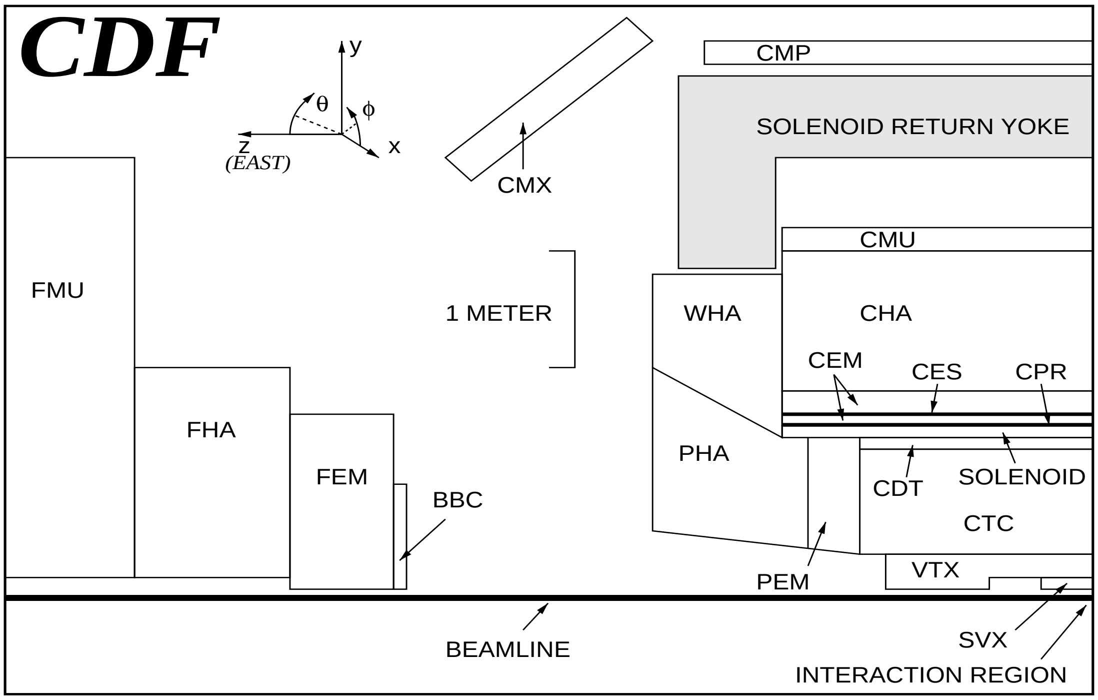

Figure 3: A side-view cross section of the CDF detector. The detector is forward-backward symmetric about the interaction region, which is at the lower-right corner of the figure. See text for detector component definitions.

System	η Range	Energy Resolution	Thickness
CEM	$\lvert\eta\rvert < 1.1$	$13.7\%/\sqrt{E_T} \oplus 2\%$	$18\ X_0$
PEM	$1.1 < \lvert\eta\rvert < 2.4$	$22\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 2\%$	$18\text{-}21\ X_0$
FEM	$2.2 < \lvert\eta\rvert < 4.2$	$26\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 2\%$	$25\ X_0$
CHA	$\lvert\eta\rvert < 0.9$	$50\%/\sqrt{E_T} \oplus 3\%$	$4.5\ \lambda_0$
WHA	$0.7 < \lvert\eta\rvert < 1.3$	$75\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 4\%$	$4.5\ \lambda_0$
PHA	$1.3 < \lvert\eta\rvert < 2.4$	$106\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 6\%$	$5.7\ \lambda_0$
FHA	$2.4 < \lvert\eta\rvert < 4.2$	$137\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 3\%$	$7.7\ \lambda_0$

Table 2: Summary of CDF calorimeter properties. The symbol $\oplus$ signifies that the constant term is added in quadrature in the resolution. Energy resolutions for the electromagnetic calorimeters are for incident electrons and photons, and for the hadronic calorimeters are for incident isolated pions. Energy is given in GeV. Thicknesses are given in radiation lengths (X_0) and interaction lengths (λ_0) for the electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters, respectively.