Astroparticle physics - New messengers of the Universe

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European biased perspective



A Decade of Discoveries in High Energy Physics

Brussels, March 9th 2023

Outline





Success of multi-wavelength Onset of Astroparticle Physics Key scientific questions









Historical aspects Detection principles Achievements Future challenges **Cosmic-rays**

VHE gamma-rays

Neutrinos

Gravitational waves

→ Livia Conti

Concluding remark

Multi-wavelength Astronomy

The Crab Nebula

(first source seen in the TeV gamma domain)



Thermal emission, dusts, molecular clouds, non-thermal processes...

Multiwavelength studies enable to get a more complete modelling of the source

Why several messengers ?



What is Astroparticle Physics?

Astroparticle physics, also called **particle astrophysics**, is a branch of particle physics that studies elementary particles of astronomical origin and their relation to astrophysics and cosmology. It is a relatively new field of research emerging at the intersection of particle physics, astronomy, astrophysics, detector physics, relativity, solid state physics, and cosmology. Partly motivated by the discovery of neutrino oscillation, the field has undergone rapid development, both theoretically and experimentally, since the early 2000s.^[1]

1) Associate physics at different scales to explain the phenomena

• E.g. Nuclear Physics and Gravity to understand the equilibrium of the stars

2) Use multi-messenger probes adapted to the corresponding space-time scales and study cosmological events in different times and depths of interaction

- Neutrinos and Gravitational waves to probe "deep and early processes" vs electromagnetic interactions coming at later stages
- Establish a global, low latency network to share fast enough the incoming signals

3) Discover new physics by comparing multi-messenger representations /cartographies of the Universe

• E.g. how different can be an "early" vs a "late" cartography of the Universe (Hubble values tension) or black hole populations vs this of "living" stars

Key questions

- The Primordial Universe
 - Inflation
- The Dark Universe
 - Dark energy
 - Dark matter
 - Matter/antimatter
- The Violent Universe
 - Nature of black holes, neutron stars and white dwarfs
 - Formation and evolution of galaxies
 - Violent phenomena
 - Physics of dense matter and strong EM fields













Multi-Messenger Astroparticle Physics



A very large Scientific Scope

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Cosmic rays, challenging since 1900

> 12 orders of magnitude!



4 per cm² per second



T. Wulf (1909)





1932 Positron 1936 Muon 1947 Pions : π^{0} , π^{+} , π^{-} 1949 Kaons (K) 1949 Lambda (Λ) 1952 Cascade (E) 1953 Sigma (Σ)



Cosmic rays, challenging since 1900

> 12 orders of magnitude!



Major role in Galactic ecosystem !

♦ Energy density ~ star light, thermal, B field

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- Regulate the equilibrium between the different phases of the interstellar medium
- Control ionisation, heating
- Regulate star formation
- ♦ Produce Li, Be and B!

Major unknowns

- Sources are unknown (Galactic and Extragal.)
- Acceleration processes are uncertain
- How does Nature proceed ? to produce them
 - $\diamond~$ What, where and how ?
- How does Nature behave ? at such energies
 - ✤ Lorentz factors beyond all tests of Relativity
 - ✤ Cross section beyond LHC reach

NB: GZK effect = interaction of the UHECRs with the ambient photons

Indirect detection The atmosphere is the primary cosmic ray detector!

Detection of the shower particles

(sampling of the "shower front")



Volcano Ranch (1959–1963) February, 22nd 1962: 10²⁰ eV !



Current generation ground detectors

- ↔ Hi-Res (1993–1997–2006–2010)
- The Telescope array

700 km² (Utah, USA)





The Pierre Auger Observatory
 3000 km² (Argentina)



- GZK-like attenuation: established!
- Composition getting heavier above a few EeV
- Departure from isotropy (first order: dipole) at "low" energies (\geq 8 EeV, 6%, 6 σ)
- Correlation with matter (but not discriminating) at intermediate energies (> 3 σ)
- Warm spots at intermediate angular scales at the highest energies
- Shower physics: "muon excess" (indirect)
- Declination-dependent energy spectrum (4.3 σ)

However, no clear progress regarding sources and acceleration mechanisms

What next?

- Larger statistics, full sky coverage
- Complementarity between low energies (10¹⁸–10¹⁹ eV) and high energies (10²⁰ eV)
- Complementarity between ground-based (precision) et space-based (statistics) instruments
- New techniques (radio)
- \rightarrow energy spectrum, composition, anisotropy over a large energy range



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High-Energy Gamma Rays (MeV-TeV)

The last spectral domain in photonic astrophysics

- Covers large energy range with different observatories
- Satellites (Fermi, AMEGO (launch 2029), ASTROGAM)
- Imaging Air Cherenkov Telescopes (H.E.S.S., Veritas, MAGIC)
- Ground-based arrays (GRAPES, TAIGA, HAWC, LHAASO, SWGO)
- Main future project within APPEC: CTA (ESFRI)



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Veritas



LHAASO



HAWC



MAGIC



H.E.S.S.



Imaging Atmospheric Cherenkov Telescopes

- Cherenkov light is emitted on a very narrow cone (θ < 1°) illuminating an area of about 300 m diameter at 1800 m a.s.l. on the ground.
- A telescope located within the light pool detects the shower if it collects enough Cherenkov photons → effective detection area ~ 10⁵ m²
- With an array of several telescopes, the shower can be reconstructed in 3D (stereoscopy)
 - → total number of photons (energy estimator)
 - \rightarrow better angular resolution

Mor than 30 years ago, the Crab nebula was the first γ-ray source firmly detected (9σ) at very high energies by The Whipple Observatory





Astronomy with IACTs



The VHE gamma sky



Black Holes, Jets, and the History of Star-Formation

How do black holes make jets and accelerate particles? Spectrum and redshift distribution of extragal. background light ?

Cosmic Rays

How and where are particles accelerated ? What is the connection between star formation and cosmic rays ?

Dark Matter and Lorentz Invariance

What is the nature of Dark Matter ? How is it distributed ? Is the speed of light a constant for high energy photons ?

Source Types

PWN TeV Halo PWN/TeV Halo TeV Halo Candidate

XRB Nova Gamma BIN Binary PSR

HBL IBL GRB FSRQ LBL AGN (unknown type) FRI Blazar

Shell Giant Molecular Cloud SNR/Molec. Cloud Composite SNR Superbubble SNR

Starburst

DARK UNID Other

Star Forming Region Globular Cluster Massive Star Cluster BIN uQuasar Cat. Var. BL Lac (class unclear) WR



Next: Cherenkov Telescope Array

- ESFRI Project
- Open, proposal-driven observatory
- 3 telescope types: LST, MST, SST
- 2 sites: La Palma + Chile

- Governance: ERIC (established 2022)
- 31 countries, >200 institutes, ~1400 scientists
- Construction next 3-5 years
- 10 x more sensitive than precursors

Low energies

Energy threshold 20-30 GeV 23 m diameter 4 telescopes (LST's)

Medium energies

100 GeV – 10 TeV 9.5 to 12 m diameter 25 single-mirror telescopes up to 24 dual-mirror telescopes (MST's)

High energies

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10 km² area at few TeV 4 to 6 m diameter 70 telescopes (SST's)

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Neutrino Telescopes

The Science scope



Dunc, Boores ORCA ORCA Combination 6 years from now dunce d



MeV Energy No reco. in HE NT

CCSNe

Full Galactic coverage All mass progenitors Triangulations Oscillation

GeV < E < 50 GeV

PMNS Unitarity KM3NeT & IC Neutrino Mass Ordering with KM3NeT (ORCA ≥3σ 3yrs)

Normal Ordering

Dark Matter

10GeV < E < 1 TeV

Not covered here



High Energy

E > 1 TeV

Focus of this talk

+ Exotics (Monopoles, Nuclearites, etc.)

+ Environnemental Sciences

First extraterrestrial neutrinos – Multi-messengers

- 1960's: SUN seen by Homestake
 1088 : Kamiakanda
- 1988 : Kamiokande



→ Confirmation of deficit of v_e already observed in radiochemical experiments

Neutrino Oscillate

 1987: Observation of a neutrino burst from the supernova SN1987A in the Large Magellanic Cloud



24 neutrinos detected in ~10 seconds about 3 hours before the electromagnetic emission

Typical energy ~10 MeV

Neutrinos as cosmic messengers



Detection principles



The neutrino telescope world map



IceCube opened the field with km-scale detector



Developments in the Mediterranean Sea

ANTARES - the first undersea neutrino telescope



>About 100 papers published & 100 PhD students

> QUITE AN ADVENTURE ! But only the beginning ...

Site ANTARES 42 50'N, 6 10'E

Developments in the Mediterranean Sea

Next is KM3NeT - ESFRI project

- ARCA (high-energy neutrino astronomy, Italian site)
- Installation started, completed 2026
 - → Discovery and subsequent observation of

- ORCA (low-energy neutrino physics, French site)
- Installation started, completion 2025
- \rightarrow Determination of mass ordering of neutrinos



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First Detections

Sep 14, 2015





GW170817

GW170817: multi-messengers !

SALT

SOAF 0-VE1 7000

20000

ESO-NT







Association with gamma-ray bursts Jet of relativistic plasma? |c/c_g - 1| < 5 x 10⁻¹⁶





Achievements so far

A large population of "heavy" binary black holes, so far unobserved

Raises many questions

How do they form? In what environment? Is their a single formation channel?

Some of the detected binaries are incompatible with the current understanding of black hole formation from massive stars

Other types of binary systems

Binary neutron stars Possible mixed black hole and neutron star binaries



What next ? Cover frequency range



Einstein telescope Target : mid-2030 Artist view



Target heaviest and most diverse objects

Trace the history of black holes across all stages of galaxy evolution

Constrain deviation from the Kerr metric of General relativity.

3rd generation detectors x 10 sensitivity improvement

Exceptional science reach ~90 % of all BBH mergers in the Universe 1 BBH every 30 sec

A Citizen Matter



Les petits calculs d'un remaniement

 François Hollande a ► L'arrivée de trois minischoisi un remaniement tac-tique pour neutraliser les dell'aminer autorità de la majorité avant 2017 de Cécile Duflot

► Le chef de l'Etat a choisi Plus qu'un gouverne De cife de la frata el marten premier ministre jean-Marc Ayrault, normé au Quai d'Orsay, tient à la volont de rassurer la gauche du PS au ministère de la culture ment de combat, c'est un gouvernement de contrats qu'a choisi le président +LIRE PAGES 8-11 ET 14





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\$2.50 WITH FAINT CHIRP,

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SCIENTISTS PROVE EINSTEIN CORRECT

A RIPPLE IN SPACE-TIME

An Echo of Black Holes **Colliding a Billion** Light-Years Away

By DENNIS OVERBYE

A team of scientists announced on Thursday that they had heard and recorded the sound of two black holes colliding a billion light-years away, a fleeting chirp that fulfilled the last prediction of billion the source of Einstein's general theory of rel

That faint rising tone, phys-icists say, is the first direct evi-dence of gravitational waves, the ripples in the fabric of space-time working a century that Einstein predicted a century ago. It completes his vision of a ago. It completes his vision of i universe in which space and tim are interwoven and dynamic able to stretch, shrink and jiggle And it is a ringing confirmation of the network of





With tensions between the two

VOL. CLXV ... No. 57,140 +

Clinton Paints

Sanders Plans

New Lines of Attack at

Milwaukee Debate

By AMY CHOZICK and PATRICK HEALY

MILWAUKEE - Hillary Clin

scrambling to recover from double-digit defeat in the

As Unrealistic

- emocrats becoming increasing-obvious, the debate was full of lines of attack from Mrs.

ween the two is more state. By RICHARD FAILSEET to was full By RICHARD FAILSEET Courted Hard in South Helen Dudy was aked whem is growing 1 was aked whem the bard is a state of the bard in the bard in

Long in Clinton's Corner, Blacks Notice Sanders Last Occupier In Rural Oregon Is Coaxed Out

eter Gravitational-Wave Observatory in Hanford, Wash

Additional Challenges: citizen science



Minimizing the knowledge gap between Large Research Infrastructures and Society through Citizen Science

DISCOVER OUR FOUR DEMONSTRATORS

https://www.reinforceeu.eu

GRAVITATIONAL WAVE NOISE HUNTING DEEP SEA HUNTERS

SEARCH FOR NEW PARTICLES AT THE LHC COSMIC MUONS IMAGES

Initiated by S. Katsanevas

Stavros Katsanevas (1953 - 2022)



Several testimonies related to his various activities including fRound table on "art & sciences".

Photo credits: «Stavros Katsanevas» Grèce 2020 - Nikos Aliagas

SYMPOSIUM STAVROS KATSANEVAS

Thursday, June 1st, 2023 Université Paris Cité - Laboratoire APC Paris, France

This symposium is organized in memory of Stavros Katsanevas (1953-2022) by his colleagues and friends to honor his multiple contributions, from astroparticle physics

Confirmed speakers

- Astroparticle convergence in Europe / Frank Linde Christian Spiering
- Early times in CERN / Francois Richard
- EGO environmental aspects / Irene Fiori Maria Tringali
- Onset of astroparticle in France / Michel Spiro
- Astrocent / Leszek Roszkowski
- Sonification / Wanda Diaz Merced
- Early career in Lyon / Imad Laktineh
- Muography / Jacques Marteau
- Gravitational wave detection on the Moon / Philippe Lognonné
- Geoscience and astrophysics / Claude Jaupart
- Creation of the DiiP / Themis Palpanas
- APOGEIA / Veronique Van Elewick

Registration is free but mandatory More info: <u>https://indico.in2p3.fr/e/stavros_katsanevas</u> Tomás Saraceno Collage towards Gravitational Waves, 2017 - Ongoing Z33 House for Contemporary Art, Genk, Belgium. Curated by Jan Boelen. Courtesy the artist and Z33 House for Contemporary Art.

to art in science.

©Tomás Saraceno



Just a beginning ..

Astrophysics Center for Multimessenger studies in Europe

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Gravitational waves, Cosmic rays, Neutrinos VHE gamma-rays, X-rays, Optical, Radio