

Enclosure 8

The International Ph.D. Programs in Relativistic Astrophysics

The image displays three panels of a brochure for the International Relativistic Astrophysics Ph.D. program. The left panel shows a blue and orange nebula-like astronomical image. The middle panel shows a red and yellow nebula-like astronomical image. The right panel shows a blue and white cluster of galaxies. Each panel contains text about the program's history, research focus, and application details.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT PH.D. IN RELATIVISTIC ASTROPHYSICS

DOUBLE PH. D. DEGREE IN PHYSICS FROM UNIVERSITY OF FERRARA AND UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF CHINA



RELATIVISTIC ASTROPHYSICS encompasses a wide range of observational and theoretical subjects at the basis of our understanding of the structure and evolution of the Universe. Recent remarkable progress in these fields has motivated the University of Science and Technology of China (USTC) and the University of Ferrara (UNIFE) to found the International Joint Ph.D. Program in Relativistic Astrophysics (JIRA Ph.D. program), in collaboration with the International Center for Relativistic Astrophysics (ICRA) and the International Center for Relativistic Astrophysics Network (ICRANet), which root long-term partnerships with USTC and UNIFE. The aim of the Program is to ensure a high level of education and a high quality academic research based on the historical strong records in the field of Relativistic Astrophysics of these institutions.

THE FIRST SPACE OBSERVATIONS of the binary X-ray source Sco X1 (Giacconi 1963), the optical jetted emission in the Quasar 3C273 (Schmidt 1963), the radio-optical observations of the Crab Pulsar (Bell - Hewish 1967), signaled the beginning of Relativistic Astrophysics. The identification of the neutron stars was soon followed by the conceptual introduction of a «black hole» based on the geometry of a Kerr rotating spacetime in general relativity with mass-energy characterized by mass, charge, and angular momentum (Christodoulou and Ruffini 1971). Fifty years later, through the largest ever multiwavelength observational effort, we are finding evidence that indeed the black hole mass-energy originates the most luminous sources in our Universe: Gamma-Ray Bursts (GRBs), Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN), and Ultra-High Energy Cosmic Rays (UHECRs). These topics have been addressed successfully in the last 33 years in the IRAP Ph.D. New additional fundamental topics are being developed in this new JIRA Ph.D. program, see also e.g. the 16th Marcel Grossmann (MG16) meeting for recent developments in this research field: http://www.icranet.org/video_mg16.

THE JIRA PHD PROGRAM is addressed to highly qualified candidates from all over the world who meet the admission criteria established by regulations in force at the two Partner Institutions. Students who will successfully defend their theses will be awarded with a double Ph.D. degree, a "Doctor in Physics" issued by UNIFE and a "Doctoral degree" by USTC. Each student will spend at least 12 months at each Partner Institution. The research fields of the JIRA PhD Program include theoretical and observational topics in general relativity, cosmology, multi-messenger astrophysics, high-energy astrophysics, astro-particle physics, classical and relativistic quantum field theory.

THE JOINT COORDINATION COMMITTEE (JCC) of the JIRA PhD includes Rosati P. (UNIFE, Chair), Cai Y.F. (USTC), Gerbino M. (UNIFE-INFN), Rueda J. A. (UNIFE-ICRANet), Ruffini R. (ICRANet Pe), Yuan Y.F. (USTC).

THE JCC will operate in coordination with the Academic Board of the PhD Course in Physics at UNIFE and the School of Physical Sciences at USTC. **USTC AND THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS AND EARTH SCIENCES** at UNIFE have a cooperation agreement with ICRANet on research and education. USTC is a founding and active member of the International Center for Relativistic Astrophysics (ICRA) since 1985.

TOPICS FOR THESES, LECTURERS AND THESIS ADVISORS FOR THE USTC-UNIFE Ph.D. PROGRAMME

ACTIVE GALACTIC NUCLEI and SUPERMASSIVE BLACK HOLES

Gilli R. (INAF Bologna), Giommi P. (ICRANet Pe), Mirzoyan R. (MPI), Fan X. (University of Arizona), Punshy B. (ICRANet Pe), Sahakyan N. (ICRANet Pe), Yuan Y.F. (USTC, ICRA)

WHITE DWARFS, NEUTRON STARS AND BLACK HOLES

Becerra Bayona L. M. (Universidad Católica de Chile), Cherubini C. (ICRA, UNICAMPUS), Drago A. (UNIFE), Feng L.-L. (SYSU), Pagliara G. (UNIFE), Popov S. (Sternberg Institute Moscow), Postnov K. (Sternberg Institute Moscow), Rueda J.A. (ICRANet Pe), Ruffini R. (ICRANet Pe)

DARK MATTER, SELF-GRAVITATING SYSTEMS AND GALACTIC STRUCTURE

Arguelles C. (UNLP), Becerra-Vergara E. A. (ICRANet Pe, UIS), Kruta (ICRANet Pe), Filippi S. (ICRA, UNICAMPUS)

LARGE SCALE STRUCTURE, COSMOLOGY, CMB

Cai Y.F. (USTC), Gerbino M. (UNIFE-INFN), Gruppuso A. (INAF Bologna), Lattanzi M. (UNIFE-INFN), Mertoli A. (MPE), Natoli P. (UNIFE), Pagano L. (UNIFE), Rosati P. (UNIFE), Sunyaev R. (IKI, MPE), Trombetti T. (INAF Bologna)

THEORY AND PRECISION TESTS OF GENERAL RELATIVITY

Belinski V. (ICRANet Pe), Bini D. (CNR, ICRANet Pe), Cherubini C. (ICRA, UNICAMPUS), Jantzen R. (Villanova University, ICRANet Pe), Kerr R. P. (ICRANet Pe), Kramer M. (MPItR), Kunz J. (University of Oldenburg), Lämmerzahl C. (ZARM, University of Bremen), Li D. (CAS), Perlick V. (ZARM, University of Bremen)

MULTI-MESSENGER AND TIME DOMAIN ASTROLOGY

Guidorzi C. (INAF Bologna), Oriani M. (INAF Bologna)

GRBS' THEORY

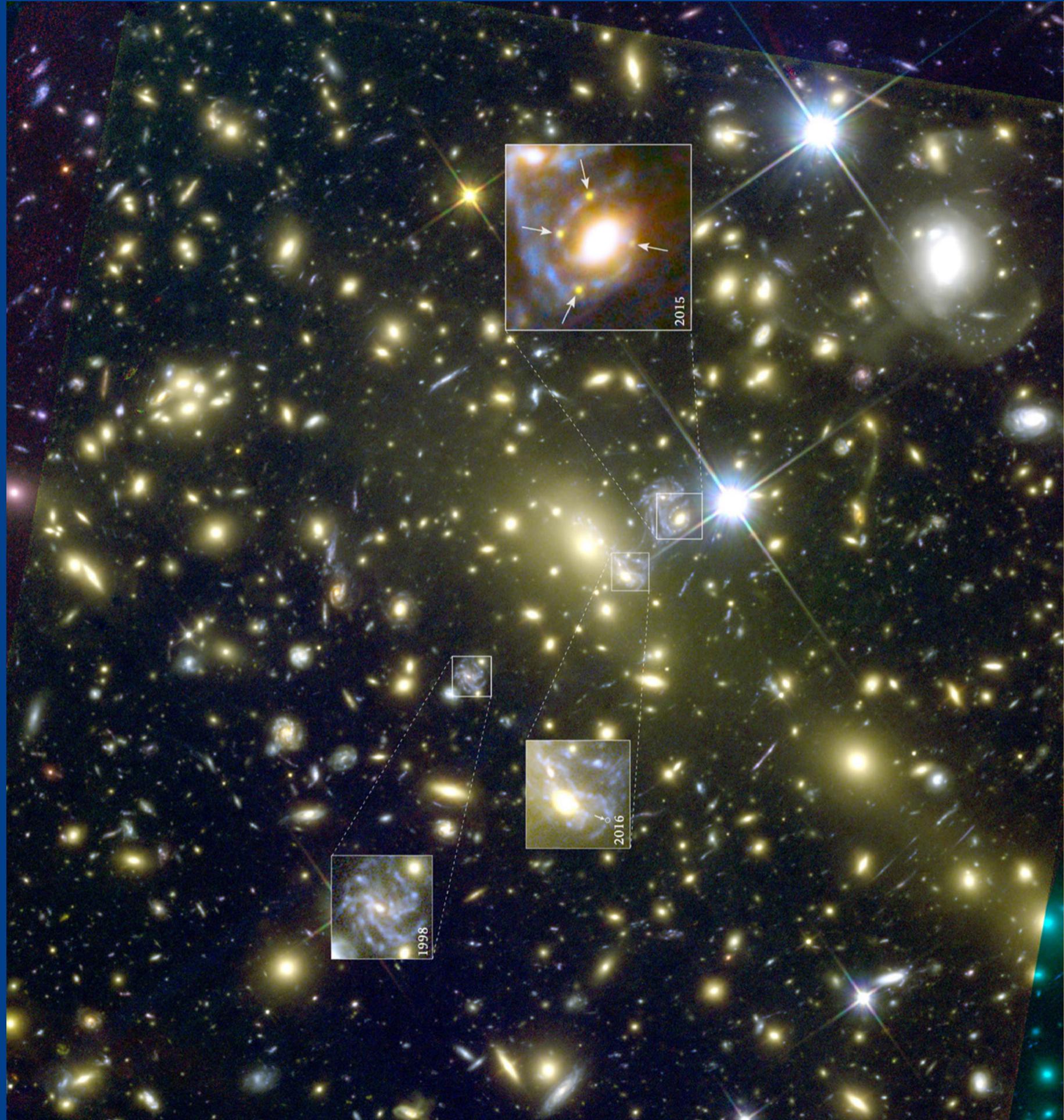
Bianco C. (ICRANet Pe), Fryer C. L. (LANL), Moradi R. (ICRANet Pe), Pak-Hin T. (SYSU), Piran T. (Hebrew University Israel), Ruefa J. A. (ICRANet Pe), Ruffini R. (ICRANet Pe), Yuan Y.F. (USTC, ICRA)

GRB and SUPERNOVAE OBSERVATIONS

Della Valle M. (INAF), Izzo L. (Niels Bohr Institute, INAF), Li L. (ICRANet Pe), Lipunov V. (Sternberg Institute Moscow), Michelson P. (ICRANet Stanford), Moradi R. (ICRANet Pe), Omrod N. (Stanford University), Tavani M. (INAF Rome), Wang Y. (ICRANet Pe), Zhang B.B. (Nanjing University), Zhang S.-N. (IHEP CAS)

RELATIVISTIC PLASMAS THEORY IN ASTROPHYSICS AND COSMOLOGY

Aksenov A. (ICAD of RAS Moscow), Vereshchagin G. (ICRANet Pe)



The massive galaxy cluster MACS J1149.5+2237 ($z=0.54$) where the multiply imaged supernova (SN) "Refsdal" was discovered (Kelly et al. 2015). The SN exploded in a background spiral galaxy (at $z=1.49$), which is lensed by the Frontiers Fields team; M. Postman (STScI) and the CLASH team; T. Treu (UCL) and the GLASS team; ESO VLT Spectroscopic data: C. Grillo (Unimi), P. Rosati (Unife) and the ZOOMING team

