



École Doctorale d'Astronomie & Astrophysique
d'Île-de-France

Multi-Messenger Astrophysics

multi-messenger astrophysics & fundamental physics

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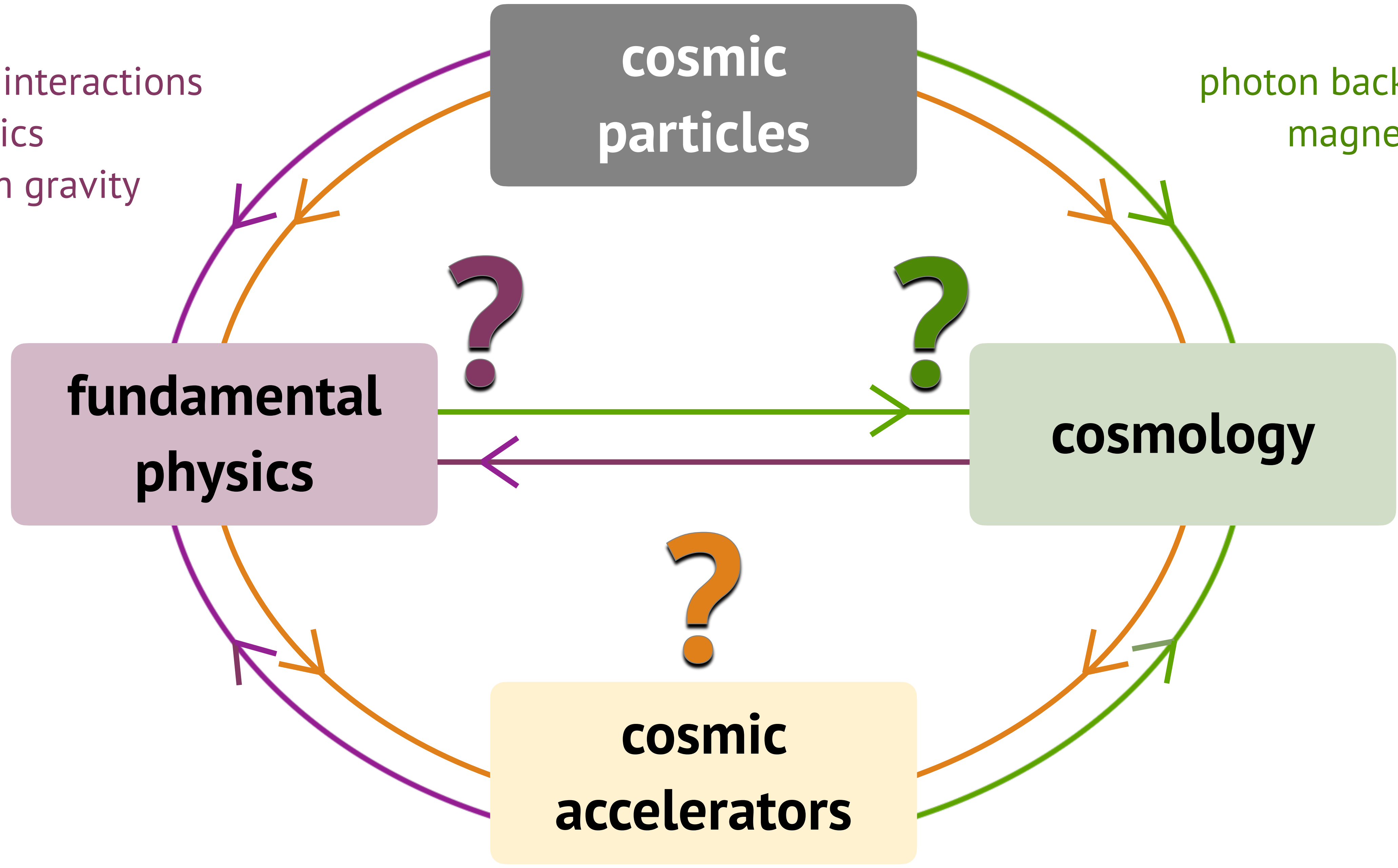
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- ▶ **dark matter**
- ▶ **Hubble "tension"**
- ▶ **cosmic magnetism**
- ▶ **neutrino probes**
- ▶ **quantum gravity and fundamental interactions**

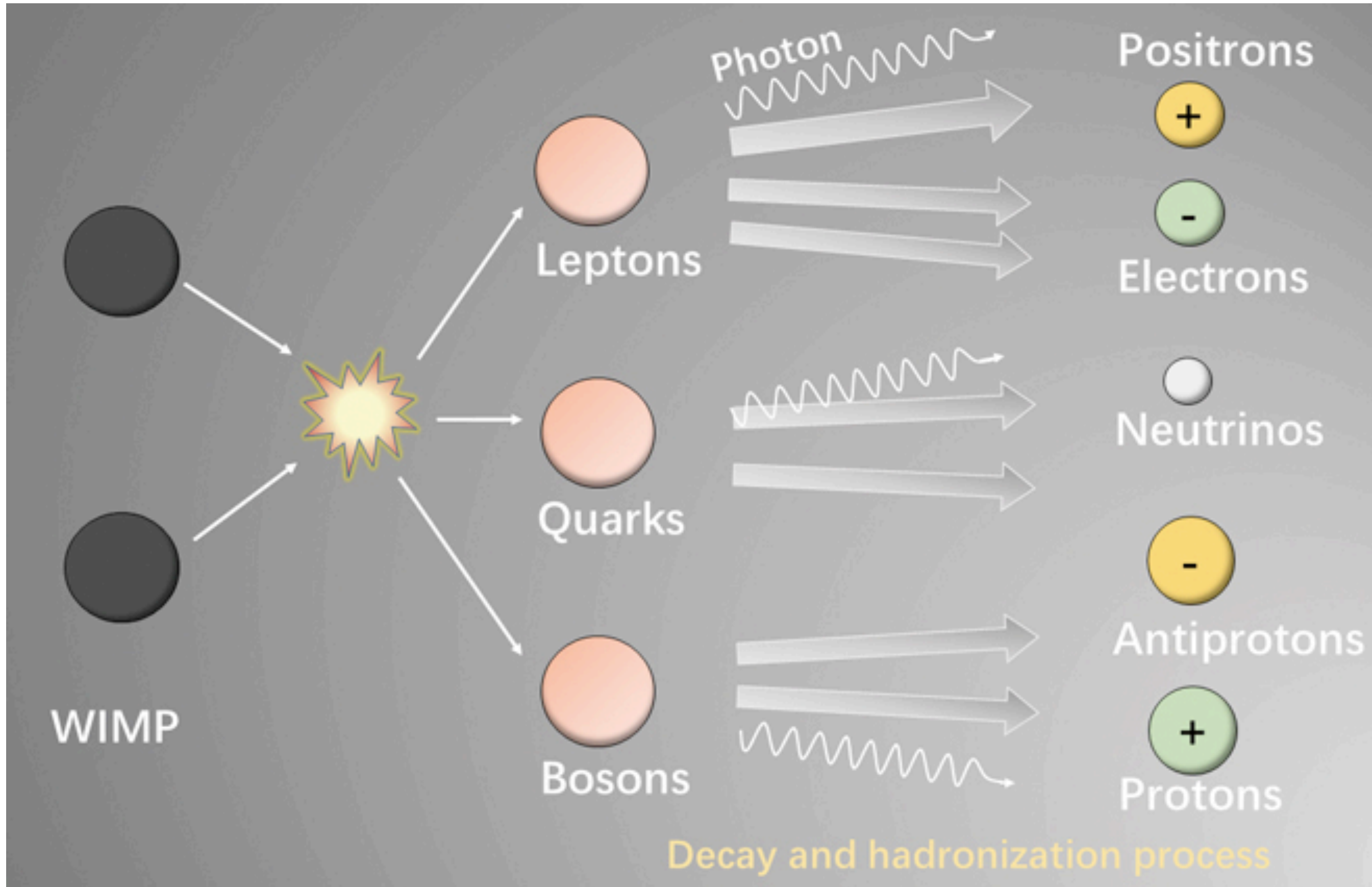
"it's all connected"

particle interactions
kinematics
quantum gravity

photon backgrounds
magnetic fields



dark matter

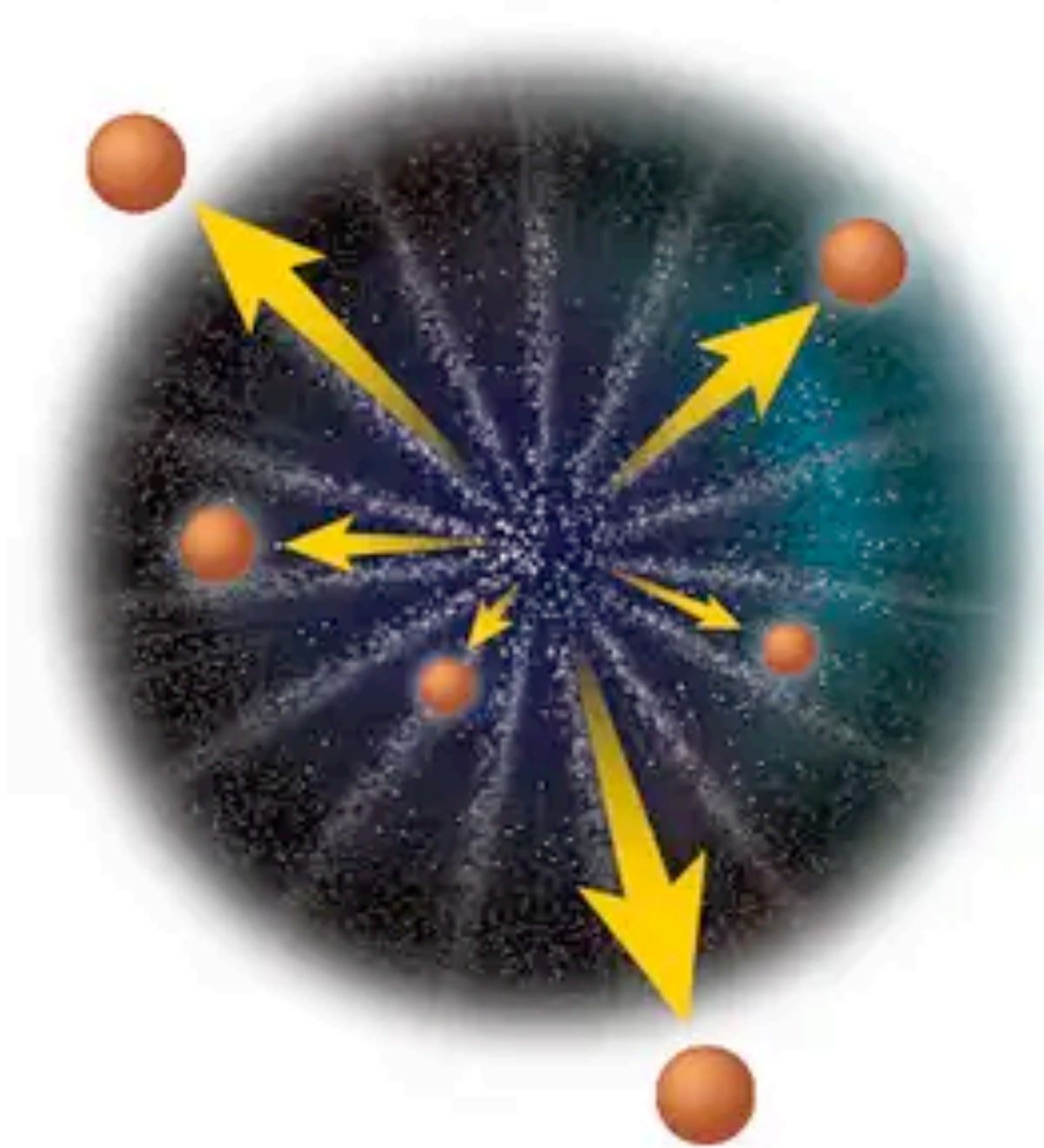


Credits: Linqing Gao and Sujie Lin

Birth and death of a WIMPZILLA

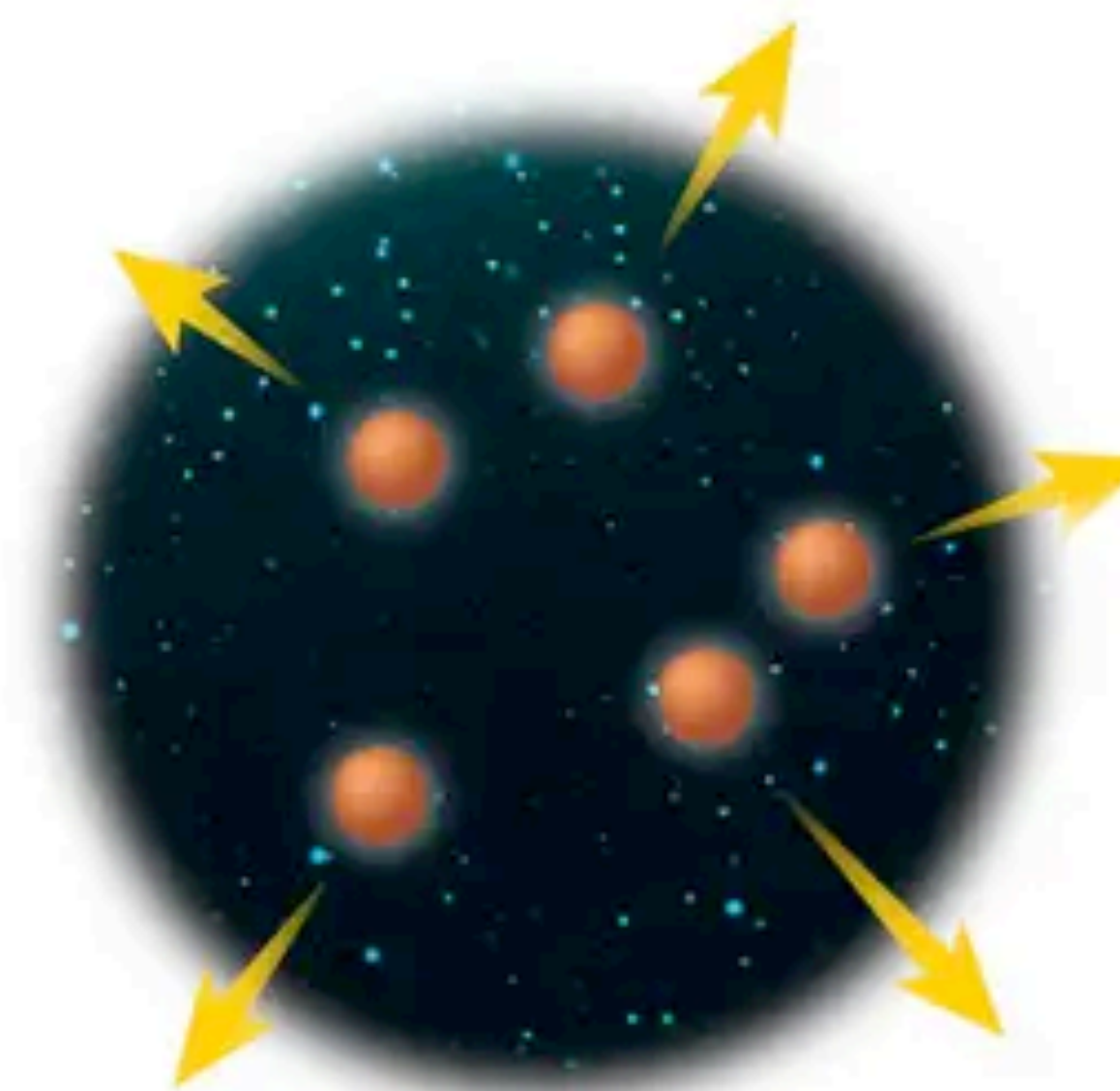
If superheavy dark matter particles exist, we should be able to detect the products of their decay

13.8 billion years ago



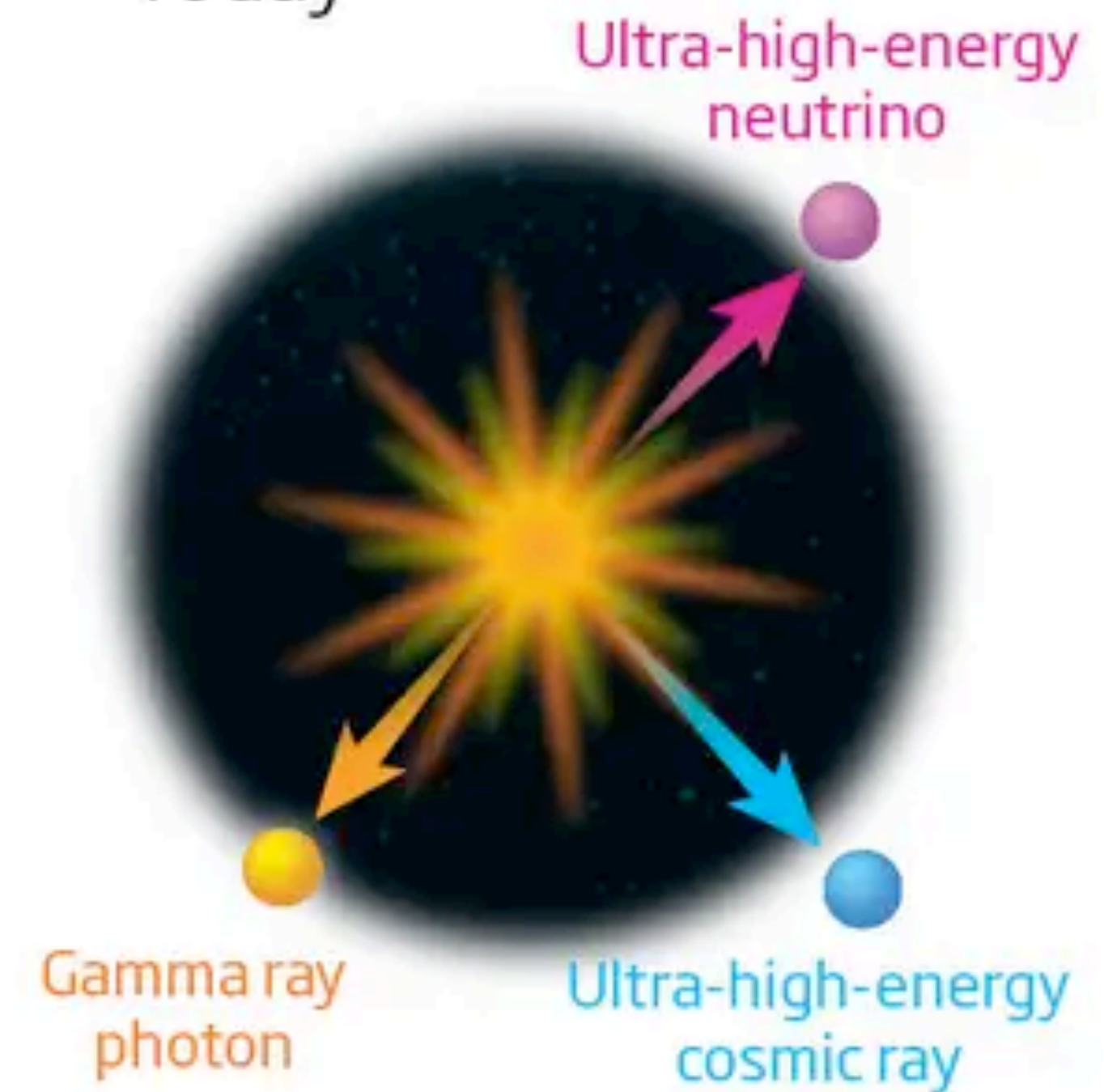
Intense, fluctuating gravitational fields gave birth to superheavy particles just after the big bang

Fraction of a second later



The expansion of space during inflation distributed the WIMPZILLAs through the cosmos

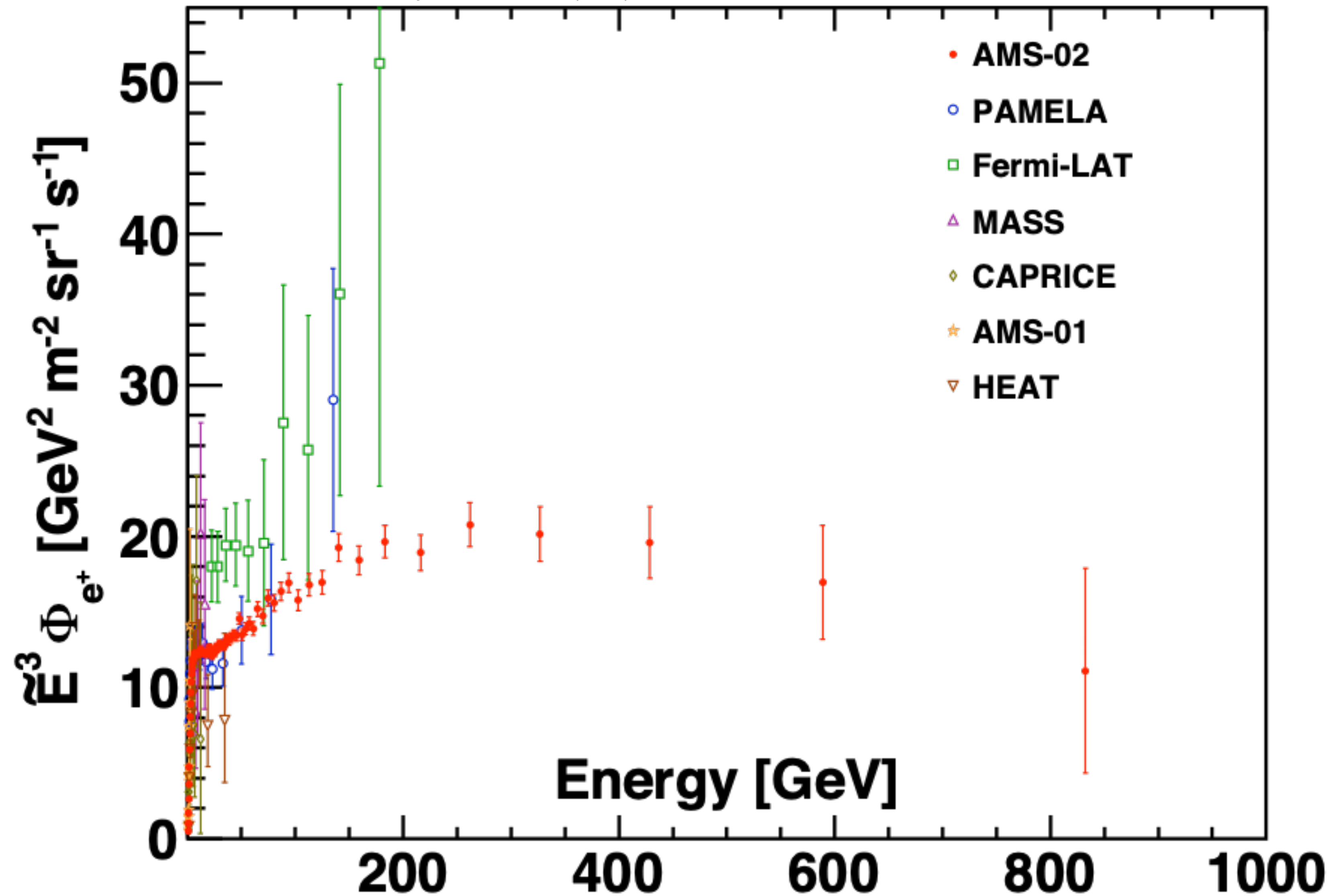
Today



After billions of years a WIMPZILLA decays, producing a range of detectable particles

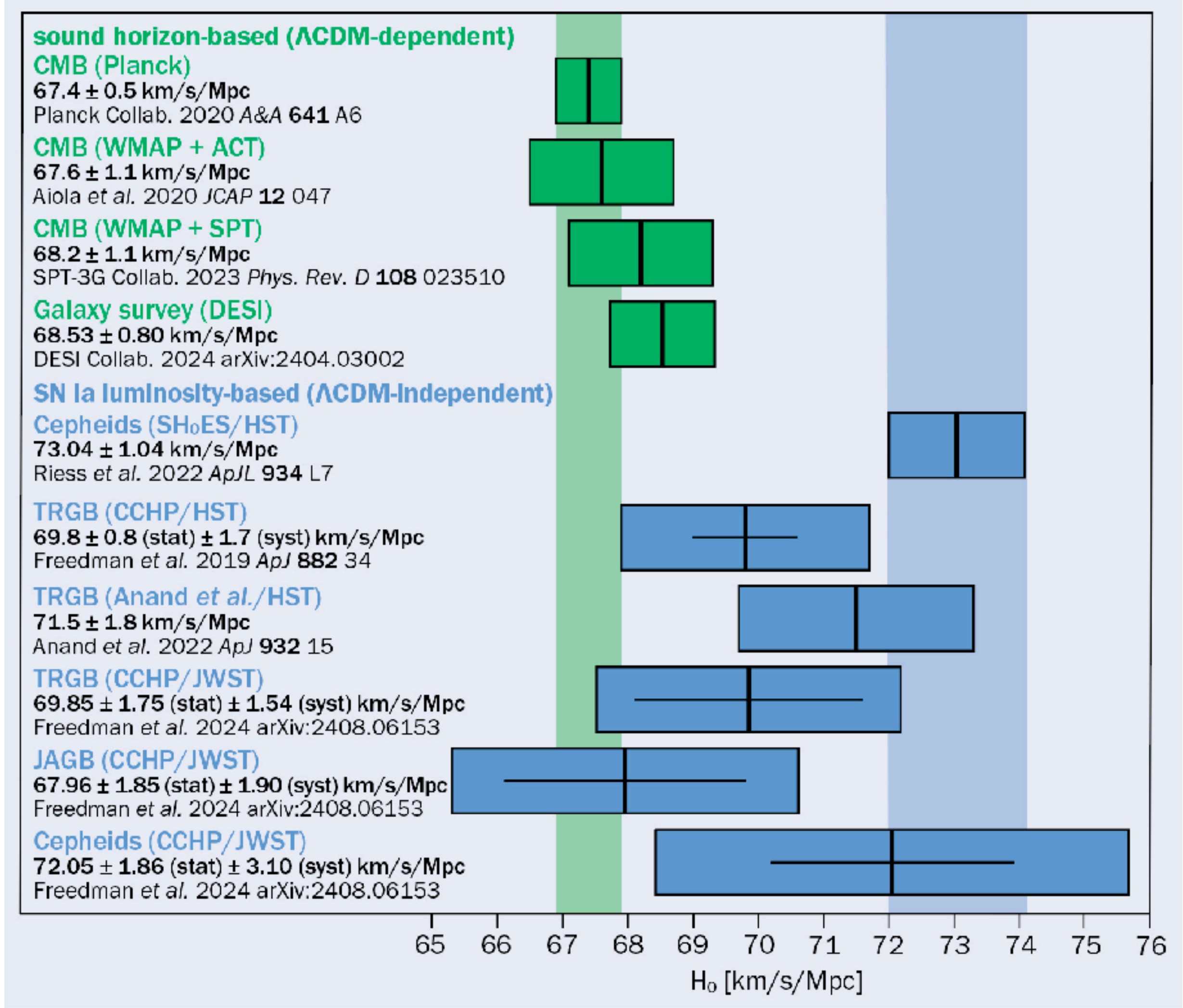
the positron fraction and dark matter

AMS Collaboration. Phys. Rev. Lett. 122 (2019) 041102

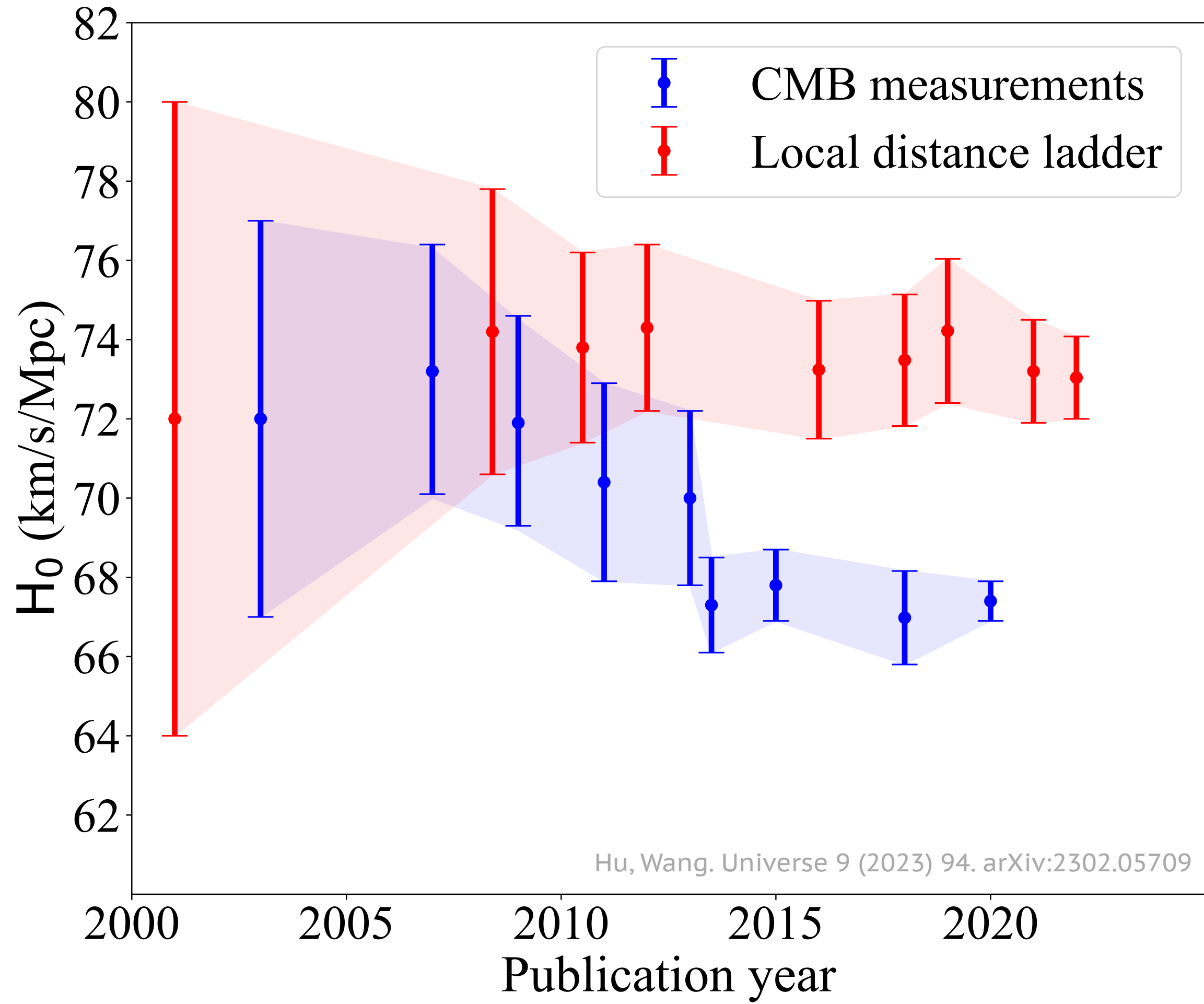


Hubble "tension"

the "tension"

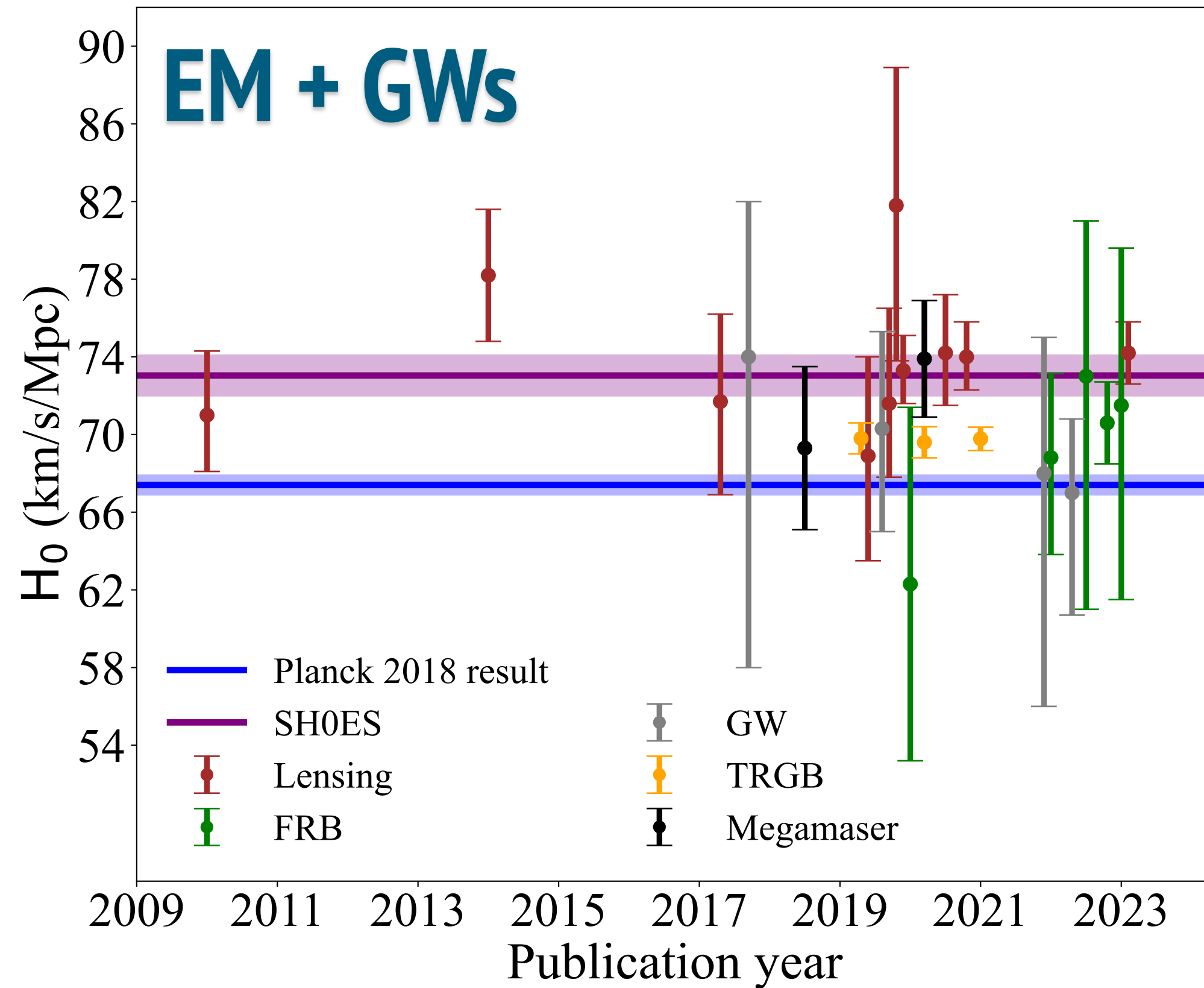


<https://cerncourier.com/the-hubble-tension/>

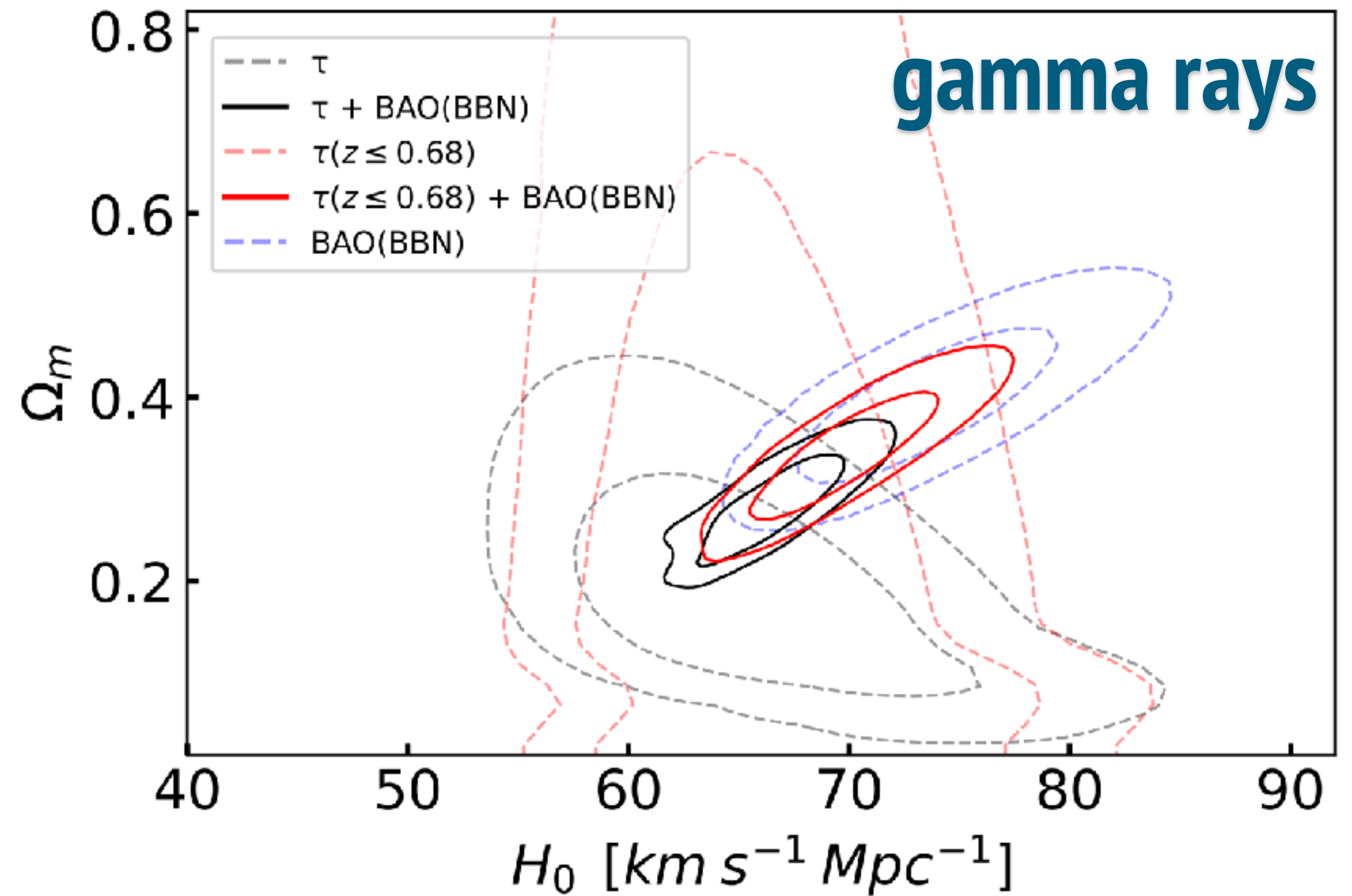


multi-messenger constraints on the Hubble constant

Hu, Wang. Universe 9 (2023) 94. arXiv:2302.05709



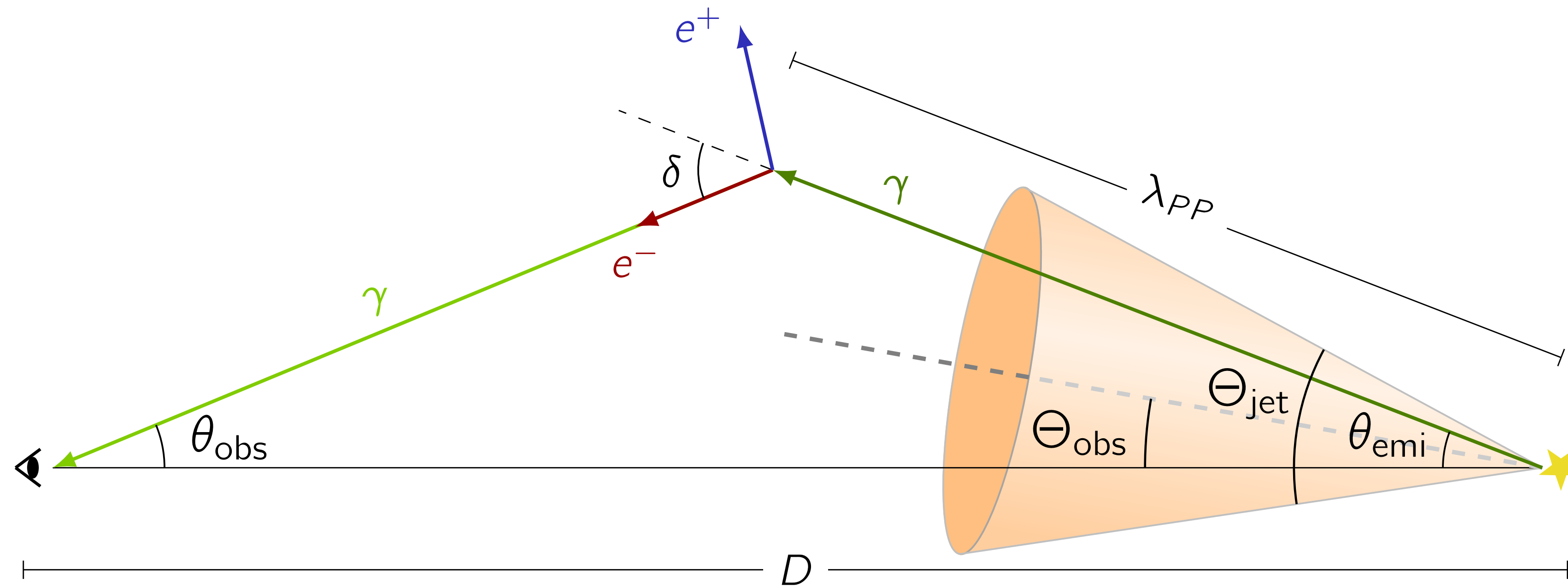
Domínguez et al. MNRAS 527 (2024) 4632. arXiv:2306.09878



Data	$H_0(\text{km s}^{-1} \text{Mpc}^{-1})$	Ω_m
τ	$65.1^{+6.0}_{-4.9}$	0.19 ± 0.08 or (< 0.35 (95 %))
$\tau(z < 0.68)$	$66.0^{+5.7}_{-5.1}$	< 0.8 (95 %) or ($0.3^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$)
$\tau + \text{BAO(BBN)}$	$66.5^{+2.2}_{-2.1}$	0.28 ± 0.04
$\tau(z < 0.68) + \text{BAO(BBN)}$	$69.8^{+3.0}_{-2.6}$	0.34 ± 0.04
BAO(BBN)	73.7 ± 3.7	0.396 ± 0.054

cosmic magnetism

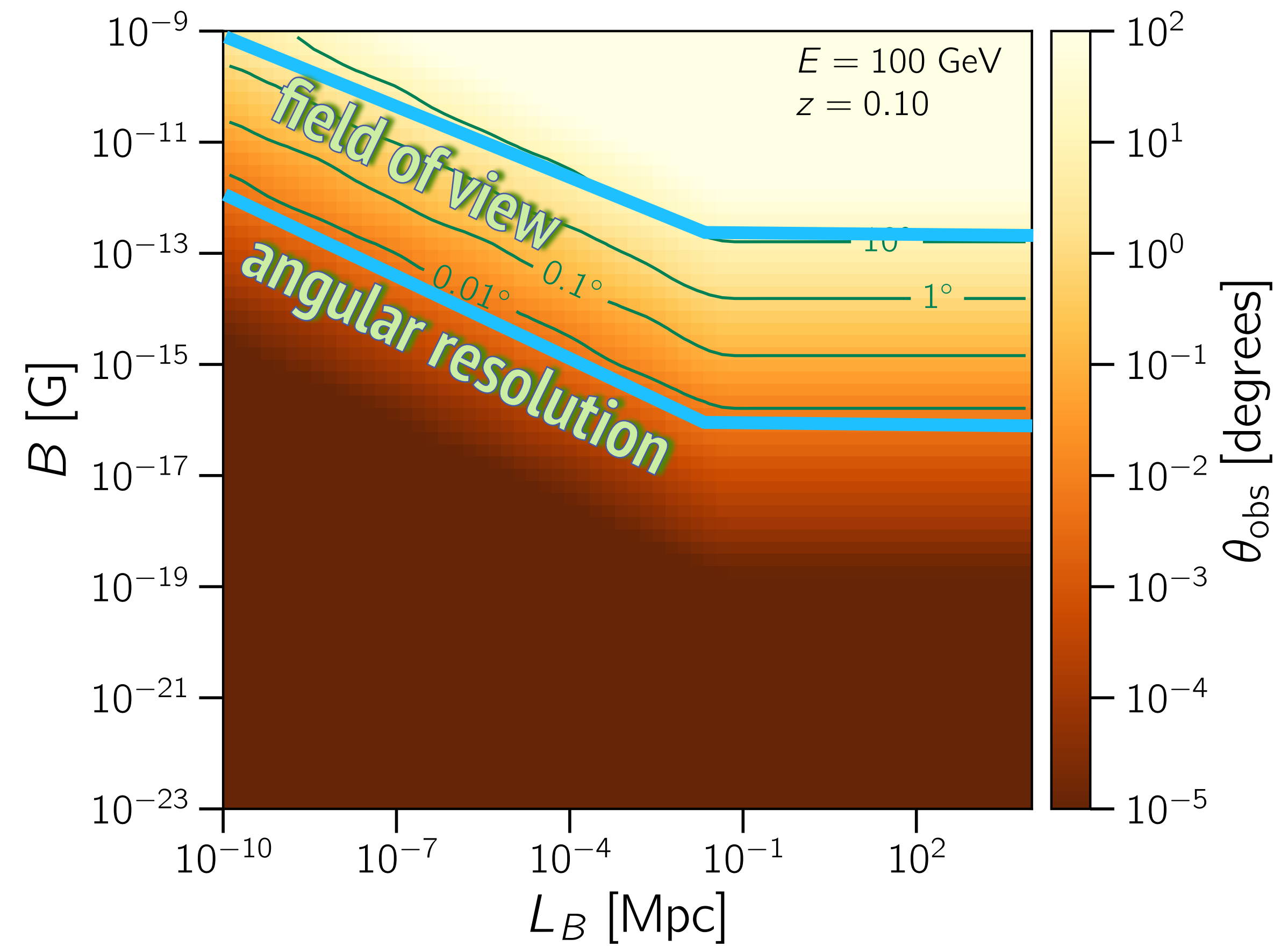
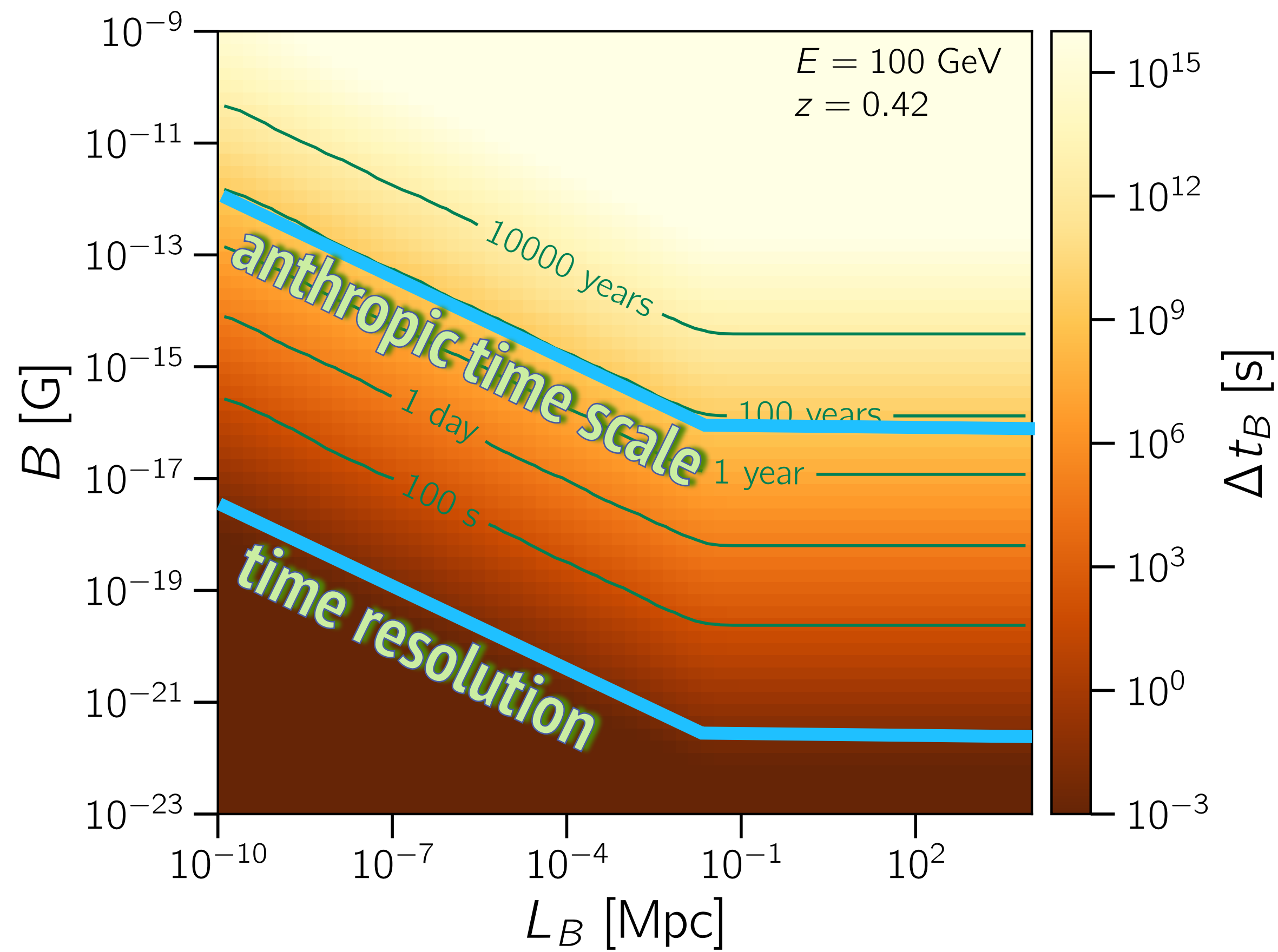
constraining intergalactic magnetic fields: gamma rays



► strategies

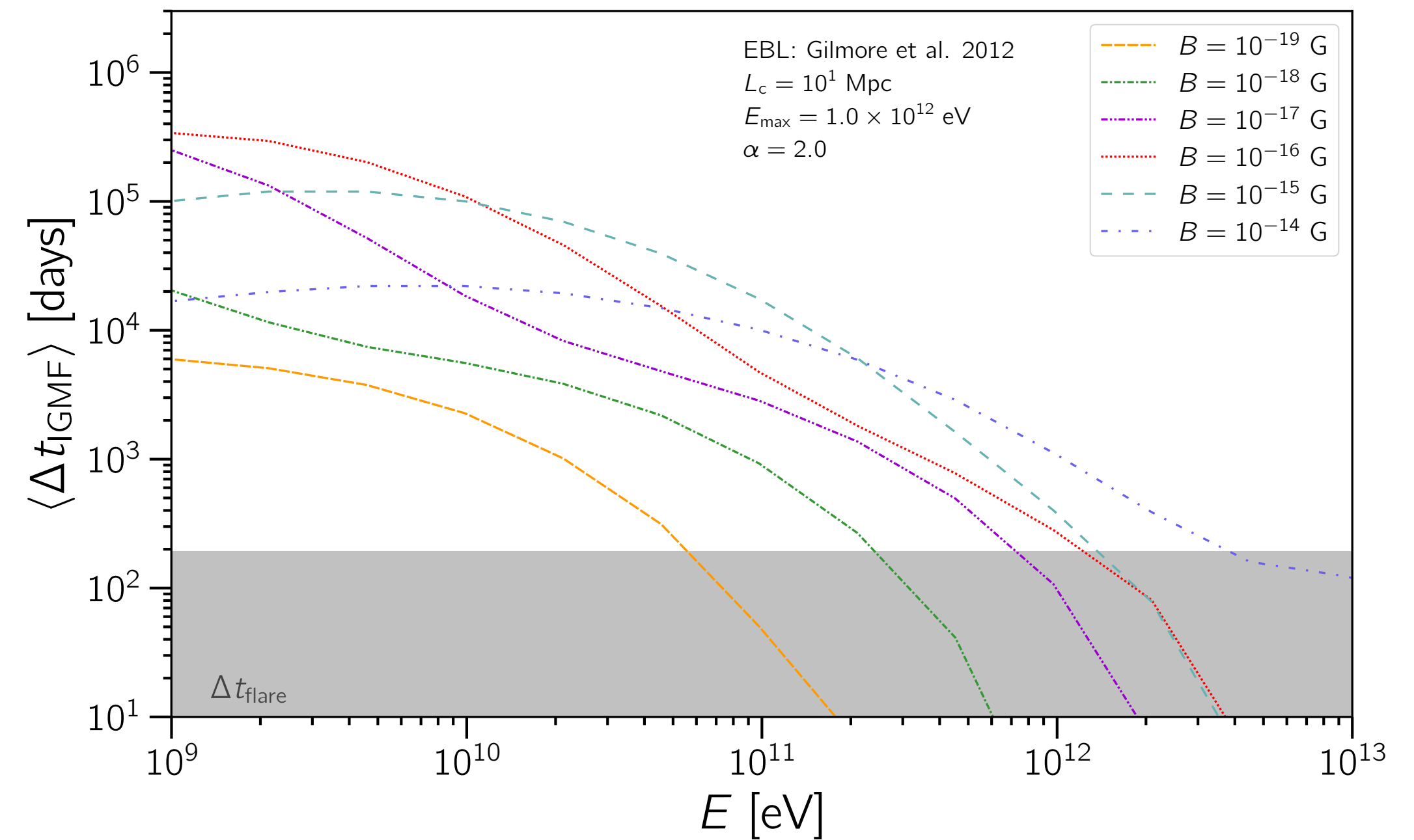
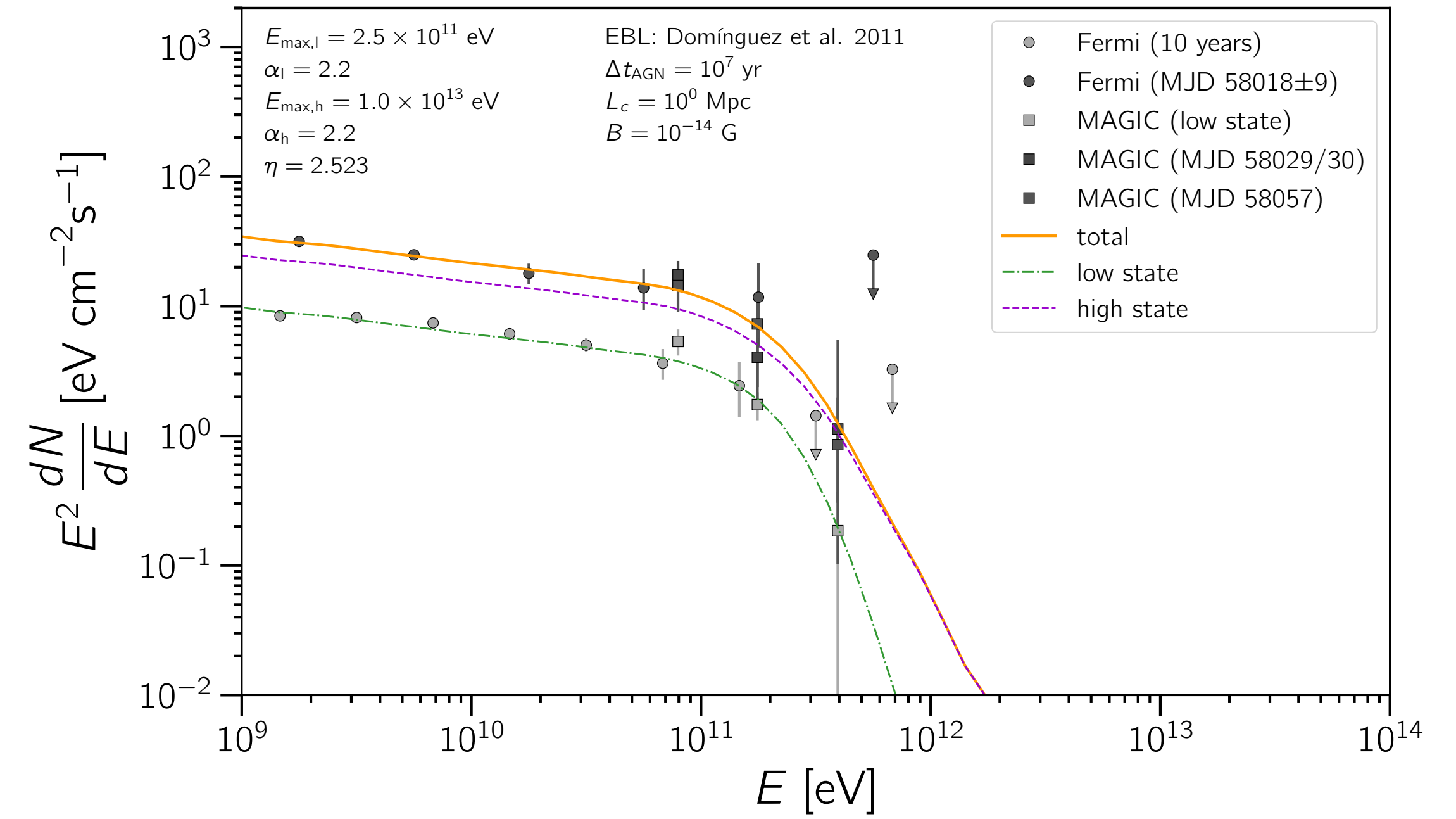
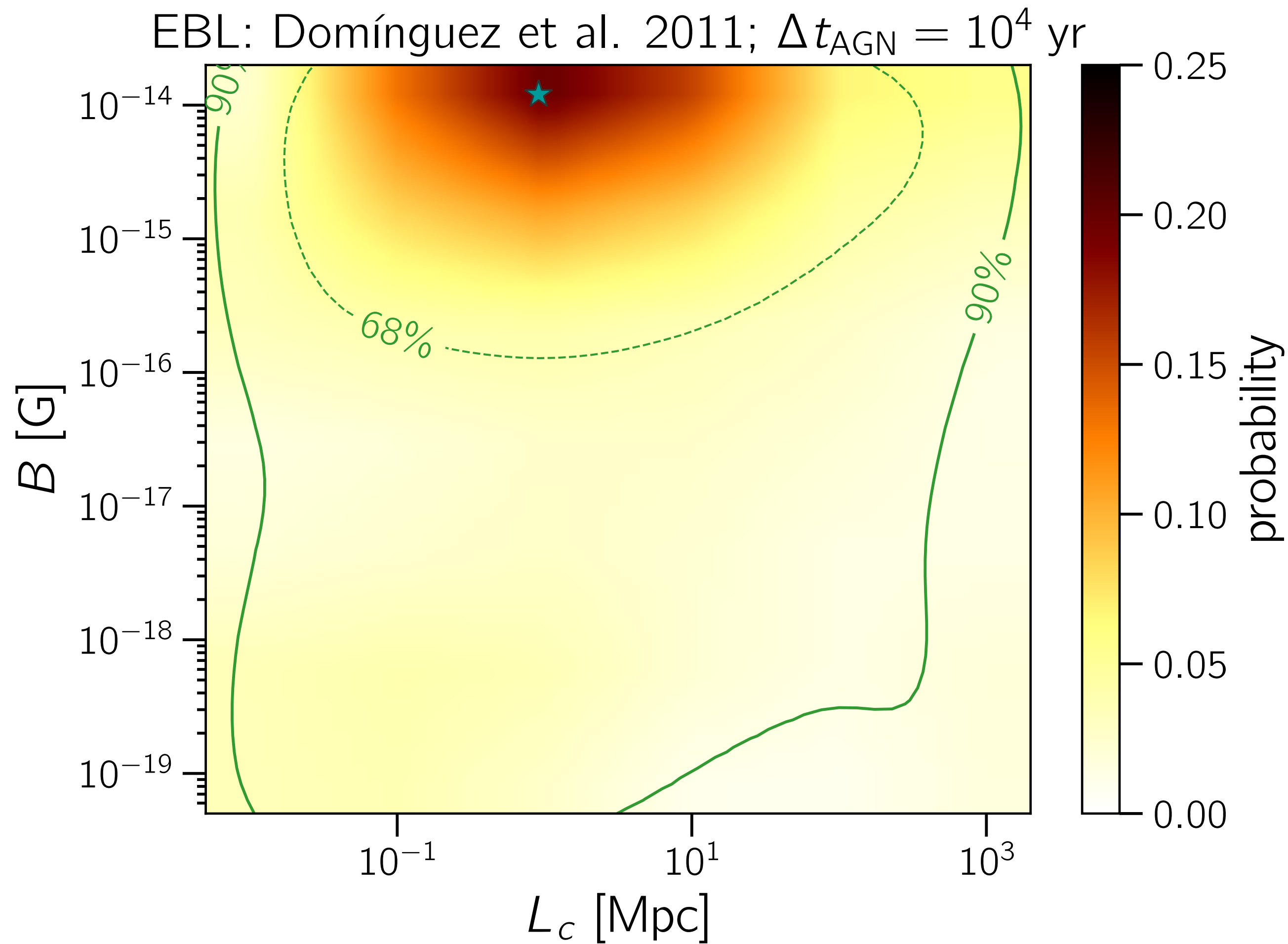
- ◆ **haloes:** point-like sources will appear extended
- ◆ **echoes:** time delays from transient sources
- ◆ **spectral suppression:** "deflection" and/or delay

constraining intergalactic magnetic fields: gamma rays



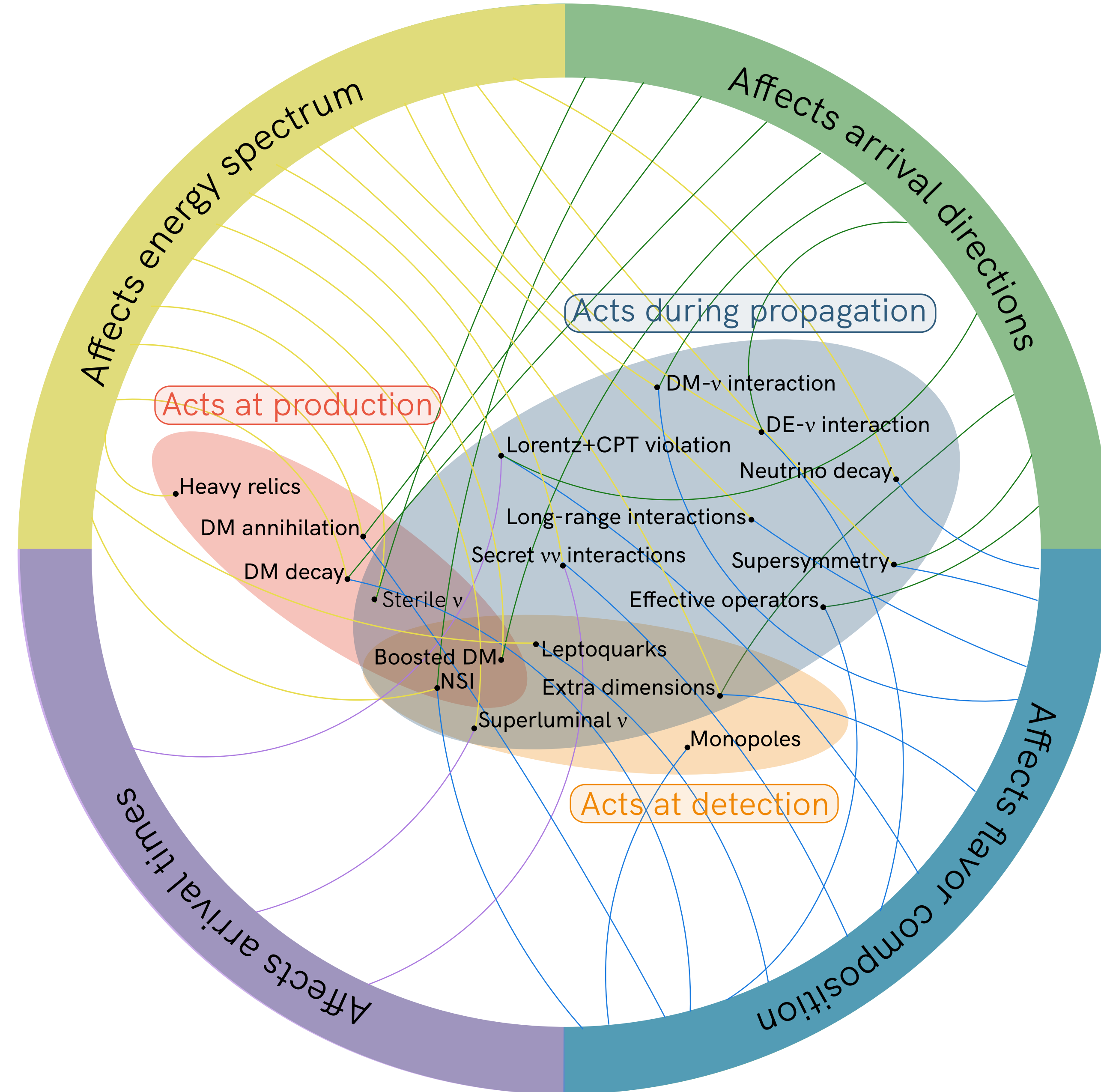
multi-messenger (gamma + neutrinos) constraints on IGMFs

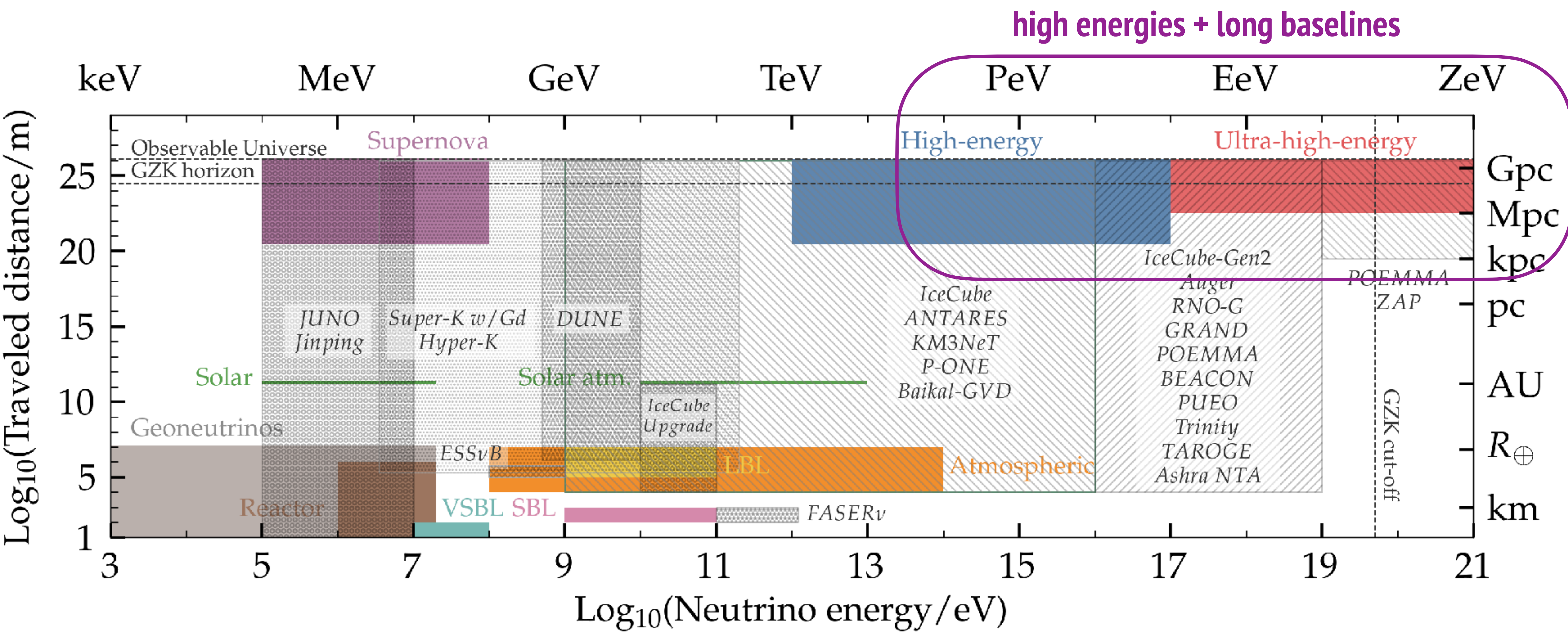
Alves Batista, Saveliev. ApJL 902 (2020) L11. arXiv:2009.12161
 Saveliev, Alves Batista. MNRAS 500 (2021) 2188. arXiv:2009.09772



neutrinos

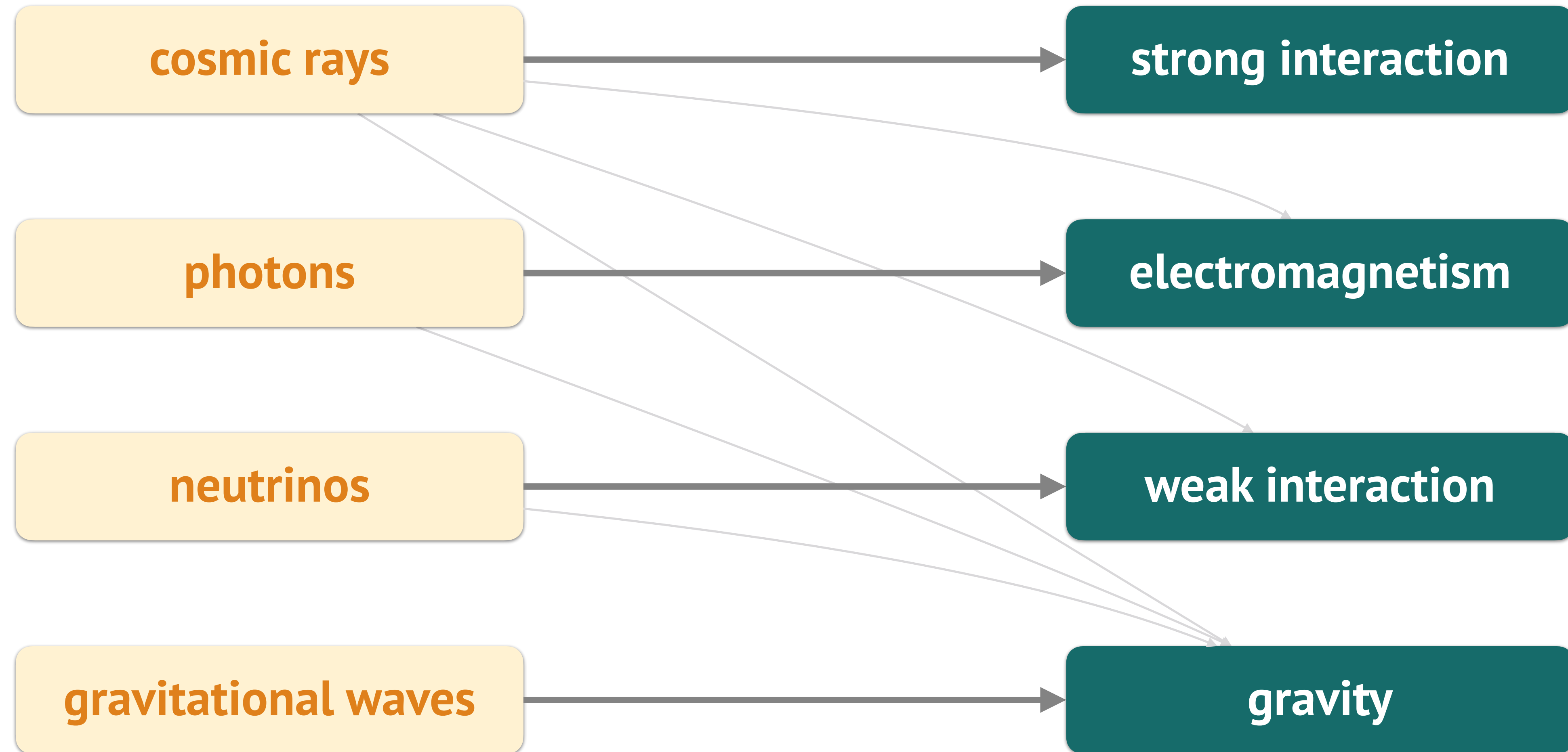
neutrinos are excellent probes of "stuff"





quantum gravity and fundamental interactions

fundamental interactions



quantum gravity: phenomenological frameworks

- ▶ use phenomenological forms for the **modified dispersion relation** (MDR)

$$E^2 = m_0^2 c^4 + p^2 c^2 + f_0(E, \vec{p})$$

- ▶ anomalous thresholds and time delays come from the additional term

- ▶ group velocity: $v = \frac{\partial E}{\partial p}$

- ▶ **Lorentz invariance violation (LIV)**

$$f_0(E, \vec{p}) = f_0(\vec{p}) = p^2 c^2 \sum_{k=0}^N \chi_k^0 \left(\frac{pc}{E_{\text{LIV}}} \right)^k$$

- ▶ **deformed special relativity (DSR)**

$$f_0(E, \vec{p}) \simeq \chi_k^0 p^2 c^2 \left(\frac{E}{E_{\text{DSR}}} \right)^k + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{E^{k+3}}{E_{\text{DSR}}^{k+1}} \right)$$

example: pair production with broken Lorentz symmetry

special relativity

$$f_0(E, \vec{p}) = 0$$

$$s_{\text{thr}} = 4m_e^2 c^4$$

$$\varepsilon_{\text{thr}} = \frac{m_e^2 c^4}{E}$$

Lorentz invariance violation (LIV)

$$f_0(E, \vec{p}) = f_0(\vec{p}) = p^2 c^2 \chi_k^0 \left(\frac{pc}{E_{\text{LIV}}} \right)^k$$

$$s_{\text{thr}} \simeq 4m_e^2 c^4 + \left(\frac{p_\gamma c}{E_{\text{LIV}}} \right)^n \frac{p_\gamma^2 c^2}{2^n} \chi_n^e$$

$$\varepsilon_{\text{thr}} \simeq \frac{m_e^2 c^4}{p_\gamma c} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\chi_n^e}{2^n} - \chi_n^\gamma \right) \left(\frac{p_\gamma c}{E_{\text{LIV}}} \right)^n p_\gamma c$$

deformed special relativity (DSR)

$$f_0(E, \vec{p}) \simeq \chi_k^0 p^2 c^2 \left(\frac{E}{E_{\text{DSR}}} \right)^k$$

$$\tilde{s}_{\text{thr},12} = 4E\varepsilon$$

$$\tilde{s}_{\text{thr},21} = 4\tilde{E}\varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon_{\text{thr},12} = \frac{m_e^2 c^4}{E}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\text{thr},21} = \frac{m_e^2 c^4}{\tilde{E}}$$

$$P_1 \oplus P_2 = P_1 + \left(1 + \frac{E_1}{E_{\text{DSR}}} \right) P_2 \quad \tilde{E}_i \equiv E_i \left(1 + \frac{E_i}{E_{\text{DSR}}} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\lambda^{-1}(E, z) = \frac{1}{8\beta E^2} \int_{\varepsilon_{\min}(E)}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{dn(\varepsilon, z)}{d\varepsilon} \int_{s_{\min}}^{s_{\max}(E, \varepsilon)} (s - m^2 c^4) \sigma(s) ds d\varepsilon$$