

Why and what IdeaSquare?

CERN as an engine of scientific collaboration; IdeaSquare as the innovation space at CERN. 30th April 2024

Catarina Batista



Research time!



Creating a tool to measure the **impact of student innovation programmes** and the **IdeaSquare experience.**

This has nothing to do with any assessment/grading – it is simply an exploration study for ourselves!

Expected completion time is 3-5min. It is a pre/post study.

Thank you for participating and contributing to this study!

Who am I to talk to you

Catarina Batista

- Mindset Accelerator at CERN IdeaSquare
- BA Organisational Communication, Post-grad
 Product and Service Innovation, MSc
 Psychology.
- Passionate about education and humanitarian challenges.
- European nomad, generalist and animal lover.

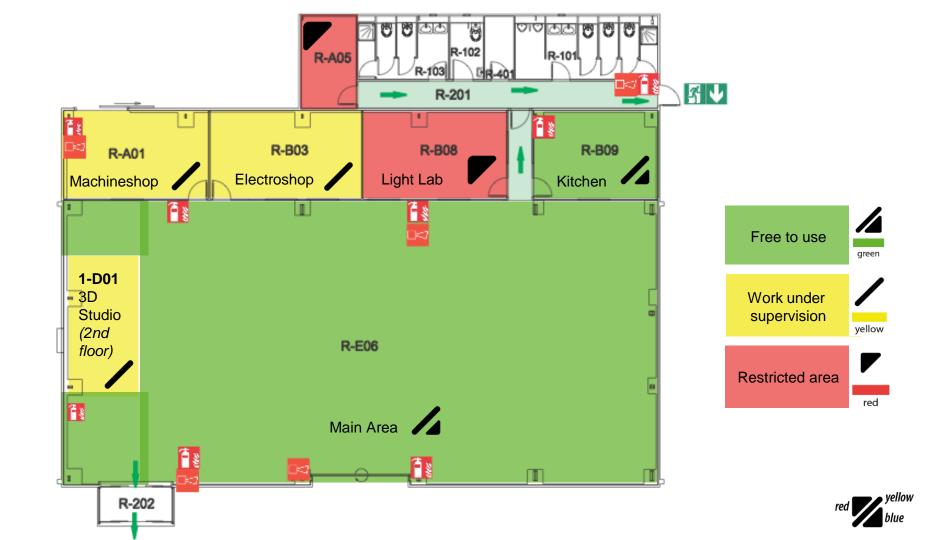


Safety is first priority.

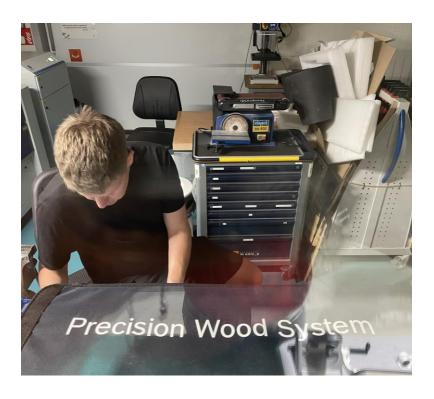
BUILDING SAFETY B3179



- In all inside areas of Building 3179
 smoking & alcoholic beverages is strictly forbidden.
- Working is possible 24/7 with CERN access card, sleeping is prohibited in all CERN buildings.
- Eating, drinking, coffee breaks are encouraged in the kitchen (and open) area. But not in the Red Bus, please!
- Cameras, photos, posting in social media are highly encouraged:)



WORKSHOP SAFETY B3179



Safety is first priority! In:

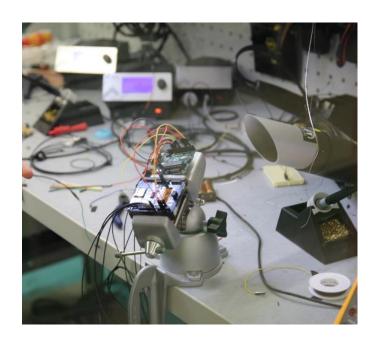
- Machineshop 3179-R-A01,
- Electroshop 3179-R-B03,
- 3D Studio 3179-1-D01

working is conducted "under supervision". No eating, please ☺

i.e. When you want to use the workshops:

Come talk to us (Dina/Ole/Catarina)
 what would you like to do and we'll
 figure it out together what is the
 easiest and fastest way to do it safely.

Workshop Safety



You are allowed to modify things, you are not allowed to modify yourself.

- Jami Sarnikorpi

- Handheld tools? OK
- Electrically powered tools? Check with **Dina**
- Do not work alone

Don't know how something works? Ask!

Make sure to unplug electrical equipment when you are not using it. This is especially important for the glue guns.

In case of an 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

Things you can avoid for these days

- ...climbing on top of the containers or the bus
- ...consuming or storing alcohol inside IdeaSquare
- ...entering unauthorised areas
- ...walking around without your visitor card and ID
- ...not exiting through an authorised gate



Keeping places tidy

- Please, Please Me:
 - Bring all coffee cups, plates, dishes to kitchen, and put them inside the dish washer in status "Dirty".
 - Clean more than you mess, to fight our common enemy called Entropy.
 - Help collaboratively to clean up the space at the end of the day.

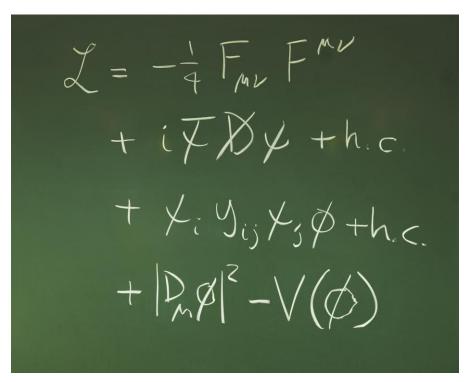
Thank you!

Greetings, the IdeaSquare Fairy named Markus



Where are we?

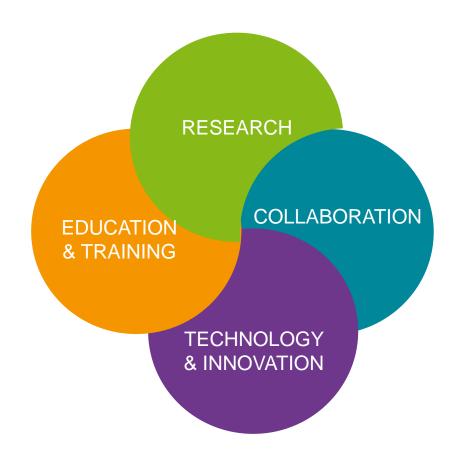
CERN's Mission

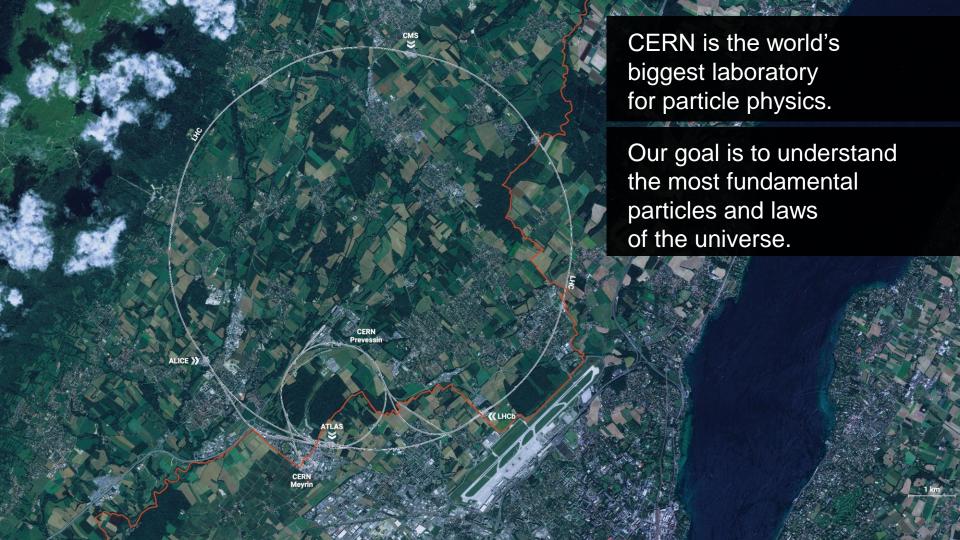


CERN is a peace project, funded in the wake of the second world war that aims to:

- Push back the frontiers of knowledge;
- Answer questions about the beginning and the nature of the universe;
- Unite people from different countries
- and cultures;
- Train scientists and engineers of tomorrow;
- Develop new technologies for accelerators and detectors and other new solutions, such as more effective cancer treatment.

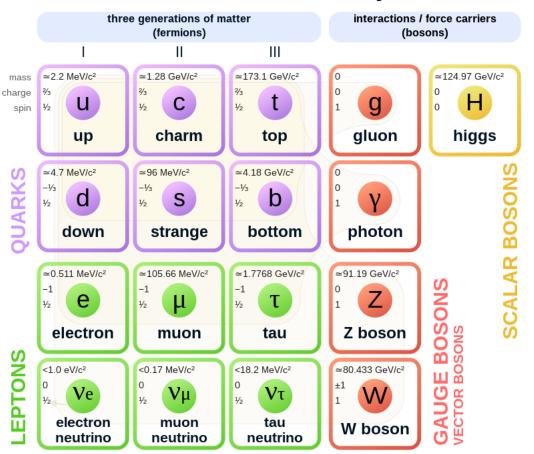
Four pillars that underpin CERN's mission





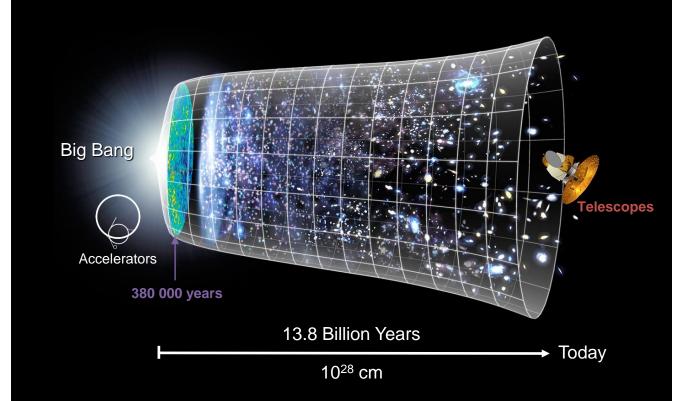
What is the universe made of?

Standard Model of Elementary Particles



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 develop technology to advance the limits of what is possible.

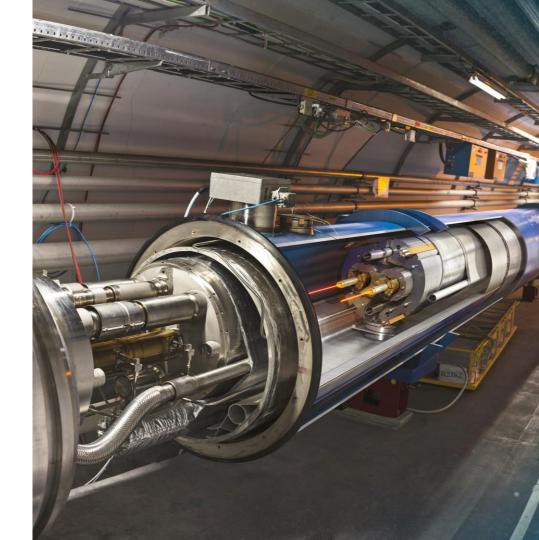




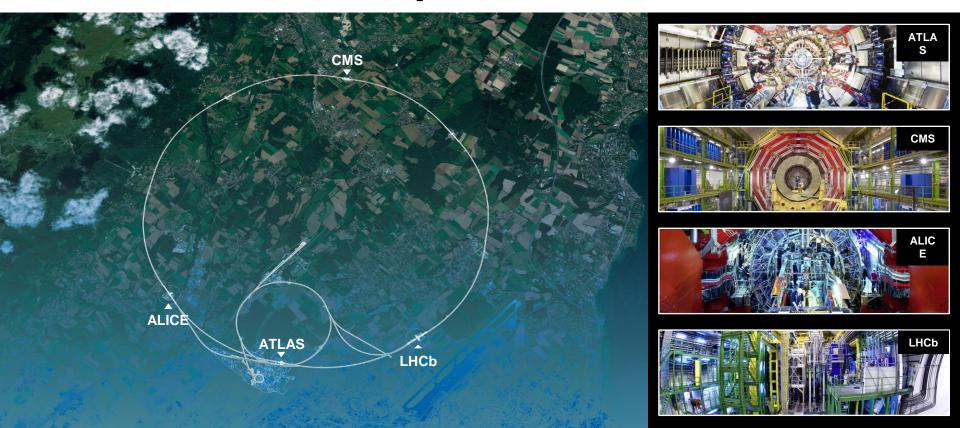


Large Hadron Collider (LHC)

- 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

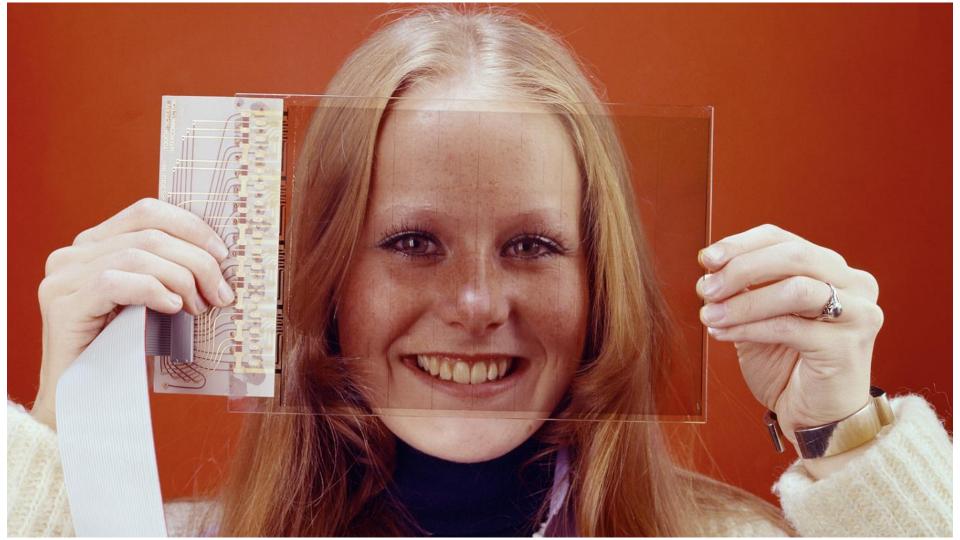


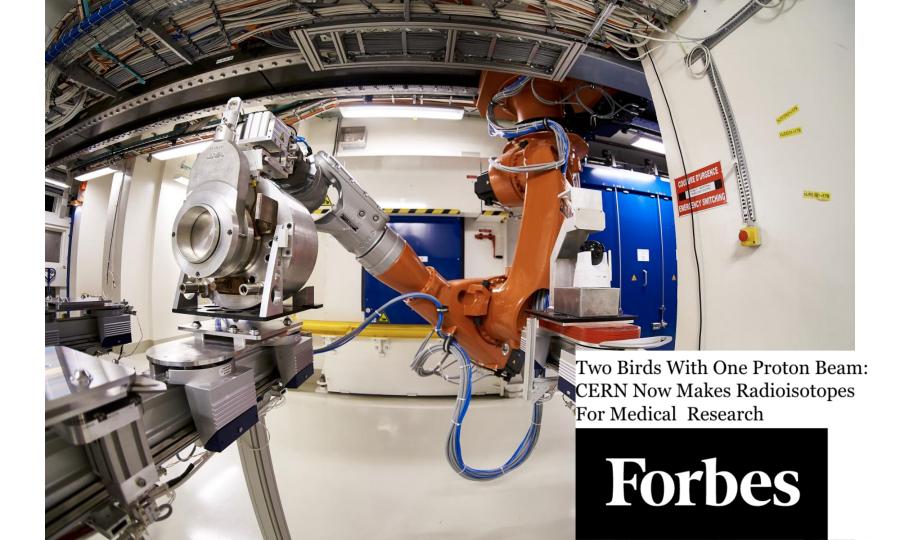
Giant detectors record the particles formed at the four collision points















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 3071

Japan 211 – Russia 1021 – 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 n < 2.5 and $p_T > 500$ MeV. The measurements are compared to Monte Carlo models of proton-r

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

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

ATLAS THC

Minimum bias

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 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

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

P.P. Allport 73, S.E. Allwood-Spiers 53, J. Almond 82, A. Aloisio 102a, 102b, R. Alon 169, A. Alo

I. Alonso 14, M.G. Alviggi 102a, 102b, K. Amako 66, P. Amaral 29, G. Ambrosini 16, G. Ambros

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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 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

G. Aad 48, E. Abat 18a,*, B. Abbott 110, J. Abdallah 11, A.A. Abdelalim 49, A. Abdesselam 117 A. Ahmad ¹⁴⁶, H. Ahmed ², M. Ahsan ⁴⁰, G. Aielli ^{132a, 132b}, T. Akdogan ^{18a}, P.F. Åkesson ²⁹

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96 Mose 97 Lom 98 Ludv

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A. Filippas 9, F. Filthaut 104, M. Fincke-Keeler

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M. Beimforde 99, G.A.N. Belanger 28, C. Belanger-Char

G. Bella 151, L. Bellagamba 19a, F. Bellina 29, G. Bellom

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. Bernat 114, R. Bernhard 48, C. Bernius 77, T. Berry 76

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Multiplicities 900 GeV

with the ATLAS detector at the LHC *, **

Charged-particle

C. Bini ^{131a, 131b}, C. Biscarat ¹⁷⁸, R. Bischof ⁶², U. Biten Z. Zhao ^{32b}, A. Zhemchugov ⁶⁵, S. Zheng ^{32a}, J. Zhong ^{149,z}, B. Zhou ⁸⁷, N. Zhou ³⁴, Y. Zhou ¹⁴⁹, C.G. Zhu ^{32d},

CERN trains the next generation of physicists, engineers and technicians

>3000 PhD students are 600 PhD theses registered at CERN. are completed each year.

~800 fellows in research and applied physics, engineering and computing.

~200 Technical and Doctoral Students in applied physics, engineering and computing.

CERN organises schools for undergraduates and postgraduates, in all regions.

CERN Science Gateway



Are we done? Not quite...

There are many unanswered questions in fundamental physics

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

Is there only one Higgs boson, and does it behave exactly as expected?

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

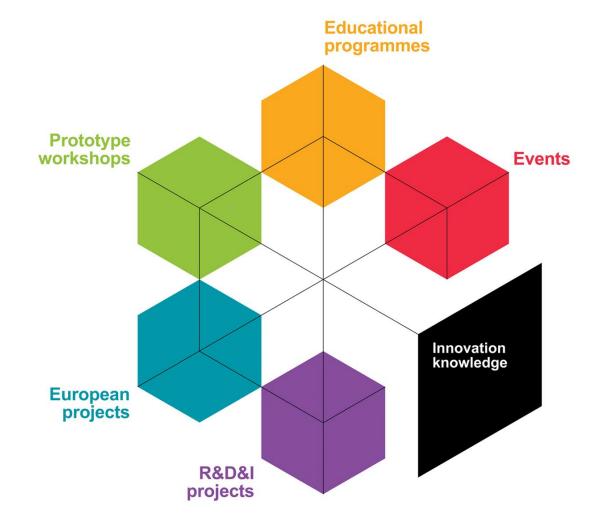
Why is gravity so weak compared to the other forces?

IdeaSquare

The Innovation Space at CERN

- Collaborative methodologies;
- Access to CERN expertise;
- Cross-connectivity to ideate solutions for the future of humankind.

A place where people have the licence to dream.



Why IdeaSquare?

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

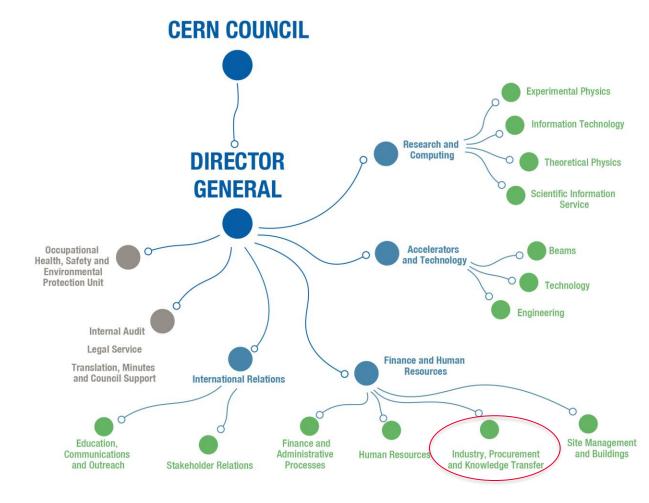
Why IdeaSquare?

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

We enable students and innovators to imagine a future worth fighting for, and we give them the tools and confidence to start building that future.

Who are we?

- IdeaSquare part of CERN's Industry, Procurement and Knowledge Transfer Department
- unique position to bridge (and examine relationships between) fundamental science and other sectors of society



The CREW at IdeaSquare



Mirabelle Breidvik Coomunications



Catarina Batista Edu programmes



Markus Nordberg Fixing things



Laëtitia Pedroso **Events**



Roy Pennings CashMoneyMaster



Giulia Gaddi People watcher



Jimmy Poulaillon Communications



Wizard of EU



Lauri Valtonen CIJ



Ole Werner Edu Programmes



Laura Wirtavuori Edu programmes



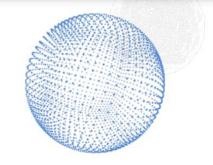
Dina Zimmermann Prototyping



Linking science innovation and the SDGs



Developing breakthrough technologies for science and society



Absorbing and reducing the risk to the market





Connecting curious minds

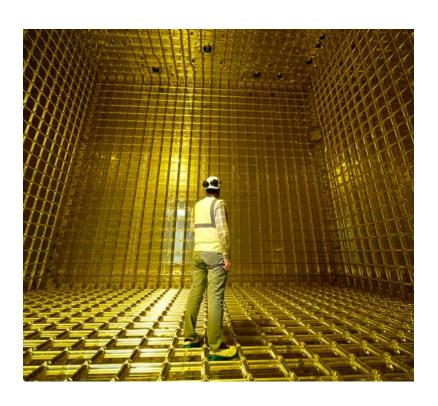


Hackathon for the Business Computing group at CERN



Stimulating instrumentation in research

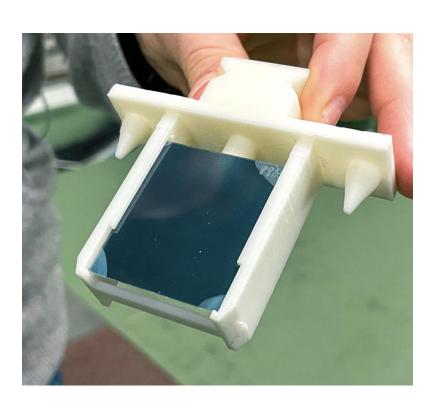
Neutrino Platform



- 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



Fast forward through prototyping



- CLEAR primary focus is on general accelerator R&D and component studies for existing and possible future machines
- Prototyping and validation of accelerator components, and studies of high-gradient acceleration methods.
- Radiation hardness of electronic components for space and high-energy physics;
- Dosimetry for medical applications (cancer therapy).



Training and experimenting with the innovators of the future

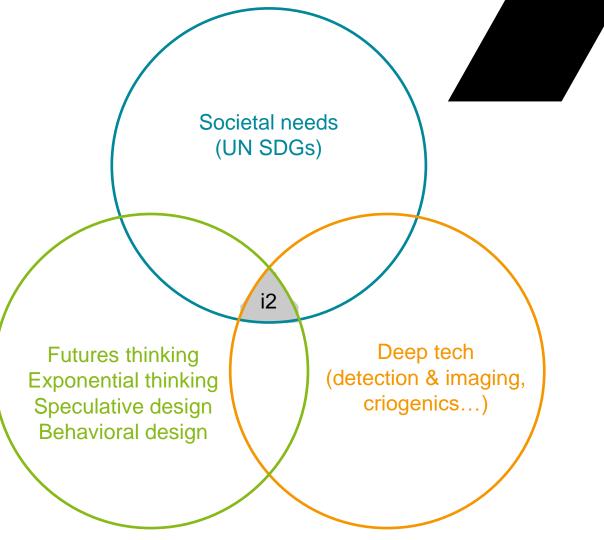
Challenge Based Innovation (CBI)



Photo by Claudia Marcelloni

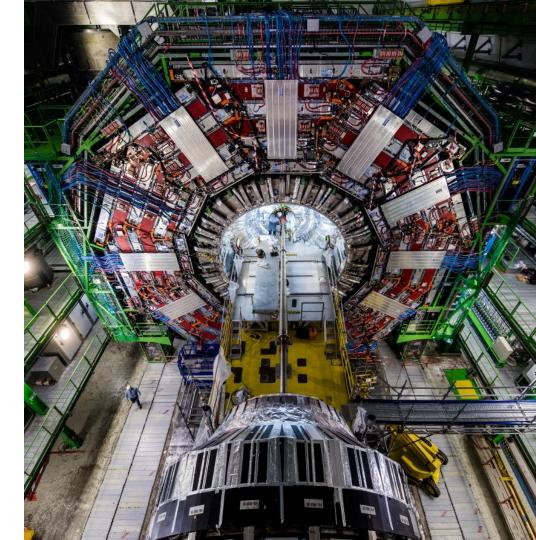
- +22 active program collaborations;
- Universities from 8 different countries;
- Design Thinking methods to solve global challenges, intersected with deep tech;
- UN Sustainable Development Goals as a lens in the process;
- Multidisciplinary teams of students: business, design, engineering, social sciences...
- CERN researchers who act as technological coaches.

Intersecting societal challenges with deep tech



Business as usual is not in our DNA, but we also don't want any "magic"...

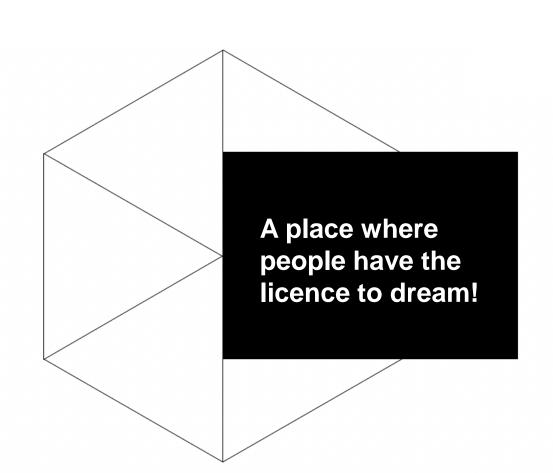
- Ideas should be disruptive, without:
- Breaking the laws of physics;
- Causing more harm than good.



Our specialties

- Order of magnitude thinking (+ estimations!)
 - Ideas should be disruptive enough to generate excitement,
 - While also having a substantial basis behind "Do the math"

- Systemic and Exponential thinking
 - Going for exponential ideas
 - Thinking in planetary levels
 - Nothing is so great that there is nothing bad: what are the implications of your solution?







Join our Alumni group!



