

Professor Paul Hoyer from Helsinki University has been visiting CP³-Origins from January to May 2010. He is a leader in perturbative aspects of Quantum Chromodynamic and has held research positions at CERN, Oxford, Stony Brook and the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory in US. He has been assistant professor at NORDITA (the Nordic centre for advanced theoretical studies) and director of NORDITA two times for a total of about 10 years. He has made important contributions in high energy physics and in particular in the field of Quantum Chromo Dynamics/hadronic physics. Hoyer has been the chair of the department of High Energy Physics at Helsinki, of the research institute for Theoretical Physics of Helsinki, and of the Finnish Physical Society. He has also been part of the High Energy Physics Prize committee of the European Physical Society.



Professor Stanley J. Brodsky from Stanford University has been visiting CP³-Origins from March through June 2010 as the new H.C. Andersen Academy Professor. He is one of the most productive living theoretical physicists. He has over 500 papers in theoretical physics with nearly 30,000 citations. He has made fundamental contributions in atomic (precision quantum electrodynamics), nuclear, hadron as well as high energy physics and has many famous and several renowned papers (500+ citations). He is the recipient of the 2007 J. J. Sakurai Prize for Theoretical Particle Physics. The Sakurai prize is awarded annually by the American Physical Society to recognize and encourage research in particle physics and is one of the highest honors given in the field of high energy physics. Brodsky's work has deepened our knowledge of the nature of quarks and gluons within protons and neutrons, and his analyses of how these subatomic particles behave have improved our fundamental understanding of matter. An important set of principles which bears his name (developed at SLAC with colleague Glennys Farrar) are the Brodsky-Farrar Counting Rules, which help researchers predict how subatomic particles behave during high-energy collisions. A fundamental basis for the counting rules within the theory of quarks and gluons—quantum chromodynamics (QCD)—was established by Brodsky and his former student at SLAC, G. Peter Lepage. Brodsky has also developed other physical principles underlying QCD, novel experimental tests of fundamental theory, and new methods of theoretical analysis. Professor Brodsky directed SLAC's Theory Group from 1996 to 2002. Brodsky has also received the U.S. Distinguished Scientist Award from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. Brodsky is the chair of the American Physical Society topical group on hadron physics.



Oleg Antipin and Marco Nardecchia joined the centre as postdocs in the fall 2010 and are experts of beyond standard model physics, strong dynamics, supersymmetry, extra-dimensional models and technicolor. Oleg and Marco were selected among a large pull of over 160 strong researchers interested in joining the centre's research activities.



We have also hired outstanding PhD students: Phongpichit Channuie, Eugenio Del Nobile, Tuomas Hapola, Jakob Jark Jørgensen and Ulrik Ishøj Søndergaard. We are very proud that they have chosen high energy physics as their primary field of research education. Eugenio and Tuomas are working on important signals for collider phenomenology and on the understanding of the dark matter properties and genesis.

