

ICFA Activities Report to IUPAP

April 2018

Pushpa Bhat, Fermilab (ICFA Secretary)

Geoffrey Taylor, CoEPP (ICFA Chair)

1. Introduction

Since the last ICFA report in September 2017, ICFA has had two meetings – (1) the ICFA Seminar during November 6-9, 2017 in Ottawa, Canada, and (2) the 81st annual meeting in Emmanuel College at the University of Cambridge, U.K., during March 8-10, 2018. The ICFA Seminar is held once every three years rotating between Americas, Asia and Europe, in addition to two ICFA meetings that are held every year – a two-day meeting in February-March time frame each year and a one-day meeting either at ICHEP or Lepton-Photon during summer. Brief reports on the two meetings mentioned above are given below.

2. ICFA Seminar

The triennial ICFA Seminar, held in Canada's capital city Ottawa, was very successful. The goals of the Seminar are to get a broad overview of the status of the field and to provide opportunity for ICFA-Community-Agency interactions. Heads of major particle physics Labs, agency leaders are invited, and invitees from the community are nominated through ICFA members. The program committee for the Seminar in Ottawa was chaired by Jonathan Bagger, the Director of TRIUMF, and comprised over a dozen other expert physicists from across the particle, accelerator and astroparticle physics communities, some of whom were ICFA members. The Seminar covered topics of neutrinos, dark matter, QCD, Higgs and Electroweak, flavor physics as well as accelerators, detectors, medical isotopes, data sciences and new technologies. The committee strived for regional and gender balance and achieved it with excellent results and very high quality! There were 212 registered participants – 92 from Americas, 78 from Europe and 42 from Asia; 44% of speakers were female.

The Seminar was also very successful in attracting government officials to the meeting. Honorable Julie Payette, the Governor General of Canada attended the reception hosted in the Canadian Museum of History, addressed the attendees and had conversations with the attendees. In the closing session of the meeting, a keynote address was given by the Parliamentary Secretary of Science in the Government of Canada, Kate Young, and a round table discussion with some of the leaders in our field, moderated by Paul Wells of MaClean magazine was held. The meeting also had an embedded popular science communicator, Ian O'Neil of Astroengine, who spoke about his impressions of the meeting. The Seminar was highly informative, productive and enjoyed by the participants.

A group photograph of participants taken at the Seminar is shown below.



3. ICFA Statement on the ILC

The ICFA members took the opportunity of the Seminar week to hold an evening meeting of the Linear Collider Board (LCB) as well as of ICFA. The LCB submitted its concise report on its conclusions regarding the Japanese proposal to build and host the 250 GeV International Linear Collider (ILC 250) in Japan. ICFA received the report and after deliberations, released a Statement endorsing the LCB conclusions. The ICFA statement on the 250 GeV ILC in Japan can be found at

<http://icfa.fnal.gov/wp-content/uploads/ICFA-Statement-Nov2017.pdf>

Press releases were issued by all major laboratories.

4. The 81st ICFA Meeting

The 81st ICFA meeting was held during March 8-10, 2018 at the Emmanuel College, University of Cambridge, U.K. Prof. Mark Thomson of U. Cambridge was the official host; the meeting was co-sponsored by Fermilab and Emmanuel College. As is the practice for this annual meeting, the directors of the world's leading particle physics laboratories were invited to allow an extensive discussion of both the current status and plans for future of particle physics research, and R&D activities.

As part of the meeting, the Linear Collider Board (LCB), a panel of ICFA, also held its sessions to further discuss the progress and activities of the Linear Collider Collaboration and progress with the ILC250 proposal in Japan.

There was also a meeting of the Funding Agencies for Large Colliders (FALC) that took place in conjunction with the ICFA meeting.

The LCB and FALC reports were given at the ICFA meeting. ICFA also held an executive session where Policies & Procedures for the panels were discussed and clarified, and several proposed workshops on Beam Dynamics and Advanced and Novel Accelerators were endorsed.

5. Global planning for HEP

ICFA heard reports from Lab directors from around the world and region representatives, as well as various ICFA panel chairs. ICFA will continue to work with its panels to deliberate on the R&D, studies and other activities in the upcoming months and years. ICFA will try to create a timeline for the large-scale particle physics projects based on the current knowledge.

6. Future ICFA Meetings

The next ICFA meeting will be held on July 8th in Seoul, South Korea, during ICHEP 2018. Short meetings of FALC and LCB will also be held in conjunction with the ICFA meeting. The subsequent ICFA meeting is being planned to be held in Tokyo, Japan, in Feb/March 2019.

Appendix I

ICFA MEMBERSHIP

April 2018

Australia

G. Taylor (Chair)

CERN Member States

J. D'Hondt
F. Gianotti
J. Mnich

USA

N. Hadley
N. Lockyer
D. MacFarlane

Japan

T. Mori
M. Yamauchi

Russia

I. Koop
V. Petrov

Canada

M. Roney

China

Y. Wang

Other Countries

E. Álvarez
V. Matveev
P.A. Naik

C11

H. Schellman

Secretary:

P. Bhat (USA)

WG5 Women in Physics
Report for C&CC May 2018
Summary of activities Oct '17- April '18

Prepared by
Dr Gillian Butcher (chair)

International Conference on Women in Physics

A summary of the 7th International Conference on Women in Physics that took place in Birmingham, UK in July 2017 can be found in the previous WG5 report to the IUPAP GA of October 2017. The Conference Proceedings, published by AIP, are in the final stages of preparation.

The call to host the next Conference, ICWIP2020, went out and several proposals were received. The WG5 members are currently assessing and deciding which of the excellent proposals will become the hosts. It is exciting to see the different countries so enthusiastic and keen to host what can be a logistically challenging conference, but one which is so incredibly rewarding for all concerned.

ICSU Collaborative project on the Gender Gap in Science

The ICSU Collaborative project on the Gender Gap in Science is into its second of three years. The project, *A Global Approach to the Gender Gap in Mathematical and Natural Sciences: How to Measure It, How to Reduce It?* is led by Prof Marie-Francoise Roy, of IMU, with IUPAP (led by Dr Igle Gledhill) and IUPAC (led by Prof Mei-Hung Chiu) the other main partners. The Association for Computing Machinery joined the project in October 2017, bringing the total to 11 partners. The website can be found at <https://icsugendergapinscience.org/>.

Progress is being made on each of the three tasks of the project: a joint Global Survey (which builds on the previous IUPAP Global Survey(s) of Physicists), a bibliometric study of publication profiles, and a database of good practice. Mei-Hung Chiu presented the project report to the ICSU General Assembly held in China Taipei on 24th October 2017.

Three regional meetings took place: Africa (Cape Town, 1-2 Dec. 2017), Latin America (Bogotá, 22-24 Nov. 2017) and Asia (China Taipei, 7-8 Nov. 2017). Representatives from countries in the region and across the project partner disciplines attended. The workshops' objectives were to inform diverse regional science communities about the project, present its three tasks, make contacts with people who are instrumental for the success of the project, and get input from those regions to ensure that the project is responsive to the local realities. Additionally, the workshops looked at how information about the project would be disseminated within the regions and active participation encouraged. Discussions on the Global Survey looked to ensure that the questionnaire addresses the main issues relating to the region and uses appropriate terminology. Participants were also able to share initiatives to decrease the gender gap in their region and/or discipline and come up with good practice that could be added to the database. The website relating to the Latin American workshop is at <http://wp.df.uba.ar/ggapsla/>.

The Joint Global Survey co-ordinated by Rachel Ivie of AIP, having taken the input from the regional conferences was drafted and shared with the members of the project executive committee for

further comments. The final version will be live from 1st May until 31st October and will be available in English, French, Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Russian and Spanish.

The next co-ordination meeting for the project will be in Paris, 11-12 June 2018.

Travel grants

One of the core activities of WG5 is to distribute travel grants to women from developing countries to attend international conferences. These can be crucial particularly for women at the early stage of their career, enabling them to present their work and to network with colleagues. The travel grants for 2018 have been assessed and awarded: 41 applications were received with 20 being awarded, each grant up to a maximum of 750 USD.

International Day of Women in Physics

As has previously been mentioned 11th February has been chosen as the International Day of Women in Physics. Plans are underway to officially launch the day in 2019, which is the 20th anniversary of the creation of the Working Group by IUPAP.

Waterloo Charter

Work on the Waterloo Charter, a declaration of principles and list of good practice, is almost finalised. The current draft can be found here: http://wgwip.df.uba.ar/Waterloo%20Charter_Ver7.pdf. Participants of the ICWIP workshop where the draft was discussed and re-drafted as well as members of WG5 have been invited to suggest changes. The draft will also be presented at the IUPAP Executive Committee meeting to discuss how to advance and eventually approve it.

IUPAP

WG5 maintains links with the wider IUPAP community. WG5 member Lilia Meza Montes is an Associate Member of C13 Physics for Development and Dina Izadi is the WG5 link with C14 Physics Education. The WG5 has been approached by the organisers of ICPE International Conference on Physics Education to participate in the upcoming conference in Johannesburg, 1-5 October 2018 and we are delighted to be able to do so. The link with the IUPAP Gender Champion has been strengthened further with the role now an ex-officio member of WG5 and we are delighted that Silvina Ponce-Dawson, who is the current Gender Champion, is continuing her link with us.

WG members 2017-2020

Gillian Butcher, UK (Chair)

Igle Gledhill, South Africa (Immediate Past Chair)

Lilia Meza Montes, Mexico (Vice-Chair)

Jackie Beamon-Kiene, USA (Secretary)

Dina Izadi, Iran

Kwek Leong Chuan, Singapore

Prajval Shastri, India

Shohini Ghose, Canada

Apriel Hodari, USA

Kuijuan Jin, China Beijing

Francisca Nneke Okeke, Nigeria

Silvina Ponce Dawson, Argentina (IUPAP Gender Champion ex-officio)

Nicola Wilkin, UK (Associate)

International Committee on Ultrahigh Intensity Lasers - April 2018 Report to IUPAP

On behalf of the committee and as Chairman of the International Committee on Ultrahigh Intensity Lasers (ICUIL), I submit this report of ICUIL-related activities and events over the past 6 months to IUPAP.

The International Committee on Ultrahigh Intensity Lasers (ICUIL) was established in 2004 as an IUPAP working group devoted to the promotion and outreach of ultrahigh intensity laser capabilities around the world. By the committee's estimate there are approximately \$5B of world wide projects and facilities today devoted to the creation and use of ultrahigh intensity laser capabilities.

On a biennial basis, ICUIL sponsors the International Conference on Ultrahigh Intensity Lasers. The 2018 meeting will occur in Lindau, Germany September xx to yy, 2018. The Lindau meeting will be the 8th in the ICUIL series. As with previous meetings, ICUIL 2018 will bring together both the developers of next-generation capabilities, the scientists that intend to use these capabilities and representatives from related industries. Efforts are being made at this year's meeting to assist student participation with a goal of also supporting student participation from traditionally under-represented regions, e.g. South America and Africa. More information regarding the 2018 meeting may be found via the conference web page at <https://indico.gsi.de/event/6381/>

Several international, ICUIL-related activities of note have occurred over the past 6 months.

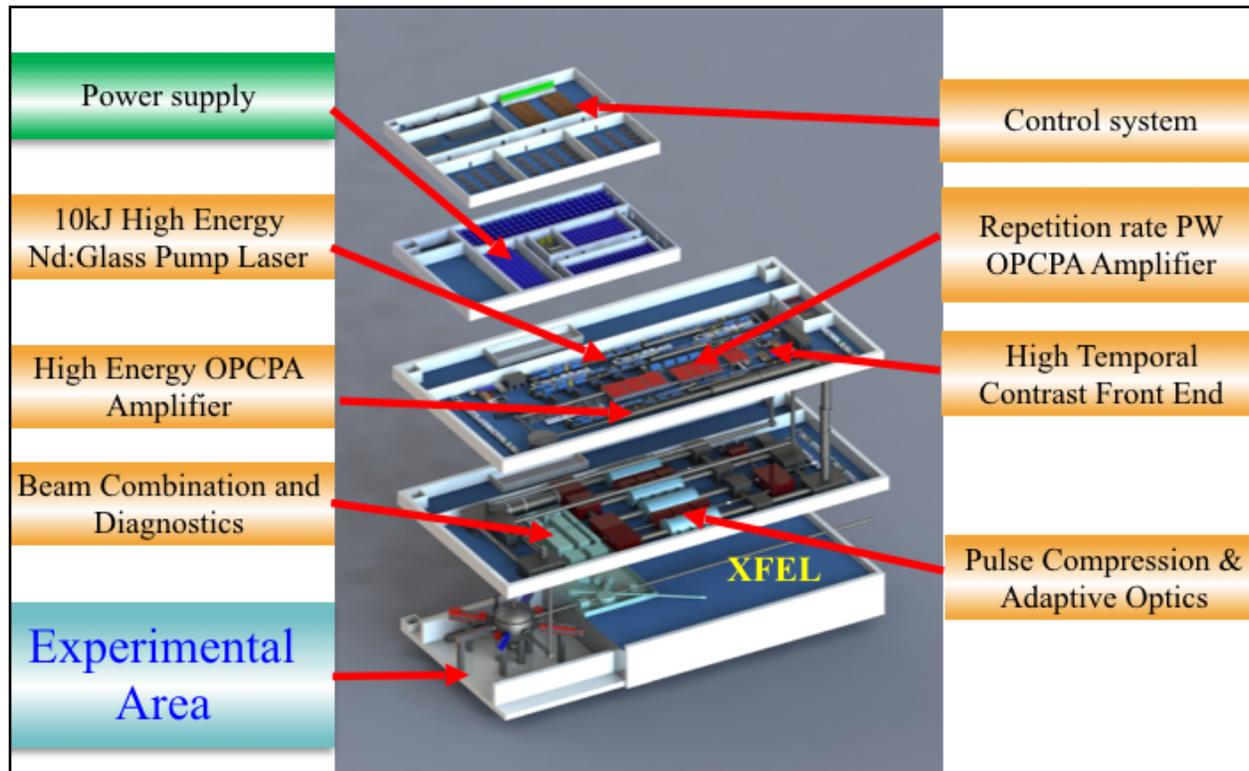
Chinese 100 PW laser project. China has recently put forth a plan to build in Shanghai a new, superconducting, 3-15 keV x-ray free electron laser facility, the Shanghai Coherent Light Facility (SCLF). As part of this facility a proposal was also made to include a Station of Extreme Light (SEL) which would house a 100 PW laser system that would be 10x more powerful than the largest system currently under construction and would enable unique, combined x-ray and FEL experiments.

An international review meeting for the Station of Extreme Light (SEL) under the Shanghai Coherent Light Facility (SCLF) was organized in Shanghai in July of 2017. The reviewing committee members included leading scientists from Germany, U.S.A, U.K., France, Japan, Canada and China. The committee reviewed the Conceptual Design Report (CDR) presented by the SEL working group led by Prof. Ruxin Li, the director of the Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics (SIOM) and a member of ICUIL.

The combination of the hard XFEL and a world-leading 100PW laser would initiate exploration of effects such as vacuum birefringence, one of the most prominent strong-field QED effects, acceleration mechanisms leading to ultra-high energy cosmic rays, simulation of black hole physics, and generation of new forms of matter. The explicit scientific pursuits set by SEL are of fundamental importance and may renew our knowledge on the nature of the vacuum or the interior of planets.

As a user facility, SEL will significantly broaden the research scope of an XFEL facility and create unique opportunities for new discoveries in many disciplines.

The SEL 100 PW laser system will be based on the optical parametric chirped-pulse amplification (OPCPA) approach to realize 1500J/15fs output, with a designed intensity of 10^{23} W/cm². The SIOM group produced 5.3PW laser pulses last year with a Ti:sapphire based chirped-pulse amplification laser system, which is currently the highest laser pulse peak power achieved. According to the plan, the 100PW laser will be available in 2024.



Schematic layout of the 100 PW laser system at the Station of Extreme Light of the proposed Shanghai Coherent Light Facility.

US National Academies of Science Report. In December of 2017 the US National Academies released their report “Opportunities in Intense Ultrafast Lasers”. (<https://www.nap.edu/download/24939>). This study surveyed worldwide high intensity laser activities and in particular investigated the science and motivation behind the \$B-scale, high-intensity-laser, infrastructure projects ongoing or recently completed in Europe and Asia. The ICUIL world map of intense laser facilities (<https://www.icuil.org/activities/laser-labs.html>) was in part used to motivate this study and many members of ICUIL provided input.

Progress on Europe’s ELI Projects. The Extreme Light Infrastructure (ELI) is a 800M euro European enterprise to create three world-leading, intense laser capabilities within the emerging countries of the EU. The ELI-Beamlines facility located in the Czech Republic aims to create beamlines of high repetition, state of the art, ultrahigh intensity laser capabilities that may be used to develop laser-driven secondary sources of energetic particles and radiation and to develop applications of these secondary sources. The ELI-Nuclear Physics facility in Romania,

aims to create the first 10 PW capability and to combine this capability with a world-leading, laser-Compton gamma-ray source and to devote these systems to the study of photon-based nuclear physics and applications, so-called “Nuclear Photonics”. The ELI-ALPS facility in Hungary aims to create few-femtosecond duration high intensity light and use these systems to create secondary soft x-ray sources of attosecond pulses for ultrafast materials studies. The three ELI facilities are being administratively combined into a European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC) which will oversee operations and coordinate contributions from member countries. Over the past 6 months, the ELI-ERIC has been officially created and plans for its operation were presented to an international review committee in December of 2017. The overall capabilities of ELI will come on line over the next two years. Many members of the ICUIL have participated and continue to participate in the design, construction, administration or oversight of ELI.

Nuclear Photonics 2018. As mentioned above, the ELI-Nuclear Physics facility in Romania is designed to enable the pursuit of Nuclear Photonics, i.e. the photon-based investigation of nuclear physics and the photon-based development of nuclear applications, e.g. photon-based production of medical isotopes. In 2016 the international community with the participation of many from the ICUIL community, organized Nuclear Photonics 2016 as the first international conference specifically devoted to nuclear photonics. At the conclusion of the 2016 meeting the representatives of the ELI-Nuclear Physics project agreed to host Nuclear Photonics 2018 which will occur this June xx to yy in Brasov, Romania. Tours of the ELI-NP facility outside of Bucharest will feature prominently in the meeting agenda.

US Budget. In the United States (and in France, Japan and China) historically there has been a strong and synergistic connection between the ultrahigh intensity laser science and inertial confinement fusion (ICF) communities. Many of the highest intensity capabilities have been constructed at ICF facilities either to study related high energy density science (HEDS) or to provide ultrafast sources of x-rays and particles as probes of ICF experiments. The proposed US budget for FY19 suggested large cuts in US ICF activities that would have significantly impacted ICUIL-related projects and science in the US. Many in the ICUIL committee provided letters of support opposing these budget cuts which ultimately did not occur and in fact support for ICF in FY19 grew.

Russian Academy of Science. ICUIL’s co-chair, Dr. Alexander Sergeev of the Institute for Applied Physics in Nizhny Novgorod was elected in 2017 as the president of the Russian Academy of Science.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. Barty", with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

Professor Chris Barty

Chairman of ICUIL

WG9: Updated Version of IUPAP Report 41

One of the mandates of the IUPAP Working Group 9: ‘International Cooperation in Nuclear Physics’, as confirmed by the OECD Global science Forum, is to update IUPAP Report 41 ‘Research Facilities in Nuclear Physics’ on a regular scheduled time frame.

IUPAP Report was first published as a hard copy and also with an electronic version in 2007. Since then individual nuclear laboratory, descriptions have changed. Furthermore, following the fourth biennial Nuclear Science Symposium, which was held at the RIKEN Tokyo Office, August 30 – 31, 2017, the Introduction to IUPAP Report 41 has been updated with succinct synopses of the seven subfields of nuclear physics discussed at the Nuclear Science Symposium:

‘Executive Summary’, by Anthony W. Thomas, University of Adelaide

‘Nuclear Structure, Nuclear Reactions, Nuclear Astrophysics’, by Alexandra Gade, Michigan State University

‘Hadronic Nuclear Physics’, by Cedric Lorce, Ecole Polytechnique, Palaiseau

‘QCD and Quark Matter’, by Berndt Mueller, Brookhaven National Laboratory

‘Fundamental Symmetries’, by Jens Erler, National Autonomous University of Mexico

‘Applied Nuclear Science’, by Marco Durante, Trento Institute Fundamental Physics Applications – INFN

‘Nuclear Power’, by Nicolas Alamanos and Sylvie Leray, Division de Physique Nucleaire, CEA-Saclay

‘Nuclear Physics Facilities’, by Hideto En’yo, RIKEN, Nishina Center for Accelerator Based Science.

These synopses describe the more important science questions to be addressed in the coming five to ten years. The synopses have been posted and can be found by going to:

www.triumf.info/hosted/iupap/icnp/index.html

We would to express thanks to all who have contributed to the update of IUPAP Report 41 and the published version of the fourth Nuclear Science Symposium.

Robert E. Tribble

Chair of IUPAP WG.9

Willem T.H. van Oers

Secretary of IUPAP WG.9

TRIUMF, February 28, 2018

Gravitational Wave International Committee (WG.11)

report to IUPAP

6 April 2018

prepared by David Shoemaker [*MIT*, Executive Secretary],
Stan Whitcomb [*Caltech*, co-Secretary], and Sheila Rowan, [*U. of Glasgow*, Chair]

The Gravitational Wave International Committee (GWIC) was formed in 1997 to facilitate international collaboration and cooperation in the construction, operation and use of the major gravitational wave detection facilities world-wide. From 1999 until 2011, GWIC was recognized as a subpanel of PaNAGIC (IUPAP WG.4). In 2011, GWIC was accepted by IUPAP as a separate Working Group (WG.11).

GWIC meets annually adjacent to an appropriate conference. In July 2017, GWIC met in Pasadena California, in conjunction with the twelfth Amaldi Meeting. Other recent meetings have been held in New York City (2016), Gwangju (2015), Banff (2014), Warsaw (2013), Rome (2012), Cardiff (2011), and Hannover (2010). Other business during the year is conducted via email or other electronic communication. The next meeting is scheduled for July 2018, in conjunction with the LISA International Symposium to be held in Chicago.

GWIC maintains a website at <https://gwic.ligo.org/> which contains an up-to-date listing of members, its by-laws, announcements of its activities, and links to other items of interest to the gravitational wave community.

GWIC Membership

The membership of GWIC represents all of the world's active gravitational wave projects, as well as other relevant communities, covering gravitational wave frequencies from nanohertz to kilohertz. Each project has either one or two members on GWIC depending on size. GWIC also includes representatives from ISGRG (IUPAP AC2), International Astronomical Union (IAU) Commission on Gravitational Wave Astrophysics, and from the astrophysics/theoretical relativity community, to help facilitate communication with those bodies. One member of GWIC in 2018 (Sheila Rowan) was also a member of ApPIC (WG.10), ensuring close communications.

The GWIC Chair is elected by its membership at its annual meeting in odd years. At our most recent meeting, GWIC chose Sheila Rowan (Glasgow) once again as its Chair, serving until 2019. This year David Shoemaker (MIT) serves as the Executive Secretary.

Each member project in GWIC determines its representatives on GWIC. No changes have been made since the last Report to IUPAP; the membership is given at the end of this report.

GWIC Activities in August 2017-March 2018

GWIC convenes the biennial Edoardo Amaldi Conference on Gravitational Waves, sponsored by IUPAP as a "class B" Conference. The Amaldi meeting is considered by many in the gravitational wave community to be their most important international gathering. The members of GWIC serve as the Scientific Organizing Committee for the Amaldi meetings. Planning for the 2019 Amaldi meeting is underway; it will be held with the ISGRG-sponsored International Conference on General Relativity in Valencia.

GWIC's activities in this last half-year have been focused on third-generation ground-based observatories ('3G'), via a subcommittee formed in late 2016. The charge for this subcommittee is to engage the community broadly to help formulate the best possible science case and to lay out the best path toward a robust international project. This committee has created subcommittees in several crucial areas: The Science Case, Governance, R&D, and Coordination.

The Science Case subcommittee has formed an informal consortium of some 200 scientists interested in exploring and documenting the science that can be done uniquely with 3G detectors and in conjunction with electromagnetic observations. They are planning a meeting of this group in October 2018, but meanwhile are using existing meetings and tele-meetings to move forward.

The Governance subcommittee has explored existing models for large instruments and observatories in a range of fields of science, and looked at the suitability and difficulties of these models for a globally-unified network of 3G observatories. The R&D coordination subcommittee has organized sessions at R&D meetings in the field, and found leaders to gather the status and plans in various domains. The Coordination Subcommittee has been in touch with and made presentations to funding agencies and roadmapping organizations in both Europe and the US.

The objective is to prepare materials which will inform funding agencies and panels considering the future of the gravitational-wave field and more generally astrophysics and astronomy, and to help the community envision, evaluate, and plan for its future.

GWIC is also preparing to update its Roadmap for the field, which will be informed by the 3G studies described above.

Membership of GWIC (as of March 2018)

Chair: Sheila Rowan

ACIGA: Matthew Bailes

Einstein Telescope: Michele Punturo

European Pulsar Timing Array (EPTA): Michael Kramer

GEO 600: Karsten Danzmann, Sheila Rowan

IndIGO: Bala Iyer, Somak Raychaudhury

KAGRA: Takaaki Kajita, Yoshio Saito

LIGO, including the LSC: David Shoemaker, David Reitze

LISA: Neil Cornish, Bernard Schutz, Ira Thorpe, Stefano Vitale

NANOGrav: Maura McLaughlin

Parkes Pulsar Timing Array (PPTA): George Hobbs

Spherical Acoustic Detectors: Odylio D. Aguiar

VIRGO: Jo van den Brand, Fulvio Ricci

Theory Community: Clifford Will

AC2 Representative: Beverly Berger

IAU Commission D1 Representative: Marica Branchesi

Executive Secretary: David Shoemaker

Working Group WG-15 – Soft Matter Physics
Report to the IUPAP Council & Commission Chairs meeting
April 2018

Mandate of the proposed IUPAP Working Group on Soft Matter

1. To organize/assist in organization of the International Soft Matter Conference every 3 years in each geographic region (Europe, America, and Asia/Australia).
2. To coordinate soft-matter-related regional, national & local conferences, meetings & workshops
3. To coordinate soft matter education, such as summer schools and short courses and help organize them if a need appears
4. To promote soft matter research through information exchange, publicity, prizes, publications, etc.
5. To strengthen the connections between academic and industrial soft matter research and development through outreach events, short courses, etc.

Progress since last report submitted September 2017:

The WG15 had a teleconference in November of 2017 to discuss the Plan of Work to accomplish the above mentioned goals.

Plan of Work

Each of three geographical subgroups will independently work on: (the details to be discussed at the corresponding regional teleconferences)

- i. Planning of the International Soft Matter Conferences – “Soft Matter Around the World”
Soft Comp ISMC is the working model
Europe: ISMC 2019 (estimated mid-June 2019 in Edinburgh, need to confirm)
Americas & Asia/Oceania: 2020 & 2021
 - a. SoftComp Europe – how can WG15 help further improve ISMC19 (topics/speakers, societies/industry, publicity, etc.). Use ISMC as a model for the conferences on other continents.
 - b. for Americas & Asia/Oceania-
Decide on the funding model (national funding agencies, industry, and/or philanthropy)
- ii. Soft matter community building/coordination
- iii. Industrial connections.
- iv. Soft Matter Education

The WG15 -Americas had a teleconference in December 8, 2017 in which the Plan of Work was discussed

- i. International Soft Matter Conference in Americas
Group decided to look into Boston Area for location; Michael Rubinstein will investigate MIT, Dave Weitz will look into Harvard; Decided a European model was preferable to professional group organizing, especially for the first meeting
- ii. Connection with other professional societies & groups

- iii. *Action Item: Work on generating a list*
Industrial connections
Action Item: Work on generating a list

The WG15 -European Group had a teleconference in December 20, 2017 in which the Plan of Work was discussed

- i. 5th European ISMC is to be organized by SoftComp in 2019 in UK
- ii. Connection with other professional societies & groups
- iii. Industrial connections
- iv. Soft Matter Education
- v. Web Page Design for WG15

The WG15 -Asia/Oceania had a teleconference in December 13, 2017 in which the Plan of Work was discussed

- i. International Soft Matter Conference in Asia/Oceania
1 page proposals by each country who would like to host for either 2020 or 2021; meet again to discuss in February
Concerns on size of meeting, also visa difficulties
- ii. Connection with other professional societies & group
- iii. Industrial connections
- iv. Soft matter education
- v. Information exchange & web page for WG15

The WG15 -Asia/Oceania had a teleconference in February of 2017 in which the following was discussed:

- i. Connection with other professional societies & groups
Action Item: Spend ½ to 1 hour to identify groups you are aware of in your country and international soft matter groups and related societies
- ii. Industrial connections
Action Item: Spend ½ to 1 hour to identify industry contacts you are aware of in your country and international soft matter groups and related societies, send to Michael Rubinstein and cc Kelly Chavez
Due: End of Spring (End of March, revised to April 30)
What can we offer them? Short courses? Advertising of products? Access to students?
- iii. Soft matter education
Would love to compile soft matter courses, and best lecturers to record and have a library of courses in soft matter on the web (copyright allowing) even curating these courses to something more comprehensive. Action Item: List- What are the topics to include and what courses are taught at your or other universities? Be very broad on topics for first pass.
- iv. Web page design for WG15.
Action Item: If you see a webpage that you think is particularly useful/helpful/visually excellent, please send us the link.
- iv. PROPOSALS for International Conference
Discussed pros and cons of India-2020; China 2020 or 2021; Japan: 2021
Would like Japan and China to develop more detailed white paper/1 page proposal for next meeting

Also, an informal meeting of all members of the group who attended the March APS meeting occurred.