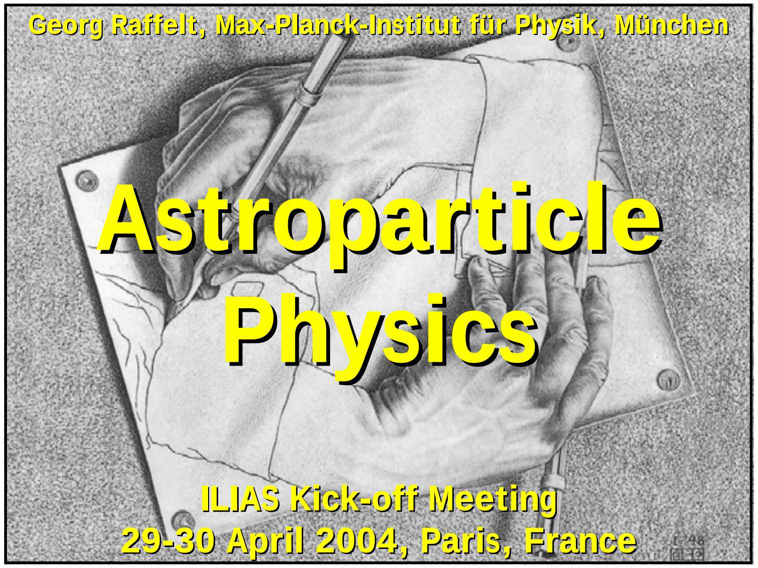
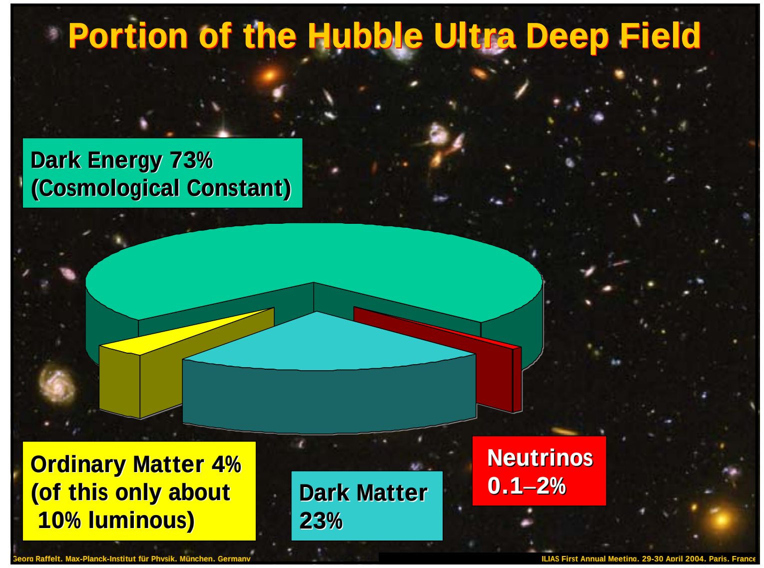
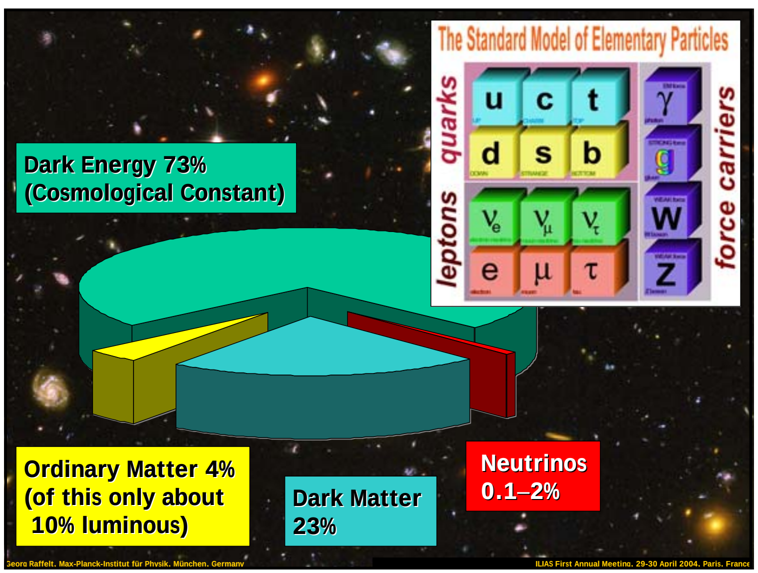
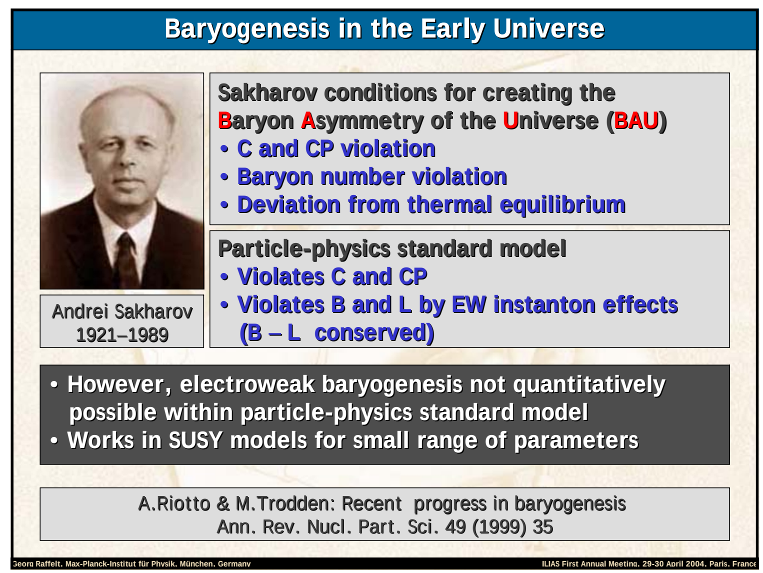
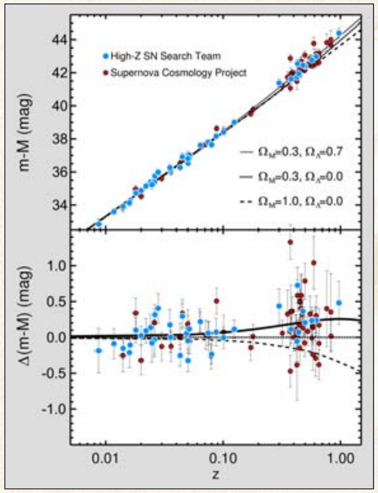

Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München
Astroparticle Physics
ILIAS Kick-off Meeting
29-30 April 2004, Paris, France


Portion of the Hubble Ultra Deep Field
Dark Energy 73%
(Cosmological Constant)
Ordinary Matter 4%
(of this only about
10% luminous)
Dark Matter
23%
Neutrinos
0.1–2%
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
ILIAS First Annual Meeting, 29-30 April 2004, Paris, France


Dark Energy 73%
(Cosmological Constant)
The Standard Model of Elementary Particles
quarks
leptons
force carriers
u c t
d s b
νe νμ ντ
e μ τ
γ
g
W
Z
Ordinary Matter 4%
(of this only about
10% luminous)
Dark Matter
23%
Neutrinos
0.1–2%
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
ILIAS First Annual Meeting, 29-30 April 2004, Paris, France

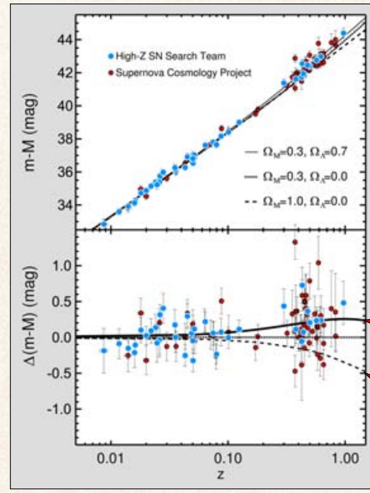

Baryogenesis in the Early Universe
Andrei Sakharov
1921–1989
Sakharov conditions for creating the
Baryon Asymmetry of the Universe (BAU)
• C and CP violation
• Baryon number violation
• Deviation from thermal equilibrium
Particle-physics standard model
• Violates C and CP
• Violates B and L by EW instanton effects
(B – L conserved)
• However, electroweak baryogenesis not quantitatively
possible within particle-physics standard model
• Works in SUSY models for small range of parameters
A.Riotto & M.Trodden: Recent progress in baryogenesis
Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 49 (1999) 35
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
ILIAS First Annual Meeting, 29-30 April 2004, Paris, France

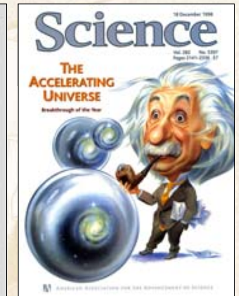
Hubble Diagram



Supernova Ia as cosmological standard candles

Hubble Diagram





Accelerated expansion ($\Omega_M = 0.3$, $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.7$)

Decelerated expansion ($\Omega_M = 1$)

Einstein's "Greatest Blunder"

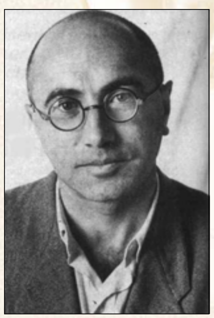
Density of gravitating mass & energy

Newton's constant

Curvature term is very small or zero (Euclidean spatial geometry)

Friedmann equation for Hubble's expansion rate

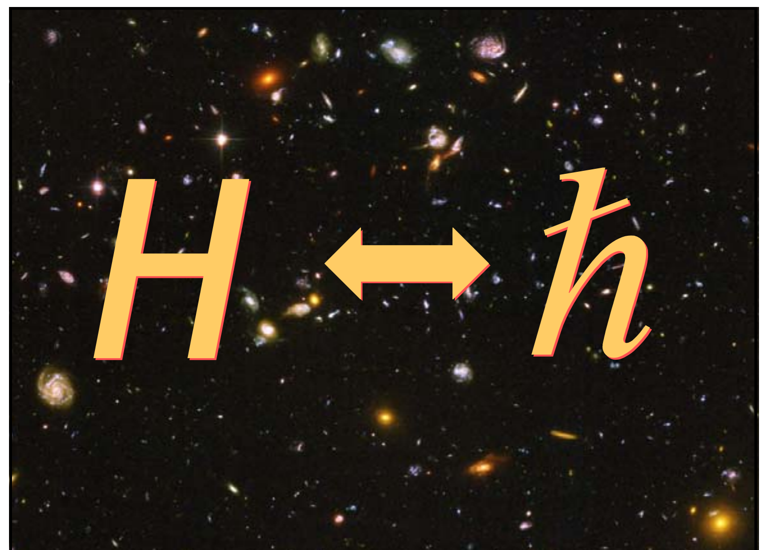
$$H^2 = \left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{8\pi G_N}{3}\rho - \frac{k}{a^2} + \frac{\Lambda}{3}$$



Yakov Borisovich Zeldovich 1914-1987

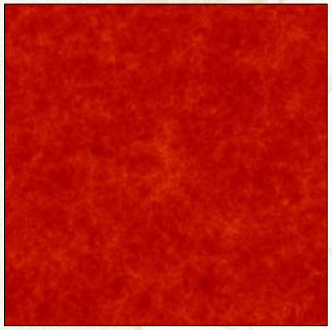
Cosmological constant Λ (new constant of nature) allows for a static universe by "global anti-gravitation"

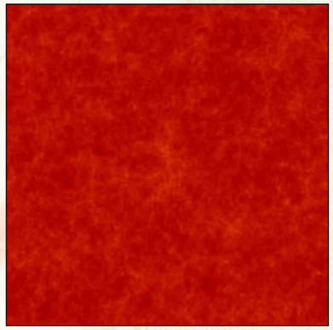
- Quantum field theory of elementary particles inevitably implies vacuum fluctuations because of Heisenberg's uncertainty relation, e.g. E and B fields can not simultaneously vanish
- Ground state (vacuum) provides gravitating energy
- Vacuum energy ρ_{vac} is equivalent to Λ



Formation of Structure

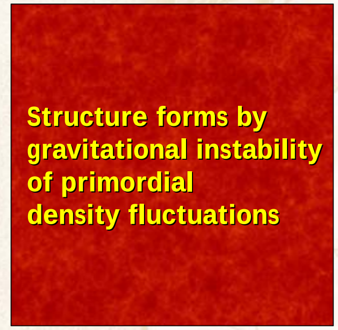
Smooth → Structured

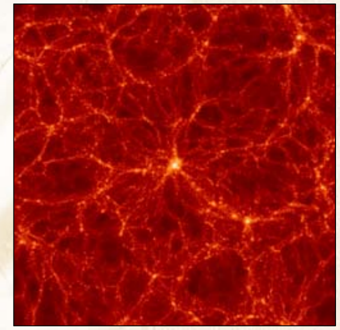




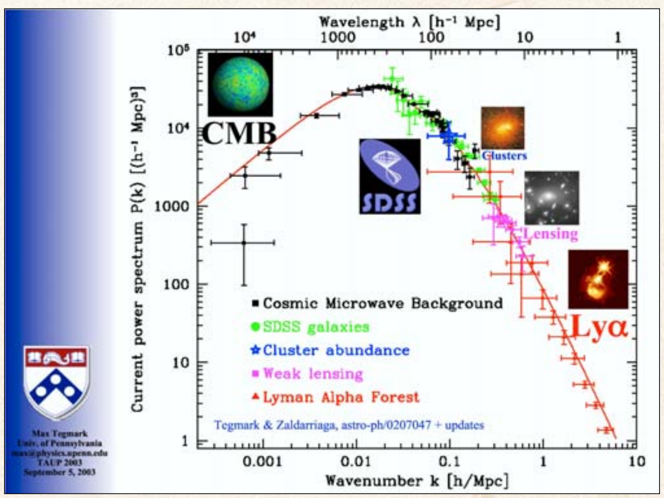
Formation of Structure

Smooth → Structured

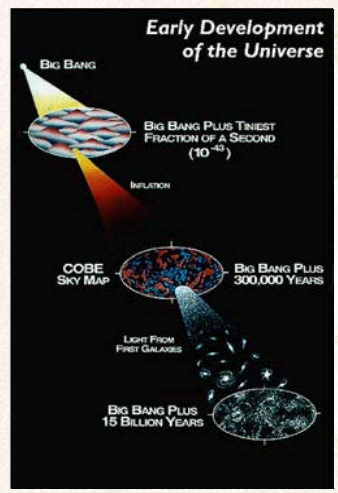




Power Spectrum of Cosmic Density Fluctuations



Generating the Primordial Density Fluctuations



Early phase of exponential expansion (Inflationary epoch)

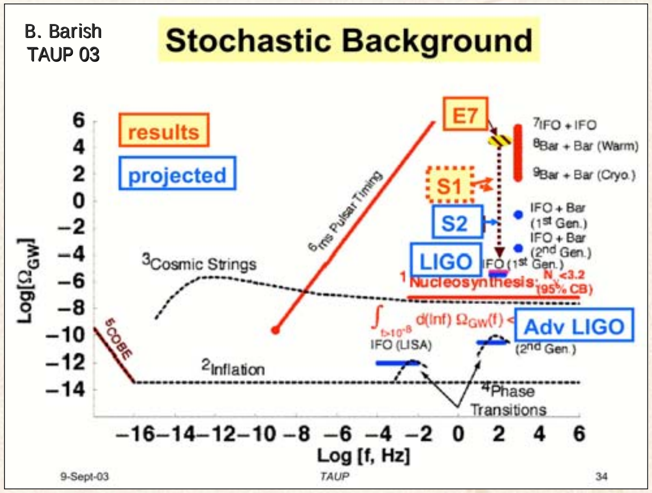
↓

Zero-point fluctuations of quantum fields are stretched and frozen

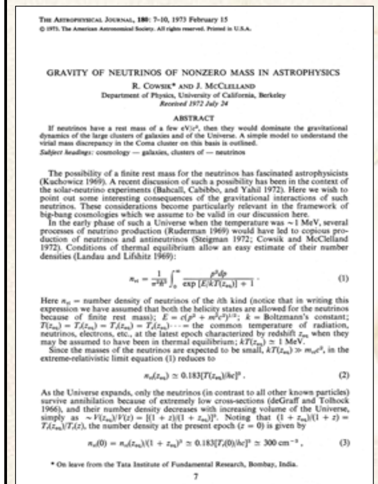
↓

Cosmic density fluctuations are frozen quantum fluctuations

Gravitational Waves from Early Universe



Weakly Interacting Particles as Dark Matter



THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 180: 7-10, 1973 February 15

GRAVITY OF NEUTRINOS OF NONZERO MASS IN ASTROPHYSICS

R. COWSIK* AND J. MCCLELLAND
Department of Physics, University of California, Berkeley
Received 1972 July 24

ABSTRACT

If neutrinos have a rest mass of a few eV/c^2, then they would dominate the gravitational dynamics of the large clusters of galaxies and of the Universe. A simple model to understand the virial mass discrepancy in the Coma cluster on this basis is outlined.

Subject headings: cosmology — galaxies, clusters of — neutrinos

The possibility of a finite rest mass for the neutrinos has fascinated astrophysicists (Kuchowicz 1969). A recent discussion of such a possibility has been in the context of the solar-neutrino experiments (Bahcall, Cabibbo, and Yahil 1972). Here we wish to point out some interesting consequences of the gravitational interactions of such neutrinos. These considerations become particularly relevant in the framework of big-bang cosmologies which we assume to be valid in our discussion here.

In the early phase of such a Universe when the temperature was ~1 MeV, several processes of neutrino production (Ruderman 1969) would have led to copious production of neutrinos and antineutrinos (Steigman 1972; Cowsik and McClelland 1972). Conditions of thermal equilibrium allow an easy estimate of their number densities (Landau and Lifshitz 1969):

$$n_{\nu i} = \frac{1}{\pi^2 \hbar^3} \int_0^\infty \frac{p^2 dp}{\exp[E/kT(z_{eq})] + 1} . \quad (1)$$

Here $n_{\nu i}$ = number density of neutrinos of the ith kind (notice that in writing this expression we have assumed that both the helicity states are allowed for the neutrinos because of finite rest mass); $E = c(p^2 + m^2c^2)^{1/2}$; k = Boltzmann's constant; $T(z_{eq}) = T_\nu(z_{eq}) = T_\gamma(z_{eq}) = T_e(z_{eq}) \cdots$ = the common temperature of radiation, neutrinos, electrons, etc., at the latest epoch characterized by redshift z_{eq} when they may be assumed to have been in thermal equilibrium; $kT(z_{eq}) \simeq 1$ MeV.

Since the masses of the neutrinos are expected to be small, $kT(z_{eq}) \gg m_\nu c^2$, in the extreme-relativistic limit equation (1) reduces to

$$n_\nu(z_{eq}) \simeq 0.183[T(z_{eq})/\hbar c]^3 . \quad (2)$$

As the Universe expands, only the neutrinos (in contrast to all other known particles) survive annihilation because of extremely low cross-sections (deGraff and Tolhock 1966), and their number density decreases with increasing volume of the Universe, simply as $\sim V(z_{eq})/V(z) = [(1 + z)/(1 + z_{eq})]^3$. Noting that $(1 + z_{eq})/(1 + z) = T_\gamma(z_{eq})/T_\gamma(z)$, the number density at the present epoch ($z = 0$) is given by

$$n_\nu(0) = n_\nu(z_{eq})/(1 + z_{eq})^3 \simeq 0.183[T_\gamma(0)/\hbar c]^3 \simeq 300\ cm^{-3} , \quad (3)$$

* On leave from the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, India.

7

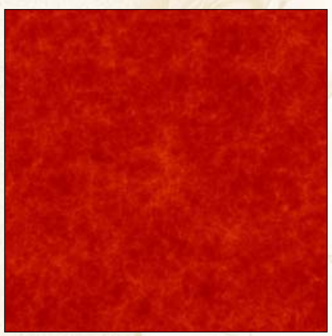
More than 30 years ago, beginnings of the idea of weakly interacting particles (neutrinos) as dark matter

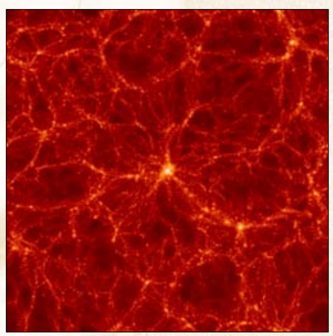
Massive neutrinos are no longer a good candidate (hot dark matter)

However, the idea of weakly interacting massive particles as dark matter is now standard

Formation of Structure

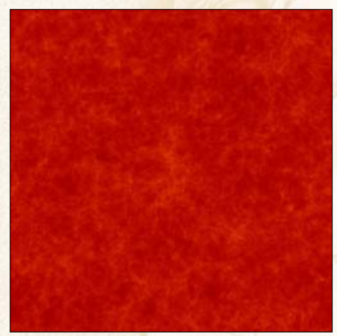
Smooth → Structured

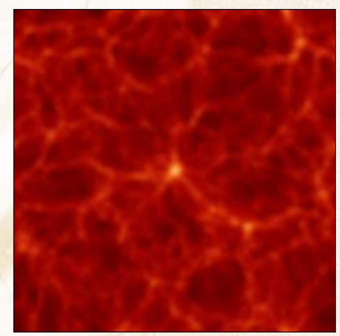




Formation of Structure

Smooth → Structured





A fraction of hot dark matter suppresses small-scale structure

Neutrino Mass Limits from Large-Scale Structure

Statistical 95% C.L. limits depend on used data and on priors for other parameters. For detailed analyses see
- Hannestad, astro-ph/0303076
- Elgaroy & Lahav, astro-ph/0303089

$\Sigma m_\nu < 2.1$ eV	2dF (Galaxy-galaxy correlation) + WMAP (Cosmic microwaves)
$\Sigma m_\nu < 1.2$ eV	+ Small-scale CMBR (breaks degeneracy with bias)
$\Sigma m_\nu < 1.0$ eV	+ Priors (1σ) h = 0.72 ± 0.08, $\Omega_M = 0.28 \pm 0.14$

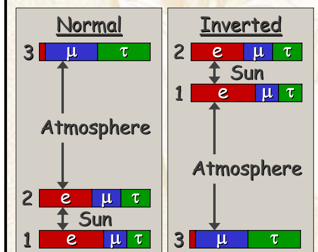
Three-Flavor Neutrino Parameters

Atmospheric/K2K	CHOOZ	Solar/KamLAND	1σ ranges
$41° < \theta_{23} < 49°$	$\theta_{13} < 8°$	$32° < \theta_{12} < 36°$	hep-ph/0306001

$$\begin{pmatrix}\nu_e\\ \nu_\mu\\ \nu_\tau\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}1 & & \\ & c_{23} & s_{23}\\ & -s_{23} & c_{23}\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}c_{13} & & e^{-i\delta}s_{13}\\ & 1 & \\ -e^{i\delta}s_{13} & & c_{13}\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}c_{12} & s_{12} & \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & \\ & & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}\nu_1\\ \nu_2\\ \nu_3\end{pmatrix}$$

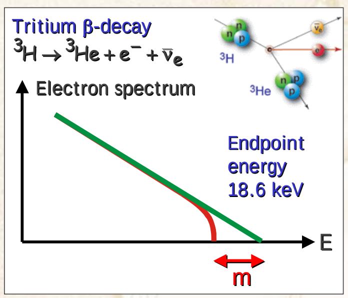
$c_{12} = \cos\theta_{12}$ etc., δ CP-violating phase

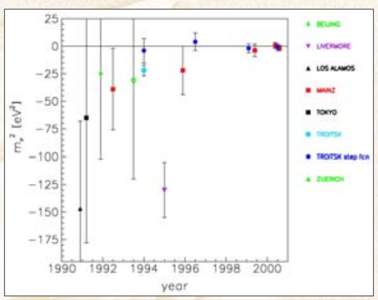
Solar 67 – 77
Atmospheric 2200 – 3000
$\Delta m^2/\text{meV}^2$



Tasks and Open Questions
- Precision for θ_{12} and θ_{23} ($\theta_{12} < 45°$ and $\theta_{23} = 45°$?)
- How large is θ_{13}?
- CP-violating phase?
- Mass ordering? (normal vs inverted)
- Absolute masses? (hierarchical vs degenerate)
- Dirac or Majorana?

Tritium Endpoint Spectrum





Currently best limits from Mainz and Troitsk experiments

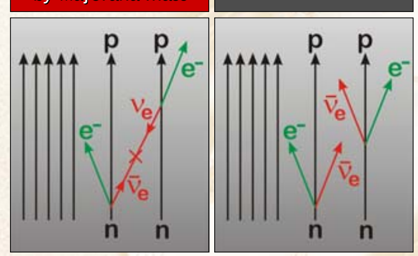
m < 2.2 eV (95% CL)

- Scaled-up spectrometer (KATRIN) should reach 0.2 eV
- Currently under construction
- Measurements to begin 2007

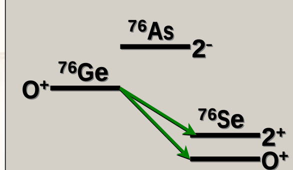
http://ik1au1.fzk.de/~katrin

Neutrinoless ββ Decay

0ν mode, enabled by Majorana mass | Standard 2ν mode



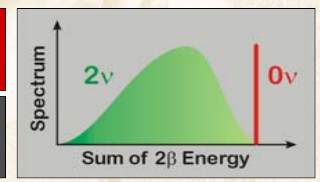
Some nuclei decay only by the ββ mode, e.g.



Half life ~ 10^{21} yr

Measured quantity $|m_{ee}| = \left|\sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i |U_{ei}|^2 m_i\right|$

Best limit from ^{76}Ge $|m_{ee}| < 0.35$ eV



Improved Evidence for $0\nu2\beta$ Decay

H.V. Klapdor-Kleingrothaus et al.: Data Acquisition and Analysis of the 76Ge Double Beta Experiment in Gran Sasso 1990-2003, arXiv:hep-ph/0403018

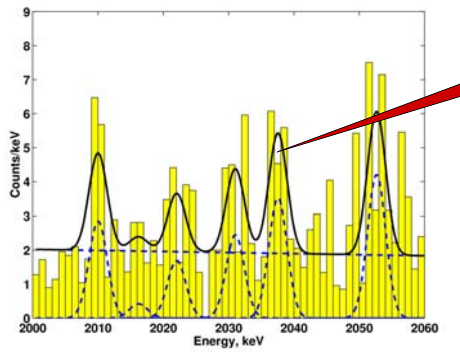


Fig. 31. The single site sum spectrum of the four detectors 2,3,4,5 for the period November 1995 to May 2003 (51.389 kg y), and its fit (see section 3), in the range 2000 - 2060 keV.

Possible evidence for $0\nu2\beta$ line now ~ 4σ

Leptogenesis by Majorana Neutrino Decays

In see-saw models for neutrino masses, out-of-equilibrium decays of right-handed heavy Majorana neutrinos provide source for CP- and L-violation

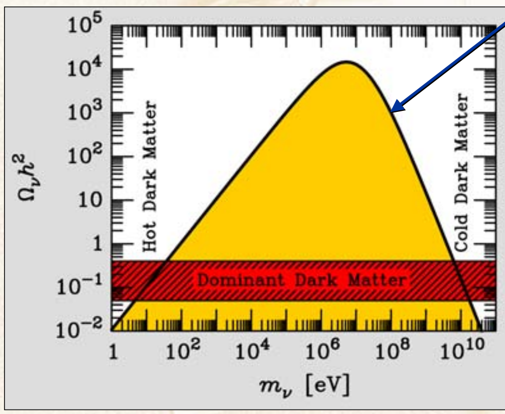
Cosmological evolution
- **B = L = 0 early on**
- **Thermal freeze-out of heavy Majorana neutrinos**
- **Out-of-equilibrium CP-violating decay creates net L**
- **Shift L excess into B by sphaleron effects**

Sufficient deviation from equilibrium distribution of heavy Majorana neutrinos at freeze-out → **Limits on Yukawa couplings** → **Limits on masses of ordinary neutrinos**

Requires Majorana neutrino masses below 0.1 eV

Buchmüller, Di Bari & Plümacher, hep-ph/0209301 & hep-ph/0302092

Lee-Weinberg-Curve



- For $m_\nu \gtrsim 1$ MeV neutrinos freeze out nonrelativistically
- Density suppressed by annihilation before freeze-out

Weakly interacting massive particles (WIMPs) possible as cold dark matter

Supersymmetric Extension of Particle Physics

In supersymmetric extensions of the particle-physics standard model, every boson has a fermionic partner and vice versa

Spin	Standard particle	Superpartner	Spin
1/2	Leptons (e, ν_e, …) Quarks (u, d, …)	Sleptons ($\tilde{e}$, $\tilde{\nu}_e$, …) Squarks ($\tilde{u}$, $\tilde{d}$, …)	0
1	Gluons $W^\pm$ Z^0 Photon (γ)	Gluinos Wino Zino Photino ($\tilde{\gamma}$)	1/2
0	Higgs	Higgsino	1/2
2	Graviton	Gravitino	3/2

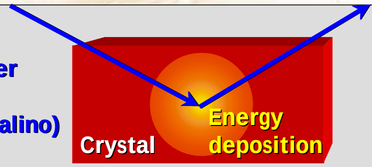
- If R-Parity is conserved, the lightest SUSY-particle (LSP) is stable
- Most plausible candidate for dark matter is the neutralino, similar to a massive Majorana neutrino

Neutralino = C_1 Photino + C_2 Zino + C_3 Higgsino

Search for Neutralino Dark Matter

Direct Method (Laboratory Experiments)

Galactic dark matter particle (e.g.neutralino)



Recoil energy (few keV) is measured by
- **Ionisation**
- **Scintillation**
- **Cryogenic**

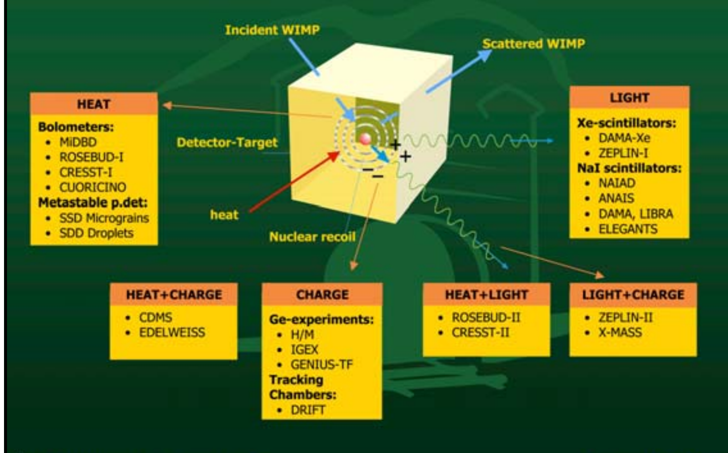
PHYSICAL REVIEW D VOLUME 31, NUMBER 12 15 JUNE 1985

Detectability of certain dark-matter candidates

Mark W. Goodman and Edward Witten
Joseph Henry Laboratories, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08544
(Received 7 January 1985)

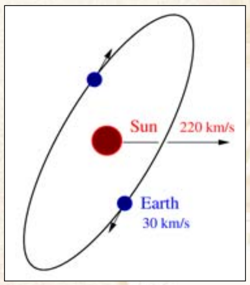
We consider the possibility that the neutral-current neutrino detector recently proposed by Drukier and Stodolsky could be used to detect some possible candidates for the dark matter in galactic halos. This may be feasible if the galactic halos are made of particles with coherent weak interactions and masses 1–10^6 GeV; particles with spin-dependent interactions of typical weak strength and masses 1–10^2 GeV; or strongly interacting particles of masses 1–10^{13} GeV.

Direct Detection Methods



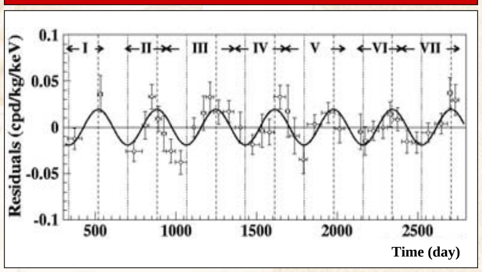
TAUP 2003 - University of Washington, Seattle A. Morales (Univ. Zaragoza)

DAMA Evidence for WIMP Detection



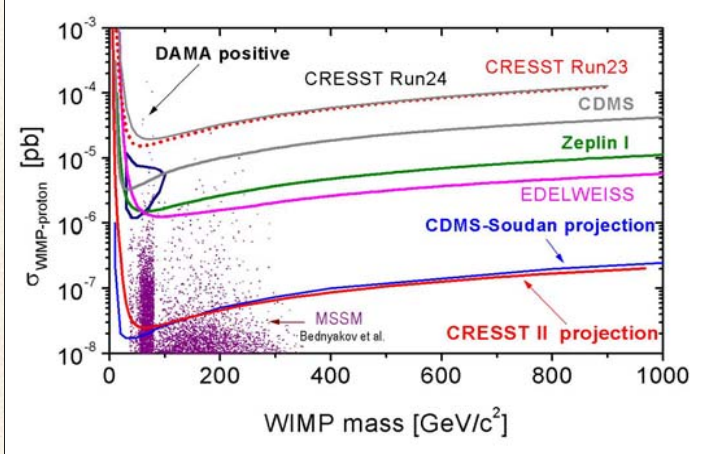
Annual modulation of WIMP signal a "smoking gun" signature

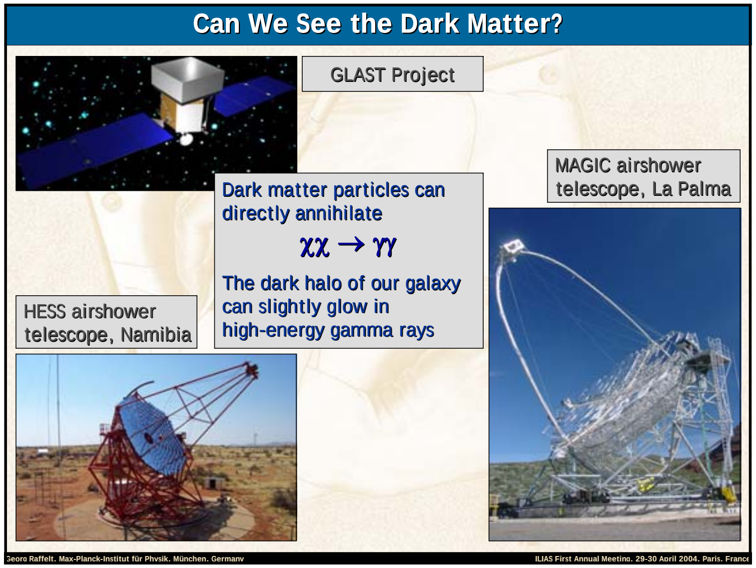
DAMA experiment in Gran Sasso (NaI scintillation detector) observes an annual modulation at a 6.3σ statistical CL, based on 110 ton-days of data [Riv. N. Cim. 26 (2003) 1–73]

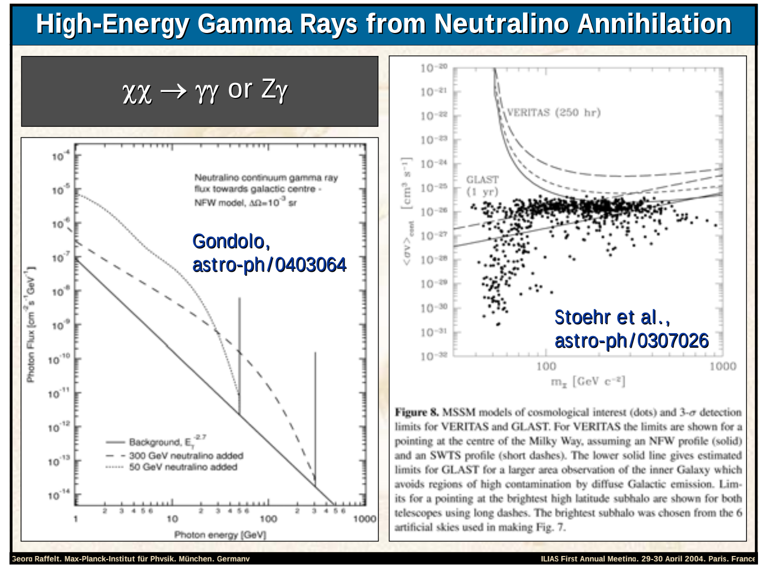


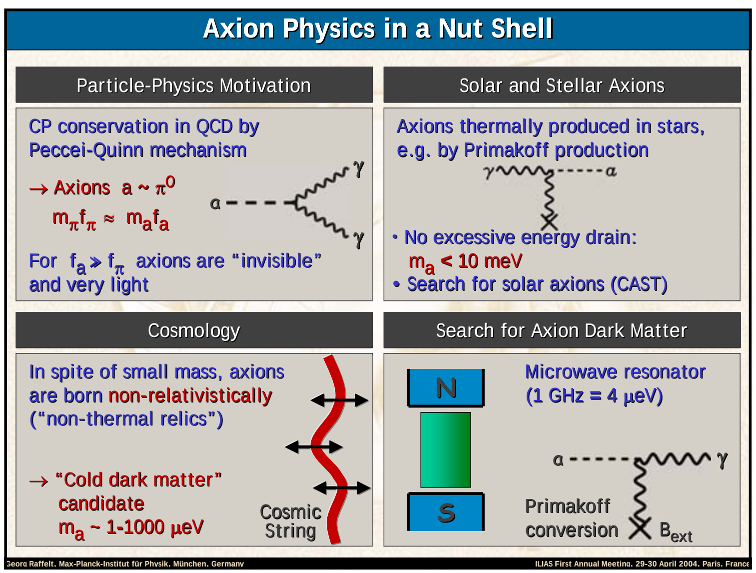
- Detector stability ?
- „Background stability" ?

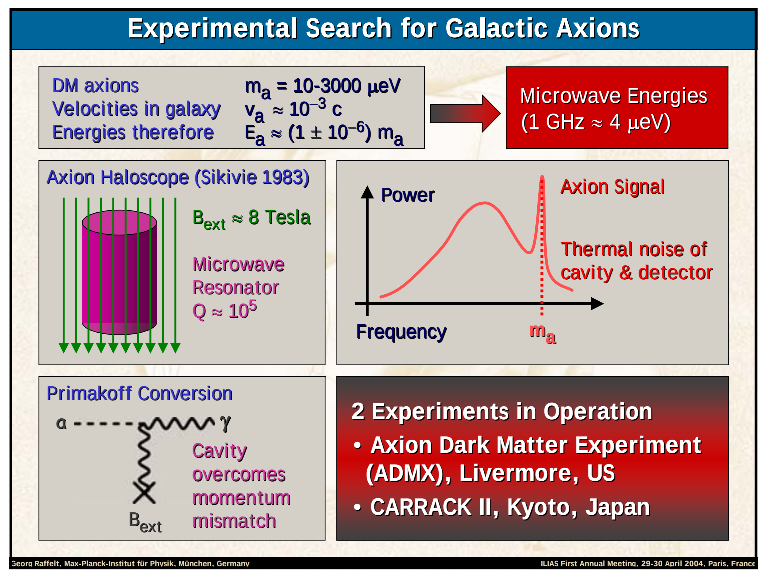
Projected WIMP Sensitivities

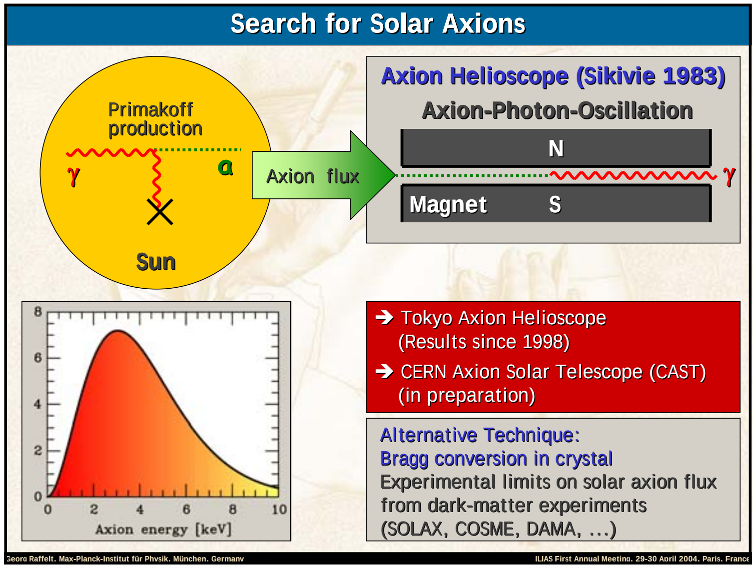



Can We See the Dark Matter?
GLAST Project
MAGIC airshower telescope, La Palma
Dark matter particles can directly annihilate
$\chi\chi \to \gamma\gamma$
The dark halo of our galaxy can slightly glow in high-energy gamma rays
HESS airshower telescope, Namibia
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
ILIAS First Annual Meeting, 29-30 April 2004, Paris, France

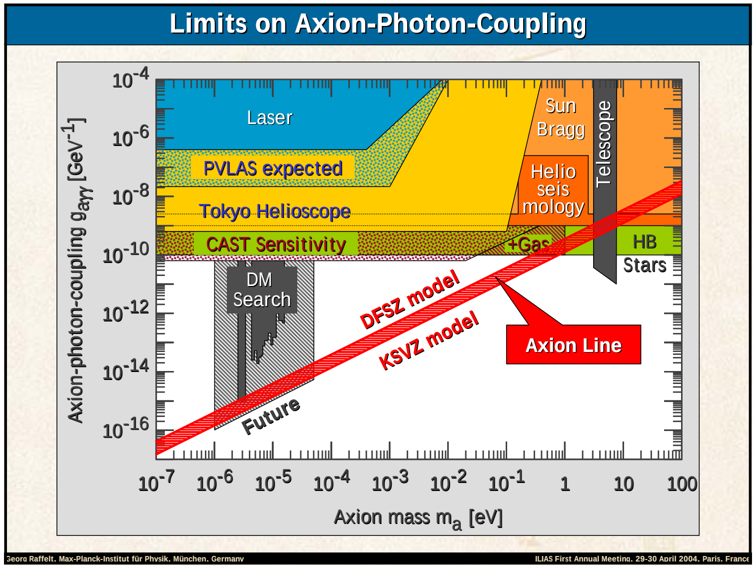

High-Energy Gamma Rays from Neutralino Annihilation
$\chi\chi \to \gamma\gamma$ or $Z\gamma$
Neutralino continuum gamma ray flux towards galactic centre - NFW model, $\Delta\Omega = 10^{-3}$ sr
Gondolo, astro-ph/0403064
Background, $E_\gamma^{-2.7}$
300 GeV neutralino added
50 GeV neutralino added
Photon energy [GeV]
Photon Flux [cm^{-2}s^{-1}GeV^{-1}]
VERITAS (250 hr)
GLAST (1 yr)
Stoehr et al., astro-ph/0307026
m_χ [GeV c^{-2}]
Figure 8. MSSM models of cosmological interest (dots) and 3-σ detection limits for VERITAS and GLAST. For VERITAS the limits are shown for a pointing at the centre of the Milky Way, assuming an NFW profile (solid) and an SWTS profile (short dashes). The lower solid line gives estimated limits for GLAST for a larger area observation of the inner Galaxy which avoids regions of high contamination by diffuse Galactic emission. Limits for a pointing at the brightest high latitude subhalo are shown for both telescopes using long dashes. The brightest subhalo was chosen from the 6 artificial skies used in making Fig. 7.
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
ILIAS First Annual Meeting, 29-30 April 2004, Paris, France

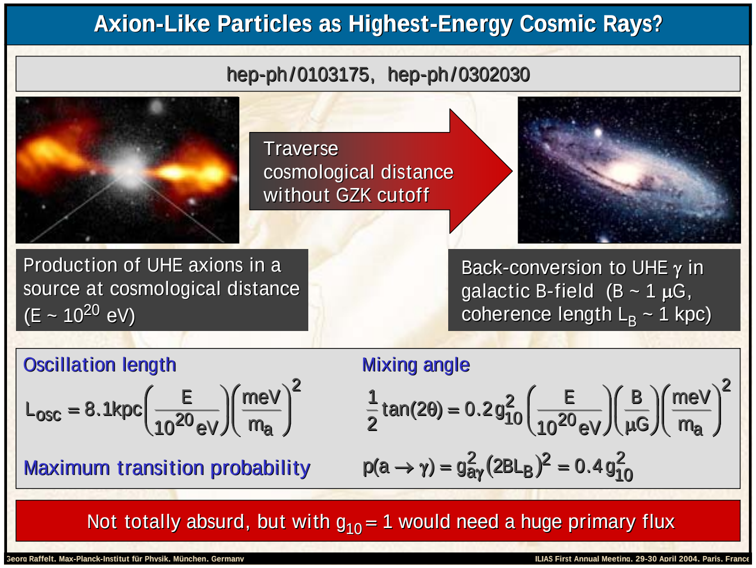

Axion Physics in a Nut Shell
Particle-Physics Motivation
CP conservation in QCD by Peccei-Quinn mechanism
→ Axions $a \sim \pi^0$
$m_\pi f_\pi \approx m_a f_a$
For $f_a \gg f_\pi$ axions are "invisible" and very light
Solar and Stellar Axions
Axions thermally produced in stars, e.g. by Primakoff production
• No excessive energy drain: $m_a < 10$ meV
• Search for solar axions (CAST)
Cosmology
In spite of small mass, axions are born non-relativistically ("non-thermal relics")
→ "Cold dark matter" candidate
$m_a \sim 1\text{-}1000\ \mu\text{eV}$
Cosmic String
Search for Axion Dark Matter
Microwave resonator (1 GHz = 4 μeV)
N
S
Primakoff conversion
B_{ext}
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
ILIAS First Annual Meeting, 29-30 April 2004, Paris, France


Experimental Search for Galactic Axions
DM axions $m_a = 10\text{-}3000\ \mu\text{eV}$
Velocities in galaxy $v_a \approx 10^{-3}$ c
Energies therefore $E_a \approx (1 \pm 10^{-6})\, m_a$
Microwave Energies (1 GHz ≈ 4 μeV)
Axion Haloscope (Sikivie 1983)
$B_{ext} \approx 8$ Tesla
Microwave Resonator $Q \approx 10^5$
Power
Axion Signal
Thermal noise of cavity & detector
Frequency
m_a
Primakoff Conversion
B_{ext}
Cavity overcomes momentum mismatch
2 Experiments in Operation
• Axion Dark Matter Experiment (ADMX), Livermore, US
• CARRACK II, Kyoto, Japan
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
ILIAS First Annual Meeting, 29-30 April 2004, Paris, France

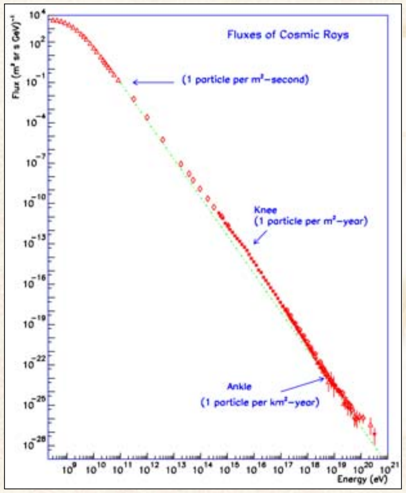

Search for Solar Axions
Primakoff production
γ
a
Sun
Axion flux
Axion Helioscope (Sikivie 1983)
Axion-Photon-Oscillation
N
Magnet
S
γ
8
6
4
2
0
0 2 4 6 8 10
Axion energy [keV]
➔ Tokyo Axion Helioscope (Results since 1998)
➔ CERN Axion Solar Telescope (CAST) (in preparation)
Alternative Technique:
Bragg conversion in crystal
Experimental limits on solar axion flux from dark-matter experiments (SOLAX, COSME, DAMA, ...)
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
ILIAS First Annual Meeting, 29-30 April 2004, Paris, France

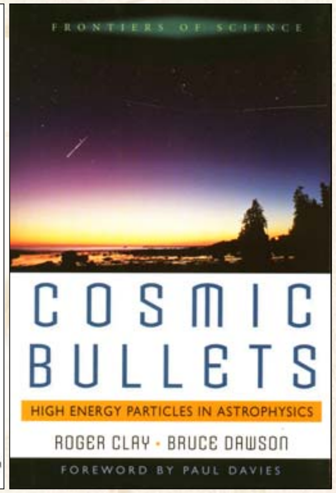

Recent Picture of CAST (12 August 2002)
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
ILIAS First Annual Meeting, 29-30 April 2004, Paris, France


Limits on Axion-Photon-Coupling
Laser
PVLAS expected
Tokyo Helioscope
CAST Sensitivity
+Gas
Sun Bragg
Helio seis mology
Telescope
HB Stars
DM Search
DFSZ model
KSVZ model
Axion Line
Future
Axion-photon-coupling $g_{a\gamma\gamma}$ [GeV^{-1}]
10^{-4} 10^{-6} 10^{-8} 10^{-10} 10^{-12} 10^{-14} 10^{-16}
10^{-7} 10^{-6} 10^{-5} 10^{-4} 10^{-3} 10^{-2} 10^{-1} 1 10 100
Axion mass m_a [eV]
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
ILIAS First Annual Meeting, 29-30 April 2004, Paris, France

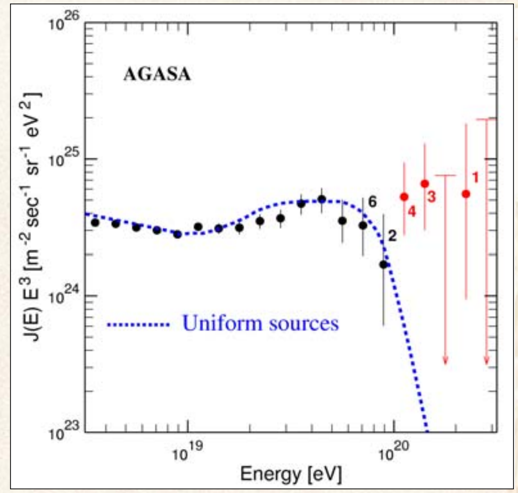

Axion-Like Particles as Highest-Energy Cosmic Rays?
hep-ph/0103175, hep-ph/0302030
Traverse cosmological distance without GZK cutoff
Production of UHE axions in a source at cosmological distance ($E \sim 10^{20}$ eV)
Back-conversion to UHE γ in galactic B-field ($B \sim 1\ \mu G$, coherence length $L_B \sim 1$ kpc)
Oscillation length
$L_{osc} = 8.1\,\mathrm{kpc}\left(\frac{E}{10^{20}\,\mathrm{eV}}\right)\left(\frac{\mathrm{meV}}{m_a}\right)^2$
Mixing angle
$\frac{1}{2}\tan(2\theta) = 0.2\, g_{10}^2 \left(\frac{E}{10^{20}\,\mathrm{eV}}\right)\left(\frac{B}{\mu G}\right)\left(\frac{\mathrm{meV}}{m_a}\right)^2$
Maximum transition probability
$p(a \to \gamma) = g_{a\gamma}^2 (2BL_B)^2 = 0.4\, g_{10}^2$
Not totally absurd, but with $g_{10} = 1$ would need a huge primary flux
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
ILIAS First Annual Meeting, 29-30 April 2004, Paris, France

Global Cosmic Ray Spectrum



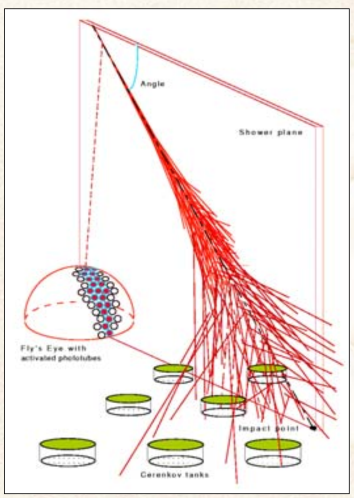


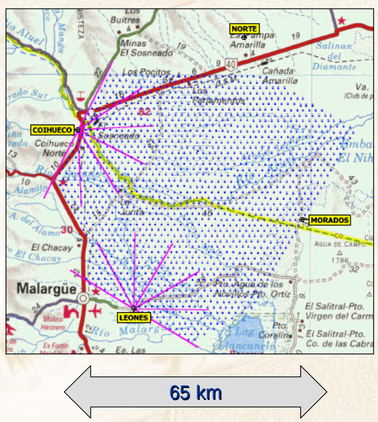
Spectrum of Highest-Energy AGASA Events



astro-ph/0008102

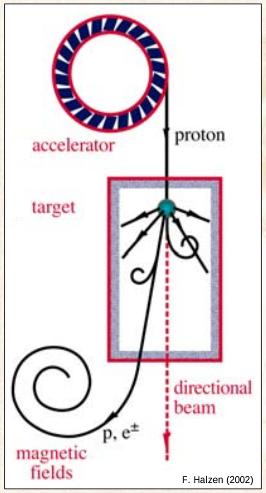
Auger Observatory

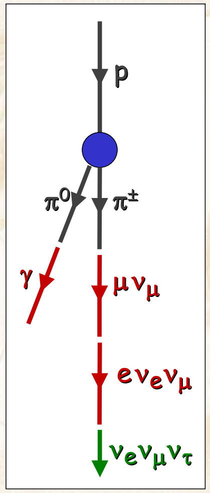




Frontiers of High-Energy Cosmic-Ray Observations

Neutrino Beams: Heaven and Earth



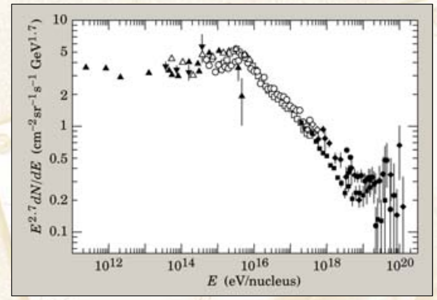


Target:
Protons or Photons

Approx. equal fluxes of photons & neutrinos

Equal neutrino fluxes in all flavors due to oscillations

Gamma-, Neutrino- and Proton-Astronomy



Cosmic-ray spectrum × $E^{2.7}$

What are the sources ?

TeV γ astronomy

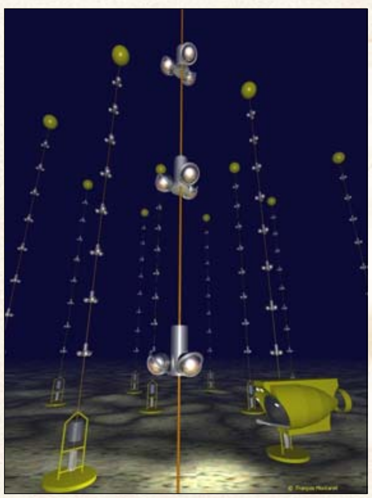
Photon mean free path < few 10 Mpc

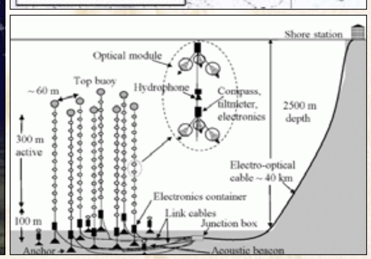
Proton magnetic field deflection

GZK cutoff

Opportunity for neutrino astronomy
- Point back to sources
- No absorption (reach across the universe)

ANTARES - Neutrino Telescope in the Mediterranean



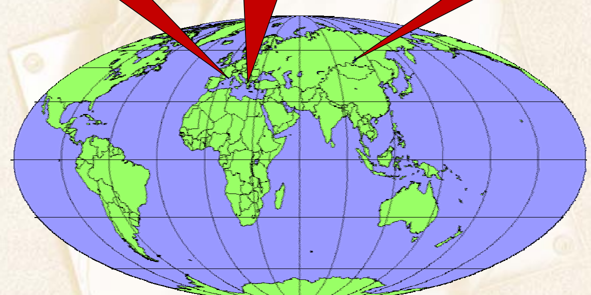


High-Energy Neutrino Telescopes

Antares Project

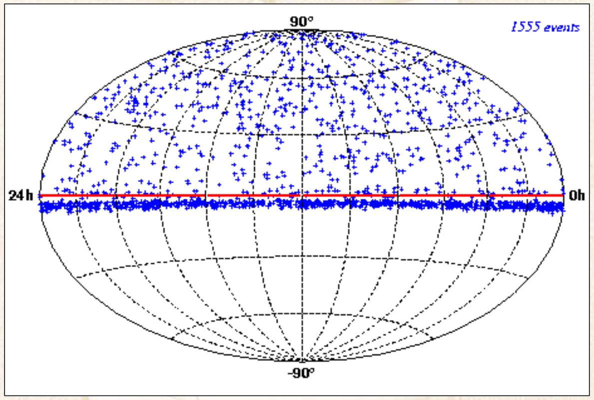
Nestor Project

Baikal 200 PMTs



Amanda II, 800 PMTs
IceCube Project

Neutrino Sky at AMANDA (2000)

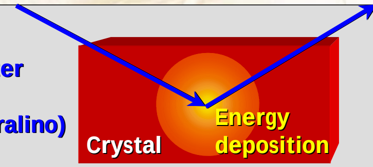


F.Halzen, Workshop "Neutrino Telescopes", Venice, March 03

Search for Neutralino Dark Matter

Direct Method (Laboratory Experiments)

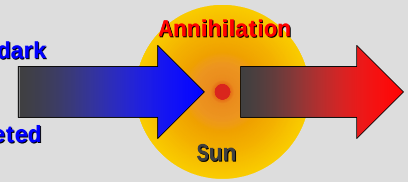
Galactic dark matter particle (e.g.neutralino)



Recoil energy (few keV) is measured by
- Ionisation
- Scintillation
- Cryogenic

Indirect Method (Neutrino Telescopes)

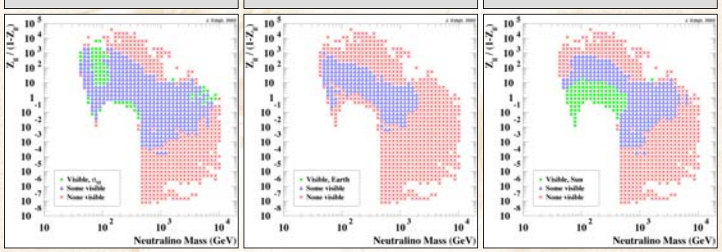
Galactic dark matter particles are accreted



High-energy neutrinos (GeV-TeV) can be measured

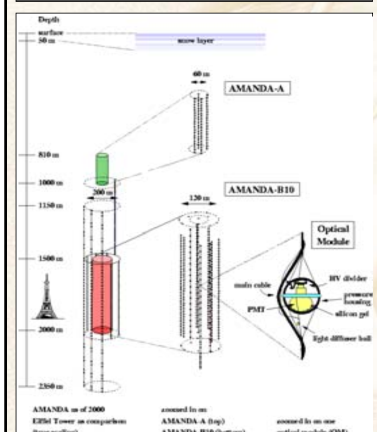
Future WIMP Sensitivities

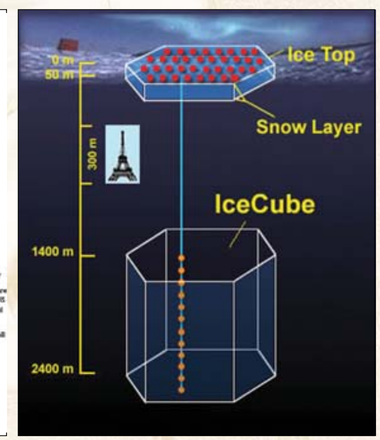
Direct Detection	Indirect, km^3 Detector	
Genius/CRESST	Earth	Sun



Southpole Ice-Cherenkov Neutrino Detectors

AMANDA II (0.1 km^3, 800 PMTs)	Future IceCube (1 km^3, 4800 PMTs)



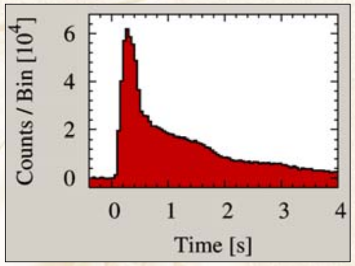


IceCube as a Supernova Neutrino Detector

Each optical module (OM) picks up Cherenkov light from its neighborhood. SN appears as "correlated noise".

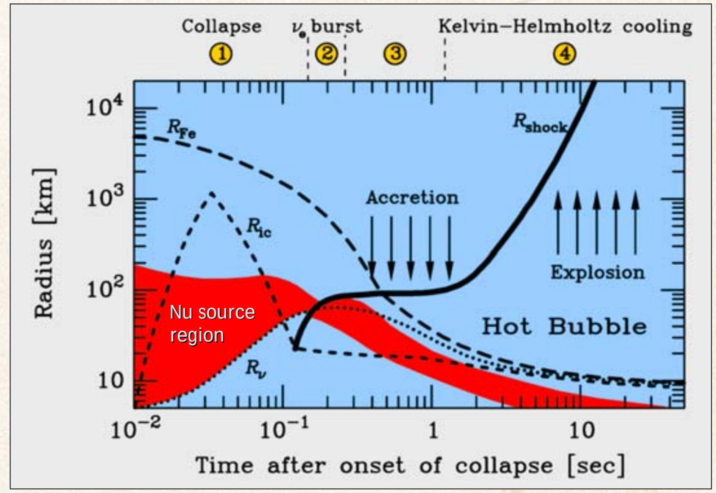
~ 300 Cherenkov photons per OM from a SN at 10 kpc

Noise per OM < 500 Hz

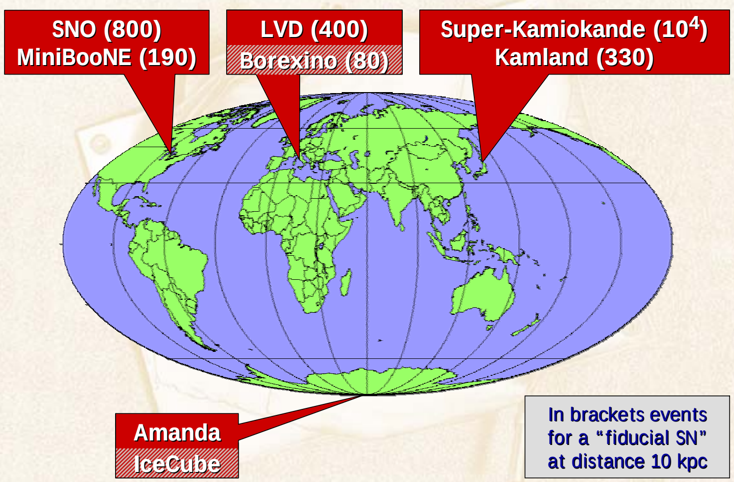


IceCube SN signal at 10 kpc, based on a numerical Livermore model
[Dighe, Keil & Raffelt, hep-ph/0303210]

Supernova Collapse and Explosion

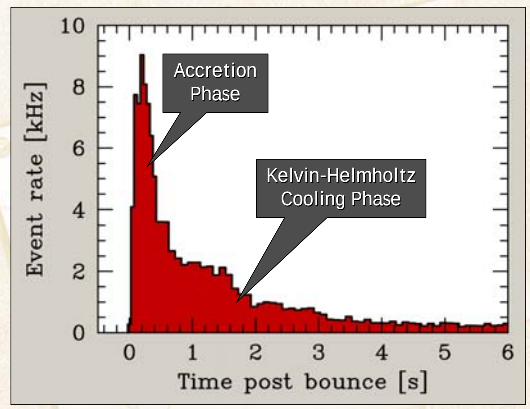


Large Detectors for SN Neutrinos



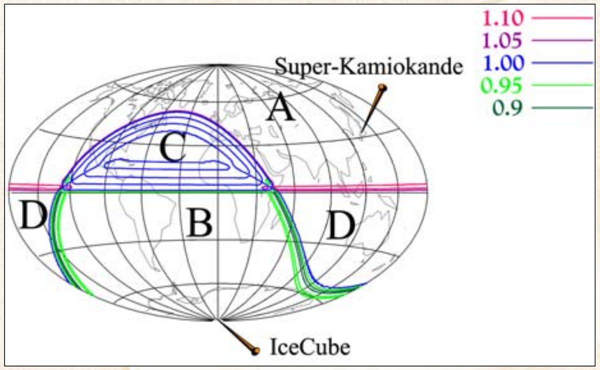
In brackets events for a "fiducial SN" at distance 10 kpc

Simulated Supernova Signal at Super-Kamiokande



Simulation for Super-Kamiokande SN signal at 10 kpc, based on a numerical Livermore model
[Totani, Sato, Dalhed & Wilson, ApJ 496 (1998) 216]

Two-Detector Sky Coverage with Super-K & IceCube

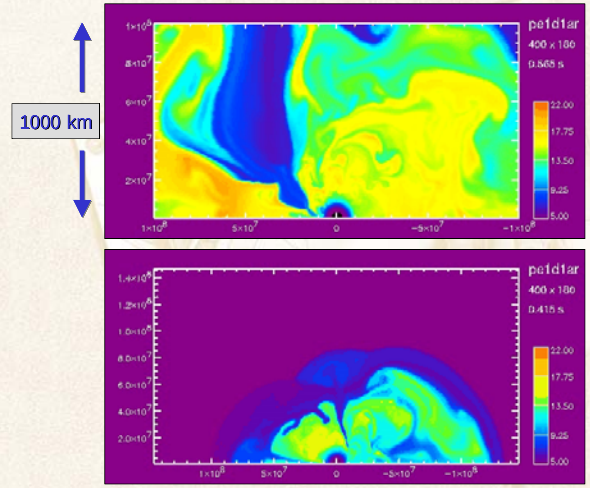


Dighe, Keil, Raffelt hep-ph/0303210

Earth effects appear in

	IceCube	A	35%	Suitable for two-detector method
Super-K		B	35%	Suitable for two-detector method
Super-K	IceCube	C	15%	Approx. same signal in both detectors
		D	15%	Approx. same signal in both detectors

Convection in Supernovae (2-D Simulation)



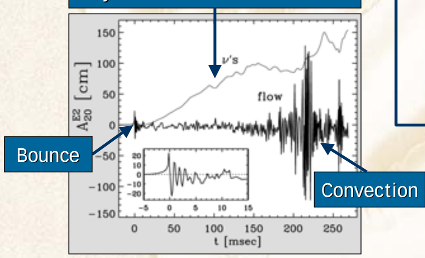
Entropy contours

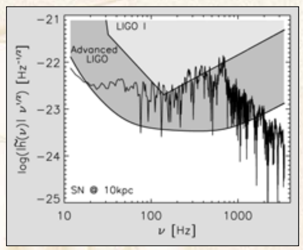
Artificially triggered explosion

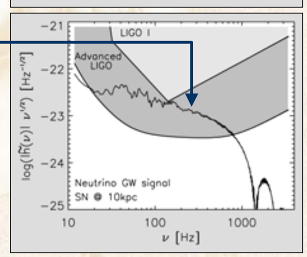
Movies courtesy H.-T. Janka

Gravitational Waves from Core-Collapse Supernovae

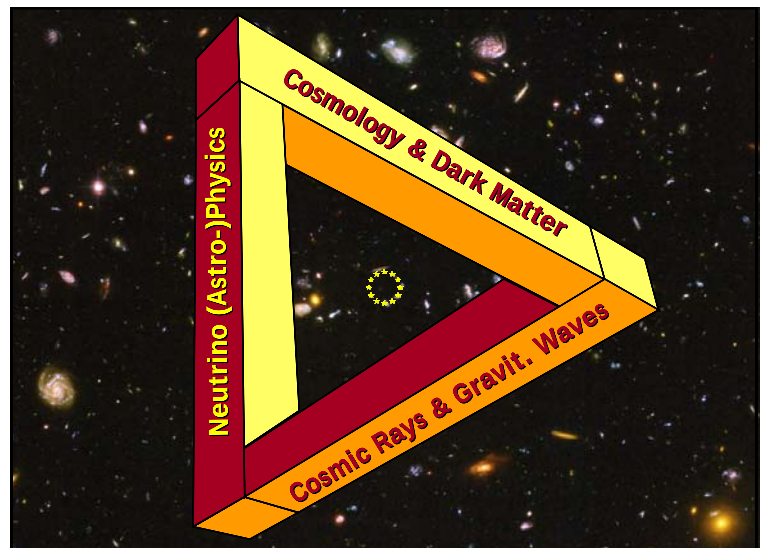
Müller, Rampp, Buras, Janka, & Shoemaker, "Towards gravitational wave signals from realistic core collapse supernova models," astro-ph/0309833







The gravitational-wave signal from convection is a generic and dominating feature




Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
ILIAS First Annual Meeting, 29-30 April 2004, Paris, France


Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
ILIAS First Annual Meeting, 29-30 April 2004, Paris, France


Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
ILIAS First Annual Meeting, 29-30 April 2004, Paris, France


ILIAS
Georg Raffelt, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München, Germany
ILIAS First Annual Meeting, 29-30 April 2004, Paris, France