



The High Energy Physics information platform: Introduction

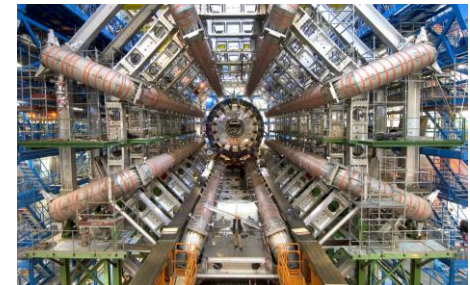
Annette Holtkamp

CERN

CERN-UNESCO School on Digital Libraries, Kumasi, Nov 2016

The HEP community

- Close-knit community
- ~30,000 active HEP researchers
- 50% experimentalists
- 50% theorists
- very international (even small author groups)
- ~40,000 papers/year
- Long Open Access tradition
- Community based information services
 - arXiv, INSPIRE



INSPIRE overview

- Comprehensive HEP information platform
 - conceived in 2007
 - In production since 2012
 - Invenio
- Evolution of SPIRES (1974-2012)
 - high data quality, manually curated
 - comprehensive coverage
 - high acceptance, user involvement
- run by



*Institute of High Energy Physics
Chinese Academy of Sciences*



<http://inspirehep.net>

HEP Search

High-Energy Physics Literature Database

Use "find " for SPIRES-style search ([other tips](#))

Brief format

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HOW TO SEARCH

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- [find a richter, b and t quark and date > 1984](#)
- [find j phys.rev.,D50,1140 or j jhep,0903,112](#)
- [find eprint arxiv:1007.5048](#) (Note the plots available on the detailed record)
- [find fulltext "quark-gluon plasma"](#) (Note new "fulltext" operator)
- [find a ellis and refersto a witten](#) (Note "refersto")
- [find a kane and citedby title SUSY and topcite 200+](#) (Note "citedby")

New techniques:

- [1985 richter quark multiplicity](#)
- [arXiv:1007.5048](#)
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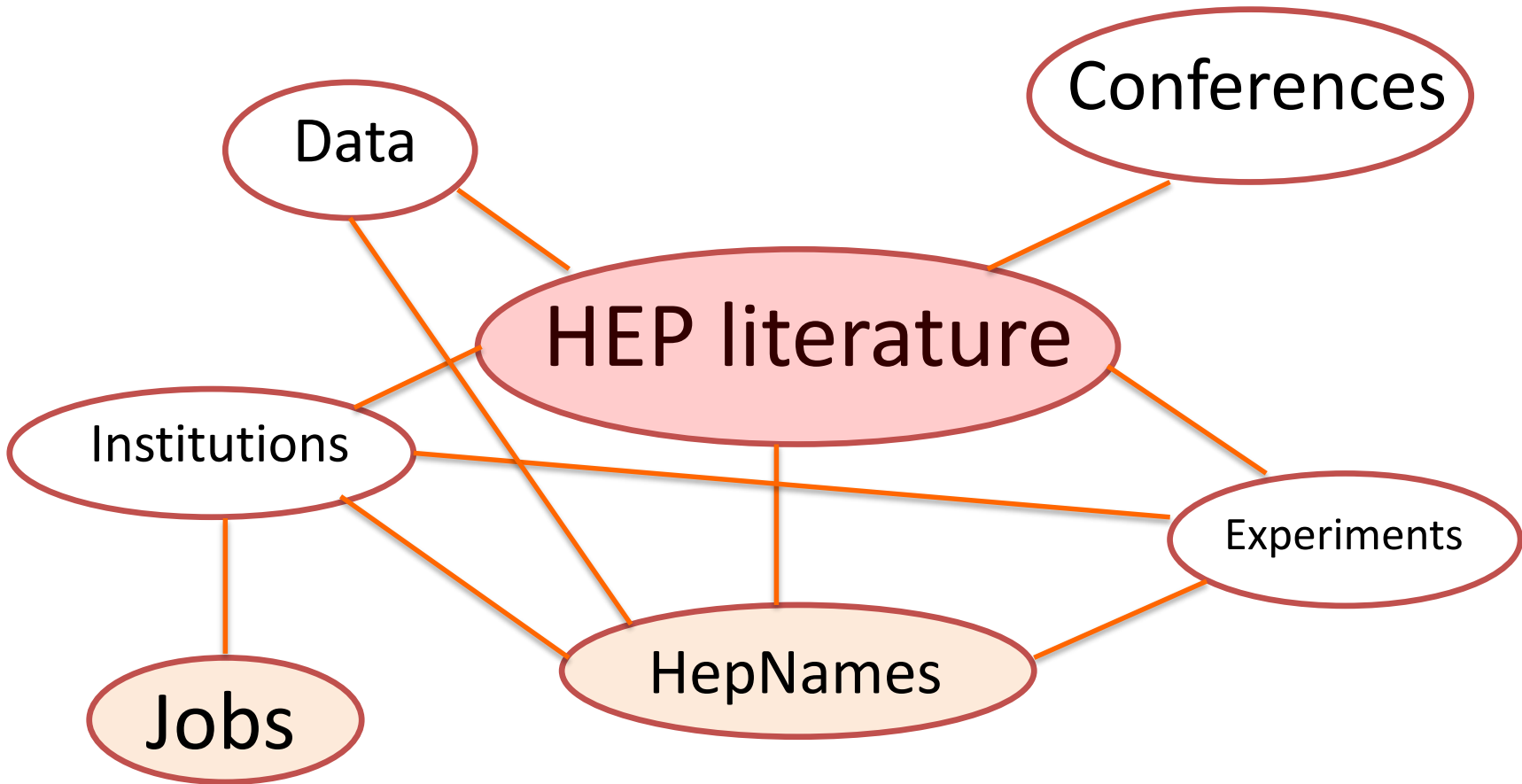
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INSPIRE content

Network of collections



HEP literature

literature collection

1,2 million records (Nov 2016)

- Preprints
- journal articles
- conference papers
- books + proceedings
- theses

Metadata enrichment

- Affiliations, keywords, conference + publication info, experiments ...

1 search/second

Fulltext repository

- >50% of HEP collection with fulltext
- All OA material
 - arXiv, theses, preprints, OA journal articles
 - esp “endangered” material (conf procs)
- Access restricted articles
 - hidden archive of journal articles
 - searchable
- Historical material – scanning
 - important preprint/conference series
 - a few journals

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Abstract


Advances in information and communications technologies (ICTs) have given rise to innovative uses of web-based video tools for global communication, enhancing the impact of large research facilities, including their outreach and education programmes. As an example, the Virtual Visits programmes developed by the ATLAS and CMS collaborations at CERN, use videoconferencing to communicate with schools and remote events around the globe. The goal of these programmes is to enable the public, especially young people, to become engaged in and understand the field of particle physics through direct dialogue between ATLAS/CMS scientists and remote audiences. ATLAS and CMS collaborations enhanced the Virtual Visits concept in different ways, but still with the same objective, which is to break down geographical barriers and allow more people to enter the world of science, physics and particle physics. This supports local education and outreach activities. Both collaborations have hosted Virtual Visits for thousands of people from each continent with participants connecting from locations such as Kathmandu, Rio de Janeiro, Ghana, Riyadh, and even the South Pole. Audiences were mainly made up of high-school students and their teachers, but also included policy makers and the general public. This paper gives an overview of the educational, technical and organizational aspects of both programmes, with their unique added value. We also present feedback collected from participants, followed by recommendations for future development envisaged for creating sustainable tools

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Spokesperson: Charlton, David G.; Gianotti, Fabiola

URL: <http://cern.ch/atlas>; <https://twitter.com/ATLASexperiment>; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ATLAS_experiment

ATLAS is a particle physics experiment at the Large Hadron Collider at CERN. The ATLAS detector is searching for new discoveries in the head-on collisions of protons of extraordinarily high energy. ATLAS will learn about the basic forces that have shaped our Universe since the beginning of time and that will determine its fate. Among the possible unknowns are the origin of mass, extra dimensions of space, unification of fundamental forces, and evidence for dark matter candidates in the Universe. The 3000 physicists in ATLAS come from more than 174 universities and laboratories and include 1000 students.

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Predictions for the Rates of Compact Binary Coalescences Observable by Ground-based Gravitational-wave Detectors

LIGO Scientific and VIRGO Collaborations (J. Abadie et al.) [Show all 710 authors](#)

Mar 2010

Class.Quant.Grav. 27 (2010) 173001

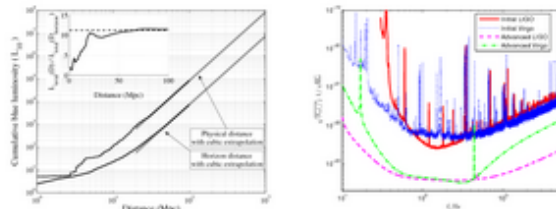
DOI: [10.1088/0264-9381/27/17/173001](https://doi.org/10.1088/0264-9381/27/17/173001)

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Abstract (arXiv)

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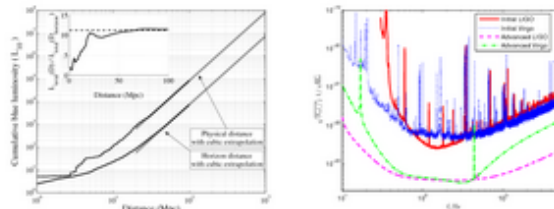
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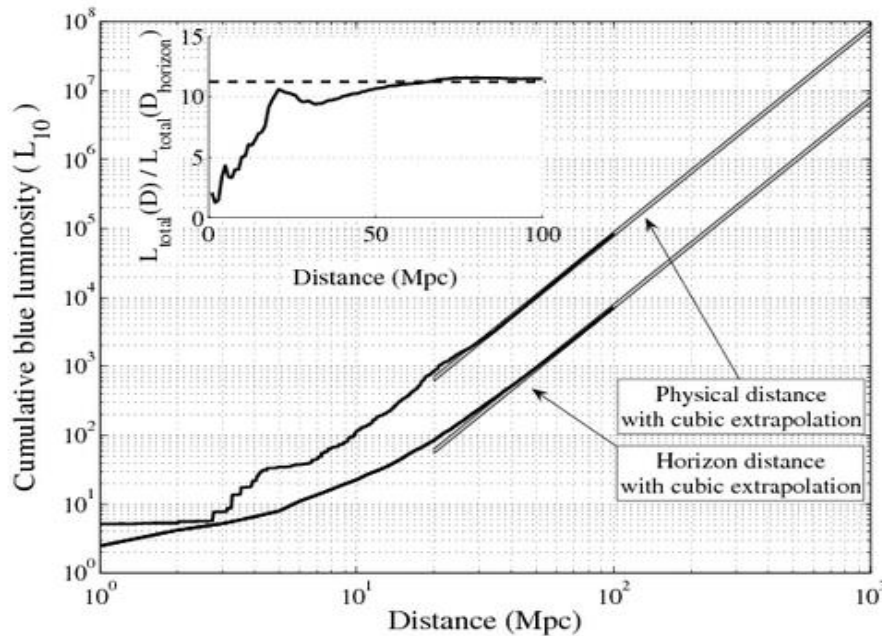
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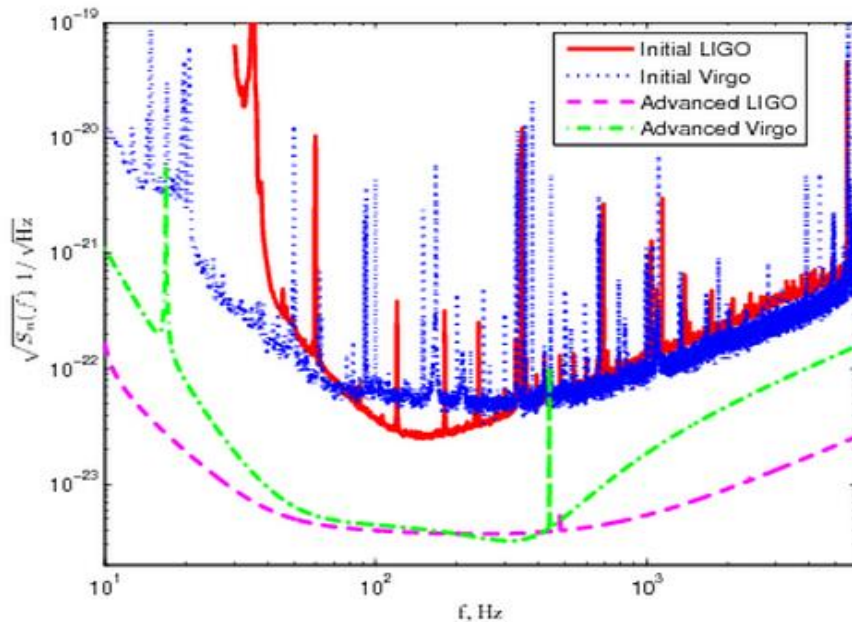
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The total blue-light luminosity within a sphere of a given radius (top curve) and the accessible blue-light luminosity for a given horizon distance $D_{horizon}$, taking location and orientation averaging into account (bottom curve). Gray shaded lines are cubic extrapolations. The inset shows the ratio between the top and bottom curves, which asymptotes to 2.26^3 , as discussed in the text. Reproduced from 'cite{LIGOS3S4Galaxies} by permission of the AAS.

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Noise amplitude spectral densities (ASDs) as a function of frequency. The Initial LIGO noise ASD (solid red curve) corresponds to the typical detector sensitivity as measured from data taken during the S5 run 'cite{PSD:S5}. The Advanced LIGO noise ASD (dashed magenta) represents a possible Advanced LIGO configuration with high laser power and zero detuning 'cite{PSD:AL}. The Initial Virgo noise ASD (dotted blue) was measured during Virgo's VSR2 run 'cite{PSD:VSR2}. The Advanced Virgo noise ASD (dash-dotted green) is based on the Advanced Virgo Baseline Design 'cite{PSD:AV}.

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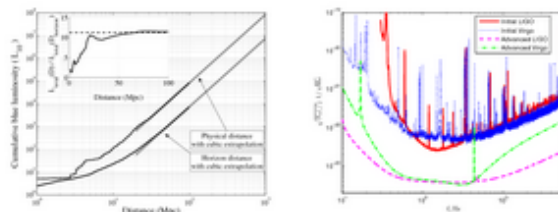
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Abstract

We show that the large N limit of certain conformal field theories in various dimensions include in their Hilbert space a sector describing supergravity on the product of Anti-deSitter spacetimes, spheres and other compact manifolds. This is shown by taking some branes in the full M /string theory and then taking a low energy limit where the field theory on the brane decouples from the bulk. We observe that, in this limit, we can still trust the near horizon geometry for large N . The enhanced supersymmetries of the near horizon geometry correspond to the extra supersymmetry generators present in the superconformal group (as opposed to just the super-Poincare group). The 't Hooft limit of 4-d $\mathcal{N} = 4$ super-Yang-Mills at the conformal point is shown to contain strings: they are IIB strings. We conjecture that compactifications of M /string theory on various Anti-deSitter spacetimes are dual to various conformal field theories. This leads to a new proposal for a definition of M -theory which could be extended to include five non-compact dimensions.

Note: Reprinted in *Duff, M.J. (ed.): The world in eleven dimensions* 492-513

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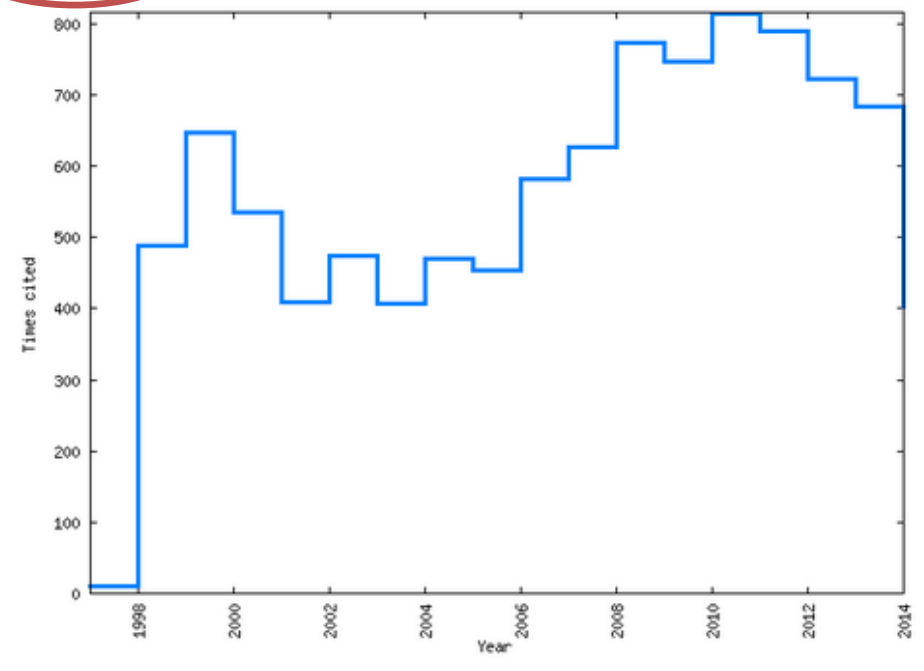
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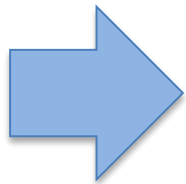
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H. Lück, M. Hewitson, Parameswaran Ajith, **Bruce Allen**, P. Aufmuth, C. Aulbert, S. Babak, R. Balasubramanian, B.W. Barr, S. Berukoff *et al.*

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2006 - 8 pages

Class.Quant.Grav. **23** (2006) S71-S78

DOI: [10.1088/0264-9381/23/8/S10](https://doi.org/10.1088/0264-9381/23/8/S10)

Prepared for Conference: [C05-06-20.8](#)
[Proceedings](#)

Abstract

Of all the large interferometric gravitational-wave detectors, the German/British project GEO600 is the only one which uses dual recycling. During the four weeks of the international S4 data-taking run it reached an instrumental duty cycle of 97% with a peak sensitivity of $7 \times 10^{-22} \text{ Hz}^{-1/2}$ at 1 kHz. This paper describes the status during S4 and improvements thereafter.

PACS: [95.55.Ym](#) | [04.80.Nn](#)

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Experiments	LIGO
Identifiers	BAI: B.Allen.2 INSPIRE: INSPIRE-00061654 ORCID: 0000-0003-4285-6256 arXiv: allen_b_1

Period	Rank	Institution
1976 – 1980	UG	MIT
1980 – 1984	PHD	Cambridge U.
1983 – 1985	PD	UC, Santa Barbara
1985 – 1986	PD	Tufts U.
1986 – 1987	PD	Meudon Observ.
1987 – 1989	PD	Tufts U.
1989	SENIOR	Wisconsin U., Milwaukee
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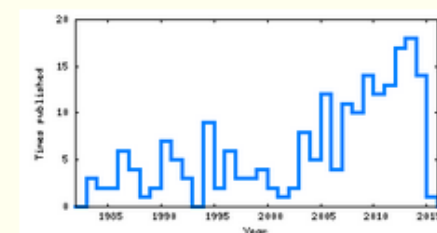
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Identifiers	BAI: Bruce.Allen.1 INSPIRE: INSPIRE-00061654 ORCID: 0000-0003-4285-6256 arXiv: allen_b_1

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Fields	ASTRO-PH GR-QC MATH-PH QUANT-PH
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