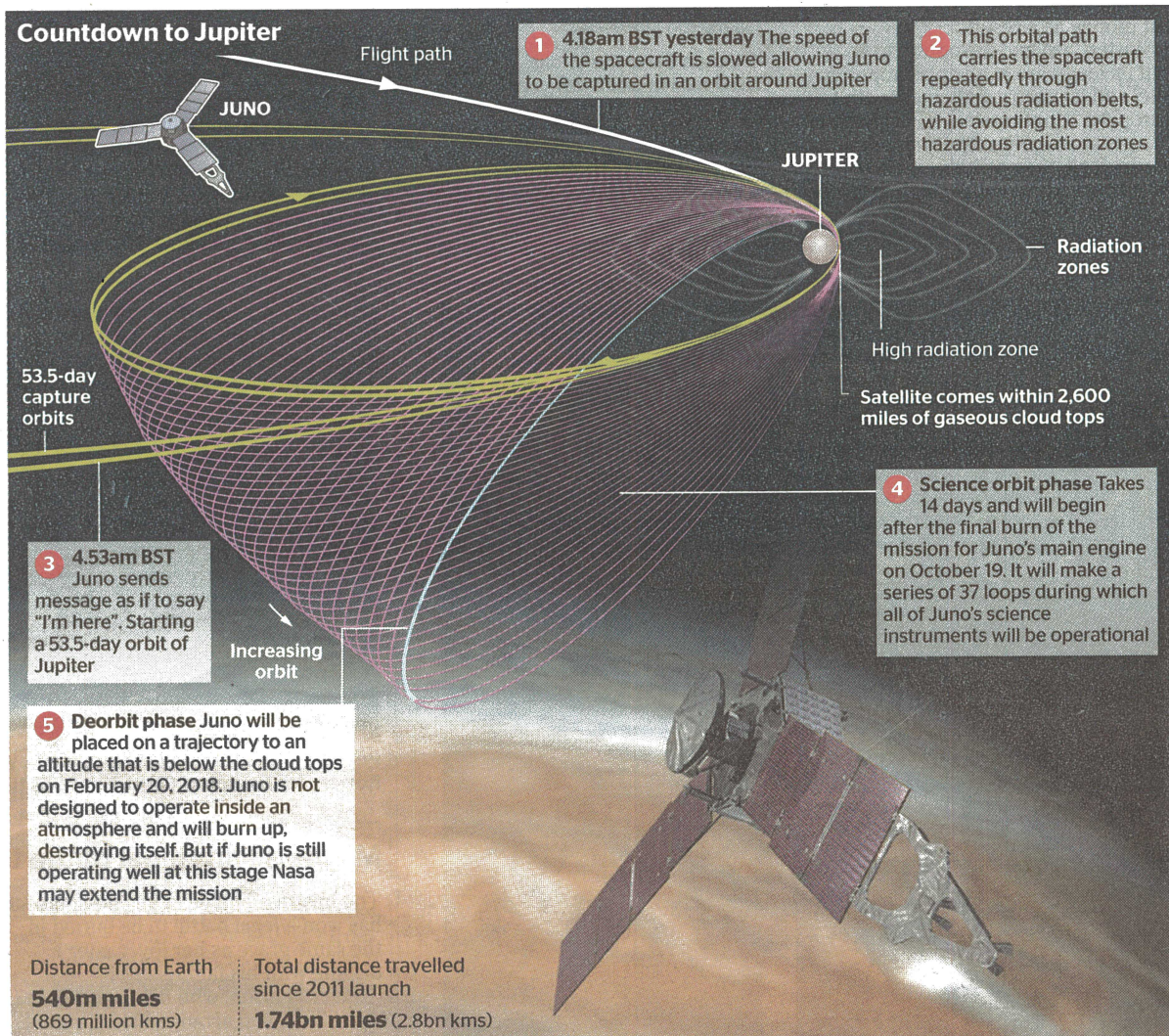


on Earth as probe sends back 'I've arrived safe' message from Jupiter

Cern seeks your help to make next discovery

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...ush as the num-
... computer screens
...pulsion Laboratory,
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...ous with the solar
...planet.
...gnal they had await-
...they had worked for
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...f to say: "I'm here."
...lcome to Jupiter," a
...er announced at
...day.
...ontrol room erupted
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...s to all of us," said
...\$1.1 billion mission's
...tor, raising his hands
...the hardest thing Na-
...shouted to his team.
...Juno's project man-
...ntout of the contin-
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...t of a failure. "Guess
...ed that any more," he
...rough tones, *Juno*
...was a song of perfec-



Scott Bolton, left, celebrating Juno's success with his colleagues at Nasa

"My kids are 12 and 13 and their whole life has been *Juno*, basically," he explained.
Carried aboard the probe are three Lego figurines of the Roman god Jupiter, his wife Juno, and the Italian physicist Galileo Galilei, who in 1610 revolutionised astronomy with his realisation that Jupiter had its own orbiting moons. Galileo's discovery that planets other than Earth had satellites changed humanity's understanding of its place in the Universe.
A time-lapse video of images taken by *Juno*'s camera as it closed in on Jupiter from a distance of ten million miles, released by Nasa yesterday, gave humanity its first glimpse of Galileo's

theory, showing the Galilean moons in motion around the planet — a phenomenon never before captured.
Juno's insertion required it to withstand vast radiation onslaughts and a monstrous debris field whipped up by the planet's 28,273mph spin, risks that will be present throughout its mission.
Guy Beutelschies, director of interplanetary missions at Lockheed Martin Space Systems, which built *Juno*, described the insertion as "a precisely choreographed dance at blazing speeds with the largest, most intense planet in our solar system."
"There's a saying, 'It's not rocket science,'" he said. "Well today, yeah, it really was rocket science."

Spencer Hazel

It is one of the most technologically advanced laboratories in the world with the most sophisticated data processing software ever devised. Yet the latest tool enlisted by theoretical physicists at Cern is rather less hi-tech: you.
Four years after confirming the existence of the Higgs boson, the team behind the discovery is seeking help from the public to analyse some 60,000 images and spot anomalies that Cern's global network of computers may have missed.
Alan Barr of the University of Oxford leads the "Higgs Hunters" initiative. "This is exactly the sort of image classification problem that the human eye and the human brain are very good at doing, and which computer algorithms might not be well designed for," he said.
As well as improving the algorithms, volunteers at www.higgshunters.org look out for unusual events. "This is something that is very hard to explain to a computer," Professor Barr said. "People are very good at saying, 'This one looks very different', or 'This is weird'.
One of the things he and his colleagues hope will be found are previously undiscovered particles.
"There is this new speculative theory that suggests that sometimes the Higgs boson might go pop," Professor Barr said. "Not to things we already know about, but to lighter Higgs bosons, things that are a bit like itself, that we have never seen before. Things which might exist in this new theory, and which might therefore exist in the real world."
These "baby Higgs bosons", if they exist, live a little longer than the Higgs boson before they degrade, but not before travelling far enough through the particle detector to leave a characteristic, observable trace.
Confirming the existence of the Higgs boson, a particle hypothesised to give other particles mass, was hailed as one of the biggest scientific discoveries of the century and led the 2013 Nobel prize for Physics to be awarded to François Englert and Peter Higgs.
Professor Barr hopes that people power will drive the next discovery: "As [Isaac] Asimov suggests, the most interesting thing to hear in science is not 'Eureka!' but 'That looks funny!'"

gnner's children in court fight over his £20m legacy

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...is challenging the
...ed him to share his
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...ath at the age of 92 in
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...g for Mr Inchbald, 57,
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claimed that Mr Inchbald was worried that his sister, 56, would not be able to cope with such a large amount of money.
Mr Inchbald says that his father's valuable collection of antique clocks had also been promised to him.
Ms Inchbald told Judge John Martin, QC: "Courtenay was involving himself in my father's affairs and what my father should do. There was always an edge, growing up with Courtenay, that he had to have more."
The siblings were the product of Mr Inchbald's first marriage to Jacqueline Duncan, which ended in divorce in 1964.
Ms Inchbald told the High Court that her father had been mean and she felt uncomfortable being around him. She liked to visit when his housekeeper was at home to act as a buffer.
"My father wasn't mean to me, he was

mean generally," she told the High Court.
Richard Wilson, QC, for Mr Inchbald, said that the change of will had probably been "instigated" by Duncan, who wanted to protect her daughter's interests.
He said that Inchbald had been suffering from dementia and did not "know or approve of" the contents of the new will.
Mr Wilson said that by the time the new will was written Mr Inchbald's relationship with his mother



Courtenay and Amanda Inchbald are in dispute over the fortune left by their father, Michael, above, with their mother, Jacqueline

aged the deceased to divide his estate equally between Amanda and Courtenay."
Mr Wilson suggested to Ms Inchbald that her father had been worried about her ability to cope with a large amount of money. She said an idea like that must have been suggested by others. "I don't think my father came up with this thinking on his own," she said.
Peter John, representing Ms Inchbald, said that the 2007 will mirrored one that her father had made 20 years earlier. "Far from the suggested conspiracy, here is a man very content, having overview of his assets, to make a will which brings equality to both his offspring," he said.
He added that Mr Inchbald was trying to make "the mundane appear sinister and the reasonable appear unreasonable."
The hearing continues.