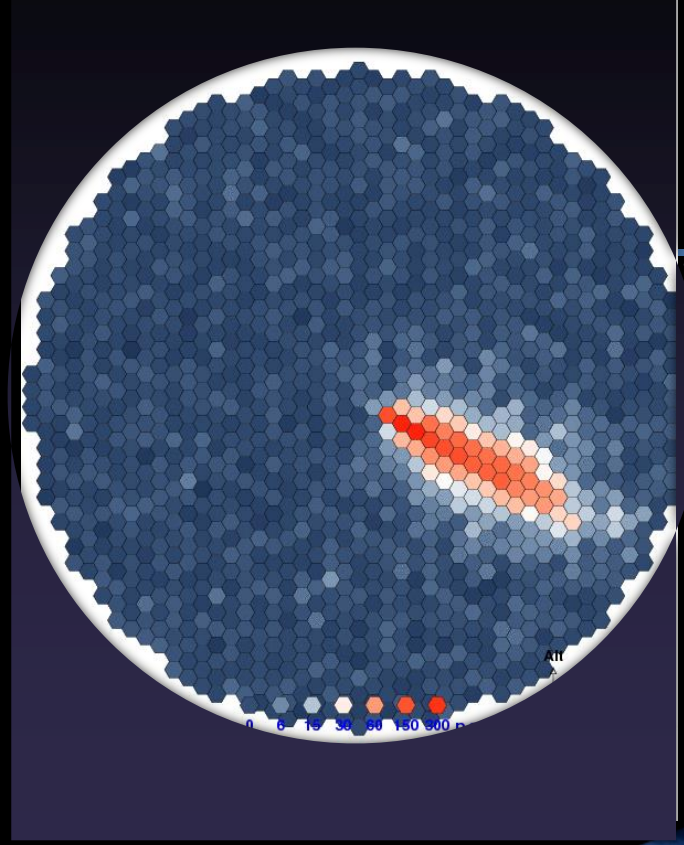
THE PATH TOWARDS THE CHERENKOV TELESCOPE ARRAY OBSERVATORY

Patrizia Caraveo



“Shower”

For E=1 TeV ($E_C \cong 80$ MeV)

$X_{max} \cong X_0 \ln(E/E_C) / \ln 2$

$h_{max} = h_0 \ln(X_A/X_{max})$ ➡ 5 km

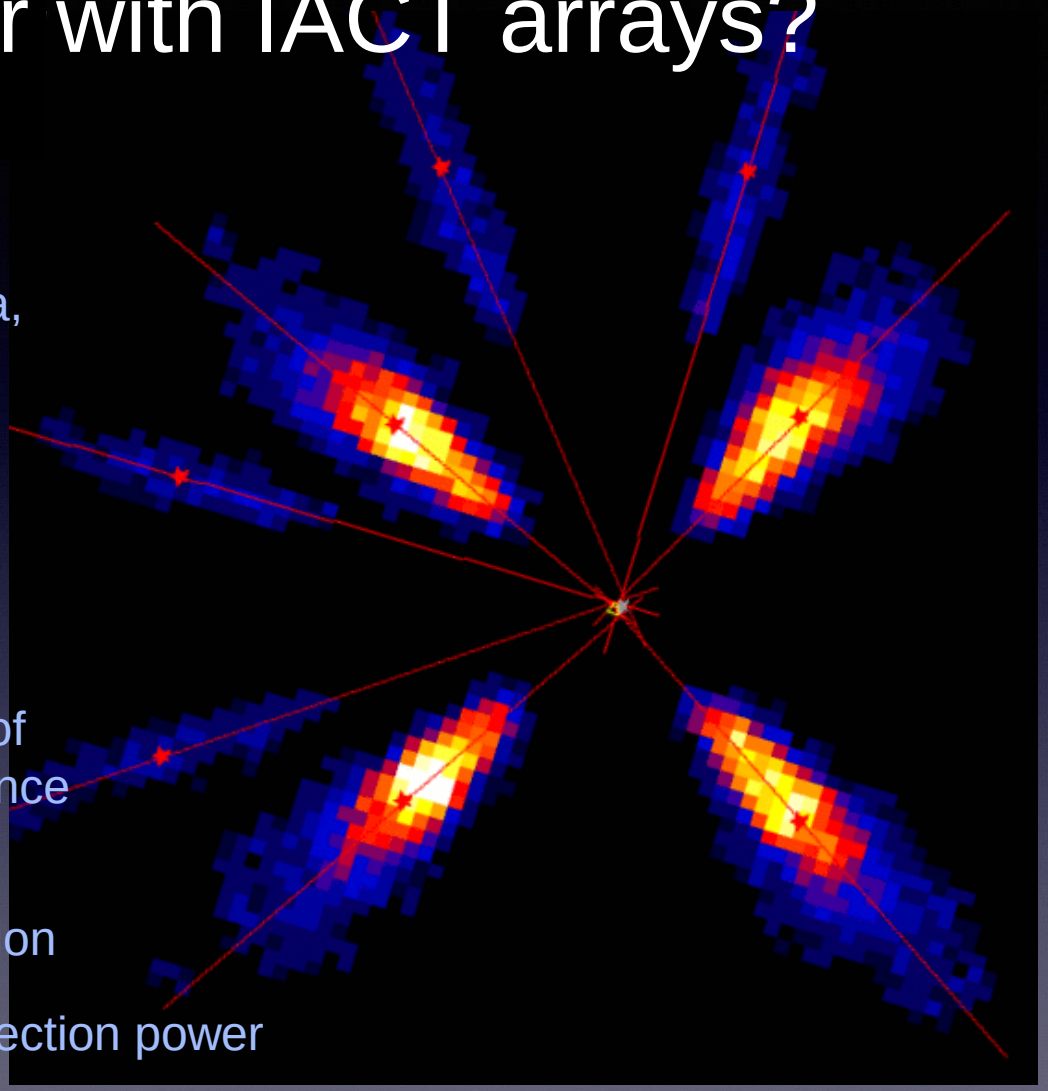
UV-optical reflecting mirrors focussing flashes of Cherenkov light produced by air-showers into ns-sensitive cameras.

140 m

How to do better with IACT arrays?

- More events
  - More photons = better spectra, images, fainter sources
    - ✓ Larger collection area for gamma-rays
- Better events
  - More precise measurements of atmospheric cascades and hence primary gammas
    - ✓ Improved angular resolution
    - ✓ Improved background rejection power

➡ More telescopes!



Simulation:
Superimposed images from 8 cameras

Major IACT Instruments

MAGIC Canary Islands 2200 m asl
2 x 17m telescopes. Magic I in operation since Oct 2003, Magic II first light shown at ICRC09

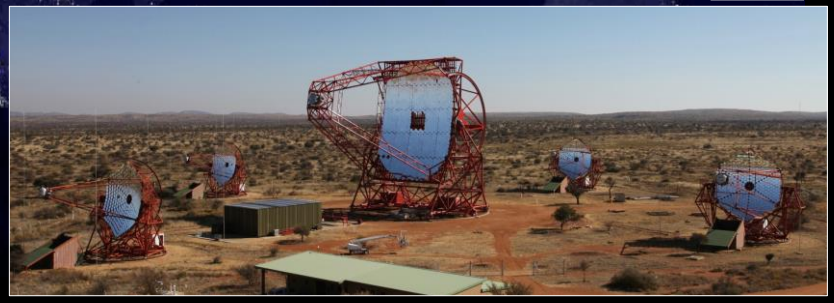
VERITAS Arizona, USA 1800 m asl
4 telescopes of 12m diameter
fully operational from fall 2007

MAGIC

VERITAS

HESS Namibia 1800 m asl
HESS I: 4 telescopes of 12m diameter
HESS II: 28 m diameter

HESS



Dec 2003: 4 telescope commissioned
Dec 2014: HESS II commissioning?


cta
cherenkov telescope array

Theme 1: Cosmic Particle Acceleration

- How and where are particles accelerated?
- How do they propagate?
- What is their impact on the environment?

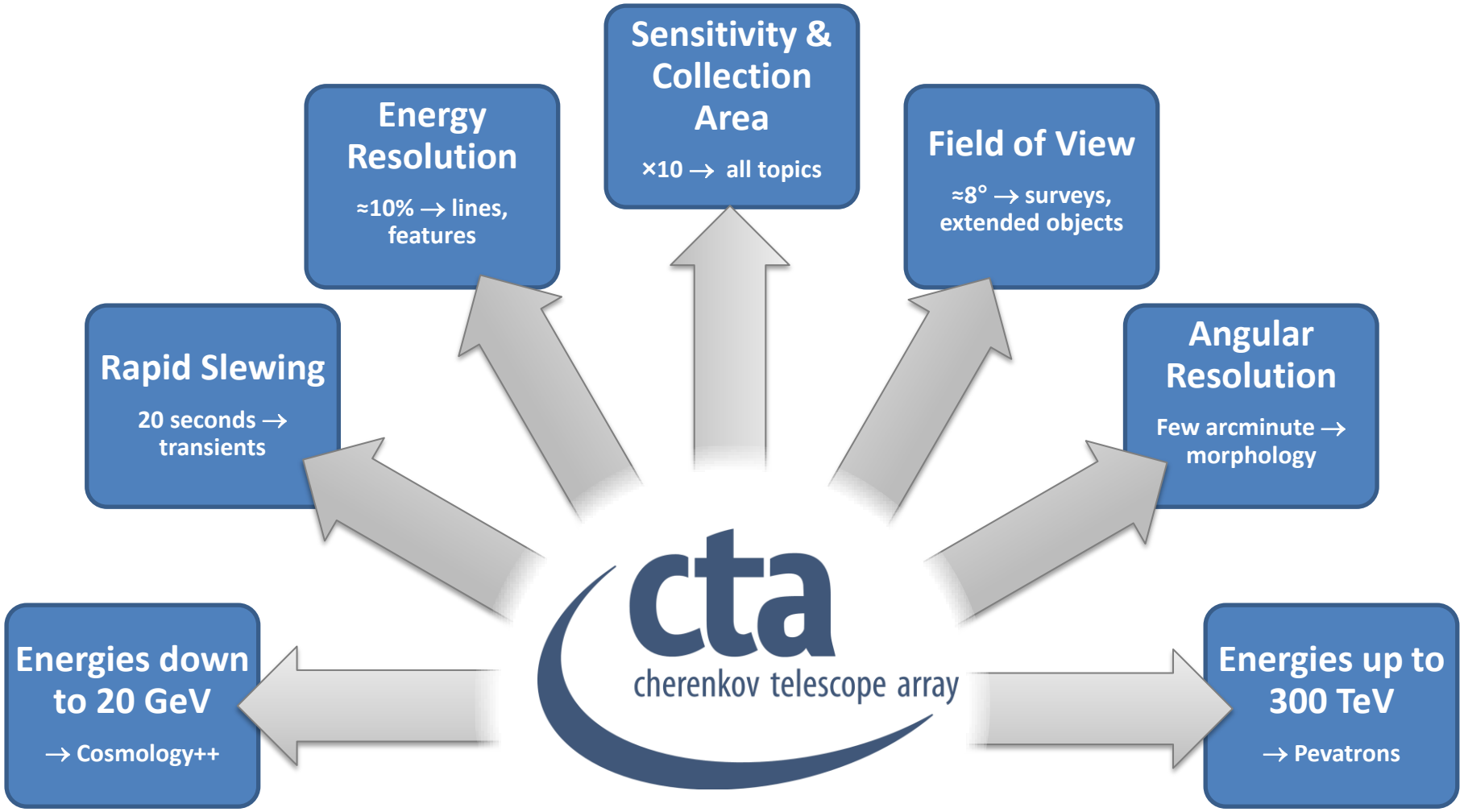
Theme 2: Probing Extreme Environments

- Processes close to neutron stars and black holes?
- Processes in relativistic jets, winds and explosions?
- Exploring cosmic voids

Theme 3: Physics Frontiers – beyond the SM

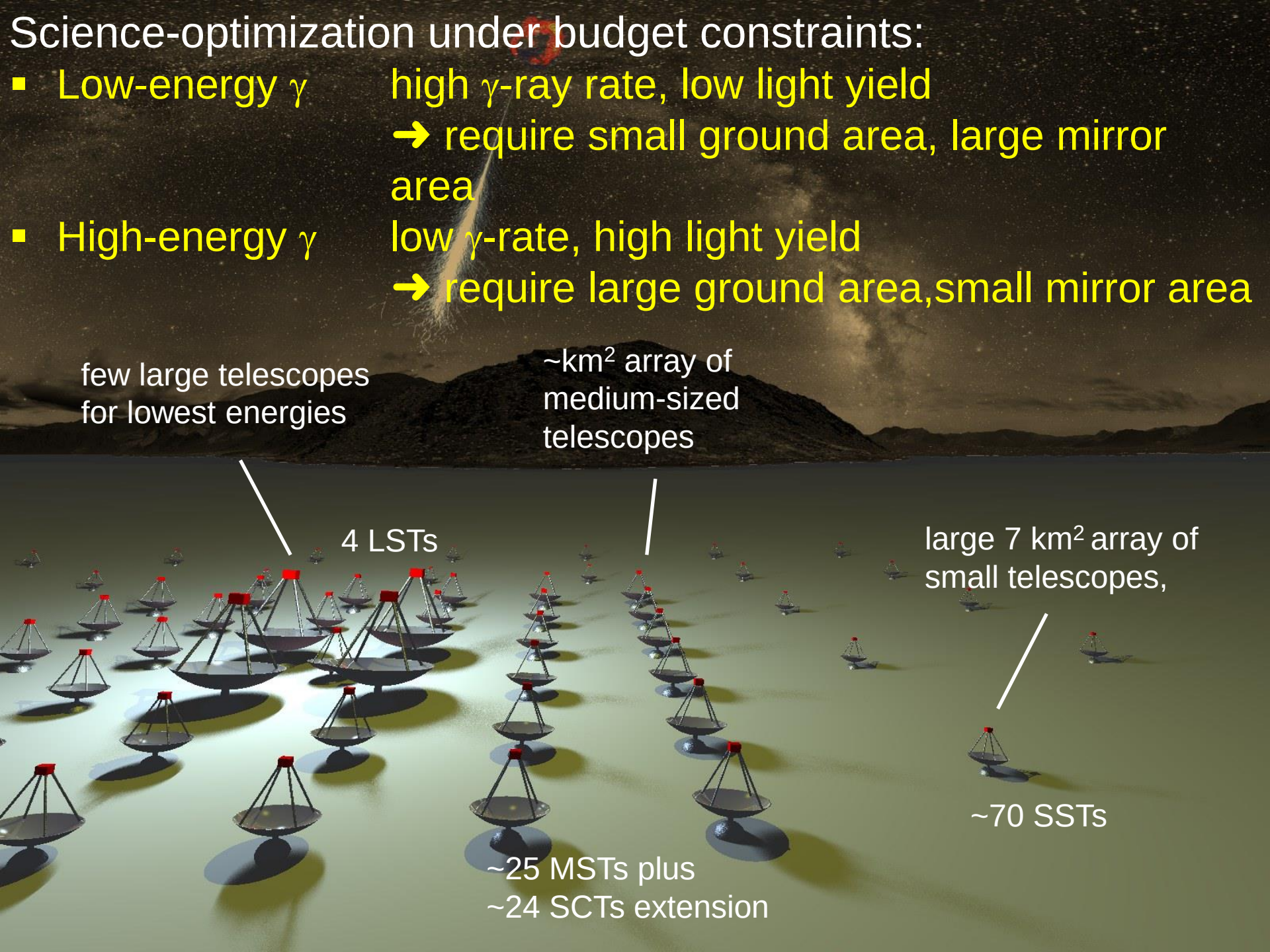
- What is the nature of Dark Matter? How is it distributed?
- Is the speed of light a constant for high energy photons?
- Do axion-like particles exist?

REQUIREMENTS & DRIVERS



Science-optimization under budget constraints:

- Low-energy γ — high γ-ray rate, low light yield
  ➜ require small ground area, large mirror area
- High-energy γ — low γ-rate, high light yield
  ➜ require large ground area,small mirror area



SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN SITES

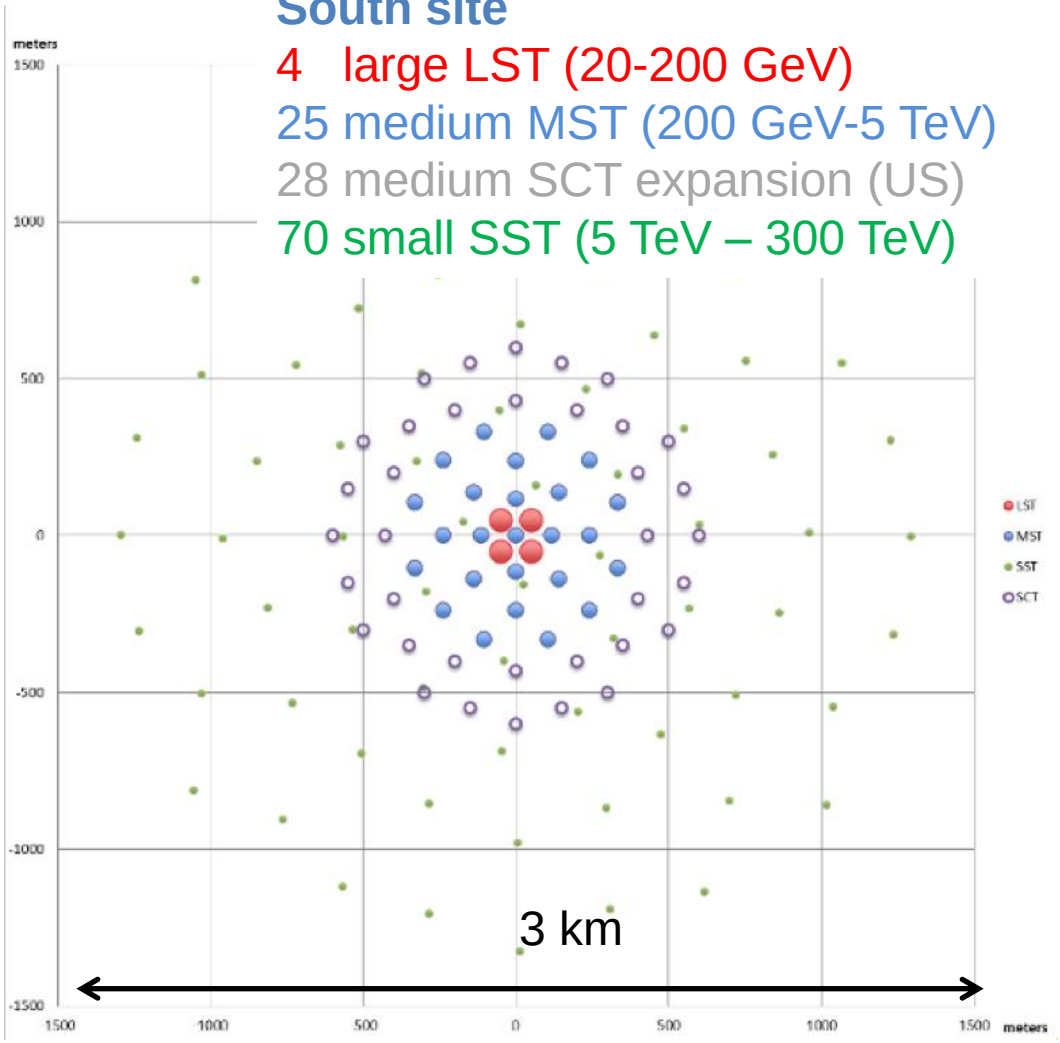
South site

4 large LST (20-200 GeV)

25 medium MST (200 GeV-5 TeV)

28 medium SCT expansion (US)

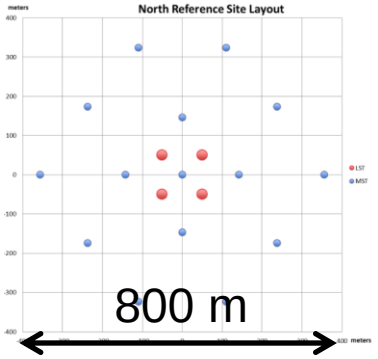
70 small SST (5 TeV – 300 TeV)



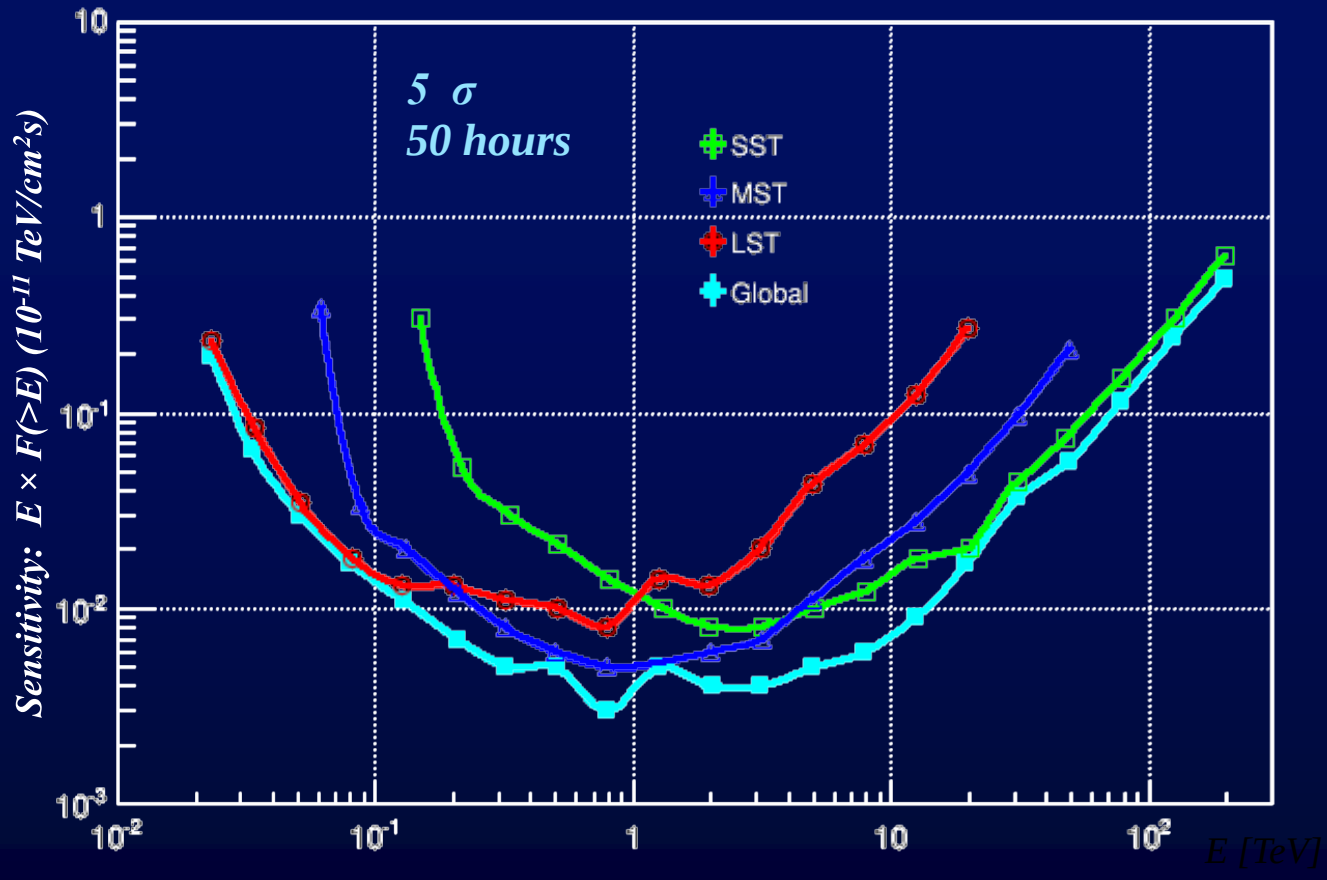
North site

4 large LST

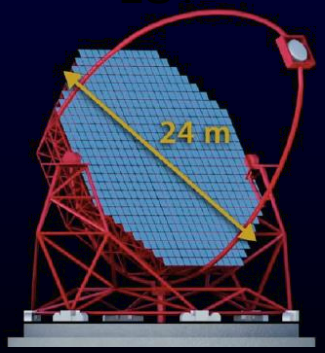
15 medium MST



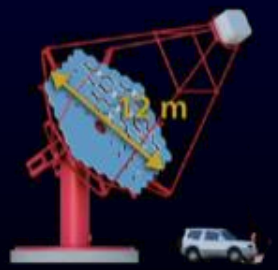
~2/3 of all current sources in Southern sky


5 σ
50 hours
SST
MST
LST
Global
Sensitivity: E × F(>E) (10-11 TeV/cm2s)
E [TeV]
10
1
10-1
10-2
10-3
10-2
10-1
1
10
102

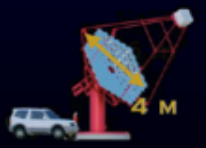
LST


24 m

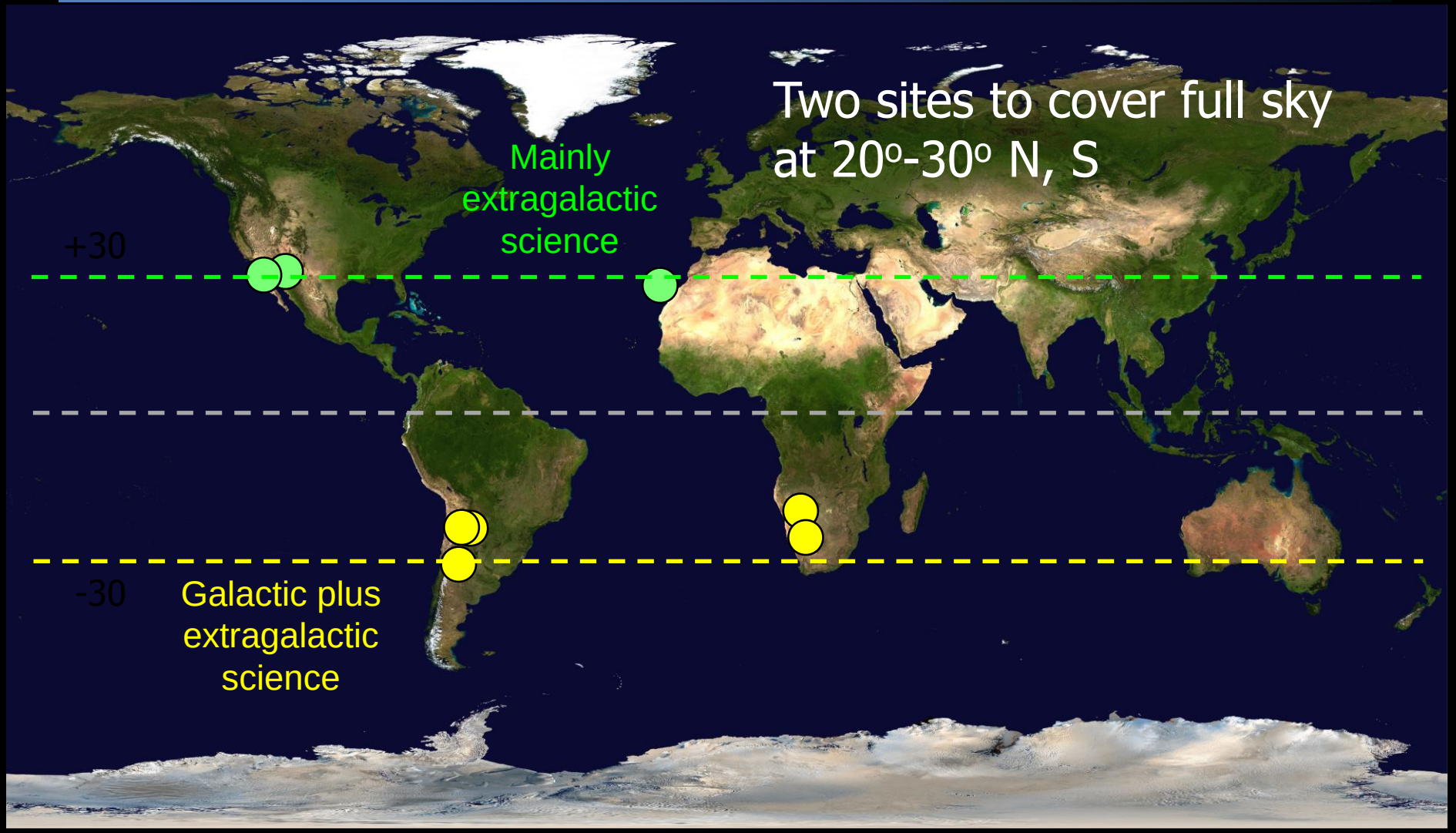
MST


12 m

SST


4 m

CTA SITES


Two sites to cover full sky
at 20º-30º N, S
Mainly
extragalactic
science
+30
-30
Galactic plus
extragalactic
science

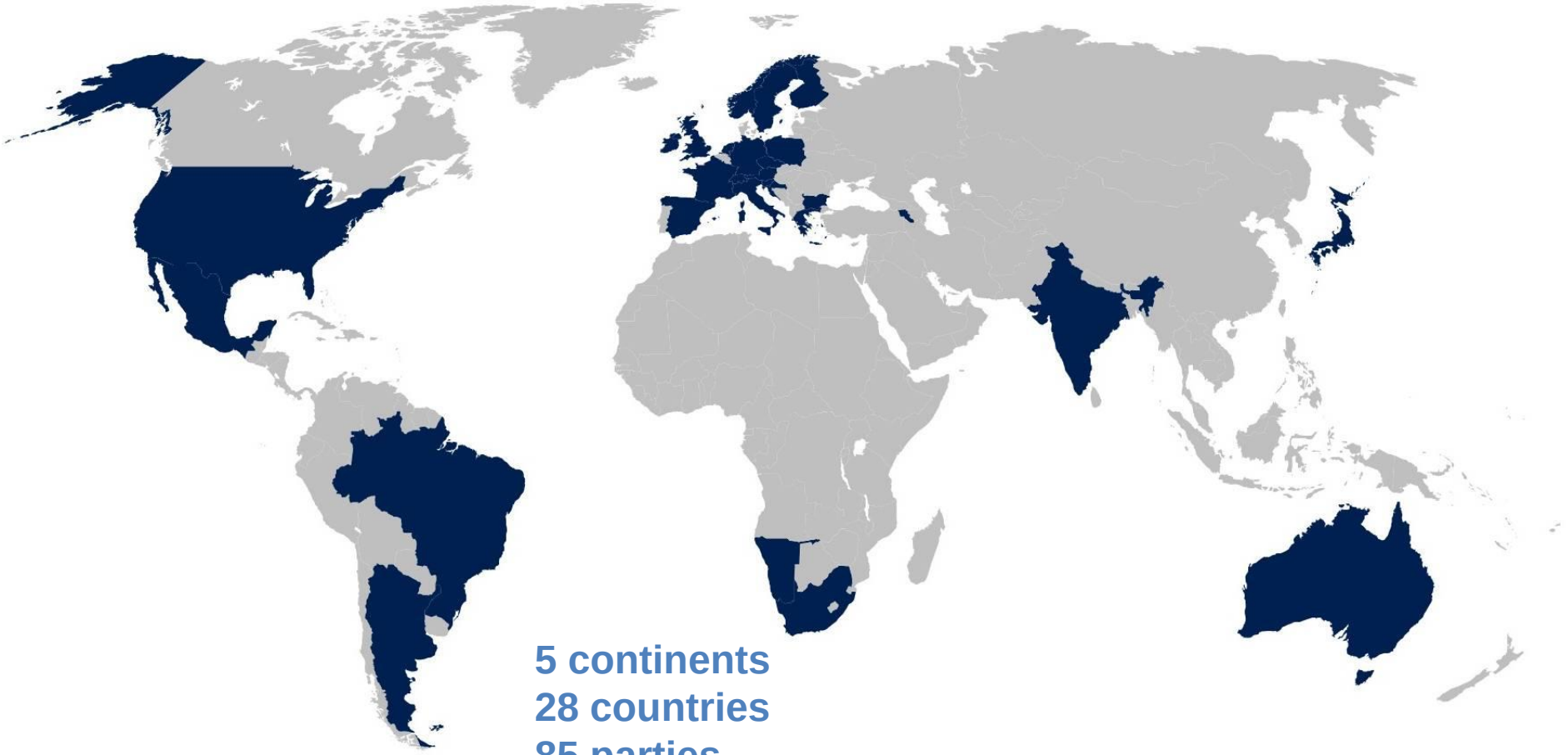
CTA SITES: CANDIDATES

Argentina

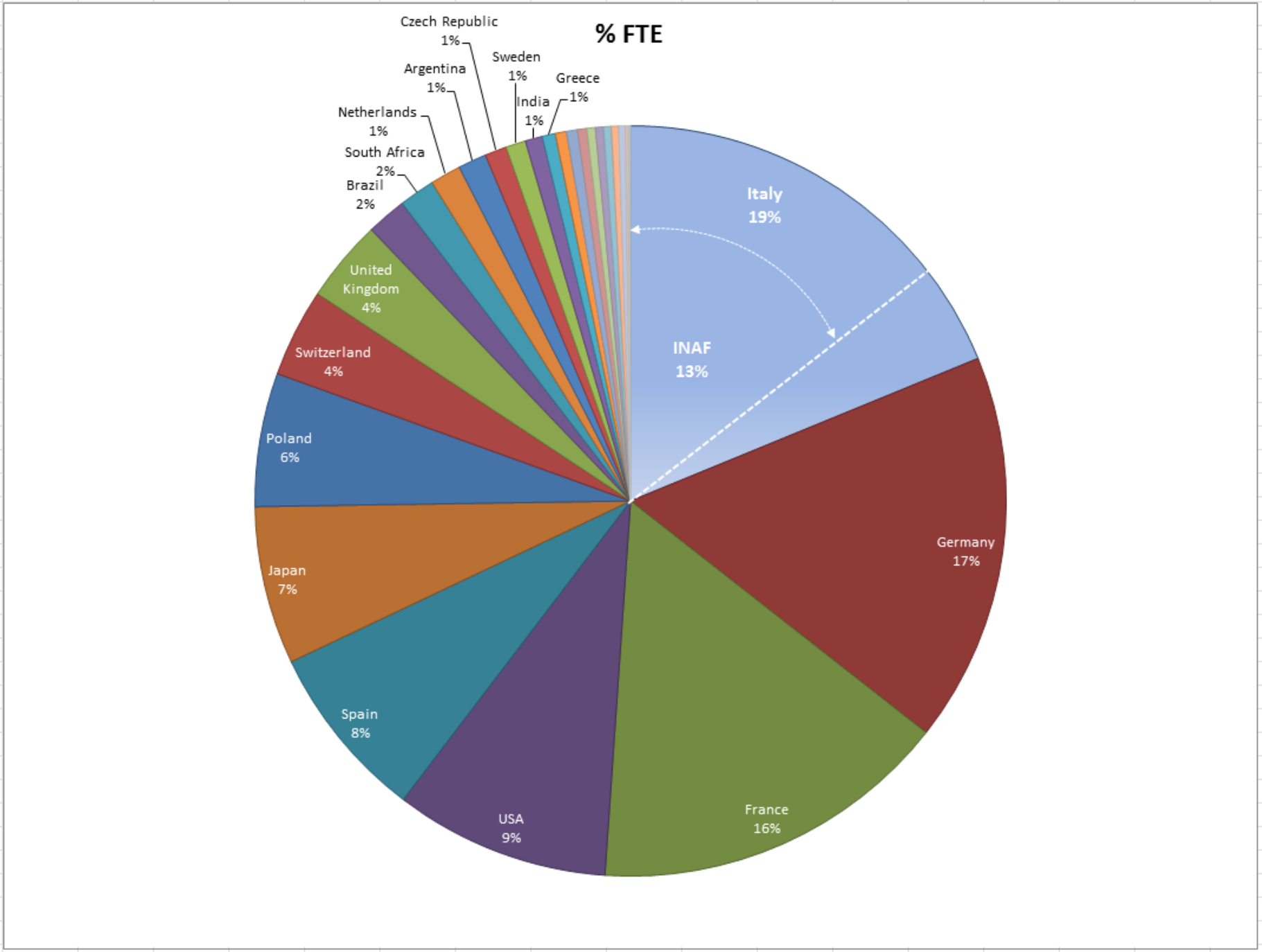
CTA CONSORTIUM

Spokesperson	**Werner Hofmann (Heidelberg)**
Co-spokesperson	**René Ong (UCLA)**

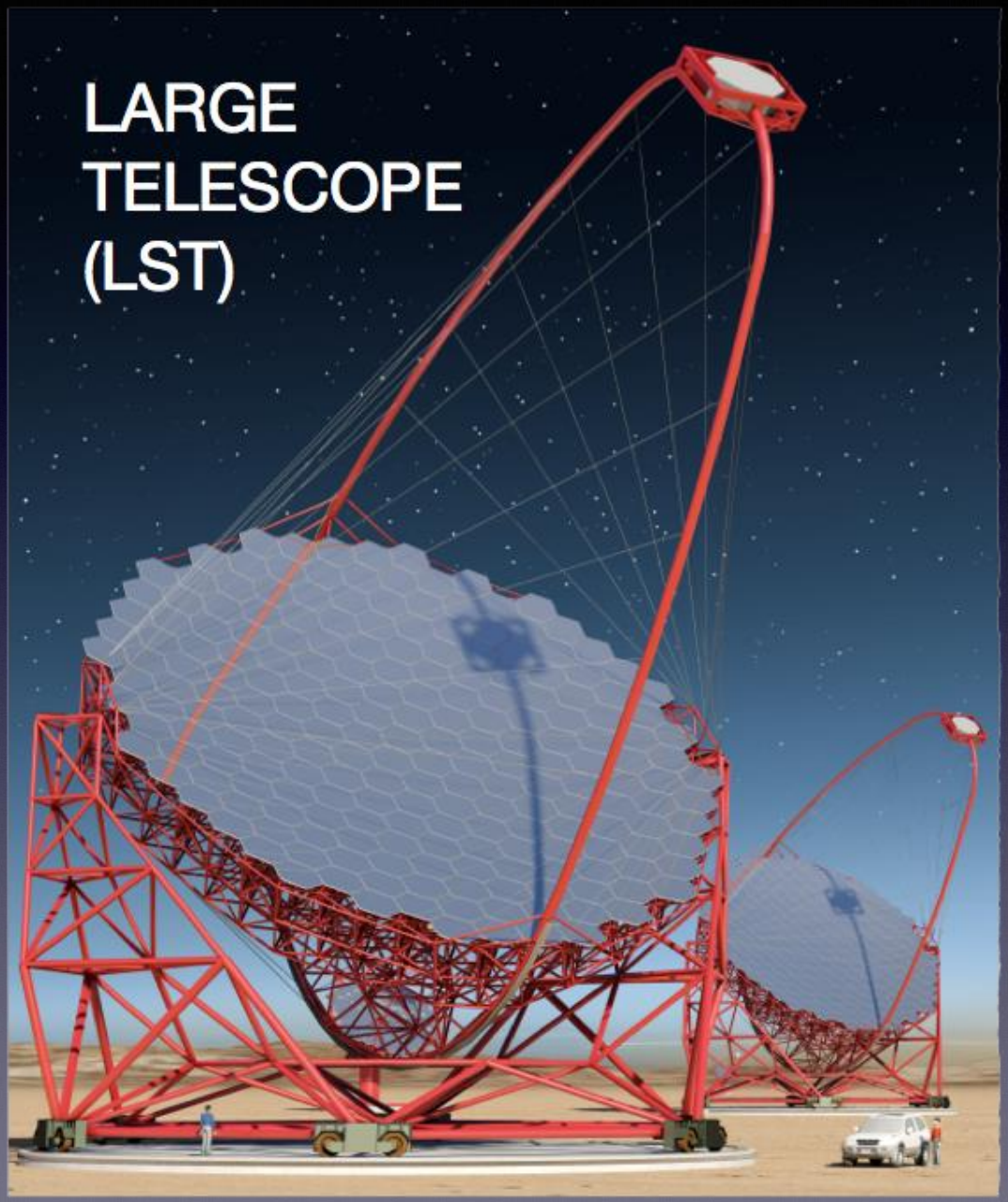
CONSORTIUM MEMBERSHIP



5 continents
28 countries
85 parties
176 institutes
1193 members (390 FTE)


% FTE
Czech Republic 1%
Sweden 1%
Argentina 1%
Greece 1%
India 1%
Netherlands 1%
South Africa 2%
Brazil 2%
Italy 19%
United Kingdom 4%
INAF 13%
Switzerland 4%
Poland 6%
Germany 17%
Japan 7%
Spain 8%
USA 9%
France 16%

TECHNICAL DESIGN & PROTOTYPING



Optimized for Energies > 100 GeV

23 m diameter

389 m^2 dish area

28 m focal length

1.5 m mirror facets

4.5° field of view

0.1° pixels

Camera Ø over 2 m

Carbon-fibre structure for 20 s positioning

Active mirror control

4 LST on South site

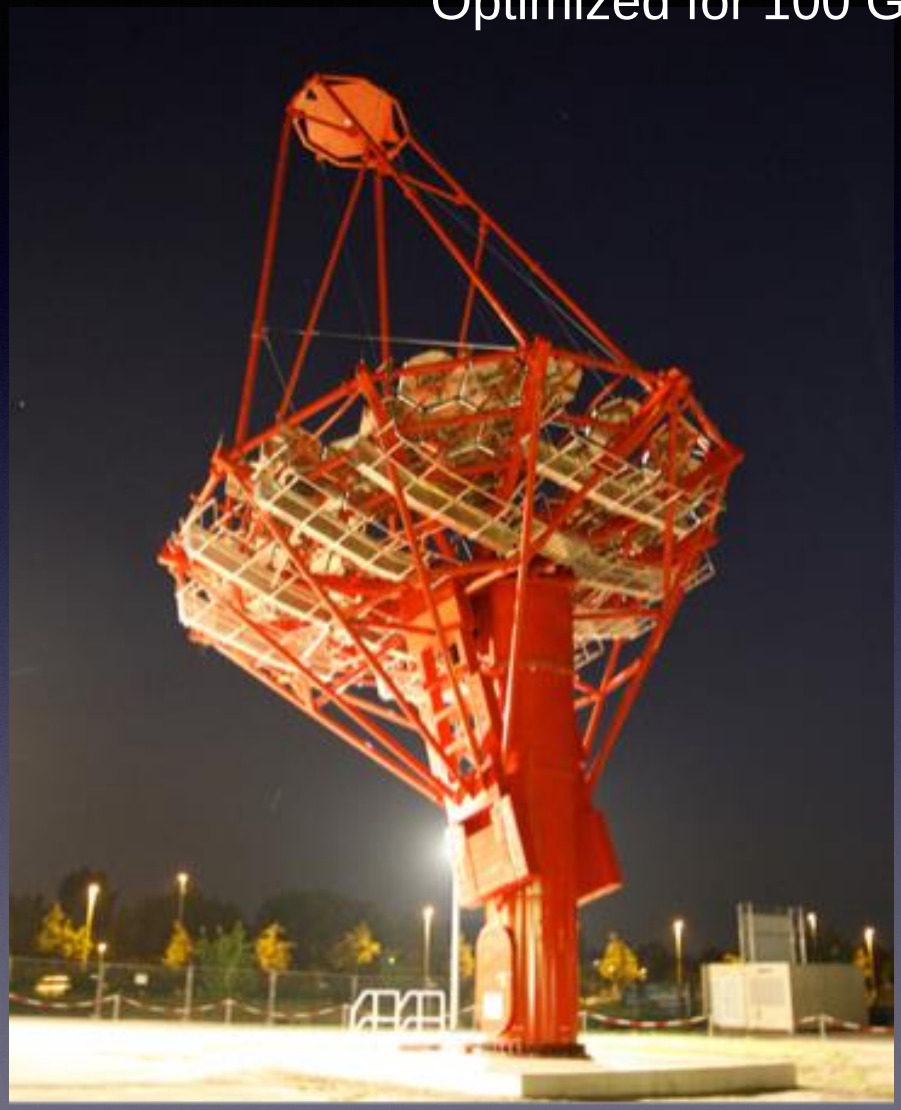
4 LST on North site

Prototype 1st telescope

cta
cherenkov telescope array

Medium Size Telescope

Optimized for 100 GeV - 10 TeV Range



MST Prototype in Berlin

12 m diameter

100 m2 dish area

16 m focal length

1.2 m mirror facets

8° field of view

0.18° pixels (~2000 pixels)

Camera Ø over 1.5 m

Active mirror control

25 MST on South site

15 MST on North site

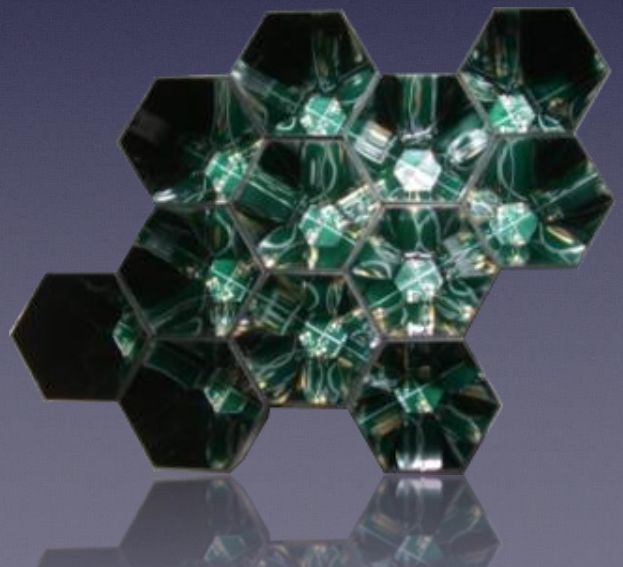
cta
cherenkov telescope array

Small Size Telescope (SSt-1M)

Optimize for Energy range above 10 TeV

70 SST: WITH A SPACING BY 200-300 M

- Davies-Cotton Design
- 4m diameter single mirror
- f/D = 1.4
- SiPM camera with new hexago sensor



SST-1M Prototype in Krakow

ASTRI - Dual Mirror SST INAF priority

- 4m diameter dual mirror
  - Segmented primary
  - Monolithic Secondary
- Effective area: 6 m^2
- Focal length: 2.2m
- FoV: 9.6°
- Pixel angular size 0.17°

FEB,1, 2015

Next task: building a mini-array