



CERN – a short and sweet introduction

Dr Jeff Wiener
2 June 2024

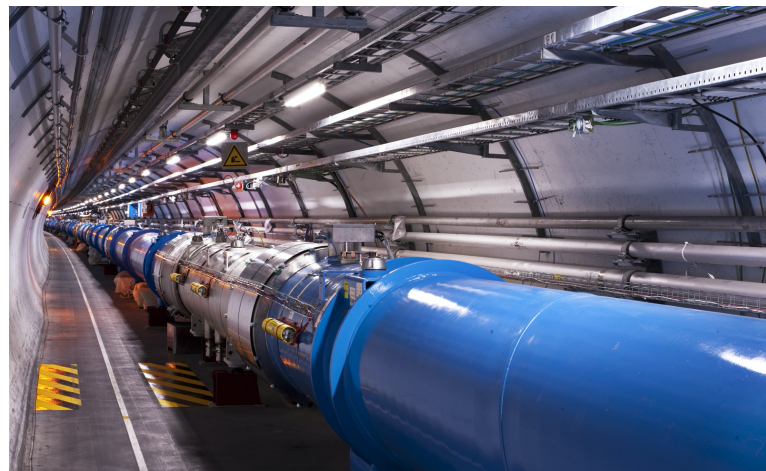
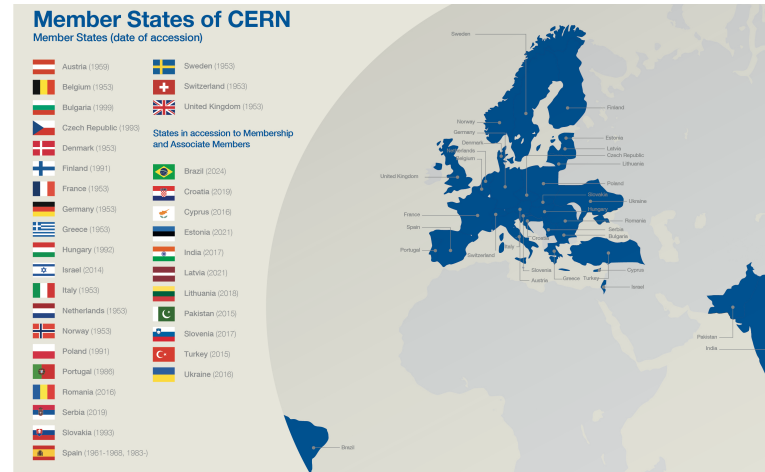
Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire

International **C**ollaboration

Education

Fundamental **R**esearch

New Technology



History

1949

First steps towards civilian research in the field of nuclear technology

1952

Foundation of CERN under the auspices of UNESCO in Geneva

1953

Signing of the CERN charta

1954

Completion of the ratification process of the 12 Member States

La sixième session du Conseil fut organisée à Paris du 29 juin au 1^{er} juillet 1953. C'est à cette occasion que la Convention établissant l'Organisation fut signée, sous réserve de ratification, par douze Etats membres.

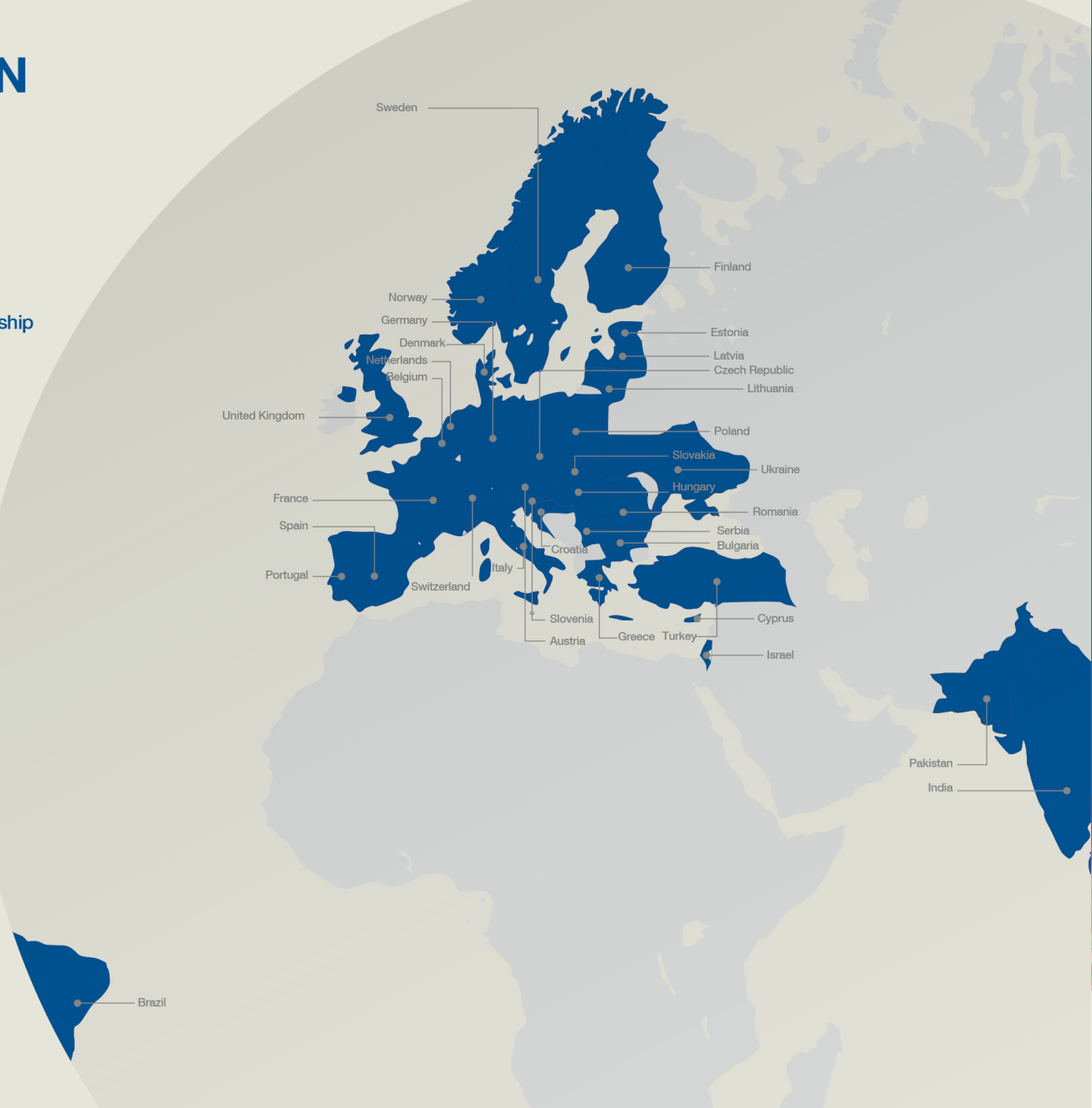


The Sixth Session of the CERN Council took place in Paris on 29 June—1 July 1953. It was here that the Convention establishing the Organization was signed, subject to ratification, by twelve States.

Member States of CERN

Member States (date of accession)

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
|  Austria (1959) |  Sweden (1953) | |
|  Belgium (1953) |  Switzerland (1953) | |
|  Bulgaria (1999) |  United Kingdom (1953) | |
|  Czech Republic (1993) | States in accession to Membership and Associate Members | |
|  Denmark (1953) |  Brazil (2024) | |
|  Finland (1991) |  Croatia (2019) | |
|  France (1953) |  Cyprus (2016) | |
|  Germany (1953) |  Estonia (2021) | |
|  Greece (1953) |  India (2017) | |
|  Hungary (1992) |  Latvia (2021) | |
|  Israel (2014) |  Lithuania (2018) | |
|  Italy (1953) |  Pakistan (2015) | |
|  Netherlands (1953) |  Slovenia (2017) | |
|  Norway (1953) |  Turkey (2015) | |
|  Poland (1991) |  Ukraine (2016) | |
|  Portugal (1986) | | |
|  Romania (2016) | | |
|  Serbia (2019) | | |
|  Slovakia (1993) | | |
|  Spain (1961-1968, 1983-) | | |

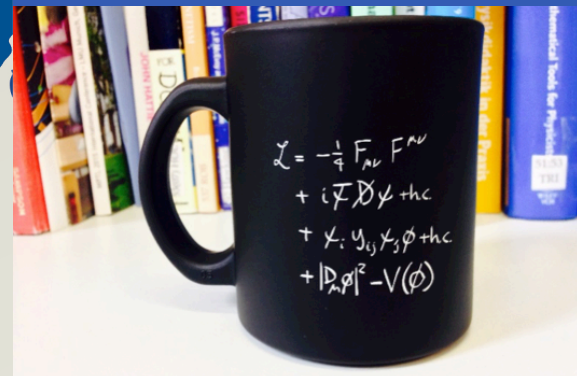


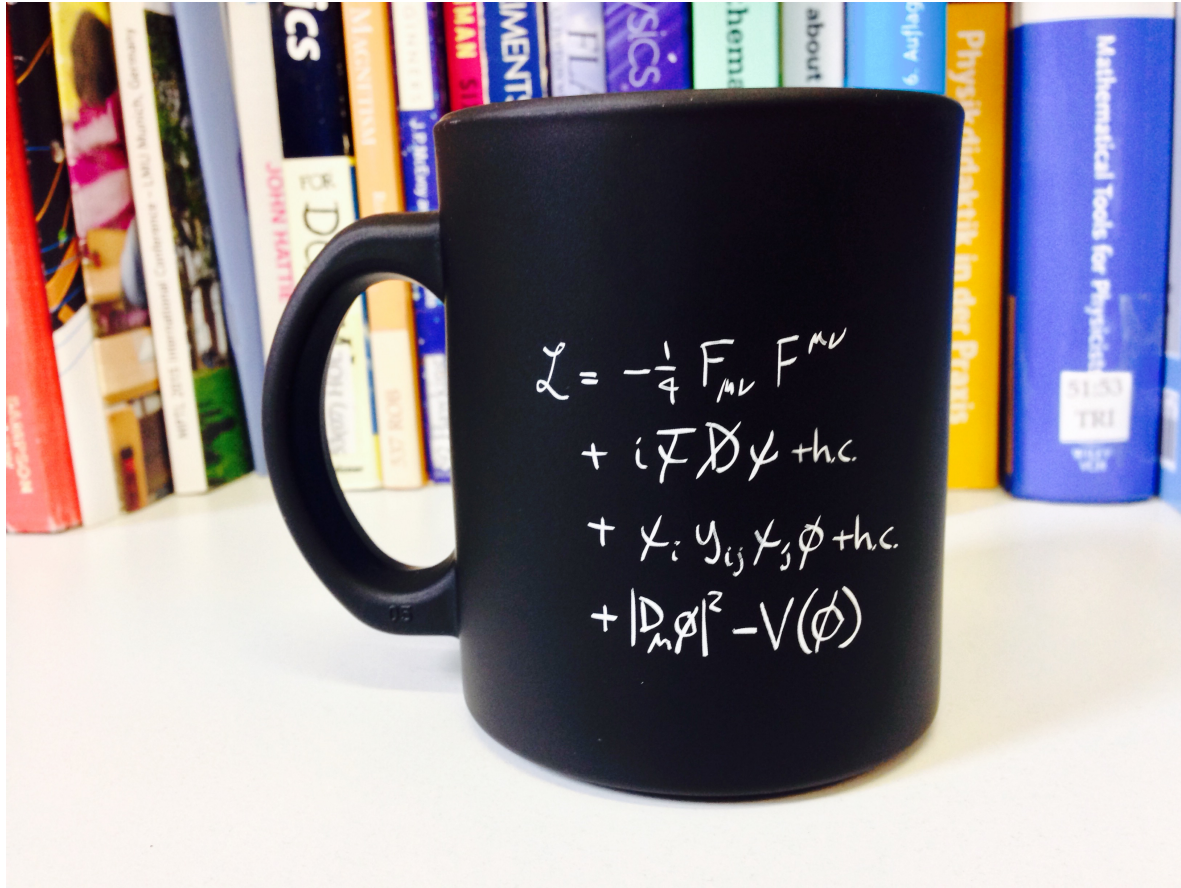
CERN Today

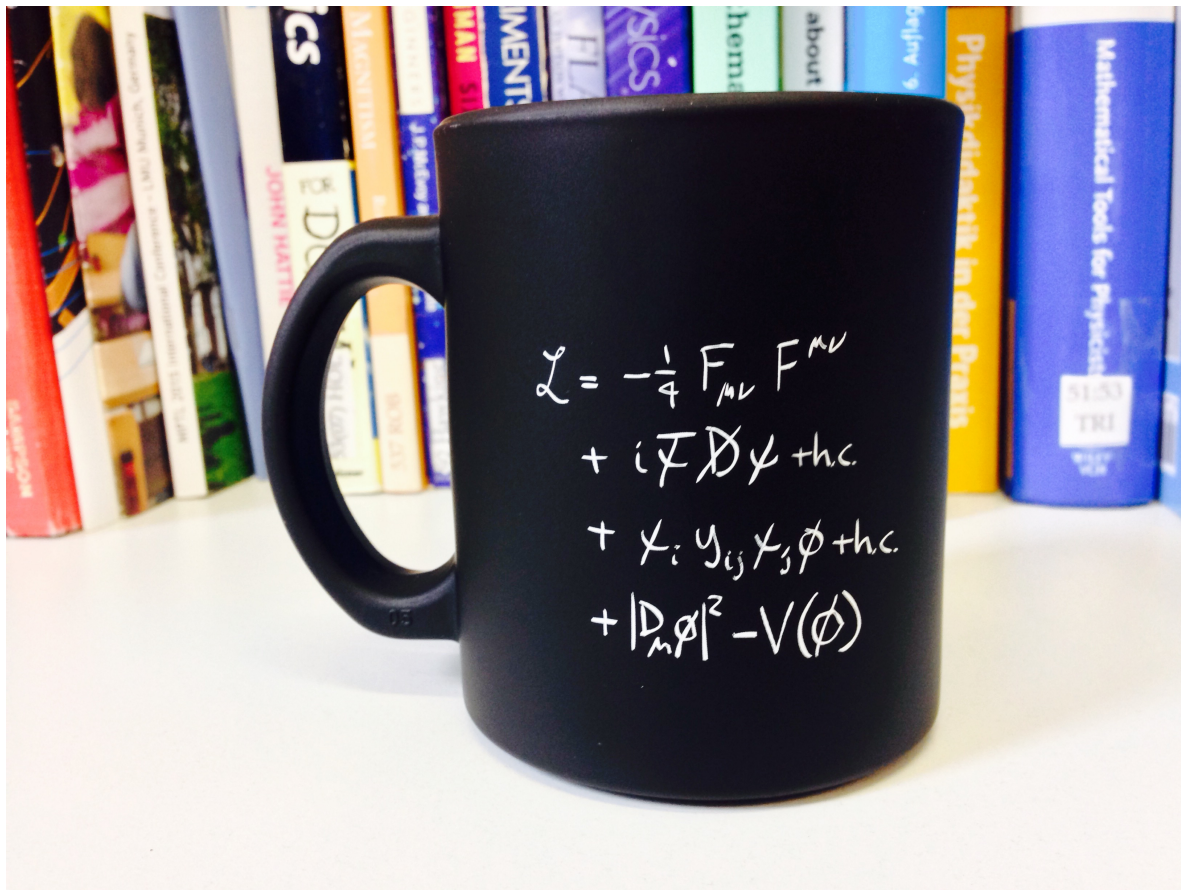
23 Member States

11 Associate Member States

Annual budget
1.2 billion CHF
1.2 billion EUR
1.3 billion USD







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Let's have a coffee with the Standard Model of particle physics!

Julia Woithe^{1,2}, Gerfried J Wiener^{1,3} and Frederik F Van der Veken¹

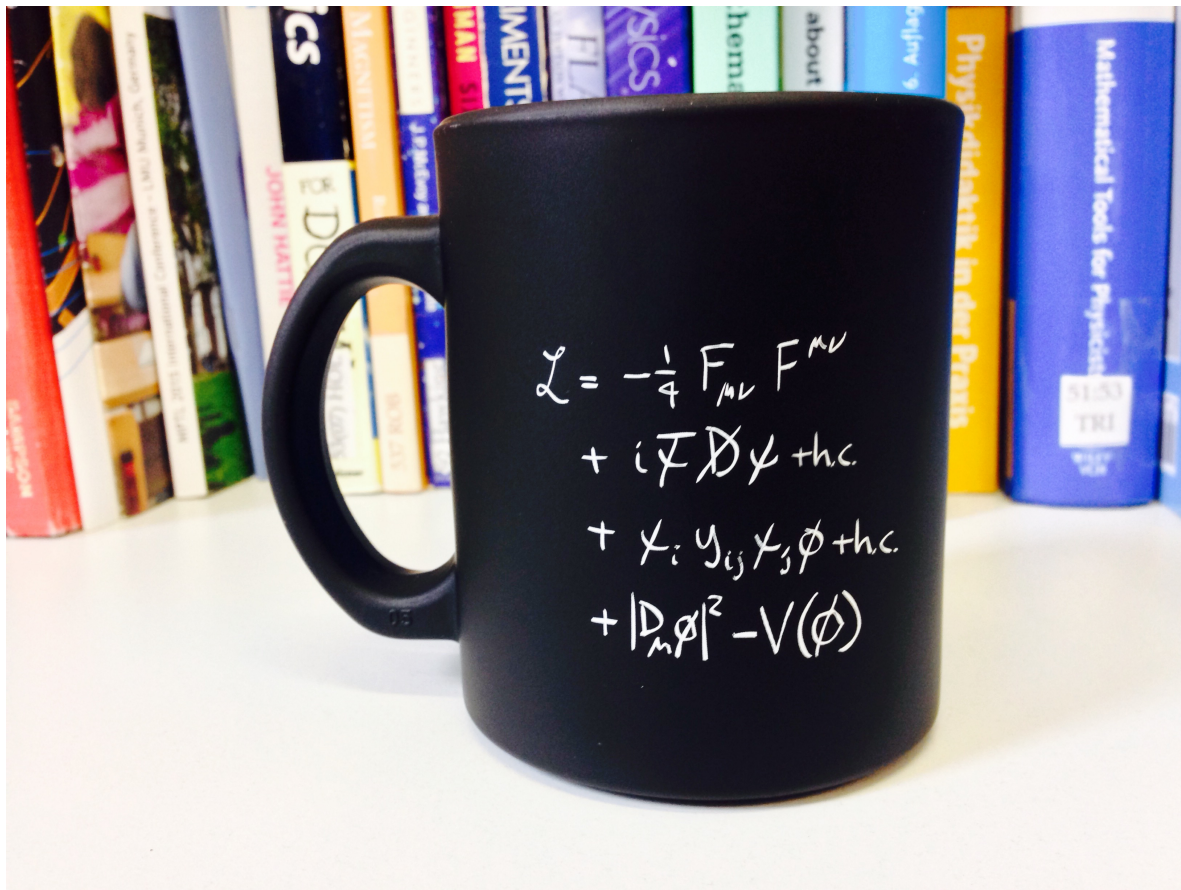
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² Department of Physics/Physics Education Group, University of Kaiserslautern, Germany
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Abstract
 The Standard Model of particle physics is one of the most successful theories in physics and describes the fundamental interactions between elementary particles. It is encoded in a compact description, the so-called 'Lagrangian', which even fits on t-shirts and coffee mugs. This mathematical formulation, however, is complex and only rarely makes it into the physics classroom. Therefore, to support high school teachers in their challenging endeavour of introducing particle physics in the classroom, we provide a qualitative explanation of the terms of the Lagrangian and discuss their interpretation based on associated Feynman diagrams.

1. Introduction
 The Standard Model of particle physics is the most important achievement of high energy physics to date. This highly elegant theory sorts elementary particles according to their respective charges and describes how they interact through fundamental interactions. In this context, a charge is a property of an elementary particle that defines the fundamental interaction by which it is influenced. We then say that the corresponding interaction particle 'couples' to a certain charge. For example, gluons, the interaction particles of the strong interaction, couple to colour-charged particles. Of the four fundamental interactions in nature, all except gravity are described by the Standard Model of particle physics: particles with an electric charge are influenced by the electromagnetic interaction (quantum electrodynamics, or QED for short), particles with a weak charge are influenced by the weak interaction (quantum flavour dynamics or QFD), and those with a colour charge are influenced by the strong interaction (quantum chromodynamics or QCD). Contrary to the fundamental interactions, the Brout-Englert-Higgs (BEH) field sets in a special way. Because it is a scalar field, it induces spontaneous symmetry-breaking, which in turn gives mass to all particles with which it interacts (this is commonly called the Higgs mechanism). In addition, the Higgs particle (H) couples to any other particle which has mass (including itself). Interactions are mediated by their respective interaction particles: photons (γ) for the

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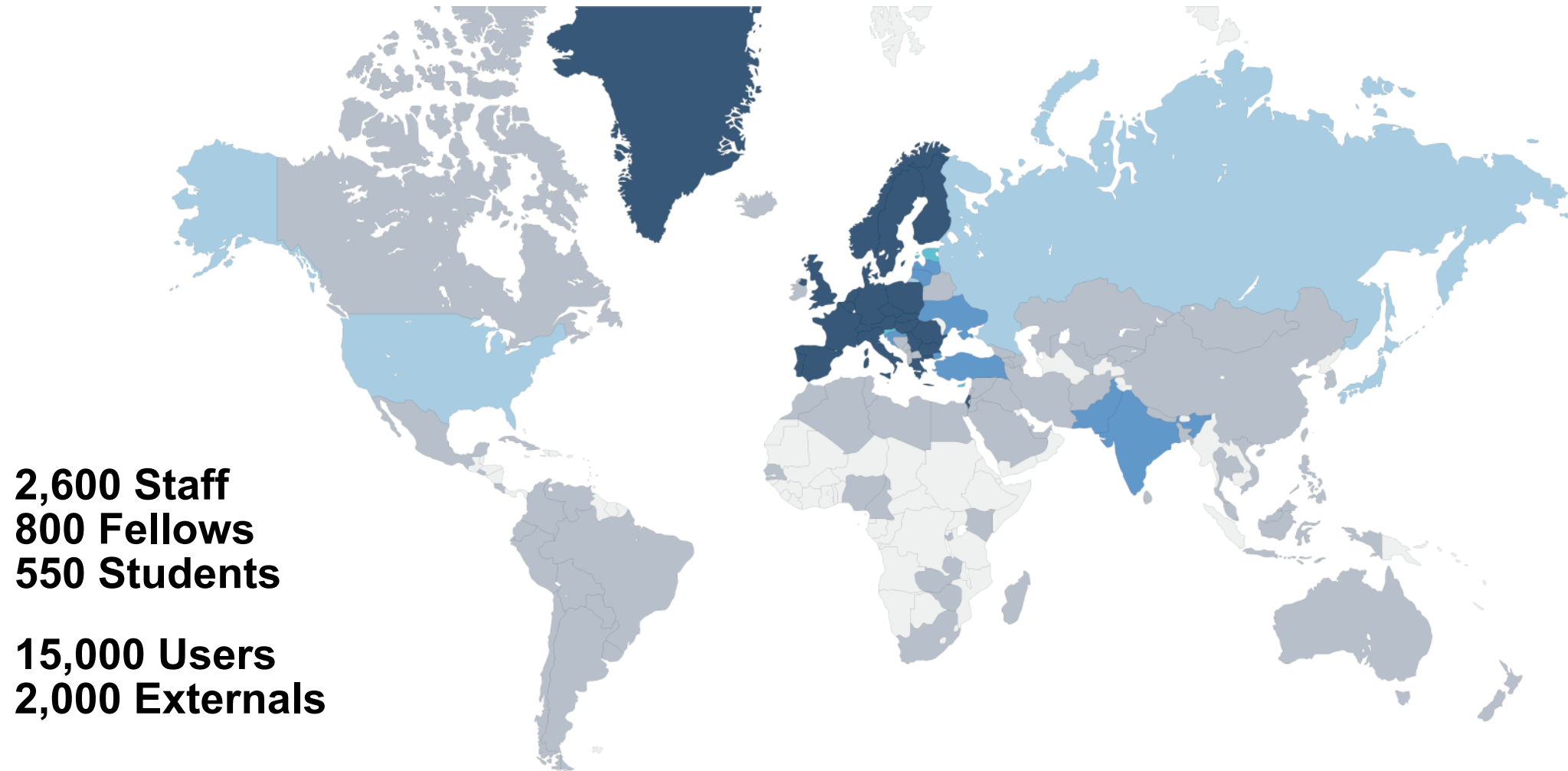
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More than 20,000 scientists from around the world



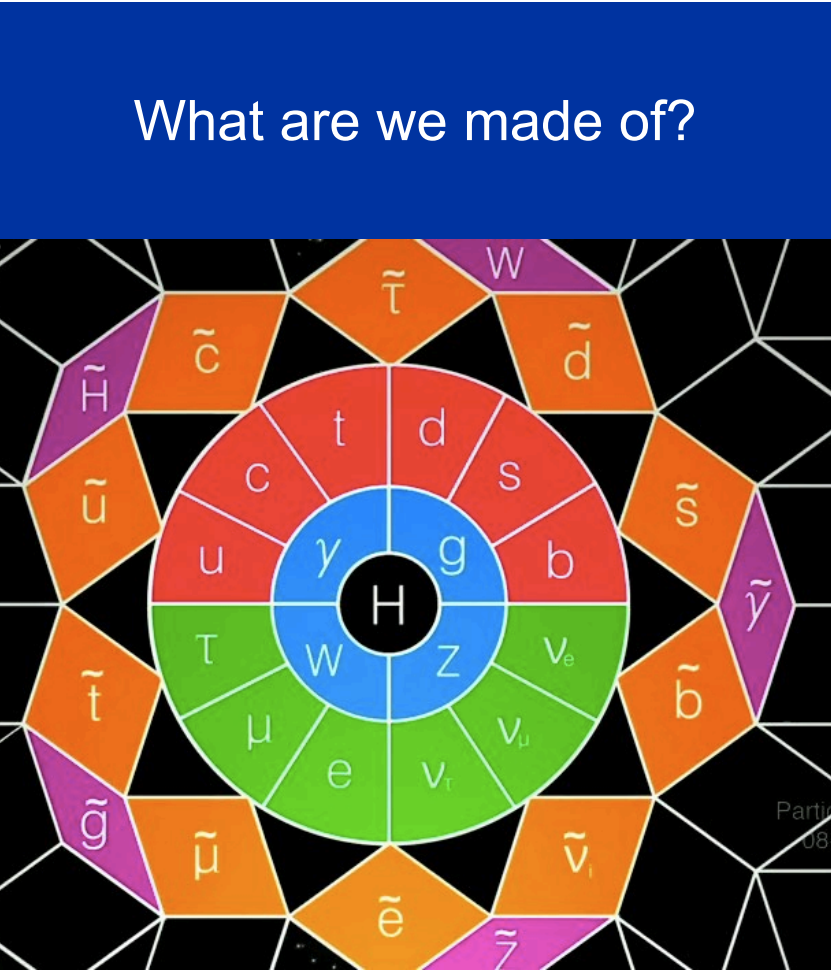
2,600 Staff
800 Fellows
550 Students

15,000 Users
2,000 Externals

Fundamental questions of humankind



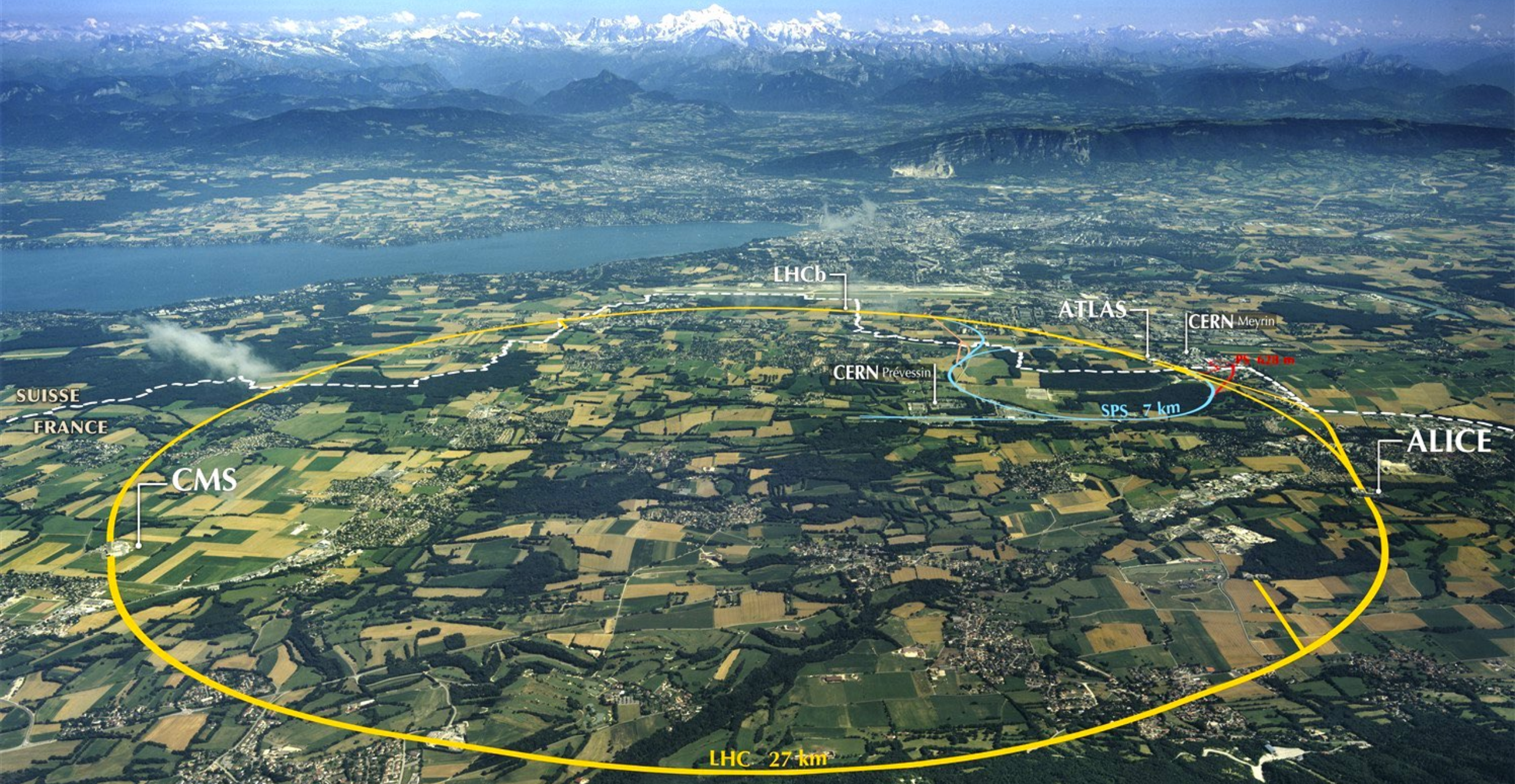
Where do we come from?



What are we made of?



Where are we going?



SUISSE
FRANCE

CMS

LHCb

ATLAS

CERN Meyrin

CERN Prévessin

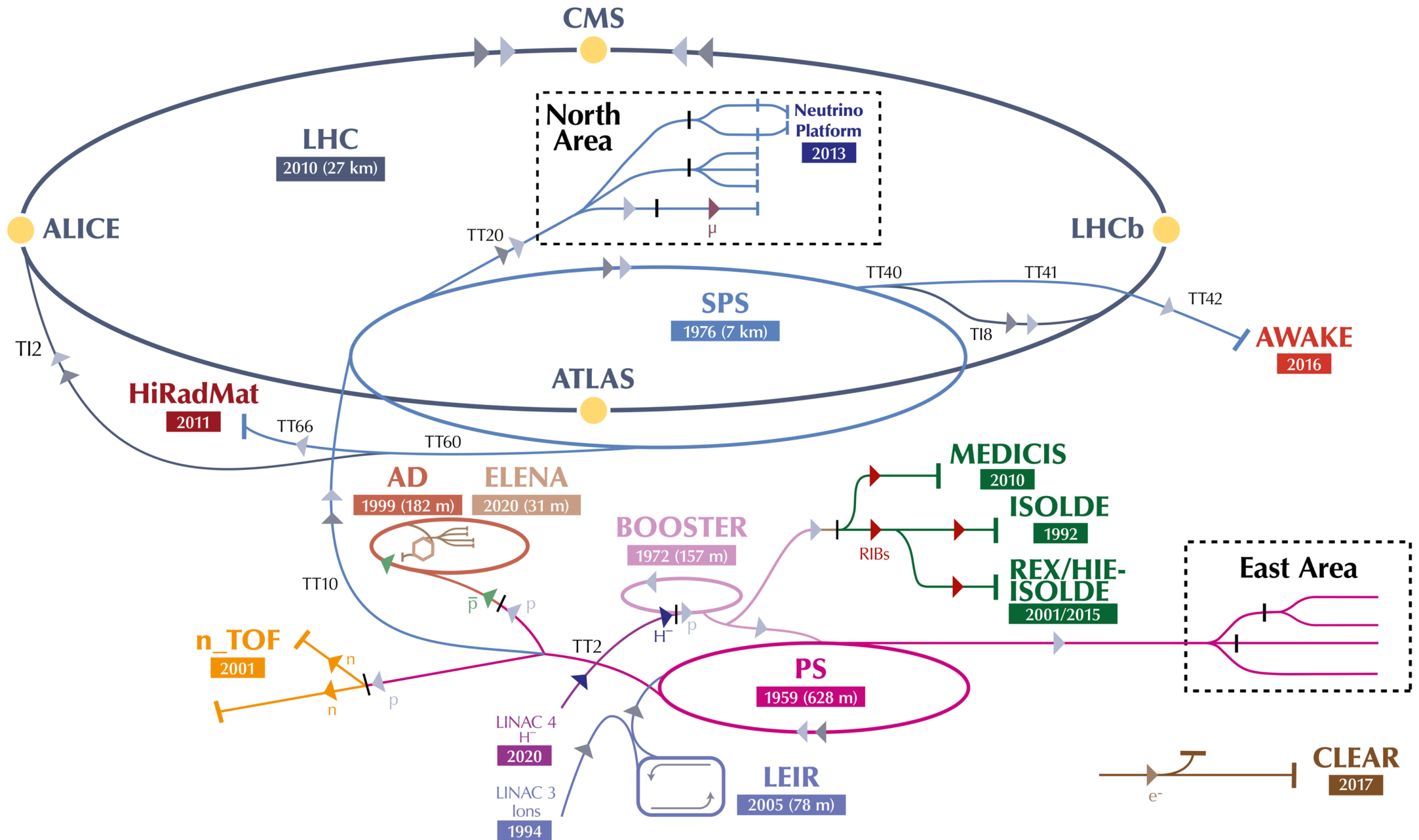
SPS 7 km

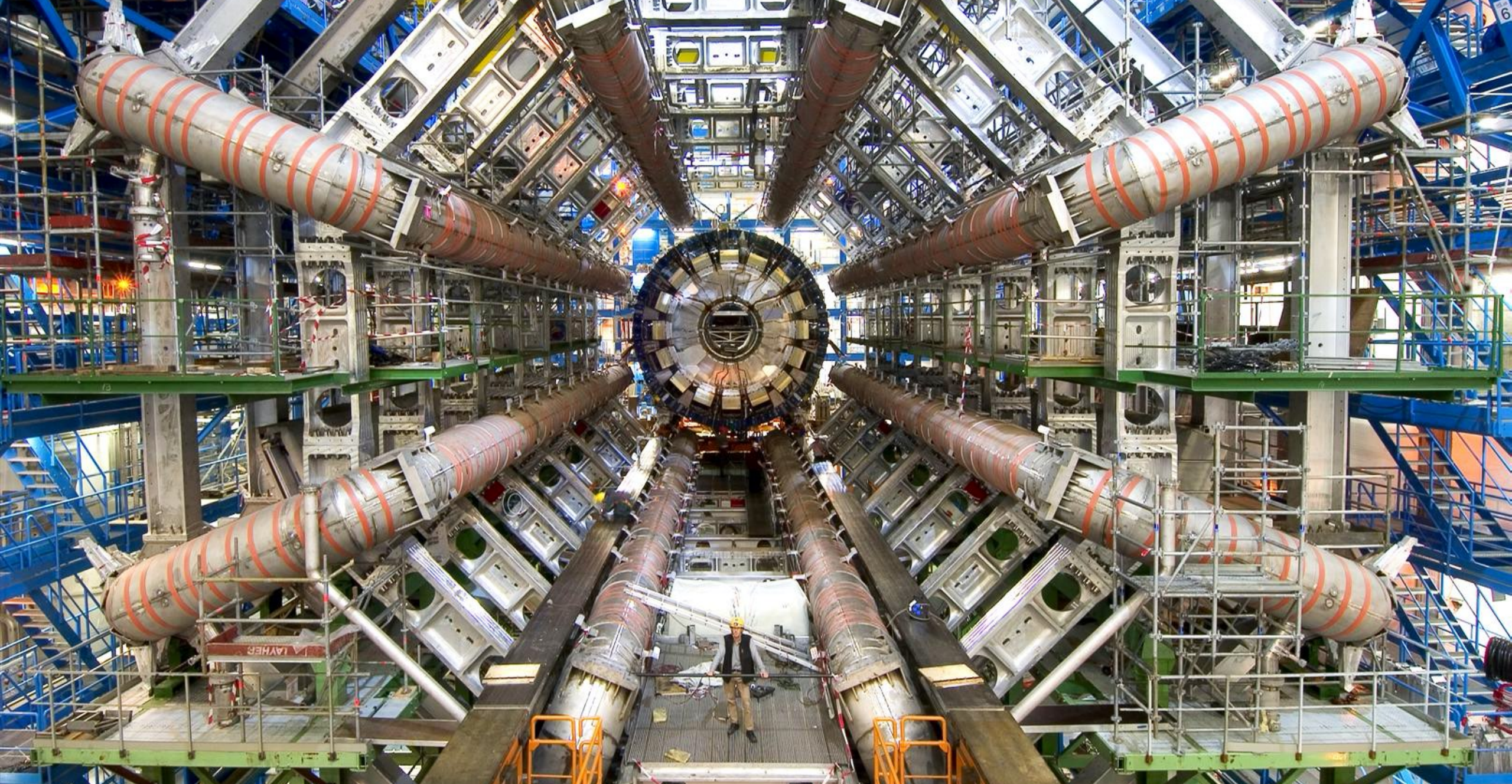
PS 628 m

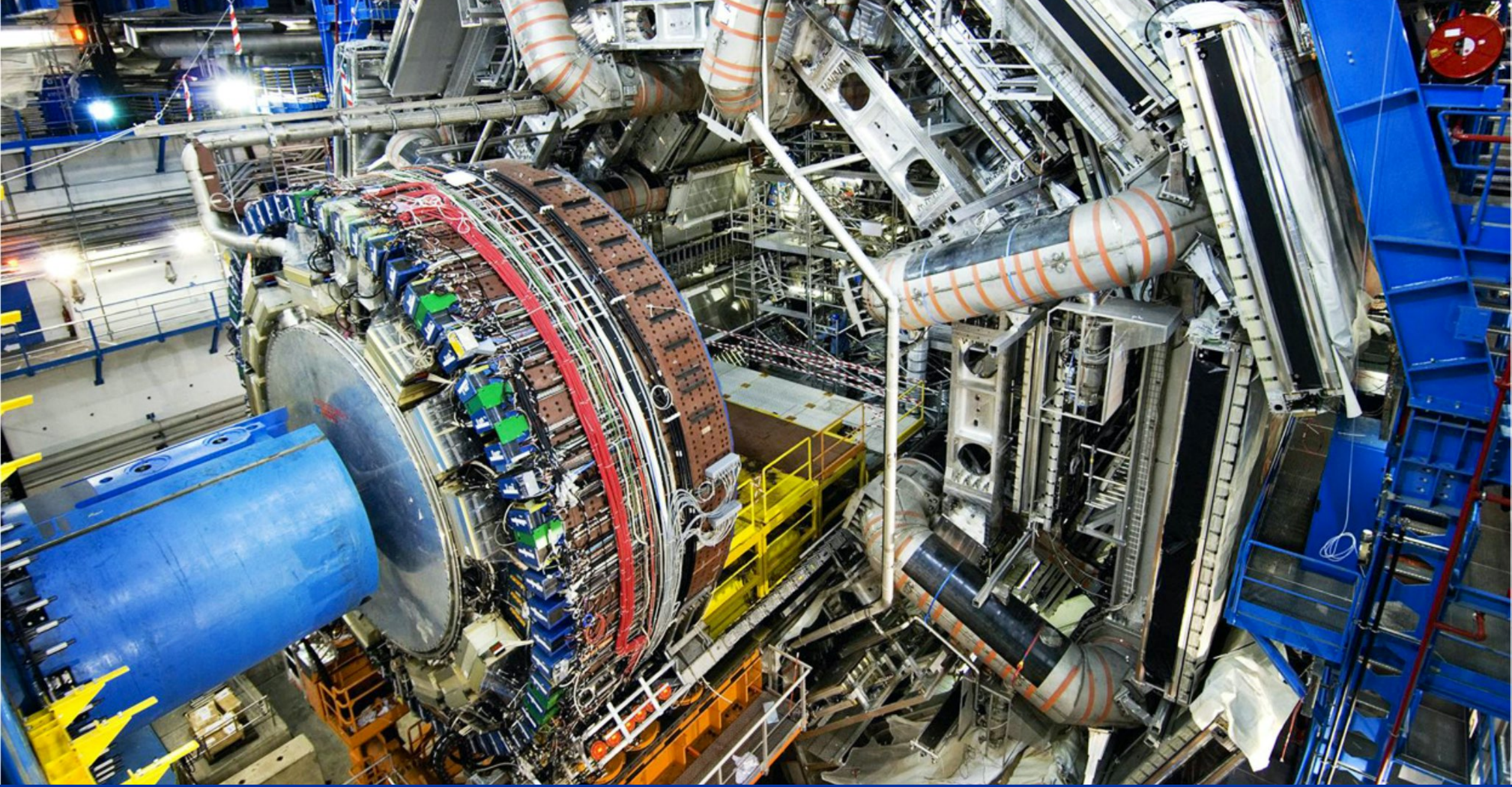
ALICE

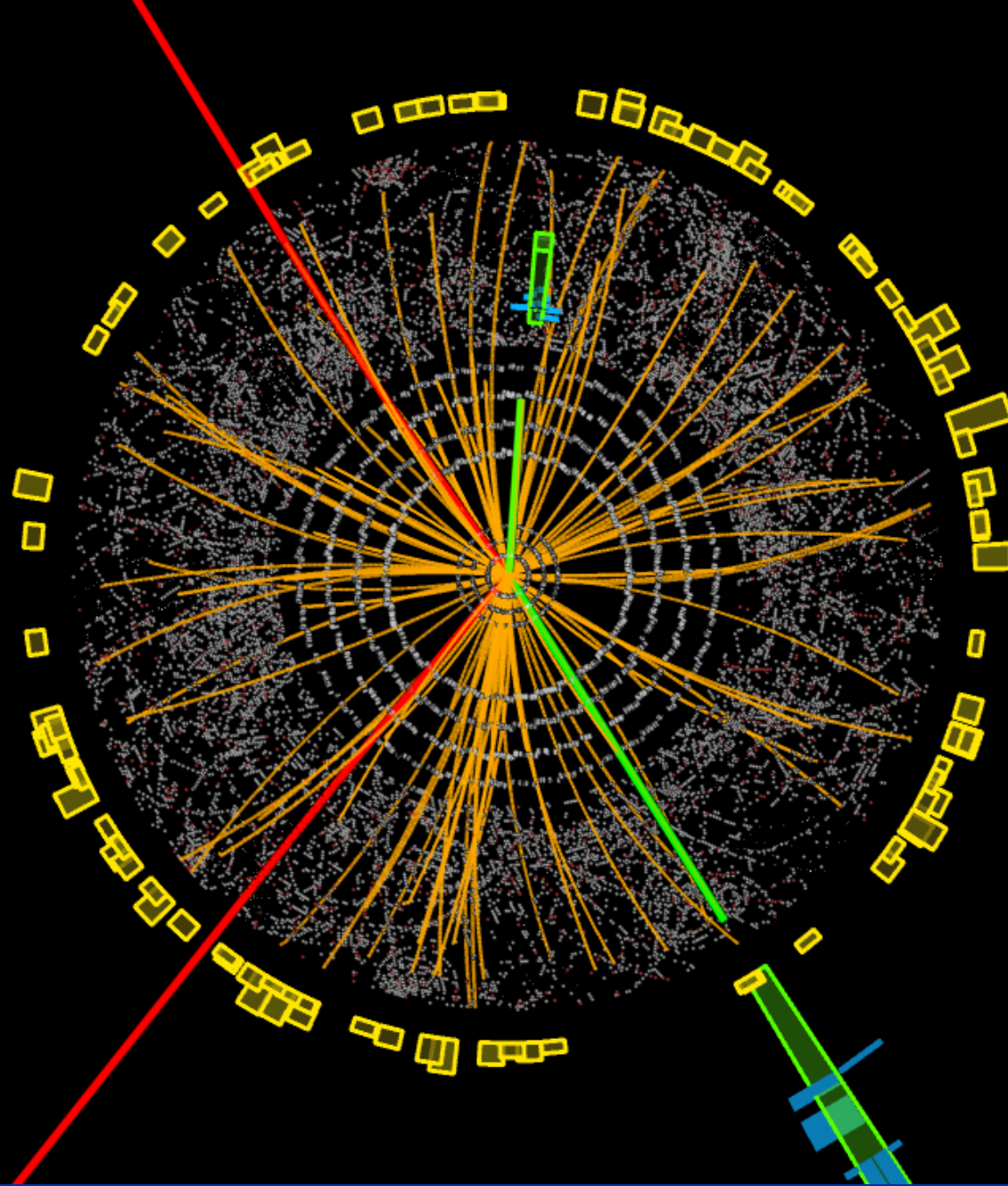
LHC 27 km

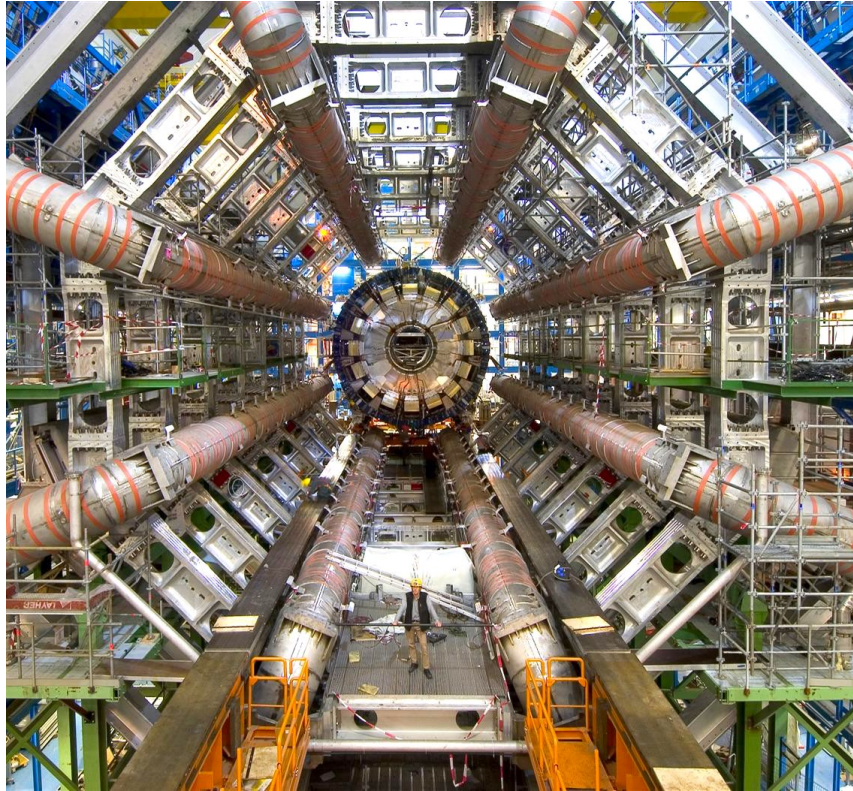


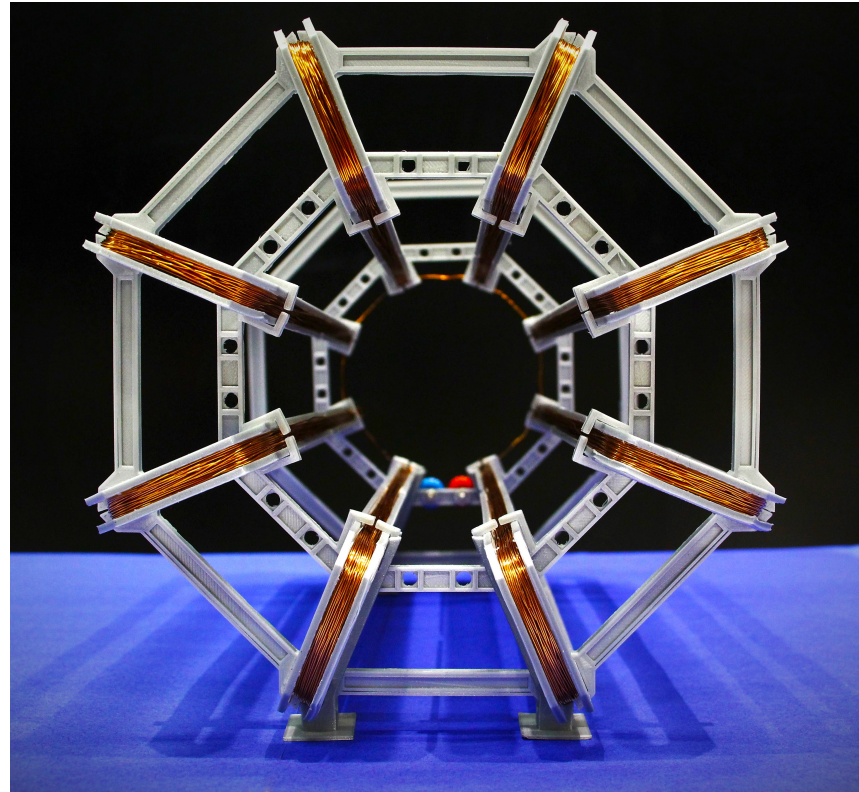
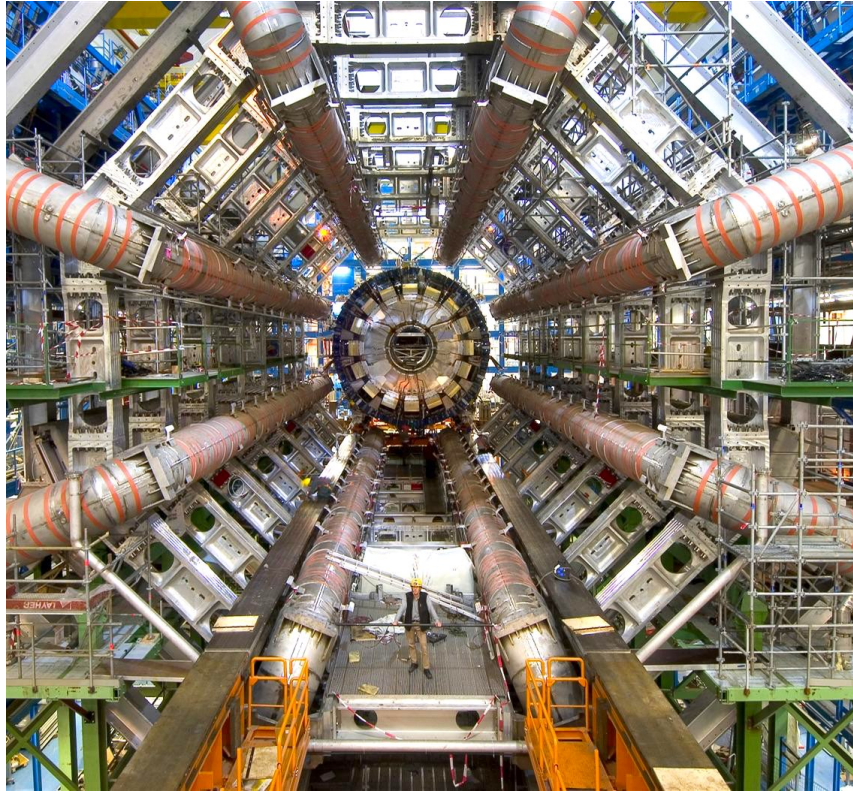


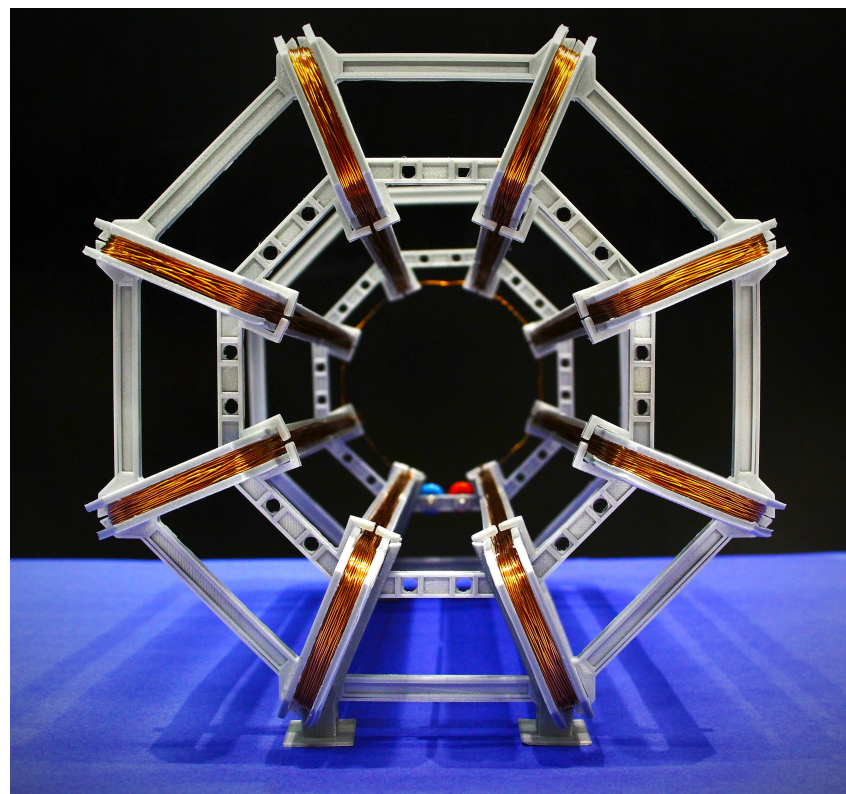
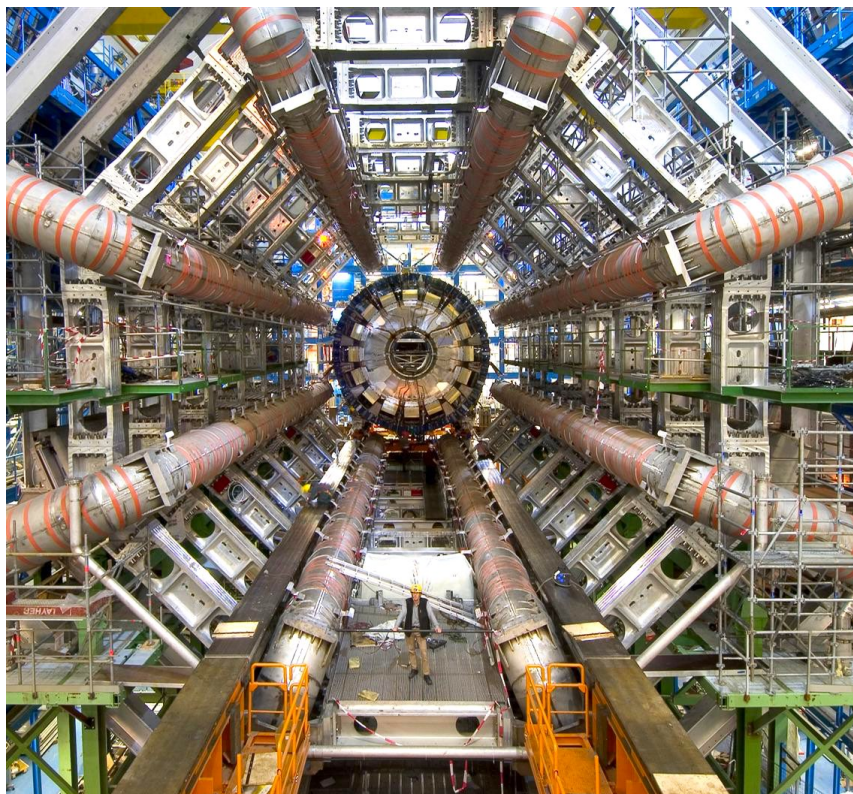




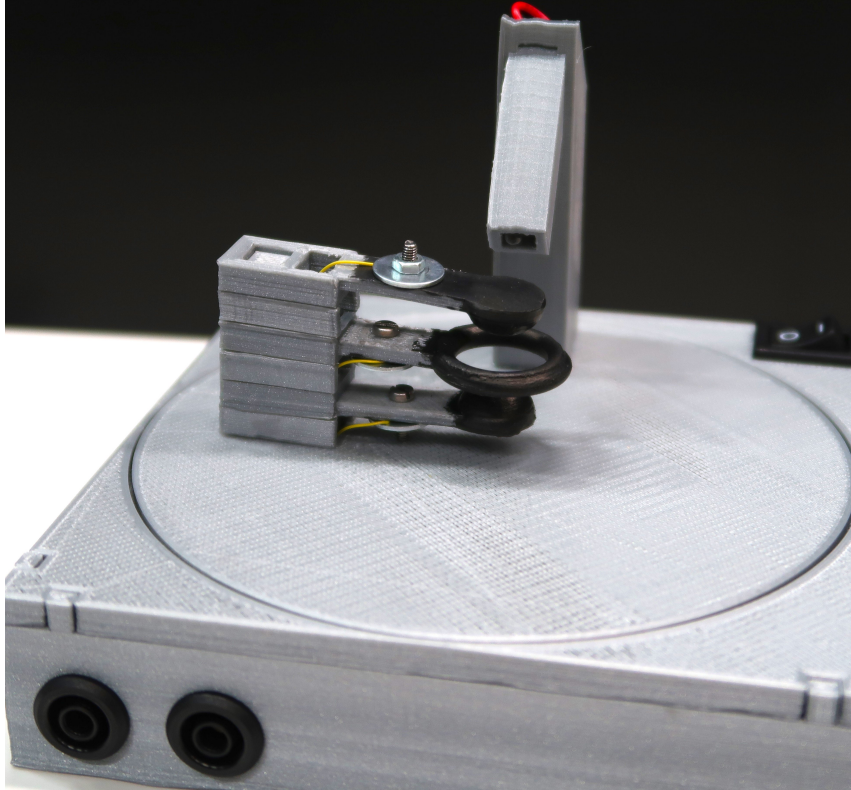


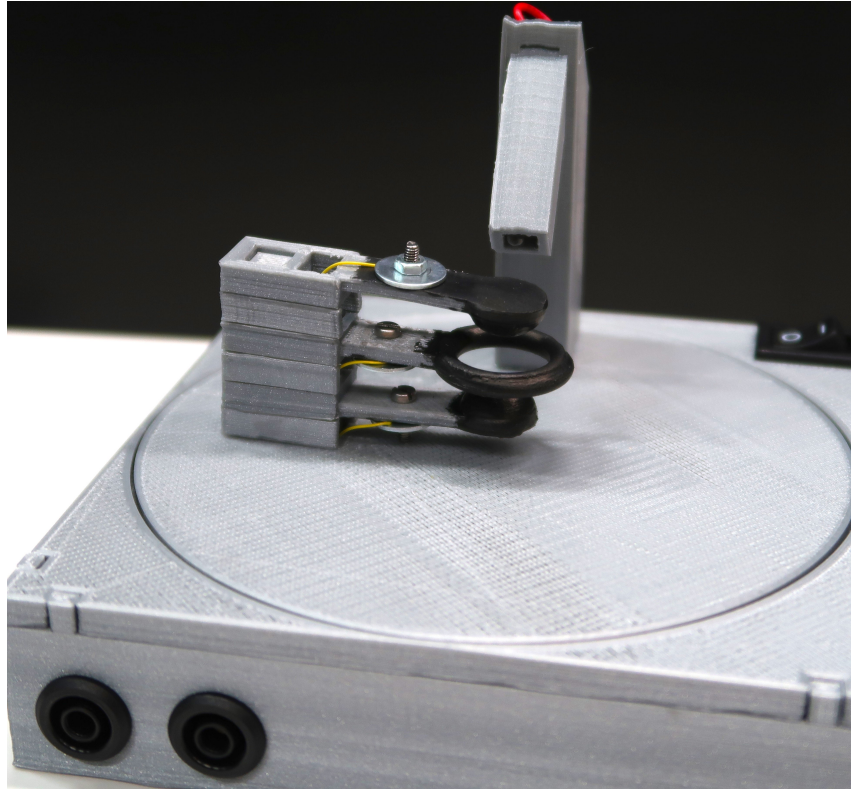


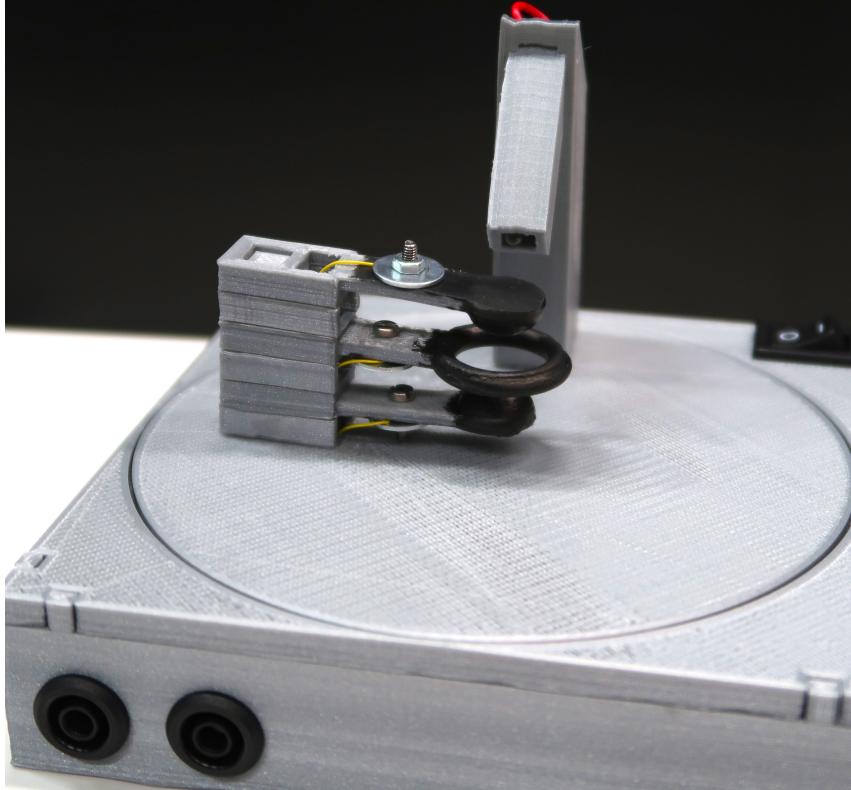




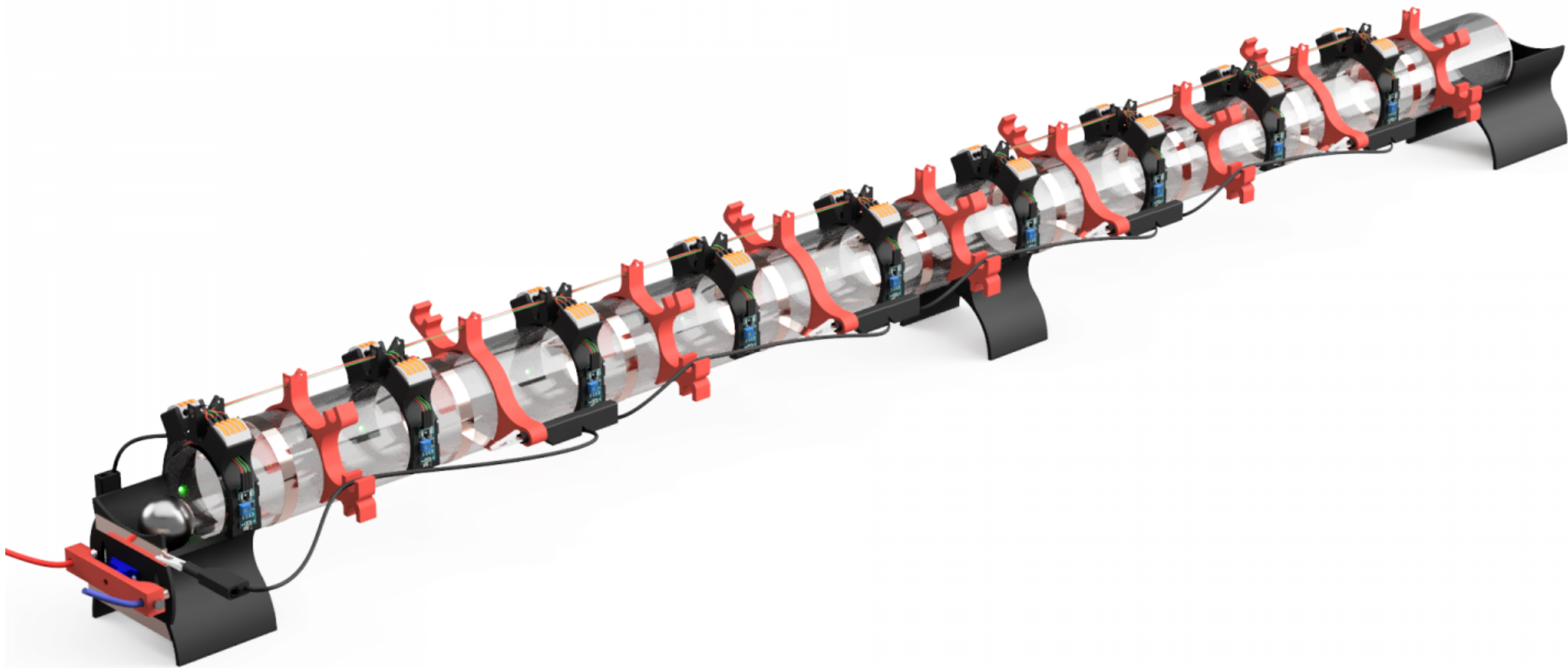
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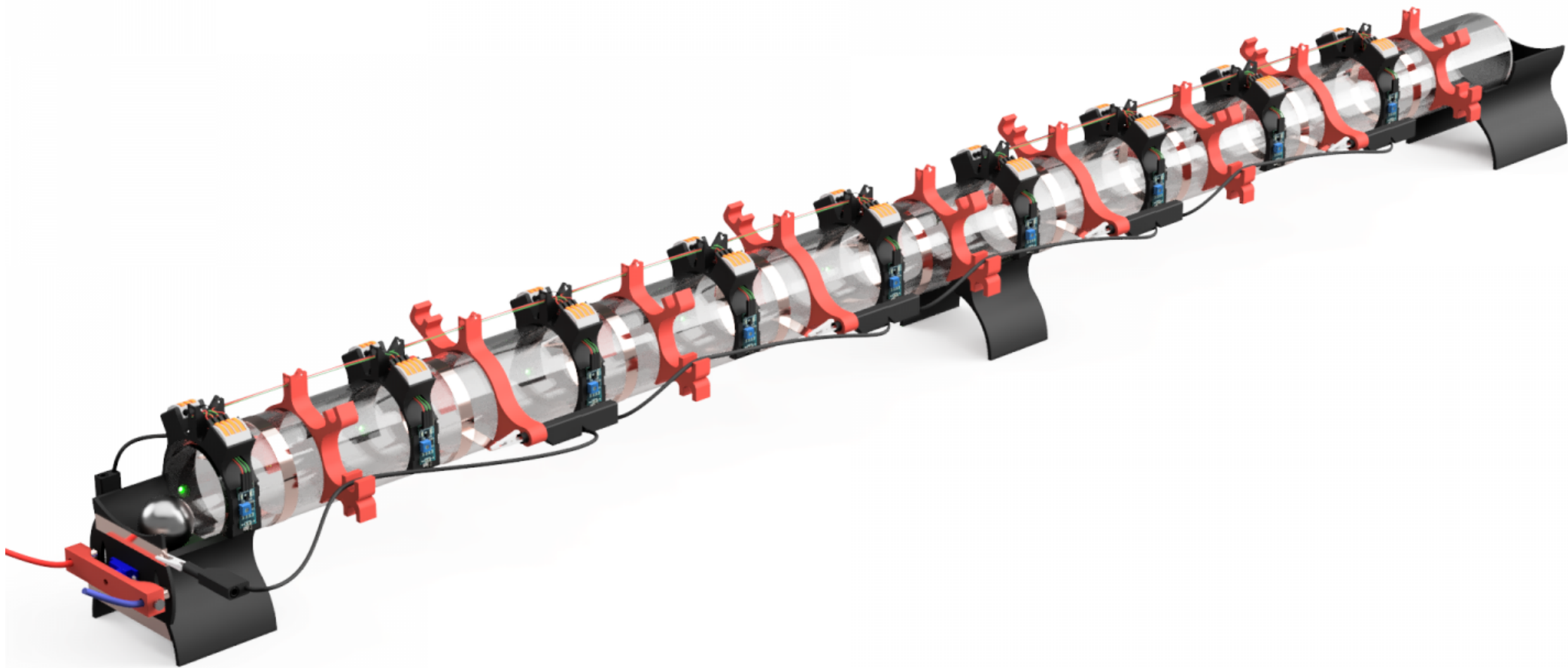






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Knowledge Transfer

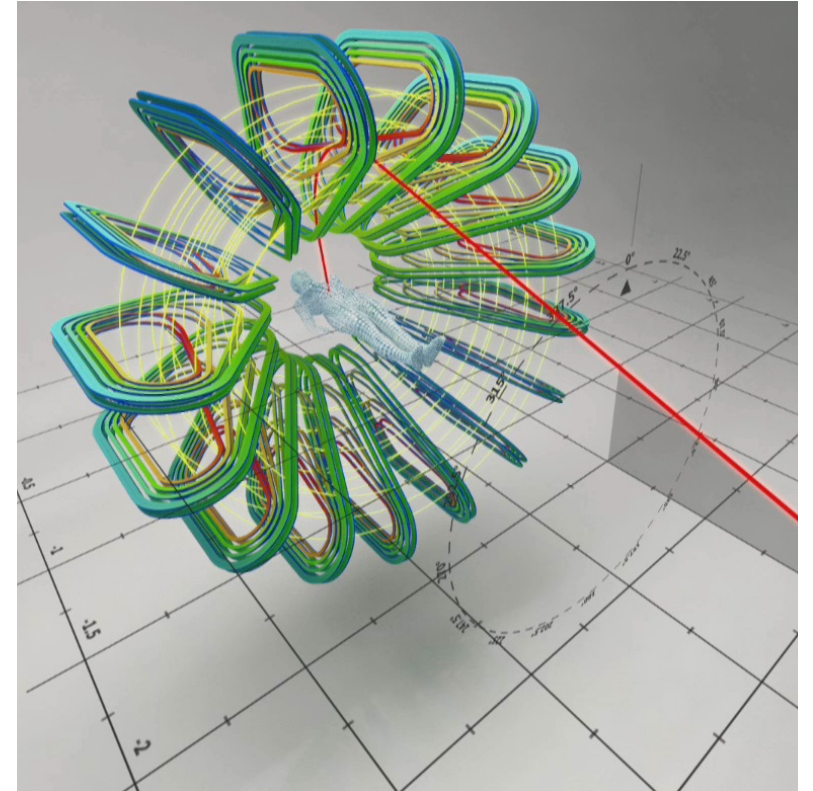
WWW



Touchscreens



Medical applications



What's next?



SUISSE

FRANCE

Genève

Annecy

LHC

FCC







**We need the
next generation
of scientists and
engineers!**

Merci bien!

Questions?

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