

Practicalities

The CREW at IdeaSquare



Lauri Valtonen
Research and CIJ



Laura Wirtavuori Edu programmes



Ole Werner Edu Programmes



Dina ZimmermannPrototyping



Markus Nordberg
Fixing things



Pablo Garcia Tello The bear from Mowgli



Laëtitia Pedroso Events



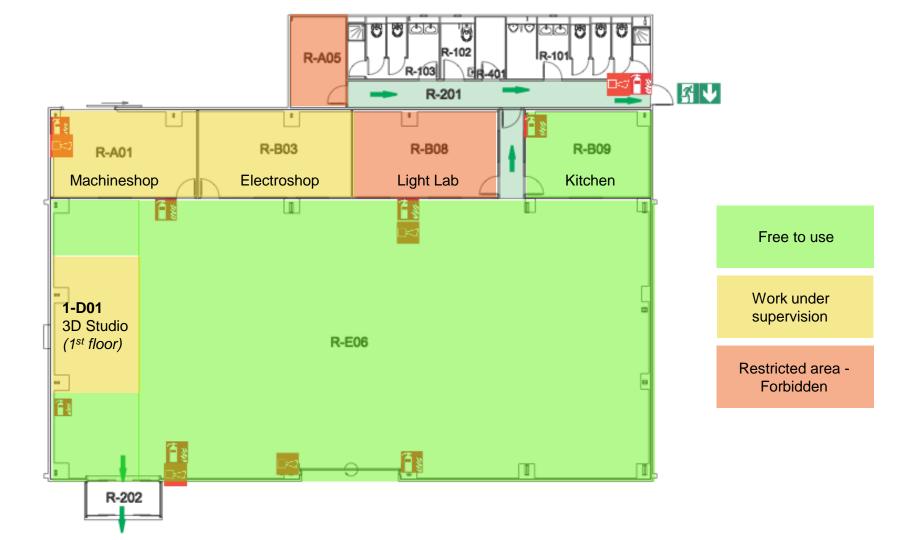
Catarina Batista Edu programmes



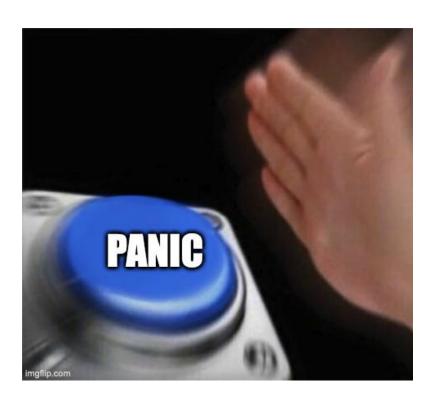
Jimmy Poulaillon Communications



Tuuli Utriainen Cosmic collaborator



WHERE'S THE INTERNET?!



- 1. Go to wifi and **select "CERN visitor"**
- 2. Accept the terms and conditions of use
- 2. Enter your phone number and e-mail
- 4. You should receive an SMS code, put it in and you are all set!
- 5. Except... repeat every day and for all devices!

Keep in mind that you are on CERN site

- CERN is fun, but not an amusement park. Respect the work of others, keep your voice down when walking in CERN corridors.
- While moving around CERN, you should always have your visitor badge and an ID with you.

In case of emergency

While evacuating, always go away from the danger!



Do NOT return to collect your belongings



Walk quickly and calmly to your building's designated assembly point or as advised by an Emergency Guide or Fire Brigade personnel



Wait at the assembly point until counted and released by the TSO/DSO or the Fire Brigade.

Give to the Fire Brigade all the information they need! +41 22 767 44 44

DO...

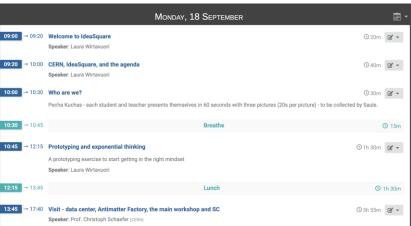
- ... forget about climbing on top of the containers or the bus
- ... refrain from consuming or storing alcohol inside IdeaSquare
- ... leave using illegal software or downloading illegally to when you are not connected to the CERN network

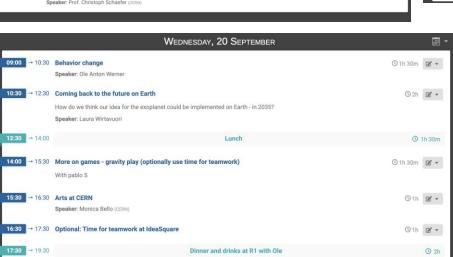
Keeping places tidy

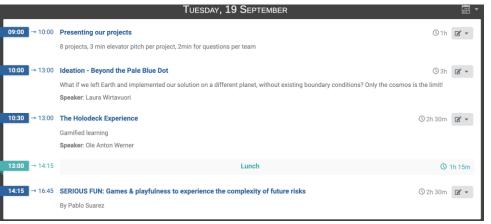


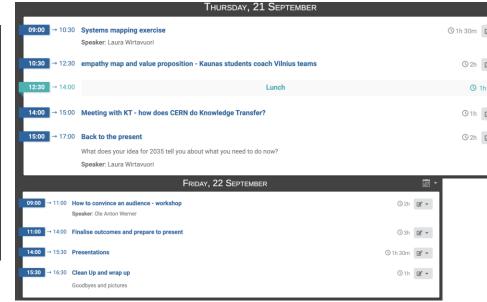
Entropy has been proven to have an effect also on CERN premises

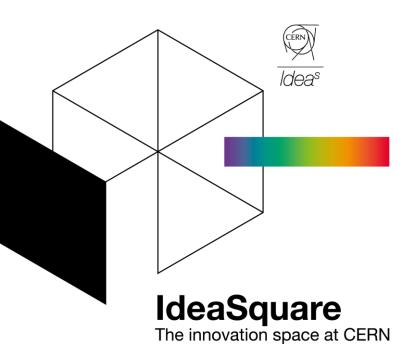
- Clean more than you mess.
- Bring all coffee cups, plates, dishes to kitchen, and put them inside the dish washer. If dishwasher is full, put it on. If it's done, empty it. Wash large things such as pans yourself, dry them, and stove away.



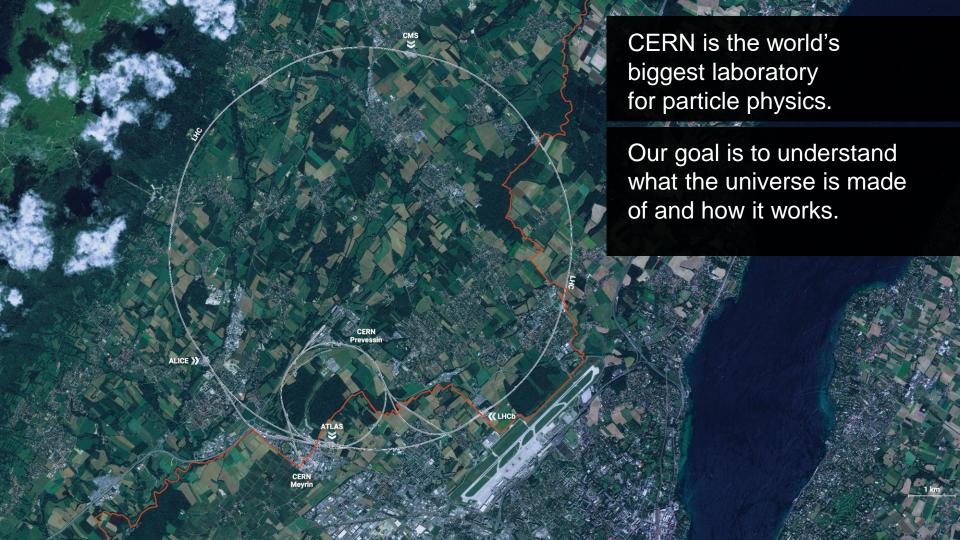




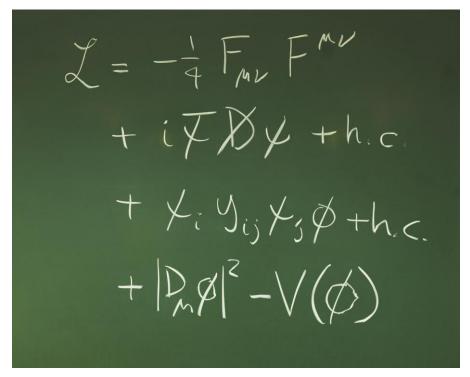




What is CERN

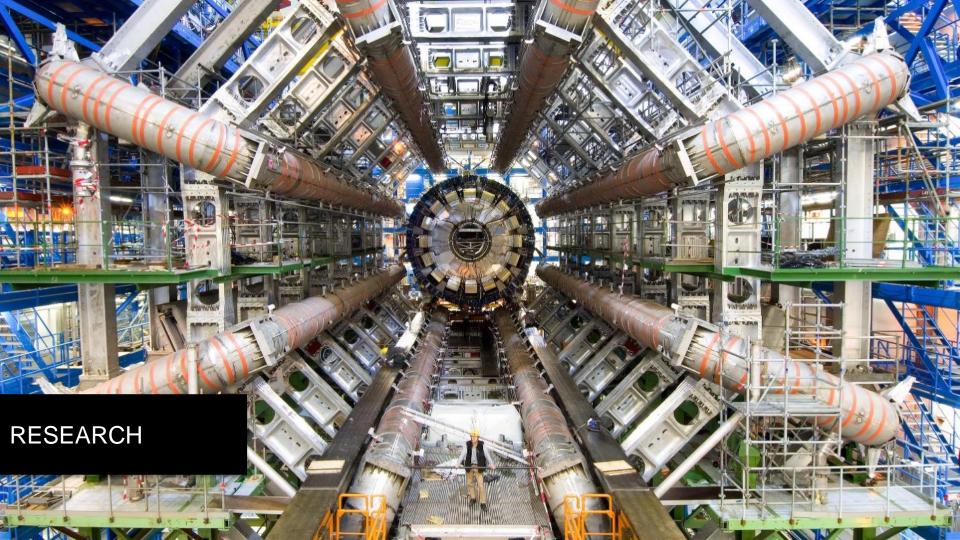


CERN's Mission



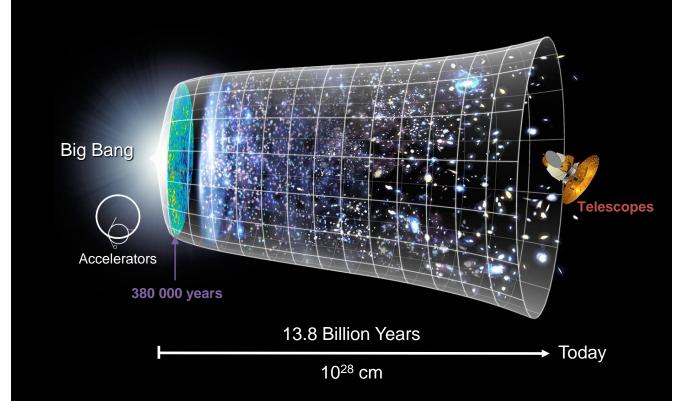
CERN provides a range of particle accelerators for scientists to push the frontiers of knowledge.

CERN is a peace project, funded in the wake of the second world war.



How did the universe begin?

We reproduce the conditions a fraction of a second after the Big Bang, to gain insight into the structure and evolution of the universe.

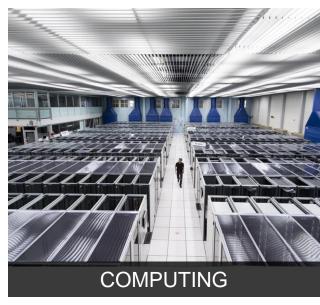


How do we do it?

- •We build the largest machines to study the smallest particles in the universe.
- •We prototype! Developing technology to advance the limits of what is possible.

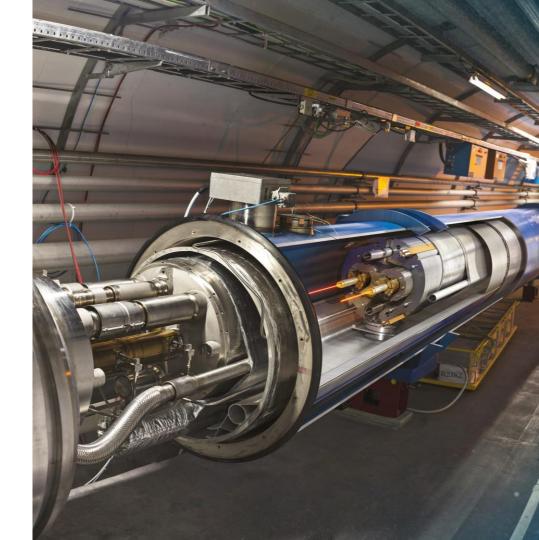




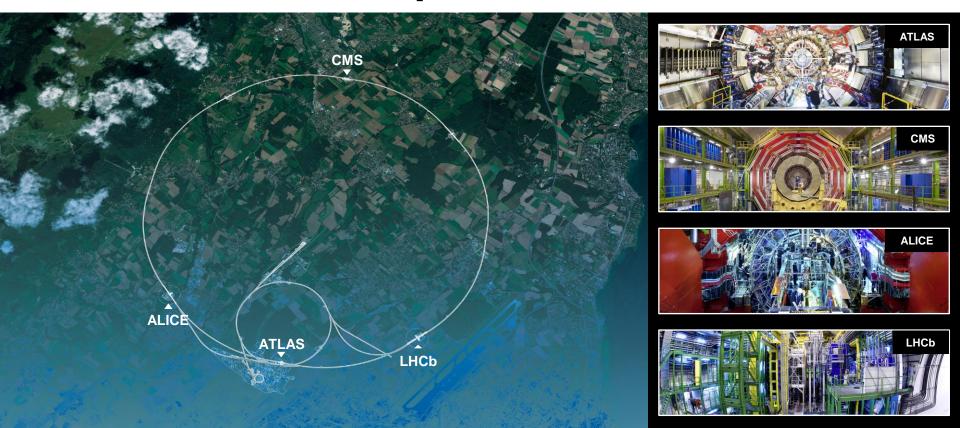


Large Hadron Collider (LHC)

- 27 km in circumference
- About 100 m underground
- Superconducting magnets steer the particles around the ring
- Particles are accelerated to close to the speed of light



Giant detectors record the particles formed at the four collision points



Are we done? Not quite...

There are many unanswered questions in fundamental physics

95% of the mass and energy of the universe is unknown.

Why is the universe made only of matter, with hardly any antimatter?

Why is gravity so weak compared to the other forces?







Geographical & cultural diversity
Users of 110 nationalities
~ 23% women

Member States 6632

Austria 82 – Belgium 122 – Bulgaria 37 – Czech Republic 221 Denmark 35 – Finland 79 – France 794 – Germany 1185 Greece 138 – Hungary 67 – Israel 63 – Italy 1388 Netherlands 166 – Norway 78 – Poland 272 – Portugal 80 Romania 99 – Serbia 35 – Slovakia 66 – Spain 325 Sweden 96 – Switzerland 329 – United Kingdom 875

Associate Member States **27** in the pre-stage to membership Cyprus 11 – Slovenia 16

Associate Member States **390**Croatia 38 – India 151 – Lithuania 13 – Pakistan 35

Turkey 124 – Ukraine 29
Observers **2050**

Japan 211 – **United States of America** 1839



Other countries 1279

Algeria 2 – Argentina 15 – Armenia 10 – Australia 23 – Azerbaijan 2 – Bahrain 2 – Belarus 26 – Brazil 108 Canada 196 – Chile 22 – Colombia 15 – Cuba 3 – Ecuador 4 – Egypt 14 – Estonia 26 – Georgia 35
Hong Kong 20 – Iceland 3 – Indonesia 7 – Iran 13 – Ireland 6 Kuwait 2 – Latvia 6 – Lebanon 17
Malaysia 4 – Malta 3 – Mexico 49 – Montenegro 5 – Morocco 18 – New Zealand 11 – Oman 1
People's Republic of China 334 – Peru 2 – Puerto Rico 2 – Republic of Korea 132 – Singapore 3

South Africa 57 - Sri Lanka 8 - Taiwan 50 Thailand 16 - United Arab Emirates 2

ATLAS Collaboration ARTICLE INFO Article history The first measurements from proton-proton collisions recorded with the ATLAS detector at the Received 16 March 2010 are presented. Data were collected in December 2009 using a minimum-bias trigger during coll Received in revised form 22 March 2010 at a centre-of-mass energy of 900 GeV. The charged-particle multiplicity, its dependence on trans Accepted 22 March 2010 momentum and pseudorapidity, and the relationship between mean transverse momentum and cha Available online 28 March 2010 particle multiplicity are measured for events with at least one charged particle in the kinematic Editor: W.-D. Schlatter Charged-particle

13]. Many of these measurements have been used to constrain phenomenological models of soft-hadronic intera

properties at higher centre-of-mass energies. Most of the previous charged-particle multiplicity measurements were

data with a double-arm coincidence trigger, thus removing large fractions of diffractive events. The data were then

M. Aleksa ²⁹, I.N. Aleksandrov ⁶⁵, M. Aleppo ^{89a,89b}, F. Alessandria ^{89a}, C. Alexa ^{25a}, G. Ale

G. Alexandre 49, T. Alexopoulos 9, M. Alhroob 20, M. Aliev 15, G. Alimonti 89a, J. Alison 119

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with the ATLAS detector at the LHC *, **

Charged-particle multiplicities in pp interactions at $\sqrt{s} = 900$ GeV measured

n < 2.5 and $p_T > 500$ MeV. The measurements are compared to Monte Carlo models of proton-r collisions and to results from other experiments at the same centre-of-mass energy. The charged-pa multiplicity per event and unit of pseudorapidity at $\eta = 0$ is measured to be 1.333 ± 0.003 (st 0.040(syst.), which is 5-15% higher than the Monte Carlo models predict.

Inclusive charged-particle distributions have been measured in pp and pp collisions at a range of different centre

Multiplicities

Minimum bias

900 GeV

ATLAS THC

remove the remaining single-diffractive component. This selection is referred to as non-single-diffractive (NSD). In so as inelastic non-diffractive, the residual double-diffractive component was also subtracted. The selection of NSD or in charged-particle spectra involves model-dependent corrections for the diffractive components and for effects of th events with no charged particles within the acceptance of the detector. The measurement presented in this Letter in strategy, which uses a single-arm trigger overlapping with the acceptance of the tracking volume. Results are pr

inelastic distributions, with minimal model-dependence, by requiring one charged particle within the acceptance of This Letter reports on a measurement of primary charged particles with a momentum component transverse to

 $p_T > 500$ MeV and in the pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 2.5$. Primary charged particles are defined as charged particles $\tau > 0.3 \times 10^{-10}$ s directly produced in pp interactions or from subsequent decays of particles with a shorter lifetime tracks reconstructed in the ATLAS inner detector were corrected to obtain the particle-level distributions:

 $\frac{1}{N_{\rm ev}} \cdot \frac{dN_{\rm ch}}{dn}$, $\frac{1}{N_{\rm ev}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi p_{\rm T}} \cdot \frac{d^2N_{\rm ch}}{dn dp_{\rm T}}$, $\frac{1}{N_{\rm ev}} \cdot \frac{dN_{\rm ev}}{dn_{\rm ch}}$ and $\langle p_{\rm T} \rangle$ vs. $n_{\rm ch}$,

where $N_{\rm ev}$ is the number of events with at least one charged particle inside the selected kinematic range, $N_{\rm ch}$ is

G. Aad 48, E. Abat 18a,*, B. Abbott 110, J. Abdallah 11, A.A. Abdelalim 49, A. Abdesselam 117 B. Abi ¹¹¹, M. Abolins ⁸⁸, H. Abramowicz ¹⁵¹, H. Abreu ¹¹⁴, E. Acerbi ^{89a,89b}, B.S. Acharva M. Ackers ²⁰, D.L. Adams ²⁴, T.N. Addy ⁵⁶, J. Adelman ¹⁷³. M. Aderholz ⁹⁹. C. Adorisio ^{36a, 3}

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ATLAS Collaboration

charged particles, n_{ch} is the number of charged particles in an event and (p_T) is the average p_T for a given number

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O. Beltramello 29, A. Belymam 75, S. Ben Ami 150, O. I

M. Bendel 81, B.H. Benedict 161, N. Benekos 163, Y. Ber M. Benoit 114, I.R. Bensinger 22, K. Benslama 129, S. Be

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P. Fischer 20, M.J. Fisher 108, S.M. Fisher 128, H

P. Fleischmann 171, S. Fleischmann 20, F. Fleure

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P. Gauzzi 131a, 131b, I.L. Gavrilenko 94, C. Gay 16

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J. Ginzburg 151, N. Giokaris 8, M.P. Giordani 162

P.F. Giraud 29, P. Girtler 62, D. Giugni 89a, P. Gir

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J.K. Mayer 156, A. Mayne 138, R. Mazini 149, M.

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T.R. McMahon 76, T.J. McMahon 17, R.A. McPhe

M. Medinnis 41 R. Meera-Lebhai 110 T.M. Meg

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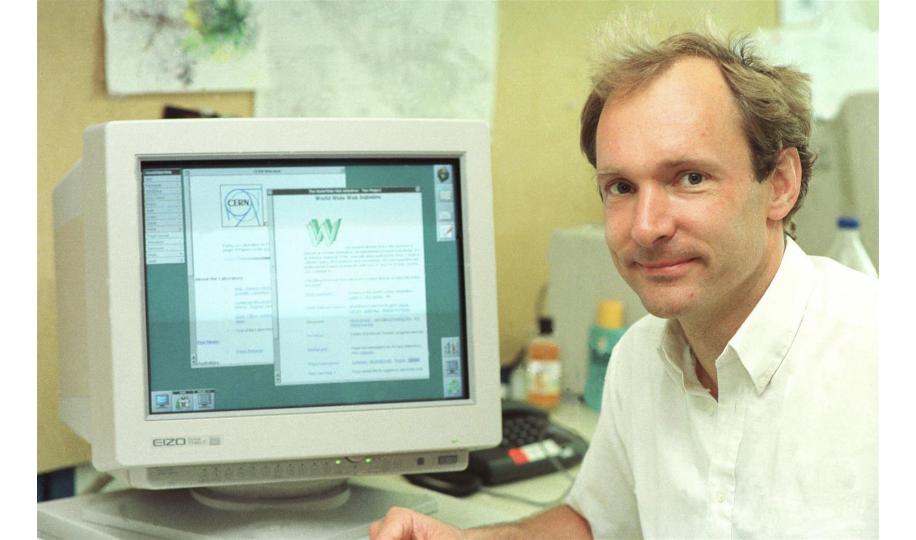
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E. Cicalini 121a, 121b, A.K. Ciftci 3a, R. Ciftci



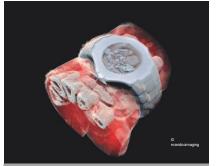






Accelerator technologies are applied in cancer radiotherapy with protons, ions and electrons. Technologies applied at CERN are also used in PET, for medical imaging and diagnostics.





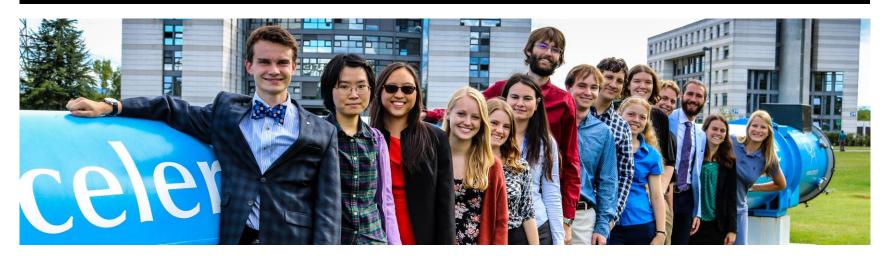
Pixel detector technologies are used for high resolution 3D colour X-ray imaging. CERN produces innovative radioisotopes for nuclear medicine research.



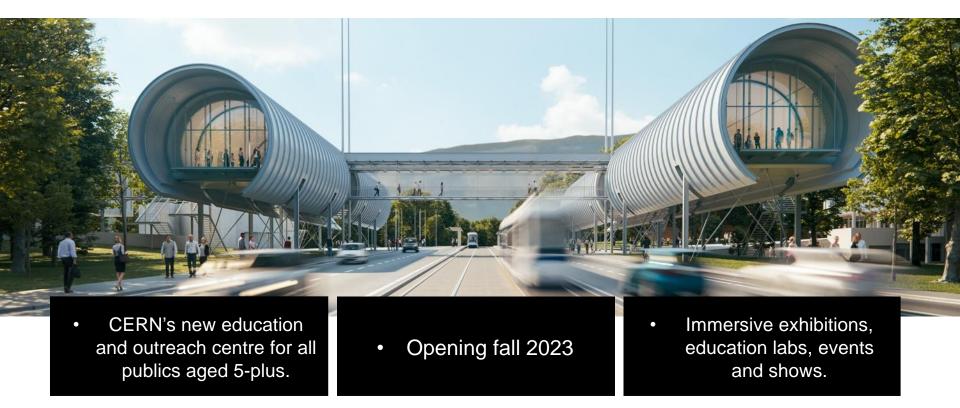


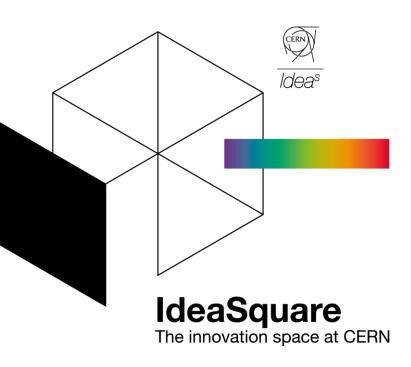
CERN trains the next generation of physicists, engineers and technicians

PhD students, Technical Students in applied physics, engineering and computing, administrative students, fellows, undergraduate students in summer programmes, KT run student programmes, and IdeaSquare!



CERN Science Gateway





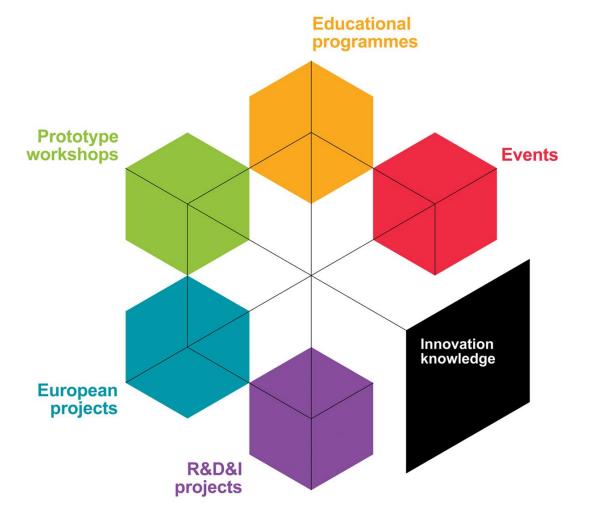
IdeaSquare

The Small Human Collider

IdeaSquare

The Innovation Space at CERN

- collaborative methodologies
- access to CERN expertise
- cross-connectivity





Linking science innovation and the SDGs

#ATTRACT



- Provides funding for developing earlystage ideas and prototypes on detection and imaging
- Focuses on innovation with high potential outside research
- Engages with MSc-level, crossdisciplinary student activities, seeking for unforeseen entrepreneurial opportunities for the young
- Purpose is to create a new innovation ecosystem in Europe
- ATTRACT is coordinated by CERN (IdeaSquare)



Connecting curious minds

Events, workshops and hackatons



When the building is not in full use, Ideasquare can offer access to its open work areas, rapid prototyping facilities and its meeting rooms for short, deadline driven Challenge Events, such as:

- Innovation Events,
- Workshops
- Hackathons (an event compressed into a short number of days where participants work towards a concept prototype).



Fast forward through prototyping

Our Prototyping Facilities

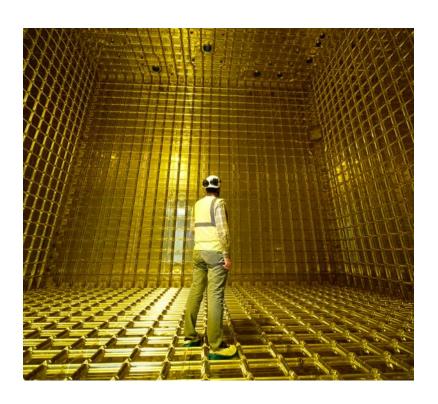


- An open space for ideation
- An electro shop
- A machine shop with a laser cutter
- 3D printing equipment



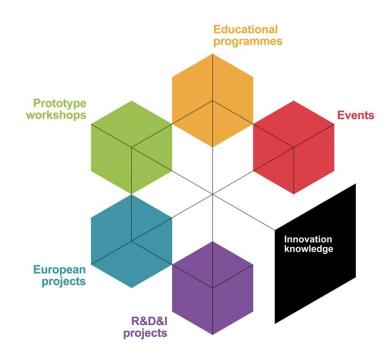
Stimulating instrumentation in research

Neutrino Platform



- Neutrino Platform (CENF) fosters fundamental research in the field of Neutrino Accelerator Physics
- CENF supports generic detector, neutrino beams R&D and large detector prototypes or demonstrators. It gives technical, financial and logistics support to approved projects
- Currently includes seven projects, including significant involvement in (Proto) Dune
- CERN & IdeaSquare provides a facility for R&D on future technologies (HW and SW) and partner in several neutrino research programs

Innovation Knowledge

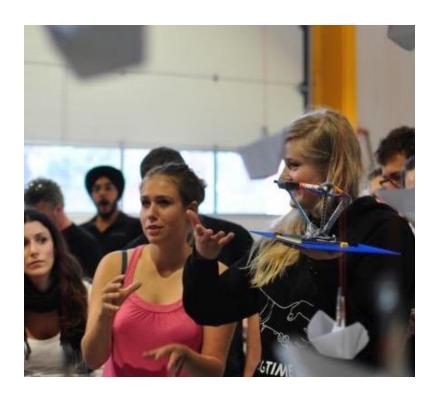


- IdeaSquare is uniquely positioned to collect knowledge on innovation practices.
- To collect and share this knowledge, we established CIJ – an open journal for experimental innovation.
- Additionally, our blogs and videos from the innovation café aim to harvest the success (or experimentations) stories of those at CERN that use our space or collaborate with us in any of our activities.



Training and experimenting with the innovators of the future

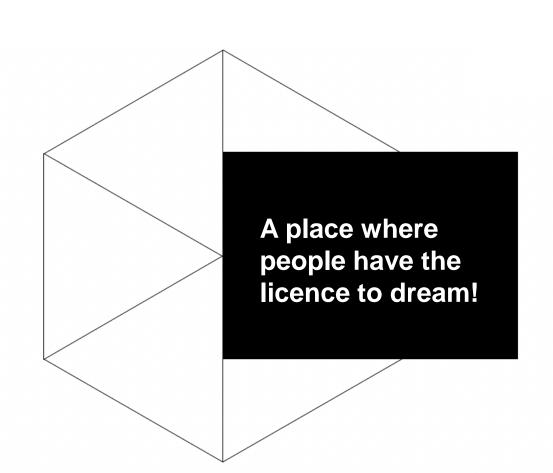
Educational programmes



- Ranging from two weeks to eight months in duration;
- Mostly with multidisciplinary teams;
- In collaboration with universities around the world;
- One proprietary course / methodology: Design the Future
- Incorporating sustainable development goals;
- Different outputs from conceptual videos to functioning prototypes, but with the same learning outcomes...











Why?

We believe that for fundamental change to be made, we need more than traditional innovation methods and mindsets.

What we are here to do is to help you imagine a future worth fighting for, and to give you the tools and confidence to start building that future.

