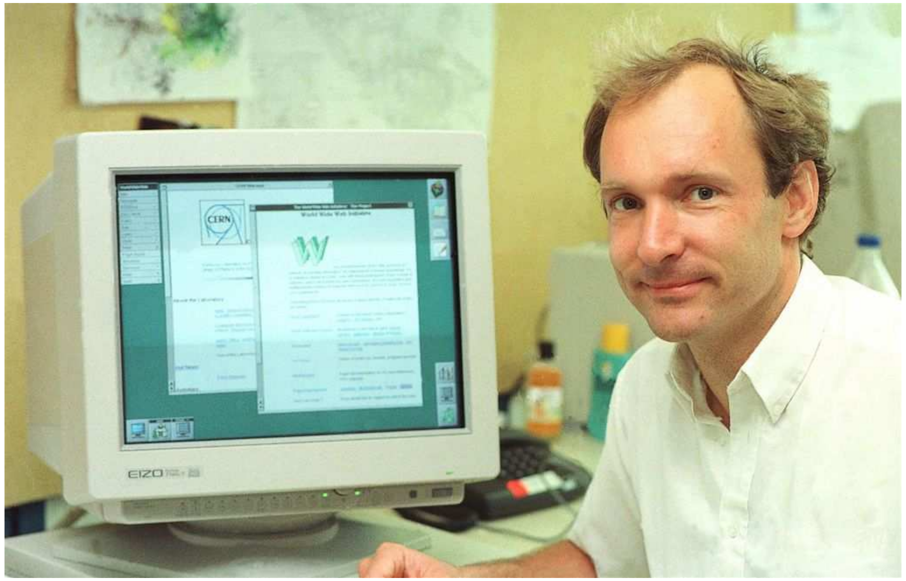
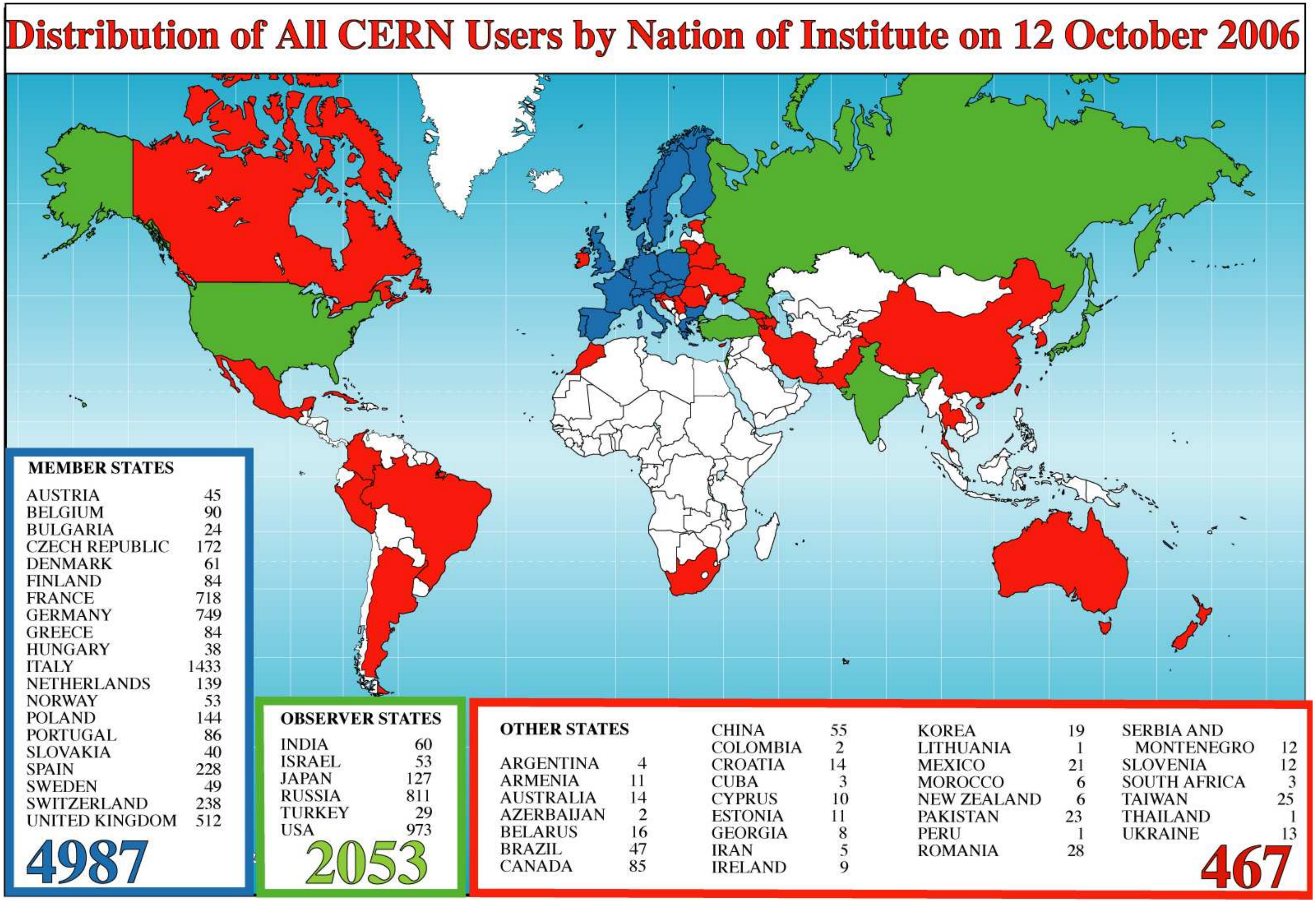
Teil 14: Technologietransfer



CERN user



Distribution of All CERN Users by Nation of Institute on 12 October 2006

MEMBER STATES	
AUSTRIA	45
BELGIUM	90
BULGARIA	24
CZECH REPUBLIC	172
DENMARK	61
FINLAND	84
FRANCE	718
GERMANY	749
GREECE	84
HUNGARY	38
ITALY	1433
NETHERLANDS	139
NORWAY	53
POLAND	144
PORTUGAL	86
SLOVAKIA	40
SPAIN	228
SWEDEN	49
SWITZERLAND	238
UNITED KINGDOM	512

4987

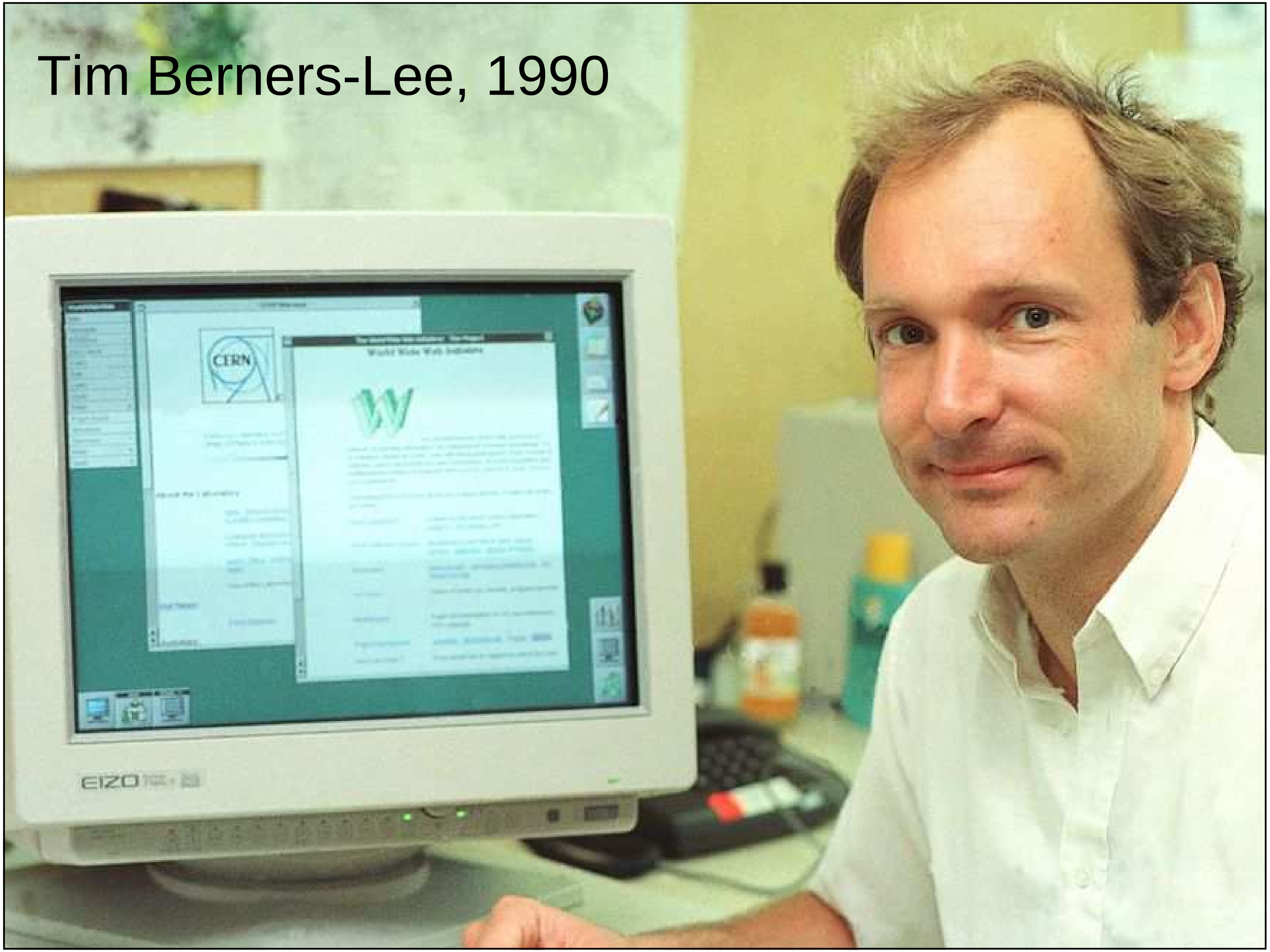
OBSERVER STATES	
INDIA	60
ISRAEL	53
JAPAN	127
RUSSIA	811
TURKEY	29
USA	973

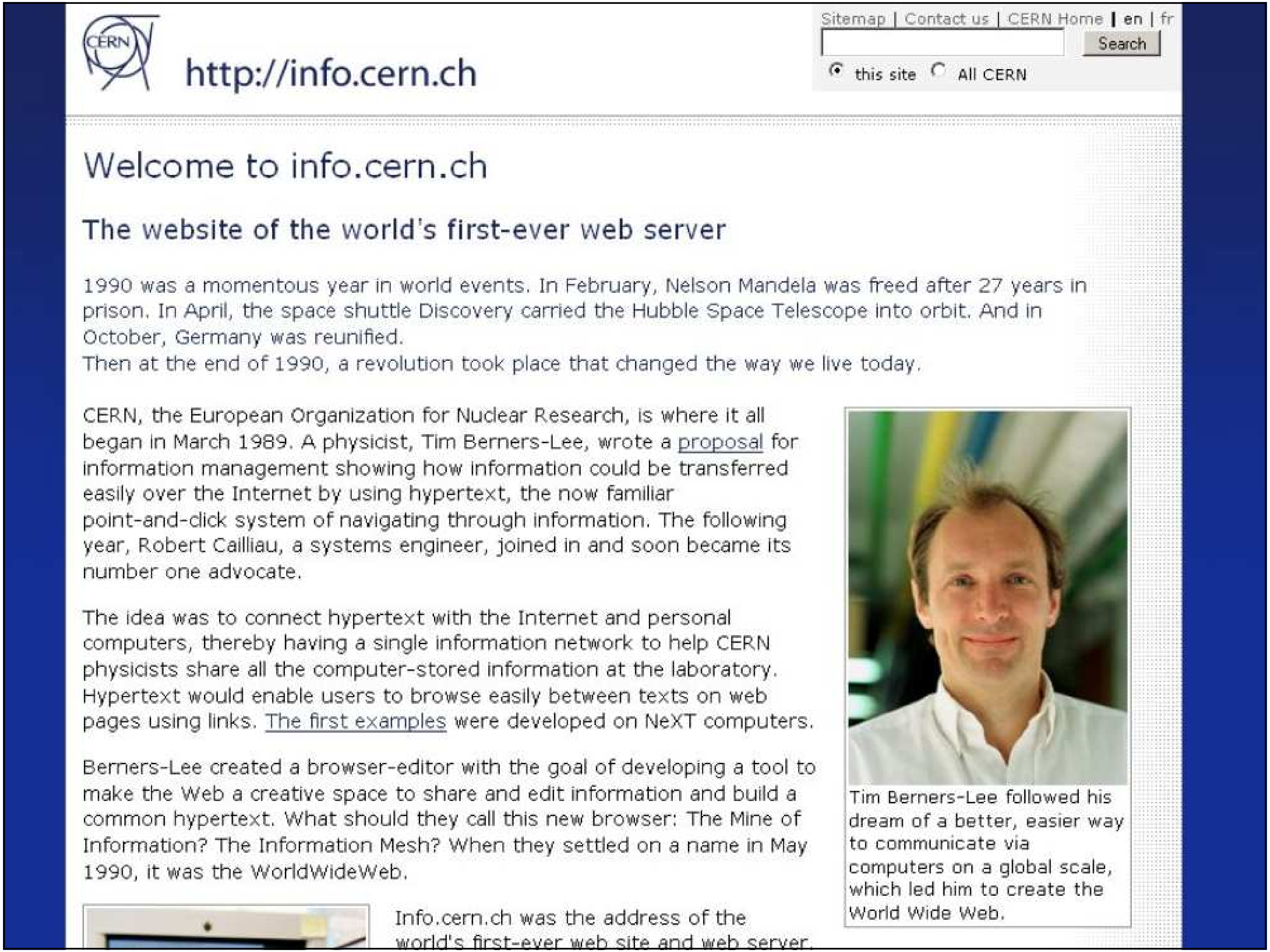
2053

OTHER STATES	
ARGENTINA	4
ARMENIA	11
AUSTRALIA	14
AZERBAIJAN	2
BELARUS	16
BRAZIL	47
CANADA	85
CHINA	55
COLOMBIA	2
CROATIA	14
CUBA	3
CYPRUS	10
ESTONIA	11
GEORGIA	8
IRAN	5
IRELAND	9
KOREA	19
LITHUANIA	1
MEXICO	21
MOROCCO	6
NEW ZEALAND	6
PAKISTAN	23
PERU	1
ROMANIA	28
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO	12
SLOVENIA	12
SOUTH AFRICA	3
TAIWAN	25
THAILAND	1
UKRAINE	13

467

Tim Berners-Lee, 1990





http://info.cern.ch

Welcome to info.cern.ch

The website of the world's first-ever web server

1990 was a momentous year in world events. In February, Nelson Mandela was freed after 27 years in prison. In April, the space shuttle Discovery carried the Hubble Space Telescope into orbit. And in October, Germany was reunified.
Then at the end of 1990, a revolution took place that changed the way we live today.

CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research, is where it all began in March 1989. A physicist, Tim Berners-Lee, wrote a proposal for information management showing how information could be transferred easily over the Internet by using hypertext, the now familiar point-and-click system of navigating through information. The following year, Robert Cailliau, a systems engineer, joined in and soon became its number one advocate.

The idea was to connect hypertext with the Internet and personal computers, thereby having a single information network to help CERN physicists share all the computer-stored information at the laboratory. Hypertext would enable users to browse easily between texts on web pages using links. The first examples were developed on NeXT computers.

Berners-Lee created a browser-editor with the goal of developing a tool to make the Web a creative space to share and edit information and build a common hypertext. What should they call this new browser: The Mine of Information? The Information Mesh? When they settled on a name in May 1990, it was the WorldWideWeb.

Tim Berners-Lee followed his dream of a better, easier way to communicate via computers on a global scale, which led him to create the World Wide Web.

Info.cern.ch was the address of the world's first-ever web site and web server.

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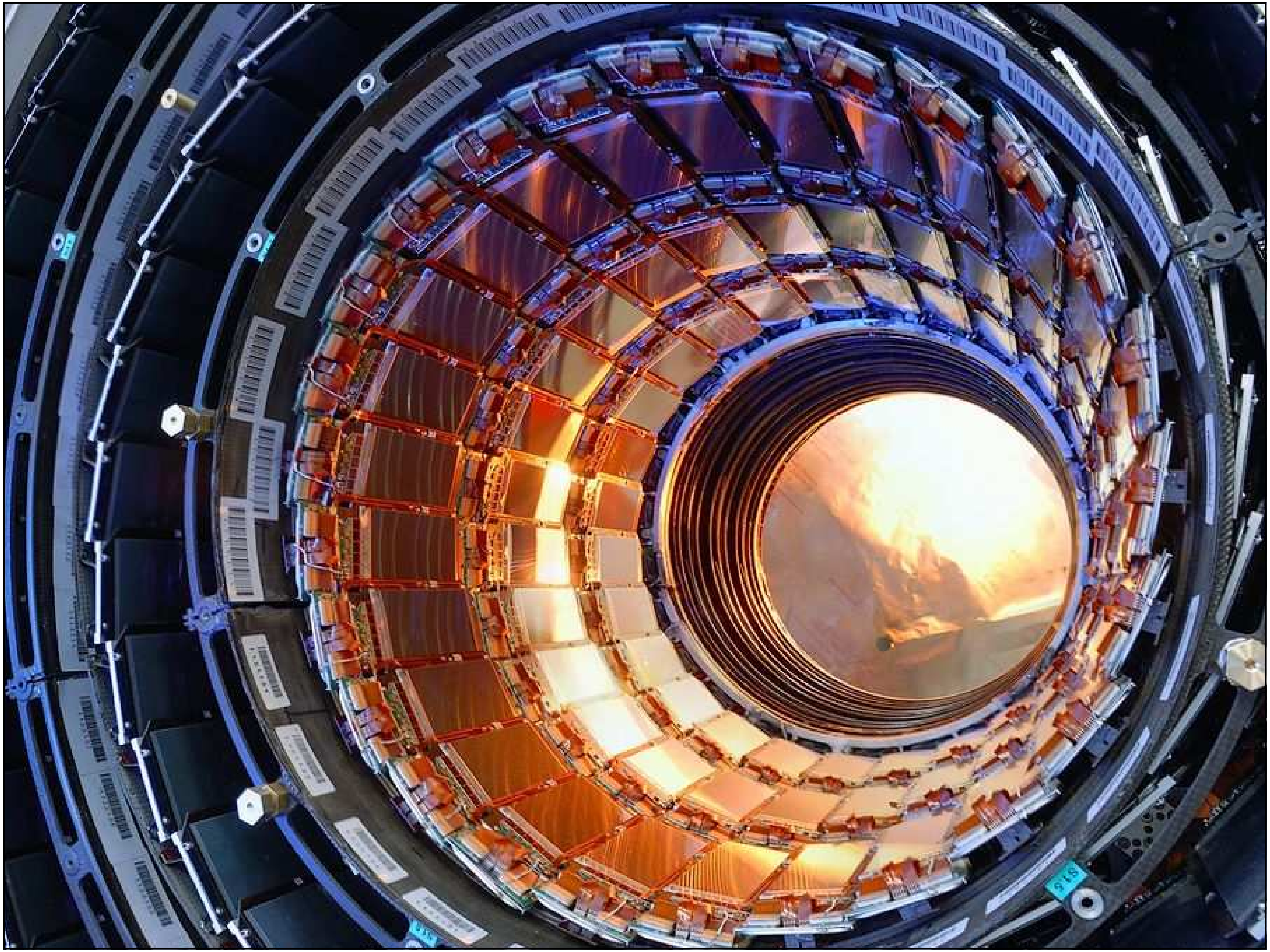
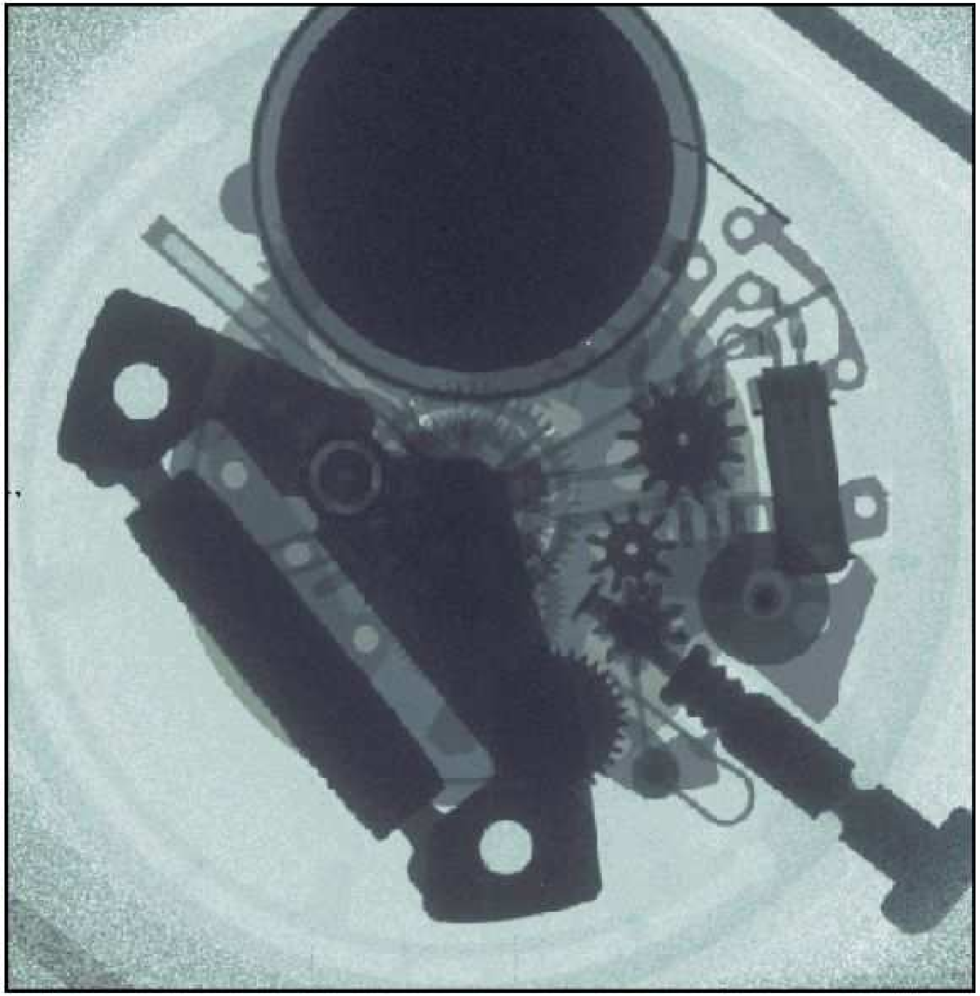
WHERE THE
WEB
WAS BORN



PIXcel
A Medipix2 collaboration
CERN
PANalytical

PIXcel
A Medipix2 collaboration
CERN
PANalytical

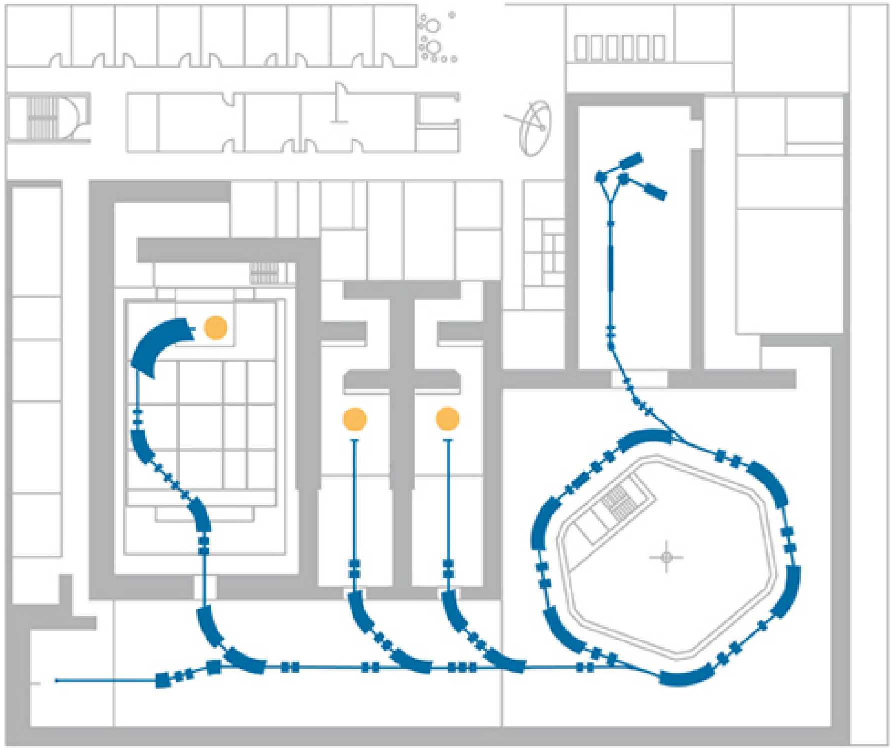
Medipix-Aufnahme

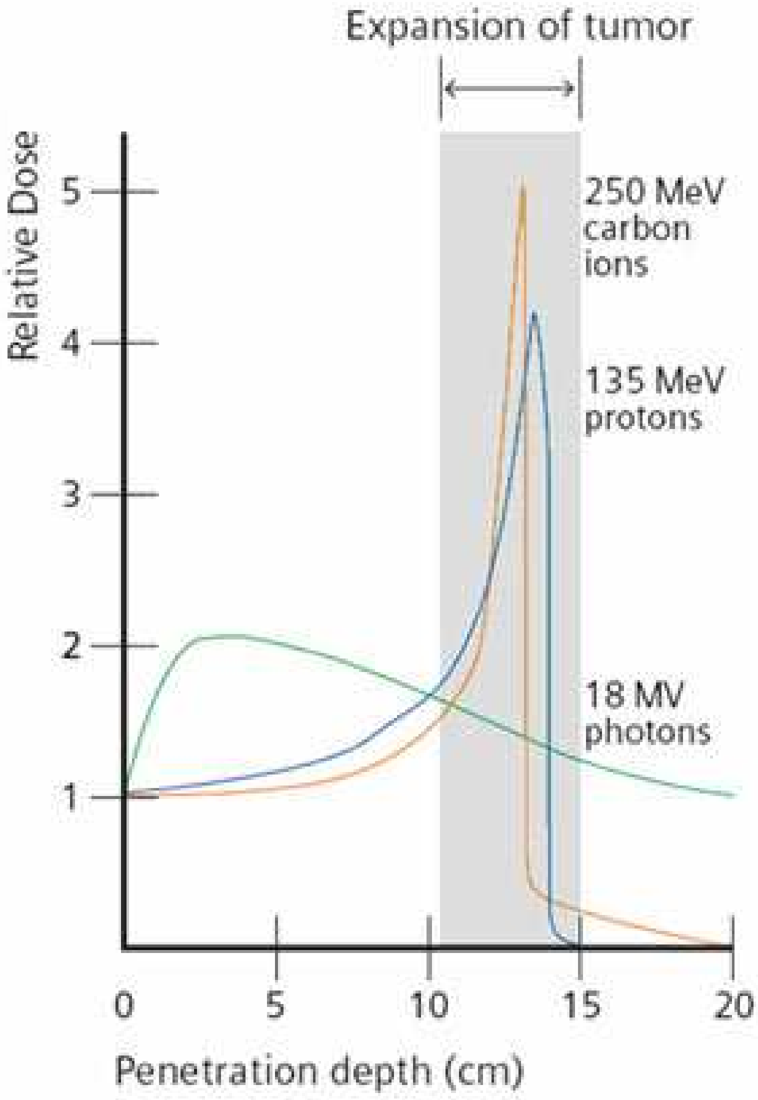


Teilchenbeschleuniger in der Medizin

Eclipse
SIEMENS

Teilchenbeschleuniger in der Medizin





Teilchenbeschleuniger in der Industrie

Teilchenbeschleuniger in der Industrie

- Polymerisation von Kunststoffen

Teilchenbeschleuniger in der Industrie

- Polymerisation von Kunststoffen
- Sterilisierung von Lebensmitteln und medizinischen Geräten

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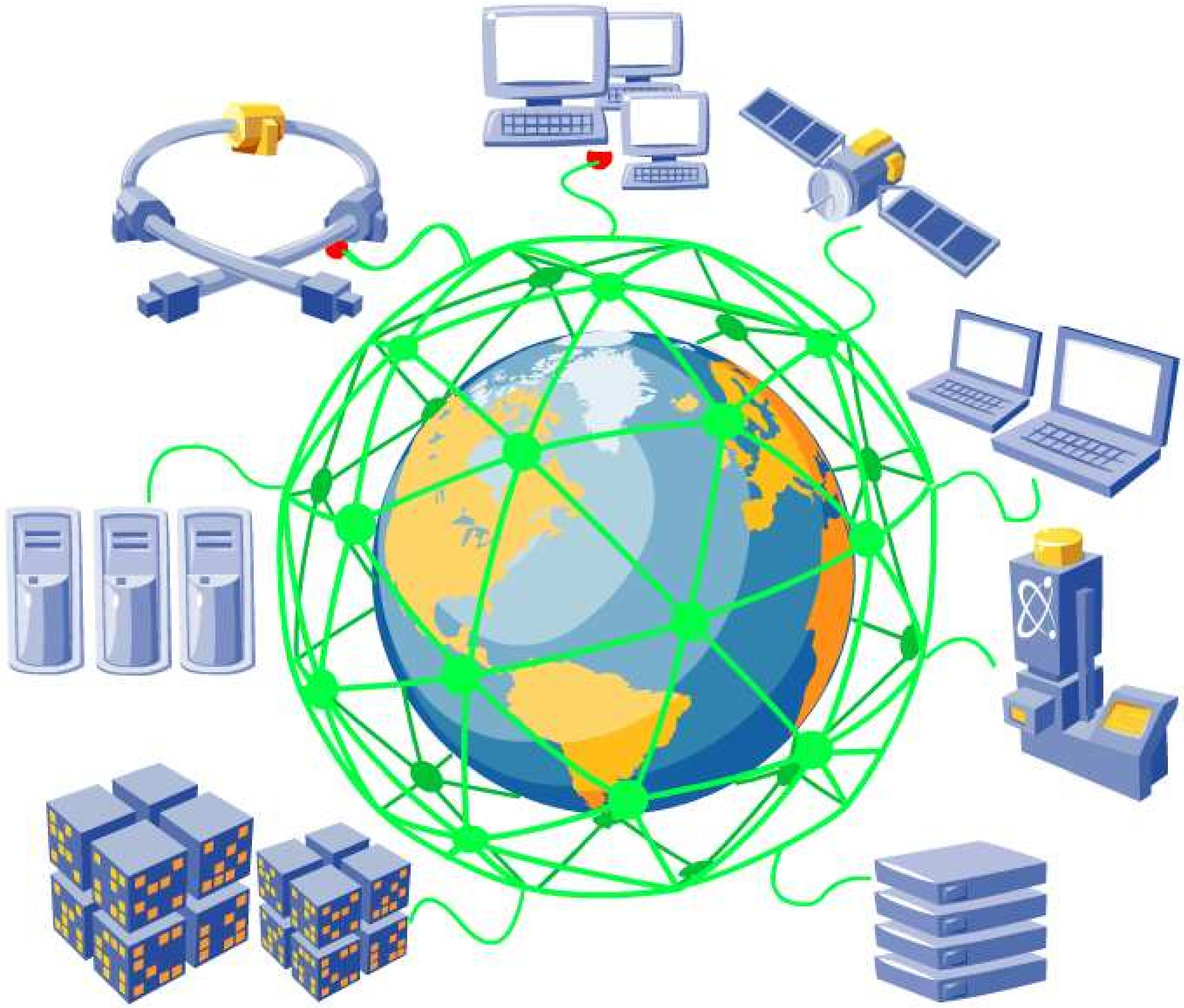
- Polymerisation von Kunststoffen
- Sterilisierung von Lebensmitteln und medizinischen Geräten
- Dotieren von Halbleitern

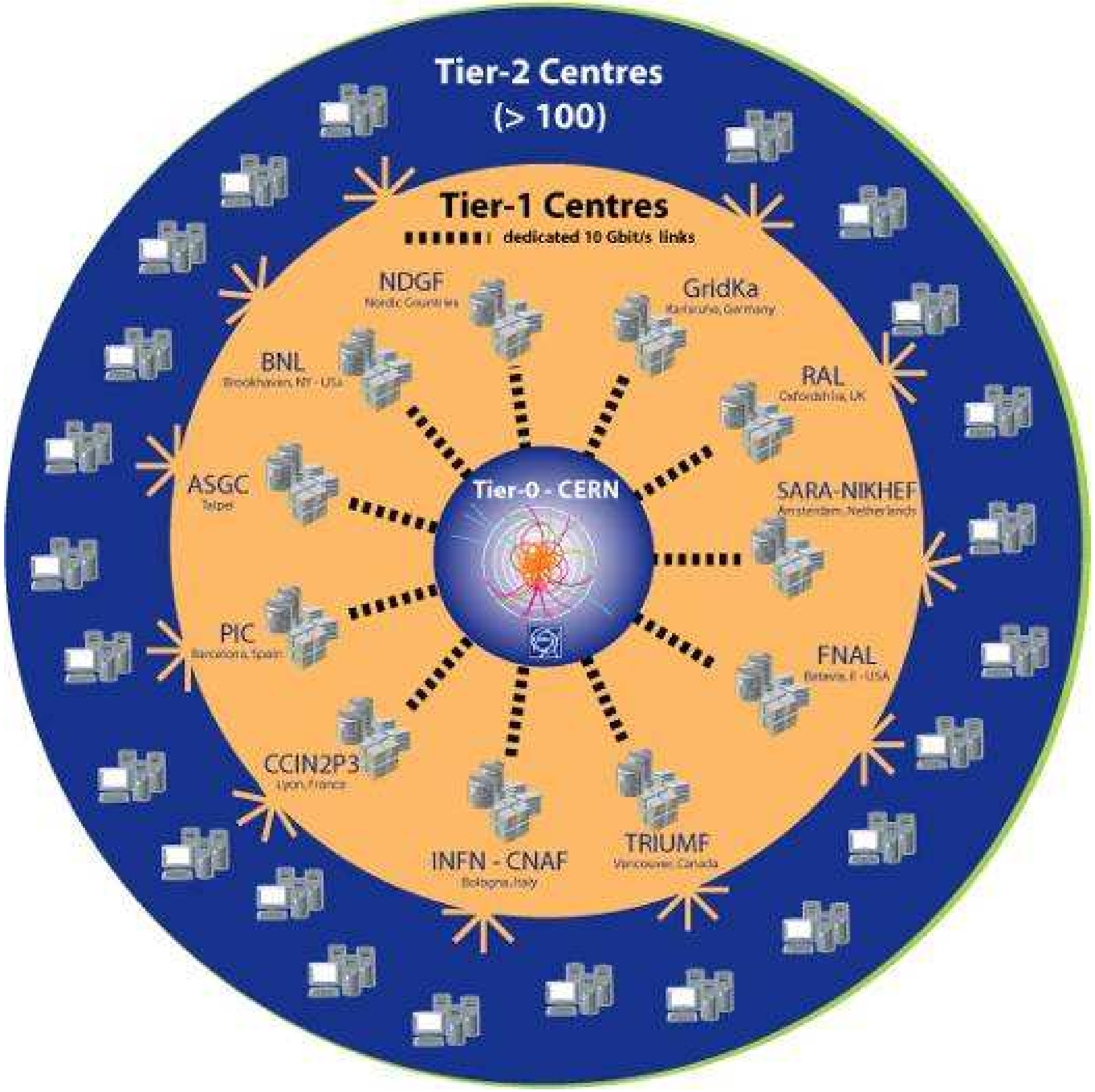
Teilchenbeschleuniger in der Industrie

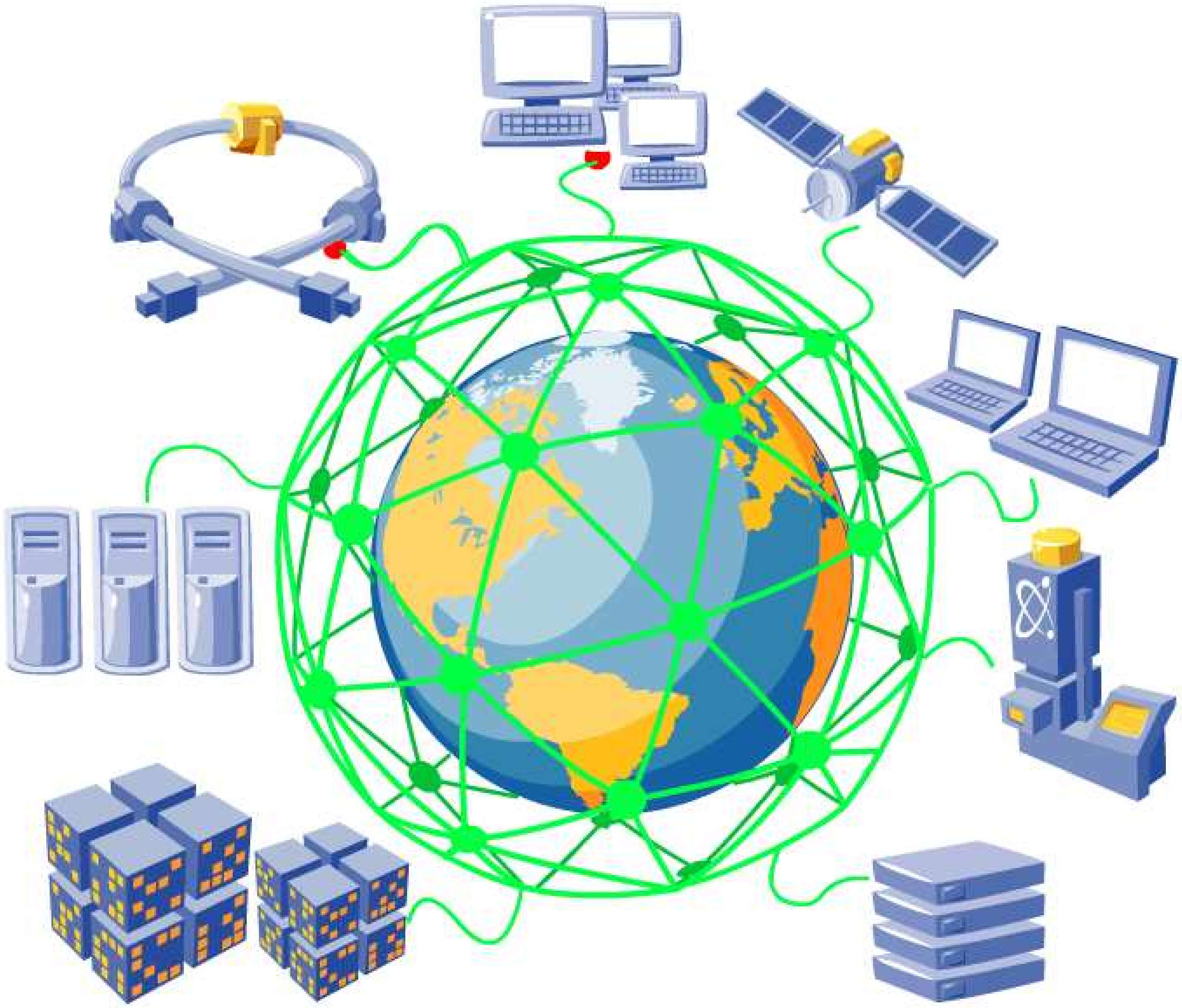
- Polymerisation von Kunststoffen
- Sterilisierung von Lebensmitteln und medizinischen Geräten
- Dotieren von Halbleitern
- Werkstoffüberprüfung

Das GRID



Das GRID


Tier-2 Centres
(> 100)
Tier-1 Centres
dedicated 10 Gbit/s links
NDGF
Nordic Countries
GridKa
Karlsruhe, Germany
BNL
Brookhaven, NY - USA
RAL
Oxfordshire, UK
ASGC
Taipei
SARA-NIKHEF
Amsterdam, Netherlands
Tier-0 - CERN
PIC
Barcelona, Spain
FNAL
Batavia, Il - USA
CCIN2P3
Lyon, France
INFN - CNAF
Bologna, Italy
TRIUMF
Vancouver, Canada

Das GRID