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Nota di contenuto	Optical Wavelengths -- Deep Redshift Surveys: The VIMOS VLT Deep Survey (Invited) -- Constraints on Cosmology and Galaxy Formation from the NHDF -- The end of the Dark Ages: Probing the Reionization of the Universe With HST and JWST -- The Lenses Structure & Dynamics Survey -- Searches for High Redshift Galaxies Using Gravitational Lensing -- The 2dF QSO Redshift Survey -- Rest-Frame UV Spectra of Star-Forming Galaxies: From Z ? 3 to the Redshift Desert -- Evolution of the Galaxy Luminosity Function in the Fors Deep Field (FDF) -- The Halo Occupation Number and Spatial Distribution of 2dF Galaxies -- The Formation of the Hubble Sequence -- Clustering of High Redshift Galaxies in the Canada-France Deep Fields Survey and Virmos Deep Imaging Survey -- Angular Clustering with Photometric Redshifts in the SDSS: Bimodality in the Clustering Properties of Galaxies -- Optically and X-Ray Selected Clusters of Galaxies in the XMM/2dF/SDSS Survey -- Structure Formation and Galaxy Evolution at Z=3–7 Probed by 2,600 Galaxies in The Subaru Deep Fields -- Illuminating Protogalaxies? Discovery of Extended Lyman-? Emission Around A Z=4.5 Radio-Quiet QSO -- Spectro-Morphology of Galaxies -- Microwave Wavelengths -- Recent CMB Observations (Invited) -- New Results & Current Work with the CBI -- The Galactic Dust as a Foreground to Cosmic Microwave

Background Maps -- Neutrino Physics in the Light of WMAP -- Archeops: An Instrument for Present and Future Cosmology -- Radio/Sub-mm Wavelengths -- Obscured Star Formation in the High-Z Submillimetre Universe -- Deep Near-Infrared Imaging of Submillimeter Selected Galaxies -- Simulating the High-Redshift Universe in the Sub-Mm -- A Bayesian Photometric Redshift Technique for Mm-Selected Galaxies -- Extremely Red Galaxies in the Phoenix Deep Survey -- A Physical Model for the Joint Evolution of QSOS and Spheroids -- The Local Sub-Mm Luminosity Functions and Predictions from Astro-F/Sirtf to Herschel -- Multicolour Photometry of the VIRMOS-VLA Radio Sources -- Proto-Clusters Associated with Radio Galaxies from Z=2 to Z=4 -- High Redshift Radio Galaxies as Tracers of Galaxy Clusters. XMM-Newton Observations -- A New Deep SCUBA Survey of Gravitationally Lensing Clusters -- Infra-Red Wavelengths -- Galaxy Evolution in the IR and the Promise of SIRTF (Invited) -- SWIRE: The Sirtf Wide-Area Infrared Extragalactic Survey -- Subaru/XMM-Newton Deep Survey (SXDS) -- Dusty Starbursts and the Growth of Cosmic Structure -- Final Analysis of ELAIS 15 ?m Fields -- ELAIS-South: The Nature and Evolution of Galaxies and AGN in the Mid-Infrared -- Properties of a Large Sample of ERO’s -- Simulations & Theory -- Cosmology and Astrophysics with Clusters of Galaxies (Invited) -- Structure Formation in Dynamical Dark Energy Models -- Study of Galaxy Cluster Properties from High-Resolution SPH Simulations -- X-Ray Cluster Properties in SPH Simulations of Galaxy Clusters -- Evolution of Magnetic Fields in Galaxy Clusters -- First Starbursts at High Redshift: Formation of Globular Clusters -- Expected Properties of Primeval Galaxies and Confrontation with Observations -- Void Hierarchy and Cosmic Structure -- The Merging History of Massive Black Holes -- Critique of Tracking Quintessence -- X-ray Wavelengths -- Cosmological Constraints from X-Ray Observations of Galaxy Clusters (Invited) -- On the Intracluster Medium in Cooling Flow & Non-Cooling Flow Clusters -- Cosmological Constraints from the Evolution of the Cluster Baryon Mass Function -- X-Ray Observations of the Most Massive DLS Shear-Selected Galaxy Clusters -- Cosmology with XMM Sharc Clusters -- Constraints on the Dark Matter Self-Interaction Cross-Section from the Merging Cluster 1E 0657-56 -- Scaling Laws in X-Ray Galaxy Clusters at Redshift > 0.4 -- The Evolution of Cluster Substructure -- Galaxies Beyond the Detection Limits of Deep X-Ray surveys -- The X-Ray Properties of ‘Normal’ Galaxies -- The HELLAS2XMM 1dF Survey: On the Nature of High X-Ray/Optical Flux Sources -- Redshift Spikes in the Chandra Deep Field South -- The 2 Ms Chandra Deep Field-North -- Inferring the Star-Formation History from X-Ray Observations of Clusters -- The XMM-Newton Hard Band Wide Angle Survey -- Future Missions -- Cosmology with ESA’s Future High-Energy Astronomy Programme (Invited) -- Probing IGM Reionization through the 21 CM Radiation -- Summary -- Concluding Remarks -- Open Talk -- Ionian Philosophers and Early Greek Cosmology (Invited).

Sommario/riassunto

The recent scientific efforts in Astrophysics & Cosmology have brought a revolution to our understanding of the Cosmos. Amazing results is the outcome of amazing experiments! The huge scientific, technological & financial effort that has gone into building the 10-m class telescopes as well as many space and balloon observatories, essential to observe the multitude of cosmic phenomena in their manifestations at different wavelengths, from gamma-rays to the millimetre and the radio, has given and is still giving its fruits of knowledge. These recent scientific achievements in Observational and Theoretical Cosmology were presented in the "Multiwavelength

Cosmology" conference that took place on beautiful Mykonos island in the Aegean between 17 and 20 June 2003. More than 180 Cosmologists from all over the world gathered for a four-day intense meeting in which recent results from large ground based surveys (AAT/2-df, SLOAN) and space missions (WMAP, Chandra, XMM, ISO, HST) were presented and debated, providing a huge impetus to our knowledge of the Cosmos. The future of the subject (experiments, and directions of research) was also discussed. The conference was devoted mostly on the constraints on Cosmological models and galaxy formation theories that arise from the study of the high redshift Universe, from clusters of galaxies, and their evolution, from the cosmic microwave background, the large-scale structure and star-formation history.