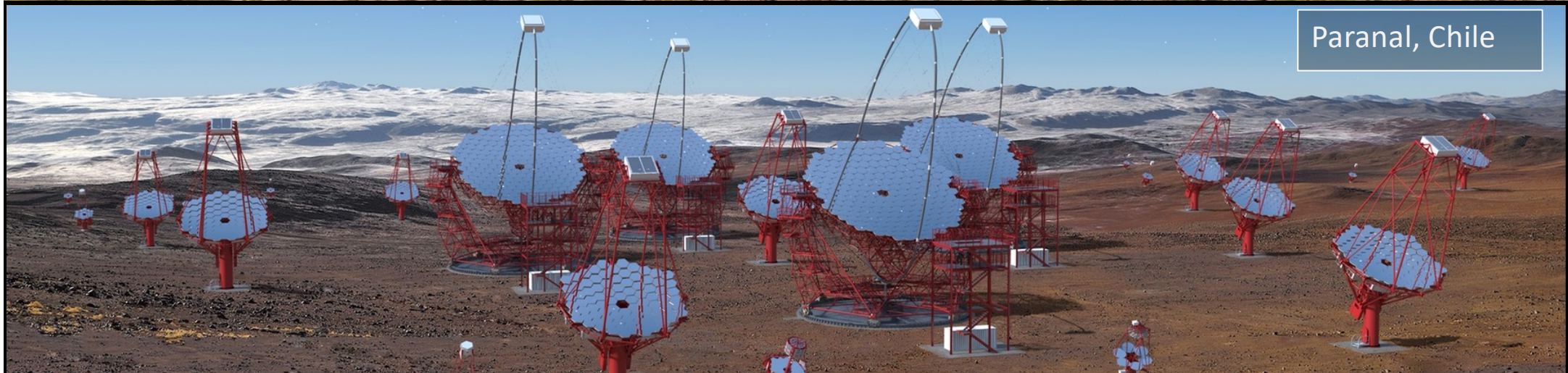


Highlights of the LST Project

Masahiro Teshima

*Max Planck Institute for Physics, Munich, Germany
Institute for Cosmic Ray Research, The University of Tokyo, Japan*





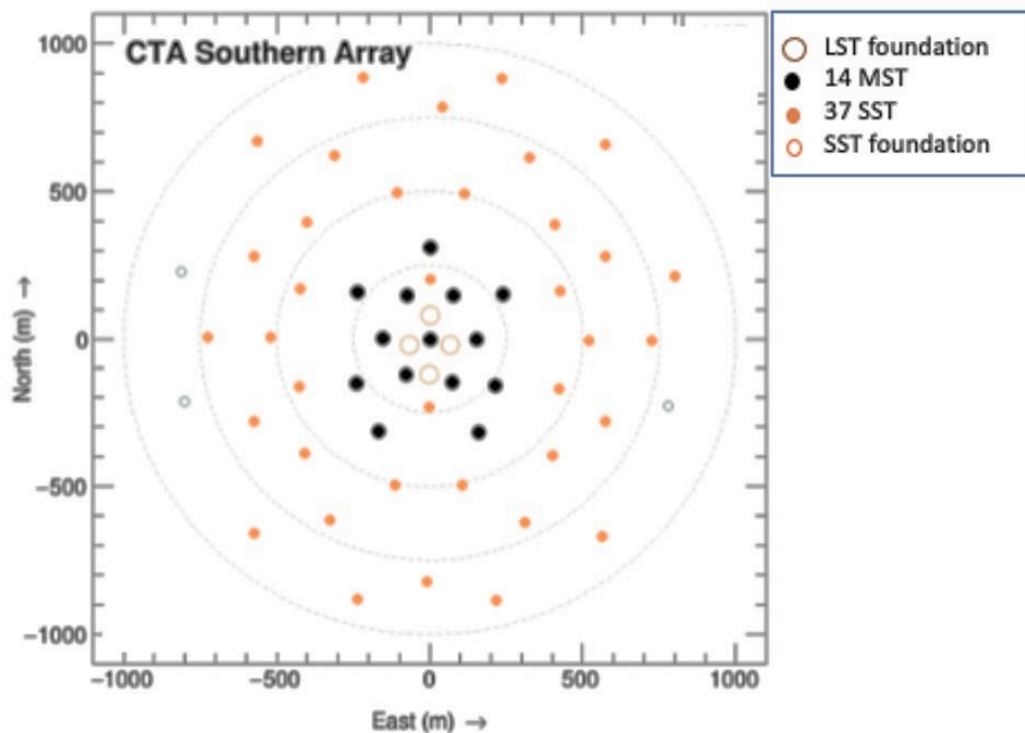
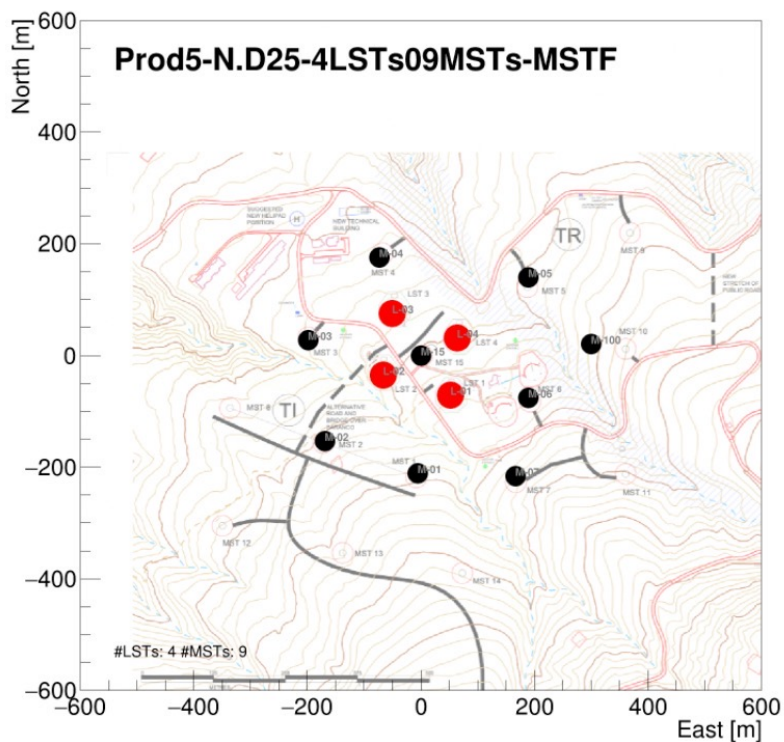
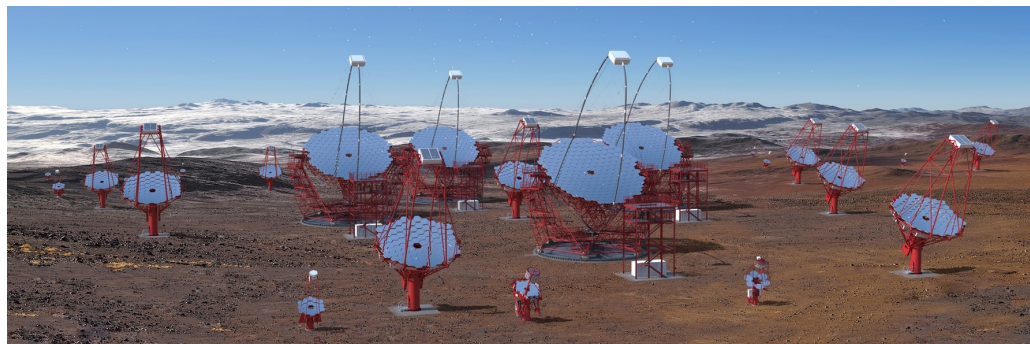
cherenkov
telescope
array

Alpha Configuration of CTA

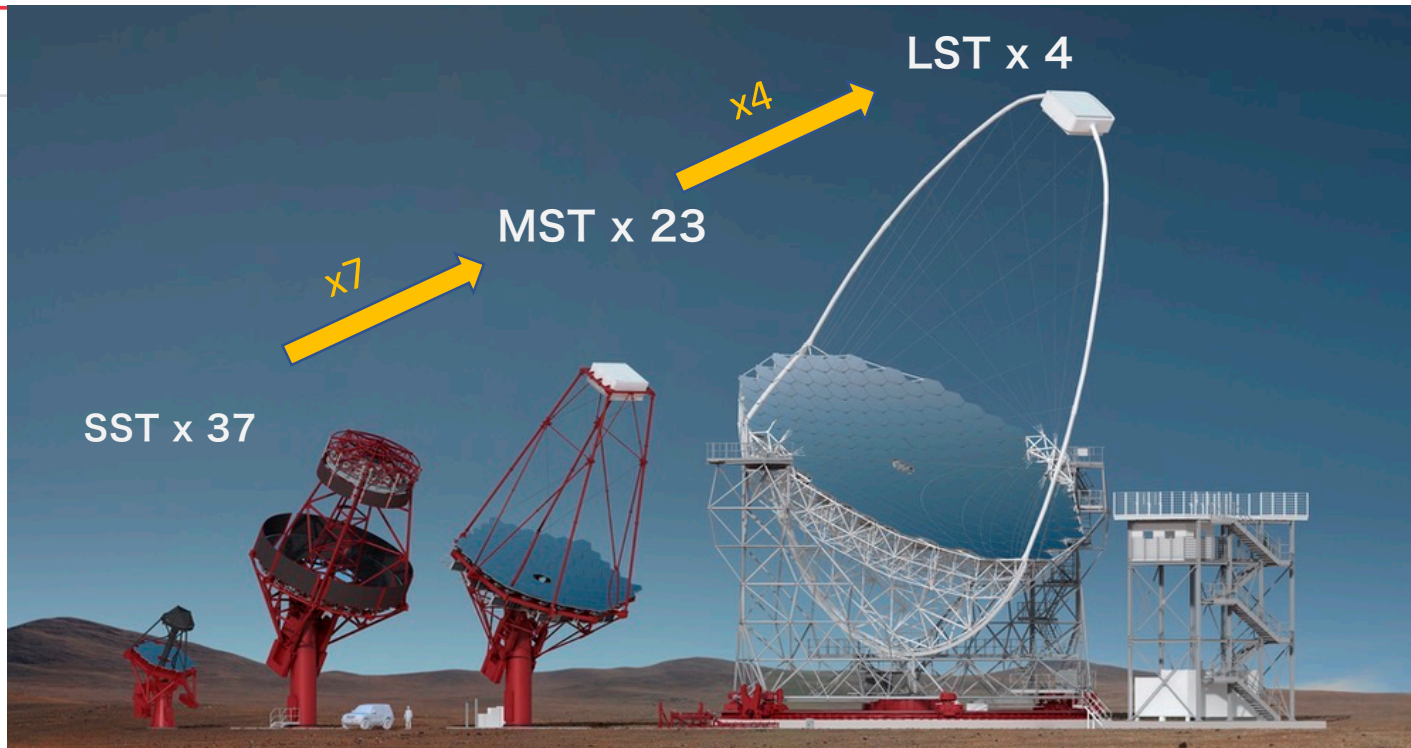
Roque de los Muchachos Observatory
La Palma, Spain



Paranal, Chile



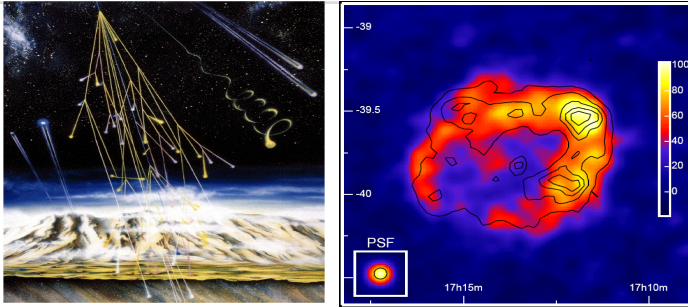
Telescope Design



Telescope Types	SST	MST	LST
Optics	Schwarzschild-Couder	Davies-Cotton	Parabolic (Isochronous)
FoV and Camera	10.5 deg SiPM	7.5 deg PMT	4.3 deg PMT
Mirror Diameter	4.3m	11.5m	23m
Energy Range	3 TeV - 200 TeV	100GeV - 10TeV	20GeV – 2000GeV
Science Targets	Galactic Sources PeVatron (UHE CR)	Galactic Sources Nearby AGNs ($z < 0.5$) Dark Matter	Transient Sources AGNs ($z < 2$), GRBs ($z < 4$) Dark Matter

Science of CTA is very wide

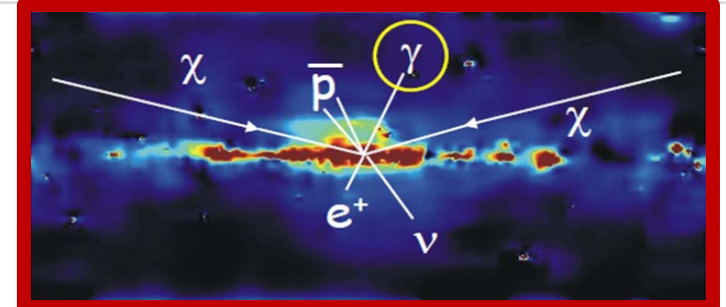
CTA-LST will cover **S.M.B.H., Dark Matter, AGNs, GRBs**



Cosmic Ray Origin

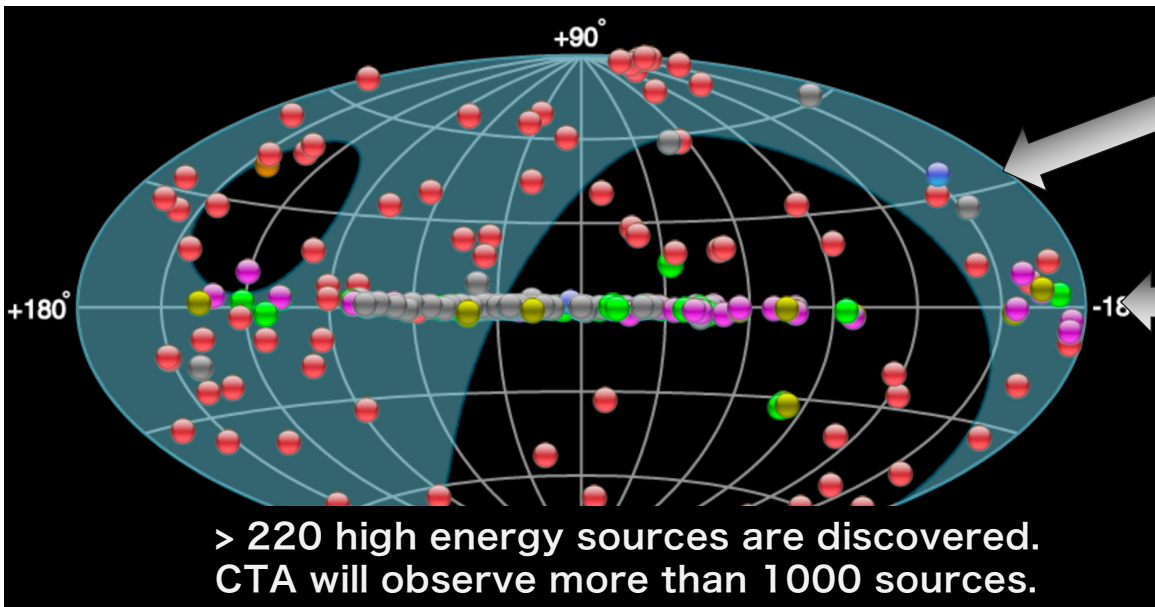


Super Massive Black Holes



Dark Matter Search (Discovery)

- Origin of Cosmic Rays (Big accelerators)
- Black Hole and S.M.B.H.
- Dark Matter Search



Extragalactic Sources



Active Galactic Nuclei

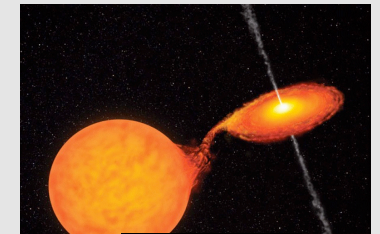


Gamma Ray Bursts

Galactic Sources



Super Nova Remnants



Binaries



cherenkov
telescope
array

LST Collaboration

LST statistics			
	Members	Scientists + Students	Authors
Bulgaria	2	2	2
Brazil	3	2	2
Spain	92	61	56
France	42	21	21
Croatia	9	9	9
Czechia	19	19	12
Germany	49	42	39
Switzerland	22	19	16
Italy	129	103	78
Japan	87	82	65
Poland	5	5	5
Total	459	365	305



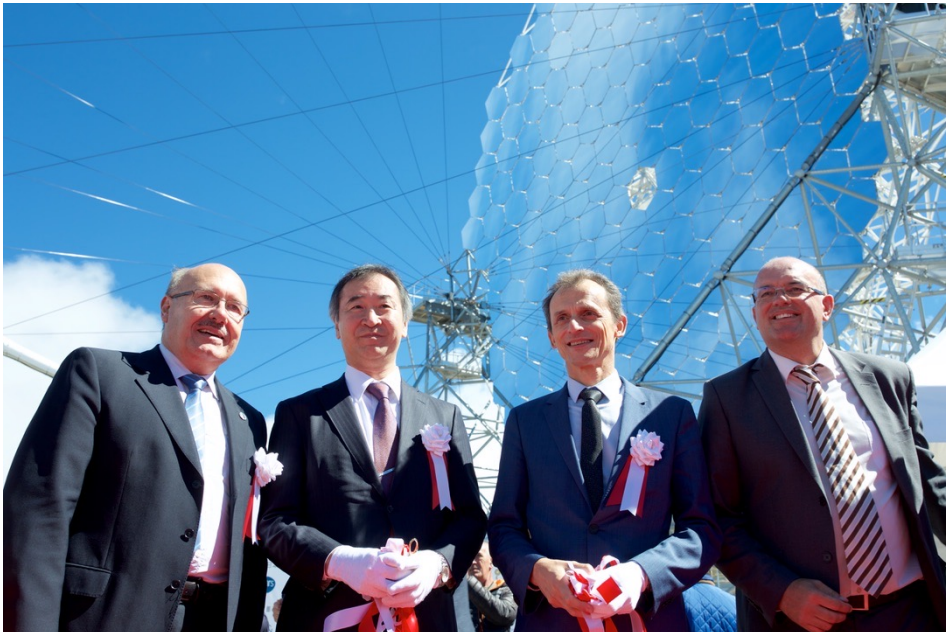
We have a good number of people

LST countries
■ Participating country



cherenkov
telescope
array

LST1 was inaugurated in Oct.2018



Large Size Telescope

Mirrors: JP
Interface plates: JP, DE, BR
Actuators: JP, CH, DE
CMOS CAM: JP

Tension cables: IT

Camera Support Structure: FR

calibration: IT, HR, IN, DE

Camera electronics: JP, IT, ES, CH
Camera mechanics: ES
Camera safety: FR

Telescope structure: DE, ES

Rail: DE, ES

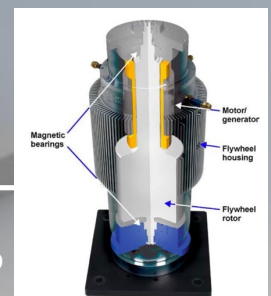
Camera Access Tower: DE, ES

Bogies: ES, DE

Foundation: ES

Drive and main el. cabinet: FR

FlyWheels (2x300kW)
energy storage and UPS: JP



May 2024

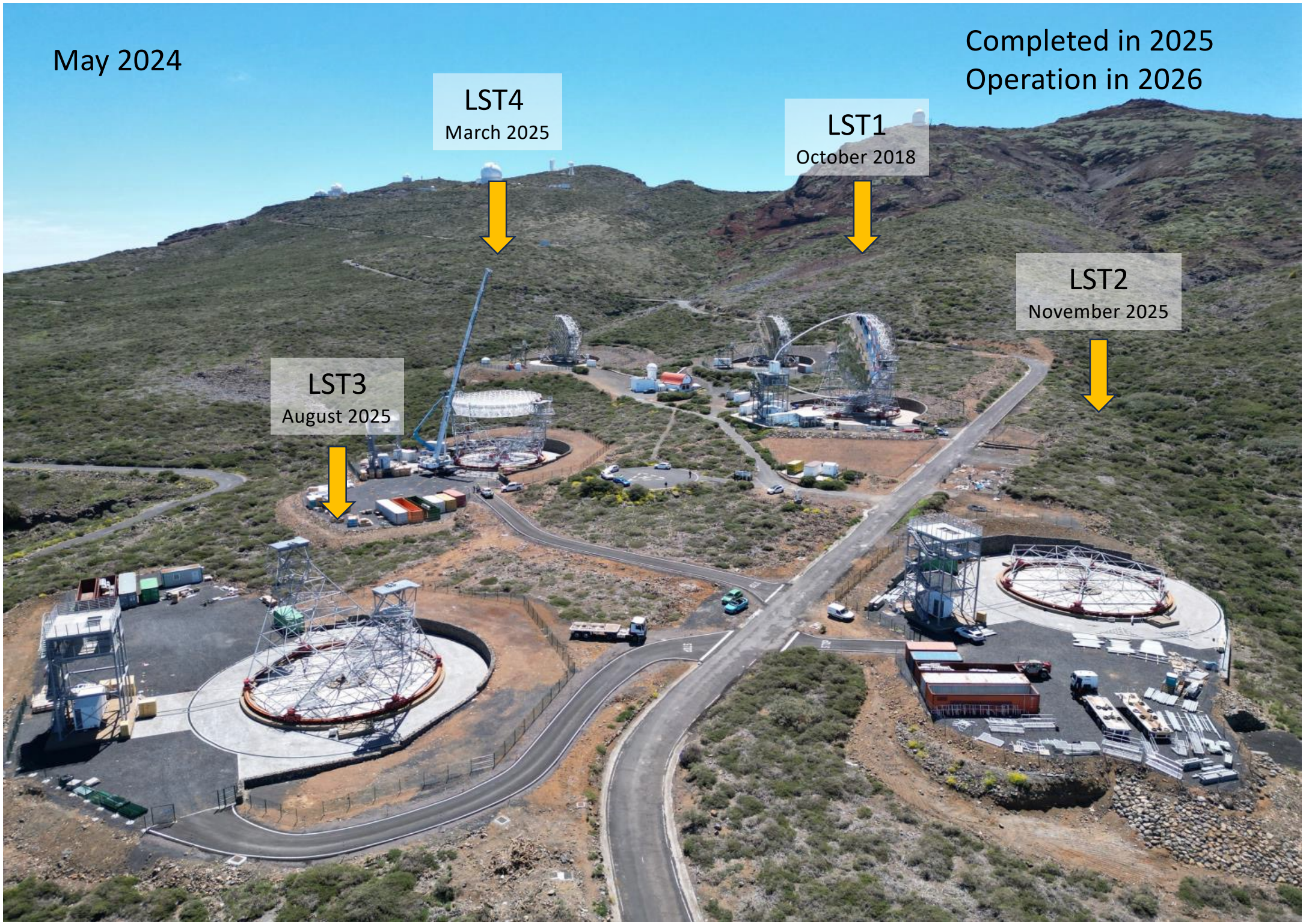
Completed in 2025
Operation in 2026

LST4
March 2025

LST1
October 2018

LST2
November 2025

LST3
August 2025



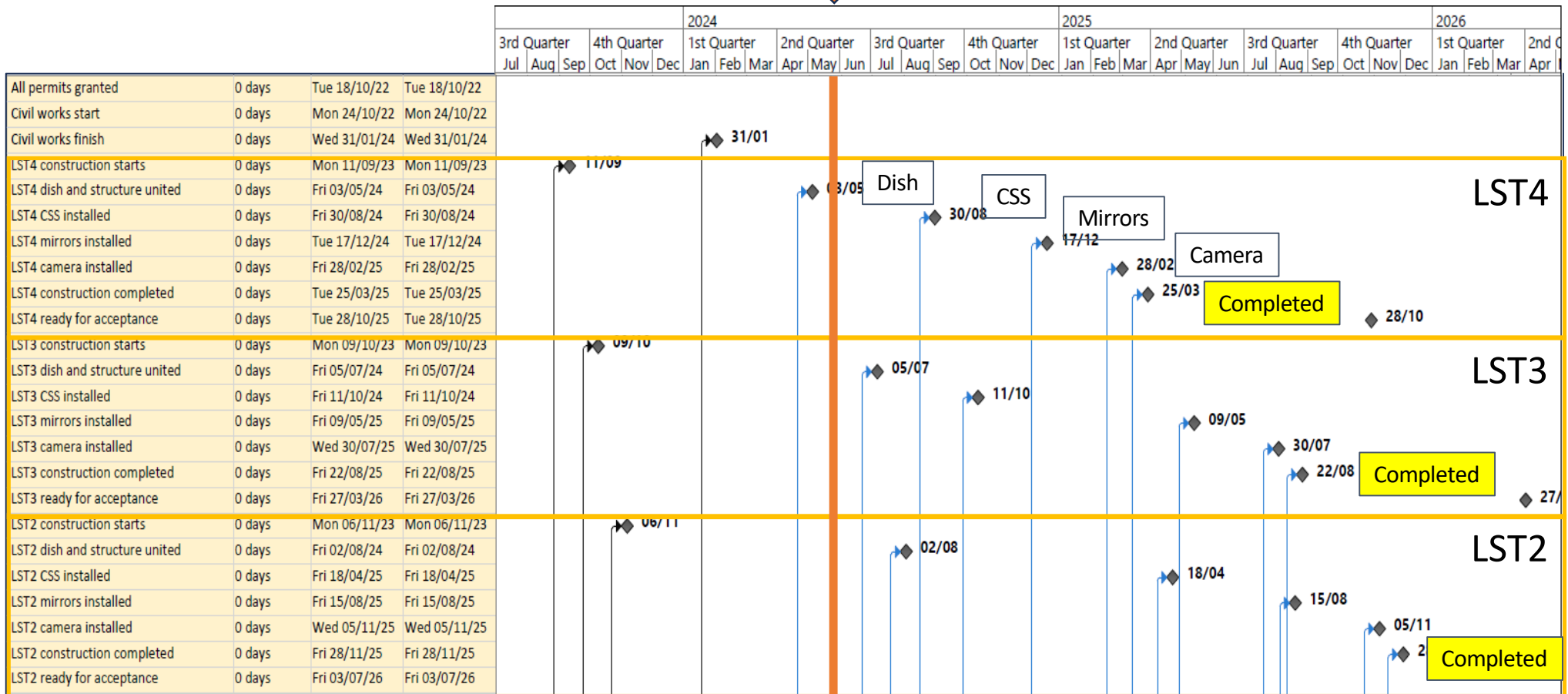


cherenkov
telescope
array

Schedule for the LST2-4 construction

We will have the

Now

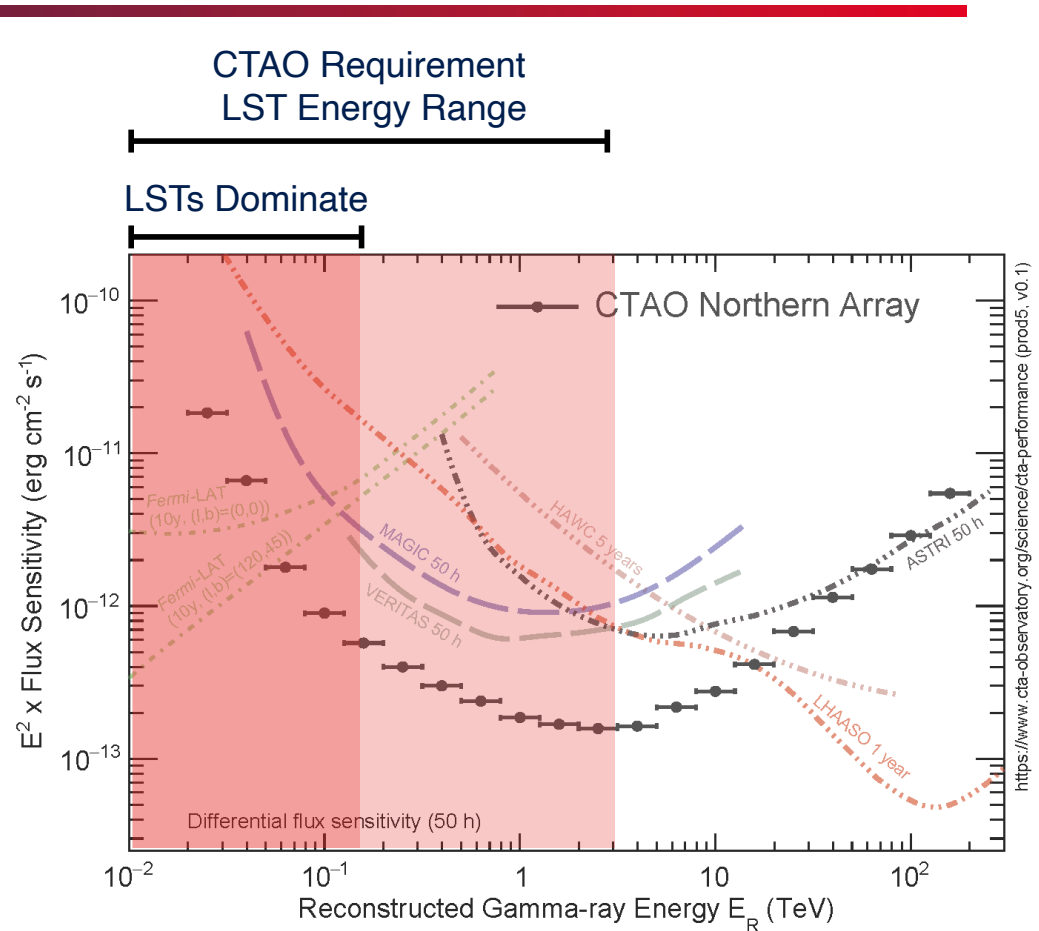
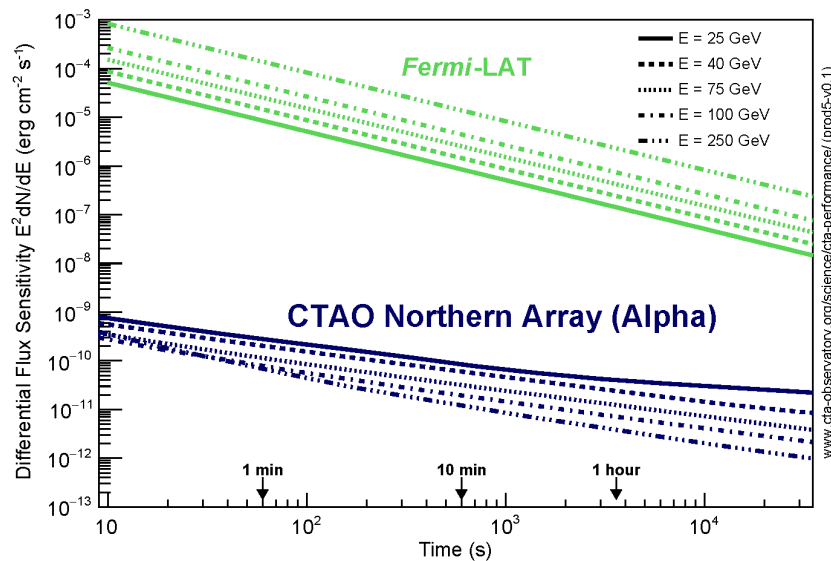


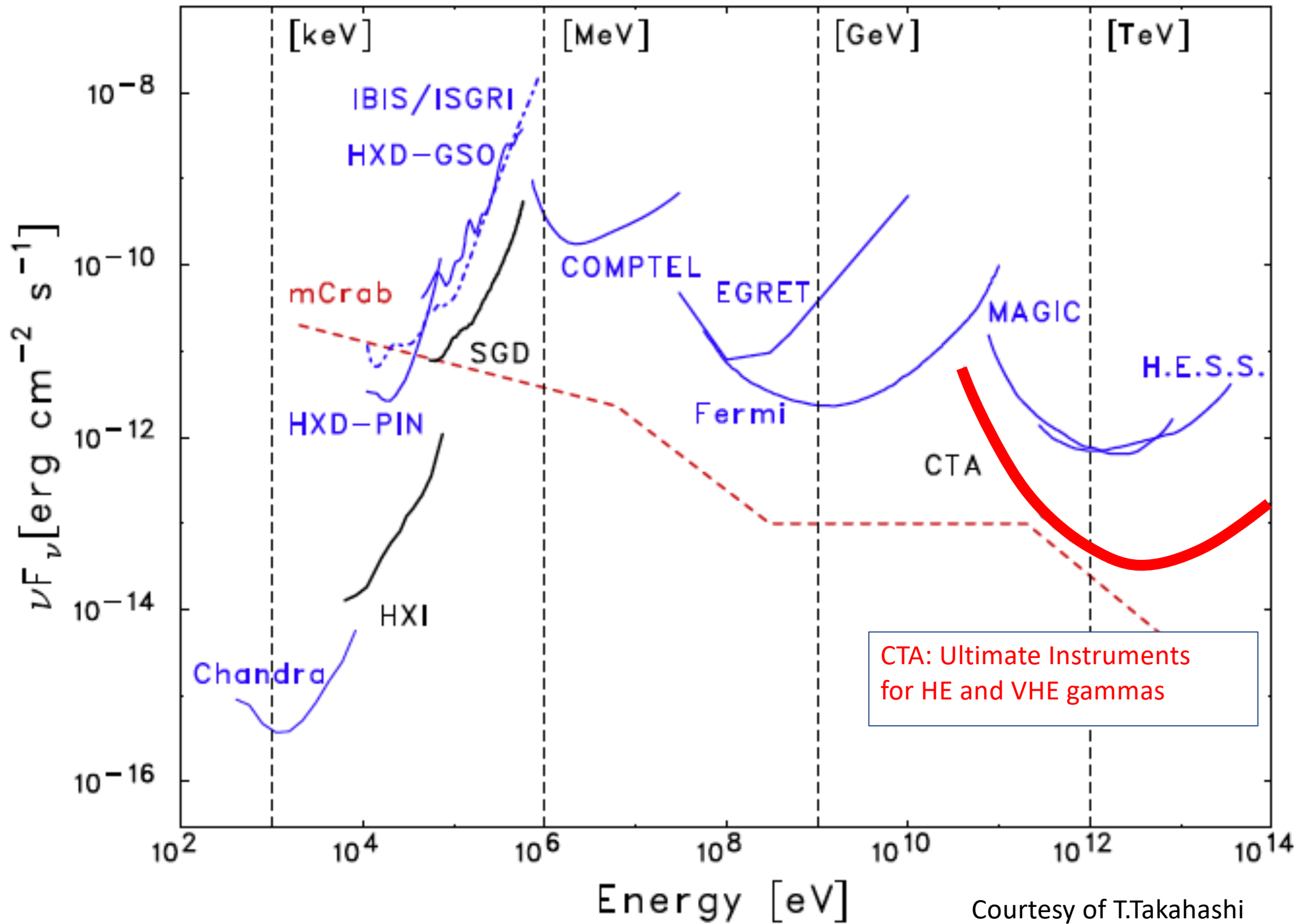


cherenkov
telescope
array

Performance of the CTAO North Array

- LSTs dominate CTAO sensitivity below 150 GeV
- Ideal for fast transients and soft sources



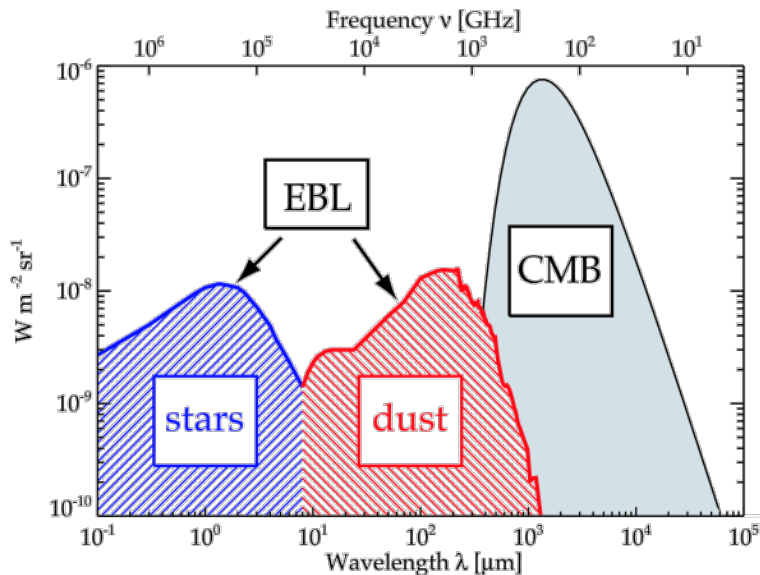
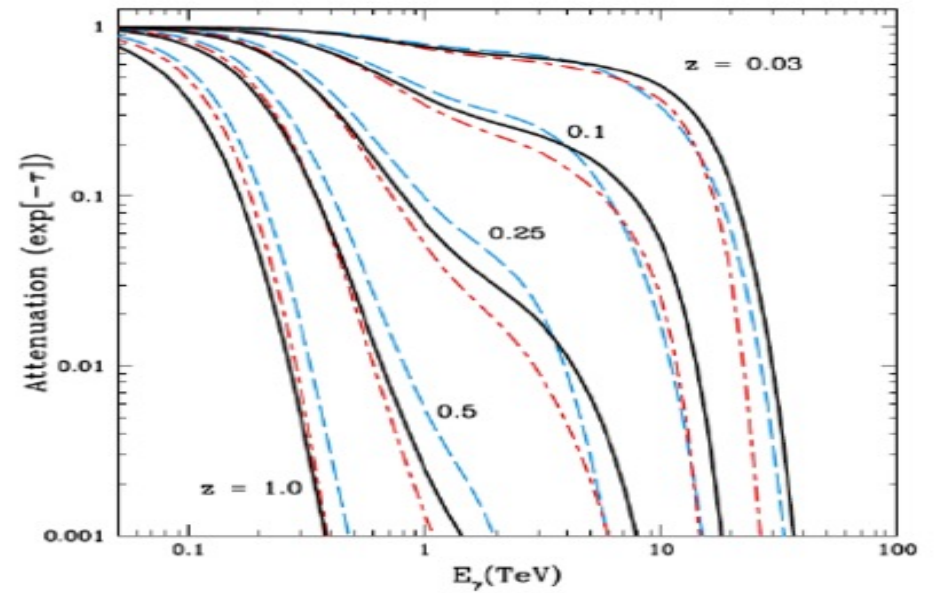
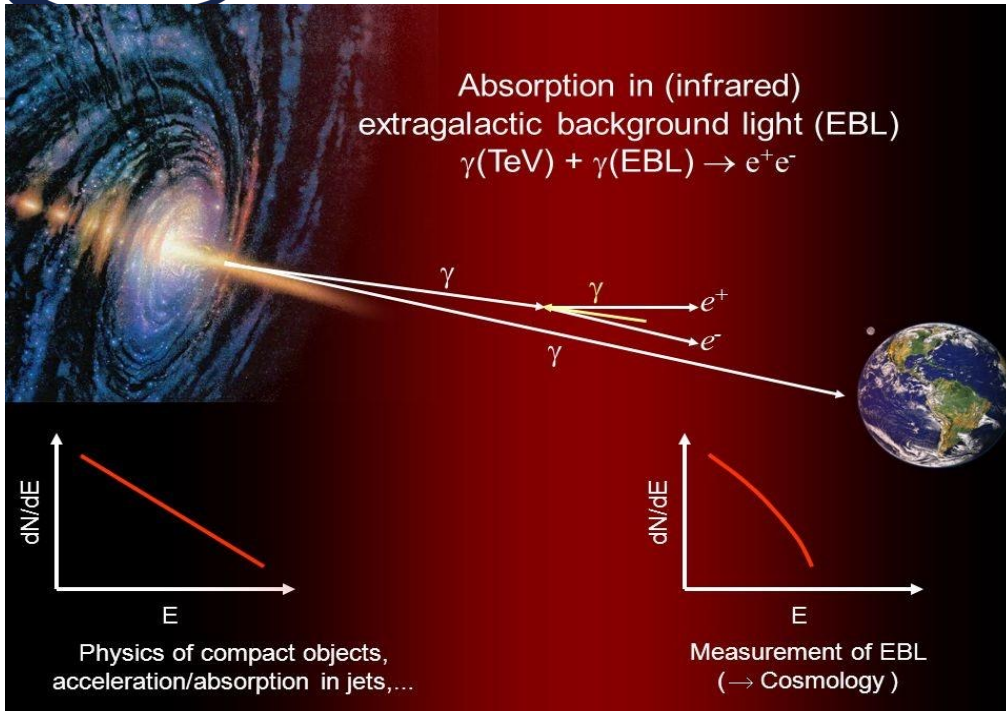


Courtesy of T.Takahashi



cherekov
telescope
array

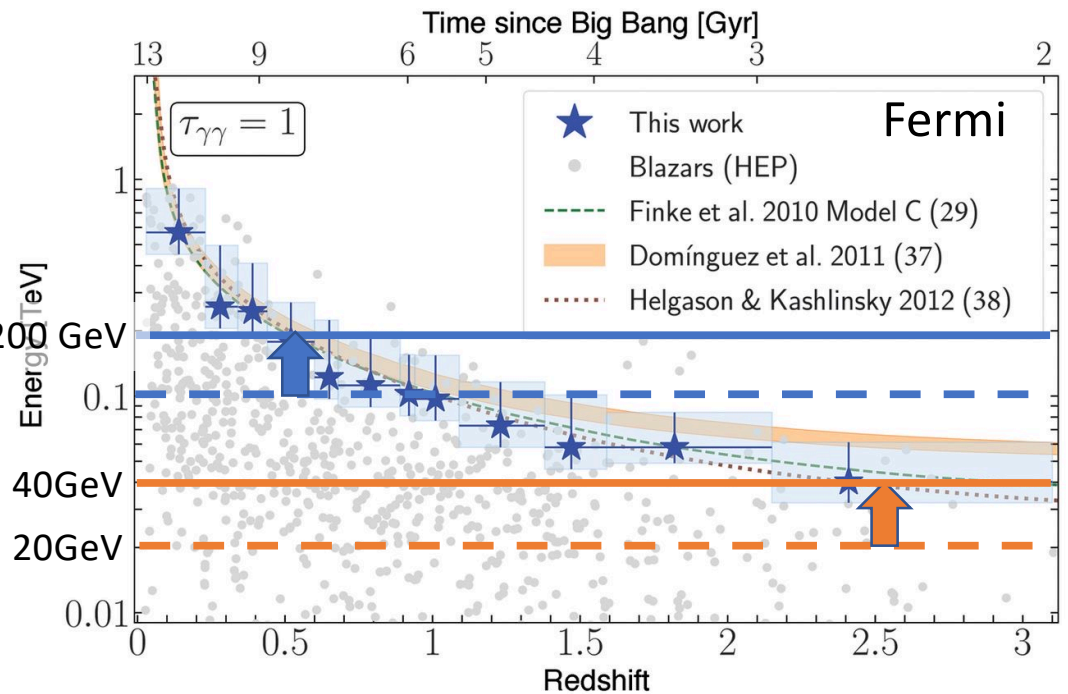
Gamma Ray Horizon Access the deep Universe with LSTs



MST@45° Eth 200 GeV

LST@45° Eth 40 GeV

LST@25° Eth 20 GeV



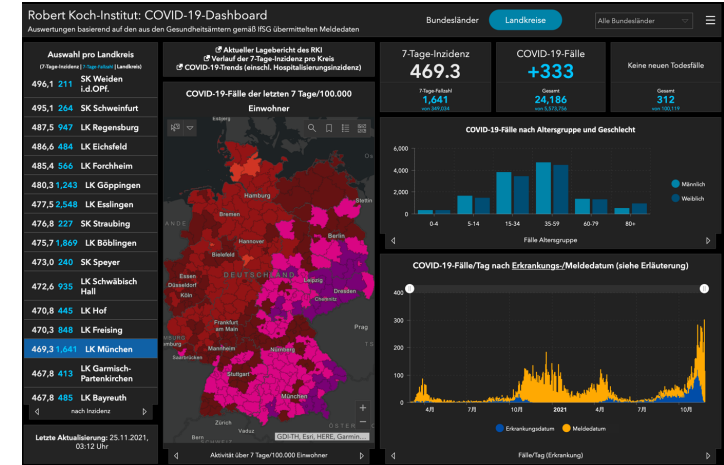
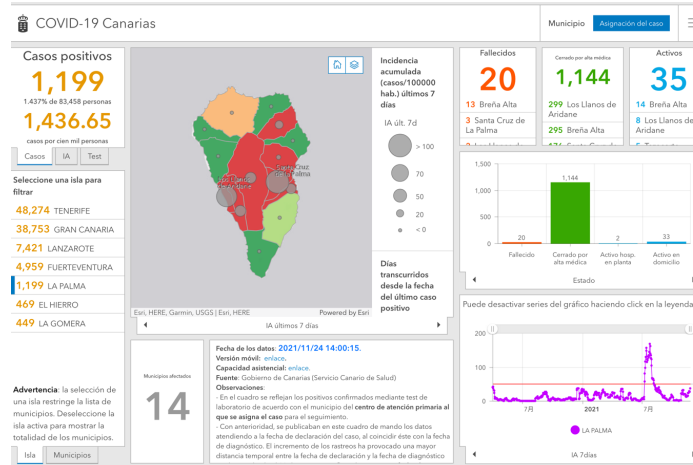
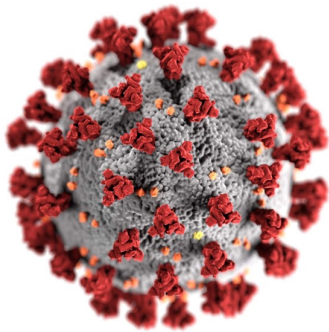


cherenkov telescope array

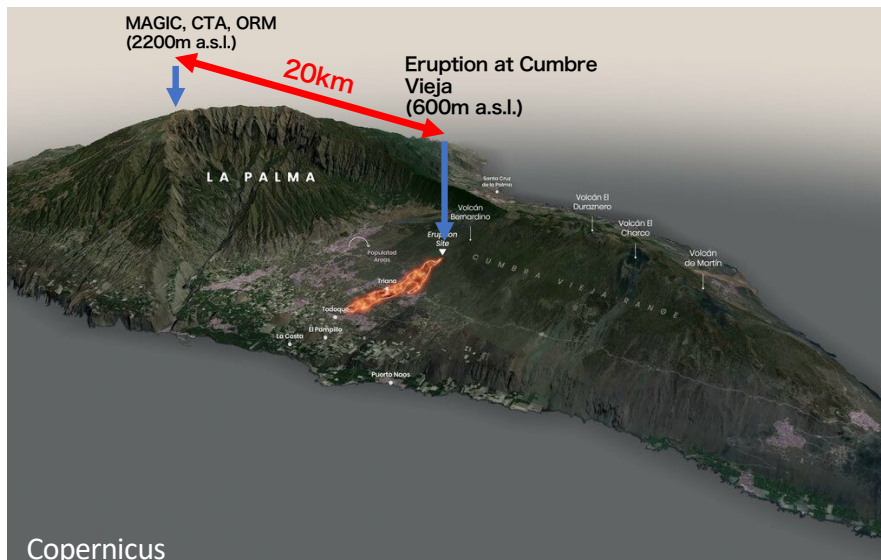
We suffered very much from Nature last years

Oh, my God!!

• Covid-19



• Volcano Eruption (19.Sep-14.Dec)



Erupciones históricas en La Palma			
#	Erupción	Año	Días erupción
1	nombre?	2021	85?
2	Teneguía	1971	24
3	San Juan	1949	47
4	Charco	1712	56
5	San Antonio	1667/1678	66
6	Tigalate	1646	82
7	Tehuya	1585	84
8	Tacande	1430/1440	?

We are very sorry for the local people who evacuated from their living places and lost their properties. Fortunately the ORM is located 20km from the volcano, so far there is no damage to MAGIC and CTA LST.

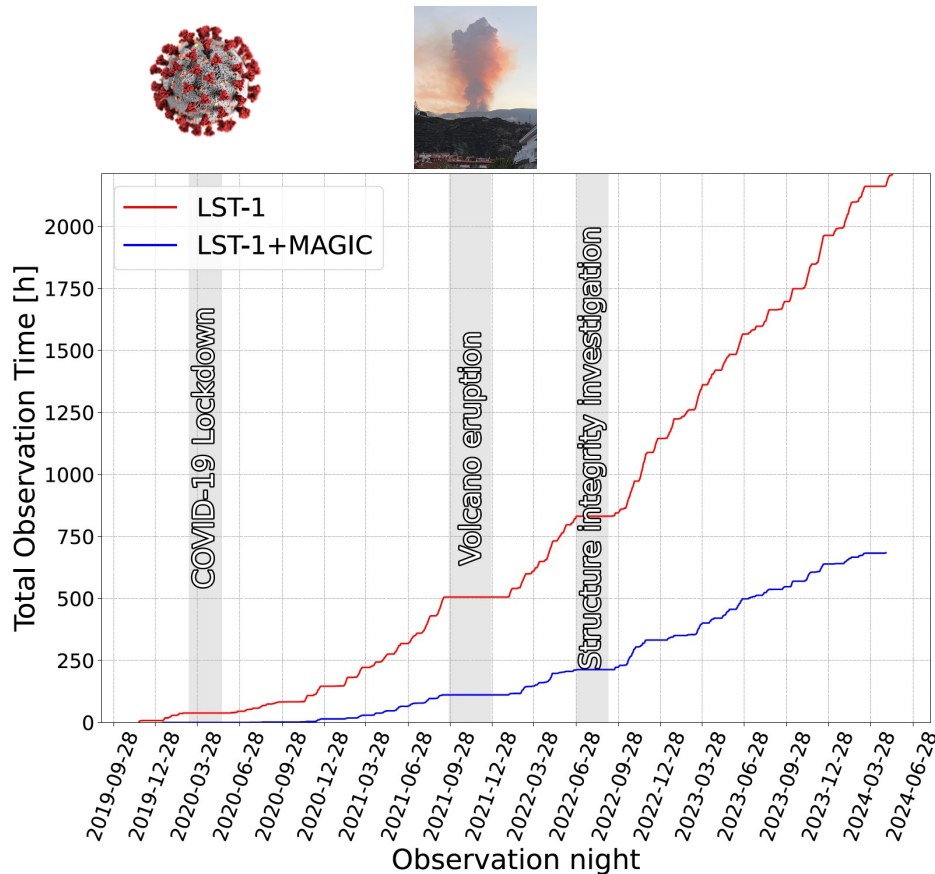


cherenkov
telescope
array

LST1 has been collecting data for more than 2000hrs

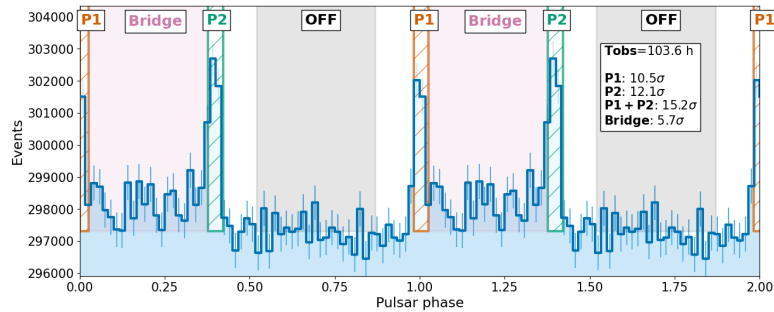
Oct 2018: LST1 Inaugurated
Jan 2020: Scientific operation started

Quick follow-up observation with LST1 for GRBs and other transients.
LST can point any sky direction in 20 seconds

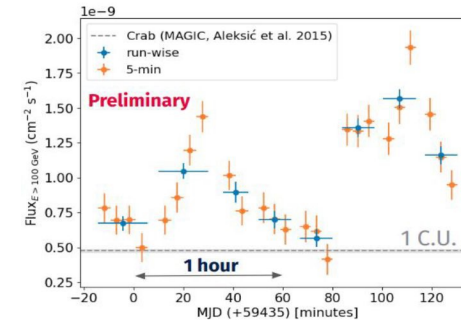


Many scientific results are delivered

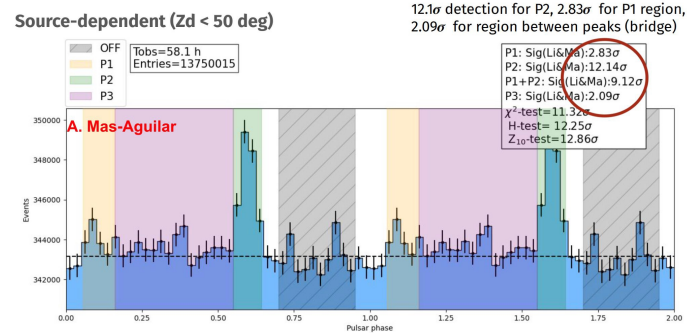
Crab pulsar above 20GeV



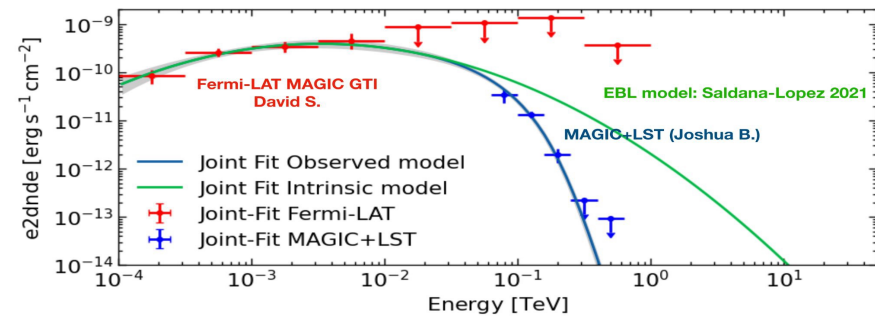
BL Lac intranight fast variability (a few min)



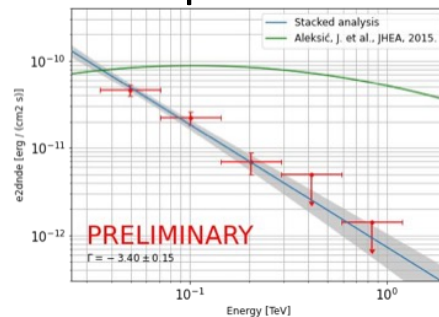
Geminga pulsar above 15GeV



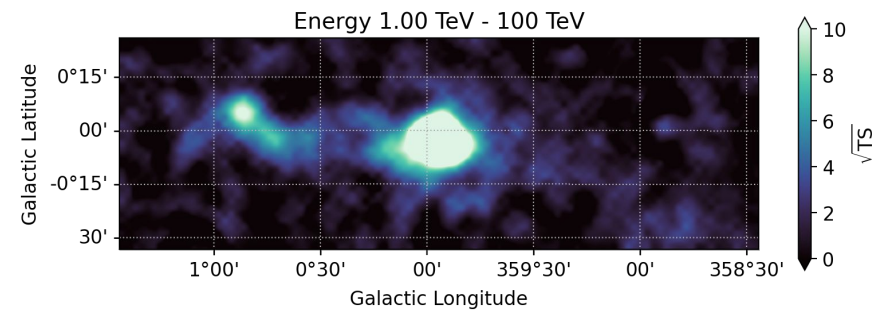
OP313: discovery of the most distant VHE AGN

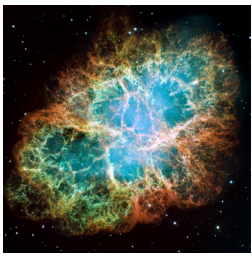


Symbiotic Nova RS Ophiuchi

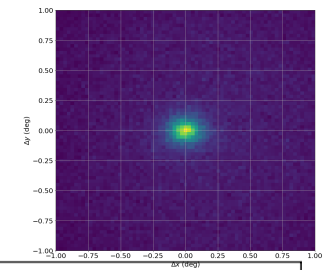


Galactic Center 39hrs (Sgr A*, diffuse, DM)



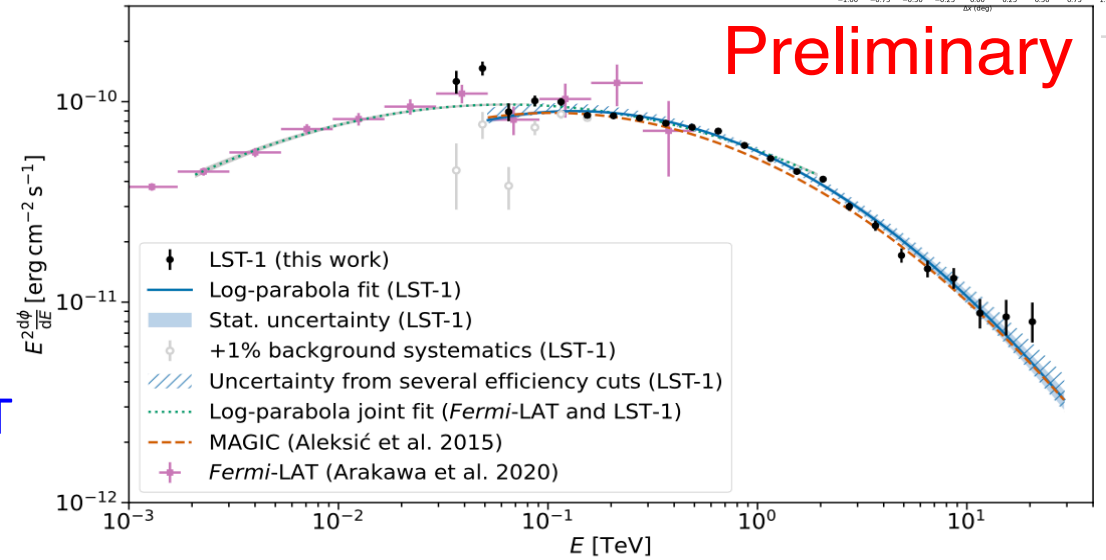


Crab Nebula and Pulsar



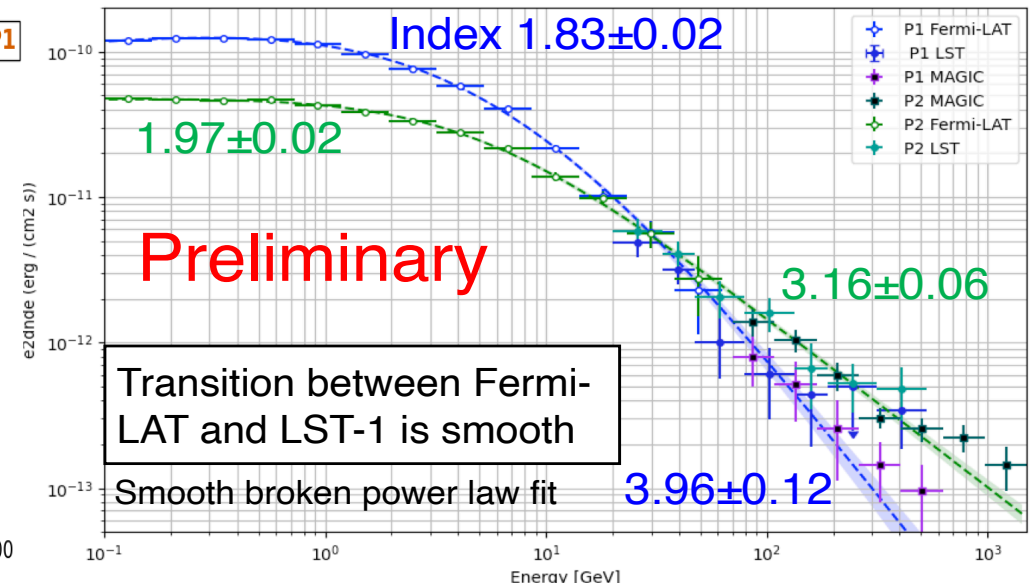
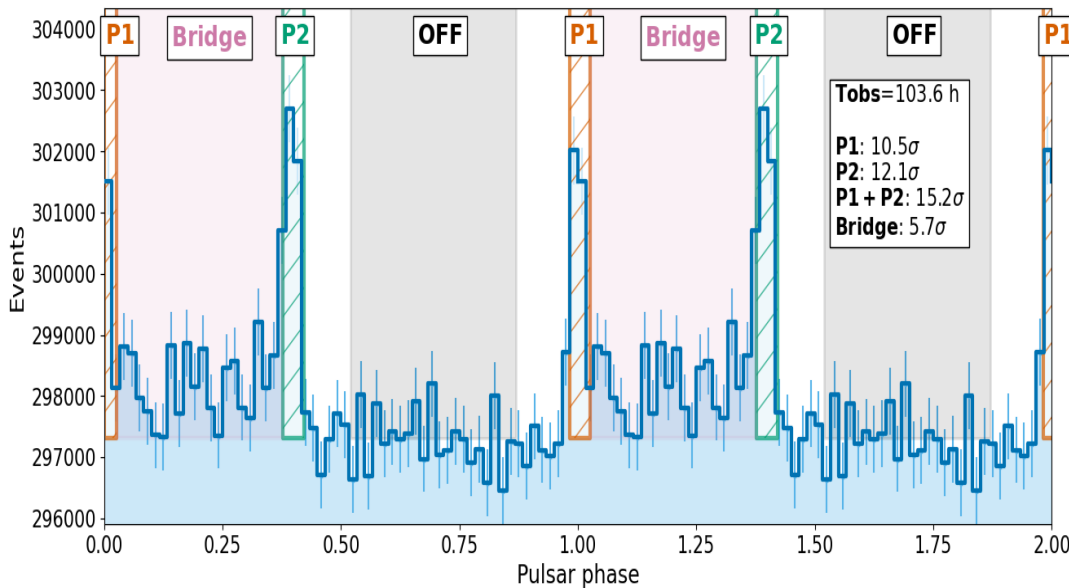
Crab Nebula spectrum

- 34.2 hours of data
- Systematic errors: gray points correspond to the effect of +1% background
- Consistent with MAGIC and Fermi-LAT



Crab pulsar

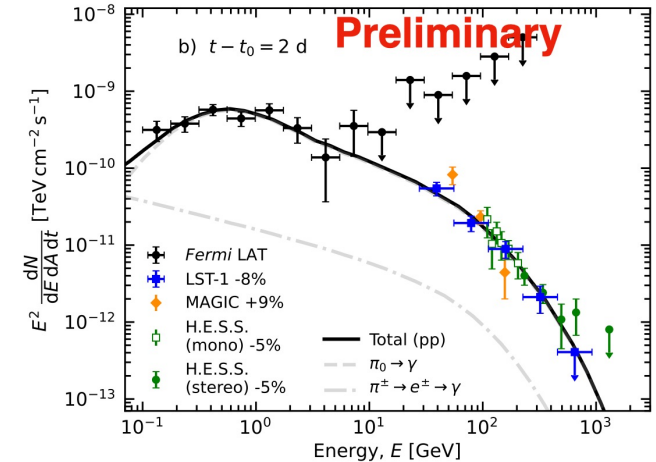
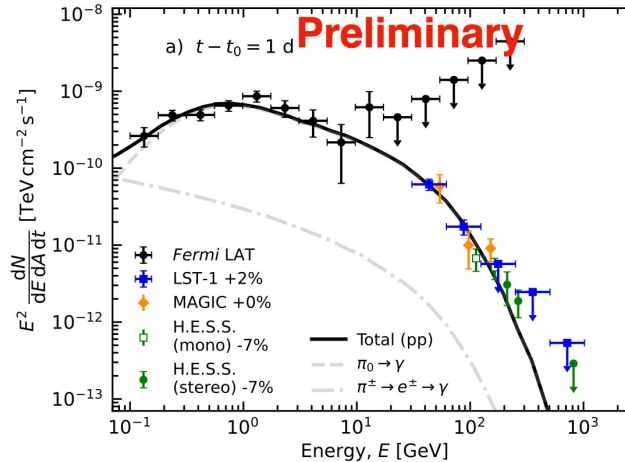
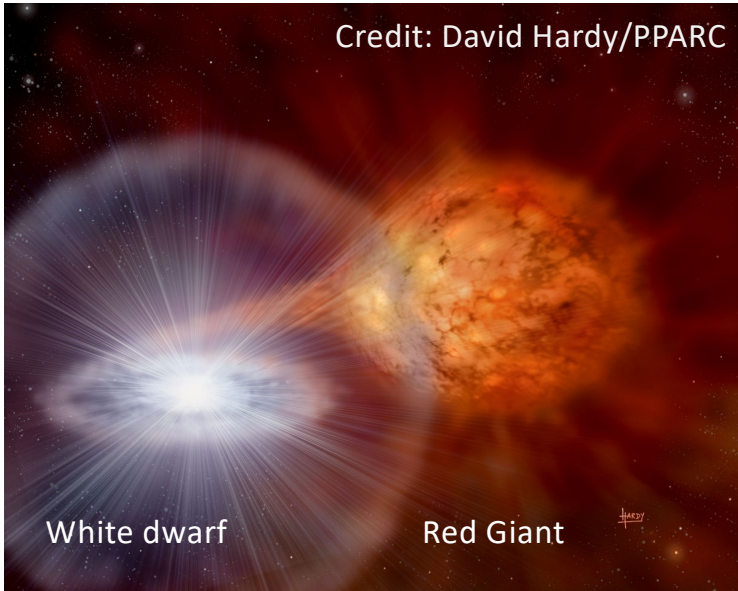
- Significant detection down to few tens of GeV



RS Ophiuchi Outburst in August 2021: Evolution of the Energy Spectrum

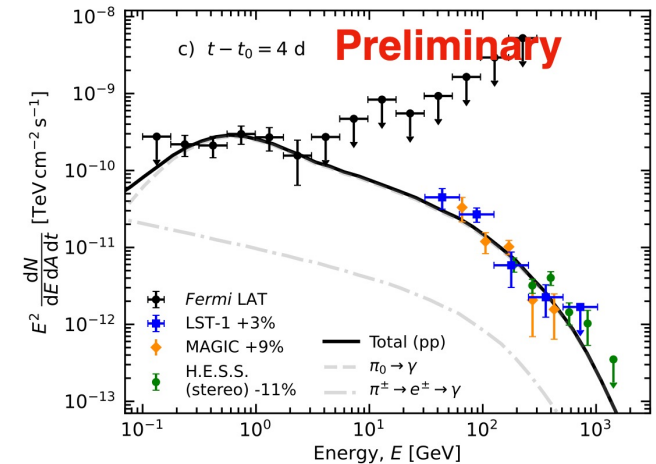
- ❑ RS Ophiuchi is a recurrent Nova.
 - ❑ Explosions, 1898, 1933, 1958, 1985, 2006, **2021**
 - ❑ Mag 12.5 (low state) → Mag 4.7 (~1000 times)
 - ❑ Binary System with a White Dwarf and a Red Giant
 - ❑ Accumulation of material on the WD, and then thermonuclear reaction makes recurrent explosions

- ❑ The Hadronic model is preferred.
- ❑ Cutoff energy increased with time.



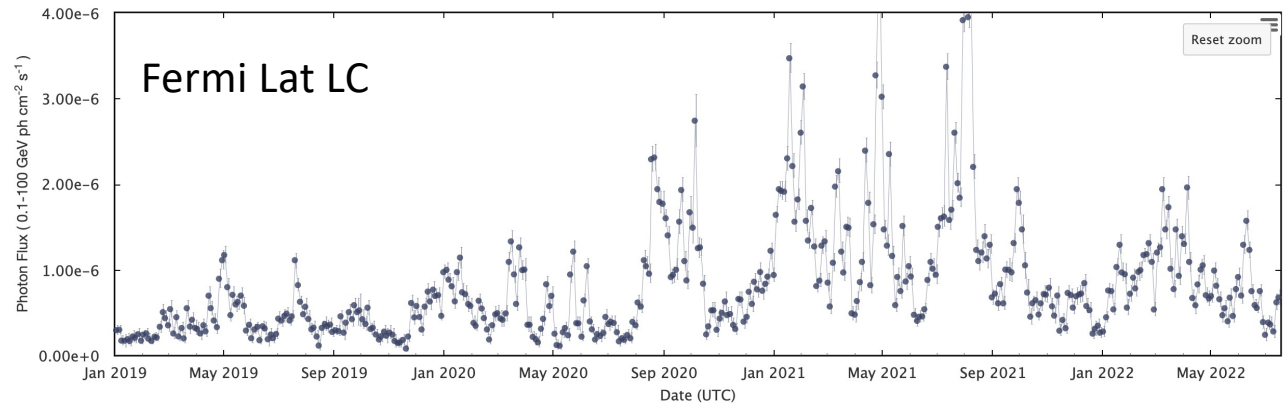
Preliminary

Parameter	Best-fit value on observation day		
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 4
Hadronic ECPL model with systematics			
Slope, Γ_p	$-2.16^{+0.19}_{-0.18}$	$-2.49^{+0.05}_{-0.04}$	$-2.42^{+0.16}_{-0.16}$
$E_{c,p}$ [TeV]	$0.21^{+0.12}_{-0.11}$	$0.9^{+0.2}_{-0.2}$	$1.1^{+0.7}_{-0.7}$
LST-1 syst. [%]	2^{+5}_{-5}	-8^{+8}_{-7}	3^{+6}_{-5}
MAGIC syst. [%]	0^{+7}_{-6}	9^{+6}_{-7}	9^{+6}_{-6}
H.E.S.S. syst. [%]	-7^{+9}_{-7}	-5^{+6}_{-5}	-11^{+4}_{-4}
$\chi^2/N_{d.o.f}$	17.8/12	20.0/19	20.0/13
χ^2_{red}	1.48	1.05	1.54
AIC	29.8	32.0	32.0

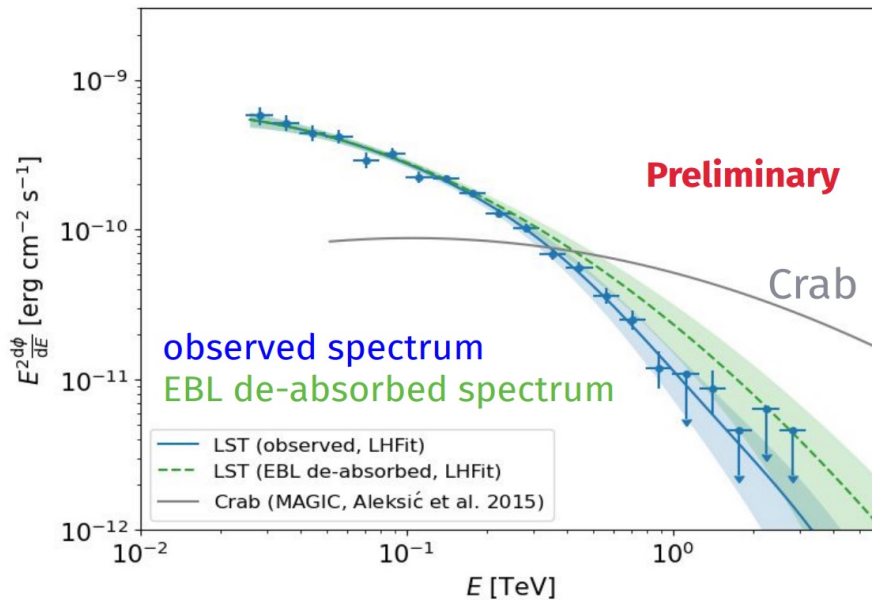


BL Lac Flare 2021

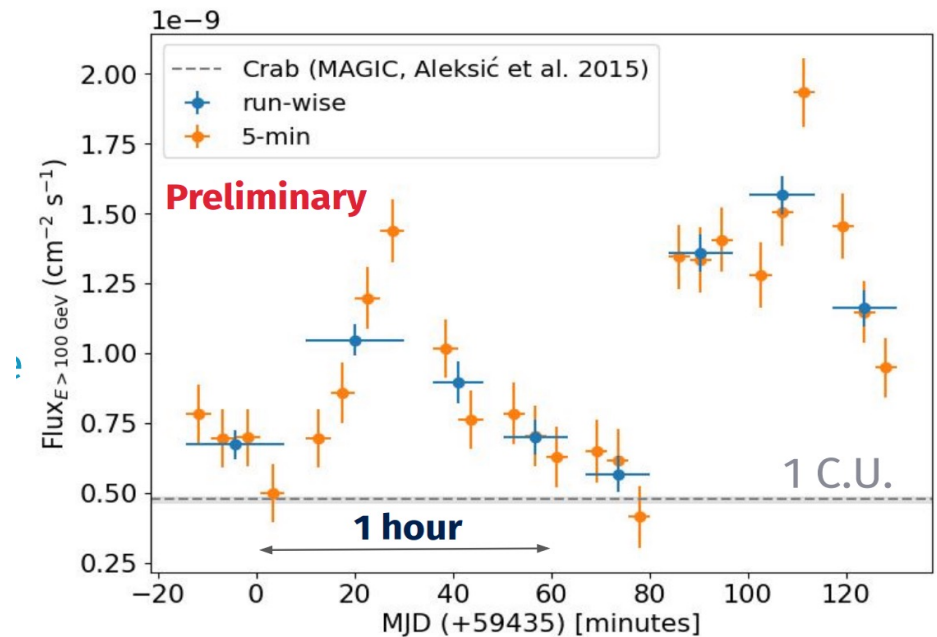
- BL Lac Flare 2021
- BL Lac: IBL, $z = 0.069$
- Spectrum observed $> 25\text{GeV}$
- August 9, about 3-5 Crab
Unit at 30-100 GeV
- Very fast variability ($< 5\text{min}$)



Aug 9, 2021



Intranight LC on 9 August, 5 min fast variability

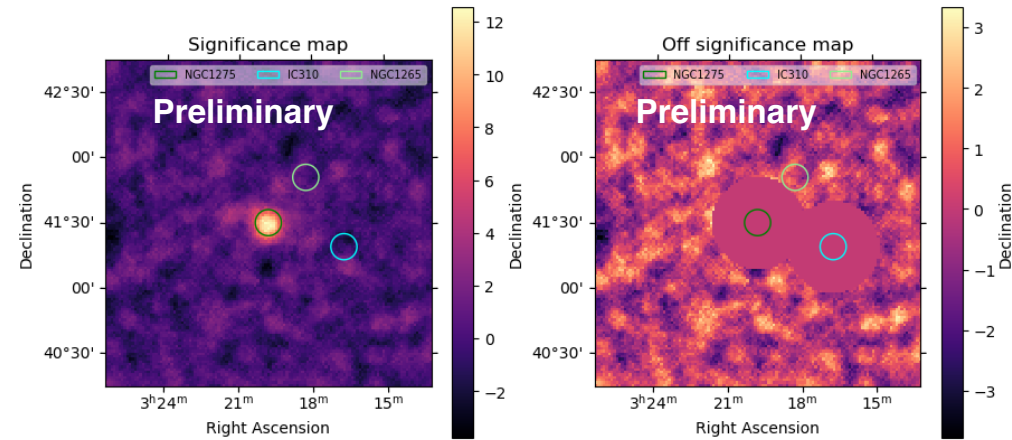


Perseus Cluster

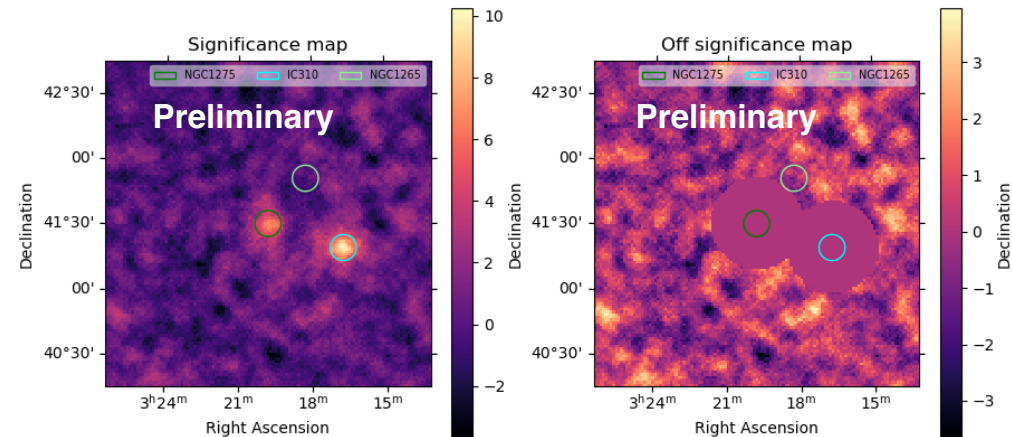
NGC1275 and IC310

- Cluster of radio galaxies in Perseus; ideal targets for LST: NGC 1275 and IC 310
- Timeline of Observations
 - NGC 1275 detected in Dec 2020, and then quiet afterwards
 - NGC 1275 began flaring again in December 2022 - January 2023
 - Again in December 2023, NGC 1275 and IC 310 began flaring together
 - While observing cluster, detected a single night flare of IC 310

Dec 2023 NGC 1275 Flare



Dec 2023 IC 310 Flare





cherenkov
telescope
array

OP313 ($z = 0.997$)

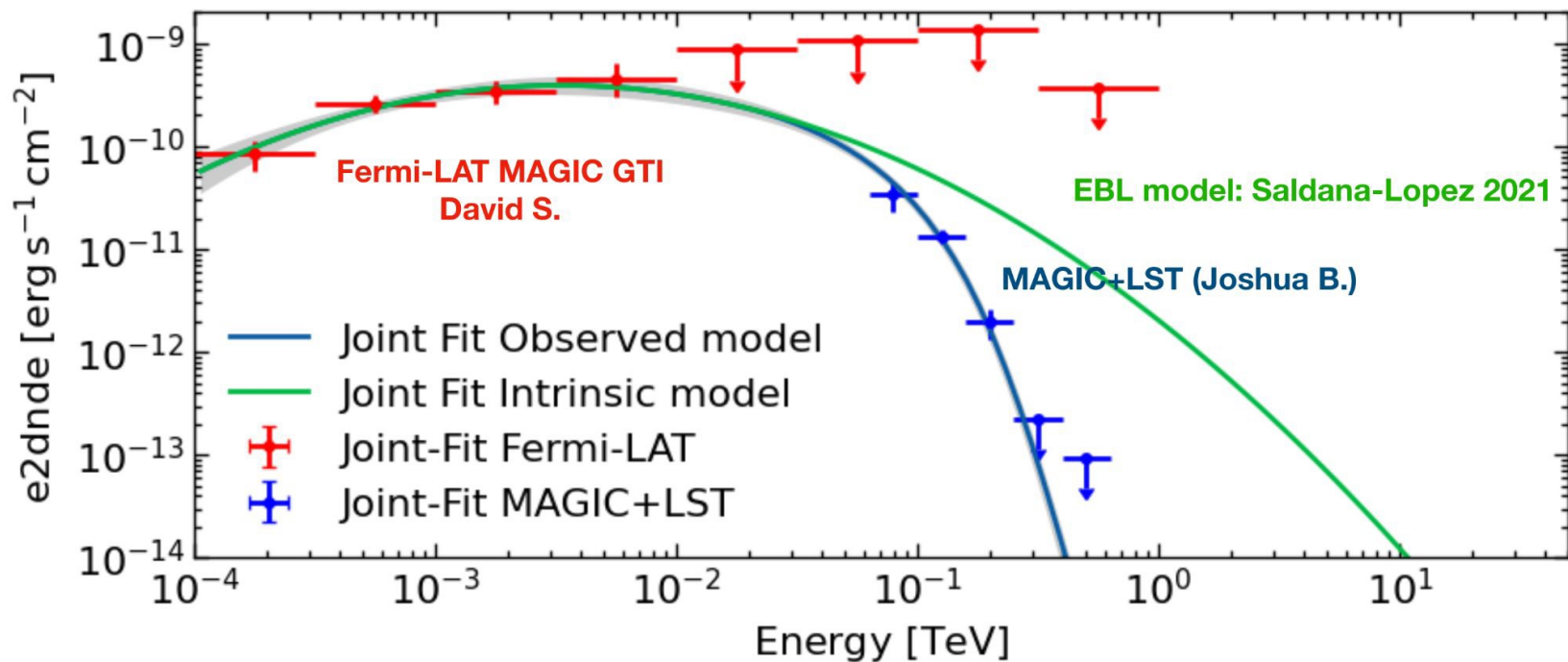
The most distant AGN $>100\text{GeV}$

**First detection of VHE gamma-ray emission from FSRQ
OP 313 with LST-1**

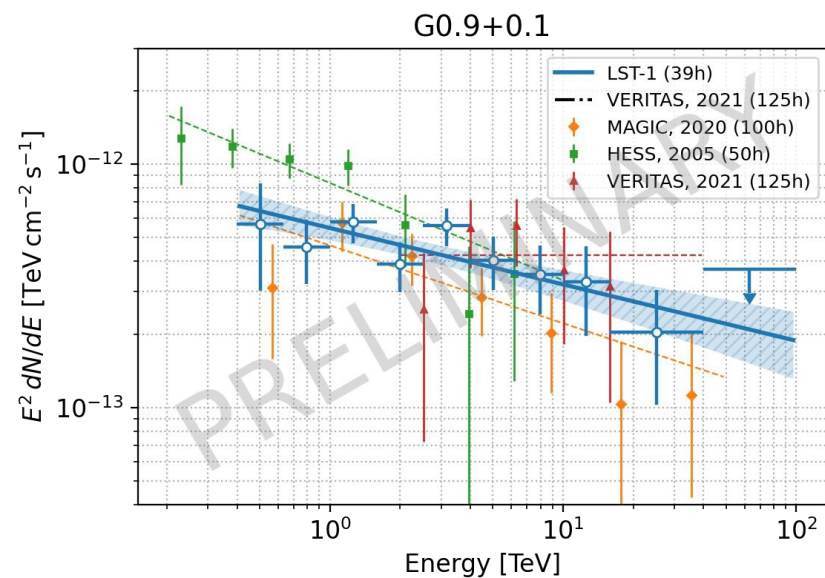
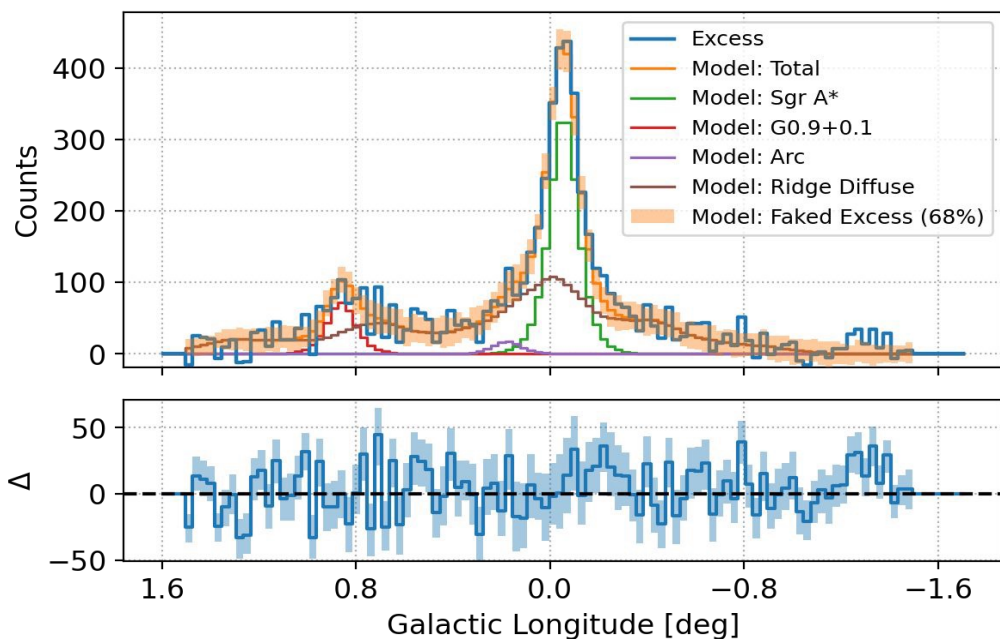
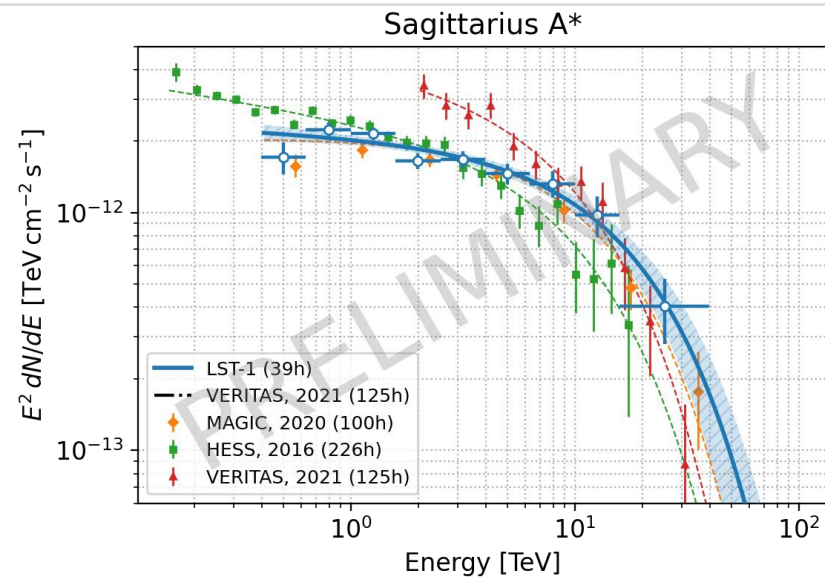
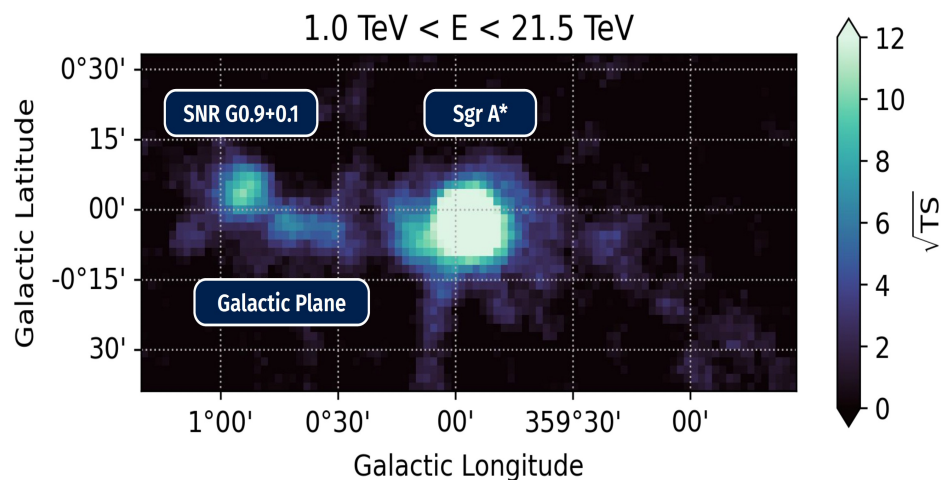
ATel #16381; *Juan Cortina (CIEMAT) for the CTAO LST collaboration*
on 15 Dec 2023; 14:31 UT

Credential Certification: *Juan Cortina (Juan.Cortina@ciemat.es)*

Subjects: Gamma Ray, $>\text{GeV}$, TeV, VHE, Request for Observations, AGN, Blazar,
Quasar



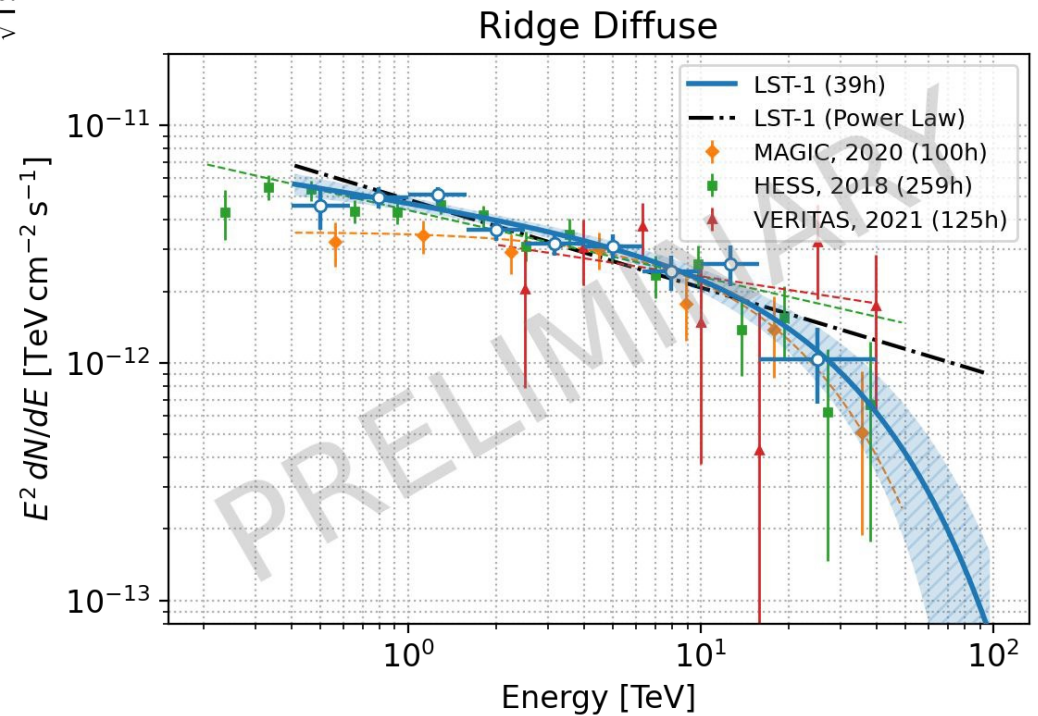
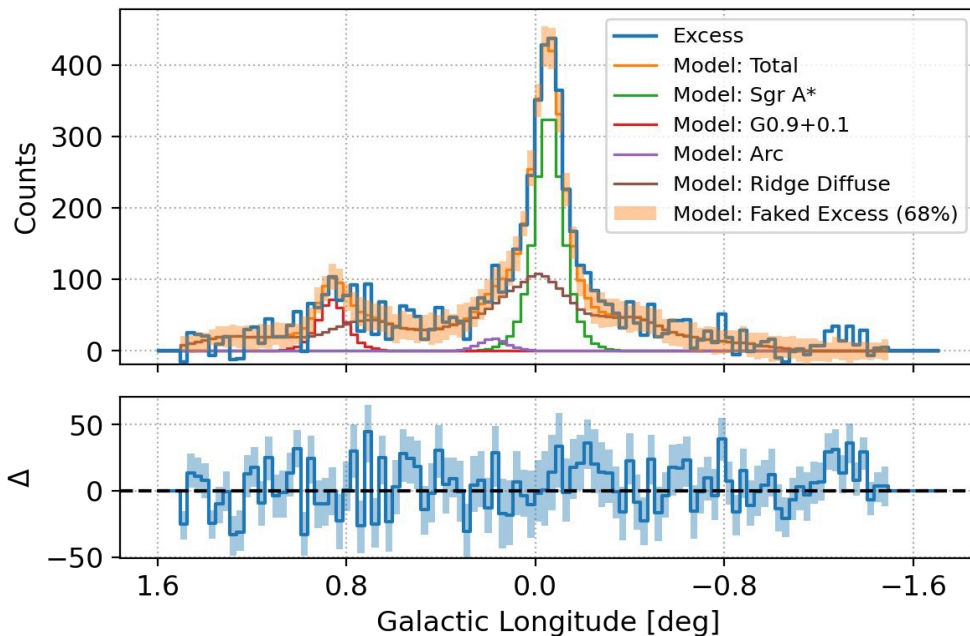
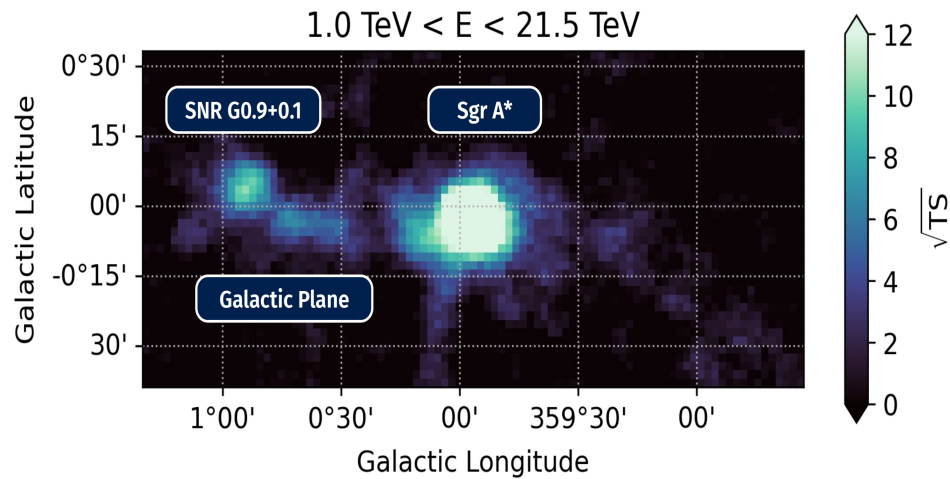
Galactic Center region Discrete Sources





cherenkov
telescope
array

Galactic Center Region Ridge Diffuse





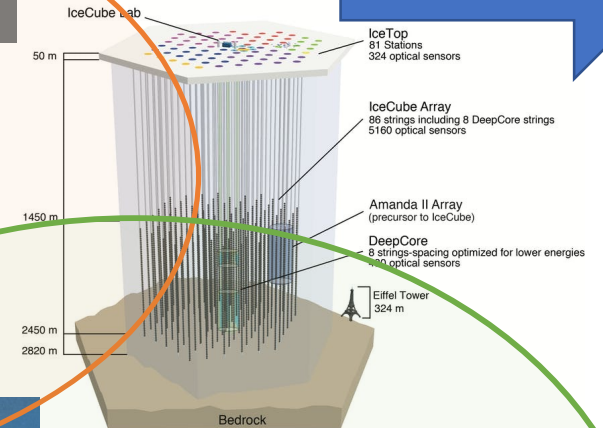
Cherenkov
telescope
array

Multi-messenger and Multi-wavelength Astrophysics

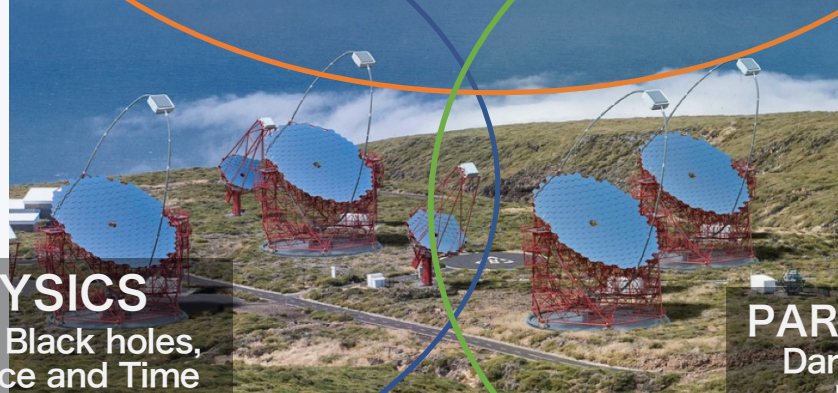
Wave
AstroPhysics

Particle Physics

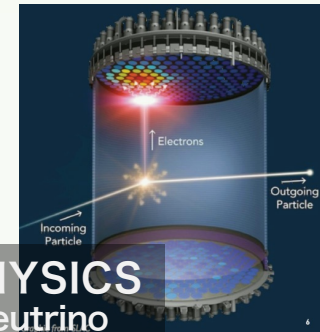
ASTRO-PARTICLE PHYSICS
Cosmic Ray Physics
High Energy Astrophysics



ASTRO-PHYSICS
Gamma Ray Bursts, Black holes,
Neutron Stars, Space and Time



PARTICLE PHYSICS
Dark Matter, Neutrino
Energy Frontier

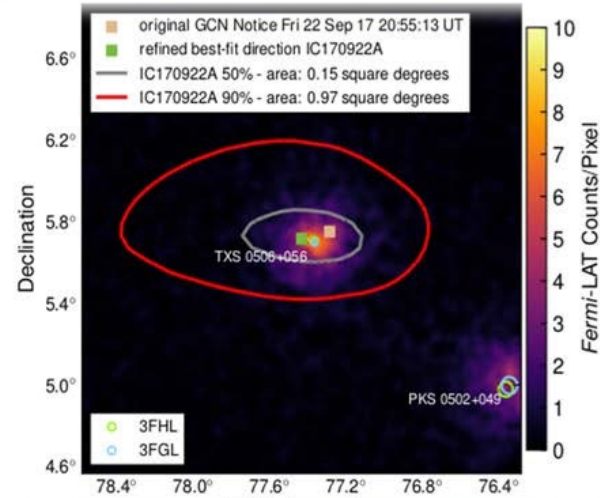
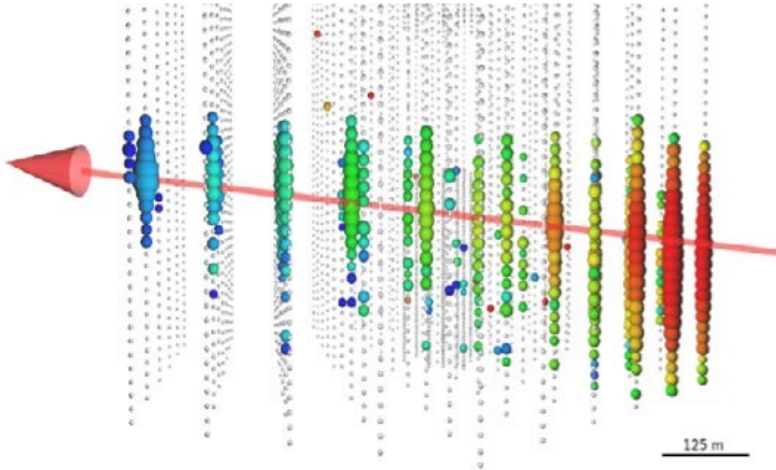




cherenkov
telescope
array

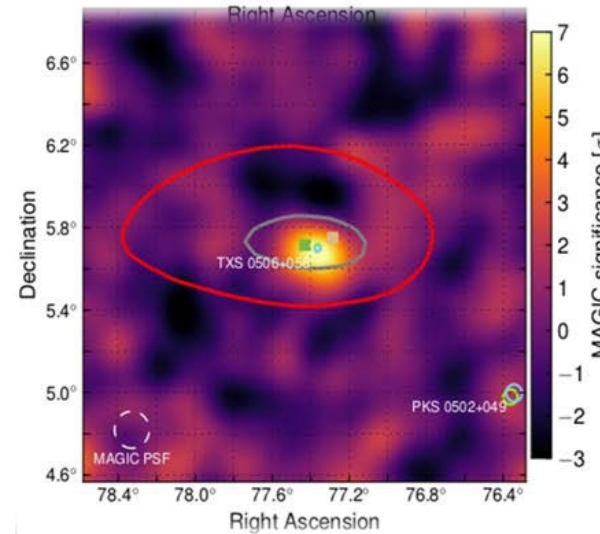
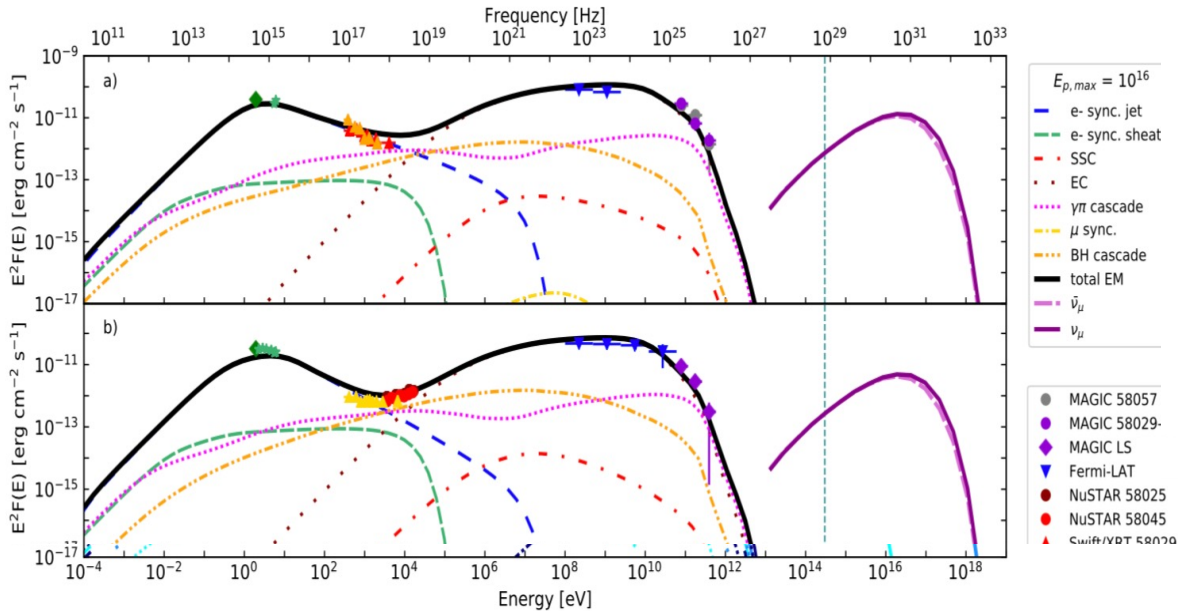
Multi Messenger Astronomy IC170922A / TXS 0506+056 MAGIC Observation

Ice Cube Observation (~300TeV)



Fermi LAT
(>100 MeV)

Lepto-Hadronic Scenario



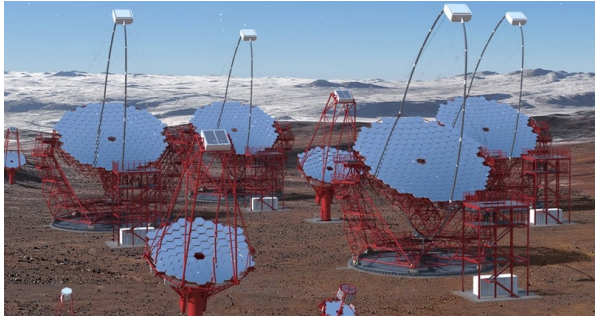
MAGIC
(>100GeV)

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

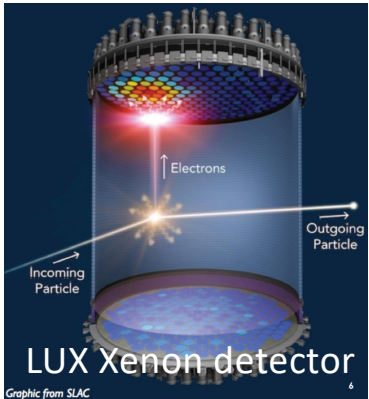


cherenkov
telescope
array

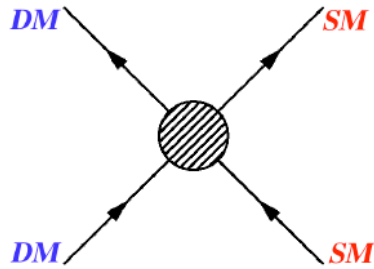
Complementarity of different approaches Direct, Indirect, and Collider Experiment



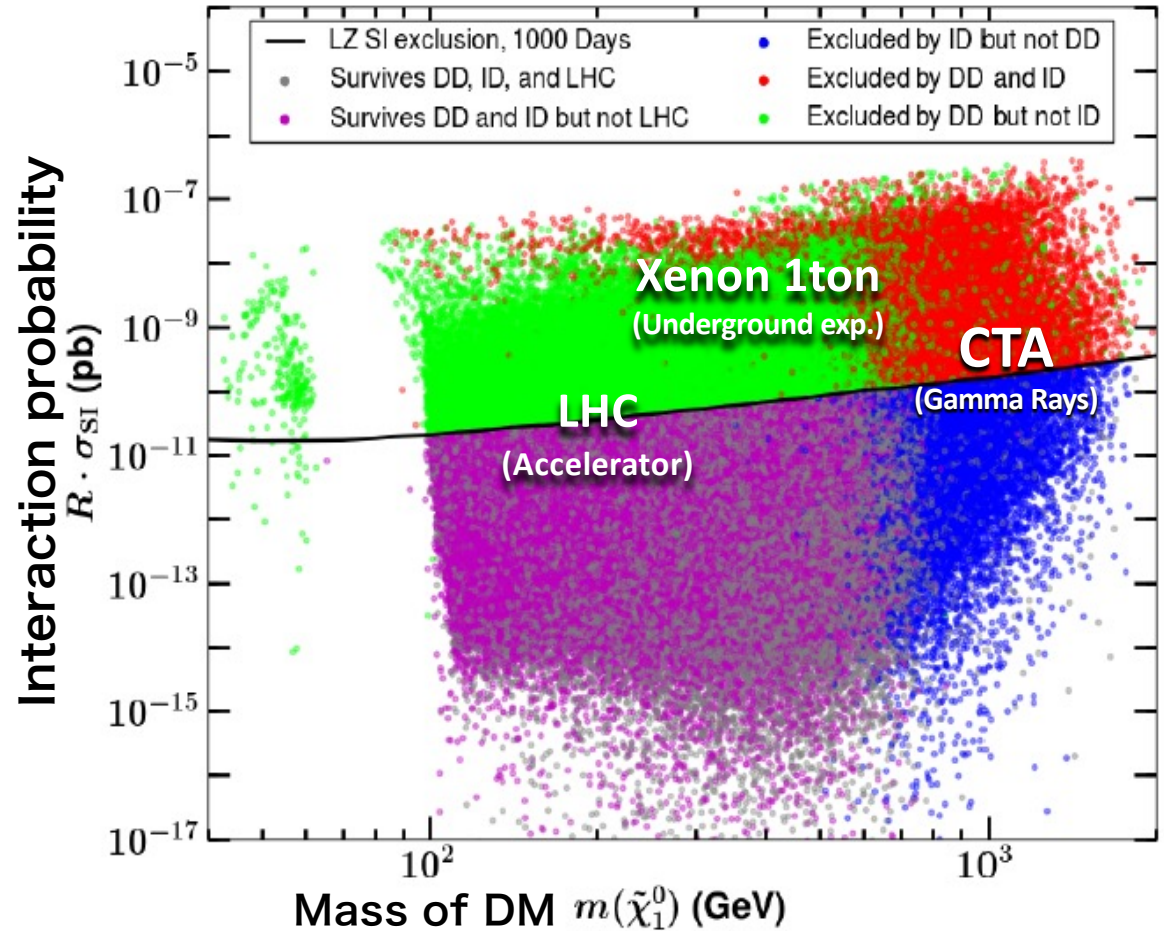
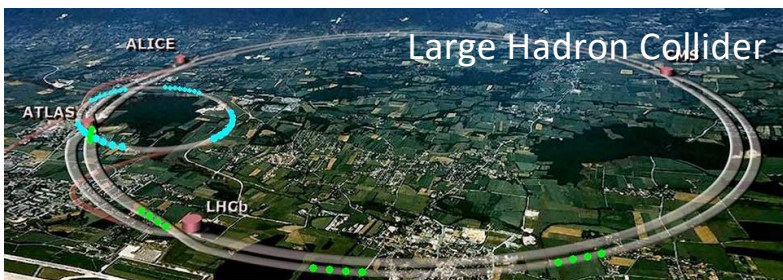
thermal freeze-out (early Univ.)
indirect detection (now)



direct detection ↑



production at colliders



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

Summary

- The prototype telescope LST1 fulfills the requirement and the design performance with **a fast follow-up capability of 20 seconds.**
- LST2, LST3, and LST4 will be completed by the end of 2025, and commissioning will start.
- The LST Array will achieve one order of magnitude higher sensitivity than currently running telescopes.
- The LST Array contributes to **the multi-messenger and time-domain astronomy.**