

The European Strategy for Particle Physics

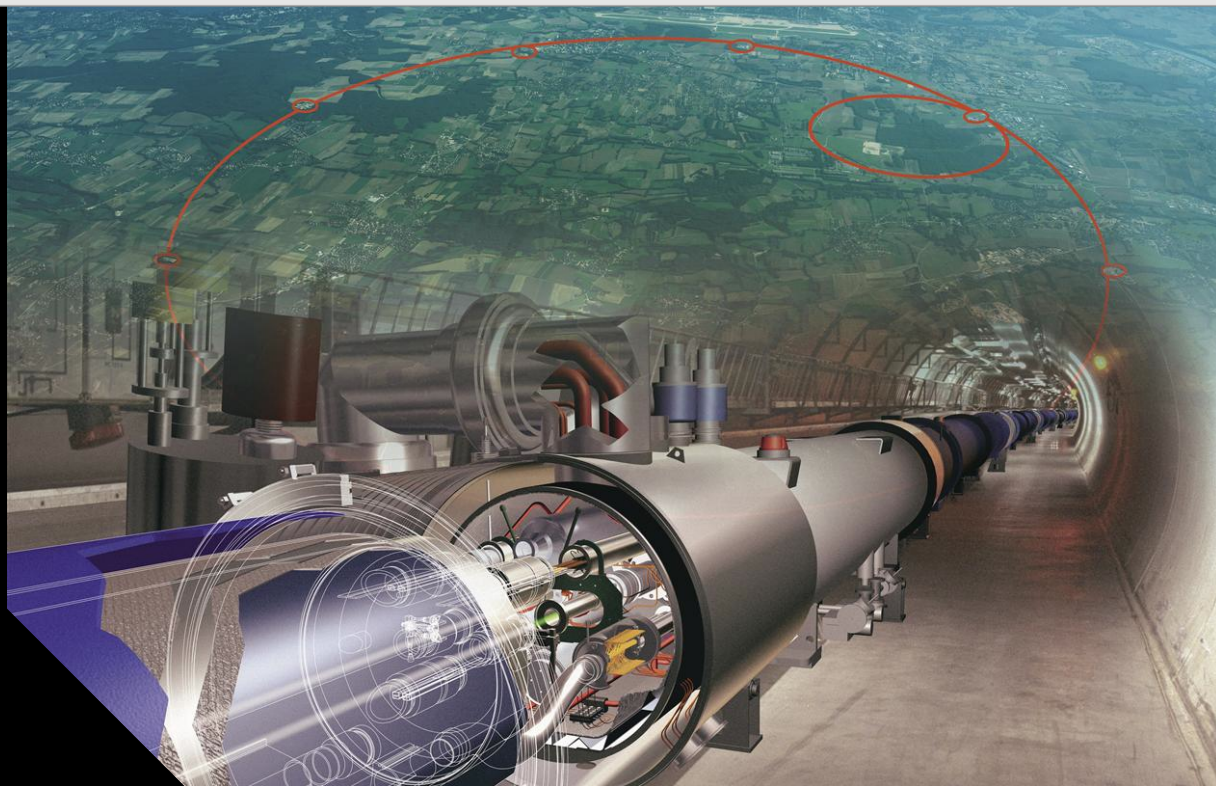
Jorgen D'Hondt
Vrije Universiteit Brussel
ECFA chairperson
(<https://ecfa.web.cern.ch>)

JENAS @ Orsay
Oct 14-16, 2019

fwo
HEP@VUB
BRUSSELS

VUB

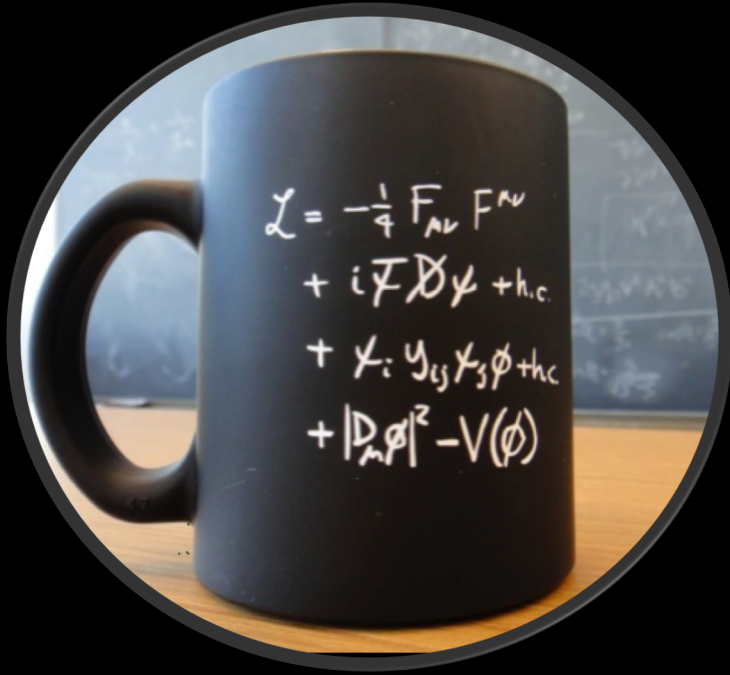
iihe
BRUXELLES BRUSSEL



understand nature at the
largest and the smallest scales

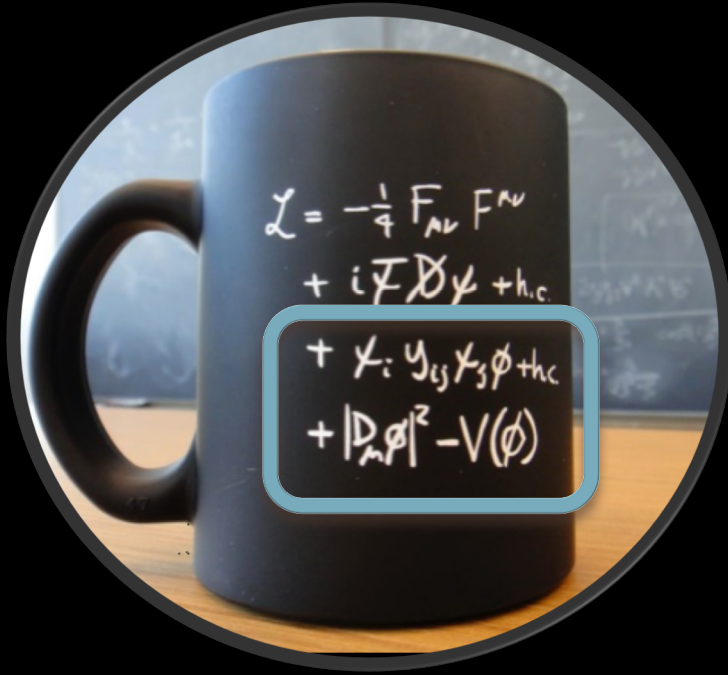
Particle Physics today

enormous success in
describing matter at the
smallest scales

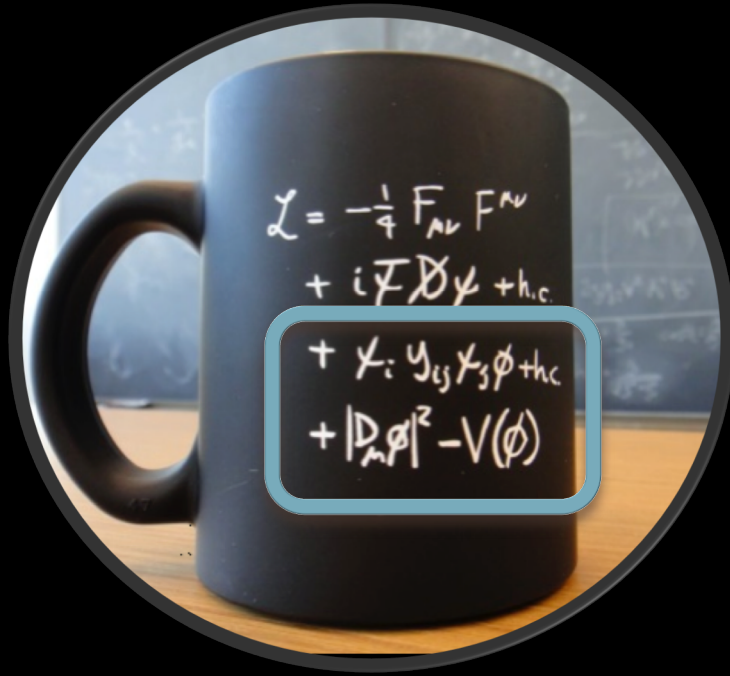


Particle Physics today

enormous success in
describing matter at the
smallest scales



Particle Physics today



enormous success in
describing matter at the
smallest scales

describing \neq understanding

Key open questions for particle physics?

Riccardo Rattazzi
@ Granada

Problems

vs

Mysteries

- Dark Matter
- Baryogenesis
- Strong CP
- Fermion mass spectrum & mixing

- Cosmological Constant
- EW hierarchy
- Black Hole information paradox
- very Early Universe

Plausible EFT
solutions exist

Challenge or
outside
EFT paradigm

although there is no lack of novel theoretical ideas, there are no clear indications where the next paradigm shift is hiding

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ideas, there are no clear indications where
the next paradigm shift is hiding

*an argument for a strong and diverse,
yet coherent and concerted empirical
exploration*

although there is no lack of
ideas the

In order to make progress in unravelling the
smallest and largest scales of Nature

we need a strong story

*coherent and concerted empirical
exploration*

Long-term strategy for Particle Physics



Organization (2013 update):

<http://europeanstrategygroup.web.cern.ch/europeanstrategygroup/>

**UPDATE of the European
Particle Physics Strategy (2013)**

TODAY

Higgs discovery (2012)

Start data taking at the LHC (2010)

**European Particle Physics
Strategy (2006)**

Organization (2006):

<http://council-strategygroup.web.cern.ch/council-strategygroup/>

The European Particle Physics Strategy 2013

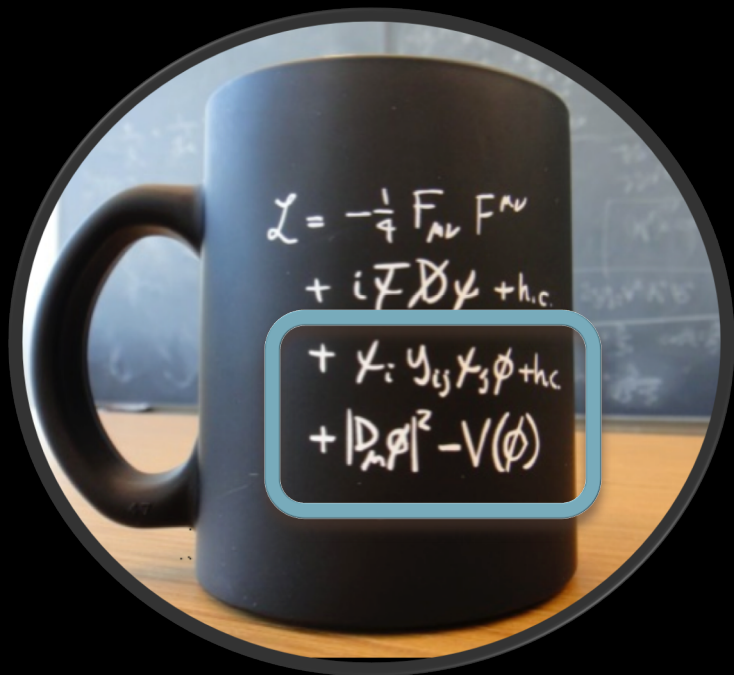
<https://cds.cern.ch/record/1567258/files/esc-e-106.pdf> - *with the highest priority*

- ① Europe's top priority should be the exploitation of the full potential of the LHC, including the high-luminosity upgrade of the machine and detectors with a view to collecting ten times more data than in the initial design, by around 2030. This upgrade programme will also provide further exciting opportunities for the study of flavour physics and the quark-gluon plasma.
- ② CERN should undertake design studies for accelerator projects in a global context, with emphasis on proton-proton and electron-positron high-energy frontier machines. These design studies should be coupled to a vigorous accelerator R&D programme, including high-field magnets and high-gradient accelerating structures, in collaboration with national institutes, laboratories and universities worldwide.
- ③ Europe looks forward to a [ILC] proposal from Japan to discuss a possible participation.
- ④ CERN should develop a neutrino programme to pave the way for a substantial European role in future long-baseline experiments. Europe should explore the possibility of major participation in leading long-baseline neutrino projects in the US and Japan.

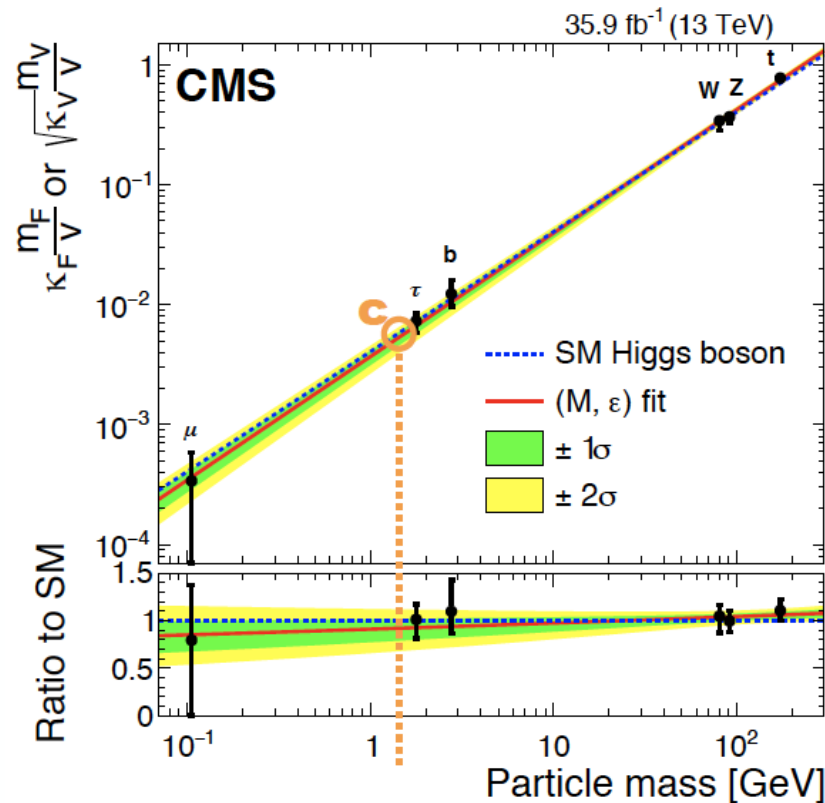
1st priority

LHC and HL-LHC

Initial legacy impact of the LHC

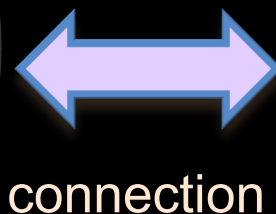
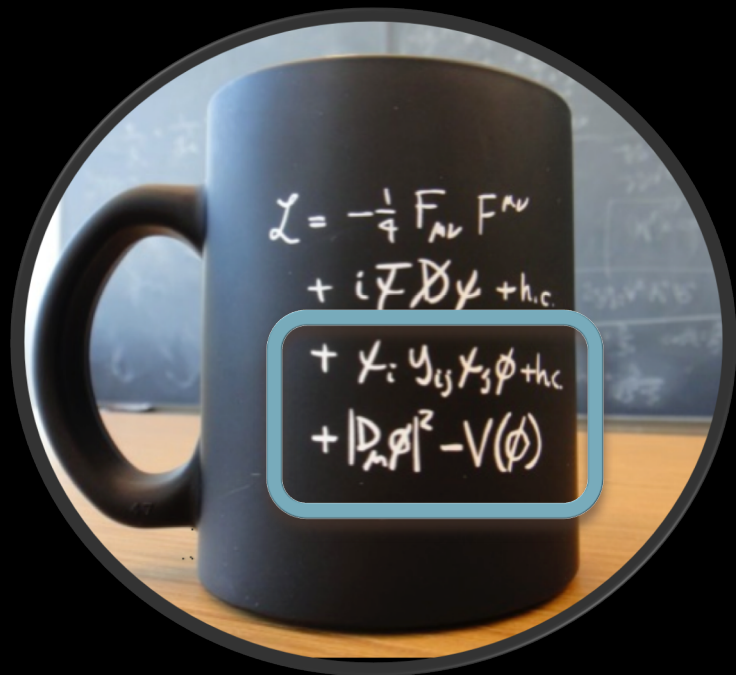


a MORE PRECISE and more COMPLETE description



Roberto Salerno @ EPS-HEPP2019

Initial legacy impact of the LHC

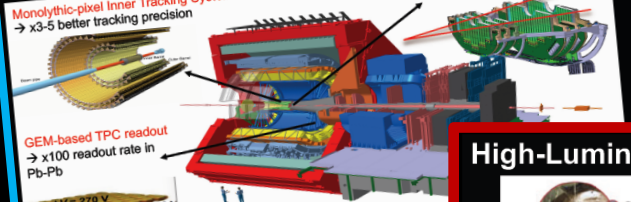


our initial
designs for
BSM physics
around 1 TeV
are excluded

a MORE PRECISE and more
COMPLETE description

ALICE – Upgrade LS2 – study Quark-Gluon Plasma formed in nuclear collisions

Monolithic-pixel Inner Tracking System
→ x3-5 better tracking precision

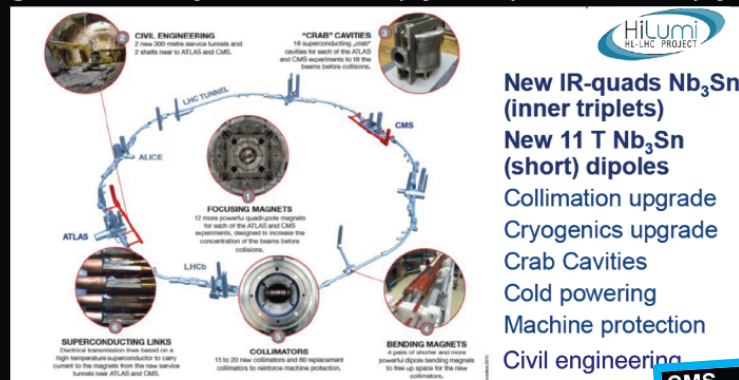


GEM-based TPC readout
→ x100 readout rate in Pb-Pb

$\Delta V = 270\text{ V}$
 $\Delta V = 500\text{ V}$
 $\Delta V = 230\text{ V}$
 $\Delta V = 500\text{ V}$
 $\Delta V = 280\text{ V}$
 $\Delta V = 500\text{ V}$
 $\Delta V = 300\text{ V}$
 $\Delta V = 500\text{ V}$

- Low- p_T heavy-flavour mesons/baryons;
- Low- p_T charmonia; c-bar melting and
- Low-mass di-electrons: QGP thermal

High-Luminosity LHC: 300/fb (by 2023) → 3000/fb (by 2037)



New IR-quads Nb₃Sn (inner triplets)
New 11 T Nb₃Sn (short) dipoles
Collimation upgrade
Cryogenics upgrade
Crab Cavities
Cold powering
Machine protection
Civil engineering

Formal approval by CERN Council (June 2016)
Cost to Completion : 950 MCHF (material)

Detector
plan

since ~10 years
for another ~20 years

LHCb – Upgrade LS2

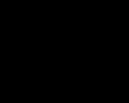
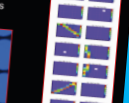
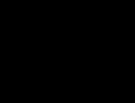
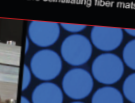
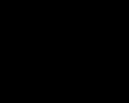
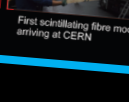
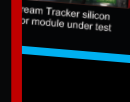
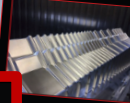
Construction well advanced

Prototypes of DAQ board (FPGA)

VELO RF foil (250 um thick machined aluminum foil)

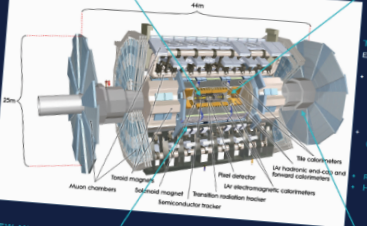
Will collect 50 fb⁻¹ at instantaneous lumi of 2x10³⁴cm⁻²s⁻¹
Full software trigger
New tracking detectors
New RICH photon detectors
New electronics read out at 40 MHz

Machining and tight scan of the scintillating fiber mats for the fibre tracker



ATLAS – Upgrade Phase II (LS3)

NEW ALL-SILICON INNER TRACKER (ITK) WITH η COVERAGE UP TO 4



HIGH GRANULARITY TRACKING IN FORWARD REGION

- LO HARDWARE TRIGGER:
 - LO CALORIMETER
 - LO TOPOLOGICAL
 - LO MUON
 - LO GLOBAL
- L1 HARDWARE TRIGGER (OPTIONAL):
 - L1 GLOBAL
 - L1 TRACK TRIGGER
- READOUT SYSTEM:
 - HLT

NEW MUON CHAMBERS IN THE INNER BARREL REGION

FORWARD MUON TRACKER (OPTIONAL)

CMS – Upgrade Phase II (LS3)

Trigger/HLT/DAQ (interim TDR submitted)
• Track information in trigger at 40 MHz
• 12.5 μ s latency
• HLT input/output 750/7.5 kHz

New Endcap Calorimeters

- Rad. tolerant - High granularity transverse and longitudinal
- 4D shower measurement including precise timing capability

New Tracker

- Rad. tolerant - increased granularity - lighter
- 40 MHz selective readout (strips) for Trigger
- Extended coverage to $\eta \approx 3.8$

Barrel EM calorimeter

- New FE/BE electronics for full granularity readout at 40 MHz - with improved time resolution
- Lower operating temperature (8 \pm)

Muon systems

- New DT & CSC FE/BE electronics
- New station to complete CSC at $1.6 < \eta < 2.4$
- Extended coverage to $\eta \approx 3$

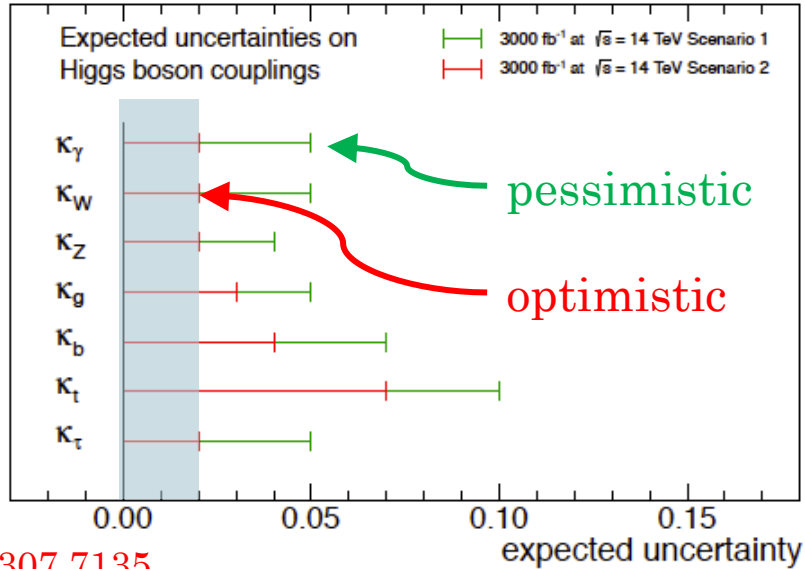
Beam radiation and luminosity Common systems and infrastructure

MIP precision Timing Detector

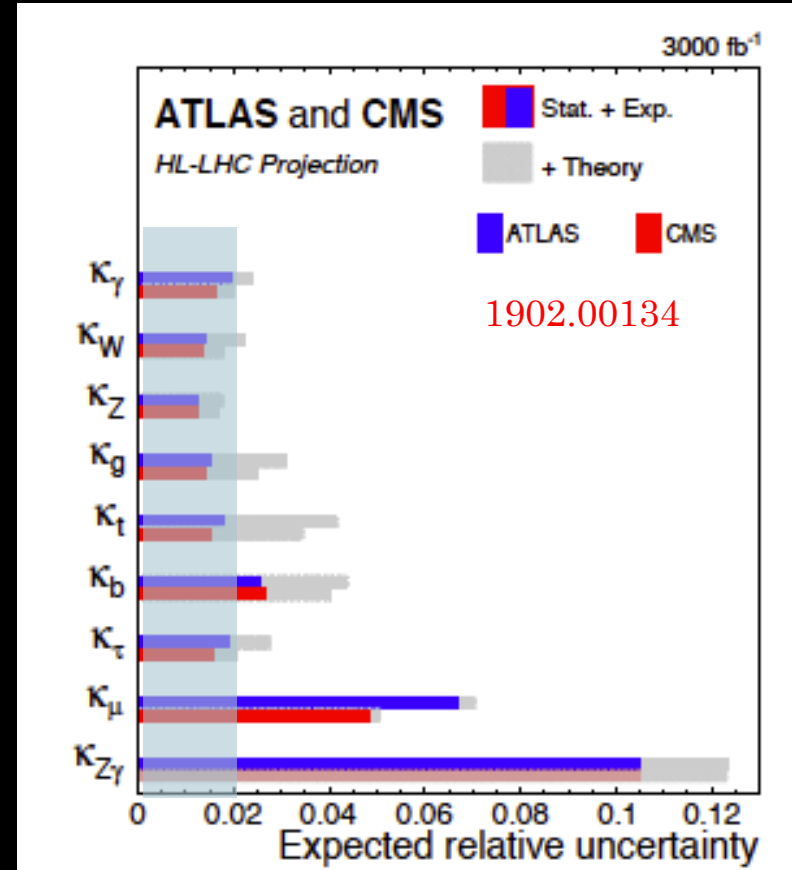
- Barrel layer: Crystal + SiPM
- Endcap layer: Low Gain Avalanche Diodes

Potential HL-LHC performance in Higgs couplings *anno 2013 versus anno 2019*

CMS Projection

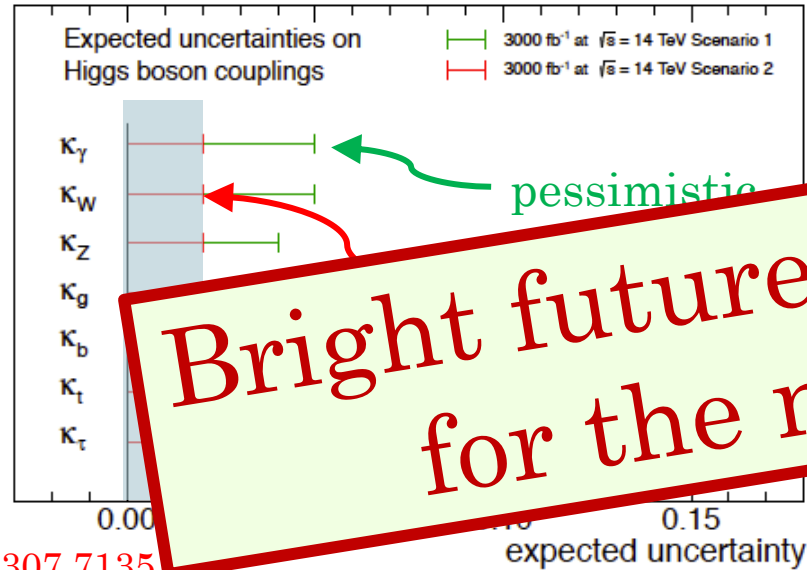


Taking into account innovative thoughts and research experience, what was optimistic in 2013 seems realistic in 2019.



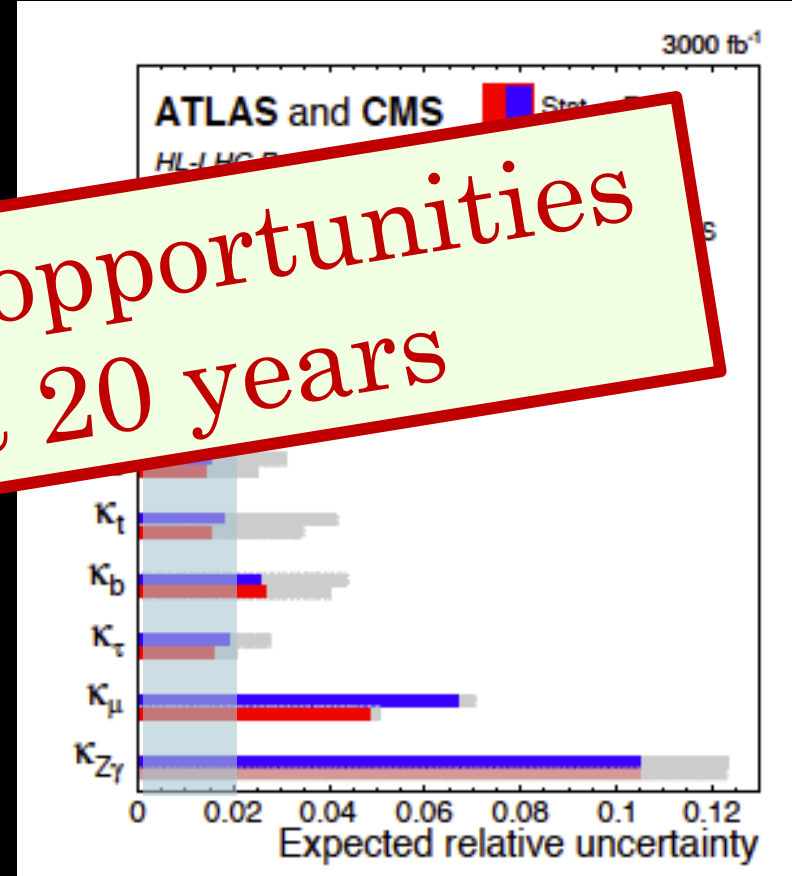
Potential HL-LHC performance in Higgs couplings *anno 2013 versus anno 2019*

CMS Projection



Bright future of opportunities
for the next 20 years

Taking into account innovative thoughts and research experience, what was optimistic in 2013 seems realistic in 2019.



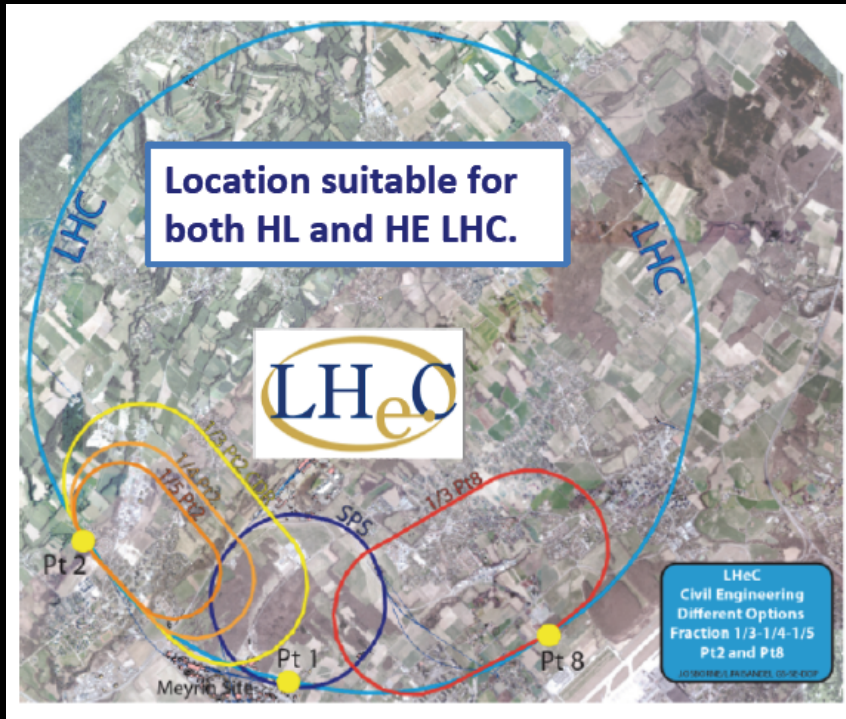
2nd priority

Future colliders at CERN
Accelerator R&D

Concrete collider options studied at CERN

LHeC (ep), <http://lhec.web.cern.ch>

J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 39 (2012) 075001 [arXiv:1206.2913]



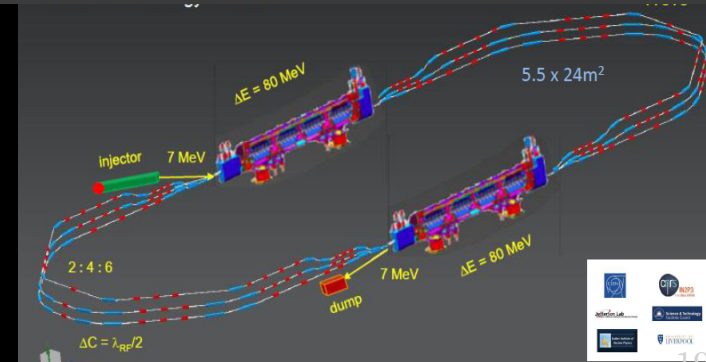
LHeC (60 GeV e- from ERL)

$$E_{cms} = 0.2 - 1.3 \text{ TeV}$$

run with the HL-LHC (\gtrsim Run5)

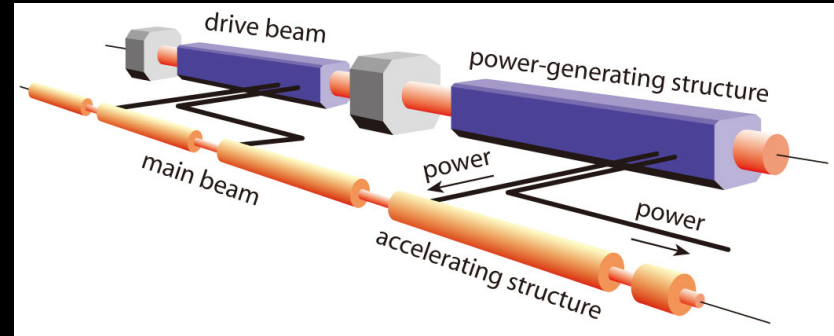
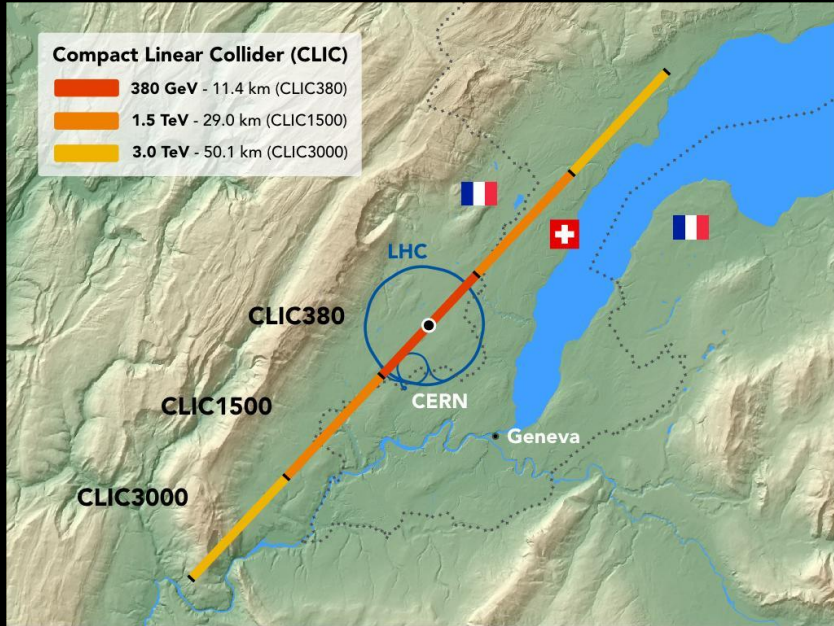
Energy Recovery Linac (ERL)

R&D demonstrator at Orsay, PERLE



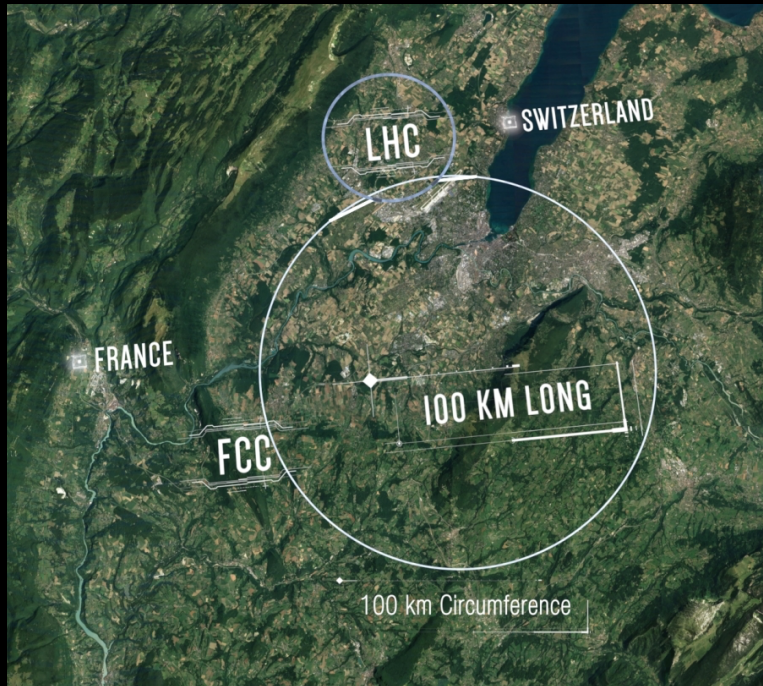
Concrete collider options studied at CERN

CLIC (ee), <http://clic-study.web.cern.ch/>

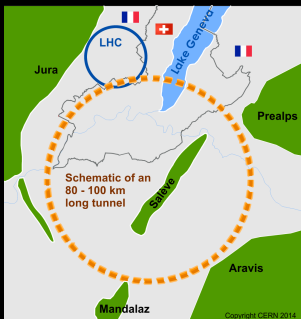


Concrete collider options studied at CERN

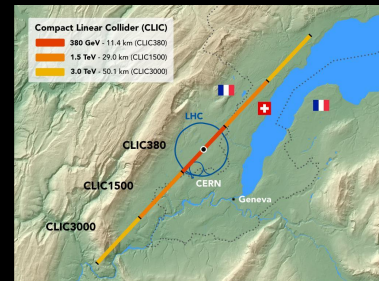
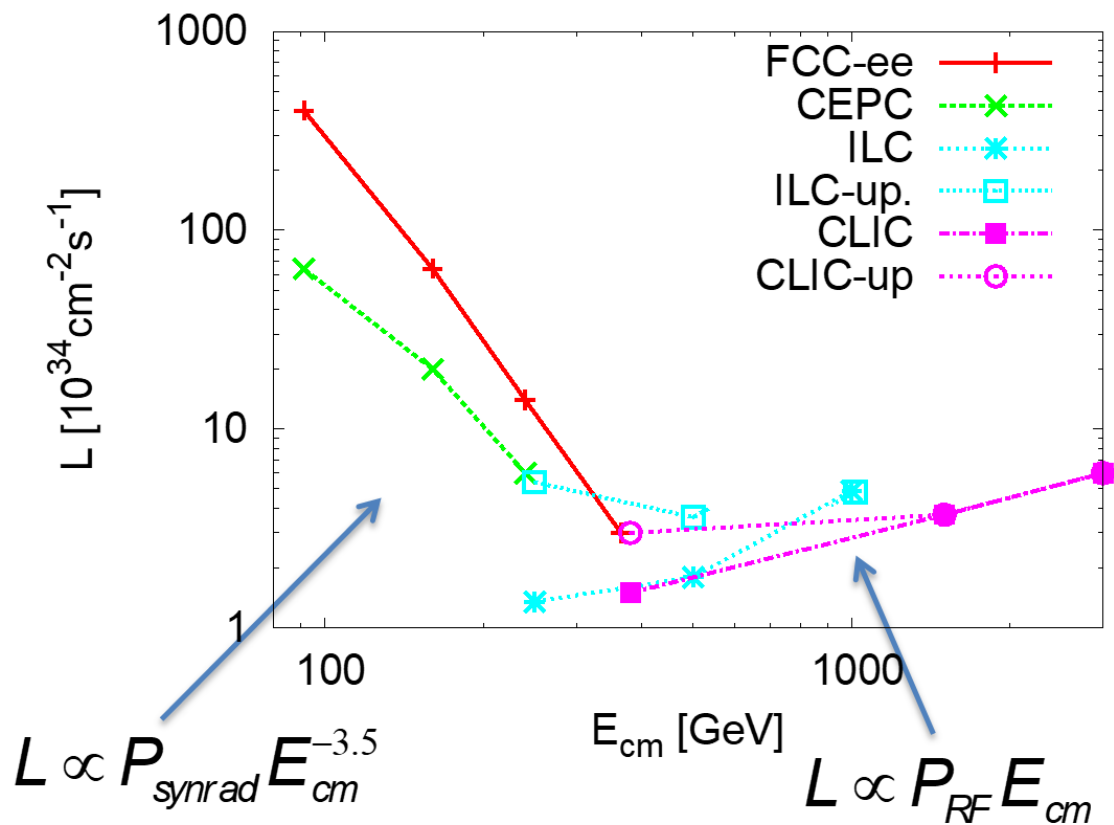
FCC (ee, ep, pp, pA, AA, eA), <https://fcc-cdr.web.cern.ch/>



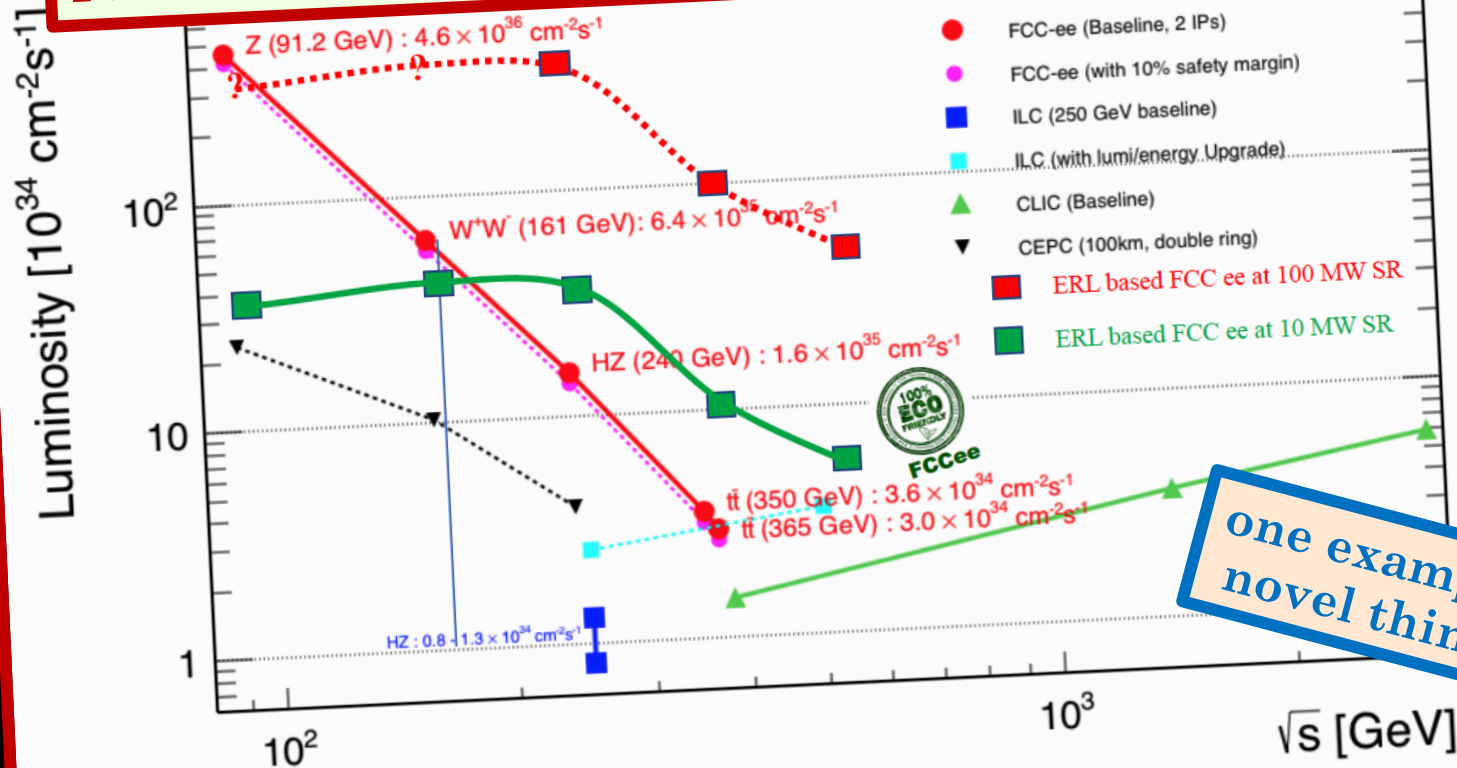
- e^+e^- collider (**FCC-ee**) @ 90-365 GeV
as potential first step
(ERL-technology, CLIC injector, ...)
- pp -collider (**FCC-hh**) @ 100 TeV
- p -e collider (**FCC-he**)
- **HE-LHC** with *FCC-hh* magnets
- $\mu\mu$ collider (**FCC- $\mu\mu$**) option
- AA, Ap, Ae options



Luminosity per facility



Novel thinking ongoing: ERL-based FCC-ee



one example of novel thinking

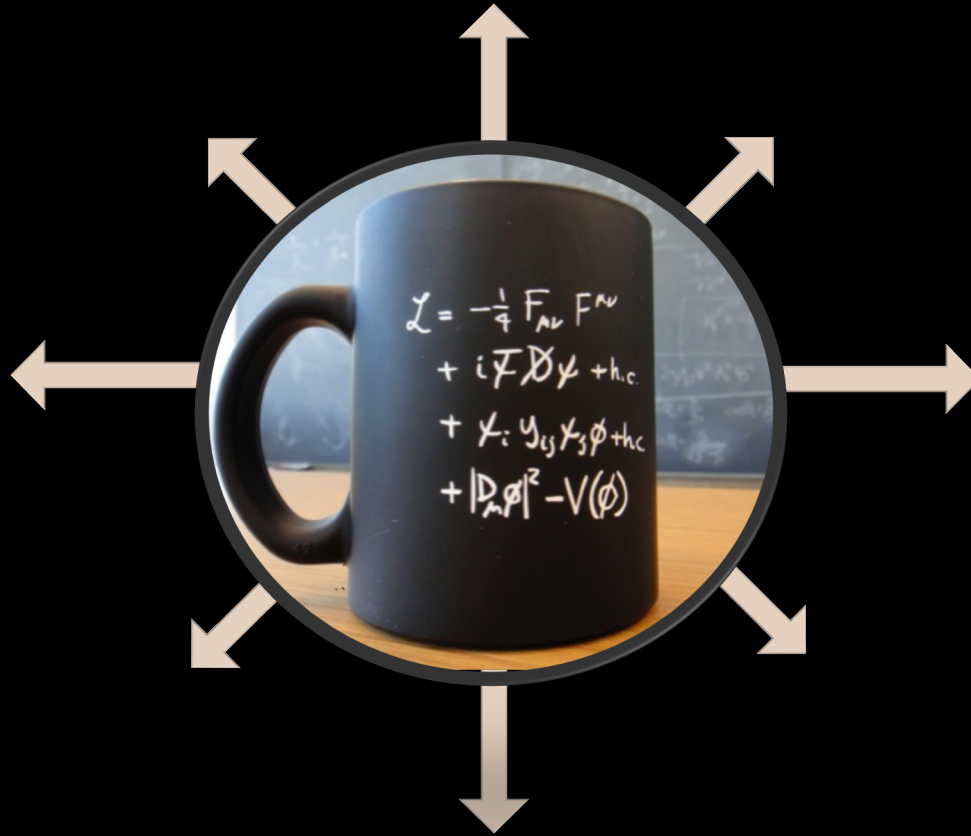
2nd priority

Future colliders at CERN

Accelerator R&D

higher energy interactions in the lab

earlier universe



rarer processes

higher energetic phenomena in the universe

higher energy interactions in the lab

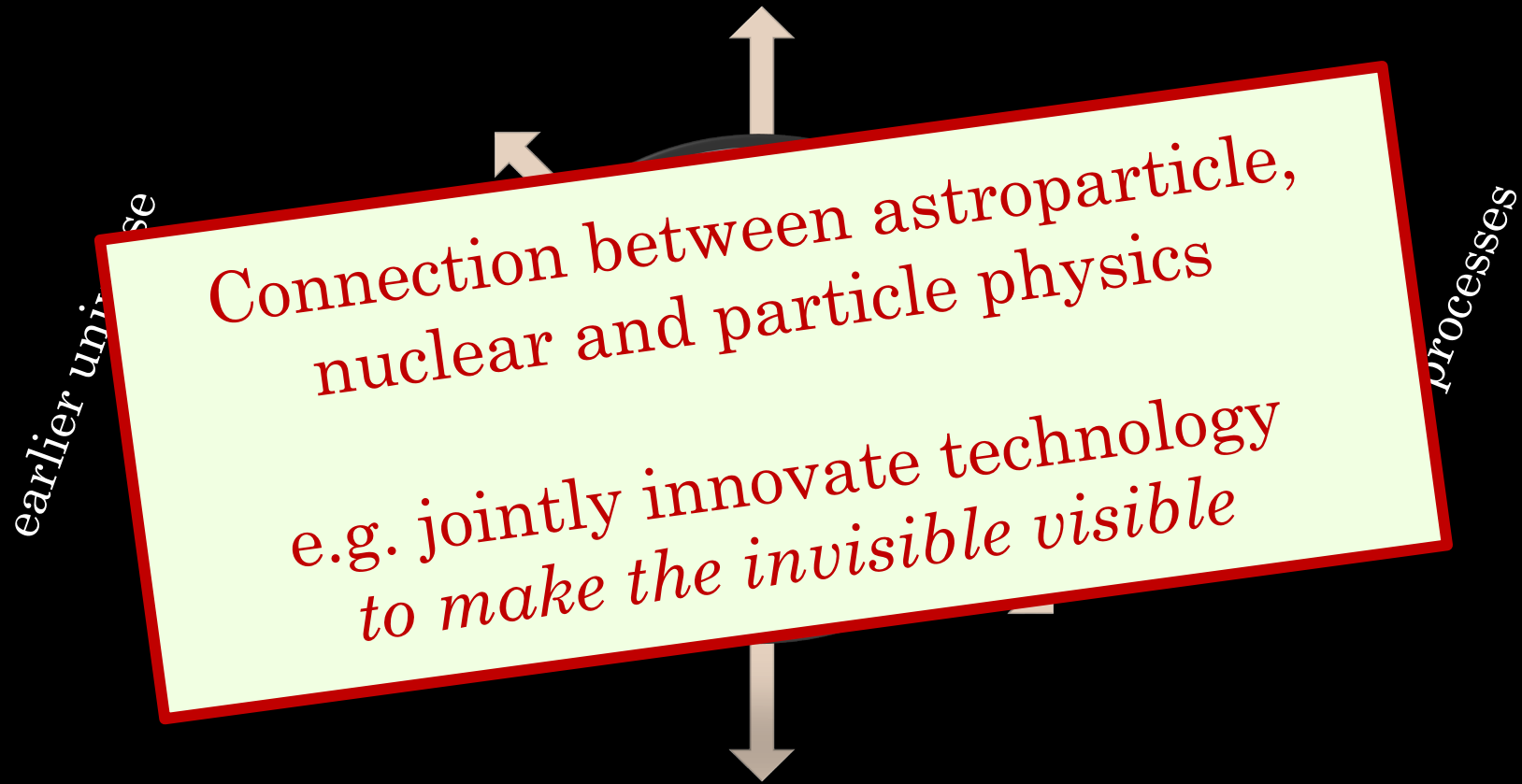
earlier universe

Innovate Technology
make the invisible visible

rarer processes

higher energetic phenomena in the universe

higher energy interactions in the lab



higher energetic phenomena in the universe

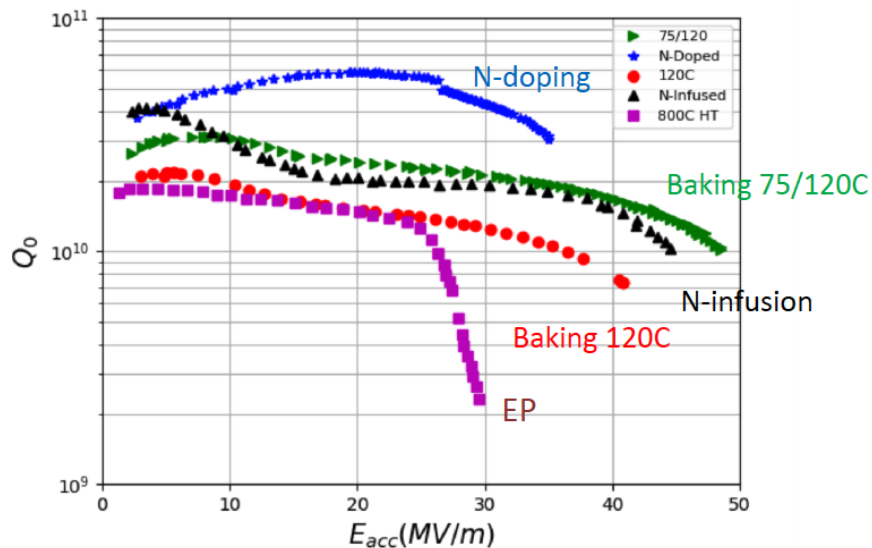
*What is out there on our
accelerator/collider technology front?
(only a very brief snapshot)*

Superconducting RF cavity R&D *~50MV/m within reach, XFEL@DESY has ~30MV/m*

Akira Yamamoto
@ Granada

Courtesy: Anna Grassellino
- TTC Meeting, TRIUMF, Feb., 2019

State of the Art in High-Q and High-G (1.3 GHz, 2K)



- **N-doping** (@ 800C for ~a few min.)
 - $Q > 3E10$, $G = 35$ MV/m
- **Baking w/o N** (@ 75/120C)
 - $Q > 1E10$, $G = 49$ MV/m (Bpk-210 mT)
- **N-infusion** (@ 120C for 48h)
 - $Q > 1E10$, $G = 45$ MV/m
- **Baking w/o N** (@ 120C for xx h)
 - $Q > 7E9$, $G = 42$ MV/m
- **EP** (only)
 - $Q > 1.3E10$, $G = 25$ MV/m

- **High-Q** by **N-Doping** well established, and
- **High-G** by N-infusion and **Low-T baking** still to be understood and reproduced, worldwide.

SC Magnet R&D – *16 T magnets would allow to reach much higher pp collision energies*



FRESKA2 @ CERN



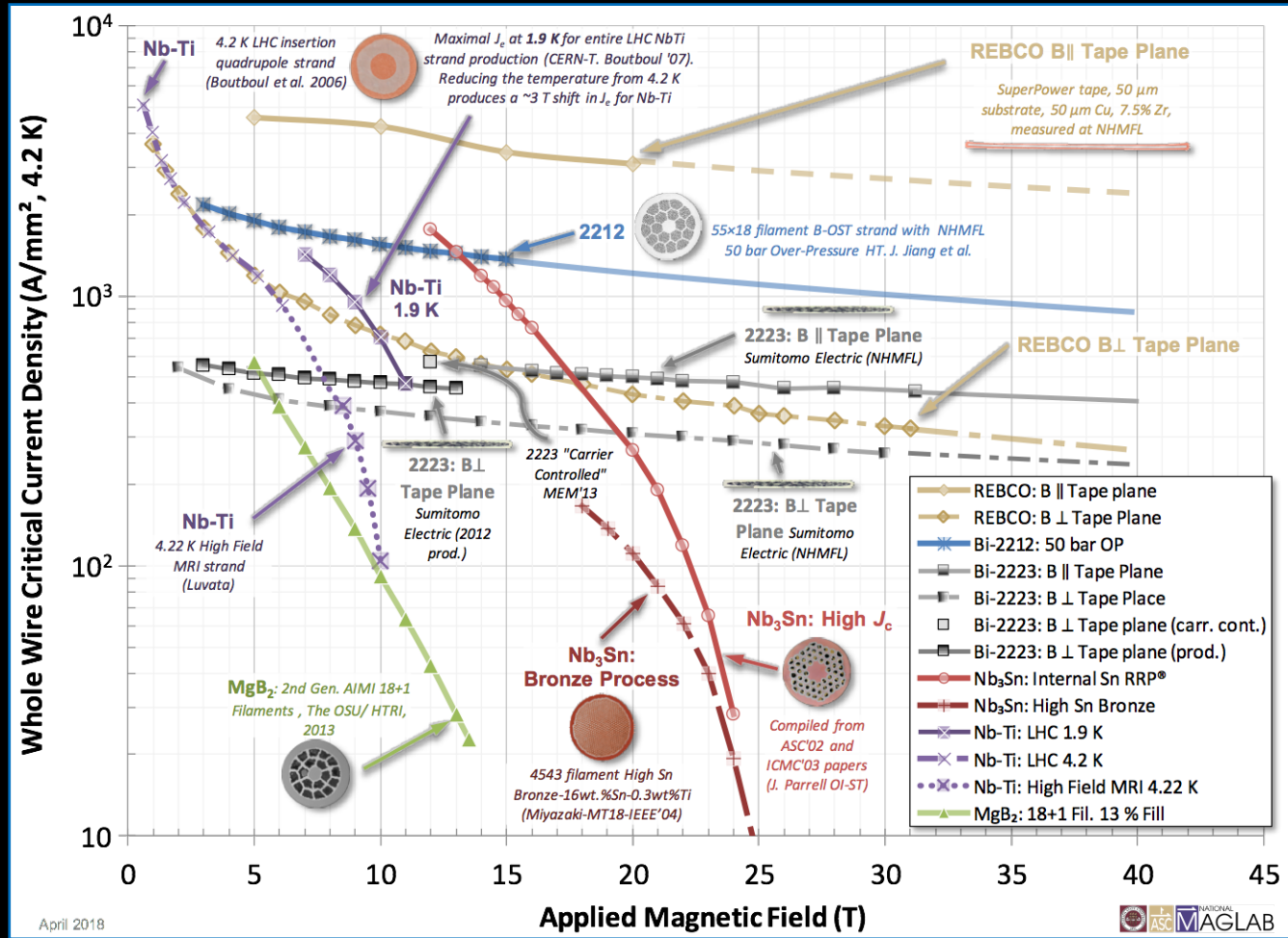
Test new superconductive cables (Nb_3Sn)

Dipole magnet

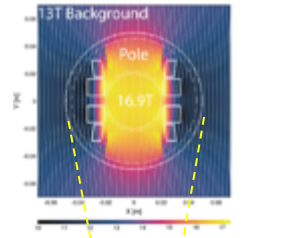
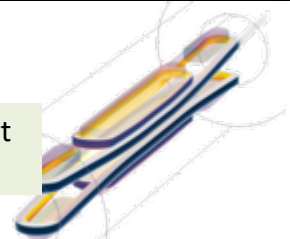
1.5 m long, 1 m diameter, 10 cm aperture

Reached 14.6 T (April 2018), a record for a magnet with a “free” aperture, and with only few quenches

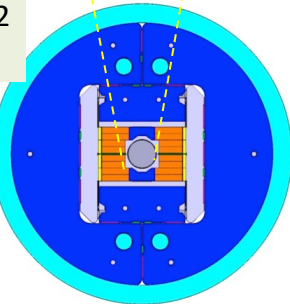
SC Magnet R&D – alternative materials for high- J_c at high magnetic field



HTS-Insert
3~5 T



FRESCA-2
13-14 T



Eucard2: HTS-insert
to be tested in 2019
(3-5) + (13-14) T : > 16 T

Technology readiness

Akira Yamamoto
@ Granada

Personal View on Relative Timelines

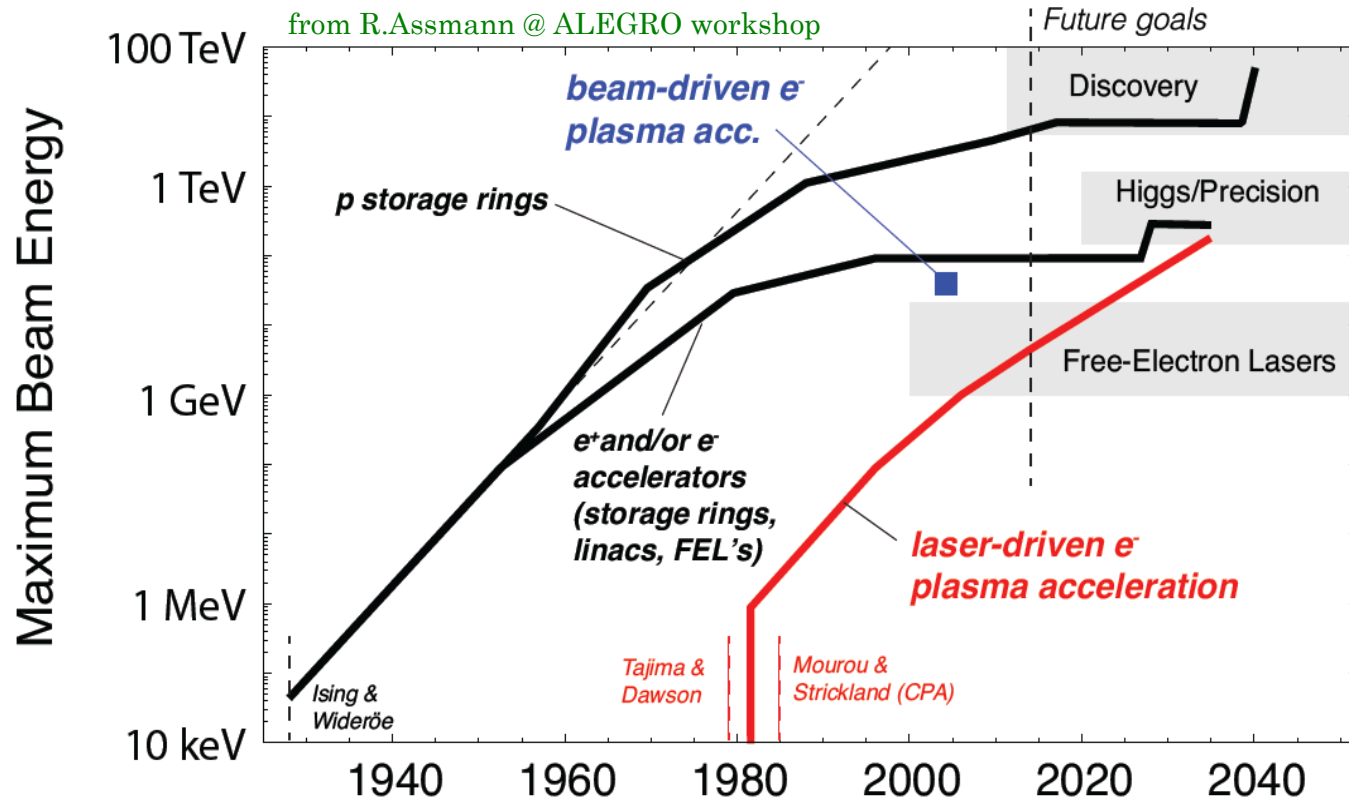
Timeline	~ 5	~ 10	~ 15	~ 20	~ 25	~ 30	~ 35
Lepton Colliders							
SRF-LC/CC	Proto/pre-series	Construction		Operation		Upgrade	
NRF—LC	Proto/pre-series	Construction		Operation		Upgrade	
Hadron Collier (CC)							
8~(11)T NbTi /(Nb3Sn)	Proto/pre-series	Construction		Operation			Upgrade
12~14T Nb3Sn	Short-model R&D		Proto/Pre-series		Construction		Operation
14~16T Nb3Sn	Short-model R&D			Prototype/Pre-series		Construction	

Accelerator R&D – Advanced Novel Accelerators (ICFA Panel)

ALEGRO (Advanced LinEar collider study GROup, for a multi-TeV Advanced Linear Collider)

ALEGRO delivered a document detailing the international roadmap and strategy for Advanced and Novel Accelerators for High Energy Physics applications.

<http://www.lpgp.u-psud.fr/icfaana/alegro>

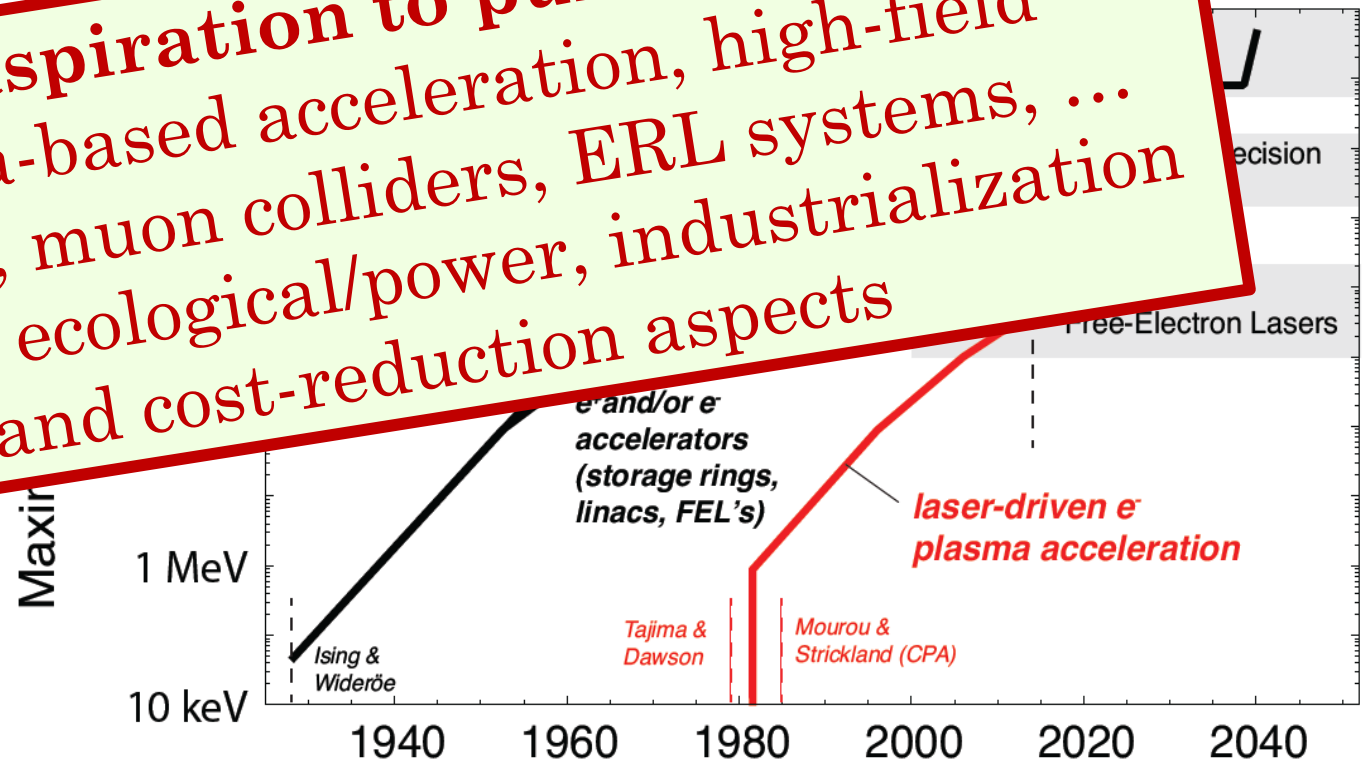


Accelerator R&D – Advanced Novel Accelerators (ICFA Panel)

ALEGRO (Advanced LinEar collider study GROup, for a multi-TeV Advanced Linear Collider)

ALEGRO delivered a document
intern
and st
Novel
(ANAs)

Strong aspiration to pursue R&D for:
plasma-based acceleration, high-field magnets, muon colliders, ERL systems, ...
including ecological/power, industrialization
and cost-reduction aspects

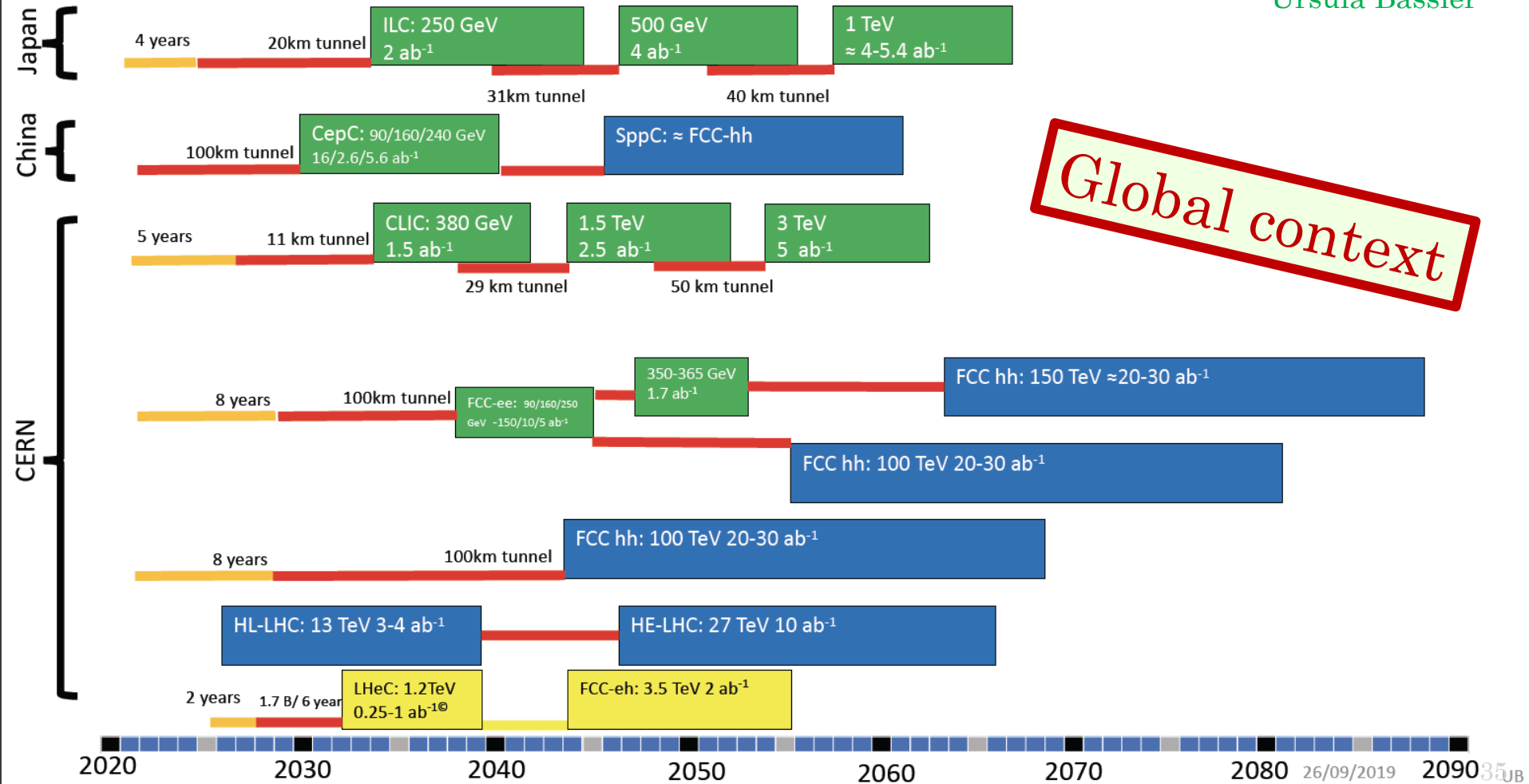


Possible scenarios of future colliders

■ Proton collider
■ Electron collider
■ Electron-Proton collider

— Construction/Transformation: heights of box construction cost/year
— Preparation

Ursula Bassler



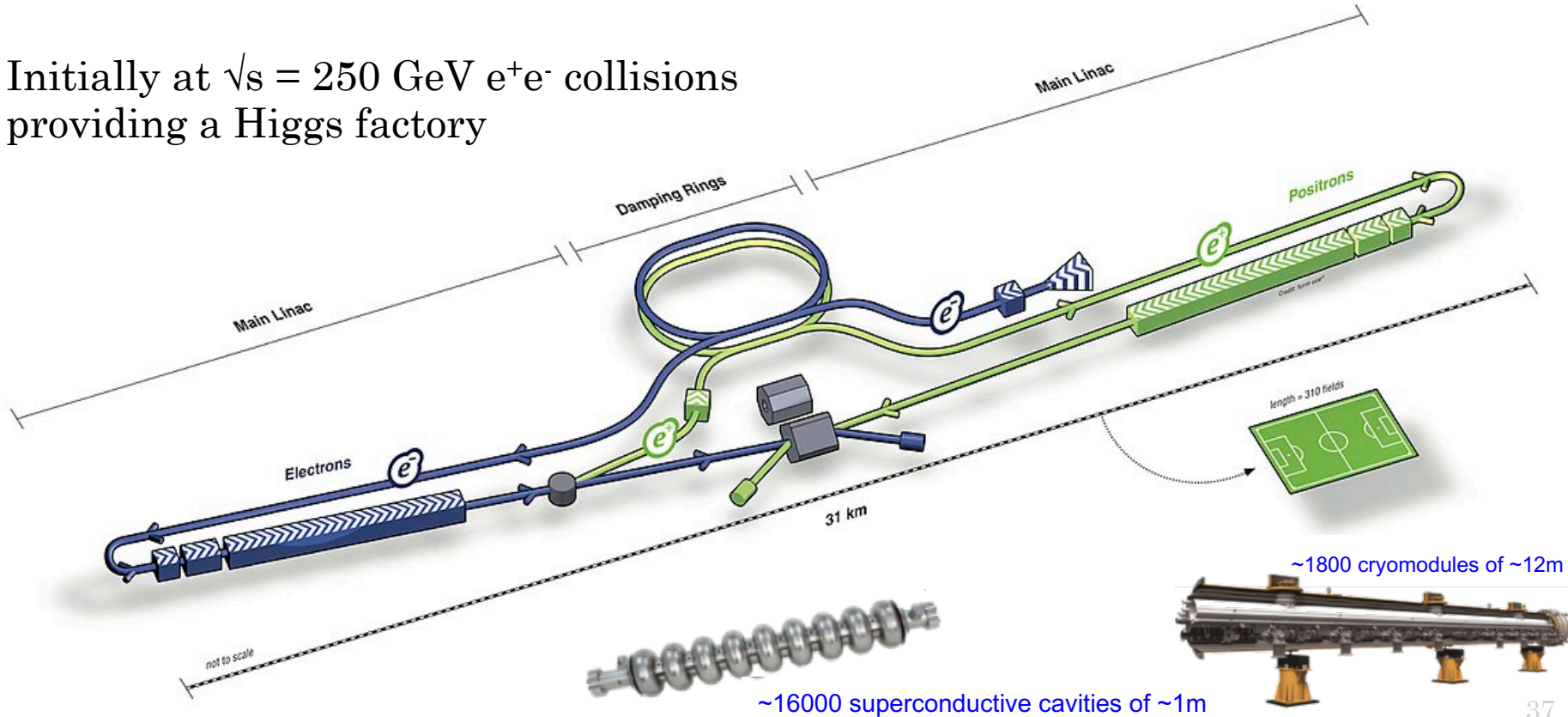
3rd priority

ILC at Japan

Towards an update of the strategy

Europe looks forward to a [ILC] proposal from Japan to discuss a possible participation.

Initially at $\sqrt{s} = 250$ GeV e^+e^- collisions
providing a Higgs factory



Towards an update of the strategy

Europe looks forward to a [ILC] proposal from Japan to discuss a possible participation.

ICFA meeting, Tokyo, 6-8 March 2019

- We were informed about the position of MEXT on the ILC project. We heard as well as a speech from Hon. Kawamura from the Federation of Diet Members for the ILC.
<https://www.kek.jp/en/newsroom/2019/03/13/2100/>
- In response, the ICFA statement: https://icfa.fnal.gov/wp-content/uploads/ICFA_Tokyo_Statement_March2019.pdf
- The letter from the Linear Collider Board (LCB):
https://icfa.fnal.gov/wp-content/uploads/LCB_letter_to_MEXT-signed.pdf



“MEXT has not yet reached declaration for hosting the ILC in Japan at this moment”

“MEXT will pay close attention to the progress of the discussions at the European Strategy for Particle Physics Update”

“MEXT will continue to discuss the ILC project with other governments while having an interest in the ILC project”

4th priority

Neutrino Platform

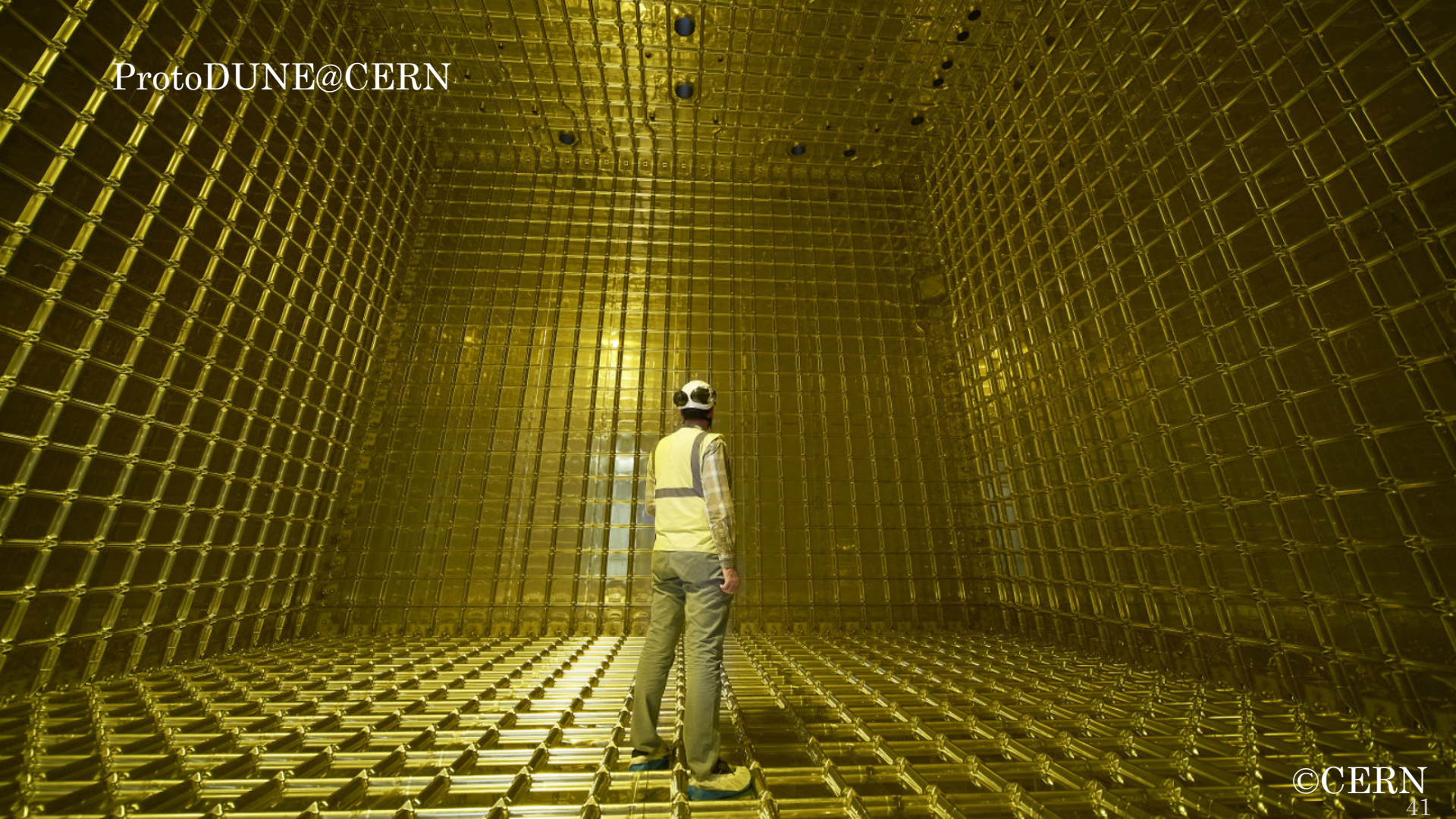
Towards an update of the strategy

CERN should develop a neutrino programme to pave the way for a substantial European role in future long-baseline experiments. Europe should explore the possibility of major participation in leading long-baseline neutrino projects in the US and Japan.

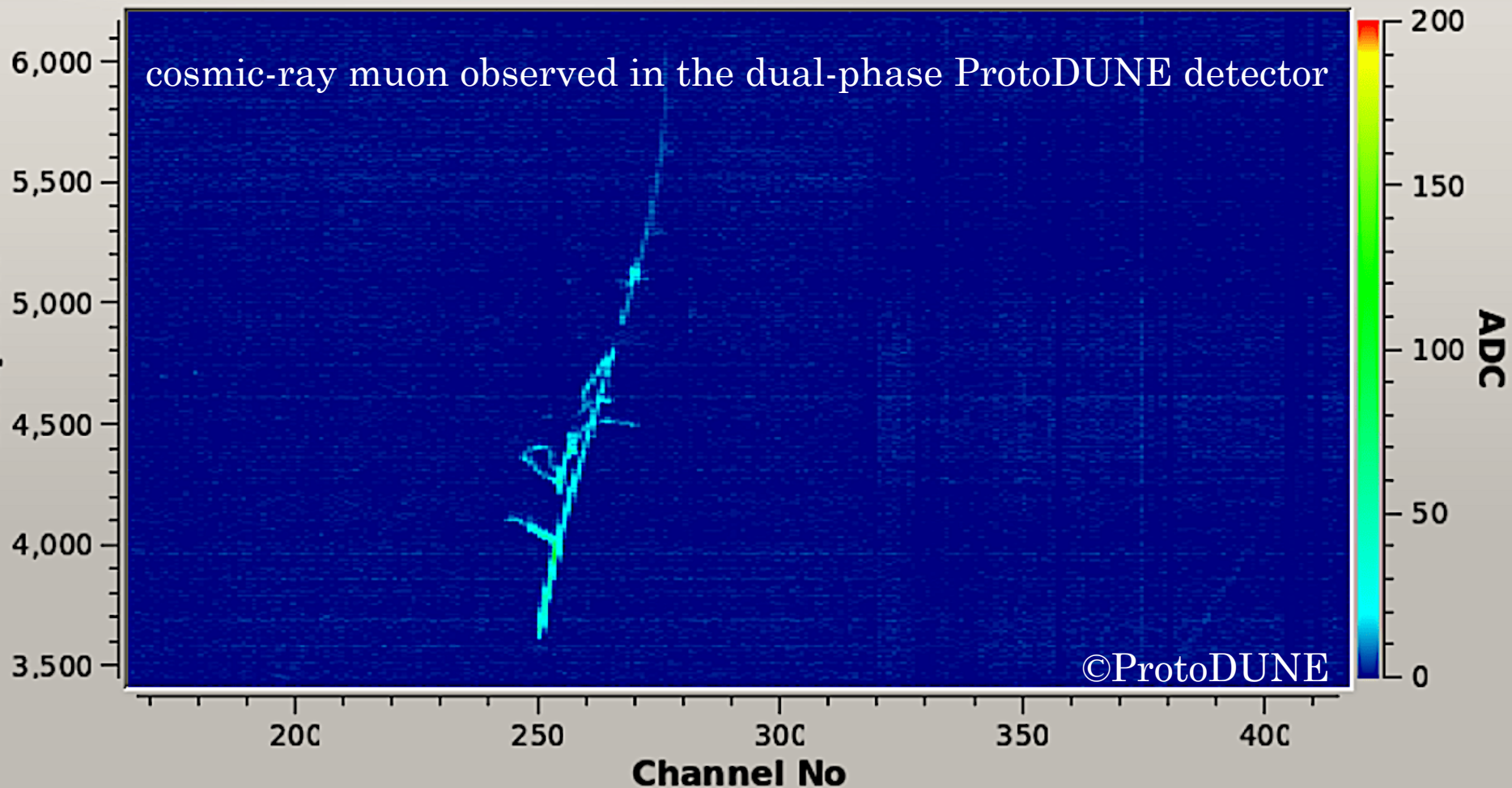
Since 2014 the CERN Neutrino Platform fosters the collaboration of ~90 European institutions in detector R&D and construction.
e.g. DUNE@LBNF (US) and ND280@T2K (Japan)

Upgrades are considered in due time for these long-baseline neutrino projects.
e.g. doubling the beam power at DUNE (from 1.2MW to 2.4 MW)

ProtoDUNE@CERN



Sample No



Long-term strategy for Particle Physics



UPDATE of the European
Particle Physics Strategy (2013)

Higgs discovery (2012)

Start data taking at the LHC (2010)

European Particle Physics
Strategy (2006)

TODAY

UPDATE of the European Particle
Physics Strategy (2020)

<https://europeanstrategy.cern>

Major facility
after HL-LHC

Start data
taking HL-LHC
(2026)



Open Symposium

Towards updating the European Strategy for Particle Physics

May 13-16, 2019, Granada, Spain

<https://cafpe.ugr.es/epps2019/>

~600 participants

Information captured in 8 thematic summary talks

Physics Briefing Book

Physics Preparatory Group

- Overviewing the submitted input and the discussions in Granada
- Excluding references etc. about 200 pages
- The work of many!
- <http://cds.cern.ch/record/2691414>

Physics Briefing Book



Input for the European Strategy for Particle Physics Update 2020

Electroweak Physics: Richard Keith Ellis¹, Beate Heinemann^{2,3} (*Conveners*)
 Jorge de Blas^{4,5}, Maria Cepeda⁶, Christophe Grojean^{7,9}, Fabio Maltoni^{8,9}, Aleandro Nisati¹⁰,
 Elisabeth Petit¹¹, Riccardo Rattazzi¹², Wouter Verkerke¹³ (*Contributors*)

Strong Interactions: Jorgen D'Hondt¹⁴, Krzysztof Redlich¹⁵ (*Conveners*)
 Anton Andronic¹⁶, Ferenc Sikler¹⁷ (*Scientific Secretaries*)
 Nestor Armesto¹⁸, Daniel Boer¹⁹, David d'Enterria²⁰, Tetyana Galatyuk²¹, Thomas Gehrmann²²,
 Klaus Kirch²³, Uta Klein²⁴, Jean-Philippe Lansberg²⁵, Gavin P. Salam²⁶, Gunar Schnell²⁷,
 Johanna Stachel²⁸, Tanguy Pierog²⁹, Hartmut Wittig³⁰, Urs Wiedemann²⁰ (*Contributors*)

Flavour Physics: Belen Gavela³¹, Antonio Zoccolli³² (*Conveners*)
 Sandra Malvezzi³³, Ana Teixeira³⁴, Jure Zupan³⁵ (*Scientific Secretaries*)
 Daniel Aloni³⁶, Augusto Ceccucci³⁰, Avital Dery³⁶, Michael Dine³⁷, Svetlana Fajfer³⁸, Stefania Gori³⁷,
 Gudrun Hiller³⁹, Gino Isidori²², Yoshikata Kuno⁴⁰, Alberto Lusiani⁴¹, Yosef Nir³⁶,
 Marie-Helene Schune⁴², Marco Sozzi⁴³, Stephan Paul⁴⁴, Carlos Pena³¹ (*Contributors*)

Neutrino Physics & Cosmic Messengers: Stan Bentvelsen⁴⁵, Marco Zito^{46,47} (*Conveners*)
 Albert De Roeck²⁰, Thomas Schwetz²⁹ (*Scientific Secretaries*)
 Bonnie Fleming⁴⁸, Francis Halzen⁴⁹, Andreas Haungs²⁹, Marek Kowalski², Susanne Mertens⁴⁴,
 Mauro Mezzetto⁵, Silvia Pascoli⁵⁰, Bangalore Sathyaprakash⁵¹, Nicola Serra²² (*Contributors*)

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 Juan Alcaraz Maestre⁶, Caterina Doglioni⁵³, Gaia Lanfranchi^{20,54}, Monica D'Onofrio²⁴,
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 Andrea Wulzer^{4,12,20} (*Contributors*)

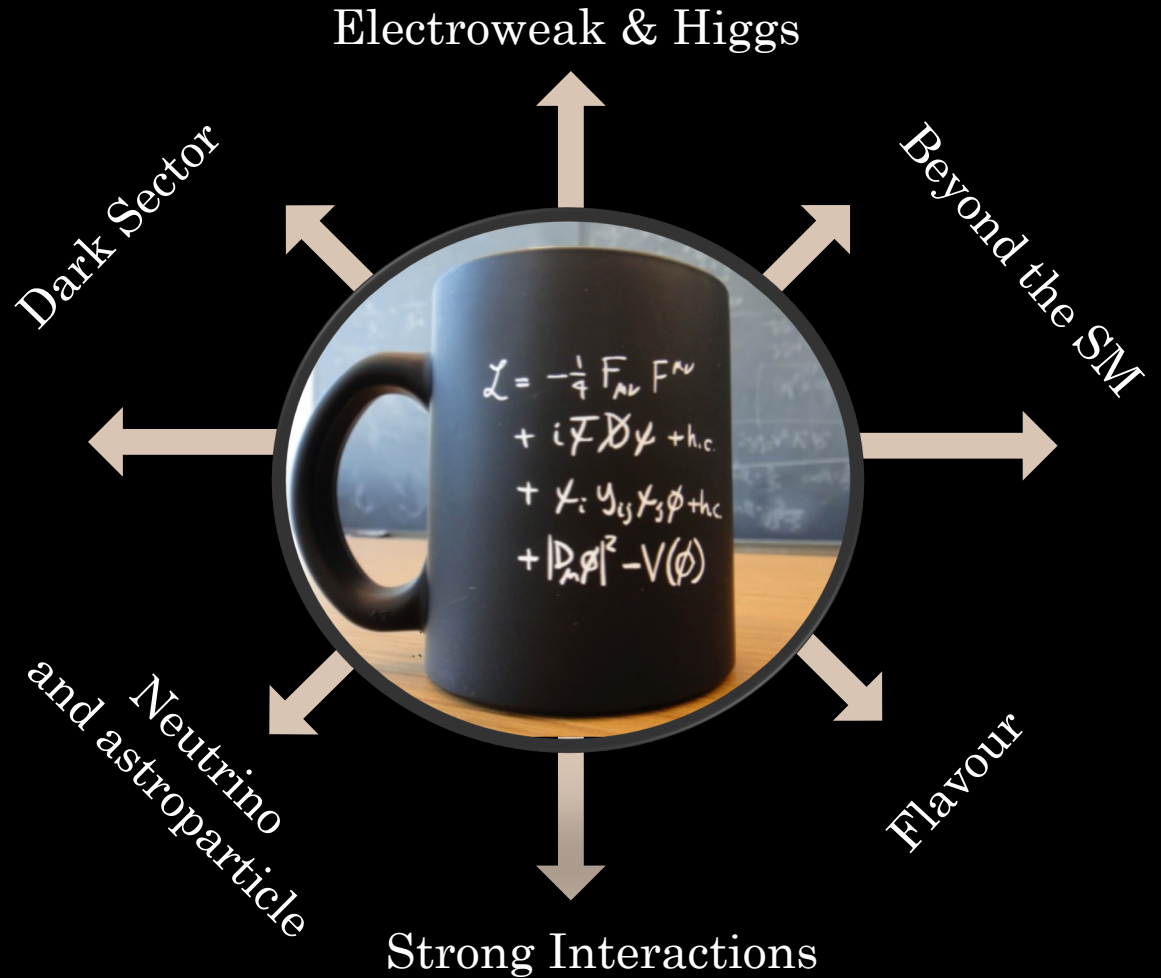
Dark Matter and Dark Sector: Shoji Asai⁵⁶, Marcela Carena⁵⁷ (*Conveners*)
 Babette Döbrich²⁰, Caterina Doglioni⁵³, Joerg Jaeckel²⁸, Gordan Krnjaic⁵⁷, Jocelyn Monroe⁵⁸,
 Konstantinos Petridis⁵⁹, Christoph Weniger⁶⁰ (*Scientific Secretaries*)

Accelerator Science and Technology: Caterina Biscari⁶¹, Leonid Rivkin⁶² (*Conveners*)
 Philip Burrows²⁰, Frank Zimmermann²⁰ (*Scientific Secretaries*)
 Michael Benedikt²⁰, Edda Gschwendtner²⁰, Erk Jensen²⁰, Mike Lamont²⁰, Wim Leemans²,
 Lucio Rossi²⁰, Daniel Schulte²⁰, Mike Seidel⁶², Vladimir Shiltsev⁶³, Steinar Stapnes²⁰,
 Akira Yamamoto^{20,64} (*Contributors*)

Instrumentation and Computing: Xinchou Lou⁶⁵, Brigitte Vachon⁶⁶ (*Conveners*)
 Roger Jones⁶⁷, Emilia Leogrande²⁰ (*Scientific Secretaries*)
 Ian Bird²⁰, Amber Boehnlein⁶⁸, Simone Campana²⁰, Ariella Cattai²⁰, Didier Contardo⁶⁹,
 Cinzia Da Via⁷⁰, Francesco Forti⁷¹, Maria Gironi²⁰, Matthias Kasemann², Weidong Li⁶⁵,
 Lucie Linssen²⁰, Felix Sefkow², Graeme Stewart²⁰ (*Contributors*)

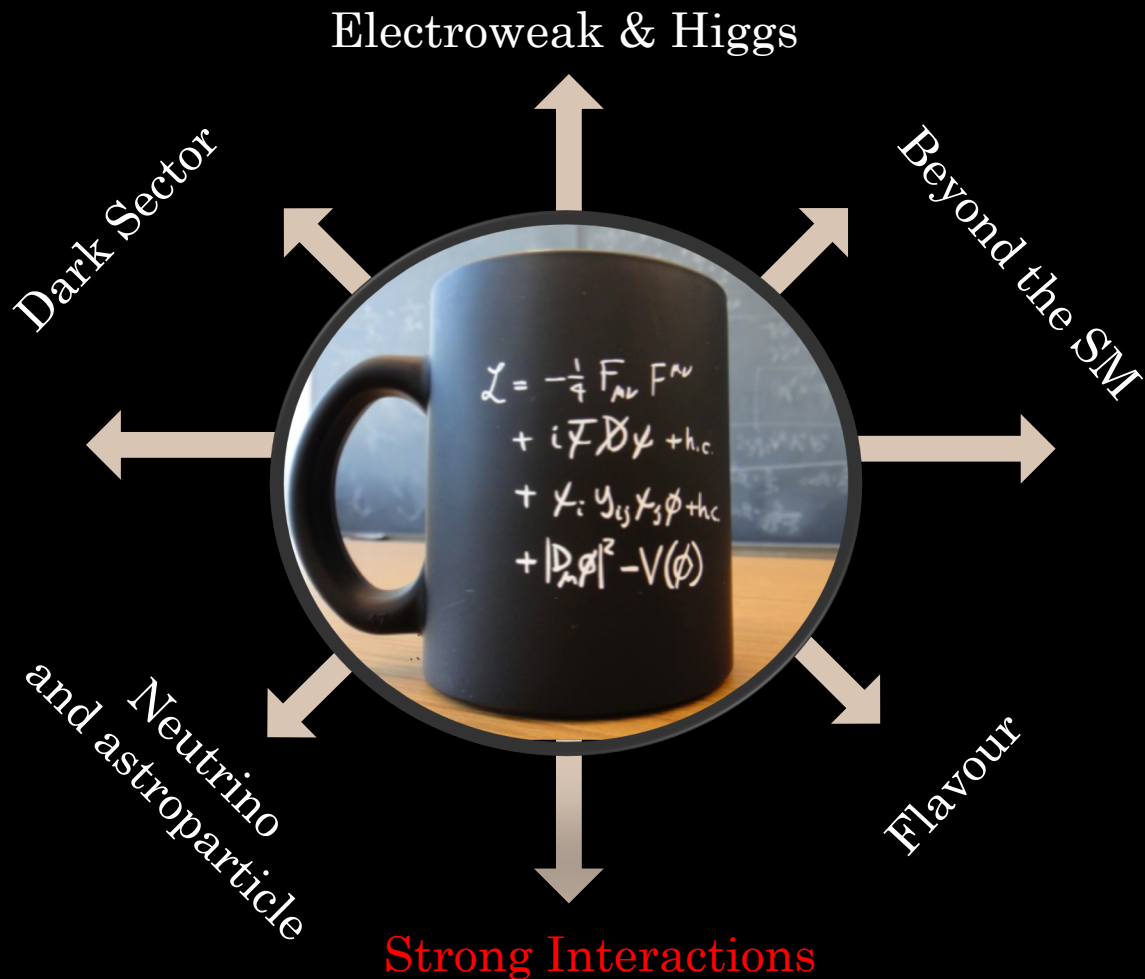
Editors: Halina Abramowicz⁷², Roger Forty²⁰, and the Conveners

The Granada
physics themes



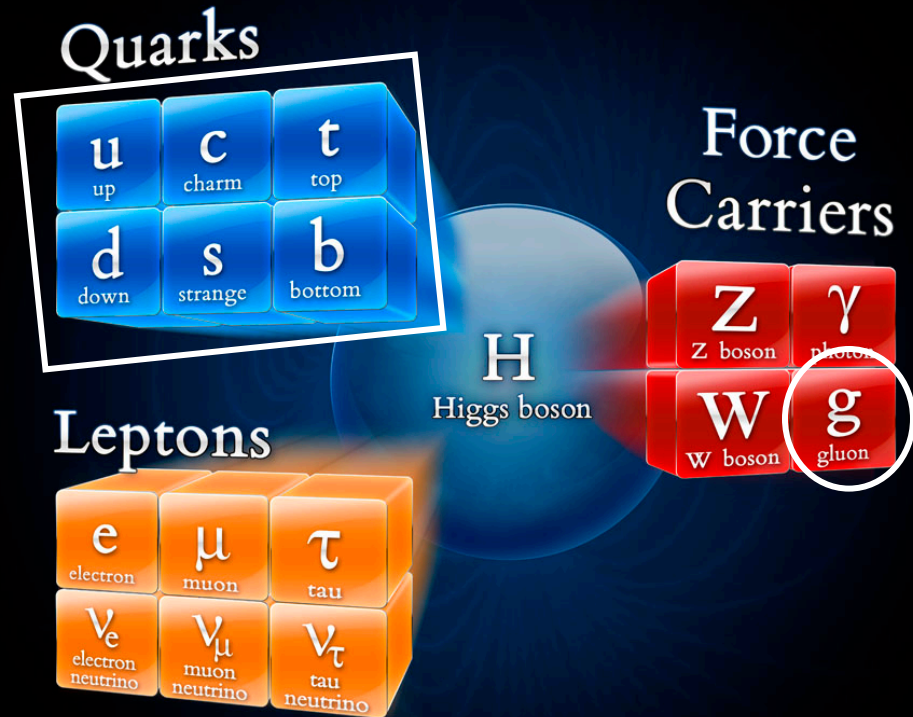
The Granada
themes

Strong Interactions



The Granada themes

Strong Interactions



Strong interactions

QCD theory: $\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}} = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}^a F_a^{\mu\nu} + \bar{\psi}(i\not{D} - m)\psi$

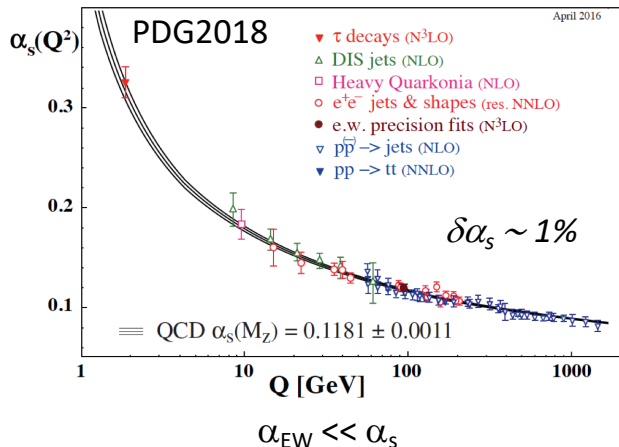
key phenomena
(non-Abelian gauge group)

**colour
confinement**
 $\alpha_s(Q^2 \text{ low}) \sim 1$

“hot and dense QCD”
(low energy domain)
(lattice calculations)

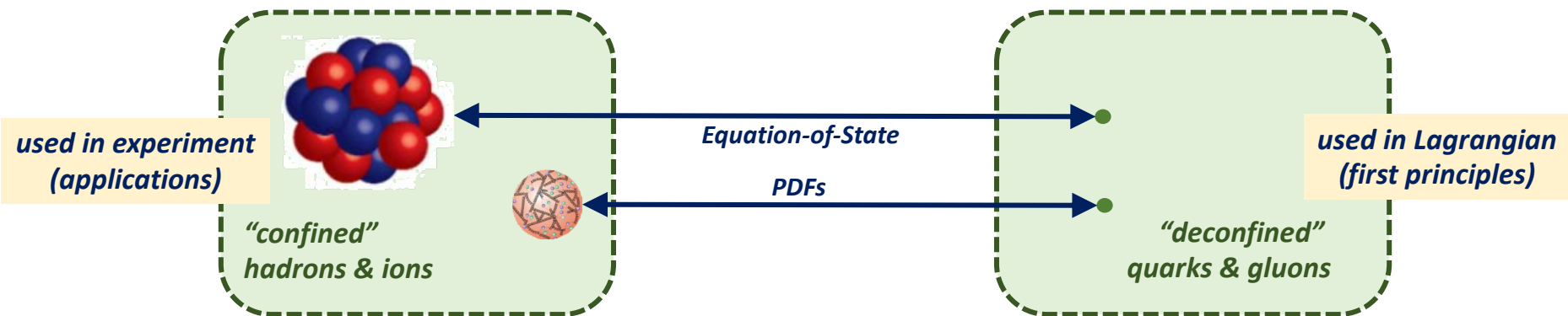
**asymptotic
freedom**
 $\alpha_s(Q^2 \text{ high}) \ll 1$

“vacuum QCD”
(high energy domain)
(perturbative calculations)



“hot and dense QCD”

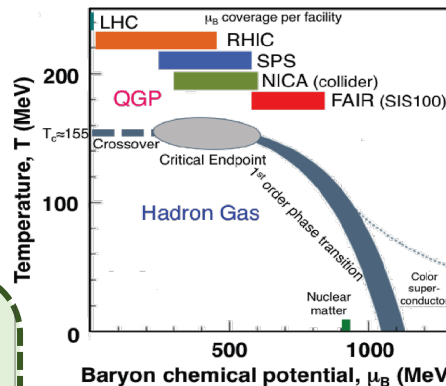
“vacuum QCD”



“hot and dense QCD”

“vacuum QCD”

How do properties of the QGP emerge from the fundamental QCD interactions as a function of system size and under varying conditions of initial energy density and baryon chemical potential?



From LQCD: $T_c (\mu_B=0) = 156.5 \pm 1.5$ MeV

From experiment: determination of chemical freeze-out temperature

used in experiment
(applications)

*“confined”
hadrons & ions*

Equation-of-State

PDFs

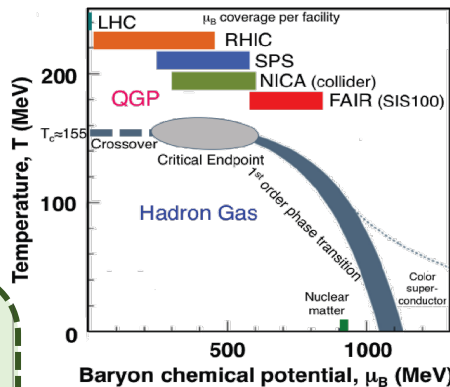
used in Lagrangian
(first principles)

*“deconfined”
quarks & gluons*

“hot and dense QCD”

“vacuum QCD”

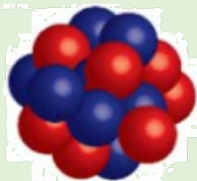
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From LQCD: $T_c (\mu_B=0) = 156.5 \pm 1.5$ MeV

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“confined”
hadrons & ions

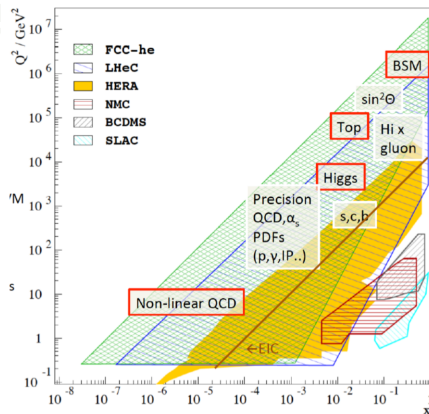
Equation-of-State

PDFs

used in Lagrangian (first principles)

“deconfined”
quarks & gluons

What are the experimental and theoretical pre-requisites to reach an adequate precision of perturbative and non-perturbative QCD predictions at the highest energies?



From QCD: evolution equations of PDFs

From experiment: PDF parameters values themselves

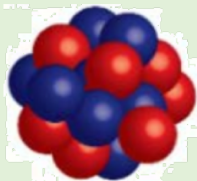
“hot and dense QCD”

“vacuum QCD”

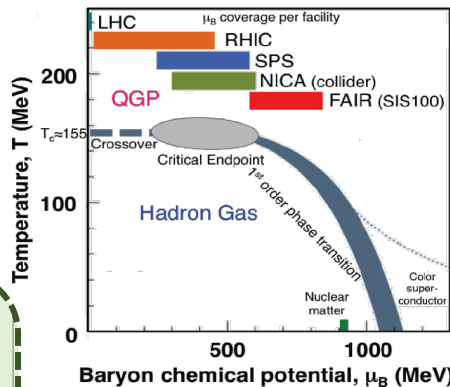
How do properties of the QGP emerge from the fundamental QCD interactions as a function of system size and under varying conditions of initial energy density and baryon chemical potential?

Key facilities involve collisions with heavy ions

used in experiment (applications)



“confined”
hadrons & ions



Equation-of-State

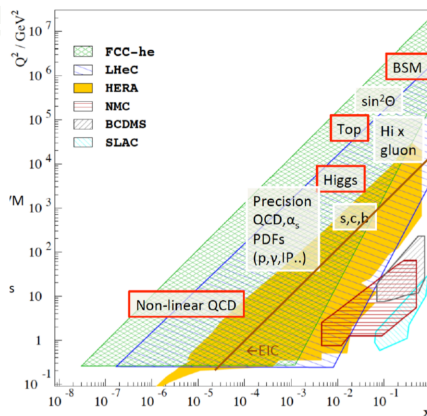
PDFs

used in Lagrangian (first principles)

“deconfined”
quarks & gluons

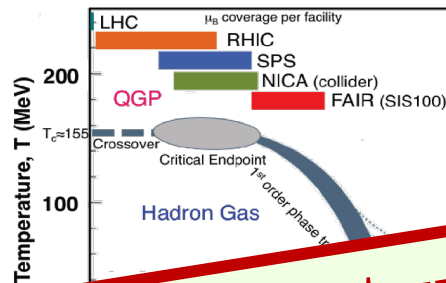
What are the experimental and theoretical pre-requisites to reach an adequate precision of perturbative and non-perturbative QCD predictions at the highest energies?

Key facilities involve collisions with protons



“hot and dense QCD”

“vacuum QCD”



Key facilities involve collisions with heavy ions

Synergies between nuclear and particle physics

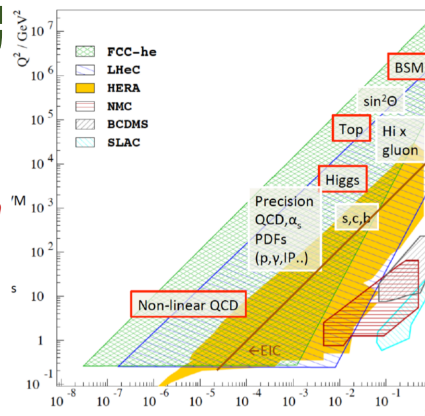
used in (app)

hadrons & ions

used in Lagrangian (first principles)

“deconfined” quarks & gluons

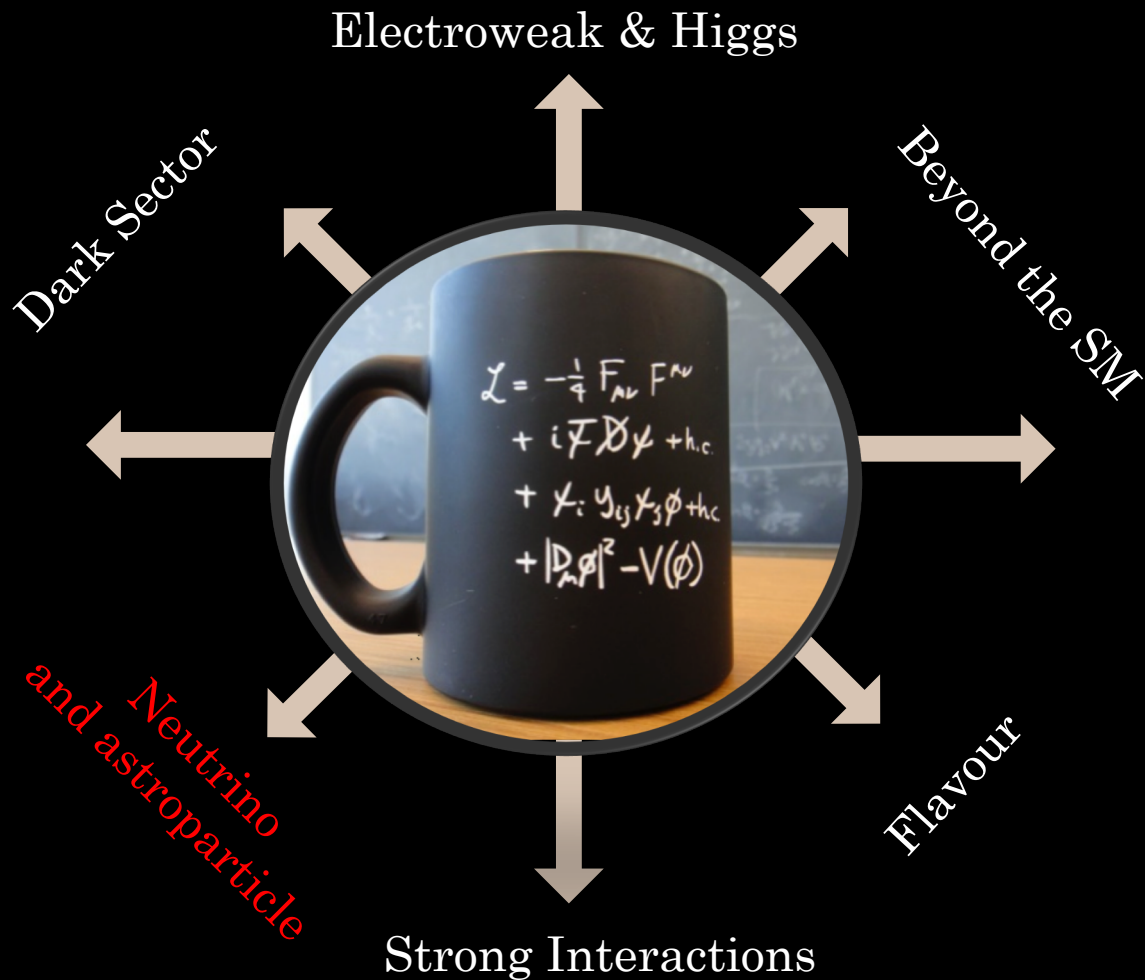
Key facilities involve collisions with protons



What are the experimental and theoretical pre-requisites to reach an adequate precision of perturbative and non-perturbative QCD predictions at the highest energies?

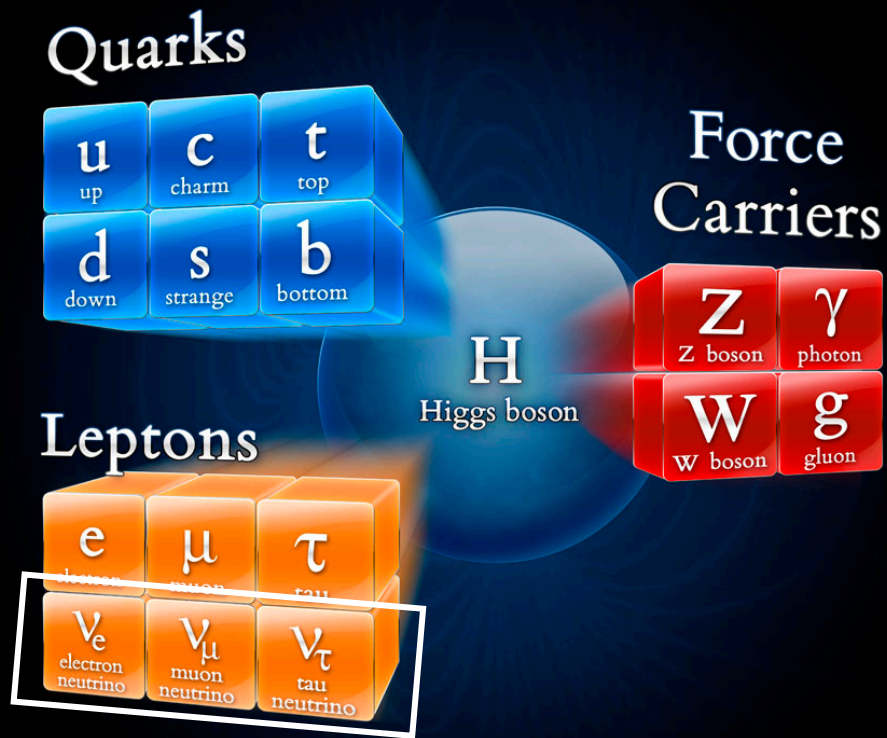
The Granada themes

*Neutrino and
astroparticle*



The Granada themes

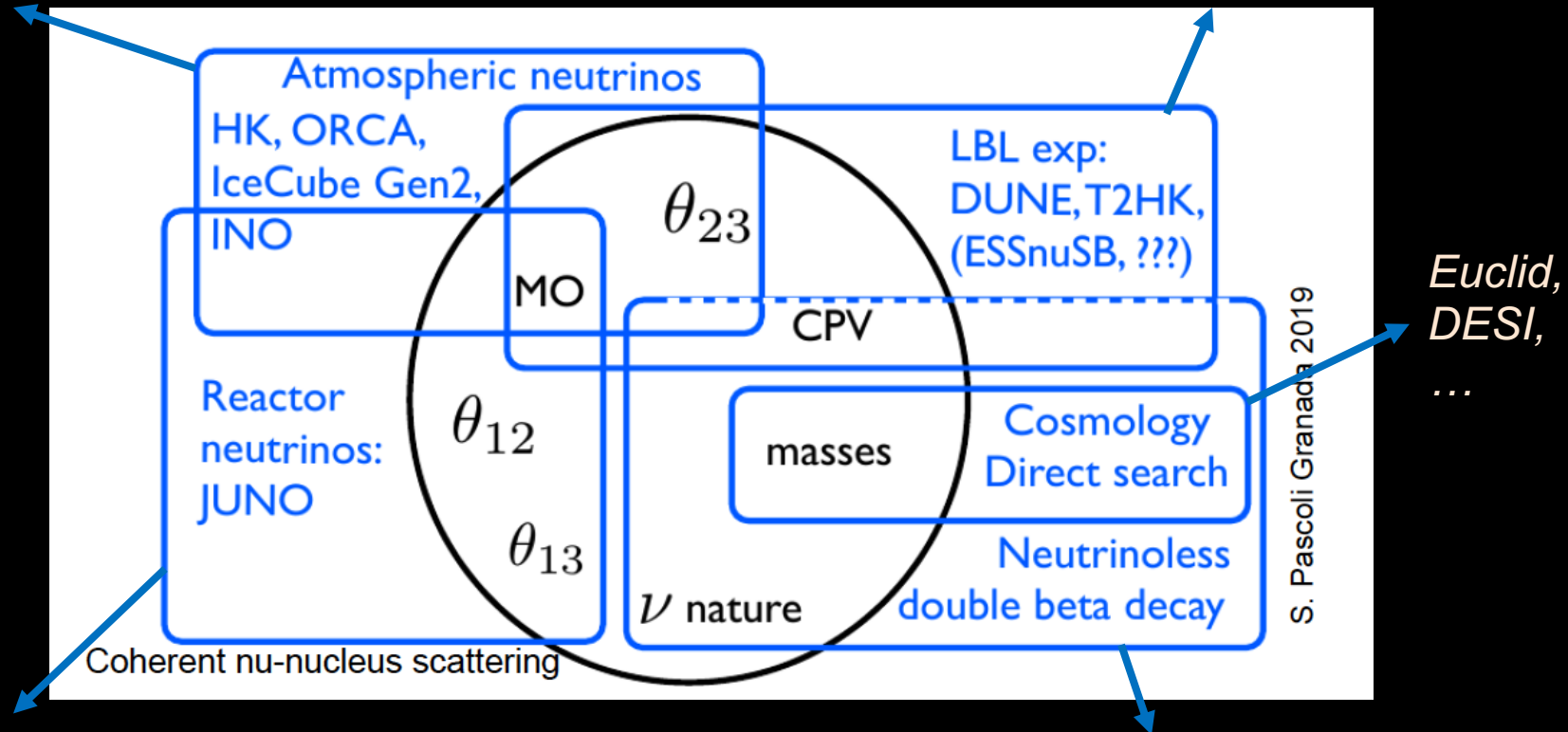
*Neutrino and
astroparticle*



Need for a diverse approach – *every neutrino source counts*

*Complementary for mass ordering
and sterile neutrinos*

*Collaboration with QCD/nuclear models (NA61)
CERN Neutrino Platform essential*



Sterile neutrinos

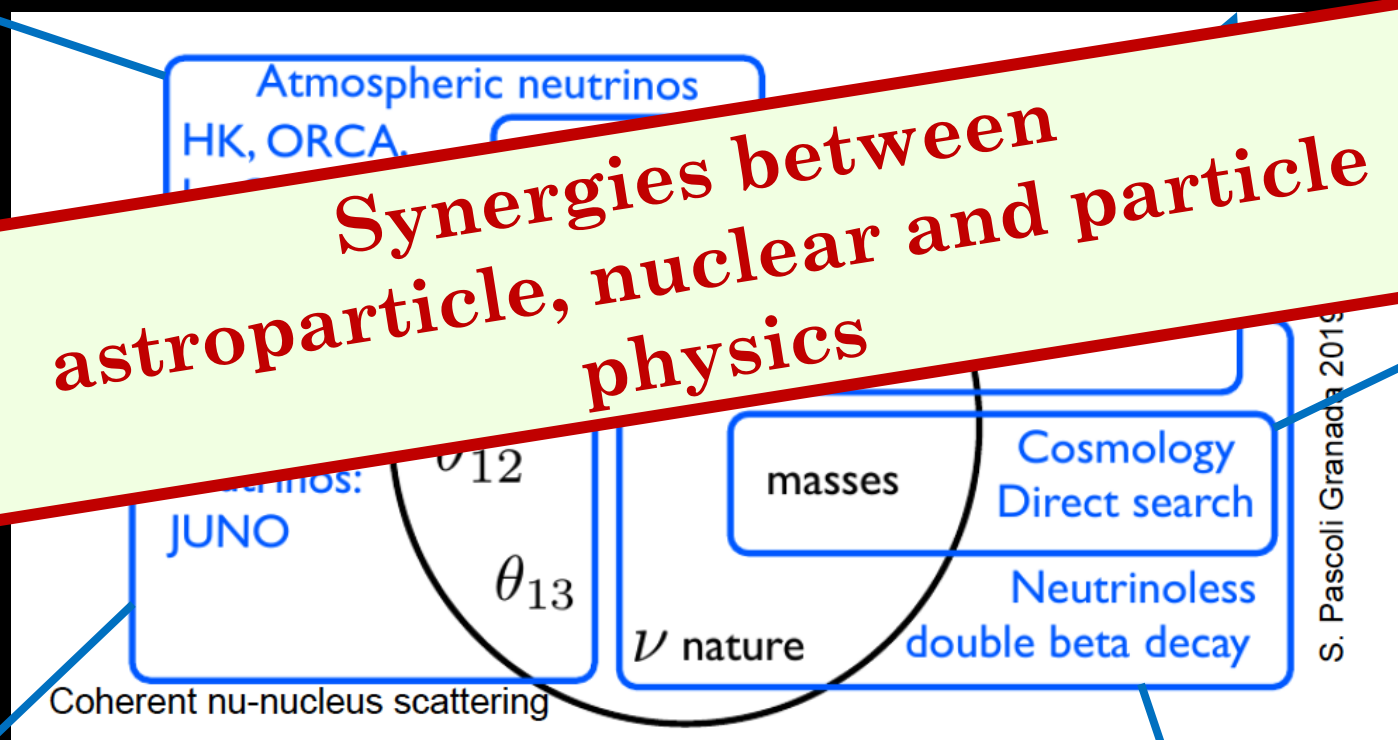
Upcoming experiments: LEGEND, CUPID, NEXT, ...

Need for a diverse approach – *every neutrino source counts*

*Complementary for mass ordering
and sterile neutrinos*

*Collaboration with QCD/nuclear models (NA61)
CERN Neutrino Platform essential*

**Synergies between
astroparticle, nuclear and particle
physics**



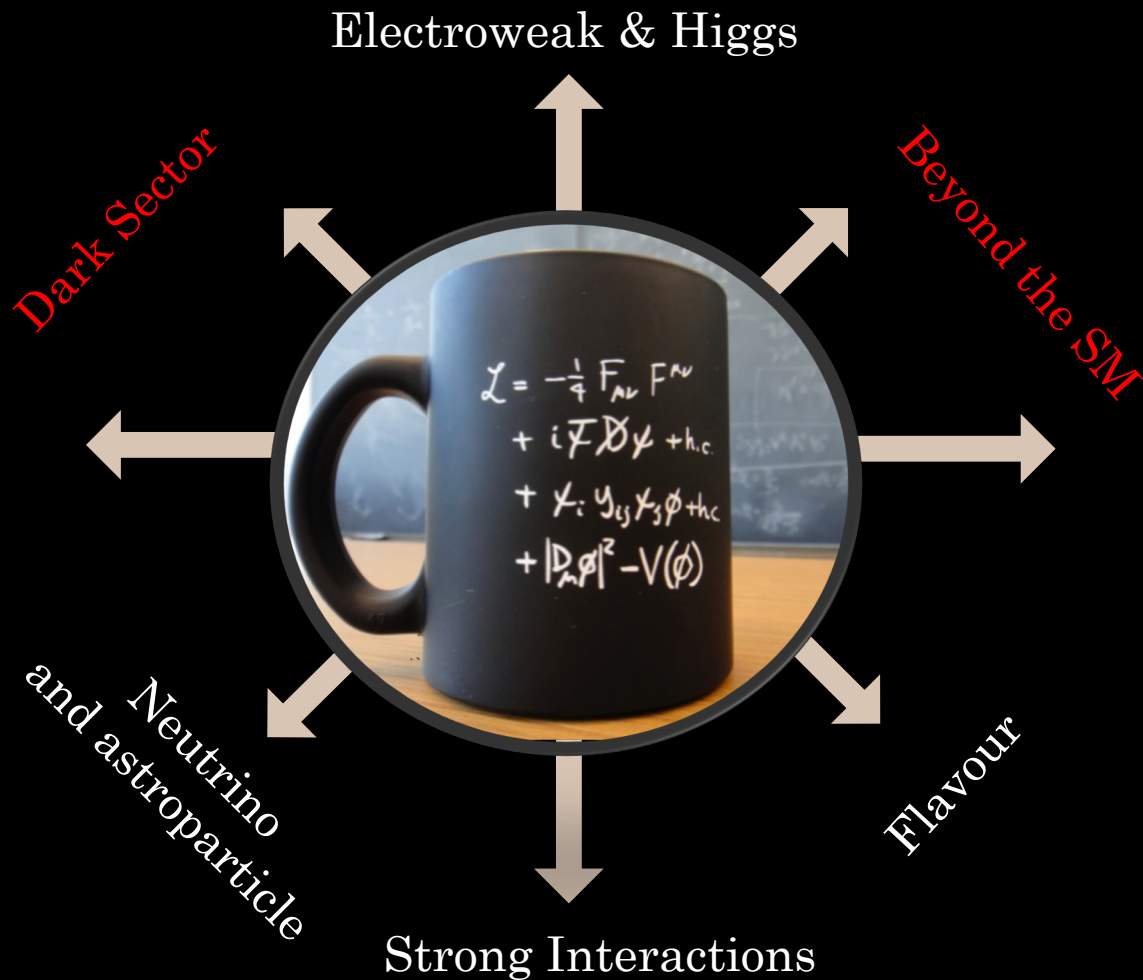
*Euclid,
DESI,
...*

Sterile neutrinos

Upcoming experiments: LEGEND, CUPID, NEXT, ...

The Granada
themes

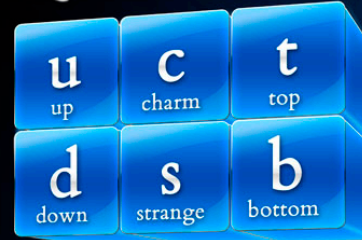
*Beyond the SM
&
Dark Sector*



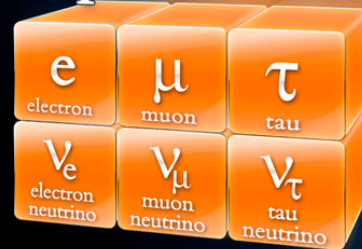
The Granada themes

*Beyond the SM
&
Dark Sector*

Quarks



Leptons



Force Carriers

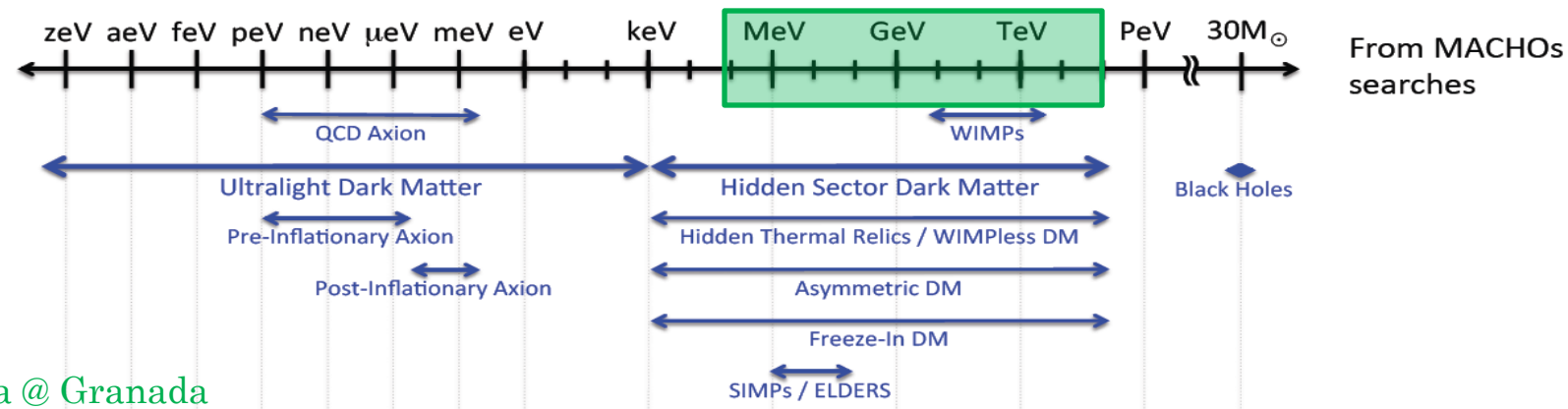


H
Higgs boson



Dark Matter: Where to start looking? Very little clue on the mass scale...

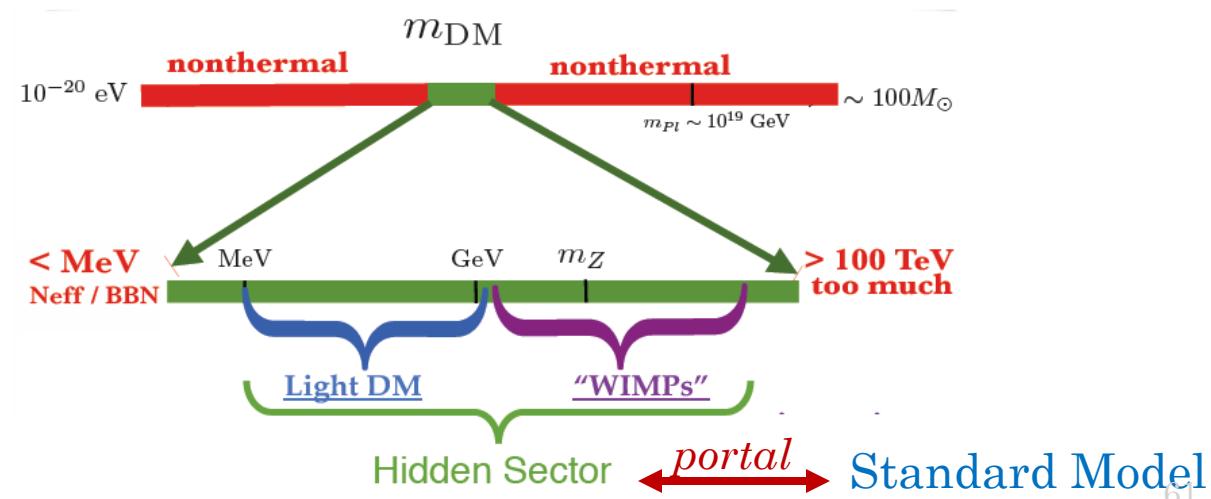
Too small mass
 \Rightarrow won't "fit"
 in a galaxy!



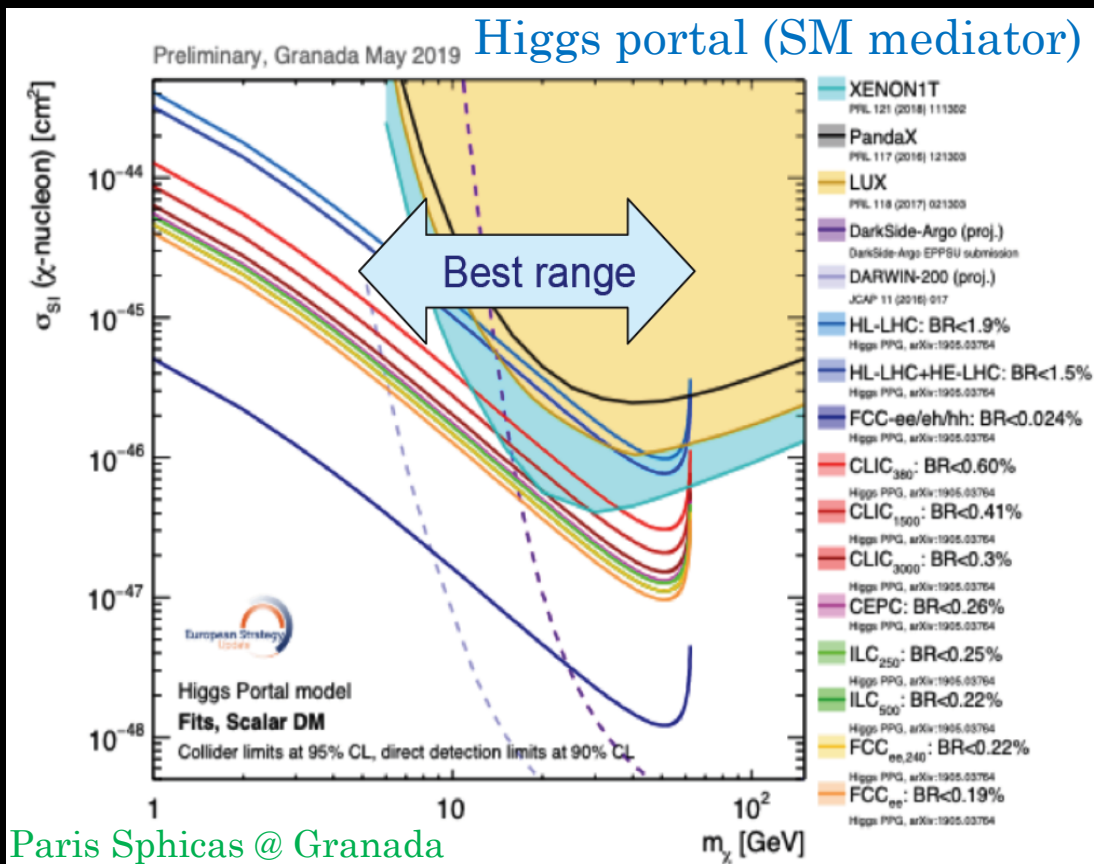
Marcela Carena @ Granada

The assumption of Thermal Equilibrium in the early Universe narrows the viable mass range.

Interesting phenomena like long-lived particles and feebly interacting particles.



Complementarity between Direct Detection and Collider

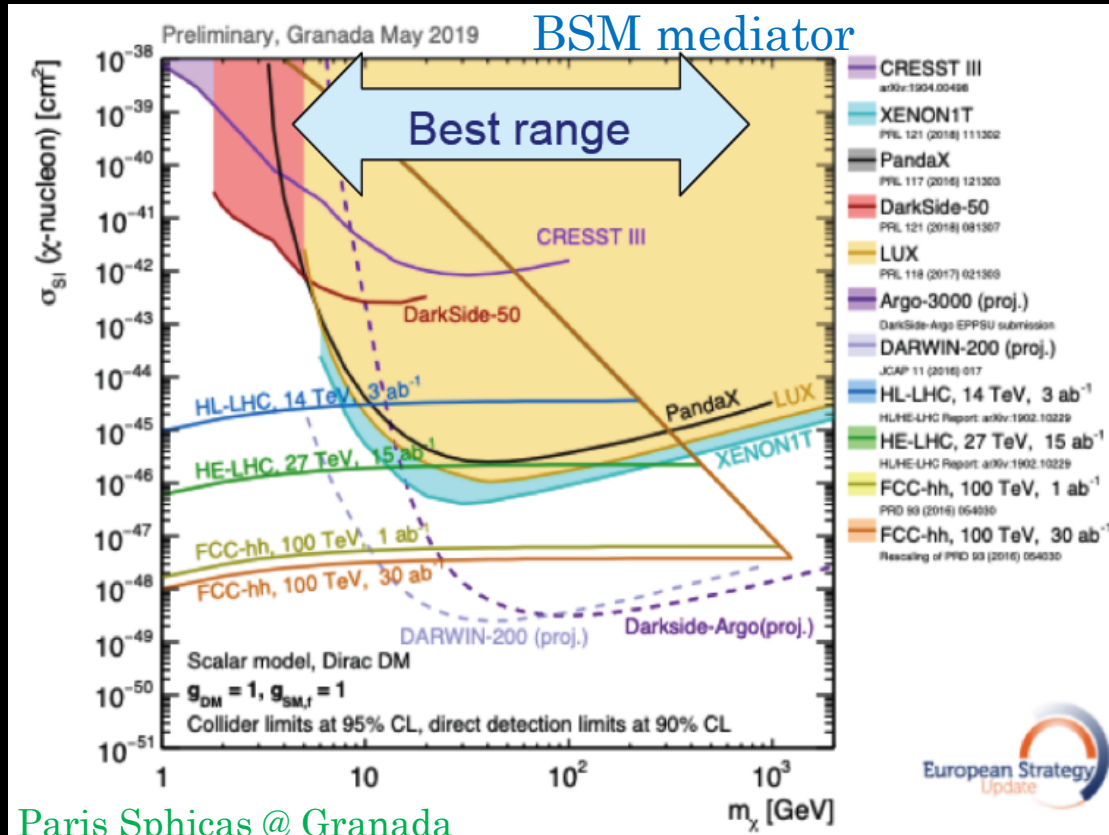


A collider discovery will need confirmation from DD/ID for cosmological origin

A DD/ID discovery will need confirmation from colliders to understand the nature of the interaction

A future collider program that optimizes sensitivity to invisible particles coherently with DD/ID serves us well. Need maximum overlap with DD/ID.

Complementarity between Direct Detection and Collider

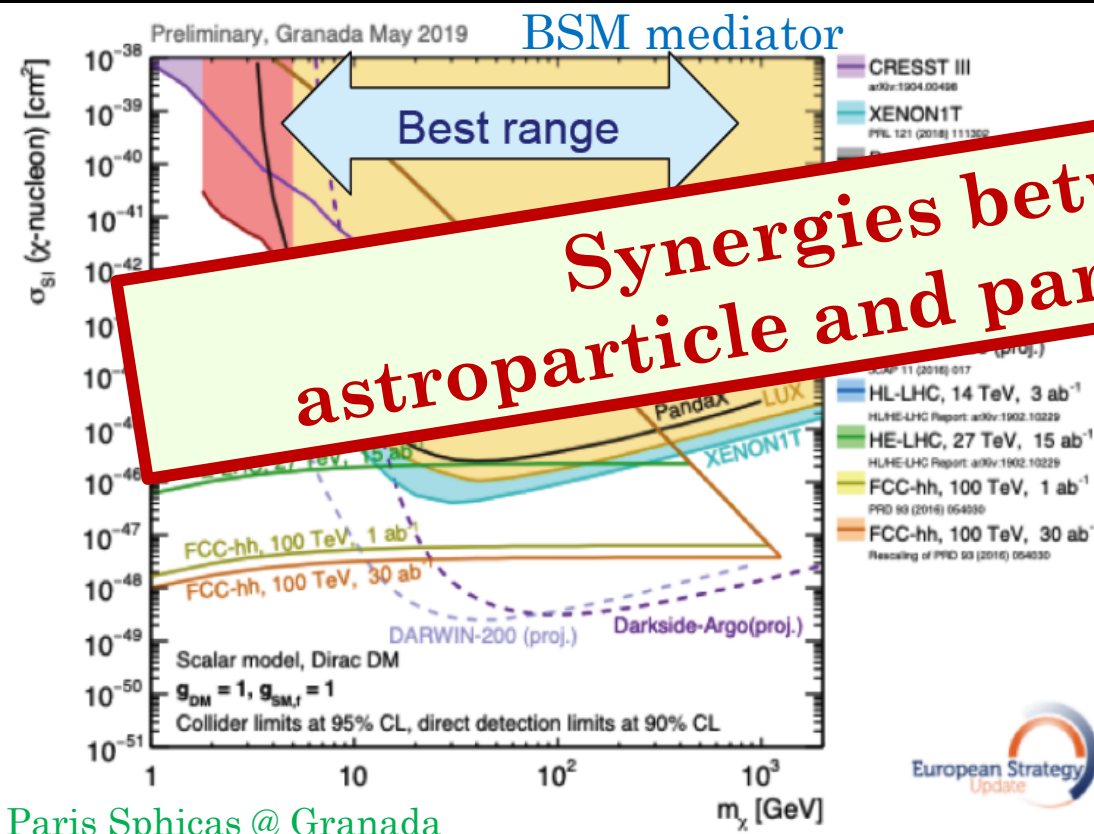


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Complementarity between Direct Detection and Collider



A collider discovery will need confirmation from

Synergies between astroparticle and particle physics

A discovery will need confirmation from colliders to understand the nature of the interaction

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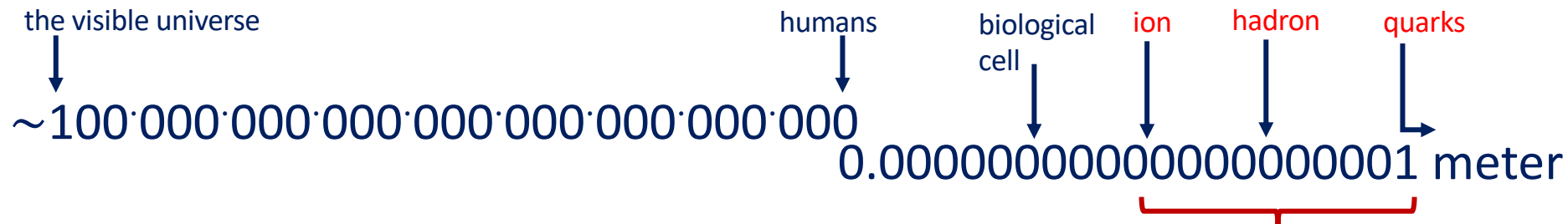
Wrapping-up

~100·000·000·000·000·000·000·000·000·000

A horizontal number line representing a distance of 1 meter. The line starts at 0 on the left and ends at 1 meter on the right. Above the line, five vertical arrows point downwards to specific positions, each labeled with a scale: 'nanoscale' (near 0), 'biological cell' (further right), '100 nm' (further right), '100 μm' (further right), and '1 mm' (near 1 meter). The labels '100 nm', '100 μm', and '1 mm' are in red text.

cell





synergy nuclear & particle physics

- *understand the properties of hadrons and nuclei from first principles*
- *nuclear cross sections*
- *novel detector technologies*



~100.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000

biological
cell

hadron

[illegible]

- cosmic rays
- star formation
- detector technologies
- hadronic cross sections

- *understand the properties of hadrons and nuclei from first principles*
- *novel detector technologies*

“to make the invisible visible”
applications for health, safety, energy, ...

JENAS-2019

Joint ECFA-NuPECC-ApPEC Seminar
jointly organized by LAL, IPNO, IRFU and LPNHE

October 14-16, 2019

Auditorium Pierre Lehmann, bât. 200, Faculté d'Orsay

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