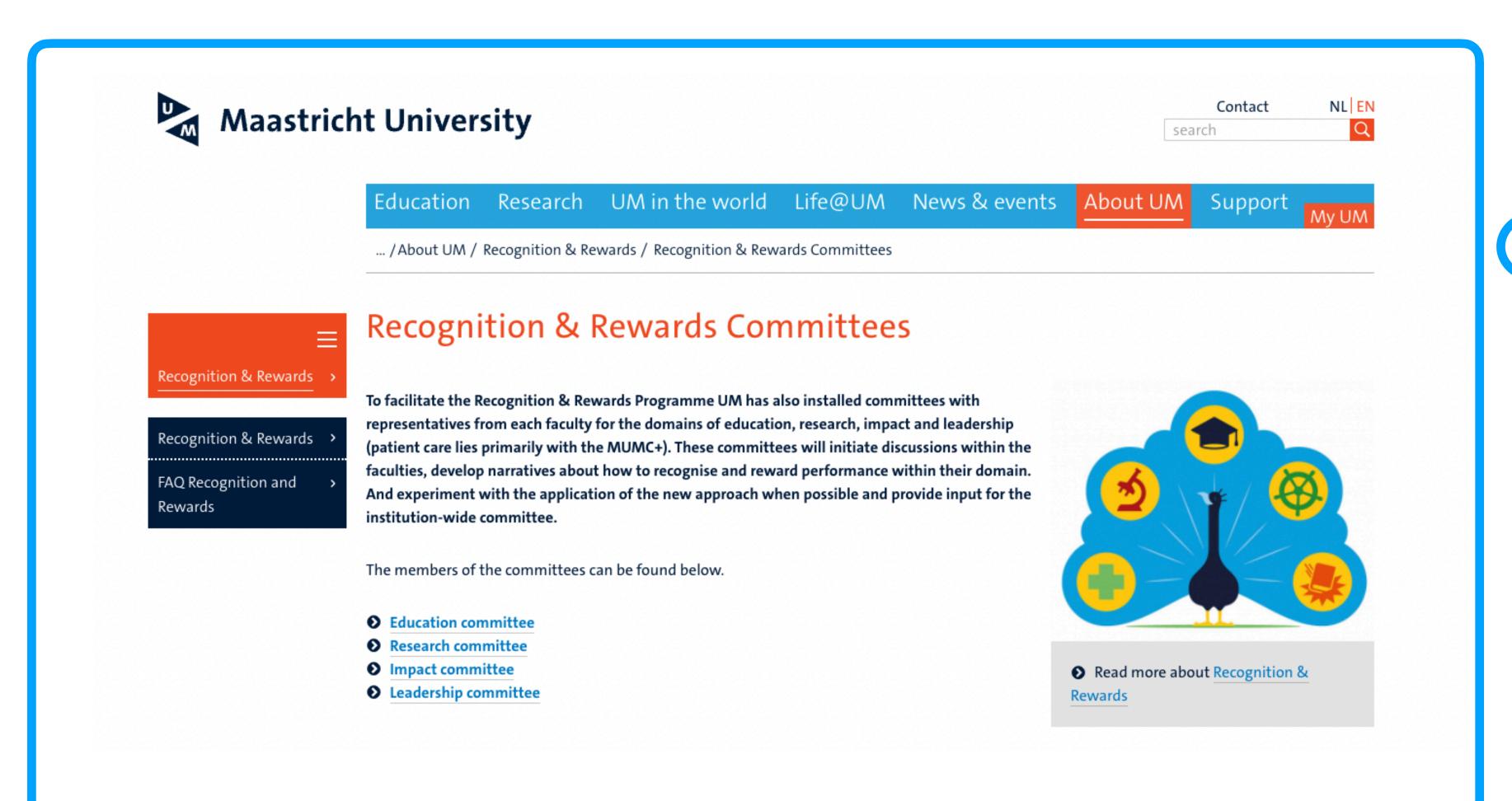
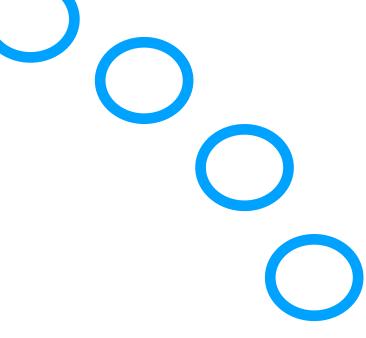
#### R&R Workshop

Nikhef Jamboree Monday 9th of May 2022

#### What is R&R?







# Who was the first dutch Nobel Prize winner?

H.A. Lorentz, P. Zeeman

# What was the name and profession of the scientist after which the random motion in fluids was named?

Brown, botanist

# Is it true that peanut butter contains so much carbon that German scientists have managed to create diamonds out of peanut butter?

True!

# What did Gell-mann call his first classification scheme for quark conglomerates?

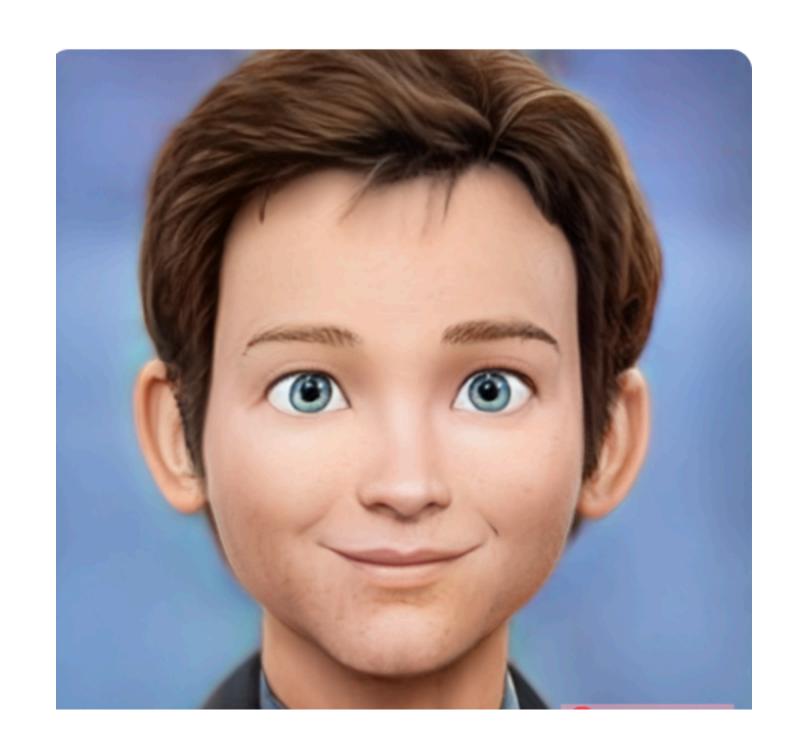
**Eigth-fold Way** 

### Which Greek thinker is famous for the following motto:

the mind is not a vessel to be filled but a fire to be kindled?

**Plutarch** 

### Who is this?





Stan Bentvelsen

# The hypothesis that all matter exists out of particles was first formulated by whom?

**Democritus** 

# Approximately how long does it take for light to travel from the Moon to the earth?

2 seconds

## When you sneeze, the air travels with a speed of more than 150 km per hour.

True

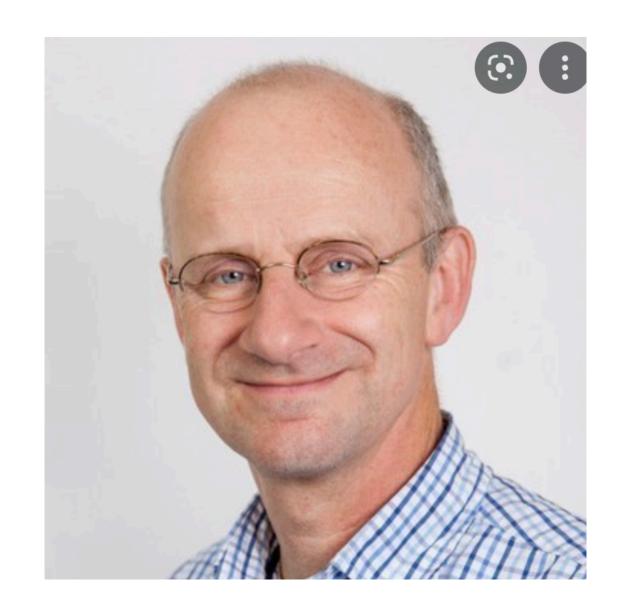
## Which little river flows through Maastricht and ends in the Meuse?

Jeker

### In what year did Maastricht get a University?

#### Who is this?





Arjen van Rijn

# What was the official statement from the Nobel Committee describing for what Albert on his Nobel prize?

"For his services for theoretical physics"

# The Standard Model, as currently formulated, has how many elementary particles?

# Can you state the term used to describe an orbit's farthest point from Earth?

Apogee

# Who was the first Nobel Prize Winner in physics, and what was it for?

Wilhelm Rontgen, Discovery of X-rays

## What is the name of the famous violin payer who organizes great shows on the Vrijthof?

André Rieu

### Who is this?





**Frank Linde** 

### What is the rarest colour M&M?

**Brown** 

### Who was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize?

**Marie Curie** 

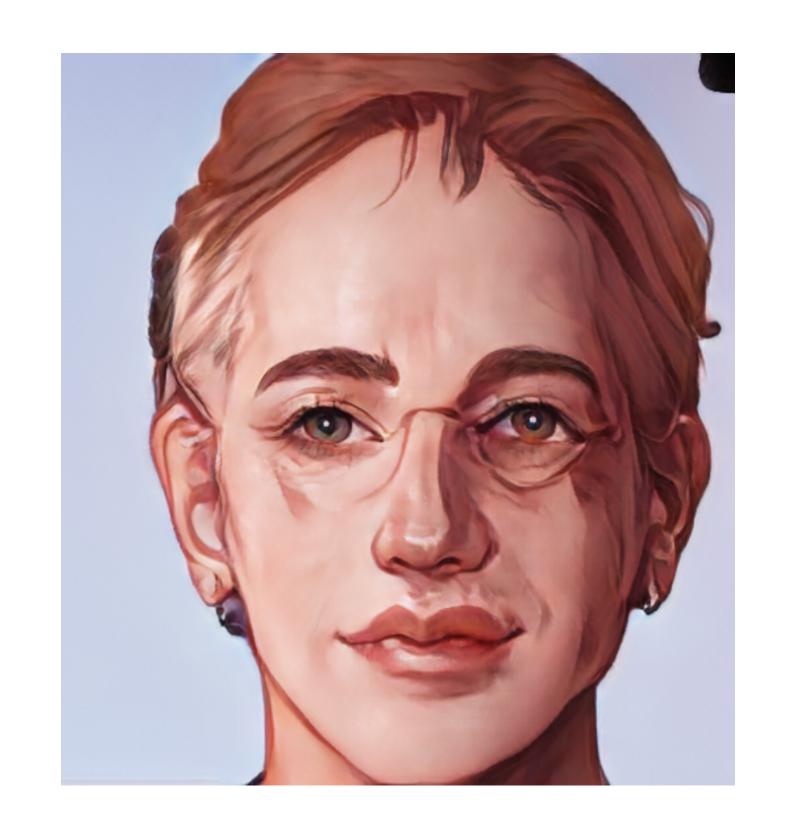
# Name the physicist who won two Nobel Prizes in physics:

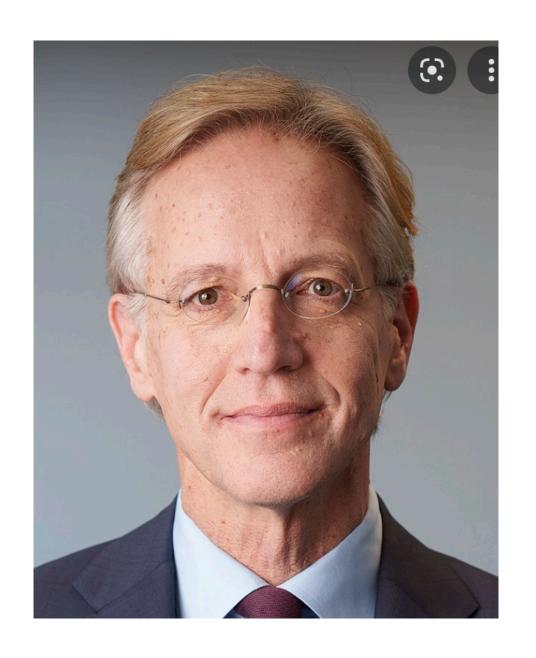
John Bardeen

# Name a funding scheme for education in the (natural) sciences

Comenius Fellowships

#### Who is this?





Robbert Dijkgraaf

## Which scientist discovered the photoelectric effect in 1887?

**Heinrich Hertz** 

### We all know Wikipedia but what was the name of the first popular 'digital' encyclopedia in the 90s

**Encarta** 

# Which major city is upstream on the Meuse in Belgium?

Liege

## What is the name of the annual big art fair that is held every year in Maastricht?

**TEFAF** 

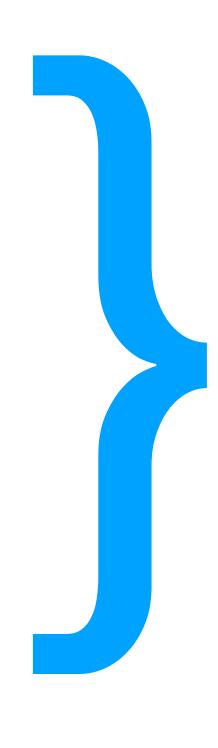
### Which mammal doesn't have vocal cords?

Giraffe

# Who will win the next Nobel Prize

#### Discussion

- Is horizontal development useful?
- Should it be actively implemented (by powers that be)?
- Should a reward&recognition structure be measured? How?

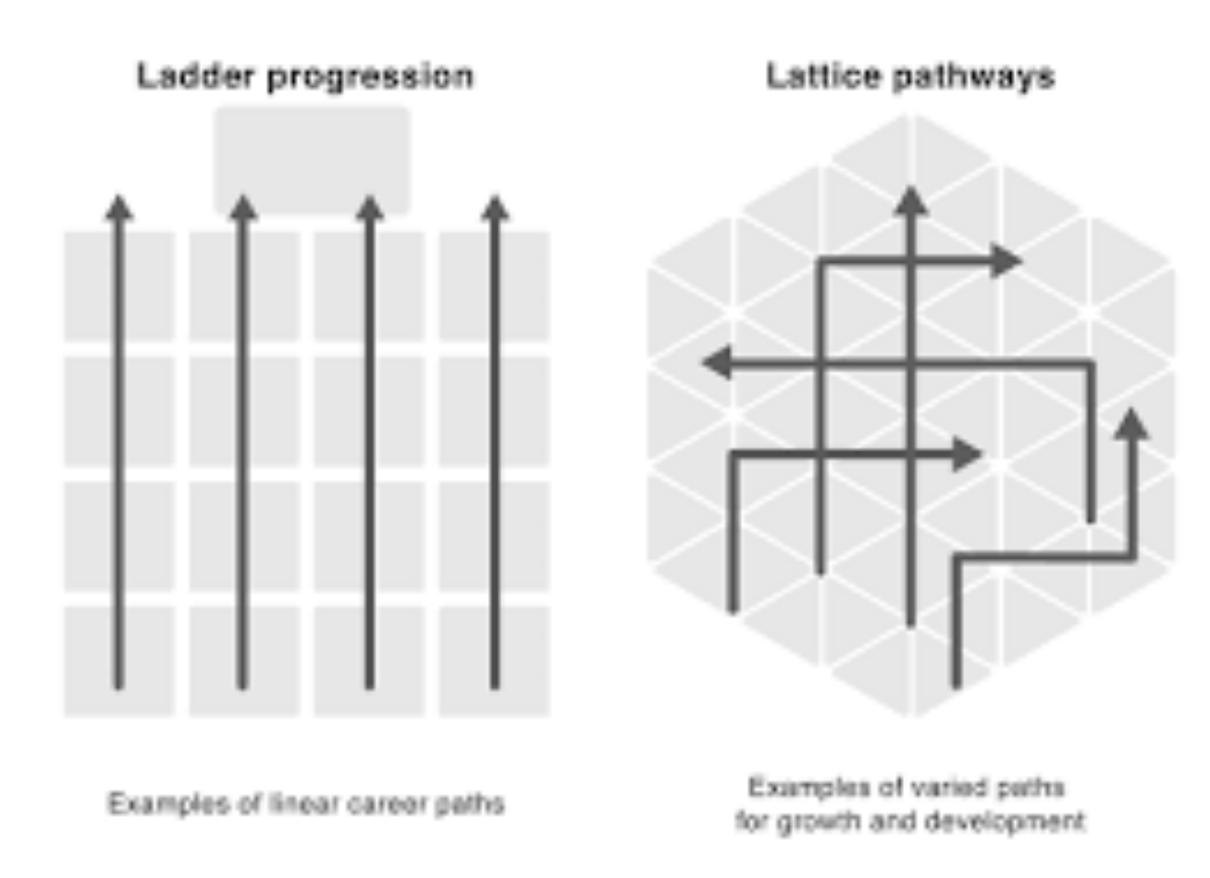


What should the new rules of the game be?

The dominant vertical perspective on professional development is suboptimal in many ways, both for the individual professionals in these careers and for the organization they are part of. Take for example, the Peter principle, which states that *In a hierarchy every employee tends to rise to his level of incompetence.* This may seem paradoxical at first glance, but can be observed at the higher steps of many career ladders.

The lattice is a more useful metaphor because it takes into account the varied career moves one can make. You can move up, but you can also move side-to side and even down. And unlike the career ladder, a downward move on a lattice isn't necessarily a sign of failure. It could be the strategic repositioning that sets up a beneficial move in the future. When provided with opportunities for horizontal growth, employees feel better prepared for the future. Horizontal opportunities add value to employees' roles and can help to increase passion, meaning, and excitement in day-to-day work life.

#### Comparison of ladder progression and varied lattice pathways



#### Recognition in Large Collaborations



How to recognize individual scientific contributions and achievements in large collaborations?

• How can these achievements be made transparant for evaluators and committees?











#### Recognition in Large Collaborations



- A study by JENAS: "Joint-ECFA-NuPECC-APPEC-Symposium" looking for "best practices" and "daring ideas"
  - Publications
  - Talks
  - Analysis procedures
  - Providing information
  - Promoting juniors
  - Technical and Software work
  - Governance and decision making
  - Prizes and awards
- Report with best practices and recommendations will soon be public
  - Requires ongoing developments/initiatives from community







#### (Daring) Statements for discussion



- 1. The problem only exists for real large collaborations
- 2. Analyses and paper reviews should be shaped to fit in the time scale of PhDs/postdocs
- 3. Content of conference talks should be given more freedom less predescribed by collaboration
- 4. (Preparational) technical/software work is insufficiently recognized in comparison with (final) analaysis work
  - Conference organisers should schedule more technical/software talks
- 5. Technical/Software papers can/should have short author lists
- 6. Internal ("ana-notes") can/should be made public
- 7. Awards & rewards: awards are not always good, but rewards are.







#### (Daring) Statements for discussion



- 1. The problem only exists for real large collaborations
- 2. Analyses and paper reviews should be shaped to fit in the time scale of PhDs/postdocs
- 3.

### Please provide your opinion or feedback "via the Wall".

- 5. Technical/Software papers can/should have short author lists
- 6. Internal ("ana-notes") can/should be made public
- 7. Awards & rewards: awards are not always good, but rewards are.





