# Welcome - Καλώς ήρθατε





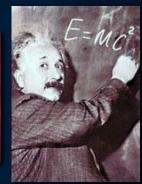
# The Mission of CERN

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: 22 Member States

- ~ 2300 staff +1530 other paid personnel
- ~ 12820 scientific users

Budget (2017) ~1000 MCHF



Associate Member States: Cyprus, India, Pakistan, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine Applications for Membership or Associate Membership: Brazil, Croatia, Lithuania, Russia, Slovenia

Observers to Council (status being phased out): Japan, Russia, United States of America; European Union, JINR and UNESCO



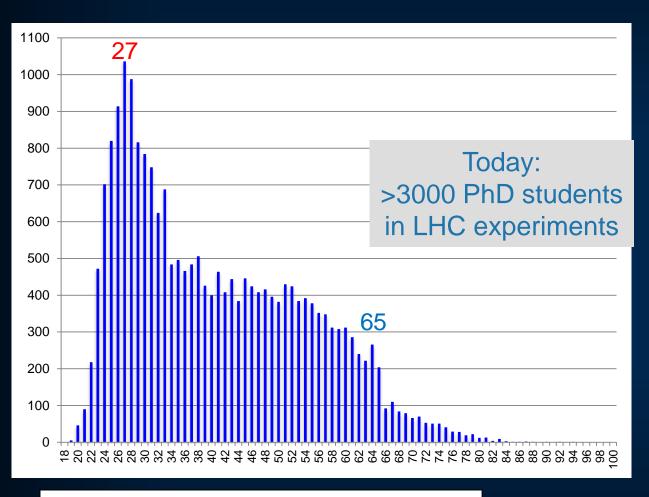
# Science is getting more and more global

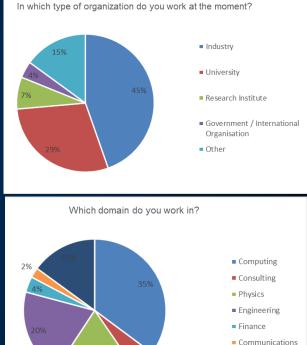




## Age Distribution of Scientists

- and where they go afterwards





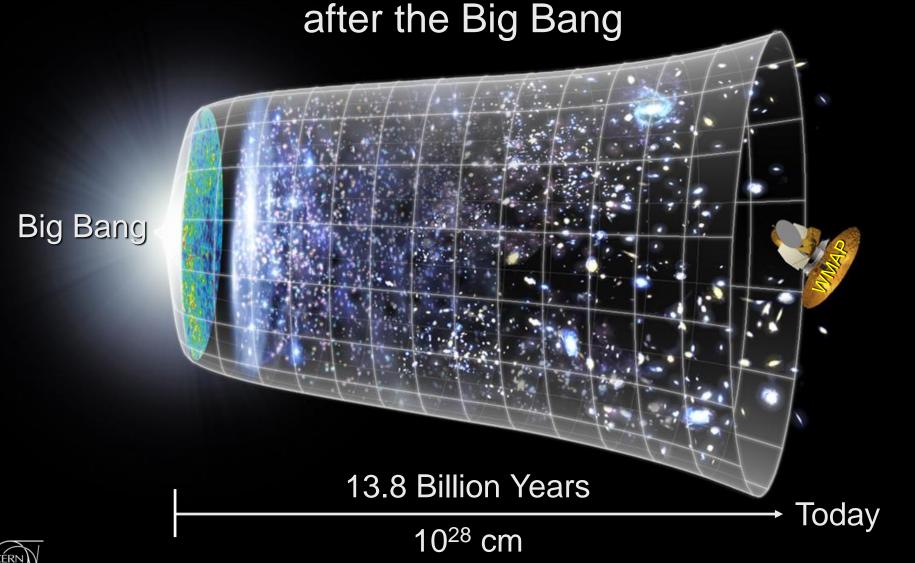
Others

They do not all stay: where do they go?

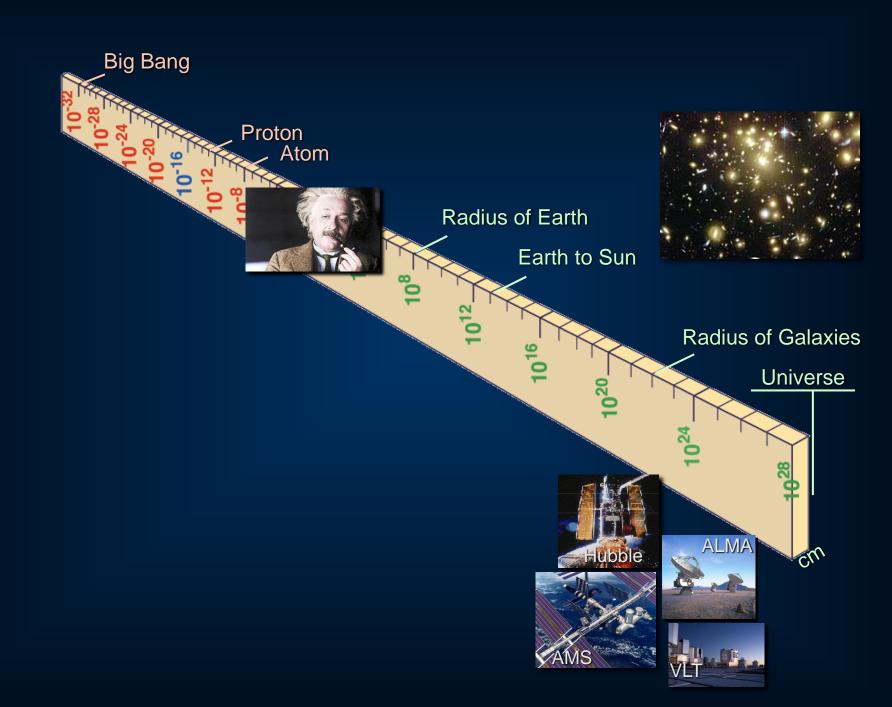


# Next Scientific Challenge:

to understand the very first moments of our Universe



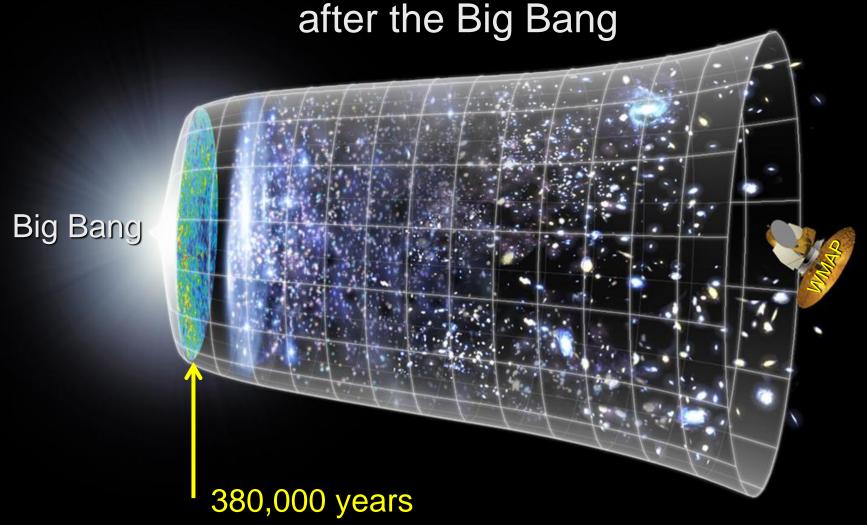




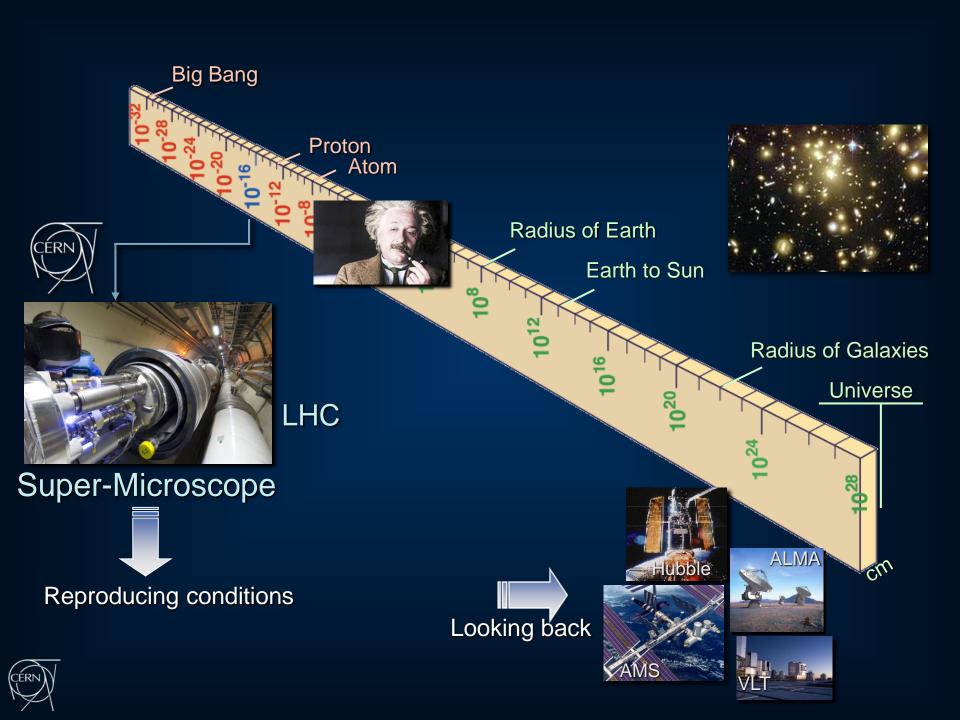


# Next Scientific Challenge:

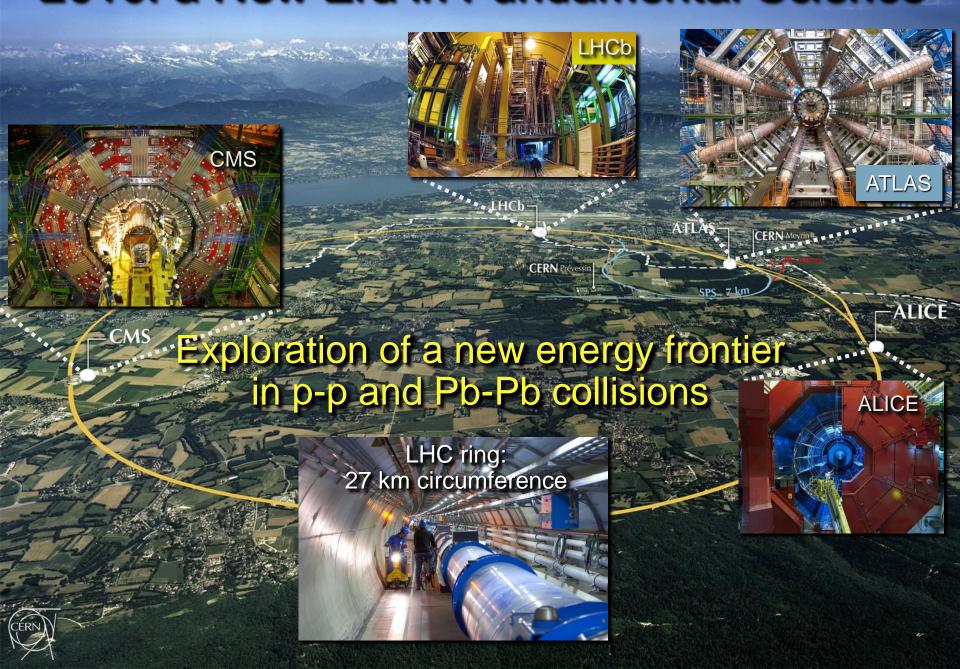
to understand the very first moments of our Universe







# 2010: a New Era in Fundamental Science



## 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)



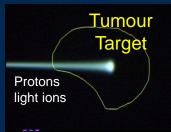
## Medical Application as an Example of Particle Physics Spin-off

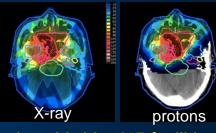
Combining Physics, ICT, Biology and Medicine to fight cancer



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

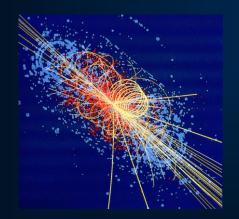
## Hadron Therapy





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)



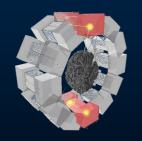
Detecting particles

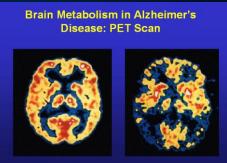


Clinical trial in Portugal, France and Italy for new breast imaging system (ClearPEM)



#### PET Scanner





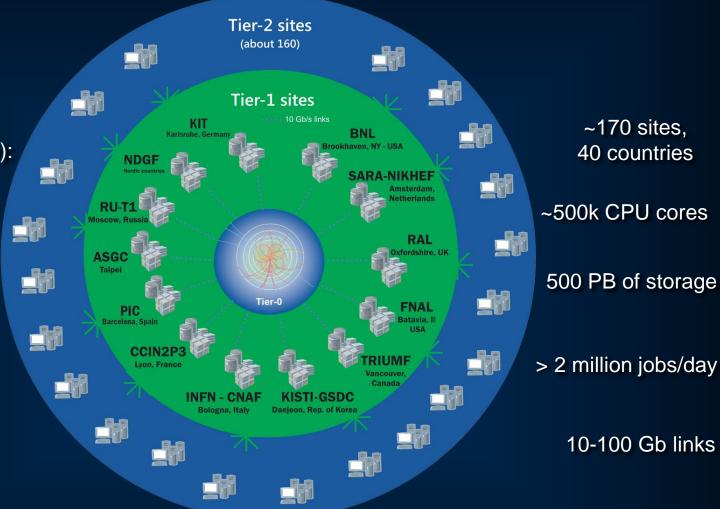


## The Worldwide LHC Computing Grid

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

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

Tier-2: Simulation, end-user analysis



#### 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

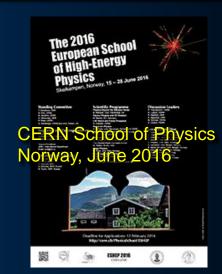






## Young Researchers

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



## **Physics Students**

Summer Students
Programme

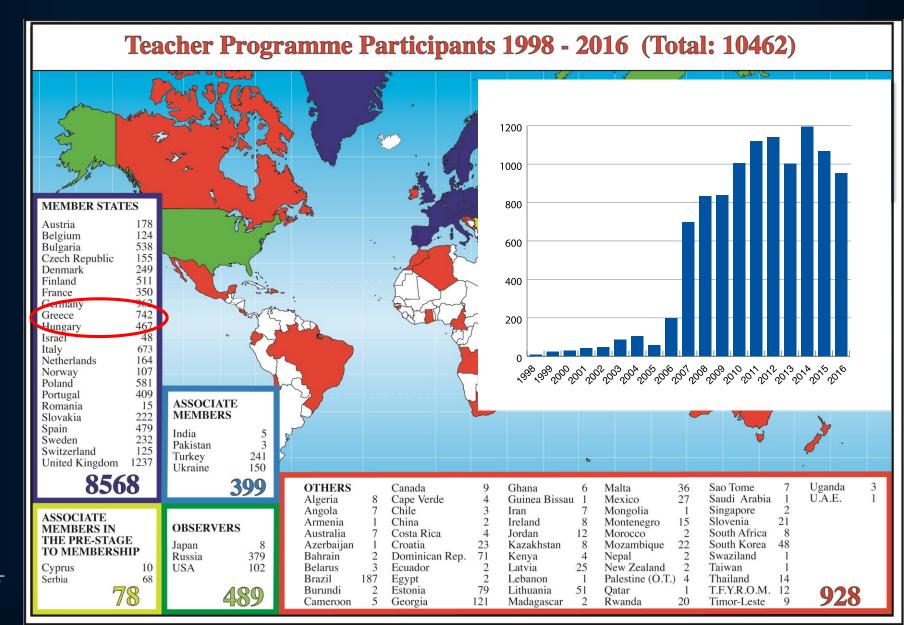


#### **CERN Teacher Schools**

International and National Programmes

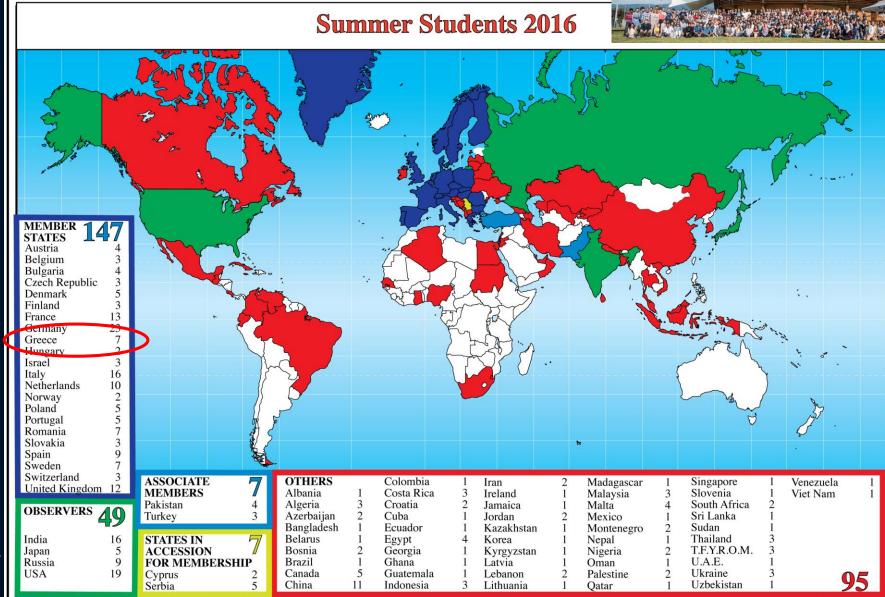


# CERN Teacher Programme





# Summer Students 2016







# Greece and CERN



- Greece was one of the 12 founding Member States of CERN (1954)
  - Greek researchers (from Greece and abroad) have made notable contributions to experimental & theoretical particle physics.
- Today, 9 universities and institutes in Greece are involved in particle physics at CERN: ATLAS, CMS, ALICE, several small experiments.
- Accelerator R&D: LHC, CLIC



