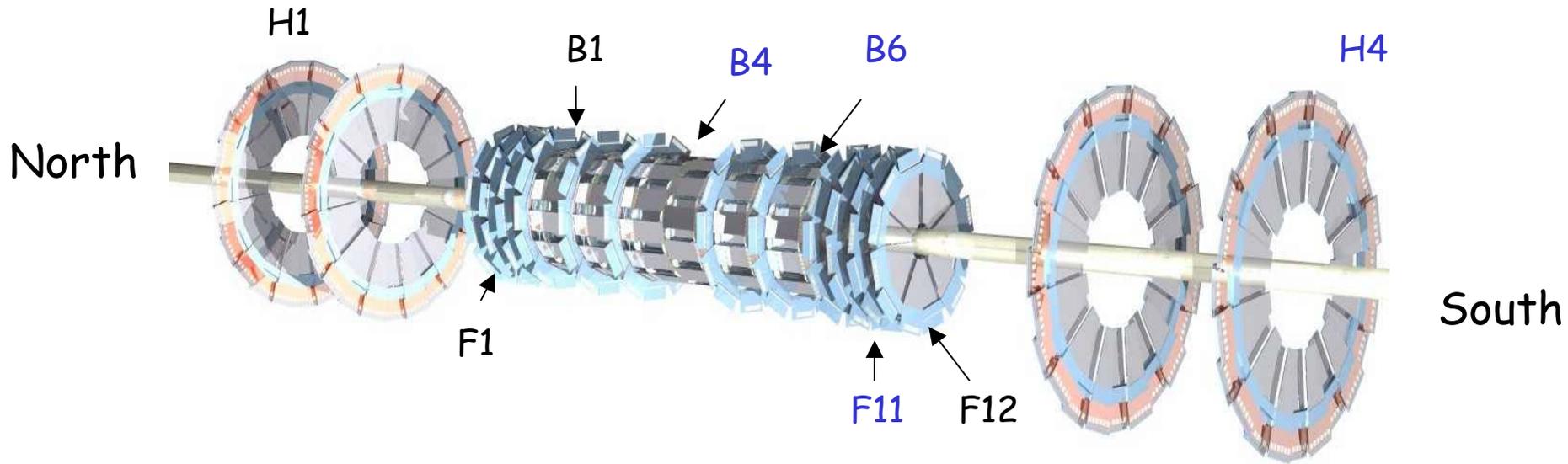
Jets, $p_T > 15$ GeV
 $R = 0.7$ cone
 $|\eta| < 1.1$



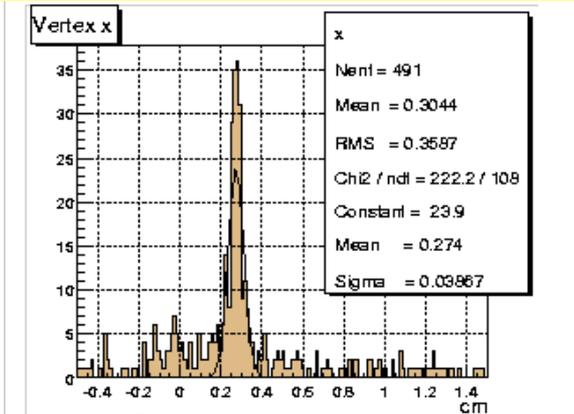
Volker Buescher
Mainz



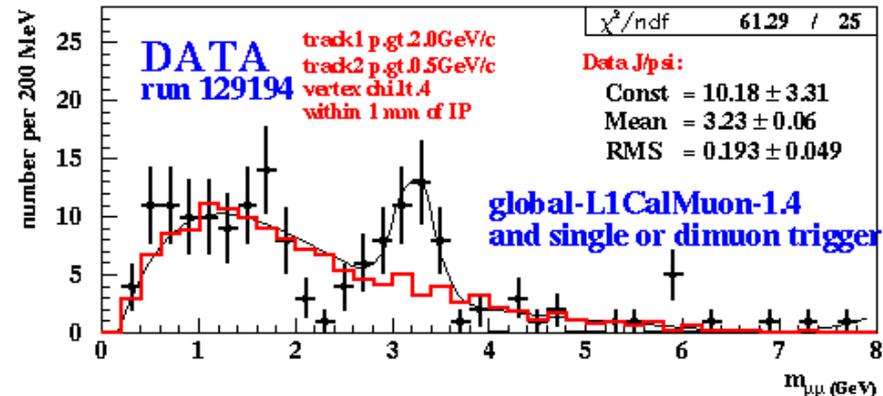
Silicon Detector



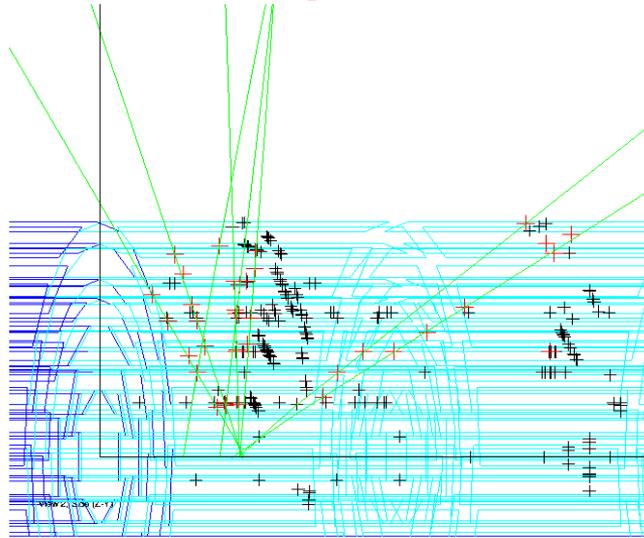
DØ silicon performance



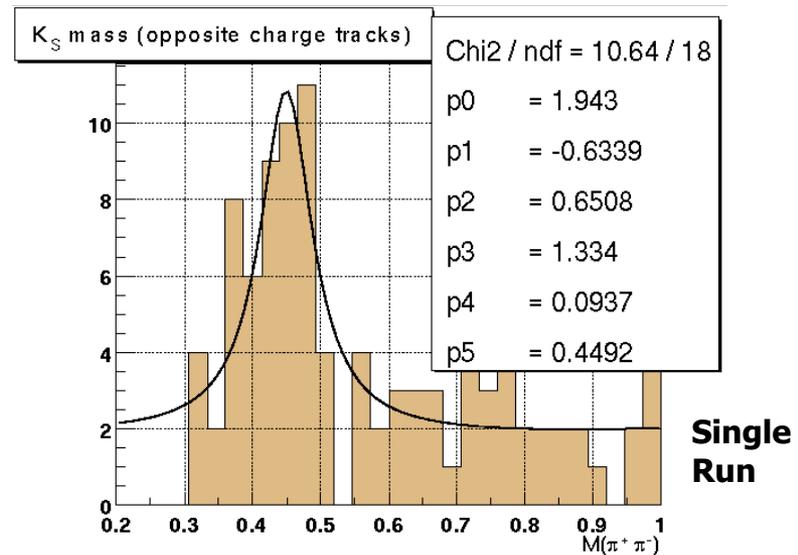
Primary vertex



J/ψ signal from silicon tracking



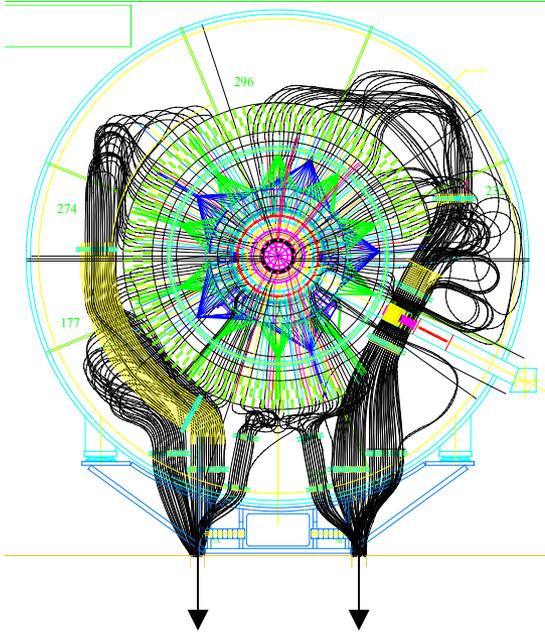
**First reconstructed tracks
April 2001**



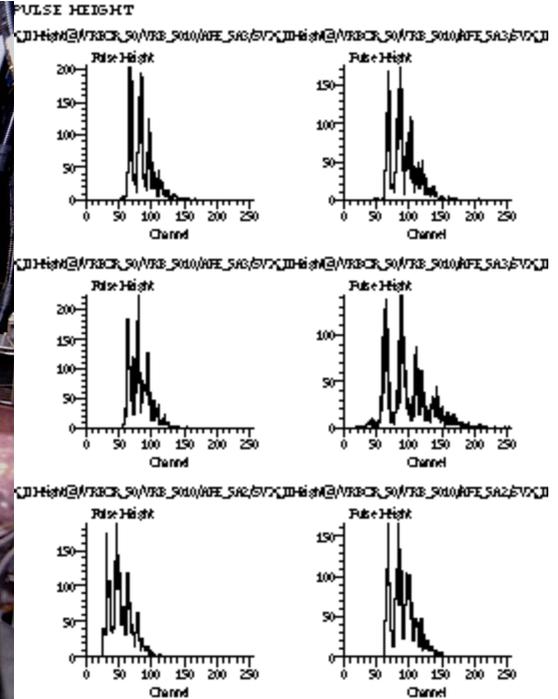
K⁰ signal from silicon tracking



Fiber tracker readout



Readout under detector



Photoelectron peaks in final electronics in DØ

1 pe \sim 7 fC

Clear Fiber Waveguides carry the signals to VLPC's

Solid state photon counters Operate at LHe temperature



The work
of many
people...



First collisions in the Run II DØ detector

April 3, 2001



Detector in Collision Hall January 2001



Detector in Collision Hall January 2001



DØ data in the news



Secrets of the Atom Revealed

By [Jeffrey Benner](#)

2:00 a.m. July 27, 2001 PDT

You can find a lot of information on the Web, but you just couldn't find a decent picture of the subatomic universe online.

Until now.

Scientists at the [Fermilab](#) in Illinois, home to the world's most powerful atom smasher, announced Wednesday that data collected during the last big round of experiments into the depths of the atom is now available online.

See also:

[Fermilab's Smashing New Site](#)

[Big Bang Scientists Get Dense](#)

[Quantum Physics Meets the Qubit](#)

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Using a Web interface called [Quaero](#), particle physicists around the world can go online to test their own theories against Fermilab's data.

The system is not quite the same as an automated database, but it's close. Scientists can request a search for signs of a particular particle -- generally in the form of a mathematical formula only a physicist could appreciate -- and the next day they'll hear, yea or nay, whether their hunch was correct.

The information was gathered during a series of experiments conducted from 1992 to 1996 with Fermilab's Tevatron, the world's most powerful particle accelerator.

About 500 scientists worked on the project. It's known as the DZero collaboration in honor of the five-story, 5,000-ton DZero microscope used to spot particles after an atom gets smashed.



