Seminars - Webinars

Objectives

- Facilitating dialogue between disciplines and meetings between students and researchers
- Communicate on current projects
- Present current issues and methods in different disciplines
- Initiate interdisciplinary projects and discussion workshops



Achievements

- Four Webinars
- March 2022 Les systèmes complexes, une nouvelle science apparue au milieu du XXeme siècle - Pierre Collet
- January 2023 From the Higgs boson to the Great Rift Valley: what could high-energy physics technology do for you? - Lydia Roos
- March 2023 Hominin dispersal across transient landscapes : from SE Asian H.
 Erectus to African hominins, a prospective view Laurent Husson
- October 2023 Presentation of the RAHMSA IRN project : Rock art heritage management in Southern Africa - Mélanie Duval

Budget & operations

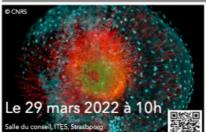
- Remote presentations, costing only human resources and organisation time
- Choice of subjects proposed by participants or by the scientific committee (topicality, knowledge, colleagues, etc.)

Reflective assessment

- Number and frequency of seminars too low
- Considerable organisational time: need to outsource in order to facilitate management, ensure that all disciplines are represented and increase recurrence
- Find the specificity of our webinars in a scientific environment overcrowded with presentations and requests.
- Encourage student participation
- o Introduce training seminars (methods, tools, target regions, etc.)

Seminars - Webinars (additional)







La révolution atomiste du début du XXè siècle s'est accompagnée de la révolution quantique, montrant qu'à priori, rien n'est continu dans notre monde, pas même le temps ni l'espace (cf. mur de Planck, dernières théories de la gravitation quantique à boucles)... L'implication de ces découvertes est énorme et touche toutes les sciences, avec des conséquences inattendues, la principale d'entre elle étant qu'en fait, les sciences dures sont en fait toutes des sciences molles, sauf les mathématiques non appliquées. Ce séminaire reviendra sur les fondements des Systèmes Complexes et expliquera (au sens étymologique du terme) leur fonctionnement et la raison pour laquelle il s'agit maintenant de réfléchir à comment il faut revisiter

Pierre Collet

Professeur en Informatique à l'Université de Strasbourg depuis 2007, a cofondé en 2012 avec Paul Bourgine et Cyrille Bertelle le Complex Systems Digital Campus, devenu UniTwin de l'UNESCO en 2014. Cet UniTwin de l'UNESCÖ en 2014. Cet
UniTwin, regroupant plus de 130 universités
dans 38 pays, a pour but de développer et
diffuser la nouvelle science des systèmes
complexes. Il oc-dirige au laboratoire ICUBE
une équipe de recherche sur les systèmes
complexes et la bioinformatique
translationnelle. Ses domaines de recherche
sont les systèmes complexes, l'optimisation
stochastique, le calcul inspiré de la nature et
l'intelligence artificialle explicable, autonome
et éthique, le tout appliqué à un grand
nombre de domaines différents (les
systèmes complexes sont transverses).

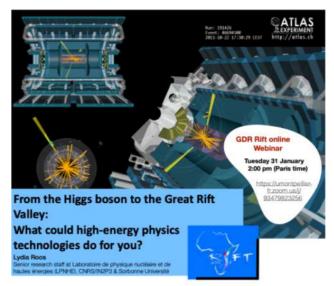
toutes les sciences (et en particulier les sciences dures) à l'aune des Systèmes Complexes.



Involving researchers in five countries (South Africa, Botswana, France, Namibia, Zimbabwe), the IRN RAMMSA project aims to structure research and training activities on the challenges of preserving and promoting nock at affect is southern Africa. As in other post-colonial contexts, these issues are exacerbated here by the encounter and hybridization between several ontologies and a wide diversity of uses associated with rock at sites. Although initiatives aimed at taking this diversity into account within integrated approaches have developed over the last ten years, they have come up against 1/ the difficulty of apprehending values that are at once multiple, contextual, evolving and sometimes conflicting, and 2/ the absence of a solid hotistic and integrated methodological framework for doing so. The IRN RAMMSA project proposes to remetly this methodological shortcoming by bringing together the expertise and comparing the viewpoints and practices of heritage researchers and practitioners from diverse backgrounds to identify intercultural points of interest, using a cosmopolitical approach. In this, the RAMMSA project both builds on and reinforces an existing ANR project: COBMO-ART (2022-2025). This program proposes the cosmopolitical approach as a tool for tackling the challenges facing the sustainable management of rock art sites, by reconciling different uses, perceptions and development issues. While COSMO-ART focuses on research activities in South Africa and Namibia, the IRN RAMMSA project aims to structure research and training activities on a regional scale in southern Africa, involvement, to account for a southern Africa, anothern the countries, Botswana and Zimbabwe. To achieve this, RAMMSA proposes to organize 5 training workshops, one in each partner country, and associated public events, such them controlled to the countries and training activities on a regional scale in southern

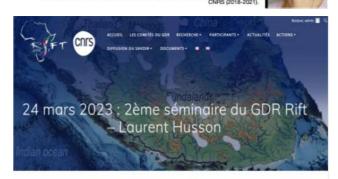
us a geographer, Melanie Duvai's research focuses on the analysis of heritage processe the issues involved in the tourism of archaeological sites (rock orf sites, lacustrine rem also known as "palafittic sites"). She is interested in the values attributed/mobilized as interpiay of actions in the construction and operation of heritage rhetoric, as well





High-energy physics is the study of the fundamental properties of the elementary rightenergy priyaca is the study of the fundamental properties of the elementary constituents of matter. It requires sophisticated and highly-expensive experimental devices, mostly located in Europe, Asia and America. However, high-energy physics may not be as disconnected as it seems at first sight from the studies performed within the GDR Rift. As a matter of fact, there are numerous examples of technologies, originally developed for particle physics, that have been transferred to various other scientific fields. After a short presentation of the ATLAS experiment at CERN, Geneva, the speaker will give a few examples of technologies such as muon tomography, big data processing and image analysis by machine learning techniques, simulation of radiation, detection of radon, or network of connected sensors, which could be of interest for future interdisciplinary

Lydia Roos is a high-energy physicist at CNRS working on accelerator-based experiments, first at the European Laboratory for Particle Physics, CERN, Geneva, where she did her PhD work in the early 1990s, then at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center in California. Since 2005, she is a member of the ALL-experiment at the LHC (CERN) where the Higgs boson was discovered. She was also a scientific attached at the French Enbassy (2004-2008) in Beling, the French direct of the France-China Particle Physics (IRS-010) in Council Physics (IRS-010) in CNRS (2018-2021).



nin dispersal across transient landscapes. From SE Asian H. erectus to African hominins, a prospective view

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