

Astroparticle Physics @ INFN

Milky Way plane

Vela pulsar

R. BATTISTON

**President of INFN Committee on Astroparticle Physics
University and INFN-TIFPA, Trento**

Sun

PRINCETON October 15th, 2013

Standard Model of FUNDAMENTAL PARTICLES AND INTERACTIONS

The Standard Model summarizes the current knowledge in Particle Physics. It is the quantum theory that includes the theory of strong interactions (quantum chromodynamics or QCD) and the unified theory of weak and electromagnetic interactions (electroweak). Gravity is included on this chart because it is one of the fundamental interactions even though not part of the "Standard Model."

FERMIONS

matter constituents
spin = 1/2, 3/2, 5/2, ...

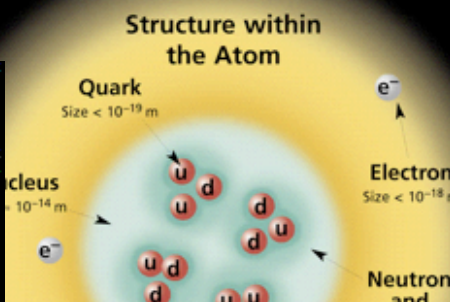
Leptons spin = 1/2

Quarks spin = 1/2

Leptons spin = 1/2

Flavor	Mass GeV/c ²	Electric charge
ν_e electron neutrino	$< 1 \times 10^{-8}$	0
ν_μ muon neutrino	< 0.0002	0
ν_τ tau neutrino	< 0.02	0

Line 1
Neutrino physics
Line 2
Rare processes



BOSONS

force carriers
spin = 0, 1, 2, ...

Unified Electroweak spin = 1

Name	Mass GeV/c ²	Electric charge
γ photon	0	0
W^-	80.4	-1
W^+	80.4	+1
Z^0	91.187	0

Strong (color) spin = 1

Name	Mass GeV/c ²	Electric charge
g gluon	0	0

Color Charge

Each quark carries one of three types of "strong charge," also called "color charge." These charges have nothing to do with the colors of visible light. There are eight possible types of color charge for gluons. Just as electrically-charged particles interact by exchanging photons, in strong interactions color-charged particles interact by exchanging gluons. Leptons, photons, and W and Z bosons have no strong interactions and hence no color charge.

Interaction	Gravitational
Acts on:	Mass - Energy
Particles mediating:	Graviton (not yet observed)

Line 5
Gravitational waves
Line 6
Fundamental physics

Quarks, Leptons	Strong	Electromagnetic	Weak	Gravitational
W^+	0	0	1	1
W^-	0	0	1	1
Z^0	0	0	1	1
γ	0	1	0	1
g	1	0	0	1

$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z^0 \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

An electron and positron (antielectron) colliding at high energy can annihilate to produce B^0 and B^0 mesons via a virtual Z boson or a virtual photon.

Two protons colliding at high energy can produce various hadrons plus very high mass particles such as Z bosons. Events such as this one are rare but can yield vital clues to the structure of matter.

The Particle Adventure website is an award-winning web feature. The Particle Adventure at <http://particleadventure.org>

This chart has been made possible by the generous support of:
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 Stanford Linear Accelerator Center
 American Physical Society, Division of Particles and Fields
BURLE INDUSTRIES, INC.

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Figures
These diagrams are an artist's conception of physical processes. They are not exact and have no meaningful scale. Green shaded areas represent the cloud of gluons or the gluon field, and red lines the quark paths.

Comos is the “ultimate” laboratory to study fundamental physics, up to energy scales unreachable with the most powerful accelerators.....

Big Bang

Line 2

Rare processes

Line 3

Cosmic radiation from ground

Line 4

Cosmic radiation from space

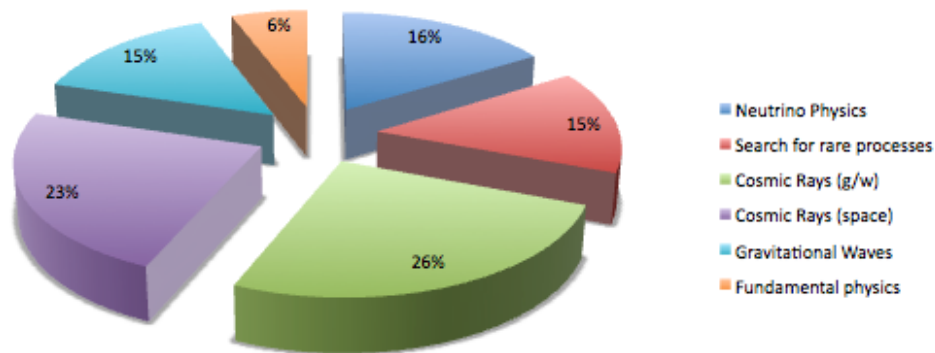
Line 5

Gravitational waves

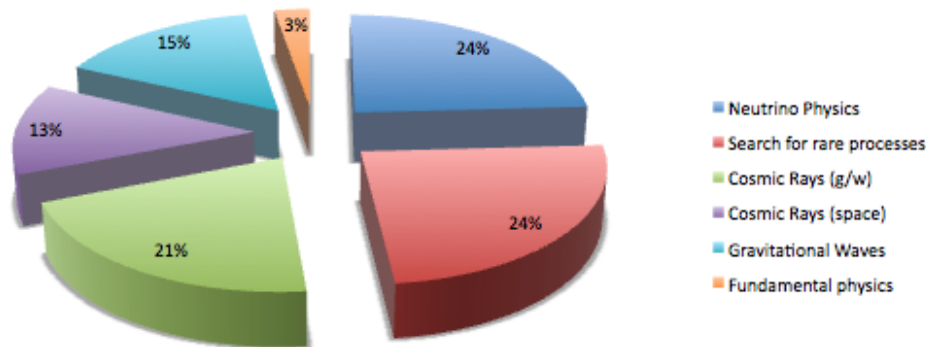
Time →

10 ⁻³⁵ s	10 ⁻³² s	10 ⁻³¹ s	300 s	3 × 10 ⁵ yr	1 × 10 ⁹ yr	15 × 10 ⁹ yr	
Superstring Era	GUT Era	Inflation Era	Electro-weak Era	Particle Era	Recombination Era	Galaxy and Star Formation	Present Era





- Line 1 Neutrino Physics
- Line 2 Rare Processes (Dark matter, $0\nu 2\beta$ decays, SN ν)
- Line 3 Cosmic rays by ground based and underwater experiments
- Line 4 Study of the cosmic rays by experiments in the space
- *Line5 Search for gravitational waves
- Line 6 General Physics
- Others



FTE	595
-----	-----

PEOPLE	800
--------	-----

2012 Funding 12.2 M€

External funds: ~ 1 M€ /year ASI
 ~ 2 M€ /year ERC, EU
 22 M€/3 years PON KM3

External funding

Non-INFN sources of funding:

- **ASI** → AMS-02, Pamela, FERMI (~ 1 M€/y)
- **Premium projects** → HUMOR(QP-CNR), MICRA (GW-CNR), LIMADOU(Space-ASI), Retroreflectors(Space-ASI), RingLaser(FP-INRIM) (~ 2 M€/y)
- **ERC** → RareNoise, Lucifer, Sox-Ge, Holmes (~ 2 M€/y)
- **FP7** → SR2S (0,5 M€/y) (CSN5)
- **PON** → KM3 (7,5 M€/y for three years)

TOTAL ~ 13 M€ / y : exceeds the internal funding

– CSN2 –

2012 Scientific Production

Participants (People & FTE)

■

Year	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F
FTE	676			674			644			650			607			595		
People	919			903			860			873			828			847		

Note: the decrease in FTE 2010-2012 is mainly due to change in counting rules

ISI publication rate keep increasing for the 6th year in a row

	Number of ISI publications					
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	<04-06>
CSN1	300	277	195	256	280	296
CSN2	294	259	238	219	192	205
CSN3	276	258	223	206	266	255
CSN4	1112	1183	1099	1191	1236	1127
CSN5	361	320	326	333	325	264
Common	355	428	397	334	193	276
INFN	2700	2721	2478	2539	2492	2423
INFN/Italia	36	36	33	34	32	32

-CSN2 -

2012 Scientific production

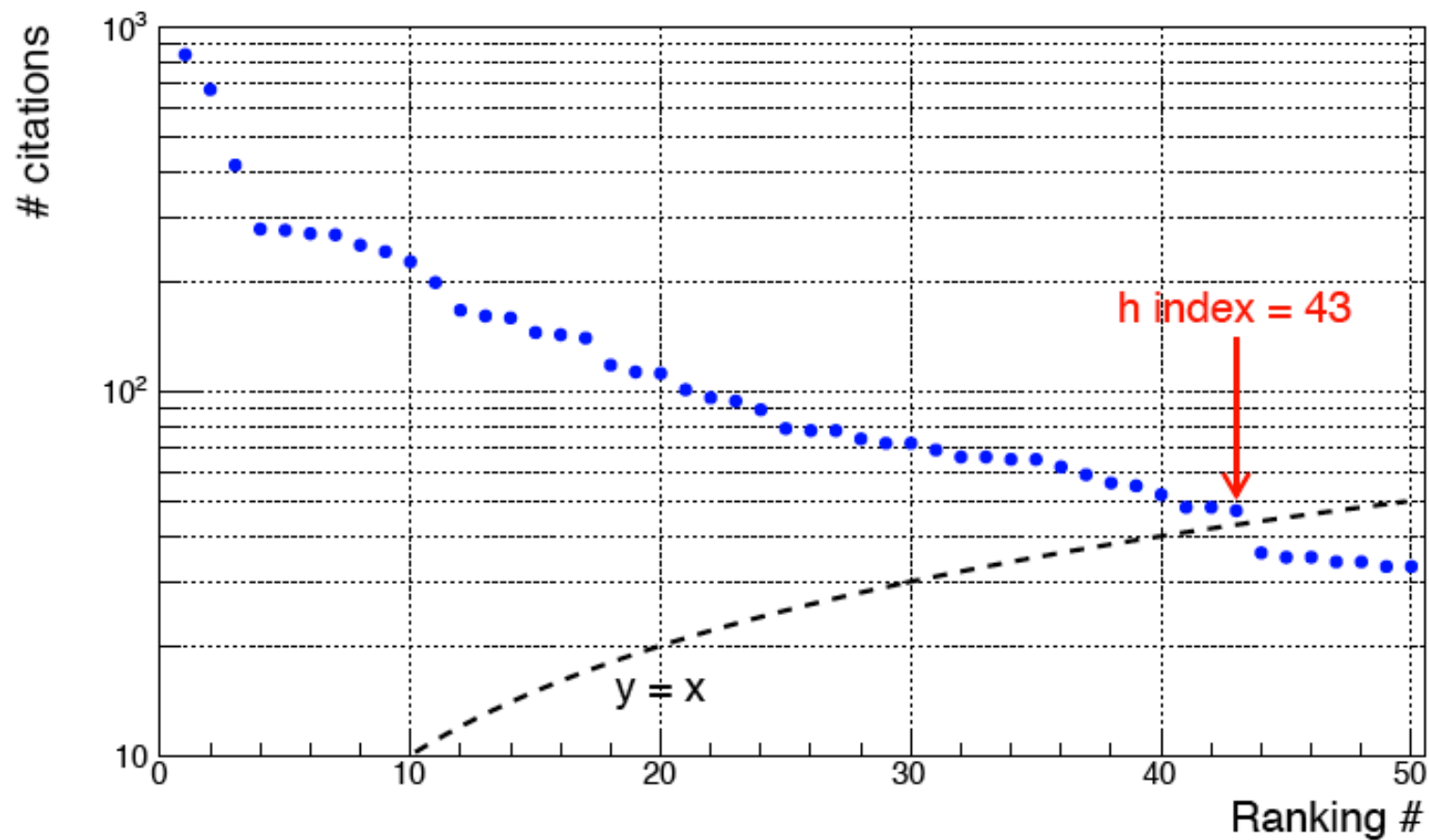
Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
ISI Pub	190	220	233	258	286	300
no ISI Pub	8	4	6	9	11	16
IF/article	2.9	2.8	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.6
Pub/FTE	0.28	0.33	0.38	0.40	0.48	0.57
INFN authors (%) (ISI Pub)	64	62	54	51	50	44
Milestone Completion (%)	73	73	82	74	80	88

Impact Factor

	Fraction of INFN Authors(%)					Average Impact Factor						
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	<04-06>	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	<04-06>
CSN1	22	38	30	42	37	36	4.77	3.80	3.90	3.10	3.65	3.78
CSN2	51	51	53	64	64	75	3.8	4.08	4.40	2.80	2.89	2.15
CSN3	43	50	44	51	53	47	3.21	2.85	2.60	2.80	2.58	2.60
CSN4	61	55	56	63	58	59	3.71	3.73	3.73	3.47	3.62	3.44
CSN5	61	66	61	67	56	66	1.72	1.97	1.96	1.70	1.54	1.46
	Number of authors (FTE)					Publications / FTE						
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	<04-06>	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	<04-06>
CSN1	796	783	791	813	804	804	0.38	0.35	0.25	0.31	0.35	0.37
CSN2	607	650	644	674	676	646	0.33	0.40	0.37	0.33	0.28	0.32
CSN3	521	520	527	521	491	468	0.5	0.49	0.42	0.40	0.54	0.54
CSN4	973	949	920	977	922	859	1.14	1.25	1.19	1.22	1.34	1.31
CSN5	607	598	600	608	584	504	0.59	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.52

COLLABORATION PUBLICATIONS

AKA FERMI'S H-INDEX, FROM INSPIRE



-CSN2 - in International Collaborations

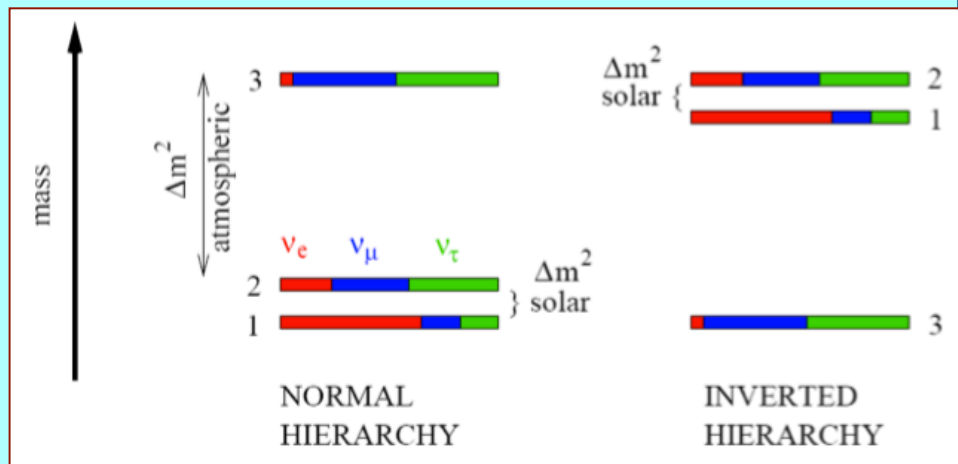
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
%FTE in Int. Coll.	77	78	81	81	85	86
% Fundig in Int. Coll.	81	84	86	86	86	85
% Papers in Int. Coll.	64	68	64	73	69	71
Leadership roles (%)	39	43	57	55	56	56

Neutrino oscillation: what we don't know

$$\mathbf{V} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Atmospheric accelerator}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & s_{13} \\ 0 & e^{-i\delta} & 0 \\ -s_{13} & 0 & c_{13} \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{reactor accelerator}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{solar reactor}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} e^{i\rho} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\sigma} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Double beta decays}}$$


- Unknown parameters in neutrino oscillation:

– ~~θ_{13}~~ , mass hierarchy, CP phase δ + Majorana phase



- + A number of anomalies:
- LSND ?
- Reactor neutrino flux ?
- Sterile neutrinos ? MiniBoone

Neutrino oscillations & sterile neutrinos

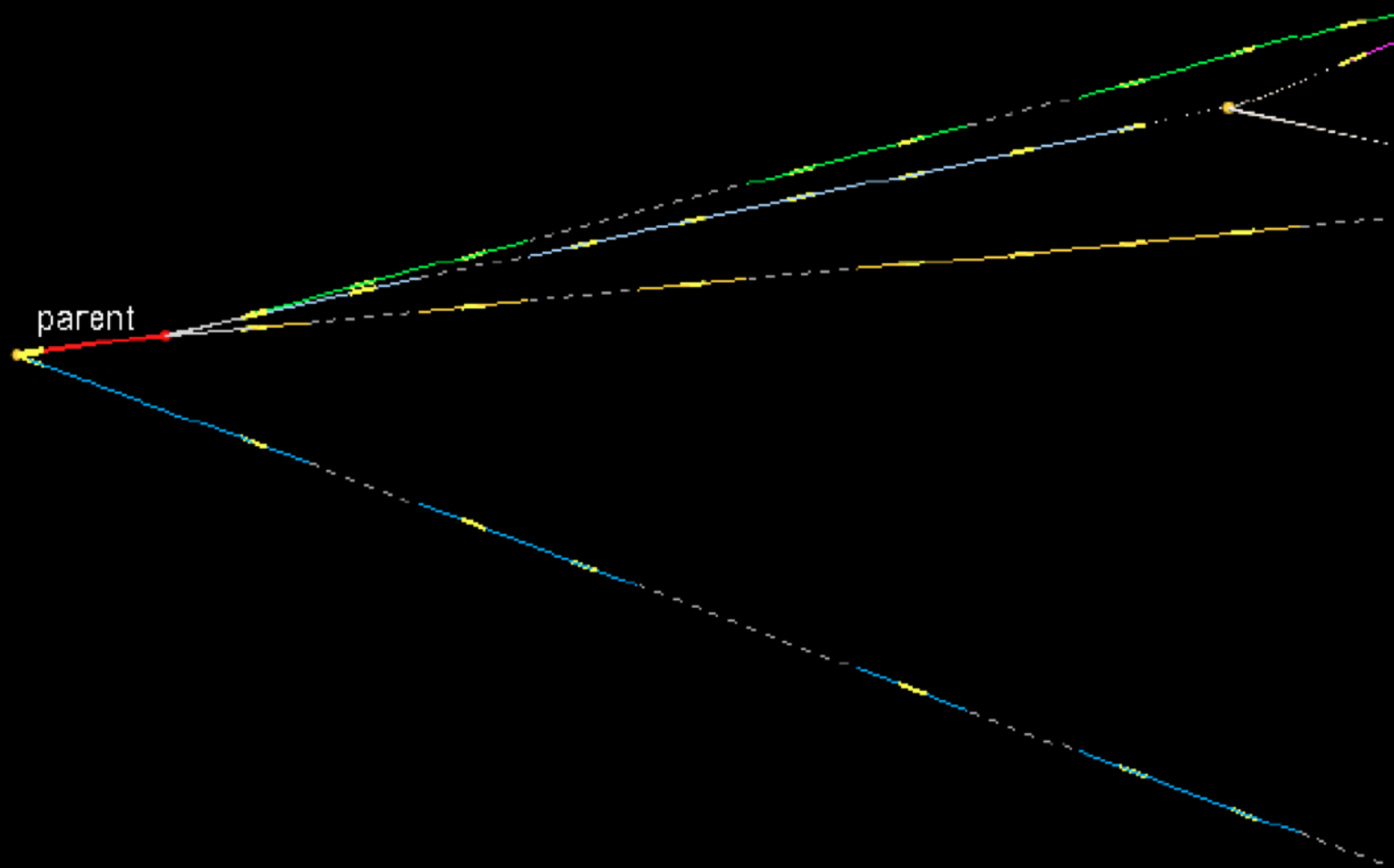
- **Atmospheric neutrinos(θ_{23})**
 - SuperK, HyperK/UNO, INO, TITAND,...
 - **Solar neutrinos(θ_{12}):**
 - GALLEX/SAGE, SuperK, SNO, **Borexino**, XMASS, ...
 - **Reactor neutrinos($\theta_{12}, \theta_{13} \rightarrow$ mass hierarchy):**
 - KamLAND, Daya Bay \rightarrow JUNO, Double CHOOZ, Reno,...
 - **Accelerator neutrinos($\theta_{23}, \theta_{13} \rightarrow$ mass hierarchy, δ, \dots):**
 - MINOS, **OPERA**, MiniBooNe, **T2K**, NOVA, **ICARUS...**
- 

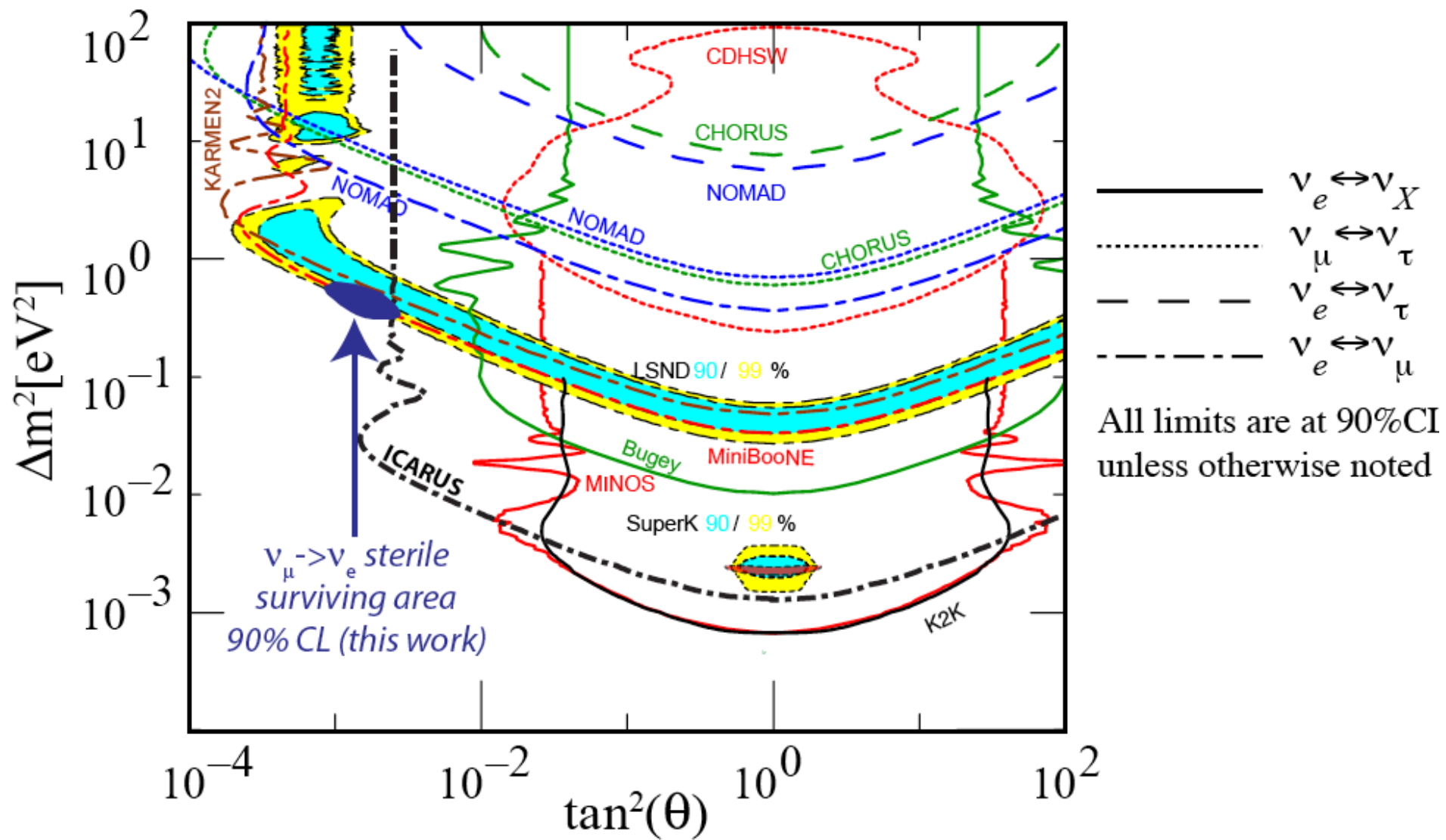
Line 1: neutrino physics

SUMMARY

- **PAST YEAR(S)** : BOREXINO, OPERA $3 \nu_{\tau}$, ICARUS-CNGS, T2K θ_{13}
- **NEXT YEAR(S)** : **BOREXINO (sterile-ERC)**, **CNGS COMPLETED**, **T2K CONTINUES**, *ICARUS (+NESSIE ?) @ CERN/LBNE*, **Holmes (nu-mass-ERC)**
- **LONG TERM STRATEGY**: **LONG BASELINE (US, JP), JUNO (Cina)**

New ν_τ Candidate Event

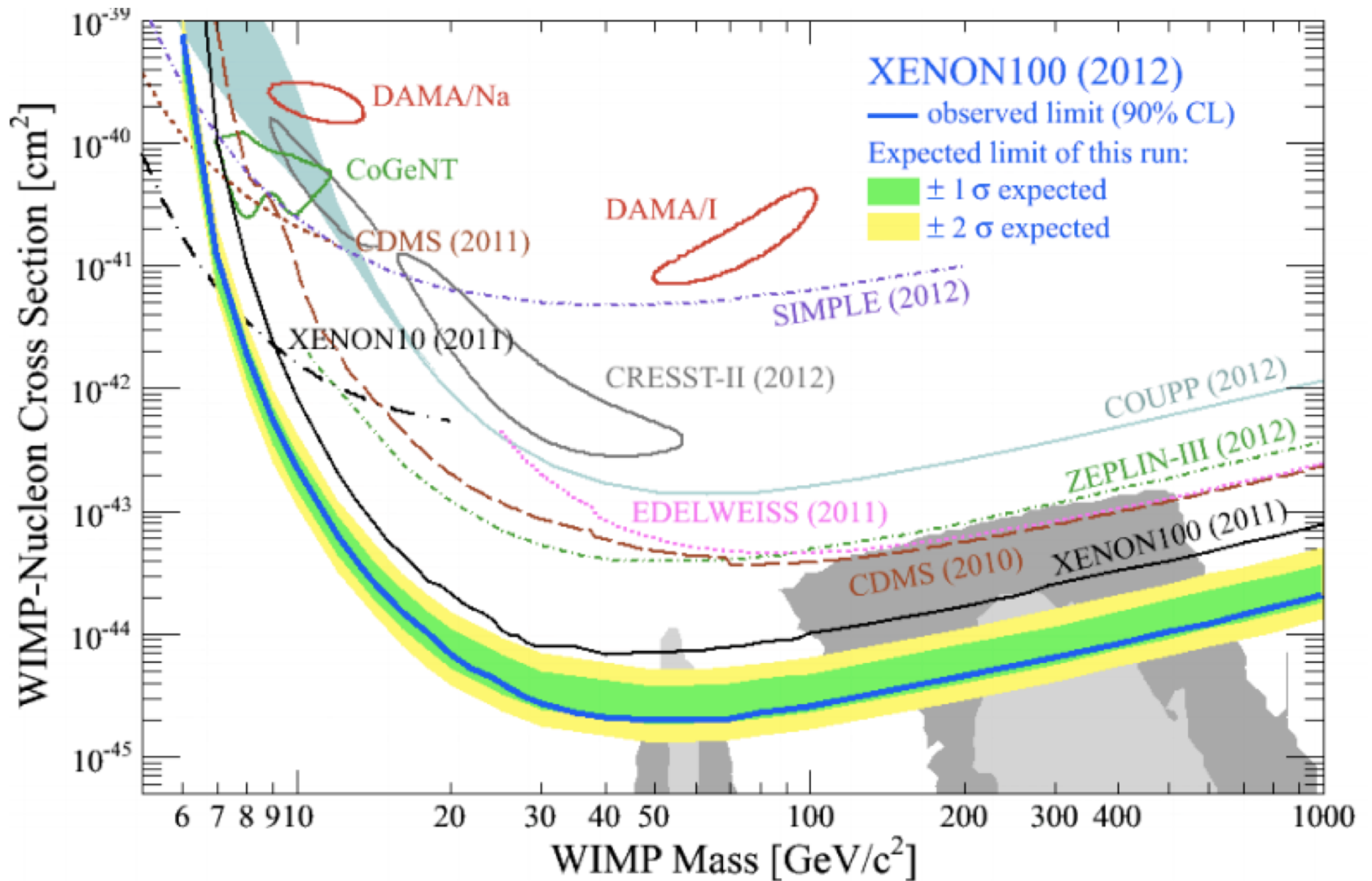




Line 2: rare processes

SUMMARY

- **PAST YEAR(S) :**
 - DAMA-LIBRA, XENON-100
 - GERDA
- **NEXT YEAR(S) :**
 - DAMA-LIBRA, **XENON-1T, DARK-SIDE**
 - **GERDA, CUORE** $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ *Planck and CMB results*
- **LONG TERM STRATEGY:** CUORE+ (?), XENON+ (?), DARK-SIDE+ (?), CRYOGENIC CRYSTALS (??)



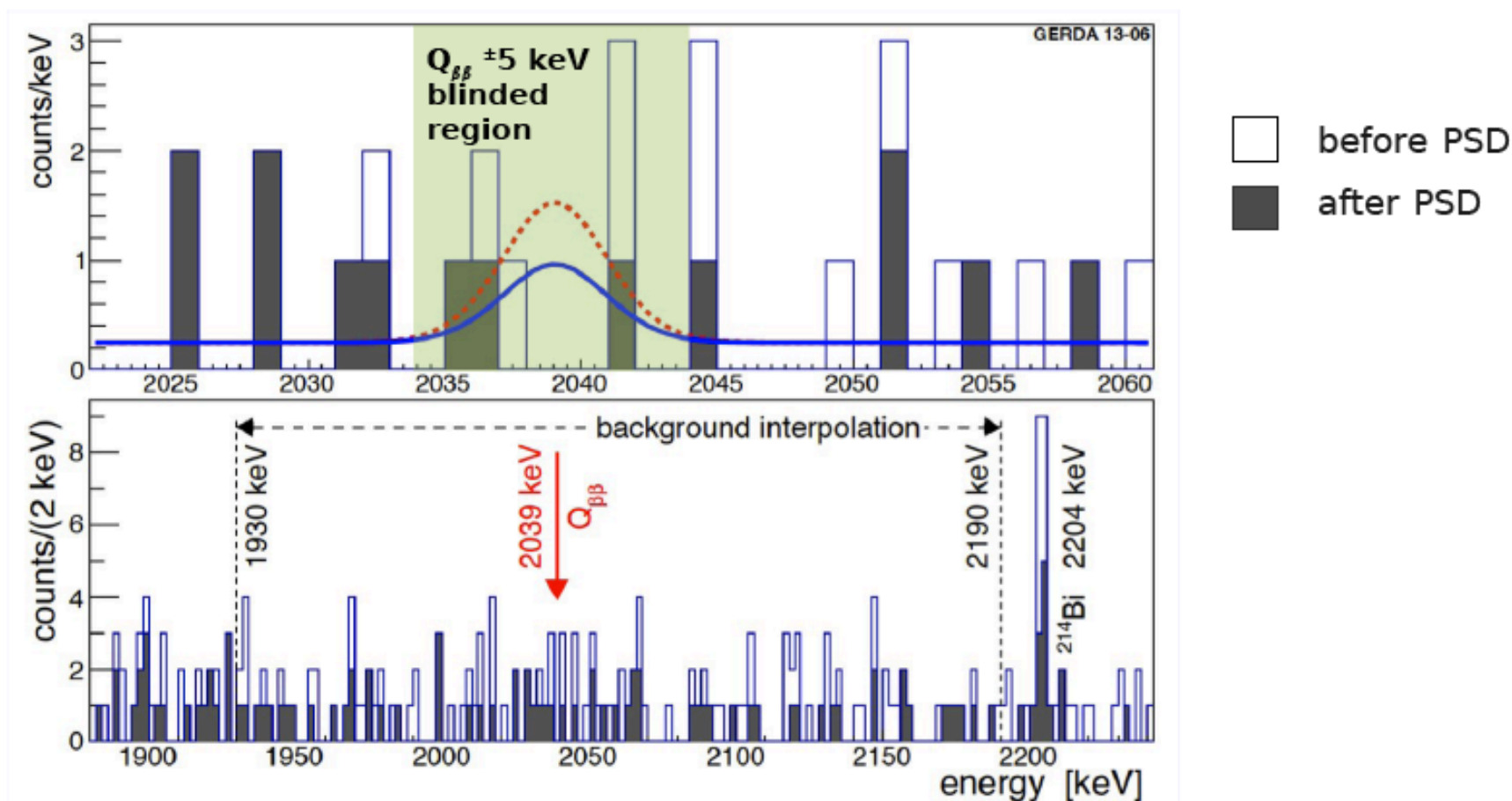
Upper Limit (90% C.L.) is $2 \times 10^{-45} \text{ cm}^2$ for $55 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ WIMP

New spin independent DM limit by XENON

DARK SIDE



Unblinding : Full data set (21.6 kg · yr)



Full data set:

- 7 eventi nella blinded window (± 5 keV attorno al $Q_{\beta\beta}$)
- 3 eventi dopo la PSD
- 0 eventi in $Q_{\beta\beta} \pm \sigma_E$

5.1 aspettati (bkg only)

2.5 aspettati (bkg only)



Line 3: cosmic rays from ground

SUMMARY

- **PAST YEAR(S) :** ARGO, AUGER, MAGIC
ANTARES, KM3-NET
- **NEXT YEAR(S) :** **AUGER**, MAGIC, **CTA**
KM3
- **LONG TERM STRATEGY:** **CTA**
KM3-NET

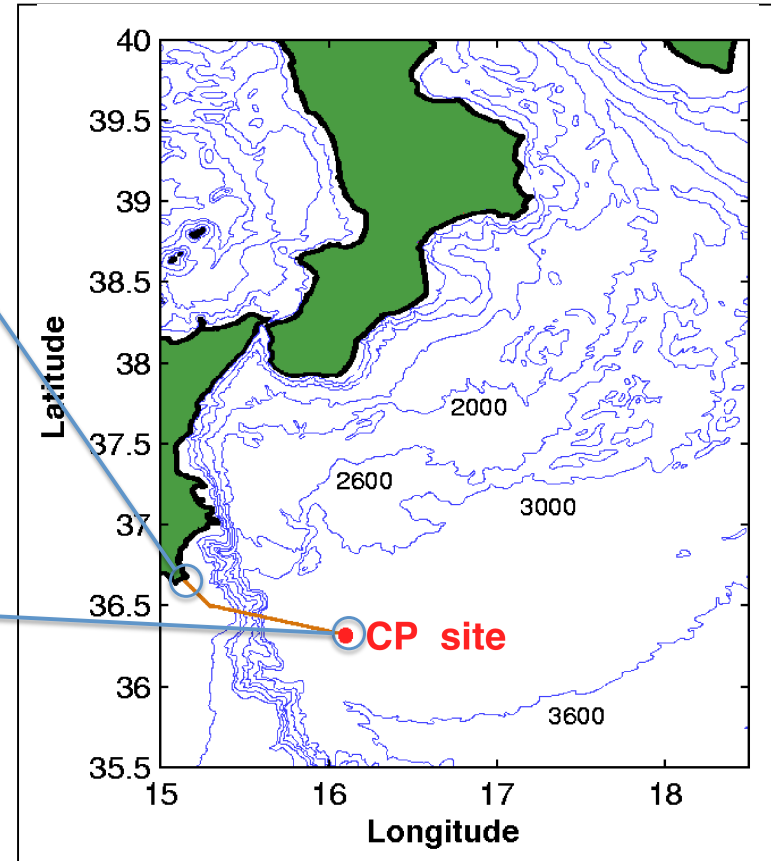
KM3 at Capo Passero

Sito studiato e caratterizzato dalla collaborazione NEMO nei passati 12 anni
Infrastruttura sottomarina e di terra già realizzata dall'INFN da upgradare con il
progetto KM3NeT-Italia



Infrastrutture esistenti

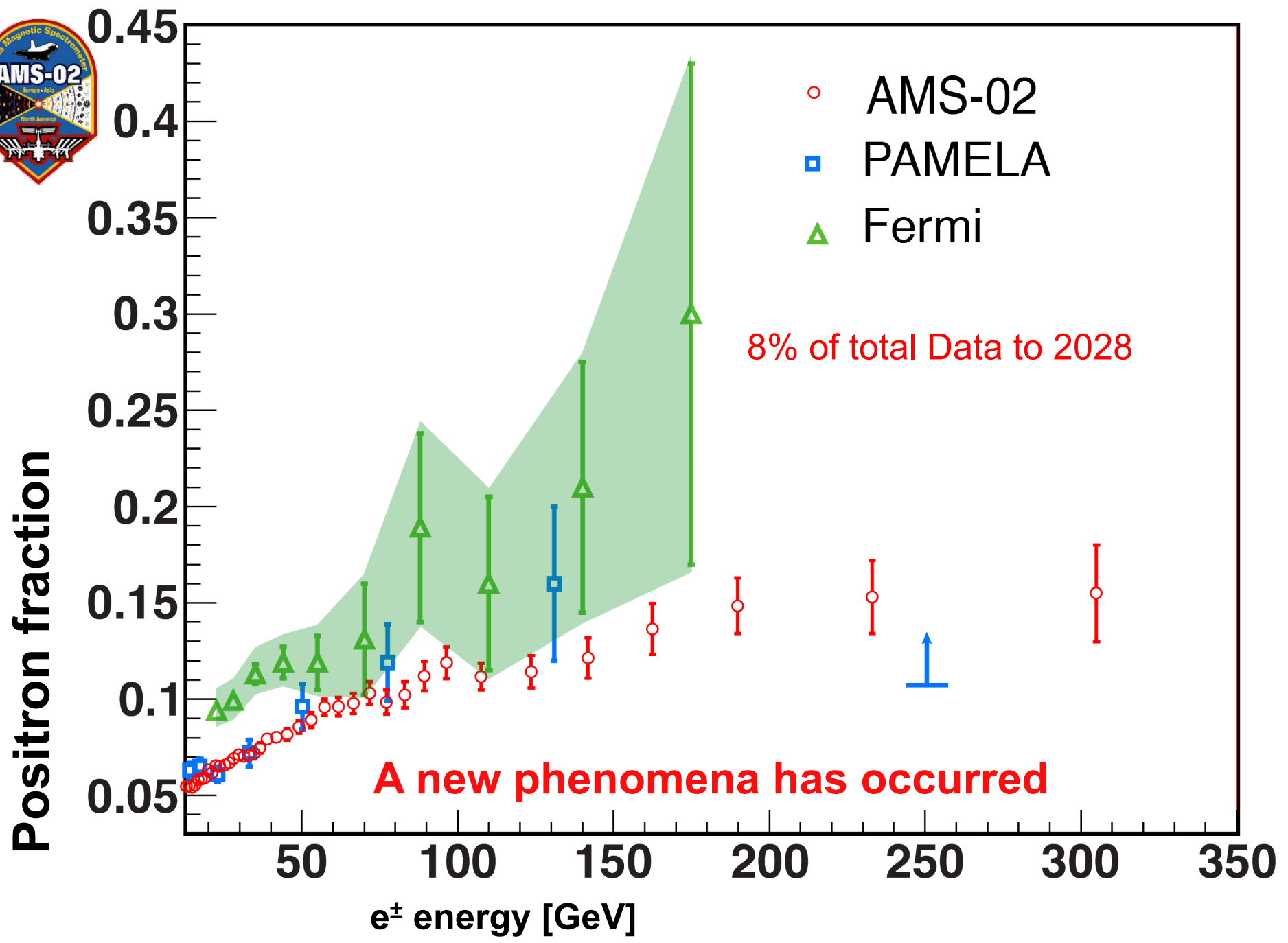
- Convertitore sottomarino da 10 kW DC/DC
- Cavo elettro-ottico da 100 km
- Sistema di alimentazione
- Stazione di terra
- Connessione a larga banda (1 Gbps) con I LNS (da 16/6 operativo)



Line 4: cosmic rays from space

SUMMARY

- **PAST YEAR(S) : PAMELA, AGILE, FERMI, AMS-02**
- **NEXT YEAR(S) : FERMI, AMS-02, DAMPE, CSES**
- **LONG TERM STRATEGY: AMS-02, JEM-EUSO, GAMMA-400 , HERD**



Line 5: gravitational waves

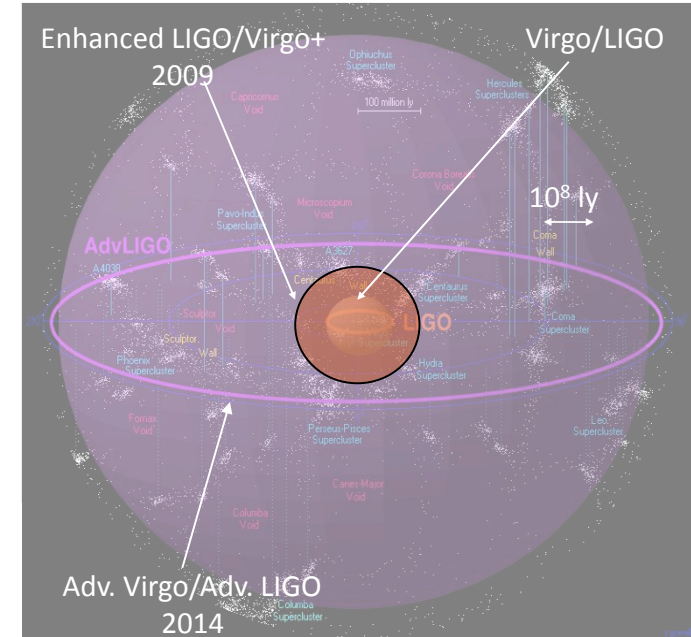
SUMMARY

- **PAST YEAR(S)** : 3 BARS (Explorer, Auriga, Nautilus), VIRGO, VIRGO+, LISA-PATHFINDER
- **NEXT YEAR(S)** : 2 BARS (Auriga, Nautilus), **LISA-PATHFINDER, ADVANCED VIRGO**
- **LONG TERM STRATEGY:** **ADVANCED VIRGO,** LISA, Einstein Observatory



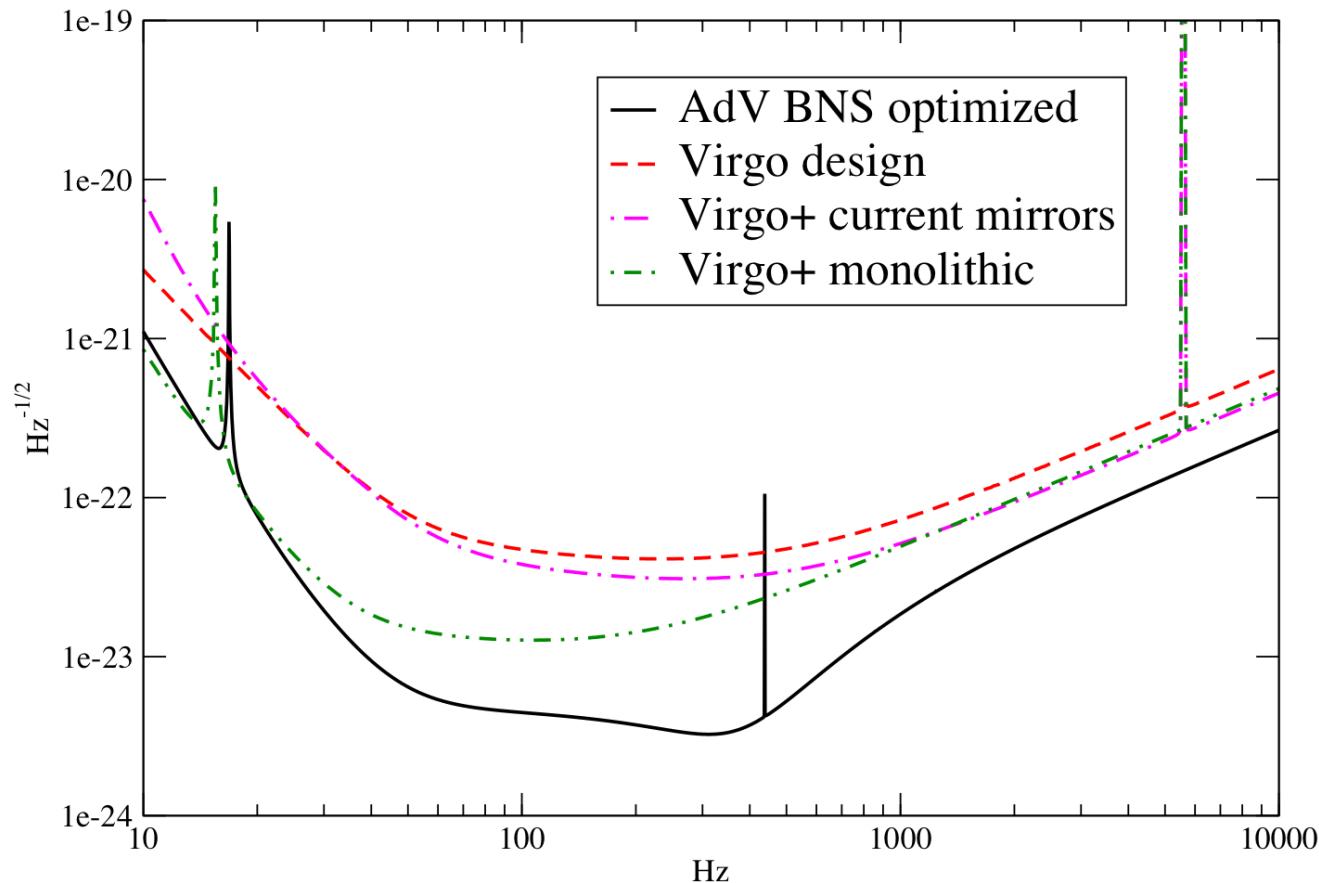
ADVANCED VIRGO (Adv) 2009-2014

Project approved by the
CSN2-INFN
Reviewed by CCS –INFN
Class Ranking A



Credit: R.Powell, B.Berger

We will explore a Universe volume 1000 times larger than VIRGO

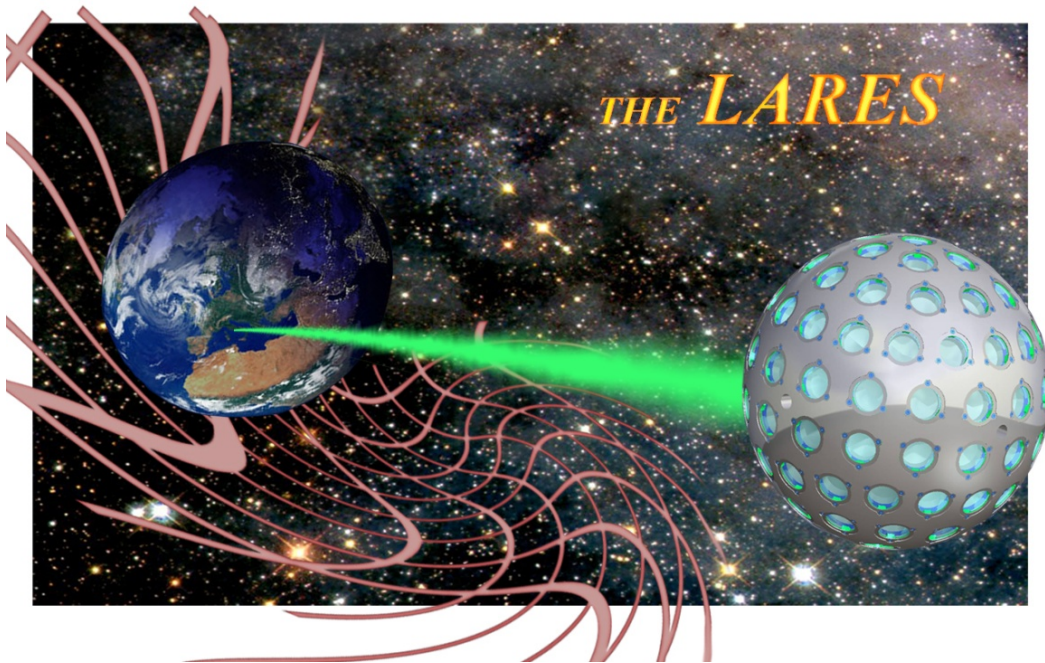


- **GOALS:**
- Sensitivity: about 10x better than Virgo
- Timeline: be back online with Adv LIGO

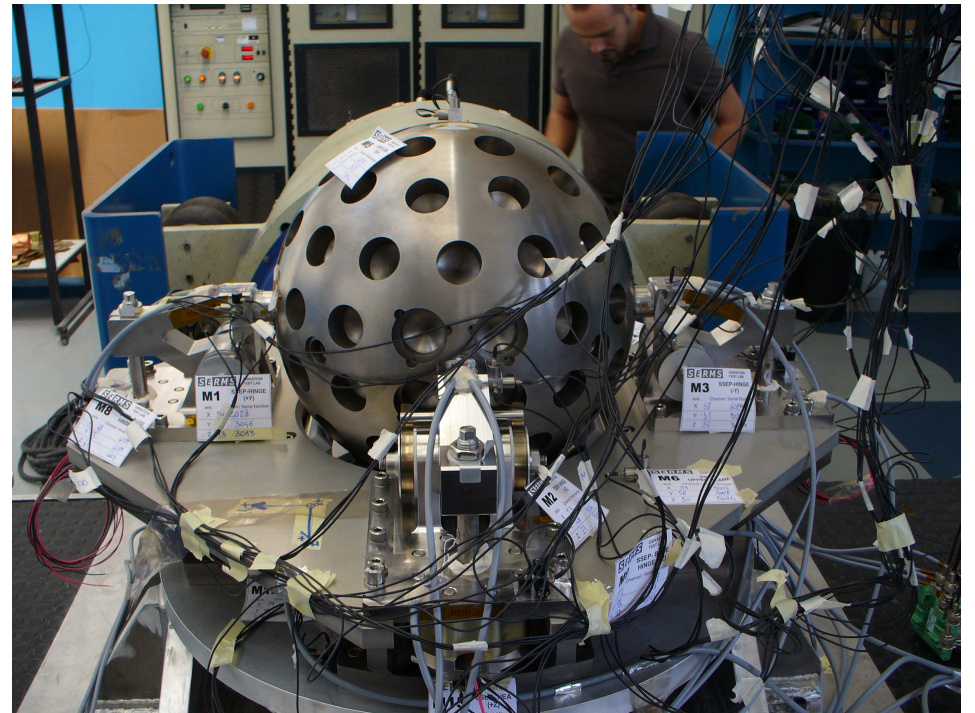
Line 6: fundamental physics SUMMARY

- **PAST YEAR(S)** : MAGIA, MIR, LARES, PVLAS
- **NEXT YEAR(S)** : MAGIA, **HUMOR (Premiale), LARES, G-GRANSASSO (Premiale), PVLAS, SUPREMO**
- **LONG TERM STRATEGY**: G-GRANSASSO, MAGIA
-> GW, SUPREMO

LARES: Towards a One Percent Measurement of Frame Dragging



Launched 2012



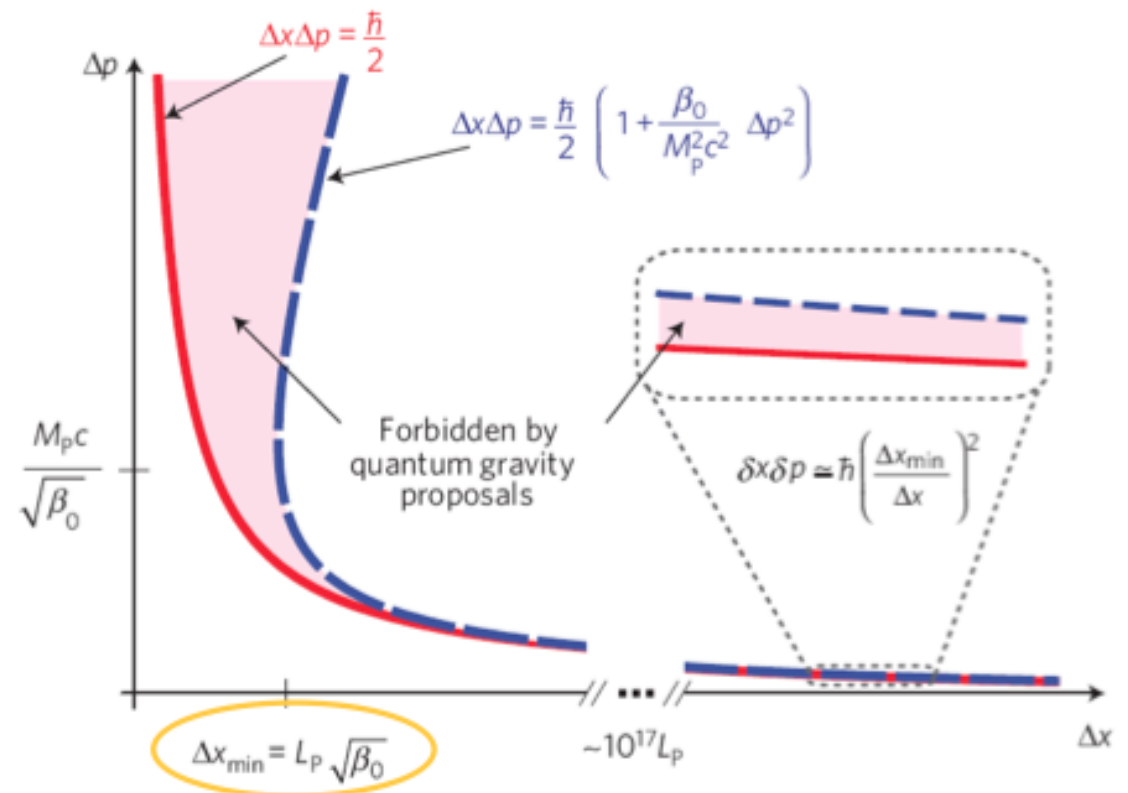
Probing Planck-scale physics with quantum optics

Igor Pikovski^{1,2*}, Michael R. Vanner^{1,2}, Markus Aspelmeyer^{1,2}, M. S. Kim^{3*} and Časlav Brukner^{2,4}

'Phenomenological quantum gravity'

- 'osservazione': non si può determinare la lunghezza di Planck $L_p = \sqrt{\hbar G/c^3} = 1.6 \times 10^{-35}$ m
- Si introducono relazioni di Heisenberg generalizzate
- Si ricavano commutatori generalizzati

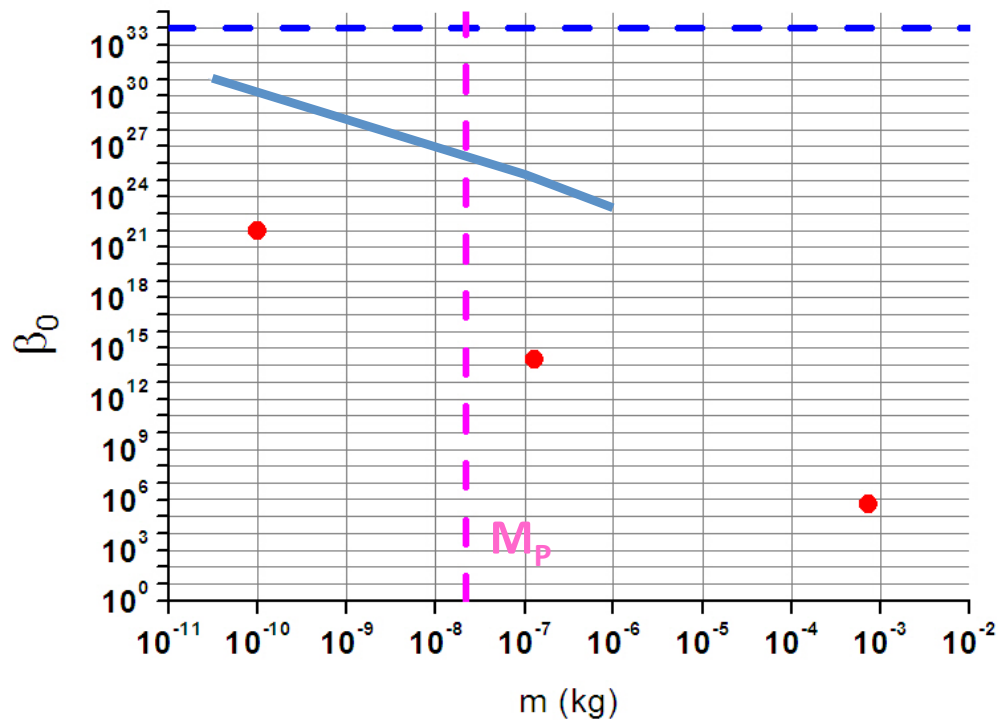
$$[x, p] = i\hbar(1 + \hat{C})$$



HUMOR

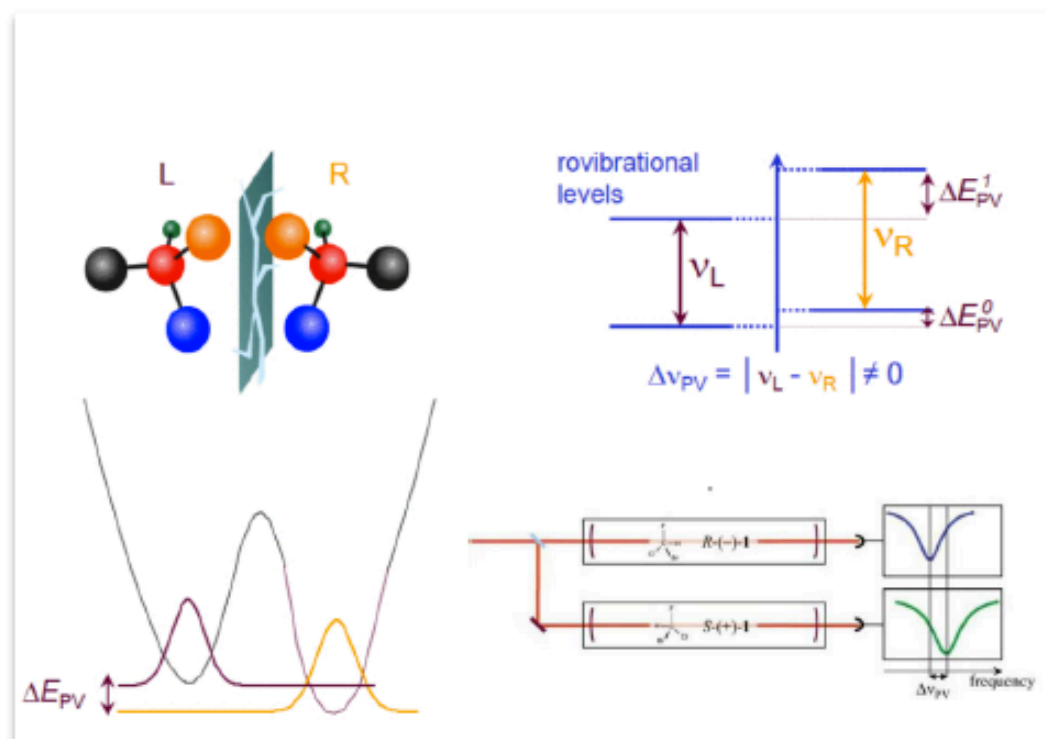
Preliminar results

	FI	CAM	exp. evolutivo
\mathcal{F}	4×10^4	10^4	4×10^4
m (kg)	10^{-7}	3×10^{-11}	10^{-6}
$\omega_m/2\pi$ (Hz)	10^5	10^5	10^5
λ_L (nm)	1064	1064	1064
N_p	5×10^{10}	5×10^8	10^{14}
τ (ns)	300	300	10
L_{cav} (mm)	0.6	1	10^{-3}
Φ	4	8	800
$(\beta_0)_{max}$	<u>10^{25}</u>	<u>10^{31}</u>	<u>10^{23}</u>



SUPREMO

Other Tests of Fundamental Symmetries - 1

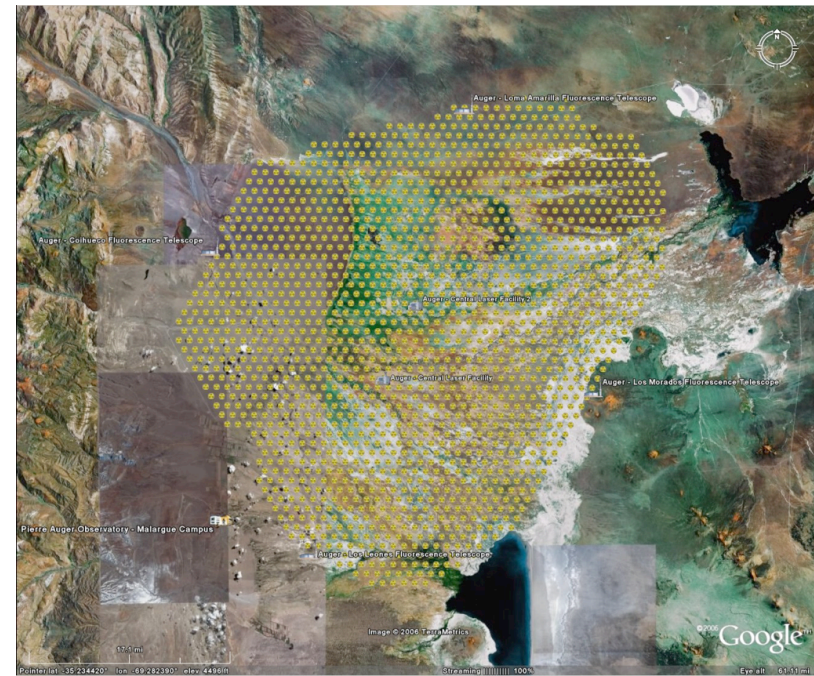
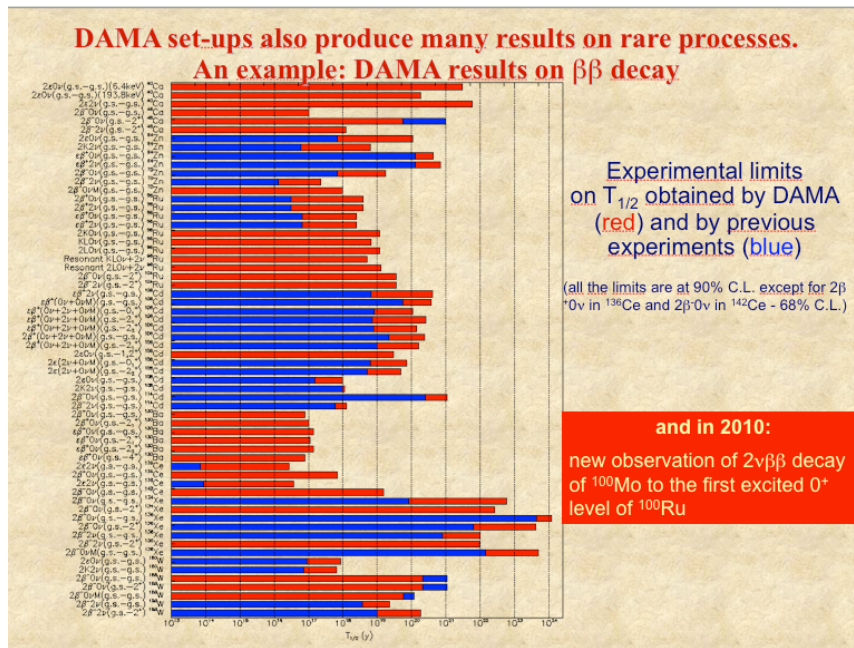


B. Darquie et al., *Chirality* **22**, 870 (2010)

Parity violation in chiral molecules

Weak nuclear coupling between atomic nucleons and electrons in molecular systems is responsible for molecular parity-violation energy, *i.e.*, that the energy of a chiral molecule is different from that of its specular image

$$\text{CHFClBr @ } 9.3 \mu\text{m} \Rightarrow 4 \times 10^{-13}$$



Astroparticle physics unique facilities

