

SEMINARS SEMINAIRES

MONDAY 25 FEBRUARY

EP SEMINAR

at 17.00 hours - Auditorium

"Observation of the T family at CESR
using the CUSB detector"

by P. Franzini / Columbia University

Abstract: Using a partial assembly of the Columbia-Stony Brook (CUSB) detector, we have observed three narrow peaks in the e^+e^- annihilation cross-section into hadrons at the Cornell Electron Storage Ring (CESR). The CUSB detector consists principally of NaI, together with Pb-Glass and chambers: details of our detector will be given and our results will be discussed. A brief description of some salient features of CESR will also be presented.

TUESDAY 26 FEBRUARY

CERN COLLOQUIUM

at 16.30 hours - Auditorium*)

"Spiral structure of galaxies"

by K. O. Thielheim / University of Kiel

Abstract: The spiral structure of galaxies may be understood as a density wave similar to a sound wave rotating in a stellar disc. But within the frame of conventional theories based on the conjecture of a stationary wave structural features and different types of galaxies observed are not easily explained. Thus selfgravitation in galactic discs may have been overestimated in current interpretations. Alternatively one may discuss excitation mechanisms inside the centre of galaxies. Computer simulations as well as approximative theories deliver first results on the density pattern in rotating stellar discs.

*) Note: Those attending this colloquium are cordially invited to the Salle des Pas perdus (just outside the Council Chamber) at 16.00 hours to meet the speaker and for informal discussions. Tea and coffee will be provided.

WEDNESDAY 27 FEBRUARY

ESO ASTROPHYSICS SEMINAR (ATTENTION CHANGE OF DAY)

at 14.00 hours - DD Conference Room
(Bldg. 31, 3rd floor)

"Far infrared observations of interstellar
cooling through fine structure transitions"

by M. Harwit / MPI, Bonn

Abstract: Far infrared fine structure transitions of ions and atoms can now be observed in planetary nebulae, H II regions and the cool clouds that surround them. Since these lines provide the prime means for cooling interstellar gases, they allow us to obtain a direct measure of the rate at which dynamical processes and stellar heating plow energy into the gas. Recent observations of (O I) 63 μ , (O III) 52 and 88 μ , (C I) 157 μ and other cooling lines will be presented and discussed in terms of different theoretical models.

THEORETICAL SEMINAR

at 14.00 hours - TH Conference Room

"Gauge invariant Schwinger-Dyson equations
and the long-distance behaviour of non-
Abelian gauge theories"

by M. Baker / Rome and Seattle

THURSDAY 28 FEBRUARY

ESO ASTROPHYSICS SEMINAR

at 14.00 hours - DD Conference Room
(Bldg. 31, 3rd floor)

"Some aspects of diffusion in gases with
application to white dwarfs"

by A. Zythow / Warsaw

CERN PARTICLE PHYSICS SEMINAR

at 16.30 hours - Auditorium*)

"Hadron-nucleus interactions at high energy"

by M. A. Faessler / Max-Planck Institut,
Heidelberg & CERN

Abstract: Can hadron collisions with nuclear targets teach us anything more about the strong interaction than neutrino and muon interactions (or hadron-proton collisions)? After an introduction to the potential interest of the field, we discuss results of an experiment done at the SPS. This experiment provides a survey of the hitherto not well explored field of hadron nucleus interactions and gives some hints of where to go next.

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FRIDAY 29 FEBRUARY

CERN COMPUTER SEMINAR

at 11.00 hours - Council Chamber

"Experience in operating an international
network"

by K. Bearpark / IBM, Hursley, UK

Abstract: The European Laboratories Computational Network (ELCN) is a multi-host, multi-system network providing remote computing and workload-sharing facilities between IBM locations in Europe, the United States and Japan. The network uses both standard and special purpose software to control and monitor traffic via leased PTT data lines. The presentation will cover the physical and logical configuration of the network and the services provided. The productivity of users of the network facilities is dependent on the performance of the network. Consequently, the presentation will also cover the service level objectives for various classes of user, and the methods by which those objectives are attained.

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POUR INFORMATION / FOR INFORMATION

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VENDREDI 29 FÉVRIER

SEMINAIRE DU LAPP

à 10h30 - Amphithéâtre du LAPP

Laboratoire d'Annecy-le-Vieux de Physique des
Particules, Chemin de Bellevue, Annecy-le-Vieux
(Haute-Savoie, France)

"Quarkonium"

par A. Martin / CERN

Renseignements complémentaires auprès de H. Pessard /
CERN, Division EP, tél. 6526 ou Lab. d'Annecy-le-
Vieux, tél. (023) 23.32.45, int. 327.

MONDAY 3 MARCH

EP SEMINAR

at 17.00 hours - Auditorium

"Effective track finding in the large track
chamber spectrometer"

by H. Kowalski / DESY

TUESDAY 4 MARCH

CERN PARTICLE PHYSICS SEMINAR

at 16.30 hours - Auditorium

"New detectors at Fermilab"

by A. Atac / FERMILAB

WEDNESDAY 5 MARCH

PS SEMINAR

at 11.00 hours - PS Auditorium (Bldg. 6)

"The "Medicyc" Project"

by P. Mandrillon / IN2P3

TRAINING AND **EDUCATION** **ENSEIGNEMENT**

JEUDI 28 FÉVRIER

ENSEIGNEMENT GENERAL

(Tél. 2844)

de 13h00 à 13h30 - Amphithéâtre

"Science pour tous"

par R. Carreras

MARDI 26, JEUDI 28 FÉVRIER ET JEUDI 6 MARS

ACADEMIC TRAINING

(Tél. 2844)

à 11h00 - Amphithéâtre

"La physique des particules pour les
ingénieurs"

(Leçons 1, 2 et 4; pour la leçon 3, voir le 4 mars)

par J.-P. Lagnaux / IISN, Bruxelles)

*Résumé : Les leçons visent à dégager les grandes
lignes des programmes de recherche en physique
des particules en les situant dans le développe-
ment historique : 1. Principales étapes de la
physique atomique jusqu'à la découverte des pions
et à leur production artificielle. 2. Les inter-
actions fortes : particules étranges, classifica-
tion de Gell-Mann - Nishijima, résonances, pôles
de Regge, modèles de symétrie, modèle à trois
quarks. 3. Rôle des interactions électromagné-
tiques : charge, moment magnétique, antiparticules,
multiplet d'isospin, énigme du muon, l'électro-
magnétisme comme exemple de théorie unifiée.
4. Rôle des interactions faibles : désintégration
 β et neutrino, muon et neutrino muonique, désin-
tégration des particules à vie longue, violation
de la parité, théorie de Fermi, boson intermédiaire
et courants neutres. 5. Les nouvelles particules
(J/ψ , ...), quarks et leptons lourds. Implications
théoriques. Au cours de l'exposé, la significa-
tion des principaux développements techniques
(accélérateurs, détecteurs) sera soulignée.*

ET MARDI 4 MARS

à 11h00 - Salle du Conseil

"La physique des particules pour les
ingénieurs"

(Leçon 3)

par J.-P. LAGNAUX / IISN, Bruxelles

(Voir ci-dessus.)