

ESO ASTROPHYSICS
SEMINAR

Friday, February 13
15.00
ESO Conference Room
(Bldg. 593 - R001-007)

"The System of Beta Lyrae"
by M. Hack / Osservatorio Astronomico di Trieste

enseignement

ACADEMIC TRAINING

at 11 a.m. - Auditorium

February 3, 4 & 5

February 10, 11, 12, & 13

February 17, 18 & 19

March 3, 4 & 5

March 9 & 10

March 16, 17 & 18

March 24, 25, 26, 30 & 31

April 1, 2, 6, 7 & 8

Additional information about the content and the level of each series of lectures will be announced in due course in the weekly Bulletin and on notice-boards.

1975-1976 ACADEMIC TRAINING PROGRAMME

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2nd Term : February to April 1976

Longitudinal stability of particle beams in synchrotrons
and storage rings
by A. Hofmann

Quark hadrodynamics
by G. Preparata

Final stages of stellar evolution
by F. Pacini (ESO)

Introduction to quantum electrodynamics
by E. de Rafael / CNRS - Marseille

The g-2 of the muon
by E. Picasso

Gauge theories
by J. Iliopoulos / ENS - Paris

The $\pi\pi$ interaction
by J.L. Petersen / Niels Bohr Institute - Copenhagen

Plasma physics
by H. Wilhelmsson / Chalmers University of Technology - Göteborg

Training & Education Service
Secretariat : Tel. 2844

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ACADEMIC TRAINING

Tuesday, February 3
Wednesday, February 4
Thursday, February 5
11.00
Auditorium

"Longitudinal stability of particle beams in synchrotrons
and storage rings"

by A. Hofmann

next week :

February 10, 11, 12 & 13
11.00
Auditorium

"Quark hadrodynamics"

by G. Preparata

Abstract : The lectures are intended for both experimentalists
and theoreticians.

The first two lectures will be devoted to a critical review of the 'naive quark model' in the two main domains of application : low energy phenomena, spectrum, transitions, etc. (1st lecture) ; high energy scattering, deep inelastic scattering, and large $p_{\perp}$ phenomena (2nd lecture).

The exposition of a realistic description of hadrodynamical processes in terms of quarks (the Massive Quark Model (MQM)) will be the subject of the 3rd lecture ; while the developments of the MQM into a quite precise strategy to calculate hadronic interactions will be presented in the 4th lecture.