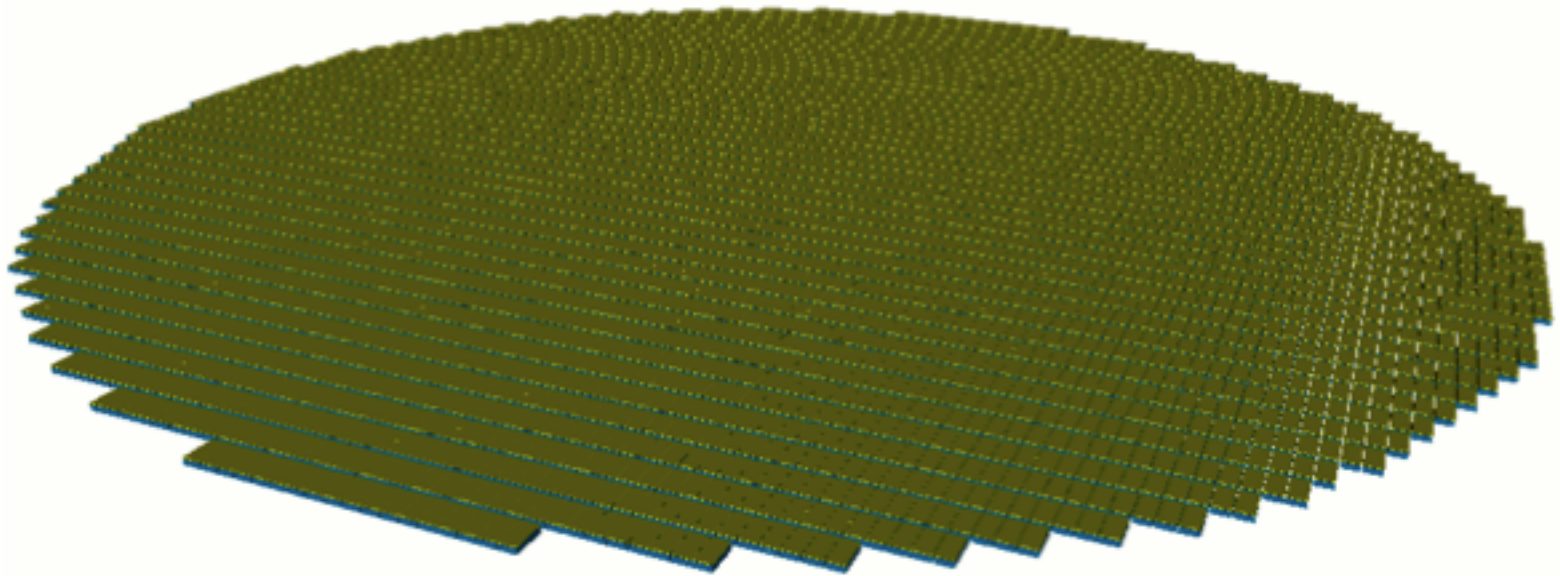


LATTES

Large Array Telescope for
Tracking Energetic Sources

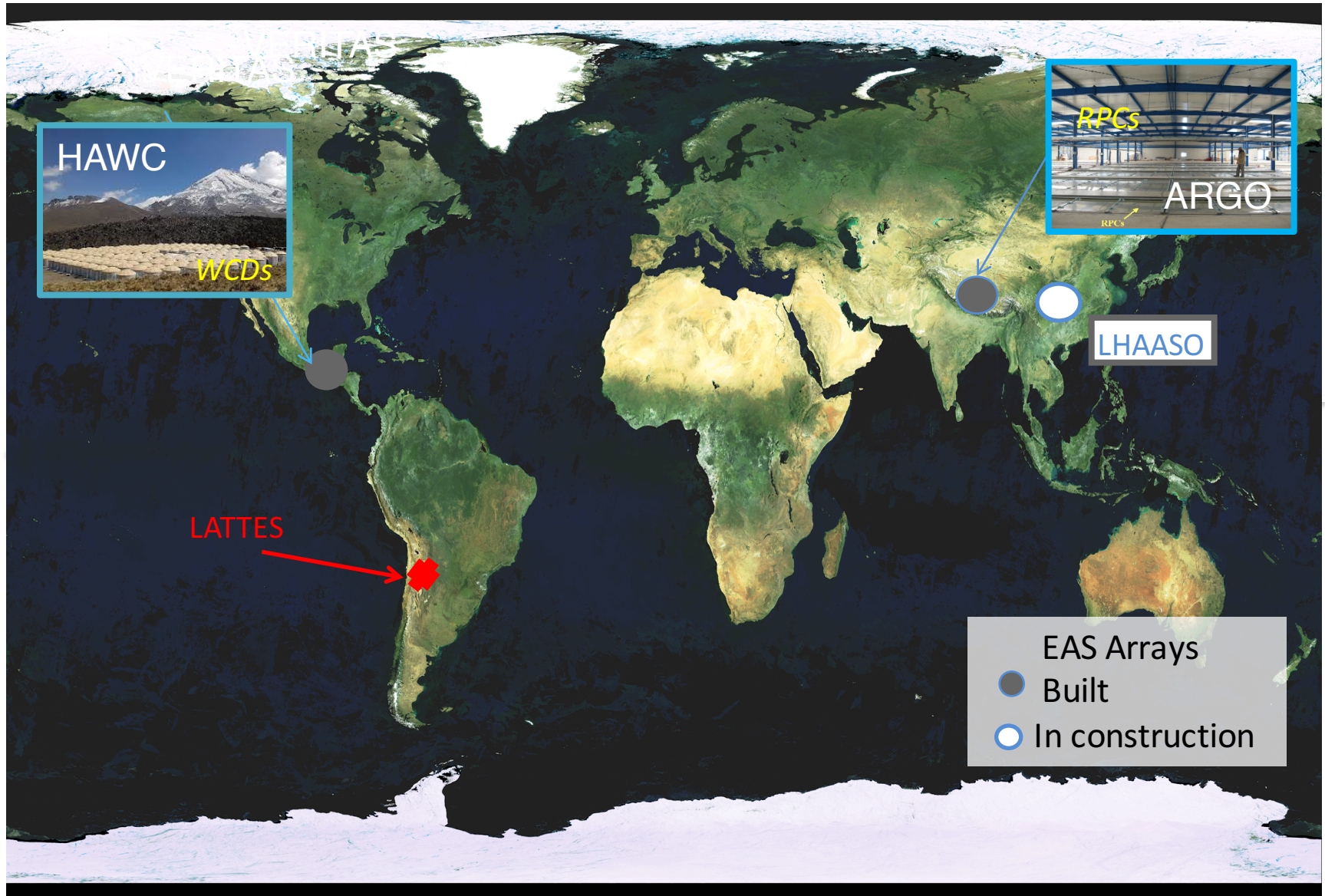


Mário Pimenta
September 2018

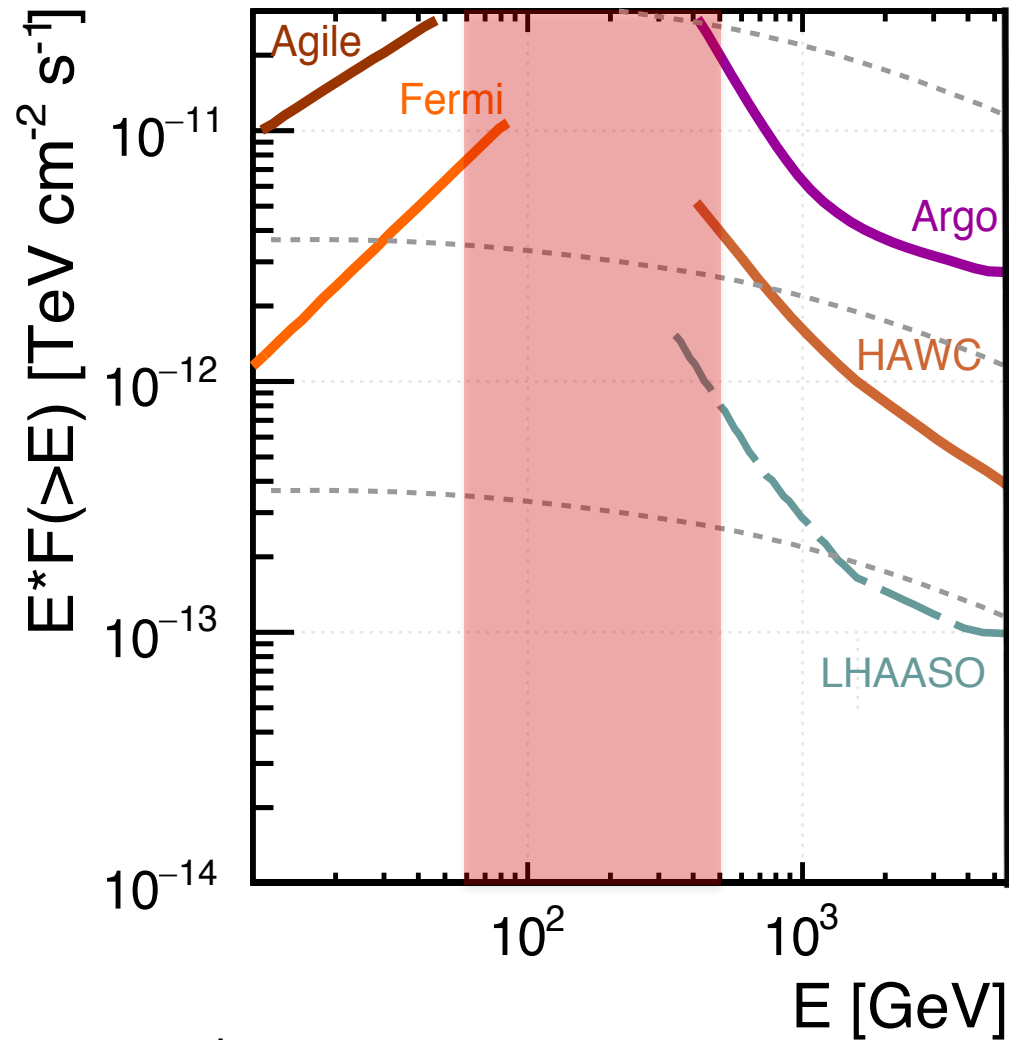
Wide Field of View Gamma Ray Observatories



Wide Field of View Gamma Ray Observatories

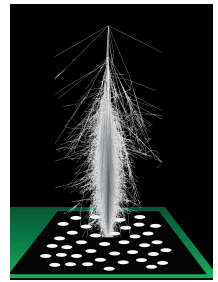


The Energy challenge

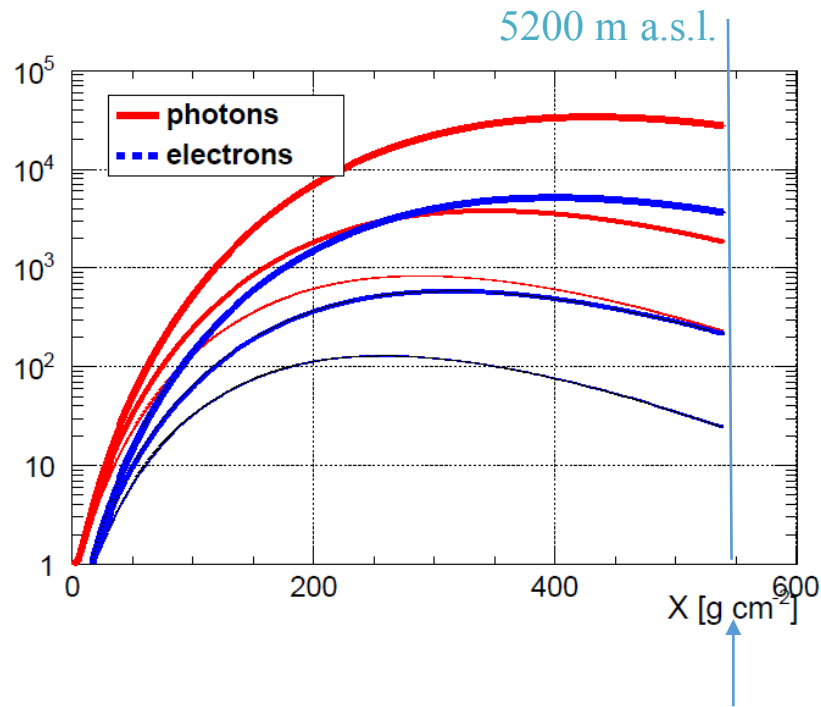


Differential sensitivity to steady sources in one year

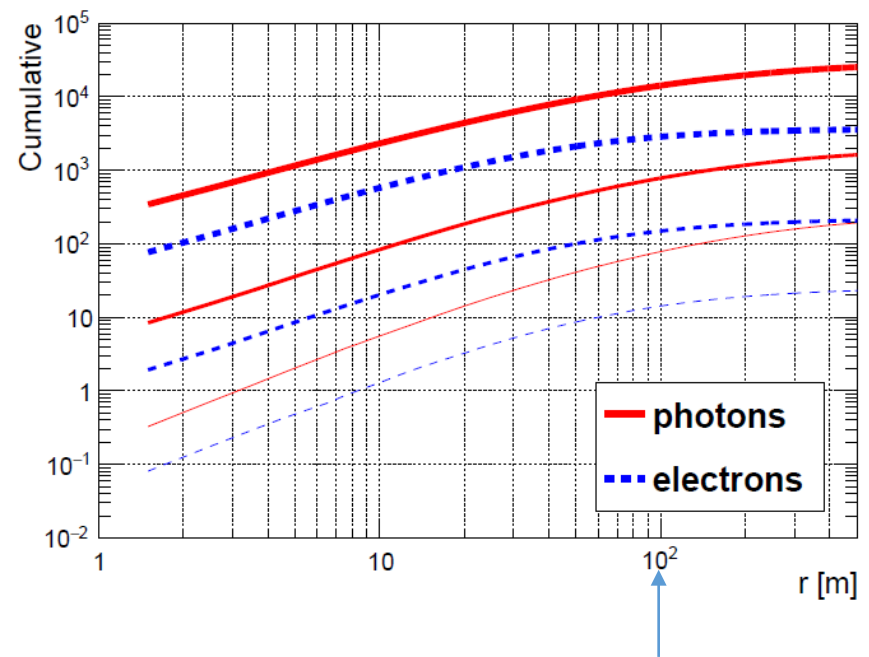
Why low energies are so difficult?



Mean longitudinal profiles
100, 500, 5000 GeV



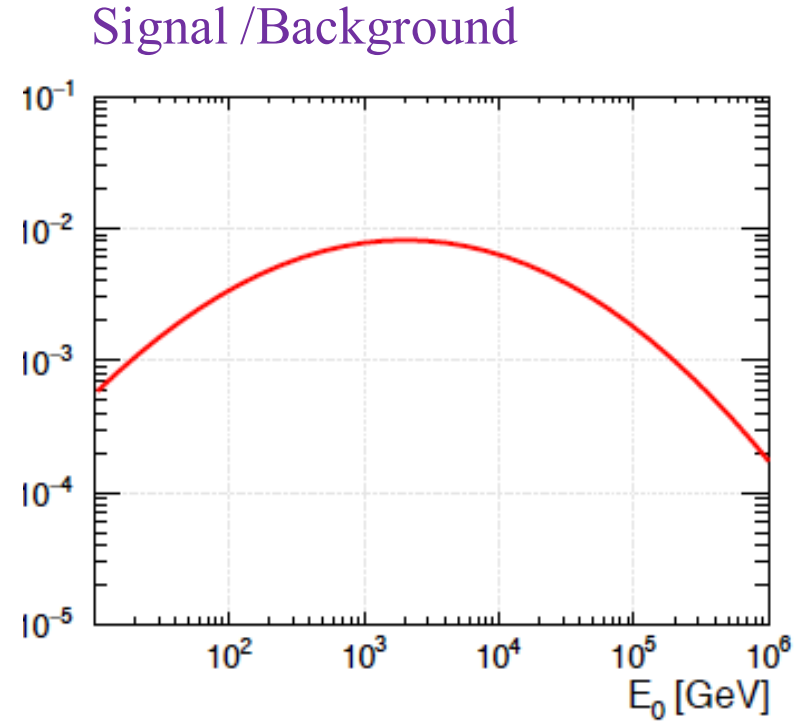
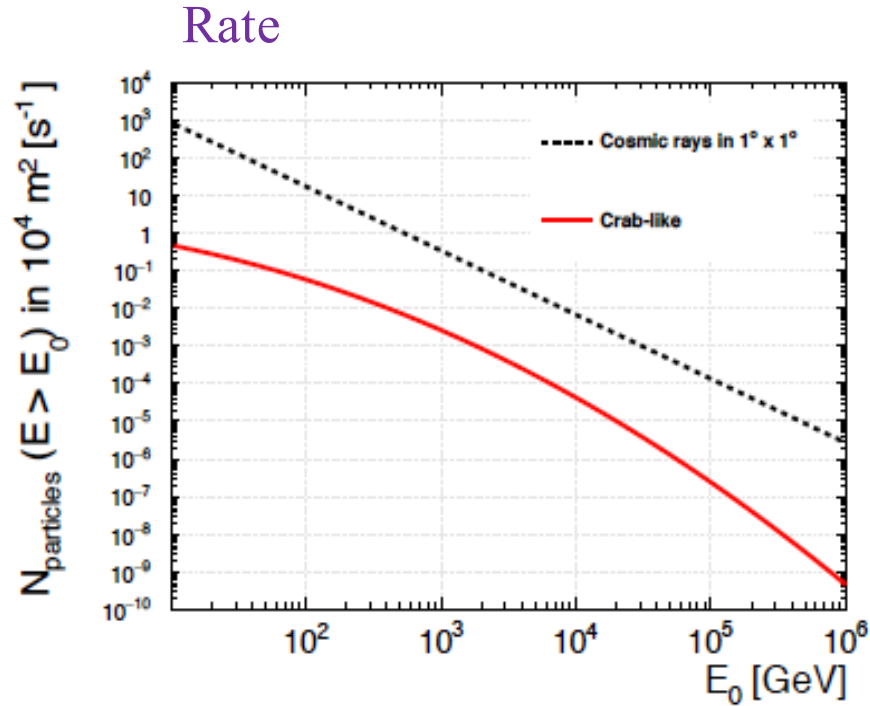
Cumulative LDFs
100, 500, 5000 GeV



Number of particles at 100 GeV is quite low!
The large majority are photons

High background !

Crab vs cosmic rays



Event rate ($1^\circ \times 1^\circ$) above a given energy on a perpendicular surface of $10\,000 \text{ m}^2$

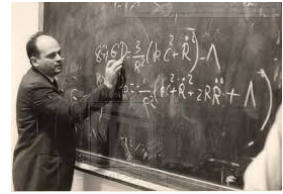
Key factors

- altitude
- Segmentation
- Detector unit trigger threshold
- Time resolution
- Area
- FoV
- Reliability and good control of systematics
- Standalone operation
- Cost

LATTES

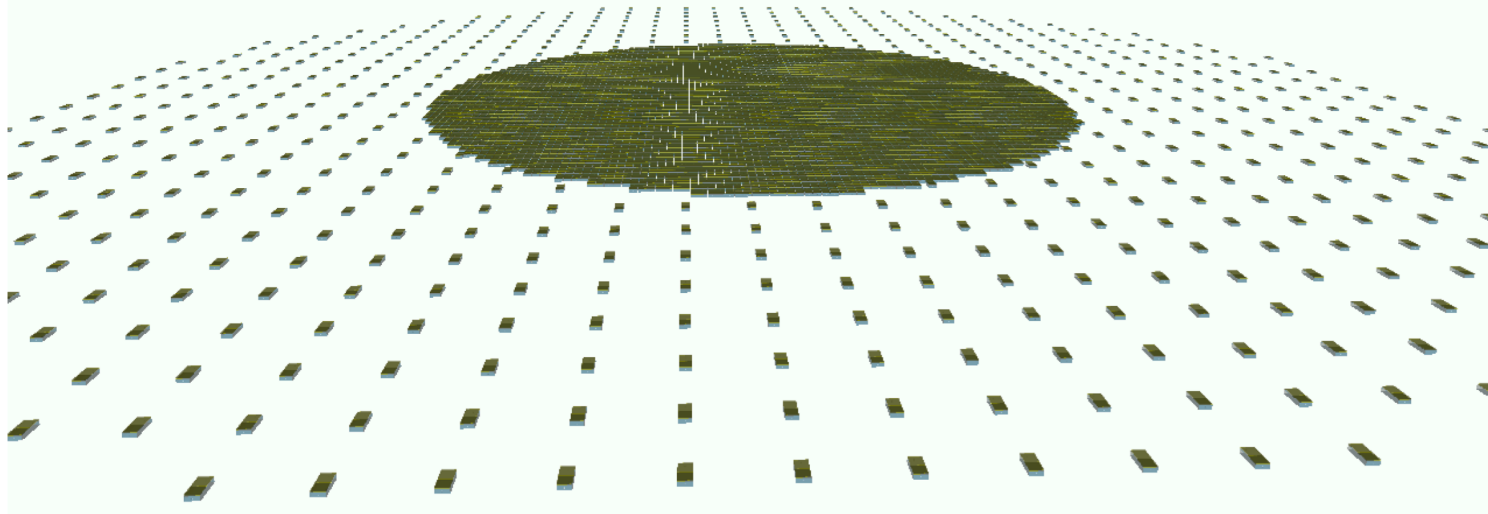
Large Array Telescope for Tracking Energetic Sources

Energy range 50/100 GeV – 100 TeV



Baseline dimensions :

- Core array 20000 m²
- Total area 100000 m²

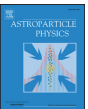


Brazil / ITALY/ Portugal/ Czech Republic
(China) / (Spain)

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Design and expected performance of a novel hybrid detector for very-high-energy gamma-ray astrophysics



Gamma-ray physics

- Flares and transient sources (GRBs, jets from AGNs ...).
- Extended photon sources (Galactic Center, Fermi bubbles, ...)
- Indirect dark matter (DM) searches.

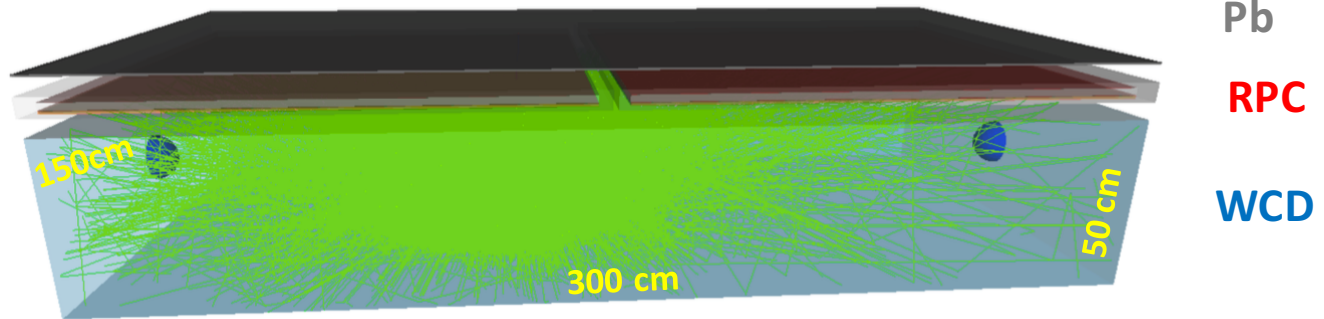
Multi-Messenger (astro)physics

- Electromagnetic counterparts of extreme energy phenomena :
 - Gravitational Waves.(NS-NS, NS-BH, BH-BH mergers)
 - Neutrino bursts

Cosmic-ray physics

- Electrons + positrons spectra
- Cosmic rays up to the first “knee”

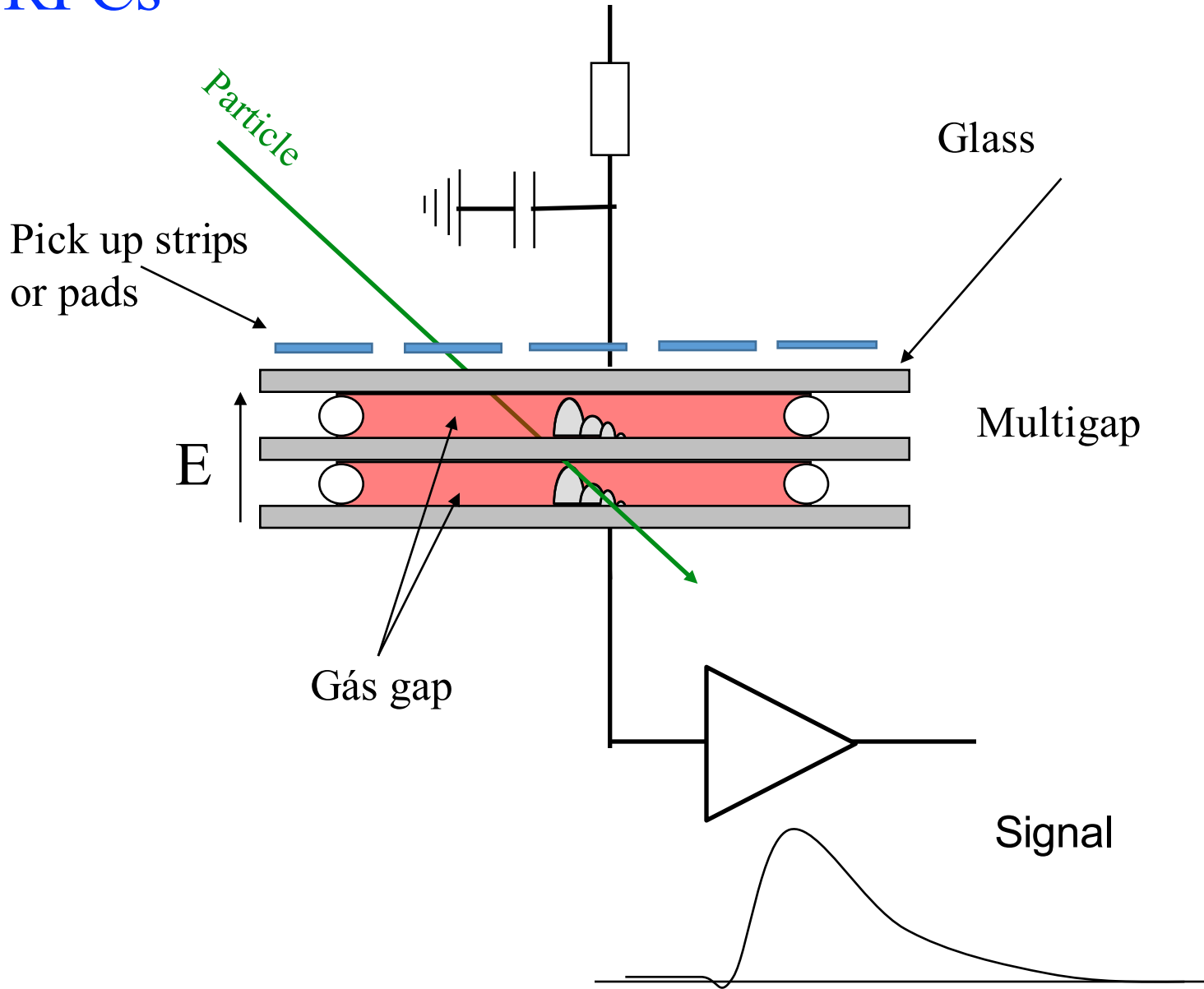
LATTES concept: an hybrid detector



RPCs : time and spatial resolution

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

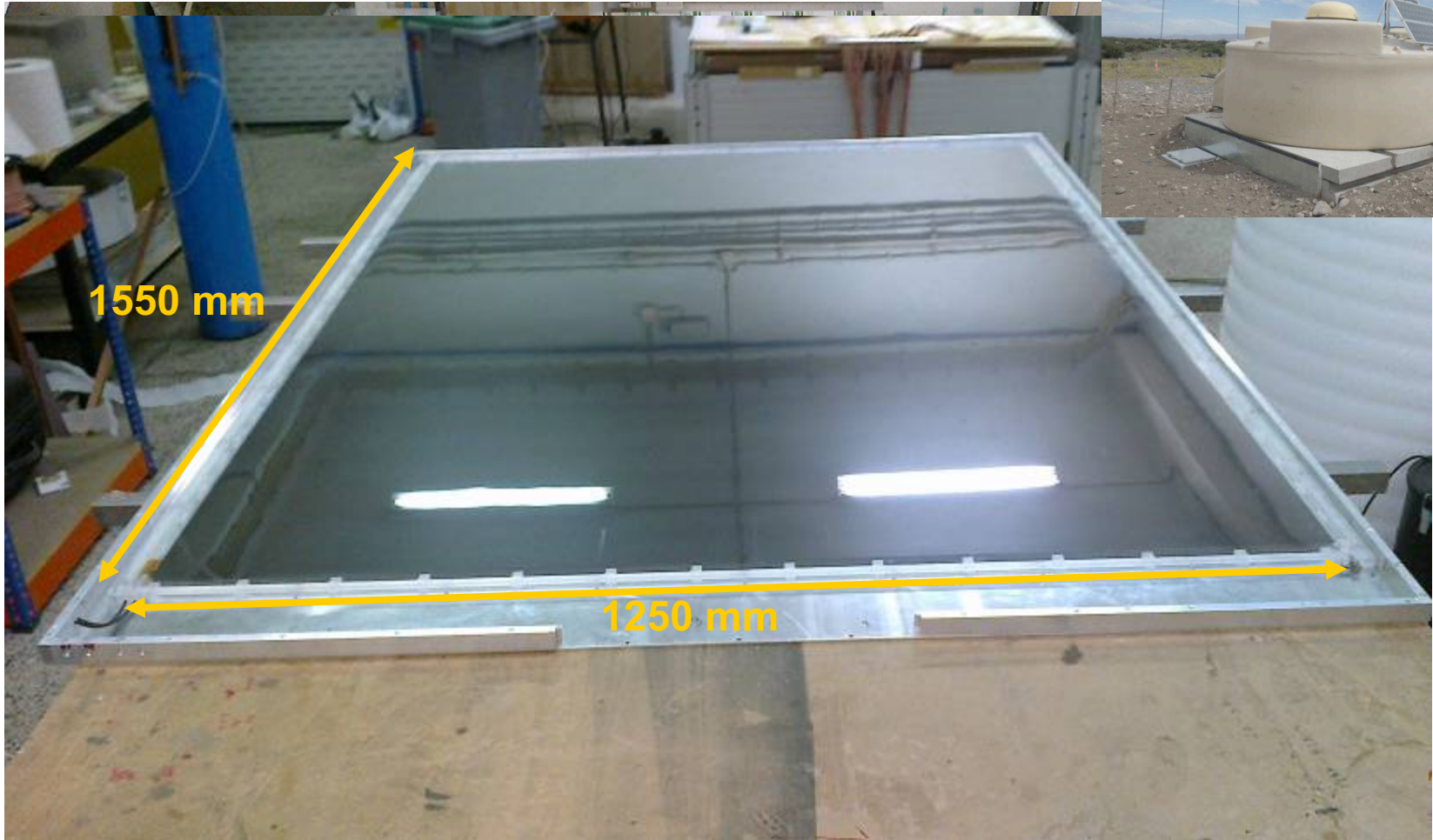
RPCs



MARTA RPCs



Very low gas flux, outdoor operation



MARTA RPCs: assembled unit

Integrated electronics and HV

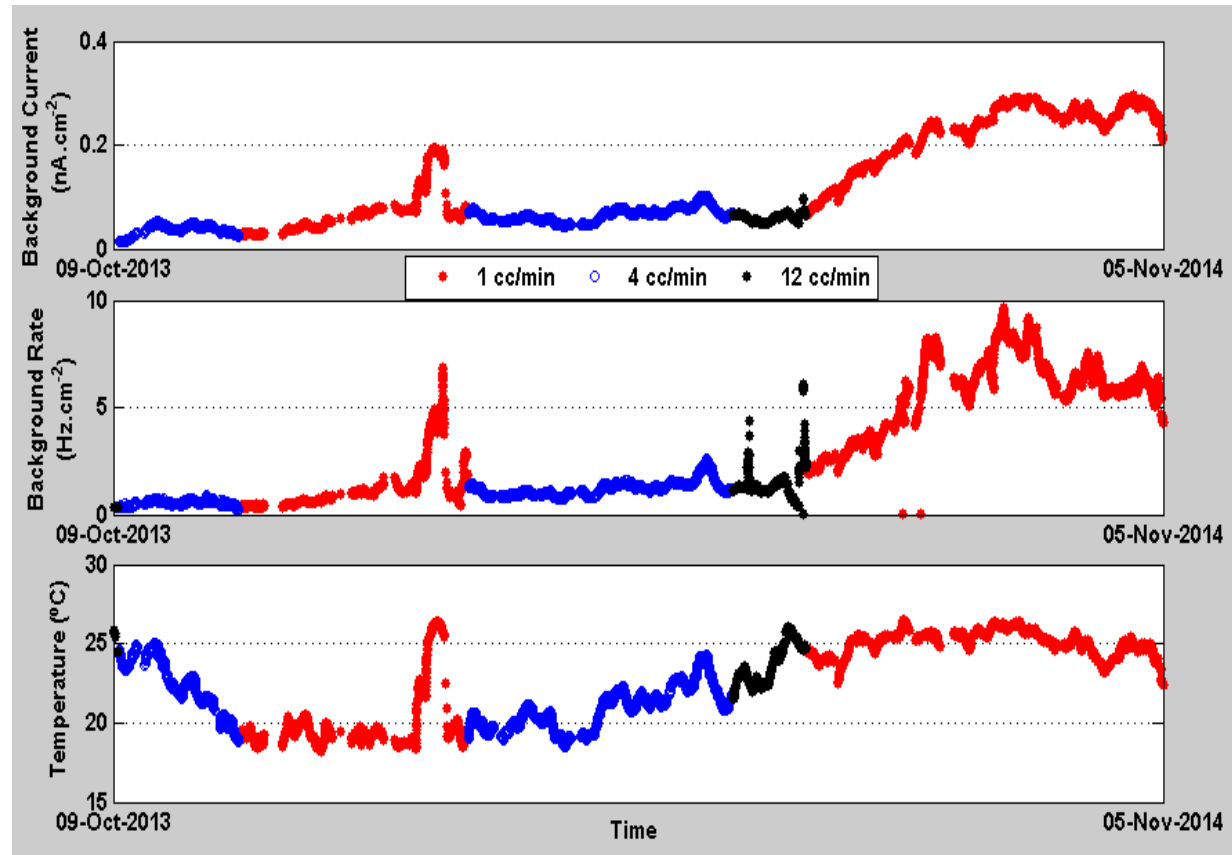


MARTA RPCs - Lab tests

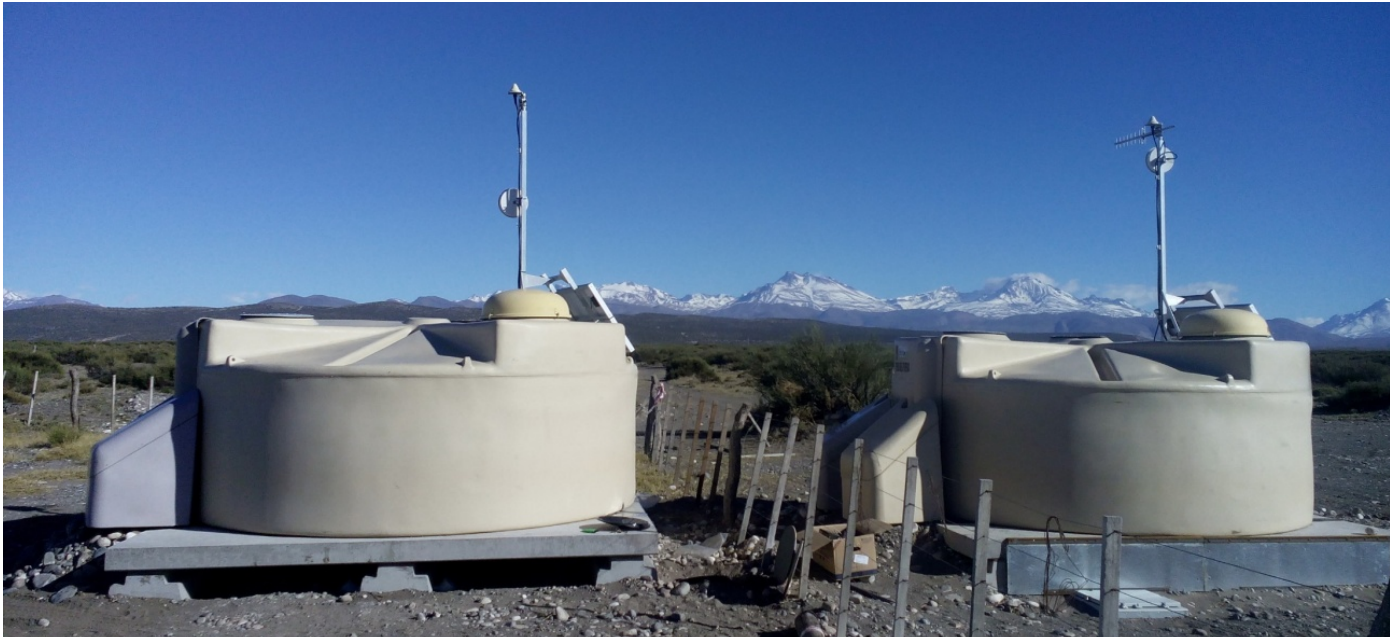


60 MARTA RPC units produced and tested at Coimbra

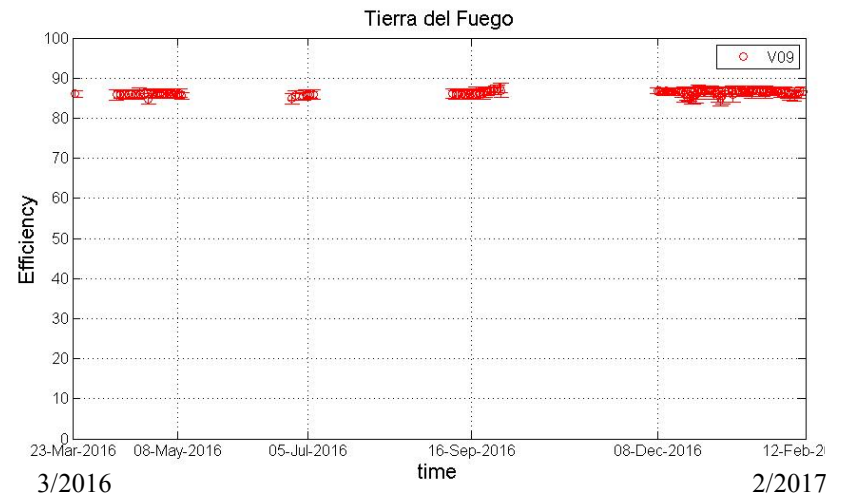
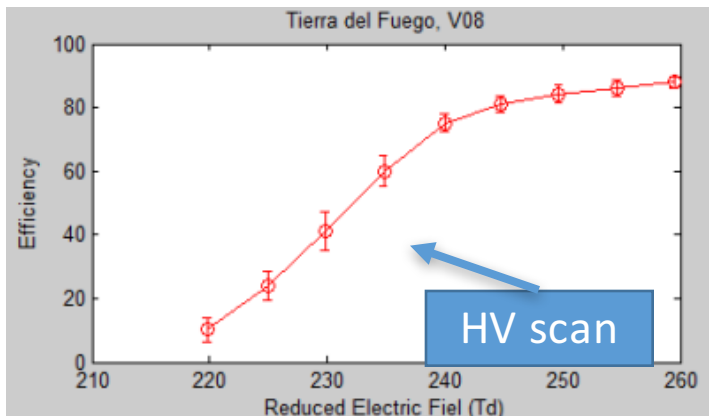
After 8 months operating at 1 cc/min no undesirable effects were observed in the chamber performance,



Tests in the Pampa

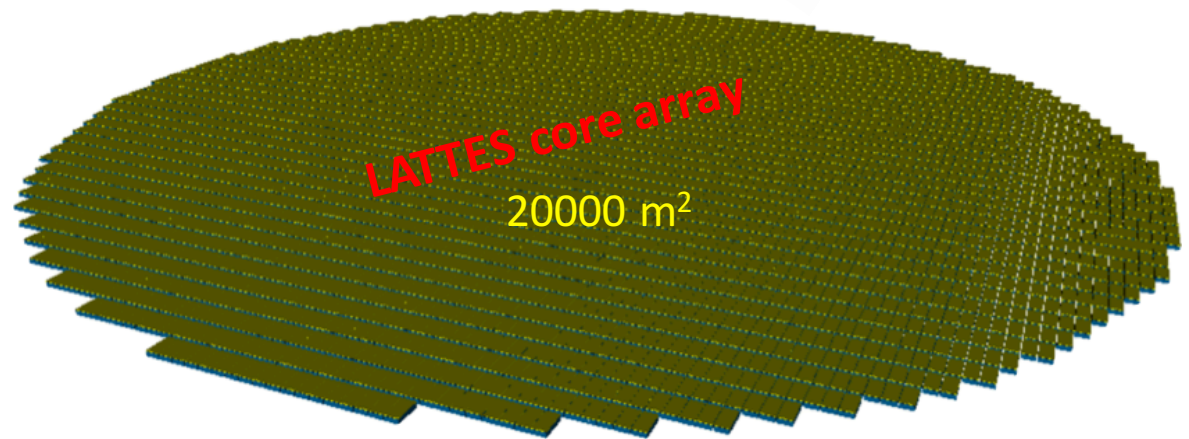


Efficient and stable detector



End-to-end Simulation/Analysis chain

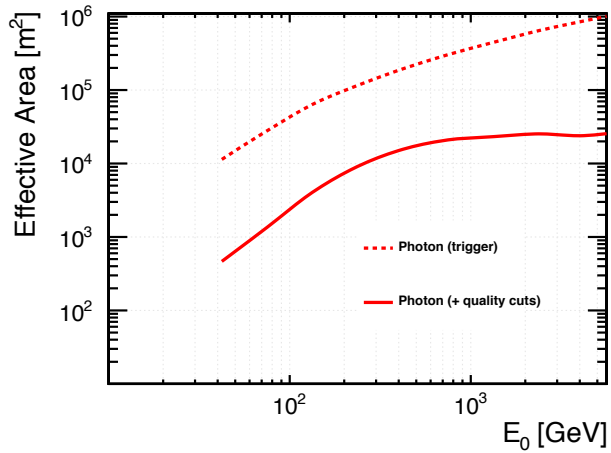
See talk
Bernardo Tomé



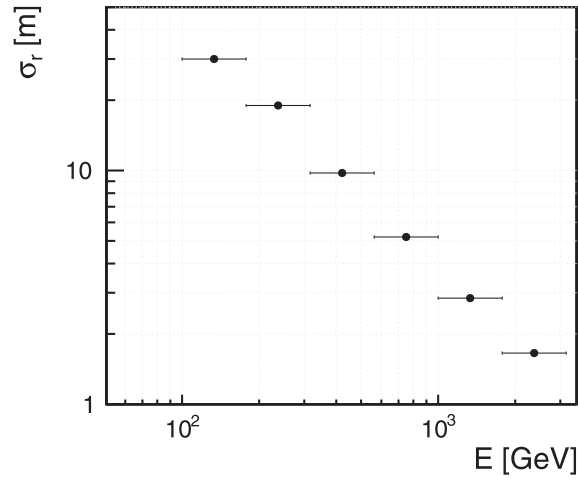
Performance

See talk
Ruben Conceição

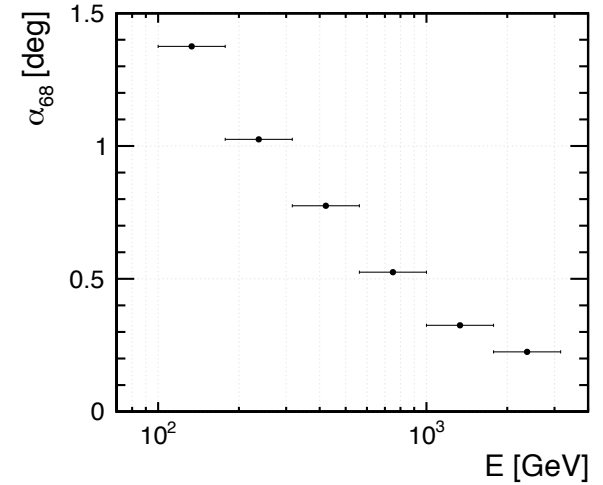
Effective Area



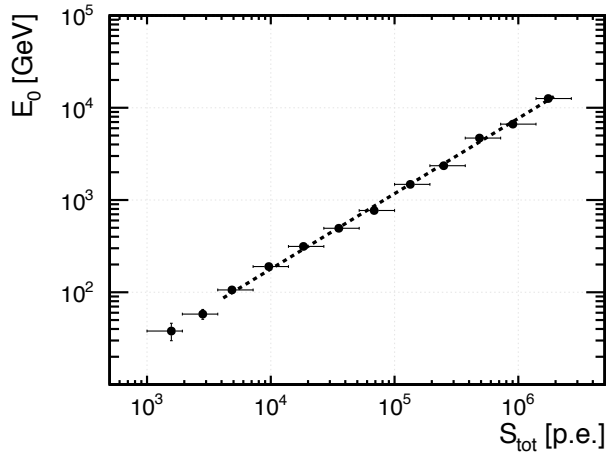
Core Resolution



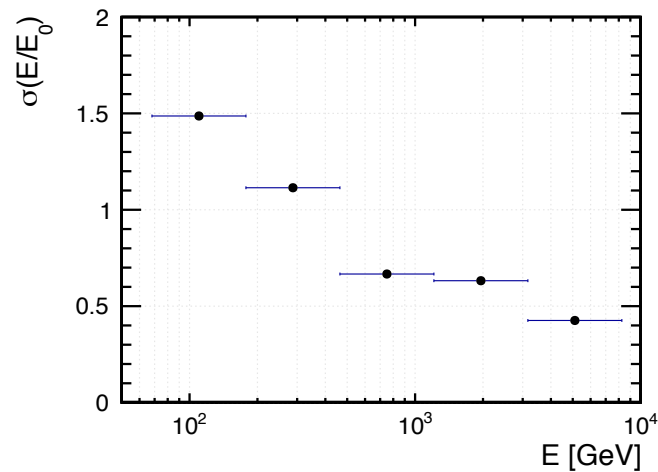
Angular Resolution



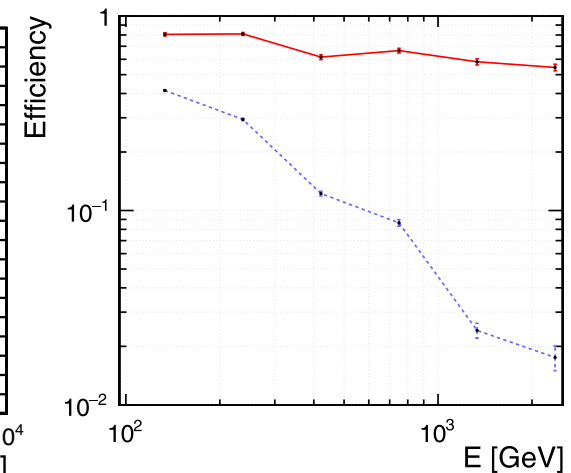
Energy Calibration



Energy Resolution

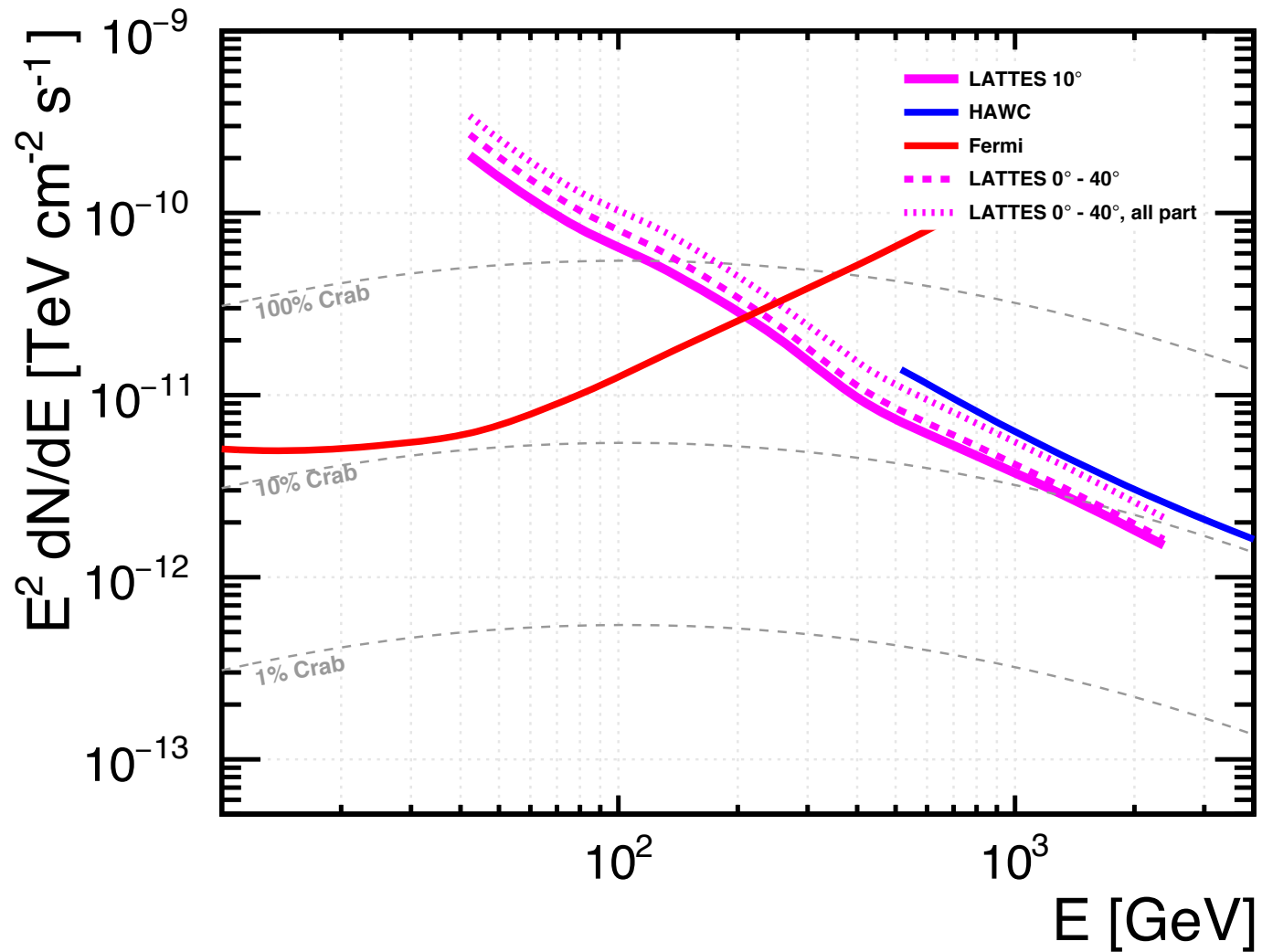


g/h discrimination



Sensitivity

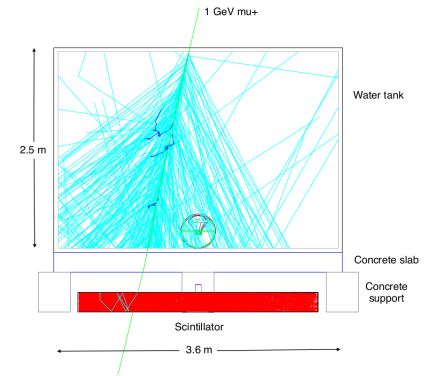
Differential sensitivity to steady sources in one year



South Observatory proposals

ALTO project : Linnaeus University (Sweden)

WCDs + scintillators

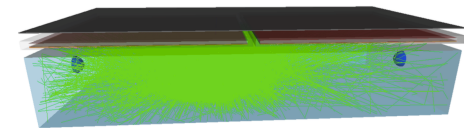


SGSO Alliance: initiated by HAWC scientists

white book on the science case

LATTES : Brasil, Italy, Portugal, Czech Republic

WCDs + RPCs

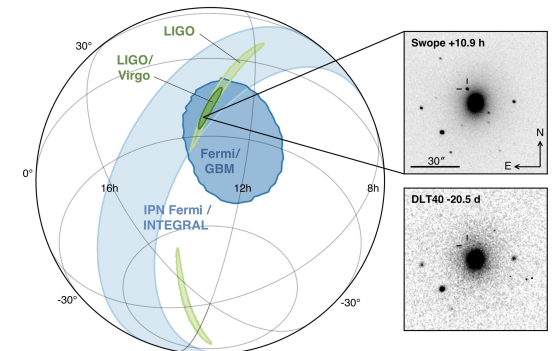
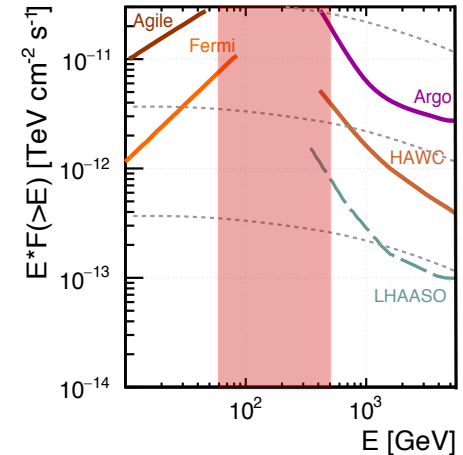
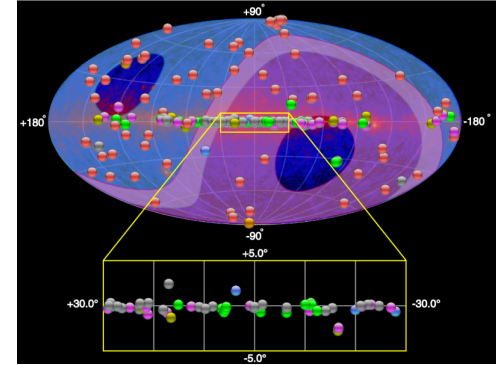


We should converge to a single proposal !

A wide field of view gamma-ray observatory in South America will be built!

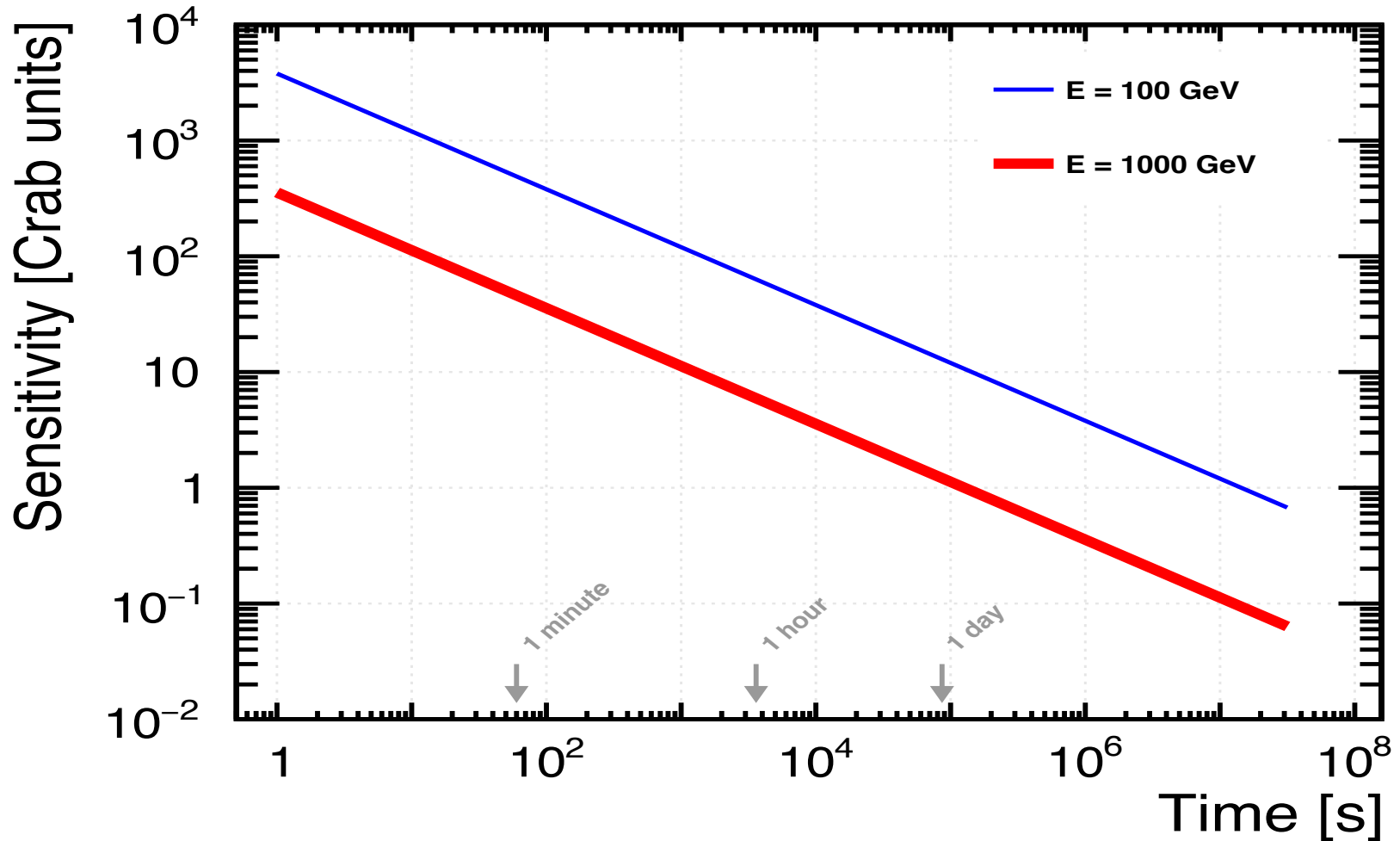
When? How?

- **A broad energy range :**
From satellites to the highest energies
- **Complementarity to:**
CTA, IceCube, KM3NET, GW observatories
(transients, sources variability, extended sources ...)
- **Build on the experience of successful observatories:**
Argo, HAWC, Auger, ...
- **Low maintenance / reasonable cost**



Sensitivity

Differential sensitivity to steady sources as a function of time

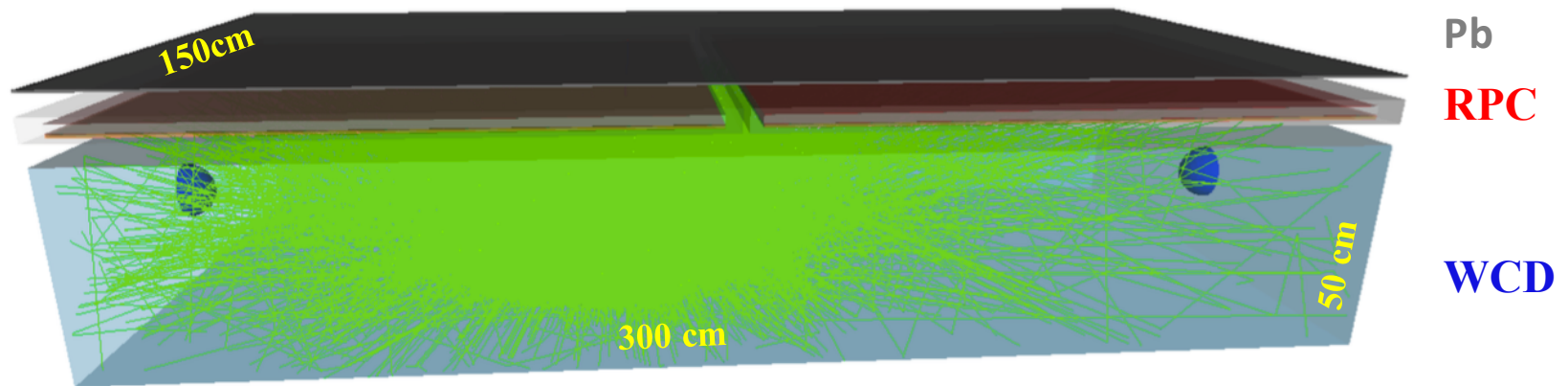


LATTES Group

- Brazil – CBPF
- ITALY - Padova and Rome
- Portugal : LIP
- Czech Republic : Institute Physics, Academy of sciences

- (China: Tsinghua University)
- (Spain: Granada)

Baseline design : the unit station



– Thin lead plate

- To convert the secondary photons
- Improve angular reconstruction

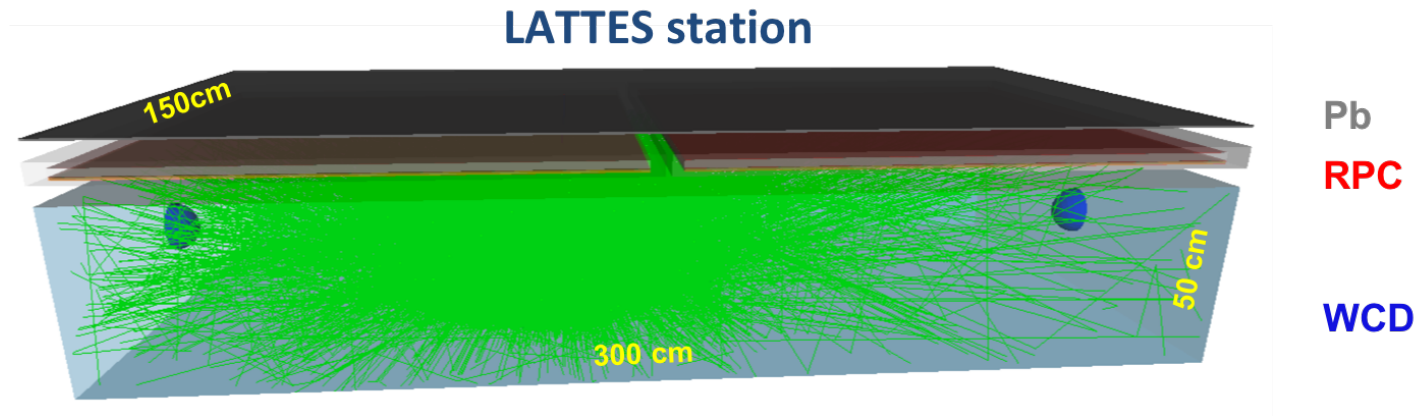
– Resistive Plates Chamber

- Sensitive to charged particles
- Good time and spatial resolution
- Improve geometric reconstruction
- Explore shower particle patterns at ground

– Water Cherenkov Detector

- Sensitive to secondary photons and charged particles
- Measure energy flow at ground
- Improve trigger capability
- Improve gamma/hadron discrimination

Baseline design : the unit station



Thin lead plate (**Pb**)

✧ 5.6 mm (one radiation length)

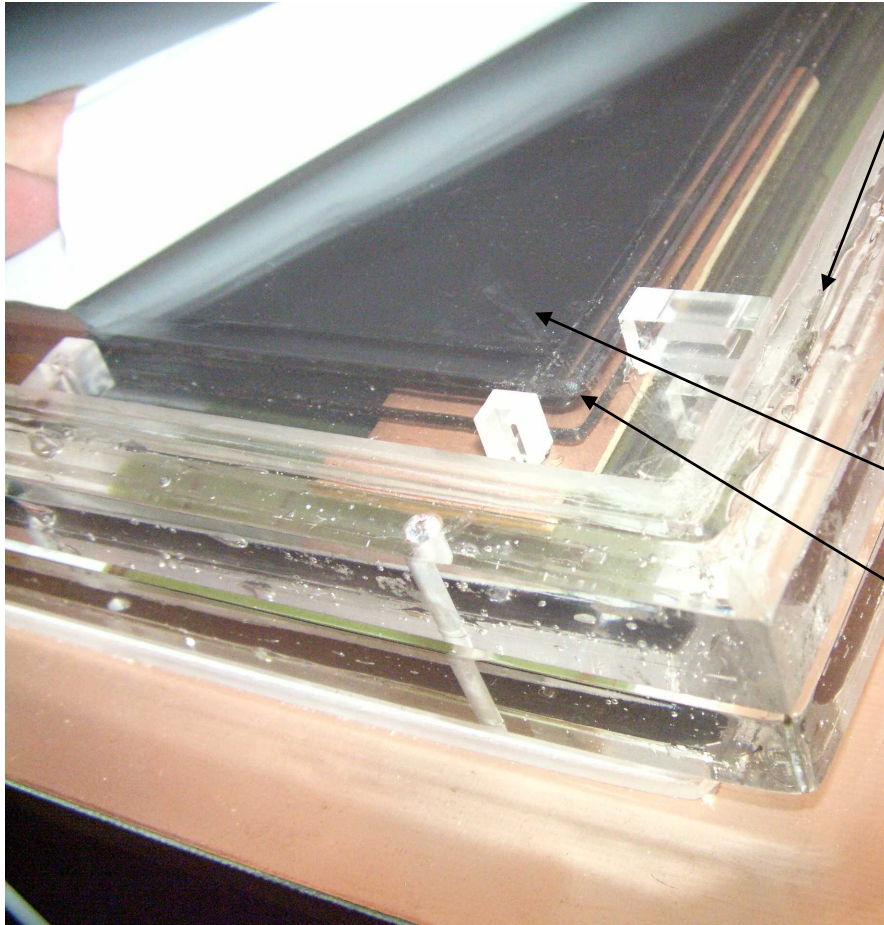
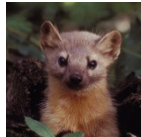
Resistive Plate Chambers (**RPC**)

- 2 RPCs per station
- Each RPC with 4x4 readout pads

Water Cherenkov Detector (**WCD**)

- 2 PMTs; 15 cm diameter
- inner walls covered with white diffusing Tyvek

MARTA RPCs (construction details)



Signal-transparent and nice-looking acrylic box, 1mm thick covers

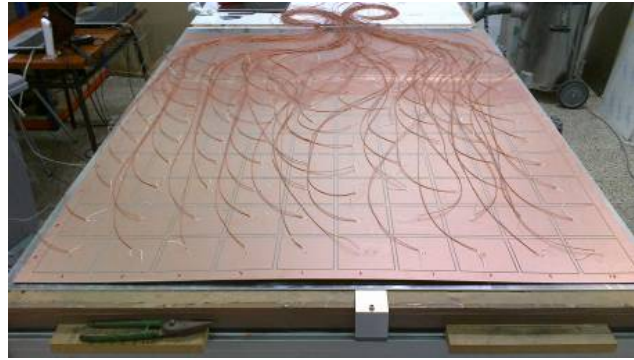
Permanently glued
RPC fits tightly inside

- ✓ good electrode support mechanics
- ✓ excellent HV insulation
- ✓ excellent gas tightness

HV layer, also signal-transparent

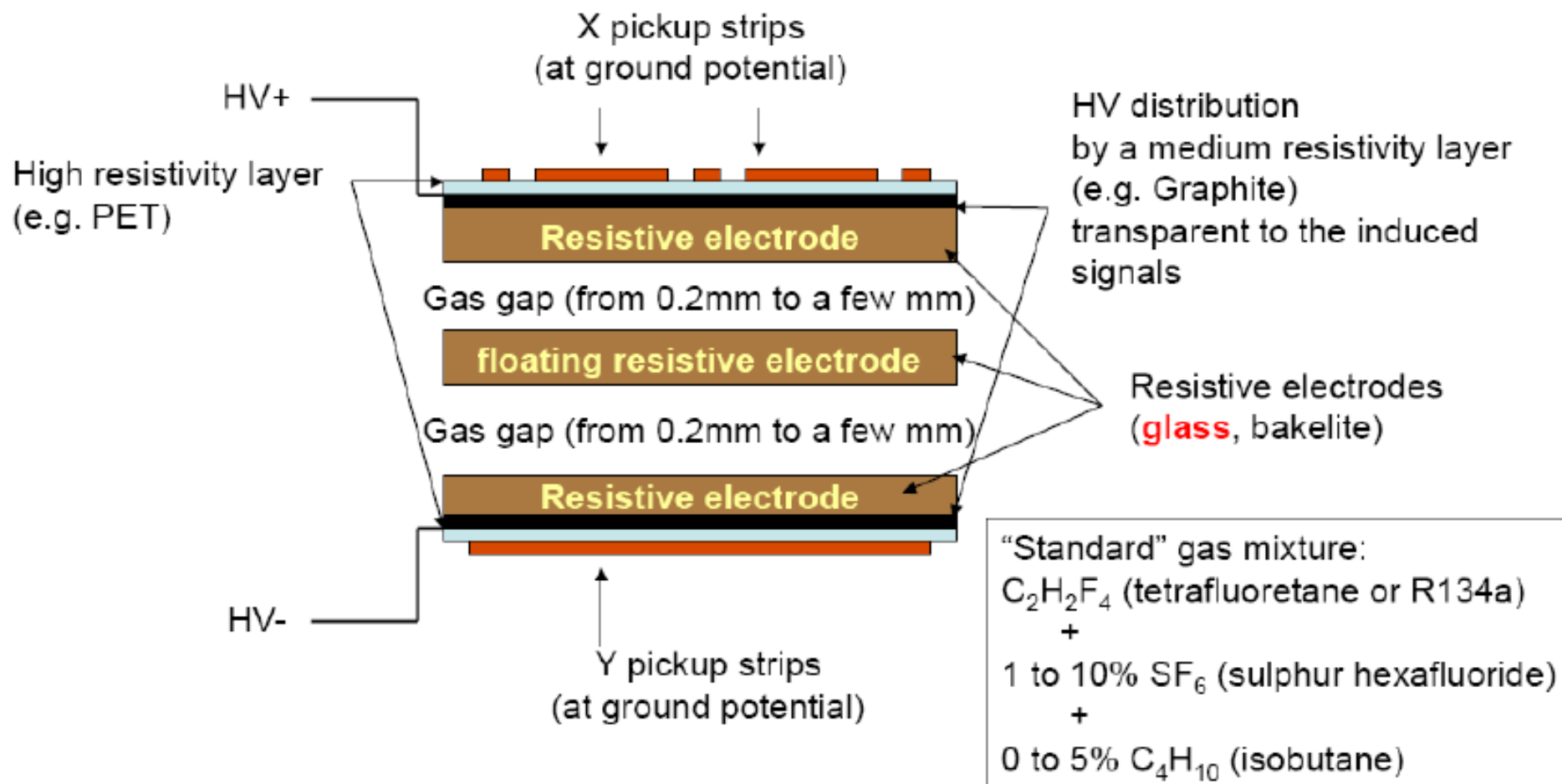
3 RPC glasses (2mm soda-lime)

External pickup electrodes



RPCs – basic structure

Many variations allowed



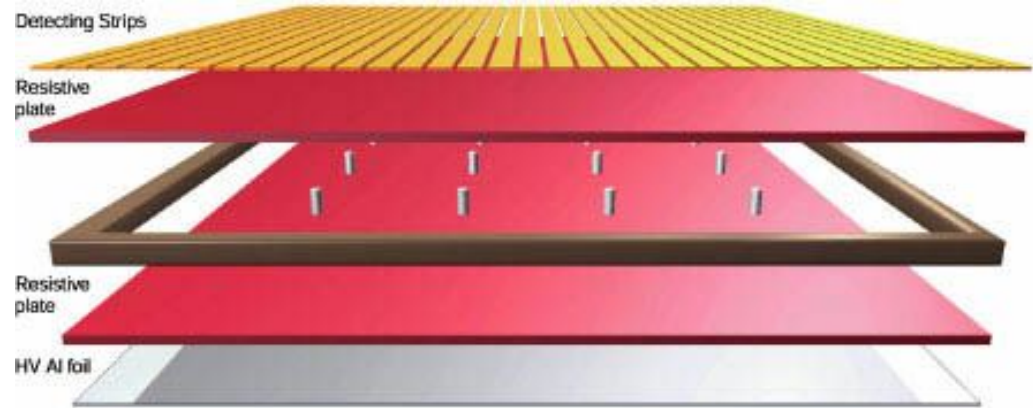
The current is limited by the resistive electrodes: no sparks by construction

↳ **very safe detector, although limited to low particle rates ($\sim 2\text{kHz}/\text{cm}^2$)**

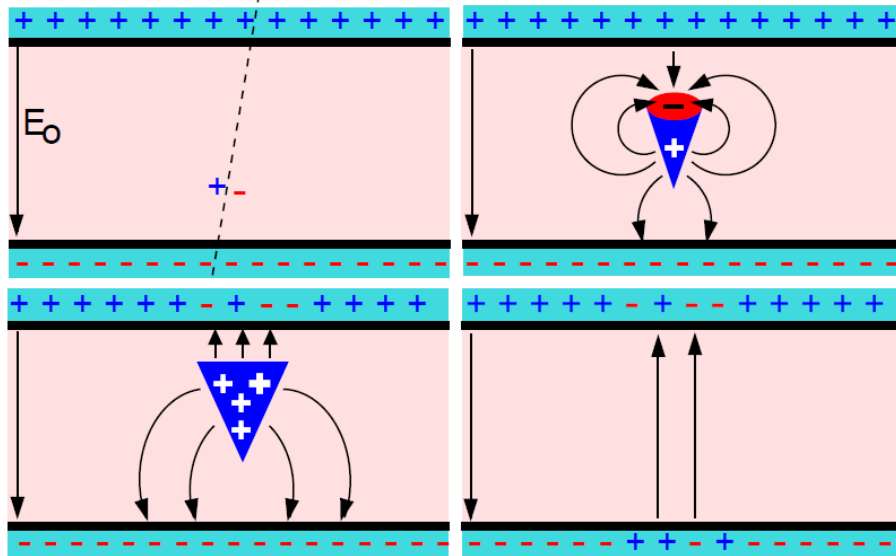
↳ **excellent efficiency (99%), time ($\sim 50\text{ ps}$) and position resolution ($\sim 100\mu\text{m}$)**

RPCs Resistive Plate Chamber

- Gaseous detector
- Planar geometry
- uniform electrical field imposed.
- High resistive plates in between the electrodes limit the avalanche current.
- Signal is picked up by the induction of the avalanche in the readout pads.



Avalanche mode



Streamer mode

