



Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso



L'Europa è la carta  
di accesso al futuro

PO FSE ABRUZZO  
2007»2013 | OBIETTIVO  
Competività regionale  
e occupazione



# The Theory Group

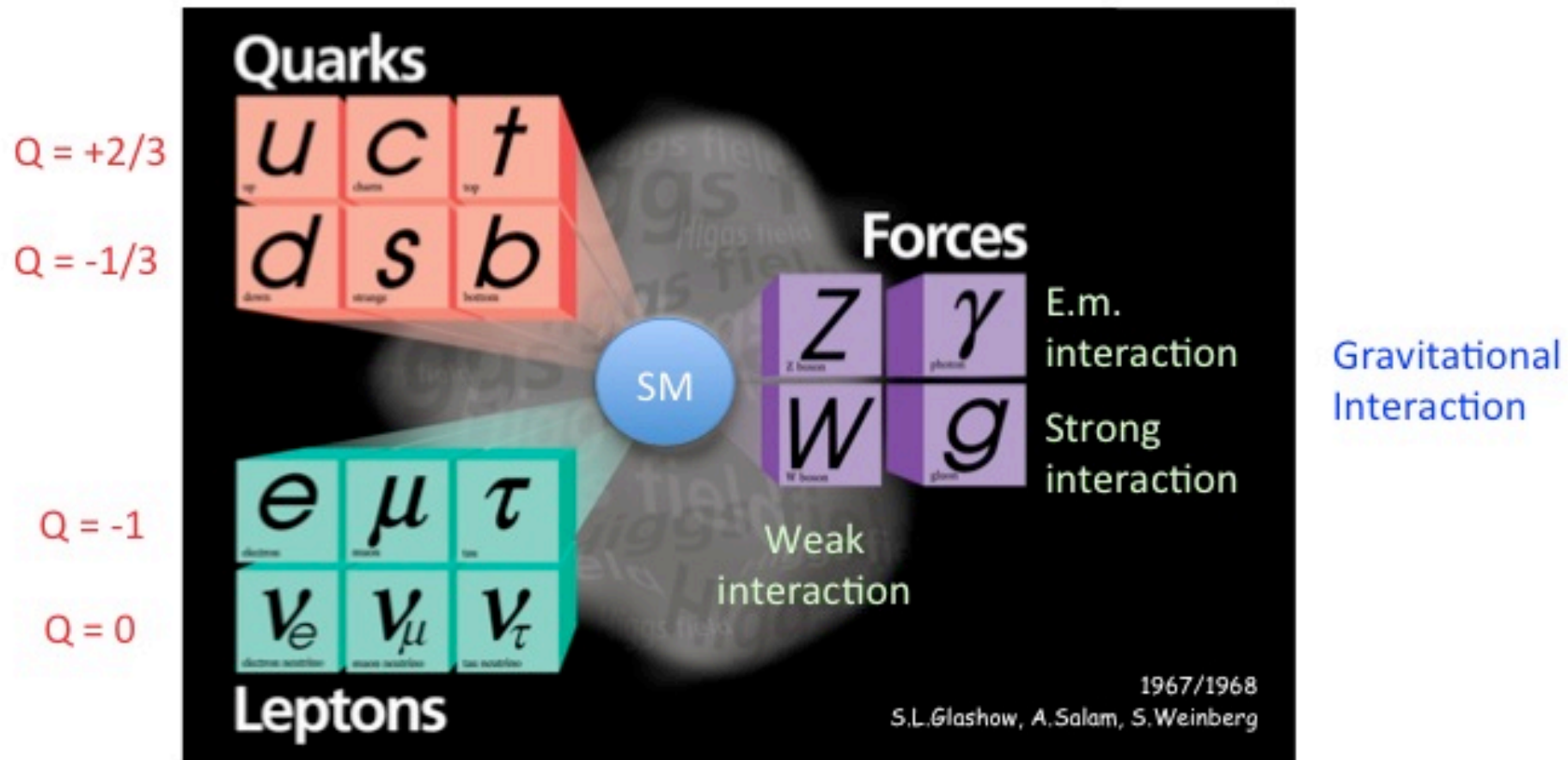
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A few slides about the working framework...

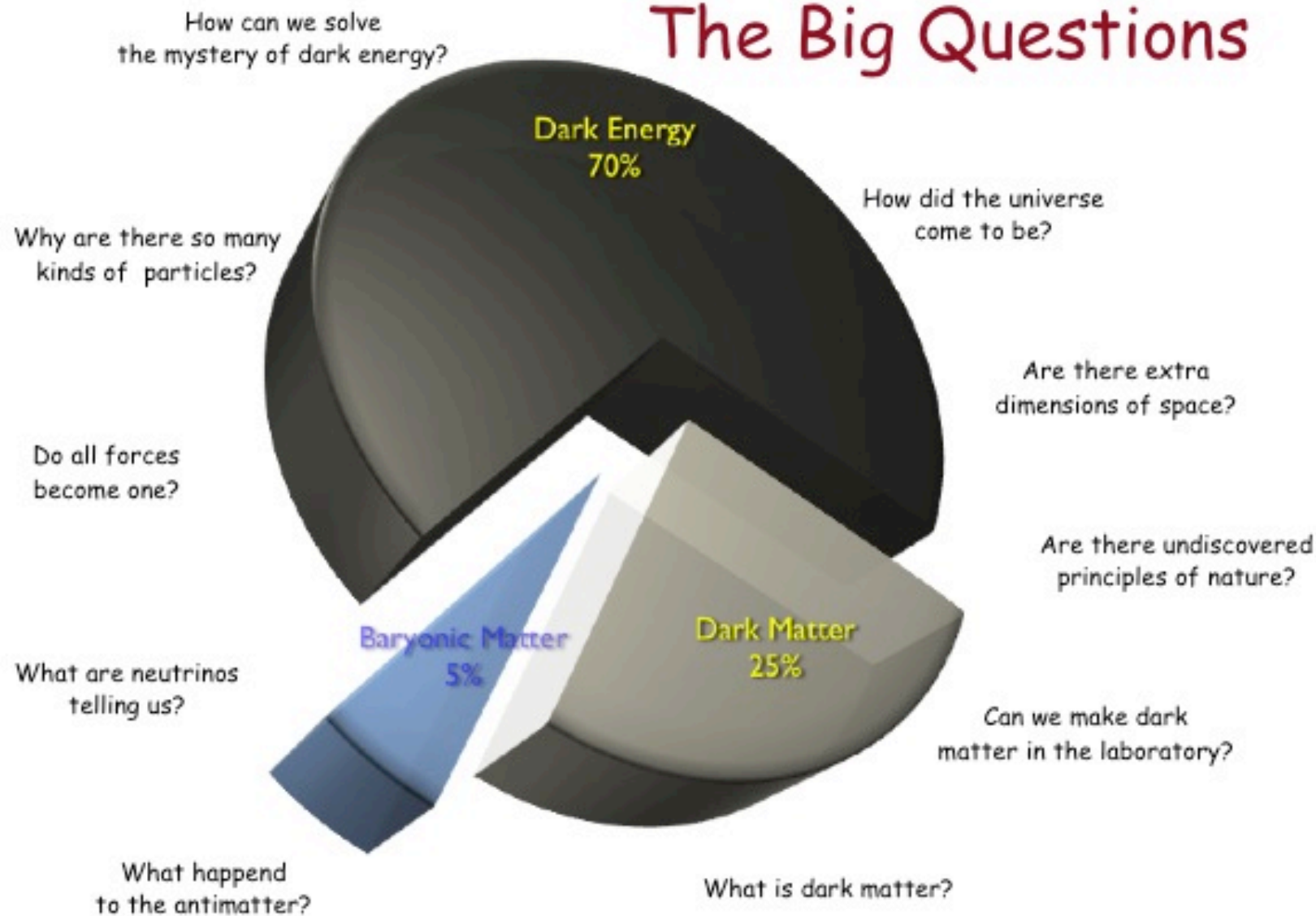
# The Standard Model



**Note that:** Only states ( $qqq$  – Baryons) or ( $q\bar{q}$  - Mesons) are observed in Nature; e.g.  $p=(uud)$ ,  $n=(ddu)$

# The $\Lambda$ CDM cosmological Model

## The Big Questions



The **theory group** tries to answer some of these questions...

# Institutions & People

Gran Sasso National Laboratory



University of L'Aquila

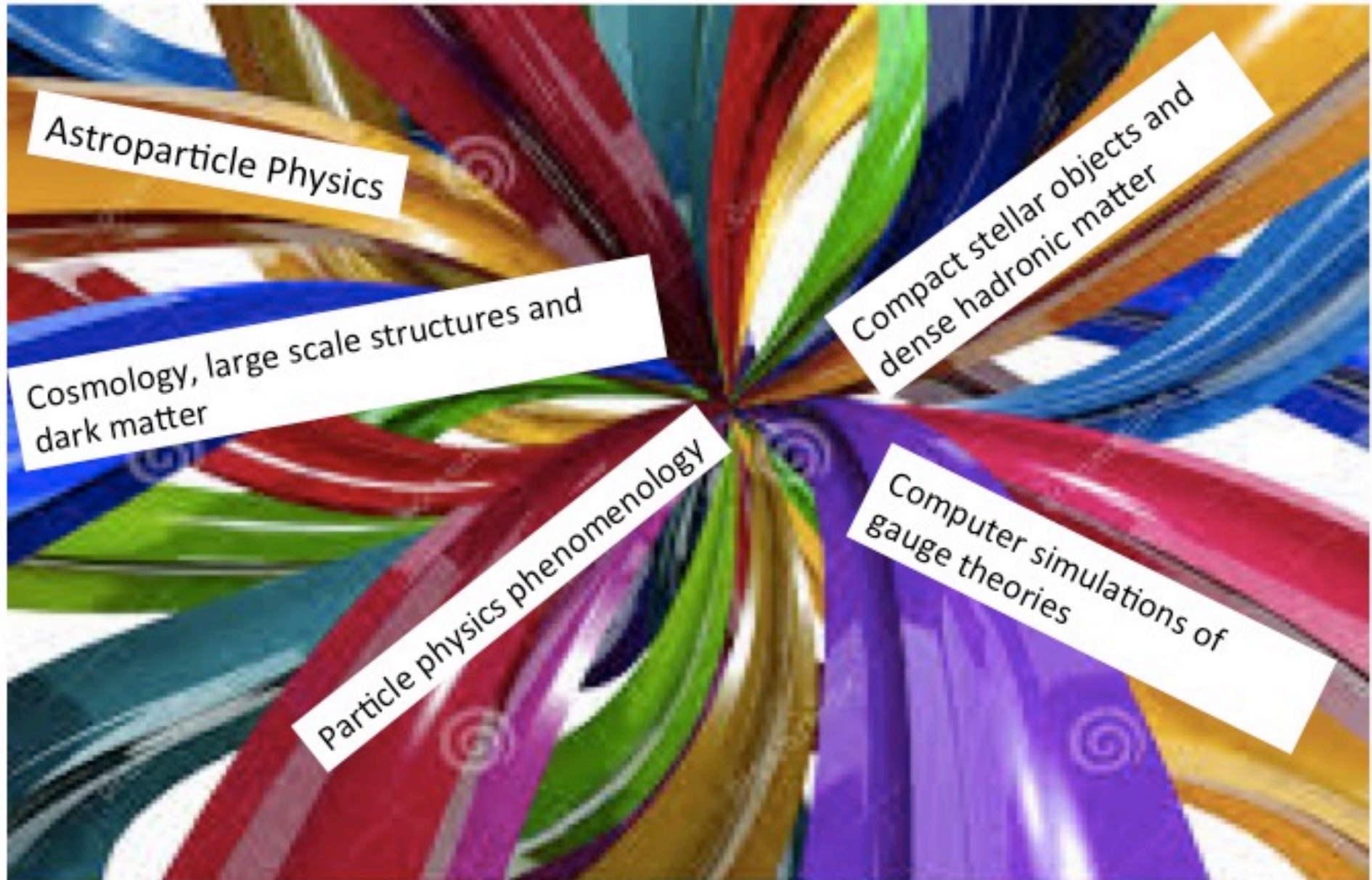


Gran Sasso Science Institute



A. Addazi, R. Aloisio, L. Ambrogi, Z. Berezhiani, V. Berezinsky, R. Biondi, D. Boncioli, P. Blasi, A. Breccione, M. D'Angelo, G. Di Carlo, G. Di Panfilo, D. Ejlli, A. Esmaili, P. Giammaria, A. Mammarella, **M. Mannarelli**, G. Pagliaroli, A. Palladino, A. Parisi, L. Pilo, S. Recchia, G. Senjanovic, V. Tello, F. Tonelli, F.L. Villante, F. Vissani

# Research Topics



The different research lines are connected  
among each others.  
I will give few examples in the following ...



# Neutrino astronomy

- Neutrinos are abundant in the Universe. They are produced through weak interactions by:

$\nu$  from reactors

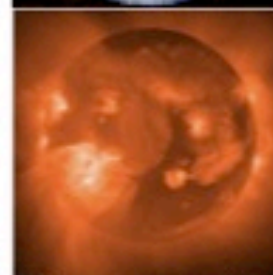


× Radioactive decays

× Nuclear reactions



$\nu$  from the Earth



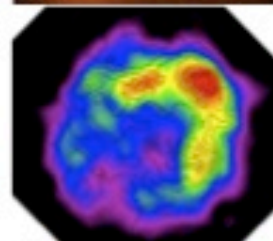
$\nu$  from stars

$\nu$  from accelerators

*CERN to Gran Sasso Neutrino Beam*



× High energy hadronic collisions



$\nu$  from the atmosphere,  
 $\nu$  from SN remnants, ...

× Thermal processes (high densities and high temperatures)



$\nu$  from supernovae,  
primordial  $\nu$  ...

## We can learn a lot from neutrinos ...

- Neutrinos have a unique role in astrophysics and cosmology because of their peculiar properties:

### Light and weakly interacting

allow to see deeper and earlier than photons

Unique probe for:

- stellar interiors ([solar, stellar and SN neutrinos](#))
- earth interior ([geo-neutrinos](#))
- star formation rates ([SN relic neutrinos](#))
- early universe ([cosmic neutrinos](#))
- cosmic ray acceleration ([SNRs neutrinos](#))

Very effective cooling/energy transfer mechanism

- SN explosions?
- .....

### Non vanishing masses

Different cosmological behaviour with respect to  $g$

Relevant contribution to Dark Matter

Influence structure formation in the Universe

.....

Sanduleak -69 202

Supernova 1987A 23.  
Februar 1987



During a SN Explosion a Star becomes as luminous as the entire Galaxy!  
The energy radiated in light is only a small fraction of that radiated in neutrinos!

The birth of Neutrino Astronomy

# Core-Collapse Supernovae

## Progenitor Star

$$M_{star} > 8M_{\odot}$$

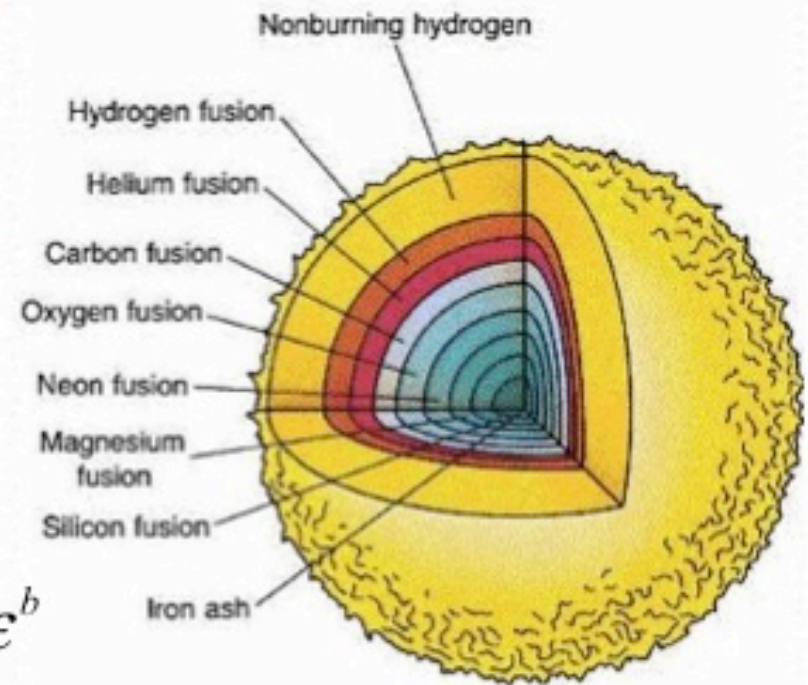
$$R_{Star} : 200R_e$$

## Neutron Star

$$M_{NS} : 1.4M_e$$

$$R_{NS} : 15km$$

$$\epsilon_{NS}^b \cong \frac{3}{5} \frac{GM^2}{R} = (1-5) \cdot 10^{53} \text{ erg}$$



Neutrinos  $\longrightarrow \epsilon_{\nu} \approx 99\% \cdot \epsilon^b$

Kinetic Energy of the gas  $\longrightarrow \epsilon_{kin} \approx 1\% \cdot \epsilon^b$

Photons  $\longrightarrow \epsilon_{\gamma} : 0.01\% \cdot \epsilon^b$

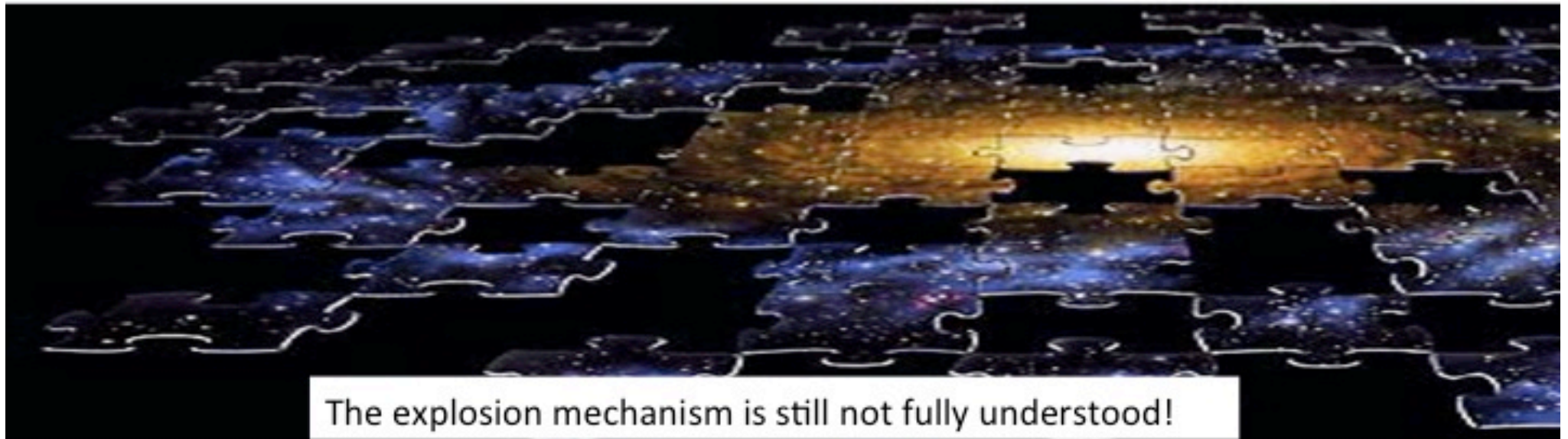
Gravitational Waves  $\longrightarrow \epsilon_{GW} \leq 0.0001\% \cdot \epsilon^b$

$$R_e = 6.955 \cdot 10^6 \text{ km}$$

$$M_e \cong 2 \cdot 10^{30} \text{ kg}$$

$$G = 6.67 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2}$$

# The Supernova puzzle



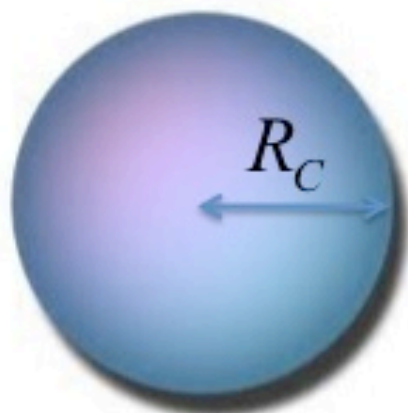
The explosion mechanism is still not fully understood!



# Astrophysics vs Nuclear Matter

SN1987A is the only SN observed in Neutrinos till now (30 events)  
Next Galactic SN will be observed with high confidence(1000 events)

COMPACT OBJECT



$$\delta R_c = 7\%$$

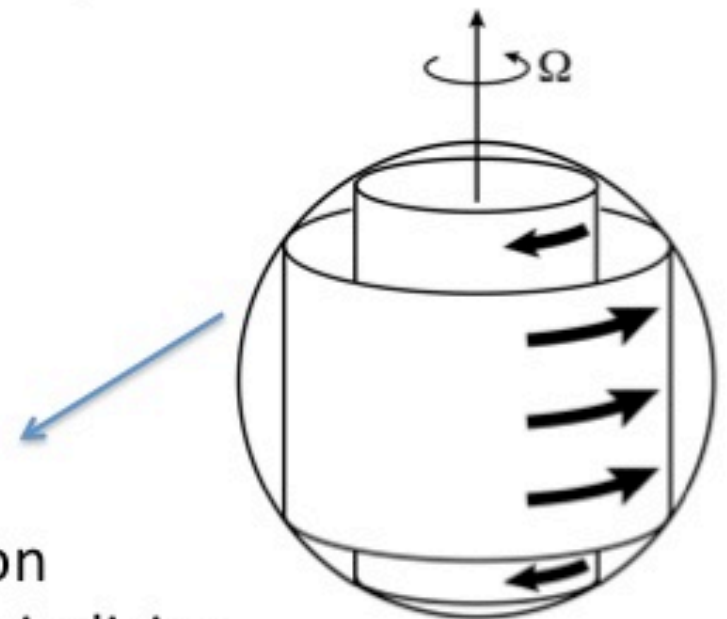
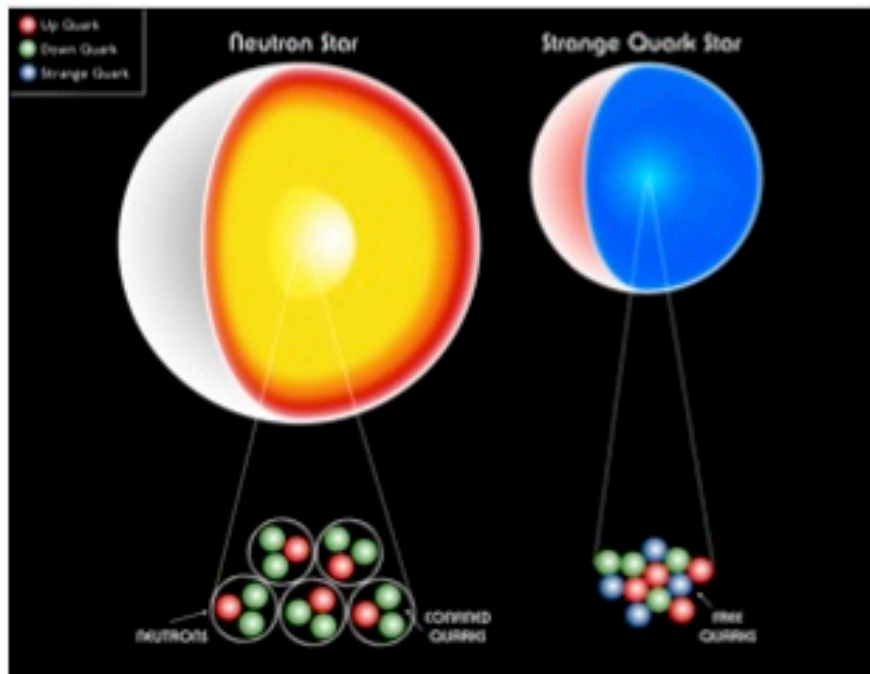
$$\delta T_c = 2\%$$

Neutrinos can probe the  
properties of this  
Compact Star.

The Astrophysical context is  
the only  
One that allows us to  
investigate the  
States of the matter in the  
extreme regime  
Of very high density and very  
low temperature!

# From Compact stellar objects to the fundamental state of matter

Looking for... proofs of the existence of strange matter

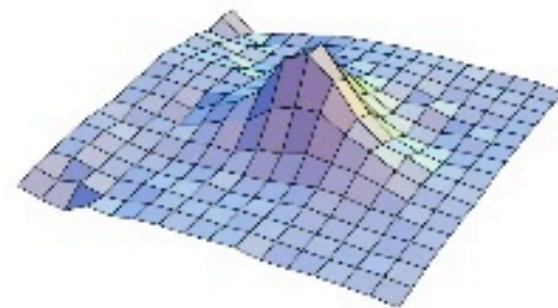
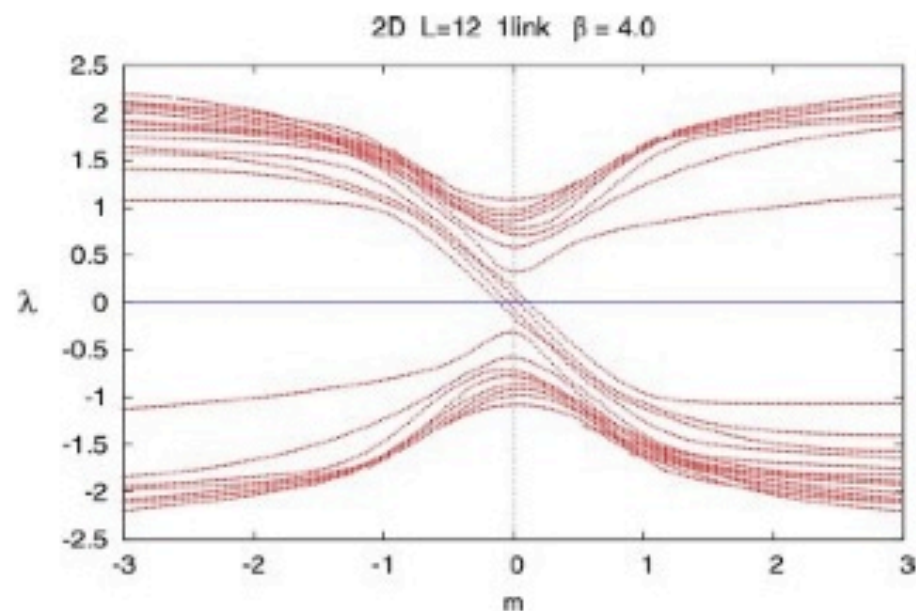


Prediction

- No periodicity
- Radio Frequency Band
- High Emitted Power
- Short Duration

Non-perturbative aspects of Lattice Gauge Theories:  
QCD at finite density and topological structures.  
Coordinator: Giuseppe Di Carlo  
in collaboration with V. Azcoiti, E. Follana and E. Royo  
( Zaragoza University )

Developing numerical methods for the study of QCD  
vacuum in extreme conditions



Numerical test of  
a new definition of  
topological charge  
on the lattice.

V. Azcoiti, G. Di Carlo, E. Follana, A. Vaquero, Phys.Lett. B744 (2015) 303



# The (possible) link between SNe and Cosmic Rays

Crab Nebula



The gas ejected from a SN continues to expand. Part of the kinetic energy of the explosion can be used to accelerate charged particles (e, p and nuclei) up to TeV energy.

The 10% of the kinetic energy is enough to explain the galactic component of the Cosmic Rays **(Still unknown!)**.

## Supernova Remnant

$T \approx 1000$  years

$R \approx 10$  ly

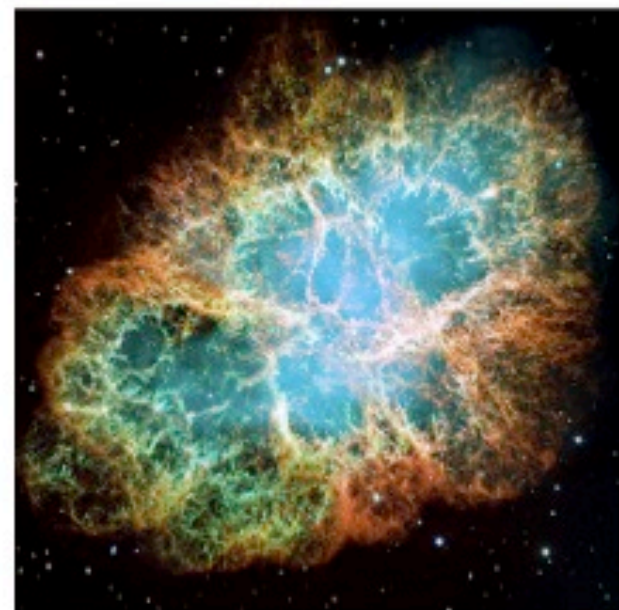
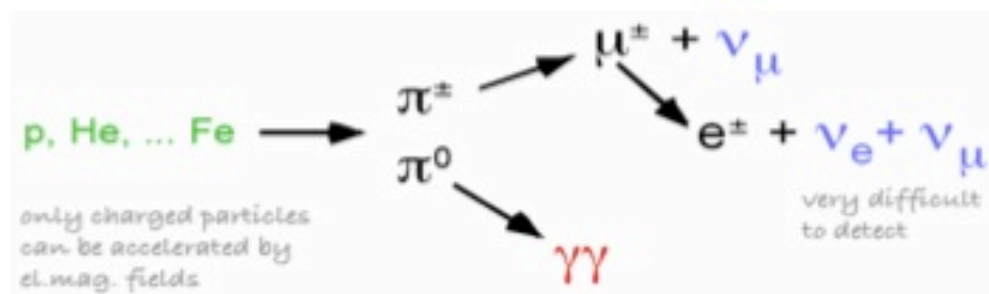
$M \approx 5 M_{\odot}$

$V \approx 1000$  km/s

Strong Magnetic Fields

# The link between Cosmic Rays, High Energy Neutrinos and Photons

The effect of collision between very high energy particles

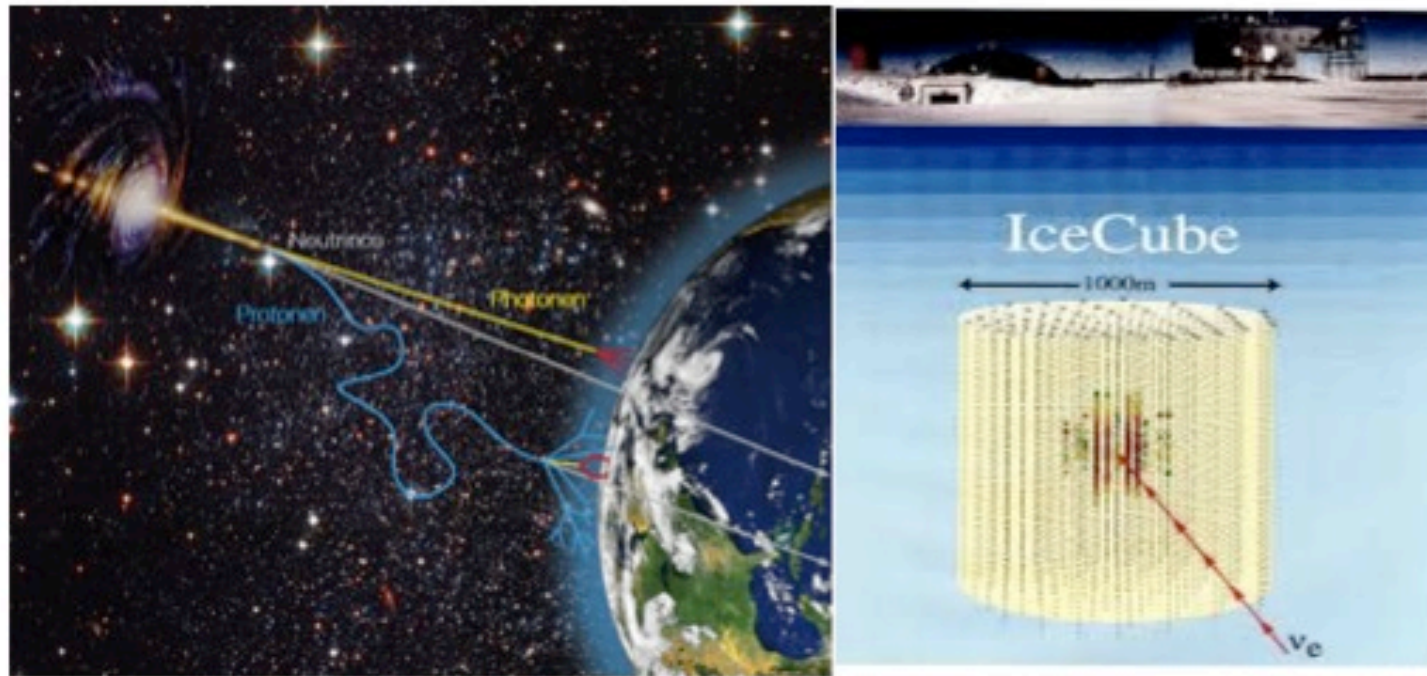


The same mechanism used to produce neutrinos in accelerators (e.g. CERN) can produce TeV Neutrinos and TeV Photons.

Capturing these High Energy Neutrinos we can probe the Cosmic Rays production mechanism.

# A new era for Neutrinos Astronomy

Very high energy neutrinos are captured by IceCube detector



The events observed by IceCube are compatible with an astrophysical source or are background neutrinos produced in our atmosphere?

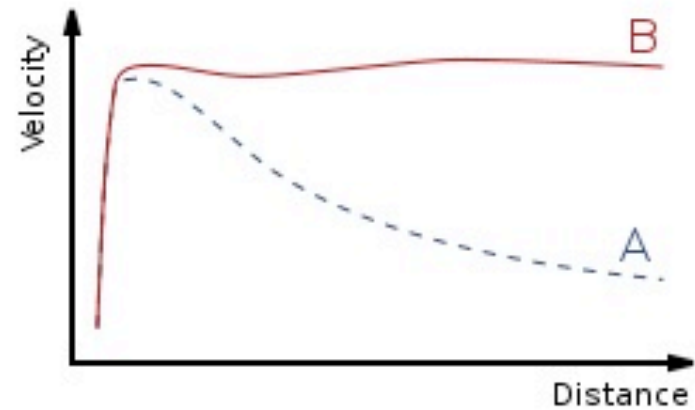
# Dark Matter

The existence of DM is inferred e.g. from the rotation curve of Galaxies

$$v(r)^2 = G M(r) / r$$

A: predicted from visible matter

B: observed



The DM can be also “seen” from the gravitational deflection of light.

Blue: DM distribution (from light deflection)

Red: Gas distribution (from X ray emission)



# The WIMP miracle

WIMP = Weakly Interacting Massive Particle

A new massive particle with weak scales interactions is expected to be produced approximately in the right amount in the early Universe

But .... This is not a strict rule and it is not valid for any DM candidate

## Cosmic coincidences?

Any model for DM and DE should explain why:

- Dark Energy  $\approx$  Dark Matter (i.e. the Universe started to accelerate NOW)
- Dark Matter  $\approx$  Ordinary Matter

## Alternative explanations to cosmological observations

Could gravity be different than expected?  
(gravity is not tested on very small and very large scales)

- Dark Energy models based on Massive Gravity  
Massive Gravity  $\rightarrow$  general relativity with a massive graviton  
( $m \sim H_0$ , Hubble scale today)  
graviton mediates gravitational interactions
- Post Newtonian Tests of alternatives theory of gravity:  
Deflection of light by the sun, Mercury's periastron, time delay ....
- Generation and propagation of gravitational waves in massive gravity
- Higgs mechanism for gravity: is GR gauge theory alike ?



A word cloud of "thank you" in various languages and scripts. The central and largest text is "thank you" in red. Other words include: "danke" (blue), "謝謝" (black), "ngiyabonga" (red), "teşekkür ederim" (purple), "спасибо" (green), "dank je" (green), "gracias" (green), "tapadh leat" (purple), "bedankt" (yellow), "hvala" (green), "maururu" (blue), "dziękuję" (purple), "sagolun" (blue), "sukriya" (purple), "kop khun krap" (green), "moichakkeram" (blue), "go raibh maith agat" (purple), "obrigado" (green), "arigato" (purple), "fakk" (purple), "dakujem" (purple), "merci" (orange), "lenma kasih" (yellow), "감사합니다" (black), "merci" (orange), and "merci" (orange).