LATTES : a next generation detector concept for gamma-ray astrophysics

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(on behalf of the LATTES LIP group)



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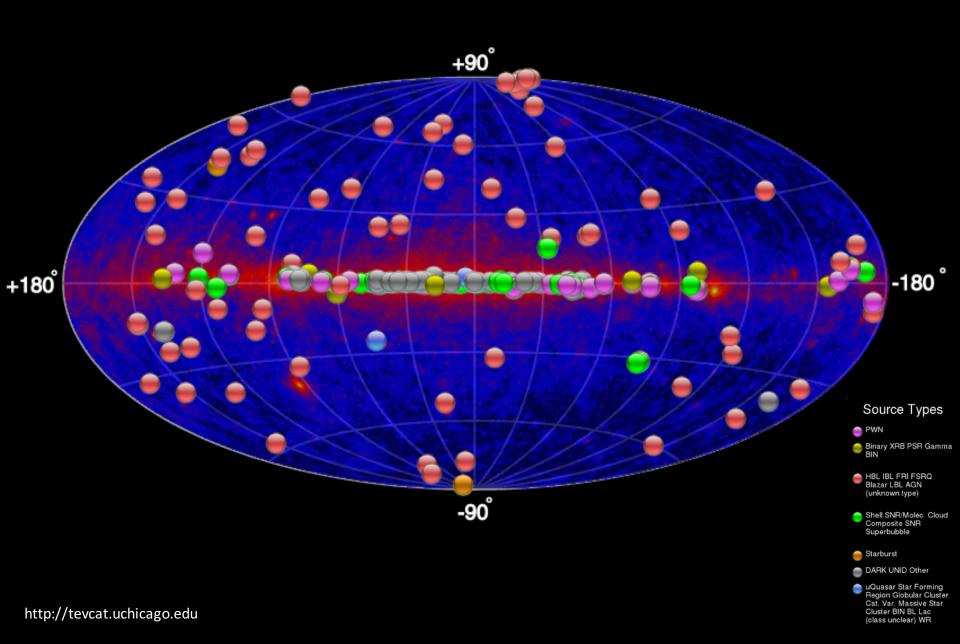
Why gamma rays?

protons are deflected by the galactic magnetic fields

gammas travel in straight lines but can be absorbed in the way

neutrinos travel in straight lines but are very difficult to detect

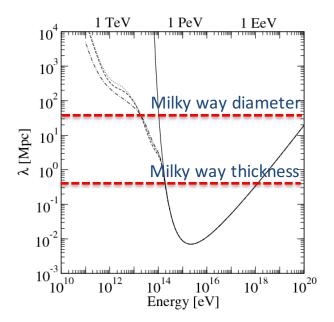
The VHE gamma sky

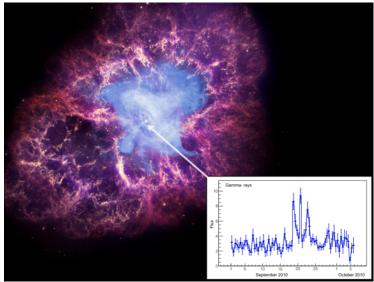


VHE gammas & key science questions

• The origin of Cosmic rays

- PeV gamma rays are expected to be found in our galaxy due to cosmic ray interactions
 - But no detection yet!
 E < 100 TeV
- Where/what are the PeVatrons ?
 - Above some PeV, acceleration near supermassive black holes?

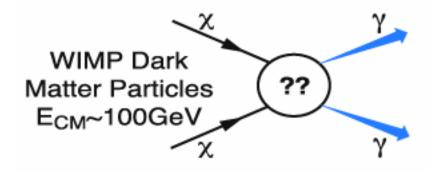


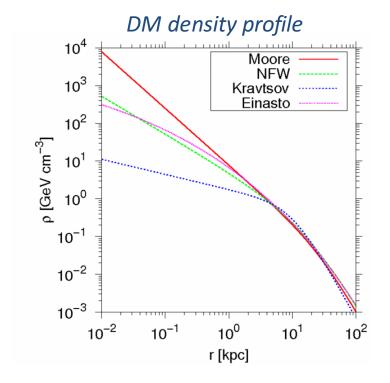


VHE gammas & key science questions

Dark matter annihilations

- Many dark matter (DM) candidates are expected to produce gammas in a self-annihilation process
- Look at the Galactic Center where the density of DM is expected to be higher

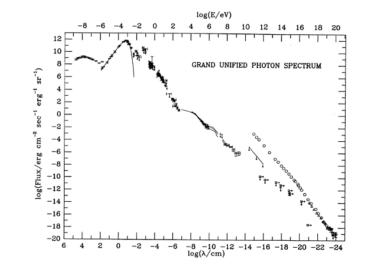


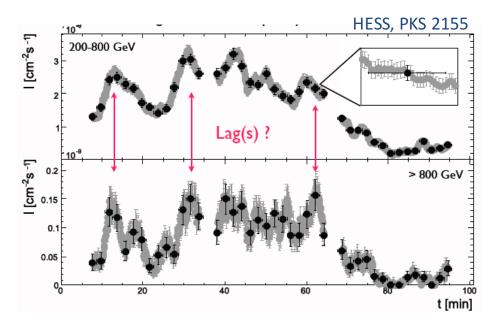


VHE gammas & key science questions

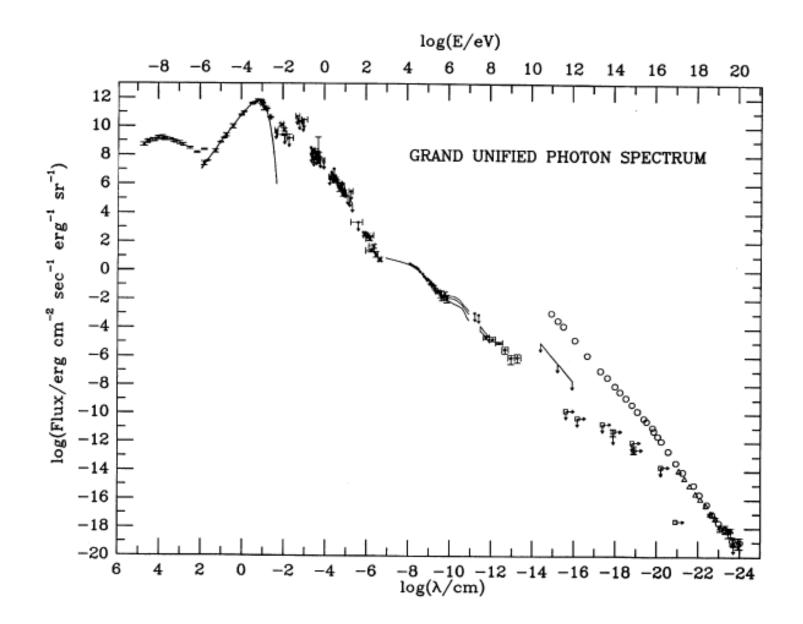
Cosmology

- Constraints on intergalactic magnetic and photon radiation fields in the Universe.
- Tests of Lorentz violation : v(E) ?
 - Fundamental properties of quantum gravity.

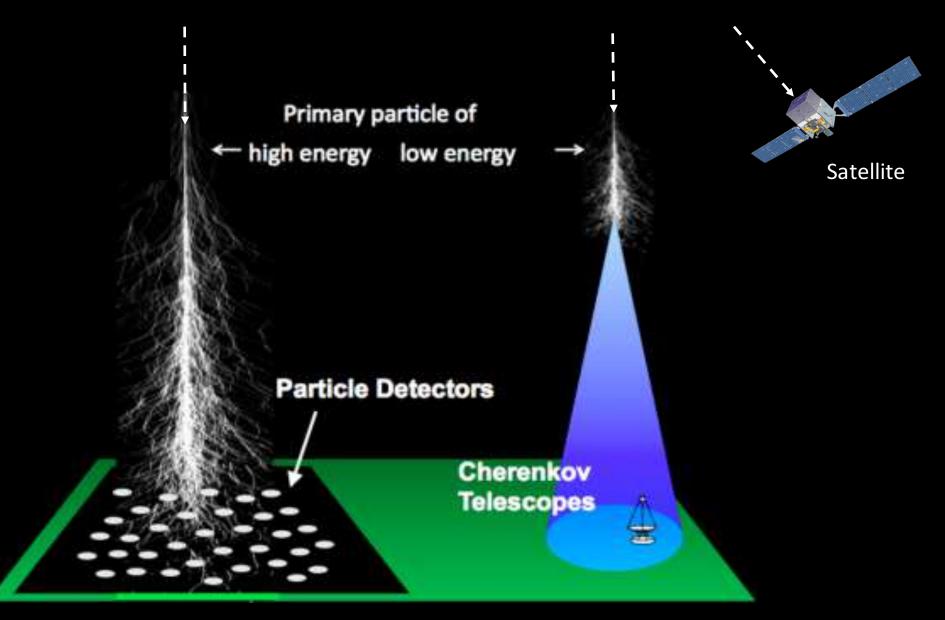




No claim survived up to now ☺



Detection techniques



Or particle detectors at high altitude for low energies !



MAGIC





Water Cherenkov tanks

HESS





A. De Angelis

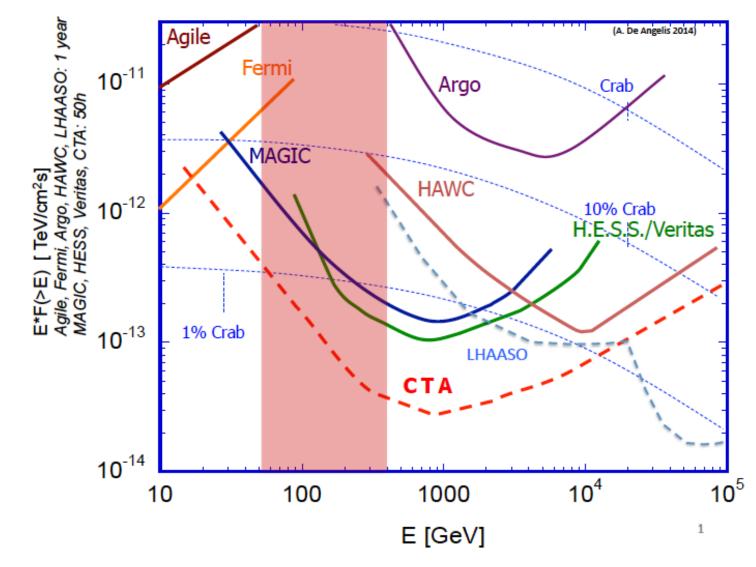
RPCs

ARGO

(V)HE gamma detectors performance



Quantity	Fermi	IACTs	EAS	
Energy range	20 MeV-200 GeV	100 GeV-50 TeV	400 GeV-100 TeV	
Energy res.	5-10%	15-20%	~ 50%	ungelis
Duty Cycle	80%	15%	> 90%	e Ar
FoV	$4\pi/5$	$5^{\circ} \times 5^{\circ}$	$4\pi/6$	A.
PSF	0.1°	0.07°	0.5°	
Sensitivity	1% Crab (1 GeV)	1% Crab (0.5 TeV)	0.5 Crab (5 TeV)	



- Good sensitivity in the 100 GeV region is the challenge !
- Cover a gap between satellite and ground based instruments.
- A large collection area starts to be needed and large FoV also important

LATTES @ ALMA site Large Array Telescope for Tracking Energetic Sources

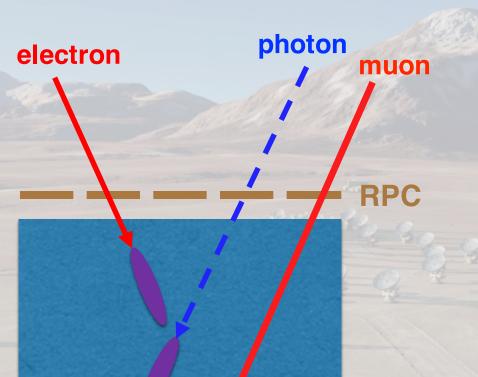
Chajnantor plateau 5000 meters altitude in north Chile

- Low energy threshold and good background rejection
- Large FoV coverage
- Large area + low cost
- Reliability and good control of systematics

LATTES array

Atacama Large Millimeter Array

LATTES station baseline concept



Explore shower particle patterns with good spatial resolution using Resistive Plate Chambers (RPCs)

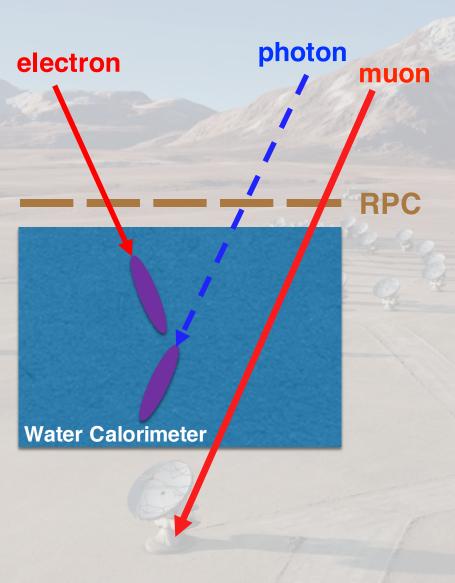
Measure energy flow in calorimeter

Combined detection:

- sensitivity to low energy showers;
 - photon/proton discrimination

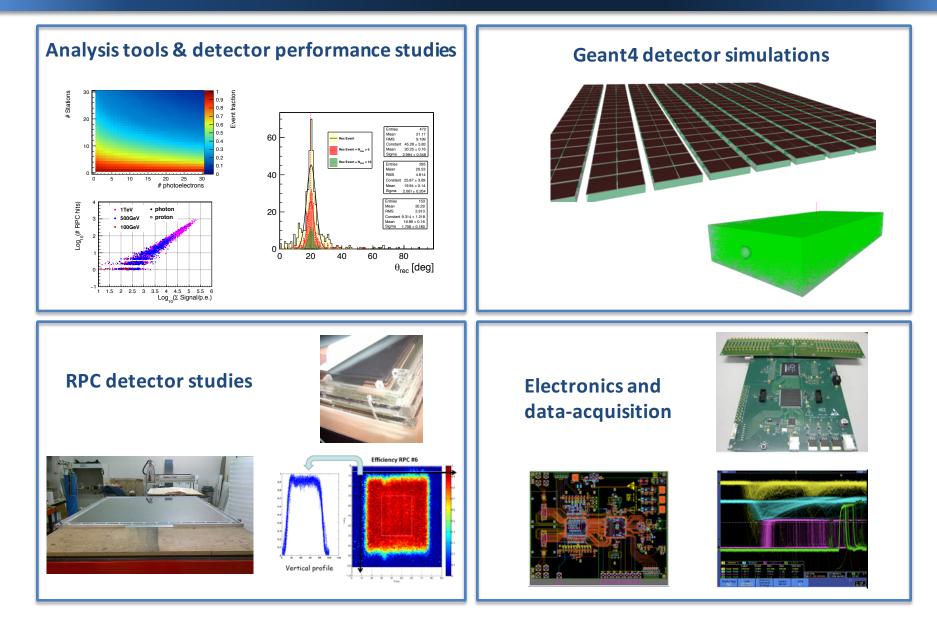
Water Calorimeter

LATTES station baseline concept



- Explore shower particle patterns with good spatial resolution using Resistive Plate Chambers (RPCs)
- Measure energy flow in calorimeter
- **Combined detection:**
 - sensitivity to low energy showers;
 - photon/proton discrimination
- Still several open questions to be addressed :
 - To convert or not to convert the photons?
 - How to operate a gaseous detector at 5000 m (air pressure ~ 0.5 atm) ?
 - Water freezing is an issue ?
 - Alternative designs?

Activities @ LIP



- LATTES will be complementary to existing and planned VHE gamma instruments:
 - providing full sky coverage (HAWC/LHAASO in the North and LATTES in the South);
 - in terms of continuous operation and wide field of view with respect to Cherenkov telescopes.

• A challenging environment for:

- tackling key science questions;
- exploring state-of-the-art software tools;
- contributing to the development of a future detector concept and its hardware;
- Adventurous people !

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