



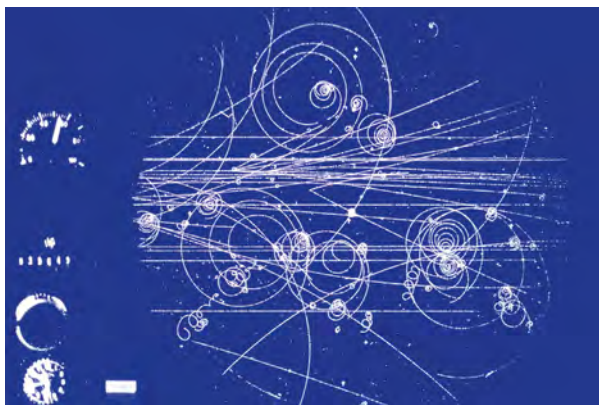
A year of celebration of 70 years of CERN

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On 30 January CERN, the European Laboratory for Particle Physics, kicked off a yearlong programme to celebrate its 70th anniversary in 2024.

CERN came to life in 1954, in the aftermath of the Second World War, to bring excellence in scientific research back to Europe and to foster peaceful collaboration in fundamental research. Today, CERN counts 23 Member States, 10 Associate Member States and a community of 17,000 people from all over the world, with more than 110 nationalities represented. Currently, the laboratory is home to the Large Hadron Collider. Building on its legacy of research and technological development, CERN is already looking to the future, in particular by studying the feasibility of a Future Circular Collider.

CERN invites everyone to join the year of celebration and take part in events, which aim to kindle scientific curiosity, honour scientific progress and collaborative efforts, and underscore the role of science in society. For the complete CERN70 anniversary events and programme of activities, visit www.cern.ch/cern70 ■



▲ The image from 1960 is of real particle tracks formed in CERN's first liquid hydrogen bubble chamber to be used in experiments. It was a tiny detector by today's standards at only 32 cm in diameter. Negatively charged pions with an energy of 16 GeV enter from the left. One of them interacts with a proton in the liquid hydrogen and creates sprays of new particles, including a neutral particle (a lambda) that decays to produce the 'V'-shape of two charged particle tracks at the centre. Lower-energy charged particles produced in the interactions spiral in the magnetic field of the chamber. The invention of bubble chambers in 1952 revolutionised the field of particle physics, allowing real particle tracks to be seen and photographed, after releasing the pressure that had kept a liquid above its normal point (Image: CERN)