

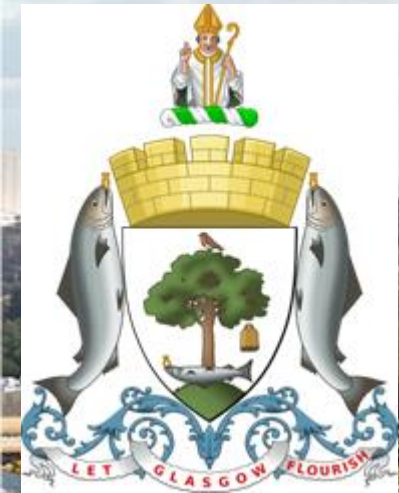


University
of Glasgow

Welcome to Glasgow, Scotland



University
of Glasgow | Experimental
Particle Physics



Richard Bates & Dima Maneu
University of Glas

TWEPP 2024

Topical Workshop on Electronics for Particle Phys

30 Sep – 04 Oct 2024, Glasgow, Scotland

Geography

- 1/3 of UK landmass
- 790 islands
- Space - 10% of UK population
- Highland Boundary Fault
- Munros & Lochs
- Central Belt – Flatter & peopled
- Natural Resources



A Short History in 4 parts



13th & 14th Centuries

Wars of Independence

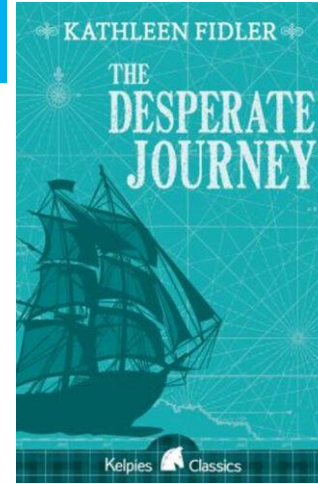
- William Wallace (1270 - 1305)
- Robert the Bruce (1274 - 1329)
- Declaration of Arbroath – 1320
- Battle of Bannockburn – 1314
- Scotland independent 1328



16th and 17th Centuries

Reformation and Parliament

- Protestant Reformation 1560s
- Union of the crowns James VI of Scotland → James I of England 1603
- The revolution
 - A very English affair – 1640s
- Jacobite Uprisings 1680s – 1746
- Union of Parliament 1706



1750 - 1850

Scottish Land Reform

- Highland Clearances & Mass Emigration 1762 - 1855
- Highland Potato Famines. 1846 - 1856



18th and 19th Centuries

The Enlightenment

- 4 Universities
- Wide-spread schooling
- David Hume: Treatise on Human Nature
- Thomas Reid: formulated Common Sense Realism
- Robert Burns: poet
- Adam Smith: started economics

Culture



Cuisine





Sir Alexander Fleming
Penicillin.

William Thomson,
1st Baron Kelvin



James Clerk Maxwell



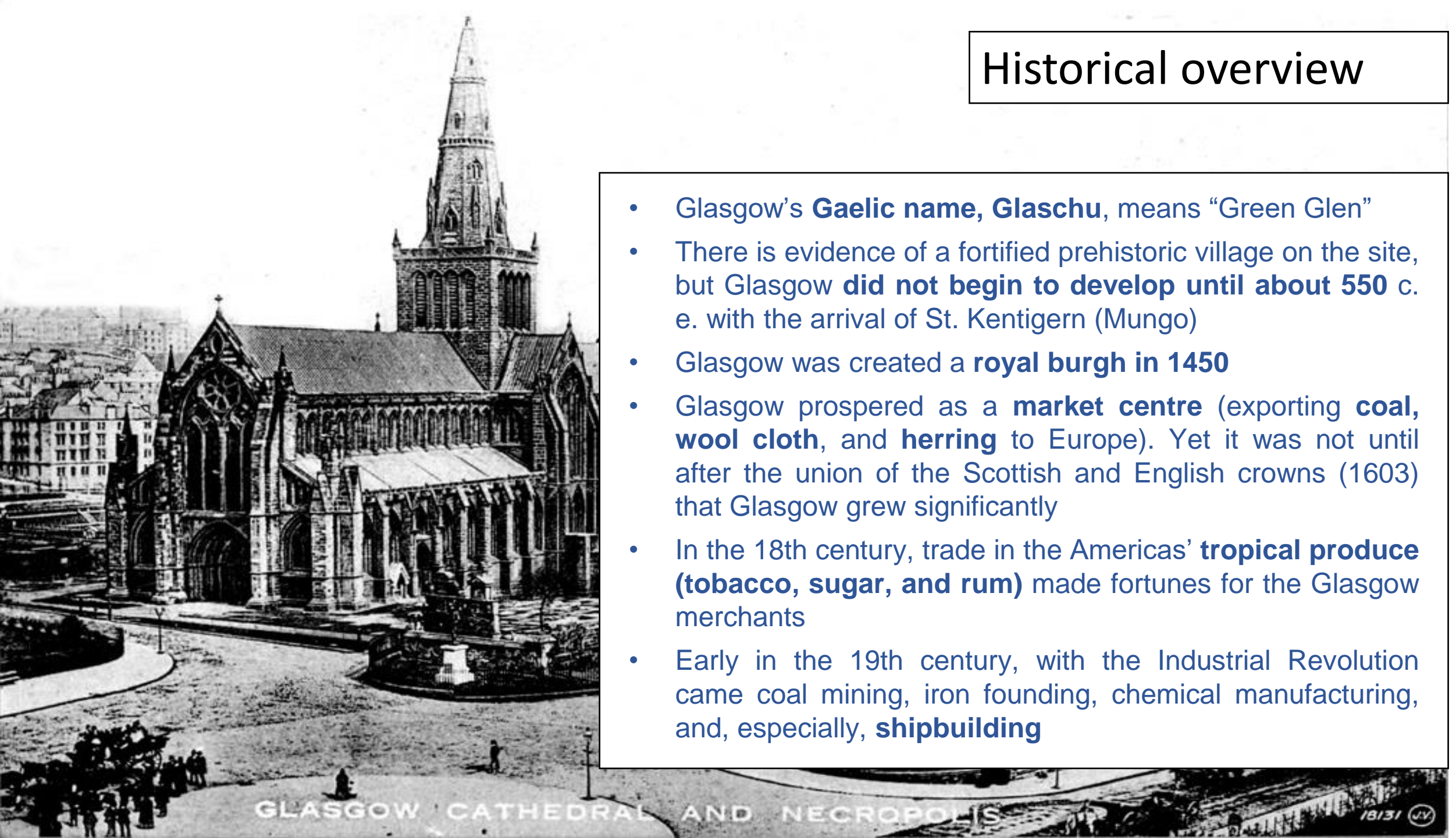
James Hutton
The first modern geologist



Joseph Black
discovered carbon dioxide
and latent heat

Historical overview

- Glasgow's **Gaelic name, Glaschu**, means "Green Glen"
- There is evidence of a fortified prehistoric village on the site, but Glasgow **did not begin to develop until about 550 c. e.** with the arrival of St. Kentigern (Mungo)
- Glasgow was created a **royal burgh in 1450**
- Glasgow prospered as a **market centre** (exporting **coal, wool cloth, and herring** to Europe). Yet it was not until after the union of the Scottish and English crowns (1603) that Glasgow grew significantly
- In the 18th century, trade in the Americas' **tropical produce (tobacco, sugar, and rum)** made fortunes for the Glasgow merchants
- Early in the 19th century, with the Industrial Revolution came coal mining, iron founding, chemical manufacturing, and, especially, **shipbuilding**



The contemporary city

- Glasgow's **economy in the 21st century** includes traditional heavy engineering, advanced engineering and manufacturing, aerospace technology and development (notably the production of satellites), information and communication technology, software engineering, and renewable energy and low-carbon innovations
- Glasgow also has a **huge retail sector**, is a **centre of film and television** production, and is an important **global financial and business services hub**
- **Tourism** has increased in importance, aided by the Scottish Event Campus, which includes the 12,000-seat SSE Hydro entertainment arena (2013), the 3,000-seat SEC Armadillo auditorium (1997), and the SEC Centre
- Glasgow is a home to a dozen of striking and grand **museums**
- Music is the city's beating heart. Glasgow is a **vibrant music city** stretching across the spectrum, from contemporary to classical and Celtic.
- Glasgow is a notable **education centre**, led by the University of Glasgow (founded 1451). The University of Strathclyde was founded in 1796 as Anderson's Institution and obtained university status in 1964. Glasgow Caledonian University, founded in 1875, gained university status in 1993



University
of Glasgow

University of Glasgow

- Established in 1451
- Ranked in the top 100 of the world's universities
- Ranked 13th in the world in the QS World Sustainability Rankings and the THE Impact Rankings
- Member of the Russell Group of research-intensive UK universities
- 35,000 students from 140 countries
- Eight Nobel Laureates, 2 Prime Ministers, 3 First Ministers of Scotland

* Times Higher Education

Glasgow city chambers



Tuesday 1st October, 18:00 – 20:00

- Completed in 1888 and overlooking George Square
- One of the city's most iconic buildings
- Purpose-built City Council Chambers
- Headquarters of Glasgow City Council since 1996

Auchentoshan distillery



AUCHENTOSHAN
DISTILLERY AND VISITOR CENTRE

Tuesday 1st October, 18:00 – 20:00

- Founded in 1823, in the 'corner of the field' as their very name says, their stills have created smooth triple distilled malt for 200 years
- It has been in operation just outside Glasgow creating a fresh, smooth, and fruity signature style of whisky

Clydeside distillery



Tuesday 1st October, 18:00 – 20:00

- The city of Glasgow's first dedicated single malt whisky distillery in over a century
- Production began in 2017
- The distillery produces a Lowland style single malt

Wednesday 2nd October, 19:00 – till late

- Opened in 1901 and is a firm favourite with local people
- Explore 22 galleries and discover everything from art to animals, Ancient Egypt to Charles Rennie Mackintosh
- Exhibitions include natural history, arms and armour, art from many art movements and periods of history



Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum



The Hunterian

Thursday 3rd October, 18:30 – 20:30

- At the heart of the University of Glasgow since 1807
- The oldest public museum in Scotland



University of Glasgow | Department of
Physics & Astronomy

We wish you an enjoyable and
productive week

