

# FP7 Programmes for the ILC

E.Elsen DESY

#### ESFRI Roadmap

- Consists of 35 projects directly mentioned
- Astronomy, Astrophysics, Nuclear and Particle Physics: "Proposals related to particle physics and space science can be found under the CERN and ESA respective websites"
  - During the preparation of the roadmap, ESFRI had several and effective interactions with Intergovernmental Organisations (such as CERN and ESA).
  - Consequently, in this first edition of the roadmap, ESFRI has not detailed space-based and particle physics Research Infrastructures which are dealt with in ESA and CERN Council documents respectively

	Projects (in alphabetical order per discipline)	Estimated Construction Cost (ME) *	First possible operations for users	Indicative Operational/ Deployment Cost (ME/year)	Description
	CESSDA	30	2008	6	Facility to provide and facilitate access of researchers to high quality data for social sciences
	CLARIN	108	2008	10	Research Infrastructure to make language resources and technology available and useful to scholars of all disciplines
Social Sciences	DARIAH	10	2008	4	Digital infrastructure to study the sources in cultural heritage institutions
& Humanities	EROHS	43	2008	12	Central and distributed facility to promote and ensure cooperation and integration of data, technologies and policies
	ESS : European Social Survey	9	2007	9	Upgrade of the European Social Survey (set up in 2001 to monitor long term changes in social values)
	SHARE	50	2007	<1	Data infrastructure for empiric economic and social science analysis of the on-going changes due to population ageing
	AURORA BOREAUS	360	2010	18	European Polar Research Icebreaker
	EM50	150	2011	20	Multidisciplinary Seafloor Observatory (5 sites)
	EUFAR	50 - 100	2007	2-4	Long Range Tropospheric Aircraft (options: C130 or Airbus 400M)
Environmental Sciences	EURO ARGO (GLOBAL)	76	2010	6	Ocean Observing buoy system (deployment over 12 years)
acierices -	IAGOS-ERI (GLOBAL)	20	2008	6	Climate Change Observation from 20 commercial aircrafts (deployment)
	ICOS (GLOBAL)	255	2010	13	Integrated Carbon Observation System (deployment/operation over 20 years)
	LIFEWATCH	Second Continued Continu	Infrastructure for research on the protection, management and sustainable use of biodiversity		
	HIPER	850	2015	80	High Power long pulse Laser for "fast-lignition" Fusion
Energy	IFMF (GLOBAL)	855	2017	80	International Fusion Materials Irradiation Facility
	2015   2015	High flux reactor for Rission Reactors Materials Testing			
	EATRIS	255	2010	50	Network of new research centres to translate basic discoveries into clinical interventions in major diseases
	European Bio-banking and Biomolecular Resources	170	2009	15	Network of existing and new biobanks (samples and data from patients and healthy persons) and molecular resources
Biomedical and	INFRAFRONTIER	320	2007	36	Distributed infrastructure for the archiving and phenotyping of mice as models for studying human diseases
Life Sciences	Infrastructure for Clinical Trials and Biotherapy Facilities	36	2007	5	Network of clinical research centres, clinical trials and biotherapy facilities for therapeutic innovations
	Integrated Structural Biology Infrastructure	300	2007	25	Network of centres for integrated structural biology (protein production, NMR, crystallingraphy, microscopy)
	Upgrade of European Bio-Informatics Infrastructure	550	2007	7	Shared platform for data resources in the Life Sciences (based on a major upgrade of EBI)
	EU	150	2013	6	Extreme Light intensity short pulse Laser
	ESRF Upgrade	230	2007-2014	NA	Upgrade of the European Synchrotron Radiation Facility (in 7 years)
	ESS: The European Spallation Source	1050	2017	80	European Spallation Source for neutron spectroscopy
Material Sciences	European XFEL	986	2013	84	Hard X-ray Free Electron Laser in Hamburg
	ILL 20/20	160	2012-2017	NA	Upgrade of European Neutron Spectroscopy Facility (in 2 phases)
	IRUVX-FEL	760	2006-2015	70	Infrared to soft Xi-rays complementary Free Electron Lasers (in 5 users facilities)
	PRINS	1110	2008-2013	256	Paneuropean Infrastructure for Nanestructures and Naneelectronics
	ELT: The European Extremely Large Telescope	850	2018	40	European Extremely Large optical telescope
Astronomy, Astrophysics.	FAIR	1186	2014	120	Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research
Nuclear	KMINET	220-250	2015	MAD	Underwater Neutrino Observatory (in design phase)
and Particle	SKA: The Square Kilometre Array (GLOBAL)	1150	2014-2020	100	Square Kilometer Radiotelescope Array (in two phases)
Physics **	SPIRAL2	137	2011	7	Production and study of rare isotope Radioactive beams (toward the future facility EURISOL)
CDT	EU-HPC	200-400	2008	100-200	Integrated European High Power Computing Service (2 - 4 high-end centers)

NYD — not yet defined NA — not applicable - already covered within the current budg CDT — Computer and Data Treatment \* For several projects the cost indicated will still need further review on the basis of more detailed technical and financial studies to be carried out

	Projects (in alphabetical order per discipline)	Estimated Construction Cost (M€) *	First possible operations for users	Indicative Operational/ Deployment Cost (M€/year)	Description	
	CESSDA	30	2008	6	Facility to provide and facilitate access of researchers to high quality data for social sciences	
Social Sciences & Humanities	CLARIN	108	2008	10	Research Infrastructure to make language resources and technology available and useful to scholars of all discipling	es
	DARIAH	10	2008	4	Digital infrastructure to study the sources in cultural heritage institutions	
	EROHS	43	2008	12	Central and distributed facility to promote and ensure cooperation and integration of data, technologies and policing	es
	ESS : European Social Survey	9	2007	9	Upgrade of the European Social Survey (set up in 2001 to monitor long term changes in social values)	
	SHARE	50	2007	<1	Data infrastructure for empiric economic and social science analysis of the on-going changes due to population ag	eing
	AURORA BOREALIS	360	2010	18	European Polar Research Icebreaker	
	EMSO	150	2011	20	Multidisciplinary Seafloor Observatory (5 sites)	
	EUFAR	50 - 100	2007	2 - 4	Long Range Tropospheric Aircraft (options: C130 or Airbus 400M)	
Environmental Sciences	EURO ARGO (GLOBAL)	76	2010	6	Ocean Observing buoy system (deployment over 12 years)	
ociei ices	IAGOS-ERI (GLOBAL)	20	2008	6	Climate Change Observation from 20 commercial aircrafts (deployment)	
	ICOS (GLOBAL)	255	2010	13	Integrated Carbon Observation System (deployment/operation over 20 years)	
	LIFE WATCH	370	2014	70	Infrastructure for research on the protection, management and sustainable use of biodiversity	
	HIPER	850	2015	80	High Power long pulse Laser for "fast-ignition" Fusion	
Energy	IFMIF (GLOBAL)	855	2017	80	International Fusion Materials Irradiation Facility	
	JHR	500	2014	30	High flux reactor for Fission Reactors Materials Testing	
	EATRIS	255	2010	50	Network of new research centres to translate basic discoveries into clinical interventions in major diseases	
	European Bio-banking and Biomolecular Resources	170	2009	15	Network of existing and new biobanks (samples and data from patients and healthy persons) and molecular resor	rces
Biomedical and	INFRAFRONTIER	320	2007	36	Distributed infrastructure for the archiving and phenotyping of mice as models for studying human diseases	
Life Sciences	Infrastructure for Clinical Trials and Biotherapy Facilities	36	2007	5	Network of clinical research centres, clinical trials and biotherapy facilities for therapeutic innovations	
	Integrated Structural Biology Infrastructure	300	2007	25	Network of centres for integrated structural biology (protein production, NMR, crystallography, microscopy)	
	Upgrade of European Bio-Informatics Infrastructure	550	2007	7	Shared platform for data resources in the Life Sciences (based on a major upgrade of EBI)	
	ELI	150	2013	6	Extreme Light intensity short pulse Laser	
Life Sciences	ESRF Upgrade	230	2007-2014	NA	Upgrade of the European Synchrotron Radiation Facility (in 7 years)	
	ESS: The European Spallation Source	1050	2017	80	European Spallation Source for neutron spectroscopy	
Material Sciences	European XFEL	986	2013	84	Hard X-ray Free Electron Laser in Hamburg	
ocierices -	ILL 20/20	160	2012-2017	NA	Upgrade of European Neutron Spectroscopy Facility (in 2 phases)	
	IRUVX-FEL	760	2006-2015	70	Infrared to soft X-rays complementary Free Electron Lasers (in 5 users facilities)	
	PRINS	1110	2008-2013	256	Paneuropean Infrastructure for Nanostructures and Nanoelectronics	
	ELT: The European Extremely Large Telescope	850	2018	40	European Extremely Large optical telescope	
Astronomy, Astrophysics,	FAIR	1186	2014	120	Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research	
Astrophysics, Nuclear	KM3NET	220-250	2015	NYD	Underwater Neutrino Observatory (in design phase)	
and Particle	SKA: The Square Kilometre Array (GLOBAL)	1150	2014-2020	100	Square Kilometer Radiotelescope Array (in two phases)	
Physics **	SPIRAL2	137	2011	7	Production and study of rare isotope Radioactive beams (toward the future facility EURISOL)	
CDT	EU-HPC	200-400	2008	100-200	Integrated European High Power Computing Service (2 - 4 high-end centers)	

NYD = not yet defined
NA = not applicable - already covered within the current budget
CDT = Computer and Data Treatment

<sup>\*</sup> For several projects the cost indicated will still need further review on the basis of more detailed technical and financial studies to be carried out

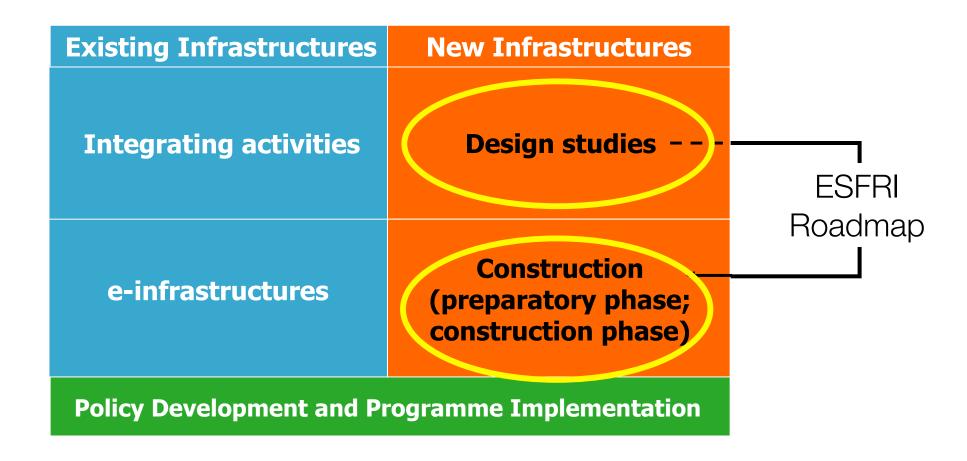
<sup>\*\*</sup> Proposals related to particle physics and space science can be found under the CERN and ESA respective websites

## Particle Physics in the ESFRI Roadmap

- Particle physics stands on the threshold of a new and exciting era of discovery. The
  next generation of experiments will explore new domains and probe the deep structure
  of space-time. European particle physics is founded on strong national institutes,
  universities and laboratories and the CERN Organisation. The CERN Council created a
  Strategy Group which elaborated a Roadmap for the needs of the field, with the
  following major elements (as reference):
  - The Large Hadron Collider LHC at CERN will be the energy frontier machine for the foreseeable future and should fully exploit its physics potential.
  - 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.
  - It is also vital to strengthen the advanced accelerator R&D programme.



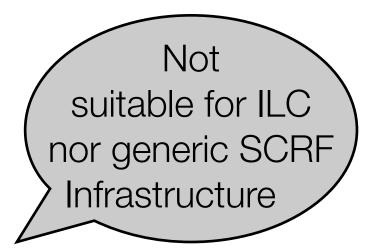
#### Overview of Infrastructure Instruments





## Design Studies

- Design studies aim at the conceptual design for new infrastructures with clear European dimension and interest, not at a detailed design
- EC support likely to be smaller than under FP6, i.e. less than 5 M€
- bottom up call...
- Useful to feed the ESFRI roadmap process



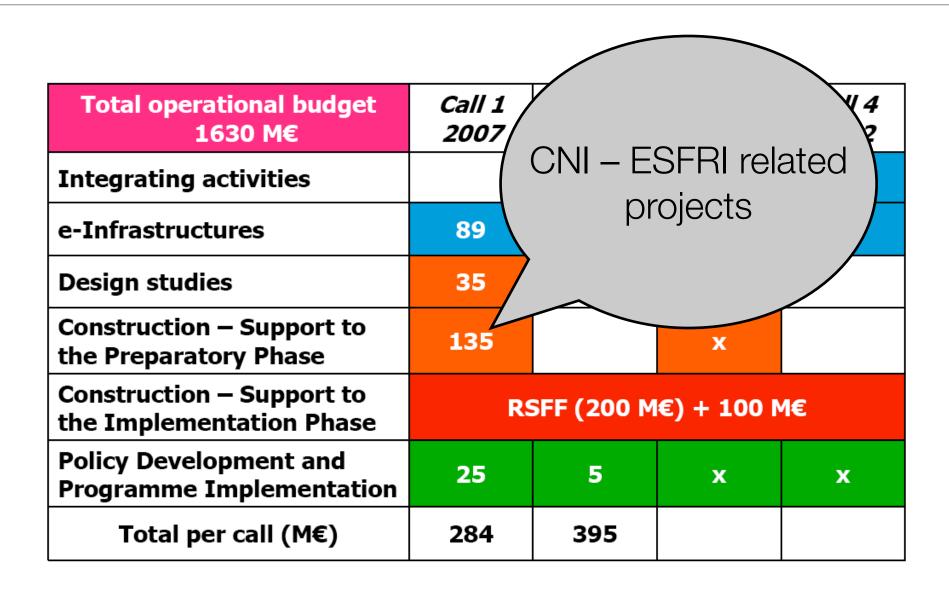


## Calls for ILC and Generic SCRF Infrastructure

Total operational budget 1630 M€	Call 1 2007	Call 2 2008	Call 3 2010	Call 4 2012
Integrating activities		275	x	x
e-Infrastructures	89	115	х	х
Design studies	35		х	
Construction — Support to the Preparatory Phase	135		х	
Construction — Support to the Implementation Phase	RSFF (200 M€) + 100 M€			
Policy Development and Programme Implementation	25	5	х	x
Total per call (M€)	284	395		



#### Calls for ILC and Generic SCRF Infrastructure





## Calls for ILC and Generic SCRF Infrastructure

Total operational budget 1630 M€	Call 1 2007	Call 2 2008	Call 3 2010	Call 4 2012
Integrating activities		275	x	x
e-Infrastructures	89	115	x	х
Design studies	35		х	
Construction — Support to the Preparatory Phase	135	Polic	CV	
Construction — Support to the Implementation Phase	Development M€			<b>1€</b>
Policy Development and Programme Implementation	25	5	х	x
Total per call (M€)	284	395		



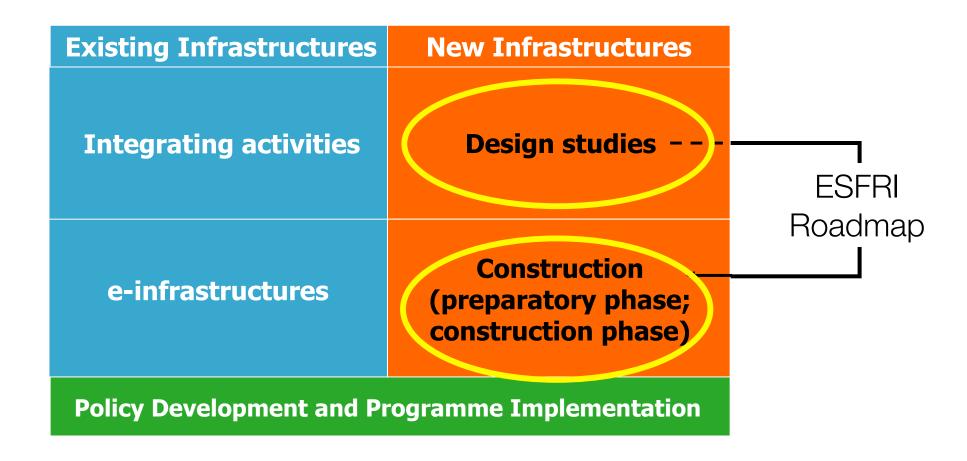
Extension of

#### Calls for ILC and Generic SCRF Infrastr

existing Infrastructure Call 2 **Total operational budget** Call 1 1630 M€ 2007 2008 Integrating activities 275 e-Infrastructures 89 115 Х Х **Design studies** 35 Х **Construction – Support to** 135 Х the Preparatory Phase **Construction – Support to** RSFF (200 M€) + 100 M€ the Implementation Phase **Policy Development and** 25 Х Х **Programme Implementation** Total per call (M€) 284 395



# Call No 1 – Spring 2007





# Call No 1 – Spring 2007

# Construction (preparatory phase; construction phase)



# Call Spring 2007 – closing April 2007

- The list of projects to be supported will be based on the work conducted by ESFRI
- Two stage process
  - Preparatory phase: to check the commitment of the Member States and reach a (draft) agreement between Member States and stake holders for the construction
  - Implementation phase: the actual construction



## CNI – Preparatory phase

- Tasks focusing on
  - Strategy development
  - Technical work (e.g. prototypes)
  - Governance and logistical work
  - Financial arrangements
  - legal issues
- The first call will be restricted to the projects identified in the 2006 ESFRI roadmap
- Direct EC (average) contribution around 5 M€



# Participation to the Preparatory Phase

- Project consortia should involve, as appropriate :
  - Public authorities or funding agencies at national and/or regional level
  - Research and development agencies
  - Operators of research facilities
  - Research centres, universities, industry
- The European Commission may act as a facilitator



#### Call 1 Procedure

- Closing April 2007
- Single stage procedure for evaluation
  - remote + panel evaluation
- Results within 4 months after closure
- First contracts will come into force before the end of 2007



# Call 2 – Integrating Activities

- Similar structure as before
  - Networking activities
  - Transnational access and/or service activities
  - Joint research activities



# Objectives of an Integrating Activity

- Structure better and integrate, on a European scale, the way research infrastructures operate and develop, in a given class
- By opening and optimising the access to and the use of the existing research infrastructures in the different Member States and Associated States
- better structuring and integrating, on a European scale, the operation(s) of research infrastructures, and by fostering their joint development (qualitative and quantitative)

### Participation

- At least 3 independent legal entities established in 3 different Member States or Associated States. At least 1 of these legal entities must operate a research infrastructure providing access
- Operators of research infrastructures, universities and other public research organisations as well as industry, for example equipment manufacturers

#### Conclusion

- There are two opportunities for EC SCRF before the end of the decade:
  - 2007

New infrastructure (CNI) focused on the ILC and tightly linked to the structure of the emerging European consortium. It may have to include membership from FALC

2008
 I3 call possibly including industrial engagement