



Driving Innovation through Collaborative Public-Private R&D

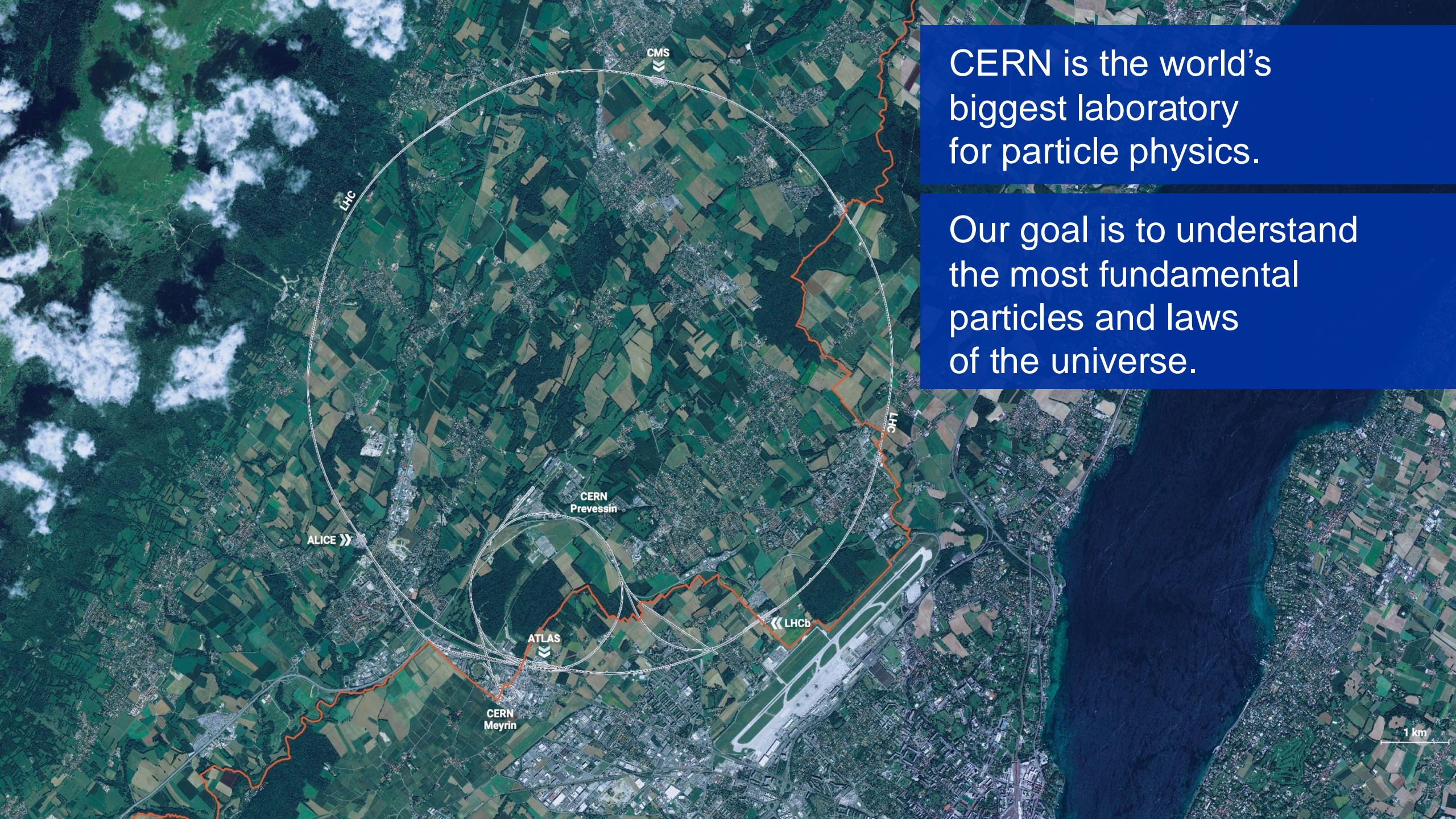
OPUS Project: Industry and Open Science Workshop, 9th April 2025

João Fernandes (CERN)



Outline

- Intro to CERN
- CERN Fundamental Challenge
- Technology Innovation
- Examples
- Impact & Mutual Benefits

An aerial photograph of the CERN facility in Switzerland, showing the extensive LHC particle accelerator ring and various experimental areas. The LHC is depicted as a large circular track with two main beams. Other smaller tracks and experimental sites are also visible. The surrounding landscape is a mix of green fields and forested areas, with some urban development visible. A red line outlines the CERN site boundary. Labels for 'CMS', 'ALICE', 'ATLAS', 'LHCb', 'CERN Meyrin', and 'CERN Preessin' are placed near their respective locations. A scale bar indicating '1 km' is located in the bottom right corner.

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

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

Science for peace

CERN was founded in 1954 with 12 European Member States

24 Member States

Austria – Belgium – Bulgaria – Czech Republic
Denmark – Estonia – Finland – France – Germany
Greece – Hungary – Israel – Italy – Netherlands
Norway – Poland – Portugal – Romania – Serbia
Slovakia – Spain – Sweden – Switzerland – United Kingdom

10 Associate Member States

Brazil – Croatia – Cyprus* – India – Latvia – Lithuania
Pakistan – Slovenia* – Türkiye – Ukraine

4 Observers

Japan – USA – European Union – UNESCO

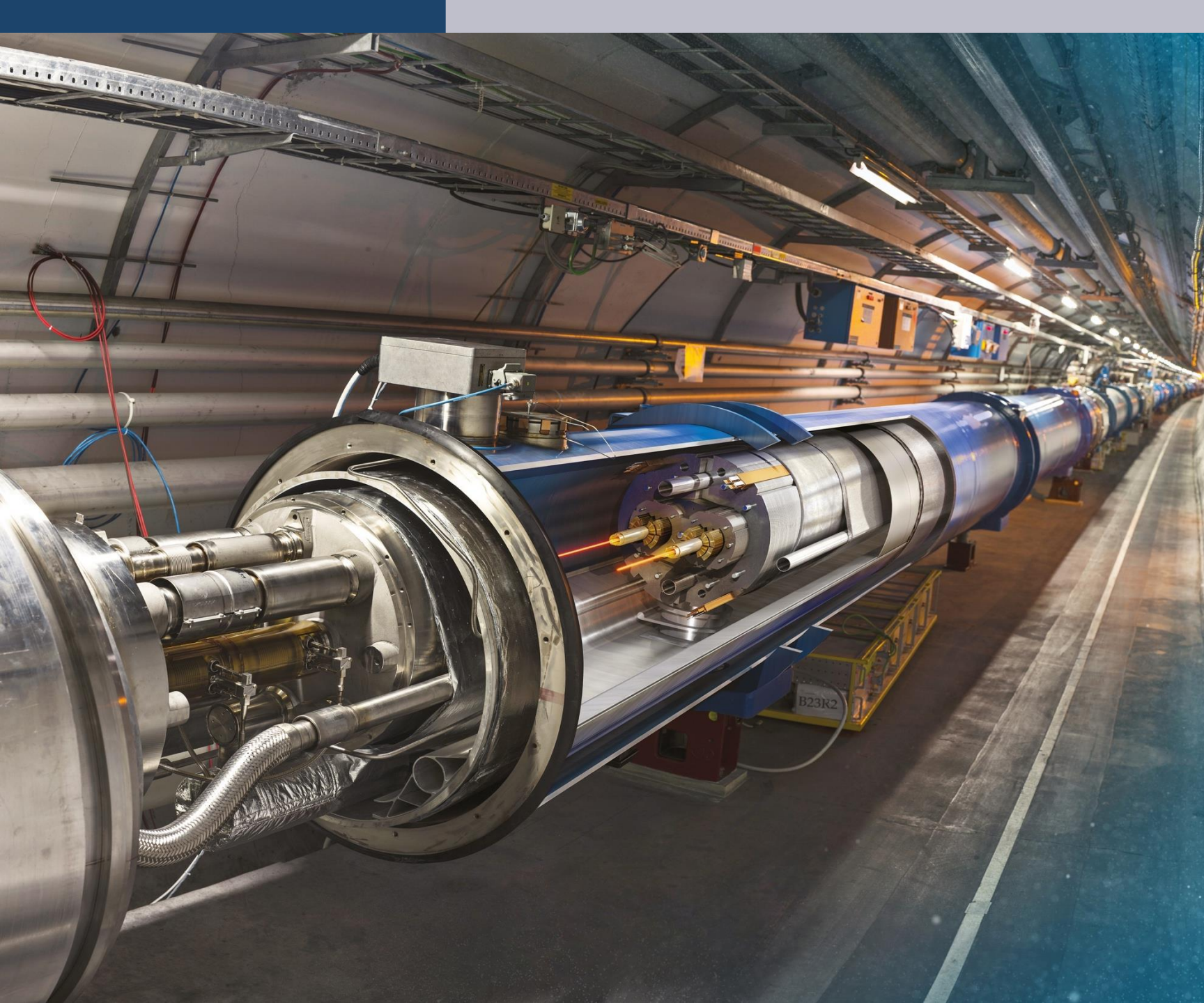
* Associate Member State in the pre-stage to Membership

~ 50 Cooperation Agreements

Albania – Algeria – Argentina – Armenia – Australia – Azerbaijan – Bahrain – Bangladesh – Bolivia – Bosnia and Herzegovina
Canada – Chile – Colombia – Costa Rica – Ecuador – Egypt – Georgia – Honduras – Iceland – Iran – JINR – Jordan
Kazakhstan – Lebanon – Malta – Mexico – Mongolia – Montenegro – Morocco – Nepal – New Zealand
North Macedonia – Palestine – Paraguay – People's Republic of China – Peru – Philippines – Qatar – Republic of Korea
Saudi Arabia – South Africa – Sri Lanka – Thailand – Tunisia – United Arab Emirates – Uruguay – Vietnam

CERN's annual budget
is 1200 MCHF (equivalent
to a medium-sized European
university)

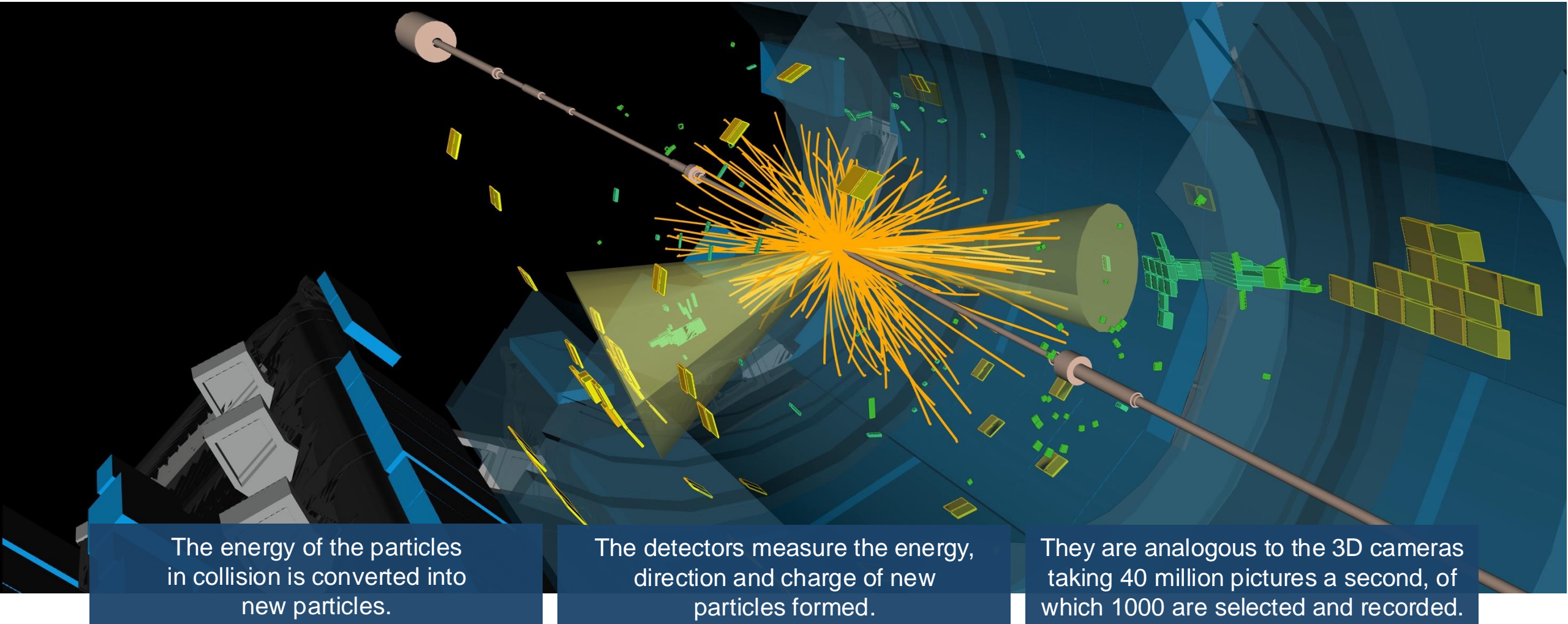
As of 31 December 2023
Employees:
2666 staff, **1002** graduates
Associates:
12 370 users, **1513** others



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

The LHC produces more than 1 billion particle collisions per second



The Worldwide LHC Computing Grid (WLCG)



- Stores, distributes, processes and analyses LHC experiments' data.
- 1.4 million processing cores in 170 data centres and more than 40 countries.
- 1500 Petabytes of CERN data stored world-wide.

EXPERIMENTS SELECTION

- ALICE
- CMS
- ATLAS
- LHCb

TIERS SELECTION

- TIER 0
- TIER 1
- TIER 2
- TIER 3



CERN's technological innovations have applications in many fields...

CERN is the birthplace of the World Wide Web



...and have an important impact on society



Accelerator technologies are applied in cancer radiotherapy with protons, ions and electrons.

Cultural Heritage
InsightART

Measuring the DNA
of your art.



Pixel detector technologies are used for high resolution 3D colour X-ray imaging.

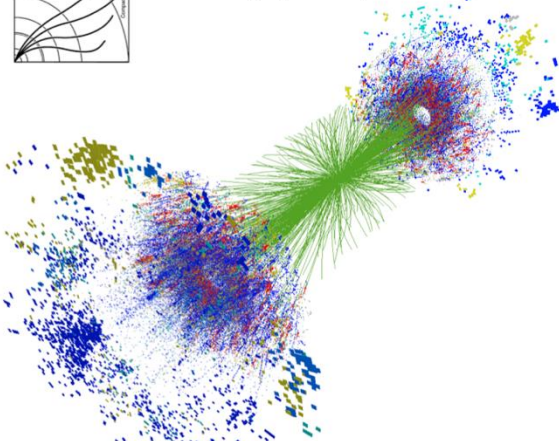
Developing machine learning software for autonomous driving.



AI @ CERN

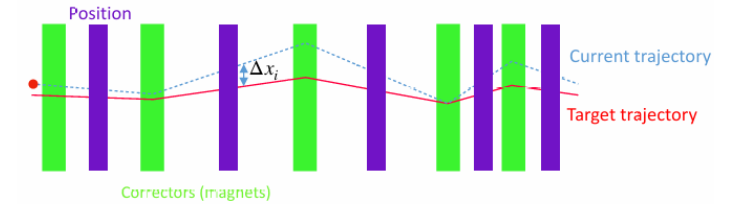
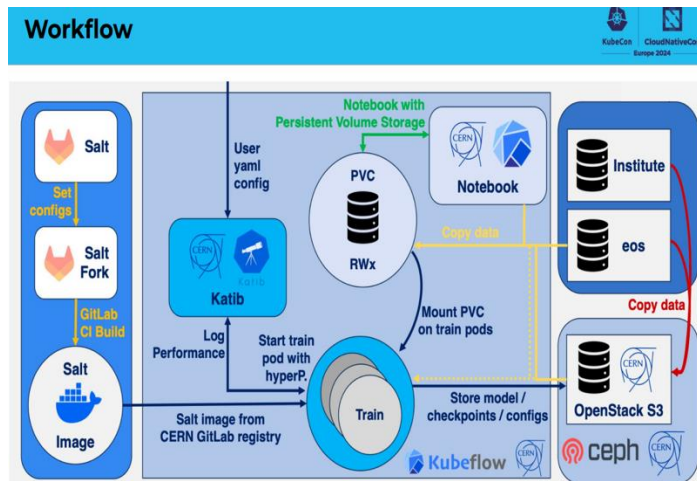


Ground truth color coded event display of the future high granularity calorimeter.



Machine Learning is used today at any level of the HEP experiments data processing flow. Recent advancements in Generative AI and Large Language Models are being explored to support controls and operations, clerical assistants to improve efficiency.

CERN is prototyping dedicated AI/ML services together with industry in the Member States and the experimental collaborations, based on hybrid scalable architectures including on-premise, cloud and HPC



Reinforcement Learning algorithms are used to optimise particle beams steering But also collaborations include several non-physics related projects in the healthcare domain (European network of Clinical Centres), cancer research (IARC), and medical supply chains (WHO).



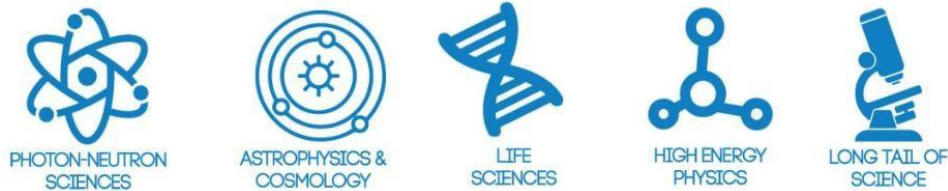
INNOVATION with INDUSTRY: Examples

Example 1: ARCHIVER Project

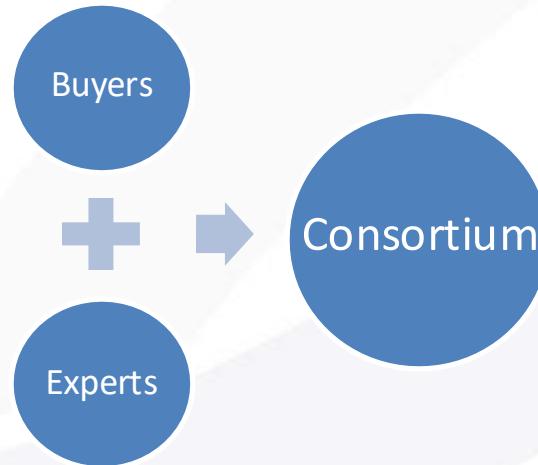
Focus: Archiving and Data Preservation Services at scale for the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC)



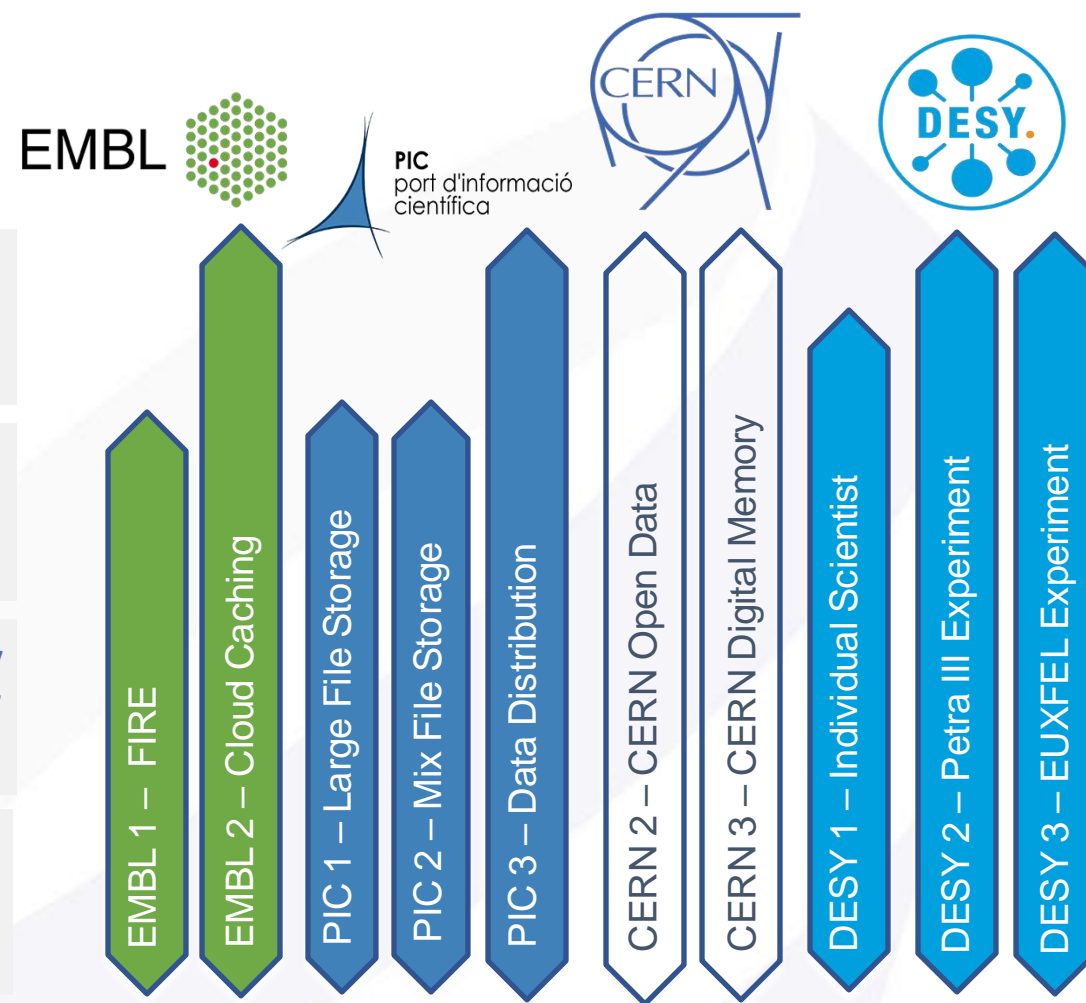
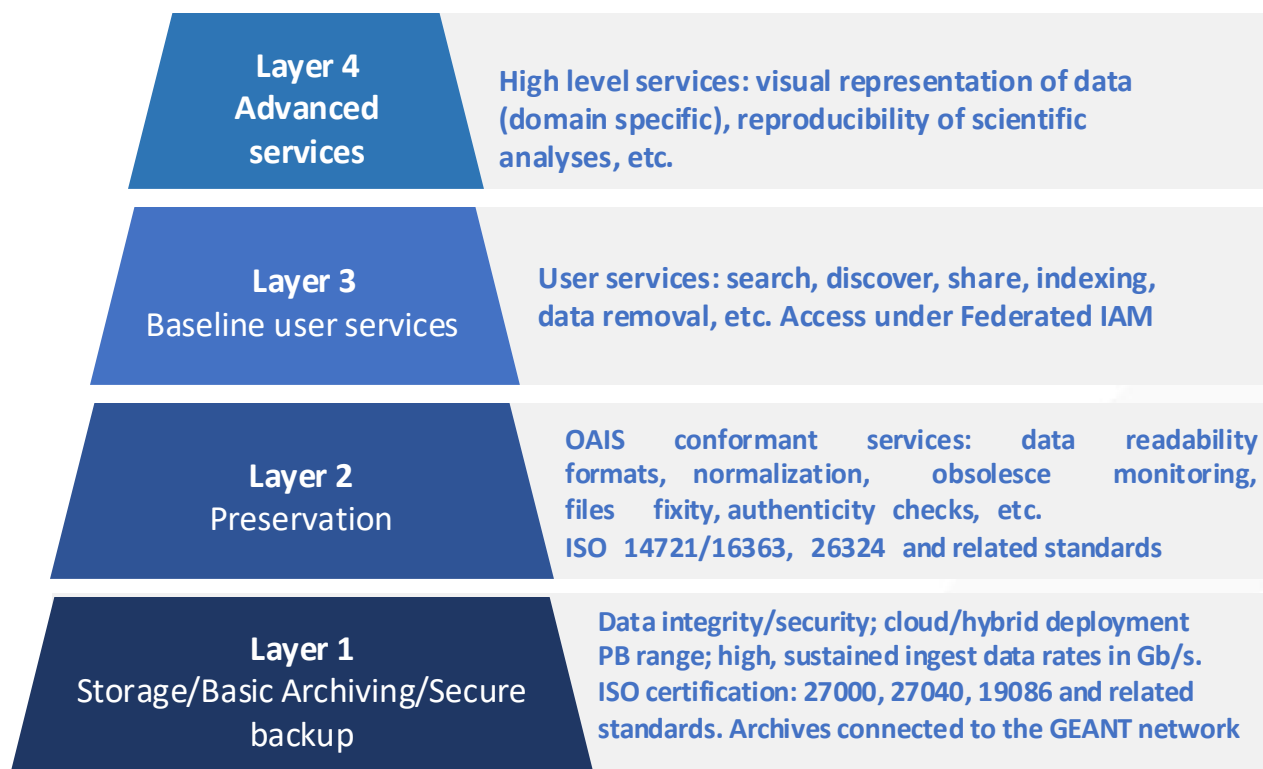
Buyers Group (BG) - Public organisations committing funds to contribute to a joint-R&D-procurement, research data use cases and R&D testing effort.



Experts - Partner organisations bringing expertise in requirement assessment and promotion activities



Innovation R&D Scope



Scientific use cases deployments documented at: <https://www.archiver-project.eu/deployment-scenarios>
 ARCHIVER “current state of the art” report in the context of the EOSC: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3618215>

ARCHIVER Resulting Services



arkivum

Bringing archived data to life



ARCHIVER White Paper: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7691976>

ARCHIVER Award Winning Project



The International Council of Archives Award for Collaboration and Cooperation



Example 2: CERN Quantum Technology Initiative



How can future quantum technologies contribute to CERN's scientific mission?

How can CERN's technologies and expertise contribute to the quantum revolution?

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

<https://quantum.cern>

CERN QTI Phase 2

Launched in January 2024

HYBRID QUANTUM
COMPUTING AND
ALGORITHMS

CERN QUANTUM
TECHNOLOGY
PLATFORMS

COLLABORATION
FOR IMPACT

QUANTUM
NETWORKS AND
COMMUNICATIONS



QUANTUM
TECHNOLOGY
INITIATIVE

5-years Research Plan



QUANTUM
TECHNOLOGY
INITIATIVE

The QTI Hub: A collaboration framework for Quantum Technology

The QTI Hub creates projects with partners in the public and private sectors, investigating the different areas of quantum technologies.



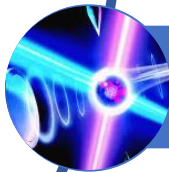
Enable access to diverse quantum technology and services



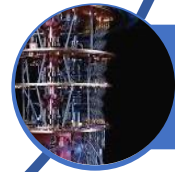
Provide a **unified framework** for all collaborative projects QTI with multiple partners.



Establish a clear **separation between commercial relationships and R&D collaborations with the private sector**



Facilitate the follow-up and ensure **more efficient coordination of projects** also across several CERN areas and departments.



Allow for **multiple approaches to IP protection in agreement with CERN policies.**

Benefits of Open Innovation

- for the Private Sector:
 - Access Cutting-Edge Research: Tap into fundamental discoveries, reducing R&D costs & timelines
 - Boost Innovation: Leverage a diverse pool of ideas for new products, processes, and markets
 - De-risk and accelerate Time to Market: Speed up the R&D into commercial products/services
- for Public funded “Big Science”:
 - Drive Real-World Impact: Translate fundamental research into practical societal applications
 - Enhance Technology Transfer: Facilitate knowledge flow to stimulate economic growth
 - Address Societal Challenges: Contribute scientific expertise to solving major issues
- Mutual Benefits & Outcomes:
 - Dynamic Knowledge Exchange: Foster cross-pollination of ideas and expertise
 - Build Innovation Ecosystems: Hubs connecting researchers and entrepreneurs
 - Tackle Global Problems: Combine resources to address complex challenges

Thank You!

