

Cuore

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450; 13.567 The Cryogenic Underground Observatory for Rare Events (CUORE) – also cuore (Italian for 'heart'; [ˈkwɔˈre]) – is a particle physics experiment

The Cryogenic Underground Observatory for Rare Events (CUORE) – also cuore (Italian for 'heart'; [ˈkwɔˈre]) – is a particle physics experiment located underground at the Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso in Assergi, Italy. CUORE was designed primarily as a search for neutrinoless double beta decay in ^{130}Te , a process that has never been observed. It uses tellurium dioxide (TeO_2) crystals as both the source of the decay and as bolometers to detect the resulting electrons. CUORE searches for the characteristic signal of neutrinoless double beta decay, a small peak in the observed energy spectrum around the known decay energy; for ^{130}Te , this is $Q = 2527.518 \pm 0.013$ keV. CUORE can also search for signals from dark matter candidates, such as axions and WIMPs.

An observation of neutrinoless double beta decay would conclusively show that neutrinos are Majorana fermions; that is, they are their own antiparticles. This is relevant to many topics in particle physics, including lepton number conservation, nuclear structure, and neutrino masses and properties.

The CUORE collaboration involves physicists from several countries, primarily from the United States and Italy. CUORE is funded by the Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare of Italy, the United States Department of Energy, and the National Science Foundation of the United States.

In September 2014, as part of the testing of the CUORE dilution refrigerator, scientists in the CUORE collaboration cooled a copper vessel with a volume of one cubic meter to 6 mK (0.006 K, -273.144 °C) for 15 days, setting a record for the lowest temperature in the known natural universe over such a large contiguous volume.

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CUORE Experiment, a particle physics facility in the Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso in Italy

Cuore (magazine), a Spanish women's magazine established in 2006

Cuore (zine), a satirical insert in the Italian communist newspaper l'Unità 1989–1997

Daihatsu Cuore, a vehicle built by the Japanese car maker Daihatsu

Heart (1948 film), an Italian drama film directed by Vittorio De Sica and Duilio Coletti

Heart (novel), an 1886 children's novel by Edmondo De Amicis

3000 Leagues in Search of Mother, a Japanese animated television series and film based on the above novel

Cuore (album), a 1998 album by Gianna Nannini

Daihatsu Mira

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The Daihatsu Mira (also known as the Cuore, Domino, and more recently Charade) was a kei-type city car built by Japanese car maker Daihatsu. It was built with a variety of options and chassis variations, with the latest variant having four models: Mira, Mira AVY, Mira Gino, and Mira VAN. The Mira is the latest successor to the line of cars begun with the Daihatsu Fellow of 1966, and was originally introduced as the commercial version of the Cuore. Outside of Japan, the Mira has also been offered with larger 850 or 1000-cc engines. In Australia, the two-seater version was marketed as the Daihatsu Handivan and later as the Daihatsu Handi. The term mira means "to see" in Spanish and "goal" or "purpose" in Latin.

Sacro Cuore

Sacro Cuore is the Italian for Sacred Heart and may refer to: Sacro Cuore, Alcamo Sacro Cuore, Florence Sacro Cuore, Monza Sacro Cuore del Suffragio, Rome

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Richard Ramirez

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Ricardo Leyva Muñoz Ramirez (; February 29, 1960 – June 7, 2013), better known as Richard Ramirez, was an American serial killer, sex offender and burglar whose killing spree occurred in Greater Los Angeles and the San Francisco Bay Area in the state of California. From April 1984 to August 1985, Ramirez murdered at least fifteen people during various break-ins, with his crimes usually taking place after dark, leading to him being dubbed the Night Stalker, the Walk-In Killer, and the Valley Intruder. He was convicted and sentenced to death in 1989 and died while awaiting execution in 2013.

Ramirez's crimes were heavily influenced by a troubled childhood. Frequently abused by his father, he developed brain damage and started abusing drugs at the age of 10. He began developing interests in the macabre in his early and mid-teens from his older cousin, a Vietnam War veteran with schizophrenia and PTSD, who extensively bragged about the war crimes he had committed, and who killed his wife in front of Ramirez when Ramirez was 15. Ramirez learned military skills from him that he later employed during his killing spree. He cultivated a strong interest in Satanism and the occult. By the time he had left his home in Texas and moved to California at the age of 22, Ramirez frequently used cocaine. He often committed burglaries to support his drug addiction, many of which were later frequently accompanied by murders, attempted murders, rapes, attempted rapes, and battery.

The murder spree terrorized the residents of Greater Los Angeles and later the San Francisco Bay Area over the course of fourteen months. His first known murder occurred as early as April 1984; this crime was not connected to Ramirez, nor was it known to be his doing, until 2009. Ramirez used a wide variety of weapons, including handguns, various types of knives, a machete, a tire iron and a claw hammer. He punched, pistol whipped, and strangled many of his victims, both with his hands and in one instance a ligature; stomped at least one victim to death in her sleep; and tortured another by shocking her with a live electrical cord. Ramirez also frequently enjoyed degrading and humiliating his victims, especially those who survived his attacks or whom he explicitly decided not to kill.

In 1989, Ramirez was convicted of thirteen counts of murder, five attempted murders, eleven sexual assaults, and fourteen burglaries. The judge who upheld his nineteen death sentences remarked that his deeds exhibited "cruelty, callousness, and viciousness beyond any human understanding." Ramirez never expressed any remorse for his crimes. He died in June 2013 of complications from B-cell lymphoma while awaiting execution at San Quentin State Prison.

Daniele Ragone

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Daniele Ragone (born January 15, 1972, in Parma, Italy) is an Italian business executive, accountant, and auditor. Since 2021, he has served as the Sole Administrator of Progetti del Cuore S.r.l. and the holding company Finelsir S.r.l.

My Heart Will Go On

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"My Heart Will Go On" is a song performed by Canadian singer Celine Dion, used as the theme for the 1997 film Titanic. It was composed by James Horner, with lyrics by Will Jennings, and produced by Horner, Walter Afanasieff and Simon Franglen. It was released as a single internationally by Columbia and Epic on November 24, 1997, and included on Dion's album Let's Talk About Love (1997) and the Titanic soundtrack.

Horner composed the basis of "My Heart Will Go On" as a motif for the Titanic soundtrack, and suggested developing it into a song. The director, James Cameron, felt a pop song would be inappropriate for the film, but agreed after hearing the demo. The final version was arranged by Afanasieff. The music video was directed by Bille Woodruff.

"My Heart Will Go On" is considered Dion's signature song. It topped the charts in more than 25 countries and was the best-selling single of 1998. With worldwide sales estimated at more than 18 million, it is the second-best-selling single by a woman in music history and one of the best-selling singles of all time. It was included in the list of Songs of the Century by the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) and the National Endowment for the Arts. "My Heart Will Go On" won the Grammy Award for Record of the Year, Song of the Year, Best Female Pop Vocal Performance, Best Song Written Specifically for a Motion Picture or for Television and the Academy Award for Best Original Song. In 2025, the Library of Congress inducted the song into the National Recording Registry for preservation, being deemed "culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant".

Cuore di mamma

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Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

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Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, colloquially the Catholic University of Milan (Italian: Università Cattolica di Milano) or simply the Cattolica, is an Italian private research university founded in 1921. Its main campus is located in Milan, Italy, with satellite campuses in Brescia, Piacenza, Cremona and Rome.

The university is organised into 12 faculties and 7 postgraduate schools. Cattolica provides undergraduate courses (Bachelor's degree, which corresponds to Italian Laurea Triennale), graduate courses (Master's degree, which corresponds to Laurea Magistrale, and specializing master) and PhD programs (Dottorati di

ricerca). In addition to these, the university runs several double degree programs with other institutions throughout the world. Degrees are offered both in Italian and in English.

Agostino Gemelli University Polyclinic serves as the teaching hospital for the medical school of the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore and owes its name to the university founder, the Franciscan friar, physician and psychologist Agostino Gemelli.

Sacro Cuore di Gesù

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Sacro Cuore di Gesù, Baragalla

Sacro Cuore di Gesù, Tolentino

Sacro Cuore di Gesù a Castro Pretorio

Sacro Cuore di Gesù agonizzante a Vitinia

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