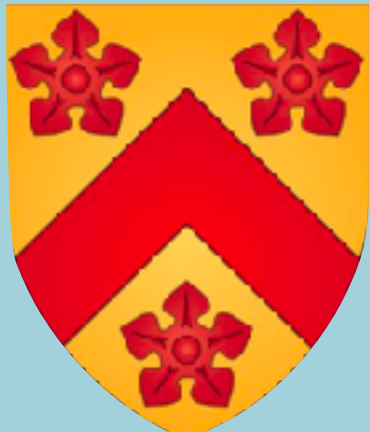


Conference summary

Gavin Salam

University of Oxford
& All Souls College



EPS-HEP 2023

- 38 plenary talks
- c. 500 parallel talks
- c. 120 posters
- 7 prizes
- Total ~ 16,000 slides on my laptop → ~ 40 slides in this summary

Strategy

- Looking for results that are new and either important or fun
- “important” and “fun” are both subjective!

How to view this “summary”

An invitation for each of us to think about what highlights we would like to tell our friends & colleagues about back home

- 38 plenary talks
- c. 500 parallel talks
- c. 120 posters
- 7 prizes
- Total ~ 16,000 slides on my laptop → ~ 40 slides in this summary

Other fascinating topics I could not cover

Disclaimer: Only a small fraction of the experimental efforts and achievements on dark matter and axion searches can be shown. My apologies if your favorite experiment is missed.

→ Disclaimer: our field is diverse, based on many experiments and full of fascinating physics. In the following, I am only able to show a small personal selection.

Disclaimer: not a comprehensive review.

Strategy

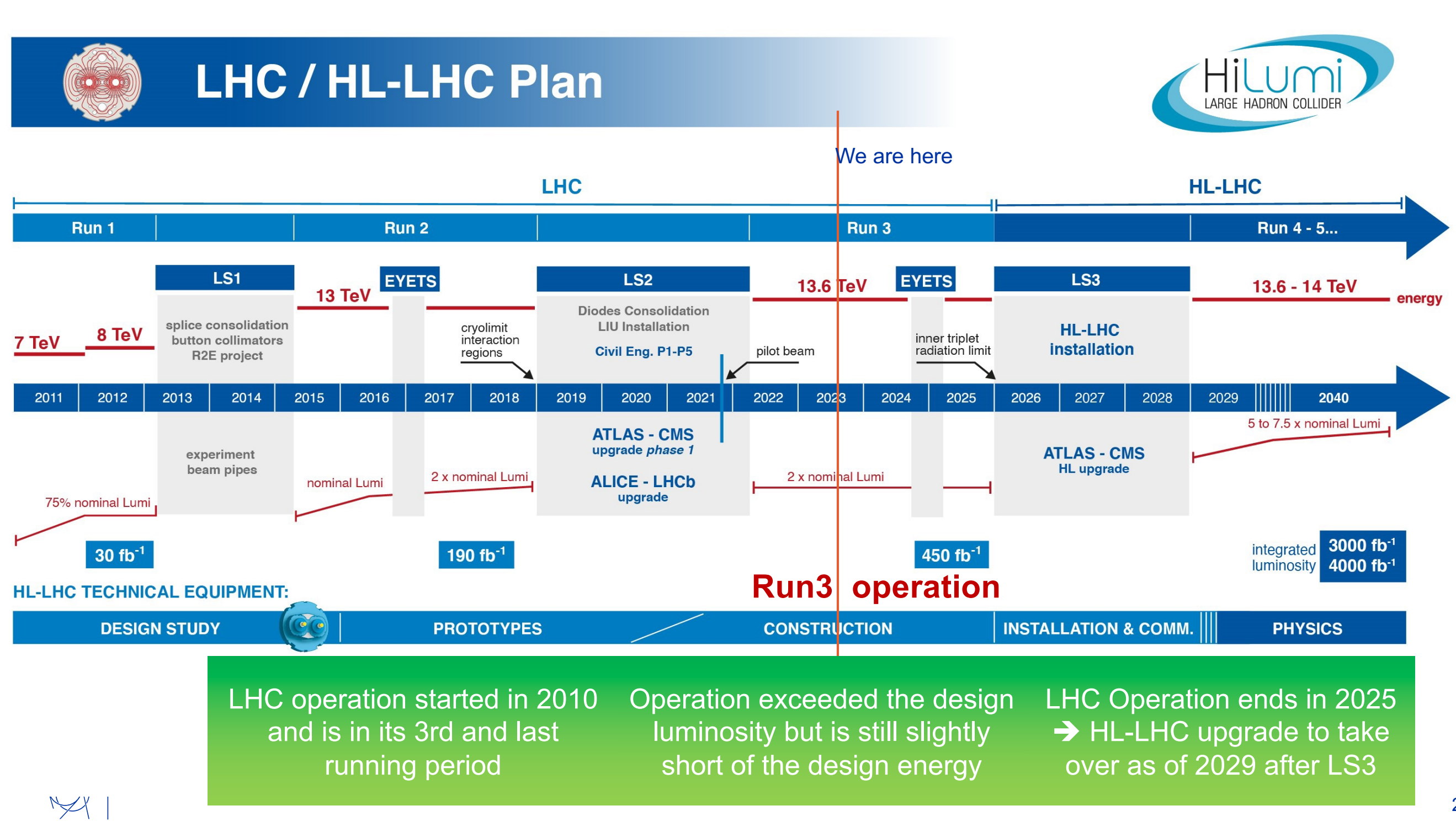
- Looking for results that are new and either important or fun
- “important” and “fun” are both subjective!

How to view this “summary”

An invitation for each of us to think about what highlights we would like to tell our friends & colleagues about back home

colliders

LHC status [talk by Brüning]

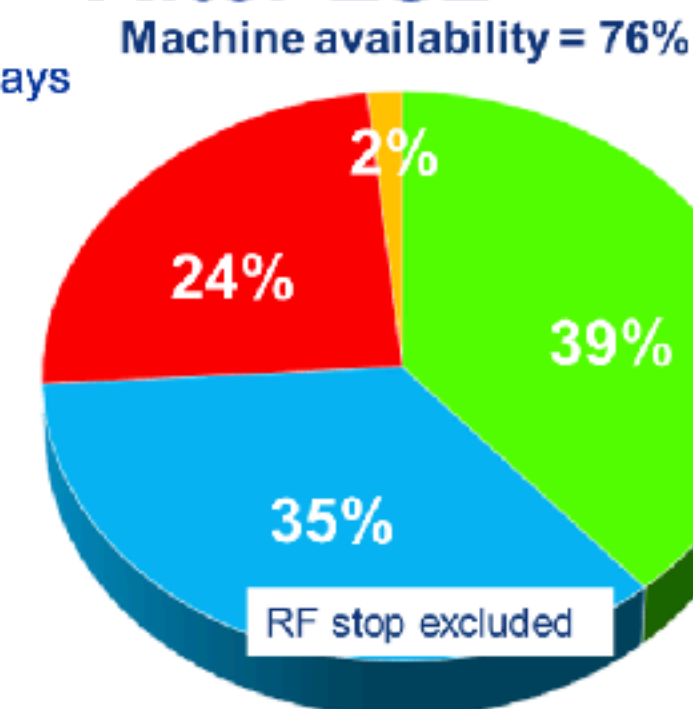
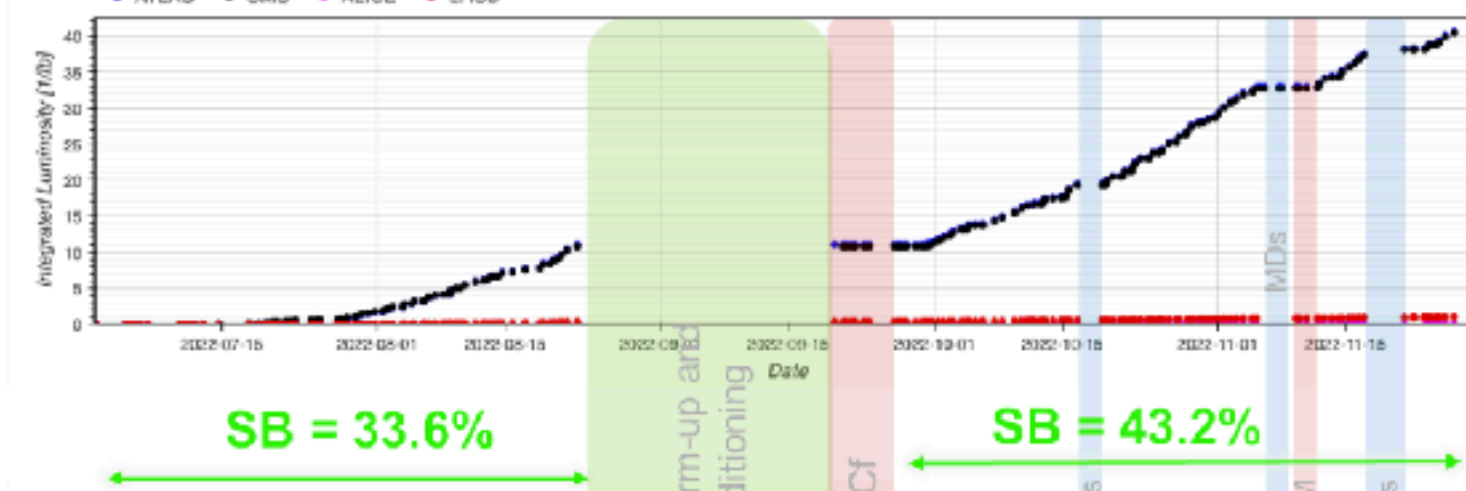


Issues in Run 3, 2023

- 1) Equipment heating
- 2) Faulty bellows
- 3) Electron Cloud

Recap of LHC Performance in 2022 – After LS2

Relatively short run due to LS2 end; RF warm-up and early YETS → 70.5 days
 Peak luminosity close to $2 \cdot 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$; 42 fb⁻¹ integrated luminosity



The key question is if this level of electron cloud remains stable or if will it degrade further over coming shutdown period?!

Airborne Cu Hydroxide [Cu(OH)₂] and venting of the apertures during Long Shutdowns have been identified as the root cause for this degradation

LHC status [talk by Brüning]

IR8 IT.L8 Triplet incident

Power glitch cause LHC and AD beam dump 17.07.23

The cause of the events seen at CERN

- A tree fell on two lines 125 kV of Romande Energie which are on the same support towers:
 - Morges — Vaux-sur-Morges
 - Bussigny — Etoy — Vaux-sur-Morges
- The two lines are both connected to Vaux-sur-Morges 220/125 kV substation
- The recording from Romande Energie was at 01:01:08.607 (it is consistent with our last recording at 01:01:08.610) and there were several attempts to re-energize the lines (fast reclosures) before the final trip



Photo by courtesy



24/08/2023



EN
ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT

Status of the LHC - HEP 2024

Oliver Brüning, CERN

New schedule proposal

Present week = 34

- We expect to be ready for **machine operation with beam sometimes in week 35**
- **Experimental caverns** should be closed and patrolled by **Monday 28th August morning**

11 (+7) days gained wrt to 2nd August

- **4+1 days** HB
- **1/2 day** (+preparation) VdM
- **2 additional days** of pp ref (VdM+intensity ramp-up)
- **2 days** MD
- **1-2 days** for CRYO reconfiguration (not initially planned)
- **6-7 additional days** to ION run (VIP on 29th September & 7th October)

Sep					Oct	
33	34	35	36	37	38	39
14	21	28	collisions @injection 4	p-p ref setup 11	MD 18	25
		Machine checkout	High β test			Pb- Pb run
	Powering tests	Recomm with beam	Jeune G.	p-p ref run	cryo reconfig	
		High β setup			Ion setting up	
		p-p ref setup				

Draft schedule to be approved by LMC this afternoon!



24/08/2023

Status of the LHC - HEP 2024

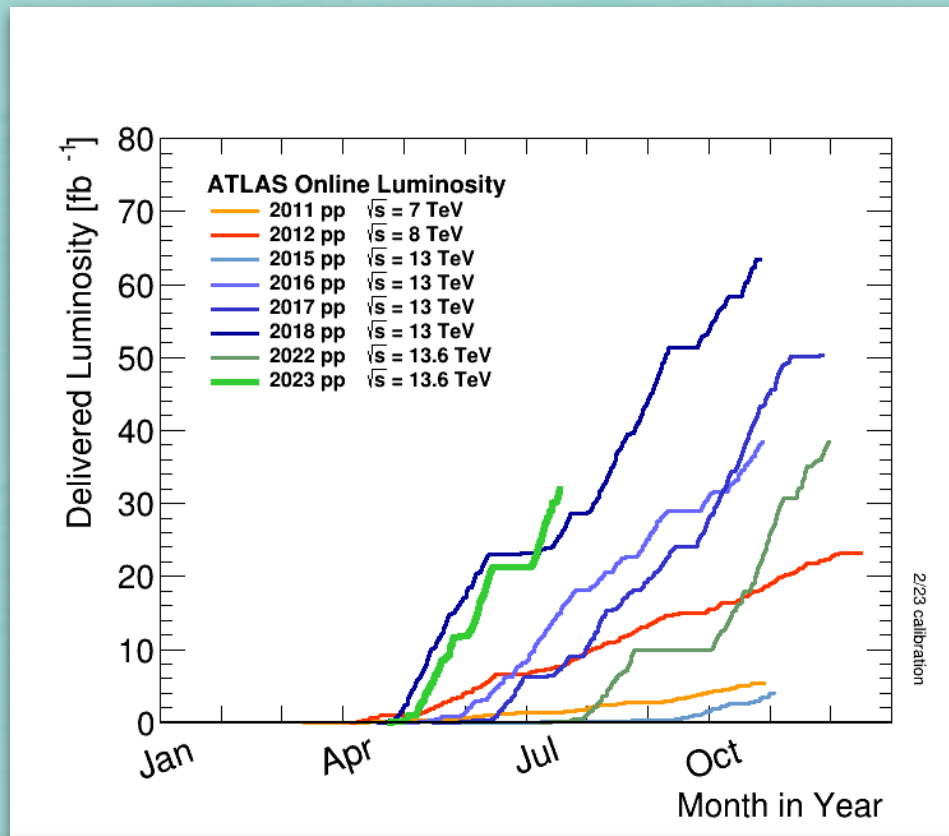
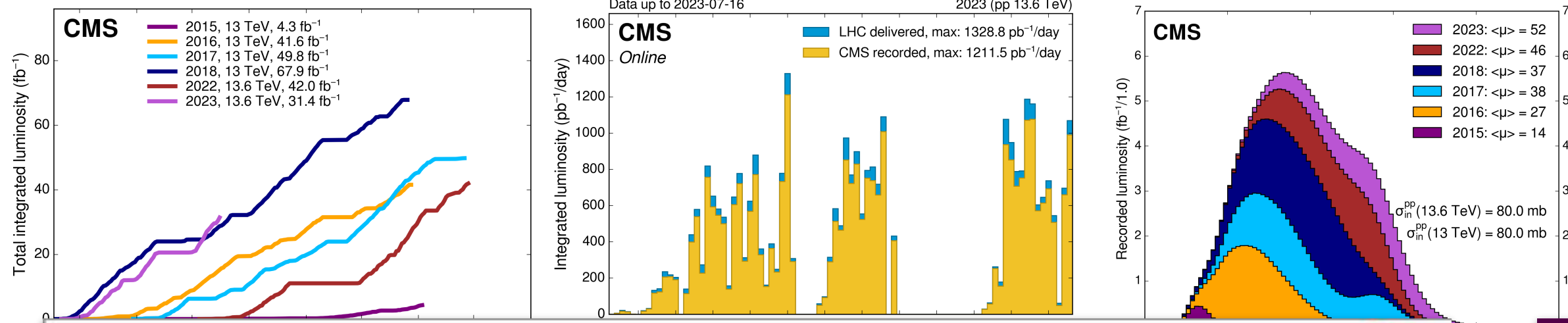
Oliver Brüning, CERN

CMS data taking in Run 3



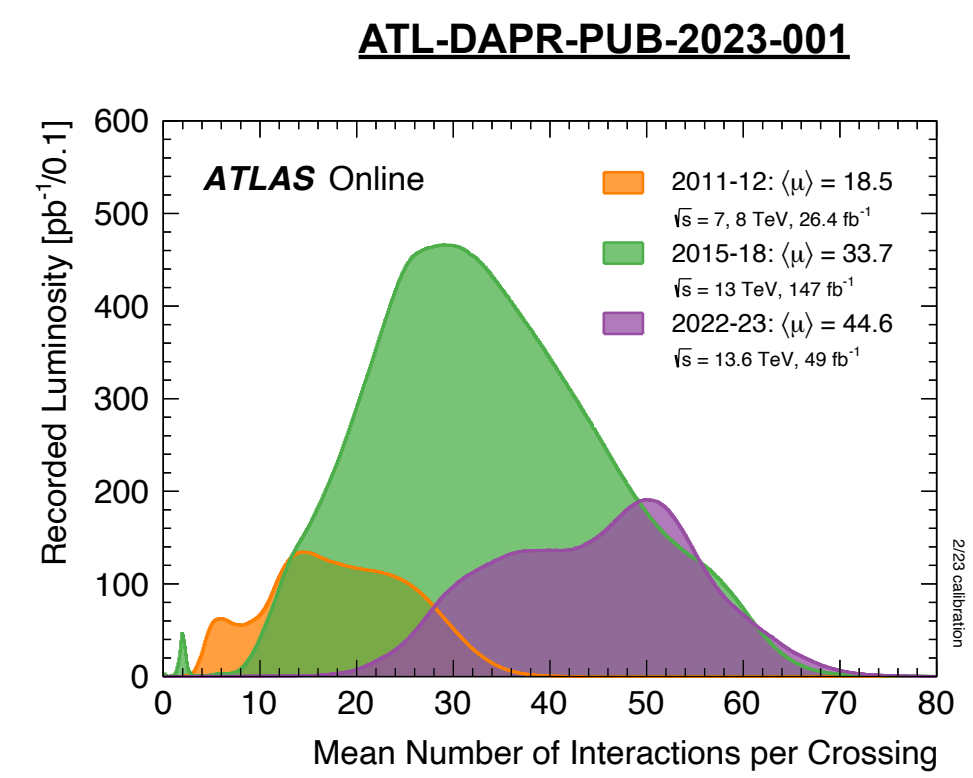
13.6 TeV pp collision data 42fb^{-1} in 2022 and 31fb^{-1} in 2023

During 2022 high pile up tests and commissioning of detector for upcoming PbPb run in 2023

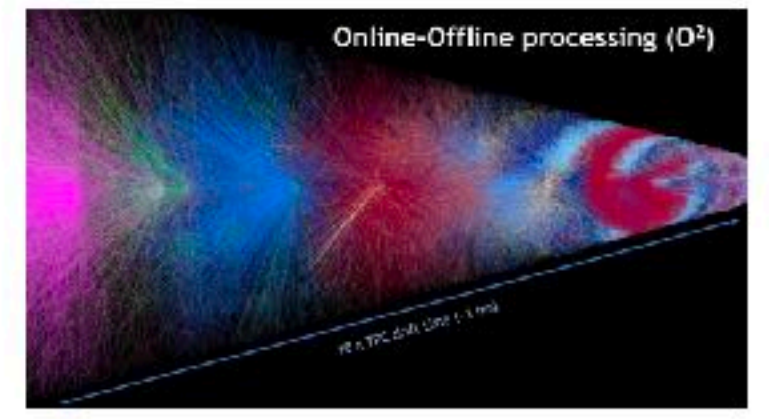


Run 3

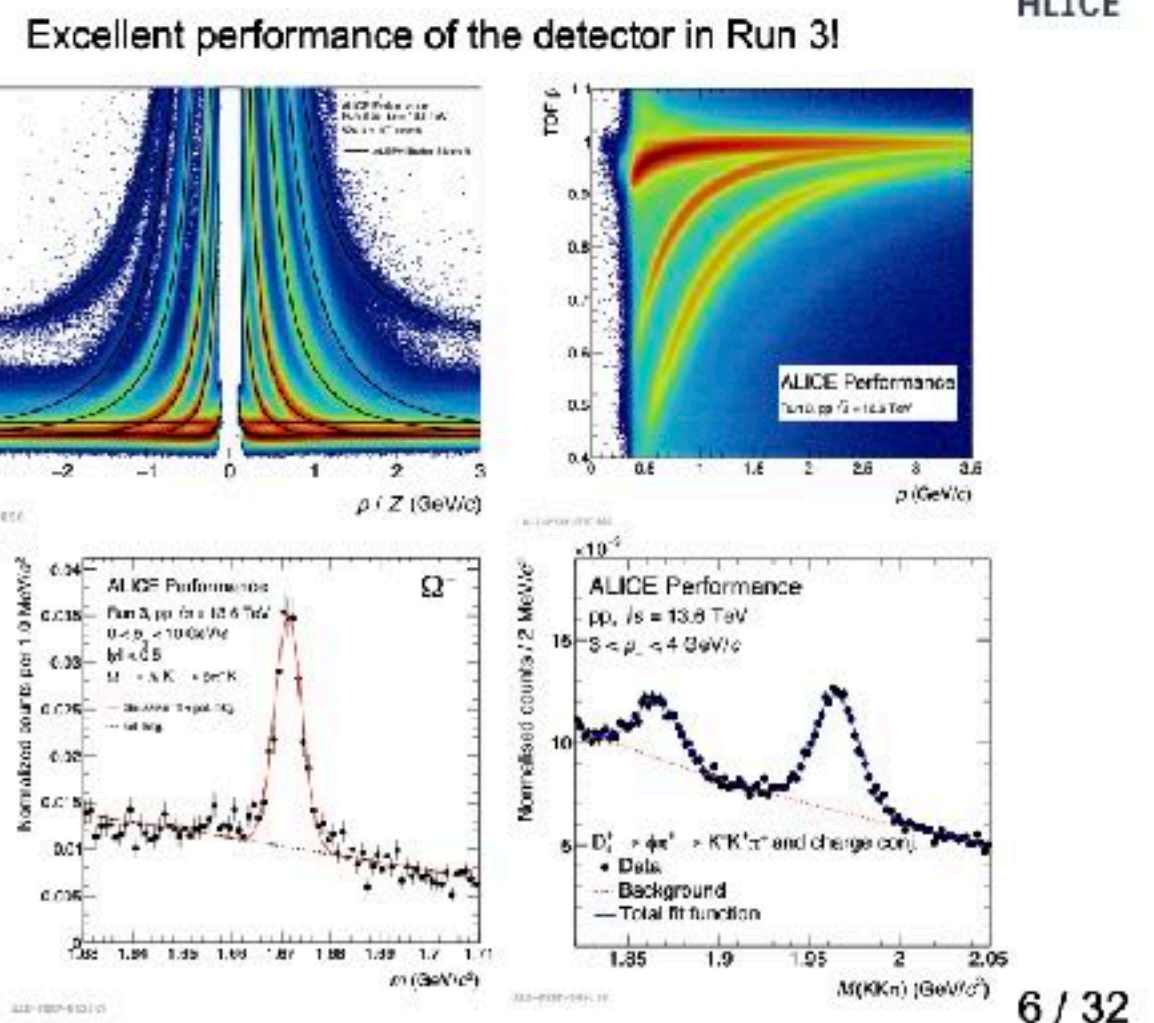
of interactions per beam crossing increasing with Luminosity



Data taking in Run 3



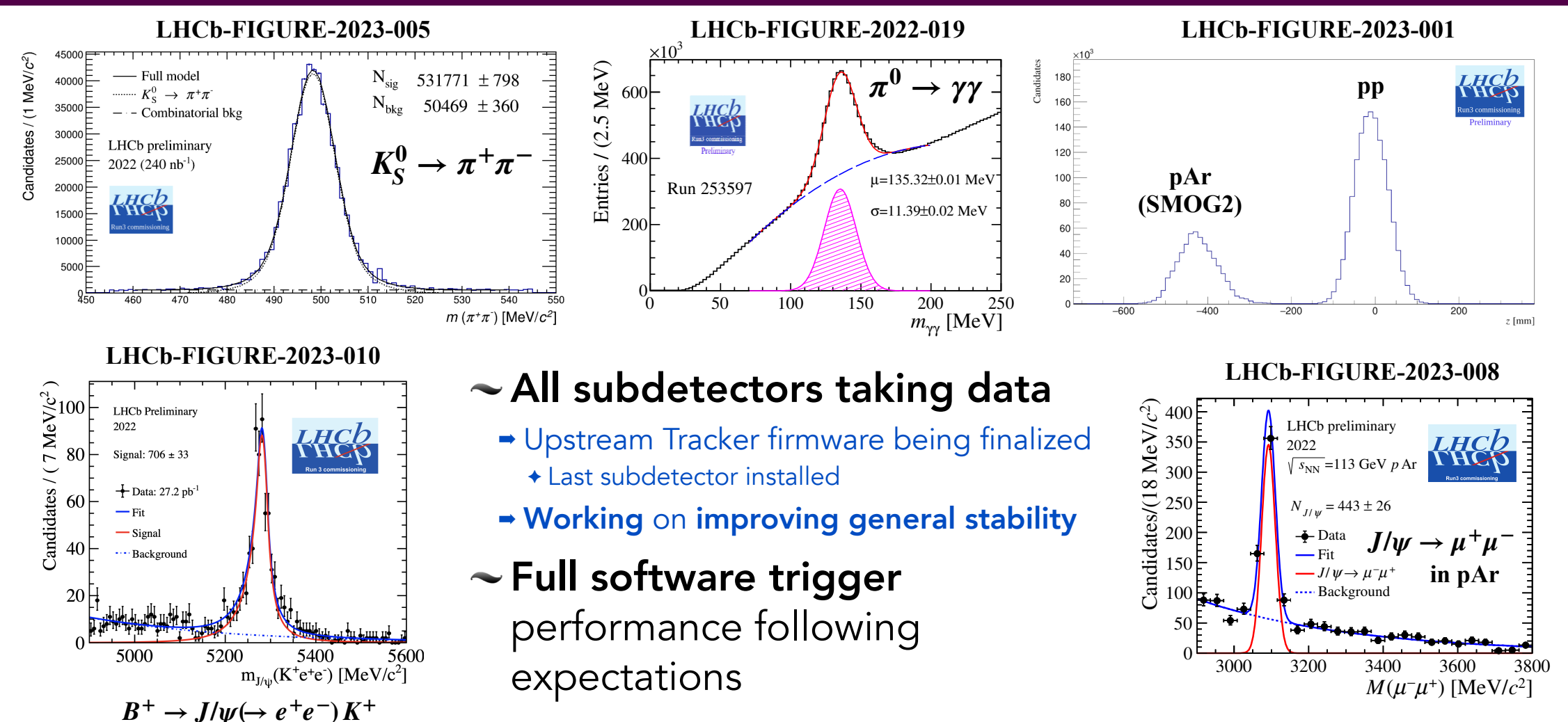
- Continuous readout
 - data flow segmented in time frames
- pp data taking at ~500 kHz
 - between 500 and 1000 more events wrt Run 2!
 - only 10^{-4} stored
 - selection of events for physics using high-level software-based triggers



A. Caliva, Highlights from ALICE, EPS-HEP 2023



Detector commissioning being finalized



- ~ All subdetectors taking data
 - Upstream Tracker firmware being finalized
 - Last subdetector installed
- ~ Working on improving general stability
- ~ Full software trigger performance following expectations

Manuel Franco Sevilla

Highlights from LHCb

Slide 32

physics-wise, EPS saw some of the final Run 2 results and first Run 3 results

Higgs mass

- At discovery in 2012, mass known with accuracy of about ± 0.6 GeV in each experiment
- one reason it matters is that uncertainties on mass are magnified by $\times 10$ on critical ZZ^* branching ratio.

LHC Higgs WG

H \rightarrow ll Br ratio

M_H (GeV)	H $\rightarrow l^+l^-$ l^+l^-
125.10	2.771E-04
125.20	2.796E-04

+0.1%

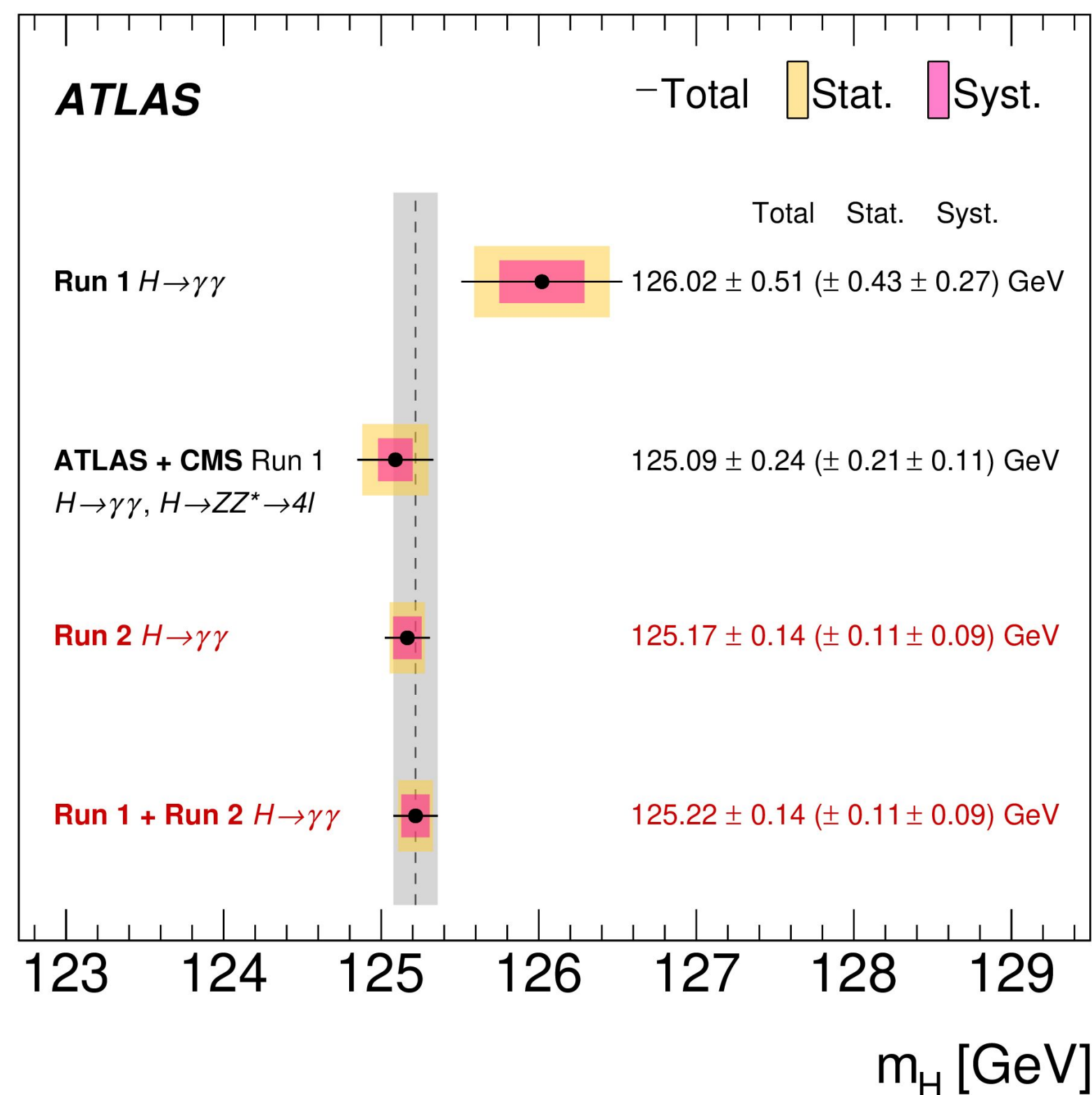
[

]

+1.0%

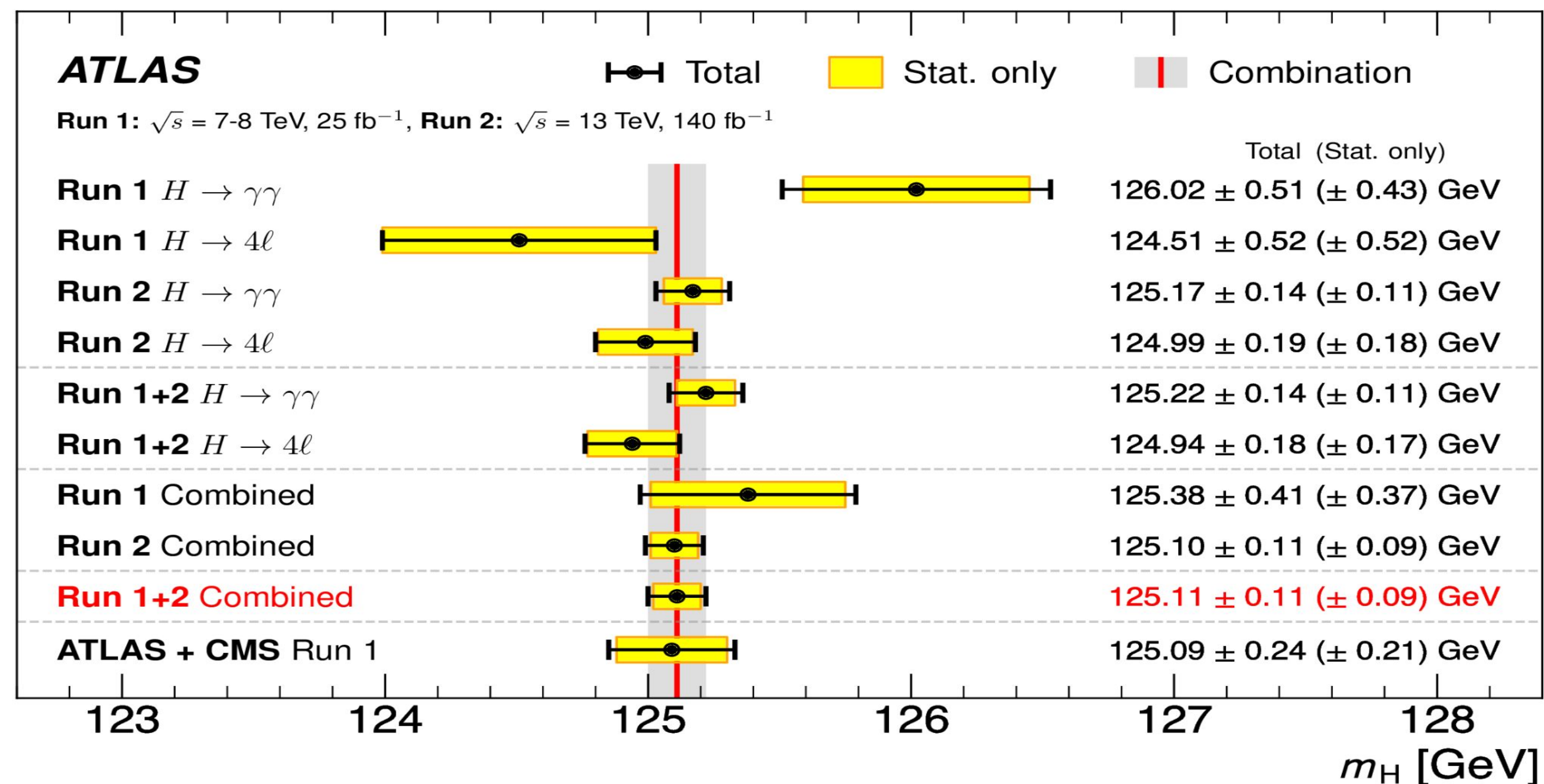
Higgs mass [cf talks by [Manzoni](#) & [Ferrari](#)]

new: ATLAS $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ mass



$$m_H = 125.22 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.09$$

new: ATLAS combined $\gamma\gamma$ & ZZ^*



$$m_H = 125.11 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.06 = 125.11 \pm 0.11 \text{ GeV}$$

~ factor 5–6 improvement relative to discovery (in line w. $\times 30$ increase in # of Higgses)

Boosted Higgs from CMS [Asawatangtrakuldee, Masubuchi]

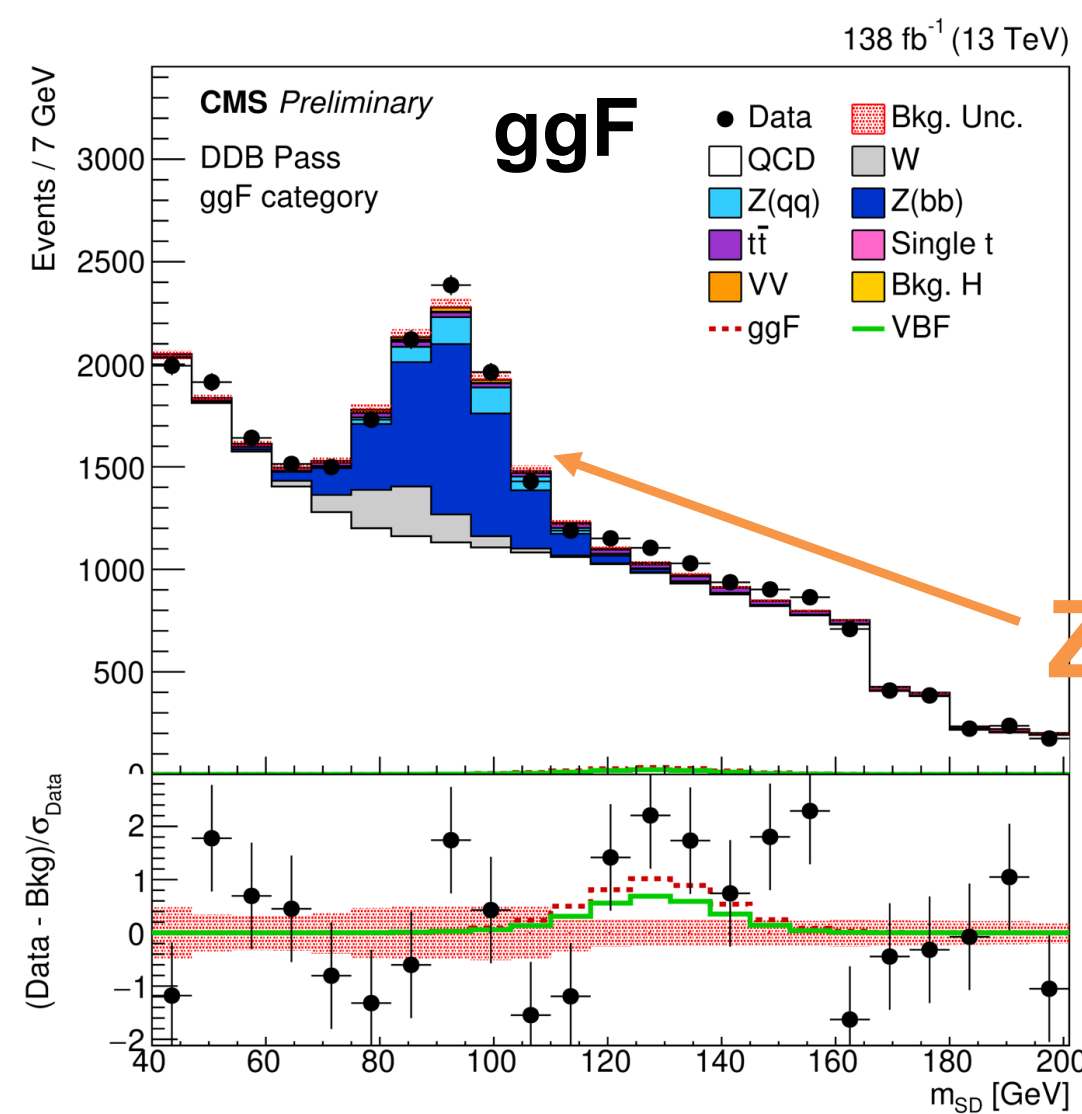
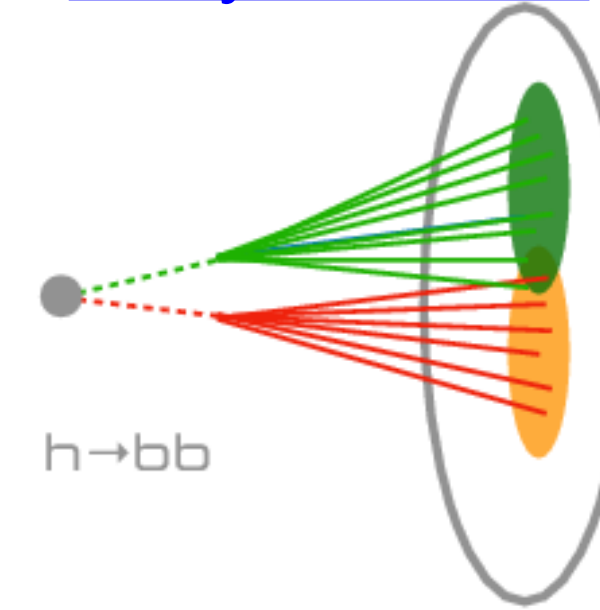
Masubuchi

Boosted topology opens new window

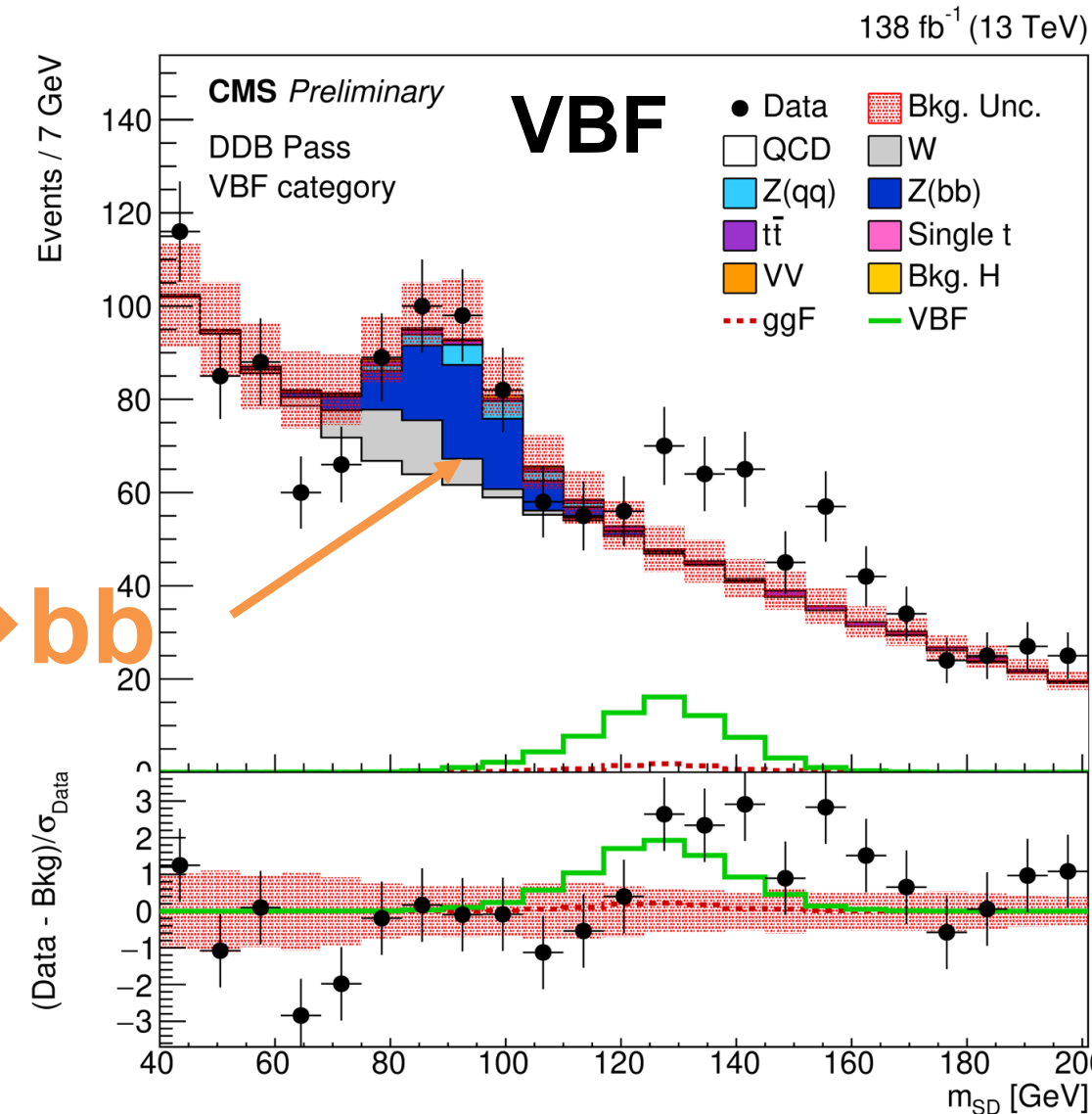
[CMS-PAS-HIG-21-020](#)

[Chayanit's talk](#)

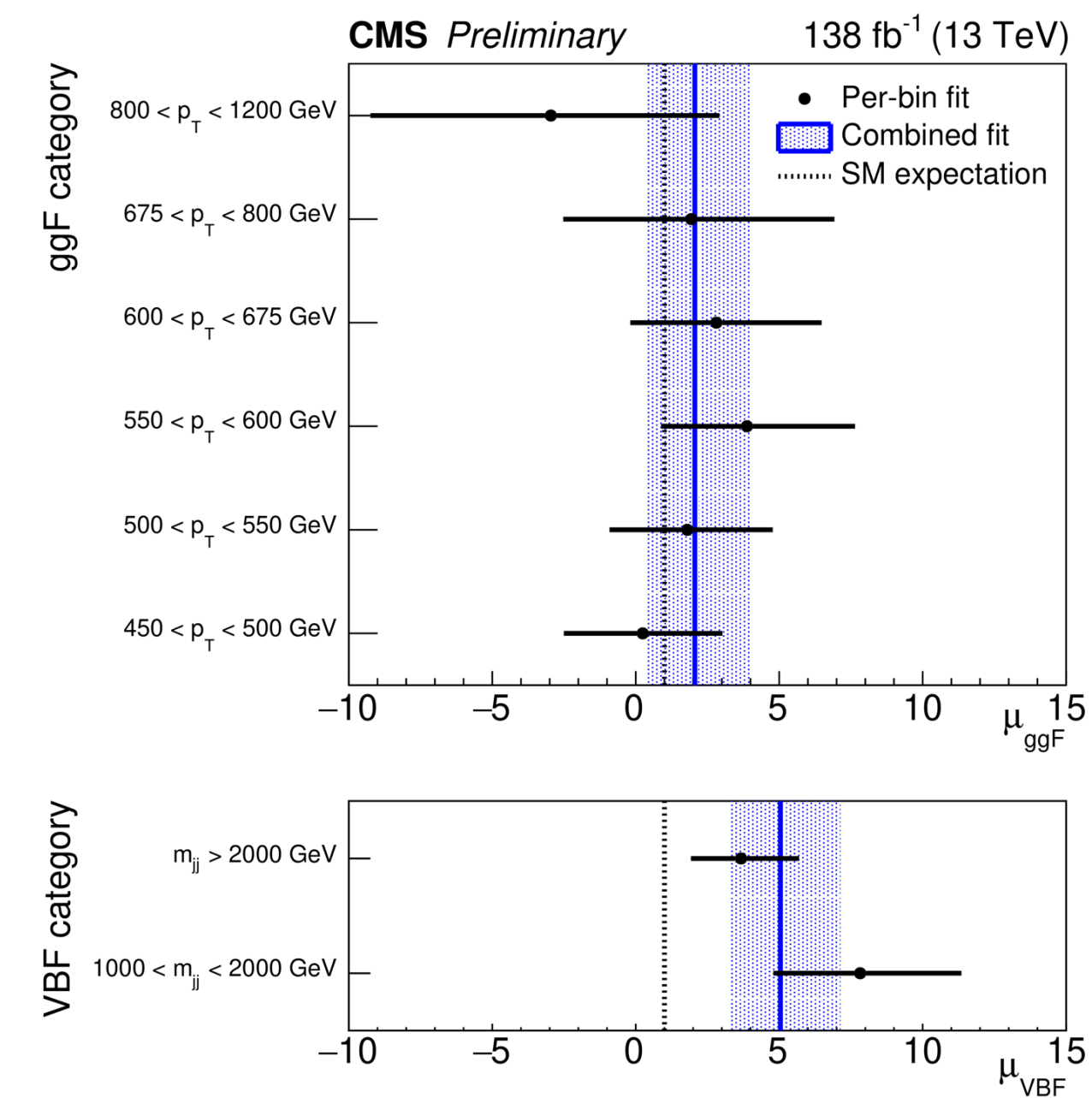
- Search for boosted VBF and ggF production in $H \rightarrow bb$ decay
- Requirement of highly boosted Higgs ($p_T^H > 450$ GeV)
 - Dedicated $X(H,Z) \rightarrow bb$ tagger to distinguish signal from QCD jets
 - Separate VBF and ggF categories



$\mu_{ggF} = 2.1^{+1.9}_{-1.7}$
Significance 1.2σ (0.9σ exp.)



$\mu_{VBF} = 5.0^{+2.1}_{-1.8}$
Significance 3.0σ (0.9σ exp.)



2023/8/20

EPS-HEP 2023 @ Hamburg

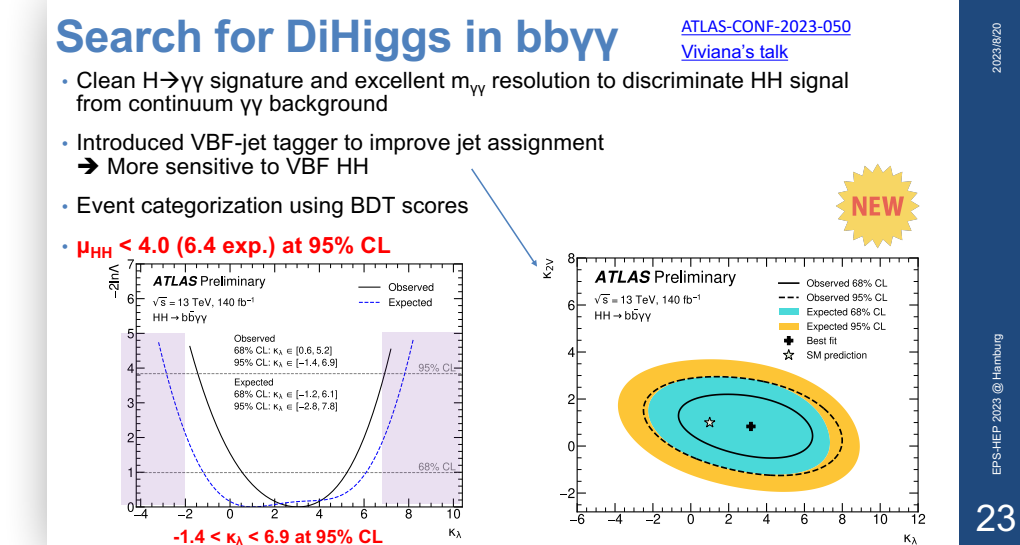
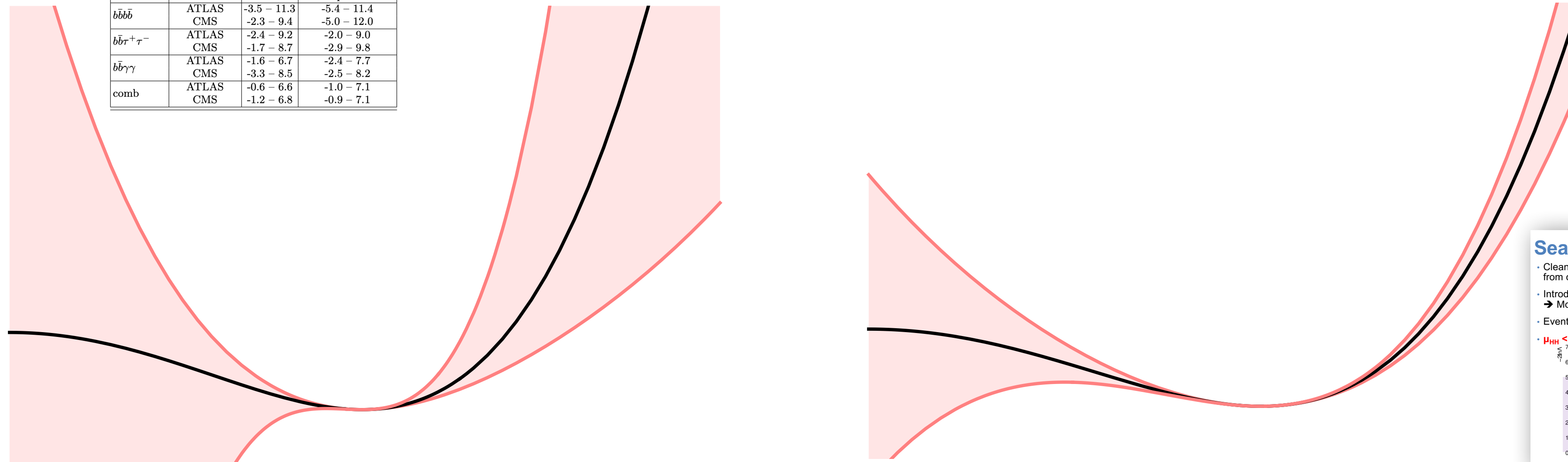
17

Higgs self coupling [Meade]

If the questions center on the Higgs, do we need to do more than sit back and wait for more data for more precision (or a Higgs factory)?

Snowmass EF Higgs Topical Report
2209.07510

Final state	Collaboration	allowed κ_λ interval at 95% CL	
		observed	expected
$b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$	ATLAS	-3.5 - 11.3	-5.4 - 11.4
	CMS	-2.3 - 9.4	-5.0 - 12.0
$b\bar{b}\tau^+\tau^-$	ATLAS	-2.4 - 9.2	-2.0 - 9.0
	CMS	-1.7 - 8.7	-2.9 - 9.8
$b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$	ATLAS	-1.6 - 6.7	-2.4 - 7.7
	CMS	-3.3 - 8.5	-2.5 - 8.2
comb	ATLAS	-0.6 - 6.6	-1.0 - 7.1
	CMS	-1.2 - 6.8	-0.9 - 7.1



H/T N.Craig, R. Petrossian-Byrne

When do we *really* care about non-resonant di-Higgs (λ_3) for its own sake?

Interesting to think about in more general setups beyond singlet, e.g. composite Higgs

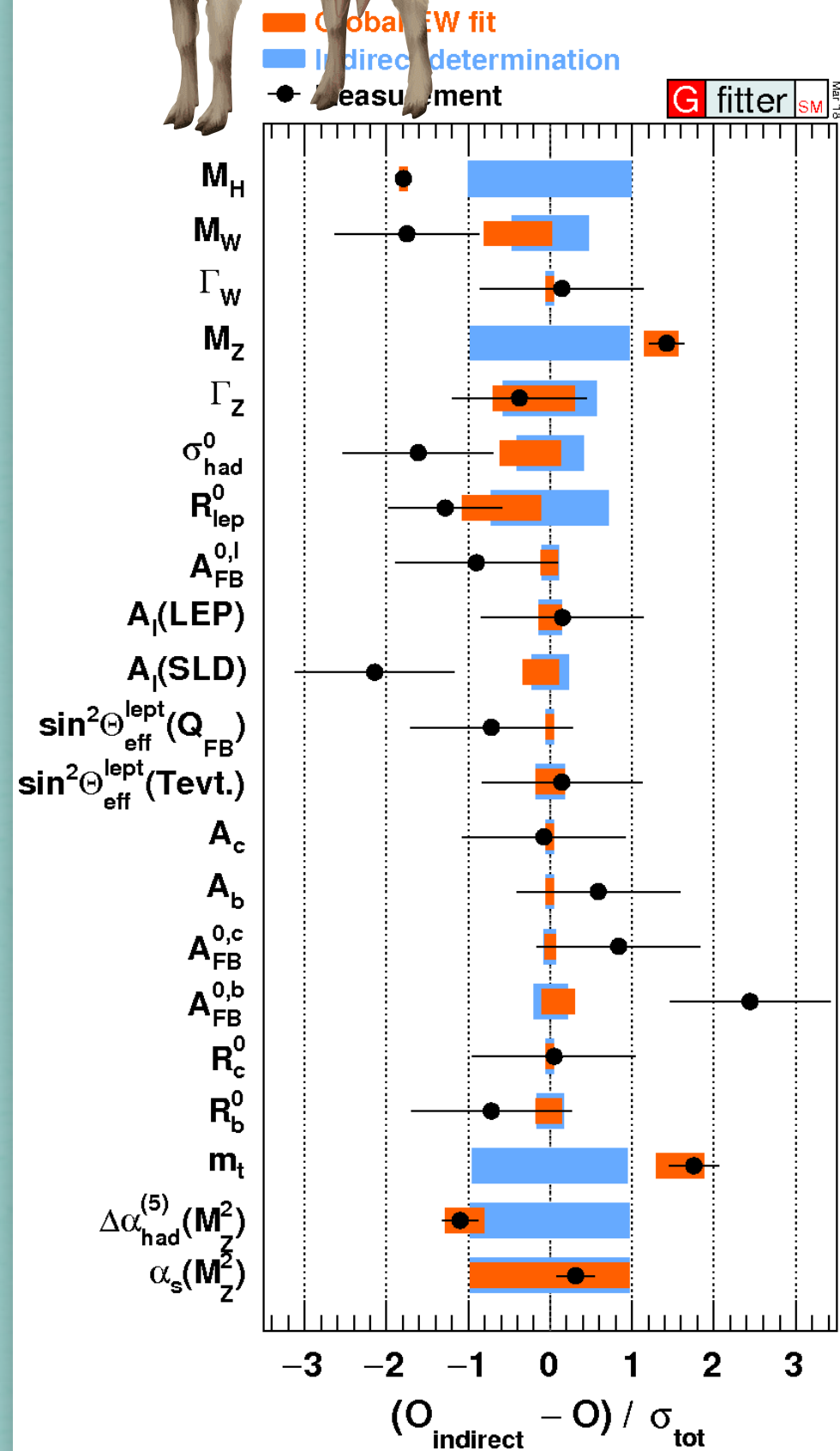
See G. Durieux et al, 2110.06941 for recent extensions

Success of the SM [de Florian]



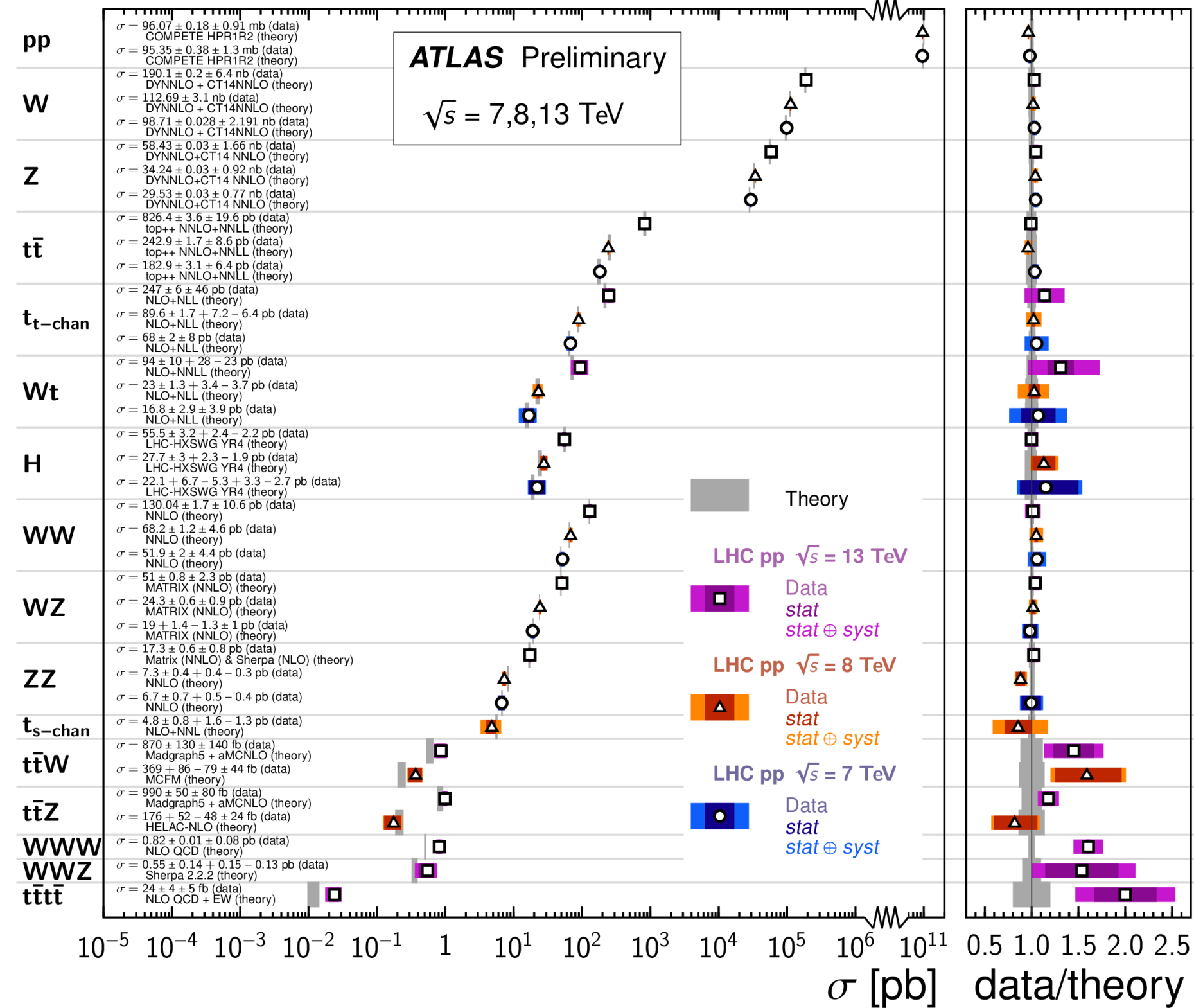
SM

Everything looks SM-like at LHC Greatest Of All Theories



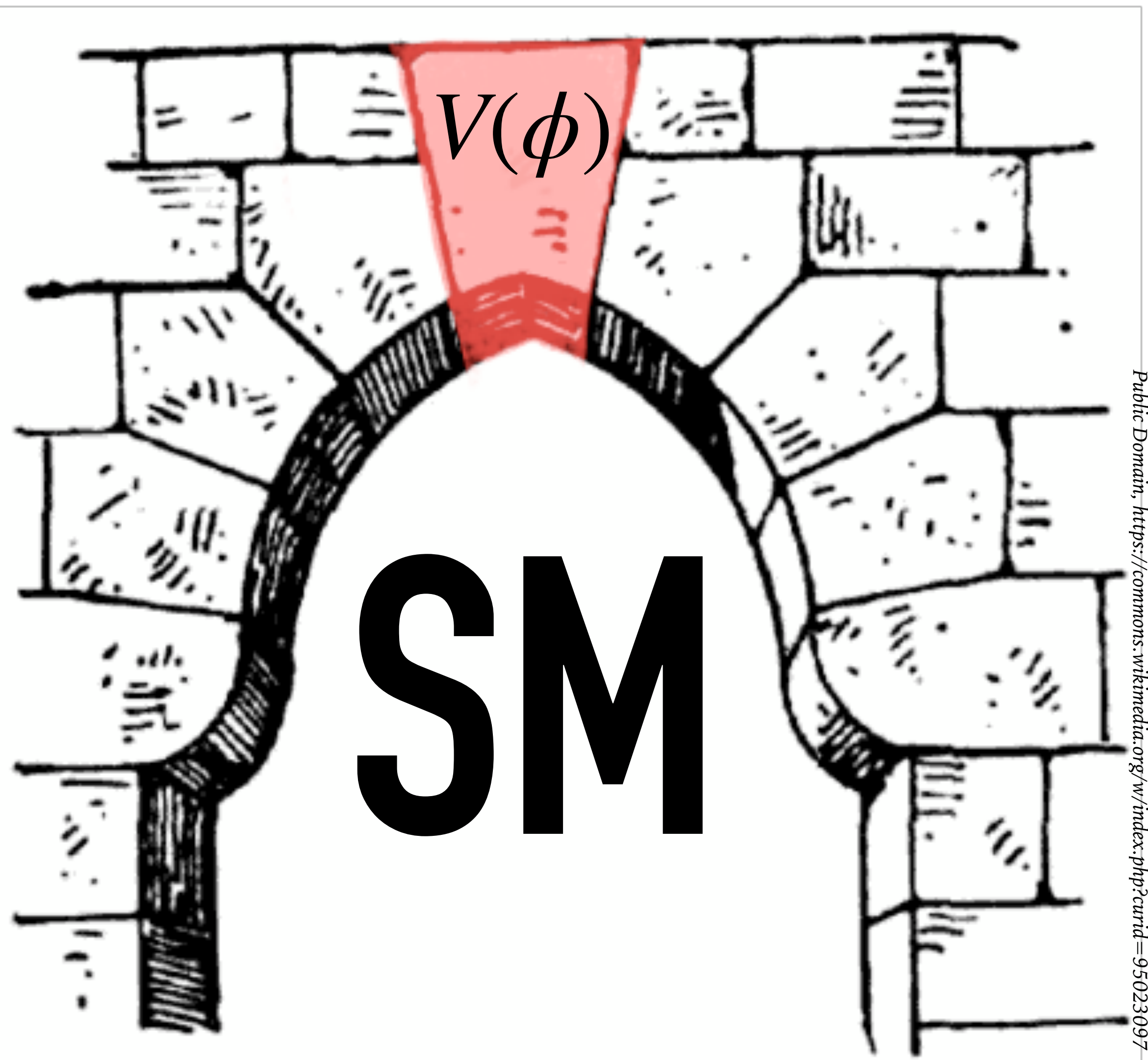
Standard Model and Higgs Theory

Standard Model Total Production Cross Section Measurements



Daniel de Florian





Higgs potential is the keystone of the SM

My view: until we've established it, we've not done our job

(established \equiv comfortably $> 5\sigma$ / better than 20% "direct" constraint on λ_3 , independently in at least two experiments)

Simultaneously, we should keep in mind that concrete BSM models that extend Higgs potential often manifest first in observables other than di-Higgs production — that's why we need multi-purpose machines

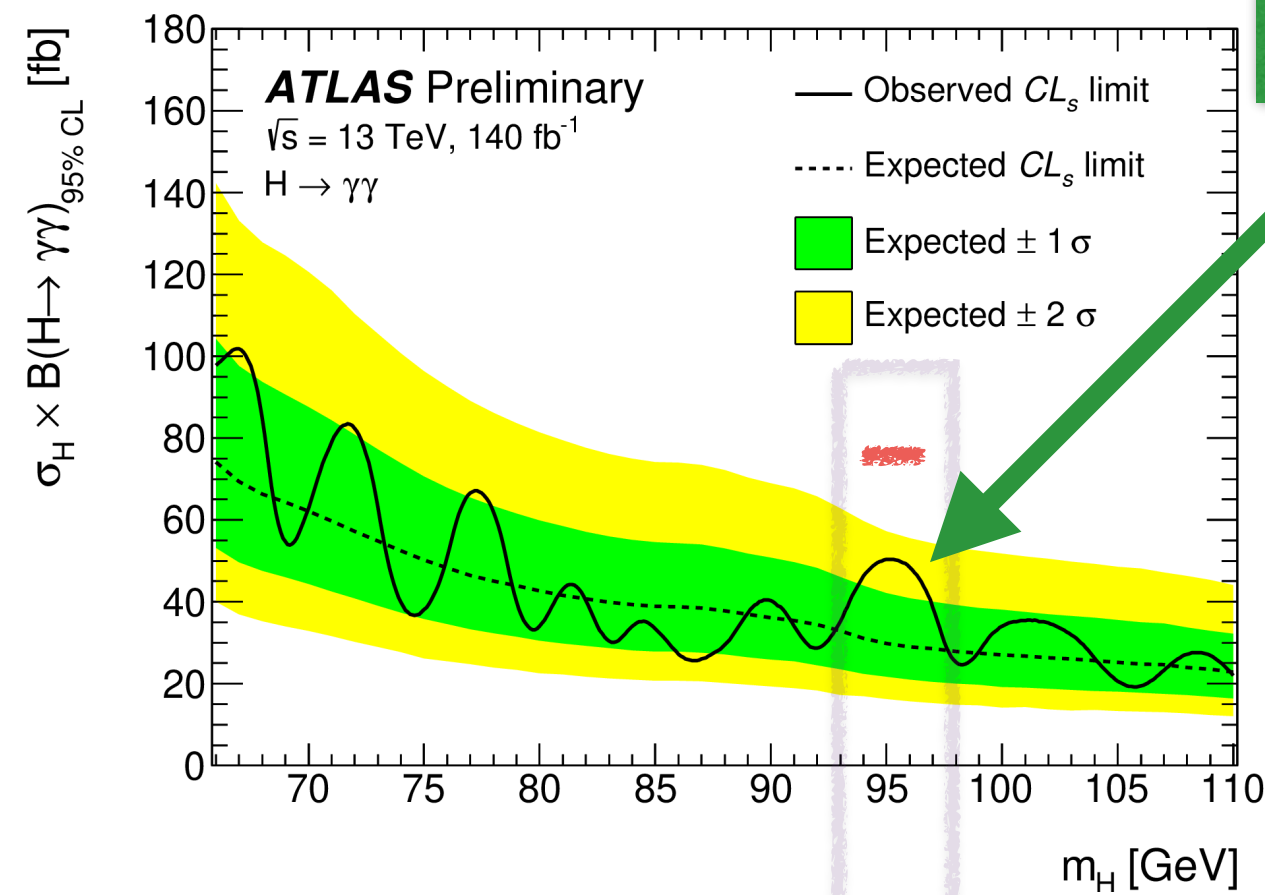
di-photon at 95 GeV? [Martinez, Bierkötter]



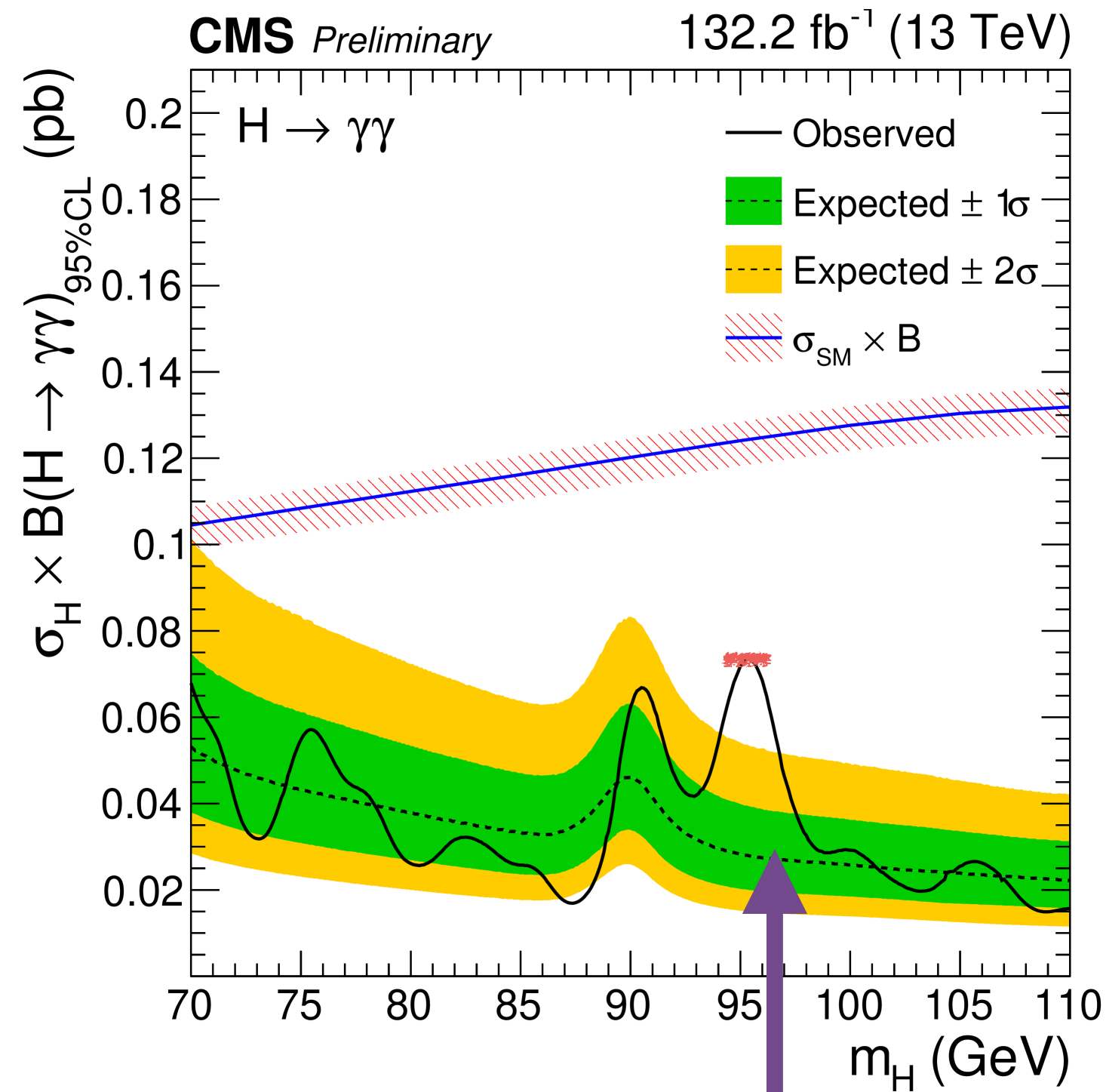
Diphoton Resonance Searches

CMS-PAS-HIG-20-002
ATLAS-CONF-2023-035

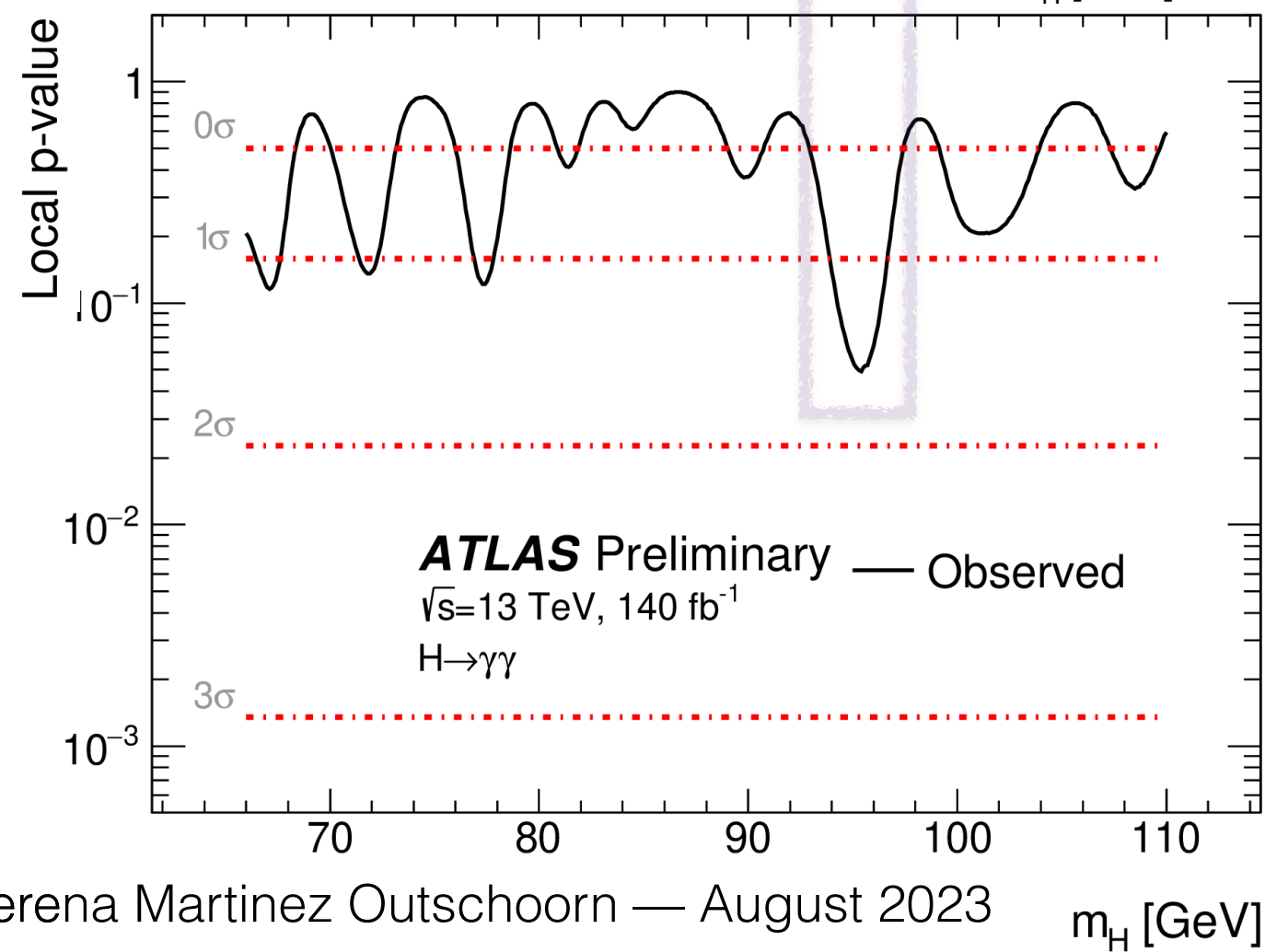
Search for diphoton resonance — additional Higgs boson decaying to a pair of photons



ATLAS: 1.7σ local excess at $m_\chi = 95.4 \text{ GeV}$



CMS: 1.35σ global (2.9σ local) excess at $m_\chi = 95.4 \text{ GeV}$



2HDM interpretations

2HDM interpretations had been discarded due to limited di-photon signal rates

With the updated experimental results the picture has changed

- $h_{95} \approx A$ dominantly CP-odd state
- Enhanced ggA production XS
- Smaller $t\bar{t}A$ production XS
- LEP excess requires CP violation

Can also describe the di-tau excess, but tensions with indirect constraints from flavour physics and electron EDMs

Thomas Biekötter

EPS-HEP 2023 in Ham

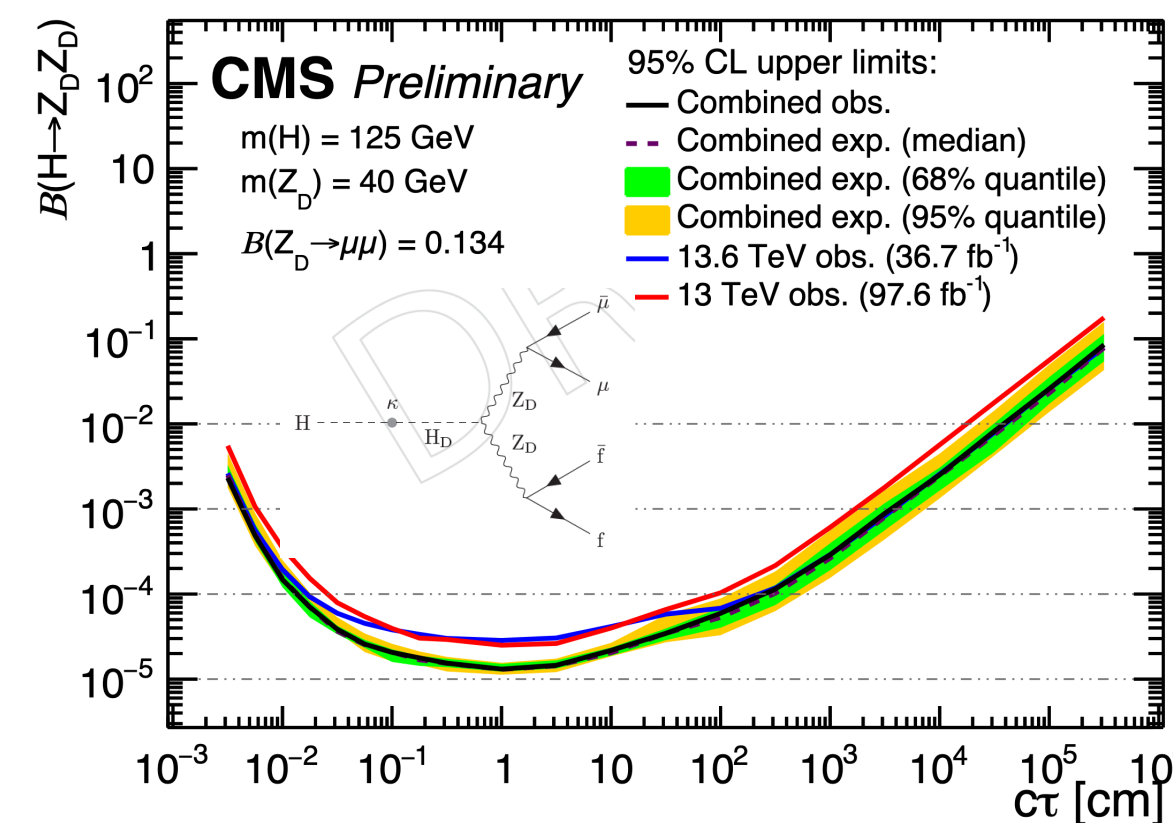
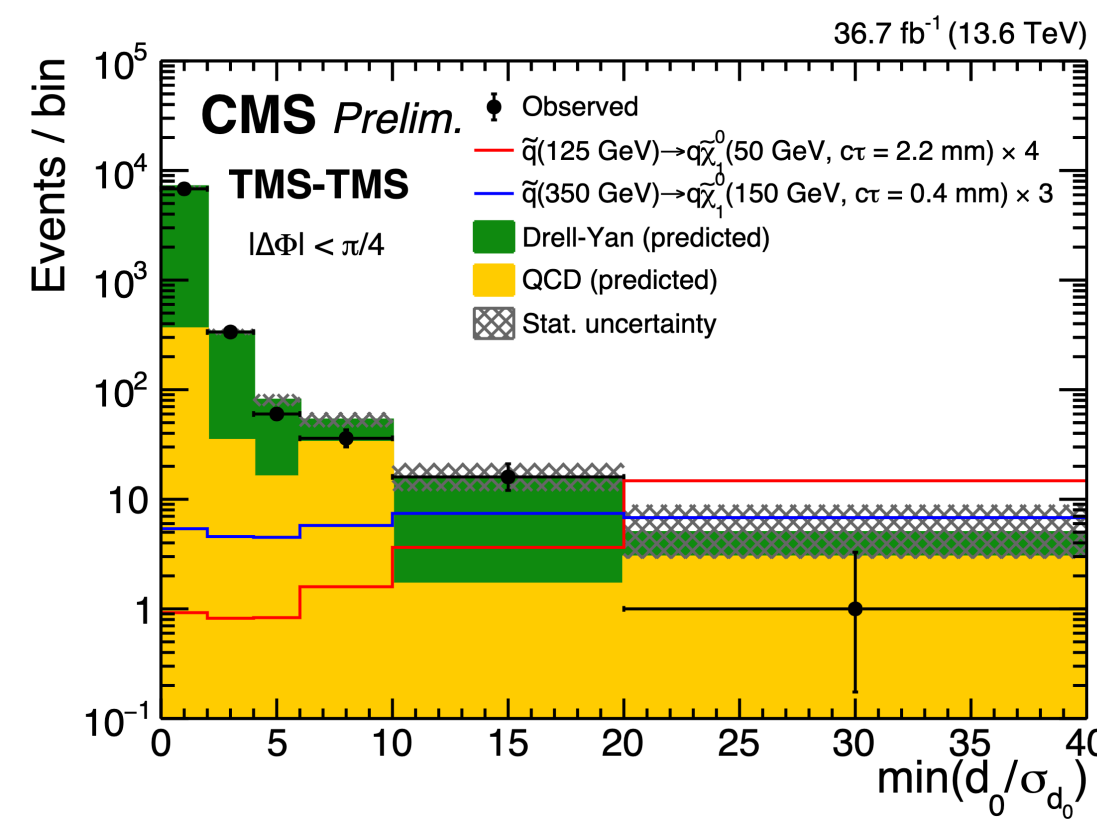
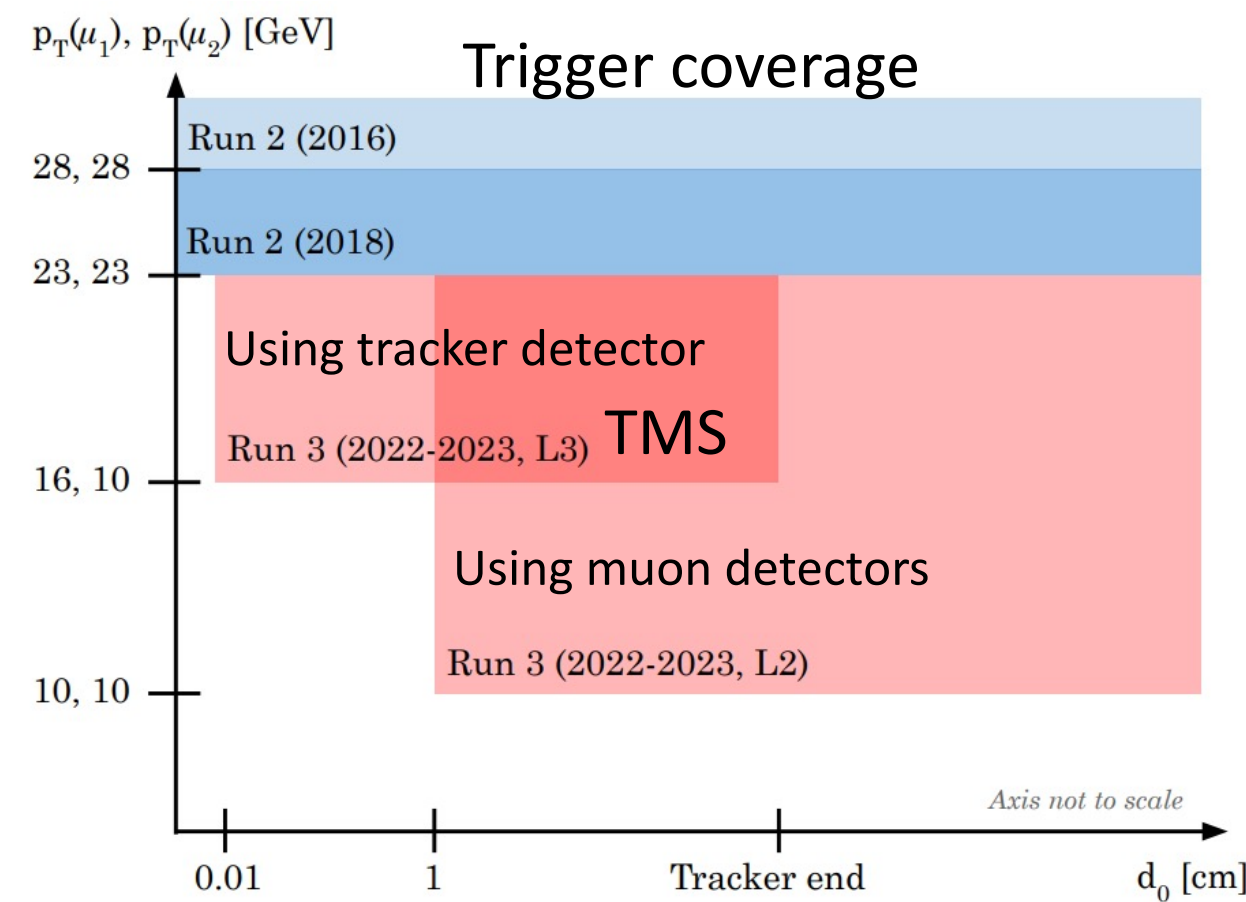
First CMS Run 3 search

Run 3 results – long lived particles



first search for new physics: inclusive search for long-lived exotic particles decaying to a pair of muons

Using 36.7 fb^{-1} data taken in 2022, selecting muons originating from a common secondary vertex spatially separated from the primary interaction point by distances ranging from several hundred μm to several meters



Substantial improvements in efficiency as compared to the Run 2 analysis, particularly at low masses and long lifetimes, mainly because of improved triggers for displaced muons and analysis refinements

Limits set for two benchmark models: the hidden Abelian Higgs model (HAHM), in which displaced dimuons that could rise from dark photons, and RPV SUSY model

CMS-PAS-EXO-23-014

Run 3 is opening opportunities for exploring physics beyond statistical improvements over Run 2

31

similar reach to Run 2, but using only $\sim 1/3$ of the data, thanks to better triggers!

flavour physics

LHCb: $\mathcal{R}(D^*) \equiv \text{Br}(B \rightarrow D^* \tau \nu_\tau) / \text{Br}(B \rightarrow D^* \ell \nu_\ell)$ [Franco Sevilla]



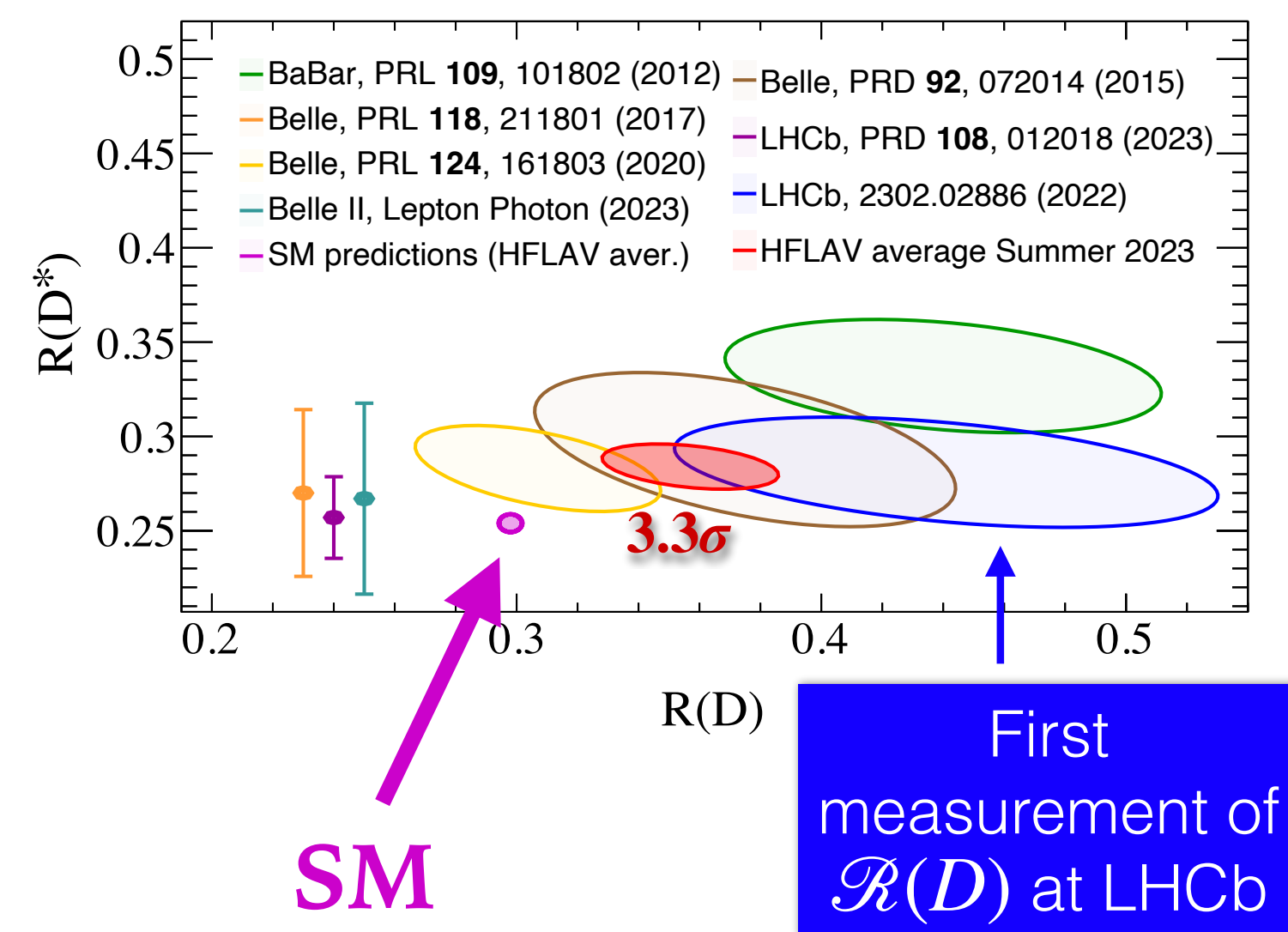
$\mathcal{R}(D^0)/\mathcal{R}(D^*)$ results



[arXiv:2302.02886](https://arxiv.org/abs/2302.02886), submitted to *Phys. Rev. Lett.*

Note that less than half of the systematic uncertainty is multiplicative, so the majority does not scale with central value

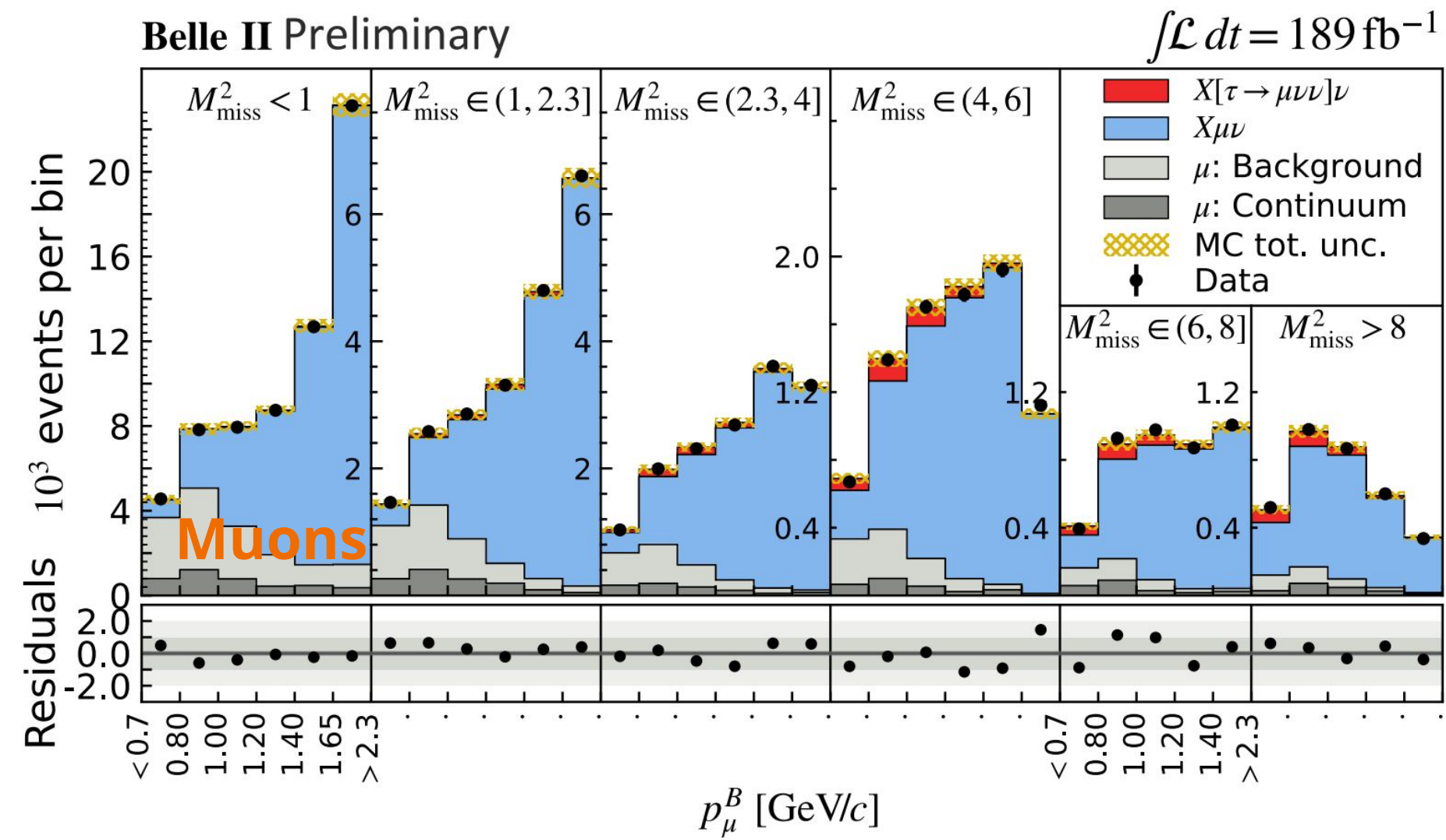
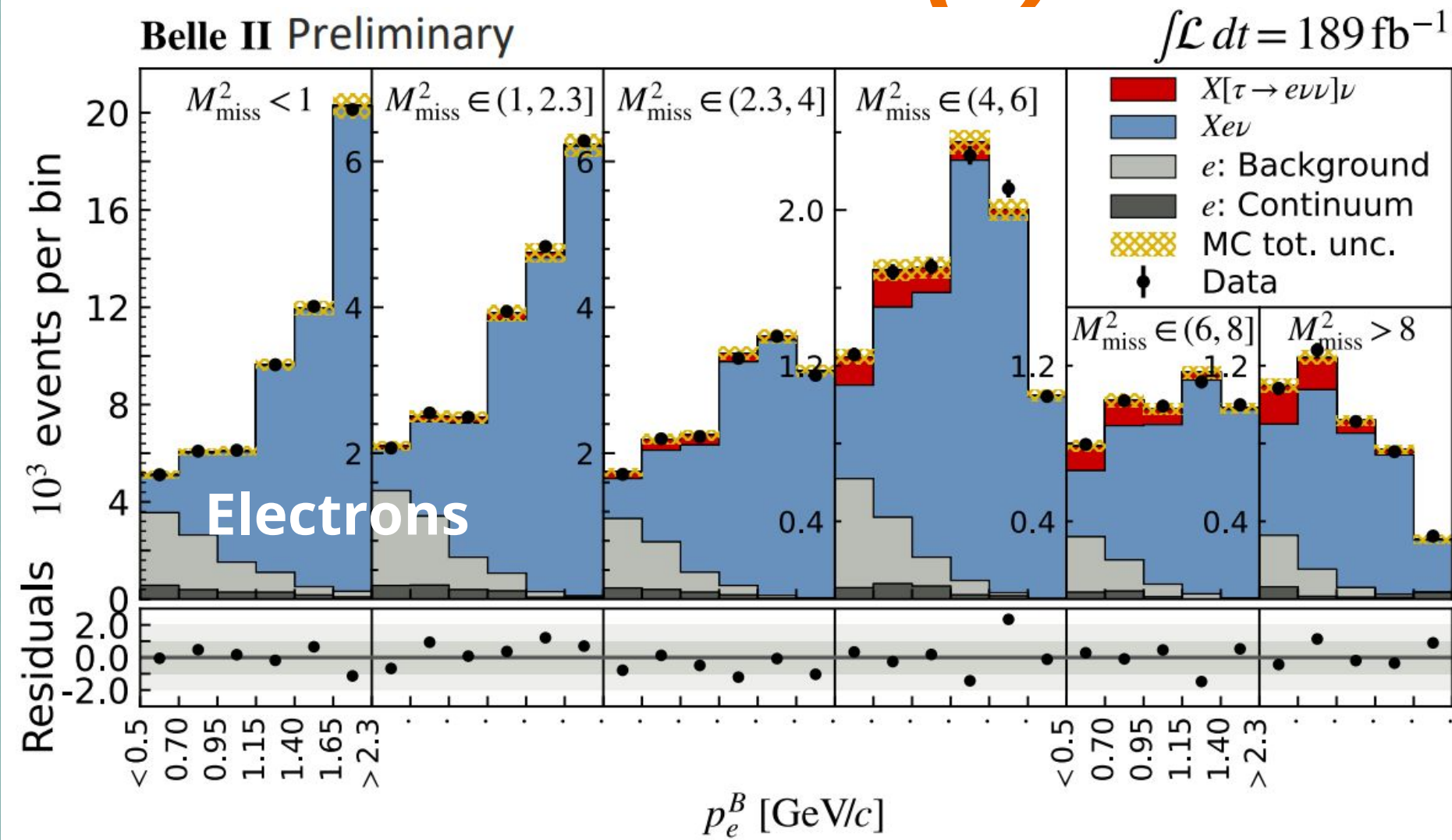
Contribution	Uncert. [%]	
	$\mathcal{R}(D^*)$	$\mathcal{R}(D^0)$
Simulated sample size	5.3	10.2
DD bkg. shape	2.8	7.3
$\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{**}(\ell^-/\tau^-)\bar{\nu}$ FFs	2.8	2.7
Signal/norm. FFs	2.5	4.8
Misidentified μ bkg.	2.5	2.7
Baryonic bkg.	2.5	2.7
DD bkg. model	2.1	1.6
$\bar{B} \rightarrow D_s^{**} \ell^- \bar{\nu}$ model	2.1	5.4
Total systematic	8.5	15.0
Total statistical	6.4	13.6
Total	10.7	20.2



Belle II: $R(X) \equiv \text{Br}(B \rightarrow X\tau\nu_\tau) / \text{Br}(B \rightarrow X\ell\nu_\ell)$ [talks by [Glazov](#) & [Koga](#)]

Measurement of $R(X)$

See also [presentation at EPS](#)



Complex analysis, requiring multiple corrections/reweighting to simulated samples
 Excellent agreement between electron and muon channel measurements:

$$R(X_{\tau/e}) = 0.232 \pm 0.020 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.037 \text{ (syst)}$$

$$R(X_{\tau/\mu}) = 0.222 \pm 0.027 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.050 \text{ (syst)}$$

Systematics is largely from data-driven corrections in control regions

Combined result

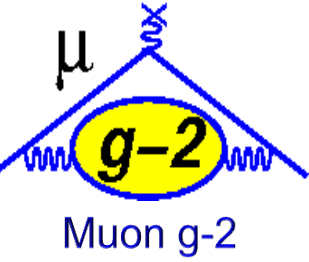
$$R(X) = 0.228 \pm 0.016 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.036 \text{ (syst)}$$

is consistent with SM 0.223 ± 0.006 , but also with measurements of $R(D^{(*)})$

first $R(X)$
 result [at a
 B factory]

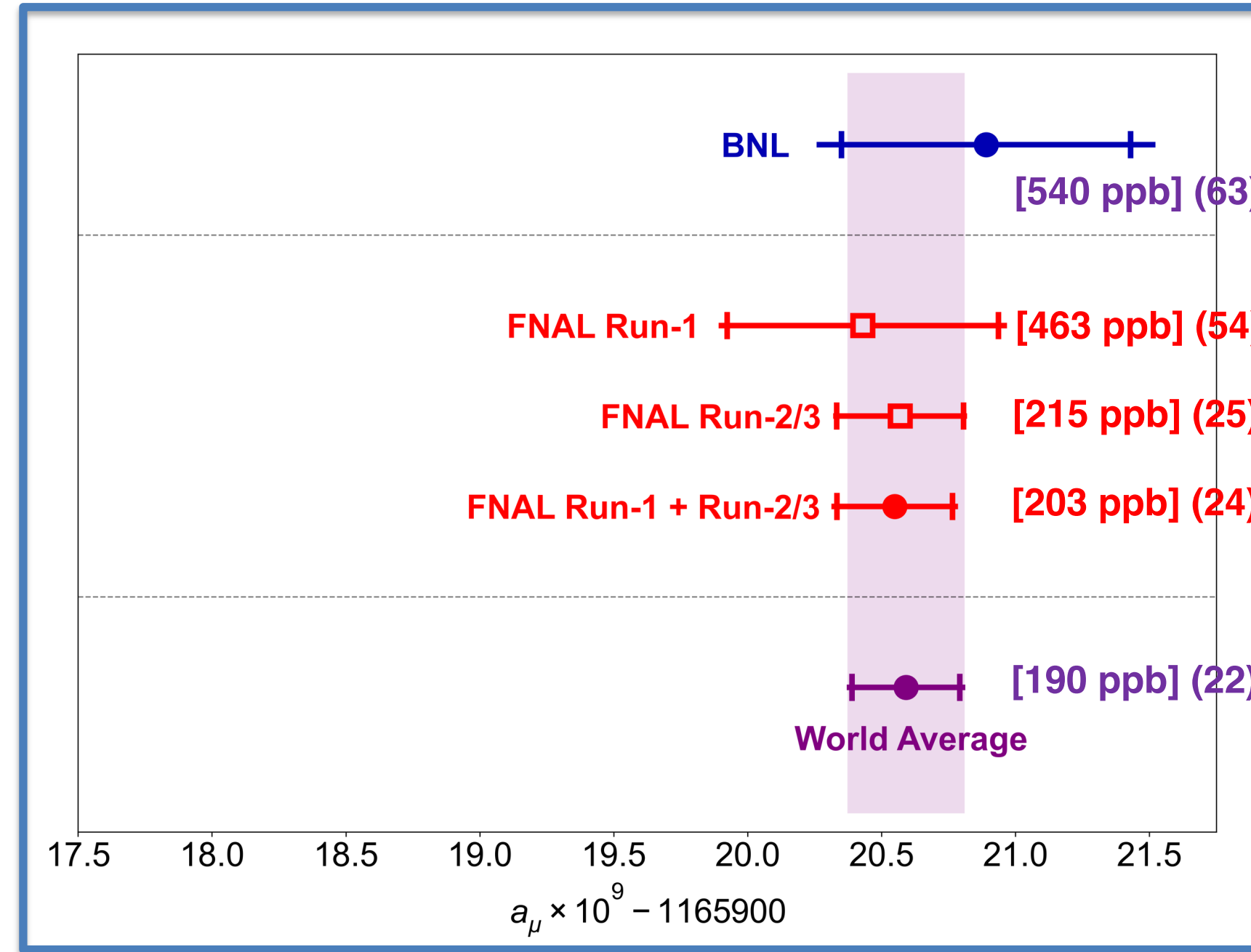
other
 important
 Belle II
 result: first
 evidence for
 $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$

muon g-2 — ×2 reduction in exp. uncert. [Venanzoni, Charity, Foster, Kim]



Run-2/3 Result: FNAL + BNL Combination

$$a_\mu(\text{FNAL}) = 116\,592\,055(24) \times 10^{-11} \text{ [203 ppb]}$$



- FNAL combination: **203 ppb** uncertainty
- Both FNAL and BNL dominated by statistical error
- Combined world average **dominated by FNAL** values.

$$a_\mu(\text{Exp}) = 116\,592\,059(22) \times 10^{-11} \text{ [190 ppb]}$$

G. Venanzoni, EPS-HEP2023, Hamburg, 22 August 2023

Venanzoni 22

track sub-ppm changes in the field over time

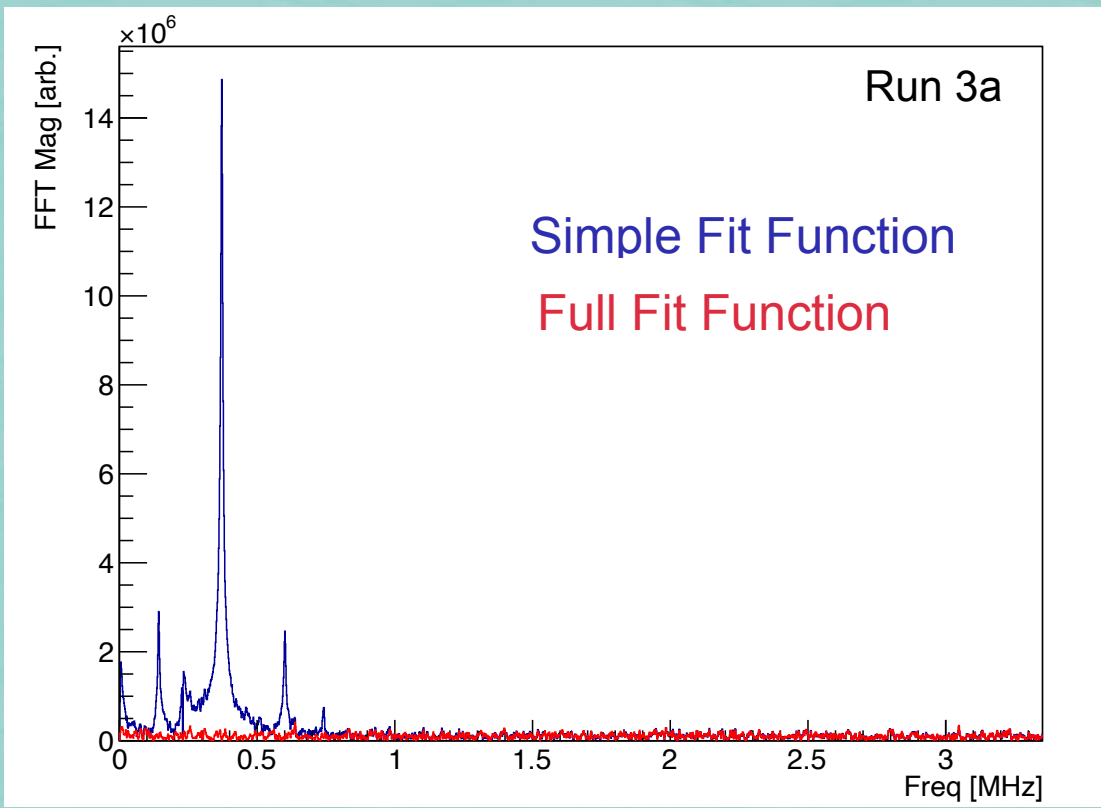
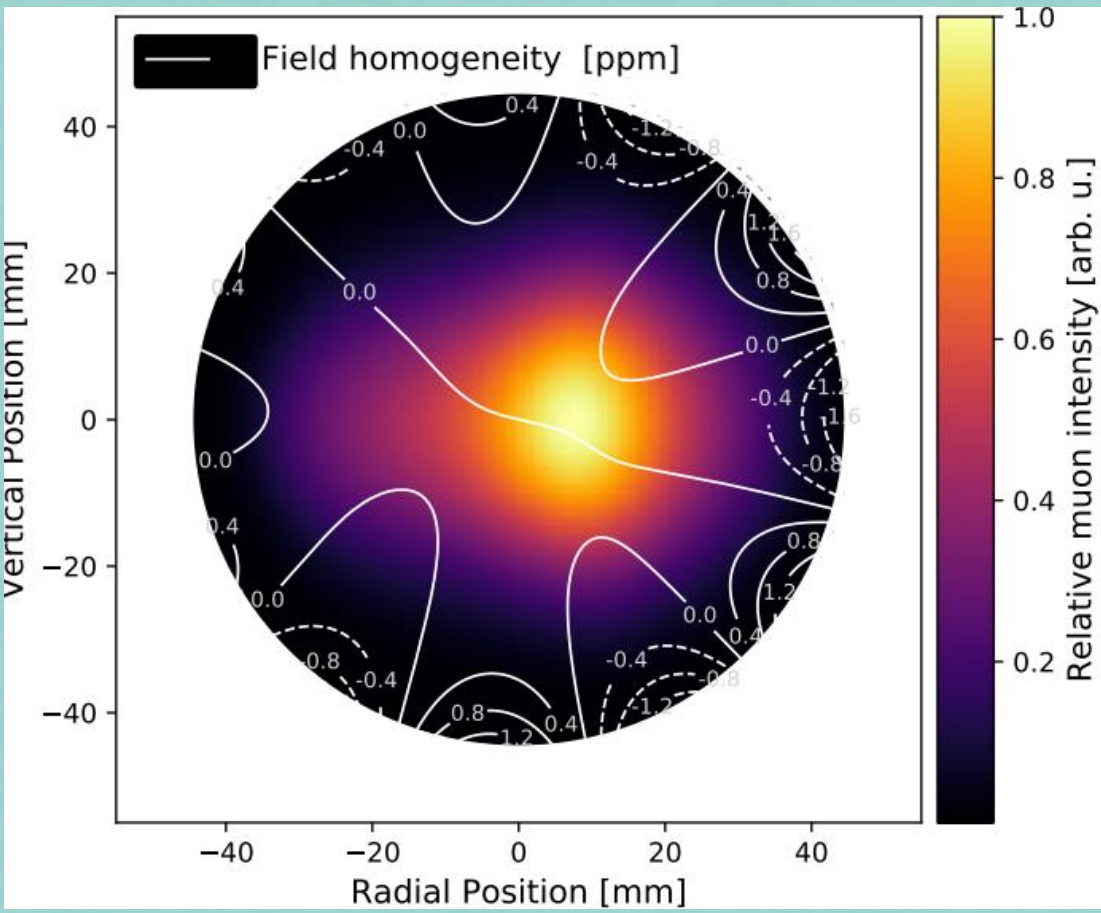
Saskia Charity

frequency components

Sean Foster

beam dynamics

On Kim



BD Corrections [ppb]	Run-1	Run-2/3
C_e	489 ± 53	451 ± 32
C_p	180 ± 13	170 ± 10
C_{pa}	-158 ± 75	-27 ± 13
C_{dd}	-	-15 ± 17
C_{ml}	-11 ± 5	0 ± 3
Sum	500 ± 93	580 ± 40

muon g-2 interpretation [Marzocca, see also Ramos]

The Muon g-2

(see talk by G. Venanzoni and all dedicated talks in the parallels)

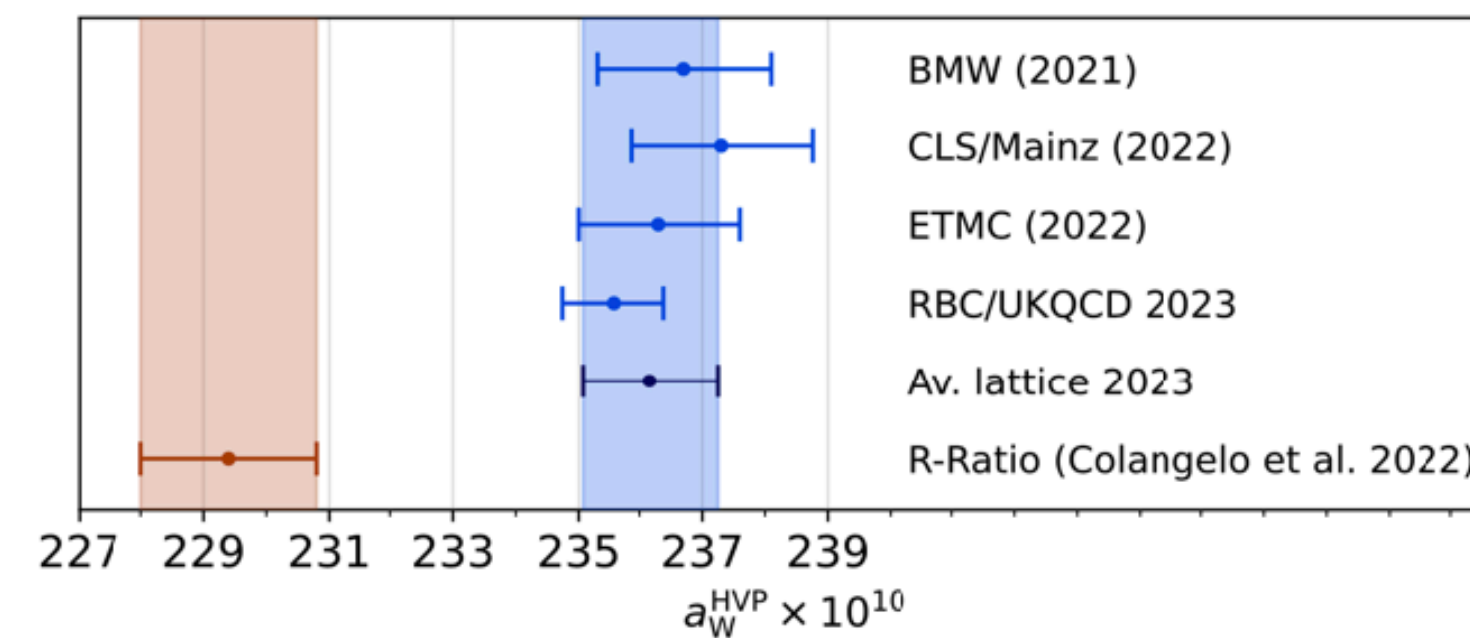
Exquisite experimental precision from the **muon g-2 Collaboration @ FNAL**

Strong discrepancy in the SM predictions between data-driven methods (R-ratio in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$) and lattice computation (BMW collaboration).

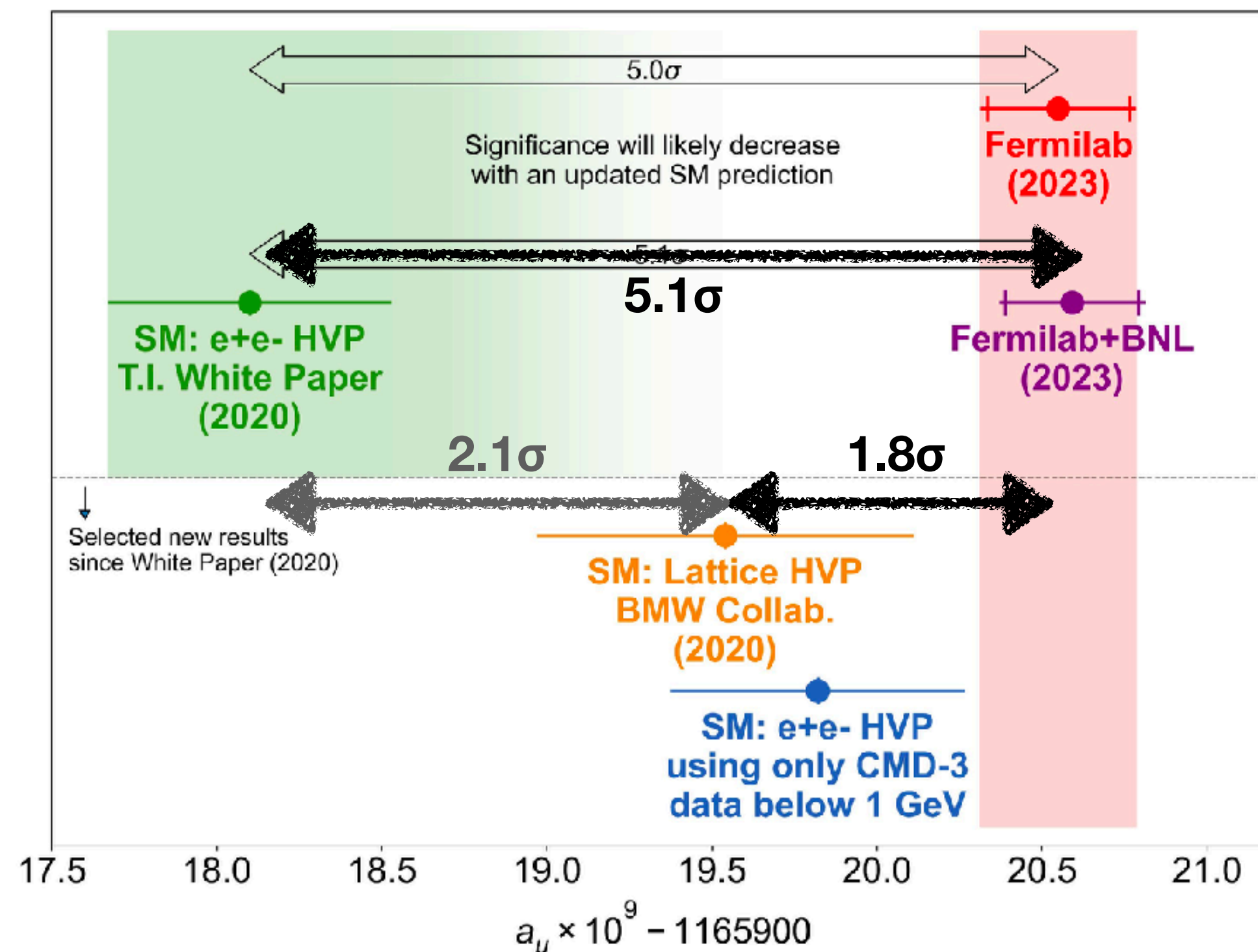
Recent news:

- 1) Comparing different lattices in the *intermediate window* shows agreement, but discrepancy with R-ratio result:

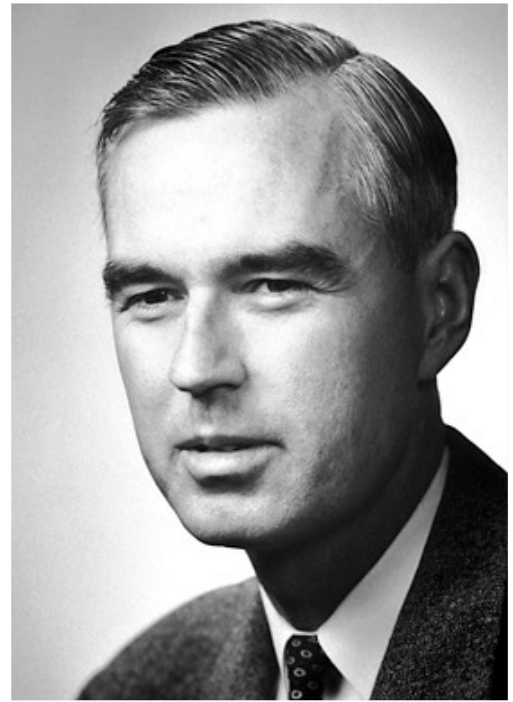
Darmé, Grilli di Cortona, Nardi 2212.03877



- 2) The **CMD-3** data in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi\pi$ provides an R-ratio **result compatible with the lattice** one.



LHCb new particles [Franco Sevilla]



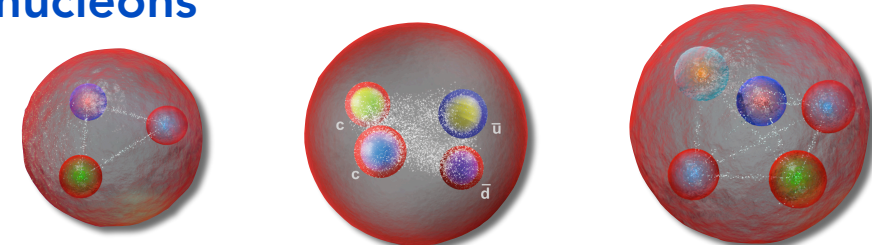
NO
NEW
PARTICLES
PENALTY
\$10,000
FINE

Willis Lamb, Jr.
Nobel Lecture,
December 12, 1955

LHCb Discovering new particles

~ Our understanding of hadron remains piecemeal

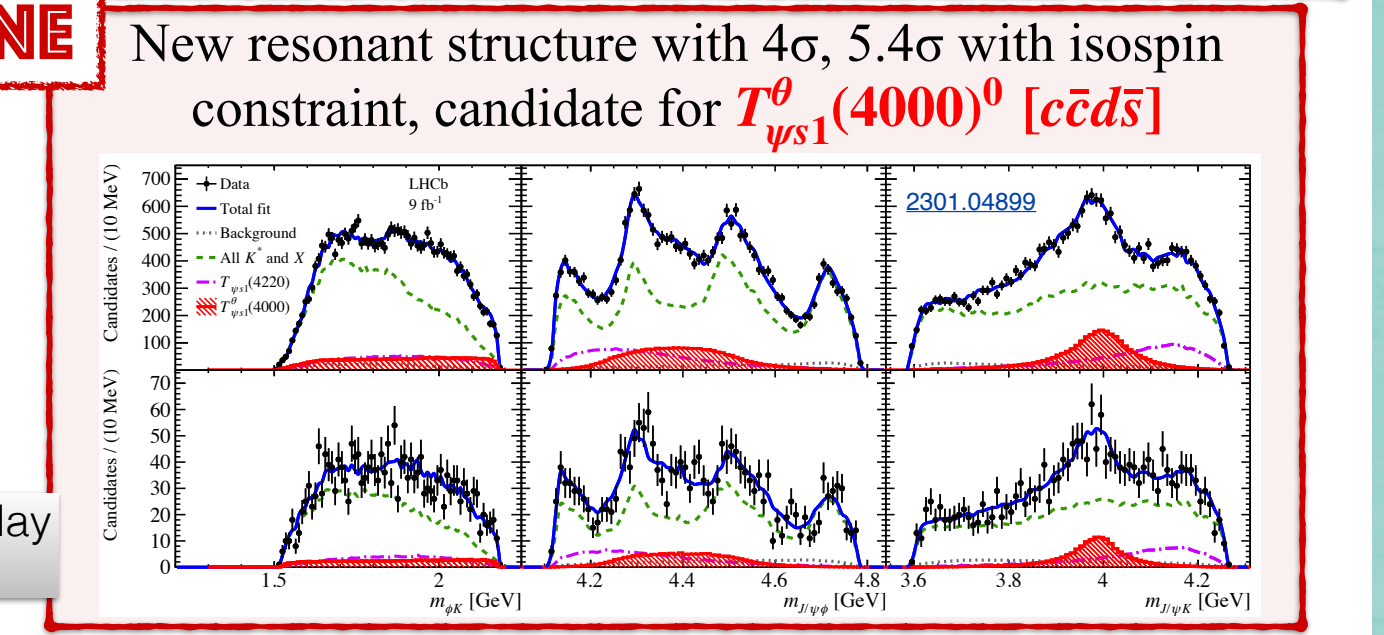
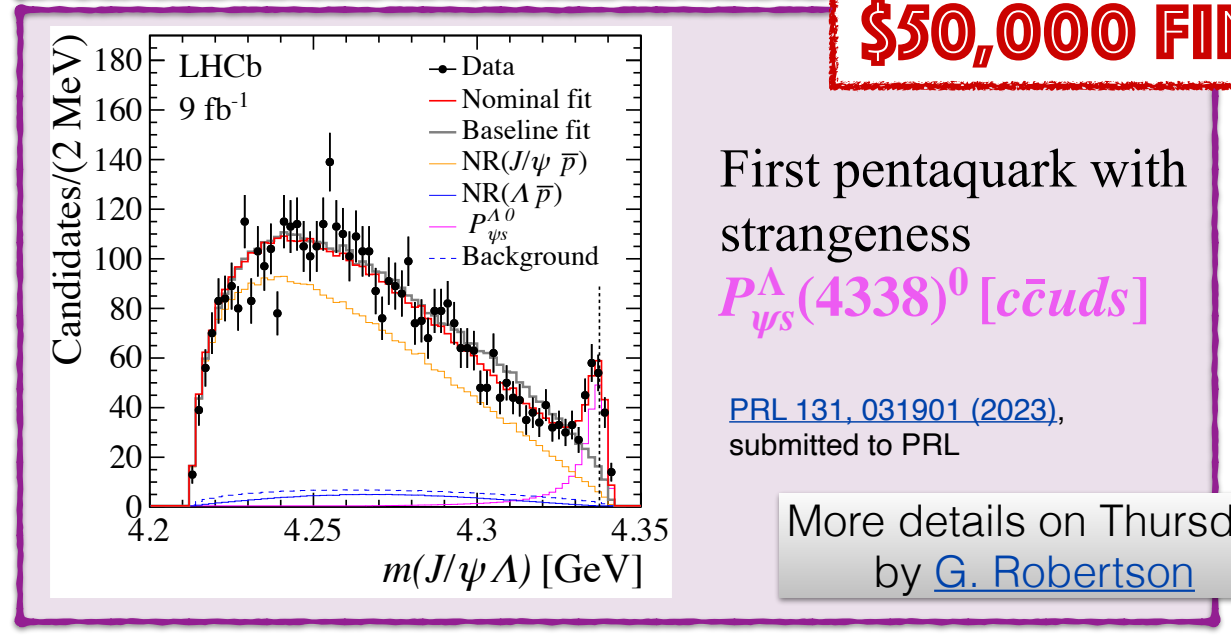
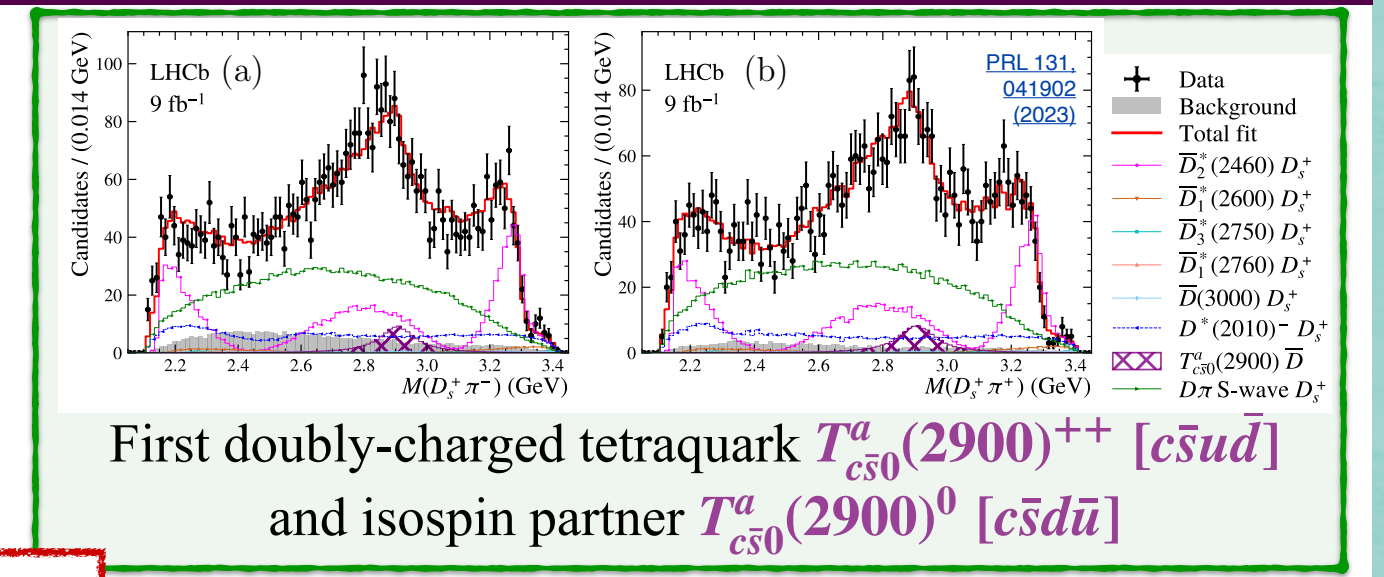
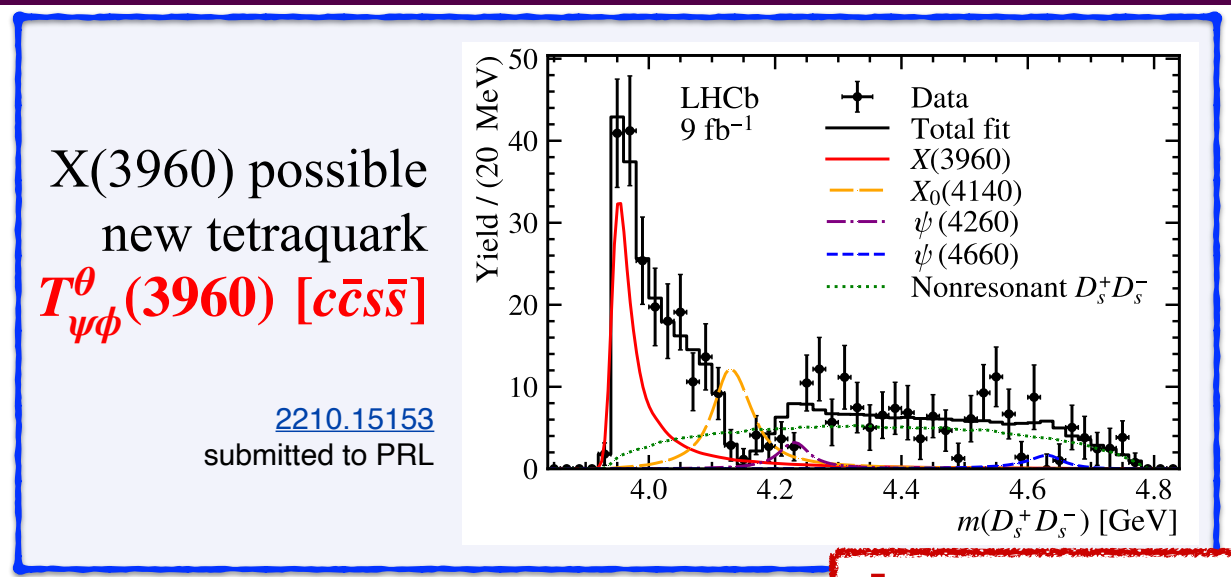
→ Almost entire mass of visible universe given by binding energy of quarks in nucleons



~ 50+ "exotics" observed since Belle discovered X(3872) in 2003

- Beyond quark model
- Tetraquarks ($q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$), pentaquarks ($qqqq\bar{q}$), hybrids ($q\bar{q}g$, qqg), glueballs (gg)

LHCb Tetraquarks and Pentaquarks



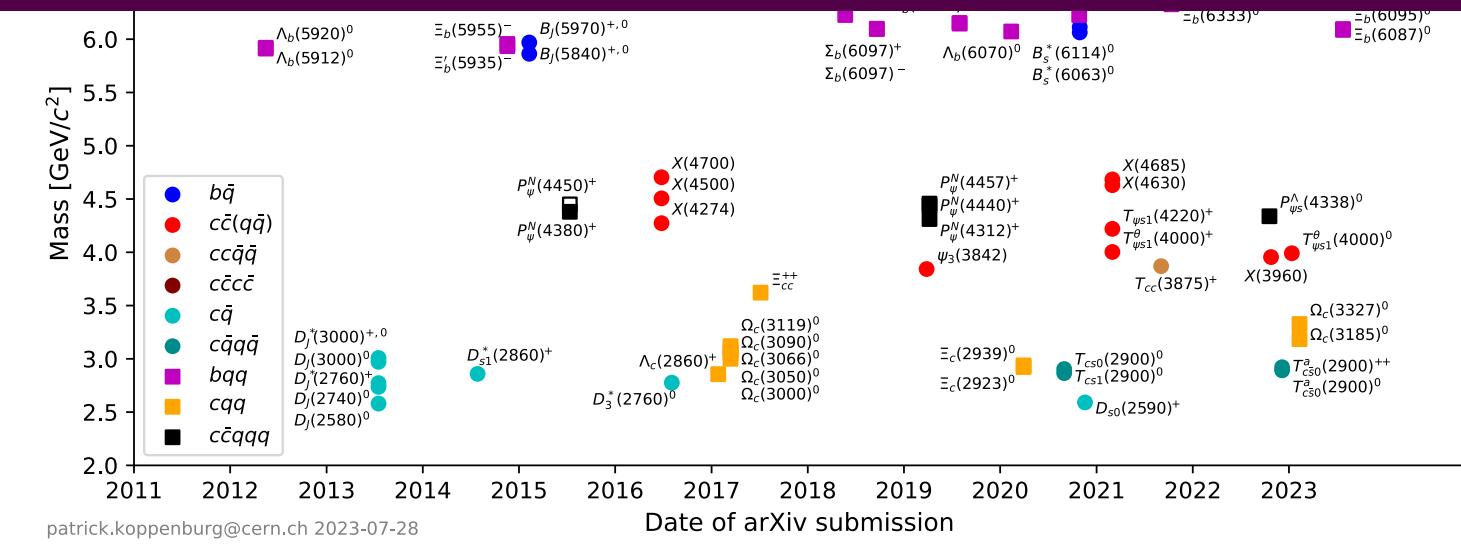
\$50,000 FINE

More details on Thursday by G. Robertson

Manuel Franco Sevilla

Highlights from LHCb

Slide 11



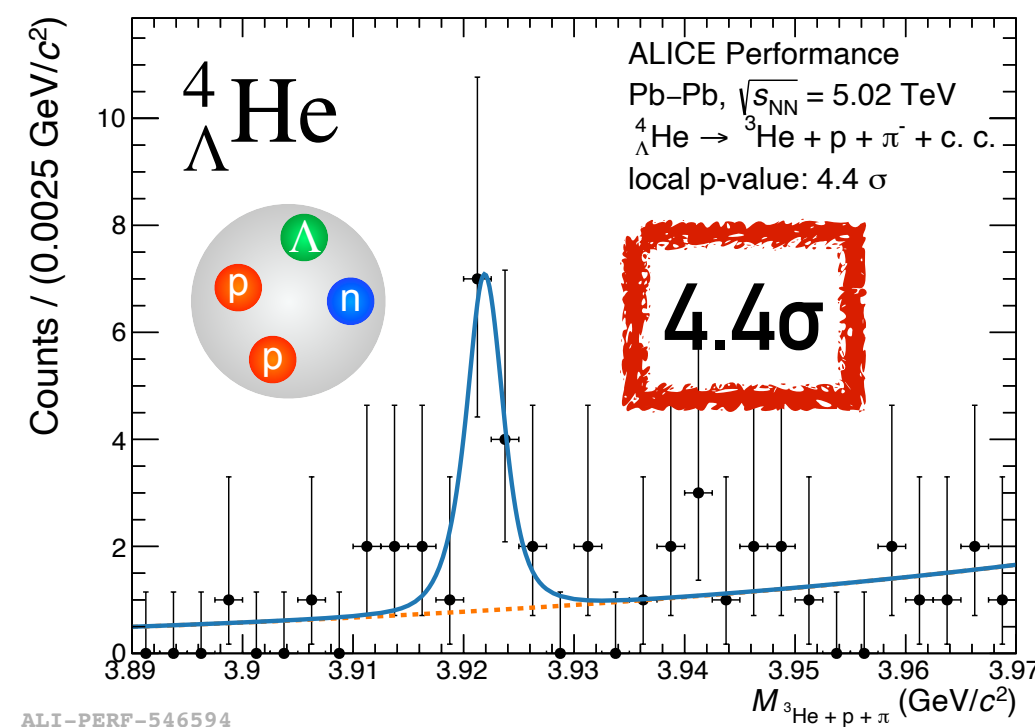
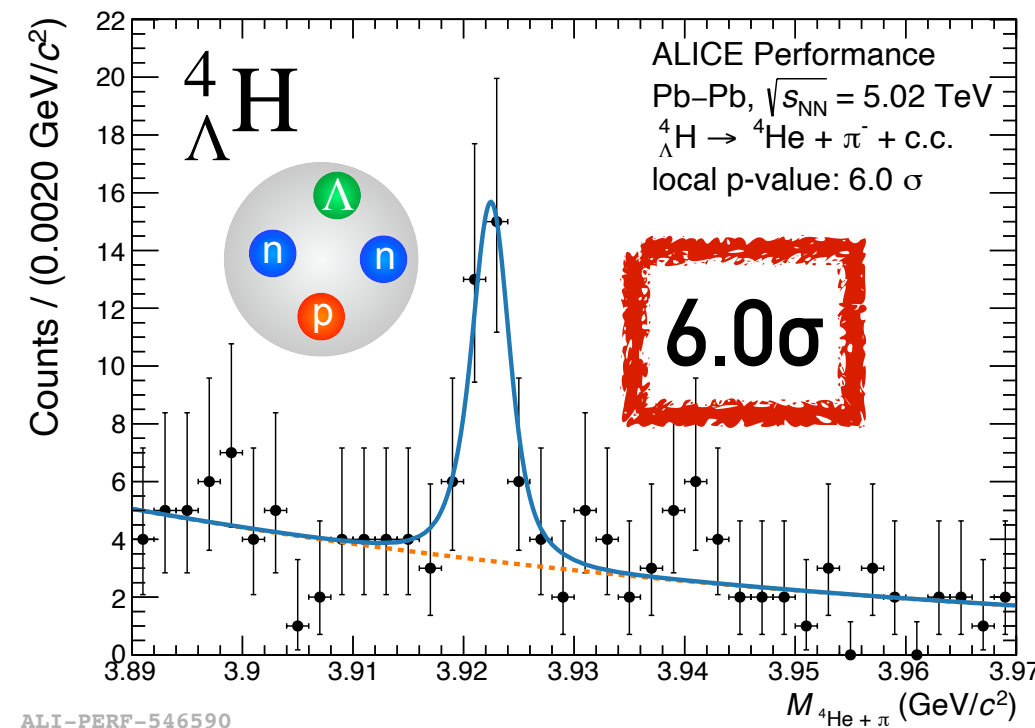
\$640,000 FINE



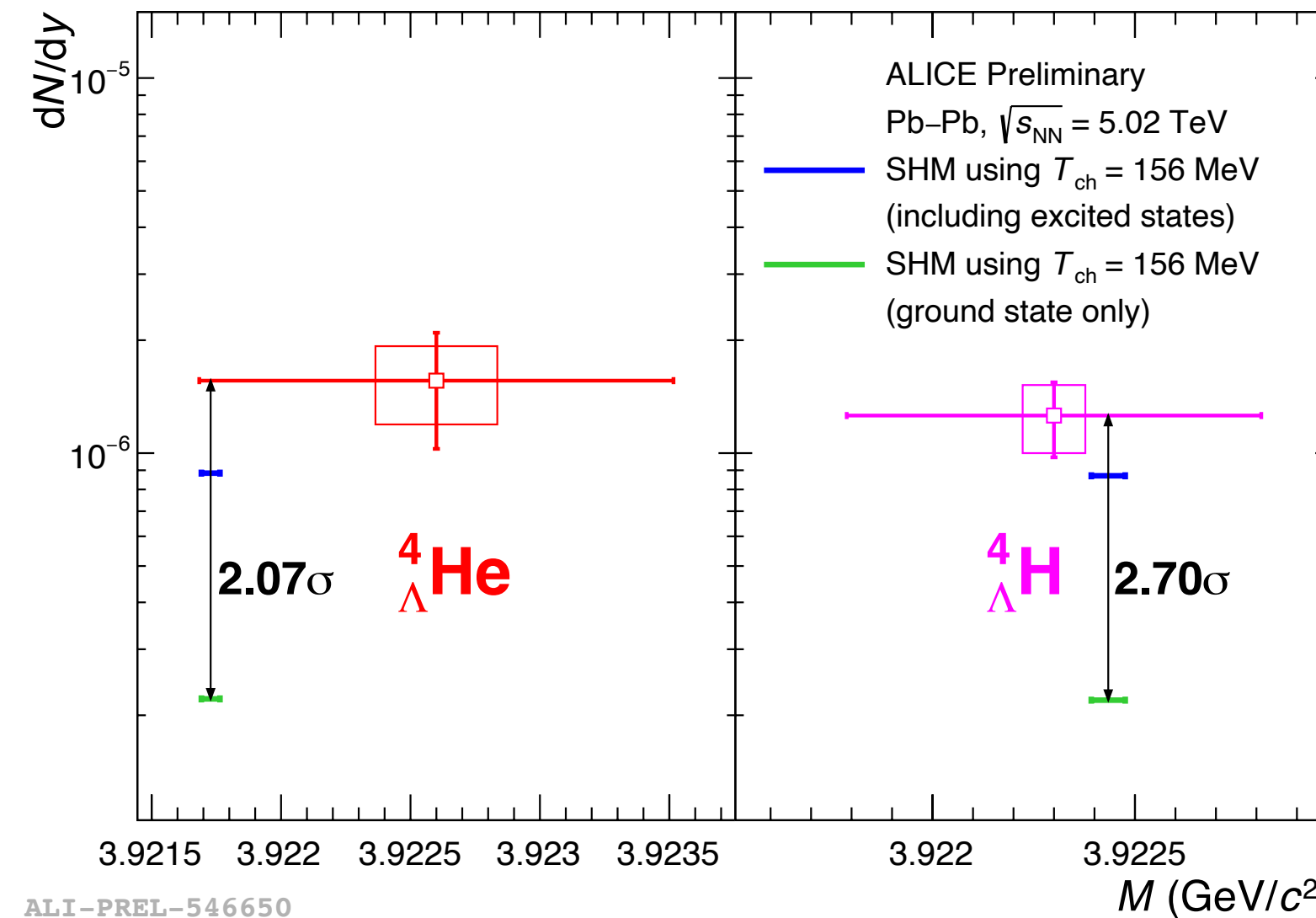
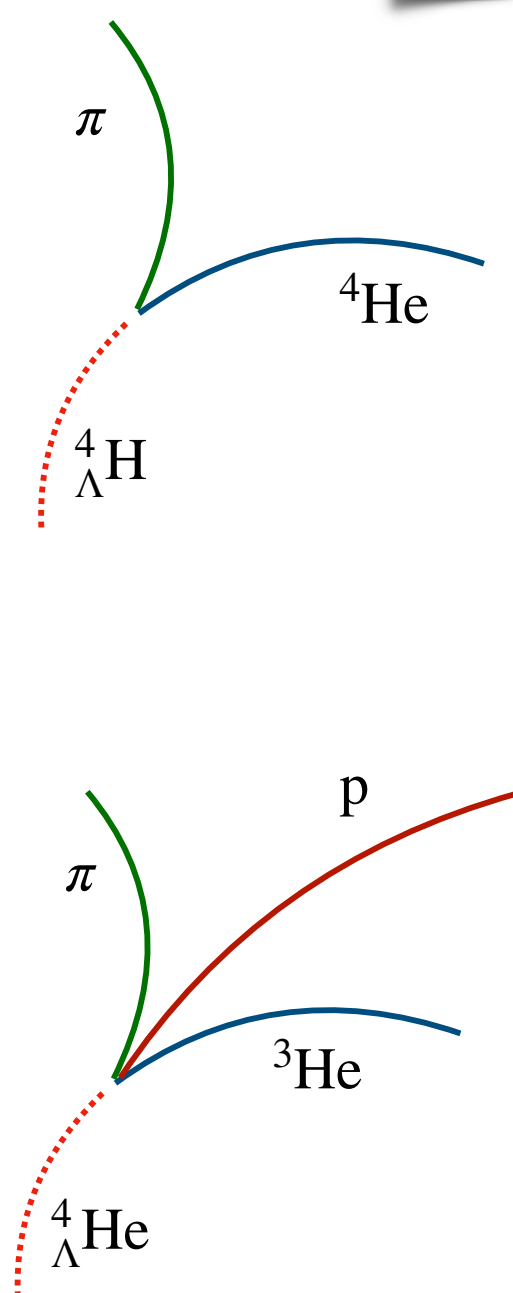
ALICE: strange ${}^4\text{H}$ & Helium [Calivà, Ditzel]

(Anti)hypernuclei with 4 baryons

J. Ditzel, Aug 21



NEW



Yield consistent with thermal model including excited states
 Precision measurement of their mass using Run3 data
 → study charge symmetry breaking: $B_{\Lambda}({}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He}) > B_{\Lambda}({}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H})$

standard nuclei
 with d-quark
 replaced by
 s-quark

Relevance
 includes question
 of strangeness in
 neutron stars

NB: see also LHCb hyper-triton observation

neutrinos

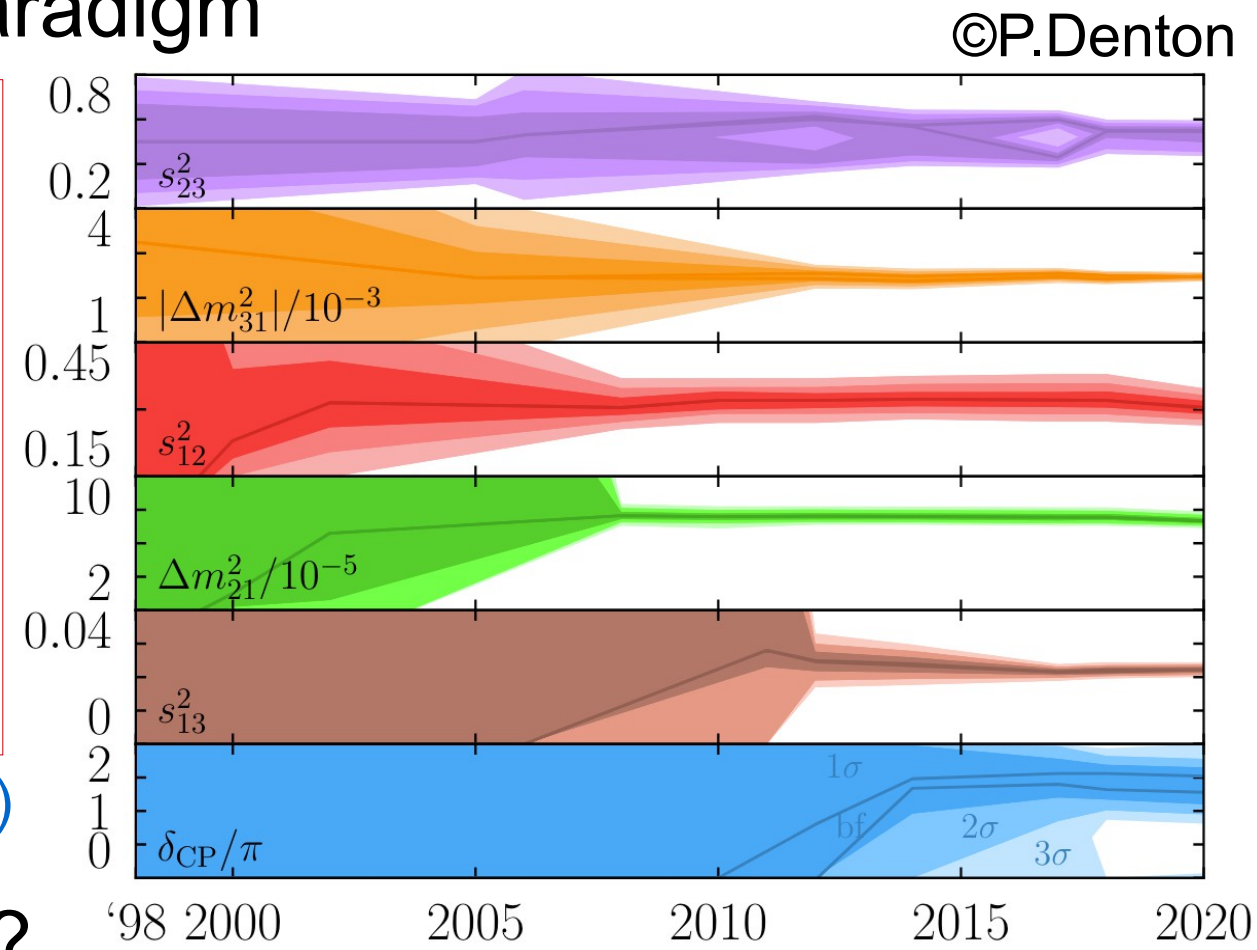
status – open questions – T2K & Nova results [Łagoda, Prabhu, Frank]

Current knowledge and open questions

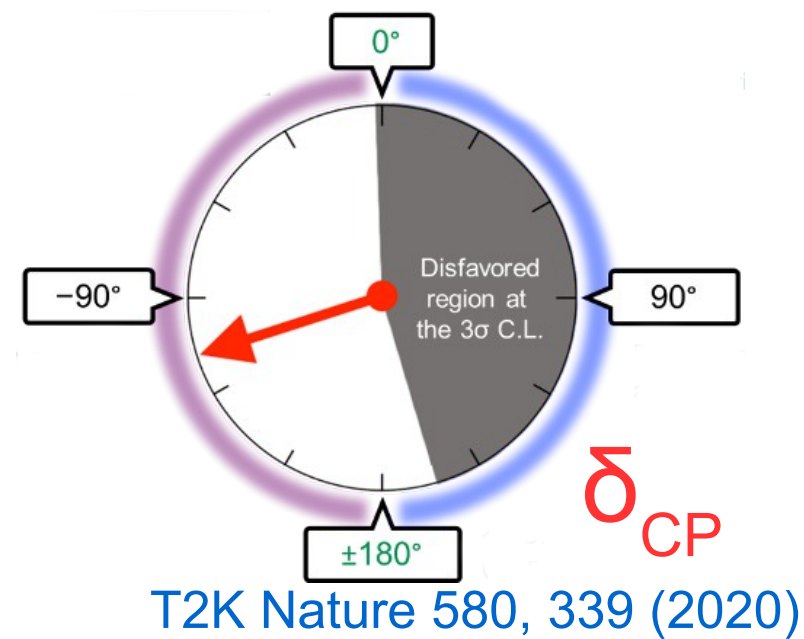
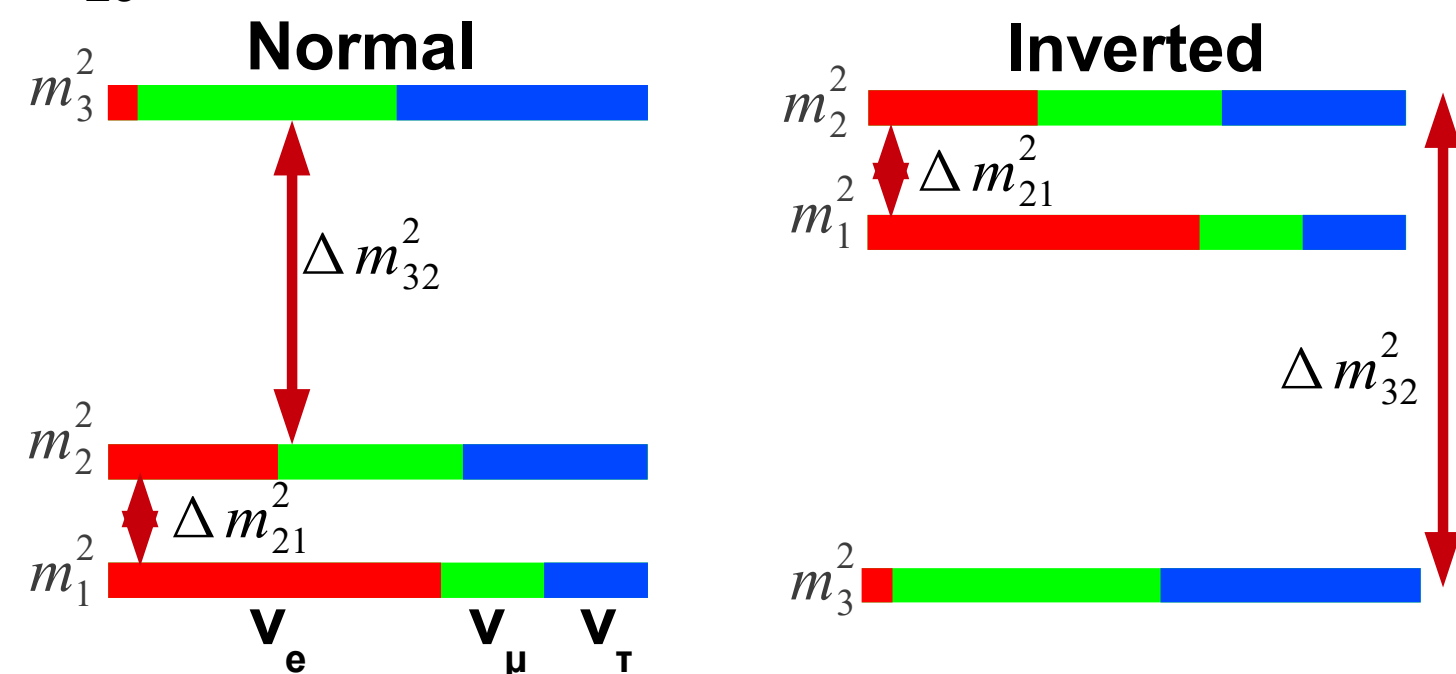
- precise measurements test the 3-flavor paradigm

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2(\theta_{12}) &= 0.307 \pm 0.013 \\ \Delta m_{21}^2 &= (7.53 \pm 0.18) \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2 \\ \sin^2(\theta_{23}) &= 0.539 \pm 0.022 \quad (S = 1.1) \quad (\text{Inverted order}) \\ \sin^2(\theta_{23}) &= 0.546 \pm 0.021 \quad (\text{Normal order}) \\ \Delta m_{32}^2 &= (-2.536 \pm 0.034) \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2 \quad (\text{Inverted order}) \\ \Delta m_{32}^2 &= (2.453 \pm 0.033) \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2 \quad (\text{Normal order}) \\ \sin^2(\theta_{13}) &= (2.20 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-2} \\ \delta, \text{ CP violating phase} &= 1.36^{+0.20}_{-0.16} \pi \text{ rad} \end{aligned}$$

PTEP 2022, 083C01 (2022)



- θ_{23} octant, mass ordering, CP violation ???



T2K Nature 580, 339 (2020)

Not covered by this talk: direct mass measurements, Dirac/Majorana nature of neutrinos, origin of masses and mixing

status – open questions – T2K & Nova results [Łagoda, Prabhu, Frank]

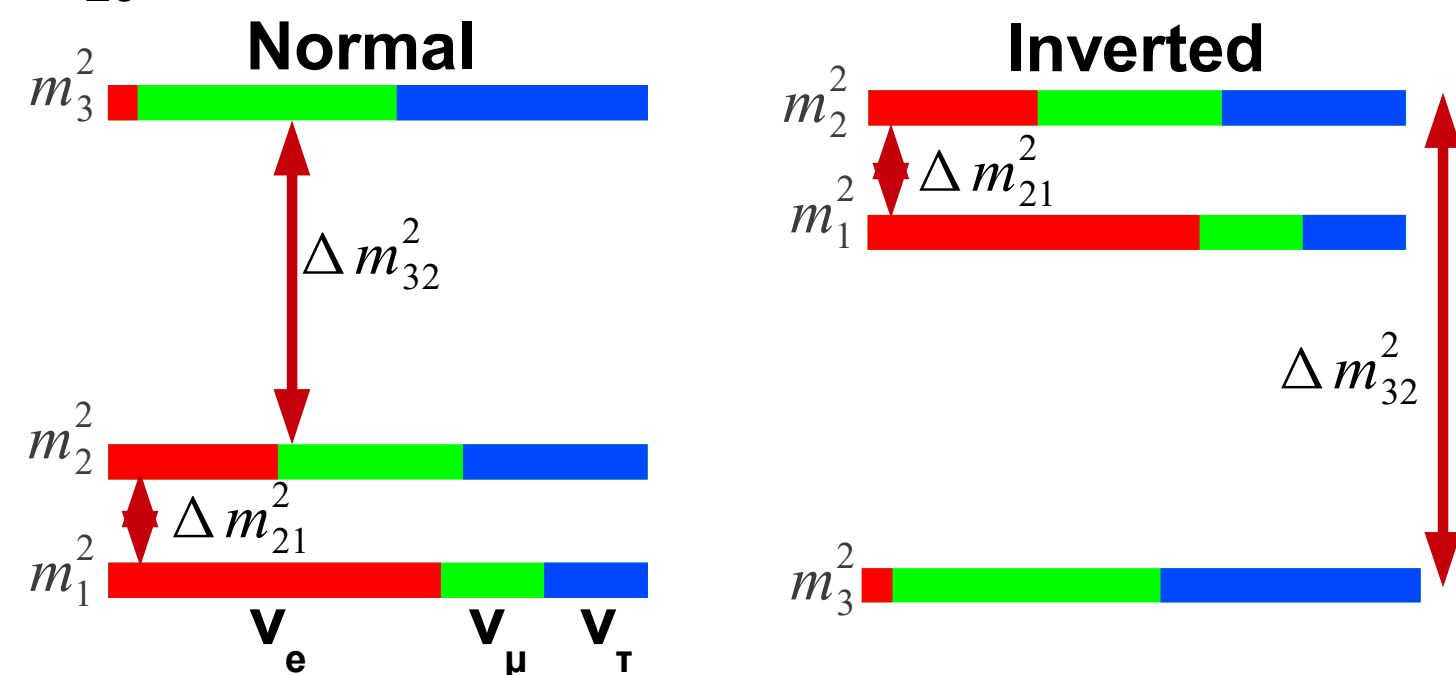
Current knowledge and open questions

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PTEP 2022, 083C01 (2022)

- θ_{23} octant, mass ordering, CP violation ???



Not covered by this talk: direct mass measurements, neutrinos, origin of masses and mixing

T2K vs. NOvA

- both show a **weak preference for NO**
- some tension in δ_{CP} but remember: current results are **statistically limited!**

- if IO: consistent preference for the $3\pi/2$ ($-\pi/2$) region, small preference for upper octant

- more data needed** in both experiments!

- joint analysis T2K-NOvA in progress, results expected soon

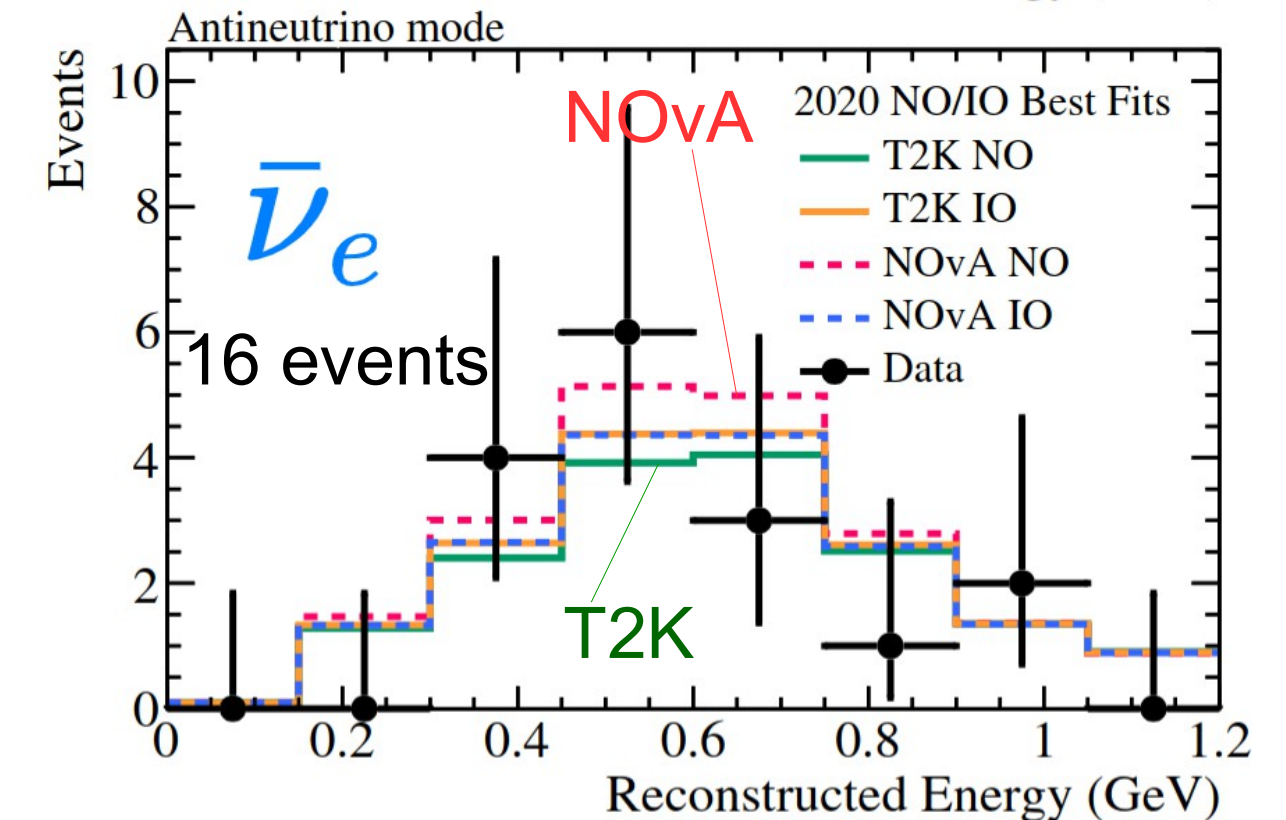
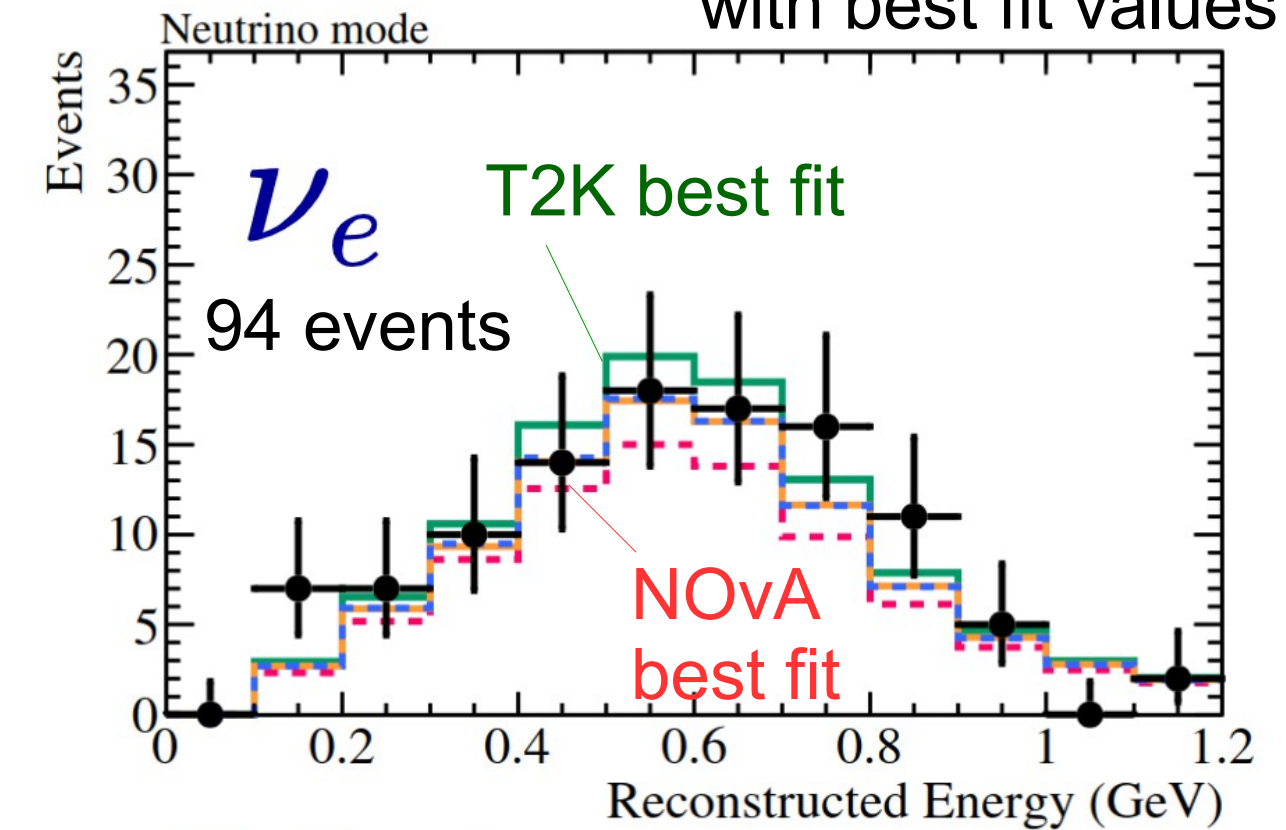
- T2K statistical update expected soon

- new analyses from both expected 2024

- Both undergoing upgrade:

- NOvA – beam power \rightarrow 900+ kW
- T2K – beam power \rightarrow 1.3 MW, ND280 upgrade, SK-Gd
- Goal: 3σ sensitivity for CPV (T2K) and MO (NOvA)

points - T2K data
histograms – predictions with best fit values

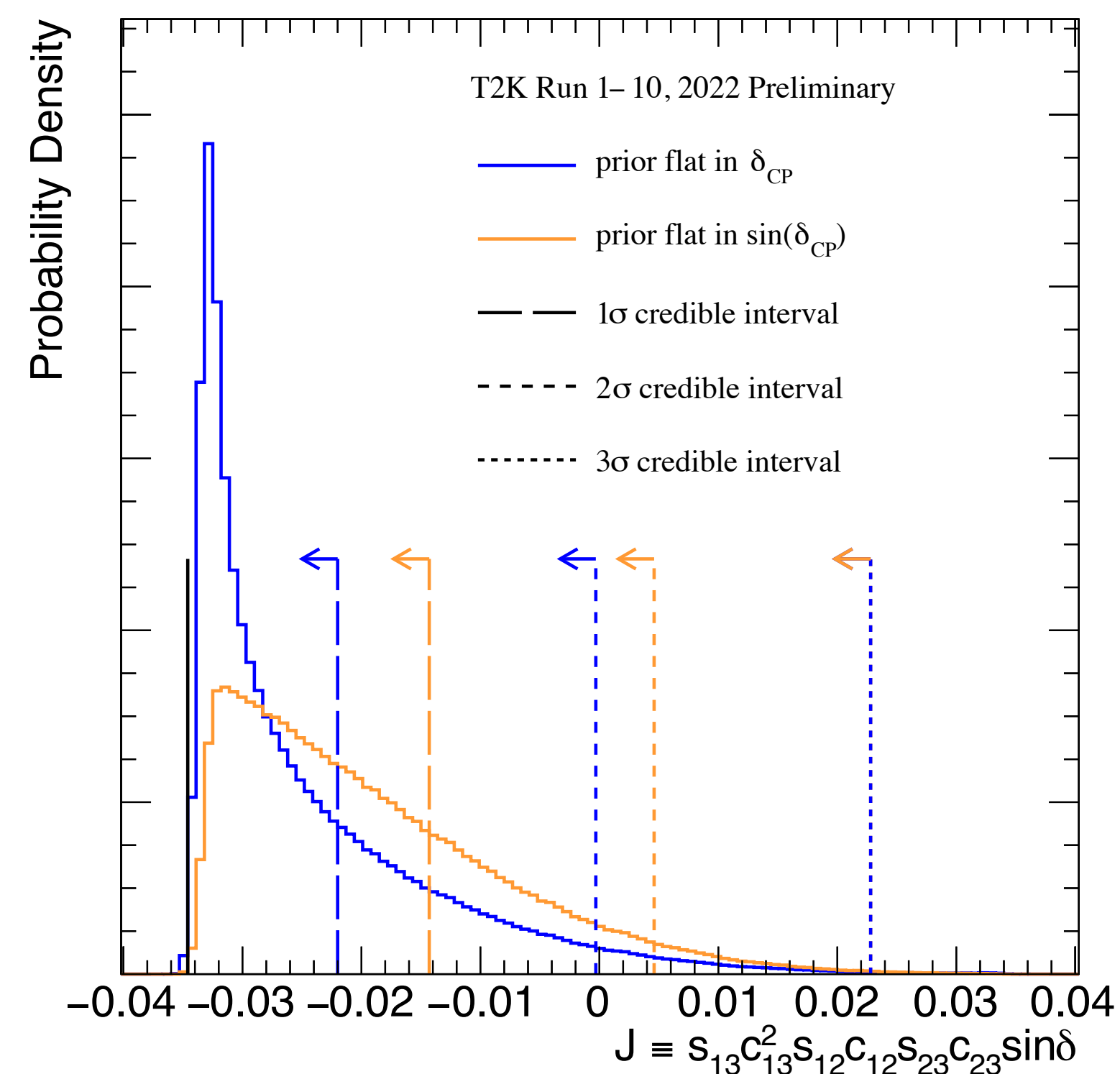


Results - Jarlskog Invariant, J_{CP}

$$\text{Jarlskog Invariant, } J_{CP} \equiv \sin \theta_{13} \cos^2 \theta_{13} \sin \theta_{12} \cos \theta_{12} \sin \theta_{23} \cos \theta_{23} \sin \delta_{CP}$$

- Introduced J_{CP} as a measurable parameter to search for CP violation as it is PMNS parametrization independent.
- Although J_{CP} results depend on the choice of using flat prior in $\delta_{CP}/\sin \delta_{CP}$, **we still exclude $J_{CP} = 0$** (implying CP conservation) at 90% credible interval.
- Preference for maximal CP violation still valid.

Jarlskog Invariant, Both Hierarchies



Yashwanth S. Prabhu/T2K

neutrinos at LHC & NA62 [Bernlocher, Ferrillo, Lazzeroni]

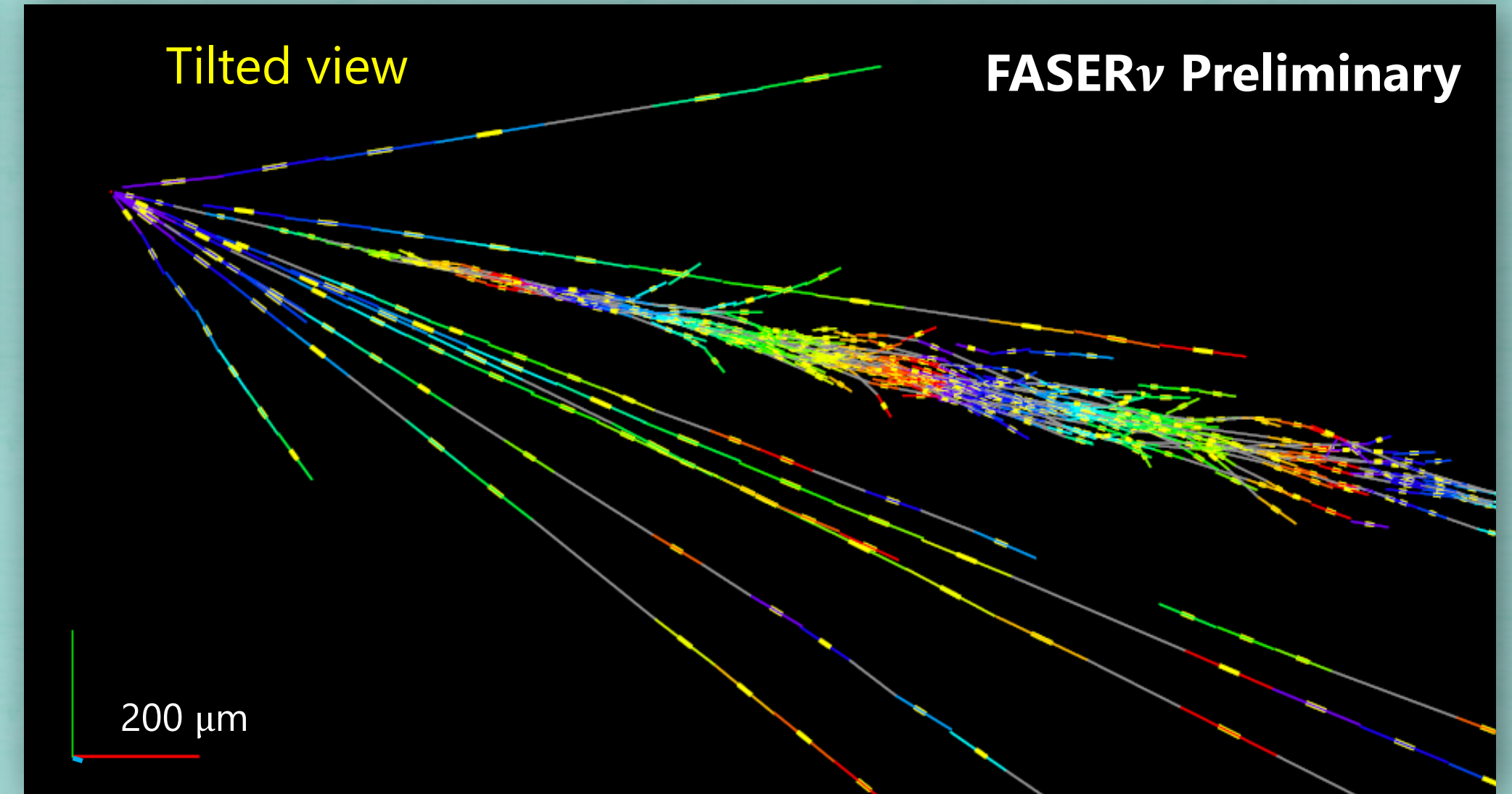
FASER **directly observed collider neutrinos** (ν_μ) for the first time (16σ)

“First Direct Observation of Collider Neutrinos with FASER at the LHC” [Phys. Rev. Lett. 131, 031801](#)

FASER ν **observed collider ν_e** for the first time (5σ)

New Summer 2023 result!

Public note in preparation



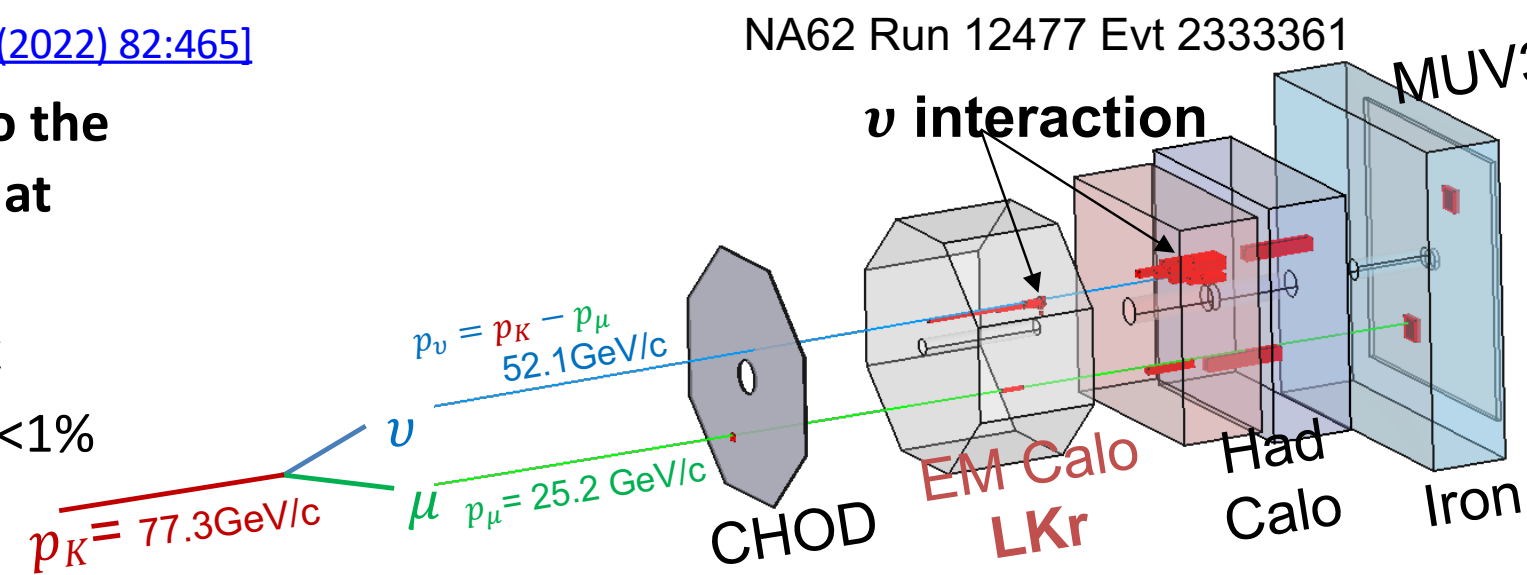
Something different: Neutrino Tagging at NA62

Proof-of-principle of a novel method for accelerator based experiments [\[Eur. Phys. J. C \(2022\) 82:465\]](#)

Associate each ν interaction to the ν reconstructed kinematically at production ($K^+, \pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$)

Pristine access to neutrino flux

Excellent ν energy resolution: $<1\%$



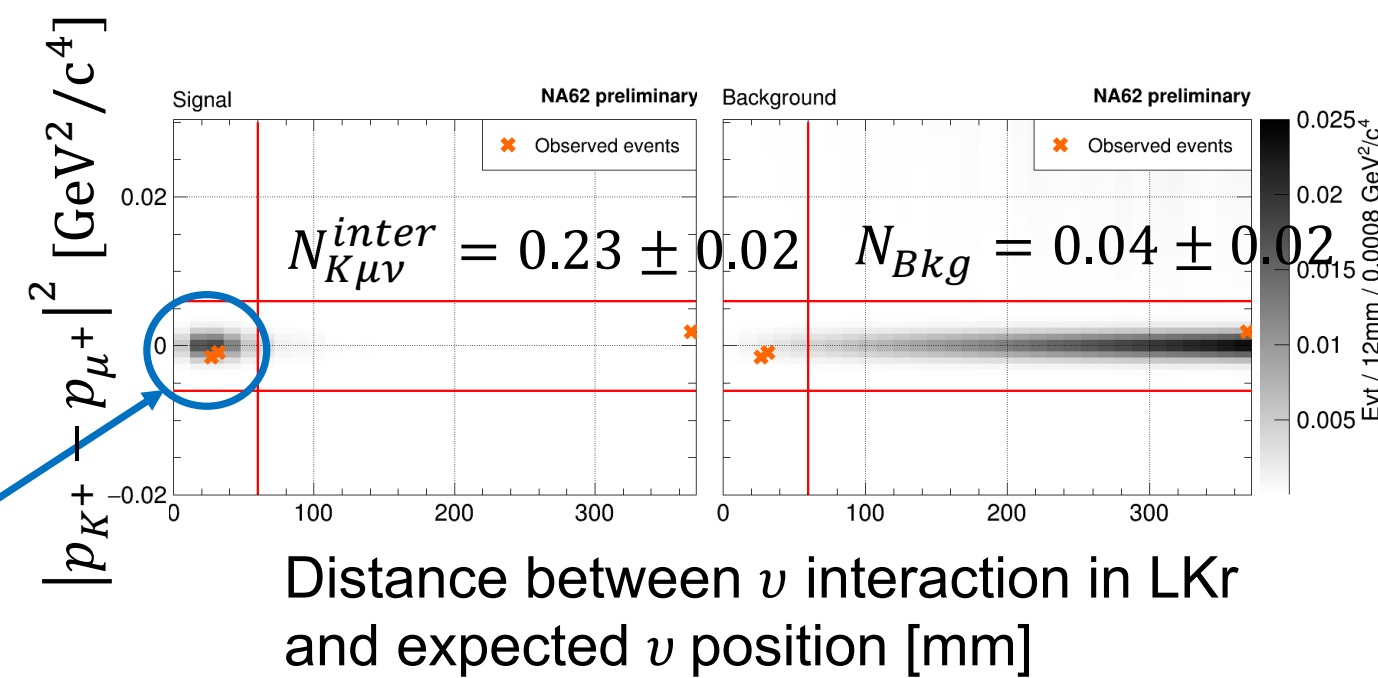
NA62 as tagged- ν experiment

$\sim 10^{12}$ $K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ per year

ν_μ interactions in the 20 ton of LKr

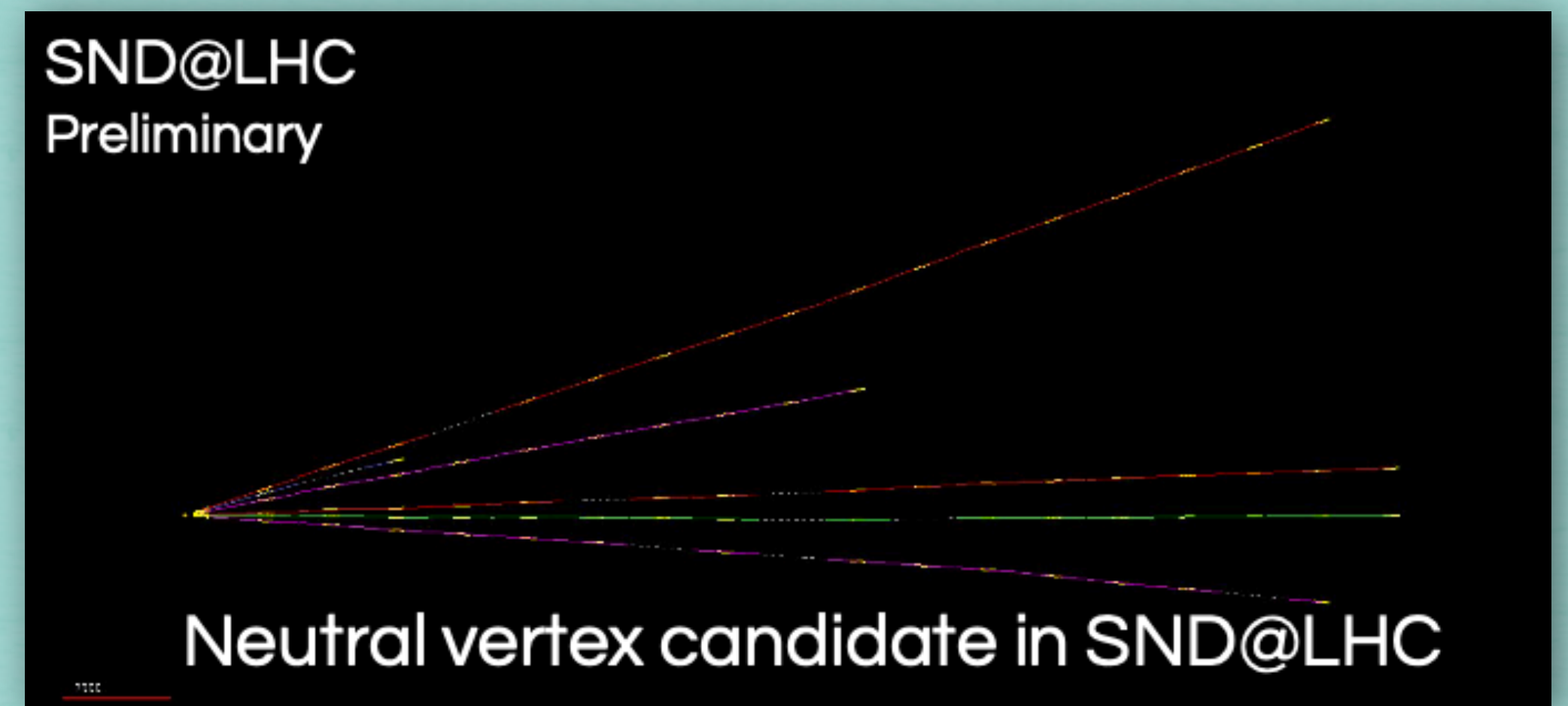
K^+ and μ^+ reconstructed in trackers

Two tagged ν candidates observed!



Full details on [B. De Martino Talk @ NuFact-23](#)

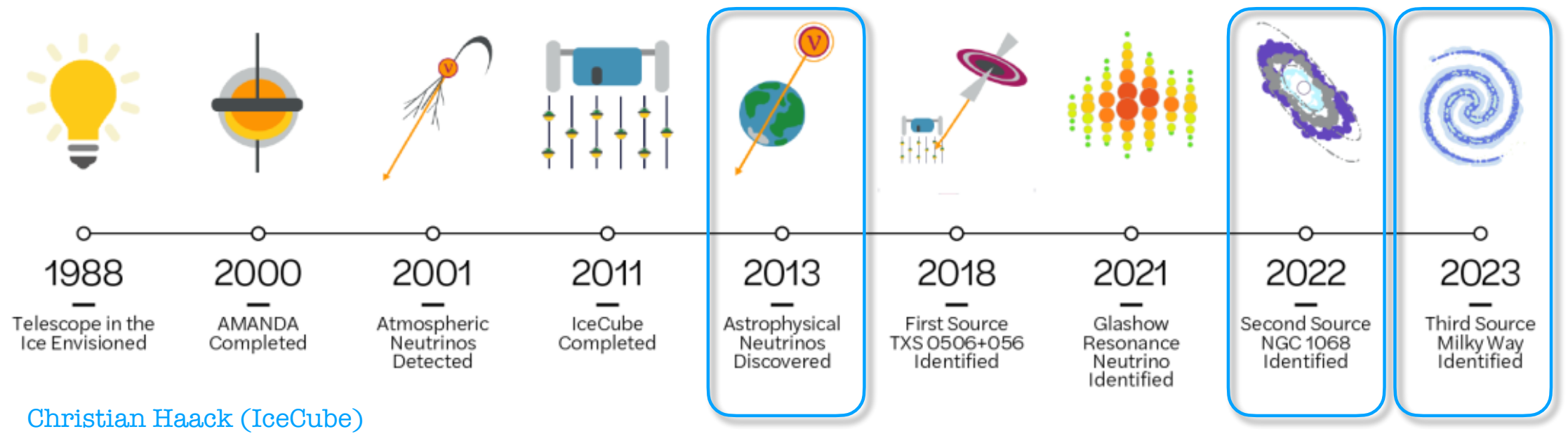
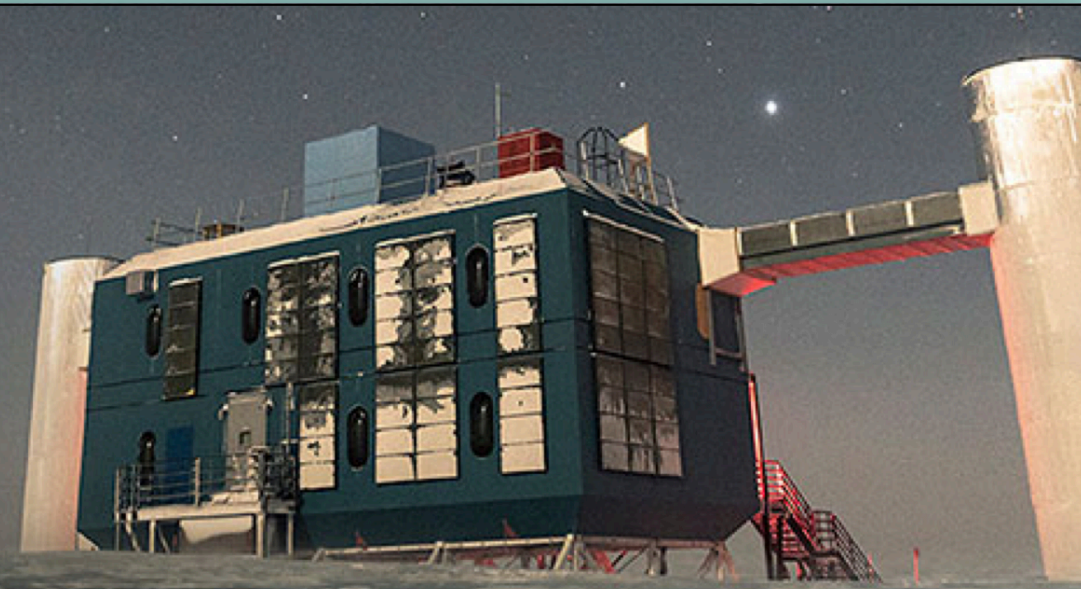
20



neutrinos at IceCube [Resconi]

Cosmic Neutrinos

Event Rates in IceCube:
 For every 1 Cosmic Neutrino,
 ~10⁹ Atmospheric Muons
 ~10³ Atmospheric Neutrinos



Christian Haack (IceCube)

Elisa Resconi | 24.08.23

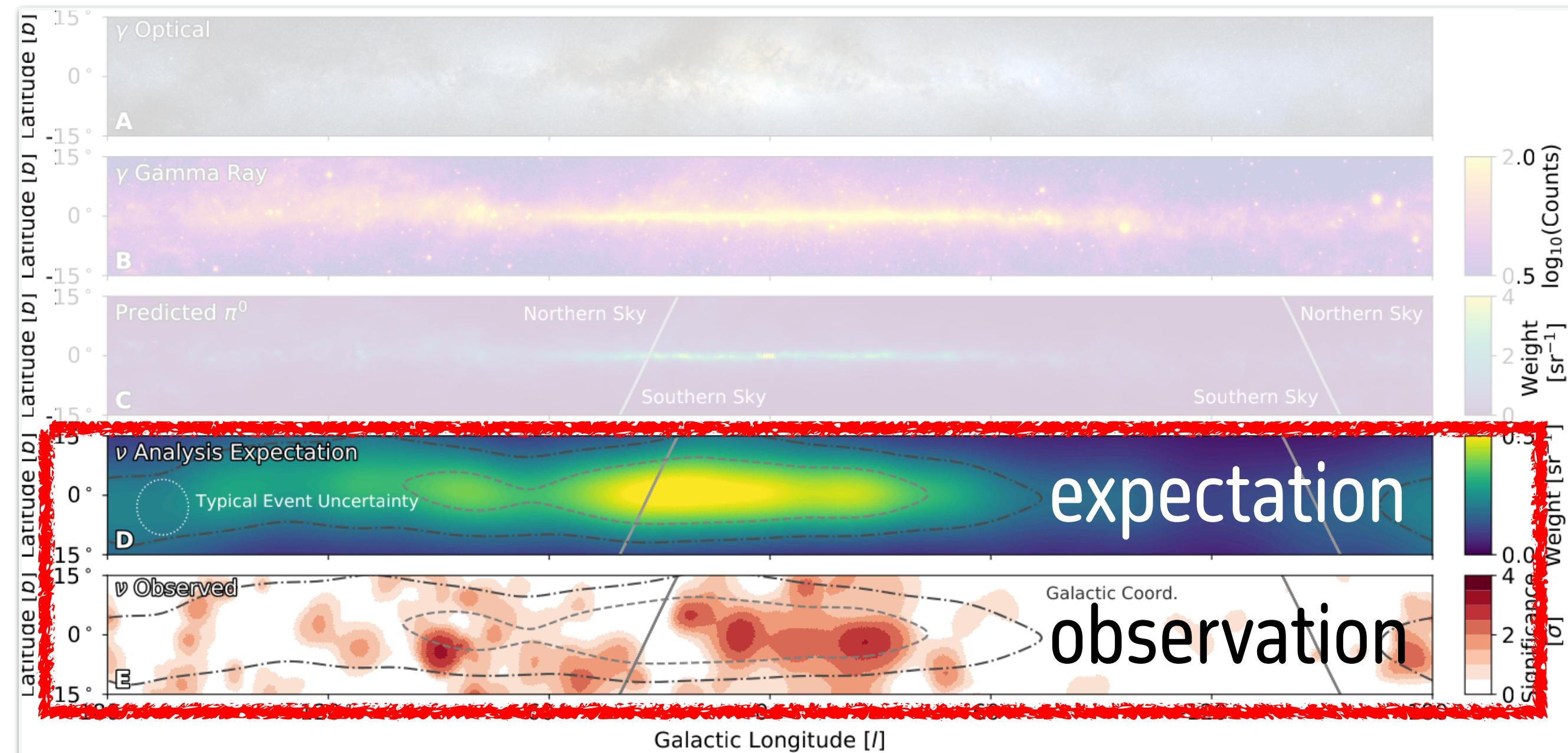


PHOTO-ILLUSTRATION: ICECUBE COLLABORATION/NSF



The Galactic plane in neutrinos

The IceCube Coll., *Science* 380 (2023)



Elisa Resconi | 24.08.23

Global significance **4.5σ**

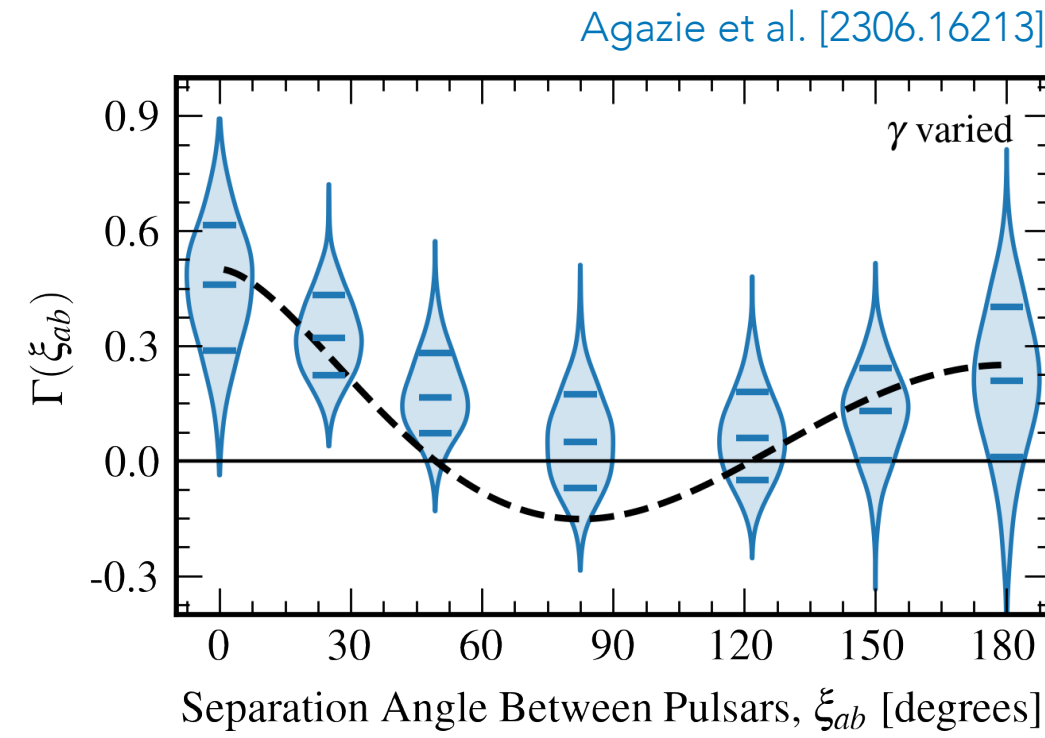
Paul de Jong (ANTARES)

Astrophysics, GW, DM

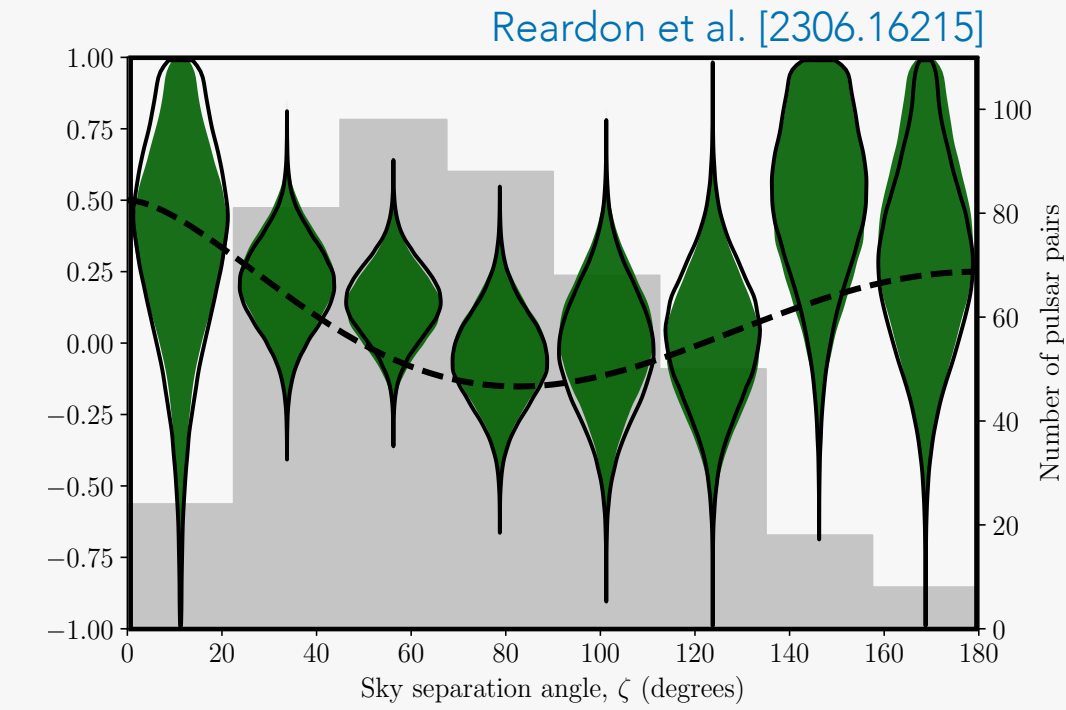
NANOGrav et al: correlation of pulsar fluctuations v. angle [Mitridate]

Evidence for Gravitational Wave Background

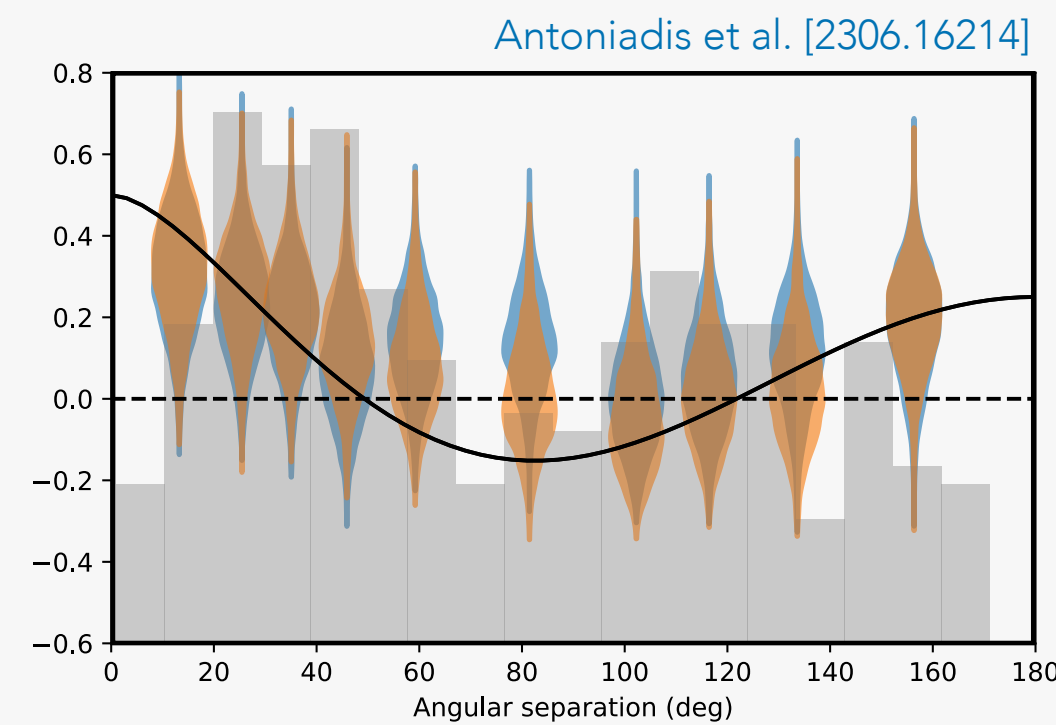
NANOGrav:
68 pulsars, 16yr of data
~3-4 σ significance



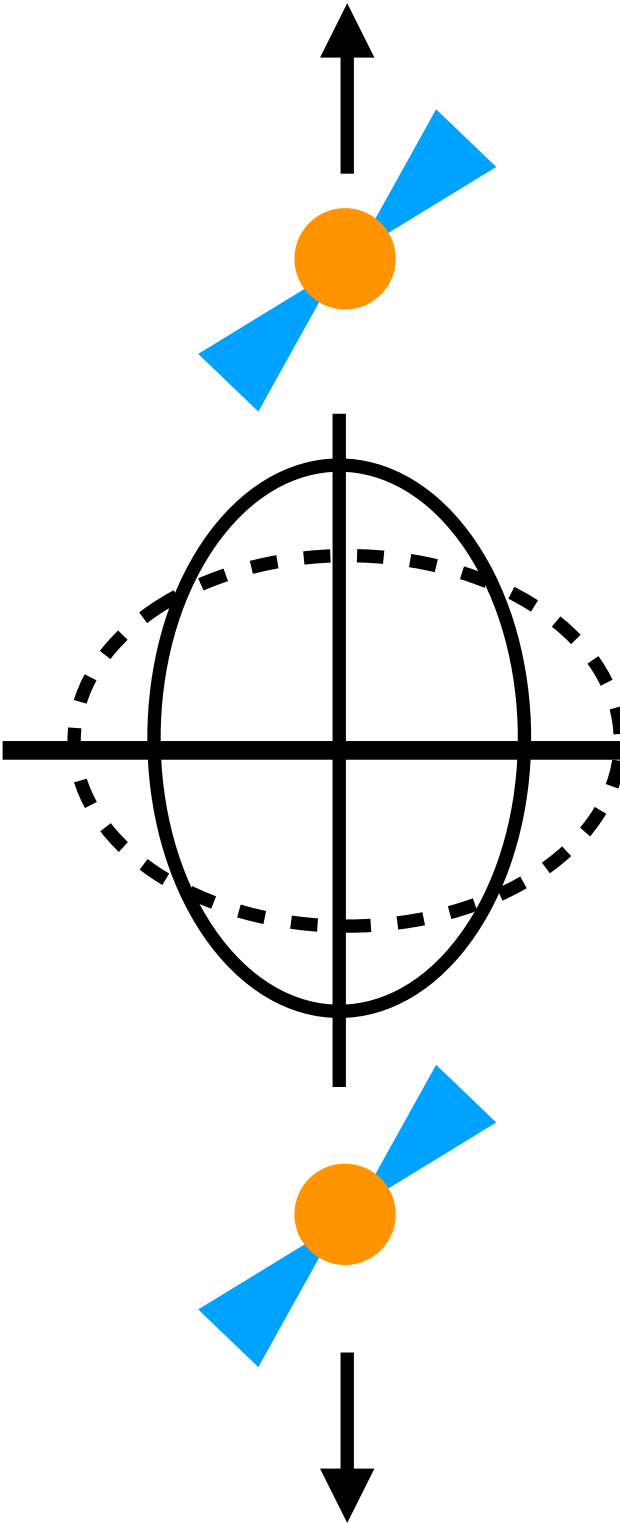
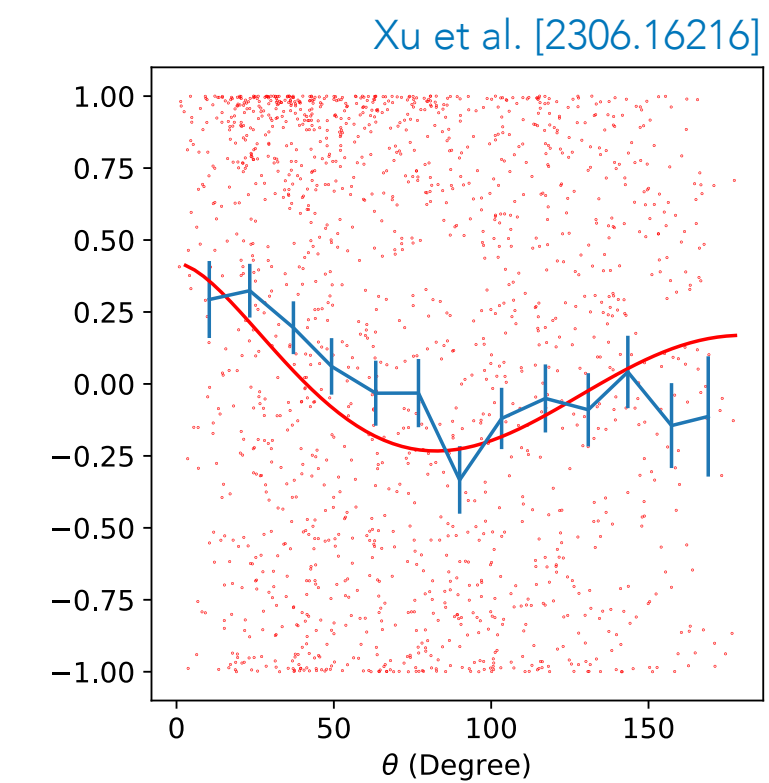
PPTA:
32 pulsars, 18yr of data
~2 σ significance



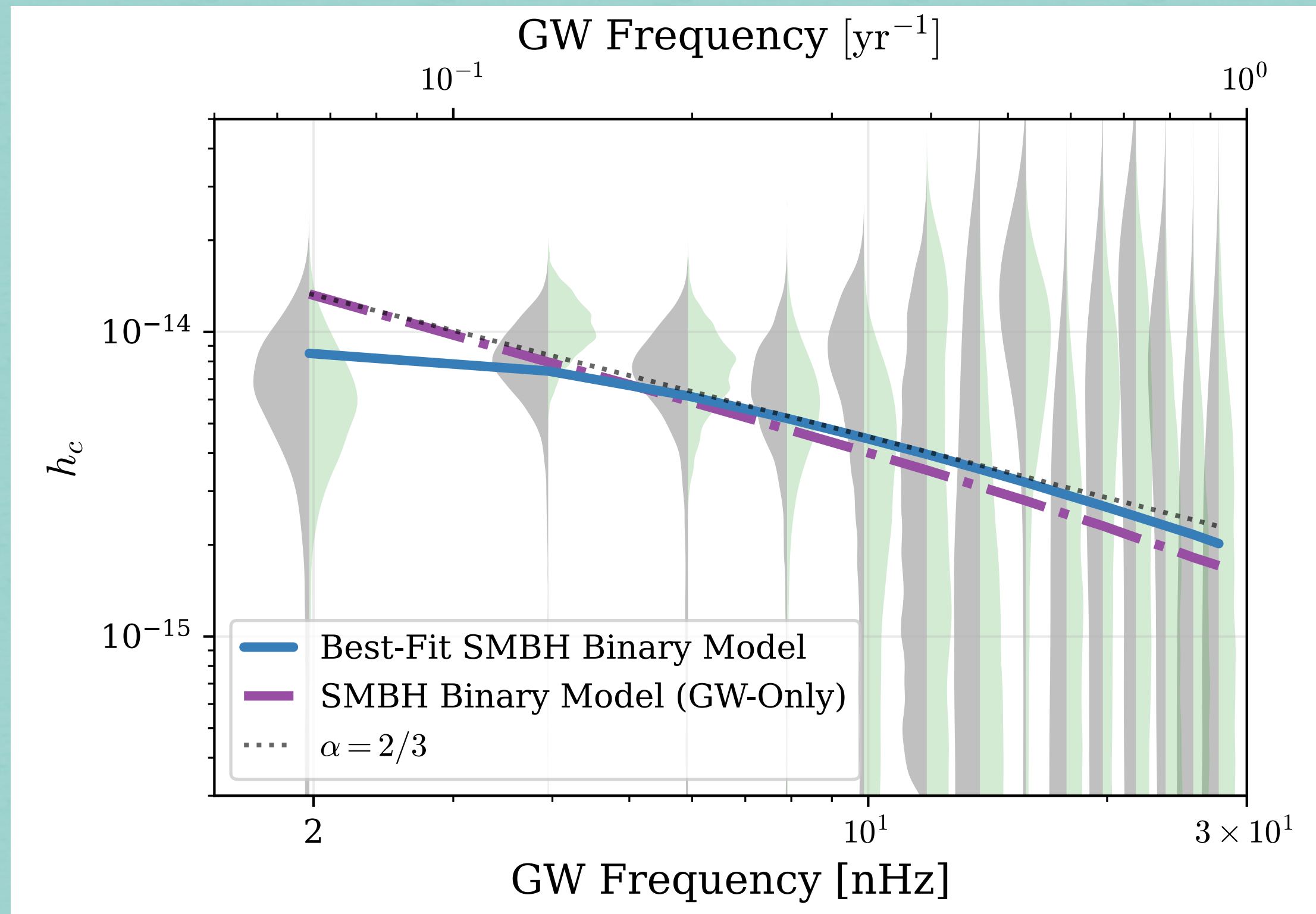
EPTA + InPTA:
25 pulsars, 24yr of data
~3 σ significance



CPTA:
57 pulsars, 3yr of data
~4.6 σ significance



Nanograv



There are 19 phase shifts with noise-marginalized S/N greater than observed, with $p = 5 \times 10^{-5}$

<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.3847/2041-8213/acdac6>

*Favours more common, more massive
black hole mergers than in current models*

dark matter (von Krosigk, Althüser, Rischbieter)

Dark Matter and Axion Searches - Belina von Krosigk



16

UNIVERSITÄT
HEIDELBERG
ZUKUNFT
SEIT 1386

Most recent results >1 GeV: LZ, XENONnT

XENONnT, Phys. Rev. Lett. 129, 161805 (2022)

LZ, Phys. Rev. Lett. 131, 041002 (2023)

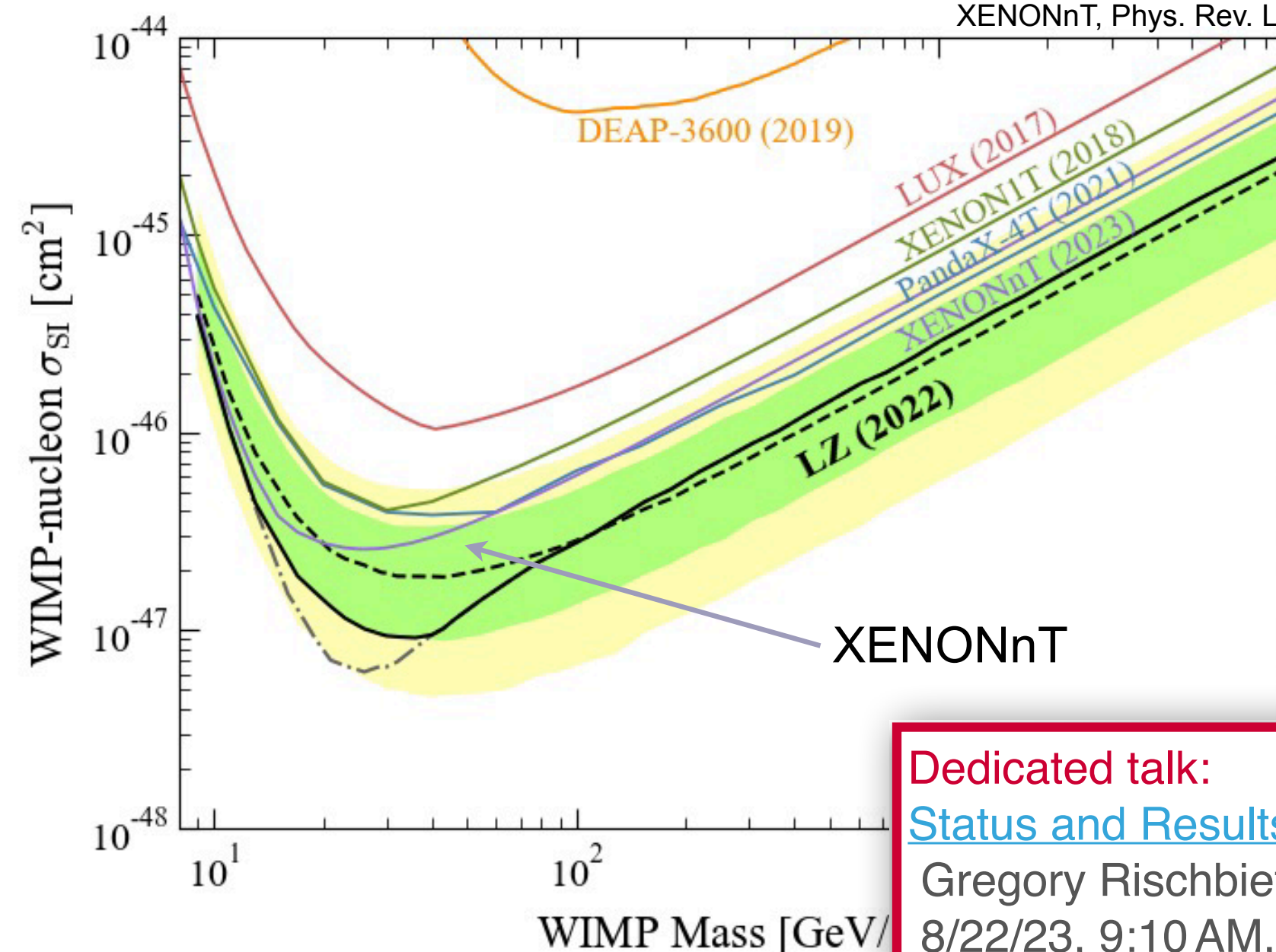
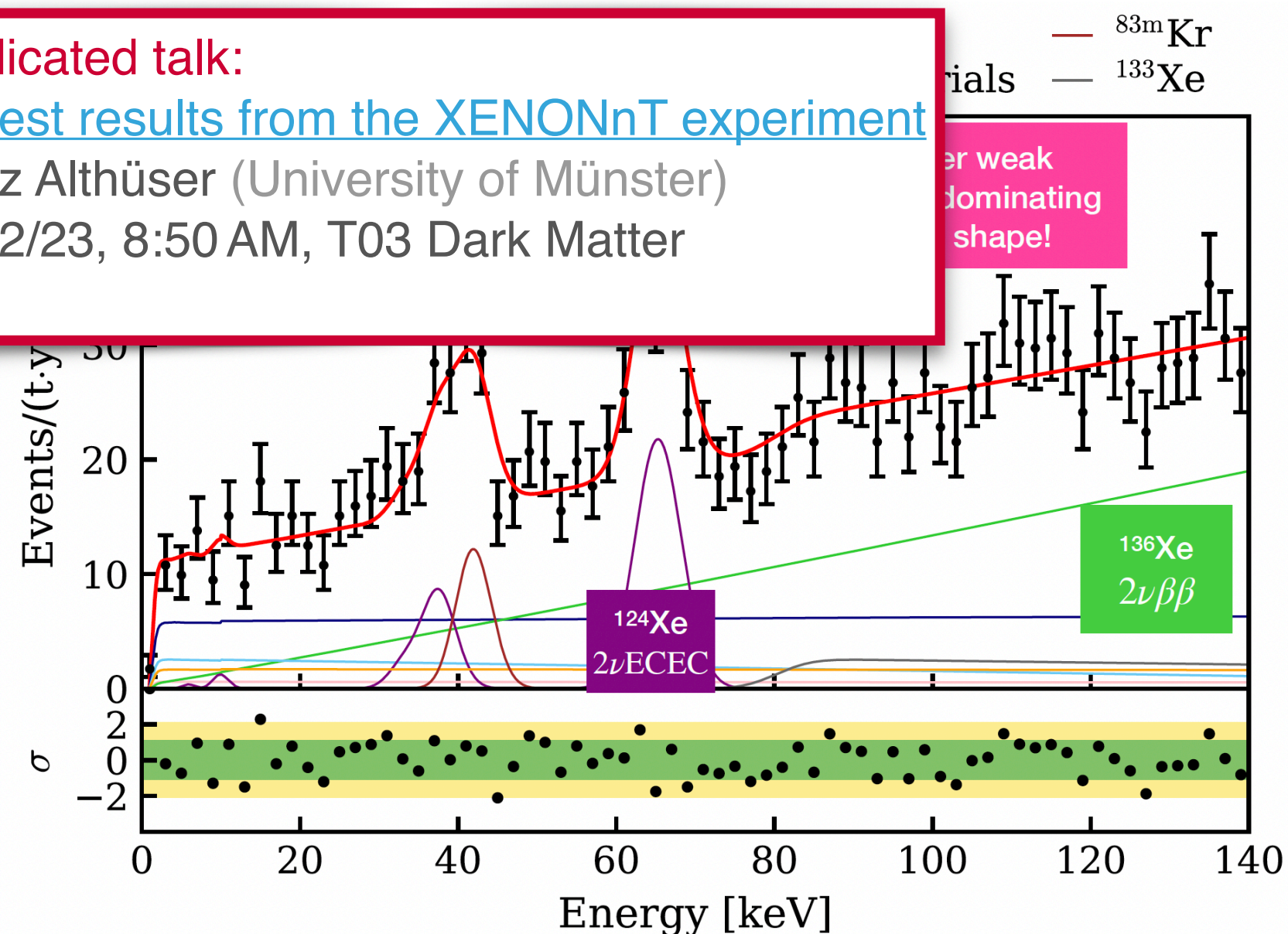
XENONnT, Phys. Rev. Lett. 131, 041003 (2023)

Dedicated talk:

[Latest results from the XENONnT experiment](#)

Lutz Althüser (University of Münster)

8/22/23, 8:50 AM, T03 Dark Matter



Dedicated talk:

[Status and Results from the LUX-ZEPLIN \(LZ\) Experiment](#)

Gregory Rischbieter (University of Michigan)

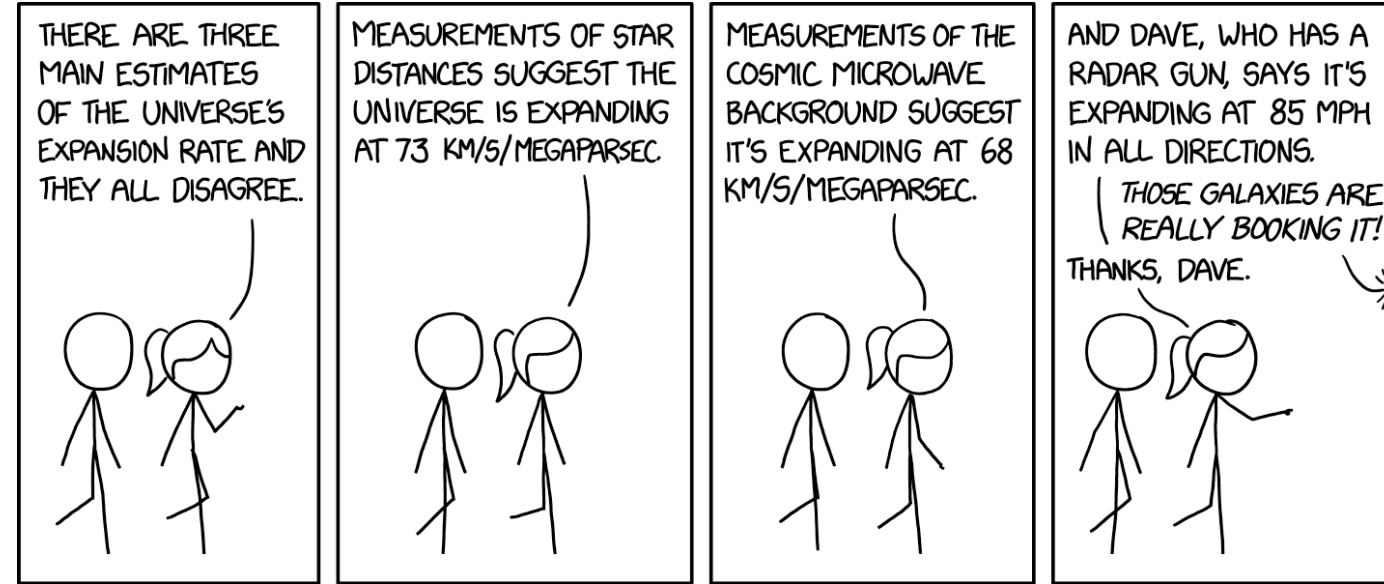
8/22/23, 9:10 AM, T03 Dark Matter

- Sensationally low electron-recoil background (and amazing field cage)
- Power-Constrained Limit defined using “rejection power”

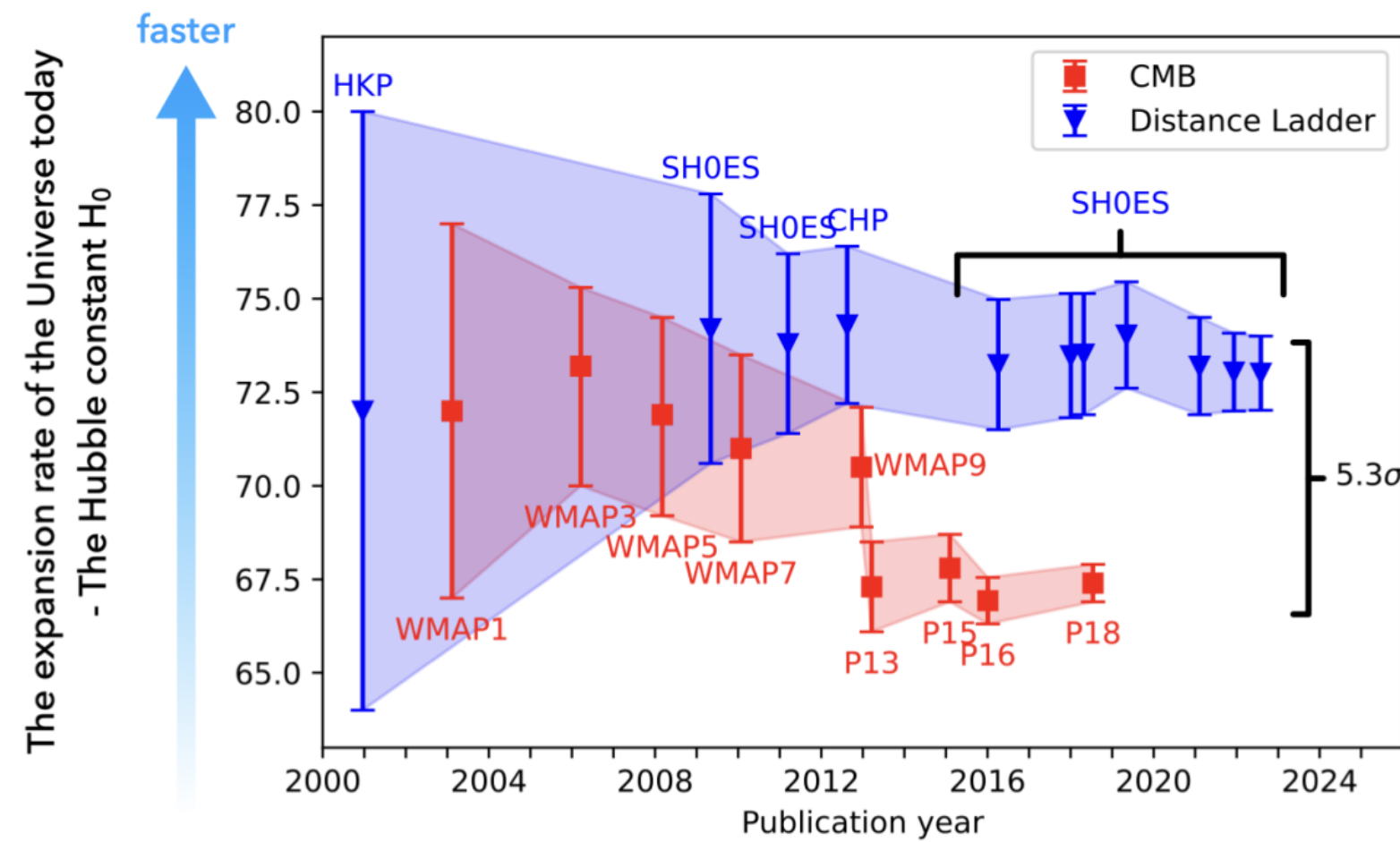
■ *Recommended conventions for reporting results from direct dark matter searches,*
D. Baxter et al., Eur.Phys.J.C 81 (2021) 10, 907

Hubble tension [Liske]

The Hubble tension



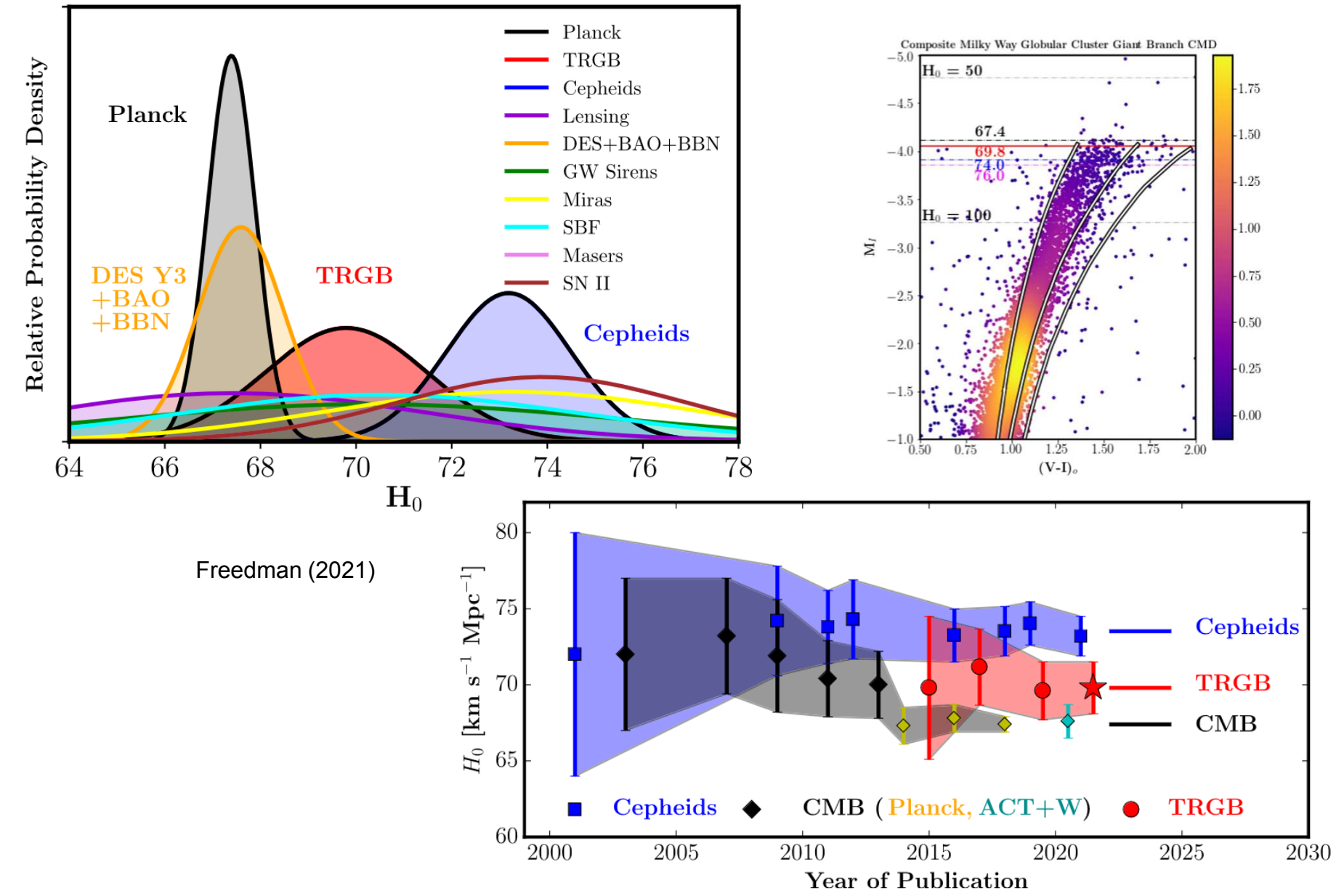
xkcd



Credit: D. Kenworthy

"The Tension"
1 in 3.5 million
chance it's
just statistics

Hubble tension alleviated?



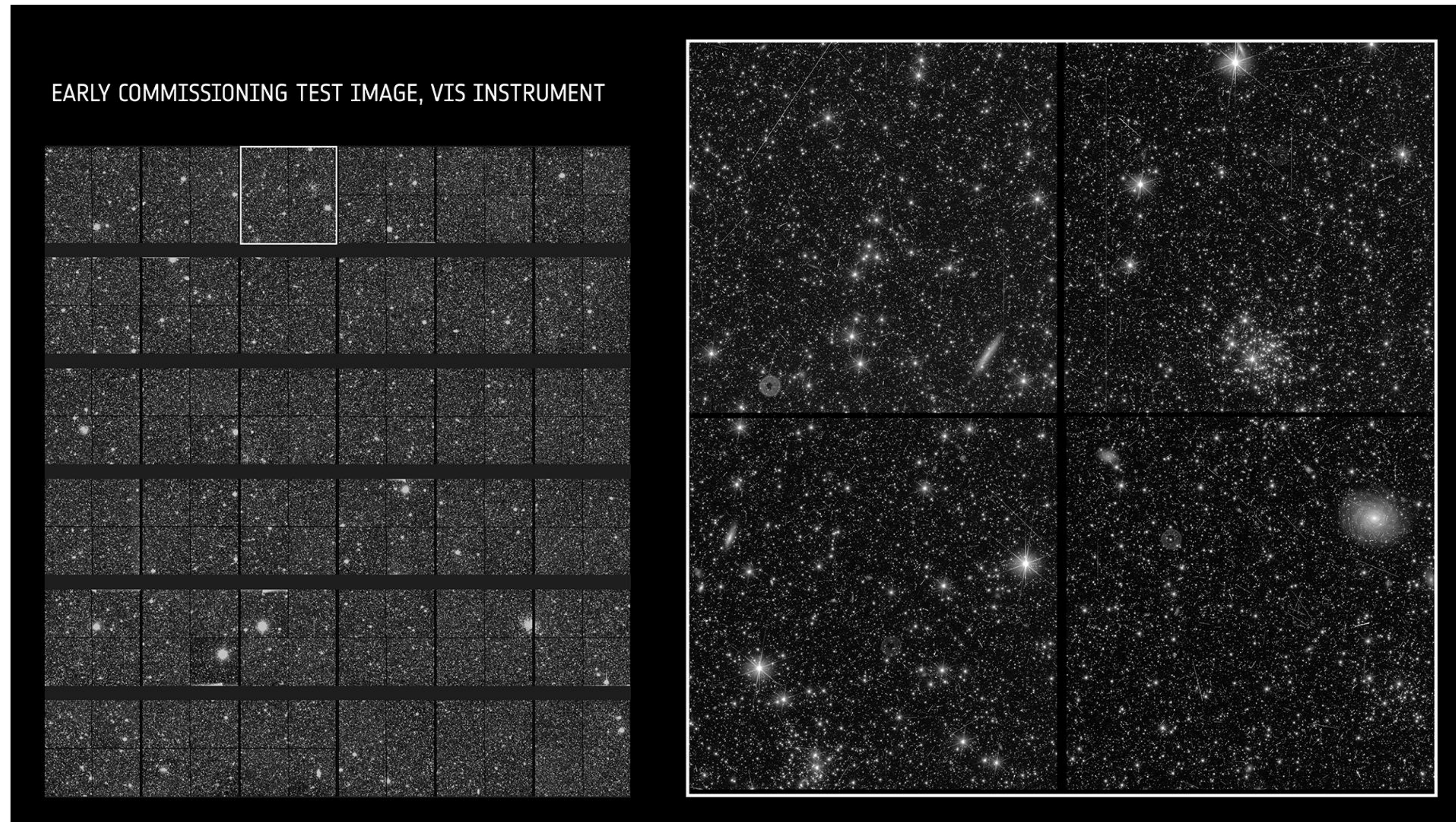
Freedman (2021)

So, what causes the Hubble Tension? We do not know.

Riess & Breuval (2023)

Need to wait for more bright GW sirens?

Euclid first light, in the past few weeks [Liske]



the future

Future neutrino & GW telescopes, axion searches (etc.)

Dark Matter and Axion Searches - Belina von Krosigk

Axion searches at DESY: status

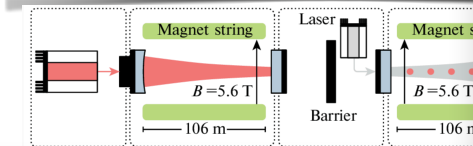
ALPS II data taking started in May 2023 !

Dedicated talk:

[Axion and ALP search with the Any Light Particle Search II experiment at DESY](#)

Isabella Oceano (ALPS (ALPS _ Any Light Particle Search))

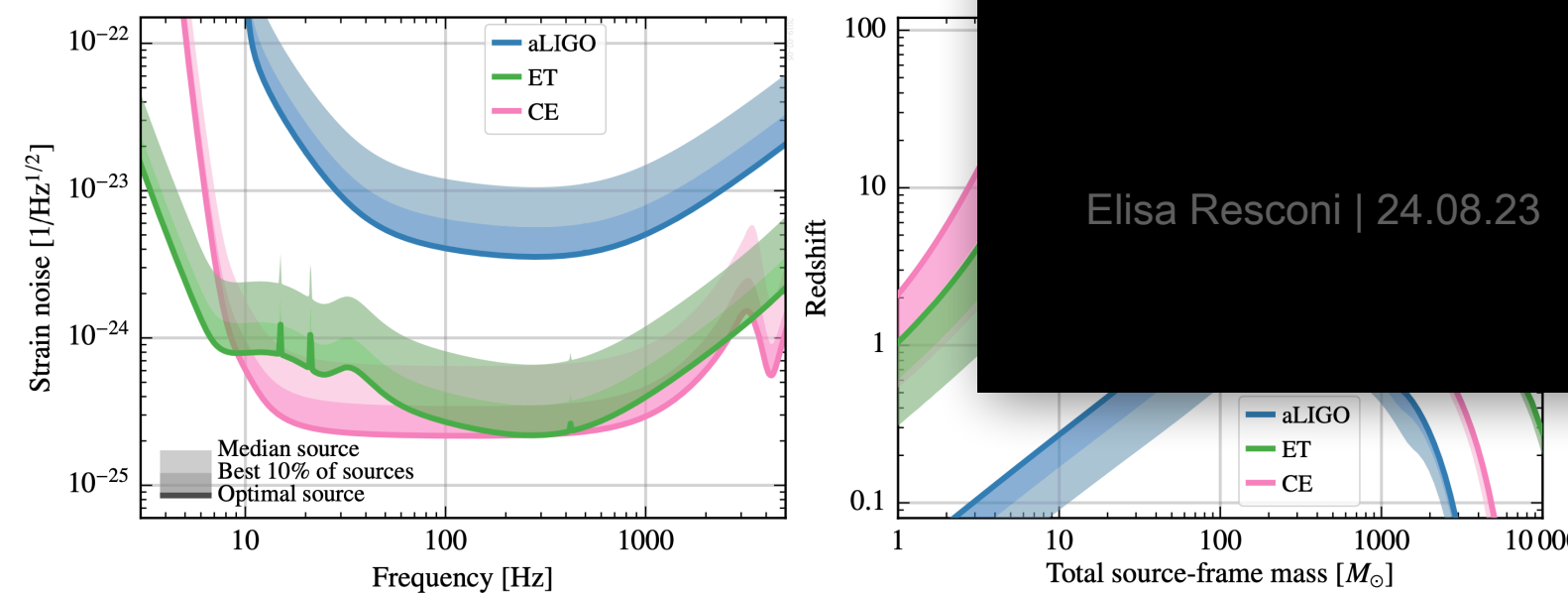
8/24/23, 9:45 AM, T03 Dark Matter



LAXO first data taking of babuLAXO in 2029 ?

THE NEXT GENERATION IN EUROPE: THE EINSTEIN TELESCOPE

- ▶ 10km-long arms in equilateral triangle design (underground for seismic isolation)
- ▶ two cryogenic detectors (LF and HF)
- ▶ site studies ongoing in EURegion Meuse-Rhin and Sardinia
- ▶ bid books by 2025 (at the earliest)
- ▶ ETPathfinder in Maastricht



Kalogera et al. 2021: arXiv:2111.06990

The future neutrino telescopes



P-ONE

@Ocean Networks Canada

Christian Haack

+ Maddalena Cataldo (RNO-G)
+ Adriano Di Giovanni (NUSES)

KM3NeT

Cristiano Bozza

GVD

Rastislav Dvornicky

IceCube

Gen2

Marek Kowalski

@SouthPole

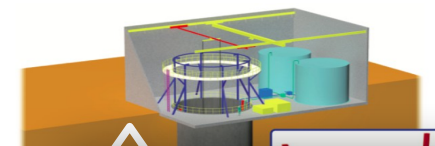
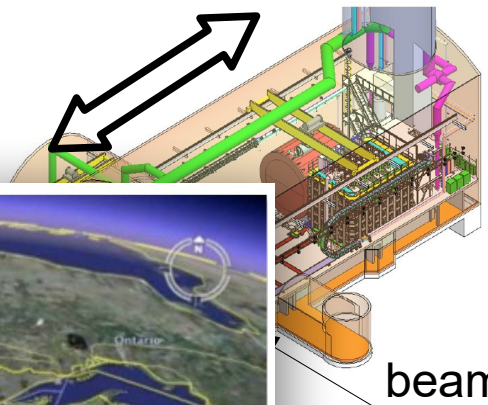
+ 3 new projects proposed in China (TRIDENT, HUNT, NEON)

Elisa Resconi | 24.08.23

future neutrino experiments

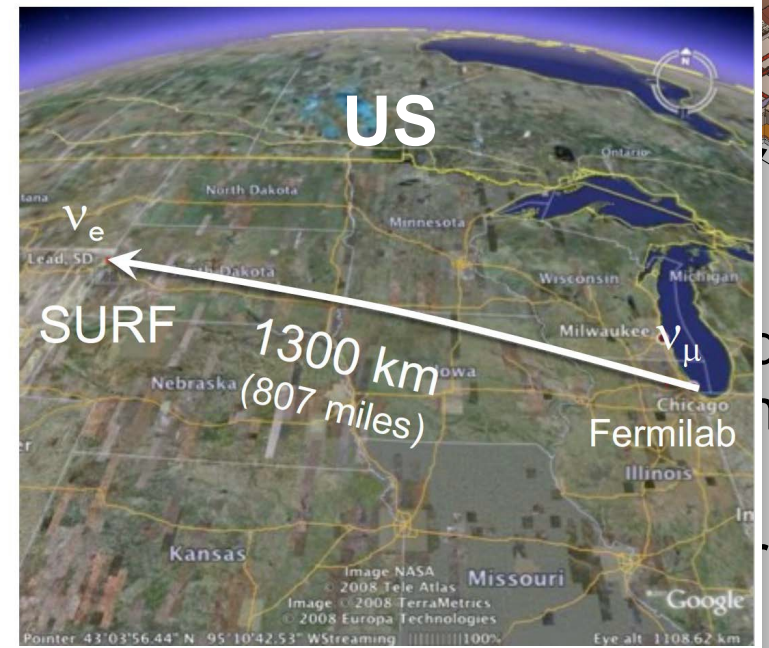
To suppress the systematic uncertainties

- cross-section measurements: LBL near detectors, MINERvA, MicroBooNE
 - need to improve knowledge of ν_e cross-section, nuclear initial state, final state interactions \leftarrow transverse kinematic imbalance variables \rightarrow better interactions models [PRC 94, 015503 \(2016\)](#)
- movable near detectors in DUNE and HK



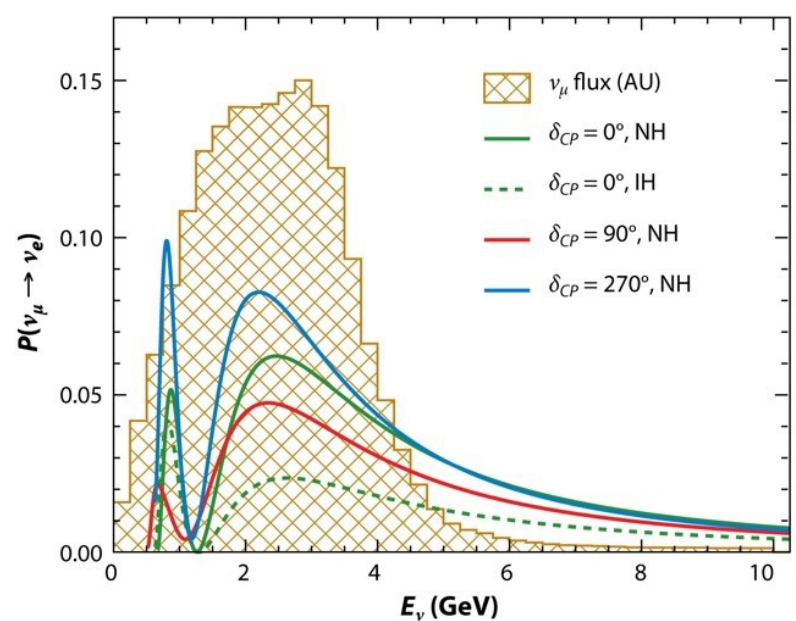
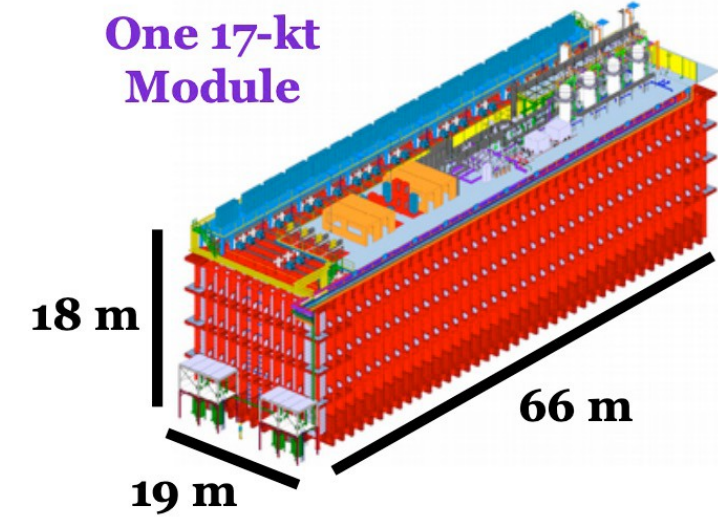
DUNE

- very long** baseline \rightarrow large mass effects, removing of degeneracy
- broad band** beam \rightarrow covering full oscillation period
- large **LAr** detectors \rightarrow imaging and calorimetry
- movable and on-axis near detectors to constrain systematic uncertainties
- phase 1: 1.2MW beam, 2x17kt (2x10kt fiducial mass) Far Detector modules
- phase 2: two more modules, >2MW beam, ND upgrades



neutrino beams: direct measurement of the decay tunnel: ENUBET, NuMI
[EPJ C75 155 \(2015\)](#)
[arXiv:2308.09402](#)
 neutrino beams: ESSnuSB, [EPJ ST. 231 \(2022\) 37](#)
 : LiquidO, Theia [EPJ C80 416 \(2020\)](#)

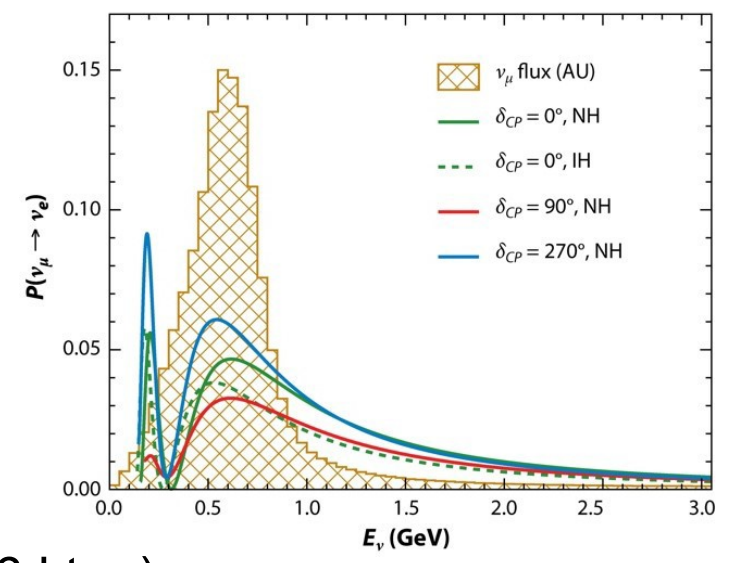
One 17-kt Module



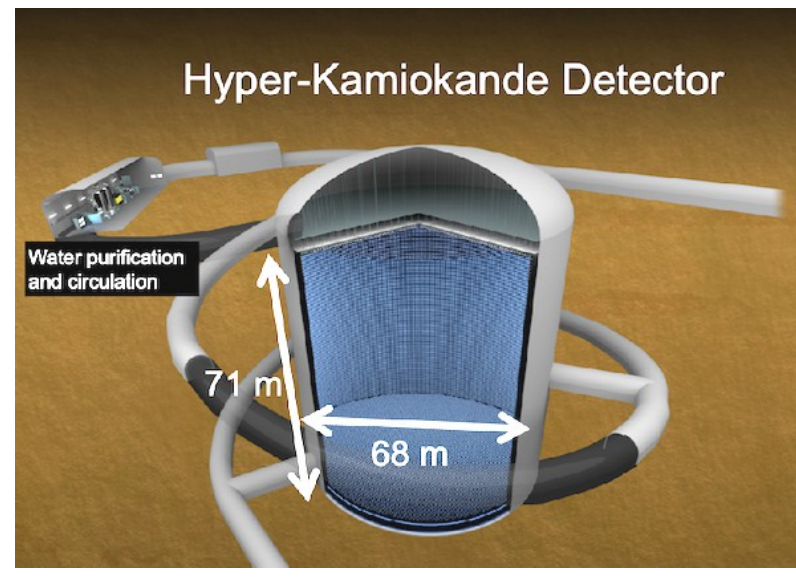
Hyper-Kamiokande



- baseline of **295 km** \rightarrow small matter effect
- narrow band** beam and **off-axis** technique \rightarrow CC QE events, most events close to oscillation maximum



- far detector: **258-kt Water Cherenkov** (fiducial mass 186 kton)
- near detectors: upgraded ND280
 - new 1kton scale Water Cherenkov (IWCD) with off-axis angle spanning orientation (site investigation and facility design on-going)

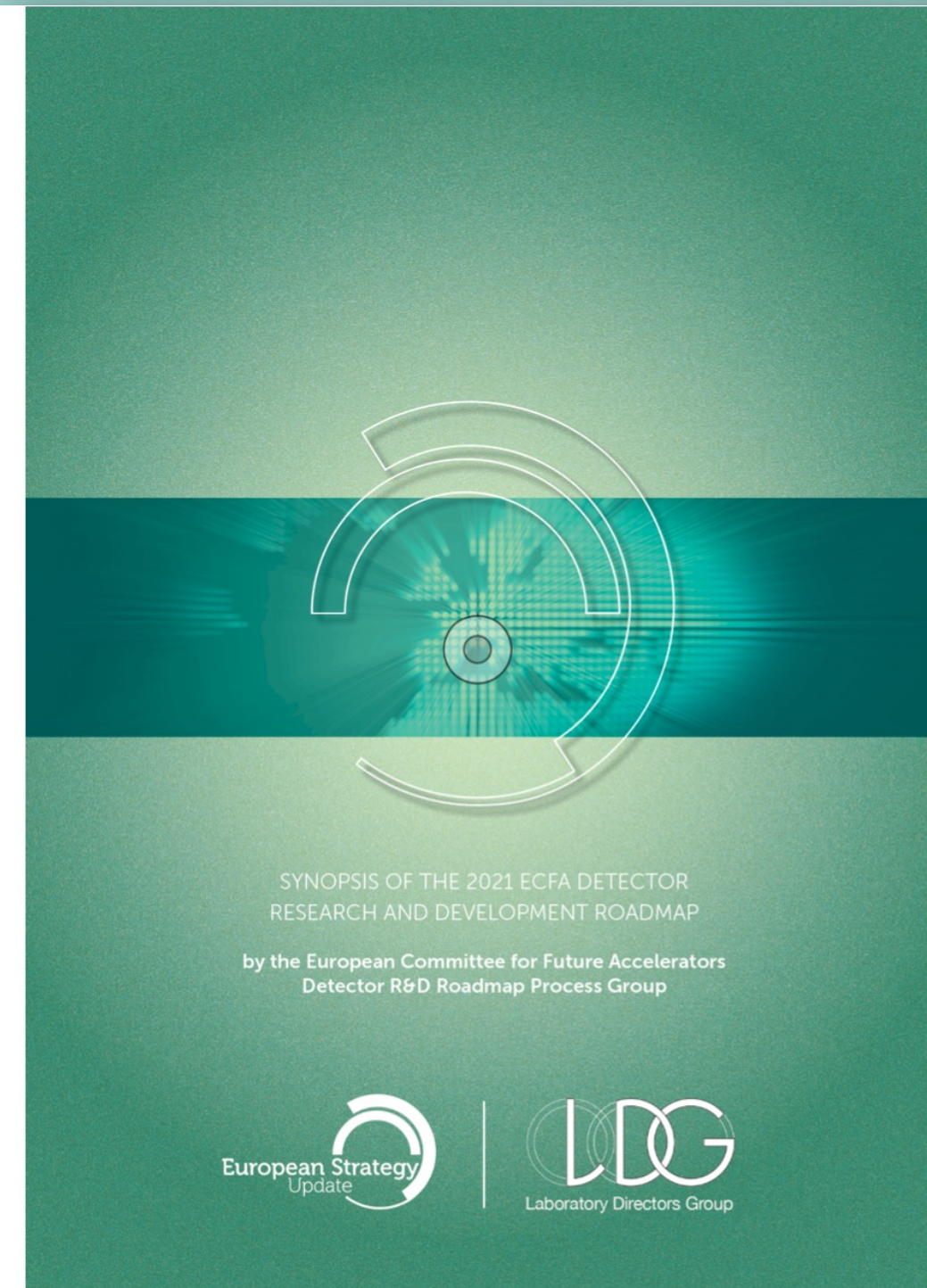


Far site: Access tunnels \rightarrow completed \leftarrow Cavern excavation in progress

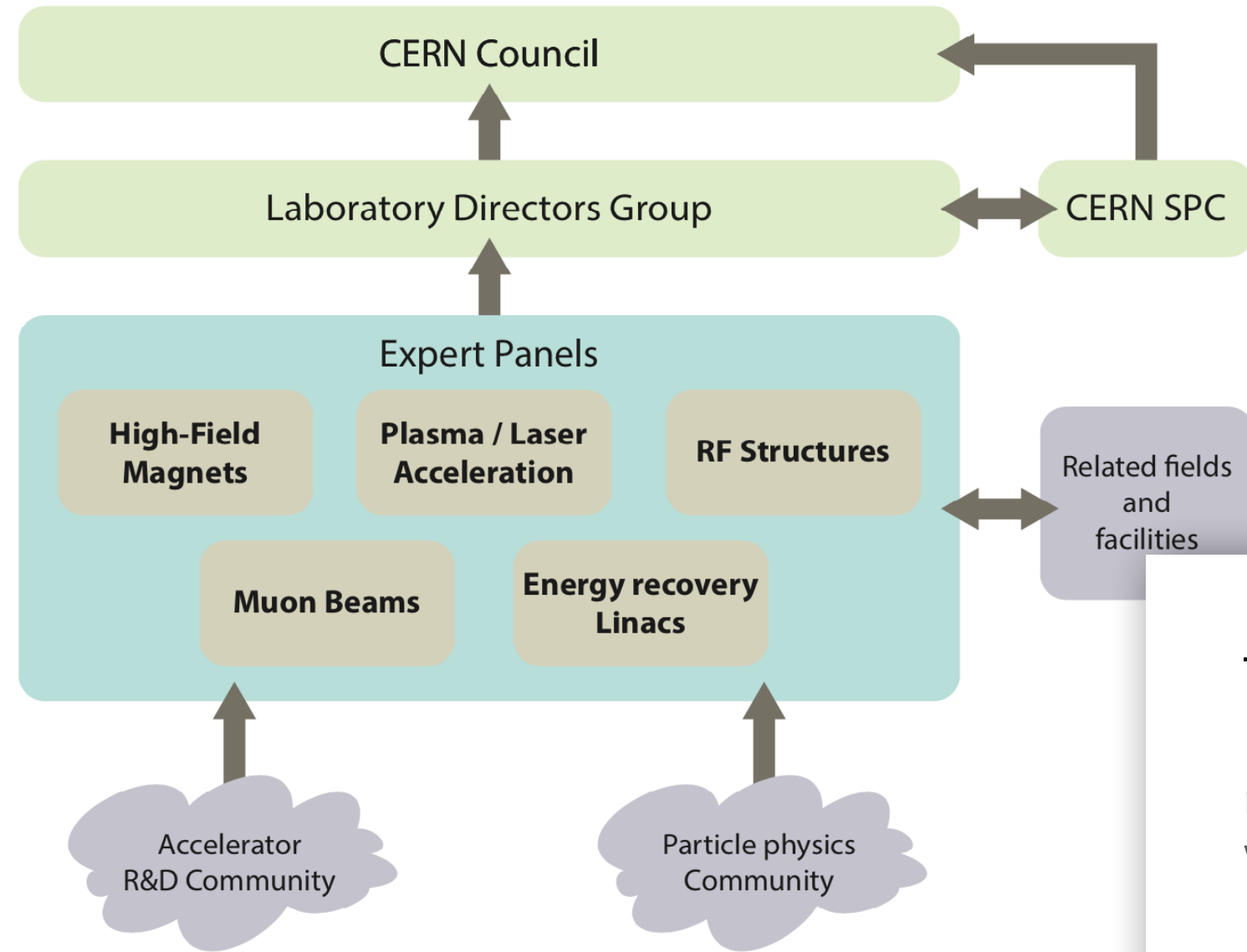


Far site excavation 75% complete, civil construction to be completed in 2024, detector construction underway

Detector & accelerator structures & roadmaps [Garutti, Contardo]



<https://cds.cern.ch/record/2800190/files/146-138-PB.pdf>



Steinar Stapnes - Accelerator R&D

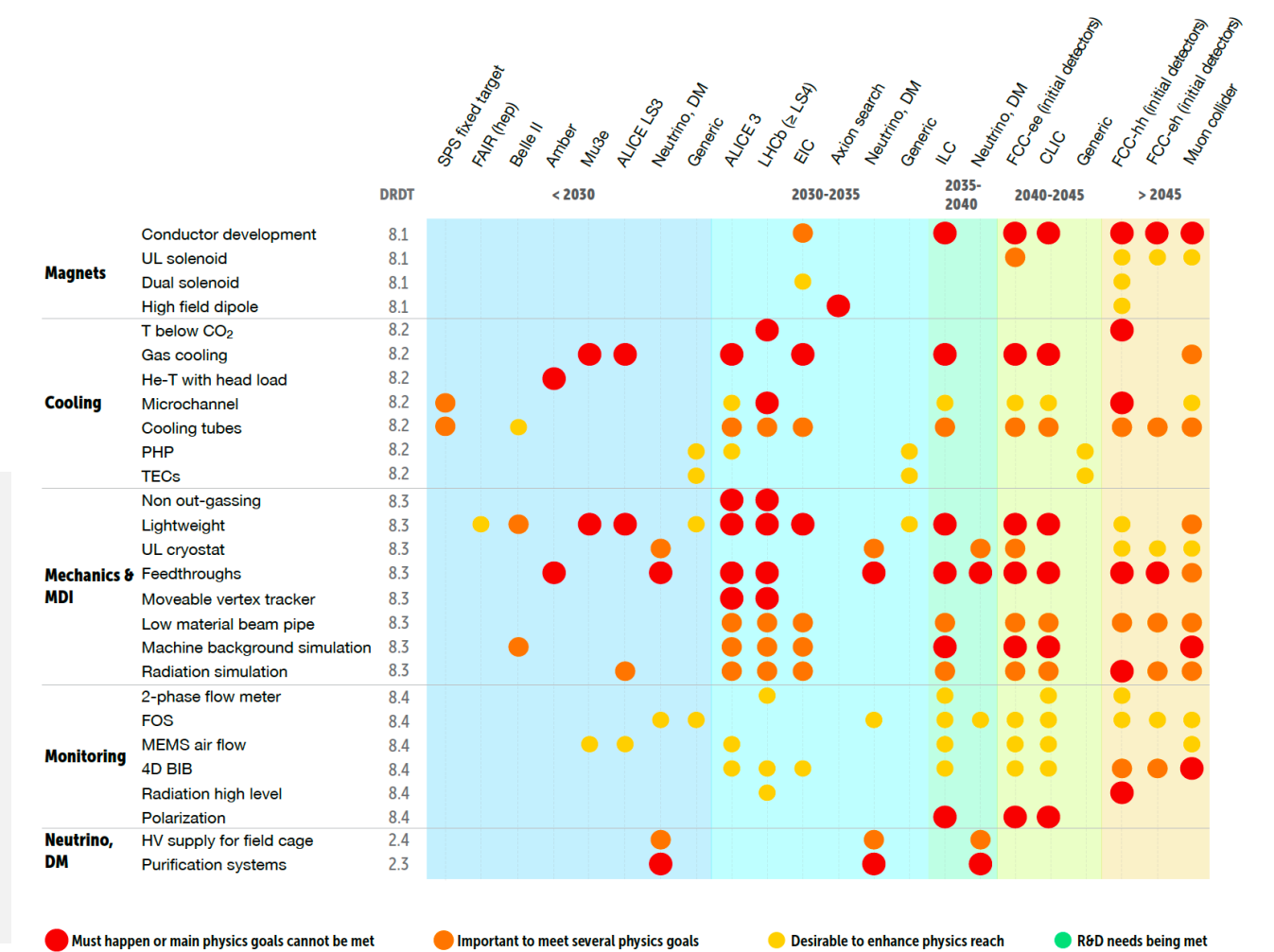
TF8 in ECFA roadmap: Integration

Mechanical support and structures, cooling, magnets and management of radiation environment
no DRD collaboration proposed at this stage - relatively different topics and communities
with existing kernel at CERN and/or forums

- DRDT 8.1** Develop novel magnet systems
- DRDT 8.2** Develop improved technologies and systems for cooling
- DRDT 8.3** Adapt novel materials to achieve ultralight, stable and high precision mechanical structures. Develop Machine Detector Interfaces.
- DRDT 8.4** Adapt and advance state-of-the-art systems in monitoring including environmental, radiation and beam aspects

DRDT 8.3 relatively specific to systems

- needs are at this stage considered in specific DRD proposals
- nevertheless a community survey is on-going to investigate opportunities for a joint effort on common aspects, such as materials, assembly techniques... and also DRDT8.2 on cooling



Concluding words

Young panel with young people

- Panel has self-organised and is active with several working groups
- Just had our first large member renewal

Keep in touch with us

- [Our webpage](#) to find your country ECR representative
- ecfa-ecr-organisers@cern.ch
- [Subscribe](#) to ecfa-ecr-announcements e-group to get notified about our activities!

Consider joining us when a panel slot becomes free in your country!



Future Colliders for ECRs [event](#)

Theory is an essential part of the future too!

LATTICE QCD a_{μ} α_s CONCLUSIONS

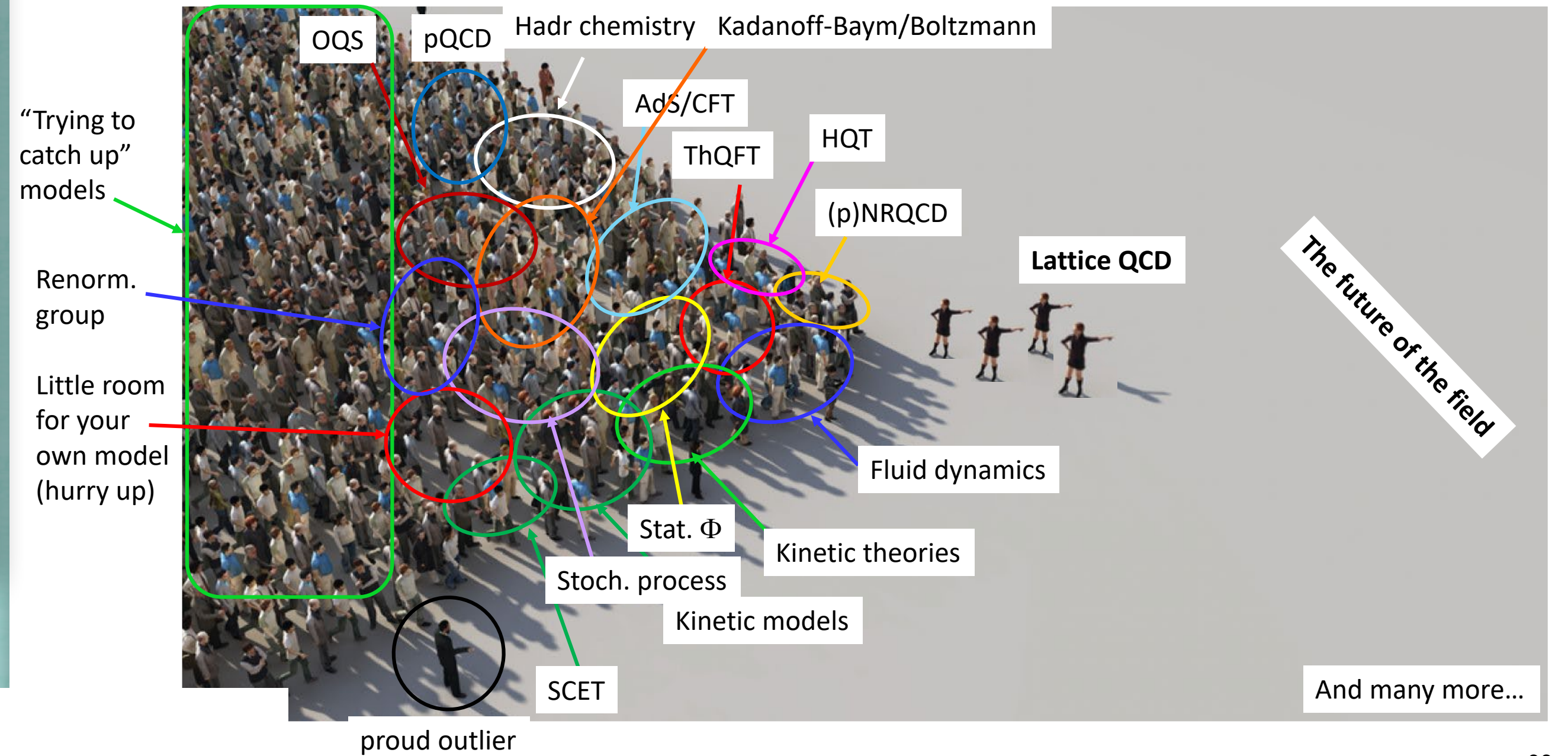
CONCLUSIONS

No justice to the field!

- ▶ Key input for flavor physics. FLAG is your friend! [<http://flag.unibe.ch/2021/>]
- ▶ "Very Easy": meson decay constants
- ▶ "Easy": semileptonic decays
- ▶ Still need to understand how to do many things!: QED corrections to hadronic processes!
- ▶ Enormous progress in determination of PDF's: Soon useful information for some kinematics!
- ▶ Large activities understanding multi-particle systems and resonances

19/19

The structure of Hot QCD matter theory (in a broad acceptance)



38

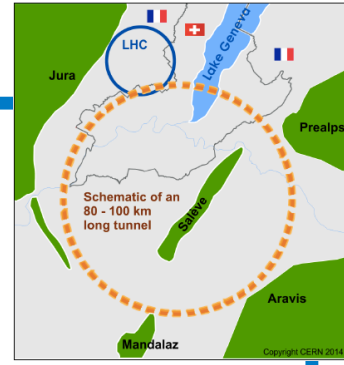
- ▶ But... **Reaching new bottlenecks for large multiplicities**
 - ▶ 2-loop amplitudes beyond $2 \rightarrow 3$
 - ▶ Real radiation far from trivial (**numerical infrared treatment**)
 - ▶ N³LO beyond Drell-Yan like processes require significant developments
- ▶ Higgs Pair Production will be fundamental : more work needed

Need a more rigorous treatment of TH uncertainties

Future e⁺e⁻ colliders [Benedikt, List, Marchiori, Foster, and many other talks]

They fall into two classes

Each have their advantages



Circular e⁺e⁻ Colliders

- FCCee, CEPC
- length 250 GeV: 90...100km
- high luminosity & power efficiency at **low energies**
- **multiple interaction regions**
- very clean: little beamstrahlung etc

Long-term vision: re-use of tunnel for pp collider

- technical and financial feasibility of required magnets still a challenge

Linear Colliders

- ILC, CLIC, C³, ...
- length 250 GeV: 4...11...20 km
- high luminosity & power efficiency at **high energies**
- **longitudinally spin-polarised beam(s)**



Long-term upgrades: energy extendability

- same technology: by increasing length
- **or by replacing accelerating structures with advanced technologies**
 - RF cavities with high gradient
 - plasma acceleration



FCC Feasibility Study – status summary

The first half of the FCC Feasibility Study will soon be completed with the mid-term review

Topics addressed: **Infrastructure & placement, Technical Infrastructure, Accelerator design FCC-ee and FCC-hh, Physics, experiments, detectors, Organisation and financing, Environmental impact, socio-economic impact**

- End October 2023: Review committee reports available to Scientific Policy Committee and Finance Committee
- 20 – 22 November 2023: SPC and FC review meetings on mid-term review
- 2 February 2024: CERN Council meeting on mid-term review

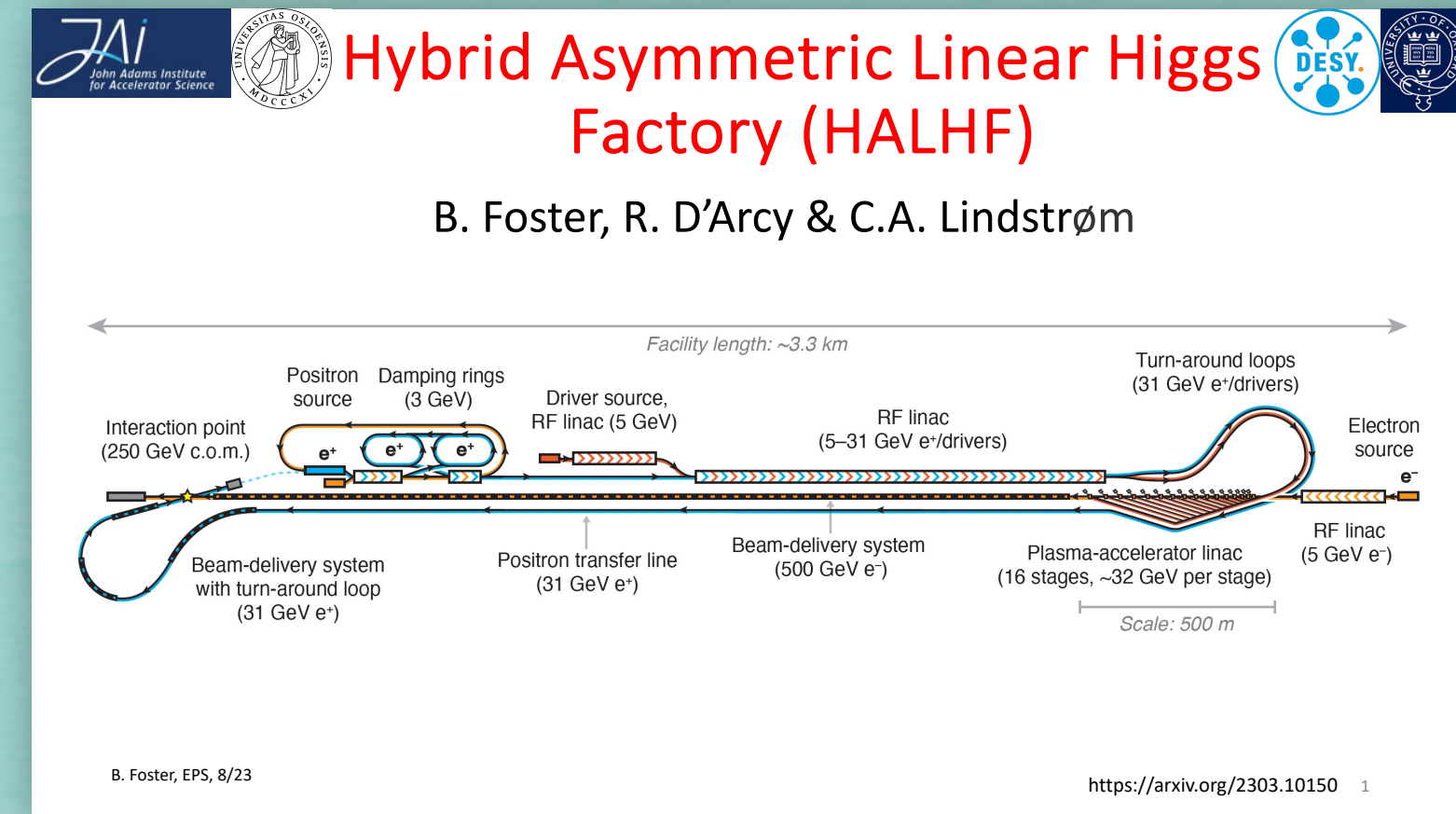
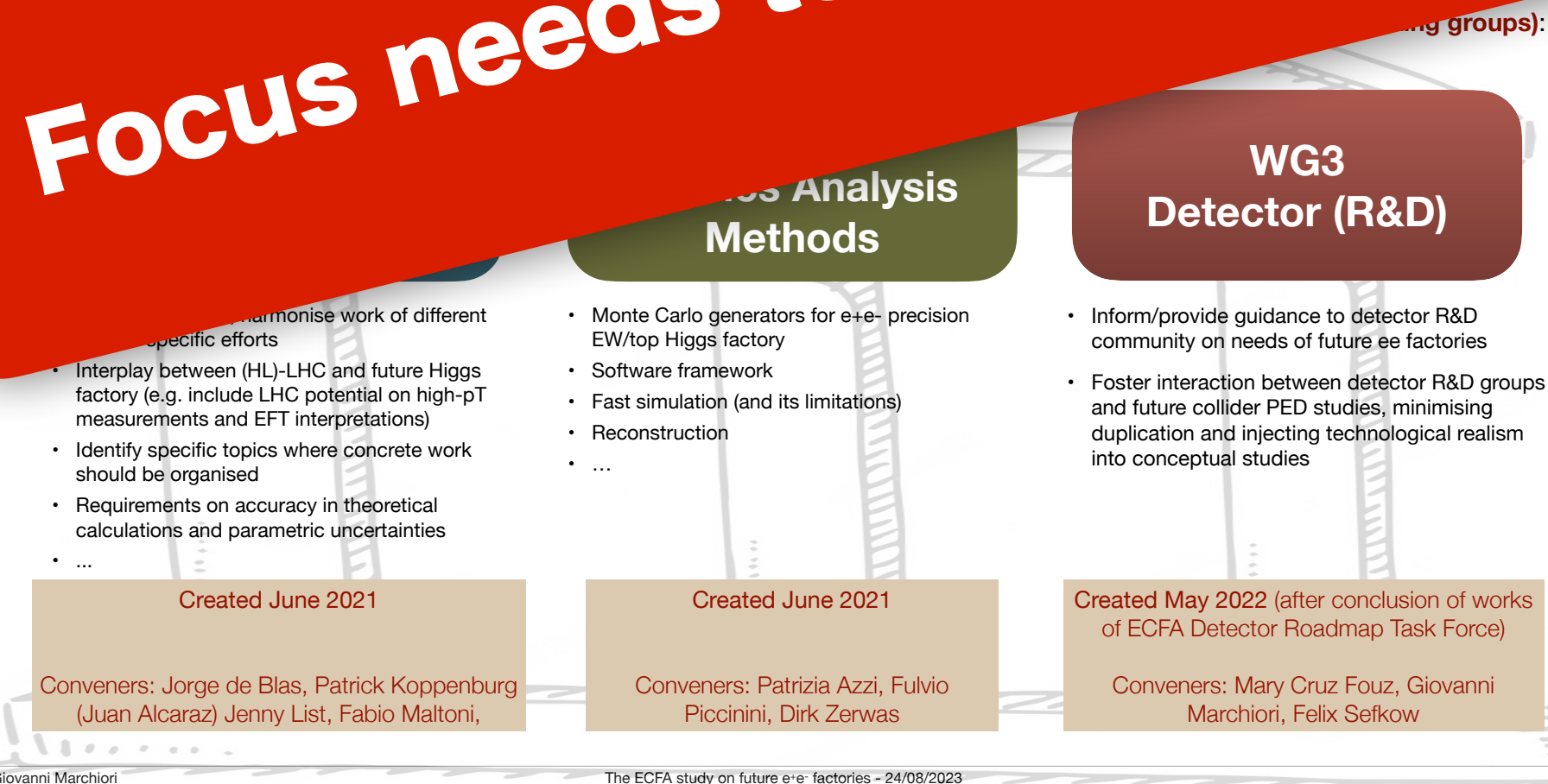
Focus so far: identifying best placement & layout for new placement

- 3D underground civil engineering model for new placement
- Prevezin site
- FCC-ee 4 IP

Focus needs to be on getting at least one of these approved

DESY | Status of e⁺e⁻ Higgs Factory Projects | Jenny List, 24 Aug 2023

PED study's



EU citizens' interest in new scientific discoveries is high*

Interest and knowledge

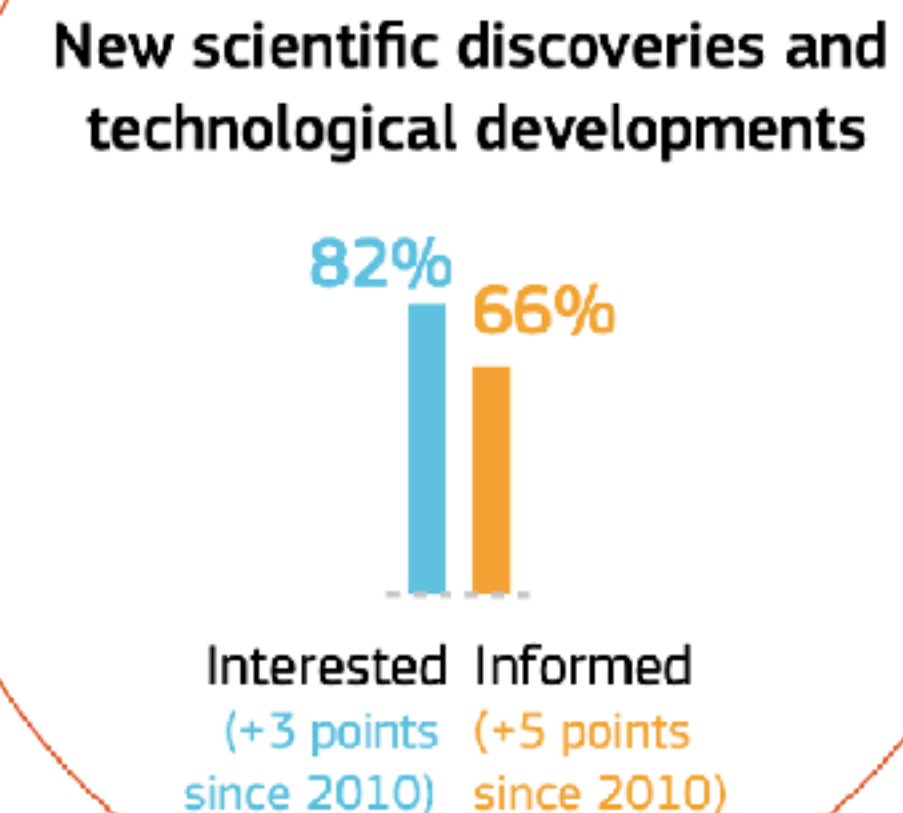
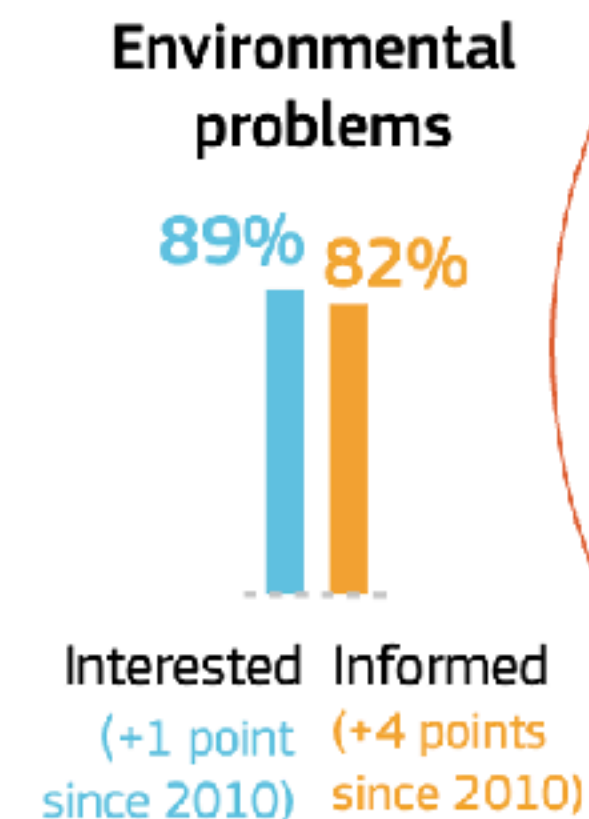
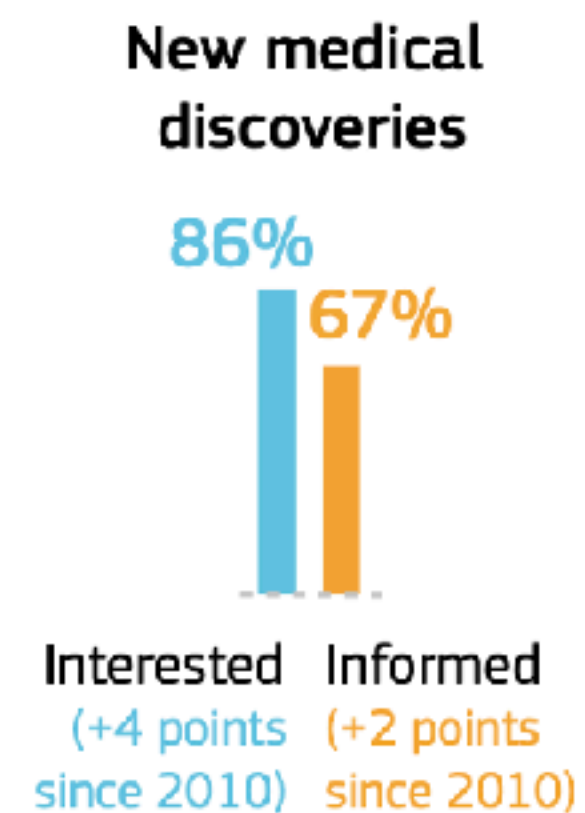
Being interested in and feeling informed about science and technology

Others areas

Culture & Arts - 77% (66%)

Politics - 71% (75%)

Sports news - 59% (60%)



Q: In everyday life, we have to deal with many different issues, where we feel more or less interested. For each of the following, please indicate whether you are...

Eurobarometer (2021)



looking forward to
EPS-HEP 2025