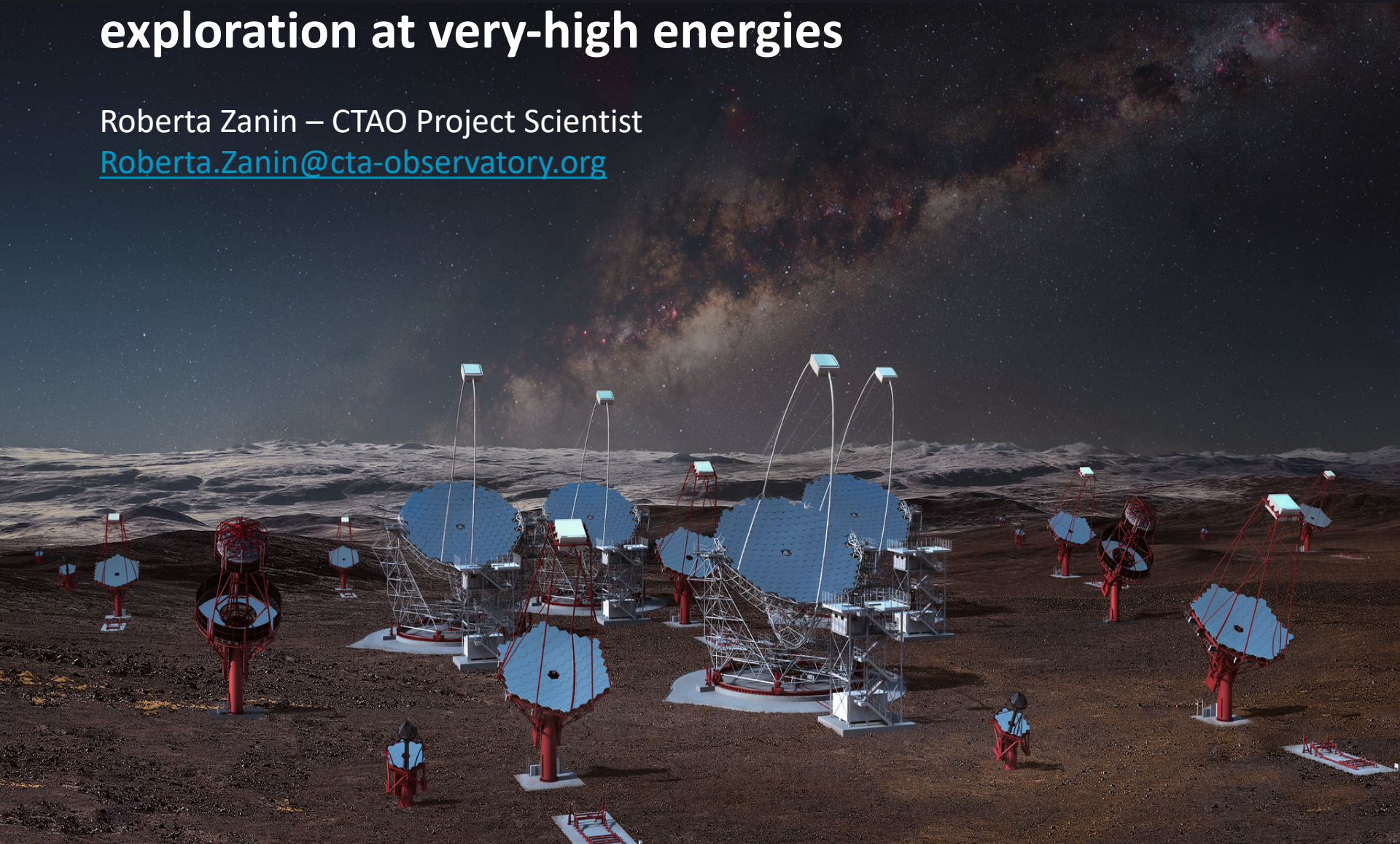


The Cherenkov Telescope Array Observatory: Its scientific capabilities will open new windows of exploration at very-high energies

Roberta Zanin – CTAO Project Scientist

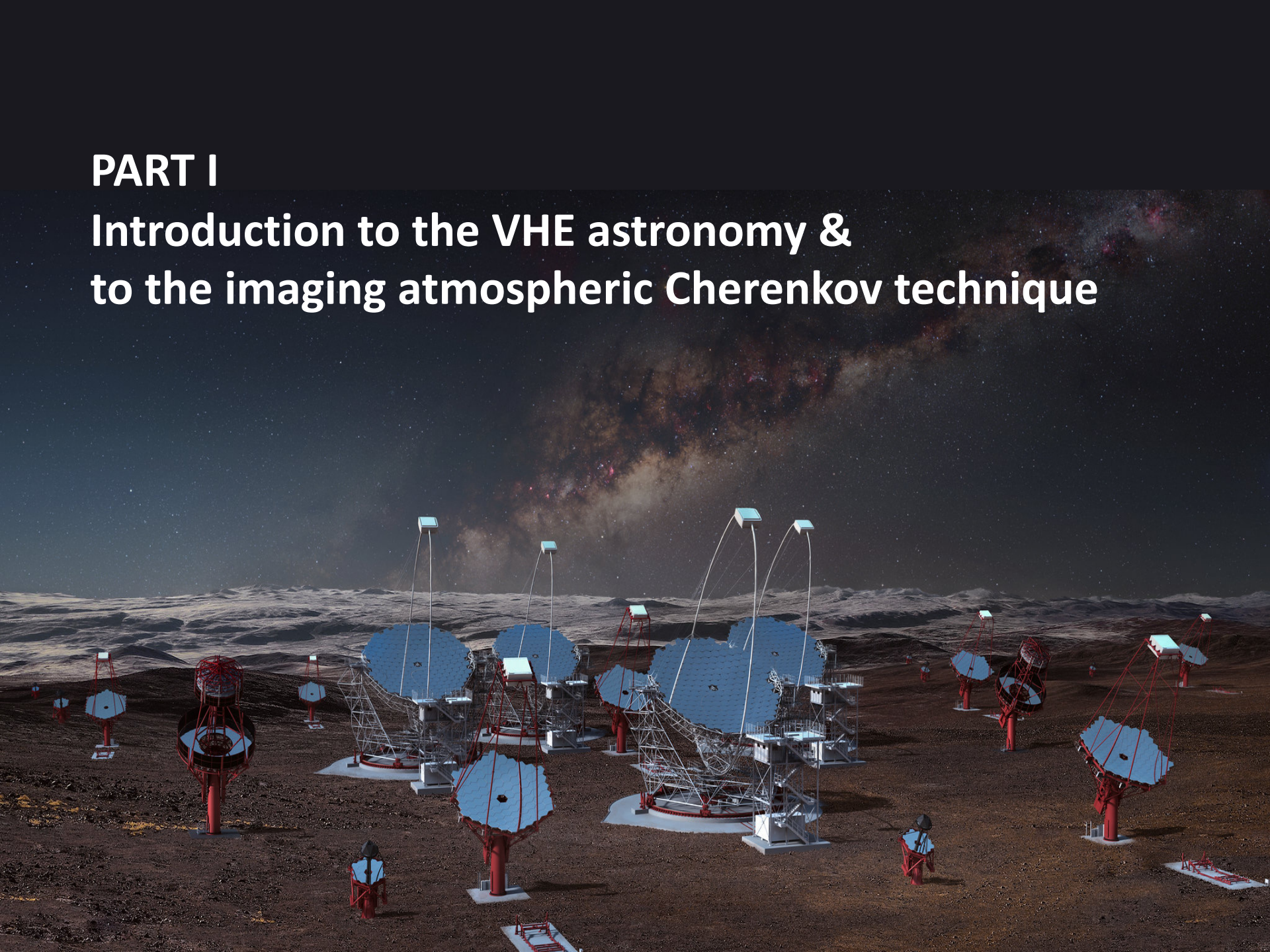
Roberta.Zanin@cta-observatory.org



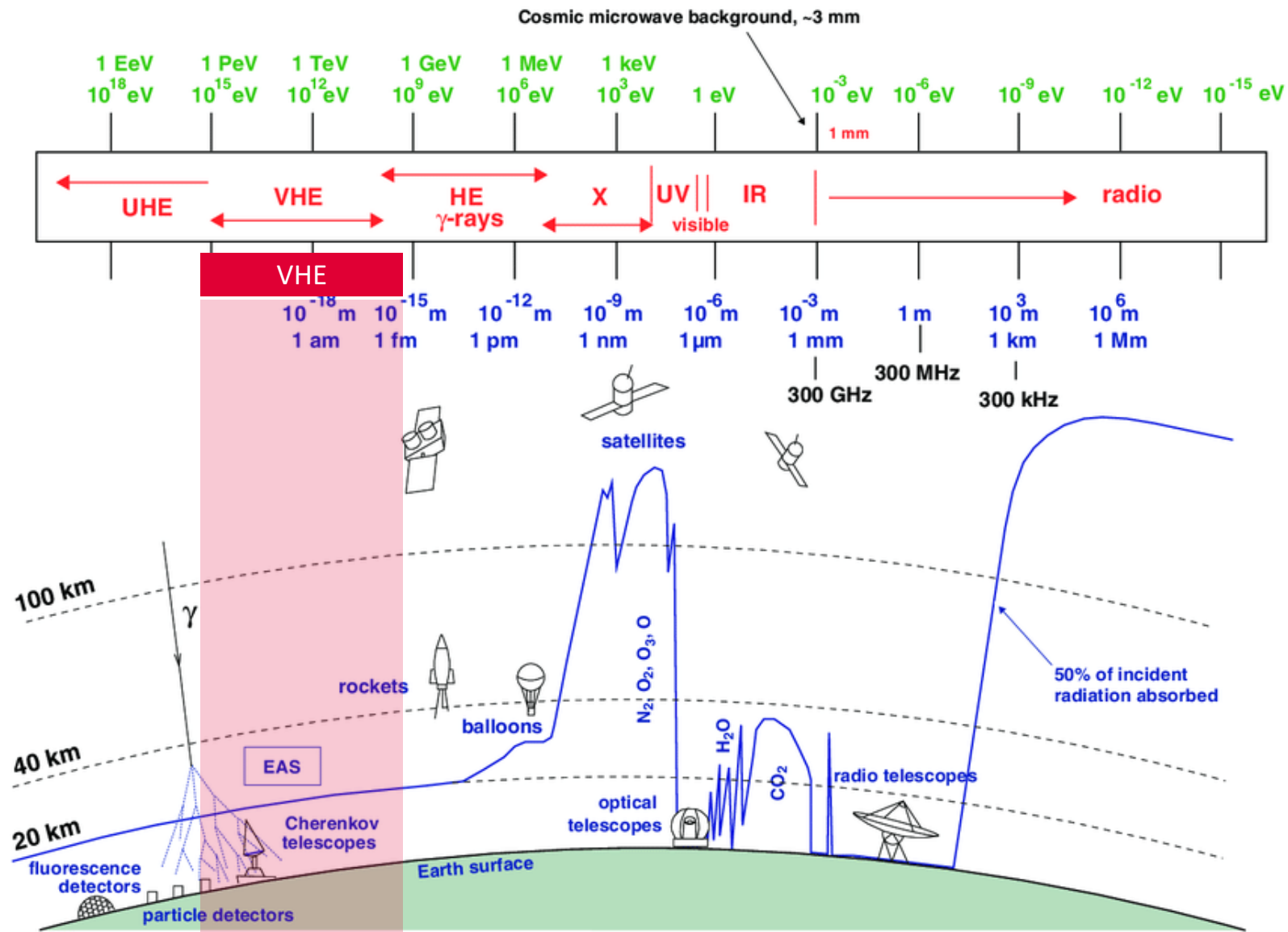
- **PART I**
Introduction to the VHE astronomy & to the imaging atmospheric Cherenkov technique
- **PART II**
Cherenkov Telescope Array Observatory
- **PART III**
CTAO science case
- **Part IV:**
Project Status

PART I

Introduction to the VHE astronomy & to the imaging atmospheric Cherenkov technique



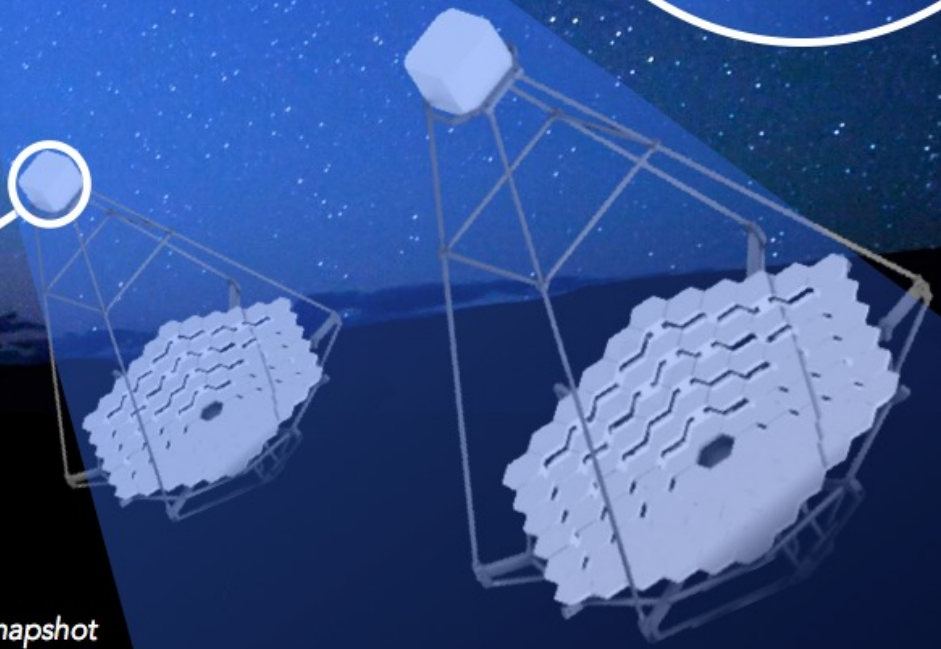
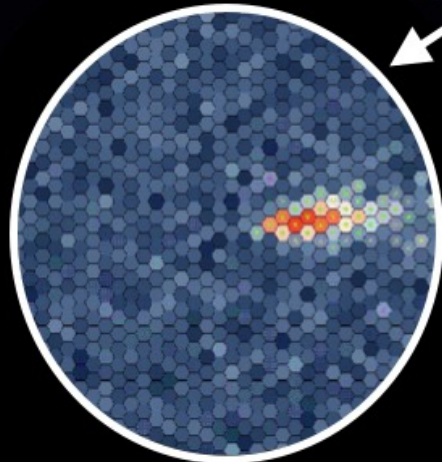
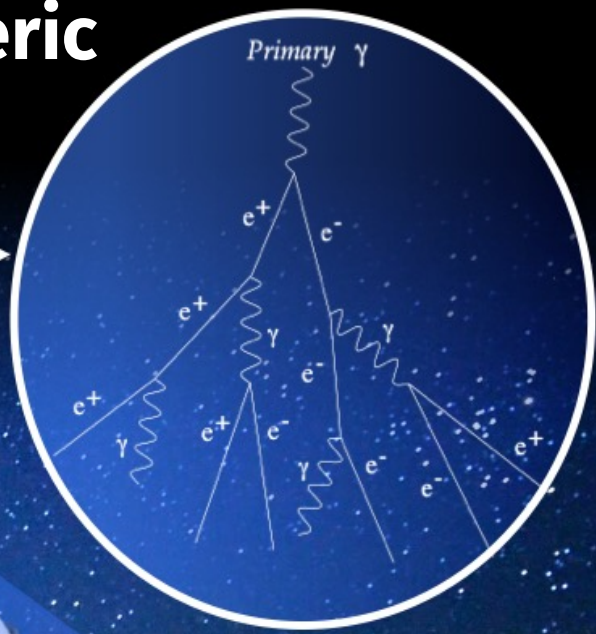
Very-high-energy gamma rays



Imaging atmospheric Cherenkov technique

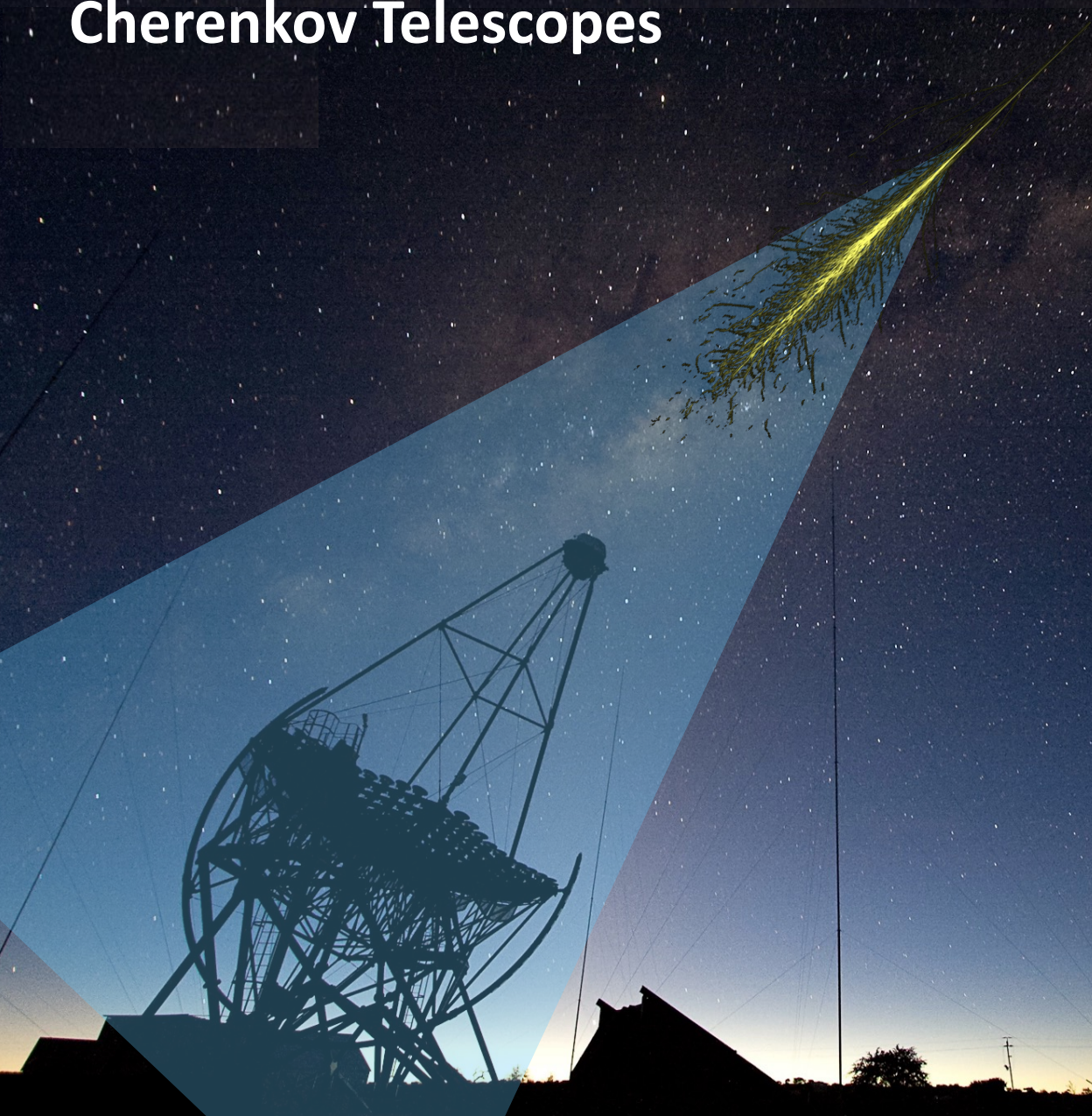
γ -ray enters the atmosphere

electromagnetic cascade

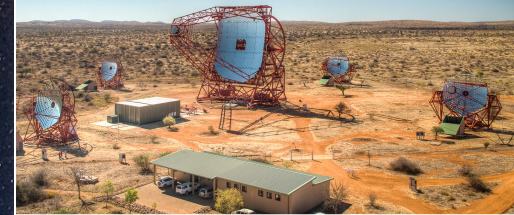


0.1 km² "light pool", a few photons per m².

Imaging Atmospheric Cherenkov Telescopes



H.E.S.S.



MAGIC



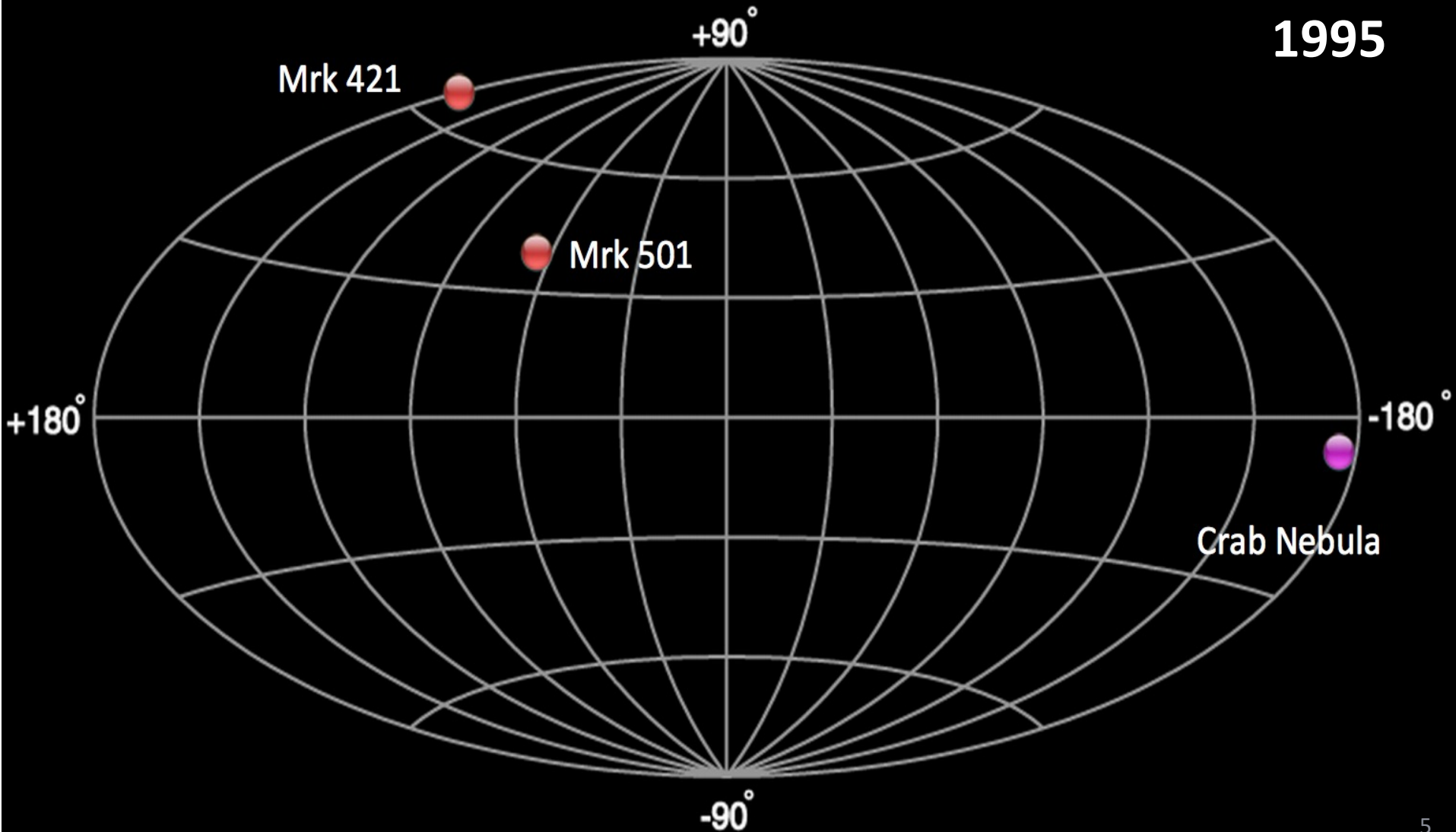
VERITAS



The gamma-ray TeV catalogue



1995

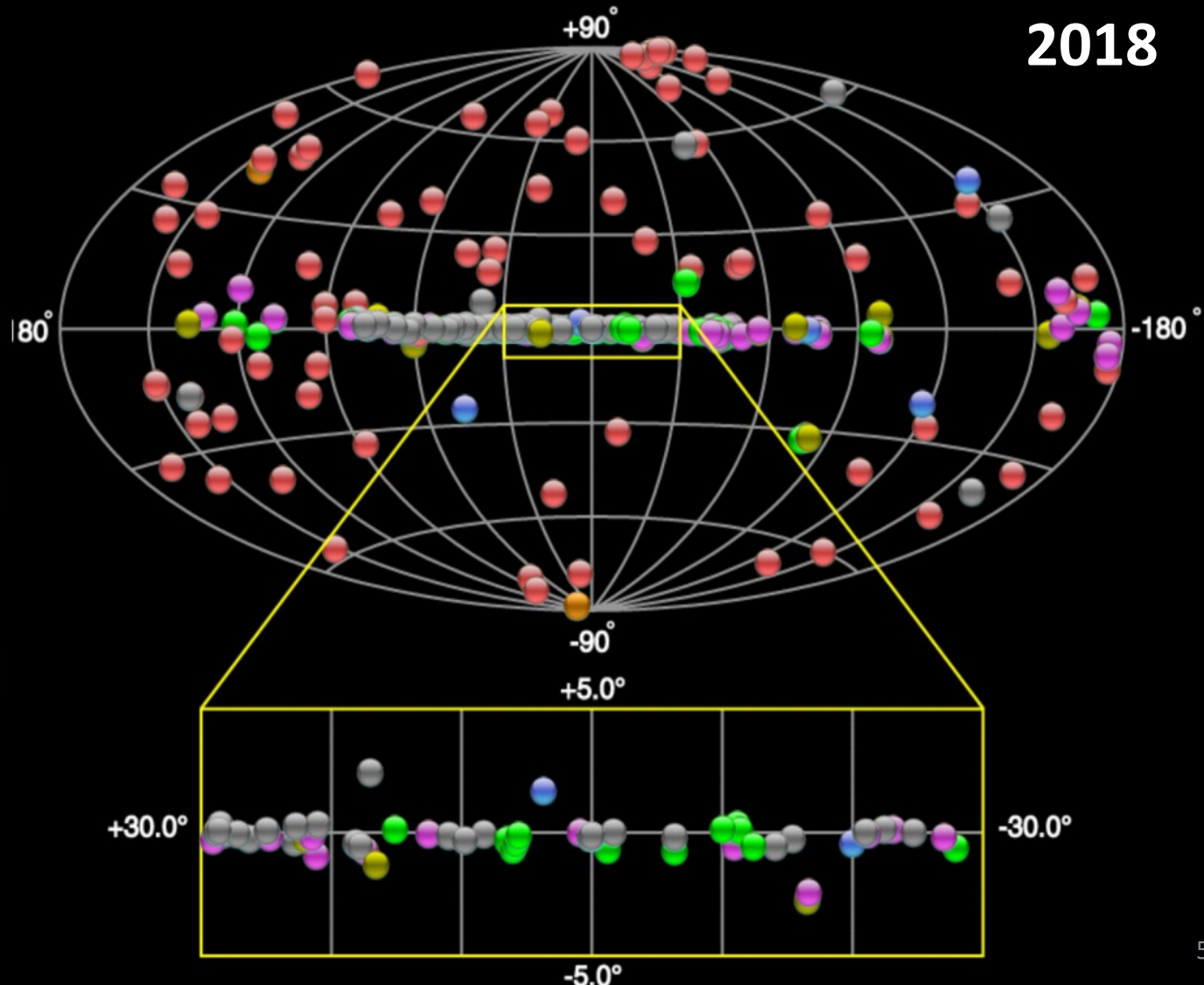


The gamma-ray TeV catalogue



2018

- Extended TeV Halo, PWN
- Starburst
- HBL, IBL, FRI, Blazar, FSRQ, LBL, AGN (unknown type)
- Globular Cluster, Star Forming Region, uQuasar, Cat. Var., Massive Star Cluster, BIN, BL Lac (class unclear), WR
- Shell, SNR/Molec. Cloud, Composite SNR, Superbubble
- DARK, UNID, Other
- Binary, XRB, PSR, Gamma BIN



>200 sources as of April' 18

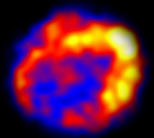
More to come

HESS Point Source

HAWC Point Source

HESS Extended Source (0.4°)

Gamma-ray
Luminosity 10^{34} erg/s



Design drivers for next generation IACT facility

SENSITIVITY $\times 10$

ARCMINUTE ANGULAR
RESOLUTION

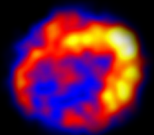
10% ENERGY
RESOLUTION

HESS Point Source

HAWC Point Source

HESS Extended Source (0.4°)

Gamma-ray
Luminosity 10^{34} erg/s



Design drivers for next generation IACT facility



SENSITIVITY x 10

**ARCMINUTE ANGULAR
RESOLUTION**

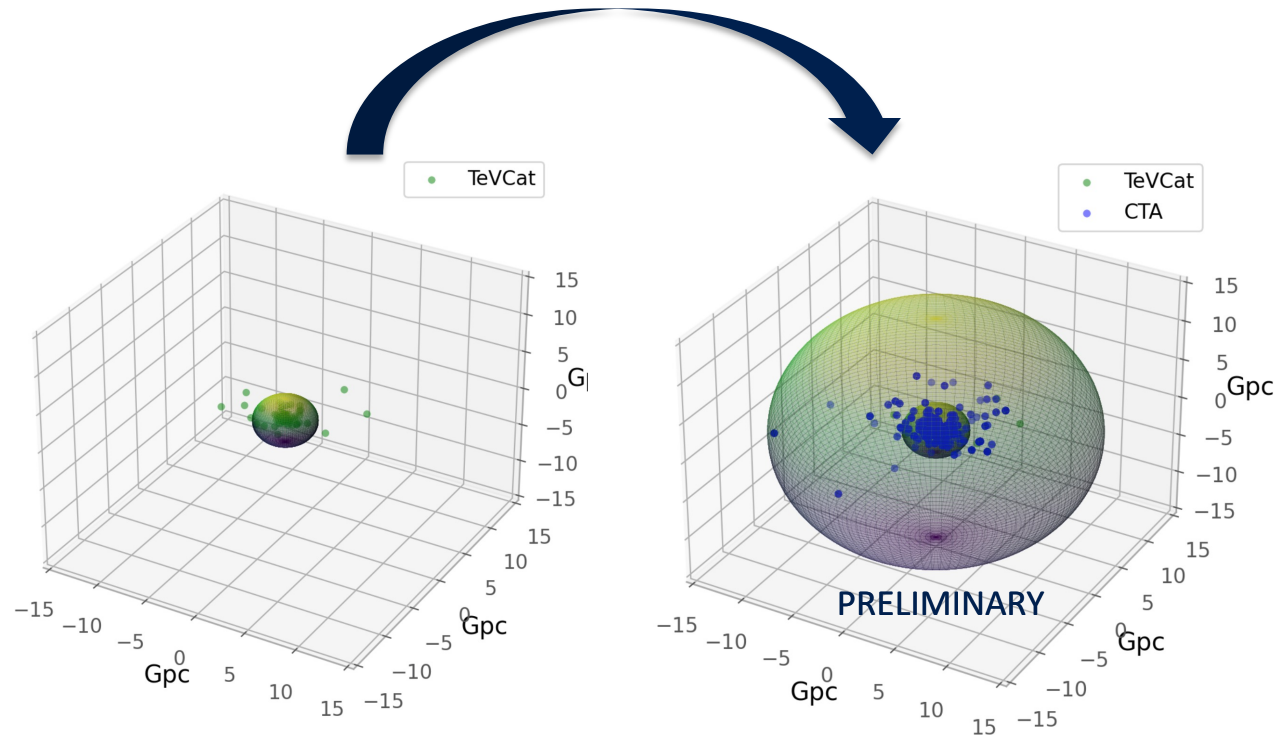
**10% ENERGY
RESOLUTION**

**WIDE ENERGY RANGE
20 GeV – 300 TeV**

FoV x 2

FULL SKY COVERAGE

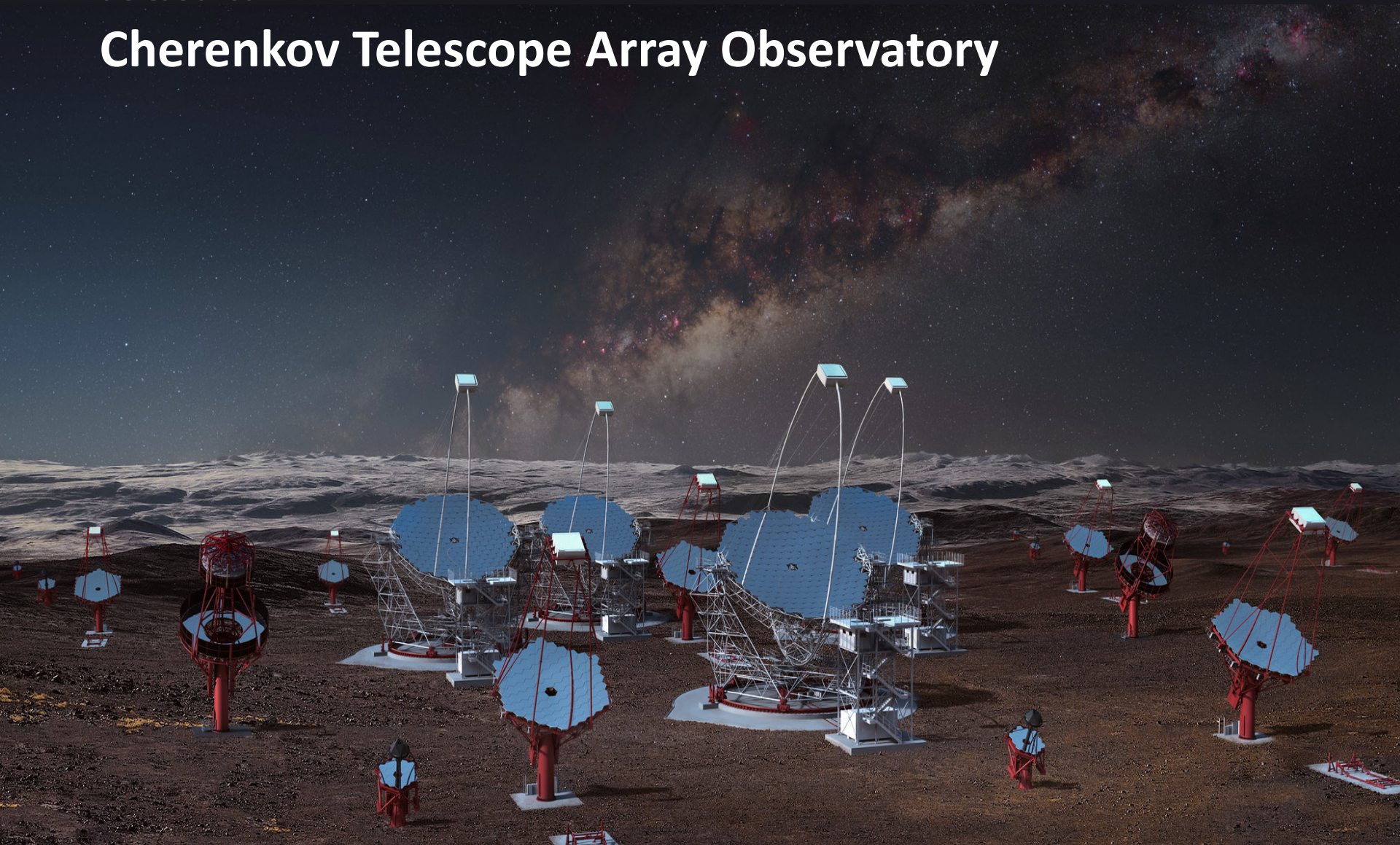
**30 s RESPONSE TO
EXTERNAL ALERTS**

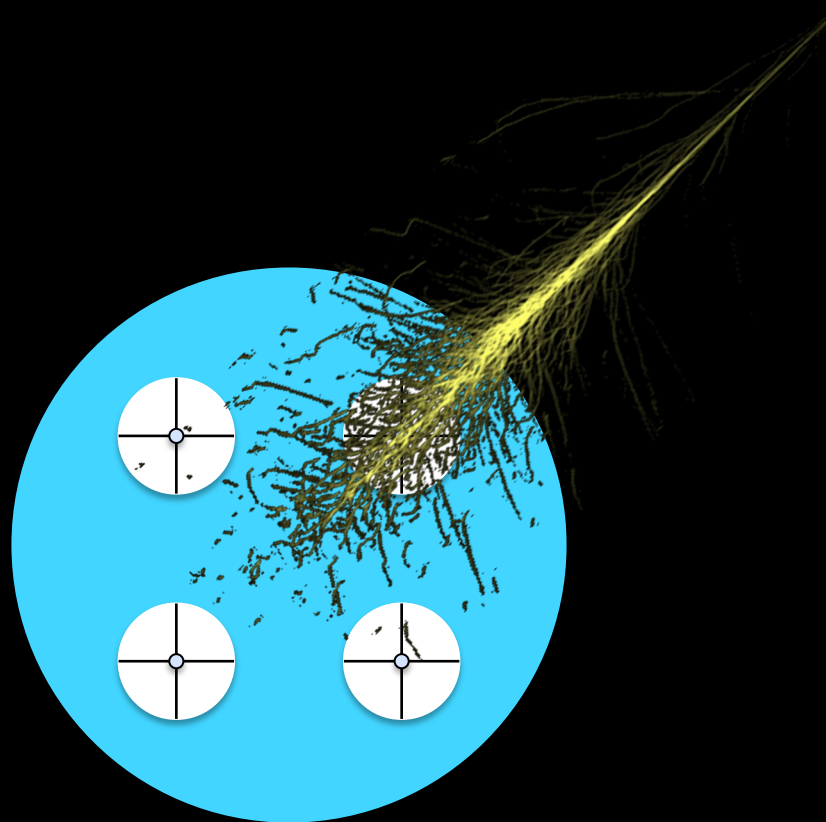


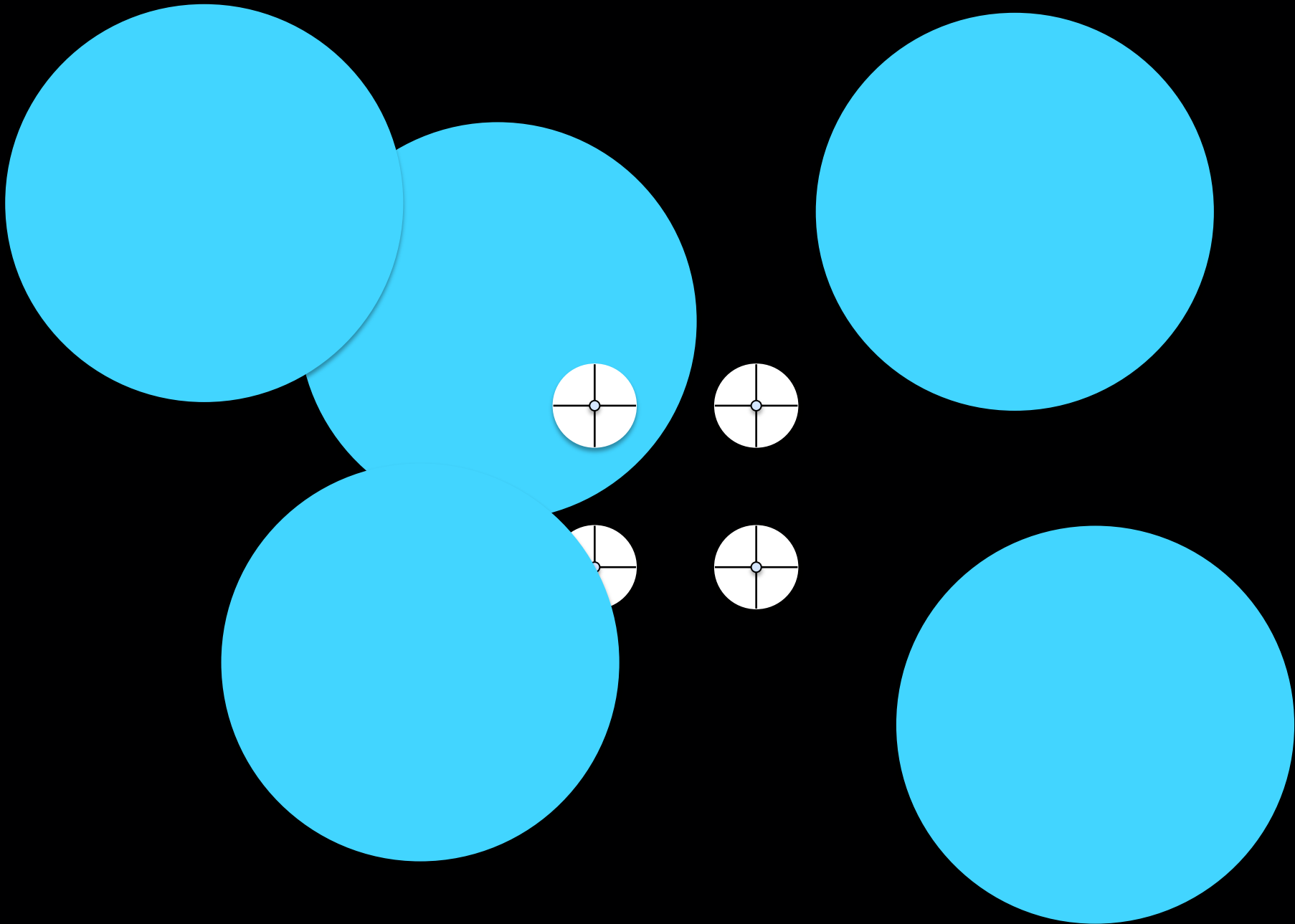
Credits to J.P. Lenain

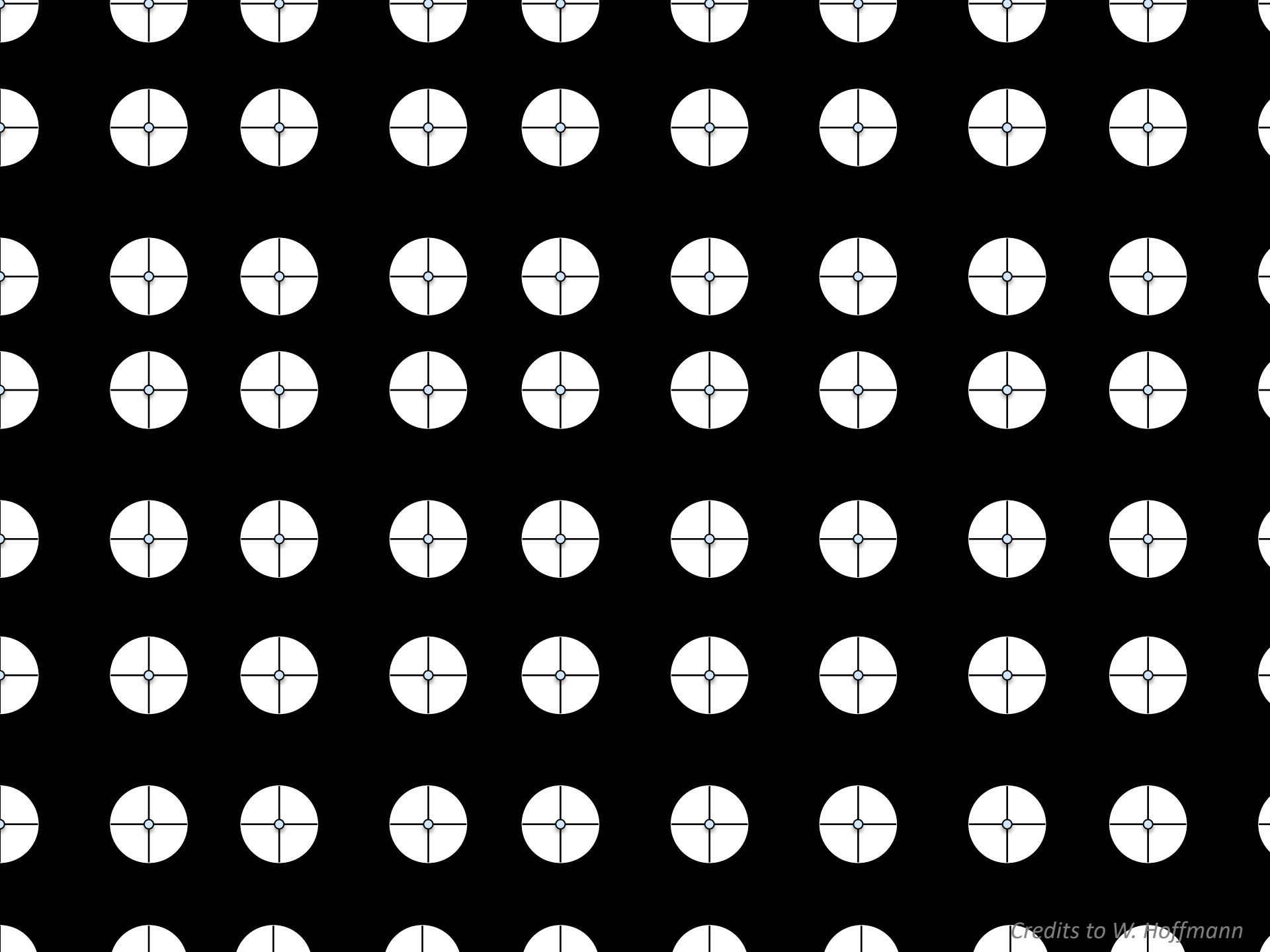
PART II

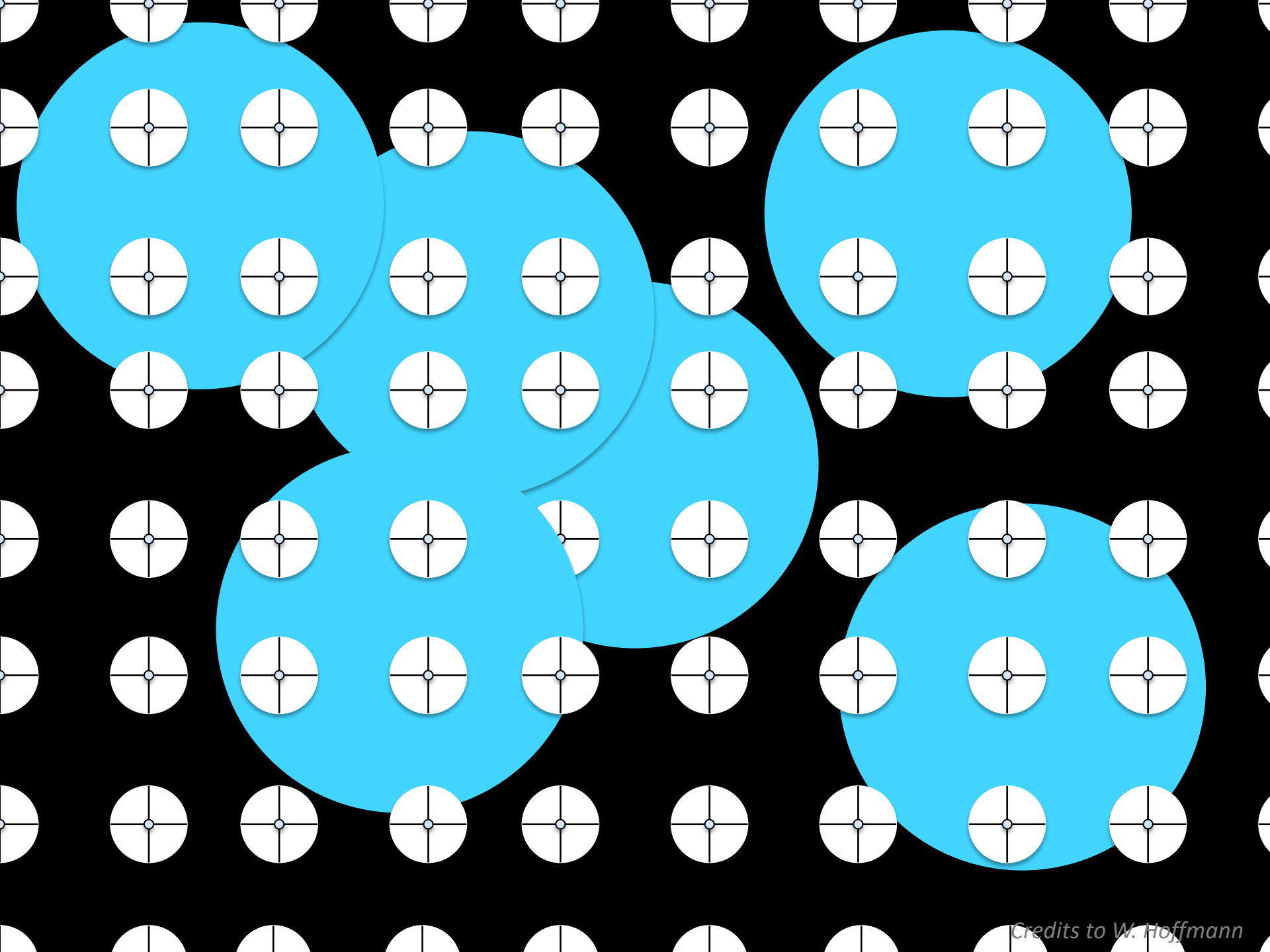
Cherenkov Telescope Array Observatory





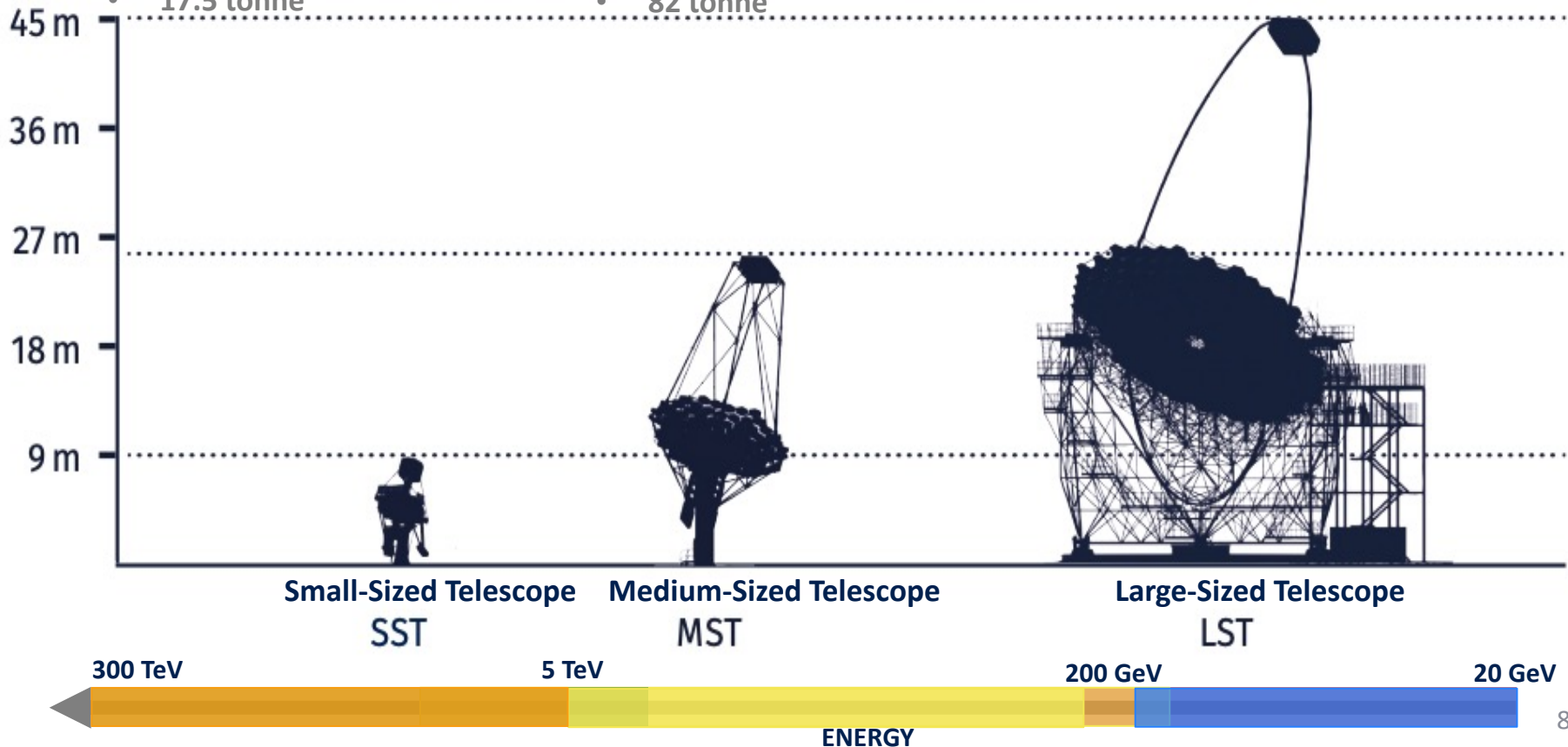




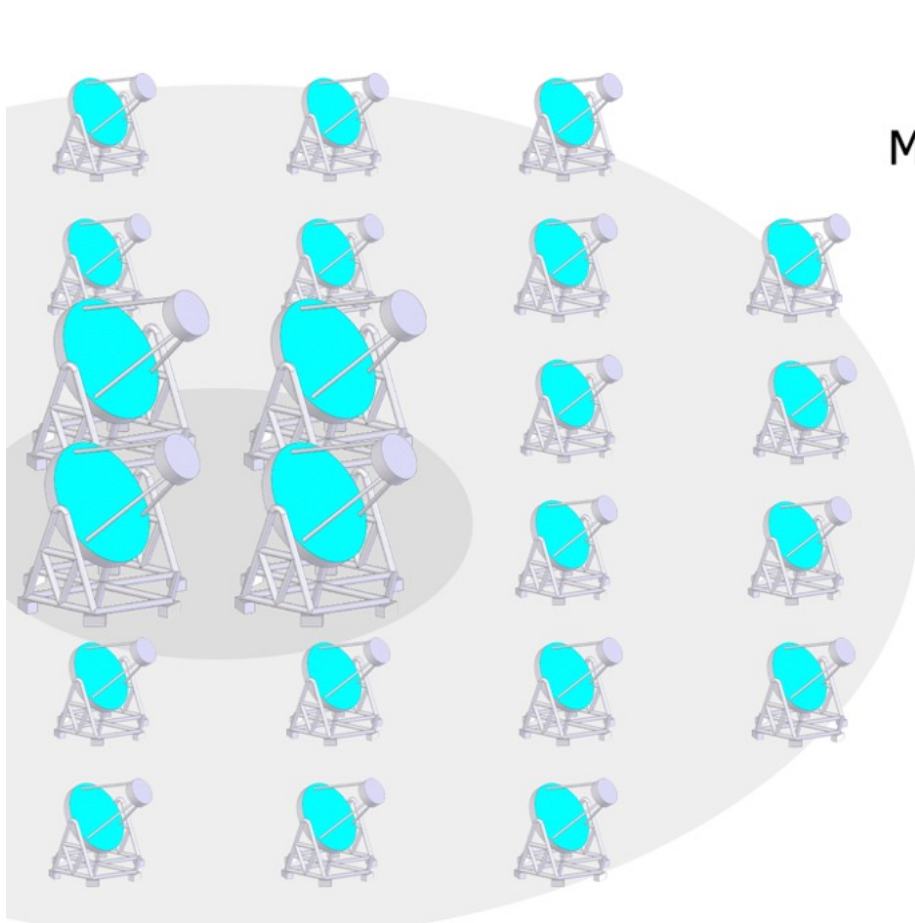


3 telescope designs

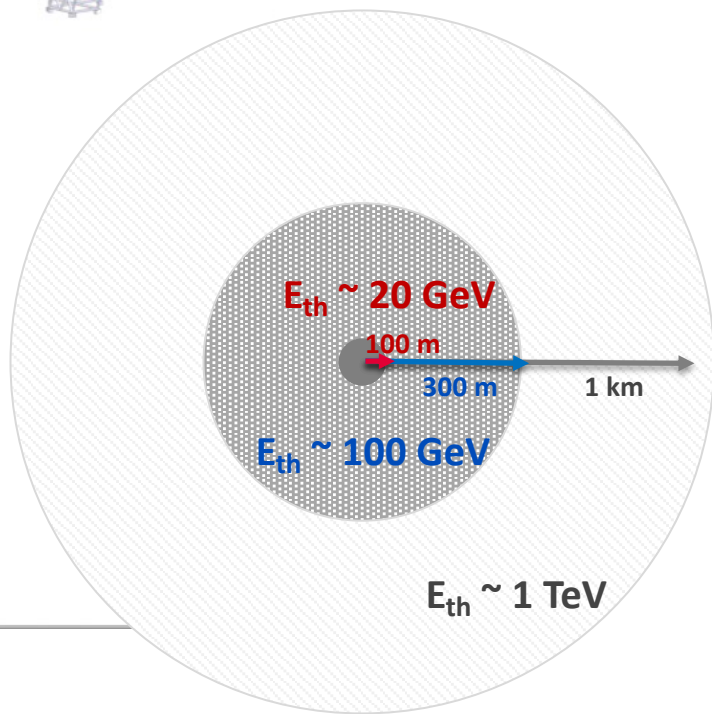
- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-mirror Schwarzschild-Couder optical design • 4.3 m \varnothing primary reflective surface • SiPM camera: 2048 pixels (0.16°) • 8.8° FoV • 17.5 tonne | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Davies-Cotton optical design • 12 m \varnothing reflective surface • PMT camera – 2 designs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NectarCam: 1855 pixels • FlashCam: 1764 pixels • $\sim 7^\circ$ FoV • 82 tonne | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parabolic optical design • 23 m \varnothing reflective surface • PMT camera: 1855 pixels (0.1°) • 4.3° FoV • 110 tonne |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



Array design

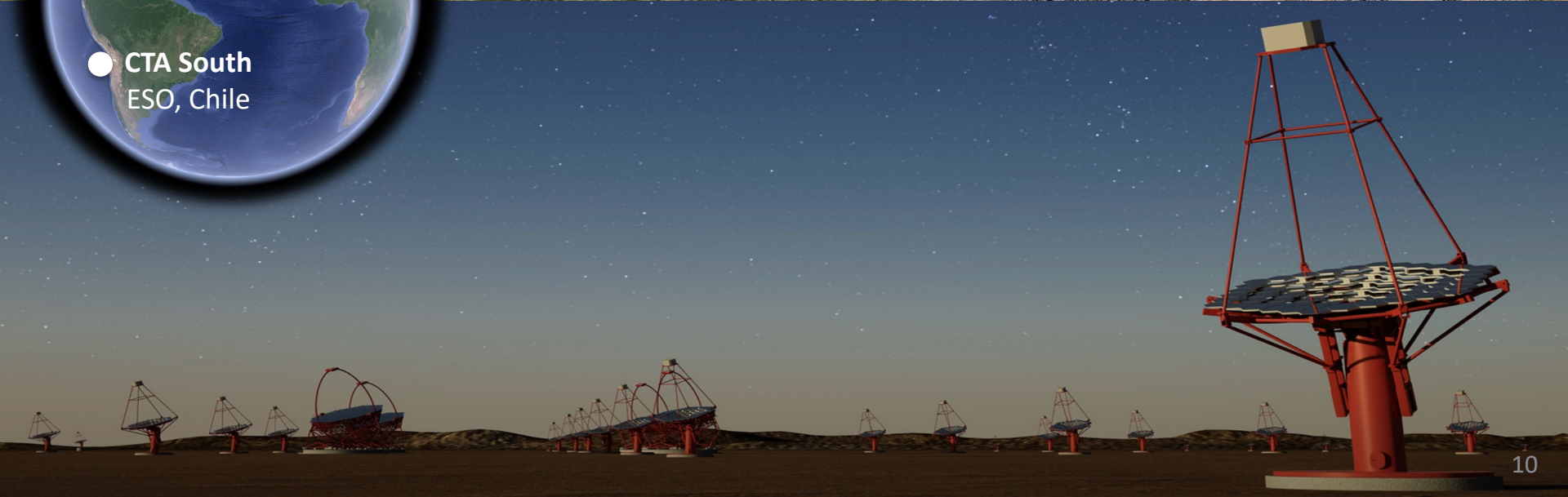


Mix of telescope types



Not to scale !

Full sky coverage

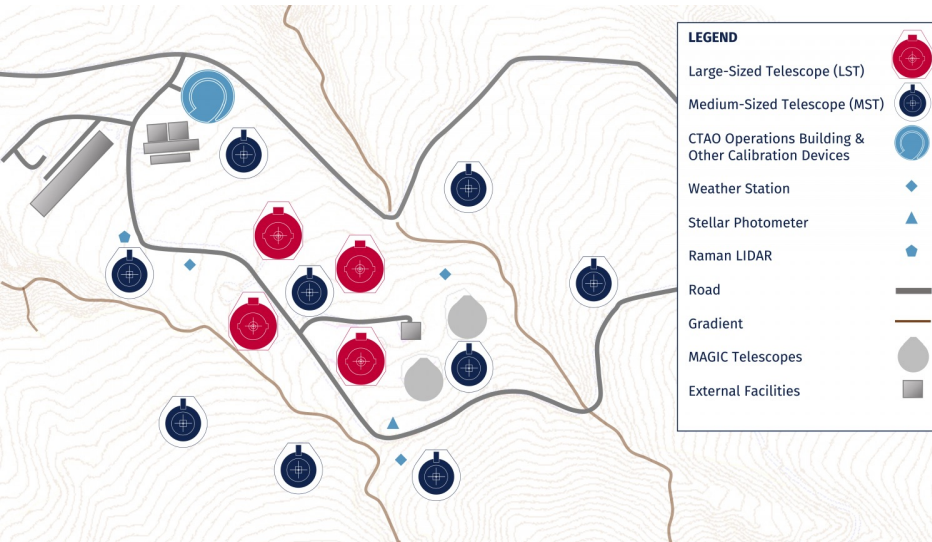


The two initial CTAO arrays: the Alpha Configuration



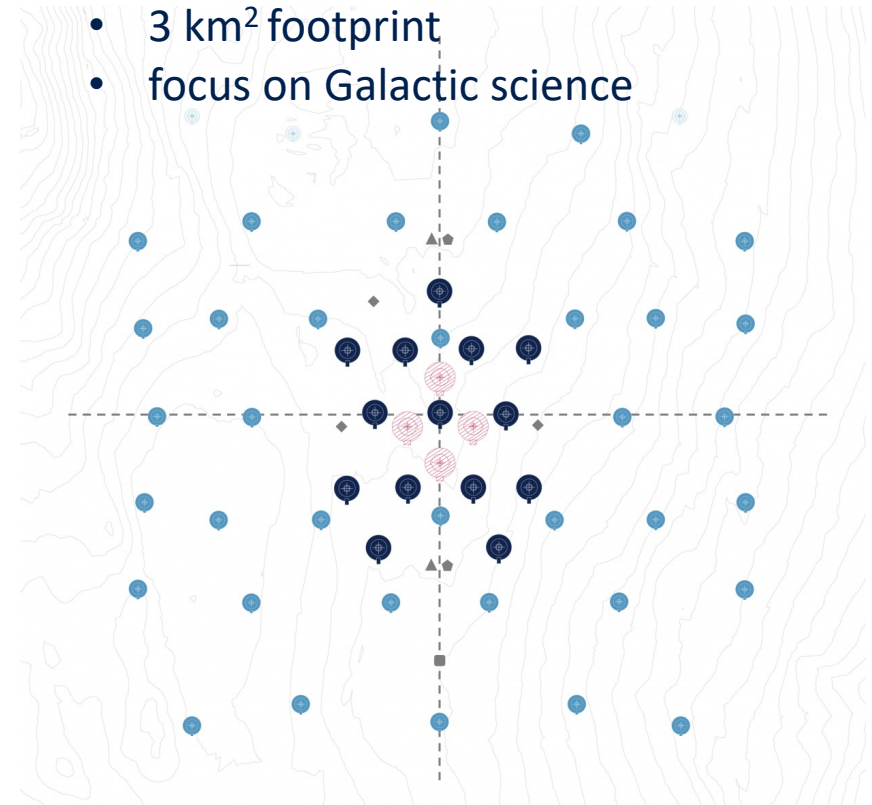
CTAO Northern Array

- 4 LSTs + 9 MSTs
- 0,25 km² footprint
- focus on extra-Galactic science

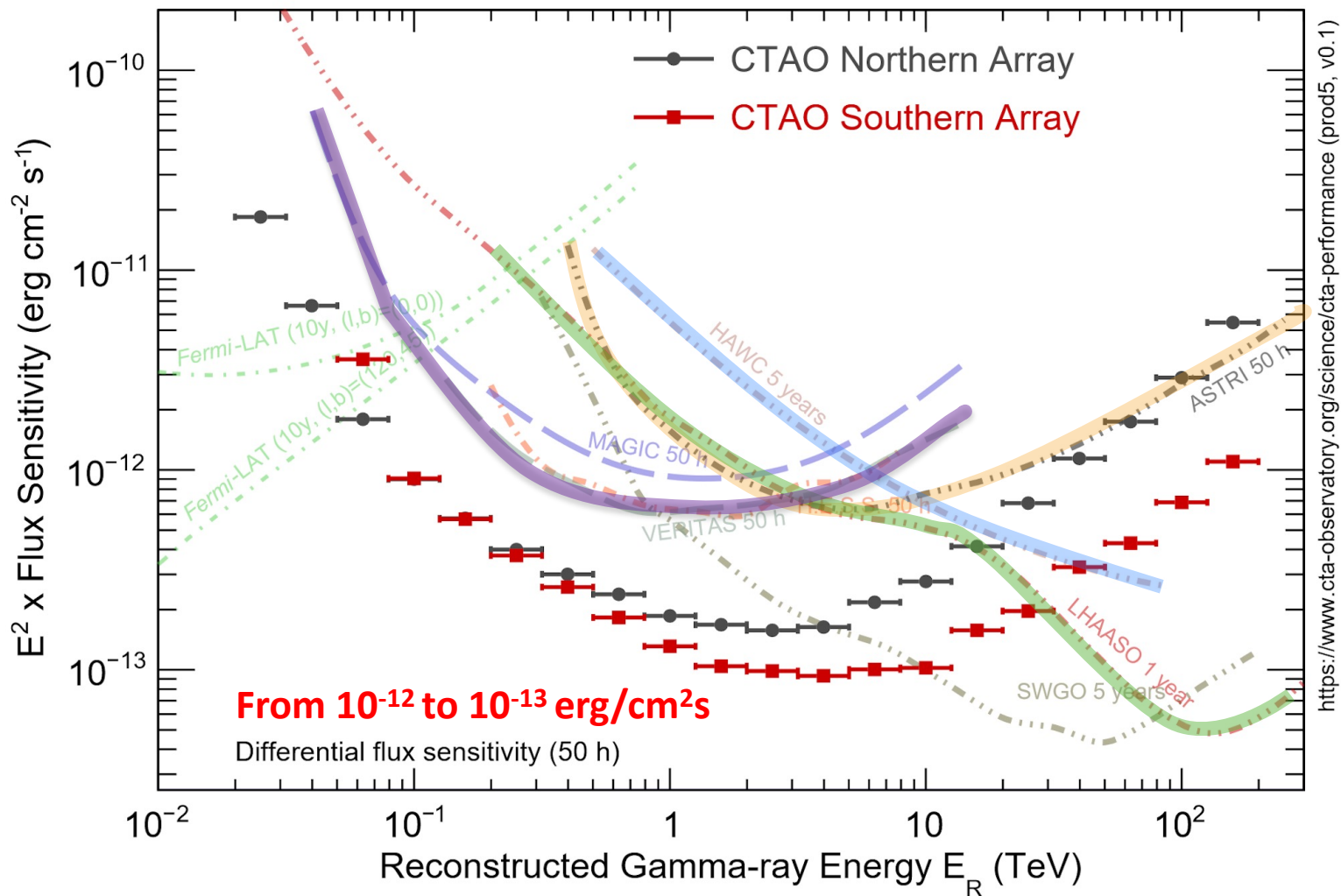


CTAO Southern Array

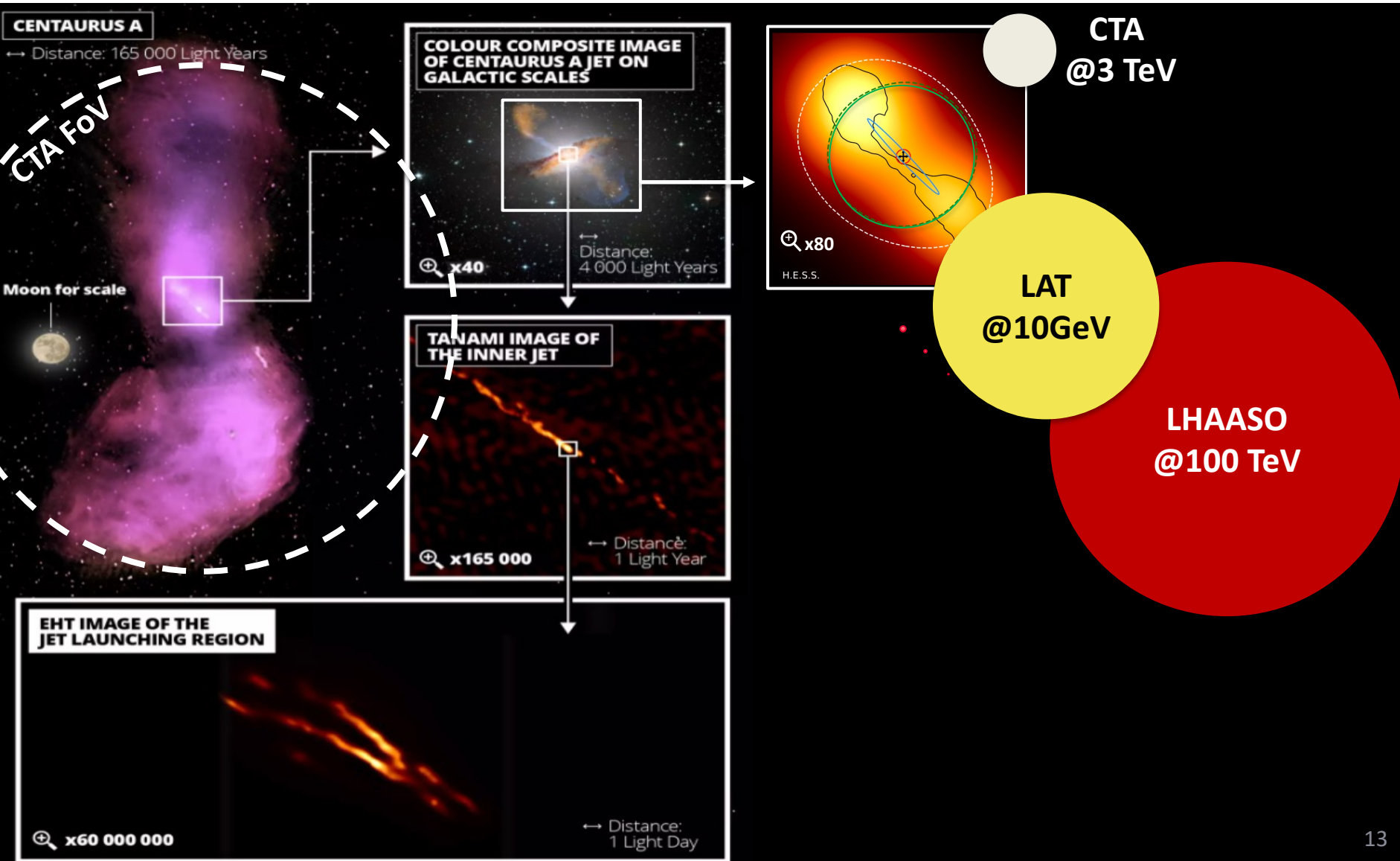
- 14 MSTs + 37 SSTs
- 3 km² footprint
- focus on Galactic science

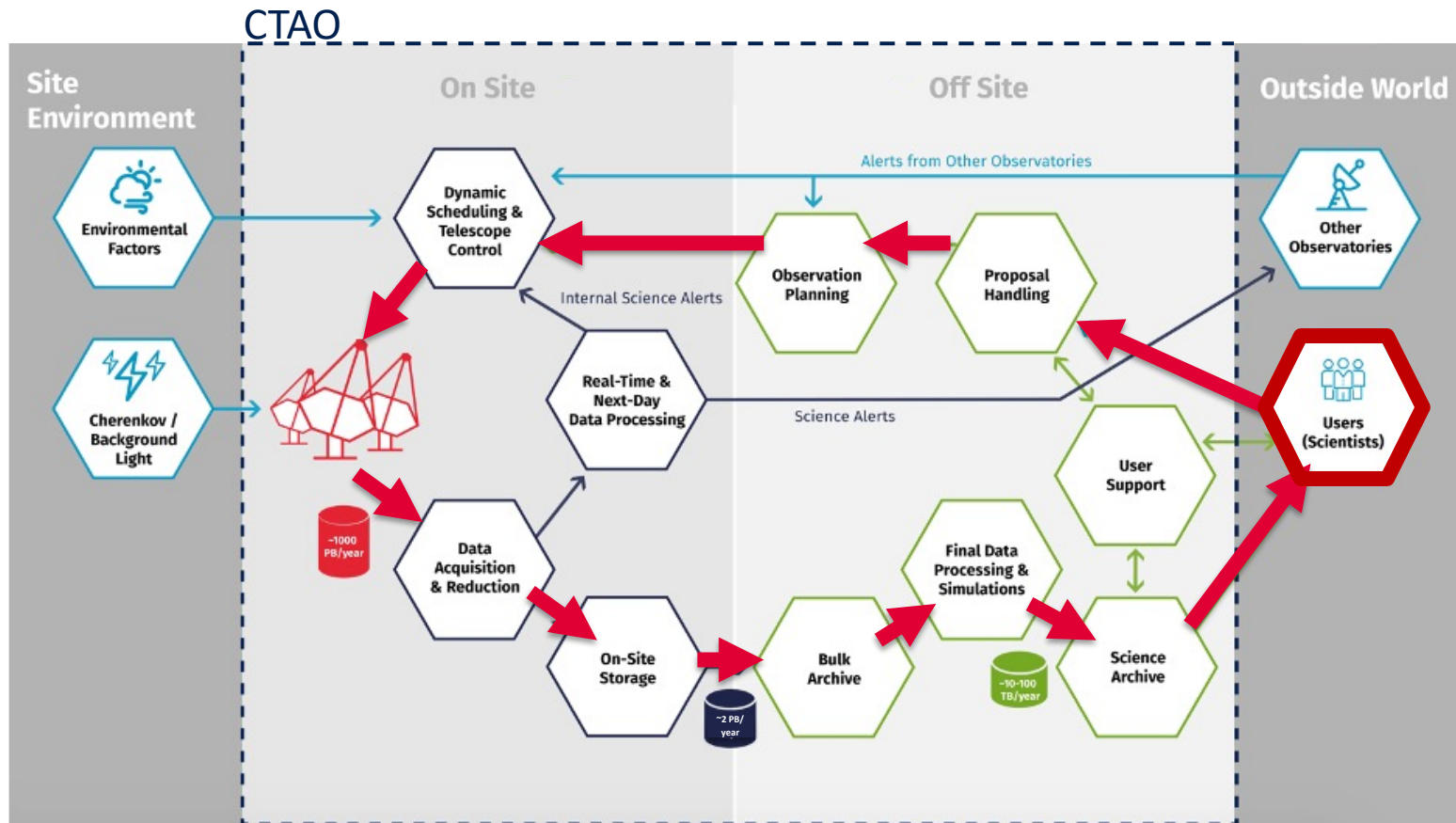


CTAO performance (Alpha Configuration)



CTAO performance (Alpha Configuration)





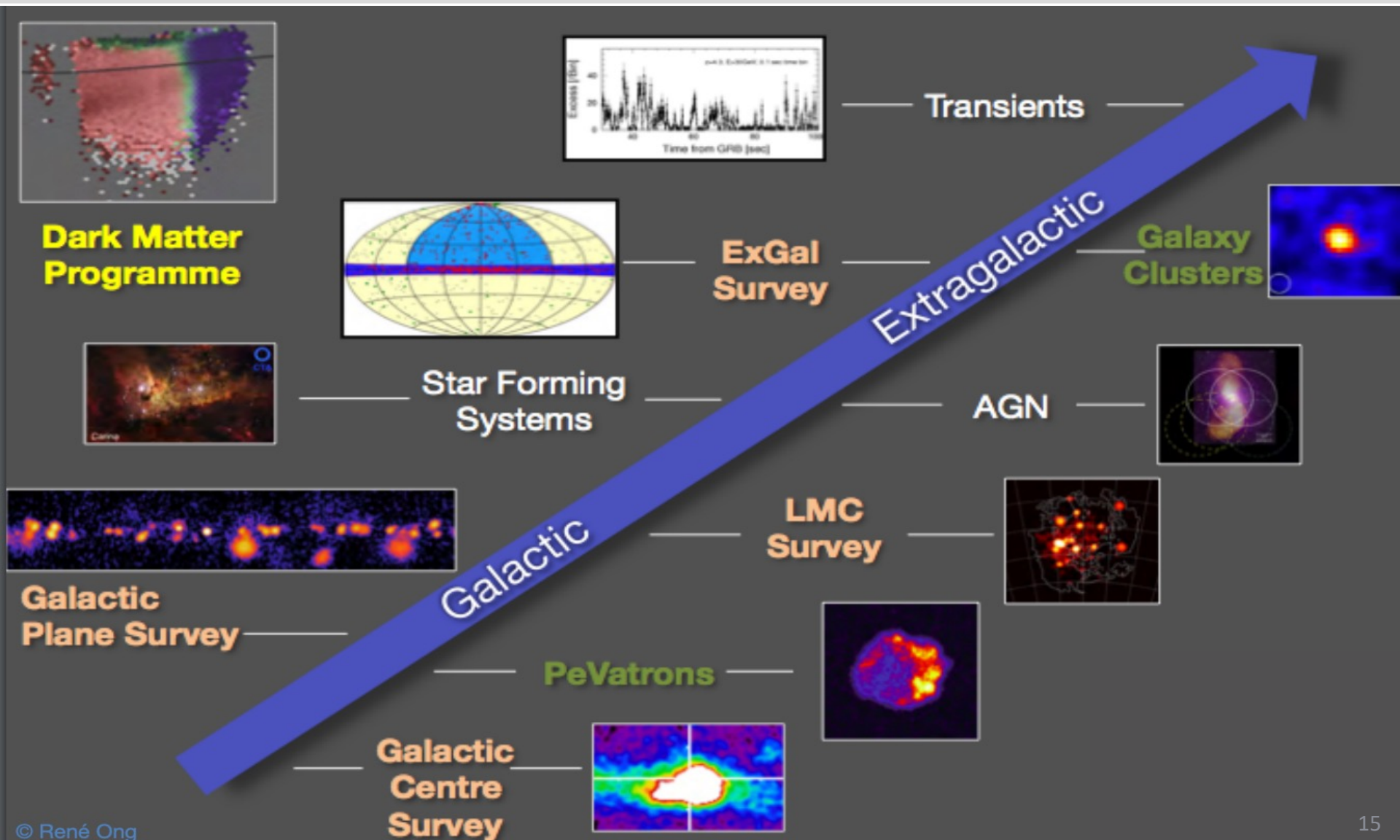
- **Proposal driven observatory:** standard proposals & long and large proposals (including Key Science Projects)
- **Proposals evaluated on scientific merits** by a Time Allocation Committee

PART III

CTAO Science Case



CTAO Science Program

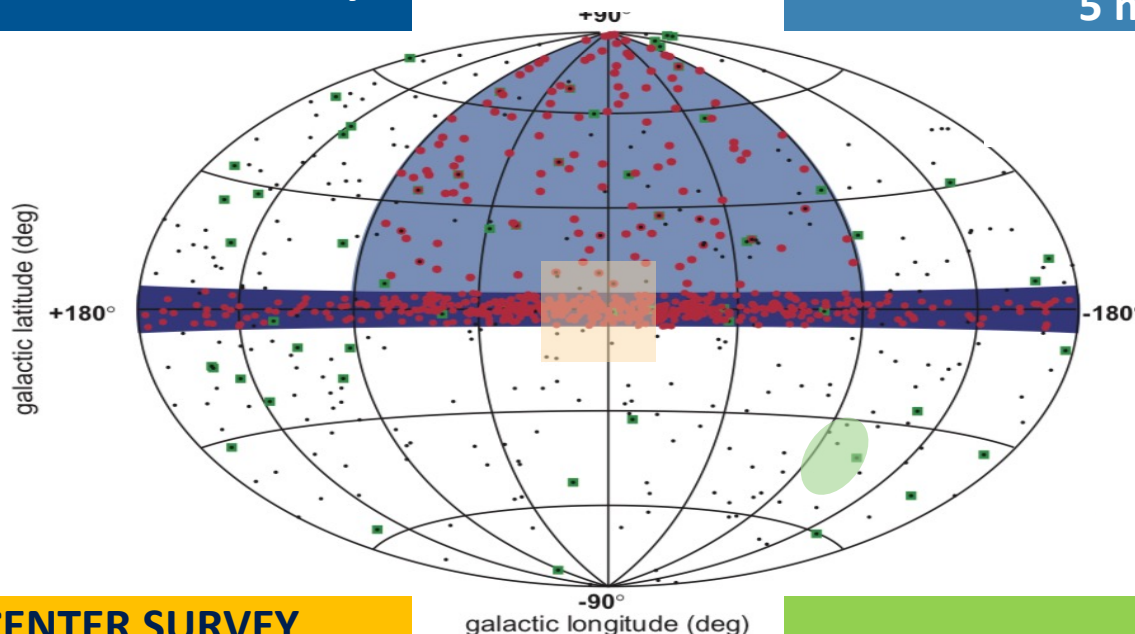


CTAO surveys



GALACTIC PLANE SURVEY
not uniform sensitivity across the
plane 2-4 mCrab
pilot survey: first results after ~1 yr

EXTRAGALACTIC SURVEY
unbiased survey of VHE sky → huge
discovery space
25% of the sky
5 mCrab



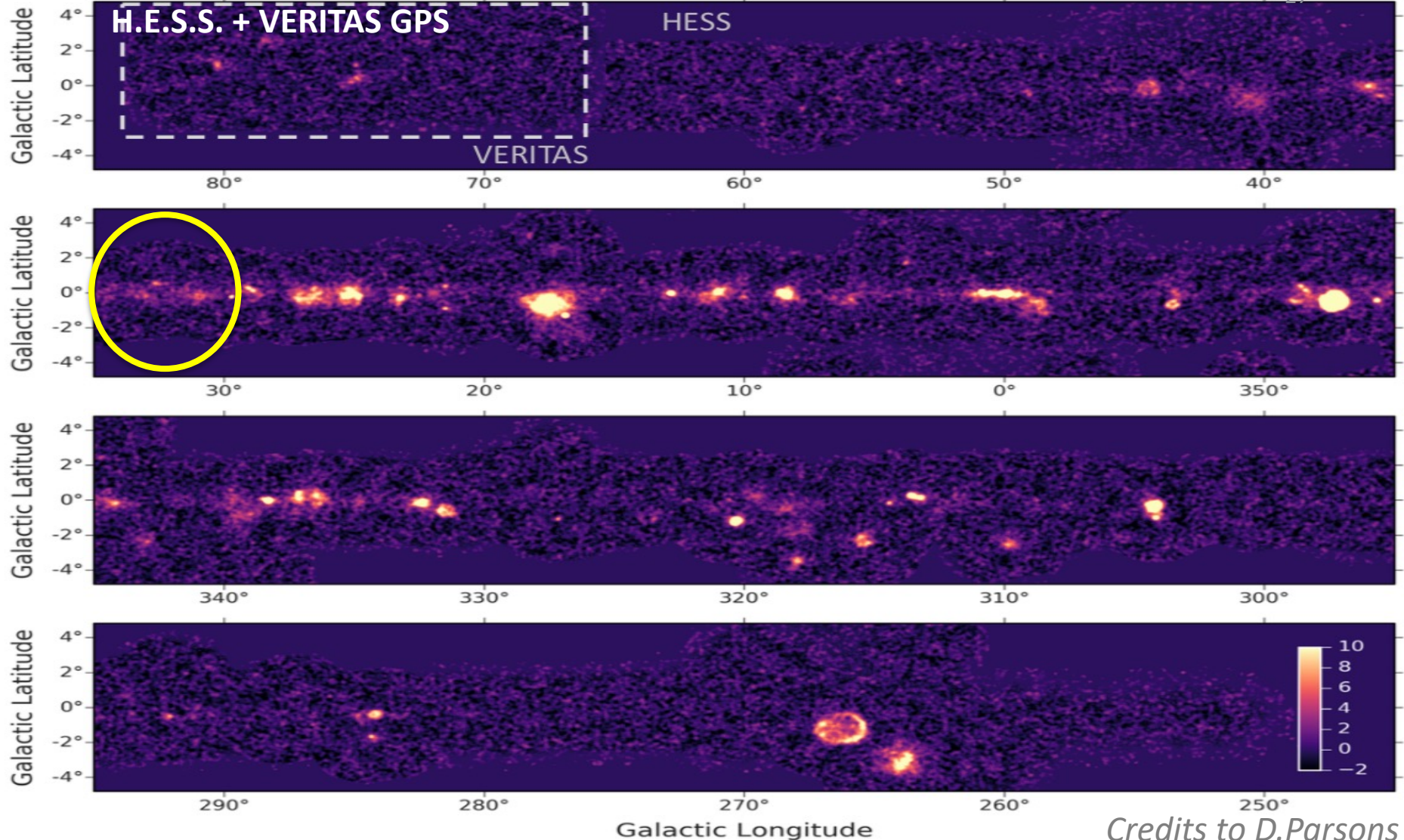
GALACTIC CENTER SURVEY
deeper observations
around the GC
10° x 10°
2 mCrab

**LARGE MAGELLANIC CLOUD
SURVEY**
1.5-2 mCrab

Galactic plane survey

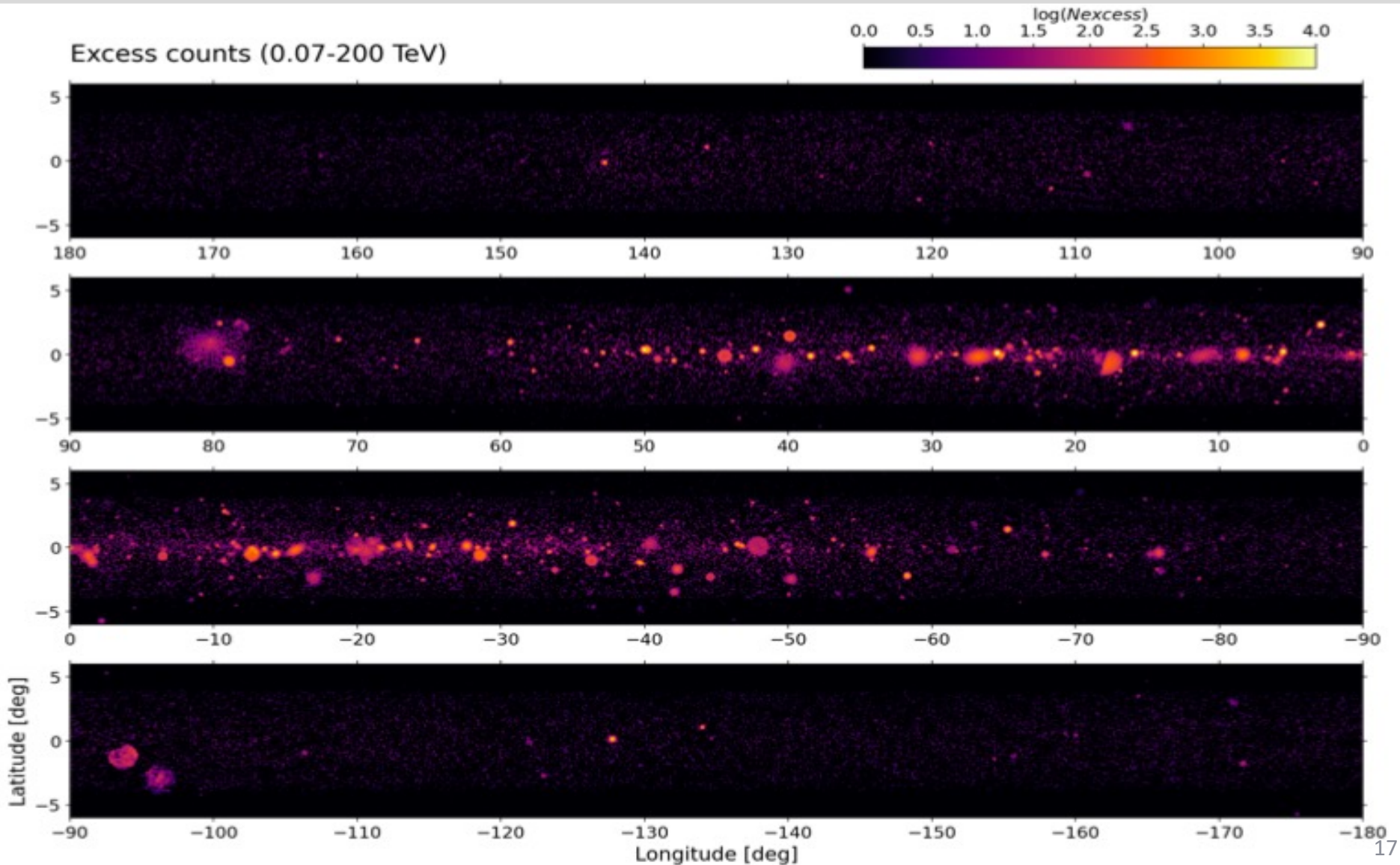


H.E.S.S. Coll 2018 + VERITAS coll 2018



Credits to D.Parsons

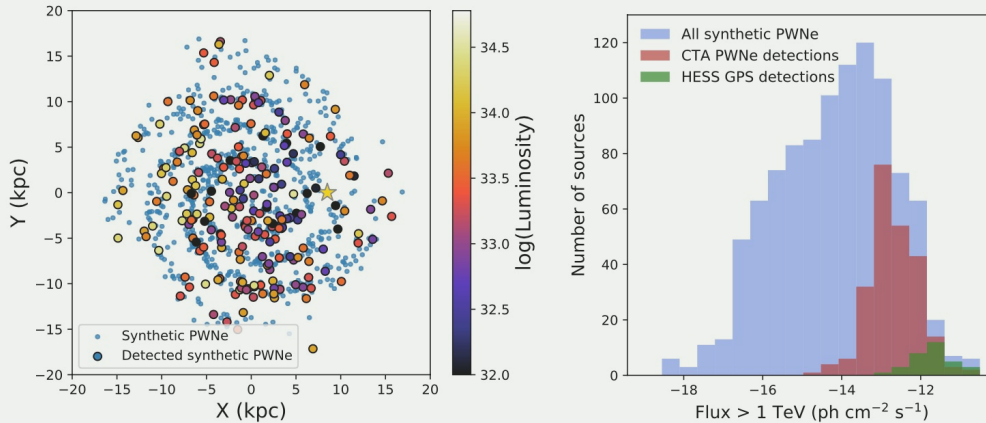
Galactic Plane Survey



Source population studies

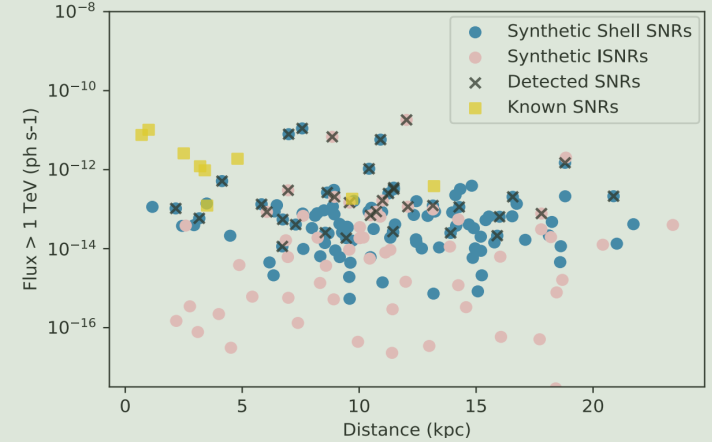


PWNe



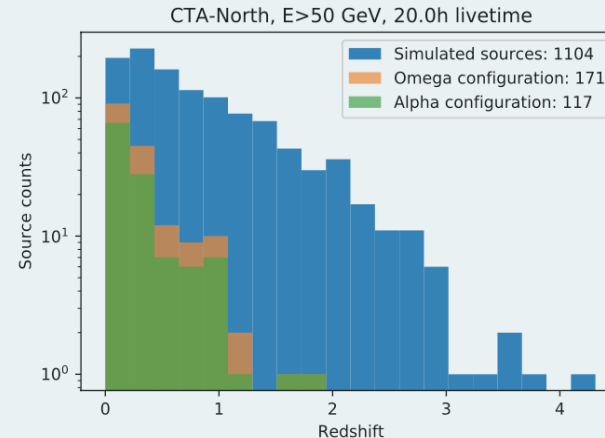
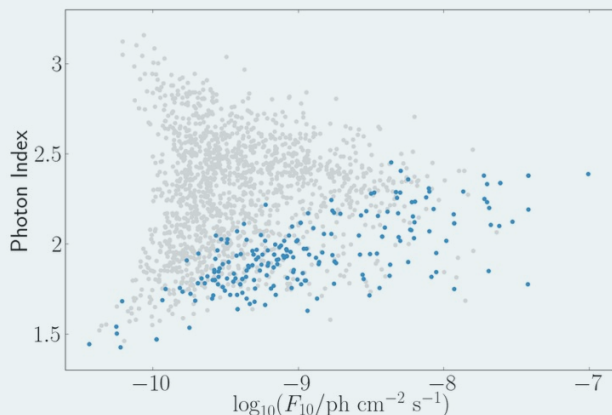
- transformational jump in population size to the PWNe field

SNRs



- SNRs up to other side of the Galaxy
- 5-10 times better flux sensitivity

AGNs

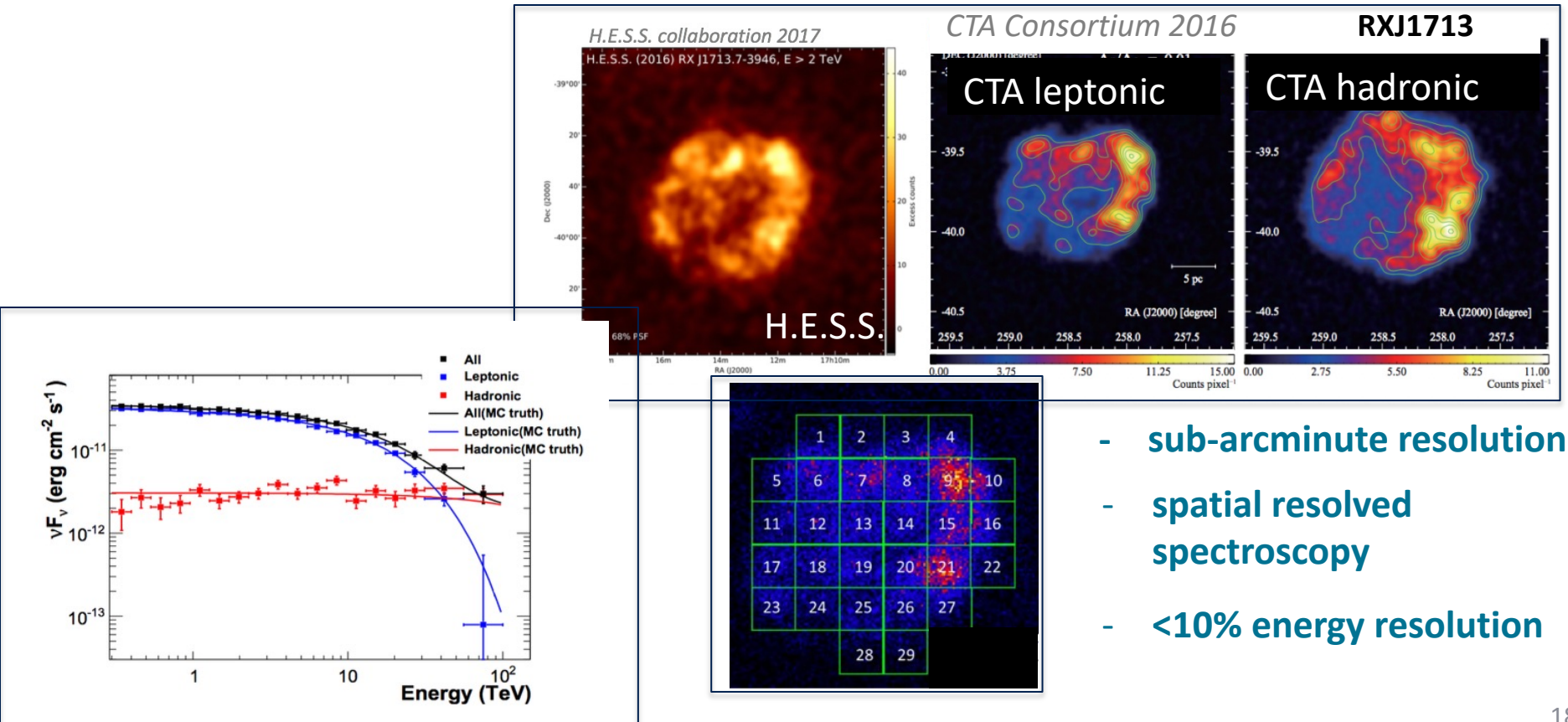


- factor >2 detected non-flaring AGNs
- enlarge the γ -ray horizon up to $z \approx 2$

Probing extreme environments

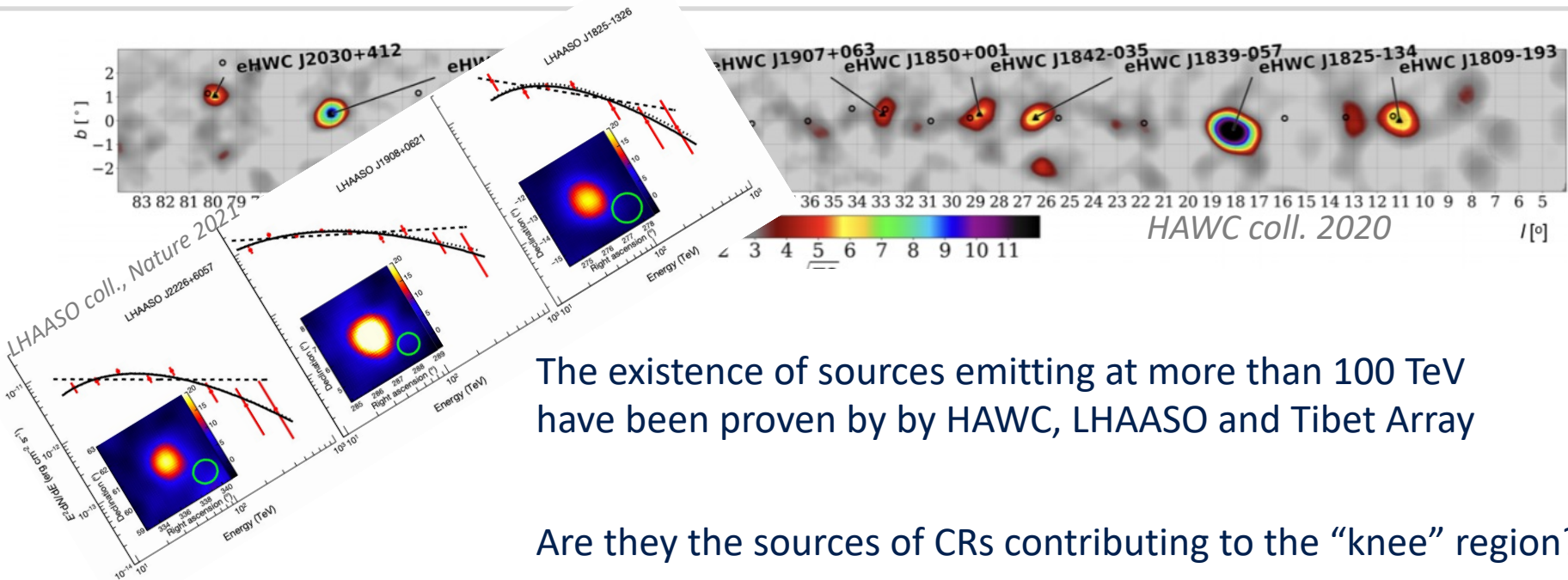


- precision morphological and spectral studies allow to discriminate between emission models and probe acceleration regions
- when combined with lower frequency data gamma-ray observations can shed light on still-open astrophysical questions



- sub-arcminute resolution
- spatial resolved spectroscopy
- <10% energy resolution

Origin of Galactic Cosmic Rays



The existence of sources emitting at more than 100 TeV have been proven by HAWC, LHAASO and Tibet Array

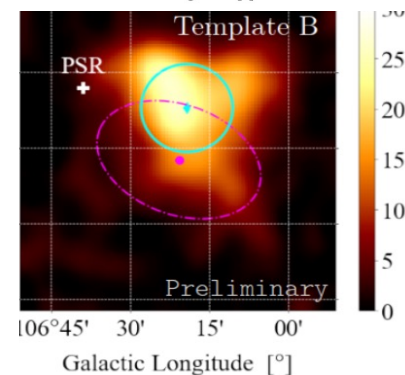
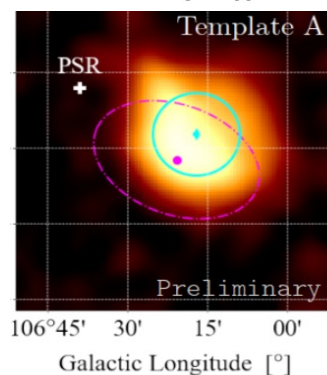
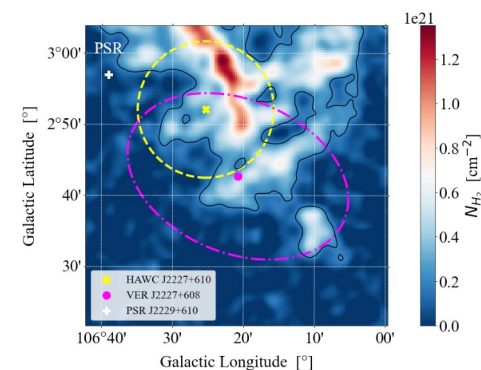
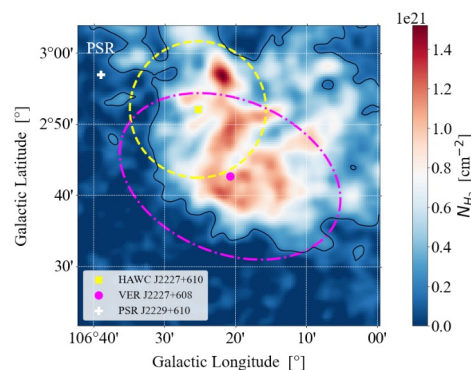
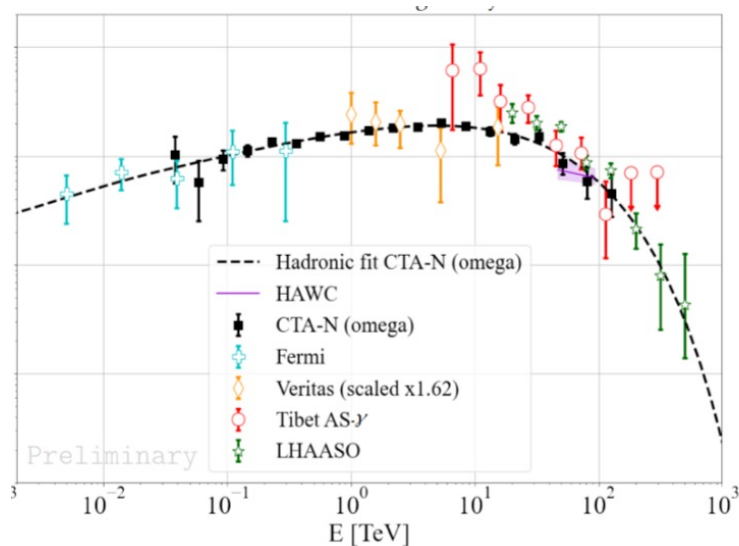
Are they the sources of CRs contributing to the “knee” region?

Only the synergy between these instruments and IACTs, specifically CTAO, and neutrino experiments can provide a univocal answer to this question

Origin of Galactic Cosmic Rays

Test case: G106.3+2.7

Is the emission seen by HAWC/LHAASO/Tibet Array of hadronic or leptonic origin?



CTA will be able to detect the spectral cut-off at ~ 50 TeV in 50 hr at more than 5σ

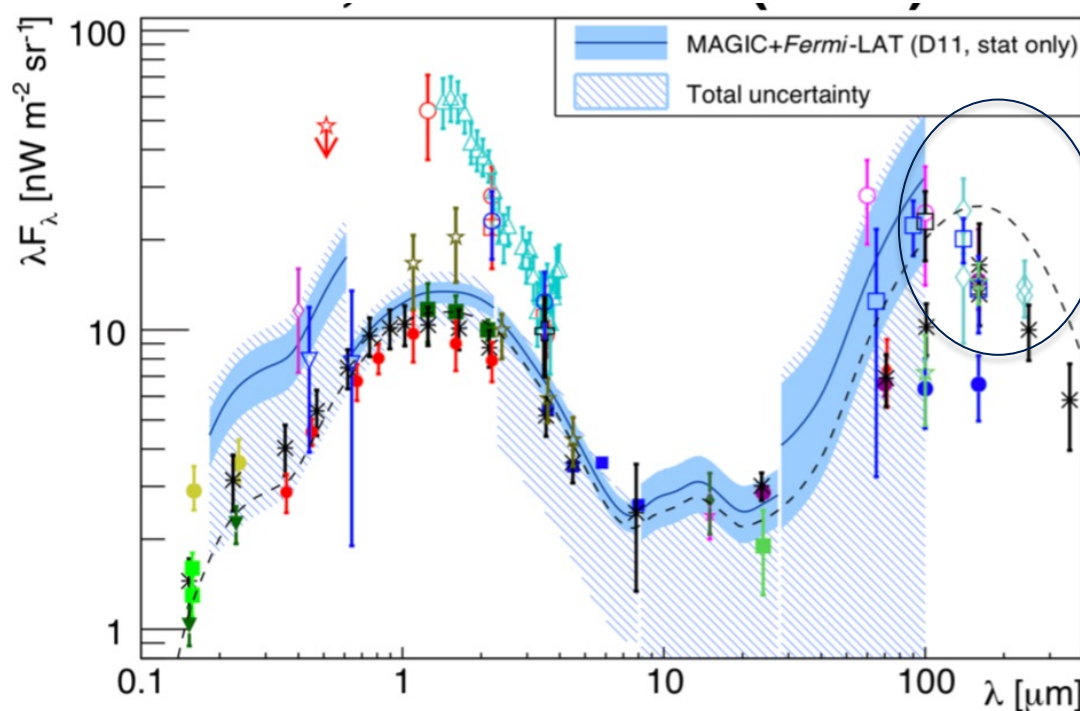
not enough to disentangle between hadronic or leptonic origin

morphological studies will provide important clues given the CTA's excellent angular resolution

γ -ray cosmology: EBL measurements



MAGIC coll. 2019

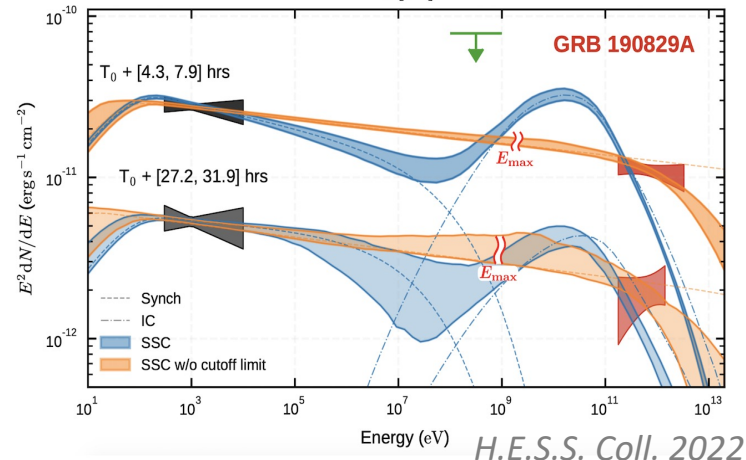
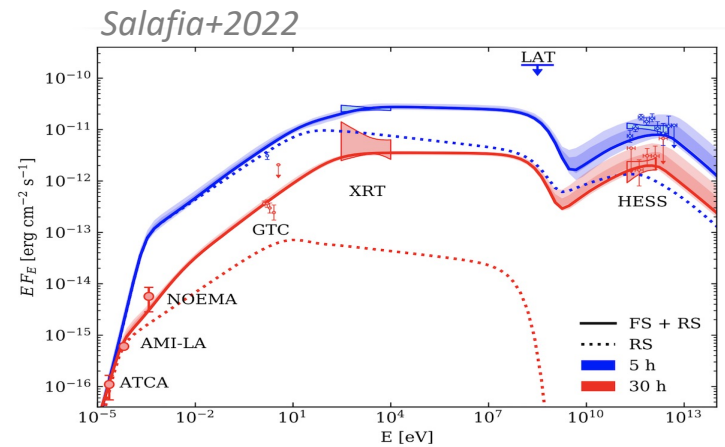
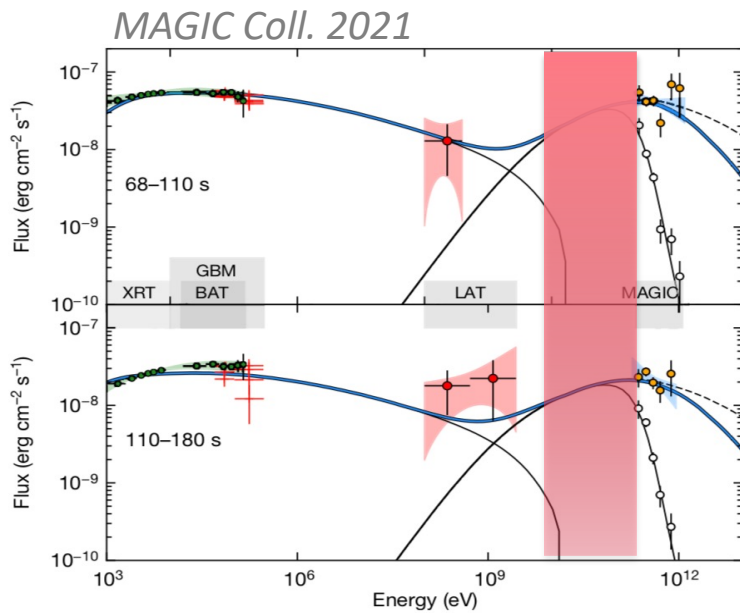


improve precision in the IR range by looking at absorption features in the AGN spectra

- CTAO with its large energy coverage has the unique capability **to measure unabsorbed intrinsic (GeV) and attenuated (TeV) part of the spectra**
- CTAO will detect a large sample of sources at different z

Time-domain astronomy: the case of GRBs

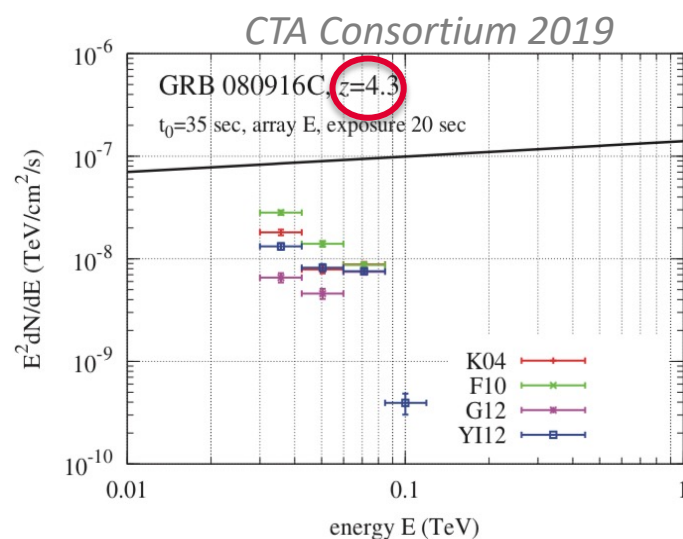
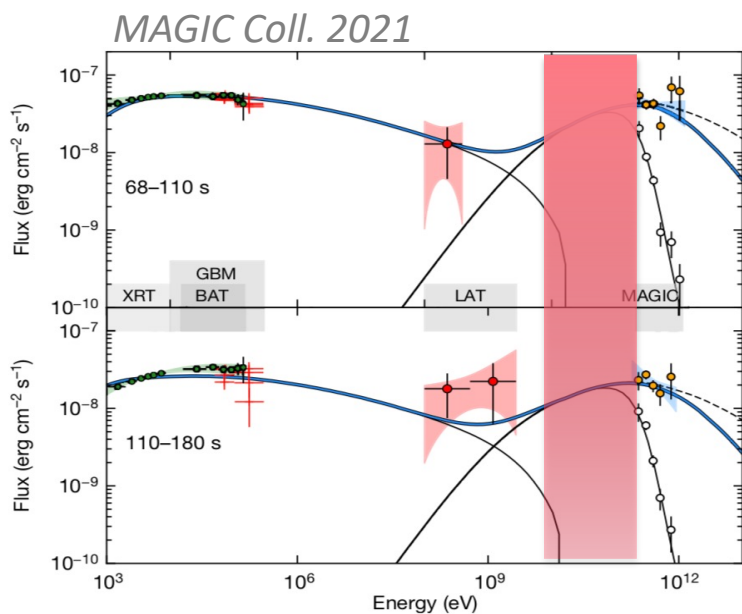
- In the multi-messenger/multi-wavelength era it is important to have all pieces of the puzzle



Time-domain astronomy: the case of GRBs



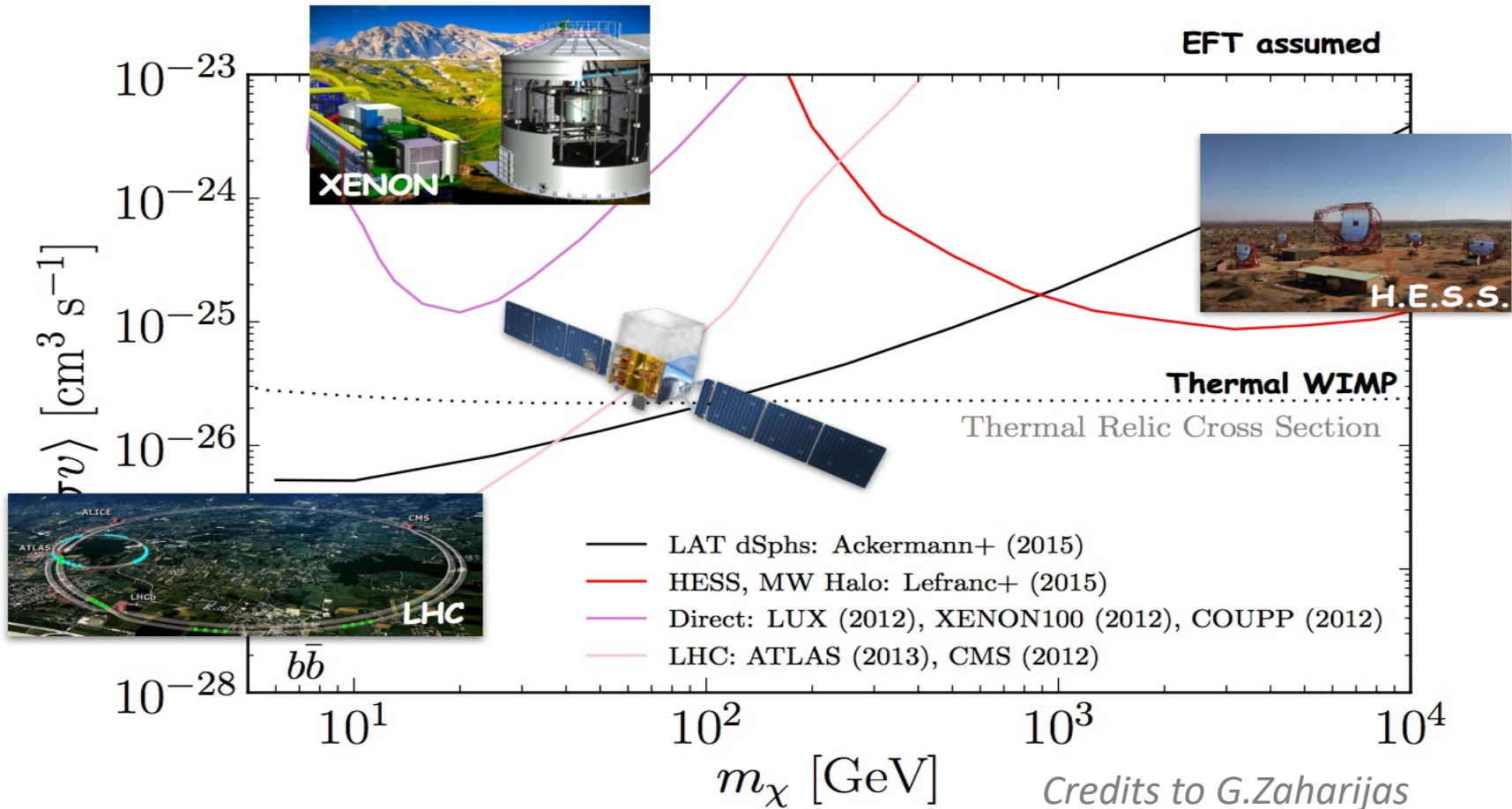
- In the multi-messenger/multi-wavelength era it is important to have all pieces of the puzzle



high- z are at reach!

2-3 GRB per year!

Dark matter search

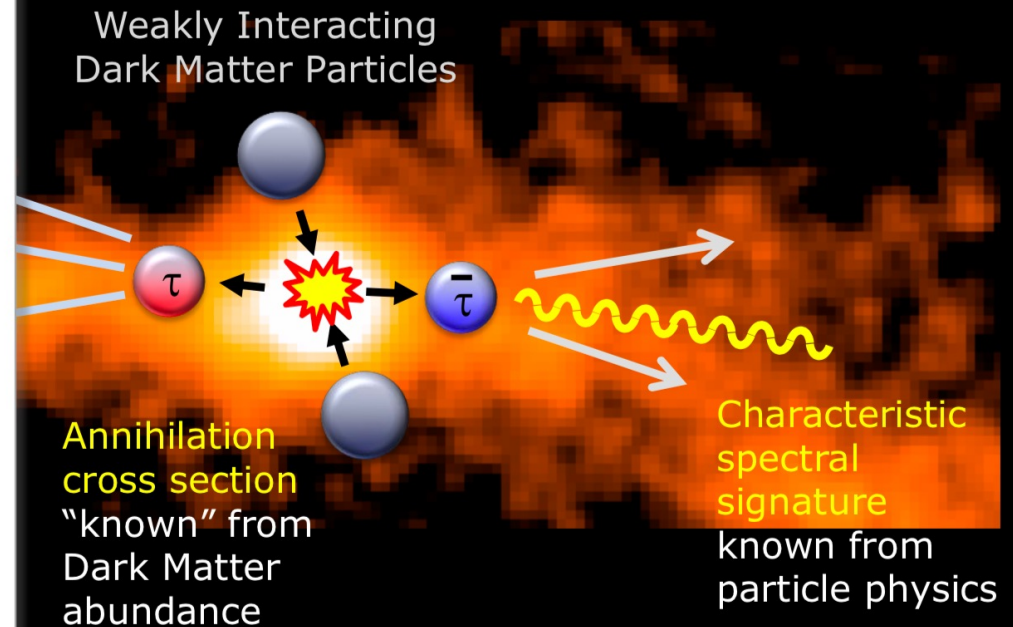
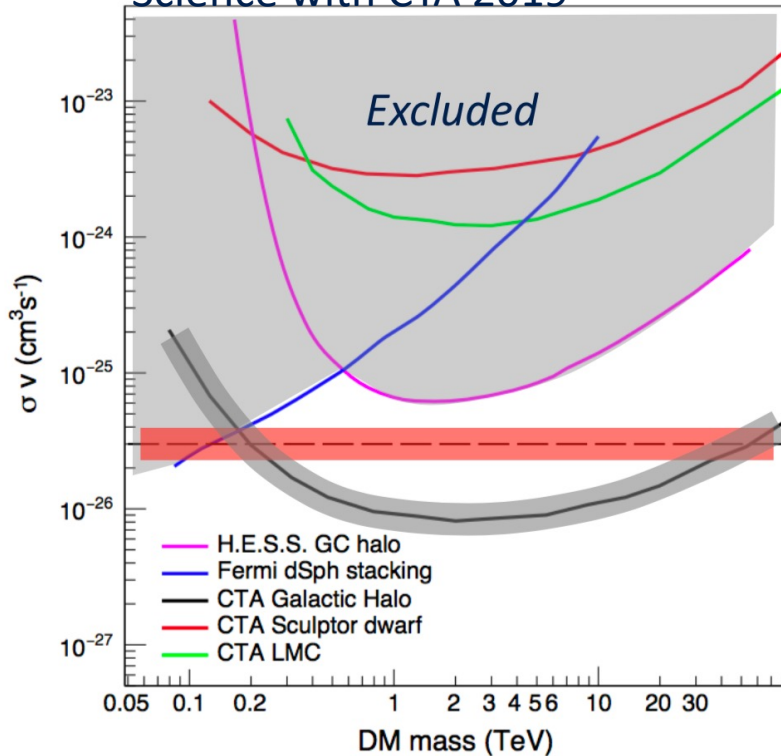


- WIMP is not ruled out (*Leane+ 2018*)
- The TeV mass domain is unexplored

Dark matter search

- CTAO will constrain the WIMP paradigm in case of non-detection

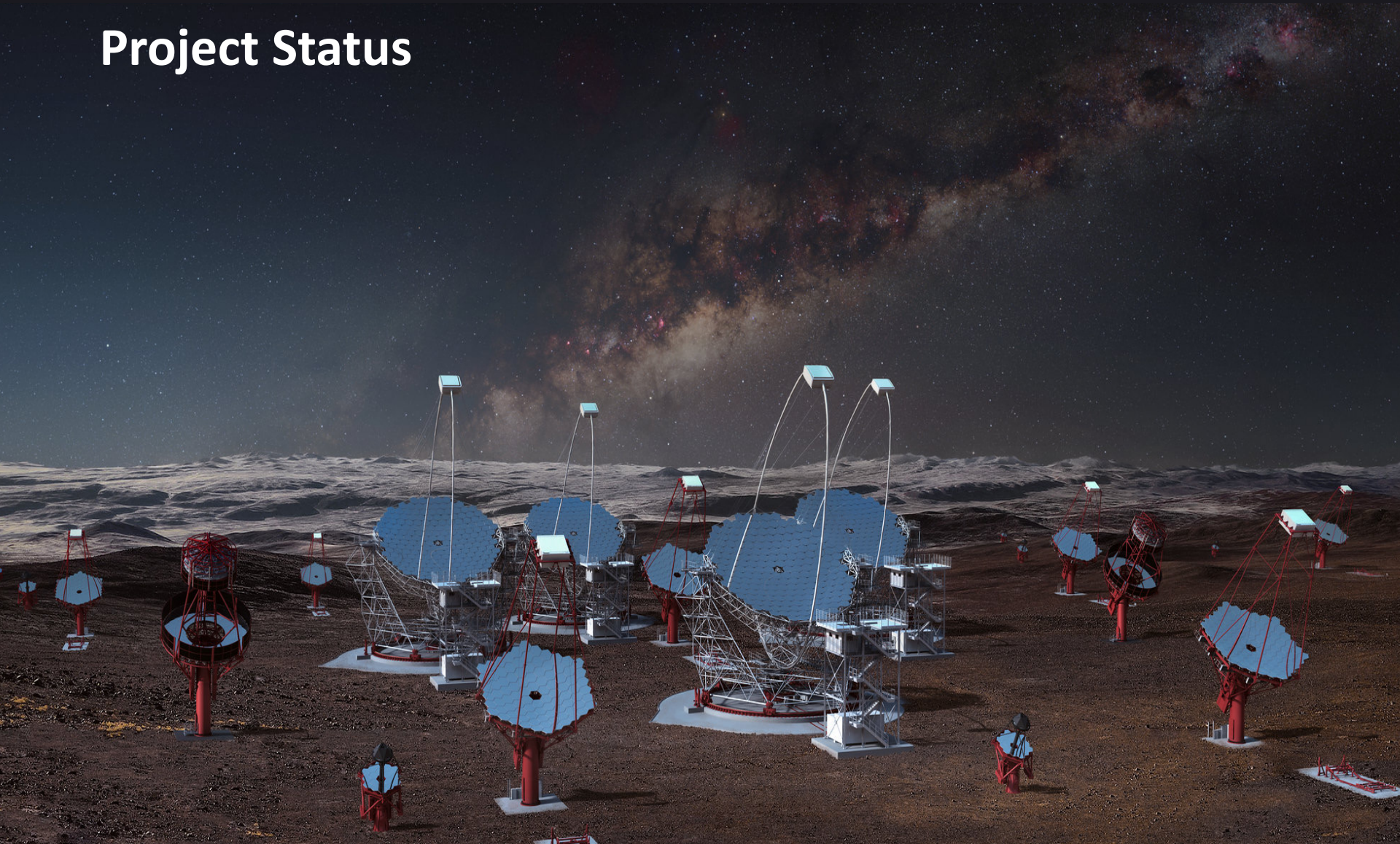
Science with CTA 2019



from: Science with CTA
www.worldscientific.com/worldscibooks/10.1142/10986

PART IV

Project Status



CTAO Construction phase is about to start



- **CTAO construction scope is agreed**
- The construction phase will start with the establishment of the final legal entity:
CTAO European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC)
 - Q1 2023
 - last about 5 yr
- **Early science operations foreseen during the construction phase**



geographically distributed:

- headquarters in Bologna (Italy)
- science data management center in Zeuthen (Germany)
- two observation stations

CTAO-North



>800 hr of GAMMA-RAY OBSERVATIONS ALREADY TAKEN

FIRST SCIENTIFIC RESULTS ALREADY PRESENTED



CTAO-South

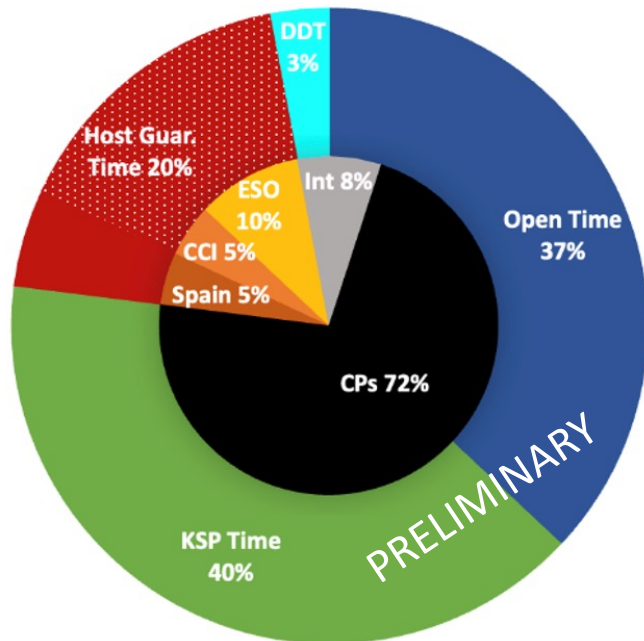


Observing time



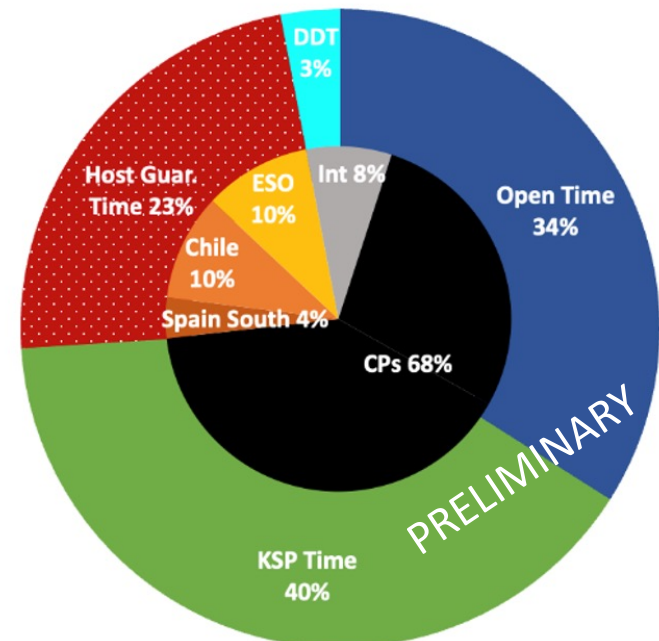
CTAO-North

(integrated over the first 10 OPs of the Operation phase)



CTAO-South

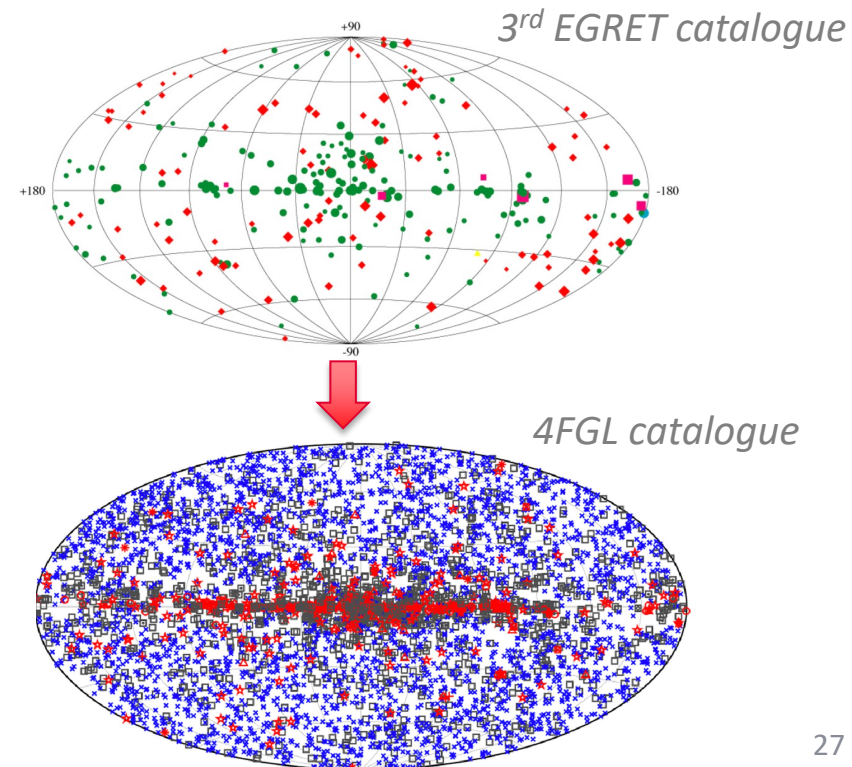
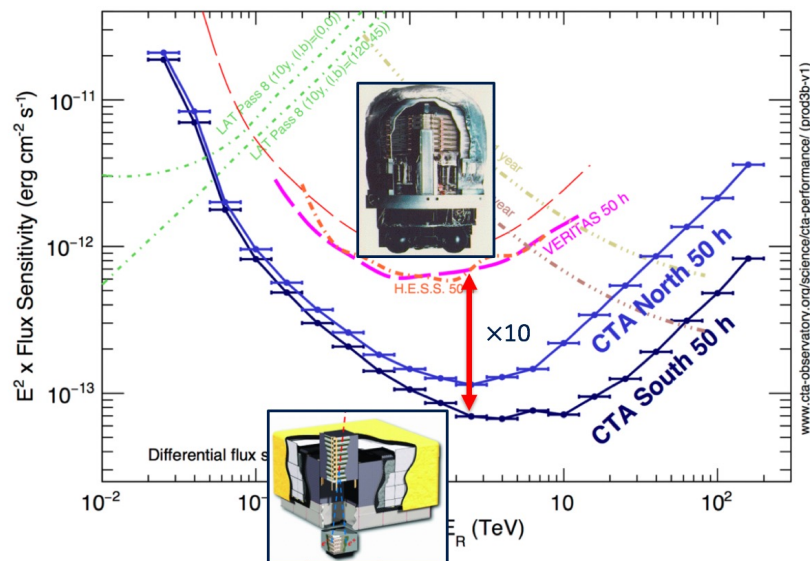
(integrated over the first 10 OPs of the Operation Phase)



- about 20% of observing time reserved to scientists from host countries/organizations
- most of the observing time ~ 70% reserved to scientists from contributing parties (CP)
 - about half of it as GTOs as reward for contributions to the construction project to run Key Science Projects (KSPs)
- a small fraction of international community observing time (ICOT)

Conclusions

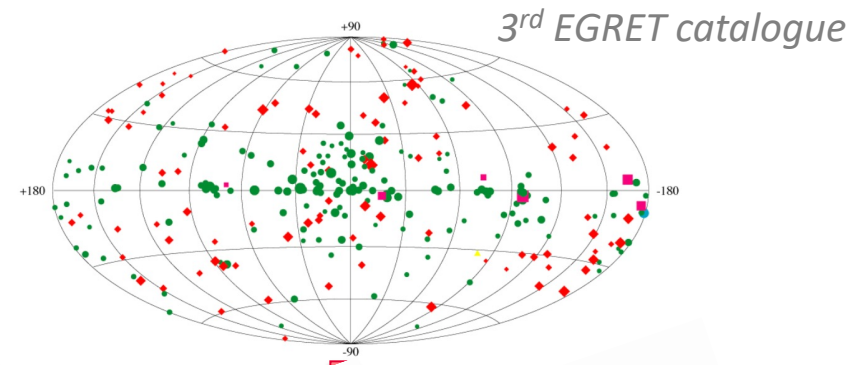
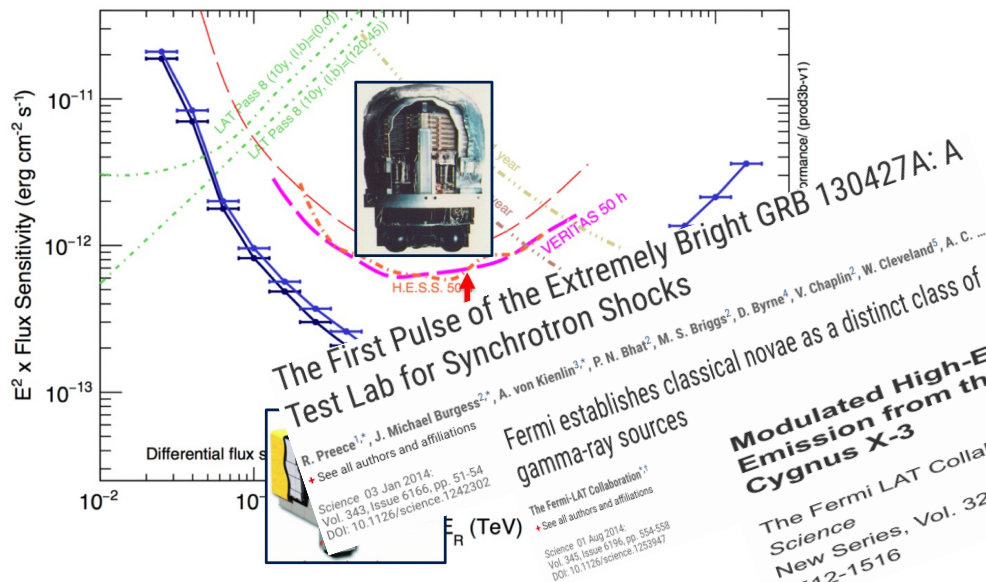
- CTAO will be the first gamma-ray ground-based observatory, openly delivering data to the community
- CTAO will usher in a new era in VHE Astrophysics
 - Rich science program answering many open questions
 - Large new discovery space



Conclusions



- CTAO will be the first gamma-ray ground-based observatory, openly delivering data to the community
- CTAO will usher in a new era in VHE Astrophysics
 - Rich science program answering many open questions
 - Large new discovery space



Modulated High-Energy Gamma-Ray Emission from the Microquasar Cygnus X-3
 The Fermi LAT Collaboration
 Science New Series, Vol. 326, No. 5959
 Science 11 Feb 2011; Vol. 331, Issue 6018, pp. 739-742
 DOI: 10.1126/science.1201111

Gamma-Ray Flares from the Crab Nebula
 A. A. Abdo¹, M. Ackermann², M. Ajello², A. Allafort², L. Baldini², J. Ballet⁴, G. Barbiellini^{5,6}, D. Bastieri^{7,8}, K. Bechtol⁹, R. B...
 * See all authors and affiliations
 Science 11 Feb 2011; Vol. 331, Issue 6018, pp. 739-742
 DOI: 10.1126/science.1201111

GIANT GAMMA-RAY BUBBLES FROM FERMI-LAT: ACTIVE GALACTIC NUCLEUS ACTIVITY OR BIPOLAR GALACTIC WIND?
 Meng Su¹, Tracy R. Slatyer^{1,2}, and Douglas P. Finkbeiner^{1,2}
 Published 2010 November 10 • © 2010. The American Astronomical Society. All rights reserved.
 The Astronomical Journal, Volume 724, Number 2

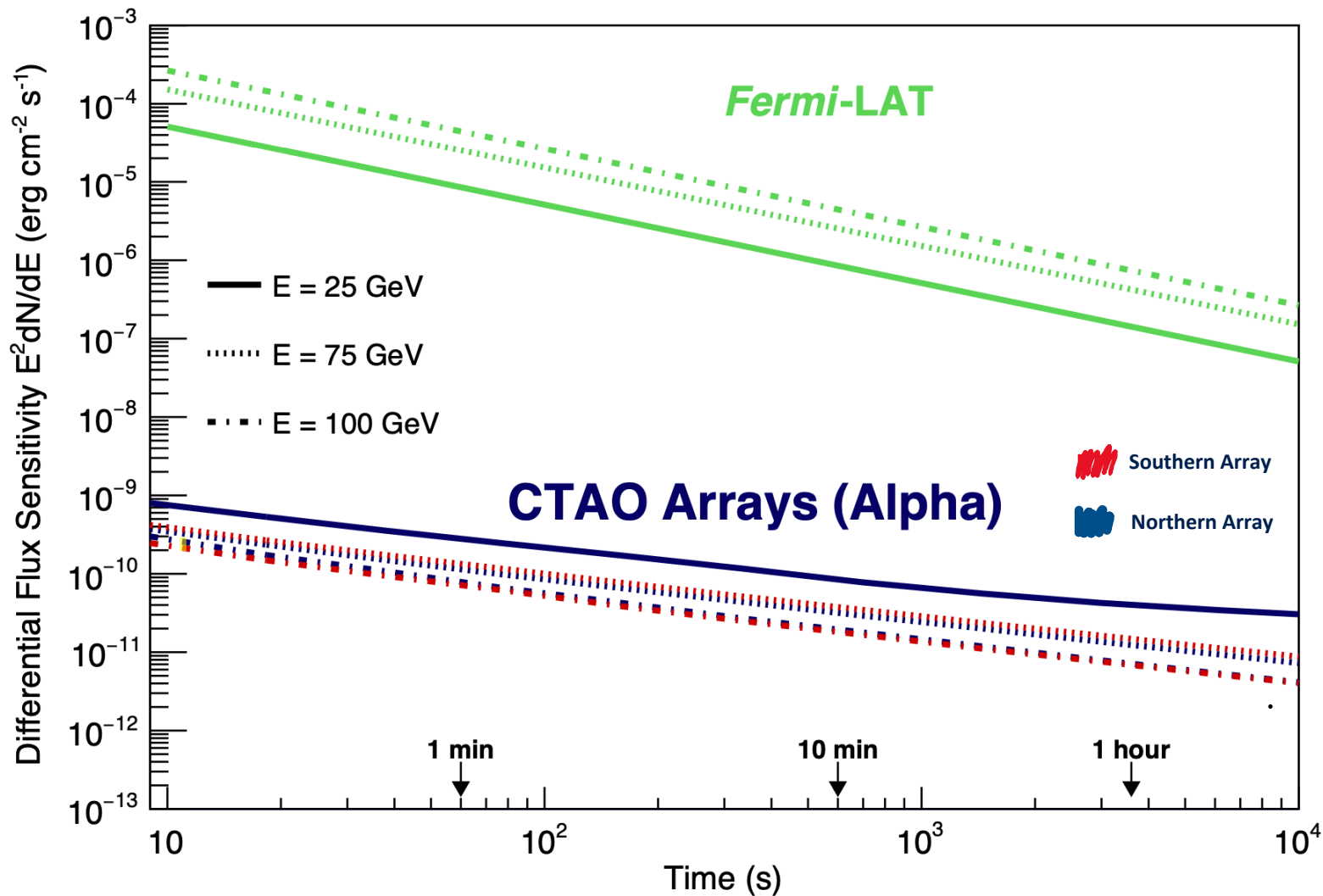


cherenkov
telescope
array

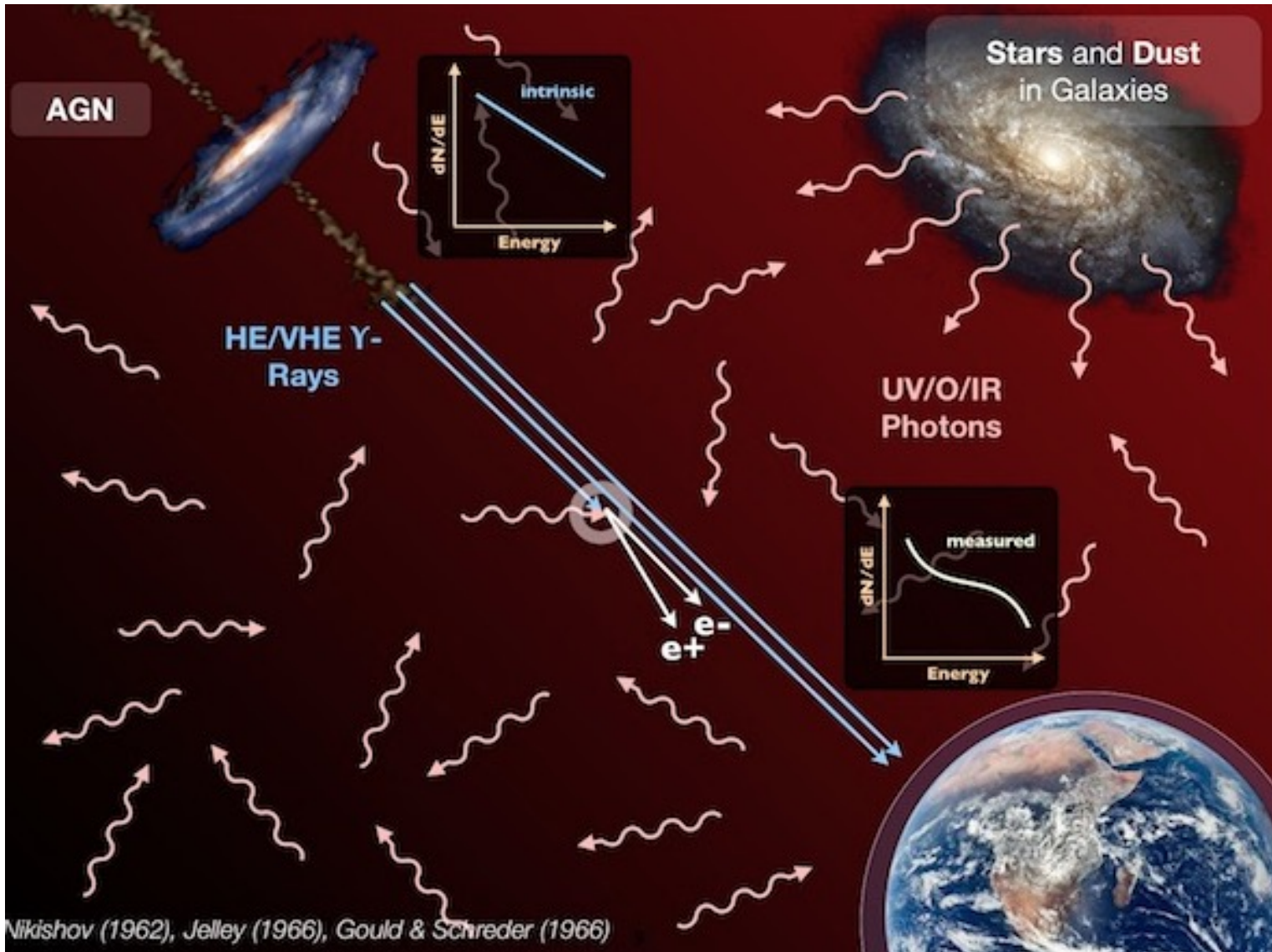
Thank you



CTAO performance (Alpha Configuration)

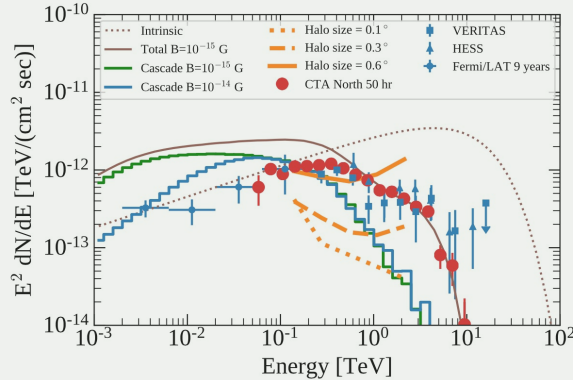
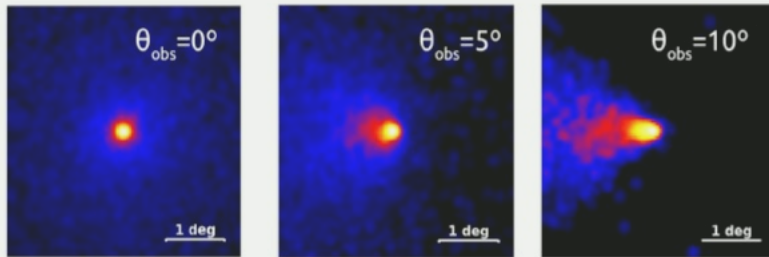


Extragalactic Background Light absorption



Constraining γ -ray propagation

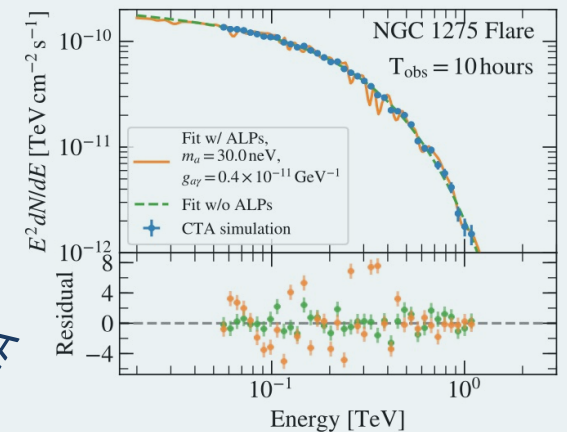
IGMF



CTA can measure extended halos as well as detect new spectral components at low energies: all smoking guns for measurement of IGMF strength

ALPs

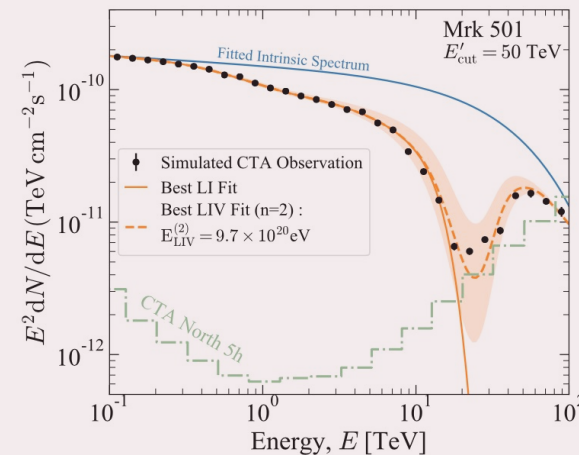
simulated ALP signature



CTA Consortium 2020

LIV

simulated LIV signature



CTA Consortium 2020

At reach for CTA