

LPC PROSPECTIVE – GRAVITATION, 23 MARCH 2018

General Relativity

- Precision test experiments
- Gravitational waves
- Alternative theories

$$G_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = -\frac{8\pi G_N}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu}$$

Astrophysics & Astroparticles

- Cosmic rays
- Neutrinos
- Dark matter search
- Astrophysical objects

Cosmology

- Cosmic microwave background
- Dark energy
- Dark matter at cosmic scale
- Large structures

General Relativity

<https://indico.in2p3.fr/event/16495/overview>

Precision test experiments

- Laboratory experiments: AEGIS, Alpha-g, Gbar
- Satellite missions:
 - Equivalence principle → Microscope
 - Test the central black hole of the Milky Way (Sagittarius A*) → Event Horizon Telescope (EHT), GRAVITY instrument at VLTI

Gravitational waves

- LIGO/Virgo
- Einstein Telescope
- LISA mission

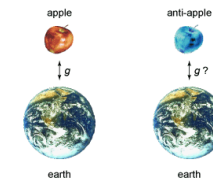
Alternative theories

Possible modified gravity theories

- Assume extra dimensions : Extension of GR to **Lovelock theory** with modified yet second order field equations. Braneworlds DGP model RS models, Kaluza-Klein compactification, String theory and holography.
- Graviton is not massless but massive! dRGT theory and bigravity theory.
- 4-dimensional modification of GR:
 - **Scalar-tensor** theories, $f(R)$, Galileon/Horndeski theories → Beyond Horndeski and DHOST theories.
 - **Vector-tensor** theories
- Lorentz breaking theories: Horava gravity, Einstein Aether theories
- Theories modifying geometry: inclusion of torsion, choice of geometric connection

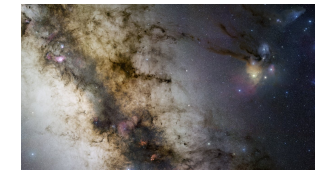
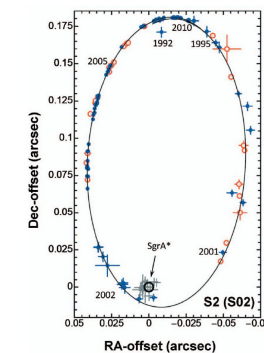


ANTIMATTER and GRAVITATION



- Motivation & Theory
- Experiments : past and next
- The GBAR experiment

Observing the black hole at the Galactic center The black hole at the centre of our galaxy : Sgr A*



[ESO (2009)]

Mass of Sgr A* black hole deduced from stellar dynamics :

$$M_{\text{BH}} = 4.3 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$$

← Orbit of the star S2 around Sgr A*

$$P = 16 \text{ yr}, \quad r_{\text{per}} = 120 \text{ UA} = 1400 R_{\text{S}},$$

$$V_{\text{per}} = 0.02 c$$

[Genzel, Eisenhauer & Gillessen, RMP 82, 3121 (2010)]

Next periastron passage : mid 2018

Astrophysics & Astroparticles

<http://www.appec.org/roadmap>

Cosmic rays

- Particle/antiparticle: AMS
- X and gamma: FERMI, HESS, CTA
- High-energy: Auger Observatory

Neutrinos (astrophysics source)

- Cherenkov: IceCube, KM3NeT
- Radio: GRAND

Dark matter (direct detection)

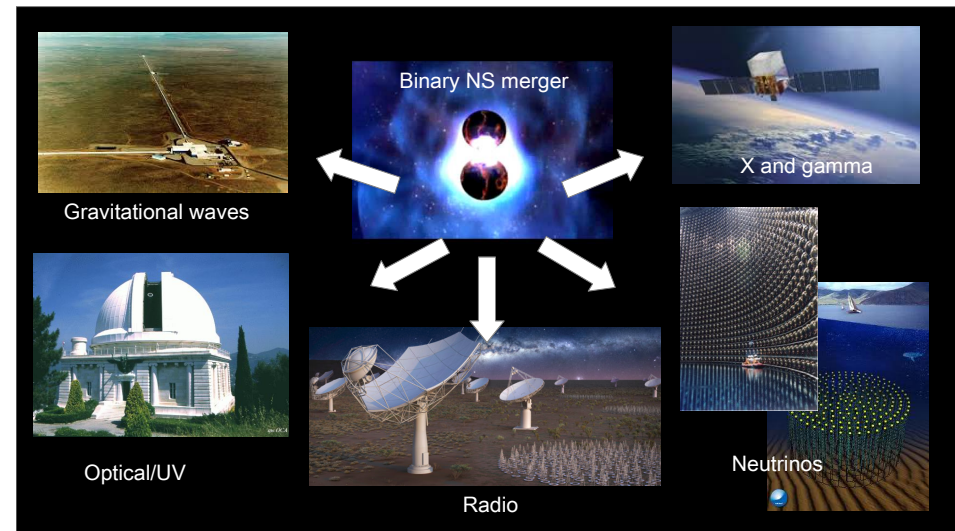
- Heat (< 7 GeV): EDELWEISS
- Target (5 GeV – 10 TeV): XENON

“Standard” astronomy

- Optical telescope
- Radio-astronomy: SKA
- ...

Multi-messenger approach

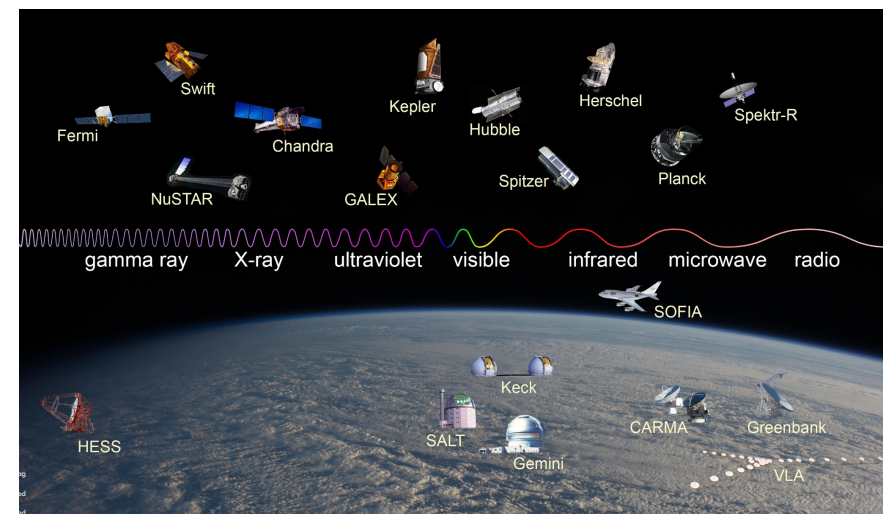
Multi-messenger astronomy with GWs



Time-domain transient astronomy



Astronomical transient events are mostly associated to the violent Universe ...
... and can be observed along the whole electromagnetic spectrum



Cosmology

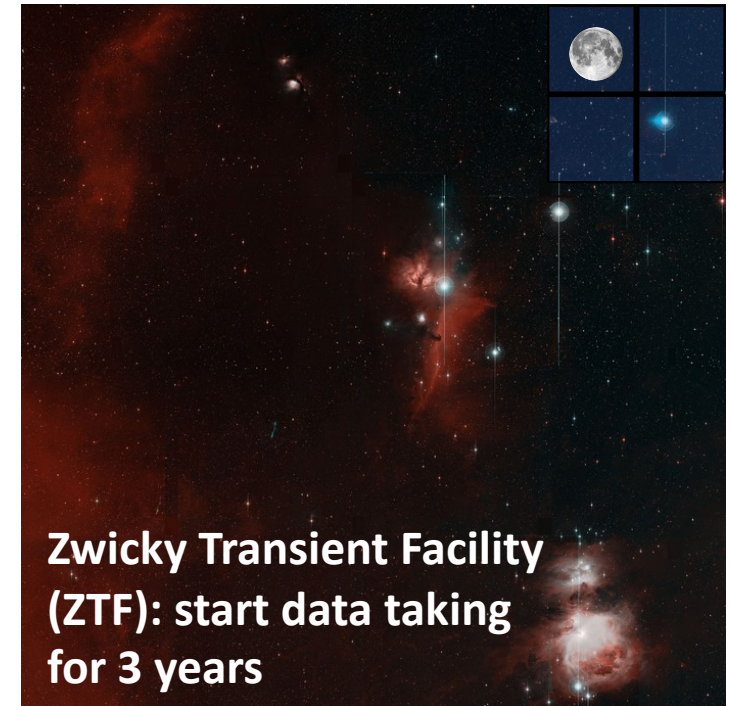
<http://www.appec.org/roadmap>

Cosmic microwave background

- CMB polarization: BICEP, POLARBEAR, QUBIC

Dark Universe (dark energy & dark matter at cosmic scale) and large structures

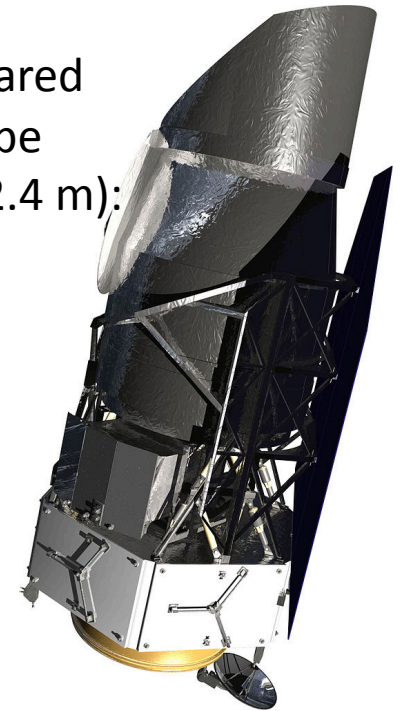
- Ground base telescope: ZTF, DES, LSST
- Satellite mission: EUCLID (ESA), WFIRST (NASA)



**Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST):
in construction, first light for 2021**



**Wide Field Infrared Survey Telescope (WFIRST, $\odot = 2.4$ m):
in preparation
(> 2025)**



LPC seminars

<https://indico.in2p3.fr/category/165/>

General Relativity
Astrophysics & Astroparticles
Cosmology

- 17/01/2018 – Nicolas ARNAUD
Gravitational waves don't go on holiday! The week of the 15th of August seen from the perspective of the Virgo experiment
- 16/02/2018 – Cyril TRICHARD
Résultats récents sur l'origine des rayons cosmiques galactiques avec H.E.S.S.
- 16/03/2018 – Anais Möller
The Dark Energy Survey Supernova Program and the Australian OzDES survey
- 27/04/2018 – Olivier Minazzoli
Test of the equivalence principle with Lunar laser ranging
- 03/05/2018 – Benoit Clément
Expériences de gravitation en laboratoire
- 18/05/2018 – Charling TAO
Détection directe de matière noire

What next?

- Is there motivated people to start a new activity in this research field or to join the LSST group: now or in coming years?
- Which thematic we want to examine in more details?
- Other meetings? next one mid April?
- ...



RÉSUMÉ DES DISCUSSIONS DU 23 MARS 2018

Présents : Ziad, Djamel, Eric, Philippe C., Julien, Jean-François, Philippe R. et Louis-Pierre

1. Pour avoir une visibilité scientifique dans un projet majeur, il semble indispensable qu'un groupe ait une masse critique suffisante (typiquement 3 FTE) ; tandis que dans un petit projet (typiquement 20 physiciens), un engagement de 1 FTE pourrait permettre un minimum de visibilité
2. Sans aucune expérience au LPC dans une thématique scientifique, par exemples le CMB ou les ondes gravitationnelles, il semble difficile de démarrer une telle activité au laboratoire
3. Au vue des séminaires effectués ou envisagés entre janvier et juin 2018, un point sur les projets KM3NeT et TREND/GRAND permettrait de compléter la vision de la thématique « Gravitation », sachant que des physiciens du LPC sont impliqués à un certain degré dans ses projets → demande à Pascal Gay (KM3NeT) et Valentin Niess (TREND/GRAND)
4. Présentation des activités du groupe « Cosmologie » (SNF-LSST-ZTF)
5. Une frise chronologique des différents projets apporterait une vision d'ensemble → P.R. s'en charge
6. Ce groupe de perspectives doit continuer son travail sur le plus long terme