Status of Project Research & Development

Ulisses Barres de Almeida
for the SWGO Collaboration

CBPF
Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas

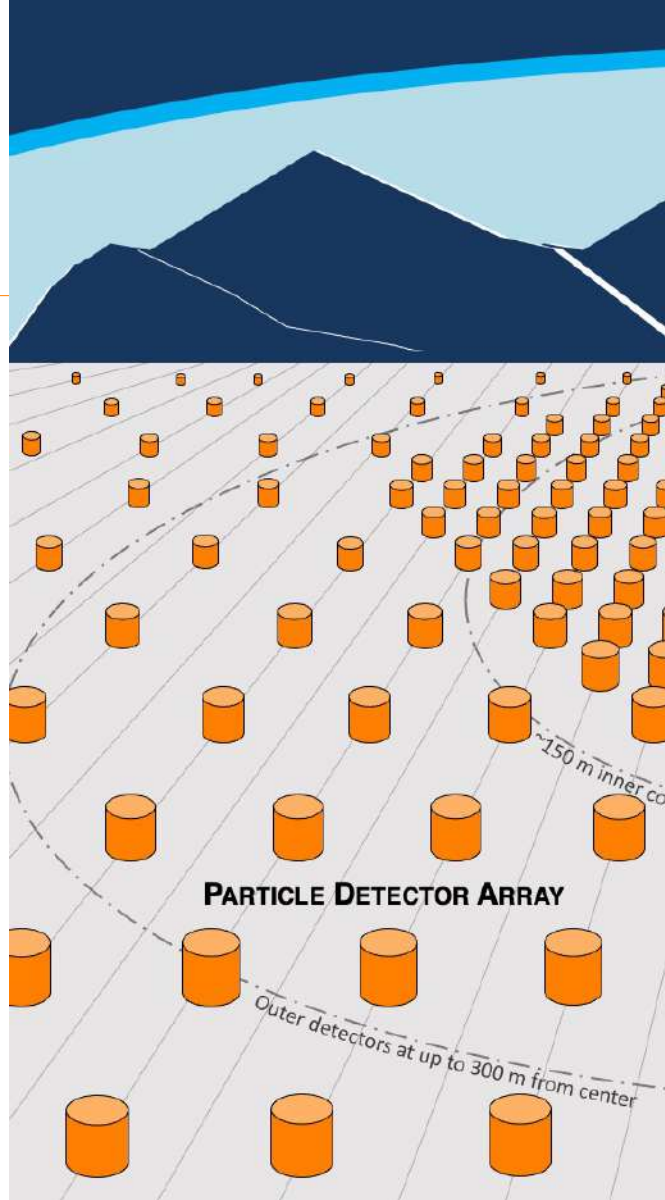
— Vulcano | September 2022 —

www.swgo.org

The Southern Wide-field Gamma-ray Observatory

Content

- The field in context
- Introduction of SWGO
- Status of R&D
- Science Outlook



Status summary of the field

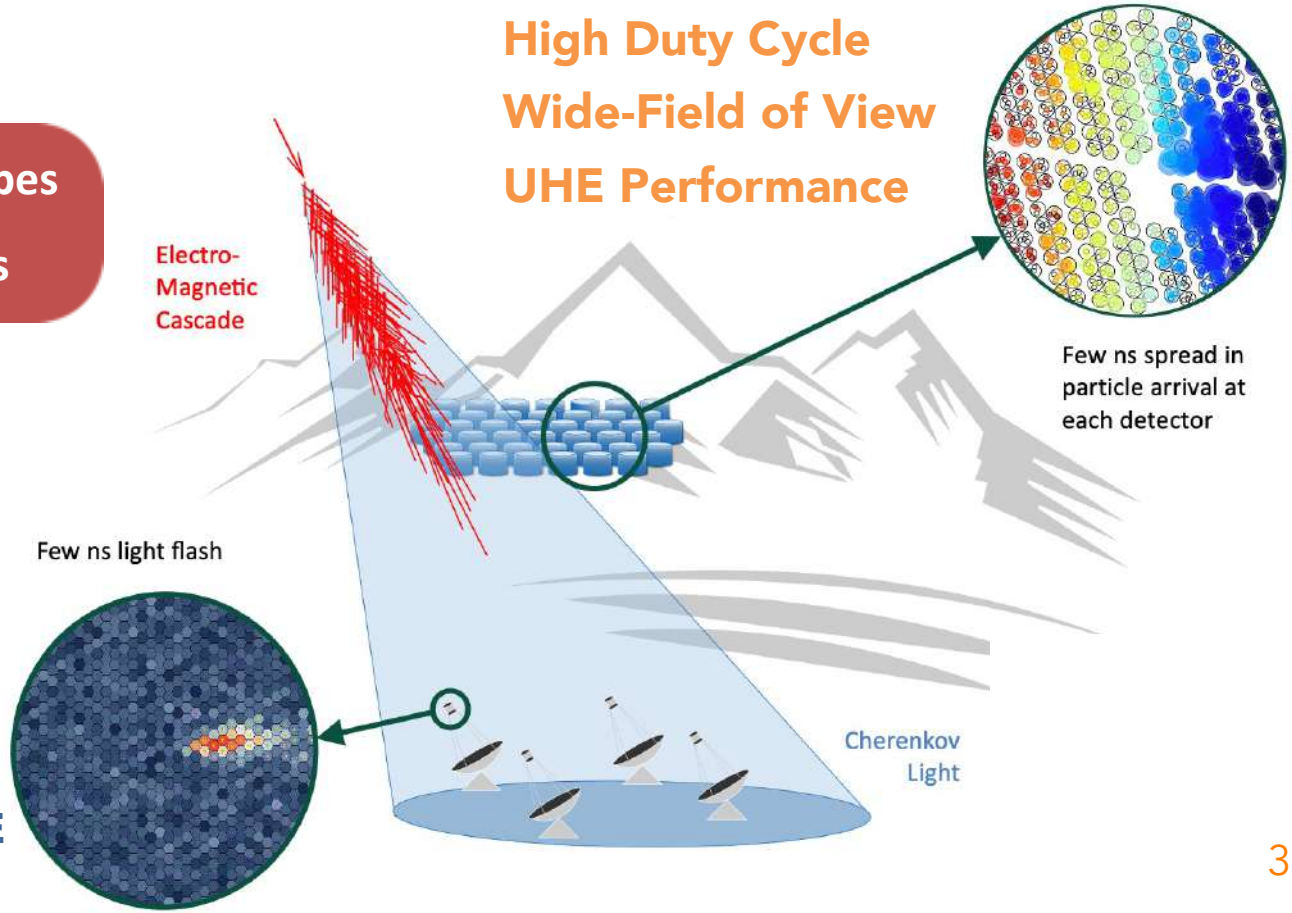
Two techniques

1. Air-Cherenkov telescopes
2. Altitude particle arrays

High Duty Cycle

Wide-Field of View

UHE Performance

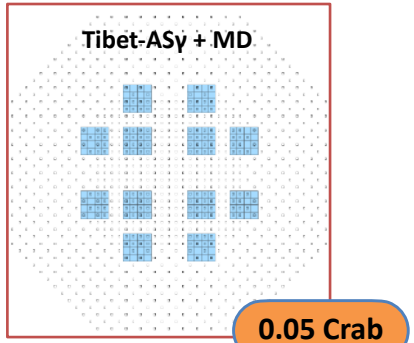


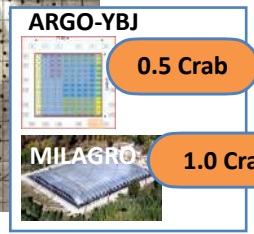
Low Duty Cycle

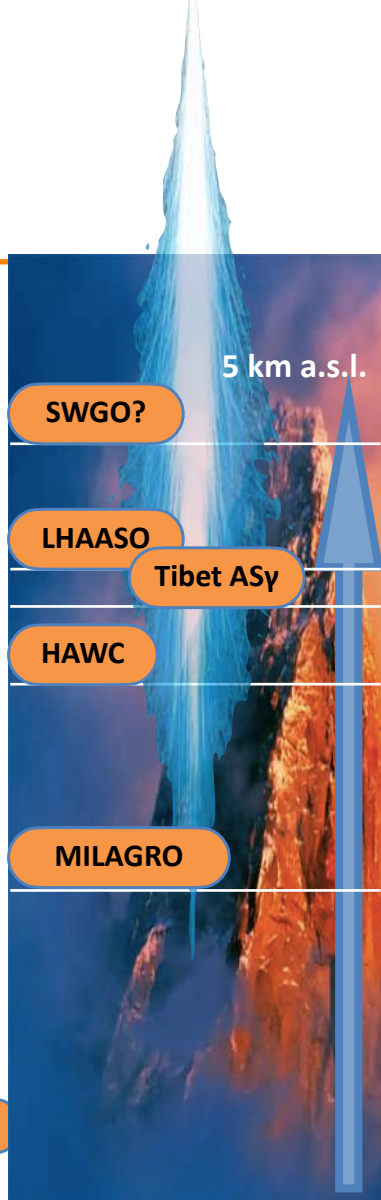
Pointing instruments

Precision Astronomy at VHE

Larger and higher…



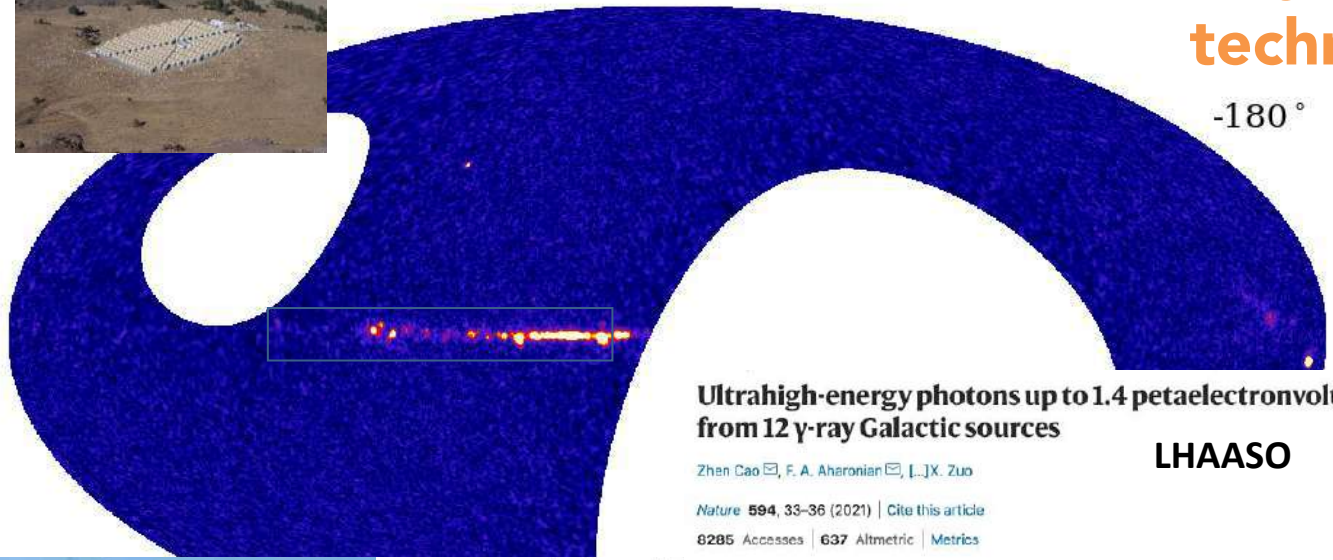




A new window for the UHE sky

HAWC

Major observational technique > 10s TeV



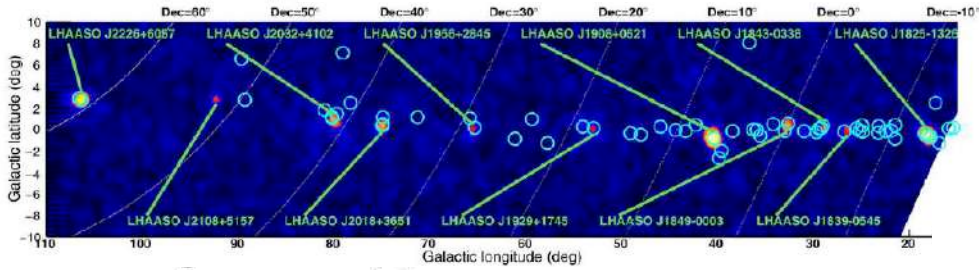
Ultrahigh-energy photons up to 1.4 petaelectronvolts from 12 γ-ray Galactic sources

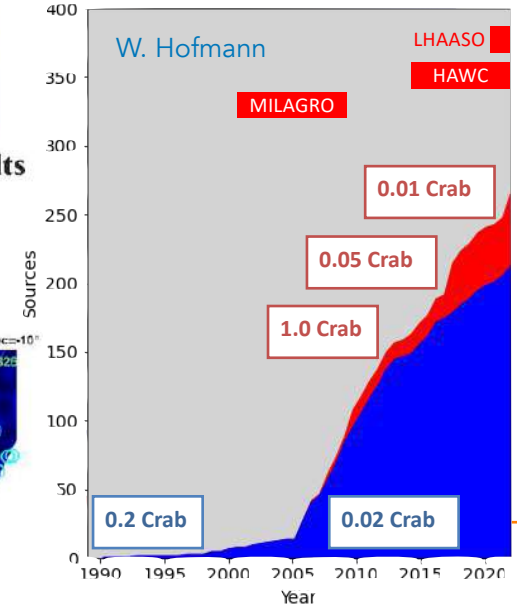
Zhen Cao, F. A. Aharonian, [...] X. Zuo

Nature **594**, 33–36 (2021) | Cite this article

8285 Accesses | 637 Altmetric | Metrics

LHAASO



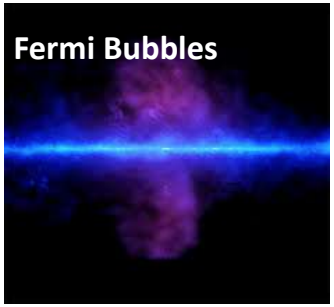


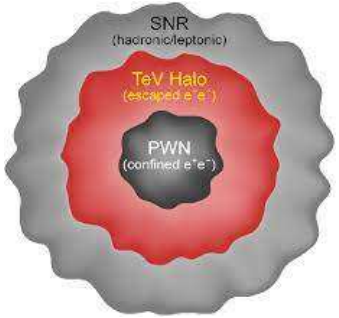
Scientific Outlook

SWGO
The Southern Wide-field Gamma-ray Observatory

Duty-cycle

Deep View @ large scale



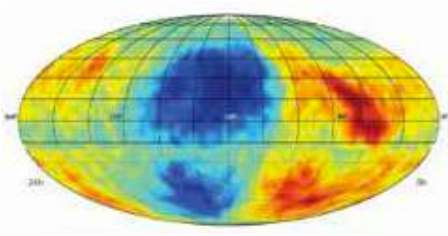


Halos

Wide-field

Survey + Discovery

High-Energy Sensitivity



Cosmic rays

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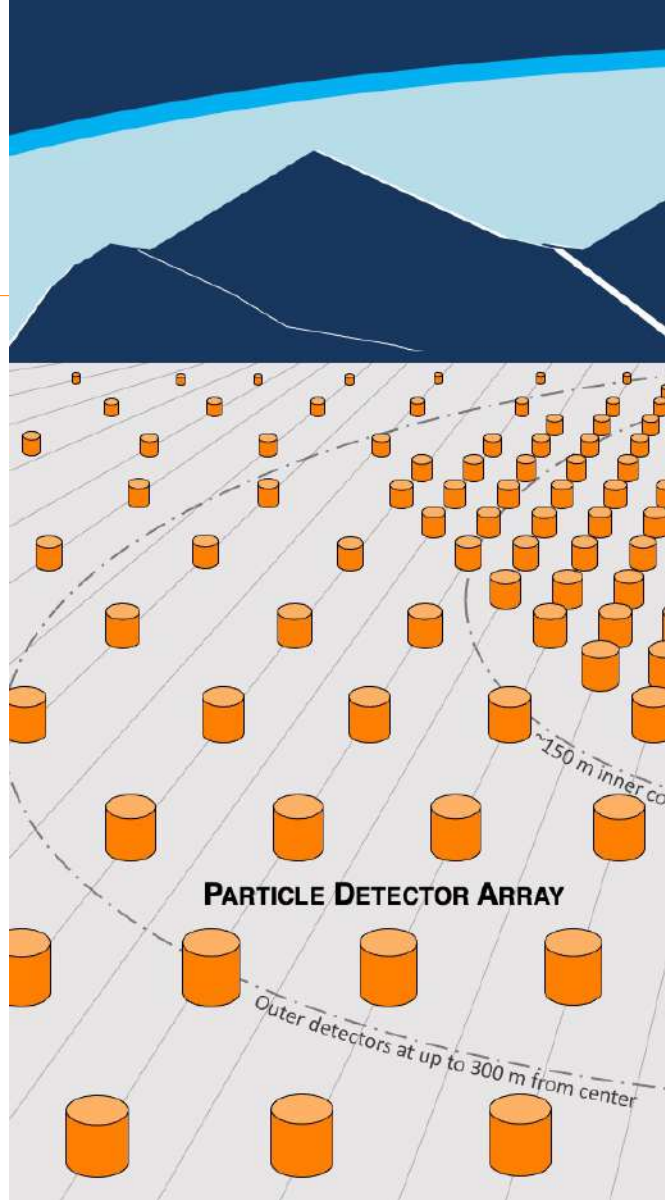
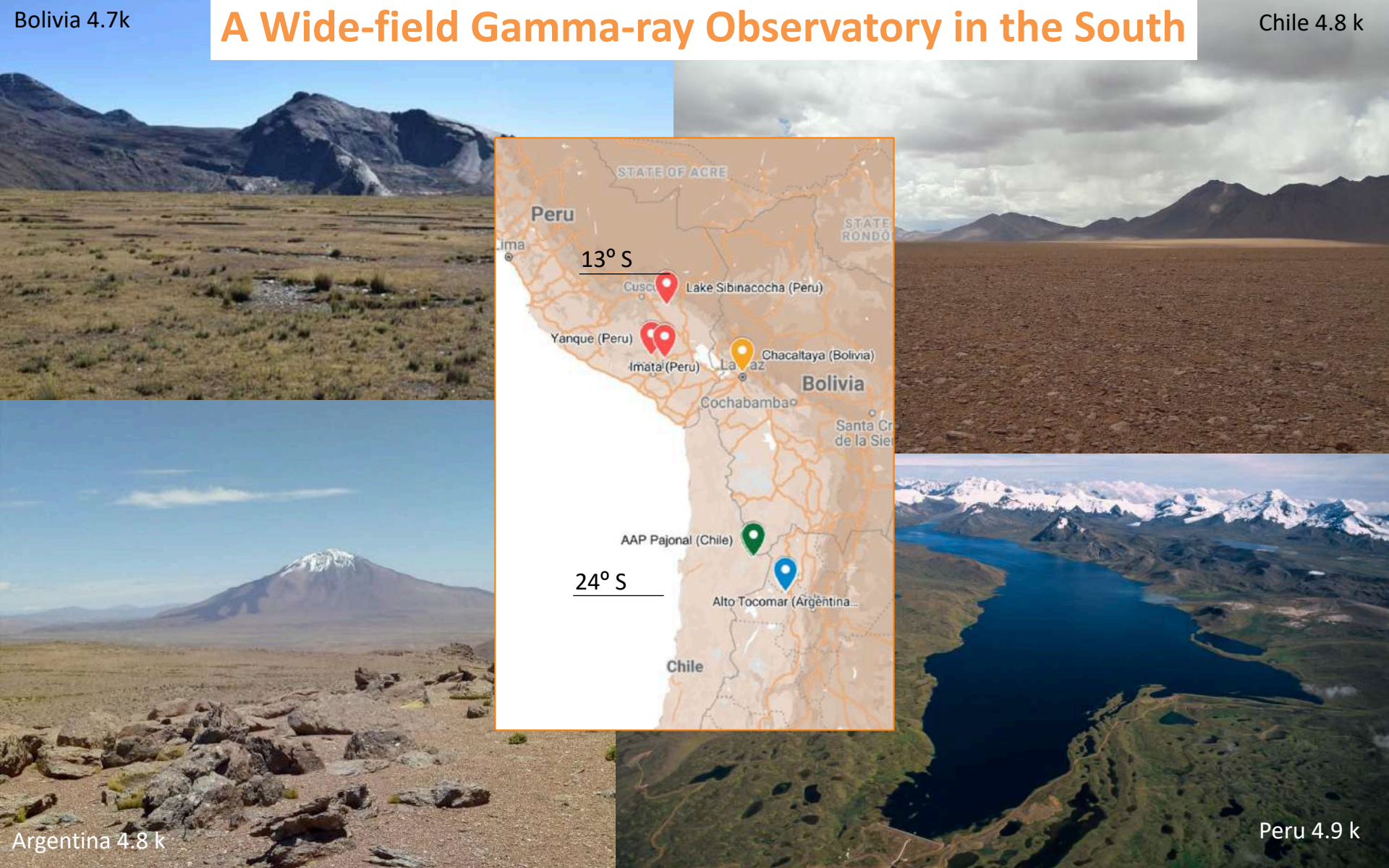


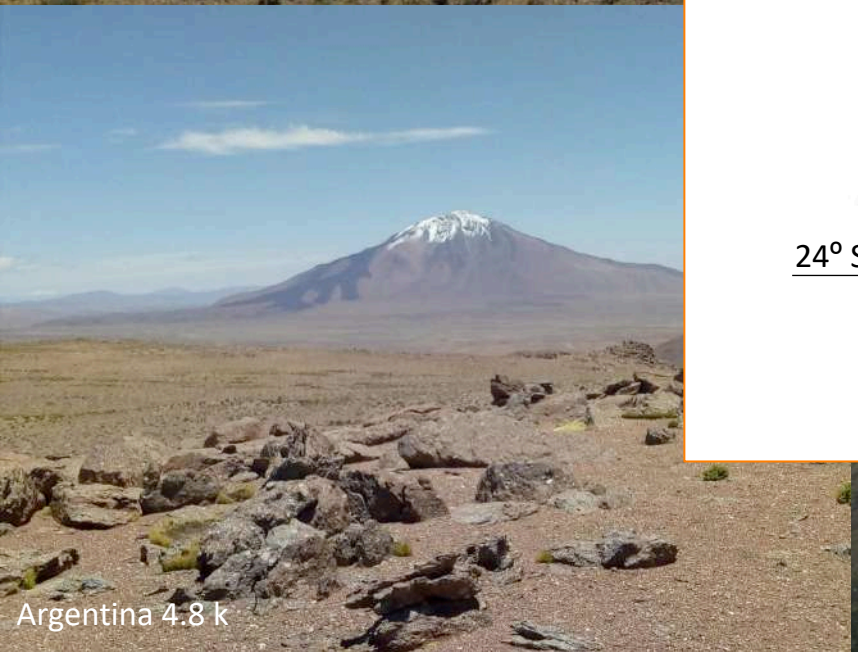
Ground-based Gamma-ray Astronomy Network

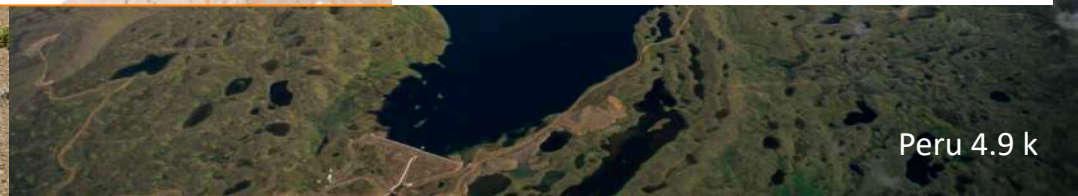
— Vulcano | September 2022 —

A Wide-field Gamma-ray Observatory in the South



A Wide-field Gamma-ray Observatory in the South





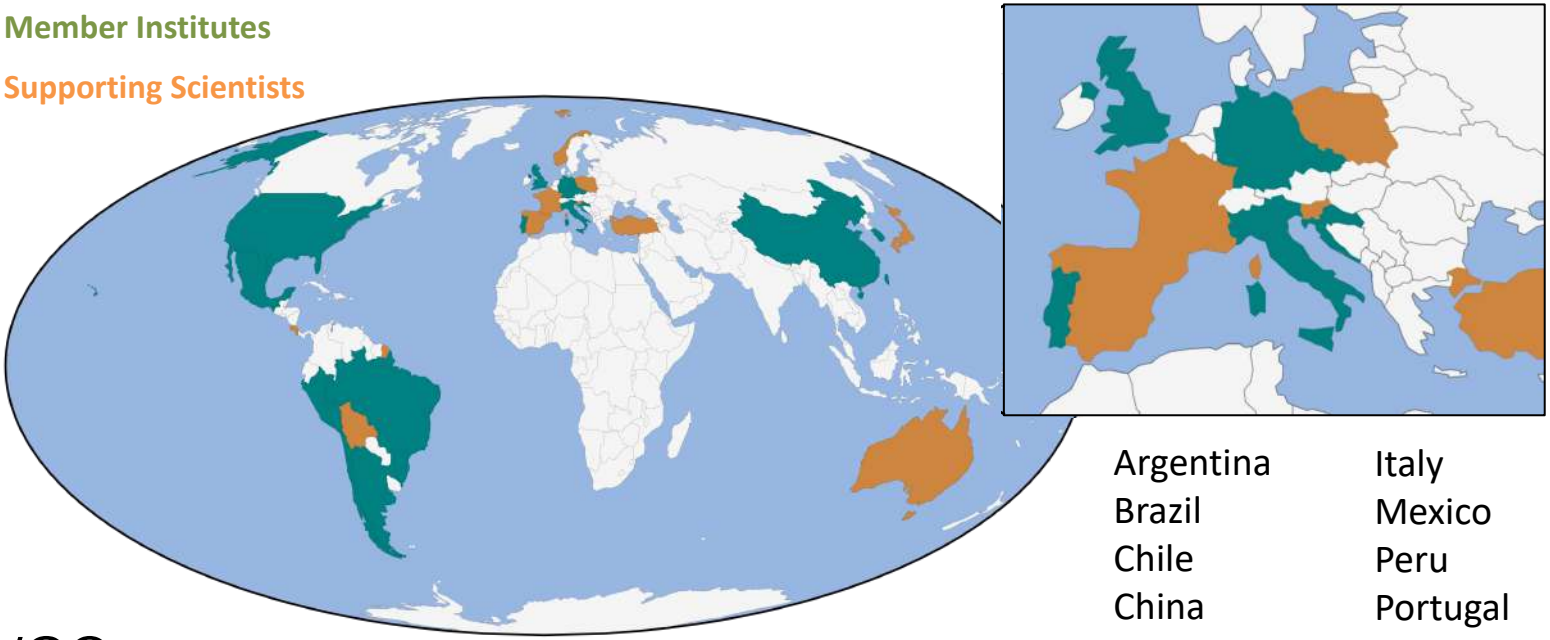
Shortlisting: Fall 2022
Site visits: October
Site selection: Fall 2023

Country	Elevation	Location:
Peru	4900	Laguna Sibinacocha
Peru	4450	Imata
Peru	4450	Yanque
Argentina	4800	Cerro Vecar
Argentina	4450	Alto Tocomar
Chile	4700	ALMA Pampa La Bola
Chile	4400	AAP Pajonales
Bolivia	4700	ALPACA area

SWGO Collaboration

Member Institutes

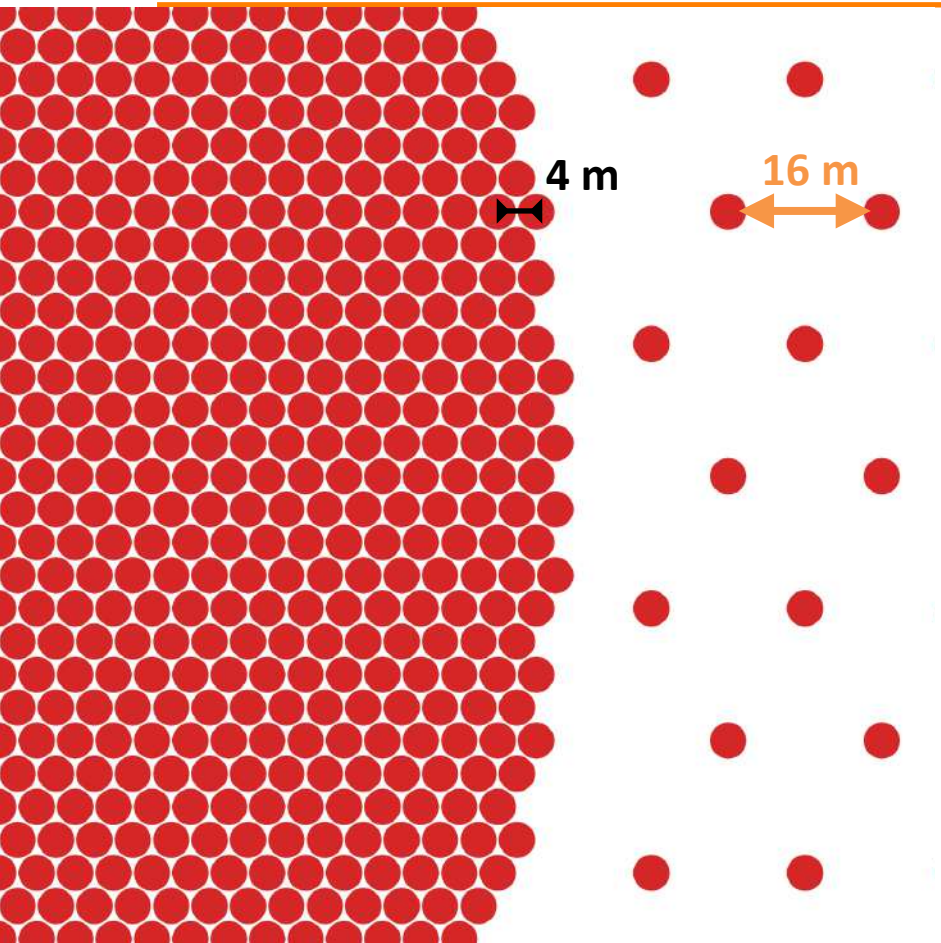
Supporting Scientists



Argentina	Italy
Brazil	Mexico
Chile	Peru
China	Portugal
Croatia	South Korea
Czech Republic	United Kingdom
Germany	United States

- SWGO partners
  - 14 countries, 66 institutes*
  - + supporting scientists

The baseline detector concept

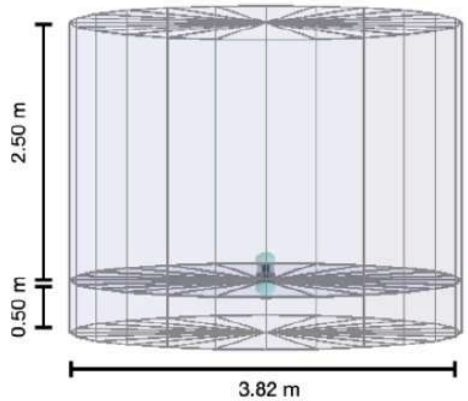


Core: Ø 320 m, FF = 80%
5,700 WCD units

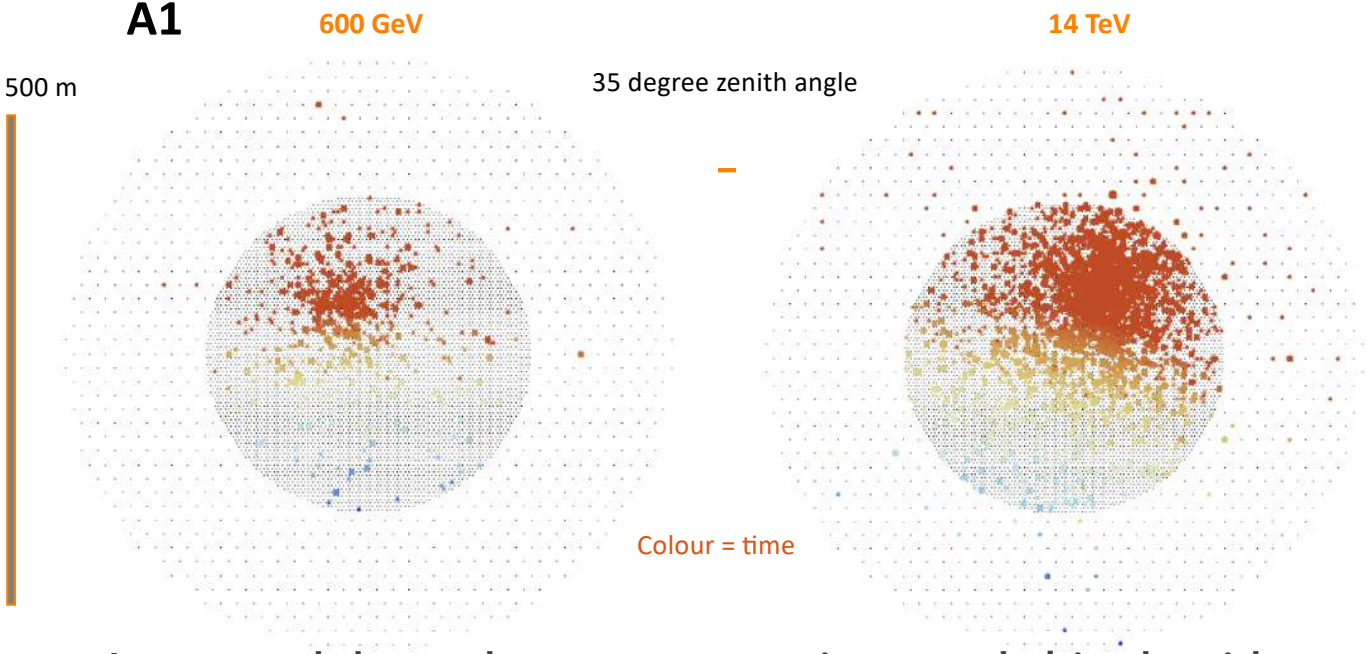
Outer: Ø 600 m, FF = 5%
880 WCD units

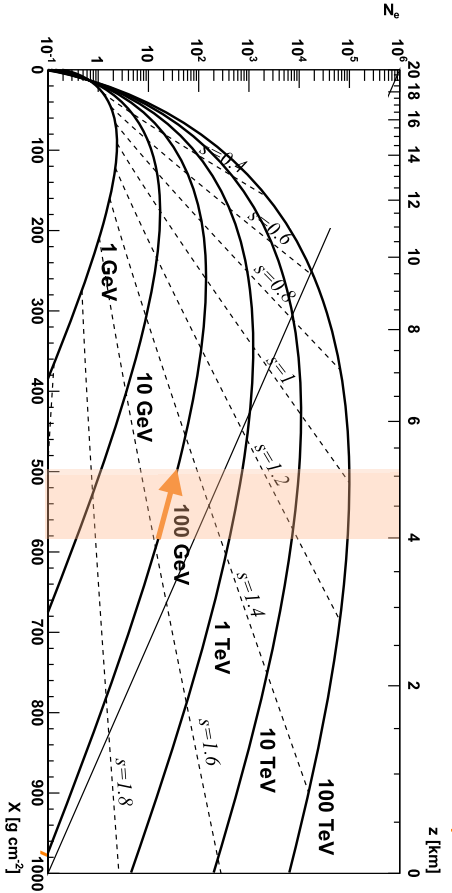
Altitude: 4,700 m a.s.l.

✧ muon counting

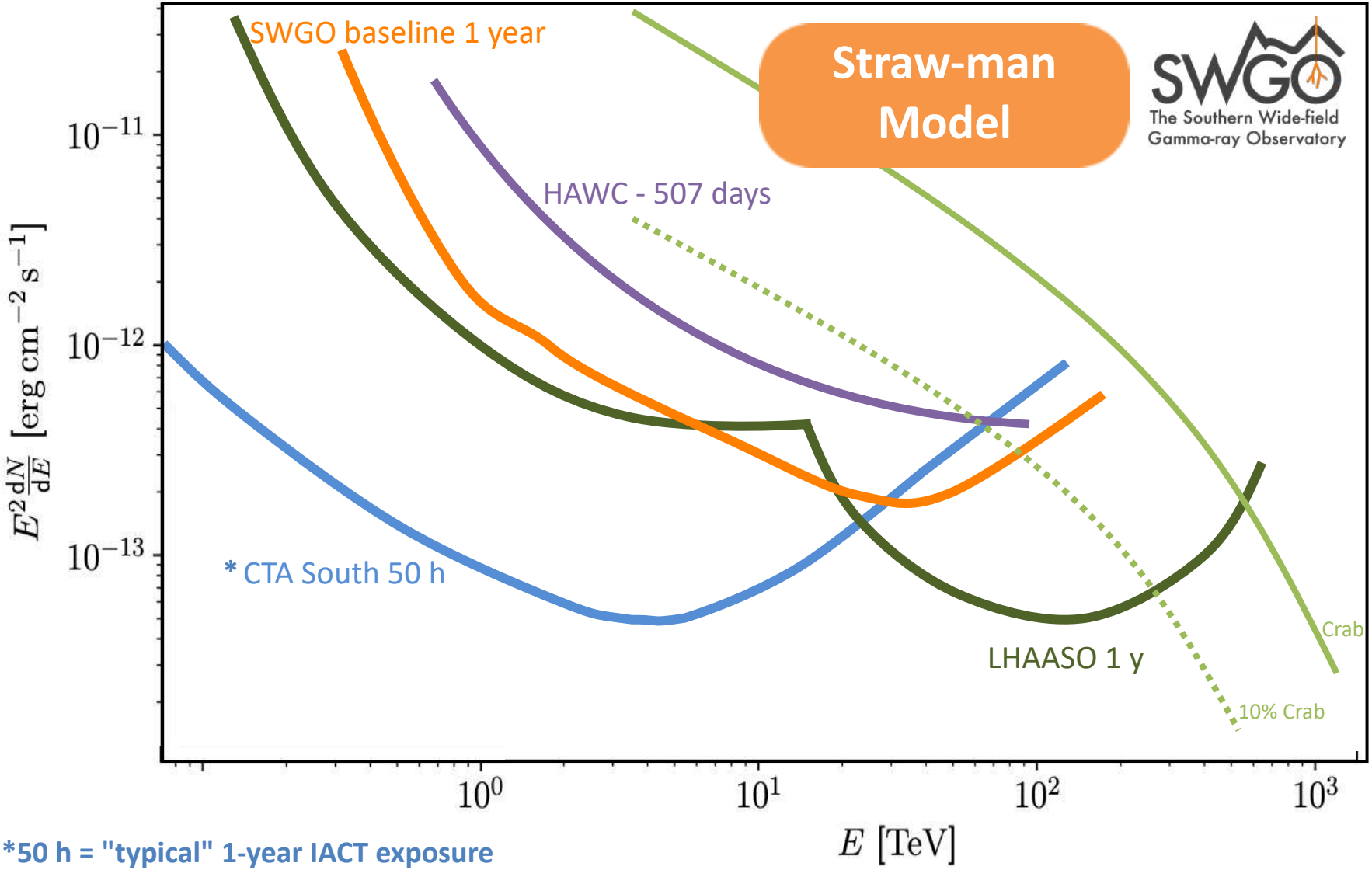


SWGO Baseline Requirements





- Larger and dense detector array at increased altitude with respect to HAWC
  - → Very precise measurements possible below 1 TeV

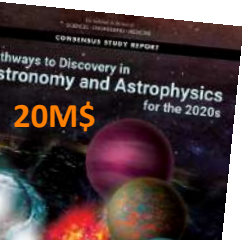


*50 h = "typical" 1-year IACT exposure

Status & Plan

	SWGO R&D Phase Milestones	
✓	M1	R&D Phase Plan Established
✓	M2	Science Benchmarks Defined
✓	M3	Reference Configuration & Options Defined
→	M4	Site Shortlist Complete
✓	M5	Candidate Configurations Defined
	M6	Performance of Candidate Configurations Evaluated
	M7	Preferred Site Identified
	M8	Design Finalised
	M9	Construction & Operation Proposal Complete

- R&D Phase
  - Kick off meeting Oct 2019
  - Expected completion 2024
    - ✓ Site and Design Choices made
  - Then:
- Preparatory Phase
  - Detailed construction planning
  - **Engineering Array**
- (Full) Construction Phase
  - 2026+



- Roadmaps
  - US Decadal Review
  - SNOWMASS, APPEC, Astronet

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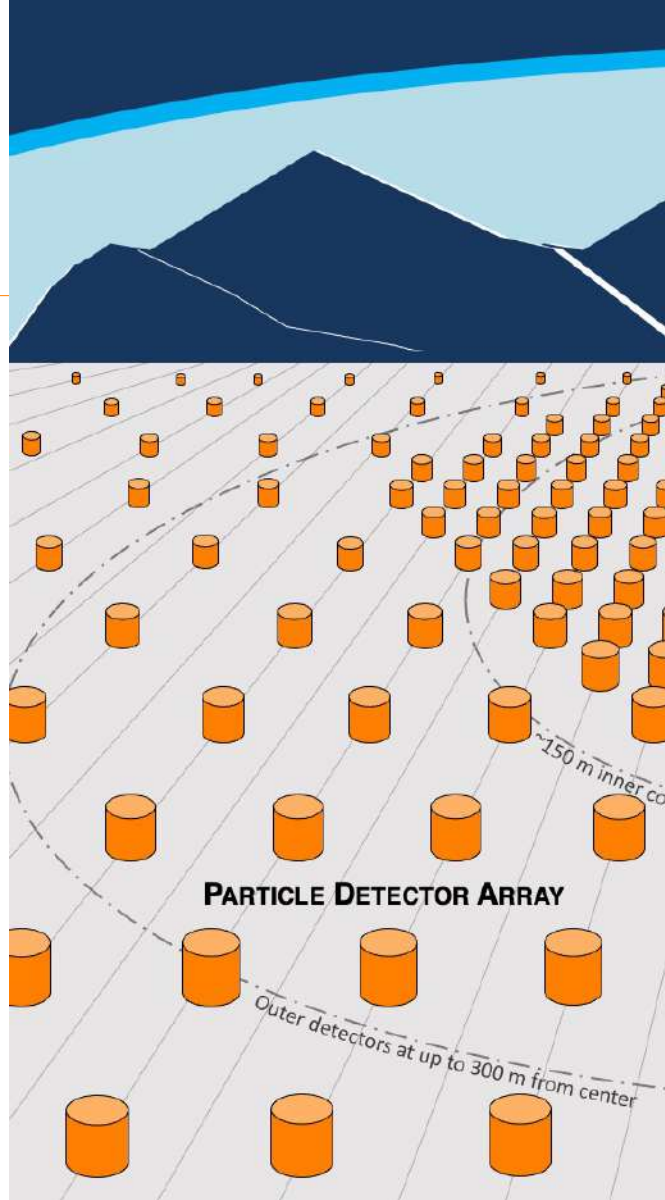
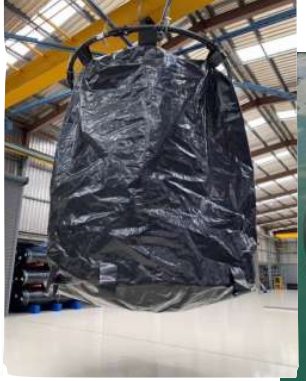
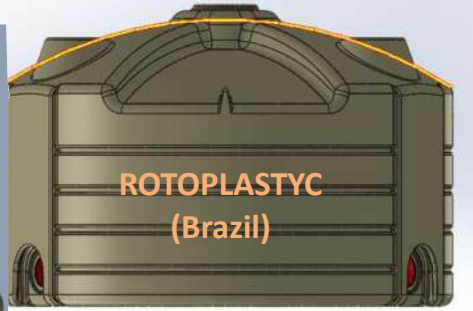


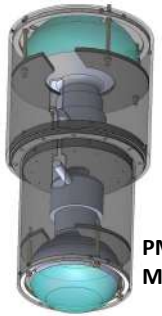
WCD unit Solutions

- WCD Unit
  - Lake
    - Natural Lake
    - Artificial Lake/Pond
  - Tank
    - Steel Tank
    - Rotomolded Plastic

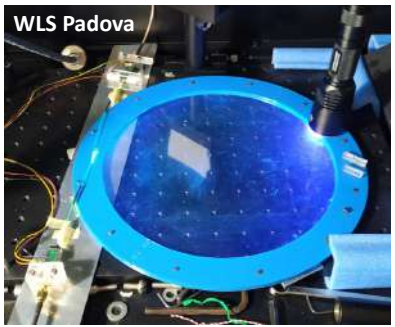




More Detector Options and Prototyping



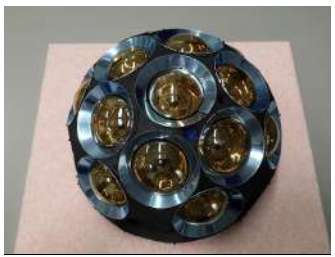
PMT module
MPIK



WLS Padova

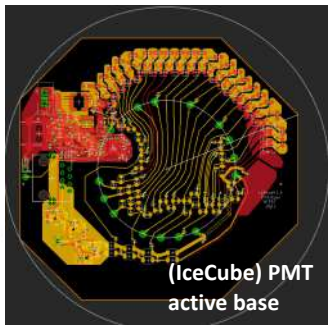
- **Photodetectors**
  - **Detector**
    - Large-area PMT
    - SiPM array
    - Multi-sensor
    - Distributed sensor
  - **Light guide**
    - None
    - Winston cone
    - WLS plate or fibres
- **Electronics chain**
  - **Photodetector supply**
    - Active base
    - Multi-channel HV
  - **Digitiser**
    - High-rate sampling
    - Medium-rate sampling + TDC
    - Time-over-threshold (ToT)
  - **Clock distribution**
    - White Rabbit
    - RapCal

PMTs
Naples



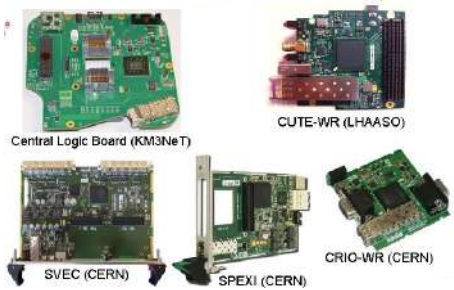
HyperK-style
multi-PMT

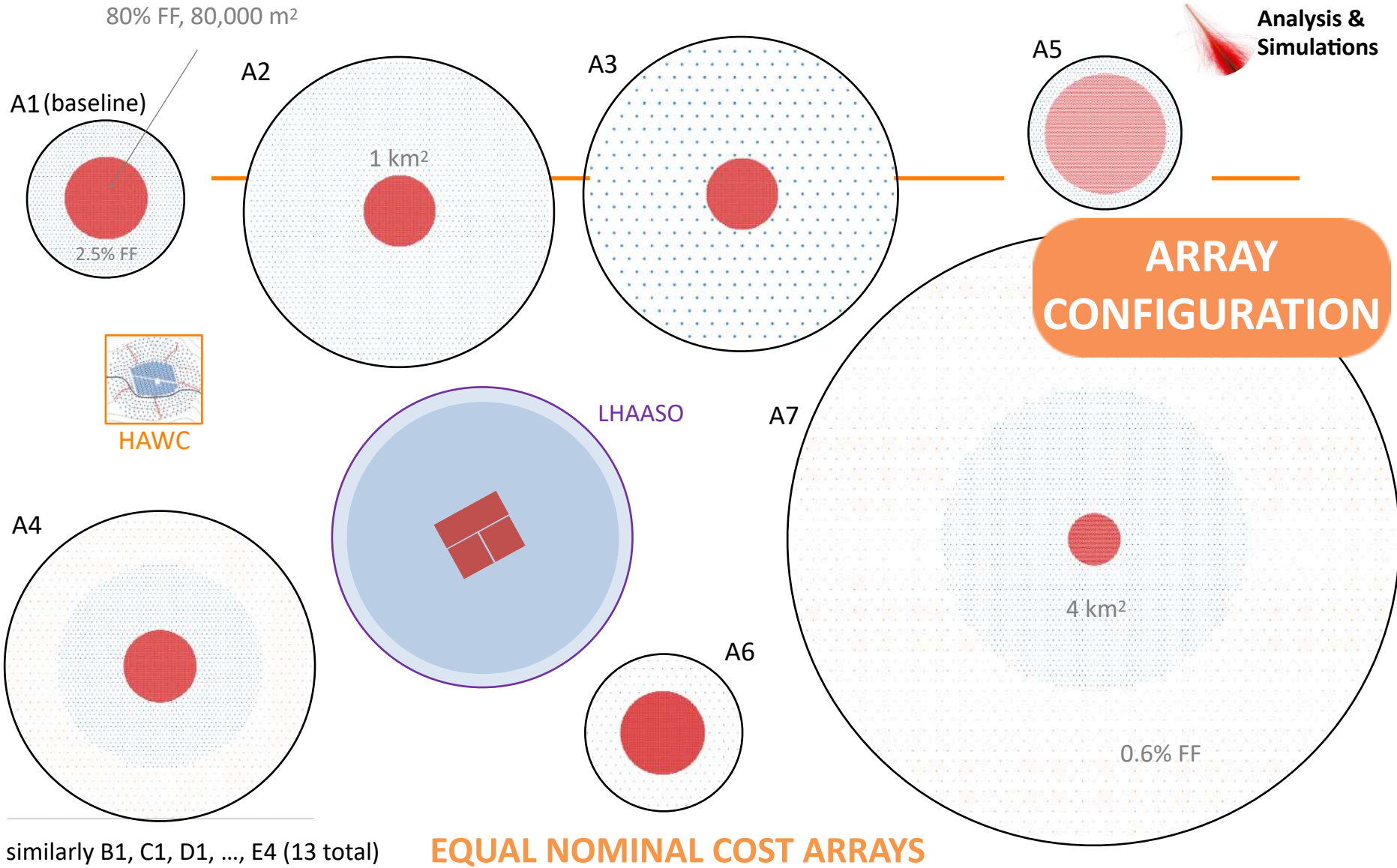
HAWC
Bladders



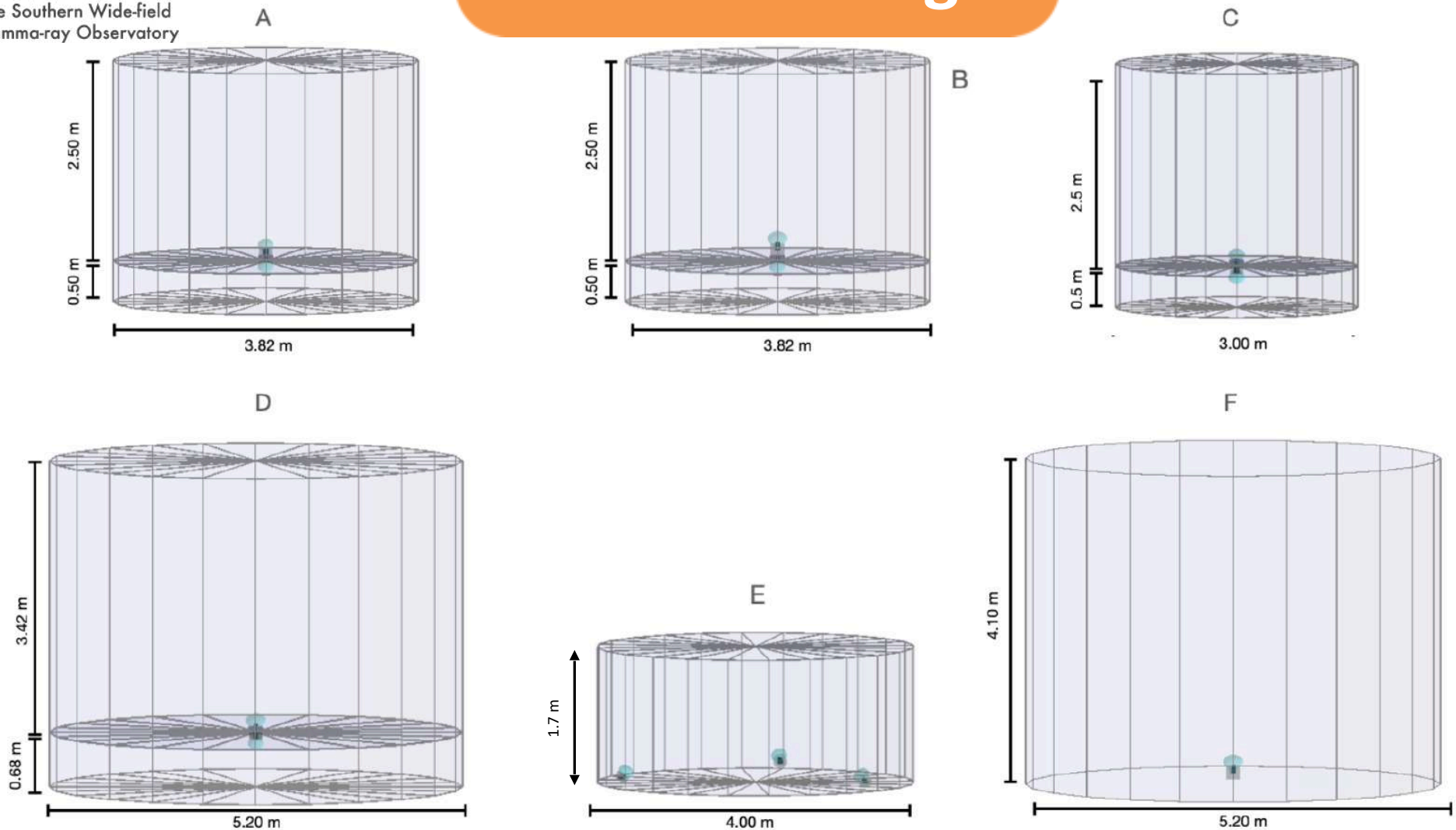
(IceCube) PMT
active base

Other White Rabbit Node examples:




80% FF, 80,000 m²
A1 (baseline)
2.5% FF
A2
1 km²
A3
A5
Analysis & Simulations
ARRAY CONFIGURATION
HAWC
LHAASO
A7
4 km²
0.6% FF
A4
A6
similarly B1, C1, D1, ..., E4 (13 total)
EQUAL NOMINAL COST ARRAYS

WCD unit designs



SWGO
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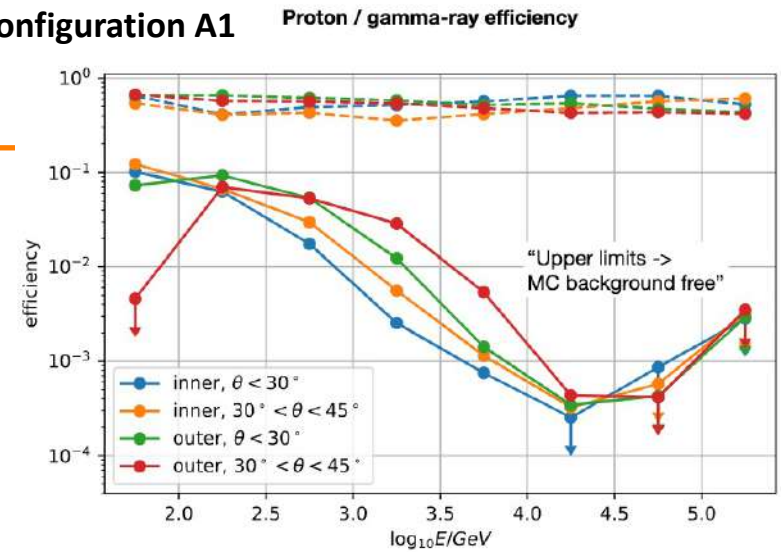
PRELIMINARY

Full-array sims

Configuration A1

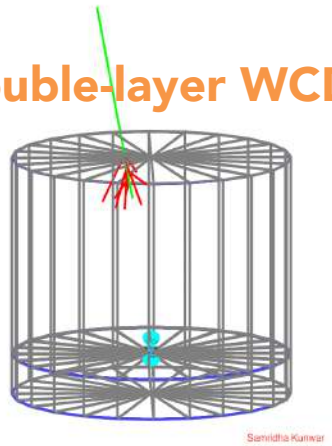


- Muon content in the showers
  - Muon cuts effective > 10 TeV
  - Multiple strategies under investigation

γ/CR selection

μ detection

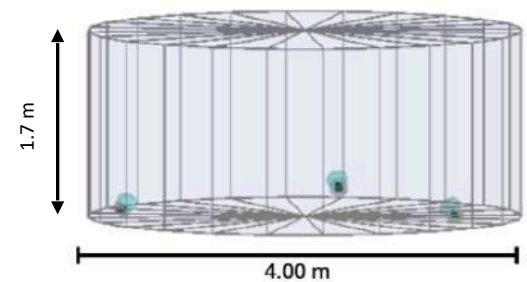
Double-layer WCDs



F. Bisconti & A. Chiavassa 2022

S. Kunwar et al. 2022

Multi-PMT WCDs



R. Conceição et al. 2022a

SWGO
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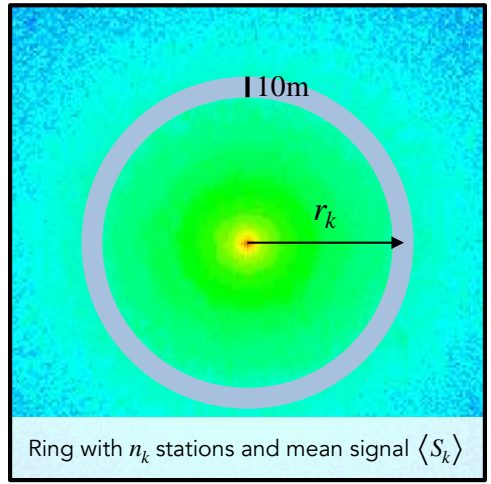
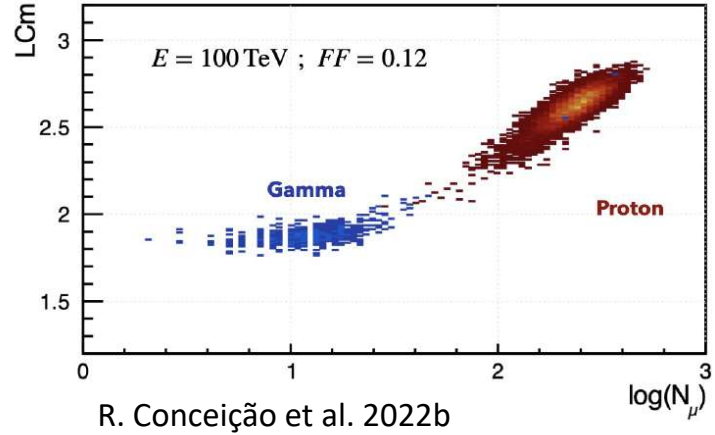
Shower footprint

γ/CR selection

μ detection

Shower azimuthal asymmetries

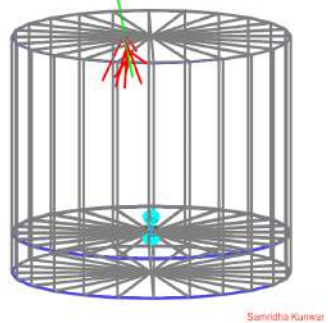




R. Conceição et al. 2022b

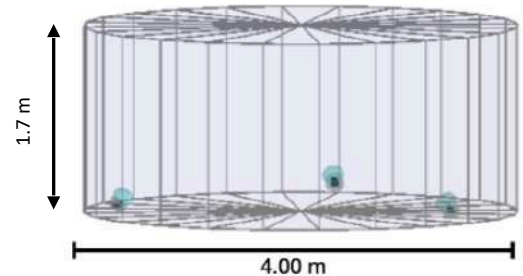
$$C_k = \frac{2}{n_k(n_k-1)} \frac{1}{\langle S_k \rangle} \sum_{i=1}^{n_k-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n_k} (S_{ik} - S_{jk})^2$$

Double-layer WCDs

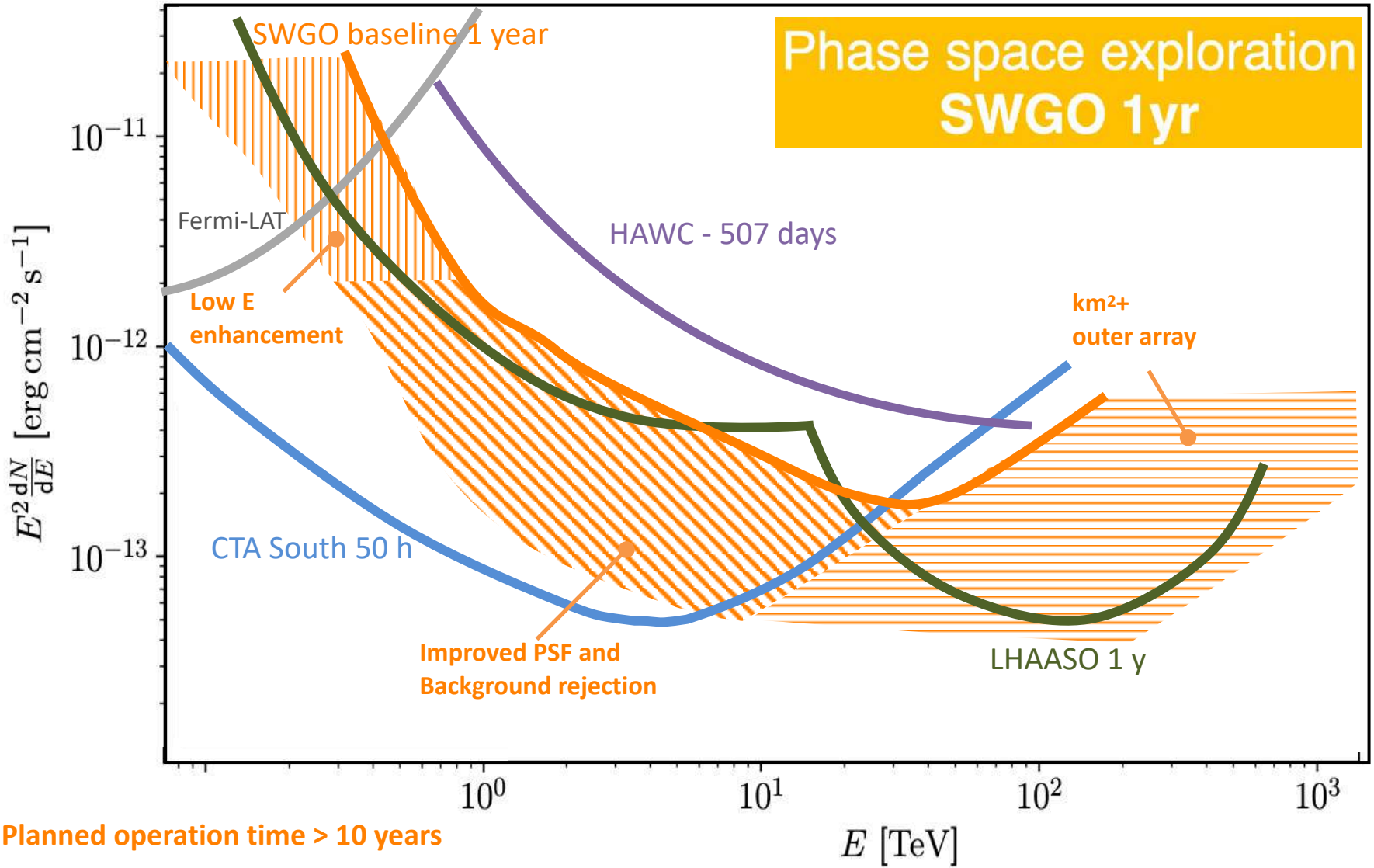


F. Bisconti & A. Chiavassa 2022
S. Kunwar et al. 2022

Multi-PMT WCDs



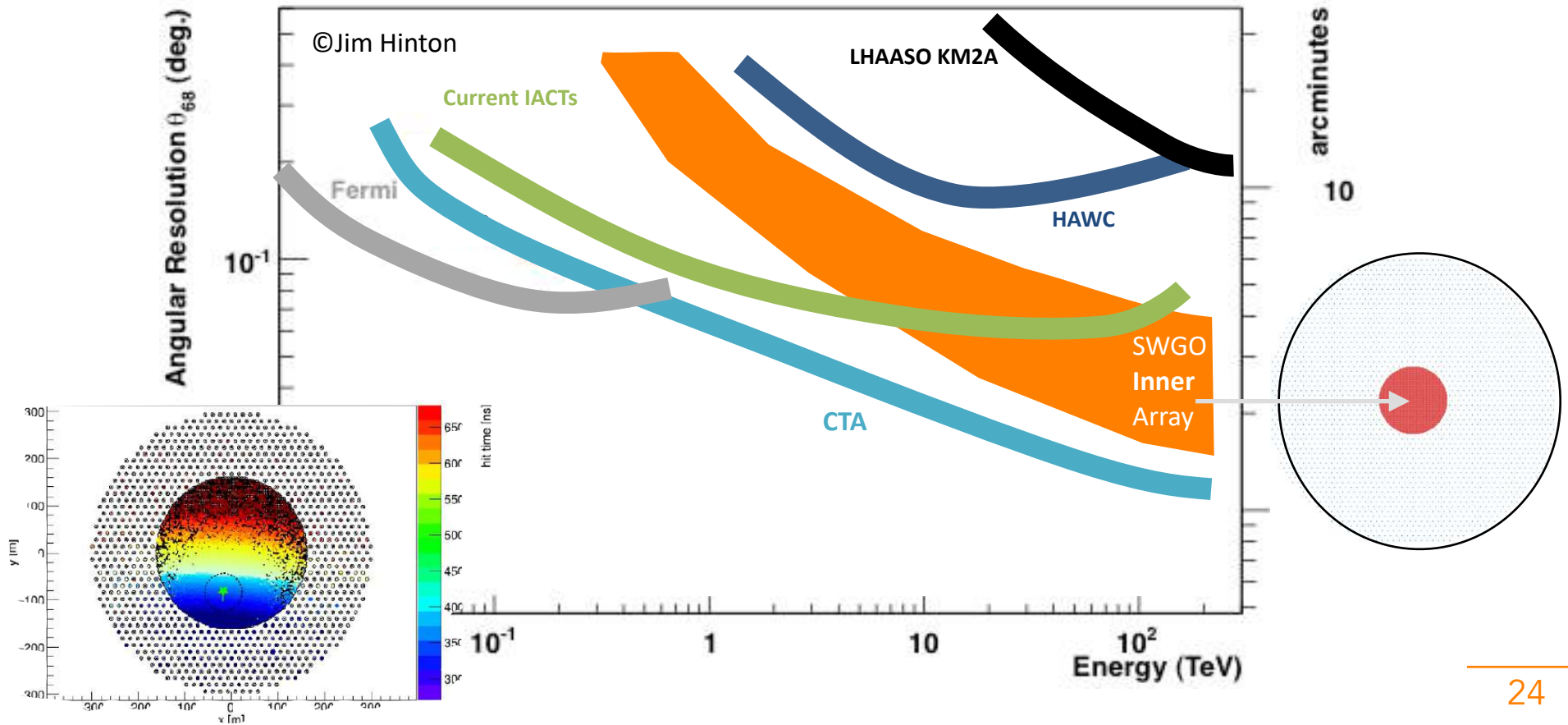
R. Conceição et al. 2022a



Planned operation time > 10 years

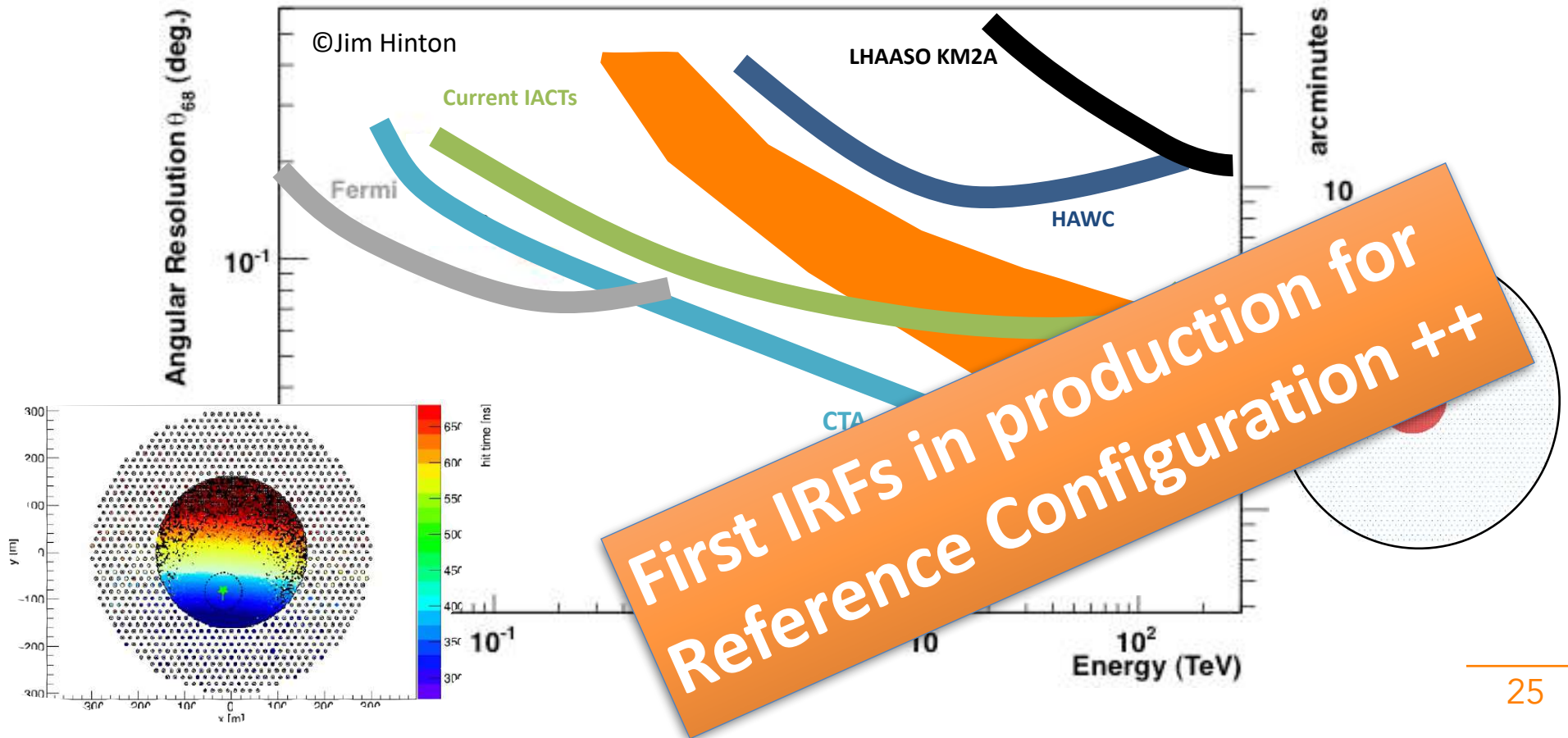
SWGO Performance Goal

Angular Resolution



SWGO Performance Goal

Angular Resolution



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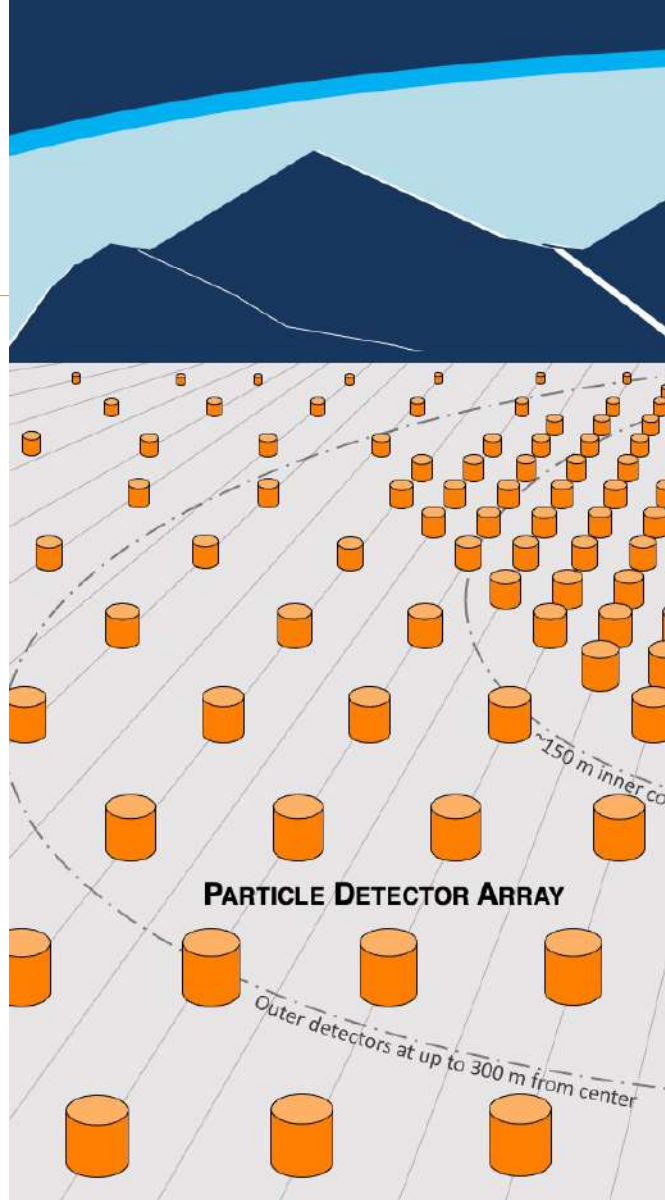
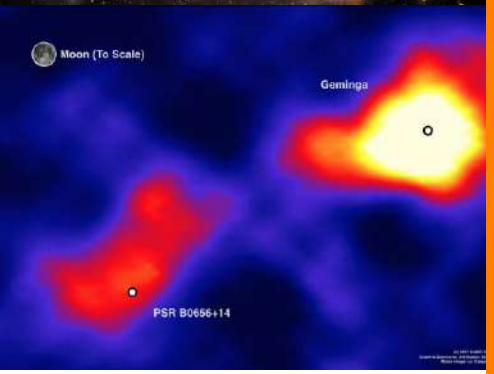
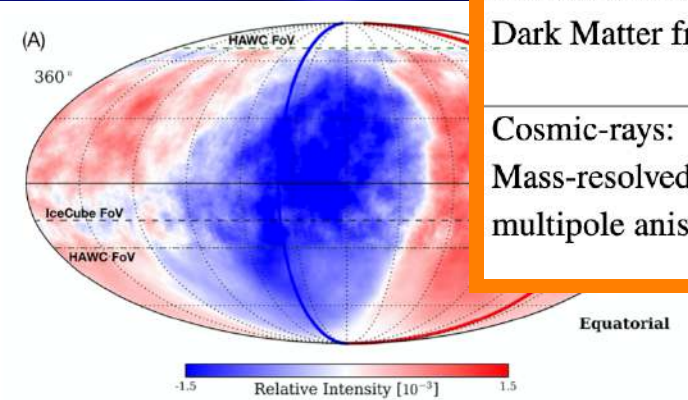
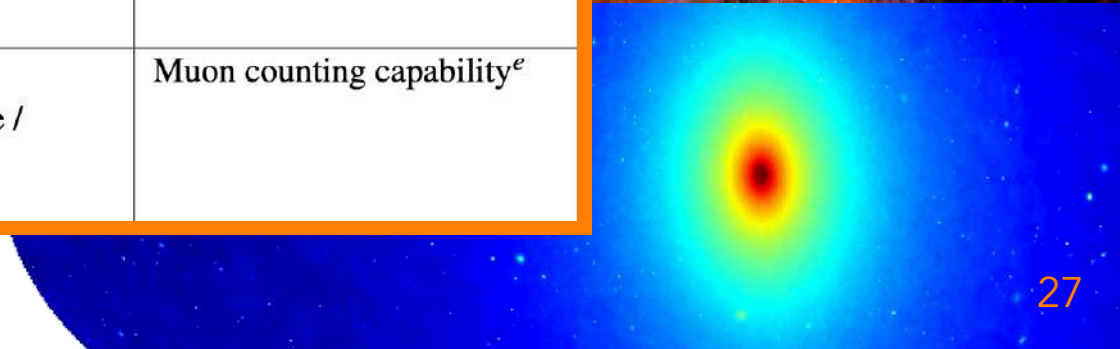


Science

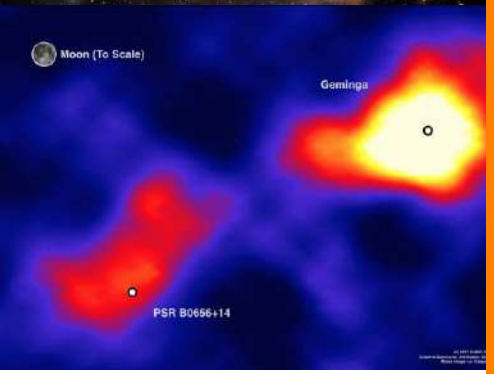
Science Case	Design Drivers
Transient Sources: Gamma-ray Bursts	Low-energy sensitivity & Site altitude[a]
Galactic Accelerators: PeVatron Sources	High-energy sensitivity & Energy resolution[b]
Galactic Accelerators: PWNe and TeV Halos	Extended source sensitivity & Angular resolution[c]
Diffuse Emission: Fermi Bubbles	Background rejection
Fundamental Physics: Dark Matter from GC Halo	Mid-range energy sensitivity Site latitude[d]
Cosmic-rays: Mass-resolved dipole / multipole anisotropy	Muon counting capability[e]

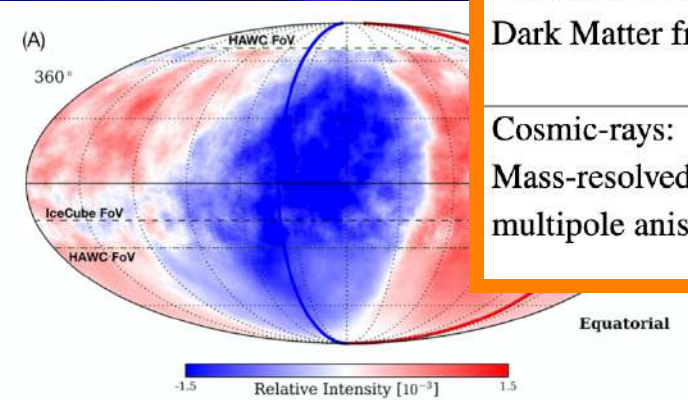






Science





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Transient Sources: Gamma-ray Bursts	Low-energy sensitivity & Site altitude[a]
Galactic Accelerators: PeVatron Sources	High-energy sensitivity & Energy resolution[b]
Galactic Accelerators: PWNe and TeV Halos	Extended source sensitivity & Angular resolution[c]
Diffuse Emission: Fermi Bubbles	Background rejection
Fundamental Physics: Dark Matter from GC Halo	Mid-range energy sensitivity Site latitude[d]
Cosmic-rays: Mass-resolved dipole / multipole anisotropy	Muon counting capability[e]

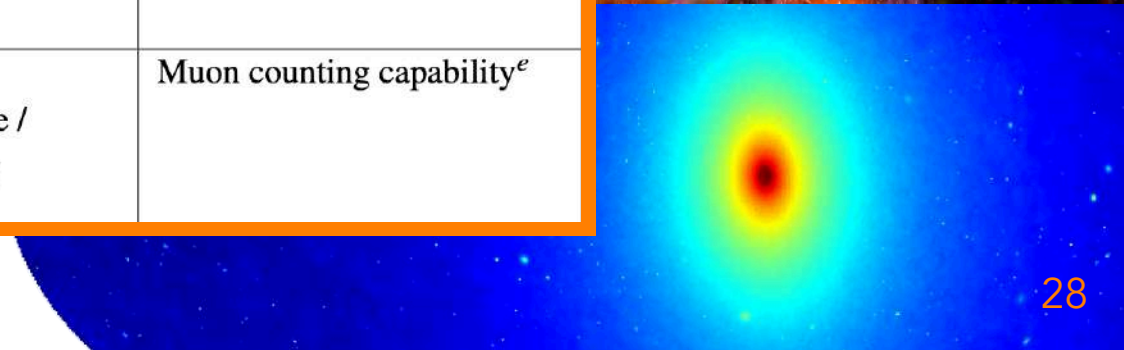
PRELIMINARY DESIGN TARGETS

$E_{th} \rightarrow 100$ GeV

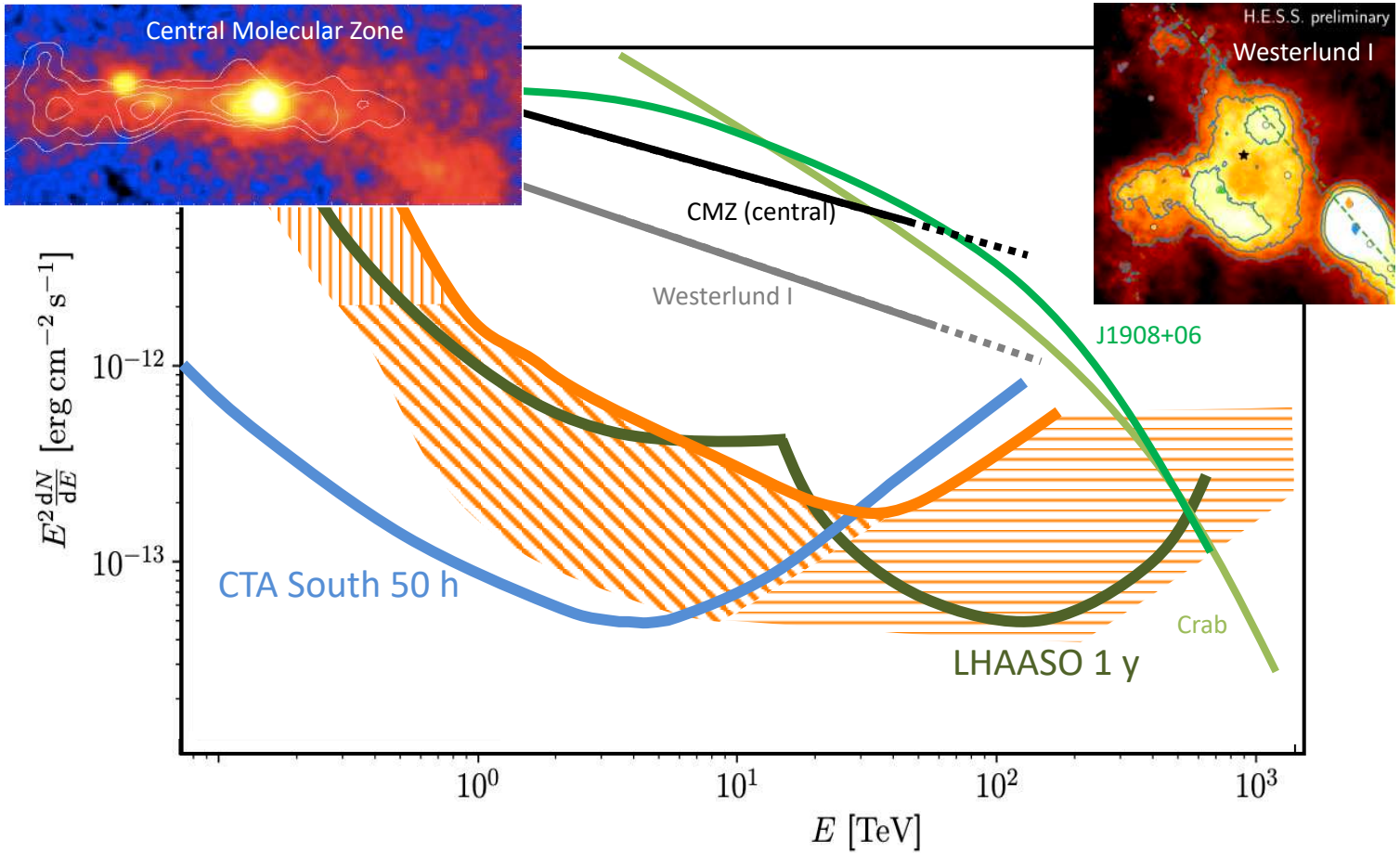
$E_{res} < 20\%$

$\Theta_{res} \sim 0.1°$

CR_{res} @ 10^{-4}



Extended and UHE sources



Transients with SWGO

SWGO
The Southern Wide-field Gamma-ray Observatory

- Short-timescale sensitivity of ground-particle detectors is much worse than IACTs at low E! But room for improvement < 1 TeV

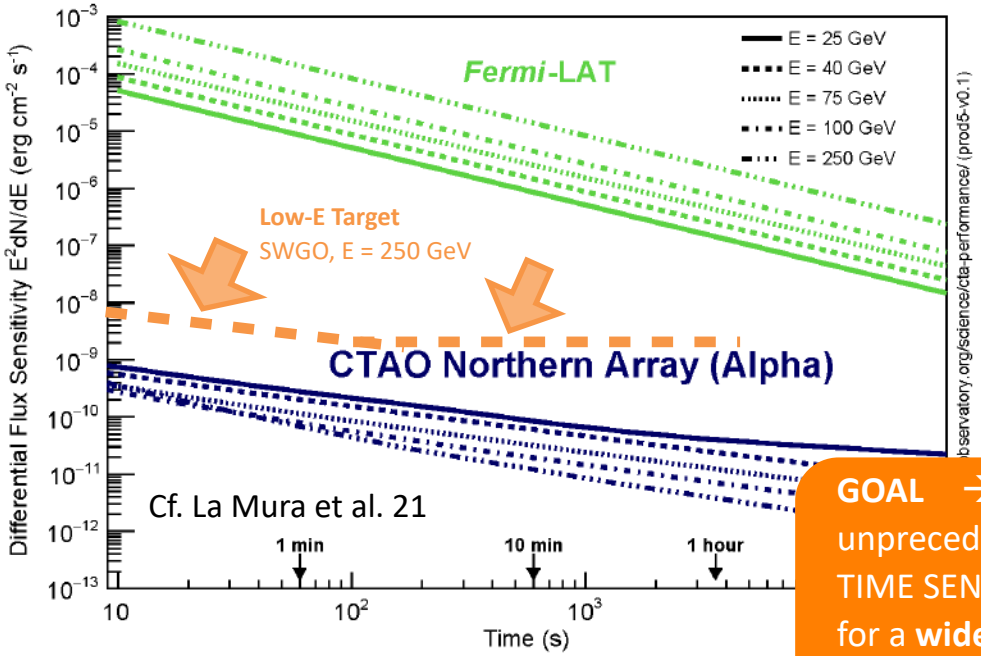
1 min sensitivity:
- Fermi-LAT: 10^{-7} erg/cm²/s @ 1 GeV
- SWGO: 10^{-9} erg/cm²/s @ < 500 GeV
- CTA: 10^{-11} erg/cm²/s @ 100 GeV

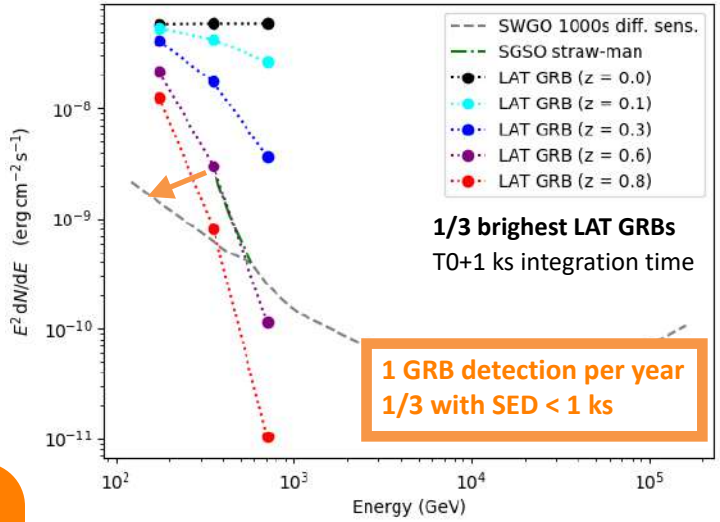
- And a number of other advantages…
  - → **100% duty cycle** → higher rate and monitoring capability of transients → bridging the gap with satellite facilities
  - → **Serendipitous view** - observation of onset / prompt emission of GRBs
  - → **A trigger instrument**!
    - ✓ Blind searches and offline checks for afterglow triggers
      - Critical synergy with IACTs and other MWL + MM instruments

✧ **SWGO can bring the 10s deg² error boxes (GBM, GW) down to ~ deg²**

Transients with SWGO

- Short-timescale sensitivity of ground-particle detectors is much worse than IACTs at low E! But room for improvement < 1 TeV

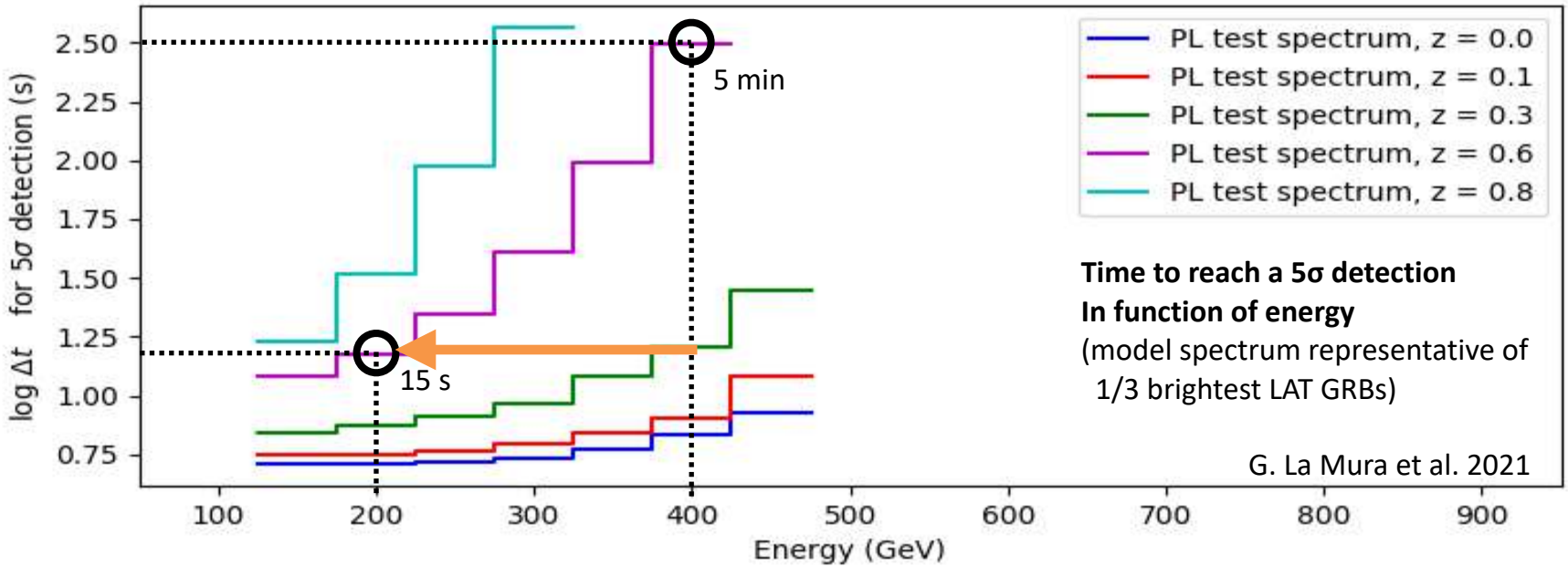




GOAL → unprecedented TIME SENSITIVITY for a **wide field** VHE instrument

Transients with SWGO

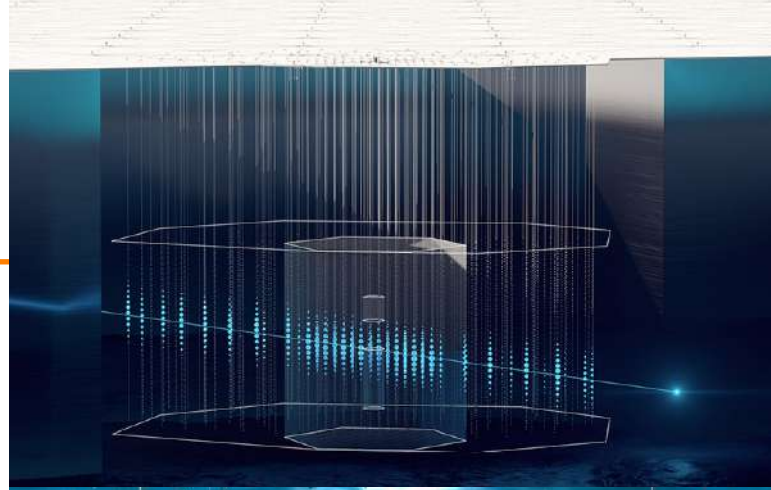
- Energy threshold is crucial for variability studies, in particular short-transient events such as GRBs

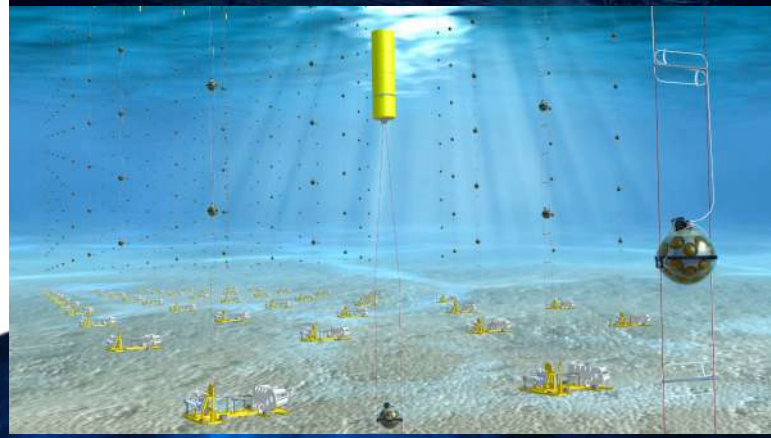


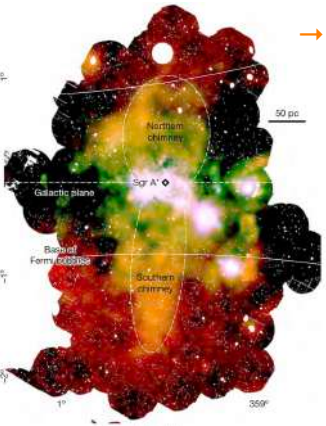
SWGO
The Southern Wide-field Gamma-ray Observatory

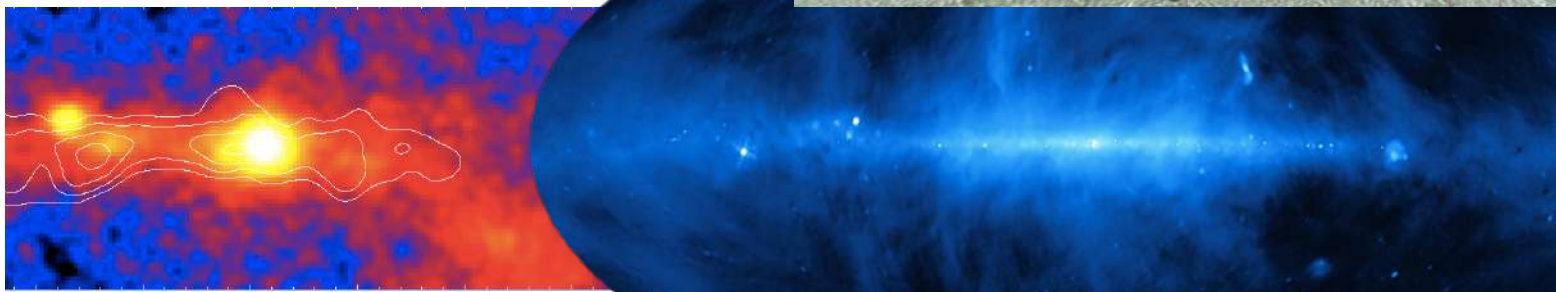
Neutrino Synergies

- SWGO+LHAASO
  - → **Full sky map of TeV-PeV γ emission**
- Strongly complements new generation of **neutrino instruments**
  - → Mapping out diffuse emission / separating IC from pion decay emission, Dark Matter search +++
    - → Nearby transients/flares



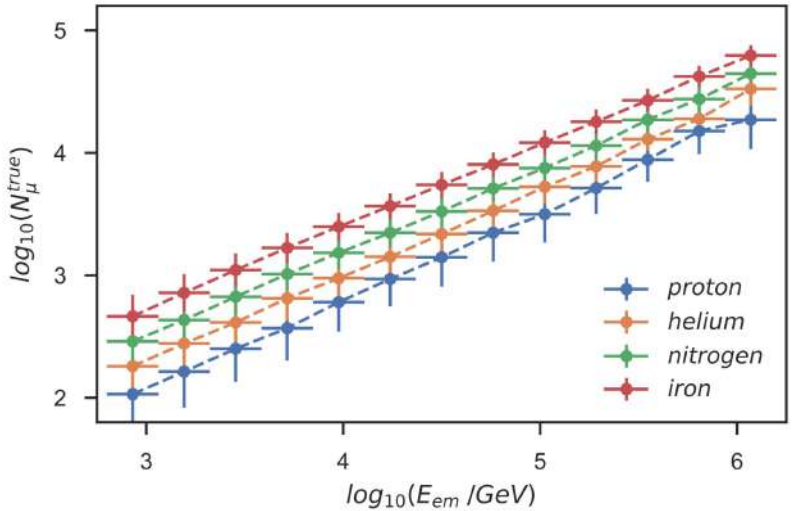




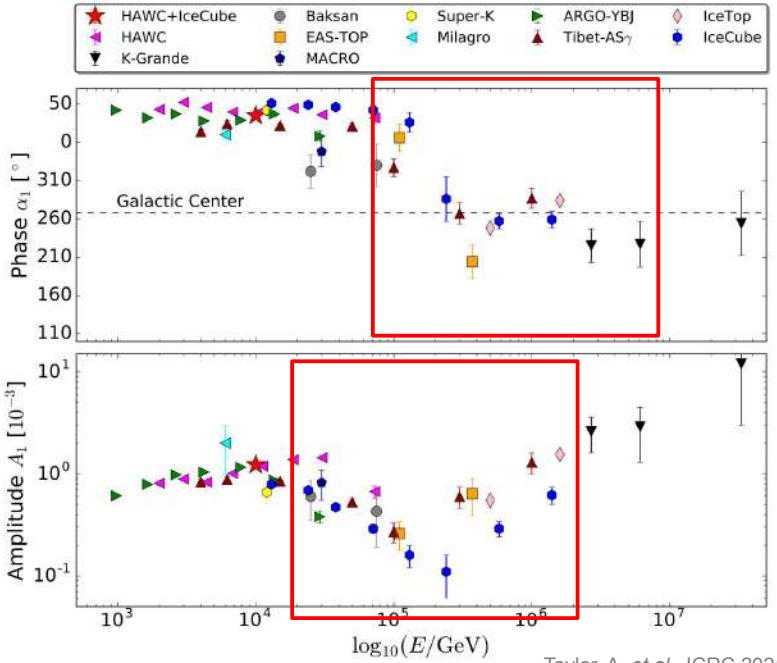


Cosmic rays

- Charged cosmic ray physics at the knee
  - → **Mass-resolved anisotropy studies**
- Measuring μ-content with WCDs
  - → Tagging of single muons at detector unit



Taylor, A. *et al.*, ICRC 2021



Taylor, A. *et al.*, ICRC 2021

Summary

- SWGO is deep into the R&D phase
  - → Figuring in the **future infrastructure roadmaps** in the US, EU and LA
- Engineering array at few-% scale planned after CDR, in 2024+
- **Science and performance goals**
  - → New window for PeVatron astronomy in the southern hemisphere
    - ✓ Complementary to LHAASO's sky view
    - ✓ Origin of Galactic Hadronic Cosmic-rays
  - → Wide-energy range coverage 100 GeV - 1 PeV
    - ✓ Complementary to CTA
    - ✓ Bridging the satellite all-sky monitoring capabilities
  - → Sensitivity for transient phenomena below 1 TeV
  - → Crucial mass-resolved CR data at the knee region
- A key instrument for MM astrophysics for the next decades!

Thank you!

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