The Southern Wide-Field Gamma-ray Observatory

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Fifth Lisbon mini-school on Particle and Astroparticle physics, Caparica, February 7th 2020

Gamma-rays

 Photons extremely energetic ♦ Up to 100 TeV Point to production source Travel long distances Probes for the most violent processes known in the Universe Supernovae; Active Galaxy Nuclei; Allows to perform strong tests to **fundamental physics**











СТА

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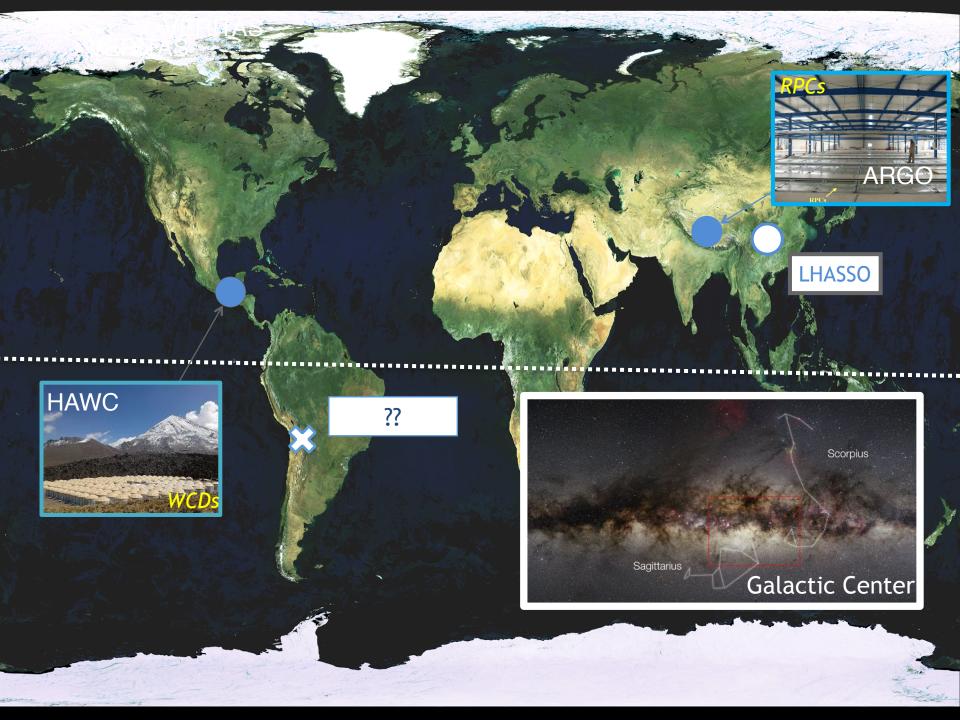


Built IACT Built Array Planned IACT Planned Array



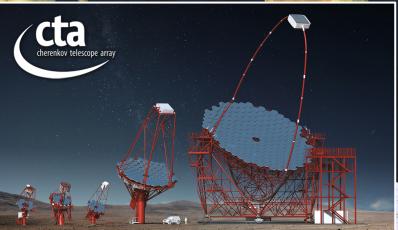








Complementary to the powerful Cherenkov Telescope Array project



SWGO collaboration

Next generation wide field-of-view gamma-ray observatory



Countries in SWGO

Argentina*, Brazil, Czech Republic, Germany*, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States*

Supporting scientists

Australia, Chile, France, Japan, Slovenia

*also supporting scientists

3-year R&D project to design and plan the best experiment Final workshop on Autumn 2022

The challenge

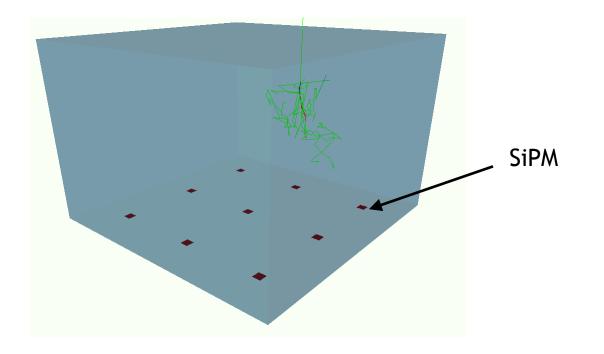
80000 m² compact array

Build a huge array at an altitude of **5000 m** based on the **Water Cherenkov detection** technology

Activities @ LIP

Design of the detector unit station

- New inventive readout solutions based on SiPM

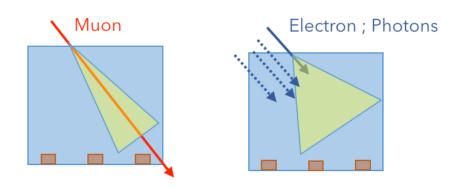


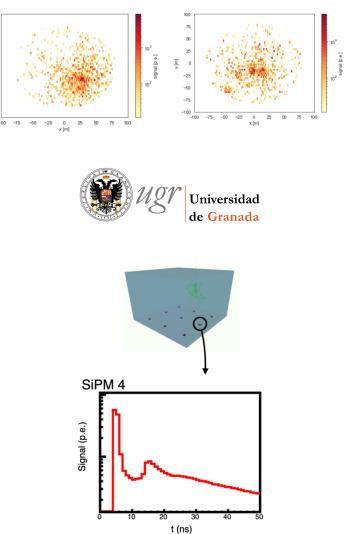
Activities @ LIP



Improve reconstruction analysis

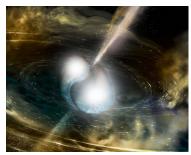
- Gamma/hadron discrimination
- Analyse shower patterns at the ground with machine learning techniques
- Explore the WCD signal time trace to identify the presence of muons



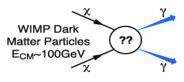


Activities @ LIP

Neutron Stars Merger



- Science capabilities
 - Studies on the sensitivity to:
 - Transient astrophysical phenomena
 - Explore hadronic
 interactions the forward
 region
 - Dark matter annihilation
 - Detect Neutrino physics
 - ♦ BSM physics







SWGO

- Exciting project with an interesting timescale for a Master thesis
 - Work may be support by a grant
- The thesis can have a significant impact on the design of the experiment
- A More information:
 - * ruben@lip.pt, pimenta@lip.pt

Summary

Astroparticle physics (Multi-Messengers)

- Use astrophysical messengers and known particle physics to gain a deeper understanding of the dynamics of our Universe
- Rapidly evolving field
- Lots of ambitious projects
- Will soon provide important tests to our knowledge over fundamental physics

Backup slides

Newly formed international collaboration to make this experiment possible!





Portugal junta-se a oito países para construir observatório de raios gama nos Andes

Será o primeiro observatório de raios gama no hemisfério sul. Já existe um do género, mas no hemisfério norte, no México

Portugal junta-se a oito países para construir observatório de raios gama nos Andes

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Lisboa, 01 jul 2019 (Lusa) - Portugal e mais oito países juntam-se a partir de hoje numa colaboração internacional para construir um observatório de raios gama na região dos Andes, para procurar sinais de matéria escura no centro da Via Láctea, foi hoje anunciado.

Portugal junta-se a oito países para construir observatório de raios gama nos

Andes

CIÊNCIA > ESPAÇO MEDICINA ECOSFERA

UNIVERSO

(III

Portugal junta-se a oito países para construir observatório de raios gama nos Andes

Eintchal 24°

Empreendimento marcará a edificação do primeiro laboratório de observação de raios gama no hemisfério sul. Custo da construção estimado em, pelo menos, 50 milhões de euros.

Lusa · 1 de Julho de 2019, 21:00

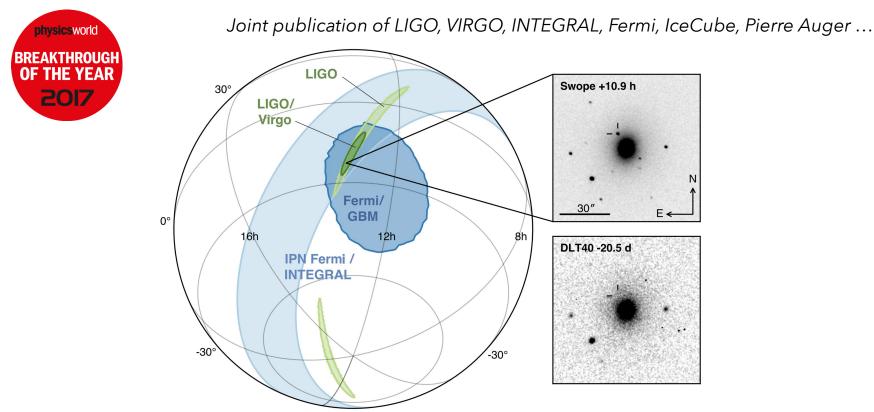




Multi-messengers

The opening of a new era...

Multi-messenger observation of a Binary Neutron Star Merger

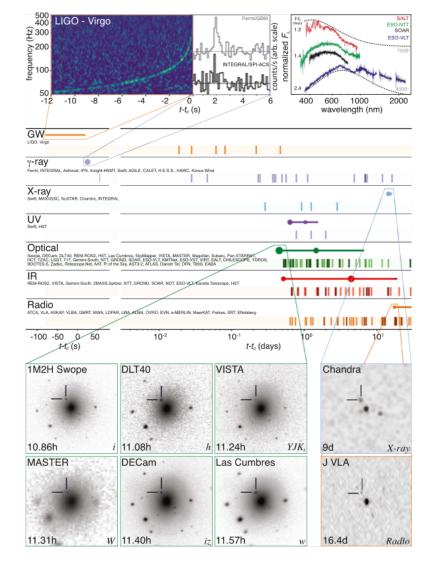


- Simultaneous observation of a Gravitational Wave + electromagnetic counter parts
- Allows to test the dynamics of our surrounding Universe
- Study of transient phenomena in all energy regions is one of the main ingredients

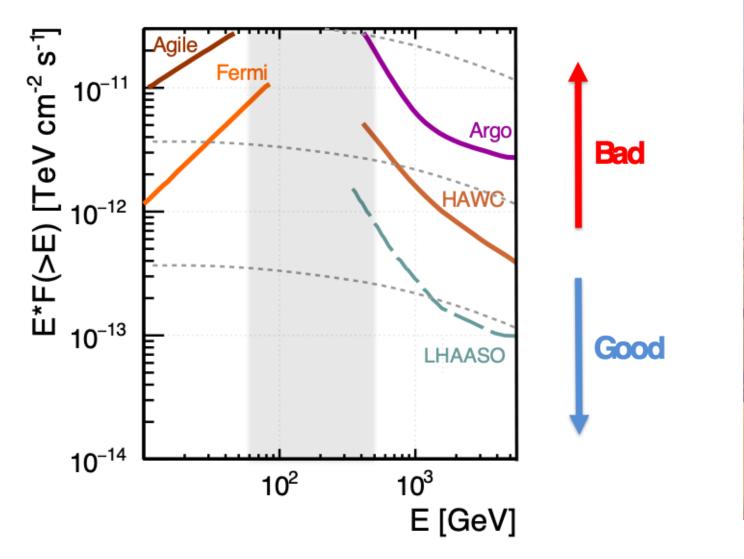
Multi-messenger observation of a Binary Neutron Star Merger

- Observe the same phenomenon with different instruments
- ♦ Follow the evolution in time
- ♦ Different wavelengths
 ⇒ different kind of

interactions ⇒ different phenomena



Current Wide Field-of-View Gamma-Ray Observatories



How to lower the energy threshold?

- Put the experiment at higher altitude
- Gamma-ray EAS arrays
 have typically 20 000 m²



How to lower the energy threshold?

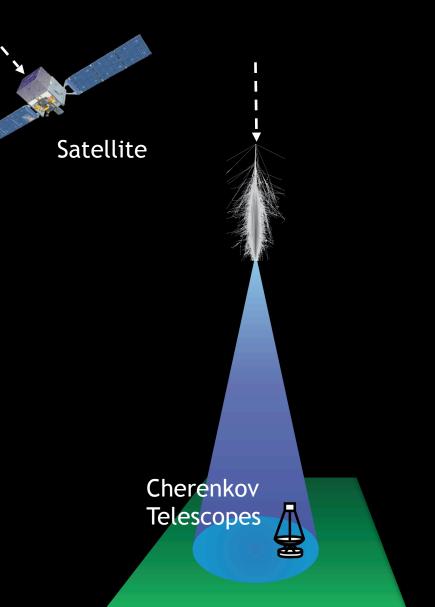
- Put the experiment at higher altitude
- Gamma-ray EAS arrays
 have typically 20 000 m²
- ♦ It is possible to find sites
 with ≈5000 m of altitude
 - Atacama desert, Northern
 Chile



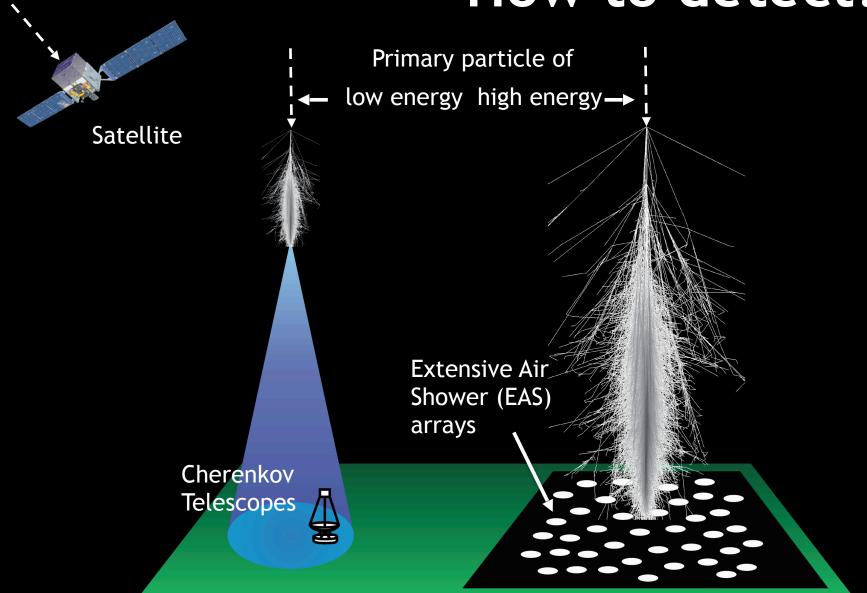
How to detect?



How to detect?



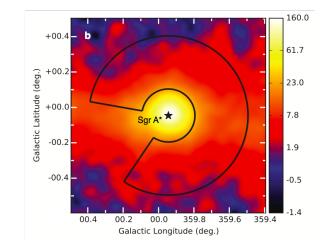
How to detect?

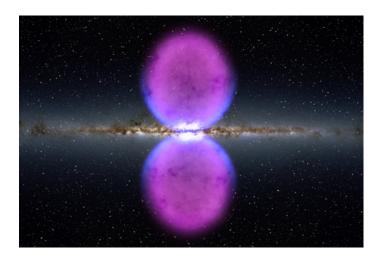


Arrays at high-altitude = large field of view + large duty cycle + low energy

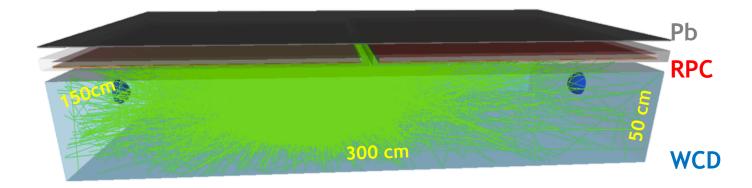
What we know so far...

- Protons are known to be accelerated in the galaxy up to PeV energies (E = 10¹⁵ eV)
- All current acceleration models encounter nontrivial difficulties at these energies
- HESS data suggests that there might be a PeVatron source in the galactic center
- Fermi bubbles gamma ray emission in outbursts from our galaxy





Improve detector concept!



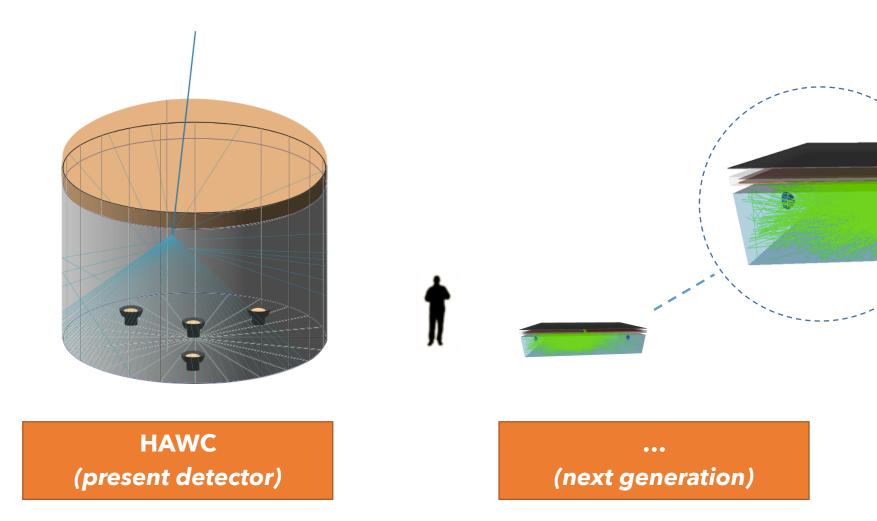
Thin lead converter plate (Pb)

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

The station



*caveat: R&D phase, which means that the detector concept continues to evolve...

R. Conceição