



cherenkov  
telescope  
array

an observatory for  
ground-based  
gamma-ray astronomy

# Status and perspectives of CTA



Daniel Mazin, ICRR U-Tokyo and MPI for Physics, Munich

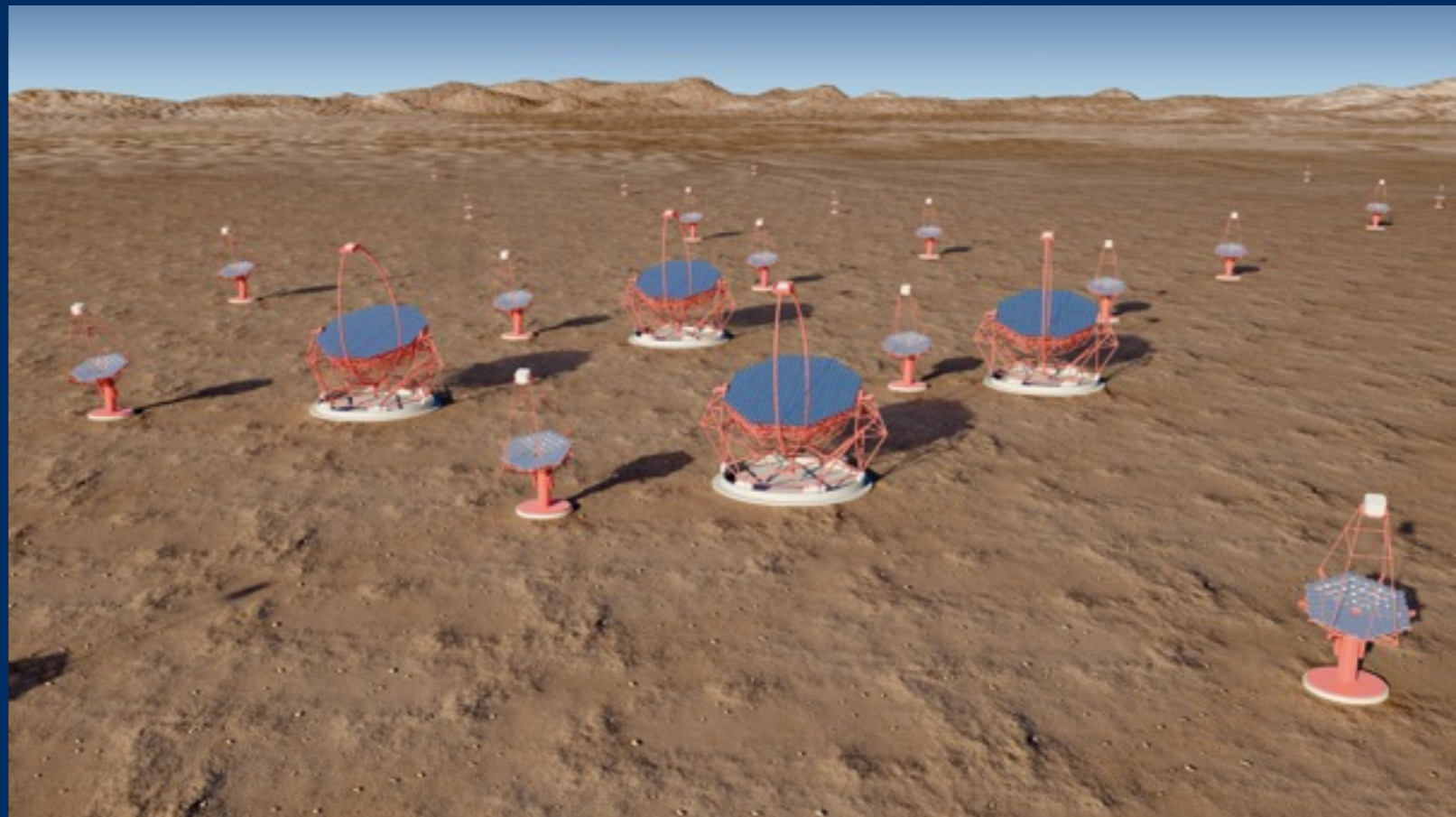


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- **CTA**
  - **Principle**
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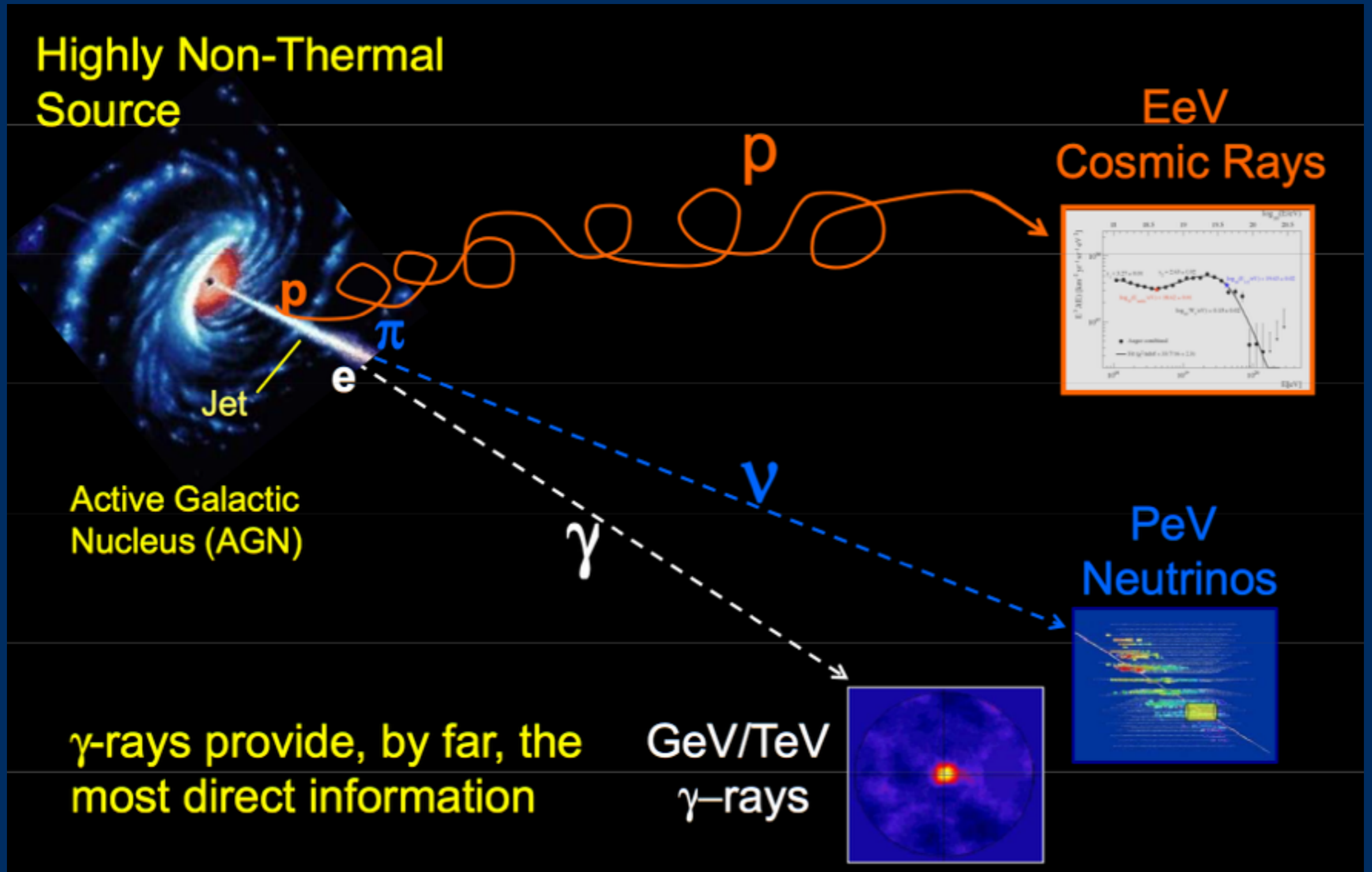


Rafael Defavari, APOD





# Motivation

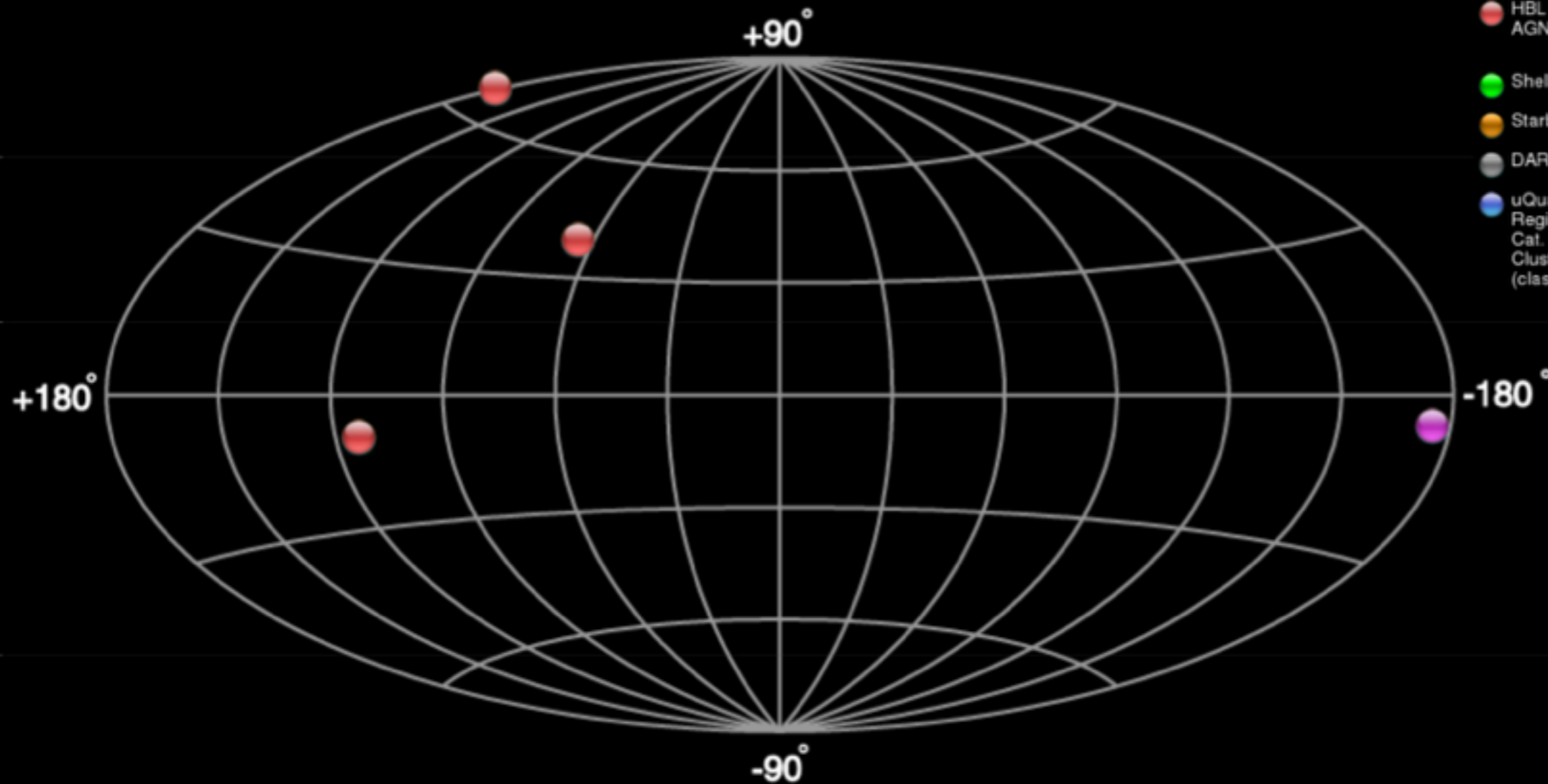




# Brief history

4 sources

1997

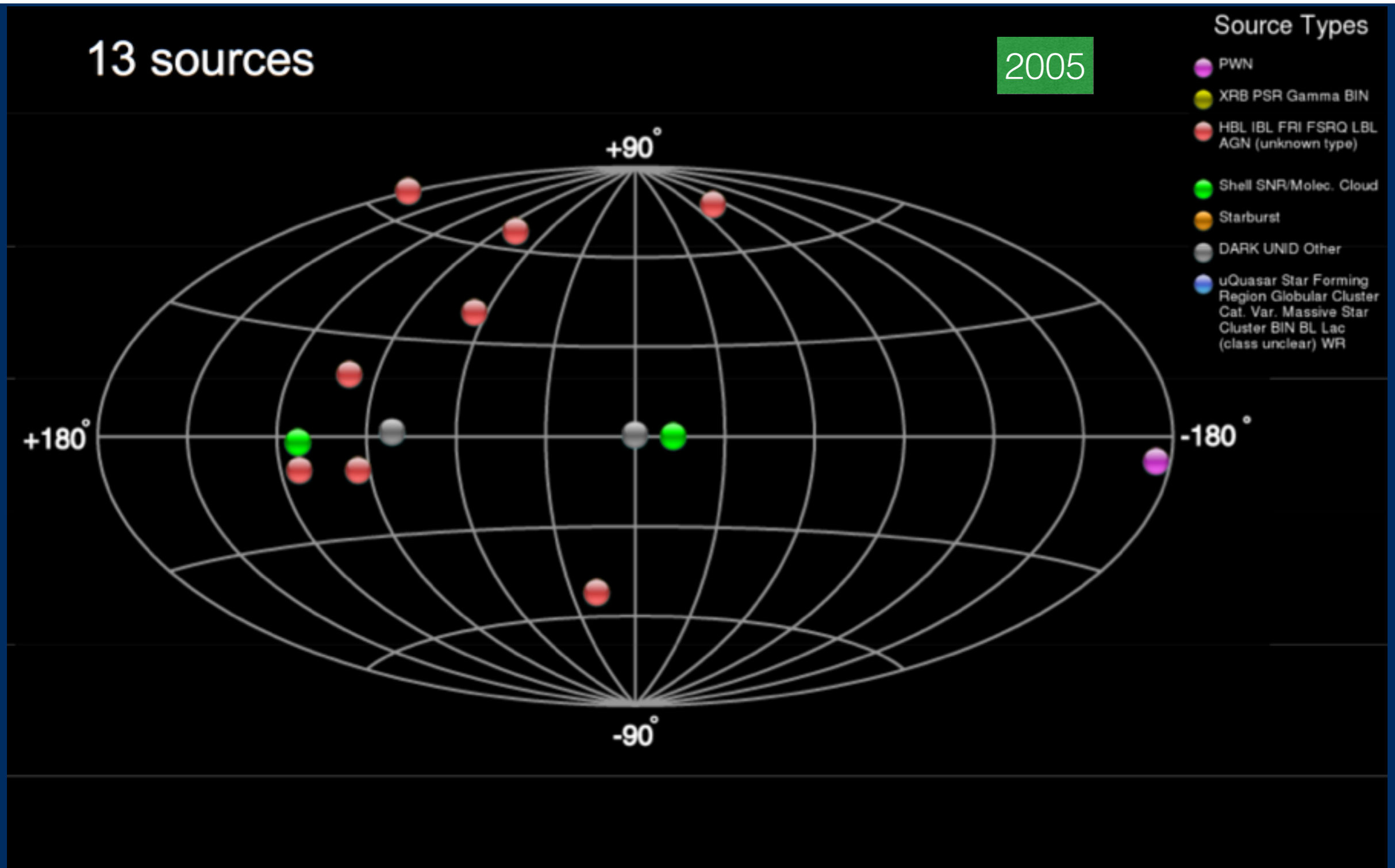


Source Types

- PWN
- XRB PSR Gamma BIN
- HBL IBL FRI FSRQ LBL  
AGN (unknown type)
- Shell SNR/Molec. Cloud
- Starburst
- DARK UNID Other
- uQuasar Star Forming  
Region Globular Cluster  
Cat. Var. Massive Star  
Cluster BIN BL Lac  
(class unclear) WR

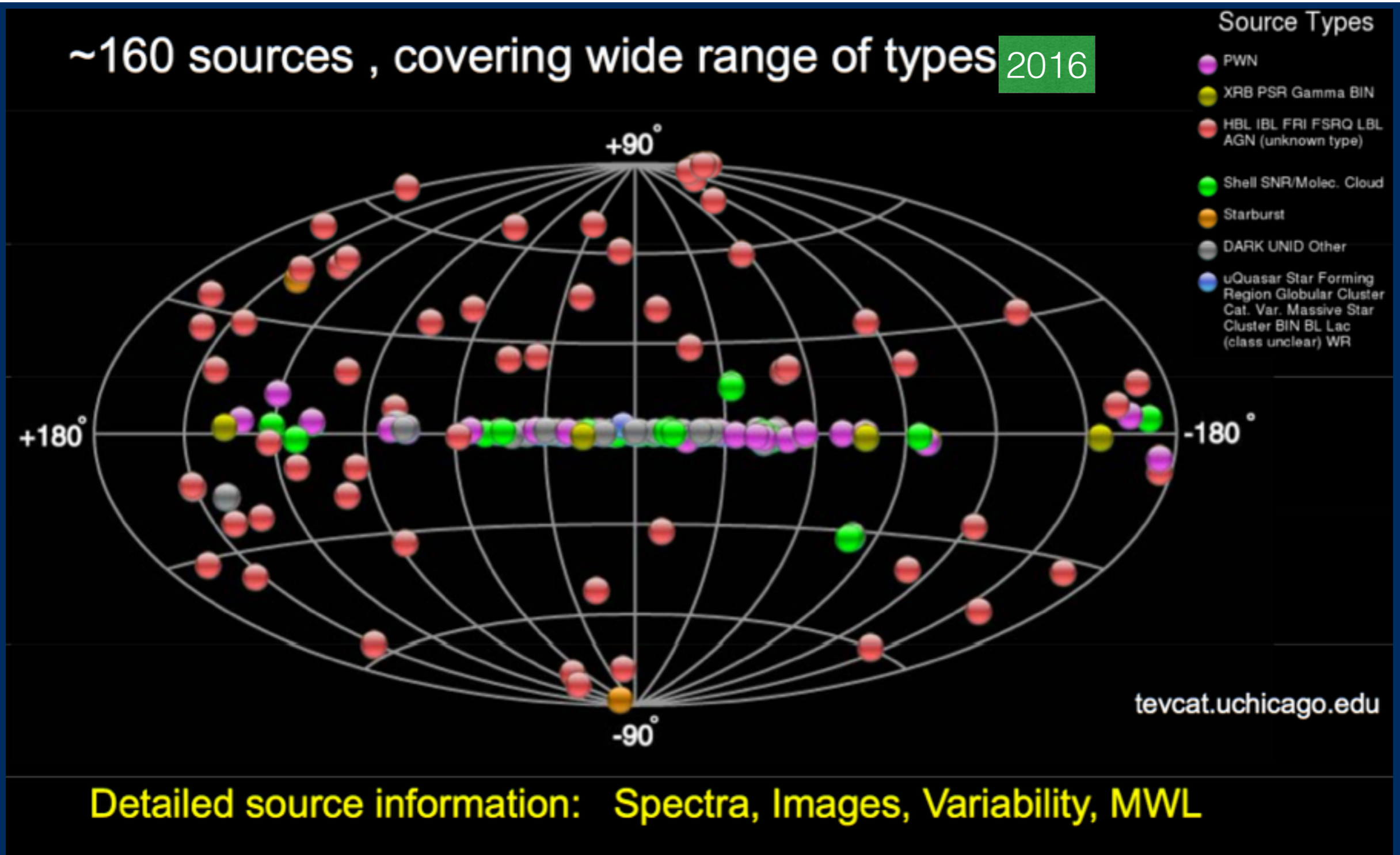


# Brief history



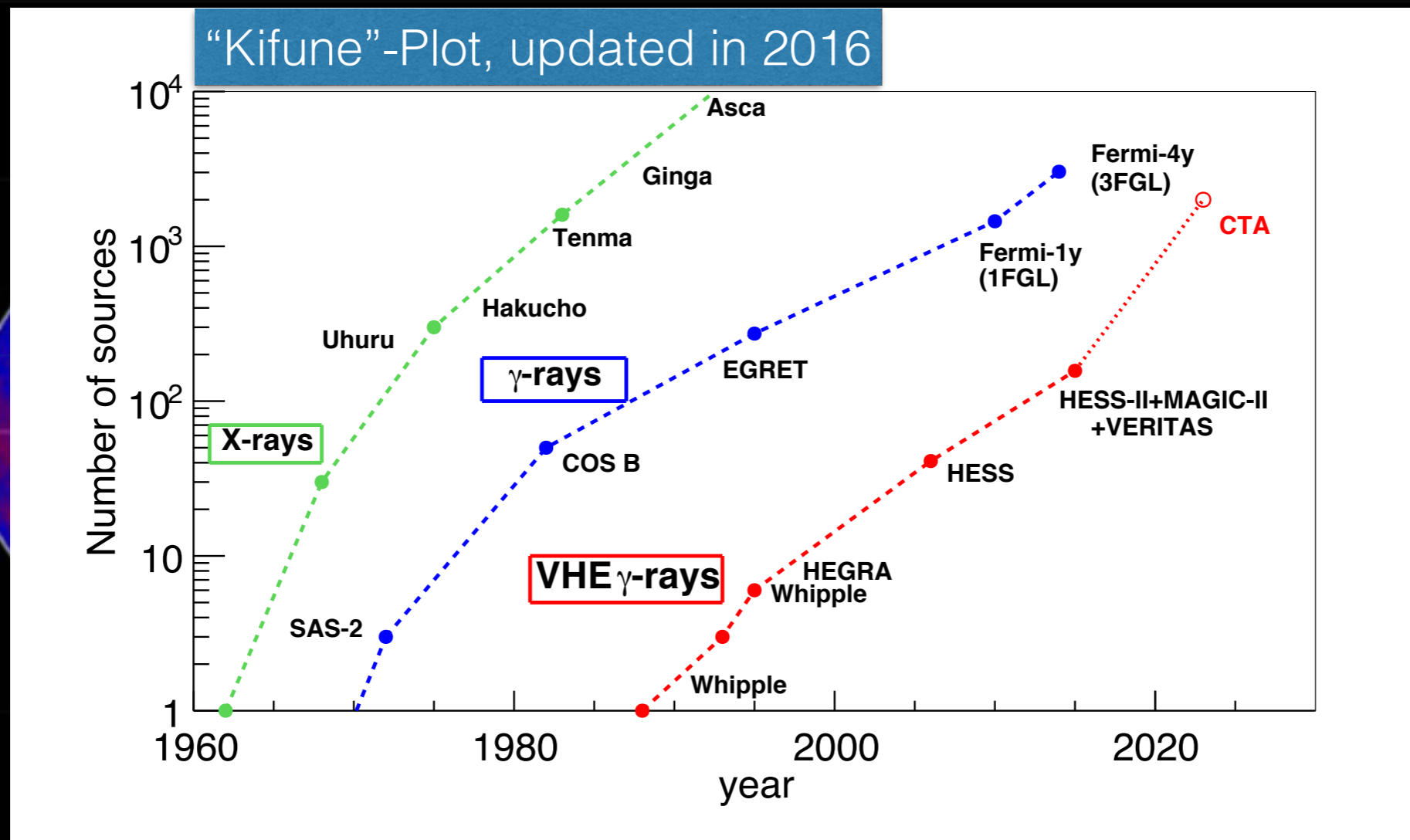


# Brief history



# Brief history

~160 sources , covering wide range of types 2016



- Source Types
- PWN
  - XRB PSR Gamma BIN
  - HBL IBL FRI FSRO LBL AGN (unknown type)
  - Shell SNR/Molec. Cloud
  - Starburst
  - DARK UNID Other
  - uQuasar Star Forming Region Globular Cluster Cat. Var. Massive Star Cluster BIN BL Lac (class unclear) WR

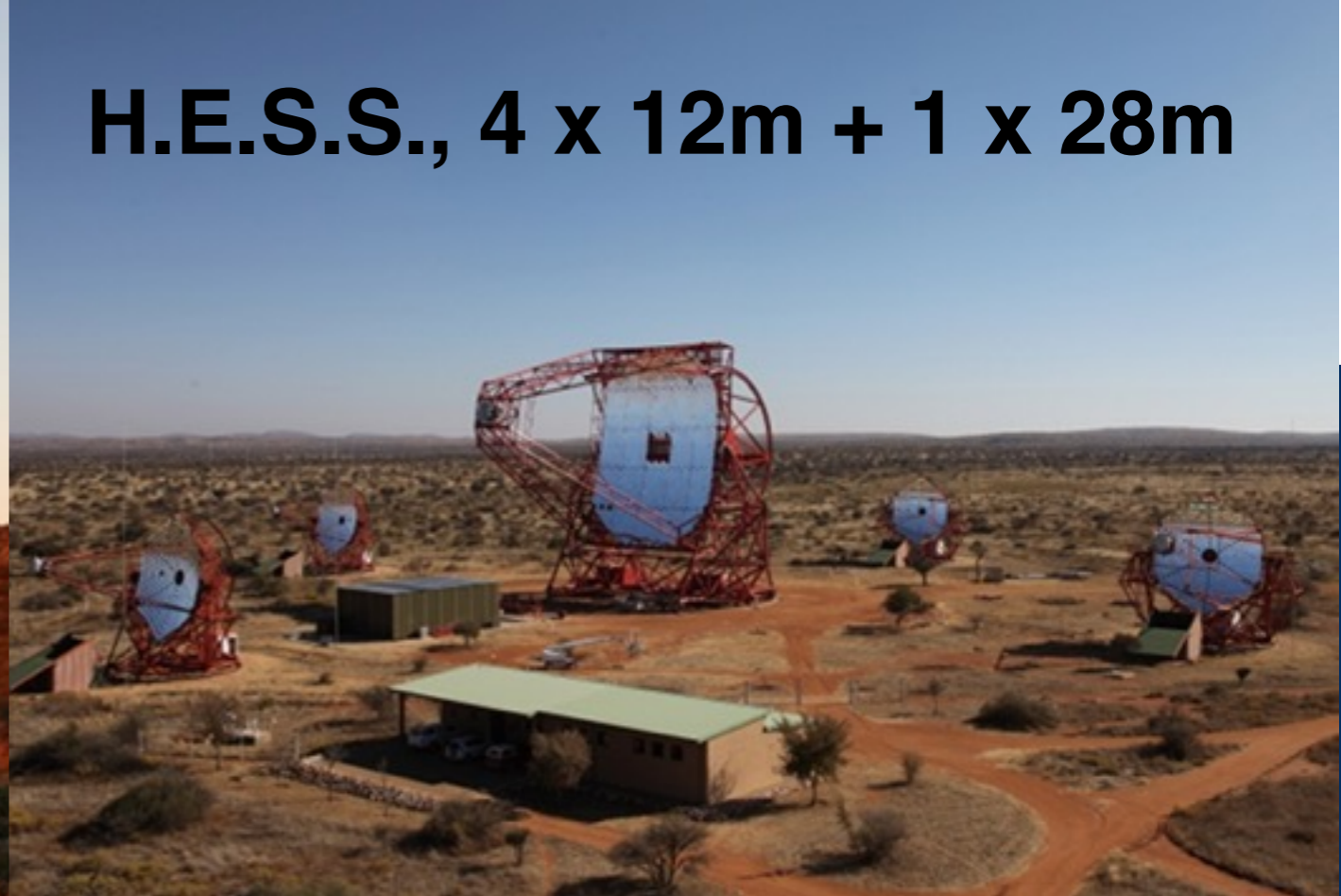
Detailed source information: Spectra, Images, Variability, MWL + FERMI-LAT map



**MAGIC, 2 x 17m**



**H.E.S.S., 4 x 12m + 1 x 28m**



**VERITAS, 4 x 12m**



see talks on Tuesday for details



# Highly successful, but ...

- ◉ **Some key object classes still elusive, e.g.**
  - ◉ **Galaxy clusters as cosmological storehouses of Cosmic Rays**
  - ◉ **Very high energy emission from GRB**
  - ◉ **Dark Matter annihilation signatures**
- ◉ **Some key mechanisms remain to be understood, e.g.**
  - ◉ **Supernovae as sources of cosmic rays: do they provide sufficient peak energy & energy output?**
  - ◉ **Cosmic ray escape from accelerators and propagation**
  - ◉ **Energy conversion in pulsars**
- ◉ **Energy range & angular resolution of current instruments insufficient to probe details**



# What do we want?

- **High sensitivity**
  - **3 orders of magnitude dynamic range in flux, down to 1 “mCrab”**
- **Wide spectral range**
  - **Over three decades, ~20 GeV to ~300 TeV 10-15% energy resolution**
- **Resolved source morphology**
  - **~5’ angular resolution**
  - **10-20” source localization**
- **Survey capability**
  - **H.E.S.S. Galactic Plane Survey:  
better than 2% Crab sensitivity, 77 sourced detected -> goal is 2mCrab**
  - **Extragalactic survey**
- **Well-resolved light curves**
  - **Minute-scale variability of AGN**

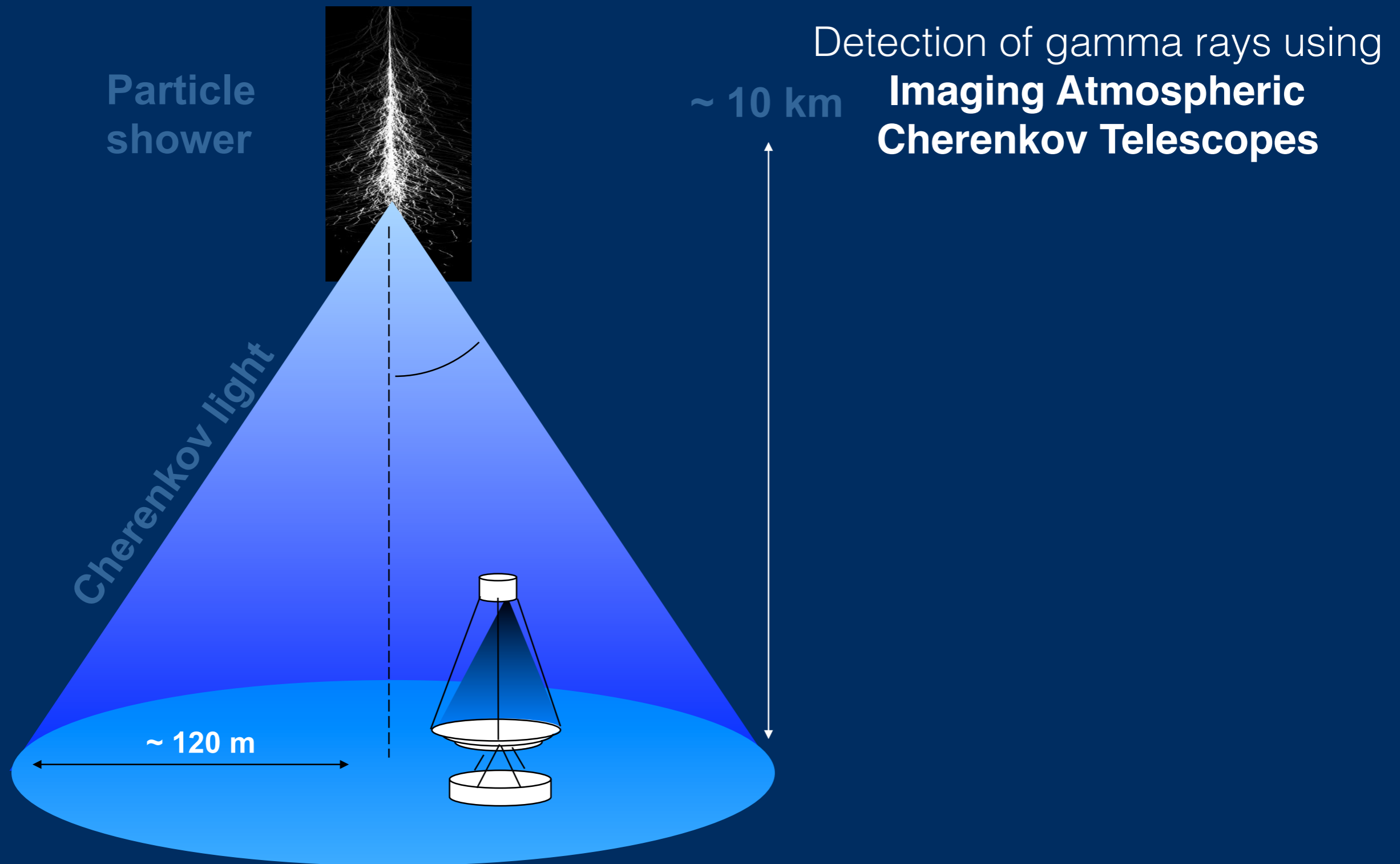
# What do we want?

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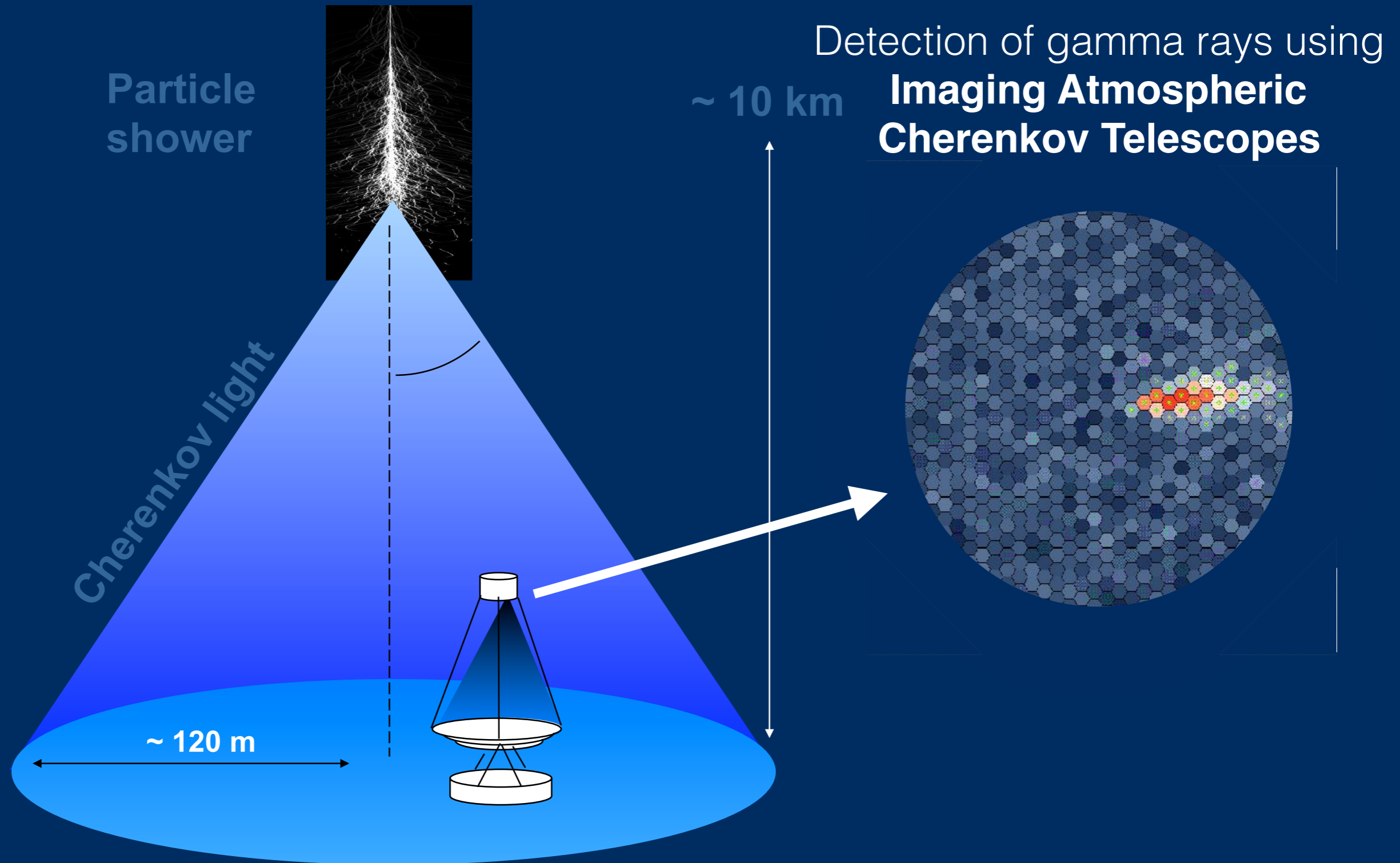
**HOW?**



# Observation technique

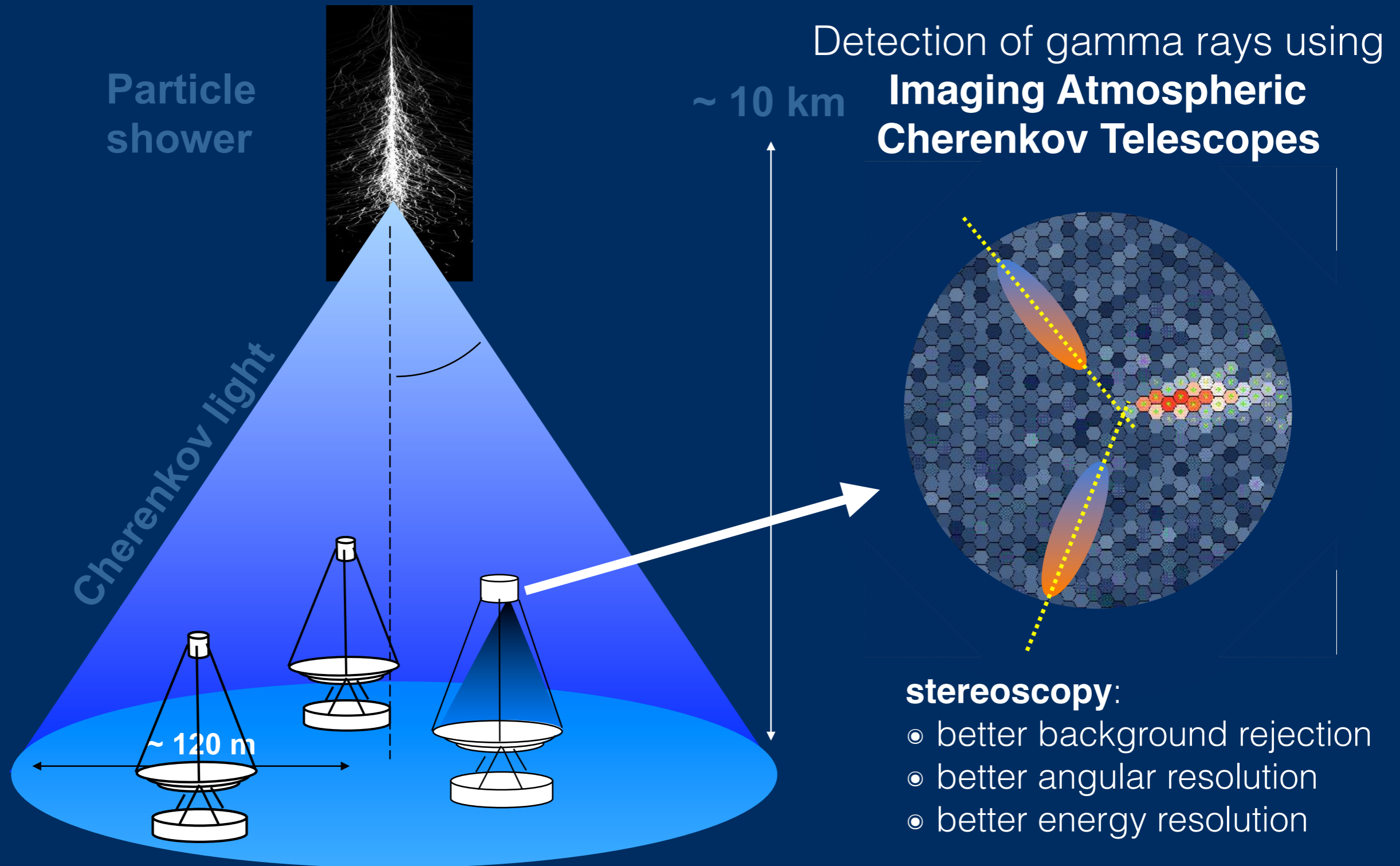


# Observation technique



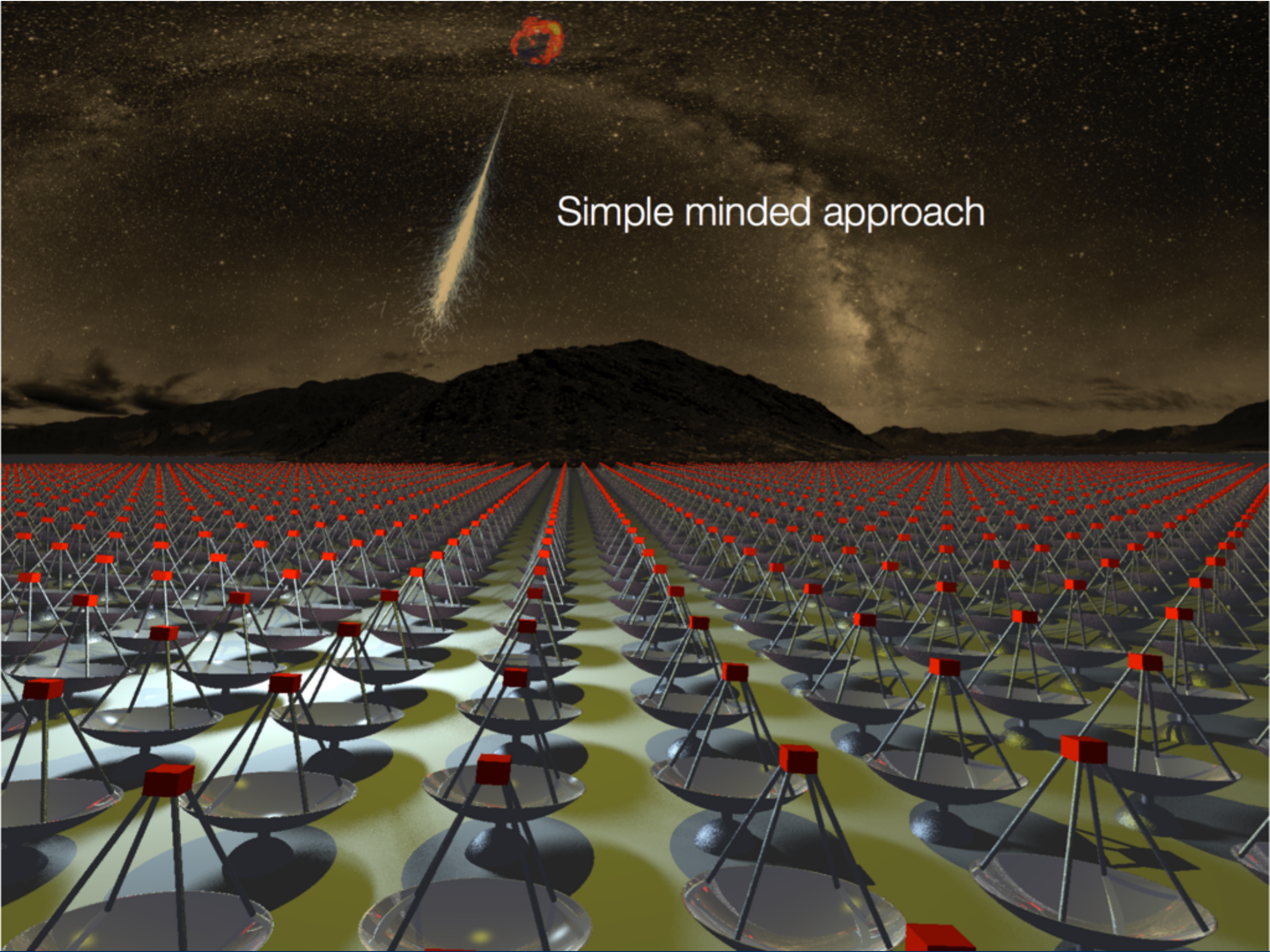


# Observation technique





Simple minded approach







few large telescopes  
( $\sim 400 \text{ m}^2$  mirror area)  
for lowest energies

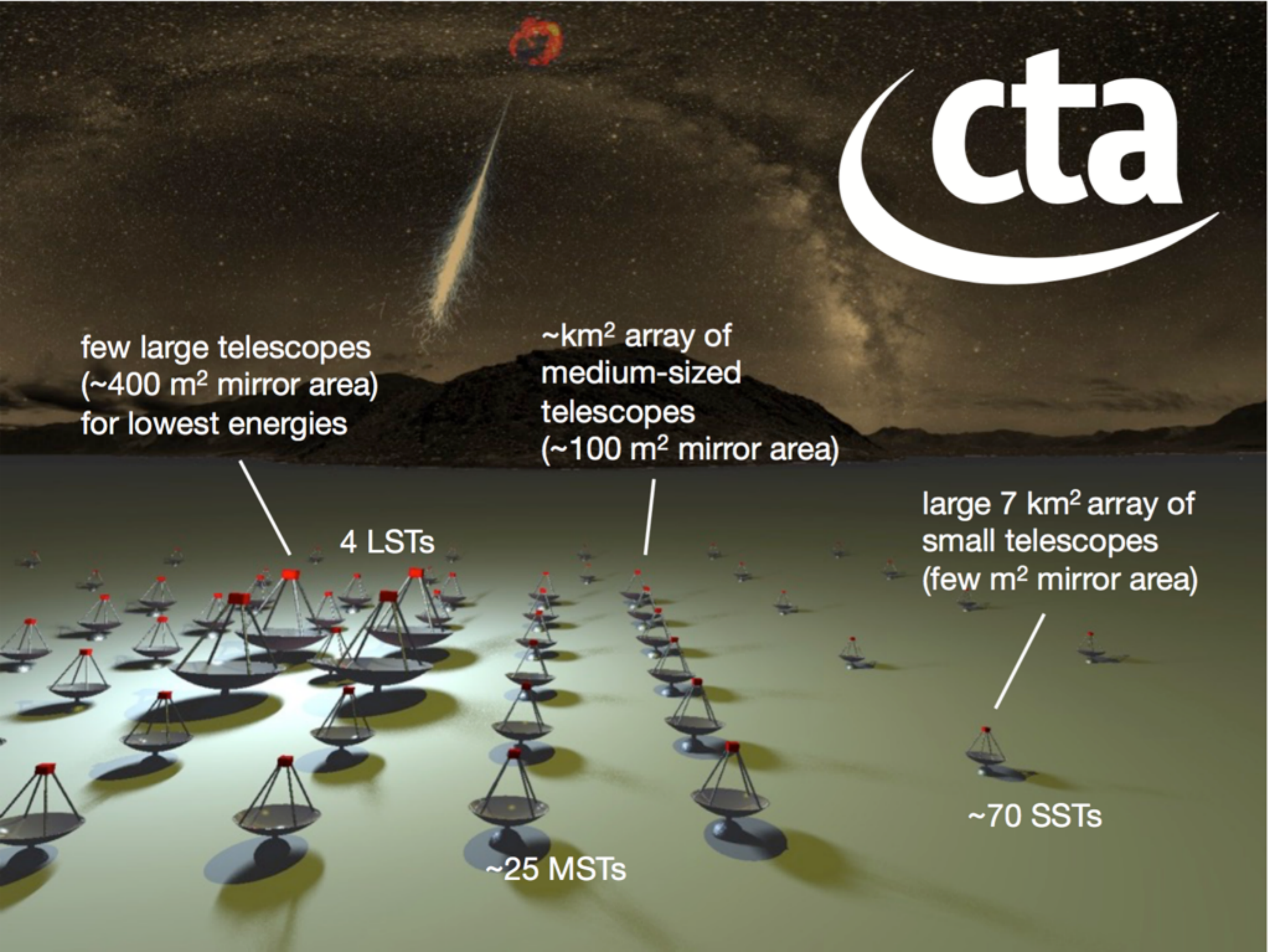
$\sim \text{km}^2$  array of  
medium-sized  
telescopes  
( $\sim 100 \text{ m}^2$  mirror area)

large  $7 \text{ km}^2$  array of  
small telescopes  
(few  $\text{m}^2$  mirror area)

4 LSTs

$\sim 25$  MSTs

$\sim 70$  SSTs





# WHY?



few large telescopes  
(~400 m<sup>2</sup> mirror area)  
for lowest energies

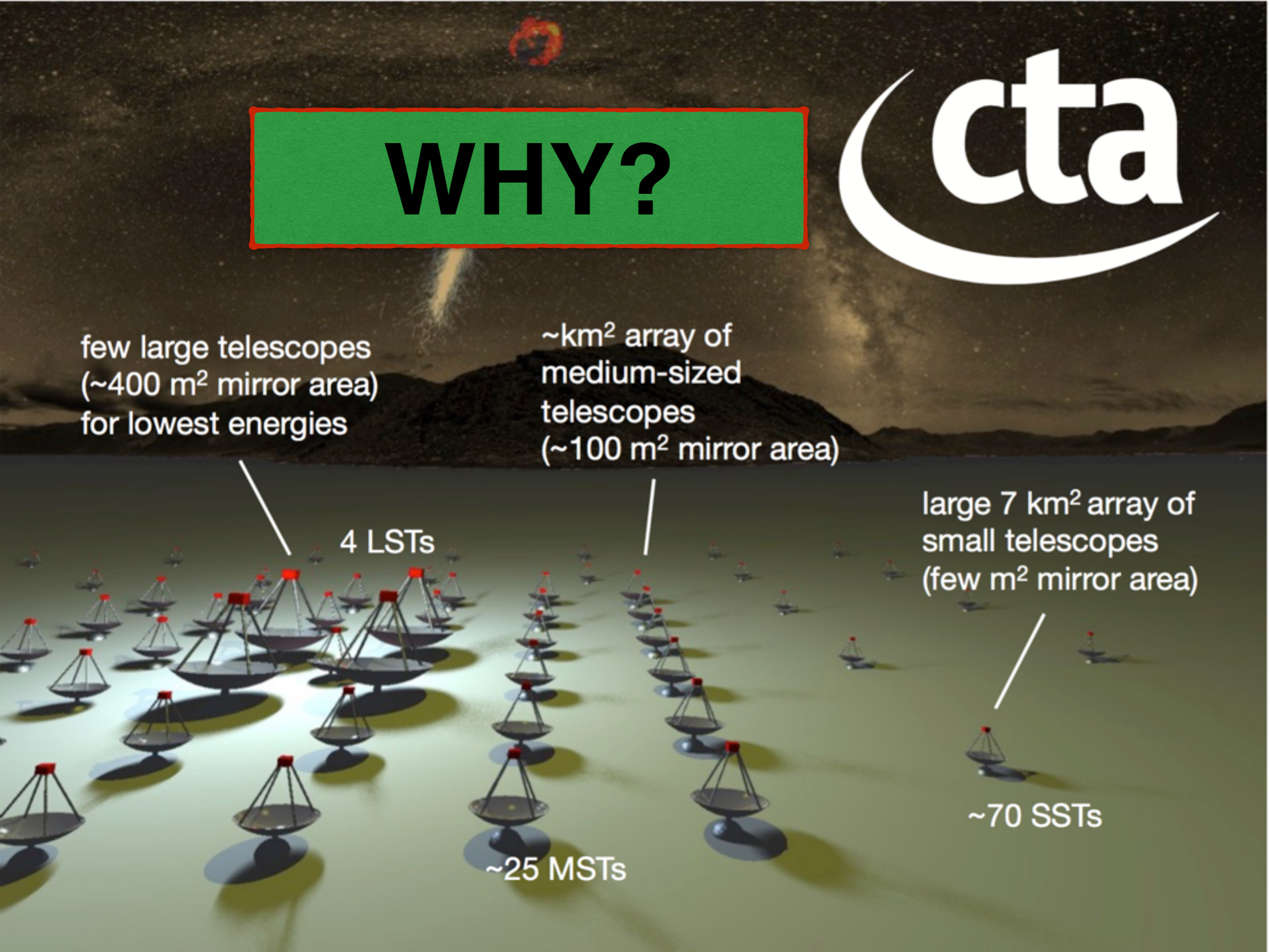
~km<sup>2</sup> array of  
medium-sized  
telescopes  
(~100 m<sup>2</sup> mirror area)

large 7 km<sup>2</sup> array of  
small telescopes  
(few m<sup>2</sup> mirror area)

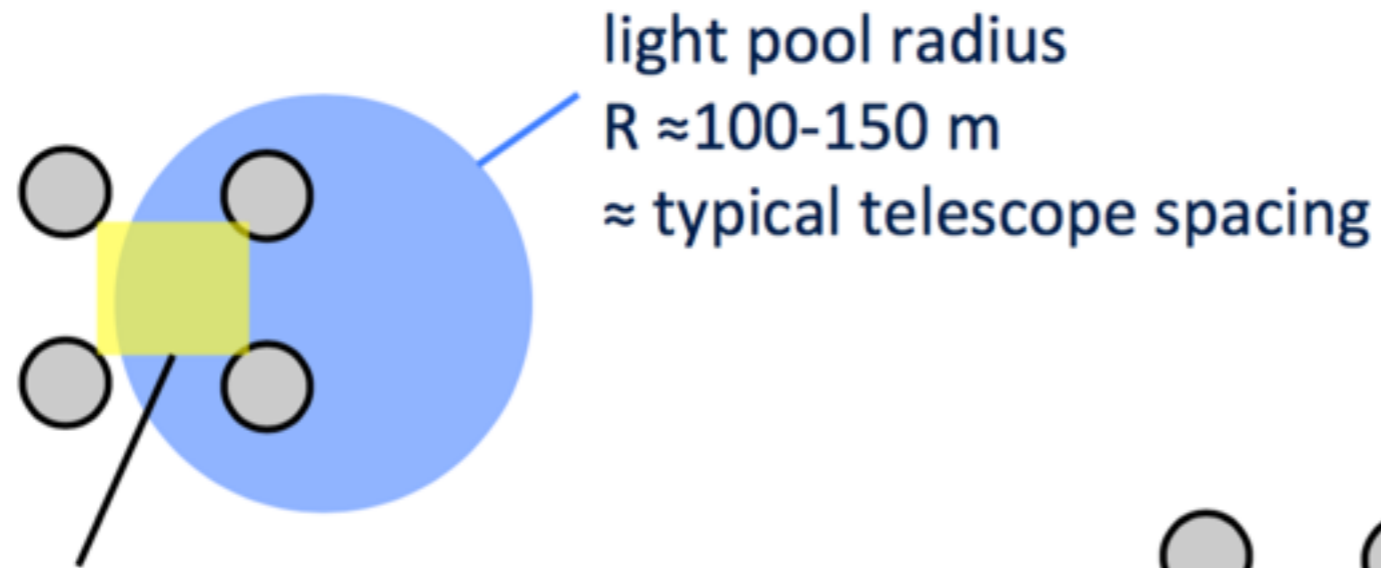
4 LSTs

~25 MSTs

~70 SSTs

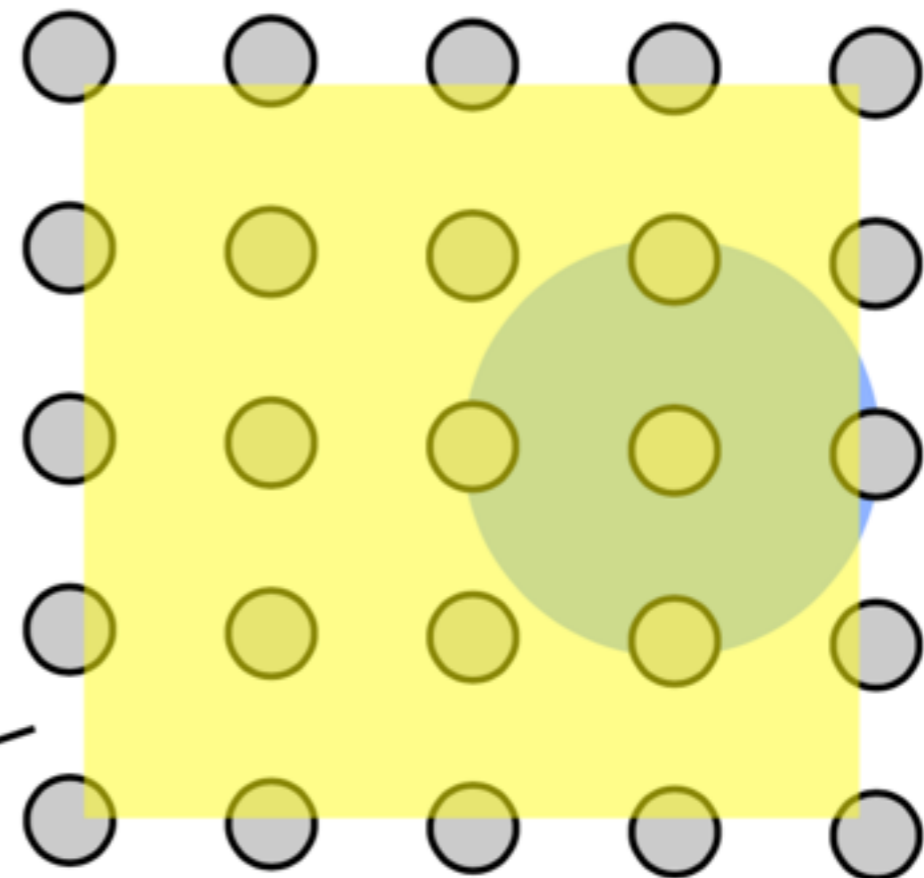


# Cherenkov light pool



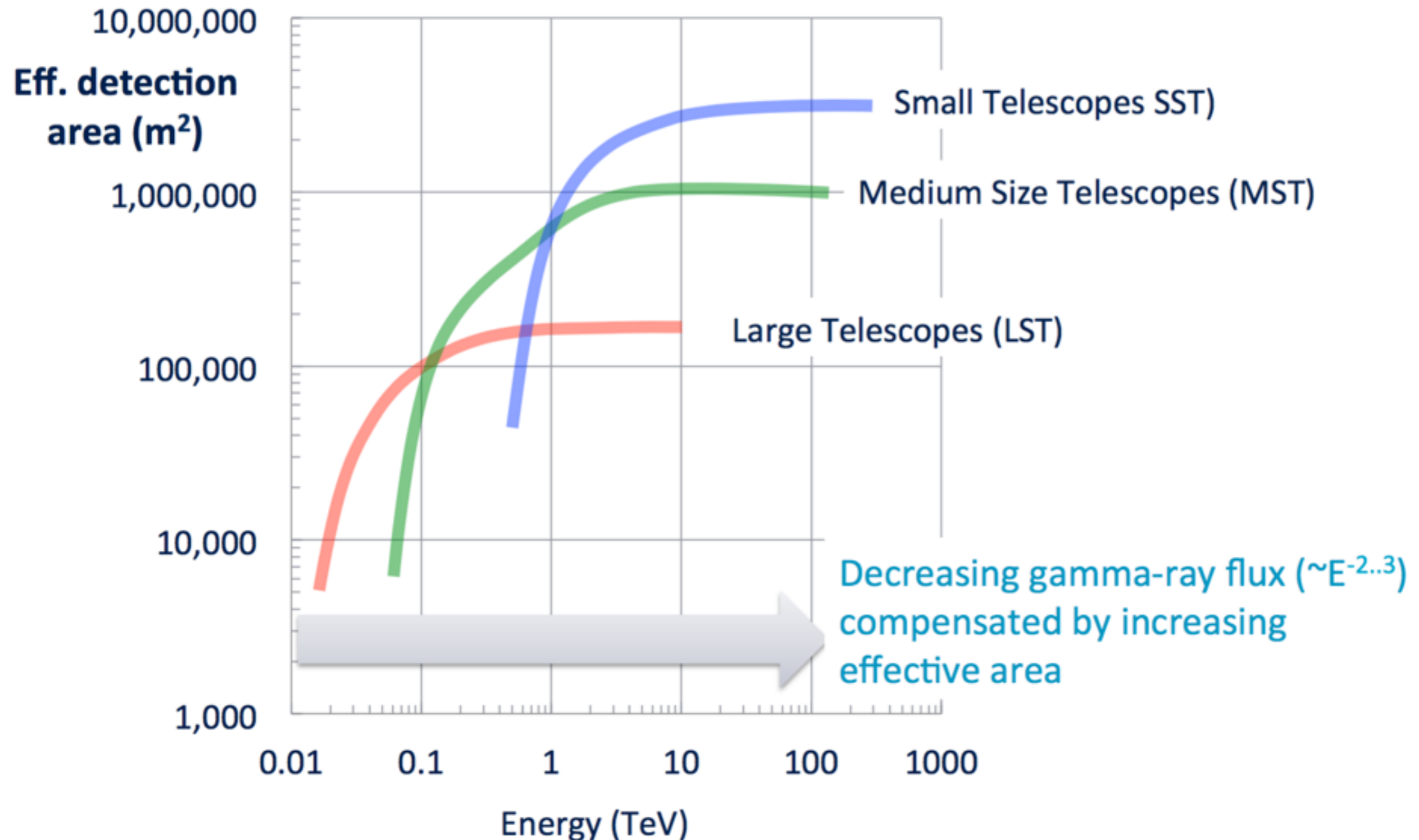
Sweet spot for  
best triggering  
and reconstruction:  
**most showers miss it!**

large detection area  
more images per shower  
lower trigger threshold





# Cherenkov light pool



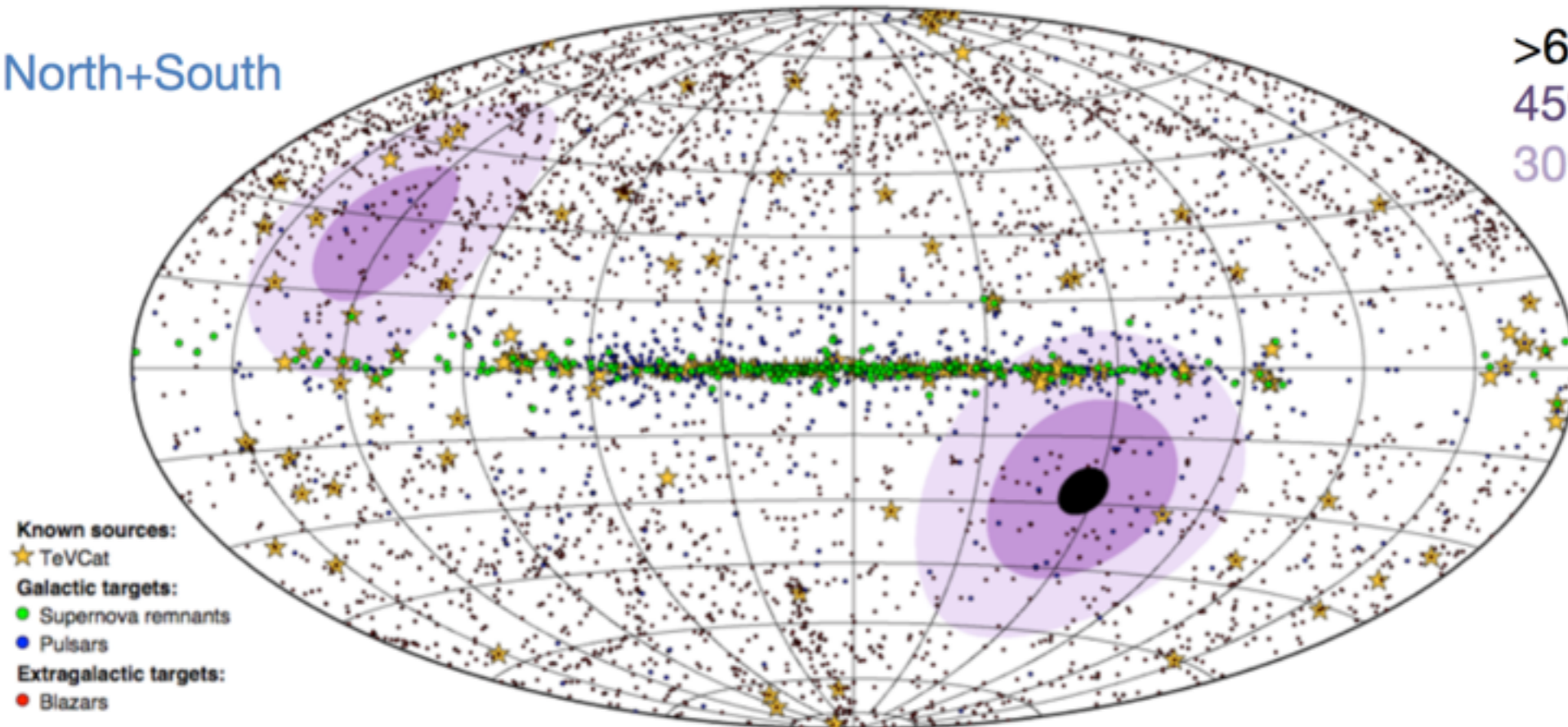


# All sky coverage

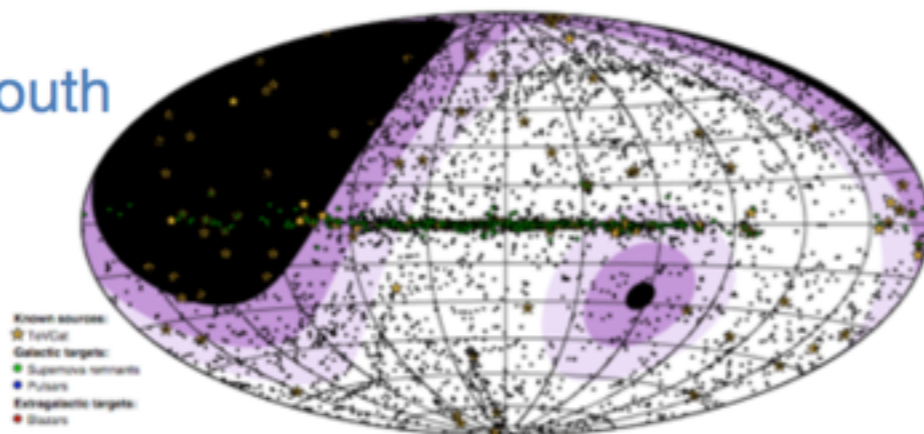


cherenkov  
telescope  
array

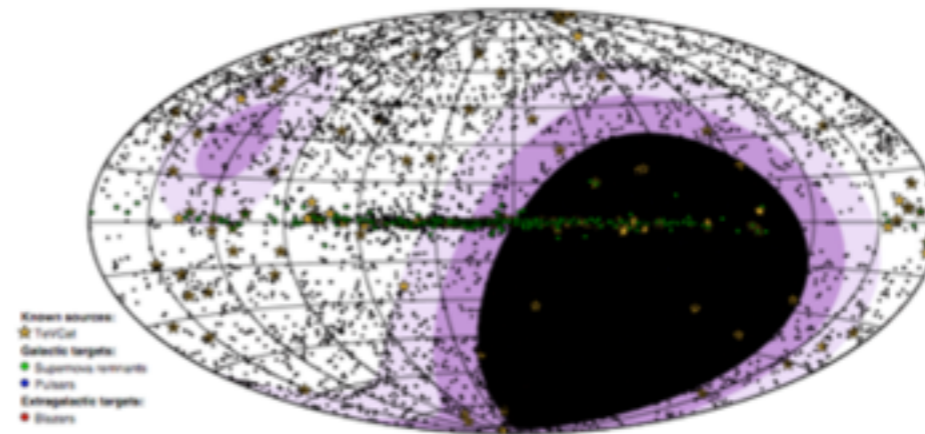
North+South



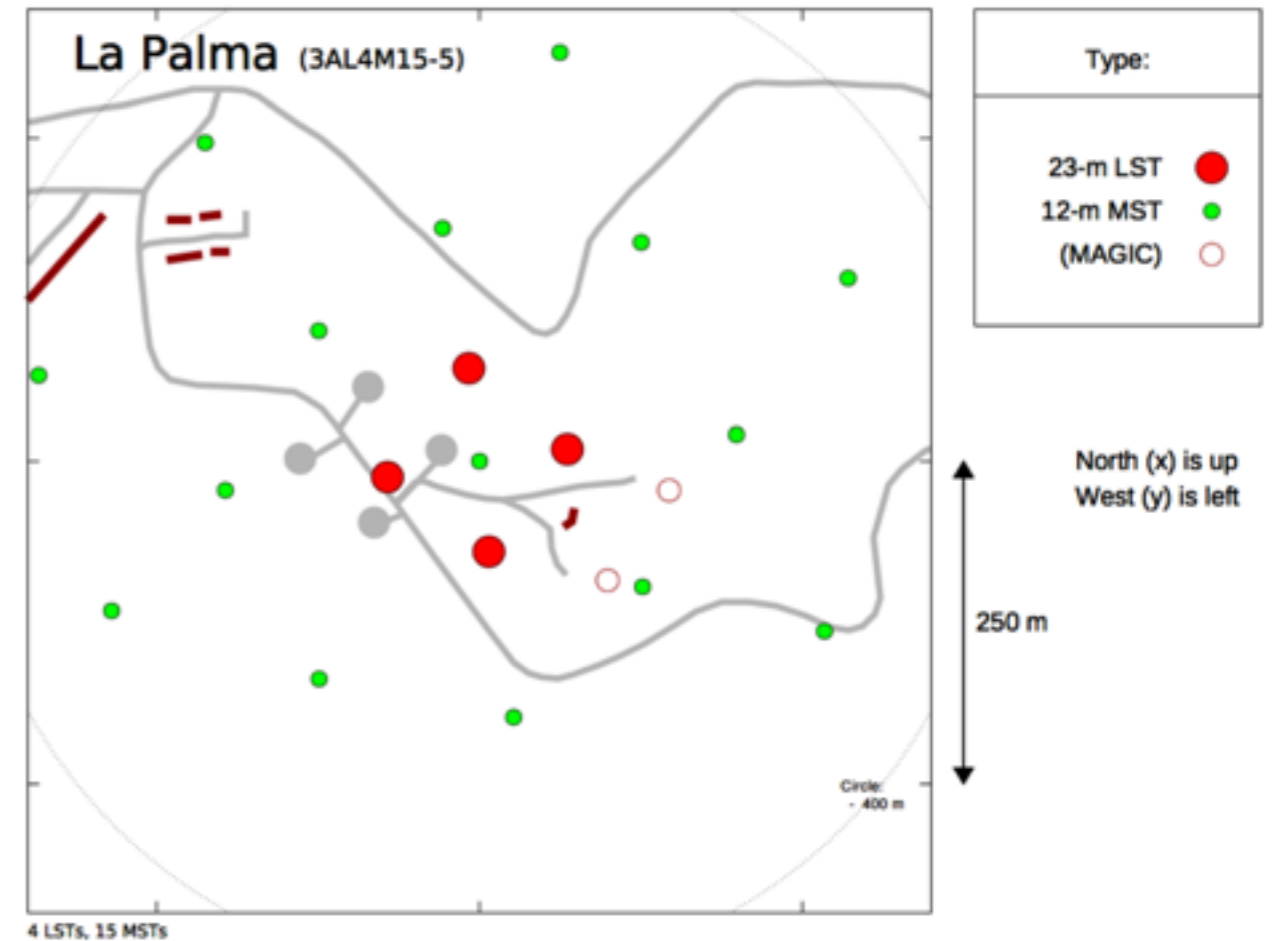
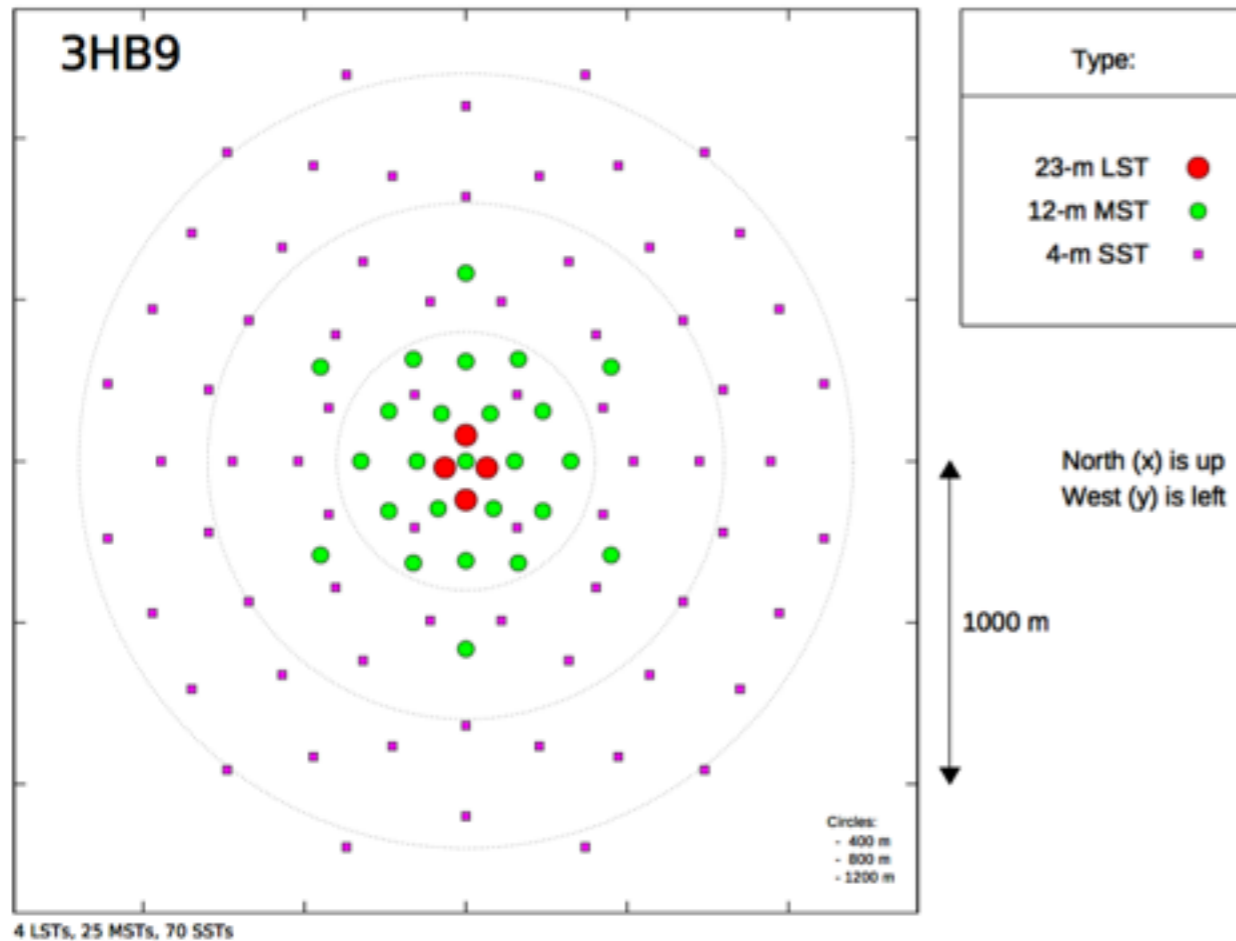
South



North



# Array layout (baseline)



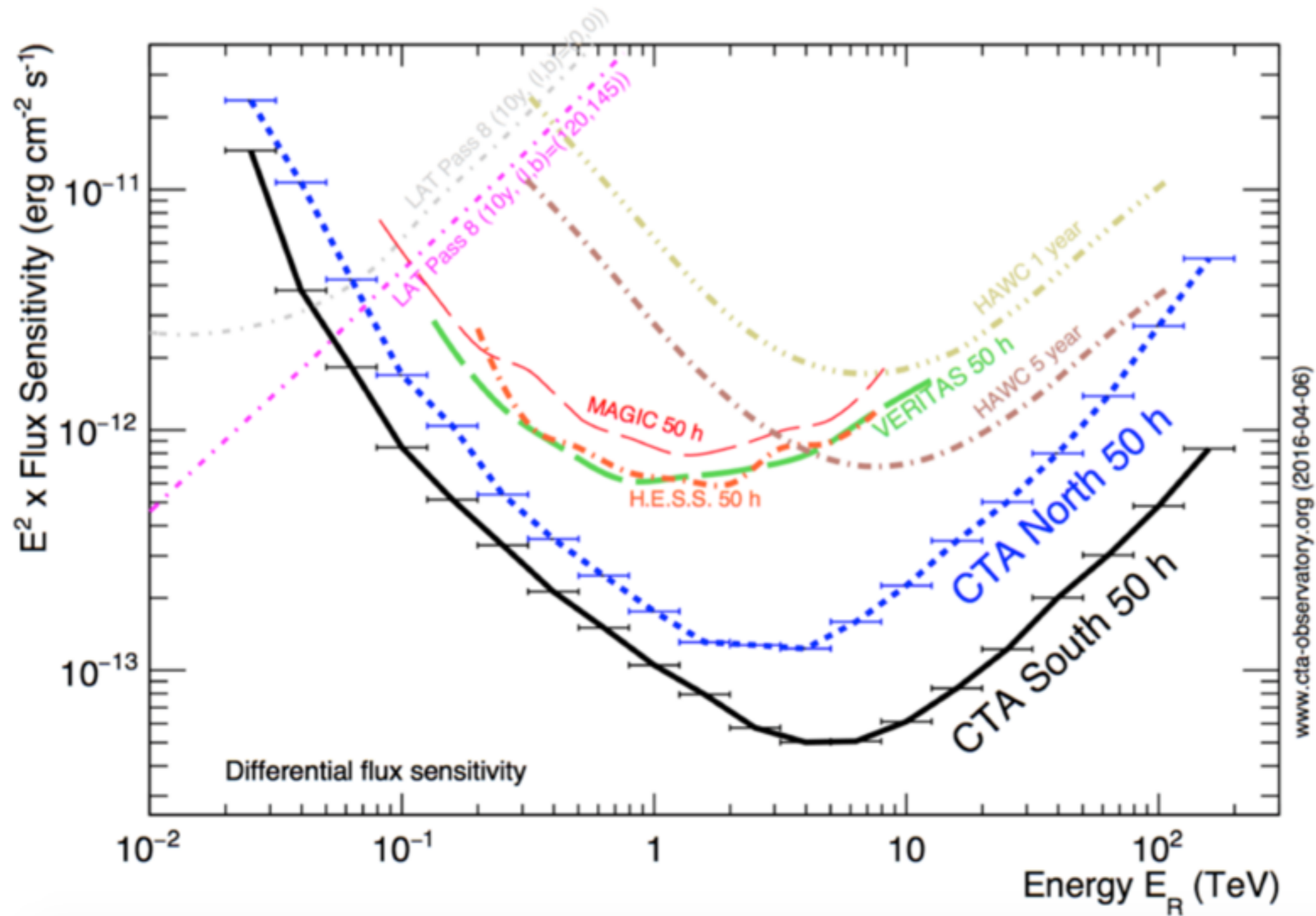
**South:**  
4 LST  
25 MST  
70 SST

**North:**  
4 LST  
15 MST

# Sensitivity

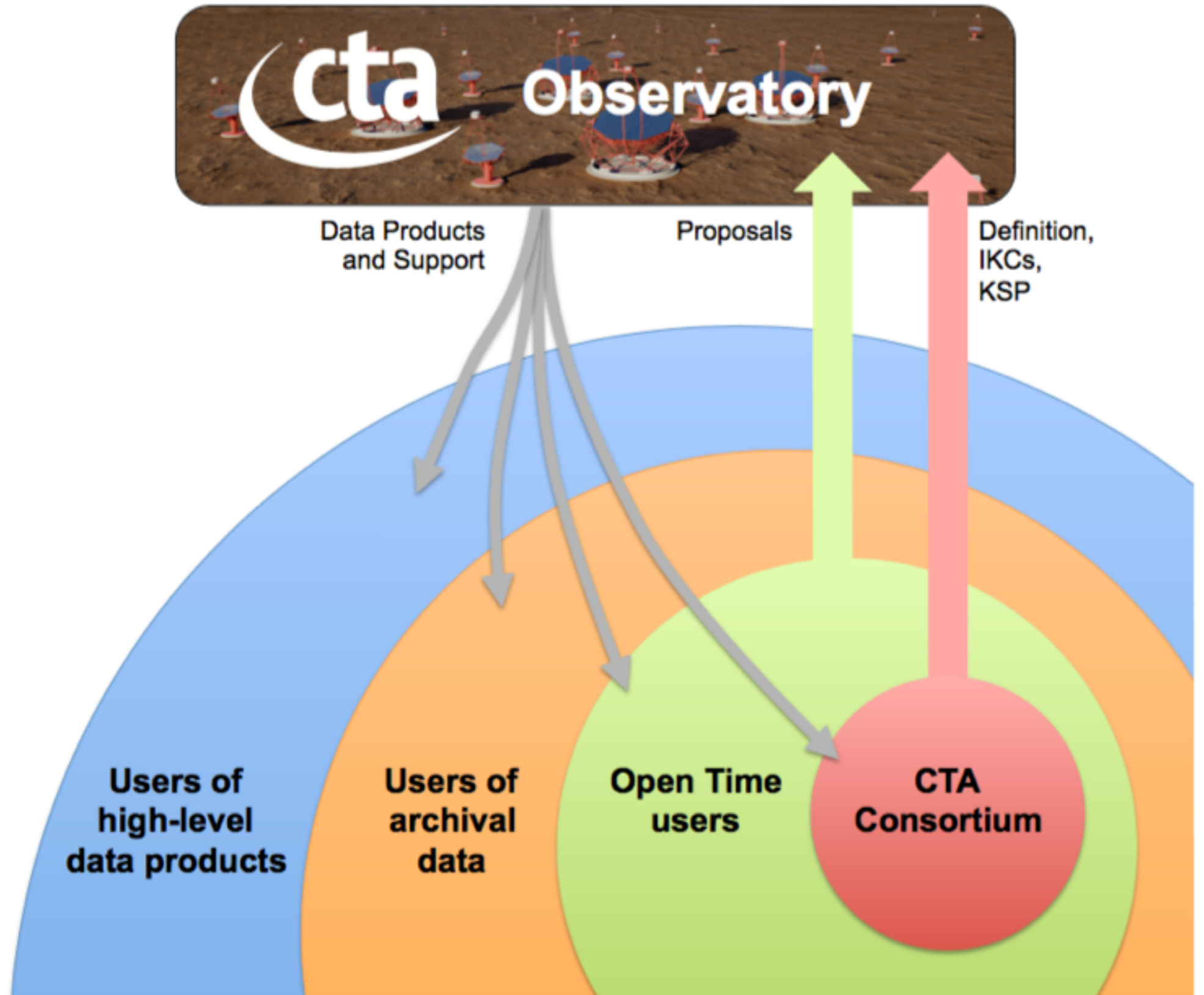


cherenkov  
telescope  
array

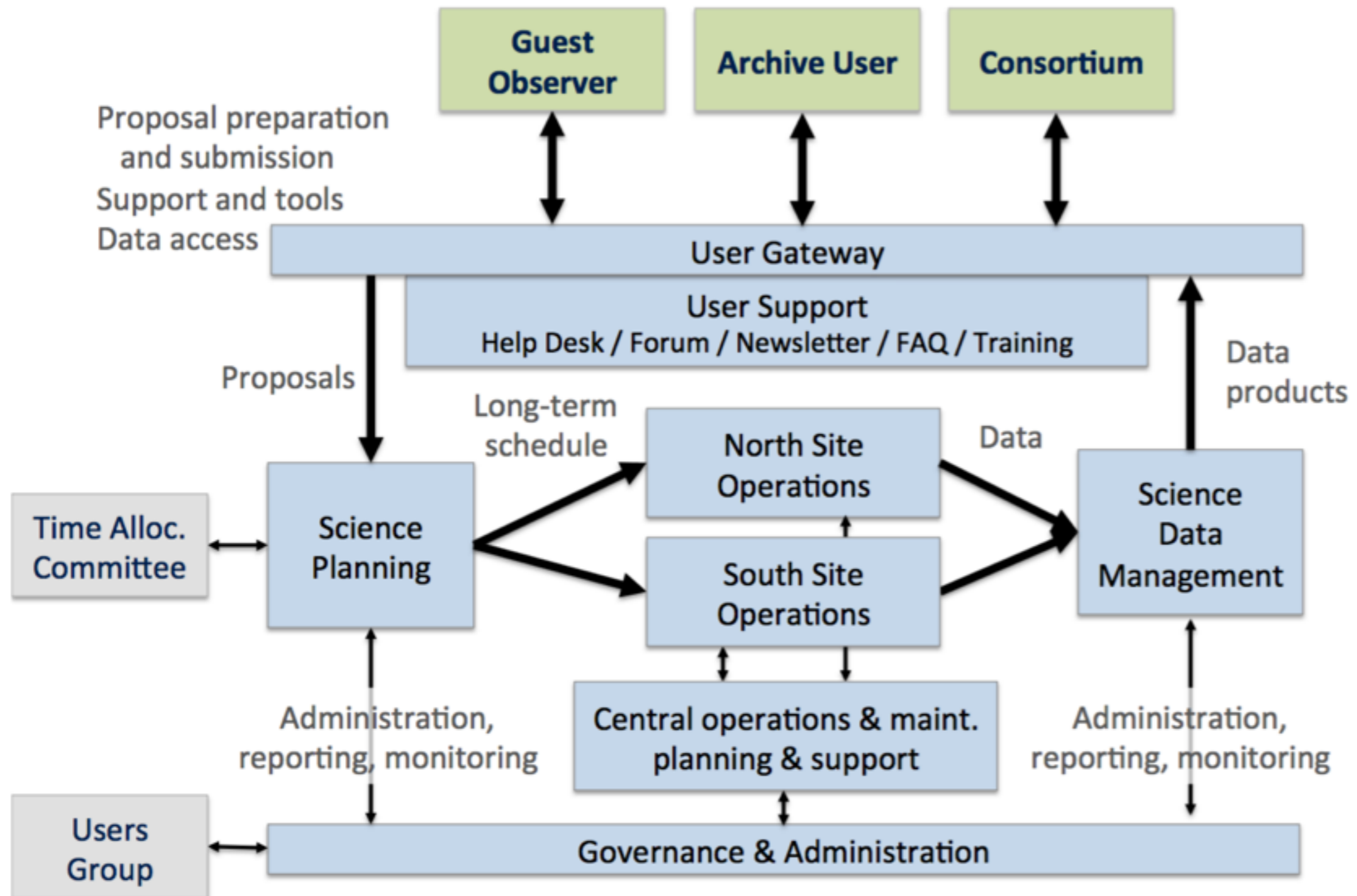




# Organization: observatory

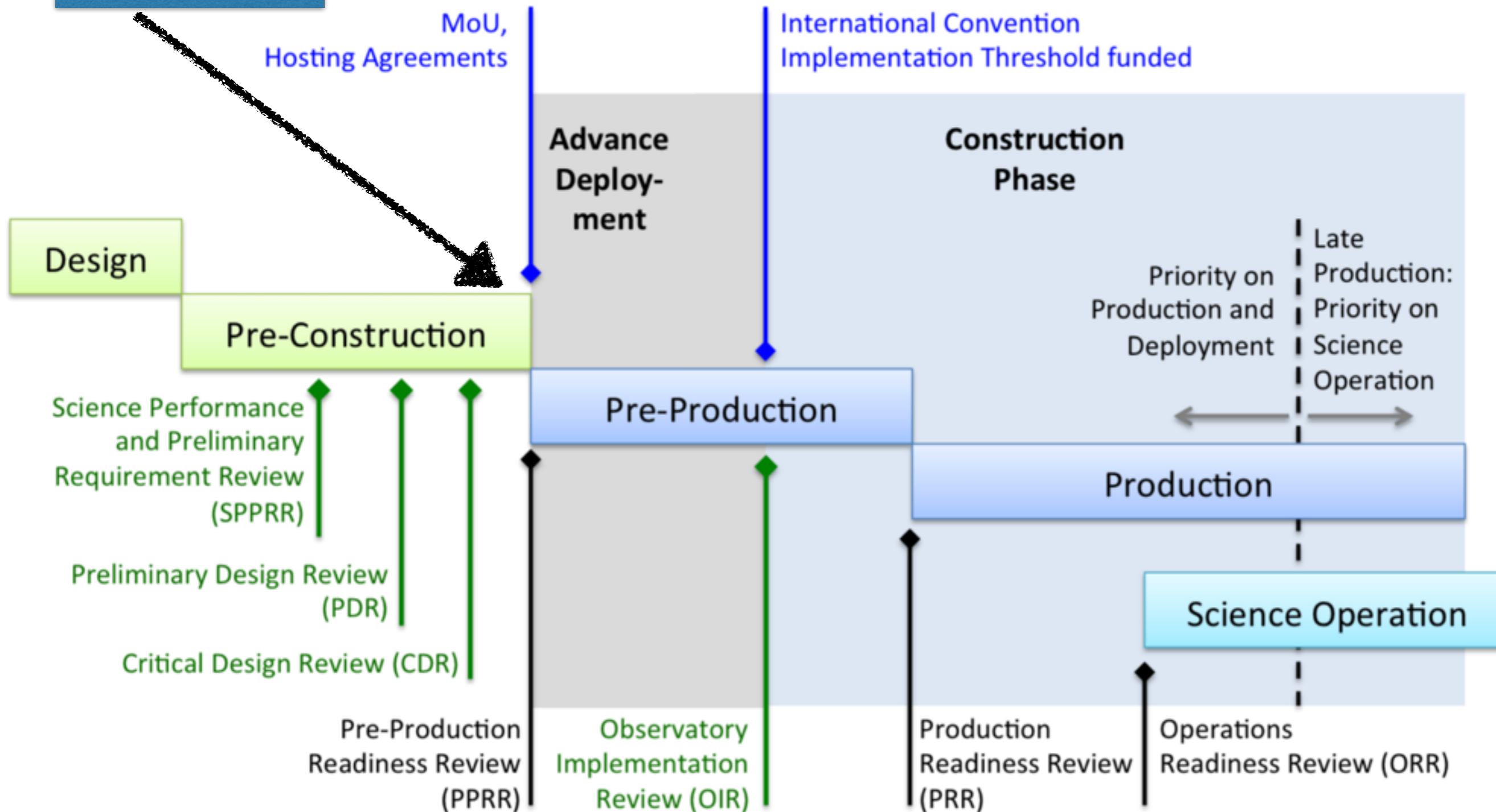


# Organization: observatory



# Phases

we are here





# CTA sites



Site negotiations successfully completed with IAC, La Palma, Spain  
Site negotiations progressing with ESO, Chile

# CTA sites: South

Vulcano Lullailloco  
6739 m, 190 km east

Cerro Armazones  
E-ELT

Proposed Site for the  
Cherenkov Telescope Array

Cerro Paranal  
Very Large Telescope





# CTA sites: North

Roque de los Muchachos Observatory, La Palma, Spain



residencia

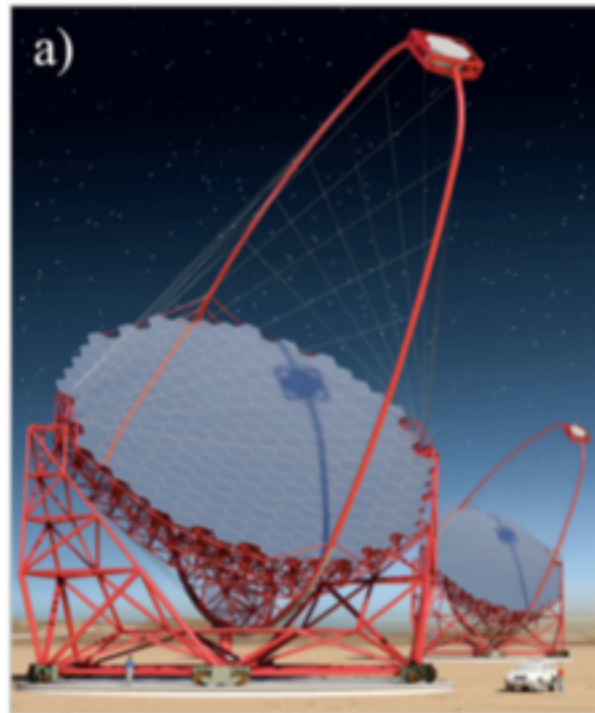
CTA-North site



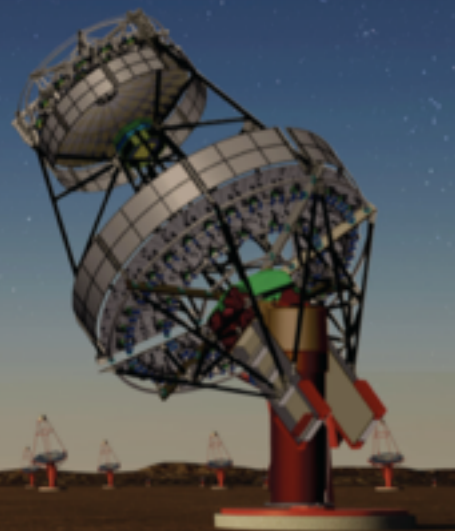
# CTA Telescopes



cherenkov  
telescope  
array



Dual-Mirror  
Medium Size Telescope





# LST corner stone ceremony



cherenkov  
telescope  
array

Oct 2015





# LST prototype status (La Palma)



cherenkov  
telescope  
array

Oct 2016

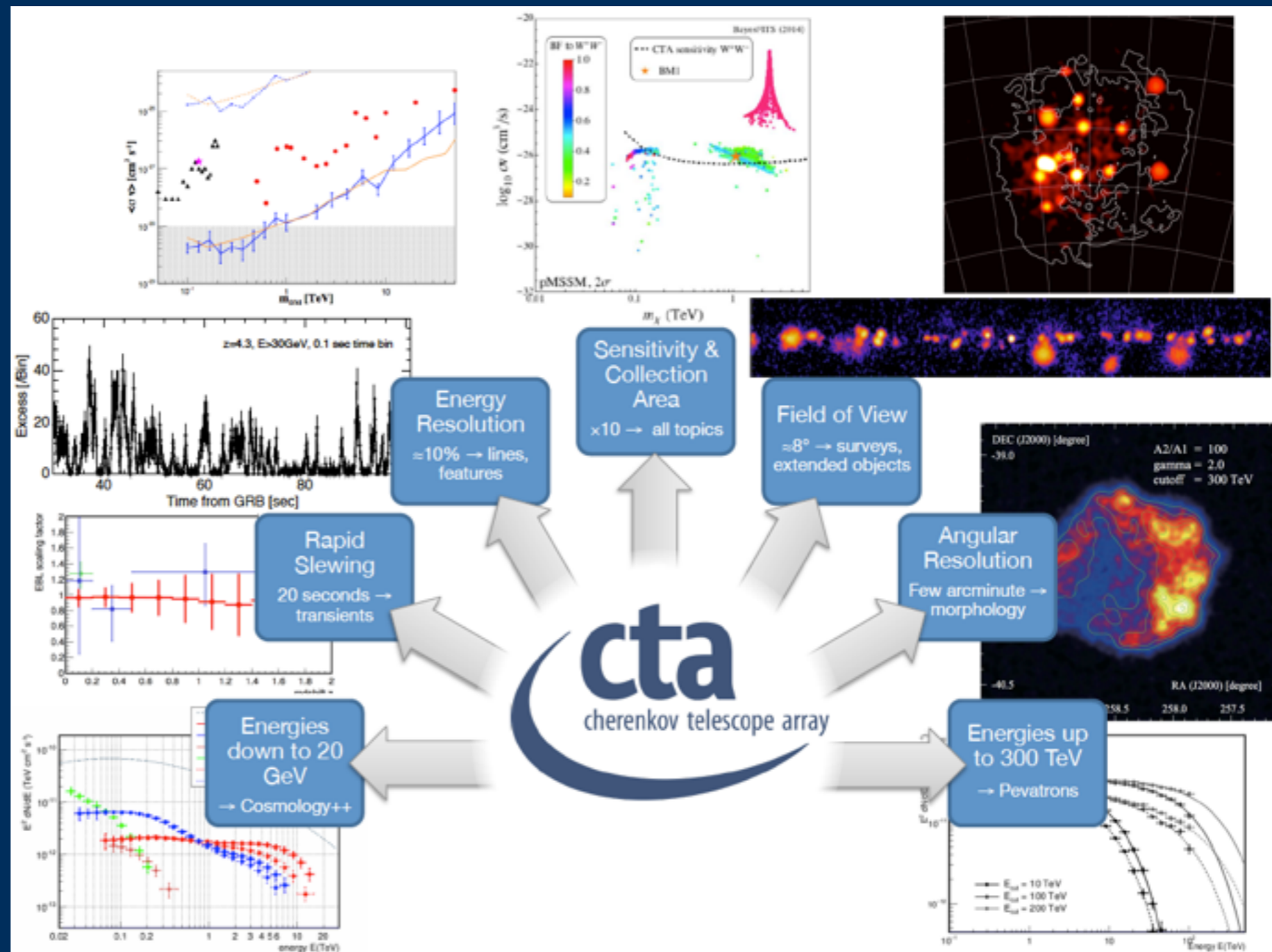


@Daniel Mazin

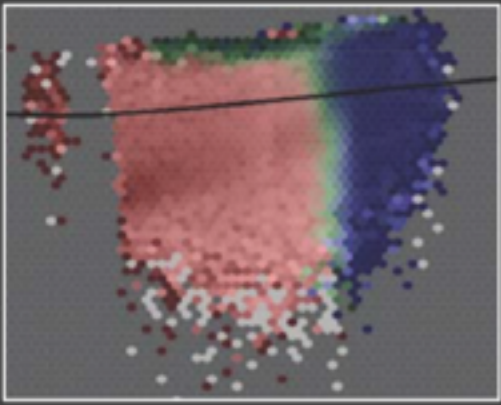


# CTA Key Science Projects

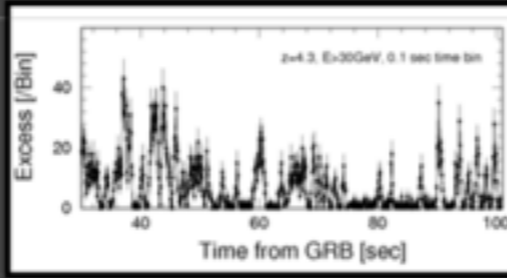
- Theme 1:  
Understanding the  
Origin and Role of  
Relativistic Cosmic  
Particles
- Theme 2:  
Probing Extreme  
Environments
- Theme 3:  
Exploring Frontiers  
in Physics



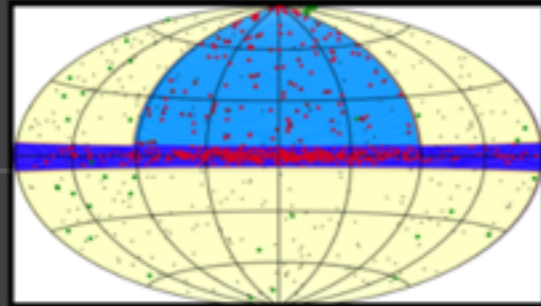
# Key Science Projects (KSPs)



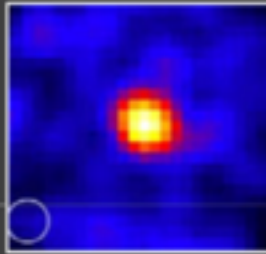
Dark Matter Programme



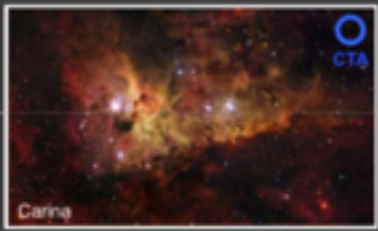
Transients



ExGal Survey

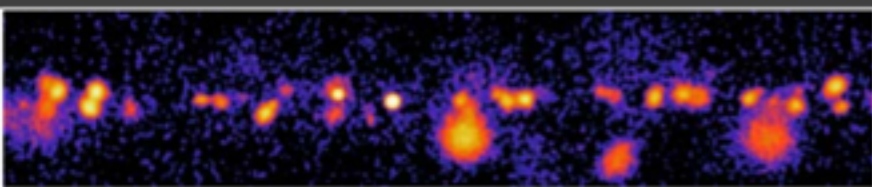
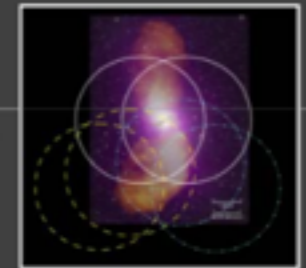


Galaxy Clusters



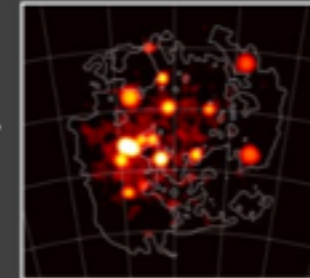
Star Forming Systems

AGN



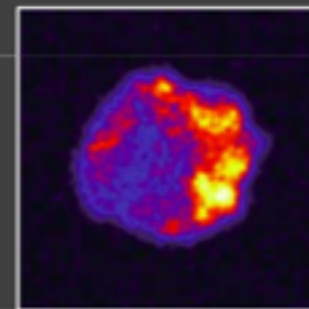
Galactic Plane Survey

LMC Survey

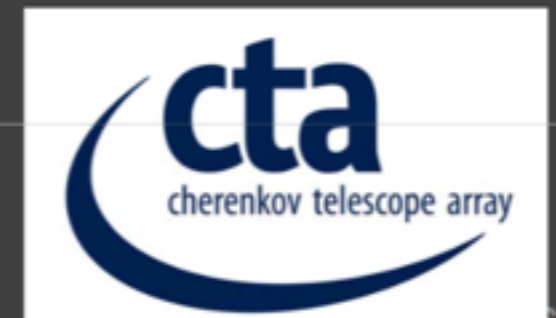
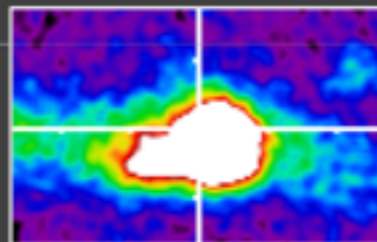


Galactic

PeVatrons



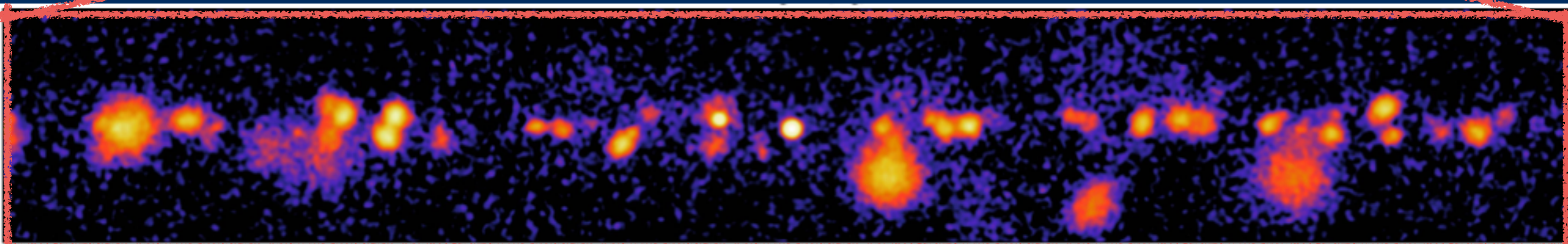
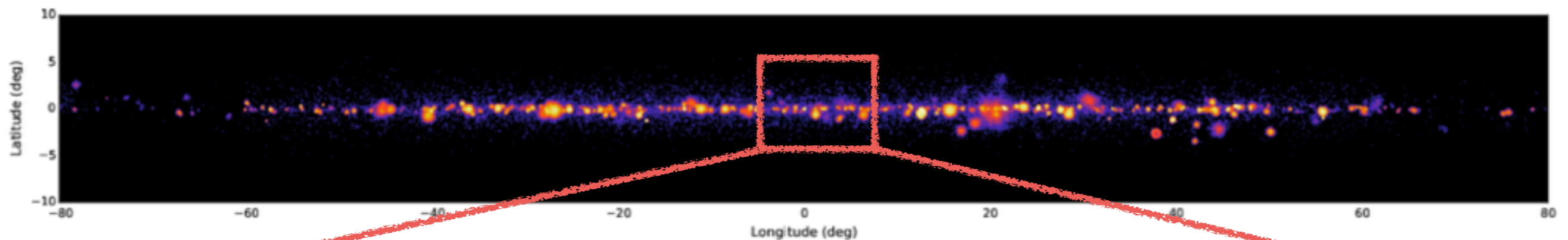
Galactic Centre





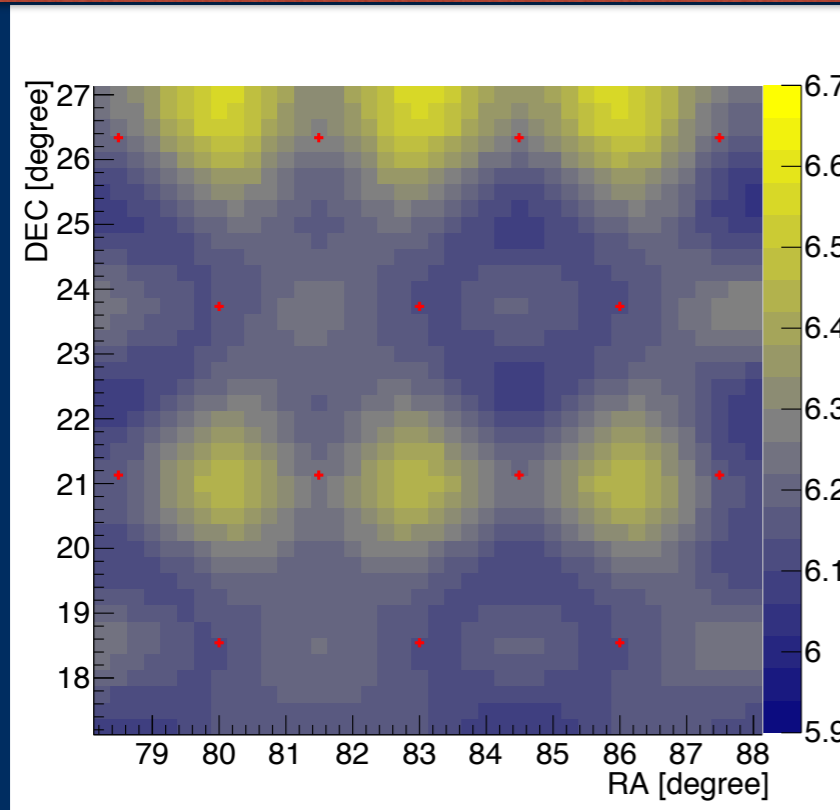
# Galactic Plane Scan

- Simulated Galactic Plane Scan and a zoom in the inner 10 deg
- Sensitivity: 1-3 mCrab (factor 5 better than H.E.S.S)

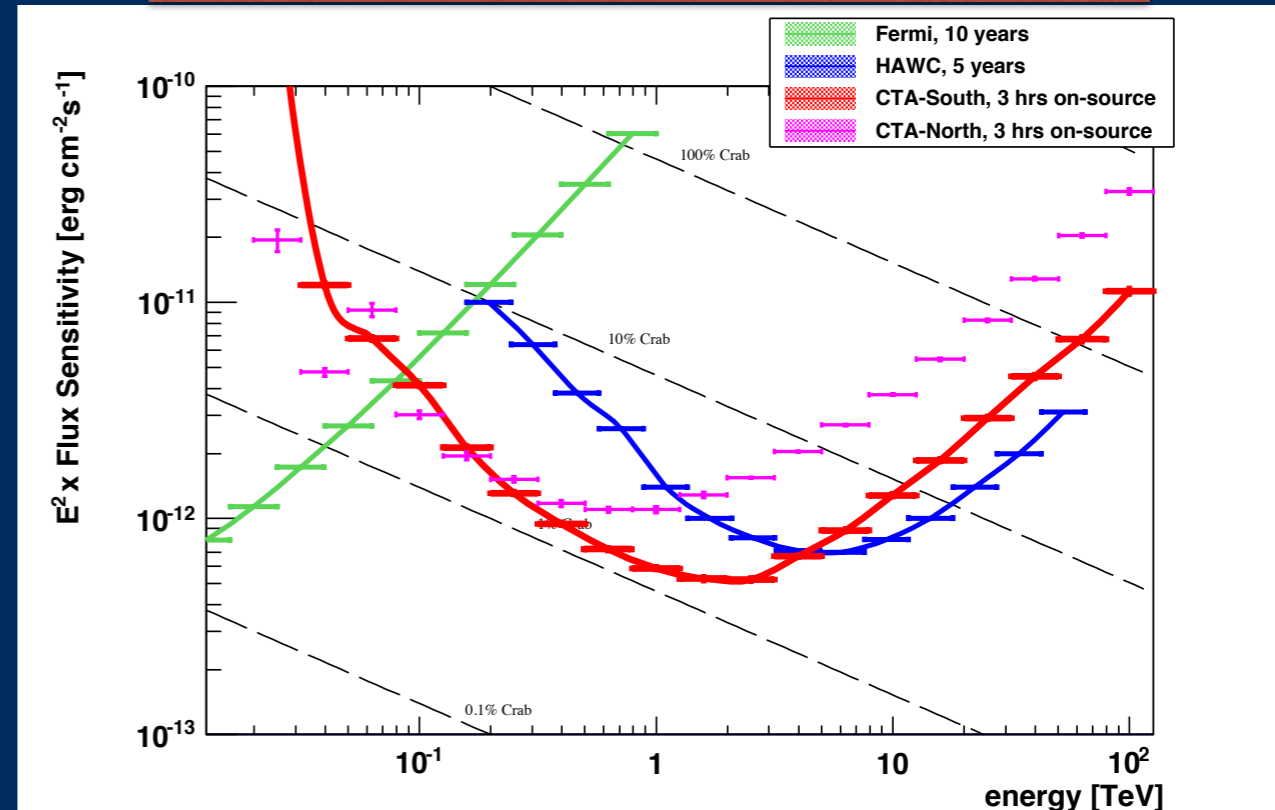


# Extragalactic Survey

integral sensitivity map in mCrab



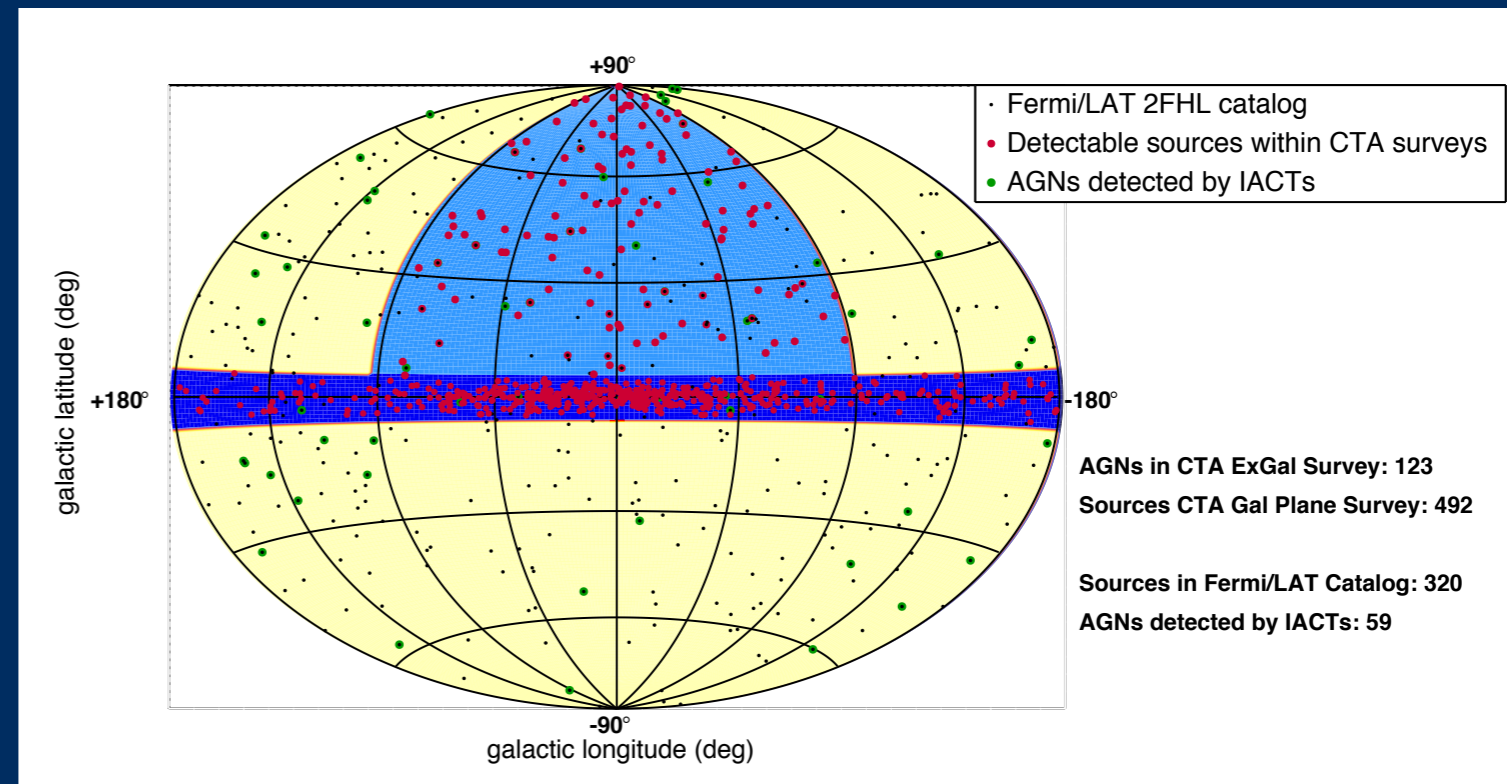
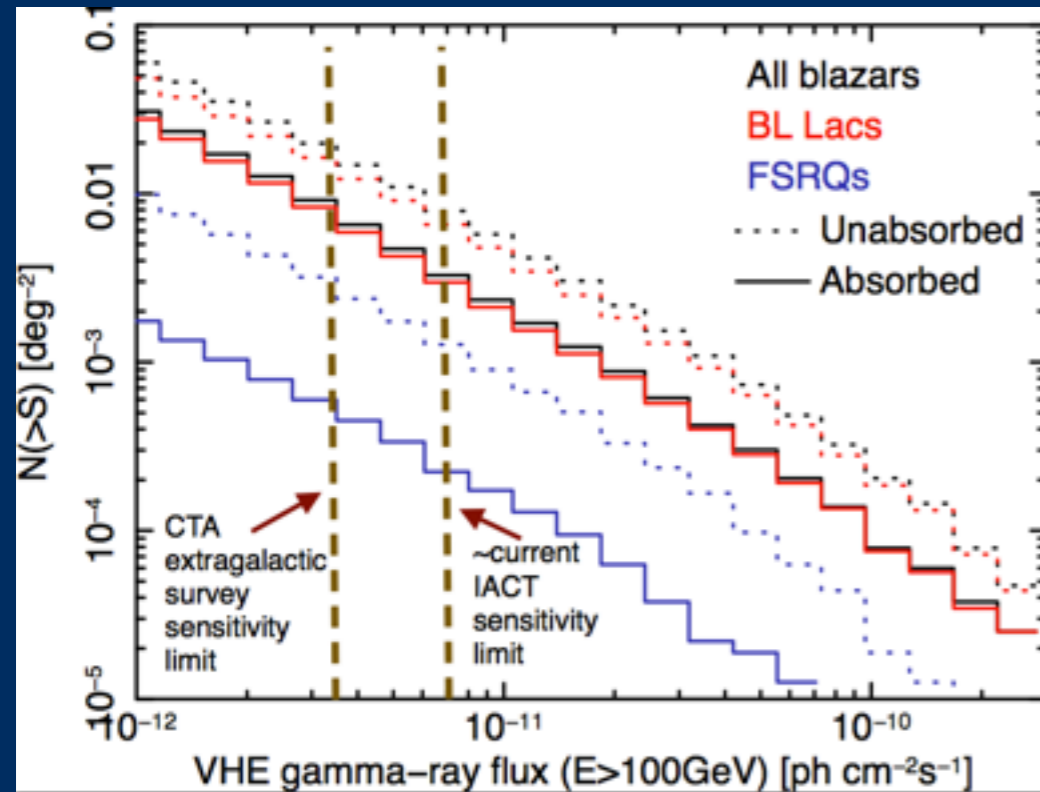
differential sensitivity of the survey



- Blind survey over 25% of the sky ( $\sim 10,000 \text{ deg}^2$ )
- Overall sensitivity of 6mCrab at energies above 100 GeV
- each field to be observed for few hours, revisit few times over two years to access source variability / persistence
- Divergent pointing is being explored as a possibility



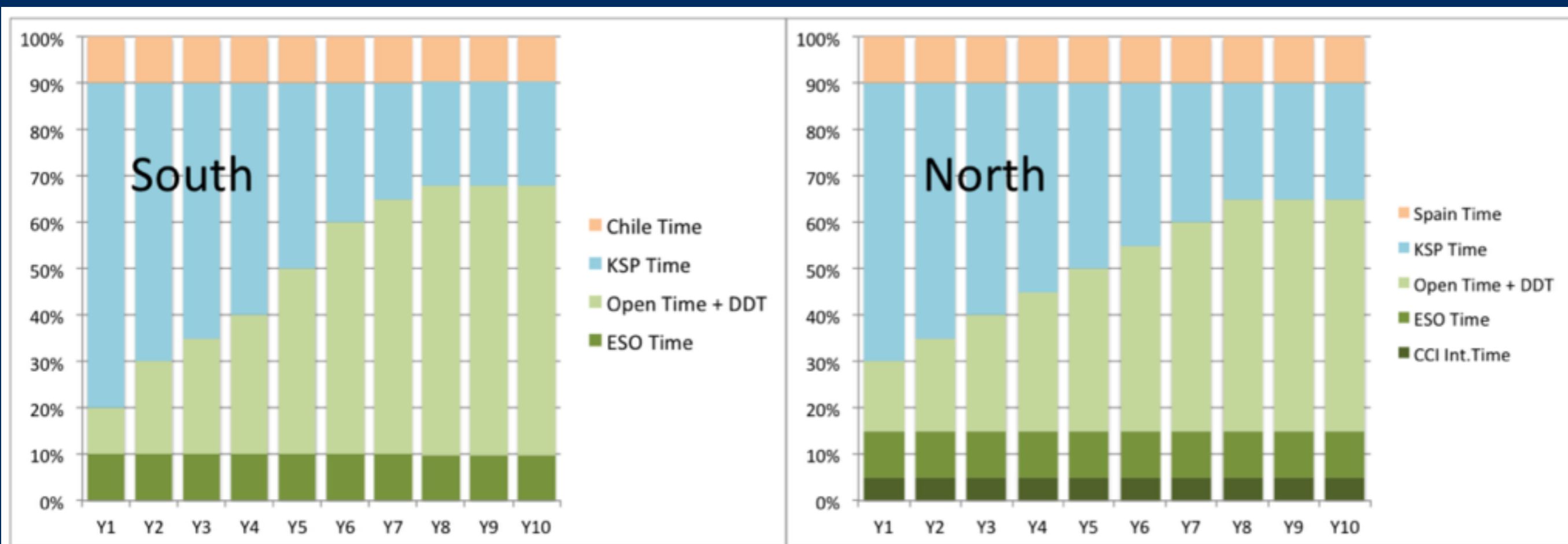
# Extragalactic Survey



- Expect to detect about 100-150 sources (currently about 20 VHE sources in 25% of the extragalactic sky discovered): this will be enough to construct Luminosity Function
- Hope to find dark emitters: not seen by Fermi/LAT because of hard spectrum and too weak for current IACTs

# Time distribution

- Plausible scenario is shown below
- Start with early science (mainly transients and bright objects) in 2018
- Full array aimed for 2021





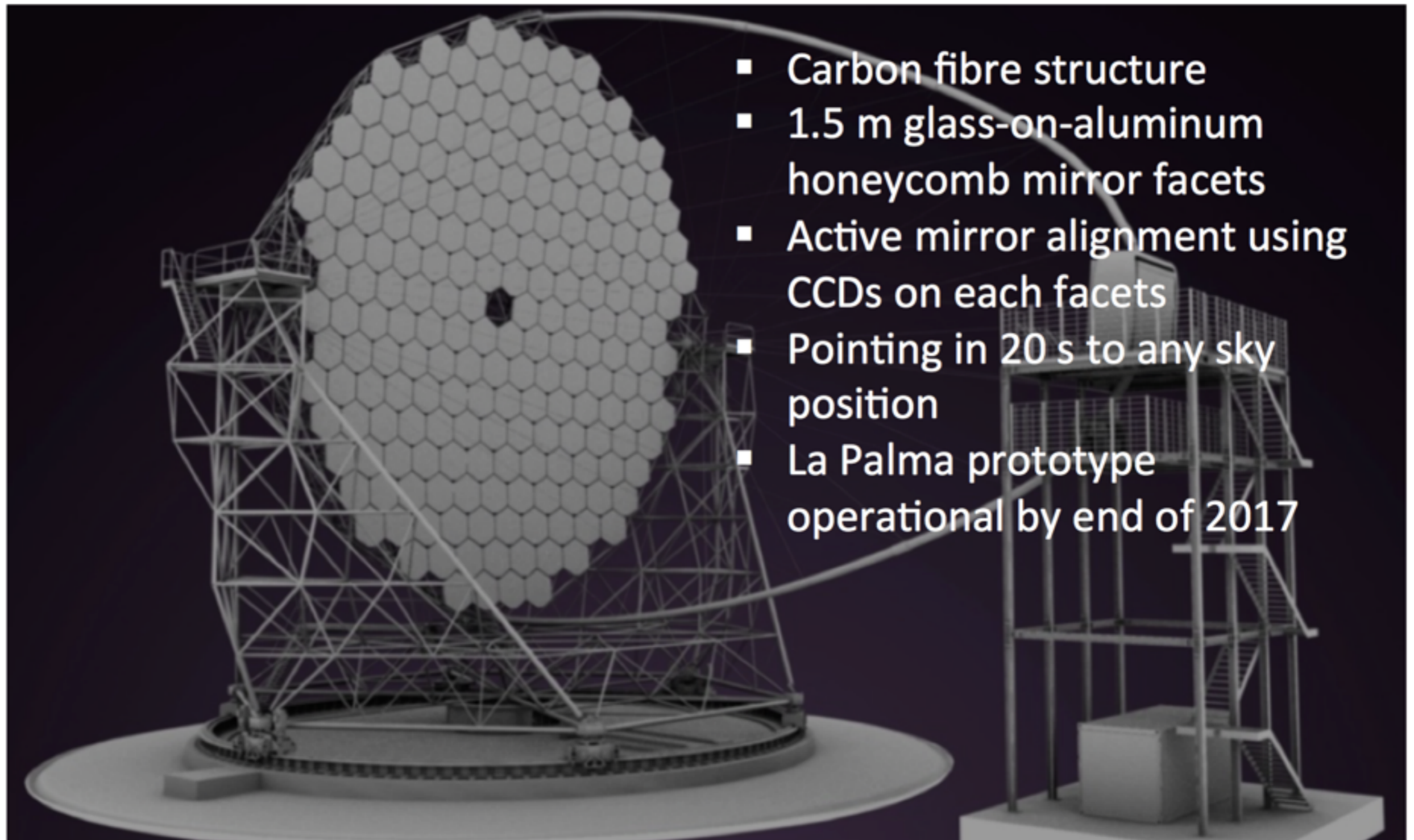
- Gamma ray astronomy is in booming phase
- CTA is the logical successor of the current instruments
- CTA will be the first ground based Cherenkov observatory
- CTA site selection finished in North, almost finished in South
- Several prototype telescopes are being built
- First science in 2018, full array 2021

# backup





# Large Size Telescope



- Carbon fibre structure
- 1.5 m glass-on-aluminum honeycomb mirror facets
- Active mirror alignment using CCDs on each facets
- Pointing in 20 s to any sky position
- La Palma prototype operational by end of 2017

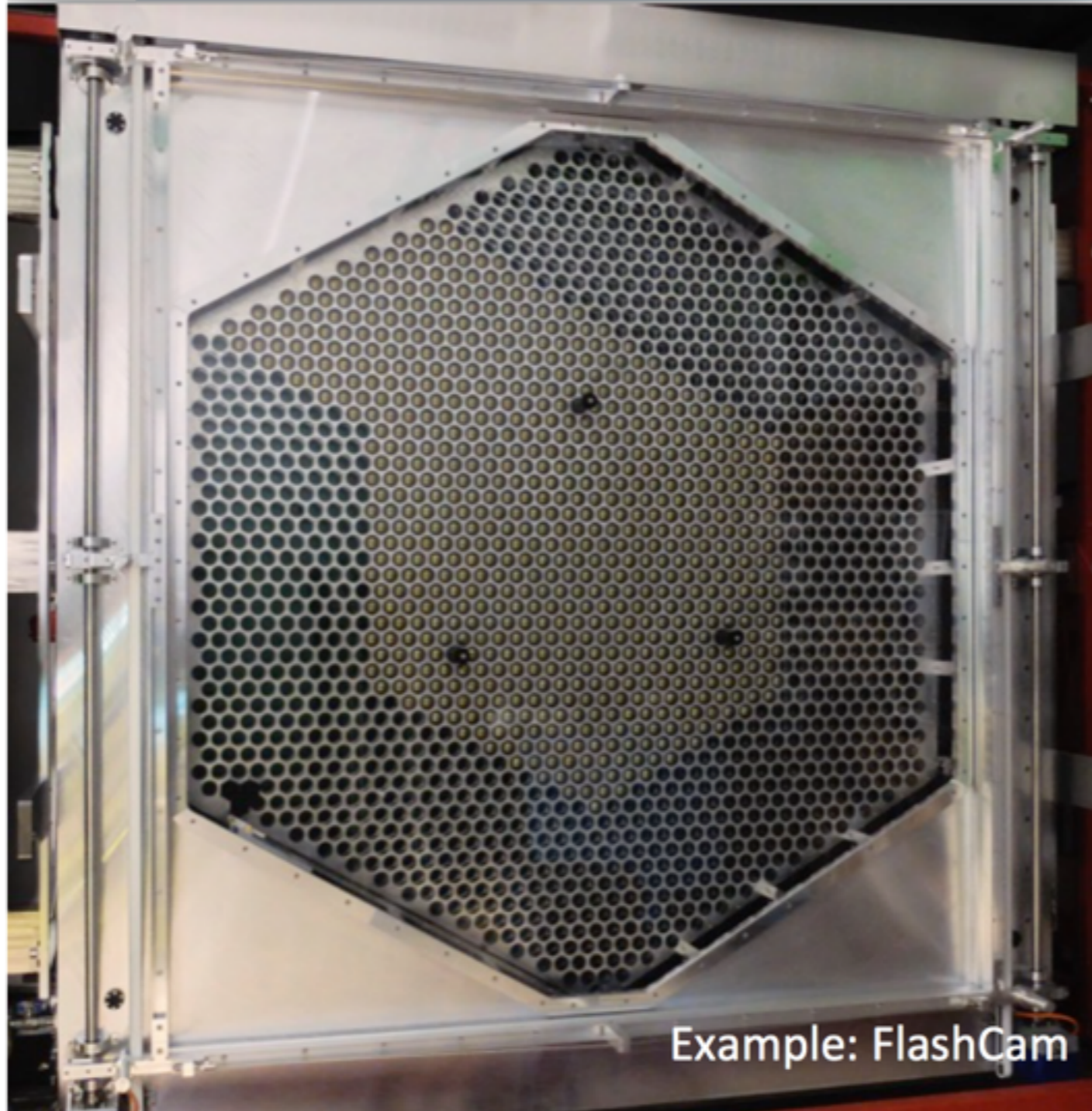


# Medium Size Telescope Prototype





# Focal Plane “Cameras” with Integrated Electronics





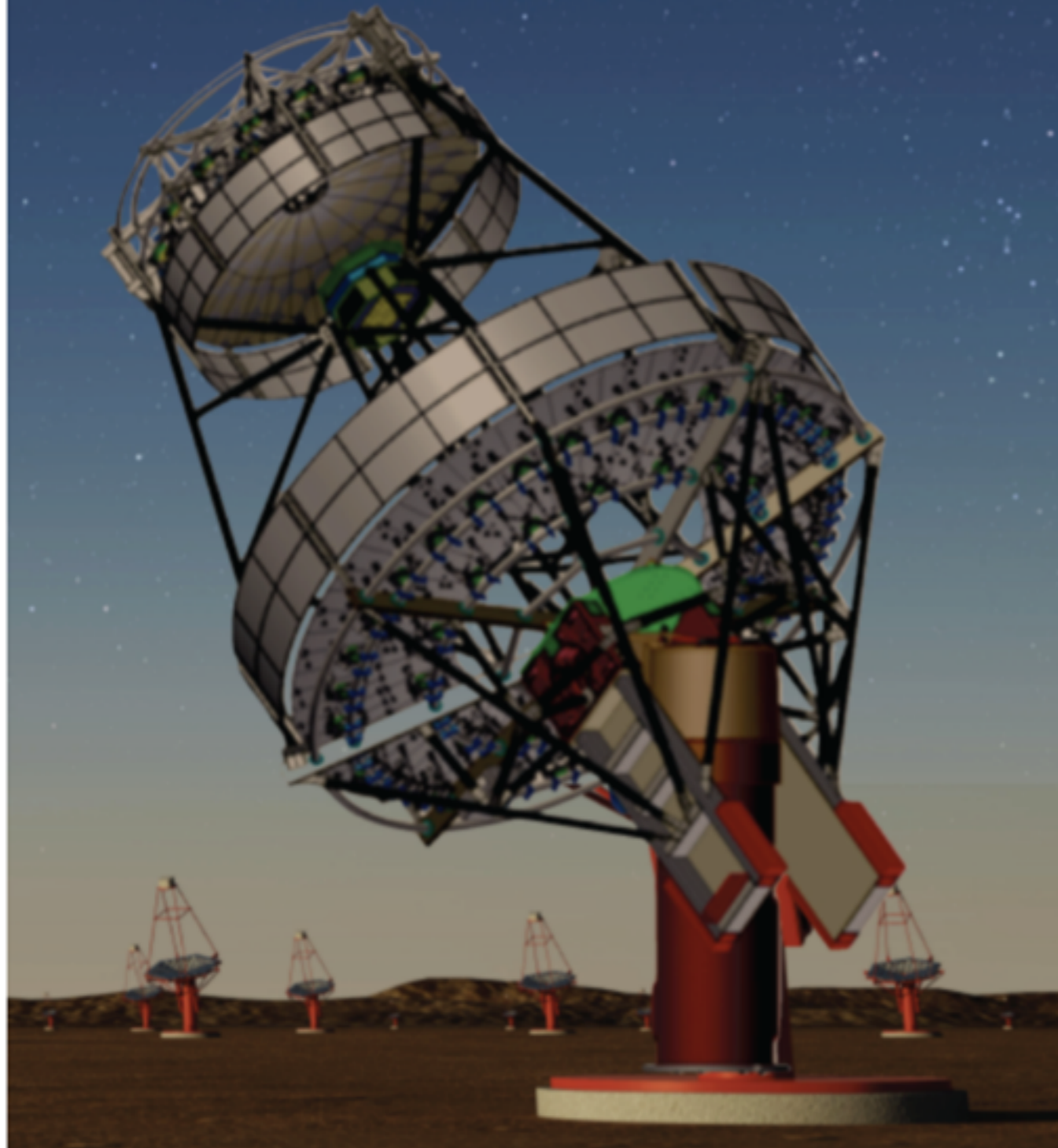
# Dual-Mirror Medium Size Telescope



9.7 m primary  
5.4 m secondary  
5.6 m focal length,  $f/0.58$   
11328 x  $0.07^\circ$  SiPMT pixels

06-04-2016 09:08:40

<http://cta-psct.physics.ucla.edu>

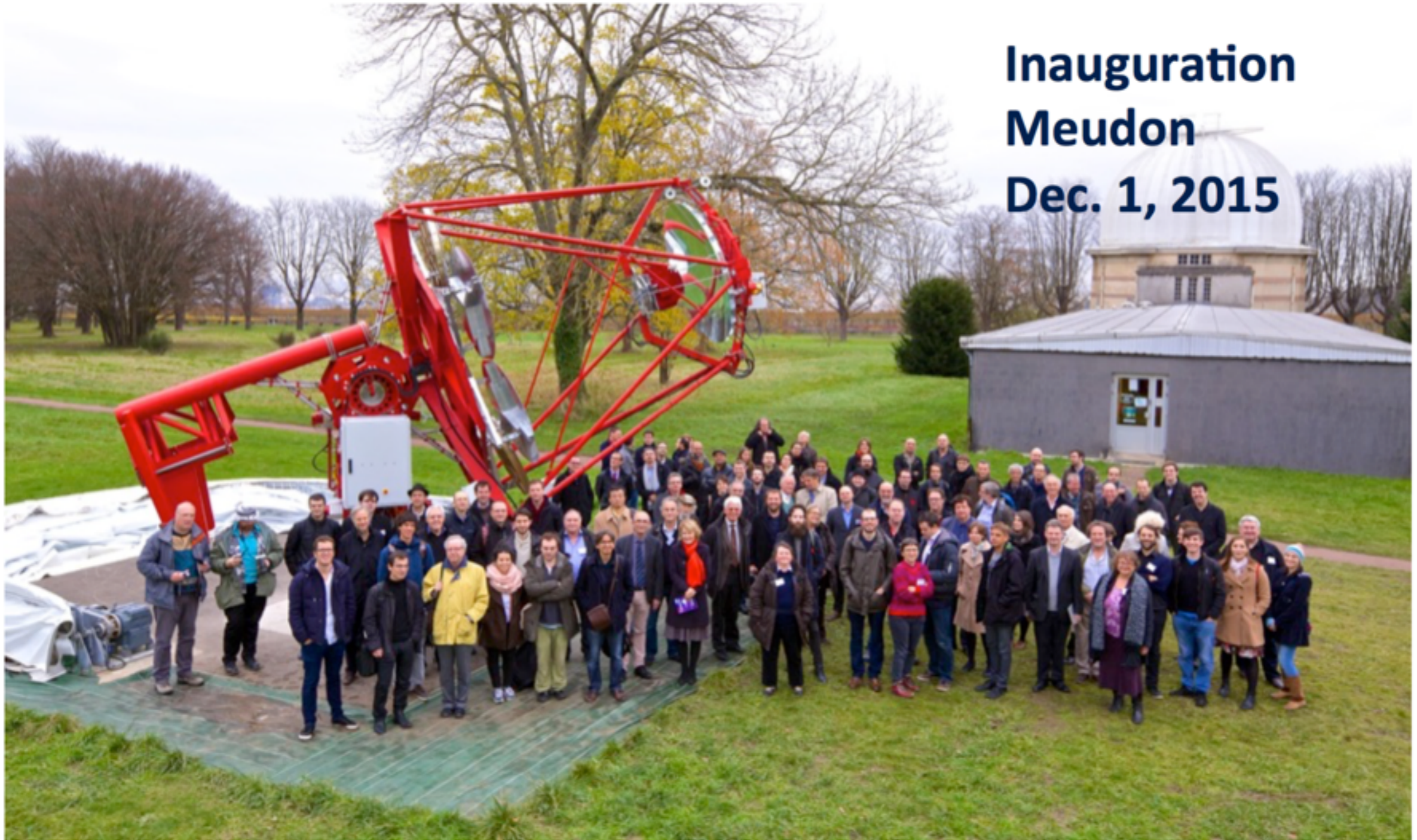




# GCT Small Size Telescope

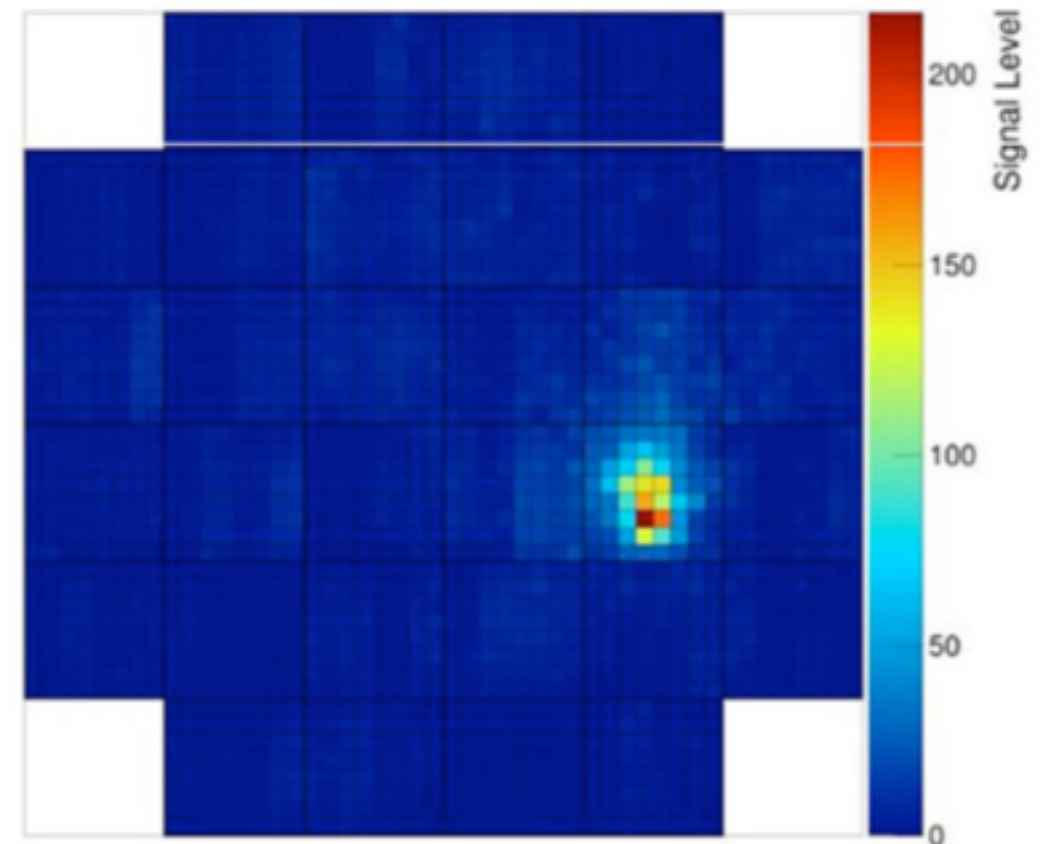
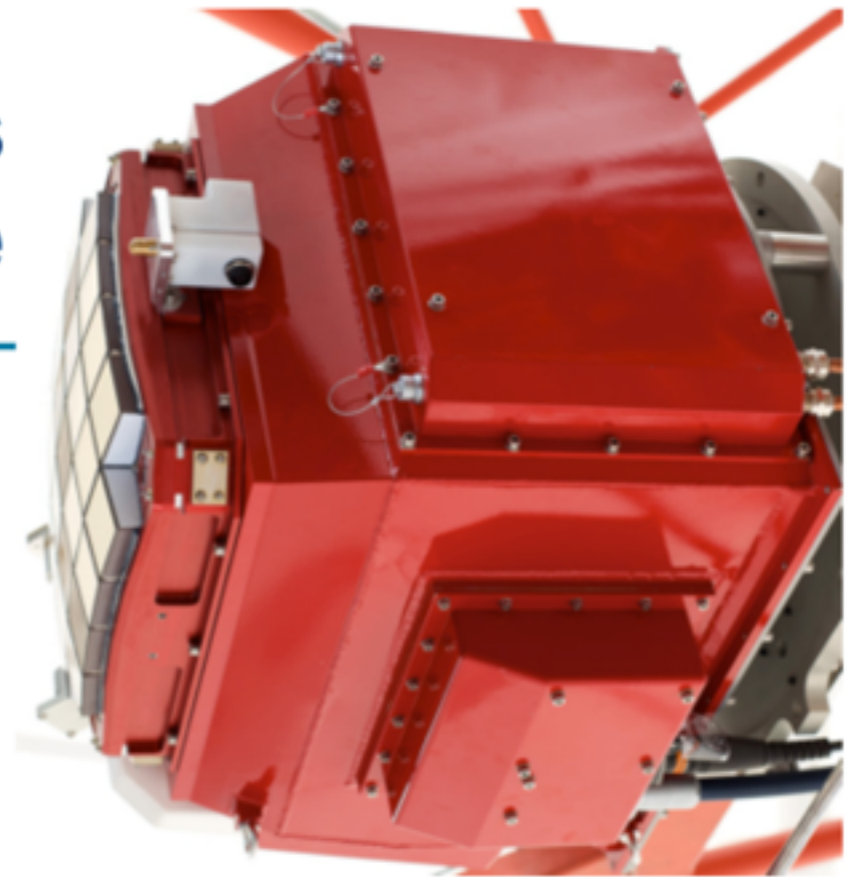
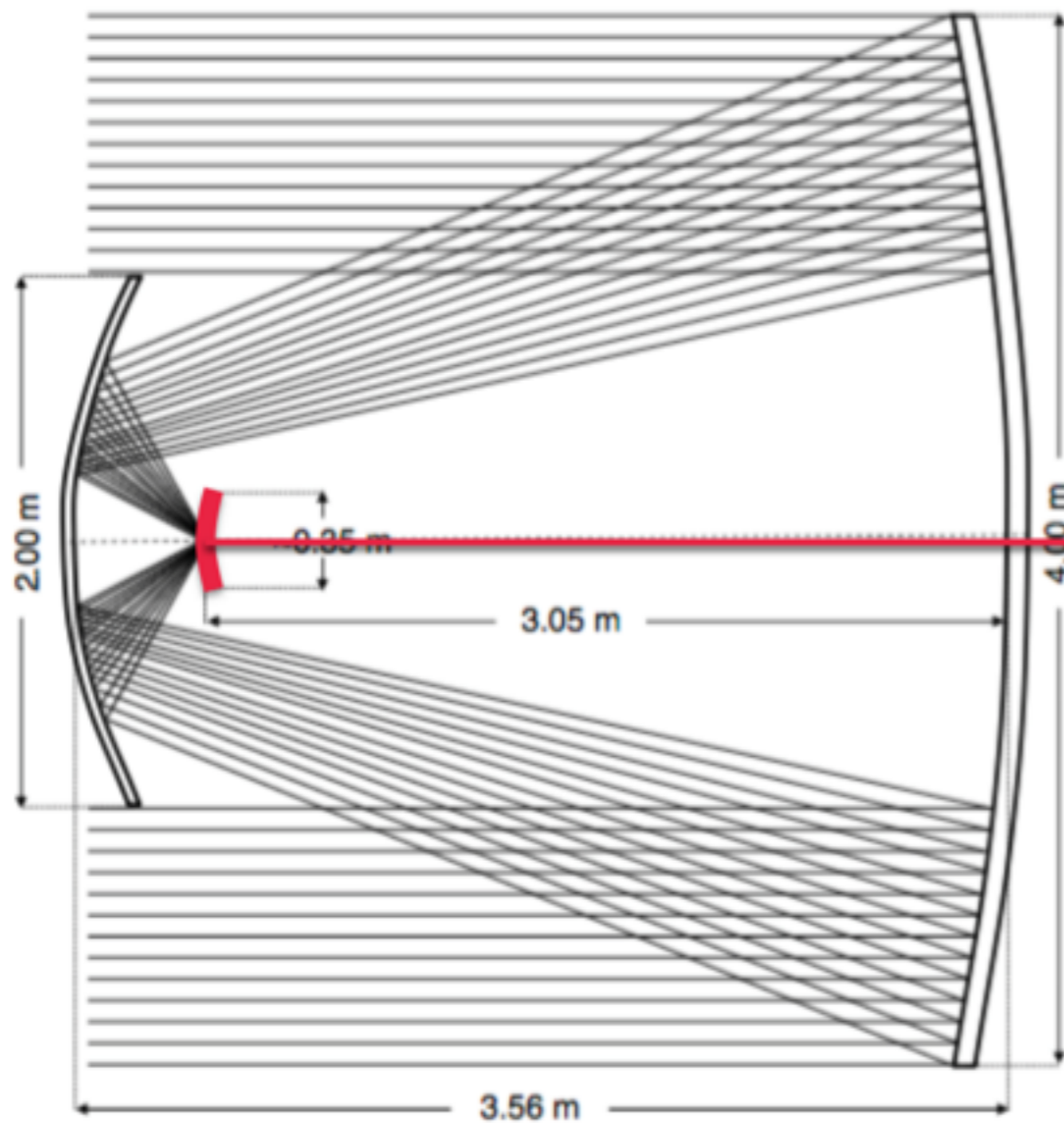


**Inauguration  
Meudon  
Dec. 1, 2015**





# First Ever Cherenkov Images from a Dual Mirror Telescope





# ASTRI Small Size Telescope



on Sicily





# Single-Mirror Small Size Telescope



at Cracow



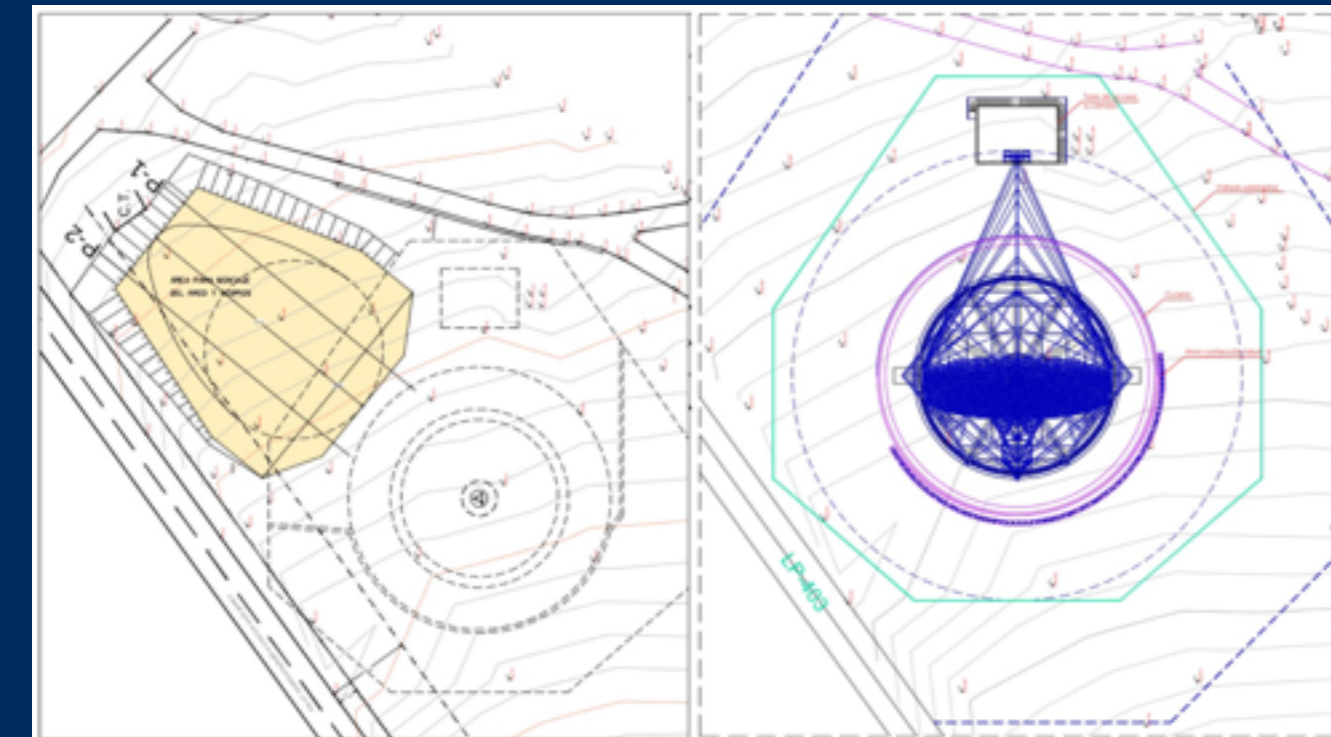
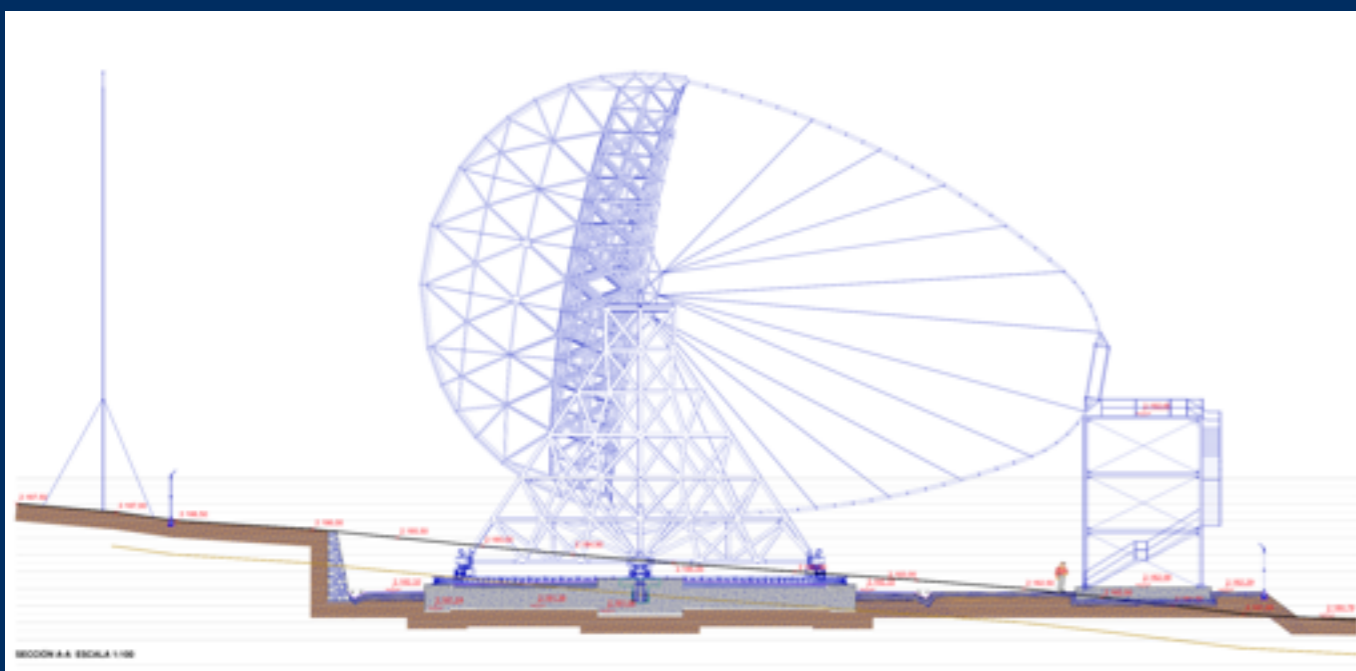


# Telescope parameters

Telescope	Large	Medium		Small		
	LST	MST	SCT	SST-1M	ASTRI SST-2M	GCT SST-2M
Number North array	4	15	TBD	0		
Number South array	4	25	TBD	70		
<b>Optics</b>						
Optics layout	Parabolic mirror	Davies-Cotton	Schwarzschild-Couder	Davies-Cotton	Schwarzschild-Couder	Schwarzschild-Couder
Primary mirror diameter (m)	23	13.8	9.7	4	4.3	4
Secondary mirror diameter (m)	–	–	5.4	–	1.8	2
Eff. mirror area after shadowing (m <sup>2</sup> )	368	88	40	7.4	6	6
Focal length (m)	28	16	5.6	5.6	2.15	2.28
<b>Focal plane instrumentation</b>						
Photo sensor	PMT	PMT	silicon	silicon	silicon	silicon
Pixel size (degr.), shape	0.10, hex.	0.18, hex.	0.07, square	0.24, hex.	0.17, square	0.15-0.2, square
Field of view (degr.)	4.5	7.7/8.0	8.0	9.1	9.6	8.5 - 9.2
Number of pixels	1855	1764/1855	11328	1296	1984	2048
Signal sampling rate	GHz	250 MHz / GHz	GHz	250 MHz	S&H	GHz
<b>Structure</b>						
Mount	alz-az, on circular rail	alt-az positioner	alt-az positioner	alt-az positioner	alt-az positioner	alt-az positioner
Structural material	CFRP / steel	steel	steel	steel	steel	steel
Weight (full telescope, tons)	100	85	~85	9	15	8
Max. time for repositioning (s)	20	90	90	60	80	60



# Site for LST1: Foundation



- start of civil works in July 2016 (or June if possible)
- position change asked by MAGIC collaboration would require a new permission process from the beginning. Will not change the position.