

1. Record Nr.	UNIORUON00052312
Autore	BUCCELLATI, Giorgio
Titolo	A structural grammar of Babylonian / Giorgio Buccellati
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Wiesbaden, : Harrassowitz, 1996
ISBN	34-470-3612-5
Descrizione fisica	XXXIV, 512 p. ; 23 cm
Classificazione	MES II B
Soggetti	FILOGIA ASSIRO-BABILONESE - STUDI GRAMMATICALI
Lingua di pubblicazione	Tedesco
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910254576303321
Autore	Stadnik Yevgeny V
Titolo	Manifestations of Dark Matter and Variations of the Fundamental Constants in Atoms and Astrophysical Phenomena // by Yevgeny V. Stadnik
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2017
ISBN	3-319-63417-8
Edizione	[1st ed. 2017.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XXI, 88 p. 22 illus., 18 illus. in color.)
Collana	Springer Theses, Recognizing Outstanding Ph.D. Research, , 2190-5053
Disciplina	530.1
Soggetti	Gravitation Astronomy Astrophysics Atoms Physics Particles (Nuclear physics) Quantum field theory Classical and Quantum Gravitation, Relativity Theory Astronomy, Astrophysics and Cosmology Atomic, Molecular, Optical and Plasma Physics Elementary Particles, Quantum Field Theory

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- New Methods of Axion Dark Matter Detection -- New Methods of Scalar Dark Matter Detection -- New Spectroscopy Methods to Search for Anomalous Fifth-Forces -- Concluding Remarks.
Sommario/riassunto	This thesis explores the possibility of searching for new effects of dark matter that are linear in g , an approach that offers enormous advantages over conventional schemes, since the interaction constant g is very small, $g \ll 1$. Further, the thesis employs an investigation of linear effects to derive new limits on certain interactions of dark matter with ordinary matter that improve on previous limits by up to 15 orders of magnitude. The first-ever limits on several other interactions are also derived. Astrophysical observations indicate that there is five times more dark matter—an 'invisible' form of matter, the identity and properties of which still remain shrouded in mystery—in the Universe than the ordinary 'visible' matter that makes up stars, planets, dust and interstellar gases. Conventional schemes for the direct detection of dark matter involve processes (such as collisions with, absorption by or inter-conversion with ordinary matter) that are either quartic (g^4) or quadratic (g^2) in an underlying interaction constant g .