Welcome VOESTALPINE STEEL DIVISION **Austria** Accelerating Science and Innovation



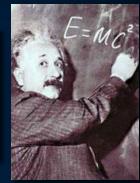
The Mission of CERN

Research

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?





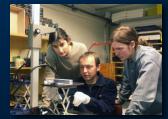
 Develop new technologies for accelerators and detectors

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





Train scientists and engineers of tomorrow





Unite people from different countries and cultures



CERN: founded in 1954: 12 European States "Science for Peace" Today: 21 Member States

- ~ 2300 staff
- ~ 1300 other paid personnel
- ~ 11500 scientific users

Budget (2015) ~1000 MCHF



States in accession to Membership: Romania, Serbia

Applications for Membership or Associate Membership:

Brazil, Croatia, Cyprus, Pakistan, Russia, Slovenia, Turkey, Ukraine

Observers to Council: India, Japan, Russia, Turkey, United States of America; European Union, JINR and UNESCO



CERN is global

Users per 31.12.2014:

Member States:

6535

Observer States:

3110

Non-member states:

1109

Candidate for Accession

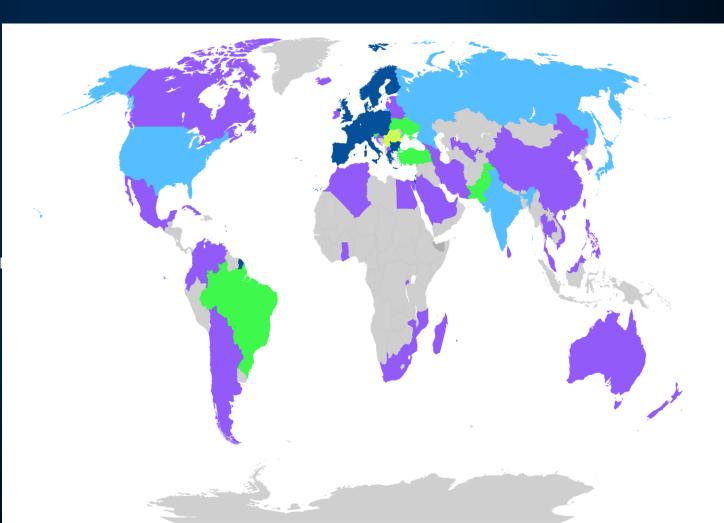
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Associate Member:

0032

Total: 10885

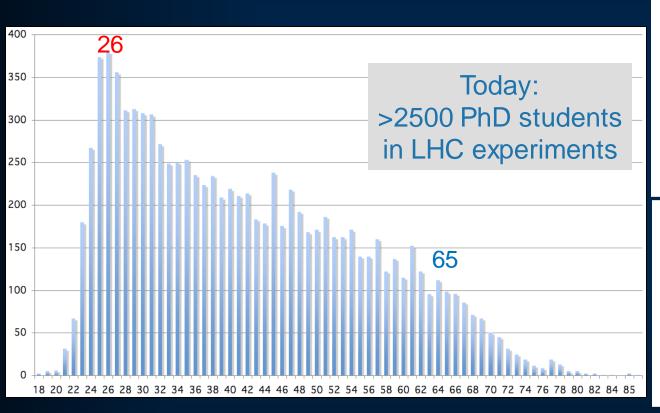


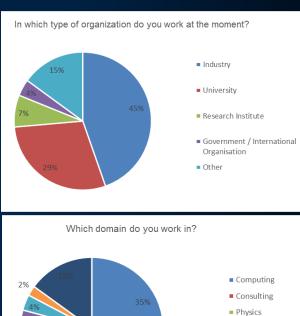




Age Distribution of Scientists

- and where they go afterwards





EngineeringFinance

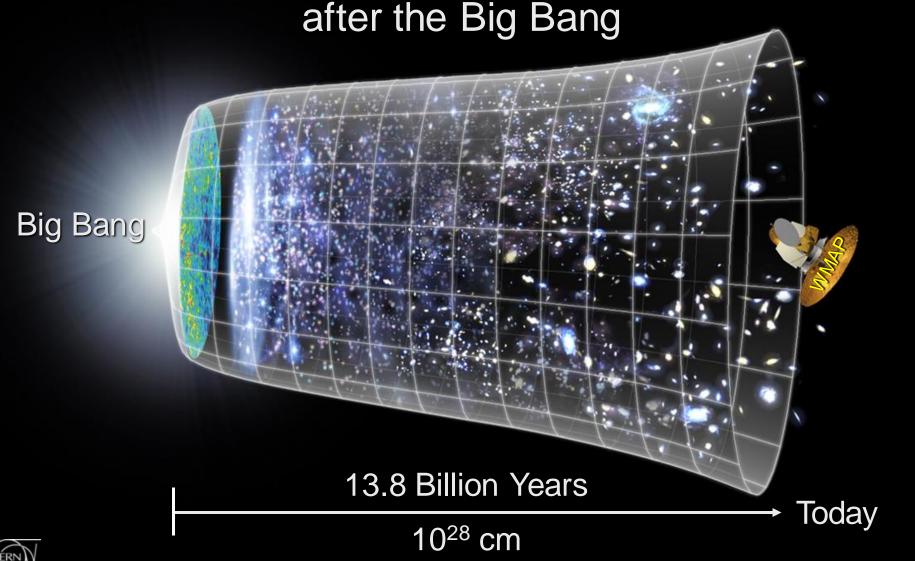
CommunicationsOthers

They do not all stay: where do they go?

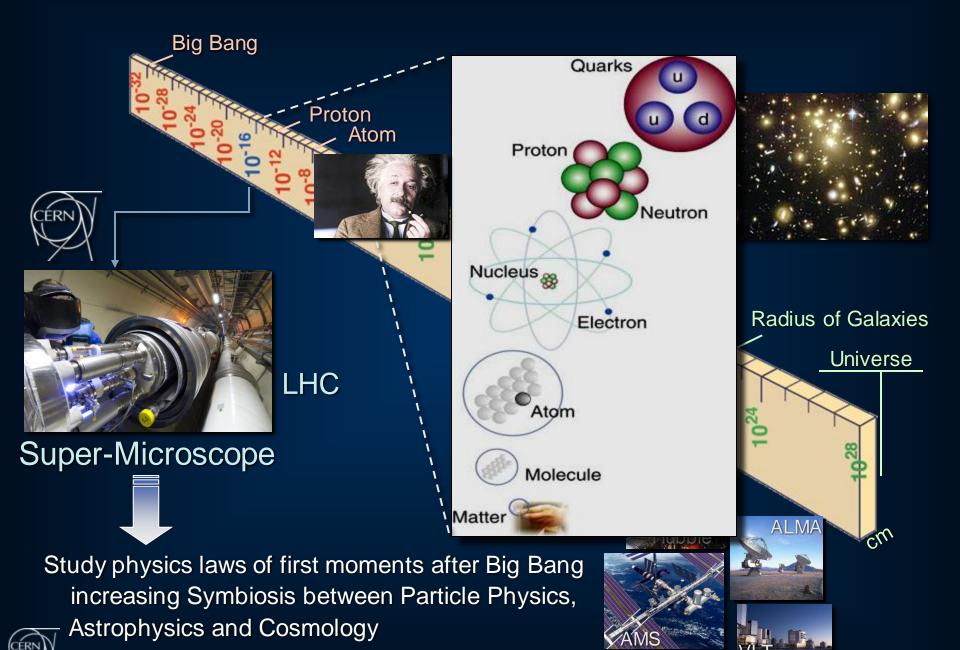


Next Scientific Challenge:

to understand the very first moments of our Universe







Discovery 2012, Nobel Prize in Physics 2013



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".





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)



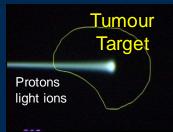
Medical Application as an Example of Particle Physics Spin-off

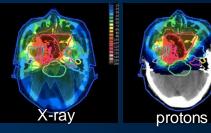
Combining Physics, ICT, Biology and Medicine to fight cancer



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

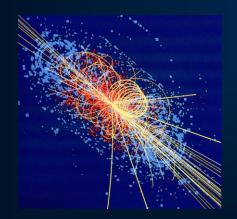
Hadron Therapy





Leadership in Ion Beam Therapy now in Europe and Japan

>100'000 patients treated worldwide (45 facilities)
>50'000 patients treated in Europe (14 facilities)



Detecting particles

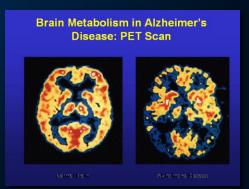


Clinical trial in Portugal, France and Italy for new breast imaging system (ClearPEM)



PET Scanner





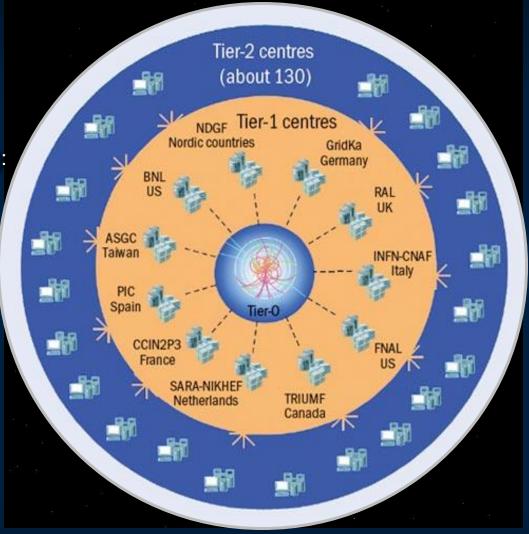


The Worldwide LHC Computing Grid

Tier-0 (CERN and Hungary): data recording, reconstruction and distribution

Tier-1: permanent storage, re-processing, analysis

Tier-2: Simulation, end-user analysis



nearly 160 sites, 35 countries

~250'000 cores

173 PB of storage

> 2 million jobs/day

10 Gb links

WLCG:

An International collaboration to distribute and analyse LHC data



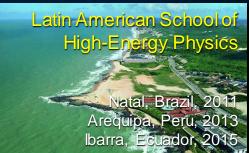
Integrates computer centres worldwide that provide computing and storage resource into a single infrastructure accessible by all LHC physicists

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 Teacher Schools

International and National Programmes



