

Innovation: knowledge transfer at CERN



Photo: CERN



Photo: CNAO treatment room

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Knowledge Transfer
Accelerating Innovation

CERN: where the Higgs boson was discovered



François Englert and Peter Higgs. With Robert Brout, they proposed the mechanism in 1964.



WHERE THE WEB WAS BORN

In the office of the director of the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), the first Wide Area Network (WAN) was developed.

Started in 1969 from a project called the European Nuclear Research Network, the first Wide Area Network (WAN) was first developed between a site in Geneva, Switzerland and Networking System (NS) at the University of California, Santa Barbara, California.

In 1971 the first computer network was developed. It was computerized. The first computer network was developed by Robert Kahn (MIT) and Vinton Cerf (Stanford University).

At the end of the 1970s, the first computer network was developed. It was computerized. The first computer network was developed by Robert Kahn (MIT) and Vinton Cerf (Stanford University).

In 1989 the first computer network was developed. It was computerized. The first computer network was developed by Robert Kahn (MIT) and Vinton Cerf (Stanford University).

We develop technologies in three key areas



ACCELERATORS



DETECTORS



COMPUTING

Over **70** companies and institutes produce **accelerators for industrial applications**; these organizations sell more than **1,100 industrial systems per year** — almost twice the number produced for research or medical therapy — at a **market value of \$2.2B**.

Over **\$1B** of this amount is generated by the sales of accelerators for **ion implantation** into materials — primarily semiconductor devices — whose worldwide value of production is about **\$300B**.

Hamm,R.andHamm,M.(2012).Industrial accelerators and their applications. World Scientific Publishing Co.

As of 2014 there were **42,200** accelerators worldwide:
27,000 (64%) in industry,
14,000 (33%) for medical purposes
1,200 (3%) for basic research.

These figures exclude electron microscopes and x-ray tubes, and the security and defense industries.

Chernyaev, A. P. and Varzar, S. M. (2014). Particle accelerators in modern world. *Physics of Atomic Nuclei*, 77(10):1203–1215.

Some updated figures in Doyle, McDaniel, Hamm, *The Future of Industrial Accelerators and Applications*, SAND2018-5903B

Machine Learning and Deep Learning Industrial Controls and Automation

Data Analytics **Metrology** High and Ultra High Vacuum Systems

Health, Safety and Environment Management Cryogenics

Optoelectronics and Microelectronics **High Volume Data Management & Storage**

Superconducting Magnets Particle Acceleration and Control

Radiation Protection and Monitoring Particle Tracking and Calorimetry

Robotics **Sensors** Material Science **Cooling and Ventilation**

Collaboration Tools Radio Frequency Technology

Manufacturing and Mechanical Processes



Knowledge Transfer's Mission

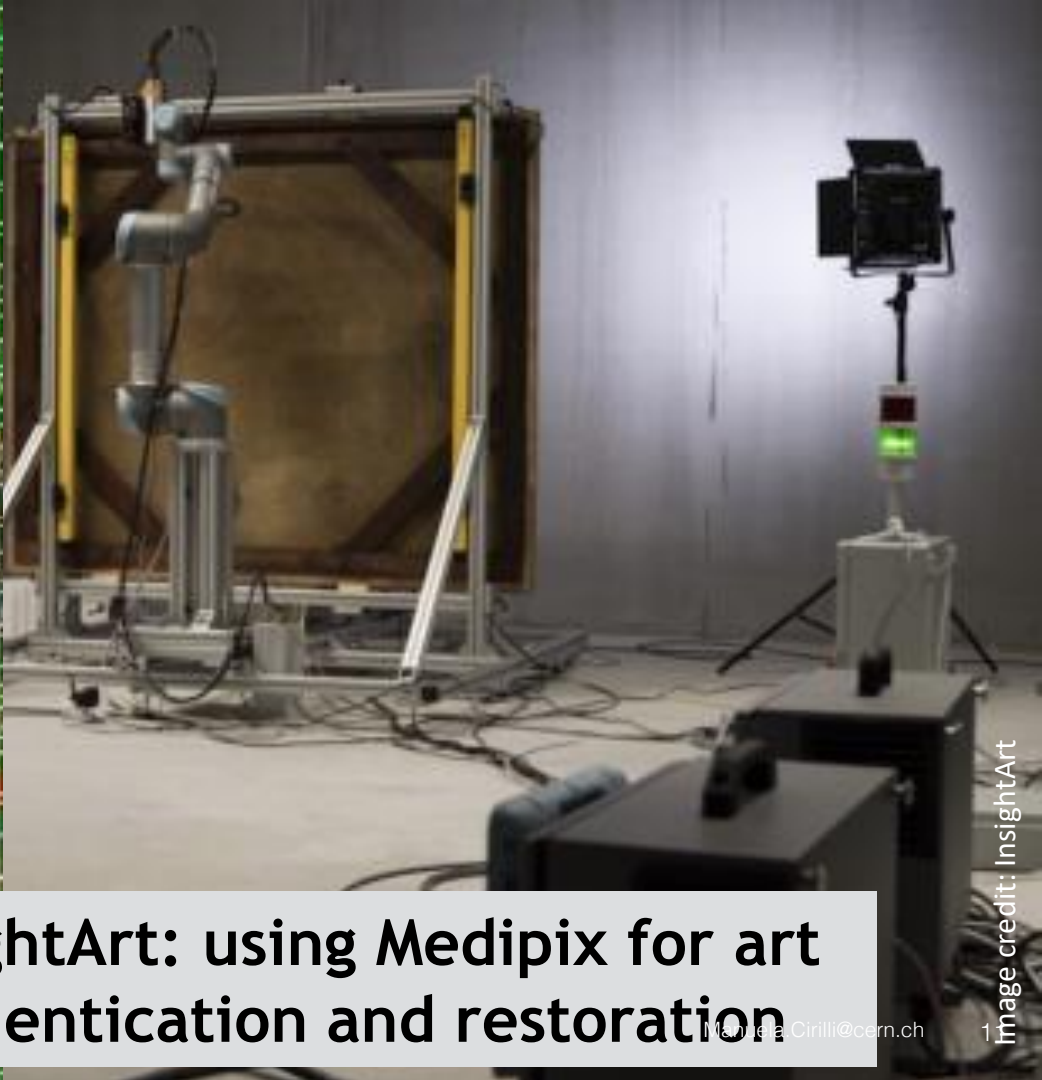
- **Maximise** the technological and knowledge return to society, in particular through Member States industry
- **Promote** CERN as a centre of excellence for technology and innovation
- **Demonstrate** the importance and impact of fundamental research investments



The Medipix Collaboration

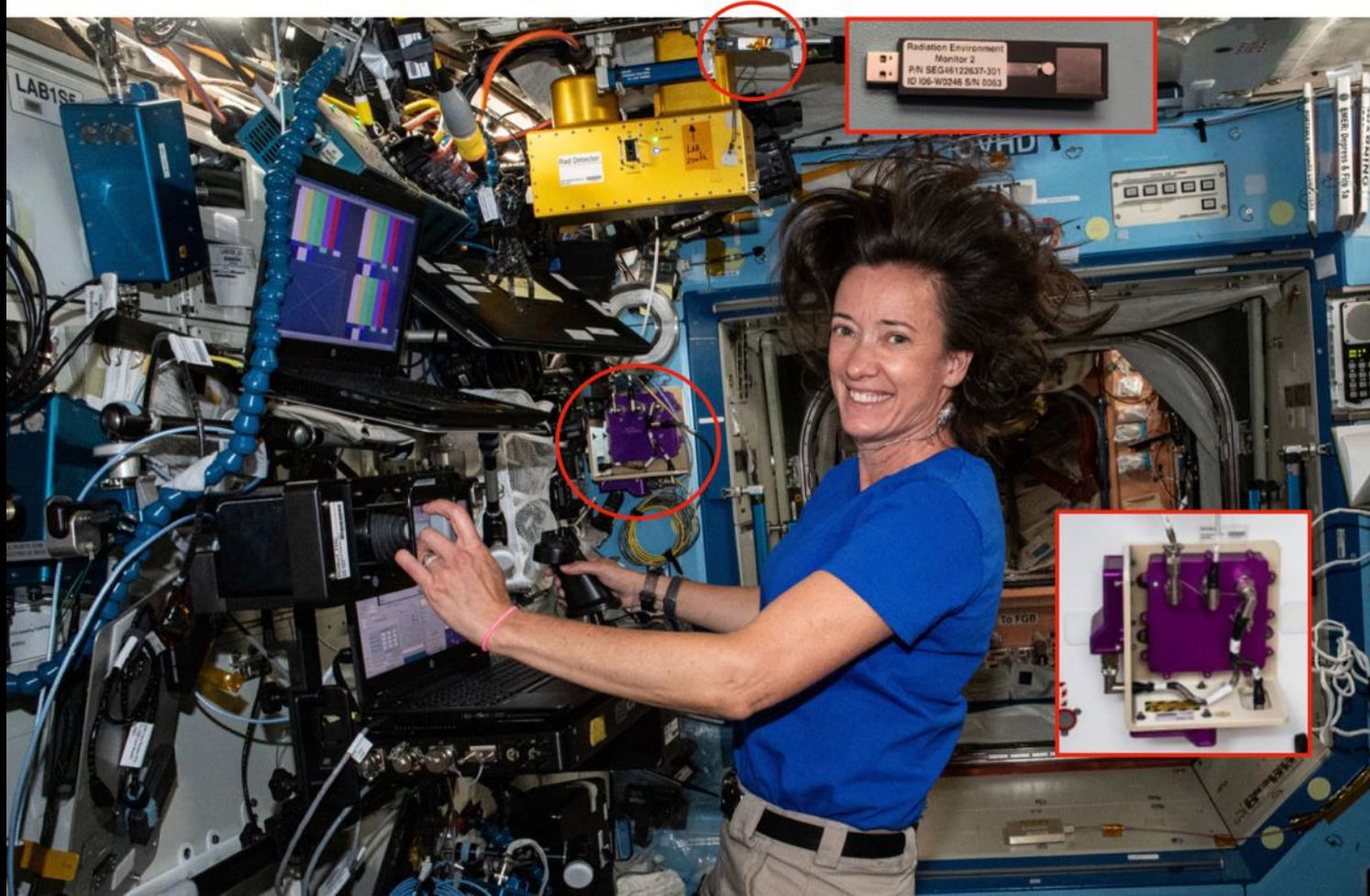
Medical imaging, space dosimetry, education, and material analysis





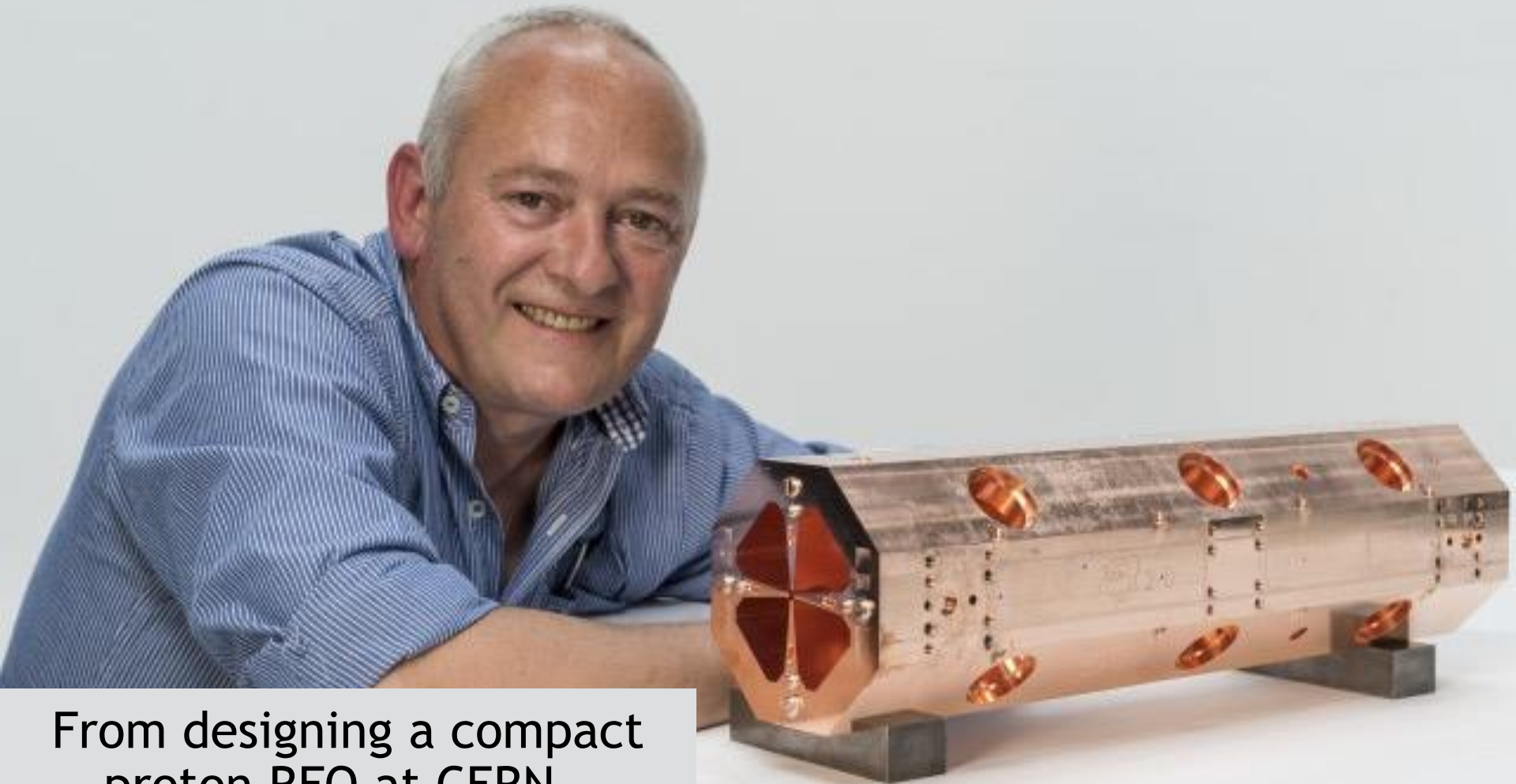
InsightArt: using Medipix for art authentication and restoration

Maria Cirilli@cern.ch

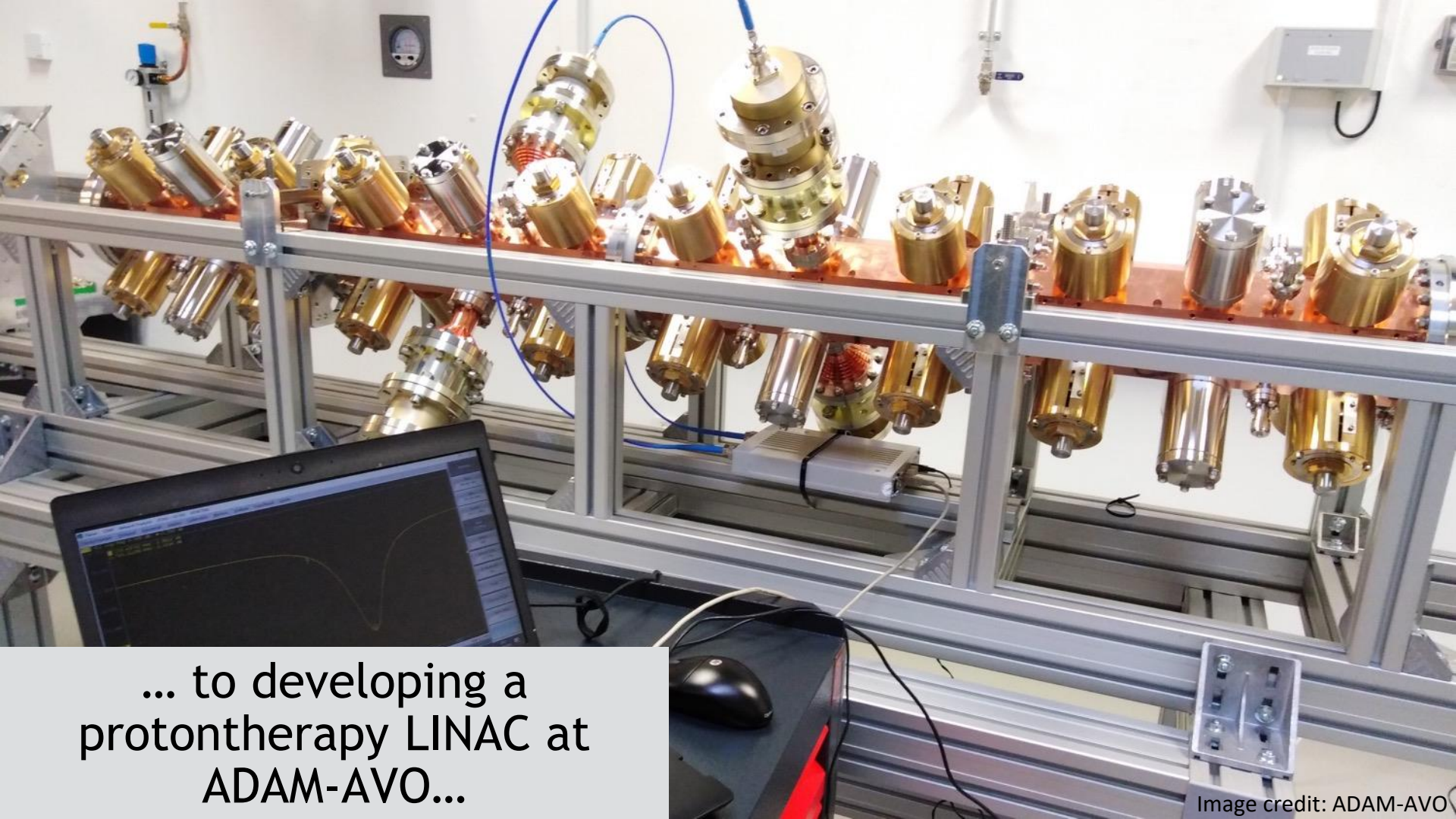




CELESTA: the first CERN-driven miniaturized satellite



From designing a compact
proton RFQ at CERN...

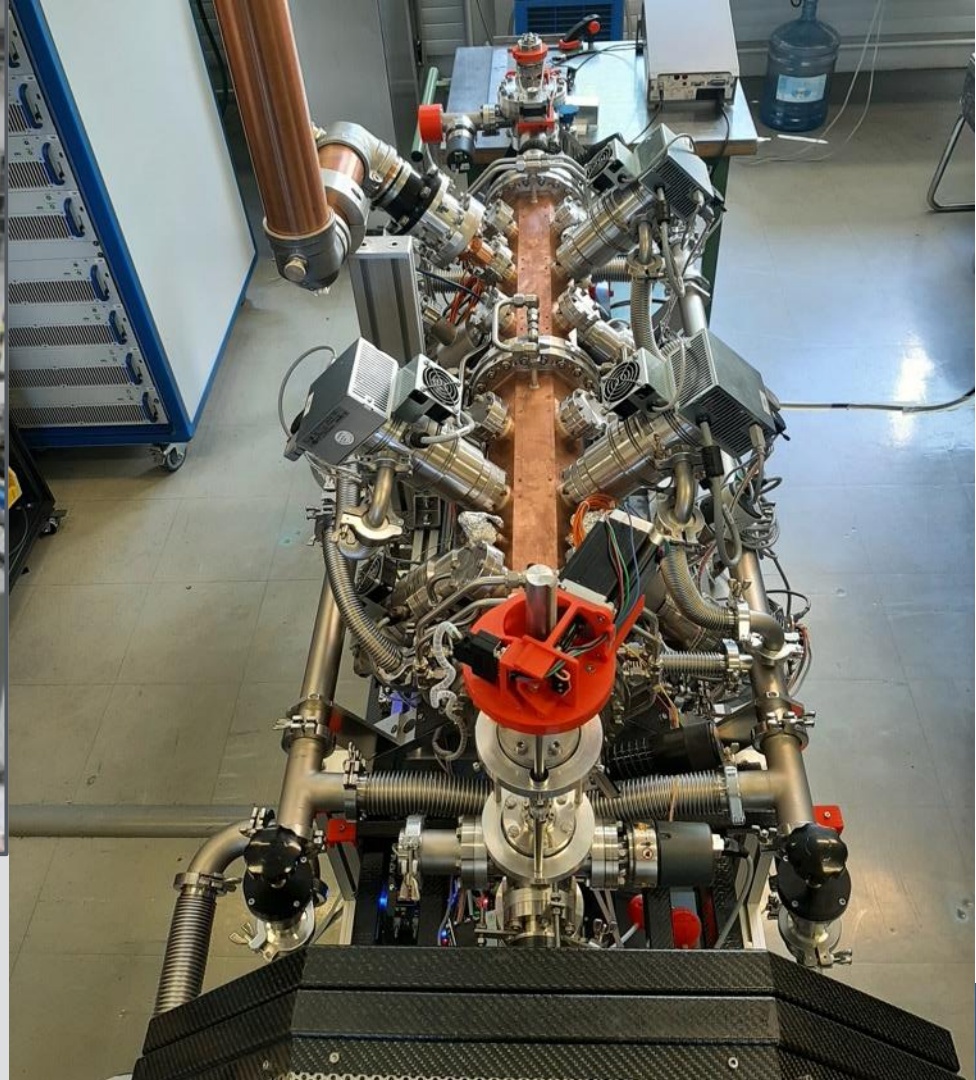


... to developing a
protontherapy LINAC at
ADAM-AVO...



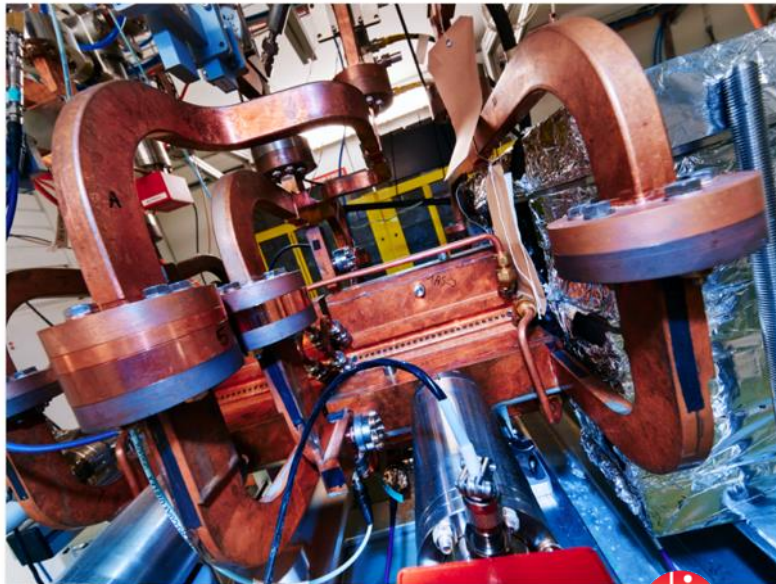
Image credit: INFN

... and to developing MACHINA
with INFN: a LINAC for cultural
heritage

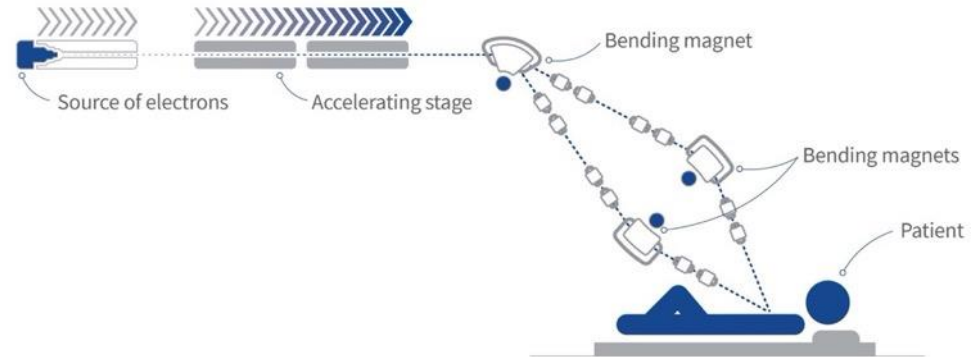


CERN, CHUV and THERYQ collaboration on FLASH VHEE therapy

CLIC technology for a FLASH VHEE facility being designed in collaboration with Lausanne University Hospital CHUV



Close-up of the Compact Linear Collider prototype, on which the electron FLASH design is based (Image: CERN)



An intense beam of electrons is produced in a photoinjector, accelerated to around 100 MeV and then is expanded, shaped and guided to the patient.

The design of this facility is the result of an intense dialogue between groups at CHUV and CERN.

Jean Bourhis from CHUV:

“The clinical need that we have really converges with the technological answer that CERN has.”

01 December 2022

Innovation

Airbus and CERN to partner on superconducting technologies for future clean aviation

Two European pioneers at the heart of disruptive technology

"PARTNERING WITH CERN WILL HELP PUSH THE

BOUNDARIES OF RESEARCH, AS WE WORK TO MAKE

SUSTAINABLE AVIATION A REALITY."

Ludovic Ybanez, Head of superconducting technologies demonstrator at Airbus UpNext.



CERN and Airbus UpNext, a wholly owned subsidiary of Airbus, are exploring the potential use of superconducting technologies developed by CERN in the electrical distribution systems of future hydrogen-powered aircraft.





DIGITAL

*"DEEP LEARNING HAS STRONGLY RESHAPED
COMPUTER VISION IN THE LAST DECADE... BUT THE
RESULTS OF OUR RESEARCH WITH CERN SHOW THAT
THERE'S STILL ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT WHEN IT
COMES TO AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES."*

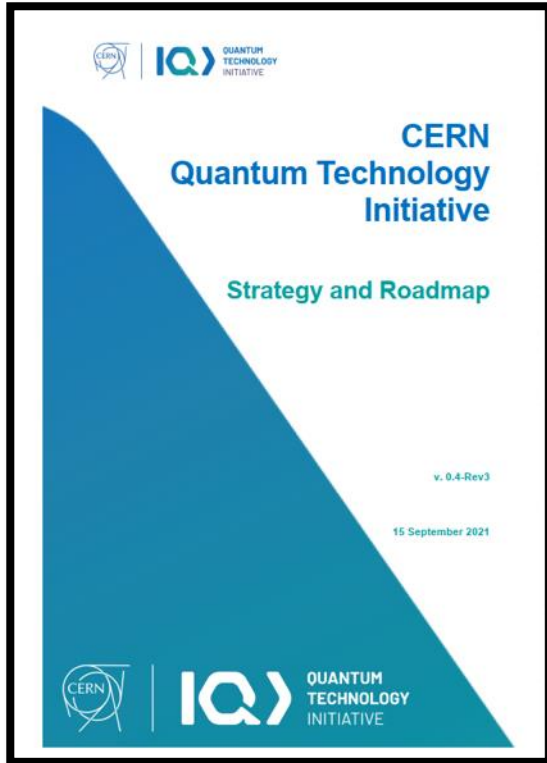
Christoffer Petersson, research lead at Zenseact.

**APPLYING MACHINE LEARNING FOR FAST
DECISION-MAKING IN SELF-DRIVING CARS**



Bundesdruckerei (Berlin) works with CERN on next generation ideas for identity management and cryptography and data handling

Quantum Technology Initiative



<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5553774>

Picosecond Synchronisation – White Rabbit	Superconducting RF cavities	Laser devices
AI on FPGAs	LLRF control	Radiation Testing
Measurement & Control systems	Magnet design	Material Characterisation
Vacuum systems	Cryogenic systems	Thin film coating

<https://kt.cern/competences/cern-tech-quantum-systems>

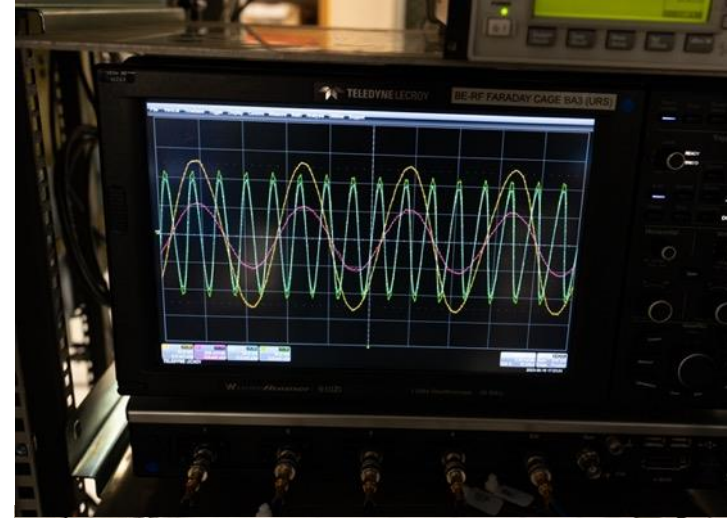
White Rabbit

A novel time- synchronisation system that offers sub-nanosecond accuracy and precision of a few picoseconds.

Fully open hardware and software

Since 2020, included in the worldwide IEEE industry standard called Precision Time Protocol (PTP)

CERN Open Hardware Licence





Licence

- Access to existing solution
- Support to implement

Consultancy/Service

- Specific issue
- Time of experts
- Time of facilities

Contract research

- Specific solution
- Outsource its development to CERN

Collaborative R&D

- General issue
- Jointly find solution
- Jointly develop solution



RENEWABLE AND LOW-CARBON ENERGY

Production
Transformation
Distribution
Storage



CLEAN TRANSPORTATION AND FUTURE MOBILITY

Aviation
Shipping
Rail
Automotive



CERN KNOWHOW

Superconductivity
High Field Magnets
High Vacuum
Cryogenics
Materials
Artificial Intelligence
Advanced Sensors
Rad-Tol Systems
Thermal Control
Radioprotection
...

SUSTAINABILITY AND GREEN SCIENCE

Power Management
Heat Management
Industrial Processes

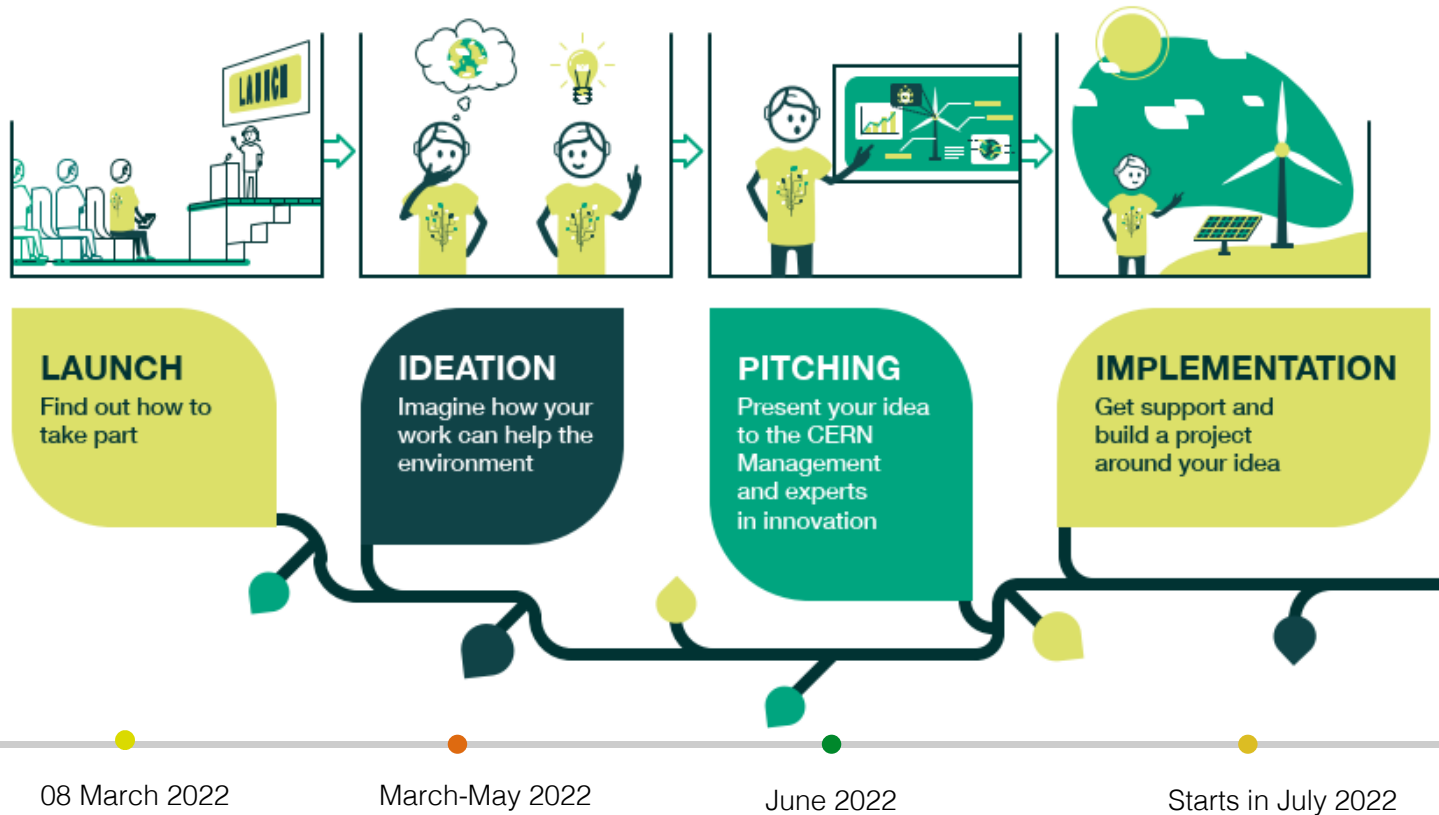


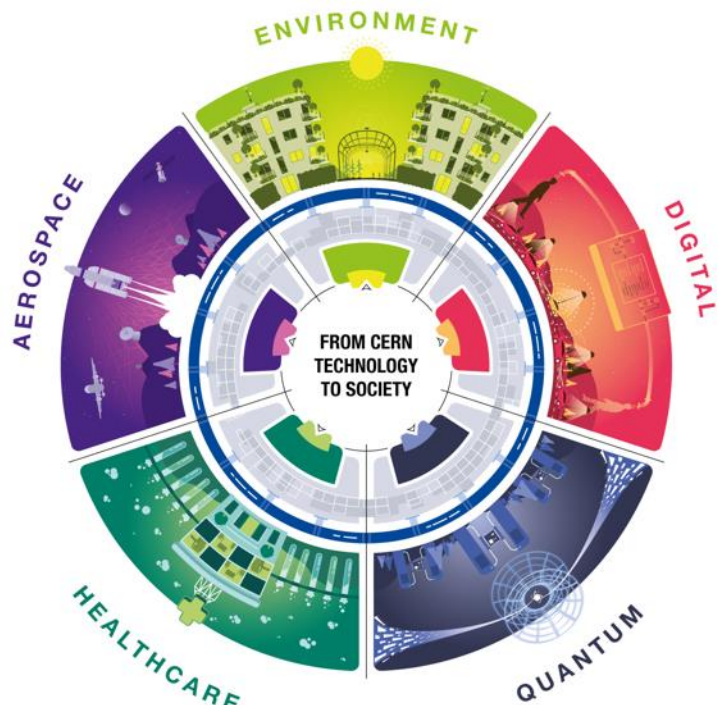
CLIMATE CHANGE AND POLLUTION CONTROL

Monitoring
Modelling
Mitigation



CERN Innovation Programme for Environmental Applications





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

“The CERN Technology Impact Fund has the ambition to increase CERN’s contribution to the common good. It is particularly appropriate to launch this initiative in Geneva, where most of the international organisations in charge of building a better world are based.”

Olivier Coutau

Delegate representing the Geneva Canton to International Geneva and member of the CERN & Society Foundation Board



CERN & Society
Foundation



Knowledge Transfer
Accelerating Innovation

Visit kt.cern