Some Recaps/Remarks on DIS 2026 talks

Taiwan EIC Meeting

June 18, 2026

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DIS Workshop Series

The Two Towers of Bologna. The iconic medieval landmarks of the city, dating back to the 12th century.

https://agenda.infn.it/event/47074/

Overview

The 33rd International Workshop on Deep Inelastic Scattering and Related Subjects (DIS2026) will be held in Bologna, Italy, from May 4 to May 8, 2026.

DIS2026 is the 33rd in an annual series of International Workshops covering a broad mixture of material related to Quantum Chromodynamics and Deep Inelastic Scattering as well as a general survey of the hottest topics in high energy physics. A significant part of the program is devoted to the most recent theoretical advances and results from large experiments at BNL, CERN, DESY, FNAL, JLab and KEK.

DIS Workshop Series

The Two Towers of Bologna. The iconic medieval landmarks of the city, dating back to the 12th century.

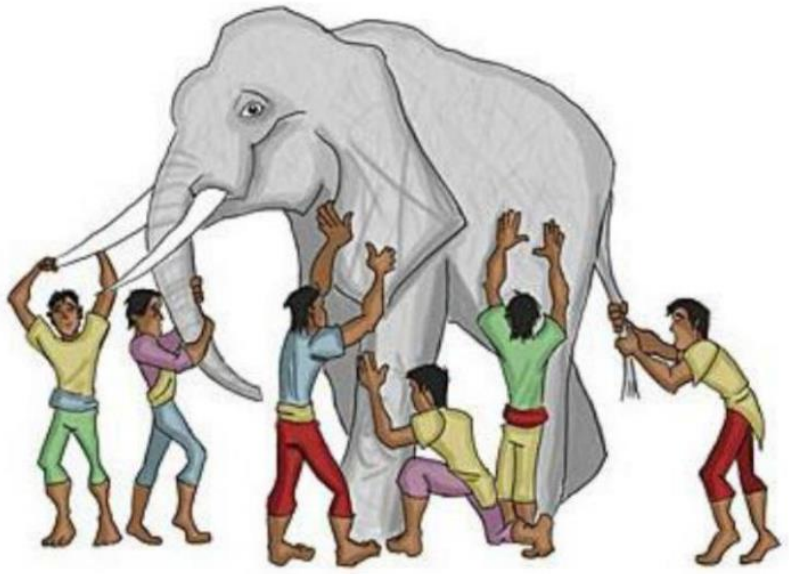
Scientific Programme

The DIS2026 workshop hosts a number of plenary sessions (Monday and Friday) and parallel sessions (Tuesday to Thursday). The parallel sessions are organized in 6 working groups

WG1	Structure Functions and Parton Densities
WG2	Small-x, Diffraction and Vector Mesons
WG3	Electroweak Physics and Beyond the Standard Model
WG4	QCD with Heavy Flavors and Hadronic Final States
WG5	Spin and 3D Structure
WG6	Current Upgrades and Future Experiments

Disclaimer

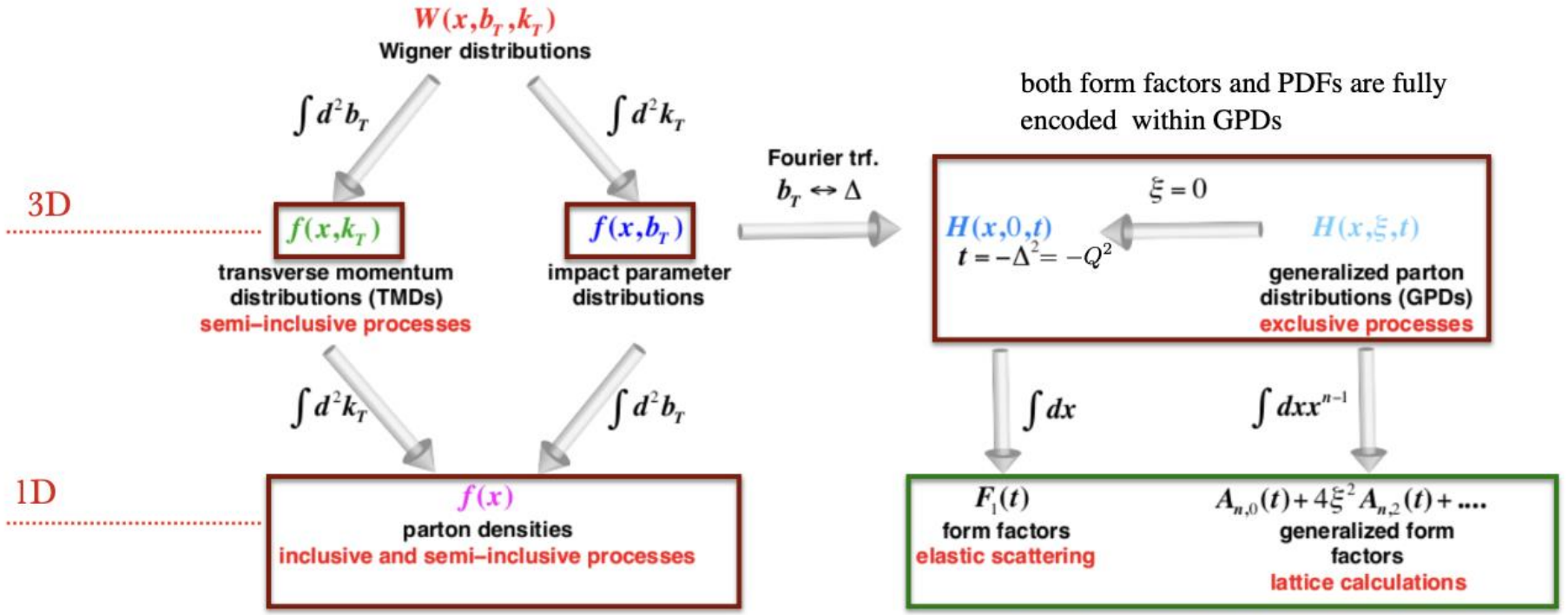
- **This is only my personal perspective. There can very likely be misinterpretations, please dig into the talks you find interesting as well ☺**



…This is actually stolen from the review talks of WG5.

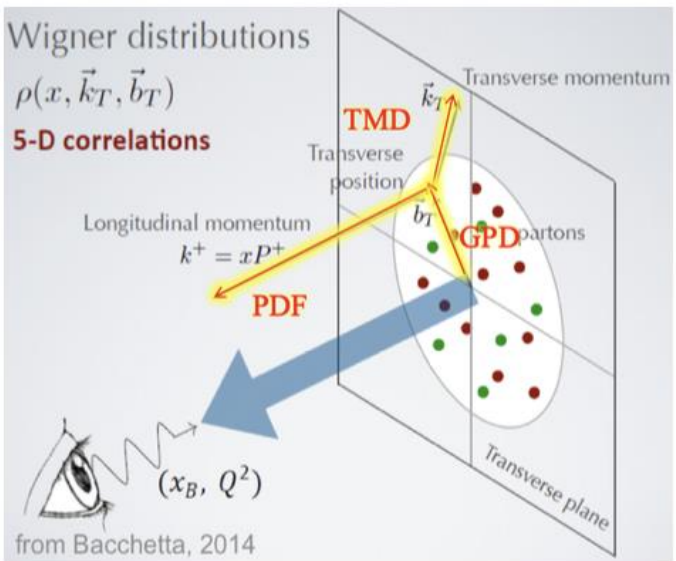
Nucleon tomography

Constantia Alexandrou
https://agenda.infn.it/event/47074/contributions/289171/



Studies in lattice QCD since the 1990s

EIC report: A. Arcardi *et al.* arXiv:1212.1701



- PDFs : momentum and spin distributions of quarks and gluons.
- GPDs: correlation between the transverse position and longitudinal momentum of the partons.
- Transverse Momentum Dependent (TMDs) PDFs: link the longitudinal and transverse momenta of the partons

GPDs

Dirac FF

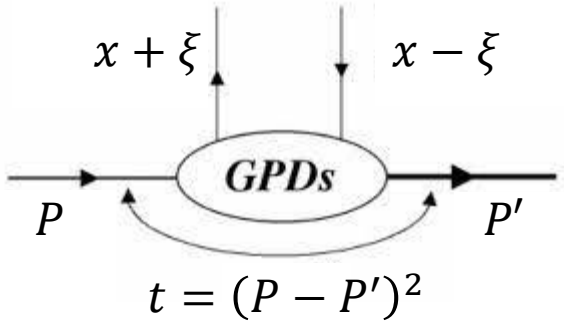
$$\int H_f(x,\xi,t)dx = F_1^f(t)$$

$$\int E_f(x,\xi,t)dx = F_2^f(t)$$

Pauli FF

First Moment

Form Factors



$\xi = t = 0$

PDFs

Unpolarized

$$H_f(x,0,0) = q_f(x)$$

$$\widetilde{H}_f(x,0,0) = \Delta q_f(x)$$

Polarized

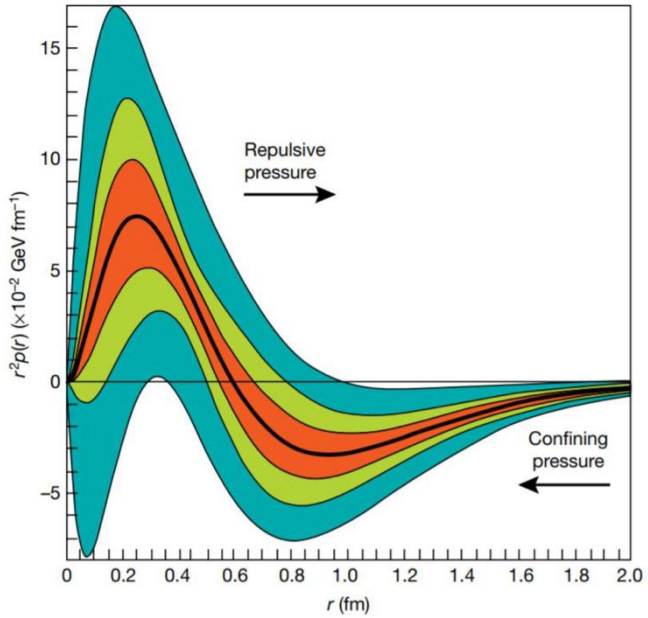
- Access the orbital angular momentum of quarks

$$\frac{1}{2} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}\Delta\Sigma + L_q}_{J_q} + J_g$$

$$J_q = \frac{1}{2}\int_{-1}^{1} dx\, x[H^q(x,\xi,0) + E^q(x,\xi,0]$$

Ji's Sum Rule

- Pressure distribution inside the proton



$$\int xH(x,\xi,t)\mathrm{d}x = M_2(t) + \frac{4}{5}\xi^2 d_1(t)$$

$$d_1(t) \propto \int \frac{j_0(r\sqrt{-t})}{2t} p(r)\mathrm{d}^3 r$$

$d_1(t)$:gravitational form factor

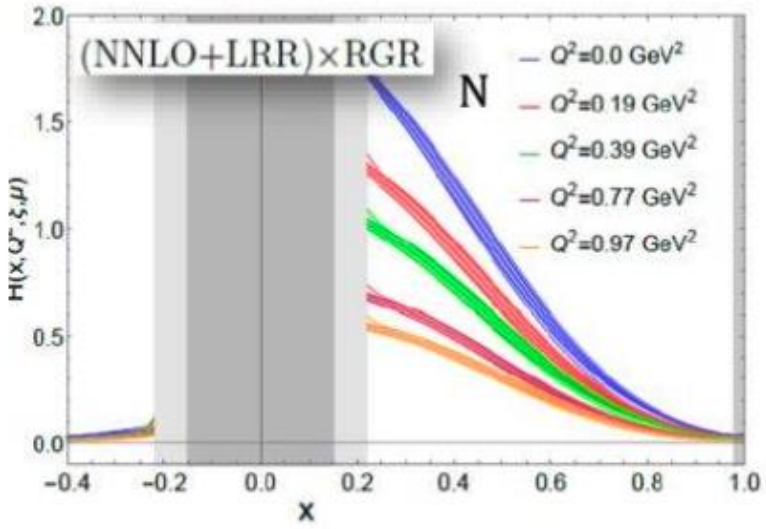
$p(r)$: radial pressure distribution

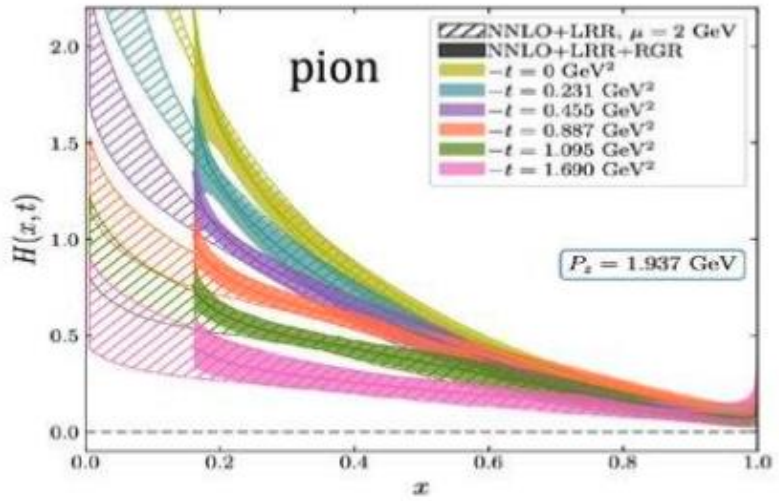
GPDs : Theory

Huey-Wen Lin

Learning GPDs from Lattice QCD

https://agenda.infn.it/event/47074/contributions/289130/





Recent results from Lattice calculations

- x-dependence with Quasi-PDF
- LaMET framework

Study of LaMET limitation:

- Logarithmic divergence
- Limitation of Fourier transformation from finite lattice spacing to map to small x
- Limitation of the idea of LaMET itself: assumes large hadron momentum so quasi-distribution can be matched pertubatively to light-cone distribution.
  - Power expansion corrections $\mathcal{O}(\Lambda^2_{\rm QCD}/(xP_z)^2)$ → blows up at small x

- Large-x → JLab result comparison, small-x → global analysis still, EIC data

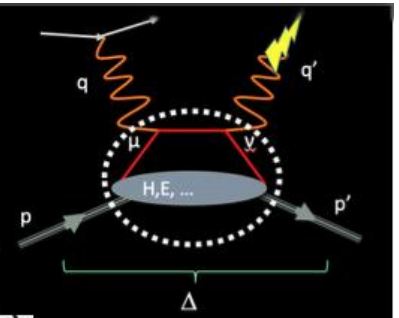
GPDs : Theory

Simonetta Liuti

Neural Network Representation of Generalized Parton Distributions (NNGPD)

https://agenda.infn.it/event/47074/contributions/289166/

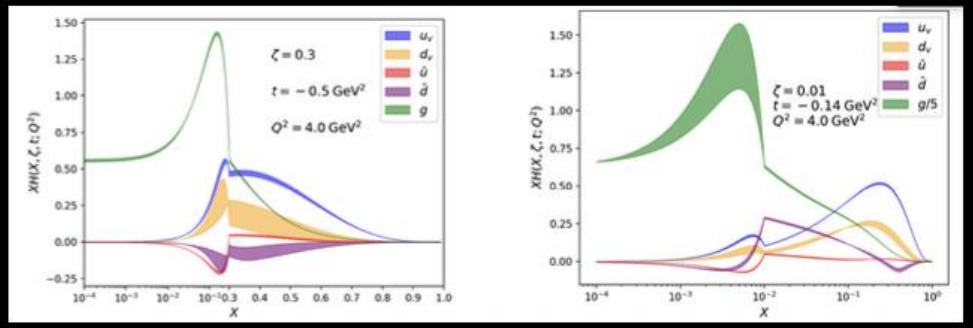
3. Inverse problem in GPD fits



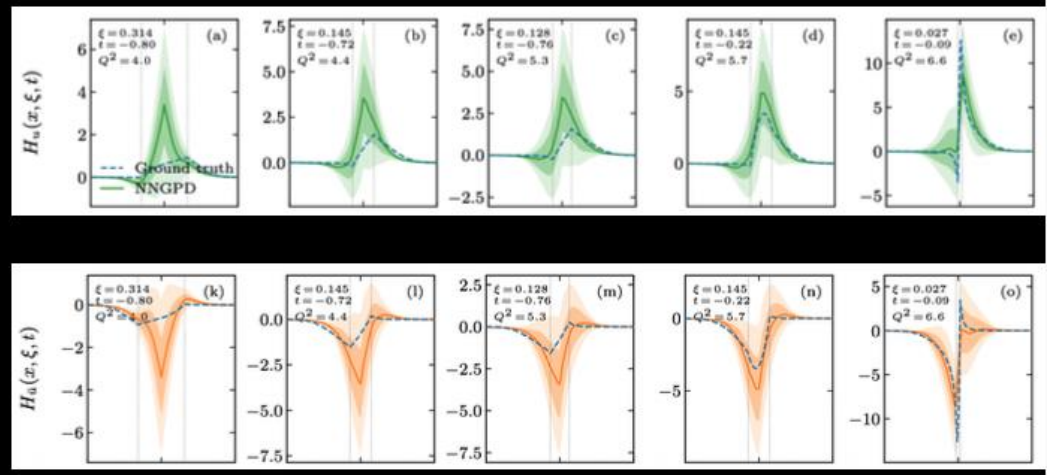
$$\mathrm{CFF}(x_{Bj}, t, Q^2) = \int (\mathrm{QCDKernel}) \times \mathrm{GPD}(x, x_{Bj}, t, Q^2)$$

Hessian based fit (Z.Panjsheeri et al.,)

$$\chi^2_E(a,\lambda) = \sum_{k=1}^{N_{pt}} \frac{1}{s_k^2} \left(D_k - T_k(a) - \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N_\lambda} \lambda_\alpha \beta_{k\alpha} \right)^2 + \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N_\lambda} \lambda_\alpha^2$$



NNGPD (Jitao Xu, Jang (Jason) Ho, Zaki Panjsheeri et al)



GPDs : Theory

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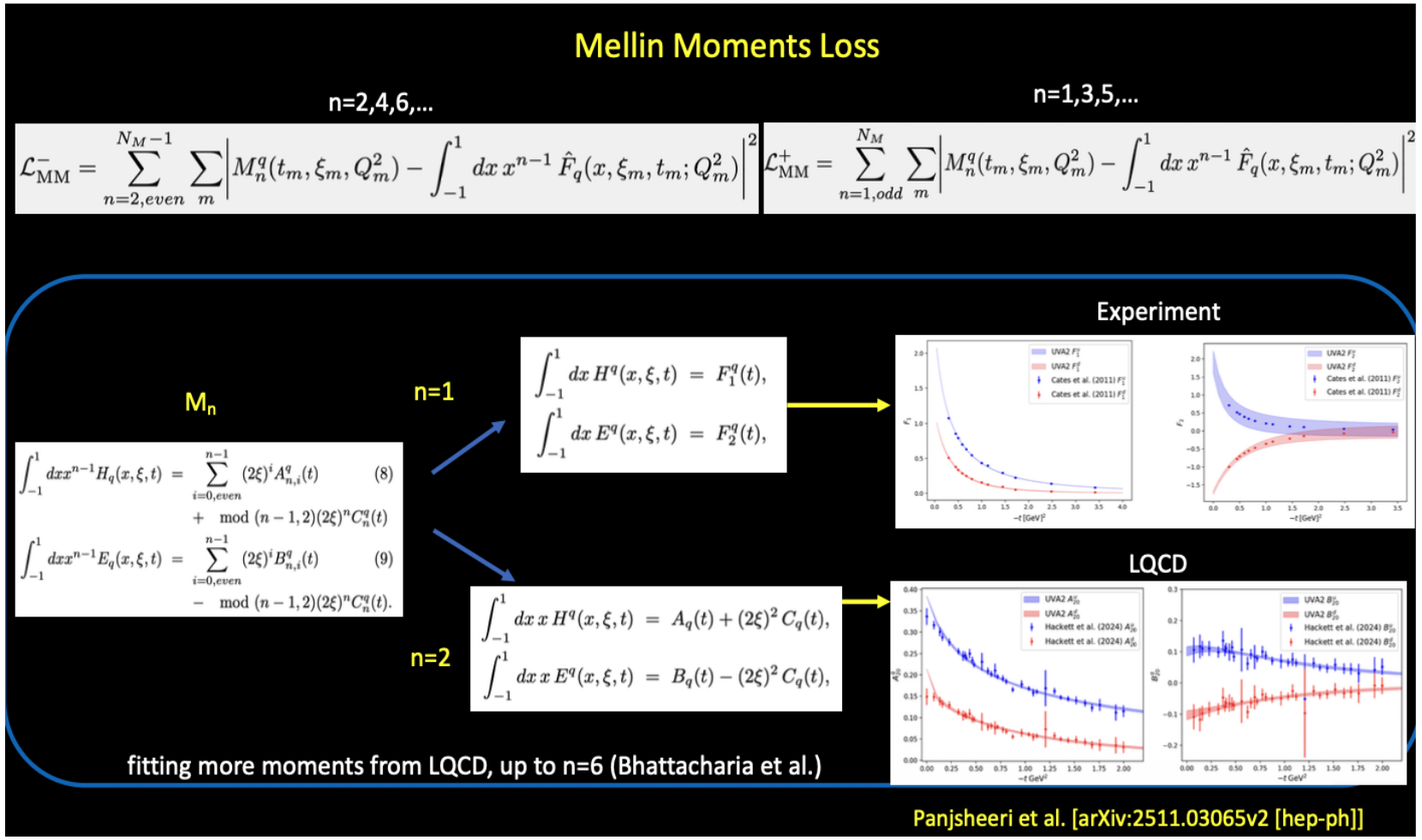

- Other Loss functions involve symmetry, Compton Form Factors...
- Use inputs from experimental data and LQCD.
- Closure test using pseudo-data generated from phenomenological model → NNGPD reproduces the main feature of underlying model GPD over a broad kinematic domain.
- NN framework differs from conventional phenomenological parametrizations, which introduces model dependence assumptions. NN framework is agnostic about detailed functional structure of GPDs.

GPDs : Theory

Simonetta Liuti

Neural Network Representation of Generalized Parton Distributions (NNGPD)

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$$M_n = \int x^{n-1} \times GPD \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \mathrm{CFF} = \int (\mathrm{QCDKernel}) \times \mathrm{GPD}$$

angular momentum, calculable in lattice QCD

experimental observable

GPD

Is knowing the x dependence crucial?

- It is needed to test the partonic property and to do images.
- For the problem of extracting OAM from data we might not need a full x-coverage: going from CFFs to Mellin moments directly
- End to End → predict Moments from CFF, knowing the extent to which information on angular momentum is in the data
- This technique applies to other extractions: tensor charge and BSM studies

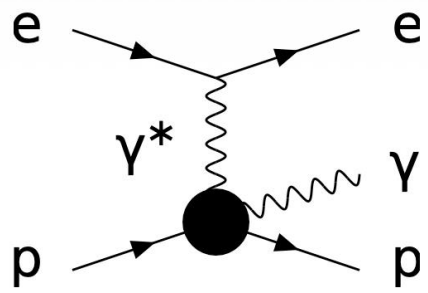
GPDs : Theory

Jakub Wagner

Coherent deeply virtual Compton scattering on Helium-4 beyond leading twist approximation.

https://agenda.infn.it/event/47074/contributions/289156/

DVCS and GPDs

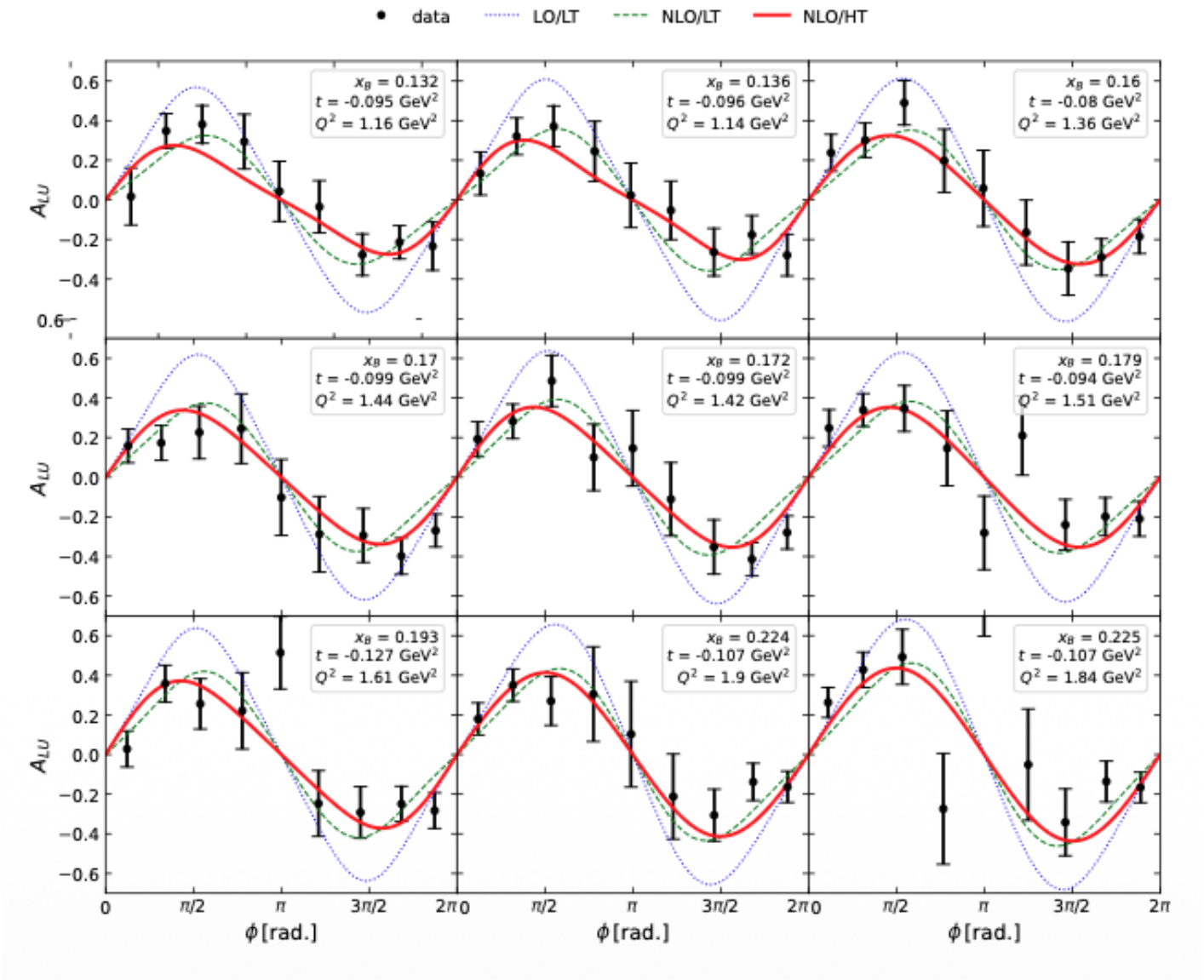


Factorization into **GPDs** and perturbative coefficient function - on the level of **amplitude**.

DVCS on Helium-4 with high precision

Why helium-4?

- provides access to the quark–gluon structure of light nuclei. Important nuclear modification effects;
- existing JLab6 data, with more data expected from JLab12;
- only one GPD at LO/LT, with one additional contribution entering at NLO;
- isospin symmetry helps reduce the number of model parameters;



GPDs : Theory

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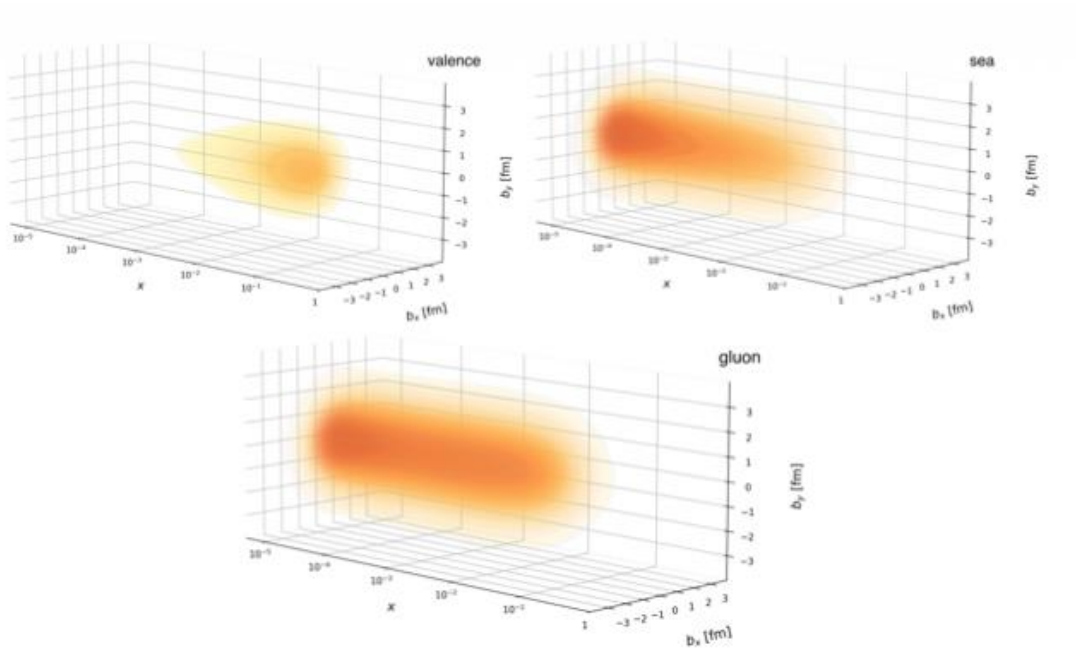
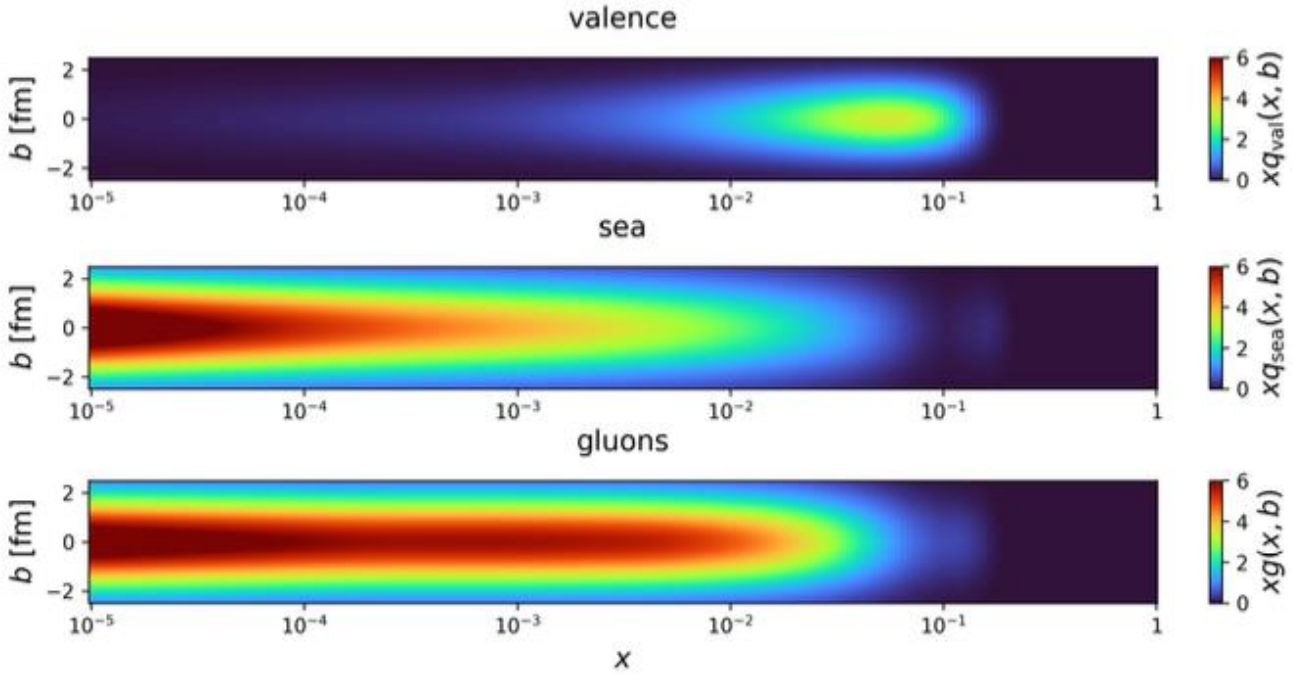


Tomographic pictures of ^{4}He nuclei, $x\,q(x, b_x, b_y)$ and $x\,g(x, b_x, b_y)$. The valence distribution indicates contributions coming from both up and down quarks, while the sea distribution includes contributions from up, down and strange quarks and antiquarks.



- First GPD fit based on kinematic HT and NLO (also with full GPD evolution)
- First helium tomography
- Outlook: TCS and other exclusive processes on helium
- Outlook: Same precision needed for DVCS on nucleons

GPDs : Exp.

Story Frantzen

Accessing GPDs via Deeply Virtual Exclusive Processes at CLAS12

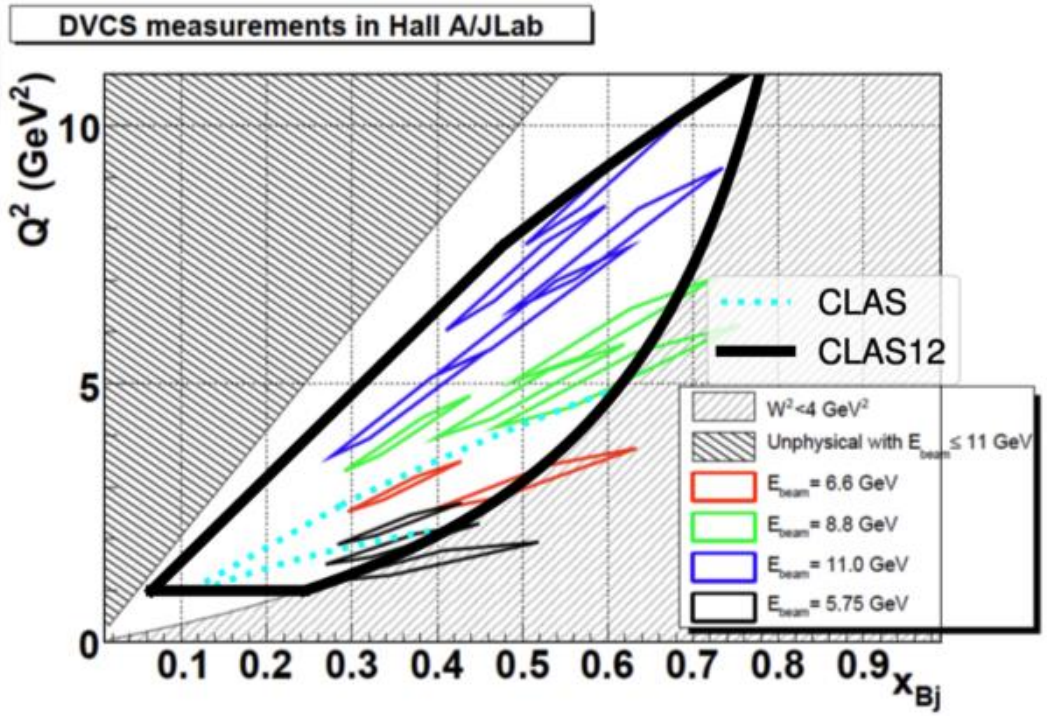
https://agenda.infn.it/event/47074/contributions/289165/

- GPDs embedded in Compton Form Factors (CFFs):

$$\mathcal{F}(\xi,t) = \mathcal{P}\int_{-1}^{1} dx\, F(x,\xi,t)\left(\frac{1}{x-\xi} \mp \frac{1}{x+\xi}\right) - i\pi\left[F(\xi,\xi,t) \mp F(-\xi,\xi,t)\right]$$

DVCS: $ep \rightarrow e'p'\gamma$

- Measured previously at JLAB by Hall A and CLAS6; ***CLAS12 significantly extends coverage*** in the valence region
- [publication pending] *S. Lee et al.* : first CLAS12 extraction of unpolarized DVCS cross section using a 10.6 GeV longitudinally polarized beam incident on a hydrogen target ($Q_{tot} \approx 99mC$)
- [in-progress] multi-pronged analysis underway for complementary data sets (more stats!) at different beam energies:
  - **6.4** GeV ($90mC$), **6.5** GeV ($10mC$), **7.5** GeV ($10mC$), and **8.4** GeV ($80mC$)
  - Rosenbluth separation anticipated for model-independent extraction of $Re(\mathcal{H})$



Cyan boundary from **CLAS6** ; **black** boundary from **CLAS12**; Parallelograms from Hall A

GPDs : Exp.

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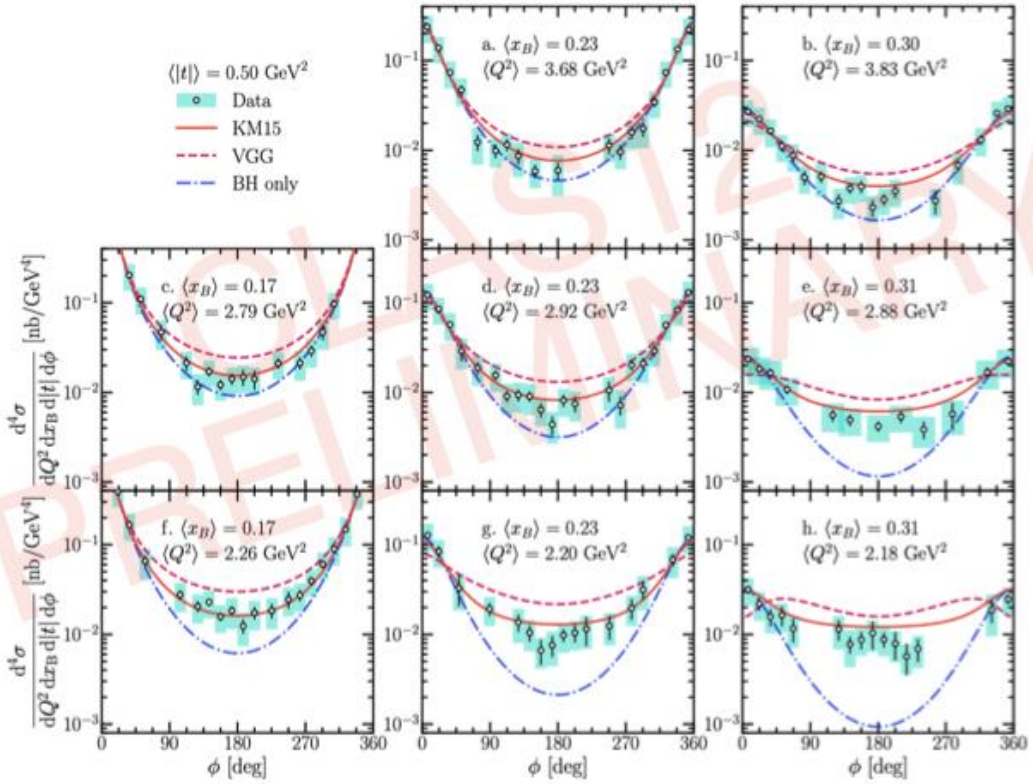


S. Lee et al. : **extracted unpolarized $d^4\sigma$ values vs. ϕ**, alongside predictions from **BH-only**, **KM15**, and **VGG** models

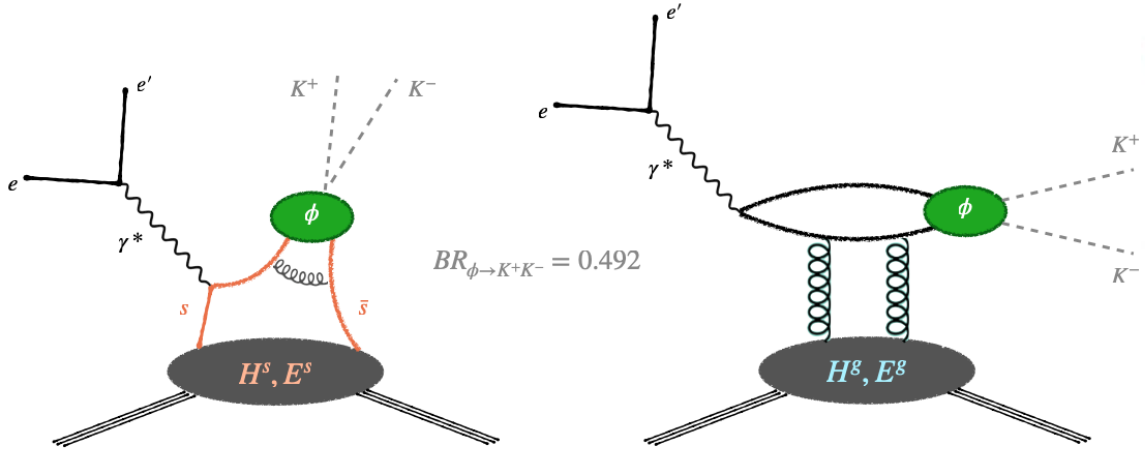
GPDs : Exp.

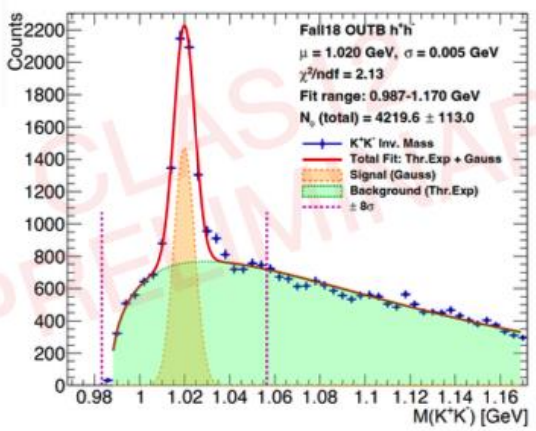
Story Frantzen

Accessing GPDs via Deeply Virtual Exclusive Processes at CLAS12

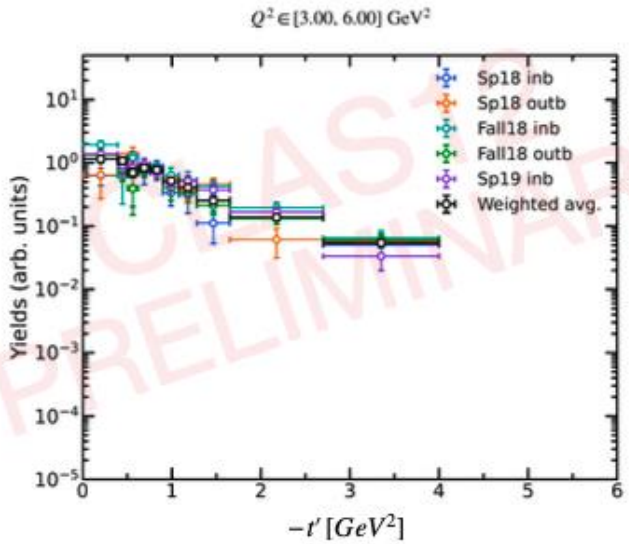
https://agenda.infn.it/event/47074/contributions/289165/

ϕ Production (DVϕP): $ep \rightarrow e'p'\phi \rightarrow e'p'K^+K^-$





Inv. mass of K^+, K^- shows signature of $\phi(1.019\ GeV)$



- OZI suppression of light-quark contributions isolates ***strangeness GPDs*** at moderate x and simplifies separability from ***gluon GPDs*** as x decreases
- Cross section's $|t|$ - slope probes transverse spatial profile; evolution with Q^2 sensitive to onset of gluon dominance —asymptotic limit yields ***gluonic radius***
- Cross section near threshold sensitive to ***intrinsic strangeness***

GPDs : Exp.

Story Frantzen

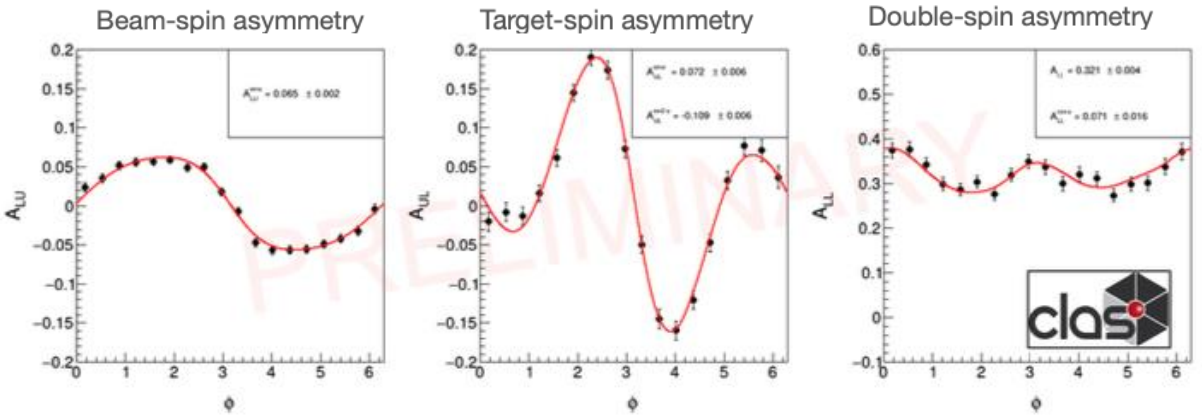
Accessing GPDs via Deeply Virtual Exclusive Processes at CLAS12

https://agenda.infn.it/event/47074/contributions/289165/

$\pi^+(\pi^-)$ Production (DVπP): $ep(n)\rightarrow e'n\pi^+(p\pi^-)$

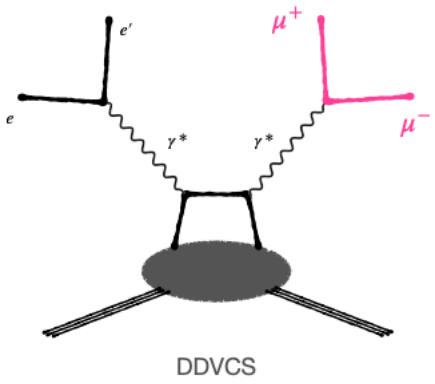
using longitudinally-polarized nuclear targets $NH(D)_3$ (data from '22, '23)

- Longitudinal beam + longitudinal target unlocks A_{LU}, A_{UL}, A_{LL} — ***5+ modulations***
- Interference of polarization states (LT *and* TT) accesses ***chiral-odd sector***
- Probes axial, long-range structure (pion cloud) and ***isospin dependence***



Double DVCS μCLAS12

- Generalizes DVCS and TCS and enables access to CFFs at $x \neq \pm\xi$
- Di-muon final state requires adjustments to detector, e.g. shielding, tracking
- Luminosity boost $L \sim 10^{37} cm^{-2} s^{-1}$ to offset suppression $\frac{\sigma_{DDVCS}}{\sigma_{DVCS}} \sim 10^{-3}$
- Approved by 2025 JLAB Program Advisory Committee



DDVCS

Run Group H: A Transversely Polarized Target

- DVCS Proposal ***C12-12-010***: first multidimensional extraction of ***transverse TSA to access E***, ***the least constrained GPD*** which characterizes orbital angular momentum, spin-orbit correlations

GPDs : Exp.

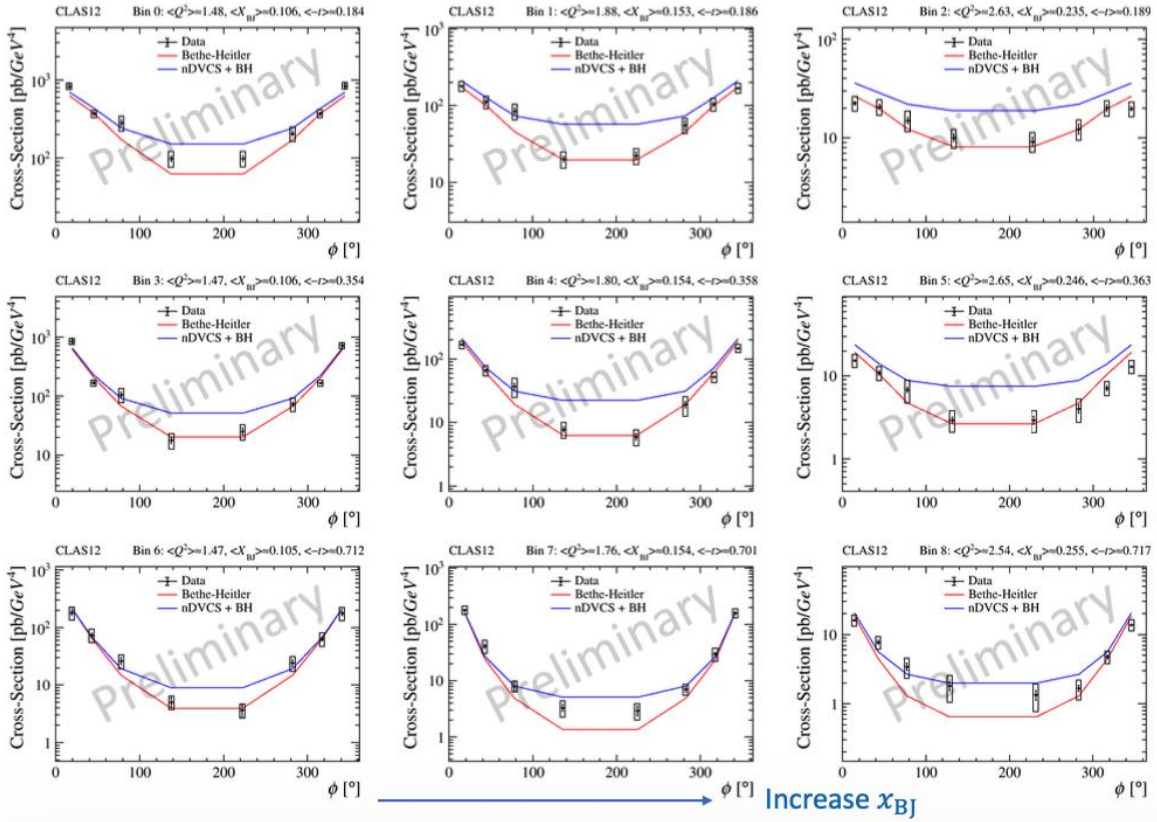
Li XU

Probing Nucleon GPDs at CLAS12: Neutron DVCS and Transverse Polarization

https://agenda.infn.it/event/47074/contributions/289132/

- The measurement of DVCS cross section from the neutron (nDVCS) can provide unique information on GPDs
  - GPD E is largely unknown so far
  - The unpolarized cross section of nDVCS is sensitive mainly to the real CFF of E
  - The polarized cross-section difference of nDVCS is sensitive to the imaginary CFF of E

Unpolarized cross section

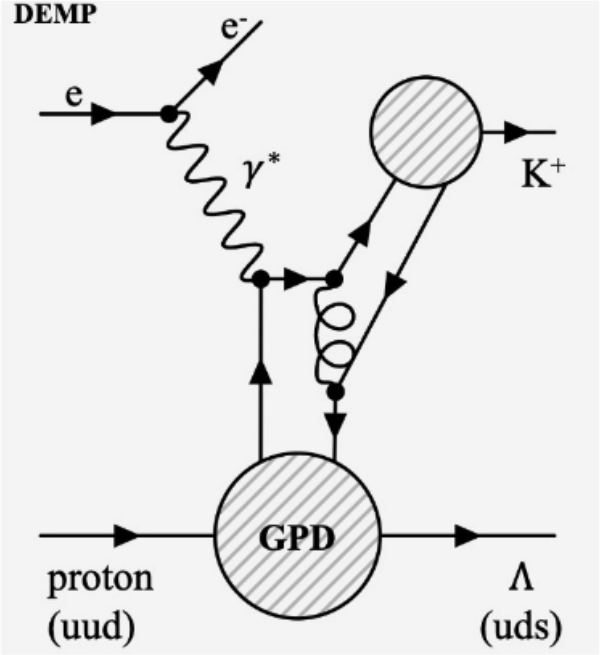


- Linked mainly to the real CFF of GPD E
- Error bars: statistical
  Boxes: systematic
- The data are compatible with the BH calculations at ϕ edges
- nDVCS+BH predictions: VGG model with $J_u = 0.3$ and $J_d = 0.1$
- Predictions overshoot the data in the central-ϕ region, indicating the real CFF of E is not correctly parametrized in the VGG model

Li XU

Λ polarization in $K^+\Lambda$ electroproduction

- Motivation
  - Probe chiral-odd GPD
    - Difficult to access (helicity flip processes are suppressed)
    - Λ polarization is a sensitive probe for the chiral-odd GPD
  - Probe the origin of Λ transverse polarization
    - Λ polarization puzzle: unexpected transverse Λ polarization in unpolarized collisions (pp, ep, etc.)
    - Key question: the underlying mechanism of Λ polarization
- Approach
  - $ep \to eK^+\Lambda$ with longitudinally polarized target
    - $\Lambda \to p\pi^-$: Self-analyzing weak decay
    - Exclusive process: Simplify the picture of Λ polarization
      - No fragmentation, no feed-down
    - Polarized target: Study the spin transfer from the target



PhysRevC.109.055205

GPDs : Exp.

Elouan Ferrand

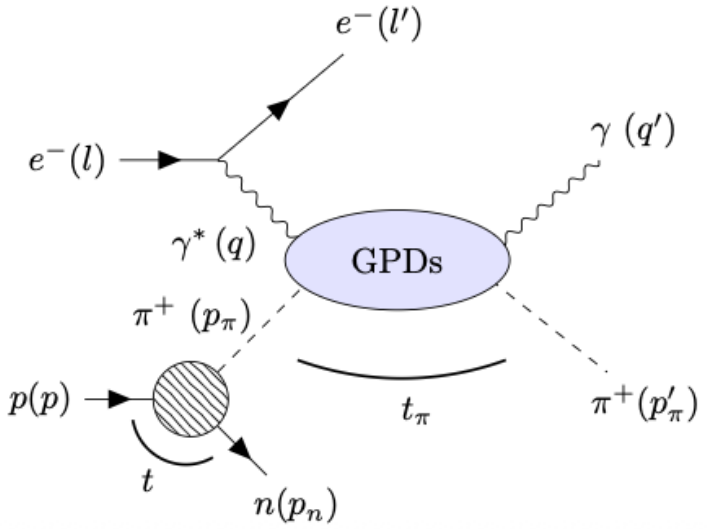
First measurement of the DVCS beam spin asymmetry in the Sullivan process

https://agenda.infn.it/event/47074/contributions/289139/

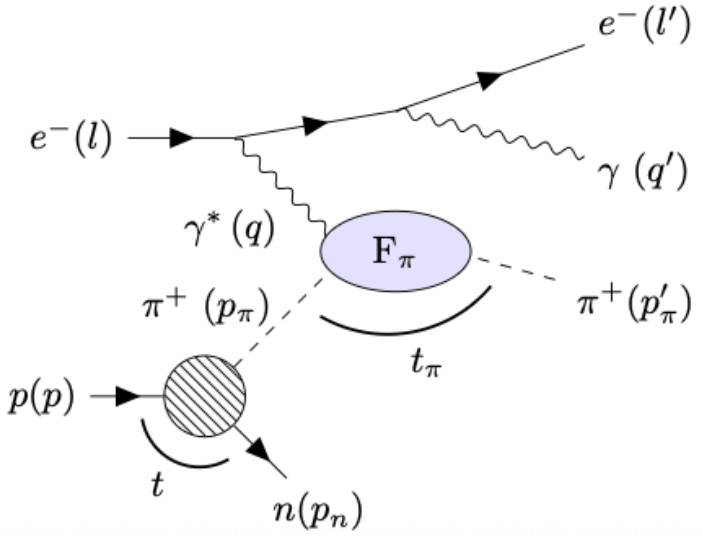
Sullivan DVCS to access pion GPDs

Cross section DVCS+BH $d\sigma = |T_{\mathrm{BH}}|^2 + |T_{\mathrm{DVCS}}|^2 + \mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{unpol}} + \lambda_e \mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{pol}}$ [3]

Sullivan DVCS



Sullivan BH



Compton Form Factor (CFF) at leading order:

$$\mathcal{H}_\pi(\xi, t, Q^2) = \sum_q e_q^2 \int_{-1}^{1} dx \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{x - \xi + i\epsilon} - \frac{1}{x + \xi - i\epsilon} \right)}_{\text{hard scattering}} \underbrace{H_\pi^q(x, \xi, t)}_{\text{pion GPDs}}$$

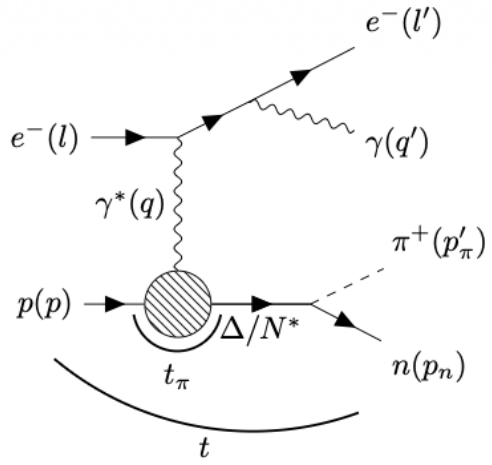
Observable: Beam-Spin Asymetry

$$A_{LU}(\phi) = \frac{1}{P_b} \frac{N^+(\phi) - N^-(\phi)}{N^+(\phi) + N^-(\phi)} \propto \Im m(\mathcal{H}_\pi) \sin\phi$$

Beam polarization about 86%

- Irrediducible background: baryon resonance transition, model estimation crucial for pion GPD extraction.

BH on baryon resonance



Elouan Ferrand

First measurement of the DVCS beam spin asymmetry in the Sullivan process

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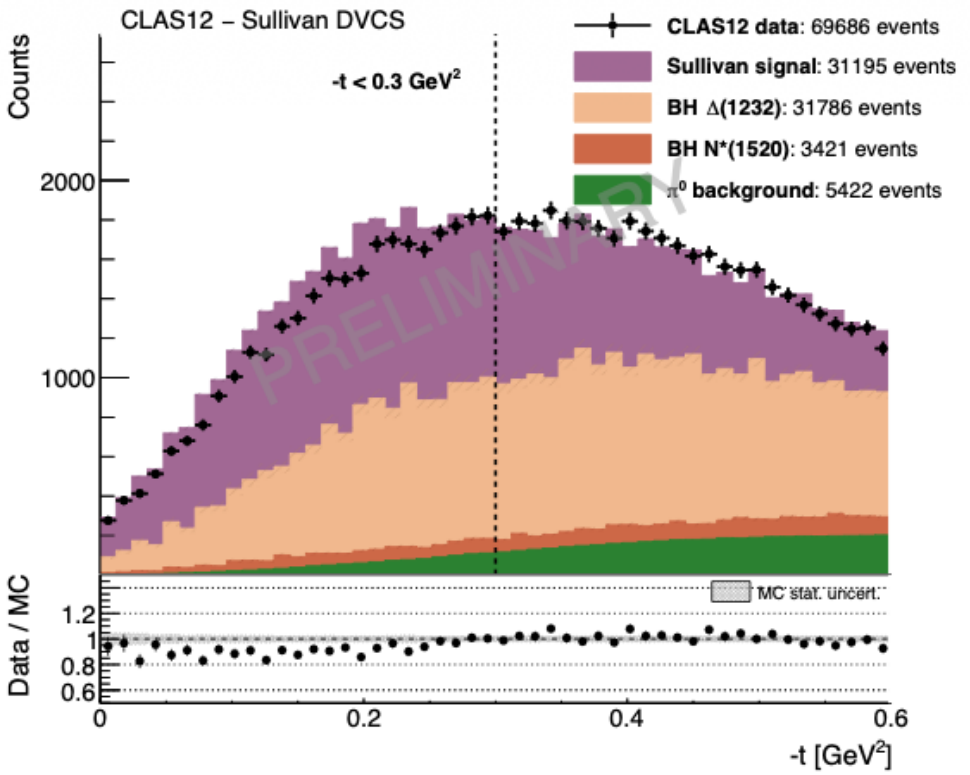
Cut on the pion virtuality $-t$



- $-t = -(p - p_n)^2$.
- $-t < 0.3\ \mathrm{GeV}^2$.
- Region where:
  - Sullivan process is expected to dominate,
  - interpretation in terms of pion GPDs is valid.

Spectrum of the pion virtuality $-t$ after the cut on s_π.

- Additional cut on the pion-photon invariant mass.
  - $s_\pi = (p_\pi + q')^2$.
  - $s_\pi > 1.08\ \mathrm{GeV}^2$.
  - Removes ρ^+.

GPDs : Exp.

Elouan Ferrand

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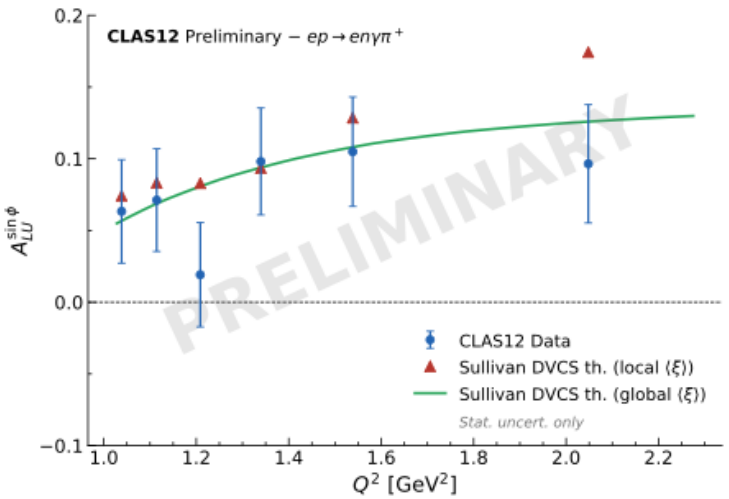
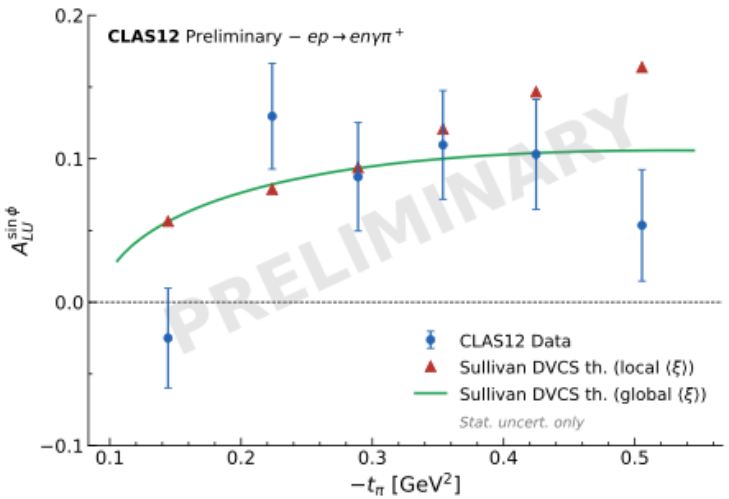
https://agenda.infn.it/event/47074/contributions/289139/

Preliminary results for $A_{LU}^{\sin\phi}$



$A_{LU}^{\sin\phi}$ vs. Q^2



$A_{LU}^{\sin\phi}$ vs. $-t_\pi$

- The total amplitude can be expressed as a weighted sum of the individual contributions:

$$A_{LU,\,\text{Total}}^{\sin\phi} = \sum_i w_i\, A_{LU,i}^{\sin\phi} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad A_{LU,\,\text{Sulli}}^{\sin\phi} = \frac{1}{w_{\text{Sulli}}} \left(A_{LU,\,\text{Total}}^{\sin\phi,\,\text{data}} - \sum_{i \neq \text{Sulli}} w_i\, A_{LU,i}^{\sin\phi} \right)$$

where i runs over the different contributions and w_i are the corresponding yield fractions.

⇓

Predictions of $A_{LU}^{\sin\phi}$ for each resonance contribution are required to isolate the pion GPD signal.

Next steps:

- Obtain asymmetry predictions for each resonant channel.
- Evaluate systematic uncertainties.
- ⇒Extract pion GPDs via the yield decomposition.

GPDs : Exp.

Hao Huang

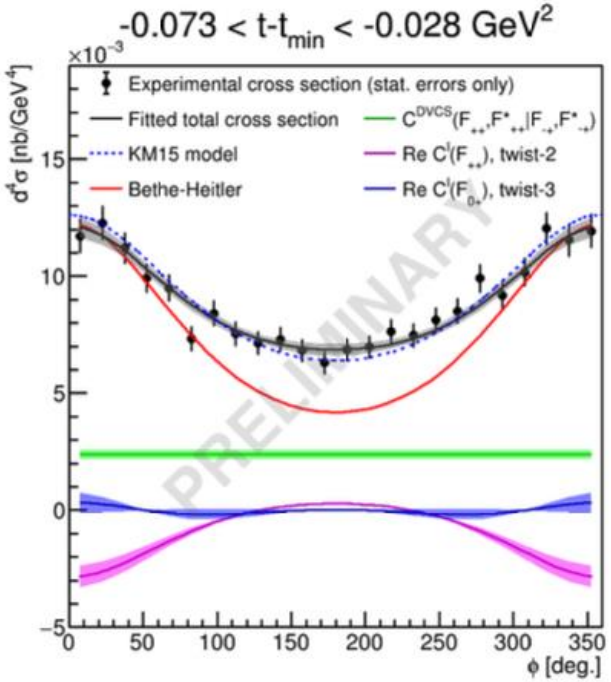
Measurement of DVCS on protons with the Neutral Particle Spectrometer in Hall C at Jefferson Lab

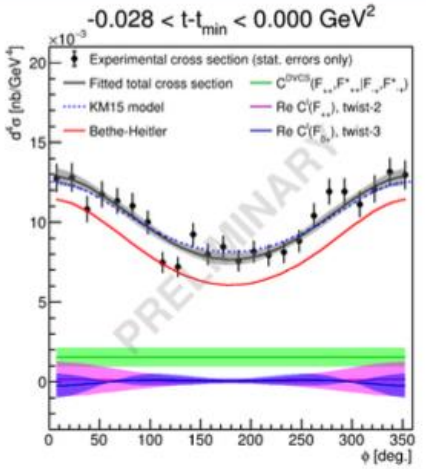
https://agenda.infn.it/event/47074/contributions/289137/

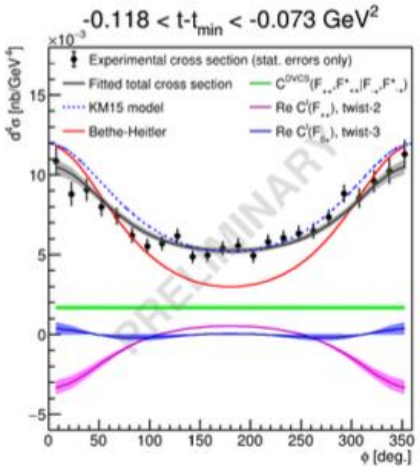
- Kinematics: $\langle Q^2 \rangle$ = 4 GeV^2, $\langle x_{Bj} \rangle$ = 0.36, E_{beam} = 10.54 GeV
- 5 bins of t-t_{min} between 0 and -0.35 GeV^2 (M_x^2 cut: 0 to 1 GeV^2)

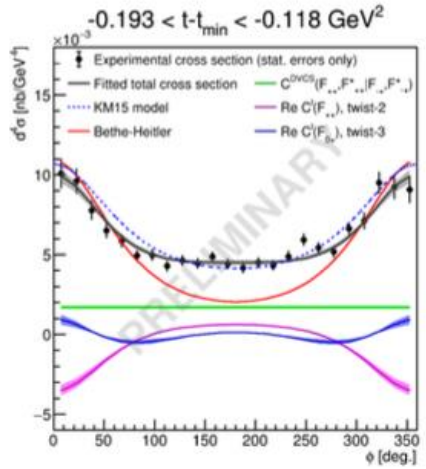
Preliminary cross section (helicity independent)

- Only the statistical errors included
- Systematic uncertainties are under evaluation
- Good agreement with the KM15 model: parametrization of CFFs fitted to previous DVCS data









GPDs : Exp.

Patrik Novotný

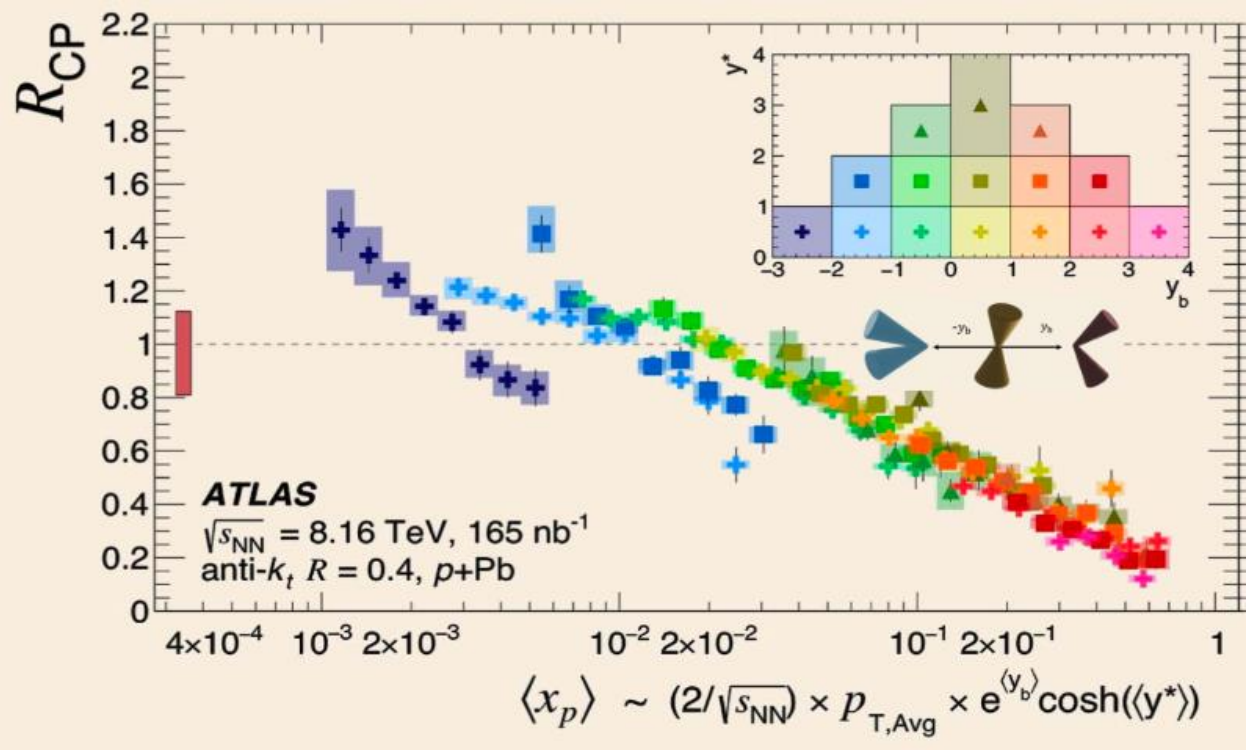
Dijet probes for initial state effects in p+A collisions at ATLAS

https://agenda.infn.it/event/47074/contributions/289170/

ATLAS HI program includes study of IS effects, particularly in *p*+Pb collisions, where FS effects are minimal

Role of proton configuration is critical for a correct interpretation of *p*+Pb data differentiated as function of event geometry

Dijet events provide full access to initial state kinematics



RCP (central-to-peripheral ratio)

- IS effects in *p*+A system arise from event-by-event variations in proton transversal size, expected from compact proton configurations at large *x*p, as expected by both color fluctuation phenomenology and GPDs

TMDs: Theory

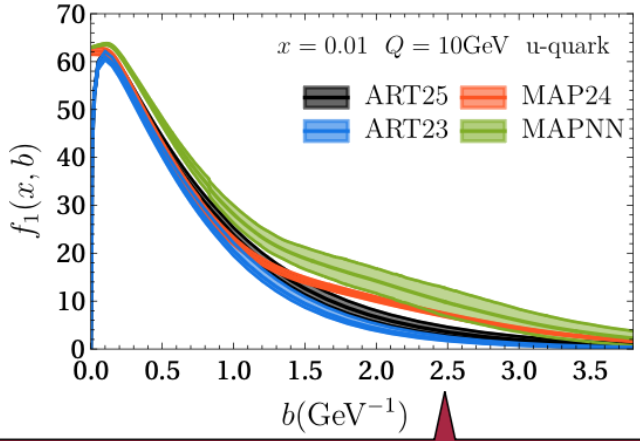
Alessandro Bacchetta

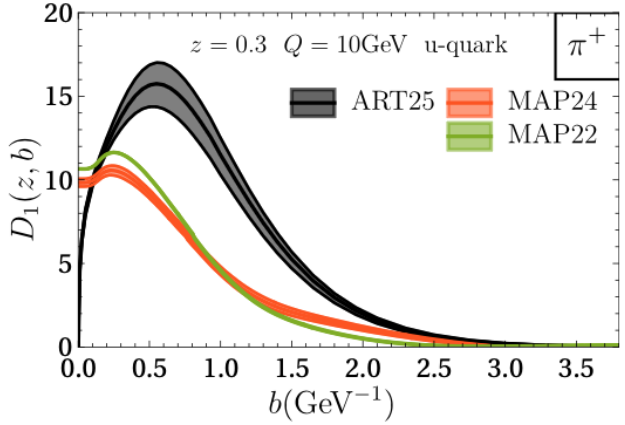
RECENT RESULTS ON TMDS FROM THE MAP COLLABORATION

https://agenda.infn.it/event/47074/contributions/289152/

- MAP24: extraction of unpolarized TMDs with flavor dependence (arXiv:2405.13833)
- MAPTMDPion25: extraction of pion TMDs (arXiv:2509.25098)
- MAPTMDNN: proof-of-concept extraction of unpolarized TMDs with NN (arXiv:2502.04166)
- MAPTMDpol: extraction of helicity TMDs (arXiv:2409.18078)

comparison in b_T space

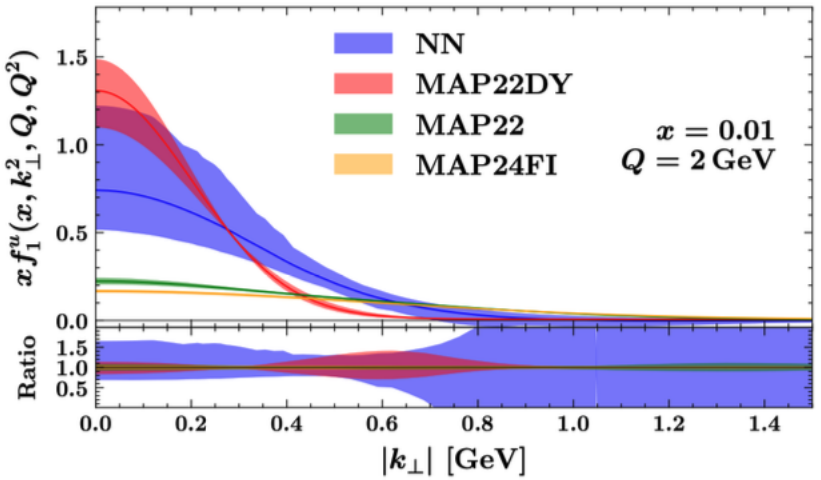




There are significant differences between different extractions.
The error bands are probably underestimated

Even larger differences in the Fragmentation Functions

- N3LL fit of unpol TMDs. Flavor-dep TMD PDFs gives better description to data



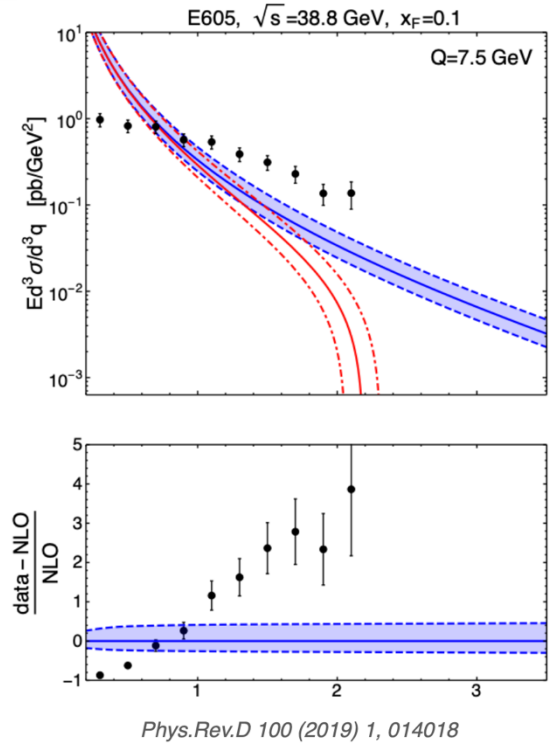
- Comparison with ART25

TMDs & Others: Theory

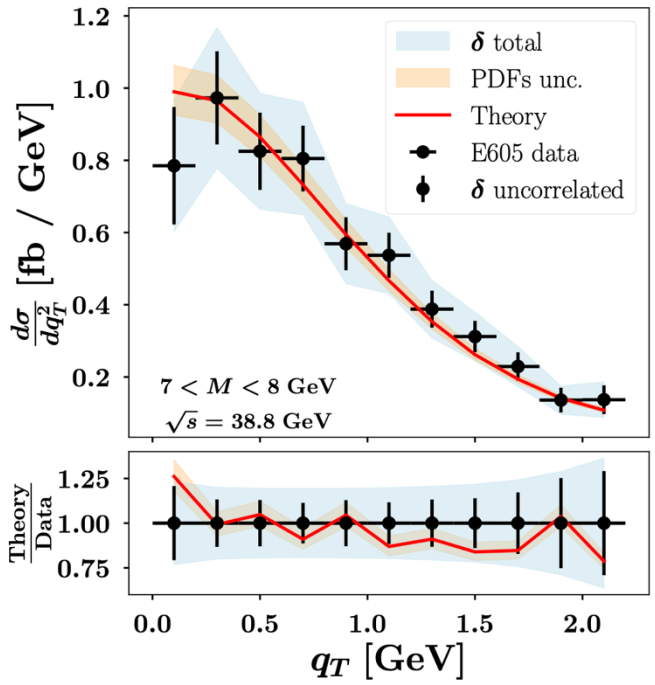
Lorenzo Rossi

Low-invariant-mass Drell–Yan transverse-momentum spectra: resummation and non-perturbative effects

https://agenda.infn.it/event/47074/contributions/289152/



Phys.Rev.D 100 (2019) 1, 014018



Starting point → ***Arrival point***

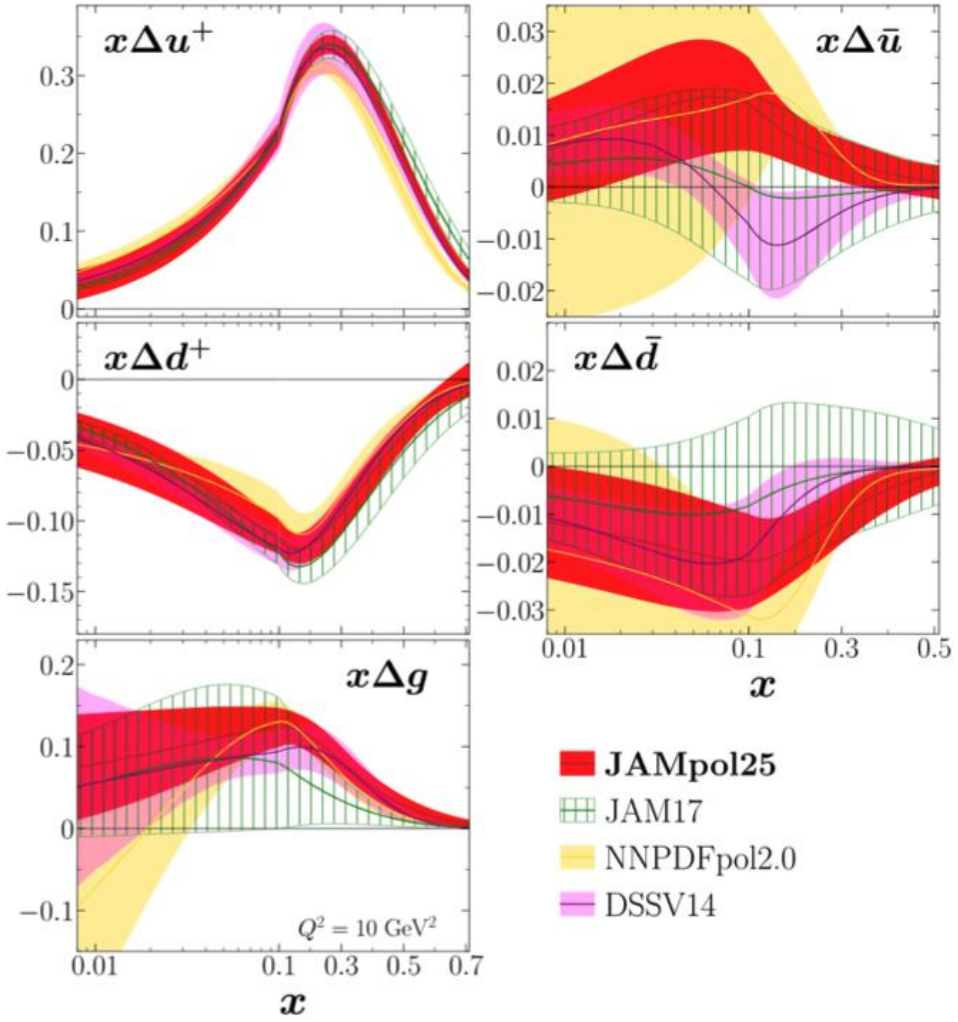
- New studies in the context of resummation with DYTurbo + xFitter
- Very good description of the low invariant mass spectrum data & good consistency in the description between high and low invariant mass data
- Extracted Collins Soper kernel compatible with literature.

Others: Theory

Wally Melnitchouk

Global QCD analysis of spin PDFs in the proton with high- and lattice constraints

https://agenda.infn.it/event/47074/contributions/290837/



Michael Fucilla

Spin-spin entanglement at high energy

https://agenda.infn.it/event/47074/contributions/289133/

- ➢ New insights from new measurements on spin-spin entanglement

- We found several interesting theoretical insights about small-x and dense QCD looking at spin correlations
  - **Pomeron** leaves characteristic imprints on the entanglement patterns between $Q\bar{Q}$-pair diffractively produced
  - Entanglement in $b\bar{b}$-photoproduction shows sensitivity to the **linearly polarized W.W. gluon distribution**

- ➢ Many challenges & opportunities

Transverse spin asymmetries in $p^{\uparrow}p$, $p^{\uparrow}N$

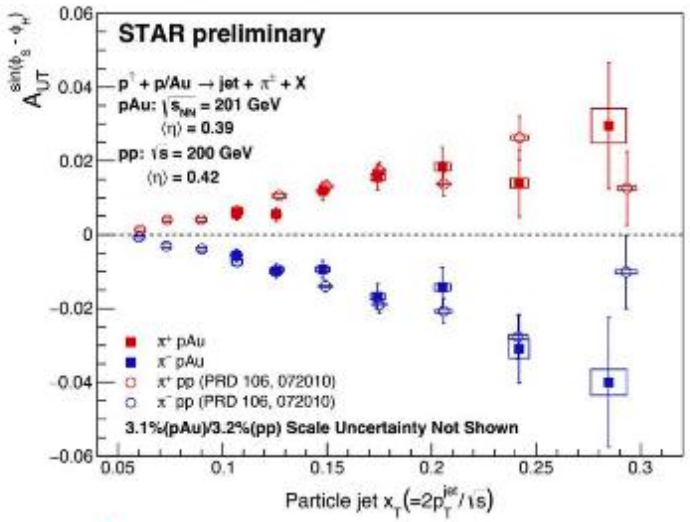
DIS2026

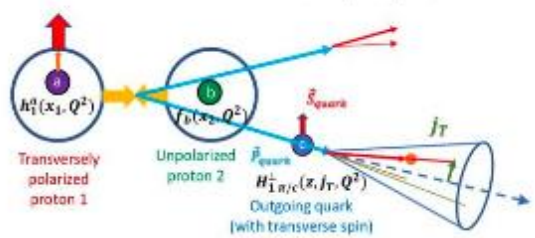
STAR: new results

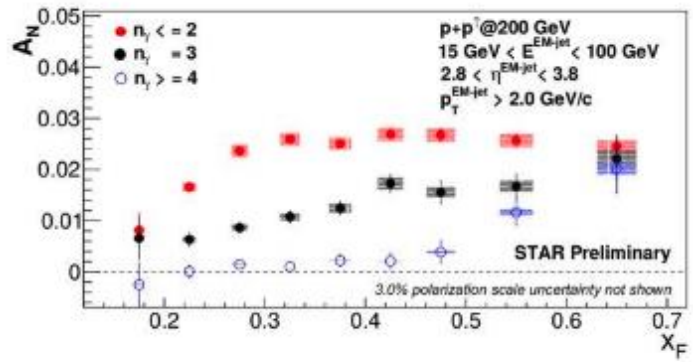
Collins asymmetry in $p^{\uparrow}Au$:
Compatible with $p^{\uparrow}p$, small suppression?
[B. Aboona, Tue]

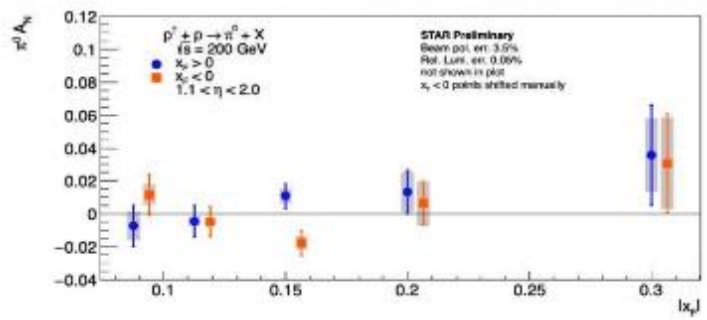
A_N and number of EM particles in a jet
A_N of π^0 at $1 < \eta < 2$, $\sqrt{s}$=200 GeV
[D. Kapukchyan, Wed]

TSAs of $\pi^+\pi^-$, $K^+\pi^-$, π^+K^-, K^+K^- in $p^{\uparrow}p$
10x more data yet to be analysed
[A. Khanal, Thu]









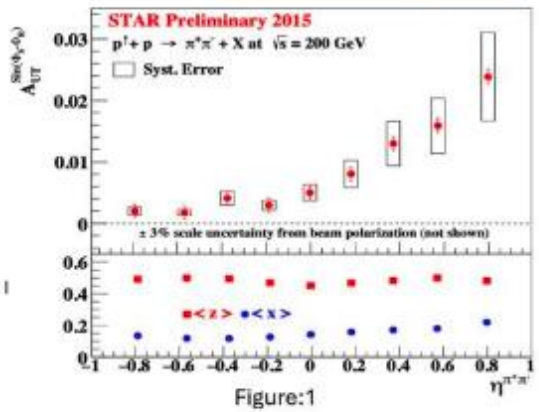
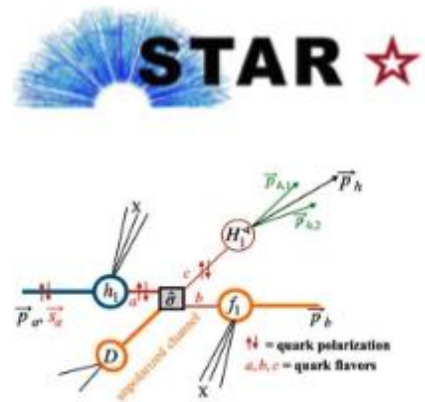
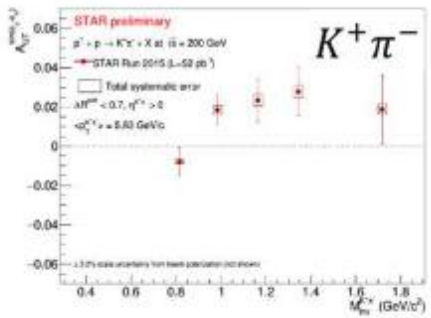
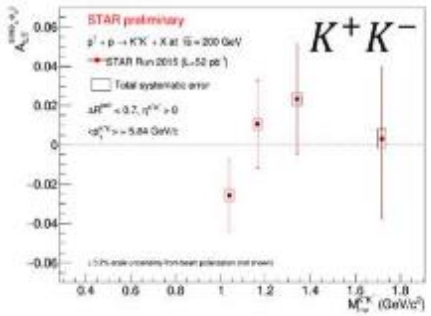


Figure:1







Transverse spin asymmetries in $p^{\uparrow}p$, $p^{\uparrow}N$

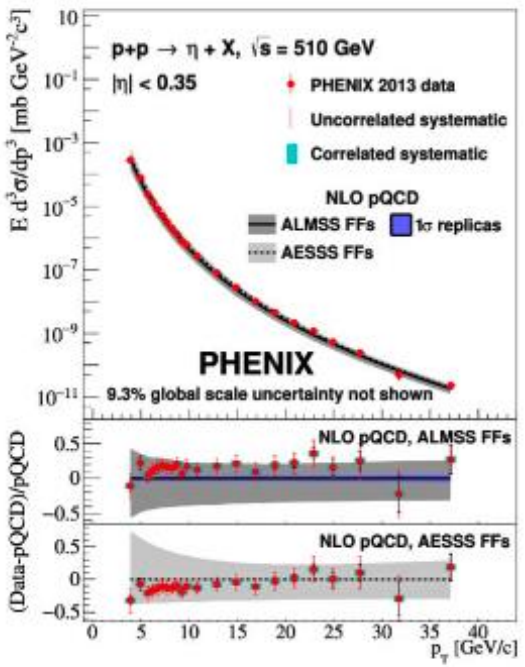
DIS2026

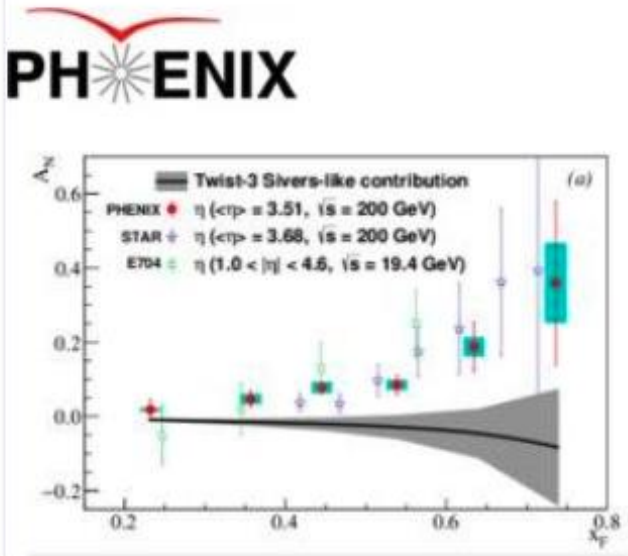
PHENIX news: η production in $p^{\uparrow}p$

Cross-section: [arXiv:2507.04896]

A_N: [Phys.Rev.D 113 (2026) 7]

[A. Bazilevsky, Wed] (nice overview too)



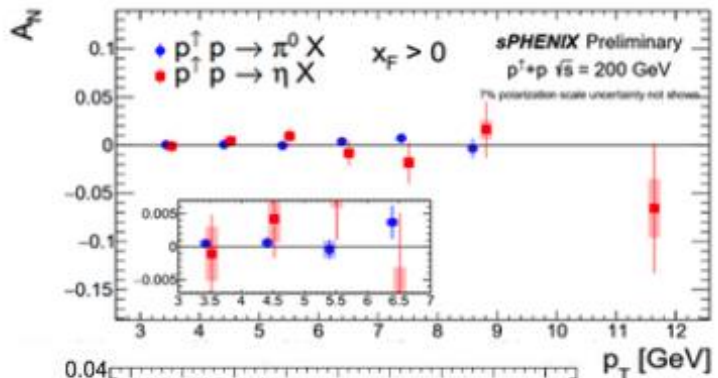


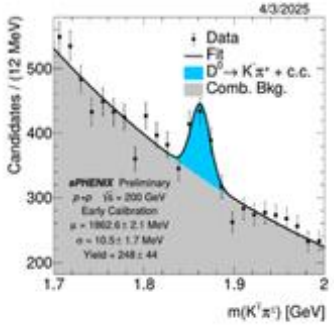
sPHENIX: new detector (2024–2026)

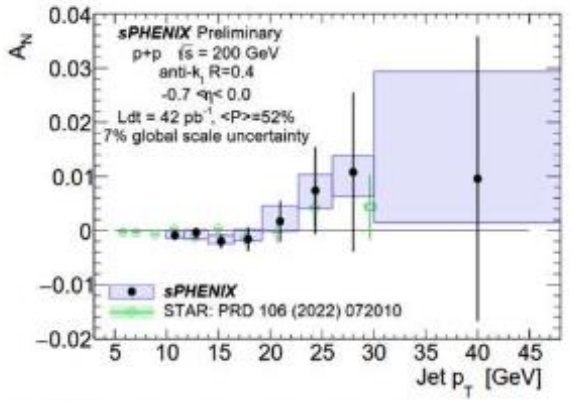
new results: π^0, η, and jet A_N (40% of data)

ongoing analyses: direct γ, D^0, h-in-jet, 2jet, 2h

[R. Seidl, Wed]







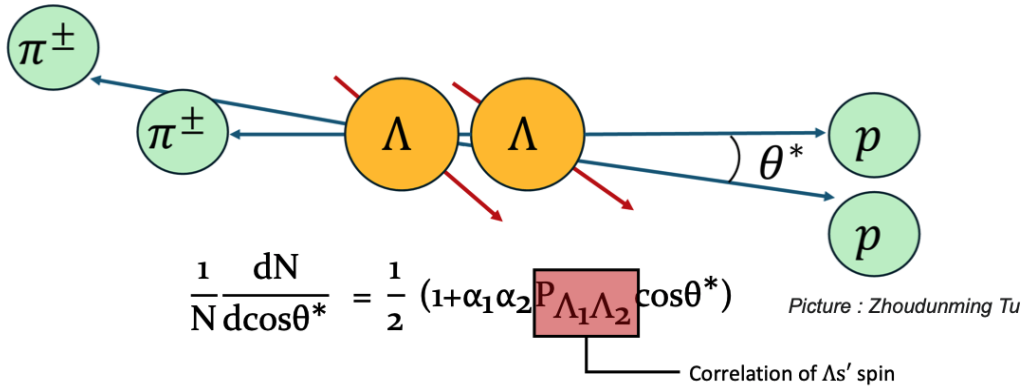
Exp: Spin Correlation

Jieke Wang

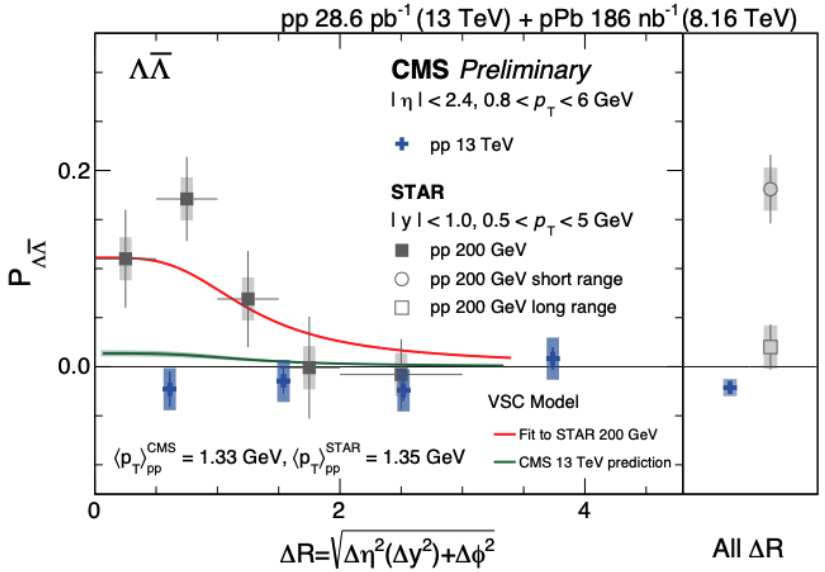
Measurement of Lambda hyperons spin correlation in pp and pPb collisions at CMS

https://agenda.infn.it/event/47074/contributions/289117/

- Λ-pair correlations from CMS.
- Spin correlation proposed to explain global polarization & spin alignment



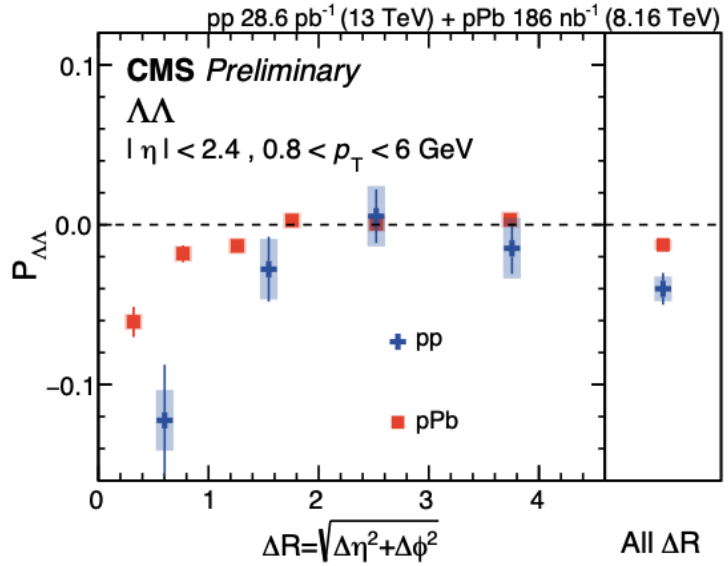
pp 13TeV
pp 200GeV



VSC model

F.Liu, Z.Tu

work in progress



Different behavior from STAR measurements at 200GeV

Might be due to different production mechanism at RHIC and LHC energies

VSC(vacuum-spin-chain) model predicts small positive values

Working Group Report Talks

Nice summaries of presentations in each working group:

- Report WG1: Structure Functions and Parton Densities
https://agenda.infn.it/event/47074/contributions/289232/attachments/149851/229284/WG1%20summary.pdf

- Report WG2: Small-x, Diffraction and Vector Mesons
https://agenda.infn.it/event/47074/contributions/289233/attachments/149840/229293/2026_DIS_WG2.pdf

- Report WG3: Electroweak Physics and Beyond the Standard Model
https://agenda.infn.it/event/47074/contributions/289234/attachments/149849/229304/DIS%20WG3%20summary.pdf

- Report WG4: QCD with Heavy Flavors and Hadronic Final States
https://agenda.infn.it/event/47074/contributions/289235/attachments/149831/229308/DIS2026_WG4_summary.pdf

- Report WG5: Spin and 3D Structure
https://agenda.infn.it/event/47074/contributions/289236/attachments/149834/229272/WG5report.pdf

- Report WG6: Current Upgrades and Future Experiments
https://agenda.infn.it/event/47074/contributions/289237/attachments/149852/229306/WG6-05-08-DIS.pdf

Plenary Talks

Spin and 3D structure: theoretical advances

M. Diehl

Deutsches Elektronen-Synchroton DESY

DIS2026, Bologna, 4 May 2026

HELMHOLTZ

special thanks to J Blümlein, V Braun, Y Ji, G Marinelli, M Schlegel, A Vladimirov, W Vogelsang, and F Wunder for helpful discussions or correspondence

33rd INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON DEEP INELASTIC SCATTERING AND RELATED SUBJECTS | 4-8 MAY 2026 | BOLOGNA, ITALY

Lattice QCD input for DIS

University of Cyprus

Constantia Alexandrou

The Cyprus Institute

DIS2026

4-8 May 2026
33rd INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON DEEP INELASTIC SCATTERING AND RELATED SUBJECTS, Bologna, Italy

AQTIVATE
European Joint Doctorate, grant agreement No. 101072344

Extended Twisted Mass Collaboration

RESEARCH & INNOVATION FOUNDATION
EXCELLENCE/0524/0459

DIS with ion beams: ultra-peripheral collisions

Exploring photon-induced interactions in heavy-ion collisions

Minjung Kim | CERN

CERN

DIS2026

That's it, thank you!