

**ALL. B**

Decreto Rettore Università di Roma "La Sapienza" n. 1442/2019 del 7.05.2019

**RAFFAELLA SCHNEIDER**

**Curriculum Vitae**

Rome, 4/06/2019

**Part II - Education**

**Ph.D. in Physics** at the Physics Department, Sapienza University of Rome (8/02/2000)

Ph. D. thesis title: *"Stochastic backgrounds of gravitational waves from cosmological populations of astrophysical sources"* (Supervisor: Valeria Ferrari, Co-supervisor: Sabino Matarrese)

**Tesi di Laurea** at the Physics Department, Sapienza University of Rome (13/07/1995) with title *"Anisotropies of the Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation: an analytic approach to the problem of the large-scale structure"* (Supervisor: Francesco Melchiorri, Co-Supervisor: Andrej Doroshkevich). Graduated with mark: 110/110 cum laude.

Erasmus Grant Fellow at the Niels Bohr Institute, Copenhagen (1994-1995)

Under-graduate studies in Physics at the Physics Department, Sapienza University of Rome (1990-1995)

## **Part III - Appointments**

### **Academic long-term and permanent appointments**

**Associate Professor** at the Physics Department, Sapienza University of Rome (since 1/11/2016);  
**Permanent Research Position** at INAF/Osservatorio Astronomico di Roma (03/09/2010 - 31/10/2016)  
**Permanent Research Position** at INAF/Osservatorio Astrofisico di Arcetri (30/12/2005 - 02/09/2010)  
**Senior Excellence Grant** of the Centro Studi e Ricerche "Enrico Fermi" (2003-2005)  
**Postdoctoral Fellow** of the Osservatorio Astrofisico di Arcetri (2000-2002)  
**Ph.D.** student at the Physics Department, Sapienza University of Rome (1996-1999)

### **Career breaks**

I took two maternity leaves, one during my Ph.D. (1997) and one when I was a Post Doc (2003).

### **Academic short-term appointments**

#### **Visiting scientist**

Kavli Institute for Theoretical Physics, Santa Barbara (May - July 2016)  
Kavli Institute for Theoretical Physics, Santa Barbara (July - August 2013)  
Dark Cosmology Center, Copenhagen (July 2009)  
Dark Cosmology Center, Copenhagen (July 2008)  
Kavli Institute for Theoretical Physics, Santa Barbara (October - November 2004)

#### **Short-term visitor**

Institute for Astronomy, Cambridge (July 2019)  
Institute for Astronomy, Cambridge (July 2018)  
Institute d'Astrophysique Paris (March 2016)  
University of Zurich (November 2015)  
University of Texas, Austin (May 2010)  
National Astronomical Observatory of Japan, Mitaka (January 2009)  
Max Planck Institute for Astrophysics, (November 2008)  
Institute for Nuclear Physics, Seattle (July 2006)

### **Commissions of trust**

Expert reviewer for the European Research Council (ERC), Italian Ministry for Education, University and Research (MIUR), Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR), Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF), Israel Science Foundation, Comisión Nacional de Investigación (Chile), Cottrell College Science Awards (USA).

#### Commission for the final PhD defence:

CEA Saclay, France (2019), Department of Physics, University of Trieste (2017, 2018), Department of Physics, University of Rome 3 (2017), Institut d'Astrophysique de Paris (15/09/2016).

#### Referee of PhD thesis:

Maximilien Franco, CEA Saclay (2019)  
Lorenzo Gioannini, Università degli Studi di Trieste (2018)  
Chiara Mongardi, Università degli Studi di Trieste (2017)  
Adriana Postiglione, Università di Roma 3 (2017)

Federica Ricci, Università di Roma 3 (2017)  
Melanie Habouzit, l'Institute d'Astrophysique de Paris (2016)  
David Goz, Università degli Studi di Trieste (2015)

Peer reviewer for Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, The Astrophysical Journal, Astronomy & Astrophysics, Classical and Quantum Gravity, Reports on Progress in Physics, Reviews of Modern Physics (since 2000)

### **Institutional responsibilities**

Member of the Ph.D. board in Astronomy Astrophysics and Space Science, Sapienza University of Rome and Tor Vergata University (since the academic year 2017/2018)  
[https://phd.uniroma1.it/web/SCIENTIFIC-BOARD-ASTRONOMY-ASTROPHYSICS-AND-SPACE-SCIENCE\\_nB3486\\_EN.aspx](https://phd.uniroma1.it/web/SCIENTIFIC-BOARD-ASTRONOMY-ASTROPHYSICS-AND-SPACE-SCIENCE_nB3486_EN.aspx)

Member of the Amaldi Research Center Steering Committee (since 15/03/2018)  
<http://www.roma1.infn.it/amaldicenter/home.html>

Member of the Committee for General Seminars (since the academic year 2018/2019)  
<https://www.phys.uniroma1.it/fisica/en/node/5650>

Member of the proposal writing team (with G. Cavoto, P. Mataloni, F. Ricci, F. Sciarrino) for the call *Dipartimenti di Eccellenza - Anno 2017*  
<https://www.phys.uniroma1.it/fisica/en/node/10181>

Member of the Excellence Programmes Committee, Physics Department, Sapienza University of Rome (since the academic year 2016/2017)  
<https://www.phys.uniroma1.it/fisica/corsilauree/percorsi-di-eccellenza>

Organization and participation to the *ERC workshop per il Panel Physics and Engineering* (14 March 2017) and to the *ERC Open Labs* (15 March 2017) of the Physics Department within the ERC week *Celebrating Excellence in Research: 10 years of ERC in Sapienza*  
<https://www.uniroma1.it/en/pagina/sapienza-erc-week>

### **Participation to international science teams and other appointments**

#### **Science working groups**

Astrophysics working group for LISA (since 2018)  
<https://www.lisamission.org/articles/consortium/working-groups>

Gravitational Wave International Committee 3G Science Case Team (since 2017)  
<https://gwic.ligo.org/3Gsubcomm/>

Galaxy Evolution Team of SPICA - a space infrared telescope for cosmology and astrophysics (since 2016) <https://spica-mission.org/>

EUCLID - Primordial Universe working group (since 2016)  
<http://sci.esa.int/euclid/>

Epoch of Reionization Science Team dello Square Kilometer Array (SKA) (since 2014);  
<https://www.skatelescope.org/>

Astrophysical Software Laboratory Committee appointed by ASTRONET Board (2010);  
<http://www.astronet-eu.org/>

ESA Science Advisory Group for LISA: Laser Interferometer Space Antenna (2001-2003)

### **International science teams**

COST ACTION Gravitational waves, black holes and fundamental physics (since 2018)  
<https://gwverse.tecnico.ulisboa.pt/>

*“EUROPA - Early Universe: Research On Plasma Astrochemistry”* (2013-2015)  
<http://www.issibern.ch/teams/europa/EUROPA.html>

*“Molecules and dust at low metallicity”* (2009-2011)  
<http://www.issibern.ch/teams/modulo/>

Italy-Japan bilateral collaboration funded by the National Research Council (2002-2003)

European Research and Training Network *“The Physics of the Intergalactic Medium”* (acronimo IGM, codice: HPRN-CT-2000-00126) (2000-2004);

Task Group *“First Stars, UV background and Reionization”* of the EC-RTN *“The Physics of the Intergalactic Medium”* (2001);

Task Group *“Feedback”* of the EC-RTN *“The Physics of the Intergalactic Medium”* (2001);

### **Science white papers participation**

*Deeper, Wider, Sharper: Next-Generation Ground-based Gravitational-Wave Observations of Binary Black Holes* Kalogera, V. et al. Astro2020: Decadal Survey on Astronomy and Astrophysics, science white papers, no. 242; Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society, Vol. 51, Issue 3, 242 (2019)  
<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2019BAAS...51c.242K/abstract>

*Detecting the Birth of Supermassive Black Holes Formed from Heavy Seeds*, Pacucci, F. et al. Astro2020: Decadal Survey on Astronomy and Astrophysics, science white papers, no. 117; Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society, Vol. 51, Issue 3, 117 (2019)  
<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2019BAAS...51c.117P/abstract>

*Cosmic Dawn and Reionization: Astrophysics in the Final Frontier*, Cooray et al. Astro2020: Decadal Survey on Astronomy and Astrophysics, science white papers, no. 48; Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society, Vol. 51, Issue 3, 48 (2019)  
<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2019BAAS...51c.48C/abstract>

*Unveiling Cosmic Dawn: the synergetic role of space and ground-based telescopes*  
Cuby et al. Astro2020: Decadal Survey on Astronomy and Astrophysics, science white papers, no. 360; Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society, Vol. 51, Issue 3, 360 (2019)  
<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2019BAAS...51c.360C/abstract>

*Measuring the Metallicity of Low-Mass, Low-Metallicity Galaxies in the Early Universe and the Galactic Habitability* Burgarella et al. (2019) Astro2020: Decadal Survey on Astronomy and Astrophysics, science white papers, 213  
<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2019astro2020T.213B/abstract>

*Light from the Cosmic Frontier: Gamma-Ray Bursts* Amati, L. et al. (2013) White paper submitted to ESA as a contribution to the deliberations on the science themes for the L2 and L3 mission opportunities <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2013arXiv1306.5259A>

## **Editorial teams**

*"Understanding the Growth of the First Supermassive Black Holes"*, proceedings del 2015 EWASS Symposium, PASA, (2016);

*"Low Metallicity Star Formation: From the First Stars to Dwarf Galaxies"*, proceedings of the International Astronomical Union eds. L. K. Hunt, S. Madden, R. Schneider, IAU Symposium 255, (2008);

SIGRAV (Italian Society of General Relativity and Gravitational Physics) Bulletin, *Relativistic Astrophysics* (2008).

## **Organization of international conferences and workshops**

### **Co-organizer and co-chair of the scientific organizing committee**

*"The early growth of the first super-massive black holes"*, Sexten Center for Astrophysics (2018)  
<http://www.sexten-cfa.eu/event/the-early-growth-of-supermassive-black-holes/>

*"The Cold Universe"*, 3-months program funded and hosted by the Kavli Institute for Theoretical Physics (KITP) in Santa Barbara (15/04/2016 – 15/07/2016)  
<http://www.kitp.ucsb.edu/activities/dbdetails?acro=COLDUNIV16>

*"The formation of the first supermassive black holes"*, Special Symposium- EWASS 2015  
<http://eas.unige.ch/EWASS2015/session.jsp?id=S1>

*"Low-metallicity star formation: from the first stars to dwarf galaxies"*, IAU 255 Symposium, Rapallo (2008)  
<http://www.arcetri.astro.it/iaus255/>

*"HI Survival through Cosmic Times"*, Abbazia di Spineto, (2007)  
<http://www.arcetri.astro.it/hisur/>

### **Member of the scientific organizing committee**

*"First Stars VI Conference"*, University of Concepcion, Chile (2020)  
<http://www.astro.udec.cl/FirstStarsVI/>

*"Titans of the Early Universe - The Origin of the First Supermassive Black Holes"* (2018, Monash Prato Centre, Italy)  
<http://titans.tewoods-astro.com/>

*"FOE Fifty-One Erg 2017 Conference"* (2017)  
<http://www.science.oregonstate.edu/~lazzatid/FOE2017/>

*"First Stars V Conference"*, University of Heidelberg (2016)  
<http://www.lsw.uni-heidelberg.de/FirstStarsV/>

*"Molecules and dust as fuel to star formation"*  
KITP, Santa Barbara (USA)  
21/06/2017 - 24/06/2017  
<https://www.kitp.ucsb.edu/activities/colduniv-c16>

*"The formation of the first supermassive black holes"*, Special Symposium- EWASS 2015  
<http://eas.unige.ch/EWASS2015/session.jsp?id=S1>

*"Active Galactic Nuclei XI: Where Black Holes and Galaxies Meet"* ICTP Trieste (2014)  
<http://adlbitum.oats.inaf.it/meetings/AGN11-Sept2014/index.html>

*"The physics of first stars and galaxies"*, Higgs Center for Theoretical Physics, Edinburgh (2014)  
<https://higgs.ph.ed.ac.uk/workshops/physics-first-star-and-galaxy-formation>

*"The Life Cycle of Dust in the Universe: Observations, Theory, and Laboratory Experiments"*, Academia Sinica, Taipei (2013) [http://www.asiaa.sinica.edu.tw/~TAN/2013/2013\\_129.txt](http://www.asiaa.sinica.edu.tw/~TAN/2013/2013_129.txt)

*"The low-metallicity interstellar medium"*, Göttingen (2012)  
[http://www.usm.uni-muenchen.de/ISM-SPP/conferences/download/poster\\_lowmet.png](http://www.usm.uni-muenchen.de/ISM-SPP/conferences/download/poster_lowmet.png)

*"The First Stars and Galaxies: Challenges for the Next Decade"*, Austin, USA (2010)  
<http://www.as.utexas.edu/~fsgcon/>

*"Current Problems in Extragalactic Dust"*, Niels Bohr Institute, Copenhagen, Danimarca (2009)  
<https://indico.nbi.ku.dk/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=78>

*"Tours Symposium on Nuclear Physics and Astrophysics"*, Kobe, Giappone (2009)  
<http://www.phys.konan-u.ac.jp/tours2009/>

*"Low-metallicity star formation: from the first stars to dwarf galaxies"*, IAU 255 Symposium, Rapallo (2008)  
<http://www.arcetri.astro.it/iaus255/>

*"HI Survival through Cosmic Times"*, Abbazia di Spineto, Giugno 2007  
<http://www.arcetri.astro.it/hisur/>

**Member of the local organizing committee**

*"Low-metallicity star formation: from the first stars to dwarf galaxies"*, IAU 255 Symposium, Rapallo (2008)

*"HI Survival through Cosmic Times"*, Abbazia di Spineto, June 2007

*"Early Cosmic Structures and the End of the Dark Ages"*, International Elba Meeting (2002)

*"The Physics of the Intergalactic Medium"*, EC-RTN International Meeting, Gargonza (2002)

DAVID-Dark Ages Virtual Department annual meetings (2005 - 2015)

## Part IV - Teaching experience

### Academic teaching since 1/11/2016 (before this date my position was a full research position)

2018/2019: 52 hours for the undergraduated course in Stellar Astrophysics, University of Rome

2018/2019: 84 hours for the undergraduated course in Physics for Biology, University of Rome

2017/2018: 60 hours for the undergraduated course in Stellar Astrophysics, University of Rome

2017/2018: 84 hours for the undergraduated course in Physics for Biology, University of Rome

2017/2018: 8 hours for the undergraduated course in Physics for Pharmacy, University of Rome

2016/2017: 56 hours for the undergraduated course in Stellar Astrophysics, University of Rome

### Other teaching experience

2020: 4 hours for the international school "Multi-Messenger Astrophysics", Jan. 14 - 23, 2020 Asiago

2016: 2 hours lecture at the Awareness conference on "Hot topics in Astrophysics" Opticon/South Eastern European Countries (SREAC) meeting, Lake Ohrid, Sept. 26- 27, 2016

2016: 4 hours for the Ph.D. course in Astrophysics at Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa

2009: 4 hours for the undergraduate course The Universe after Recombination (Prof. A. Ferrara), Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa

2008: 6 hours for the undergraduate course in Cosmology (Prof. F. Pacini), University of Florence

### Supervision of Ph.D. students

Federica Sassano "*The formation and coalescence sites of gravitational wave events at cosmic dawn*" Amaldi Research Center Ph.D. fellowship, Ph.D. program in Astronomy Astrophysics and Space Science, Sapienza University of Rome and University of Tor Vergata (2018-2020)

Michele Ginolfi "*The gas content of high-z galaxies*" (2016-2018)

Ph.D. program in Astronomy Astrophysics and Space Science, Sapienza University of Rome and University of Tor Vergata;

Edwige Pezzulli, "*Origin, growth and fate of the first black holes*" (2015-2017)

Ph.D. program in Astronomy Astrophysics and Space Science, Sapienza University of Rome and University of Tor Vergata;

Mattia Mancini, "*The properties of the first galaxies*" (2015-2017)

Ph.D. program in Astronomy Astrophysics and Space Science, Sapienza University of Rome and University of Tor Vergata;

Matteo de Bressan, "*From the first stars to the Local Universe*" (2013-2015)

Ph.D. program in Astronomy Astrophysics and Space Science, Sapienza University of Rome and University of Tor Vergata;

Rosa Valiante, "*Dust formation and evolution at high redshift*" (2008-2010)

Ph.D. in Astronomy and Astrophysics of the University of Florence

### **Supervision of master students at Sapienza University of Rome<sup>1</sup>**

Alessandro Bonella, "*Supernovae as sources of interstellar dust: the impact of the reverse shock destruction*", to be discussed in October 2019

Marco Mirabelli, "*The origin of the HeII emission in high redshift galaxies*" (co-supervised with Laura Pentericci), to be discussed in September 2019

Alessandro Trinca, "*The low mass end of the black hole mass function at cosmic dawn*", to be discussed in September 2019

Giulia Cerini, "*The early growth of the first supermassive black holes: dynamical interactions and black hole mergers in the early Universe*", to be discussed in July 2019

Simone Conti, "*The CII luminosity of high-z galaxies*" (2018)

Sofia Romeo, "*The gravitational wave signatures of the first stars*" (2018)

Francesco Conte, "*The formation and coalescence rates of compact binary systems*" (2018)

Matteo Alparone, "*Gravitational wave signals from the Local Group*" (2016, internal supervisor V. Ferrari)

Michele Ginolfi, "*The interstellar medium of high-z galaxies*" (2015, internal supervisor A. Fontana)

Mattia Mancini, "*Simulazione delle proprietà osservative delle prime galassie*" (2014, internal supervisor A. Melchiorri)

Edwige Pezzulli, "*Coevolution of the first black holes and their host galaxies*" (2014, internal supervisor A. Melchiorri)

### **Co-supervision of master students at the University of Florence**

Stefania Salvadori, "*Genealogia cosmologica e fossili stellari della Galassia*" (2005, co-supervised with Andrea Ferrara)

Francesco Pinna, "*Formazione e distruzione della polvere nei getti di supernova*"  
Università degli studi di Firenze, (2006, co-supervised with Simone Bianchi)

### **Supervision of bachelor students at Sapienza University of Rome**

Carlotta Addeo, "*La natura delle prime stelle e il loro impatto sull'evoluzione cosmica*" (to be discussed in July 2019)

Giulia Illiano, "*Il processo di reionizzazione cosmica*" (to be discussed in July 2019)

Simone Saltari, "*Fenomenologia e sorgenti astrofisiche dei lampi di luce gamma*" (2018, co-supervised with L. Stella)

Lorenzo Napolitano, "*Archeologia stellare: una prospettiva locale sull'Universo antico*" (2018)

Sara Marcello, "*Archeologia stellare: una prospettiva locale sull'Universo antico*" (2018)

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<sup>1</sup> Before 1/11/2016 an internal supervisor was appointed for students who have worked under my supervision, as at that time I was still working for INAF.



Vania Vellucci, *"La ricerca dei primi buchi neri nelle galassie nane locali"* (2018)

Leandra Primicino, *"La funzione di massa iniziale delle stelle"* (2017)

Luca Consolini, *"Proprietà della polvere interstellare"* (2017)

Alessandro Trinca, *"La formazione dei primi buchi neri super-massicci"* (2017)

**Supervision of postdoctoral fellows**

Dr. Luca Graziani, Amaldi Research Center Fellow (2019-2021)

Dr. Stefania Marassi, INAF/Osservatorio Astronomico di Roma (2013-2016)

Dr. Luca Graziani, INAF/Osservatorio Astronomico di Roma (2013-2016)

Dr. Rosa Valiante, INAF/Osservatorio Astronomico di Roma (2011-2015, 2015-2018)

Dr. Antonella Maselli, INAF/Osservatorio Astrofisico di Arcetri (2008-2010)

## **Part V - Society memberships, Awards and Honors**

### **Society memberships**

EAS European Astronomical Society

IAU International Astronomical Union

SIGRAV Società Italiana per la Relatività Generale e la Fisica della Gravitazione

### **Awards**

Riconoscimento per l'eccellente insegnamento universitario, attributed to the top 5% of Professors from the Faculty of Science of Sapienza University of Rome (Vth edition, 13/12/2018)

ERC-Starting Grant for the project *FIRST: the first stars and galaxies* (2012-2017)

Abilitazione scientifica nazionale 2017, idoneità a professore di prima fascia nel settore 02/C1

Abilitazione scientifica nazionale 2012, idoneità a professore di seconda fascia nel settore 02/C1

Senior Excellence Grant, Centro "Enrico Fermi" (<http://www.centrofermi.it/>) (2003-2006).

### **Press releases**

*Chandra Deep Field South: Early Black Holes May Have Grown in Fits and Spurts* - Chandra-NASA press release (31/05/2017)

<http://chandra.harvard.edu/photo/2017/cdfs2/>

<https://erc.europa.eu/projects-figures/stories/early-black-holes-may-have-grown-fits-and-spurts> - European Research Council press release (31/05/2017)

*Così ingrassarono i buchi neri primordiali*- INAF press release (31/05/2017)

*The first black holes keep revealing secrets about our universe* - Horizon - The EU research and innovation magazine

<https://horizon-magazine.eu/article/first-black-holes-keep-revealing-secrets-about-our-universe-prof-raffaella-schneider.html>

*Ricerca: un'astronoma italiana è FIRST* - Media INAF (18/10/2012)

<https://www.media.inaf.it/2012/10/18/ricerca-un'astronoma-italiana-e-first/>

*2004 ISI Special Topic Site Interview for the third most cited paper on black holes*

*Astronomi italiani risolvono il mistero della polvere nell'universo primordiale* - INAF press release (30/09/2004)

*Sulle tracce delle prime stelle* - INAF press release (24/04/2003)

## **Part VI - Funding Information<sup>2</sup>**

### INAF/ASI GRANT TO SUPPORT THE ITALIAN PARTICIPATION TO PHASE A STUDY OF SPICA

Role: Research Unit Coordinator

Total Grant Amount: 400000 €

Project duration: 2018 – 2020

### SAPIENZA VISITING PROFESSOR GRANT CALL 2018

Role: Proponent

Total Grant Amount: 4500 €

### SAPIENZA SMALL PROJECT RESEARCH GRANT 2018

Role: Principal Investigator

Total Grant Amount: 3000 €

Project title: *The infrared view of the dusty Universe*

Project duration: 2018 – 2020

### SAPIENZA SMALL PROJECT RESEARCH GRANT 2017

Role: Principal Investigator

Total Grant Amount: 3800 €

Project title: *The gas and dust cycle in and out of galaxies*

Project duration: 2017 – 2019

### PRIN SKA/CTA INAF 2016

Role: co-Investigator

Total Grant Amount: 320000 €

Project title: *FORmation and Evolution of Cosmic STructures (FORECaST) with Future Radio Surveys*

Project duration: 2017 – 2019

### FUNDING FOR A Ph.D. GRANT - INAF 2015

Role: Proponent and scientific supervisor

Grant amount (approximate): 49864 €

Project title: *The gas and dust content of high-redshift galaxies*

Project duration: 2015 – 2017

### EUROPEAN RESEARCH COUNCIL STARTING GRANT 2012<sup>3</sup>

Role: Principal Investigator

Grant amount: 882807 €

Project title: *The First Stars and Galaxies*

Project number: 306476

Project duration: 1/10/2012 - 30/09/2017

### PRIN-MIUR 2010 2011

Role: co-Investigator

Total Grant Amount: 798700 €

Project title: *Chemical and dynamical evolution of the Milky Way and Local Group galaxies*

Project duration: 2013 – 2016

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<sup>2</sup> For National projects (PRIN and INAF/ASI), the grant amount refers to the total received by multiple institutions.

<sup>3</sup> The project was classified as a CONSOLIDATOR GRANT but in 2012 STARTING AND CONSOLIDATOR grants were still under a common call.

PRIN-INAF 2010

Role: Research Unit Coordinator

Total Grant Amount: 92500 €

Project title: *THE 1 BILLION YEAR OLD UNIVERSE: Probing Primordial Galaxies and the Intergalactic Medium at the Edge of Reionization*

Project duration: 2010 – 2012

PRIN-INAF 2009

Role: co-Investigator (before 2010) and National Research Coordinator (after 2010)

Total Grant Amount: 100000 €

Project title: *New light on the early Universe with sub-mm spectroscopy*

Project duration: 2009 – 2011

FUNDING FOR A Ph.D. GRANT - INAF 2009

Role: Proponent and scientific supervisor

Grant amount (approximate): 49864 €

Project title: *The origin of high-z dust*

Project duration: 2009 – 2011

PRIN-INAF 2008

Role: co-Investigator

Total Grant Amount (approximate): 46000 €

Project title: *Galaxies under a microscope: the cosmological evolution of mass accretion and metal enrichment from spatially-resolved elemental abundances and dynamics of high-redshift galaxies*

Project duration: 2008 – 2010

## Part VII – Summary of Scientific Achievements

### Early Achievement-Track-Record

141 publications (99 in peer-reviewed journals)  
2 publications in Nature (1 as first author and 1 as second author)  
34 publications as first author (18 in peer-reviewed journals)  
Since 2000:  
33 institute seminars and general colloquia  
84 talks given at international conference of astrophysics and relativistic astrophysics  
50 invited presentations  
8 invited reviews

### Bibliometric information

ISI web of knowledge database as of 3 June 2019 (<https://apps.webofknowledge.com>)

Total production:

123 Papers

99 Refereed papers

Citations (only refereed papers): 5006

Mean number of citations per article (only refereed papers): 50.57

h-index: 36

normalized h-index<sup>4</sup>: 1.44

Total impact factor<sup>5</sup>: 547.9

Mean impact factor per publication: 5.534

Production in the past 15 years (2004-2019):

111 Papers

88 Refereed papers

Citations 3994

Mean number of citations per article 45.39

h-index 34

Total impact factor: 477.89

Mean impact factor per publication: 5.430

SCOPUS database as of 3 June 2019 (<https://www.scopus.com/>)

Total production:

119 Papers

98 Refereed papers

Citations (only refereed papers): 4550

Mean number of citations per article (only refereed papers): 46.43

h-index 35

normalized h-index: 1.40

Production in the past 15 years (2004-2019):

108 Papers

87 Refereed papers

Citations (only refereed papers): 3574

Mean number of citations per article (only refereed papers): 41.1

h-index 34

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<sup>4</sup> h-index divided by academic seniority, taken as time span from graduation.

<sup>5</sup> Based on the IF reported by ISI\_JCR database (<https://apps.webofknowledge.com>).

## Major scientific achievements<sup>6</sup>

### **(1) Gravitational wave emission from astrophysical sources**

During my PhD, I have studied the stochastic backgrounds of gravitational waves from different populations of sources (rotating neutron stars, black holes, compact binary systems) and estimated their detectability for ongoing and planned interferometers. My work was the first one to extend this analysis to extragalactic sources exploiting data on the cosmic star formation rate coupled to single and binary stellar population synthesis models ([2] - [6]). As a result of my PhD achievements, I have been asked to be a member of the ESA science advisory group for the Laser Interferometer Space Antenna.

It is clear that these signals are interesting not only as sources of foreground for signals of primordial origin, but also because they contain information on the nature of stellar populations in high redshift galaxies and on the mechanisms of gravitational signal emission. For this reason, these studies have recently been resumed using new observational estimates of high redshift star formation rates and numerical simulations to quantify the contribution of different stellar populations (Pop III / Pop II), characterized by different initial mass functions ([32], [37]). Furthermore, new gravitational waveforms have been used to estimate the contribution of magnetars (neutron stars in rapid rotation with magnetic fields  $B > 10^{14} - 10^{16}$  Gauss), and of the inspiral, coalescence and ring-down of binary black hole systems to a background of gravitational waves of astrophysical origin ([40], [42]).

Following the detection of the first GW event, GW150914, we investigated the possibility of using stochastic backgrounds produced by coalescing binary black holes to constrain modified theories of gravity, showing that advanced-LIGO/VIRGO will be able to significantly improve current bounds obtained from observations of binary pulsars ([75]).

Finally, the range of black hole masses inferred from the gravitational wave emission associated to their merger in the first and second observing runs of the LIGO/VIRGO collaboration has made clear that at least a fraction of these systems (particularly the most massive, such as GW150914 and GW170729) must have formed in low metallicity environments. Given my experience in low-metallicity star formation and galaxy evolution at high redshift (see points 2 and 3 below), I proposed a novel theoretical model to characterize the formation and coalescence sites of compact binaries in a cosmological context ([87]). This is based on the coupling between a binary population synthesis model, similar to the one used in [5] and [42], with a high resolution cosmological simulation, capable of resolving the low-metallicity star forming regions where the progenitor stars of these massive black holes have formed ([62], [82]). This approach allows to characterize the formation and coalescence sites of different populations of compact binaries ([99]), and it naturally accounts for observed galaxy scaling relations (such as the mass-metallicity and fundamental plane of metallicity, [33], [46], [47]) showing that low-metallicity star forming systems are preferentially confined in low mass galaxies that form stars at low rates. It is important to stress that none of the previous estimates of compact binary formation and coalescence, including our pioneering ([2]-[6]) and more recent ([32], [40], [42]) works could account for these effects, being based on metallicity-corrected, redshift dependent cosmic star formation rates. This new approach has a large potential and I have joined the Gravitational Wave International Committee to contribute to third generation detectors science case, co-signing a dedicated science white paper for the Astro2020: Decadal Survey on Astronomy and Astrophysics.

### **(2) Star formation in the high redshift Universe and stellar archaeology**

In 2002, I have proposed a physical scenario for the transition from very massive Population III stars to Population II/I stars with masses comparable to those presently observed ([7]). Although part of this research started in 2001 with the work by Bromm et al. (2001, MNRAS, 328, 969), I and my collaborators were the first who emphasized the role of cooling by dust grains. The so-called critical metallicity scenario, presented in a paper on Nature ([9]), has been widely accepted by the scientific

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<sup>6</sup> Relevant scientific publications are referred to using their corresponding number in the Refereed publication list below.

community. Since then, I explored the observational consequences of the Pop III/II transition on cosmic scales, investigating this process through semi-analytical models and numerical studies ([19]-[23], [25], [26]).

By studying the collapse of protostellar clouds, we have shown that dust dominates the thermal evolution already at very low metallicity,  $Z_{\text{cr}} = 10^{-6} Z_{\text{sun}}$ , favoring the formation of low-mass stars ([17], [48]). This allowed me to make theoretical predictions to compare with observations of metal-poor stars of the halo of our Galaxy and its satellites, through the so-called stellar archaeology. The existence of a very metal-poor star in the Galactic halo, SDSS J1029 + 172927, discovered in 2012 by Caffau et al. (A&A, 542, A51) with a total metallicity of  $Z < 5 \cdot 10^{-5} Z_{\text{sun}}$ , is very difficult to explain without invoking dust-driven fragmentation in its (almost) primordial star forming parent gas cloud. The theoretical interpretation of "*the star that should not exist*" ([49], [52]) was key for the success of my ERC consolidator grant proposal on "*The first stars and galaxies*" that run from 2012 to 2017. Systematic studies of low-metallicity star forming regions have allowed me to explore the consequences of adopting different Population III star initial mass functions on low-metallicity stars in the Galactic halo and the origin of their carbon-enhancement ([58], [62], [77]), including that of the most iron-poor star ([56], [59]).

It is clear that understanding the efficiency of star formation in the early Universe and the nature of the stellar populations that inhabit the first galaxies are essential to identify the sources of cosmic reionization and the feedback that these galaxies have on the intergalactic medium at redshift that are currently inaccessible to observations ([19], [25], [26], [62]). Hence, our model predictions will be key to interpret observations obtained with future facilities, such as JWST, ELT, and SKA. In addition, knowledge of the stellar mass distribution as a function of metallicity has an important impact on the rate of supernova explosions and on the mass distribution of stellar remnants, and hence on potential sources of gravitational waves for LIGO/VIRGO interferometers.

### **(3) Dust sources: from the Local Universe to the high-redshift frontier of the observable Universe**

Observations in the mm and sub-mm bands obtained with ALMA and the interferometer at Plateau de Bure, have provided strong evidence for the presence of dust at very high redshift, as high as  $z = 8.38$ , when the Universe was only 600 Myr old. Dust continuum at these extreme redshifts has been detected in association with starbursts galaxies, quasar host galaxies, and - more recently - "normal" star forming galaxies, which form stars at rates of a few tens of solar masses per year. What are the sources capable of forming dust on such short time scales, such as those available at  $z > 6$ , when the Universe was less than 1 Gyr, is still a strongly debated topic. The importance of understanding the mechanisms of dust production in the early Universe is accentuated by the possibility that the properties of dust commonly used to interpret the observations of high redshift galaxies - normally calibrated on observations of nearby galaxies - may not be adequate.

Since 2004, I have been investigating the formation of dust in supernova ejecta, extending previous studies to the first pair-instability supernovae ([14]), to core-collapse supernovae with progenitor stars of different masses and metallicity ([24], [52]), explosion energies ([68]) and rotation rates ([98]). The model predictions have been confirmed by careful comparison with observations of local supernova remnants ([70]) and, in a paper published on Nature, have allowed to interpret the peculiar extinction curve inferred for a  $z = 6.2$  QSO ([16]). Systematic analyses of additional quasars extinction curves at  $z > 4$  have provided hints of a possible evolution of dust properties ([38]), while the interpretation of the emission properties of quasar hosts and of normal star forming galaxies at similar redshift seem to require additional dust formation channels ([41], [57], [64]).

In collaboration with experts on the late evolution of intermediate-mass stars, during my ERC project I have contributed to the development of the first grid of dust yields from Asymptotic Giant Branch stars

with varying mass and metallicity ([43], [44], [50], [51], [53], [80]) based of fully integrated stellar models. We have then compared model predictions with observations in the Magellanic Clouds ([54], [55], [60], [61]), in low-metallicity dwarf galaxies ([71]) and in the Milky Way ([90]). These new models have then been used to interpret the evolution of galaxy colours and their interstellar dust masses across the epoch of cosmic reionization ([76]) showing that the most massive stars are already dust-enriched even at redshifts as high as  $z = 8$ , in agreement with the observations. Thanks to these scientific achievements, I have been invited to participate to the Galaxy Evolution Team of SPICA (a space infrared telescope for cosmology and astrophysics, [88]), to three white papers on cosmic dawn, reionization and low metallicity galaxies submitted to the Astro2020: Decadal Survey on Astronomy and Astrophysics (Cooray et al. 2019, Cuby et al. 2019, Burgarella et al. 2019), and to several observational campaigns with ALMA, including a large program submitted to the last call (Cycle 7, April 2019) aimed at obtaining redshift, dust continuum, and kinematic properties for a large number of bright  $z = 7 - 9$  galaxies. Finally, the ability to predict how metals and dust are distributed within galaxies has important implications for the properties of star forming regions, particularly at low metallicity where massive stars are more likely to end their lives as massive black holes, comparable in mass to the most massive systems detected so far by the LIGO/VIRGO collaboration.

#### **(4) The origin of the first supermassive black holes**

The history of formation of supermassive black holes and their impact on their host galaxy remain two fundamental unsolved problems in the history of cosmic structure formation. Theoretical models are not yet capable of predicting a unique formation route for supermassive black holes at  $z > 6$  starting from initial black holes of much smaller mass, the so-called BH seeds. If they have masses  $< 10^4 M_{\text{sun}}$ , these must form at  $z \gg 10$  and continuously increase their masses by accreting at the Eddington limit. BH seeds of mass  $\sim 100 - 1000 M_{\text{sun}}$  may form at high redshift from the collapse of Population III stars ("light" seeds) or from run-away collisions of Population II stars formed in dense clusters at very low metallicity ("intermediate-mass" seeds); an alternative scenario envisages the formation of "heavy" mass seeds  $\sim 10^5 M_{\text{sun}}$  from the direct collapse of protostellar clouds in the first galaxies, provided that they have virial temperatures  $> 10^4$  K (to activate the Ly $\alpha$  emission cooling channel) and that their physical conditions allow to suppress the formation of H<sub>2</sub> and fragmentation into stars. Semi-analytical studies of the evolution of proto-stellar clouds in these environments have shown that - even in this case - a small concentration of metals and dust produced by first-generation stars can induce fragmentation and prevent direct collapse and consequent formation of heavy seeds ([28]). Starting from 2011, I and my collaborators have proposed a new approach to study the formation of the first super-massive black holes, based on a semi-analytical model for the joint growth of nuclear BH and the host galaxy in a cosmological scenario for hierarchical evolution of structures ([41], [45], [57]). This model allowed us to explore the growth of BH ab initio, by statistically studying the relative importance of heavy and light seeds ([72]), the consequent impact of nuclear BH on the host galaxy and their observational signatures for future telescopes, such as JWST and Athena ([91], [92]). The theoretical predictions were compared with quasar samples at  $5 < z < 7$  ([57]) and with partially resolved observations of the outflow induced by the deposition of energy released by the growth of the black hole ([45], [73]). By combining the results of the semi-analytical model with a radiative transport code, we conducted one of the few studies in the literature examining the relative contribution of central black hole and stars to dust heating in the host galaxy, demonstrating quantitatively that the brightness of the quasars in the far IR is very sensitive to the evolutionary stage of the host black hole-galaxy system ([63], [97]).

Finally, we have investigate the possibility of super-Eddington growth of light seeds ([73], [86]), providing an explanation for the lack of X-ray observations of accreting black holes at  $z > 6$  as due to the intermittent nature of their accretion process ([79], this paper has led to a NASA/Chandra press release). Because of our theoretical work, I and my collaborators have been involved in a number of observational campaigns, aimed at understanding the feedback of the nuclear black hole on the host



galaxy ([65], [74], [78]) and on the connection between black hole growth at high redshift and the surrounding gas-rich environment ([81], [84], [85], [93]).

Understanding the mass distribution of black hole seeds at very high redshift, their formation redshift, and their pairing through galaxy mergers, are key to make sensible predictions for third-generation gravitational wave experiments, such as the Einstein Telescope and the space-based LISA mission. For this reason, I and my collaborators have been invited to join the Astrophysics working group for LISA and the Gravitational Wave International Committee 3G Science Case Team.

## Scientific publications

### International Peer-Reviews Publications

[99] *Evolution of dwarf galaxies hosting GW150914-like events*

Marassi, S.; Graziani, L.; Ginolfi, M.; **Schneider, R.**; Mapelli, M.; Spera, M.; Alparone, M. MNRAS, 484, 3219 (2019)

[98] *Supernova dust yields: the role of metallicity, rotation, and fallback*

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Ginolfi, M.; Schneider, R.; Valiante, R.; Pezzulli, E.; Graziani, L.; Fujimoto, S.; Maiolino, R. MNRAS, 483, 1256 (2019)

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[95] *Condition for low-mass star formation in shock-compressed metal-poor clouds*

Nakauchi, Daisuke; Omukai, Kazuyuki; **Schneider, Raffaella** MNRAS, 480, 1043 (2018)

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**Schneider, Raffaella**; Graziani, Luca; Marassi, Stefania; Spera, Mario; Mapelli, Michela; Alparone, Matteo; de Bannassuti, Matteo, MNRAS Letters, 471, L105 (2017)

[86] *The sustainable growth of the first black holes*

Pezzulli, Edwige; Volonteri, Marta; **Schneider, Raffaella**; Valiante, Rosa, MNRAS, 471, 589 (2017)

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**Institute seminars and general colloquia (since 2000)**

33. *Dust in the early Universe*

Institute of Astronomy, Cambridge, July 2018

32. *Dusty galaxies in the young Universe*

Kapteyn Institute, University of Groningen, October 2017

31. *Reconstructing the cosmic dawn*

Institut d'Astrophysique de Paris, March 2016

30. *Cosmic dust: sources and evolution*

Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa, February 2016

29. *Growing the first super-massive black holes: head start or super-Eddington accretion?*

University of Zurich, November 2015

28. *The first stars and galaxies*

Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, May 2015

27. *The first stars and galaxies*

Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Firenze, May 2015

26. *The first stars and galaxies*

INAF/Osservatorio Astrofisico di Arcetri, January 2015

25. *The first stars and galaxies*

Institute of Astronomy, Cambridge, November 2014

24. *Dust formation in the first supernovae*

Osservatorio Astrofisico di Trieste, November 2014

23. *The growth of the first quasars: constraints from the host galaxies*

KITP, Santa Barbara, July 2013

22. *The first stars and galaxies*

Heidelberg Joint Astronomical Colloquium, June 2013

21. *The first stars and galaxies*

Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma 3, Roma, May 2013

20. *Dust in the Early Universe*

Tinsley Colloquium, University of Texas at Austin, January 2011

19. *Dust in the Early Universe*

INAF/Osservatorio Astronomico di Roma, October 2010

18. *The formation of the first low-mass stars*

NAOJ, Mitaka, January 2010

*17. Beyond the frontiers of the observable Universe*  
INAF/Osservatorio Astrofisico di Arcetri, May 2009

*16. Dust in the Early Universe*  
Heidelberg Joint Astronomical Colloquium, April 2009

*15. Cosmic pollution: metals and dust from the first stars*  
INAF/Osservatorio Astronomico di Merate, March 2009

*14. Star formation at the Cosmic Dawn*  
Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, March 2009

*13. Cosmic pollution: metals and dust from the first stars*  
ESO Joint Colloquium, November 2008

*12. The transition from Pop III to Pop II stars*  
DARK Cosmology Center, July 2008

*11. Chemical feedback and the Pop III to Pop II transition*  
DARK Cosmology Center, July 2007

*10. The Cosmic Dawn: from first stars to the observable Universe*  
EGO – European Gravitational Observatory, March 2006

*9. Star formation with the first dust*  
Institute for Nuclear Physics, Seattle, July 2006

*8. The Cosmic Dawn: from first stars to the observable Universe*  
INAF/Osservatorio Astronomico di Brera, March 2005

*7. The critical metallicity for cosmic star formation*  
Kavli Institute for Theoretical Physics, Santa Barbara, November 2004

*6. The cosmic dawn*  
Centro studi e ricerche “Enrico Fermi” Roma, March 2004

*5. L'alba cosmica: dalle prime stelle all'Universo osservato*  
Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, February 2004

*4. First stars, black holes and metals: facing the cosmic dawn*  
SISSA, Trieste, March 2003

*3. First stars and early galaxy formation*  
Centro studi e ricerche “Enrico Fermi” Roma, March 2003

*2. Stochastic backgrounds of gravitational waves from astrophysical sources*  
Dipartimento di Fisica dell'Università degli Studi di Milano, March 2001

*1. Stochastic backgrounds of gravitational waves from astrophysical sources*  
Dipartimento di Fisica dell'Università degli Studi di Padova, January 2001

## Talks given at international conference (since 2000)

### Summary/discussion talks

*Discussion leader*

**Euclid and beyond: the many faces of modern cosmology**

February 11-14, 2019, Rome

### Review talks

8. *"Dust in high redshift galaxies"*

**Hendrik van de Hulst Centennial Symposium**

**The interstellar medium of galaxies: status and future perspectives**

November 5-9 2018, Leiden

7. *"Dust in the early Universe"*

**Cosmic Dust: origin, applications & implications**

June 11-15 2018, University of Copenhagen

6. *"The formation and evolution of high-redshift dust"*

**EWASS 2017 European Week of Astronomy and Space Science**

June 26–30 2017, Prague

5. *"Second generation stars"*

**First Stars V**

August 1-5 2016 Heidelberg

4. *"The first low-mass stars"*

**First stars, galaxies and black holes: now and then**

June 15-19 2015, Gröningen, The Netherlands

3. *"Low-metallicity star formation"*

**First Stars IV**

May 23-27 2011 Kyoto, Japan

2. *"The PopIII/II transition"*

**The First Stars and Galaxies: Challenges for the Next Decade**

March 8-11, 2010 Austin, Texas

1. *"Stochastic backgrounds of GWs from extragalactic sources"*

**14<sup>th</sup> Gravitational Wave Data Analysis Workshop**

January 26-29, 2010 Rome, Italy

### Invited talks

50. *"Population III stars and gravitational waves"*

**Black Holes and Neutron Stars with Gravitational Waves**

The Yukawa International Seminar 2019,

October 7-11 2019 Kyoto University

49. *"The early growth of the first supermassive black holes"*

**Extremely big eyes on the early universe**, Accademia de Lincei, from the

September 9-13 2019, Accademia dei Lincei Roma

48. *"To grow or not to grow: constraints on early black hole formation"*

**Supermassive Black Holes: Environment and Evolution**

June 19-22 2019, Corfù

47. *"Astrophysical sources of gravitational waves: stochastic backgrounds, compact binaries, and massive black hole mergers"*

**On the crest of a wave: a four-decade long scientific journey in honor of Valeria Ferrari**

February 22 2019 Sapienza University of Rome

46. *"The dust content and colours of high redshift galaxies"*

**The growth of galaxies in the early Universe V**

January 21-24 2019, Sesto Val Pusteria

45. *"The prodigious history of the first SMBHs and their host galaxies: Gargantua and Pantagruel at cosmic dawn"*

**The beauty and the beast**, 13th meeting on Active Galactic Nuclei

October 9-12 2018, Milano

44. *"Titans in the early Universe: the early growth of the first quasars"*

**Birth, Life and Fate of massive galaxies and their central beating hearths**

September 3-7 2018, Favignana

43. *"The formation and coalescence sites of the first gravitational wave events"*

**Current problems in theoretical physics XXIV edition**

March 20-24 2018 Vietri sul Mare

42. *"The rise of the first SMBHs from BH seeds: light or heavy?"*

**Titans of the early Universe: the origin of the first supermassive black holes**

November 20-24 2017 Monash University Prato Center

41. *"Formation and coalescence sites of the first GW events"*

**New frontiers in gravitational-wave astrophysics**

June 19-22 2017, Sapienza Università di Roma

40. *"Bridging the near and the far: constraints on first star formation from stellar archaeology"*

**Francesco's Legacy: star formation in space and time**

June 5-9 2017, Istituto degli Innocenti, Firenze

39. *"Reconstructing the cosmic dawn"*

**Awareness conference on "Hot topics in Astrophysics"**

**Opticon/South Eastern European Countries (SREAC) meeting**

Sept. 26-27, 2016, Lake Ohrid

38. *"First stars and dust"*

**Molecules and dust as fuel to star formation**

June 21-24 2016, KITP, Santa Barbara

37. *"Dust and metal enrichment in the first galaxies"*

**The Metal Enrichment of Diffuse Gas in the Universe**

July 27-31 2015, Sexten Center for Astrophysics

36. *"First stars and their local relics"*

**Chemical and dynamical evolution of the Milky Way and Local Group galaxies**

January 19 -24 2015, Sexten Center for Astrophysics

35. *"The first stars and galaxies"*

**From Inflation to Galaxies: a workshop in honor of Sabino Matarrese**

August 31-September 3 2015, Castiglioncello

34. *"The first stars and galaxies"*

**Galaxy Evolution and Environment – GEE 4**

November 30 - December 2 2015 Osservatorio Astronomico di Capodimonte

33. *"Dust in the early universe and the contribution of AGB stars"*

**Why galaxies care about AGB stars III**

July 28–1 August 2014, Vienna

32. *"The evolution of the first quasars"*

**The first billion years of galaxies and black holes**

June 30–4 July 2014, Sexten Center for Astrophysics

31. *"Stelle e Galassie Primordiali"*

**Strutture cosmiche: dal sistema solare ai confini dell'Universo**

**58esimo congresso della Società Astronomica Italiana SAIT**

May 13-16 2014, Milano

30. *"The first stars and galaxies"*

**L'Astronomia Italiana verso Horizon 2020**

**57esimo congresso della Società Astronomica Italiana SAIT**

May 7-10 2013, Bologna

29. *"from the first stars to the Local Universe: stellar archaeology shed light on the first supernovae"*

**FOE: fifty one erg**

May 13-17 2013, Raleigh

28. *"The pathway to the first quasars: constraints from the host galaxies"*

**Italian Israeli Conference on High-Energy Astrophysics**

October 13-14 2013, Akko

27. *"Metals and dust: from molecular clouds to quasar host galaxies"*

**Metals in Tuscany 2012**

June 17-22 2012, Abbazia di Spineto

26. *"The IMF of the first stars and galaxies"*

**National Reionization Workshop**

April 11-12 2012, Milano

25. *"Probing the formation of the first low-mass stars with stellar archaeology"*

**The Low-metallicity ISM: Chemistry, Turbulence, and Magnetic Fields**

October 8-12 2012, Göttingen

24. *"The important role of dust for the formation of the first low-mass stars"*

**Data and Models for the Chemistry of the Early Universe**

February 6-7 2012, Villa Il Gioiello, Firenze

23. *"Chemical evolution of the first molecular clouds and the stellar initial mass function"*

**Theoretical and computational Astrochemistry**

30 Agosto – 1 September 2012, Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa



22. *"From the first stars to the Local Universe: the role of dust as probed by stellar archaeology"*  
**Dust in core-collapse SNe near and far: understanding its formation and evolution**  
5 -8 November 2012, Monte Verità, Ascona

21. *"From the first black holes to the first quasars"*  
**AGN 10: dall'orizzonte degli eventi all'orizzonte cosmologico**  
10-13 September 2012, Università di Roma 3, Roma

20. *"From dust to galaxies: testing the evolution of the stellar IMF"*  
**The First Galaxies**  
26 June- 1 July 2011, Ringberg Castle

19. *"The nature of dust at high redshift"*  
**GRBs as probes: from the progenitor's environment to the high redshift Universe**  
May 16-20, 2011, Como, Italy

18. *"Stochastic backgrounds of GWs from extragalactic populations"*  
**XIX SIGRAV Conference on General Relativity and Gravitational Physics**  
September 17–October 1, 2010 Scuola Normale di Pisa, Italy

17. *"The role of dust and the CMB in high-redshift star formation"*  
**Tours Symposium on Nuclear Physics and Astrophysics VII**  
November 16 – 20, 2010 Kobe Japan

16. *"High-redshift dust"*  
**Current problems in extragalactic dust**  
June 29–July 3 2009 Niels Bohr Institute, Copenhagen Denmark

15. *"The transition from Pop III to Pop II stars"*  
**The Fifth Harvard Smithsonian Conference on Theoretical Astrophysics "21cm Cosmology"**  
May 12-15 2008 Boston, USA

14. *"Catching chemical feedback in action"*  
**The first stars and gamma-ray bursts**  
April 16–20 2007 Niels Bohr Institute, Copenhagen Denmark

13. *"The role of chemical feedback in high-z star formation"*  
**First Stars III**  
July 16-20 2007 Santa Fe, USA

12. *"Star formation with the first dust"*  
**The First Stars and Evolution of the Early Universe**  
July 3-7 2006 Seattle, USA

11. *"Chemical feedback and the stellar IMF"*  
**From the first stars to local galaxies**  
July 10-14 2006 Lyon, France

10. *"From CMB observations to high redshift star formation"*  
**Francesco Melchiorri Memorial Conference**  
April 12-14 2006, Rome, Italy

9. *"Constraining the epoch of very massive star formation"*  
**First Light and Reionization**

May 19-21 2005 Center for Cosmology, Irvine, USA

8. *"A Pop III/II transition?"*

**Open questions in Cosmology: the first billion years**

August 22-24, 2005 Garching, Germany

7. *"The critical metallicity for cosmic star formation"*

**Galaxy-Intergalactic Medium Interactions**

October 25-29 2004, Kavli Institute, Santa Barbara (USA)

6. *"Gravitational Waves from the Cosmic Dawn"*

**XVI SIGRAV Conference on General Relativity and Gravitational Physics**

September 13-16 2004, Vietri sul Mare, Italy

5. *"The critical metallicity for cosmic star formation"*

**Detecting the first stars and AGN**

AAS Meeting June 1 2004, Denver, Colorado (USA)

4. *"The Cosmic Dawn: from first stars to the the observable universe"*

**XLVIII Congresso Nazionale della SAI "I colori dell Universo"**

April 19 - 23 2004, Milano (Italy)

3. *"Signatures from the high redshift Universe"*

**VESF Virgo EGO scientific forum**

December 9-10 2004 Cascina, Italy

2. *"The critical metallicity"*

**Early Cosmic Structures and the End of the Dark Ages**

June 4-7 2002 Marciana Marina, Italy

1. *"Stochastic backgrounds at LISA frequencies"*

**NASA/ESA III LISA Symposium**

July 11-14 2000, Potsdam, Germany

### **Contributed talks**

26. *The first black hole seeds: sustainable growth or failed development?*

**The early growth of the first super-massive black holes**

July 2-7 2018 Sexten Center for Astrophysics

25. *The formation and coalescence sites of the first gravitational wave events*

**CNOC X - X Congresso Nazionale Oggetti Compatti**

December 12-15 2017, Padova

24. *The multiwavelength view of the gravitational wave Universe*

**EWASS 2017 European Week of Astronomy and Space Science**

June 26-30 2017, Prague

23. *Unraveling the first billion years*

**EWASS 2017 European Week of Astronomy and Space Science**

June 26-30 2017, Prague

22. **Italian SPICA workshop**

Settembre 4-5 2016, Osservatorio Astronomico di Roma

**21. Multiple Faces of Interstellar Dust**

September 13-16 2016, ISM – SPP Workshop, Garching

**20. South by High Redshift Meeting**

March 31 – April 3 2015, Austin

**19. Europa: Early Universe Research on Plasma Astrochemistry – ISSI meeting**

March 2015, Bern

**18. Metals and dust at low metallicity – ISSI meeting II**

January 2012, Bern

**17. Metals and dust at low metallicity – ISSI meeting I**

December 2010, Bern

**16. RTN meeting “The Physics of the Integalactic Medium”**

August 28 – September 1 2005 Kloster Seeon, Germany

**15. RTN meeting “The Physics of the Integalactic Medium”**

September 12 – 16 2004 Leiden, The Netherlands

**14. Reionizing the Universe**

June 27 – July 1 2005 Groningen, The Netherlands

**13. Centro Enrico Fermi – annual meeting**

April 14 2004 Roma, Italy

**12. Centro Enrico Fermi – annual meeting**

March 25 2003 Roma, Italy

**11. Gravitational Waves: A Challenge to Theoretical Physics**

June 5 -9 2000 ICTP Trieste, Italy

**10. Incontri Nazionali di Fisica Teorica, *Le onde gravitazionali*,**

March 2003, Vietri sul Mare, Salerno

**9. Italy-Japan bilateral collaboration**

**Formation of the First Generation of Galaxies and Cosmological Implications (II)**

December 2003 Niigata University, Niigata, Japan

**8. Italy-Japan bilateral collaboration**

**Formation of the First Generation of Galaxies and Cosmological Implications (I)**

December 2002 Osservatorio Astrofisico di Arcetri, Firenze, Italy

**7. XXI Texas Symposium on Relativistic Astrophysics**

December 2002, Firenze, Italy

**6. VII Congresso della Società Italiana di Cosmologia**

Osservatorio di Monteporzio, Roma, Italy

**5. RTN meeting “The Physics of the Integalactic Medium”**

September 12 – 16 2002 Castello di Gargonza, Italy

#### **4. RTN meeting “The Physics of the Intergalactic Medium”**

October 4 – 7 2001 Eibsee, Germany

#### **3. EC-RTN *The Physics of the Intergalactic Medium***

**Task group meeting on *First Stars, UV background and Reionization***

July 2001 Firenze, Italy,

#### **2. EC-RTN *The Physics of the Intergalactic Medium***

**Task group meeting on *Feedback***

June 2001 Durham, UK

#### **1. EC-RTN *The Physics of the Intergalactic Medium***

**General Meeting,**

September 2000 Durham, UK

#### **Participation to numerical and observational proposals**

*“Circumgalactic molecular medium fuels the growth of massive galaxies in the densest regions of the Universe”*

Michele Ginolfi; Roberto Maiolino; Tohru Nagao; Stefano Carniani; Alessandro Marconi; Filippo Mannucci; Giovanni Cresci; Andrea Pallottini; Francesco Belfiore; Paola Santini; Raffaella Schneider; Avishai Dekel; Seiji Fujimoto, ALMA Cycle 7 Proposal (2019)

*“ALMA & MUSE synergy to explore the impact of AGN-feedback on the circumgalactic gas”*

Michele Ginolfi, Roberto Maiolino; Stefano Carniani; Raffaella Schneider; Manuela Bischetti, ALMA Cycle 7 Proposal (2019)

*“Circumgalactic molecular gas fuels the growth of massive galaxies in protoclusters”*

M. Ginolfi, R. Maiolino, R. Schneider, proposal for the IRAM/NOEMA interferometer (2018)

*“A look around the Hot-DOGs: MUSE follow-up of three hyper-luminous, dust-obscured, outflowing QSOs at  $z > 3$ ”*

M. Ginolfi, R. Maiolino, E. Piconcelli, F. Arrigoni-Battaia, S. Carniani, S. Cantalupo, R. Schneider, L. Zappacosta, ESO call for proposal for period 102A (2018);

*“Measure of BH mass and feedback in local obscured AGN”*

F. Ricci, F. La Franca, E. Sani, E. Treister, M. Brusa, A. Bongiorno, E. Piconcelli, C. Vignali, S. Bianchi, F. Onori, F. Duras, R. Schneider, ESO call for proposal for period 102A (2018);

*“The role of fast outflows in quenching star formation from deep ALMA observations”* S. Carniani, B. Balmaverde, M. Brusa, M. Cano Diaz, C. Ciccone, G. Cresci, A. Ferrara, C. Feruglio, F. Fiore, A. Flütsch, S. Gallerani, R. Maiolino, V. Mainieri, F. Mannucci, A. Marconi, T. Nagao, H. Netzer, E. Piconcelli, E. Sani, R. Schneider, O. Shemmer, L. Testi, ALMA Cycle 5 Proposal (2017);

*“Molecular gas reservoirs in hyper-luminous QSOs at the Cosmic Noon”*

Manuela Bischetti, Fabrizio Fiore; Federica Duras; Angela Bongiorno; Enrico Piconcelli; Chiara Feruglio; Raffaella Schneider; Miguel Ángel Perez-Torres; Gabriele Bruni, ALMA Cycle 5 Proposal (2017)

*A puzzling outflow in a QSO at  $z=2.4$*

Stefano Carniani; Hagai Netzer; Ohad Shemmer; Giovanni Cresci; Filippo Mannucci; Tohru Nagao; Fabrizio Fiore; Leonardo Testi; Mariana Cano Diaz; Roberto Maiolino; Claudia Ciccone; Marcella Brusa; Vincenzo Mainieri; Simona Gallerani; Andrea Ferrara; Chiara Feruglio; Barbara

Balmaverde; Enrico Piconcelli; Eleonora Sani; Alessandro Marconi; Andrin Flütsch, ALMA Cycle 5 Proposal (2017)

*"High Performance release of the GAMESH pipeline"* L. Graziani, R. Schneider, M. de Bressan, S. Salvadori, PRACE Preparatory Access – 16th cut-off evaluation grant, Resource Awarded: 200000 GPU core hours on CURIE FN@ GENCI @ CEA, France; 200.000 GPU core hours on CURIE TN @ GENCI @CEA, France (2014);

*"The chemical properties of the first galaxies"* L. Graziani, R. Schneider, K. Dolag IS CRA/CINECA project, Resource awarded: EURORA/PLX Clusters Budget (standard hours): 50000 hours; Galileo Host Budget: 25000 hours (2014-2015);

*"High resolution- Milky Way type Galaxy formation simulation with GCD+"* R. Schneider, L. Graziani, M. de Bressan, D. Kawata IS CRA/CINECA project, Resource awarded: EURORA/PLX Clusters Budget (standard hours): 100000 hours; Galileo Host Budget: 48308 hours (2014-2015);

*"Gas and dust in the most luminous Lyman-alpha emitter at the epoch of re-ionisation: PopIII?"* D. Sobral, D. Schaerer, F. Boone, A. Ferrara, L. Vallini, J. Matthee, B. Mobasher, H. Rottgering, R. Schneider, B. Darvish, ALMA Cycle 3 Proposal (2015);

*"Exploring the Earliest Epoch of the Massive Dust Production"*, M. Ouchi, M. Ishigaki, R. Ellis, R. Schneider, K. Kohno; K. Nakanishi, H. Hirashita, S. Fujimoto, Y. Kurono, M. Mancini, Y. Harikane, Y. Ono, T. Shibuya, ALMA Cycle 3 Proposal (2015);

*"Catching feedback in action: kinematical maps of galactic-scale outflows in luminous quasars"*, A. Marconi, D. Axon, M. Cano Diaz, G. Cresci, A. Gnerucci, R. Maiolino, F. Mannucci, T. Nagao, H. Netzer, G. Risaliti, M. Salvati, R. Schneider, O. Shemmer, M. Sirigu, ESO SINFONI proposal, 30 hours, observing period 86A (2010)

*"A new source of cosmic dust"*, R. Maiolino, E. Oliva, S. Bianchi, R. Schneider, F. Mannucci, A. Ferrara, M. Pedani, TNG (Telescopio Nazionale Galileo) proposal, accepted for observing period AOT10 (August 2004 – January 2005), 7.5 nights

*"The extreme gas and dust properties of the most distant quasars"*, R. Maiolino, E. Oliva, F. Mannucci, A. Marconi, A. Ferrara, R. Schneider, S. Bianchi, ESO-proposal, accepted for observing period 74 (October 2004-March 2005), 44 hours at VLT+8 hours at NTT

## **Part VIII - Public engagement and outreach**

### **Publications**

"*Apri gli Occhi Al Cielo*", E. Pezzulli, M. Orofino, R. Schneider, R. Valiante, S. Gallerani, T. Sbarrato, Mondadori Edizioni, in press

Collaboration with "*Il giornale dell'Astronomia*", journal of the SAIT (Italian Astronomical Society) for the column "*A come AstronomA*" (2011-2012) and with the astronomical dissemination newspaper "*L'Astronomia*" (2003-2004).

### **Promoting Gender balance and diversity in science**

Co-proposer and coordinator of the observatory on *Gender and diversity in Physics at Sapienza (GIPSI)* <https://sites.google.com/uniroma1.it/gender-and-diversity-physics/home>

Chair of the organizing committee of the International Day of Women and Girls in Science (11 February 2019) at the Physics Department of Sapienza University of Rome  
<https://sites.google.com/uniroma1.it/fisica-le-donne-e-la-ricerca/home>

Public talks celebrating women achievements in Astronomy for the international women's day (2012, 2014, 2016, 2019)

Participation to the public initiative "*Dialoghi sulla costituzione, Articolo 9*" promoted by Laterza (21 May 2018, Florence)

Participation to the "She is an Astronomer" program on the occasion of the international year of astronomy (2009), coordinating the statistical analysis project "In the skies of statistics" (<http://sheastro.arcetri.astro.it/>)

### **Public and educational activities (2010-2019)**

I contributed to the organization of the GWDAY 2018 and GWDAY 2019 organized by the Amaldi Research Center at the Department of Physics of Sapienza University of Rome. I have co-organized and contributed to the *ERC Open Labs* (15 March 2017) of the Physics Department within the ERC week *Celebrating Excellence in Research: 10 years of ERC in Sapienza*.

I was involved in the educational initiatives of the Astronomical Observatory of Rome, including the *Cosmoscuola* (July 2014, April 2015), participation to the *European Researchers' Night* (Editions 2013 and 2014). As a member of the *Science and Society Observatory* promoted by the II municipality of Rome, I participated to the science festival "*Scienza 3*" with initiatives in primary schools (from 2011 to 2014).

### **Public and educational activities (2001-2010)**

As a member of the Astronomical Association Amici di Arcetri (since 2009), I was involved in educational initiatives of the Arcetri Astrophysical Observatory (2001-2010), including guided tours, astronomical exhibitions, participation to festivals and events, public conferences organized at the Planetarium of Florence and conferences in high schools within the "*Pianeta Galileo*" program funded by the Tuscany Region (2005-2010).

## Part IX- Selected Publications<sup>7</sup>

### (1) *Stellar sources of dust in the high-redshift Universe*

R. Valiante, **R. Schneider**, S. Bianchi, A. C. Andersen, MNRAS, 397, 1661 (2009)

DOI: 10.1111/j.1365-2966.2009.15076.x

Citations: 150

Journal IF: 5.103

### (2) *Gravitational wave backgrounds and the cosmic transition from Population III to Population II stars*

S. Marassi, **R. Schneider**, V. Ferrari, MNRAS, 398, 293 (2009)

DOI: 10.1111/j.1365-2966.2009.15120.x

Citations: 26

Journal IF: 5.103

### (3) *LSD: Lyman-break galaxies Stellar populations and Dynamics - I. Mass, metallicity and gas at $z \sim 3.1$*

F. Mannucci, G. Cresci, R. Maiolino, A. Marconi, G. Pastorini, L. Pozzetti, A. Gnerucci, G. Risaliti, R. **Schneider**, M. Lehnert, M. Salvati, MNRAS, 398, 1915 (2009)

DOI: 10.1111/j.1365-2966.2009.15185.x

Citations: 237

Journal IF: 5.103

### (4) *Metals, dust and the cosmic microwave background: fragmentation of high-redshift star-forming clouds*

**R. Schneider** & K. Omukai, MNRAS, 402, 429 (2010)

DOI: 10.1111/j.1365-2966.2009.15891.x

Citations: 58

Journal IF: 4.888

### (5) *The origin of dust in high-z QSOs: the case of SDSS J1148*

R. Valiante, **R. Schneider**, S. Salvadori, S. Bianchi, MNRAS, 416, 1916 (2011)

DOI: 10.1111/j.1365-2966.2011.19168.x

Citations: 107

Journal IF: 4.900

### (6) *Imprint of the merger and ring-down on the gravitational wave background from black hole binaries coalescence*

Marassi, S.; **Schneider, R.**; Corvino, G.; Ferrari, V.; Portegies Zwart, S. Physical Review D, 84, 124037 (2011)

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevD.84.124037

Citations: 33

Journal IF: 4.558

### (7) *The first low-mass stars: critical metallicity or dust-to-gas ratio?*

**Schneider, Raffaella**; Omukai, Kazuyuki; Bianchi, Simone; Valiante, Rosa, MNRAS, 419, 1566 (2012)

DOI: 10.1111/j.1365-2966.2011.19818.x

Citations: 76

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<sup>7</sup> The reported number of citations and journal impact factor have been taken from ISI web of knowledge database as of 31 May 2019 (<https://apps.webofknowledge.com>).

Journal IF: 5.521

(8) *The formation of the extremely primitive star SDSS J102915+172927 relies on dust*  
**Schneider, Raffaella**; Omukai, Kazuyuki; Limongi, Marco; Ferrara, Andrea; Salvaterra, Ruben; Chieffi, Alessandro; Bianchi, Simone, MNRAS, 423, L60 (2012)

DOI: 10.1111/j.1745-3933.2012.01257.x

Citations: 52

Journal IF: 5.521

(9) *Dust formation around AGB and SAGB stars: a trend with metallicity?*

Ventura, P.; Criscienco, M. Di; **Schneider, R.**; Carini, R.; Valiante, R.; D'Antona, F.; Gallerani, S.; Maiolino, R.; Tornambé, A. MNRAS, 424, 2345 (2012)

DOI: 10.1111/j.1365-2966.2012.21403.x

Citations: 66

Journal IF: 5.521

(10) *Decoding the stellar fossils of the dusty Milky Way progenitors*

M. de Bressan, **R. Schneider**; R. Valiante; S. Salvadori, MNRAS, 445, 3039 (2014)

DOI: 10.1093/mnras/stu1962

Citations: 51

Journal IF: 5.107

(11) *Dust production rate of asymptotic giant branch stars in the Magellanic Clouds*

**Schneider, Raffaella**; Valiante, Rosa; Ventura, Paolo; dell'Agli, Flavia; Di Criscienco, Marcella; Hirashita, Hiroyuki; Kemper, Francisca, MNRAS, 442, 1440 (2014)

DOI: 10.1093/mnras/stu861

Citations: 50

Journal IF: 5.107

(12) *The dust mass in  $z > 6$  normal star forming galaxies*

Mattia Mancini, **Raffaella Schneider**, Luca Graziani, Rosa Valiante, Pratika Dayal, Umberto Maio, Benedetta Ciardi and Leslie K. Hunt, MNRAS Letters, 451, L70 (2015)

DOI: 10.1093/mnrasl/slv070

Citations: 47

Journal IF: 4.952

(13) *Super-Eddington growth of the first black holes*

Pezzulli, Edwige; Valiante, Rosa; **Schneider, Raffaella**; MNRAS, 458, 3047 (2016)

DOI: 10.1093/mnras/stw505

Citations: 37

Journal IF: 4.961

(14) *From the first stars to the first black holes*

Valiante, Rosa; **Schneider, Raffaella**; Volonteri, Marta; Omukai, Kazuyuki; MNRAS, 457, 3356 (2016)

DOI: 10.1093/mnras/stw225

Citations: 25

Journal IF: 4.961

(15) *Faint progenitors of luminous  $z \sim 6$  quasars: why don't we see them?*

Pezzulli, Edwige; Valiante, Rosa; Orofino, Maria C.; **Schneider, Raffaella**; Gallerani, Simona; Sbarrato, Tullia; MNRAS, 466, 2131 (2017)

DOI: 10.1093/mnras/stw3243

Citations: 16



Journal IF: 5.194

Press release: Chandra Deep Field South: Early Black Holes May Have Grown in Fits and Spurts - Chandra-NASA press release (31/05/2017) <http://chandra.harvard.edu/photo/2017/cdfs2/>  
European Research Council press release (31/05/2017) <https://erc.europa.eu/projects-figures/stories/early-black-holes-may-have-grown-fits-andspurts>  
INAF press release (31/05/2017) <https://www.media.inaf.it/2017/05/31/cosi-ingrassarono-i-buchi-neri-primordiali/>

(16) *The formation and coalescence sites of the first gravitational wave events*

**Schneider, Raffaella**; Graziani, Luca; Marassi, Stefania; Spera, Mario; Mapelli, Michela; Alparone, Matteo; de Bannassuti, Matteo, MNRAS Letters, 471, L105 (2017)

DOI: 10.1093/mnrasl/slx118

Citations: 14

Journal IF: 5.194

Rome, 4/6/2019

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Raffaella Schneider". The signature is written in a cursive style with a light blue shadow effect behind the text.