



CMS Outreach – Status and Plans



Recent Progress

CMS Times
Brochure
CMS Movie
Graphic Novel

Finances

SG discussions

Future activities

Filming at P5
Brochures
Web site

Needs from CB

CMS Times
“milestones”

- **Recent progress**
 - CMS Times
 - Brochure
 - CMS Movie
 - Graphic Novel
- **Finances**
 - Discussions with Scrutiny Group
- **Future activities**
 - Filming at point 5
 - Brochures (sub-detectors)
 - Public web site
- **Needs from CB**
 - CMS Times
 - Major events / milestones



Who are the CMS Outreach group?



Recent Progress
CMS Times
Brochure
CMS Movie
Graphic Novel

Finances
SG discussions

Future activities
Filming at P5
Brochures
Web site

Needs from CB
CMS Times
"milestones"

- **Dave Barney** Coordinator and rep. for the Preshower
- **Marzena Lapka** CMS Times editor
- **Michel Della Negra** Ex-officio
- **Jim Virdee** Ex-officio
- **Achille Petrilli** Ex-officio
- **Vincenzo Chiochia** Pixels rep.
- **Geoff Hall** Tracker rep.
- **Etiennette Auffray** ECAL rep.
- **Laza Lazic** HCAL rep.
- **Richard Breedon** CSC rep.
- **Gabriella Pugliese** joint RPC rep.
- **Pierluigi Paoluci** joint RPC rep.
- **Jesus Puerta Pelayo** DT rep.
- **Domenico Campi** Magnet rep.
- **Lucia Silvestris** CPT rep.
- **Sergio Cittolin** TRIDAS rep.
- **Christoph Schaefer** Point 5 rep.
- **Magnus Hansen** Electronics rep.
- **Jan Troska** Web-cam responsible
- **Karl Gill** Graphic Novel coordinator
- **Judy Jackson** Fermilab press officer
- **Marie-Claude Pelloux** Secretariat
- **Guy Martin** Secretariat

*+ several others
inc. CERN Press office*



CMS Times



Recent Progress
 CMS Times
 Brochure
 CMS Movie
 Graphic Novel

Finances
 SG discussions

Future activities
 Filming at P5
 Brochures
 Web site

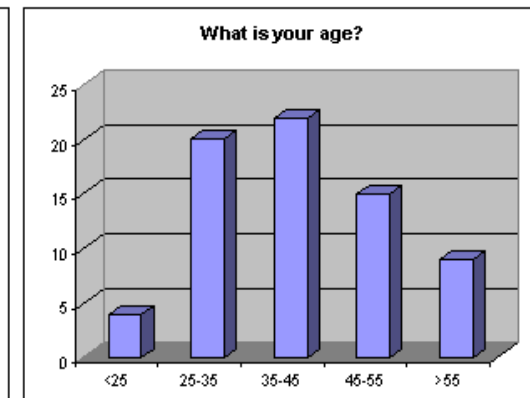
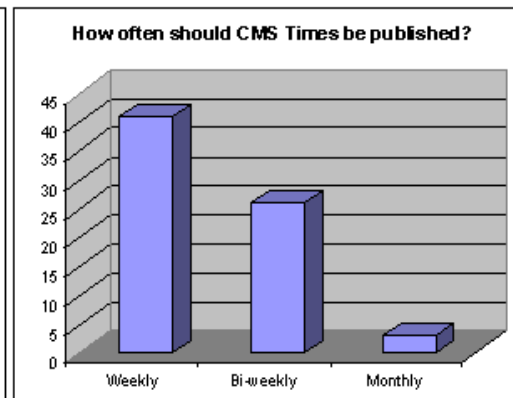
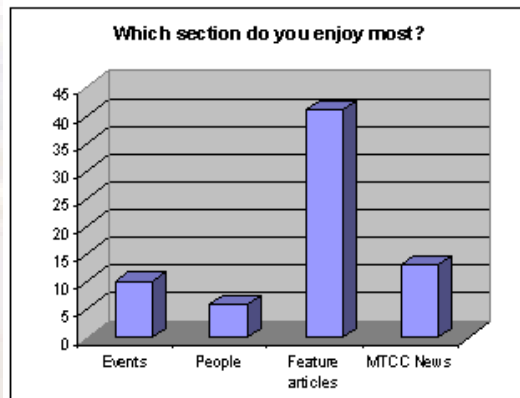
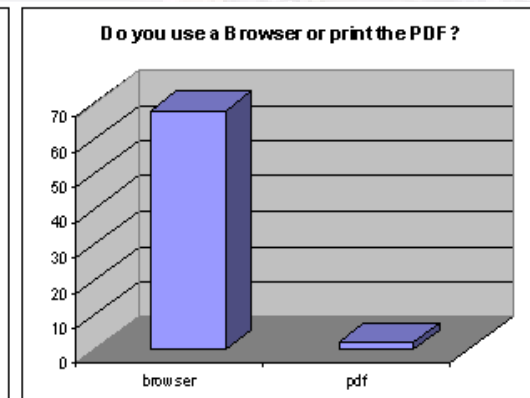
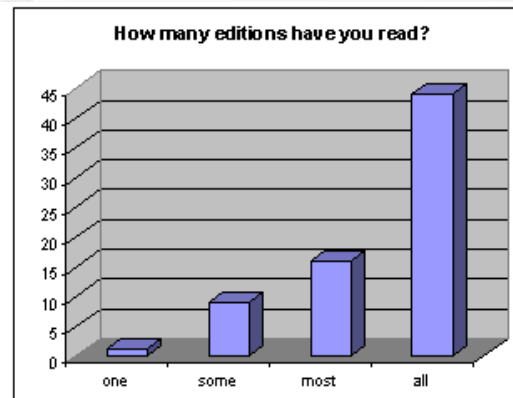
Needs from CB
 CMS Times
 "milestones"

- Marzena Lapka joined CMS in mid-July to work 100% on Outreach
- In one week she produced a template for the CMS Times!
- She is now the principle editor of the CMS Times (my role is coordination of stories, English editor etc.)



CMS Times
 Questionnaire
 September 2006

70 respondents





CMS Times



Every week try to focus on one CMS institute and include a video interview with a young person from that institute

Recent Progress
CMS Times
Brochure
CMS Movie
Graphic Novel

Finances
SG discussions

Future activities
Filming at P5
Brochures
Web site

Needs from CB
CMS Times
"milestones"



Compact Muon Solenoid
SEPTEMBER 25, 2006

Forthcoming activities

September

- Lower HF+ into LXC
- End of RB2 cosmic tests
- Start of DAQ installation in USC
- Start to install YE/YB cable chains
- Start of ES module construction

October

- Start of magnetic field mapping
- End of MTCC
- Start of ES cosmic calibration
- Installation of TIB+ into TOB+
- Start of Tracker commissioning in 186
- End of CSC construction
- Preparation of DTs complete
- End of long-term tests of RPCs

November

- 20 EE supercrystals on one Dee
- Start of HD installation
- Install all 18 ECAL supermodules on + side
- DT installation on YB-1 and YB-2
- Start of YB0 cabling and commissioning
- Lower YE+3, YE+2, YE+1
- Remove HB+ (equipped with ECAL supermodules)

Major events in 2006
[CMS milestones calendar](#)

Introduction

A Word from the Editors

Firstly, congratulations go to Pierre Marage, who has won two branch tickets to the Faim? restaurant in Geneva by completing the ETT questionnaire.

Over the past two months the CMS Times has evolved in order to appeal to a wider audience. For example, the video interviews with young members of our collaboration are an inspiration to future generations. In order to improve the publication further we need your feedback. We would very much appreciate it if you could take a few moments to complete the simple questionnaire below. All entries are completely confidential.

With kind regards,
David Barney
Marzena Lapka

CMS Times Questionnaire

- How many editions of the CMS Times have you looked at?
--Choose--
- How do you prefer to read the CMS Times?
--Choose--
- Which section of the CMS Times do you find most useful?
--Choose--
- How often do you think the CMS Times should be published?
--Choose--
- What is your age?
--Choose--



Click on any image for a high resolution version.

Submitted by
N. Akchurin

Module Production for the Tracker End Caps is complete

Safety during MTCC

Submitted by
A. Sharma

6. Do you have any comments/suggestions?

Submit



Saima Iqbal originates from Karachi, Pakistan, where she obtained a Masters degree in Physics, specializing in electronics and communication. Following this course, Saima came to CERN in 2001, associated with the California Institute of Technology (CALTECH) in the USA, under the tutelage of Prof. Harvey B. Newman, she became involved with the development and implementation of online databases for the CMS experiment. During the past five years Saima has also obtained a second masters degree (in software engineering) from the University of West England (with a scholarship from CALTECH) and is currently employed by Fermilab. She will begin a PhD in 2007.

In addition to the technological challenges associated with work at CERN, Saima appreciates the opportunities for travelling around the world and collaborating with different cultures.

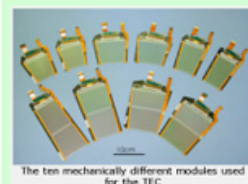
[Download a video interview with Saima \(15 Minutes max\)](#)

Click on any image for a high resolution version.

PDF Version

[Click here to download printable PDF version.](#)

Submitted by
M. Krammer

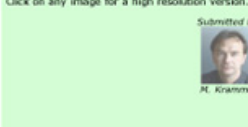


The production of the 6400 Silicon modules needed to complete the Tracker End Caps has been completed. In total more than 7200 modules were built by 14 institutes in Europe and the United States. 12 different module types, 16 mechanically different modules and two alignment modules, had to be assembled. The precision assembly was done using automatic robot systems, a method pioneered by CMS in high energy physics.



The precision achieved is of the order of 10 microns. The assembled modules were subsequently wire bonded and thoroughly tested. Modules not fulfilling the quality criteria or modules later damaged during the integration process were either repaired or disassembled to save the most valuable components. The production was finished with about 6800 perfect modules sufficient to complete the tracker and leave a significant number of spares. These modules comprise about 4 Million channels of which a fantastic 99.8% are fully operational.

Click on any image for a high resolution version.



For the duration of the MTCC the point 5 assembly hall are restricted to specific areas. A special safety card including a pass of the allowed areas can be found here. Private visits to point 5 should be announced by sending an email to cms-visit@cern.ch.

Links

MTCC website: <http://cms.cern.ch/MTCC.html>
Agendas/minutes of all run meetings: <http://indico.cern.ch/category/Display.py?category=122>

CMS Outreach, Visits and Media

Dr Daniel Atkins, Director of the U. S. National Science Foundation Office of Cyberinfrastructure (OCI) and visionary in applications of information technology, made a one-day visit to CERN during which he visited CMS including GridPhyL, UltraLIGHT, the DISUM Tier 2c Center, and Open Science Grid (OSG). Additionally, OCI also provides support for cyberinfrastructure programs of significance to CMS including GridPhyL, UltraLIGHT, the DISUM Tier 2c Center, and Open Science Grid (OSG). Additionally, OCI also provides support for cyberinfrastructure programs of significance to CMS including GridPhyL, UltraLIGHT, the DISUM Tier 2c Center, and Open Science Grid (OSG). Additionally, OCI also provides support for cyberinfrastructure programs of significance to CMS including GridPhyL, UltraLIGHT, the DISUM Tier 2c Center, and Open Science Grid (OSG).

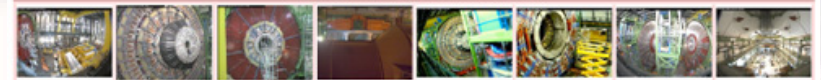


To learn more about Dr Atkins and programs in Cyberinfrastructure at the NSF, see <http://www.nsf.gov/od/eo/2006/2006020506a.html> and <http://www.nsf.gov/od/eo/2006/2006020506b.html>



- Links**
- LHC
 - ATLAS
 - ALICE
 - LHCb
 - CERN
 - CERN Bulletin

Web-cam latest images (click picture to enlarge)





Brochure



Recent Progress
CMS Times
Brochure
CMS Movie
Graphic Novel

Finances
SG discussions

Future activities
Filming at P5
Brochures
Web site

Needs from CB
CMS Times
"milestones"

The CMS detector comprises 100 million individual detecting elements, each looking for a faint signal of new particles and phenomena—40 million times as faint as those of the most complete and precise scientific instruments ever constructed. Situated 100 m underground at the French village of CMS, just above the border from Geneva in Switzerland, it will operate for at least ten years starting in July 2007.

CMS Parameters
 12.5m long
 21 m high
 15 m diameter

The large pieces of CMS, weighing between 200 and 2000 tonnes each, are hoisted 100m into the cavern and then assembled knee position.

The size of CMS beats the complexity record. A technician assembles one of the components of the super tracker using 5-metre track wires.

A Worldwide Enterprise Taking some of the mysteries of the Universe is only possible with the involvement of scientists, engineers and leaders from a multitude of disciplines. Pieces of CMS have been designed and constructed in multitudes around the world, as well as in industry, before being brought to CMS for the final assembly. The data analysis will be another worldwide enterprise, major possible through innovations in computing technology, such as the grid.

CMS The Compact Muon Solenoid Experiment

A researcher and a PhD student work together to calibrate and test some of the readout electronics of CMS.

Colliding To create
 Protons and heavy ions of unprecedented energies. Localised conditions similar to those that existed a fraction of a billionth of a second after the Big Bang.

To look for
 New particles, such as the Higgs boson, super-symmetric particles, extra dimensions, supersymmetry, new states of matter and dense matter.

To understand
 Why the world is the way it is. Why some particles weigh more than others. Why conditions shortly after the Big Bang. If there are more dimensions of space. The properties of hot, dense matter that existed in the early Universe. How we can make further progress towards a unified theory that can explain all physical phenomena.

Only results from experiments contained Nature's deeper workings. CMS is such an experiment.

CMS Collaborators
 37 countries, 155 institutes
 2000 scientists, including about 450 students

CERN
 European Organization for Nuclear Research
 CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland
 Contact: cern.ch
 CMS helpline: 0041 22 7676 0000
 CMS helpline: 0041 22 7676 0000

Find out more about all aspects of CMS, visit our web site at: <http://cms.cern.ch>

[www.cms.cern.ch](http://cms.cern.ch)

Aim is to intrigue a wide audience – is not meant to explain everything about CMS

Received many excellent comments recently. The brochure is now being printed – in English (5000 copies for CMS; 5000 copies for CERN Press Office)

Is being translated into other languages: French (done), German, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish (done), Polish, Chinese, Dutch, Greek (done), Russian, Serbian, Danish, Finish. Will have help from CERN Teachers program for other languages

The Detector and Detectors
 CMS is a large technologically advanced detector comprising many layers, each designed to perform a specific task. Together these layers allow CMS scientists to identify and precisely measure the interrelationships of all particles produced in collisions at CERN's Large Hadron Collider (LHC).

Tracker
 Heavy superconducting silicon sensors helps and plants anable charged particles to be tracked and their momenta to be measured. They also sense the positions of which, long-lived uncharged particles decay.

Pattern Recognition
 Any new particles discovered in CMS will be typically unstable and rapidly transform into a cascade of lighter, more stable and better understood particles. Physics tracking through CMS have had to develop patterns of triggered by the different layers allowing them to be identified. The presence or not of any new particles can then be inferred.

Electromagnetic Calorimeter
 Heavy 8000 tonnes of lead tungstate (PbWO₄) are used to measure precisely the energy of electrons and positrons. A silicon detector, based on silicon sensors, helps particle identification in the endcap.

Hadron Calorimeter
 Layers of alternating brass and steel, interspersed with scintillators, gradually absorb the energy of hadrons, that is, particles such as protons, neutrons, pions and kaons.

Muon Detectors
 To identify muons, massive heavy electronics and measure their momenta, CMS uses three layers of detector drift tubes, cathode strip chambers and resistive plate chambers.

Superconducting Solenoid
 Passing 20,000 amperes through a 13m long, 6m diameter coil of niobium-titanium superconductor, around 3.8 T of magnetic field is produced. This field forces the 100,000 tonnes superconducting coils of the LHC. This field forces the long-lived charged particles, allowing their sequential and simultaneous measurements.

Trigger System
 To have a good chance of producing a rare particle, such as a Higgs boson, the particle detectors in the CMS detector to 8000 times a second. The trigger system is designed by the detector to select the trigger on early three events around 100 per second, not likely to occur in physics, and on the trigger and be leaving to be measured in the detector. This reduces the data rate to a manageable level. These events are stored for subsequent detailed analysis.

Data Analysis
 Physicists from around the world use cutting-edge computing techniques to search for new particles. CMS is producing data like the one on the left to simulate the conditions that would include the presence of new particles or phenomena.



Brochure (back and front)



Recent Progress

- CMS Times
- Brochure
- CMS Movie
- Graphic Novel

Finances

- SG discussions

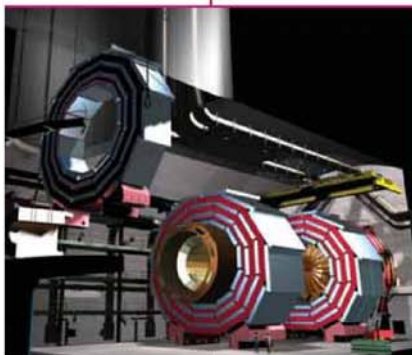
Future activities

- Filming at P5
- Brochures
- Web site

Needs from CB

- CMS Times
- "milestones"

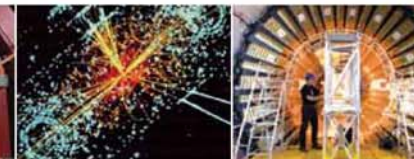
The CMS detector comprises 100 million individual detecting elements, each looking for tell-tale signs of new particles and phenomena—40 million times a second. It is one of the most complex and precise scientific instruments ever constructed. Situated 100 m underground at the French village of Cessy, just across the border from Geneva in Switzerland, it will operate for at least ten years starting in late 2007.



CMS Parameters
12 500 tonnes
21 m long
15 m diameter

The huge size of CMS belies the complexity within. A technician assembles one of the components of the inner tracker using 5-micron thick wires.

The large pieces of CMS, weighing between 200 and 2000 tonnes each, are lowered 100 m into the cavern and then assembled into position.



A Worldwide Enterprise Solving some of the mysteries of the Universe is only possible with the involvement of scientists, engineers and students from a multitude of disciplines. Pieces of CMS have been designed and constructed in institutes around the world, as well as in industry, before being brought to CERN for the final assembly. The data analysis will be another worldwide endeavour, made possible through innovations in computing technology such as the Grid.



A researcher and a PhD student work together to cable and test some of the readout electronics of CMS.



Some collaborators gather in the assembly hall to celebrate the end of construction of an element of CMS.

CMS Collaborators
37 countries, 155 institutes
2000 scientists, including about 450 students

To find out more about all aspects of CMS, visit our web site at: <http://cms.cern.ch>

CERN
European Organization
for Nuclear Research
CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland
Communication Group, September 2006
CERN-Brochure-2006-007-Eng



www.cern.ch

CMS

The Compact Muon Solenoid Experiment

**Colliding
To create**

Protons and heavy ions at unprecedented energies
Localized conditions similar to those that existed a fraction of a billionth of a second after the Big Bang

To look for

New particles such as the Higgs boson, supersymmetric particles, mini black holes, gravitons, new states of very hot and dense matter...

To understand

Why the world is the way it is
Why some particles weigh more than others
What constitutes the dark matter in the Universe
If there are more dimensions of space
The properties of hot, dense matter that existed in the early Universe
If we can make further progress towards a unified theory that can explain ALL physical phenomena



Only results from experiments can reveal Nature's deeper workings. CMS is such an experiment

<http://cms.cern.ch>



Brochure (centre pages)



Recent Progress
CMS Times
Brochure
CMS Movie
Graphic Novel

Finances
SG discussions

Future activities
Filming at P5
Brochures
Web site

Needs from CB
CMS Times
"milestones"

The Detector and Detectives

CMS is a large technologically advanced detector comprising many layers, each designed to perform a specific task. Together these layers allow CMS scientists to identify and precisely measure the energies/momenta of all particles produced in collisions at CERN's Large Hadron Collider (LHC).

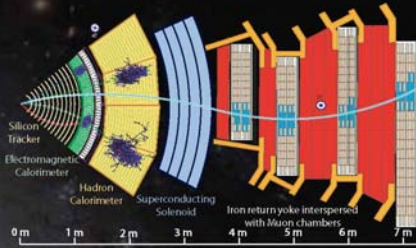


Tracker

Finely segmented silicon sensors (strips and pixels) enable charged particles to be tracked and their momenta to be measured. They also reveal the positions at which long-lived unstable particles decay.

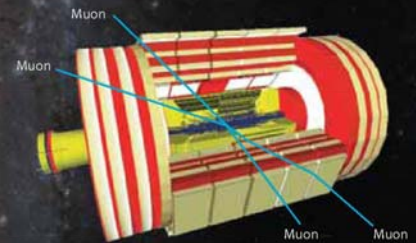
Pattern Recognition

Any new particles discovered in CMS will be typically unstable and rapidly transform into a cascade of lighter, more stable and better understood particles. Particles travelling through CMS leave behind characteristic patterns, or 'signatures', in the different layers, allowing them to be identified. The presence (or not) of any new particles can then be inferred.



Trigger System

To have a good chance of producing a rare particle, such as a Higgs boson, the particle bunches in the LHC collide up to 40 million times a second. Particle signatures are analyzed by fast electronics to save (or 'trigger on') only those events (around 100 per second) most likely to show new physics, such as the Higgs particle decaying to four muons in the figure below. This reduces the data rate to a manageable level. These events are stored for subsequent detailed analysis.



Electromagnetic Calorimeter

Nearly 80 000 crystals of lead tungstate ($PbWO_4$) are used to measure precisely the energies of electrons and photons. A 'preshower' detector, based on silicon sensors, helps particle identification in the endcaps.



Hadron Calorimeter

Layers of dense material (brass or steel) interleaved with scintillators (plastic or quartz) allow the determination of the energy of hadrons, that is, particles such as protons, neutrons, pions and kaons.



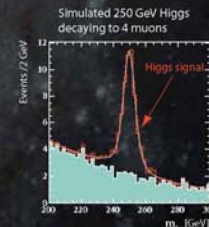
Muon Detectors

To identify muons (essentially heavy electrons) and measure their momenta, CMS uses three types of detector: drift tubes, cathode strip chambers and resistive plate chambers.



Superconducting Solenoid

Passing 20 000 amperes through a 13 m long, 6 m diameter coil of niobium-titanium superconductor, cooled to -270°C , produces a magnetic field of 4 teslas (about 100 000 times stronger than that of the Earth). This field bends the trajectories of charged particles, allowing their separation and momenta measurements.



Data Analysis

Physicists from around the world use cutting-edge computing techniques (such as the Grid) to sift through millions of events from CMS to produce plots like the one on the left (a simulation) that could indicate the presence of new particles or phenomena.



Brochure → poster



Recent Progress
 CMS Times
 Brochure
 CMS Movie
 Graphic Novel

Finances
 SG discussions

Future activities
 Filming at P5
 Brochures
 Web site

Needs from CB
 CMS Times
 "milestones"

The Detector and Detectives

CMS is a large technologically advanced detector comprising many layers, each designed to perform a specific task. Together these layers allow CMS scientists to identify and precisely measure the energies and momenta of all particles produced in collisions at CERN's Large Hadron Collider (LHC).

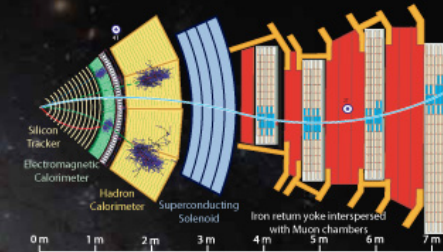


Tracker

Finely segmented silicon sensors (strips and pixels) enable charged particles to be tracked and their momenta to be measured. They also reveal the positions at which long-lived unstable particles decay.

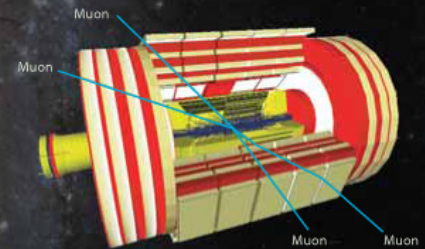
Pattern Recognition

New particles discovered in CMS will be typically unstable and rapidly transform into a cascade of lighter, more stable and better understood particles. Particles travelling through CMS leave behind characteristic patterns, or 'signatures', in the different layers, allowing them to be identified. The presence (or not) of any new particles can then be inferred.



Trigger System

To have a good chance of producing a rare particle, such as a Higgs boson, the particle bunches in the LHC collide up to 40 million times a second. Particle signatures are analyzed by fast electronics to save (or 'trigger on') only those events (around 100 per second) most likely to show new physics, such as the Higgs particle decaying to four muons in the figure below. This reduces the data rate to a manageable level. These events are stored for subsequent detailed analysis.



Electromagnetic Calorimeter

Nearly 80 000 crystals of lead tungstate (PbWO₄) are used to measure precisely the energies of electrons and photons. A 'preshower' detector, based on silicon sensors, helps particle identification in the endcaps.



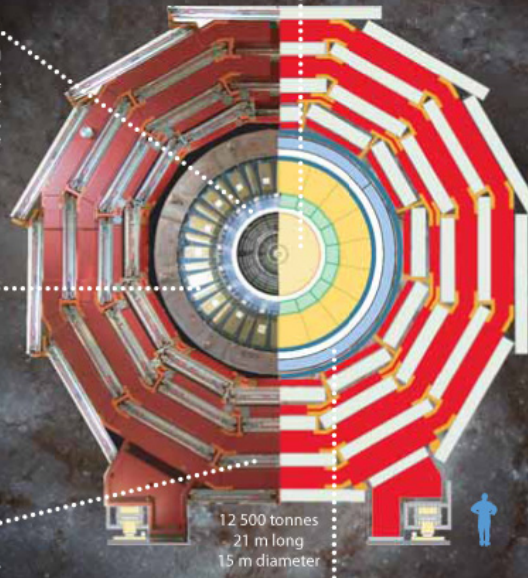
Hadron Calorimeter

Layers of dense material (brass or steel) interleaved with plastic scintillators or quartz fibres allow the determination of the energy of hadrons, that is, particles such as protons, neutrons, pions and kaons.



Muon Detectors

To identify muons (essentially heavy electrons) and measure their momenta, CMS uses three types of detector: drift tubes, cathode strip chambers and resistive plate chambers.

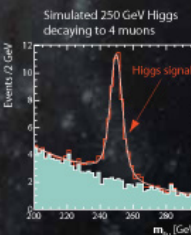


12 500 tonnes
 21 m long
 15 m diameter



Superconducting Solenoid

Passing 20 000 amperes through a 13 m long, 6 m diameter coil of niobium-titanium superconductor, cooled to -270°C, produces a magnetic field of 4 teslas (about 100 000 times stronger than that of the Earth). This field bends the trajectories of charged particles, allowing their separation and momenta measurements.



Data Analysis

Physicists from around the world use cutting-edge computing techniques (such as the Grid) to sift through millions of events from CMS to produce plots like the one on the left (a simulation) that could indicate the presence of new particles or phenomena.



The Compact Muon Solenoid Experiment
 37 countries, 155 institutes
 2000 scientists, including about 450 students
<http://cms.cern.ch>



CMS Movie



Recent Progress

CMS Times
Brochure
CMS Movie
Graphic Novel

Finances

SG discussions

Future activities

Filming at P5
Brochures
Web site

Needs from CB

CMS Times
“milestones”

- **Movie started production (at CERN) in early 2004. First version was available for Open Day 2004**
- **BIG delay in producing final version – indeed no work on it for more than one year. Recently Sophie Mayer has spent ~6 weeks finalizing the movie in English and French**
- **Will be shown after this presentation!**
- **Audience is mainly schools and general public**



CMS Movie etc.



Recent Progress

- CMS Times
- Brochure
- CMS Movie
- Graphic Novel

Finances

- SG discussions

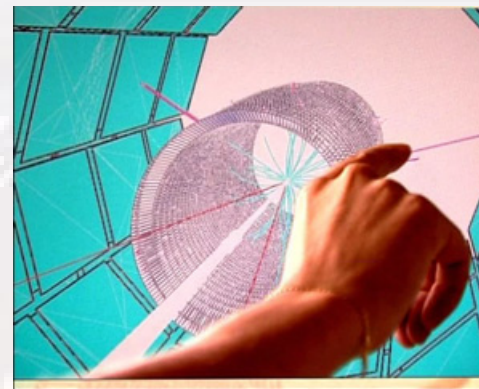
Future activities

- Filming at P5
- Brochures
- Web site

Needs from CB

- CMS Times
- "milestones"

Aim to produce a DVD with English/French language versions
Include CMS brochures, presentation material, interviews etc.
as "extras" → need someone to organize this





CMS Graphic Novel



Recent Progress
CMS Times
Brochure
CMS Movie
Graphic Novel

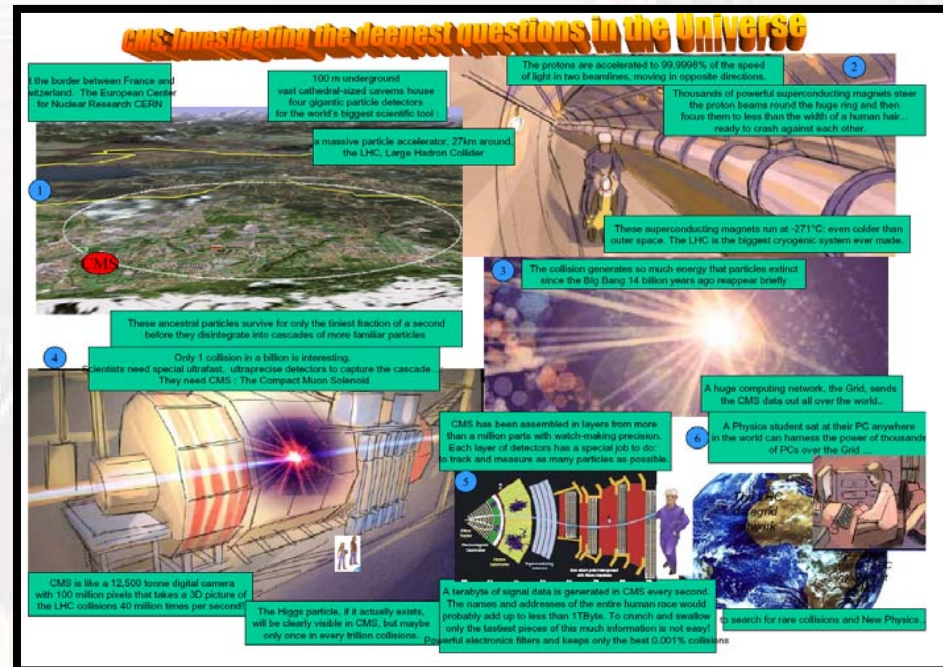
Finances
SG discussions

Future activities
Filming at P5
Brochures
Web site

Needs from CB
CMS Times
"milestones"

- **Eventual aim is to produce a 20-page book by LHC/CMS startup → target audience is 14-16 year olds**
- **Try to obtain sponsorship by producing a "trial" 4-page brochure in the same style → should be ready by end-October**

Karl Gill is leading player in this project, working with Rolf Landua and the High School Teachers program – particularly Aline Guevara Villegas from the "Universum" in Mexico city





Finances



Recent Progress
CMS Times
Brochure
CMS Movie
Graphic Novel

Finances
SG discussions

Future activities
Filming at P5
Brochures
Web site

Needs from CB
CMS Times
“milestones”

- **CMS FB approved principle of increase of Outreach budget to 250kCHF/year**
 - **Discussions with Scrutiny Group in the past months to address some concerns:**
 - **“CMS Times is IN-reach, not OUT-reach”**
 - Presently ~80 external subscribers to CMS Times (inc. R.Aymar, J.Engelen)
 - Interviews with young people (inc. video interviews) for showing to high-school/university students
 - **“sharing of responsibilities between CMS, CERN, funding agencies etc.”**
 - CMS Outreach produces dedicated materials
 - CERN has a “co-ordinating” and “dispersion” role
 - PPARC, INFN, FNAL, IN2P3 etc. use material produced by CMS (and are involved in some productions of course)
- Expect approval from SG soon (probably for 220k CHF)**



Future Activities - 2006



Recent Progress

CMS Times
Brochure
CMS Movie
Graphic Novel

Finances

SG discussions

Future activities

Filming at P5
Brochures
Web site

Needs from CB

CMS Times
“milestones”

- **National Geographic magazine, Discovery Channel etc. + CERN, NSF, FNAL, INFN, PPARC etc. → all wish to make high quality filming of CMS whilst still possible, including the descent of major elements**
- **Idea to produce a CMS “virtual visit” (a la ATLAS)**
- **Mid-late November seems optimum time (while CMS is open)**
 - **Needs coordinating in terms of safety, non-repetition of effort etc.**
 - **Really require a dedicated person to organize this activity until the end of 2006 → C. Schaefer**



Recent Progress

CMS Times
Brochure
CMS Movie
Graphic Novel

Finances

SG discussions

Future activities

Filming at P5
Brochures
Web site

Needs from CB

CMS Times
“milestones”

- **New brochure: translation**
- **Sub-detector brochures**
 - Need to determine the target audience(s)
 - **MUST** have a common look and feel
 - One graphic designer should produce them all
 - Could be used as teaching tools for university students
 - Probably more than 4 pages
 - Content could be used to produce updated posters, web site etc.
- **Press pack (a la ATLAS)**



Future Activities - 2006



Recent Progress

- CMS Times Brochure
- CMS Movie
- Graphic Novel

Finances

- SG discussions

Future activities

- Filming at P5
- Brochures
- Web site

Needs from CB

- CMS Times "milestones"

- Need to update CMS public web site
- Front page being examined by Marzena Lapka
- Introductory animation required
 - From Big Bang to the "questions" (a la brochure)
 - The raison d'être of CMS
- Need professional help (budgeted) for design, development, navigation etc.

Content should be provided by CMS

Compact Muon Solenoid

AUGUST, 2006 CERN HOME | CMS WORK HOME SEARCH | CONTACT OUTREACH

Dclenchement et acquisition des donnees
 Allemagne, Canada, Espagne, Etats-Unis, Finlande, France, Grèce, Hongrie, Italie, Pologne, Portugal, Royaume-Uni, Suisse, Turquie

Trajectographe
 Allemagne, Autriche, Belgique, CERN, Etats-Unis, Finlande, France, Italie, Japon*, Royaume-Uni, Suisse

Calorimètre électromagnétique (cristaux)
 Allemagne, Canada, Espagne, Grèce, Hongrie, Italie, Japon*, Portugal, Royaume-Uni, Russie, Suisse

Pré-chauffonneur
 Allemagne, Belgique, CERN, Grèce, Inde, Russie, Taiwan

Calorimètre hadronique HCAL
 Allemagne, Belgique, Espagne*, Etats-Unis, Inde, Japon*, Royaume-Uni, Russie, Suisse, Turquie

Chambres à muons
 Allemagne, Autriche, Belgique, CERN, Espagne, Grèce, Hongrie, Italie, Japon*, Royaume-Uni, Russie, Suisse, Turquie

Calorimètre (petits angles)
 Allemagne, Belgique, CERN, Grèce, Inde, Russie, Taiwan

Aliment supraconducteur
 Tous les pays participant à CMS contribuent au financement de l'aliment, en particulier: Chine, Etats-Unis, Finlande, France, Italie, Japon*, Suisse

Pieds
 Pakistan, Chine

Culasse de retour du flux
 Allemagne, Espagne, Grèce, Inde, Turquie, Russie, Royaume-Uni, Japon*

Poids total : 12500 T
Diamètre extérieur : 15,0 m
Longueur totale : 21,5 m
Induction magnétique : 4 tesla

LINKS | CMS FAQ | CMS DOCUMENT SERVER | CMS ON WIKIPEDIA



Needs from CB/MB/FB



Recent Progress

CMS Times
Brochure
CMS Movie
Graphic Novel

Finances

SG discussions

Future activities

Filming at P5
Brochures
Web site

Needs from CB

CMS Times
“milestones”

• CMS Times

- Opinions (simple questionnaire in latest edition)
- Would like more articles concerning work outside of CERN
- Institute/people section requires your participation
 - Suggest institutes and young people (not necessarily physicists) to be interviewed. Interviews can be carried out by Marzena at CERN or by people at the institutes
- Is there still a need for the “picture of the week”? Yes!

• Major events in CMS

- Very useful for CERN press office etc.
- Almost impossible for me to keep this up-to-date
- Is it possible to assign someone to this task? (to chase sub-detector reps etc.)