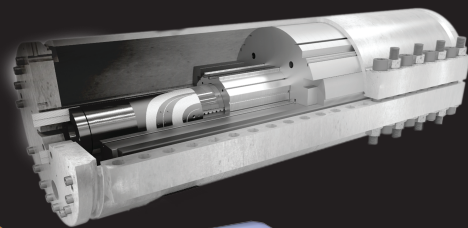


FCCWEEK 2016

FUTURE CIRCULAR COLLIDER STUDY

fcc.web.cern.ch



WHO
IS
WHO



Michael Benedikt FCC study Leader

Michael Benedikt is an accelerator physicist who started his career with a PhD on medical accelerator design, as a member of the CERN Proton-Ion Medical Machine Study group. After having obtained his degree he joined CERN's accelerator operation group in 1997, where he headed different sections before taking on the deputy group leader position in 2006 that he held until end 2013. In parallel to his operation related activities, Michael Benedikt was leading the PS2 design study from 2005 to 2008 to design a new high-performance synchrotron as potential replacement of the aging CERN Proton Synchrotron. From 2008 until 2013 he was project leader for the design and construction of the accelerator complex for the Austrian hadron therapy centre MedAustron in Wiener Neustadt.

In autumn 2013 Michael Benedikt was appointed CERN study leader for the Future Circular Collider Study at CERN with the mandate to develop conceptual design for future energy frontier circular colliders for the post-LHC era. Aside of his activities at CERN, Michael Benedikt is teaching accelerator physics at the Vienna University of Technology.

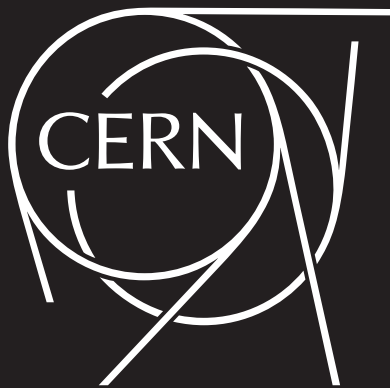


Frank Zimmermann FCC study Deputy Leader

Since 1999 Frank Zimmermann is a senior accelerator scientist at CERN. Presently he is coordinating the EuCARD-2 EuCAN and XBEAM accelerator science networks within the European Union's 7th framework programme, in addition to being deputy coordinator of the Future Circular Colliders (FCC) study. He also is the Editor of the journal "Physical Review Accelerators and Beams" (PRAB, formerly PRST-AB), published by the American Physical Society (APS). He previously worked at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC), from 1993 to 1998, and at the Deutsches Elektronen Synchrotron (DESY) in Germany, from 1990 to 1993. In 1993 he received a PhD from the University of Hamburg with a thesis on DESY's HERA accelerator. In 1997 he was awarded a "Panofsky fellowship" from the SLAC faculty. In 2002 he received the biannual prize for outstanding work in accelerator physics from the European Physical Society's Interdivisional Group on Accelerators (EPS-IGA). Since 2004, he is a fellow of the APS, and since 2015 also a Senior Member of the IEEE.

From 2001 to 2007 he served as Associate Editor for the APS journal "Physical Review Letters". Frank Zimmermann is author or co-author of more than 400 articles in journals and conference proceedings, and of an accelerator physics textbook published by Springer in 2003. He also co-edited the latest version of the "Handbook on Accelerator Physics and Engineering," published by World Scientific.

He has been a member or chair of numerous international accelerator advisory committees and boards, including the SLAC PEP-II MAC, the SNS ASAC, the BNL eRHIC Design Review, the BNL C-AD MAC, the SLAC SAREC and the KEKB Review Committee.



CERN

The European Organization for Nuclear Research, operates the largest particle physics laboratory in the world. Physicists and engineers are probing the fundamental structure of the universe. They use the world's largest and most complex scientific instruments to study the basic constituents of matter – the fundamental particle.

The convention establishing CERN was ratified on 29 September 1954 by 12 countries. The acronym CERN originally represented the French words for Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire (European Council for Nuclear Research), which was a provisional council for building the laboratory. The laboratory was originally devoted to study of atomic nuclei, but was soon applied to higher-energy physics, concerned mainly with the study of interactions between subatomic particles.

The instruments used at CERN are purpose-built particle accelerators and detectors. Accelerators boost beams of particles to high energies before the beams are made to collide with each other or with stationary targets. Detectors observe and record the results of these collisions.

The CERN laboratory sits astride the Franco-Swiss border near Geneva. It was one of Europe's first joint ventures and now has 21 member states.



INFN

is the Italian research agency dedicated to the study of the fundamental constituents of matter and the laws that govern them, under the supervision of the Ministry of Education, Universities and Research (MIUR). It conducts theoretical and experimental research in the fields of subnuclear, nuclear and astroparticle physics.

All of the INFN's research activities are undertaken within a framework of international competition, in close collaboration with Italian universities on the basis of solid academic partnerships spanning decades. Fundamental research in these areas requires the use of cutting-edge technology and instruments, developed by the INFN at its own laboratories and in collaboration with industries. Groups from the Universities of Rome, Padua, Turin, and Milan founded the INFN on 8th August 1951 to uphold and develop the scientific tradition established during the 1930s by Enrico Fermi and his school, with their theoretical and experimental research in nuclear physics.

In the latter half of the 1950s the INFN designed and built the first Italian accelerator, the electron synchrotron developed in Frascati, where its first national laboratory was set up. During the same period, the INFN began to participate in research into the construction and use of ever-more powerful accelerators being conducted by CERN, the European Organisation for Nuclear Research, in Geneva.

Today INFN employs some 5,000 scientists whose work is recognised internationally not only for their contribution to various European laboratories, but also to numerous research centres worldwide.