

(Very) High Energy Gamma Rays

- Astrophysical gamma rays
 - Energy region of interest from GeVs to hundreds TeVs

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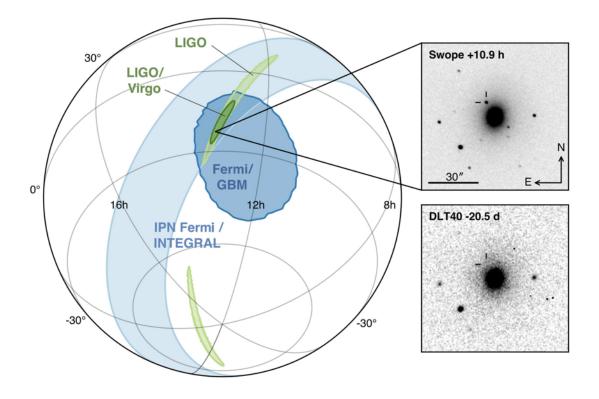
- Astrophysical gamma rays
 - Energy region of interest from GeVs to hundreds TeVs
- Scientific interest:
 - Key to understand the acceleration mechanism of cosmic rays in our galaxy
 - Violent astrophysical phenomena: pulsars and black holes
 - Galactic magnetic fields
 - Photon radiation fields in the Universe
 - Indirect search of dark matter (WIMP interactions)
 - Test fundamental properties of quantum gravity

♦ ...

The era of multi-messenger observations



Joint publication of LIGO, VIRGO, INTEGRAL, Fermi, IceCube, Pierre Auger Observatory ...

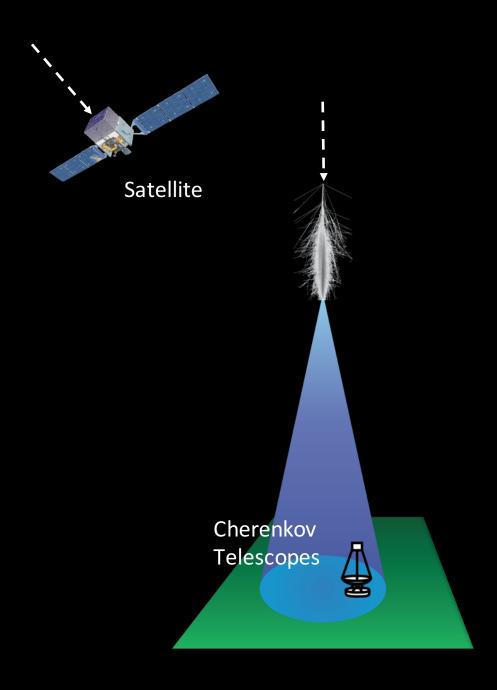


- Simultaneous observation of a Gravitational Wave + electromagnetic counter parts
- Allows to test the dynamics of our surrounding Universe
- Observation of transient phenomena in all energy windows is one of the main ingredients

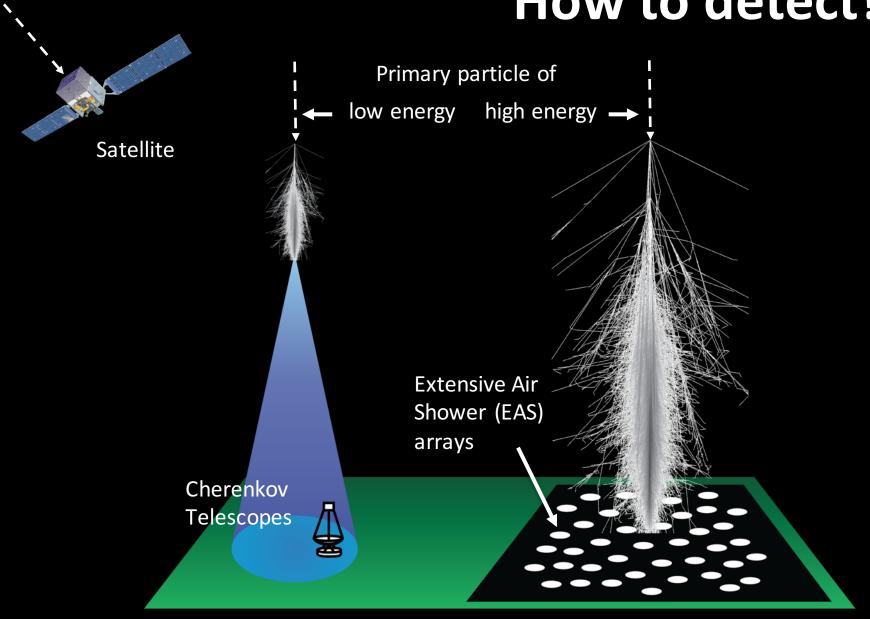


How to detect?





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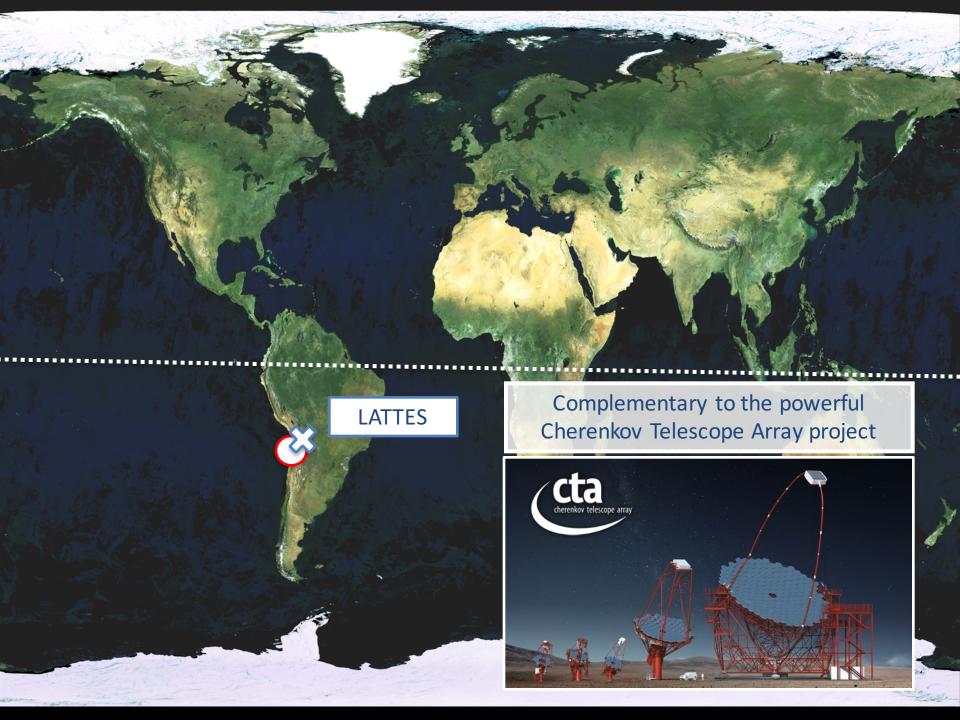


Arrays at high-altitude = large field of view + large duty cycle + low energy

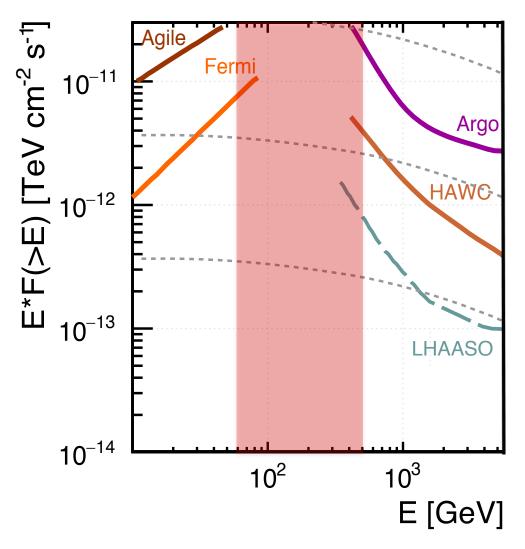






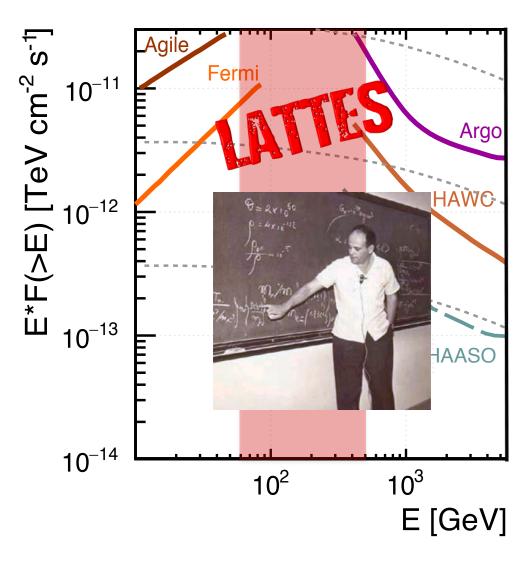


Requirements to build a Wide FoV gamma-ray observatory



- Located in the South Hemisphere
- Low energy threshold:
 - High altitude
 - Next generation detector concept

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- Low energy threshold:
 - + High altitude



 Next generation detector concept

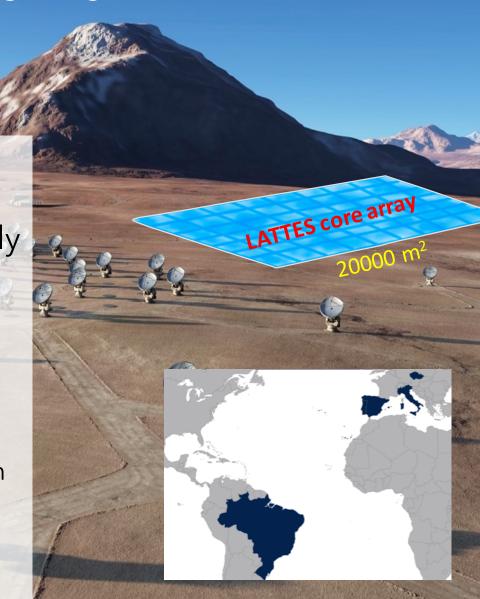


LATTES @ ALMA site

Large Array Telescope for Tracking Energetic Sources



- Atacama Large Millimeter Array site
 - Chajnantor plateau
 - 5200 meters altitude in north Chile
 - Good position to survey the Galactic Center

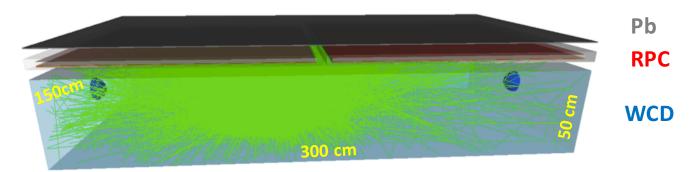


The concept: a hybrid detector











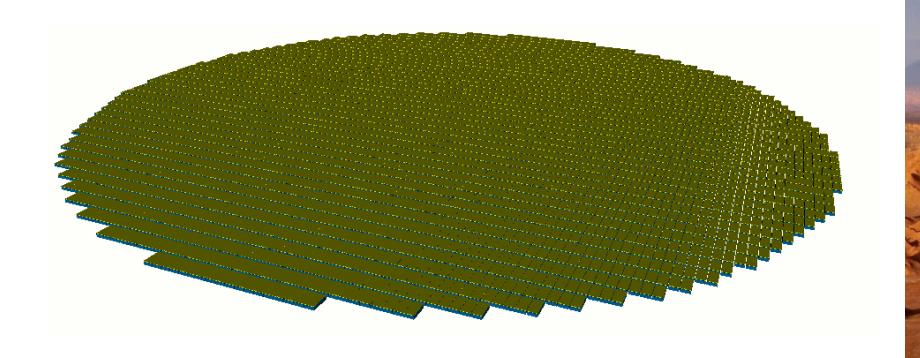


RPCs: time and spatial resolution

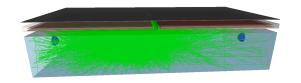
WCDs: e.m. energy, g/h discrimination

and trigger

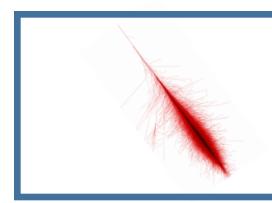
Array configuration



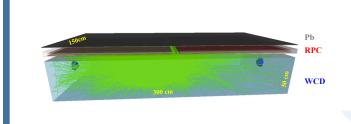
- LATTES compact core array
 - ♦ 3600 LATTES stations
 - ♦ Array of roughly 20 000 m²



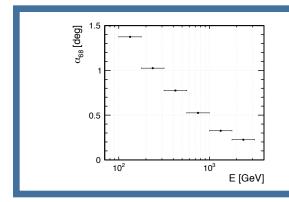
Towards LATTES sensitivity...



Shower simulation (CORSIKA)



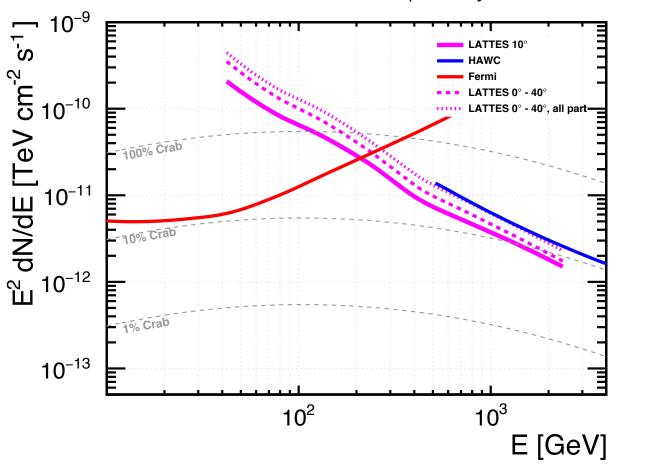
Detector simulation (Geant4)



Shower reconstruction (LATTESrec)

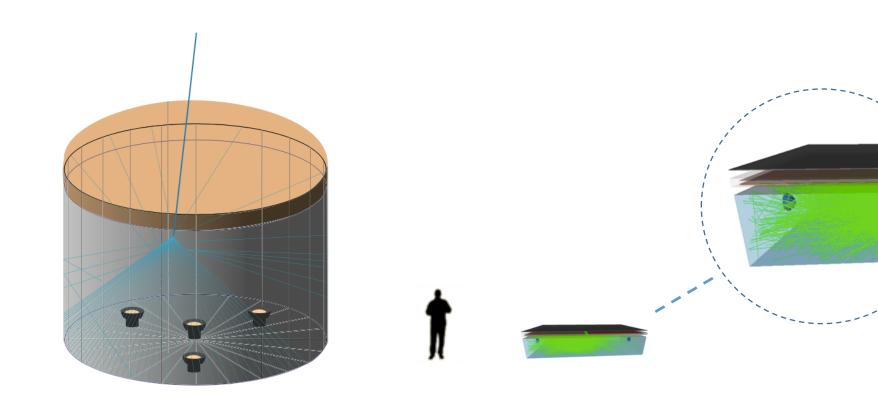
LATTES sensitivity

(Astropart.Phys. 99 (2018) 34-42)



LATTES concept **can cover the energy gap** between satellite borne and ground base experiments

Station: HAWC vs LATTES

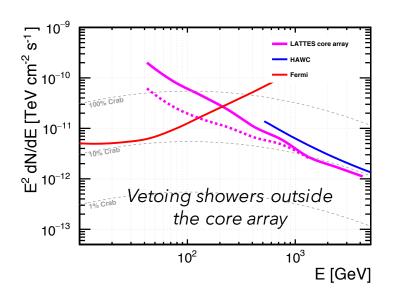


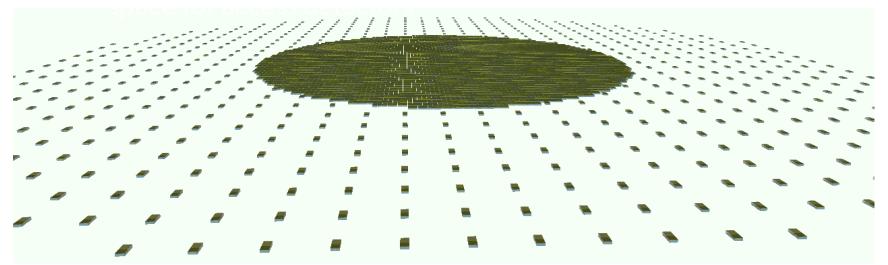
HAWC (present detector)

LATTES (next generation)

The future...

- LATTES is a novel detector concept for gamma-rays able to cover the energy gap between satellite borne and ground base experiments
- Capabilities of the LATTES concept are far from explored
- High-energy extension with a sparse array is being studied
 - ♦ Energies up to 100 TeV





Acknowledgements



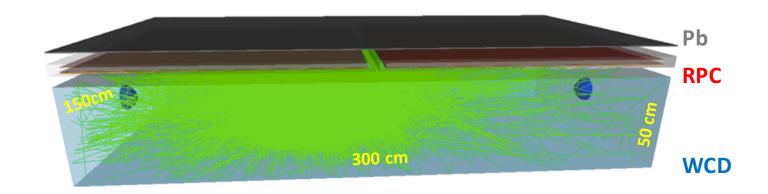






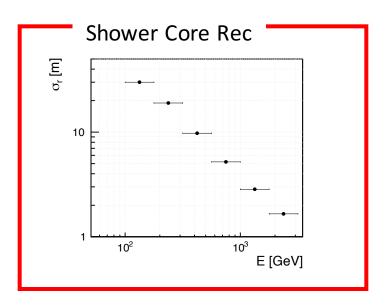
Backup slides

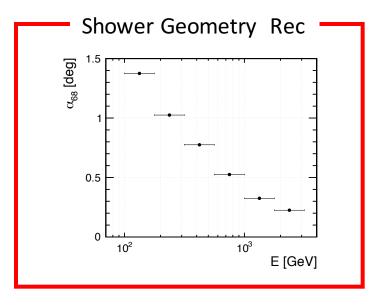
Improve detector concept!

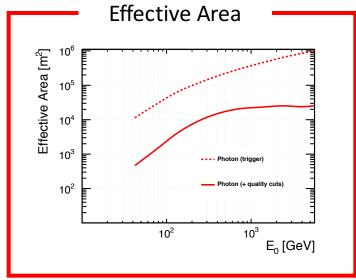


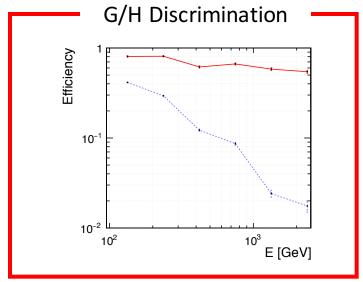
- Thin lead converter plate (Pb)
 - Improve shower geometry reconstruction
- Resistive Plate Chamber (RPC)
 - Measure charged particles with high spatial and time resolution
- Water Cherenkov Detector (WCD)
 - Collect shower secondary photons/electrons to improve trigger at low energy

LATTES performance at glance

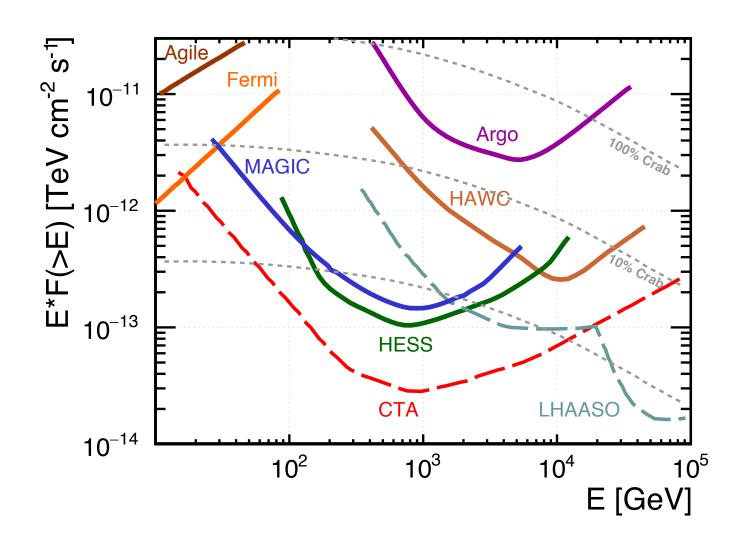




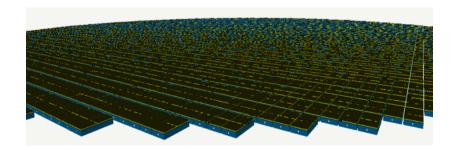


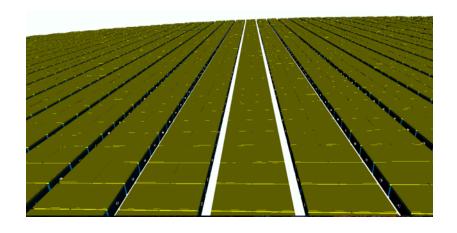


(Very) High-Energy Gamma-Rays

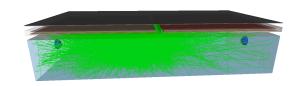


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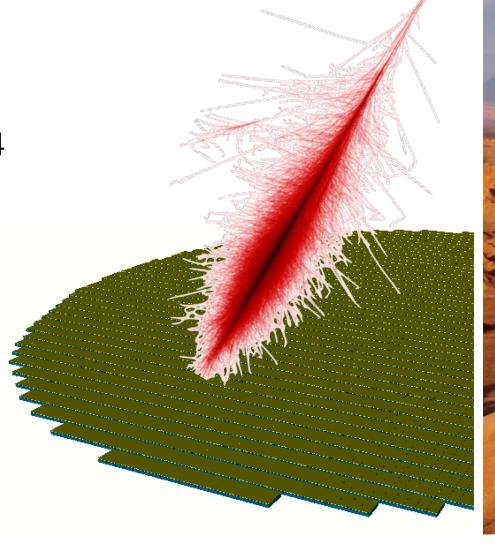


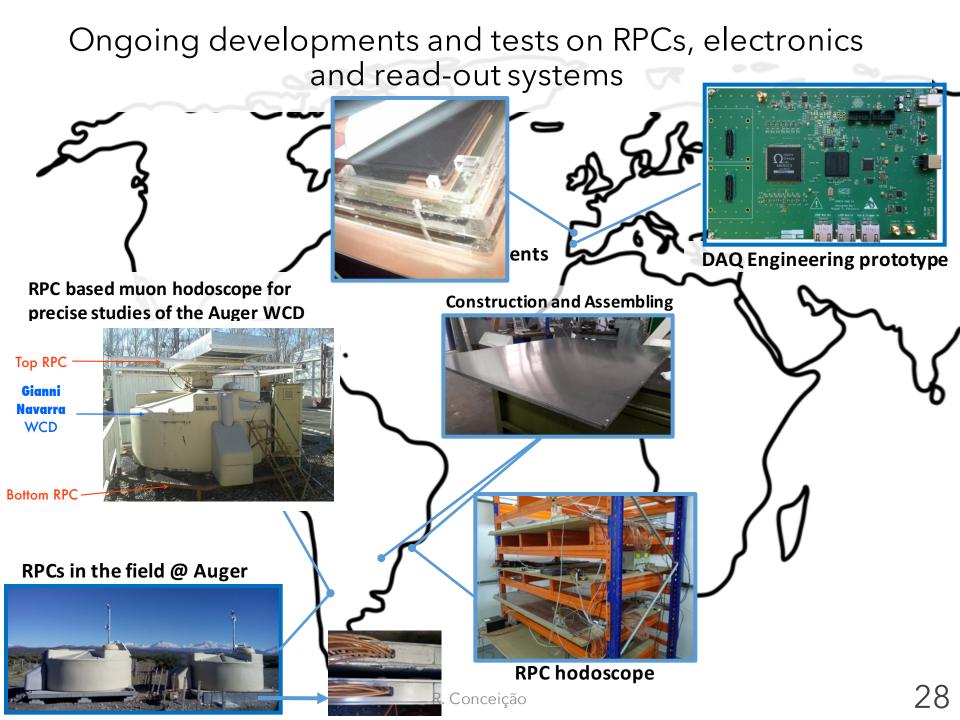
- LATTES compact array
 - ♦ 3600 LATTES stations
 - Circular array of radius 70 m
 - ♦ Array of roughly 20 000 m²
 - \diamond 0.5 m space for access detectors



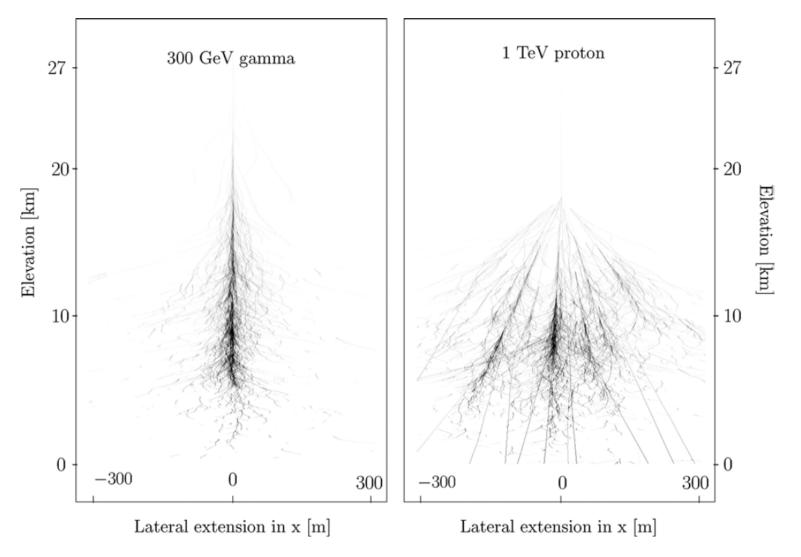
Detector simulation

- LATTES detector simulation package
 - Based on the Geant4 toolkit
 - Interfaced to read directly CORSIKA simulations output binary files
 - Resampling of the showers with randomized core





Strategies for primary discrimination



Explore differences in shower development

29

