

LIP Summer Internship 2023

Optimization of Water Cherenkov Detector for a next-generation gamma-ray observatory

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LABORATÓRIO DE INSTRUMENTAÇÃO
E FÍSICA EXPERIMENTAL DE PARTÍCULAS

The roles of gamma rays detectors



Introduction

**Current observatories
and how SWGO fits
into this panorama**



SWGO; HAWC; LHAASO

Cherenkov Radiation



**WCD operating
principles**

**WCD
optimization**



Tank and PMT design

Methodologies and future prospects



**Experimental
work and
results**

Introduction

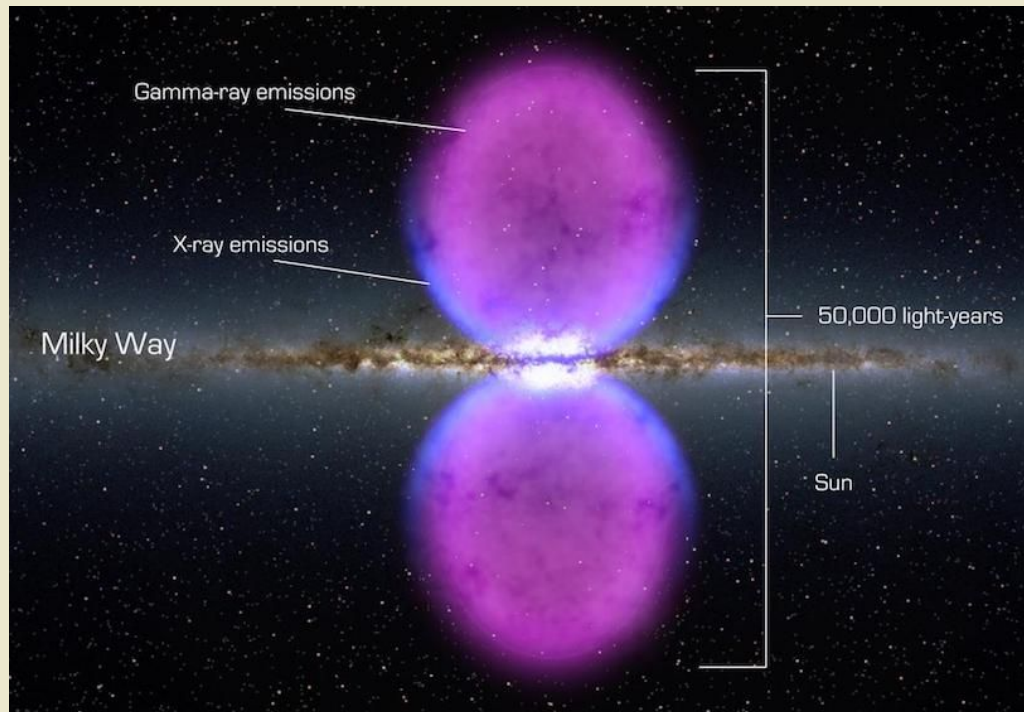


Fig 1- Fermi Bubbles

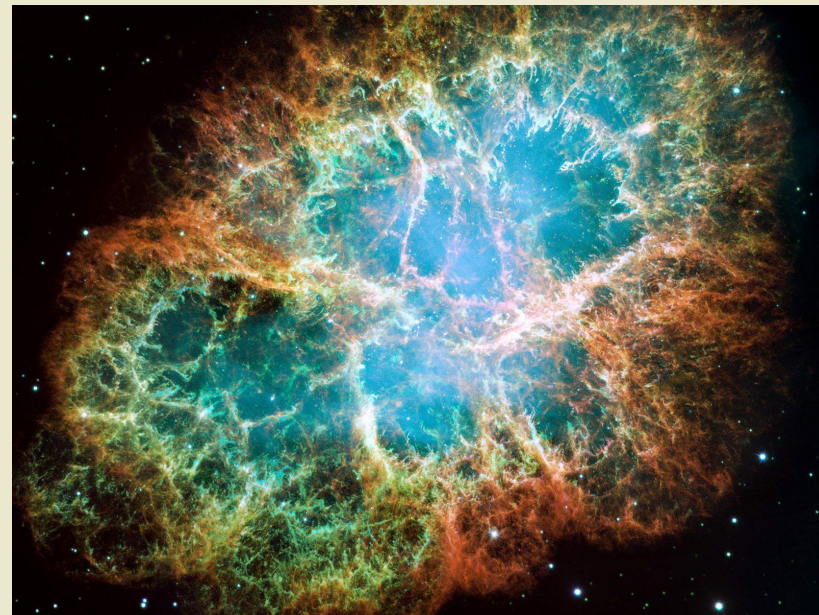


Fig 2- Supernova

Current Observatories and SWGO

LHAASO

China - Southeast Asia

Fig. 3:



Fig. 4:

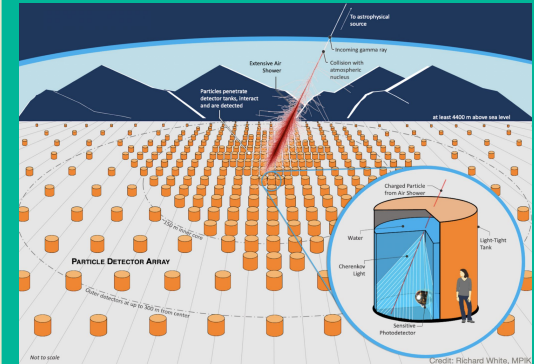
HAWC

Mexico- North America

SWGO

Location: TBD (South America)

Fig. 5:



Cherenkov Radiation



electromagnetic radiation emitted when a charged particle travels through a dielectric medium at a speed greater than the phase velocity of light in that medium, creating a characteristic blue glow or cone of light.

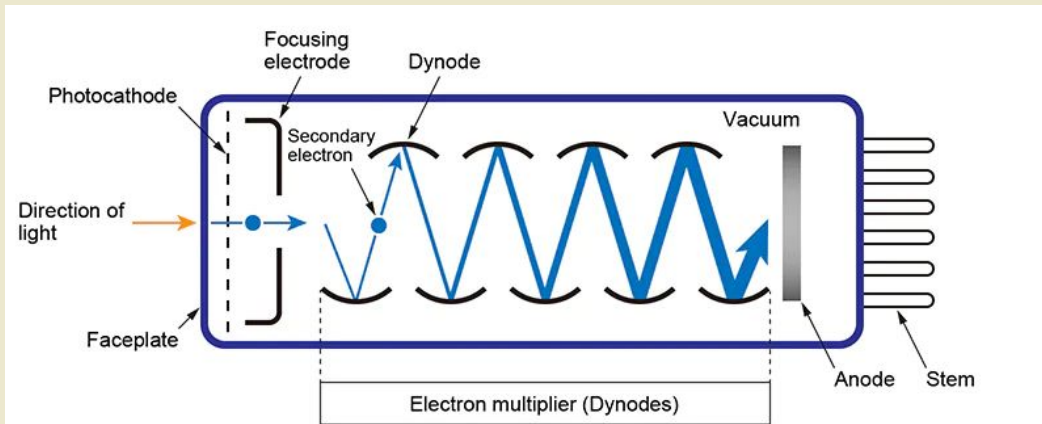


Fig. 6- Photomultiplier Tube (PMT)

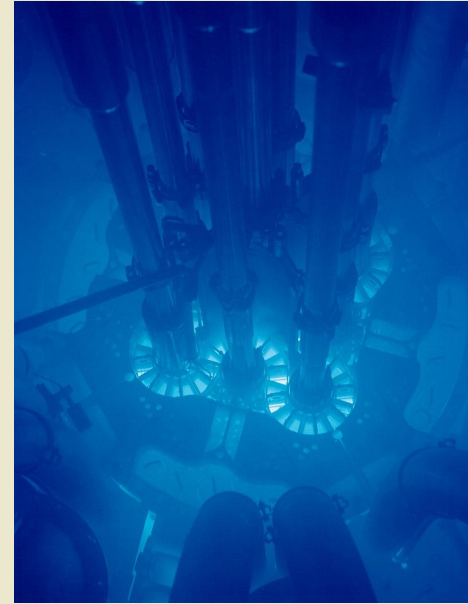


Fig. 7- Cherenkov radiation glowing in the core of a nuclear reactor

WCD Optimization



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Surface Area

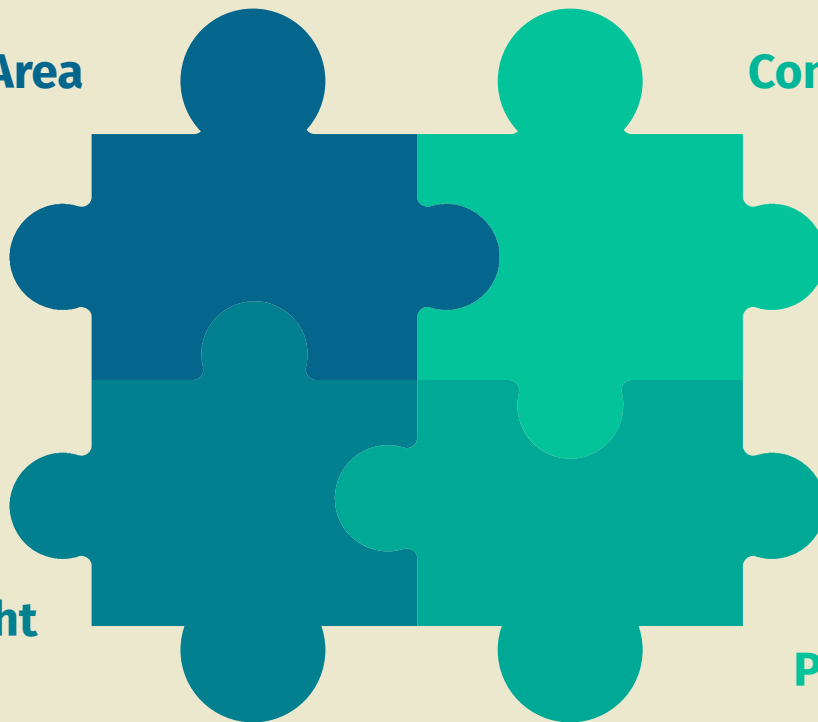
Container Walls Reflection

They are all part of the
puzzle

These parameters significantly
impact the WCD performance
and cost.

Water Height

PMT type and Positioning



Work Timeline and Results



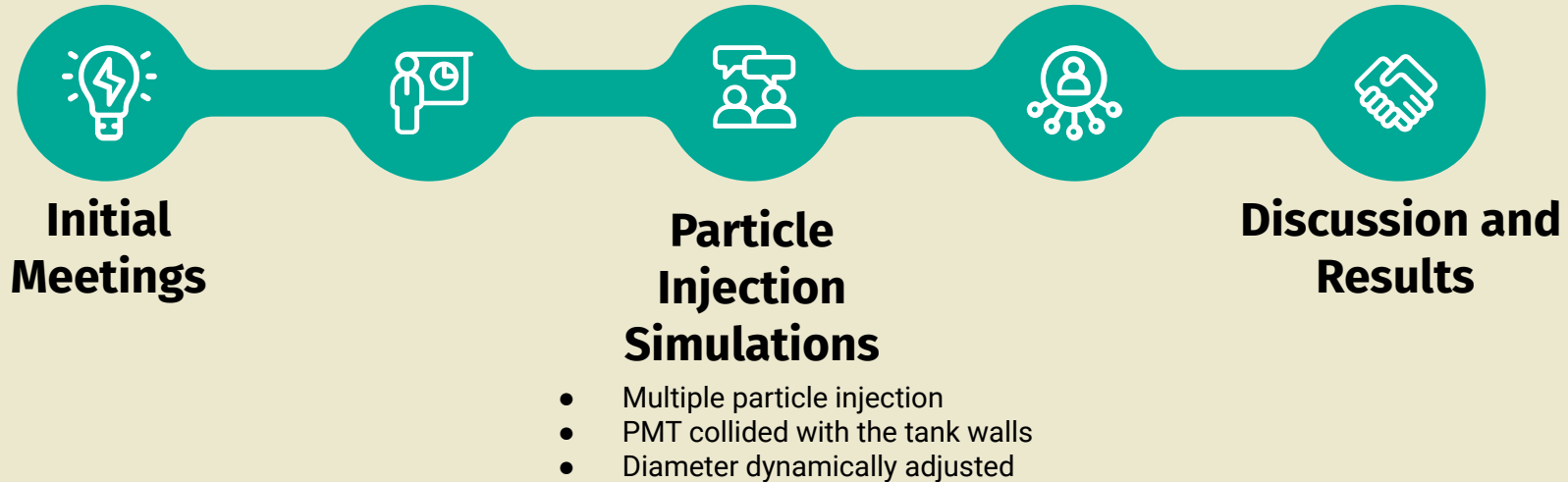
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LATTEssim Intro

Simulation tool
based on Geant4

Data Analysis

ROOT Cern was the
main tool used



Particle injection Results



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Particles injected vertically with injection points uniformly distributed within a circular plane

Total Signal, Mu, 2GeV, D=400cm, 10000 particles

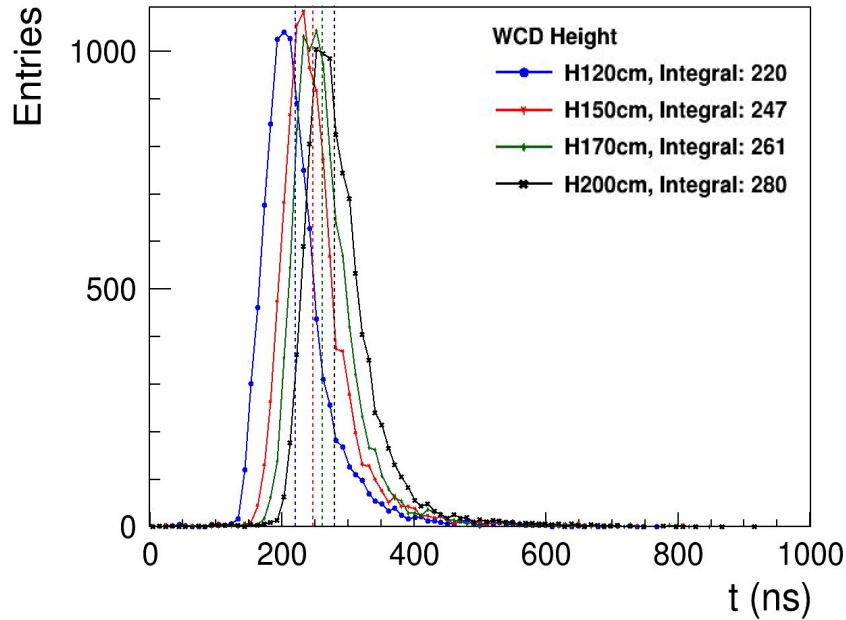


Fig. 8- Total Signal constant diameter 0°

Total Signal, Mu, 2GeV, 10000 particles

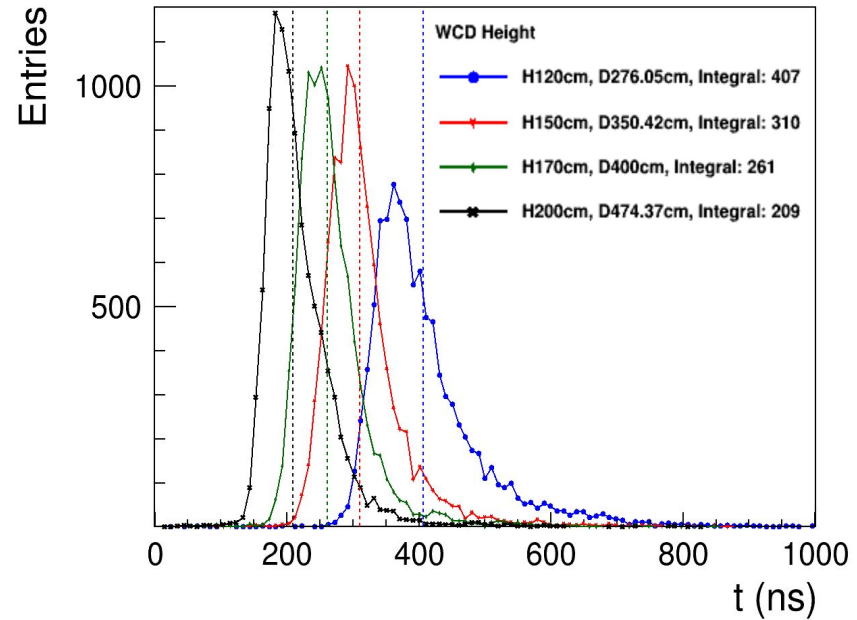


Fig. 9- Total Signal dynamic diameter 0°

Particle injection Results



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Particles injected at 45 degree with injection points uniformly distributed within a circular plane

Total Signal, Mu, 2GeV, 45 degrees, D=400cm, 10000 particles

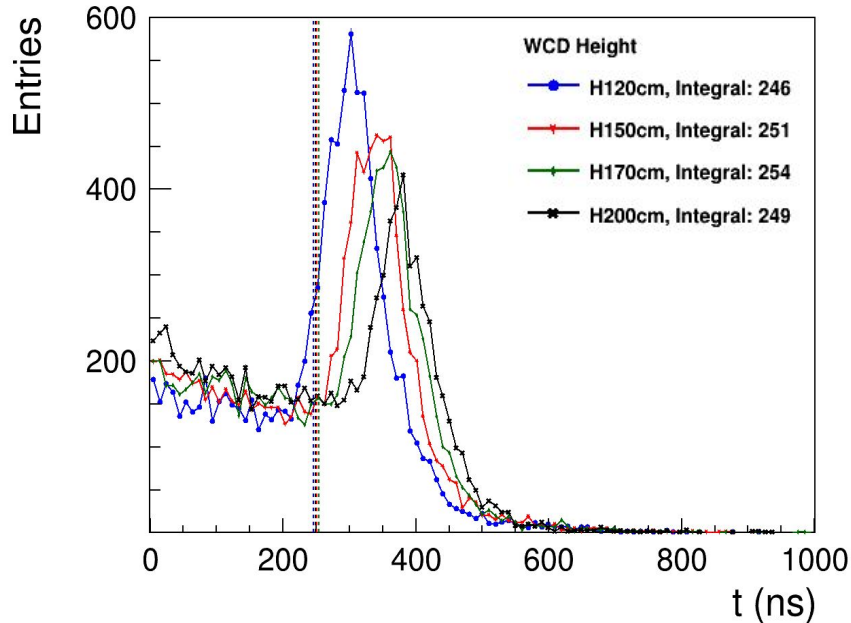


Fig. 10- Total Signal constant diameter 45°

Total Signal, Mu, 2GeV, 45 degrees 10000 particles

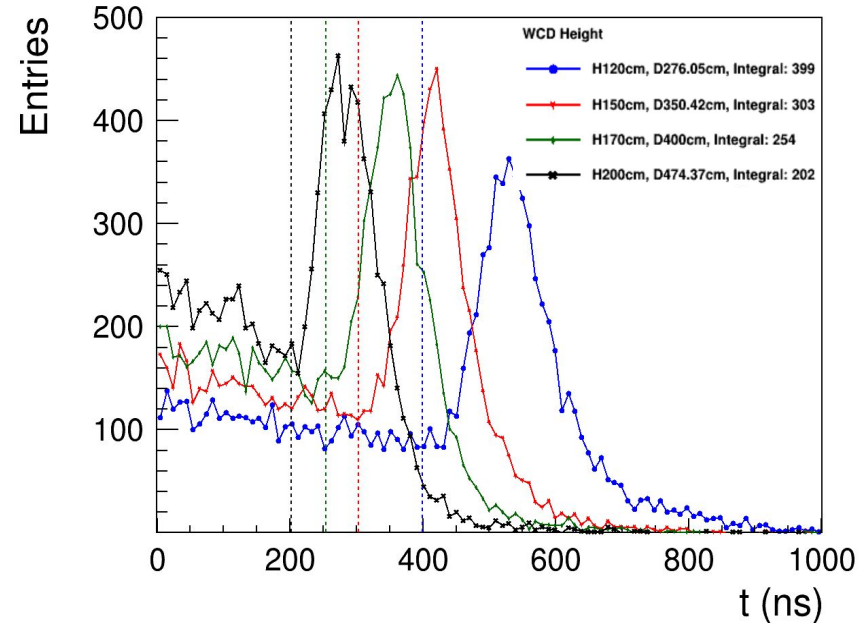


Fig. 11- Total Signal dynamic diameter 45°

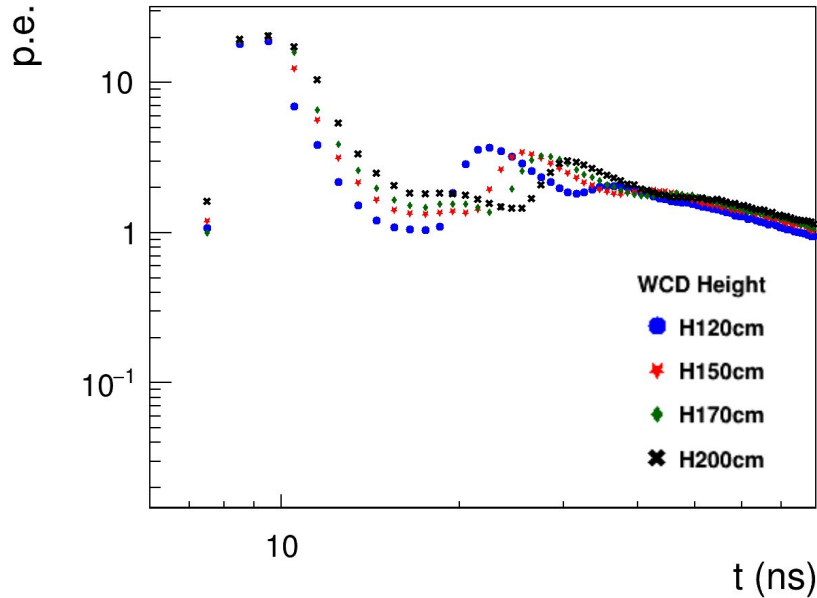
Particle injection Results



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TProfile of 0 degrees particle injections

Profile Histo, Mu, 2GeV, 10000 particles



Profile Histo, Mu, 2GeV, 10000 particles

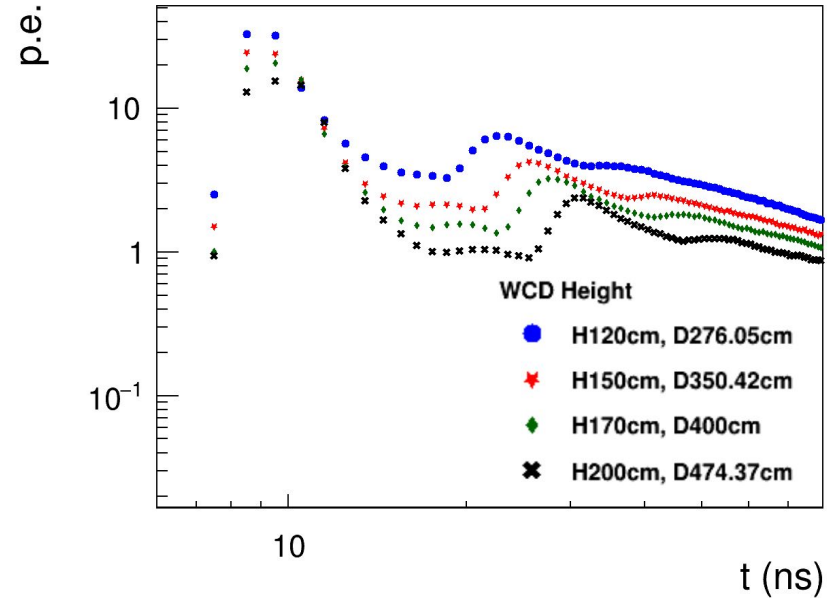


Fig. 12- TProfile constant diameter 0°

Fig. 13- TProfile dynamic diameter 0°

Particle injection Results



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TProfile of 45 degrees particle injections

Profile Histo, Mu, 2GeV, 45 degrees, D=400cm, 10000 particles

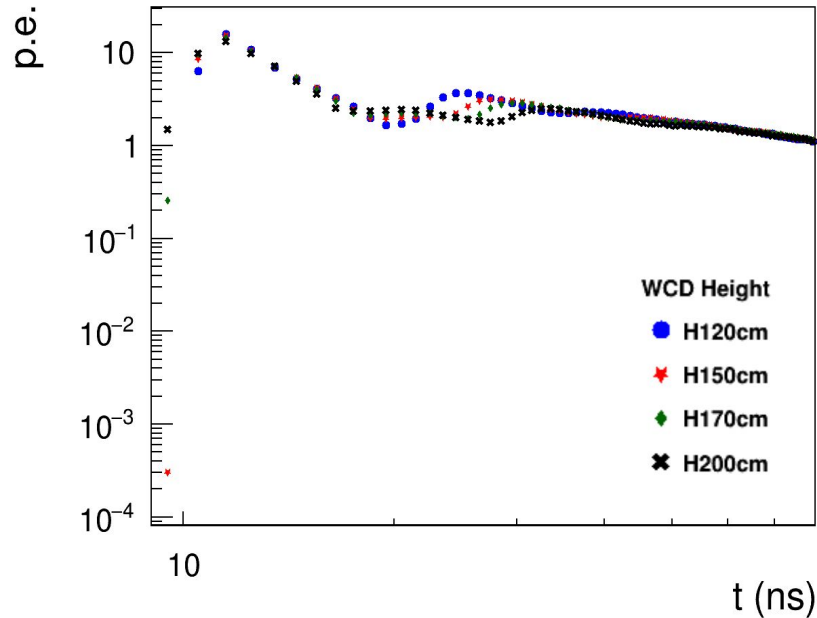


Fig. 14- TProfile constant diameter 45°

Profile Histo, Mu, 2GeV, 45 degrees, 10000 particles

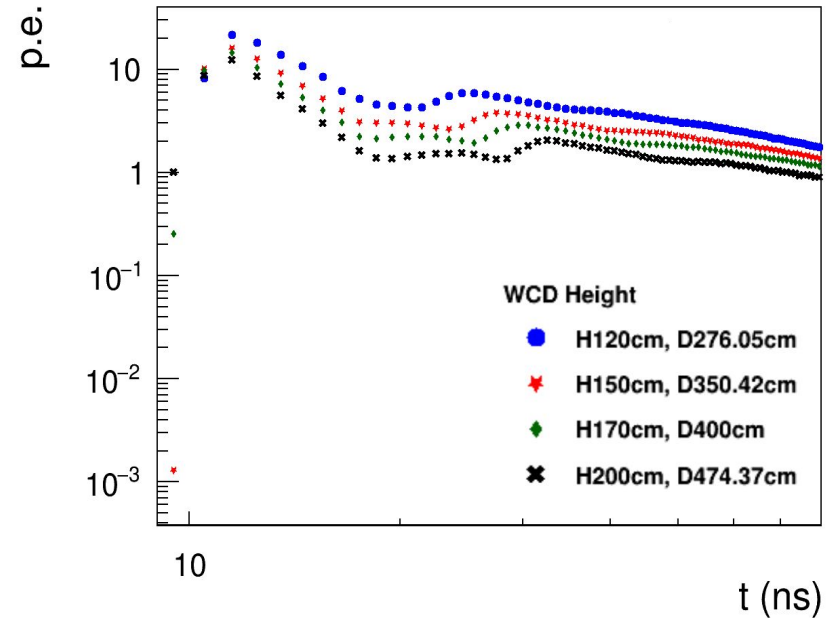


Fig. 15- TProfile dynamic diameter 45°

Why are smaller tanks displaying higher total signal?

- Possibility of investigating the physical mechanisms for the smaller tanks showing an increased total signal

PMT Angle Optimization

- Continue research on the angles of PMTs
- Experiment with different PMT angles within the Mercedes configuration
- Determine the most efficient setup for maximizing signal detection and minimizing noise.

**Thank you for your
attention!**