

ECFA Midterm Report for AUSTRIA



Presented by
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Institute for High Energy Physics, Vienna

Plenary ECFA Meeting, CERN, 20 Nov. 2014



BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT AUSTRIA

Population: 8.5 million

GDP per capita (2013): 45474 US\$

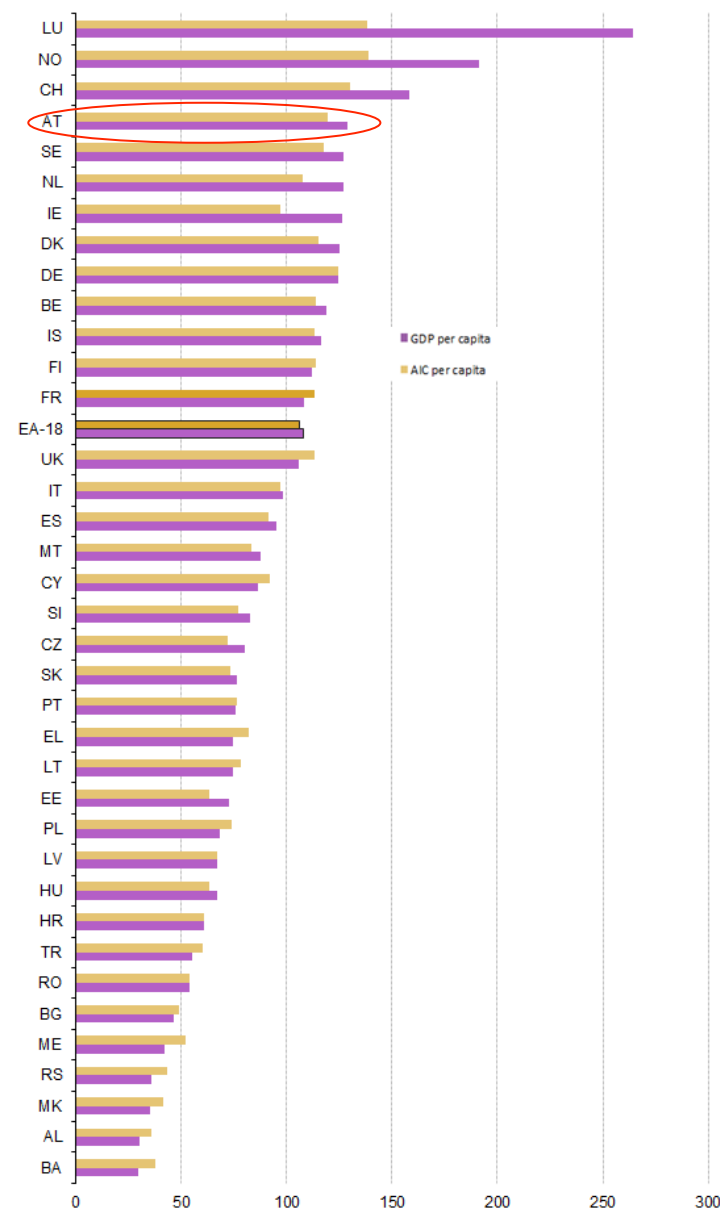
(OECD average 36847 US\$)

Total expenditure for R&D in % of GDP:

2.81% - 9.1 billion €

(2.42% last ECFA report,

EU average 2.02%)



RESEARCH PROJECTS

Accelerator-based physics

CERN LHC:	ATLAS, CMS, CLOUD, ALICE (soon)
CERN AD:	ASACUSA, AEGIS
CERN PS:	CLOUD, nTOF
KEKB, SuperKEKB:	BELLE, BELLE-II
J-PARC:	E15, E17
GSI FAIR:	PANDA
LNFD DAFNE-2:	SIDDHARTA-2

Non-accelerator-based physics

LNGS:	VIP, CRESST
ILL Grenoble:	NoMoS, PERKEO III, aSPECT, qBOUNCE
Atominstut Vienna:	Experiments in neutron and quantum physics
FRM-II Munich:	PERC

Astroparticle physics

FERMI, HESS, CTA

R&D for detectors and accelerators

Phase I and Phase II LHC upgrades, AIDA (EU), ILC, FCC, medAUSTRON

Particle physics theory and phenomenology

SUSY, QCD, QFT, chiral perturbation theory, neutrino physics, quantum mechanics, gravitational physics

RESEARCH GROUPS

- Institute of High Energy Physics Vienna (HEPHY Vienna)
 - experimental physics, theory/phenomenology
- Stefan Meyer Institute for Subatomic Physics Vienna (SMI)
 - experimental physics
- University of Vienna
 - theory/phenomenology
- Vienna University of Technology
 - theory/phenomenology
- Institute of Atomic and Subatomic Physics, Vienna
 - experimental physics, theory/phenomenology
- University of Graz
 - theory/phenomenology
- Institute for Astro- and Particle Physics of the University of Innsbruck
 - experimental physics, theory/phenomenology
- Fachhochschule Wiener Neustadt
 - experimental physics

NEW POSITIONS SINCE LAST REPORT

- New professor in theoretical particle physics at University of Graz (since 2014)

- Axel Maas



- New director of HEPHY (since 2013) and professor in experimental particle physics at TU Vienna (since 2014)

- Jochen Schieck



- New professor in theoretical particle and astroparticle physics at University of Vienna (since 2010)

- André Hoang



- New professor in experimental physics at TU Vienna (since 2009)

- Hartmut Abele



CMS, including upgrades

Data analysis, trigger, silicon tracker, electronics, algorithms and software, collaborations with industry

BELLE / BELLE-II

Data analysis, silicon vertex detector, electronics, algorithms and software

CRESST

New research direction in non-accelerator physics

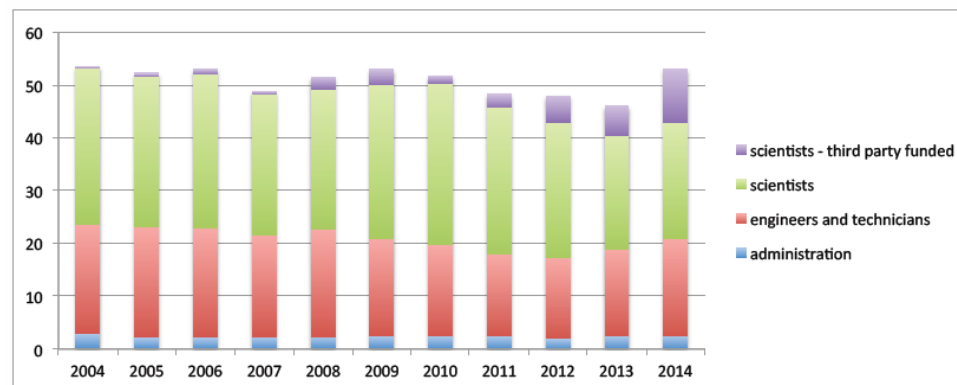
Future projects

ILC/ILD, FCC,
EURECA, SuperCDMS

Theory

SUSY, QCD, Dark Matter

<http://www.hephy.at>

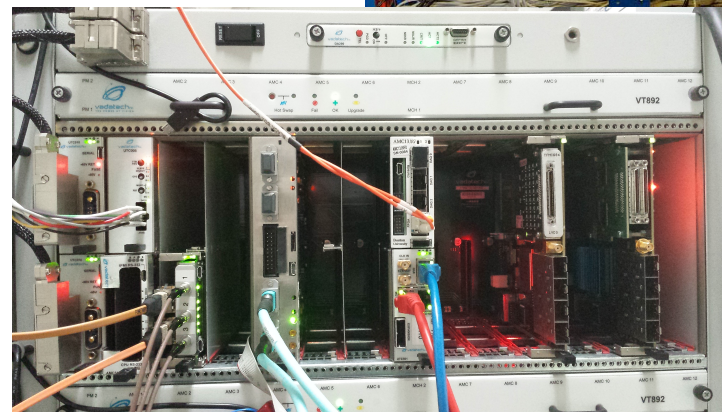
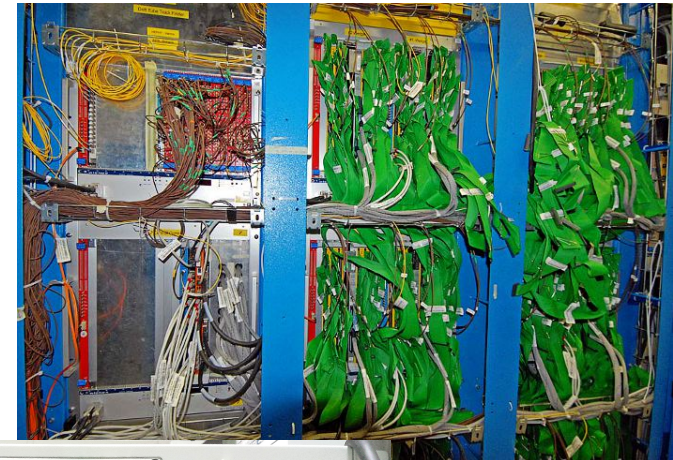
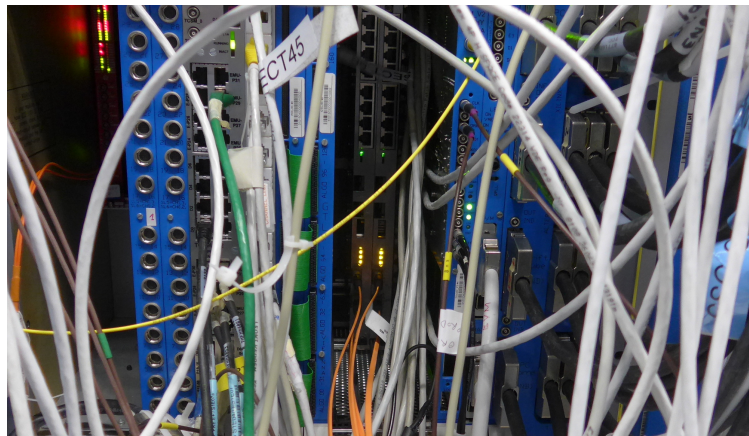


Responsibility for Global Trigger, Global Muon Trigger and Regional Barrel Muon Trigger

Operation of legacy VME system until 2015-2016

Complete rebuild in μ TCA technology, operational by 2016

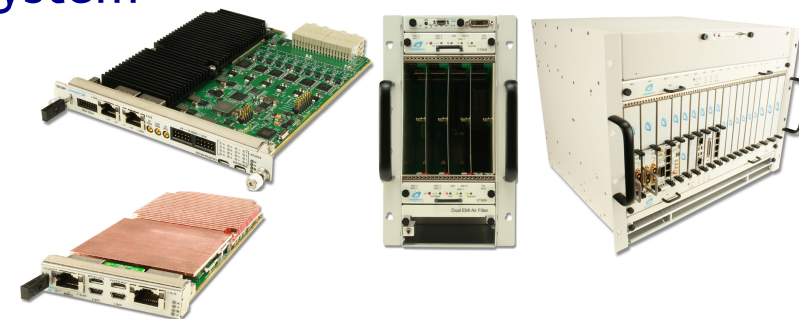
- improved functionality and selectivity



Special funding 1 M€ till 2017

Responsibilities for phase I upgrade

- New firmware for pixel detector readout system



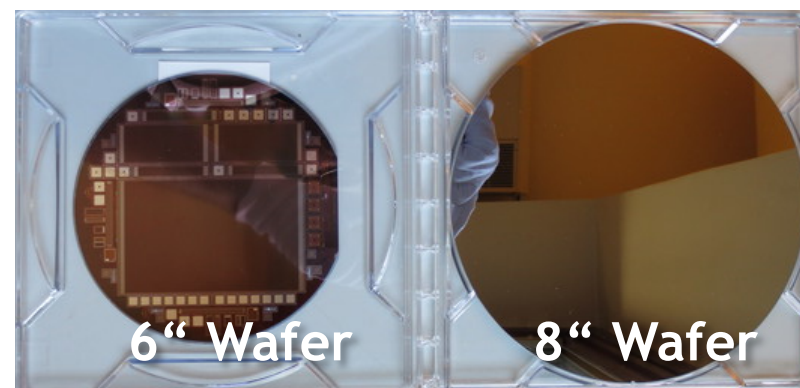
Responsibilities for phase II upgrade

- Silicon sensor design
- Sensor procurement for prototypes
- Quality assurance strategies for mass production



Collaboration with Austrian industry

- Establishment of new vendor of high-quality and high-volume silicon sensors (currently only Hamamatsu)
- Apart from CMS, interest by ATLAS, LHCb, CMS HGC (780 m²), UCSC (proton CT)



Search for SUSY in the single lepton channel

- Gluino search
- Nearly degenerate stop-LSP search

Interpretations of searches in SUSY and alternative models

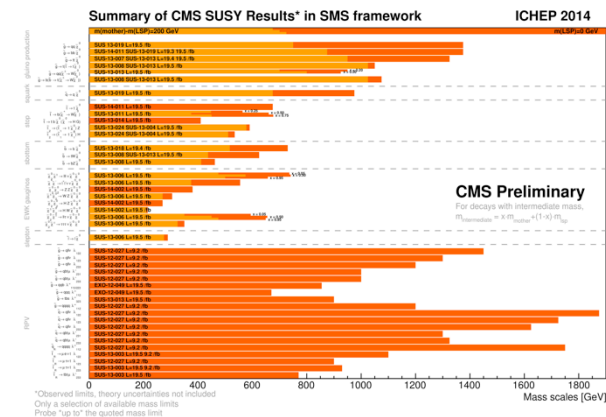
- HEPHY was one of the pioneers implementing the use of “simplified models”
- Responsible for SUSY summary plots

QCD studies in quarkonium production

- Polarization and production cross sections

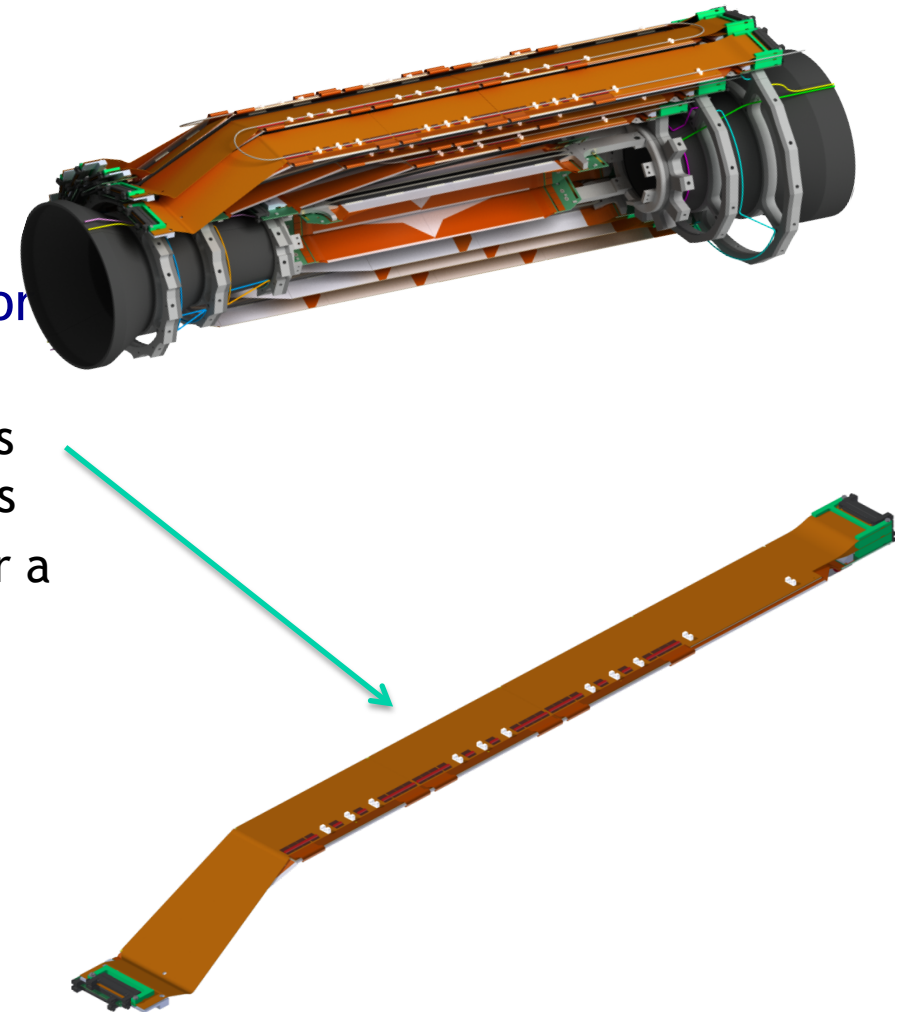
Higgs physics in the $\tau\tau$ channel

- New activity



- Belle is a heavy flavor experiment (B- and D-mesons, τ -leptons), which operated from 1999 to 2010 (about 770 million $Y(4S) \rightarrow BB$ events on tape) and confirmed the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa mechanism of the Standard Model (Nobel Prize 2008)
- HEPHY has been a member since 2001, built the silicon readout electronics and actively participated in physics analysis (semileptonic B decays, B_s decays, charm physics - in total 7 collaboration papers with a Vienna first author)
- Recent contributions to Belle physics
 - $|V_{cb}|$ from $B \rightarrow D^* l \nu$ (**PRD 82, 112007 (2010)**, Victor-Hess prize 2010, ÖAW best paper award 2011) and from $B \rightarrow D l \nu$ (ICHEP 2014 preliminary)
 - $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi K K$ (**PRD 88, 114006 (2013)**)
 - 2 completed PhD since Nov. 2008, one PhD ongoing

- The Belle II upgrade aims at accumulating 50-times the Belle dataset and will start taking data in 2017
- HEPHY is leading the design and construction of the Silicon Vertex Detector (SVD)
 - in charge of the entire readout electronics and the construction of the layer 5 ladders
 - SVD construction proceeds on schedule for a delivery in 2016
- Further contributions to the detector software and Belle II physics planning

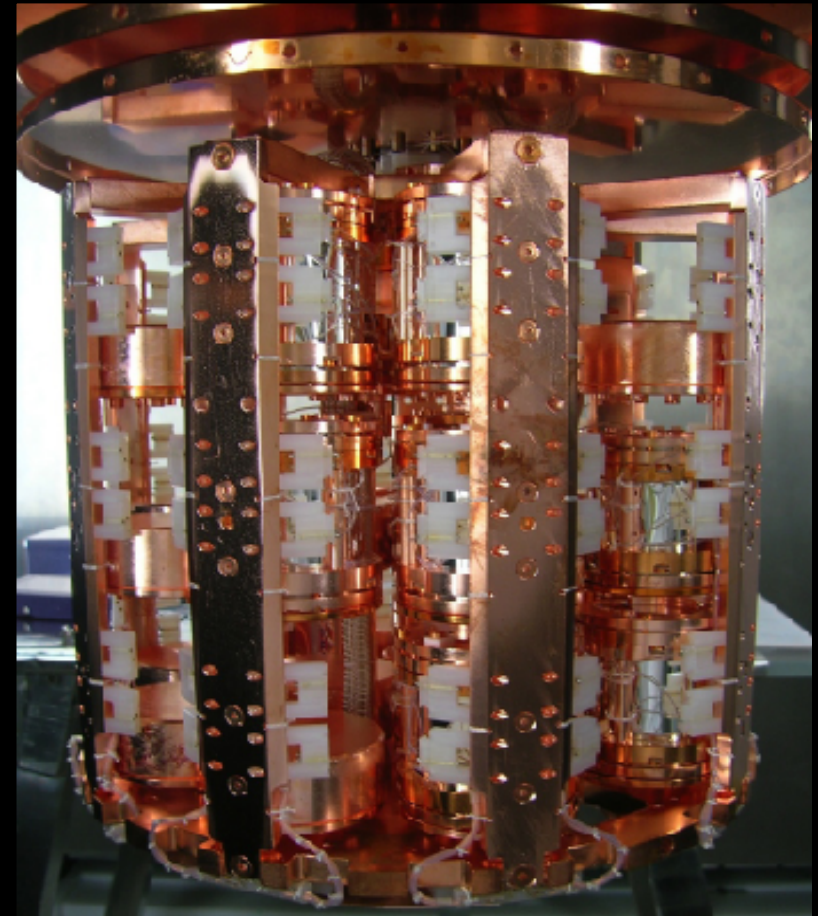


- Signed on 4 November 2014

Special funding 0.2 M€ 2014



- New experimental group on direct Dark Matter detection
- joined TU Vienna / HEPHY cooperation
- currently 3 FTE
(extension to 6 FTE planned)
- member of the CRESST and EURECA collaborations
 - simulation and data analysis
 - hardware contribution for upgrade under discussion



Supersymmetry

- SUSY Higgs decays
- SUSY phenomenology at LHC and ILC
- Radiative corrections to processes with SUSY particles
- CP violation in SUSY
- R-parity violation
- Spin correlations (in chargino/neutralino production and decay)
- Lepton flavour violation (LFV)

QCD

- Study and description of bound states - primarily but not exclusively of quarks - by relativistic equations of motion

New Frontiers Group on Dark Matter

- New 5-year grant for cutting-edge research led by outstanding junior scientists from abroad or from Austria
- 2.3 M€ for group led by Josef Pradler for 5 years from June 2014
- includes personnel costs for principal investigator, 2 postdocs, 2 PhD or master students, computing, travel and relocation, ability to host speakers and collaborators, organization of topical workshops
- Objectives: consider theoretical scenarios motivated by the DM problem and confront them with data from underground rare event searches and colliders, check for cosmological implications and associated observational signatures, and work out scenarios for high-energy and high-luminosity colliders





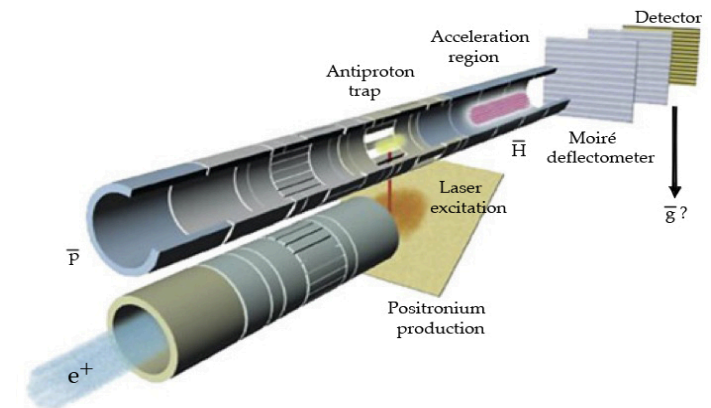
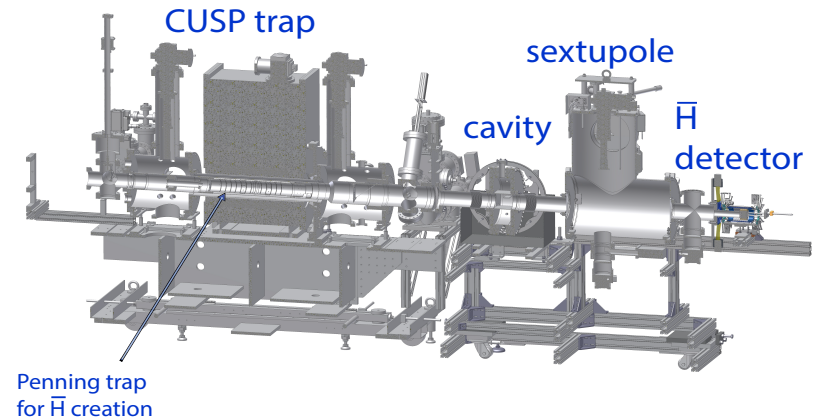
Personnel (FTE)

ASACUSA@CERN: 5
AEgIS@CERN: 2.5
ALICE@CERN: 2.5
E15@J-PARC : 1
SIDDHARTA-2@LNF: 3
PANDA@FAIR: 2
BELLE@SuperKEKB: 1.5
VIP@LNGS: 2
NoMoS@ILL: 2.5



Antimatter research at CERN-AD

- Ground-state hyperfine structure of antihydrogen: ASACUSA
 - Precise test of CPT symmetry
 - Rabi-type atomic beam experiment
- Antimatter gravity: AEGIS
 - First ever direct measurement of the free fall of antimatter in the Earth's gravitational field



ERC Advanced Grant
E. Widmann (2.6 M€ 5 years)

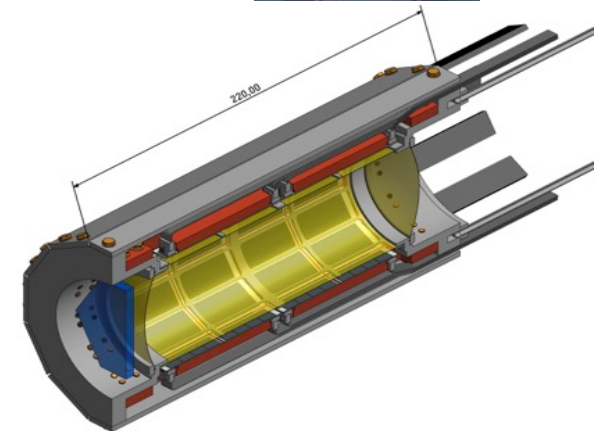
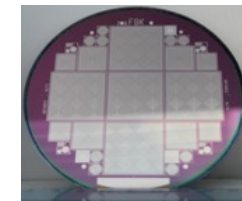
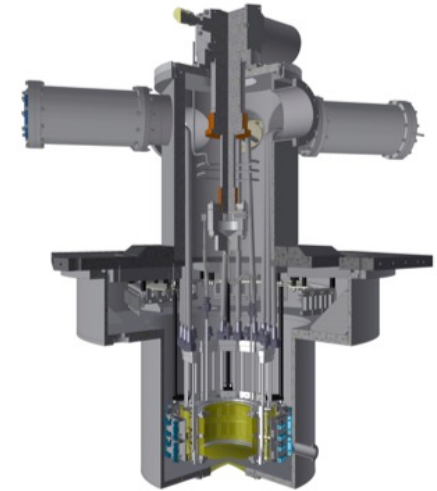


Der Wissenschaftsfonds.



Accelerator based Hadron Physics

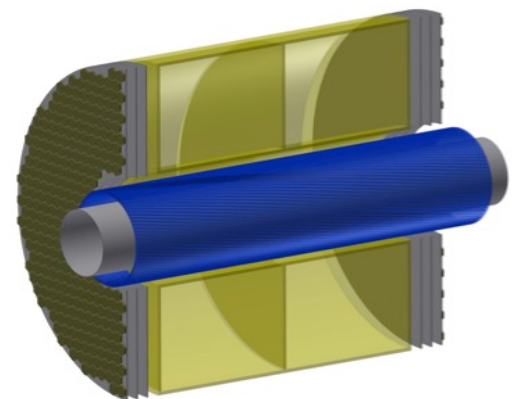
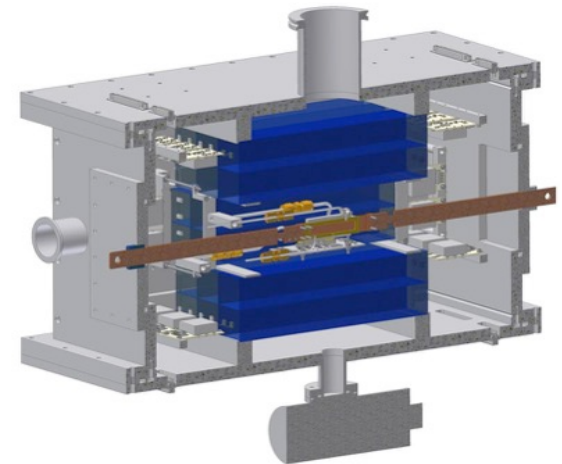
- LNF-INFN DAFNE: SIDDHARTA2, AMADEUS
 - Kaonic atoms (kaonic deuterium), strong interaction in kaonic atoms, studies on resonance and bound states with strangeness (KLOE-data, AMADEUS)
- J-PARC: E15, E17
 - Search for strange di-baryons (E15), precision studies of kaonic atoms with cryogenic detectors (E17)





Non-accelerator-based research

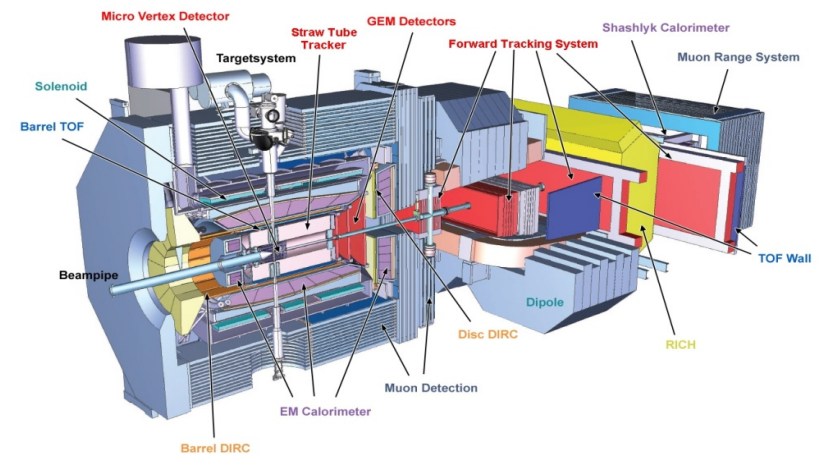
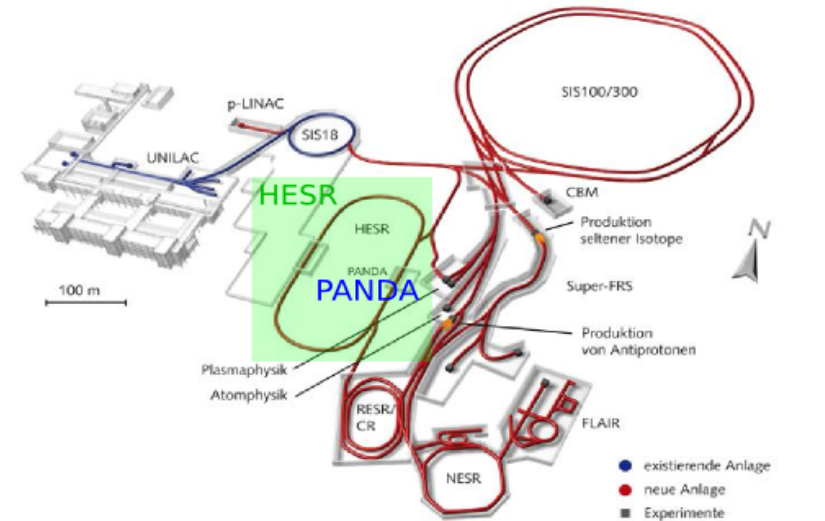
- Experiment VIP2
 - Experiment on the validity of the Pauli Exclusion Principle (PEP) for electrons at LNGS (Gran Sasso)
- Detector R&D
 - GEM based detectors: AMADEUS
 - SiPM based detectors: Hbar, PANDA-TOF, VIP2
 - SDDs for X-ray spectroscopy of kaonic atoms (SIDDHARTA2)





FAIR

- PANDA physics program
 - $p^{\text{bar}} + p$ and $p^{\text{bar}} + A$
 - Physics topics
 - Hadron physics
 - Hadrons in matter
 - Nucleon structure
 - Hypernuclei
 - Physics Performance Report
 - arXiv:0903.3805 [hep-ex]





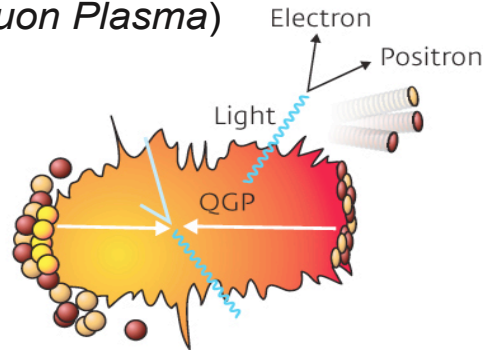
New Frontier Group: Michael Weber, starting summer 2015

A Large Ion Collider Experiment

STUDYING THE QUARK GLUON PLASMA VIA LOW-MASS DIELECTRONS

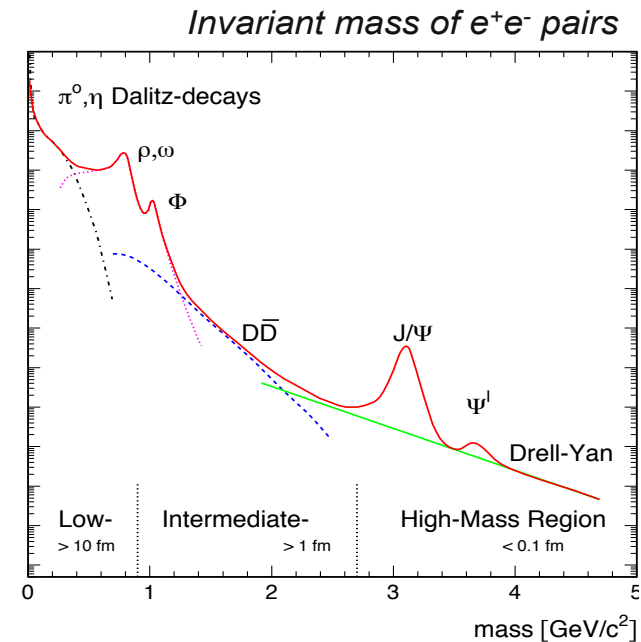


Heavy-ion collisions:
Study QCD matter under extreme conditions
(*Quark Gluon Plasma*)



Virtual photons → Electrons/Positrons:

- No strong interaction
- Probe of (in-)medium properties



- **At LHC:** Pb-Pb, $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.1$ TeV
- **ALICE:** low momentum e^+/e^- identification
- **ÖAW:** New Frontier Group at SMI (Vienna)

- Explore the Quark Gluon Plasma:**
- Mass modifications of hadrons
 - Temperature
 - Time evolution



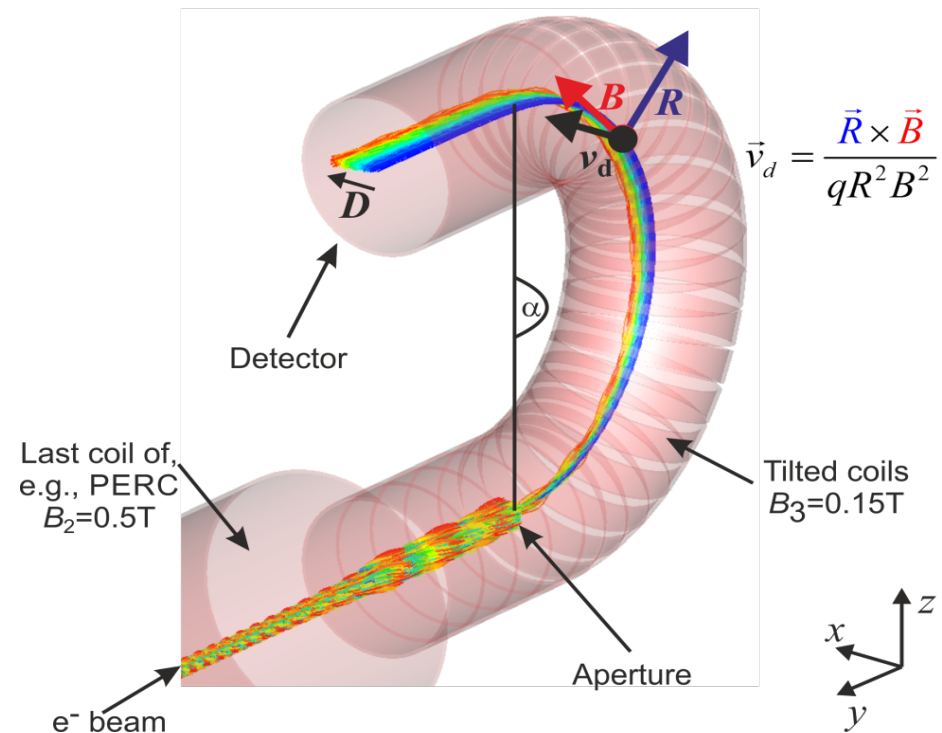
New Frontier Group: Gertrud Konrad, starting spring 2015

NoMoS

Beyond the Standard Model Physics in Neutron Decay

Neutron Decay Products Momentum Spectrometer

- Physics Programme:
 - Study structure of weak interaction
 - Test CKM unitarity
 - Search for BSM physics, e.g., scalar and tensor interactions
 - Test Lorentz invariance
 - Theoretical analysis of ‘standard’ correlation coefficients to order 10^{-5}
- Goal:
 - Electron and proton spectroscopy on sub- 10^{-4} - respectively 10^{-3} -level





Research Areas of Particle Physics Group

<http://particle.univie.ac.at/>

A. Hoang (P)

H. Neufeld (assP)

W. Grimus (assP)

H. Hüffel (assP)

V. Mateu (postdoc, UniAss)

M. Procura (postdoc, UniAss)

B. Hiesmayr (postdoc, FWF)

S.M. Gianpaolo (postdoc, FWF)

P. Ludl (postdoc, FWF)

G. Kelnhöfer (postdoc)

5 PhD students

2 Master students

A. Bartl (emeritus)

E. Ecker (retired)

Collider and Jet Physics

Effective Field Theories

Parton distribution functions

Precision and perturbative QCD

Low energy hadron dynamics (chiral perturbation theory)

SUSY phenomenology (LHC and ILC)

Neutrino physics

Quantum entanglement

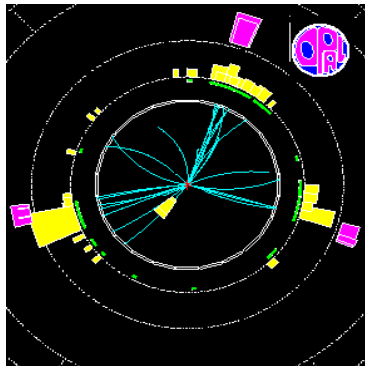
Participation in FWF graduate school “Particles and Interactions”

QCD Factorization in Soft-Collinear-Effective Theory

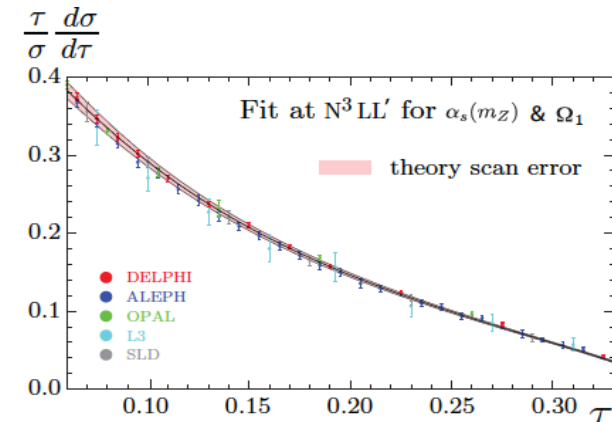
Hoang, Mateu, Stewart (MIT) 2011-2014

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\tau}\right)_{\text{part}}^{\text{sing}} \sim \sigma_0 H(Q, \mu_Q) U_H(Q, \mu_Q, \mu_s) \int d\ell d\ell' U_J(Q\tau - \ell - \ell', \mu_Q, \mu_s) J_T(Q\ell', \mu_j) S_T(\ell - \Delta, \mu_s)$$

Predictions of event-shape distributions at NNLL order.



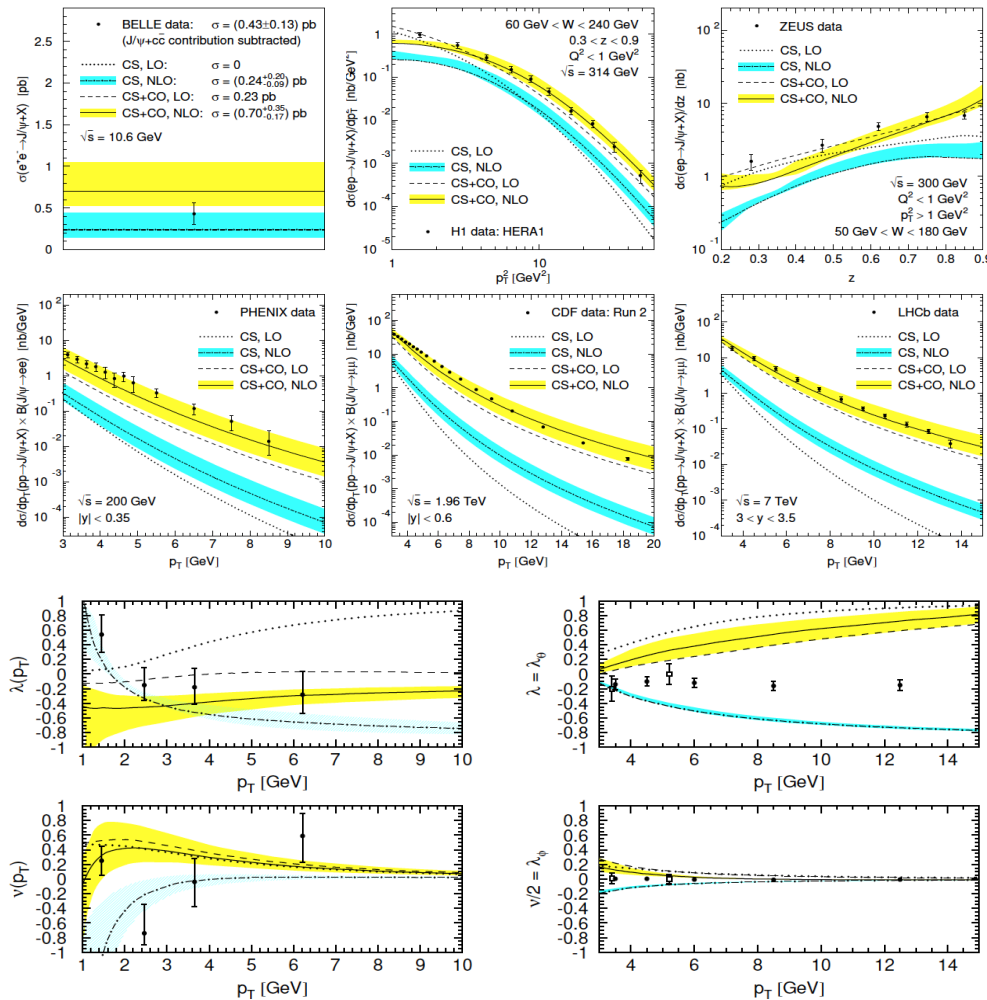
$$T = \max_{\hat{t}} \frac{\sum_i |\hat{t} \cdot \vec{p}_i|}{\sum_i |\vec{p}_i|}$$



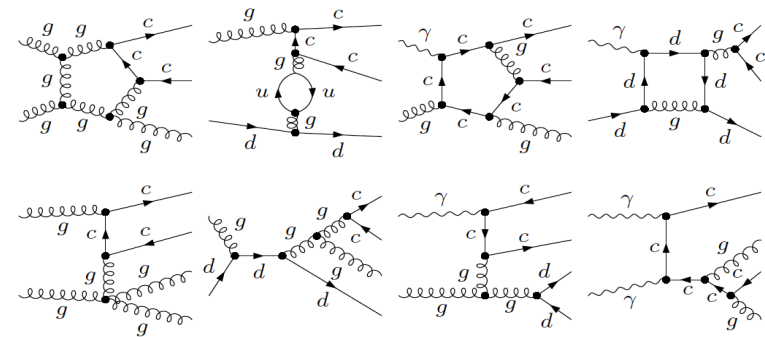
$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1135 \pm (0.0002)_{\text{exp}} \pm (0.0005)_{\Omega_1} \pm (0.0009)_{\text{pert}}$$

Charmonium Production at NLO

Butenschön, Kniehl 2010-12



Global fits of charmonium production data at using NLO calculations: Tests of NRQCD for production and polarization.



Neutron Beta Decay at European Research Reactors

- TRIGA Vienna: MONOPOL (Pulsed Spatial Magnetic Spin Resonator)
 - advanced flexible neutron beam tailoring
- ILL Grenoble: PERKEO III Collaboration, *a*SPECT Collaboration
 - tests of the Standard Model (SM), searches for right-handed currents as well as scalar and tensor interactions
- FRM-II Munich: PERC Collaboration (Proton and Electron Radiation Channel)
 - new facility for dedicated user experiments
 - tests of fundamental symmetries, searches for beyond SM physics
 - Austria contributes to design as well as construction of user experiments

Gravity Resonance Spectroscopy

- ILL Grenoble: *q*BOUNCE Collaboration
 - Gravity Resonance Spectroscopy constrains Dark Matter / Dark Energy
 - Free Fall and Einstein Equivalent Tests

Quantum Metrology

- Variation of fundamental constants in high-precision laser spectroscopy
 - Matter-wave interferometry
 - Fundamental questions in low-energy, tabletop experiments

Institute for Theoretical Physics

1 full and 4 associate/assistant professors, 1 scientist, 10 postdocs,
11 PhD students

<http://www.itp.tuwien.ac.at>

RESEARCH TOPICS

String theory, QFT, theory of the quark-gluon plasma, gravity

RECENT RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS

- new constructions of string compactifications in extra dimensions
- 3+1-dimensional simulations of quark-gluon plasma instabilities
- holographic calculations of hadron spectra and glueball decay rates
- AdS/CFT calculations for heavy-ion thermalization
- generalizations of holography to different dimensions
- construction of first interacting massless higher spin theory in flat space



**Institute for Physics, Theory Department:
Theoretical Particle Physics (60% of department)**
<http://physik.uni-graz.at/itp>

5 professors, 6 postdocs, 11 PhD students
Graduate school, funded by FWF

Wide range of methods:

- Lattice gauge theory
- Functional continuum methods
- Perturbation theory
- Few-body approaches
- Effective field theories

Widespread research topics:

- QCD (FAIR, RHIC, LHC, BELLE/Bes3/Jlab)
 - Hadrons and hadronic interactions
 - QCD phase diagram
 - Generalized distribution and fragmentation functions
- High-energy physics (LHC, HL-LHC, ILC, Dark Matter Searches)
 - Higgs physics and electroweak background
 - Beyond the Standard Model: Technicolor, 2 HDM, GUTs
- Formal aspects
 - Quantization of (gauge) theories
 - Development of lattice algorithms



University of Innsbruck

Institute for Astro- and Particle Physics founded in 2004

<http://astro.uibk.ac.at/>

Particle Physics fields of work:

- ATLAS (3 staff, 3 PhD): B-Physics (rare decays, software development)
- CLOUD

Astrophysics fields of work:

- HESS (ground-based gamma-ray astrophysics)
- FERMI (space-based gamma-ray astrophysics)
- CTA (development of astroparticle detectors)
- modeling of propagation of cosmic rays

REGULAR CONFERENCES

Vienna Conference on Instrumentation

Organised every 3rd year by HEPHY Vienna with the Vienna University of Technology



Organised annually by University of Vienna

Schladming Winter School

Organised annually by University of Graz

EXA - Exotic Atoms and Related Topics

Organised 3-annually by SMI since 2002



EPS-HEP 2015



EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY
HEP2015

Home

Programme

Venue

Social Events

Registration

Contributions

Travel

EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY
CONFERENCE ON HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS 2015

22 - 29 JULY 2015
VIENNA, AUSTRIA



LECTURES AND SCHOOLS

Schrödinger Guest Professorships

Annual lectures by distinguished particle physicists at University of Vienna

Graduate School “Hadrons in Vacuum, Nuclei and Stars”

University of Graz; cooperation with Jena and new Vienna graduate school

<http://physik.uni-graz.at/~dk-user/>

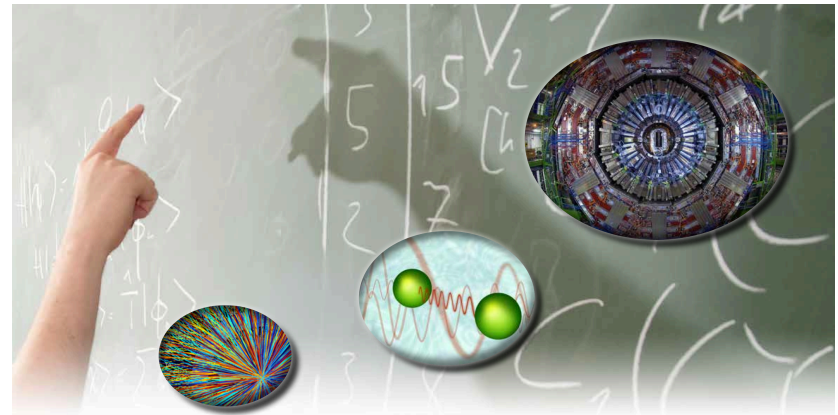
Speaker/deputy: Ch.Gattringer, R. Alkofer

NEW: Graduate School “Particles and Interactions”

Vienna cluster: University, TU, Institute of Atomic and Subatomic Physics, HEPHY, SMI, cooperation with International Max-Planck Research School on Elementary Particle Physics and Graz graduate school

<http://dkpi.at>

Speaker/deputy: A. Rebhan, A. Hoang



$\int dk \Pi$ VIENNA DOCTORAL PROGRAM
Particles & Interactions

The Vienna Doctoral Program for Particles and Interactions (DK-PI) welcomes applications for **PhD fellowships in experimental and theoretical particle physics.**

The DK-PI is a graduate program that is targeted to outstanding and excellent students and offers

- research opportunities in the physics of elementary particles and hadronic matter, including theories beyond the standard model, and gravity
- three year contract with social and health benefits
- introductory and specialized as well as soft skill courses at TU Wien, University of Vienna, and Austrian Academy of Sciences
- support for travel to scientific workshops, schools, and international conferences
- research stays at various partner institutions around the globe

Please visit www.dkpi.at for details on research opportunities and the application procedure.



www.dkpi.at

The next **call for applications** for PhD fellowships is open.

Three selection rounds per year. We specifically invite applications by women.

VIENNA PARTICLE PHYSICS



FWF

Der Wissenschaftsfonds.

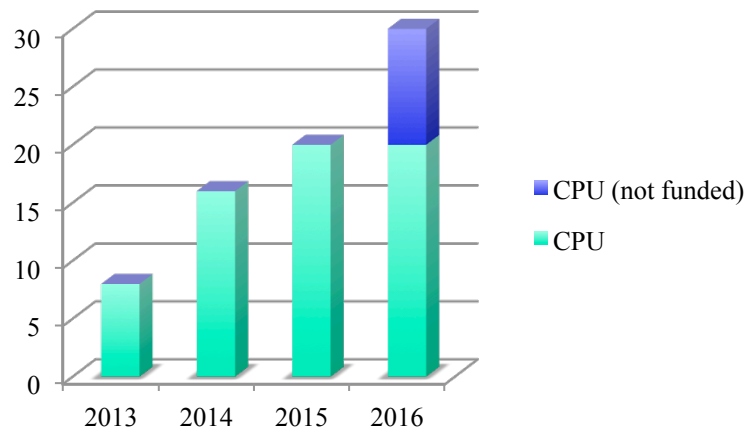
Copyright: Simulated particle Trajectories © CERN, CMS Detector © 2008 Informato Germany GmbH

COMPUTING

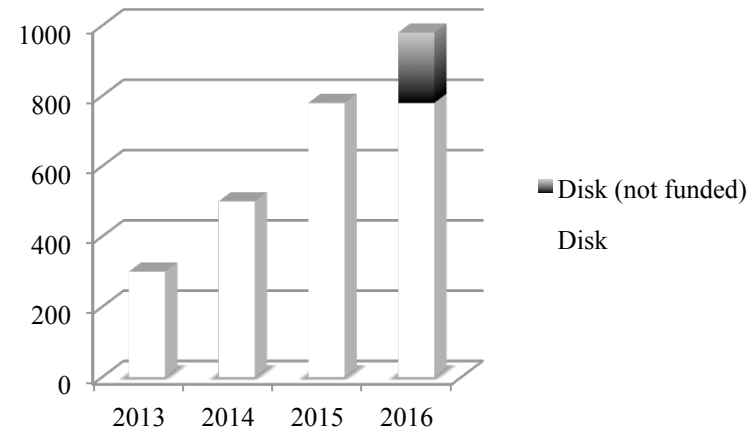
- 2002: Tier-2 pilot project in Innsbruck
- 2008: **WLCG-MoU signed** for federated Tier-2 project Vienna-Innsbruck for ATLAS-CMS (in the framework of the Austrian GRID-project). Now also for Belle.
- From 2018: local infrastructure too limited
- Initiative for cloud computing started with partners



CPU in kHS06



Disk in TB



PHYSICS EDUCATION

<http://statcube.at/>

The obtained physics degrees are for the academic year 2013/2013.
“Physics” does not include astronomy or meteorology.

2013/2014 Physics	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	% FEMALE	% MALE
Obtained Diploma/Bsc/MSc	512	87	425	17	83
Obtained Teaching Diplomas	25	9	16	36	64

Figures subdivided in experimental and theoretical physics are not officially available.

OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

General Public

- Large exhibitions with partners
- Events (movie screenings, celebrations, etc. ...)
- University meets Public
- Researchers' night
- Public talks
- Open Day/Guided Tours @HEPHY
- Guided Tours @CERN



Schools

- International Masterclasses
- Traveling exhibition
- Physik-zum-Anfassen
- Science&Art@School



Teachers

- „Masterclass“ teachers seminar
- Teaching materials

Kids

- Children's universities
- Grenzgenial (Science Center Network)
- Perchtoldsdorfer Forschertage
- Academy for gifted children



OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

FEINFÜHLIGE GIGANTEN

WIE FUNKTIONIERT EIN TEILCHENDETEKTOR?

Die Aufgabe eines Teilchendetektors ist es, die Teilchen, die bei den Kollisionen entstehen, nachzuverfolgen und zu identifizieren. Einige werden durch die Detektoren selbst registriert, andere durch die Detektoren, die in der Umgebung des Beschleunigers befinden. Aus der Verteilung dieser Teilchen können die Eigenschaften der Teilchen und die Eigenschaften der Kollisionen abgelesen werden.

DER KERN DES TEILCHENDETEKTORS: DER BEBELLE

Das Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) ist eines der vier großen Experimente am Large Hadron Collider (LHC) des CERN. Es wurde entwickelt, um die Eigenschaften der Teilchen, die bei den Kollisionen entstehen, zu untersuchen. Das CMS besteht aus mehreren Detektoren, die in einem zentralen Bereich des Beschleunigers angeordnet sind. Die Detektoren sind so konstruiert, dass sie die Eigenschaften der Teilchen, die bei den Kollisionen entstehen, mit hoher Genauigkeit messen können.

STECKERFERTIGER MUON SOLINOID (CMS)

Das CMS ist ein 14-Meter langer, 100-Tonnen schwerer Detektor, der aus mehreren Detektoren besteht, die in einem zentralen Bereich des Beschleunigers angeordnet sind. Die Detektoren sind so konstruiert, dass sie die Eigenschaften der Teilchen, die bei den Kollisionen entstehen, mit hoher Genauigkeit messen können.

ZENTRUM

Das Zentrum des Detektors ist ein 10-Meter langer, 100-Tonnen schwerer Detektor, der aus mehreren Detektoren besteht, die in einem zentralen Bereich des Beschleunigers angeordnet sind. Die Detektoren sind so konstruiert, dass sie die Eigenschaften der Teilchen, die bei den Kollisionen entstehen, mit hoher Genauigkeit messen können.

SPURDETEKTOR

Der Spurdetektor ist ein Detektor, der die Spuren der Teilchen, die bei den Kollisionen entstehen, nachverfolgt. Er besteht aus mehreren Detektoren, die in einem zentralen Bereich des Beschleunigers angeordnet sind. Die Detektoren sind so konstruiert, dass sie die Eigenschaften der Teilchen, die bei den Kollisionen entstehen, mit hoher Genauigkeit messen können.

WIRKSCHNITZKAMMERN

Die Wirkschnittkammern sind Detektoren, die die Eigenschaften der Teilchen, die bei den Kollisionen entstehen, mit hoher Genauigkeit messen können. Sie bestehen aus mehreren Detektoren, die in einem zentralen Bereich des Beschleunigers angeordnet sind. Die Detektoren sind so konstruiert, dass sie die Eigenschaften der Teilchen, die bei den Kollisionen entstehen, mit hoher Genauigkeit messen können.

ELEKTROMAGNETISCHES KALORIMETER

Das elektromagnetische Kalorimeter ist ein Detektor, der die Eigenschaften der Teilchen, die bei den Kollisionen entstehen, mit hoher Genauigkeit messen kann. Es besteht aus mehreren Detektoren, die in einem zentralen Bereich des Beschleunigers angeordnet sind. Die Detektoren sind so konstruiert, dass sie die Eigenschaften der Teilchen, die bei den Kollisionen entstehen, mit hoher Genauigkeit messen können.

SUPERLEITENDE SPÜLE

Die superleitenden Spulen sind Detektoren, die die Eigenschaften der Teilchen, die bei den Kollisionen entstehen, mit hoher Genauigkeit messen können. Sie bestehen aus mehreren Detektoren, die in einem zentralen Bereich des Beschleunigers angeordnet sind. Die Detektoren sind so konstruiert, dass sie die Eigenschaften der Teilchen, die bei den Kollisionen entstehen, mit hoher Genauigkeit messen können.

MYONDETEKTOR

Der Myondetektor ist ein Detektor, der die Eigenschaften der Teilchen, die bei den Kollisionen entstehen, mit hoher Genauigkeit messen kann. Er besteht aus mehreren Detektoren, die in einem zentralen Bereich des Beschleunigers angeordnet sind. Die Detektoren sind so konstruiert, dass sie die Eigenschaften der Teilchen, die bei den Kollisionen entstehen, mit hoher Genauigkeit messen können.

1. DIE SPURENSUCHE

Die Teilchen, die bei den Kollisionen entstehen, hinterlassen in den Detektoren Spuren. Diese Spuren werden durch die Detektoren registriert und können durch die Analyse der Daten identifiziert werden.

2. DIE SELEKTION

Die Daten, die von den Detektoren registriert werden, sind sehr umfangreich. Um die interessanten Ereignisse zu identifizieren, werden die Daten durch einen Selektionsprozess gefiltert. Dieser Prozess besteht aus mehreren Schritten, die die Eigenschaften der Ereignisse analysieren und die interessanten Ereignisse auswählen.

3. DAS ERGEBNIS

Das Ergebnis der Analyse der Daten ist ein Satz von Ereignissen, die die Eigenschaften der Teilchen, die bei den Kollisionen entstehen, mit hoher Genauigkeit messen können. Diese Ereignisse werden dann für die Analyse der Eigenschaften der Teilchen verwendet.

ÖSTERREICHISCHE BEITRÄGE

Das CMS-Experiment hat viele österreichische Beiträge. Diese Beiträge sind in verschiedenen Bereichen des Experiments zu finden, von der Entwicklung der Detektoren bis zur Analyse der Daten.

DAS CMS-EXPERIMENT AM CERN

Das CMS-Experiment ist ein 14-Meter langer, 100-Tonnen schwerer Detektor, der am Large Hadron Collider (LHC) des CERN angeordnet ist. Die Detektoren sind so konstruiert, dass sie die Eigenschaften der Teilchen, die bei den Kollisionen entstehen, mit hoher Genauigkeit messen können.

DAS BELLE-EXPERIMENT AM KEK

Das Belle-Experiment ist ein 10-Meter langer, 100-Tonnen schwerer Detektor, der am KEK in Japan angeordnet ist. Die Detektoren sind so konstruiert, dass sie die Eigenschaften der Teilchen, die bei den Kollisionen entstehen, mit hoher Genauigkeit messen können.

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BACKUP

TEACHING OVERVIEW

Universities with teaching and research activities:	22
Universities offering physics education:	7
Universities offering HEP education (Vienna, Innsbruck, Graz):	4
Estimated length of PhD in particle physics:	3 years recommended

Following the 1999 Bologna recommendations, studies have gradually been reorganized since 2003/2004. Bachelor and Master degrees were introduced. Normal duration of studies: Bachelor 6 semesters, Master additional 4 semesters.

“Fachhochschulen” (universities of applied sciences) also exist. These are not taken into account in the above list. They offer Bachelor (6 sem.), Diploma (+2 sem.) and Master (+2 sem.) degrees.

RESOURCES

Total **investments** per year into particle physics equipment, both to CERN and other labs:

HEPHY: 220 kEUR, SMI: 100 kEUR

Total **investment** in CMS 1996-2011 (Ministry): 3356 kEUR

Total **investment** by Atomic Institute in nTOF at CERN: 190 kEUR up to 2005, resources for new phase to be defined

Yearly **maintenance and operation** costs per year to CERN and other labs, including funds for **travel and subsistence**:

HEPHY: 120 kEUR (M&O), 180 kEUR (travel), 150 kEUR (subsistence)

SMI: 300 kEUR

Principal funding organisations for Austria:

- Ministry of Science and Research (funds the Universities, the Academy of Sciences and provides additional funds on a case-to-case basis)
- FWF - Science Fund, for basic research (but not big CERN experiments)
- FFG - Research promotion agency (applied industrial research)
- EU



Chiral Perturbation Theory



Effective theory for low energy dynamics of the lightest mesons
(Goldstone bosons of chiral symmetry breaking).

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_4 = & L_1 \langle D_\mu U^\dagger D^\mu U \rangle^2 + L_2 \langle D_\mu U^\dagger D_\nu U \rangle \langle D^\mu U^\dagger D^\nu U \rangle \\ & + L_3 \langle D_\mu U^\dagger D^\mu U D_\nu U^\dagger D^\nu U \rangle + L_4 \langle D_\mu U^\dagger D^\mu U \rangle \langle \chi^\dagger U + \chi U^\dagger \rangle \\ & + L_5 \langle D_\mu U^\dagger D^\mu U (\chi^\dagger U + \chi U^\dagger) \rangle + L_6 \langle \chi^\dagger U + \chi U^\dagger \rangle^2 \\ & + L_7 \langle \chi^\dagger U - \chi U^\dagger \rangle^2 + L_8 \langle \chi^\dagger U \chi^\dagger U + \chi U^\dagger \chi U^\dagger \rangle \\ & - iL_9 \langle F_R^{\mu\nu} D_\mu U D_\nu U^\dagger + F_L^{\mu\nu} D_\mu U^\dagger D_\nu U \rangle + L_{10} \langle U^\dagger F_R^{\mu\nu} U F_{L\mu\nu} \rangle \\ & + L_{11} (\langle F_R^{\mu\nu} F_{R\mu\nu} \rangle + \langle F_L^{\mu\nu} F_{L\mu\nu} \rangle) + L_{12} \langle \chi^\dagger \chi \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Chiral extrapolation to physical meson masses for lattice results for low-energy constants.

Ecker, Masjuan, Neufeld

Electromagnetic effects and V_{us} determination from K_{l3} decays.

Cirigliano, Giannotti, Neufeld

$$K^0(p_K) \rightarrow \pi^-(p_\pi) \ell^+(p_\ell) \nu_\ell(p_\nu), \quad K^+(p_K) \rightarrow \pi^0(p_\pi) \ell^+(p_\ell) \nu_\ell(p_\nu)$$

$$\Gamma(K_{l3[\gamma]}) = \frac{G_F^2 |V_{us}|^2 M_K^5 C_K^2}{128 \pi^3} S_{EW} |f_+^{K^0 \pi^-}(0)|^2 I_{K\ell}^{(0)}(\lambda_i) \left(1 + \delta_{EM}^{K\ell} + \delta_{SU(2)}^{K\pi} \right)$$

$$|V_{us}| f_+^{K^0 \pi^+}(0) = 0.21661(47)$$

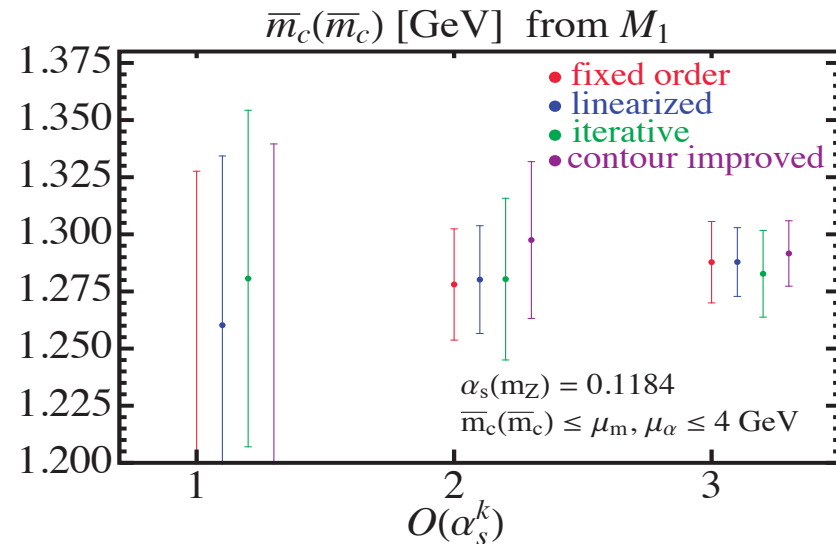
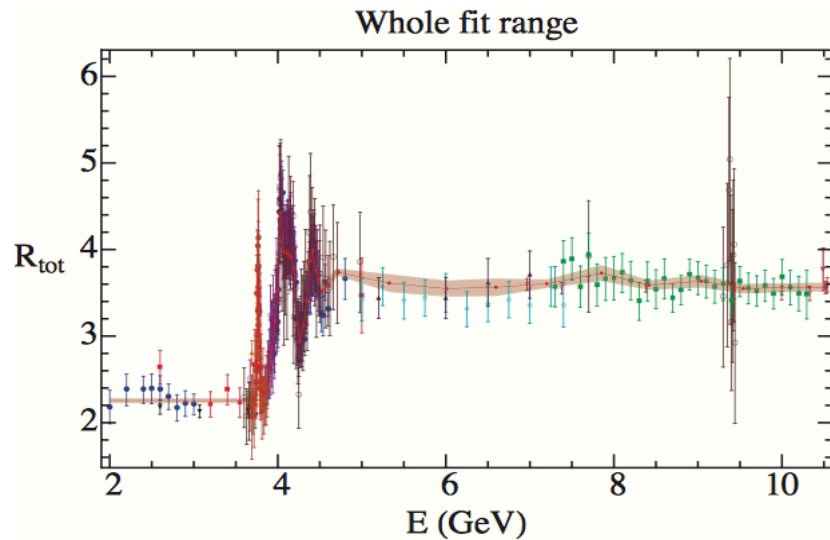
$$\longrightarrow |V_{us}| = 0.2246(12)$$



QCD Sum Rules for Quark Masses

Dehnadi, Hoang, Mateu 2013/14

Use perturbative QCD, causality and quark-hadron duality to determine bottom and charm quark masses at highest precision.



$$\bar{m}_c(\bar{m}_c) = 1.282 \pm 0.024 \text{ GeV}$$



Top Threshold at a Future LC

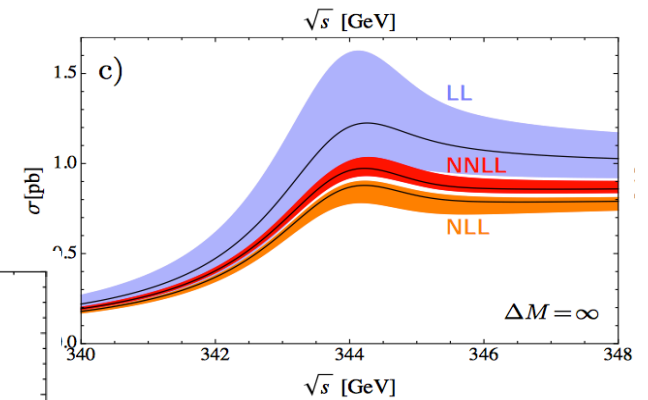
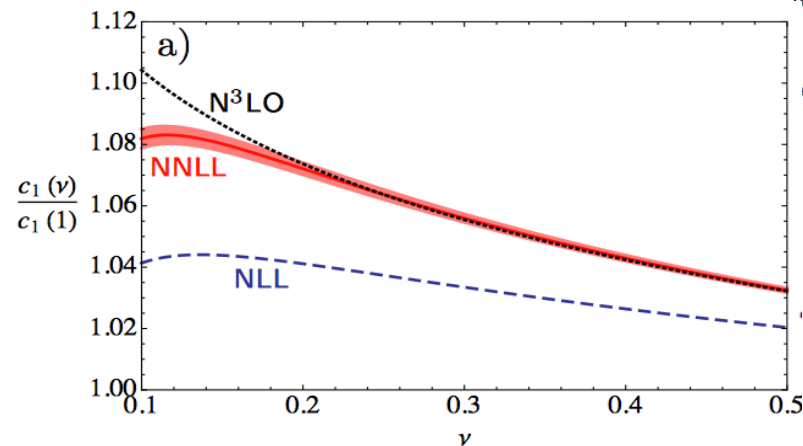
Hoang, Stahlhofen 2013



class	example diagram	Vertices				contrib.
		potential	quark-gluon	3 gluon	kin. ins.	
1		1 x V _c	1 x A	-	-	I
		1 x A · k	2 x A ⁰	-	-	
2		2 x A · k	2 x A ⁰	-	-	
3		2 x V _c	2 x A	-	-	0
			2 x A ⁰	-	-	
4		2 x V _c	4 x A ⁰	-	2 x ∇ · p	0
5		2 x V _c	4 x A ⁰	-	1 x ∇ ²	II
6		2 x ∇ · k	4 x A ⁰	-	-	III
7		1 x V _c	4 x A ⁰	-	1 x ∇ · p	IV
		1 x ∇ · k				
8		1 x ∇ ²	4 x A ⁰	-	-	V
9		2 x V _c	2 x A	A ² A ⁰	-	i
			1 x A ⁰			
10		2 x V _c	1 x A	A(A ⁰) ²	1 x ∇ · p	ii
			2 x A ⁰			
11		1 x V _c	1 x A	A(A ⁰) ²	-	iii
		1 x ∇ · k	2 x A ⁰			
12		1 x V _c	1 x A	A ² A ⁰	-	iv
		1 x A · k	1 x A ⁰			
13		2 x A · k	1 x A ⁰	A ² A ⁰	-	iv
14		1 x V _c	2 x A ⁰	A(A ⁰) ²	1 x ∇ · p	v
		1 x A · k				
15		1 x ∇ · k	2 x A ⁰	A(A ⁰) ²	-	vi
		1 x A · k				

O(10⁴) Feynman diagrams for NNLL order anomalous dimension of quark production current.

$$\sigma_{\text{tot}} \propto \text{Im} [C(\nu)^2 G(0, 0, \sqrt{s} + i\Gamma_t)]$$



Stabilization of NNLL prediction.



Neutrino Physics

Grimus, Fonseca 2014

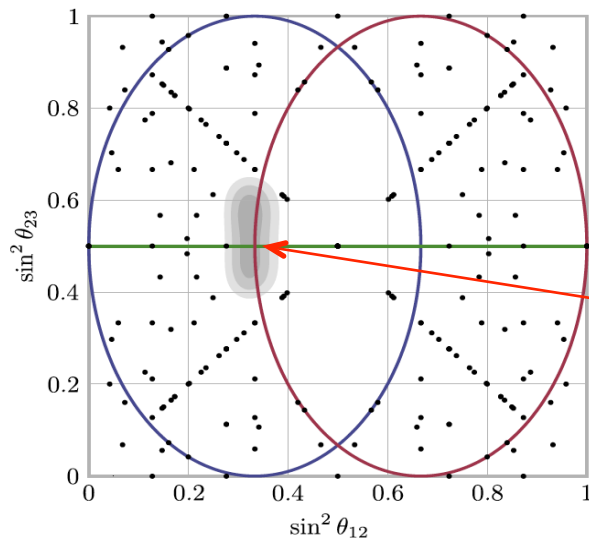


Complete classification of lepton mixing matrices from residual symmetries in lepton mass matrices

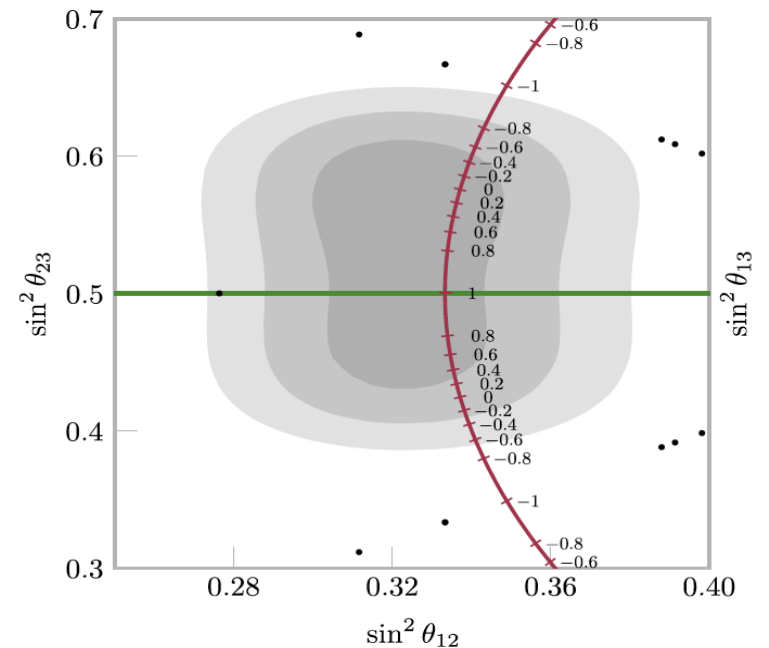
17 sporadic cases (all ruled out experimentally)
One infinite class

$$|U|^2 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \text{Re } \sigma & 1 & 1 - \text{Re } \sigma \\ 1 + \text{Re } (\omega\sigma) & 1 & 1 - \text{Re } (\omega\sigma) \\ 1 + \text{Re } (\omega^2\sigma) & 1 & 1 - \text{Re } (\omega^2\sigma) \end{pmatrix} \text{ with } \omega = e^{2\pi i/3}$$

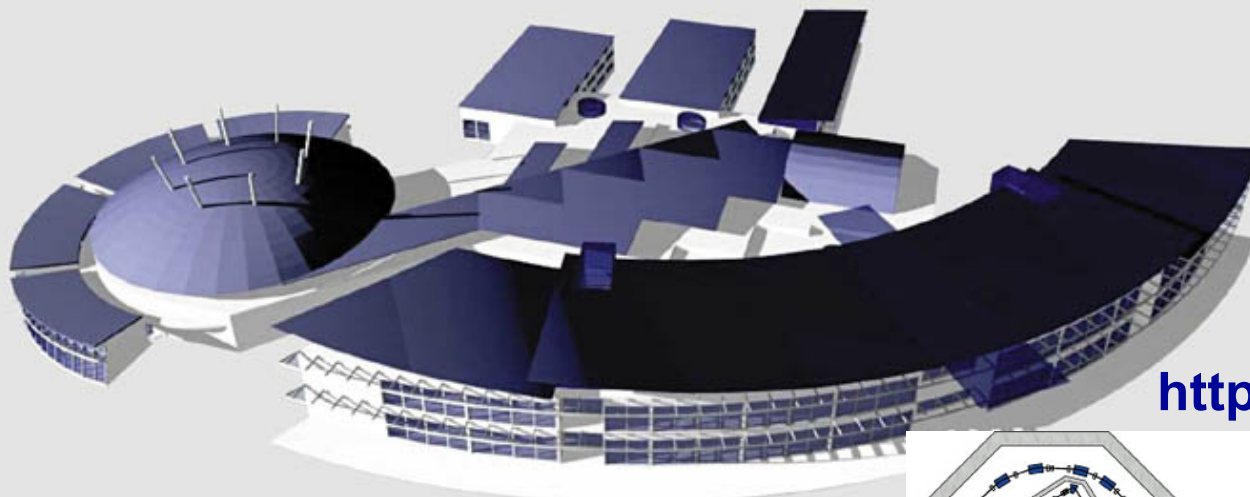
Free parameter: rational number p/n , $\sigma \equiv \exp(2\pi ip/n)$



Allowed region



Proton and ion therapy and non-clinical research



<http://www.medastron.at>

Partnership agreement with CERN

First experimental operation is planned for 2015.

