

# Where are we?

CERN as an engine of scientific collaboration; IdeaSquare as the innovation space at CERN.

December 16<sup>th</sup> 2024 Catarina Batista



#### The CREW at IdeaSquare



**Mirabelle Breidvik** 

Communications



**Catarina Batista** Edu programmes



Robert Cailliau Resident Provocateur



Laëtitia Pedroso Events



Roy Pennings Project Projector



Giulia Gaddi People watcher



Communications

Pablo Garcia Tello Wizard of EU



Lauri Valtonen CIJ



**Ole Werner** Edu Programmes



**Laura Wirtavuori** Edu programmes



Dina Zimmermann Prototyping

#### 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.

### 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:
  - 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.



# Where are we...?

CERN is the world's biggest laboratory for particle physics.

CMS

CERN

ATLAS

CERN

**«**LHCb

LICE

Our goal is to understand the most fundamental particles and laws of the universe.

# **CERN's Mission**



 $\int = -\frac{1}{4} \int_{\mu\nu} F$ + i X D X + h.c  $+ \chi_i \mathcal{Y}_{ij} \chi_j$  $+\left|\sum_{m} \varphi\right|^{2} - \bigvee$ 

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.

Photo by Claudia Marcelloni

YEARS/ANS CERN 1954-2024 01

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#### **Standard Model of Elementary Particles**

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BOSON

SCALAR



# What is the universe made of?

# 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.



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

Why is gravity so weak compared to the other forces?



### A laboratory for people around the world

### <u>\*</u>\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

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

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Received 16 March 2010	are presented Data were collected in December 2009 using a minimum-bias tr	igger during colli	M.I. Besana <sup>694,890</sup> , N	I. Besson <sup>133</sup> , S. Bet	hke <sup>99</sup> , R.M. B		
Received in revised form 22 March 2010	at a centre-of-mass energy of 900 GeV. The charged-particle multiplicity, its dep	endence on trans	J. Biesiada 14, M. Bigl	lietti 1318, 1310, H. Bi	ilokon 47, M. E	40	ATLAS Collaboration / Physics Letters B 688 (2010) 21–42
Accepted 22 March 2010	momentum and pseudorapidity, and the relationship between mean transverse mo	mentum and chai	C. Bini <sup>131a, 131b</sup> , C. Bi	iscarat 17°, R. Bisch	of <sup>62</sup> , U. Biten	226	
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900 GeV	2010 Put	lished by Elsevier	E. Cicalini <sup>121a</sup> , <sup>121b</sup> , A.K	C. Ciftci <sup>3a</sup> , R. Ciftc			
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1. Introduction		D. Fas	souliotis <sup>8</sup> , B. Fatholahzad	deh <sup>156</sup> , L. Fayar	68 Kyoto Un	viversity, Faculty of Scier	rce, Oiwake-cho, Kitashirakawa, Sakyou-ku, Kyoto-shi, JP - Kyoto 606-8502, Japan
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Inclusive charged-particle distributions have been measured in pp and pp collisions at a range of different centre-		A.B. F	envuk <sup>127</sup> , J. Ferencei <sup>143b</sup> , J. Ferland <sup>93</sup> , B			ada Nacional de La Plato er University, Physics De	i, r.C., Departamento de Fisica, iriz (CONCET-UNET), C.C. 67, 1900 La Piata, Argentina partiment Lancoster I AI 478. Ilinited Kinadom
13), Many of these measurements have been used to constrain phenomenological models of soft-hadronic interat		I Ferr	Serrando 117 V Ferrara 41 A Ferrari 164 P F			tione di Lecce <sup>(a)</sup> ; Univer	stat del Salento, Diparti mento di Fisica <sup>(b)</sup> , Via Arnesano, IT-73100 Lecce, Italy
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as inelastic non-diffractive, the residual double-diffractive component was also subtracted. The selection of NSD or in		A. FIII	Finippas, F. Fininaut, M. Finicke-Rectel Finippas, M. Finicke-Rectel Finippas, M. Finicke-Rectel Finippas, M. Finicke-Rectel Finippas, M. Finippas, M. Finipp				
charged-particle spectra involves model-dependent corrections for the diffractive components and for effects of the		P. FISC	7. FIGURE 1, M.J. FISHEL 1, S.M. FISHEL 1, H. H. T. H. M. START				
events with no charged particles within the acceptance of the detector. The measurement presented in this Letter in		P. Flei	FIEISCIMMANN <sup>65</sup> , F. FIEUre <sup>78</sup> Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, Université Pierre et Marie Curie (Paris 6), Université Denis Diderot (Paris-7), CNRS/IN2P3,				
strategy, which uses a single-arm trigger overlapping with the acceptance of the tracking volume. Results are pr		F. Föh	lisch <sup>36a</sup> , M. Fokitis <sup>9</sup> , T. F	Paris Cedex 05, France			
inelastic distributions, with minimal model-dependence, by requiring one charged particle within the acceptance of t		D. For	. Fortin <sup>15/a</sup> , J.M. Foster <sup>82</sup> , D. Fournier <sup>114</sup> , A.				aptiga takuiteten, Pysiska institutionen, P.O. Box 118, 35–221 00 Luna, Sweden de Eavuited de Ciencies Denastemento de Elicio Teorico ES 20140 Madrid Snain
This Letter reports on a measurement of primary charged particles with a momentum component transverse to		P. Fran	P. Francavilla <sup>121a,121b</sup> , S. Franchino <sup>118a,118b</sup> , D			tät Mainz. Institut für Pl	na, ratinata de Centras, Departamento de Fisica Forco, Es-20045 Madria, span
$p_T > 500$ MeV and in the pseudorapidity range $ \eta  < 2.5$ . Primary charged particles are defined as charged particles		M. Fra	Fraternali <sup>118a,118b</sup> , S. Fratina <sup>119</sup> , J. Freestor <sup>82</sup> University			ty of Manchester, School	of Physics and Astronomy, Manchester M13 9PL, United Kingdom
$\tau > 0.3 \times 10^{-12}$ s directly produced in pp interactions or from subsequent decays of particles with a shorter metime tracks reconstructed in the ATIAS inpact detectors were corrected to obtain the particle lawal distributions:		I.A. Fr	Frost <sup>27</sup> , C. Fukunaga <sup>154</sup> , E. Fullana Torreg <sup>83</sup> CPPM, Aix			ix-Marseille Université,	CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
	ar acterior were contened to obtain the particle lever distributions.	T. Gad	fort <sup>24</sup> , S. Gadomski <sup>49</sup> , G	. Gagliardi <sup>50a, 5</sup>	85 Macrill II	ty of Massachusetts, Dep	sartment of Physics, 710 North Pleasant Street, Amherst, MA 01003, United States
$1  dN_{ch}  1  1  d^2N_{ch}  1  dN_{ev}  and  (n-) = n$		V. Gal	allo <sup>16</sup> B L Callon <sup>128</sup> P Callus <sup>124</sup> F Calv			tv of Melbourne. School	nysis Group, Souto University street, Montreat, Queber HSA 216, Cunuda of Physics, AU - Parkville, Victoria 3010. Australia
$\frac{1}{N_{ev}} \frac{1}{d\eta}, \frac{1}{N_{ev}} \frac{1}{2\pi p_T} \frac{1}{d\eta} \frac{1}{dp_T}, \frac{1}{N_{ev}} \frac{1}{dn_{ch}} \frac$		A Gar	aponenko <sup>14</sup> M. Garcia-Sciveres <sup>14</sup> C. Gar			ersity of Michigan, Depu	artment of Physics, 2477 Randall Laboratory, 500 East University, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1120, United States
where M is the number of super-sub-the baset are showed mention inside the colored bicements are M is		N. Car	prelli <sup>29</sup> H Caritaonandia <sup>105</sup> V Caronne			n State University, Depar	rtment of Physics and Astronomy, High Energy Physics Group, East Lansing, MI 48824-2320, United States
charged particles n , is the number	with at least one charged particle inside the selected kinematic range, $N_{ch}$ is of charged particles in an event and $(n_{ch})$ is the average $n_{ch}$ for a given number	D. Cau	rri 131a 131b II Courilon	1 o 94 C Car 166	99 INFN Sez	tione di Milano <sup>(a)</sup> ; Unive	rrrità di Milano. Dipartimento di Elcico <sup>(2)</sup> via Celaria 15 IT-20133 Milano. Italy
charged particles, n <sub>ch</sub> is the number	of charged particles in an event and (p)/ is the average p) for a given number	F. Gdu	C 128 Ch Caish Cimh	120 K Call	91 National	Scientific & Educatio	
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Two Birds With One Proton Beam: CERN Now Makes Radioisotopes For Medical Research

HURES01-179

# Forbes



# IdeaSquare Why and How?



# 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



#### **CERN COUNCIL**

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### IdeaSquare

The Innovation Space at CERN



- access to CERN expertise
- cross-connectivity

To ideate solutions for the **future of humankind**.



# 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.



# 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).



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



Training and experimenting with the innovators of the future

### 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?





We can understand the roots of today's problems by looking at the past, so maybe we can understand solutions for these problems by exploring possible futures.

# Filling the gaps and pushing boundaries

- Systems-thinking approach to design and simulate a first settlement on an exoplanet.
- Showcasing scientific methods can be used to address complex societal challenges.
- Reference point for assessing the potential societal impact.

simulate a sustainable, futuristic socio-ecological system



translate back to current Earth conditions

Exploring different ways to drive transformative innovation, equipping students with a toolbox and mindsets to tackle seemingly impossible challenges.

# **Overarching objectives**

• Non-incremental (non-linear),

breakthrough innovation thinking;

- Visionary, scientific and positive approach;
- Test-bed for new ideas and

**methodologies** (towards a full-fledged version by 2025/26).



### By the end of this week you will be able to...

- **Question worldviews**, assumptions and the status quo.
- Tackle complex challenges and building hypothesis under high levels of uncertainty.
- Identify key variables of a complex problem and ponder trade-offs within a system.
- Make ideas tangible through **prototyping.**
- Apply creative thinking to **imagine alternative futures** and create new solutions.
- Elaborate quantitative and qualitative assumptions, considering improvements in orders of magnitude.
- Work independently, using the necessary tools and resources available.
- Collaborate in multidisciplinary teams, while navigating conflict and ambiguity.

### Join our Alumni group!



