

CERN UNVEILS ITS SCIENCE GATEWAY PROJECT

CERN is launching a new scientific education and outreach centre



Artistic view of the Science Gateway. (Image: RPBW)

CERN is launching the Science Gateway, a new scientific education and outreach centre targeting the general public of all ages. The building will be designed by world-renowned architects, Renzo Piano Building Workshop. The project will be funded through external donations, with the leading contribution coming from FCA Foundation, a charitable foundation created by Fiat Chrysler Automobiles. Construction is planned to start in 2020 and to be completed in 2022.

As part of its mission to educate and engage the public in science, and to share knowledge and technology with society,

CERN is launching the Science Gateway, a new facility for scientific education and outreach. The purpose of the project is to create a hub of scientific education and culture to inspire younger generations with the beauty of science. Aimed at engaging audiences of all ages, the Science Gateway will include inspirational exhibition spaces, laboratories for hands-on scientific experiments for children and students from primary to high-school level, and a large amphitheatre to host science events for experts and non-experts alike.

(Continued on page 2)

A WORD FROM...

THE CASE FOR FUTURE COLLIDERS

All that remains to be done is to dot the 'i's and cross the 't's: that's a recurring refrain in physics, and one that's invariably wrong. At the dawn of the 20th century, there were those who were saying that physics was complete. Fortunately, there were others who chose to focus on the apparently innocuous clouds obscuring the contemporary theory's horizon. Thanks to them, we now have quantum mechanics and relativity, concepts that underpin today's physics, not to mention a raft of industries that would be impossible without them, even though quantum mechanics and relativity were literally unimaginable within the paradigm of 19th century physics.

(Continued on page 2)

In this issue

News	1
CERN unveils its Science Gateway project	1
A word from...	1
LS2 Report: SPS receives major facelift for new beam dump	4
CMS tightens its net around muons	4
The first FAIR magnet delivered for testing at CERN	5
Talented participants in the "For Women in Science" programme visit CERN	6
Computer Security: I love you	6
Official communications	7
Announcements	7
Ombud's corner	9



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A WORD FROM... THE CASE FOR FUTURE COLLIDERS

We're in a similar situation today, although the clouds are somewhat bigger. After decades notching up success after success, the Standard Model rules supreme over the world of fundamental particles. Discoveries such as that of the top quark in 1995 fit precisely into the theory like pieces in a jig-saw puzzle.

The discovery of the Higgs boson was different. Paradoxically, it was both the crowning achievement of the Standard Model, and the biggest cloud to rain on its parade. We know the Standard Model is incomplete; the discovery of the Higgs introduced us to a range of fundamental forces hitherto unprobed. It's for this reason that we need to plan

for a future collider to pick up the reins when the LHC reaches the end of its lifetime in the second half of the 2030s. The discovery of the Higgs is simultaneously the end of one journey, and the start of another. Just as Galileo could not have anticipated where his innovation would lead when he perfected the telescope, we cannot predict where future colliders will take us in terms of bringing new knowledge. Then as now, one thing is certain: such innovations lead to great rewards.

The telescope is a fitting comparison, since today the fields of particle physics and cosmology are inextricably intertwined. They increasingly address the same questions from opposite ends

of the distance scale. If we are to ensure that humankind's centuries-old voyage of scientific discovery in fundamental physics does not come to an end, we need a globally coordinated effort with a diversified experimental programme ranging from particle physics to observational cosmology, astroparticle physics and beyond. In this mix, high-energy particle colliders will remain an indispensable ingredient. CERN, and European physics have always been in the vanguard of accelerator science, and have much to offer to the field as we move beyond the LHC era. The future of fundamental physics needs colliders as much as ever, and that's why this update of the European strategy for particle physics is so important.

Eckhard Elsen & Frédéric Bordry
Director for Research and Computing, Director for Accelerators and Technology

CERN UNVEILS ITS SCIENCE GATEWAY PROJECT

With a footprint of 7000 square metres, the iconic Science Gateway building will offer a variety of spaces and activities, including exhibitions explaining the secrets of nature, from the very small (elementary particles) to the very large (the structure and evolution of the universe). The exhibitions will also feature CERN's accelerators, experiments and computing, how scientists use them in their exploration and how CERN technologies benefit society. Hands-on experimentation will be a key ingredient in the Science Gateway's educational programme, allowing visitors to get first-hand experience of what it's like to be a scientist. The immersive activities available in the Science Gateway will foster critical thinking, evidence-based assessment and use of the scientific method, important tools in all walks of life.

"The Science Gateway will enable CERN to expand significantly its education and outreach offering for the general public, in particular the younger generations. We will be able to share with everybody the fasci-

nation of exploring and learning how matter and the universe work, the advanced technologies we need to develop in order to build our ambitious instruments and their impact on society, and how science can influence our daily life," says CERN Director-General Fabiola Gianotti. "I am deeply grateful to the donors for their crucial support in the fulfilment of this beautiful project."

The overall cost of the Science Gateway is estimated at 79 million Swiss Francs, entirely funded through donations. As of today, 57 million Swiss Francs have been already secured, allowing construction to start on schedule, thanks in particular to a very generous contribution of 45 million Swiss Francs from the FCA Foundation, which will support the project as it advances through the construction phases. Other donors include a private foundation in Geneva and *Loterie Romande*, which distributes its profits to public utility projects in various areas including research, culture and social welfare. CERN is looking for ad-

ditional donations in order to cover the full cost of the project.

John Elkann, Chairman of FCA and the FCA Foundation, said: "The new Science Gateway will satisfy the curiosity of 300,000 visitors every year – including many researchers and students, but also children and their families – providing them with access to tools that will help them understand the world and improve their lives, whatever career paths they eventually choose. At FCA we're delighted to be supporting this project as part of our social responsibility which also allows us to honour the memory of Sergio Marchionne: in an open and stimulating setting, it will teach us how we can work successfully together, even though we may have diverse cultures and perspectives, to discover the answers to today's big questions and to those of tomorrow."

As part of the educational portfolio of the Science Gateway, CERN and FCA Foundation will develop a programme for

schools, with the advice of Fondazione Agnelli. The main goal will be to transmit concepts of science and technology in an engaging way, in order to encourage students to pursue careers in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics). According to the approach of enquiry-based learning, students will be involved in hands-on educational modules and experiments in physics. Special kits will be delivered to classes, containing all necessary materials and instructions to run modules throughout the school year. As a follow-up, classes will be invited to take part in a contest, with the winners awarded a 2-3 day visit to the Science Gateway and CERN. There will be an initial period of experimentation, with a pilot programme in Italy focusing on junior high schools and involving up to 550,000 students. After the pilot, CERN plans to extend this initiative to all its Member States.

The Science Gateway will be hosted in a new, iconic building, designed by world-renowned architects Renzo Piano Building Workshop, on CERN's Meyrin site adjacent to another of CERN's iconic buildings, the Globe of Science and Innovation. The vision for the Science Gateway is inspired by the fragmentation and curiosity already intrinsic to the nature of the CERN site and buildings, so it is made up of multiple elements, embedded in a green forest and interconnected by a bridge spanning the main road leading to Geneva. "It's a place where people will meet," says Renzo Piano. "Kids, students, adults, teachers and scientists, everybody attracted by the exploration of the Universe, from the infinitely vast to the infinitely small. It is a bridge, in the metaphorical and real sense, and a building fed by the energy of the sun, nestling in the midst of a newly grown forest."

Also inspired by CERN's unique facilities, such as the Large Hadron Collider (LHC), the world's largest particle accelerator, the architecture of the Science Gateway celebrates the inventiveness and creativity that characterise the world of research and engineering. Architectural elements such as tubes that seem to be suspended in space evoke the cutting-edge technology under-

pinning the most advanced research that is furthering our understanding of the origins of the universe.

A bridge over the Route de Meyrin will dominate the brand-new Esplanade des Particules and symbolise the inseparable link between science and society. Construction is planned to start in 2020 and be completed in 2022.

About FCA Foundation

The FCA Foundation, the charitable arm of FCA, supports charitable organizations and initiatives that help empower people, build strong, resilient communities and generate meaningful and measurable societal impacts particularly in the field of education.

About FCA

Fiat Chrysler Automobiles (FCA) is a global automaker that designs, engineers, manufactures and sells vehicles in a portfolio of brands including Abarth, Alfa Romeo, Chrysler, Dodge, Fiat, Fiat Professional, Jeep®, Lancia, Ram and Maserati. It also sells parts and services under the Mopar name and operates in the components and production systems sectors under the Comau and Teksid brands. FCA employs nearly 200,000 people around the globe. For more information regarding FCA, please visit www.fcagroup.com.

About RPBW

The Renzo Piano Building Workshop (RPBW) was established in 1981 by Renzo Piano with offices in Genoa, Italy and Paris, France. The practice has since expanded and now also operates from New York. RPBW is led by 10 partners, including founder and Pritzker Prize laureate, architect Renzo Piano. The practice permanently employs about 130 architects together with a further 30 support staff including 3D visualization artists, model makers, archivars, administrative and secretarial staff.

RPBW has successfully undertaken and completed over 140 projects around the world.

Currently, among the main projects in progress are: the Academy Museum of

Motion Pictures in Los Angeles; the École normale supérieure Paris-Saclay and; the GES 2 Center for the Arts in Moscow.

Major projects already completed include: the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris; the Kanak Cultural Center in Nouméa, New Caledonia; the Beyeler Foundation Museum in Basel; the New York Times Building in New York; the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco; the Chicago Art Institute expansion in Chicago, Illinois; The Shard in London; Columbia University's Manhattanville development project in New York City; the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York; the Valletta City Gate in Malta; the Stavros Niarchos Cultural Center in Athens; the New Paris Courthouse and others throughout the world.

Exhibitions of Renzo Piano and RPBW's works have been held in many cities worldwide, including at the Royal Academy of Arts in London in 2018.

The Science Gateway involves Renzo Piano Building Workshop, architects, in collaboration with Brodbeck Roulet Architectes Associés (Geneva)

Design team: A.Belvedere, L.Piazza (partner and associate in charge)

Consultants: Arup / EDMS (structure); Transsolar (sustainability); SRG (MEP); Müller BBM (acoustics); Emmer Pfenninger (façades); Changement à vue (A/V, heater equipment); Arup (lighting); Charpente Concept (fire prevention); Atelier Descombes Rampini (landscaping)

About Fondazione Agnelli

The Fondazione Agnelli is an independent, non-profit research organisation in the fields of human and social sciences, established in 1966 and named after founder of Fiat, the Senator Giovanni Agnelli. Its mission is "*to further understanding of change in contemporary society in Italy and in Europe*". Since 2008 the Fondazione's focus is on education, as a powerful lever for an individual's fulfilment, an important channel of social mobility, and a key factor for a country's economic growth and social cohesiveness. It runs wide ranging studies to improve the Italian education system, works with schools to renew the teaching methodologies, and helps families in the school choice. www.fondazioneagnelli.it

LS2 REPORT: SPS RECEIVES MAJOR FACELIFT FOR NEW BEAM DUMP

The installation and commissioning of the new facility is one of the biggest challenges of LS2 for the SPS team



The EXC5 cavern in the foreground will house the new beam dump of the SPS; the service cavern is visible in the background (Image: CERN)

The Super Proton Synchrotron (SPS) is undergoing an overdue overhaul. Its beam dump, which was previously at point 1 of the SPS, will be replaced by a new one located across the ring at SPS point 5. The new beam dump being constructed requires extensive civil-engineering work to house and operate it, which is one of the primary tasks for the SPS team during the second long shutdown (LS2) of CERN's accelerator complex.

When a beam of protons or heavy ions accelerating through the SPS needs to be brought to a stop, it is redirected into a beam dump that absorbs the particle beam, terminating its flight. "We need a bigger dump for the SPS due to the higher energies of circulating particles following the LHC Injector Upgrade (LIU) project," explains Jonathan Meignan, who is coordinating the project to replace the SPS beam dump. After scouting for a suitable location, it was decided to install the new beam dump at an opposite point in the SPS ring, where there is sufficient space for the dump and the additional infrastructure it needs.

The task is however a difficult one, involving several related works. The underground cavern that will house the new beam dump, known as ECX5, was the location of the erstwhile UA1 detector, which discovered the W and Z bosons in 1983 when the SPS was operated as a proton-antiproton collider. It will need to be drastically modified to incorporate the services needed for the modifications to the SPS. For example, the transport zone next to the SPS tubes, which is used by both personnel and equipment, will have to be rerouted so it skirts the voluminous beam dump and its large shielding. The SPS tunnel will therefore undergo digging to widen a section of it by about one metre to accommodate the new shape of the transport zone.

Kicker magnets, which are responsible for deflecting the travelling particles into the dump-bound trajectories, have to be installed in Long Straight Section 5 of the SPS leading up to the beam dump. "To prepare for this installation, the beamlines within LSS5 had to be completely removed," remarks Meignan. Simultaneously with this removal, an intense decabling campaign was conducted to free space for the new cables. More than 135 km of obsolete cables were removed, notes Meignan. New cables, including high-voltage cables for the kickers, have been installed, snaking all the way from LSS5 to the service cavern adjacent to ECX5, where their instrumentation and control systems will be located.

The crane suspended from the roof of ECX5, which can be used to move the

large blocks making up the beam dump, has been upgraded as well. "The crane was fitted with cameras during the last year-end technical stop," says Meignan, "and equipped for remote control from the service cavern, to minimise the radiation exposure of the operators."

As of early April, ECX5 has been isolated from the rest of the SPS to conduct these civil-engineering activities, which are expected to be finished in December. At the same time, the dump and its shielding, which is made of steel, concrete and marble surrounding the inner core, is being assembled on the surface above its future home. In the new year, the beamline will be reconnected and the dump will be installed before being commissioned.

We will return to the SPS and its many LS2 activities in a future report.



Jonathan Meignan in front of part of the shielding for the new SPS beam dump (Image: Achintya Rao/CERN)

Achintya Rao

CMS TIGHTENS ITS NET AROUND MUONS

During LS2, CMS will install 144 additional muon detector modules specially designed to detect particles produced in the very forward region



Assembly of the GEM detectors at CERN in clean room (Image: CERN)

For the CMS experiment, Long Shutdown 2 (LS2) is like very prolonged open heart surgery. The main goal is to improve the detector's performance, thanks to innovative, customised components.

In the outermost layer of the CMS detector, new instruments called GEM (gas electron

multiplier) detectors will be installed in order to detect muons that scatter at an angle of around 10° in relation to the beam axis. Measuring muons so close to the beam axis is very challenging due to the high number of particles coming from collisions in that area. Muons at higher angles are already covered by different detector technologies in CMS.

GEM chambers comprise a thin, metal-clad polymer foil, which is chemically pierced with millions of holes, typically 50 to 100 per millimetre. Three of these foils combined with two electrodes make up a detector. When the muons pass through, the gas within the detector is ionised and releases electrons. These electrons drift towards the holes, where they cause an avalanche of electrons under a very strong electric field. "The electrons that we collect are not necessarily connected to the passage of a muon," explains Michele Bianco, technical coordinator for the GEM detectors in the framework of the CMS upgrade

project. "To make sure that we really are dealing with a muon, we have to locate its track in the other CMS subdetectors." GEM detectors are, in a manner of speaking, like a piece of a puzzle. Without all the pieces, it's impossible to know what the whole puzzle represents.

The GEM detector project for the CMS upgrade is the work of a collaboration of around 40 institutes, with by far the largest contribution coming from doctoral students and postdocs. Detector production sites located all over the world, namely in Belgium, Germany, India, Italy, Pakistan and the United States and at CERN, produced the 144 detector modules and their electronic components. Several training sessions for the external teams were held at CERN. "Kits" containing the individual pieces of the modules were then sent to the various institutes. Electronic boards, currently under production and testing at collaborating institutes, will soon arrive at CERN, where they will be integrated to the modules.

All the detectors have now been assembled and the team in charge of the project is working inside the CMS detector to prepare to install the chambers. "We need to install the chambers, but also the associated infrastructure, such as the gas, electricity and cooling distribution systems," explains Michele Bianco. "We also plan to install the infrastructure required for the 288 future chambers that will be installed during the 2021-2022 technical stop. Then, during Long Shutdown 3 (between 2024 and 2026), 216 more modules will be added."

Nearly 650 new detector modules will search for the muons that will be produced in CMS's very forward region in the High-Luminosity LHC (HL-LHC) era. The "new" accelerator will produce between five and ten times more collisions than the LHC. We can expect a fruitful muon hunt.

Anaïs Schaeffer

THE FIRST FAIR MAGNET DELIVERED FOR TESTING AT CERN

CERN test facility to test superconducting magnets of new GSI accelerator



The FAIR magnet in Building 180 (Image: CERN)

CERN puts its expertise at the service of other accelerators around the world. A few weeks ago, an unusually large package passed through CERN's gates: a set of two magnets weighing a total of 27 tonnes crossed the site to Building 180.

These magnets are the first to be tested as part of an agreement between CERN and GSI Darmstadt. About sixty will follow over the next five years. They are intended for

the German laboratory's new particle separator (Super-FRS), a key component of the Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research (FAIR) for the study of exotic nuclei.

GSI will use CERN's expertise to validate these magnets. Three test benches, with a cryogenics system, have been specially set up. The new infrastructure is unconventional in that it must accommodate 7-metre-long magnets, weighing up to 60 tonnes and with large apertures, measuring up to 380 mm in diameter (for comparison, the LHC dipole magnets have an aperture of 56 mm in diameter). CERN and GSI have prepared the test facility and test devices and are working together on the commissioning. CERN will continue to provide technical support until the completion of the testing campaign.

The magnets that will pass through CERN will be either multiplets (sets of several magnets) or dipoles. "We will validate a to-

tal of 32 multiplets and 24 dipoles," says Lisette Van Den Boogaard, project manager at CERN.

The multiplet arrangement makes the tests more complex. "Each magnet of the multiplet must first be tested alone, then the magnets must be tested together to evaluate their interactions", say Hans Müller, superconducting magnets manager at GSI, and Kei Sugita, testing project manager at GSI.

During the next 18 months, two multiplets and one dipole will be delivered and tested at CERN. The magnets will then arrive at the rate of one every two to three weeks until 2023. The Super-FRS accelerator should be operational by 2025.

The test facility will subsequently be suitable for other tests and will serve the vast community of physicists," concludes Lisette Van Den Boogaard.

TALENTED PARTICIPANTS IN THE “FOR WOMEN IN SCIENCE” PROGRAMME VISIT CERN

Participants in the L'Oréal-UNESCO “For Women in Science” programme were welcomed to CERN on 20 March



Participants in the L'Oréal-UNESCO For Women in Science programme with Fabiola Gianotti at CERN (Image: CERN)

The L'Oréal-UNESCO *For Women in Science* programme promotes the careers of women in science by awarding grants to talented young scientists. Six of them were invited to come to CERN: Zohra Dhouafli from Tunisia (neuroscience and biochemistry), Menattallah Elserafy from Egypt (molecular biology and genetics), Biola María Javierre Martínez from Spain (genomics), Priscilla Kolibeab Mante from Ghana (neuroscience), Mika Nomoto from Japan (molecular biology and phytopathology) and Nurcan Tuncbag from Turkey

(bioinformatics). They were joined by Karen Hallberg from Argentina, an expert in condensed matter and winner of the 2019 L'Oréal-UNESCO *For Women in Science* award.

COMPUTER SECURITY: I LOVE YOU

While CERN has deployed sophisticated measures in an effort to block malicious e-mails before they even arrive in your inbox, not all of them are filtered out: there might still be some that you can read

Actually, I don't. And usually, wouldn't only a few people address you like that? And what if this article had been an e-mail? With “I love you” as the subject line...? Sent by us, you would have simply ignored it, no? On the other hand, we got your attention – piqued your curiosity – and this is what malicious evil-doers are aiming to do too: get your attention via malicious e-mails. If you open up these e-mails, reply, click on links or open attachments – they have succeeded!

E-mails are one of the two primary vectors for screwing up your digital life (see our *Bulletin* article entitled “Protect your family”). Like browsing onto the wrong – malicious – webpage, one all-too-quick click on an embedded link, one attachment too many opened, one password sent in reply to an e-mail from a malicious attacker, and your digital life is in jeopardy. Your PC could be compromised; your data could be getting encrypted; your webcam could start to watch you; your microphone could start to spy on you. The attacker is recording every key you strike, every move you make, every word you speak; reading all the documents you host; and following all your posts on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, etc. Privacy gone. Your digital life exposed. Game over.

Unfortunately, spotting malicious or fraudulent e-mails is getting more and more difficult. While CERN has deployed sophisticated measures in an effort to block malicious e-mails before they even arrive in your inbox, not all of them are filtered out: there might still be some that you can read. And worse, click on or reply to... So, beware: don't let curiosity overwhelm you. Here are few hints as to how you can easily spot malicious e-mails. Use common sense. Is this e-mail really addressed to you? Do the contents (or does the context) make sense? Does it relate to you, your life, your job, your interests? Is it in one of the languages in which you normally communicate? An e-mail stating “I love you” but not coming from your loved ones should be treated with care. Message texts written in German, if you don't speak that language, should be ignored. An attachment from “Dänische Telekom” is almost certainly fraudulent if you do not have a subscription with them. And nude photos from your favourite rock star or actor just don't exist – so no need to open them!

Similarly, e-mails that threaten or try to blackmail you should not be responded to. In the past, there were malicious e-mail campaigns that included passwords, maybe even a password you recognise, claiming that this is proof enough that the

attackers have compromised your computer. But these are just scams. While it is true that your password may have been exposed somewhere (see our *Bulletin* article entitled “An old scam in a new disguise”), your computer has not been tampered with by those attackers. Even if those e-mails seem to be sent from your own e-mail address, they are still a scam. The e-mail protocol, unfortunately, has its weaknesses, and sender addresses can easily be spoofed. So please don't think that a valid sender means it's a valid e-mail! And check the fine print: when using small fonts, “cern.ch”, “cerm.ch”, “cem.ch” or “cen.ch” all look quite alike...

Finally, beware of embedded links. The magic of web links is that what is displayed and where it takes you might be different. Hover your mouse over the link before clicking. A small pop-up box should display and show you the link's true destination. If this looks different to what is displayed, looks like gibberish, or just doesn't make sense, don't click! Better to hold on and let us help you! We can easily check whether this is a fraudulent or legitimate e-mail. If in doubt, send the e-mail to us at Computer.Security@cern.ch. Or check out our recommendations (https://cern.ch/security/recommendations/en/malicious_email.shtml) of how to identify

malicious e-mails. Or test yourself with this excellent quiz (<https://phishingquiz.withgoogle.com/>) made by Google.

further information, questions or help, check our website or contact us at Computer.Security@cern.ch.

The Computer Security Team

Do you want to learn more about computer security incidents and issues at CERN? Follow our Monthly Report. For

Official communications

NEW PROCEDURE FOR REGISTERING BANK DETAILS

A new EDH form entitled "Bank Details" (<https://edh.cern.ch/Document/Personnel/BankDetails/>) is available to members of the personnel wishing to register or modify the bank details used for the payment of their salary or any other financial benefit paid by CERN.

Detailed information can be found in the Admin e-guide procedure (<https://admin-eguide.web.cern.ch/en/procedure/management-bank-details>), which has been updated to reflect this change.

FAP department

Personnel Accounting

Tel. 79257

Announcements

A NEW STAFF CAREER DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

This month sees the launch of the programme 'Focus on Your Career: Develop Your Potential' for Staff Members



(Image: CERN)

Holding a 'Focus conversation' with the Supervisor is an opportunity for staff members to concentrate on their longer-term

development perspective, reflect on their career and review personal and professional strengths. The ultimate aim is for the staff member to have a set of realistic and achievable development goals.

Key to a successful conversation with the supervisor is the preparation. Participation in the 'Balance' programme by the staff member **and** the supervisor is a mandatory first step (2 x 1/2 day workshops). This will ensure a good understanding of the overall process and the time and personal commitment needed.

Entering the programme is voluntary, driven by the staff member and can be initiated at any moment of the year.

Dates and information concerning the 'Balance' programme are published in the CERN Learning Hub.

For staff (<https://lms.cern.ch/ekp/servlet/ekp?CID=EKP000040289&TX=FORMAT1&BACKTOCATALOG=Y&DECORATEPAGE=N>)

For supervisors (<https://lms.cern.ch/ekp/servlet/ekp?CID=EKP000040289&TX=FORMAT1&BACKTOCATALOG=Y&DECORATEPAGE=N>)

Interested to find out more? Talk to your HRA and consult the Admin e-guide (<https://admin-eguide.web.cern.ch/en/procedure/focus-your-career>) for eligibility and key steps in the process.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LUNCH: THE CERN FOOD TRUCK

CERN and Novae are launching a pilot project of a food truck on the Meyrin and Prévessin sites



(Image: CERN)

From Wednesday 10 April, a food truck will be installed on the Meyrin and Prévessin

sites. This pilot project, set up in collaboration with Novae, aims to cope with the increasing demands on CERN's restaurants, by offering a mobile and flexible catering alternative (see the menu "Pause de midi" below).

The food truck will be open from 11 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. from Monday to Friday, at a different place each day (in particular in front of Building 54, at the exit of the tunnel on road Einstein, between Buildings 180 and 183, and on the car park of IdeaSquare (Building 3179) - see the map. The meet-

ing places in Prévessin will be announced soon).

This week, the food truck will be at IdeaSquare on Wednesday 10 April, at Building 180 on Thursday 11, and at Building 54 on Friday 12.

It is also possible to book the food truck for specific events.

Feel free to send us your comments by completing this form (<https://cern.service-now.com/service-portal/report-ticket.do?name=food-truck&se=restaurants>).

WELCOME TO THE NEW CERN PENSION FUND WEBSITE

The Pension Fund has launched a new website (<http://pensionfund.cern.ch/en/>) that gives members and beneficiaries access to user-friendly information on the Fund and its benefits, as well as providing important information about governance and investments.

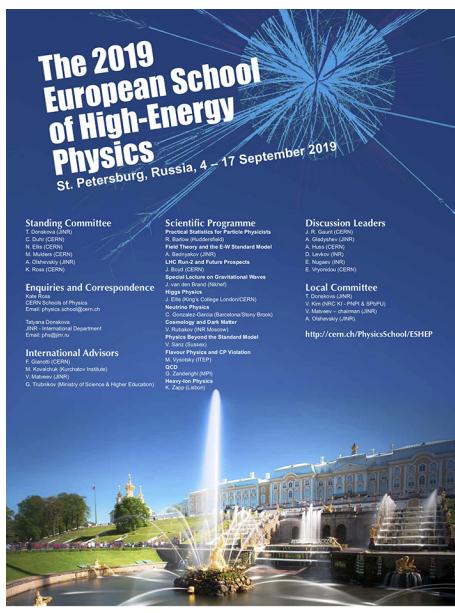
Following feedback from an online survey of the members and beneficiaries, which was conducted in February 2018, the website now includes more detailed explanation of benefits, as well as information on how to inform the Fund of any changes in family situation. The site structure has been simplified to provide easy access to information and gives visitors the opportu-

nity to choose different ways of navigating around the site. There is also a set of frequently asked questions (FAQs) providing a further source of information.

We hope you enjoy the new online experience.

CERN Pension Fund

2019 EUROPEAN SCHOOL OF HIGH-ENERGY PHYSICS



(Image: CERN)

The 2019 School will take place from 4 to 17 September 2019 in St. Petersburg, Russia.

There will be about 33 lectures, each lasting about 90 minutes including time for questions. These will be complemented by parallel group discussion sessions most afternoons.

The European School is targeted particularly at students in experimental HEP who are in the final years of work towards their PhDs.

Find out more here (<https://indico.cern.ch/event/798971/>).

CERN SCHOOL OF COMPUTING 2019: APPLY NOW!

Applications are now open for the 42nd CERN School of Computing (CSC 2019), which will take place from 15 to 28 September 2019 in Cluj-Napoca, Romania



(Image: CERN)

Applications are now open for the 42nd CERN School of Computing. The CSC 2019 will take place on September 15-28 in the beautiful city of Cluj-Napoca, Romania. The School is organised in collaboration with Babe-Bolyai University (UBB) together with Politehnica University of Bucharest (UPB).

The CSC is not a conference but a true summer university. The two-week programme consists of more than 50 hours of lectures and hands-on exercises, covering three main themes: physics computing, software engineering, and data technologies. As with every CSC, the programme is audited by the hosting universities, and students that pass the final optional exam will receive a diploma from CSC, as well as ECTS points from UBB + UPB.

However, it's not all study; the social and sport programme is also a vital part of the School. We will have ample opportunities to explore and experience some of Romania's great cultural, historical and natural attractions, and profit

from Cluj-Napoca's location in heart of the Transylvania region.

The CSC 2019 is aimed at postgraduate engineers and scientists, working at CERN or at other research institutes, with experience in particle physics, in computing or in related fields. We welcome applications from all nationalities, and encourage all qualified persons to apply. Limited financial support may be available.

Apply now here (<https://indico.cern.ch/e/CSC-2019>). The deadline is May 10 – places are limited!

Sebastian Lopienski

Ombud's corner

NETWORKING: A NECESSARY EVIL?

Frédéric* is feeling down in the dumps:

Of course, CERN's success is based on technical and scientific excellence. But, like everywhere else, the human element also plays an important role.

When you arrive in a new work environment, your network will expand little by little, first within your own field and then, over time, more widely. Some people find building social ties natural and easy. For others, approaching colleagues is very difficult. It's worth pointing out, though, that while extraverts certainly have a lot of contacts, they have more trouble maintaining and strengthening them.

Building relationships with people is more about attitude than strategy: it takes time and can't be forced. Don't expect immediate results, and don't try to be clever about

it. It's not about playing tennis with your boss or going for drinks on a Friday evening with a particular strategy in mind.

Instead, get involved in activities out of personal interest or with the aim of making yourself useful. For example, take part in projects or working groups on a subject close to your heart, get involved in social activities, or attend events or lectures. This will bring you into contact with colleagues outside your main field of work. Be yourself and be guided by what interests you personally. You'll find that chance encounters are often the best.

Your professional skills are still your strongest asset when it comes to furthering your career. Nonetheless, if you're not interested in other people, they won't be interested in you. But don't panic: unlikely as it may seem, it's a skill you can learn.

*Names have been changed

Pierre Gildemyn

If you'd like to comment on any of my articles or suggest a topic that I could write about, please don't hesitate to e-mail me at Ombuds@cern.ch.

"I've always been good at my job and my supervisors acknowledge my excellent results. But I feel I'm being passed over in favour of colleagues who are less competent than me, but know who to approach to further their careers. Do we really have to 'network' in order to get ahead? Shouldn't my professional skills be enough?"

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