The NuPECC Long Range Plan

Angela Bracco - Università di Milano and INFN

NuSPIN workshop, 27 June 2017

Outline

- NuPECC mission

- The new long range plan
  the science
  facilities and recommendation

The role of nuclear structure

- ….few remarks on the world wide context

- Conclusion

The European Expert Board for Nuclear Physics

associated to ESF

Representing about 6000 scientists

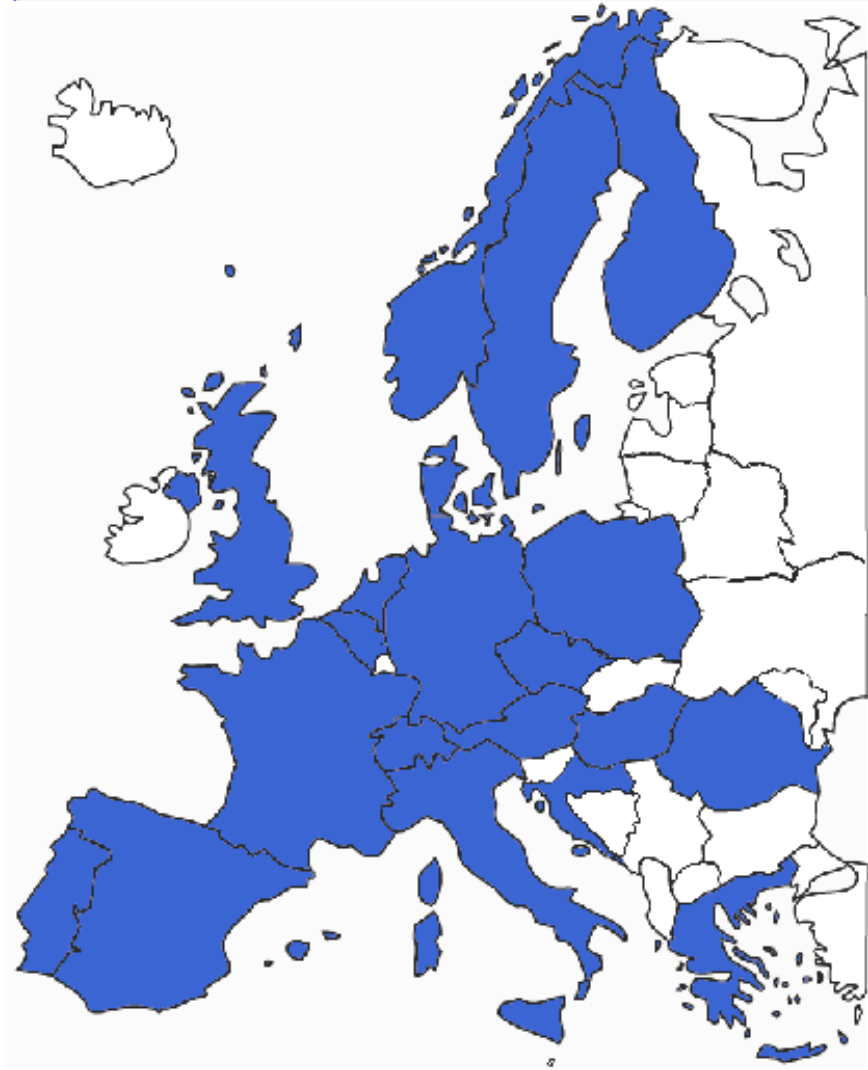
Members: 31 institutions from 21 countries

JINR Dubna recently joined

In global context with

Member of WG9 of IUPAP

- AnPHA (Asia)
- NSAC (USA)
- Canada
- ALAFNA (south America)



Mission and activites

Nuclear **P**hysics **E**uropean **C**ollaboration **C**ommittee

founded **1988** by subscribing national research councils, who nominate nuclear scientists as their representatives.

Objective of NuPECC:

"To strengthen European collaboration in nuclear science through the promotion of nuclear physics and its trans-disciplinary use and application in collaborative ventures between research groups within Europe"

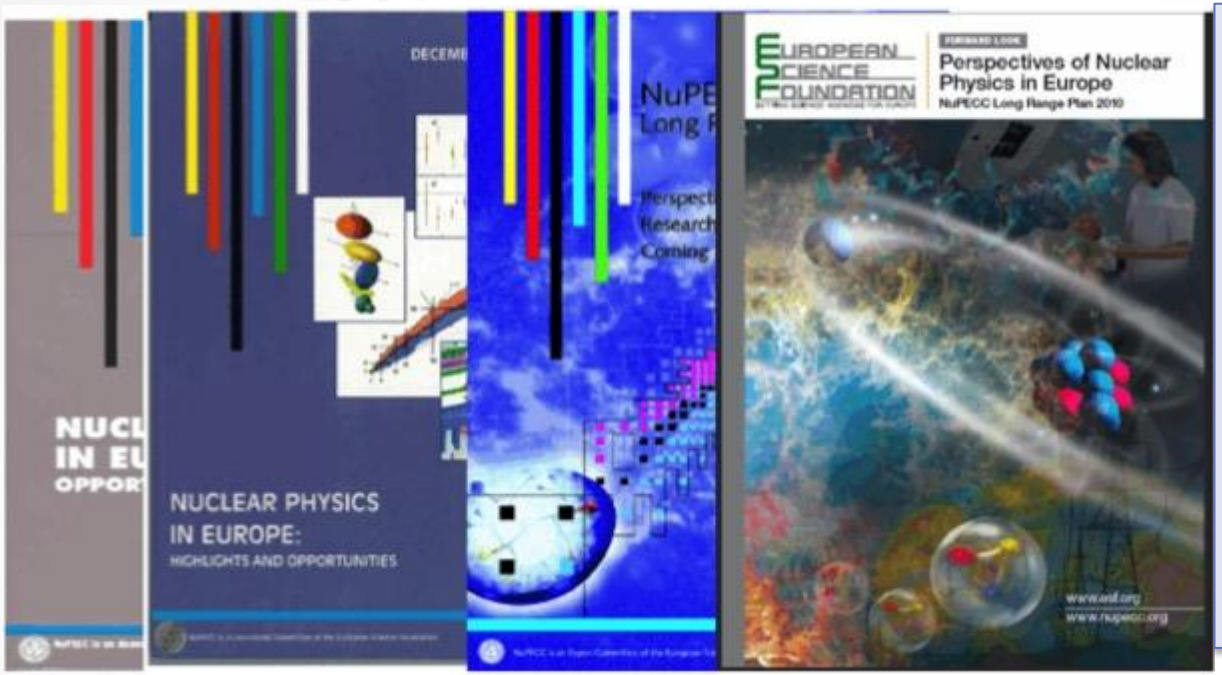
Major Tasks

- Advise Funding Agencies
- Identify key scientific issues – specific focus reports were issued
- **Develop Long Range Plan for Nuclear Science in Europe in a global perspective**

Nuclear Physics News (4 issues per year) – distributed worldwide

Perspectives of Nuclear Physics in Europe

LRP 1991 1997 2004 2010



2017 Long Range Plan to be released in few days….

- The LPR **identifies opportunities** and priorities for the nuclear science in Europe

- The LRP **provides** the European Commission and national funding agencies with a **framework for coordinated advances** in nuclear science in Europe

NuPECC town meeting in Darmstadt January 2017

Exciting discussions were triggered and conducted by the community at **town meeting** and working group meetings

NuPECC
Nuclear Physics European Collaboration Committee

NuPECC LRP2017 Town Meeting, Darmstadt January 11-13, 2017

Programme

Wednesday, January 11, 2017	Thursday, January 12, 2017	Friday, January 13, 2017
8:00-9:00 **Registration + Coffee**		
9:00-9:15 Welcome	**9:00-9:45** **(Chair: Adam Maj)** **WG4: Nuclear Structure & Reaction Dynamics** *Elias Khan, John Simpson*	**9:00-10:45** **(Chair: Jens J. Gaardhøje)** **International Context** NSAC: *Don Geesaman (25+5)* ANPhA: *[illegible] (25+5)* CERN: *Eckhard Elsen (25+5)*
9:15-9:45 Outline LRP2017: *Angela Bracco*	**9:45-10:00** Discussion WG4	
	10:00-11:00 Coffee Break	10:45-11:15 Coffee Break
9:45-12:15 (Chair: Karlheinz Langanke) **Future Large-Scale Facilities** FAIR: *Paolo Giubellino (45+5)* EURISOL-DF Facilities: - Spiral2: *Navin Alahari (12+4)* - HIE-ISOLDE: *Maria Borge (12+4)* - SPES: *Gianfranco Prete (12+4)* EURISOL-DF: *Marek Lewitowicz (12+4)* EU-RP: *Sydney Galès (15+5)* Dubna: *Mikhail Itkis (12+4)*	**11:00-11:45** **(Chair: Alex Murphy)** **WG4: Nuclear Astrophysics** *Gabriel Martínez Pinedo, Alison Laird*	**11:15-11:30 (Chair: [illegible])** Introduction to Panel Discussion *Angela Bracco*
		11:30-12:30 Panel discussion of overall recommendations, priorities & roadmap *LRP2017 Steering Committee*
	11:45-12:30 Discussion WG4	**12:30-12:45** Summary and Conclusion: *Angela Bracco*
12:15-14:45 Lunch	12:30-14:00 Lunch	
14:00-14:45 **(Chair: Nigel Azaiez)** **European Context** ESFRI: *Giorgio Rossi (25+5)* ENSAR2: *Muhsin N. Harakeh (25+5)*	**14:00-14:45** **(Chair: Hans-Jürgen Wollersheim)** **WG5: Symmetries & Fundamental Interaction** *Klaus Kirch, Klaus Blaum*	
14:45-15:30 **(Chair: Bernd Krusche)** **WG1: Hadron Physics** *Diego Bettoni, Hartmut Wittig*		https://indico.gsi.de/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=5177
15:30-16:15 Discussion WG1	**14:45-15:30** Discussion WG5	
16:15-16:45 Coffee Break	15:30-16:00 Coffee Break	
16:45-17:30 **(Chair: Eugenio Nappi)** **WG2: Properties of Strong-Interaction Matter** *Silvia Masciocchi, Ferenc Siklér*	**16:00-16:45** **(Chair: Nicolas Alamanos)** **WG6: Applications & Societal Benefits** *Marco Durante, Alain Letourneau*	
17:30-18:15 Discussion WG2	**16:45-17:30** Discussion WG6	
18:15-20:00 **Welcome Reception**		

- Executive summary with **recommendations**

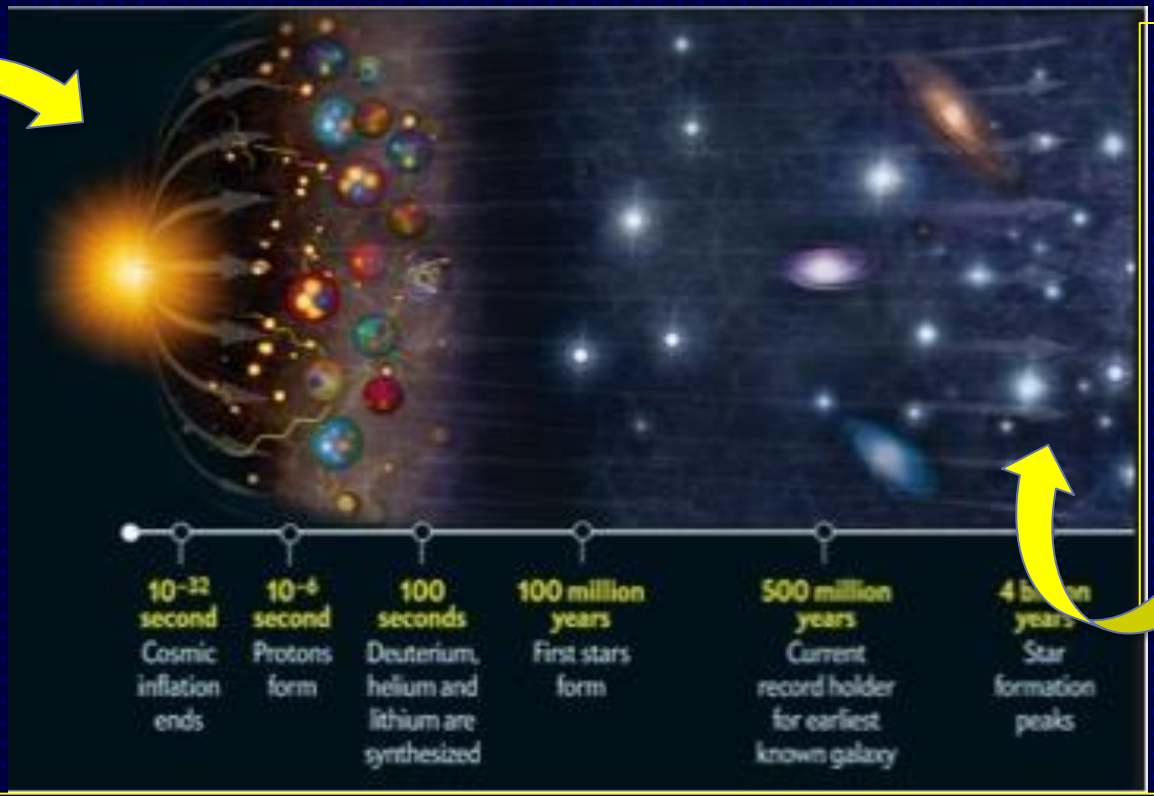
- Main features of existing and up-coming **facilities**
- 6 chapters on achievments and plans for the different themes defining **today Nuclear Physics**

Nuclear physics and the evolution of the Universe

Nuclear Physics with its different research domains addresses several key issues for the understanding of the different stages of the evolution of the universe

QCD

QCD
in hot
compressed
matter



Nuclear structure
Nucleosynthesis

reactions
for astrophysics

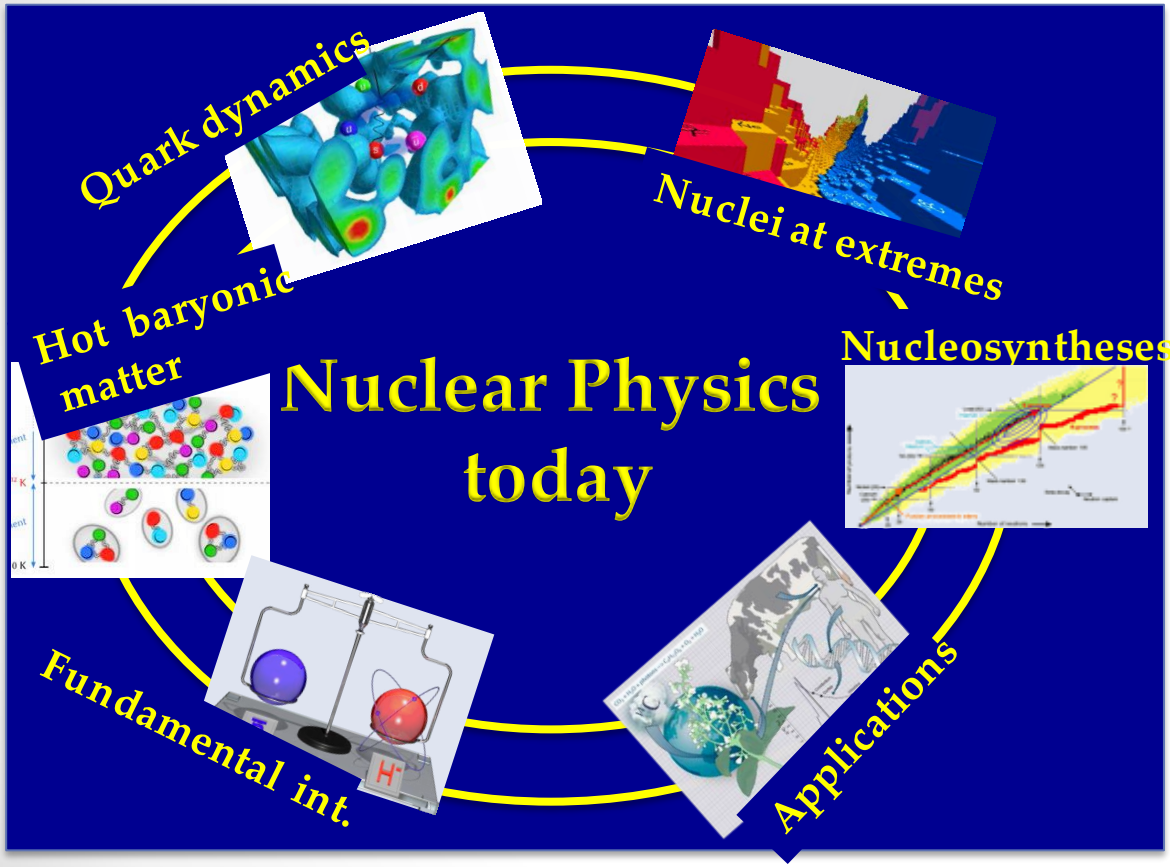
Compressed
nuclear matter

To tackle the different problems one needs
a distributed approach and efforts : different accelerator types and energies

Main issue : coordination and connections among the different activities

The Nuclear Physics domain

Study of nuclear matter in all its forms and exploring their possible applications



1) Hadron Physics

2) Phases of Strongly Interacting Matter

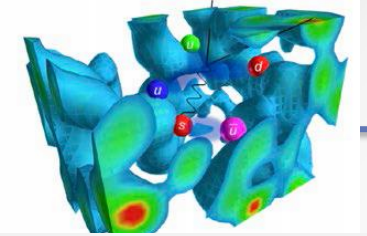
3) Nuclear Structure & Dynamics

4) NuclearAstrophysics

5) Fundamental Interactions

6) Nuclear Physics Tools & Applications

Nuclear physics is very broad !



Hadron Physics

- How is **mass generated in** QCD and what are the static and dynamical properties of hadrons?

- How does the **strong force** emerge from the underlying quark-gluon structure of nucleons?

Test of **non-perturbative** QCD to address particular aspects:

- the spatial quark distribution in p
- connection between quark dynamics and quantum numbers (spin and orbital angular momentum)
- spectroscopy and dynamics at different energy scales.

Needs:
large variety of complementary exp. in Nuclear Physics laboratories (electromagnetic, hadrons) designed for these questions

PANDA/ FAIR antiprotons :
open issues in quarks dynamics of meson ad baryons with high resolution

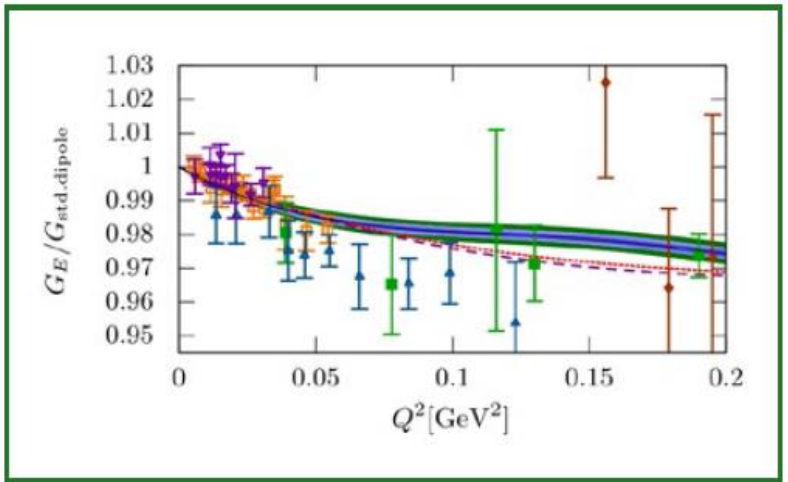
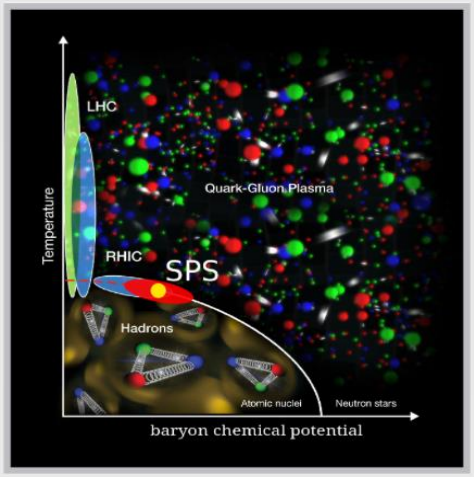


Figure 4: Compilation of data for the proton electric form factor G_E (PRC 90 (2014) 015206 and references therein). The charge radius is extracted from the slope at Q^2=0.

Proton radius puzzle-

New measurements planned at MESA(MAMI Mainz)

Properties of Strongly Interacting Matter at extreme conditions of temperature and baryon number density

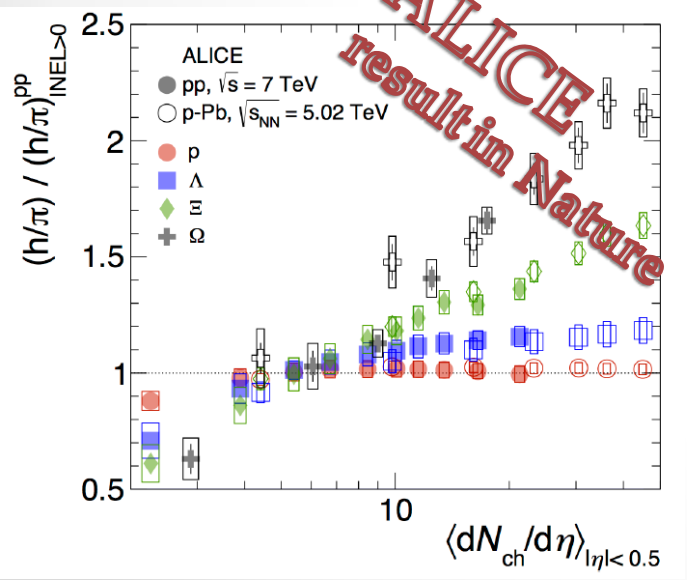


QGP turned into hadron few μs after BB. QGP not seen in astronomical observations and thus is recreated in the lab with HI within volumes of nuclear size.

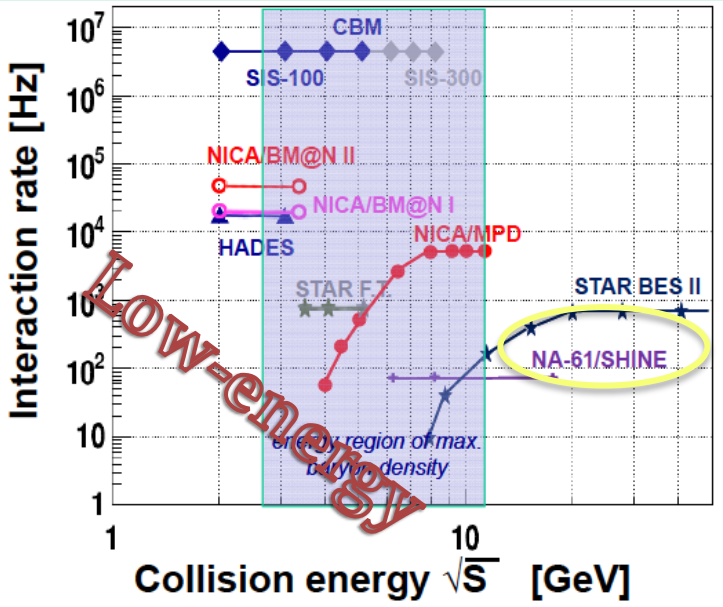
From QCD: above a critical energy density (0.3 GeV/fm^3) , a gas of hadrons undergoes a **deconfinement** (and chiral symmetry **restoration**)

ALICE devoted to study the different propeties (flow and particle production) of the QGP ---
Many Studies also at LHCb, ATLAS and CMS

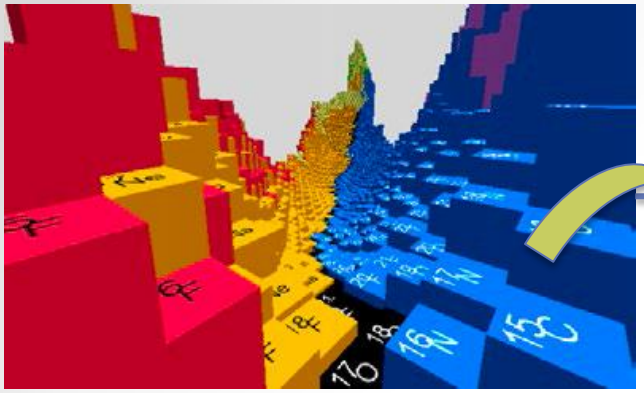
NA61/SHINE for properties at the onset
AFTER fix target under exploration



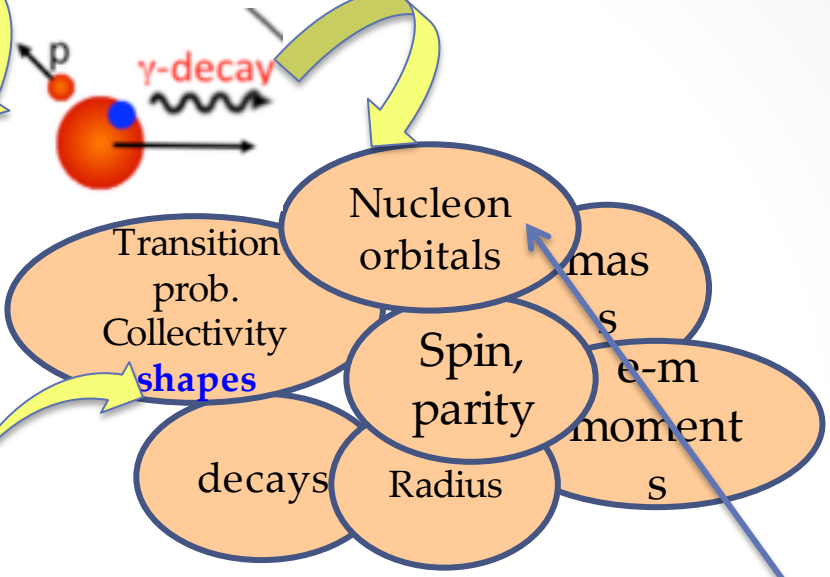
Enhanced production of multi-strange hadrons in high-multiplicity p-p collisions



Nuclear structure and reaction dynamics



- Where are the **limits of stability** and what is the heaviest element?
- How does **nuclear structure evolve** (also with T and L) and what shapes can nuclei adop ?
- How **complex** are nuclear excitations?
- How do **correlations** appear in dilute neutron matter ?
- What is the density and isospin dependence of the **nuclear equation of state** ?



discovery frontier (new isotopes, new elements, etc.), and moreover measure the **different nuclear properties**

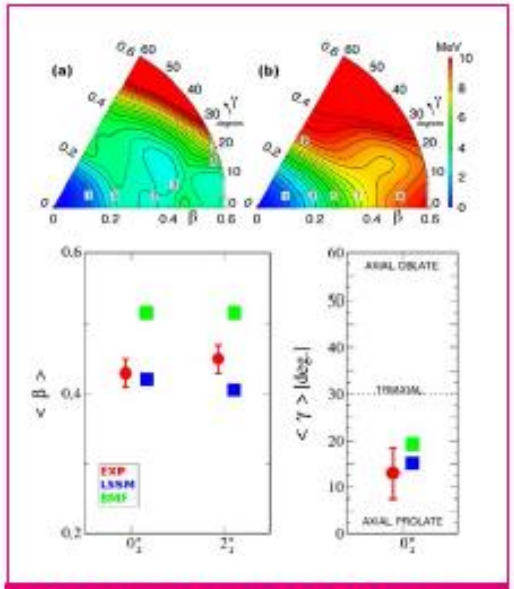


Figure 7. Coulomb excitation of ^{42}Ca was

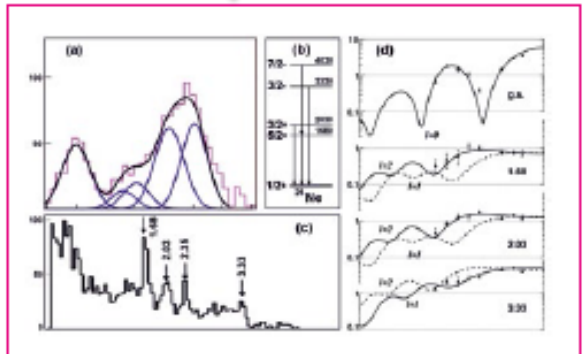
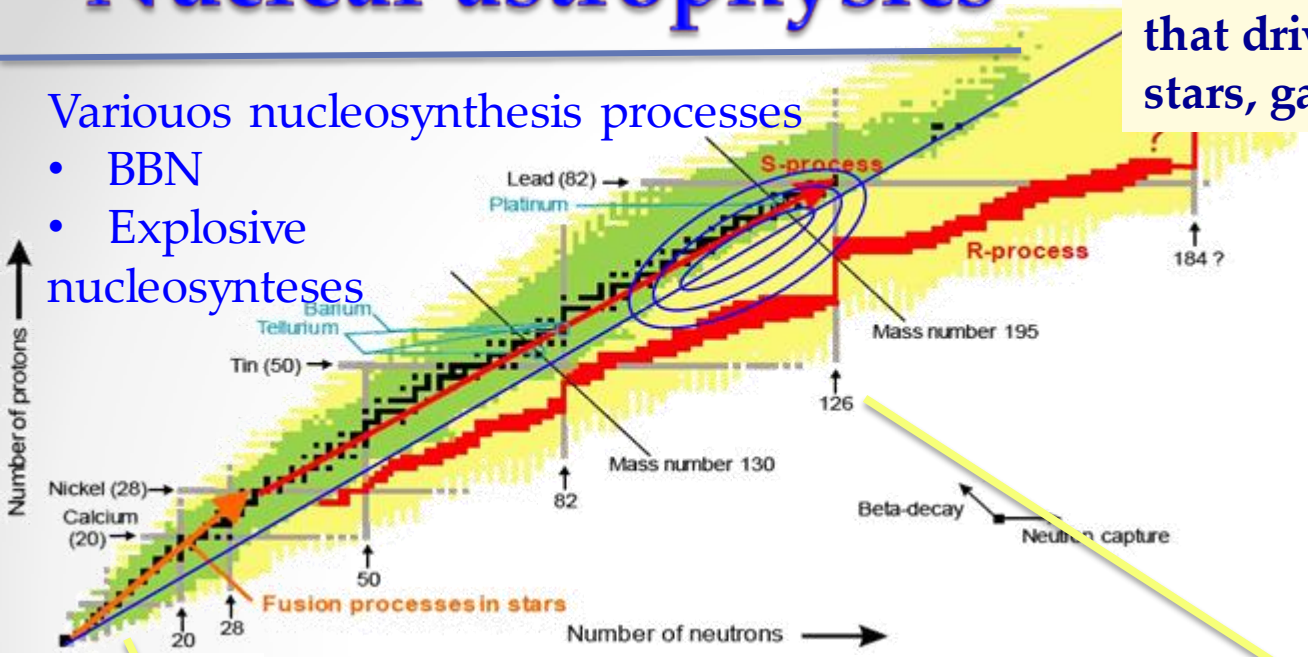


Figure 4. Particle and gamma spectroscopy of ^{25}Ne from the one-neutron transfer ^{24}Ne(d,p)^{25}Ne at 10.6 MeV/nucleon at GANIL/ SPIRAL1. (a) Excitation energy (counts / 190

Nuclear astrophysics

What are the nuclear processes that drive the evolution of the stars, galaxies and the Universe?

Variouos nucleosynthesis processes
- BBN
- Explosive nucleosynteses

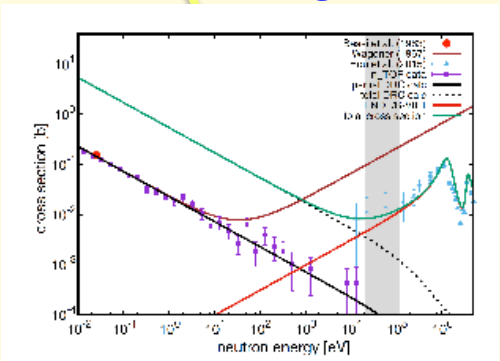


Interplay of:
- **nuclear structure**
- **Nuclear decays**
- **half-lifes**
- **nuclear reactions**
- **Nucler masses**

nTOF

contributions

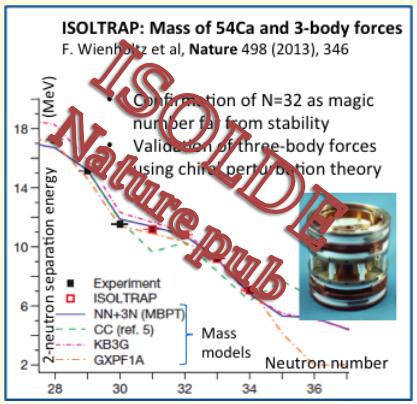
^{7}Be(n,α)^{4}He n_TOF results and the cosmological ^{7}Li problem



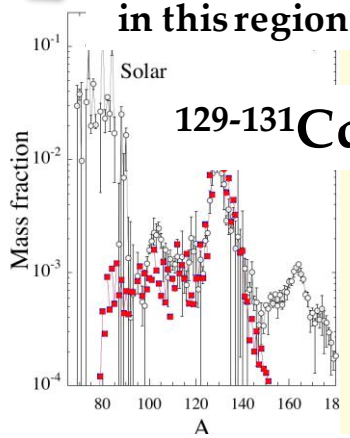
M. Barbagallo et al., Physical Review Letters 117, 152701, 2016

ISOLDE

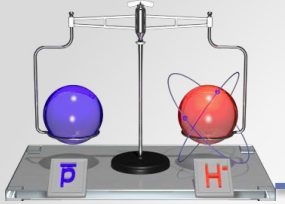
contributions



mass data favour Core Colapse Supernova in this region



Atanasov, PRL115 (2015) 232501



Symmetries and Fundamental interactions

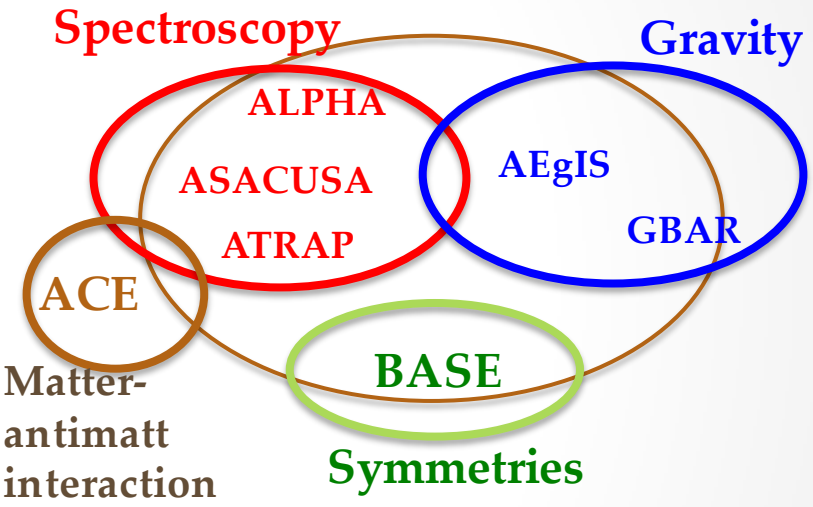
- **High precision** studies at low energies to **test interactions and symmetries**
- Complementary to experiments at the highest energies and offer **sensitivities to new effects beyond the Standard Model**

Among them :

- **EDM of the Neutron**
- **Symmetries in antimatter (antihydrogen)**
- **Electron and neutrino correlations for the weak interaction (at ISOLDE)**

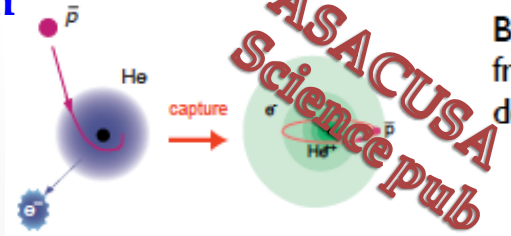
More and colder antiproton in ELENA From 2017

Experiments at AD
(antiproton and antihydrogen)



G. B. Andresen et al., **Nature** 468, 673–676 (02 December 2010)
M. Ahmadi et al., **Nature** 541, 506–510 (26 January 2017)

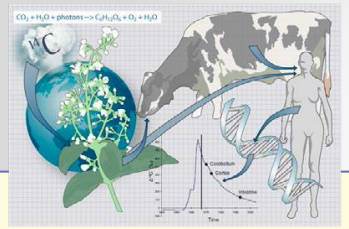
ASACUSA results ($\bar{p}He^+$ spectroscopy)



ASACUSA Science pub

By comparing the calculated and experimental $\bar{p}He^+$ frequencies, the ratio $M_{\bar{p}}/m_e$ can in principle be determined to a fractional precision of $<1 \times 10^{-10}$

M. Hori *et al.*,
Science 04 Nov 2016: Vol. 354, Issue 6312, pp. 610-614
DOI: 10.1126/science.aaf6702

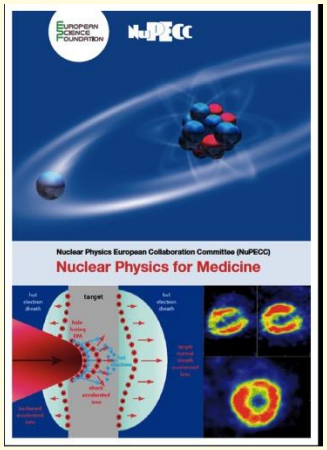


Applications and societal benefits

Applications from basic Nuclear Physics Research have a **large impact on everyday life.**

Society benefits from basic Nuclear Physics research (knowledge on nuclear structure, decay, nuclear reactions) in areas as:

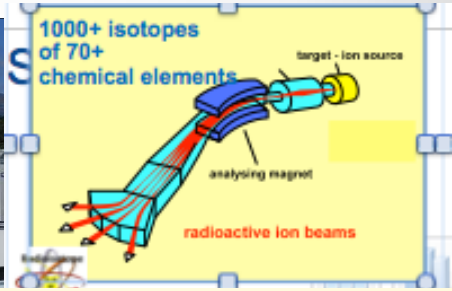
- nuclear medicine,
- energy, environment
- cultural heritage
- nuclear stewardship and security.



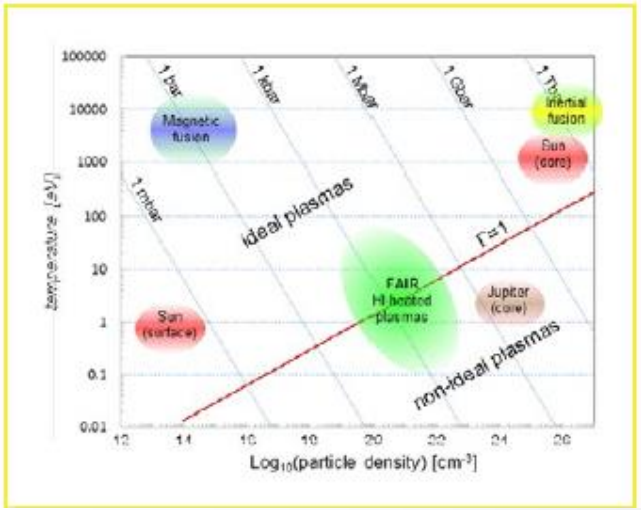
A report on Nuclear Physics For medicine Released in 2014 by NuPECC

Selection of some relevant CERN contributions

reserach for medical applications

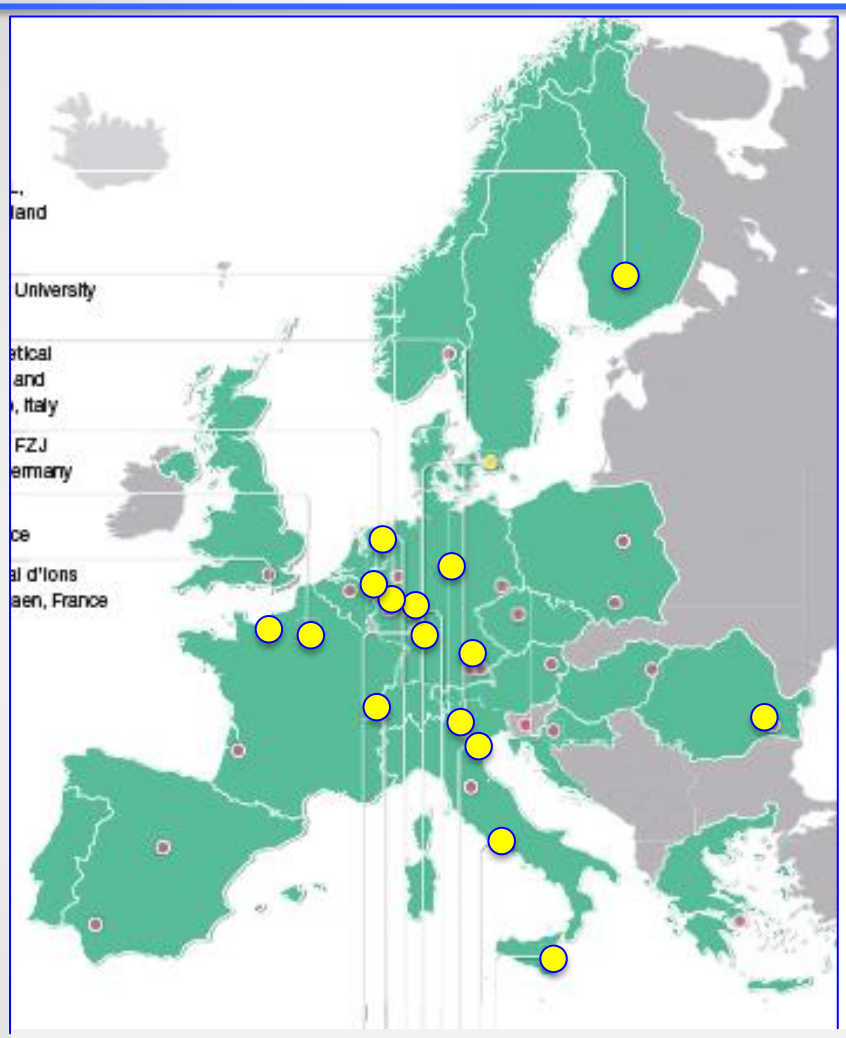


Exploitation of competence from ISOLDE



Heavy ions heated plasma

Perspectives of Nuclear Physics in Europe

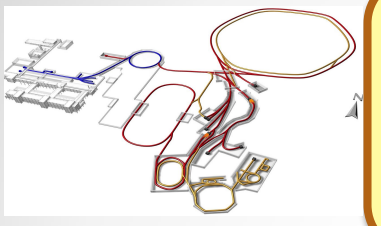


Because of its nature
(different beams of different energies)
and different sizes of set ups
the activities in Nuclear physics are distributed in several laboratories

NuPECC long range plan **contains the future plans of the existing and and planned facilities**

LRP concerns the several facilities in the field of Nuclear science (of different size and types) in Europe . **NuPECC enhances their coordination and connections**

Recommendations



Complete urgently the construction of the ESFRI flagship FAIR and develop and bring intooperation the experimental programme of itsfour scientific pillars APPA, CBM,NUSTAR and PANDA.

Support for construction, augmentation and exploitation of world leading ISOL facilities in Europe.

Support for the full exploitation of existing and emerging facilities

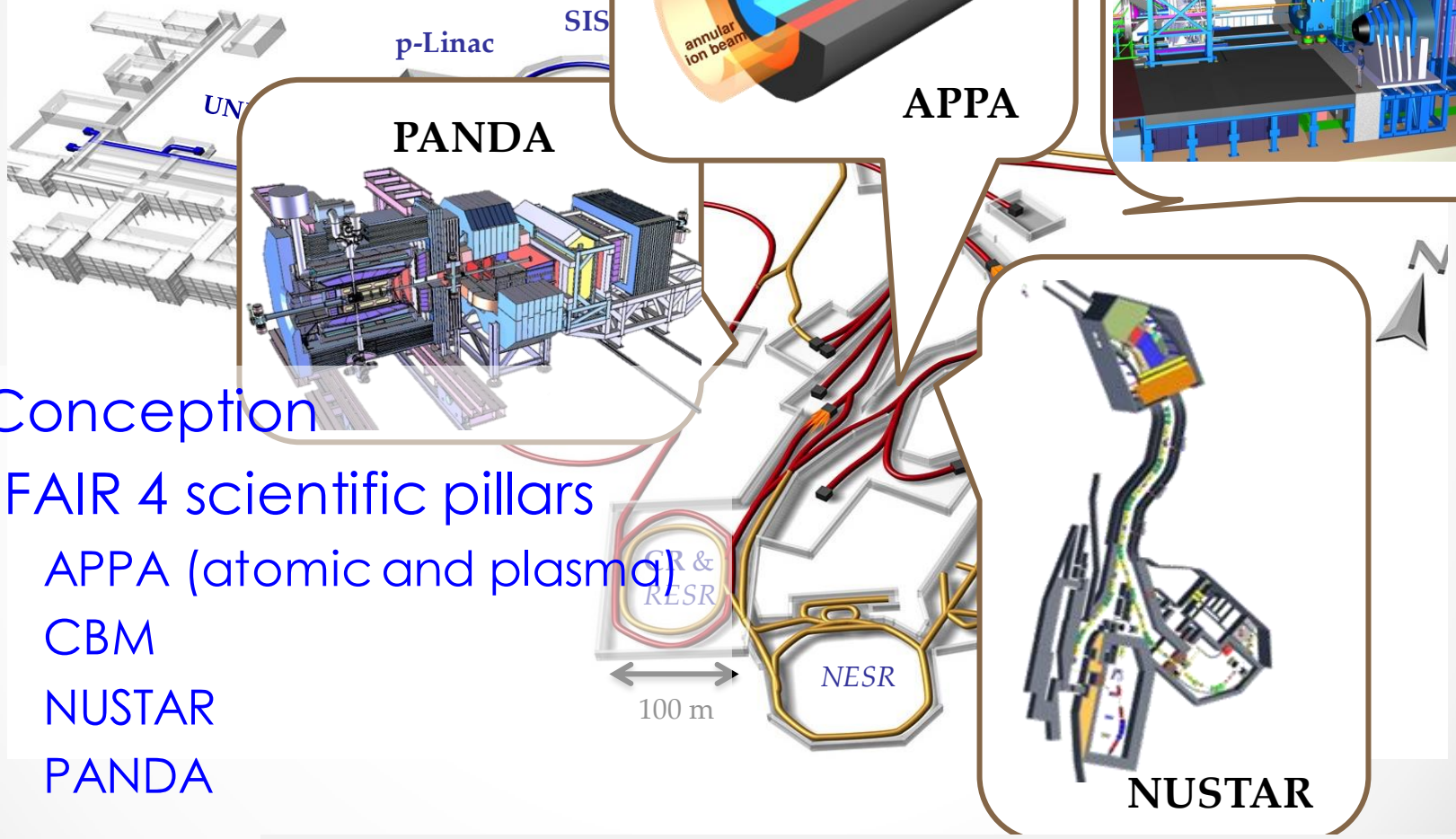
Support for ALICE and the heavy-ion programme at the LHC with the planned experimental upgrades.

Support to the completion of AGATA in full geometry

Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research

FAIR ESFRI- Landmark

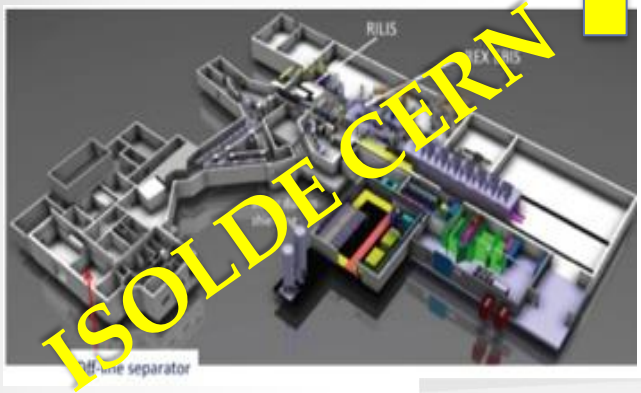
To to realize in phases- phase 0 on going using GSI

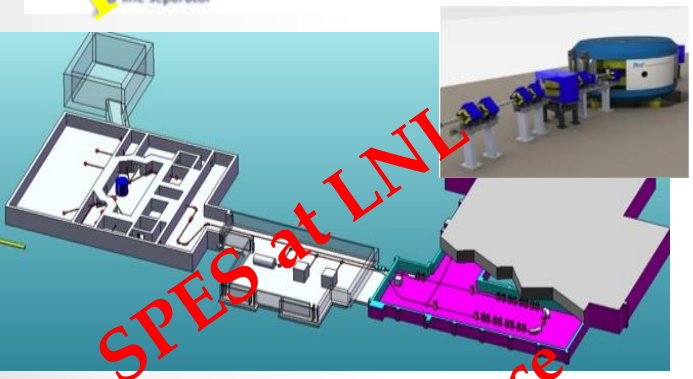


- Conception of FAIR 4 scientific pillars
  - APPA (atomic and plasma)
  - CBM
  - NUSTAR
  - PANDA

Large facility covering all thematics in the nuclear physics domain

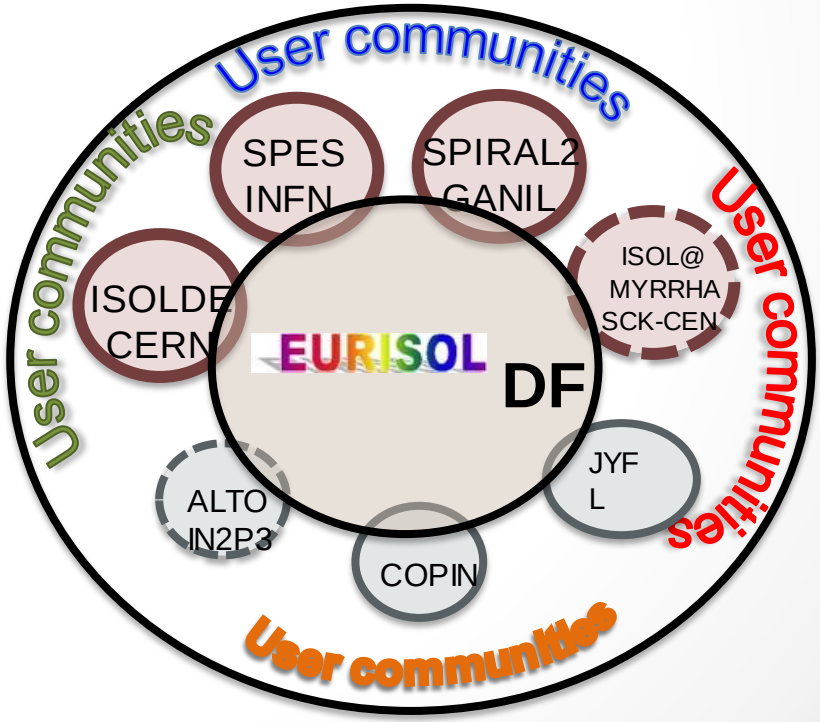
The ISOL Facilities Roadmap





It is vital to increase further the impact of **ISOLDE** by:

- **Complete HIE-ISOLDE with its phase 3**
- **Construct a storage RING- Unique for a facility of this type**



To be submitted for application in the ESFRI list

Up-coming Facilities

In Bucharest :
one pillar of the distributed facility ELI (in the ESFRI list)

1) Ultra-short High power laser pulse (25fs) 2 X1O PW, 1/mn

2) GAMMA beams high flux , monochromatic, Γ ~qqs10^{-3}, E= 0.2-19 MeV

Nuclear astrophysics-Nuclear structure-applications – **start in 2019-20**

NICA at JINR

NICA **-commissioning in 2019**
◎sNN = 4-11 GeV heavy ions L~10^{27} cm^{-2} c^{-1} (Au)
p↑ (d↑) of ◎sNN up to 26 (13) GeV **L ~ 10^{32} cm^{-2} c^{-1}**

QCD test and hot barionic matter synergies with FAIR

SHE factory at JINR

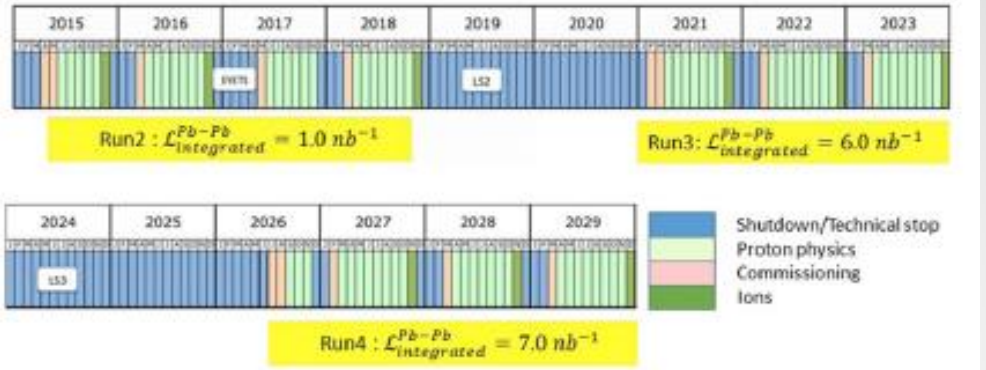
^{48}Ca 10^{14} pps

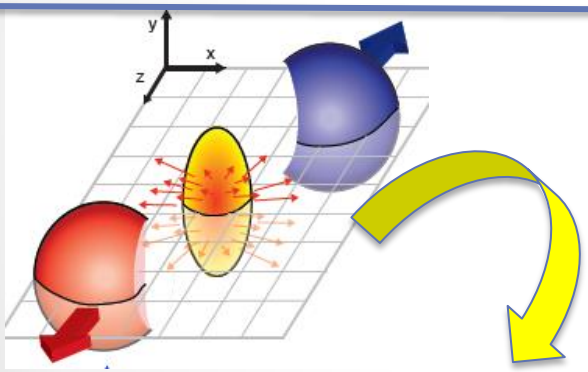
Experiments for σ<100 fb :
- Synthesis of new SHE….(Z = 119, 120)
- Study of decay properties of SHE

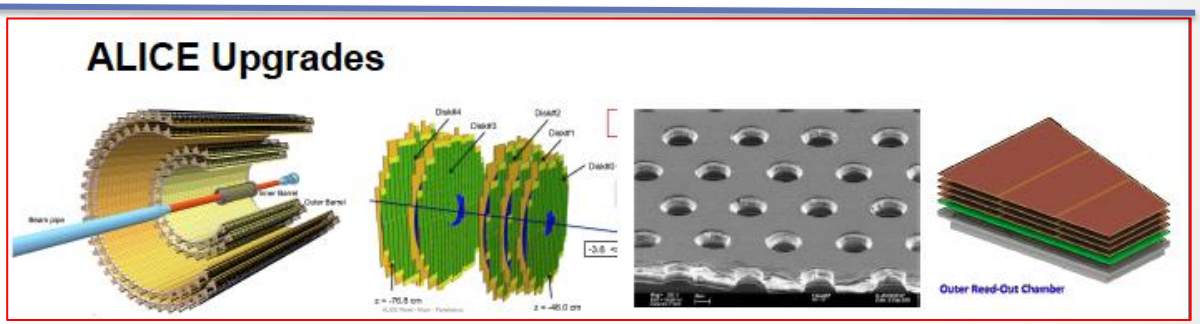
First exp 2018

Support for ALICE and the heavy-ion programme at the LHC with the planned experimental upgrades.

- **Run-3 and Run-4: 2021-29**
  - ➡ $\sqrt{(s_{NN})}$ = 5.5 TeV
  - ➡ L_{int} > 10 nb^{-1}
  - ➡ Major experiment upgrades



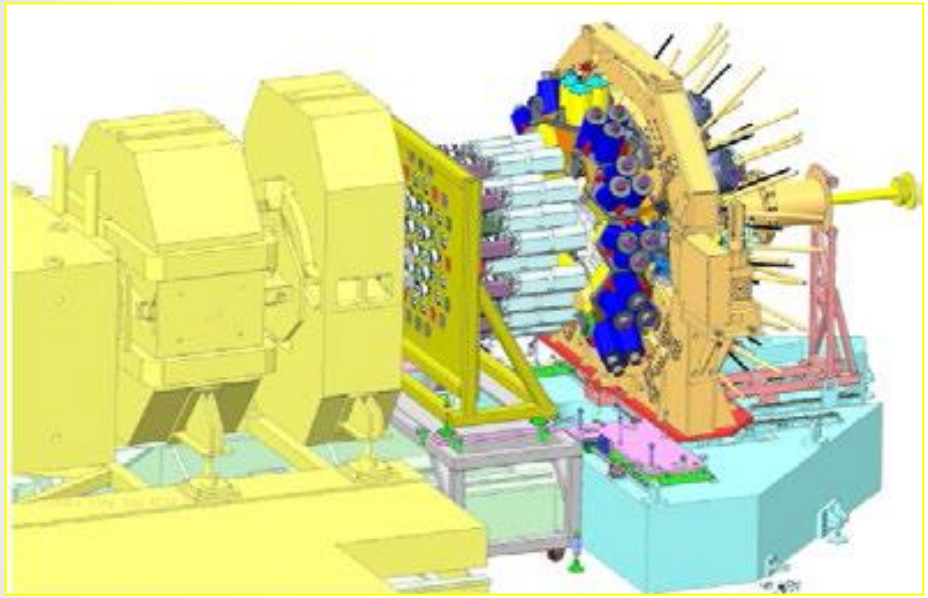




- Correlations and fluctuations
- Jet structure
- γ-jet and Z-jet correlations
- Low-mass dileptons
- (Anti-)(hyper-)nuclei

- Charm and beauty energy loss and degree of thermalization in the medium
- Charm production mechanism(s)
- Charm elliptic flow (in-medium hadronization or at phase boundary)

Support to the completion of AGATA in full geometry



Coupling
with ancillaries is
essential point

AGATA represents the **state-of-the-art** in gamma-ray spectroscopy and is an essential precision tool underpinning a broad programme of studies in nuclear structure, nuclear astrophysics and nuclear reactions.

AGATA will **be exploited at all of the large-scale radioactive and stable beam facilities** and in the long-term must be fully completed in full 60 detector unit geometry in order to realise the envisaged scientific programme.

AGATA will be realised in phases with the goal of completing the
first phase with 20 units by 2020.

Support for Nuclear Theory

European Center
for Nuclear Theory
and related areas
Eu Center
In Trento (Italy)

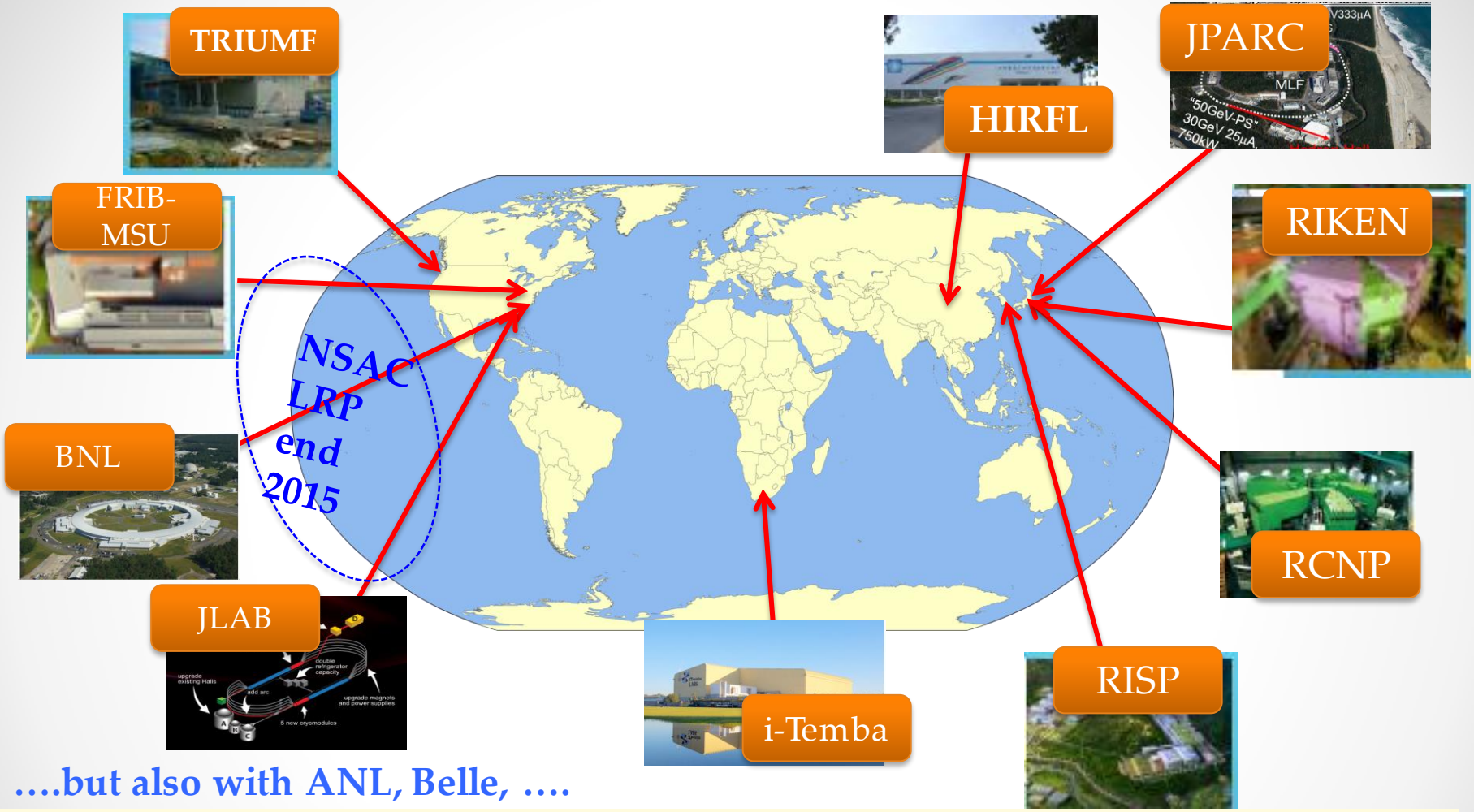
Computing
infrastructures

The IBM Blue Gene/Q system JUQUEEN with 5.9 Pflops peak performance at the computing center of the Forschungszentrum Jülich

Perform R&D programmes for possible future facilities

Training the next generation of nuclear scientists

….connections with laboratories outside Europe



….but also with ANL, Belle, ….

European Users
and joint technical developments with European Laboratories and Institutions (collaborations for EIC in USA)
experiments at these facilities provide complementary information.

Summary and Final Remarks….

Nuclear Physics is and remains to be a very vital field.
Exciting science world wide – Europe has strong impact

NuPECC LRP will play a role for Nuclear science in giving it the deserved **visibility** towards the funding agencies and other communities in the international general landscape (e.g. ESFRI).
Recommendations are made **to enhance European leadership**

The community has to make efforts to realized as much as possible of what is forseen in the LRP