

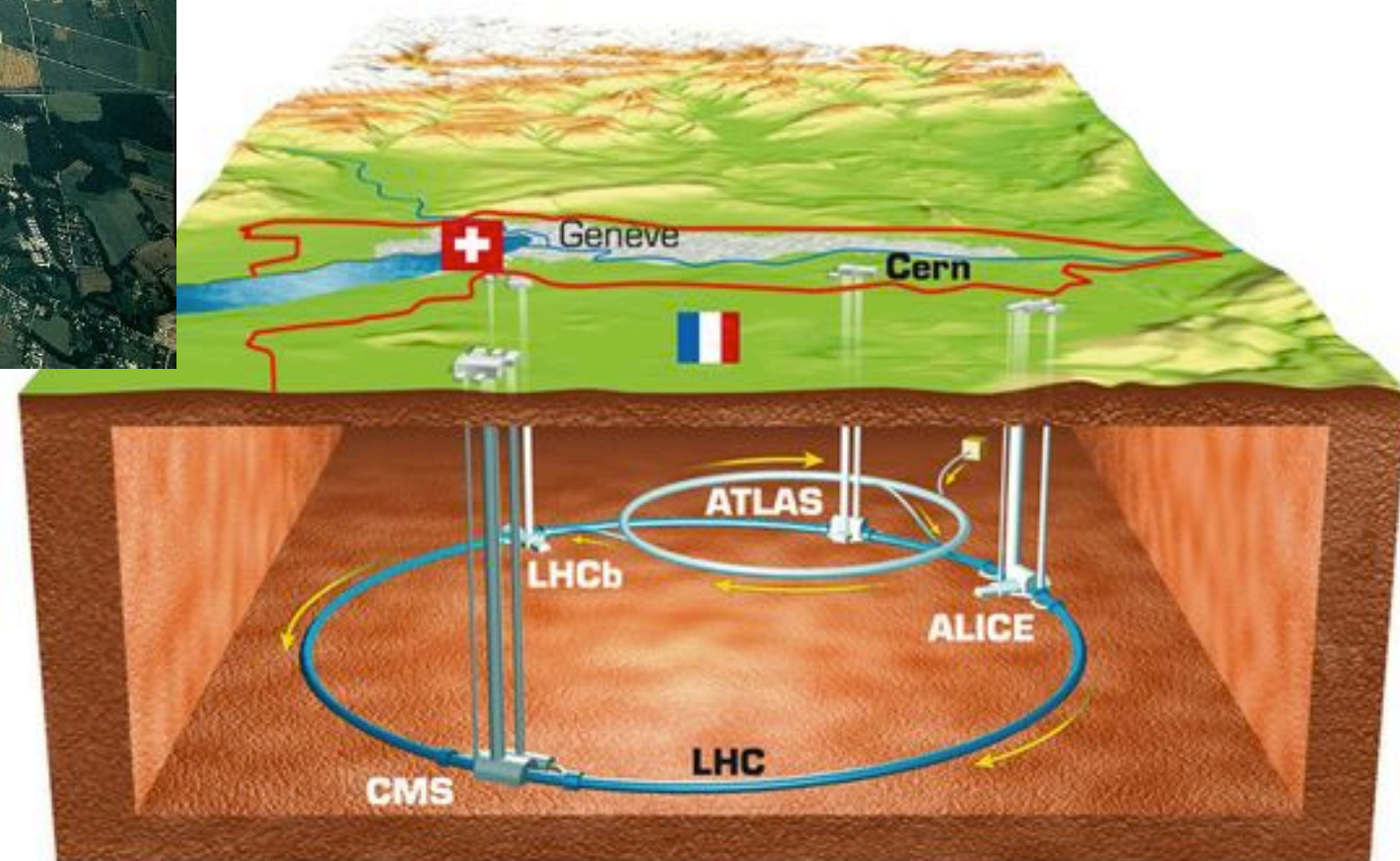
Le détecteur ATLAS présentation du TP

Frédéric Déliot

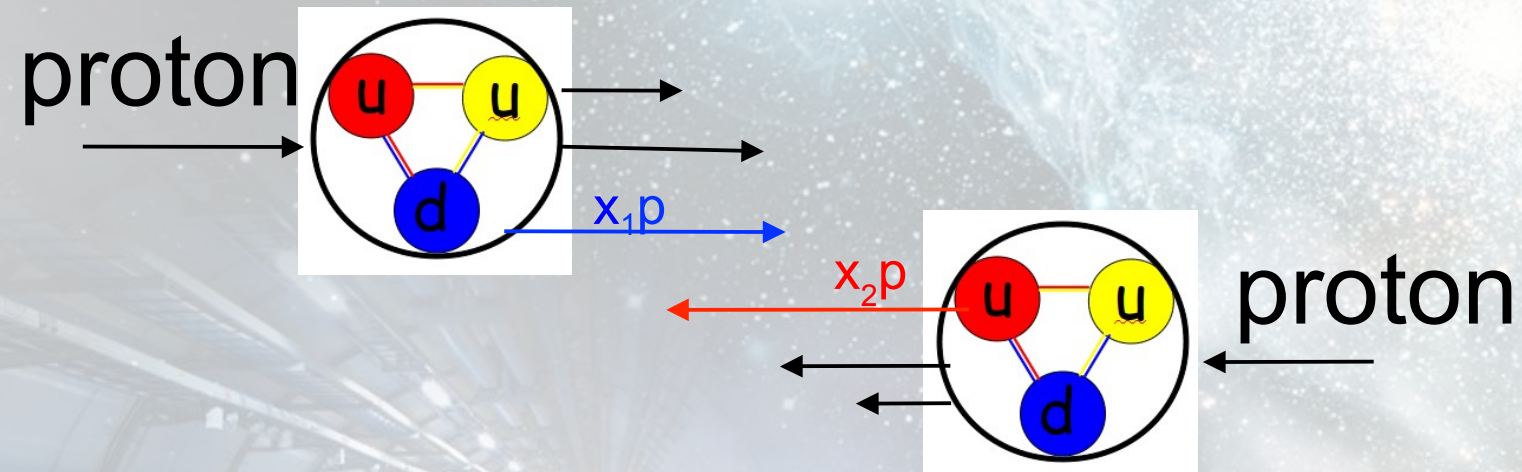
masterclass, 2 avril 2015

largement inspiré des transparents de Laurent Chevalier

ATLAS au CERN

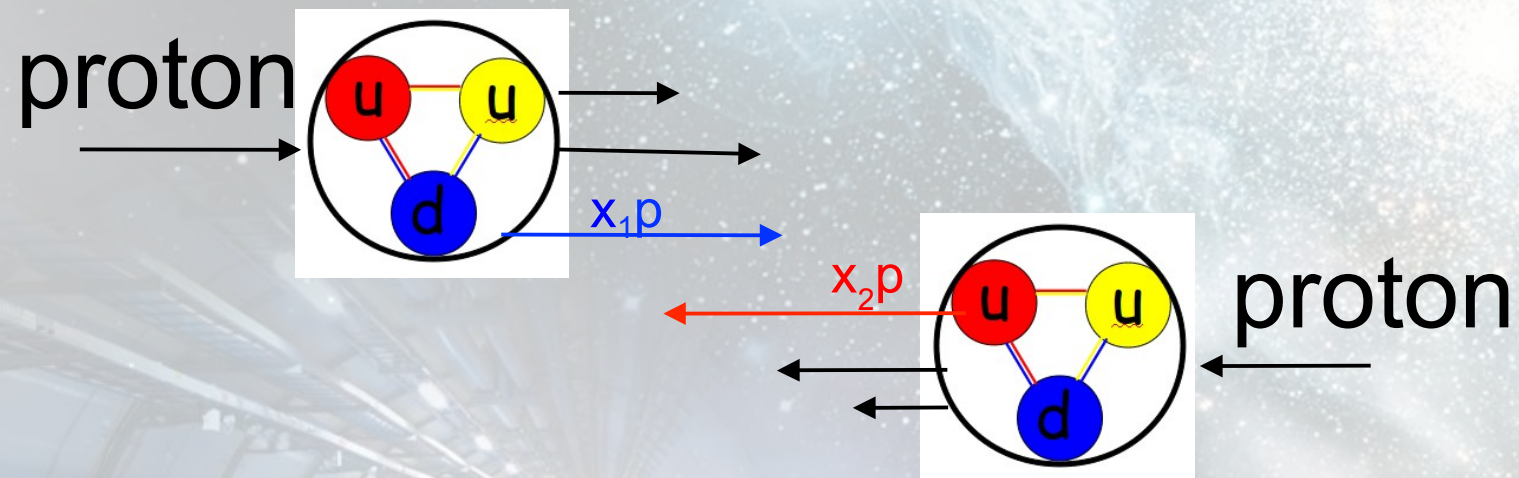


Collisions au LHC

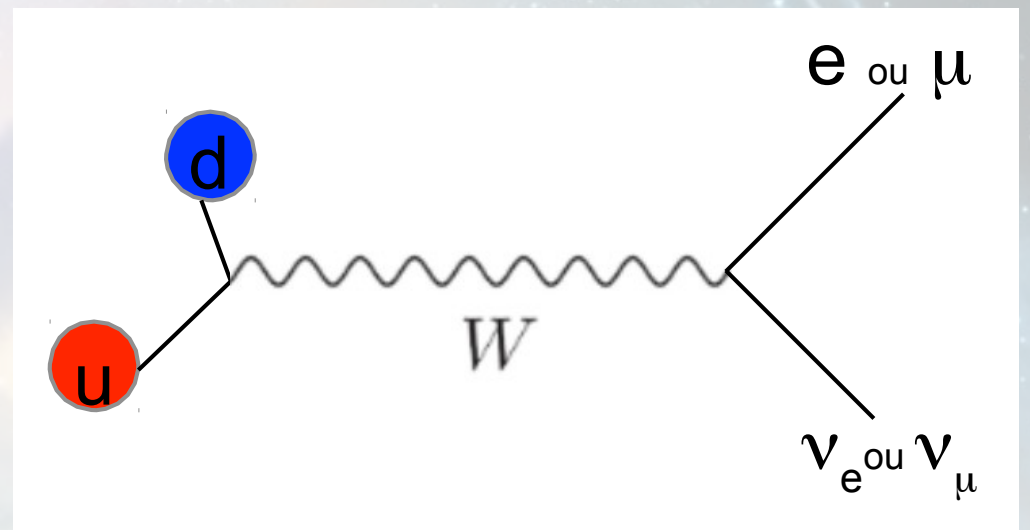
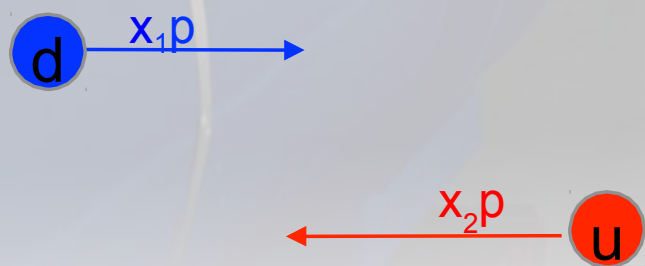


matière (proton) $\longrightarrow$ $E=mc^2$ énergie $\longrightarrow$ matière (boson W)

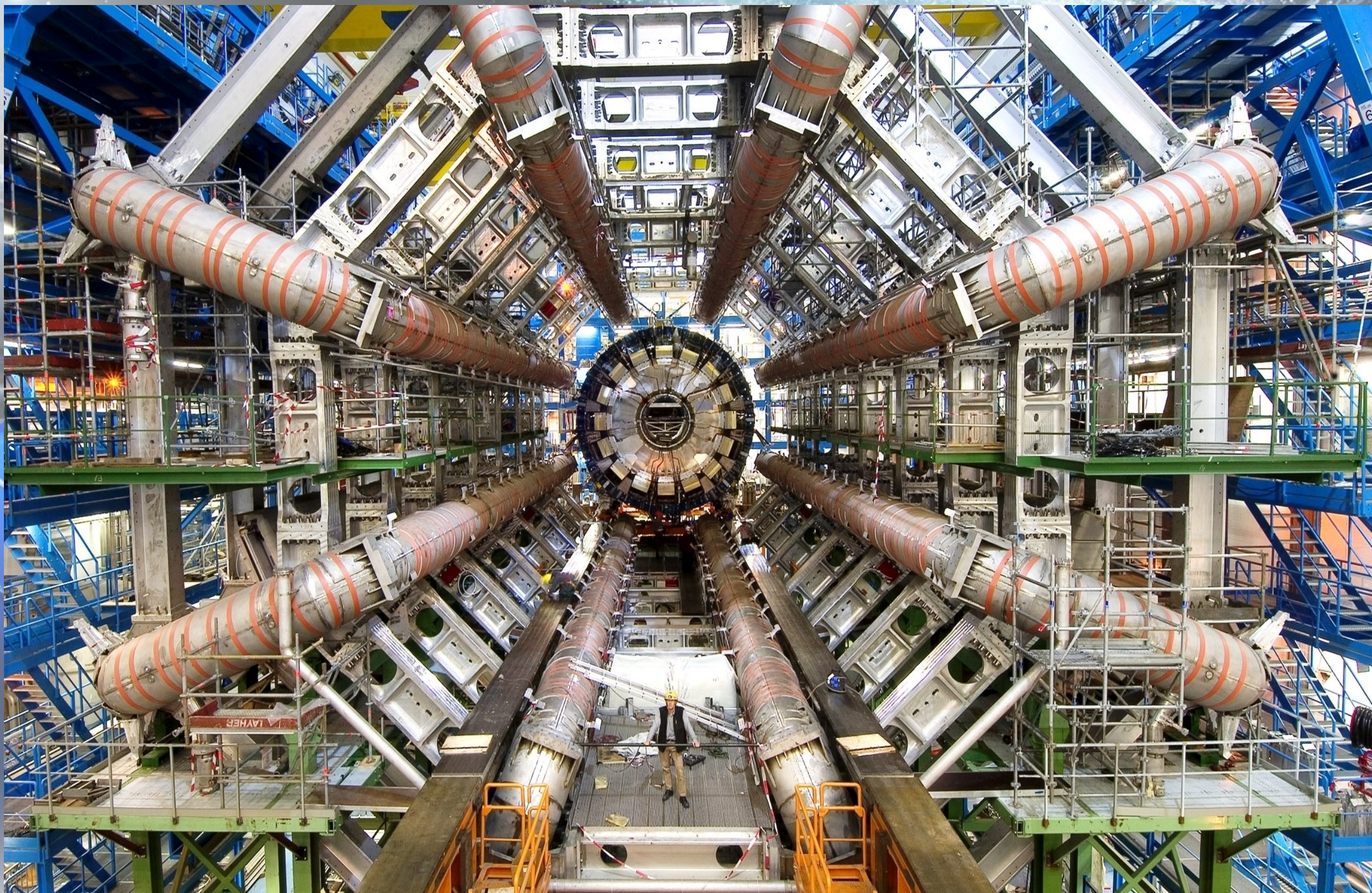
Collisions au LHC



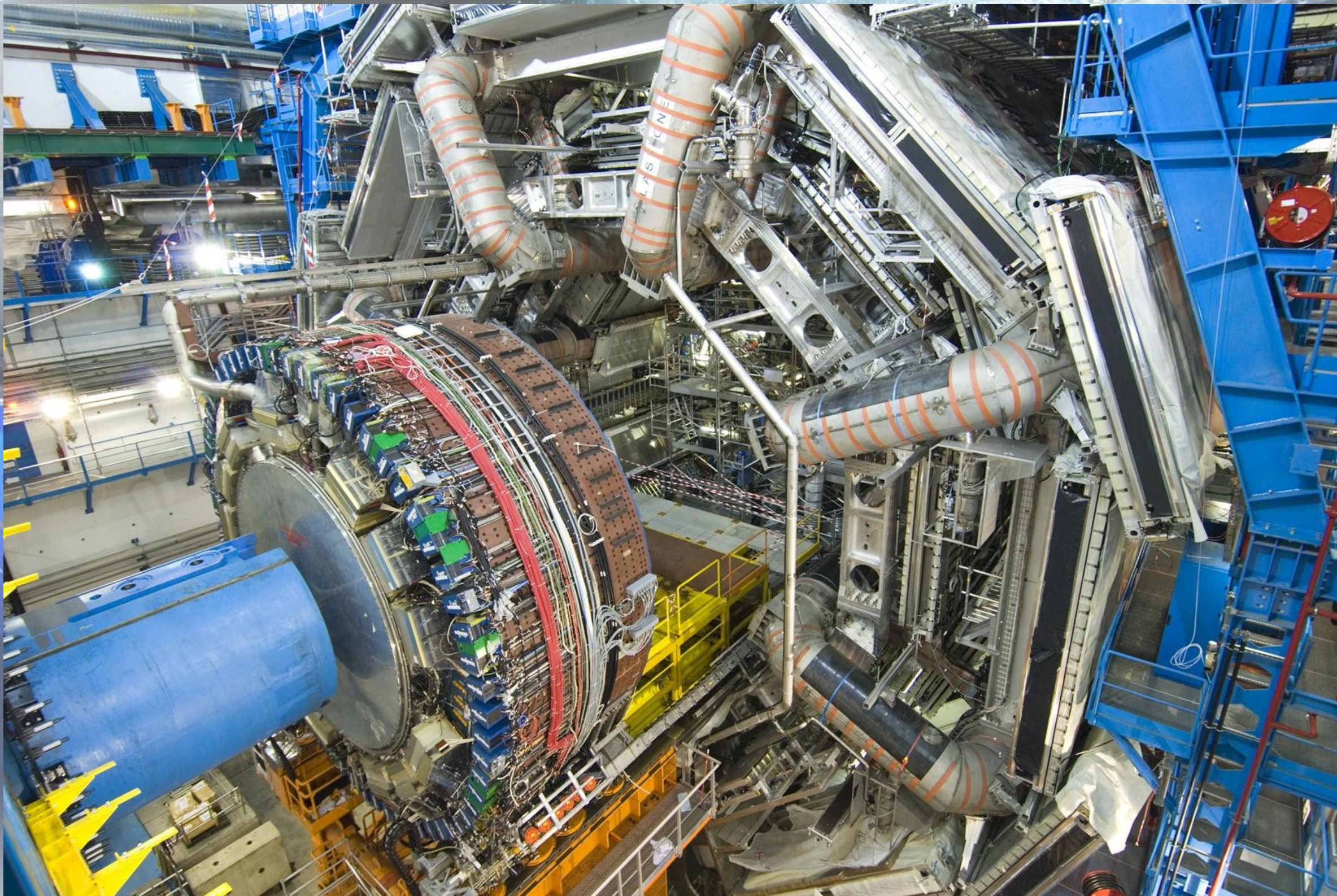
matière (proton) $\longrightarrow$ $E=mc^2$ énergie $\longrightarrow$ matière (boson W)



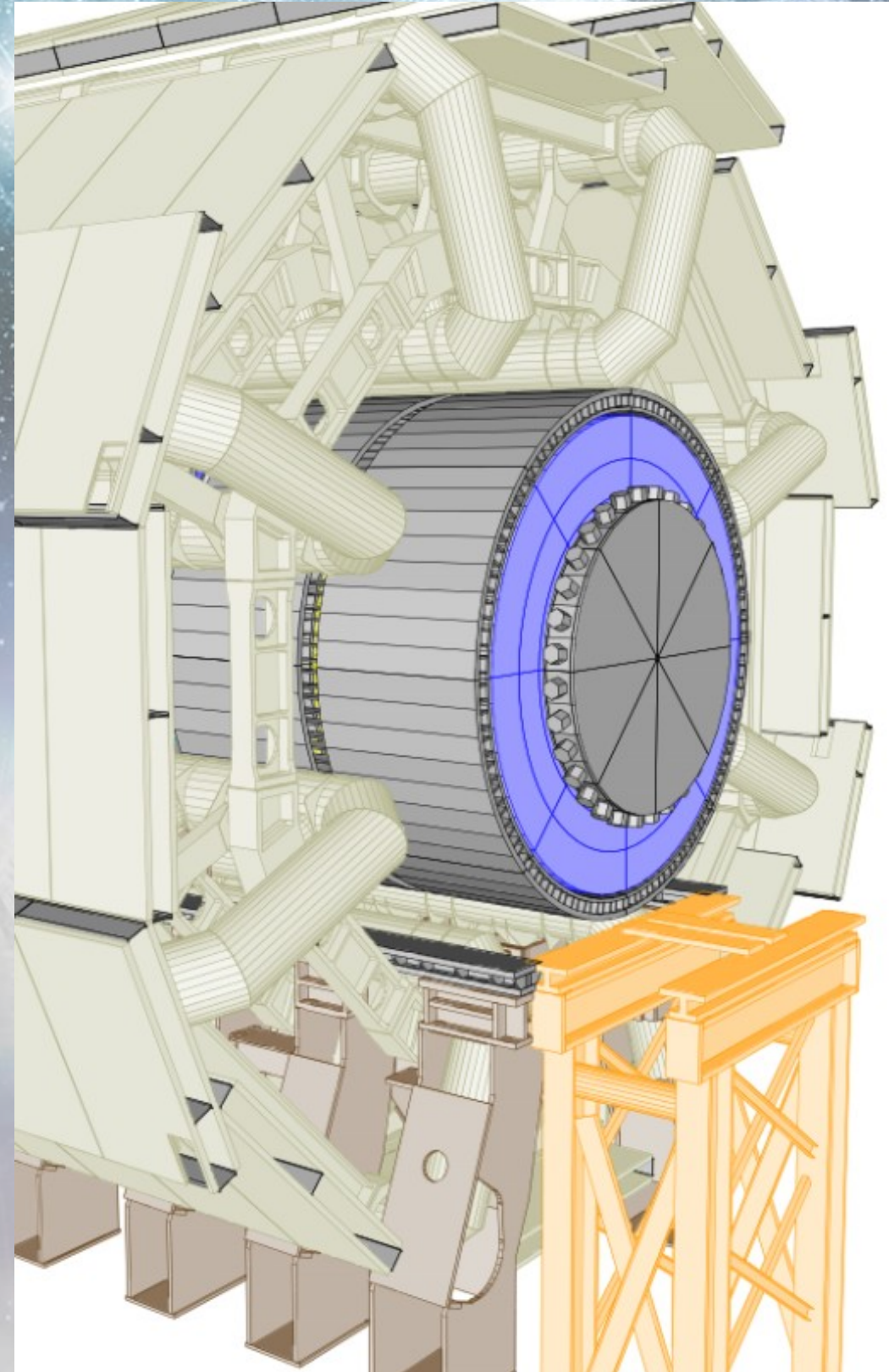
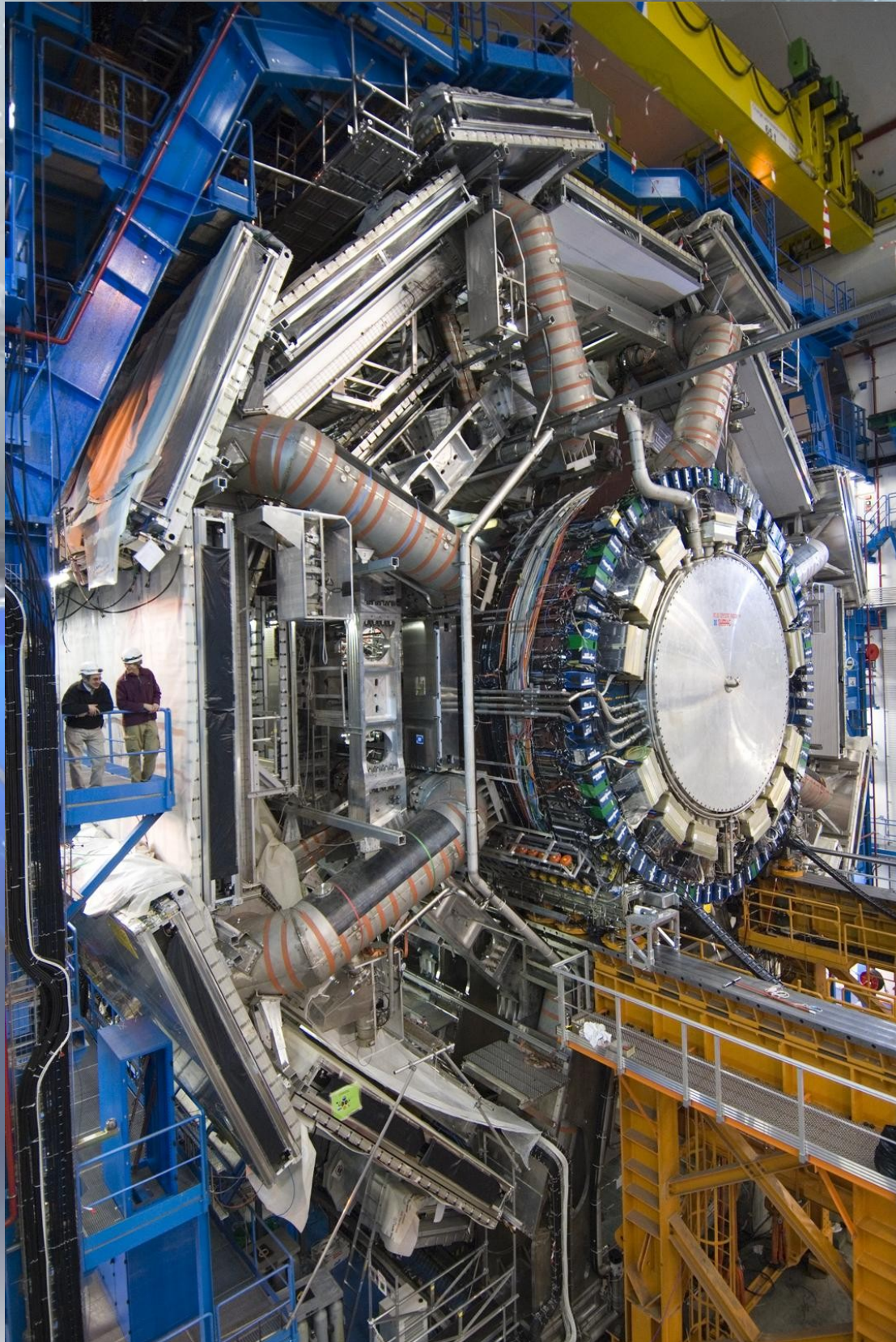
Le détecteur ATLAS



Le détecteur ATLAS



Simulation



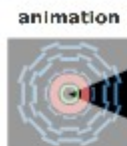
Principe d'un détecteur



collision proton-proton dans ATLAS

Différents sous systèmes

ATLAS



☐ display instantl



Electron



Proton



Neutrino



Photon



Positron



Anti-proton



Jets



Muon

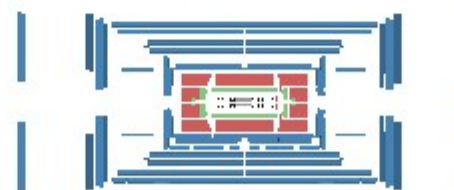
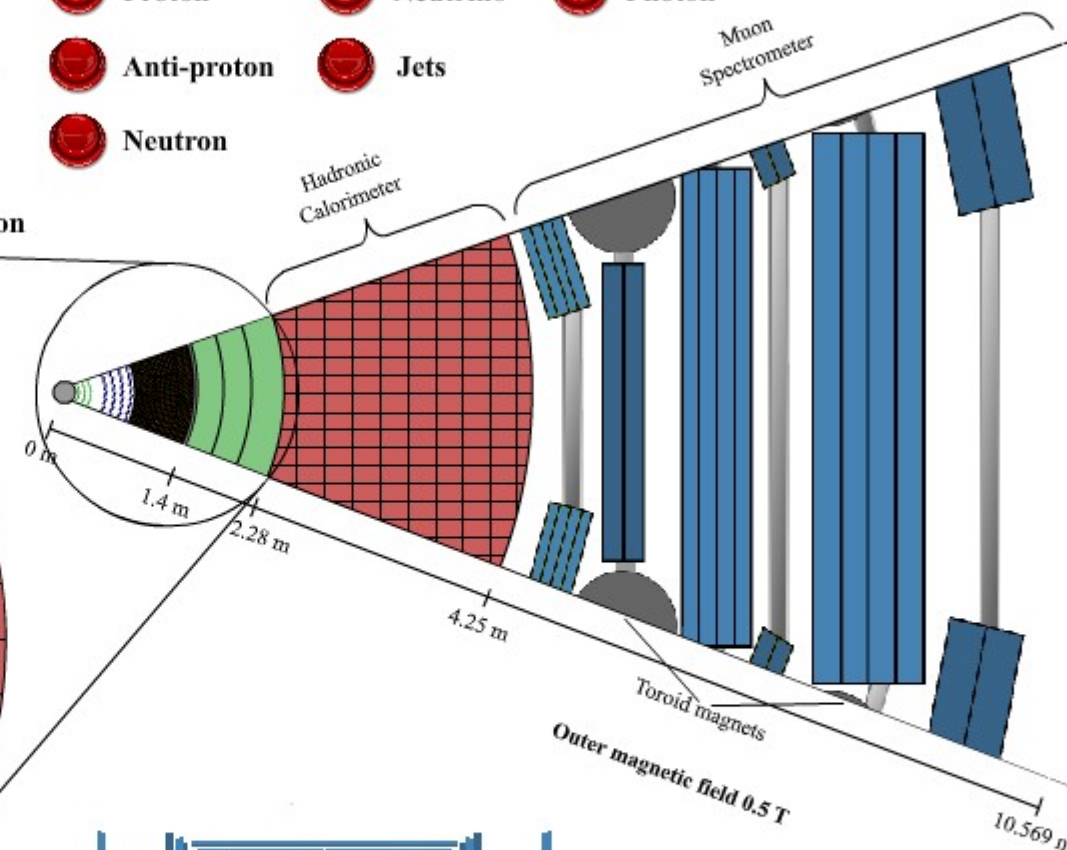
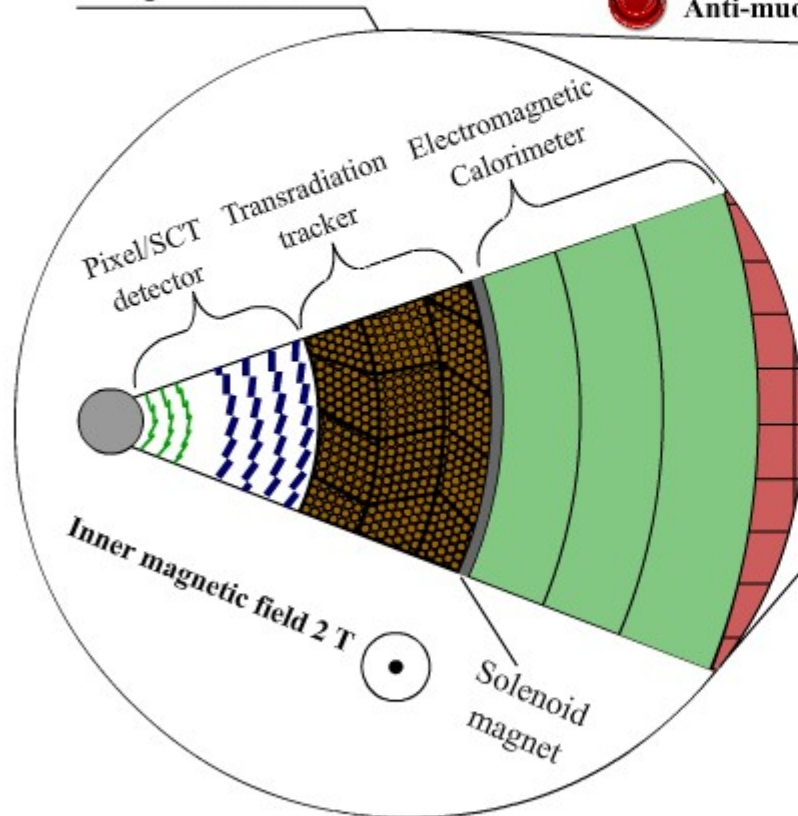


Neutron



Anti-muon

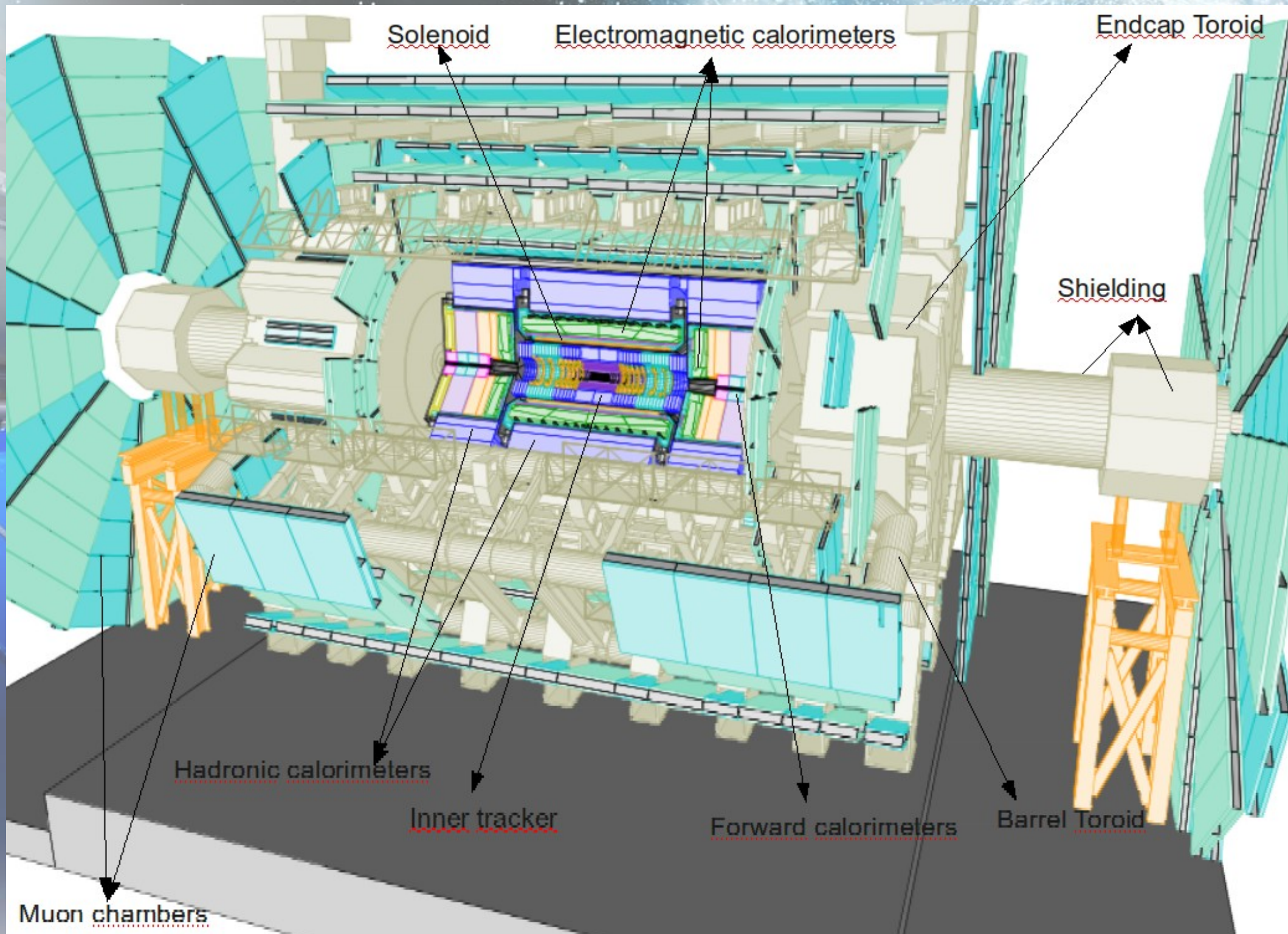
Magnification 3x



Created by T. Herrmann, O. Jeřábek, K. Jende, M. Kobel

ATLAS: $\sim 90\,000\,000$ pixels

45 m

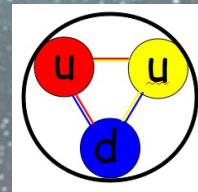


24 m

But du TP

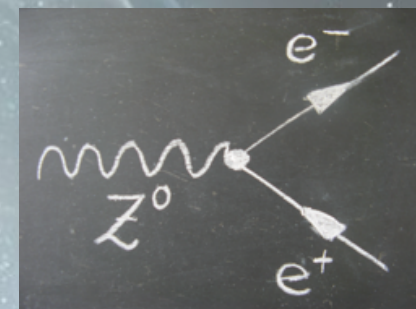
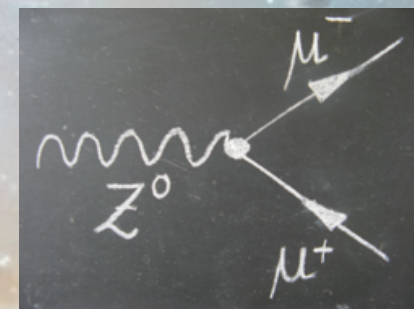
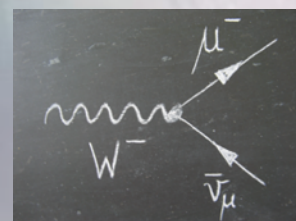
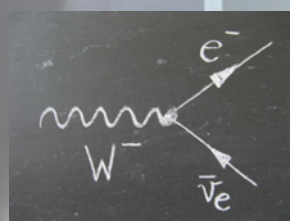
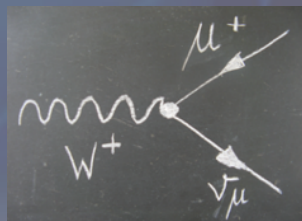
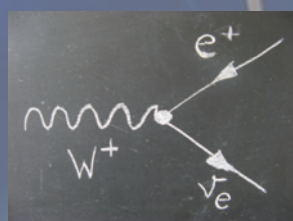
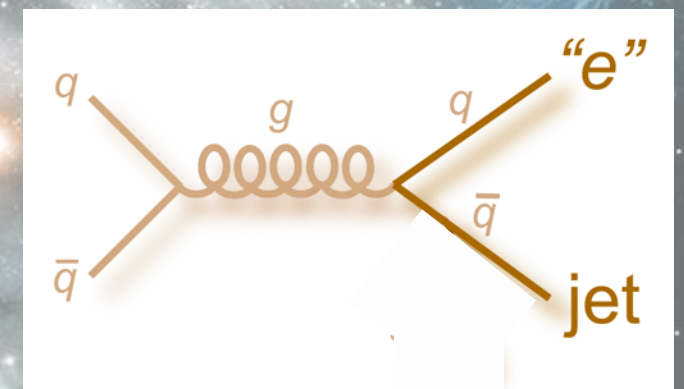
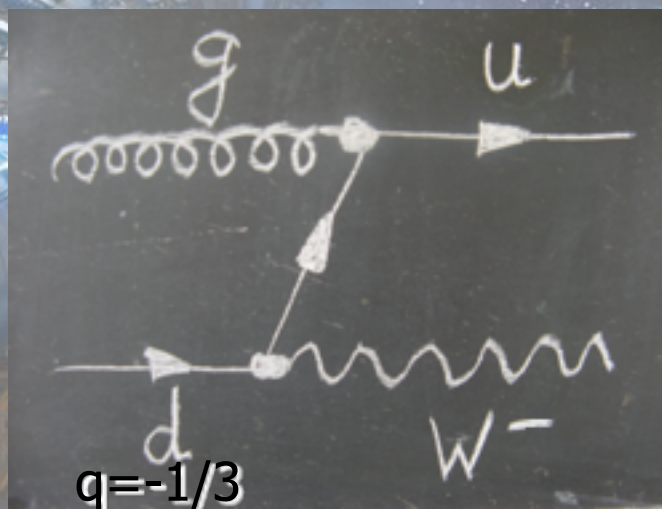
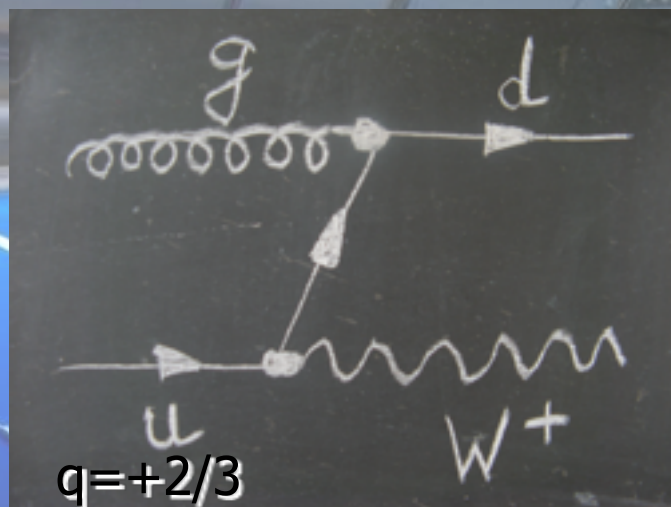
identifier et compter les événements avec un boson W^+ , W^- ou 2 W 's

1) test de la structure du proton:



signal

bruit de fond

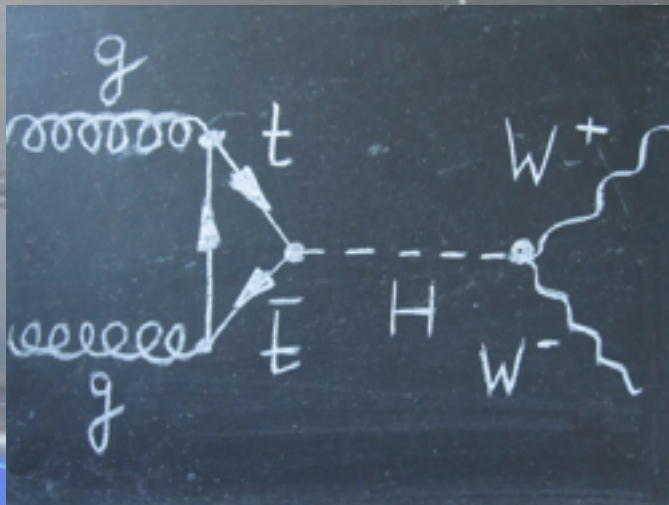


But du TP (2)

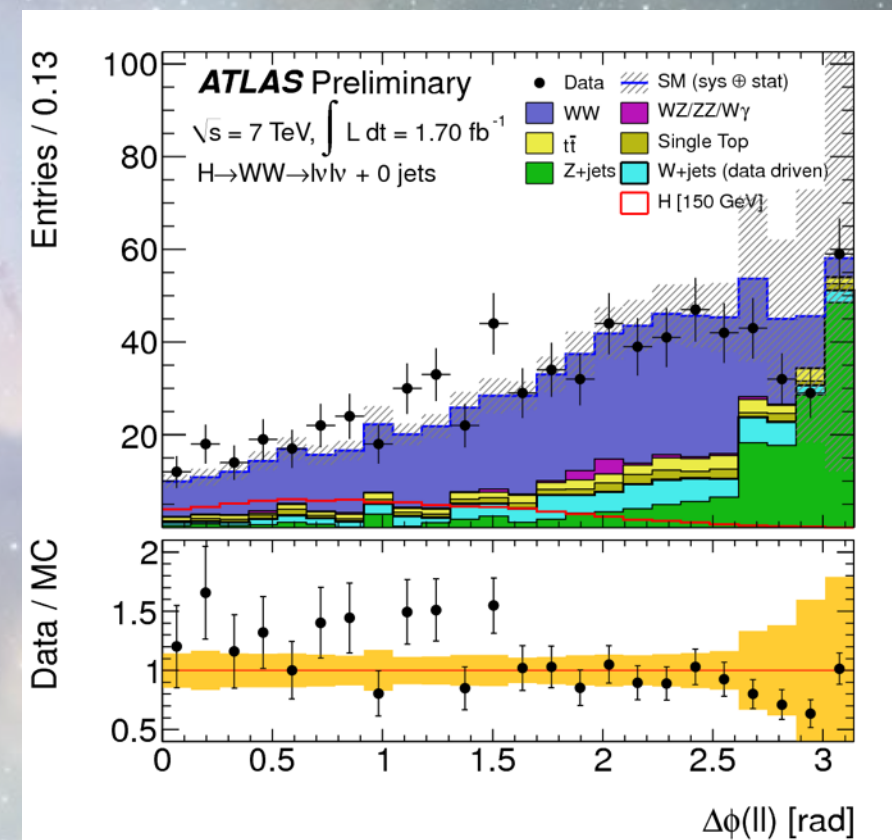
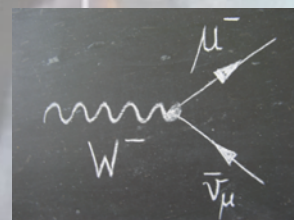
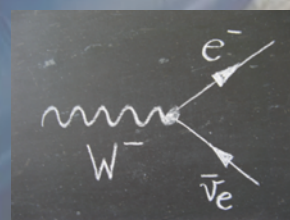
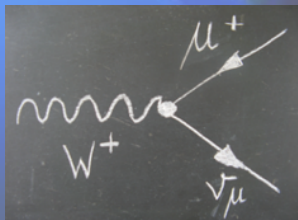
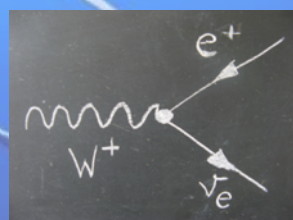
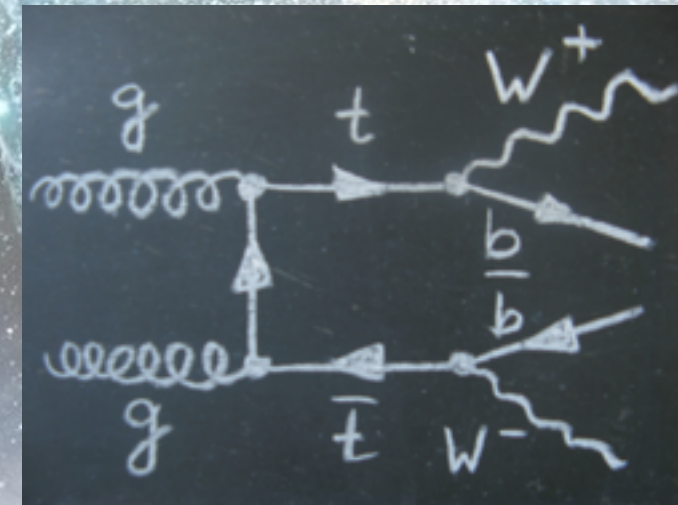
identifier et compter les événements avec un boson W^+ , W^- ou 2 W 's

2) recherche du boson de Higgs:

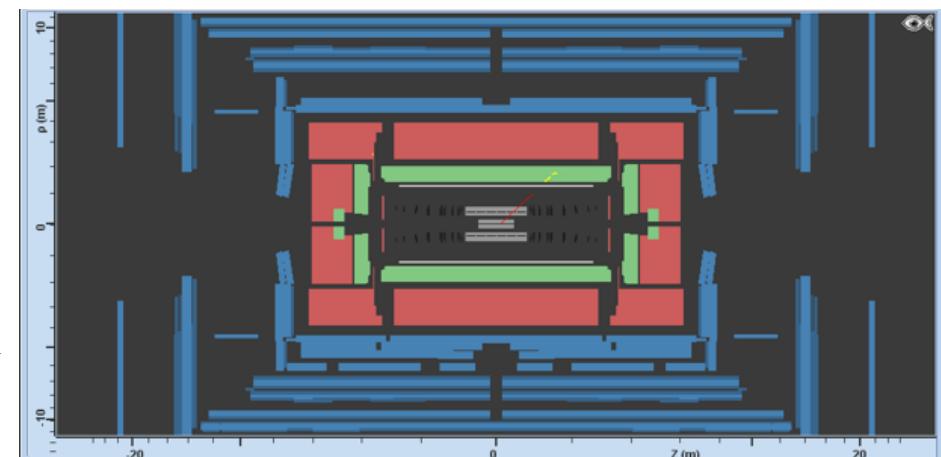
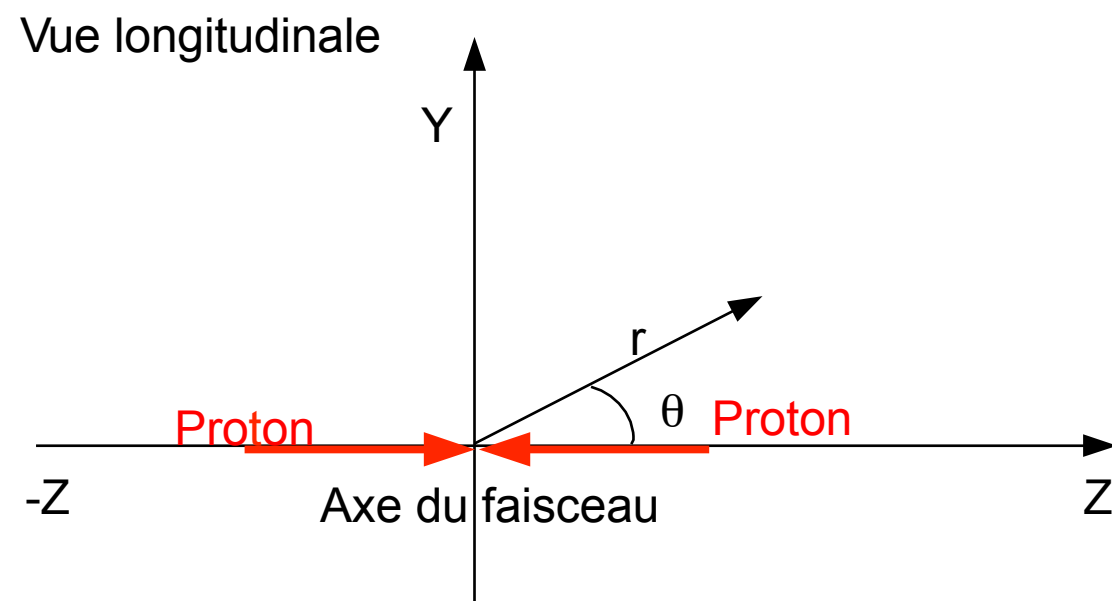
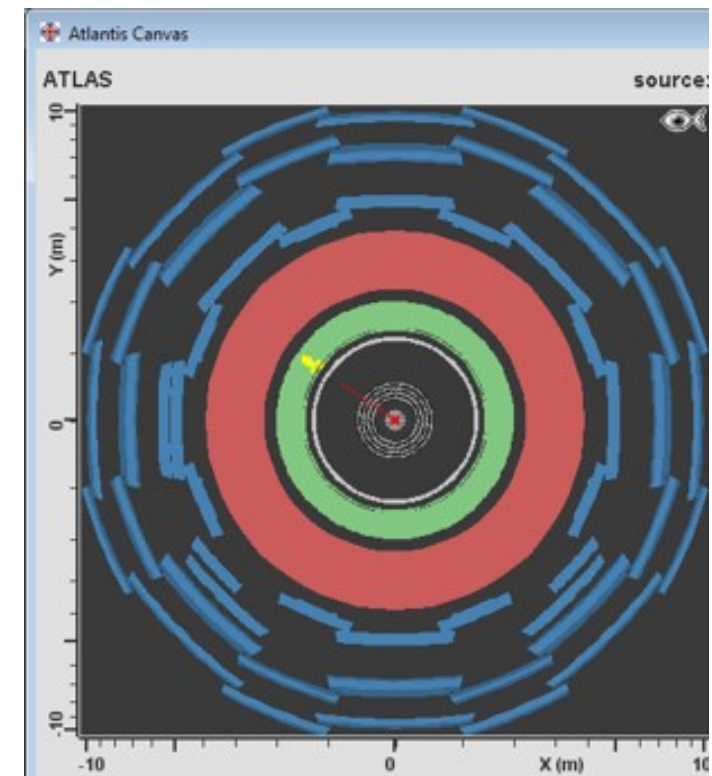
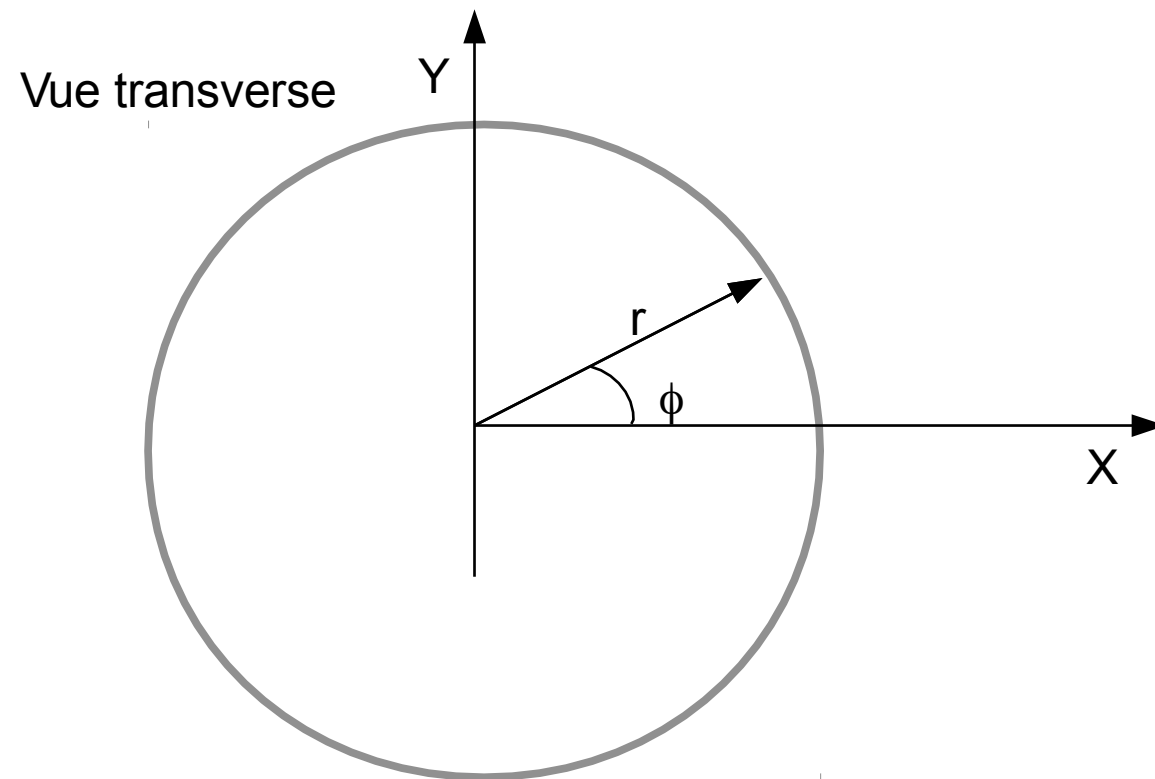
signal



bruit de fond

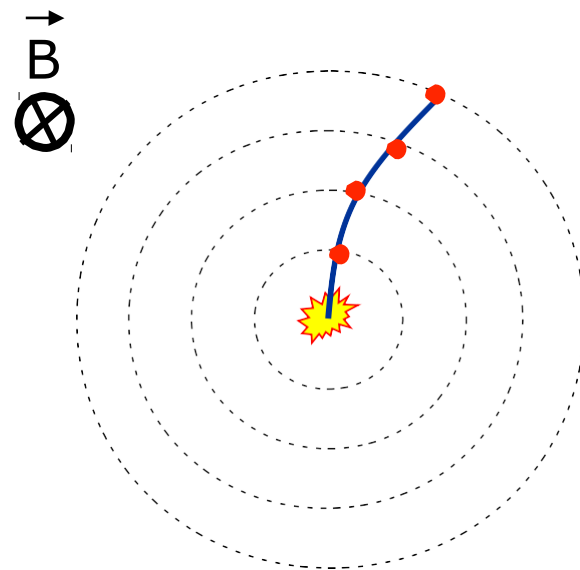


Visualisation



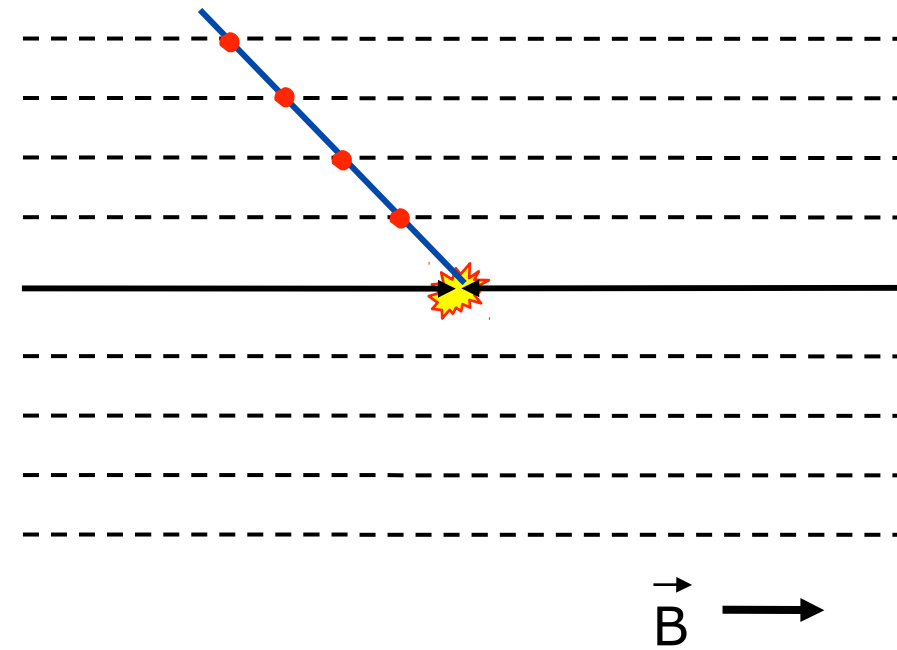
Visualisation

Vue transverse



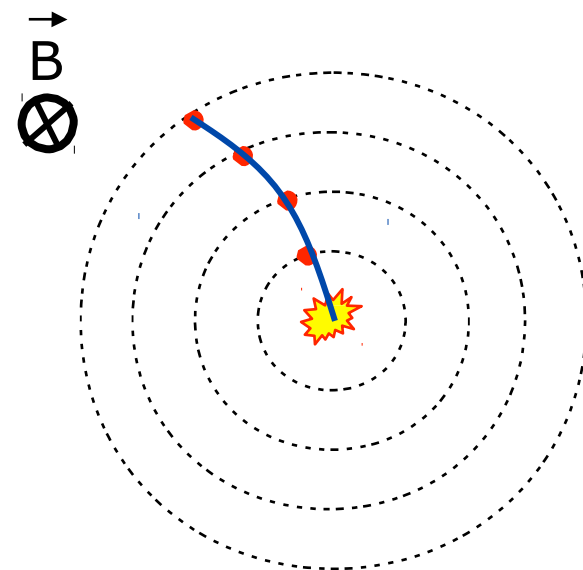
Un électron

Vue longitudinale



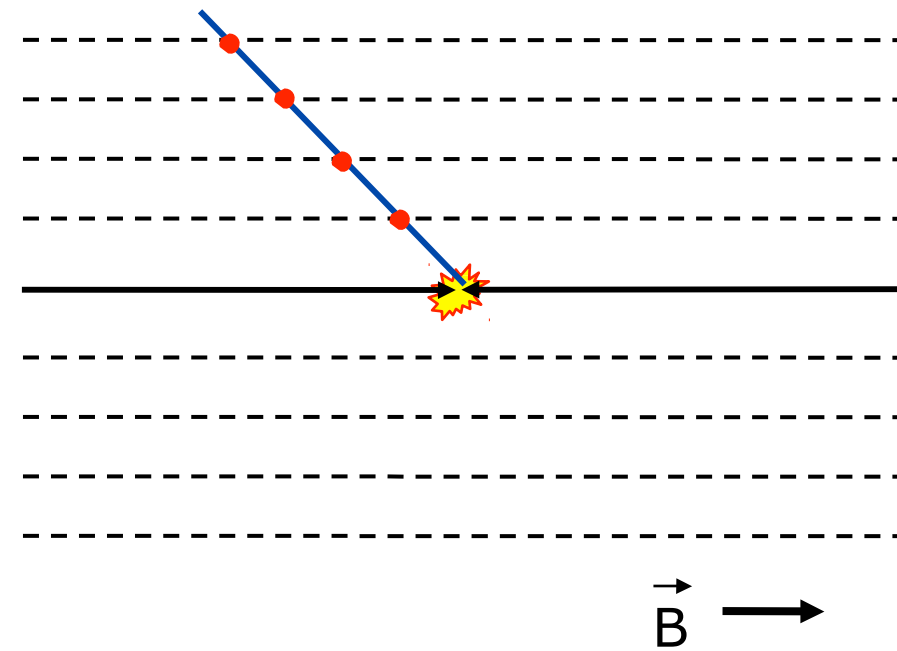
Visualisation

Vue transverse

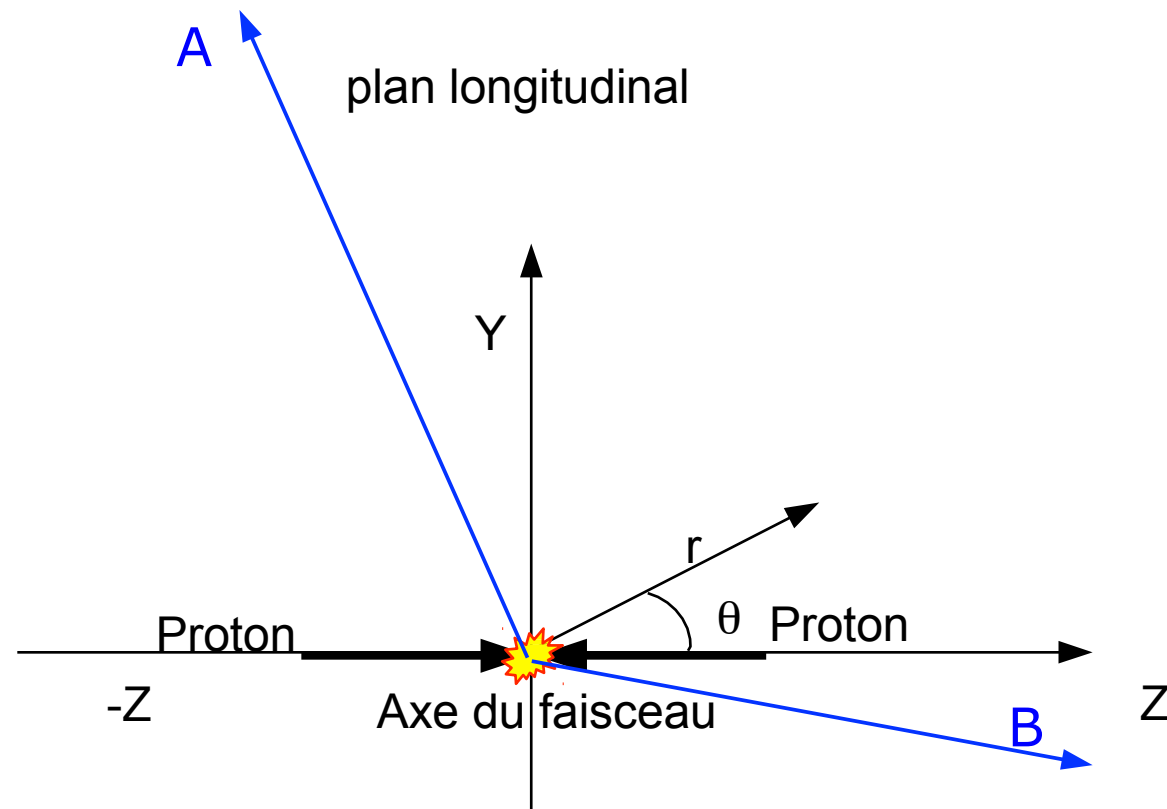


Un positon

Vue longitudinale

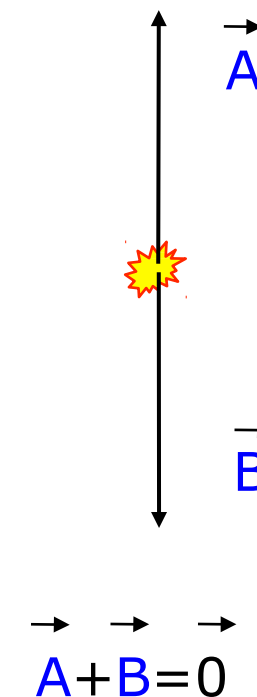


Conservation de la quantité de mouvement



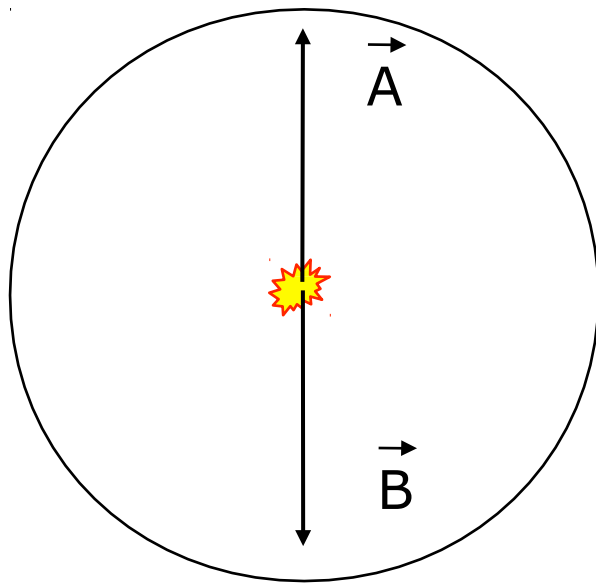
Quantité de mouvement ($p=mv$) = **impulsion**

plan transverse

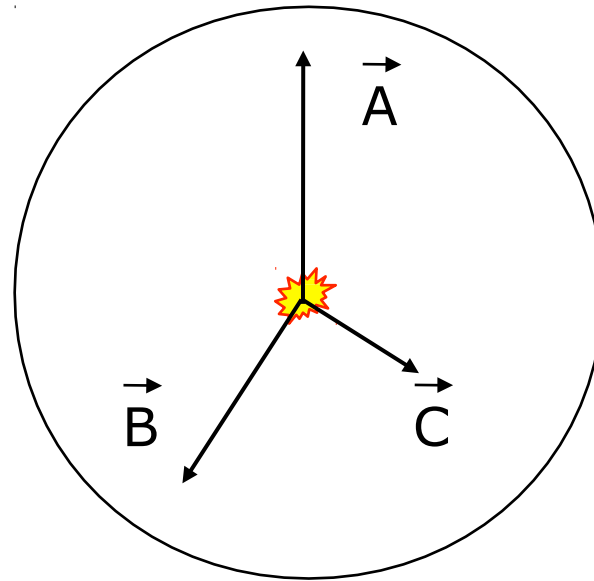


Conservation de l'impulsion dans le plan transverse au faisceau

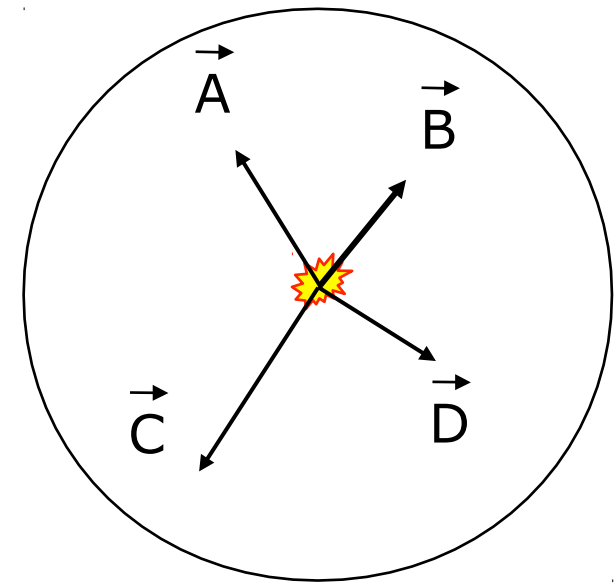
Conservation de la quantité de mouvement



$$\vec{A} + \vec{B} = 0$$

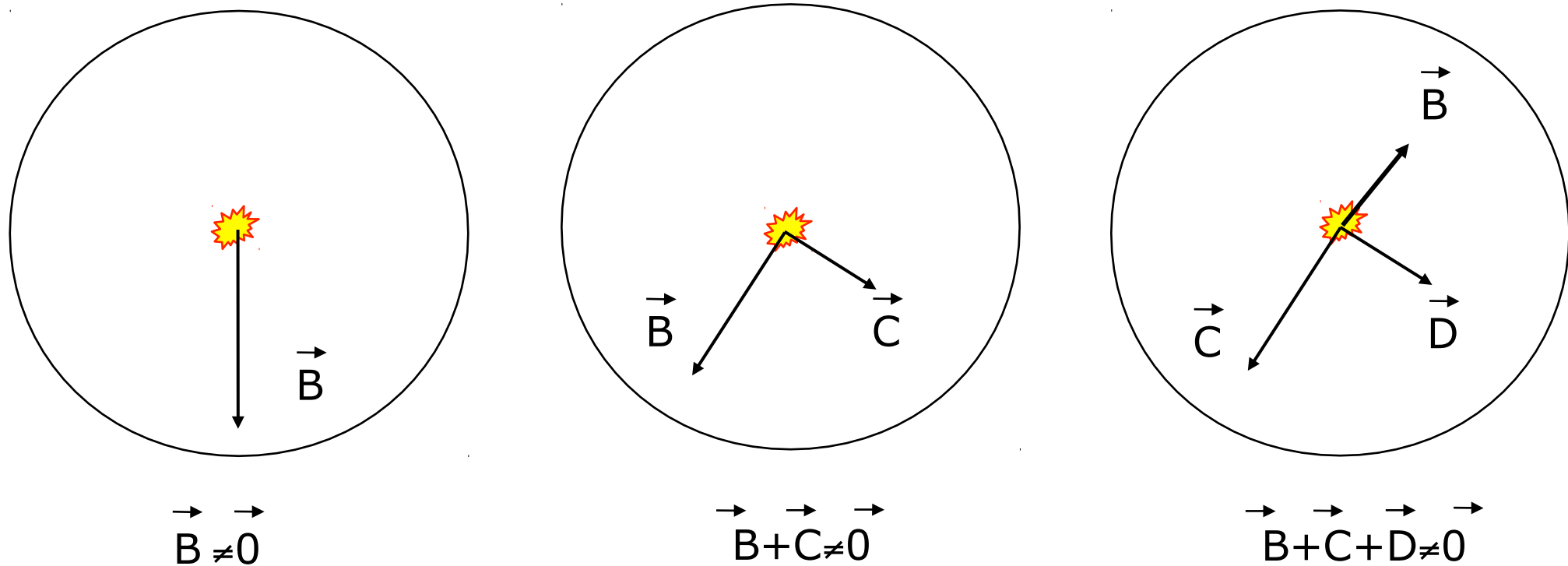


$$\vec{A} + \vec{B} + \vec{C} = 0$$



$$\vec{A} + \vec{B} + \vec{C} + \vec{D} = 0$$

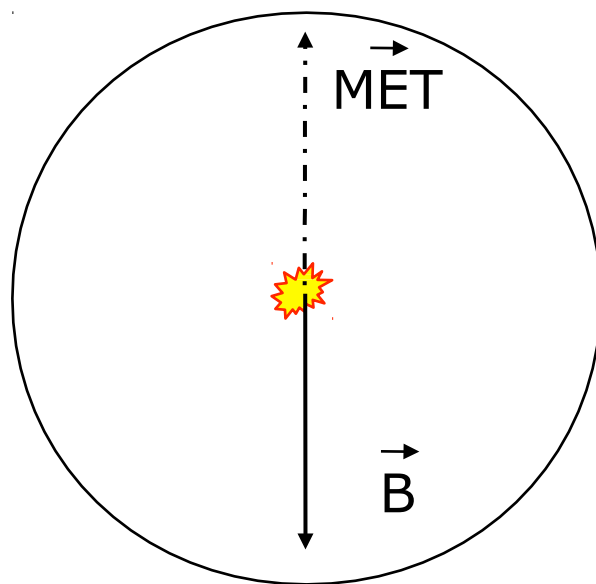
Energie manquante (MET)



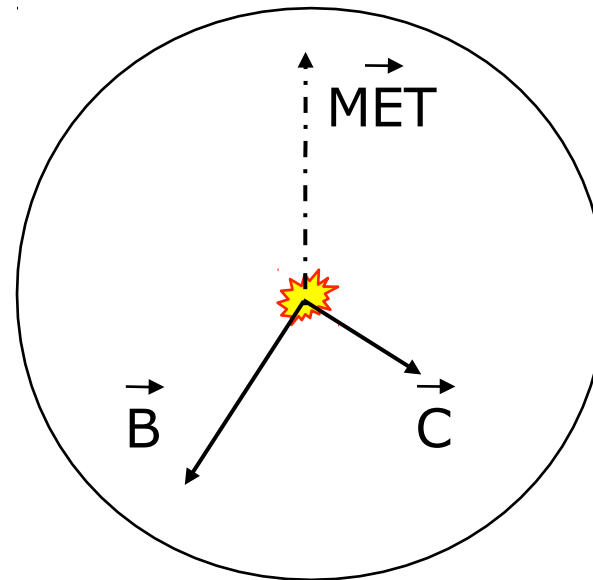
Le neutrino ne laisse pas de trace dans le détecteur interne (neutre) et ne dépose pas d'énergie dans le calorimètre (interagit très faiblement).

Si la particule A est un neutrino, l'impulsion dans le plan transverse semble ne plus être conservée.

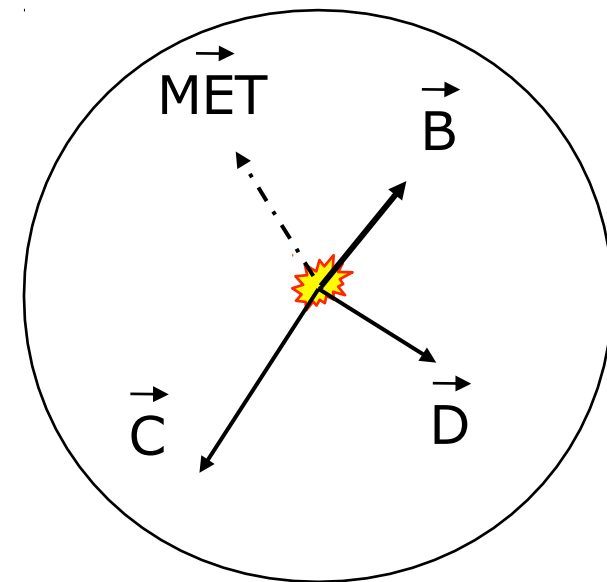
Energie manquante (MET)



$$\vec{B} = -\vec{MET}$$



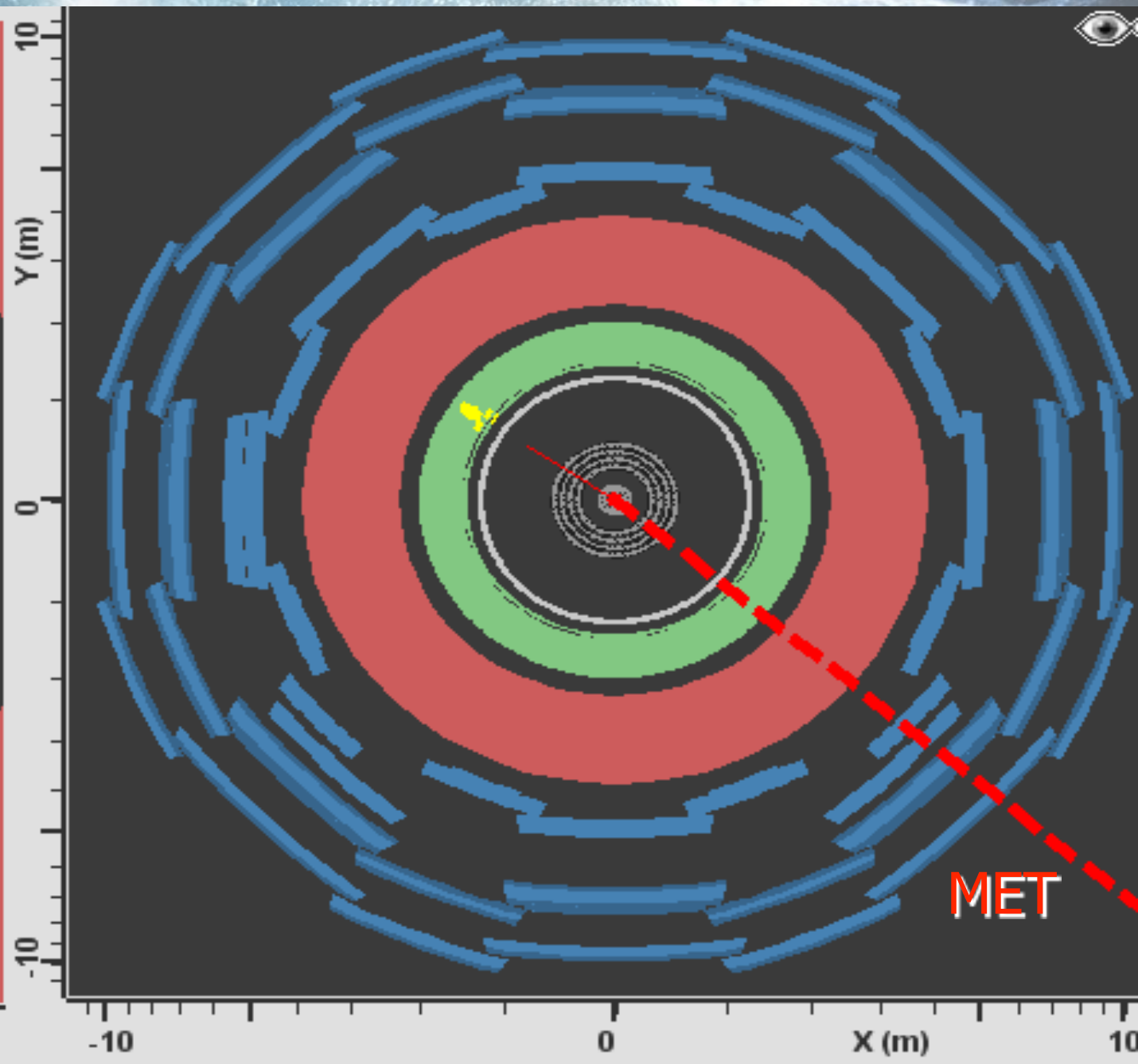
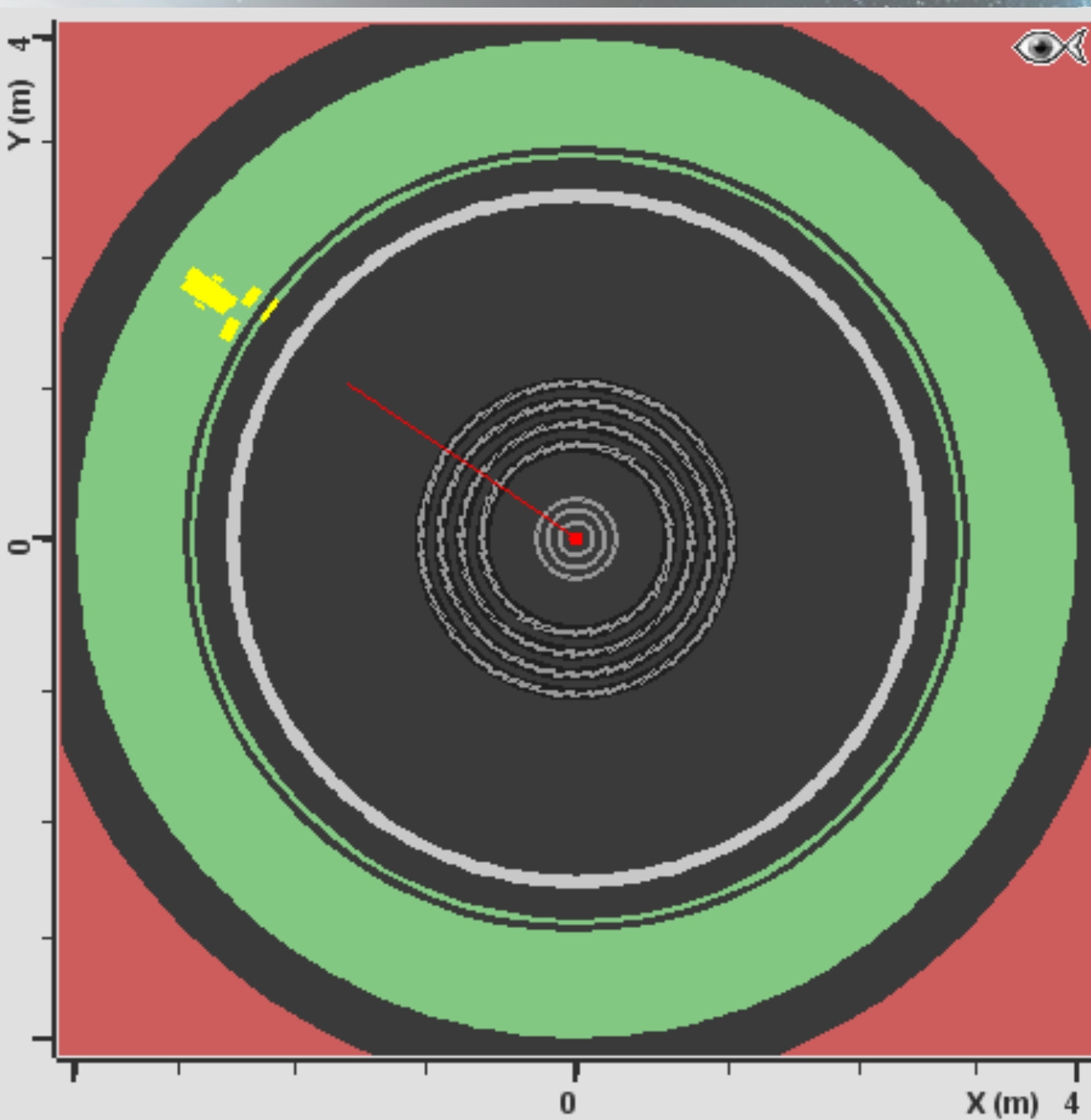
$$\vec{B} + \vec{C} = -\vec{MET}$$



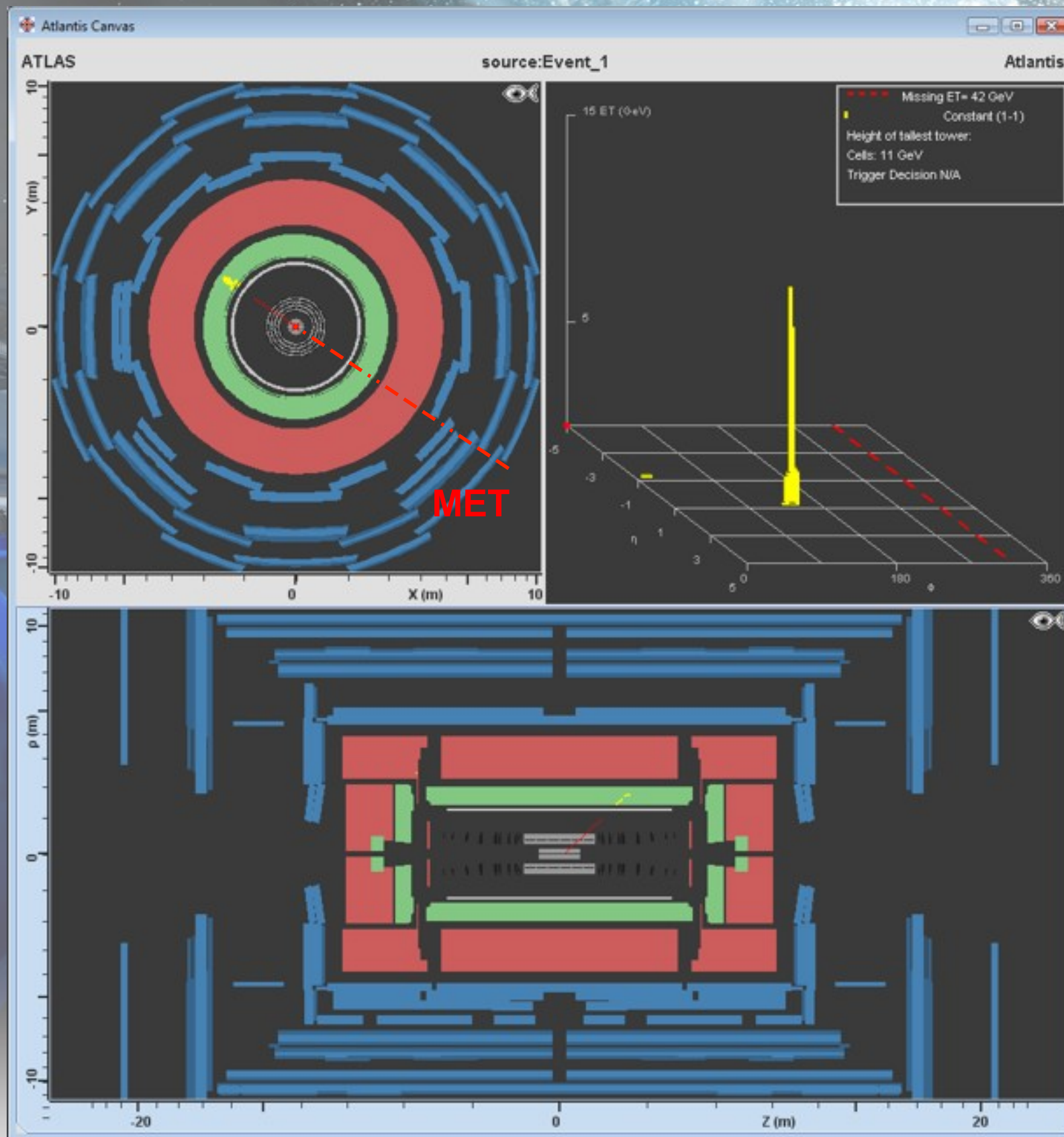
$$\vec{B} + \vec{C} + \vec{D} = -\vec{MET}$$

$\vec{MET} \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ Presence d'un neutrino

Energie manquante (MET)

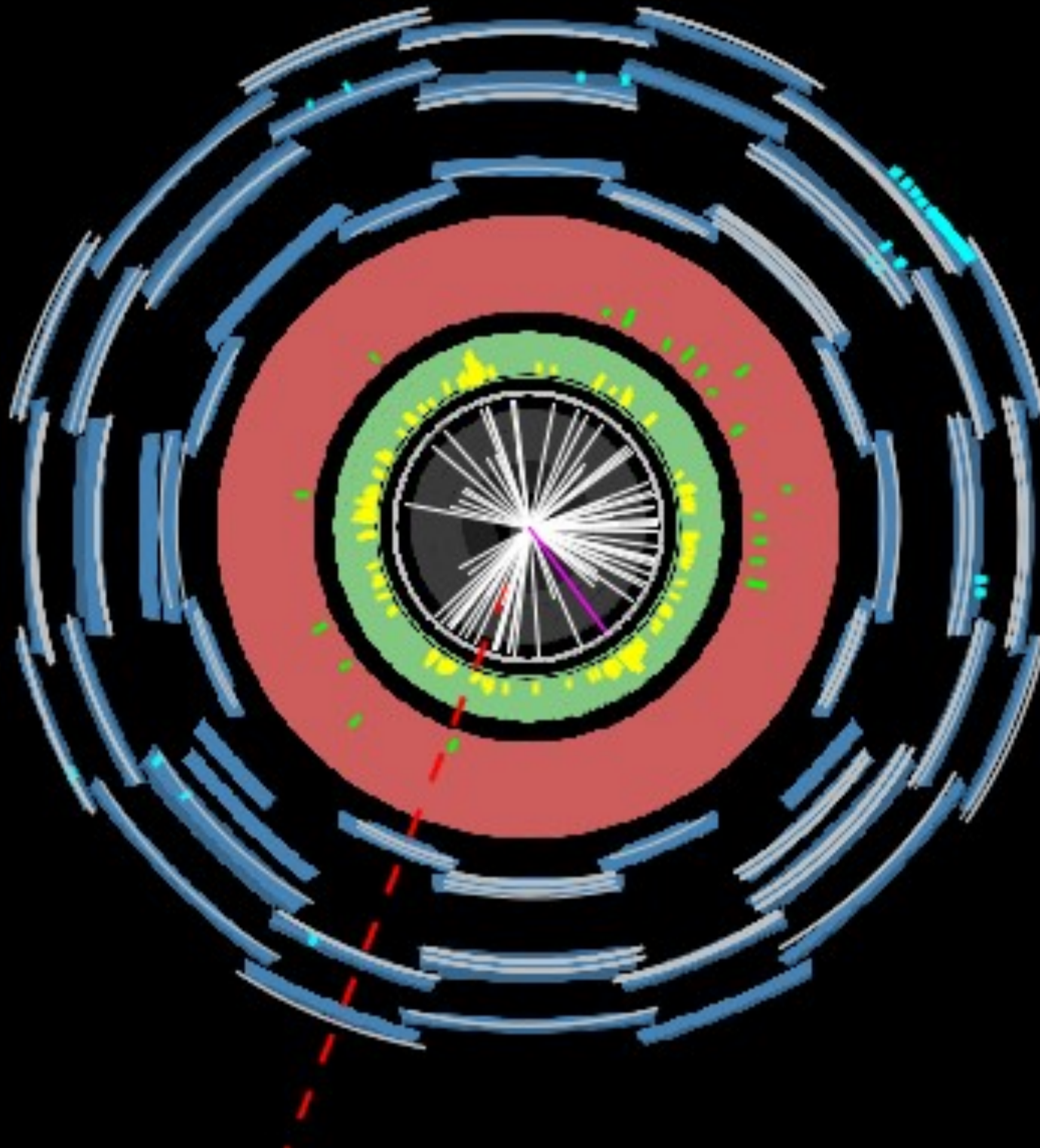


Energie manquante (MET)



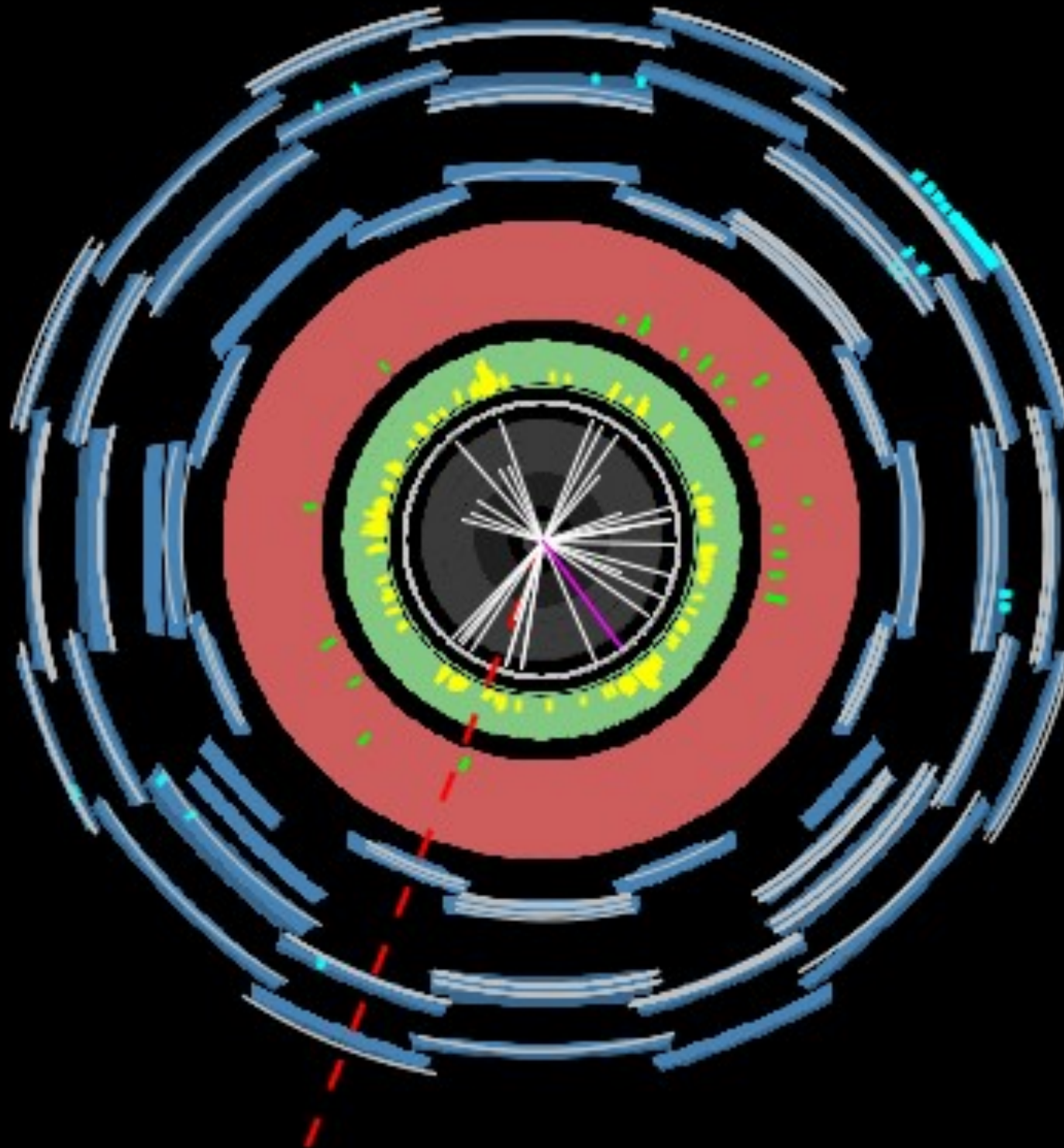
Isolation dans le détecteur interne

$pt > 1 \text{ GeV}$



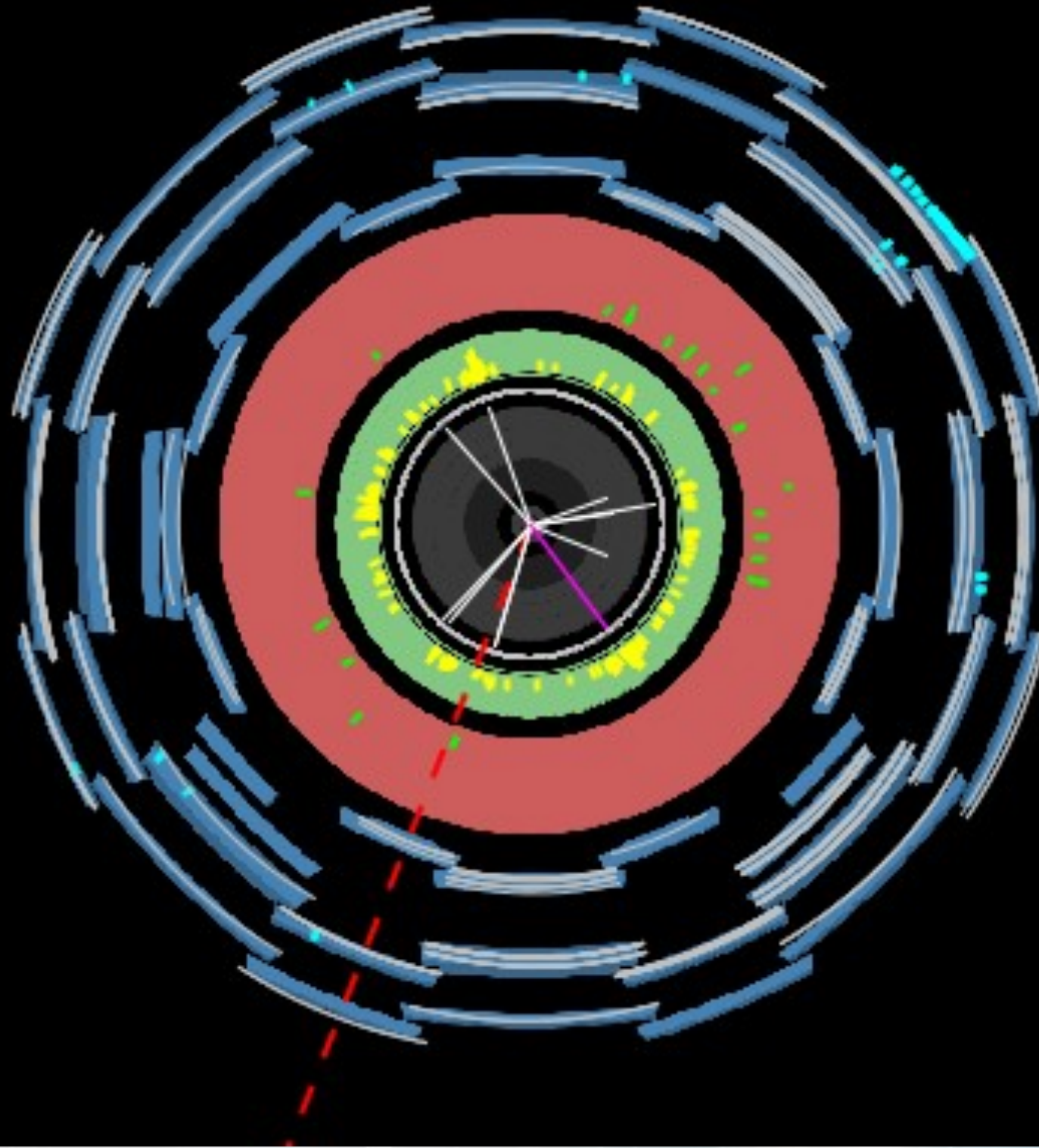
Isolation dans le détecteur interne

$pt > 2 \text{ GeV}$



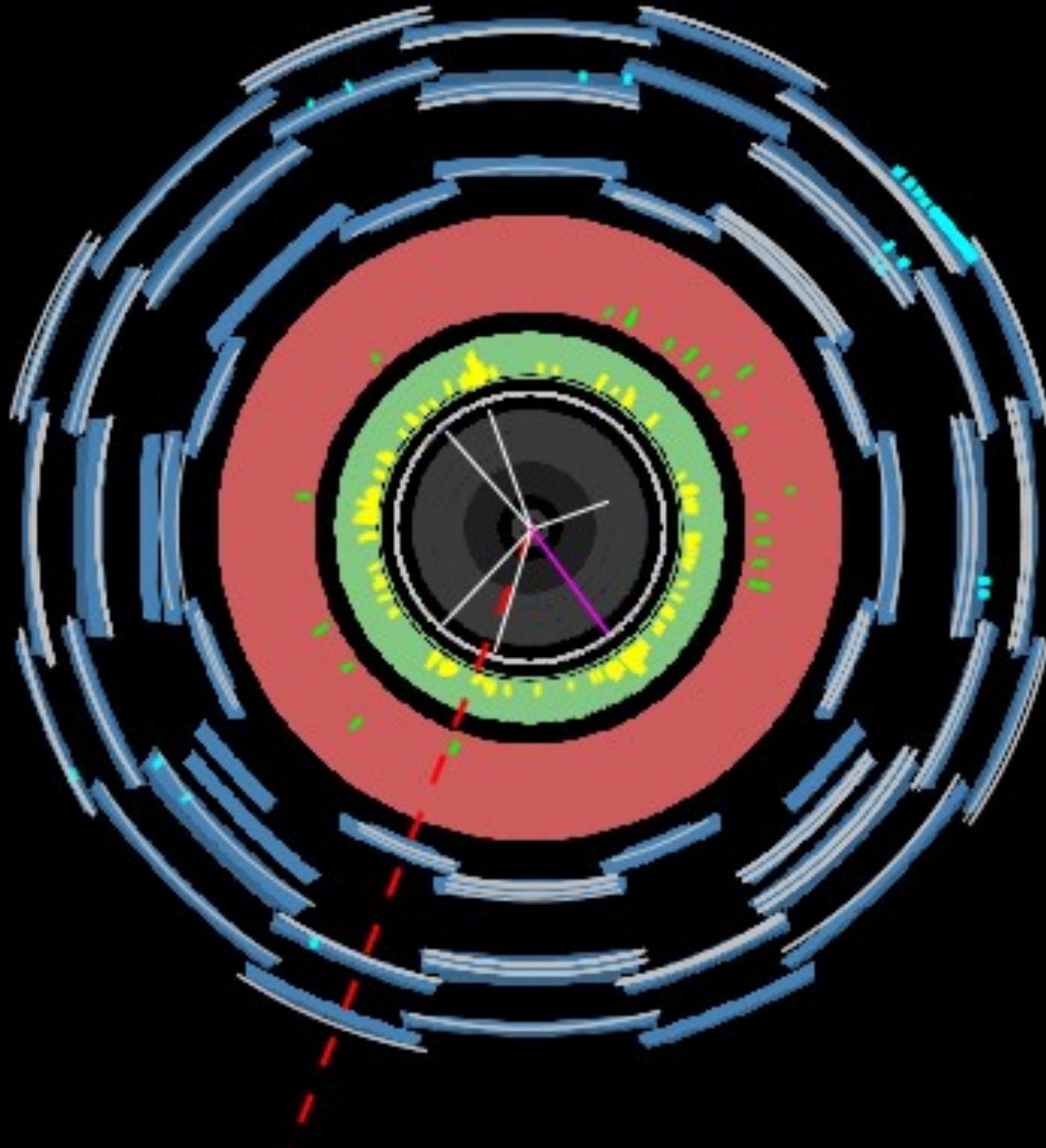
Isolation dans le détecteur interne

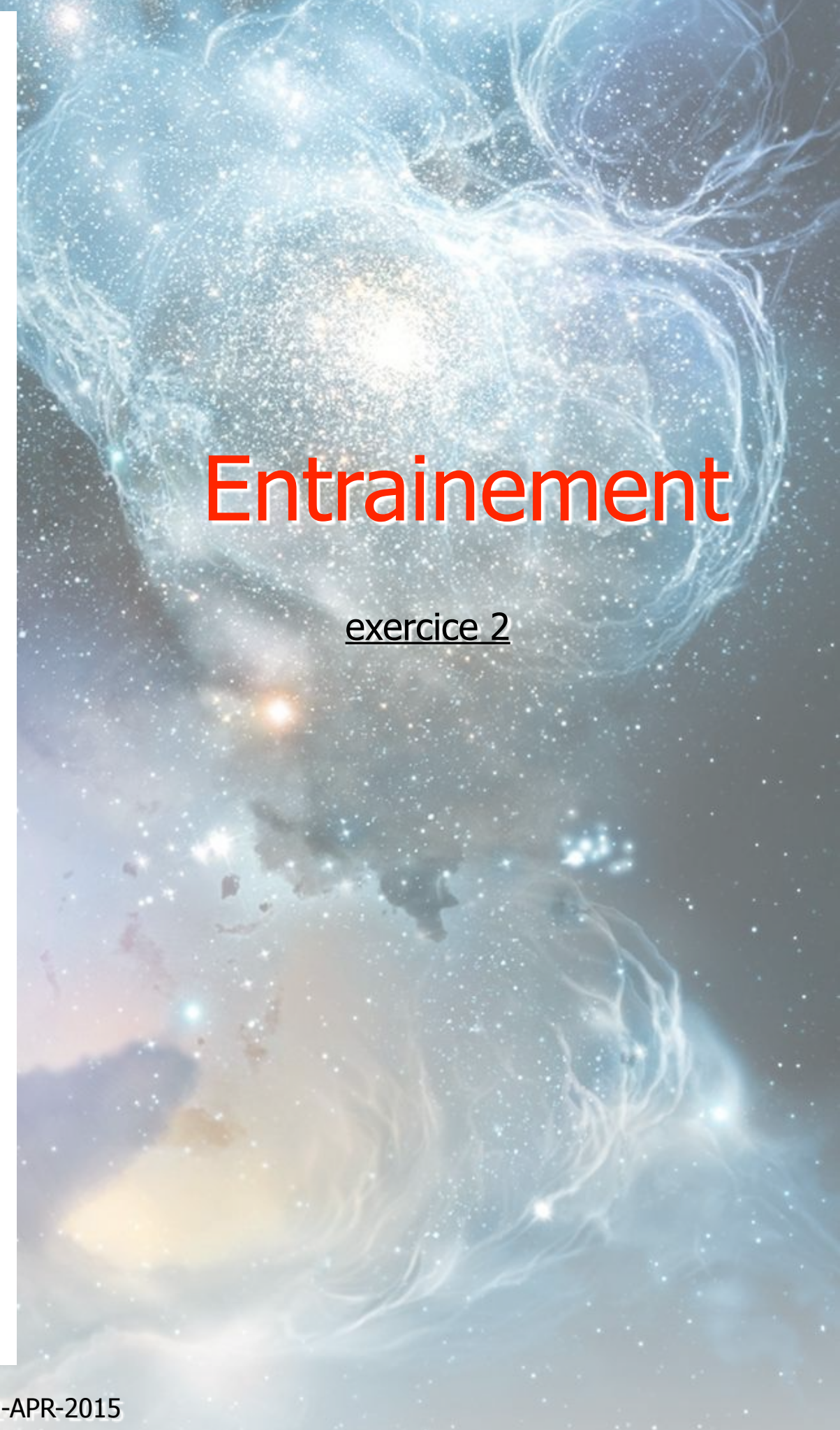
$pt > 5 \text{ GeV}$



Isolation dans le détecteur interne

$pt > 10 \text{ GeV}$





Entrainement

exercice 2

