

Higgs10: The dramatic last year of CERN's flagship LEP collider

The year 2000 was set to be the last year of running for CERN's Large Electron–Positron (LEP) collider, and it ended in dramatic fashion



Luciano Maiani (left) and Lyn Evans look from the LHC transfer tunnel, T12, into the LEP/LHC tunnel just after the tunneling machine broke through on 15 May 2001. The decision to close LEP in 2000 allowed LHC works to proceed at full pace. (Image: CERN)

The year 2000 was set to be the last year of running for CERN's Large Electron–Positron (LEP) collider, and it ended in dramatic fashion. Luciano Maiani was Director-General and Roger Cashmore Research Director as the new millennium dawned. Roger Cashmore : The final year of LEP operation, 2000, had been agreed on at CERN by all of the relevant committees. By this time, the LEP experiments – ALEPH, DELPHI, L3 and OPAL – had established the Standard Model of particle physics with great precision. LEP had achieved its mission, and the only thing missing from the Standard Model was the

elusive Higgs particle. Nobody knew whether the Higgs was within LEP's reach, but detailed analysis suggested that its mass might be not much more than 100 GeV and that it would be produced in electron–positron collisions in association with a Z particle. In other words, the LEP experiments might have a chance of crowning their achievements with a spectacular discovery to start the new millennium. There ...

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Luciano Maiani, Roger Cashmore

A word from Sean Freeman

30 years of ISOLDE at the Proton Synchrotron Booster

Since its relocation from the Synchrocyclotron to the Proton Synchrotron Booster in 1992, ISOLDE has consistently reinvented itself to push the frontiers of science with radioactive beams

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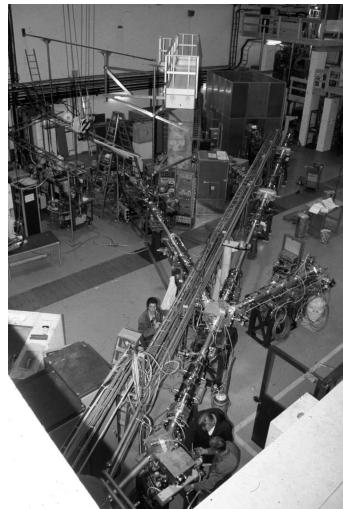
30 years of ISOLDE at the Proton Synchrotron Booster

Since its relocation from the Synchrocyclotron to the Proton Synchrotron Booster in 1992, ISOLDE has consistently reinvented itself to push the frontiers of science with radioactive beams

ISOLDE (Isotope Separator On-Line), CERN's radioactive beam facility, has reached a milestone of 30 years of world-class science using protons from the Proton Synchrotron Booster (<https://home.cern/science/accelerator/s/proton-synchrotron-booster>) (PSB). On 26 May 1992, a ceremony (<https://cds.cern.ch/reco/rd/1396998?ln=fr>) was held to celebrate the experiment facility's relocation from the CERN Synchrocyclotron (<https://home.cern/science/accelerators/synchrocyclotron>) (SC) to the PSB. Guests were welcomed by then CERN Director-General, Carlo Rubbia, and talks were given by ISOLDE Committee Chair Björn Jonson (Chalmers University), who discussed new physics potential, and Claude Détraz (Director of IN2P3), who described ISOLDE's importance to European nuclear physics. The ceremony concluded with Rubbia pushing the button to deliver "first beam". Experiments at the new facility then started in earnest in June 1992.

Since 1967, ISOLDE had operated with 600-MeV protons from the SC with great success. Its initial objectives in nuclear physics had broadened to include atomic measurements – introducing optical methods, followed by lasers, to probe hyperfine structures of radioactive species – and condensed-matter physics, with the realisation that implanted radioactive nuclei could probe the solid-state environment.

By the 1980s, as the SC was reaching the end of its lifetime, the impact and importance of ISOLDE physics convinced the CERN Directorate to mandate the construction of a new version of the machine, within the main CERN accelerator complex, connected to the PSB. This scientific enterprise would benefit from increased proton energies from the PSB (initially 1 GeV and later 1.4 GeV), which would produce higher radioactive yields, improving and broadening scientific measurements. For the ISOLDE collaboration, beyond the higher production rate of nuclei, the facility's integration into the main CERN accelerator chain ushered in a longer and open future.



(<https://cds.cern.ch/images/CERN-EX-9210-073-08>)

General view of the ISOLDE experimental hall shortly after its inauguration in 1992. (Image: CERN)

Since 1992, a plethora of scientific riches have been generated through ISOLDE's rebirth as a major CERN facility at the PSB, with higher proton energies and radioactive yields, pulsed beams and more space. This new potential was first tapped with pioneering studies of halo nuclei, but new innovations soon complemented the programme, including precision measurements of nuclear masses using novel ion-trapping techniques.

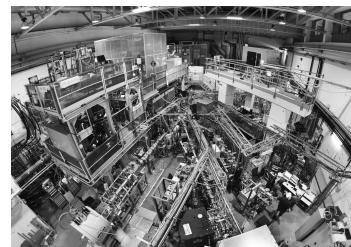
Over the decades, ISOLDE has maintained its position at the forefront of science by continuously updating its facility and beamlines. Significant progress has been achieved in the domain of production targets and ion sources and, especially, on laser ionisation, which has improved the elemental purity of the beams. These developments have increased the variety of isotopes that can be produced, thus widening the scientific scope of the facility. ISOLDE now encompasses nuclear structure, reactions and astrophysics; fundamental interactions; atomic and molecular physics; material science; and aspects of life sciences and radio-medicine.

A major innovation was the acceleration of radioisotopes to initiate reactions – further increasing ISOLDE's scientific reach and fostering the development of new techniques. From 2001, in an extension to the original hall, the REX-ISOLDE post-accelerator delivered beams at 2.2 MeV/u, allowing electromagnetic

excitation of radioactive nuclei (Coulomb excitation). The associated γ decay measured in a bespoke detector array, MiniBall, revealed many surprises concerning the shapes of exotic isotopes (here (<https://home.cern/news/news/physics/isolde-spots-another-pear-shaped-nucleus#:~:text=Back%20in%202013%2C%20a%20team,a%20collaboration%20led%20by%20GSI.>) is one example). These successes motivated an upgrade to higher energies, to surmount the Coulomb barrier and allow nuclear reactions of exotic nuclei to be studied. This upgrade took the shape of a new superconducting linear accelerator named HIE-ISOLDE, which has been delivering beam since 2015 and reached 10 MeV/u in 2018. Among the new techniques sparked by the availability of higher energy beams is a novel solenoidal spectrometer, first used shortly before LS2 to probe the evolution of nuclear shell structure and reactions of interest for astrophysics.

As the facility's scientific capabilities increased, new users flocked to the facility. The strong scientific collaboration of 300 users and eight member countries praised by Rubbia in 1992 has now grown to more than 900 users, and the number of countries that have signed the memorandum of understanding has doubled since then.

ISOLDE has some exciting medium-term ambitions, including the desire to further increase its yield of radioactive nuclei, which the delivery of 2-GeV protons would make possible. In the long run, the collaboration seeks to improve both the scientific capability of the facility and its capacity, in order to diversify and increase its scientific output. With agile and innovative improvements, the future of ISOLDE will be as illustrious as its past.



(<https://cds.cern.ch/images/CERN-PHOTO-202106-083-1>)

The ISOLDE experimental hall in 2021. (Image: CERN)

Sean Freeman

Higgs10: The dramatic last year of CERN's flagship LEP collider

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The decision to close LEP in 2000 allowed LHC works to proceed at full pace. (Image: CERN)

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Roger Cashmore :

The final year of LEP operation, 2000, had been agreed on at CERN by all of the relevant committees. By this time, the LEP experiments

– ALEPH, DELPHI, L3 and OPAL – had established the Standard Model of particle physics with great precision. LEP had achieved its mission, and the only thing missing from the Standard Model was the elusive Higgs particle. Nobody knew whether the Higgs was within LEP's reach, but detailed analysis suggested that its mass might be not much more than 100 GeV and that it would be produced in electron–positron collisions in association with a Z particle. In other words, the LEP experiments might have a chance of crowning their achievements with a spectacular discovery to start the new millennium.

There was nothing to lose and, as the 2000 run got underway, the machine was pushed to its limits. A cut-off date of 1 September had been set, and a closing celebration planned for the following month. Throughout the year, regular reports were made to the LEP Experiments Committee (LEPC), but there was no sign of a Higgs up to a mass of about 110 GeV. The decision was taken to push the beam energy beyond the limits through July and August: at this stage, if something broke, it really didn't matter. And that was when the situation became exciting. A small excess of events was observed by the ALEPH experiment at a mass of about 114 GeV, but with no supporting evidence from the other experiments. Nevertheless, I telephoned Luciano to keep him informed that we might have an exciting time on our hands, and potentially a very difficult one! As a result of the ALEPH candidates, LEP's final run was extended through to the end of October.

Luciano Maiani :

I remember Roger's call like it was yesterday. Whatever happened next was going to require some difficult decisions. In October, we celebrated the conclusion of the LEP programme in the presence of eminent representatives of the Member States, even though the machine was still running. ALEPH's excess was still there so, after the speeches were done, we discreetly started to work out the cost of running LEP for another year, and the repercussions it would have on the construction of the LHC.

The problem was that LHC excavations would soon reach the LEP tunnel, so an extra year of running would mean that work would have to stop, contracts be terminated and penalties paid to the companies involved, not to mention the extra running costs that had not been budgeted for. In total, we worked out that it would cost some 120 MCHF, and deal a major psychological blow to the LHC community. We had no way of anticipating how the LHC

experiments' funding agencies would react to the news of a year's delay.

As October progressed, the other LEP experiments did not see anything, and ALEPH did not find any more candidates. LEP's illustrious career seemed to be coming to an uneventful end, but there was to be one final twist: towards the end of month, the L3 experiment announced an event that seemed to change everything. It was a two-jet event. Each jet contained a b quark, and there was missing energy corresponding to the mass of a Z particle. Significantly, the jets had the fatueful energy of around 114 GeV.

L3's event could be interpreted as the production of the same particle that ALEPH seemed to see decaying into a b-anti-b quark pair, with the accompanying Z decaying into two invisible neutrinos. In short, it could be another trace of the existence of the Higgs boson.

We discussed the L3 event thoroughly with LEPC Chair Michel Spiro and concluded that it was inconclusive. It could be a Higgs, but it could equally well be something much more mundane: there was no imbalance in transverse energy as there had been in the 1980s when Carlo Rubbia had announced the discovery of the Z boson. Without that, the missing energy could have been lost down the beam pipes and so gone undetected and, importantly, there were well-known electromagnetic processes that would produce just such an outcome.



(<https://cds.cern.ch/images/CERN-HOMEW>

EB-PHO-2022-108-2)

Michel Spiro (left) and Roger Cashmore speaking at the LEP Fest, a celebration of the achievements of LEP on 10 October 2000. (Image: CERN)

The L3 event was not a smoking gun after all, and we were left at the end of the month with a very difficult decision to take. Whatever we decided, some part of the community would be disappointed. Events proceeded quickly. On 3 November, LEPC delivered its verdict: not conclusive. Similar verdicts were then delivered by the Research Board and the Scientific Policy Committee (SPC). The decision was left to us and, along with Roger and the whole Directorate, we made our decision. For us, LEP was over; the LHC was the best machine to tell us whether there was a Higgs at 114 GeV, or whether LEP had been chasing phantoms.

By 4 November I had already written to George Kalmus, the Chair of the SPC. "The idea that we may find ourselves in September 2001 with 3.5–4 sigma, CERN's financial position aggravated, LHC delayed and LHC people disbanded is not very encouraging. I am not going to go this way." On 17 November, we recommended no additional year of LEP running to the Committee of Council. Faced with the alternative of betting 120 MCHF on the roulette wheel of a few anomalous events, the Council wisely accepted our advice. LEP's final year had been an emotionally charged rollercoaster ride. The lights never went out at CERN as analyses were refined around the clock and, when our decision became known, it was greeted with relief, shock and disbelief in equal measure. At the end of 2000, the Council's decision moved us firmly into the LHC era, ready to fully explore the Higgs and much more.

Luciano Maiani, Roger Cashmore

Five CERN apprentices received their diplomas in 2021

Four technical apprentices and one library apprentice received their diplomas in 2021



Florian Jenny (physics laboratory technician, left) and Lois Gonnou (electronics technician), two of the 2021 graduates, received prizes from the Union Industrielle

In 2021, four CERN technical apprentices⁽¹⁾ completed their training. Two electronics technicians, Lois Gonnion and Adrian Grosclaude, and two physics laboratory technicians, Lenny Emmenegger and Florian Jenny, received their *certificat fédéral de capacité* (CFC) after four years of training at CERN. No mean feat, given the global health crisis over the last two years!

Lois Gonnong and Florian Jenny were also among the winners of the *Union Industrielle Genevoise* (UIG) prizes awarded in each field of industrial mechatronics. In addition, Florian Jenny won the Socorex Science Merit prize for his excellent results in the end-of-apprenticeship exams.

More than 300 students have benefited from the technical apprentice programme – CERN's oldest professional training programme – since it began in 1966. It was launched by the Geneva authorities, which were keen to collaborate with CERN, and quickly took off.

The records below show how the programme evolved over the years.

Records of technical apprentice recruitment between 1966 and 1990. (Image: CERN)

Since 1999, the apprentice programme has included library apprentices⁽²⁾ as well as technical apprentices. 25 young people have obtained their diploma in this field at CERN since the programme was launched. The most recent graduate, Laurène Come, received hers in 2021, after three years of training. Since the start of the 2021 academic year, CERN has also been hosting a commercial apprentice⁽³⁾.

Since 2020, all CERN apprentices have taken part in various workshops designed to raise their awareness of different topics within their specialism and help them to develop their personal skills and to network with their peers. The 2020 "resilience" workshop and the 2021 workshop on "data protection and the dangers associated with the digital world" were organised by CERN's Learning and Development group, in collaboration with the leaders of the various apprentice programmes. These events are run by expert trainers and their content has been specially developed for apprentices.

In 2021, apprentices were hosted by the EN-MME, TE-VSC, TE-MPE, SY-BI, SY-RF, TE-MSC, SY-EPC, BE-CEM, EP-ESE and EP-DT groups and, outside CERN, by the *Hôpitaux universitaires de Genève* (HUG) and the Haute école du paysage, d'ingénierie et d'architecture de Genève (HEPIA).

CERN's apprentice programme team wishes to thank the host groups and, in particular, the supervisors, for the high quality of teaching and support provided throughout the training period, without which the programme would not be possible.

(1) The CERN technical apprentice programme trains mechanical technicians, electronics technicians and physics laboratory technicians. It is coordinated by the recently created RAS-APP section within the TE department. For more information on the programme, see its new website: <https://apprentissage-technique.web.cern.ch/en> (<https://apprentissage-technique.web.cern.ch/en/>)! Alternatively, you

can contact Virginia Prieto Hermosilla (TERAS-APP).

(2) The library apprentice programme is coordinated by the Scientific Information service (SIS) in the Research and Computing

sector (RCS). For more information, please contact Anne Gentil-Beccot (RCS-SIS-LB).

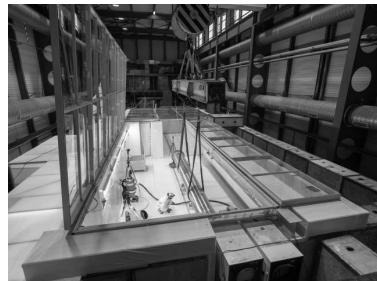
(3) CERN's commercial apprentice programme is coordinated by the HR department. For more

information, please contact Fanny Cantin (HR-CBS-B).

Cristina Coman

Autopsy of an LHC beam dump

For the first time at CERN, an autopsy has been carried out on a radioactive beam dump. Inspection of the inner workings of the device helped the teams to find out more about how materials behave under the impact of high-energy beams



The beam dump is moved into the radiation airlock installation specially constructed for the autopsy. (Image: CERN)

During LS2, the LHC's two external beam dumps were removed from the tunnel and replaced with spare ones. After ten years of operation, they were showing signs of degradation, notably nitrogen leaks. Before being installed, the spare dumps were modified and upgraded to prevent the same problems from occurring during Run 3 (see this *Bulletin* article (<https://home.cern/fr/news/news/accelerators/ls2-report-consolidation-lhcs-experimental-beam-dumps>) published in 2020).

To find out more about the cause of the nitrogen leaks, an endoscopy was carried out in July 2020. It revealed unexpected cracks in the beam dump's two extruded graphite discs (see box). An action plan was drawn up by the SY-STI (Sources, Targets and Interactions) group as more information was needed with Run 3 on the horizon, especially with a view to designing new spare beam dumps for the LHC and, beyond that, beam dumps for the HL-LHC. To access the dump's three main components – high-density, low-density and extruded graphite (see below) – there was only one possible solution: perform an "autopsy" on one of the dumps. Given its radioactivity levels, this was easier said than done.

"To reach the heart of the beam dump, we needed to be able to open it..." says project leader Ana-Paula Bernardes. "But its duplex-stainless-steel-alloy housing was extremely difficult to cut. The first attempt, in January 2021, under a framework contract, was unsuccessful: it was impossible to cut through it manually without exceeding the radiation dose limits. We considered outsourcing the job to a specialised external company with the right equipment for the task, but the costs and time frames were incompatible with the project."



(<https://cds.cern.ch/images/CERN-HOMEW EB-PHO-2022-116-8>)

Top: Longitudinal test cut with the circular saw, performed by the SY-STI group. Solution chosen for the cutting of the radioactive dump. Middle: Positioning of the automated, rail-mounted circular saw for the first radial cut, performed by the SY-STI group. Bottom: The first longitudinal cut. (Images: CERN)

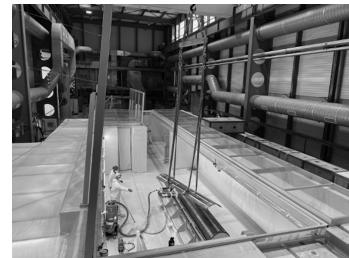
Thanks to the expertise and versatility of CERN's teams, a solution was eventually found in house: the SY-STI and BE-CEM (Controls, Electronics and Mechatronics) groups worked together to develop two techniques that would allow the dump's housing to be cut remotely. The first involved an automated circular saw mounted on a rail, and the second a robot arm equipped with a cutter.



(<https://cds.cern.ch/images/CERN-HOMEW EB-PHO-2022-116-3>)

Longitudinal test cut with the robot arm, performed by the BE-CEM group. (Image: CERN)

Several trial runs were carried out on a mock-up in order to "choreograph" the operation and thus limit, as far as possible, the time spent in close proximity to the dump. The circular saw was ultimately used to make five cuts, in a radiation airlock installation created specially for the job: two radial cuts to separate the low-density graphite block and three longitudinal cuts to remove the stainless-steel-alloy housing.



(<https://cds.cern.ch/images/CERN-HOMEW EB-PHO-2022-116-4>)

The highly radioactive stainless-steel-alloy housing is removed by the EN-HE (Handling Engineering) group to allow access to the low-density graphite. (Image: CERN)

"As the endoscopy had already shown, both extruded graphite discs were cracked. Against all expectations, the low-density graphite was generally in good condition, as were the high-density-graphite blocks," says Ana-Paula Bernardes.



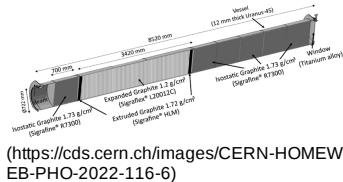
(<https://cds.cern.ch/images/CERN-HOMEW EB-PHO-2022-116-5>)

The upstream extruded graphite disc (the first to be hit by the beam) is cracked. (Image: CERN)

"It was important to check the condition of the various components of the dump and establish how resistant they were, for various reasons," explains Marco Calviani, leader of the Targets, Collimators and Dumps (STI-TCD) section in the SY department. "First of all, we needed to be sure that the dumps currently installed in the LHC – which are built from the same components as the autopsied dump – would withstand the energy levels of Run 3; next, we wanted to know what strategy to adopt for the two new spare dumps, which we need to design and manufacture by 2023, and especially for the dumps for the future HL-LHC."

The results of the autopsy validated the use of low-density and high-density graphite for Run 3, but ruled out the use of extruded graphite for the design of the spare dumps. Other studies are under way at the HiRadMat facility (see the corresponding article entitled "What will the future LHC beam dumps be made of?" (<https://home.cern/news/news/experiments/what-will-the-future-lhc-beam-dumps-be-made>)) to confirm these results and to test new materials, notably for the HL-LHC beam dumps. What about the dumps that are already in place? "The modifications made before their installation should greatly improve their resistance for Run 3, even though the energy to be dissipated is set to increase from 320 MJ to 540 MJ," says Marco Calviani. "Don't forget that the previous dumps withstood the onslaught for ten years!"

What are the current LHC beam dumps made of?



(Image: CERN)

The LHC's external beam dumps (<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-0221/16/11/P11019>) comprise a graphite dump measuring 8.5 metres in length and 722 mm in diameter, contained in a 12-mm-thick 318LN stainless-steel-alloy tube. In total, each dump weighs 6.2 tonnes.

Each beam dump is made of several graphite blocks of varying density: high-density isostatic graphite; a stack of 1700 2-mm-thick low-density expanded graphite discs; and two extruded graphite discs (the black bands), which hold the low-density graphite stack together.

Anais Schaeffer

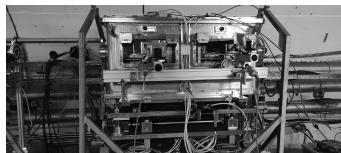
What will the future LHC beam dumps be made of?

A new experiment has been performed at the HiRadMat facility to test various materials that could be used in the LHC and HL-LHC beam dumps



Four target stations, loaded with a total of 32 samples, ready to be tested. The stations will be inserted into an aluminium vessel equipped with sensors, under a controlled atmosphere. (Image: CERN)

engineer in the SY-STI group. "So we designed a custom test station at HiRadMat."



The HRMT-56 experiment installed on its beamline at HiRadMat. (Image: CERN)

The HRMT-56 experiment consists of an aluminium vessel under a controlled atmosphere, where some targets are under vacuum and others under nitrogen gas; the vessel contains 20 target trains, each of which can hold several different samples. By means of a "lift" system, the target trains pass one after another into the 440-GeV/c proton beam supplied by the SPS. The beam hits each sample around four times. The dimensions of the beam and targets are selected such that the energy density generated on impact is comparable to that generated when a 7-TeV beam collides with a beam dump. Moreover, the experiment is equipped with "beam diluters": titanium tubes containing cylinders made of denser materials, which are located upstream of the targets and allow the amount of energy that hits them to be increased. It is thus possible to reach energy density values close to those that are anticipated during Run 3, and even at the future HL-LHC. On the menu: various types of low- and high-density graphite, silicon carbide reinforced with carbon fibres, and "carbon–carbon", a material made of woven carbon fibres in a graphic matrix that is notably used in space shuttles.

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The targets are inserted into the aluminium vessel.

(Image: CERN)

"The targets are fitted with various sensors, notably temperature probes and laser Doppler accelerometers, which provide live information on the effect of the beam on the samples," explains Francois-Xavier Nuiry, head of the HRMT-56 experiment. "We also compare the target trains, in a radiation bunker, before and after irradiation. The samples are analysed from all perspectives, before and after impact, using various means, including metrology, microtomography, mass measurements and surface studies."



(Image: CERN)

The first data, obtained in January 2022, confirmed the results of the autopsy: the low- and high-density graphites are fit for use in the spare LHC beam dumps. The carbon–carbon also produced very promising results, notably for various HL-LHC beam dumps. It will also replace extruded graphite in the spare dumps.

During the second phase of the HRMT-56 experiment, which will take place in 2024, the samples will be massively irradiated – to the tune of several hundred impacts per target – by the SPS beams.

Anais Schaeffer



(Image: CERN)

Burotel: Sharing common space at CERN

The "Burotel" tool allows those without an assigned office to find a desk for a limited and defined time



Burotel desks at CERN (Image: CERN)

"Burotel" is an innovative space management software tool through which colleagues without a fixed office can have a desk and office space assigned to them for a limited time and in a flexible way.

Burotel offices come in different shapes and sizes, and desks booking is easy and straightforward. Whether you need a desk in an

open space or in a smaller, closed office space, the procedure is the same: visit the Burotel booking website (<https://burotel.cern.ch/rooms/book>), fill in the requested time period, check desk availability on an interactive map of CERN and book it. You will then receive confirmation from the room owner (e.g., the experimental secretariat).

The Burotel concept was presented to the Working Group on Strengthening the Support

for Users at CERN, chaired by Manfred Kramer, head of the Experimental Physics (EP) department. It generated a lot of interest and the members suggested that the concept be shared with the CERN community.

The EP department has been making extensive use of the tool for years to support its large user community. This concept is in line with the *CERN General Conditions Applicable to the Execution of Experiments* (https://cds.cern.ch/record/2728154/files/General-Conditions_CERN_experiments.pdf), which state that an office space equipped with standard furniture and infrastructure should be provided to anyone involved in the fulfilment of CERN's scientific mission.

Now, as work practices evolve, the Burotel concept is spreading to other departments at CERN. As we all know, office space is an important factor when it comes to feeling included in the workplace. The Burotel concept was developed within the EP department, initially by the ALICE and CMS experiments, to

meet the challenge of appropriately welcoming the ever-growing number of CERN users. Following a collaboration with the Indico team in the IT-CDA (Collaboration, Devices and Applications) group, a reservation system based on the Indico Room Booking tool was deployed in April 2019, and the concept is now used throughout EP.

While the EP department used to be the only client of this software, the Beams (BE) department and the Occupational Health & Safety and Environmental Protection (HSE) unit have also adopted the Burotel solution to facilitate the management of their office space, and the International Relations (IR) sector is currently investigating its usage. As of today, CERN has more than 700 Burotel desks, and the EP department intends to set up more on the CERN sites.

The "Burotel" tool has recently been enhanced with new features, such as the automatic cancellation of unconfirmed desks bookings to ensure that the latter are made again available.

In addition, Burotel offices that are equipped with electronic locks, the access is automatically granted through ADaMS. This new feature was implemented with the support of the Engineering Access & Alarms (EN-AA) group.

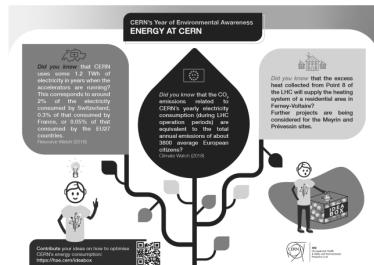
Future integrations are currently under discussion, including an option to filter desks by suitability for people with disabilities (with support from the Diversity Office), and the automatic reporting of each Burotel user's temporary internal address in all platforms, such as the phonebook.

A feasibility study called "Labotel" is also under way to examine whether this booking model could be extended to technical areas (laboratories, clean rooms, etc.).

Find out more about Burotel by writing to: EP-Burotel-information@cern.ch.

IT department, EP department

Environmental awareness: Energy at CERN



(Image: CERN)

This infographic provides food for thought about CERN's energy consumption and invites you to submit your ideas for its optimisation through an idea box. Take part!

This infographic is part of the series "CERN's Year of Environmental Awareness"

Arts at CERN celebrates its 10th anniversary

The celebrations kick off with the launch of a podcast series that brings artists and scientists into conversation



Artist Ruth Jarman from the artist duo Semiconductor with theoretical physicist John Ellis (Image: Semiconductor)

For the past decade, Arts at CERN has fostered the dialogue between art and physics through art residencies, commissions and exhibitions. Artists across all creative disciplines have been invited to CERN to experience how the big questions about our universe are pursued by fundamental science.

Since its foundation in 1954, CERN has been a place of inspiration to many artists. Before the arts programme was officially launched, several highly regarded artists visited the Laboratory, drawn to physics and fundamental science. As early as 1972, James Lee Byars was the first artist to visit the Laboratory and the only one, so far, to feature on the cover of the *CERN Courier*. Mariko Mori, Gianni Motti, Cerith Wyn Evans, John Berger and Anselm Kiefer are among the artists who came to CERN in the years that followed.

In 2022 we celebrate the 10th anniversary of the first artistic residency organised by Arts at CERN, and the beginning of the programme's activities. More than 200 artists have participated in the residencies, benefiting from the involvement of 400 scientists. Around 600 applications from 80 different countries are received every year. Over 20 new artworks have been commissioned since the residency programme began, and numerous education and outreach events take place every year.

The celebration of the 10th anniversary begins with the launch of the Arts at CERN podcast series (<https://arts.cern/podcast>). In each of the six episodes, one artist and one scientist will explore a theme that has inspired their artistic practice and their scientific research, respectively. Together, the podcast guests will look back at the artist's residency and the creative encounters that it facilitated within the vibrant CERN community. The six themes selected for the anniversary podcast series are time, the invisible, nature, broken symmetries, extra dimensions and black holes. The first episode will feature the work of the very first artist in residence, Julius von Bismarck, who arrived at CERN in early 2012. He explores the topic of "extra dimensions", in conversation with physicist Michael Doser. Both are introduced by Mónica Bello, curator and head of Arts at CERN, and Ana Prendes, content producer of Arts at CERN. In the following episodes, scientists John Ellis, Alessandra Gnechi, Dorota Grabowska, Helga Timko and

Tamara Vázquez-Schroeder converse with artists Rasheedah Phillips, Ruth Jarman and Joe Gerhardt (Semiconductor), SU Wen-Chi, Suzanne Treister and Rosa Menkman. At the end of 2022, the anniversary celebrations will culminate in the publication of a collection of essays by artists, scientists and authors. This publication will be the fruit of Arts at CERN's goal to inspire significant exchanges between art and physics, and to participate in an international cultural community eager to connect with CERN.

The anniversary marks ten years since the first artistic residency at CERN in spring 2012. However, CERN has a history of welcoming artists to its premises ever since the Lab's foundation. Explore a non-comprehensive timeline of the history of arts engagement at CERN on Arts at CERN's website (<https://arts.cern/article/arts-cern-celebrates-its-10th-anniversary>).

Listen to Arts at CERN on Spotify (<https://open.spotify.com/show/3N1Au9wgzu7KiNSywJuU>), Google Podcasts (<https://podcasts.google.com/feed/aHR0cHM6Ly9hdWVpb2Jvb2ouY29tL2N0YW5uZVxzLzUwNzYwNDguNz?sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwig-Yn134b4AhUSohoKHRClDEKQ9sEGegQIARAC>), Apple Podcasts (<https://podcasts.apple.com/us/podcast/arts-at-cern/id1626302218>).

Computer security

Computer Security: Wrong link, wrong login, and BOOM

Clicking on a malicious link or attachment, or disclosing your password in reply to a malignant email or on a fake and nasty CERN Single Sign-On page, are two major attack vectors for the evil side to infiltrate CERN

Clicking on a malicious link or attachment, or disclosing your password in reply to a malignant email or on a fake and nasty CERN Single Sign-On page, are two major attack vectors for the evil side to infiltrate CERN. That's why the Computer Security team is testing (<https://cds.cern.ch/journal/CERNBulletin/2016/09/News%20Articles/2133799?ln=en>) you again (see here (<https://home.cern/news/news/computing/computer-security-one-click-and-boom-reloaded>)) and again (see here (<https://home.cern/news/news/computing/computer-security-click-your-awareness>)) with its clicking campaigns (<https://home.cern/news/news/computing/computer-security-click-me-not>) (and see here (<https://home.cern/news/news/computing/computer-security-truth-lies-url>)). The aim of these campaigns is to introduce you to the drawbacks of the email protocol ("E-mail is broken and there is nothing we can do"), make you aware of the threats of so-called social engineering ("Got a call from 'Microsoft'? The social way of infecting your PC"), and enable you to detect the less sophisticated emails designed by attackers to make you click and infect your computer or lose your password ("Click and infect (<https://home.cern/news/news/computing/computer-security-click-and-infect>")").

While we have had lots of positive feedback –

thank you security guys&girls for another formidable security test! :)

(<https://cds.cern.ch/images/CERN-HOMEWEB-PHO-2022-118-1>)

– and also some good, constructive – and sometimes less constructive – feedback, it seems that you're getting used to these campaigns.

Is it possible that sending these open emails is definitely increasing phishing attempts since there are more and more of them. This is similar to, for example, the police calling it's dangerous that there are many CERN E. As everyone does the fact, don't they just join us being warning and having much complete.

(<https://cds.cern.ch/images/CERN-HOMEWEB-PHO-2022-118-2>)

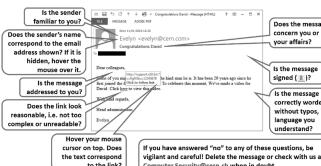
Some special species at CERN even impatiently look forward to our campaigns, race to be the first to click and get in touch with us :) or disclose their discovery via internal communication channels :(.

Next year do the phishing test on another day. :) People are noticing.
From: [REDACTED]
> In CERN I've annual phishing test. Last year's was also on 26th June and even used the same set of fake names.
> I've marked 26/6/2021 as "phishmas" in my calendar, so we'll see if it happens on that date 3 years in a row

(<https://cds.cern.ch/images/CERN-HOMEWEB-PHO-2022-118-3>)

These clicking campaigns may be "predictable" and "annoying". Still, they follow the recommendations of the French government (https://www.ssi.gouv.fr/uploads/2021/08/anssi-guides-ransomware_attacks_all_concerned-v1.0.pdf) and good industry practices. Importantly, the vast majority of the feedback we got was positive. People who identified the spam emails correctly were glad and pleased to have succeeded. And those who did click appreciated the reminder that the online world can be evil. Hopefully, they won't click next time! Remember what's at stake: CERN's operations and reputation! After all, a security report (<https://media.kasperskycontenthub.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/43/2021/09/13085018/Incident-Response-Analyst-Report-eng-2021.pdf>) shows that about 24% of incidents have a malicious email as the initial vector. And attachments are a very common way to pwn multimillion companies (see here (<https://www.fortinet.com/blog/threat-research/new-drindex-variant-being-spread-by-crafted-excel-document>) and here (<https://www.bleepingcomputer.com/news/microsoft/windows-mshtml-zero-day-exploits-shared-on-hacking-forums/>)). It would be great if, together, we could spare CERN from such nasty surprises.

So, please watch out and check any email before answering, opening attachments or clicking on embedded links:



(<https://cds.cern.ch/images/CERN-HOMEWEB-PHO-2022-118-4>)

Similarly, make sure that you enter your CERN password only on either the new or old CERN Single Sign-On pages, <https://authn.cern.ch> (<https://authn.cern.ch>) and <https://login.cern.ch> (<https://login.cern.ch>), respectively:



(<https://cds.cern.ch/images/CERN-HOMEWEB-PHO-2022-118-5>)

Help us to protect the Organization. STOP – THINK – DON'T CLICK. And, ideally, opt into our multi-factor authentication pilot (<https://security.web.cern.ch/recommendations/en/2FA.shtml>), which provides the silver bullet to protect your account. And, if you happen to have received a suspicious email, just delete it and/or report it to us at Computer.Security@cern.ch. For more information on how to recognise malicious emails, check out our general recommendations (https://security.web.cern.ch/malicious_sso.shtml).

Do you want to learn more about computer security incidents and issues at CERN? Follow our Monthly Report (https://cern.ch/security/reports/en/monthly_reports.shtml). For further information, questions or help, check our website (<https://cern.ch/Computer.Security>) or contact us at Computer.Security@cern.ch.

Computer Security team

Official communications

WTO Ministerial Conference: traffic disruption expected in Geneva from 7 to 17 June

The World Trade Organisation will be holding a ministerial conference in Geneva from 12 to 15 June. The event will cause disruption to road traffic and public transport.

The Geneva police have issued an information message, reproduced below, which gives details of the type of disruption and the areas concerned. Those commuting to CERN from Geneva by car should note that the main hold-ups are likely to occur between 7 and 17 June on the right bank of the lake (Rive Droite), especially in the area around the United Nations.



(<https://cds.cern.ch/images/CERN-HOMEW>

Announcements

It's summertime, beware of tick bites!

A guide to ticks, risks and prevention, to help you enjoy the great outdoors safely all summer long

For many of us, summer is the time for outdoor pursuits, hiking, biking and so much more. It also signals the return of little parasitic mites called ticks, whose bites can have severe consequences for our health through the transmission of various infectious agents. The most common infections caused by tick bites are Lyme disease* (Lyme Borreliosis), generally treatable with antibiotics, and tick-borne encephalitis** (TBE), which is rarer than Lyme disease with 5000 to 13 000 cases reported globally each year. Although there is no vaccine against Lyme disease, one does exist against TBE and it is recommended for anyone residing in or travelling to areas where the disease is prevalent. In Europe, the TBE vaccination is recommended in Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and Western Russia.

Ticks live all year round but are most active between March and November. They are generally found in damp, wooded areas and grassy fields, either in the long grass or on plants close to the ground. On human bodies, ticks like warm, moist areas where the skin is thin: behind the ears, around the neck, under the armpits, on the navel, in the groin, behind the knees or on the inner thighs. A careful inspection after any outing is essential.

How can I protect myself?

You can protect yourself from tick bites by following these few simple steps:

- Cover up: wear a long-sleeved top, long trousers, long socks, and closed-toe shoes. Choose light-coloured clothes, as ticks will be more visible on them.
- Spray your clothes, shoes, and skin with tick repellent (available in pharmacies).
- Examine your body whenever you might have been exposed to ticks (after a walk in the woods, a picnic on the grass, etc.).

What should I do if I have been bitten by a tick?

Don't apply a salve or lotion as this could cause the release of the Borrelia bacterium, that is present in tick saliva and causes Lyme disease. Remove the tick immediately and carefully by:

- Using a tick-remover tool/card or fine-tipped tweezers.
- Grasping the tick as close to the skin's surface as possible **without squeezing the tick**. (Do not rotate the tool but pull outwards with steady, even pressure).
- Disinfecting the skin on and around the bite.
- Keeping an eye on the bite area for around six weeks.

Contact your doctor if:

- You have been bitten by a tick and are pregnant or immunocompromised (immunosuppressive treatment, HIV, etc.). Your child under the age of eight has been bitten.
- The tick remained implanted in your/their skin for more than 36 hours or you were unable to remove it.
- You don't know when it became implanted but it was full of blood at the time of extraction.
- A red rash, which does not itch, develops and spreads around the bite site (more than 3 days and up to several weeks afterwards).
- You have symptoms such as unexplained pain, fever or fatigue, joint pain, neurological disorders, or the appearance of a red rash elsewhere in the days and weeks following the bite.

If you are worried about a possible tick bite or have flu-like or unusual symptoms after being bitten by a tick, please consult your doctor or a pharmacist.

Also don't hesitate to contact the Medical Service if you have any questions: infirmary.Service@cern.ch

Further information:

General information on Lyme disease and TBE (<https://www.bag.admin.ch/bag/fr/home/krankheiten/krankheiten-im-ueberblick/zeckenuebertragene-krankheiten.html>) – OFSP (<https://www.bag.admin.ch/bag/fr/home/krankheiten/krankheit-en-im-ueberblick/zeckenuebertragene-krankheit-en.html>) (available in French only)

General information on tick bites (<https://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancer-causes/insects-and-other-organisms/ticks/ticks-and-lyme-disease.html>)

Mapping the risk of tick bites in France (<https://www.inrae.fr/actualites/cartographier-risque-pique-tique-france-derniers-resultats-du-programme-critique-nouveau-violet-risque-proximite>) – INRAE (available in French only)

Mapping the risk of tick bites in Switzerland – OFSP (https://map.geo.admin.ch/?topic=ech&lang=en&bgLayer=voidLayer&layers=ch.swisstopo.zeitreihen,ch.bfs.gebaeude_wohnungsregister,ch.bav.haltestellen-oev,ch.swisstopo.swissutm3d-wanderwege,ch.swisstopo.swissalit3d-reliesschatzung,ch.bag.zecken-fsme-faelle,ch.bag.zecken-fsme-impfung,ch.bafu.vec25-seenlayer,visibility=false,false,false,false,true,true,true,true&layers_timestamp=18641231.....&layers_opacity=1,1,1,1,0.75,0.75,1&X=190000.0&Y=660000.00&zoom=1) (available in English and French)

Mapping the risk of tick bites in Switzerland – OFSP (https://map.geo.admin.ch/?topic=ech&lang=en&bgLayer=voidLayer&layers=ch.swisstopo.zeitreihen,ch.bfs.gebaeude_wohnungsregister,ch.bav.haltestellen-oev,ch.swisstopo.swissutm3d-wanderwege,ch.swisstopo.swissalit3d-reliesschatzung,ch.bag.zecken-fsme-faelle,ch.bag.zecken-fsme-impfung,ch.bafu.vec25-seenlayer,visibility=false,false,false,false,true,true,true,true&layers_timestamp=18641231.....&layers_opacity=1,1,1,1,0.75,0.75,1&X=190000.0&Y=660000.00&zoom=1) (available in English and French)

Vaccination against TBE in France (<https://vaccination-info-service.fr/Les-maladies-et-leurs-vaccins/Encephalite-a-tiques>) (available in French only)

Vaccination against TBE in Switzerland (<https://pique-de-tique.ch/vaccination-contre-la-fsme/>) (available in French only)

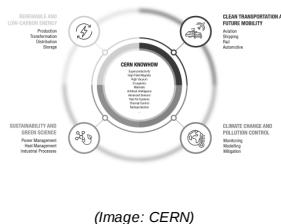
*<https://pique-de-tique.ch/la-borreliose-en-bref/> (<https://pique-de-tique.ch/la-borreliose-en-bref/>) (automatic translation available in English)

**<https://pique-de-tique.ch/la-fsme-en-bref/> (<https://pique-de-tique.ch/la-fsme-en-bref/>) (automatic translation available in English)

HSE unit

On 27 June, discover CERN's early-stage tech innovations to tackle environmental challenges on a global scale

Join the CIPEA Innovation Day to find out how CERN can have a positive impact on the environment thanks to the ingenuity, creativity and enthusiasm of its personnel



(Image: CERN)

Three months ago, the CERN Innovation Programme on Environmental Applications (CIPEA) (<https://kt.cern/environment/CIPEA>) was launched as a call to the CERN community to come up with new ideas and suggestions for building technology-driven projects addressing critical environmental challenges. Since the programme kicked off in March, CERN's Knowledge Transfer (KT) group has received (and is still receiving, until 10 June) numerous very interesting proposals from members of the CERN community relating to the four main areas of focus of the CIPEA programme: renewable and low-carbon

energy, clean transportation and future mobility, climate change and pollution control, and sustainability and green science.

The response illustrates the commitment of our community towards environmental challenges: no effort has been spared in harnessing the extraordinary competences available within the Organization to tackle environmental issues in depth, without geographical restrictions and going well beyond simple changes in everyday practices.

So, what can CERN do to fight climate change and protect the environment on a global scale? How can accelerators, detectors and IT technologies contribute to a more sustainable future?

Find out the answers to these questions at the CIPEA Innovation Day (<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1166768/>) **on 27 June**, which will give a bigger stage to the submitted ideas and celebrate the creativity of the CERN community.

The CIPEA Innovation Day will start at 10 a.m. in the Main Auditorium with an introduction by

the CERN Management to kick off the event. It will be followed by presentations of the most promising ideas submitted in response to the CIPEA call, their possible integration into CERN's long-term strategy on environmental applications, and a few selected examples of ongoing flagship projects in each of the four main areas of focus.

In the afternoon, the event will continue at IdeaSquare, where all the new proposals and ideas will be presented and discussed in a friendly environment. Brainstorming and direct contributions from the attendees will be welcome. These exchanges will pave the way towards the next phase of the CIPEA programme: implementing the selected projects.

Whether you are an environmental activist, a creative innovator or just keen to learn how CERN's activities can have a positive impact on society outside high-energy physics, don't miss the opportunity to come to the CIPEA Innovation Day!

Find out more on the event's Indico page (<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1166768/>).

Share your experiences with artists at CERN



(Image: CERN)

The "Arts at CERN" programme is looking for scientists, engineers and staff to participate in their activities. You will spend time with guest artists in order to exchange ideas about your work, get involved in their artistic projects and discuss common interests.

If you're interested in taking part, please send an e-mail to info.arts@cern.ch by 30 June.

CERN Accelerator School | Advanced Accelerator Physics, 6 - 18 November 2022

Registration is now open for the CERN Accelerator School's "Advanced Accelerator Physics" course, organised from 6 to 18 November 2022 in Sevri, France.

The course will be of interest to physicists and engineers who wish to expand their knowledge of accelerator physics and technologies as well as their professional network. The programme offers core lectures on accelerator physics in the mornings and a practical course with hands-on tuition in the afternoons. Participants will select one afternoon course from the three available options.

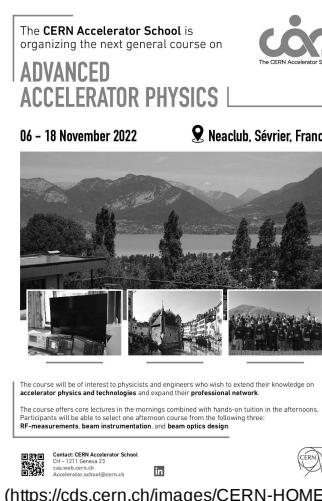
A successful participation in the course requires some basic knowledge of accelerator physics or experience acquired through professional work. Advanced concepts will be introduced, which require knowledge of classical mechanics, electrodynamics, as well as mathematics for physics or engineering at university entrance level.

It is recommended that participants register as soon as possible. Applications will be accepted on a first come, first served basis due to limitations in the capacity of the hotel facilities.

For more information and application, please visit the school website (<https://cas.web.cern.ch/schools/sevrier-2022>).

EB-PHO-2022-109-2

(Image: CERN)



(<https://cds.cern.ch/images/CERN-HOMEW>)

CERN Accelerator School | Introduction to Accelerator Physics, 18 September - 01 October 2022

Registration is now open for the CERN Accelerator School's "Introduction to Accelerator Physics" course organised from 18 September to 1 October 2022 in Kaunas, Lithuania.

This introductory CAS course makes up the core teaching of all CAS courses and is the ideal opportunity to be introduced to the field of particle accelerators. The course will be of interest to staff and students from laboratories and universities, as well as companies manufacturing accelerator equipment. It will focus on various aspects of beam dynamics and will provide an introduction to the underlying accelerator systems. Key topics will be consolidated through a series of discussion sessions and tutorials, and topical seminars will complete the program.

Besides the educational component, the course will be an opportunity to network with other students and lecturers in the field of accelerator physics.

It is recommended that participants register as soon as possible. Applications will be accepted

on a first come, first served basis due to limitations in the capacity of the hotel facilities.

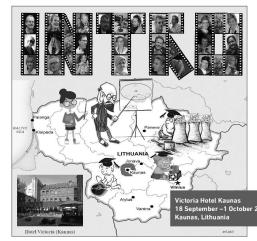
The first registration, before the end of July, is a confirmation of interest. Beginning of August 2022, the course will be confirmed or cancelled after a review of the situation. Only then will the registration become a commitment to pay and to organise travel.

For more information and to apply, please visit the school website (<https://cas.web.cern.ch/schools/kaunas-2022>).



In collaboration with the Technological University of Kaunas (KTU)
the CERN Accelerator School is organising its residential
Introductory course for September 2022.

Introduction to Accelerator Physics



The final decision on holding this course will be taken by July 2022. Hence present inscriptions are only a firm expression of interest. Payment and travel organisation will be done after the confirmation date.

The introductory CAS course represents the core teaching of all CAS courses and is the ideal opportunity to be introduced to the field of particle accelerators. It will be of interest to staff and students from laboratories and universities as well as from companies manufacturing accelerator equipment. The course will focus on various aspects of beam dynamics and will provide an introduction to the underlying accelerator systems. Key topics will be consolidated through a series of discussion sessions and computer-based tutorials, while topical seminars will round up the program.

CERNET CERN Accelerator School
2211 Geneva 23
cas.accelerator.school@cern.ch



(<https://cds.cern.ch/images/CERN-HOMEW-EB-PHO-2022-109-1>)

(Image: CERN)

Obituaries

Gérard Bachy (1942 – 2022)



Gérard Bachy in 1976 (Image: CERN)



(<https://cds.cern.ch/images/CERN-HOMEW-EB-PHO-2022-113-2>)

Gérard Bachy in 1981, on the bicycle that was used to move detector components weighing several dozen tonnes. (Image: CERN)

In 1981, when the huge LEP project was taking shape, Gérard and his team were brought in by the Director in charge, Emilio Picasso. The team was soon merged with the Engineering group to become the LEP-IM group, which went on to play a key role in the realisation of LEP. More innovations were to come in order to solve the many challenges associated with this huge project: modular access shafts; a monorail, which facilitated the installation of the various components, even though the civil engineering was not yet complete due to significant delays under the Jura; highly precise planning and logistics, etc. The project advanced at a fast pace, culminating in the start-up of LEP on 14 July 1989.

The engineering for the accelerators was spread across the various CERN divisions, which hampered efficiency. In 1990, Carlo Rubbia, who was Director-General at that time, entrusted Gérard with bringing all the different activities together under one umbrella, and the MT (Mechanical Technologies) division saw the light of day. Over the next five years, the

focus was on modernising the facilities, infrastructures and working methods, first for the LEP200 project, then for the preparations for the LHC. Gérard fostered the development of EDMS, the Engineering and Equipment Data Management service, encouraged the creation of quality assurance plans and actively promoted the development of a project management culture.

In 1996, Hans Hoffmann, the technical coordinator for ATLAS, appointed Gérard as project engineer in his technical coordination and integration team. Gérard's experience was to have a big impact on important technical choices, such as the "large wheel" concept for the ATLAS muon spectrometer.



(<https://cds.cern.ch/images/ATL-PHO-TECH-99-001>)

Gérard Bachy (first row, second from the right) with the ATLAS technical coordination team in December 1998. (Image: CERN)

Gérard retired in June 2001 to be able to devote more time to his other great passions, sailing (<https://www.amazon.com/Voyage-Captain-Smith-French/dp/2748333519>) and travel.

Gérard was a brilliant engineer and a charismatic leader. He played an undisputed role at the top level of engineering at CERN and acted as a mentor for many of us.

We send our heartfelt condolences to his wife, Catherine, their children and all his family.

His friends and former colleagues

Ombud's corner

The cost of conflicts

Conflict is part of workplace life. It is unavoidable and inescapable because we all have different expectations and needs. There are numerous causes of conflict; amongst them, perhaps the most frequent ones shared in the Ombud's Office are:

- blurred or ineffective communication
- decisions that are not explained
- perceived discrimination
- unfair treatment
- a hostile climate in the work environment
- work-related stress induced by an unrealistic workload
- ineffective supervision
- disrespectful behaviour
- harassment or mobbing
- gossip and rumours targeting reputation.

Whatever the root cause of conflicts, they have in common the fact that, when left unmanaged, they create a hostile work environment where it is no longer possible for the parties involved, as well as for the members of the wider team, to give their 100% best.

When I discuss conflictual situations with my visitors, I sometimes see that managers have difficulties addressing them. A CEDR (Centre for Effective Dispute Resolution) study (<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/20141113132224-48129923-embracing-organisational-conflict/>) found that "Over a third of managers would rather parachute jump for the first time than address a problem with their team at work".

There are various reasons that might prevent managers from addressing conflicts effectively. The first reason is that they may themselves be at the origin of the conflict, such as by micromanaging or dividing rather than uniting, talking instead of listening, letting egos get in the way, etc.

Managers may be tempted to look the other way because addressing conflicts is not straightforward. It takes time from their overloaded agendas and they may not have the authority to implement a solution.

The fact is that **conflicts that are left unaddressed will deteriorate** and reach a stage where they explode and have to be managed, very often in a lose-lose settlement. It is then often up to the manager to pick up the pieces.

The costs of conflicts are considerable and should not be underestimated. An Acas-CIPD study (<https://www.acas.org.uk/estimating-the-costs-of-workplace-conflict-report>) calculated that the average cost of conflicts per year in the UK workplace was 28.5 billion GBP.

Some of these costs are measurable: wasted time, lost workdays, reduced productivity, under-performance and diminished quality, healthcare costs associated with stress, turnover, termination packages and legal costs. In addition to these measurable hard costs associated with unresolved conflicts, the soft costs – less measurable but no less significant – include loss of morale, loss of focus, draining

of emotional energy, strained or terminated relationships, decreased customer service, reputation damage and loss of skills.

Although conflicts in the workplace are unavoidable, and may be productive, they remain challenging to address and very costly. The good news is that CERN offers several channels for informal dispute resolution.

Whether you are a party to a conflict or a manager trying to address a conflict, do not feel you have to deal with it alone. You can consult your Human Resources Adviser (<https://hr.web.cern.ch/my-career-and-experience-cern>) or the Ombud. The Ombud offers informal dispute resolution opportunities, with the confidentiality, informality, impartiality and independence that prevail in this office. Do not hesitate to contact the Ombud.

Laure Esteveny

I want to hear from you – feel free to email ombud@cern.ch with any feedback or suggestions for topics you'd like me to address.

NB: If you would like to be notified about posts, news and other communications from the CERN Ombud, please register to receive the CERN Ombud news (<https://e-groups.cern.ch/e-groups/EgroupsSubscription.do?egroupName=cern-ombud-news>).

voient le jour pour résoudre les nombreux réalisations du LEP. De nouvelles innovations prendra une place prépondérante dans la rapide émission, cette équipée fusionne avec le contreditement, Gérard et son équipipe. Très contribution Gérard et son équipipe. Même à place, et son血腥teur, Emilio Picasso, met en 1981, le gigantesque projet LEP se met en

1981. (Image: CERN)
Gérard Bachy pédale pour déplacer des éléments de détecteurs passant des dizaines de tonnes, en EB-PHO-2022-113-2)

(https://cds.cern.ch/images/CERN-HOMEW



particules W et Z en 1983.
modèle pbar mènera à la découverte des dizaines de tonnes. La conversion du SPs en velo, d'éléments des détecteurs passant sur coussins d'air et l'entraînement, à l'aide d'un mises en oeuvre, comme le déplacement sur moteur : les nouvelles idées collaboratrices qui sont collaboratrices et des réalisations tout à fait équipe, il la crée en recherchant des expériences UA (Underground Area). Celle PS, pour une section en charge des infrastructures et de l'installation divisionale Brialant, à l'époque chef adjoint de la division expériences UA (Underground Area). Celle 1976 ; Gérard est alors appelle par Giorgio protons sont injectés dans le SPs le 3 mai

de l'installation de l'accélérateur. Les premiers nouveaux projets phare de la coordination du jardin John Adams pour la construction du Microcosm au CERN. En 1972, il grandes pièces sont toujours visibles dans le de la fabrication du système de conception et europeenne, responsable d'un membre dans l'équipe de la BEBC (Grande chambre à bulles carrière, longue de 35 ans.

Bachy arrive à l'école EBZ (Ecole polytechnique fédérale de Zurich), Gérard

Gérard Bachy, en 1976 (Image: CERN)



Gérard Bachy (1942 - 2022)

Hommages

Pour en savoir plus, consultez la page Indico (<https://indico.cern.ch/even/116768/>) de l'environnement.

Que vous soyiez un actifiste de l'environnement, un innovateur créatif ou simplement désireux de comprendre comment les activités du CERN peuvent avoir un impact positif sur la société en dehors de la physique des particules, nous vous invitons à lire l'innovation du CIP EA !

Le CIP EA a été lancé pour inviter la communauté à proposer de nouvelles idées sur la technologie verte à l'échelle mondiale ? Des participants pourront échanger librement, les débats de recherche environnement convivial. Lots de débats dans un idéashare pour présenter et discuter toutes les nouvelles propositions et idées dans un événement se poursuivra jusqu'à la fin du programme.

Cela illustre l'engagement de notre programme à long terme du CERN en matière de durabilité et la participation dans la communauté scientifique verte.

Participez à la Journée de l'Innovation du CIP EA, le 27 juin, et découvrez comment le CERN peut avoir un impact positif sur l'environnement grâce à l'ingénierie, la créativité et l'enthousiasme de son personnel.

La coup d'envoi de la Journée de l'innovation du CIP EA sera donné à 10 heures, dans l'amphithéâtre principal, avec une introduction créative de la communauté du CERN sera créative de la communauté du CERN. Des soumises seront présentées, et la part de réseautage, jusqu'au 30 juin, de la transfert de connaissances (KT) du CERN à des membres de la communauté du CIP EA. Le programme a été mis en œuvre dans le cadre de l'innovation du CIP EA (https://indico.cern.ch/even/1166768/), durant laquelle les différentes idées sont présentées et échangées dans un environnement de travail créatif et ouvert à tous.

Le changement climatique et les technologies émergentes sont à l'échelle mondiale ? Des projets sélectionnés et leurs résultats sont présentés devant une audience internationale afin de partager leurs meilleures pratiques et leur impact sur la planète. Des partenaires et experts du secteur public et privé sont également invités à participer à ce forum pour échanger sur les meilleures stratégies pour atteindre les objectifs de développement durable.

Le programme de l'Innovation du CIP EA vise à promouvoir la recherche et le développement de technologies durables et éthiques qui contribuent à la transition vers une économie verte et résiliente. Il encourage les participants à penser différemment et à développer des idées novatrices pour résoudre les défis environnementaux et sociaux actuels.

Il y a trois mois, le programme Innovation en matière d'applications environnementales du CERN (CIP EA) (https://kt.cern/environnement/cip-ea) a été lancé pour inviter la communauté du CIP EA à proposer de nouvelles idées afin de mettre en place des projets axés sur la technologie verte à l'échelle mondiale. Depuis le lancement du programme, de nombreux projets ont été proposés par des membres de la communauté du CIP EA, dont certains ont été sélectionnés pour être financés par la fondation CIP EA. Ces projets visent à promouvoir la recherche et le développement de technologies durables et éthiques qui contribuent à la transition vers une économie verte et résiliente. Ils visent à améliorer la qualité de vie des personnes et à protéger l'environnement.



(Image: CERN)

Venez découvrir les innovations du CERN visant à relever les défis

Si vous souhaitez participer, veuillez envoyer un e-mail à info.arts@cern.ch avant le 30 juin.

(image: CERN)

Le programme Arts at CERN recherche des solennités, des ingénieurs et des membres du personnel pour participer à ses activités. Vous passerez du temps avec des artistes invités afin d'échanger des idées sur votre travail, de vous impliquer dans leurs projets et discuter d'intérêts communs.



Partagez vos expériences avec des artistes au CERN

HSE unit

<https://picture-de-tique.ch/la-fsme-en-bref/>
<https://picture-de-tique.ch-la-borreliose-en-bref/>

Vaccination contre la méningo-encéphalite à clination-clinique (https://picture-de-tique.ch/la-fsme-en-bref/)
 Vaccination contre la méningo-encéphalite à cliniques en Suisse (https://picture-de-tique.ch/la-fsme-en-bref/)

Catégraphier le risque de tique de la méningo-proximale (https://www.ch/healtificks/)
 France - INRAE (https://www.inrae.fr/actualites/carto graphier le risque de tique de la méningo-proximale) et résultats-du-programme-clique-nouveau-v

Information générale sur la maladie de Lyme (https://www.ch/healtificks/)
 Information générale sur les piqûres de tique (https://www.ch/healtificks/)
 Information générale sur les piqûres de tique de la méningo-encéphalite à tiques (https://www.ch/healtificks/)

à toute personne vivant ou séjournant

et soignement la quale en procédant ainsi : de la maladie de Lyme. Rester immobile présent dans la salive des tiques est la meilleure façon pour traiter libérer la bactérie Borrelia et apprendre pas de baume ou de lotion, car

de la maladie de Lyme. Rester immobile présent dans la salive des tiques est la meilleure façon pour traiter libérer la bactérie Borrelia et apprendre pas de baume ou de lotion, car

pour faire en cas de piqûre de tique : lorsque des tiques sont visibles, voire des tiques sur vos chaussures et vos vêtements, voles chaussures et tiques sur vos chaussures et vos vêtements. Après tout risque de répétition (une promenade

etc.), inspectez soigneusement votre corps à la recherche d'éventuelles tiques.

• Pour en savoir plus : contacter le Service médical à l'adresse infirmière Service@cern.ch.

• Que dois-je faire en cas de piqûre de tique ? dans bois, un piqûre unique dans l'herbe,

• Pour faire en cas de piqûre de tique : si vous avez des symptômes similaires à ceux de la grippe ou inhibables après une piqûre de tique ou si vous avez des symptômes tels que douleurs articulaires, troubles neurologiques, douleurs

• Vapeurs un peu de répétition contre les tiques sur vos chaussures et vos vêtements. Après tout risque de répétition (une promenade

• Si vous craignez d'avoir eu une piqûre de tique alors et les semaines qui suivent la piqûre.

• Couvrez-vous, portez des vêtements à manches longues, un pantalon, des chaussures fermées. Optez pour des couleurs claires ou les tiques sont visibles.

• Si vous avez des symptômes tels que douleurs articulaires, troubles neurologiques, douleurs

• Vous pouvez vous protéger des piqûres de tiques en suivant ces conseils simples :

• Si vous avez des symptômes tels que douleurs articulaires, troubles neurologiques, douleurs

• Comment puis-je me protéger ? apprécier les zones humides et humides du corps humain où la peau est fine : derrière les oreilles, derrière du cou, sous les aisselles, au niveau du nombril, de laine, du creux des

• Si vous avez des symptômes tels que douleurs articulaires, troubles neurologiques, douleurs

• Les tiques sont actives entre mars et octobre ; elles sont généralement présentes dans les zones humides et bosques et dans les champs de graminées, dans les herbes hautes ou sur les plantes à proximité du sol. Les tiques

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• Si vous avez des symptômes tels que douleurs articulaires, troubles neurologiques, douleurs

• S'asseoir ou à l'interieur des chaises. Il est nécessaire de s'asseoir après chaque sortie en plein air.

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Le maladie de Lyme est une maladie très répandue dans le monde entier. Il existe pas de vaccin contre la maladie de Lyme, mais il existe des traitements efficaces pour traiter les symptômes. Les personnes atteintes de Lyme peuvent développer des complications neurologiques telles que la méningo-encéphalite à tiques ou la polyarthrite chronique. Ces complications peuvent être graves et nécessiter un traitement médical.

conséquences pour notre santé, suite à la transmission de différents agents infectieux.

Pour la plupart d'entre nous, l'été est synonyme de sorties en plein air, de randonnées, de balades à vélo et bien d'autres choses encore. Il m'a donc aussi le retour de petits acariens parasites : les tiques. Leurs piqûres peuvent avoir de graves

Mieux connaître les techniques, les risques associés et leur prévention, pour profiter du grand air en toute sécurité.

L'être est là, attention aux pidjures de tiques !

Announcements

(<https://cds.cern.ch/images/CERN-HOMEW>



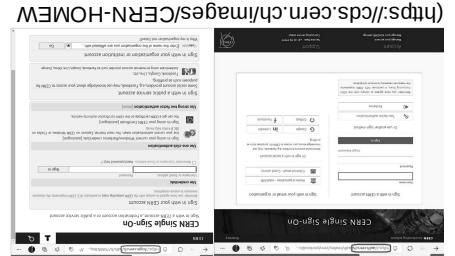
EB-PHO-2022-112-1

Conférence ministérielle de l'OMC : des perturbations de trafic prévues à Genève du 7 au 17 juin

Communications offices

CLIQUEZ FAS ! Néanmoins, envisagez de déjouer le projet pilote d'authentification à deux facteurs (https://security.web.cern.ch/malicious_sso.shtml).
Pour ce faire, il suffit de modifier l'URL de la page malveillante pour qu'elle pointe vers la page d'authentification de votre compte CERN. Pour cela, il faut remplacer les deux derniers caractères de l'URL par « sso ». Par exemple, si l'URL de la page malveillante est https://security.web.cern.ch/malicious_sso.shtml, il suffit de modifier l'URL pour qu'elle pointe vers [https://security.web.cern.ch/malicious_sso.shtml](https://security.web.cern.ch/malicious_sso.sht).
Il existe plusieurs méthodes pour réaliser cette attaque. La plus courante consiste à modifier l'URL dans l'adresse de la barre d'adresse du navigateur. Cependant, il existe également des méthodes plus subtiles, comme l'ajout d'un script dans la page web ou l'envoi d'un e-mail contenant un lien malveillant qui redirige l'utilisateur vers la page d'authentification de votre compte CERN.

Aidez-nous à protéger l'Organisation. ARRETEZ-VOUS - REFLECHISSEZ - NE

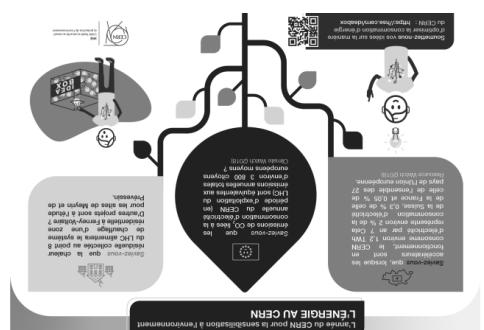


Sécurité informatique : une fausse manœuvre suffit à déclencher

Sécurité informatique

Cette imographie fait partie de la série « L'année du CERN pour la sensibilisation à

Cette inégalité donne matière à réflexion concernant la consommation d'énergie du CERN et vous invite à soumettre vos idées pour son optimisation grâce à une boîte à idées. N'hésitez pas à participer !



Alors soyez prudents et vérifiez tout courriel arrivant d'y repandre, d'ouvrir des pièces jointes ou sur les liens qui sont contenues dans ces surprises.

Cliquer sur un lien ou une pièce jointe malveillants, ou divulguer votre mot de passe : voici deux vecteurs majeurs d'attaque perpétrée par des personnes malhonnêtes en vue d'infiltrer l'Organisation

Aussi « prévisibles » et « énervantes » soient-elles, ces campagnes de prévention n'en présent pas moins conformes aux recommandations du gouvernement français ([https://www.ssi.gouv.fr/guide/attaques-par-rançongiciels-tous-concimes-communates-et-reträger-en-cas-d'incident](https://www.ssi.gouv.fr/guide/attaques-par-rançongiciels-tous-concimes-communutes-et-reträger-en-cas-d'incident)) et aux bonnes pratiques du secteu. Ce qu'il est important de retenir, c'est que la majorité des commentaires que nous avons lus sont favorables à ces personnes qui sont parvenues à identifier les courriels indésirables, sans toutefois se déclencher devant ces derniers. Les deux dernières réactions sont toutefois appréciables, qui ont leur rappelé les dangers du monde virtuel. On espère qu'elles servent d'alerte pour les utilisateurs qui ont cliqué sur un lien ou une image dans un message.

(https://cds.cern.ch/images/CERN-HOMEW
EB-PHO-2022-118-1)

Bien que nous ayons reçu de nombreux retours positifs, think you security signage for another formidable security test! :)

(<https://cds.cern.ch/images/CERN-HOMEW>) EB-PHO-2022-118-3)

Certains d'entre vous attendent même nos campagnes avec impatience, et se dépechent pour être les premiers à cliquer sur le lien et à nous contacter ;), ou bien à divulguer leur trouvaille via des canaux de communication interne (.

(https://cds.cern.ch/images/CERN-HOMEW
EB-PHO-2022-118-2)

Etant donné que des commentaires utiles et constructifs (et parfois un peu moins), vous semblez vous habituer à ces campagnes.

Sensibilisation à l'environnement : l'énergie au CERN

Burotel permet de partager un espace de bureau commun au CERN

Le poste de travail proposé par « Burotel » au CERN est une solution innovante qui facilite la collaboration entre les membres du groupe et le personnel technique. Ce concept est conforme aux conditions générales applicables à la réalisation des expériences au CERN ([rd/2728154/files/general-conditions-cern-expériences.pdf](https://cds.cern.ch/creo/experiences-at-cern-general-conditions-cern-ld-2728154/files/general-conditions-cern-expériences.pdf)). Au vu de l'intérêt suscité, ce poste de travail a été développé au sein du laboratoire ALICE et CMS, afin d'accueillir des personnes d'une autre discipline, ou celles soutenues en situation de travail adaptées aux besoins de travail du poste de travail. Le concept intégral est un facteur important pour se sentir comme nous le savons tous, l'espace de travail en surnuméraire du groupe EN-AA (accès et alarmes).

Dès lors que les membres du groupe ont suivi une formation initiale à la mise en place avec le nouveau système de gestion de la sécurité (GDS), le poste de travail peut être utilisé pour accéder à toutes les fonctionnalités du bureau à distance via Internet. Les utilisateurs peuvent également partager leur écran et leur tableau de bord avec d'autres membres du groupe via une interface graphique de bureau. Ils peuvent également échanger des fichiers et des messages en temps réel à l'aide d'un système de messagerie interne.

Le poste de travail propose également plusieurs fonctionnalités supplémentaires, telles que l'accès à des bases de données externes et l'interfaçage avec d'autres systèmes informatiques. Par exemple, il est possible de connecter le poste de travail à un système de gestion de projets, de suivre les tâches assignées et d'envoyer des notifications automatiques lorsque certaines tâches sont terminées.

Enfin, le poste de travail offre une grande flexibilité dans la manière dont il peut être utilisé. Il peut être configuré pour répondre aux besoins spécifiques de chaque utilisateur, et peut être adapté à diverses situations de travail, telle que la participation à des réunions en ligne ou la gestion de projets en cours.

Le poste de travail propose également un système de gestion de la sécurité (GDS) qui facilite la communication entre les utilisateurs et le personnel technique. Les utilisateurs peuvent établir une connexion à distance avec leur poste de travail et recevoir des notifications instantanées sur les dernières modifications apportées au système.

Le poste de travail peut également être utilisé pour travailler sur d'autres projets, tels que les études en cours de recherche ou les analyses de données. En effet, le poste de travail propose une grande quantité de ressources et d'outils nécessaires pour effectuer ces types de travaux. De plus, il est possible de collaborer avec d'autres utilisateurs à travers le globe grâce à l'intégration avec les plateformes de communication en ligne.

En conclusion, le poste de travail proposé par « Burotel » au CERN est une solution innovante qui facilite la collaboration entre les utilisateurs et le personnel technique. Il offre une grande flexibilité et une grande efficacité, tout en respectant les normes de sécurité et de sécurité.

(Image: CERN)



L'outil « Burotel » permet à ceux qui n'ont pas de bureau attitré de trouver un poste de travail pour une

Burotel permet de partager un espace de bureau commun au CERN

Anais Schaeffer

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(Image: CERN)

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Les résultats de l'autoprise ont ainsi permis de valider l'utilisation des graphites de basse et haute densité pour le Run 3, mais d'exclure le graphite extrude pour la conception des absorbeurs de service. D'autres études sont actuellement en cours à l'installation Hirama (voir l'article correspondant intitulé « De quoi se sont faites les flûtes absorbantes du fascicule du LHC ? » (<https://home.cern/news/experiments/lhc/article/flute-absorbante-fascicule-du-lhc-will-tube-will-absorb>)). Pour confirmer ces résultats et tester de nouveaux matériaux, notamment pour les déchets (dumped)».

« Il était important que nous connaissons l'état des différents éléments de l'absorbeur et leur niveau de résistance, et ce pour différentes sécations Ciblées, explique Marco Giviani, chef de laboratoires, collimateurs et absorbeurs (STI-TCTD) au sein du département Sy. Tout d'abord, nous devions être sûrs que les absorbeurs adaptés pour les deux nouveaux matériaux de réserve, que nous devons concevoir et développer pour les deux nouveaux absorbeurs, puis adapter pour savoir quelle stratégie nous voulions suivre dans le futur HL-LHC. »

Le disque de graphite extrude situe en amont
permettra d'etre percuté par le faisceau) est fissuré.
(image: CERN)

EB-PHO-2022-116-5

Puisieters entraînements sur maguette ont eu lieu pour « chorégraphier » l'intervention et ainsi limiter au maximum le temps passé à proximité de l'absorbeur. Cinq découps ont finalement été réalisés à la scie circulaire dans un sas radiologique créé spécialement

Test de découpe longitudinale avec le bras robotisé réalisé par le groupe BE-CEM (Electronique de contrôle-commande et mécanique). (Image : CERN)

EB-PHO-2022-116-3)



Grâce à l'expérience et à la polyvalence des équipements du CERN, la solution finallement trouvée en intème : les groupes SY-STI de BE-CEM (Contrôles, électromécanique et mécatronique) ont travaillé en parallèle pour mettre au point deux techniques permettant de couper à distance une ligne de rail : la déflexion et la déclinaison.

Haut : test de découpe longitude/latitude avec la scie circulaire absolue (radiocarbone). Milieu : mise en place de la première coupe longitudinale (CERN) des membres du groupe SY-STL. Bas : élastisation réelle pour la première coupe longitudinale (l'Institut des sciences physiques de l'université de Paris) et montage de la scie circulaire automatique sur le plateau de laboratoire radiocarbone.

EB-PHO-2022-116-8

A close-up photograph of the interior of a metal pipe. The inner surface features a ribbed liner, which is a series of raised, circular ridges running along the length of the pipe. This liner is designed to increase the friction coefficient between the pipe and the fluid it carries, such as oil or water. The metal walls of the pipe are visible, and the lighting highlights the texture of the liner.

A close-up photograph showing the interior of a cylindrical metal pipe. The inner surface is smooth and reflective, with bright highlights and deep shadows. A small, dark, irregular hole or defect is visible near the top center of the frame.

1000

[View Details](#) | [Edit](#) | [Delete](#)

1000

A close-up photograph showing the robotic arm's gripper mechanism. The gripper is holding a small, white, textured object, possibly a piece of fabric or a small component. The background is dark and out of focus.

A black and white photograph showing a person's legs and feet standing on a concrete surface next to a metal structure. The person is wearing dark trousers and light-colored shoes. The metal structure appears to be part of a larger industrial or construction site.

Figure 1. A photograph of the experimental setup used to measure the thermal conductivity of the samples.

A large, cylindrical metal storage tank with a dark, possibly black or dark grey, cylindrical component attached to its side. The tank appears to be part of a larger industrial facility, with other pipes and structures visible in the background.

A black and white photograph showing a person's hands working on a small electronic device or circuit board. The hands are positioned over a workbench with various tools and components visible in the background.

A wide-angle photograph of a modern building's interior atrium. The space is characterized by a large, curved glass-enclosed staircase that spirals upwards. In the center of the atrium is a large, shallow water feature. The architecture features high ceilings, exposed steel beams, and large windows that allow natural light to illuminate the space.

« Pour accéder au cœur de l'absorbent, encore fallait-il pouvoir l'ouvrir....», souligne Ana-Paula Belmadias, chef du projet. Son enveloppe en alliage d'acier inoxydable duplex est en effet très étanche, mais les coulés et détails pour cette tâche, mais les coulés et détails une entreprise extreme spécialisée, équipée nous avons alors envisagé de faire appeler à dépasser les limites de doses de radiation. Nous avons alors envisagé de faire appeler à dépasser les limites de doses de radiation.

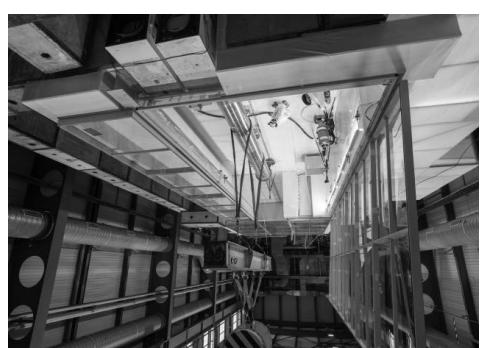
de procéder à une découpe manuelle sans un contrat-cadre, sans succès : impossible de essai a eu lieu en janvier 2021 dans le cadre du premier essai à un litre de radiotracé à couper. Un premier dépasser les limites de doses de radiation.

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Pour en savour plus sur l'origine des futurs d'azote, une endoscopie a été réalisée en juillet 2020. Elle a permis de mettre en évidence des fuites de méthane dans le niveau des deux fractures — intrathoraciques — au niveau des deux disques en graphite extrudé de l'absorbeur (voir plus bas). Un plan d'action a alors été élaboré au sein du groupe SY-STI (sources, cibles et interactions) : il fallait en savour plus, notamment dans l'optique de la tritiumme période d'exploitation et en particulier pour la conception des nouveaux absorbeurs de réserve du LHC et des absorbeurs du HL-LHC. Or pour pouvoir accéder aux trois compositions principales de l'absorbeur — les graphites de haute et basse densité et le graphite extrudé (voir encadré) — une seule solution : procéder à « l'autopsie » de l'un des absorbeurs, ce qui, compte tenu de son niveau de radioactivité, était plus facile à faire.

Pendant le LS2, les deux absorbeurs de faisceaux extrêmes du LHC ont été extraits du tunnel pour être remplacés par les absorbeurs de réserve. Après six ans de service, ils montrent en effet des signes de dégradation, notamment des fissures d'azote. Avant de prendre leur place, les absorbeurs sont mis à température ambiante et refroidis jusqu'à -160 °C. Puis, lorsque la machine est arrêtée, les deux absorbeurs sont remis dans le tunnel. Les deux absorbeurs de LS2 sont alors remplacés par les absorbeurs de Run 3.» (voir cet article du Bulletin d'exploitation (<https://home.cern/news/accelerators/l2-report-co-run-3/>))

L'absorbeur de faisceaux est déposé dans le sas radiologique constitué spécialement pour l'autosafe. (Image: CERN)



pour la conception des absorbeurs de faisceaux du LHC et du HL-LHC

Une nouvelle expérience a été réalisée à l'installation HiradMat pour tester divers matériaux envisagés

De quoi seront faits les futurs absorbeurs de faisceaux du LHC ?

Cristina Coman

par le groupe Formation et développement du

numérique » en 2021 ont ainsi été organisées

données et dangers associés au monde

réellement » en 2020, puis « protection des

liens entre les étudiants. Les ateliers «

des compétences personnelles et de tisser des

différences de leur spécialité, de développer

leur but de les sensibiliser à des thématiques

devenues également part d'ateliers ayant

Dès lors, les apprenants du CERN

Depuis 2020, tous les apprenants du CERN

se sont également formés à diverses

techniques de fabrication. Enfin, depuis la rentrée

elle aussi obtenue son CFC en 2021, après trois

de la formation

déjà obtenue par leur diplôme dans cette catégorie

documentaire (AID)⁽²⁾. Au CERN, 25 jeunes

depuis 1999 dès agences en information

programme d'apprentissage inclut également

en plus des apprenants techniques,

techniques entre 1966 et 1990. (image: CERN)

Histoire de recrutement des apprenants

EB-PHO-2022-119-1)

EB-PHO-2022-119-1	
https://cdscern.ch/images/CERN-HOME/	
14940	- apprenants nés : 1978 - 1980
14941	- apprenants nés : 1981 - 1983
14942	- apprenants nés : 1984 - 1986
14943	- apprenants nés : 1987 - 1989
14944	- apprenants nés : 1990 - 1992
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14946	- apprenants nés : 1996 - 1998
14947	- apprenants nés : 1999 - 2001
14948	- apprenants nés : 2002 - 2004
14949	- apprenants nés : 2005 - 2007
14950	- apprenants nés : 2008 - 2010
14951	- apprenants nés : 2011 - 2013
14952	- apprenants nés : 2014 - 2016
14953	- apprenants nés : 2017 - 2019
14954	- apprenants nés : 2020 - 2022
14955	- apprenants nés : 2023 - 2025
14956	- apprenants nés : 2026 - 2028
14957	- apprenants nés : 2029 - 2031
14958	- apprenants nés : 2032 - 2034
14959	- apprenants nés : 2035 - 2037
14960	- apprenants nés : 2038 - 2040
Dernière des données générées pour sauvegarde avec déclinaison en utilisant les apprenants	

Quatre apprenants techniques et une apprenante agent en information documentaire ont obtenu leur diplôme en 2021

Le programme des apprenants techniques est

reçu le prix de l'Union industrielle genevoise

Louis Gonnon et Florian Jeny ont également

Florian Jeny (laborant en physique, à gauche) et



du CERN et elle s'est achevée dans l'expectative

L'année 2000 devrait être la dernière année d'exploitation du Grand collimateur électron-positron (LEP)

Higgs10 : La dernière année du LEP - de multiples

Sean Freeman

A moyen terme déjà, ISOLDE porte de nouvelles ambitions, avec notamment la possibilité d'augmenter encore sa production de noyaux radioactifs, ce que des réseaux de collaborations possibles à 2 GeV rendrait possible. Sur le long terme, la collaboration a pour ambition d'améliorer le potentiel scientifique de son installation afin de diversifier le programme scientifique et d'accroître son potentiel de découvertes et d'innovations améliorées. Avec encore des améliorations découvertes, le futur sera aussi illustré que son passé.

fur et à mesurer que ses capacités scientifiques augmenteront, l'instillation attribuée au nouveau utilitaire. La solide collaboration scientifique, vantée par Cartibala en 1992, compose alors de 300 utilisateurs et à laquelle huit pays membres participent, soit développement depuis le double des pays qui ont signé le protocole de collaboration.

astrophysique. Des équations nucléaires présentant un intérêt pour les superposées de la structure nucléaire et les couches épaisses de la météorite sont étudiées, utilisées pour la première fois juste avant le deuxième long arrêt du CERN (LS2). Ces études envoient une figure un peu différente des résultats précédents, mais elles montrent que l'efficacité d'un accélérateur de particules dans la recherche des propriétés nucléaires est très élevée. Par contre, les nouvelles techniques misées au point pour accompagner ces réactions de plus grande énergie sont encore à développer.

Ensuite, nous étudierons les résultats obtenus avec un maximum atteint de 10 MeV/u dans le système SISOLDE, qui fournit des réactions de noyaux avec une énergie moyenne de 205 GeV depuis 2018. Pour cela, un nouveau accélérateur de noyaux et de particules sera construit à l'Institut de physique nucléaire de Barcelone, afin de dépasser les limites actuelles de l'énergie et de la précision des expériences post-accelérées, tout en maintenant la barrière Coulombienne et en permettant des réactions nucléaires avec un énergie moyenne de 200 GeV.

Enfin, nous étudierons les résultats obtenus avec un accélérateur de particules dans le système SISOLDE-SPOTS, qui fournit des réactions de noyaux avec une énergie moyenne de 200 GeV. Ces dernières sont conduites à l'Institut de physique nucléaire de Barcelone, où nous étudierons les propriétés nucléaires avec une énergie moyenne de 200 GeV.

Dépuis que l'instillation a été transférée du Synchrocyclotron au Booster du Synchrotron à protons en 1992, ISOLDE s'est constamment réinventée afin de répondre aux limites de la science avec des

ISOLDE fête ses 30 ans au près du Booster du Synchrotron à

faisceaux radioactifs

protons

Des années 1980, alors que le SC atteignait la fin de sa durée de vie, l'influence et l'importance de la physique d'ISOLDE persuadèrent la direction du CERN d'autoriser la construction d'une nouvelle machine à la construction d'une complexe d'accélérateurs au sein du laboratoire. En effet, cette entreprise scientifique pouvait être profit des éleveurs plus élevés que les protons issus du PSB (initiallement de 1 GeV, puis de 1,4 GeV), qui permettaient d'augmenter le rendement des noyaux radioactifs produits, améliorant ainsi la qualité et la portée des des noyaux radioactifs, ainsi que la physiquede la matière condensée.

Dépôts 1967, ISOLDE fonctionnant avec succès avec des protons de 600 MeV issus du synchrocyclotron. En constatant que des noyaux impliqués pouvaient servir à sonder l'environnement de l'état solide, ses objectifs initiaux en physique nucléaire se sont étendus pour inclure des mesures atomiques - en utilisant des méthodes optiques, puis des lasers pour étudier les structures hybrides des noyaux radioactifs, ainsi que la physique des matériaux.

Dès les années 1980, alors que le SC atteignait la fin de sa durée de vie, l'influence et l'importance de la physique du DISOLDE persuadèrent la Direction du CERN d'autoriser la construction d'une nouvelle version de la machine, au sein du complexe d'accélérateurs CERN, et de la relier au PSB. En effet, cette entreprise scientifique ne pouvait que tirer profit des énergies plus élevées des protons utilisées dans l'expérience de l'extension du hall 2001, dans une nouvelle extension du laboratoire alors, le post-accelérateur REX-ISOLODE a commencé à fournir des faisceaux à 2,2 MeV/u, permettant l'exploitation d'ISOLDE à son intensité maximale. Avec encore des améliorations découlées de ses découvertes, REX-ISOLODE sera aussi illustré que son passe.

Bulletin du CERN

Le mot de Sean
Freeman
ISOLDE fête ses 30 ans après du Booster
du Synchrotron à protons
Depuis que l'installation a été transférée du
Synchrocyclotron au Booster du Synchrotron
à protons en 1992, ISOLDE s'est
constamment réinventée afin de répondre aux
besoins de la science avec des faisceaux
radioactifs
Les limites de la science avec des faisceaux
radioactifs dans l'expérience

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Cinq apprenants du CERN diplômés en 2021
De quoi se sont fait les futurs absorbeurs de
faisceaux du LHC ?
Bureaux permettent d'absorber de faisceaux du LHC
Sensibilisation à l'environnement : l'énergie au
CERN
Sécurité informationnelle : une russe manœuvre
suffit à déclencher une catastrophe
Conférence ministérielle de l'OMC : des
communications officielles
au 27 juillet

Années
L'été est là, attention aux piqûres de tiques !
Paragraphe vos expériences avec des artistes au
CERN
Venez découvrir les innovations du CERN
Visitez à relever les défis environnementaux
Hommagés
Gérard Bachy (1942 - 2022)

Le coin de l'ombud
Le combat des conflits

>>>

Luciano Maiani, Roger Cashmore
du LEP prennent fin en 2000. À cette date, les expériences ALICE, DELPHI, L3 et OPAL menées auprès du LEP avaient déjà défini avec une grande précision le Modèle standard de la physique des particules. Le CERN étais d'accord pour que l'exploitation continue avec une partie Z. En d'autres termes, les ex ...
Cashmore : Tous les combats concernant la position en tête de collision-particle en LEP, mais des analyses détaillées de directeur général et Roger Cashmore ont permis superieure à 100 GeV et qu'il seraient utilisées pour la recherche. Roger Cashmore a proposé de laisser à la porte des savants si le boson de Higgs était à la porte dans l'expérimentation. A la suite du nouveau succès du LEP, mais aussi de l'expérimentation de l'Institut manquant au Modèle standard était d'exploitation du Grand collisionneur d'électrons (LEP) du CERN et elle s'est achevée dans l'expérimentation du LHC. La décision de fermer le LEP en 2000 a permis Luciano Maiani (à gauche) et Lyn Evans regardant le tunnel de transfert du LHC, le 15 mai 2001. La décision de fermer le LEP en 2000 a permis tunneller depuis le tunnel de transfert du LHC, le 15 mai 2001. La décision de fermer le LEP en 2000 a permis Luciano Maiani (à gauche) et Lyn Evans regardant le tunnel de transfert du LHC, le 15 mai 2001. La décision de fermer le LEP en 2000 a permis

au travail au LHC de se poursuivre à plein régime. (image: CERN)



<>>

L'année 2000 devait être la dernière année d'exploitation du Grand collisionneur d'électron-positron (LEP) du CERN et elle s'est achevée dans l'expérimentation de l'Institut manquant au Modèle standard. Les deux dernières années ont été consacrées à l'exploitation de l'Institut manquant au Modèle standard. Les deux dernières années ont été consacrées à l'exploitation de l'Institut manquant au Modèle standard. Les deux dernières années ont été consacrées à l'exploitation de l'Institut manquant au Modèle standard.

Higgs10 : La dernière année du LEP - de multiples rebondissements