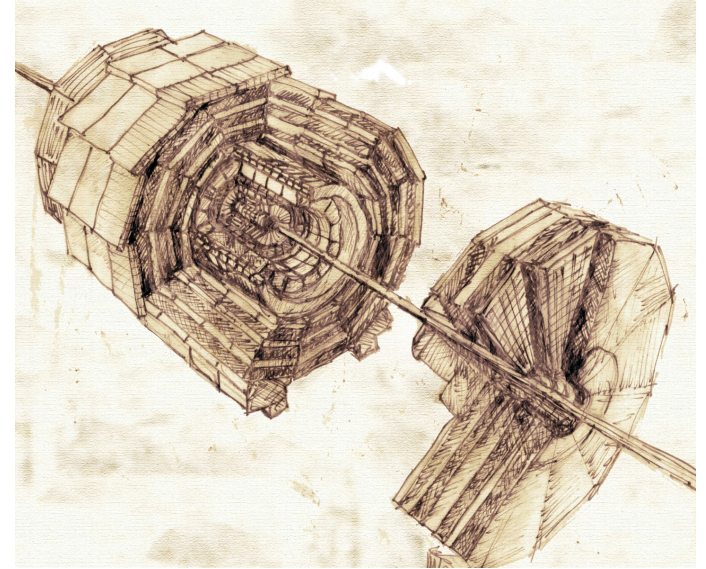
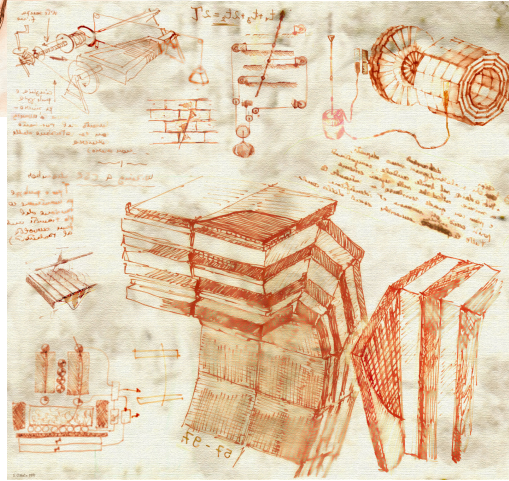


A quest from the infinitely small to the infinitely big



Alexis Kalogeropoulos
Senior Associated Researcher
Princeton University

- Conference will start shortly
- Switch off camera and microphone
- Open the *chat* tool (down-right)

Your virtual conference

Format

- Presentation (40-45 minutes in total)
- Questions and answers (20 minutes in total)

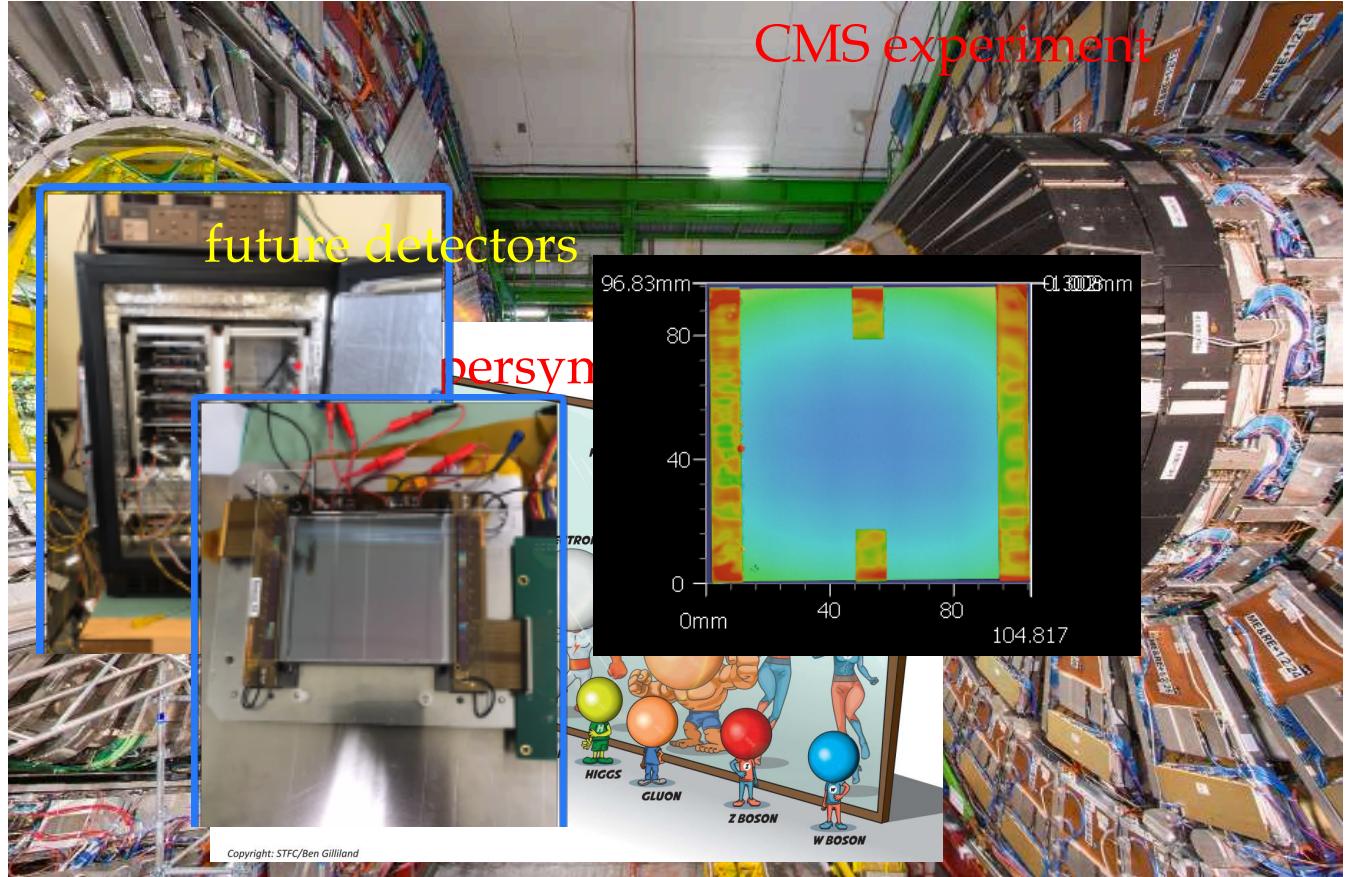
During presentation

- Ask questions using the chat
- Use microphone or camera only if needed

After presentation

- Please fill out survey on Indico page

What someone like me do at CERN ?



BSc, MSc : Univ. of Athens
PhD : IIHE-VUB/Belgium
Post-doc: DESY and now
Senior Researcher @ Princeton

CERN

What is it?

What do you do and how?

Why do we need it?

What does CERN stand for ?

Conseil
Européen pour la
Recherche
Nucléaire

European
Council for
Nuclear
Research



1953



What CERN is all about?

Organization has hosted ~140 experiments of
High Energy and Nuclear Physics
Currently 7 experiments

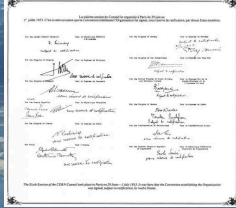
CERN MISSION.

- build accelerators & detectors
- record/analyze collision data
- promote science
- transfer knowledge

Understanding nature and the laws of the universe

CERN History

1954, CERN is born

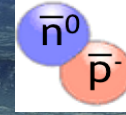


1957, 1st accelerator

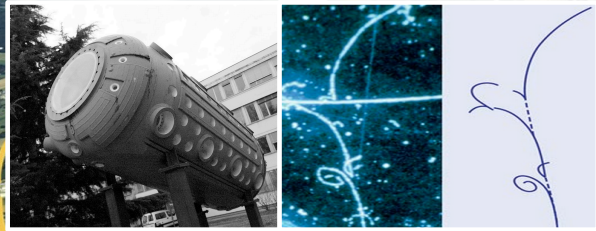


Synchro-Cyclotron (SC)

1965,
1st observations
of antinuclei
(antideuteron)



1973, Bubble chambers

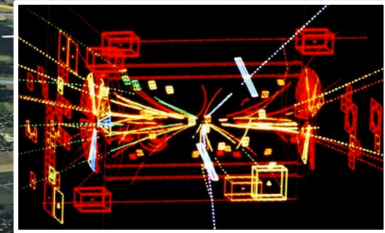


1976-83, SPS 7km



proton-antiproton
& Ion collisions

1983, Z⁰ W[±] discovery

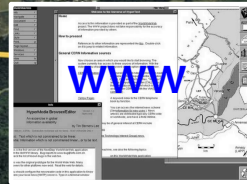


1989-2000,
LEP 27km,



e⁻e⁺ collisions

1989



1st website/server

1998-2008,
LHC + 4 experiments



long research program!

...2040

Video: [CERN's history](#)

A worldwide collaboration

23 member states

8 associated

6 observers

Budget (2020)

1,168 billion CHF

0,970 billion GBP

1,210 billion USD

1,1 billion EUR

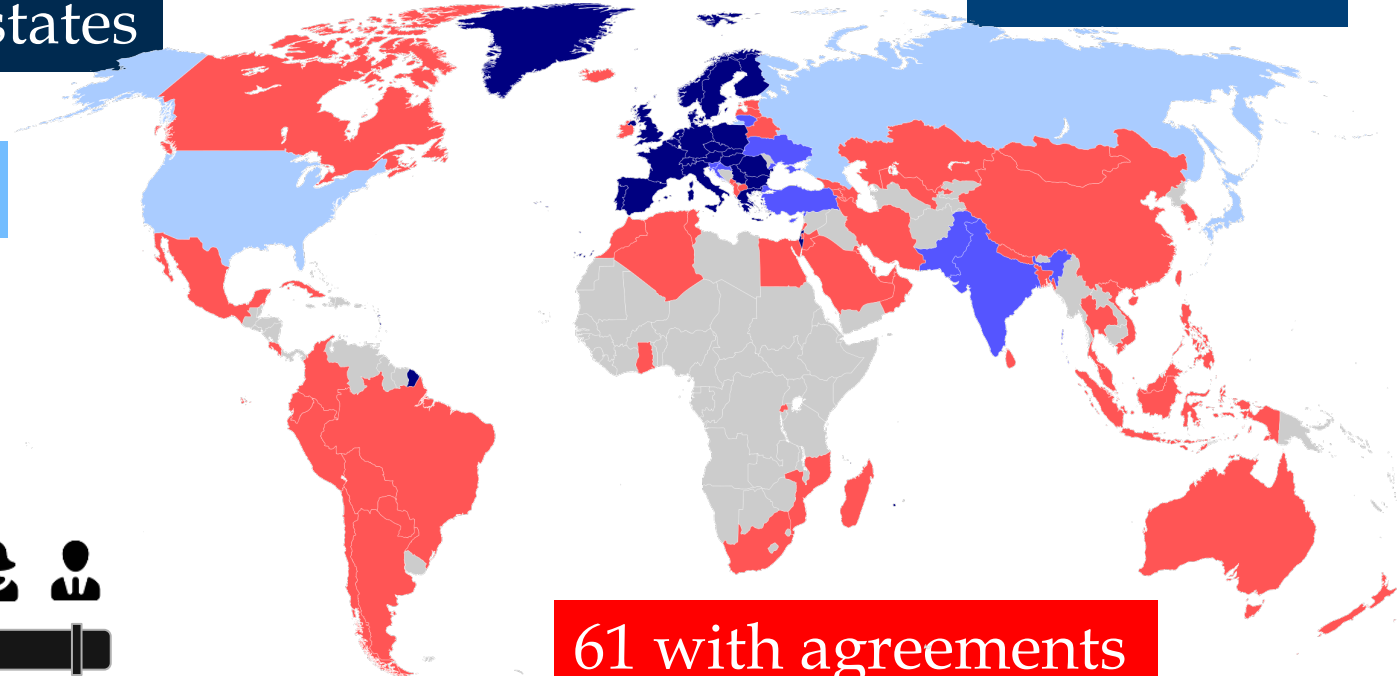


LHC



1 coffee/per person/year!

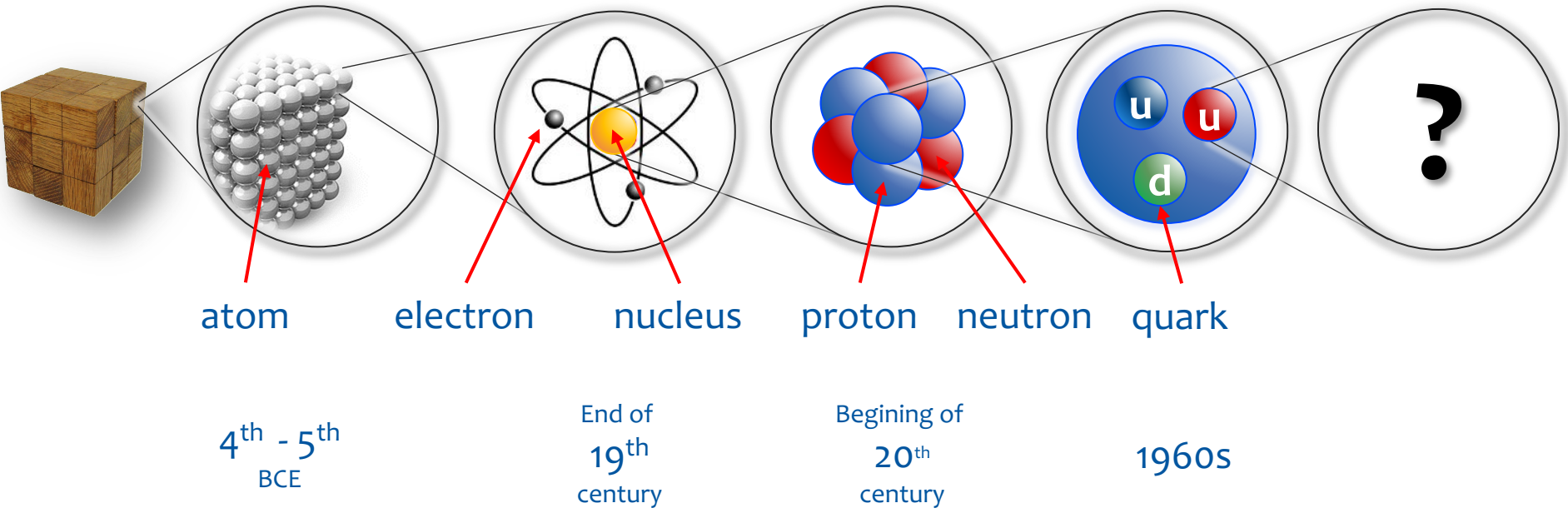
61 with agreements



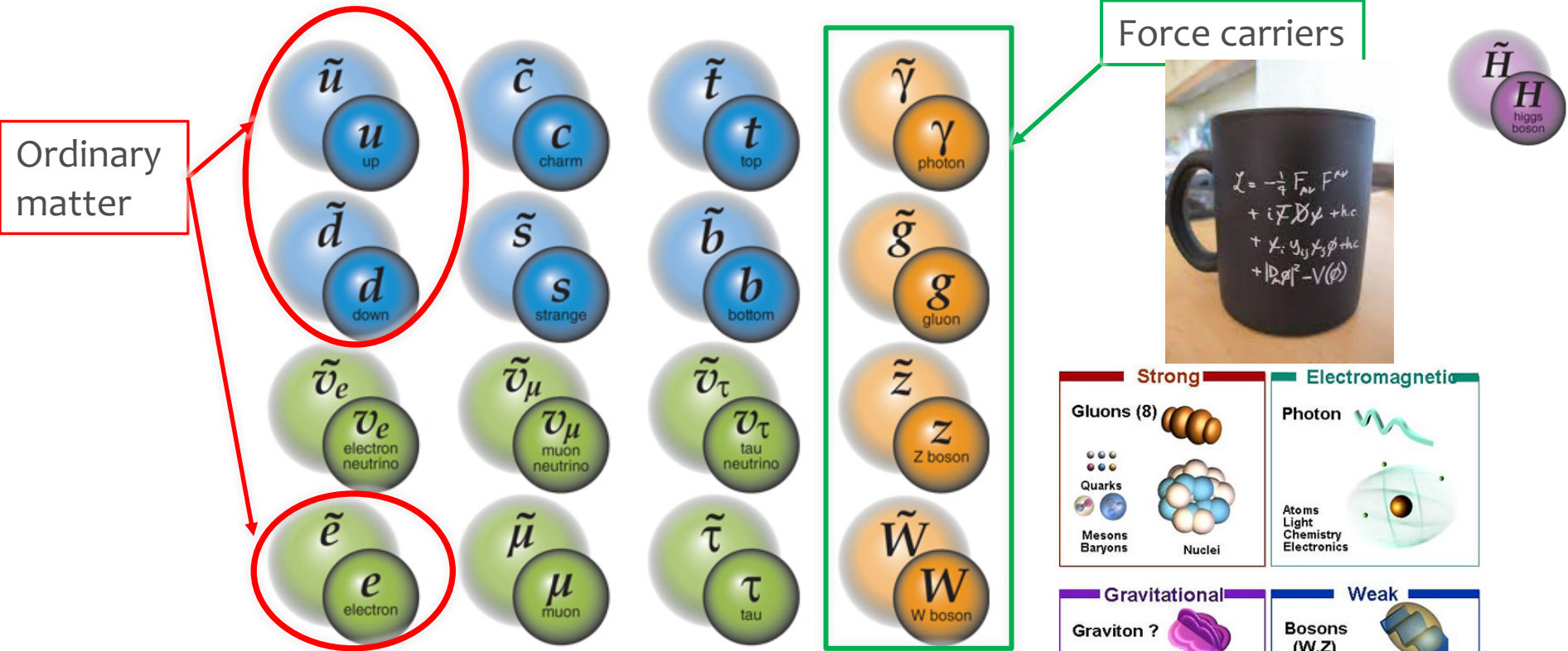
Fundamental research



What is the matter made of?



The standard model of particle physics



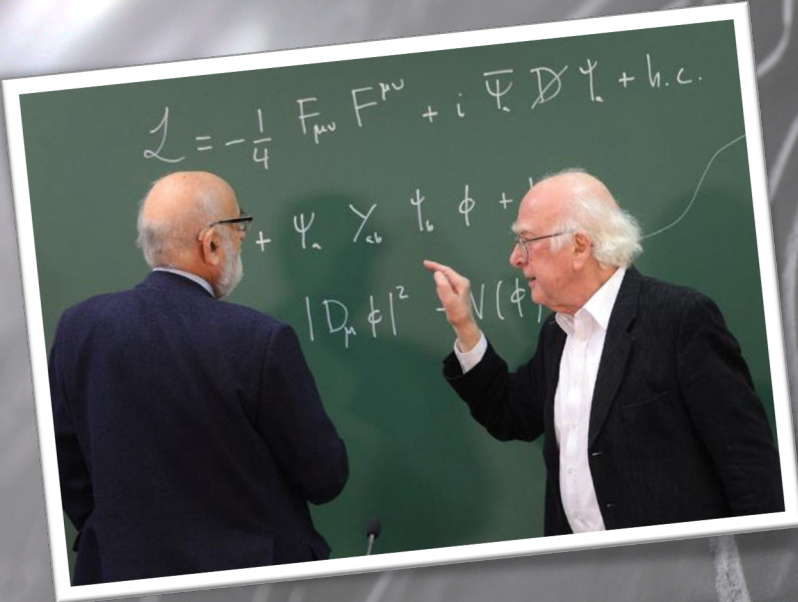
Gravity is not part of this picture. Do you know why?

[More on the Standard Model](#)

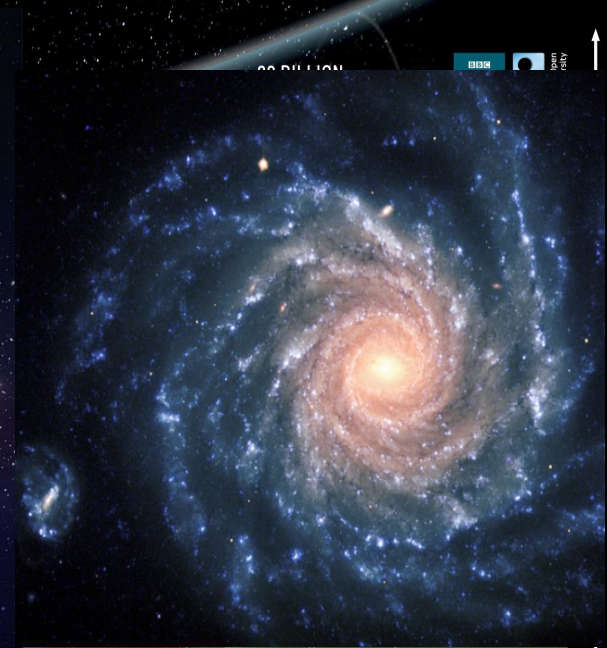
[Voyage to the world of atoms](#)

Strong	Electromagnetic
<p>Gluons (8)</p> <p>Quarks Mesons Baryons</p> <p>Nuclei</p>	<p>Photon</p> <p>Atoms Light Chemistry Electronics</p>
<p>Gravitational</p> <p>Graviton ?</p> <p>Solar system Galaxies Black holes</p>	<p>Weak</p> <p>Bosons (W,Z)</p> <p>Neutron decay Beta radioactivity Neutrino interactions Burning of the sun</p>

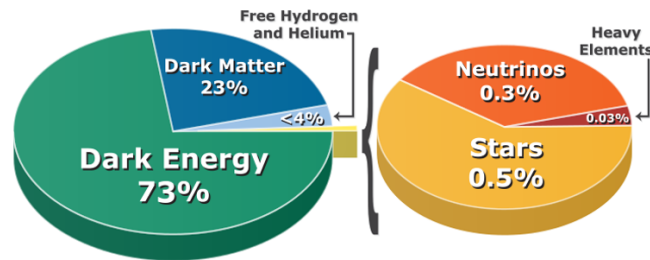
Answering questions...



Higgs?

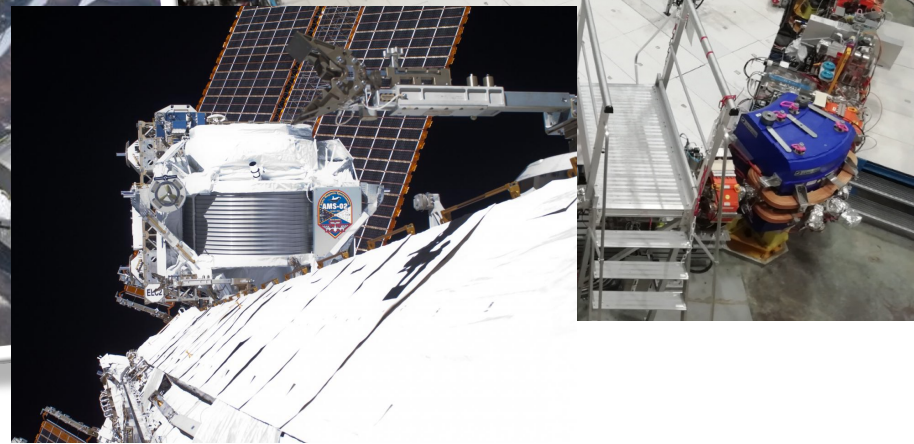


- Structure and evolution of the universe ?
- Dark Matter ?
- Dark Energy ?



Hubble Telescope

Matter & Antimatter



<https://ams02.space/>

The background of the slide is a dark blue field filled with numerous small, bright blue particles. These particles are arranged in several distinct, glowing circular or semi-circular paths, suggesting the tracks of particles in a detector or the structure of an atom. The overall effect is one of dynamic energy and scientific exploration.

CERN

How does it work?

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + V\psi = E\psi$$

$$U_{ef} = \frac{U_m}{\gamma} \quad E = \hbar\omega$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu_0 \frac{NI\sqrt{2}}{2\pi r} \quad v = \frac{wh}{2\pi r m_e}$$

$$k = \frac{p^2}{2m} \quad m_0 = \frac{M_m}{N_A} = \frac{M_r \cdot 10^{-3}}{N_A}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{m_0 v}$$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

$$\oint \vec{B} d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \iint_S \vec{J} d\vec{S}$$

$$v_k = \sqrt{\frac{3kT}{m_0}} = \sqrt{\frac{3kTN_A}{M_m}} = \sqrt{\frac{3R_m T}{M_r \cdot 10^{-3}}}$$

$$\Phi_e = \frac{L}{\Delta t} \int \frac{1}{2\pi} = \frac{\lambda_1}{2} = \frac{\lambda_2}{2} \lambda_1 \lambda_2$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{\Delta t'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad 4\pi r^2$$

$$X_L = \frac{U_m}{I_m} = \omega L = 2\pi f L$$

$$k = \frac{\lambda_1}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r} \quad v_k = \sqrt{\frac{M_2}{R_2}} \quad \vec{F}_m = \vec{B} I l = \frac{\mu I_1 I_2}{2\pi d} l$$

$$I_m = \frac{4 n_1 n_2}{(n_2 + n_1)^2}$$

$$F_g = \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

$$R_m = \frac{c}{T} \quad k = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V_0)}$$

$$E = \frac{E_c}{a} \int_{-a/L}^{+a/L} \sin(\omega t + \phi) dy$$

$$I = \frac{U_e}{R + R_i}$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} \quad v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon \cdot \mu}} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r}}$$

$$F_x = \frac{1}{2} C_x \rho \beta^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta I_B}{X} + \frac{\omega_2}{X'} = \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{v}$$

$$\phi = \frac{2\pi \sin^2 \theta}{\lambda}$$

$$\oint \vec{J} d\vec{S} = Q^*$$

$$E_k = \frac{\hbar^2}{8mL^2} \quad \hbar^2$$

$$E = \hbar k^2 \quad 1 \text{ PC} = \frac{1 \text{ AU}}{c}$$

$$R = \frac{U}{I} \quad \psi_2 = U_e I t$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + V\psi = E\psi$$

$$U_{ef} = \frac{U_m}{E = k \frac{p_1 p_2}{r^2}} \quad U = \frac{W_{AB}}{E_{PA} - E_{PB}} = |\varphi_A - \varphi_B| \quad T = \frac{4n_1 n_2}{(n_2 + n_1)^2}$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu \frac{NI\sqrt{2}}{2\pi r m_e} \quad v = \frac{wh}{2\pi r m_e} \quad \varphi_E = \frac{E_e}{\rho_0} = k \frac{Q}{r} \quad \varphi = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} \quad T = \frac{4n_1 n_2}{(n_2 + n_1)^2}$$

$$K = \frac{p^2}{2m} \quad m_0 = \frac{M_m}{N_A} = \frac{M_r \cdot 10^{-3}}{N_A} \quad m = N \cdot m_0 = \frac{Q}{v_e} \quad \frac{M_m}{N_A} \quad E = \frac{E_c}{a} \int_{-a/L}^{+a/L} \sin(\omega t + \phi) dy$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2eUm_e}} \quad R = \rho \frac{l}{S} \quad l_t = l_0(1 + d \Delta t) \quad I = \frac{U_e}{R + R_i} \quad \omega = 2\pi f$$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \quad \psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \quad \beta = \frac{\Delta I C}{\Delta t} \quad \phi_e = \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta t} \quad \frac{m_1}{x} + \frac{m_2}{x'} = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{r}$$

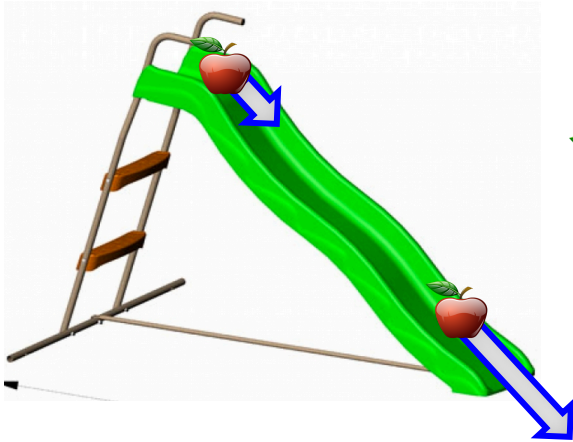
$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu \iint_S \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{S} \quad \vec{J} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}) \quad \phi = \frac{2\pi \sin^2 \theta}{\lambda} \quad \oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = Q^*$$

$$v_k = \sqrt{\frac{3kT}{m_0}} = \sqrt{\frac{3kT N_A}{M_m}} = \sqrt{\frac{3R_m T}{M_r \cdot 10^{-3}}} \quad E = \hbar k^2 \quad 1 \text{ PC} = \frac{1 \text{ AU}}{c} \quad R = \frac{U}{I} \quad W_2 = U_e I t$$

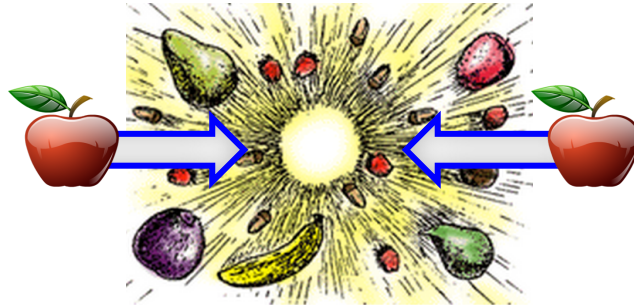
E = mc²

How do we study things?

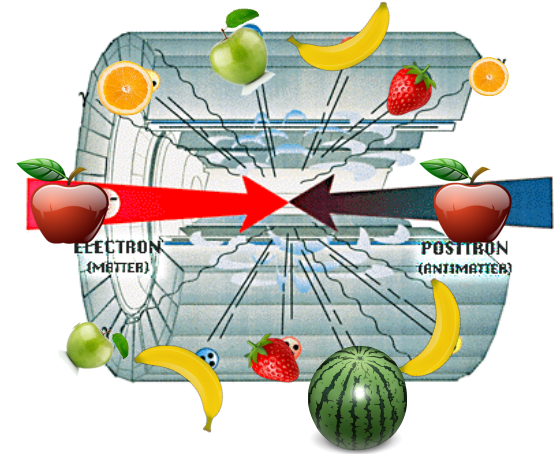
1. Acceleration !



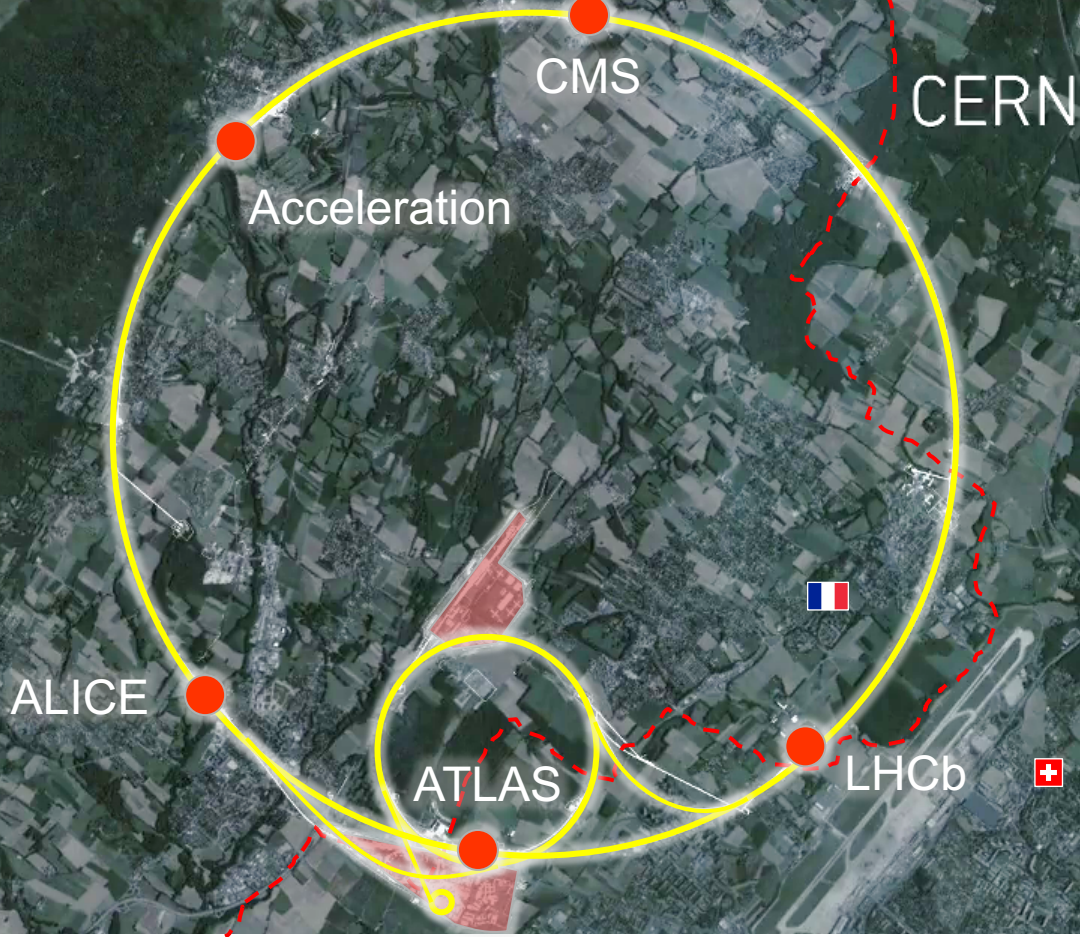
2. Collision !



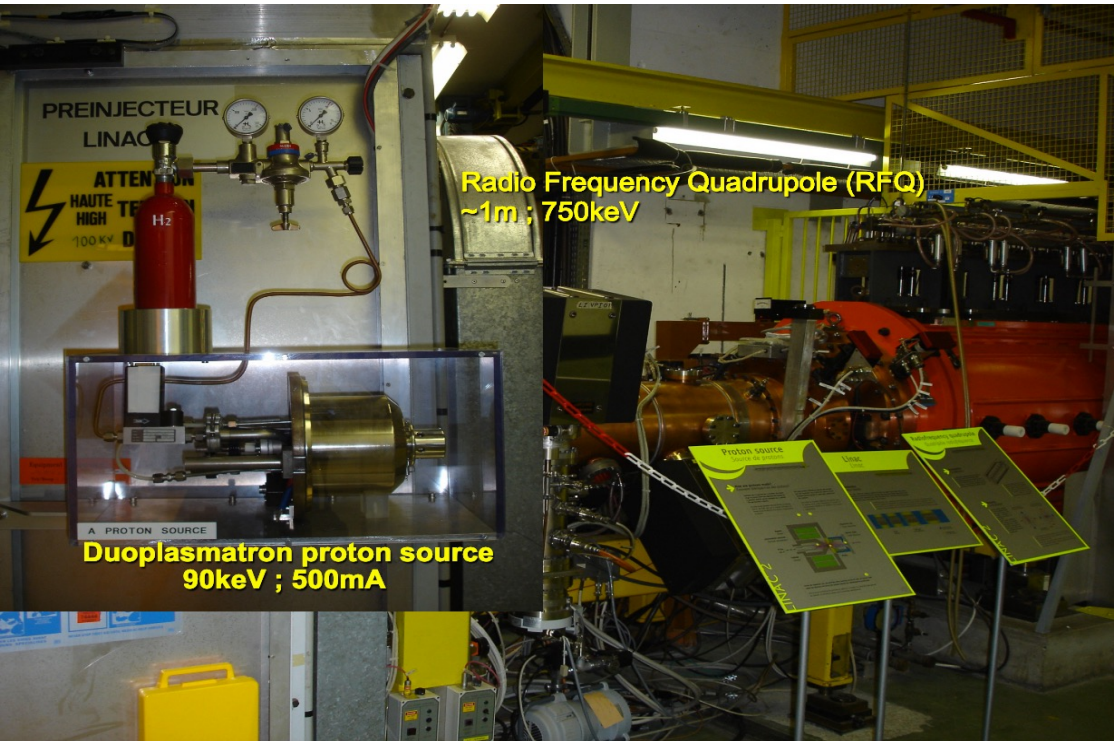
3. Detection !



Largest machine on Earth



How to make a proton beam?



1. Everything starts from a plain bottle of H_2

2. Hydrogen atoms are stripped from their electrons

to get protons



For the LHC beam, we need:

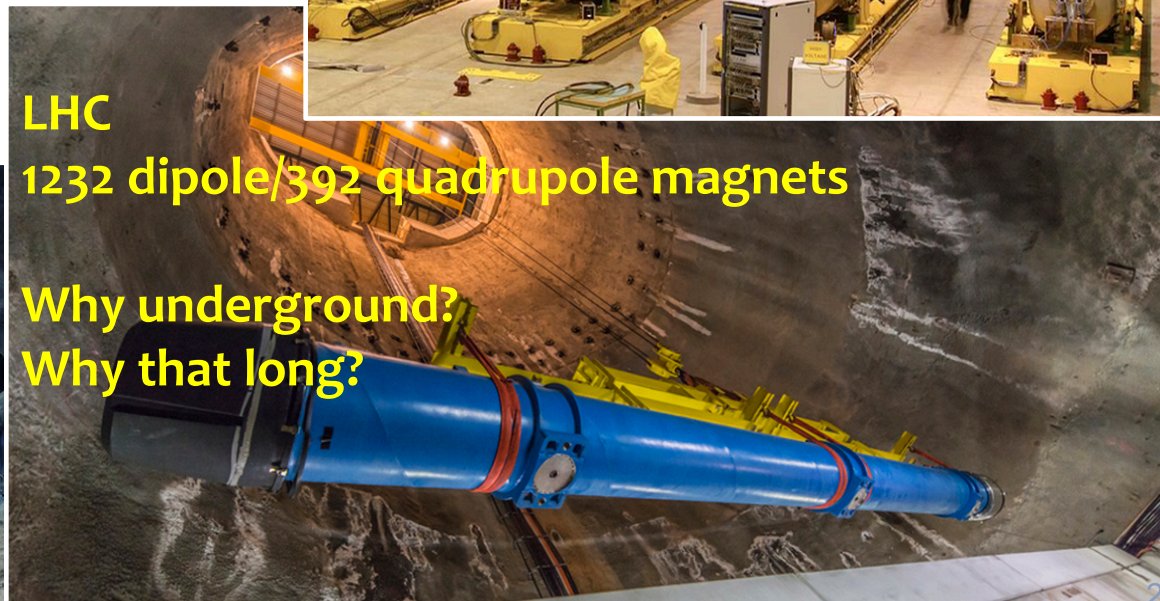
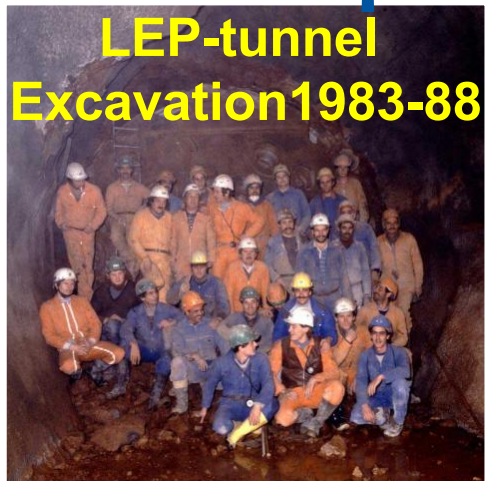
**2808 bunches \times $1.15 \cdot 10^{11} = 3 \cdot 10^{14}$ protons per beam
or, $6 \cdot 10^{14}$ protons for the two beams (1)**

A single cubic centimetre of hydrogen gas at room temperature contains $\sim N = 2.4 \cdot 10^{19}$ molecules

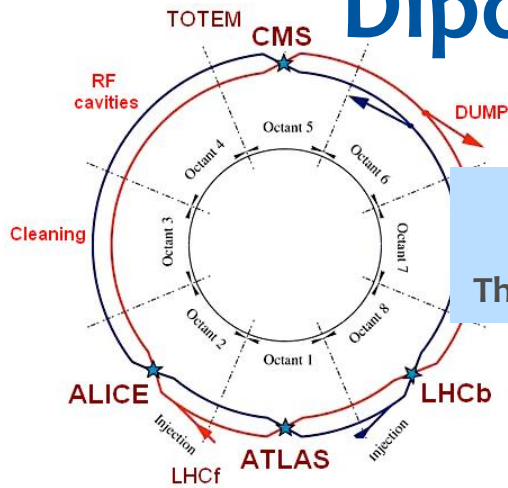
Since the LHC is filled every ten hours, this cylinder could be used for:

$$10 \times 3.5 \cdot 10^{12} = 3.5 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ hours} \\ \sim 4 \cdot 10^9 \text{ years !!!}$$

Preparing the LHC ~1998-2010

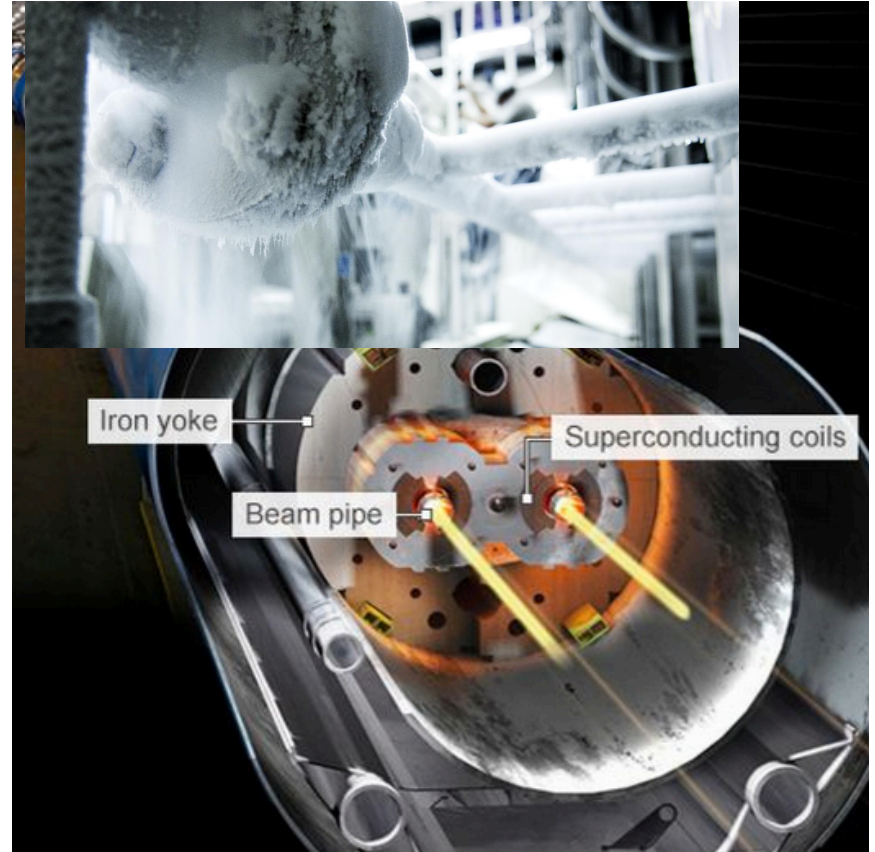


Dipole Magnet's Anatomy

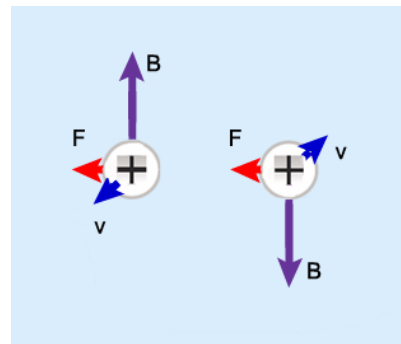
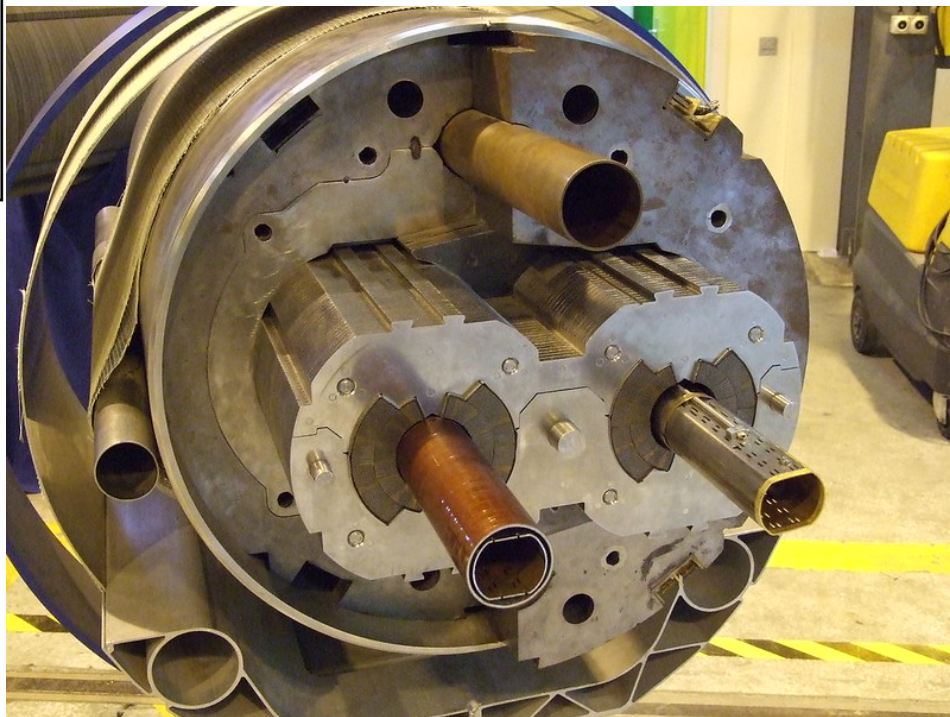
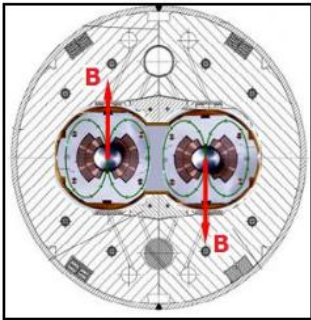


Liquid helium cooling
1.9 K = -271.3 C
The “coolest” place on earth

- ✓ 2 parallel p-p beams (7+7=14 TeV)
 - ✓ How many turns the beams complete/sec?
- ✓ Magnets to bend the beams (8.33 T)
- ✓ Superconductors (12000 Ampere)
 - ✓ How that compares to your household?



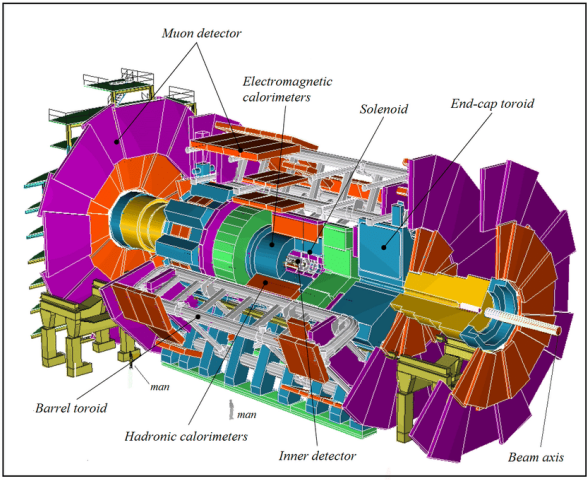
Magnetic Dipoles



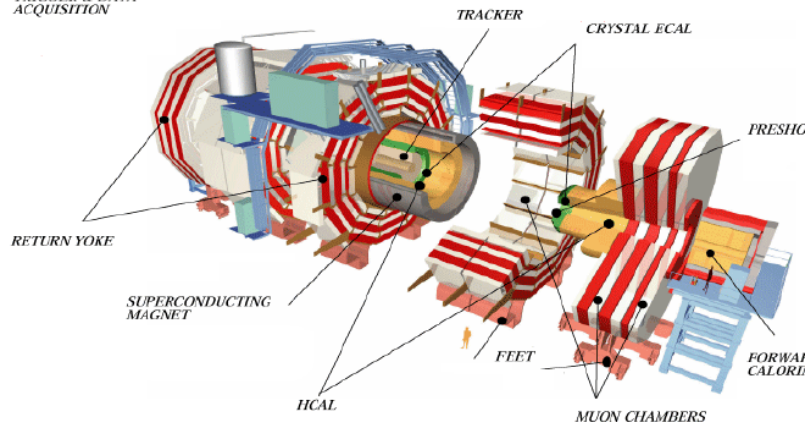
$$quB = \frac{mu^2}{r} \rightarrow p = qBr$$

Curving the beams: Lorentz Forced achieved by the 8.33 T

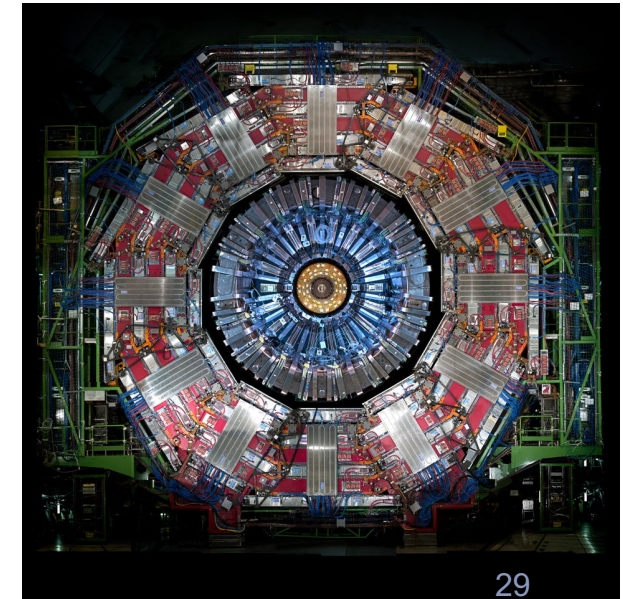
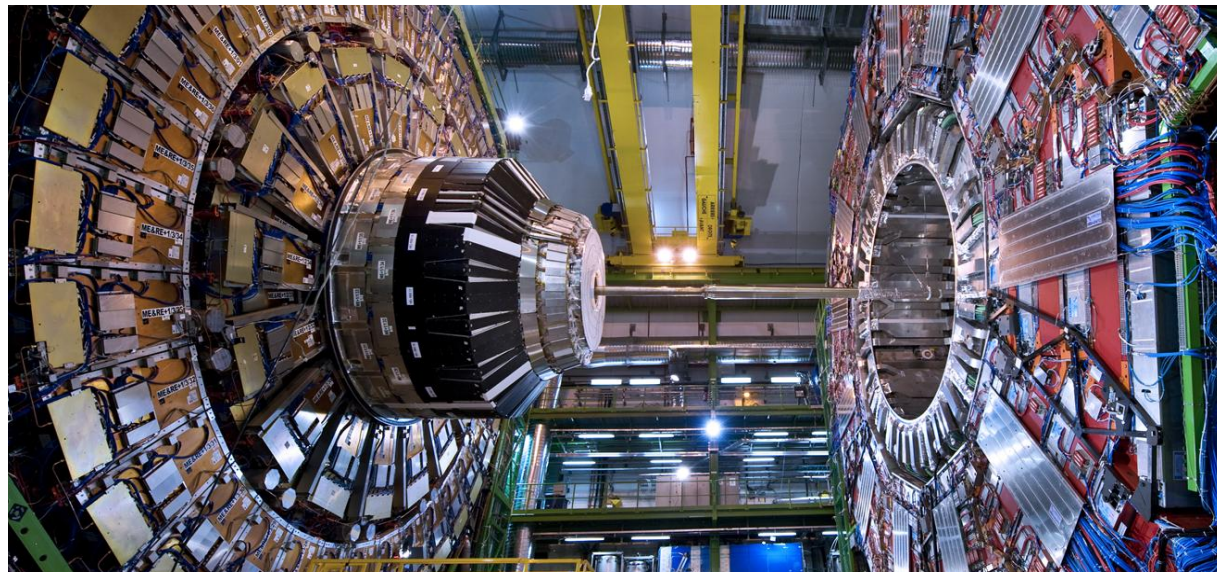
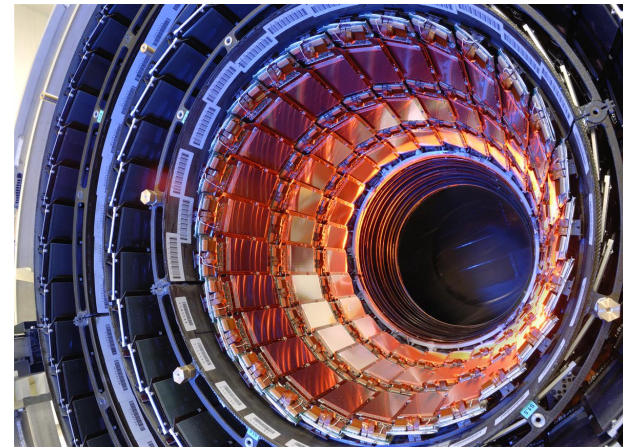
Q: Do you see the connection between strong magnets and big rings (ie why the LHC needs to be that long) ?

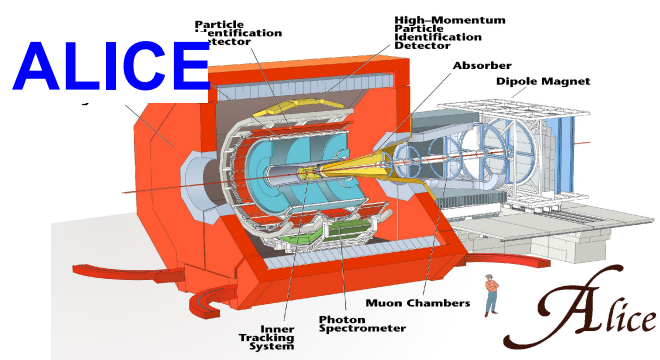


TRIGGER & DATA ACQUISITION

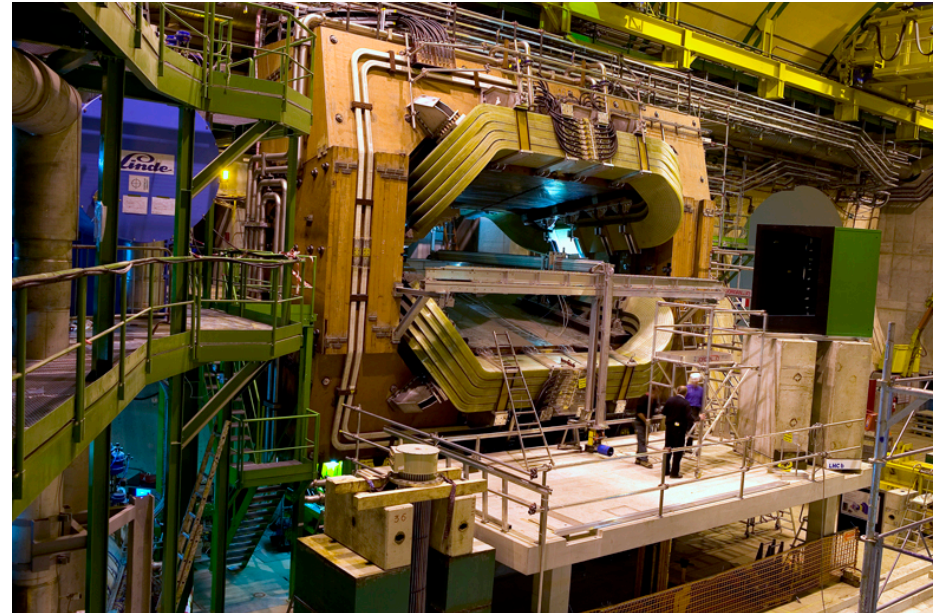
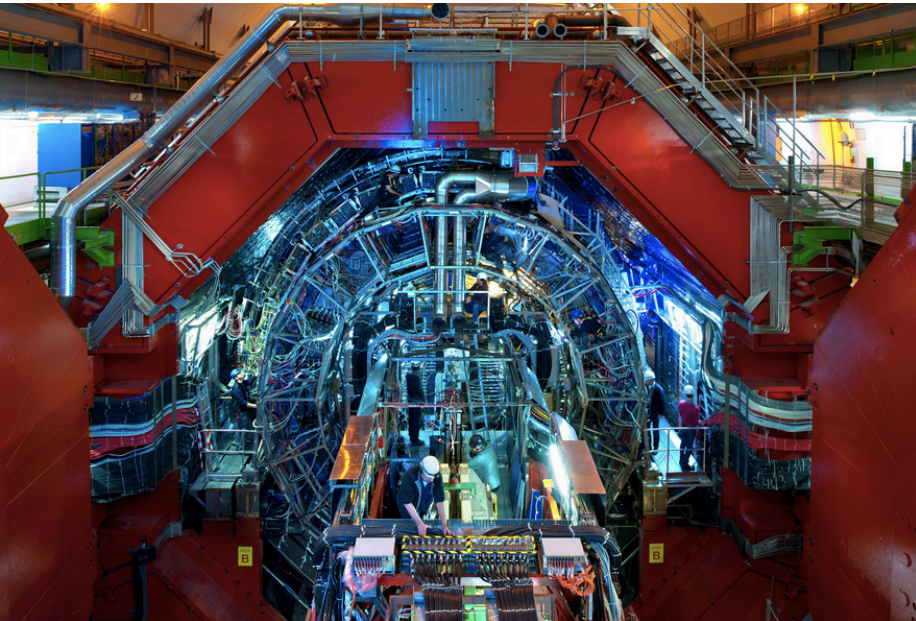
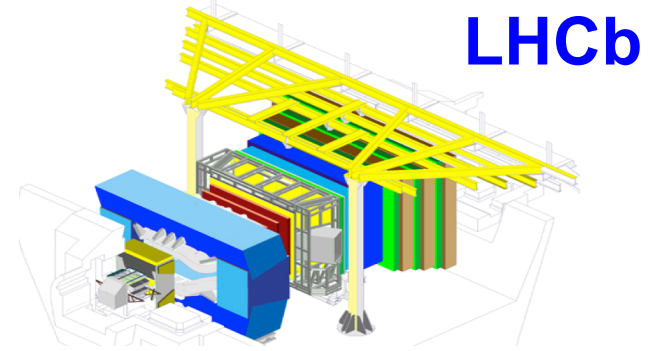


CMS

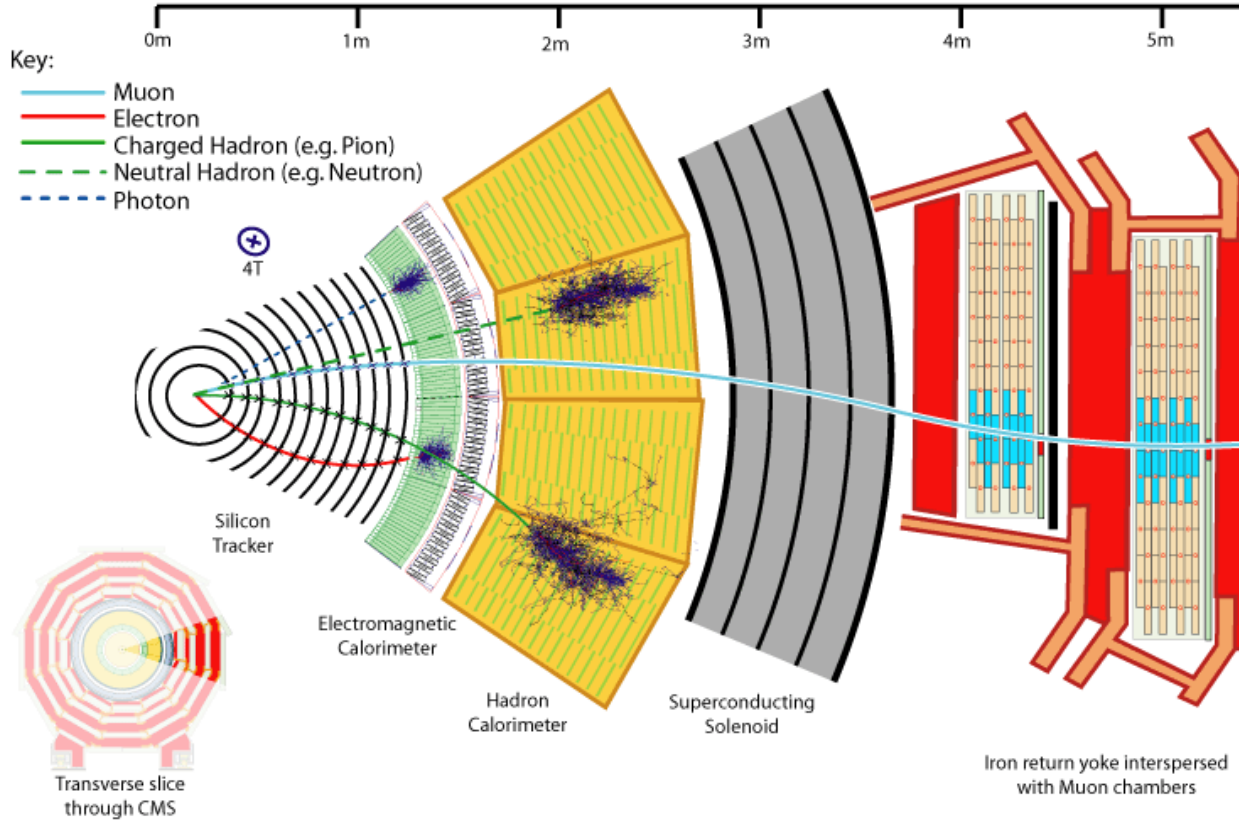




Non-General purpose experiments



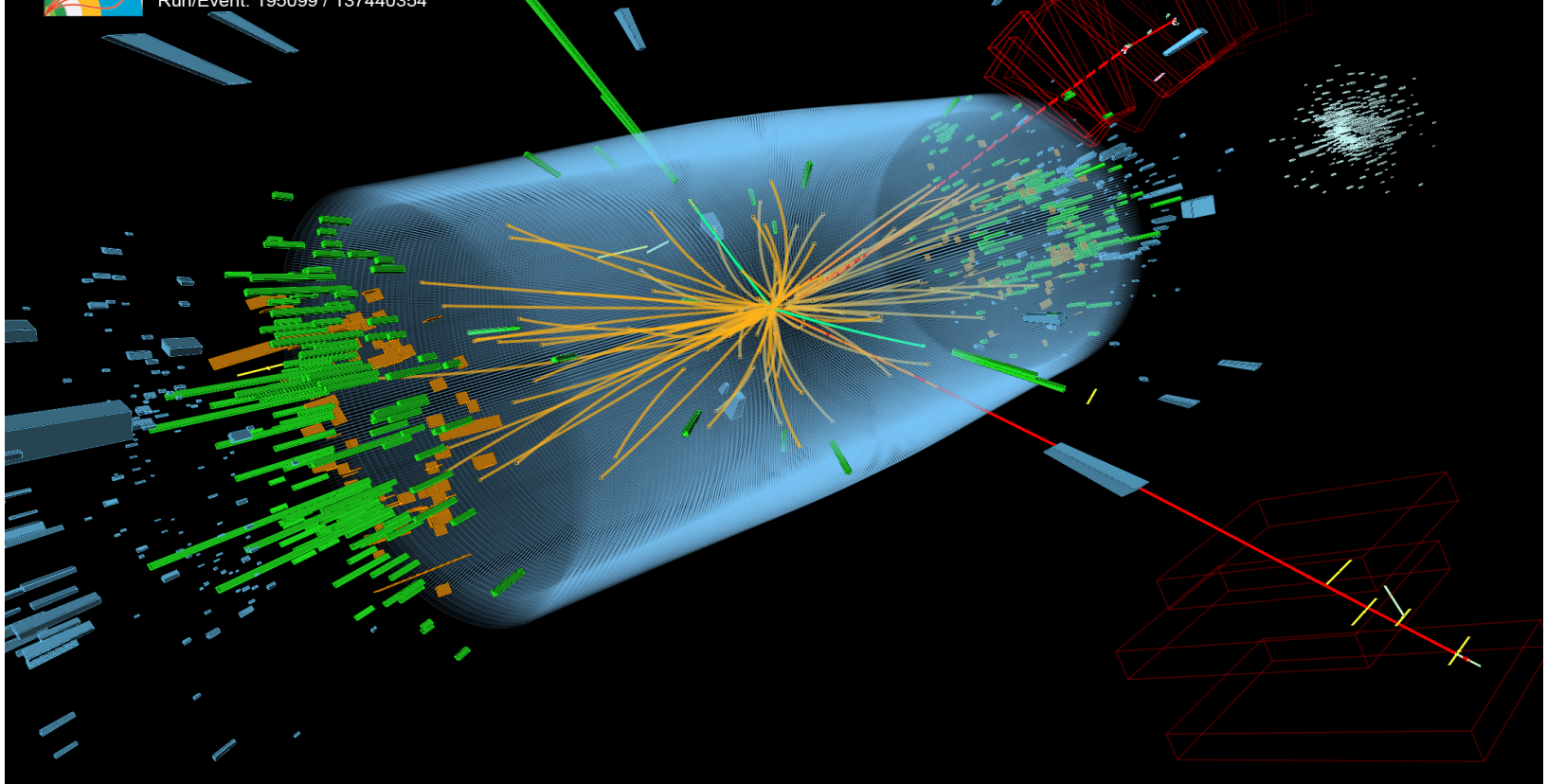
Anatomy of a detector



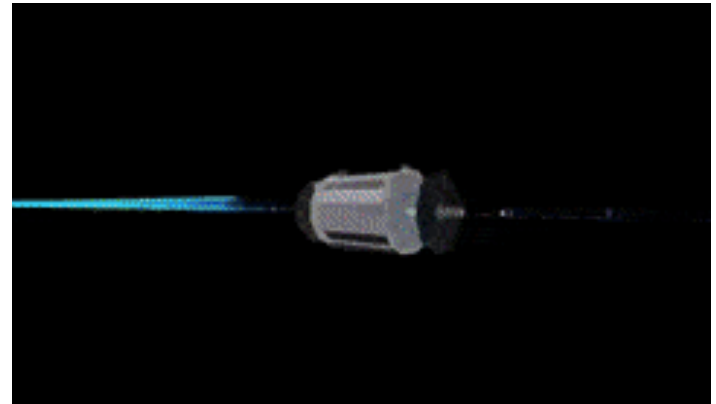
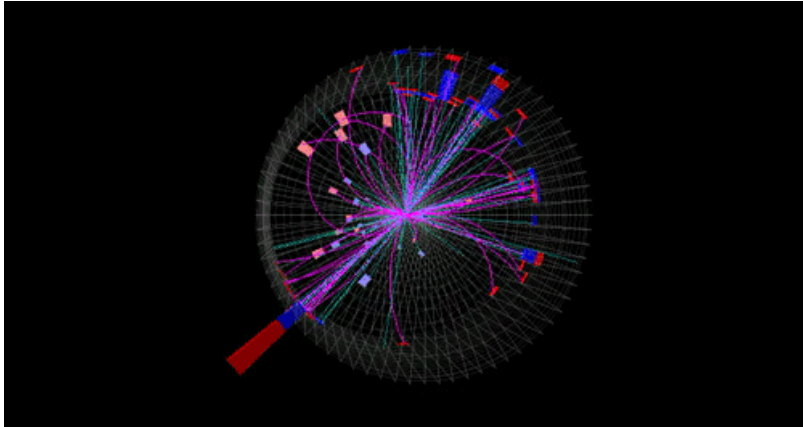
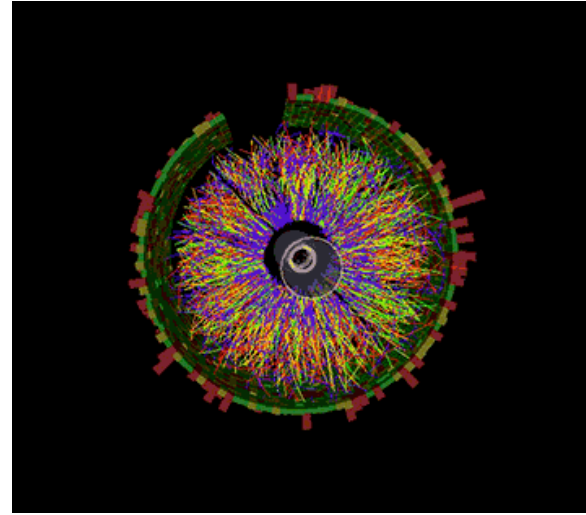
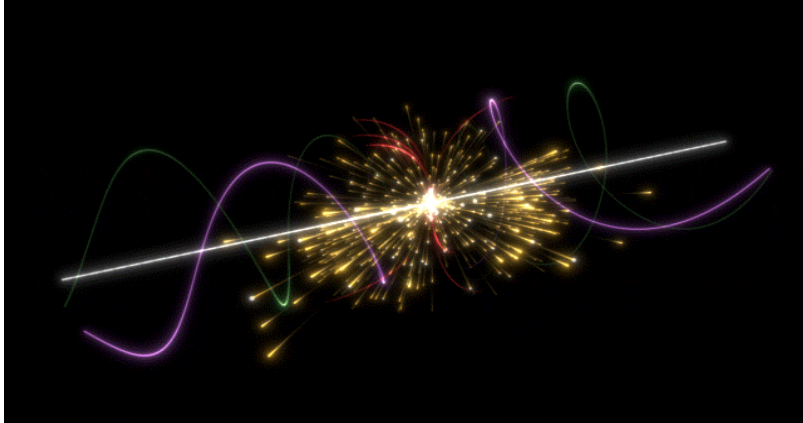


CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN
Data recorded: 2012-May-27 23:35:47.271030 GMT
Run/Event: 195099 / 137440354

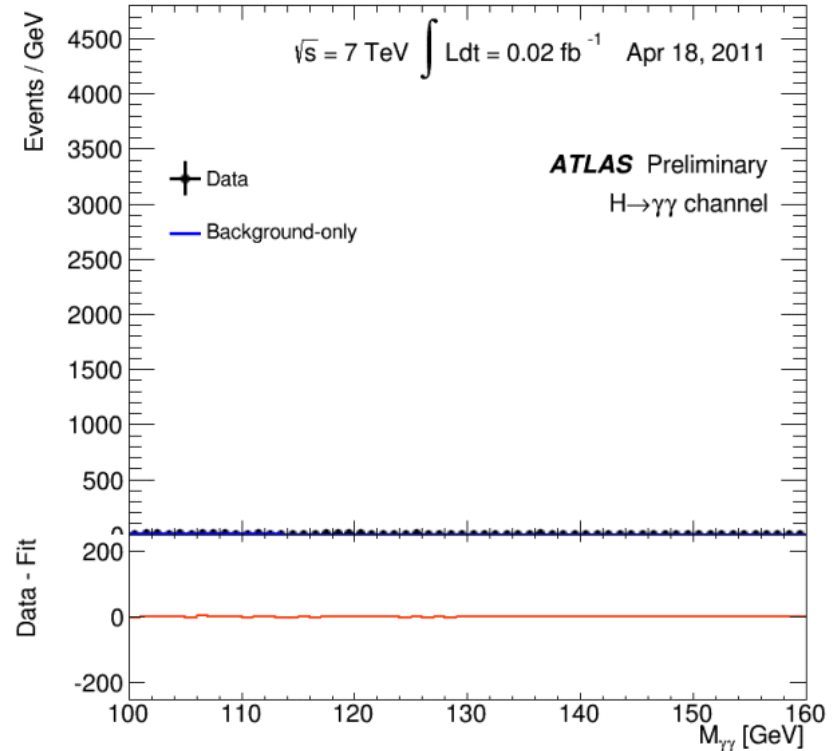
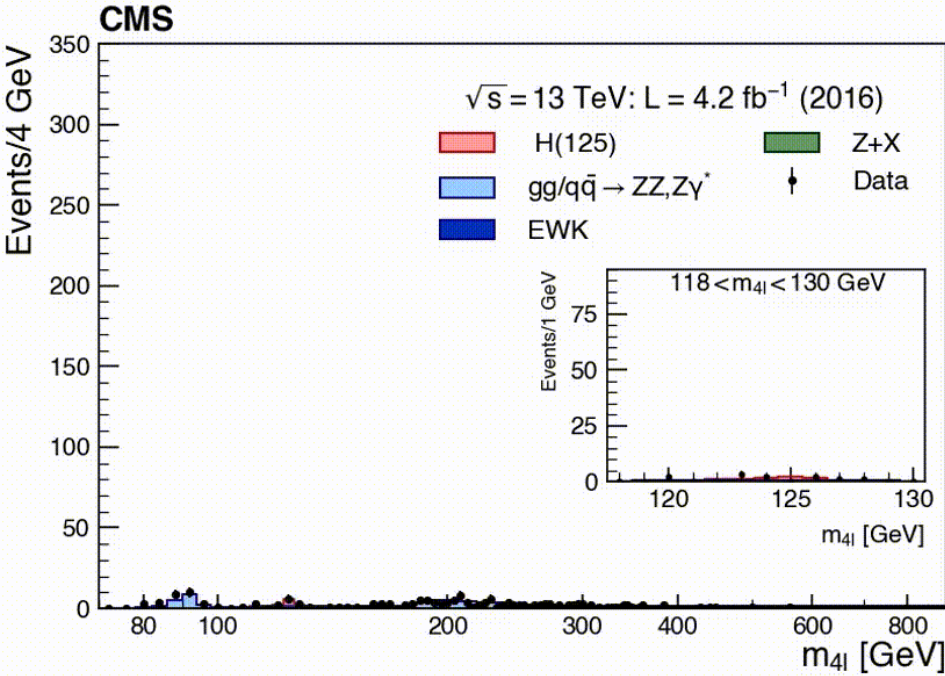
Millions of collisions



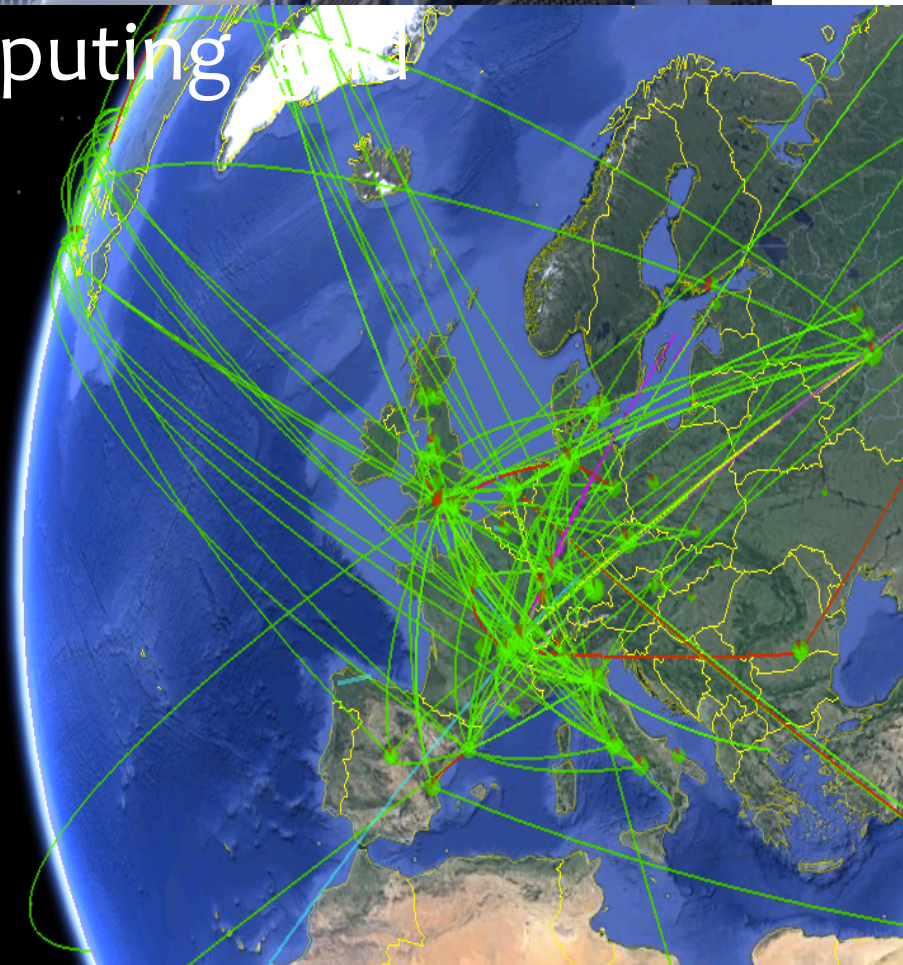
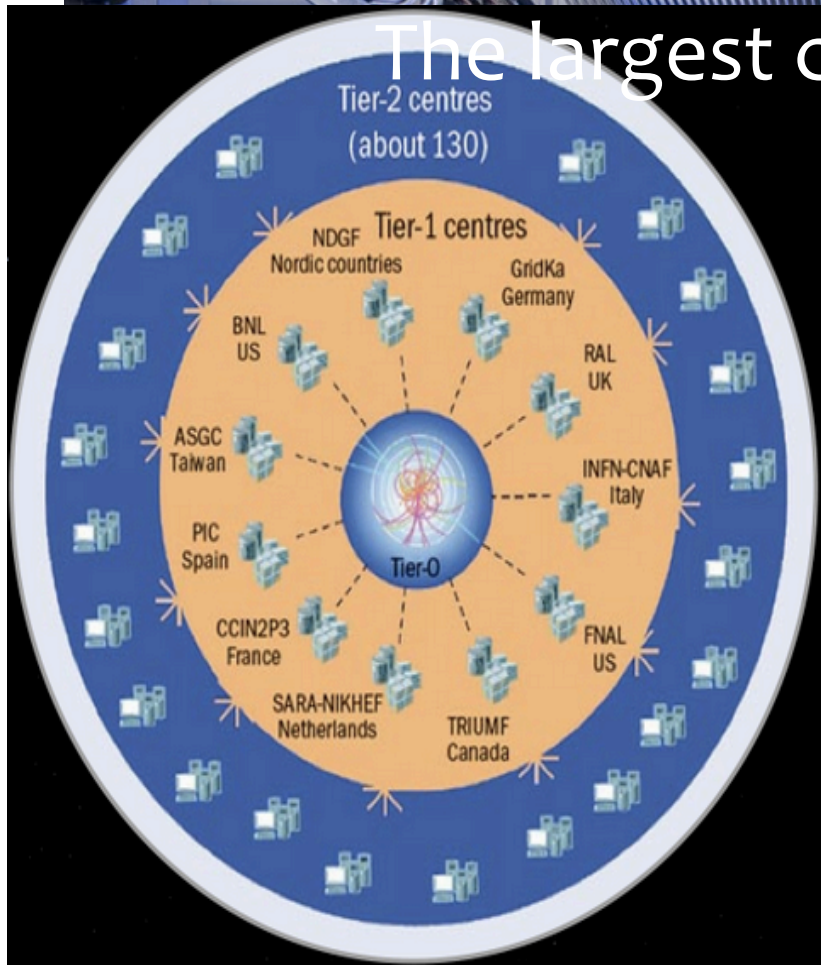
Millions of collisions!!!



Physics @ LHC - Data analysis



The largest computing



250M cores, 160 Institutes, 35 countries, 200PB storage

CERN

So what?

CERN is **NOT** just about physics...

◆ Technology

Touch screen, WWW, GRID

◆ Medicine applications,

Medical imaging (PET scan)
Hadron therapy
(Cancer treatment)

◆ Education

[schools & seminars] (S'Cool lab etc)
(b|d)rinks people together from all over the world



CERN is **NOT** just about physics...

✓ Technology

Touch screen, WWW, GRID

✓ Medicine applications

Medical imaging (PET scan)

Hadron therapy

(Cancer treatment)

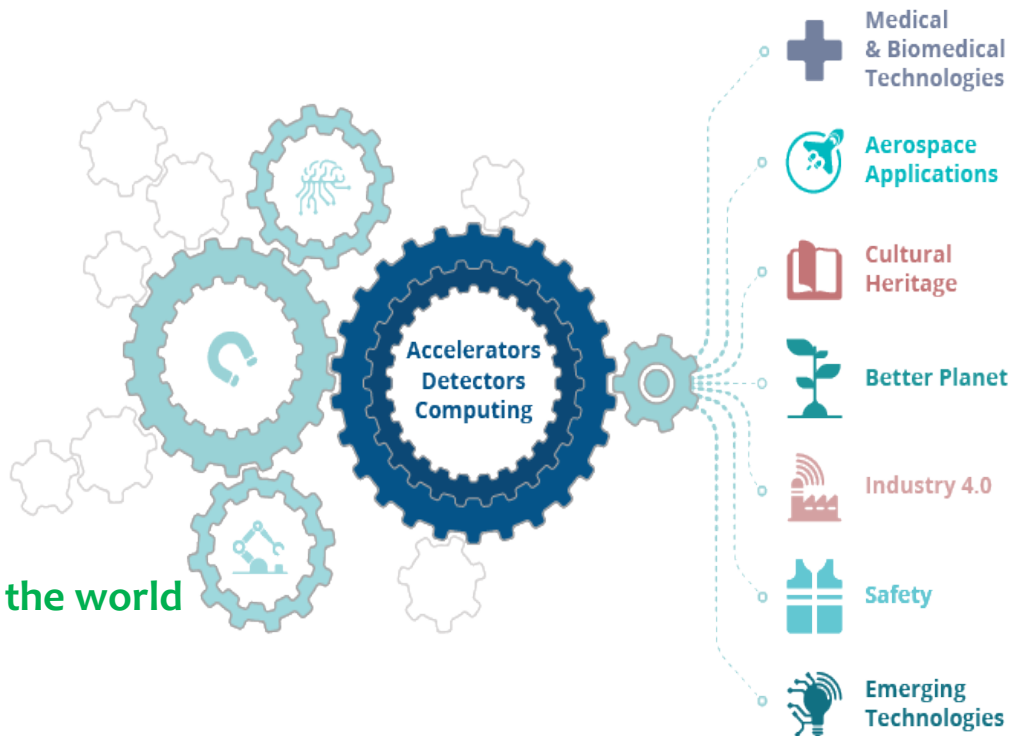
✓ Education

[schools & seminars] (S'Cool lab etc)

(b|d)rinks people together from all over the world

✓ Knowledge transfer

Learn more <https://kt.cern/about-us>

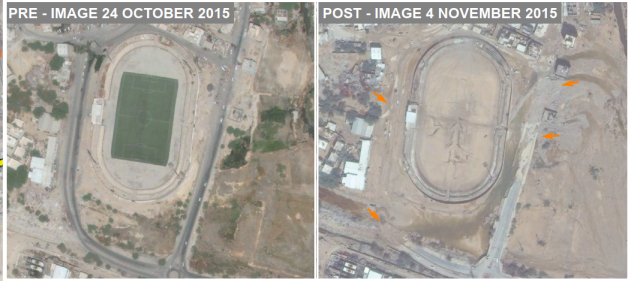


See inset for close-up view of affected roads around the Baradim Stadium in Mukalla City

Possible landslide caused by floods

PRE - IMAGE 24 OCTOBER 2015

POST - IMAGE 4 NOVEMBER 2015

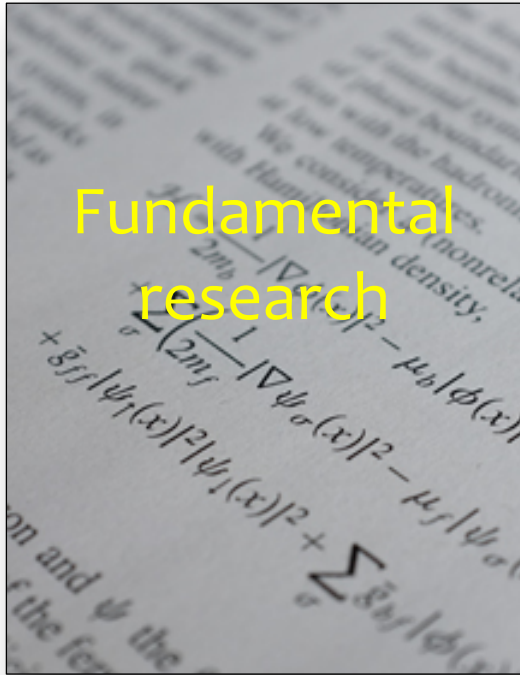


HADRAMAUT

ALMUKALLA

Humanitarian missions

In a nutshell...



Thanks for your attention!

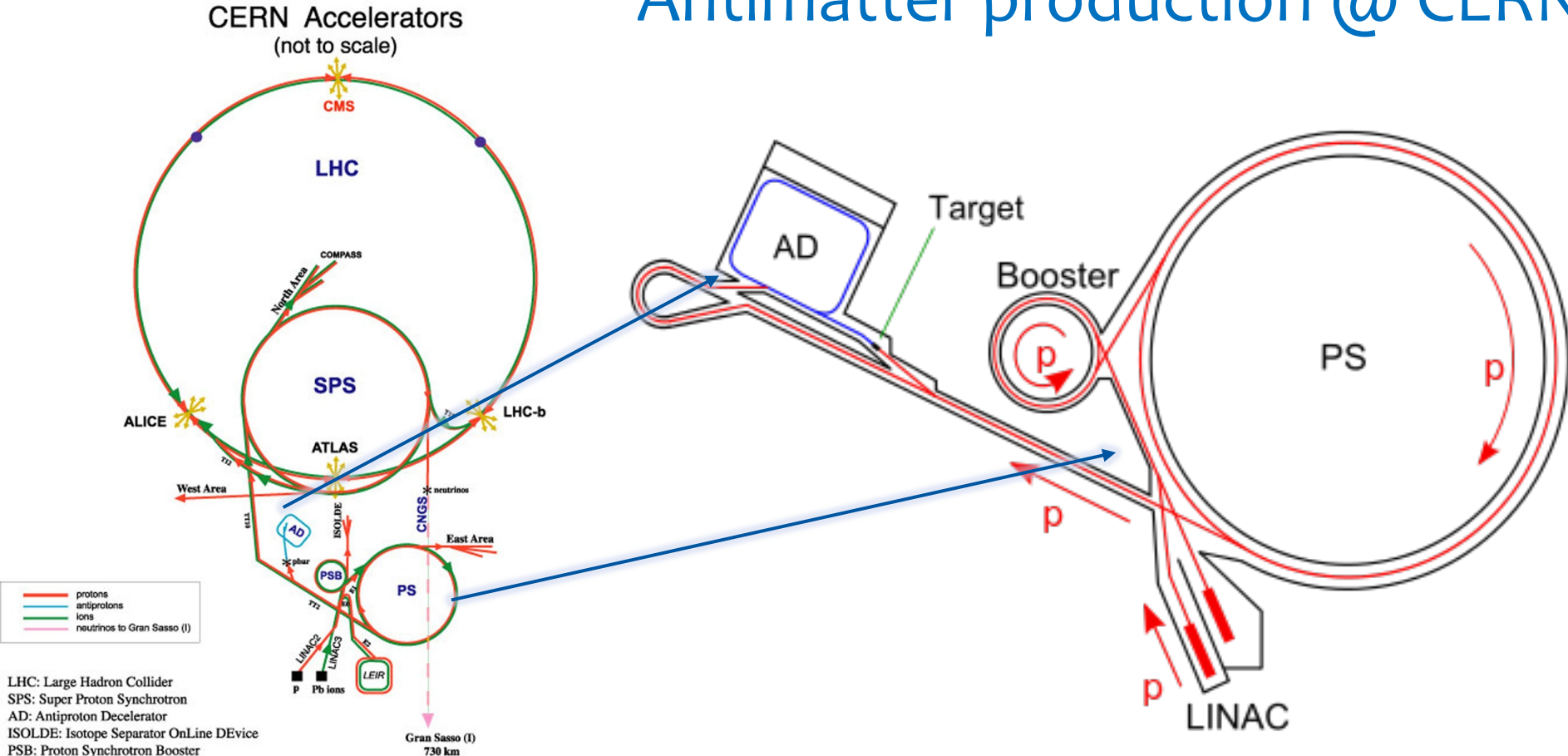
To learn further...

- home.cern
- visit.cern
- careers.cern

Thanks for filling
up survey!

Backup

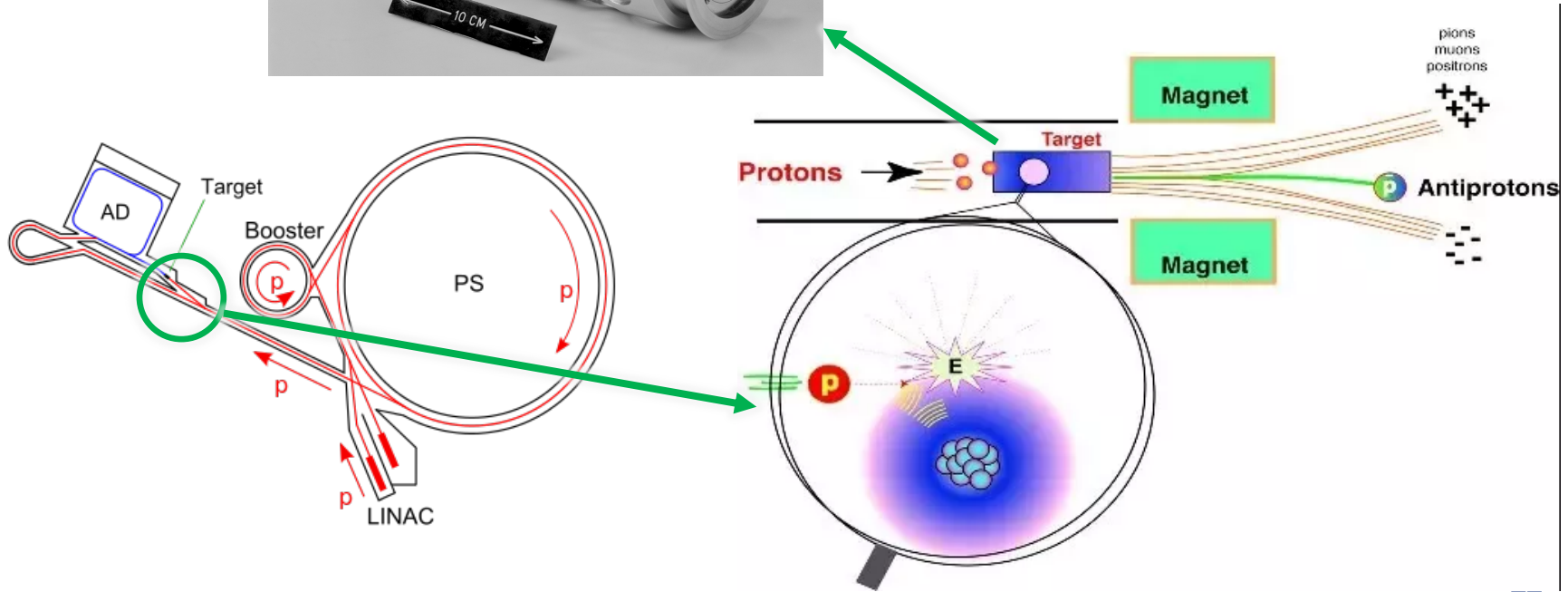
Antimatter production @ CERN



LHC: Large Hadron Collider
 SPS: Super Proton Synchrotron
 AD: Antiproton Decelerator
 ISOLDE: Isotope Separator OnLine DEvice
 PSB: Proton Synchrotron Booster
 PS: Proton Synchrotron
 LINAC: LINear ACcelerator
 LEIR: Low Energy Ion Ring
 CNGS: Cern Neutrinos to Gran Sasso

Kadolf LEJ, PS Division, CERN, 02.09.96
 Revised and adapted by Antonella Del Rosso, ETT Div.,
 in collaboration with B. Desforges, SL Div., and
 D. Manglunki, PS Div, CERN, 23.05.01

Antimatter production @ CERN



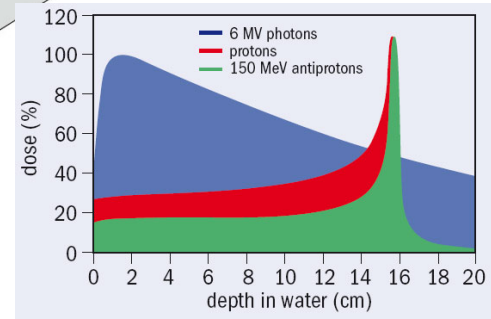
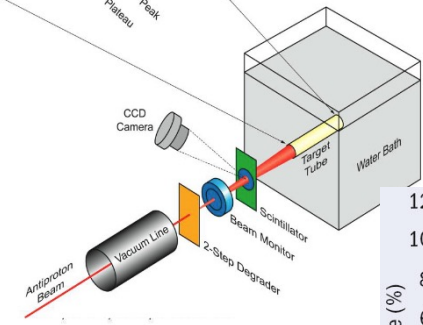
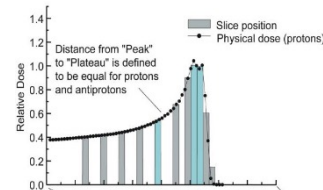
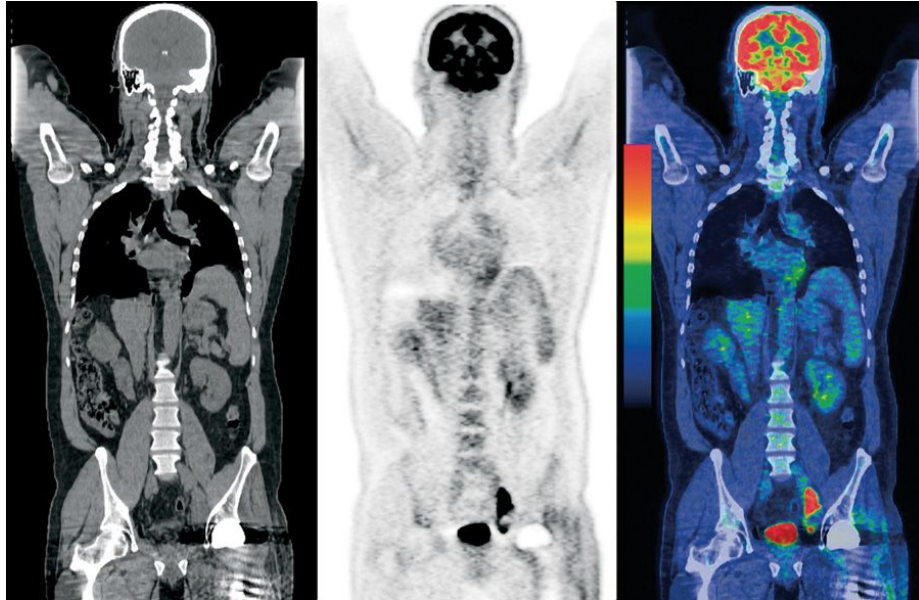
Experiments @ AD

	ALPHA	ATRAP	ASACUSA	BASE	AEGIS	GBAR
Approved	2005	1997	1997	2013	2008	2012
Data Taking	2006	2002	2002	2014	<i>Soon</i>	<i>Soon</i>
Countries	8	4	8	3	11	9
Institutes	16	6	19	7	23	16
Researchers	57	31	51	41	113	87
Main goals	Compare hydrogen and antihydrogen (<i>spectroscopy</i>)	Compare hydrogen and antihydrogen (<i>spectroscopy</i>)	Compare the <i>hyperfine structure</i> of hydrogen and antihydrogen	Compare the <i>magnetic moments</i> of matter and antimatter.	Study effects of Earth's gravity on antimatter	Study effects of Earth's gravity on antimatter
Highlight	Jun 2011: trapped antiprotons for 16 minutes	Mar 2013: magnetic moment measurement	Nov 2016: measure the mass of antiproton	Jun 2014: first observations		

Credits : C.Alpigiani

Practical applications

Positron Emission Tomography

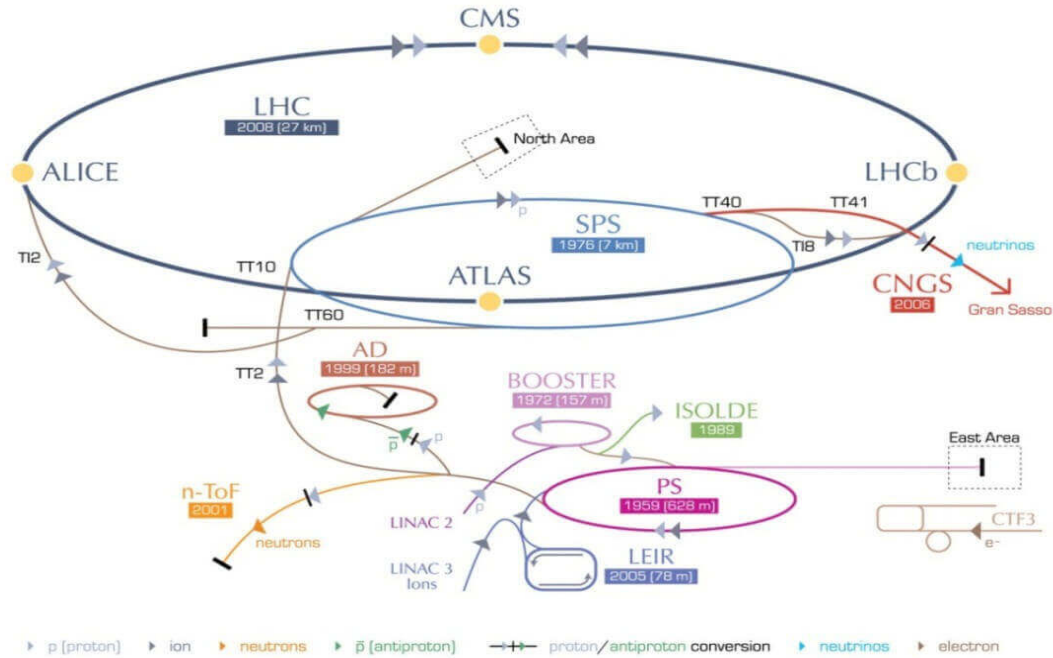


Cancer therapy with anti-protons

Reduction by X4 vs proton inflicts the same cell damage

In practice, that means less damage to healthy cells

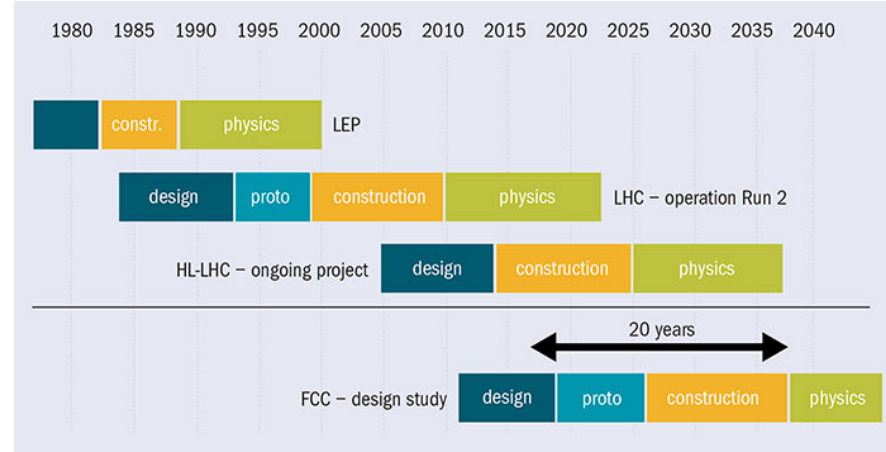
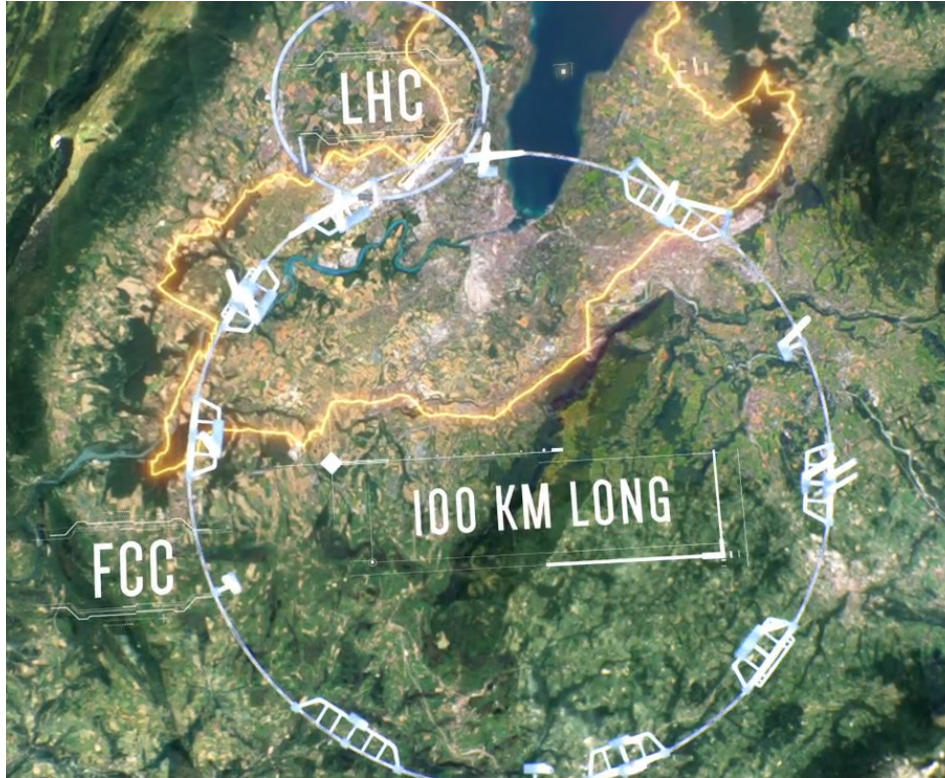
CERN's accelerator complex



LHC Large Hadron Collider SPS Super Proton Synchrotron PS Proton Synchrotron

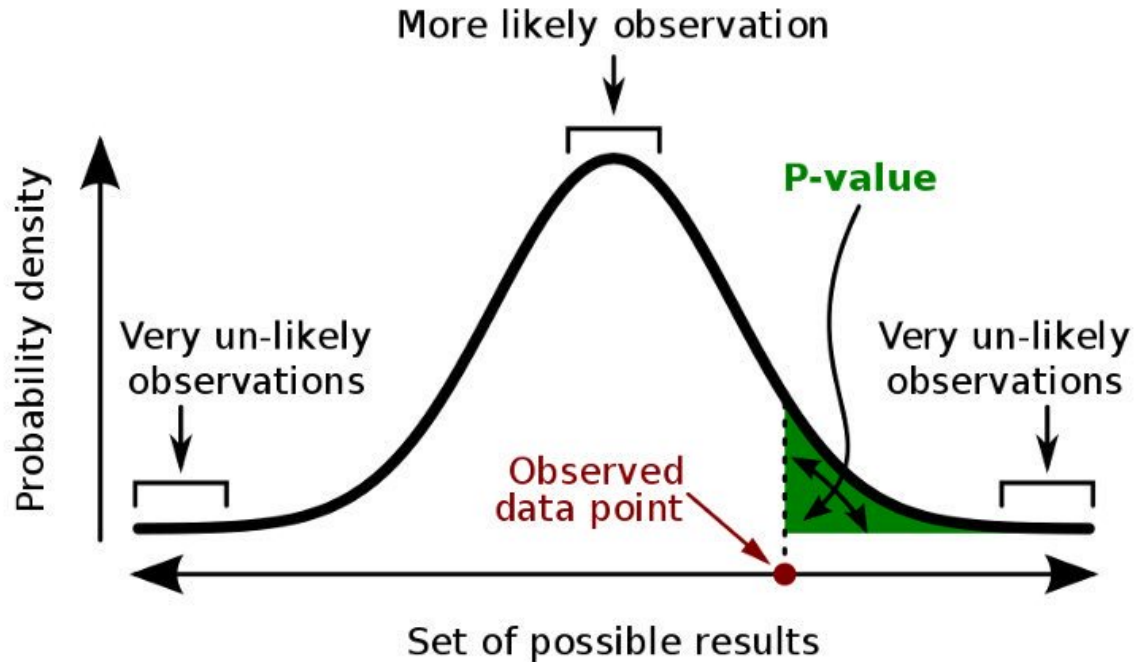
AD Antiproton Decelerator CTF3 Clic Test Facility CNGS Cern Neutrinos to Gran Sasso ISOLDE Isotope Separator OnLine DEvice
 LEIR Low Energy Ion Ring LINAC LINear ACcelerator n-ToF Neutrons Time Of Flight

... the future



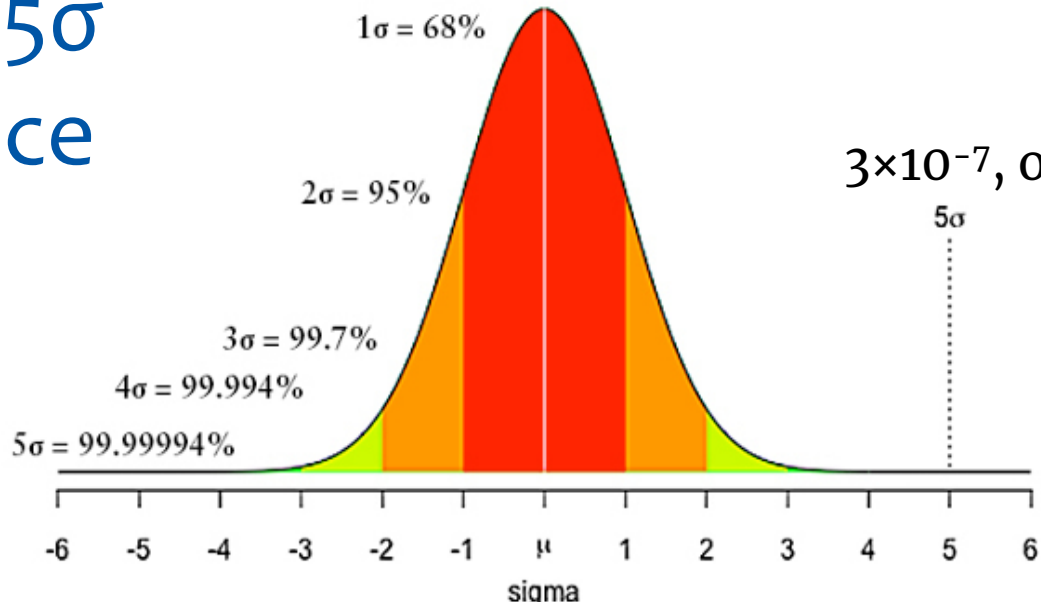
[More on the FCC](#)

What is a 5σ significance



A **p-value** (shaded green area) is the probability of an observed (or more extreme) result assuming that the null hypothesis is true.

What is a 5σ significance



between $+ / - 1\sigma$	68.27 %	result: 317300 ppm outside (deviation)
between $+ / - 2\sigma$	95.45 %	45500 ppm
between $+ / - 3\sigma$	99.73 %	2700 ppm
between $+ / - 4\sigma$	99.9937 %	63 ppm
between $+ / - 5\sigma$	99.999943 %	0.57 ppm
between $+ / - 6\sigma$	99.999998 %	0.002 ppm

How many persons?

20 000!



- 2 600 staff
- 800 fellows
- apprentices
- 550 students
- 15 000 users
- 2 000 external companies