CERN Bulletin

Nos 19 & 20 – 11 & 18 May 2011

Science: the shared language of development

CERN scientists, including John Ellis and Patrick Fassnacht, participate in the 6th Sharing Knowledge across the Mediterranean conference in Malta, on Friday 6 May.

This year's conference on "Sharing Knowledge across the Mediterranean" is being held in Malta from 5 to 8 May. It is the sixth in a series of conferences whose aim is to promote dialogue among countries in the Mediterranean region through the language of science, organised by the "Sharing Knowledge Foundation" (http://www.sharing-knowledge.org/). CERN is one of the Foundation's partners, and today John Ellis, one of CERN's non-Member State advisors, announced CERN's readiness to donate several hundred computers to various Moroccan universities to encourage their participation in high-energy physics and Grid computing.

This gesture of support to the North African region was announced during the sixth "Sharing Knowledge across the Mediterranean" conference. Embracing many of CERN's guiding principles, the conference focuses on sharing scientific knowledge across political, cultural and geographical borders. No topic with a scientific aspect is off limit: from the development of intercontinental communication networks and the desalination of seawater, to developing basic research and managing humanitarian catastrophes.

This year's conference has drawn a diverse crowd to Malta – including the Prime Minister of Malta, the Hon. Lawrence Gonzi, as well as private-sector energy employees, scientific researchers, government officials

(Continued on page 2)

Rutherford's Legacy

It's 100 years to the month since Ernest Rutherford published the paper that established the existence of the atomic nucleus, and in a way gave rise to much of what we do at CERN.

Rutherford's analysis, based on measurements made by Hans Geiger and Ernest Marsden, established the existence of the atomic nucleus, and with it an understanding that what appears to be solid matter is in fact mostly empty space. As Arthur Eddington put it: "If we eliminated all the unfilled space in a man's body and collected his protons and electrons into one mass, the man would be reduced to a speck just visible with a magnifying glass." A sobering thought.

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Rutherford's Legacy

Nevertheless, something gives matter substance and that, of course, is the forces that act between the particles in Eddington's tiny speck. Particle physics is the study of those particles and forces, and CERN has evolved into a world-leading centre for that study. Over the years, a common thread of CERN research has been the investigation of the electromagnetic and weak forces. It's electromagnetism that maintains negatively charged electrons at a distance from positively charged nuclei, thereby giving rise to the atomic structure that Rutherford observed. The weak force is responsible for radioactivity, and drives the hydrogen fusion processes in stars.

Through the 1960s and 1970s, the theoretical underpinning of particle physics, the Standard Model, took shape and with it came the notion that all the forces could be unified into a single theory. In the 1970s, CERN's Gargamelle experiment brought the first hints that this was so, producing evidence that the weak and electromagnetic forces were manifestations of the same phenomenon. The Nobel Prize-winning discovery of the mediators of the weak force, the W and Z particles, in the 1980s, confirmed this result. And through the 1990s, LEP put electroweak theory on solid experimental ground.

Today, the Standard Model is almost complete, and with the LHC we are poised to go beyond, to a new level of understanding of particles and forces. After Rutherford, things were never the same again. I wonder if, another 100 years from now, people will say the same of the LHC?

Rolf Heuer

Science: the shared language of development

Continued from page 1)

and NGO representatives. "Our aim is to invite Mediterranean nations that already share ties in fundamental research - be it through CERN or the developing SESAME project - to address issues that affect everyday life in their countries," says Robert Klapisch, formerly of CERN, the president and founder of the Sharing Knowledge Foundation. "Although the conferences are attended by people of a variety of cultures, by keeping the focus on common scientific ground they become venues for productive discussion." This year's conference is hosted by the Malta Council for Science and Technology, whose CEO is Nicholas Sammut, who has also worked at CERN in the past.

The first Sharing Knowledge conference was held at CERN in 2004. According to John Ellis, a member of the Foundation's Council: "The meetings give CERN the opportunity to touch base with North African nations cooperating with the Organization, while also exploring potential new collaborations with other interested nations. Each conference is a rare opportunity to encounter representatives from Israel, Palestine and Jordan at the same table, discussing practical science-based solutions instead of focussing on potential controversies."

But it's not just talk. While the Sharing Knowledge conferences have helped develop the growing dialogue between the regions, attendees are also encouraged to make tangible recommendations. "At the 2004 conference, many North African researchers spoke of the difficulties they faced getting visas," says Klapisch. "This culminated in the 'European Researchers Charter', which allows researchers of any nationality to move freely through the European Research Area."

CERN's readiness to donate computers is yet another example of the tangible results emerging from the conference. They will be a welcome contribution to Morocco's growing physics community, whose ties with CERN began in 1997 when Morocco became a member of the ATLAS collaboration. "We are confident that Morocco's scientific community will develop its involvement in the field of high-energy physics," says Ellis. Abdeslam Hoummada, Morocco's spokesman at CERN, commented: "In the name of the Moroccan high-energy physics community from five universities, I thank CERN for this donation, which will strengthen our participation in ATLAS and Grid computing." If this collaboration is successful, CERN is prepared to consider donating further computers to other high-energy physics groups across North Africa.

The donation is a gesture that combines the spirit of the conference with CERN's international scientific mission. "We're hoping these computers will help set up a strong Grid computing centre in Morocco," says Ellis. "I am hopeful it will be the first of many in the Mediterranean region."

Katarina Anthony

LHC Report: Records are made to be broken

The LHC has spent the last couple of weeks delivering collisions to the four main experiments. At the same time the number of bunches in the beam has been steadily increased.

Since the scrubbing run the LHC has passed through 228, 336, 480 and 624 bunches per beam to reach the latest total of 768. As can be seen, each step-up is 144 bunches, which represents two extra injections of 72 bunches from the SPS when filling the machine. A few days is spent delivering physics after each step-up to check the performance of the machine and make sure that no intensity-dependent effects are compromising machine protection.

The rewards have been impressive. Each step-up, naturally enough, brings a new in-house record for peak luminosity. In addition, on 21 April, with 480 bunches, the LHC set a new world record for luminosity at a hadron collider of around 4.4×10^{32} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$. This exceeded the previous high of 4.024×10^{32} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$ set by Fermilab's Tevatron collider in 2010. The new record itself lasted only a couple of days and 768 bunches per beam have now given us around 8.4×10^{32} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$.

The integrated luminosity has also increased accordingly and the total for the year for ATLAS and CMS now stands at over 250 pb^{-1}. One 16-hour fill with 624 bunches added nearly 30 pb^{-1} alone. The stored beam energy at the start of a fill is now over 50 MJ - a soberingly impressive figure.

As of Wednesday 4 May the LHC went into a 5-day machine studies period. This will be followed by a 4-day technical stop, and thereafter 5 more weeks aimed at delivering physics. The push-up in the number of bunches will continue towards a potential maximum for the year of around 1400.

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CERN openlab and its partners - a unique collaboration

Collaborating with industry is a long-standing tradition at CERN. CERN openlab is a unique example of a structure for CERN and industry to jointly carry out large-scale research and development in the field of information technologies. An initiative perceived by some as rather new, as already old by others, the openlab this year celebrates its 10th anniversary.

The idea of openlab started with Manuel Delfino, who was the head of the IT Department at the start of the millennium. "Links with industry were already in place in the computing field but lacked a general framework" explains François Fluckiger, the manager of openlab since its inception. For example, benchmarking of cutting-edge IT products were carried out and there was specific joint developments. But they were short-term and that were limited in scope undertakings.

The openlab idea is to form a collaborative venture that could take a long-term perspective through a common framework: same duration for the collaborations, same level of contribution from industry. This led to partnership agreements with industry's leading companies that were initially planned to last three years, a sufficient delay to build solid teams with ambitious objectives, and enable CERN to hire young engineers and scientists to work on the common projects.

"So in April 2001, CERN wrote to half a dozen major companies inviting them to join this exciting new undertaking as founding members. By June, three had already signed up, including Intel and Enterasys. CERN openlab was born!" recalls François Fluckiger.

The guiding principles of openlab were then publicly announced which, despite cosmetic changes, have remained valid to this day. Over the 10 years, 11 companies have participated in openlab. Three of them, Intel, HP and Oracle, have been involved since the early days of openlab and, together with Siemens, form the current group of active partners. Openlab IV, the next phase of openlab, starts in January 2012 with great plans to inject new ideas into computing for CERN and the LHC.

CERN Bulletin

CERN openlab 10th birthday celebration on 3 May 2011, on the occasion of its annual Board of Sponsors meeting, in the presence of the CERN Director-General, the partners, as well as past and present team members. © Fons Rademakers (CERN Photo Club).

The XWHO directory retires

On 11 May a new web-based phonebook will take over from the 16-year old XWHO directory. It will provide access to basic contact information for people and services at CERN. A user-friendly interface will allow you to look for people and services using criteria such as first or last name, organisational unit and phone number. All requests submitted to the retired XWHO directory will be redirected to the new phonebook.

CERN's first electronic phonebook was created in 1995. The XWHO directory was first presented in July that year in a CERN Computer Newsletter (CNL) article entitled "Migrating the access to central directory services" by Miguel Marquina and Bernd Pollermann. Since then, it has been used by thousands of people at CERN and around the world looking for contact details of other members of the Organization. The XWHO directory is now retiring and is to be replaced by the new web-based CERN Phonebook.

For several months now, the XWHO pages have displayed a message indicating that it is no longer being maintained and that the data for a small number of cases might be incorrect. "The XWHO pages are being run on an old machine which still runs on SLC3 (CERN Scientific Linux version 3), while version 6 of SLC is about to be rolled out right now," explains Nick Ziogas, Section Leader of IT-UDS-HUS. "Due to the dependency on SLC3 legacy features required by XWHO and the considerable effort that would be required to port these to newer SLC versions, it has been decided to replace XWHO with a more maintainable new solution." Other phonebooks available at CERN (e.g. NICE phonebook and the 'People' directory) will remain available and will be reviewed later once the new phonebook has proven itself.

The new CERN Phonebook has been designed by the Advanced Information Systems (GS-AIS) group and has been developed in collaboration with the IT-UDS group, which has been responsible for running the XWHO service. "The work started in autumn 2010 and after two beta test phases in January/February and April this year, we are ready for the final release. During the two beta test phases we received a lot of user feedback for which we are very grateful and which is either already incorporated in the new version of the CERN Phonebook or will be considered in upcoming follow-up releases," says Jan Janke from GS-AIS.

The CERN Phonebook was designed to be as easy as possible to use. It therefore offers a very simple user interface consisting of a search field and a 'Search' button. As with modern Internet search engines, typing a few characters is enough to launch a search.

For services, a link to the CERN Service Portal giving access to additional information like contact details and opening hours etc. will also be provided. In future versions, additional information will gradually become available through the Phonebook and, while the basic data will remain accessible to everyone, some of the more specific additions may only be visible to authenticated users.

Many users have hard-coded links to XWHO in their pages. These links will be preserved for a limited amount of time and any user trying to access XWHO will be automatically redirected to the new CERN Phonebook.

"We will keep improving the phonebook, and new versions will be released regularly after the initial production roll-out," confirms Jan Janke. "We would like to take this opportunity to thank all the people who have helped us by testing the beta versions and sending us their feedback!"

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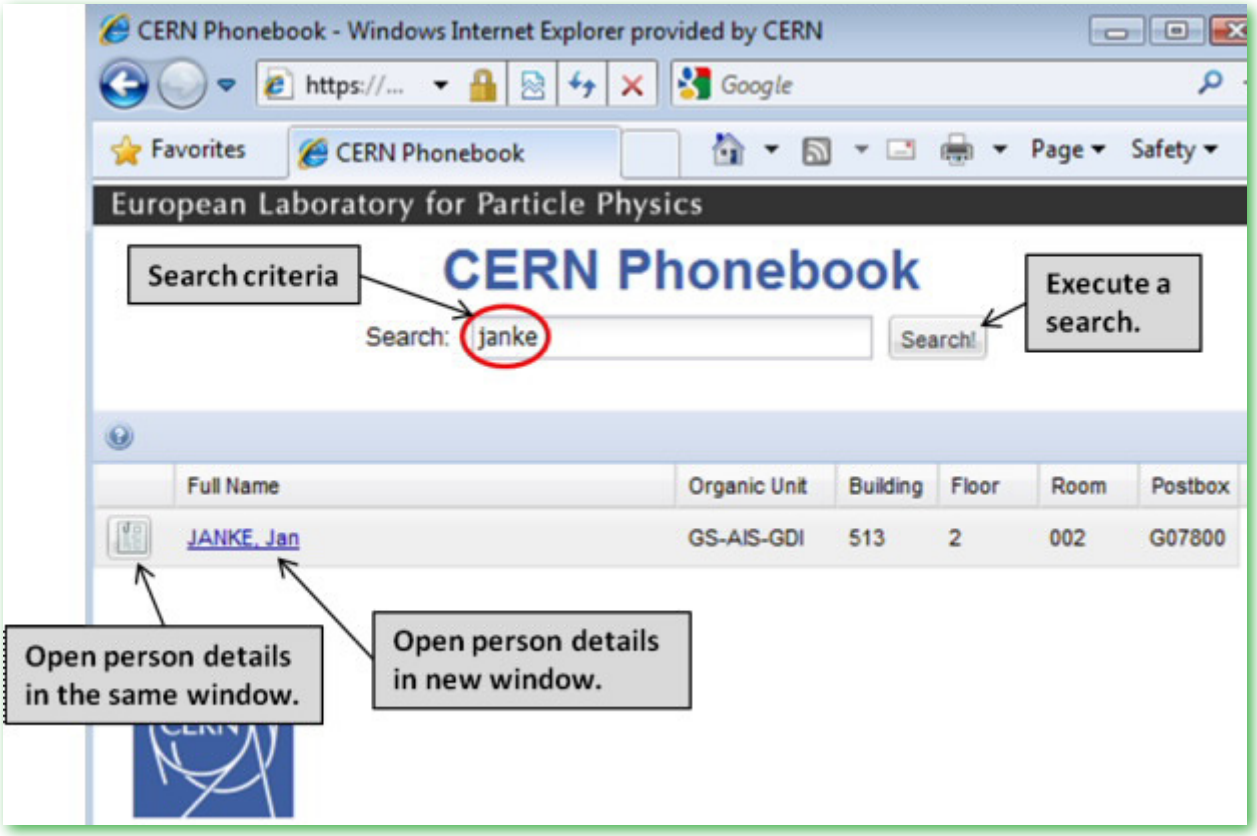
As from 11 May, the new phonebook will be accessible at the URL

http://phonebook.cern.ch/

Please send any requests for new features or information about problems you may encounter to the CERN Service Desk.



The new CERN Phonebook's user interface.

Open Access publishing – another important step forward for SCOAP³

Over recent years CERN has led an initiative, known as SCOAP³, to convert high-quality journals in the field of high-energy physics to Open Access. This will eventually allow anyone, anywhere, anytime, to access peer-reviewed results of research in our field, and will offer more opportunity for the re-use of scientific information. As a pilot, the CERN Scientific Information Service has been establishing partnerships with leading publishers in the field since late 2009 to offer similar conditions to the LHC collaborations.

SCOAP³ is a large consensus-building financial operation, with a projected yearly budget envelope of 10 million euros. To date, SCOAP³ counts partners in 27 countries around the world, who have pledged about three quarters of these funds. On 6 April, representatives of the institutions participating in the SCOAP³ consortium met at CERN to assess the progress of the initiative. During the meeting, large publishers in the field – APS, Elsevier, IOPp, SISSA and Springer – shared their opinions on the SCOAP³ model and stated their intention to participate in the SCOAP³ process. SCOAP³ partners reaffirmed the importance of mutual understanding with the publishing industry on the technical implementation of the scheme. Delegates to the meeting heard statements from countries currently working towards joining SCOAP³ and discussed the opportunities and challenges ahead. Consensus was reached to move SCOAP³ towards an operational phase. A first concrete step will be the start of a call for tenders for publishers to provide peer-review and other publishing services, conditional on further countries and partners joining the SCOAP³ consortium.

Neelie Kroes, Vice-President of the European Commission and Commissioner for the Digital Agenda, addressed the participants in a video message, wishing SCOAP³ "… success [that] will be more than just a proof of concept. It will show us a possible way into the future of scientific publishing that others can follow." Commissioner Kroes continued: "Access to scientific results for free, for all, forever, is a compelling vision indeed." A full transcript of the statement is available on the SCOAP³ web site. A recording of the address can be also downloaded. All presentations, transcripts and videos from the event are also available on the SCOAP³ web site. at:

http://scoap3.org/events/scoap3-6April.html

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CERN Library *Bibliothèque*

News from the Library

Access to CERN Council documents

Records of the CERN Council and its Committees are now more easily available thanks to a digitisation and cataloguing project carried out by the CERN Archive team following the CERN Council's decision in September 2008 to have all paper copies of their past documents scanned and made available electronically. Over 12,000 official documents, most of them available in both English and French, are now available:

http://tinyurl.com/council-related-committees

Optical character recognition means that the full texts, as well as the cataloguing information (metadata), are searchable - just place the prefix "fulltext:" before your search term in CDS, e.g. "fulltext:Austria". Searching the metadata for "Austria" would find just four records, while the fulltext search finds 3,320. Various combinations of metadata and fulltext searching are possible to make your search as precise as you wish; for more details see the CDS Search Guide:

http://cdsweb.cern.ch/help/search-guide

Documents from the Council and its Committees that were created before 1 April 2009 are still governed by the old access restrictions, with 30-year closure periods for all except non-confidential Council records (closed for 5 years). However, new rules approved by the Council in March 2009 now make many more documents publicly available immediately after the Council Sessions (see the Council web pages: http://cern.ch/council).

CERN Library

First meeting of the CERN Council in 1955.

Workplace Safety: you've answered the right questions!

The World Day for Safety and Health at Work was a great success. A big thank you to everyone who took part and took the time to ask themselves the "right questions".

A large number of questionnaires were completed and we were happy to note that many among you had taken the opportunity to give serious thought to your own health and safety on a daily basis.

In a few days' time, information on the hazards most frequently identified over the course of that day – and the methods of coping with them – will be posted on the Safety Unit's website:

https://espace.cern.ch/be-dep/safety.aspx

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at BE-Safety@espace.cern.ch.

The 15 winners of the tombola are:

1st prize (a FNAC gift voucher):
Jean-Benoit Fouillat

2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th prizes (bottle of champagne):
Maud Scheubel
Pierre Juteau
Sebastien Ceuterickx
Joao Simoes

From 6th to 15th prize (a box of chocolates):
Antonio Mongelluzzo
Francesco Castronuovo
Christophe Boucly
Marta Csatari
Jacky Tonoli
Remy Noulibos
Yves Gaillard
Gersende Prior
Laurent Roy
Eric Villet

The Safety Unit (BE department)

Privacy, who cares?

In mid-April, the Sony "Playstation" and "Online Entertainment" networks were compromised and the records of nearly 100 million(!) users (names, addresses, dates of birth, e-mail addresses) were stolen. It even seems that the credit card numbers of these users where lost, too.

In a different case, a bug in the job portal of UNESCO allowed any applicant to access addresses, mobile phone numbers and salaries of probably hundreds of thousands of other job seekers dating back to 2006. But data loss is not only an accidental or malicious act: Apple's iPhone and iPads (and to a lesser extent Android devices) store each position location of their owners since 2008, and it is yet unclear whether this data made it back into Apple's headquarters. Facebook and Google are already known to harvest gazillions of records of user data with the aim of pin-pointing customer behaviour. It is not the first time that, before committing a crime, thieves have consulted the Facebook and Twitter profiles of their victim in order to figure out whether he/she is currently at home; Google maps is used for checking the property. Last but not least, the company behind the TomTom navigation software sold speed data as measured by individual car navigation appliances to the Dutch police (who will now put speed traps at the appropriate places).

It seems that privacy of personal information is nowadays widely ignored, at least on the Internet. Am I old fashioned if I consider my salary, date of birth, private life and credit card numbers being none of your business?

Please be careful. Giving away too much information means giving away your privacy! Think twice before providing personal data to even well-known web sites like Facebook or LinkedIn. Expose only information that is really necessary, and refrain from using sites which seem to be too "greedy". Also, do not use the same password for different sites. Finally, if you are a developer of an application asking and/or storing personal data, ensure that your code is secure and does not leak data! Follow the appropriate CERN Technical Training courses for designing secure software, if in doubt.

Of course, if you have questions, suggestions or comments, please contact Computer.Security@cern.ch or visit us at:

http://cern.ch/security

For further reading on privacy on the Internet, we recommend this article of Bruce Schneier:

http://www.schneier.com/blog/archives/2006/05/the_value_of_pr.html

Computer Security Office

Joint US-CERN-Russia-Japan School

The Joint US-CERN-Russia-Japan School recently organised a course on Synchrotron Radiation & Free Electron Lasers, held at the Ettore Majorana Foundation and Centre for Scientific Culture in Erice, Italy from 6 to 15 April, 2011.

The school attracted 65 participants representing 22 different nationalities, with around half from Europe and the other half from Russia, Asia and the Americas. The programme comprised 15 lectures each of 90 minutes, 9 hours of parallel sessions, and 6 hours of discussion/student presentation sessions. Feedback from the participants was extremely positive, praising the expertise and enthusiasm of the lecturers, as well as the high standard and quality of their lectures. In addition to the academic programme, the students had the opportunity during the traditional one-day excursion to visit two archeological sites at the Temples of Segesta and Selinunte.

The success of the school has encouraged the organisers to re-launch the Joint School, which ran on a roughly two-year cycle from 1985 to 2002. The next school would be held somewhere in Asia.

CERN Accelerator School

Dr. Roger Bailey (Director of CAS) and Dr. Bill Barletta (Director of USPAS).

Ombuds' Corner
Le coin de l'Ombuds

In this series, the Bulletin aims to explain the role of the Ombuds at CERN by presenting practical examples of misunderstandings that could have been resolved by the Ombuds if he had been contacted earlier. Please note that, in all the situations we present, the names are fictitious and used only to improve clarity.

Team spirit and rumours

Jeff* is the leader of a team in charge of the support, operation and maintenance of many CERN equipment. The task is complex as the equipment is scattered across the CERN site, and needs regular maintenance and constant operational monitoring. His team is formed of CERN staff and technicians working under external service contracts.

For a long time everything ran smoothly, up to the point when a sudden and unexpected fault brought normal operations to a halt. Two colleagues, Ron* and Mike*, both CERN staff, were jointly responsible for the equipment concerned. Although the repairs were completed promptly, unpleasant rumours started to spread that the fault was due to previous maintenance work. Mike found out, by accident, that these false rumours had arisen from private conversations Ron had had with some technicians. Taking it as a personal attack, he started to spread gossip about Ron, making veiled accusations that he alone was responsible for the incident. Both rumours eventually reached everyone in the team, including Jeff, who started to doubt his confidence in the two senior technicians. People started to complain to Jeff about the awkward situation in the team, which could also pose a threat to the good relationship that had been established with technicians working under external service contracts.

Something had to be done, but what?

The case was not up to the level of harassment, although there was clearly a breach of the CERN Code of Conduct [CoC]. It seemed to fall into an area where only informal action could be considered. After some discussion with the Ombuds, Jeff decided to talk to the two technicians to remind them of CoC standards and the respectful behaviour required within a team. In addition, he decided to devote part of a meeting to brainstorming about the case.

Conclusion

There are no specifically planned actions take in cases where behaviour is not in agreement with the CoC, unless it falls into the category of harassment or contravenes Staff Rules and Regulations. The CoC is encourages good behaviour, so that we be treated and treat others with courtesy, according to the rules of an Organization that champions a "respectful workplace". It is then the responsibility of and a matter of honour for everyone to follow it and act accordingly. The Ombuds is available for guidance in the application and interpretation of the CERN CoC.

Contact the Ombuds early!

http://cern.ch/ombuds

Vincent Vuillemin

** Names and story are purely fictitious.*

Official news

Members of the personnel shall be deemed to have taken note of the news under this heading. Reproduction of all or part of this information by persons or institutions external to the Organization requires the prior approval of the CERN Management.

ADMINISTRATIVE CIRCULAR NO. 20 (REV. 2) – RE-EVALUATION OF THE KILOMETRE ALLOWANCE WHEN USING A PRIVATE VEHICLE FOR JOURNEYS ON OFFICIAL DUTY

Following discussion in the Standing Concertation Committee meeting of 21 March 2011, the kilometre allowance was increased from 0,65 CHF/km to 0,70 CHF/km as from **11 April 2011** which is the first date of the new overtime period.

Department Head Office
HR Department

Take note

CERN SHUTTLES – TRAM ARRIVAL – TWO ADDITIONAL SHUTTLES AS FROM 2 MAY 2011

With the TRAM's arrival at CERN and to facilitate mobility inside CERN, the GS Department is reinforcing CERN's shuttle services and will provide users with two additional shuttles from/to Building 33 (CERN Reception) as from Monday 2 May:

1. Circuit No. 5: serving Meyrin site (approx. every 15 minutes)
   - from 7h30 to 9h15
   - from 11h30 to 13h28 (serving restaurants No.1 and 2)
   - from 16h30 to 18h35

2. Circuit No. 6: serving Prevessin site (approx. every 20 minutes)
   - from 7h30 to 9h10
   - from 11h30 to 13h28 (serving Restaurants No. 1, 2 and 3)
   - from 16h30 to 18h23

For further details, please consult the timetable for these circuits at the following url:

http://gs-dep.web.cern.ch/gs-dep/groups/SEM/ls/ShuttleService/

Please do not hesitate to give us your feedback on the shuttle services:

Shuttle-Website@cern.ch

In case of problems with the shuttles, please contact 77777.

GS-IS Group
General Infrastructure Services Department

PART TIME POST FOR QUALIFIED TEACHER OF SECONDARY MATHEMATICS IN ENGLISH

The English National Programme, part of the Lycee International de Ferney-Voltaire, is looking for an English mother-tongue teacher of secondary Mathematics, able to teach up to GCSE Statistics and Mathematics. This is a part time post (4-6 contact hours per week) from September 2011. Please note that a relevant secondary Mathematics teaching qualification is required.

For full details and how to apply, refer to the Programme's website. The page is:

http://www.enpferney.org/enpv2/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=169:secondary-maths-posts&catid=21:staff-vacancies&Itemid=41

Enquiries to:

Peter Woodburn, Head of Programme / hop@enpferney.org

DUTCH SCHOOL IN GENEVA

The Dutch School in Geneva organizes Dutch education for children in the primary and secondary school. For the school year 2011-2012 the Dutch School in Geneva is looking for qualified part time teachers Dutch for the primary and secondary school. If you are interested, please send your application and curriculum vitae in Dutch by email to the NTC coordinator, Mrs. Anne Saeys (anne.saeys@free.fr).

More info :

www.ntcgeneve.info

De vereniging Nederlandse Taal en Cultuur De Taalfontein, kortweg NTC Genève, is een oudervereniging, die tot doel heeft de Nederlandse taal en de Nederlandse en Vlaamse cultuur in de regio Genève te stimuleren. Dit geschiedt d.m.v. het organiseren van Nederlandse les voor leerlingen zowel in het basisonderwijs als het voortgezet onderwijs. Voor het volgende schooljaar zoekt NTC parttime docenten (M/V) vanaf 2 uur per week, zowel voor het Primair Onderwijs als voor het Voortgezet Onderwijs, met name voor de IB-opleiding.

Voor het Primair Onderwijs dienen geïnteresseerden een PABO opleiding voltooid te hebben. Voor de IB-opleiding een universitaire talenopleiding.

Salaris en werktijden zullen in onderling overleg worden vastgesteld. Meer info over NTC vindt u op www.ntcgeneve.info

Bent u geïnteresseerd ? Stuur dan uw sollicitatie, inclusief uw curriculum vitae, per e-mail naar Anne Saeys (anne.saeys@free.fr).

Take note

CERN RELAY RACE

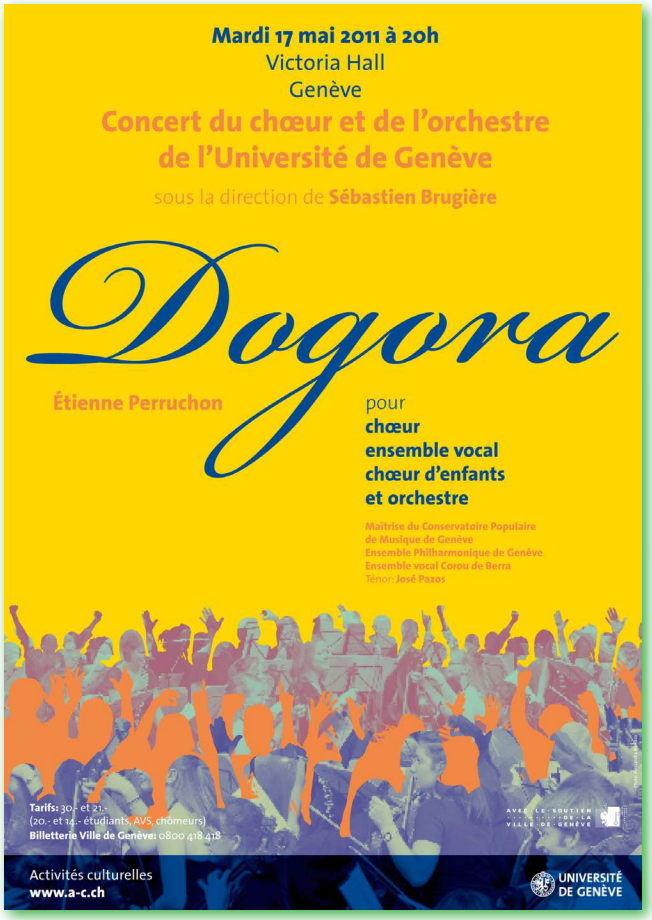
The CERN relay race will take place around the Meyrin site on Thursday 19 May starting at 12-15. If possible, please avoid driving on the site during this 20-minute period. If you do meet runners while driving your car, please STOP until they have all passed. Thank you for your cooperation.

Details of the course and of how to register your team for the relay race can be found at:

https://espace.cern.ch/Running-Club/CERN-Relay/default.aspx

Some advice for all runners from the Medical Service can also be found at:

https://espace.cern.ch/Running-Club/CERN-Relay/RelayPagePictures/MedicalServiceAnnoncement.pdf



Safety Training Course

Isabelle CUSATO - HSE Unit

Tel. 77381
Isabelle.Cusato@cern.ch

COURS SÉCURITÉ

« Sécurité de travail avec laser »

Session le 13 mai 2011
de 14h00 à 18h00

(en français)

À qui s'adresse ce cours ?

Ce cours s'adresse aux personnes travaillant avec des produits laser de classe 3B ou 4. Ce cours est recommandé aux personnes travaillant avec des produits laser de classe 3R, ou des lasers à faisceau divergent ou collimaté de classe 1M ou 2M.

Quel est le contenu du cours ?

Après un rappel des principales caractéristiques des différents types de lasers, l'accent sera mis sur les conditions de travail et les précautions à prendre :

* Risques associés aux faisceaux laser : Danger de la lumière cohérente - Risques pour les yeux - Exposition maximale permise pour l'œil - Risque thermique pour les tissus biologiques - Autres effets du faisceau laser sur le milieu biologique - Autres risques : électrique, chimique (dye, eximère), bruit, rayons-X, incendie/chaleur ;
* Moyens de protection : Règles de sécurité pour les différentes classes de laser - Lunettes de protection - Résistance des filtres aux faisceaux puissants - Protection de la peau.

Exemples d'utilisation des lasers au CERN.

Comment s'inscrire ?

Vous pouvez vous inscrire sur le catalogue des formations sécurité, ou en contactant Isabelle Cusato (73811).

SAFETY TRAINING: SCHEDULED SESSIONS IN APRIL

The following training courses are scheduled in May. You can find the full Safety Training programme on the online Safety Training catalogue:
https://espace.cern.ch/info-safetytraining-official/Pages/Newcourses.aspx

If you are interested in attending any of the courses below, please talk to your supervisor, then apply electronically via EDH from the course description pages, by clicking on SIGN-UP.
Registration for all courses is always open – sessions for the less-requested courses are organized on a demand-basis only. Depending on the demand, a session will be organised later in the year.

Formation masque auto-sauveteur

10-MAY-11 (08.30 – 10.00) in French
10-MAY-11 (10.30 – 12.00) in French
12-MAY-11 (08.30 – 10.00) in English
12-MAY-11 (10.30 – 12.00) in English
19-MAY-11 (08.30 – 10.00) in French
19-MAY-11 (10.30 – 12.00) in French
24-MAY-11 (08.30 – 10.00) in English
24-MAY-11 (10.30 – 12.00) in English

Champs magnétiques

13-MAY-11 (09.30 – 11.30) in French

Chemical Safety - Introduction

20-MAY-11 (09.00 – 11.30) in English

Habilitation ATEX niveau 2

19-MAY-11 to 20-MAY-11 (09.00 – 17.30) in French

Habilitation électrique : Non électriciens

05-MAY-11 au 06-MAY-11 (09.00 – 17.30) in French

Laser Users

27-MAY-11 (09.00 – 12.30) in English

Pontier-élingueur *

16-MAY-11 to 17-MAY-11 (08.00 – 17.00) in French

Radiological Protection

06-MAY-11 (13.30 – 17.30) in English
13-MAY-11 (08.30 – 12.30) in English
17-MAY-11 (13.30 – 17.30) in English
27-MAY-11 (08.30 – 12.30) in English

Recyclage - Conduite de plates-formes élévatrices mobiles de personnel (PEMP) *

30-MAY-11 (08.00 – 17.00) in French

Recyclage - Pontier-élingueur *

31-MAY-11 (08.00 – 17.00) in French

Risques liés aux interventions en espace confiné

16-MAY-11 (09.00 – 17.30) in French

Secourisme – Cours de base

26-MAY-11 to 27-MAY-11 (08.30 – 17.30 and 08.30 – 12.30) in French

Secourisme - Cours de recyclage

27-MAY-11 (13.30 – 17.30) in French

Sécurité de travail avec laser

13-MAY-11 (14.00 – 18.00) in French

Sécurité Radiologique

13-MAY-11 (13.30 – 17.30) in French
27-MAY-11 (13.30 – 17.30) in French

Utilisation des équipements de protection respiratoire

30-MAY-11 (08.30 – 12.00) in French
30-MAY-11 (13.00 – 16.30) in French
31-MAY-11 (08.30 – 12.00) in French
31-MAY-11 (13.00 – 16.30) in French

**) Session in French with the possibility of receiving the documentation in English*

Seminars

MONDAY 9 MAY

ACADEMIC TRAINING LECTURE
REGULAR PROGRAMME
11:00 - Bldg. 222-R-001 - Filtration Plant

ACT Lectures on Detectors - Inner Tracking Detectors (1/5)

P. WELLS / CERN

ISOLDE SEMINAR
13:30 - Bldg. 26-1-022

Nuclear Structure Lecture Series: Introduction I

R. CASTEN / YALE UNIVERSITY

TH STRING THEORY SEMINAR
14:00 - TH Auditorium, Bldg. 4

TBA

TUESDAY 10 MAY

ACADEMIC TRAINING LECTURE
REGULAR PROGRAMME
11:00 - Bldg. 222-R-001 - Filtration Plant

ACT Lectures on Detectors - Calorimeters (2/5)

P. BLOCH / CERN

ISOLDE SEMINAR
13:30 - Bldg. 26-1-022

Nuclear Structure Lecture Series: Introduction II

R. CASTEN / YALE UNIVERSITY

TH STRING THEORY SEMINAR
16:00 - TH Auditorium, Bldg. 4

TBA

E. SOKATCHEV / UNIVERSITE DE SAVOIE-CHAMBERY

WEDNESDAY 11 MAY

ACADEMIC TRAINING LECTURE
REGULAR PROGRAMME
11:00 - Bldg. 222-R-001 - Filtration Plant

ACT Lectures on Detectors - Muon systems (3/5)

K. HOEPFNER / RWTH AACHEN

TH COSMO COFFEE
11:00 - TH Auditorium, Bldg. 4

Light Dark Matter and Neutrino Telescopes

M. WINKLER / MUNICH, TECH. U.

WEDNESDAY 11 MAY

TH THEORETICAL SEMINAR
14:00 - TH Auditorium, Bldg. 4

TBA

B. M. GRIPAIOS

ISOLDE SEMINAR
14:30 - Bldg. 26-1-022

Nuclear Structure Lecture Series: Discussion I

R. CASTEN / YALE UNIVERSITY

THURSDAY 12 MAY

ACADEMIC TRAINING LECTURE
REGULAR PROGRAMME
11:00 - Bldg. 222-R-001 - Filtration Plant

ACT Lectures on Detectors - Particle Identification and Forward Detectors (4/5)

P. KRIZAN / UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA AND J. STEFAN INSTITUTE, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA

ISOLDE SEMINAR
13:30 - Bldg. 26-1-022

Nuclear Structure Lecture Series: Discussion II

R. CASTEN / YALE UNIVERSITY

TH BSM FORUM
14:00 - TH Auditorium, Bldg. 4

The Simplified Composite-Higgs Model

G. PANICO / ETH ZURICH

FRIDAY 13 MAY

COMPUTING SEMINAR
11:00 - IT AUDITORIUM, BLDG. 31-3-004

The latest GCC release series and the special modes of its runtime C++ library

P. CARLINI / ORACLE CORP.

ACADEMIC TRAINING LECTURE
REGULAR PROGRAMME
11:00 - Bldg. 222-R-001 - Filtration Plant

ACT Lectures on Detectors - Trigger and Data Acquisition (5/5)

B. PETERSEN / CERN

FRIDAY 13 MAY

DETECTOR SEMINAR
11:00 - Bldg. 40-S2-B01 - Salle Bohr

NA62: a Hermetic Detector for Ultra Rare Kaon Decay

A. SERGI / CERN

PARTICLE AND ASTRO-PARTICLE PHYSICS SEMINARS
14:00 - TH Auditorium, Bldg. 4

Astrophysical uncertainties on cosmic ray propagation and implication for DM indirect search

D. GRASSO / INFN PISA

MONDAY 16 MAY

TH SEMINARS, CONFERENCES & WORKSHOPS
8:00 - TH Auditorium, Bldg. 4

SUSY Breaking '11

S. ABEL / IPPP DURHAM, G. GIUDICE, C. GROJEAN / CERN

TUESDAY 17 MAY

CERN JOINT EP/PP & EP/PP/LPCC SEMINAR
11:00 - Council Chamber, Bldg. 503

First LHCf measurement of photon spectra at pseudorapidity >8.8 in LHC 7TeV pp collisions

PROF. T. SAKO / NAGOYA UNIVERSITY

TH STRING THEORY SEMINAR
14:00 - TH Auditorium, Bldg. 4

Date blocked due to SUSY Breaking 2011

WEDNESDAY 18 MAY

TH COSMO COFFEE
11:00 - TH Auditorium, Bldg. 4

TBA

J. CARRON / ETH-ZURICH

TH THEORETICAL SEMINAR
14:00 - TH Auditorium, Bldg. 4

TBA [SUSY breaking workshop]

ISOLDE SEMINAR
14:30 - Bldg. 26-1-022

Studies of the EC and bound-state beta- decays at the FRS-ESR

J. KURCEWICZ / GSI

Seminars

THURSDAY 19 MAY

COLLIDER CROSS TALK
11:00 - TH Auditorium, Bldg. 4

Beyond the MSSM, from theory to events

B. FUKS / INSTITUT PLURIDISCIPLINAIRE HUBERT CURIEN (IPHC)-INST. NAT. PHYS

CERN COLLOQUIUM
16:30 - Council Chamber, Bldg. 503

The current status of work on the origin of life

S. KAUFFMAN / FRSC, U VERMONT, SANTA FE INSTITUTE, TAMPERE U. TECHNOLOGY

FRIDAY 20 MAY

COMPUTING SEMINAR
11:00 - CERN

Security Analysis of the Un-hackable Victorinox Secure Device

M. VUAGNOUX

Academic training

CERN ACADEMIC TRAINING PROGRAMME 2011

Regular lecture

9 May 2011

ACT Lectures on Detectors - Inner Tracking Detectors

by Pippa Wells (CERN)

10 May 2011

ACT Lectures on Detectors - Calorimeters (2/5)

by Philippe Bloch (CERN)

11 May 2011

ACT Lectures on Detectors - Muon systems (3/5)

by Kerstin Hoepfner (RWTH Aachen)

12 May 2011

ACT Lectures on Detectors - Particle Identification and Forward Detectors

by Peter Krizan (University of Ljubljana and J. Stefan Institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia)

13 May 2011

ACT Lectures on Detectors - Trigger and Data Acquisition (5/5)

by Dr. Brian Petersen (CERN)

from 11:00 to 12:00

at CERN (Bldg. 222-R-001 - Filtration Plant)

Organiser: Maureen Prola-Tessaur/PH-EDU