

3. Chaque candidat recevra une copie de la proposition de la division et aura la possibilité de faire des commentaires qui seront joints au dossier d'examen. La proposition, ainsi que les commentaires éventuels seront ensuite transmis par l'intermédiaire de la Division du personnel, à un Comité spécial d'examen des contrats de durée indéterminée.
4. Le Comité examinera les recommandations des divisions et soumettra des propositions au Directeur général, après consultation des divisions concernées.
5. Le calendrier provisoire prévoit que les décisions définitives seront prises avant la fin du mois de juin 1999. Elles seront communiquées sans délai aux titulaires concernés. Les attributions de contrats de durée indéterminée prendront normalement effet au 1^{er} juillet 1999.
6. Une procédure spéciale est appliquée, comme par le passé, aux physiciens expérimentateurs et théoriciens (catégorie professionnelle 1) ; elle sera publiée en temps voulu.

Division du personnel
Tel. 74466

3. Each candidate will be given a copy of the divisional proposal with the possibility of making comments which will be added to the review file. The divisional proposal, as well as any comments by the candidate if applicable, will then be transmitted via Personnel Division to a special CERN-wide Indefinite Contract Review Board.
4. The Board will examine the divisional recommendations and submit proposals to the Director-General following consultations with the divisions concerned.
5. The tentative schedule foresees that final decisions will be taken by the end of June 1999. They will be communicated to the staff members concerned without delay. Awards of Indefinite Contracts will normally take effect on 1 July 1999.
6. A special procedure is applied, as in the past, for experimental and theoretical physicists (professional category 1), which will be published in due course.

Personnel Division
Tel. 74466

SEMINARS SEMINAIRES

Monday 15 February

COSMOLOGY MEETING

at 14.00 hrs – TH Conference Room, bldg 4

Cosmic ray conundra

by Alvaro DE RUJULA / CERN - TH

Four score and seven years after their discovery, cosmic rays continue to be puzzling. I shall discuss the unorthodox possibility that cosmic rays populate the galactic halo and how this hypothesis may explain the cosmic ray nuclei up to the highest energies, the spectrum of non-solar cosmic-ray electrons, as well as the diffuse gamma ray background.

Tuesday 16 February

IT INFORMATICS TUTORIAL

14.00-16.00 hrs – IT Auditorium, bldg 31/3-004

The Java Tutorials Programme:

Java Essentials I. What is Java

by Raul RAMOS-POLLAN / CERN-IT

This tutorial is only intended to give a very first general approach of what is the JAVA programming language and an overview of what the Java Development environment consists of. It will explain some of the reasons behind the

Vous pouvez aussi consulter

For information on these seminars, please see

<http://wwwas.cern.ch/Bulletin/Seminars/current.html>

success of Java and its relation to the Internet, Web browsers and Operating Systems. Also, it will briefly show how to access Java at CERN.

Information: <http://wwwinfo.cern.ch/support/training>

Organisers: M.Marquina and R.Ramos /IT-User Support

Wednesday 17 February

PS SEMINAR

at 11.00 hrs – PS Auditorium, bldg 6/2-024

CIA

by Jun-ichi KISHIRO & Ken TAKAYAMA / KEK, Japan

KEK is contemplating an upgrade of its 12 GeV Proton Synchrotron for future neutrino experiments. A possible option, the Circular Induction Accelerator (CIA), uses induction cells instead of normal RF cavities and barrier bucket acceleration where acceleration and longitudinal focusing are achieved independently. Critical components such as ferri/ferro magnetic material and synchronized switched modulators will be discussed. The concept is applied to the present synchrotron and to other high intensity machines under preparation.

Organiser: Bruno Autin/PS

Wednesday 17 February

THEORETICAL SEMINAR

at 14.00 hrs – TH Conference Room, bldg 4

Non-equilibrium effective action

by Christof WETTERICH / Heidelberg University

We address the question of thermalization of isolated classical and quantum statistical systems. The non-equilibrium effective action generates the equal time correlation functions for arbitrary initial conditions. Its time evolution is described by an exact (functional) differential equation. One finds many stationary solutions beyond the one for thermal equilibrium. We give an example of an interacting system with an arbitrary number of degrees of freedom which does not thermalize. For (quantum) field theories the issue of thermalization is still open.

Thursday 18 February

SL SEMINAR

at 16.00 hrs* – SL Auditorium, bldg 864

Conclusions from the workshop on LEP-SPS Performance, Chamonix IX

by Steve MYERS / CERN

The 9th Performance Workshop was held from January 25 to January 29 in Chamonix, France.

It was the first joint SPS/LEP workshop and two full days with four major sessions were devoted to each machine.

The sessions on the SPS were associated with its role as LHC injector and the sessions on LEP prepared for its running at highest energy in the final years.

A summary of the conclusions presented in the summing up session as well as important issues raised at each of the sessions are presented in this seminar.

Information: <http://www.cern.ch/CERN/Divisions/SL/news/news.html>

Organiser: Werner Herr / SL Division

* Tea and coffee will be served at 15:30 in front of the Auditorium

Friday 19 February

IT INFORMATICS TUTORIAL

10.00-12.00 hrs – IT Auditorium, bldg 31/3-004

The Java Tutorials Programme:

Java Essentials II. Basic Language Constructs

by Raul RAMOS-POLLAN / CERN-IT

Shows you how Java implements the concepts described in the first tutorial. You will learn the basic constructs of the Java language. Also, you'll learn how to create, use, and destroy objects and how to write the classes from which objects are created.

Information: <http://wwwinfo.cern.ch/support/training>

Organisers: M.Marquina and R.Ramos /IT-User Support

Friday 19 February

MEETING ON PARTICLE PHYSICS PHENOMENOLOGY

at 14.00 hrs – TH Conference Room, bldg 4

Renormalization group approach to small x hadronic physics

by E. IANCU / CERN - TH

The recent data on DIS at HERA show a rapid increase in the proton structure functions at small values of Bjorken x (i.e., at high energy). As x gets even smaller, one expects this growth to slow down and eventually saturate, as required by unitarity. The saturation should proceed via finite density effects, like screening, which, however, have been completely left out from the standard evolution equations DGLAP and BFKL. In my talk, I will present an alternative approach where an effective theory for the small x gluons is constructed by perturbatively integrating out the energetic partons, in the spirit of the Wilson RG. I will present some new results and show how they might lead to saturation.

Thursday 25 February

CERN HEAVY ION FORUM

at 14.30 hrs – Conference Room 160/1-009

Probing the QCD critical point in heavy ion collisions

by Nikos ANTONIOU / Athens Univ. & CERN-TH

Events in heavy ion collisions, with strong pion density fluctuations belonging to a specific pattern of power-law behaviour (intermittency), are tightly associated with the existence of a critical point (end point) in hot QCD, in the phase diagram (μ, T). Searching for such "critical events" and finding the position of the critical point (μ_c, T_c) could shed light on fundamental aspects of QCD. In fact the existence of a critical point, belonging to a particular universality class (gas-liquid transition), at which quark matter boils into nuclear matter, has been recently advocated as a fundamental property of QCD with non-zero quark masses. We discuss the pion density fluctuations in the vicinity of such a critical point and the power-laws of the corresponding factorial moments, implied by the critical exponents of the theory. A Monte-Carlo simulation of "critical events", in heavy ion collisions, reveals the detailed structure of these fluctuations, suggesting a framework of measurements (event-by-event) in which the critical theory of QCD may become falsifiable.

Friday 26 February

SL CONTROLS SEMINAR

at 11.00 hrs – SL Auditorium, bldg 864, 1st floor

The SCAm Project – The Common Software Repository System for SL and ST

by Andrew BRAGG / SL-CO, Eugenia HATZIANAGELI / SL-CO, Jose PATINO / ST-MO

A new software management system will be available in SL and ST, which will ease the software development process and the exchange of personnel.

It is based on an industrial tool, which supports the management of file versions and operational software releases, along with integrated problem reporting capabilities.

The set up and management of the common repository system for the software projects of the SL accelerator control and beam instrumentation, ST monitoring and operation, PS-SL convergence, and LHC vacuum software development for SPS and LEP will be described.

In addition, the procedures concerning the integration and installation of operational software and the introduction of software modifications will be outlined.

POUR INFORMATION / FOR INFORMATION

LAPP – Laboratoire d'Annecy de physique des Particules
F74941 – Annecy-le-Vieux
Informations : Pascal Perrodo, tél. 04 50 09 16 00

Friday 19 February

SEMINAR

at 14.00 hrs – LAPP Auditorium

Two Photon Physics at LEP

Maneesh WADHWA / Basel Universität

LEP offers an excellent opportunity to measure two photon processes over a large kinematical range and thus study the complex nature of the photon. Review of the experimental status of "Two Photon Physics" at LEP will be presented, with special attention to the recent results on resonances, multi-hadron production and photon structure functions.

Vendredi 26 février

SÉMINAIRE

à 14.00 h – Amphithéâtre du LAPP

GLAST et les accélérateurs à haute énergie dans l'univers

by Isabelle GRENIER / CEA, Saclay

L'astronomie gamma étudie les phénomènes les plus énergétiques de l'univers pour comprendre la diversité des processus d'accélération et de rayonnement des particules

à très haute énergie. Des accélérateurs d'échelles très diverses sont mis en jeu : échelle stellaire pour les étoiles à neutrons (pulsars) et trous noirs de quelques masses solaires (micro-quasars), des dizaines d'année-lumière à la base des jets de noyaux actifs de galaxie, des dizaines d'années-lumière dans les restes de supernova et des milliers, voire millions, d'années-lumière dans les lobes des jets des noyaux actifs. Les énergies développées atteignent 10^{15} eV dans la Galaxie et plus de 10^{18} eV pour les sources extragalactiques. Les processus d'accélération peuvent être électromagnétiques, interaction particules/rayonnement ou accélération de Fermi. L'astronomie gamma apportera également des contraintes importantes en cosmologie (matière noire, fond diffus IR, galaxies à grand z) et en physique des particules (neutralinos, trous noirs primordiaux). Le projet GLAST de la NASA propose de mettre en orbite en 2005 un télescope gamma de nouvelle génération, issu des détecteurs modernes utilisés dans les grands accélérateurs terrestres. Ses performances de 20 MeV à 200 GeV seront très supérieures à celles des instruments actuels (sensibilité $\times 50$, localisation des sources $\times 30$, champ de vue $\times 4$) pour enfin révéler l'ensemble des sources gamma célestes que les télescopes présents n'ont fait qu'apercevoir. L'ensemble des objectifs scientifiques, de l'instrument et de la collaboration d'astrophysiciens et de physiciens des particules mise en place pour réaliser ce projet seront présentés.

EDUCATION SERVICES EDUCATIFS



Information sur les cours, dates et places disponibles sur WWW:
Information about the courses, dates and places available on WWW :
<http://www.cern.ch/Training/>

ENSEIGNEMENT ACADEMIQUE ACADEMIC TRAINING

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ACADEMIC TRAINING

LECTURE SERIES

15, 16, 17, 18 & 19 February

from 11.00 to 12.00 hrs – Auditorium, bldg. 500

Calorimetry at the LHC

by M NESSI, / CERN-EP

A review is given of the detection techniques used at LHC for the measurement of leptons, hadrons and missing transverse energy using calorimeters.

The understanding of the detector layouts will be emphasised, as well as the engineering aspects of construction and the implications for the expected physics performance.