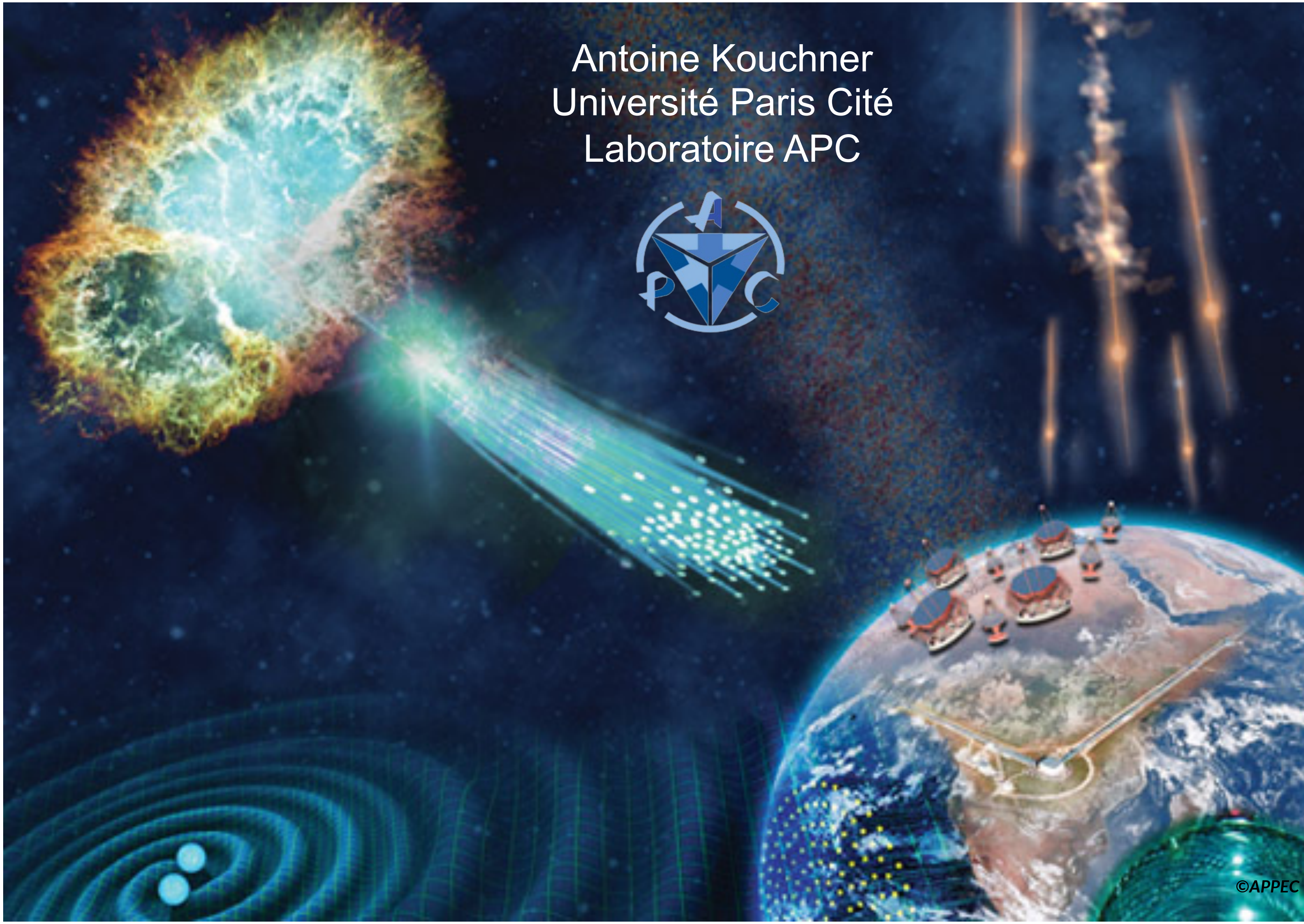
Astroparticle physics - New messengers of the Universe

Antoine Kouchner
Université Paris Cité
Laboratoire APC

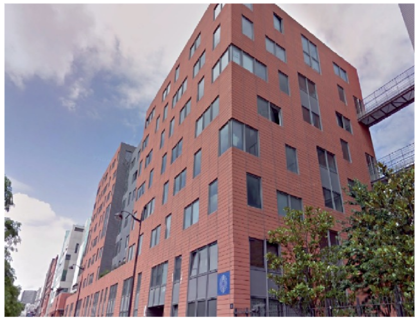


Ecole de Gif 2024

Paris, September 16th 2024

Welcome to the APC laboratory

APC in a nutshell



Location: Univ. Paris Cité, campus Grands Moulins, Physics dept

Université Paris Cité & CNRS (IN2P3 with INSU & INP) with CEA, Observatoire de Paris and CNES

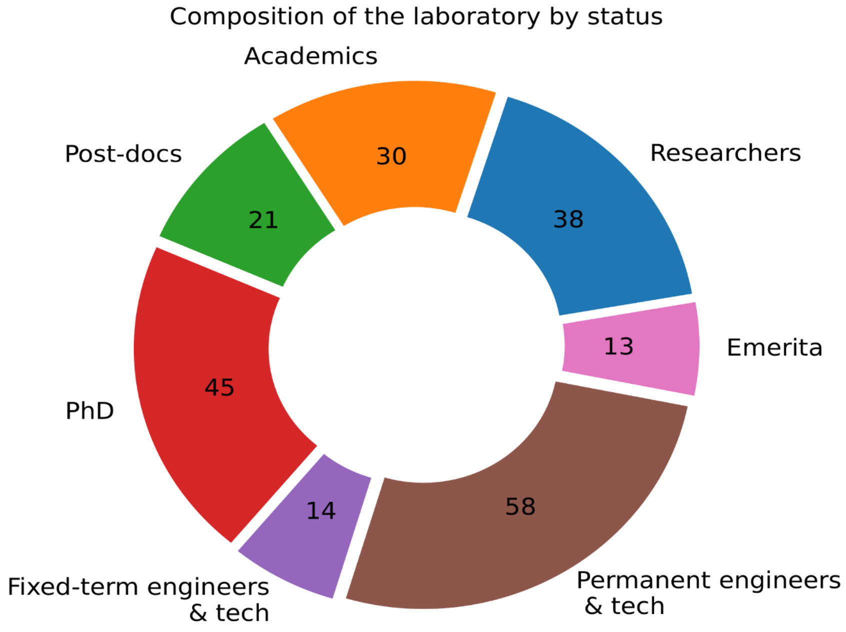
220 members: 80 faculty, 75 tech staff & 65 docs/postdocs

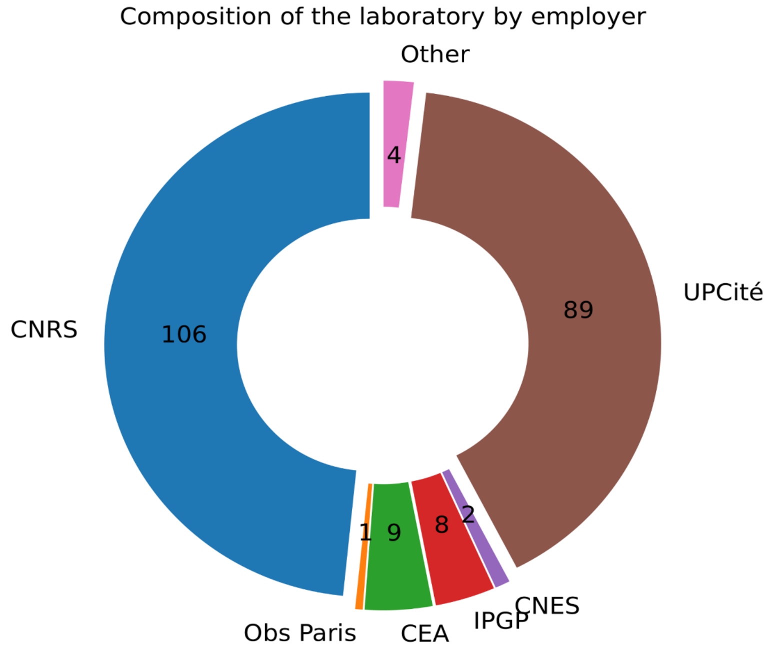
Main research topics: **astroparticle physics and cosmology**

From theory to experiments – Involved in 25 world-class projects

cosmology, gravitational-wave astronomy, high-energy astrophysics, particle physics (neutrino), theory

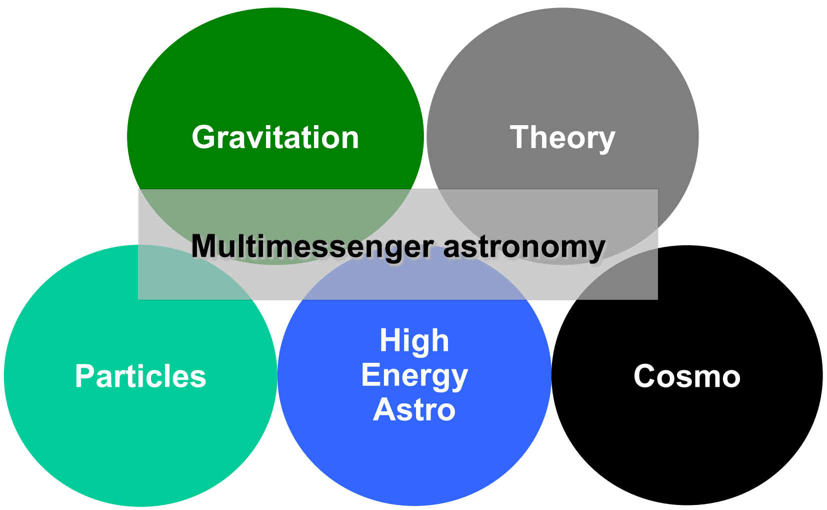
Human Resources





Welcome to the APC laboratory

The APC Science Scope



- **Cosmology**: Origin and evolution of the universe. From theory to analysis and instrumentation Large optical and infrared surveys, and CMB

  Euclid, Rubin/LSST, LiteBIRD, CMB S4, Simons Obs, Qubic
- **Gravitation:** Gravitational-wave astronomy using ground-based and spaced-based detectors

  Virgo, ET, LISA, PTA
- **High-energy astrophysics:** violent cosmic phenomena with a multi-messenger approach ranging from X- and gamma-rays to very high-energy photons, neutrinos and cosmic rays

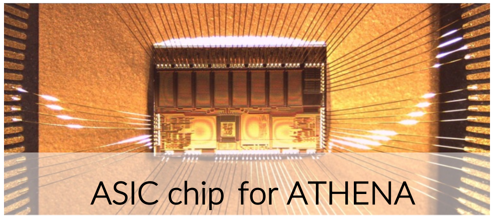
  ANTARES, KM3NeT, H.E.S.S, CTA, LHAASO,ATHENA, JEM EUSO, SVOM
- **Particles:** initially, focus on neutrino physics (nature and mass hierarchy). Now, scope broadened to the direct searches for dark matter and Higgs boson

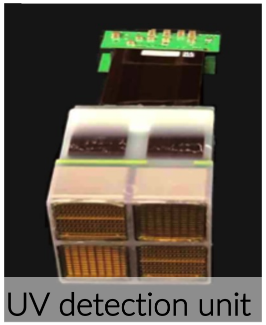
  DUNE, Darkside, ATLAS, FCC
- **Theory**: theoretical studies on all the above themes as well as more fundamental research on gravity, quantum field theory and string theory

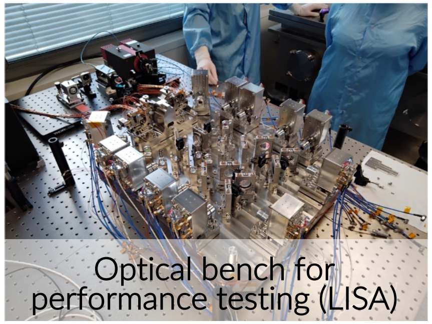
Welcome to the APC laboratory

Focus on lab’s know-how (1): technical “gems”

- Millimetric detection system with control of the whole cryogenic detection chains
- Sub-K cryogeny for cosmology instruments
- Photo-detection with new sensors (SiPM) for high-energy astrophysics and neutrino instruments
- High-precision interferometric metrology for gravitational-wave detectors
- High-performance computing and acceleration techniques related to machine learning


ASIC chip for ATHENA


UV detection unit


Optical bench for performance testing (LISA)


Cryocooler 1K

Focus on lab's know-how (2): technical platforms

- ~7 Tflops high performance computing cluster (DANTE)
- Multi-messenger online data analysis platform managed by FACe
- Low noise facility
- Thermally vacuum insulated chamber
- Three clean rooms (Integration space, LISA and Virgo)
- Photodetection and millimetric wavelengths labs
- Sub-K cryogenic platform under development to characterize material at low temperatures → CRYOMAT

Welcome to the APC laboratory

Focus on lab's know-how (3): space science & data science

Space science : central focus and key priority

Involved in 7 space missions. Three major events during 2017-2022: LISA Pathfinder, mini-EUSO on ISS, Taranis

Develop the know-how and awareness on the specificities of engineering and experiment design for space missions

Pôle Spatial of UPCité (PSUPC)
CubeSat project IGOSat (270 students)
Concurrent Design Facility deployed

Data science has become increasingly important in cosmology and astroparticle physics

Strategic topic for the development of research

Participation in local or national actions and initiatives allowing the circulation of expertise and know-how

Data Intelligence Institute of Paris (diiP)
Machine Learning network of IN2P3
DANTE computing platform
Success of the Gammapy library

A recent podcast (in French)

Université Paris Cité

Regarder le ciel autrement

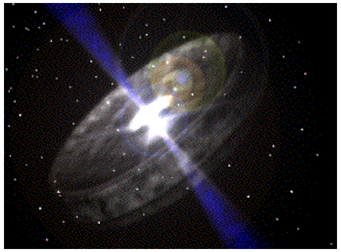
Juste Ciel !

Avec Irène Jacob
Musique Musique originale : Keren Ann

https://u-paris.fr/juste-ciel/

Disponible dès à présent sur les principales plateformes d'écoute.
Rechercher « Regarder le ciel autrement »

Outline

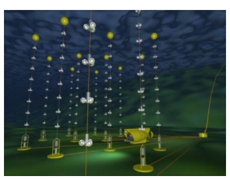


Motivations for a Multi-messenger approach

Success of multi-wavelength

Onset of Astroparticle Physics

Key scientific questions



Historical aspects

Detection principles

Achievements

Future challenges

Cosmic-rays

VHE gamma-rays

Neutrinos

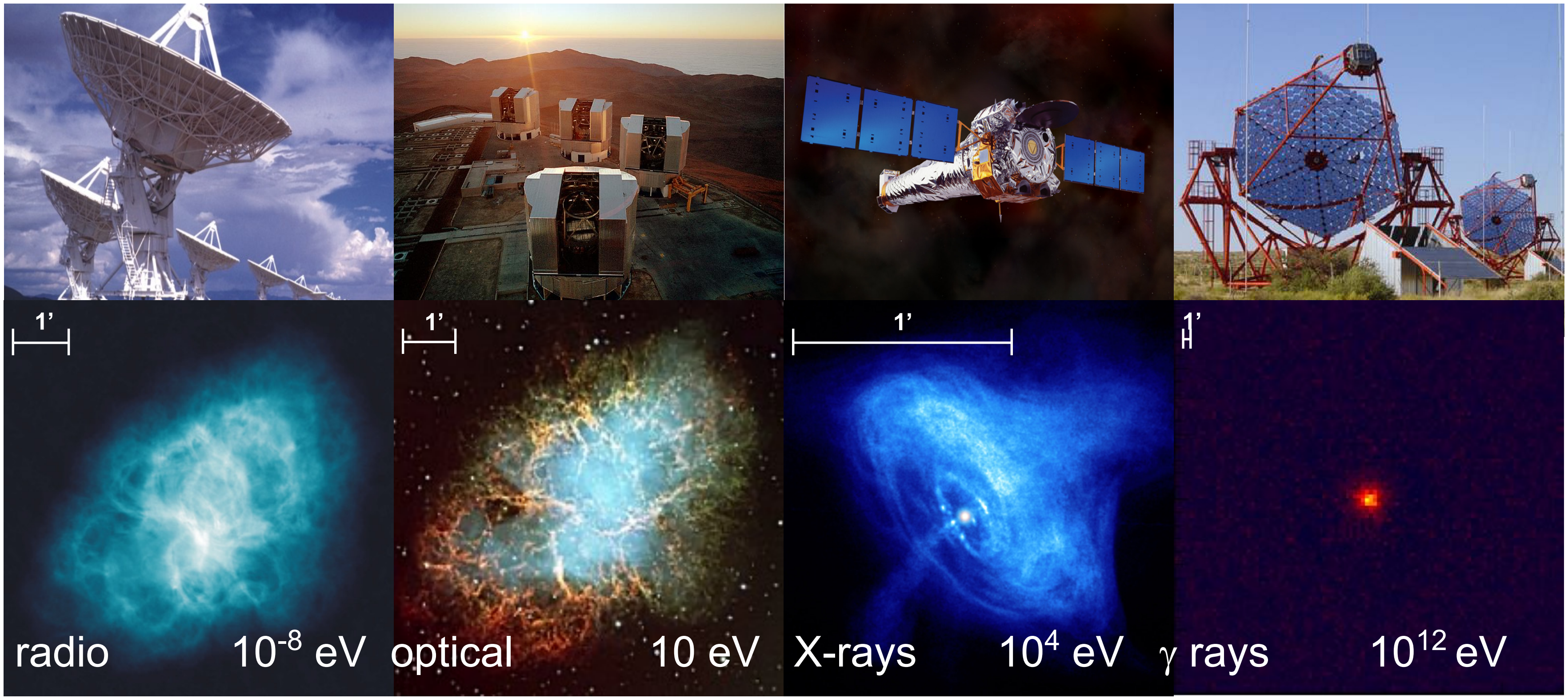
Gravitational waves

The ACME Project

Multi-wavelength Astronomy

The Crab Nebula

(first source seen in the TeV gamma domain)

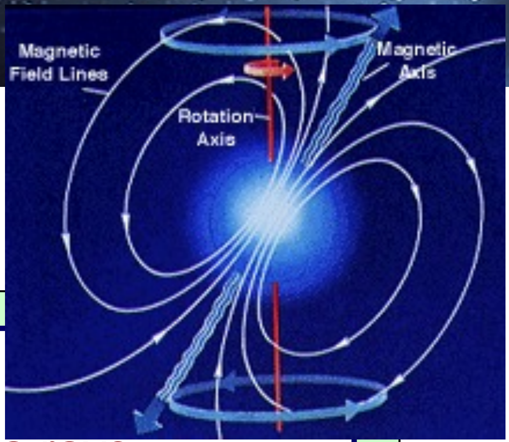


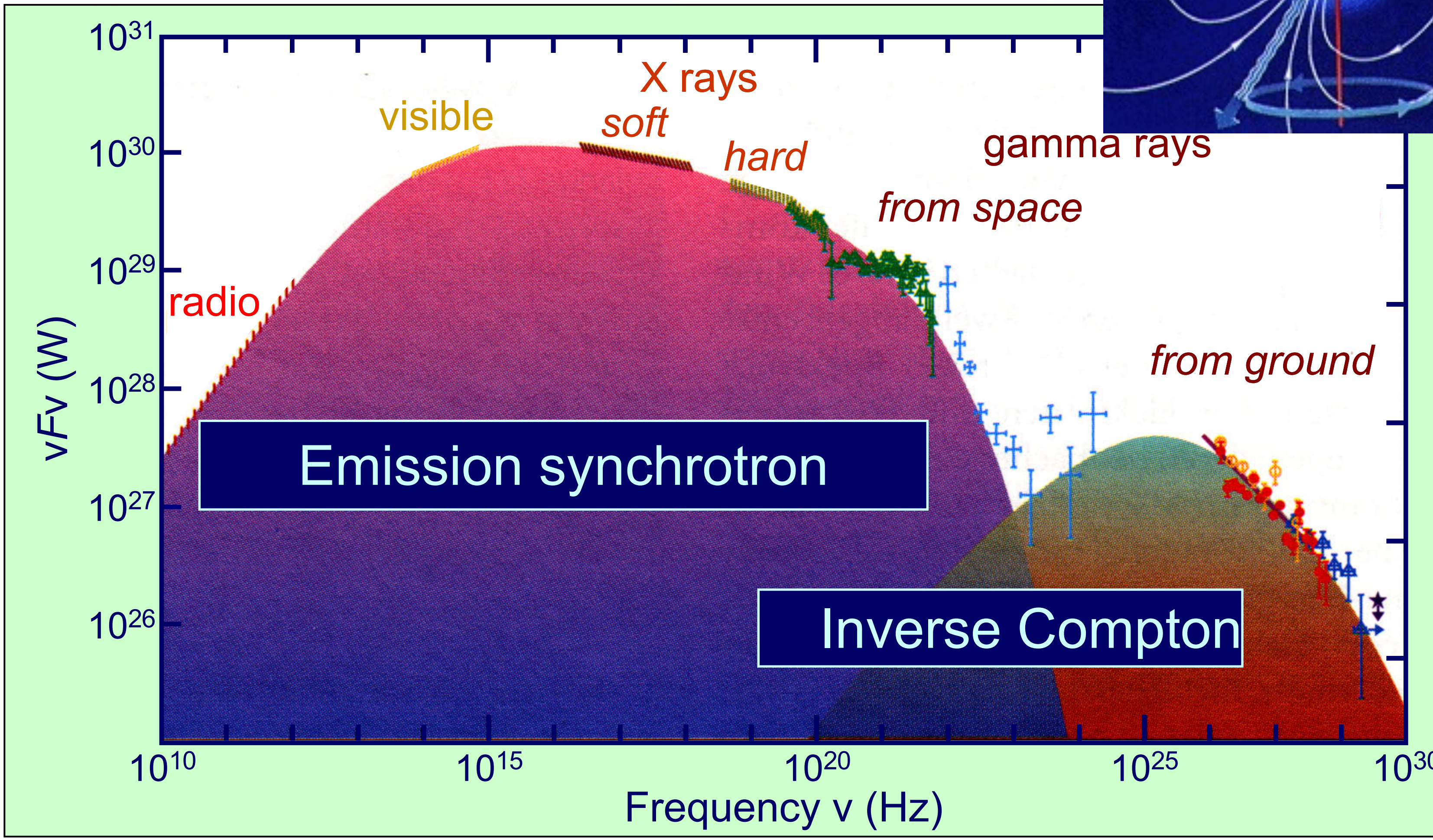
Thermal emission, dusts, molecular clouds, non-thermal processes…

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

Multi-wavelength Astronomy

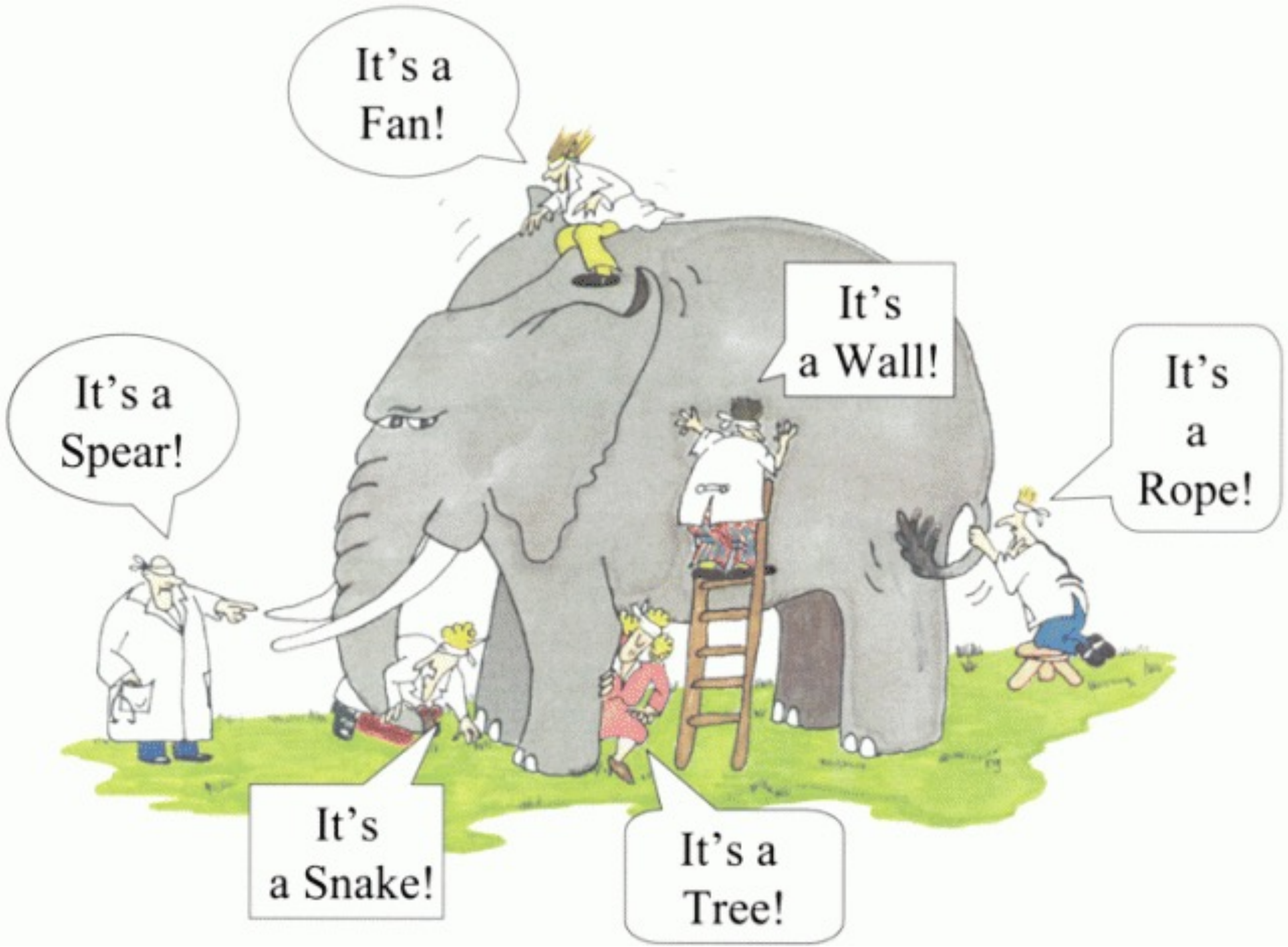
The Crab Nebula





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

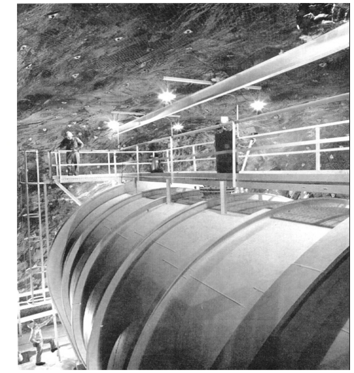
- Neutrinos and Gravitational waves to probe “deep and early processes” vs electromagnetic interactions coming at later stages
- Establish a global, low latency network to share fast enough the incoming signals

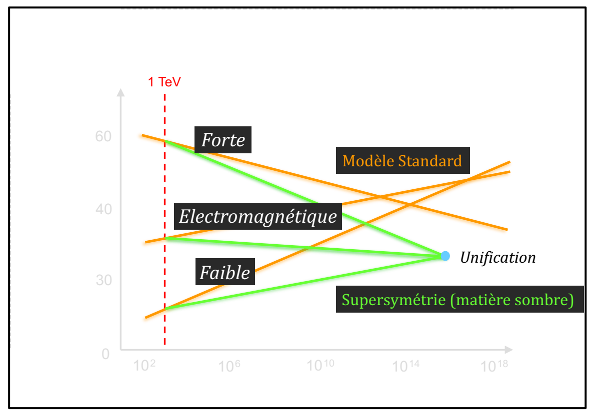
3) Discover new physics by comparing multi-messenger representations /cartographies of the Universe

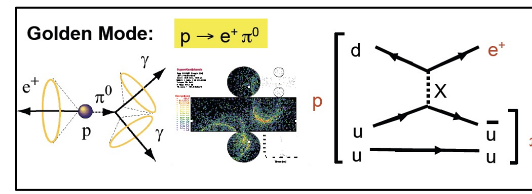
- E.g. how different can be an ”early” vs a “late” cartography of the Universe (Hubble values tension) or black hole populations vs this of “living” stars

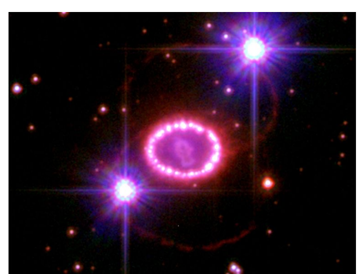
The onset of Astroparticle Physics

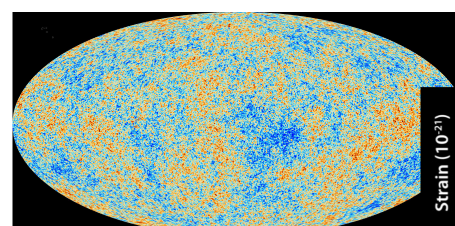
- 1953-1956 detection of ν
- 1960's-2001 Solar ν oscillations
- 1949-1970's Theories of unification of subnuclear forces ➔> Proton decay prediction
- 1957-1970's . Detectability of gravitational waves
- 1930's-1970's Dark Matter
- Supernova 1987 A in ν
- 1989 TeV γ (T. Weekes)
- 1990's CMB Fluctuations
- 1999 Acceleration of the Dark Energy Universe
- 2015 Detection of gravitational waves

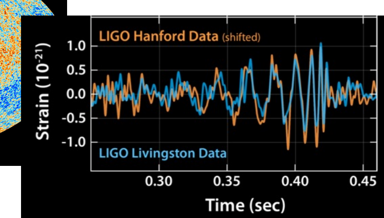






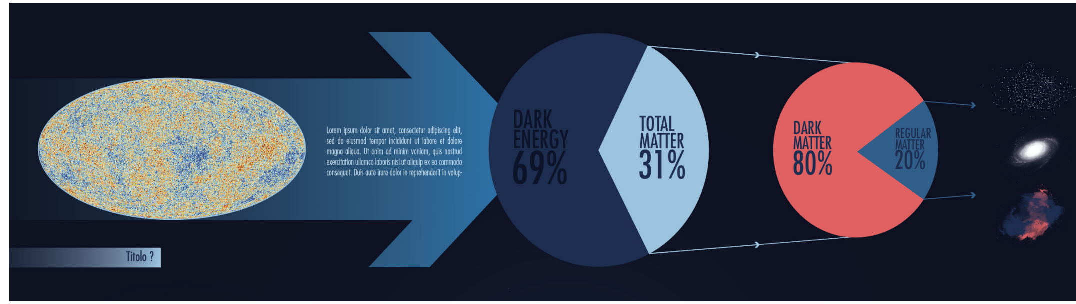






Key questions

- The Primordial Universe
  - Inflation

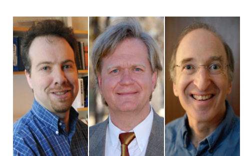


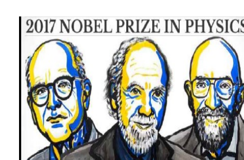
- The Dark Universe
  - Dark energy
  - Dark matter
  - Matter/antimatter

- Fondamental physics
  - Mysterious neutrinos

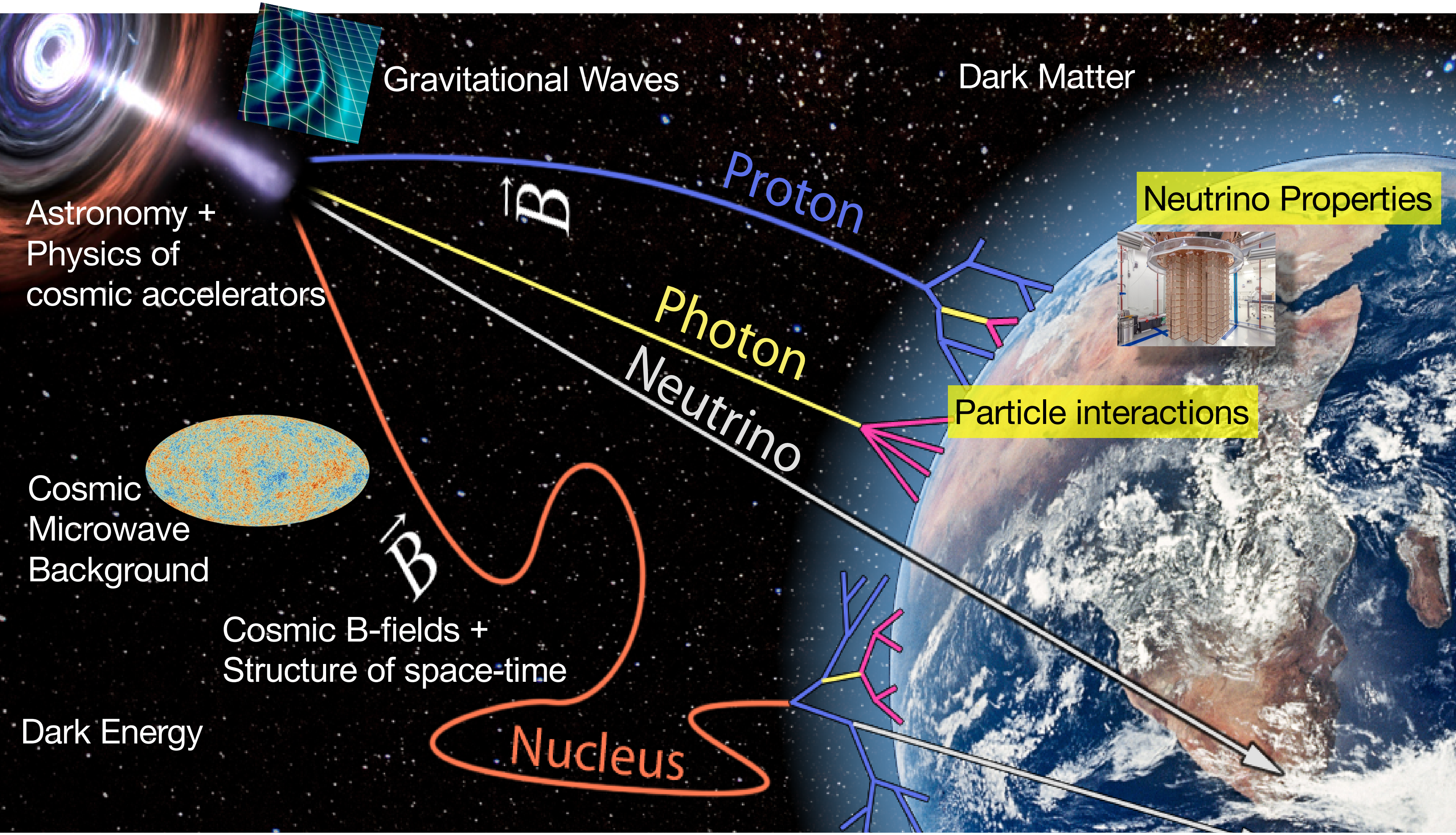
- The Extreme Universe
  - Nature of black holes, neutron stars and white dwarfs
  - Formation and evolution of galaxies
  - Violent phenomena
  - Physics of dense matter and strong EM fields

A Nobel Prize field !



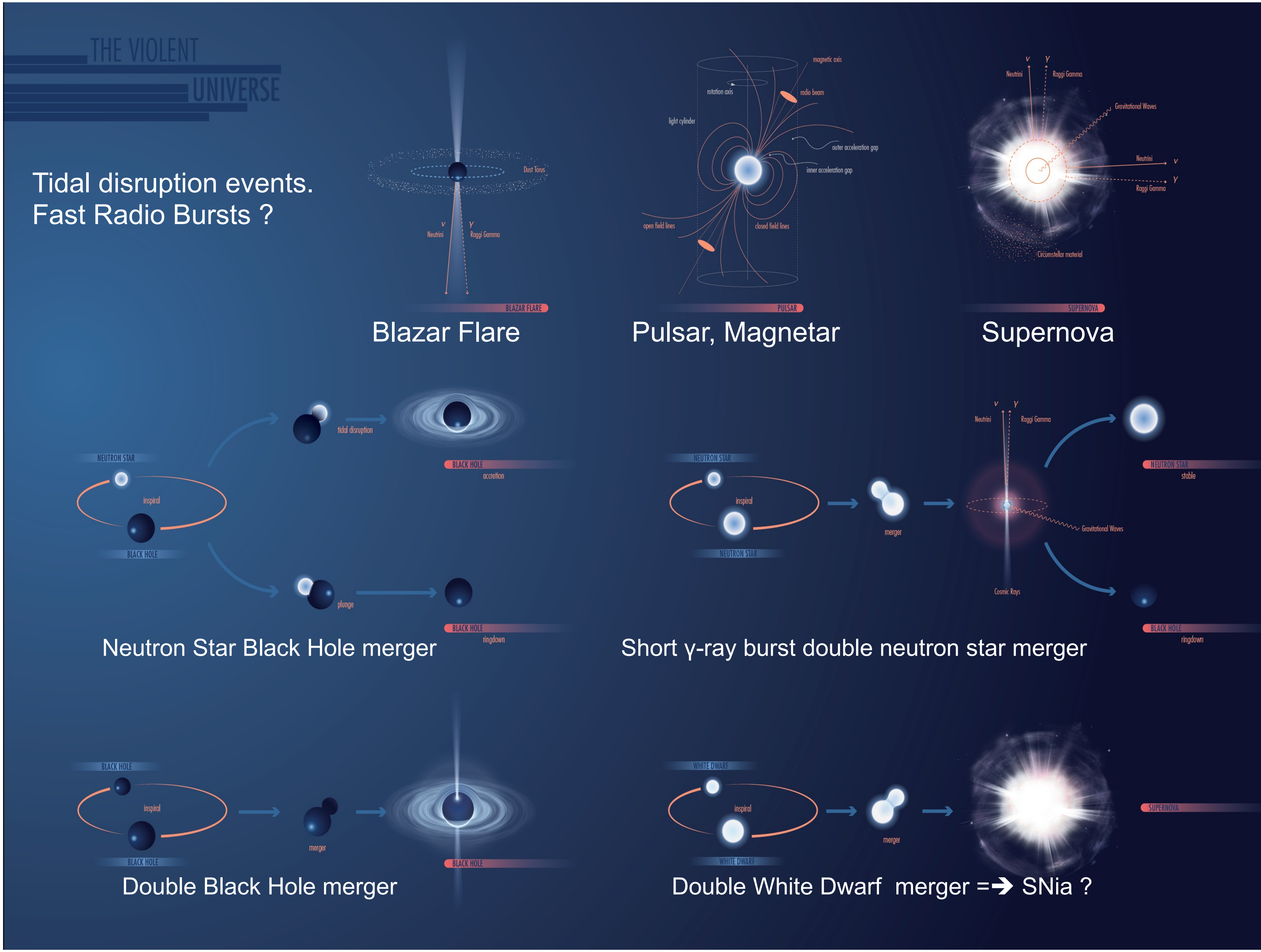


Multi-Messenger Astroparticle Physics

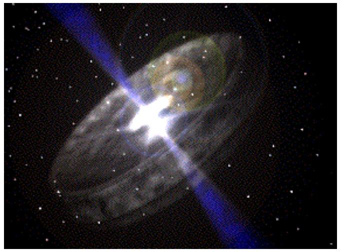


A very large Scientific Scope

The violent Universe



Outline

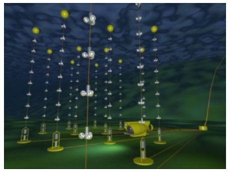


Motivations for a Multi-messenger approach

Success of multi-wavelength

Onset of Astroparticle Physics

Key scientific questions



Historical aspects

Detection principles

Achievements

Future challenges

Cosmic-rays

VHE gamma-rays

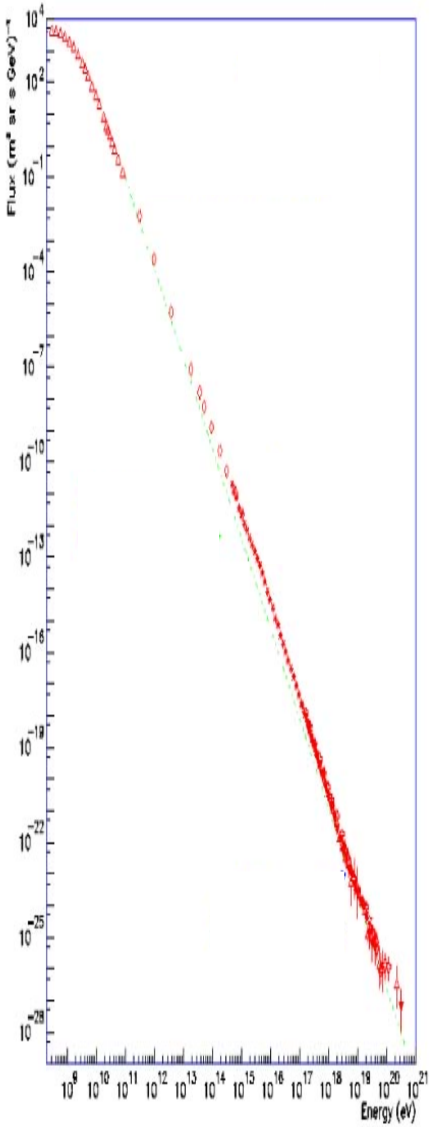
Neutrinos

Gravitational waves

The ACME Project

Cosmic rays, challenging since 1900

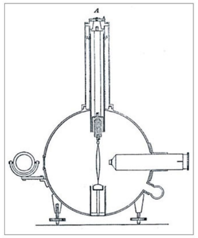
> 12 orders of magnitude!



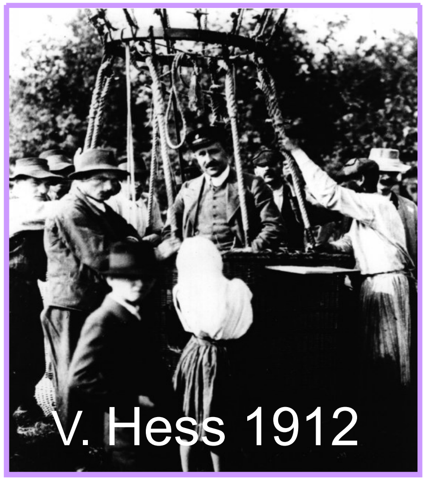
4 per cm^2 per second

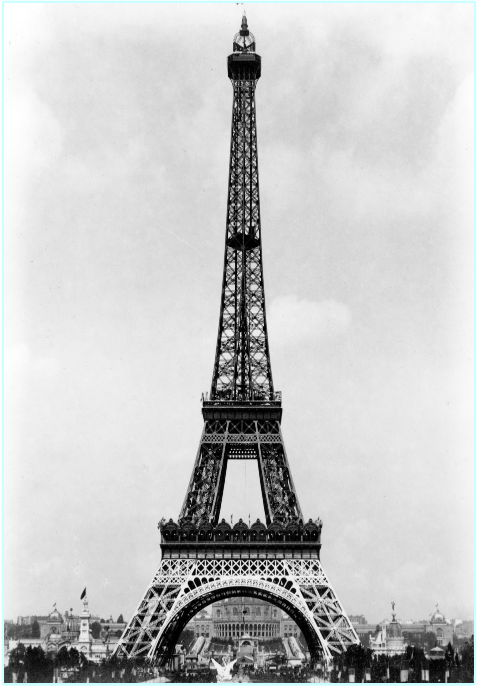
32 orders of magnitude ($/m^2/sr/GeV$)

1 per m^2 per billion years



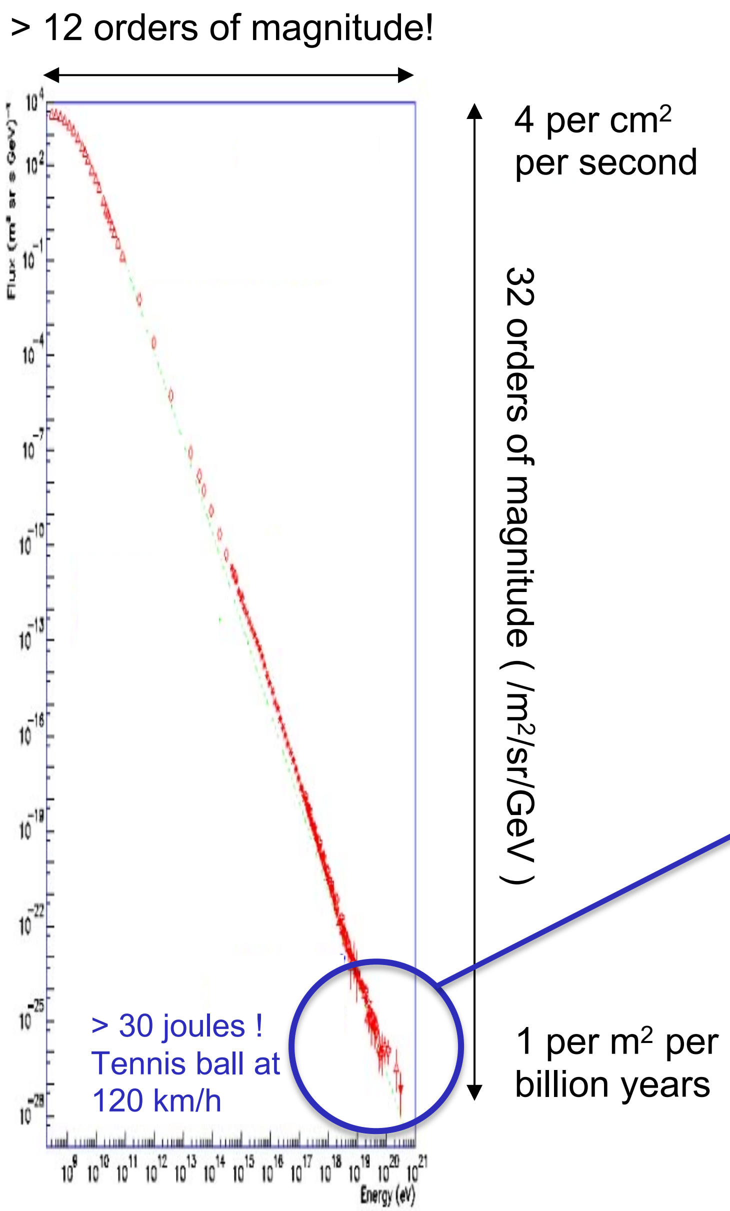
T. Wulf (1909)





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

Cosmic rays, challenging since 1900



- Major role in Galactic ecosystem !
  - Energy density ~ star light, thermal, B field
  - 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
  - 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

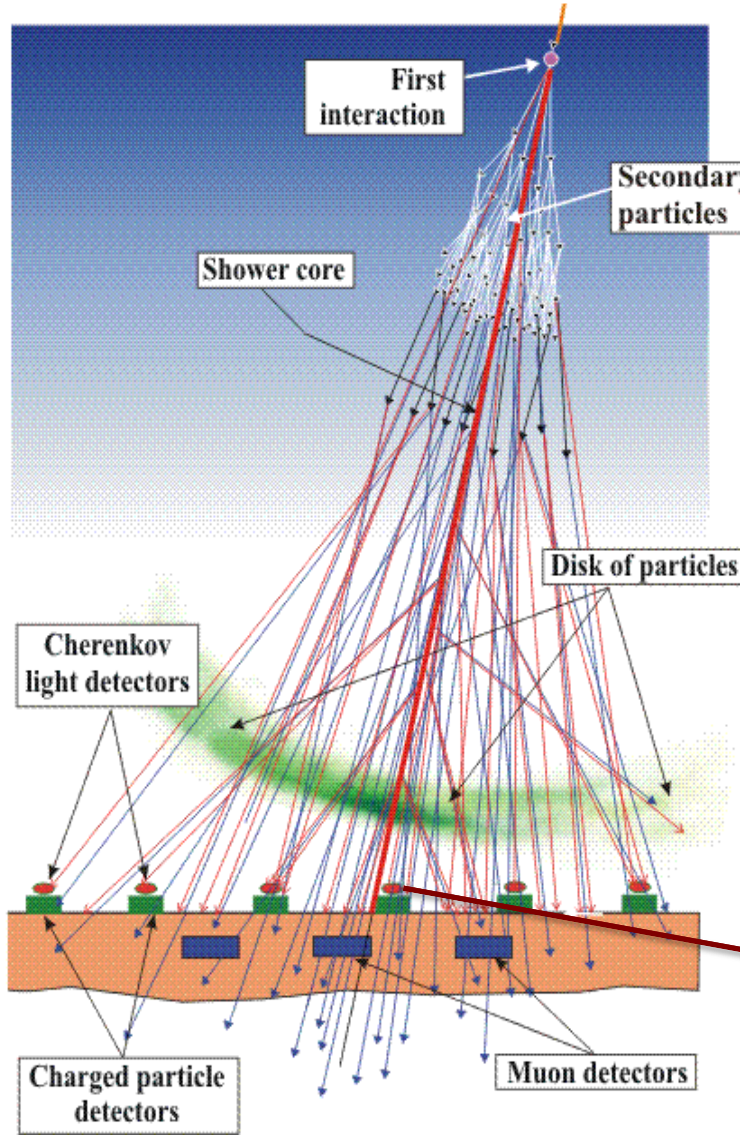
The atmosphere is the primary cosmic ray detector!

Detection of the shower particles

(sampling of the "shower front")

Volcano Ranch (1959–1963)

February, 22nd 1962: 10^{20} eV !

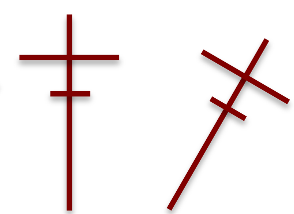


Detection of the induced effect of shower particles

(fluorescence light)

Fly's Eye (1981–1995)

October, 15th 1993: 3 10^{20} eV !



+ radio signal !

Current generation ground detectors

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

700 km^2 (Utah, USA)

- The Pierre Auger Observatory

3000 km^2 (Argentina)

- GZK-like attenuation: established!
- Composition getting heavier above a few EeV
- Departure from isotropy (first order: dipole) at ”low" energies (≥8 EeV, 6%, 6σ)
- 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 ?

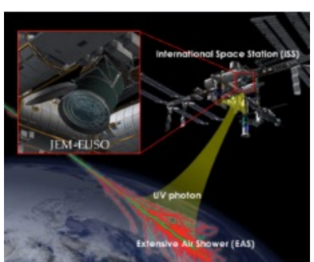
- Larger statistics, full sky coverage
- Complementarity between low energies (10^{18}–10^{19} eV) and high energies (10^{20} eV)
- Complementarity between ground-based (precision) et space-based (statistics) instruments
- New techniques (radio)

→ energy spectrum, composition, anisotropy over a large energy range

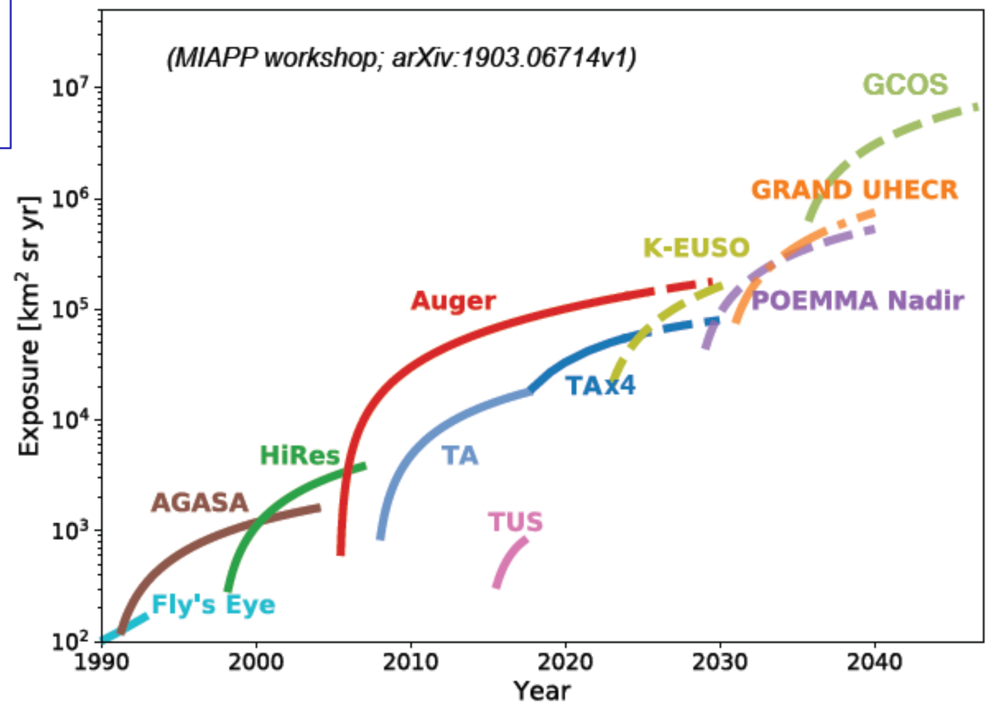
- Auger Upgrade to AugerPrime
  - completion in 2023, operation time >2030
- Preparation and R&D e.g. GRAND, GCOS

Towards UHECR and high-energy neutrino detection from space

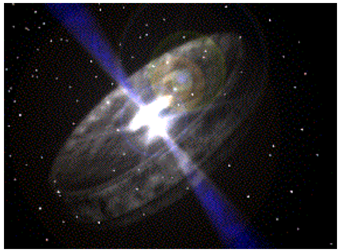
→ Unprecedented aperture
Only one instrument to deploy
Full-sky coverage



Prototype on ISS (mini-EUSO)



Outline

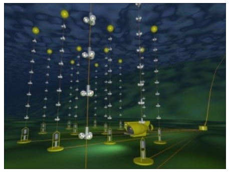


Motivations for a Multi-messenger approach

Success of multi-wavelength

Onset of Astroparticle Physics

Key scientific questions



Historical aspects

Detection principles

Achievements

Future challenges

Cosmic-rays

[SVOM & GRBs]

VHE gamma-rays

Neutrinos

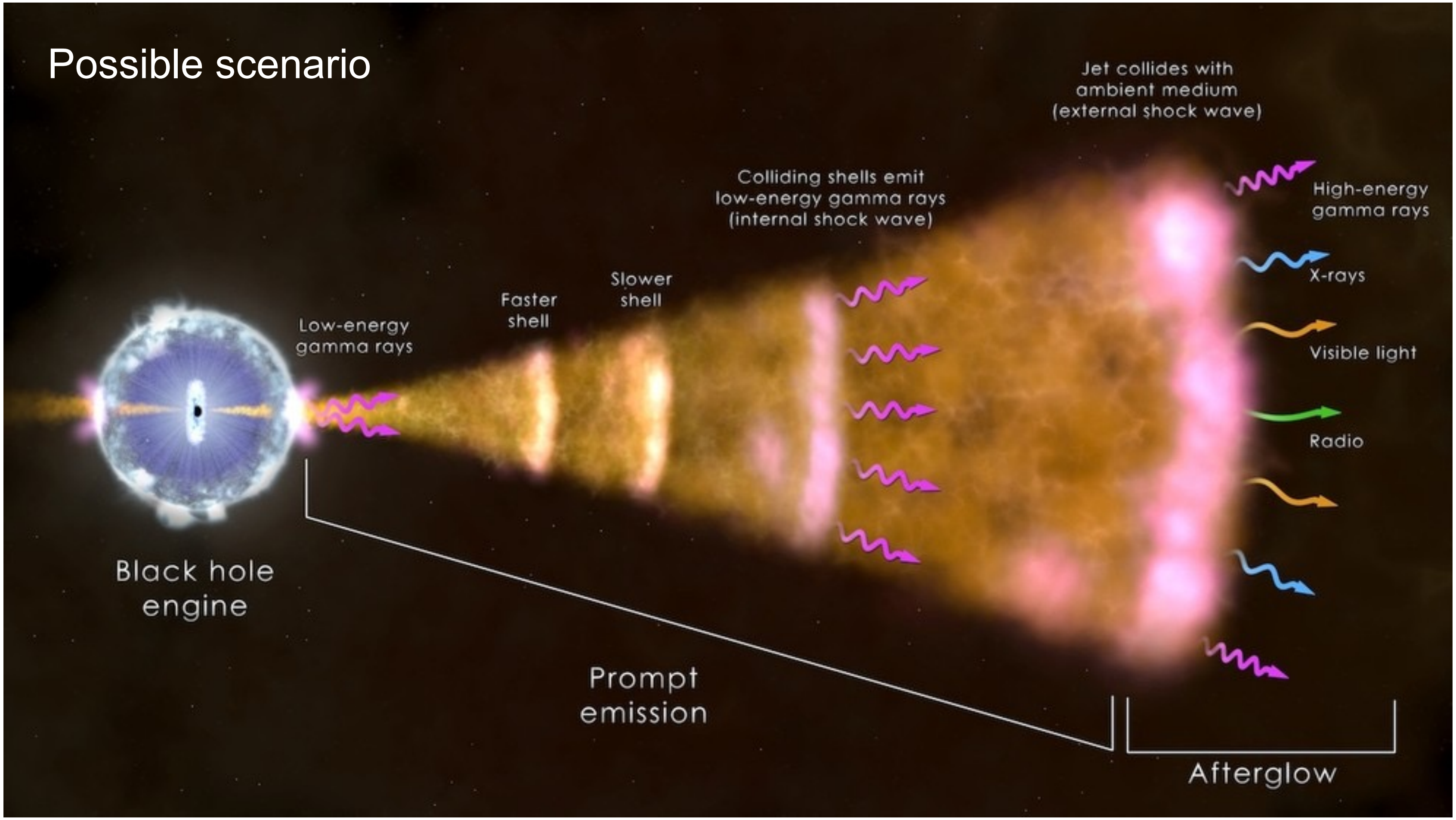
Gravitational waves

The ACME Project

Gamma-ray bursts - Physics

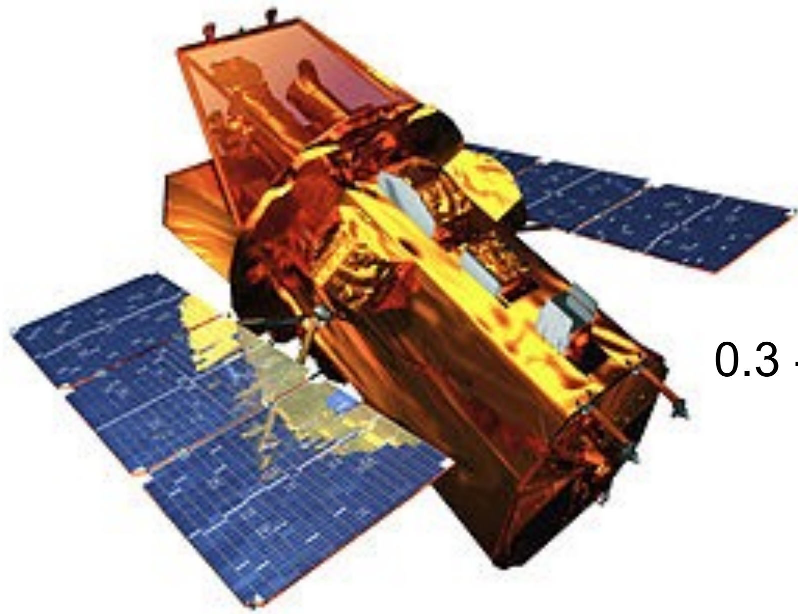
Short emissions (~1s)
Very bright ~ $10^{18} \times L_\odot$

Counterparts : z up to >8

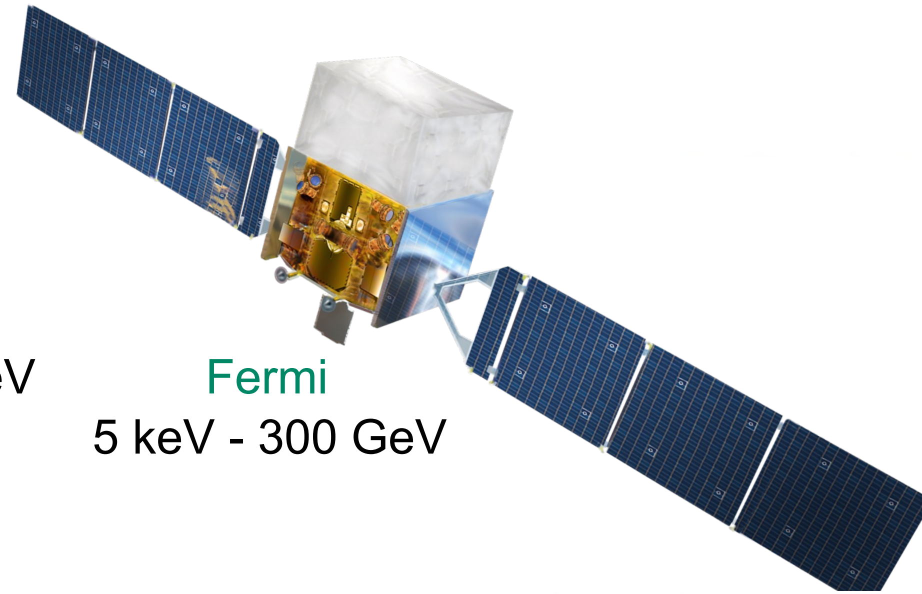


GW gamma-rays, neutrinos? CRs ?

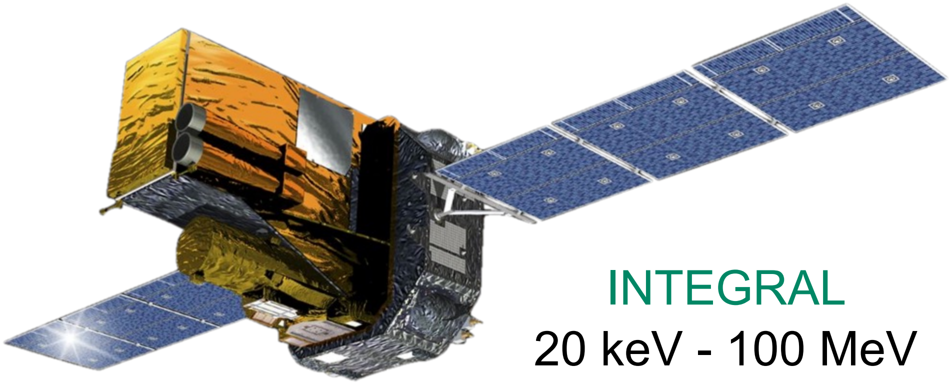
Gamma-ray bursts - Satellites



Swift
0.3 - 195 keV



Fermi
5 keV - 300 GeV

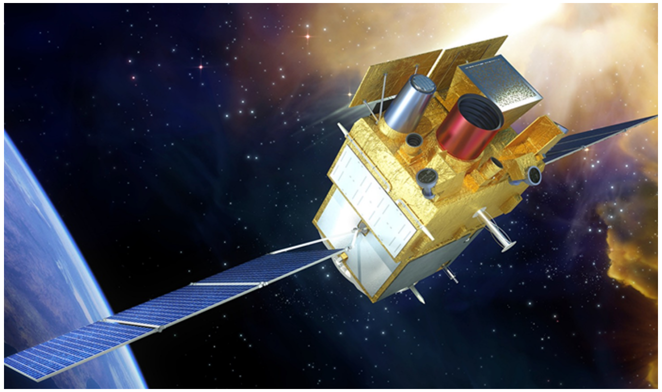


INTEGRAL
20 keV - 100 MeV

AGILE
10 keV - 50 GeV

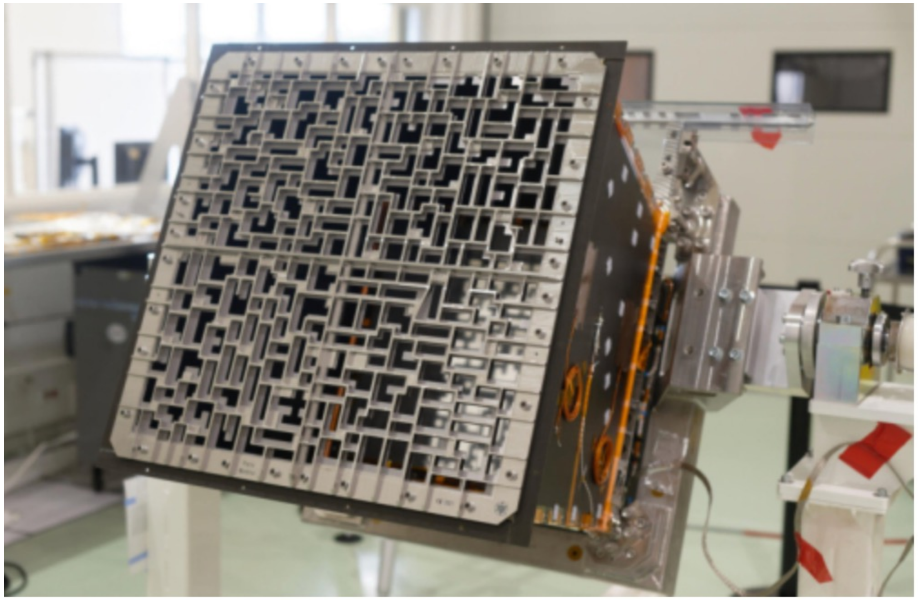
~1 GRB detected / day

Gamma-ray bursts - SVOM



Space-based multi-band astronomical Variable Objects Monitor

- French-Chinese mission launched in June
- 2 instruments
  - ÉCLAIR :
    - x-gamma rays
    - large aperture (1/6 sky)
    - Coded mask
  - MXT :
    - Low energy x-rays
    - 57x57 arcminutes
    - afterglow



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)

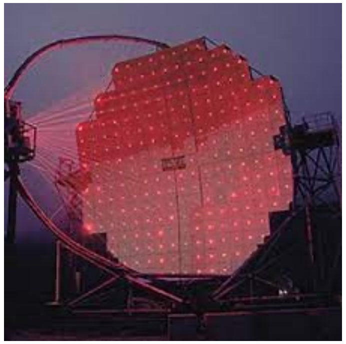
FERMI

Veritas

LHAASO

HAWC

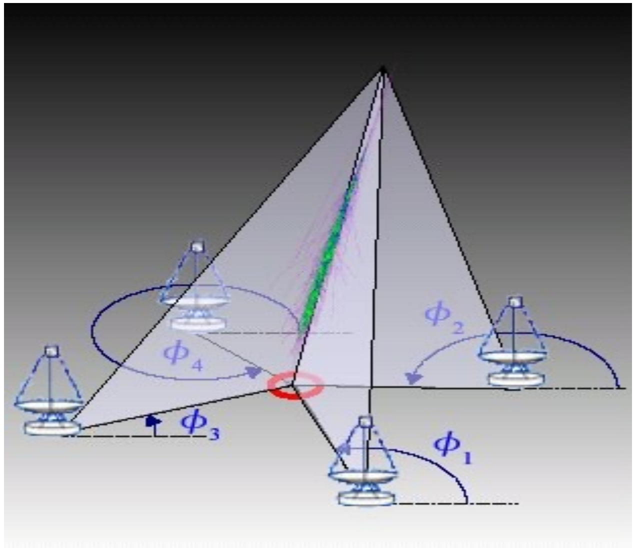
MAGIC



H.E.S.S.

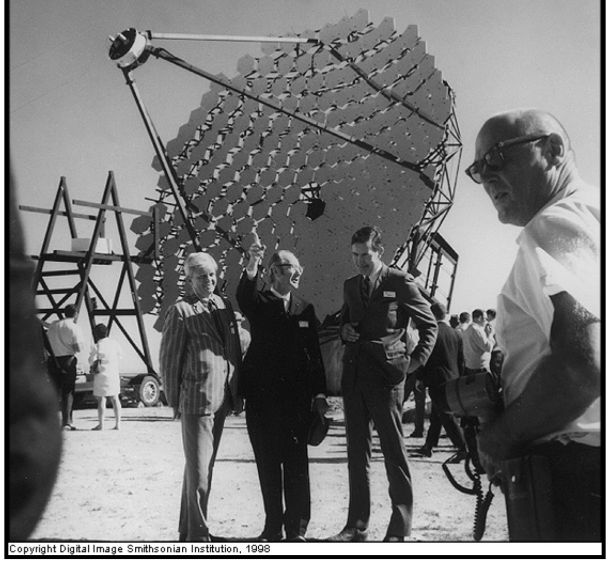
Imaging Atmospheric Cherenkov Telescopes

- 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 ~ 10^5 m^2
- With an array of several telescopes, the shower can be reconstructed in 3D (stereoscopy)
  - → total number of photons (energy estimator)
  - → better angular resolution



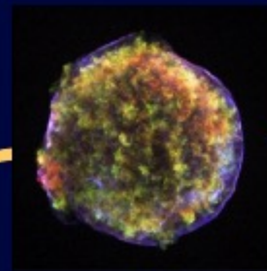
More than 30 years ago, the Crab nebula was the first γ-ray source firmly detected (9σ) at very high energies by The Whipple Observatory

With a 37 pixel camera



Astronomy with IACTs

SNRs



Shocks,
Fermi Accel.

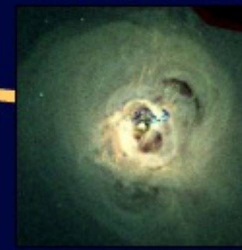
Binaries

Jets, winds

Pulsars/PWN

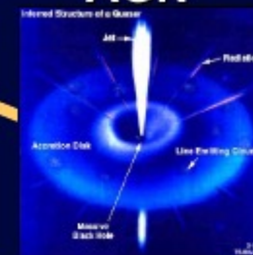
Shocks,
diffusion

Starbursts



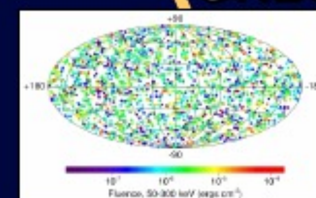
SN activity,
cosmic rays

AGN

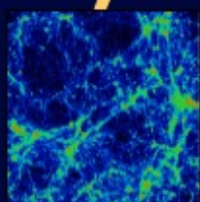


Jets,
SMBH
accretion

GRBs



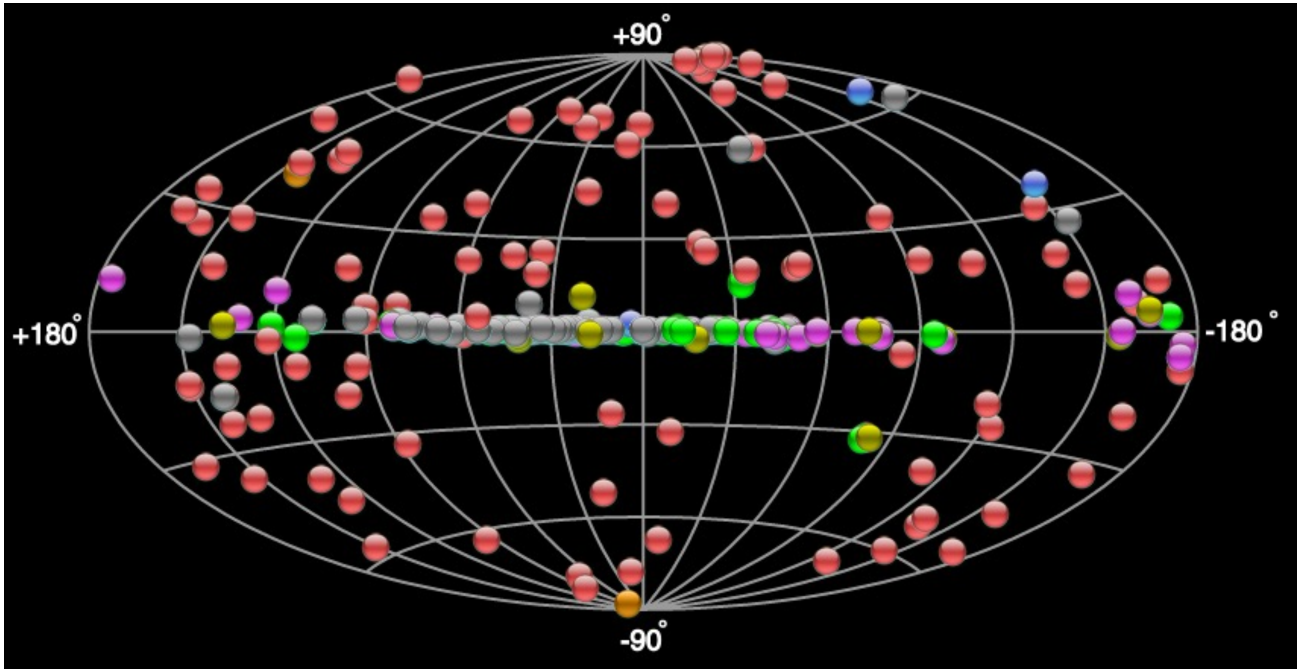
Dark
Matter



EBL

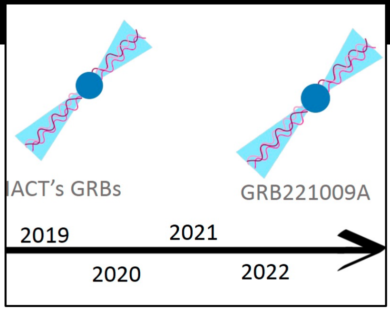
VHE gamma-rays probe:
- **Highest energy processes in systems**
- **Extragalactic background light (EBL)**
- **Dark matter and fundamental physics**

The VHE gamma sky



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



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

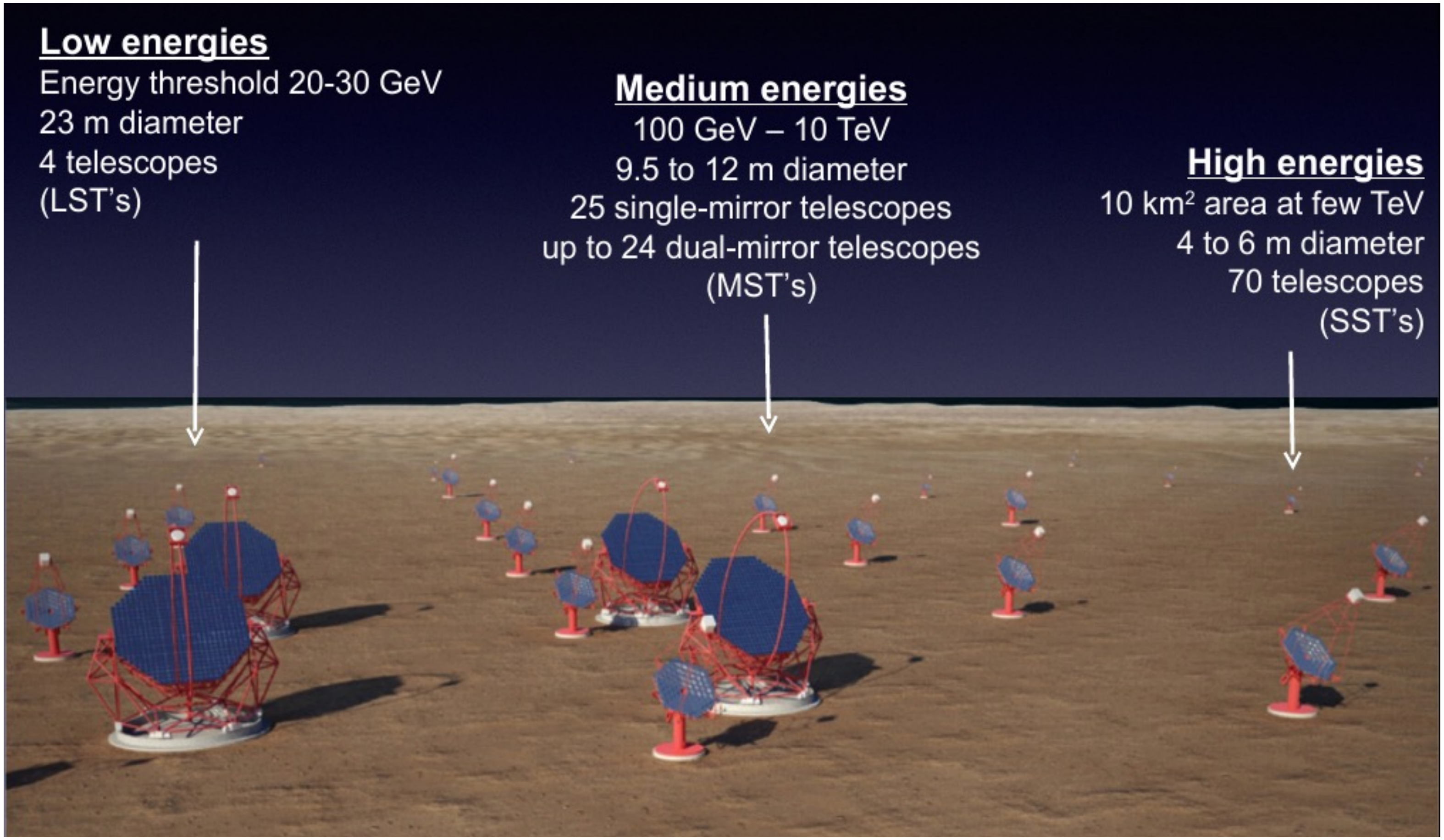
How and where are particles accelerated ?
What is the connection between star formation and cosmic rays ?

Dark Matter and Lorentz Invariance

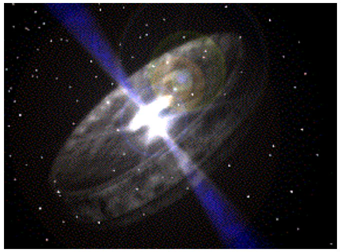
What is the nature of Dark Matter ? How is it distributed ?
Is the speed of light a constant for high energy photons ?

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



Outline

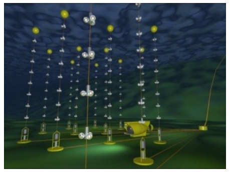


Motivations for a Multi-messenger approach

Success of multi-wavelength

Onset of Astroparticle Physics

Key scientific questions



Historical aspects

Detection principles

Achievements

Future challenges

Cosmic-rays

VHE gamma-rays

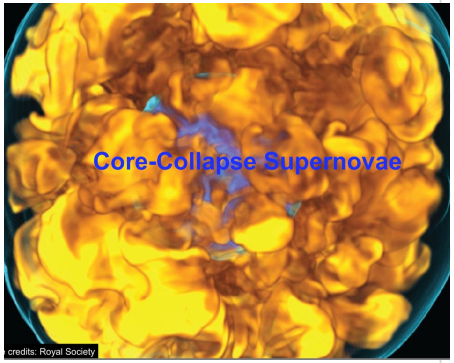
Neutrinos

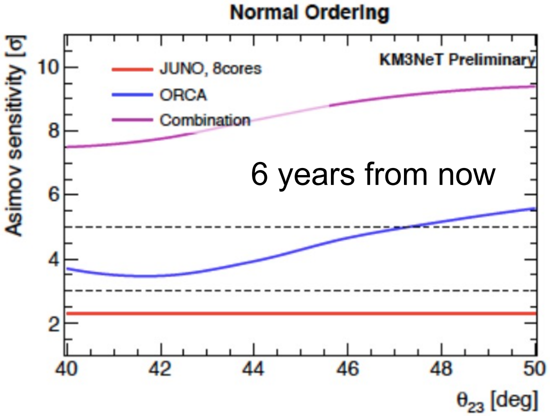
Gravitational waves

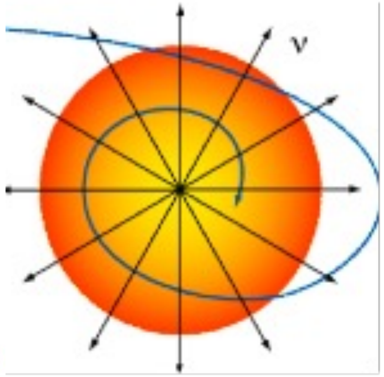
The ACME Project

Neutrino Telescopes

The Science scope







MeV Energy
No reco. in HE NT

Low Energy
GeV < E < 50 GeV

Medium Energy
10GeV < E < 1 TeV

High Energy
E > 1 TeV

CCSNe

Full Galactic coverage
All mass progenitors
Triangulations

Oscillation

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

Dark Matter

Not covered here

HE Astrophysics

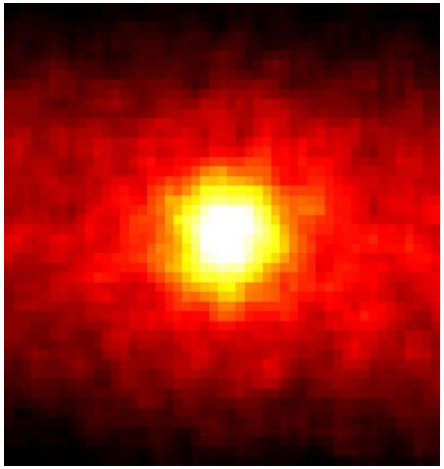
Focus of this talk

+ Exotics (Monopoles, Nuclearites, etc.)

+ Environnemental Sciences

First extraterrestrial neutrinos – Multi-messengers

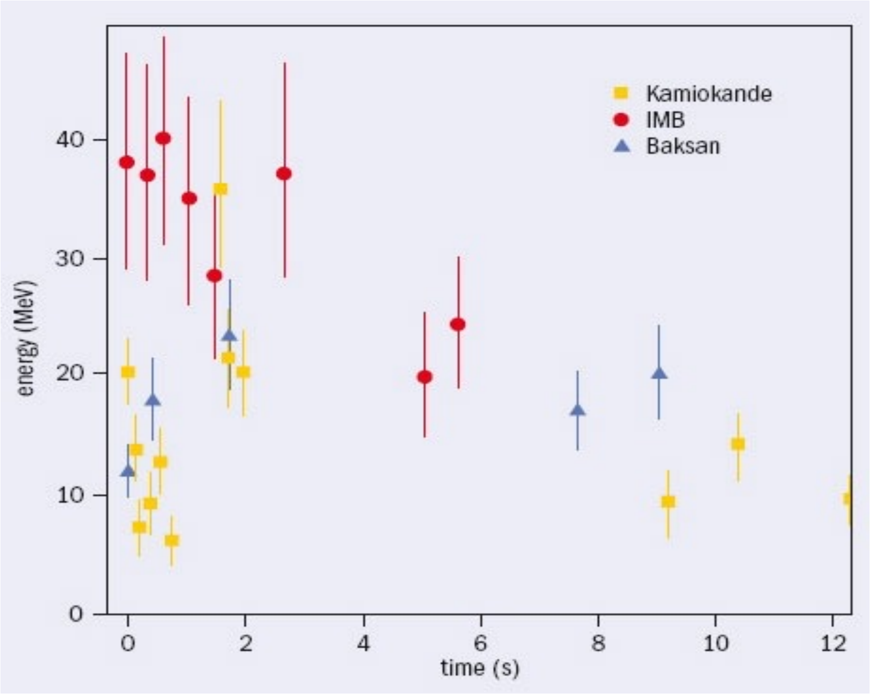
- 1960's: SUN seen by Homestake
- 1988 : Kamiokande



→ Confirmation of deficit of ν_e already observed in radiochemical experiments

Neutrino Oscillate

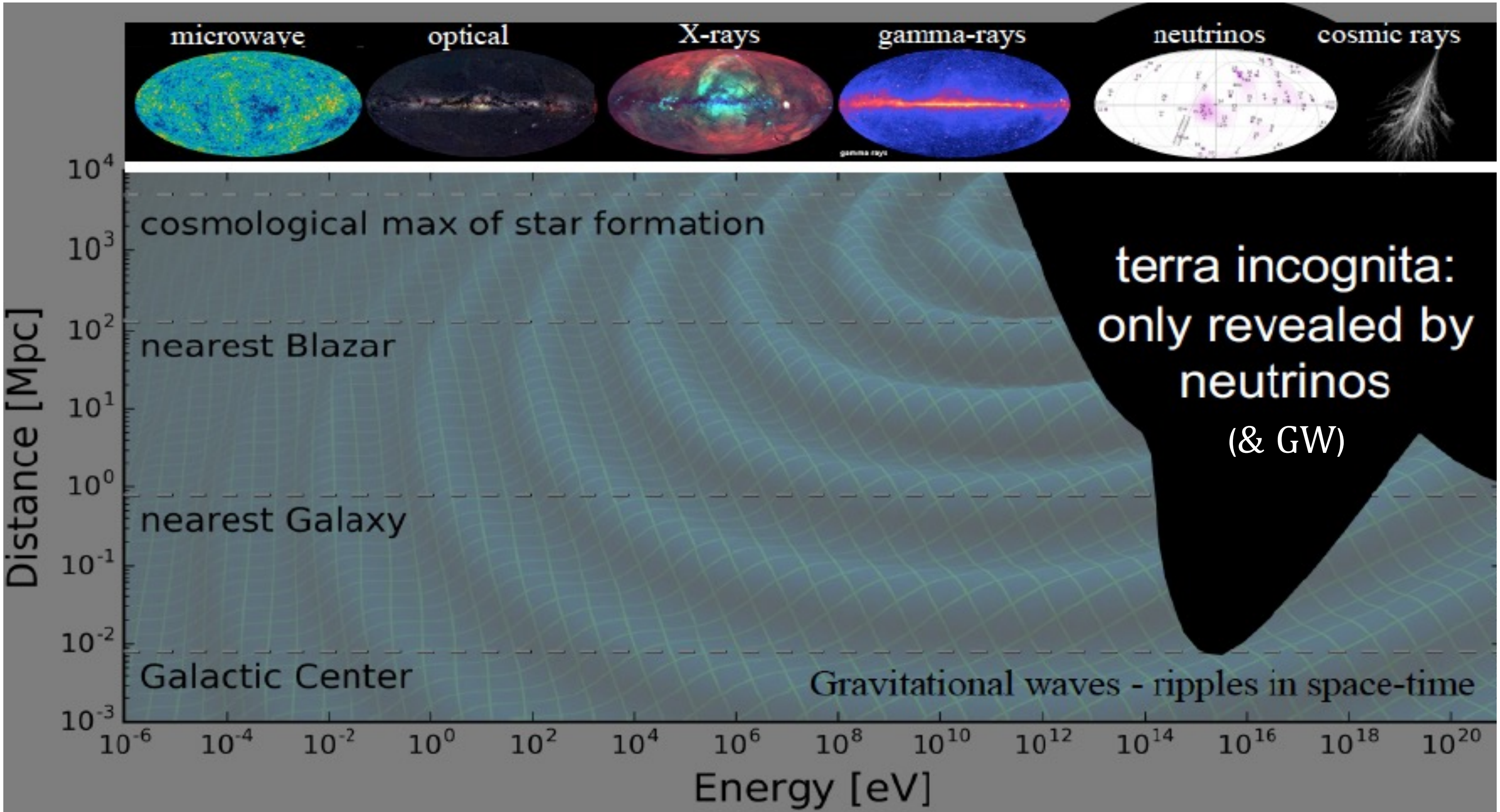
- 1987: Observation of a neutrino burst from the supernova SN1987A in the Large Magellanic Cloud



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

Typical energy ~10 MeV

Neutrinos as cosmic messengers



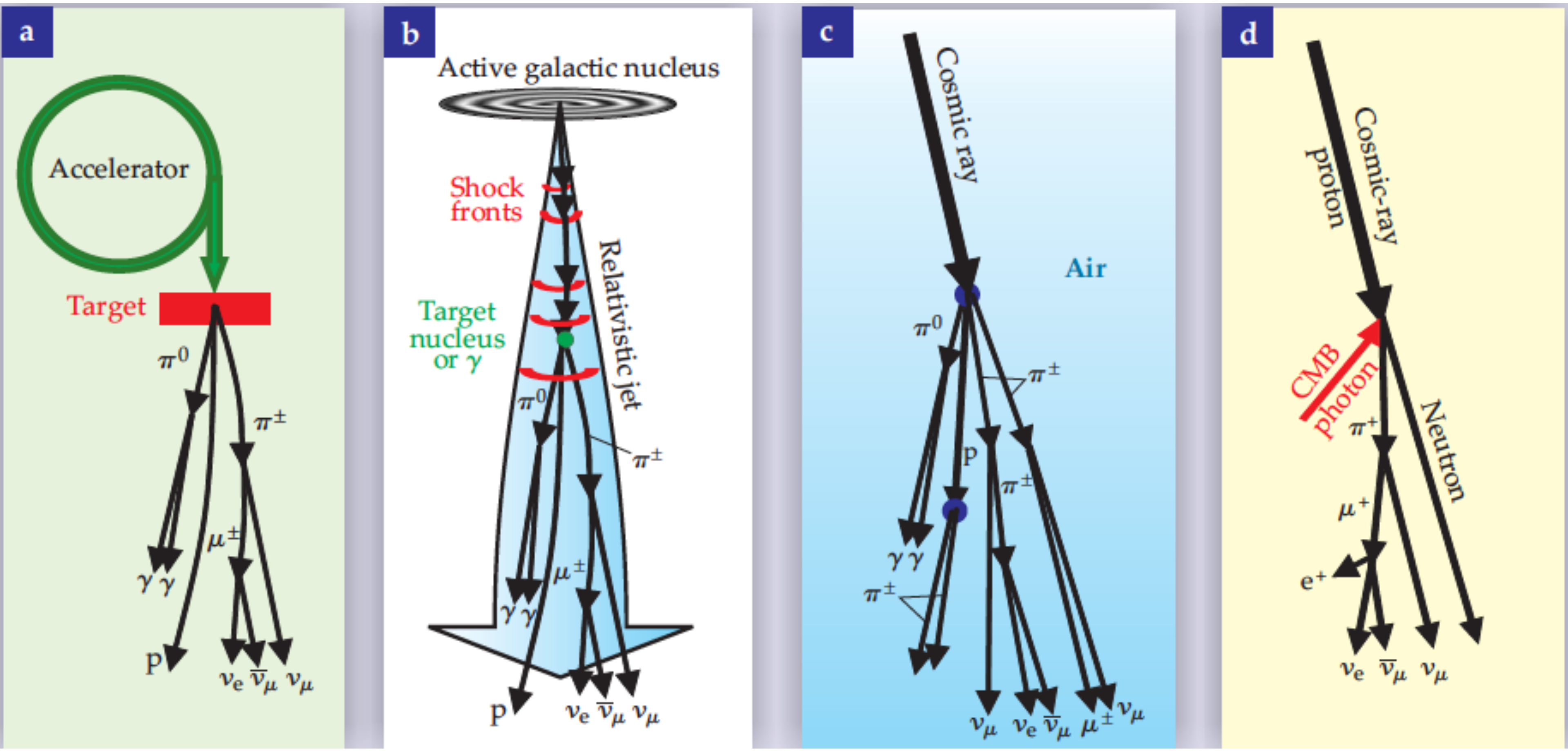
From F. Halzen

Neutrinos

- ✓Transient sources
- ✓Core of astrophysical bodies
- ✓ Point source
- ✓Cosmological distance

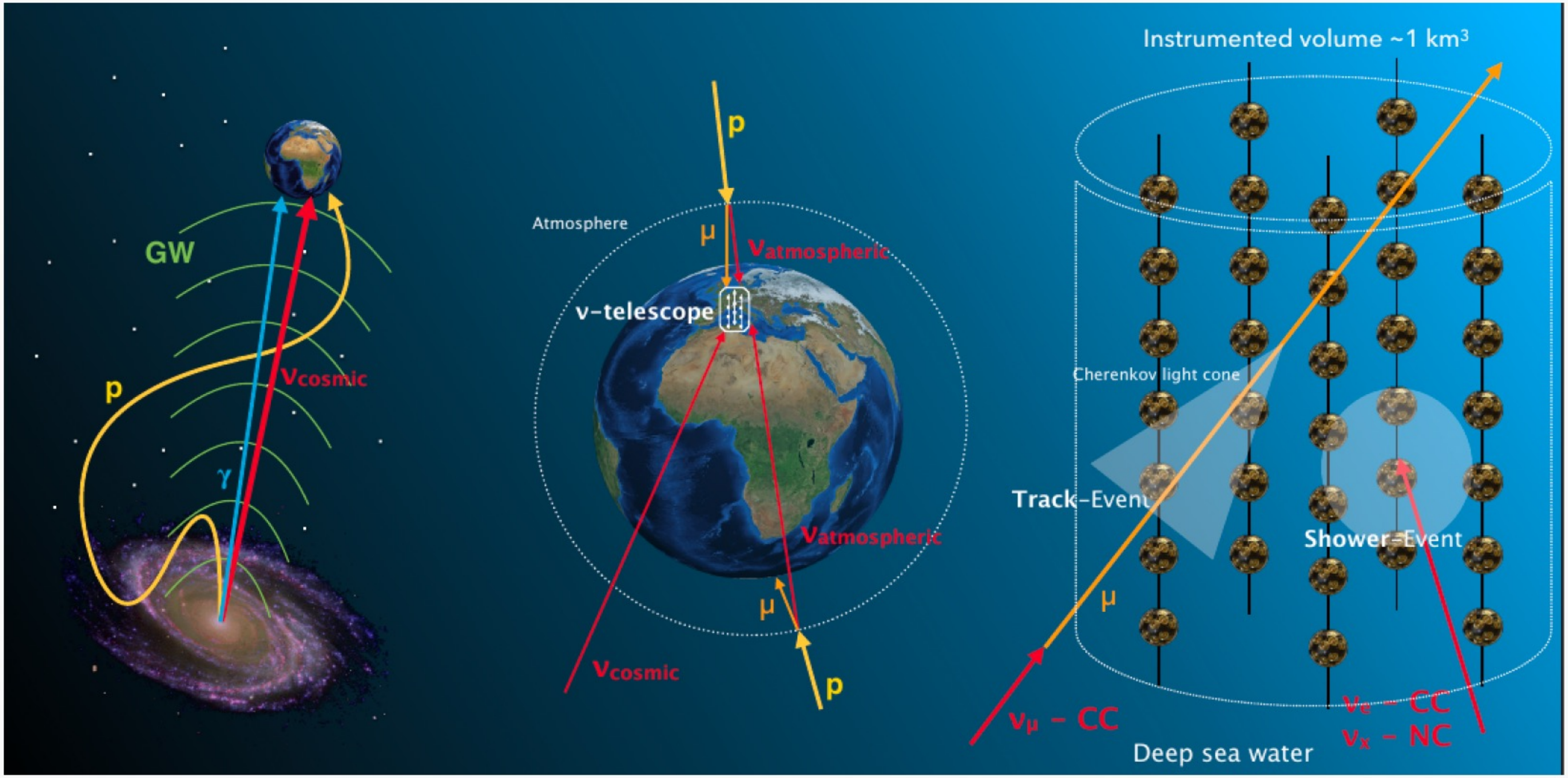
⇒ Signature of hadronic acceleration

HE: common production mechanism



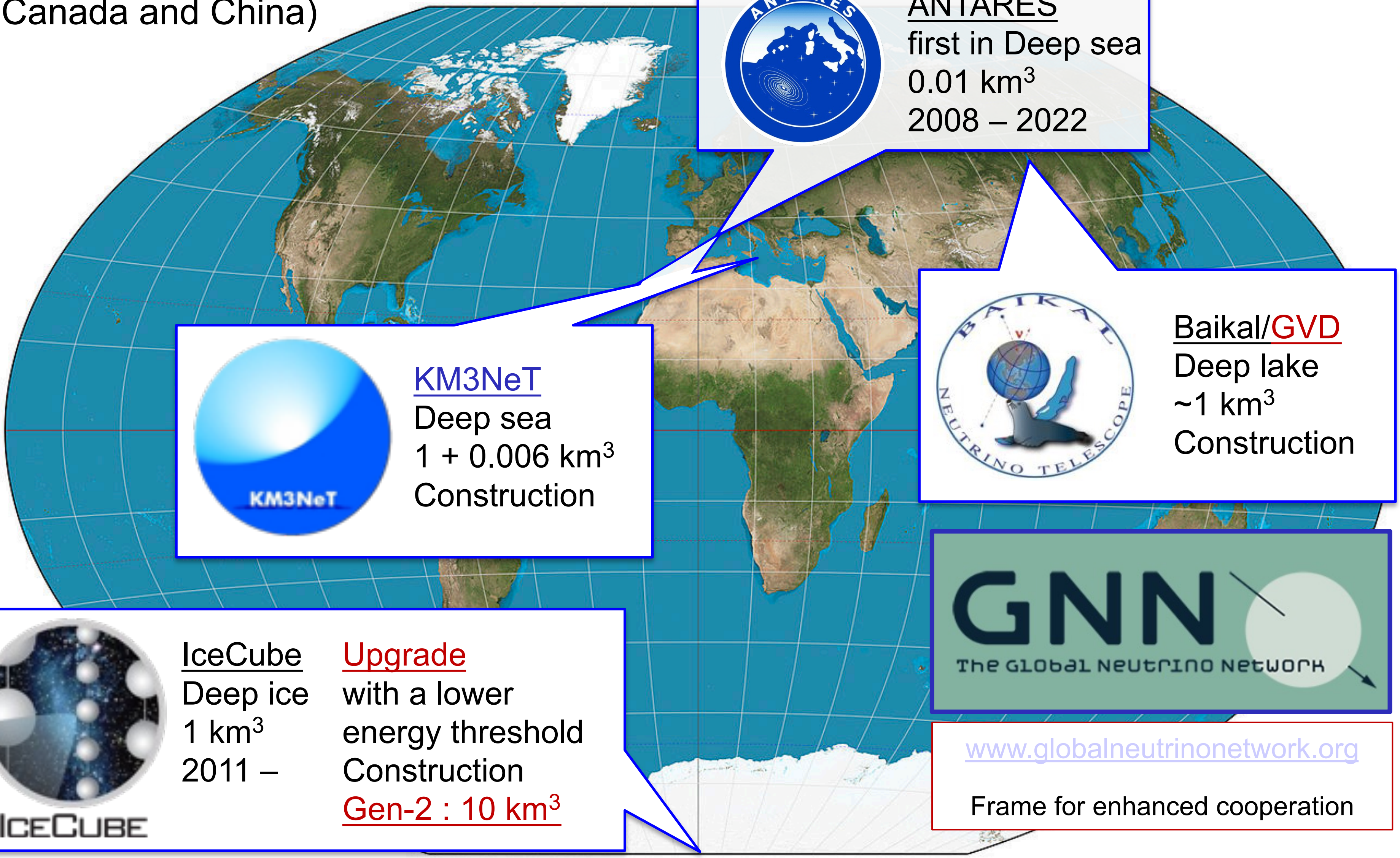
Neutrino beam | cosmic neutrinos | atmospheric neutrinos | cosmogenic ν (GZK)

Detection principles



The neutrino telescope world map

+ Various new R&D efforts
(Canada and China)



ANTARES
first in Deep sea
0.01 km^3
2008 – 2022

KM3NeT
Deep sea
1 + 0.006 km^3
Construction

Baikal/GVD
Deep lake
~1 km^3
Construction

IceCube
Deep ice
1 km^3
2011 –

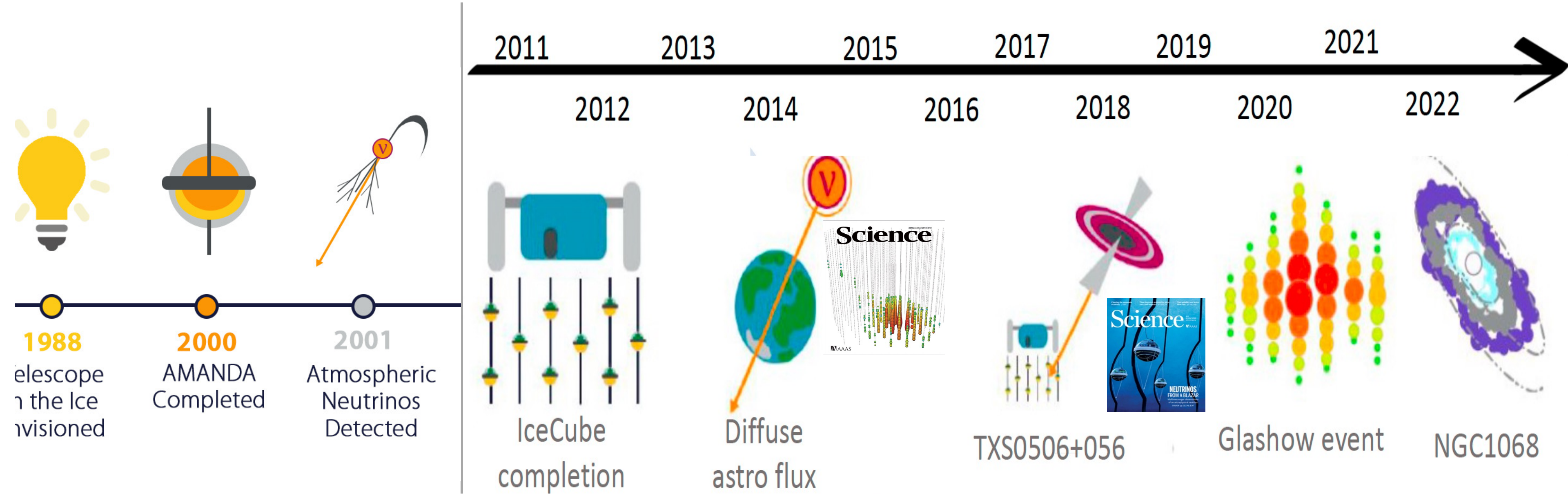
Upgrade
with a lower
energy threshold
Construction
Gen-2 : 10 km^3

GNN
The Global Neutrino Network

www.globalneutrinonetwork.org

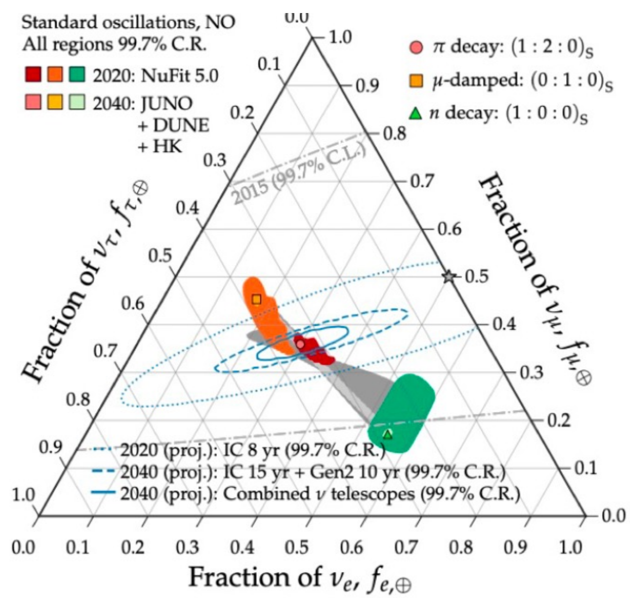
Frame for enhanced cooperation

IceCube opened the field with km-scale detector



Next Challenge
flavour physics
→ Source scenarios
→ New physics

Needs statistics
& more detectors
→IC-Gen2



Developments in the Mediterranean Sea

ANTARES – the first undersea neutrino telescope

A multi disciplinary observatory with > 15 years of data

- **Competitive physics results & intriguing hints**
- **Constraints on neutrinos as seen by IceCube.**
- **Extensive multi-messenger program.**
- **Joint studies with several partners.**
- **About 100 papers published & 100 PhD students**
- **QUITE AN ADVENTURE ! But only the beginning …**

Developments in the Mediterranean Sea

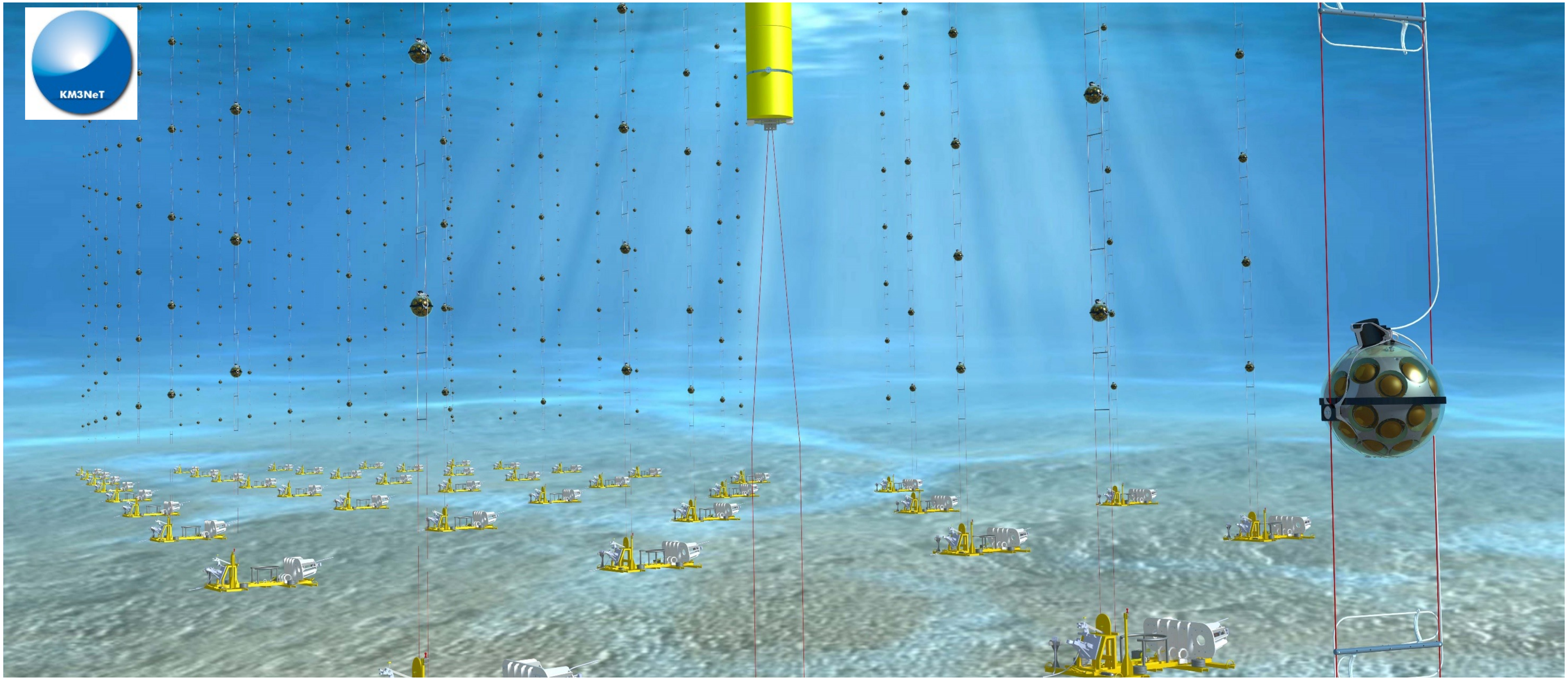
Next is KM3NeT - ESFRI project

- ARCA (high-energy neutrino astronomy, Italian site)
- Installation started, completed 2026

→ Discovery and subsequent observation of neutrino sources

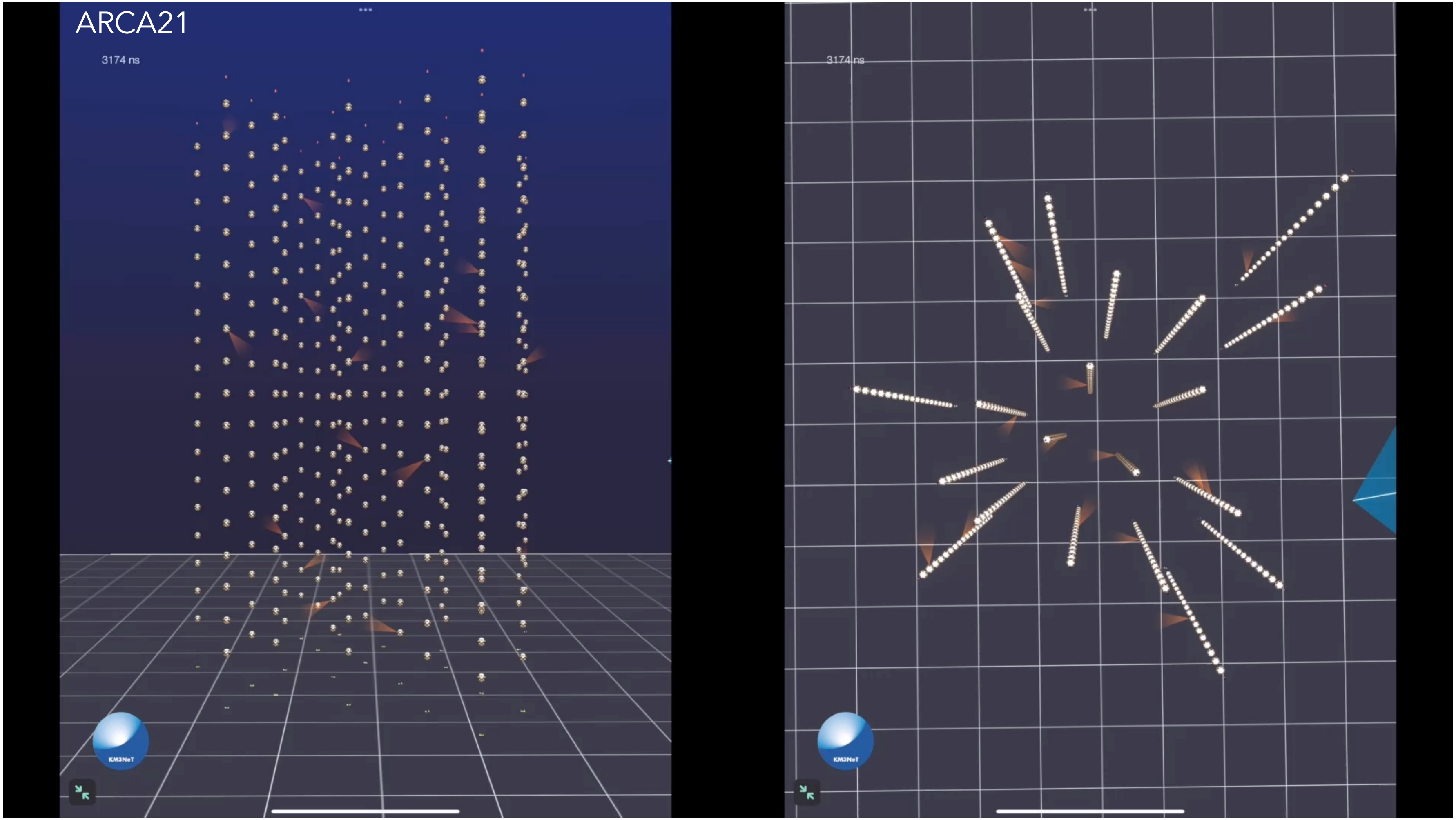
- ORCA (low-energy neutrino physics, French site)
- Installation started, completion 2025

→ Determination of mass ordering of neutrinos



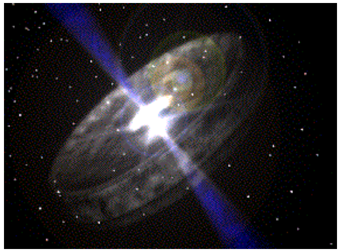
The most energetic neutrino ever…

With a deposited energy above 10 PeV !



Possibly the first detection of a cosmogenic neutrino

Outline

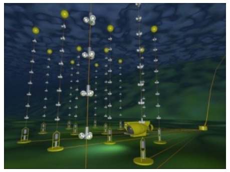


Motivations for a Multi-messenger approach

Success of multi-wavelength

Onset of Astroparticle Physics

Key scientific questions



Historical aspects

Detection principles

Achievements

Future challenges

Cosmic-rays

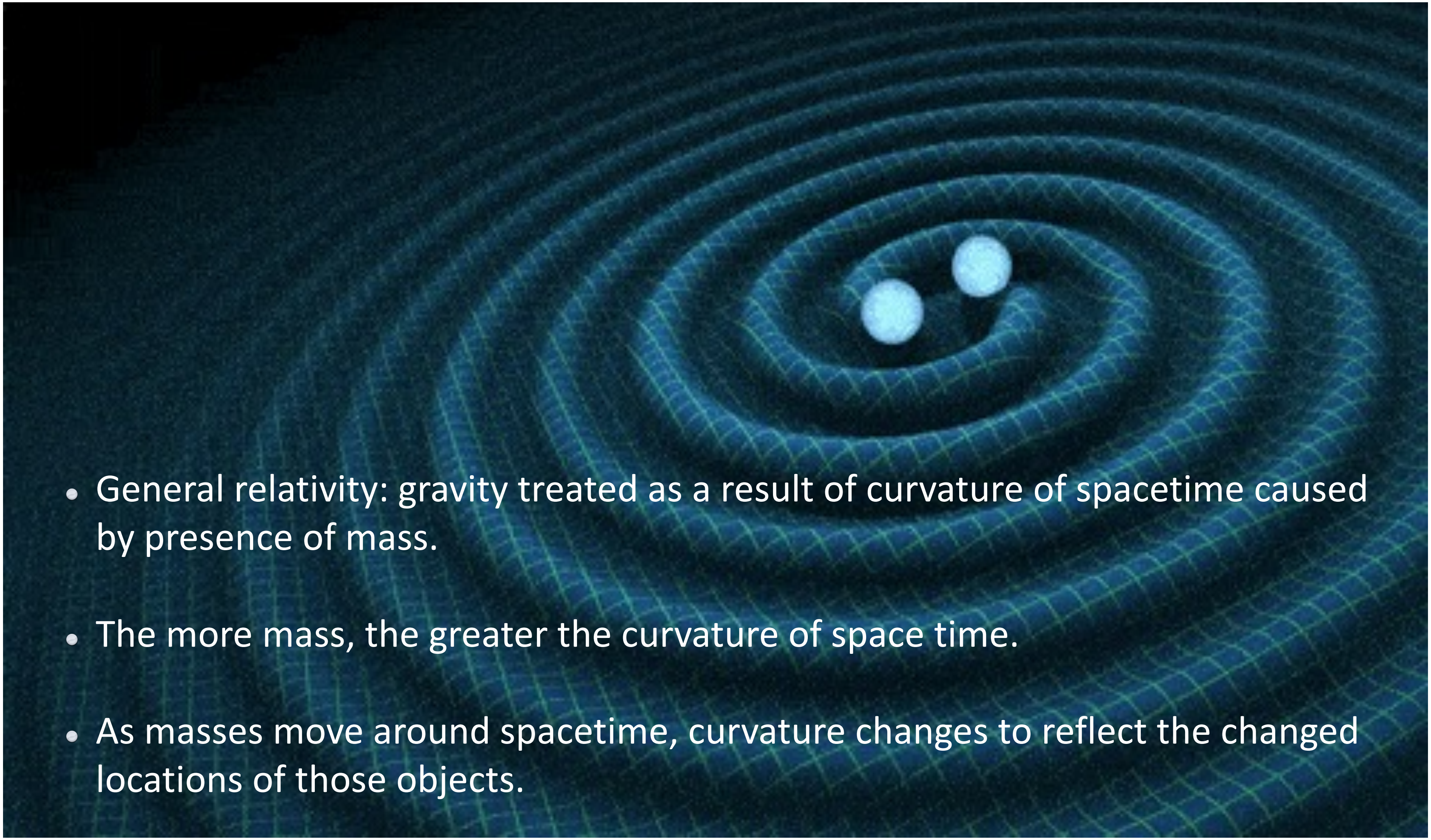
VHE gamma-rays

Neutrinos

Gravitational waves

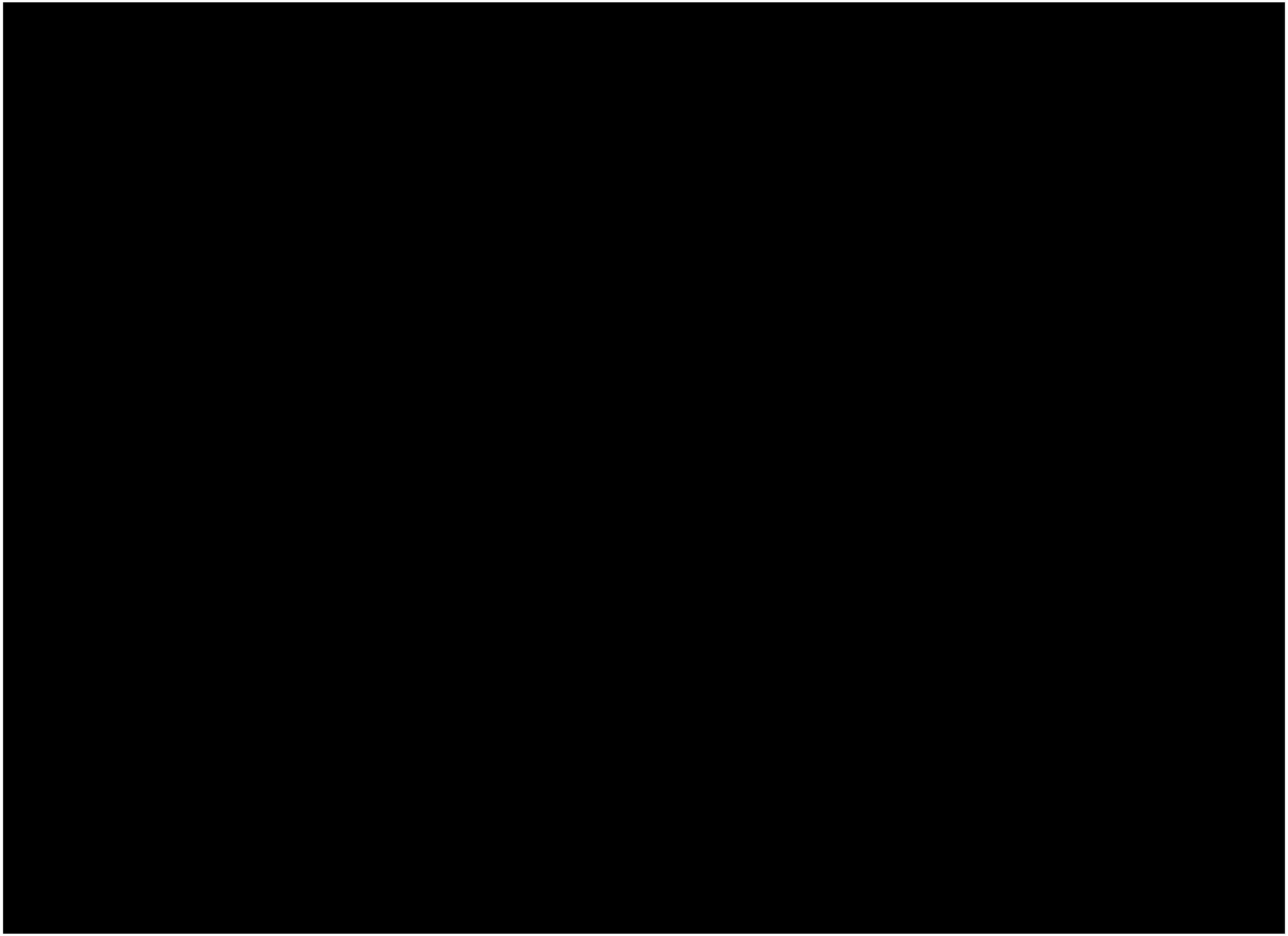
The ACME Project

Gravitational Waves - Production



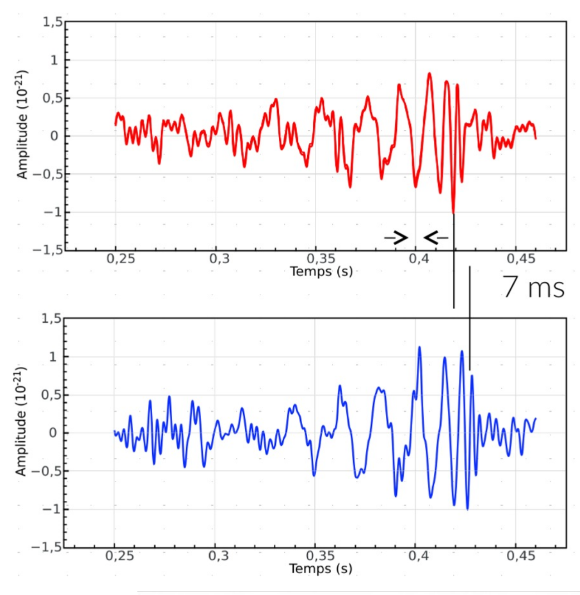
- General relativity: gravity treated as a result of curvature of spacetime caused by presence of mass.
- The more mass, the greater the curvature of space time.
- As masses move around spacetime, curvature changes to reflect the changed locations of those objects.
- In certain circumstances, accelerating objects generate changes in the curvature which propagate outwards at the speed of light: gravitational waves

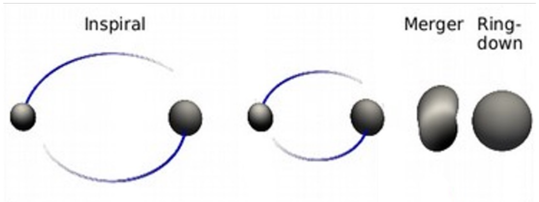
Gravitational Waves - Detection



First Detections

Sep 14, 2015





$$m_1 = 36.2^{-3.8}_{+5.2} M_\odot$$

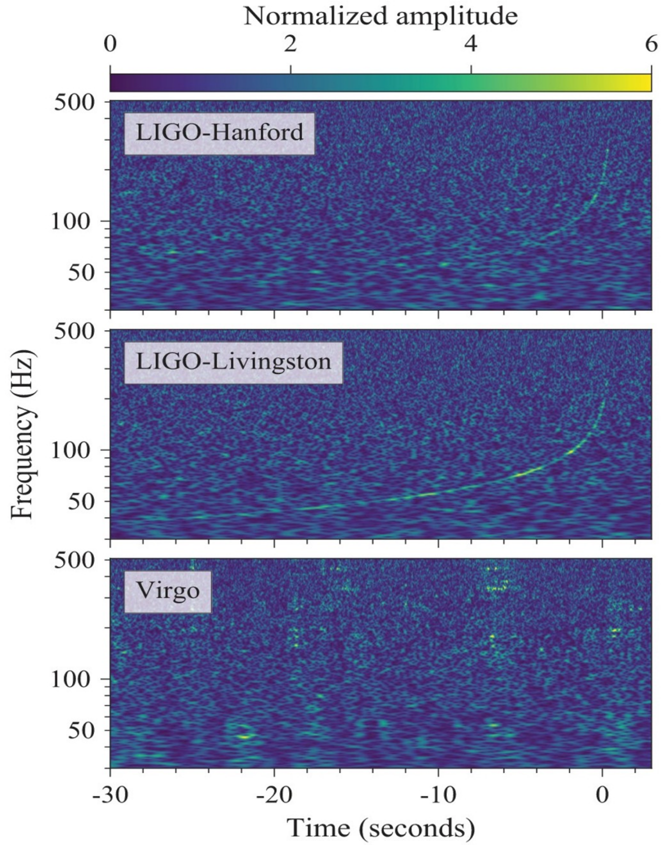
$$m_2 = 29.1^{-4.4}_{+3.7} M_\odot$$

$$D_L = 420^{-180}_{+150}\ \mathrm{Mpc}$$

1.4 billions light-year

Aug 17, 2017

GW170817



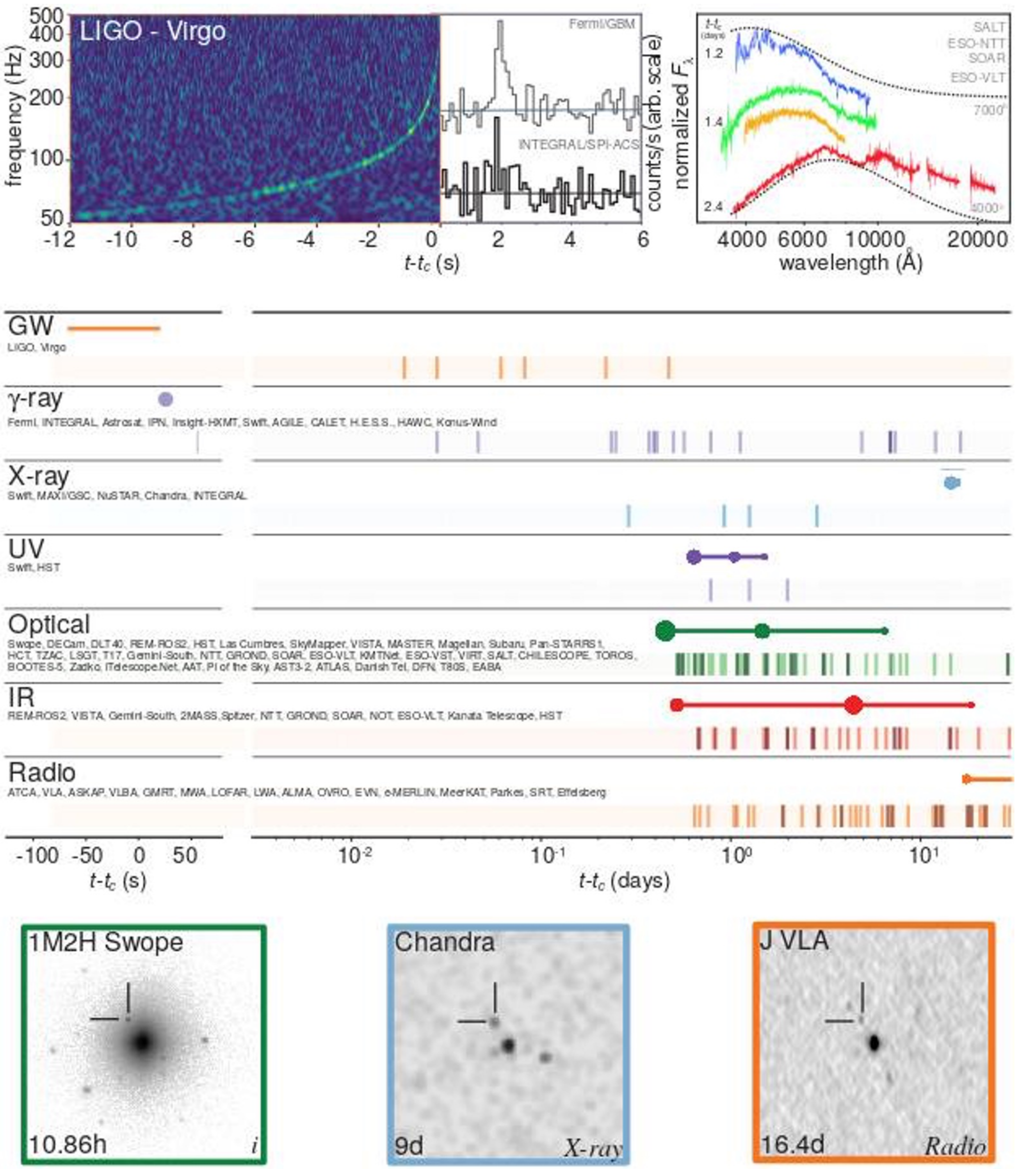
$$m_1 = 1.46^{+0.12}_{-0.10} M_\odot$$

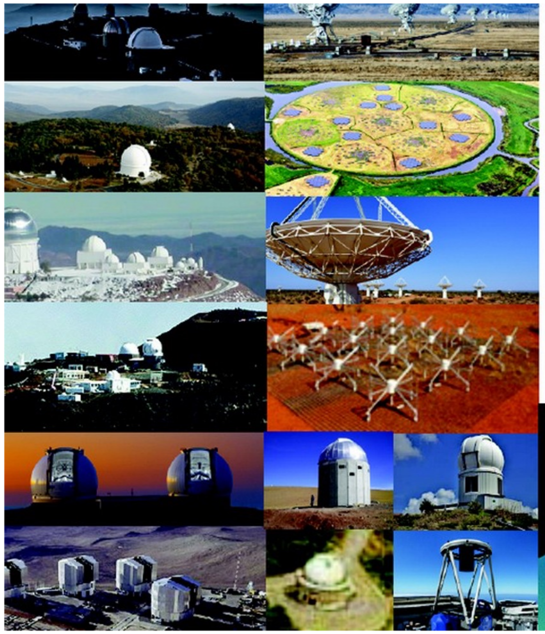
$$m_2 = 1.27^{+0.09}_{-0.09} M_\odot$$

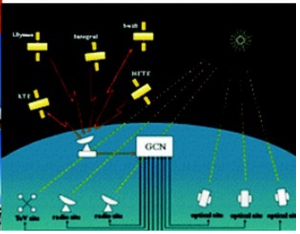
$$D_L = 40^{+7}_{-15}\ \mathrm{Mpc}$$

(130 millions light-years)

GW170817: multi-messengers !







Association with gamma-ray bursts

Jet of relativistic plasma?

$|c/c_g - 1| < 5 \times 10^{-16}$

Achievements so far

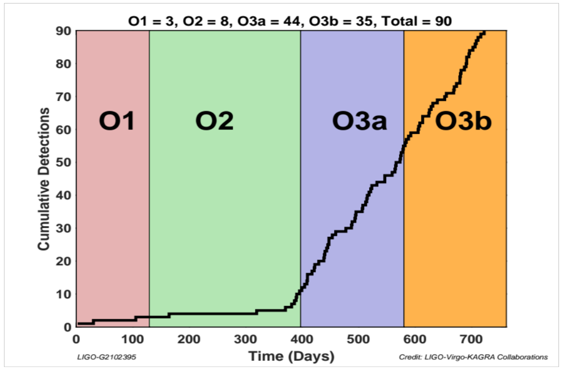
Three active km-scale detectors : LIGO H and L, Virgo

Four science runs O1-O3 and O4 in progress

~35 weeks of observation time cumulated since 2015

Best Binary NS range LIGO L ~ 170 Mpc today

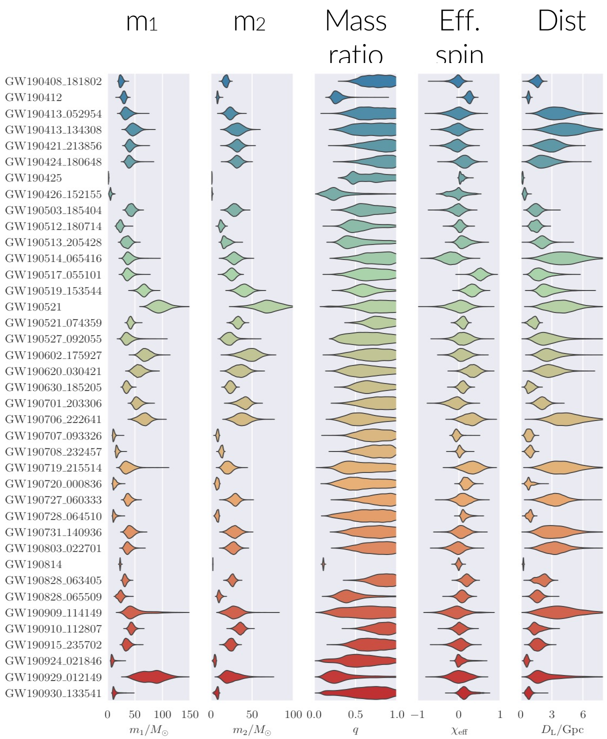
O1-O3: 90 significant sources detected (GWTC3)
O4: 128 candidates (alerts) and counting...



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?*

Few binaries incompatible with the current understanding of black hole formation from massive stars



Other types of binaries

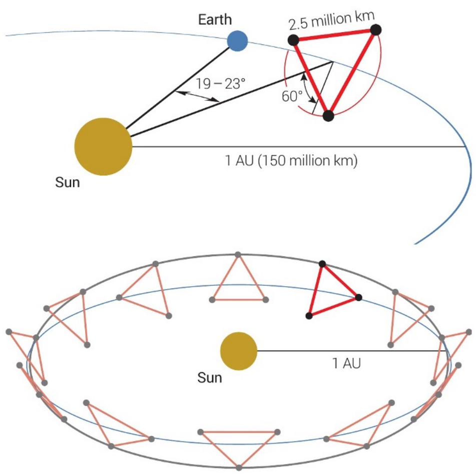
Binary neutron stars – Only one multimessenger event!
Mixed black hole neutron star binaries

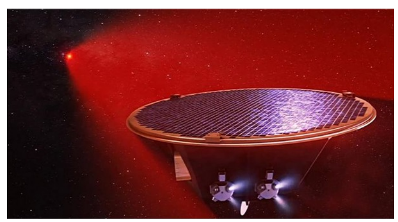
What next ? Cover frequency range

lisa

2034

Future ESA mission





Target heaviest and most diverse objects

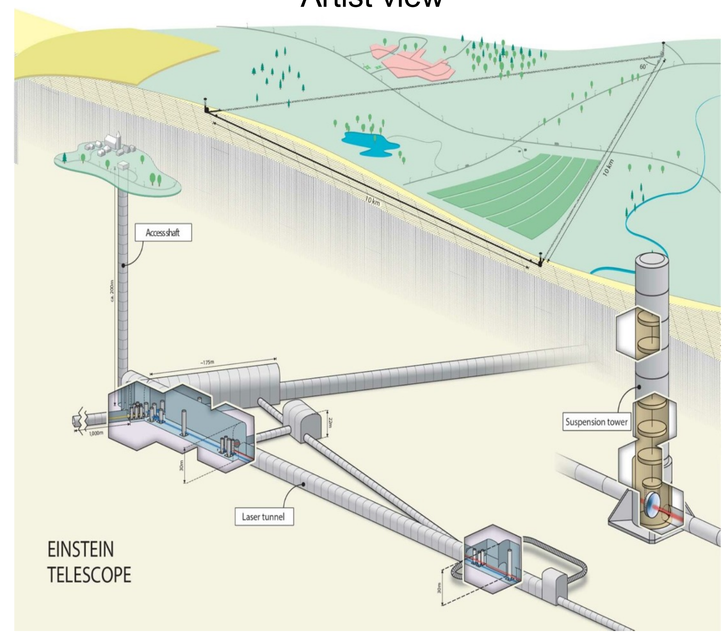
Trace the history of black holes across all stages of galaxy evolution

Constrain deviation from the Kerr metric of General relativity.

.

Einstein telescope Target : mid-2030

Artist view



3^{rd} 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

Le Monde
WEEK-END

CULTURE & IDÉES
EUROPE LE SECRET MARCHANDAGE DES NORMES DIESEL
→SUPPLÉMENT

Spécial Californie

Samedi 13 février 2016 - 72e année - N°22108 - 4,20 € - France métropolitaine - www.lemonde.fr — Fondateur : Hubert Beuve-Méry — Directeur : Jérôme Fenoglio

Les petits calculs d'un remaniement

▸ François Hollande a choisi un remaniement tactique pour neutraliser les différentes composantes de la majorité avant 2017

▸ L'arrivée de trois ministres écologistes, dont Emmanuelle Cosse, porte un coup sévère au parti de Cécile Duflot

▸ Le retour de l'ancien premier ministre Jean-Marc Ayrault, nommé au Quai d'Orsay, tient à la volonté de rassurer la gauche du PS

▸ Le chef de l'Etat a choisi l'une de ses proches, Audrey Azoulay, pour remplacer Fleur Pellerin au ministère de la culture

▸ Plus qu'un gouvernement de combat, c'est un gouvernement de contrats qu'a choisi le président

→LIRE PAGES 8-11 ET 14

Einstein avait raison

▸ Le physicien avait prédit l'existence des ondes gravitationnelles en 1916, la preuve directe en est aujourd'hui apportée

▸ Cette découverte majeure est à ranger parmi les plus grandes percées de la connaissance

▸ Les trous noirs existent et l'espace-temps est bien un contenant élastique susceptible d'onduler

→LIRE PAGES 6-7

ARTHUR SASSE/AFP

Pourquoi les banques sont attaquées en Bourse

Les banques mondiales, Deutsche Bank en tête, continuent de subir les assauts du marché, faisant plonger les Bourses américaine et européennes. Les investisseurs reprochent à ces valeurs bancaires une rentabilité insuffisante et des engagements jugés hasardeux, notamment dans le secteur pétrolier. Les propos rassurants des responsables politiques de la zone euro et des dirigeants des institutions financières n'y font rien : le spectre d'un nouveau krach hante les esprits.

→LIRE LE CAHIER ÉCO P. 4-5

ÉDITORIAL
UN AIR DE LEHMAN BROTHERS
→LIRE PAGE 20

COMMERCE
LE GRAND BAZAR DU TRAVAIL DU DIMANCHE
→LIRE LE CAHIER ÉCO PAGE 6

CULTURE
LE THÉÂTRE DE L'EUROPE AUX EUROPÉENS
→LIRE PAGES 16-17

CULTURE & IDÉES
LIVRES POLITIQUES : FAUT-IL ÊTRE LU POUR ÊTRE ÉLU ?
→LIRE LE SUPPLÉMENT

SPORT & FORME
PROFESSION GLADIATEUR
→LIRE LE SUPPLÉMENT

UK price £ 2,00

Plan russo-américain pour une trêve en Syrie

▸ Sergueï Lavrov et John Kerry s'accordent sur un accès humanitaire aux villes assiégées

AFP / CHRISTOF STACHE

MIGRANTS
L'ÉTAT VA RASER LA MOITIÉ DE LA « JUNGLE » DE CALAIS
PAR MARYLINE BAUMARD

→LIRE PAGES 2-3

→LIRE LA SUITE P. 12

BACCHANALES MODERNES !
Le nu, l'ivresse et la danse dans l'art français du XIXe siècle
12 février
23 mai
2016
Bordeaux culture
Galerie des Beaux-Arts
Place du Colonel Raynal
33000 Bordeaux
musba-bordeaux.fr

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

Late Edition
Today, some sunshine giving way to times of clouds, cold, high 28. Tonight, a flurry or heavier squall late, low 15. Tomorrow, windy, frigid, high 21. Weather map, Page A19.

VOL. CLXV . . . No. 57,140 + © 2016 The New York Times NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 2016 $2.50

Clinton Paints Sanders Plans As Unrealistic

New Lines of Attack at Milwaukee Debate

By AMY CHOZICK and PATRICK HEALY

MILWAUKEE — Hillary Clinton, scrambling to recover from her double-digit defeat in the New Hampshire primary, repeatedly challenged the trillion-dollar policy plans of Bernie Sanders at their presidential debate on Thursday night and portrayed him as a big talker who needed to "level" with voters about the difficulty of accomplishing his agenda.

Foreign affairs also took on unusual prominence as Mrs. Clinton sought to underscore her experience and Mr. Sanders excoriated her judgment on Libya and Iraq, as well as her previous praise of former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. But Mrs. Clinton was frequently on the offensive as well, seizing an opportunity to talk about leaders she admired and turning it against Mr. Sanders by bashing his past criticism of President Obama — a remark that Mr. Sanders called a "low blow."

With tensions between the two Democrats becoming increasingly obvious, the debate was full of new lines of attack from Mrs. Clinton, who faces pressure to ... Mr. Sanders's growing

CALTECH-M.I.T.-LIGO LABORATORY

A worker installed a baffle in 2010 to control light in the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory in Hanford, Wash.

WITH FAINT CHIRP, 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 Einstein's general theory of relativity.

That faint rising tone, physicists say, is the first direct evidence of gravitational waves, the ripples in the fabric of space-time that Einstein predicted a century ago. It completes his vision of a universe in which space and time are interwoven and dynamic, able to stretch, shrink and jiggle. And it is a ringing confirmation of the nature of black holes, the bottomless gravitational pits from which not even light can escape, which were the most fore-

Long in Clinton's Corner, Blacks Notice Sanders

By RICHARD FAUSSET

ORANGEBURG, S.C. — When Helen Duley was asked whom she would vote for in the South

Courted Hard in South Carolina, Loyalists

candidate she barely knew. "It makes me feel good," she said, chuckling, "that young people are listening to the elderly people." She now said she was an un-

Last Occupier In Rural Oregon Is Coaxed Out

Additional Challenges: citizen science

REINFORCE
REsearch INfrastructures FOR Citizens in Europe

An exemple :Imbedding of Virgo/EGO in the Environment

Low latency alerts
Can be of societal impact, early warning for natural catastrophies (tornado's, fires...)

Initiated by S. Katsanevas

Additional Challenges: citizen science

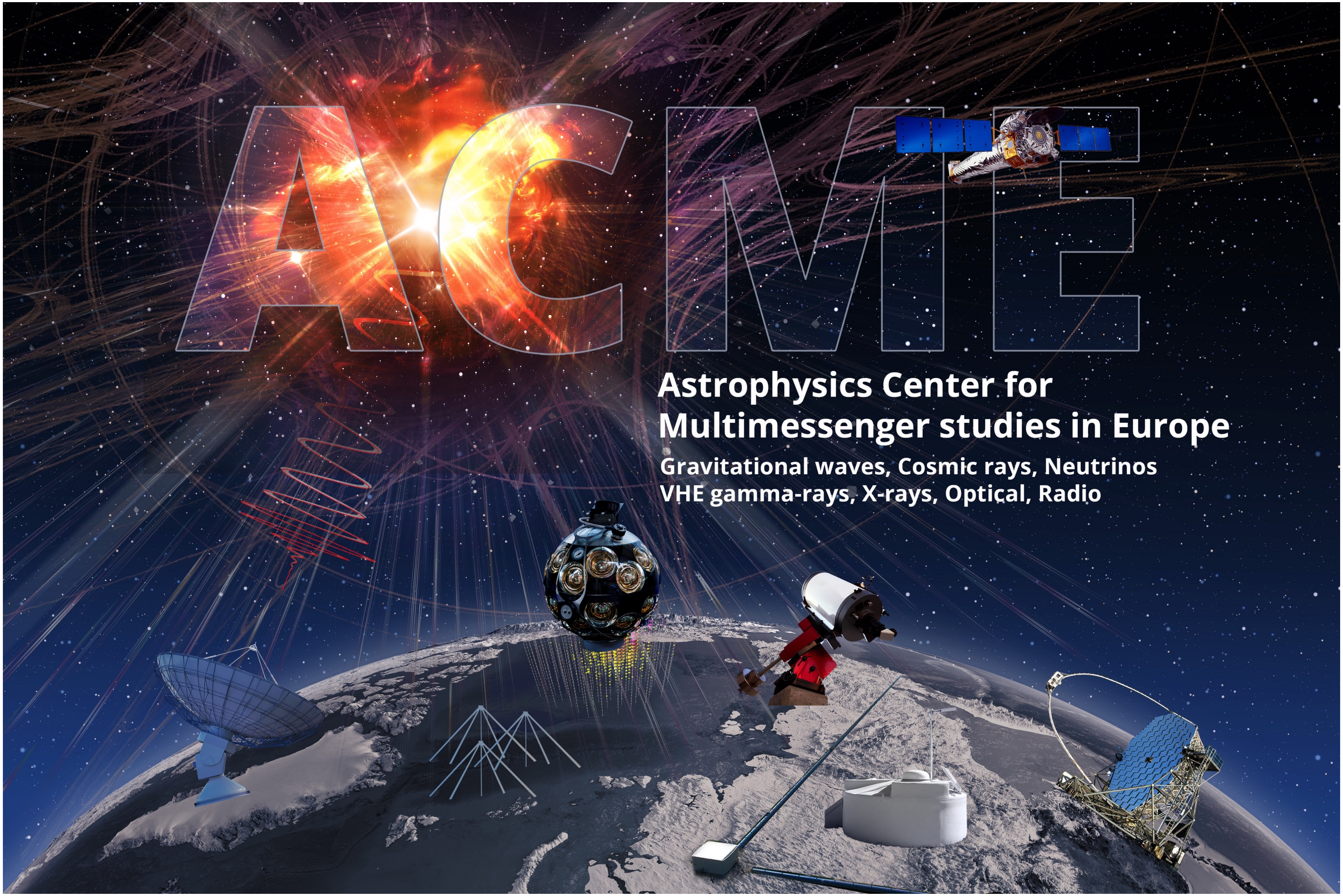
REINFORCE

REsearch INfrastructures FOR Citizens in Europe

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

Initiated by S. Katsanevas

ACME


ACME
Astrophysics Center for
Multimessenger studies in Europe
Gravitational waves, Cosmic rays, Neutrinos
VHE gamma-rays, X-rays, Optical, Radio

ACME

- **Supported by** APPEC and ASTRONET

  AstroParticle Physics European Consortium — A planning and advisory network for European astronomy

- **Selected for funding** by the European Commission — European Commission **14.5 M€**

- **Project start date**: 01 September 2024

Objectives: The Astronomy and Astroparticle physics research infrastructures involved in this proposal will lay the foundations for building a new ecosystem for a deepened, stronger and long-term vision collaboration with the aim to:

1. implement the **European roadmaps'** recommendations and act as a pathfinder to broaden, improve and align the accesses to the respective RI services and data
2. provide a harmonized **transnational and virtual access** to world-class RIs
3. develop **centers of expertise**
4. improve the **science data products** management
5. develop and improve interoperable **cyberinfrastructures** for alert sending and better manage **coordinated observations**
6. provide **training** for a new generation of scientists and engineers
7. open the astrophysics data sets to other disciplines and increase **citizen engagement** in scientific research

7 Work Packages (WP) corresponding to the objectives above

Consortium: 41 partners, 15 countries, over 30 research infrastructures (observatories and detectors, cyberinfrastructures and expertise centers) from Astronomy and Astroparticle domains, covering GW, Gamma & X-rays, neutrinos, CR, radio, optical.

Kick-off meeting : today and tomorrow at APC !

Thanks for your attention

Enjoy the school !

Courtesy : lot's of people including A. Coleiro, S. Katsanevas, F. Halzen, E. Parisot, E. Chassande-Mottin and many many more…