Welcome to the GGI

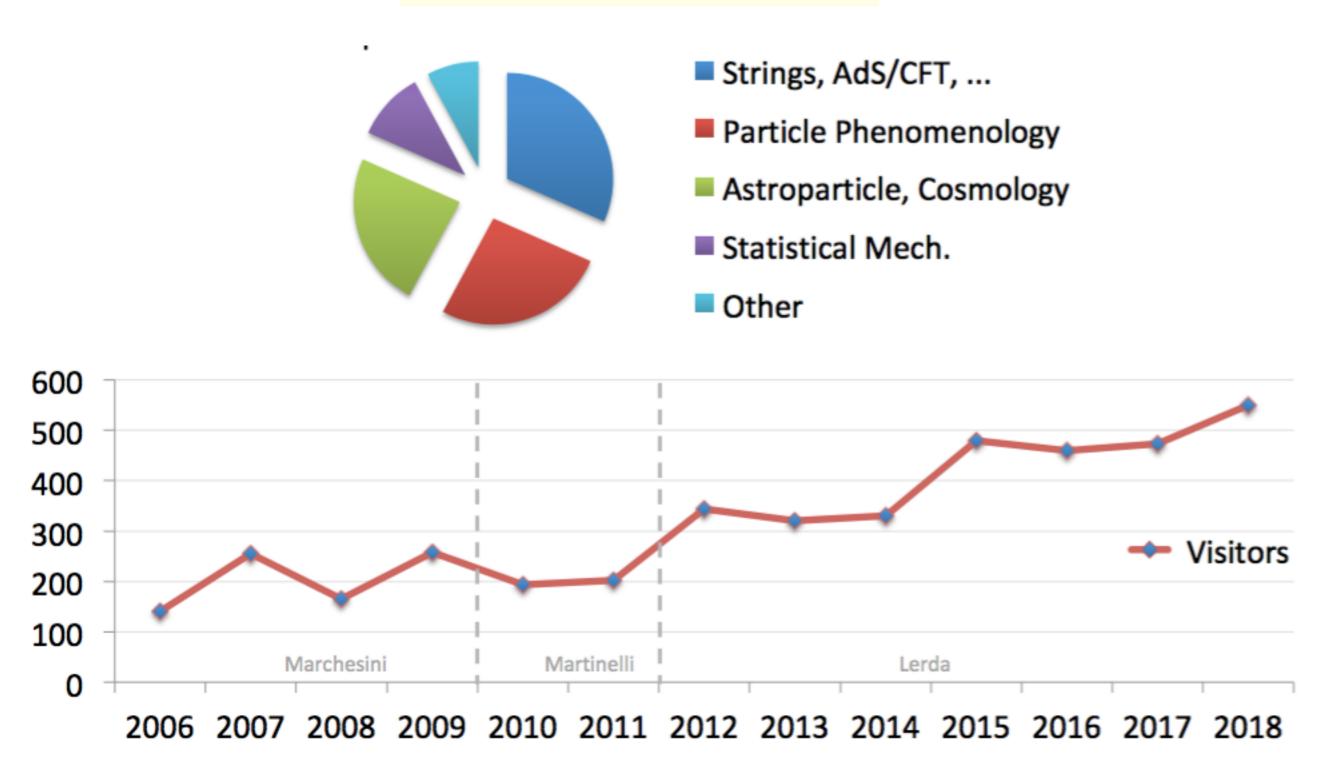
The Galileo Galilei Institute for Theoretical Physics INFN National Center for Advanced Studies



The GGI History

- The Galileo Galilei Institute (GGI) is the first European Institute dedicated to Theoretical Physics
- After the proposal in 2004 to use part of the Physics Department in Arcetri to house workshops lasting 2-3 months, an agreement between INFN and the University of Florence was signed and the GGI was officially born with the Inaugural Conference which took place on September 19-21, 2005
- From then, the GGI has grown in his activities: 40 long-term workshops have been organised with the participation of leading international experts
- In 2014, the INFN Theory Committee (CSN4) financed 4 Ph.D. Schools in theoretical physics (and one more starting from 2019). That gave a new role to the GGI and set the basis for the transformation in National INFN Center for Advanced Studies, finalised in 2017
- More than 250 students attend the GGI schools each year due to the excellent quality training recognised at the international level

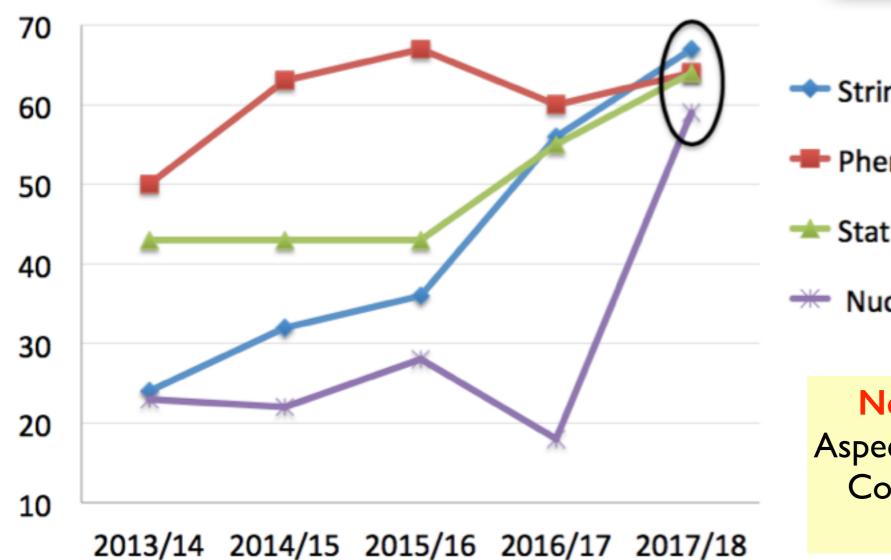
Workshops' Participants



MORE THAN 5000 SCIENTISTS COMING FROM ALL THE WORLD HAVE BEEN PARTICIPATING TO THE GGI EVENTS

Schools' Participants





String Theory

Phenomenology

Statistical Physics

Nuclear/Hadronic Physics

New School: Theoretical
Aspects of Astroparticle Physics,
Cosmology and Gravitation
March 11-22, 2019

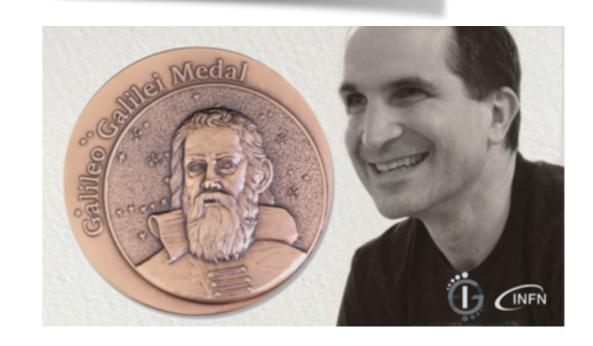
MORE THAN 300 PHD STUDENTS COMING FROM ALL THE WORLD PARTICIPATE TO THE GGI SCHOOLS EACH YEAR

The Galileo Galilei Medal

- In conjunction with the transformation of the GGI into a National Centre for Advanced Studies, INFN has established the GALILEO MEDAL
- The GALILEO MEDAL will be awarded every two years, starting with 2019, to one or more scientists (not more than three) who, in the 25 years preceding the award, have made outstanding and seminal contributions to in the areas of Theoretical Physics that are of interest for INFN

The first Galileo Galilei Medal awarded to Juan Martin Maldacena

«For pathbreaking ideas in theoretical physics, and especially for the discovery of duality between gravity and ordinary quantum field theory, with farreaching implications.»



1925 - In the cloister of Arcetri, around the well: Enrico Fermi, Nello Carrara, Franco Rasetti and Rita Brunetti



In the short time he was in Florence, Fermi wrote one of his fundamental papers dealing with the quantum theory of an ideal gas of monoatomic elements, in which, applying Pauli's theory, he gave rise to Fermi Dirac statistics