

Marco Pullia got his degree in Physics (110/110 cum laude) at the Università degli studi di Milano in 1992 with a thesis on a study about FELs and LINACs titled "New techniques for acceleration: CLIC and ELFA".

He then got a PhD (with honors) in physics at the Université Claude Bernard - Lyon 1 in 1999 with a thesis on slow extraction from synchrotrons titled "Dynamics of slow extraction and its influence on transfer line design".

He has been teaching accelerator physics in a few universities and courses.

Between 1995 and 2000 Marco Pullia contributed to the Proton-Ion Medical Machine Study (PIMMS) at CERN.

The PIMMS group was formed following an agreement between the Med-AUSTRON (Austria) and the TERA Foundation (Italy) to combine their efforts in the design of a cancer therapy synchrotron. CERN hosted this study in its PS Division and a close collaboration was set up with GSI (Germany) and Onkologie-2000 (Czech Republic). Effort was first focused on the theoretical understanding of slow extraction and the techniques required to produce a smooth beam spill. In a second stage more specific technical design considerations were faced which were successively used in the design and construction of the CNAO and MedAustron facilities.

After the end of the PIMMS, Marco Pullia participated to the design, engineering and construction of the CNAO accelerator where he was responsible of design, commissioning and operation. CNAO is today one of the six facilities worldwide where hadrontherapy can be administered both with protons and with carbon ions.

Marco Pullia is presently director of the research and development department of the CNAO foundation in Pavia, Italy.

His research interests are in the improvement of hadrontherapy, both on the side of accelerator development and on the side of the improvement of treatment delivery and verification.