JFGfest : Lundi 20 septembre 2010

Statistikeries

Plan de l’expose

1) Objectifs
    a) le scandale
    b) le respect
        ~~i) Crazy Horse Saloon~~
        ii) Publication commune
2) Doctorant(e)s
    a) beaucoup
    b) une erreur (de ma part)
3) JFG is the Best
    a) critères
    b) deux coups de cuillère a pot
4) CELLO
    a) Tagging
    b) Le scandale révelé
5) La conjecture de JFG
    a) formalisme
    b) dégats collateraux
6) Conclusion

JFG a ete en charge des seminaires du LAL et la coutume veut que l’orateur soit invite a diner

1) **Erratum to: On the determination of a mass lower limit for the Higgs boson in the presence of candidate events.**
J.F. Grivaz, F. Le Diberder, (Orsay, LAL) . LAL-92-45, Aug 1992. 5pp.

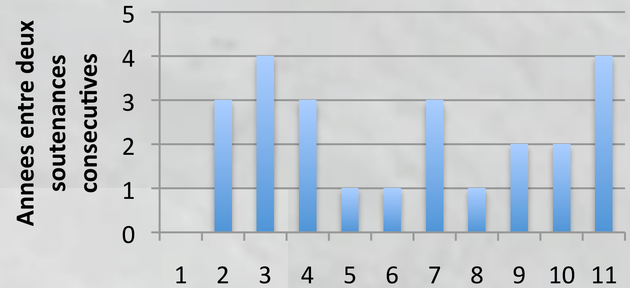
LaTeX(US) | LaTeX(EU) | Harvmac | BibTeX
CERN Library Record
Scanned Version (KEK Library)
Bookmarkable link to this information

2) **Complementary analyses and acceptance optimization in new particle searches.**
J.F. Grivaz, F. Le Diberder, (Orsay, LAL) . LAL-92-37, Jun 1992. 7pp.

LaTeX(US) | LaTeX(EU) | Harvmac | BibTeX | Keywords | Cited 1 time
CERN Library Record
Full-text available
Bookmarkable link to this information

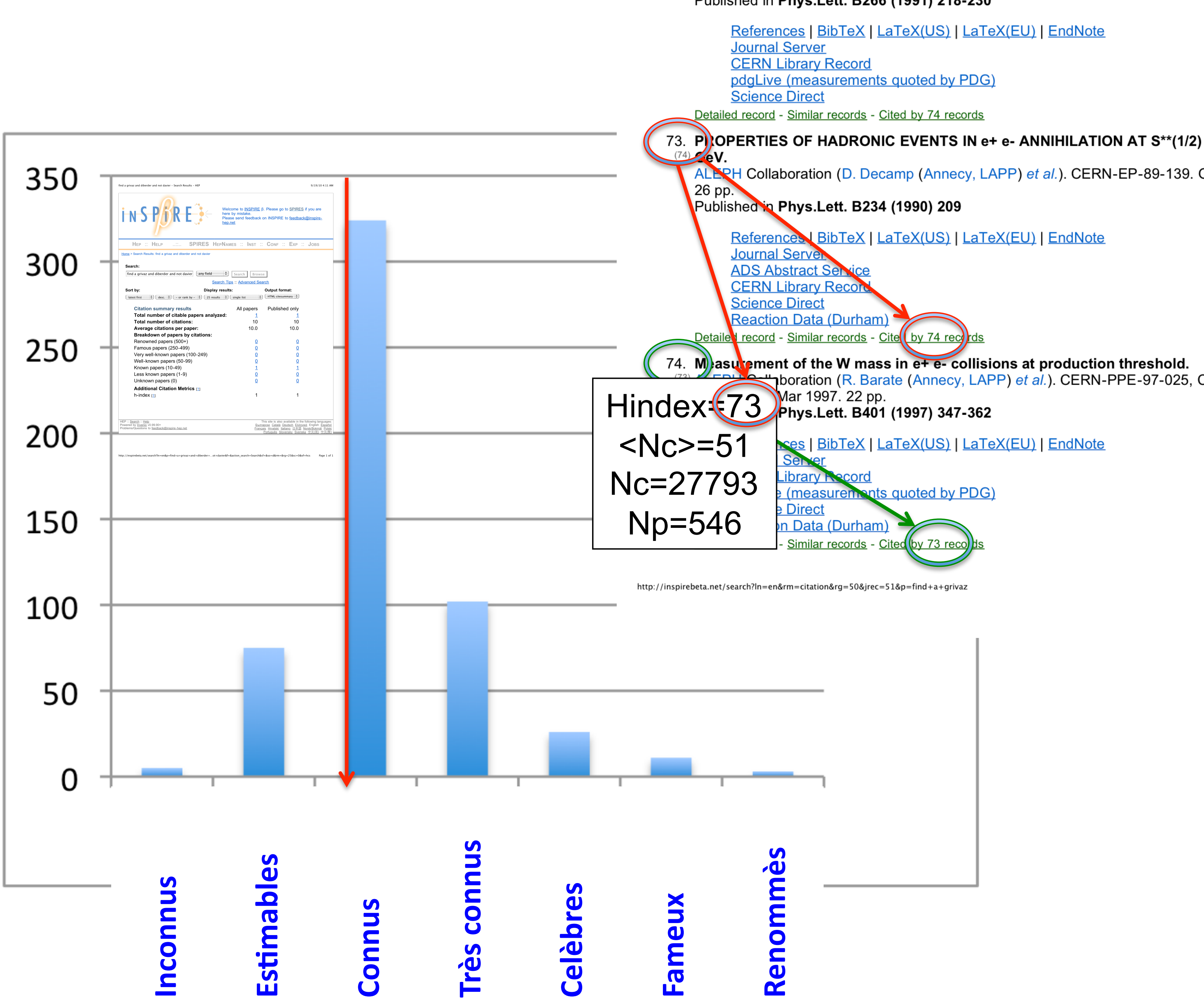
3) **On the determination of a mass lower limit for the Higgs boson in the presence of candidate events.**
J.F. Grivaz, F. Le Diberder, (Orsay, LAL) . LAL-92-23, Apr 1992. 8pp.
Published in **Nucl.Instrum.Meth.A333:320-323,1993**.

LaTeX(US) | LaTeX(EU) | Harvmac | BibTeX | Keywords | Cited 11 times
Journal Server [doi:10.1016/0168-9002(93)91173-K]
CERN Library Record
Scanned Version (KEK Library)
Bookmarkable link to this information



Do Won Kim		1988
Vincent Bertin		1991
	Marie Jacquet	1995
Dirk Zerwas		1998
Marumi Kado		1999
Jean-Baptiste de Vivie de Regie		2000
Florian Beaudette		2003
Alexandre Zabi		2004
Nikola Makovec		2006
Christophe Ochando		2008
Jean-Baptiste Sauvan		2012
10	1	

Sans commentaire



Published in Phys.Lett. B266 (1991) 218-230
References | BibTeX | LaTeX(US) | LaTeX(EU) | EndNote
Journal Server
CERN Library Record
pdgLive (measurements quoted by PDG)
Science Direct
Detailed record - Similar records - Cited by 74 records
73. PROPERTIES OF HADRONIC EVENTS IN e+ e- ANNIHILATION AT S**(1/2)
GeV.
(74)
ALEPH Collaboration (D. Decamp (Annecy, LAPP) et al.). CERN-EP-89-139.
26 pp.
Published in Phys.Lett. B234 (1990) 209
References | BibTeX | LaTeX(US) | LaTeX(EU) | EndNote
Journal Server
ADS Abstract Service
CERN Library Record
Science Direct
Reaction Data (Durham)
Detailed record - Similar records - Cited by 74 records
74. Measurement of the W mass in e+ e- collisions at production threshold.
Collaboration (R. Barate (Annecy, LAPP) et al.). CERN-PPE-97-025,
Mar 1997. 22 pp.
Phys.Lett. B401 (1997) 347-362
BibTeX | LaTeX(US) | LaTeX(EU) | EndNote
Server
Library Record
(measurements quoted by PDG)
Direct
Data (Durham)
Similar records - Cited by 73 records
http://inspirebeta.net/search?ln=en&rm=citation&rg=50&jrec=51&p=find+a+grivaz
Hindex=73
<Nc>=51
Nc=27793
Np=546
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
Inconnus
Estimables
Connus
Très connus
Celèbres
Fameux
Renommès

	Renomes	Fameux	Celebres	Tres connus	Connus	Estimables	Inconnus	Np	Nc	<Nc>	H
	2	13	45	145	452	201	26	884	34779	39	85
	3	10	49	109	393	91	3	659	30641	47	84
	3	10	38	129	376	143	5	704	31047	44	80
JFG	3	11	26	102	324	75	5	546	27793	51	73
	2	5	21	99	287	130	8	552	21748	40	70
	1	9	24	70	181	53	1	339	17668	52	69
	1	7	22	68	149	27	4	278	15156	55	67
	1	5	9	53	226	78	8	380	13686	36	56
	3	3	9	23	102	24	5	169	9026	53	44
	0	4	5	22	54	12	0	97	5287	55	42
	2	2	7	16	39	9	4	79	5421	69	36
	0	0	2	10	77	26	1	116	2803	24	28

Hypothese h_0 : JFG est le meilleur

Analyse statistique : JFG+Orateurs+4LAL-DreamTeam

	Renommès	Fameux	Celèbres	Très connus	Connus	Estimables	Inconnus	Np	Nc	<Nc>	H
	2	13	45	145	452	201	26	884	34779	39	85
	3	10	49	109	393	91	3	659	30641	47	84
	3	10	38	129	376	143	5	704	31047	44	80
JFG	3	11	26	102	324	75	5	546	27793	51	73

Coupure 1 : H

Tres efficace contre les theoriciens et les jeunes

Hypothese h_0 : JFG est le meilleur

Analyse statistique : JFG+Orateurs+4LAL-DreamTeam

	Renomes	Fameux	Celebres	Tres connus	Connus	Estimables	Inconnus	Np	Nc	<Nc>	H
JFG	3	11	26	102	324	75	5	546	27793	51	73

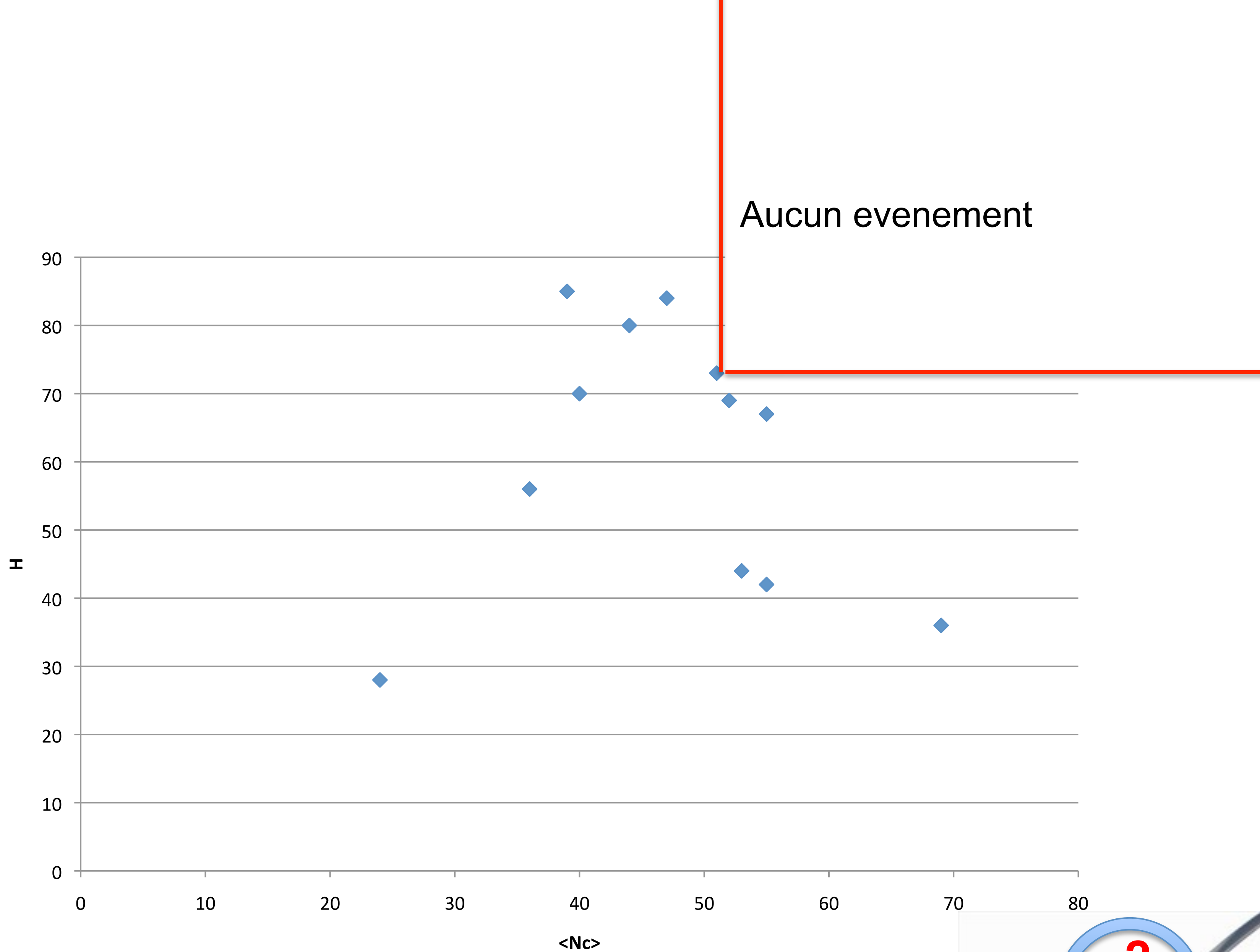
Coupure 2 : <Nc>

Coupure 1 : H

=> (*Aride*) **démonstration formelle** de la validité de h_0

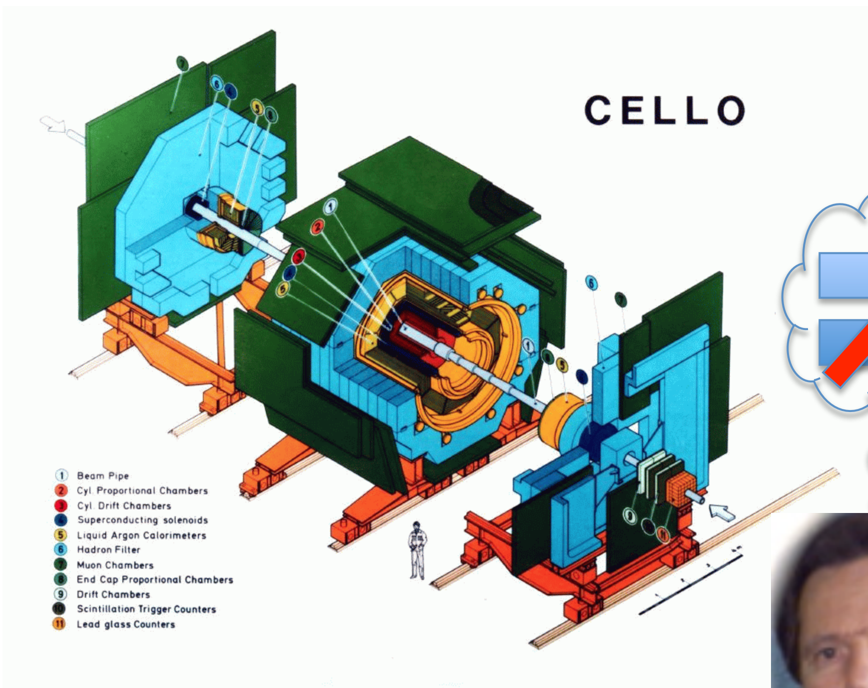
Hypothese h_0 : JFG est le meilleur

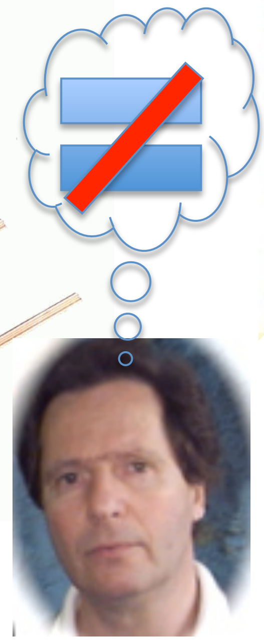
Analyse statistique : JFG+Orateurs+4LAL-DreamTeam


Aucun evenement
H
<Nc>
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90


2
FOTOSEARCH

Le dilemme de JFG





A SEARCH FOR SINGLE PHOTONS AT PETRA

CELLO Collaboration

H.-J. BEHREND, J. BÜRGER, L. CRIEGEE, H. FENNER, J.H. FIELD, G. FRANKE, J. FUSTER [1], Y. HOLLER, J. MEYER, V. SCHRÖDER, H. SINDT, U. TIMM, G.G. WINTER, W. ZIMMERMANN

Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron, DESY, D-2000 Hamburg 52, Fed. Rep. Germany

P.J. BUSSEY, C. BUTTAR, A.J. CAMPBELL, J.B. DAINTON, D. HENDRY, G. McCURRACH, J.M. SCARR, I.O. SKILLICORN, K.M. SMITH

University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, UK

V. BLOBEL, M. FEINDT, M. POPPE, H. SPITZER

II. Institut für Experimentalphysik, Universität Hamburg, D-2000 Hamburg 52, Fed. Rep. Germany

W.-D. APEL, A. BÖHRER, J. ENGLER, G. FLÜGGE, D.C. FRIES, W. FUES [2], K. GAMERDINGER, P. GROSSE-WIESMANN [3], J. HANSMEYER, Th. HENKES, G. HOPP, H. JUNG, J. KNAPP, M. KRÜGER, H. KÜSTER, P. MAYER, H. MÜLLER, K.H. RANITZSCH, H. SCHNEIDER, J. WOLF

Kernforschungszentrum Karlsruhe and Universität Karlsruhe, D-7500 Karlsruhe 1, Fed. Rep. Germany

W. DE BOER, G. BUSCHHORN, W. CHRISTIANSEN, G. GRINDHAMMER, B. GUNDERSON, Ch. KIESLING, R. KOTTHAUS, H. KROHA, D. LÜERS, H. OBERLACK, B. SACK, P. SCHACHT, G. SHOOSHTARI, W. WIEDENMANN

Max-Planck-Institut für Physik und Astrophysik, D-8000 Munich 40, Fed. Rep. Germany

A. CORDIER, M. DAVIER, D. FOURNIER, M. GAILLARD, J.F. GRIVAZ, J. HAISSINSKI, V. JOURNÉ, F. LE DIBERDER, E. ROS [4], A. SPADAFORA, J.-J. VEILLET

Laboratoire de l'Accélérateur Linéaire, F-91405 Orsay Cedex, France

B. FATAH [5], R. GEORGE, M. GOLDBERG, O. HAMON, F. KAPUSTA, F. KOVACS, L. POGGIOLI, M. RIVOAL

Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et Hautes Energies, Université de Paris, F-75230 Paris Cedex 05, France

G. D'AGOSTINI, F. FERRAROTTO, M. GASPERO, B. STELLA

University of Rome and INFN, I-00185 Rome, Italy

R. ALEKSAN, G. COZZIKA, Y. DUCROS, Y. LAVAGNE, F. OULD SAADA, J. PAMELA, F. PIERRE, J. ZACEK [6]

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires, Saclay, F-91191 Gif-sur-Yvette Cedex, France

G. ALEXANDER, G. BELLA, Y. GNAT, J. GRUNHAUS and A. LEVY

Tel Aviv University, Ramat Aviv, Tel Aviv 69978, Israel

For footnotes see next page.

The large cosmic background still surviving the timing cut was drastically reduced by requiring:

(i) that the shower longitudinal and lateral developments be compatible with those of a photon coming from the interaction region, and

(ii) that the direction of the photon shower points toward the interaction vertex within $\pm 2\sigma$, both in polar angle and in azimuth.

The losses of good events introduced by this procedure were determined using the photons of $ee\gamma$ final state events with all particles measured in the barrel calorimeter (QED-II sample). Finally, a specific algorithm was developed to search for strings of hits in the central detector aligned with the direction of the photon showers, thus allowing further rejection of cosmic particles.

At this stage, the remaining sample or 4.5 K events consisted mostly of photons from QED reactions leading to additional electromagnetic showers. These were vetoed by a signal in the hole tagger, in the end cap calorimeter, or in the lead glass array. An example of a single photon event vetoed in the hole tagger is shown in fig. 2. This procedure was slightly complicated by the presence of a $20\ X_0$ long conical copper absorber in the 100–130 mrad angular range, installed at 50 cm from the interaction point to shield the central detector against synchrotron radiation. Most of the energy of a beam electron scattered in this direction is absorbed, but some lateral leakage is always expected. In the worst cases, only low-energy particles emerge, but they can still be detected through hits in the end cap chambers. This problem however only affects electrons accompanying low-x_T photons ($x_T < 0.15$). For such photons, the veto energy threshold in the end cap calorimeter was decreased, and the hit pattern in the end cap chambers was used in additional rejection criteria. The losses introduced by these various vetos were determined using events triggered at random beam crossings ("random" sample).

The 30 events surviving at this stage were scanned. All could be unambiguously rejected:

(i) by a characteristic hit pattern in the central de-

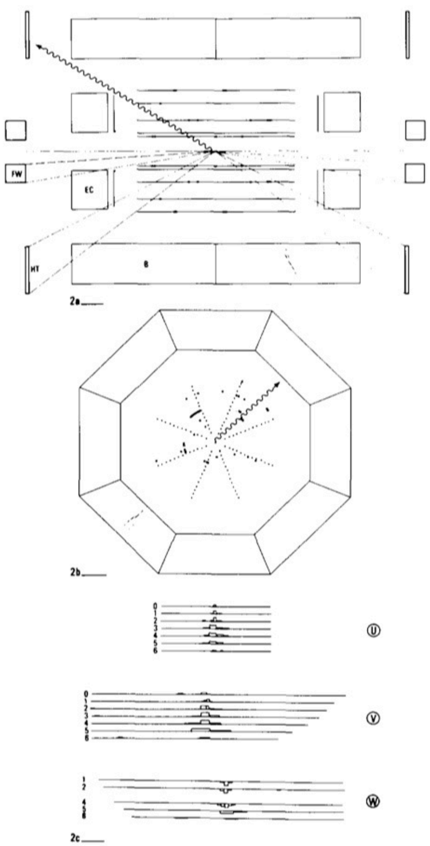
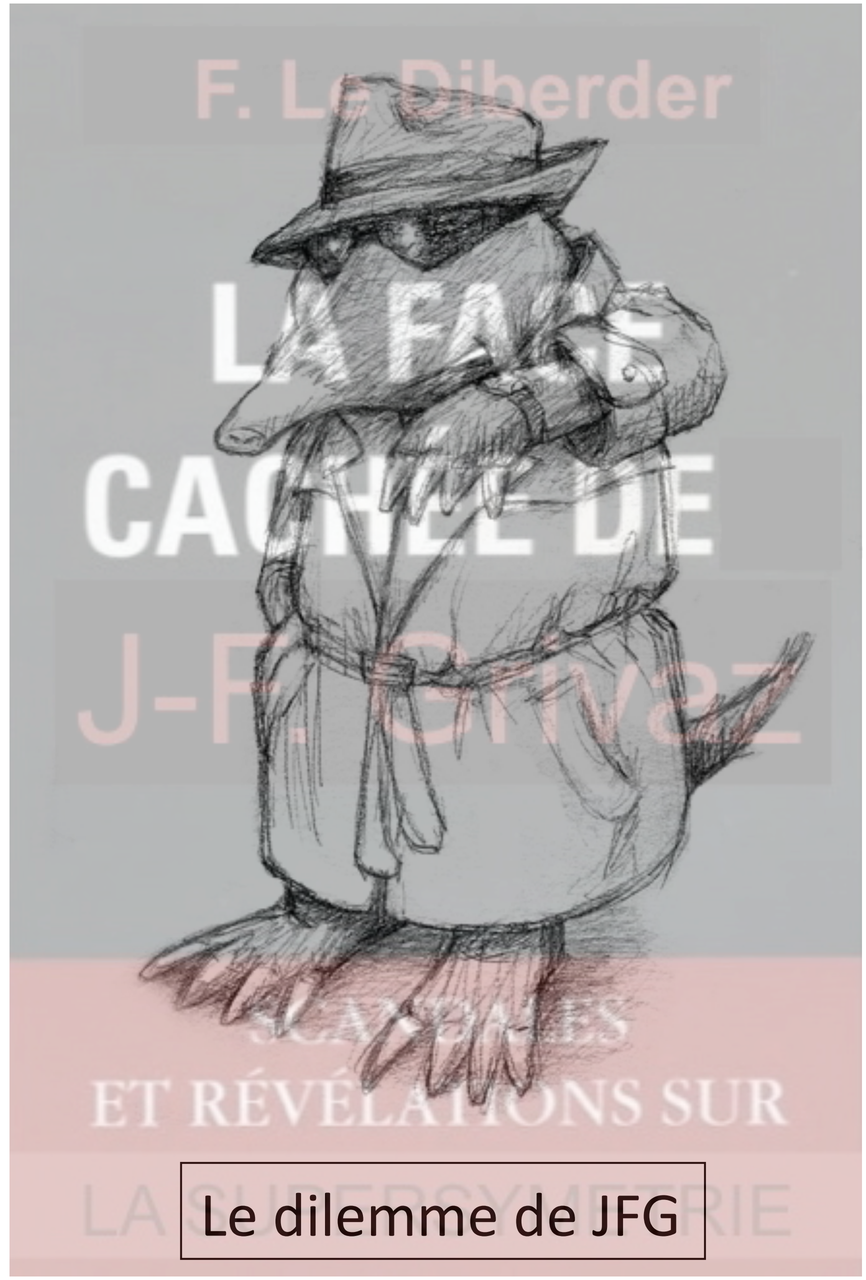


Fig. 2. This event was triggered by the 10 GeV photon which can be seen in the barrel calorimeter. The final state can be interpreted as $\gamma\gamma\gamma$, with the second photon (indicated by a wiggled line) detected in the hole tagger, and the third one remaining inside the beam pipe. The hits in the central detector are due to synchrotron radiation. (a) and (b) are projections into planes containing the beam axis and transverse to it respectively. The various components of the calorimeter coverage are indicated: barrel (B) and end cap (EC) lead liquid-argon calorimeter, hole tagger (HT) and forward lead glass array (FW). The data of the calorimeter module containing the shower are displayed in (c). The lead strips of the 7 layers in the U direction run parallel to the beam, those of the 7 layers in the V direction transverse to it, and those of the 5 layers in the W direction at 45° with respect to U and V. The magnification varies with the depth so that a shower pointing to the interaction vertex always appears perpendicular to the layers.



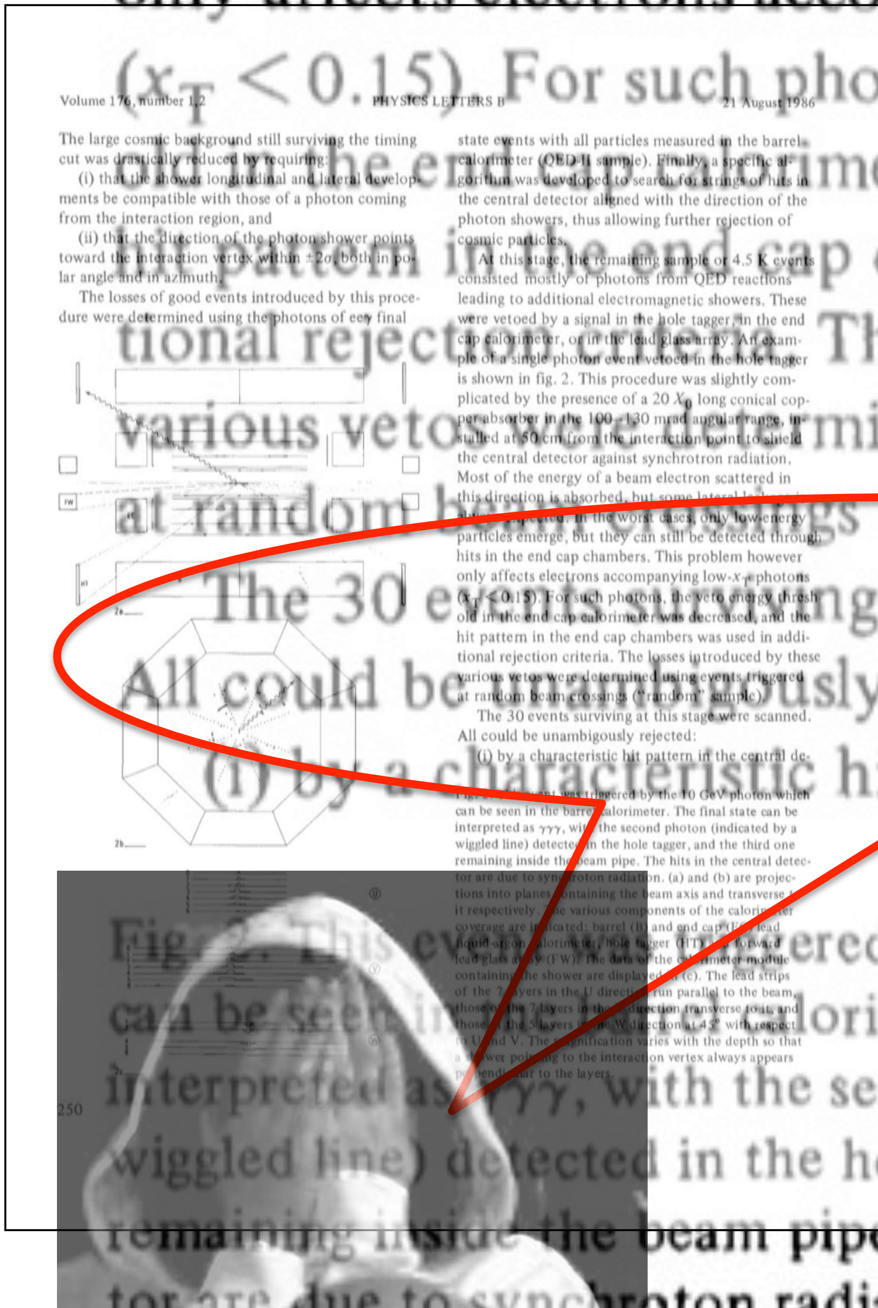
Le dilemme de JFG

hits in the end cap chambers. This problem however only affects electrons accompanying low-x_T photons ($x_T < 0.15$). For such photons, the veto energy threshold in the end cap calorimeter was decreased, and the hit pattern in the end cap chambers was used in additional rejection criteria. The losses introduced by these various vetos were determined using events triggered at random beam crossings ("random" sample).

The 30 events surviving at this stage were scanned. All could be unambiguously rejected:

(i) by a characteristic hit pattern in the central de-

Fig. 2. This event was triggered by the 10 GeV photon which can be seen in the barrel calorimeter. The final state can be interpreted as $\gamma\gamma\gamma$, with the second photon (indicated by a wiggled line) detected in the hole tagger, and the third one remaining inside the beam pipe. The hits in the central detector are due to synchroton radiation. (a) and (b) are projections into planes containing the beam axis and transverse to it respectively. The various components of the calorimeter



Volume 176, number 1,2 PHYSICS LETTERS B 21 August 1986

The large cosmic background still surviving the timing cut was drastically reduced by requiring:

(i) that the shower longitudinal and lateral developments be compatible with those of a photon coming from the interaction region, and

(ii) that the direction of the photon shower points toward the interaction vertex within $\pm 2\sigma$, both in polar angle and in azimuth.

The losses of good events introduced by this procedure were determined using the photons of $ee\gamma$ final state events with all particles measured in the barrel calorimeter (QED-II sample). Finally, a specific algorithm was developed to search for strings of hits in the central detector aligned with the direction of the photon showers, thus allowing further rejection of cosmic particles.

At this stage, the remaining sample of 4.5 K events consisted mostly of photons from QED reactions leading to additional electromagnetic showers. These were vetoed by a signal in the hole tagger, in the end cap calorimeter, or in the lead glass array. An example of a single photon event vetoed in the hole tagger is shown in fig. 2. This procedure was slightly complicated by the presence of a 20 X_0 long conical copper absorber in the 100–130 mrad angular range, installed at 50 cm from the interaction point to shield the central detector against synchrotron radiation. Most of the energy of a beam electron scattered in this direction is absorbed, but some lateral leakage is expected. In the worst cases, only low-energy particles emerge, but they can still be detected through hits in the end cap chambers. This problem however only affects electrons accompanying low-x_T photons ($x_T < 0.15$). For such photons, the veto energy threshold in the end cap calorimeter was decreased, and the hit pattern in the end cap chambers was used in additional rejection criteria. The losses introduced by these various vetos were determined using events triggered at random beam crossings ("random" sample).

The 30 events surviving at this stage were scanned. All could be unambiguously rejected:

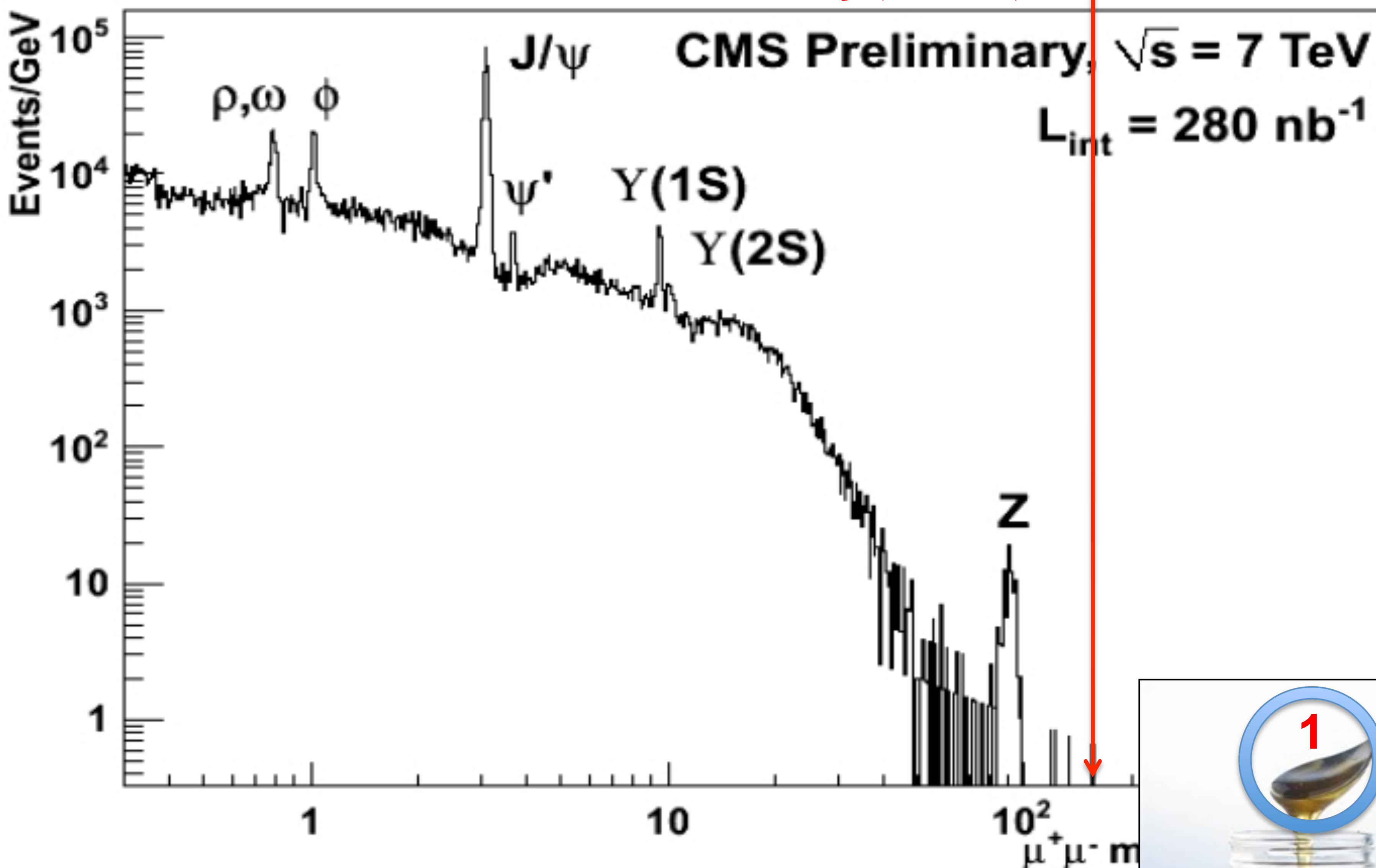
(i) by a characteristic hit pattern in the central de-

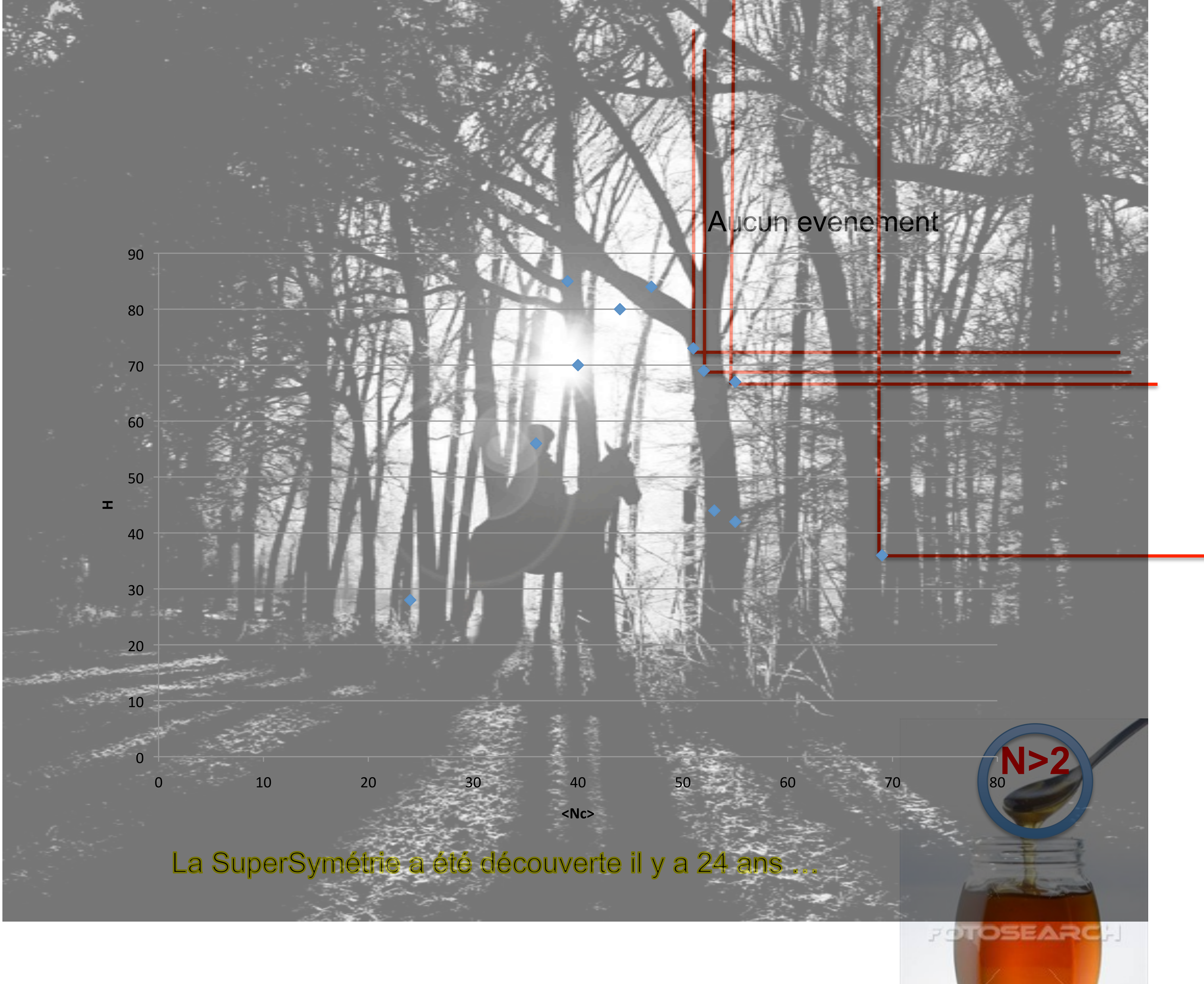
Fig. 2. This event was triggered by the 10 GeV photon which can be seen in the barrel calorimeter. The final state can be interpreted as $\gamma\gamma\gamma$, with the second photon (indicated by a wiggled line) detected in the hole tagger, and the third one remaining inside the beam pipe. The hits in the central detector are due to synchroton radiation. (a) and (b) are projections into planes containing the beam axis and transverse to it respectively. The various components of the calorimeter coverage are indicated: barrel (B) and end cap (EC) lead liquid-argon calorimeter, hole tagger (HT) and forward lead glass array (FW). The data of the calorimeter module containing the shower are displayed in (c). The lead strips of the 7 layers in the U direction run parallel to the beam, those of the 7 layers in the V direction transverse to it, and those of the 5 layers in the W direction at 45° with respect to U and V. The magnification varies with the depth so that a shower pointing to the interaction vertex always appears perpendicular to the layers.

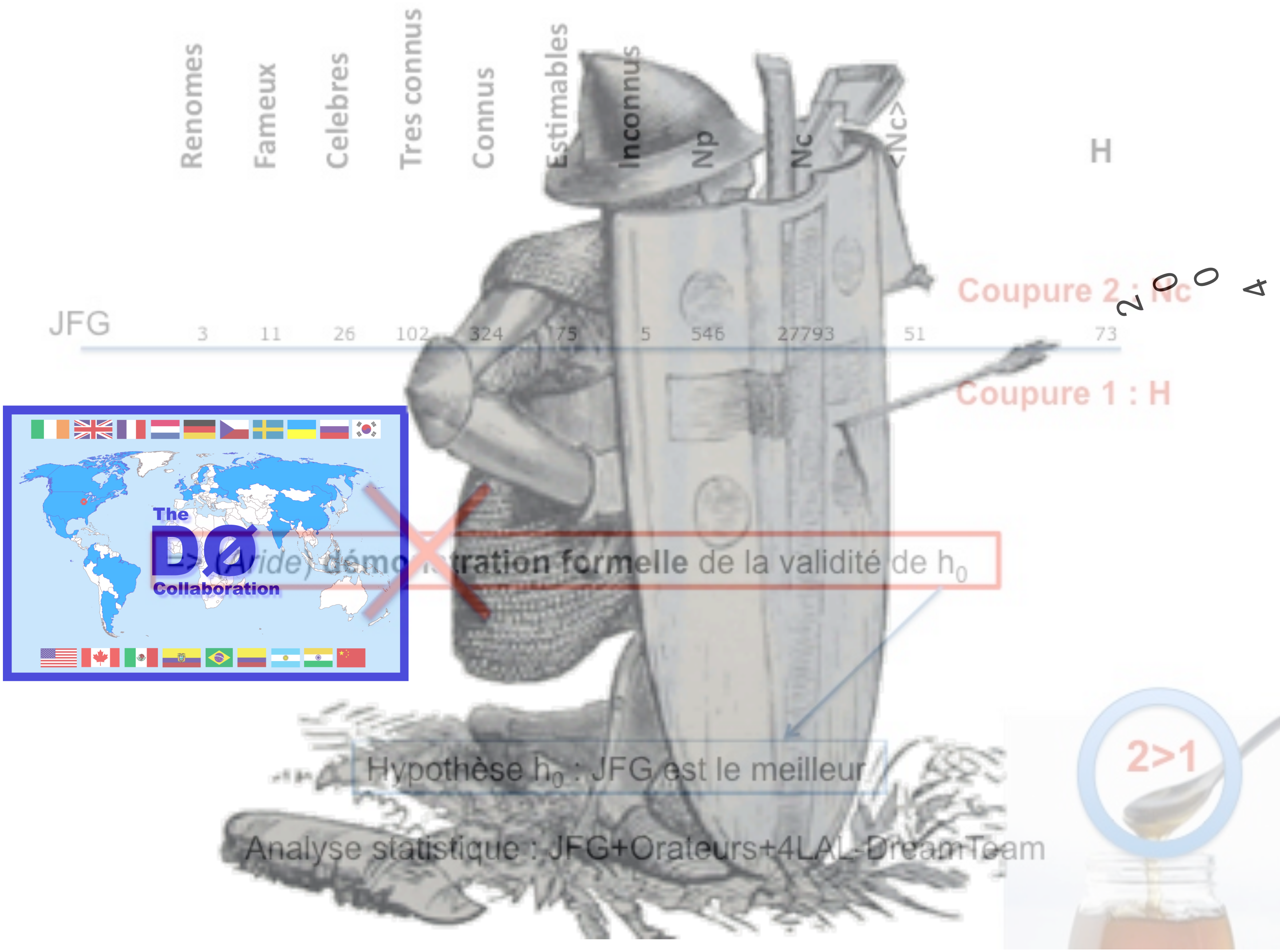

Aucun evenement


CONJECTURE
de J-F. G.

Statistikeries




Aucun evenement
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
H
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
<Nc>
N>2
La SuperSymétrie a été découverte il y a 24 ans …
FOTOSEARCH


Renomes
Fameux
Celebres
Tres connus
Connus
Estimables
Inconnus
Np
Nc
<Nc>
H
JFG
3
11
26
102
324
75
5
546
27793
51
73
Coupure 2 : Nc
2004
Coupure 1 : H
The DØ Collaboration
=> (Aride) démonstration formelle de la validité de h_0
Hypothèse h_0 : JFG est le meilleur
Analyse statistique : JFG+Orateurs+4LAL-DreamTeam
2>1