

# SST Programme

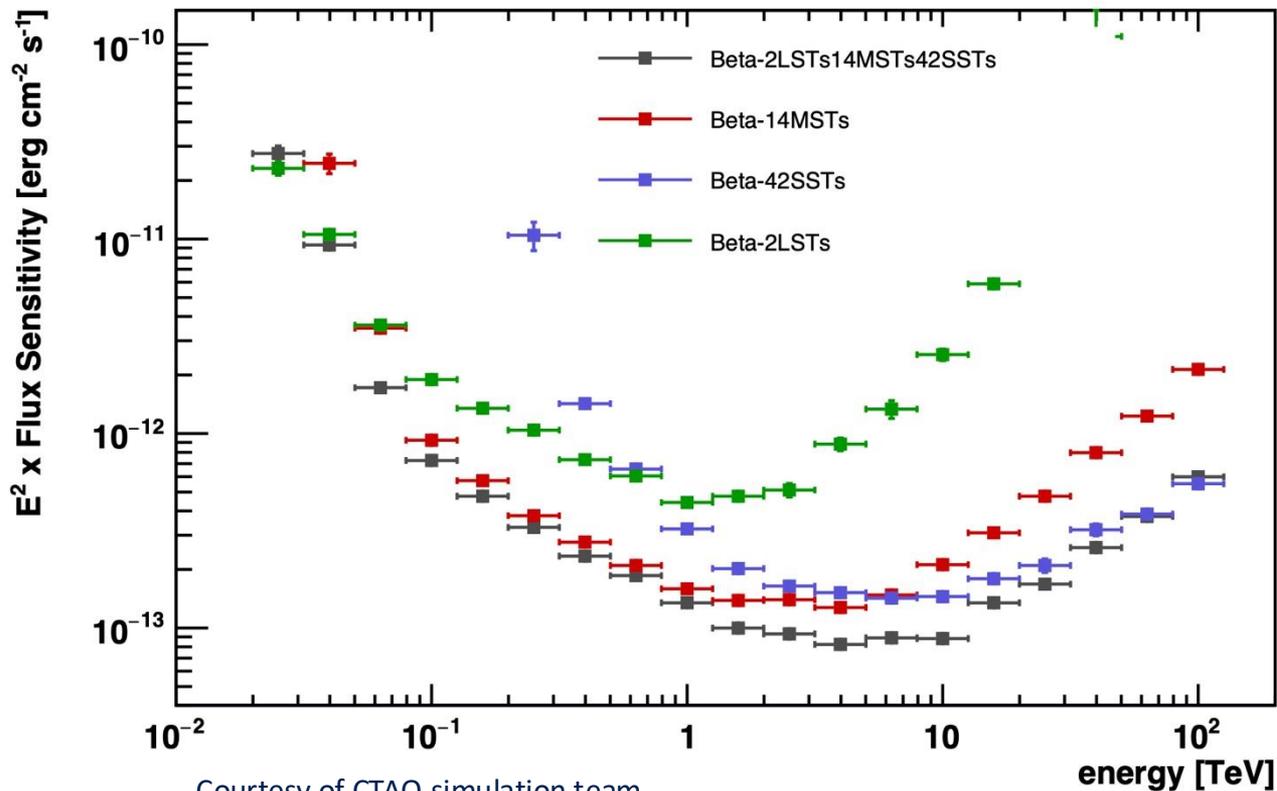
CTAO | SST  
COLLABORATION

The Small-Sized Telescopes of CTAO:  
status and future development

*Gianpiero Tagliaferri on behalf  
of the CTAO SST Consortium*



# The CTAO in context (**alpha** configuration performance)



3 types of telescopes:

- LST (23m diameter)
- MST (12 m diameter)
- SST (4m diameter)

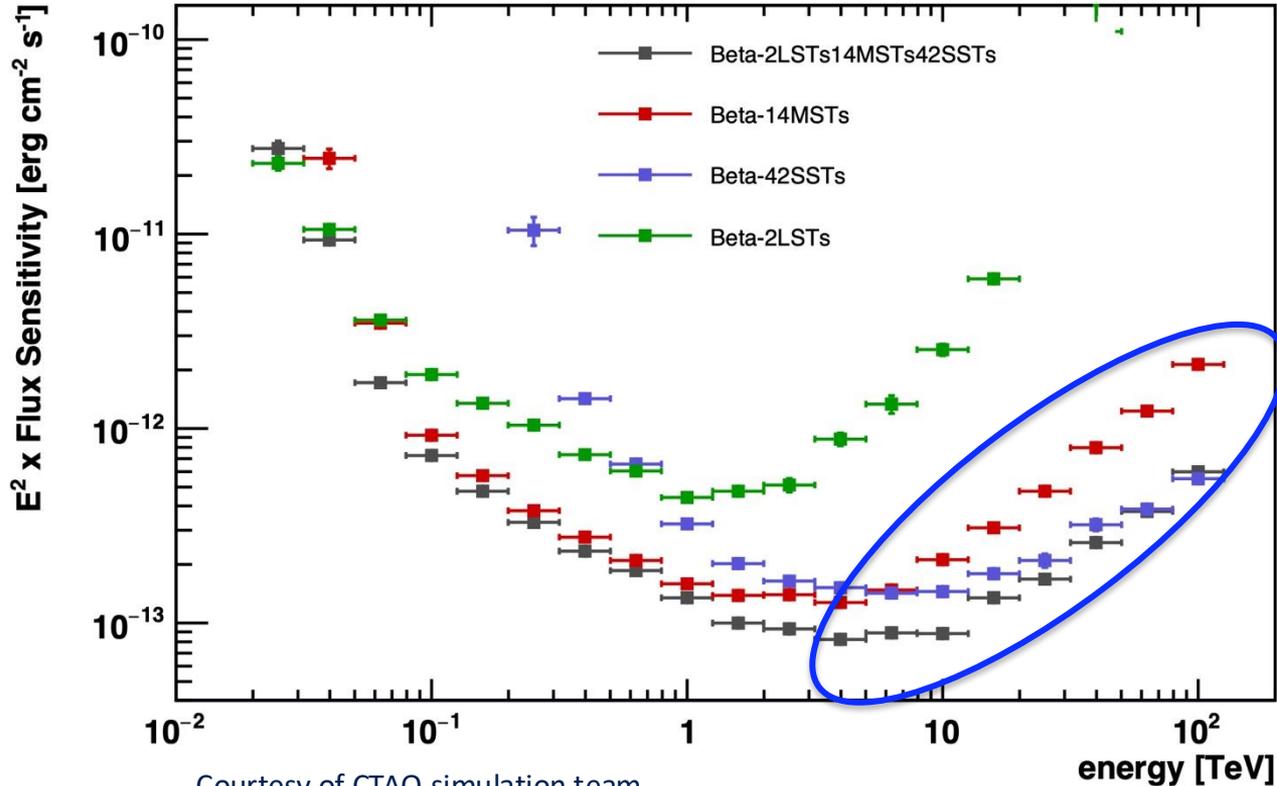
CTAO-N => 4 LST + 9 MST

CTAO-S => 14 MST + 37 SST



(from Italian PNRR: +2 LST + 5 SST)

# The CTAO in context (**alpha** configuration performance)



Courtesy of CTAO simulation team

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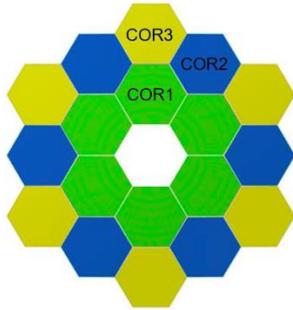
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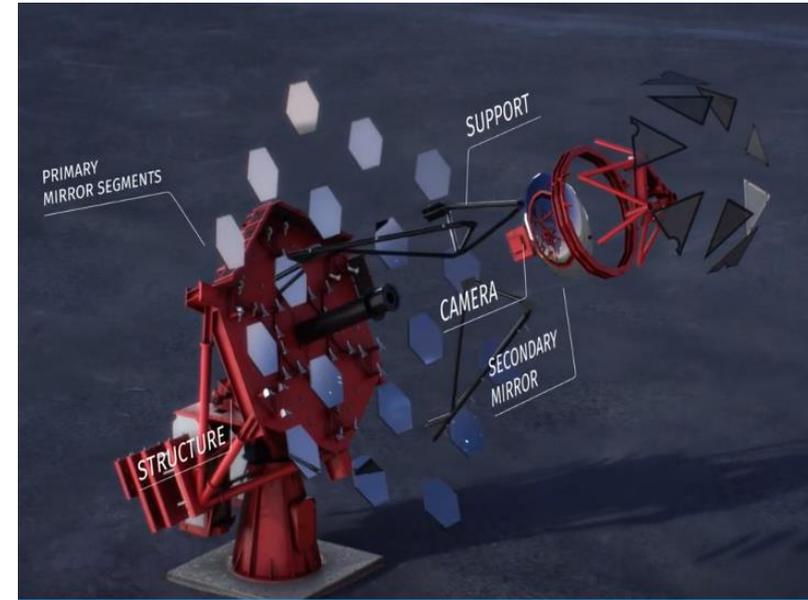
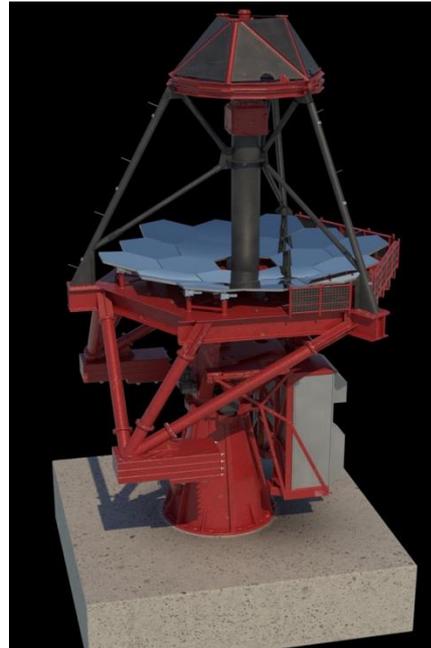
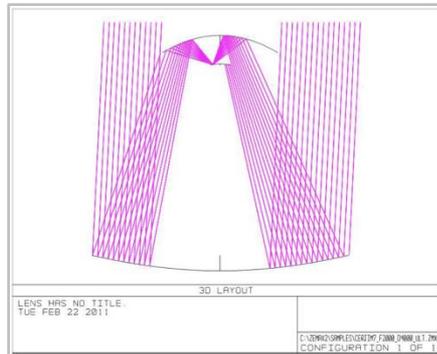
(from Italian PNR: +2 LST + 5 SST)

# SST: a dual-mirror Cherenkov telescope

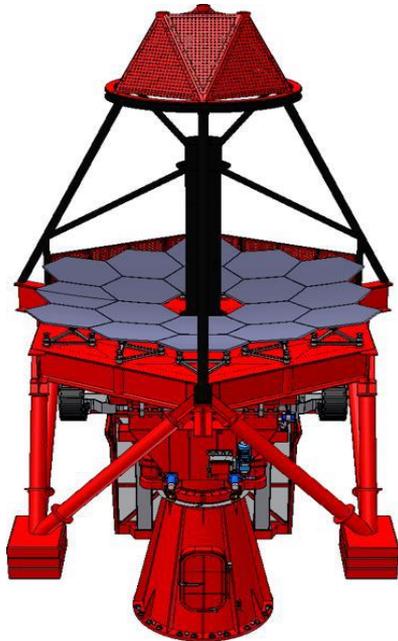
## Segmented primary mirror design



The SST optical system is based on a slightly modified dual-mirror Schwarzschild-Couder design



# Top level SST Telescope Requirements

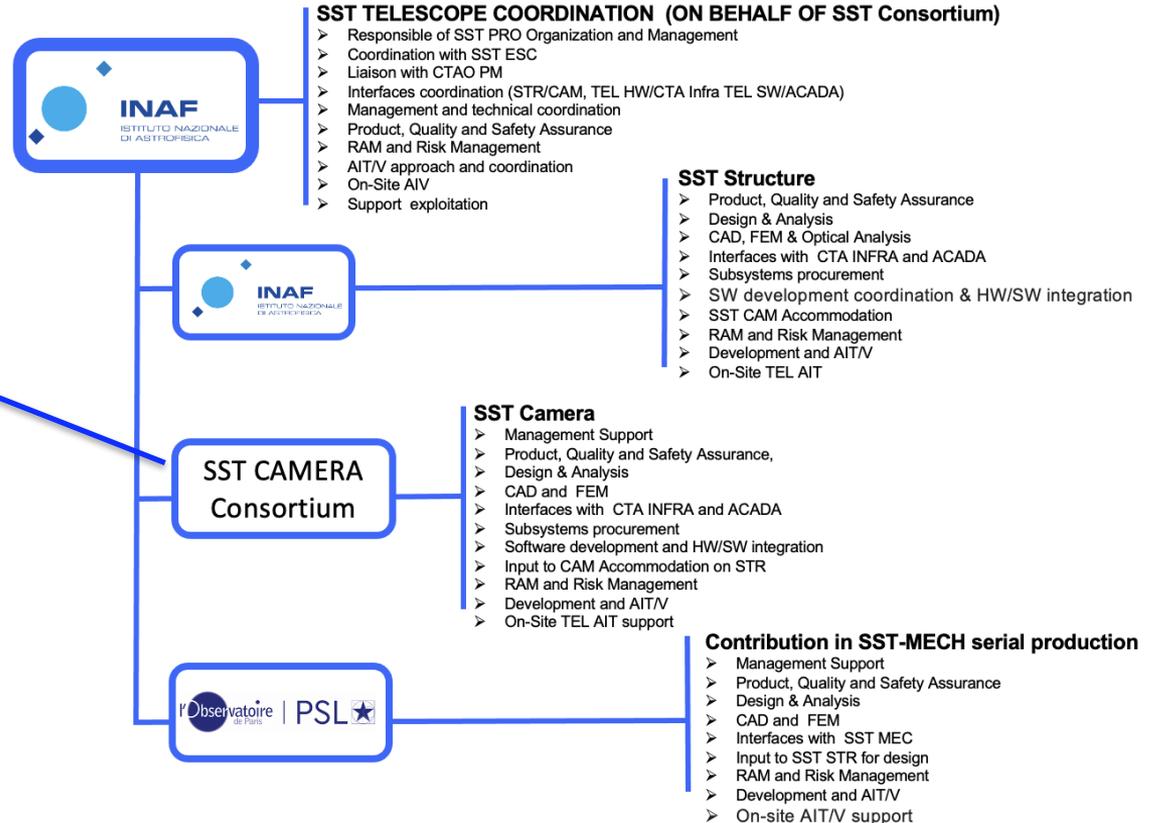


Small-Sized Telescope (SST)	
Required energy range	1 TeV - 300 TeV
Energy range (in which subsystem provides fully system sensitivity)	5 TeV - 300 TeV
Number of telescopes	37 (South) <i>alpha configuration (+ 5 from Italian PNRR funds)</i> 0 (North)
Optical Design	Schwarzschild-Couder
Primary reflector diameter	4.3 m
Secondary reflector diameter	1.8 m
Effective mirror area (including shadowing)	>5 m <sup>2</sup>
Focal length	2.15 m
Total weight	17.5 t
Field of view	8.8 deg
Number of pixel in SST-CAM	2048
Pixel size (imaging)	0.16 deg
Photodetector type	SiPM
Telescope data rates (before array trigger)	>600 Hz
Telescope data rates (readout of all pixels; before array trigger)	2.6 Gb/s
Positioning time to any point in the sky (>30° elevation)	90 s
Pointing Precision	< 7 arcsecs
Observable sky	Any astrophysical object with elevation > 24 degrees

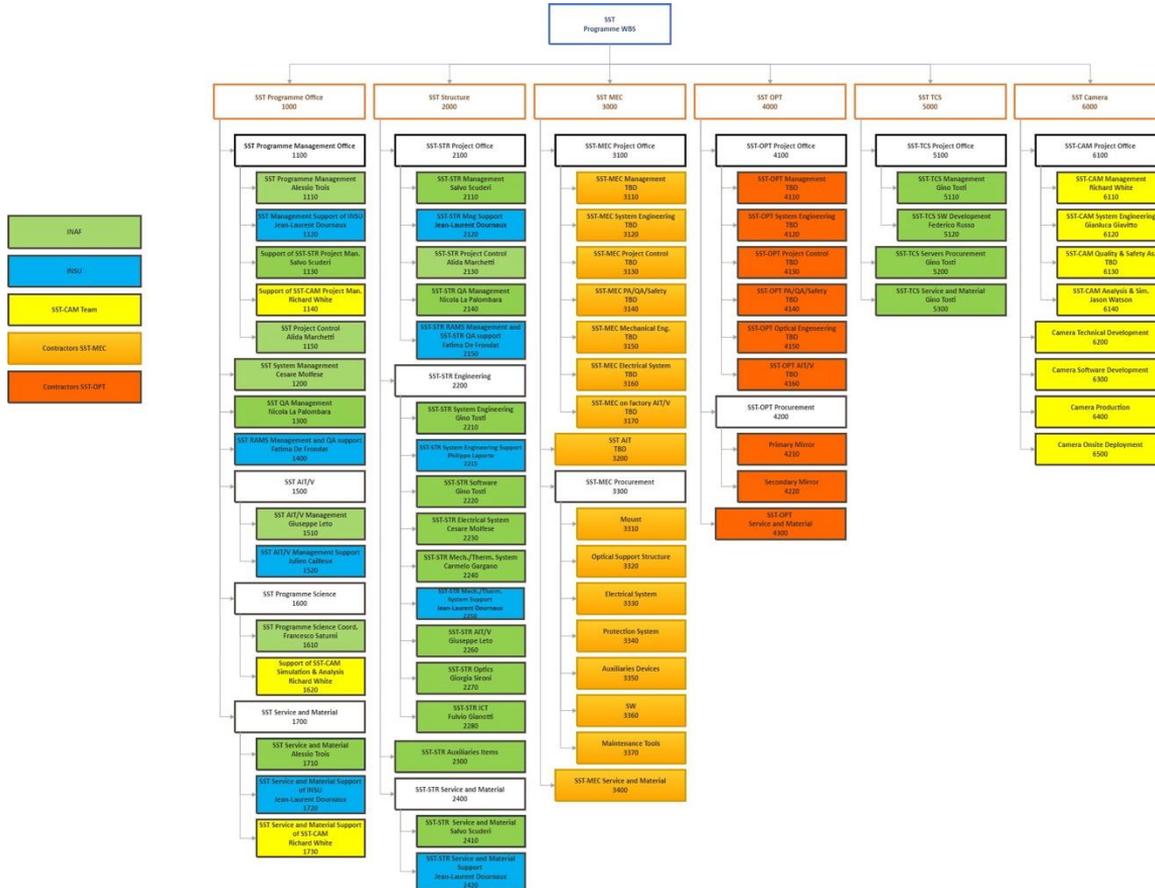
## SST Camera Consortium

- **DE:** MPIK, DESY, ECAP
- **UK:** Universities of: Durham, Leicester, Liverpool, Oxford
- **NL:** UvA, Groningen
- **JP:** Nagoya
- **AU:** Universities of: Adelaide, Western Sydney, Sydney, Australian National, New South Wales, Monash, Curtin

The **IAG-USP** Institute from Brazil will contribute to the AIT/AIV activities in Chile



# SST - WBS



## SST-MEC Tender #1: **INAF 25** SST-MEC + Telescopes Integration

- selected the Dal Ben company
- The contract has been signed with Kick-Off on June 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2024, activities ongoing
- Next important milestone is the CDR (December 2024/January 2025)

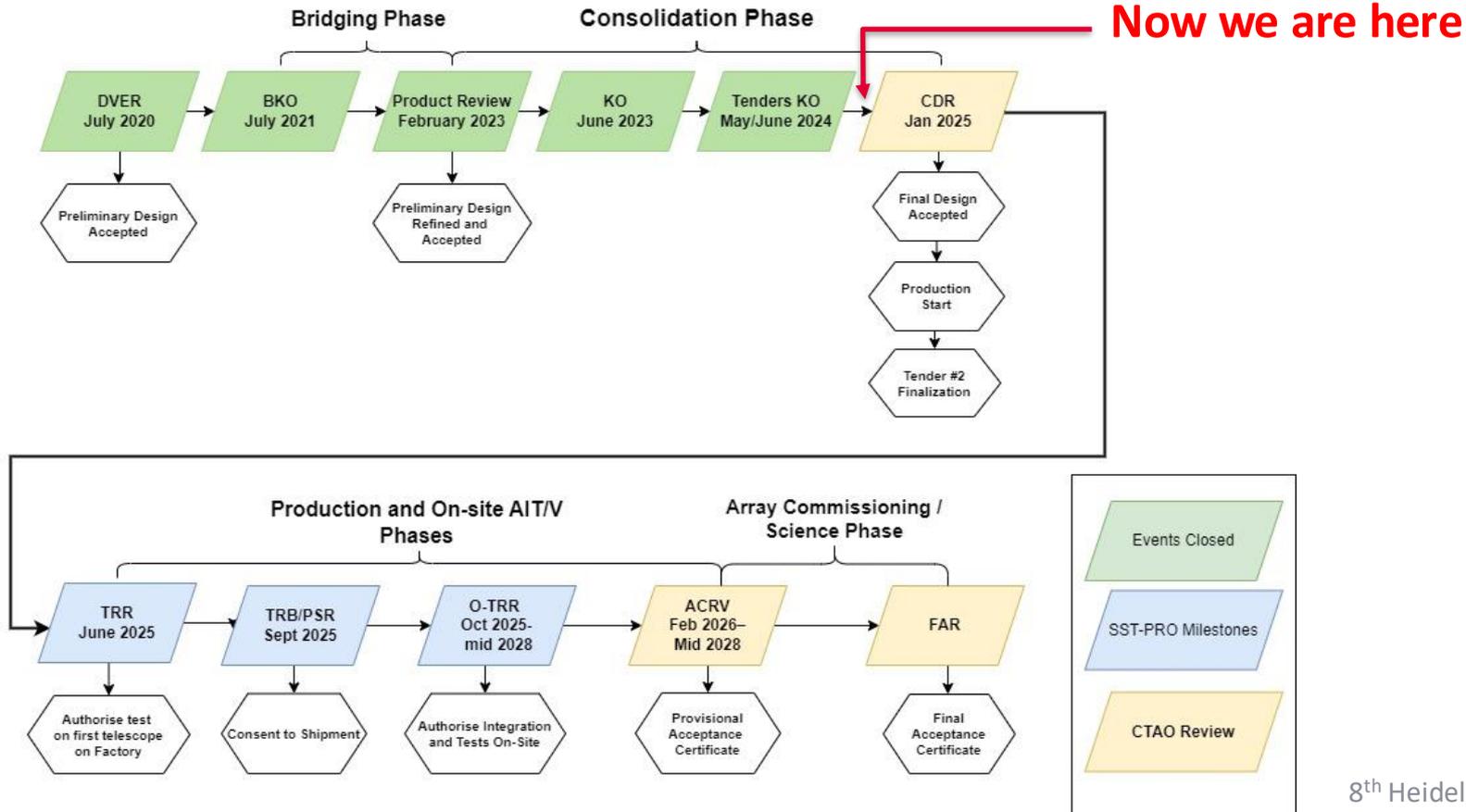
## SST-MEC Tender #2: **CNRS 12** SST-MEC + Telescopes Integration

- call for tender to be issued by the end of 2024

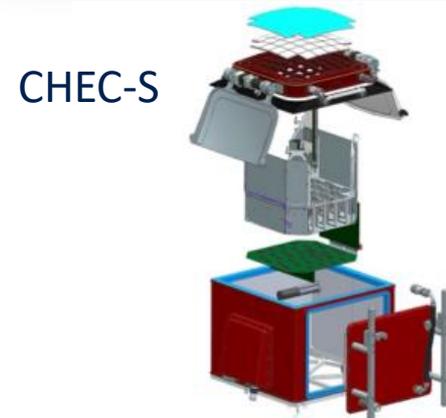
## SST-OPT Tenders (**INAF**):

- Primary mirrors (**M1**): selected the Media Lario Company, the activities have just started
- Secondary mirrors (**M2**): contract is on going (for the first five mirrors)

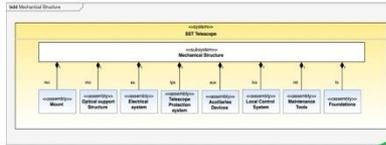
# SST Programme Status



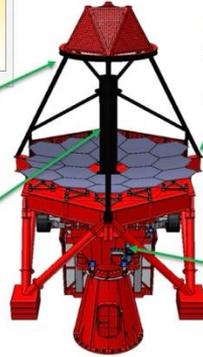
- The SST baseline configuration selected by CTAO in 2020 is based on:
  - The ASTRI-Horn prototype + the modifications introduced for the development of the ASTRI-Mini Array
  - The SST-CAM, that is an evolution of the CHEC-S camera
  - and implementing:
    - The condition / requirement for operating within CTAO
    - Possible further optimization of the mechanical design of the M1 dish



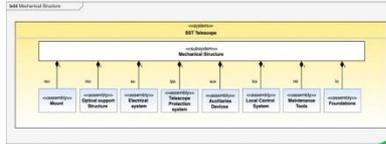
# SST: input from ASTRI-Horn and ASTRI-MA, lessons learnt and solutions directly tested



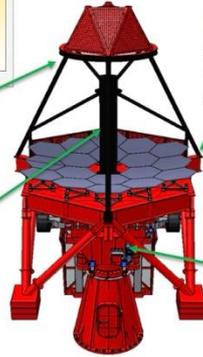
SST –STR decomposition



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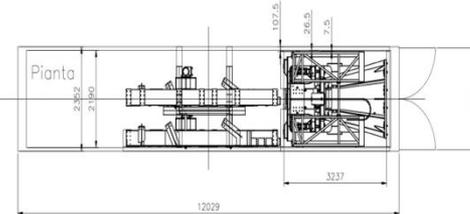
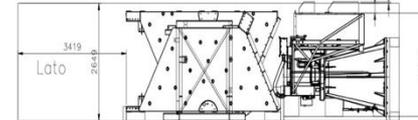


SST –STR decomposition

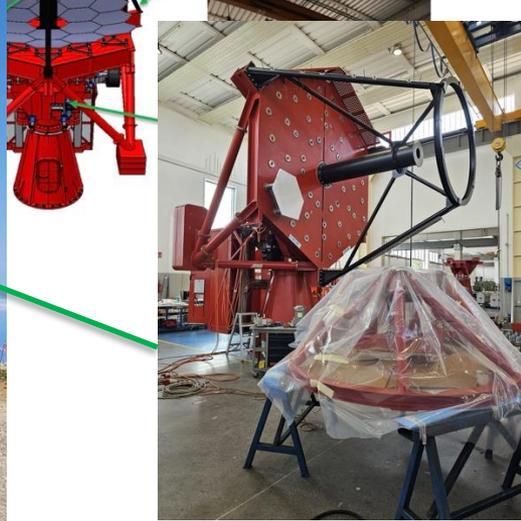
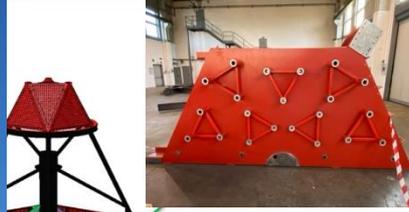


Single container: structure+M1

Dimensioni interne:  
 40" high cube 01: 2850 x 2300 x 12 000 mm  
 40" open top: 2300 x 2300 x 12 000 mm  
 Si useranno container open top, qui riporto le dimensioni dell'apertura del tetto:  
 Dimensioni 40" high cube 01: 2 650 x 2 190 mm (altezza x larghezza) x 11 500 mm  
 Dimensioni 40" open top: 2 300 x 2 190 mm (altezza x larghezza) x 11 800 mm

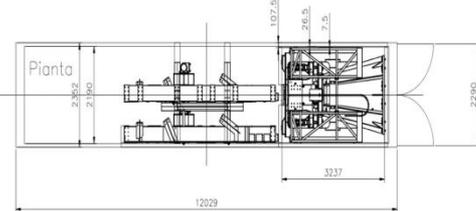
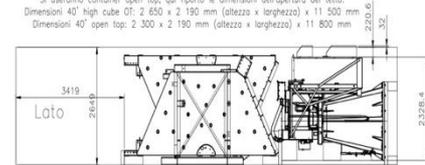


# RI-Horn and ASTRI-MA, solutions directly tested



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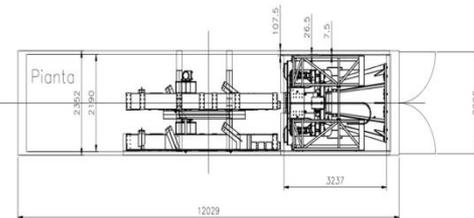
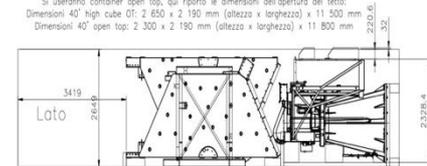
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# SST on-site integration plan

Feedback to SST from ASTRI-MA on-site integration



SST  
COLLABORATION



1. Install the telescope base, that includes the AZ fork & AZ motors, the electric cabinets and the EL actuator
2. Perform the base levelling and grouting
3. Assemble M1 dish
4. Install M1 dish
5. Assemble & install the OSS structure
6. Install the M2 support structure & Pointing Monitoring Camera
7. Install the counterweights
8. Install the M1 segments and actuators





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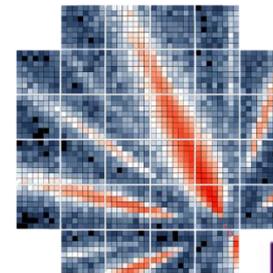
# SST-CAM

## Overview

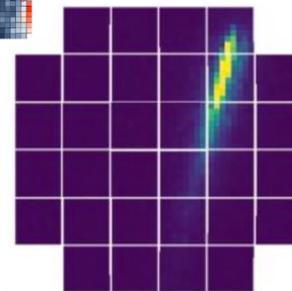
- Development based on 2 prototypes
  - CHEC-M (MAPMs)
  - CHEC-S (SiPMs)
- Low Cost, High Performance
  - Fine pixelation, large FoV
    - 32 modules of 64 pixels each
    - Tile on a radius of curvature of 1 m
    - 6 mm x 6 mm ( $\sim 0.15^\circ$ ) pixels
    - 2048 SiPM pixels
    - $9^\circ$  FoV
  - Efficient trigger & full waveform readout
    - @1GSa/s for all pixels in every event
    - Max readout rate: 1200 Hz
  - Continuous measurement of DC light
    - NSB estimation & astrometry



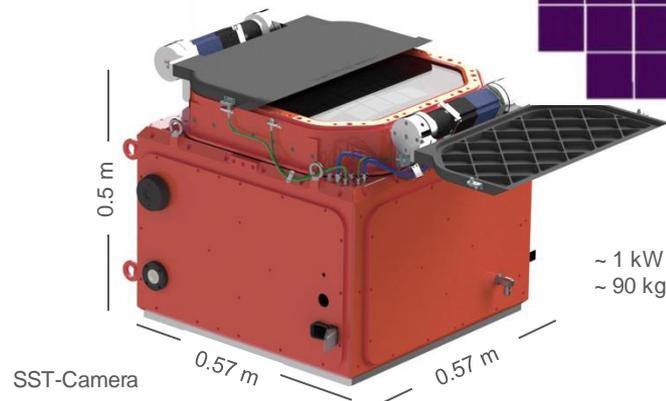
CHEC-S Prototype



Simulation:  
300 TeV  $\gamma$   
16 SSTs



CHEC-S on  
ASTRI Data

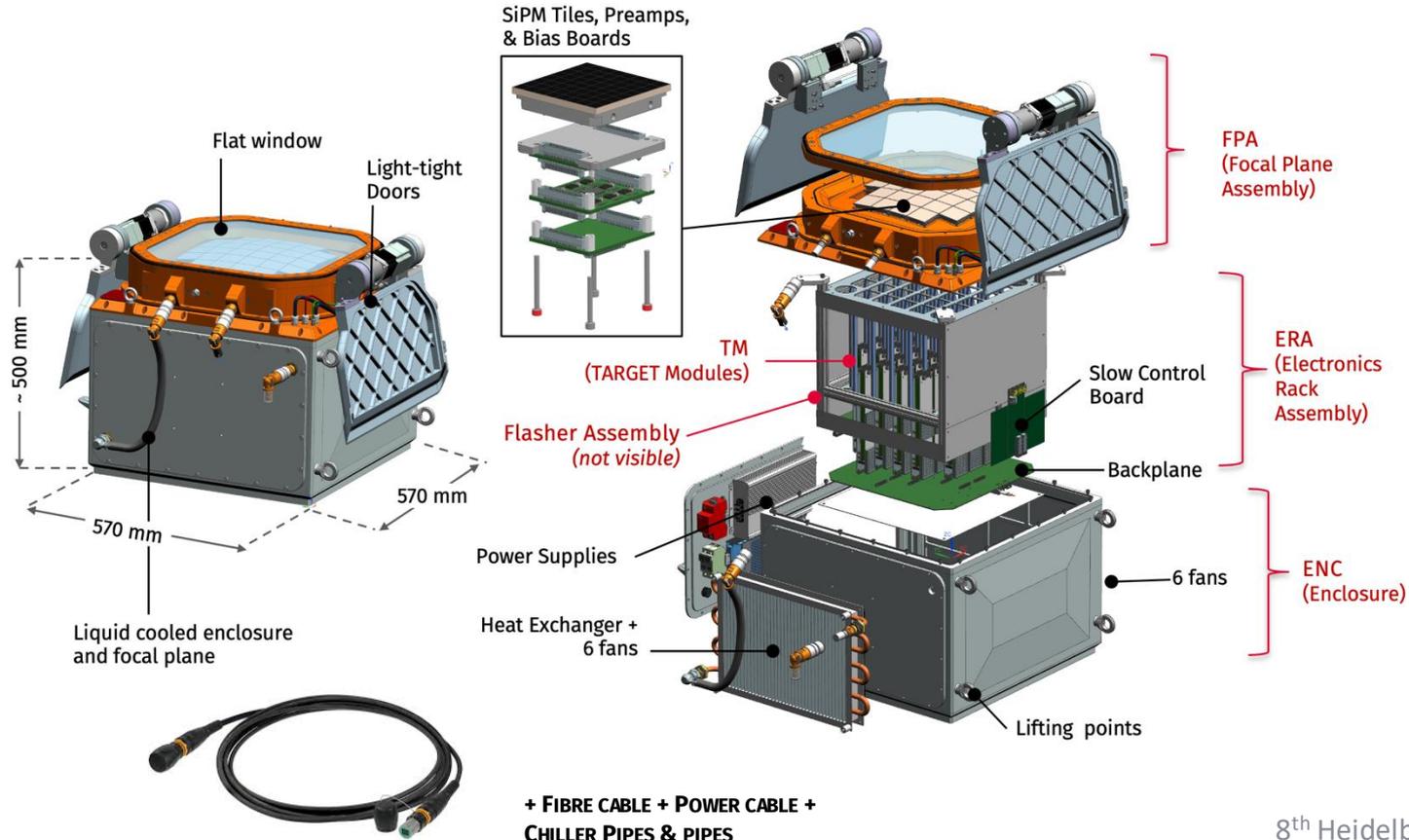


$\sim 1$  kW  
 $\sim 90$  kg

SST-Camera

# SST-CAM

## Camera Design



# SST-CAM

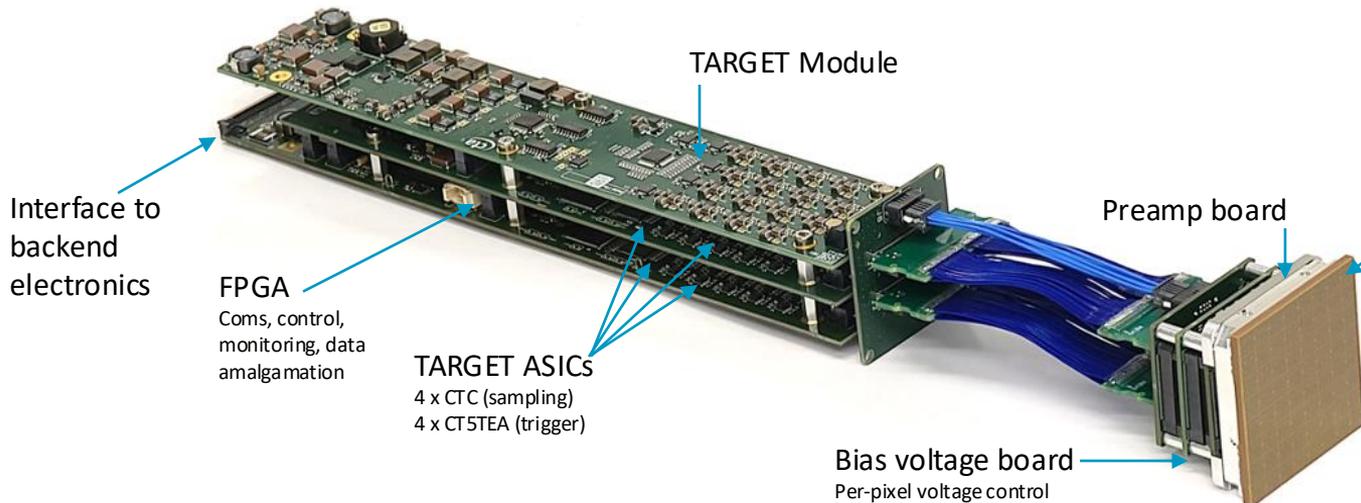
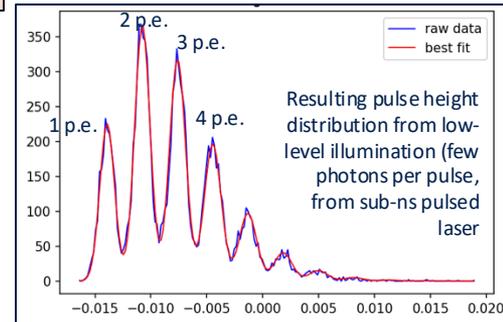
## Key Components

- SiPM attached to preamp boards and bias-voltage supply board
- Heatsinks coupled to liquid cooled focal plane
- Cables remove radius of curvature
- 64-channel TARGET Modules
  - Leicester & ECAP (based on TARGET ASICs)
  - Triggering, digitisation (1 Gsa/s traces), DC signal readout



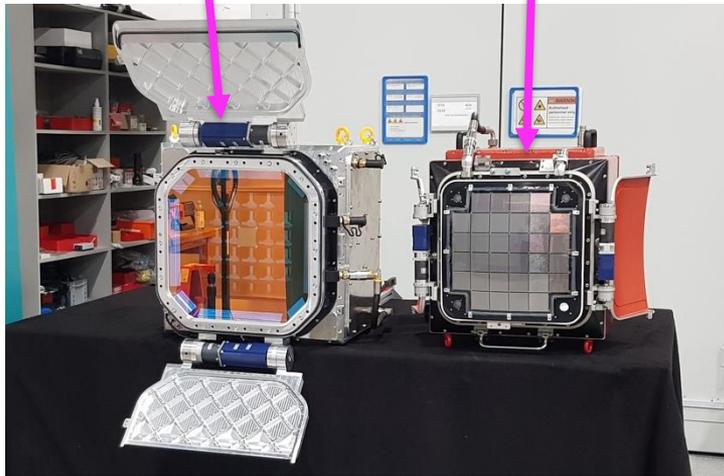
### TARGET

- Developed by Gary Varner (U. Hawaii)
- Details:
  - <https://arxiv.org/abs/1607.02443>
  - <https://arxiv.org/abs/1610.015>



Hamamatsu S14521-1720	
Pixel area	6.0 x 6.0 mm <sup>2</sup>
Microcell size	50 μm
Spectral response range	220 to 900 nm
Peak PDE	58 %
Breakdown voltage $V_{bd}$	38±3 V
Operating Overvoltage	5.9 V
Prompt OCT probability	~ 3 %
Pixel Fill factor	74 %
$V_{bd}$ Temperature dependence	34 mV/(°C)

Mechanical CAM built next to the CHEC-S prototype



Mechanical CAM mounted on ASTRI-1 in Tenerife (November 2023)



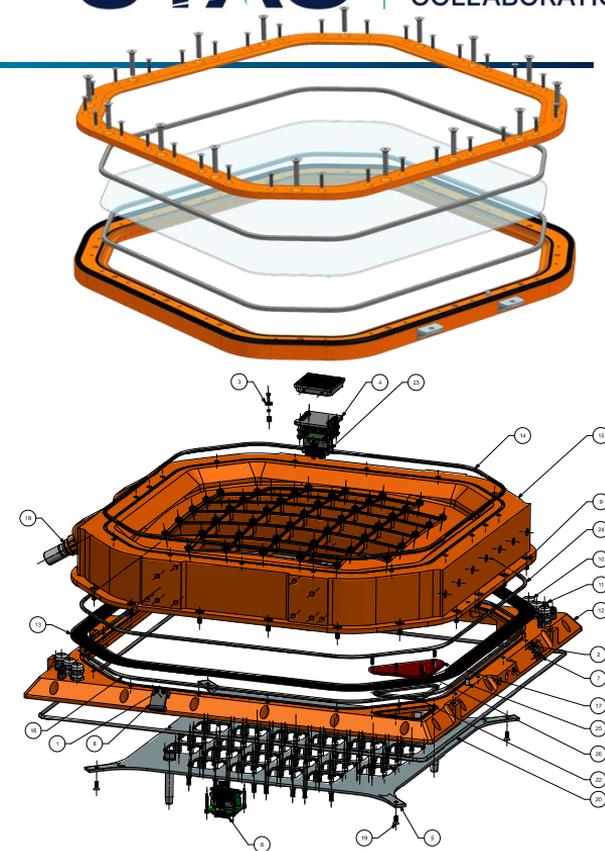
# SST-CAM

## Next Steps

- Autumn
  - Delivery of Quarter Backplane (supports 8 TARGET modules) with first FW release
  - Quarter Camera (QCAM) assembly setup complete
  - Production of first full (Engineering) Camera ECAM TMs in Germany
  - Send chiller & other support items to Tenerife
- By end of 2024
  - Quarter Camera (QCAM) build and test
  - Design for ECAM complete
  - Many parts for ECAM (and even batch 1) ordered or in hand
- 2025
  - On-sky tests with QCAM
  - ECAM build and test

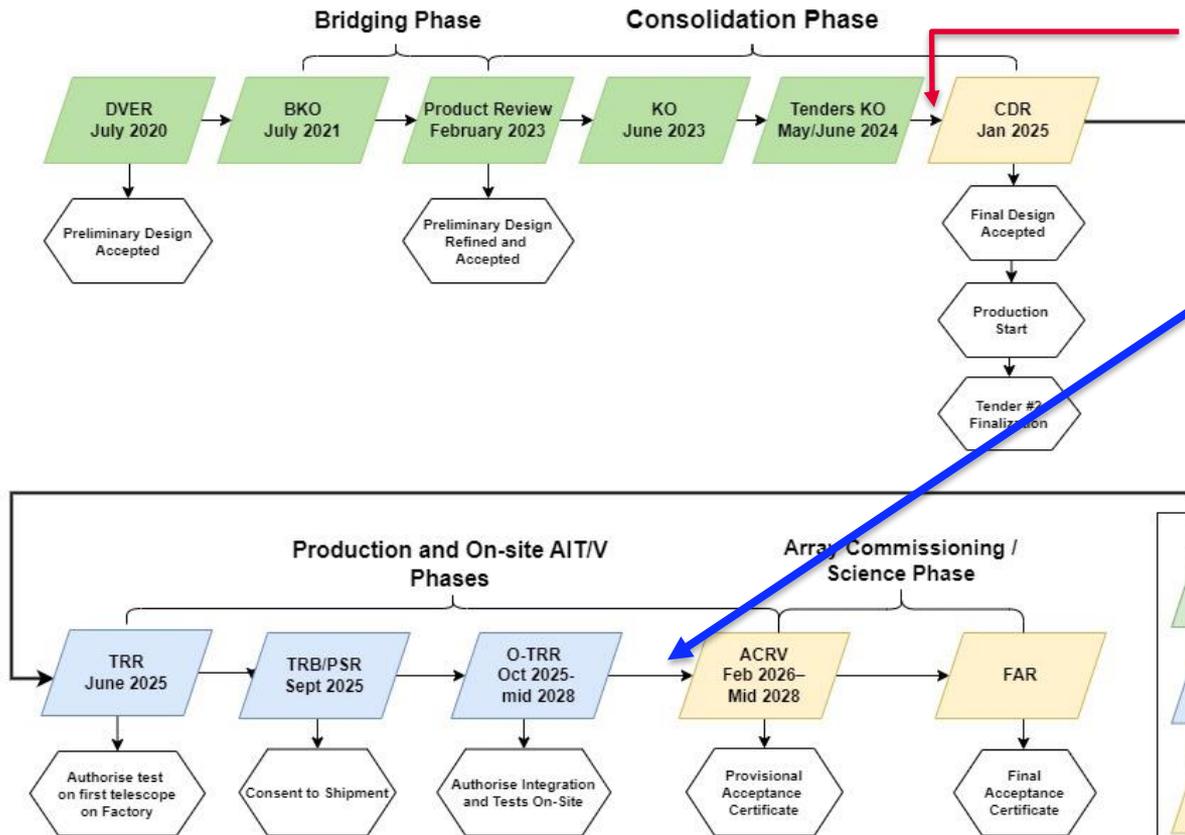


Practice of QCAM focal plane assembly.



Final design of liquid cooled camera focal plane, with window assembly

# SST Programme Status



Now we are here

The integration of the first SST Telescope in Chile is expected to start by the end of next year

Assuming a successful CDR and that the construction of the southern site in Chile starts early next year

# Conclusions

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- SST baseline based on ASTRI-HORN+CHEC-S camera
- Upgrades on the electromechanical structure already introduced in the ASTRI-MA project
- Significant upgrades introduced in the SST-CAM after the CHEC-S prototype
- Further modifications introduced during the Bridging Phase, in particular on the M1 dish, and approved at the PDR (Preliminary Design Review) by CTAO
- Industrial contract assigned and ongoing to derive the final SST electromechanical structure design to be approved at the CDR (Jan 2025) by CTAO
- Good feed-back from ASTRI-MA development (on the structure, integration, transportation, etc)
- SST-CAM development is well under way, including the production of a QCAM by the end of 2024 and an engineering camera by mid-2025
- Finalisation of I/F definition, maintenance, on-site integration, logistic options are ongoing with CTAO