Welcome to CERN

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Based on material graciously provided by **Prof Dr Freya Blekman** Interuniversity Institute for High Energies (IIHE) Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

What is CERN about?

- CERN
 - Original meaning: Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire
 - Current meaning: European Organization for Nuclear Research
- Quick summary of its main goals
 - C \rightarrow collaboration
 - $E \rightarrow$ education
 - $R \rightarrow$ research
 - $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow$ new technologies

Important dates

- 1949: first steps towards civilian research in nuclear technology
- 1952: foundation of CERN under auspices of UNESCO
- 1953: Signing of the CERN charter
- 1954: Completion of the ratification of the 12 founding states



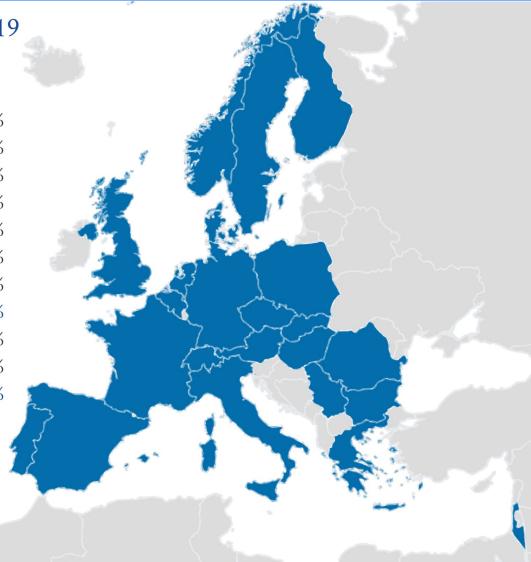
Finances & member states

Contributions from Member States in 2019

Annual budget: 1.17 billion CHF

2.1%	Netherlands	4.5%
2.7%	Norway	2.5%
0.3%	Poland	2.8%
0.9%	Portugal	1.1%
1.8%	Romania	1.0%
1.3%	Serbia	0.2%
14.0%	Slovakia	0.5%
20.6%	Spain	7.1%
1.0%	Sweden	2.7%
0.6%	Switzerland	4.1%
1.7%	United Kingdom	16.1%
10.4%		
	2.7% 0.3% 0.9% 1.8% 1.3% 14.0% 20.6% 1.0% 0.6% 1.7%	 2.7% Norway 0.3% Poland 0.9% Portugal 1.8% Romania 1.3% Serbia 14.0% Slovakia 20.6% Spain 1.0% Sweden 0.6% Switzerland 1.7% United Kingdom

Associate Member States (~25 MCHF) India, Lithuania, Pakistan, Turkey, Ukraine Cyprus, Slovenia



Observers: EU, JINR, UNESCO, Japan, Russian Federation, USA

Who works at CERN?



- 3000 people employed by CERN
 - Physicists, engineers, computer scientists, mathematicians, technicians, secretaries, fire brigade, health & safety experts, security, etc
- >10000 physicists associated with CERN
 - From all over the world!

Distribution of All CERN Users by Nationality on 24 January 2018

	Electronic and the second of t
MEMBER STATES 7889	
Austria117Belgium120Bulgaria96Czech Republic244Denmark67Finland111France868Germany1342Greece237Hungary76Israel65Italy2045Netherlands168Norway67Poland350Portugal127Romania134Slovakia124Spain447Sweden85Switzerland228United Kingdom771	OBSERVERS 2718 Japan 314 Russia 1187 USA 1217
India 357 Lithuania 35 Pakistan 65 Turkey 173 Ukraine 115 ASSOCIATE 118 MEMBERS IN THE PRE-STAGE TO MEMBERSHIP Cyprus 26 Serbia 57 Slovenia 35	OTHERS1872Bolivia4Egypt31Kazakhstan5Mongolia2Philippines3Thailand22Afghanistan1Brazil135Estonia15Korea Rep.185Monceoro20and Nevis1T.F.Y.R.O.M.2Afghanistan1Brazil135Estonia15Korea Rep.185Morocco20and Nevis1Tunisia5Albania3Burundi1Georgia46Kyrgyzstan1Myanmar1Saudi Arabia2Uruguay1Algeria14Cameroon1Ghana1Latvia2Nepal10Senegal1Uzbekistan4Argentina27Canada161Hong Kong1Lebanon23New Zealand5Singapore4Venezuela10Armenia19Chile20Iceland3Luxembourg2Nigeria3South Africa56Viet Nam13Australia31China510Indonesia11Madagascar4North Korea1Sti Lanka6Zambia1Azerbaijan10Colombia45Iran51Malaysia15Oman3Sudan1Zimbabwe2Bangladesh11Croatia41Iraq1Malta9Palestine (O.T.).7Swaziland1Benin1Ecuador

Who visits CERN

- CERN is an open laboratory
 - With certain constraints and regulations
- Every year, ~130'000 people visit CERN
- Open days September 2019: 75'000 people visited in 2 days!!!

Basic vs applied research

- Two types of science research
 - Basic research (how do things work)
 - Applied research (how do I make...)
- Applied research often builds on basic research
- CERN only does basic research
 - But we often need to innovate to build things that do not exist yet...

For example, the World Wide Web!



But also...

Medical applications

- PET / CT / MRI scan technologies
 - Detectors, superconducting magnets, cryogenics, vacuum
- Radiation therapy: accelerators, detectors

Space applications

- High-radiation environment materials / devices
- Other computing developments
 - Data analysis & simulation frameworks
 - Grid middleware
 - Indico meeting and conference management !
 - Invenio, Zenodo digital library management

• And more

CERN against COVID-19

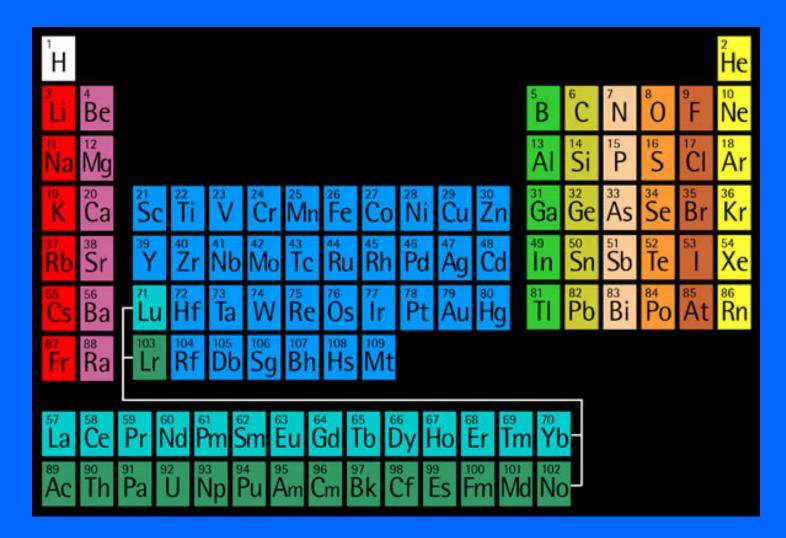
Reuse CERN techniques and technologies to help the global battle against the COVID-19 pandemic:

- Low-cost ventilators for breathing devices
- Zenodo space for fast and easy publication of research data sets and results
- Using part of <u>WLCG</u> for Folding@Home

Basic Questions

- What is everything around us made of?
- How does matter stick together?
- What, really, is mass?
 - And does the Higgs particle indeed play a role in the creation of mass?
- Are there really only 3 spatial dimensions?
- Are the smallest particles we know fundamental?
- Where did the anti-matter go?
- Where's the rest of the matter anyway?

What is everything around us made of?



At different scales...







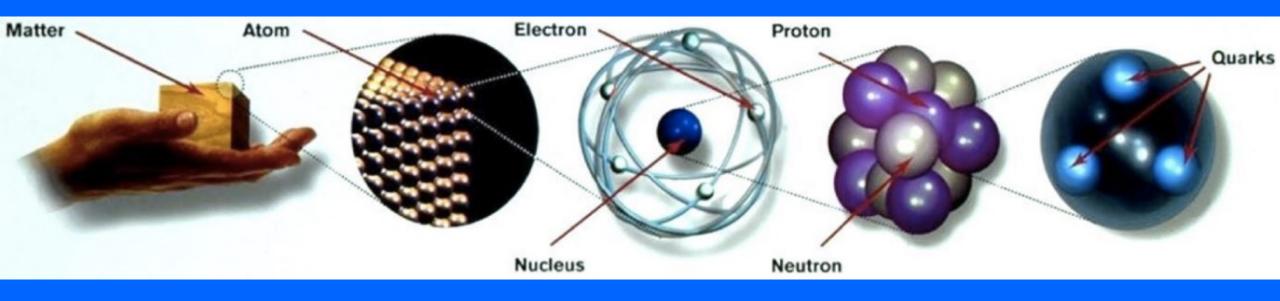
Mainly O, C, H

Mainly Fe, O, Si

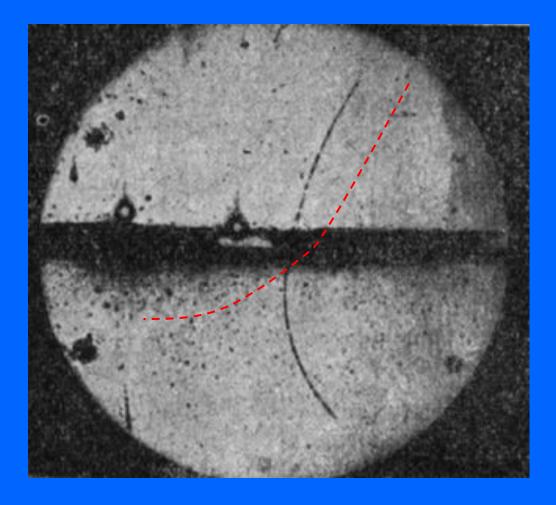
Mainly H and He

96% out there unknown!

What is everything around us made of?

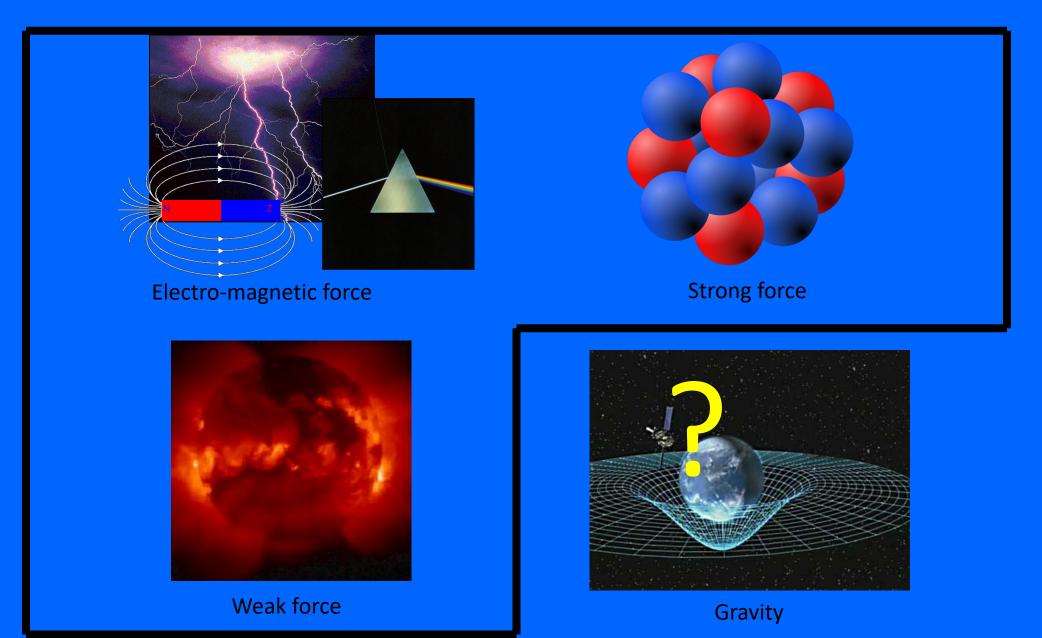


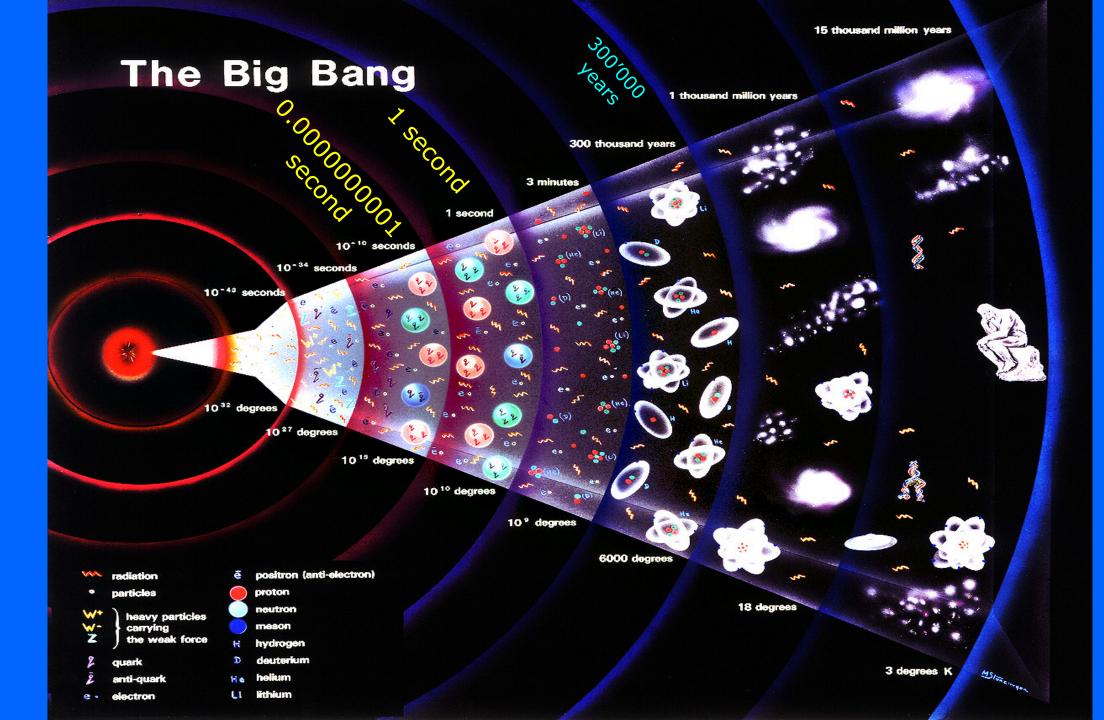
Anti-matter

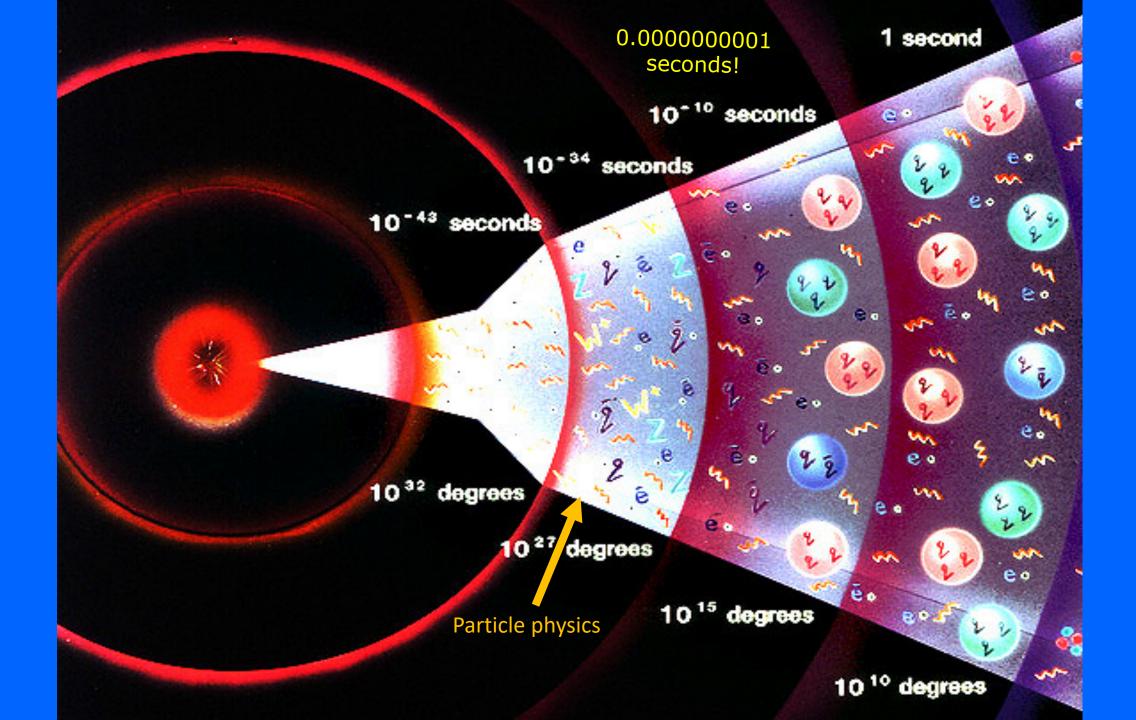


- Anti-matter: discovered in 1923
 Predicted by theory
- Almost same as matter...
 But oppositely charged + some subtle effects...
- Problem: at the Big Bang there would have been just as much anti-matter as matter... Where did all that anti-matter go?

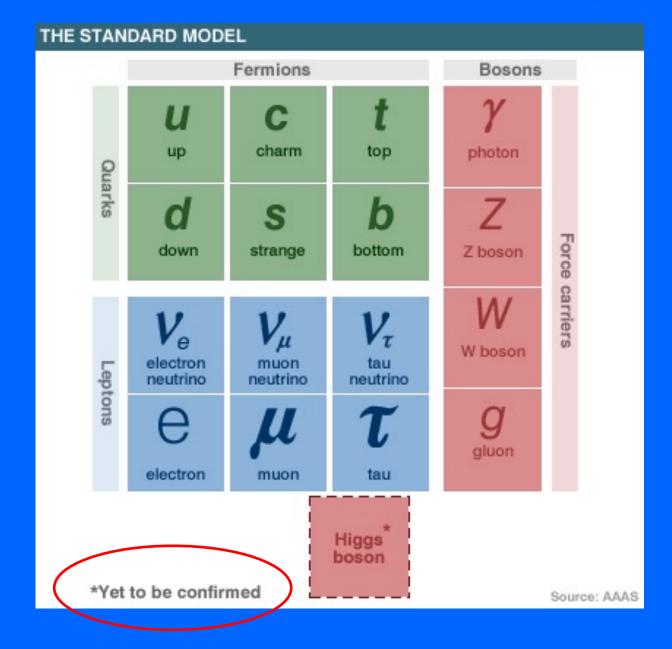
The four fundamental forces





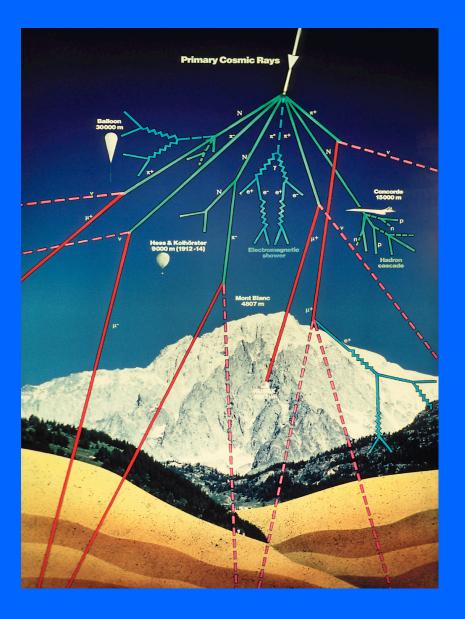


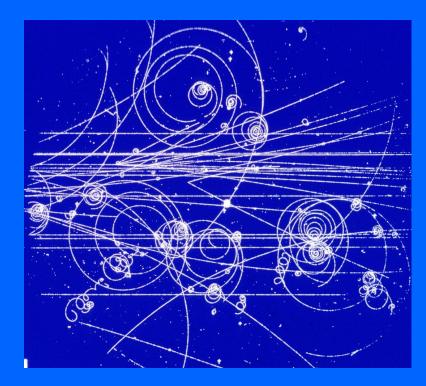
The standard model before July 4, 2012



How do we know all this?

Cosmic rays



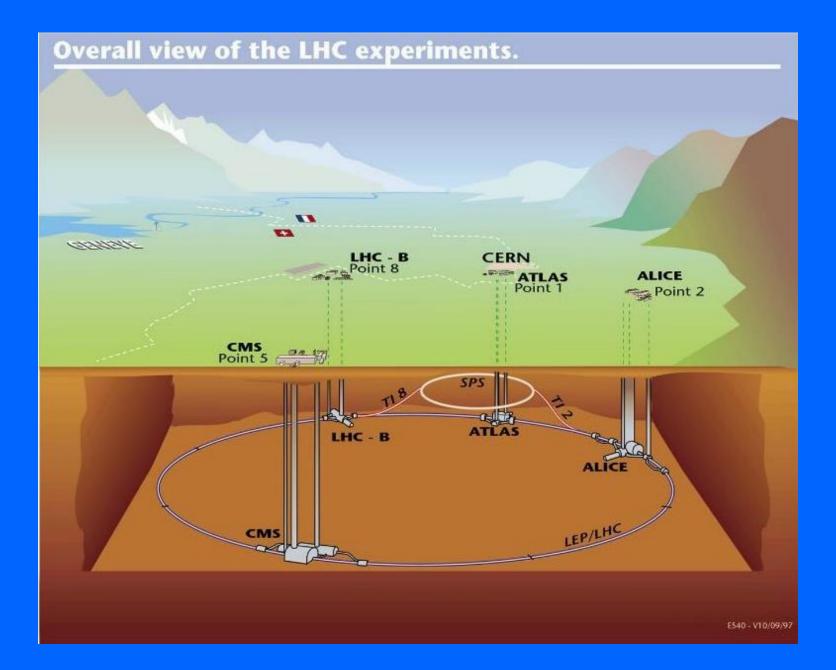


- <u>Accelerator</u> experiments
- Radioactivity experiments

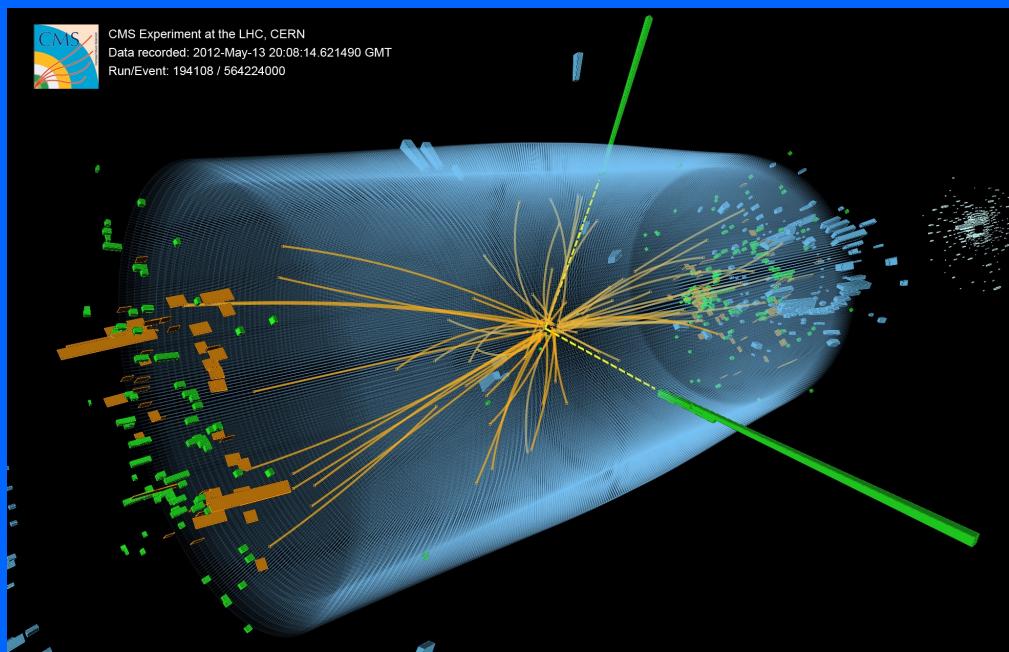
And about 100 years of hard work by many people...

The Large Hadron Collider

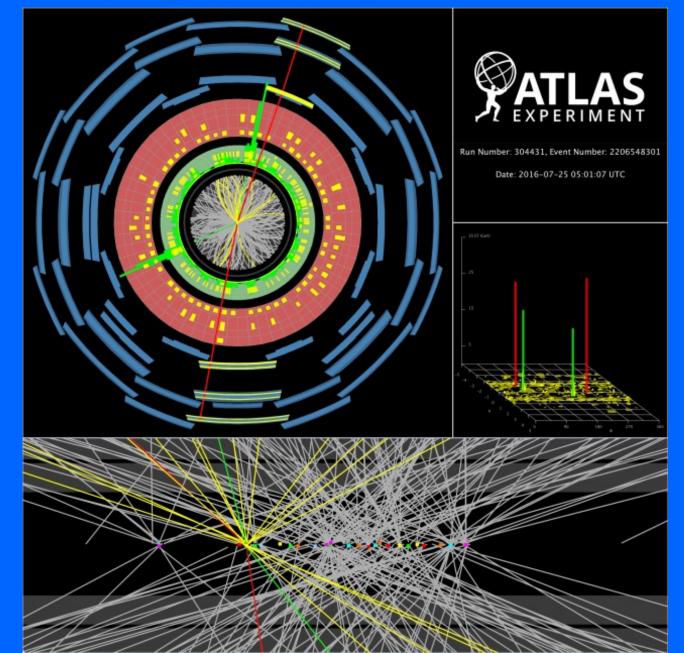




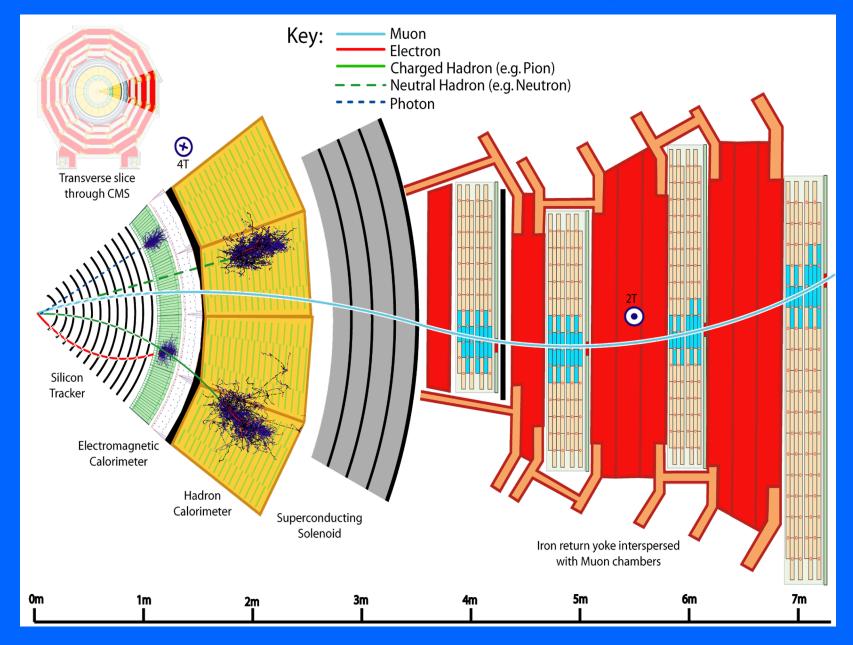
Huge experiments can investigate extremely small scales ...



... by identifying what is produced in collisions!



Different detector layers help distinguish particle types



Computing challenges

- The LHC experiments generate
 > 100 Petabytes per year
- To store and process such huge quantities of data, the experiments make use of a worldwide collaboration of partner universities and laboratories: the Worldwide LHC Computing Grid

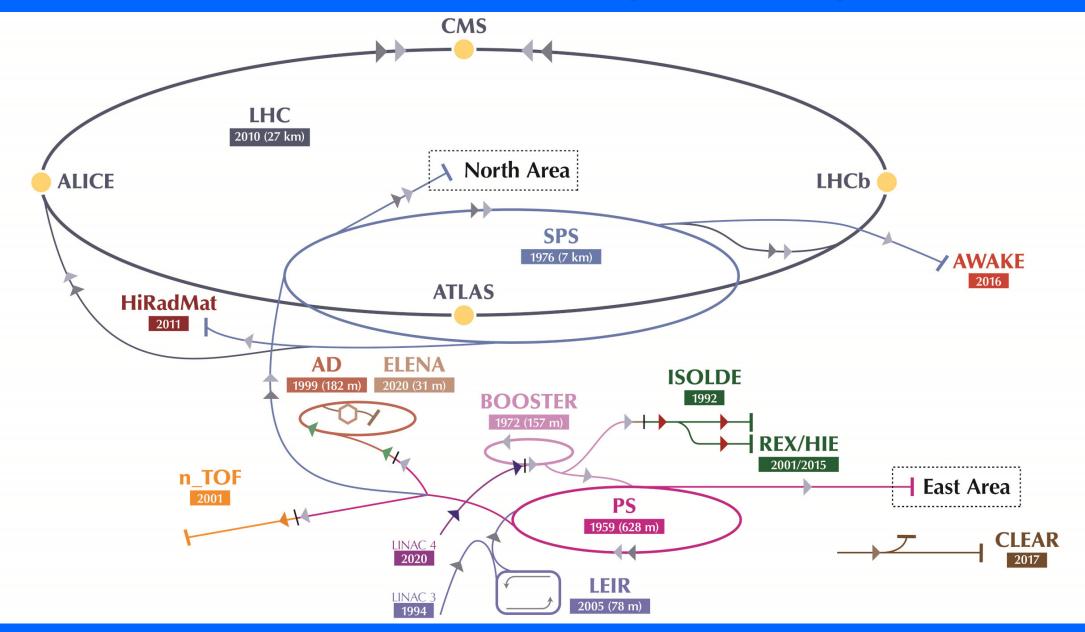


More open questions

- Are the quarks and leptons elementary particles?
- Are there other particles we have not seen yet?
- Why are the masses different?
- Matter/Antimatter asymmetry in universe?
- What about gravity? Or superstrings? Or extra dimensions?
- Properties of the neutrino?

Solving any of these puzzles is worth a Nobel Prize!

Other accelerators and many more experiments



Even in space!



Summary

- CERN is about:
 - International collaboration
 - Fundamental research
 - Technology innovation
 - Knowledge sharing

• CERN has particle accelerators and many experiments to discover and study the building blocks of the universe

Enjoy your (virtual) stay at CERN !