

Se fondant sur la recommandation qu'il avait formulée à l'intention du Comité des finances et du Conseil en date du 29 novembre 1995 (CERN/FC/3834) "d'approuver le principe de l'adaptation des pensions tendant à préserver le pouvoir d'achat des pensionnés tout en assurant l'égalité de traitement entre pensionnés et membres de la Caisse face à l'inflation", le Conseil d'administration a décidé de recommander au Directeur général de proposer au Conseil d'appliquer aux pensions, montants fixes et allocations un taux d'indexation de 0 % à compter du 1er janvier 1998.

En ce qui concerne le rôle de la Caisse de pensions dans le prélèvement de la prime complémentaire payable par les conjoints de retraités, il a été rappelé que la Caisse n'a pas de responsabilité en matière de décision sur les cotisations d'assurance maladie. Elle assurera les prélèvements de cotisations, y compris pour les primes complémentaires, selon les mêmes principes qu'actuellement.

Le président du groupe de travail sur les questions actuarielles, G. Maurin, a fait un résumé des discussions intervenues au sein du groupe. Lors de sa dernière réunion, celui-ci s'est essentiellement concentré sur les aspects méthodologiques et sur la compréhension des modèles utilisés pour la prochaine étude actuarielle.

L'Administrateur a fait le point sur les récents événements boursiers et sur leurs incidences sur les résultats de la Caisse dont il ressort que, même si des moins-values non réalisées ont été enregistrées, il apparaît que la Caisse n'a été que relativement peu touchée par la baisse des marchés.

Le Conseil d'administration a pris note avec regret du décès de deux bénéficiaires, Mme V. Cocconi et M. G. Prodon.

SEMINARS SEMINAIRES

Monday 15 December

DETECTOR SEMINAR

at 11.00 hrs – ECP Conference Room, bld. 13/2-005

The development of silicon pixel detectors for high energy physics experiments at LBNL

by Franz PENGGE / Lawrence Berkeley National
Laboratory

The development of silicon pixel detectors for applications in high energy physics experiments with high event rates and large track multiplicity comes to an ever increasing maturity. Data recently taken in experimental environments prove the feasibility of such detector systems. There remains, however, a certain gap between the requirements imposed by the operating conditions in a future hadron collider and the performance of presently operational pixel detector systems. Rather aggressive specifications as low power consumption, small time-walk, immunity against inter-pixel cross-coupling - to name only some of them - are a big challenge for the design of the analog frontend. The subsequent digital data processing has to deal with several thousand hits per bunch crossing in a system with 150mio channels. Efficient zero suppression, proper time-stamping and data sparcification after the first level trigger are critical issues in the design of the readout logic. After a general overview over existing pixel detector systems and the various strategies followed to meet the re-

quirements for operation in an LHC experiment, the design of a 160 by 18 pixel demonstrator chip at LBNL will be discussed in more detail.

1995 (CERN/FC/3834) "to approve the principle of pensions adjustments designed to maintain the purchasing power of the pensioners, whilst ensuring equal treatment for pensioners and active members of the Fund with regard to inflation", the Governing Board decided to recommend the Director-General to propose that Council apply a rate of adjustment of 0% to pensions, fixed sums and allowances as from 1st January 1998.

With regard to the Pension Fund's operations in levying the supplementary premium payable by the spouses of retired members, it was pointed out that the Fund has no authority to decide on health insurance contributions. It will levy contributions, including those for supplementary premiums, on the same principles as at present.

The chairman of the working group on actuarial matters, G. Maurin, summarised the discussions held within that group which, at its last meeting, dealt essentially with the methods to be applied and understanding the models to be used for the next actuarial review.

The Administrator summarised the recent stock exchange events and their effects on the Fund's results, which show that, even though unrealised losses have been recorded, it appears that the Fund has been relatively little affected by the fall on the markets.

The Governing Board regretfully took note of the death of two beneficiaries, Mrs. V. Cocconi and Mr. G. Prodon.

Vous pouvez aussi consulter

For information on these seminars, please see

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

Monday 15 December

CERN HEAVY ION FORUM

at 14.30 hrs – ECP Conference Room, bld. 13/2-005

Nuclear effects in Parton Distribution Functions

by Carlos SALGADO / Santiago de Compostela

It is well known that the parton distribution functions of the nucleons inside nuclei are modified relative to those of free nucleons. These modifications must be taken into account in any calculation of hard processes in nucleus-nucleus collisions. A description of the nuclear effects in terms of corrections to the individual (free nucleon) parton distribution functions will be given and a parametrization of these corrections will be presented. The importance of the shadowing corrections will be illustrated with some hard processes at SPS and LHC energies.

Information <http://wwwinfo.cern.ch/a/alicedoc/www/chic/>
Organisers: Y. Foka and C. Lourenço

Tuesday 16 December

IT TRAINING TUTORIAL

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

Introduction to JavaScript

by Rui Paulo DA SILVA LEITE / CERN-IT

JavaScript is an object-based scripting language developed by Netscape but publicly available. It brings interactive and dynamic programming into HTML. It can be used to reduce much of the network traffic and server requests in handling forms. JavaScript is suited to implement small and simple programs, and is specially designed for repetitive, event-evoked tasks, specially validating form information. A good working knowledge of HTML and programming experience is needed for this tutorial.

Some of the topics addressed in this tutorial are: JavaScript and Java, The Object Hierarchy, Data and Information, Events in JavaScript, Creating Interactive Forms, The use of JavaScript at CERN, What's new with JavaScript 1.2.

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

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

Tuesday 16 December

CERN PARTICLE PHYSICS SEMINAR

at 16.30 hrs – Auditorium*, bld. 500

Collision and collusion in physics

by Gordon FRASER / CERN-AS

This 'end-of-term' seminar looks at science behind the scenes. While physicists study the forces at work in Nature, physical force - the exercise of power - drives history. As well as diligent investigation, the focus and progress of science are also strongly influenced by contemporary issues. The search for new applications, the availability of new technology, the cult of personality, political upheaval and war, large-scale investment, and communications barriers have all played major roles.

*Tea & coffee will be served at 16.00 hrs.

Wednesday 17 December

THEORETICAL SEMINAR

at 14.00 hrs – TH Conference Room, bld. 4

Calculability in scalar field theory

by Yannick MEURICE / CERN & University of Iowa

In the next decades, accurate calculations compared to accurate experiments may become an increasingly important way to obtain information about the laws of nature at very short distance. We address the question of doing accurate calculations in scalar field theory. We show that by using hierarchical approximations (such as Wilson's approximate recursion formula or Dyson's hierarchical model), it is possible to make accurate non-perturbative calculations of the renormalized quantities for large volume and large UV cut-off without using the Monte Carlo method. We provide high-accuracy evidence for hyperscaling and universality in 3 dimensions and for triviality and logarithmic corrections to the scaling laws in 4 dimensions. We discuss the fine-tuning issue and, more generally, the numerical stability of physical quantities when the cut-off becomes large compared to the physical mass. We briefly discuss some unexpected global features of the renormalization group transformation, such as the appearance of log-periodic corrections to the scaling laws. These results should be understood as an incentive to face the challenging problem of the improvement of the hierarchical approximation.

Monday 5 January

PPE SEMINAR

at 16.30 hrs – Auditorium*, bld. 500

B-decay studies at CLEO : present status and future perspectives.

by Marina ARTUSO / Cornell University

*Tea and coffee will be served at 16.00 hrs.

Friday 9 January

LHCC ELECTRONICS BOARD

at 10.00 hrs – Council Chamber, bld. 503

Open Session

10.00–10.30 RD49 Status Report: Studying radiation tolerant ICs for LHC [RADTOL] P. Jarron

Monday 12 January

DETECTOR SEMINAR

at 11.00 hrs – ECP Conference Room, bld. 13/2-005

CdTe & CdZnTe spectrometers for X-rays and Gamma-rays

by Arie RUZIN / Technion Haifa & CERN

In recent years, an extensive research is being conducted in search for room temperature operated semiconductor detectors and energy spectrometers for photons with energies up to ~1MeV. CdTe and CdZnTe are compound semiconductors from the II-VI group materials (compound of elements in the columns II and VI of the periodic table). The high atomic numbers of the elements and the wide energy bandgap of the semiconductors make these materials particularly advantageous for detection of photons up to several hundred keV at room temperature.

Recent research results will be presented concerning different Metal-Semiconductor-Metal (MSM) device structures. Evaluation of electrical properties of the semiconductors via charge collection modelling and energy spectroscopy measurements and the importance of passivation in these wide bandgap materials will be illustrated. Noise power spectral densities will be discussed.

Wednesday 14 January

PS SEMINAR

11.00 hrs – PS Auditorium, bld. 6 2-024

Optical transition radiation (OTR) for emittance measurements

by Alessandro VARIOLA / LAL, Orsay (France)

For LHC and linear colliders as well, a very precise measurement of beam emittance is required. Among several possible technologies, optical transition radiation (OTR) is a very interesting tool since there is no energy threshold and the emission time is very short. Basic research on OTR has recently been performed with electron beams. The OTR resolution and the validity of the $\gamma\lambda$ limit have been tested at 2 GeV using the Orsay linac. OTR was also experimented at low energy in the Tesla Test Facility (TTF) and transverse beam sections have been analysed every microsecond in the bunch train. Bunch length dependence with RF phase has been measured by Cerenkov radiation associated with a streak camera. It will also be shown how imaging techniques can give on-line information on various aspects of beam dynamics.

Organiser: Bruno Autin