

## HIGH $P_T$ PHYSICS AT HADRON COLLIDERS

This book provides a comprehensive introduction to high transverse momentum reactions at hadron (proton–proton or proton–antiproton) colliders. It begins by introducing the Standard Model of high energy physics and describes the specialized detectors used. It then gives a general treatment of the reactions to be studied and summarizes the state of the art in hadron collider physics, defined by Tevatron results. The experimental program at the detectors being built for the Large Hadron Collider at CERN is described, with details of the search program and the general strategy to find the postulated Higgs particle. Speculations of physics beyond the Standard Model are also discussed. The book includes links to online freeware programs, freeware utilities, and high energy physics library resources. This book is suitable for graduate students and researchers in high energy physics.

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Science is an integral part of culture. It's not this foreign thing, done by an arcane priesthood. It's one of the glories of the human intellectual tradition.

Stephen Jay Gould (1990)

... some of our thinking should reveal the true structure of atoms and the true movements of the stars. Nature, in the form of Man, begins to recognize itself.

Victor Weisskopf (1962)

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## Acronyms

<b>ALEPH</b>	One of the four experiments at the electron–positron collider (LEP) at CERN.
<b>ATLAS</b>	One of the two general purpose experiments at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN.
<b>BaBar</b>	The experiment running at the electron–positron collider (PEP-II) at SLAC.
<b>Belle</b>	The experiment running at the electron–positron collider at KEK, Japan.
<b>Bose–Einstein</b>	The statistics obeyed by integral spin particles.
<b>Breit–Wigner</b>	The mass distribution for resonant (unstable) particles, characterized by a central mass, $M_0$ , and a decay width, $\Gamma$ .
<b>CDF</b>	One of the two general purpose experiments at the Tevatron proton–antiproton collider at Fermilab (FNAL).
<b>CERN</b>	The European Centre for Nuclear Research located in Geneva, Switzerland.
<b>CKM</b>	The unitary $3 \times 3$ matrix which describes the mixing of the strong interaction eigenstates (quarks) appropriate to the weak eigenstates active in decays.
<b>CM</b>	The center of momentum frame, where the total momentum of the system is zero.
<b>CMS</b>	One of the two general purpose experiments at the LHC at CERN.
<b>COMPHEP</b>	A program to do calculations in high energy physics.
<b>CP</b>	The combined operation of charge conjugation ( $C$ ) and parity inversion ( $P$ ).
<b>CTEQ</b>	One of the sets of distribution functions of quarks and gluons available in COMPHEP.
<b><math>D(z)</math></b>	The fragmentation function describing how a jet fragments into a collection of particles which carry a fraction $z$ of the jet momentum.
<b>DELPHI</b>	One of the four experiments at the electron–positron collider (LEP) at CERN.

<b>Dirac Equation</b>	The equation which describes the motion of spin $\frac{1}{2}$ particles.
<b>D0</b>	One of the two general purpose experiments at the Tevatron proton–antiproton collider at Fermilab (FNAL).
<b>Drell–Yan</b>	A process in which a quark from one hadron annihilates with an antiquark from another hadron to create a boson.
<b>EM</b>	The electromagnetic compartment of a calorimeter.
<b>EW</b>	The electroweak theory which unifies electromagnetic and weak interactions.
<b>Fermi–Dirac</b>	The statistics obeyed by half integral spin particles. Such particles obey the Fermi Exclusion principle where two fermions cannot be in the same quantum state.
<b>Fermilab (FNAL)</b>	A national laboratory in the USA with a proton accelerator, located in Illinois.
<b>Feynman diagram</b>	A diagrammatic representation of a fundamental interaction as it occurs in space and time.
<b><math>\Gamma</math></b>	The decay width for a specific process. The inverse of the decay width is the lifetime for that process.
<b><math>G</math></b>	The effective coupling constant for a four fermion weak interaction.
<b>GUT</b>	A Grand Unified Theory, which proposes to unify the electroweak and strong interaction theories at a high mass scale.
<b>HAD</b>	The hadronic compartment of a calorimeter.
<b>Higgs</b>	The proposed particle in the Standard Model which has spin zero and whose field takes on a non-zero expectation value in the vacuum.
<b>Jet</b>	A collection of “stable” particles which is the result of the fragmentation of a quark or gluon. The jet has a parent quark or gluon.
<b>KEK</b>	The Japanese center for high energy physics located in Tsukuba, Japan.
<b>Klein–Gordon</b>	The equation which describes a relativistic particle that has no intrinsic spin.
<b><math>\Lambda</math></b>	A parameter that is defined to “cutoff” the mass scale for a theory, which is badly behaved outside that mass range.
<b>L3</b>	One of the four experiments at the electron–positron collider (LEP) at CERN.
<b>LC</b>	Linear Collider. This is a proposed electron–positron collider which will have sufficient energy to directly form the Higgs boson.
<b>LEP</b>	The Large Electron Positron collider which operated at CERN prior to the LHC construction.

<b>LHC</b>	The Large Hadron Collider is a proton–proton collider with a total CM energy of 14 TeV, which will begin operations at CERN in 2007.
$\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$	The cutoff energy in QCD below which the strong interactions become very strong. The strong interactions approach zero strength at very high energy scales.
<b>LSP</b>	Lightest supersymmetric particle. In SUSY models the LSP is usually assumed to be absolutely stable. Therefore, the LSP is a candidate for the dark matter.
<b>Luminosity</b>	The quantity which when multiplied by the cross section gives the reaction rate for a particular process.
<b>Monte Carlo</b>	A numerical technique to simulate processes by choosing various quantities from specified distribution functions.
<b>MMSM</b>	Minimal SUSY model. The SUSY hypothesis has many possible realizations. The minimal model allows for specific predictions by making assumptions having minimal extensions to the SM.
<b>MRS</b>	One of the sets of distribution functions of quarks and gluons available in COMPHEP.
<b>OPAL</b>	One of the four experiments at the electron–positron collider (LEP) at CERN.
<b>Pseudorapidity</b>	A variable which approaches rapidity for particles with mass less than transverse momentum and which is a function only of polar angle.
$P_T$	Transverse momentum. The transverse direction is perpendicular to the incident hadrons in a $p$ – $p$ collision. Therefore, a large value of this parameter indicates a violent collision probing small distance scales.
<b>PYTHIA</b>	A Monte Carlo program which has a model for the fragmentation of quarks and gluons and also models the “underlying event” caused by the fragments of the fractured hadrons.
<b>QED</b>	Quantum electrodynamics. The relativistic theory of the interaction of photons with fundamental, point like fermions.
<b>QCD</b>	Quantum chromodynamics. The relativistic theory of the interaction of colored gluons with fundamental point like colored quarks.
<b>R, G, B</b>	The color labels, red, green, and blue. The assignments are arbitrary and simply label the three distinct color charges contained in SU(3).
<b>Rapidity</b>	A variable used in high energy physics because it is additive under “boost” or Lorentz transformation. It is the relativistic

	analog of velocity. One particle phase space implies a uniform rapidity distribution.
<b>SLAC</b>	The Stanford Linear Accelerator Center located in California and operating an electron–positron collider.
<b>SLD</b>	The detector operating at the SLAC Linear Collider (SLC) which studied the properties of the Z by resonant formation.
<b>SM</b>	Standard Model. The model of high energy physics which describes fermions, quarks and leptons, interacting by electroweak interactions and strong interactions. Gravity is not included in the SM.
<b>SUGRA</b>	A simplified SUSY model which has only five free parameters, thus giving predictive power.
<b>SUSY</b>	Supersymmetry. The postulated symmetry relates fermions to bosons. Therefore, each particle in the SM has a partner, all as yet undiscovered.
<b>Tevatron</b>	The proton–antiproton collider operated at Fermilab at a CM energy of 2 TeV.
<b>UA1, UA2</b>	The underground area experiments using the proton–antiproton collider operated at CERN at 0.27 TeV.
<b>V-A</b>	The coupling of weak currents to fermions is by way of vector and axial vector interactions. Parity and charge conjugation violation are an immediate consequence of the V-A form.
<b>Weinberg angle</b>	The angle that specifies the unitary rotation of the basic neutral gauge bosons into the physically realized Z and photon.
<b>WW fusion</b>	The process whereby a quark emits a W from both initial state hadrons, thereby initiating W–W scattering or fusion into a variety of final states.
<b>Yukawa interaction</b>	A linear interaction between two fermions and a boson. If the boson has a mass, the range of the interaction is limited in space.
<b>Z* (W*)</b>	“Off shell” gauge bosons which are out on the allowed, but improbable, “tail” of the Breit–Wigner mass distribution.