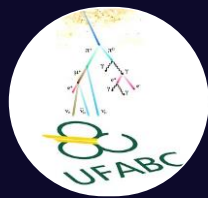


Introduction to Astroparticle Physics

Astroparticle Physics is a fascinating discipline that studies the high-energy particles that permeate the Universe. This interdisciplinary field combines knowledge from particle physics, astrophysics and cosmology, offering unique insights into the fundamental structure of matter and the evolution of the cosmos.



by Prof. Marcelo Leigui

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What is Astroparticle Physics?

Study of Cosmic Particles

Astroparticle Physics focuses on the study of high-energy particles that come from space, such as cosmic rays.

Astronomical Phenomena

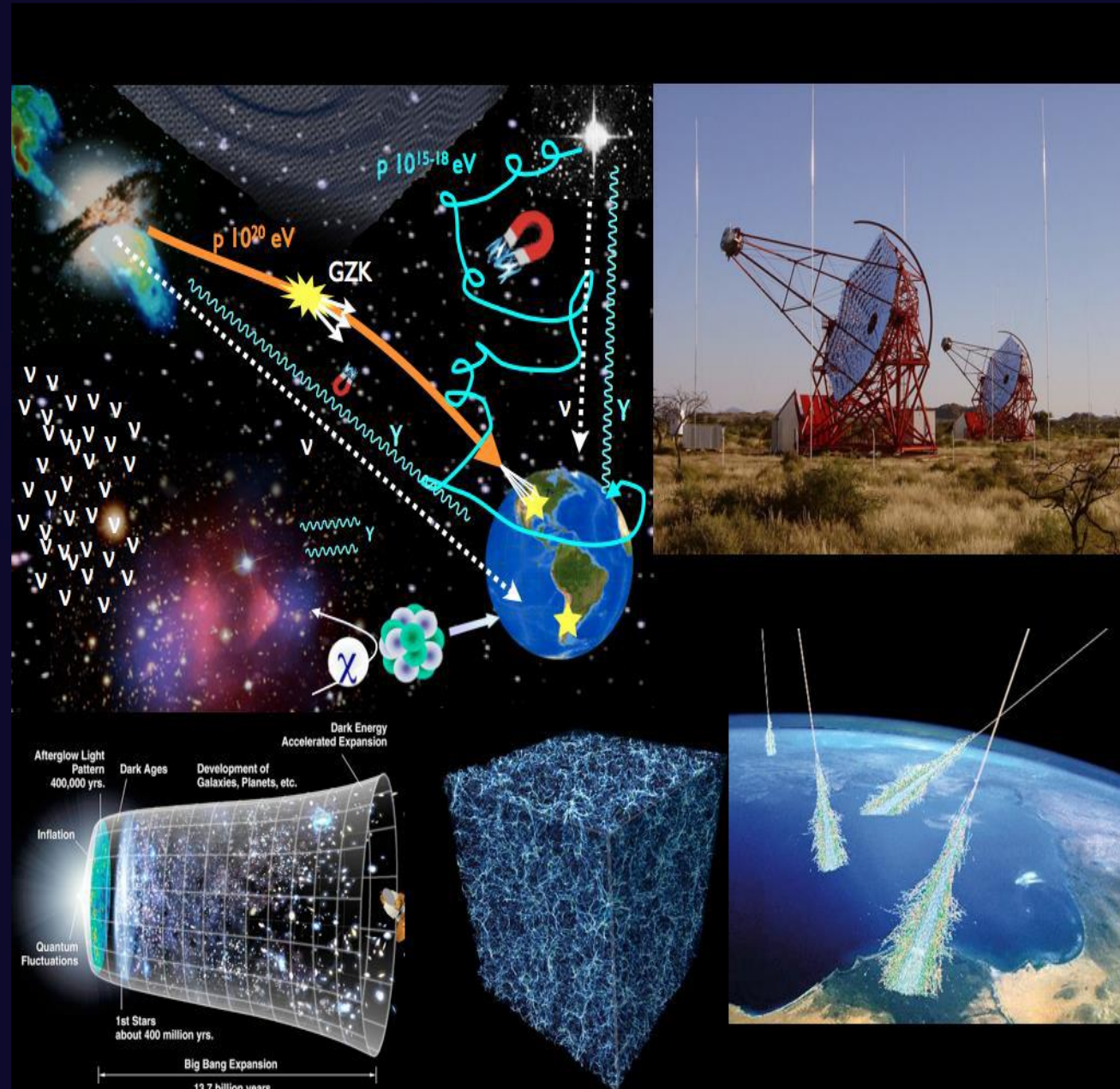
This area also investigates the astronomical processes that generate and emit these particles, such as star explosions, black holes and active galaxies.

Connection with Cosmology

Astroparticle Physics helps to unravel the mysteries of dark matter and dark energy, which are fundamental to understanding the evolution of the Universe.

New Discoveries

This interdisciplinary science has the potential to reveal new insights into fundamental physics and the structure of the cosmos.



High-energy particles of the Universe

1

Cosmic Rays

Streams of high-energy particles reaching Earth, including protons, electrons, and atomic nuclei.

2

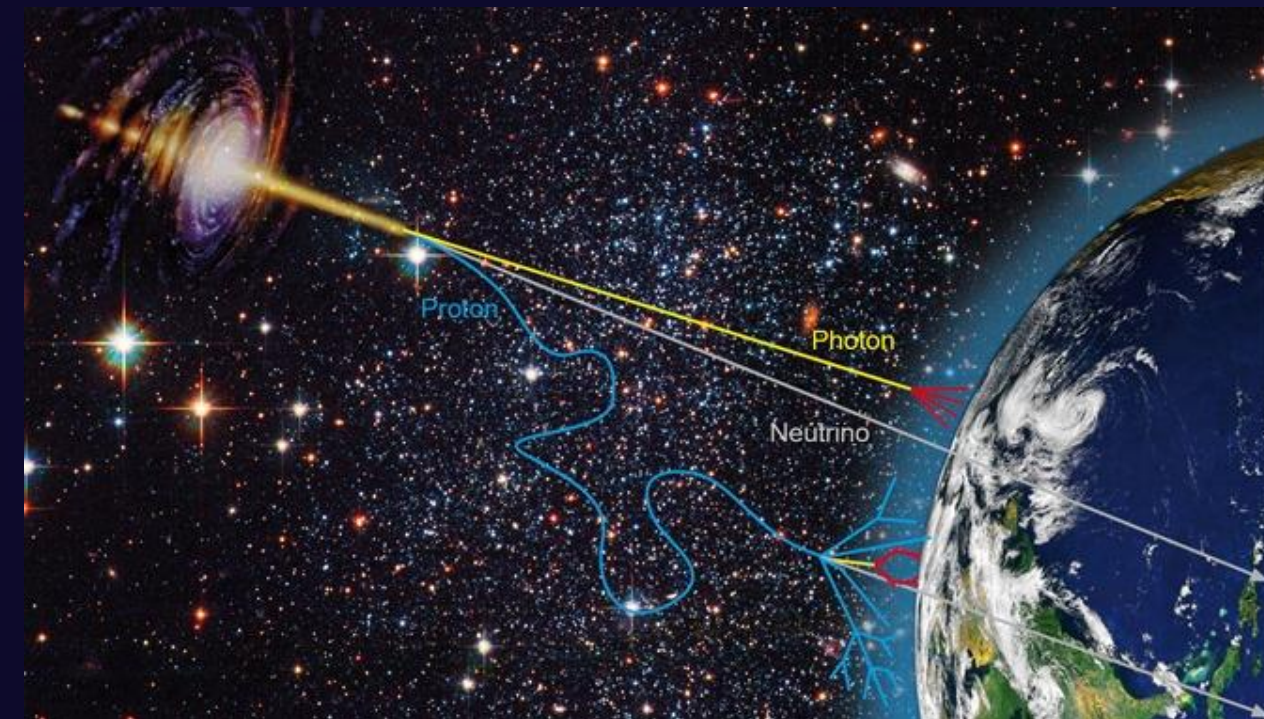
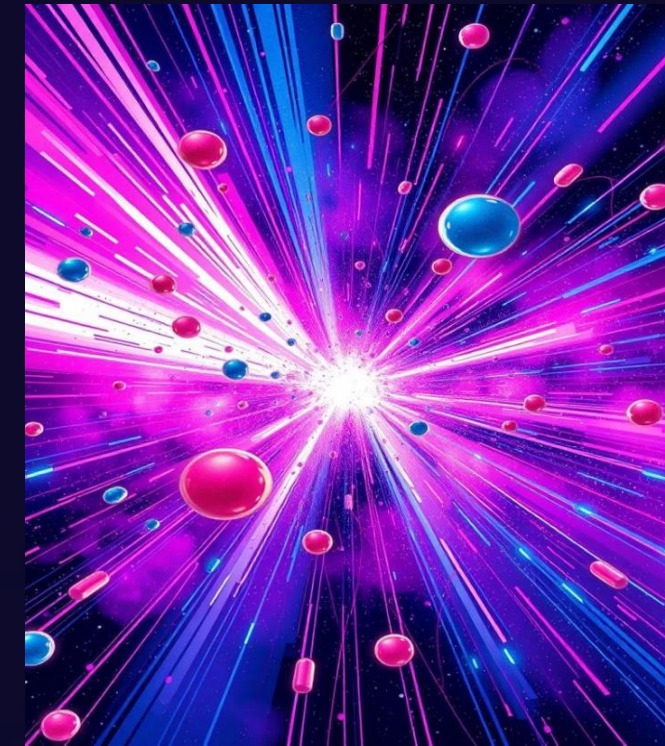
Cosmic Neutrinos

Neutral particles with very low mass that pass through matter easily and provide information about cosmic events.

3

Cosmic Gamma Radiation

Very high-energy photons emitted by violent astronomical phenomena, such as gamma-ray bursts.



Cosmic rays and their origin

Astrophysical Origins

Cosmic rays are produced by violent events in the Universe, such as supernova explosions, jets from black holes and regions of intense stellar activity.

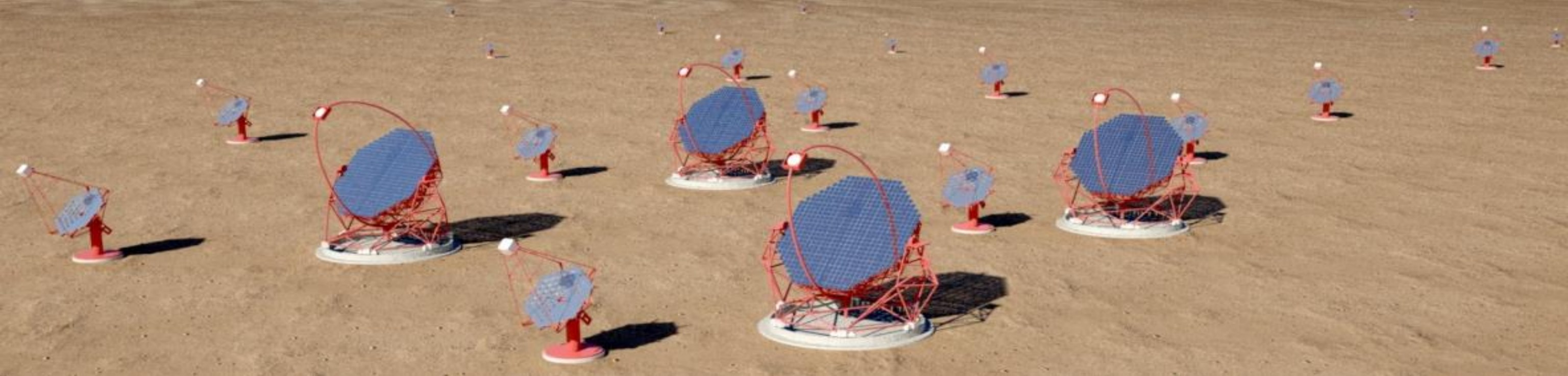
High Energy Acceleration

Magnetic fields and shock waves in these cosmic environments are capable of accelerating particles to speeds close to that of light.

Impact on Earth

Upon reaching Earth, cosmic rays interact with the atmosphere and can produce showers of secondary particles.





Neutrino and gamma-ray telescopes



Neutrino Detection

Large underground detectors capture rare cosmic neutrino interaction events.



Gamma Ray Telescopes

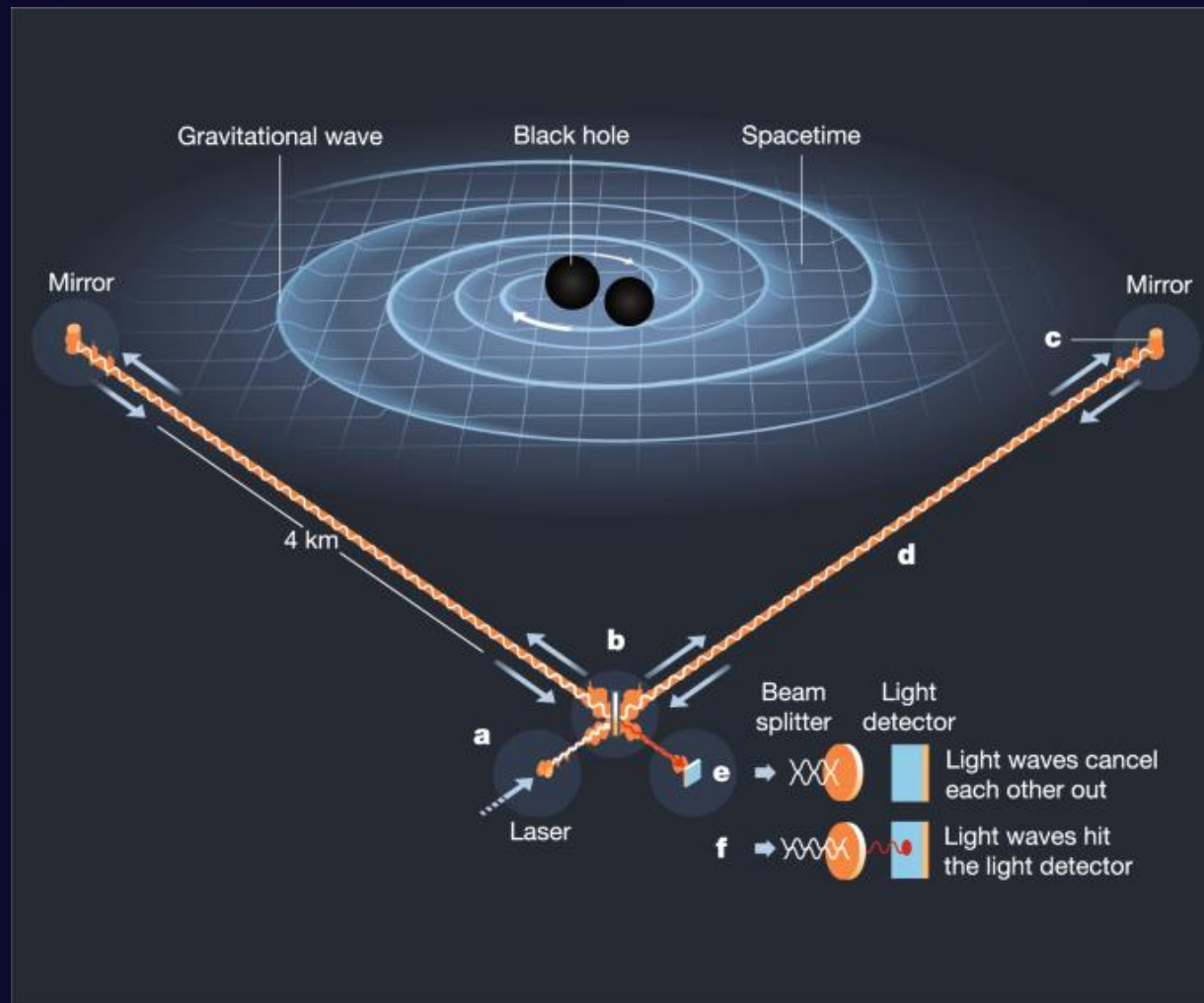
Ground-based and space-based observatories monitor the sky for sources of cosmic gamma radiation.



Study of Astrophysical Sources

These instruments reveal the activity of violent cosmic objects such as black holes and supernovae.

Gravitational wave detection



1

Space-Time Distortions

Extreme cosmic events, such as black hole mergers, generate gravitational waves that warp space-time.

2

Detection with Interferometers

Observatories like LIGO use lasers and mirrors to measure these tiny distortions of space-time.

3

New Observation Windows

The detection of gravitational waves opens a new era in astronomy, allowing the study of events inaccessible through light.

Dark matter and dark energy

1 Unknown Nature

Dark matter and dark energy make up most of the Universe, but their fundamental nature is still a great mystery.

2 Cosmological Challenge

Understanding the composition and dynamics of these enigmatic components is one of the main challenges of modern cosmology.

3 New Particles and Fields

Astroparticle Physics seeks clues about the nature of dark matter and dark energy through new experiments and observations.



Applications and importance of Astroparticle Physics

Understanding the Universe

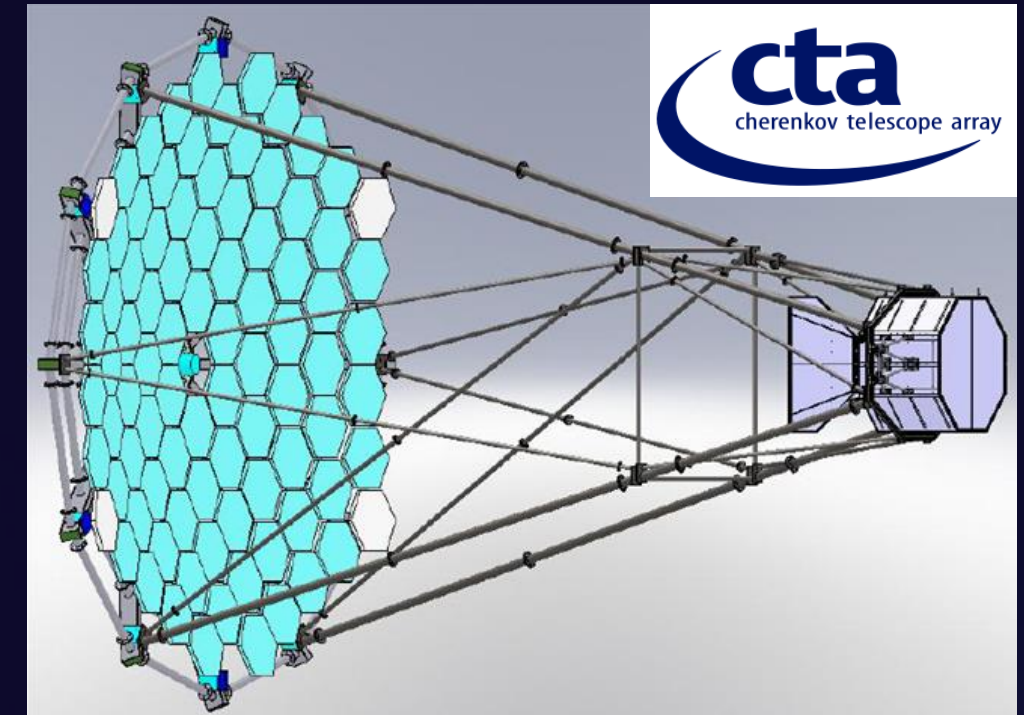
Astroparticle Physics provides fundamental insights into the origin and evolution of the cosmos.

Technological Innovation

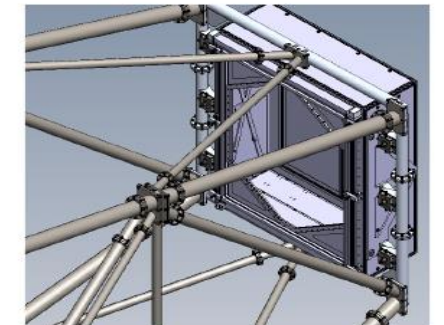
The development of detection instruments and techniques drives advances in areas such as computing and medicine.

Practical Applications

From radiation monitoring to space exploration, this science has many applications in daily life.



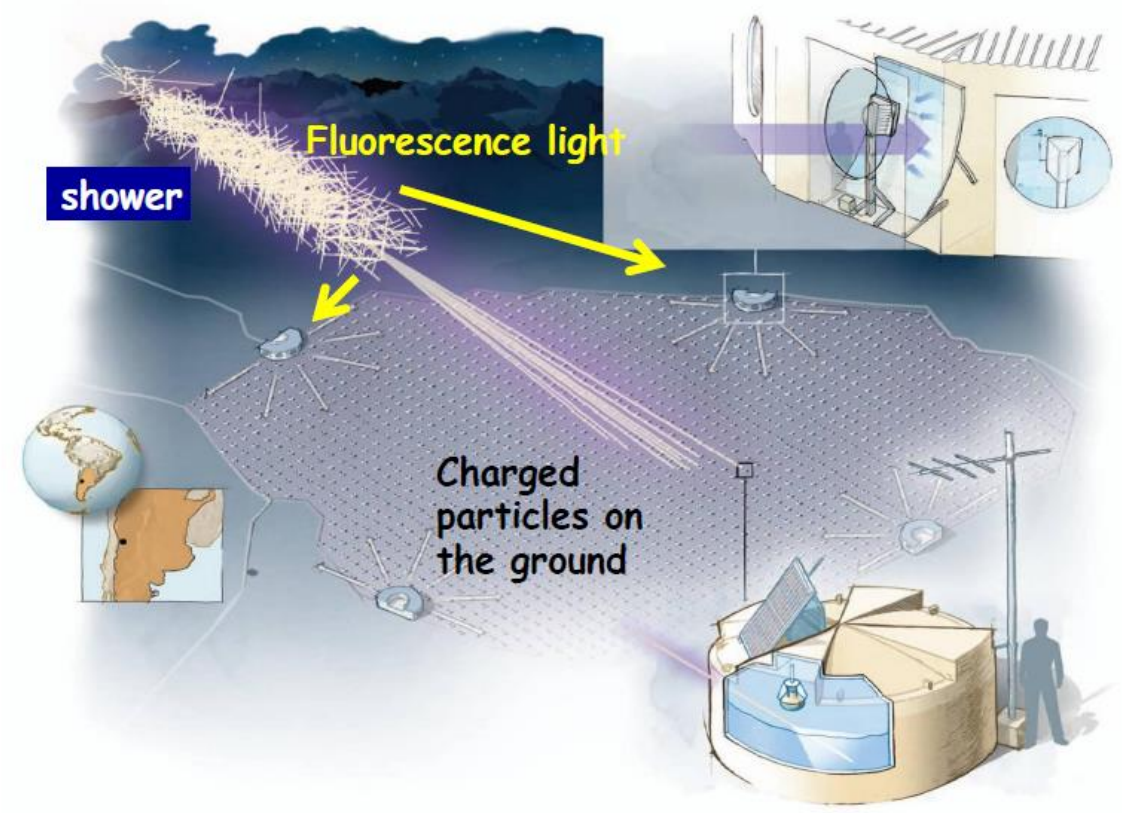
ADJUSTMENT DEVICE



Patent:
Deposited (2020)
Certified (2021)



Pierre Auger Observatory layout



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The challenge of making cosmic-ray data open and FAIR

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Update on the large-angular-scale studies at the Pierre Auger Observatory with 19 years of data

The Pierre Auger Collaboration has published an update on large-angular-scale analyses using data from Phase 1 of the Auger Observatory.

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AI-powered algorithm sheds new light on the mass composition of cosmic rays at ultra-high energies

Researchers are paving the way for a deeper understanding of the origins of UHECR.

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On the hardness of the CR high-energy injection spectra

The impact of the magnetic horizon on the interpretation of the spectrum and composition data

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Constraints on metastable superheavy dark matter coupled to sterile neutrinos

One intriguing aspect of the Standard Model (SM) of particle physics is the absence of right-handed degrees of freedom to describe neutrinos...

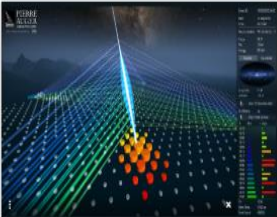
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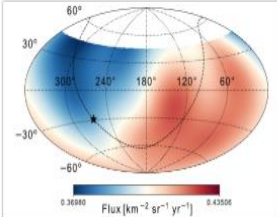
Beyond the 'Muon Puzzle'

Testing hadronic interaction models using hybrid data of the Pierre Auger Observatory


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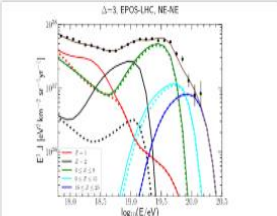
The diagram illustrates the layout of the Pierre Auger Observatory. It shows a large area covered by a grid of detectors. A shower of particles is depicted entering from the top left, with a yellow arrow pointing to the 'Fluorescence light' being emitted. Another yellow arrow points to the 'Charged particles on the ground'. A small inset map shows the location of the observatory in Argentina. A detailed view of a detector station is shown on the right, with a person standing next to it for scale.



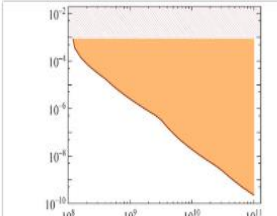
The map shows the distribution of detectors and the flux of cosmic rays. The flux is represented by a color scale from blue (low) to red (high). The map is labeled with 'Flux [km⁻² sr⁻¹ yr⁻¹]' and 'Pierre Auger Observatory'.



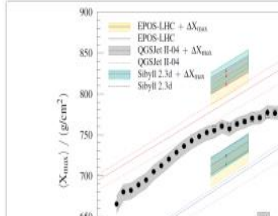
The diagram shows a cosmic ray shower hitting the Earth. The shower is depicted as a large, glowing sphere of particles. The Earth is shown as a blue sphere with a white atmosphere. The shower is labeled with 'Pierre Auger Observatory'.



The graph shows the cosmic ray spectrum. The y-axis is labeled 'E⁻¹ [GeV⁻¹ km⁻² sr⁻¹ yr⁻¹]' and the x-axis is labeled 'lg₁₀(E/eV)'. The graph shows several curves representing different models and data points. The curves are labeled with 'EPOS-LHC', 'EPOS-LHC + ΔN_{had}', 'QGSJet-II.04', 'QGSJet-II.04 + ΔN_{had}', 'Sibyll 2.3d', and 'Sibyll 2.3d + ΔN_{had}'.



The graph shows the cosmic ray spectrum. The y-axis is labeled '10⁻¹' and the x-axis is labeled 'M₁ (GeV)'. The graph shows a shaded orange region representing the constraints on metastable superheavy dark matter coupled to sterile neutrinos.



The graph shows the cosmic ray spectrum. The y-axis is labeled '(X_{max}) / (g/cm²)' and the x-axis is labeled 'lg(E_{FD} / eV)'. The graph shows data points for 'Auger FD' and 'Auger SD' along with theoretical curves for 'pion' and 'muon'.



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Conclusion and future perspectives

Frontiers of Knowledge

Astroparticle Physics is at the forefront of scientific research, seeking answers to the greatest mysteries of the Universe.

New Discoveries

With the development of increasingly advanced instruments, this science promises new revolutionary discoveries in the coming years.

Interdisciplinary Impact

Advances in Astroparticle Physics have implications in several areas, from fundamental physics to cosmology.