



Update of European Strategy for Particle Physics DESY PAC Open Session Hamburg, Germany, 25 October 2011

T. Nakada EPFL-LPHE Lausanne, Switzerland Scientific Secretariat for Strategy Session of CERN Council





Outline

- Particle physics in Europe: how it is organised?
- Guided tour of European Strategy
- Strategy update
- Summary

Particle Physics

accelerator

Energy Direct search of new physics frontier at high energy avour { quark sector lepton sector { charged lepton heutrino Flavour flavour mixing, SP, rare decays, mass proton decays, $0\beta\beta$ decays, etc. Astroparticle in/direct search of exotics from the sky non-accelerator

Particle Physics

European "particularity"

CERN Council

Energy
frontierDirect search of new physics
at high energy

Flavour quark sector physics { quark sector lepton sector { charged lepton neutrino flavour mixing, SP, rare decays, mass proton decays, 0ββ decays, etc.

Astroparticle in/direct search of exotics from the sky

Astroparticle Physics European Strategy







European Strategy for Particle Physics

- Current strategy was adapted by the Council in July 2006
- It consists of 17 strategy statements:
 - two General issues; necessity of strategy
 - eight Scientific activities \rightarrow main subject of this talk
 - four Organizational issues
 - CERN Council's role in coordinating European particle physics
 - Globalization
 - Non-member state relation
 - Relation with EU
 - three Complementary issues
 - Outreach
 - Technology Transfer Network
 - Relation with industry

3. The **LHC** will be the energy frontier machine for the foreseeable future, maintaining European leadership in the field; *the highest priority is to fully exploit the physics potential of the LHC, resources for completion of the initial programme have to be secured such that machine and experiments can operate optimally at their design <i>performance*.

After some delays, LHC is now progressing well and supported as the highest priority project: energy frontier: ATLAS and CMS Flavour physics: LHCb Heavy ion: ALICE

3. The **LHC** will be the energy frontier machine for the foreseeable future, maintaining European leadership in the field; the highest priority is to fully exploit the physics potential of the LHC, resources for completion of the initial programme have to be secured such that machine and experiments can operate optimally at their design *performance*. A subsequent major luminosity upgrade (SLHC), motivated by physics results and operation experience, will be enabled by focused R&D; to this end, **R&D** for machine and detectors has to be vigorously pursued now and centrally organized towards a luminosity upgrade by around 2015.

Coordination and R&D programme under EU FP7 framework for the accelerator: EuCARD, SLHC-pp succeeded by HiLumi-LHC.

a Due to the delay, a serious upgrade will be not before 2018, or even later.
(C The current LHC shows more potential than originally expected. Luminosity upgrade *might*be more adiabatic? Injector upgrade may become more crucial before?

fi

p

i

he

4. In order to be in the position to push the energy and luminosity frontier even further it is vital to strengthen the advanced accelerator R&D programme; *a coordinated programme should be intensified, to develop the* **CLIC** *technology and high performance magnets for future accelerators, and to play a significant role in the study and development of a high-intensity neutrino facility.*

Coordination and R&D programme under EU FP7 framework: EuCARD, EUROnu. CLIC Collaboration.

5. It is fundamental to complement the results of the LHC with measurements at a linear collider. In the energy range of 0.5 to 1 TeV, the ILC, based on superconducting technology, will provide a unique scientific opportunity at the precision frontier; there should be a strong well-coordinated European activity, including CERN, through the Global Design Effort, for its design and technical preparation towards the construction decision, to be ready for a new assessment by Council around 2010.

ILC-HiGrade Consortium: DESY, CEA, CERN, CNRS, INFN, Oxford

Coordination of European GDF activities

5. It is fundamental to complement the results of the LHC with measurements at a linear collider. In the energy range of 0.5 to 1 TeV, the ILC, based on superconducting technology, will provide a unique scientific opportunity at the precision frontier; there should be a strong well-coordinated European activity, including CERN, through the Global Design Effort, for its design and technical preparation towards the construction decision, to be ready for a new assessment by Council around 2010.

New Council assessment is delayed to early 2013 for the Strategy Update: described later.

6. Studies of the scientific case for future neutrino facilities and the R&D into associated technologies are required to be in a position to define the optimal neutrino programme based on the information available in around 2012; *Council will play an active role in promoting a coordinated European participation in a global neutrino programme.*

Coordination and R&D programme under EU FP7 framework for the accelerator: EuCARD, EUROnu, **EUROnu:** Looking into Super Beam, Beta Beam and Neutrino Factory Also: LAGUNA-LBNO

7. A range of very important non-accelerator experiments take place at the overlap between particle and astroparticle physics exploring otherwise inaccessible phenomena; *Council will seek to work with ApPEC to develop a coordinated strategy in these areas of mutual interest.*

Framework agreement between CERN and ApPEC for R&D has been setup. More concrete implementation will be for the Updates Strategy coming in 2013. See later.

8. Flavour physics and precision measurements at the highluminosity frontier at lower energies complement our understanding of particle physics and allow for a more accurate interpretation of the results at the high-energy frontier; *these should be led by national or regional collaborations, and the participation of European laboratories and institutes should be promoted*.

This is a good place to introduce European national laboratories with accelerator working for particle physics!!!

- Established national laboratories with accelerators still used for "flavour physics" experiments:
 - Germany DESY: search for axion like particle, $\sigma_{e^+p}/\sigma_{e^-p}$
 - Italy INFN Frascati National Laboratory
 - Russia Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics
 Institute for High Energy Physics
 - Switzerland Paul Scherrer Institute
- Emerging new organization
 - Italy
 Cabibbo Laboratory: Italian Consortium to construct SuperB Factory at the University of Rome Tor Vergata (INFN, Tor Vergata, Ministry, ... discussion of governance on going)
 - Turkish Accelerator Center: Construction of accelerator complex with a possible inclusion of Tau-Charm Factory

9. A variety of important research lines are at the interface between particle and nuclear physics requiring dedicated experiments; *Council will seek to work with NuPECC in areas of mutual interest, and maintain the capability to perform fixed target experiments at CERN.*

CERN Geneva laboratory offers facilities for -Nuclear physics: ISOLDE, n-Tof,..

-Low energy antiproton (AD) -Fixed target @ PS and SPS (QCD and Flavour)

```
CERN-ECFA Study Group for LHeC (ep collider with LHC proton) CDR almost ready
```

10. European theoretical physics has played a crucial role in shaping and consolidating the Standard Model and in formulating possible scenarios for future discoveries. Strong theoretical research and close collaboration with experimentalists are essential to the advancement of particle physics and to take full advantage of experimental progress; the forthcoming LHC results will open new opportunities for theoretical developments, and create new needs for theoretical calculations, which should be widely supported.

European Strategy Update

- Originally foreseen in 2011, delayed due to the LHC delay but now work started (Kickoff meeting at the ECFA-EPS joint session of Europephysics HEP conference, July 2011)
 - Draft for the updated strategy will be produced by the European Strategy Group (CERN member states, observer states, etc.)
 - Scientific inputs are prepared by the Preparatory Group (ECFA, CERN SPC, CERN GE-lab, American and Asian regions,...)
- Both groups are chaired by Scientific Secretary for ESS of CERN Council

European Strategy Update

- Originally foreseen in 2011, delayed due to the LHC delay but now work started (Kickoff meeting at the ECFA-EPS joint session of Europephysics HEP conference, July 2011)
 - Draft for the updated strategy will be produced by the European Strategy Group (CERN member states, observer states, etc.)
 - Scientific inputs are prepared by the Preparatory Group (ECFA, CERN SPC, CERN GE-lab, American and Asian regions,...)
- Both groups are chaired by Scientific Secretary for ESS of CERN Council
- Timeline approved by the Council
 - Open Symposium for community input, September 2012
 - Strategy Group meeting for drafting, January 2013
 - Council discussion, March 2013
 - Special session of Council (presence of ministers), May/June 2013

Summary

- In 2006, CERN Council has established Strategy for Particle Physics in Europe.
- Council is now resuming two roles: running the CERN Geneva Laboratory and setting up the strategy for European Particle Physics.
- In the definition and implementation of the strategy, not only the CERN Geneva Laboratory but also the European national laboratories are playing important roles.
- Implementation is monitored by the Scientific Secretariat chaired by Scientific Secretary. Making good progress.

Summary

• Strategy Session of Council initiated the update for the strategy: good occasion to reflect on the progress and consolidate the exiting strategy.

