P5 Timetable and Process

Charge issued on Nov 2, 2022

Panel formed by the end of January 2023

Information Gathering and Community Engagement

Snowmass Report

Open Town Halls

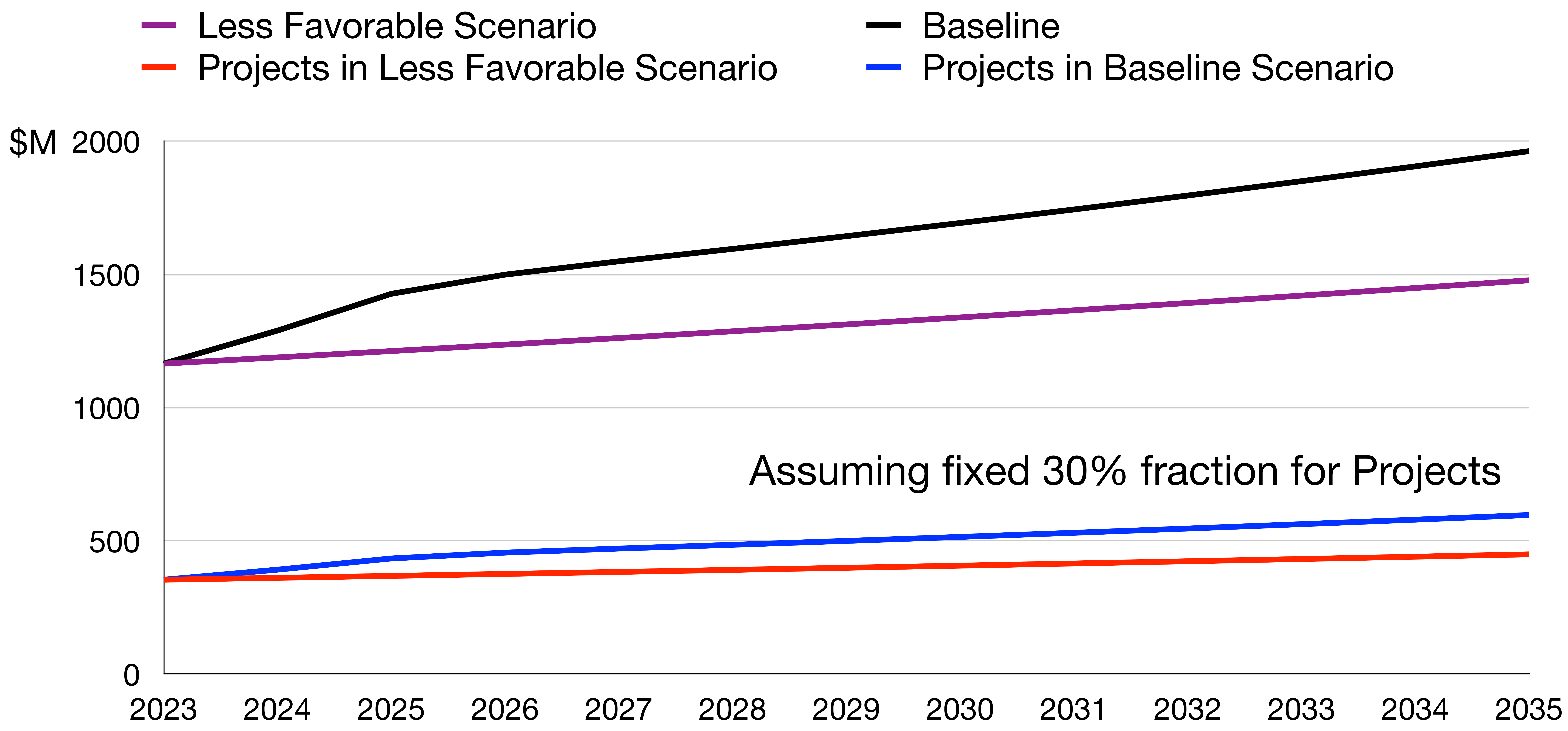
- LBNL: February 22, 23, 2023 (513 registrants)
- Fermilab/Argonne: March 21-23, 2023 (797 registrants) overlapped with EPP2024
- Brookhaven: April 12-13, 2023 (666 registrants)
- SLAC: May 3-4, 2023 (512 registrants)
- Included invited talks and contributed short remarks (x3 oversubscription), talks on international programs

Virtual Town Halls

- UT Austin: June 5, 2023 (159 registrants), exclusive session for early career
- Virginia Tech, June 27, 2023 (119 registrants)

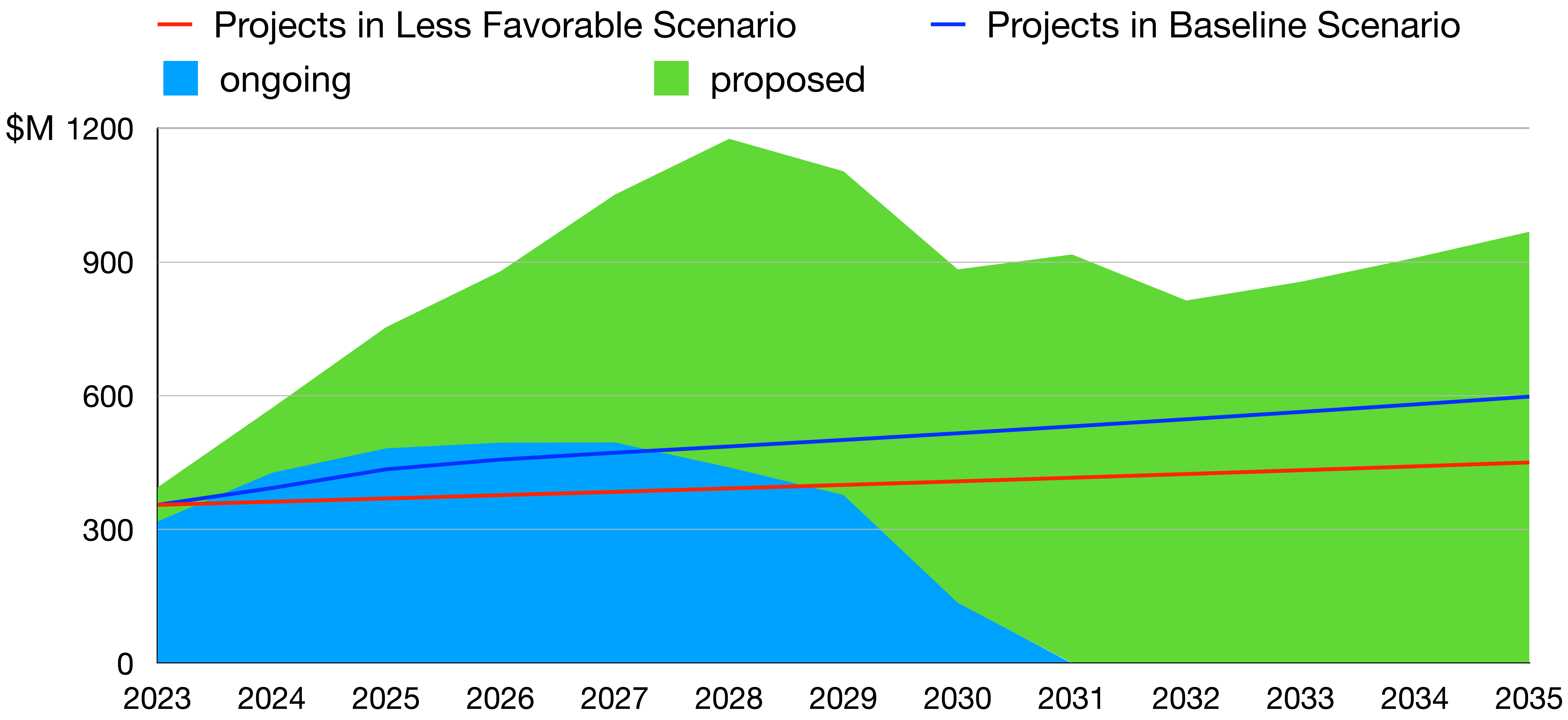
All town halls offered live captioning and ASL

Budget Scenarios



DOE only

Budget Scenarios and Projects



not including on-shore Higgs factory

DOE only

Principles for Deliberation

Everything was on the table, nothing was off the table

- including ongoing projects

Everyone listened to each other with respect

- talked through all concerns avoiding preconceptions
- tried to optimize the overall particle physics portfolio, thinking beyond individual interest

Lots of difficult conversations

- necessary to understand issues
- long discussions really paid off

Decisions by consensus

- we never made decisions based on voting
- If 30 members can't agree, how can we expect support from thousands of physicists

Conflict of Interest (COI)

- Everyone recorded their COI, stated their COI during discussions
- If CoI, can make factual statements but not express opinions during deliverations

Prioritization Principles

In the process of prioritization, we considered **scientific opportunities, budgetary realism, and a balanced portfolio** as major decision drivers.

Large projects (>$250M)
- Paradigm-changing discovery potential
- World-leading
- Unique in the world

Medium projects ($50–250M)
- Excellent discovery potential or development of major tools
- World-class
- Competitive

Small projects (<$50M)
- Discovery potential, well-defined measurements, or outstanding technology development
- World-class
- Excellent training grounds

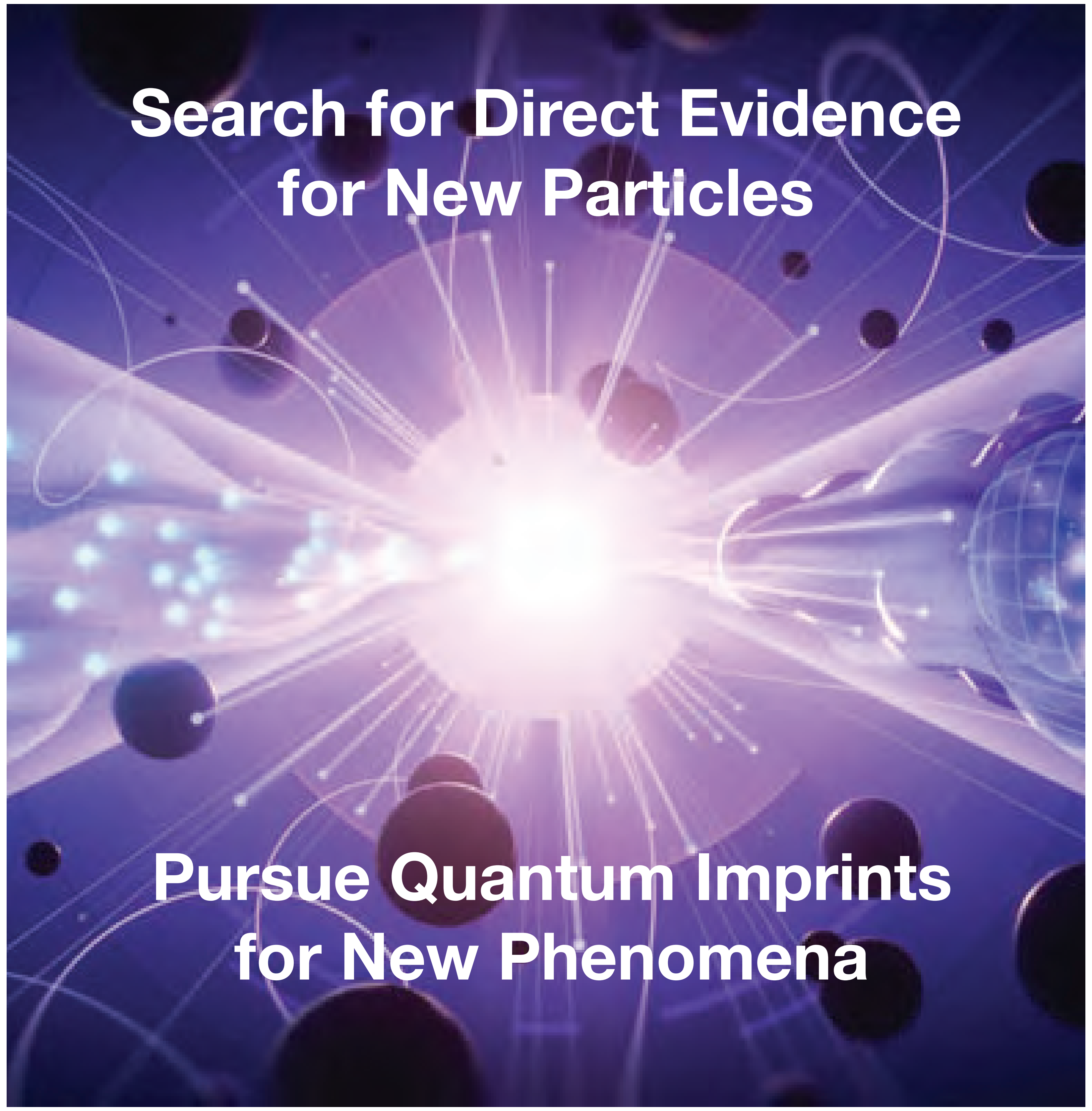
Recommendations

Science Themes & Drivers

Area Recommendations

Hard Choices

Explore the Quantum Universe



Decipher the Quantum Realm

Explore New Paradigms in Physics

Illuminate the Hidden Universe

2

The Recommended Particle Physics Program

2 The Recommended Particle Physics Program

2.1 Overview

A particle physics program that tackles the most important questions in each of the science drivers **maximizes its potential for groundbreaking scientific discovery**. Executing such a program requires a **balanced portfolio of large, medium, and small projects**, coupled with substantial investments in forward-looking R&D and the development of a skilled workforce for the nation.

Building upon the foundations laid by the previous P5, our recommended program completes ongoing projects and capitalizes on their momentum. A suite of new initiatives at a range of scales includes major projects that will shape the scientific landscape over the next two decades. The prioritized time sequencing of recommended projects and R&D, summarized in Figure 1, reflects our current understanding of the scientific landscape and its associated uncertainties.

The overall program is **carefully constructed to be compatible with the baseline budget scenario provided by DOE**. To achieve that, **we recommend continuing specific projects, strategically advancing some to the construction phase, and delaying others**. As shown in Figure 1, in some cases **individual phases or elements of large-scale projects had to be prioritized separately**. The process and criteria by which the recommended initiatives were selected are laid out in section 1.5.

Unfortunately no time to show the whole narrative… I jump to the recommendations

Exploring the Quantum Universe

Recommendation 1

Not Rank-Ordered

As the highest priority independent of the budget scenarios, complete construction projects and support operations of ongoing experiments and research to enable maximum science. We reaffirm the previous P5 recommendations on major initiatives:

a. **HL-LHC** (including ATLAS and CMS detectors, as well as Accelerator Upgrade Project) to start addressing why the Higgs boson condensed in the universe (reveal the secrets of the Higgs boson, section 3.2), to search for direct evidence for new particles (section 5.1), to pursue quantum imprints of new phenomena (section 5.2), and to determine the nature of dark matter (section 4.1).

b. **The first phase of DUNE and PIP-II** to determine the mass ordering among neutrinos, a fundamental property and a crucial input to cosmology and nuclear science (elucidate the mysteries of neutrinos, section 3.1).

c. **The Vera C. Rubin Observatory** to carry out the LSST, and the LSST Dark Energy Science Collaboration, to understand what drives cosmic evolution (section 4.2).

Exploring the Quantum Universe

Recommendation 1

Not Rank-Ordered

In addition, we recommend continued support for the following ongoing experiments at the medium scale (project costs > $50M for DOE and > $4M for NSF), including completion of construction, operations, and research:

d. **NOvA**, **SBN**, **T2K**, and **IceCube** (*elucidate the mysteries of neutrinos*, section 3.1).
e. **DarkSide-20k**, **LZ**, **SuperCDMS**, and **XENONnT** (*determine the nature of dark matter*, section 4.1).
f. **DESI** (*understand what drives cosmic evolution*, section 4.2).
g. **Belle II**, **LHCb**, and **Mu2e** (*pursue quantum imprints of new phenomena*, section 5.2).

The agencies should work closely with each major project to carefully manage the costs and schedule to ensure that the US program has a broad and balanced portfolio.

Recommendation 2

Construct a portfolio of major projects that collectively study nearly all fundamental constituents of our universe and their interactions, as well as how those interactions determine both the cosmic past and future.

These projects have the potential to transcend and transform our current paradigms. They inspire collaboration and international cooperation in advancing the frontiers of human knowledge. Plan and start the following major initiatives **in order of priority from highest to lowest**:

Rank-Ordered

Recommendation 2

a. **CMB-S4**, which looks back at the earliest moments of the universe to probe physics at the highest energy scales. It is critical to install telescopes at and observe from both the South Pole and Chile sites to achieve the science goals (section 4.2).

b. **Re-envisioned second phase of DUNE** with an early implementation of an enhanced 2.1 MW beam—ACE-MIRT—a third far detector, and an upgraded near-detector complex as the definitive long-baseline neutrino oscillation experiment of its kind (section 3.1).

c. **An off-shore Higgs factory**, realized in collaboration with international partners, in order to reveal the secrets of the Higgs boson. The current designs of FCC-ee and ILC meet our scientific requirements. The US should actively engage in feasibility and design studies. Once a specific project is deemed feasible and well-defined (see also Recommendation 6), the US should aim for a contribution at funding levels commensurate to that of the US involvement in the LHC and HL-LHC, while maintaining a healthy US on-shore program in particle physics (section 3.2).

d. **An ultimate Generation 3 (G3) dark matter direct detection experiment** reaching the neutrino fog, in coordination with international partners and preferably sited in the US (section 4.1).

e. **IceCube-Gen2** for study of neutrino properties using non-beam neutrinos complementary to DUNE and for indirect detection of dark matter covering higher mass ranges using neutrinos as a tool (section 4.1).

Recommendation 2

The prioritization principles behind these recommendations can be found in sections 1.6 and 8.1.

IceCube-Gen2 also has a strong science case in **multi-messenger astrophysics** together with gravitational wave observatories. We recommend that NSF expand its efforts in multi-messenger astrophysics, a unique program in the NSF Division of Physics, with US involvement in the **Cherenkov Telescope Array** (CTA; recommendation 3c), a next-generation gravitational wave observatory, and IceCube-Gen2.

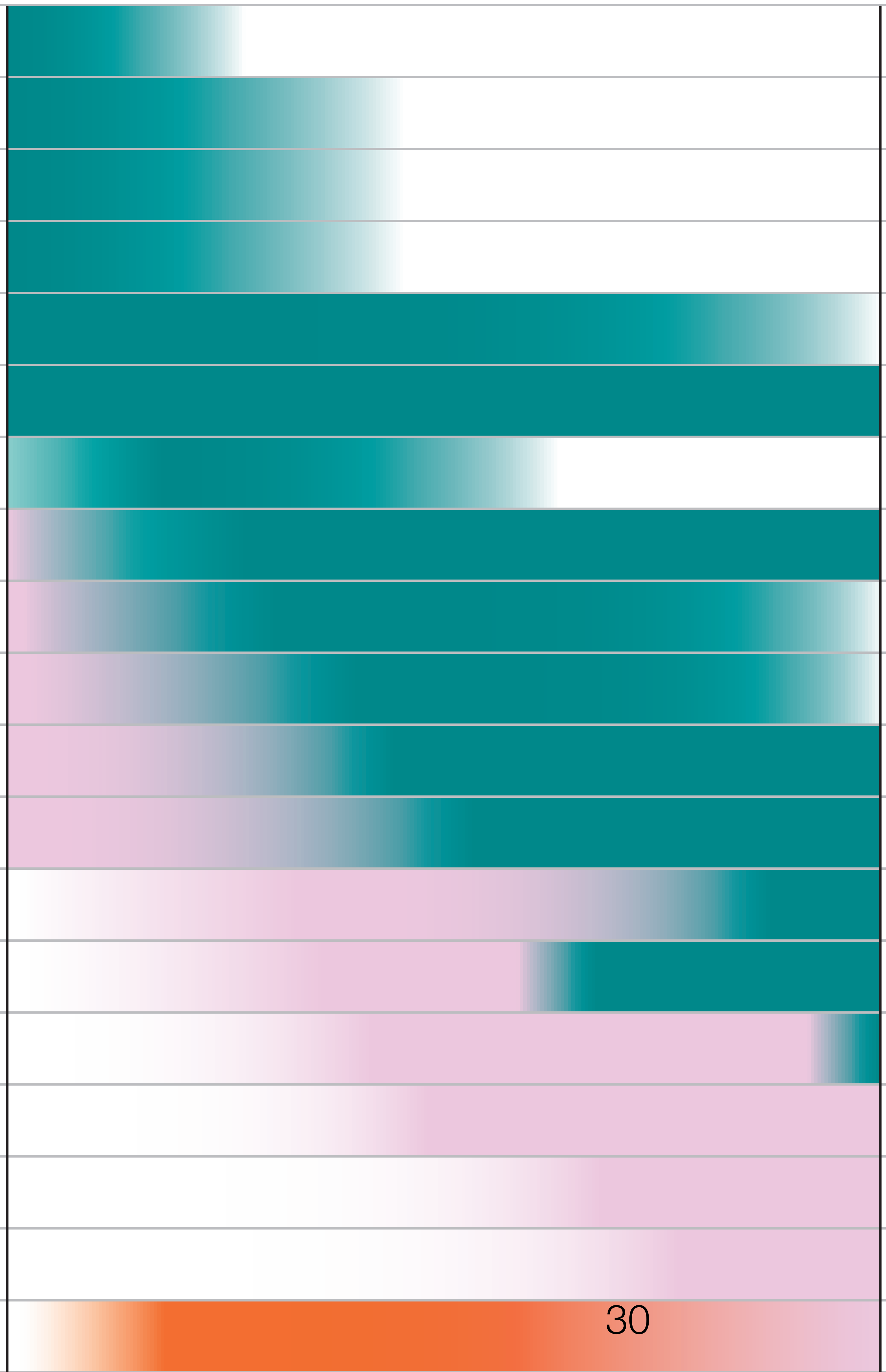
Figure 1 – Program and Timeline in Baseline Scenario (B)

Index: Operation, Construction, R&D, Research; P: Primary; S: Secondary

§ Possible acceleration/expansion for more favorable budget situations

Science Experiments

Timeline 2024 – 2034



Science Experiments	Neutrinos	Higgs Boson	Dark Matter	Cosmic Evolution	Direct Evidence	Quantum Imprints	Astronomy & Astrophysics
LHC		P	P		P	P	
LZ, XENONnT			P				
NOvA/T2K	P				S		
SBN	P				S		
DESI/DESI-II	S		S	P			P
Belle II			S		S	P	
SuperCDMS			P				
Rubin/LSST & DESC	S		S	P			P
Mu2e						P	
DarkSide-20k			P				
HL-LHC		P	P		P	P	
DUNE Phase I	P				S	S	S
CMB-S4	S		S	P			P
CTA			S				P
G3 Dark Matter §	S		P				
IceCube-Gen2	P		S				P
DUNE FD3	P				S	S	S
DUNE MCND	P				S	S	
Higgs factory §		P	S		P	P	

Science Drivers

Exploring the Quantum Universe

Not Rank-Ordered

Recommendation 3

Create an improved balance between small-, medium-, and large-scale projects to open new scientific opportunities and maximize their results, enhance workforce development, promote creativity, and compete on the world stage.

In order to achieve this balance across all project sizes we recommend the following:

a. Implement a new small-project portfolio at DOE, **Advancing Science and Technology through Agile Experiments (ASTAE)**, across science themes in particle physics with a competitive program and recurring funding opportunity announcements. This program should start with the construction of experiments from the Dark Matter New Initiatives (DMNI) by DOE-HEP (section 6.2).

b. Continue Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure (**MSRI**) and Major Research Instrumentation (**MRI**) programs as a critical component of the NSF research and project portfolio.

c. Support **DESI-II** for cosmic evolution, **LHCb upgrade II** and **Belle II upgrade** for quantum imprints, and **US contributions to the global CTA Observatory** for dark matter (sections 4.2, 5.2, and 4.1).

The Belle II recommendation includes contributions towards the SuperKEKB accelerator.

Exploring the Quantum Universe

Recommendation 4

Support a comprehensive effort to develop the resources—theoretical, computational, and technological—essential to our 20-year vision for the field. This includes an aggressive R&D program that, while technologically challenging, could yield revolutionary accelerator designs that chart a realistic path to a 10 TeV pCM collider.

Investing in the future of the field to fulfill this vision requires the following:

Not Rank-Ordered

Recommendation 4

a. Support **vigorous R&D toward a cost-effective 10 TeV pCM collider** based on proton, muon, or possible wakefield technologies, including an evaluation of options for US siting of such a machine, with a goal of being ready to build **major test facilities and demonstrator facilities within the next 10 years** (sections 3.2, 5.1, 6.5, and Recommendation 6).

b. Enhance research in **theory** to propel innovation, maximize scientific impact of investments in experiments, and expand our understanding of the universe (section 6.1).

c. Expand the **General Accelerator R&D (GARD)** program within HEP, including stewardship (section 6.4).

d. Invest in R&D in **instrumentation** to develop innovative scientific tools (section 6.3).

e. Conduct **R&D** efforts to define and enable new projects in the next decade, including detectors for an e^+e^- Higgs factory and 10 TeV pCM collider, Spec-S5, DUNE FD4, Mu2e-II, Advanced Muon Facility, and line intensity mapping (sections 3.1, 3.2, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, and 6.3).

f. Support key **cyberinfrastructure** components such as shared software tools and a sustained R&D effort in computing, to fully exploit emerging technologies for projects. Prioritize **computing and novel data analysis techniques** for maximizing science across the entire field (section 6.7).

g. Develop plans for improving the **Fermilab accelerator complex** that are consistent with the long-term vision of this report, including neutrinos, flavor, and a 10 TeV pCM collider (section 6.6).

We recommend specific budget levels for enhanced support of these efforts and their justifications as **Area Recommendations** in section 6.

Exploring the Quantum Universe

Figure 1 – Program and Timeline in Baseline Scenario (B)

Index: Operation Construction R&D, Research P: Primary S: Secondary

§ Possible acceleration/expansion for more favorable budget situations

Science Experiments

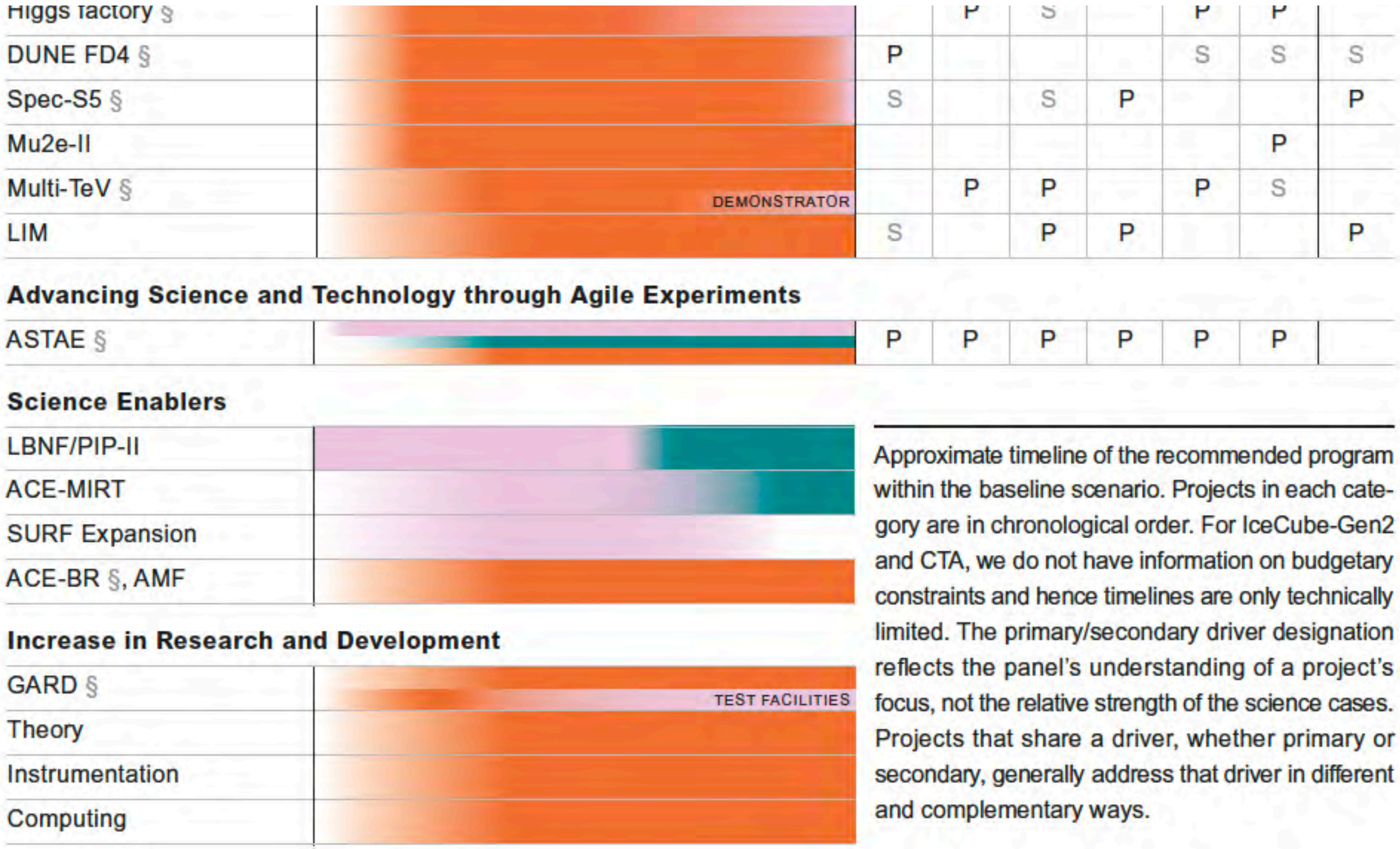
Science Experiments	Neutrinos	Higgs Boson	Dark Matter	Cosmic Evolution	Direct Evidence	Quantum Imprints	Astronomy & Astrophysics
LHC		P	P		P	P	
LZ, XENONnT			P				
NOvA/T2K	P				S		
SBN	P				S		
DESI/DESI-II	S		S	P			P
Belle II			S		S	P	
SuperCDMS			P				
Rubin/LSST & DESC	S		S	P			P
Mu2e						P	
DarkSide-20k			P				
HL-LHC		P	P		P	P	
DUNE Phase I	P				S	S	S
CMB-S4	S		S	P			P
CTA			S				P
G3 Dark Matter §	S		P				
IceCube-Gen2	P		S				P
DUNE FD3	P				S	S	S
DUNE MCND	P				S	S	
Higgs factory §		P	S		P	P	
DUNE FD4 §	P				S	S	S

Science Drivers

Figure 1 – Program and Timeline in Baseline Scenario (B)

Index: Operation Construction R&D, Research P: Primary S: Secondary

§ Possible acceleration/expansion for more favorable budget situations



Approximate timeline of the recommended program within the baseline scenario. Projects in each category are in chronological order. For IceCube-Gen2 and CTA, we do not have information on budgetary constraints and hence timelines are only technically limited. The primary/secondary driver designation reflects the panel's understanding of a project's focus, not the relative strength of the science cases. Projects that share a driver, whether primary or secondary, generally address that driver in different and complementary ways.

Exploring the Quantum Universe

Recommendation 5

Invest in initiatives aimed at developing the workforce, broadening engagement, and supporting ethical conduct in the field. This commitment nurtures an advanced technological workforce not only for particle physics, but for the nation as a whole.

Exploring the Quantum Universe

Not Rank-Ordered

Recommendation 5

The following workforce initiatives are detailed in section 7:

a. All projects, workshops, conferences, and collaborations must incorporate ethics agreements that detail expectations for professional conduct and establish mechanisms for **transparent reporting, response, and training**. These mechanisms should be supported by laboratory and funding agency infrastructure. The efficacy and coverage of this infrastructure should be reviewed by a HEPAP subpanel.

b. Funding agencies should continue to support programs that **broaden engagement** in particle physics, including strategic academic partnership programs, traineeship programs, and programs in support of dependent care and accessibility. A systematic review of these programs should be used to identify and remove barriers.

c. Comprehensive **work-climate studies** should be conducted with the support of funding agencies. Large collaborations and national laboratories should consistently undertake such studies so that issues can be identified, addressed, and monitored. Professional associations should spearhead field-wide work-climate investigations to ensure that the unique experiences of individuals engaged in smaller collaborations and university settings are effectively captured.

d. Funding agencies should strategically increase support for **research scientists, research hardware and software engineers, technicians, and other professionals** at universities.

e. A plan for **dissemination of scientific results to the public** should be included in the proposed operations and research budgets of experiments. The funding agencies should include funding for the dissemination of results to the public in operation and research budgets.

Exploring the Quantum Universe

Recommendation 6

Convene a targeted panel with broad membership across particle physics later this decade that makes decisions on the US accelerator-based program at the time when major decisions concerning an off-shore Higgs factory are expected, and/or significant adjustments within the accelerator-based R&D portfolio are likely to be needed. A plan for the Fermilab accelerator complex consistent with the long-term vision in this report should also be reviewed.

The panel would consider the following:

1. The level and nature of **US contribution in a specific Higgs factory** including an evaluation of the associated schedule, budget, and risks once crucial information becomes available.
2. Mid- and large-scale **test and demonstrator facilities** in the accelerator and collider R&D portfolios.
3. A plan for the evolution of the **Fermilab accelerator complex** consistent with the longterm vision in this report, which may commence construction in the event of a more favorable budget situation.

Exploring the Quantum Universe

Rank-Ordered

Less Favorable Budget Scenario

In this scenario, we would aim for a program that covers most areas of particle physics for the next 10 years, maintaining continuity and exploiting the ongoing projects in Recommendation 1 as our highest priority. The agencies should launch the same major initiatives as outlined in Recommendation 2, some of them with significantly reduced scope:

a. **CMB-S4** without reduction in scope.
b. **DUNE Third Far Detector (FD3)**, but **defer ACE-MIRT** and the More Capable Near Detector (**MCND**).
c. Contribution to an **off-shore Higgs factory** delayed and at **a reduced level**.
d. Reduced participation in an **off-shore G3 dark matter experiment** and **no SURF expansion**.
e. **IceCube-Gen2** without reduction in scope.

Not Rank-Ordered

More Favorable Budget Scenario

In a budget outlook more favorable than the baseline budget scenario, we urge the funding agencies to support additional scientific opportunities. Even a small increase in the overall budget enables a large return on the investment, serving as a catalyst to accelerate scientific discovery and to unlock new pathways of inquiry. The opportunities include R&D, small projects, and the construction of advanced detectors for flagship projects in the US. They are listed below in four categories from small to large in budget size:

a. R&D

i. Increase investment in **detector R&D** targeted toward future collider concepts for a Higgs factory and 10 TeV pCM collider in order to accelerate US leadership in this area.

ii. Pursue an expanded DOE **AS&T** initiative to develop foundational technologies for particle physics that can benefit applications across science, medicine, security, and industry,

iii. Pursue **broad accelerator science and technology development** at both DOE and NSF, including partnerships modeled on the plasma science partnership.

b. Small Projects

Expand the portfolio of agile experiments to pursue new science, enable discovery across the portfolio of particle physics, and provide significant training and leadership opportunities for early career scientists.

Exploring the Quantum Universe

More Favorable Budget Scenario

Not Rank-Ordered

c. Medium Projects

i. **Initiate construction of Spec-S5** as the world-leading study of cosmic evolution, with applications to neutrinos and dark matter, once its design matures.

ii. Initiate construction of an **advanced fourth far detector (FD4) for DUNE** that will expand its neutrino oscillation physics and broaden its science program.

iii. Initiate construction of **a second G3 dark matter experiment** to maximize discovery potential when combined with the first one.

d. Large Projects

Evolve the infrastructure of the Fermilab accelerator complex to support a future 10 TeV pCM collider as a global facility. A positive review of the design by a targeted panel may expedite its execution (Recommendation 6).

Exploring the Quantum Universe

Difficult Choices

Figure 2 – Construction in Various Budget Scenarios

Index: N: No Y: Yes R&D: Recommend R&D but no funding for project C: Conditional yes based on review P: Primary S: Secondary

Delayed: Recommend construction but delayed to the next decade

Can be considered as part of ASTAE with reduced scope

Scenarios	Less	Baseline	More	Neutrinos	Higgs Boson	Dark Matter	Cosmic Evolution	Direct Evidence	Quantum Imprints	Astronomy & Astrophysics
US Construction Cost >$3B										
on-shore Higgs factory	N	N	N		P	S		P	P	
$1–3B										
off-shore Higgs factory	Delayed	Y	Y		P	S		P	P	
ACE-BR	R&D	R&D	C	P				P	P	
$400–1000M										
CMB-S4	Y	Y	Y	S		S	P			P
Spec-S5	R&D	R&D	Y	S		S	P			P
$100–400M										
IceCube-Gen2	Y	Y	Y	P		S				P
G3 Dark Matter 1	Y	Y	Y	S		P				
DUNE FD3	Y	Y	Y	P				S	S	S
test facilities & demonstrator	C	C	C		P	P		P	P	
ACE-MIRT	R&D	Y	Y	P						
DUNE FD4	R&D	R&D	Y	P				S	S	S
G3 Dark Matter 2	N	N	Y	S		P				
Mu2e-II	R&D	R&D	R&D						P	
srEDM	N	N	N						P	
$60–100M										
SURF Expansion	N	Y	Y	P		P				
DUNE MCND	N	Y	Y	P				S	S	
MATHUSLA #	N	N	N			P		P		
FPF #	N	N	N	P		P		P		

Science Drivers: Neutrinos, Higgs Boson, Dark Matter, Cosmic Evolution, Direct Evidence, Quantum Imprints, Astronomy & Astrophysics

Decadal Overview of Future Large-Scale Projects		
Frontier/Decade	2025 - 2035	2035 -2045
Energy Frontier	U.S. Initiative for the Targeted Development of Future Colliders and their Detectors	
		Higgs Factory
Neutrino Frontier	LBNF/DUNE Phase I & PIP- II	DUNE Phase II (incl. proton injector)
Cosmic Frontier	Cosmic Microwave Background - S4	Next Gen. Grav. Wave Observatory*
	Spectroscopic Survey - S5*	Line Intensity Mapping*
	Multi-Scale Dark Matter Program (incl. Gen-3 WIMP searches)	
Rare Process Frontier		Advanced Muon Facility

Table 1-1. *An overview, binned by decade, of future large-scale projects or programs (total projected costs of $500M or larger) endorsed by one or more of the Snowmass Frontiers to address the essential scientific goals of the next two decades. This table is not a timeline, rather large projects are listed by the decade in which the preponderance of their activity is projected to occur. Projects may start sooner than indicated or may take longer to complete, as described in the frontier reports. Projects were not prioritized, nor examined in the context of budgetary scenarios. In the observational Cosmic program, project funding may come from sources other than HEP, as denoted by an asterisk.*

✓ **Recommended**

✓ **R&D**

Decadal Overview of Future Large-Scale Projects		
Frontier/Decade	2025 - 2035	2035 -2045
Energy Frontier	✓ U.S. Initiative for the Targeted Development of Future Colliders and their Detectors	
		✓ Higgs Factory
Neutrino Frontier	✓ LBNF/DUNE Phase I & PIP- II	✓ DUNE Phase II (incl. proton injector)
Cosmic Frontier	✓ Cosmic Microwave Background - S4	Next Gen. Grav. Wave Observatory*
	✓ Spectroscopic Survey - S5*	✓ Line Intensity Mapping*
	✓ Multi-Scale Dark Matter Program (incl. Gen-3 WIMP searches)	
Rare Process Frontier		✓ Advanced Muon Facility

Table 1-1. *An overview, binned by decade, of future large-scale projects or programs (total projected costs of $500M or larger) endorsed by one or more of the Snowmass Frontiers to address the essential scientific goals of the next two decades. This table is not a timeline, rather large projects are listed by the decade in which the preponderance of their activity is projected to occur. Projects may start sooner than indicated or may take longer to complete, as described in the frontier reports. Projects were not prioritized, nor examined in the context of budgetary scenarios. In the observational Cosmic program, project funding may come from sources other than HEP, as denoted by an asterisk.*

✓ **Recommended**

✓ **R&D**

The particle physics case for studying gravitational waves at all frequencies should be explored by expanded theory support.

Not in the Report

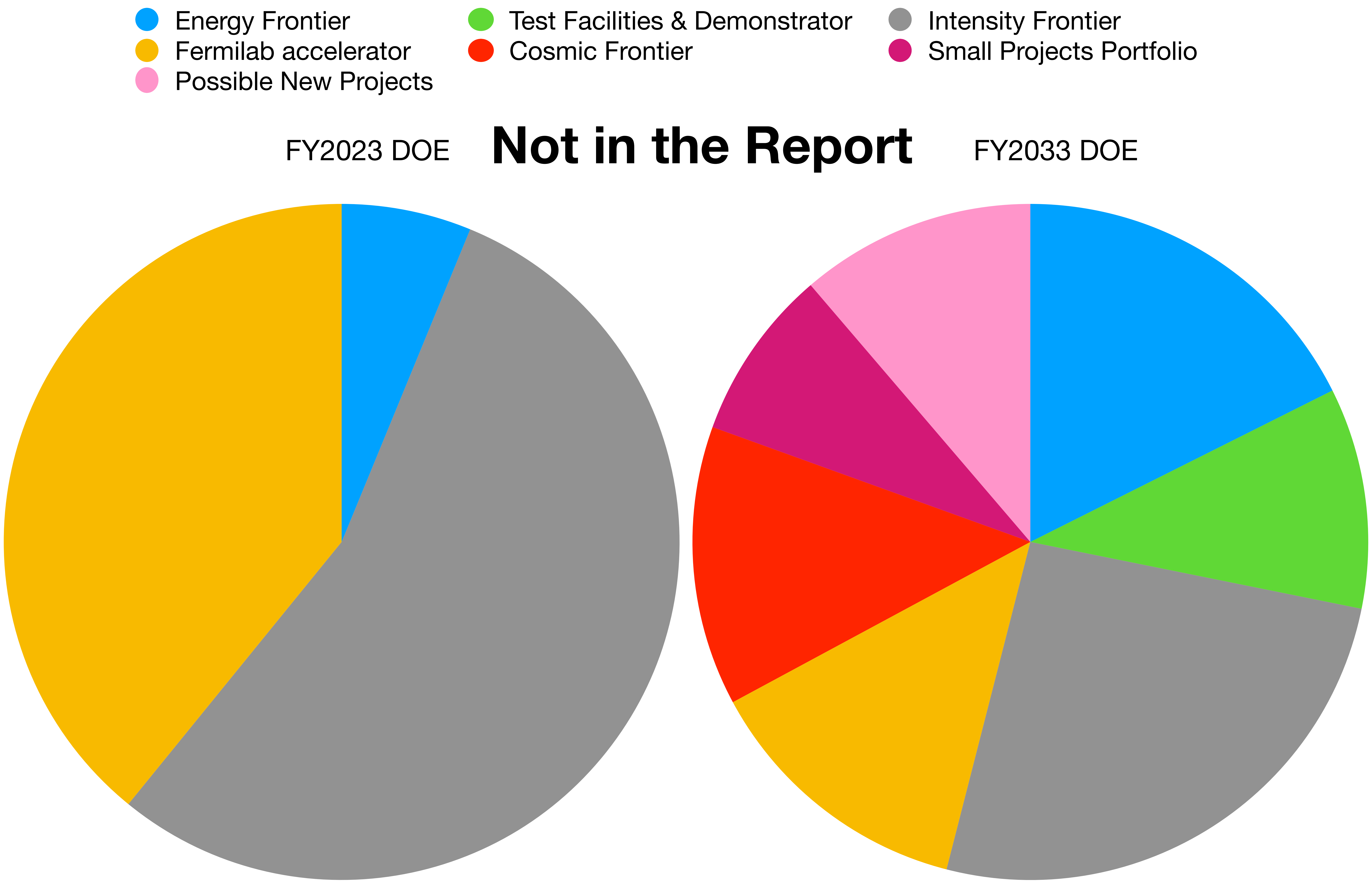


Fig. 3 Composition of DOE Projects in FY2023 (enacted) and FY2033 (recommended) in in our budget exercise. Demonstrator and Small Projects Portfolio are regarded as Projects for this pie chart.

Exploring the Quantum Universe

Area Recommendations

Instrumentation

6. **Increase the budget for generic Detector R&D by at least $4 million per year** in 2023 dollars. This should be supplemented by additional funds for the collider R&D program
7. The detector R&D program should continue to leverage national initiatives such as QIS, microelectronics, and AI/ML.

General Accelerator R&D

8. **Increase annual funding to the General Accelerator R&D program by $10M per year** in 2023 dollars to ensure US leadership in key areas.
9. Support generic accelerator R&D with the construction of small scale test facilities. Initiate construction of larger test facilities based on project review, and informed by the collider R&D program.

Collider R&D

10. To enable targeted R&D before specific collider projects are established in the US, an investment in **collider detector R&D funding at the level of $20M per year** and **collider accelerator R&D at the level of $35M per year** in 2023 dollars is warranted.

Area Recommendations

Software, Computing, and Cyberinfrastructure

16. Resources for national initiatives in **AI/ML, quantum, computing, and microprocessors** should be leveraged and incorporated into research and R&D efforts to maximize the physics reach of the program.
17. Add support for a sustained R&D effort at the level of **$9M per year in 2023 dollars to adapt software and computing systems to emerging hardware,** incorporate other advances in computing technologies, and fund directed efforts to transition those developments into systems used for operations of experiments and facilities.
18. Through targeted investments at the level of **$8M per year in 2023 dollars**, ensure sustained support for key **cyberinfrastructure** components. This includes widely-used software packages, simulation tools, information resources such as the Particle Data Group and INSPIRE, as well as the shared infrastructure for preservation, dissemination, and analysis of the unique data collected by various experiments and surveys in order to realize their full scientific impact.
19. **Research software engineers and other professionals at universities and labs** are key to realizing the vision of the field and are critical for maintaining a technologically advanced workforce. We recommend that the funding agencies embrace these roles as a critical component of the workforce when investing in software, computing, and cyberinfrastructure.

Sustainability

20. HEPAP, potentially in collaboration with international partners, should conduct a dedicated study aiming at **developing a sustainability strategy for particle physics.**