



Welcome to CERN Louis Rinolfi

Thanks to R. Hener and D.

Programme of the visit

Visit at CERN – 10th January 2014

Programme:

13:00 Lunch at CERN

14:00 General presentation of CERN – Louis Rinolfi

15:00 Microcosm and bookshop

15:20 Bus start for CMS detector (Point 5 in Cessy)

16:00 Start CMS visit (3 groups) Guides: Cristina Biino, Lars Sonnenschein, Marco Bozzo

17:00 Bus start for CTF3 (Meyrin)

17:30 Visit CTF3 (3 groups) Guides: Davide Gamba, Wilfrid Farabolini, Jose Navarro Quirante

18:30 Bus start for Archamps

Practical information

- Do not hesitate to ask questions
- You can take pictures and shoot film everywhere

- Microcosm and Globe Exhibition « A Universe of Particles » freely accessible from 9am till 5pm from Monday till Saturday
- **CERN Shop** from 11am till 5pm (hall)





Where we are on our planet?



What means "CERN" ?

Conseil

- Européen pour la
- Recherche
- Nucléaire



1954

Nucléaire?

« L'Organisation s'abstient de toute activité à des fins militaires et les résultats de ses travaux expérimentaux et théoriques sont publiés ou de toute autre façon rendus généralement accessibles ».

Convention fondatrice du CERN

CERN's 60th Anniversary

2014



July 1st

- Celebration of the Anniversary of the Signature of the Convention at UNESCO in Paris
- September 29th
 - Celebration of the CERN Anniversary with highest level representatives from the MS, AMS, OBS, ... at CERN
- Throughout the Year
 - Events in member states

60 years of fundamental Research at CERN



Civil engineering of PS worksite



Control room of PS complex



Control room of LHC complex



PS ring



LEAR ring



LHC ring





The Mission of CERN

Push back the frontiers of knowledge

E.g. the secrets of the Big Bang ...what was the matter like within the first moments of the Universe's existence?

Develop new technologies for accelerators and detectors

Information technology - the Web and the GRID Medicine - diagnosis and therapy

Train scientists and engineers of tomorrow





















The twenty member states of CERN

until December 2013



CERN AC/DUMM - E5368 1999 - 15/6/99

CERN is opening the door ...

- Membership for all countries independent of geographical location
- Associate Membership possible
- Israel welcomed to Membership by Council 12/2013
- **Romania** in accession to Membership since 2010
- Serbia Associate Member in the pre-Stage to Membership since 2012
- Cyprus and Ukraine Agreement concerning Associate Member (in the pre-Stage to Membership for Cyprus) in ratification process
- Brazil, Russia, Slovenia, Turkey Agreements under discussion
- Pakistan application received for associate membership

Some figures for personnel (in 2012)

- 2 400 Staffs
- **1000** Fellows and Associates
- 300 Students
- **2 000** Contracts with external companies
- 11 000 Users (mainly experimental physicists)

Thus >10 000 persons on the site



Some figures for the budget and spaces

Annual budget (2012) 1174 MCHF

~ 1 billion Euros

Superficies:

Buildings, roads and parking lots:210 haGreen spaces (closed):100 haSpaces outside fences:340 ha

Total

650 hectares

Electrical consumption in 2012

CERN	Maximum Power (MVA)	Annual consumption (GWh)
LHC	115	649
SPS (Prevessin)	75	416
PS complex (Meyrin)	42	197
Total	195	1262

Canton de Genève 3 TWh (ou 3000 GWh)

Water consumption in 2012



A small exercise !



Three types of physicists at CERN







Machines







Schematic evolution of the Universe



Particles in the Standard Model



Images: www.particlezoo.net

Preliminary results at the end of 2011



The new particle is a Higgs boson

1) To accomplish its job (providing mass) it interacts with other particles (in particular W, Z) with strength proportional to their masses



It completes the Standard Model => describing 5% of the Universe !

> The detailed study of the properties of this Higgs boson could give information on:

- Dark matter...?
- Dark energy...?

2) It has spin 0, it is representing a scalar field

Four main results from LHC

 We have consolidated the Standard Model (wealth of measurements at 7-8 TeV, including the rare B_s → μμ decay, very sensitive to New Physics)

 \rightarrow it works BEAUTIFULLY ...

2) We have **completed** the Standard Model: Discovery of the messenger of the BEH-field, the Higgs boson discovery

(over 50 years of theoretical and experimental efforts !)

3) We found interesting properties of the hot dense matter

4) We have no evidence of new physics (YET)

Detector for experiment



Number of events in the detector

The number of events for a particular type of event is given by: Number of events = $L \times \sigma_{event}$

 σ_{event} is the likelyhood of producing a particular event L is a measure of the total number of interactions

The unit of the cross-section (σ_{event}) is the barn (1 barn = $10^{-28}m^2$) $1mb = 10^{-31}m^2$ $1\mu b = 10^{-34}m^2$ $1nb = 10^{-37}m^2$ $1pb = 10^{-40}m^2$ $1fb = 10^{-43}m^2$ If the Cross-section to produce a given event is 1fb then we would need 1fb⁻¹ of data to get 1 event!!

5.6 fb⁻¹ of data represents: ~400 million million collision events (4x10⁺¹⁴) of which approximately:
100 million produce W and Z's
1 million top quark events
20,000 Higgs ...!
... a needle in a haystack

A « photo » taken by CMS detector



Higgs candidate: H->ZZ-> 2e2µ

Particle accelerator for machine physicist



The LHC on the CERN site



Many particle accelerators on the CERN site



The Particle Physics Landscape at CERN

<u>High Energy Frontier</u> *LHC*

<u>Hadronic Matter</u>

deconfinement non-perturbative QCD hadron structure Low Energy

heavy flavours / rare decays neutrino oscillations anti-matter

Multidisciplinary

climate, medicine

Non-accelerator

dark matter astroparticles

Non-LHC Particle Physics = o(1000) physicists / o(20) experiments

In the past few years

Several breakthroughs ! Steady progress of other programs New mid-term and long-term projects started or in discussion

Complemented and supported by Theory

CERN Neutrino to Gran Sasso (CNGS)



Neutrinos faster than the light velocity ?



No! It was an experimental error!

CERN and the antimatter

ALPHA experiment has captured 309 atoms of anti-hydrogen during ~17 mn



American "Angels and devils" of Ron Howard issued in 2009 => *Still science fiction* !

ELENA: Extra Low-Energy Antiproton ring Measurement of the gravity on the antimatter

AD









Antimatter in the space ?

AMS (Alpha Magnet Spectrometer) has been built at CERN and now is installed on the ISS (International Space Station)

Research of the antimatter, dark matter, ...





A views of AMS mounted on the International Space Station

Steadily growing interest in hadron therapy

Interest/plans for new facilities in Bulgaria, Greece, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, UK, Spain

Need more research and biomedical studies with different ions (BioLEIR)



Compact Linear Collider (CLIC)



TLEP (Triple LEP) and VE-LHC (Very High Energy – LHC)



« Factories » to produce Higgs bosons



Also collisions: e^{\pm} (200 GeV) – p (7 & 50 TeV)

A long strategy for the High Energy Physic

European Strategy: "CERN should undertake design studies for accelerator projects in a global context, with emphasis on **proton-proton** and electron- positron **high-energy frontier machines**."



FCC: Future Circular Colliders

The World Wide Web was invented at CERN



Developed in 1989: The experimentalists did not carry out their magnetic tapes in their labs and the LHC project was in preparation!



Thank to the CERN, today everyone can access the www freely.

A high-profile year for communication



Number of media visits/year

In 2013, **555 media** (representing 1210 journalists) visited CERN, including :

- 19 national media visits (Reuters, El Mundo, RAI, RTBF, BBC, Le Monde, New Scientist, ORF, etc.)
- 2 special visits for local and UN media

Major events organized by or with the communication group which had large media coverage:

- Famelab event
- TEDxCERN
- Prince of Asturias Prize
- Open Days
- Nobel Prize announcement
- Arts@CERN events





Example: Prince of Asturias Prize ≈ 2000 articles

And the Nobel prizes



Nobel prizes in Physics 2013





P. Higgs F. Englert R. Heuer



The Nobel Prize in Physics 2013 was awarded jointly to François Englert and Peter W. Higgs "for the theoretical discovery of a mechanism that contributes to our understanding of the origin of mass of subatomic particles, and which recently was confirmed through the discovery of the predicted fundamental particle, by the ATLAS and CMS experiments at CERN's Large Hadron Collider".

Many fundamental questions remain open

What is the origin of the mass of the particles ?

Why there is no antimatter in the space?

What was the state of the matter just after the Big-Bang?

Why our existing models explain only 4% of the Univers estimated mass ?

And many more

Future is very exciting for the Science and for young scientists

Now it is time to visit CMS



Thank you very much for your attention

