Exploring the Cosmic Frontier with the Cherenkov Telescope Array

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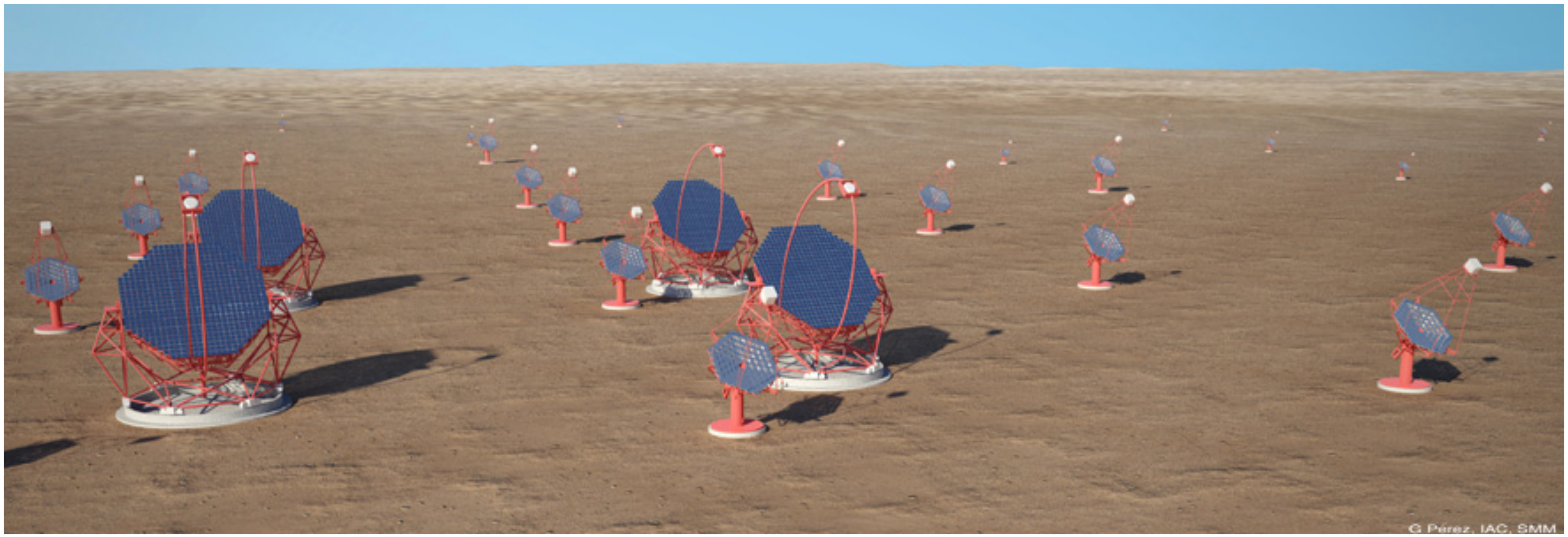
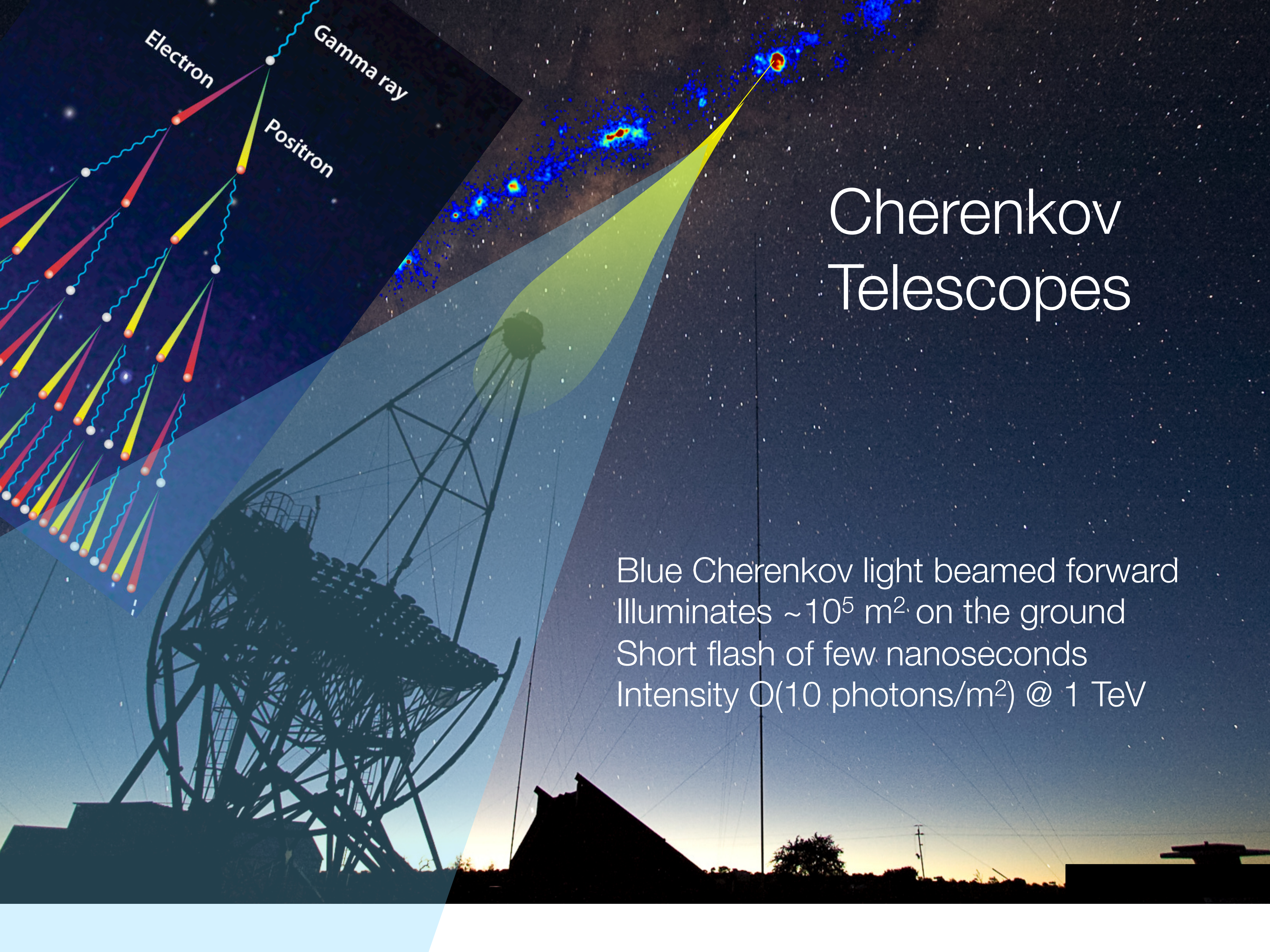
For the CTA Consortium
http://www.cta-observatory.org

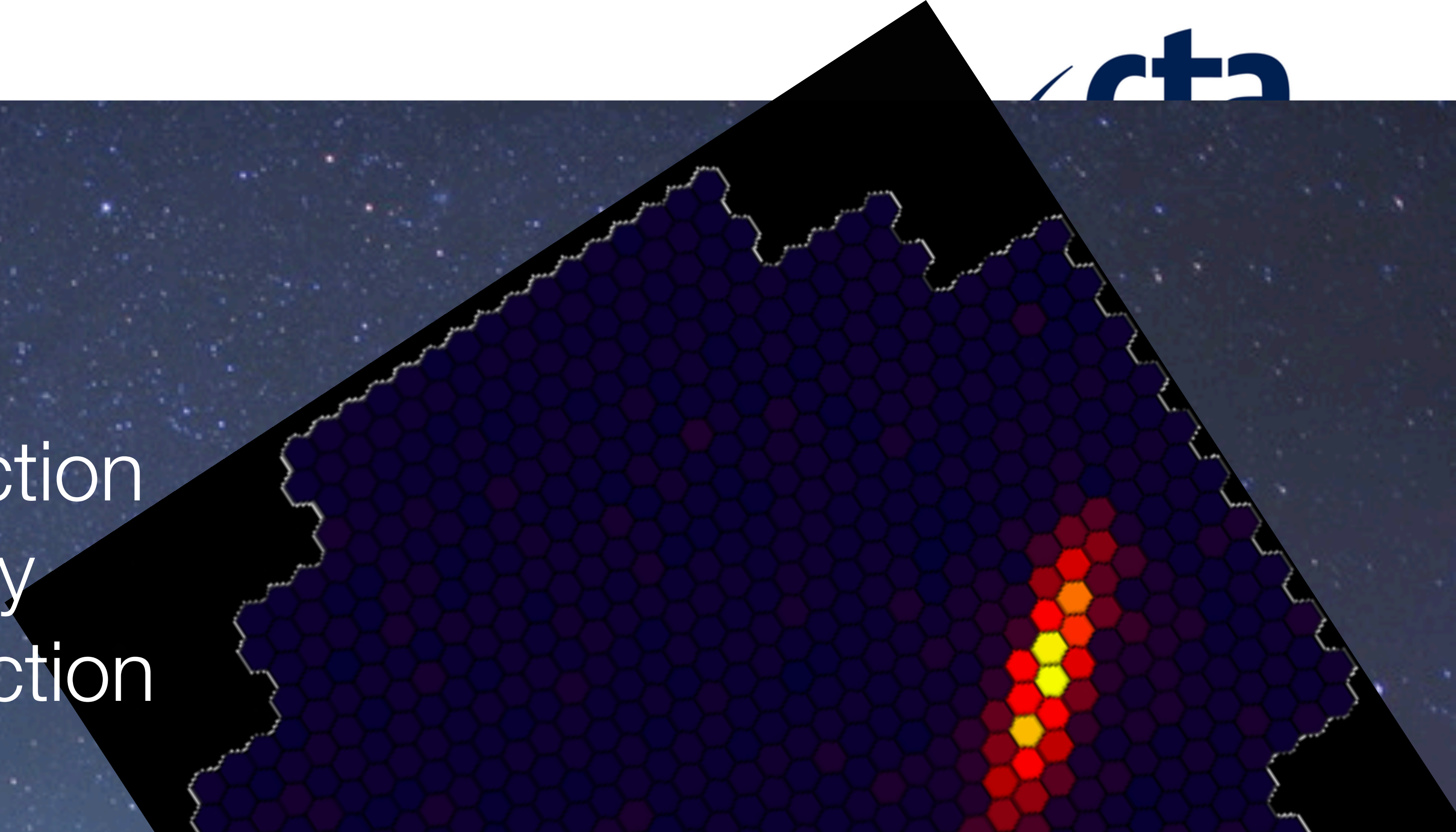
The CTA Concept

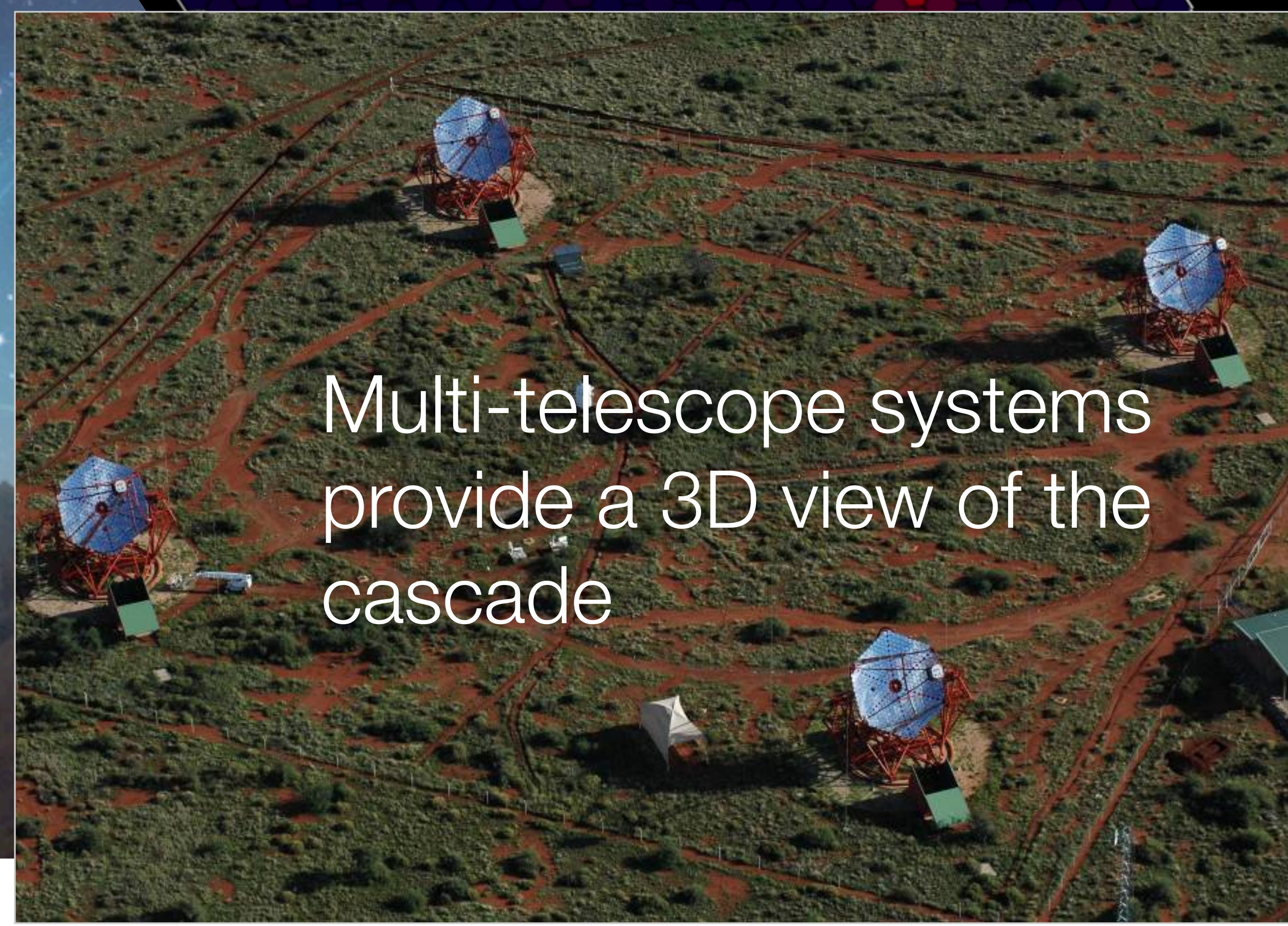


- Arrays in northern and southern hemispheres for full sky coverage
- 4 large (~23 m) telescopes in the center (LSTs)
  - Threshold of ~30 GeV
- ≥25 medium (9-12 m) telescopes (MSTs) covering ~1 km^2
  - Order of magnitude improvement in 100 GeV–10 TeV range
- Small (~4 m) telescopes (SSTs) covering >3 km^2 in south
  - >10 TeV observations of Galactic sources
- Construction begins in ~2015


Electron
Gamma ray
Positron
Cherenkov Telescopes
Blue Cherenkov light beamed forward
Illuminates ~10⁵ m² on the ground
Short flash of few nanoseconds
Intensity O(10 photons/m²) @ 1 TeV

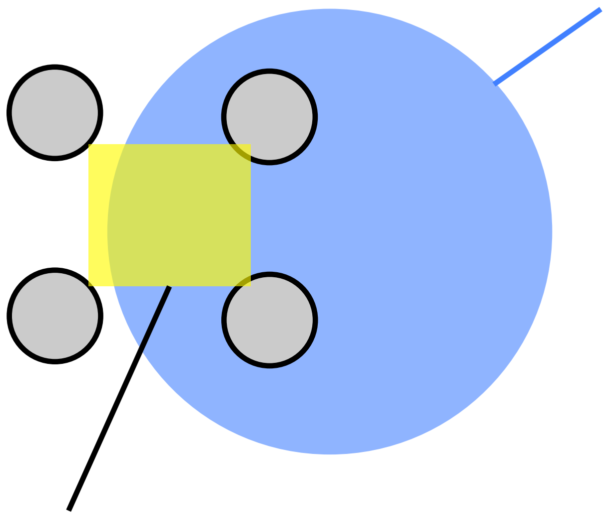
Clue:
imaging the cascade
geometry ➜ photon direction
intensity ➜ photon energy
shape ➜ cosmic ray rejection





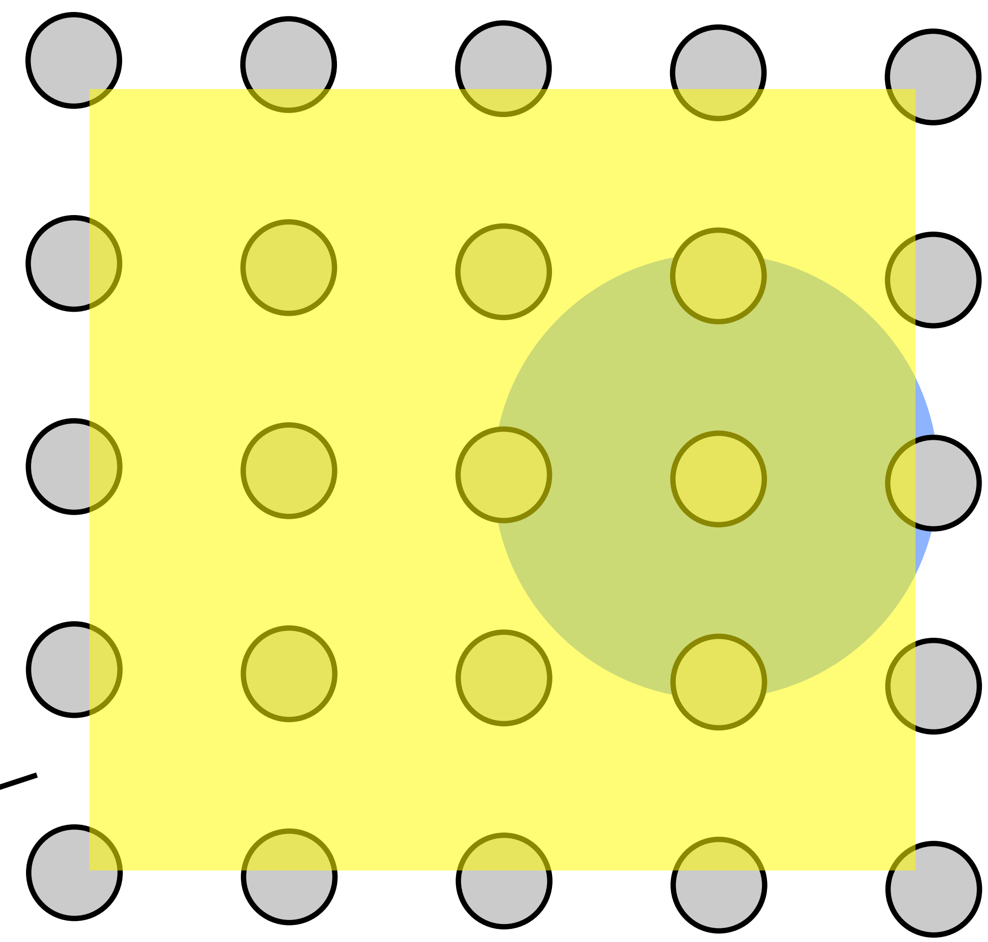
Multi-telescope systems provide a 3D view of the cascade

From current arrays to CTA



Light pool radius
R ≈100-150 m
≈ typical telescope spacing

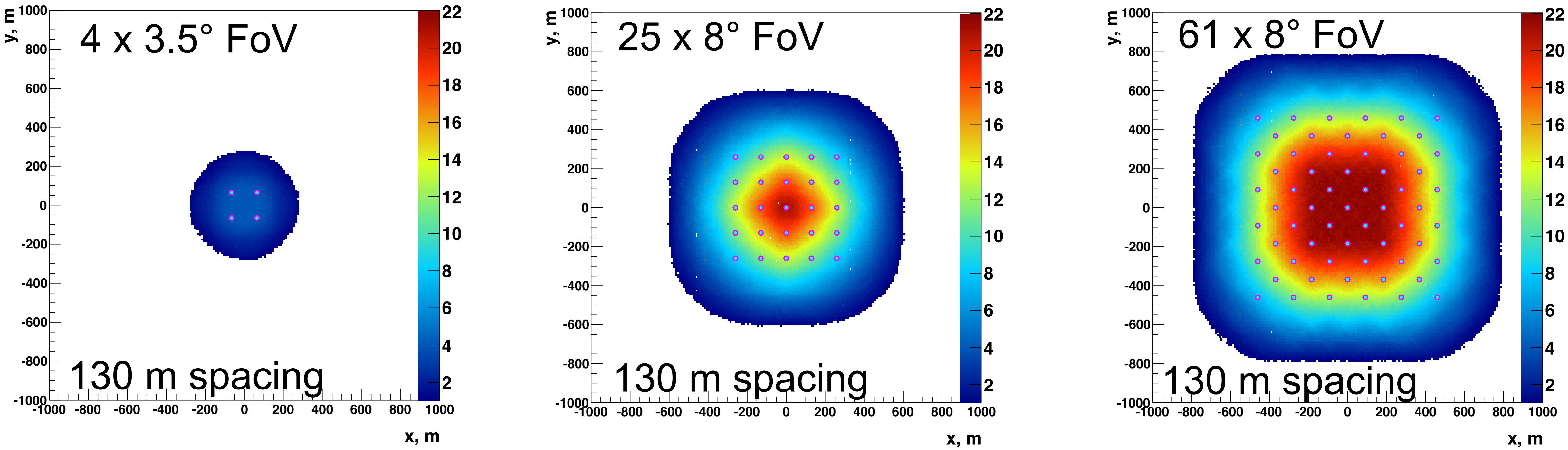
Sweet spot for
best triggering
and reconstruction:
Most shower cores miss it!



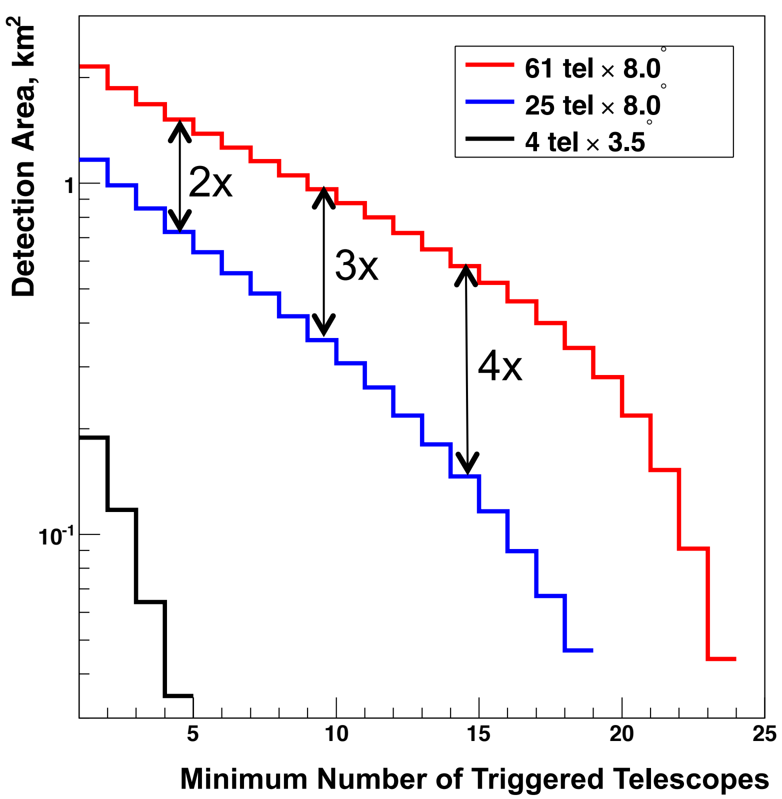
Large detection area
More images per shower
Lower trigger threshold

Why a large array?

Figures from Slava Bugaev



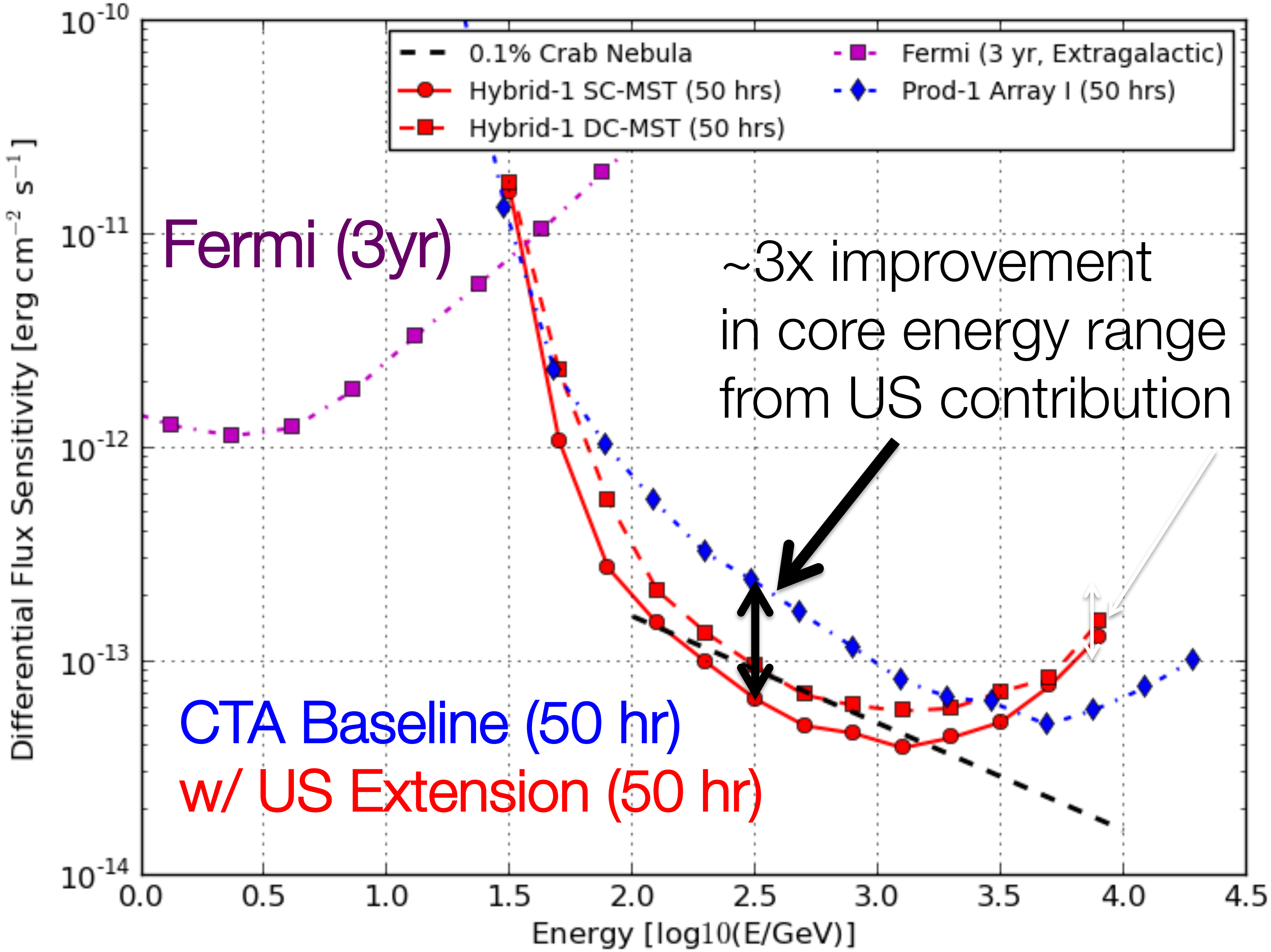
Color scale: number of triggered telescopes for 500 GeV showers



Sufficiently large and capable MST array is the primary goal of the US groups

- Contribution of 36 telescopes
- Developing novel design w/ secondary mirror <0.07° optical psf

Differential Sensitivity



CTA Baseline (Prod-1): See K. Bernlohr et al. 2012, arXiv:1210.3503
w/ US Extension (Hybrid-1): See T. Jogler et al. 2012, arXiv: 1211.3181

Recommended by several relevant roadmaps …

cta
cherenkov telescope array

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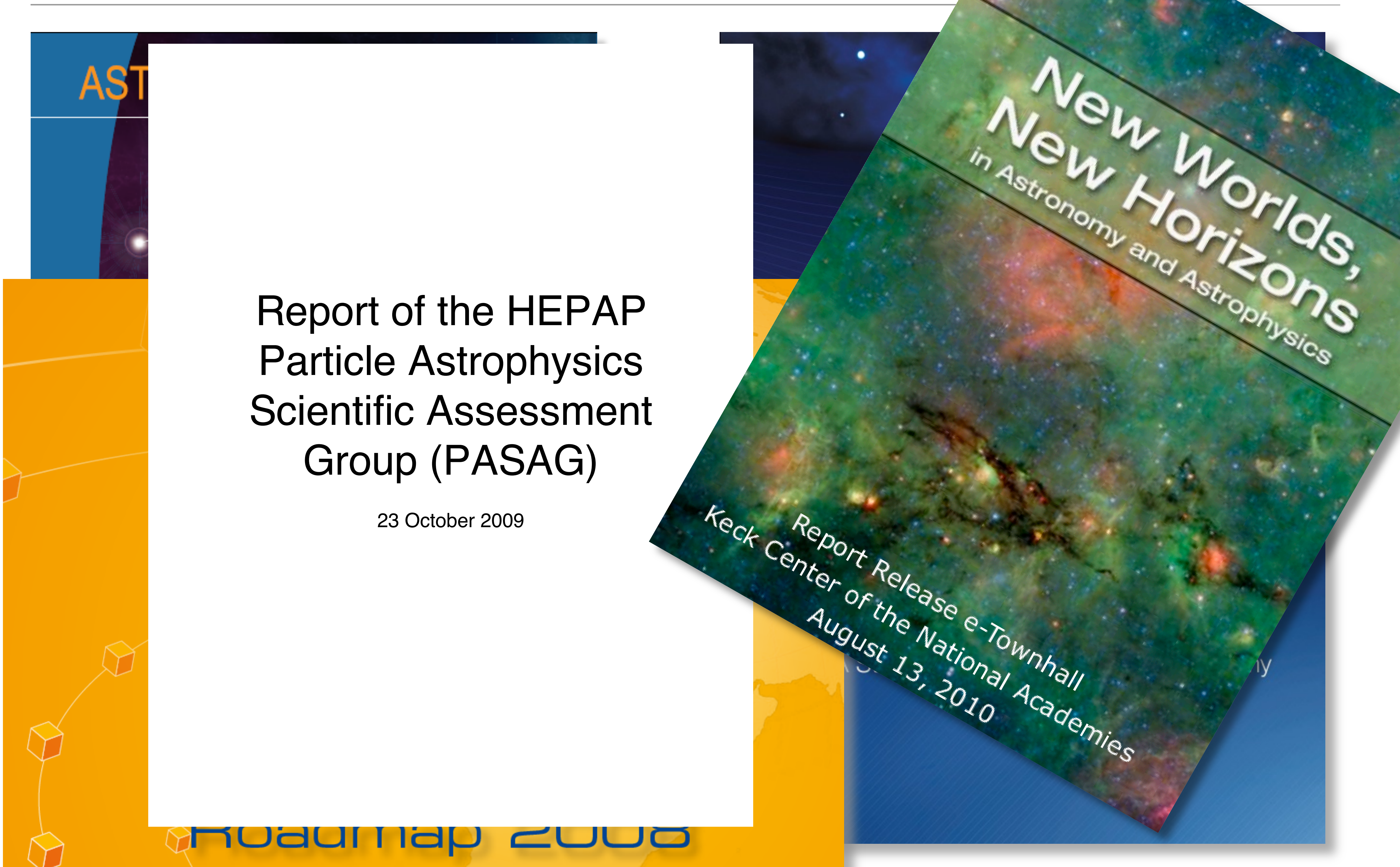
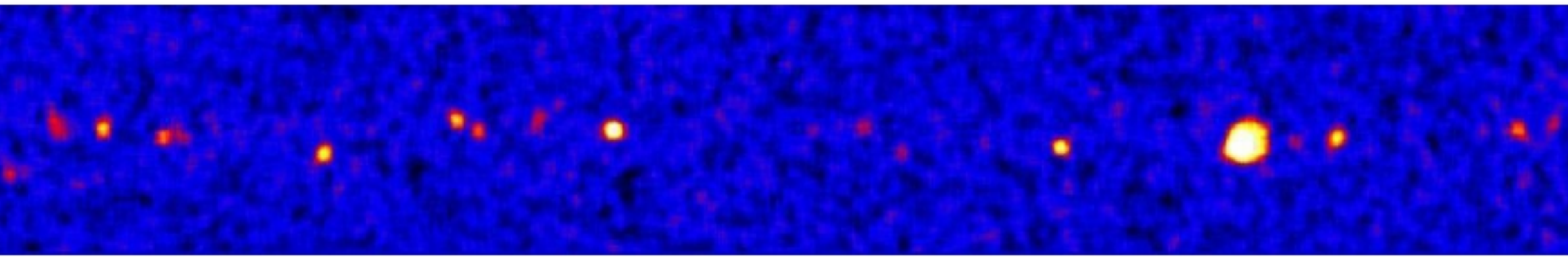
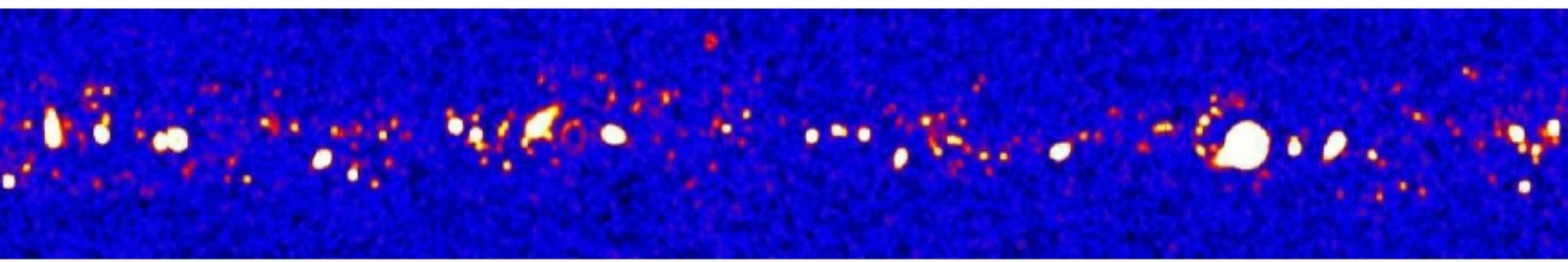


Simulated Galactic Plane surveys

H.E.S.S.



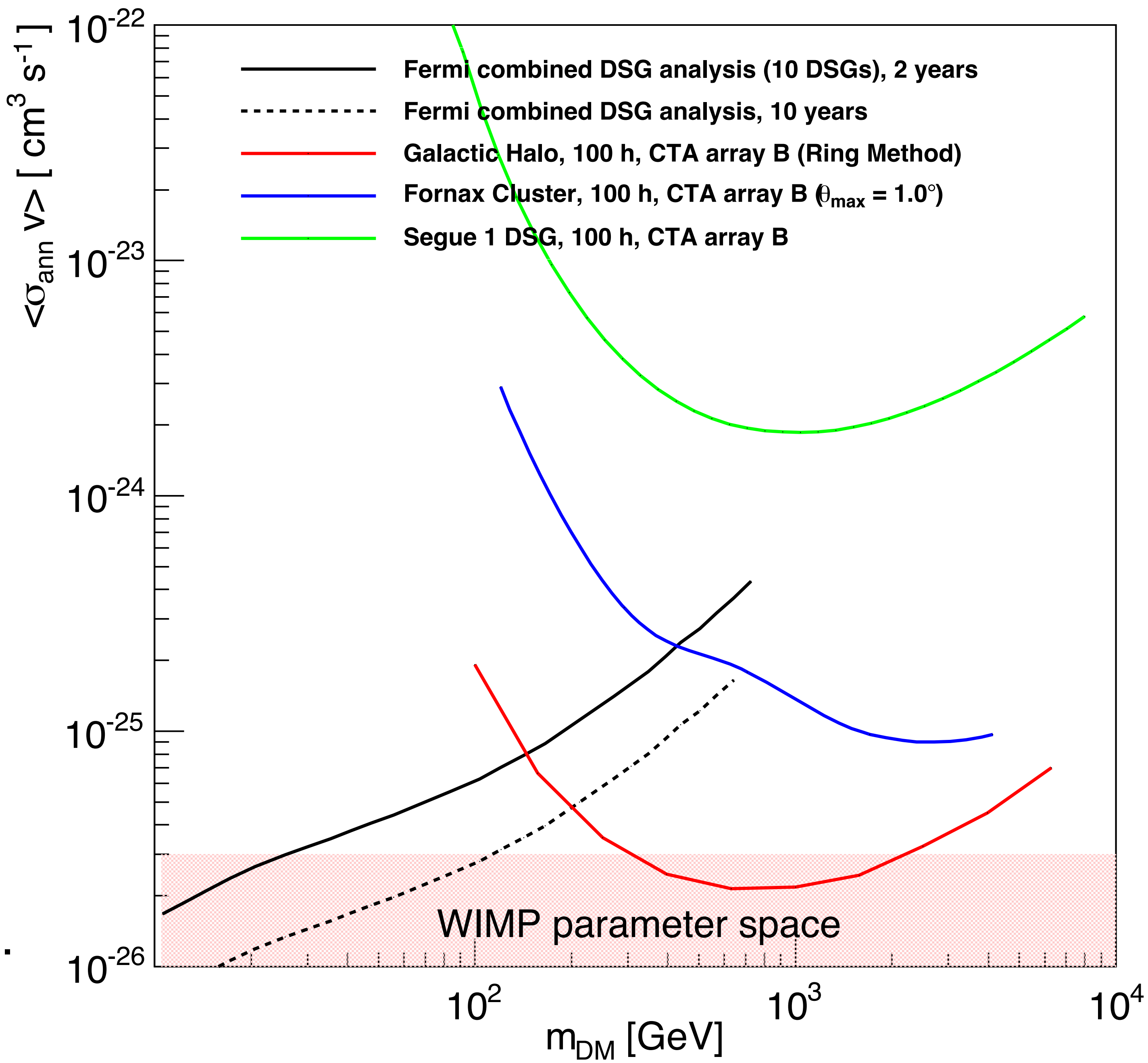
CTA, for same exposure



Expect ~1000 detected sources over the whole sky

Funk et al., *Amer. Inst. Phys. Conf. Proc.* 1085, 886 (2008)

Dark matter searches with CTA



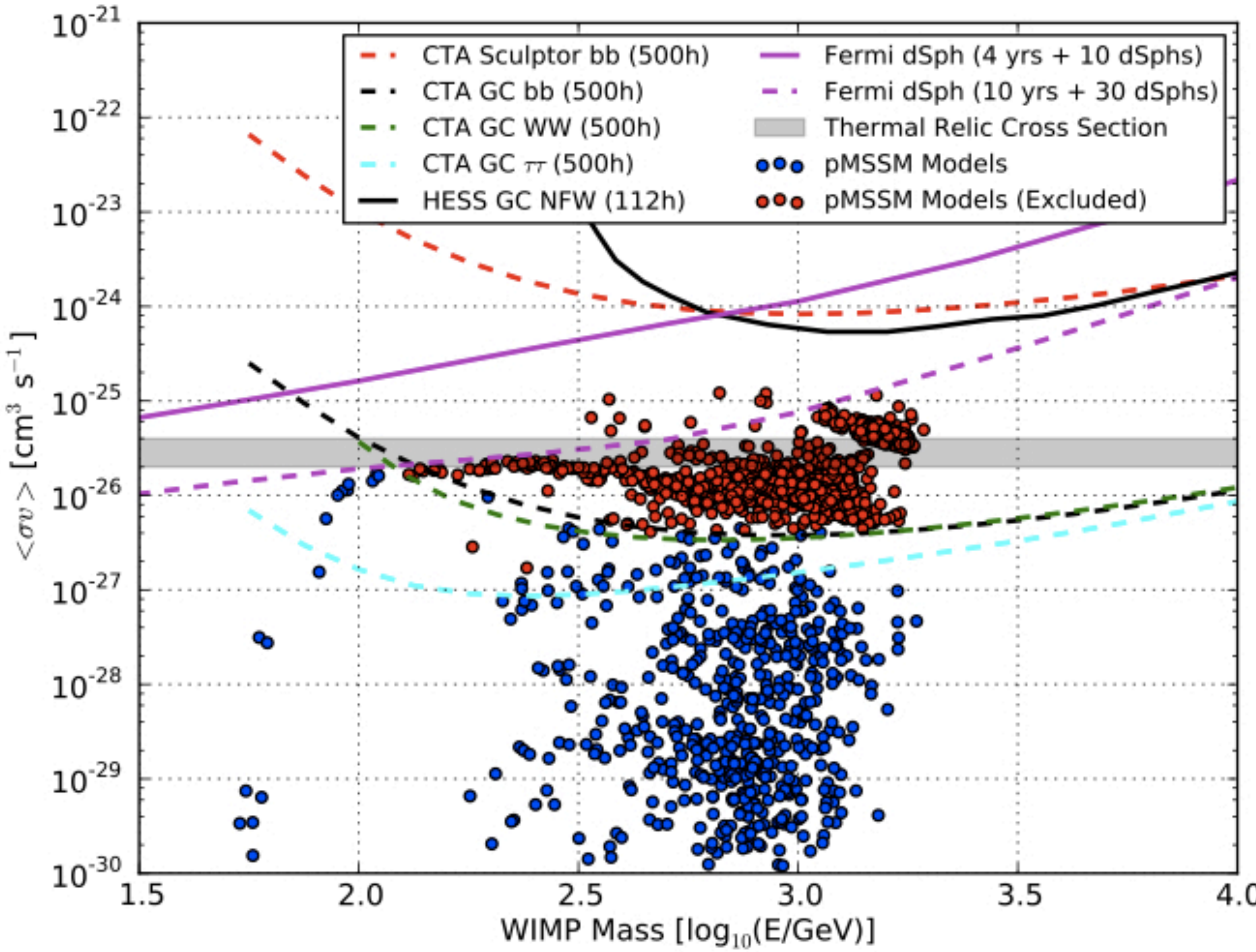
Fermi dwarf spheroidal and CTA Galactic Center searches are complementary

Assuming b b-bar decay channel

LAT 2-year result from Ackermann et al. 2011, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **107**, 241302.

More details in talk by Matthew Wood in CF2-CF4 parallel session

Dark matter searches with CTA



Constraints

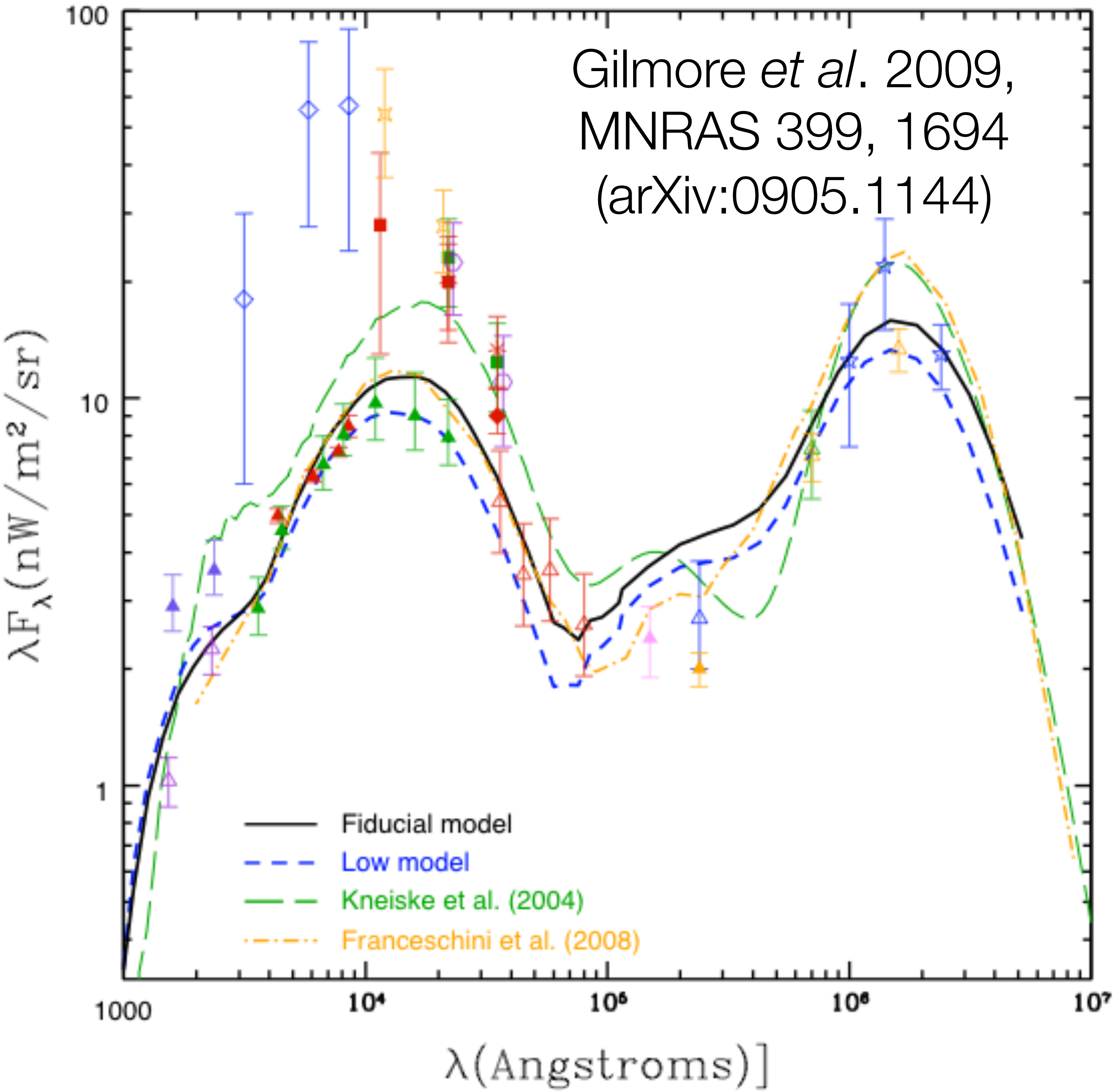
$\Omega_{DM}h^2 > 0.1$

XENON100 (2011)

CMS+ATLAS (2012)

More details in talk by Matthew Wood in CF2-CF4 parallel session

Extragalactic Background Light



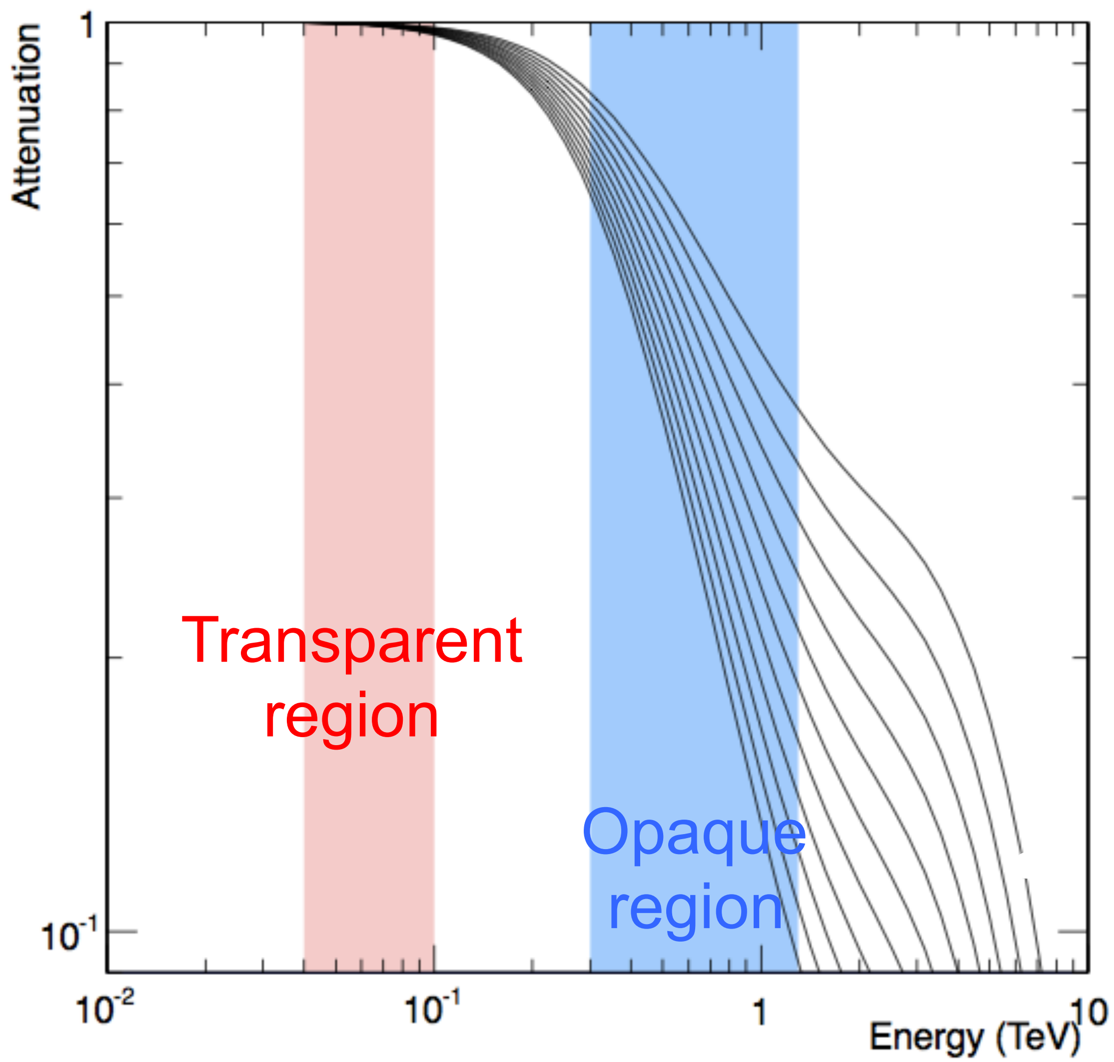
$\gamma_{\text{High Energy}} + \gamma_{\text{EBL}} \rightarrow e^+ e^-$

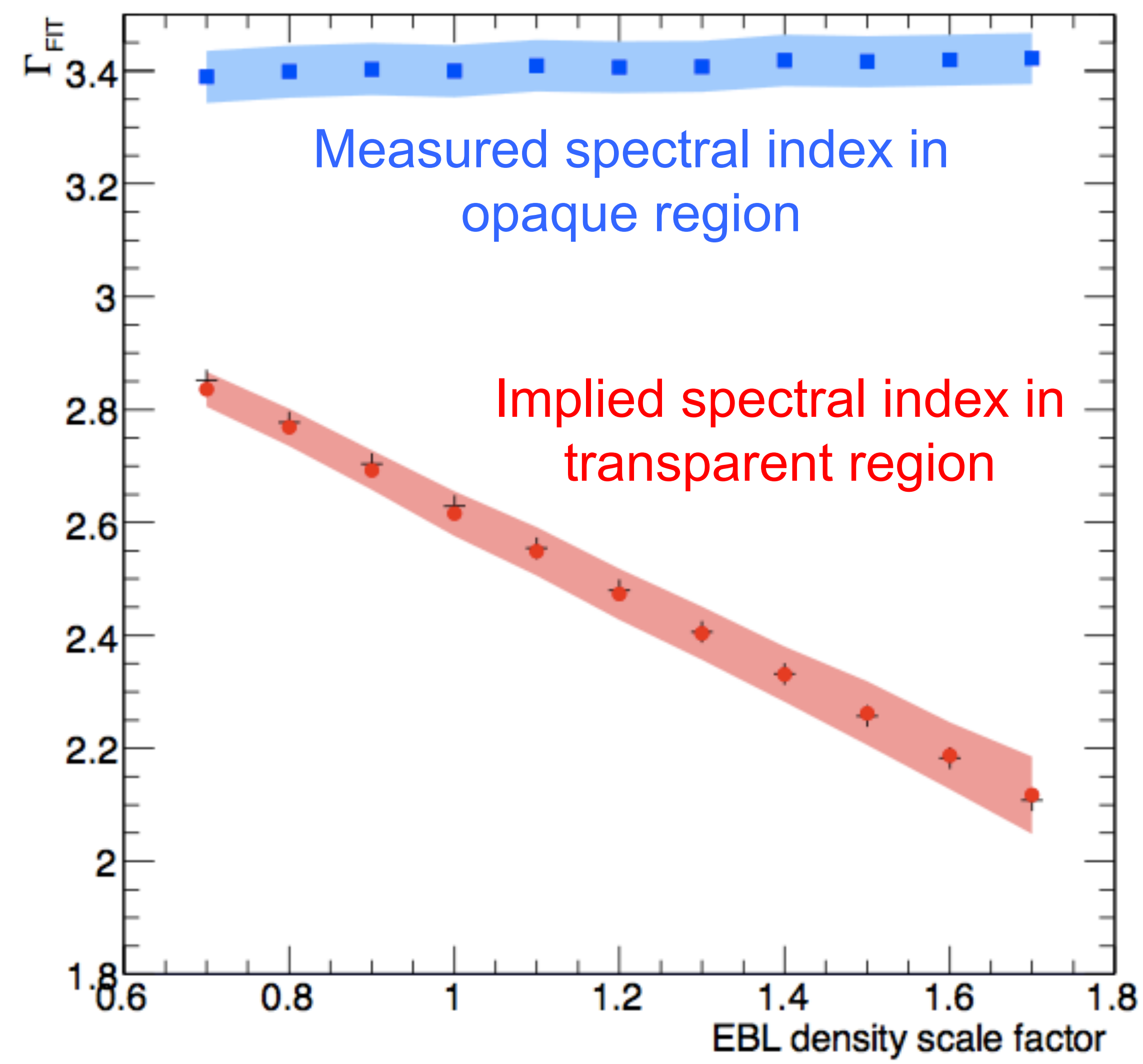
Difficult to measure EBL because of foreground sources

Test of cosmology

Attenuation by 1/e (*i.e.* $e^{-\tau}$ with $\boldsymbol{\tau} = 1$) for
z ~ 1.2 at 100 GeV
z ~ 0.1 at 1 TeV

Photon Propagation through the Cosmos



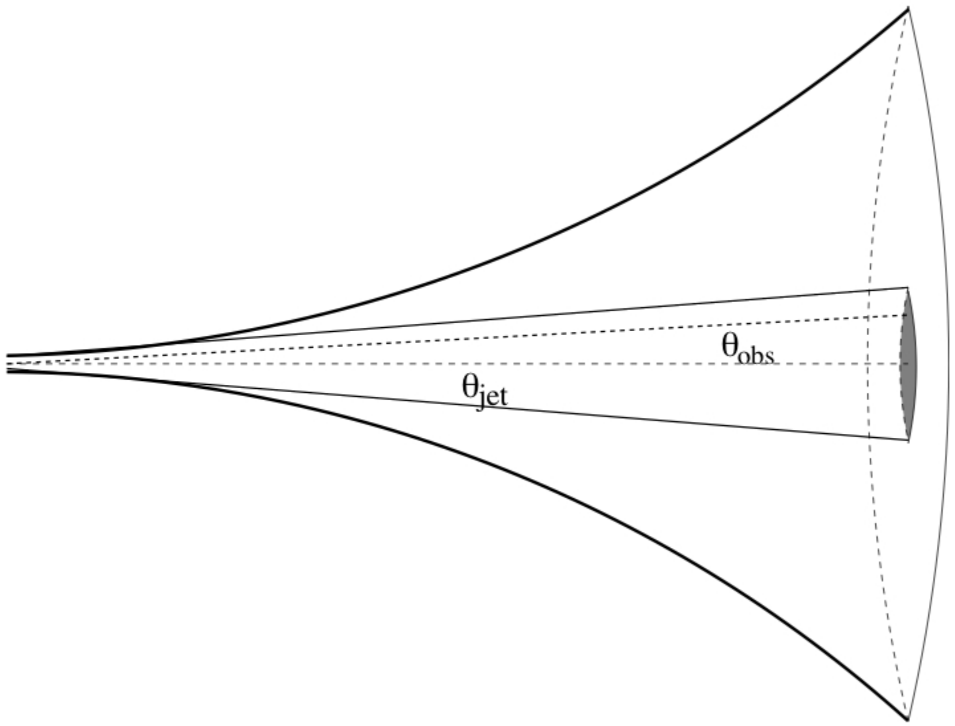


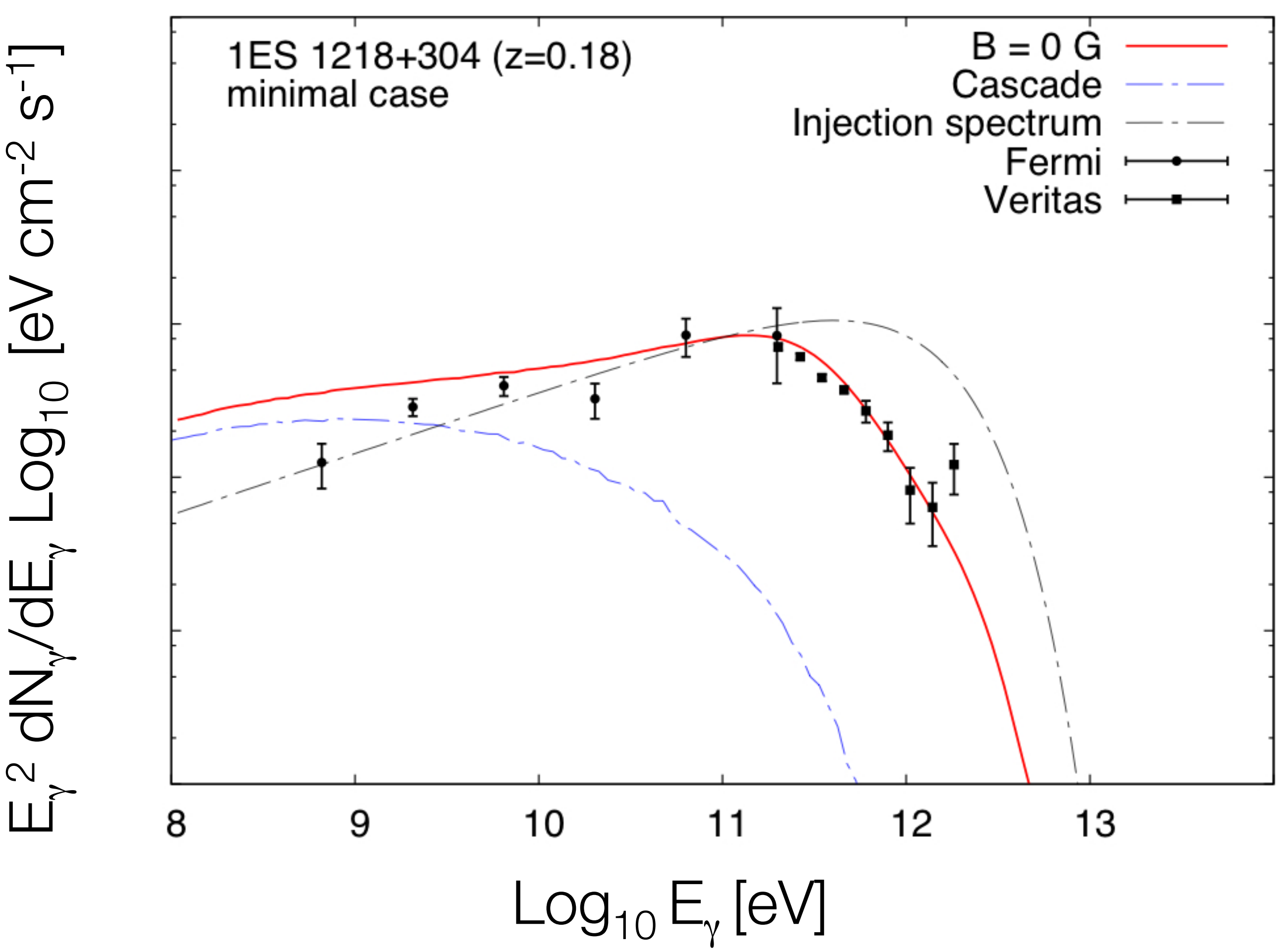
Spectral index Γ from fit to $dN/dE \sim E^{-\Gamma}$

EBL model of Franceschini et al. 2008

D. Mazin et al. for the CTA Consortium, *Astropart. Phys.*, in press

The EBL and Intergalactic B Fields





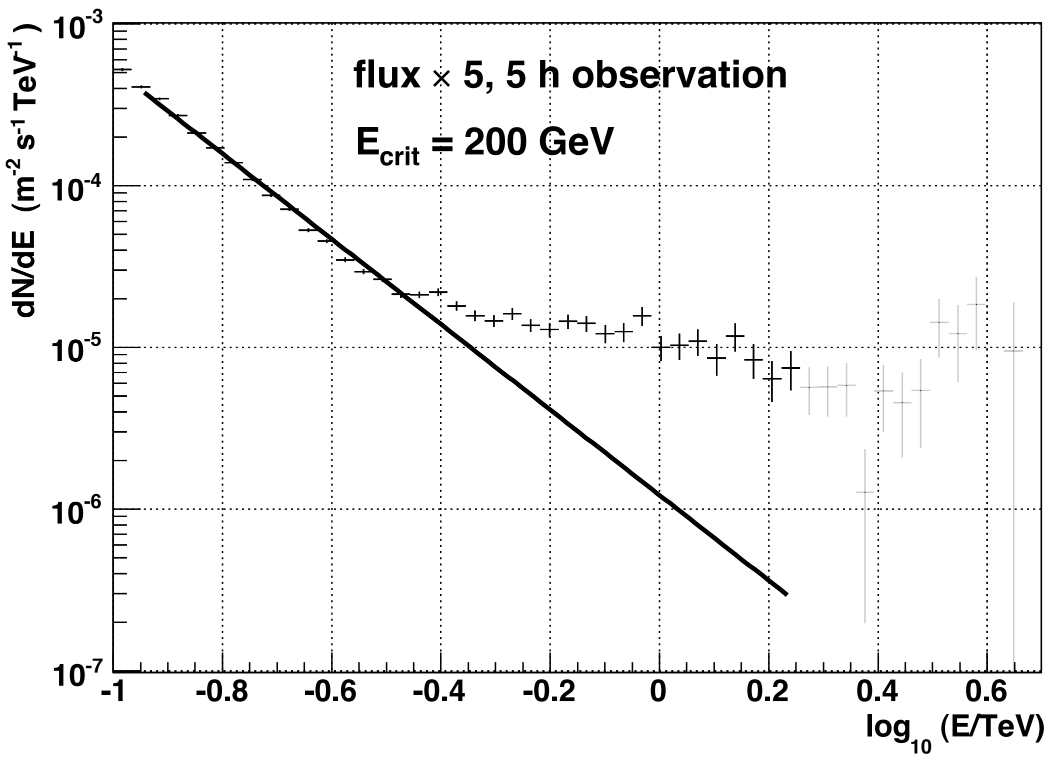
- Electrons produced by

  $\gamma_{\text{High Energy}} + \gamma_{\text{EBL}} \to e^+ e^-$

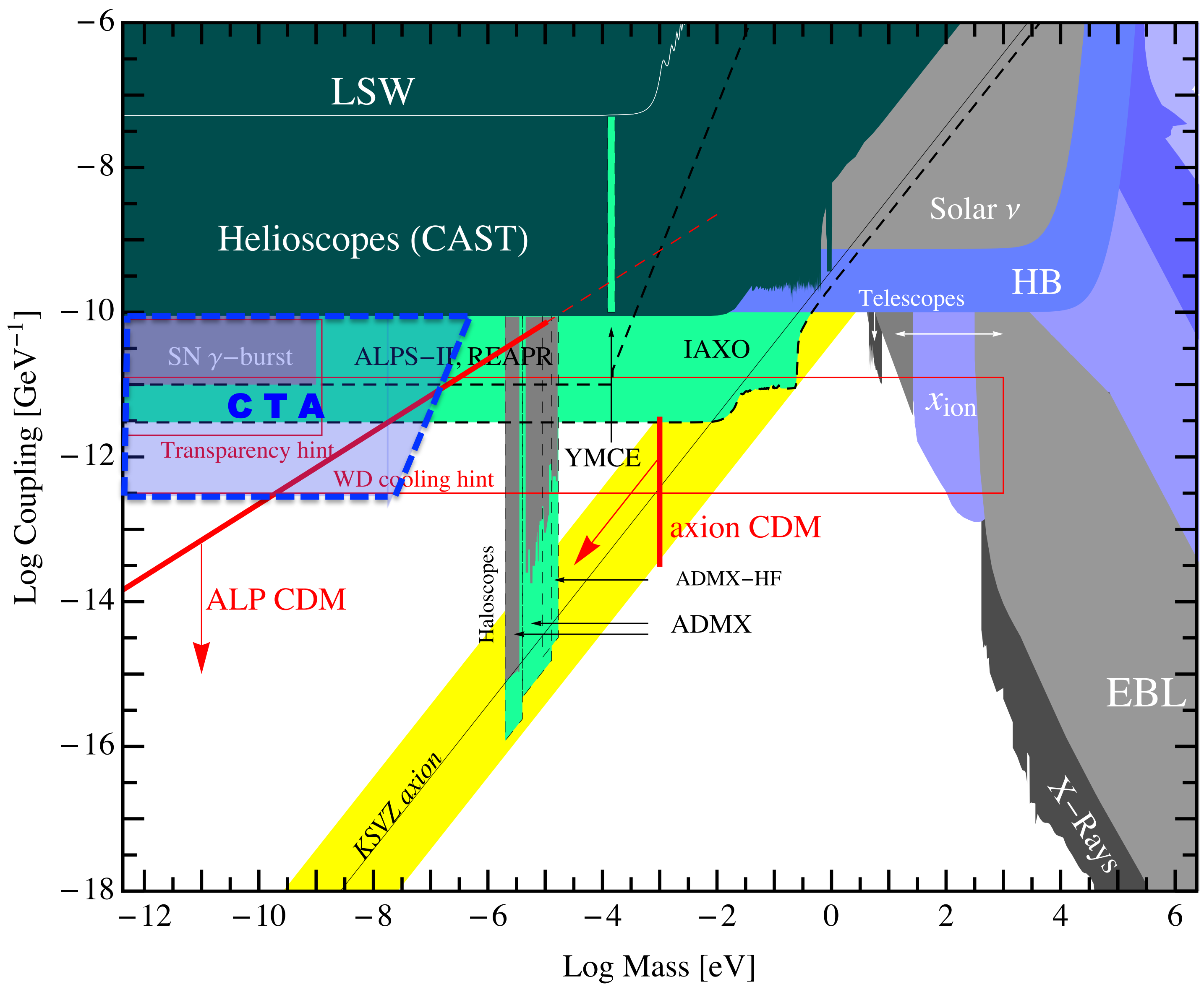
  Compton scatter off EBL to produce more photons
- Amount that the cascade fans out depends on intergalactic magnetic field (IGMF) strength
- Observable effects:
  - Pair halo
  - Spectral distortion
  - Large time delays between prompt and reprocessed photons

Figures from Taylor *et al*. 2011, arXiv: 1101.0932

Axion-like Particles (ALPs)



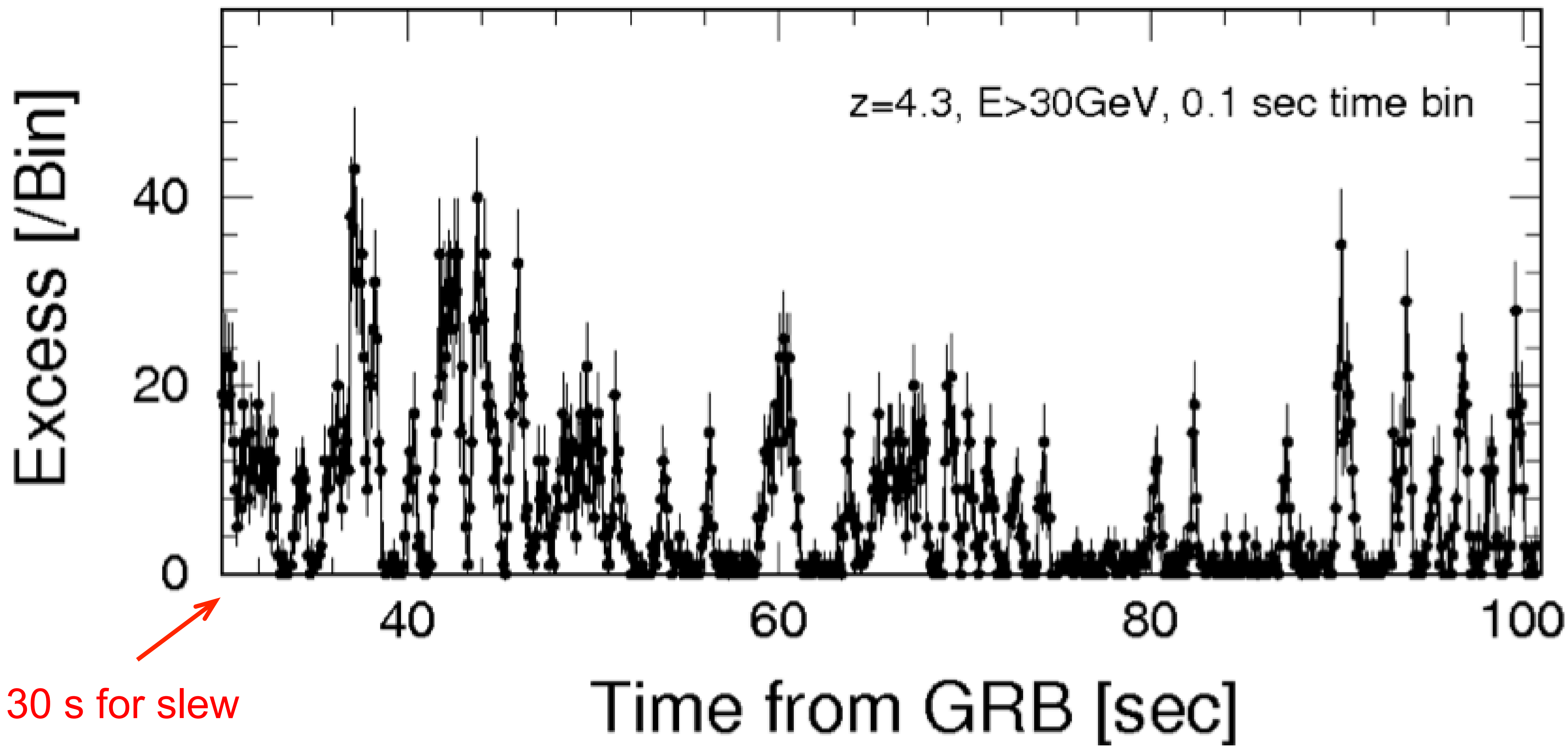
Simulated CTA observation
Bright flare from 4C 21.35
0.1 nG IGMF
EBL of Dominguez et al. 2011



Left figure: Doro et al., *Astropart. Phys.* In press; arXiv:1208.5356
Right figure: Sanchez-Conde et al., in prep., adapted from Ringwald, 2012, arXiv:1209.2299

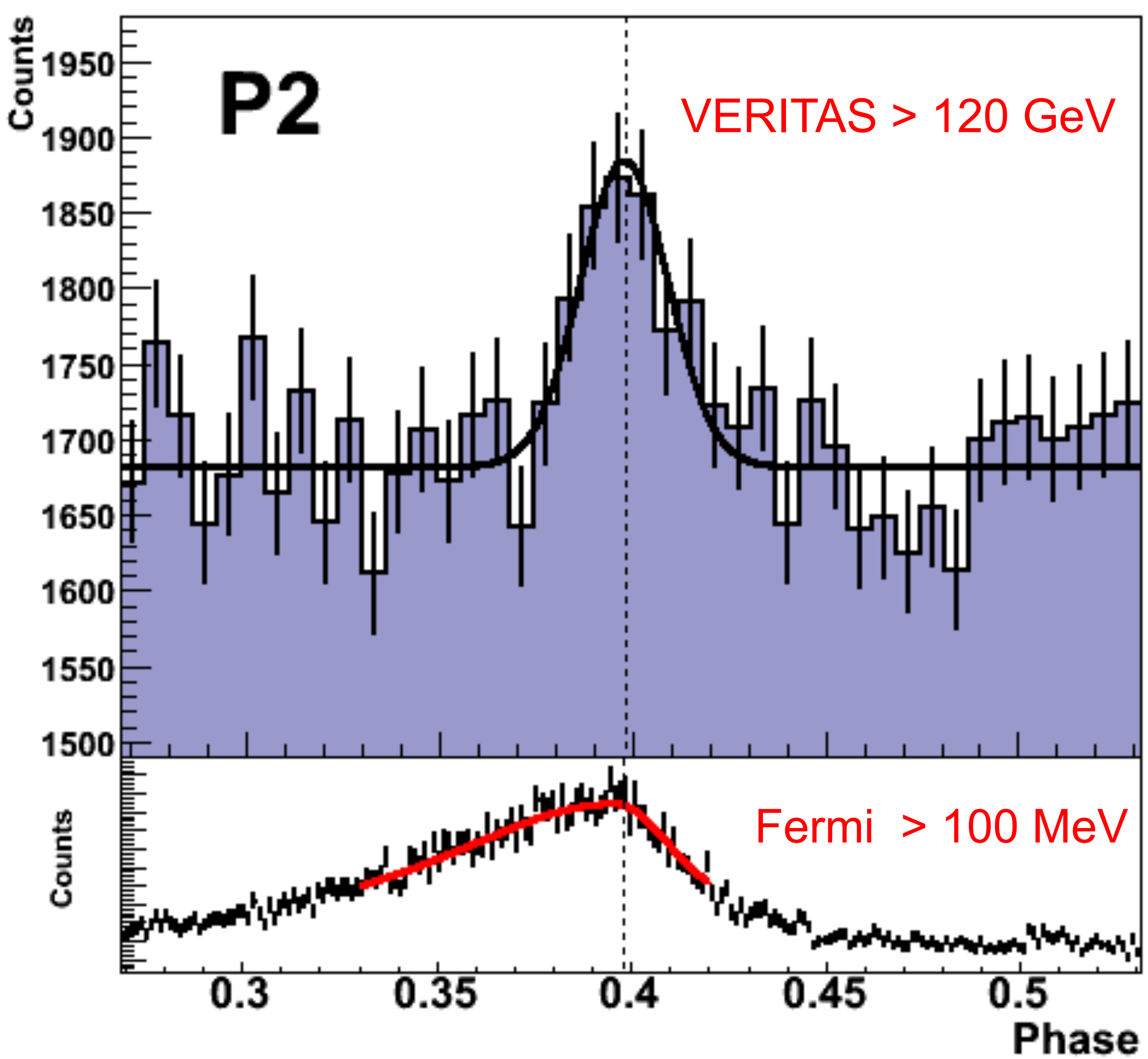
A simulated GRB (E > 30 GeV)

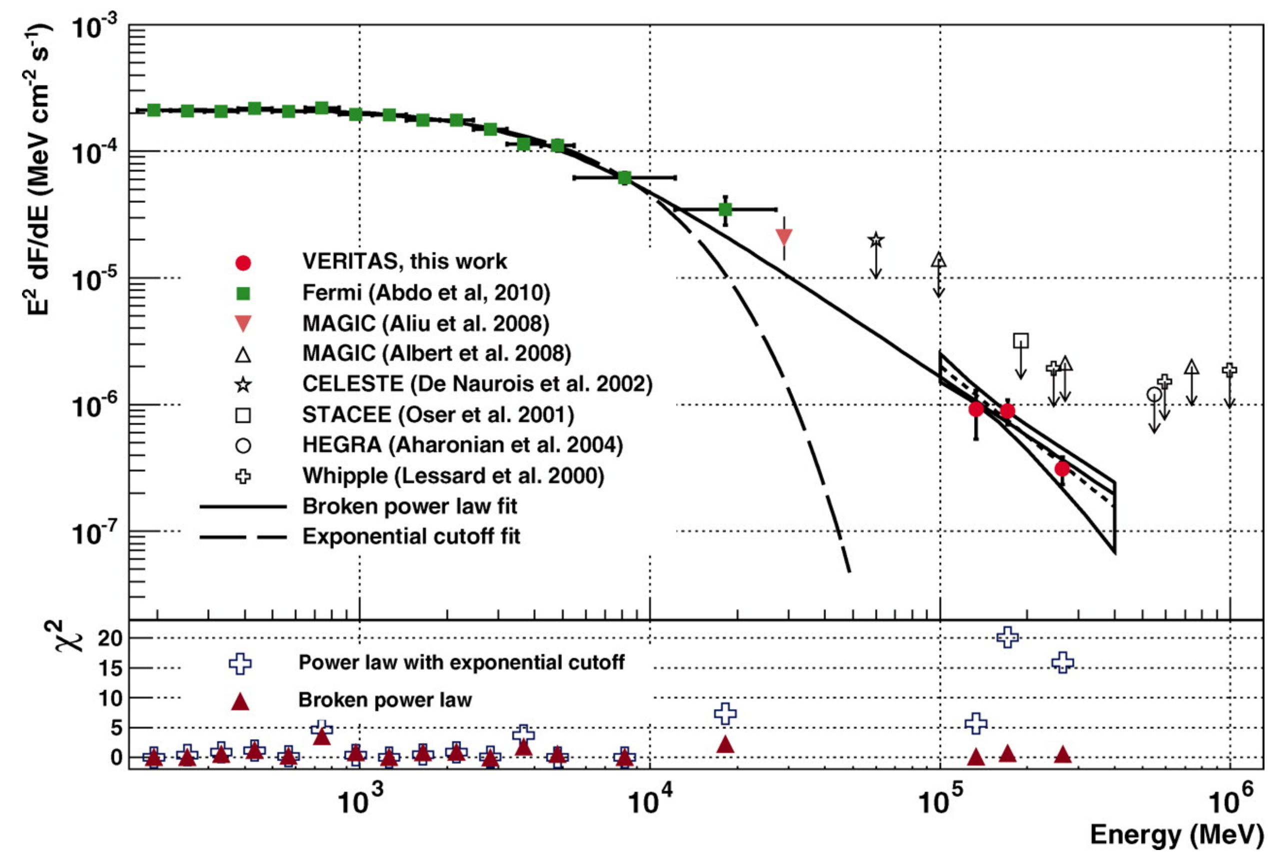
CTA Simulation of GRB 080916C seen by GBM + LAT



from
Gamma-Ray Burst Science in the Era of Cherenkov Telescope Array
(Astroparticle Physics special issue article)
Susumu Inoue et al.

Lorentz Invariance with Pulsars





100 MeV and 120 GeV peaks line up

Linear: $E_{LIV} > 3 \times 10^{17}$ GeV

Quadratic: $E_{LIV} > 7 \times 10^{9}$ GeV

Higher statistics, larger energy reach, more pulsars with CTA

More details in talk by Nepomuk Otte in CF6 parallel session

E. Aliu et al. (The VERITAS Collaboration), *Science* 334, 69–72 (2011)

A. N. Otte 2011, arXiv:1208.2033

White Papers in Preparation

Tests of Lorentz Invariance Violation to Probe Quantum Gravity
Prospects for Indirect Detection of Dark Matter with CTA
Fundamental Physics from Charged Particle Measurements with the Cherenkov Telescope Array
The Hunt of Axionlike Particles with the Cherenkov Telescope Array
The Extragalactic Background Light (EBL): A Probe of Fundamental Physics and a Record of Structure Formation in the Universe
Particle Acceleration in Relativistic Jets
Search for Dark Matter Sub-Halos in the Gamma-ray Band
The Impact of Astrophysical Particle Acceleration on Searches for Beyond-the-Standard-Model Physics
Gamma Ray Signatures of Ultra High Energy Cosmic Ray Line-of-sight Interactions

Key CTA Contributions to the Cosmic Frontier

- 10-fold improved sensitivity for VHE studies of the cosmos
  - ✓ "Routine" astrophysics is the foundation for recognizing new fundamental physics
- Sensitive searches for dark matter in its cosmic home
- Tests of cosmology
  - ✓ Extragalactic background light (EBL)
  - ✓ Intergalactic magnetic fields (IGMF)
- γ-ray propagation over cosmic distances
  - ✓ Tests of Lorentz invariance (LIV)
  - ✓ Search for signatures of axion-like particles (ALP)