

1st Training School on Testing Fundamental Physics with Seismology

Monday, 7 September 2026 - Friday, 11 September 2026

HUN-REN Balaton Limnological Research Institute



Book of Abstracts

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Plenary session - Előadás / 36

Cosmic muon tomography

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Poster session - Poszterszekció / 19

From Cosmo-Seismic Correlations to a Weekly Effect in Global Seismicity

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Previous studies [1] reported statistically significant correlations between variations in secondary cosmic-ray detection rates and global seismic activity, with the strongest correlations observed when seismic data are shifted by approximately two weeks relative to cosmic-ray data. The main characteristics of this cosmo-seismic effect will be presented and discussed.

Motivated by the sensitivity of these correlations to the initial observation time, periodicities in seismic activity were investigated. Analysis of global earthquake catalogs revealed a pronounced weekly structure characterized by a clear Sunday maximum and a broader Sunday–Monday–Tuesday pattern.

To test whether this structure could arise from statistical fluctuations, the earthquake data were first declustered, i.e. dependent events such as aftershocks were removed. Its statistical significance was then evaluated using bootstrap simulations with synthetic catalogs generated under a homogeneous Poisson assumption. The results indicate that the observed structure is highly unlikely to arise from random fluctuations.

To further understand this result, the possibility of an anthropogenic origin of the observed weekly structure is also being investigated, including both human-induced seismicity and variations in earthquake detectability associated with anthropogenic seismic noise. The results of these tests, together with the statistical analysis of the weekly structure, will be presented. The origin of both the cosmo-seismic correlation and the weekly periodicity in global earthquake occurrence remains an open question.

Poster session - Poszterszekció / 40

Hamiltonians with complex periodic potentials but real energy spectra

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In this work, we consider non-Hermitian Hamiltonians exhibiting $\mathcal{PT}$ symmetry, which possess real energy spectra despite their complex potentials. We study in detail the generalized Kronig-Penney model with a complex periodic potential of the Dirac delta form to explore its electronic properties. By analyzing special cases, we demonstrate the effect of the complex form of the potential on the dispersion relation, the corresponding band structure, the densities of electronic states, and the spatial distributions of the eigenstates. Our analysis shows that already for real potentials of the Kronig-Penney type, which alternately change sign, the band structure exhibits no forbidden energy gaps in the Brillouin zone center. In contrast, for complex potentials of this type, energy gaps never occur at the Brillouin zone edges. Furthermore, analysis of the electronic eigenstates shows that the effect of specific wave-function matching conditions on the Dirac delta varies depending on the nature of the potential. For the real potential, we observe a jump in the derivative of the wave-function modulus, while the derivative of the wavefunction phase is continuous. For the imaginary potential, the jump is observed in the derivative of the wave-function phase, whereas the wave-function modulus remains smooth. In the general complex case, a jump in the derivative of the wave function on the Dirac delta potential is observed for both its modulus and phase. We demonstrate these facts analytically, while using numerical calculations just for illustration.

Plenary session - Előadás / 25

From black holes at the edge of the Universe to observatories underground: the gravitational wave detection tale

Author: Tomasz Bulik¹

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I will review the basics of gravitational wave astronomy, the detection of gravitational wave sources and how their parameters are inferred. The success of gravitational wave astronomy depends on very precise measurements and on quenching various noises. I will describe the noises and sketch the methods to mitigate them. The seismic noise is affecting modern interferometers at low frequencies. The Newtonian noise stems from the seismic noise and the acoustic noise. I will review these sources of the Newtonian noise and discuss the ways to reduce its implications.

Áttekintem a gravitációshullám-csillagászat alapjait, a gravitációshullám-források detektálását, valamint azt, hogyan határozzuk meg e források fizikai paramétereit. A gravitációshullám-csillagászat sikere rendkívül pontos méréseken és a különféle zajforrások hatékony elnyomásán múlik.

Bemutatom a legfontosabb zajforrásokat, és röviden ismertetem a csökkentésükre alkalmazott módszereket. A szeizmikus zaj az alacsony frekvenciatartományban jelentősen befolyásolja a modern interferométerek működését. A Newton-zaj részben a szeizmikus zajból, részben pedig az akusztikus zajból ered. Áttekintem a Newton-zaj e forrásait, és tárgyalom azokat a módszereket, amelyekkel hatásuk mérsékelhető.

Hands-on session - Gyakorlat / 26

Hands-on session - From black holes at the edge of the Universe to observatories underground: the gravitational wave detection tale - Gyakorlat

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Poster session - Poszterszekció / 39

Characterising Coherent Laser Interferometry on a Long-Baseline Optical Fiber for Seismic-Wave Observations

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Seismic observations provide information about the Earth's internal structure and its response to transient disturbances. Conventional seismometers provide measurements at discrete locations while coherent laser interferometry applied to deployed telecommunication fibers offers a way to extend seismic observations into sparsely instrumented regions, including the submarine environment.

We report on ongoing work characterising a 260 km submarine optical fiber link between Malta and Sicily (Italy), which reaches a maximum depth of approximately 4 km in the Ionian Sea. Instantaneous optical phase deviations are recorded and interpreted alongside catalogued events and recordings from permanent seismic stations in the region. The interferometric measurements capture distinct components of the seismic wavefield, including P-wave, S-wave and surface-wave arrivals, over a broad range of earthquake magnitudes and distances, with surface-wave trains observed from teleseismic sources. The background noise is dominated by secondary microseisms, with additional wind-related and diurnally varying anthropogenic contributions that influence the detectability of weak local events.

The observation of multiple seismic phases enables the interferometric response to be examined across different components of the seismic wavefield. In particular, the detection of body-wave arrivals from regional events and surface-wave trains from teleseismic events allows this response to be assessed across different propagation distances. Characterising the instrument

response to different seismic phases may provide constraints on the relationship between the optical measurement and the propagating seismic wavefield, and on the applicability of the technique to seismic observations.

This study is funded by the European Union under project SENSEI, which aims to transform fiber-optic communication networks into distributed sensors for detecting environmental and geophysical signals, improving monitoring and early warning across Europe (Project ID 101189545).

Poster session - Poszterszekció / 11

EDAT-BBH: An Energy-Modulated Transformer with Dual-Energy Attention Masks for Binary Black Hole Signal Classification

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Co-author: Ali Celik¹

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Gravitational-wave (GW) detection has become a significant area of research following the first successful observation by the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO). The detection of signals emerging from binary black hole (BBH) mergers have challenges due to the presence of non-Gaussian and non-stationary noise in observational data. Using traditional matched filtering techniques to detect BBH merging are computationally expensive and may not generalize well to unexpected GW events. As a result, deep learning-based methods have emerged as powerful alternatives for robust GW signal detection. In this study, we propose a novel Transformer-based architecture that introduces energy-aware modulation into the attention mechanism through dual-energy attention masks. In the proposed framework, Q-transform and discrete wavelet transform (DWT) are employed to extract time-frequency energy representations from gravitational-wave signals which are fused into energy masks that dynamically guide the Transformer encoder. In parallel, the raw one-dimensional signal is used directly as input and segmented into temporal patches, which enables the model to leverage both learned representations and physically grounded priors. This proposed architecture allows the model to focus on energy-rich and informative regions of the signal in order to enhance the robustness of the model under realistic noise conditions. Experimental results on BBH datasets embedded in real LIGO noise show that EDAT-BBH outperforms CNN-based and standard Transformer-based approaches, achieving an accuracy of 0.9953, a recall of 0.9950, an F1-score of 0.9953, and an AUC of 0.9999. These findings demonstrate the effectiveness of energy-modulated attention in improving both the interpretability and performance of deep learning models for gravitational-wave signal classification.

Poster session - Poszterszekció / 10

Efficient Glitch Classification in Gravitational-Wave Detector Data Using Deep Learning and Machine Learning

Author: Ali celik¹

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¹ *Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University*

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Gravitational-wave detectors are affected by short-duration non-Gaussian noise transients, known as glitches, which can resemble astrophysical gravitational-wave signals and reduce the quality of detector data. Reliable classification of these glitches is therefore important for gravitational-wave data analysis. In this work, we investigate a computationally efficient approach to glitch classification by combining deep learning-based feature extraction with conventional machine learning algorithms. Pre-trained ResNet-50 and Inception-v3 networks are used through transfer learning, and their extracted visual features are classified using logistic regression, extreme gradient boosting, and support vector machines. Two transfer-learning strategies are compared: fine-tuning the pre-trained deep networks on the glitch dataset and using the networks directly as feature extractors for subsequent machine learning classification. The results show that using pre-trained deep models as feature extractors can substantially reduce training time while maintaining good classification performance. The fastest configuration achieved a classification accuracy of 93.98% with a training time of 37.6 seconds. Compared with fine-tuning, the feature-extraction approach reduced training time by factors of approximately 24 and 31 for ResNet-50 and Inception-v3, respectively. These results show that combining transfer learning with lightweight machine learning classifiers can provide an efficient alternative for classifying transient noise in gravitational-wave detector data, particularly when computational cost and training time are important considerations.

Poster session - Poszterszekció / 45

Score-based Neural Networks for Fokker-Planck Equation Solving

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The Fokker-Planck equation governs the time evolution of the probability density function $p_t(x)$ of a stochastic process. In high dimensions, direct approximation of p_t is difficult because of normalization constraints. A common alternative is to learn the score function $s_t(x) = \nabla_x \log p_t(x)$ instead of the density itself, which avoids these difficulties.

In this work, we compare three score-based approaches which can be represented by a neural network: Score Matching (SM), Sliced Score Matching (SSM), and Score-PINN. Since neural network training involves an optimization problem that may have multiple local minima, independently initialized networks may converge to different solutions. We use the variance across their predictions to quantify this sensitivity to random initialization of score-based methods.

We further show how uncertainty in the learned score affects the recovered density by applying all three methods to the anisotropic Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process, for which the analytical solution is known. This allows exact evaluation of score and density errors, and identification of the score-based solver whose predictions are most consistent across random initializations.

Plenary session - Előadás / 23

Neutrino Earth's Tomography

Author: Andrea Donini¹

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I will first review the basic characteristics of neutrinos as the only weakly-only interacting particles in the Standard Model, and the experimental results that show how neutrinos are indeed massive (thus introducing the need for some addition to the Standard Model itself to get their mass). I will then explain how we can use neutrinos to test the matter content of the Earth, either by measuring how many neutrinos are absorbed (tomography through neutrino absorption) or how many neutrinos of change flavour (tomography through neutrino oscillations) on their path from the source to the detector. Eventually, I will review the present status of the experimental measurements of the Earth's density using neutrinos. Some simple excersises will be carried on in the Hands-on session.

Először áttekintem a neutrínók alapvető tulajdonságait, amelyek a Standard Modellben az egyetlen olyan részecskék, amelyek kizárólag a gyenge kölcsönhatásban vesznek részt, valamint azokat a kísérleti eredményeket, amelyek igazolják, hogy a neutrínók valóban rendelkeznek tömeggel. Ez egyben azt is jelenti, hogy tömegük magyarázatához magát a Standard Modellt valamilyen módon ki kell egészíteni.

Ezután bemutatom, hogyan használhatjuk a neutrínókat a Föld anyagösszetételének és belső szerkezetének vizsgálatára: egyrészt annak mérésével, hogy hány neutrínó nyelődik el a Földön való áthaladás során (neutrínóabszorpción alapuló tomográfia), másrészt annak meghatározásával, hogy hány neutrínó változtatja meg az ívét a forrástól a detektorig vezető útján (neutrínóoszilláción alapuló tomográfia).

Végül áttekintem a Föld sűrűségének neutrínók segítségével történő kísérleti meghatározására irányuló mérések jelenlegi helyzetét. A gyakorlati foglalkozás során néhány egyszerű feladatot is megoldunk.

Hands-on session - Gyakorlat / 24

Hands-on session - Neutrino Earth's Tomography - Gyakorlat

Author: Andrea Donini¹

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Poster session - Poszterszekció / 16

MSS formalism for a spherically symmetric spacetime

Author: Grzegorz Dziewisz¹

Co-authors: Aleksander Kozak ¹; Andrzej Borowiec ¹

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In this poster, we present recent results on the application of the minisuperspace (MSS) formalism to General Relativity in the static, spherically symmetric sector. We investigate the correspondence between the MSS approach and the standard formulation of Einstein's field equations, demonstrating that the formalism reproduces a known non-trivial spacetime solution while providing a consistent physical interpretation of its properties. Furthermore, the construction is extended to include a cosmological constant, leading to a new exact solution. Its physical characteristics are explored through an analysis of test-particle and null geodesic motion, with particular emphasis on the resulting orbital structure. These results illustrate the potential of the minisuperspace formalism as a powerful tool for constructing and interpreting exact solutions of Einstein's equations, contributing to the mathematical foundations of gravitational theory.

Poster session - Poszterszekció / 21

Radon Monitoring Network

Author: Edit Fenyvesi¹

Co-authors: Anna Fischer ²; Małgorzata Papała ³

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Radon concentrations in enclosed subterranean environments exhibit strong temporal variability driven by environmental conditions, making reliable short-term forecasting challenging. Elevated radon levels and the decay products of ²²²Rn are particularly relevant in underground laboratories, caves, and mines, where they pose health risks and can contribute significantly to the radiation background.

The HUN-REN Wigner János Underground Research Laboratory is a shallow underground facility with a maximum depth of approximately 30 m below the surface. Its 40-cm-thick outer walls, constructed from reactor concrete, provide substantial shielding from external radiation, making the laboratory suitable for low-background radiation measurements. However, elevated radon concentrations and ²²²Rn progeny increase the gamma-ray background and can adversely affect measurement conditions.

To monitor and mitigate elevated radon levels, we installed a local sensor network with remote data access. The monitoring system is integrated with an edge-deployed predictive model that forecasts radon concentrations and issues alerts for anticipated threshold exceedances. To address limited data availability while quantifying predictive uncertainty, we employ a Bayesian modeling framework that provides probabilistic forecasts of future radon concentrations. Forecasted ambient pressure, temperature, and relative humidity from open-source meteorological services are incorporated as exogenous covariates. This approach enables operational radon forecasting based solely on information available in real time and provides a framework for proactive radon mitigation in low-background underground environments.

Poster session - Poszterszekció / 41

Radon Monitoring Network

Author: Edit Fenyvesi^{None}

Co-authors: Anna Fischer¹; Małgorzata Papała²

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Plenary session - Előadás / 27

What is behind the cosmo-seismic effect?

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There is a statistically solid (on a six sigma level) correlation between the global seismic activity and changes in the intensity of cosmic radiation recorded at the surface of our planet, dubbed the cosmo-seismic effect (<https://press.ifj.edu.pl/en/news/2023/06/14/>). The relationship which has recently been found in public data by the Cosmic Ray Extremely Distributed Observatory (CREDO) Collaboration is physically intriguing: the available astrophysical and geophysical paradigms do not point to a plausible conventional scenario which would explain the phenomenon without an external steering factor capable of affecting both cosmic radiation, and seismicity. In the talk I'll describe the key characteristics of the cosmo-seismic correlation, and highlight the main threads of the analysis oriented on possible physical interpretations. Since the phenomenon remains unexplained despite intense efforts, I'll take the opportunity to consult the audience, counting particularly on your critical thinking skills (maybe there is a trivial explanation we fail to see), and open-mindedness (if the paradigms fail maybe we should think beyond). Who knows where this unexpected scientific adventure may lead.

Statistikailag megalapozott, hat szigma szignifikanciaszintű korreláció figyelhető meg a globális szeizmikus aktivitás és a bolygónk felszínén mért kozmikus sugárzás intenzitásának változásai között. Ezt a jelenséget kozmo-szeizmikus effektusnak nevezték el (<https://press.ifj.edu.pl/en/news/2023/06/14/>).

A Cosmic Ray Extremely Distributed Observatory (CREDO) együttműködés által nyilvánosan elérhető adatokban nemrégiben azonosított kapcsolat fizikai szempontból különösen érdekes: a jelenlegi asztrofizikai és geofizikai paradigmák nem kínálnak olyan kézenfekvő, hagyományos magyarázatot, amely egy külső, mind a kozmikus sugárzásra, mind a szeizmicitásra ható tényező feltételezése nélkül értelmezné a jelenséget.

Az előadásban bemutatom a kozmo-szeizmikus korreláció legfontosabb jellemzőit, és ismertetem a lehetséges fizikai értelmezések feltárására irányuló elemzés főbb irányait. Mivel a jelenség az intenzív kutatások ellenére továbbra is magyarázatra vár, szeretném az alkalmat arra is felhasználni, hogy kikérjem a hallgatóság véleményét, különösen számítva a kritikai gondolkodásukra – elképzelhető, hogy létezik egy egyszerű magyarázat, amelyet eddig nem vettünk észre – és nyitottságukra is: ha a jelenlegi paradigmák nem adnak kielégítő választ, talán érdemes azokon túlmutató lehetőségeket is megfontolni.

Ki tudja, hová vezethet ez a váratlan tudományos kaland.

Hands-on session - Gyakorlat / 29

Hands-on session - What is behind the cosmo-seismic effect? - Gyakorlat

Author: Piotr Homola¹

¹ *Institute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Sciences*

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A Cosmic Ray Extremely Distributed Observatory (CREDO) együttműködés által nyilvánosan elérhető adatokban nemrégiben azonosított kapcsolat fizikai szempontból különösen érdekes: a jelenlegi asztrofizikai és geofizikai paradigmák nem kínálnak olyan kézenfekvő, hagyományos magyarázatot, amely egy külső, mind a kozmikus sugárzásra, mind a szeizmicitásra ható tényező feltételezése nélkül értelmezné a jelenséget.

Az előadásban bemutatom a kozmo-szeizmikus korreláció legfontosabb jellemzőit, és ismertetem a lehetséges fizikai értelmezések feltárására irányuló elemzés főbb irányait. Mivel a jelenség az intenzív kutatások ellenére továbbra is magyarázatra vár, szeretném az alkalmat arra is felhasználni, hogy kikérjem a hallgatóság véleményét, különösen számítva a kritikai gondolkodásukra – elképzelhető, hogy létezik egy egyszerű magyarázat, amelyet eddig nem vettünk észre – és nyitottságukra is: ha a jelenlegi paradigmák nem adnak kielégítő választ, talán érdemes azokon túlmutató lehetőségeket is megfontolni.

Ki tudja, hová vezethet ez a váratlan tudományos kaland.

Poster session - Poszterszekció / 44

Nuclear equation of state modifications from spacetime structure

Authors: Aneta Wojnar¹; Anna Horváth^{None}; Emese Forgacs-Dajka²; Gergely Barnaföldi³

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In the **Kaluza–Klein** model, where one **extra** compactified spatial **dimension** is added to usual spacetime, one can consider **hadronic states** emerging from extra dimensional excitations. These can be associated with e.g., **strangeness** or higher mass states appearing in the nuclear equation of state, with a non-trivial modification to the **speed of sound**, especially in the **conformal limit** 1.

Macroscopic neutron star **observables** using a multi-dimensional zero-temperature Fermi gas equation of state with a linear repulsive potential have been calculated and compared to observational data. A regime for **constraining** extra-dimension sizes based on compact star mass measurements has been determined [2,3]. Microscopic effects of a **strong gravitational field** on the equation of state are investigated [4,5].

1 A. Horváth, E. Forgács-Dajka, G.G. Barnaföldi: "Speed of sound in Kaluza-Klein Fermi gas", <https://arxiv.org/abs/2502.04974>

[2] A. Horváth, E. Forgács-Dajka, G.G. Barnaföldi: "Application of Kaluza-Klein Theory in Modeling Compact Stars: Exploring Extra Dimensions", MNRAS, <https://doi.org/10.1093/mnras/2024>

[3] A. Horváth, E. Forgács-Dajka, G.G. Barnaföldi: "The effect of multiple extra dimensions on the maximal mass of compact stars in Kaluza-Klein space-time", IJMPA, <https://doi.org/10.1142/2025>

[4] A. Horváth, A. Wojnar, G.G. Barnaföldi: "The effects of strong gravity on the dispersion relation of massive particles in the Kaluza–Klein theory", <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2510.16631>

[5] A. Horváth, A. Wojnar, G.G. Barnaföldi: "Modified Dispersion Relation in Kaluza–Klein Theory", Particles 2026, 9, 87. <https://doi.org/10.3390/particles9030087>

Poster session - Poszterszekció / 12

Machine-Learning-Based Data Cleaning for Anomaly Searches in the CREDO Smartphone Detector Network

Author: Bartosz Izydorchyk¹

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The Cosmic-Ray Extremely Distributed Observatory (CREDO) uses a geographically distributed network of smartphones to detect secondary cosmic radiation. A major challenge in such a citizen-science experiment is the heterogeneous quality of data and the large number of artefacts caused by light leakage, damaged pixels and improper detector operation. This poster presents a data-processing framework developed to prepare CREDO measurements for statistical anomaly searches. The procedure combines rule-based image filters with a convolutional neural network trained on 10,000 manually classified images of particle-like tracks and artefacts. The model achieved 93.66% validation accuracy and an AUC of 0.979. After data cleaning, detector activity was analysed individually using exposure-corrected five-minute time windows and Poisson statistics. This work constitutes the first systematic analysis of this CREDO dataset using such a combined pipeline. Reliable preprocessing, including AI-based classification, is a necessary step before investigating possible correlations between secondary cosmic-ray detections and other phenomena, such as seismic activity.

Poster session - Poszterszekció / 13

Data-Driven Interpretation of Structural Seismic Response for Interdisciplinary Seismology Applications

Author: Mazllum Kamberi¹

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Seismic and geophysical observations are becoming increasingly important in interdisciplinary research connecting Earth sciences, engineering, and fundamental physics. From a civil and structural engineering perspective, buildings and infrastructure can also provide useful information through their response to ground motion. This contribution presents a conceptual framework for linking structural seismic response, local site effects, and data-driven analysis within the broader scope of COST Action CA24101 – FuSe.

The proposed framework is based on the combination of ground-motion parameters, site amplification effects, structural response indicators, and simplified numerical modelling. Machine learning and artificial intelligence methods could support this process by helping to identify patterns, classify response behaviour, and explore possible relationships between seismic input, site conditions, and structural performance.

Although the topic comes mainly from earthquake engineering, it fits the interdisciplinary aims of FuSe by showing how engineering-based seismic observations may complement classical seismological and geophysical data. The main goal is to open a discussion on how civil engineers, seismologists, geophysicists, physicists, and data scientists can work together in the interpretation of complex seismic phenomena.

Keywords: structural seismic response; earthquake engineering; site effects; data-driven modelling; machine learning; FuSe CA24101.

Poster session - Poszterszekció / 14

Generative AI for computational challenges in fundamental physics**Author:** Anisa Khatun¹¹ *HUN-REN Wigner Research Centre for Physics (HU)***Corresponding Author:** anisa.khatun@cern.ch

Modern experiments in fundamental physics increasingly rely on large-scale simulations and machine-learning techniques to extract rare signals from complex datasets. While these approaches have become indispensable, the computational cost of producing sufficiently large Monte Carlo datasets is rapidly becoming one of the major challenges for future precision measurements.

In this contribution, I present a Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)-based framework developed within the ALICE experiment at CERN for reconstructed-level data augmentation. The method generates high-fidelity synthetic signal samples from fully simulated events, enabling efficient augmentation of limited Monte Carlo statistics while preserving the multidimensional correlations required for physics analyses. The generated samples are validated through feature-space comparisons, correlation studies, and machine-learning-based compatibility tests.

Although the current application focuses on rare heavy-flavour hadron reconstruction in ALICE, the methodology is broadly applicable to computationally demanding problems across fundamental physics where simulations constitute a significant bottleneck. This work illustrates how generative AI can provide scalable solutions for future large-scale scientific experiments and highlights the growing role of modern machine-learning techniques in data-intensive physics research.

Poster session - Poszterszekció / 18

Modeling lepton-nucleus scattering cross sections using transfer learning technique**Author:** Beata Kowal¹¹ *University of Wrocław***Corresponding Author:** beata.kowal@uwr.edu.pl

The neural network framework allows us to obtain empirical fits to electron scattering cross sections on carbon over a wide kinematic region. Transfer learning makes it possible to adapt a deep neural network trained on one type of data to new problems. We apply transfer learning to derive a new model from a previously obtained set of neural networks trained on electron-carbon cross-section data. Using the bootstrap method, we retrain this set of networks on cross-section data for electron interactions with other nuclear targets. This procedure yields fits and their uncertainties for helium, lithium, oxygen, aluminum, calcium, and iron. In our analysis, the loss function is defined by the χ^2 , which incorporates both point-to-point and normalization uncertainties for each independent dataset. Since electron-nucleus and neutrino-nucleus interactions share many similarities, our technique has the potential to significantly improve the understanding of neutrino interactions with nuclei, which is crucial for neutrino oscillation experiments such as DUNE and Hyper-Kamiokande.

Poster session - Poszterszekció / 17

Using seismic data to constrain modified gravity theories

Author: Aleksander Kozak¹

Co-author: Aneta Wojnar¹

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We propose a novel method for testing gravity models using seismic data from Earth. By imposing observational constraints on Earth's moment of inertia and mass, we rigorously limit the gravitational models' parameters within a 2 accuracy. In our research, we focus on the Palatini $f(R)$ gravity in the Palatini approach, the Eddington-inspired Born Infeld gravity, and Degenerate Higher-Order Scalar-Tensor theories. We also discuss potential avenues to enhance the proposed method, aiming to impose even tighter constraints on gravity models.

Plenary session - Előadás / 30

From Data to Scientific Evidence: Trustworthy and Explainable AI

The lecture covers the path from noisy data to scientifically defensible AI results, including signal-to-noise assessment, preprocessing, data leakage, validation, uncertainty, and reproducibility. It also presents explainable AI as a tool for auditing model behaviour while distinguishing model explanations from causal and scientific conclusions.

Az előadás bemutatja azt a folyamatot, amely a zajos adatoktól a tudományosan megalapozott mesterségesintelligencia-eredményekig vezet, beleértve a jel-zaj viszony értékelését, az előfeldolgozást, az adatszivárgás problémáját, a validációt, a bizonytalanság kezelését és a reprodukálhatóságot.

Az előadás kitér a magyarázható mesterséges intelligenciára is mint a modellek működésének auditálását segítő eszközre, ugyanakkor világosan megkülönbözteti a modellek magyarázatait az oksági és tudományos következtetésektől.

Hands-on session - Gyakorlat / 31

Hands-on session - From Data to Scientific Evidence: Trustworthy and Explainable AI - Gyakorlat

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Plenary session - Előadás / 32

Astrophysical noise or Geophysics signal? The lunar seismicity and seismic noise .

Author: Philippe Lognonné¹

¹ *Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris, Université Paris Cité, France*

Several future astrophysical projects are considering the Moon as a very stable place for highly sensitive measurements . This includes détection of Gravitationnal waves through the response of the Moon or through free fall strain measurements , détection of acoustic waves generated by highly energetic particules , including strange matter nuggets or large interferometric télescopes .

The Moon is however a seismically active body. We present the state of the art knowledge of lunar seismology which is today mostly resulting from the seismometers déployey by Apollo . We present both the results in term of seismicity and impacts rate, as well as in term of internal structure . We also present the key différences in term of wave propagations on the Moon .

We then review all sources of lunar ground noise , rank their contributions and propose mitigations when possible . We also review how near future decided lunar mission will improve our seismic understanding of the Moon .

We then conclude on the consequences of the lunar seismic noise for future GW détection projects .

Számos jövőbeli asztrofizikai projekt tekint a Holdra mint rendkívül stabil környezetre, amely különösen érzékeny mérések elvégzésére alkalmas. Ezek közé tartozik a gravitációs hullámok detektálása a Hold válaszának mérésével vagy szabadesésen alapuló deformációmérésekkel, a nagy energiájú részecskék – köztük esetleges különösanyag-rögök – által keltett akusztikus hullámok észlelése, valamint nagyméretű interferometrikus távcsövek alkalmazása.

A Hold azonban szeizmikusan aktív égitest. Bemutatjuk a holdszeizmológia jelenlegi ismereteit, amelyek ma nagyrészt az Apollo-program során telepített szeizmométerek mérésein alapulnak. Ismertetjük mind a holdrengések gyakoriságára és a becsapódások ütemére vonatkozó eredményeket, mind a Hold belső szerkezetére vonatkozó következtetéseket. Emellett bemutatjuk a hullámterjedés legfontosabb sajátosságait és eltéréseit a Holdon.

Ezután áttekintjük a holdfelszíni talajzaj valamennyi fontos forrását, rangsoroljuk azok hozzájárulását, és ahol lehetséges, ismertetjük a hatásuk mérséklésére szolgáló módszereket. Azt is áttekintjük, hogy a közeljövőre már jóváhagyott holdi küldetések miként fogják tovább javítani a Hold szeizmikus tulajdonságairól alkotott ismereteinket.

Végül összefoglaljuk, hogy a holdi szeizmikus zaj milyen következményekkel jár a jövőbeli gravitációshullám-detektálási projektek számára.

Hands-on session - Gyakorlat / 33

Hands-on session - Astrophysical noise or Geophysics signal? The lunar seismicity and seismic noise - Gyakorlat

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Hands-on session - Gyakorlat / 35

Hands-on session - Geo-neutrinos: a new tool to study the Earth - Gyakorlat

Author: Livia Ludhova¹

¹ *GSI and JGU Mainz, Germany*

Corresponding Author: ludhova@gmail.com

Geoneutrinos are tiny particles produced by the radioactive decay chains of elements such as uranium and thorium inside the Earth. Although they interact only very weakly with matter, modern particle detectors can measure them, opening a unique window into the deep interior of our planet, most of which cannot be sampled directly. Their study connects particle physics and geoscience and can help answer important questions about the Earth's formation, composition, and internal heat production.

Geoneutrinos were first detected by the KamLAND experiment in Japan and the Borexino experiment in Italy using large underground liquid-scintillator detectors. More recently, the SNO+ experiment in Canada also reported evidence for geoneutrinos. These measurements have constrained geological models of the Earth while demonstrating the challenges of detecting such rare signals. JUNO, which began taking data in China in August 2025, is expected to substantially increase global geoneutrino statistics thanks to its large target mass and excellent detector performance.

The 1.5-hour lecture will introduce the basic physics of neutrinos and geoneutrinos, explain how these elusive particles are detected, and show how particle-physics experiments can help us investigate the Earth's interior. It will also review current experiments and future prospects. During the subsequent 1.5-hour hands-on session, participants will use illustrative examples and simple calculations to explore the relevant physical scales, learn the key principles of geoneutrino detection, and develop an intuitive sense of how geoneutrino analyses are performed and interpreted.

A geoneutrínók rendkívül kis tömegű részecskék, amelyek a Föld belsejében található elemek, például az urán és a tórium radioaktív bomlási láncában keletkeznek. Bár az anyaggal csak nagyon gyengén lépnek kölcsönhatásba, a modern részecskedetektorok képesek mérni őket, és ez egyedülálló lehetőséget kínál bolygónk mély belső szerkezetének vizsgálatára, amelynek nagy részéből közvetlenül nem tudunk mintát venni. Tanulmányozásuk összekapcsolja a részecskefizikát és a földtudományokat, és hozzájárulhat a Föld kialakulásával, összetételével és belső hőtermelésével kapcsolatos fontos kérdések megválaszolásához.

A geoneutrínókat először a japán KamLAND, illetve az olaszországi Borexino kísérlet detektálta nagy, föld alatti folyadékszcintillátoros detektorok segítségével. Újabban a kanadai SNO+ kísérlet is beszámolt geoneutrínók jelenlétére utaló eredményekről. Ezek a mérések korlátozták, illetve pontosították a Föld geológiai modelljeit, miközben azt is megmutatták, milyen nehézségekkel jár az ilyen ritka jelek detektálása. A Kínában 2025 augusztusában adatgyűjtést megkezdő JUNO kísérlet nagy céltömegének és kiváló detektorteljesítményének köszönhetően várhatóan jelentősen növeli majd a világ geoneutrínó-méréseinek statisztikai pontosságát.

A másfél órás előadás bemutatja a neutrínók és geoneutrínók fizikájának alapjait, ismerteti, hogyan detektálhatók ezek a nehezen észlelhető részecskék, valamint azt, miként segíthetnek a részecskefizikai kísérletek a Föld belső szerkezetének vizsgálatában. Emellett áttekintést ad a jelenlegi kísérletekről és a jövőbeli lehetőségekről is.

Az ezt követő másfél órás gyakorlati foglalkozás során a résztvevők szemléltető példák és egyszerű számítások segítségével vizsgálják meg a releváns fizikai skálákat, megismerik a geoneutrínó-detektálás legfontosabb alapelveit, és intuitív képet alakítanak ki arról, hogyan végzik és értelmezik a geoneutrínó-analíziseket.

Plenary session - Előadás / 34

Geo-neutrinos: a new tool to study the Earth.

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Poster session - Poszterszekció / 20

Nonlinear dynamics and attractor reconstruction of complex physiological time series: an ECG analysis

Authors: Elisabetta Ellettari¹; Giacomo Nasuti¹

¹ *University of Parma*

Corresponding Author: nasutigiaco@gmail.com

This study investigates the presence of deterministic chaos in human cardiac dynamics by analyzing electrocardiographic (ECG) time series through the framework of nonlinear dynamics. Although the heartbeat exhibits a macroscopic rhythm, secondary fluctuations display complex, irregular patterns characteristic of non-linear systems. The scalar time series was analyzed using spectral decomposition and phase-space reconstruction techniques, relying on Takens' embedding theorem to recover the underlying strange attractor. The optimal embedding

dimension was determined via the False Nearest Neighbors (FNN) algorithm, indicating a high-dimensional deterministic structure requiring at least six dimensions. Furthermore, the local instability and sensitivity to initial conditions—a hallmark of chaotic systems—were quantified by estimating the maximal Lyapunov exponent using Rosenstein’s algorithm, yielding a positive value (1.5). Importantly, the methodology employed here is entirely general and can be directly translated to the analysis of any complex observational time series—ranging from cardiovascular fluctuations to geophysical and seismological data. These results demonstrate that complex signals often exhibit signatures of low-dimensional deterministic chaos rather than pure stochastic noise, providing a versatile framework for studying critical dynamics and synchronization phenomena across different physical systems.

Poster session - Poszterszekció / 9

Thermodynamically modified theories of Newtonian gravity

Author: Máté Pszota¹

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By investigating Newtonian gravity within the framework of nonequilibrium thermodynamics it is possible to use specific energy density with up to 3rd order gradient dependency. Assuming a cross-effect between the mechanical and gravitational terms of the thermodynamic forces and fluxes arising from the specific entropy production rate, a generalised, and via the cross-effect, a modified Poisson’s equation is obtained for the gravitational field. The resulting general field equation allows us to compare models with different gravitational energy densities. The resulting nonrelativistic modified gravity may allow the explanation of various astrophysical phenomena, which are usually attributed to Dark Matter, or may help the analysis of Solar-system level tests of the effects of corrections to Newtonian (e.g. by the introduction of Yukawa-like terms).

Poster session - Poszterszekció / 43

Comparing different equalities of Eötvös’ measurements of the weak equivalence principle

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The weak equivalence principle is a basic assumption of physics. It has been tested multiple times throughout history, with the greatest improvement in accuracy being Loránd Eötvös’ measurements with a torsion balance at the beginning of the twentieth century. Decades later, however, a systematic error was found in his measurements, still unexplained today. In order to find an explanation, new efforts were made to replicate the measurement in the original way. During my work, I addressed the error estimation of Eötvös’ equations. For this, I went through the derivation, understanding nontrivial steps, and explored the neglected terms and approximations. While doing so, I realised that the final result can not only be calculated from the final approximating formula, but also from the more accurate intermediate

formulas. Therefore, I compared the results obtained from these with those from the final equations. I performed the calculations for multiple measurements and used the standard deviation as the error. Although the results of different calculations were of the same order of magnitude, their values were different. This can be caused by the different assumptions of different methods.

Poster session - Poszterszekció / 15

Analysis and characterisation of a single flare of the blazar BL Lacertae

Authors: Jelena Strisković^{None}; Rafaela Hujbert^{None}

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This thesis consists of two parts: theoretical and research. The theoretical part briefly presents the history and classification of gamma rays, describes the mechanisms of their origin and the instruments used for their detection, with emphasis on the Fermi-LAT satellite. Special attention is given to active galactic nuclei and their subclass blazars, with a detailed focus on the blazar BL Lacertae. In the research part, an analysis of data collected by the Fermi-LAT satellite for the entire year 2020 was carried out using the easyFermi software. The results show increased blazar activity between August and October 2020, with the highest activity recorded on 6 October 2020, when the most intense flare of BL Lacertae was detected. The analysed light curves and spectral energy distributions confirm a high level of radiation during that period.

Plenary session - Előadás / 37

The Basics of Seismics and Muography

Author: Gergely Surányi¹

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This lecture provides an introduction to the fundamentals of seismic exploration. Although seismics is definitely not the same as seismology, the physical and geological principles are the same in both fields; the only fundamental difference lies in the process by which mechanical waves are generated. During the lecture, we will briefly review the structure of the Earth, the different types of waves, their propagation, and how they are detected.

In the second half of the lecture, I will briefly introduce the basics of muography—an imaging technique based on the measurement of the muon component of cosmic rays—as well as the measurement and data processing methods and its potential applications.

Ez az előadás bevezetést nyújt a szeizmikus kutatás alapjaiba. Bár a szeizmika határozottan nem azonos a szeizmológiával, a két terület fizikai és geológiai alapelvei megegyeznek; az egyetlen alapvető különbség abban rejlik, hogy miként hozzuk létre a mechanikai hullámokat. Az előadás során röviden áttekintjük a Föld szerkezetét, a különböző hullámtípusokat, azok terjedését, valamint detektálásuk módját.

Az előadás második felében röviden bemutatom a müográfia alapjait. Ez egy olyan képképző eljárás, amely a kozmikus sugárzás müonkomponensének mérésén alapul. Ismertetem továbbá

a mérési és adatfeldolgozási módszereket, valamint a módszer lehetséges alkalmazási területeit.

Hands-on session - Gyakorlat / 38

Hands-on session - The Basics of Seismics and Muography - Gyakorlat

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Tudományos ismeretterjesztő előadás - Public outreach event

Corresponding Author: van.peter@wigner.hu

Title:

Artificially intelligent science
(Where are we now and what can we expect: learning? teaching? researching?)

Abstract:

We will discuss what science is, where artificial intelligence currently stands, and where it is expected to develop. We will do all this while maintaining the necessary uncertainties and without going beyond the perspective of a theoretical physicist.

After that, I will give a rough overview of what is currently happening in physics and how AI is becoming involved in our research. Finally, in light of all this, we will reflect on where it

might all lead, how we should learn, how we should conduct research, and what we can teach in our increasingly beautiful new world.

Along the way, we will briefly touch on the Sapir–Whorf hypothesis and also discuss why now is precisely the time to think in Hungarian.

Cím:

Mesterségesen intelligens tudomány

(Hol tartunk most és mi várható: tanulás? oktatás? kutatás?)

Kivonat:

Megbeszéljük, hogy mi a tudomány, hol tart most a mesterséges intelligencia és várhatóan hova fejlődik. Mindezt tesszük a kellő bizonytalanságokat fenntartva és nem túllépve egy elméleti fizikus látókörén. Ezek után nagyjából megmutatom, hogy most mi zajlik fizikában, hogyan kapcsolódik be a kutatásainkba az MI. Végül mindezek fényében elmerengünk arról, hogy hova is vezethet mindez, hogyan érdemes tanulni, hogyan kutatni és hogy mit taníthatunk most egyre szebb és szebb új világunkban. Közben érintőlegesen szó lesz a Sapir-Whorf hipotézisről és arról is, hogy pont most érdemes magyarul gondolkodni.