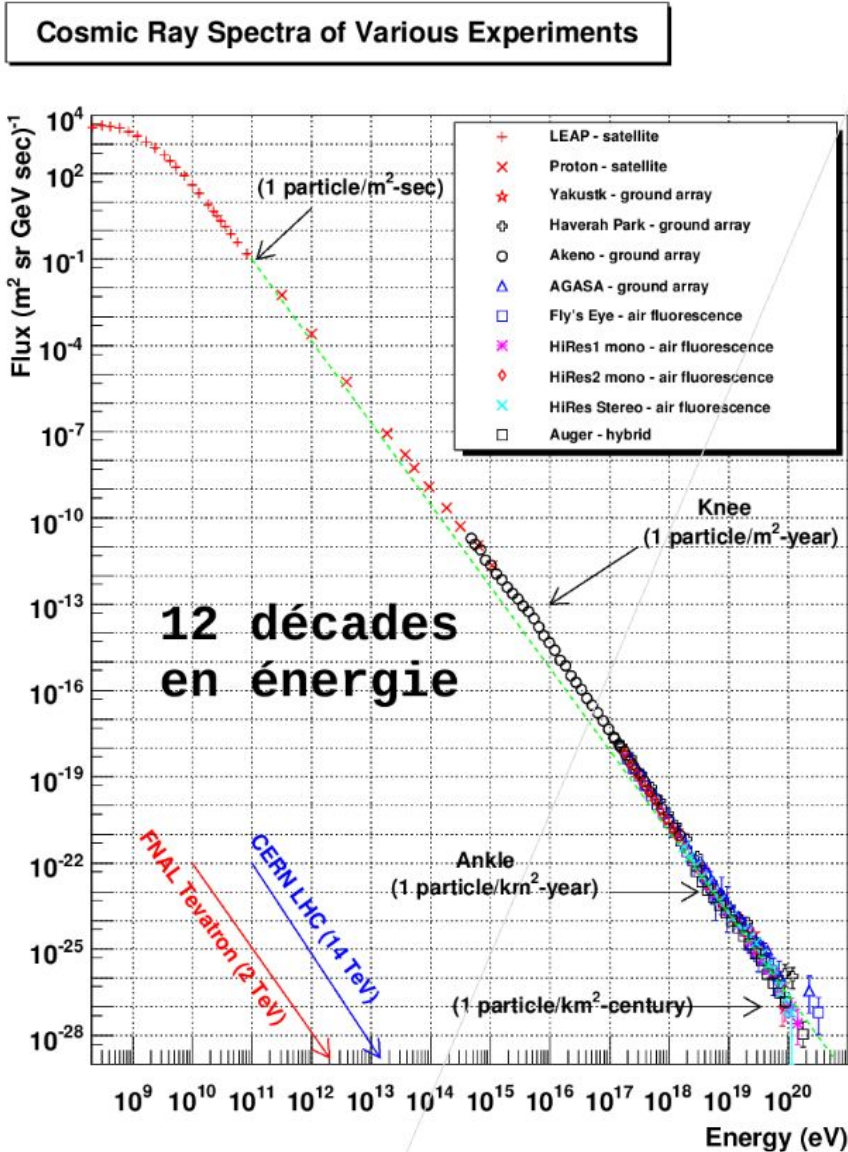


Astroparticle Session

Sami Caroff
26/10/2023

- Started with the first detection of radiation coming from sky in 1913 by Viktor Hess, leading to the cosmic ray discovery
- First proof of a new messenger than light to understand the cosmos
- Fairly used for particle physics in the 30-50s before better controlled accelerator took over
- Vast field today, covering various experiments, type of messenger and topics (astrophysics, cosmology, particle physics, geology, archeology...)





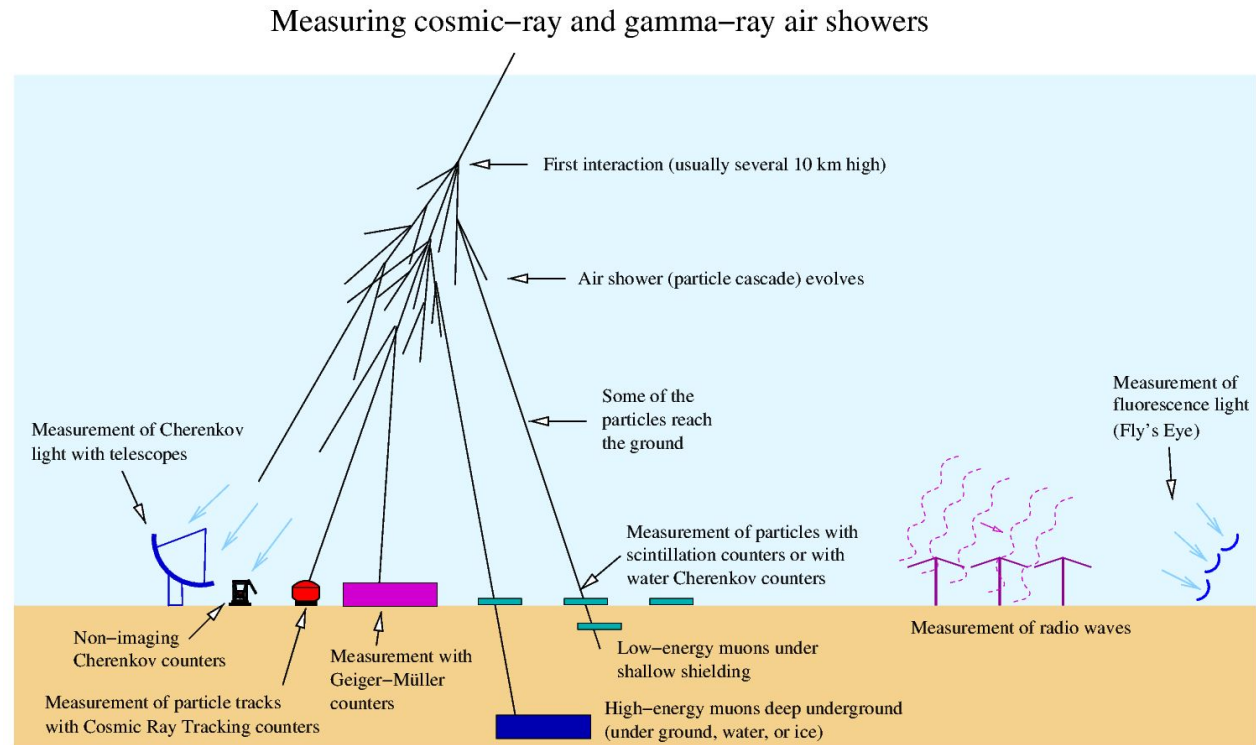
- High energetic particles coming from space
- Power law spectra :
 - Extended in 12 decades in energy
 - $E < 3 \text{ PeV}$: index 2.7
 - $3 \text{ PeV} < E < 300 \text{ PeV}$: index 3.1
 - $300 \text{ PeV} < E < \sim \text{EeV}$: index 3.3
 - $E > \sim \text{EeV}$: index 2.7
- Energy between knee and ankle trusted to be the **transition between galactic and extra-galactic cosmic rays**

- **Direct detection :**

- Only possible in **space** (atmosphere opaque to CRs)
- Power law spectra → need detector **surface for statistics** → limited in space

- **Indirect detection :**

- **Multiple messenger** to measure the air shower
- **Air Cherenkov light** (blue, UV)
- **Radio**
- **Charged Particles**
- **Fluorescence (UV)**



• **Direct detection :**

- Only possible in **space** (atmosphere opaque to CRs)
- Power law spectra → need detector **surface for statistics** → limited in space

SIZE DOESN'T MATTER

• **Indirect detection :**

- **Multiple messengers** to measure the air shower
- **Air Cherenkov Light** (blue, UV)
- **Radio**
- **Charged Particle Detectors**
- **Fluorescence** (UV)

cosmic-ray air showers

(usually several 10 km high)

(particle cascade) evolves

the
reach
d

Measurement of particles with
scintillation counters or with
Cherenkov counters

Measurement of
fluorescence light
(Fly's Eye)



Non-imaging
Cherenkov counters

Measurement of particle tracks
with Cosmic Ray Tracking counters

Measurement with
Geiger-Müller
counters

Low-energy muons under
shallow shielding

High-energy muons deep underground
(under ground, water, or ice)

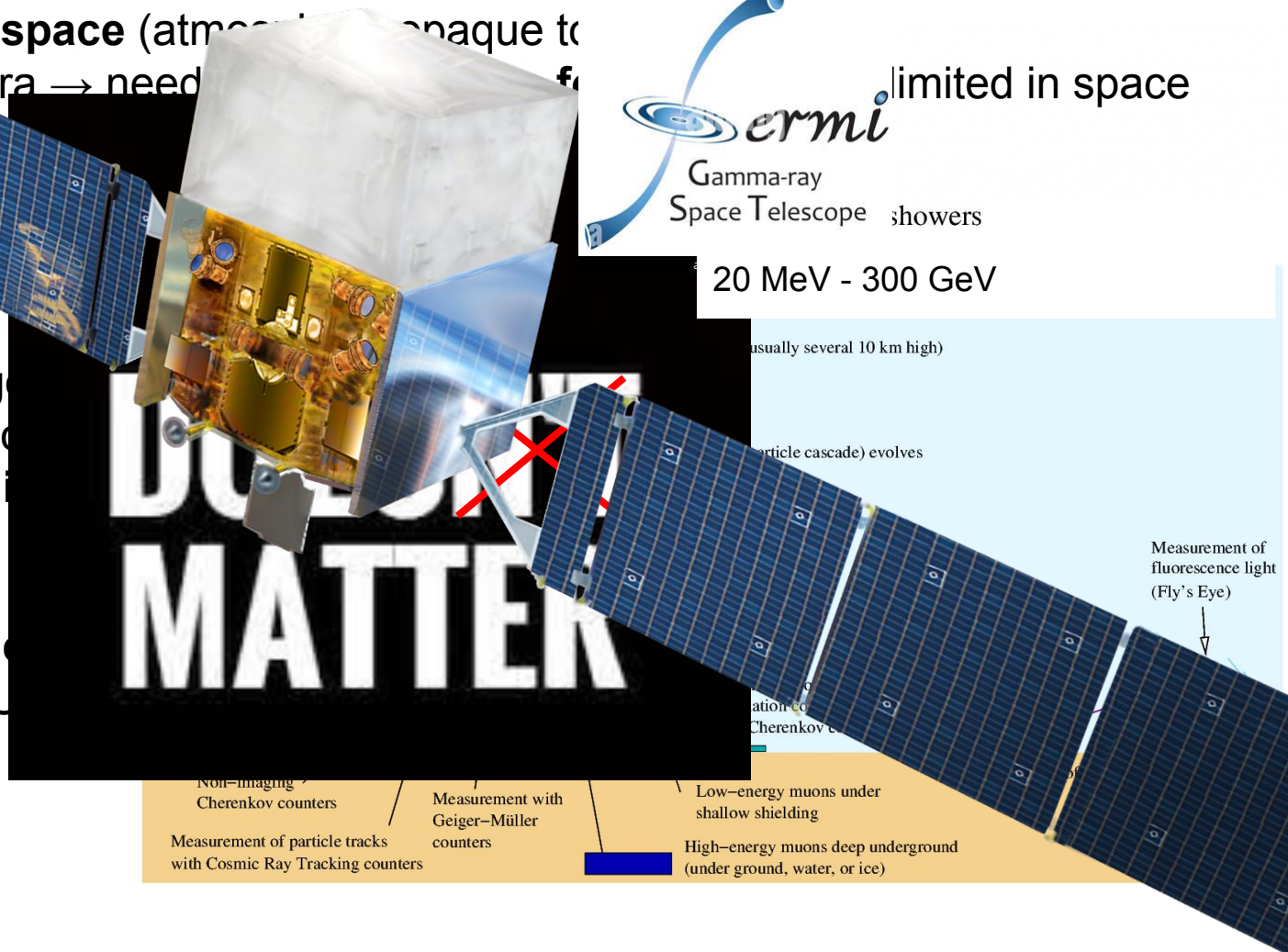
• **Direct detection :**

- Possible in **space** (atmosphere analogue to ground)
- Spectra → need

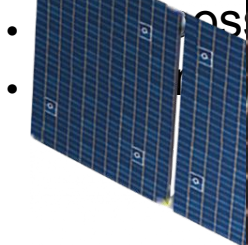


• **Indirect detection :**

- **Multiple messengers** measure the air shower
- **Air Cherenkov Imaging** (blue, UV)
- **Radio**
- **Charged Particle**
- **Fluorescence** (UV)

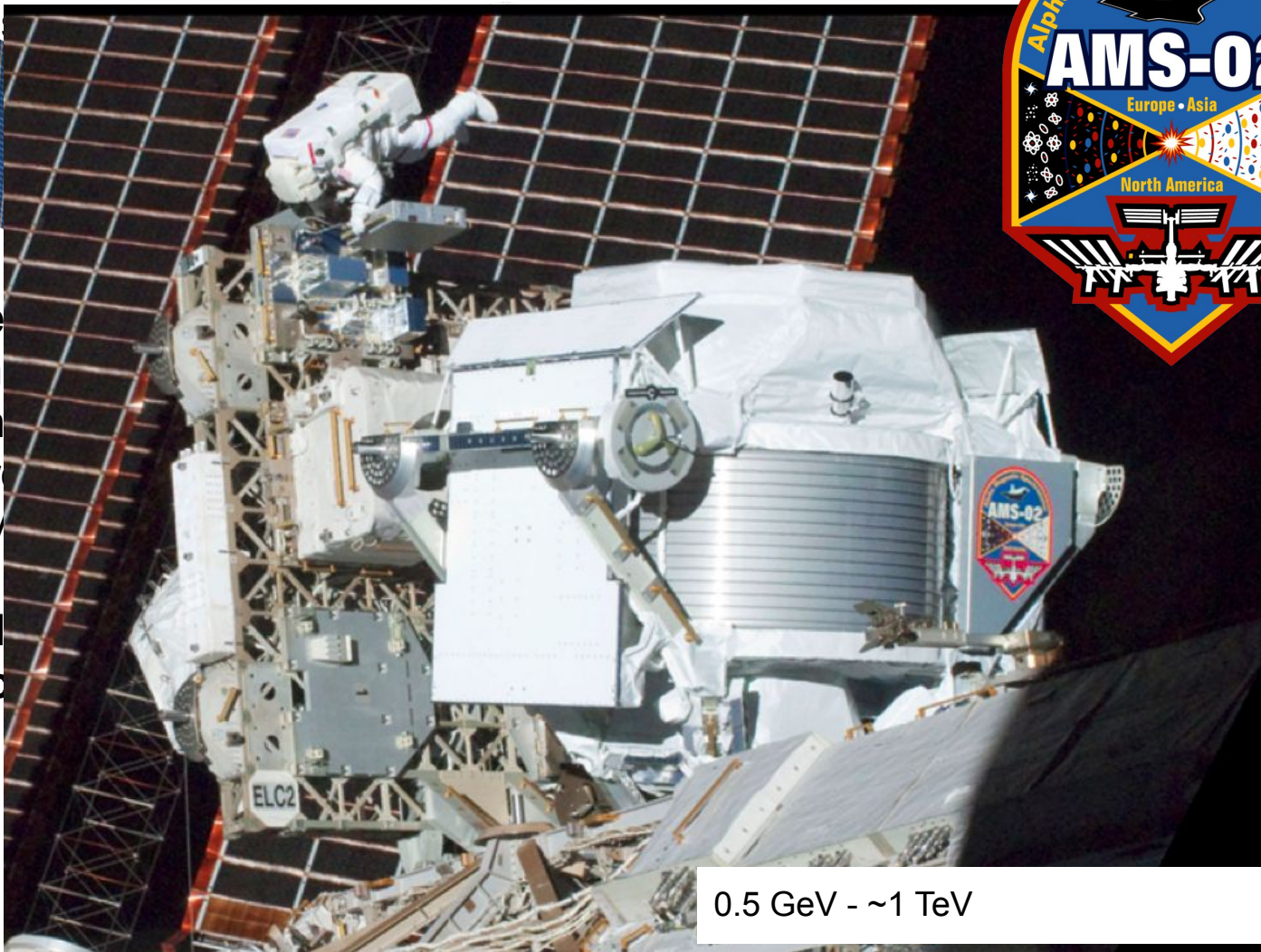


- **Direct detection :**

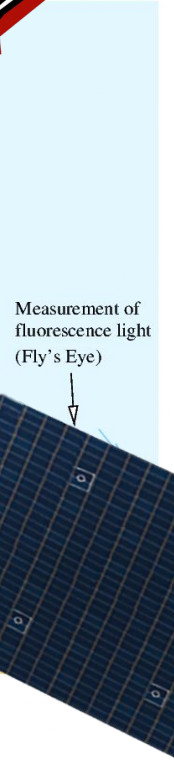


- **Indirect detection**

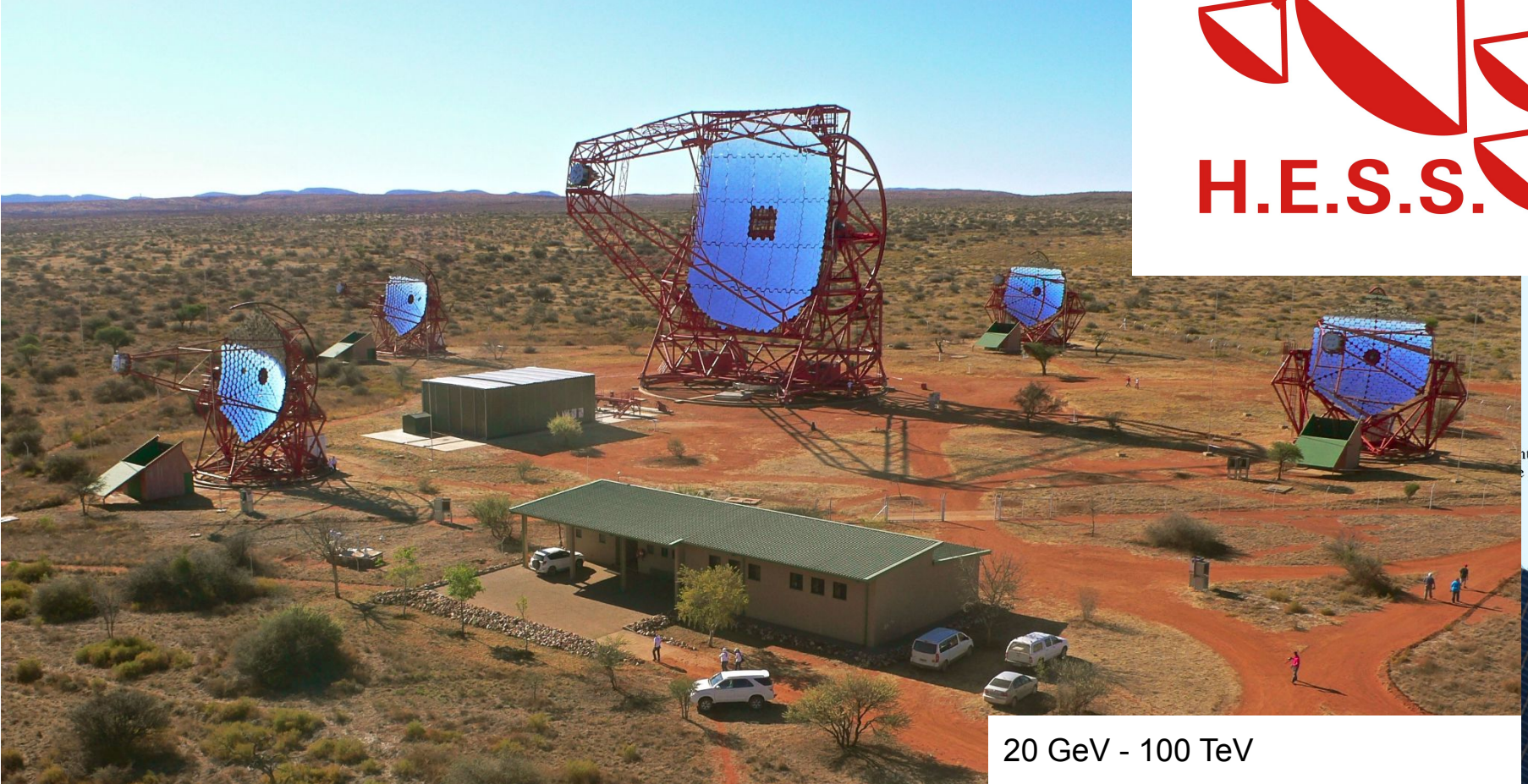
- **Multiple measurements to measure the flux**
- **Air Cherenkov** (blue, UV)
- **Radio**
- **Charged particle**
- **Fluorescence**



0.5 GeV - ~1 TeV



- Direct detection :



20 GeV - 100 TeV

- Direct detection :

-  HAWC



200 GeV - 100 TeV

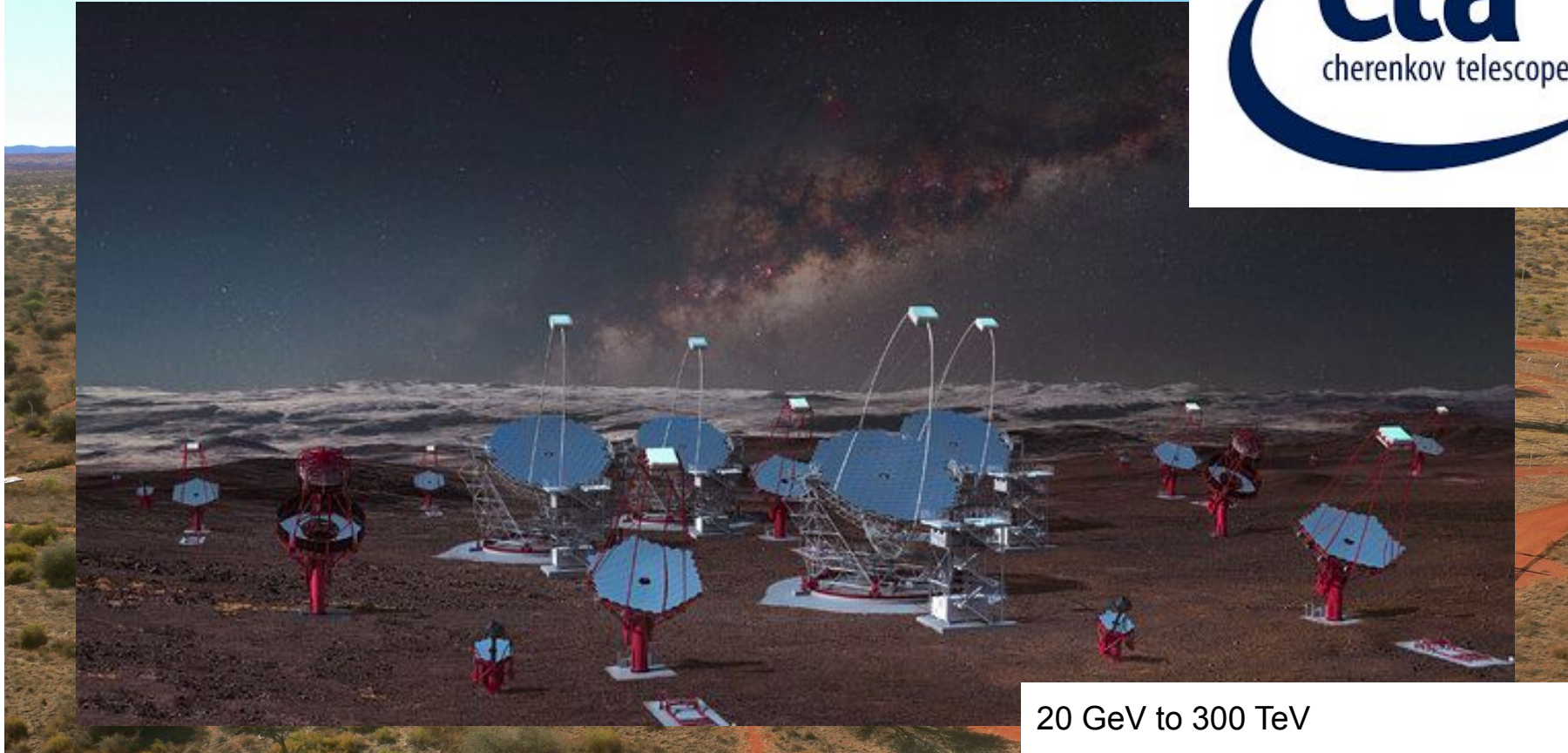
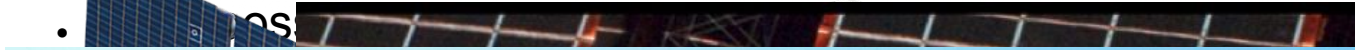
- Direct detection :



Platform for Research on Emissions of Fermions Originating from the Universe



- Direct detection :



nt of
e light

- Direct
-



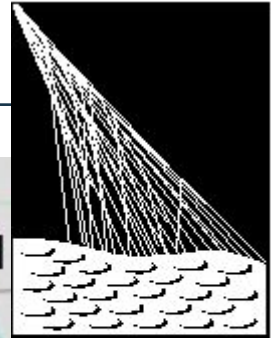
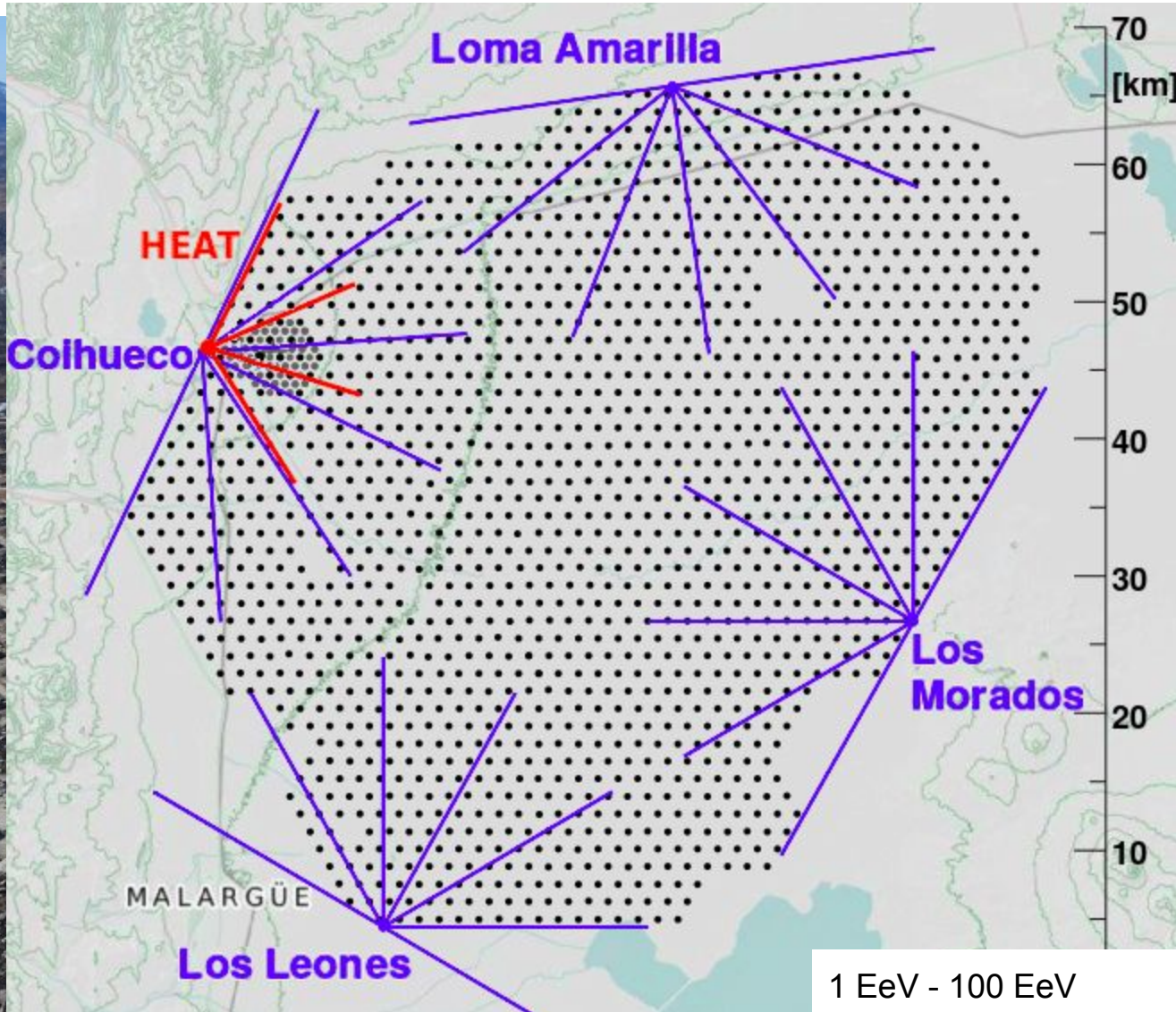
300 GeV - 1 PeV

- D:
-



nt of
e light

- Direc
-

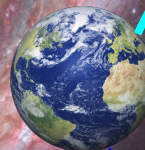
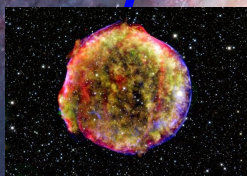


**PIERRE
AUGER
OBSERVATORY**

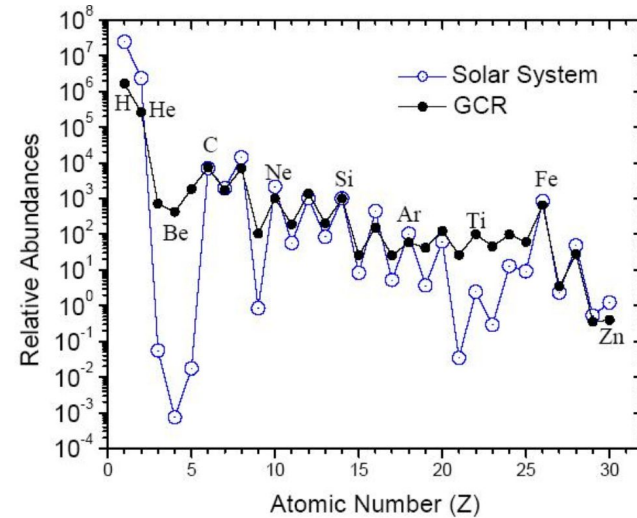
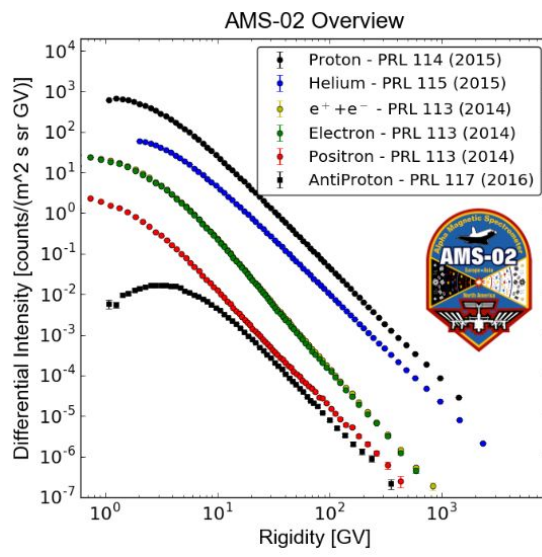


nt of
e light

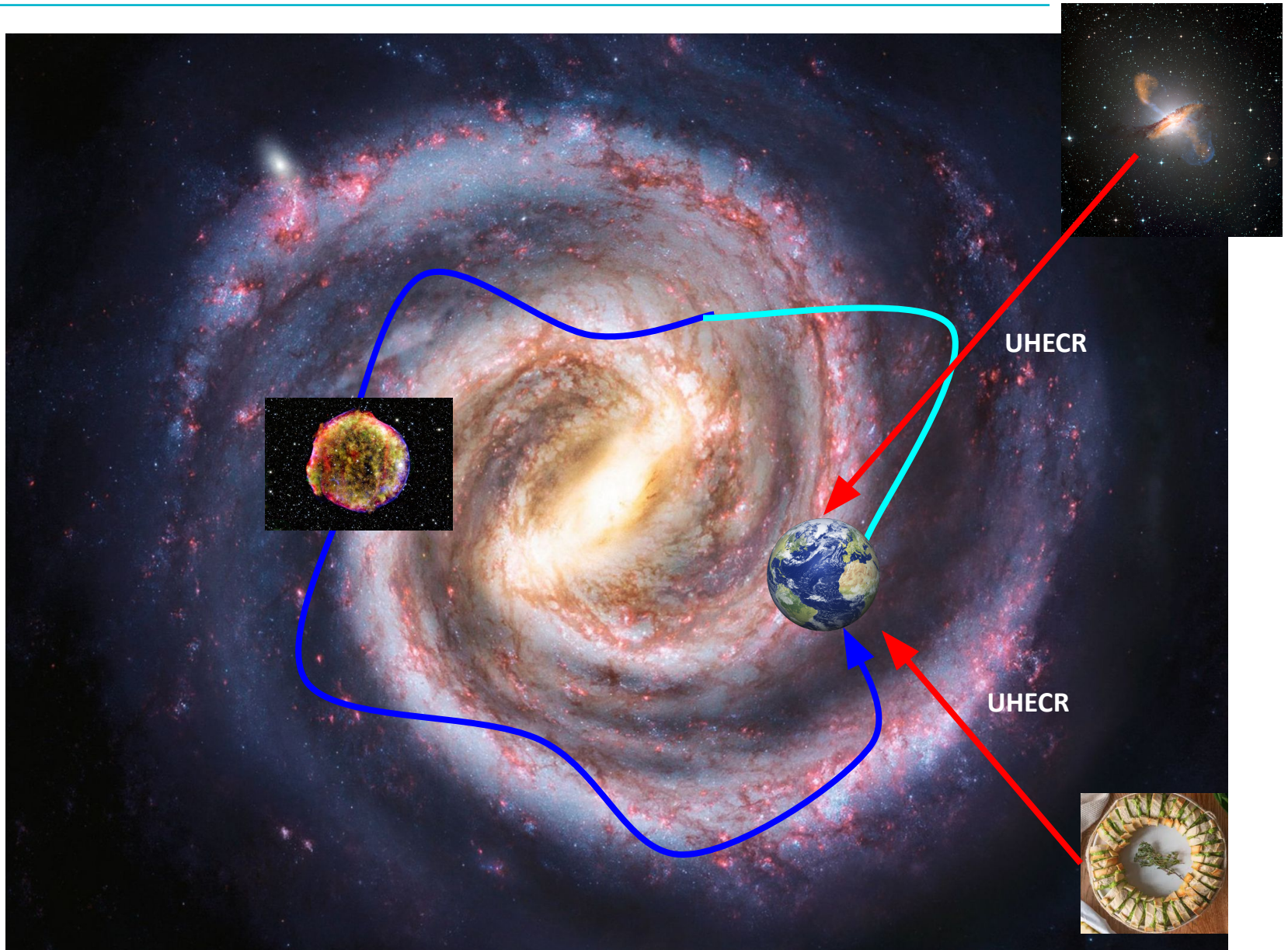
- Diffusive motion due to galactic turbulent magnetic field
- Loss of directionality !
- Interaction with the interstellar medium, secondary production



cf Thibault NGUYEN TRUNG
 Ionisation of a single
 nanoparticle by heavy Cosmic
 Ray

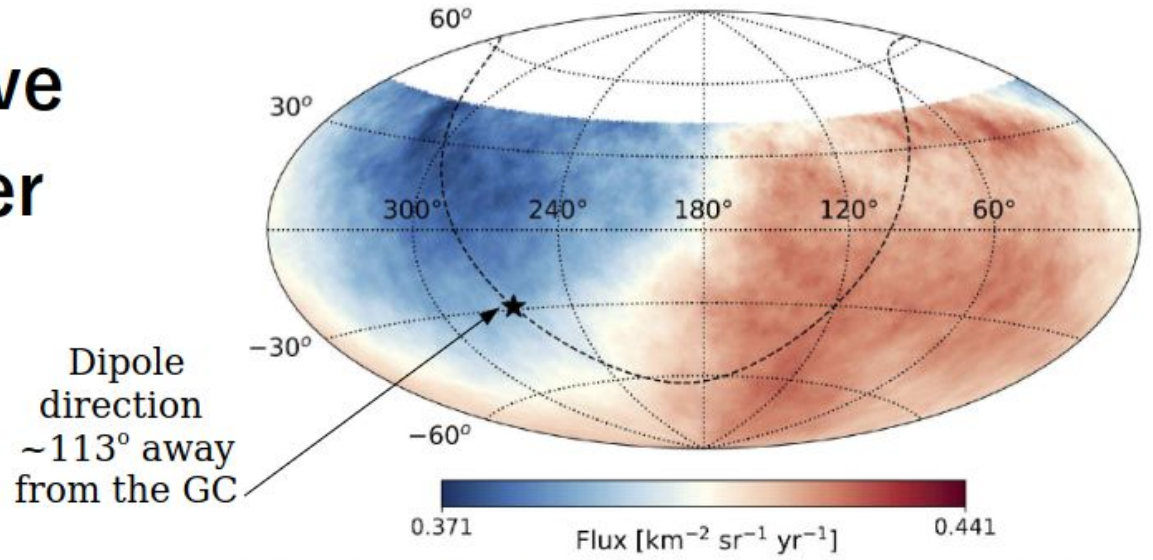


- Composition :
 - Mainly **protons (90%)** and **Helium (9%)**, heavier nuclei and electrons (1%) → dominated by **matter** (anti-matter < 0.1%)
 - Similar nucleus abundance than the **solar system** (taking into account spallation of nucleus)
 - Compatible with the idea of **acceleration of interstellar medium**
- All this made **supernova remnants** as very plausible accelerators for galactic cosmic rays
 - Supernovae remnant provides **shock waves** where Fermi acceleration of interstellar medium is plausible



6.9 σ dipole above 8 EeV with Auger

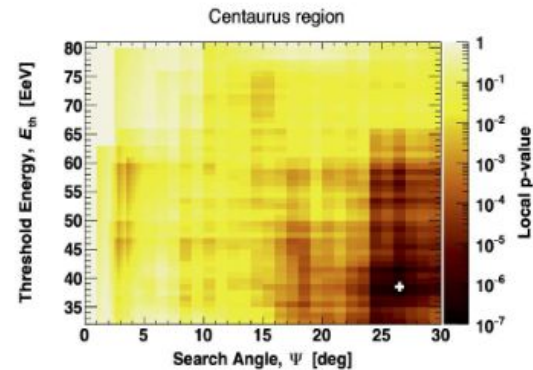
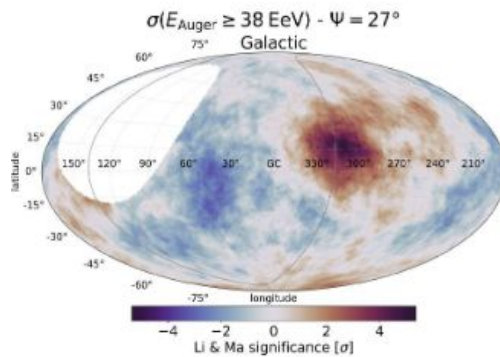
G. Golup 252



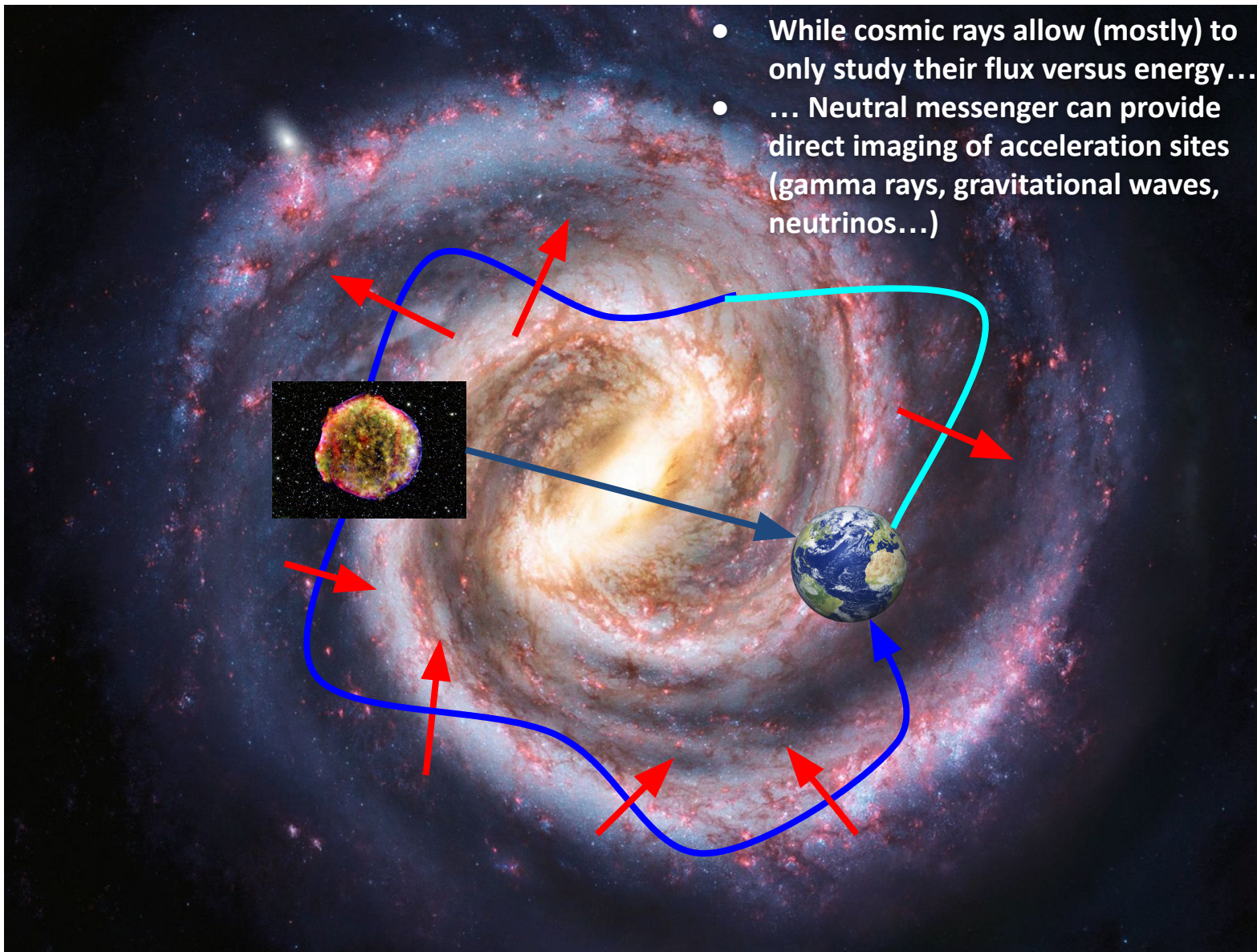
Equatorial coordinates, smoothed by a top-hat window of 45° .

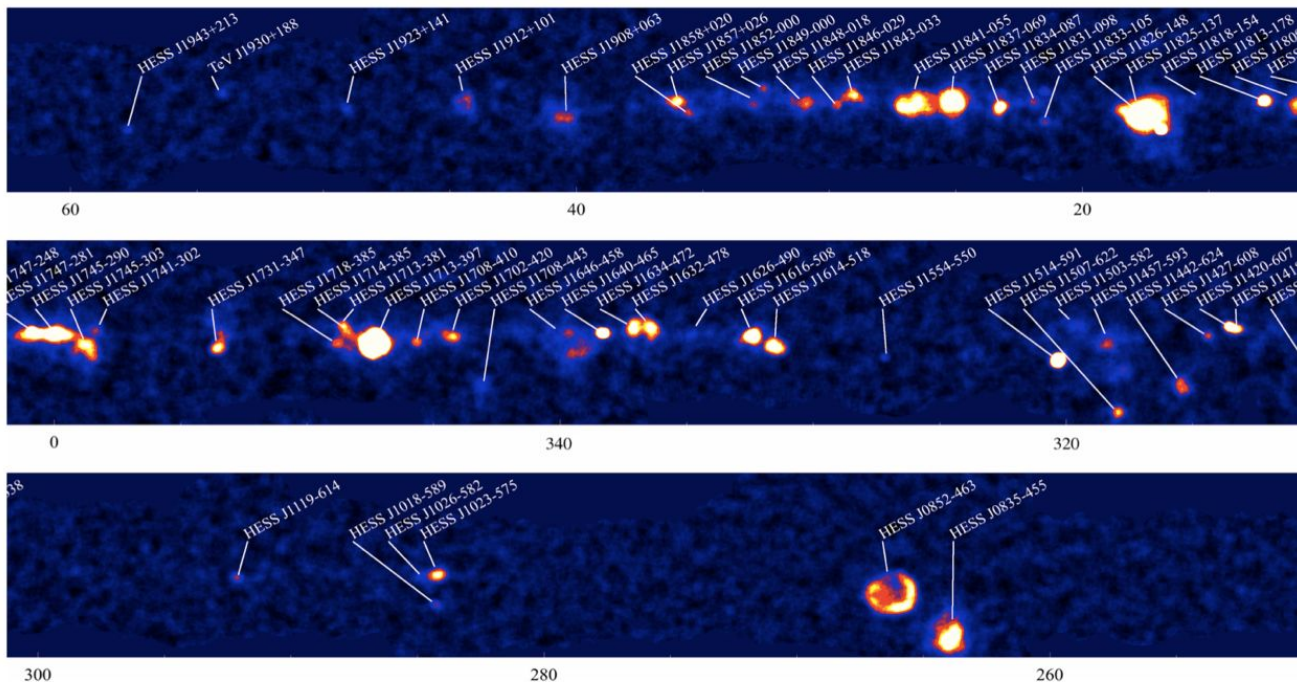
4.0 σ excess from Cen A

G.



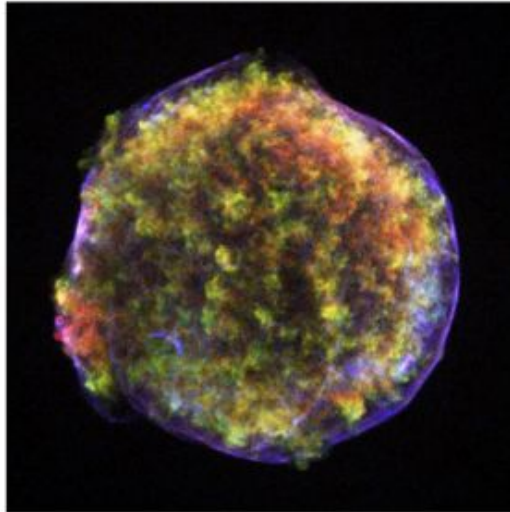
- While cosmic rays allow (mostly) to only study their flux versus energy...
- ... Neutral messenger can provide direct imaging of acceleration sites (gamma rays, gravitational waves, neutrinos...)





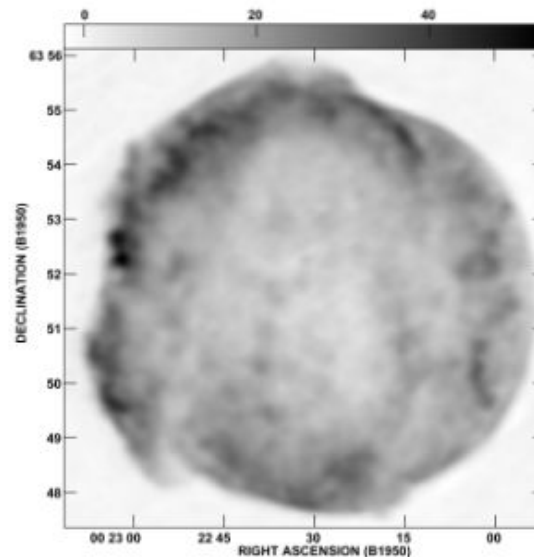
- View of the **Galactic plane** for TeV gamma-rays by **H.E.S.S.** (~TeV)
- Gamma ray production through **IC, neutral pion decay**
- **Direct image of accelerator of charged particles in Milky way**

Infrared, optical, X rays



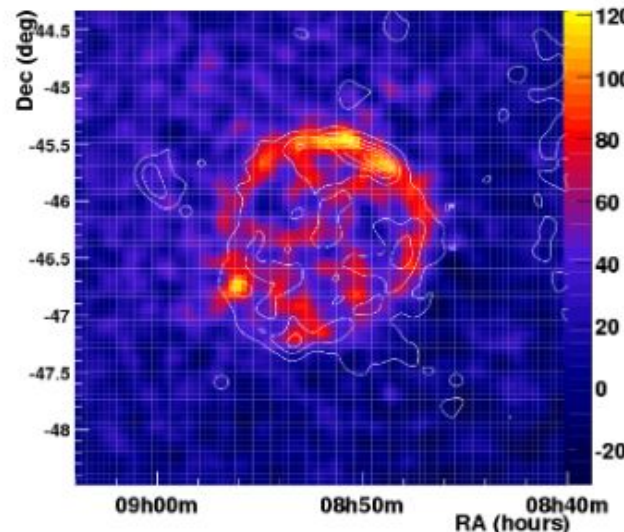
Tycho
Brahe
SNR

Radio



- Infrared and optical : **hot gaz and dust**
- X Rays : **Bremsstrahlung**
- Radio : **Synchrotron radiation**
- Gamma rays : **Inverse Compton scattering and/or neutral pion decay**

RXJ0852.0-4622



X rays, gamma rays

- **Correlation** of presence of **shock wave** and **highly energetic particles**
- Open questions :
 - Able to accelerate **up to PeV** ?
 - Dominance of **leptonic** or **hadronic** ?

Cf Marie-Sophie talk, Study of the PeVatron candidate SNR G106.3+2.7 observed at Large Zenith Angle with LST-1 and MAGIC

Infrared, optical, X rays



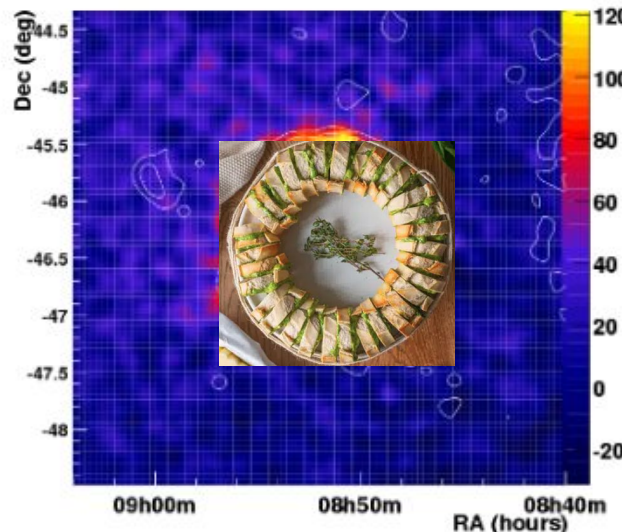
Tycho
Brahe
SNR

Radio



- Infrared and optical : **hot gaz and dust**
- X Rays : **Bremsstrahlung**
- Radio : **Synchrotron radiation**
- Gamma rays : **Inverse Compton scattering and/or neutral pion decay**

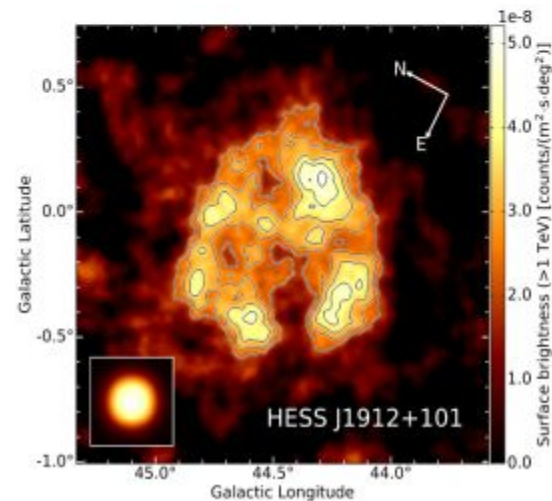
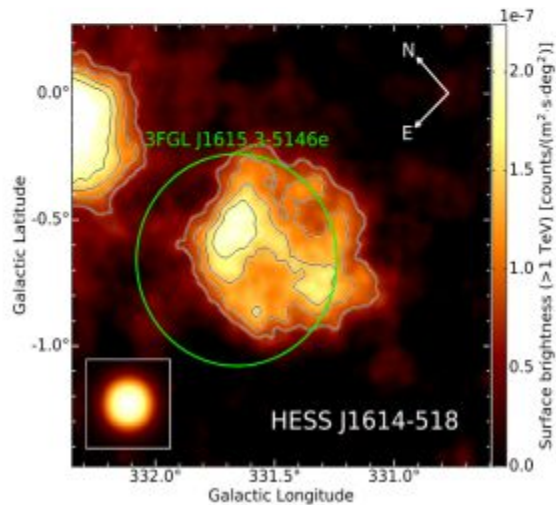
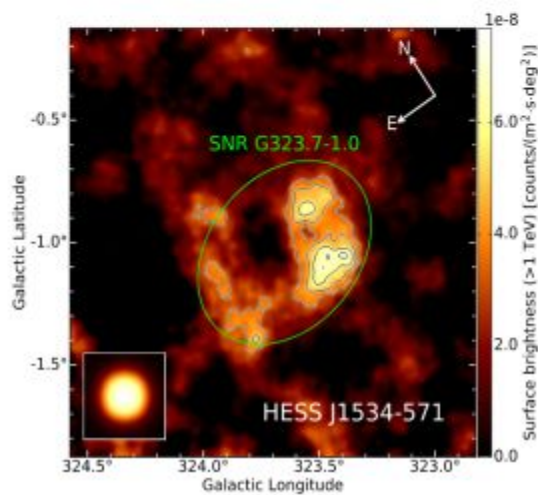
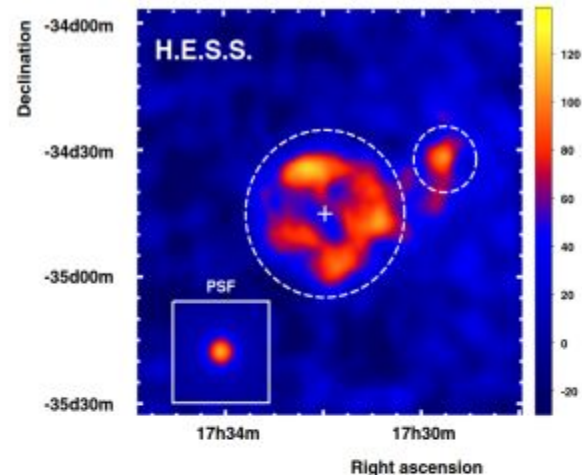
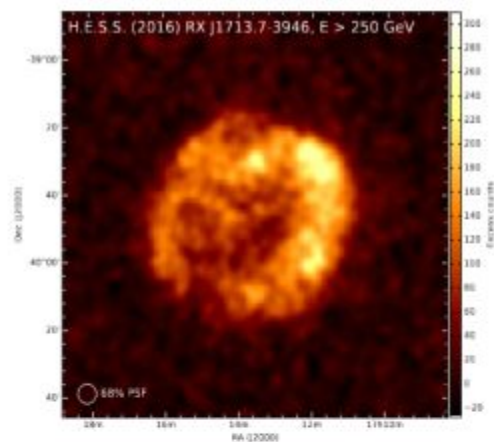
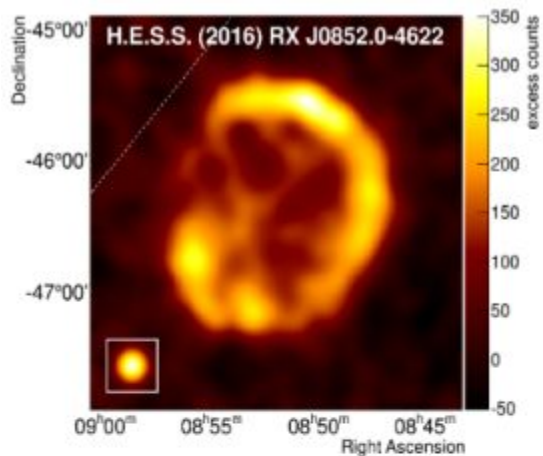
RXJ0852.0-4622

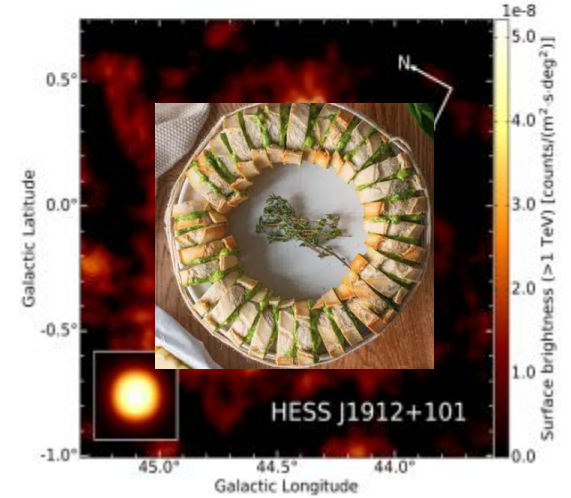
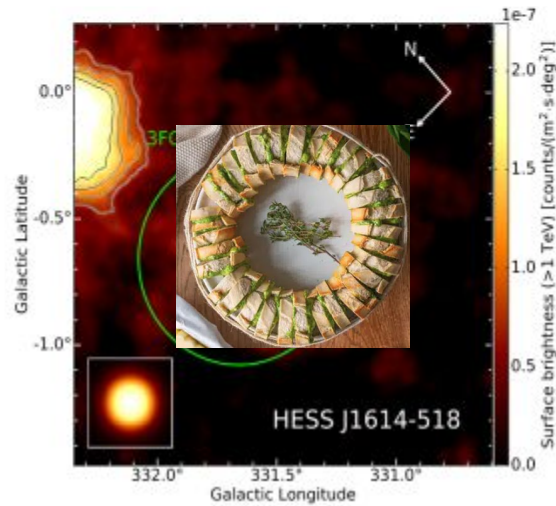
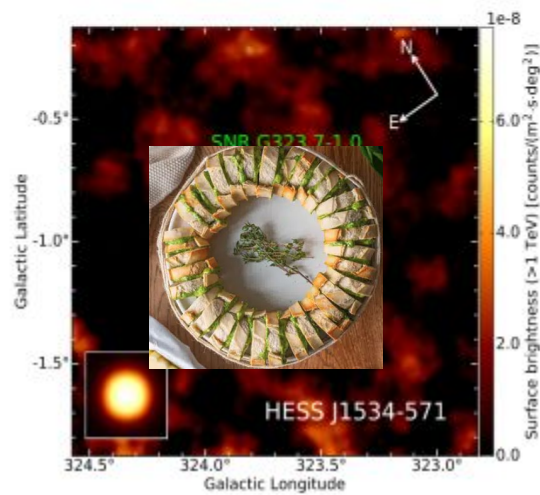
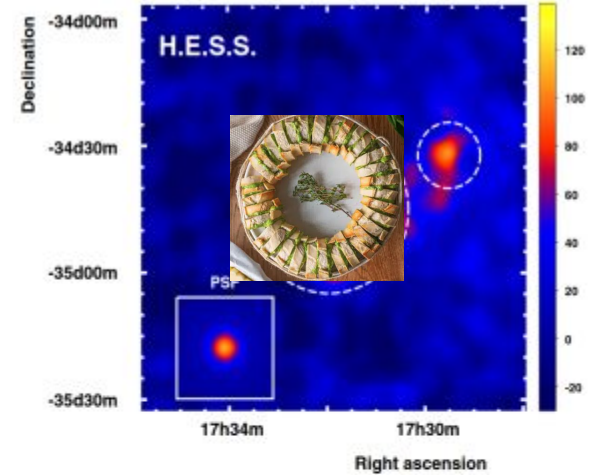
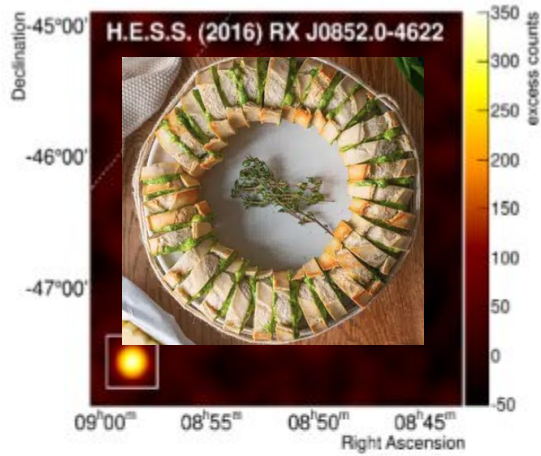


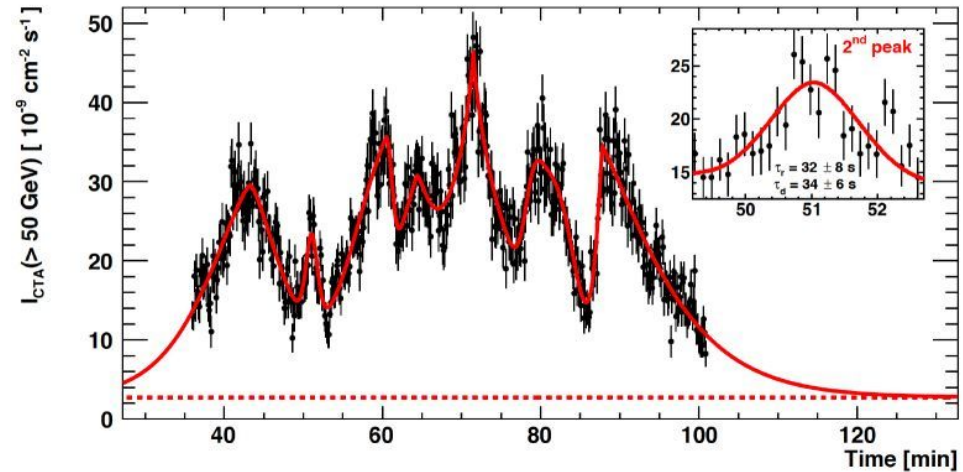
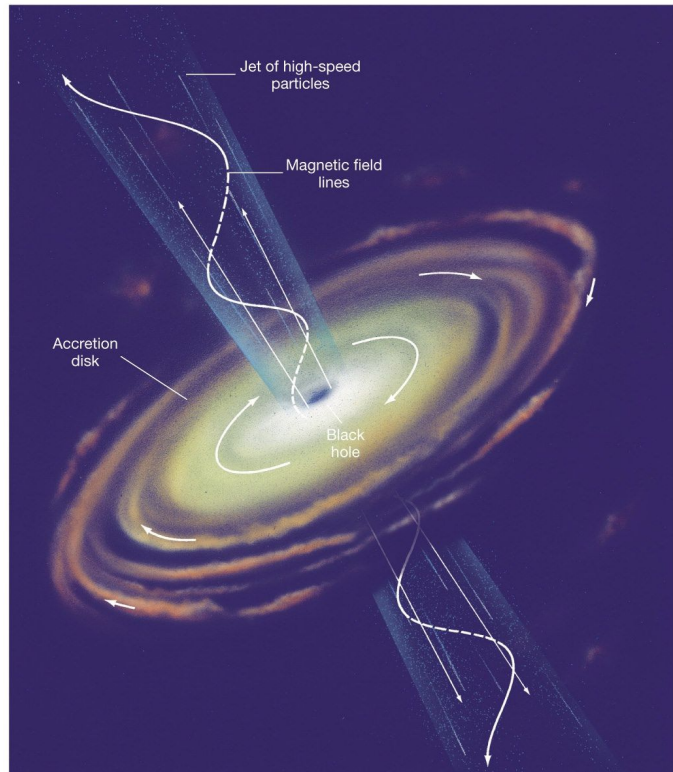
X rays, gamma rays

- **Correlation** of presence of **shock wave** and **highly energetic particles**
- Open questions :
 - Able to accelerate **up to PeV** ?
 - Dominance of **leptonic** or **hadronic** ?

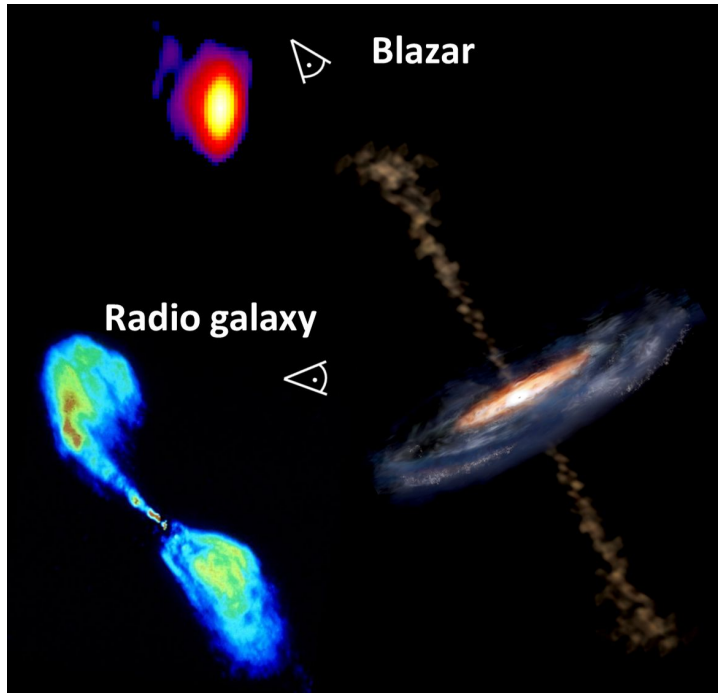
Cf Marie-Sophie talk, Study of the PeVatron candidate SNR G106.3+2.7 observed at Large Zenith Angle with LST-1 and MAGIC

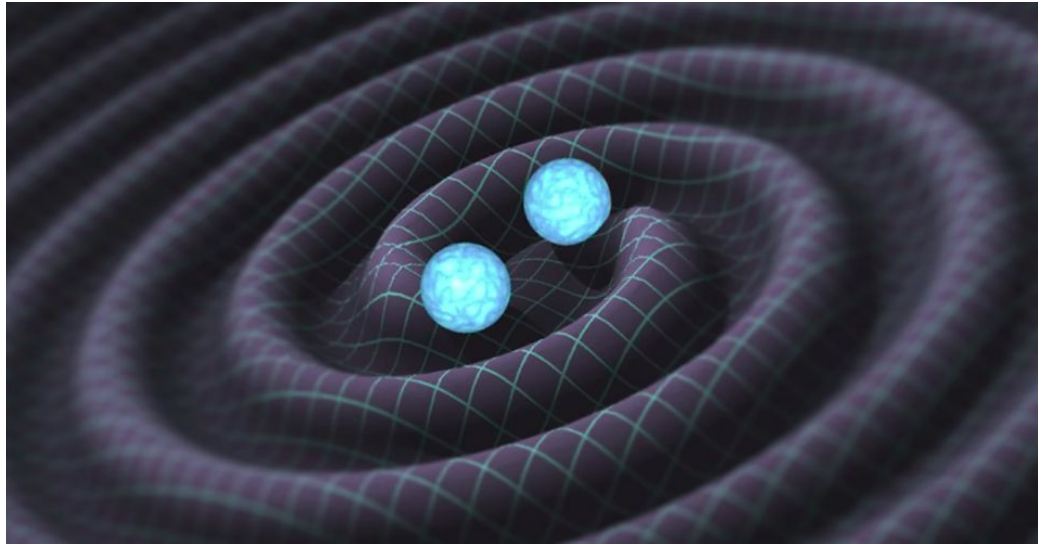




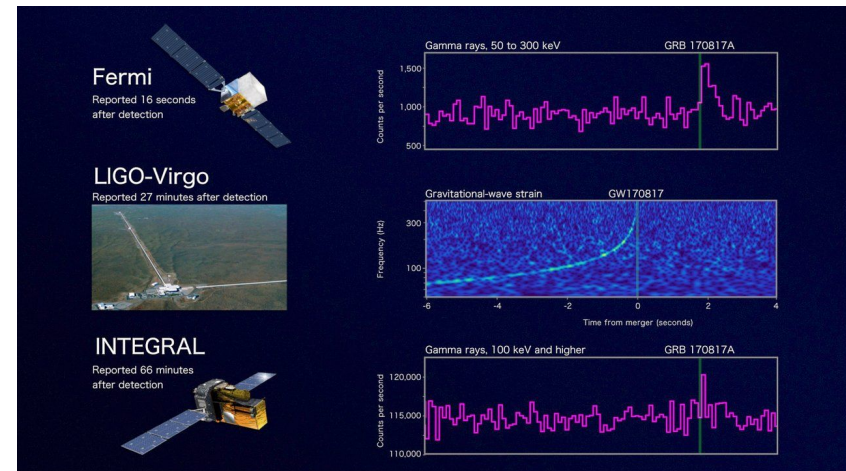
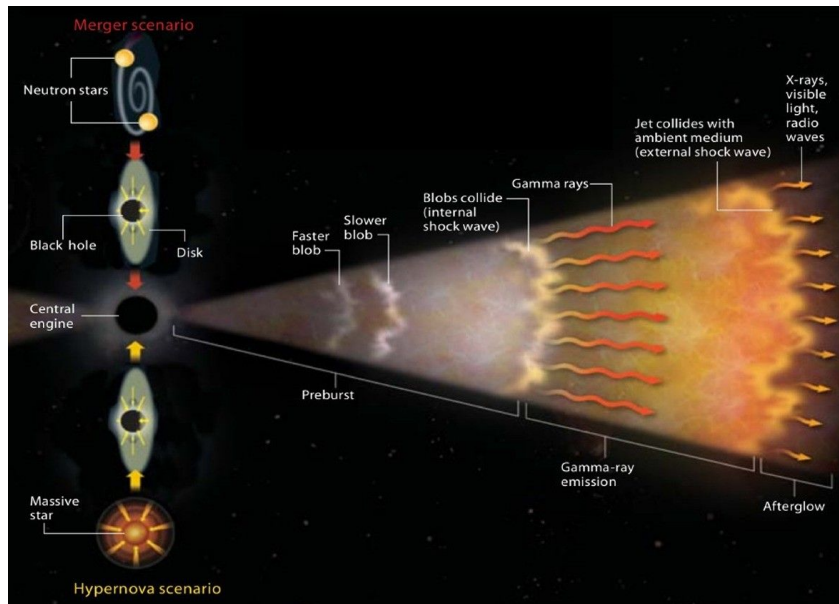


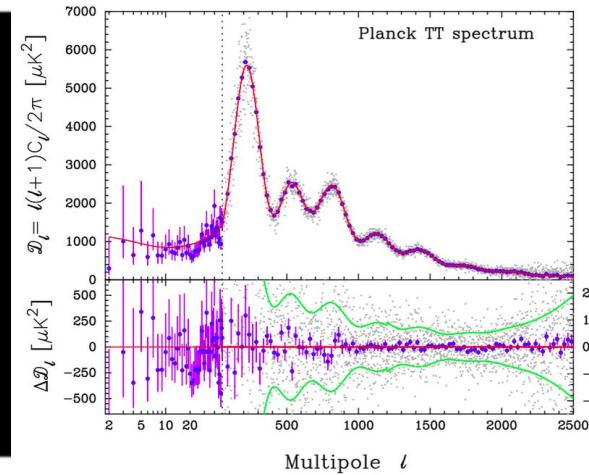
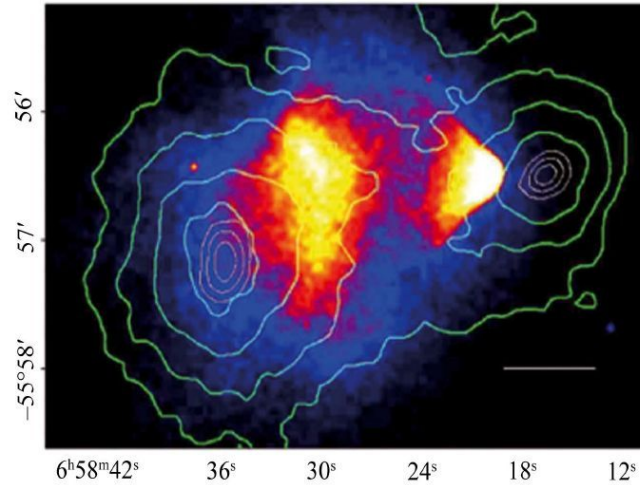
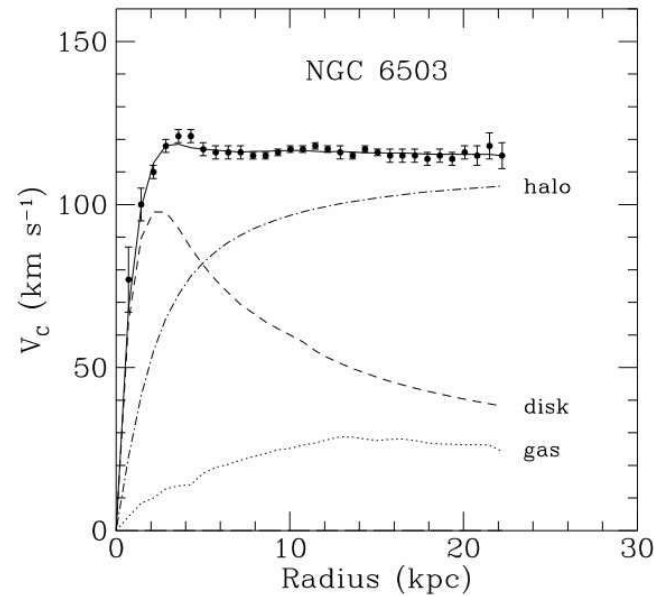
- Accreting matter in a central black hole, ionised rotating matter creating a rotating magnetic field
- Ultra relativistic jet of charged particles -> shock wave in the jet -> boosted emission by relativistic beaming
- Called “Blazar” in case the observer is in the jet
- Fast variability observed in the jet, due to the compactness of the acceleration region (near black hole environment)
- cf Guillaume Grolleron contribution : Investigating AGN Variability with the Cherenkov Telescope Array and nectarCAM



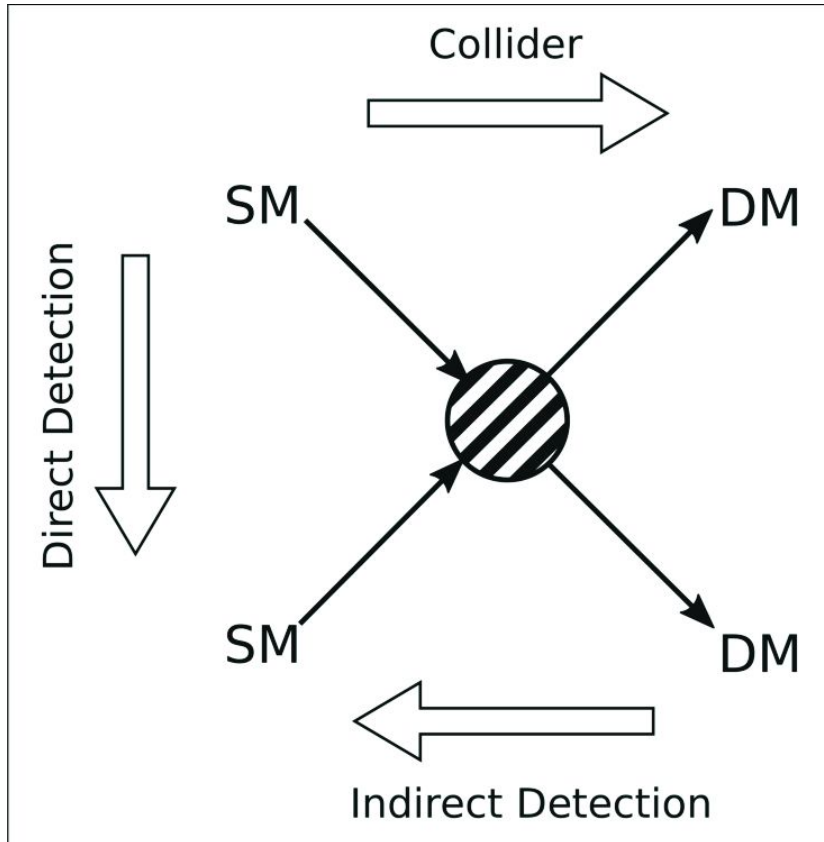


- Space time perturbation linked to the rotation of dense and asymmetric objects
- BH-BH mergers, BH-NS, NS-NS
- Similar engine than AGN, Black hole surrounded by accreting matter -> jet -> particle acceleration -> EM counterpart
- Should be associated with other messengers (neutrinos, UHECR ?), not detected so far

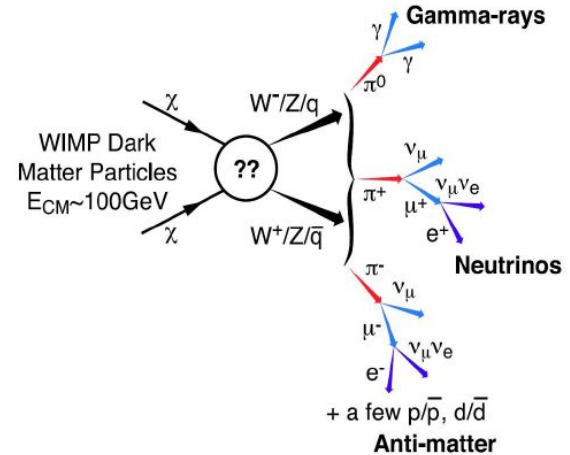




- Coherent observation of lack of visible matter at galactic, galactic cluster and cosmological scale
- No standard model candidate can explain these observations
- Leads to postulate the existence of a matter
 - Dark (feeble cross section, and no electric charge)
 - Stable (at least stable enough to remain until today)
 - Cold (at least cold enough to explain large scale structure)

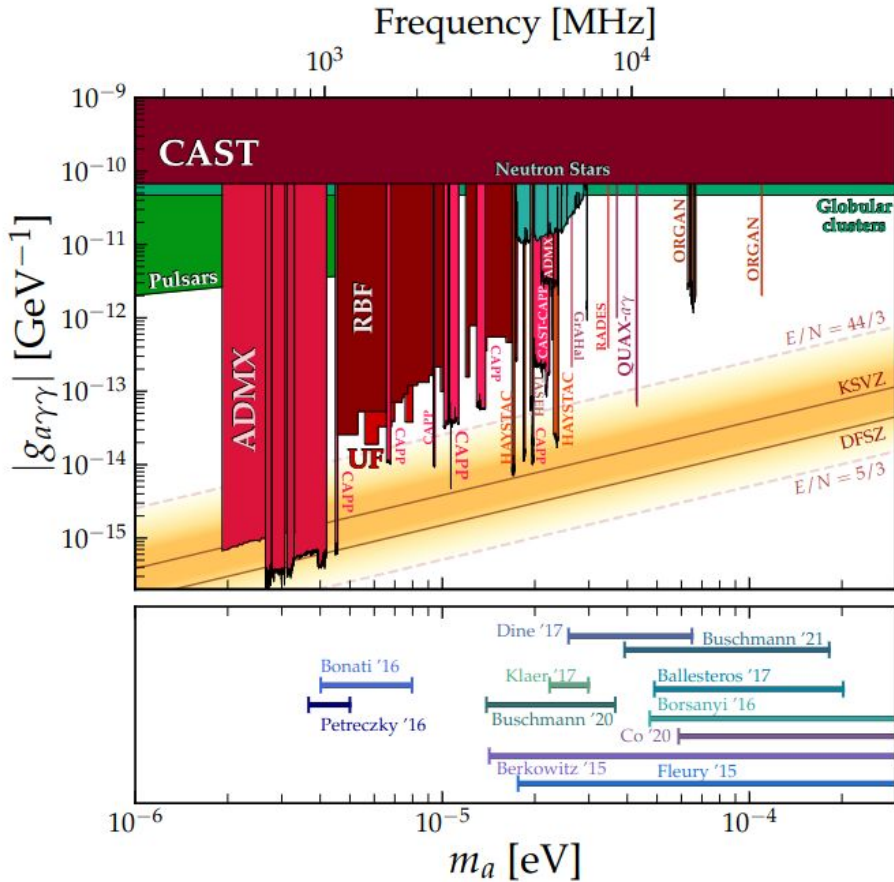


Indirect detection



- No clear detection yet with indirect detection so far...
- Many probes, but difficult to distinguish from standard astrophysical scenario
- Direct detection provide a more controlled way to detect those particles
- But far to be straightforward due to the low cross section + CR background

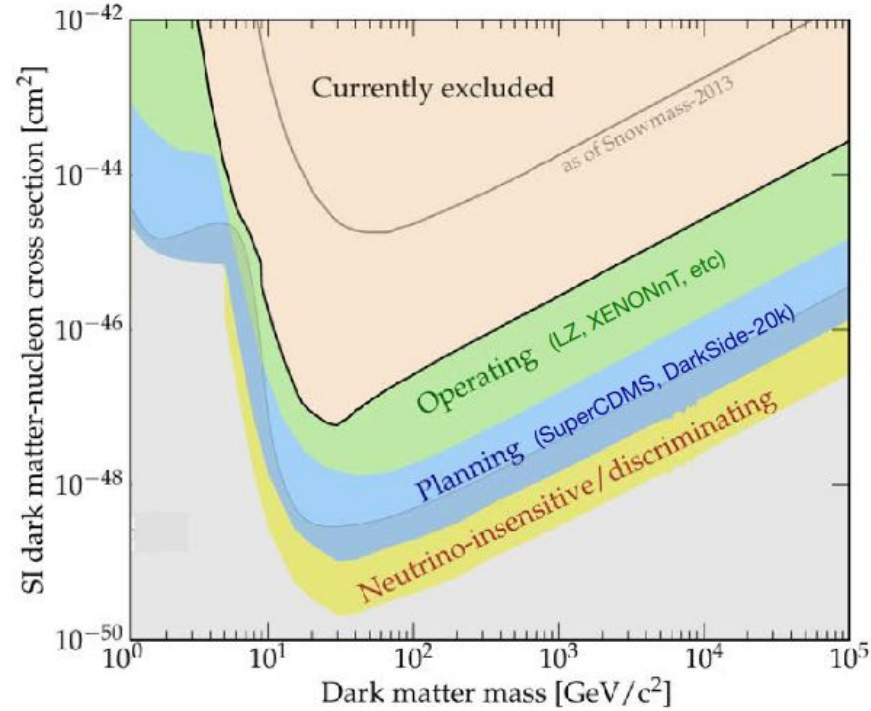
Axions Versus WIMP



E range : 10⁻¹²-0.01 eV

Conversion of Axion to light with B-field

cf Vijay Dabhi contribution : Direct detection of Axion dark matter with MADMAX



E range : 1 GeV - 100 TeV

Search for collisions in deep underground laboratory to isolate from CRs

cf Yongyu PAN contribution : Search for WIMPs and light DM with XENONnT experiment

- Charged Cosmic rays :
 - loss of directionality + propagation effect, difficult to probe the sources
 - Influenced by solar and terrestrial magnetic field at low E
 - But direct probe of galactic accelerators
- UHE Cosmic rays :
 - less loss of directionality, can directly probe extragalactic acceleration sources
 - But low statistics...
- Gamma-ray :
 - Indirect manifestation of CR acceleration in source
 - But depend on ambient medium (B field, matter density, photon field)
 - difficult to retrieve initial particle population due to that
- Neutrinos :
 - indirect but can complement gamma ray analysis
 - but low stat...
 - But first “detection” of sources (hints for galactic emission and AGNs)
- GW :
 - Produce by the merger before the collapse so can be used to trigger other observation !
- Dark Matter :
 - Huge range of energy and candidate... but more and more narrowed by very various experiment
 - We really need to detect it, good luck guys
- Multi-messenger is the way for the next decades, and start to really became real :
 - GW + gamma already done, more event please !
 - Some hints for Neutrinos + gamma and CR + gamma
 - It will probably need the next generation of detectors
 - You will take care of that, we need you

- Charged
 - I
 - In
 - B
- UHE Co
 - le
 - B
- Gamma
 - In
 - B
 - d
- Neutrino
 - in
 - b
 - B
- GW :
 - P
- Dark M
 - H
 - V
- Multi-m
 - G
 - S
 - It
 - Y



14:00	Session overview	<i>Dr Sami Caroff</i>	14:00 - 14:30
	Direct detection of Axion dark matter with MADMAX	<i>Vijay Dabhi</i>	14:30 - 15:00
15:00	Lorentz invariance violation search with the Cherenkov Telescope Array Observatory Large-Sized Telescope	<i>Cyann Plard</i>	15:00 - 15:30
	Investigating AGN Variability with the Cherenkov Telescope Array and nectarCAM	<i>M. Guillaume Grolleron</i>	15:30 - 16:00
16:00	Calibration and data reconstruction for the Virgo interferometer : how to compute the data reconstruction uncertainty <i>Cervane GRIMAUD</i>		
17:00	Ionisation of a single nanoparticle by heavy Cosmic Ray	<i>Thibault NGUYEN TRUNG</i>	17:00 - 17:30
	Search for WIMPs and light DM with XENONnT experiment	<i>Mlle Yongyu PAN</i>	17:30 - 18:00
18:00			

14:00	Session overview	<i>Dr Sami Caroff</i>
		14:00 - 14:30
	Direct detection of Axion dark matter with MADMAX	<i>Vijay Dabhi</i>
		14:30 - 15:00
15:00	Lorentz invariance violation search with the Cherenkov Telescope Array Observatory Large-Sized Telescope <i>Cyann Plard</i>	

<
jeu. 26/10
ven. 27/10
Tous les jours
>

Imprimer
PDF
Plein écran
Vue détaillée
Filtre

10:00	Study of the PeVatron candidate SNR G106.3+2.7 observed at Large Zenith Angle with LST-1 and MAGIC	
	<i>Marie-Sophie Carrasco</i>	
	Calibration and data reconstruction for the Virgo interferometer : how to compute the data reconstruction uncertainty	
	<i>Cervane GRIMAUD</i>	
17:00	Ionisation of a single nanoparticle by heavy Cosmic Ray	<i>Thibault NGUYEN TRUNG</i>
		17:00 - 17:30
	Search for WIMPs and light DM with XENONnT experiment	<i>Mlle Yongyu PAN</i>
		17:30 - 18:00

18:00

