

Update on the European Strategy for Particle Physics

EPPSU overview (1)

- The European Strategy for particle physics first adopted by CERN Council in 2006, then an update in 2013 and recently updated in 2020
- The preparation of 2020 update took ~2 years
 - national inputs as well as inputs from individual experiments/groups
 - Open Symposium in Granada (May 2019 - [agenda](#)), outcomes summarised in the [Physics Briefing Book](#)
 - final draft assembled during the ESG meeting in Bad Honnef (January 2020)
 - document approved by CERN Council at its 199th meeting in June 2020
- The [Strategy document](#) is rather short (5 pages), accompanied by the [Deliberation document](#) (18 pages) containing background information as well as recommendations to the CERN Council

EPPSU overview (2)

- Strategy statements divided into preamble, 7 sections and concluding remarks
 - Major developments from the 2013 Strategy
 - General considerations for the 2020 update
 - High-priority future initiatives
 - Other essential scientific activities for particle physics
 - Synergies in neighbouring fields
 - Organization issues
 - Environmental and societal impact
- In each item, the current status is briefly summarized and the recommendation for next period is given

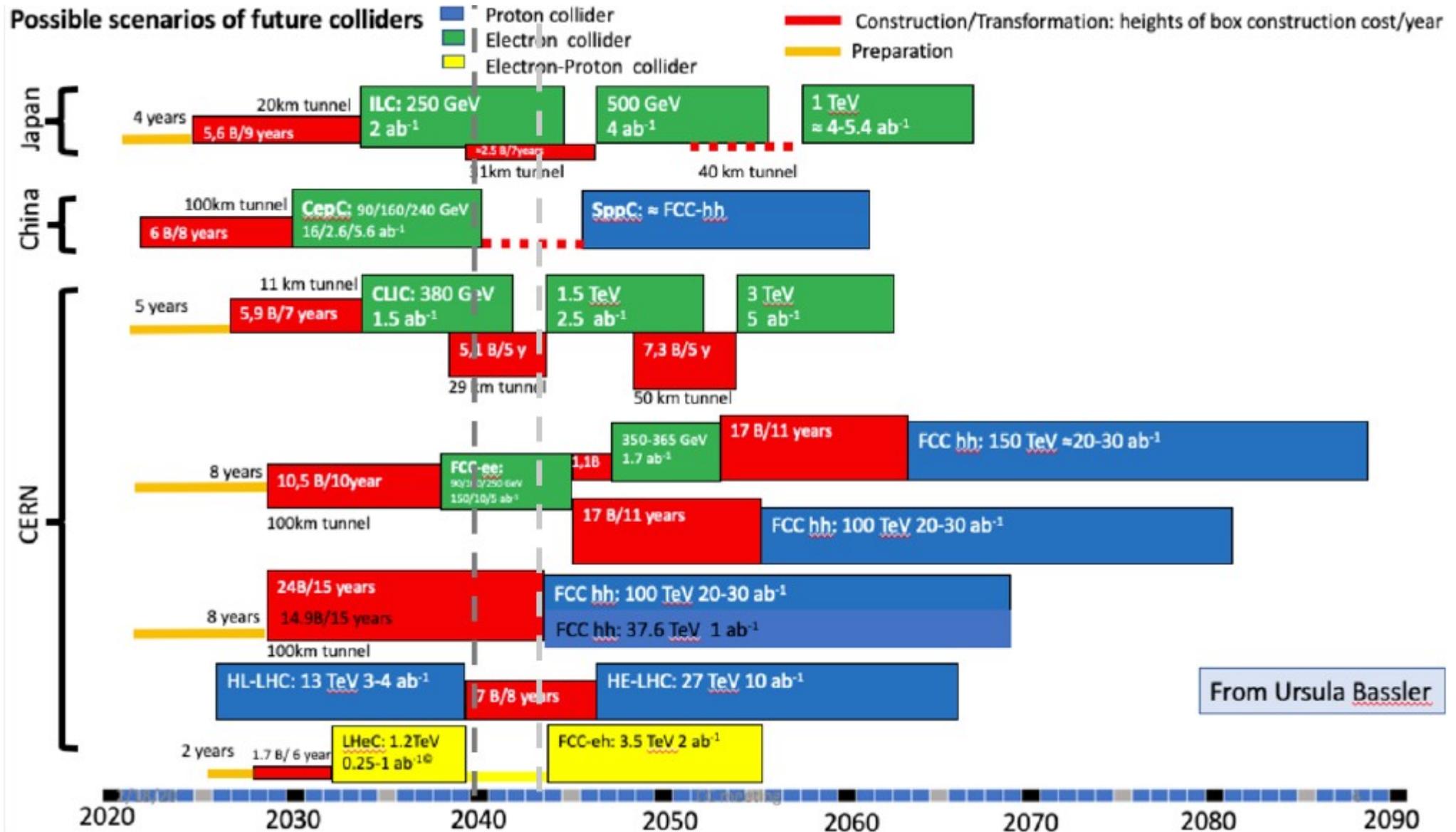
EPPSU in a nutshell (1)

- Major developments from 2013
 - maintain focus on successful completion of HL-LHC
 - maintain support for long-baseline neutrino experiments in Japan and US and the Neutrino Platform
- General considerations for 2020 update
 - preserve the leading role of CERN for success of European particle physics community
 - strengthen the „ecosystem“ of research centers in Europe
 - global nature of particle physics research is acknowledged
- High-priority future initiatives
 - highest priority is the e^+e^- Higgs factory, and investigation of tech/financial feasibility of a future hadron collider at CERN
 - R&D on innovative accelerator technologies

EPPSU in a nutshell (2)

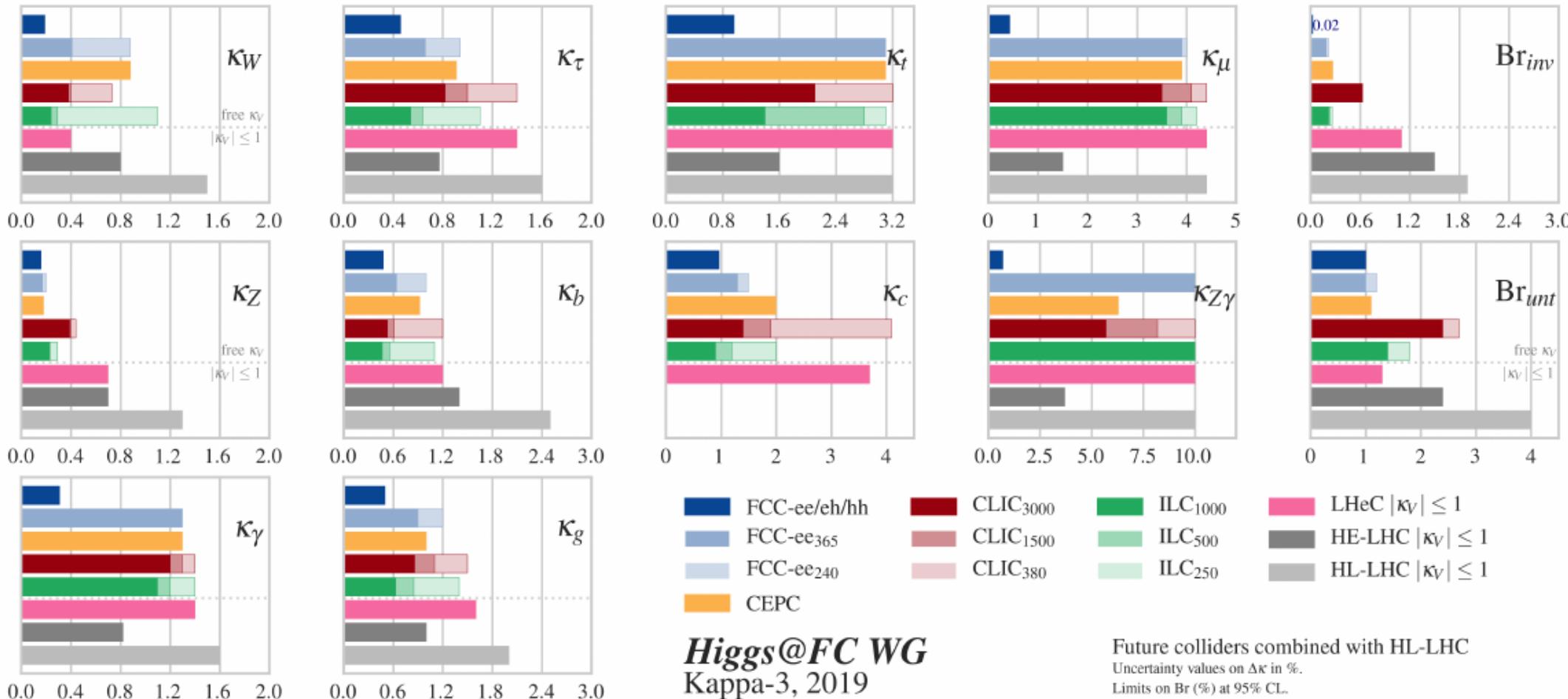
- Other essential scientific activities
 - diverse scientific programme worldwide (dark sector, flavour and CP violation, axions, ...)
 - theory & computing
 - support for instrumentation R&D
- Synergies with neighbouring fields
 - co-operation with NuPECC (nuclear) and APPEC (astroparticle physics)
- Organisational issues
 - framework for projects in and outside of Europe
 - strengthen the relationship with European Commission
 - be active in supporting Open Science
- Environmental and societal impact
 - mitigate environmental impact of particle physics
 - invest in next-generation researchers
 - support knowledge & technology transfer
 - public engagement, education and communication

Possible future colliders



Higgs couplings at different colliders (1)

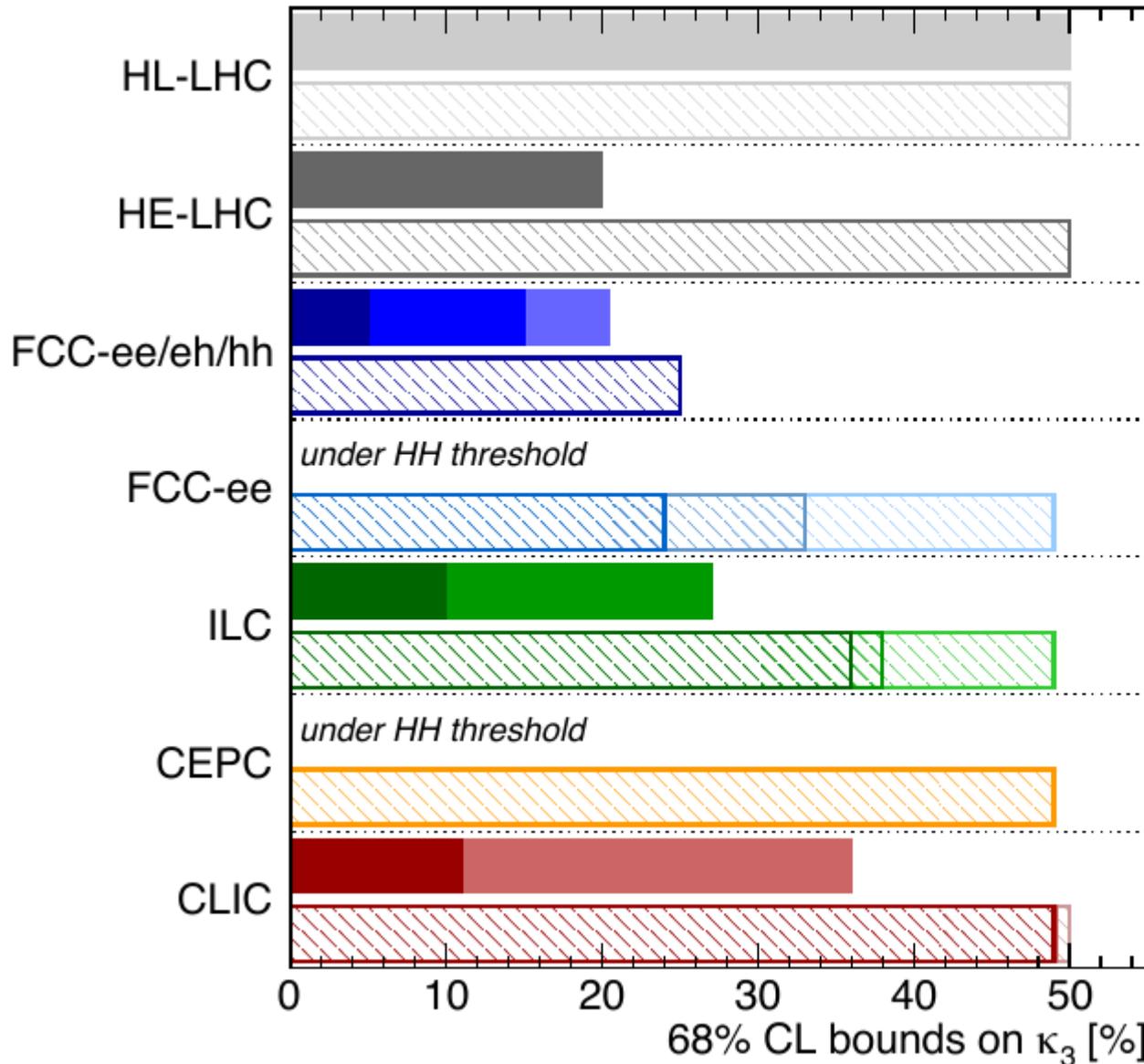
- Relative precision of the coupling modifiers in the kappa-3 scenario



- Future colliders improve the precision by a factor 2 - 10
- Higgs factory is needed even if ultimate goal is FCC-hh

Higgs couplings at different colliders (2)

- Higgs self-coupling



Higgs@FC WG September 2019

di-Higgs	single-Higgs
HL-LHC 50%	HL-LHC 50% (47%)
HE-LHC [10-20]%	HE-LHC 50% (40%)
FCC-ee/eh/hh 5%	FCC-ee/eh/hh 25% (18%)
LE-FCC 15%	LE-FCC n.a.
FCC-eh ₃₅₀₀ -17+24%	FCC-eh ₃₅₀₀ n.a.
	FCC-ee ^{4IP} ₃₆₅ 24% (14%)
	FCC-ee ₃₆₅ 33% (19%)
	FCC-ee ₂₄₀ 49% (19%)
ILC ₁₀₀₀ 10%	ILC ₁₀₀₀ 36% (25%)
ILC ₅₀₀ 27%	ILC ₅₀₀ 38% (27%)
	ILC ₂₅₀ 49% (29%)
	CEPC 49% (17%)
CLIC ₃₀₀₀ -7%+11%	CLIC ₃₀₀₀ 49% (35%)
CLIC ₁₅₀₀ 36%	CLIC ₁₅₀₀ 49% (41%)
	CLIC ₃₈₀ 50% (46%)

All future colliders combined with HL-LHC

Conclusions

- The update focuses on both near and long-term priorities in the field. Given the scale of our long-term ambition, the European plan needs to be coordinated with other regions of the world.
- The 2020 Strategy update aims to significantly extend knowledge beyond current limits, to drive innovative technological developments for the benefit of the field and society
- Further update of the Strategy is foreseen in the 2nd half of this decade when the results of feasibility studies for the future collider(s) will be available

BACKUP

Major developments from 2013 Strategy (1)

a) Since the recommendation in the 2013 Strategy to proceed with the programme of upgrading the luminosity of the LHC, the HL-LHC project, was approved by the CERN Council in June 2016 and is proceeding according to plan. In parallel, the LHC has reached a centre-of-mass energy of 13 TeV, exceeded the design luminosity, and produced a wealth of remarkable physics results. Based on this performance, coupled with the innovative experimental techniques developed at the LHC experiments, and their planned detector upgrades, a significantly enhanced physics potential is expected with the HL-LHC. The required high-field superconducting Nb₃Sn magnets have been developed.

The successful completion of the high-luminosity upgrade of the machine and detectors should remain the focal point of European particle physics, together with continued innovation in experimental techniques. The full physics potential of the LHC and the HL-LHC, including the study of flavour physics and the quark-gluon plasma, should be exploited.

Major developments from 2013 Strategy (2)

b) The existence of non-zero neutrino masses is a compelling sign of new physics. The worldwide neutrino physics programme explores the full scope of the rich neutrino sector and commands strong support in Europe. Within that programme, the Neutrino Platform was established by CERN in response to the recommendation in the 2013 Strategy and has successfully acted as a hub for European neutrino research at accelerator-based projects outside Europe.

Europe, and CERN through the Neutrino Platform, should continue to support long baseline experiments in Japan and the United States. In particular, they should continue to collaborate with the United States and other international partners towards the successful implementation of the Long-Baseline Neutrino Facility (LBNF) and the Deep Underground Neutrino Experiment (DUNE).

General considerations for 2020 update (1)

a) Europe, through CERN, has world leadership in accelerator-based particle physics and related technologies. The future of the field in Europe and beyond depends on the continuing ability of CERN and its community to realise compelling scientific projects.

This Strategy update should be implemented to ensure Europe's continued scientific and technological leadership.

b) The European organisational model centred on close collaboration between CERN and the national institutes, laboratories and universities in its Member and Associate Member States is essential to the enduring success of the field. This has proven highly effective in harnessing the collective resources and expertise of the particle, astroparticle and nuclear physics communities, and of many interdisciplinary research fields. Another manifestation of the success of this model is the collaboration with non-Member States and their substantial contribution.

The particle physics community must further strengthen the unique ecosystem of research centres in Europe. In particular, cooperative programmes between CERN and these research centres should be expanded and sustained with adequate resources in order to address the objectives set out in the Strategy update.

General considerations for 2020 update (2)

c) The broad range of fundamental questions in particle physics and the complexity of the diverse facilities required to address them, together with the need for an efficient use of resources, have resulted in the establishment of a global particle physics community with common interests and goals. This Strategy takes into account the rich and complementary physics programmes being undertaken by Europe's partners across the globe and of scientific and technological developments in neighbouring fields.

The implementation of the Strategy should proceed in strong collaboration with global partners and neighbouring fields.

High-priority future initiatives (1)

a) An electron-positron Higgs factory is the highest-priority next collider. For the longer term, the European particle physics community has the ambition to operate a proton-proton collider at the highest achievable energy. Accomplishing these compelling goals will require innovation and cutting-edge technology:

- the particle physics community should ramp up its R&D effort focused on advanced accelerator technologies, in particular that for high-field superconducting magnets, including high-temperature superconductors;
- Europe, together with its international partners, should investigate the technical and financial feasibility of a future hadron collider at CERN with a centre-of-mass energy of at least 100 TeV and with an electron-positron Higgs and electroweak factory as a possible first stage. Such a feasibility study of the colliders and related infrastructure should be established as a global endeavour and be completed on the timescale of the next Strategy update.

The timely realisation of the electron-positron International Linear Collider (ILC) in Japan would be compatible with this strategy and, in that case, the European particle physics community would wish to collaborate.

High-priority future initiatives (2)

b) Innovative accelerator technology underpins the physics reach of high-energy and high-intensity colliders. It is also a powerful driver for many accelerator-based fields of science and industry. The technologies under consideration include high-field magnets, high-temperature superconductors, plasma wakefield acceleration and other high-gradient accelerating structures, bright muon beams, energy recovery linacs.

The European particle physics community must intensify accelerator R&D and sustain it with adequate resources. A roadmap should prioritise the technology, taking into account synergies with international partners and other communities such as photon and neutron sources, fusion energy and industry. Deliverables for this decade should be defined in a timely fashion and coordinated among CERN and national laboratories and institutes.

Other essential scientific activities for particle physics (1)

a) The quest for dark matter and the exploration of flavour and fundamental symmetries are crucial components of the search for new physics. This search can be done in many ways, for example through precision measurements of flavour physics and electric or magnetic dipole moments, and searches for axions, dark sector candidates and feebly interacting particles. There are many options to address such physics topics including energy-frontier colliders, accelerator and non-accelerator experiments. A diverse programme that is complementary to the energy frontier is an essential part of the European particle physics Strategy.

Experiments in such diverse areas that offer potential high-impact particle physics programmes at laboratories in Europe should be supported, as well as participation in such experiments in other regions of the world.

Other essential scientific activities for particle physics (2)

b) Theoretical physics is an essential driver of particle physics that opens new, daring lines of research, motivates experimental searches and provides the tools needed to fully exploit experimental results. It also plays an important role in capturing the imagination of the public and inspiring young researchers. The success of the field depends on dedicated theoretical work and intense collaboration between the theoretical and experimental communities.

Europe should continue to vigorously support a broad programme of theoretical research covering the full spectrum of particle physics from abstract to phenomenological topics. The pursuit of new research directions should be encouraged and links with fields such as cosmology, astroparticle physics, and nuclear physics fostered. Both exploratory research and theoretical research with direct impact on experiments should be supported, including recognition for the activity of providing and developing computational tools.

Other essential scientific activities for particle physics (3)

c) The success of particle physics experiments relies on innovative instrumentation and state-of-the-art infrastructures. To prepare and realise future experimental research programmes, the community must maintain a strong focus on instrumentation.

Detector R&D programmes and associated infrastructures should be supported at CERN, national institutes, laboratories and universities. Synergies between the needs of different scientific fields and industry should be identified and exploited to boost efficiency in the development process and increase opportunities for more technology transfer benefiting society at large.

Collaborative platforms and consortia must be adequately supported to provide coherence in these R&D activities. The community should define a global detector R&D roadmap that should be used to support proposals at the European and national levels.

Other essential scientific activities for particle physics (4)

d) Large-scale data-intensive software and computing infrastructures are an essential ingredient to particle physics research programmes. The community faces major challenges in this area, notably with a view to the HL-LHC. As a result, the software and computing models used in particle physics research must evolve to meet the future needs of the field.

The community must vigorously pursue common, coordinated R&D efforts in collaboration with other fields of science and industry to develop software and computing infrastructures that exploit recent advances in information technology and data science. Further development of internal policies on open data and data preservation should be encouraged, and an adequate level of resources invested in their implementation.

Synergies with neighbouring fields (1)

a) A variety of research lines at the boundary between particle and nuclear physics require dedicated experiments and facilities. Europe has a vibrant nuclear physics programme at CERN, including the heavy-ion programme, and at other European facilities. In the global context, a new electron-ion collider, EIC, is foreseen in the United States to study the partonic structure of the proton and nuclei, in which there is interest among European researchers.

Europe should maintain its capability to perform innovative experiments at the boundary between particle and nuclear physics, and CERN should continue to coordinate with NuPECC on topics of mutual interest.

Synergies with neighbouring fields (2)

b) Astroparticle physics, coordinated by APPEC in Europe, also addresses questions about the fundamental physics of particles and their interactions. The ground-breaking discovery of gravitational waves has occurred since the last Strategy update, and this has contributed to burgeoning multi-messenger observations of the universe.

Synergies between particle and astroparticle physics should be strengthened through scientific exchanges and technological cooperation in areas of common interest and mutual benefit.

Organisational issues (1)

a) An ambitious next-generation collider project will require global collaboration and a long-term commitment to construction and operations by all parties.

CERN should initiate discussions with potential major partners as part of the feasibility study for such a project being hosted at CERN. In the case of a global facility outside Europe in which CERN participates, CERN should act as the European regional hub, providing strategic coordination and technical support. Individual Member States could provide resources to the new global facility either through additional contributions made via CERN or directly through bilateral and multilateral arrangements with the host organisation.

Organisational issues (2)

b) The particle physics community and the European Commission have a strong record of collaboration.

The relationship between the particle physics community and the European Commission should be further strengthened, exploring funding-mechanism opportunities for the realisation of infrastructure projects and R&D programmes in cooperation with other fields of science and industry.

c) European science policy is quickly moving towards Open Science, which promotes and accelerates the sharing of scientific knowledge with the community at large. Particle physics has been a pioneer in several aspects of Open Science.

The particle physics community should work with the relevant authorities to help shape the emerging consensus on Open Science to be adopted for publicly-funded research, and should then implement a policy of Open Science for the field.

Environmental and societal impact (1)

a) The energy efficiency of present and future accelerators, and of computing facilities, is and should remain an area requiring constant attention. Travel also represents an environmental challenge, due to the international nature of the field.

The environmental impact of particle physics activities should continue to be carefully studied and minimised. A detailed plan for the minimisation of environmental impact and for the saving and re-use of energy should be part of the approval process for any major project. Alternatives to travel should be explored and encouraged.

b) Particle physics, with its fundamental questions and technological innovations, attracts bright young minds. Their education and training are crucial for the needs of the field and of society at large.

For early-career researchers to thrive, the particle physics community should place strong emphasis on their supervision and training. Additional measures should be taken in large collaborations to increase the recognition of individuals developing and maintaining experiments, computing and software. The particle physics community commits to placing the principles of equality, diversity and inclusion at the heart of all its activities.

Environmental and societal impact (2)

c) Particle physics has contributed to advances in many fields that have brought great benefits to society. Awareness of knowledge and technology transfer and the associated societal impact is important at all phases of particle physics projects.

Particle physics research centres should promote knowledge and technology transfer and support their researchers in enabling it. The particle physics community should engage with industry to facilitate knowledge transfer and technological development.

d) Exploring the fundamental properties of nature inspires and excites. It is part of the duty of researchers to share the excitement of scientific achievements with all stakeholders and the public. The concepts of the Standard Model, a well-established theory for elementary particles, are an integral part of culture.

Public engagement, education and communication in particle physics should continue to be recognised as important components of the scientific activity and receive adequate support. Particle physicists should work with the broad community of scientists to intensify engagement between scientific disciplines. The particle physics community should work with educators and relevant authorities to explore the adoption of basic knowledge of elementary particles and their interactions in the regular school curriculum.

Concluding remarks

This 2020 update of the European Strategy for Particle Physics has focussed on both near and long-term priorities for the field. Given the scale of our long-term ambition, the European plan needs to be coordinated with other regions of the world. A further update of the Strategy should be foreseen in the second half of this decade when the results of the feasibility study for the future hadron collider are available and ready for decision.