

CTA, with focus on LST TeV Gamma Ray Astronomy

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Max-Planck-Institute for Physics*





cherenkov
telescope
array

GeV/TeV Gamma-Ray detectors



VERITAS



MAGIC-II



Fermi Gamma-Ray Satellite



HAWC



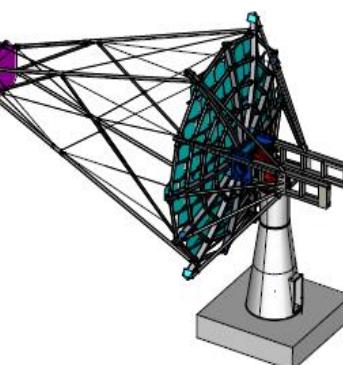
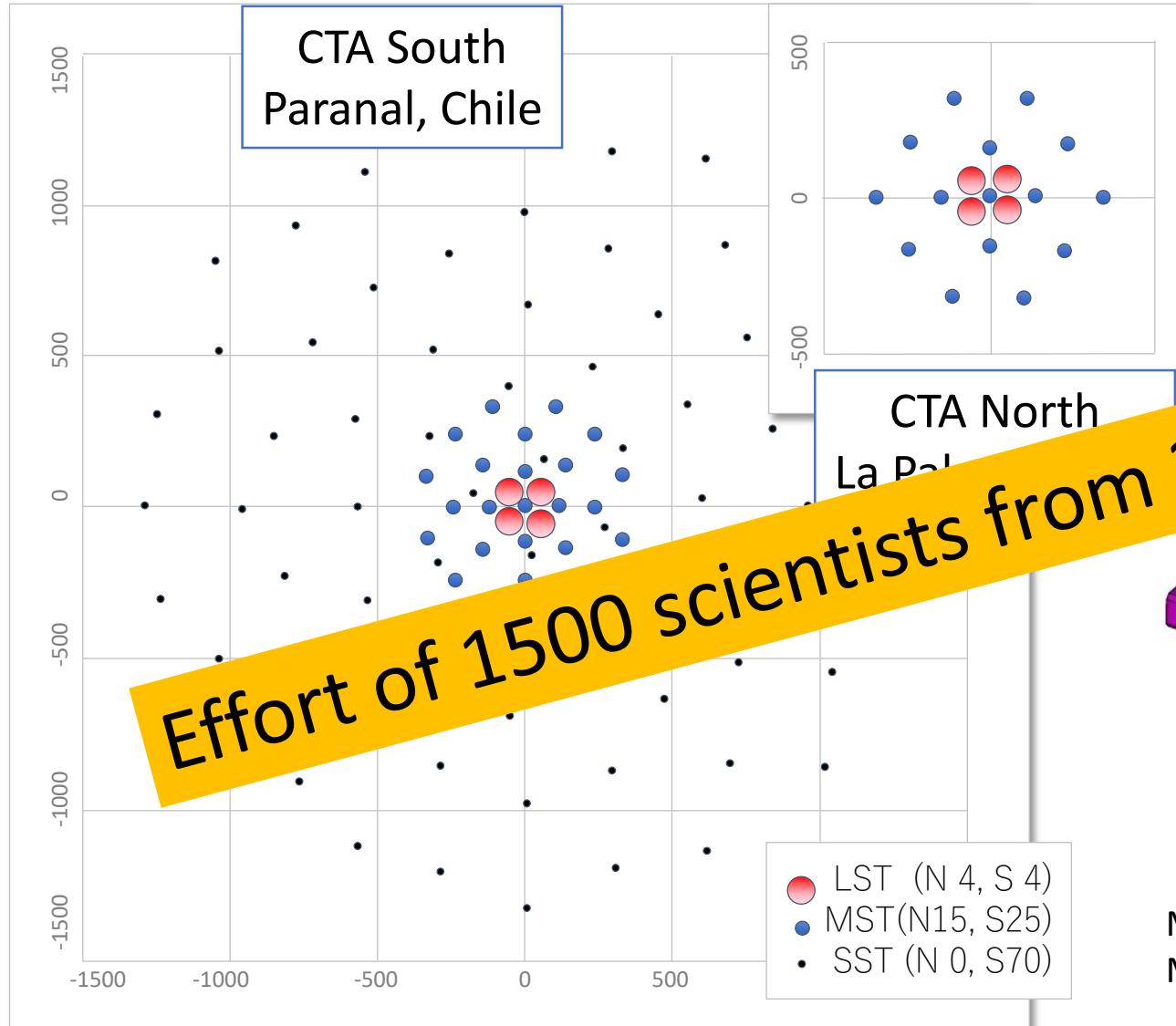
HESS-II



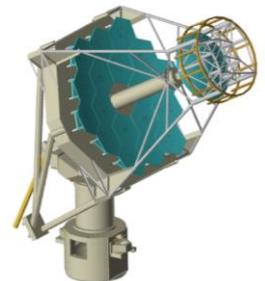
cherenkov
telescope
array

CTA Telescopes Array Configurations

CTA Observatory consists of two sites, Chile Paranal and Spain Canary Island to cover all sky.



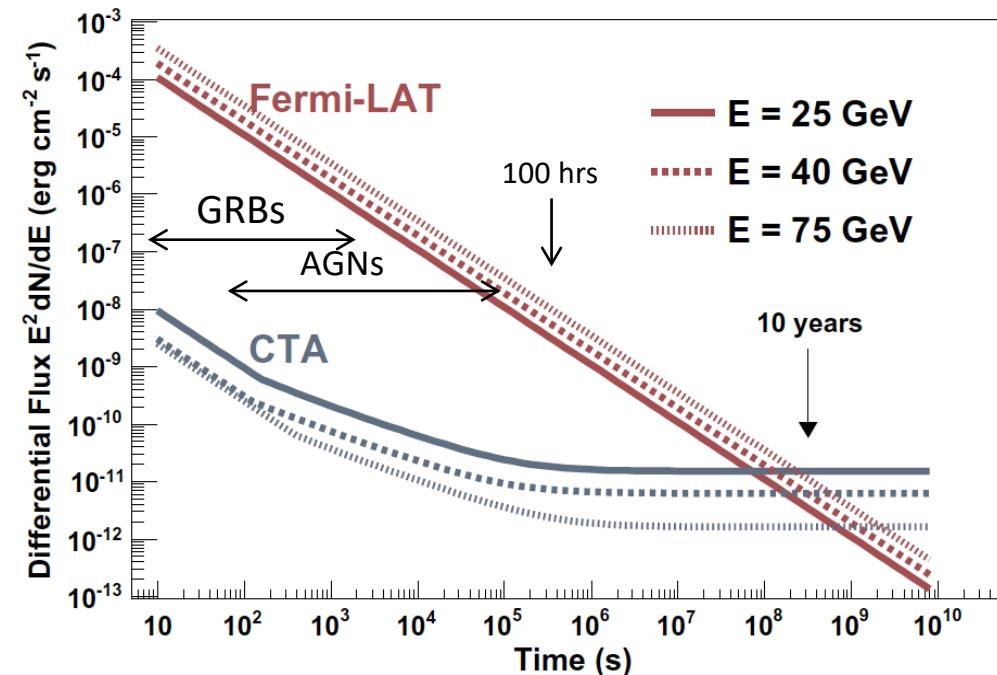
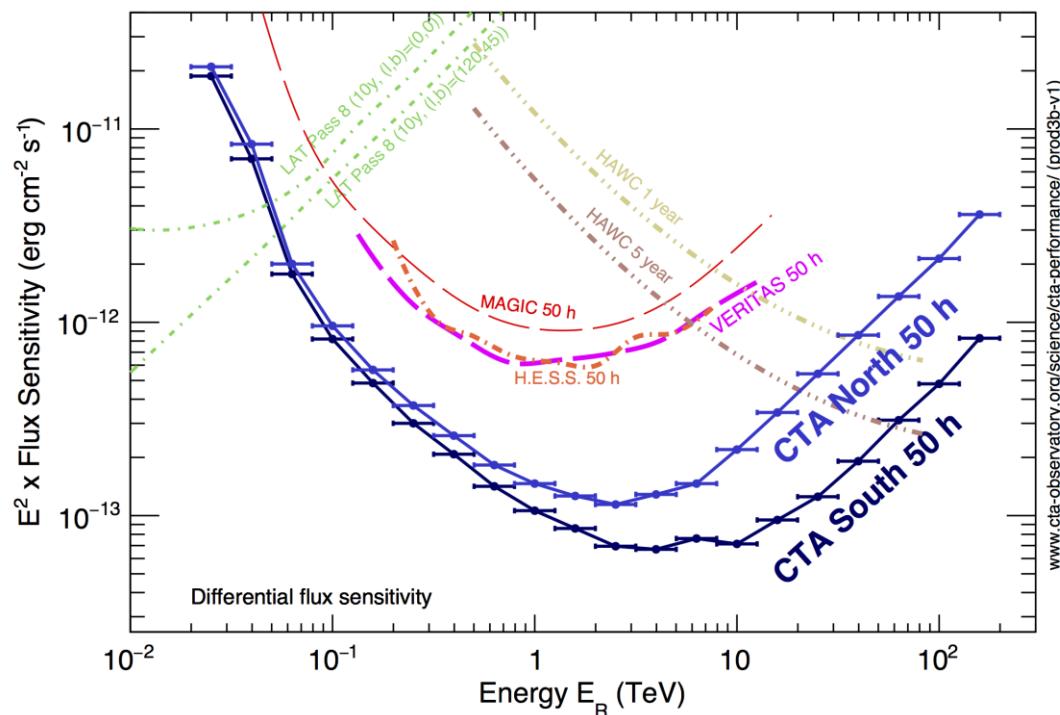
MST 12m (2.5MEuro)
Mid-Energy



SST 4.3m(0.5MEuro)
High-Energy

CTA North and South Array

Sensitivity x10, Angular Resolution x2
Energy Range > 20GeV



- CTA-LST array contributes to the sensitivity in low energies
- >20GeV Threshold Energy
- Distant AGNs are observable up to z=2
- X10000 sensitivity for GRBs and AGN flares than Fermi
- First firm observation of GRBs from ground



cherenkov
telescope
array

Timeline of CTA Project

Project Phases



Current Phase



First Pre-Production
Telescopes on Site



CTA Offices Open
in Bologna



ERIC
Established

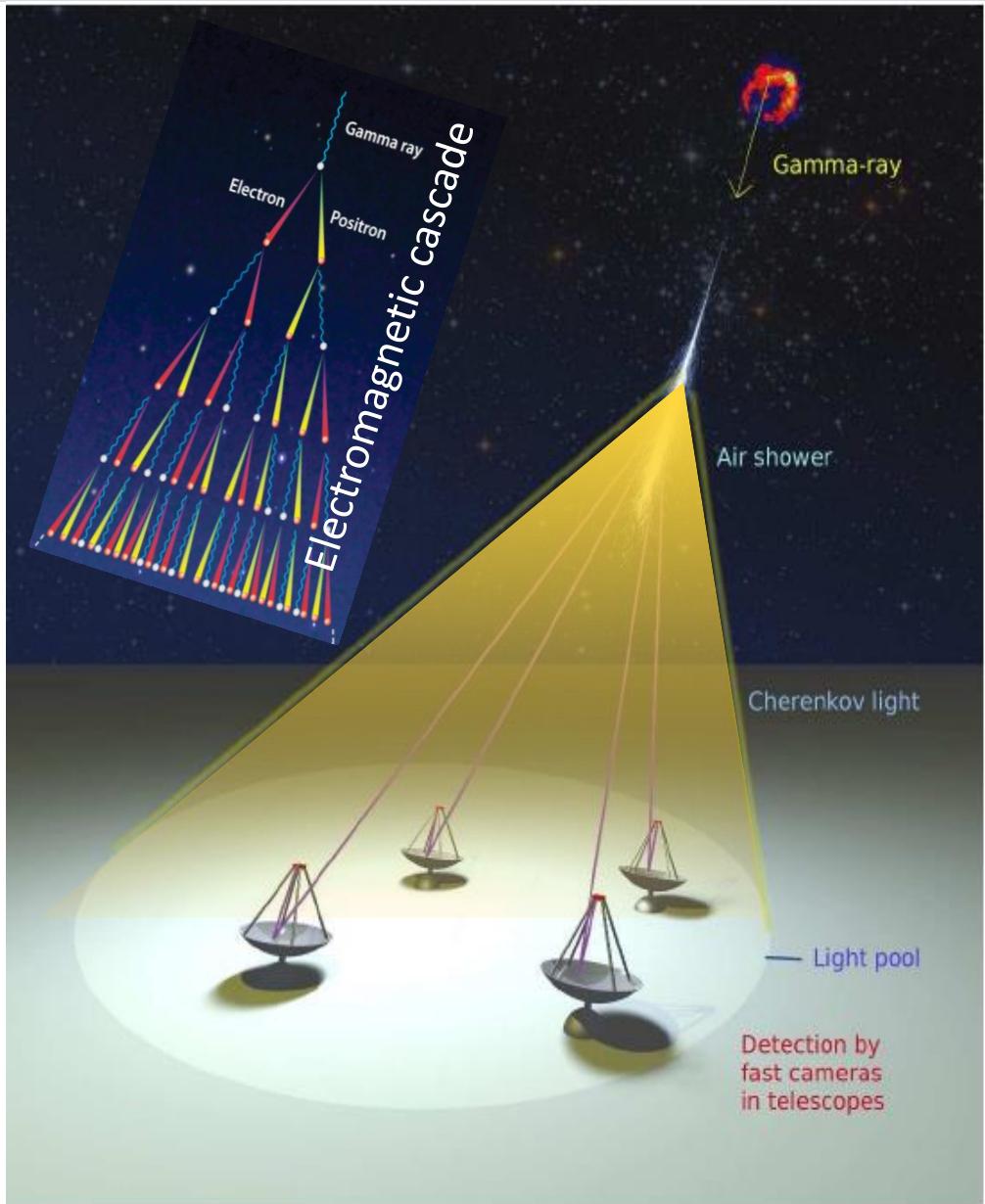


Financial
Threshold
Reached

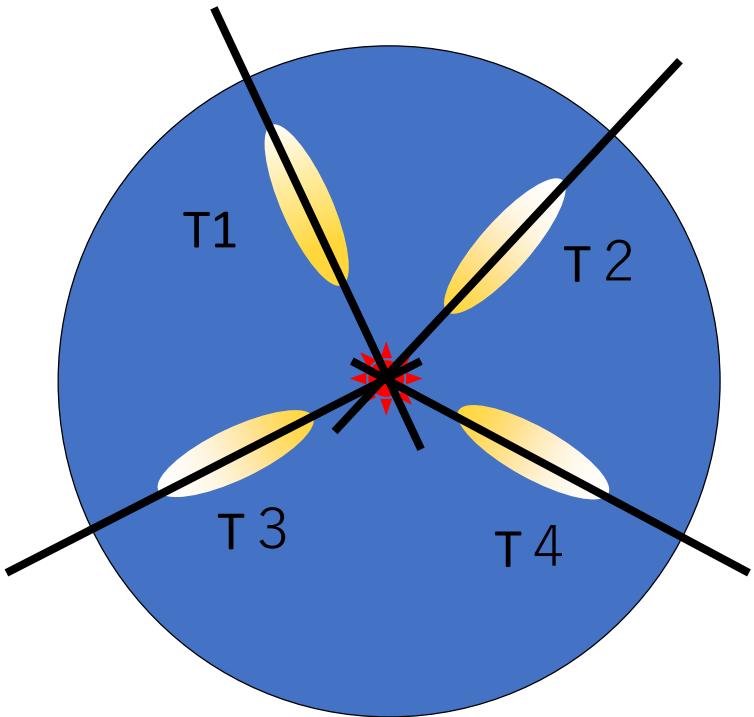


LST 1 Prototype
Completed on
North Site

Imaging Cherenkov Telescopes



of Photons: 50photons/m² at 1TeV

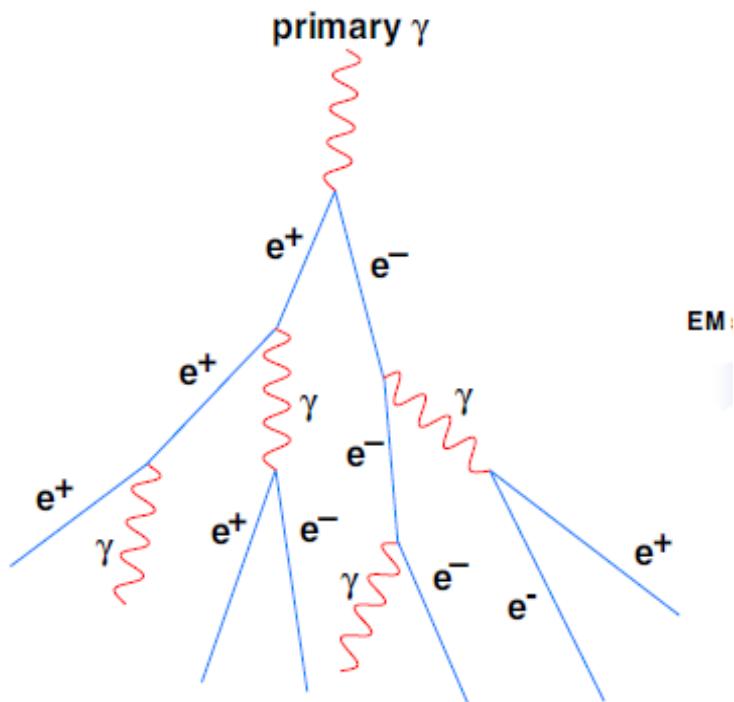


■ Energy range	20GeV ~ 300TeV
■ CR Rejection	~99.9%
■ Angular Res.	~0.02 degrees
■ Energy Res.	~10%
■ Effective Area	~ 10^6 m ²
■ Sensitivity	~0.1% Crab Flux (10^{-14} erg/cm ² s)

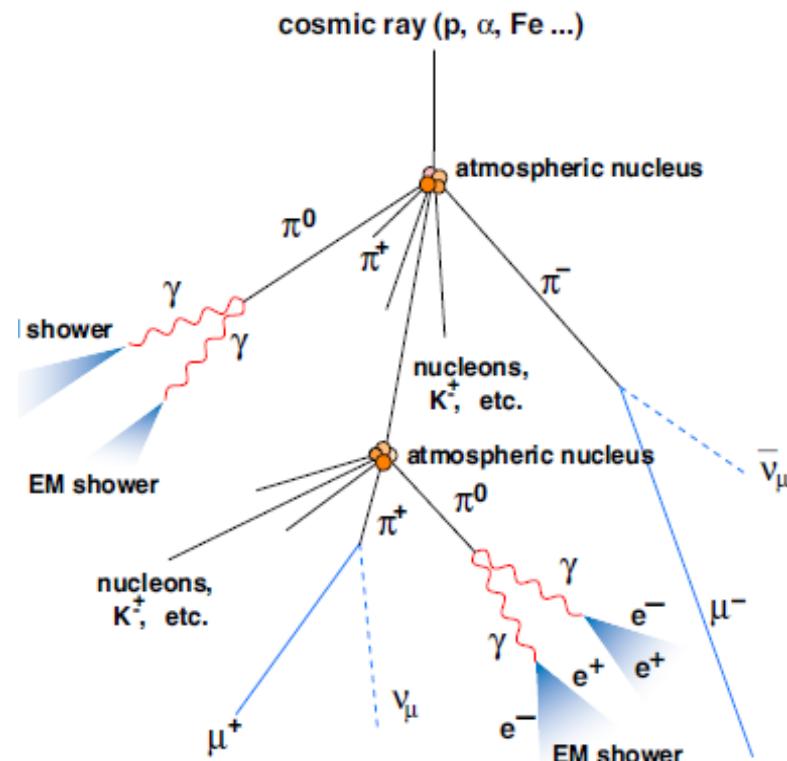


cherenkov
telescope
array

TeV ガンマ線からの空気シャワー



Proton からの空気シャワー



Development of a 2TeV Proton Shower
from first interaction to the Milagro Detector

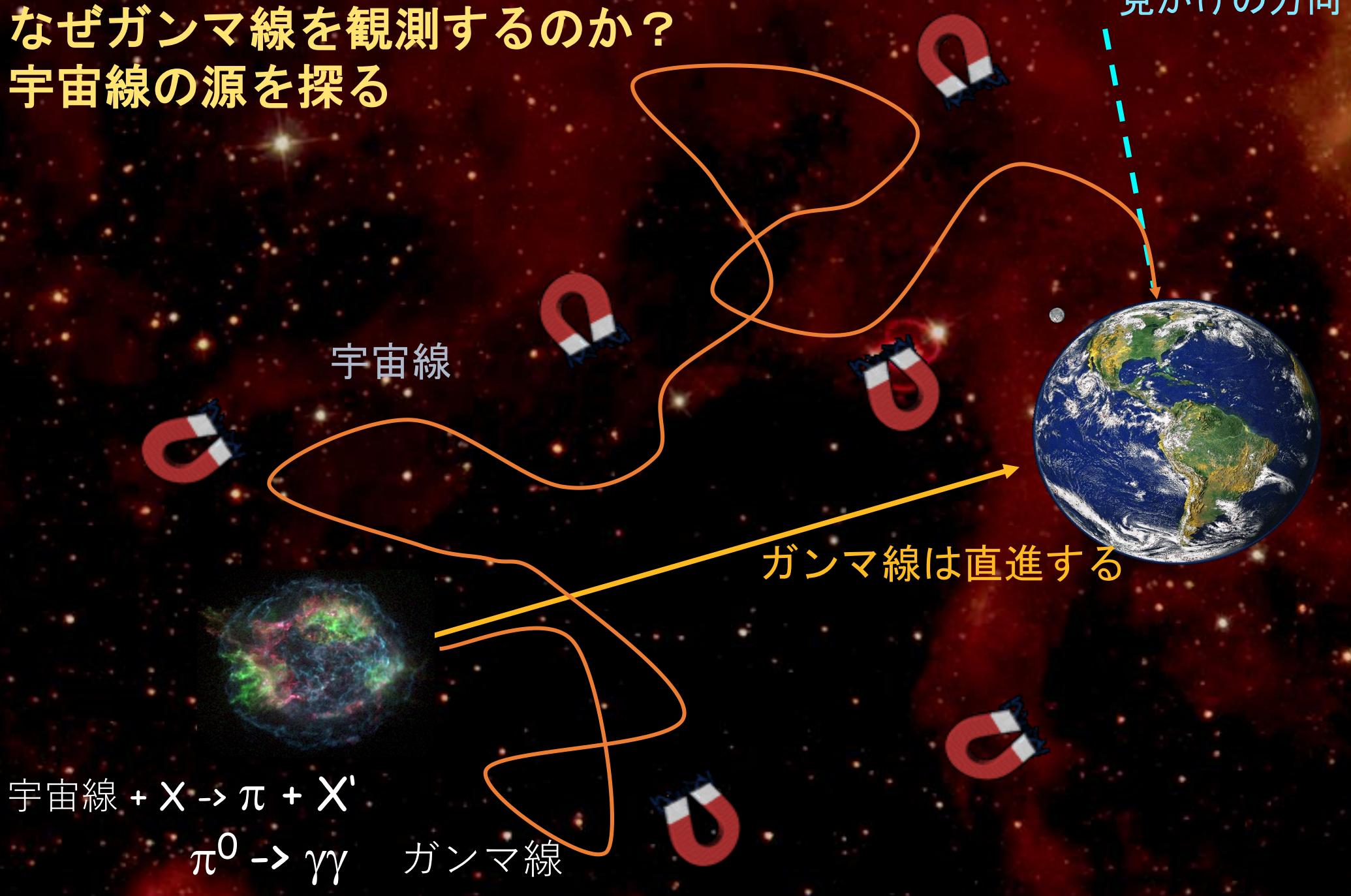
Viewed from below the shower front -
Color coded by Energy

This movie views a CORSIKA simulation of a proton initiated shower. The purple grid is 20m per square and is moving at the speed of light in vacuum. The height of the shower above sea level is displayed at the bottom of the screen.

Color coded by Kinetic Energy. The log base 2 of the kinetic energy is converted linearly to a color with red corresponding to 2TeV and blue 10MeV.

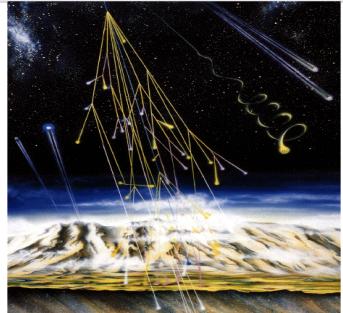
MAGICMovie

なぜガンマ線を観測するのか？ 宇宙線の源を探る

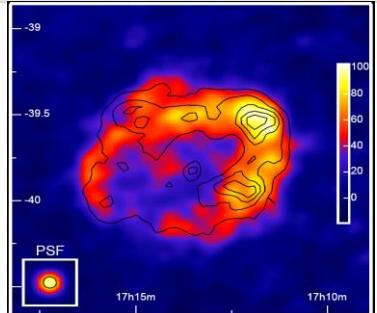


Science with CTA

Energy frontier of Astrophysics



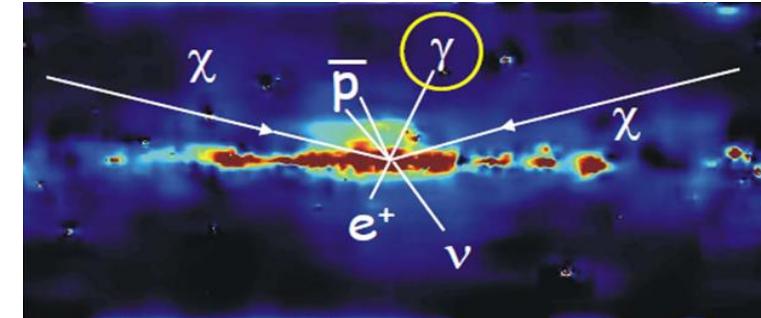
Origin of CR
UHECR



Cosmic Accelerators

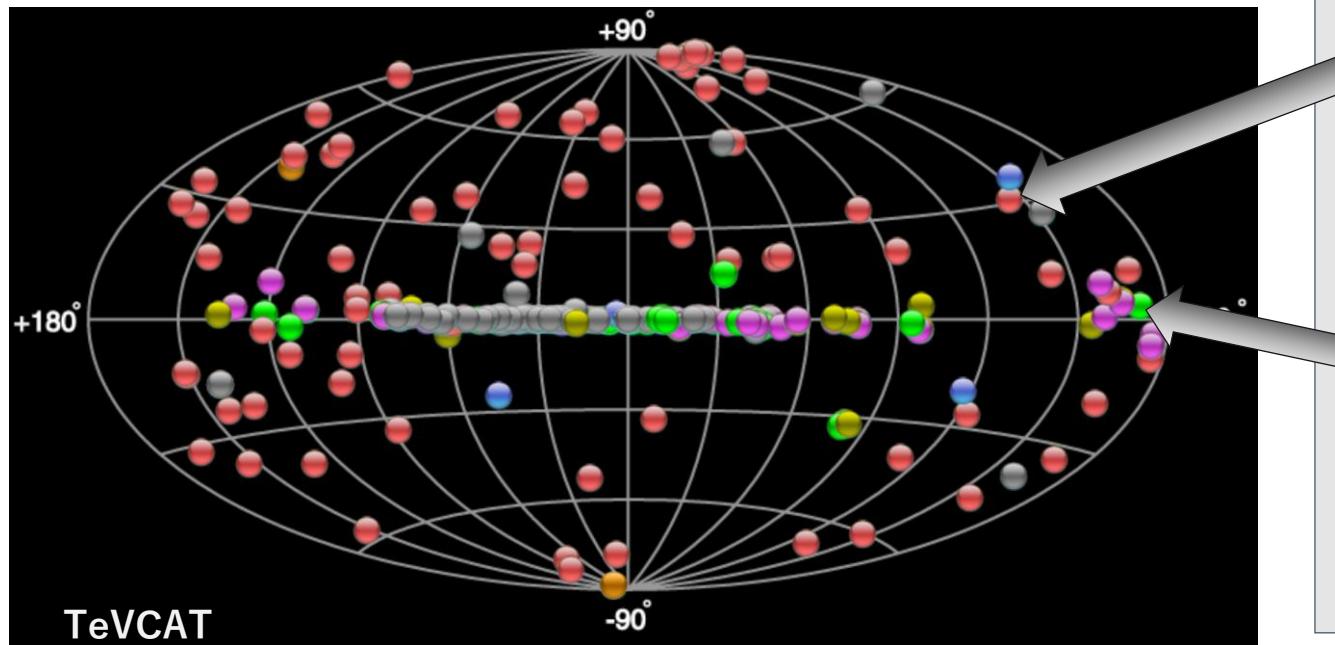


Super Massive
Blackhole



Dark Matter

- Origin of Cosmic Rays (Cosmic Accelerators)
- High Energy Phenomena around Blackholes
- Gamma Rays from Dark Matter Annihilation



TeVCAT

Extragalactic



AGN

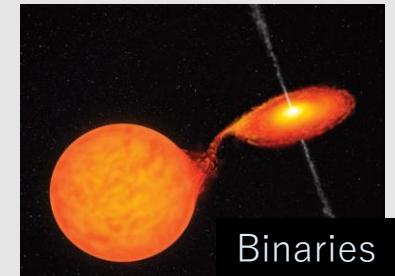


Gamma Ray Bursts

Galactic Sources

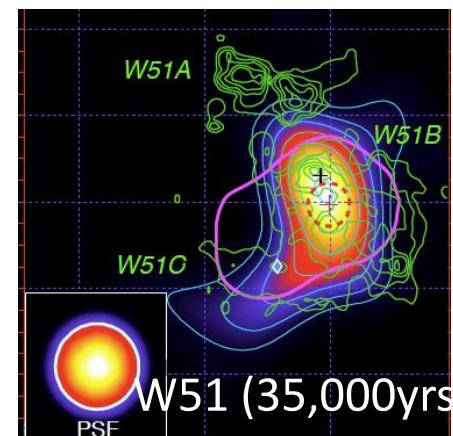
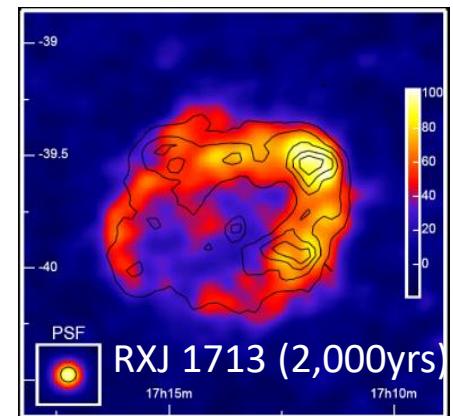
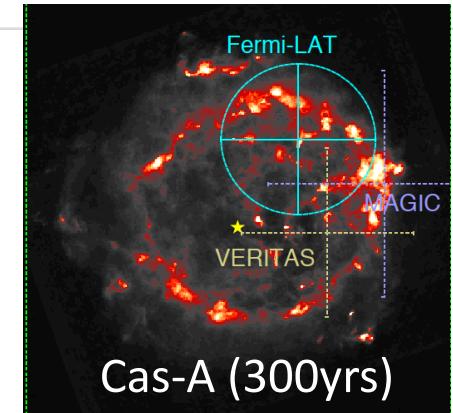
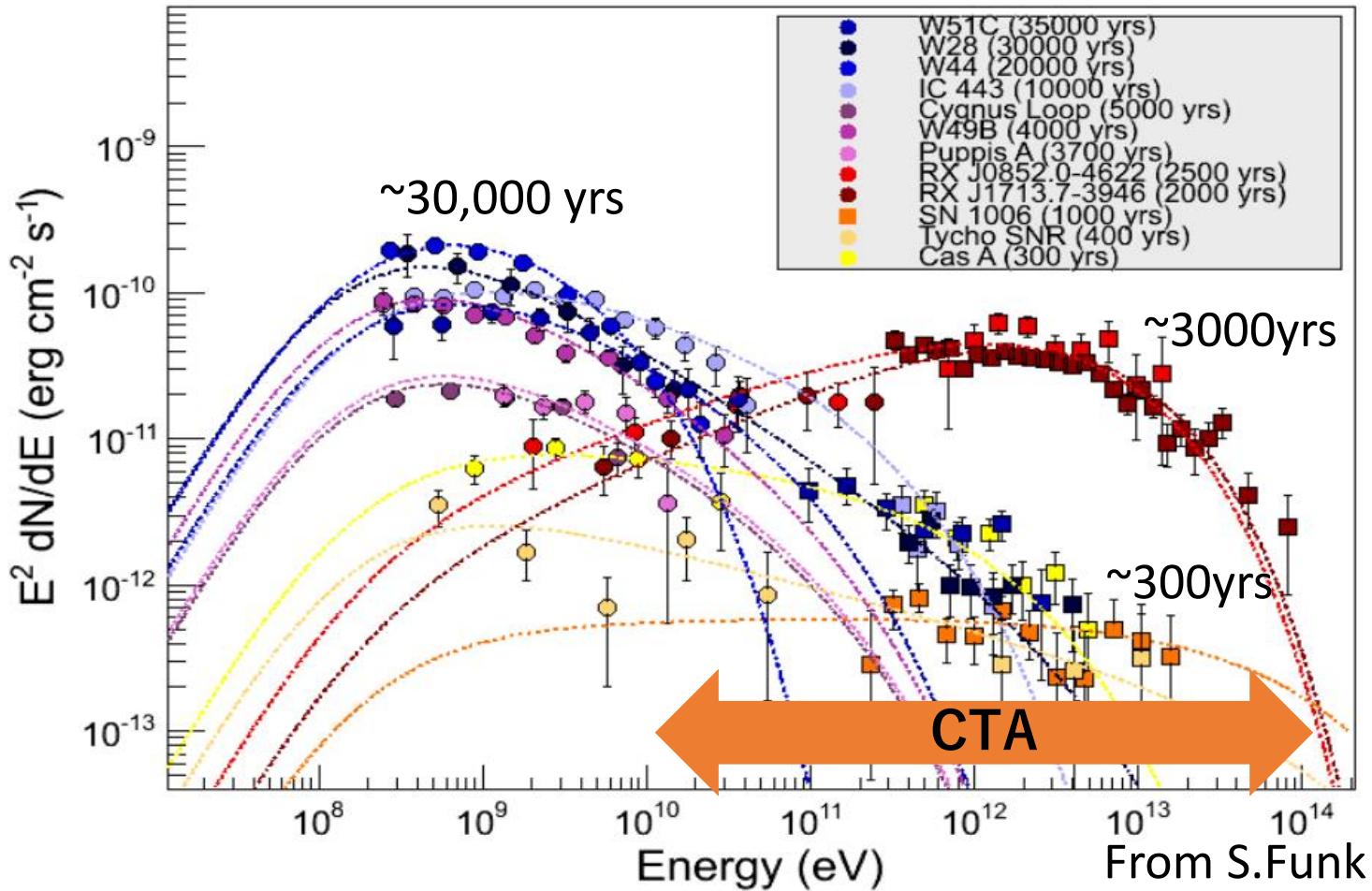


Super Nova Rem.



Binaries

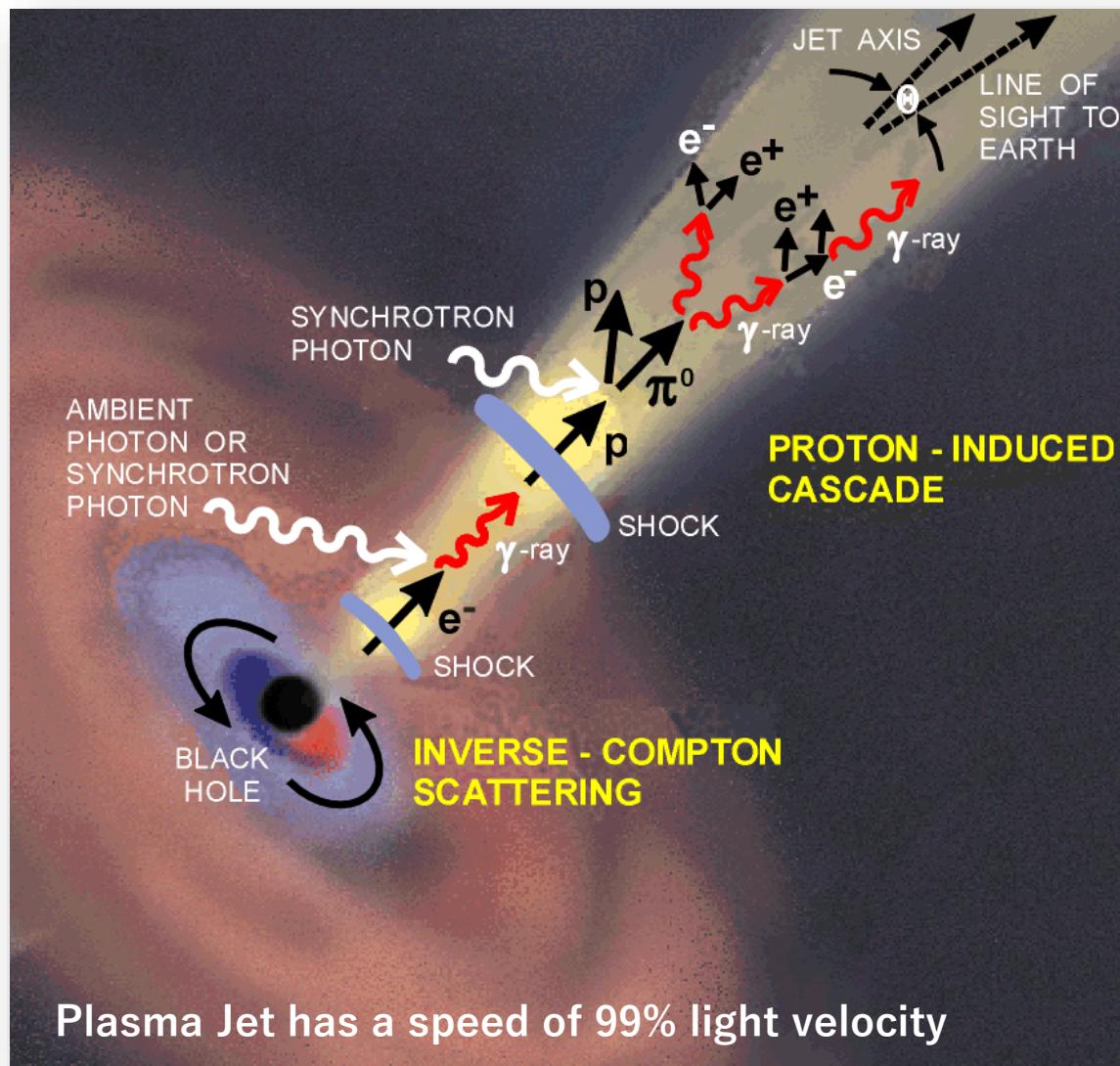
Shell Type Super Nova Remnants are identified as cosmic ray sources



- We need 200-300 SNRs to explain the energetics of galactic cosmic rays
- What is the maximum attainable energy with SNRs

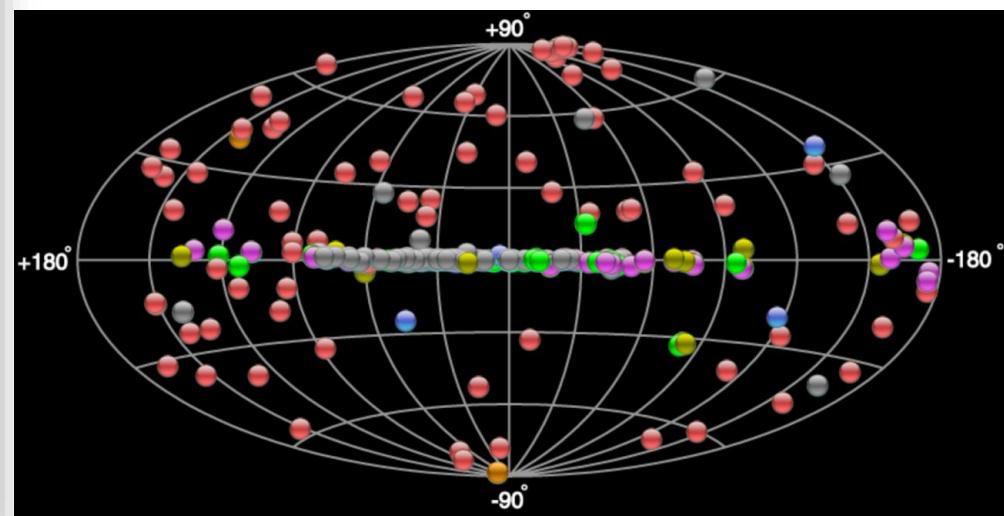
Super Massive Black Holes $\sim 10^8 M_{\odot}$

Candidates Sources for $>10^{18}$ eV Cosmic Rays



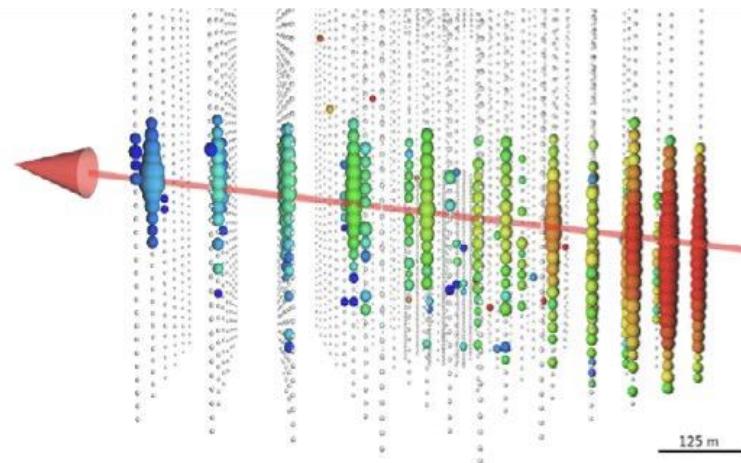
- What is the Maximum Energy?
- Can reach to 10^{20} eV?
- Energy source is accretion disk or rotation energy of Black Hole?
- Explore Black Hole sub Horizon

Red closed circles are Super Massive Black Holes observed MAGIC, HESS, and VERITAS

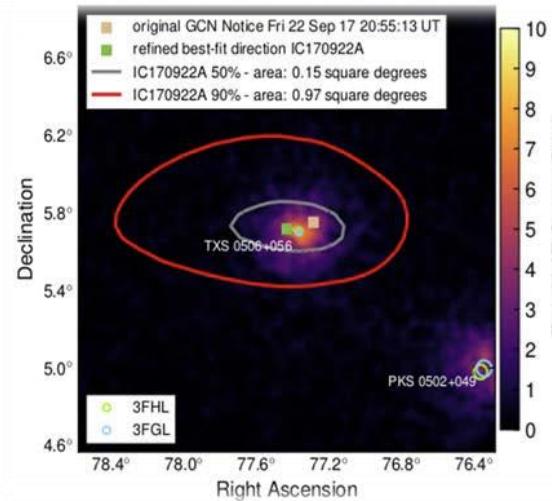


IC170922A / TXS 0506+056

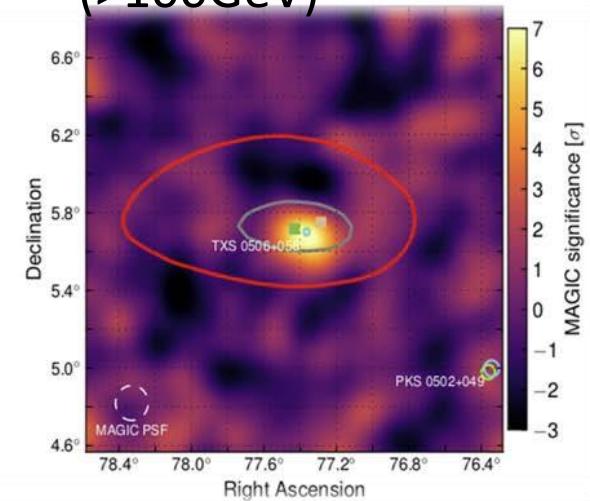
Ice Cube Observation (~300TeV)



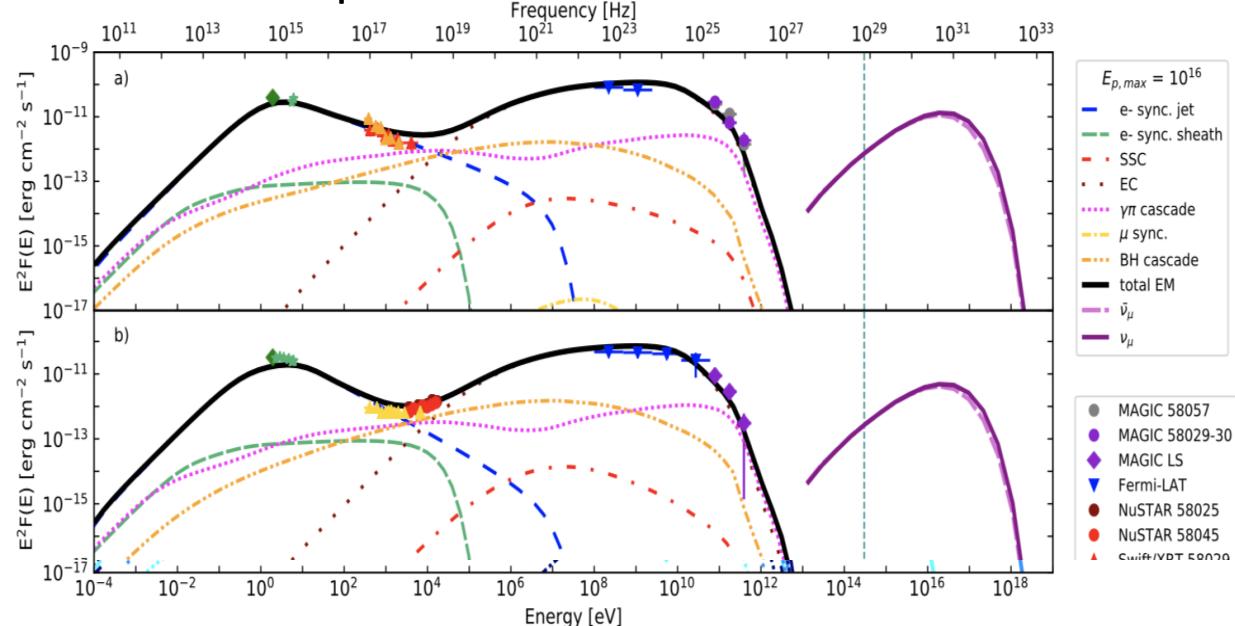
Fermi LAT Observation (GeV)



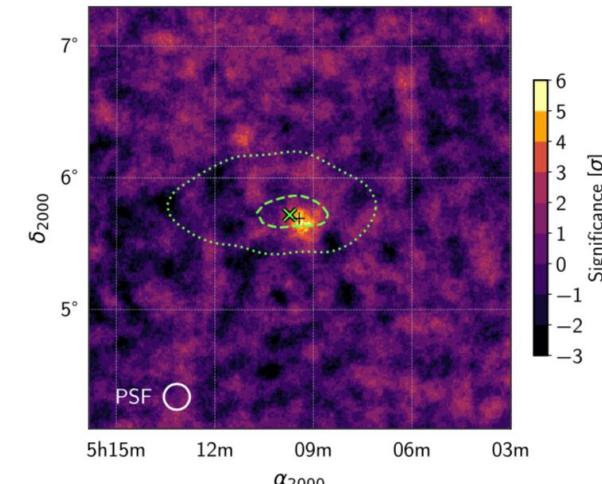
MAGIC Observation (>100GeV)



Lepto-Hadronic Scenario



VERITAS Obs.



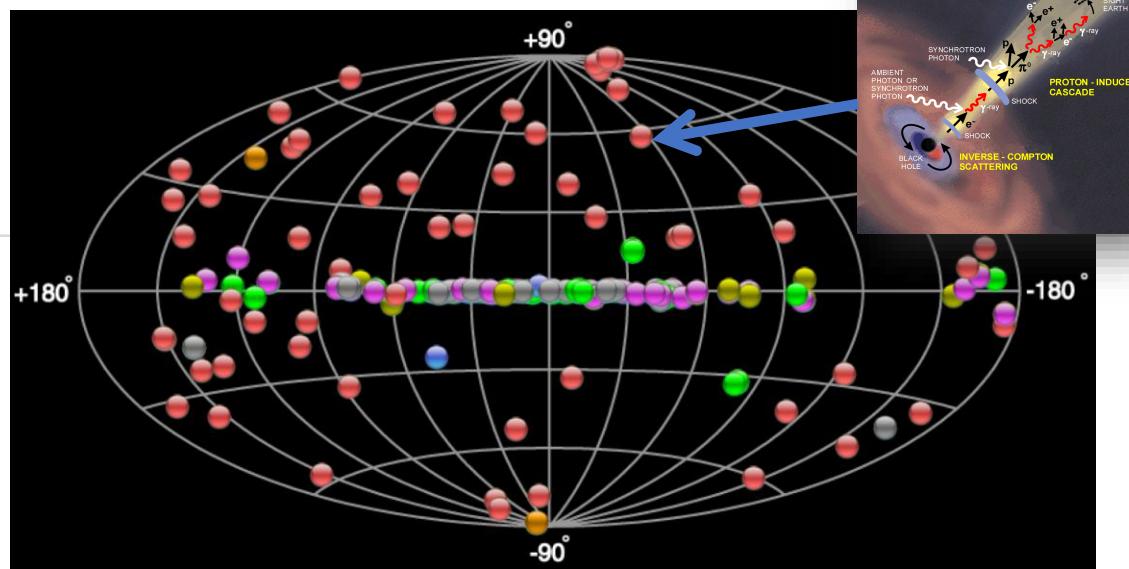
GTC Observation $z = 0.3365$
S. Paiano et al 2018



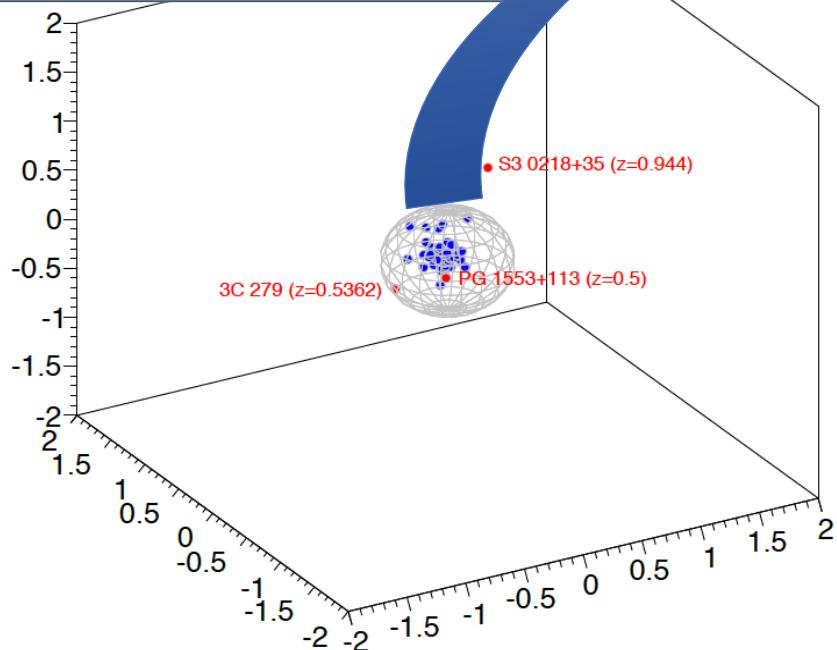
cherenkov
telescope
array

CTA is the ultimate survey machine

observing the early Universe up to 1.6 billion years after big bang ($z < 2.0$)

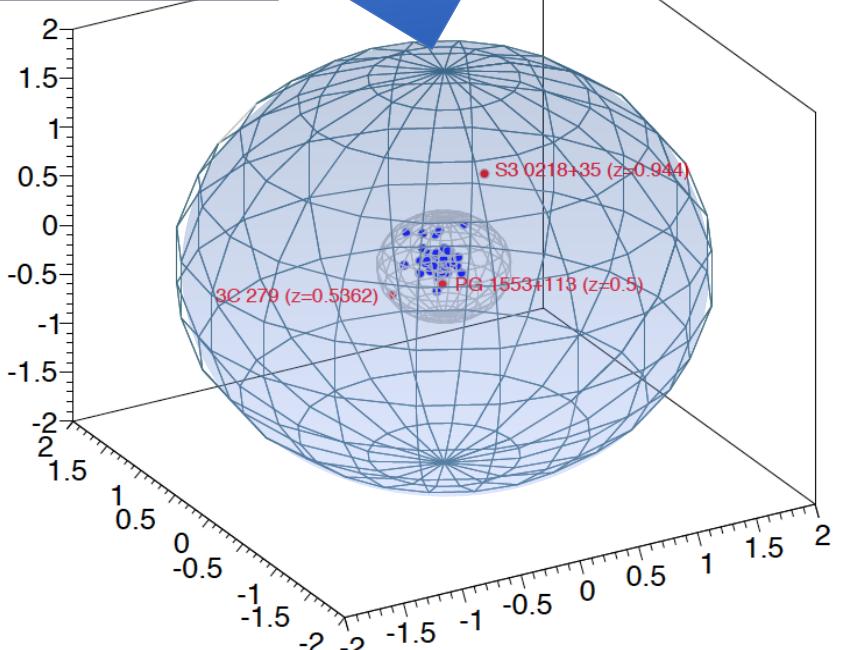


Visible Universe with VHE Gamma rays now



Universe 9 billion years after Big Bang

CTA will expand the visible Universe



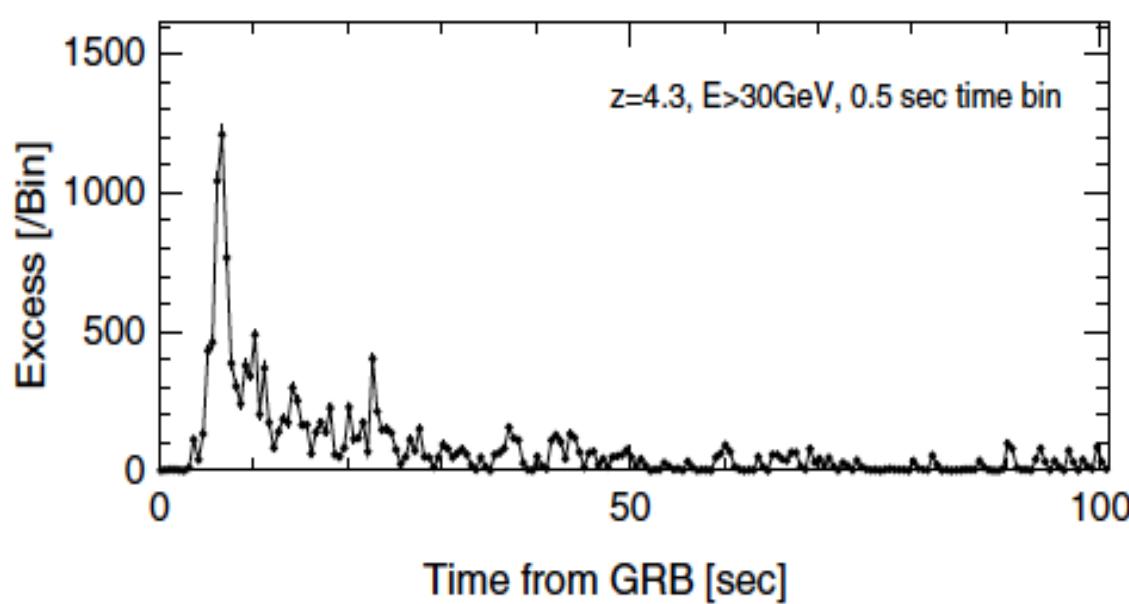
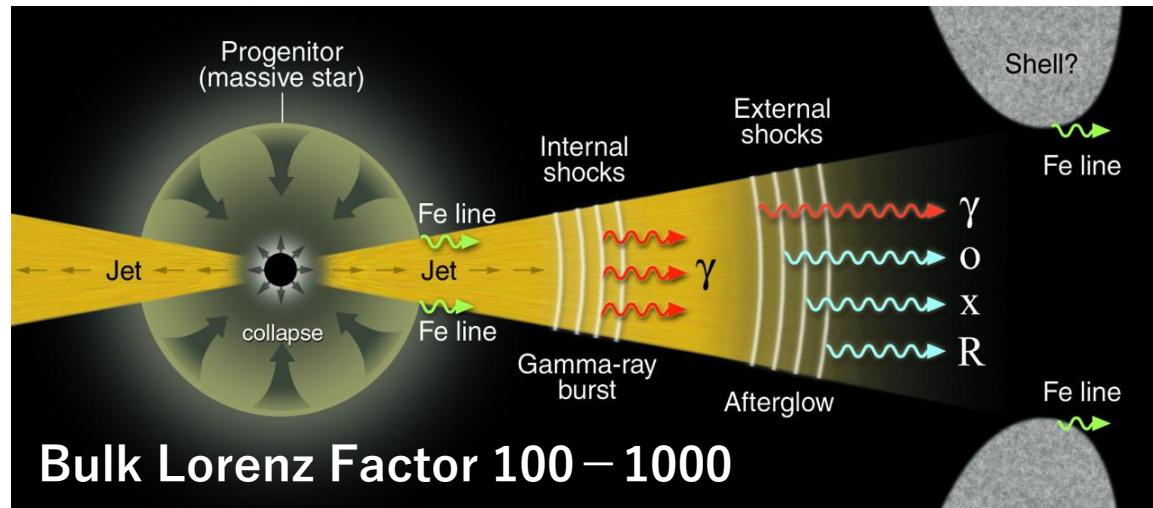
Universe 3 billion years after Big Bang



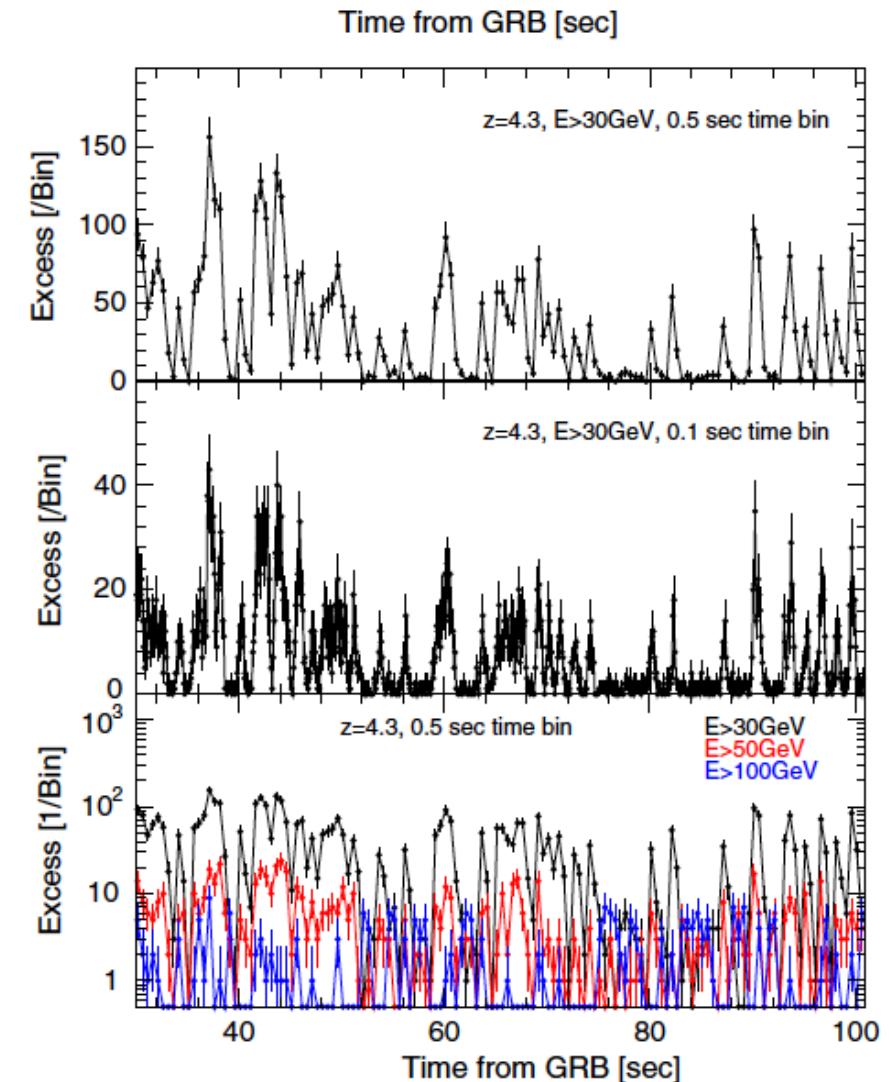
cherenkov
telescope
array

GRBs: good targets for CTA-LSTs

Study the newborn baby black holes



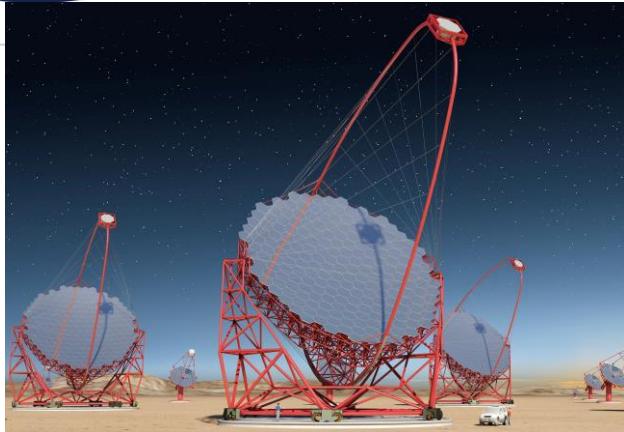
CTA Simulation
(Template GRB080916C)





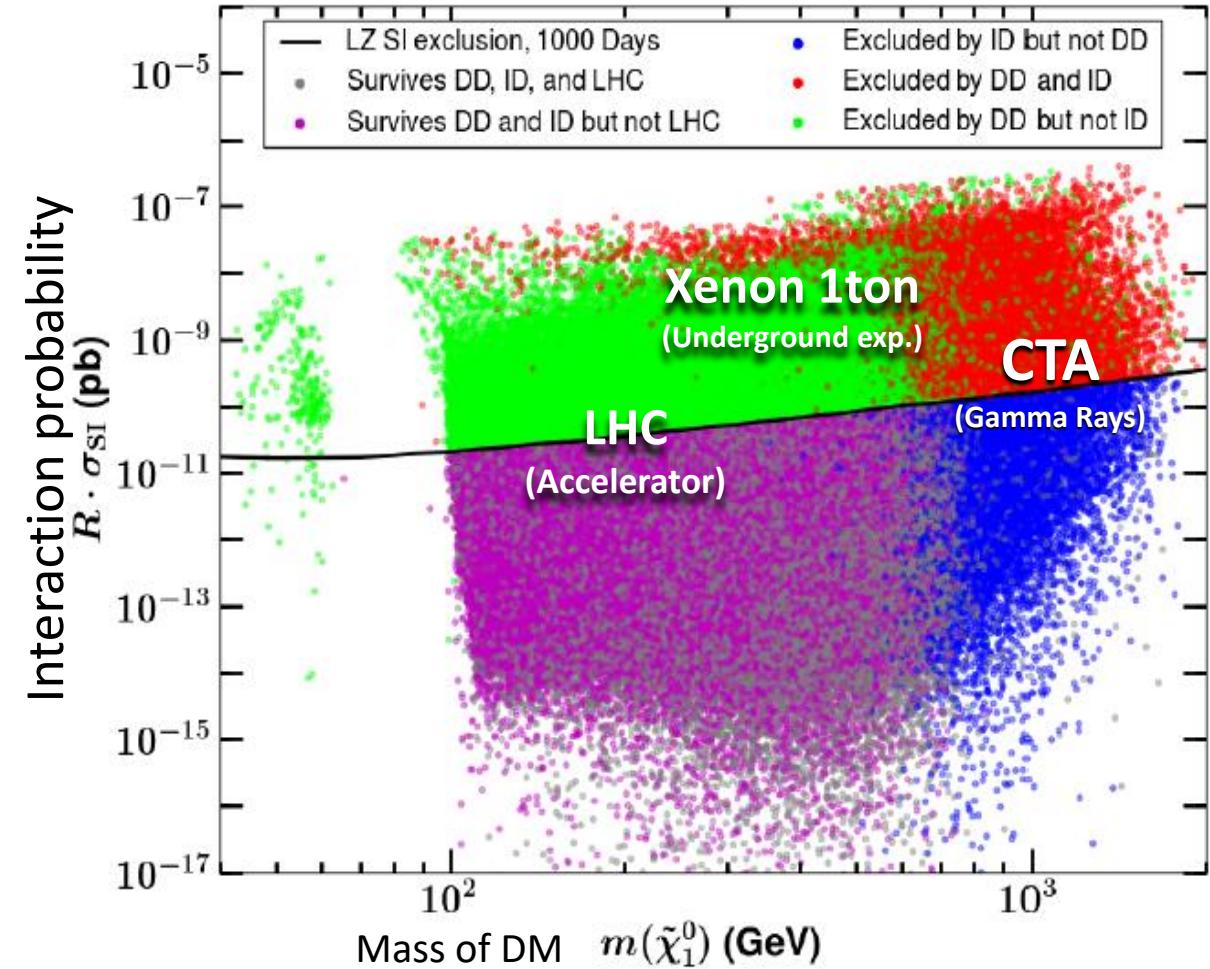
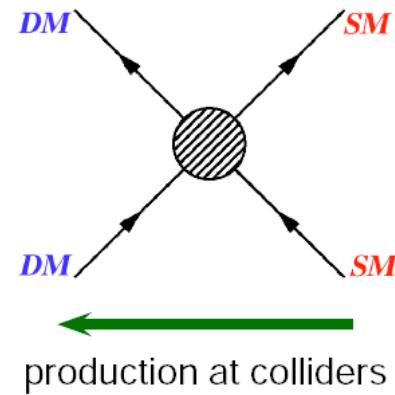
cherenkov
telescope
array

Toward the discovery of Dark Matter Complementarity with different approaches



thermal freeze-out (early Univ.)
indirect detection (now)

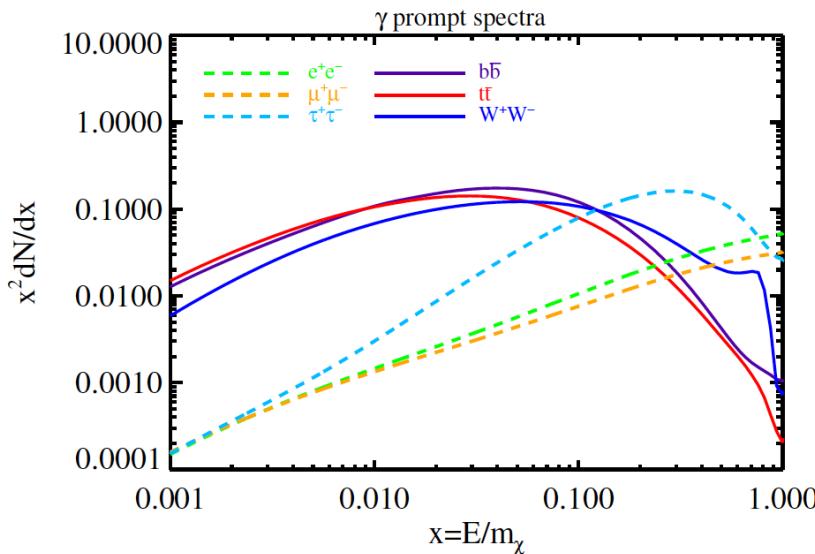
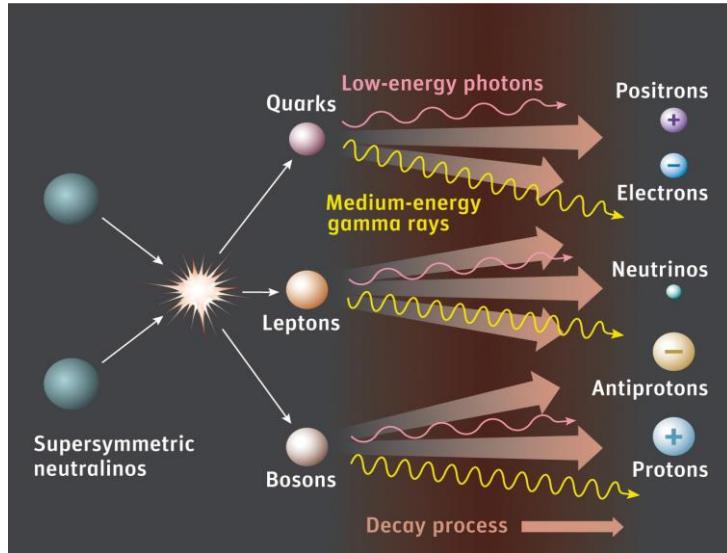
direct detection



- Explore Dark Matter in the Galactic Center and Dwarf Sph. Galaxies
- **CTA has the best sensitivity above 700GeV**

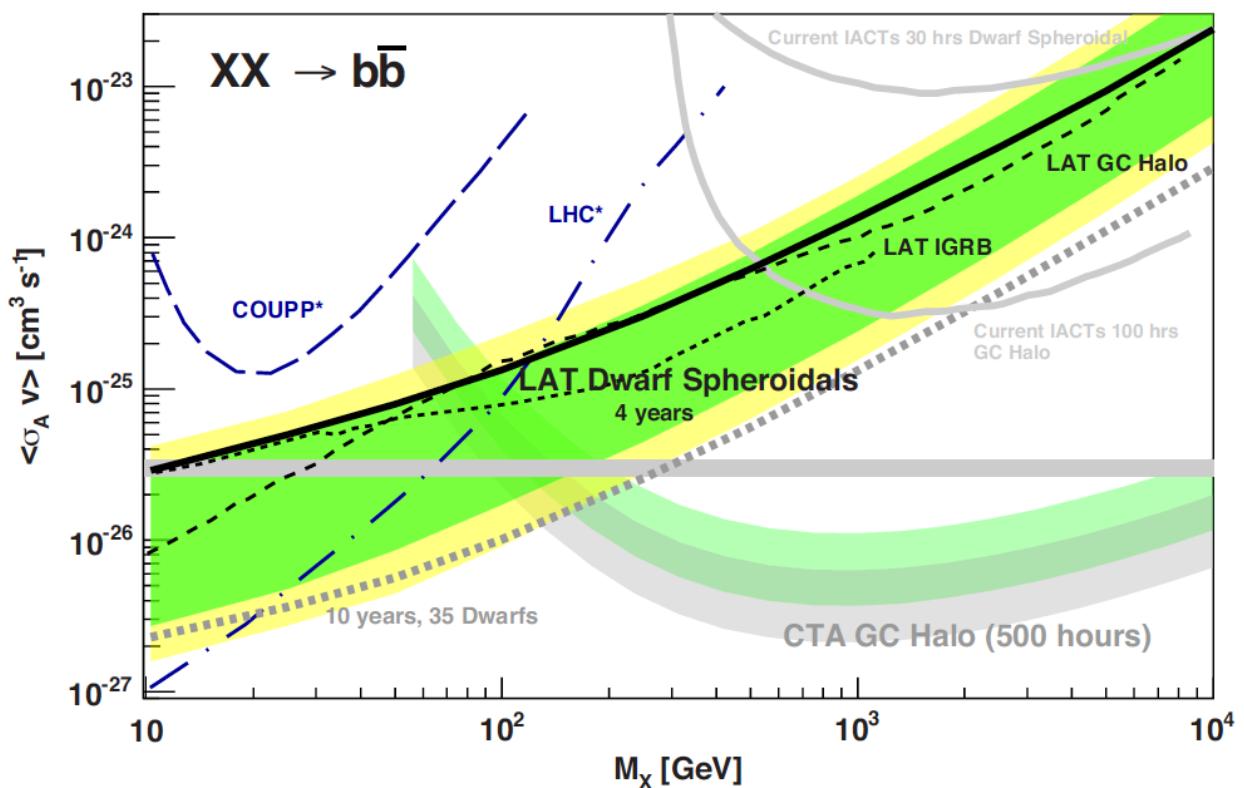
高感度での暗黒物質探索

質量領域 M_χ : 200GeV - 10TeV



対消滅で放出されるガンマ線は $1/10 M_\chi$ にバンプを作る
20GeV – 1TeV 領域でのガンマ線観測が重要

$$\frac{d\Phi_\gamma}{dE_\gamma} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{<\sigma_{\text{ann}} v>}{2m_{\text{WIMP}}^2} \sum_f \frac{dN_\gamma^f}{dE_\gamma} B_f}_{\text{'Particle Physics'}} \times \underbrace{\int_{\Delta\Omega} d\Omega' \int_{\text{los}} \rho^2 dl(r, \theta')}_{\text{'Astrophysics' or } J(E)}$$



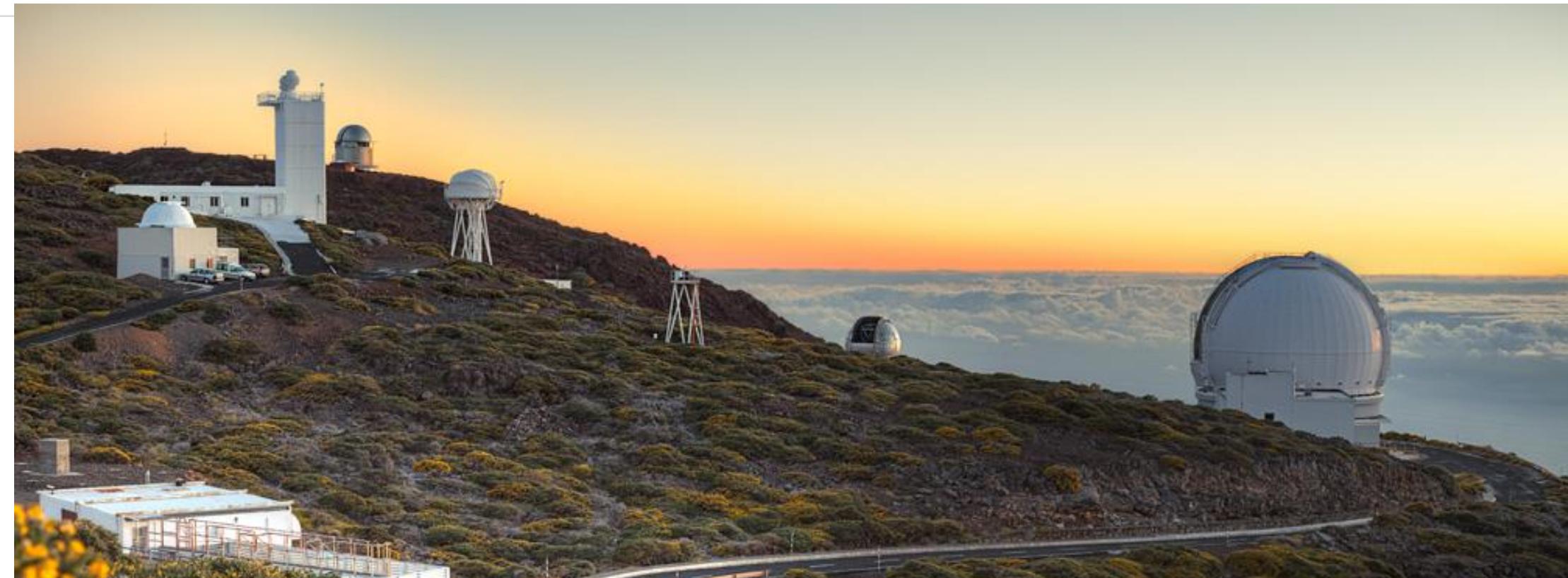
CTA は、銀河中心、矮小橢円銀河の観測により理論的な予測より厳しいリミットを与える



cherenkov
telescope
array

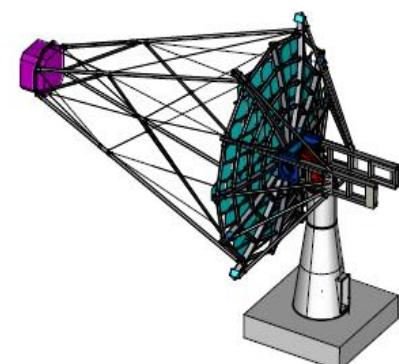
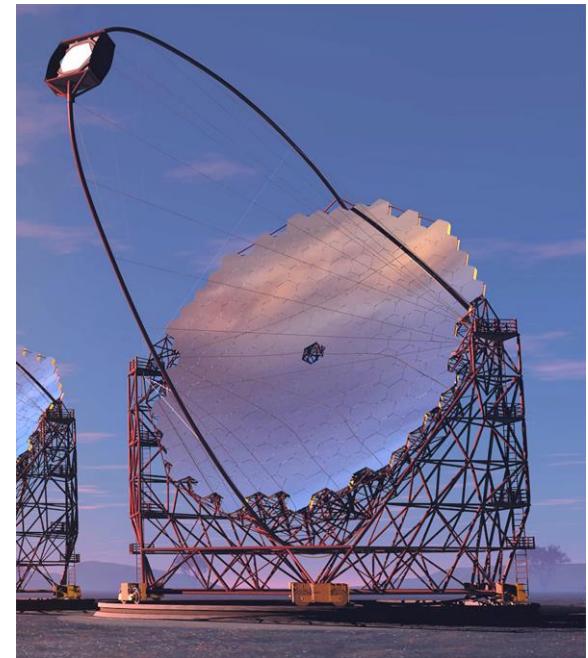
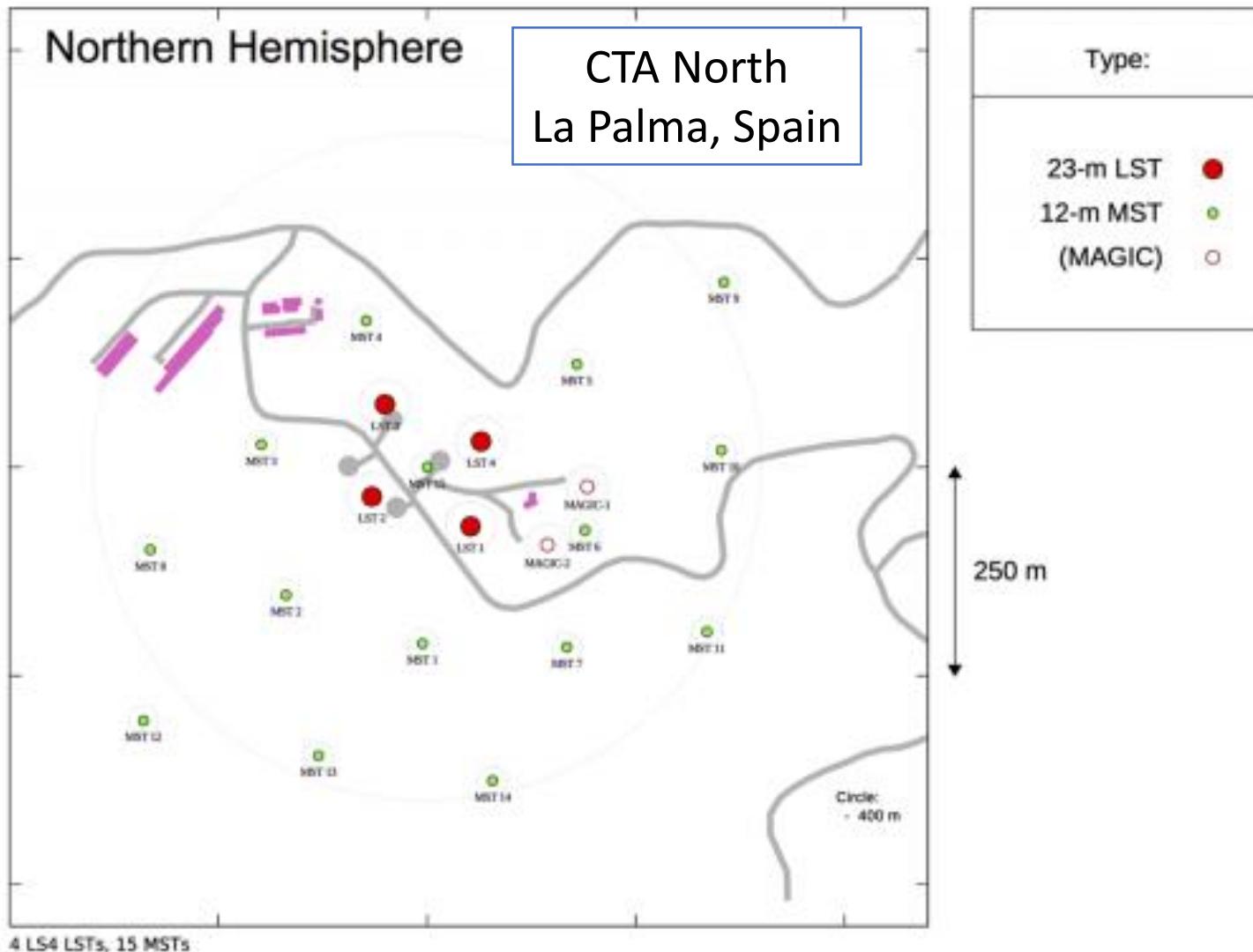
CTA North at ORM

Observatorio del Roque de los Muchachos



CTA North Array Configurations

CTA Observatory consists of two sites, Chile Paranal and Spain Canary Island to cover all sky.



Steering Committee:

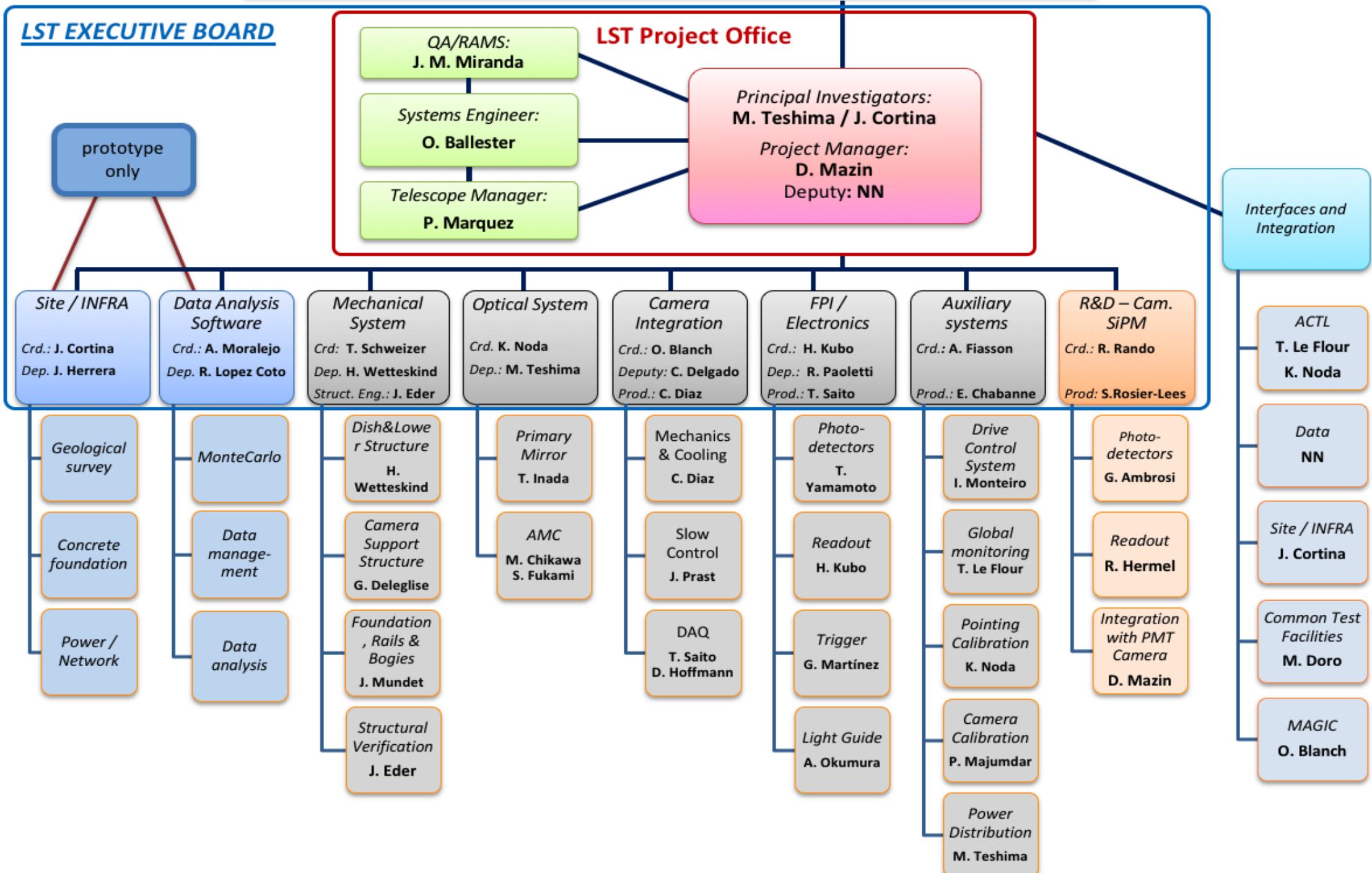
DE: T. Schweizer
ES: M. Martinez (chair)
FR: J.-P. Lees

JP: H. Kubo
IT: N. Giglietto
IAC: M. Vazquez Acosta

Ex Officio: M. Teshima
Ex Officio: J. Cortina
Ex Officio: D. Mazin

Version 7.10

LST EXECUTIVE BOARD



CTA-LST Project : Big International Effort
BR(Brazil), CH(Switzerland), DE(Germany), ES(Spain), FR(France),
IN(India), IT(Italy), HR(Croatia), JP(Japan), SE(Sweden)

Focal Plane Instr.

Electronics (JP/IT/ES)

Camera body (ES)

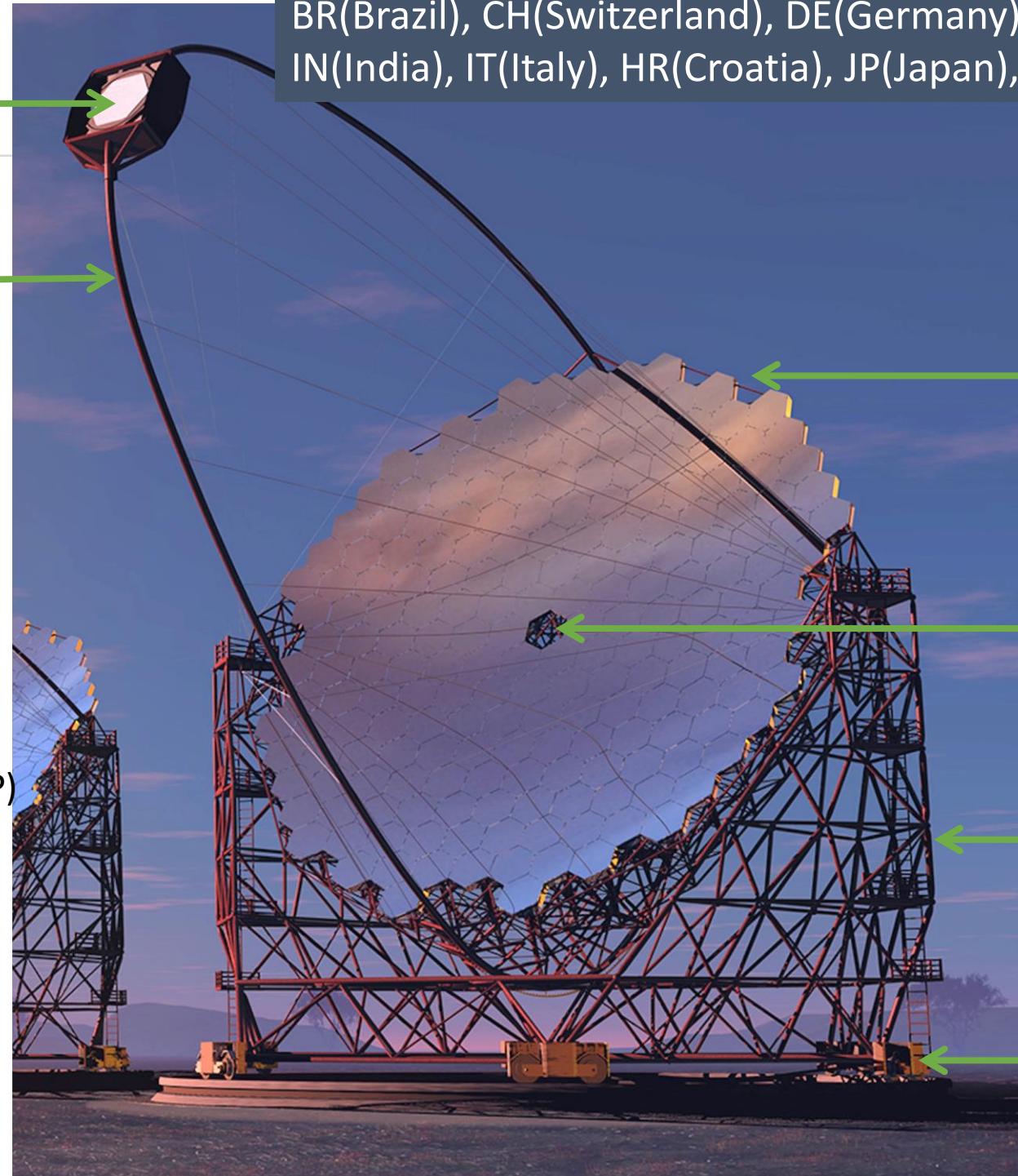
Camera Supporting

Structure (FR/IT)

Flywheel, UPS (JP)

Computers, network (JP)

INFRA (ES)



Mirror (JP)

Interface Plate(DE/BR/JP)

Actuator (JP/CH)

CMOS-Cam (JP)

Star Guider (SE)

Calibration Box (IN/IT)

Structure (DE/ES)

Access Tower (DE/ES)

Drive (ES/FR)

Bogie (ES/DE/IT)

Rail (ES/DE)

Foundation (ES)

LST1 construction

Dish installed on the understructure, Dec 4, 2017





cherenkov
telescope
array

LST1 construction

Very good test for the ice load

No damage after ice storm Feb 6, 2018

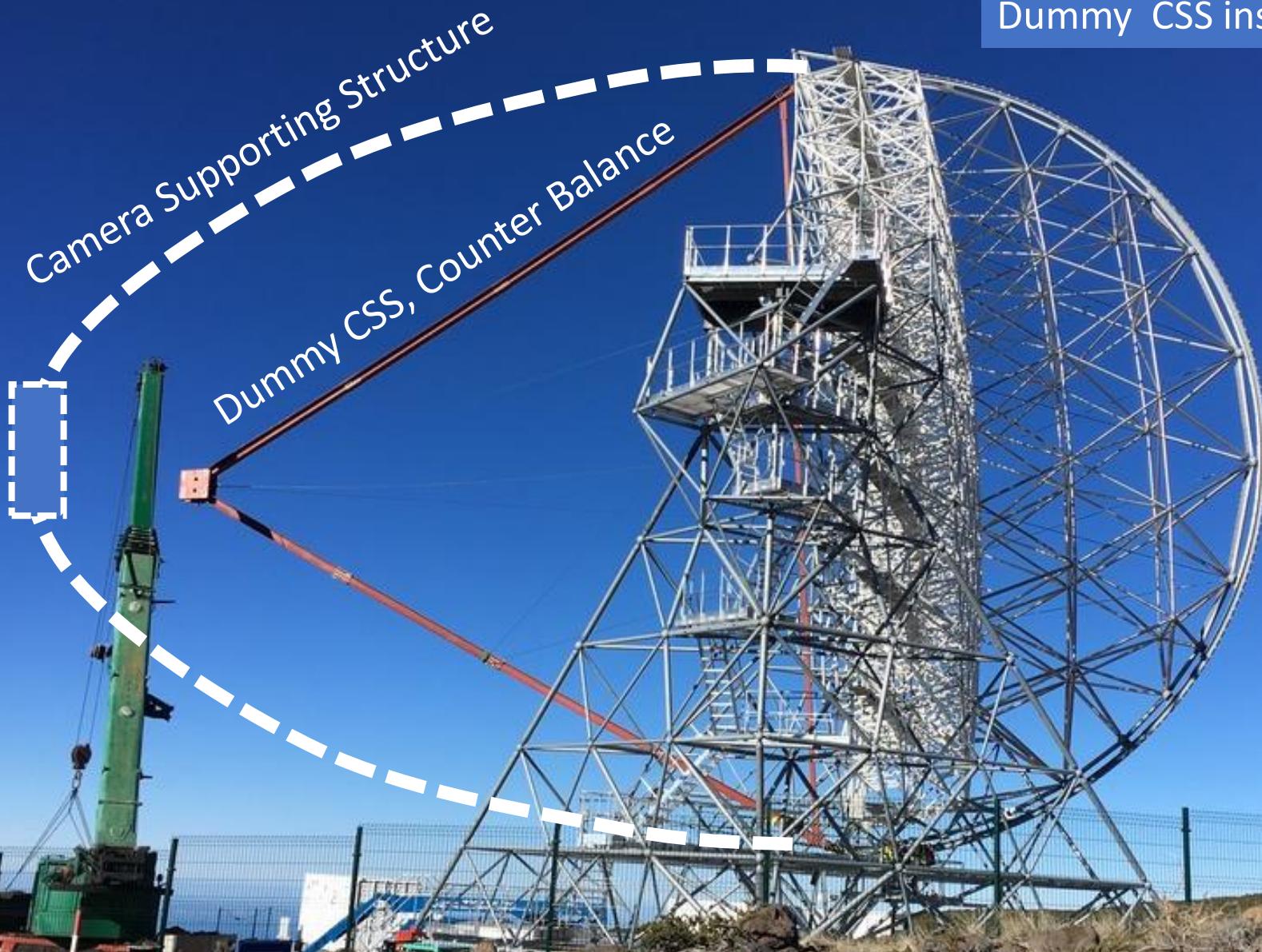




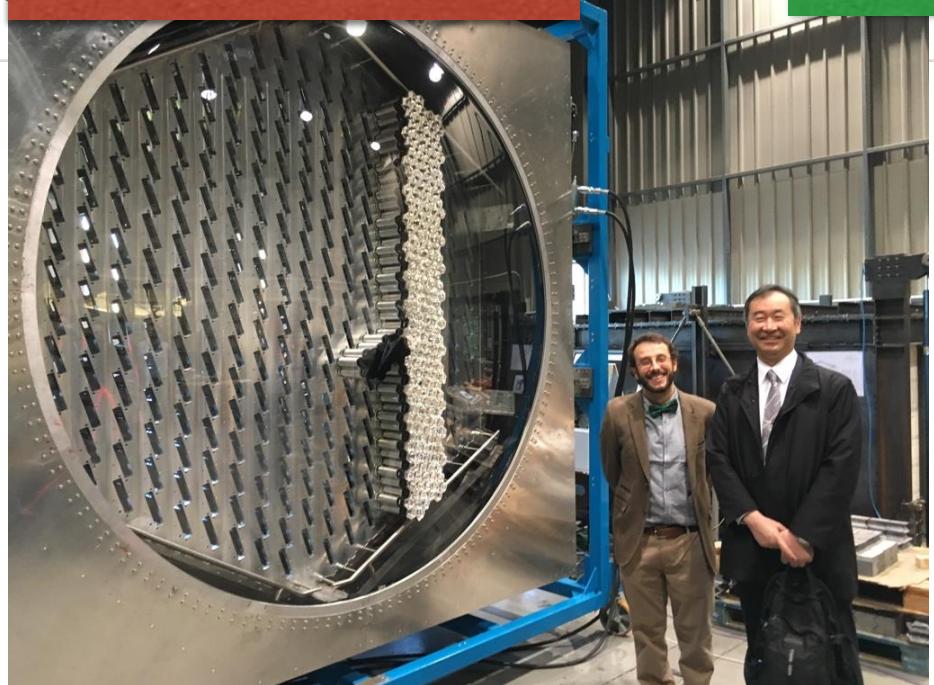
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telescope
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CTA LST1 Construction Dummy CSS for balancing

Dummy CSS installed 17 Feb. 2018



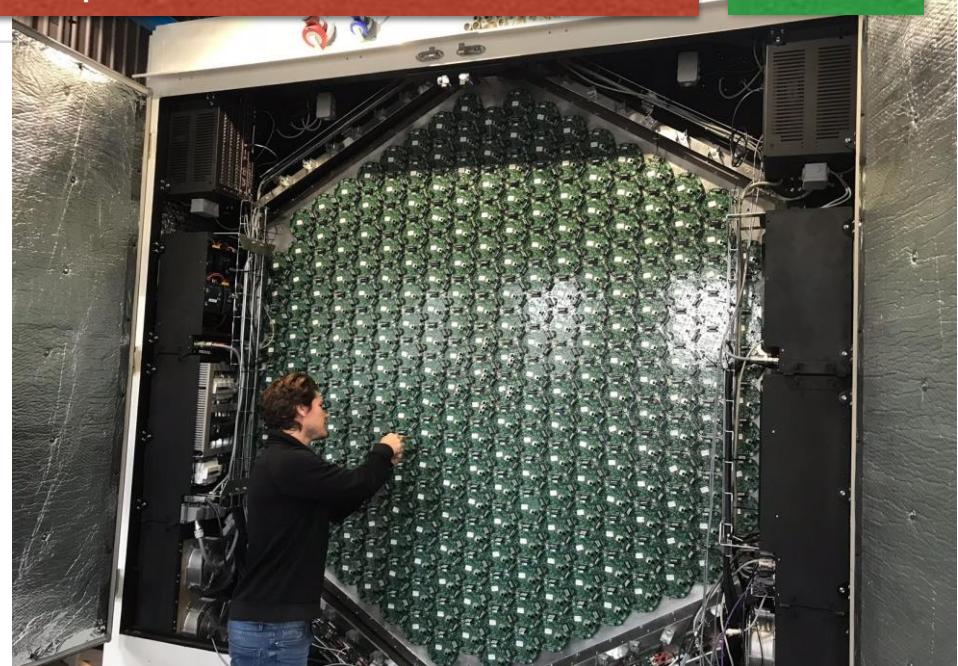
Camera mechanics finished



Nov 2017

Backplanes of the camera installed

Jan 2018



IT computer center installed, 2k Cores, 3PB



Dec 2017

Power and Network ready

Mar 2018



Diesel

ATS, Transformer



500kW Flywheel Power Units



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The LST-1 Site

on 11. May 2018

LST1 with 123Mirrors



Camera Access Tower

Energy Containers
UC2-UC4 (500kW/each)



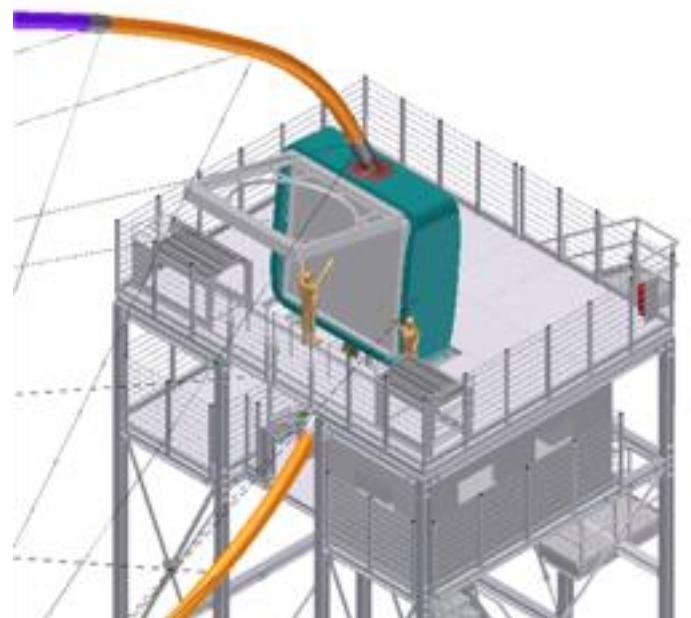
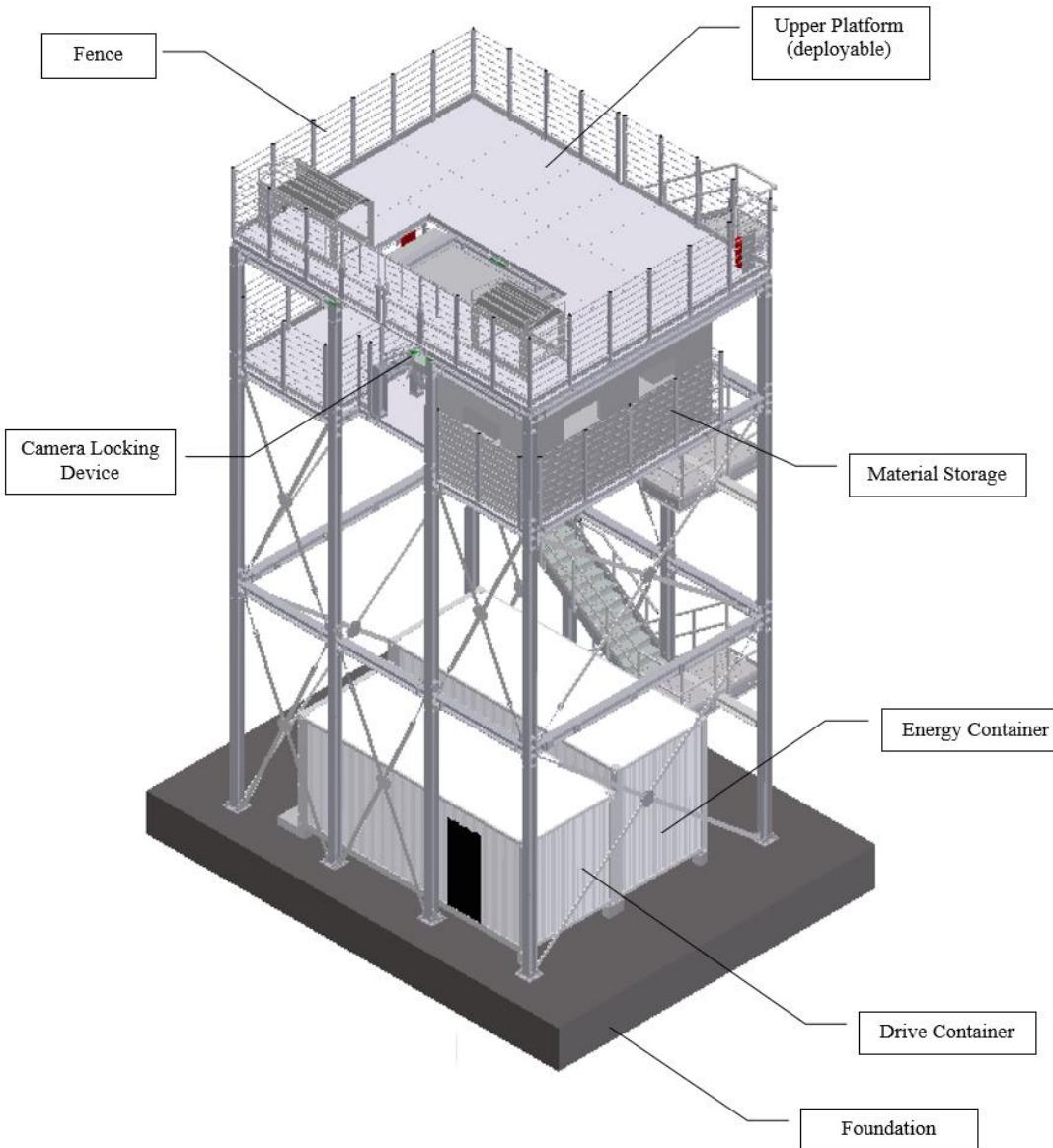
IT Container
2000 core, 3PB

Camera Access Tower Upper part



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Camera Access Tower

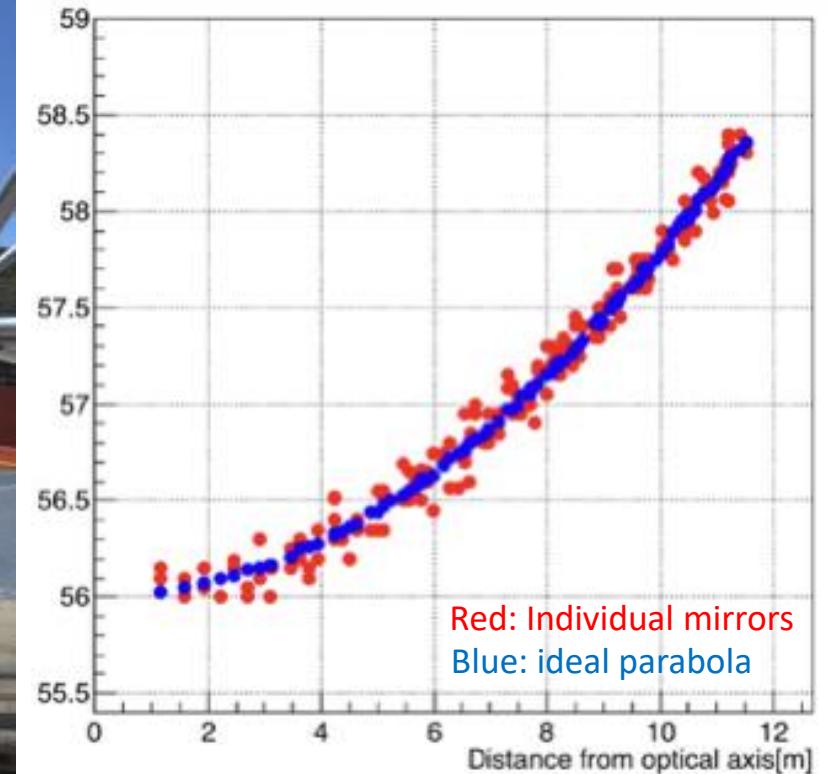


198 Mirrors for LST1



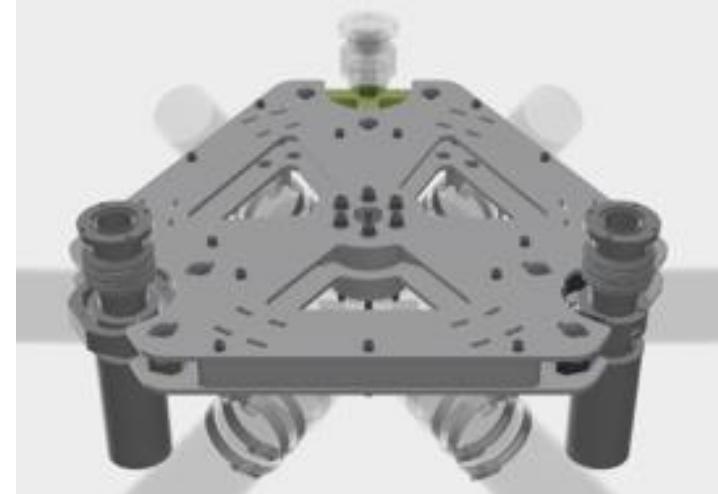
198 Mirrors are brought to the LST1 site

The Radius of Curvature of mirrors
as a function of distance of the center



Preparation of Interface Plates and Actuators in MIRCA

Assembled Interface plates and Actuators



LST1 construction

Installing Mirror Interface Plates and actuators

3 March 2018



Mirror Installation



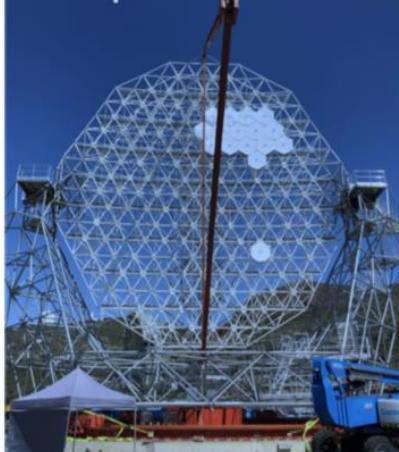
There is 'Martin' mirror as well ;)



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array

Mirror installation is on-going

26 April 2018



28 April 2018



04 May 2018



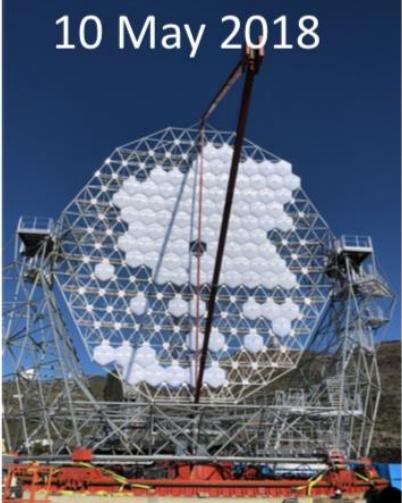
11 May 2018
123 mirrors



08 May 2018



10 May 2018



11 May 2018



23 May 2018
181 mirrors



Camera Supporting Structure by LAPP/IN2P3

Camera support structure :

- production : finished
- Trial mounting : done in February
- Shipment : in progress
- Expected arrival date on site : 21 May



Camera Supporting Structure on the trailer



LST1 Status 2018.06.22

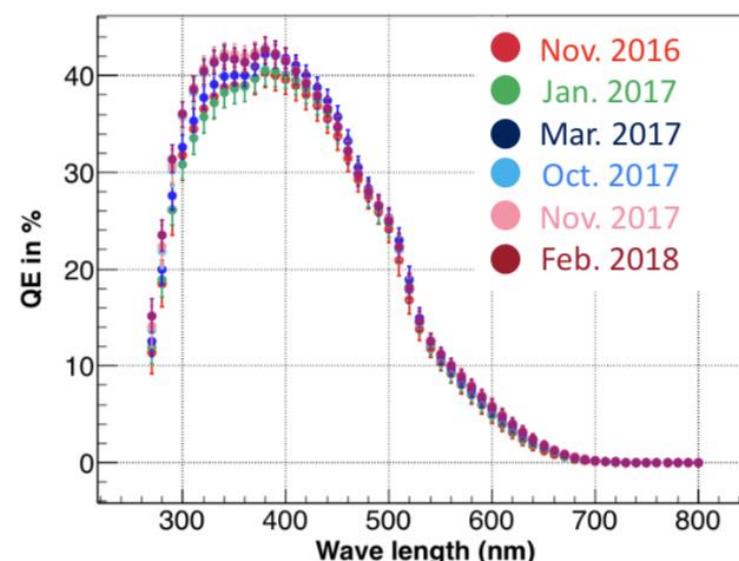
Camera Support Structure Arch



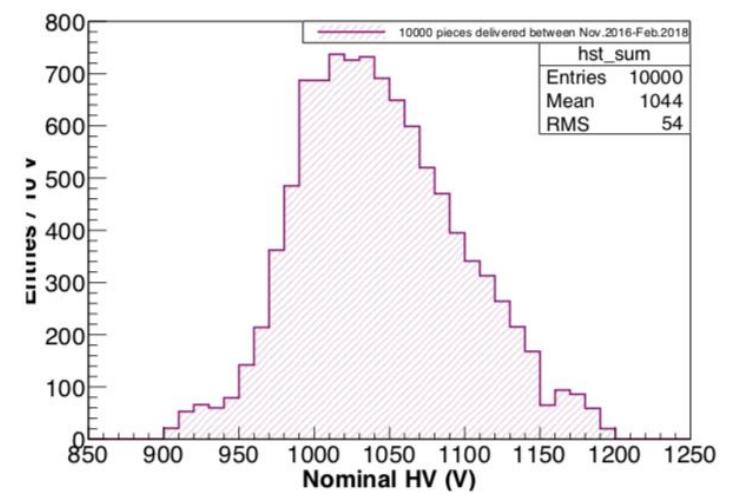
Modules for LST2-4+: PMTs



- 7-dynote 10000 PMTs delivered.
 - LST1 PMTs are with 8 dynodes.
- **QE peaked at 370 nm and >40%**
 - Slightly better than LST1
- HV at Gain 40k ranges 900 – 1200 V.
 - This diversity will be compensated by the attenuation in preamp.



5/15/18



7

Modules for LST2-4: Dragon boards



- 1100 Dragon boards delivered
- Difference w.r.t. 1st LSTs are
 - Sine wave injection circuit
 - Temperature and Humidity sensor
 - Voltage monitor
 - Other minor things
- 750 boards have a bad regulator. They are being replaced now.
- ~0.1% of DRS4 chips have also problems. They are being replaced.
- Big capacitor will be protected with an additional plastic piece



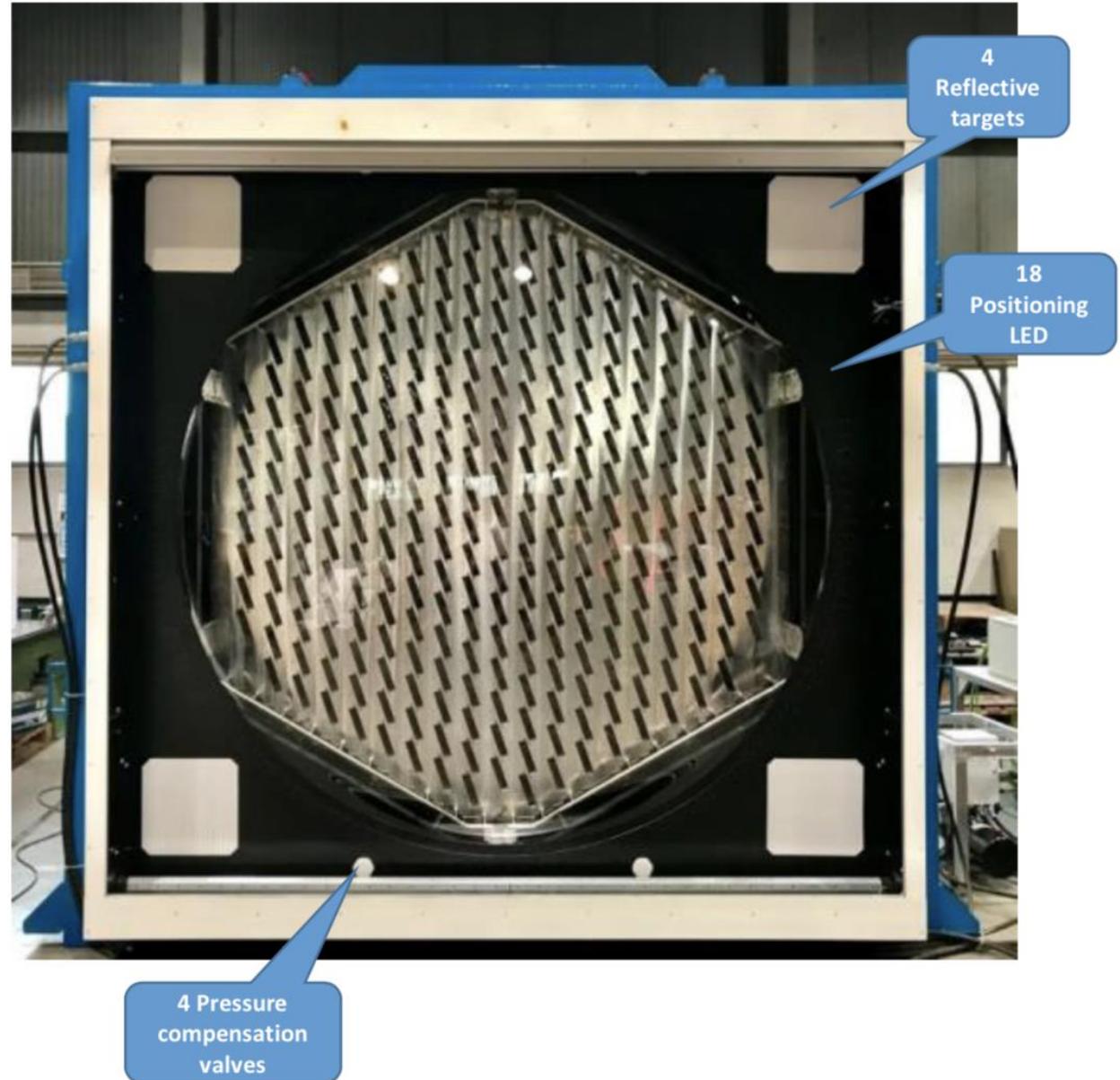
Camera Overview

Front Part



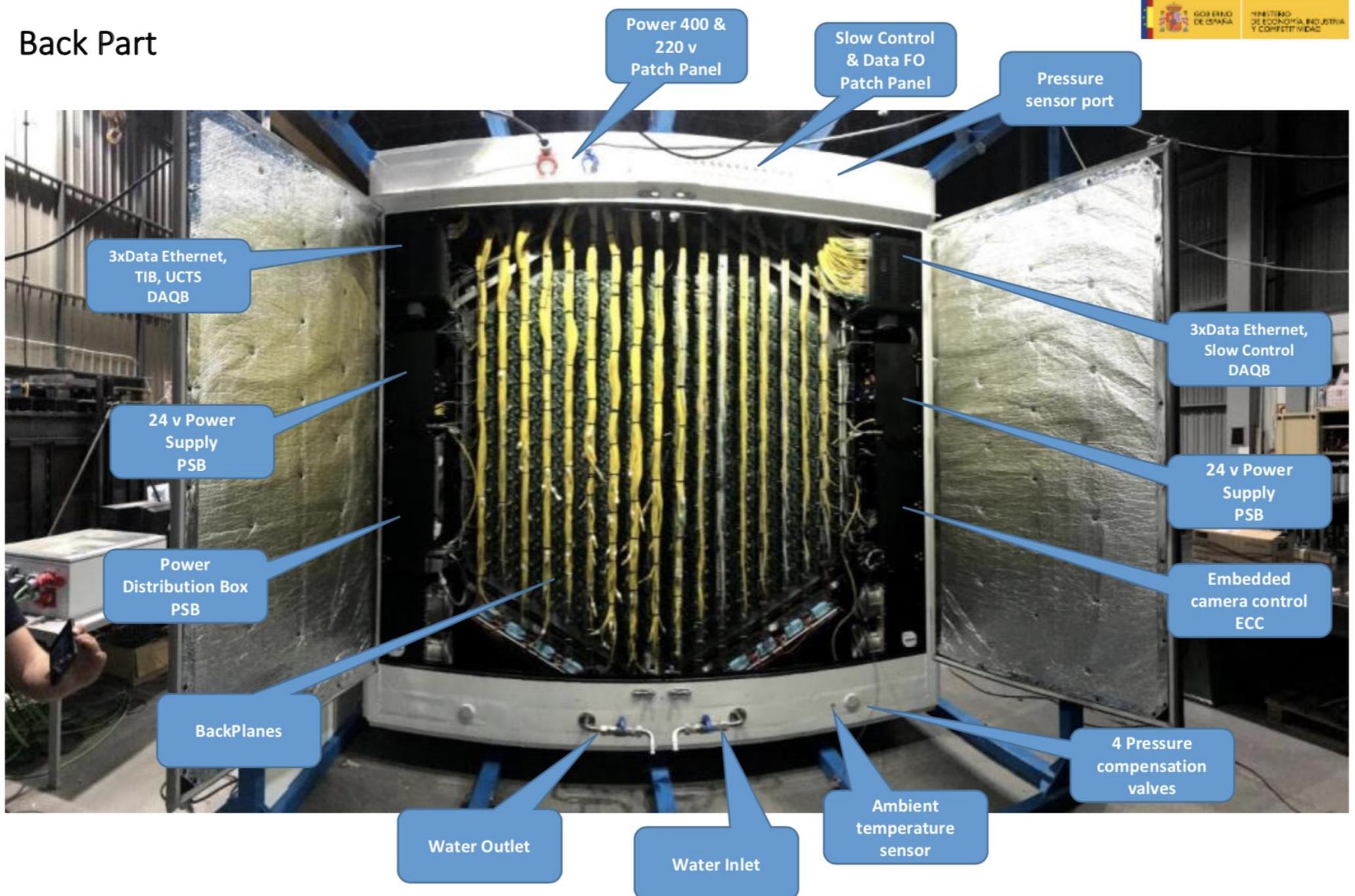
Camera dimensions:
2895x2895x1500 mm

Weight:
2077 kg



Camera Overview

Back Part



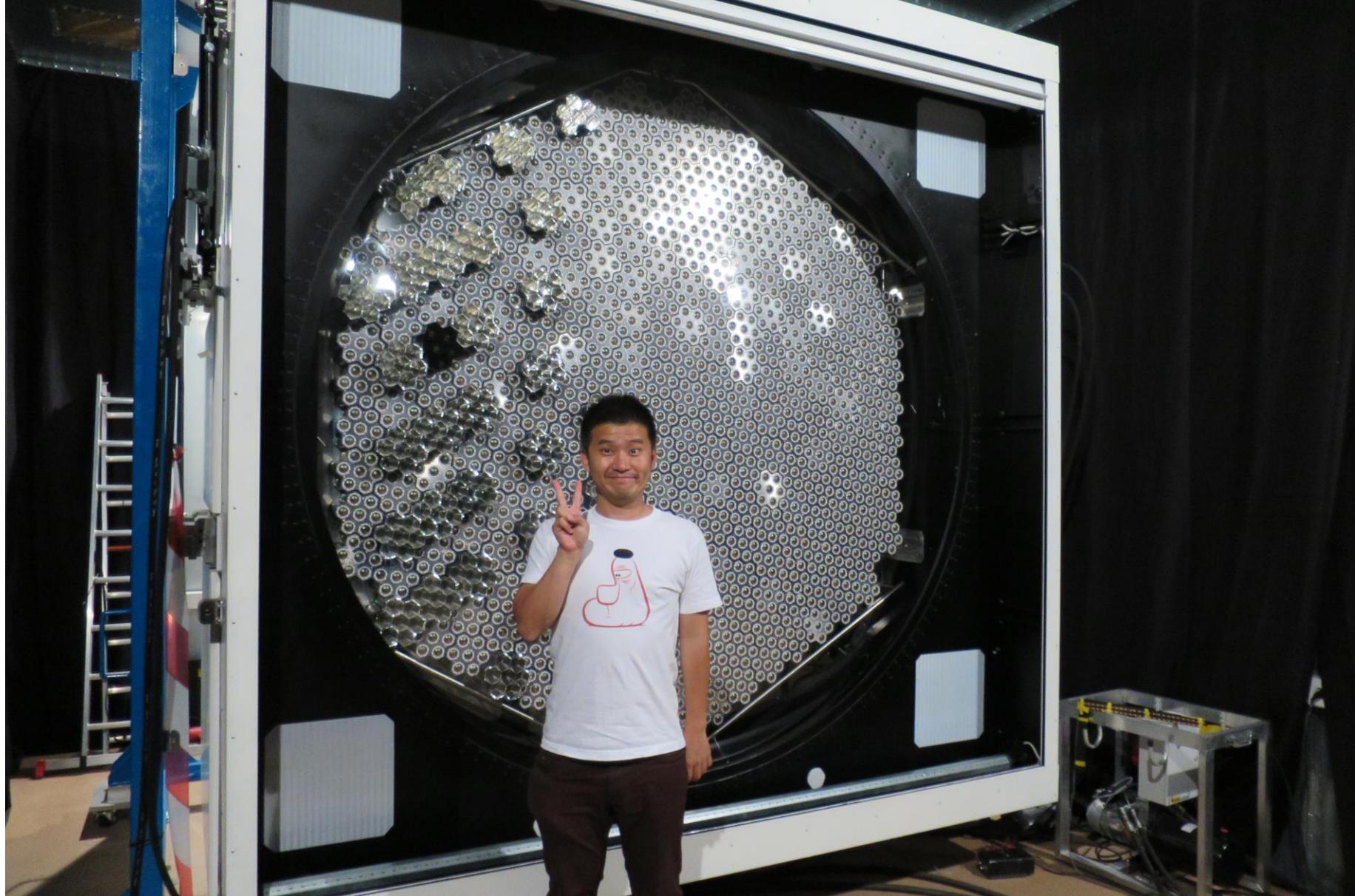
Camera Transport "CIEMAT"



26th April



Integration and final test on-going at IFAE

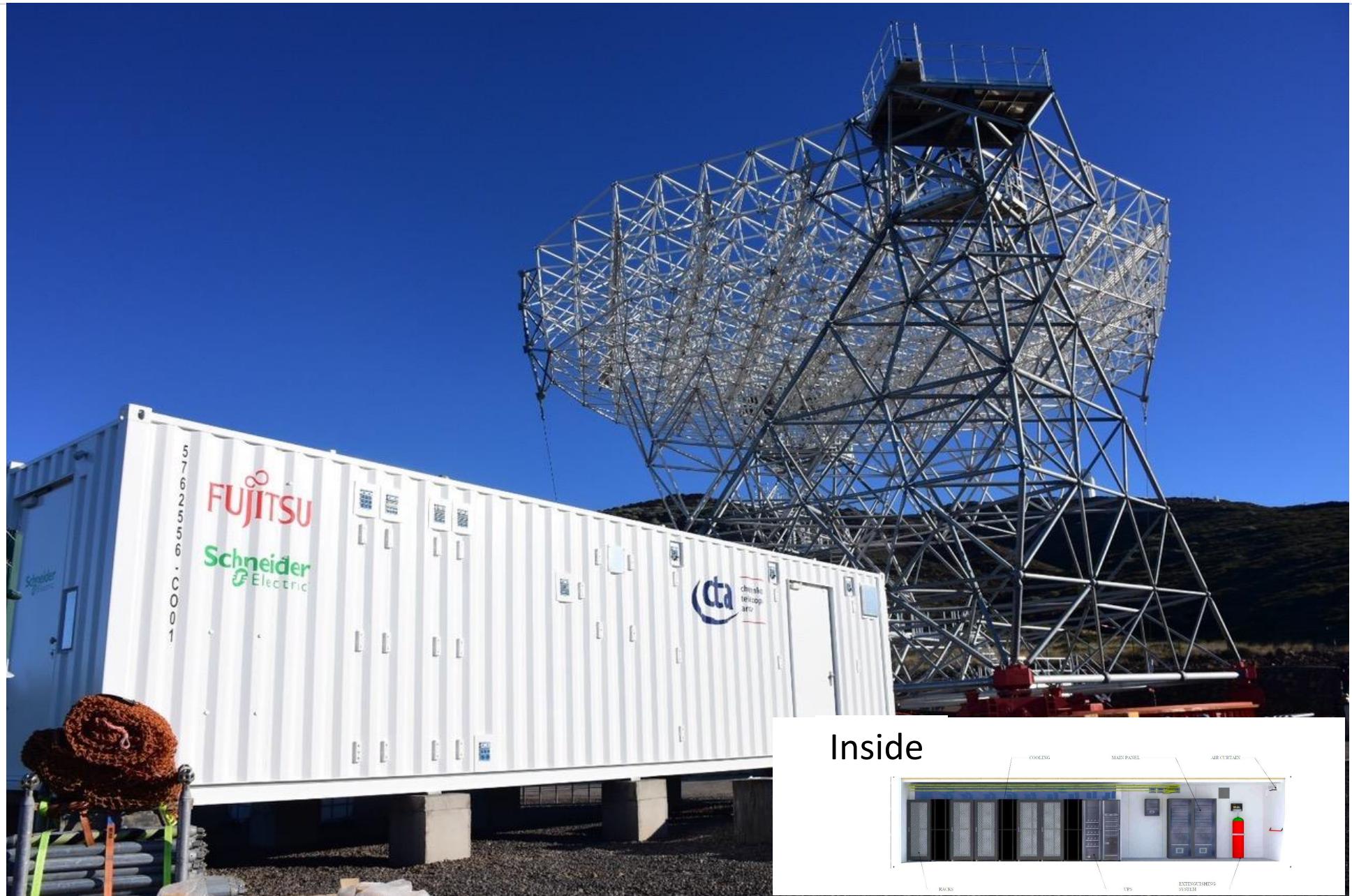




cherenkov
telescope
array

CTA North IT System

2000 cores, 3PBytes

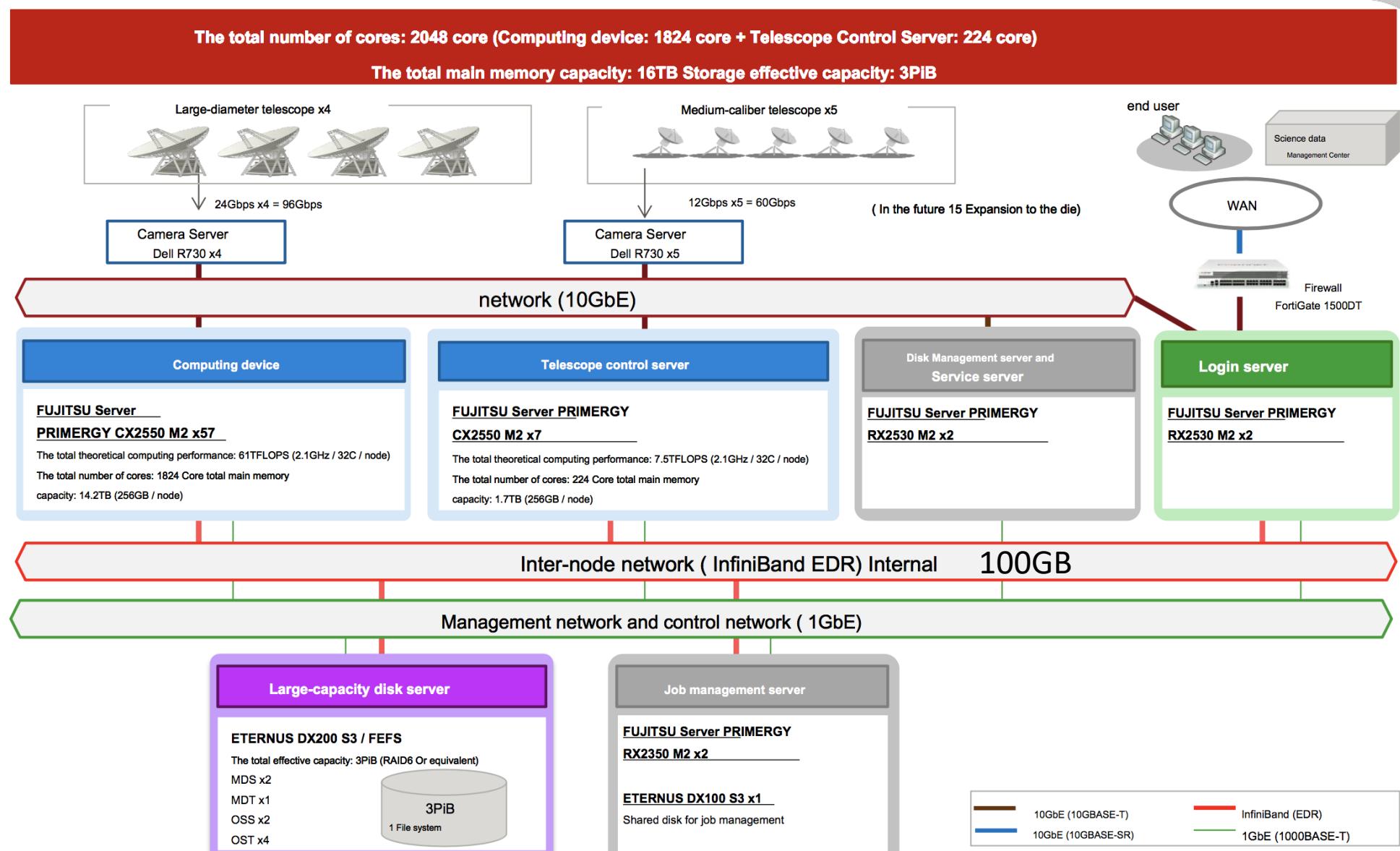


CTA North Computing System

2000 cores, 3PB storage

1.1 The entire system configuration diagram

FUJITSU



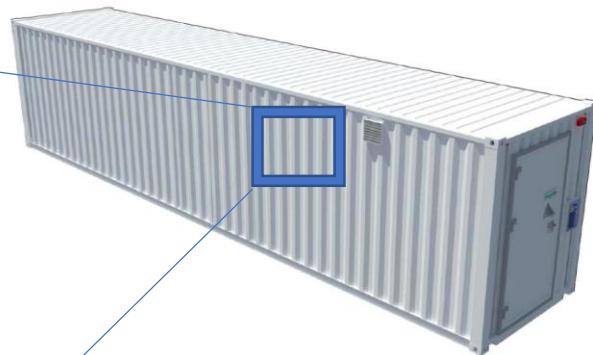


cherenkov
telescope
array

IT Container

前面

Frontal side

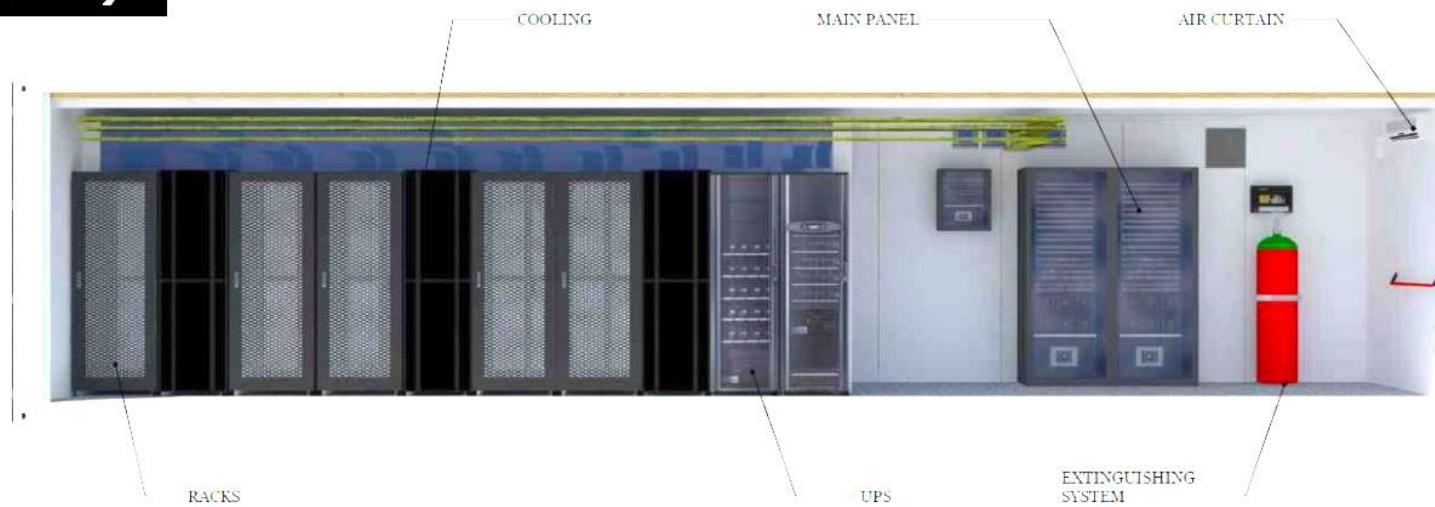


背面

Rear Side



前面 (内部) Inside



28 June 2018

Camera Access Tower

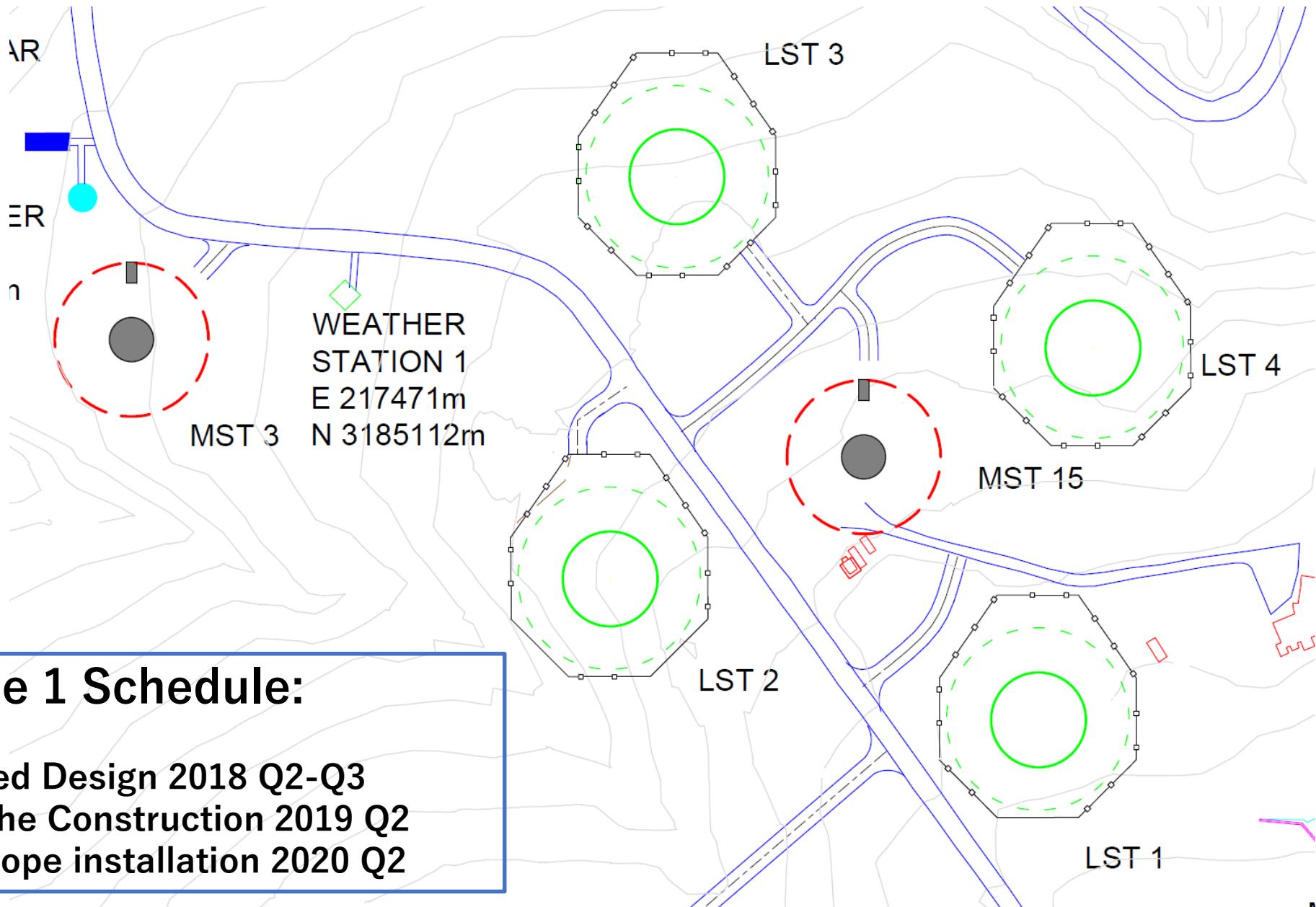


IT Container
2000 Core, 3PB



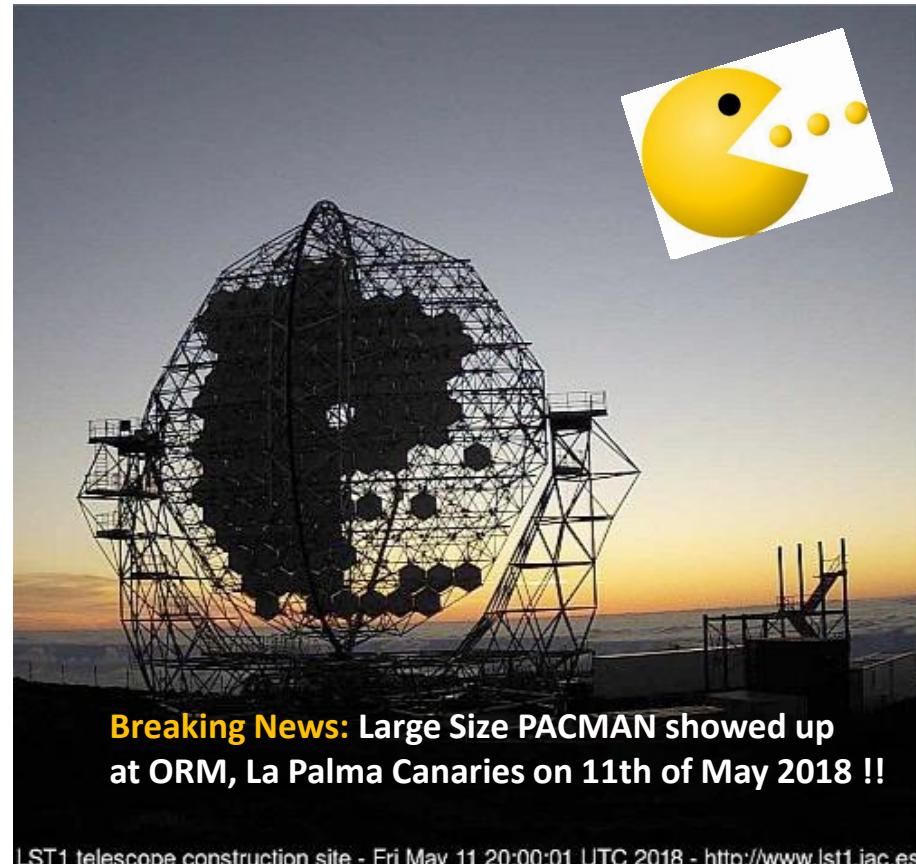
cherenkov
telescope
array

CTA-N INFRA in Phase 1

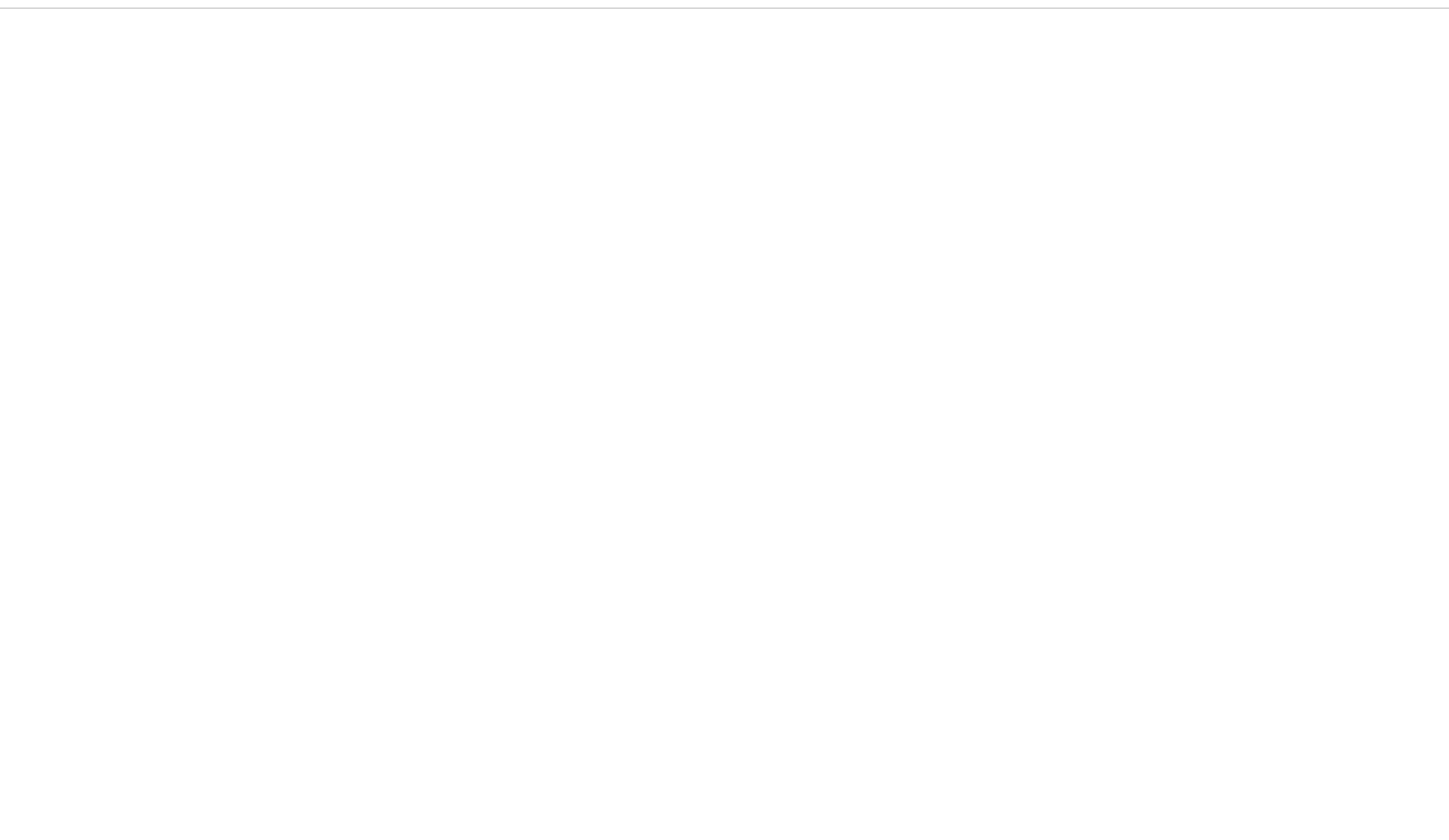


Summary

- The construction of LST1 is going very smooth
- So far we did not see any major problem in the LST1 construction and also LST components
- We expect the first light in Sep 2018
- LST2-4 will come in 2018-2021
- October 10, 2018, Inauguration of LST1 is scheduled



LST1 telescope construction site - Fri May 11 20:00:01 UTC 2018 - <http://www.lst1.iac.es>



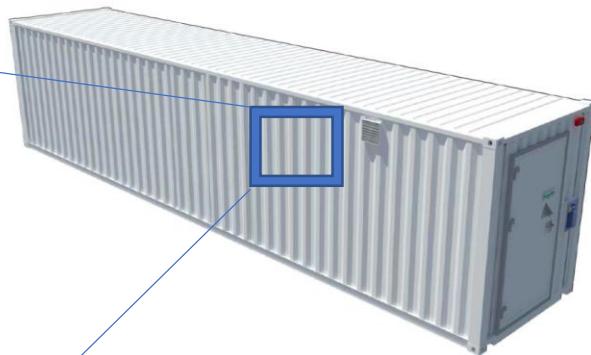


cherenkov
telescope
array

IT Container

前面

Frontal side

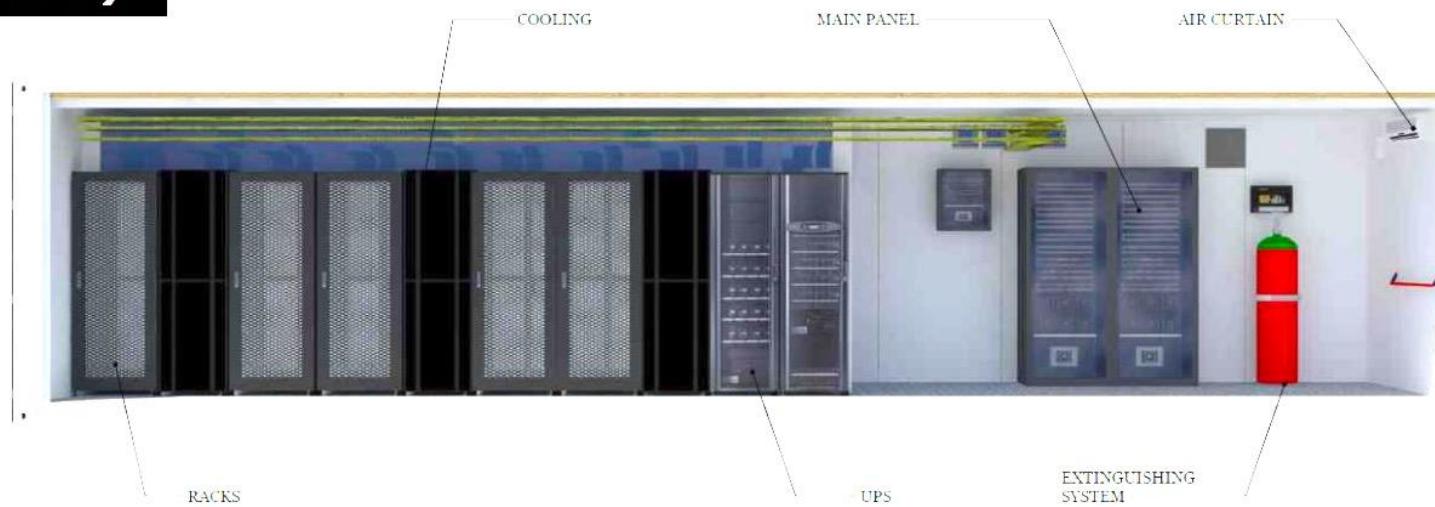


背面

Rear Side



前面 (内部) Inside



Mounting of Camera support structure (CSS) Mid June 2018

