CERN Bulletin

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HiRadMat: materials under scrutiny

The HiRadMat facility, located in the TNC tunnel.

CERN's new facility, HiRadMat (High Radiation to Materials), which is designed to test materials for the world's future particle accelerators, should be operational and welcoming its first experiments by the end of the year.

The materials used in the LHC and its experiments are exposed to very high-energy particles. The LHC machine experts obviously didn't wait for the first collisions in the world's most powerful accelerator to put the materials through their paces - the equipment was validated following a series of stringent tests. And these tests will get even tougher now, with the arrival of HiRadMat.

The tunnel that formerly housed the West Area Neutrino Facility (WANF) has been completely revamped to make way for CERN's latest facility, HiRadMat. Supported by the Radioprotection service, a team from the Engineering (EN) Department handled the dismantling operations from October 2009 to December 2010. "We could only work on dismantling the old WANF machinery at an average rate of one week in six (following the LHC schedule)," explains HiRadMat Deputy Project Leader, Sébastien Evrard. "The radioactive materials were processed, stored and, where possible, reused for HiRadMat, in strict compliance with radiation protection rules." This was the first dismantling operation on such a large scale since the dismantling of LEP, and the extraction of certain items from the WANF took a great deal of organising, using automatic hook devices and video cameras to allow the operators to keep their distance from the radioactive components. This part of the work went off very well, giving EN Department engineers solid experience in remote handling techniques. As Sébastien

(Continued on page 2)

One small step for a tram…

It's now just over a month since the No. 18 tram arrived at CERN, and it has already changed the face of the Laboratory. We will soon be able to enjoy a period free of road works in front of the Meyrin site, but it's unlikely to last long, since the tram line is set to be extended across the border into France within the next few years.

That first tram, which arrived at CERN full of representatives of our local authorities on 30 April, can justly be thought of as a herald for major changes to come, both tangible and symbolic.

(Continued on page 2)

In this issue

News

- HiRadMat: materials under scrutiny 1
- A word from the DG 1
- LHC Report: LHC experiences close encounters with UFOs 3
- Happy World IPv6 Day! 4
- Comic book tells the tale of Dark Matter 5
- Mobile Web: the democratisation of an essential tool 6
- Robert Aymar awarded the Légion d'honneur 6
- The Tour du Canton wins over the rainy weather 7
- What do passwords and toothbrushes have in common? 8
- News from the Library: Focus on AIP conference proceedings 8
- Ombuds' corner: Controlling our own stress 9

Official news 9
Take note 10
Training & Development 12
Seminars 12

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HiRadMat: materials under scrutiny

(Continued from page 1)

underlines, "this will stand us in good stead for future dismantling jobs."

If all goes well, and thanks to the sustained efforts of many groups at CERN, operations at HiRadMat should start by the end of the year. "I'd be really pleased if we could start HiRadMat experiments in October. The first project should be the testing of a collimator for the LHC," observes the EN Department's Ilias Efthymiopoulos, who is leading the HiRadMat project. In the HiRadMat hall, beams from the SPS are directed onto the elements to be tested. This enables researchers to test collimators, beam windows and various materials before installation in the accelerators. Because, as Ilias notes: "accelerators are not ideal places to test new equipment."

It would have been unthinkable to wait until the first collision had occurred in the LHC before realising that this or that new part couldn't withstand the impact of a beam or came out severely damaged. That's why it is so vital to "bombard" samples with high energy and answer the following kinds of questions - is the material destroyed? Is it deformed? In what way? Have its mechanical properties been modified? The resulting data will tell engineers much about the resistance of the materials and provide valuable new information that can be fed back into simulations. Ilias adds: "Up until now, people did calculations to evaluate the quality of materials but had no real data to constrain their models. Thanks to HiRadMat, progress can now be made in theoretical areas too."

On top of its innovative characteristics, HiRadMat is also very adaptable: researchers can fine-tune the diameter of the beam which is "shot" at the samples and thereby alter its energy density (the finer the beam, the greater the energy delivered per cm3) and thus get closer to "real" conditions in the accelerator. In this way, items destined for the LHC can be tested somewhere other than in the LHC.

HiRadMat is supported by the European Commission via the EuCARD project (European Coordination for Accelerator Research and Development) of the 7th Framework Programme and includes several European partners. "Like all CERN's facilities, HiRadMat will be open to scientists from CERN's Member States and countries across the world. Anyone wishing to use the SPS beams to test their samples will have to request permission from the members of the HiRadMat committee, who will evaluate the suitability of proposals and draw up an annual schedule." With physicists busy designing the future generation of particle accelerators, a facility like HiRadMat seems more indispensable than ever.

Anaïs Schaeffer

(Continued from page 1)

One small step for a tram…

Tangibly, CERN is now linked to central Geneva by a regular and reliable service in 20 minutes, and with the line scheduled to be extended across the border into France, and a large park and ride facility planned for St Genis, we can also look forward to much improved public transport for those commuting from the Pays de Gex into Geneva.

Symbolically, CERN is the gateway between France and Switzerland, and an interface between science and society. The tram, coupled with other plans for the development of the region between entrances A and B, gives us a unique opportunity to transform that area into a convivial public space and an important cultural focus for the region.

As a foretaste of things to come, we already have the InGrid park in front of Building 33, generously offered to CERN by the Canton of Geneva and scheduled to remain for three years. By the time InGrid moves on, we should start to see the new permanent public face of CERN taking shape. This week, the architects of the Globe, Hervé Dessimoz's firm, Group H, and landscape artists Charles and Lily Jencks presented us with plans for a development of ancillary buildings worked into a stunning landscape representing the story of the Universe. This cannot be fully funded from CERN's core budget, but we are now embarking on a concerted fundraising campaign. In parallel, the Canton of Geneva has put up 5 MCHF for an architectural competition to develop the zone bordering the road, and we're also looking at opening CERN's first particle accelerator, the SC, to the public.

All these things are happening as part of a coordinated plan for the border region between France, Geneva and Vaud. CERN's position on one of those frontiers makes us a natural focal point for the project, putting us exactly where we should be: at the heart of our region's development, both physically and culturally. That's one giant leap for CERN, and it all began with one small step for a tram.

Rolf Heuer

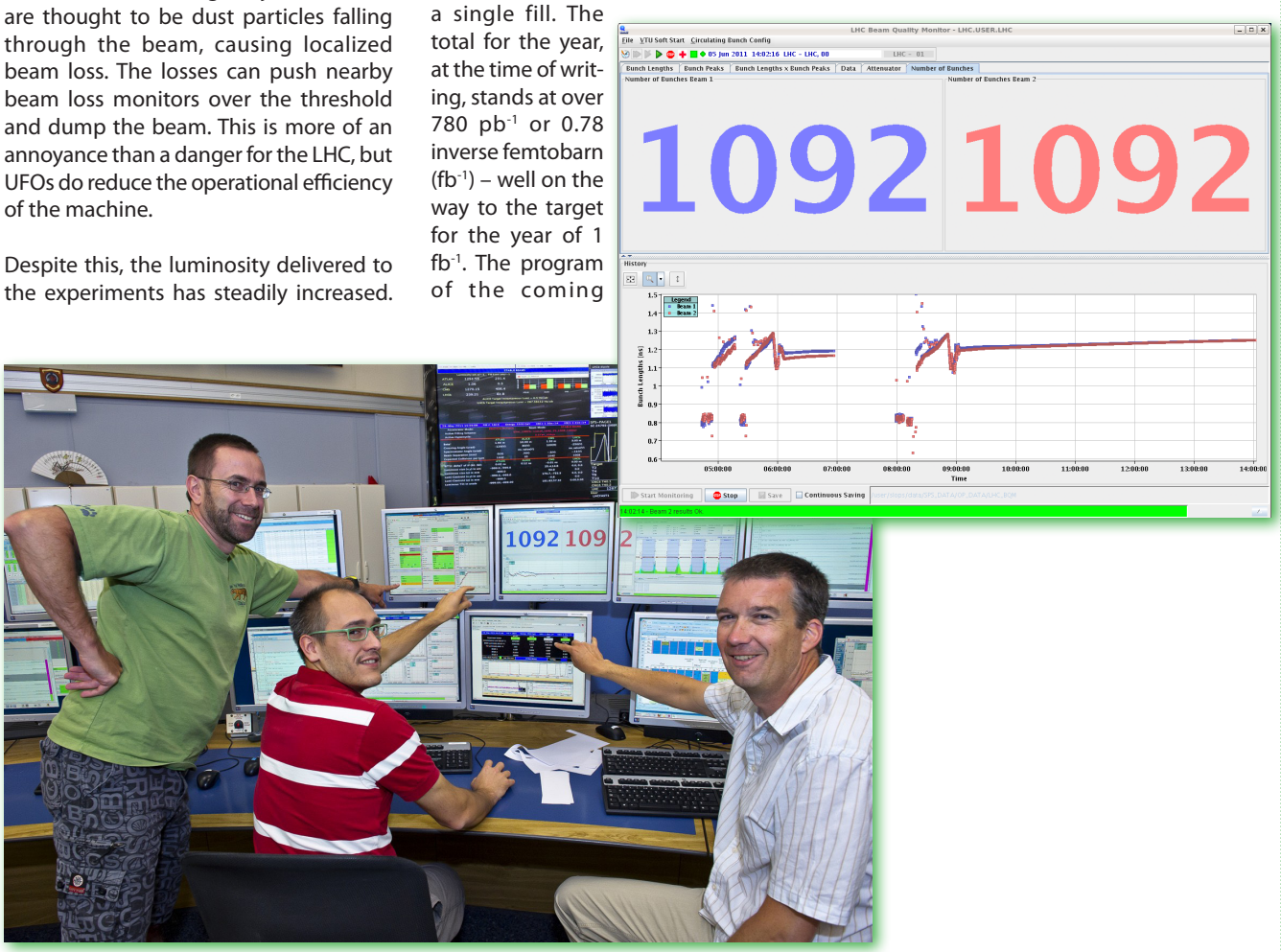
LHC experiences close encounters with UFOs

On 29 May, yet another record was set as 1092 bunches per beam were injected into the LHC, hitting a peak luminosity of 1.26x10^{33} cm^{-2} s^{-1}. While running at 3.5 TeV each beam now packs a total energy of over 70 MJ – equivalent to a TGV travelling at a 70 kph.

As the total beam intensity has been pushed up, the LHC has encountered a number of related problems, such as the so-called UFOs (Unidentified Falling Objects). These are thought to be dust particles falling through the beam, causing localized beam loss. The losses can push nearby beam loss monitors over the threshold and dump the beam. This is more of an annoyance than a danger for the LHC, but UFOs do reduce the operational efficiency of the machine.

Despite this, the luminosity delivered to the experiments has steadily increased. On three occasions there have been over 40 inverse picobarns (pb^{-1}) delivered in a single fill. The total for the year, at the time of writing, stands at over 780 pb^{-1} or 0.78 inverse femtobarn (fb^{-1}) – well on the way to the target for the year of 1 fb^{-1}. The program of the coming weeks is to push for even more luminosity, maximizing the total delivered to the experiments before the summer conferences.

Mike Lamont for the LHC team



Operators in the LHC Control Centre happily show the screens displaying the 1092 bunches injected into the machine for the first time.

Happy World IPv6 Day!

Almost 20 years after Tim Berners-Lee posted a summary of his World Wide Web project on the newsgroup, there are more than two billion users worldwide, and billions more web pages. It has transformed the way we socialize, conduct business, and even changed the way we do science. But unfortunately, the number of available Internet addresses has not grown at the same space to accommodate these changes.

The number of Internet addresses is fixed because of the way the Internet operates: data is routed through the Internet in packets that use numeric addresses to encode its origin and its destination. The layer of communication at this level is called Internet Protocol (IP), originally developed by Vint Cerf, a program manager at the US Department of Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency and now Vice President and Chief Internet Evangelist of Google, USA, and member of numerous boards including as Commissioner for the Broadband Commission for Digital Development in 2010.

IPv4 addresses, which are currently used, have a 32-bit integer value, capable of supporting only about four billion unique addresses. Twenty years ago, four billion seemed like a large number. In February 2011, however, the groups that manage IP addresses - Internet Corporation For Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) and the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) - announced that the last IPv4 blocks had been assigned to the Regional Internet Registries. And just two months later, the Asia Pacific Network Information Centre released its final batch of addresses to the region.

The solution to this long-anticipated problem is to replace IPv4 with IPv6, a 128-bit system that offers 240 billion, billion, billion, billion Internet addresses. IPv6 was first described in 1998, but deployment has been slow thus far. Now, with worldwide exhaustion of IPv4 addresses expected by the end of 2011, this is no longer the case.

Switching the LHC grid to to IPv6

As IPv6 is phased in, it will coexist with IPv4. Adoption by Internet services and web companies has moved at a snail's pace – understandably so, as it requires changing the language of every device connected to the web. Currently, only 0.34% of all Internet users are capable of running on IPv6.

This is a huge problem that all computing grids will also have to tackle, as they require IP addresses to transfer data between users all over the world. If the computing grid at the LHC remained on IPv4, for example, "We would be unable to communicate with some of our users, in particular Asia Pacific," said Jean-Michel Jouanigot, CERN's IT Communication Systems Group Leader. "CERN would be unable to fulfill its mission, which is to give access to all our users."
"We started, more than a year ago, an aggressive plan to be IPv6 ready at the infrastructure level. This will last several more years, and will require significant effort to test all devices and systems and adapt our network management framework. But all the applications - home made, public domain, and commercial - will need even more resources to be adapted," Jouanigot said.

Today, there are so many requests for IP addresses that companies requesting new ones need to justify their reasons. "This is the trigger for change," Jouanigot said. "Large corporations have been hesitant to spend millions to change their network equipment. Although the protocol was defined some time ago, its implementation has been immature and not all devices are ready."

"This situation is analogous to the millennium bug problem," Jouanigot said, referring to the late 1990s, when it was thought computer systems would crash when reaching the year 2000. "Today's IPv6 task is an even larger job."

To help facilitate the switch, the Internet Society has set up World IPv6 day. On 8 June, the W3C, Google, Facebook, Limelight Networks and others piloted a global 24-hour 'test flight' of IPv6. The aim is to motivate Internet service providers, hardware makers, operating-system vendors and web companies to prepare for IPv6. Accepting this standard is the only way for the web to remain sustainable for future generations.

The full version of the article was published on 8 June, on ISGTW.

You can test if your computer network is IPv6 ready at :

http://test-ipv6.com/

Adrian Giordani

Comic book tells the tale of Dark Matter

The sciences star in few comic books. On occasion, the comic narrative may feature a villain using science for his nefarious deeds. Or perhaps the hero will have a wild-haired scientific genius for his sidekick. But you wouldn't expect to read a comic about science news, and you certainly wouldn't expect that news to be about particle physics. That is, unless you've read True Tales.

Released in May 2010, the True Tales comic series tackles complicated physics through simple illustrations. The brainchild of Daniel Whiteson – a member of the ATLAS collaboration and an assistant professor at the University of California, Irvine - the comic book depicts the complex topics being studied at CERN, tackling dark matter in its first issue. "Deciding to explain particle physics in a comic book was the easy part," he explains. "After all, what's a Feynman diagram but a technical comic strip? The only issue was finding an artist to do it."

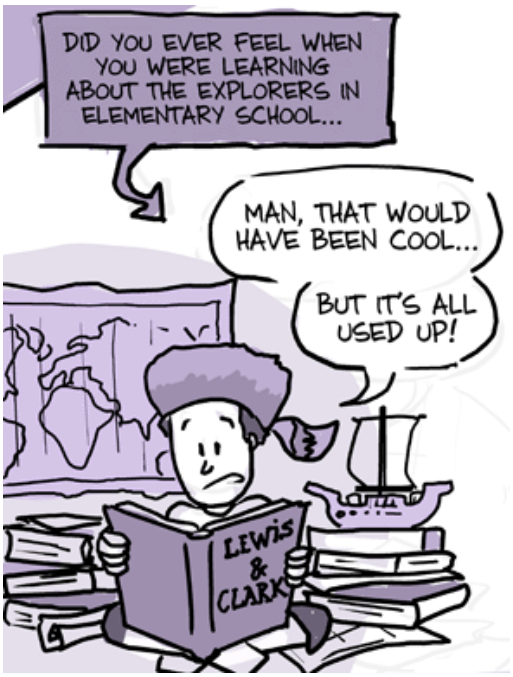
That's where Jorge Cham came in. As the creator of the PhD Comics series "Piled Higher and Deeper", which he began as an overworked, disgruntled Mechanical Engineering PhD student, Cham has gained both critical acclaim and cult popularity for his depiction of post-graduate life. Since completing his own PhD, Cham has become a full-time comic-book artist, giving guest lectures to graduate students on "The Power of Procrastination". When Whiteson and fellow Irvine professor Jonathan Cheng pitched the comic book to Cham, he jumped at the idea - bringing an artistic hand and a technical mind to the project.

With the team assembled, work began on the layout and content of the first True Tales comic. But as they progressed, the original idea of creating a simple comic strip grew more involved. An off-hand, casual lunchtime conversation recorded between the creators became the source material for a whole new production – a video (see below) in which drawings appear as the narration unfolds.

"The whole thing was completely unscripted," explains Whiteson. "We hadn't planned on our conversation being involved in the comic, so we'd spoken very loosely and informally about complicated science. But it was that same informal-yet-informed approach that we wanted to get across in the video, so including it with the comic worked perfectly."

The next edition of True Tales is already in the works. "We're hoping that when the LHC discovers something new, we'll be able to use the comic to explain what it is, what it means, and how we saw it," concludes Whiteson.

Katarina Anthony



Mobile Web: the democratisation of an essential tool

For many of us, using the Web is a natural and even indispensable part of our daily lives. But only 20% of the world's population have access to it. Tim Berners-Lee, the Web's inventor, created the Web Foundation in 2007 with the aim of accelerating access to the Web for the rest of the world's population. Showcased at the Sharing Knowledge conference, the Mobile Web is one of the Web Foundation's projects in which members of CERN are involved.

Virtually no access to the Web but a very extensive GSM network: that's the situation that many developing countries especially in Africa find themselves in. "Owing to its size, its unstable soils and its limited infrastructure, it is technically very difficult to bring optic fibres for Internet connections to all regions of Africa. The idea of the Mobile Web project is therefore to be able to use the GSM network to access the Web," explains Silvano de Gennaro, a member of the video team within CERN's Communication Group and a very active member of the software without Borders Association, which is directly involved in the Mobile Web project launched in 2010 by Tim Berners-Lee's Web Foundation.

To mitigate the lack of Web access and to meet day-to-day needs, computer experts in Africa have developed applications for mobile phones based on the SMS. As most Africans don't have a credit card, an application has been created to allow them to pay all sorts of bills such as school fees or for food with their mobile phones. Similarly, an application has been developed allowing users to speak into their phones and to have their text translated into the thousands of dialects spoken across Africa. For the inhabitants of the African continent, the mobile phone is not only a gadget but a real tool that is becoming increasingly indispensable.

In order to use the infrastructures put in place for the GSM network to increase access to the Web, the Mobile Web project team is working on web page coding standards that can be read from any mobile phone. "The ideal would be to define Web standards and to develop programs to create web pages specially designed for mobile phones," explains Silvano de Gennaro. Of course, information on the project needs to be diffused as widely as possible so that the developers of important Web sites make their web pages readable by mobile phone. Once the technical issues have been resolved and access to the Web via mobile phone becomes feasible, the next challenge will be to encourage telecommunications operators to contain their connection costs. We live in high hopes and will continue to monitor the situation.

For more information on the subject, you can visit the Web Foundation site at:

http://www.webfoundation.org/

the Software without Borders Association website at:

http://www.isfint.org/

and our article on the Sharing Knowledge Conference.

Laëtitia Pedroso

Robert Aymar awarded the Légion d'honneur

On 24 May, Robert Aymar, CERN Director-General from 2004 to 2008, was awarded the *Légion d'honneur* by the French authorities in recognition of his outstanding scientific career. A renowned French physicist, he was director of the superconducting tokamak Tore Supra from 1977 to 1988, Director of Material Sciences at the CEA in 1990 and Director of the ITER project in 1994. His term of office as CERN Director-General was marked in particular by the commissioning and start-up of the LHC machine, which he inaugurated on 21 October 2008.

CERN Bulletin

The Tour du Canton wins over the rainy weather

On 8 June, over 2200 runners set off from the Route Marie Curie, outside Restaurant No. 1, in the third leg of the 2011 *Tour de Canton* race. CERN's mixed team held onto the first place in the inter-enterprise competition.

Hosted by the CERN Running Club in collaboration with the communes of Meyrin and Satigny, the race gave runners and their families the chance to pay a flying visit to CERN. "The *Tour de Canton* races give different areas the opportunity to show off their part of the Canton of Geneva," says David Nisbet, a member of the Club and one of the organizers of the event. "It was a chance for us to bring unlikely visitors onto the CERN site for a day of competition and fun." With the starting/finishing line located outside Restaurant No. 1, runners got a look at CERN's new restaurant extension, Building 40 and the CERN hostel, before heading into the surrounding countryside.

Sigurd Lettow, CERN Director for Administration and General Infrastructure gives the start to runners at the Tour du Canton (8 June 2011).

The event also gave "CERNois" the chance to fly the colours of the Organization. CERN's mixed team held onto the first place in the inter-enterprise competition. Runners were later invited in for a celebratory drink while the competition's winners were announced.

Organisers began planning the day back in October 2010 – a feat that has required an almost full-time commitment. "Because the race spread across three areas – CERN, Meyrin and Satigny – the Running Club acted as both the main organiser and the go-between for the different groups," explains Andrew Butterworth, a member of the CERN Running Club involved in the event's organization. "We had to get permission from the owners of the different pieces of land surrounding CERN, find new parking areas, and convert the CERN site into a venue without causing too much disturbance to people at work. It was a huge project that required the cooperation of dozens of volunteers, medical professionals, firemen, and CERN service staff – they all played a vital role in the day's success."

This is the second time that CERN has hosted the *Tour de Canton* race and, given the success of this year's event, it will undoubtedly not be the last.

Katarina Anthony

CERN volunteers prepare drinks for runners.

Computer Security
Sécurité informatique

What do Passwords and Toothbrushes have in common?

Your password is your entry token into the digital world. eBay, Amazon, Facebook, Twitter, FNAL, DESY and CERN all ask you for a password to authenticate and prove that you are you. And vice versa. If I know your password, I can impersonate you and use your money to buy from eBay or Amazon, post nasty messages on your Twitter or Facebook profile, or misuse CERN's/DESY's/FNAL's computing facilities in your name!

CERN accounts have been compromised in the past and misused to send spam across the world. Are you keen to delete tens of thousands of return e-mails from your mailbox? It's no fun.

Would you give me your UBS bankcard and its PIN number? Of course not! Please apply the same sensitivity to your digital credentials, i.e. passwords, SSH keys, certificates, CERN card, etc. Beware of attempts to "steal" your password. CERN's computing staff, including the Computer Security Team, will never ask for your password (nor will any other legitimate person at Facebook, FNAL, eBay, etc.). So be wary of malicious e-mails or other means requesting your password. Never send it via e-mail, and type it only into web interfaces you know and trust.

Remember: Your password should be treated like a toothbrush: do not share it, and change it regularly!

For more on passwords and hints on how to choose a good one, please check the address:

https://security.web.cern.ch/security/recommendations/en/passwords.shtml

If you think your password may have been exposed or stolen, then change it at the address:

https://cern.ch/account

and inform us (http://Computer.Security@cern.ch).

Of course, if you have any questions, suggestions or comments, please contact the Computer Security Office or visit us at

http://cern.ch/security

Computer Security Team

Library
Bibliothèque

Focus on AIP conference proceedings

News from the Library

The American Institute of Physics (AIP) publishes conference proceedings covering a broad range of subjects, such as nuclear and particle physics, materials science, astronomy and astrophysics and many more. Today this series includes some 1,300 volumes, starting with Volume 1 (1970), and dozens of new volumes are added each year.

This represents more than 100,000 conference papers available online.

Among other things, AIP publishes the proceedings of the International Cryogenic Materials Conference, the Cryogenic Engineering Conference and the International Workshop on Neutrino Factories and Superbeams.

You can access AIP conference proceedings from CERN or from outside, thanks to the Library Proxy Service. See instructions on how to access them from outside CERN:

http://library.web.cern.ch/library/Library/remote.html

Access AIP Proceedings at :

http://cdsweb.cern.ch/record/815247?ln=en

Please send any feedback and questions to:

library.desk@cern.ch

CERN Library

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.

Ombuds' corner: Controlling our own stress

Bob* has been working at CERN for years. During his career he developed many skills, being now an expert technician, the kind of person who can handle all urgencies. He is always ready to help and everyone appreciates him a lot. When asked for some kind of immediate help, his answer is most of the time: "I will take care of it". Of course everyone having a problem loves such an answer! After a reorganization done in his region of CERN, Bob found himself working with new people, not knowing as much as he did their way around. Without noticing it at the beginning, Bob started to respond to more and more requests.

What happened? His mobile phone was interrupting him in the middle of his interventions on the field, his list of things to do during each day could barely be accomplished, only to the price of reducing his lunch time and working a bit longer hours. To face in addition the corresponding administrative tasks became a too heavy challenge. Fully dedicated to his job, Bob did not realize that he was becoming overworked until his physical and mental energy collapsed within a short length of time. Exhausted he had no other choice than seeing the Medical Service and the psychologist of this Service. Bob also finally – but not too late - came to the Ombuds to explore how he could discuss with his supervisor in order to reach a better agreement concerning his work load.

Several issues were at stake: the unavoidable tasks for the Organization, the sharing of the work load among the too few members of his team, his own organization of work, and his personal unawareness to his increasing stress leading him at the end to be overwhelmed by it. None of that could be disregarded; all issues had to be considered seriously.

All aspects were then discussed: better planning, priority setting, proposal for some external help, well-advanced forecasting of future loads, and a more effective timesharing helping to control the interruptions. Based on his meeting with the psychologist, he approached also some possibilities of detecting and improving his own awareness and his control towards stress such as training, external activities allowing him to reach a better balance between work and spare time, as well as few methods to help him getting a better insight of himself allowing him to detect the early signals of nervous strain. Bob decided to first talk himself to his supervisor, and agreed to come back to the Ombuds in case the situation would not improve.

Conclusion

Some level of positive stress cannot be avoided at different periods of work. Such stress is actually favorable to the best effectiveness, especially in a front-edge world-leading research center where everyone wants the success of the Laboratory. It is of course a very different story to be overwhelmed by a too high level of negative stress. In order to reach a better balance of work, both the external causes to stress, and our own internal awareness to stress, have to be improved. The external conditions could lead to stress, but we are still responsible of our own answer to such a stress.

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.

OPERATIONAL CIRCULAR NO. 1 (REV. 1) – OPERATIONAL CIRCULARS

Operational Circular No. 1 (Rev. 1) is applicable to members of the personnel and other persons concerned.

Operational Circular No. 1 (Rev. 1) entitled "Operational circulars", approved following discussion at the Standing Concertation Committee meeting on 4 May 2011, is available on the intranet site of the Human Resources Department:

https://hr-docs.web.cern.ch/hr-docs/opcirc/opcirc.asp

It cancels and replaces Operational Circular No. 1 entitled "Operational Circulars" of December 1996. This new version clarifies, in particular, that operational circulars do not necessarily arise from the Staff Rules and Regulations, and the functional titles have been updated to bring them into line with the current CERN organigram.

Department Head Office
HR Department

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.

SWISS AND FRENCH CARDS - REMINDER

Communication from the HR Department to members of the personnel holding an employment or association contract, above 50% and for more than 3 months, with the Organization.

The HR Department would like to remind all members of personnel concerned that they are obliged to:

- **hold a valid Swiss Légitimation card AND a valid French card** ("Titre de séjour spécial" or "attestation de fonctions") at all times during the exercise of their functions in the Organization;
- return these documents as soon as their functions in the Organization cease.

Not following these rules could be prejudicial to the Organization, and appropriate measures may be taken with respect to the member of the personnel concerned.

Information and procedures concerning Swiss and French cards (first application, renewal, theft/loss, etc.) are available in the Admin e-guide:

https://cern.ch/admin-eguide/cartes/proc_cartes_home_fr.asp

Users and Unpaid Associates must contact the Users Office:

http://cern.ch/ph-dep-UsersOffice/Welcome.html

HR Department
Tel.: 72867 or 79494

Take note

PREPARATION FOR RETIREMENT SEMINAR

The Human Resources Department is organizing a **Preparation for Retirement Seminar**, which will take place on **18 and 21 October 2011 in the afternoon in the Main Auditorium and on 19 October and 15 and 16 November 2011 in the afternoon in the Council Chamber**. Similar seminars in the past have always proved highly successful.

Retirement marks the end of a person's working life and the start of a new chapter. This period of transition is experienced differently from one individual to another. In all cases, being well-informed and prepared greatly facilitates the change in lifestyle.

We would like to draw your attention to the following information:

Staff concerned: All staff members aged 58 and above have been sent a personal invitation to attend. Spouses are welcome.

Staff members under the age of 58 who are interested in attending the seminar may also apply. Their applications will be accepted subject to availability of places.

Registration: In view of the number of people concerned, you are requested to register in advance via Indico at the following address:

https://indico.cern.ch/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=141029

You may register for all the sessions or only for the subjects of interest to you.

One afternoon will be devoted to retirement in each of the Host States, Switzerland and France respectively. These two sessions are particularly designed for those:

- who intend to take up residence in one of these countries on retirement,
- who have worked and acquired pension rights in one of these countries.

Presentations: The speakers will be experts either within or outside the Organization. Each speaker will make a presentation, underlining the key points for prospective pensioners to note and/or take into account. They will then take questions. Most of the presentations will be given in French. However, you are welcome to put your questions in English. Members of the CERN-ESO Pensioners' Association (GACEPA) will attend each session and may possibly supplement each presentation with comments based on their own experience. The details of the (provisional) programme can be found at :

https://indico.cern.ch/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=141029

Questions: You may submit your questions in advance when you register via Indico. They will be transmitted to the speaker concerned to allow him to reply. Naturally, it will not be possible to discuss details of individual cases, for which the various internal and external services are available to you.

Documentation: The overhead presentations, the complete video recording and a summary of the question-and-answer sessions will be available on Indico on the same site as the programme.

Please also note that the brochure "When you leave CERN" is available on the Human Resources Department website at the following address:

cern.ch/hr-services/Int/WYLC/default.asp

If you envisage retiring in the coming two or three years, I strongly encourage you to register for this seminar.

Best regards,

Anne-Sylvie Catherin
Head of Human Resources Department

Take note

ACCU MEETING

DRAFT Agenda

for the meeting to be held on Wednesday 15 June 2011

At 9:15 a.m. in room 60-6-002

1. Chairperson's remarks
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Minutes of the previous meeting
4. Matters arising
5. News from the CERN Management
6. Report on services from GS department
7. Update on Safety at CERN
8. Reports from ACCU representatives on other Committees
   a. Scientific Information Policy Board (SIPB)
   b. IT Service Review Meeting (ITSRM)
   c. GS User Commission
9. Users' Office news
10. Any Other Business
11. Agenda for the next meeting

Anyone wishing to raise any points under item 10 is invited to send them to the Chairperson in writing or by e-mail to

Michael.Hauschild@cern.ch

Michael Hauschild (Secretary)

ACCU is the forum for discussion between the CERN Management and the representatives of CERN Users to review the practical means taken by CERN for the work of Users of the Laboratory. The User Representatives to ACCU are (CERN internal telephone numbers in brackets):

Austria	G. Walzel (76592)
Belgium	C. Vander Velde (Chairperson) (71539)
Bulgaria	
Czech Republic	S. Nemecek (71144)
Denmark	J.B. Hansen (75941)
Finland	K. Lassila-Perini (79354)
France	N. Besson (75650)
	A. Rozanov (71145)
Germany	H. Lacker (78736)
	I. Fleck (73593)
Greece	D. Sampsonidis (77979)
Hungary	V. Veszprémi (72318)
Italy	G. Passaleva (75864)
	N. Pastrone (78729)
Netherlands	G. Bobbink (71157)
Norway	J. Nystrand (73601)
Poland	M. Witek (78967)
Portugal	P. Bordalo (74704)
Slovak Republic	A. Dubnickova (71127)
Spain	I. Riu (76063)
Sweden	K. Jon-And (71126)
Switzerland	M. Weber (71271)
United Kingdom	M. Campanelli (72340)
	S. McMahon (77598)
Non-Member States	D. Acosta (71566)
	E. Etzion (71153)
	C. Jiang (71972)
	N. Zimine (75830)
CERN	E. Auffray (75844)
	R. Hawkings (78432)

CERN Management is represented by S. Bertolucci (Director for Research and Computing), S. Lettow (Director for Administration and General Infrastructure) and J. Salicio Diez/PH with M. Hauschild/PH as Secretary. Human Resources Department is represented by J. Purvis, the General Infrastructure Services Department by M. Tiirakari, the Occupational Health Safety and Environmental protection Unit by E. Cennini, and the CERN Staff Association by M. Goossens. Other members of the CERN Staff attend as necessary for specific agenda items. Anyone interested in further information about ACCU is welcome to contact the appropriate representative, or the Chairperson or Secretary (73564 or Michael.Hauschild@cern.ch).

http://cern.ch/ph-dep-ACCU/

Training & Development

CCM - UNDERSTANDING AND WORKING WITH COMPETENCIES

Find out what competencies are, make them come to life by sharing your experience with colleagues, and understand what they represent in our work environment. **All staff members are encouraged to attend.**

Register for sessions in June at:

aislogin.cern.ch:443/aislogin/Login?REFER=https://aismisc.cern.ch/aismisc/f%3Fp%3D119:1

Seminars

TUESDAY 14 JUNE

ESA-CERN WORKSHOPS
08:00 - Main Auditorium, Bldg. 500

PPC 2011: Vth International Workshop on the Interconnection Between Particle Physics and Cosmology

LHCC MEETING
09:00 - Bldg. 60-6-002

LHC Experiment Upgrade Reviews LHCC Upgrade session

CERN JOINT EP/PP & EP/PP/LPCC SEMINAR
11:00 - Main Auditorium, Bldg. 500

Top Quark Physics with CMS

F.-P. SCHILLING / INST. FÜR EXPERIMENTELLE KERNPHYS.-UNIVERSITÄT KARLSRUHE-KIT

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

TBA - J MCORIST

WEDNESDAY 15 JUNE

LHCC MEETINGS
09:00 - Bldg. 222-R-001 - Filtration Plant

Open and Closed Sessions 106th LHCC Meeting AGENDA OPEN Session

E. ELSEN

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

TBA - N. DOUGLAS LAMBERT / CERN-TH

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

TBA - B. CAKIRLI / MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT FUER KERNPHYSIK (MPI)-MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT)

THURSDAY 16 JUNE

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

Minimal Scale Invariant Theory of Electroweak Symmetry Breaking

A. PILAFTSIS / UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

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

From 4d superconformal indices to 3d partition functions (Note Unusual Day)

G. VARTANOV / MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE FOR GRAVITATIONAL PHYSICS (ALBERT EINSTEIN INSTITUTE)

FRIDAY 17 JUNE

PARTICLE AND ASTRO-PARTICLE PHYSICS SEMINARS
8:00 - TH Auditorium, Bldg. 4

LHC WG MB and UE

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

OpenCL and the quest for Performance Portability

T. MATTSON / INTEL CORP.

TUESDAY 21 JUNE

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

Bulk deformations of open topological string theory

M. KAY / LMU MUNICH)

WEDNESDAY 22 JUNE

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

TBA - C. DE RHAM / UNIGE

THURSDAY 23 JUNE

COMPUTING SEMINAR
11:00 - Bldg. 31-3-004 - IT Auditorium

The Quest for green efficiency in Scientific Computing

ARI-PEKKA HAMERI, TAPIO PETTERI NIEMI / HELSINKI INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS HIP

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

TBA - A. DELGADO / UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

A&T SEMINAR
16:15 - Bldg. 40-S2-B01 - Salle Bohr

MEGAPIE - The (almost) whole life of a liquid metal target

M. WOHLMUTHER / PSI

FRIDAY 24 JUNE

DETECTOR SEMINAR
11:00 - Bldg. 40-S2-A01 - Salle Andersson

Sub-nanosecond time resolution hybrid pixel detector for high rate particle tracking

M. FIORINI / CERN

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

Investigating technicolor models with lattice simulations

A. PATELLA / CERN