Georgian Teacher Programme

Many thanks to Marina Savino and Tadeusz Kurtyka for provide the slides.

CERN-Mey

ALICE

LHCb

15 16

CERN Prévessin

ATLAS

Introduction to CERN®

LHC 27 km

CERN

CMS

Accelerating Science and Innovation



The Mission of CERN

Research

Push forward the frontiers of knowledge

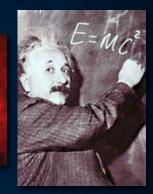
E.g. the secrets of the Big Bang why within the first moments of the big

Develop new technological accelerators and compared and compared accelerators ac

uniting people

CERN

knowledge ?



Brain Metabolism in Alzheimer's Disease: PET Scan





Information technology

Medicine - diagnosis and therap Research

Train scientists and engineers of tomorrow



Unite people from different countries and cultures



CERN was founded 1954: 12 European States "Science for Peace" Today: 20 Member States

~ 2300 staff
~ 1050 other paid personnel
> 11000 users

Budget (2012) ~1000 MCHF

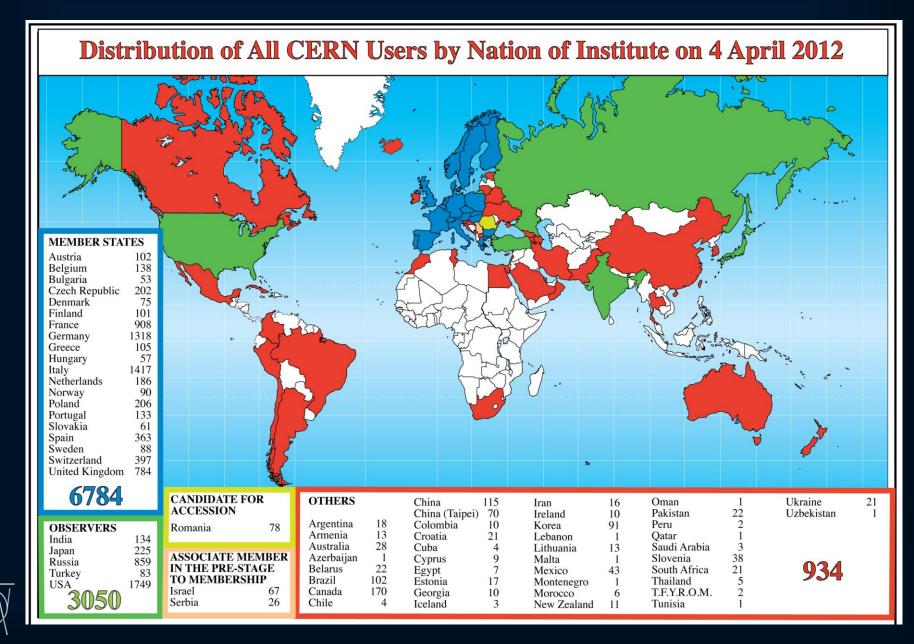
Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom

Candidate for Accession: Romania

Associate Members in the Pre-Stage to Membership: Israel, Serbia Applicant States: Cyprus, Slovenia, Turkey

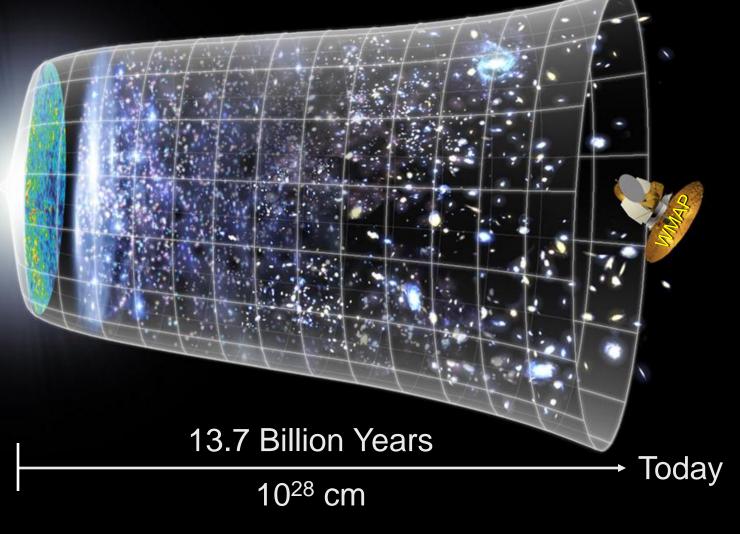
Observers to Council: India, Japan, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, Turkey, the European Commission and UNESCO

Science is getting more and more global

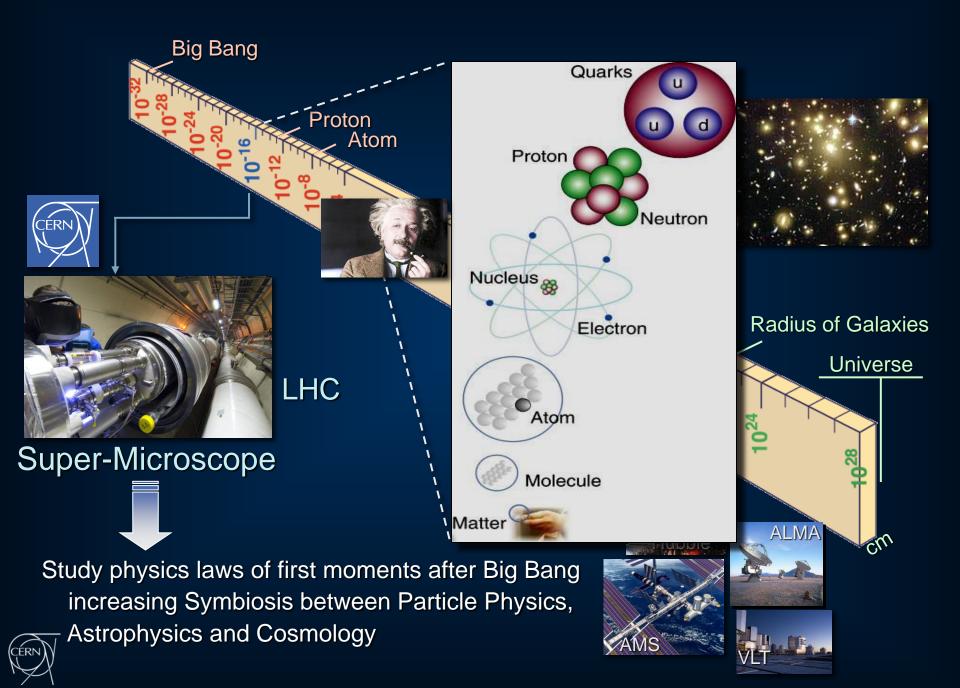


Next Scientific Challenge: to understand the very first moments of our Universe after the Big Bang









Enter a New Era in Fundamental Science

LHCb

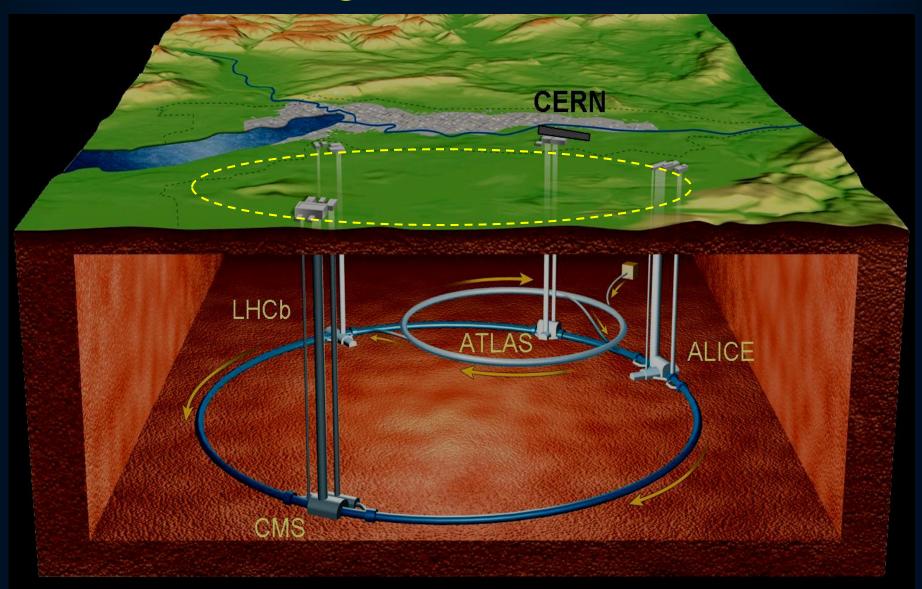
ALICE

Since March 2010 exploration of a new energy frontier in p-p and Pb-Pb collisions

CMS

LHC ring: 27 km circumference

LHC – Large Hadron Collider





LHC - Large Hadron Collider

4 TeV + 4 TeV

Tera=10**12

Luminosity = 10^{34} cm⁻²sec⁻¹

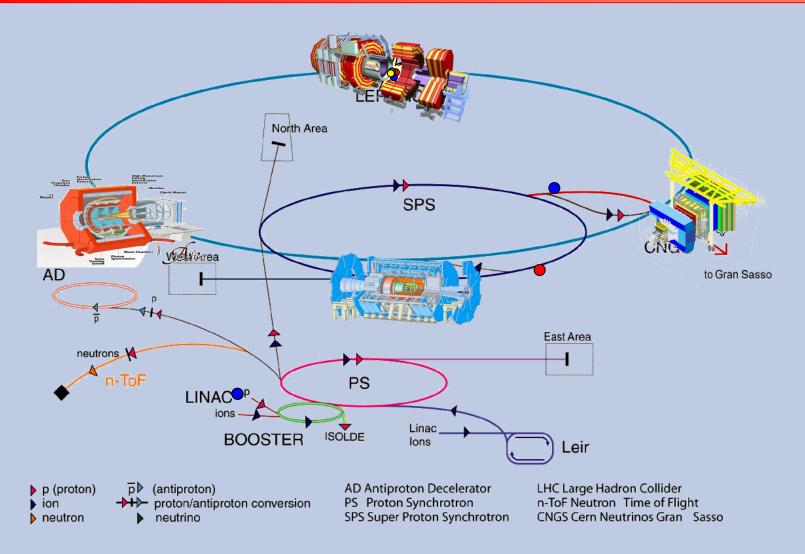
Primary targets:
Origin of mass
Nature of Dark Matter
Primordial Plasma
Matter vs Antimatter

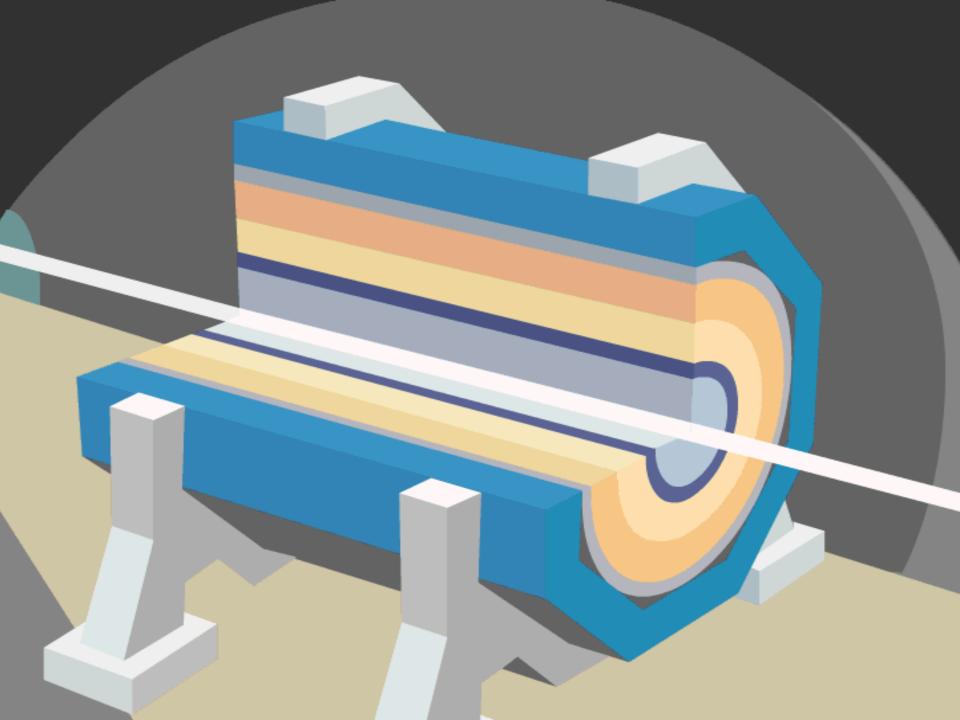
The LHC results will determine the future course of High Energy Physics

Large Hadron Collider

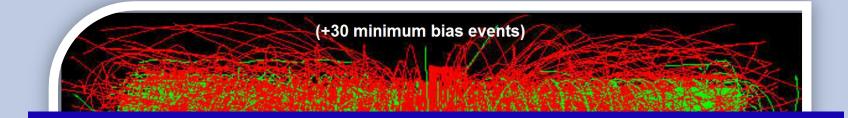
Collision of proton beams...

... observed in giant detectors

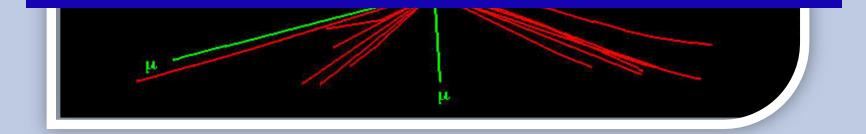




Searching for new particles requires selection and analysis of enormous quantity of data from LHC detectors

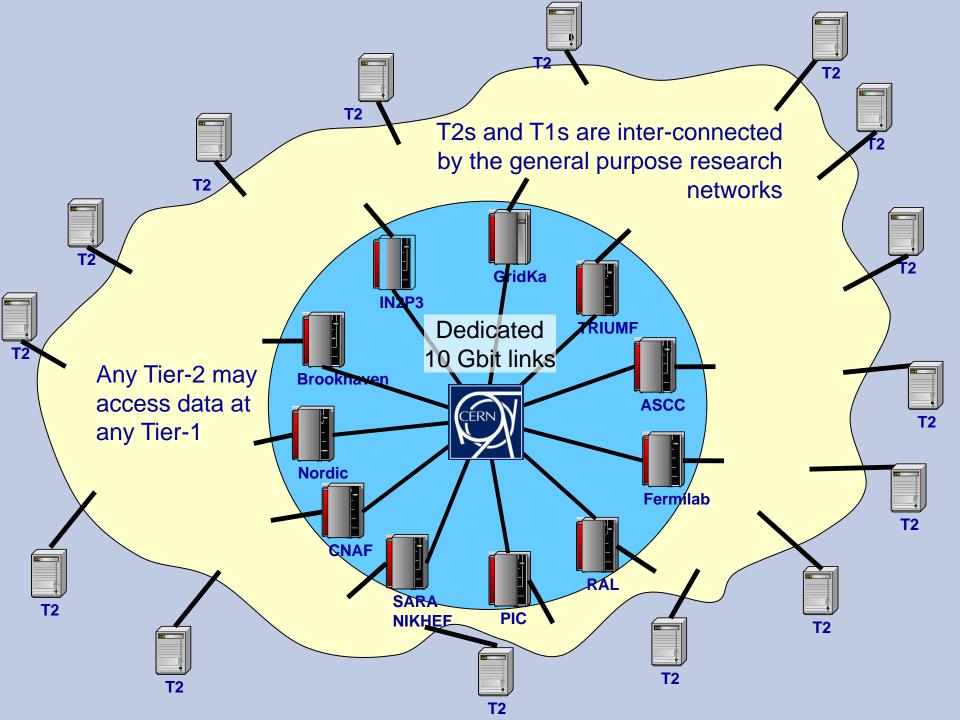


- LHC experiments produce 10-15 million Gigabytes of data each year (about 20 million CDs!)
- LHC data analysis requires a computing power equivalent to ~100,000 of today's fastest PC processors.



LCG-LHC Computing GRID







world of physics

Discovery upends 4 JULY 2012 **CERN Press conference**

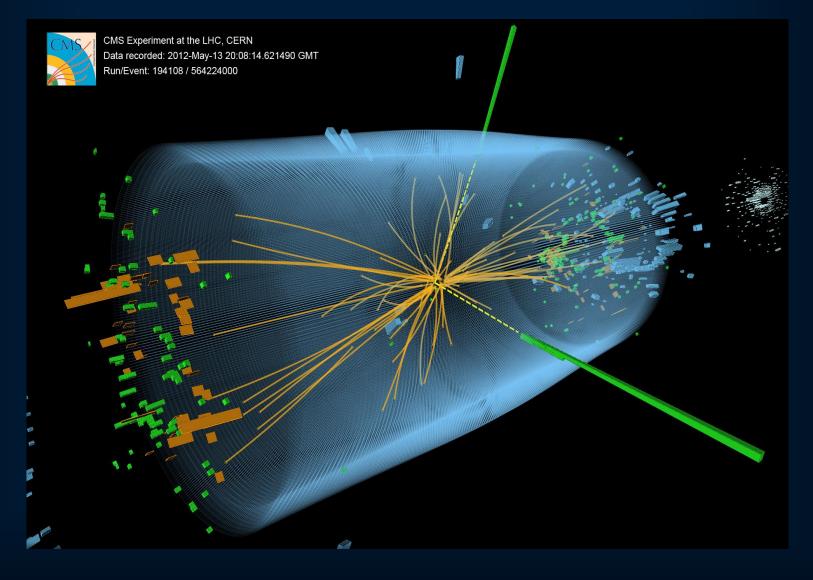






4 July 2012: CERN press conference "CERN experiments observe particle consistent with long-sought Higgs boson"



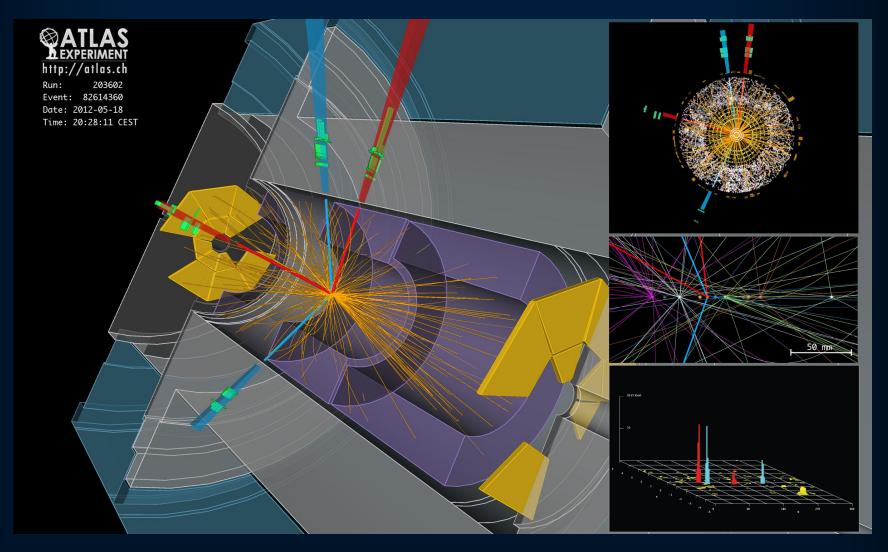






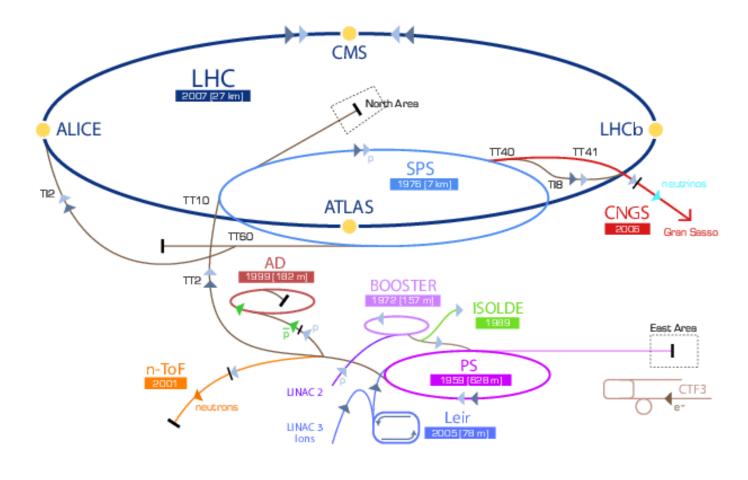
4 July 2012: CERN press conference "CERN experiments observe particle consistent with long-sought Higgs boson"

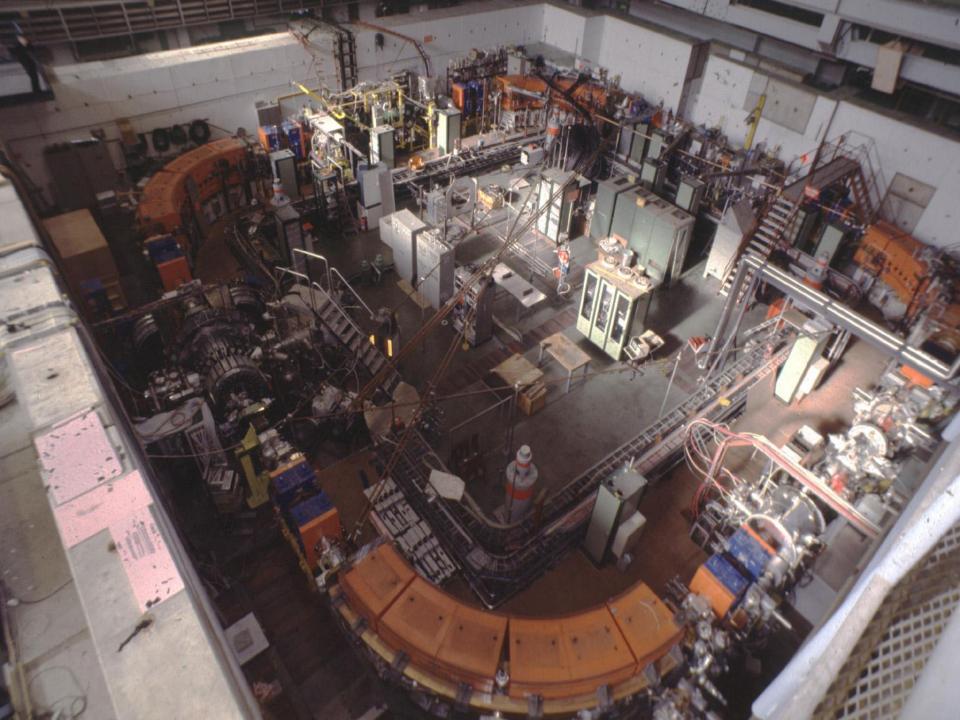






CERN – world biggest accelerator complex



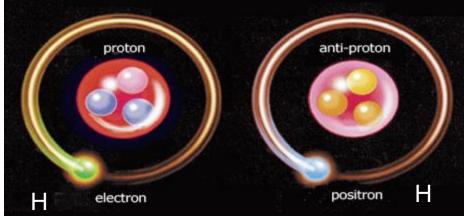


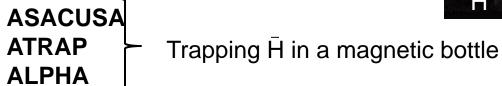


Antimatter Physics

Matter-Antimatter comparison

Very fundamental in our theory of physics $m=\bar{m}$ $g=\bar{g}$

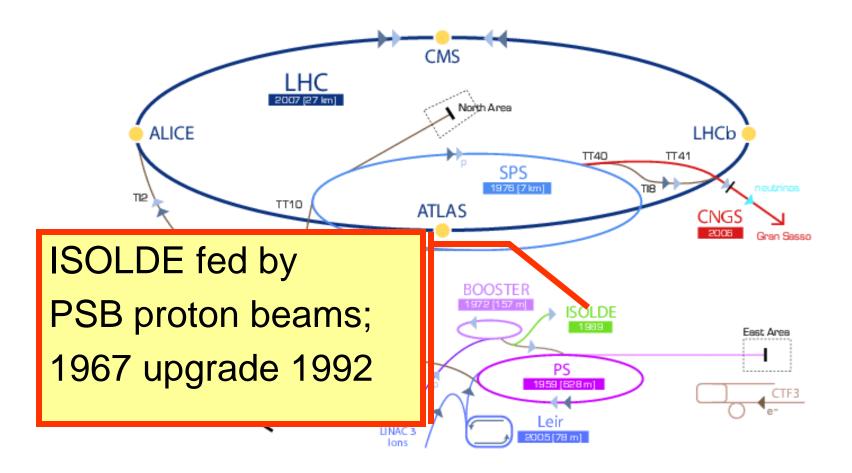




- **AEGIS** Look at \overline{H} free fall Galileo's experiment for antimatter !
 - ACE Biological effect of p Possible use for cancer therapy



CERN accelerator complex, working not only for LHC



▶ p (proton) ▶ ion ▶ neutrons ▶ p (antiproton) → → proton/antiproton conversion ▶ neutrinos ▶ electron

A. Siemko 16/04/2007

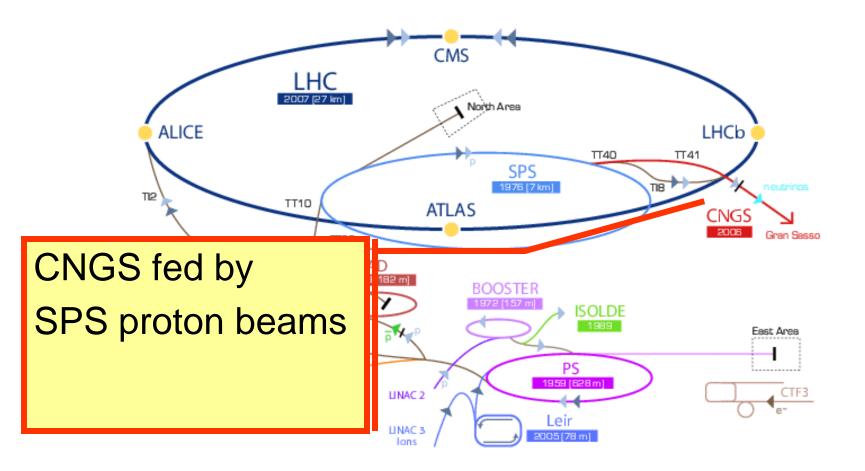
ISOLDE - Isotope Separator On Line, and Radioactive beam EXperiment (REX)

An alchemical factory for nuclear physics

Low-energy beams of radioactive isotopes - atomic nuclei. The facility, located at the Proton-Synchrotron Booster (PSB), is like a small alchemical factory, changing one element to another. It produces a total of more than 1000 different isotopes for a wide range of research.



CERN accelerator complex, working not only for LHC !



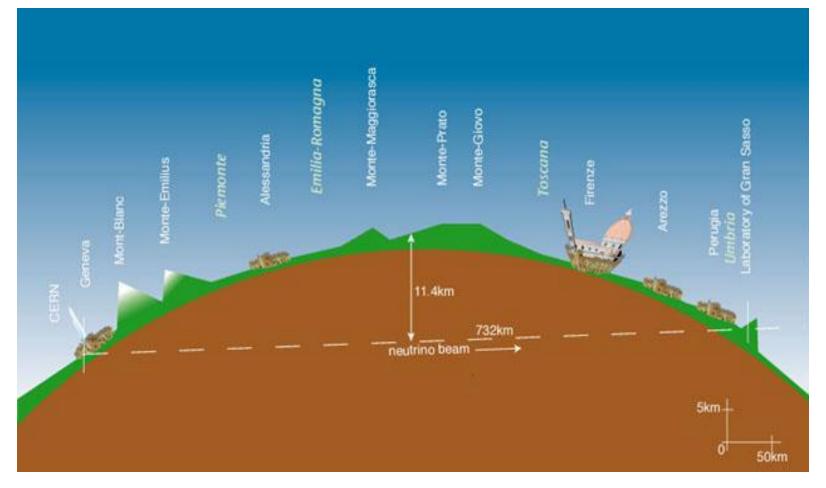
▶ p (proton) ▶ ion ▶ neutrons ▶ p (antiproton) → → proton/antiproton conversion ▶ neutrinos ▶ electron

A. Siemko 16/04/2007

CNGS – CERN Neutrino to Gran Sasso experiment - investigation of the nature of neutrinos

CERN sends muon neutrinos to the Gran Sasso National Laboratory (LNGS), 732 km away in Italy. There, two experiments, OPERA and ICARUS, wait to find out if any of the muon neutrinos have transformed into tau neutrinos. To create the neutrino

beam, a proton beam from the Super Proton Synchrotron (SPS) is used.





An experiment on climate

PH Physics Department

Study effect of cosmic rays on clouds formation

(cosmic rays "simulated " by T11 beam, clouds created in a large climatic chamber







CERN: Particle Physics and Innovation

Research

Interfacing between fundamental science and key technological developments



CERN Technologies and Innovation



Accelerating particle beams



Detecting particles



Large-scale computing (Grid)

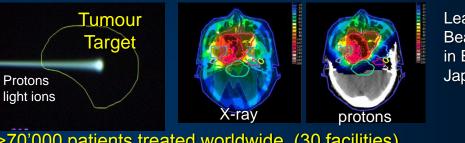


Medical Application as an Example of Particle Physics Spin-off Combining Physics, ICT, Biology and Medicine to fight cancer



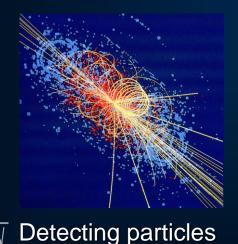
Accelerating particle beams ~30'000 accelerators worldwide ~17'000 used for medicine

Hadron Therapy



>70'000 patients treated worldwide (30 facilities)>21'000 patients treated in Europe (9 facilities)

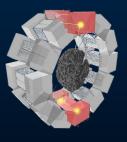
Leadership in Ion Beam Therapy now in Europe and Japan



Imaging

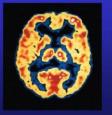
Clinical trial in Portugal for new breast imaging system (ClearPEM)

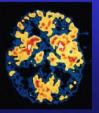




PET Scanner

Brain Metabolism in Alzheimer's Disease: PET Scan





Normet Brei

Mendimons Discuso

CERN Education Activities

Scientists at CERN

Academic Training Programme



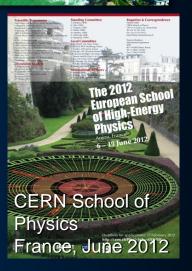
Latin American School Natal, Brazil, 2011



Physics Students Summer Students Programme

Young Researchers

CERN School of High Energy Physics CERN School of Computing CERN Accelerator School

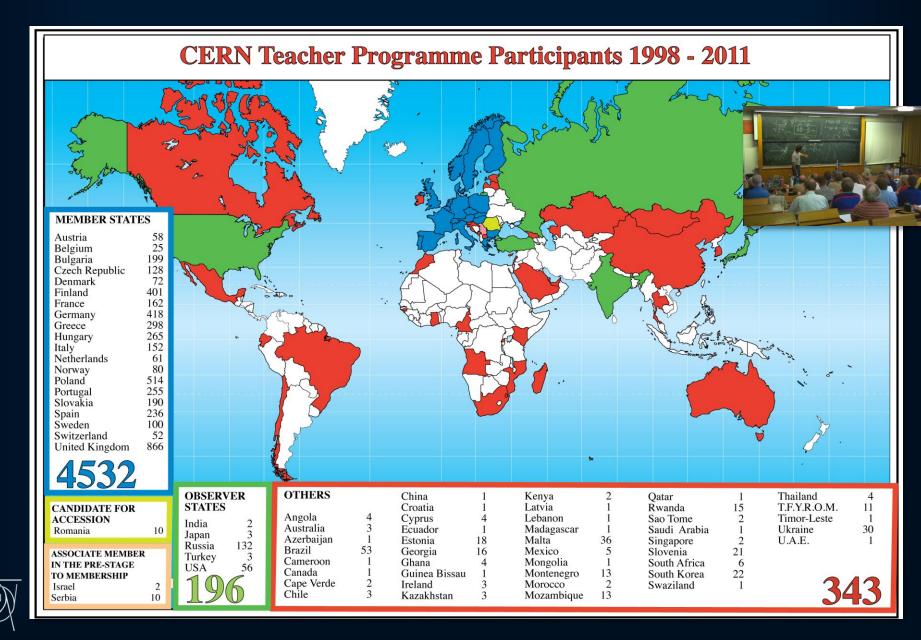


CERN Teacher Schools

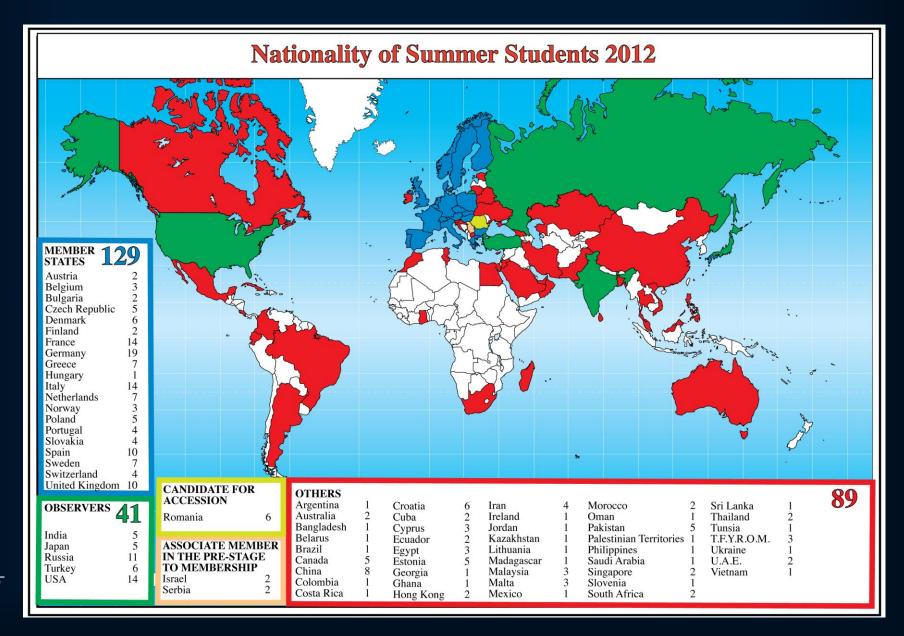
International and National Programmes



CERN Teacher Programme



Summer Students 2012



Summer Students 2012







Accelerating Science and Innovation

CERN Prévessin

ATLAS

LICE