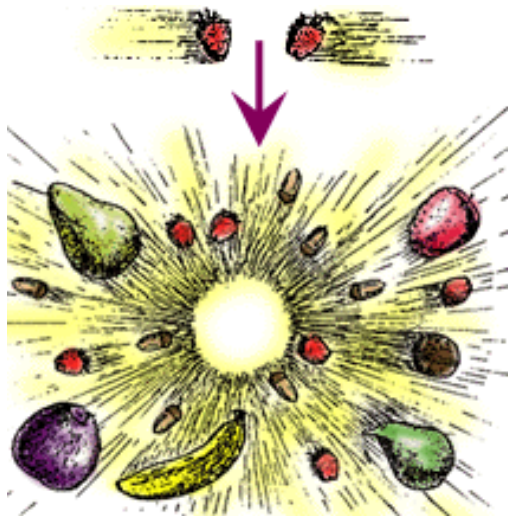
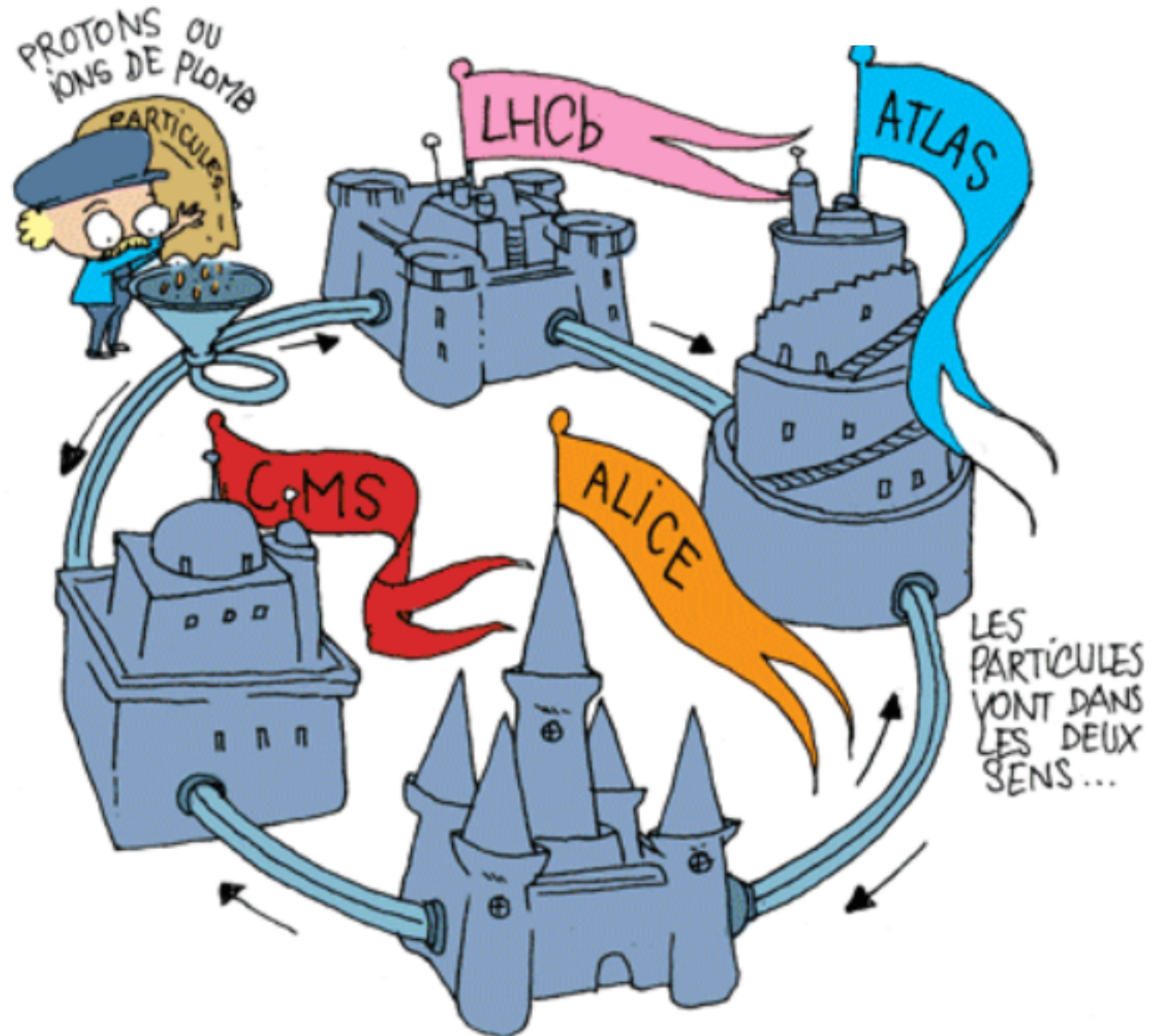
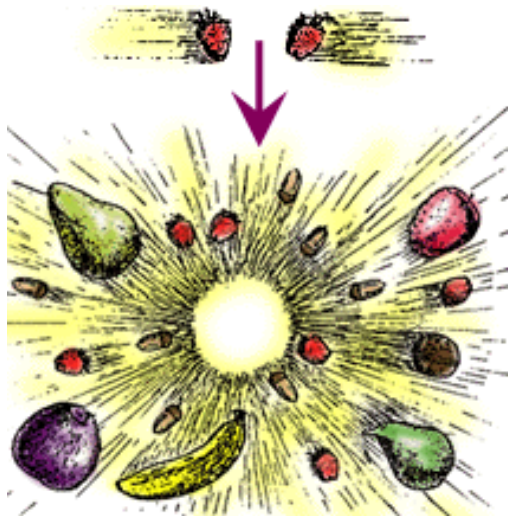


# Accélérateur

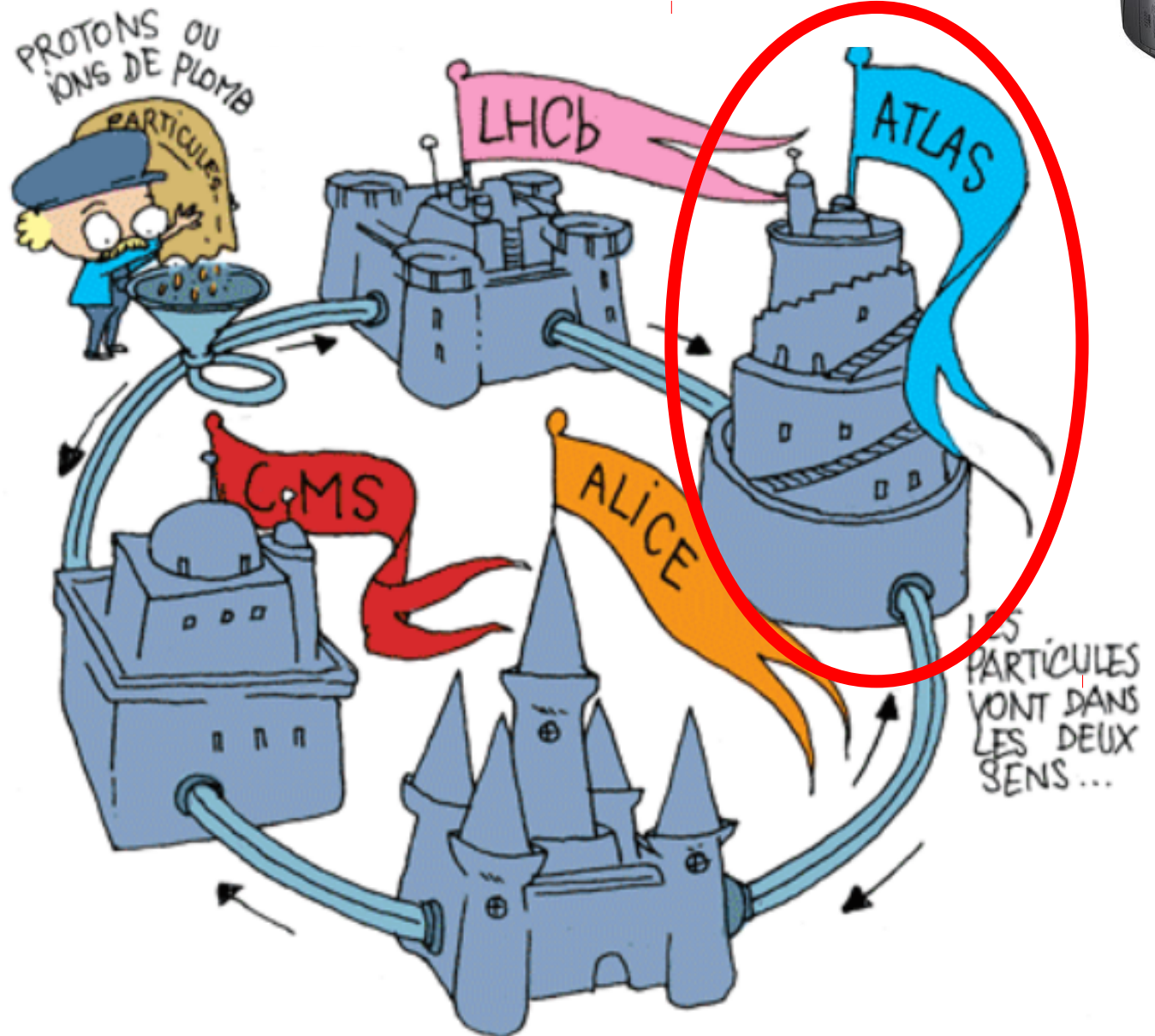
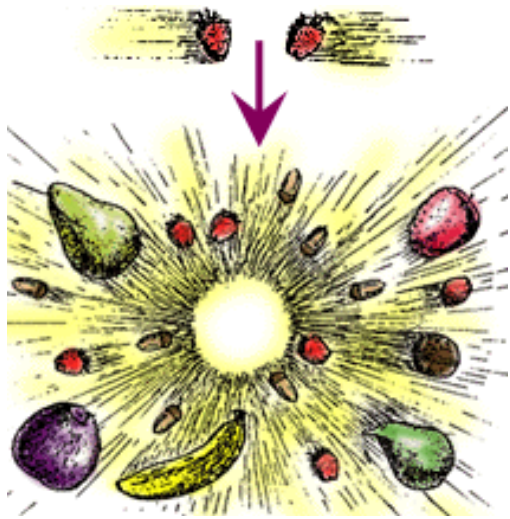


*Large Hadron Collider* : LHC, CERN(CH)

# Détecteur(s)



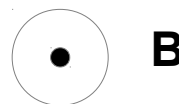
# Détecteur(s)



$$\vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

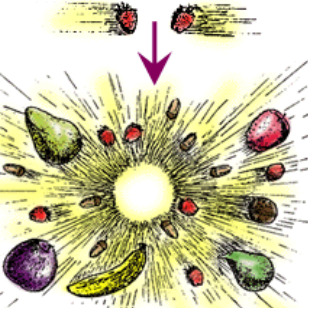
q=+1

q=-1

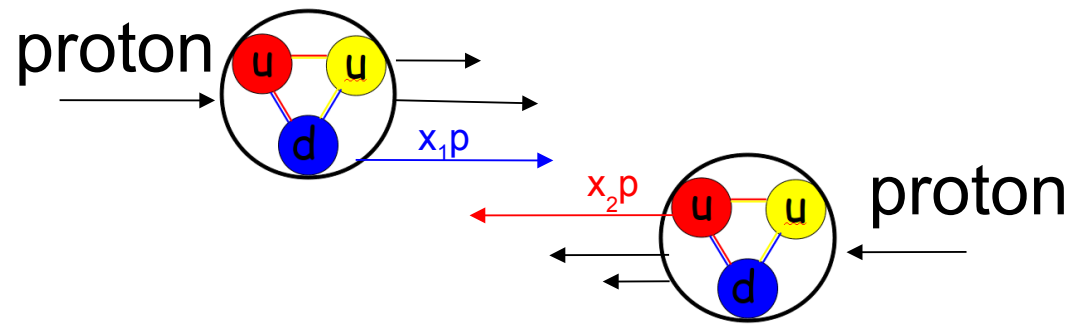


Conservation de la charge électrique



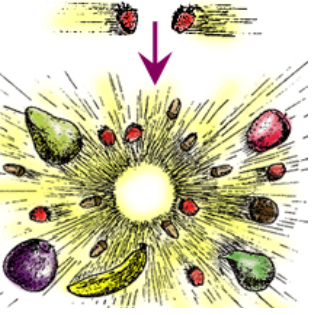


# Large Hadron Collider (LHC) CERN

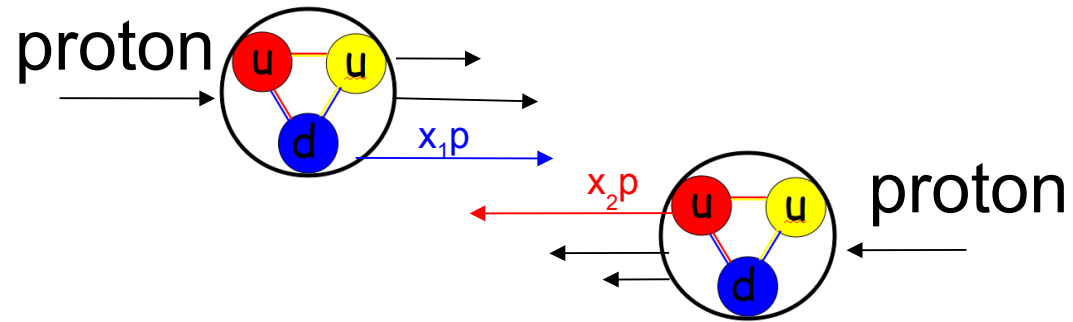


$$E=mc^2$$

matière (proton) → Énergie → matière ( $W^+$  ou  $W^-$ )

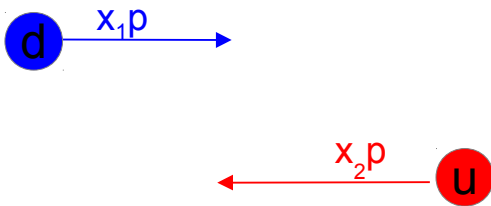


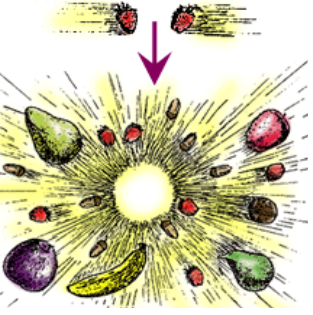
# Large Hadron Collider (LHC) CERN



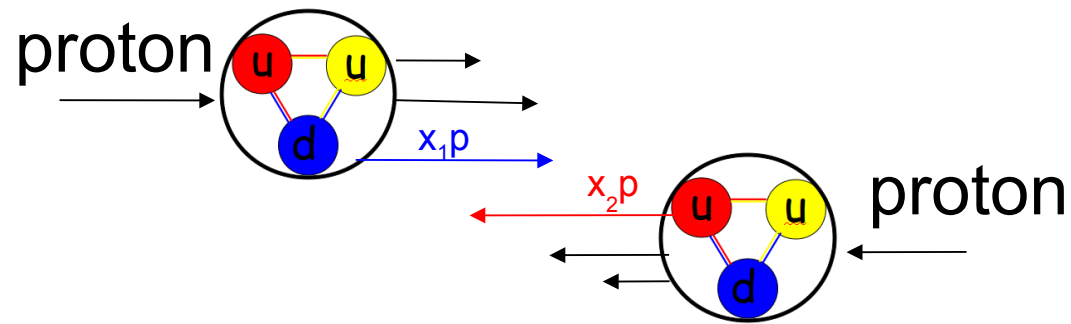
$$E=mc^2$$

matière (proton) → Énergie → matière ( $W^+$  ou  $W^-$ )



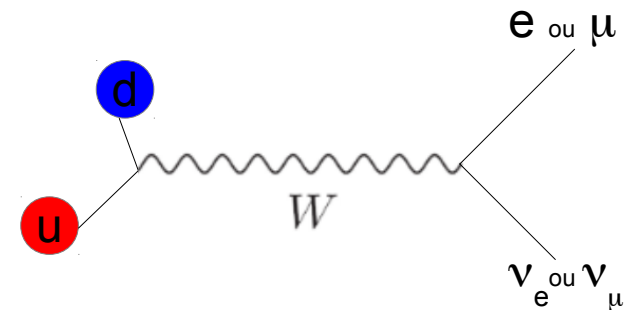


# Large Hadron Collider (LHC) CERN

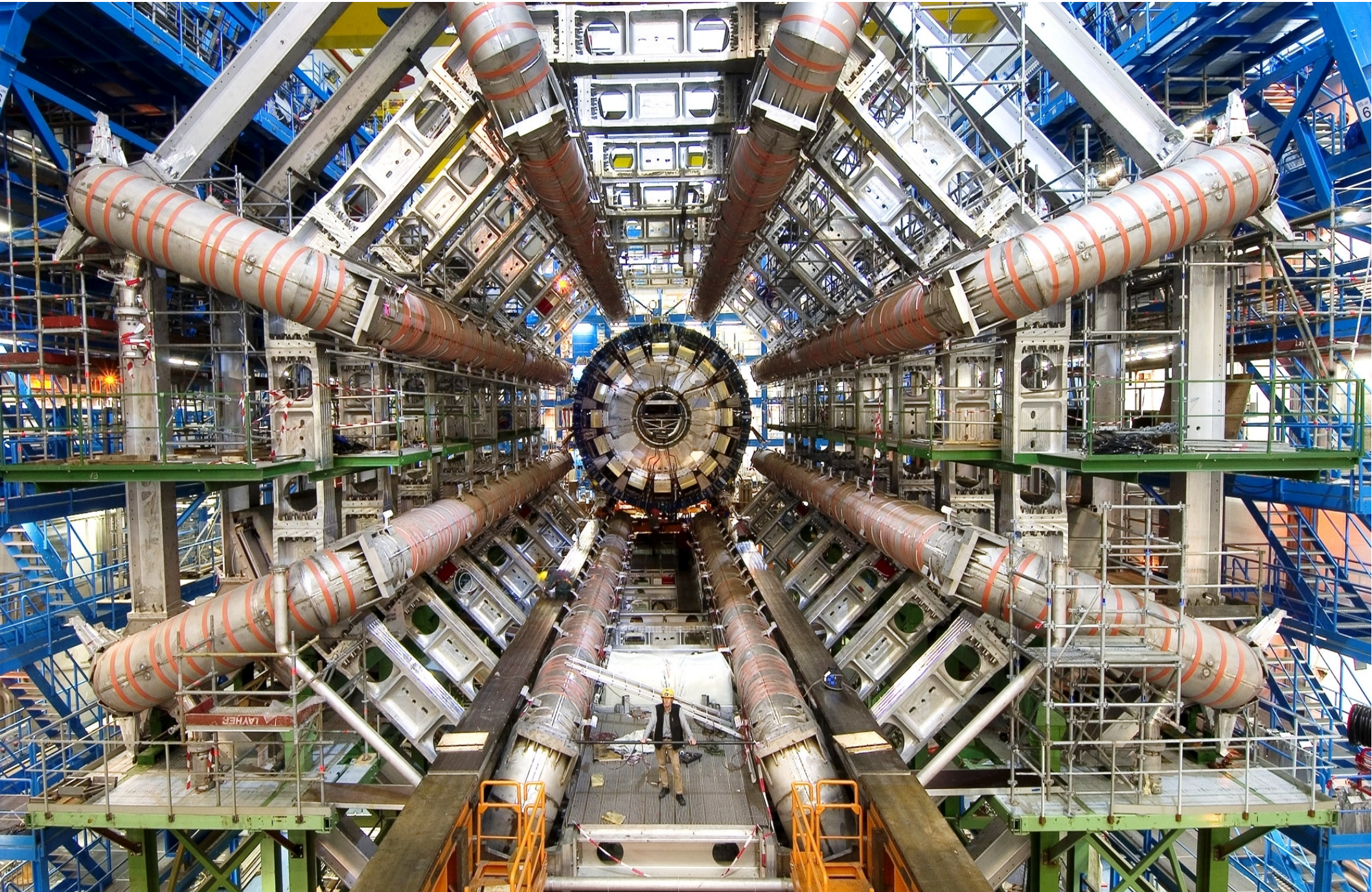


$$E=mc^2$$

matière (proton) → Énergie → matière ( $W^+$  ou  $W^-$ )



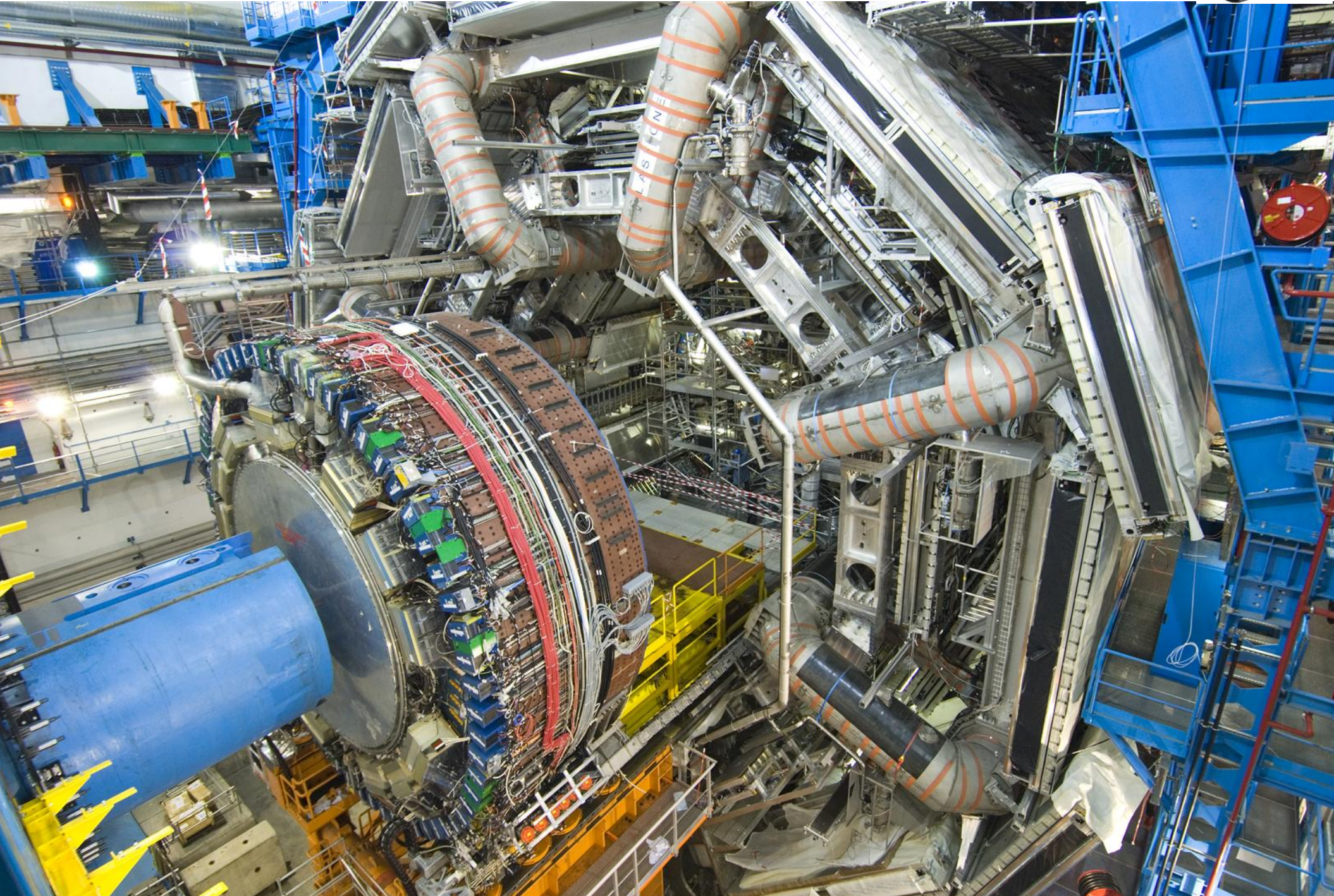
# Détecteur ATLAS

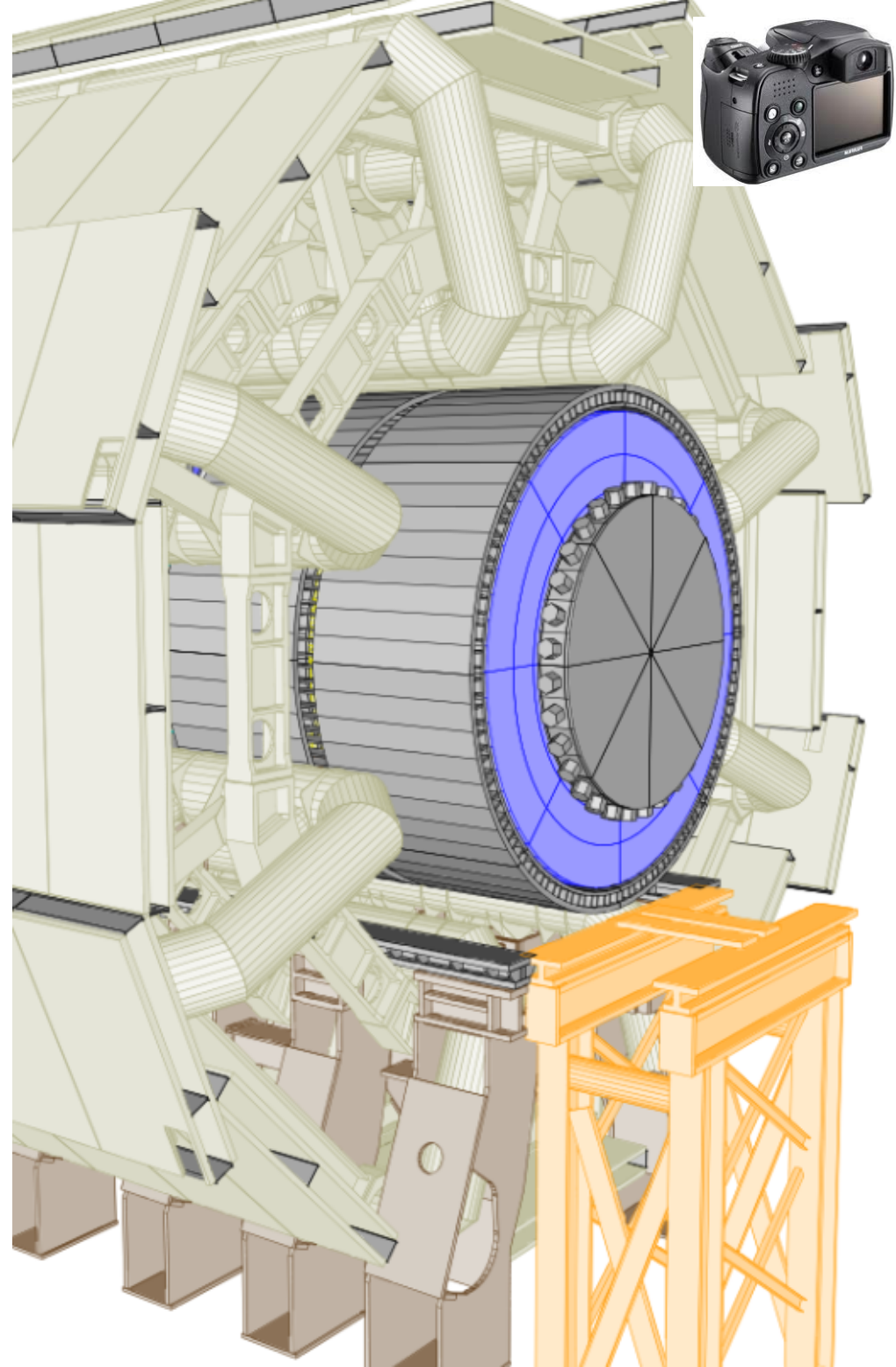
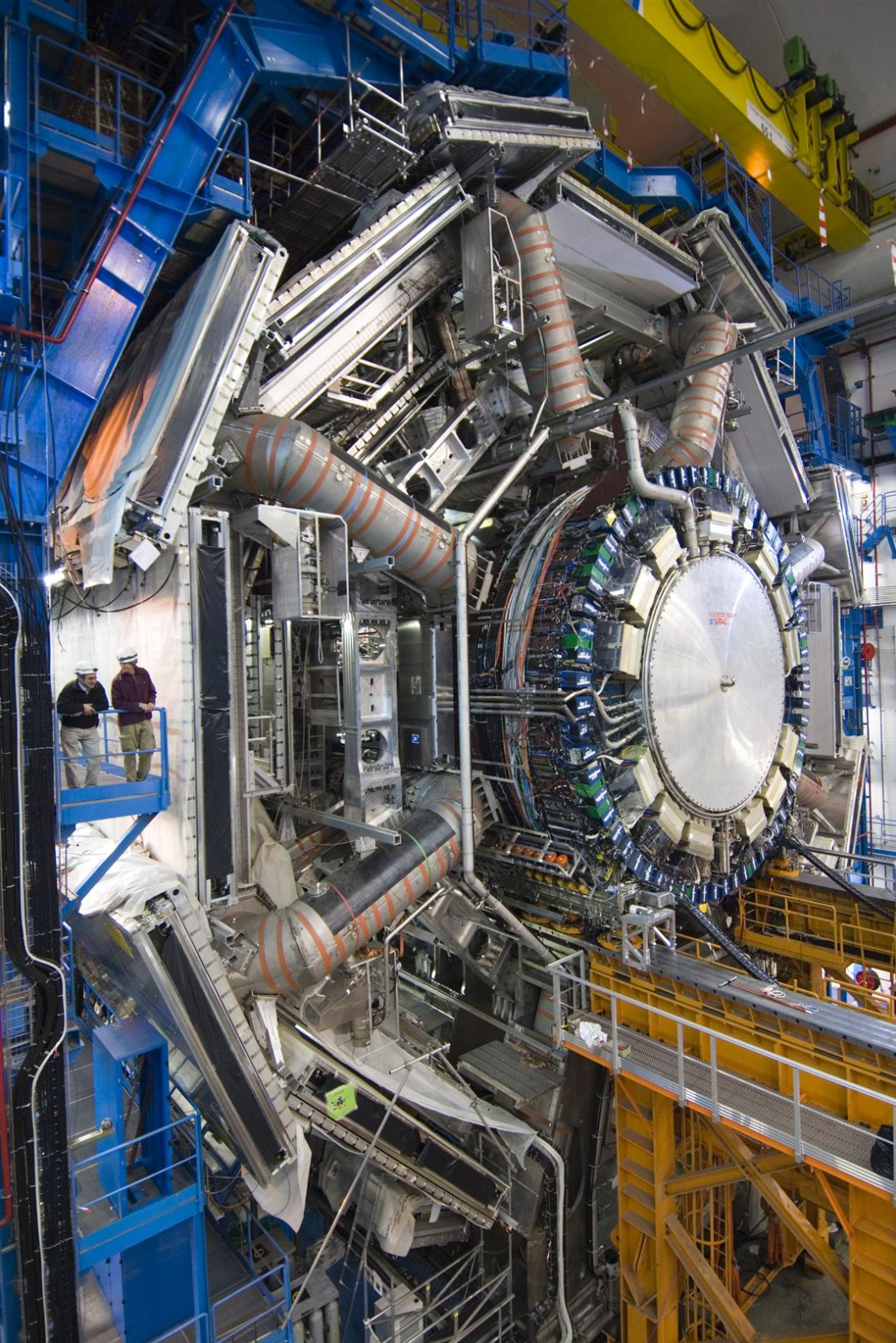




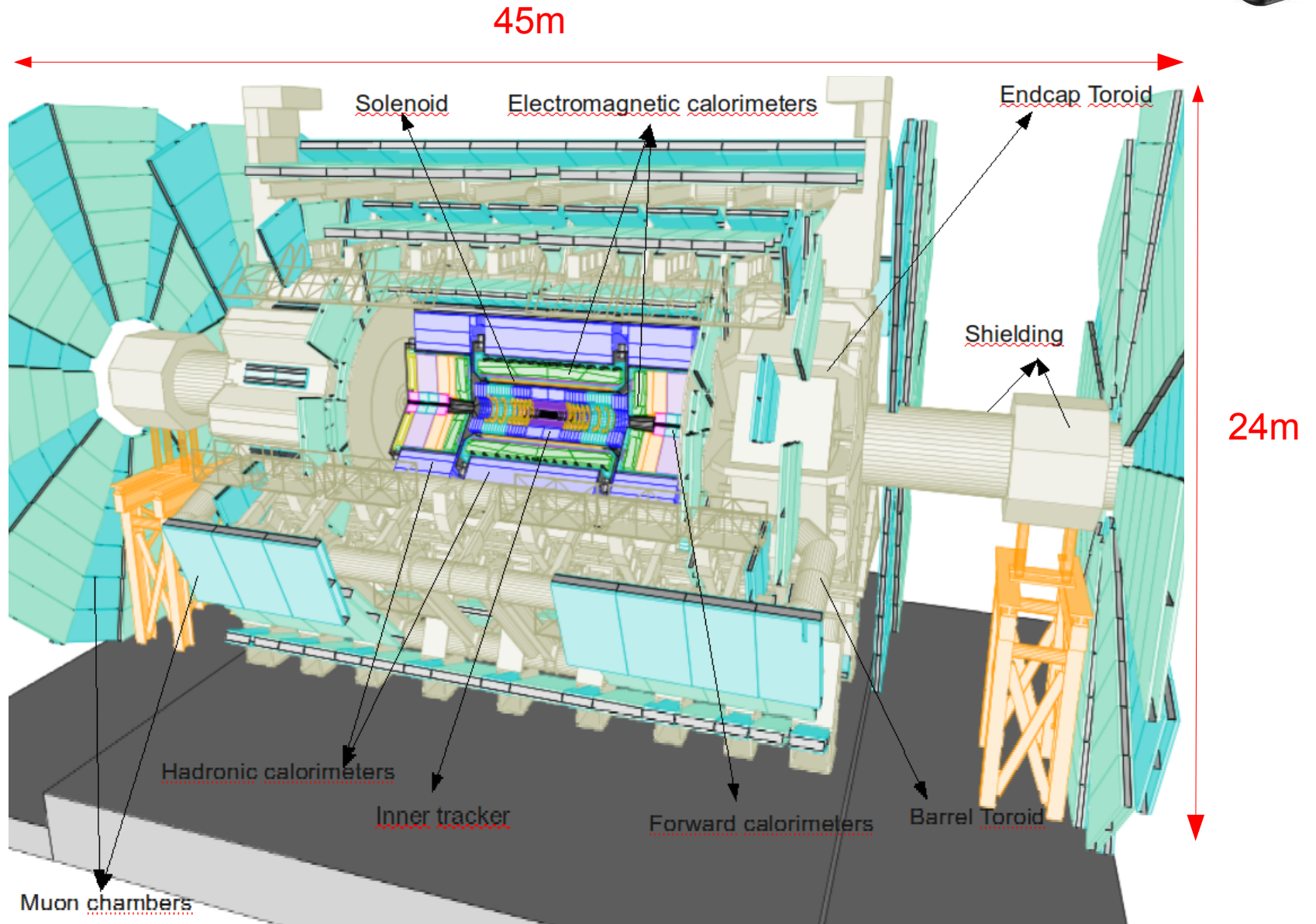
# Principe d'un détecteur





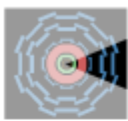


~90 000 000 pixels



# ATLAS

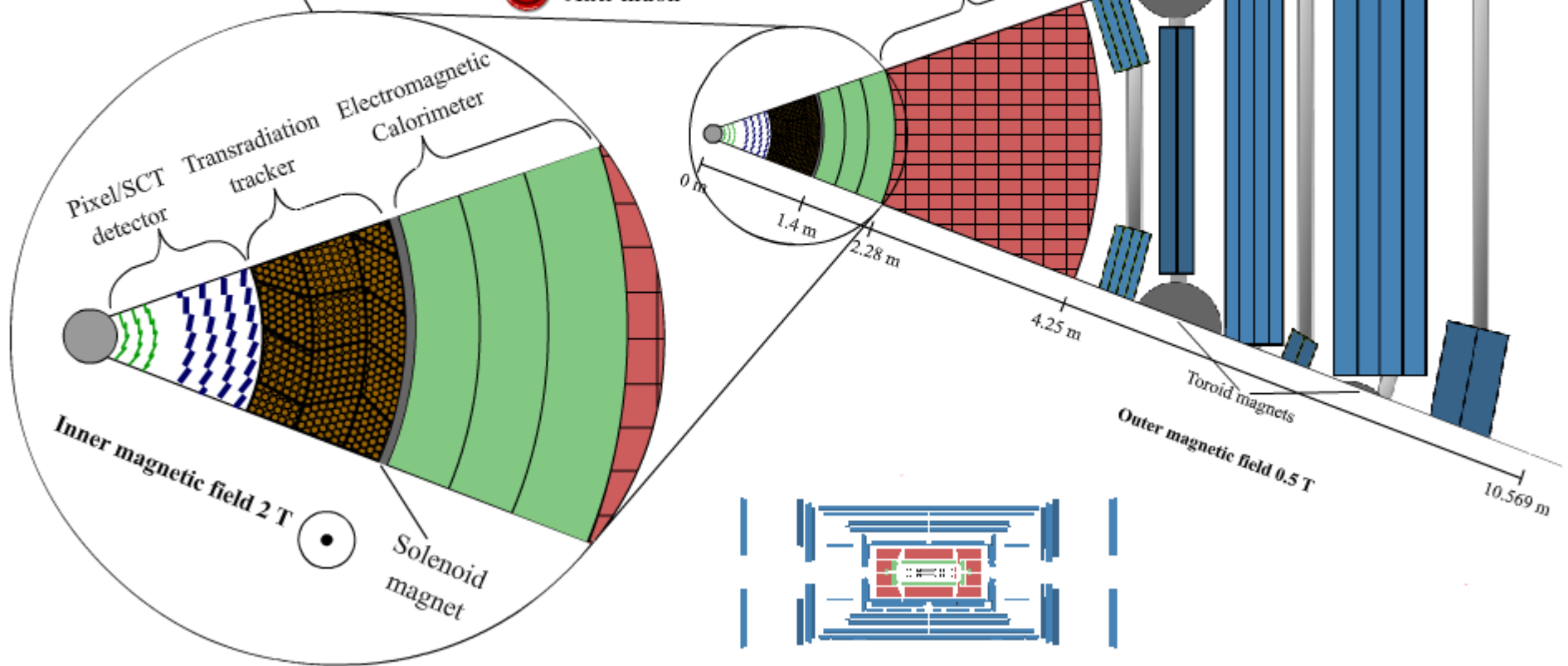
animation



display instantl

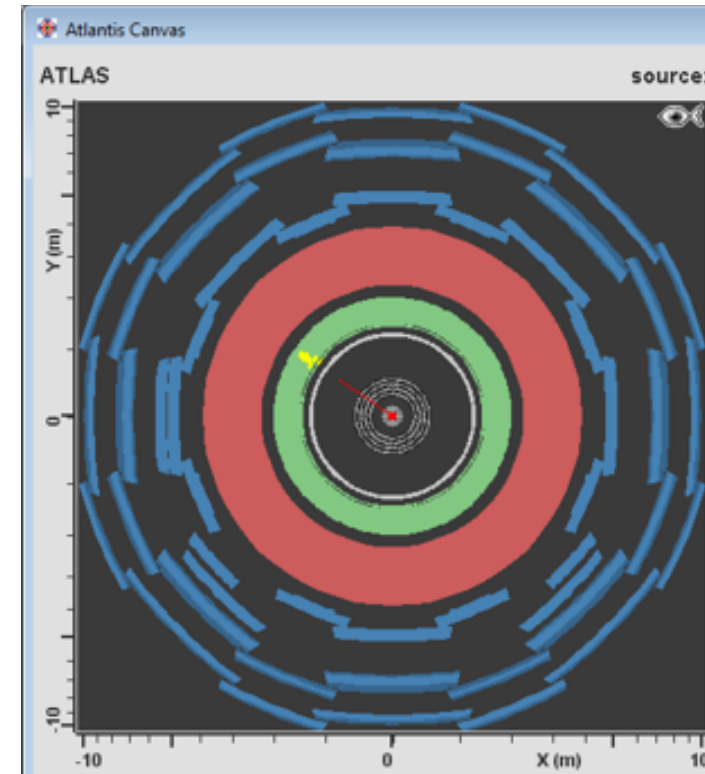
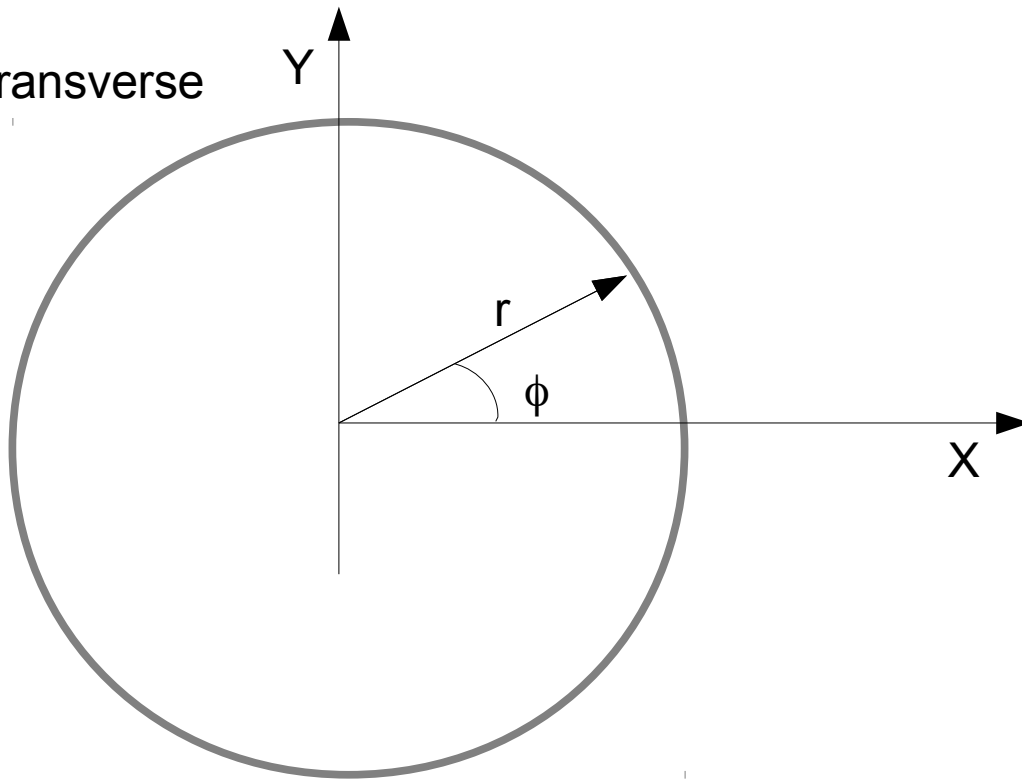
- Electron
- Proton
- Neutrino
- Photon
- Positron
- Anti-proton
- Jets
- Muon
- Neutron
- Anti-muon

Magnification 3x

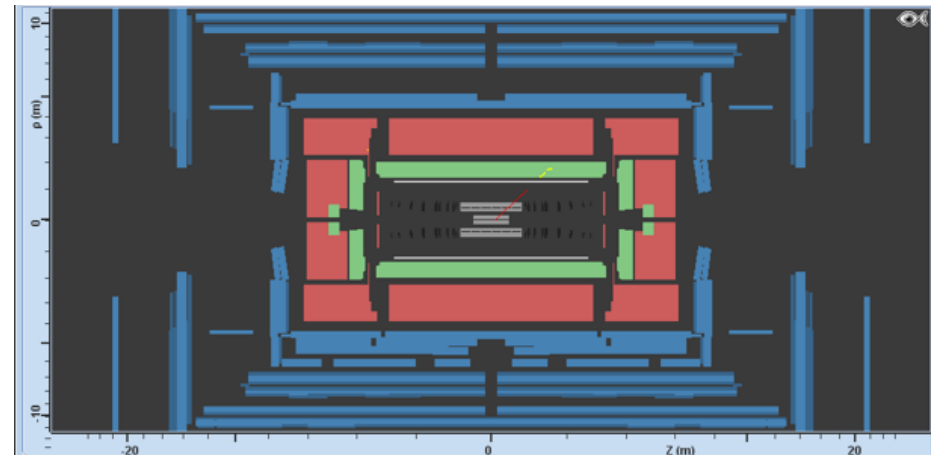
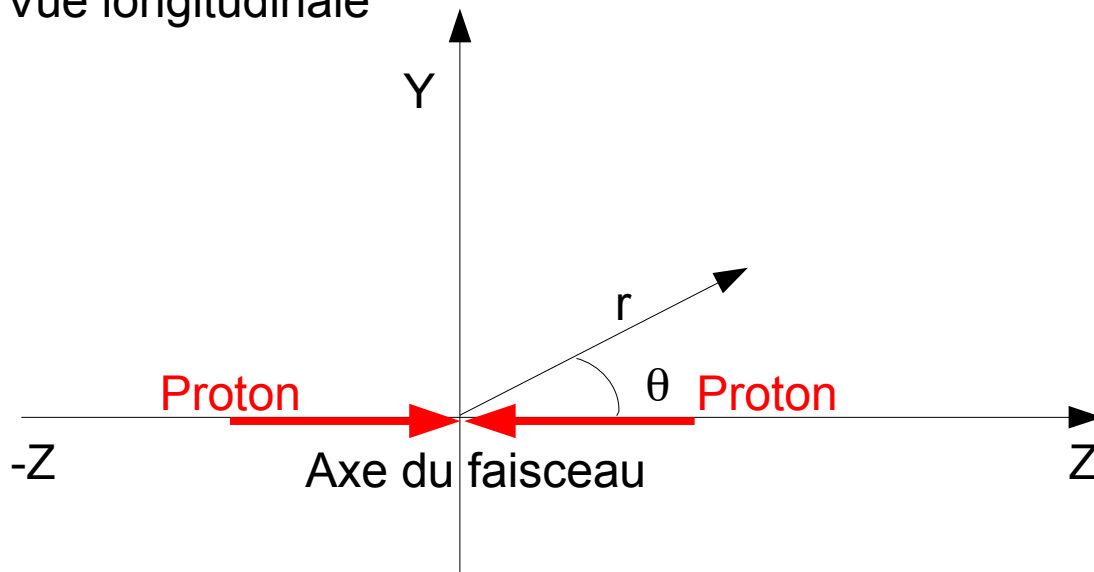


Created by T. Herrmann, O. Jeřábek, K. Jende, M. Kobel

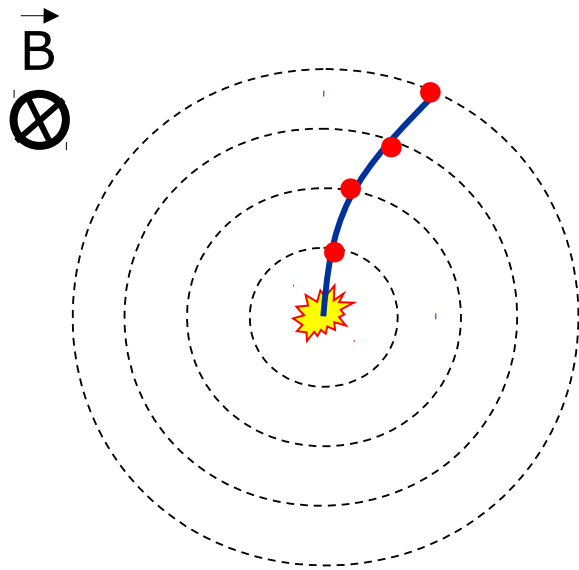
Vue transverse



Vue longitudinale

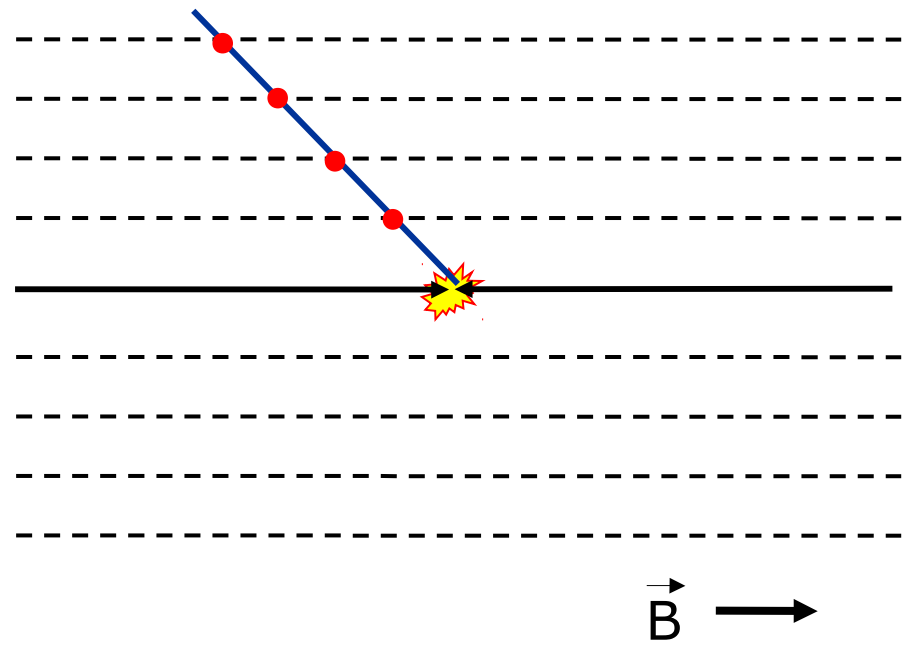


Vue transverse

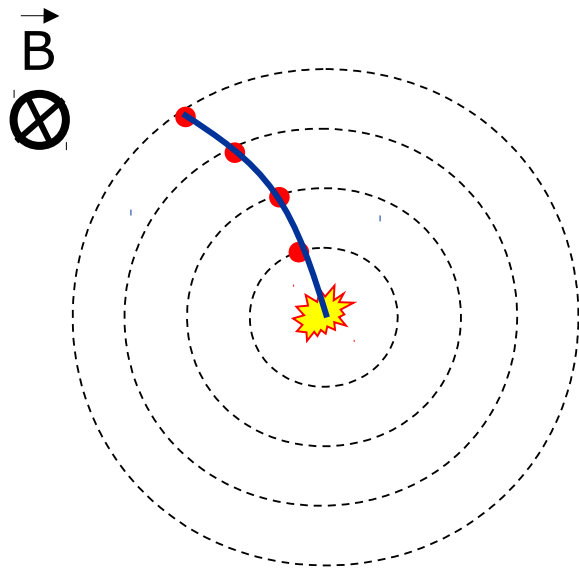


Un électron

Vue longitudinale

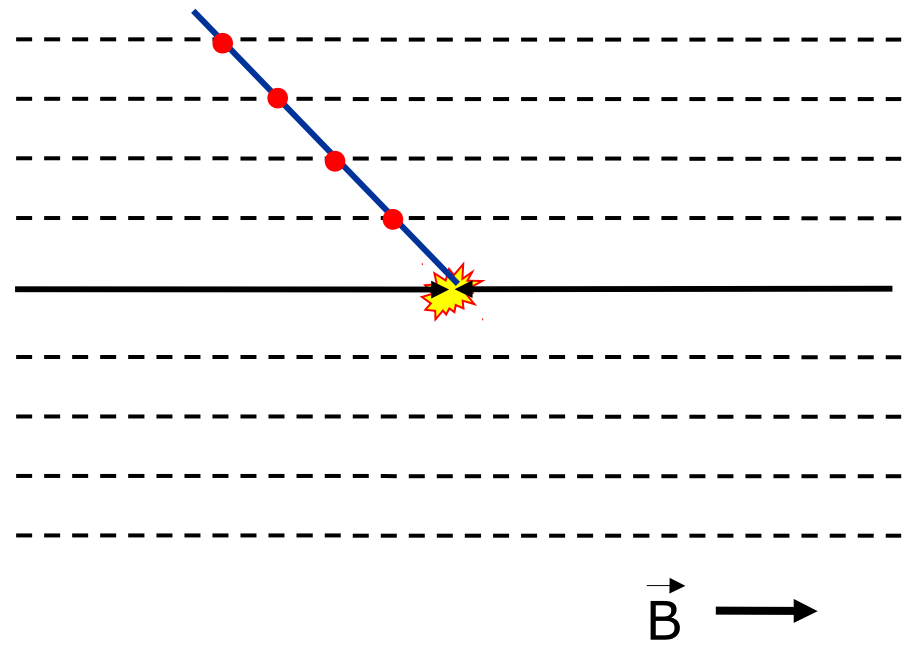


Vue transverse



Un positon

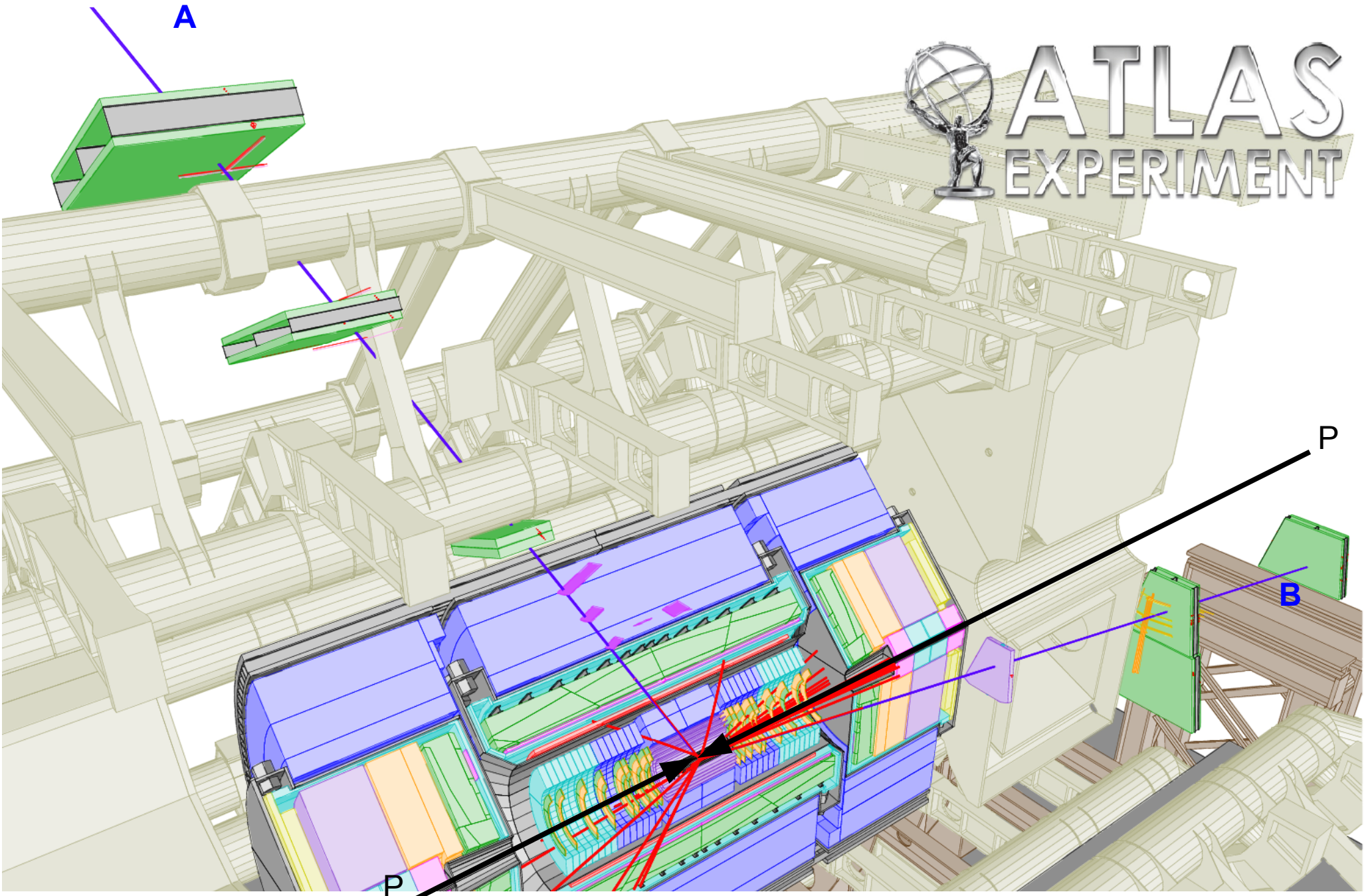
Vue longitudinale

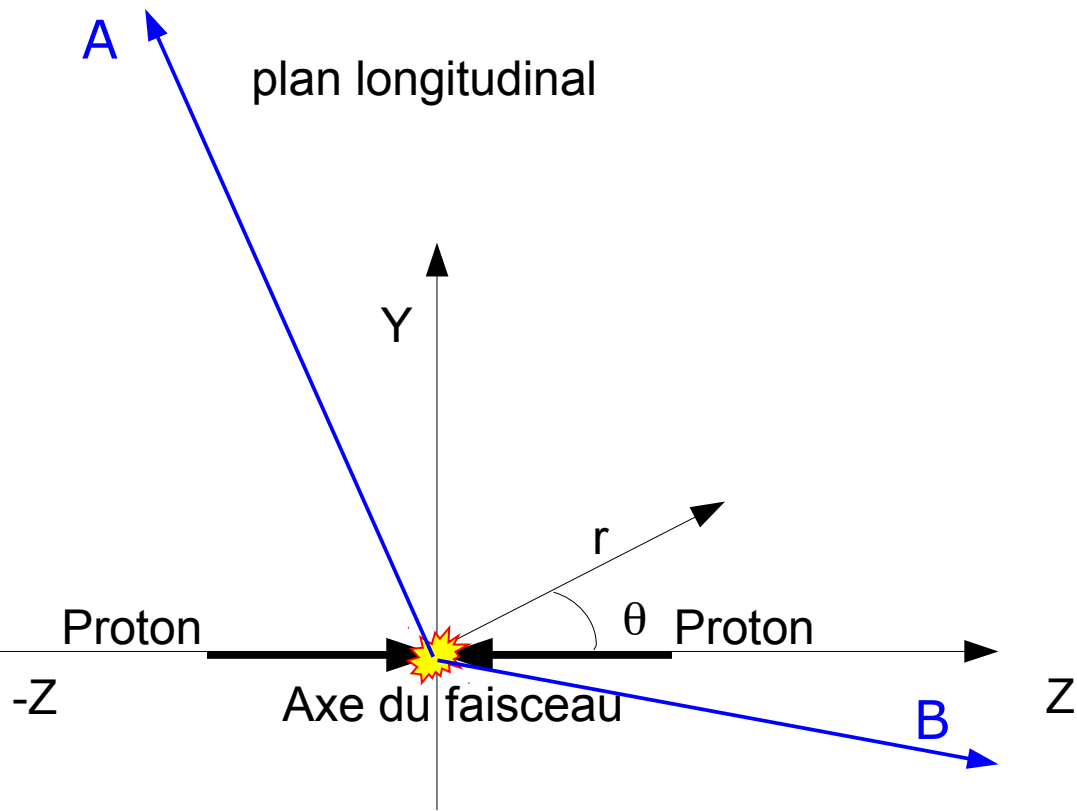






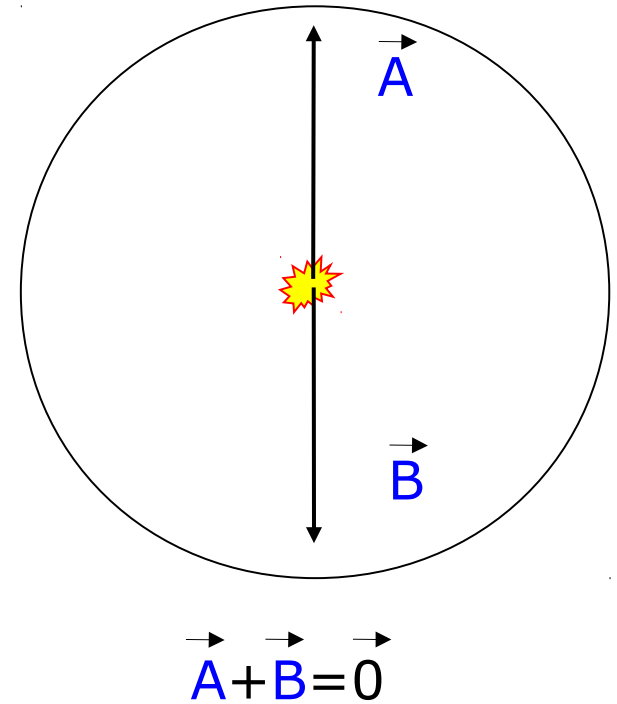
# ATLAS EXPERIMENT



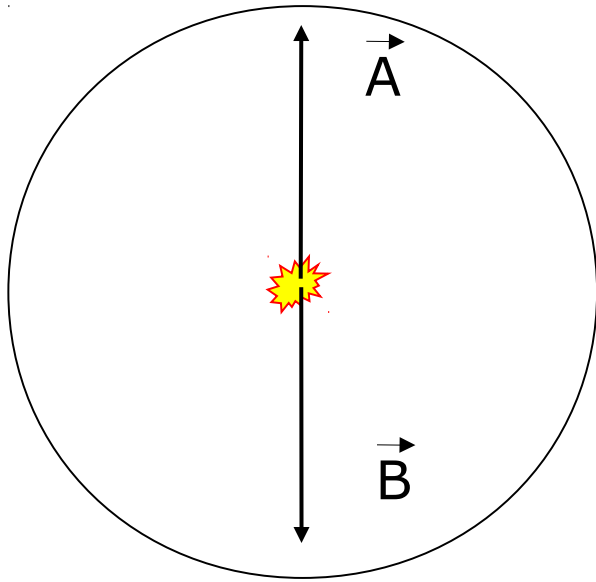


Quantité de mouvement ( $p=mv$ ) = **impulsion**

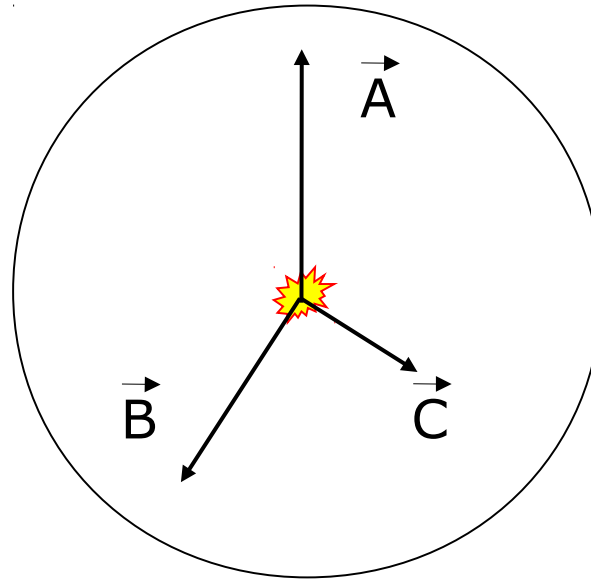
plan transverse



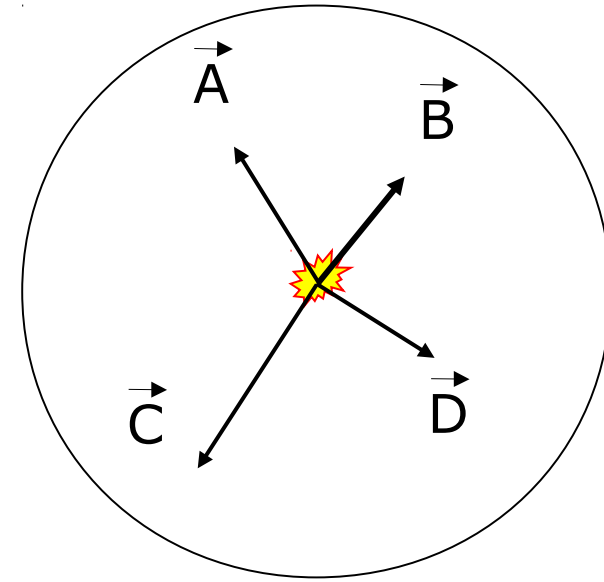
Conservation de l'impulsion dans le plan transverse au faisceau



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

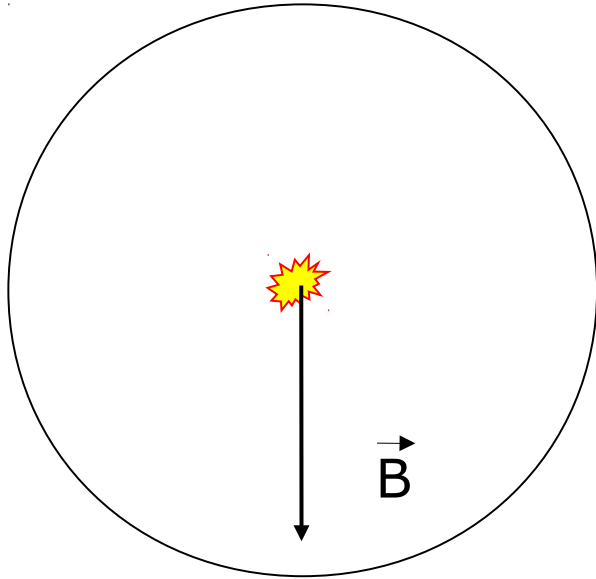


$$\vec{A} + \vec{B} + \vec{C} = \vec{0}$$

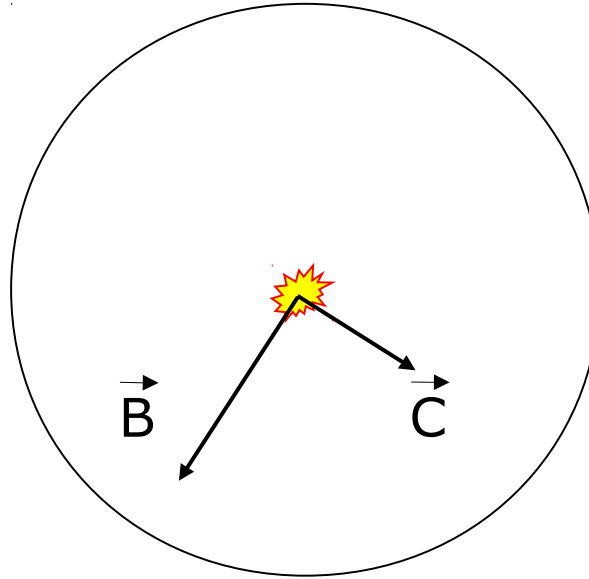


$$\vec{A} + \vec{B} + \vec{C} + \vec{D} = \vec{0}$$

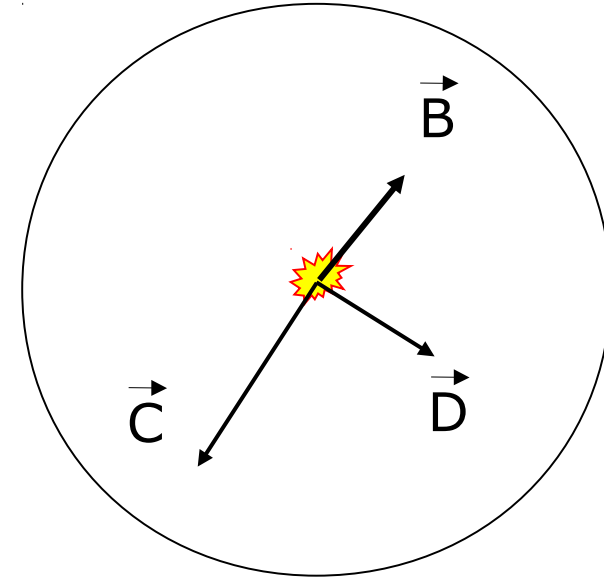
# Énergie Manquante (MET)



$$\vec{B} \neq 0$$



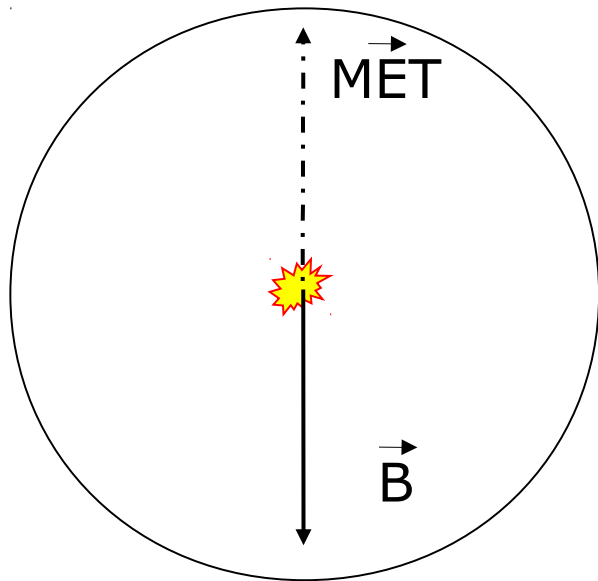
$$\vec{B} + \vec{C} \neq 0$$



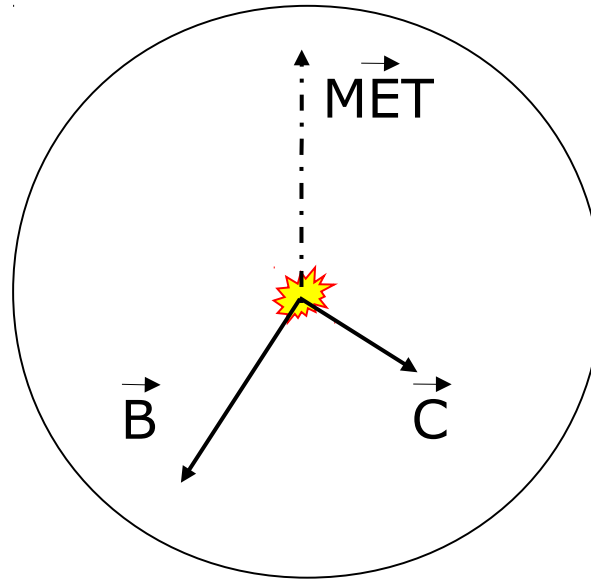
$$\vec{B} + \vec{C} + \vec{D} \neq 0$$

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

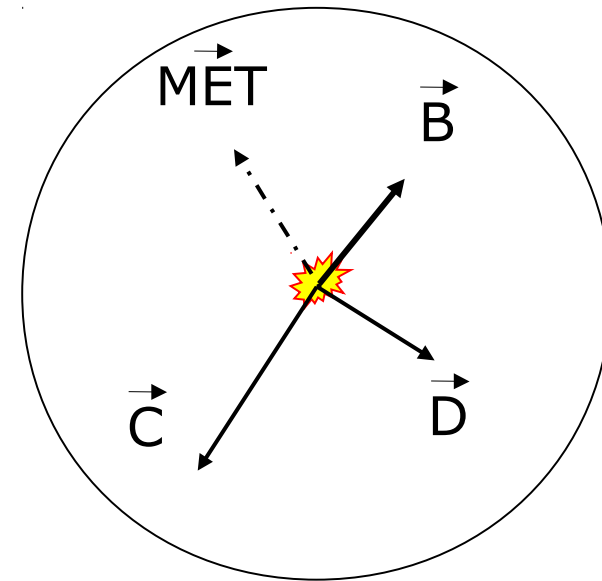
Si la particule A est un neutrino l'impulsion dans le plan transverse au faisceau ne semble plus être conservée



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



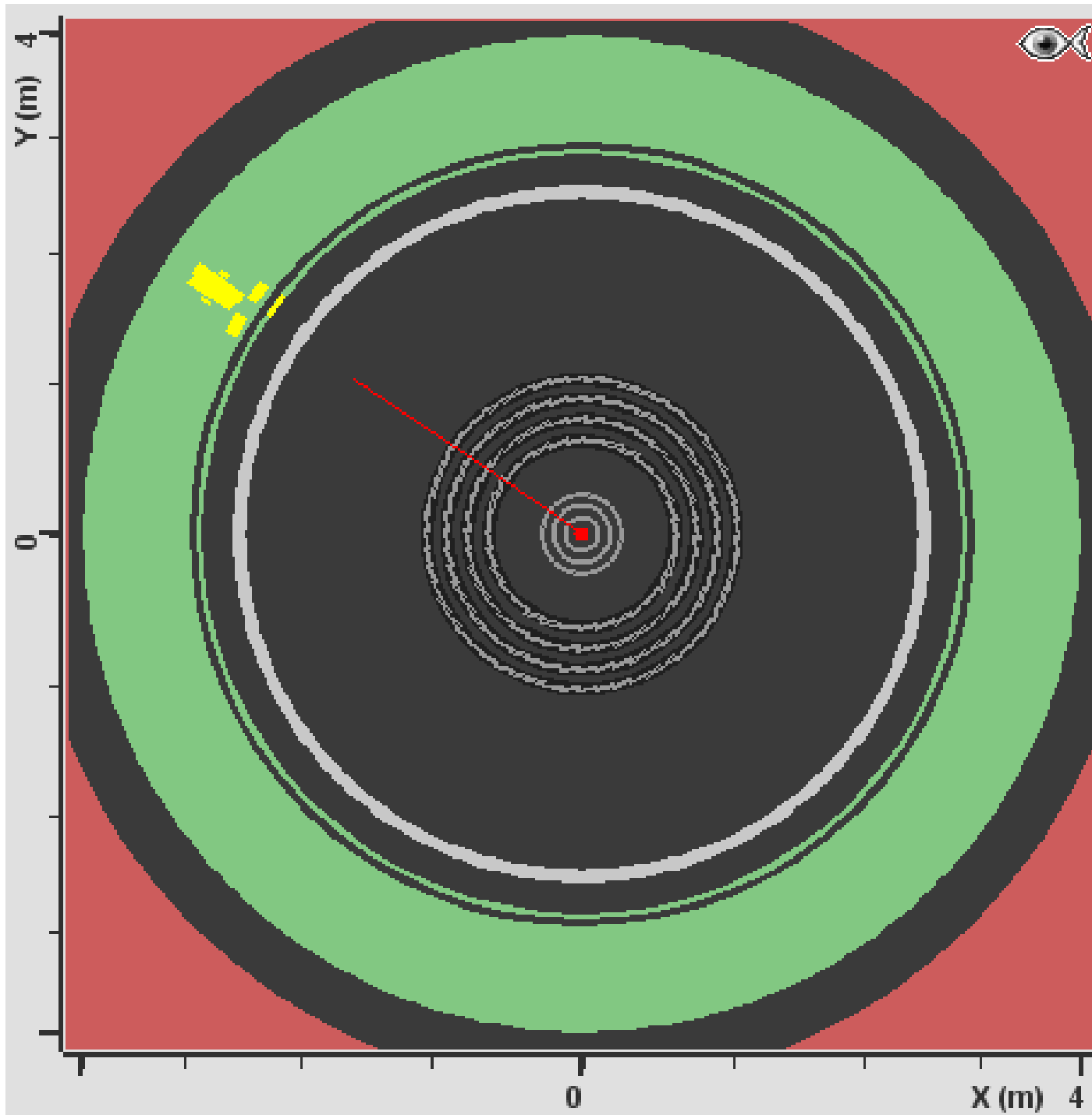
$$\vec{B} + \vec{C} = -\vec{MET}$$

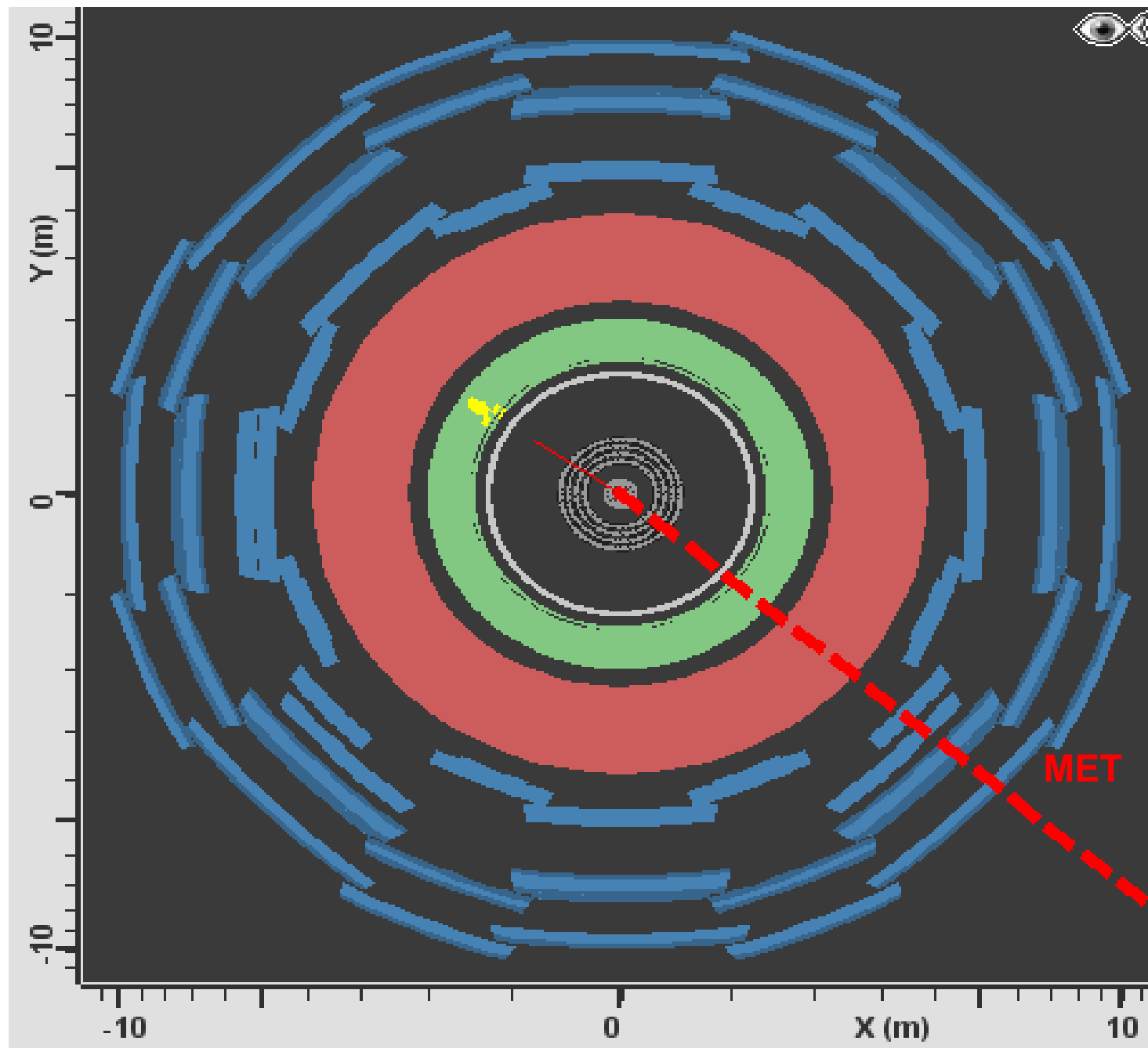


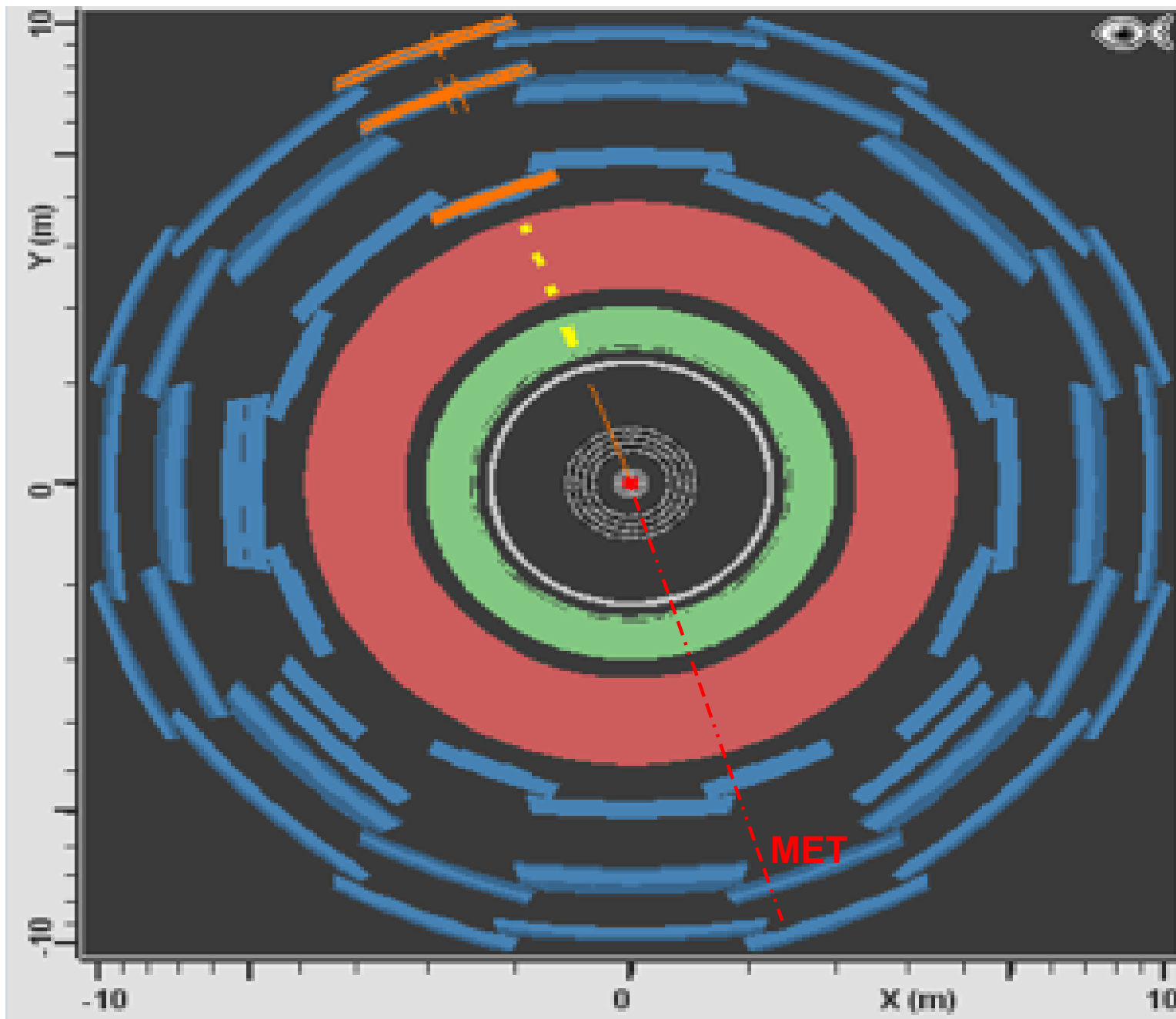
$$\vec{B} + \vec{C} + \vec{D} = -\vec{MET}$$

La non-conservation de l'impulsion dans le plan transverse au faisceau est une indication de la présence d'un neutrino

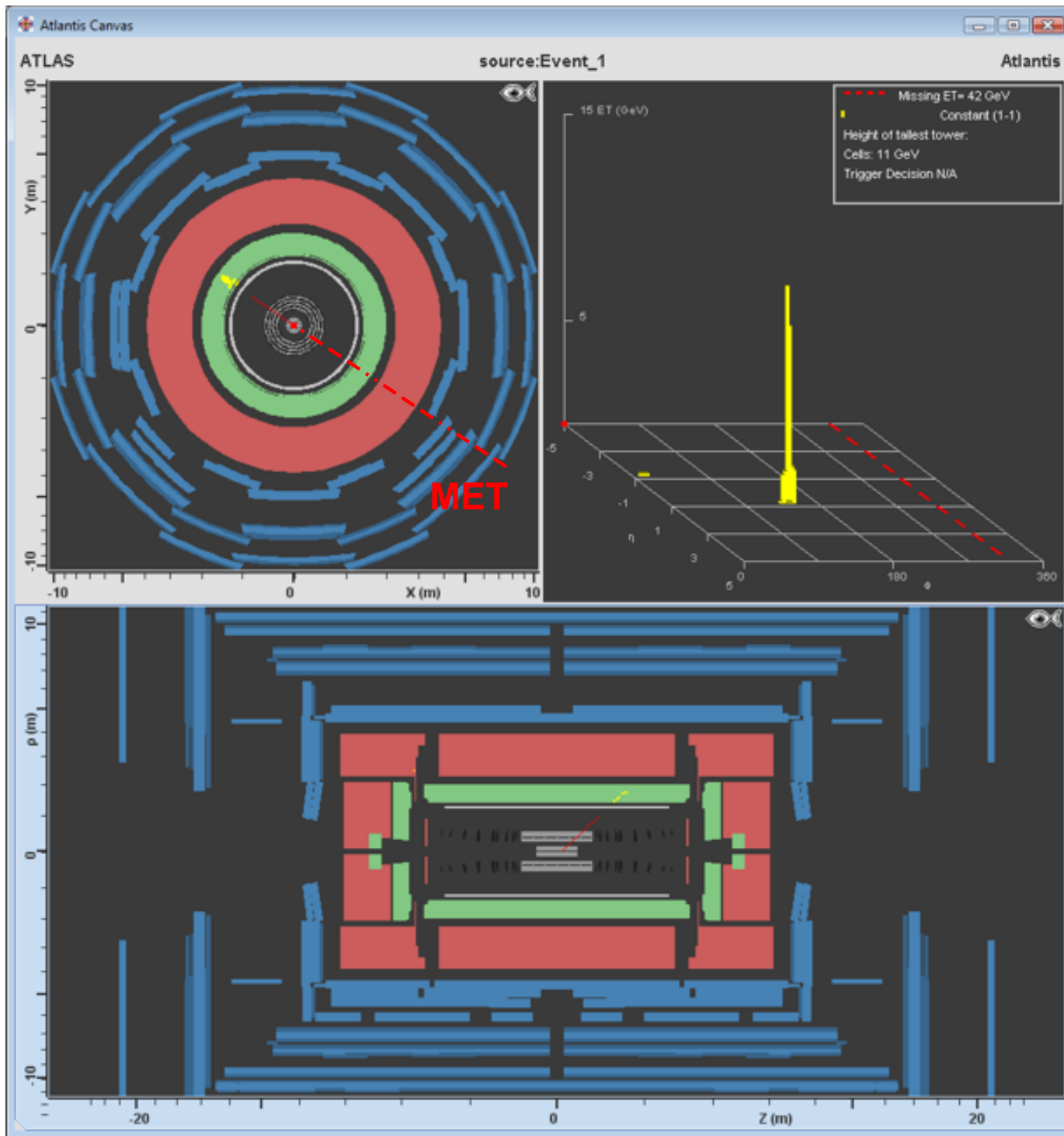
$$|\vec{MET}| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Présence d'un neutrino}$$



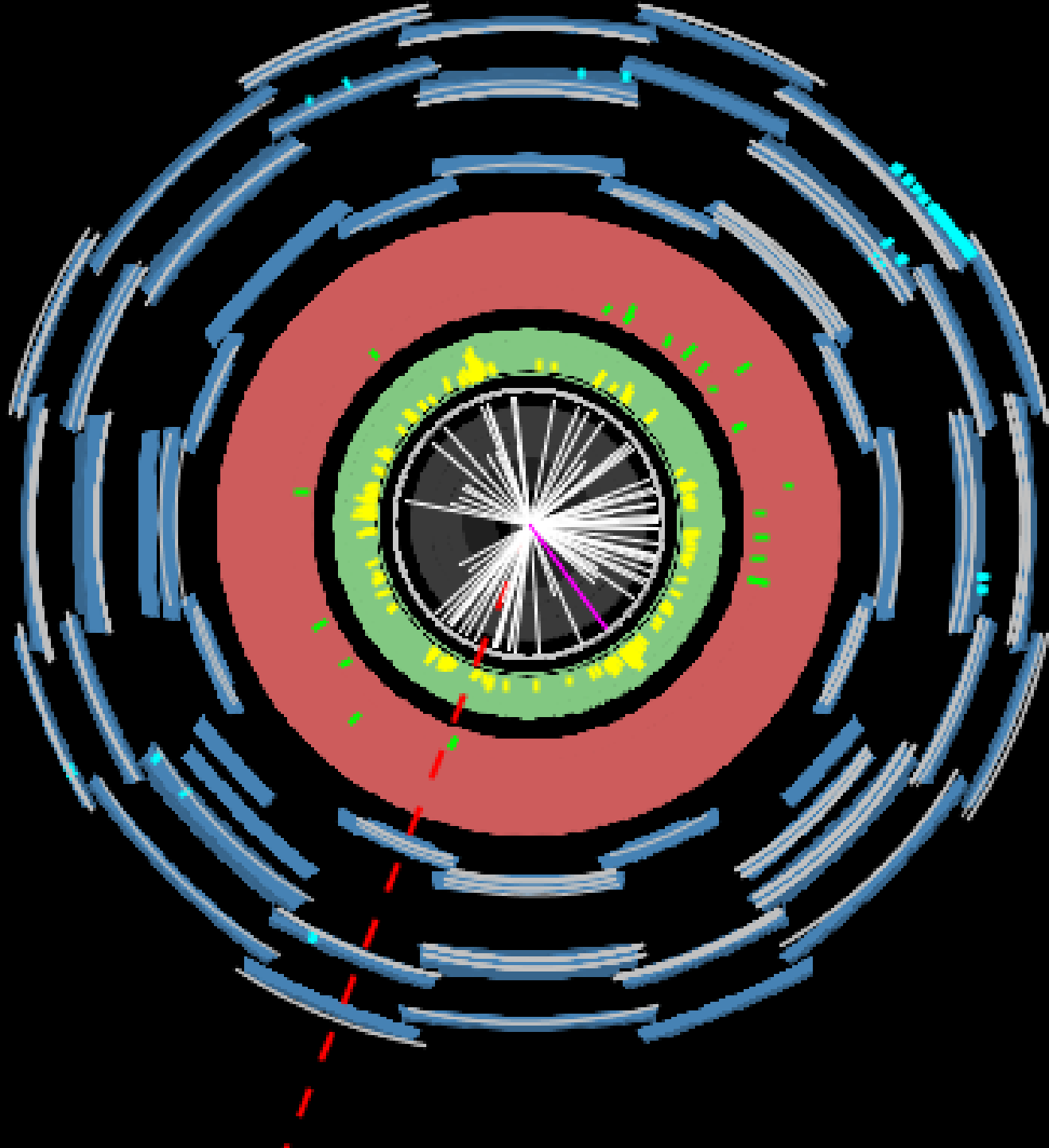




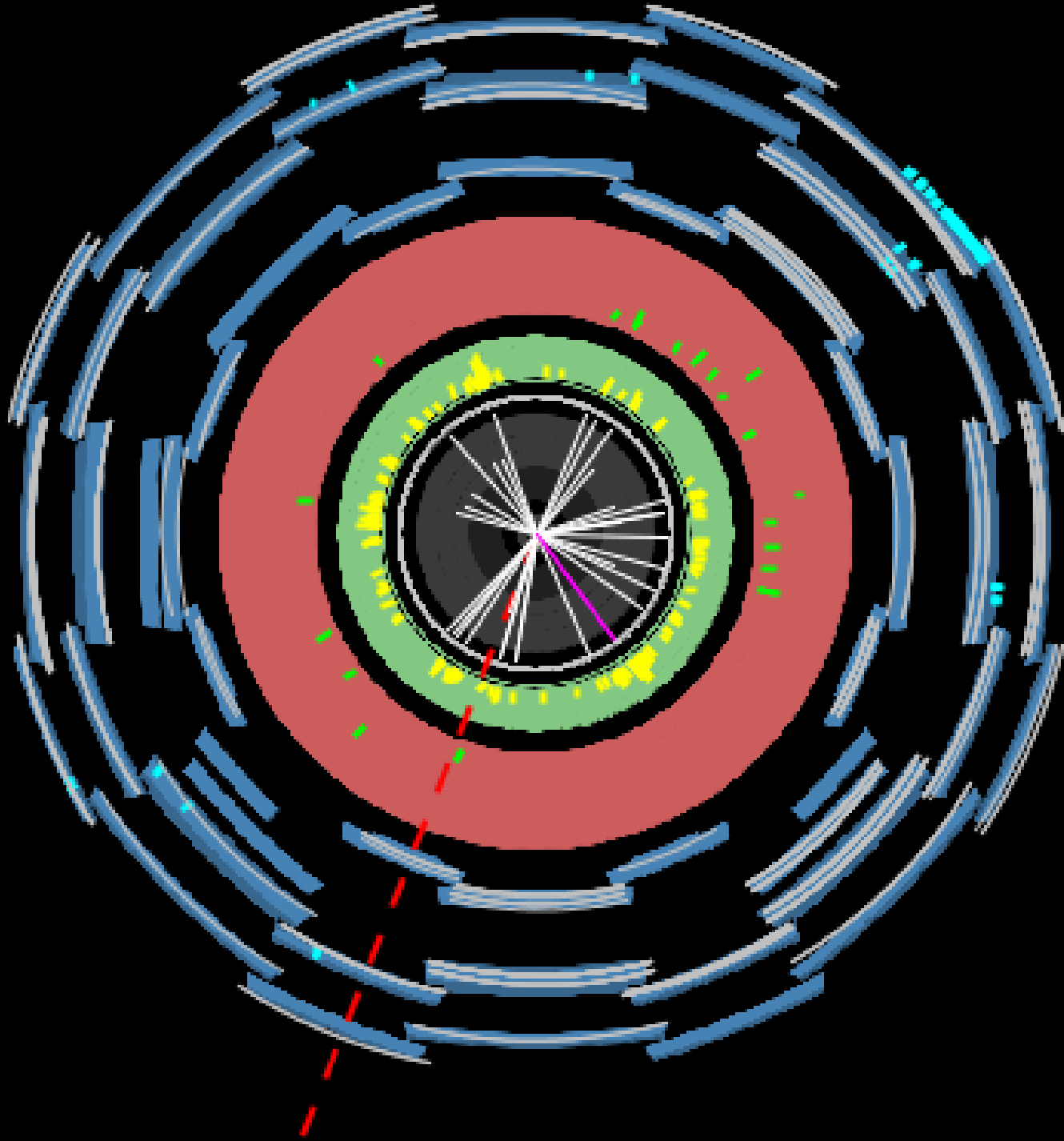




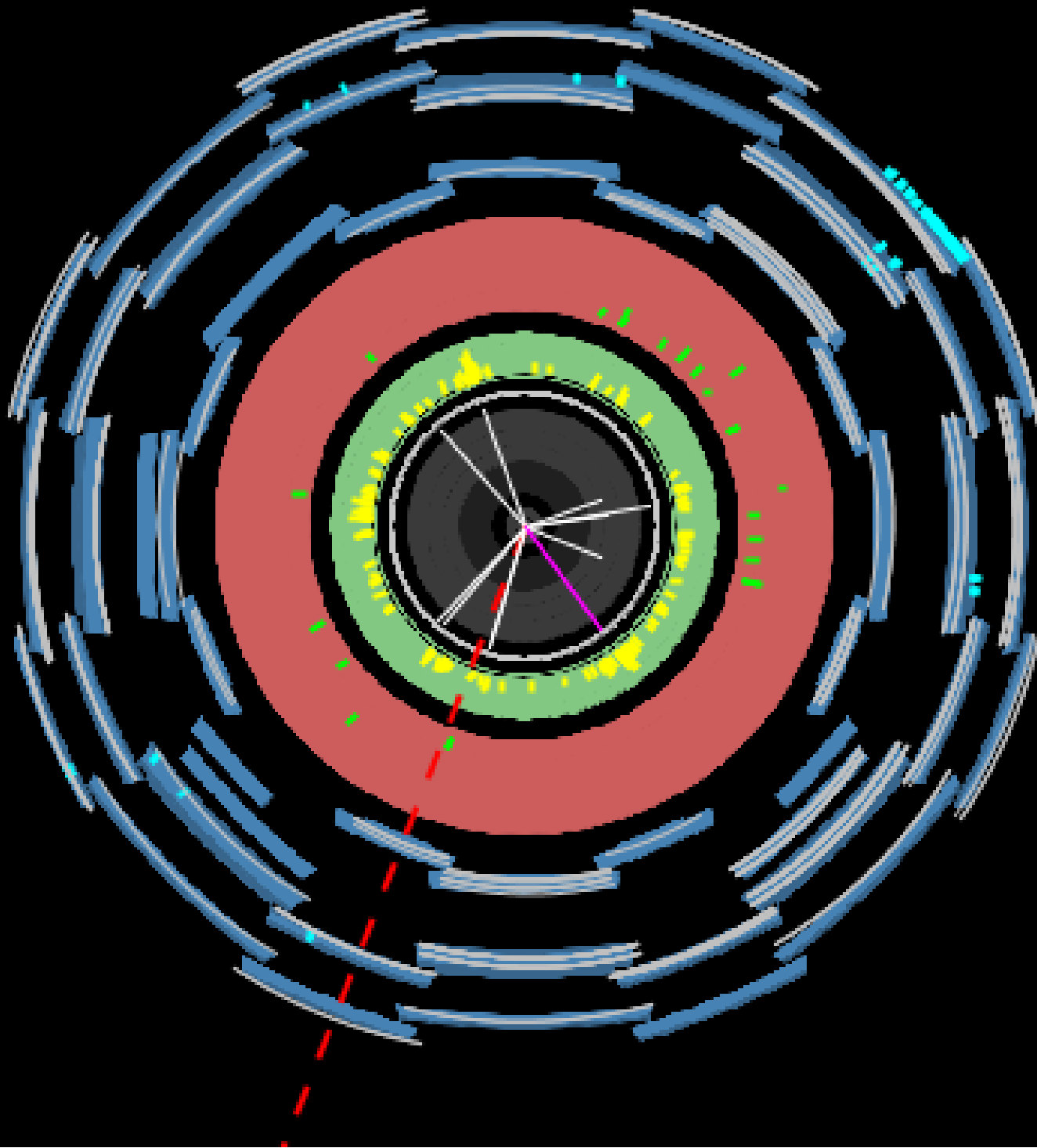
Pt > 1 GeV



Pt > 2 GeV



Pt>5GeV



Pt>10GeV

