



activities

Andrea Campoleoni

*Physique de l'Univers, Champs et Gravitation*

11th CosPa meeting, *Brussels, 29/10/2021*



# Physics of fundamental interactions @ UMONS

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- Three groups working on theoretical physics of fundamental interactions

Physics of the Universe, Fields and Gravitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nicolas Boulanger</li><li>• Andrea Campoleoni</li><li>• Evgeny Skvortsov</li></ul>
Atomic Physics and Astrophysics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pascal Quinet</li><li>• Patrick Palmeri</li></ul>
Nuclear and Subnuclear Physics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Claude Semay</li></ul>

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# Physics of the Universe, Fields and Gravitation

## Staff

- Nicolas Boulanger (head)
- Andrea Campoleoni (CQ FNRS)
- Evgeny Skvortsov (CQ FNRS)



## Postdocs

- Ivano Basile
- Chrysoula Markou
- Tung Tran
- Thomas Basile

## PhD students

- Arnaud Delfante
- Yegor Goncharov
- Simon Pekar
- Shailesh Dhasmana
- Akshay Bedhotiya
- Mattia Serrani
- Victor Dehouck
- Josh O'Connor
- Richard van Dongen
- Kamil Cwiklinski
- Noemie Parrini

# Key research themes

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- Modified theories of gravity  
(higher-spin theories and massive gravity)
- Asymptotic symmetries & conserved charges in gauge theories
- Conformal field theories & AdS/CFT

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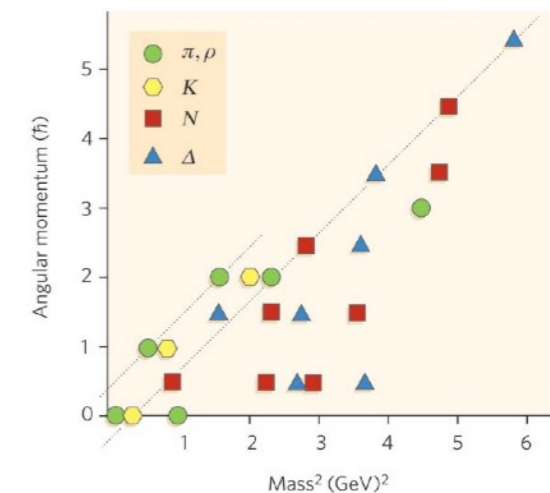
Effective field theories for gravitational wave production from spinning objects

Constraints on gravitational waves



# A common leitmotiv: higher-spin particles ( $s > 2$ )

- Plenty of higher-spin *resonances* in hadronic interactions...
- ...but fields in the standard model have at most spin 1
- Gravity and supergravity push the limit to spin 2 (*but they aren't renormalisable*)



Higher is the spin,  
more constrained  
are the interactions

	mass →	charge →	spin →	Symbol	Label
QUARKS	≈2.3 MeV/c²	2/3	1/2	u	up
	≈1.275 GeV/c²	2/3	1/2	c	charm
	≈173.07 GeV/c²	2/3	1/2	t	top
	≈4.8 MeV/c²	-1/3	1/2	d	down
	≈95 MeV/c²	-1/3	1/2	s	strange
	≈4.18 GeV/c²	-1/3	1/2	b	bottom
LEPTONS	0.511 MeV/c²	-1	1/2	e	electron
	105.7 MeV/c²	-1	1/2	μ	muon
	1.777 GeV/c²	-1	1/2	τ	tau
	<2.2 eV/c²	0	1/2	ν <sub>e</sub>	electron neutrino
	<0.17 MeV/c²	0	1/2	ν <sub>μ</sub>	muon neutrino
	<16.5 MeV/c²	0	1/2	ν <sub>τ</sub>	tau neutrino
GAUGE BOSONS	0	0	1	g	gluon
	≈126 GeV/c²	0	0	H	Higgs boson
	0	0	1	γ	photon
	91.2 GeV/c²	0	1	Z	Z boson
	80.4 GeV/c²	±1	1	W	W boson

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does not exclude non-minimal couplings

many counter-examples already known: massive gravity bi-gravity, etc.



# Examples (and yes-go results)

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- Some examples of higher-spin models
  - String theory (massive excitations, quantum complete, nice but complicated; *not easy to get dS*)
  - Vasiliev theories (massless fields in (A)dS, non-localities and quantum properties under investigation; *good for cosmology: defined on dS!*)
  - Low-dimensional models (simple model with higher-spin fields exist in  $D \leq 3$ ; *toy models for higher-spin cosmology*)
  - Conformal higher-spin gravity (extension of conformal gravity)
  - Chiral higher-spin gravity (quantum finite, but non-unitary model in flat space; *useful effective field theory?*)

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X. Bekaert, N. Boulanger and P. Sundell, *How higher-spin gravity surpasses the spin two barrier: no-go theorems versus yes-go examples*, Rev. Mod. Phys. 84 (2012), 987-1009 [arXiv:1007.0435 [hep-th]].

V. E. Didenko and E. D. Skvortsov, *Elements of Vasiliev theory*, arXiv:1401.2975 [hep-th].

# Applications (I): cosmology

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- Could the *inflationary era* be described by a higher-spin theory?  
What would the observational imprints for such a scenario be?
  - D. Anninos, V. De Luca, G. Franciolini, A. Kehagias and A. Riotto, *Cosmological Shapes of Higher-Spin Gravity*, JCAP 04 (2019), 045 [[arXiv:1902.01251 \[hep-th\]](#)].
  - Analysis of the tensor non-Gaussianities for the graviton field induced by higher-spin interactions (Einstein gravity + higher-derivative corrections fixed by HS symmetry).
- Could dark-matter be composed by weakly-interacting *massive higher-spin particles*?
  - S. Alexander, L. Jenks and E. McDonough, *Higher spin dark matter*, Phys. Lett. B 819 (2021), 136436 [[arXiv:2010.15125 \[hep-ph\]](#)].
  - Models for gravitational production of superheavy bosonic higher spin fields during inflation and proposals for characteristic signatures of bosonic higher spin dark matter in directional direct detection.

# Applications (//): post-Minkowskian, post-Newtonian approx

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- Emission of gravitational waves by two compact spinning objects from quantum massive higher-spin amplitudes?
  - A. Guevara, A. Ochirov and J. Vines, *Black-hole scattering with general spin directions from minimal-coupling amplitudes*, Phys. Rev. D 100 (2019) no.10, 104024 [[arXiv:1906.10071](https://arxiv.org/abs/1906.10071) [hep-th]].
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- N. Boulanger, C. Deffayet, S. Garcia-Saenz and L. Traina, *Theory for multiple partially massless spin-2 fields*, Phys. Rev. D 100 (2019) no.10, 101701 [[arXiv:1906.03868 \[hep-th\]](#)].

# Atomic Physics and Astrophysics

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## Group Members

- Pascal Quinet

Head of Unit, Research Director of the F.R.S.-FNRS, Part-time Professor

- Patrick Palmeri

Research Associate of the F.R.S.-FNRS

- Jérôme Deprince

Postdoctoral Researcher

- Sébastien Gamrath

PhD Researcher, Teaching Assistant

- Helena Carvajal Gallego

PhD Researcher, FRIA Fellow



# Main fields of research

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- **Modeling of atomic structures and processes**

Determination of fundamental parameters for radiative and non-radiative processes in complex atomic systems (from neutrals to highly ionized).

- **Applications in Astrophysics**

Chemical abundances in peculiar stars and compact object atmospheres.  
High-density effects on emission spectra from black hole accretion disks.  
Opacities in kilonova spectra observed following neutron star mergers.

- **Applications in Laboratory Plasma Physics**

Spectral analysis and diagnostics of plasmas confined in fusion reactors.

- **Applications in Nuclear Physics**

Atomic structure of short-lived isotopes.  
Hyperfine structures, isotope shifts.

# Key expertise

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- **Computational methods in atomic physics**

  - Pseudo-relativistic and fully-relativistic theoretical approaches.
  - Semi-empirical methods.

- **Multipatform approaches**

  - Uncertainty estimates in atomic calculations.
  - Complete and unique expertise within the atomic physics community.

- **Experimental atomic physics**

  - Laser-induced spectroscopy measurements in collaboration with different laboratories (Lund Laser Center, Sweden; Jilin University, China).

- **Computing resources**

  - Powerful local workstation + Access to High-Performance CECI Clusters

# Some recent studies

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- High-density effects on X-ray K lines of iron

[Collaboration with NASA GSFC, Caltech, Western Michigan University]

Highlighting the main effects due to the plasma environment on the K lines of iron ions in the context of accretion disks around black holes (Ionization potentials, K thresholds, radiative and Auger rates) [still to be done : plasma effects on ionization and recombination processes].

- Highly-excited states in heavy ions

[Collaboration with Lund Laser Center and Jilin University]

Semi-empirical determination of radiative parameters for highly-excited states in lowly ionized heavy atoms of interest for NLTE astrophysical models and stellar nucleosynthesis investigations (recent works on Nb, Nb<sup>+</sup>, Rh<sup>+</sup>, Ba, La, Re, Ir).

- Spectral analysis of hot white dwarfs

[Collaboration with Tübingen University]

Calculations of new atomic data in moderately charged ions observed in high-resolution UV spectra of hot white dwarfs, highlighting large overabundances of heavy elements ( $Z > 30$ ).

- Atomic data for cosmochronology

[Collaboration with Université Libre de Bruxelles]

Spectral line list of cosmochronological interest deduced from new calculations of radiative parameters in Th<sup>+</sup> and U<sup>+</sup>.