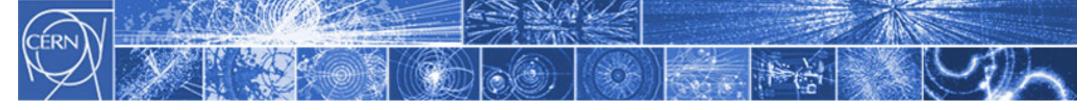


## CERN – Research, Innovation and Education

### Mick Storr

Head Teacher Programmes and Visits Service CERN Geneva,Switzerland



#### 30<sup>th</sup> November 2009 LHC sets new world record

Early this morning CERN's Large Hadron Collider become the world's highest energy particle accelerator, having accelerated its twin beams of protons to an energy of <u>1.18 TeV</u>. This exceeds the previous world record of 0.98 TeV, which had been held by the US Fermi National Accelerator





## CERN was founded 1954: 12 European States Today: 20 Member States

~ 2300 staff
~ 790 other paid personnel
> 10000 users
Budget (2011) ~1000 MCHF





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

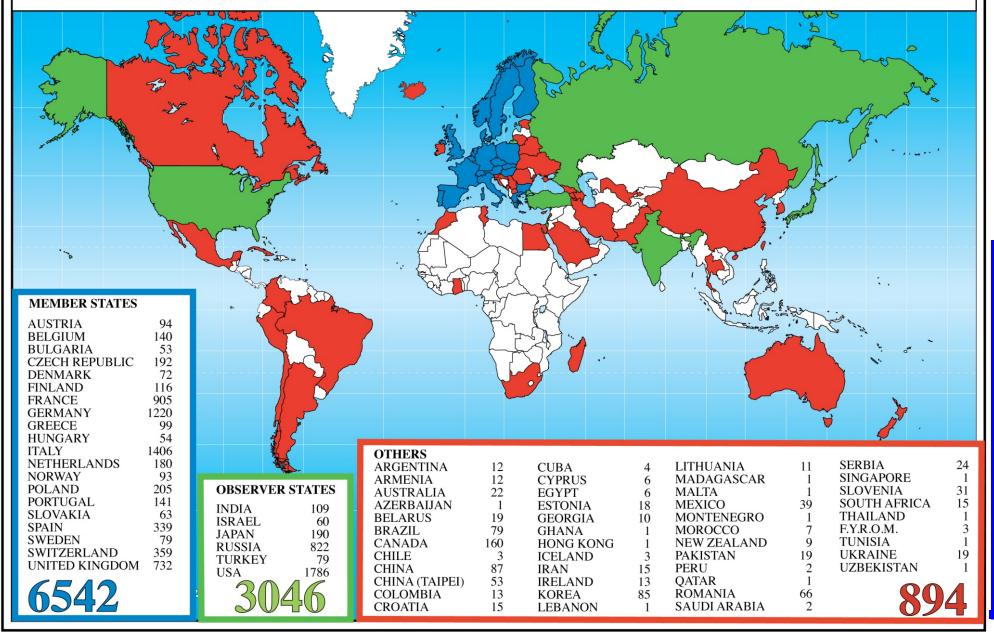
Candidate for Accession: Romania Associate Member States : Israel, Serbia

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

# Science is ever more global

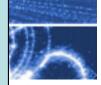


#### **Distribution of All CERN Users by Nation of Institute on 27 June 2011**

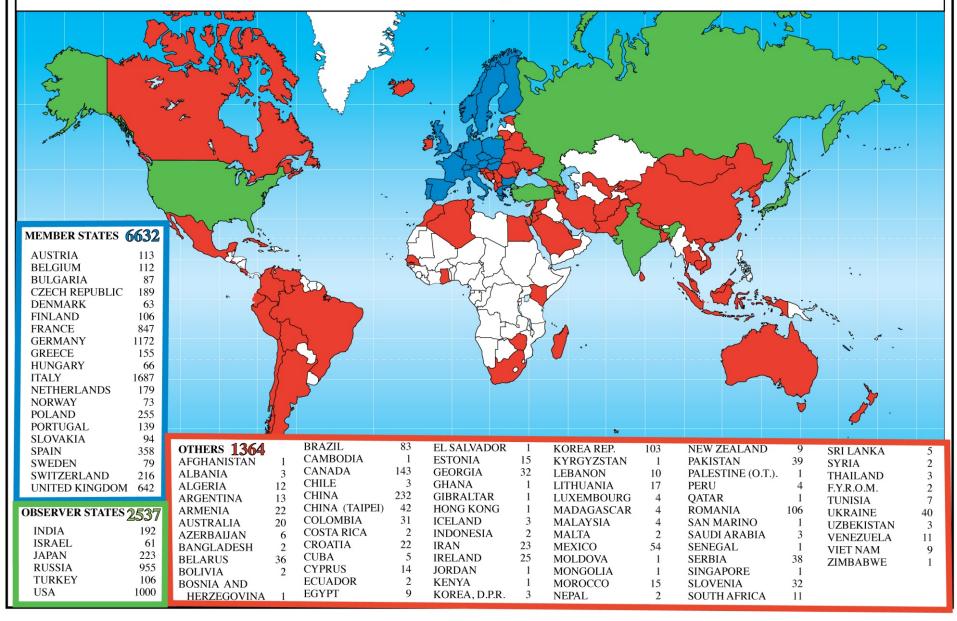


H

# Science is ever more global



#### **Distribution of All CERN Users by Nationality on 27 June 2011**



H



The Mission of CERN

ter like vithin

#### Push back the frontiers of knowledge

E.g. the secrets of the Big Bang . what we the first moments of the Universe sexist

 Develop new technology accelerators and detremented by the second s

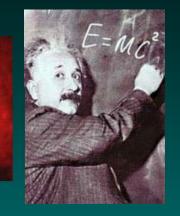
Medicine - diagn sis and

 Train scient tomorrow

# CERN uniting people

Unite people from different countries and cultures





Brain Metabolism in Alzheimer's Disease: PET Scan



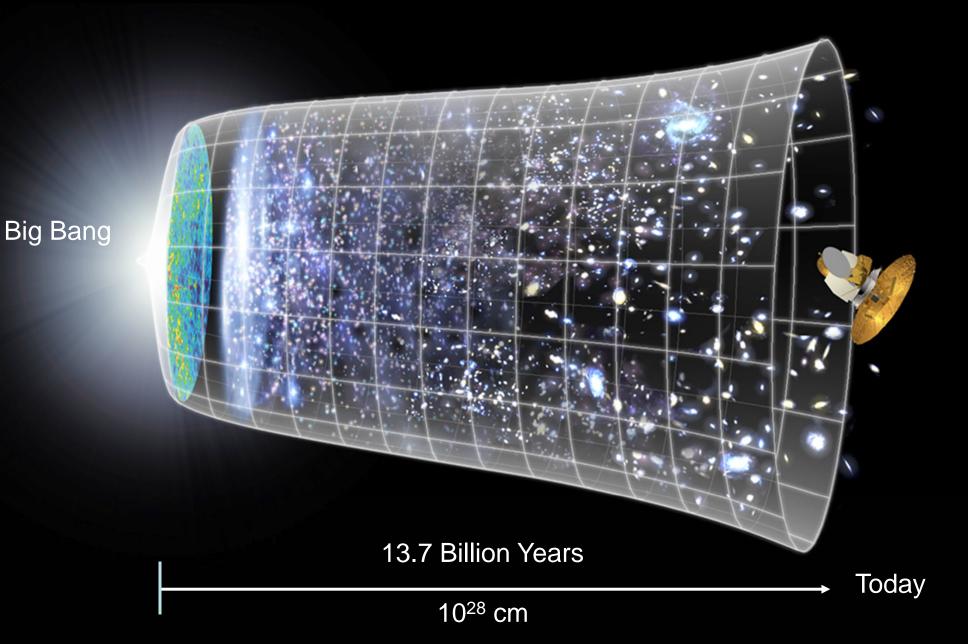


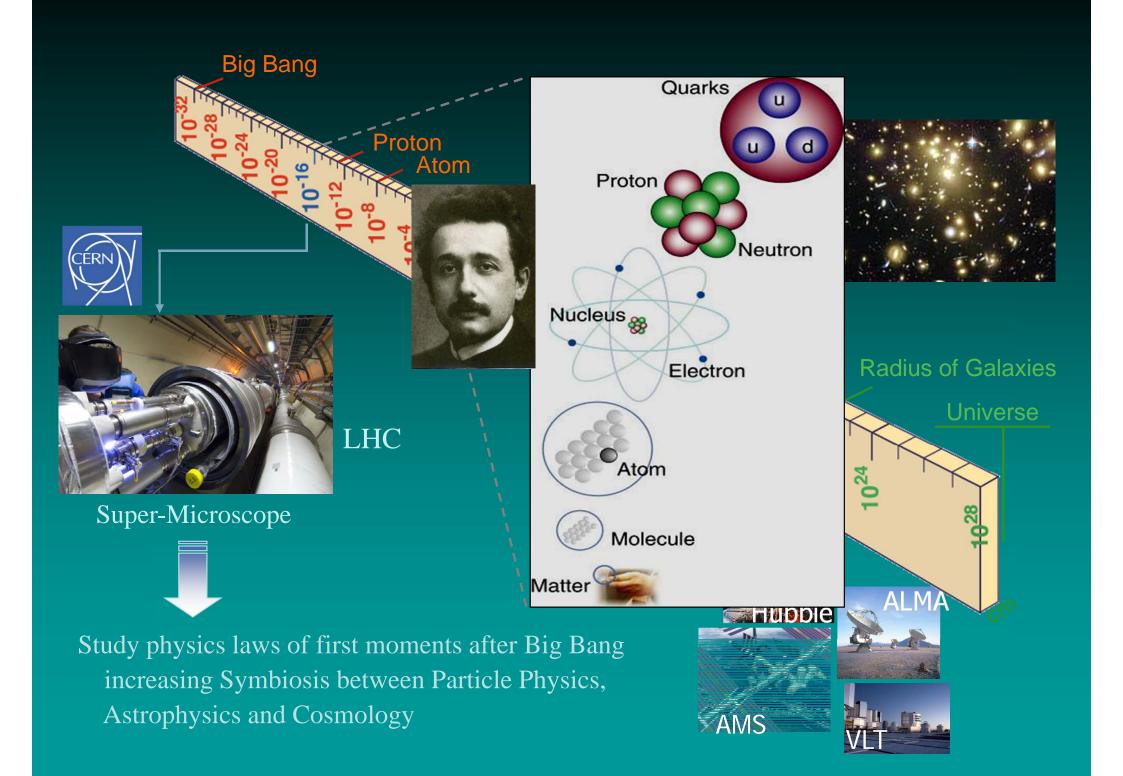


Alxheimer's Dis



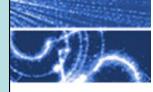
# Evolution of the Universe

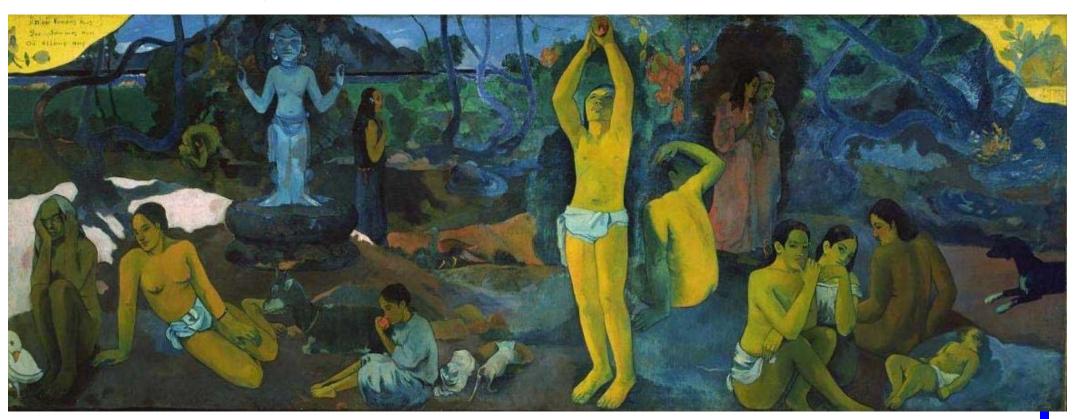




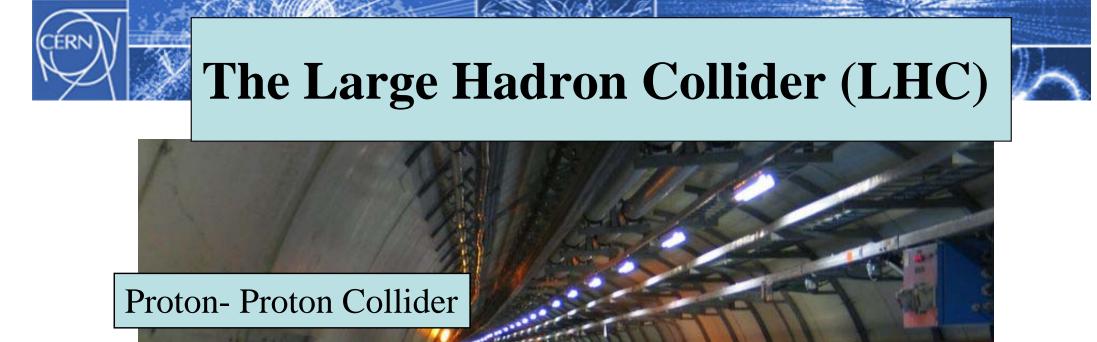


# "Where do we come from? What are we? Where are we going?"





The aim of particle physics, CERN & the LHC: What is the Universe made of?



1,000,000,000 collisions/second

Total energy over 8,000 proton masses

4 TeV + 4 TeV

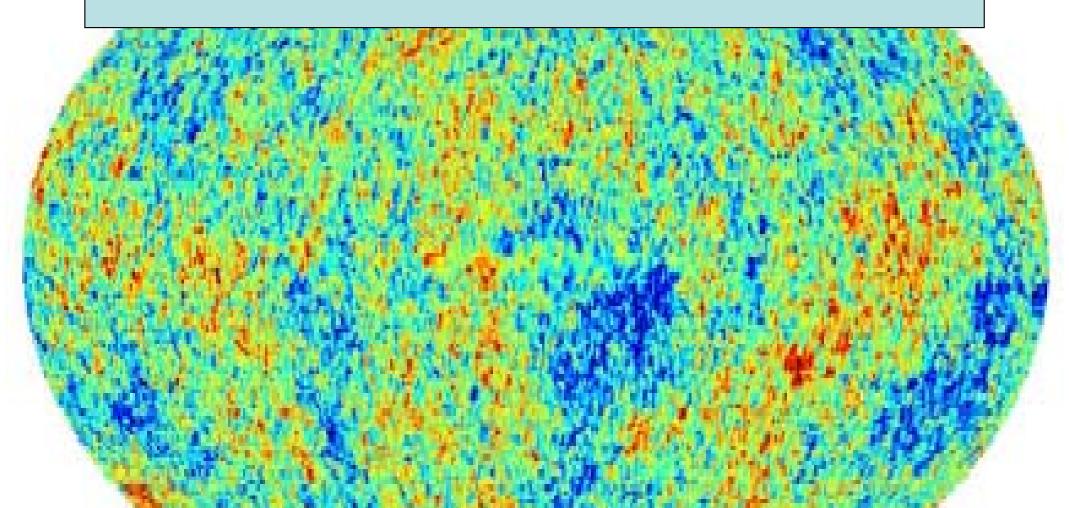
Primary targets:
Origin of mass
Nature of Dark Matter
Primordial Plasma
Matter vs Antimatter



## The Emptiest Space in the Solar System

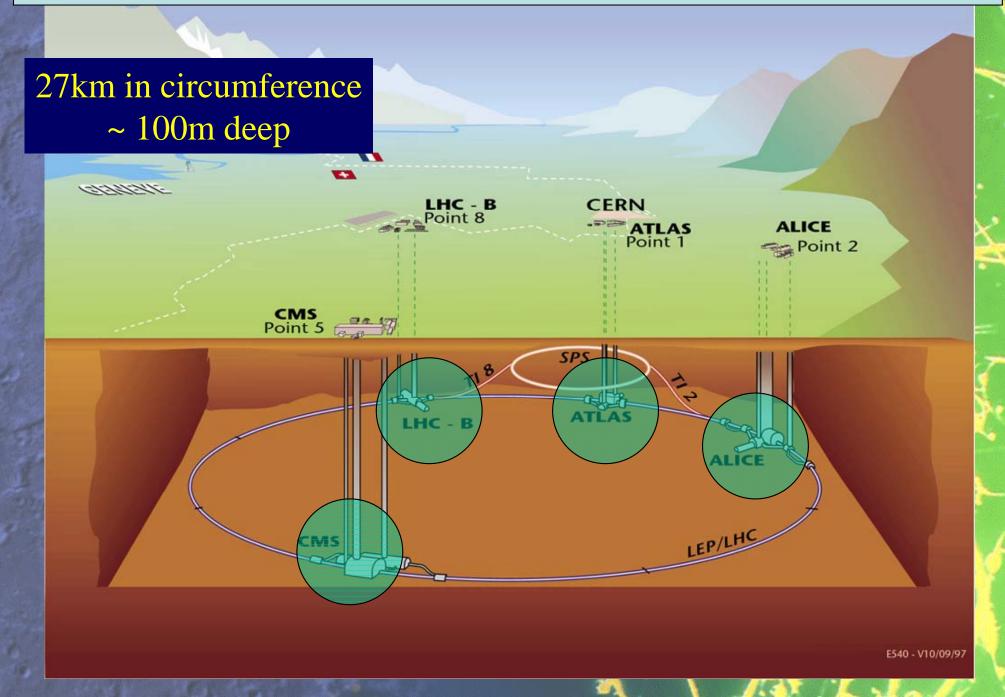
Vacuum similar to interplanetary space: the pressure in the beam-pipes is ten times lower than on the Moon.

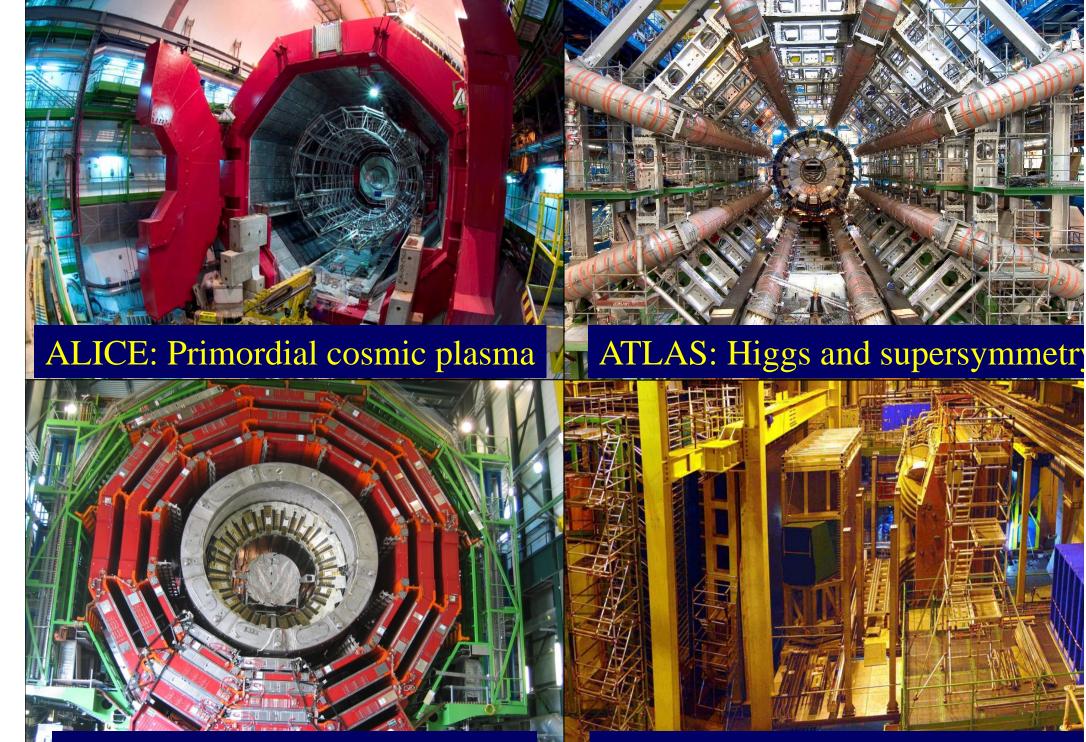




LHC 1.9 degrees above absolute zero = - 271 C Outer space 2.7 degrees above zero = - 270 C

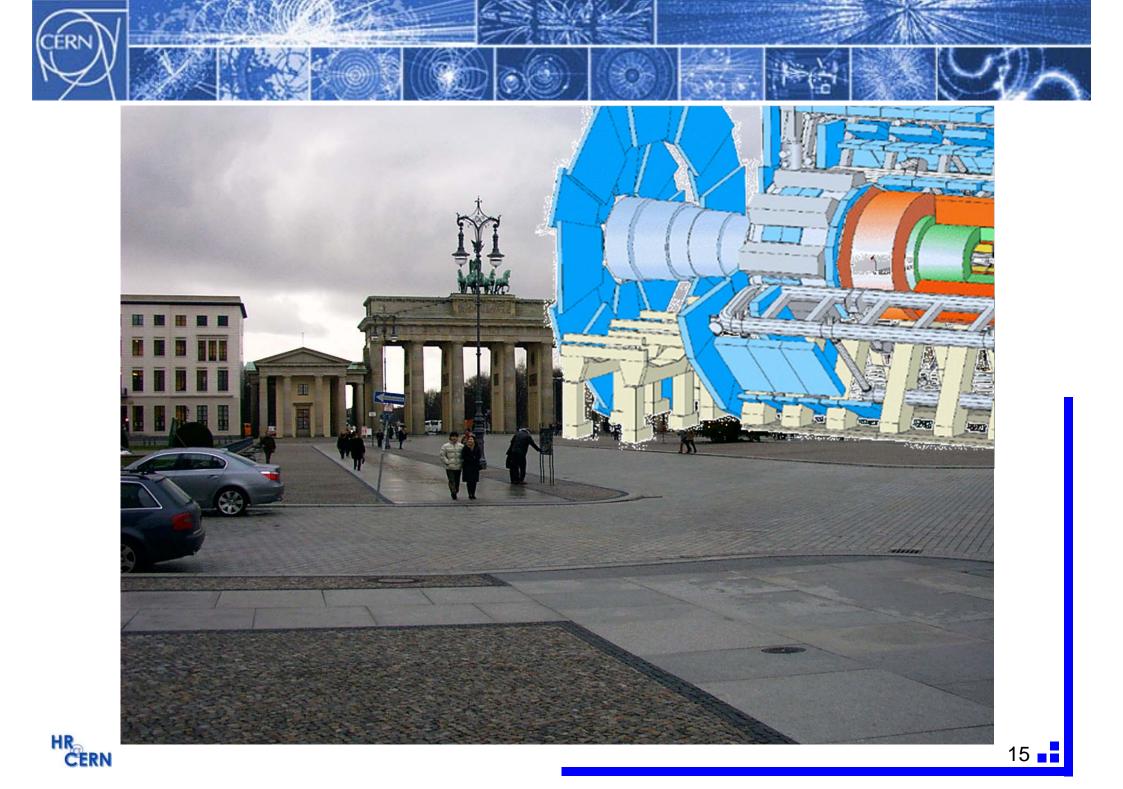
# General View of LHC & its Experiments





CMS: Higgs and supersymmetry

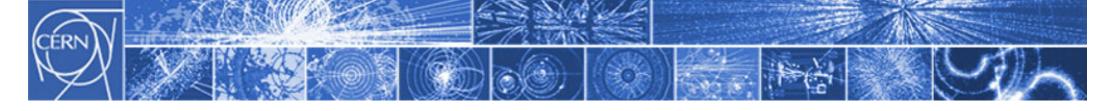
LHCb: Matter-antimatter difference

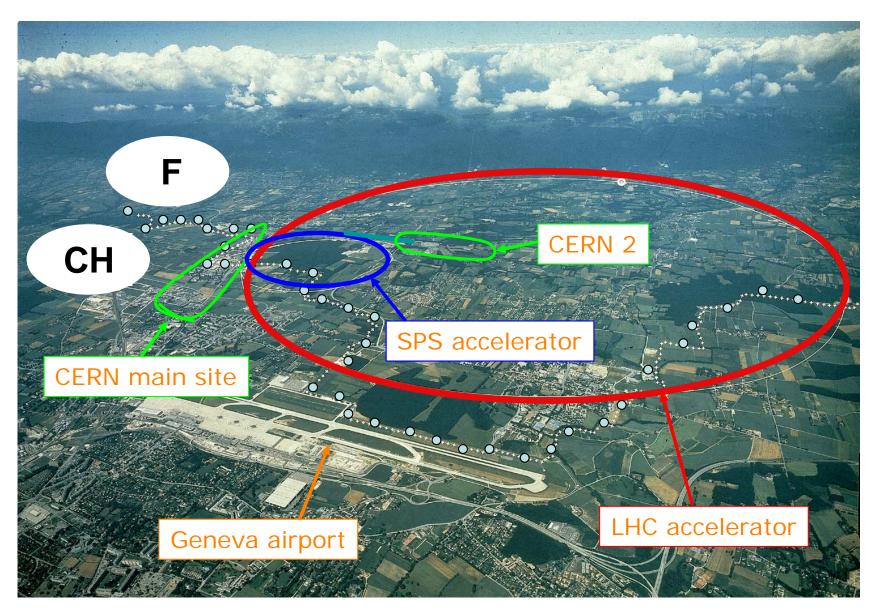


#### The Hottest Place in the Galaxy

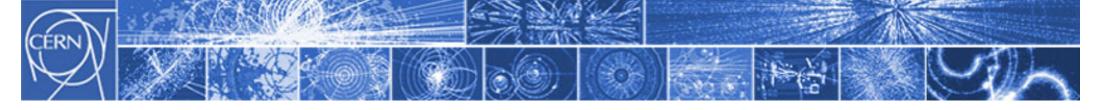
VINCHI AVAUL / MAN

Particle collisions create (within a tiny volume) temperatures a billion times higher than in the heart of the Sun



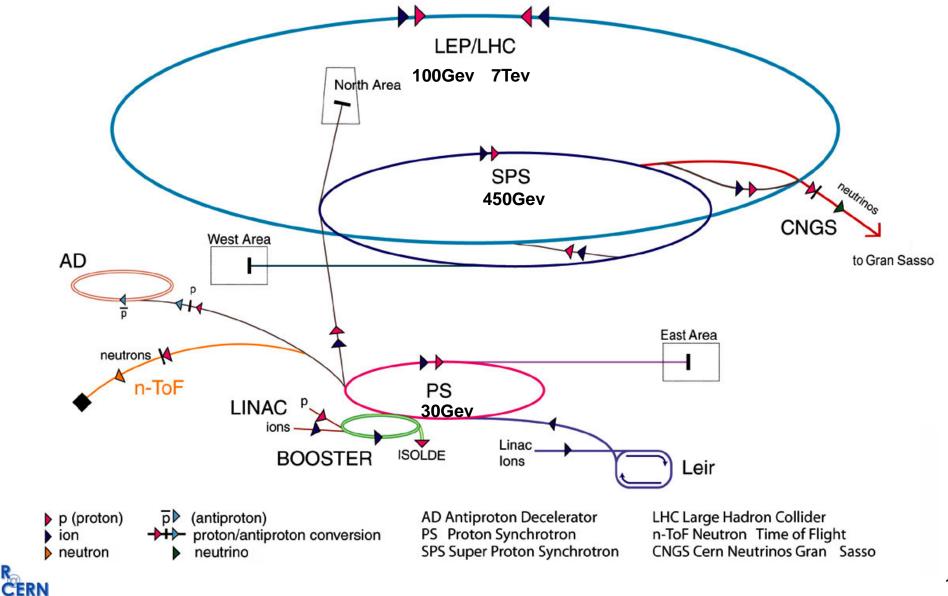




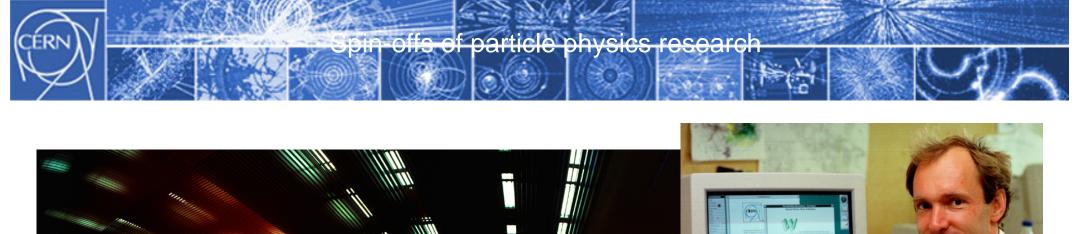


#### Accelerator chain at CERN, a complex business

HR

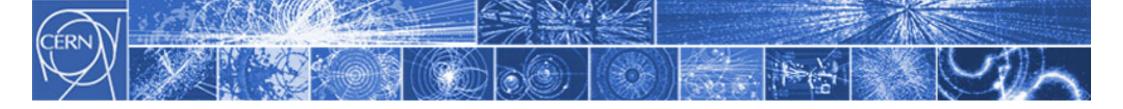


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# Personnel



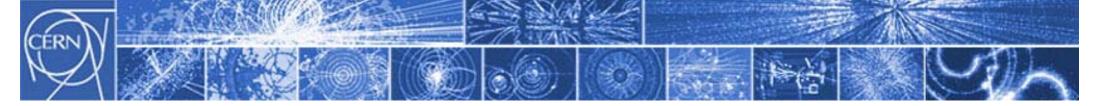




## Workforce

- Physicists
  - Experimental
  - Theoretical
- Applied Physicists and Engineers
- Technicians
- Craftsmen
- Administrative personnel
- Fellows
- Doctoral Students
- Technical Students
- Associates
- Summer Students
- Employees of CERN
- Users





#### **CERN Education Activities**

Scientists at CERN Academic Training Programme Young Researchers CERN School of High Energy Physics CERN School of Computing CERN Accelerator School



Physics Students Summer Students Programme CERN Personnel Training Programmes Language, Management, Technical



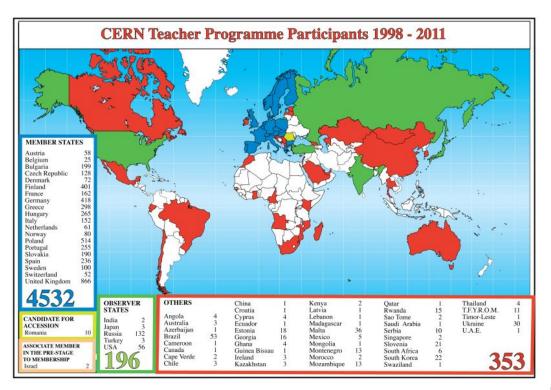


CERN Teacher Schools International and National Programmes



CERN / January 2011

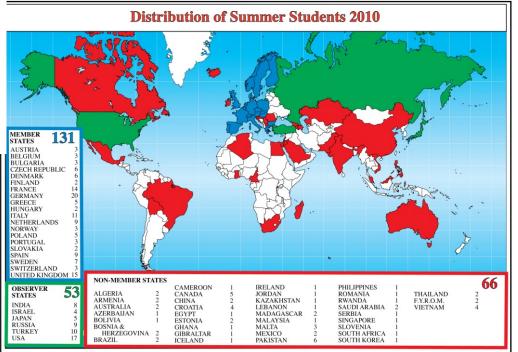




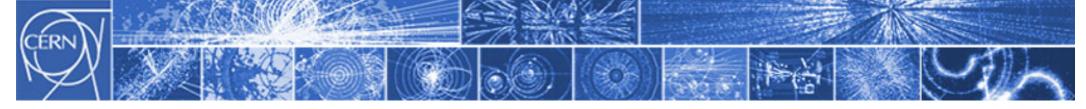
CERN Summer Students in 2010



## CERN Teacher Programme Participants: 1998 – December 2011







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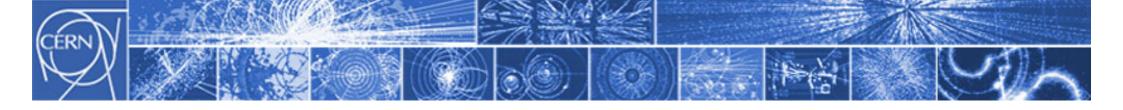


#### What next ?





**OPERA experiment invites scrutiny of unexpected results** 



#### **ATLAS and CMS experiments present Higgs search status**

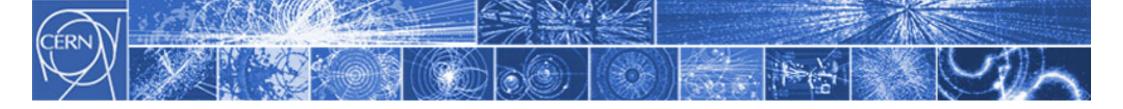
13 December 2011. In a seminar held at CERN<sup>1</sup> today, the ATLAS<sup>2</sup> and CMS<sup>3</sup> experiments presented the status of their searches for the Standard Model Higgs boson.

Their results are based on the analysis of considerably more data than those presented at the summer conferences, sufficient to make significant progress in the search for the Higgs boson, but not enough to make any conclusive statement on the existence or nonexistence of the elusive Higgs.

The main conclusion is that the Standard Model Higgs boson, if it exists, is most likely to have a mass constrained to the range 116-130 GeV by the ATLAS experiment, and 115-127 GeV by CMS.

Tantalising hints have been seen by both experiments in this mass region, but these are not yet strong enough to claim a discovery.





#### CERN experiments observe particle consistent with long-sought Higgs boson

**Geneva, 4 July 2012.** At a seminar held at CERN<sup>1</sup> today as a curtain raiser to the year's major particle physics conference, ICHEP2012 in Melbourne, the ATLAS and CMS experiments presented their latest preliminary results in the search for the long sought Higgs particle. **Both experiments observe a new particle in the mass region around 125-126 GeV**.

"We observe in our data clear signs of a new particle, at the level of 5 sigma, in the mass region around 126 GeV. The outstanding performance of the LHC and ATLAS and the huge efforts of many people have brought us to this exciting stage," said ATLAS experiment spokesperson Fabiola Gianotti, "but a little more time is needed to prepare these results for publication." "The results are preliminary but the 5 sigma signal at around 125 GeV we're seeing is dramatic. This is indeed a new particle. We know it must be a boson and it's the heaviest boson ever found," said CMS experiment spokesperson Joe Incandela. "The implications are very significant and it is precisely for this reason that we must be extremely diligent in all of our studies and cross-checks."

