Astrophysics in the NSF Physics Division

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The portfolio of awards made through the Physics Division has as primary goal “to promote the progress of science”, as expressed in the NSF act. Awards in the portfolio support the research needed to address a scientific question that is at the frontier of knowledge as it is currently known, while at the same time extending and redefining that frontier. Inherent in the implementation of this portfolio, which includes significant support for students and junior scientists, is the preparation of the next generation of the advanced high tech workforce and the development of innovative new technologies that arise in the quest to answer some of the hardest questions that Nature can pose.

**Implementation:**

Begin with new ideas generated by the physics community
Inform the process through workshops, input from advisory committees, proposal reviews,
and the scientific expertise of the Program Directors
Five Perspectives on the Frontiers of Physics

**Controlling the Quantum World**— Electromagnetic radiation in the non-classical limit, Entanglement, Cavity QED, QIS, Optomechanics

**Complex Systems and Collective Behavior**— Living cells, biological systems, ultracold fermions and bosons, quark-gluon liquid

**Neutrinos and Beyond the Higgs**— Neutrino mass, new particles, unification of quantum mechanics and gravity, electron and neutron dipole moments

**Origin and Structure of the Universe**— Star formation and creation of the elements, dark matter and dark energy, modeling of black holes, gravitational waves

**Strongly-Interacting Systems**— QCD computations, quark structure of baryons, high-field laser-matter interactions, supernovae, strong gravity
Questions Cut Across Disciplinary Programs

**Controlling the Quantum World:** Optical Physics; Quantum Information Science

**Complex Systems and Collective Behavior:** Physics of Living Systems; Atomic and Molecular Dynamics; Nuclear Physics; Plasma Physics

**Neutrinos and Beyond the Higgs:** Particle Astrophysics; Gravitational Physics; Nuclear Physics; Precision Measurements; Elementary Particle Physics

**Origin and Structure of the Universe:** Gravitational Physics; Nuclear Physics; Particle Astrophysics; Plasma Physics

**Strongly-Interacting Systems:** Nuclear Physics; Gravitational Physics; Plasma Physics
Era of Gravitational Wave Astrophysics

Direct Detection of Gravitational Waves

Binary Black Hole – Black Hole mergers

**Event GW150914**

Original black holes:

29 and 36 solar masses ($M_\odot$).

Final black hole:

62 $M_\odot$ with dimensionless spin 0.67

**Event GW151226**

Original black holes:

14 and 7.5 solar masses ($M_\odot$).

Final black hole:

20.8 $M_\odot$ with one component spin >0.2
LIGO is preparing for the second scientific observation run after Advanced LIGO upgrade (O2)

• O2 begins first week of December 2016

• After a holiday break, O2 continues during spring 2017

• LIGO sensitivity is expected to be 10% to 30% greater than first run (1.3 to 2.2 increase in event rate)

• Virgo operation planned to overlap with LIGO in spring 2017. Virgo sensitivity TBD

Credit: LIGO Lab
Connecting astrophysics and low-energy nuclear physics
New work at NSCL: constrains neutron capture rates – key to modeling stellar explosions

- The abundance pattern from stellar events encodes the underlying physics.
- Nuclear reaction rates needed to test r-process models against observations.
- Color = uncertainty of neutron-capture rates. Most key reactions are far from stability.

- New technique using $\gamma$-ray calorimetry developed by MSU and Univ of Oslo using SuN detector at NSCL used to extract $^{69}$Ni($n,\gamma$)$^{70}$Ni.
- Uncertainty now approximately 2-3 (dark blue band) – achievable for rare isotopes far from stable.
- Accurate rates allow model comparisons. With error of 2-3 dark green band is possible.

The $^{12}$C($\alpha$, $\gamma$)$^{16}$O reaction and stellar helium burning

- $^{12}$C($\alpha$, $\gamma$)$^{16}$O reaction determines $^{12}$C$^{16}$O in the universe
  - building blocks of organic life and the fuels for stars in the later stages of their evolution

- Comprehensive $R$-matrix analysis to fit an unprecedented amount of experimental nuclear physics data
  - constrain the $^{12}$C($\alpha$, $\gamma$)$^{16}$O cross section
  - investigate uncertainties stemming from data and model

R.J. deBoer et al., RMP (submitted to journal)
Experimental Particle Astrophysics (PA)

Particle Astrophysics – Cosmic Phenomena:
This area supports university research that uses astrophysical sources and particle physics techniques to study fundamental physics. This includes the study of ultra-high energy particles reaching Earth from beyond our atmosphere (cosmic-rays, gamma-rays, and neutrinos with the exception of IceCube); searches for supernova neutrinos; and studies of the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) and Dark Energy.

Particle Astrophysics – Underground Physics:
This area supports university research that generally locates experiments in low background environments. Currently supported activities include: studies of solar, underground and reactor neutrinos; neutrino mass measurements; and searches for the direct detection of Dark Matter.

Particle Astrophysics – IceCube Research Support:
This area supports university research that utilizes the facilities of IceCube at the South Pole. Currently supported activities include: searches for ultra-high energy neutrinos and studies of the properties of neutrinos.

Also Strong Theoretical Program in Theoretical Astrophysics and Cosmology
PA Program Scope & Currently Supported Projects

• Direct Dark Matter Detection – WIMP and non-WIMP experiments
  SuperCDMS at SNOLAB, XENON100/1T, LUX, DArkSide, PICO, DRIFT, DM-Ice, SABRE, DAMIC, ADMX-HF, ALPS2 and DM-GPS

• Indirect Dark Matter Detection
  VERITAS, HAWC, IceCube

• Cosmic Ray, Gamma Ray, and UHE Neutrino Observatories
  IceCube, VERITAS, HAWC, Auger, Telescope Array, ARA, ARIANNA

• Cosmic Microwave Background
  SPT, ACT-Pol (w/ Gravity)

• Neutrino Properties
  Double Chooz, Daya Bay, Project 8, IceCube, IsoDAR

• Solar, Geo- and SuperNova Neutrinos
  Borexino, SNEWS

• Planck Scale Physics
  Holometer

• Detector R&D
  NaI/Csl, LiSc/QD
Dark Matter Candidates

- ALPs
- Axions
- Sterile V’s
- WIMPs

Coherent/Resonant Detection
- feV
- peV
- neV
- μeV
- meV
- eV

Electron Recoils
- keV
- MeV
- GeV
- TeV
- PeV

Nuclear Recoils

Dark Matter Mass

ARIADNE
ADMX-HF
ALPS-IIc
XENON-100/1T
DArkSide-50
Super-CDMS@SNOLab
IsoDAR
SABRE
COSINE-100
“Projections from ton-scale noble liquid detectors should discover or rule out WIMPs from the remaining parameter space of these surviving models.” Baer et al., arXiv:1609.06735v2, Sept 2016
# BOREXINO

## Solar Neutrino: Published Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Rate [cpd/100t]</th>
<th>Flux [cm$^{-2}$s$^{-1}$]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$^7\text{Be}$ (863 keV)</td>
<td>$46.0 \pm 1.5$ $^{+1.5}_{-1.0}$</td>
<td>$3.1 \pm 0.15 \times 10^9$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pep</td>
<td>$3.1 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.3$</td>
<td>$1.6 \pm 0.6 \times 10^8$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNO</td>
<td>$&lt; 7.9$ (95% CL)</td>
<td>$7.7 \times 10^3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$^8\text{B}$ (&gt; 3 MeV)</td>
<td>$0.22 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.01$</td>
<td>$2.4 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.1 \times 10^5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp</td>
<td>$144 \pm 13 \pm 10$</td>
<td>$6.6 \pm 0.7 \times 10^{10}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$P_{ee}$ survival probability in the MSW-LMA scenario with Borexino data only!
Plasma Astrophysics

- 99.9% of the visible Universe consists of fully or partially ionized plasmas. Plasma physics processes are known or conjectured to be responsible for:
  - Magnetization from cosmic to planetary scales
  - Cosmic rays and solar energetic particles
  - Extragalactic gamma ray bursts, stellar and solar flares
  - Etc, etc...

- In cooperation with NSF/AST, NSF/AGS and DOE/SC/FES, PHY has provided continuous support for synergetic observation, theory, modeling and laboratory experiments in the area of plasma astrophysics:
  - NSF/DOE Partnership for Basic Plasma Science and Engineering [Workshop to celebrate 20 years of the Partnership in January, 2017]
  - Center for Magnetic Self-Organization (Physics Frontier Center: 2005-2016) [PI: Ellen Zweibel (U. Wisconsin)]
  - Max-Planck-Princeton Center for Fusion and Astro Plasma Physics (2012-present) [PI: Jim Stone (Princeton U.)]
  - Several MRI awards to enable laboratory plasma astrophysics research
There is also ongoing formal and informal cooperation with various parts of NASA:

- IAA between NSF and NASA/HEOMD regarding cooperation in support of dusty plasma research on the Plasma Krystal – 4 (PK-4) facility on board the International Space Station signed in January, 2016; joint NASA/NSF solicitation issued in May, 2016 with proposals submitted in August, 2016 currently under review;

- Due to significant grey area of overlapping scope [particularly in theory and modeling] between work supported by the NSF/DOE Plasma Partnership and the NASA/Heliophysics & NASA/Astrophysics, frequent communication and cooperation between NSF and NASA is necessary for proper stewardship of the field. At this time, there is no formal mechanism for such cooperation.

- In response to the OSTP’s two recent initiatives: the National Strategic Computing Initiative (July, 2015) and the National Space Weather Strategy & Action Plan (October, 2015), there is an ongoing conversation about closer cooperation between NSF/MPS, NSF/CISE, NSF/GEO and NASA/SMD.
Physics Frontiers Centers

Kavli Institute for Cosmological Physics – Chicago - Turner (PHY/OPP)

Joint Institute for Nuclear Astrophysics – Center for the Evolution of the Elements – Michigan State/Notre Dame - Schatz


Kavli Institute for Theoretical Physics – UCSB – Bildsten (Joint MPS/PHY/AST/DMR and BIO/MCB)
Partnerships

Premium on Partnerships driven by Strong Intellectual Overlap

NSF Facilities: IceCube (GEO/PLR; MPS/PHY)

NSF Physics Frontiers Centers: NanoGrav (MPS/PHY/AST); KICP (MPS/PHY; GEO/PLR); KITP (MPS/PHY/AST/DMR; BIO/MCB)

NSF Large Experiments: SPT, ACT, CMB, etc.

DOE: LHC, SuperCDMS, HAWC, Plasma Partnership, etc.

International: LHC, XENON1T, VIRGO, IceCube, etc.

Part of “Windows on the Universe” Big Idea

Invest when PHY funds have significant impact