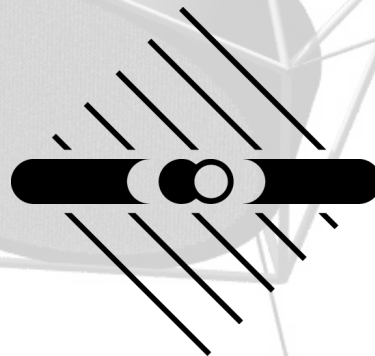


# Advancing the atmospheric Cherenkov-method to detect gamma-rays with one Giga electron Volt

Sebastian Achim Mueller

Max-Planck-Institute for Nuclear Physics

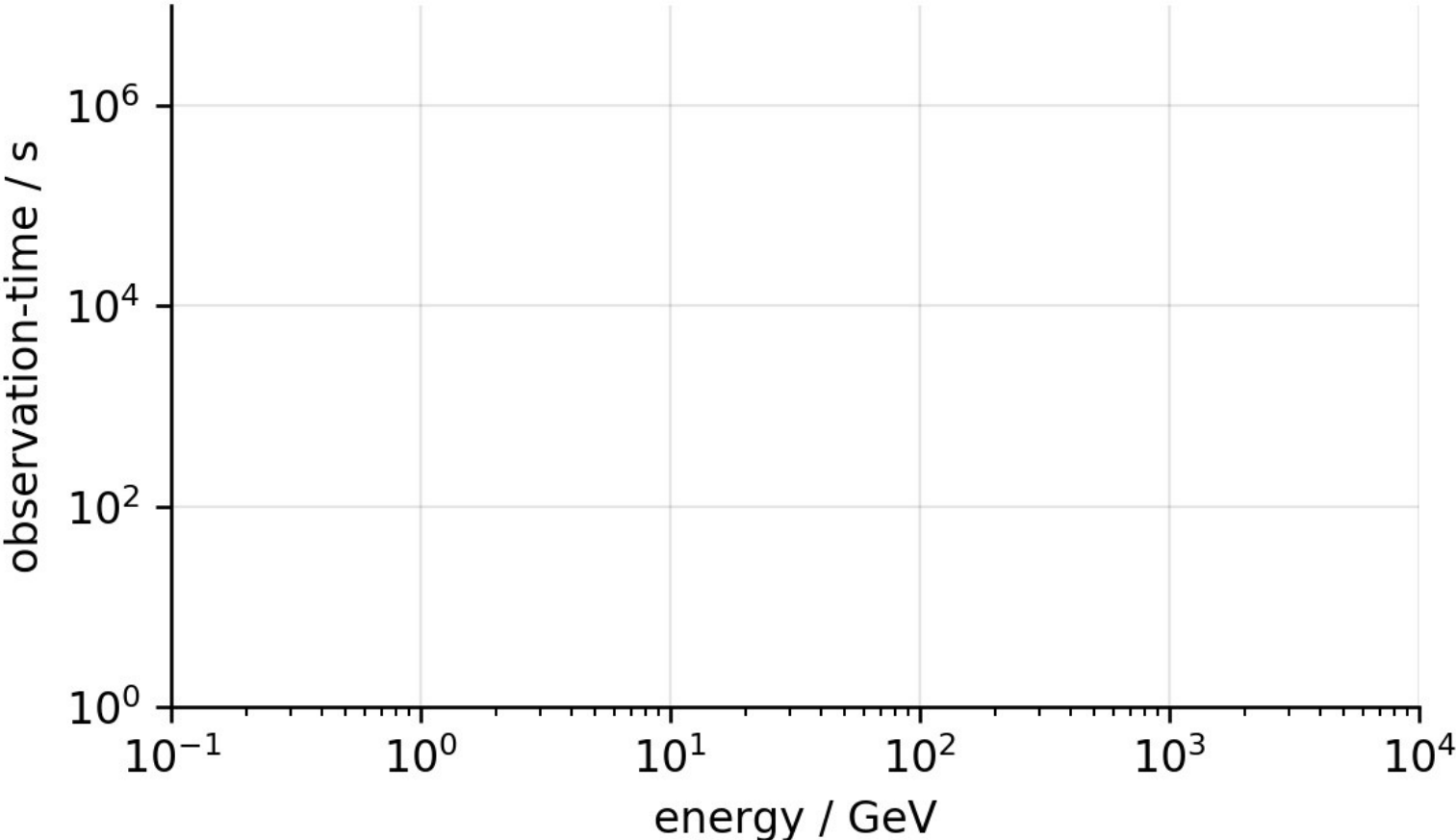
sebastian-achim.mueller@mpi-hd.mpg.de



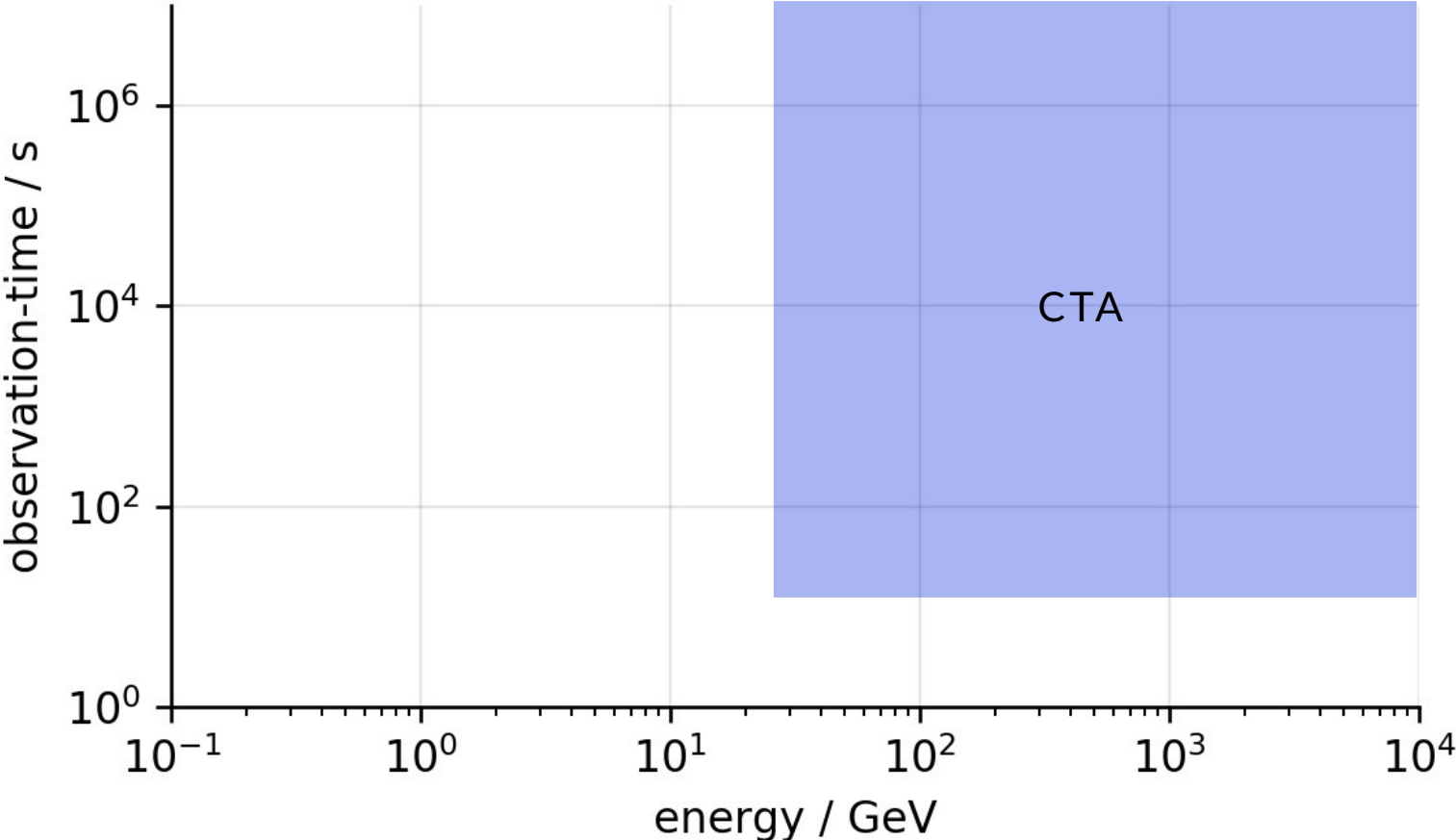
**$\gamma$  2022**

7th Heidelberg International Symposium on  
**High Energy Gamma-Ray Astronomy**  
Barcelona, July 4-8 2022

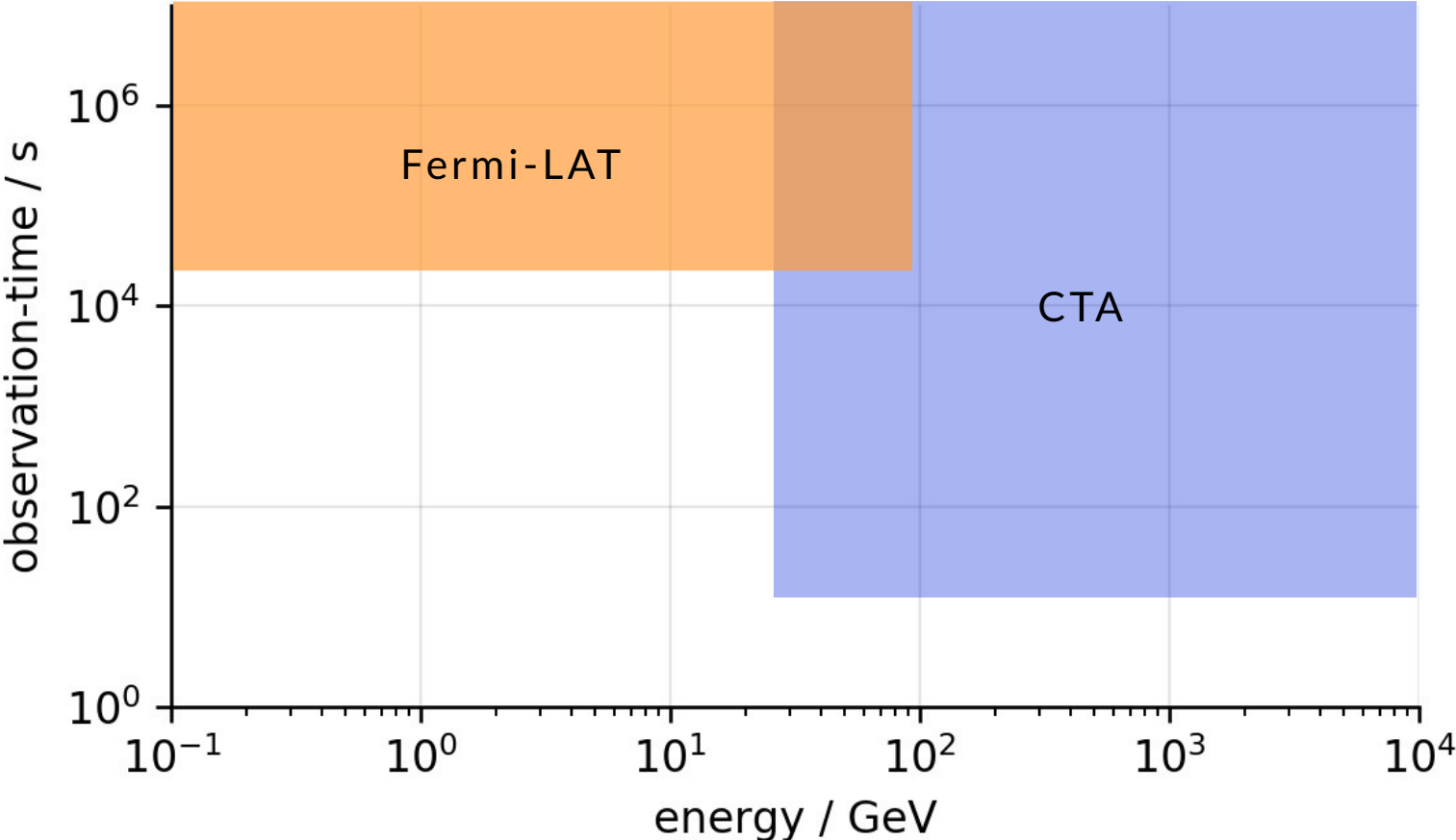
# Explore Timing



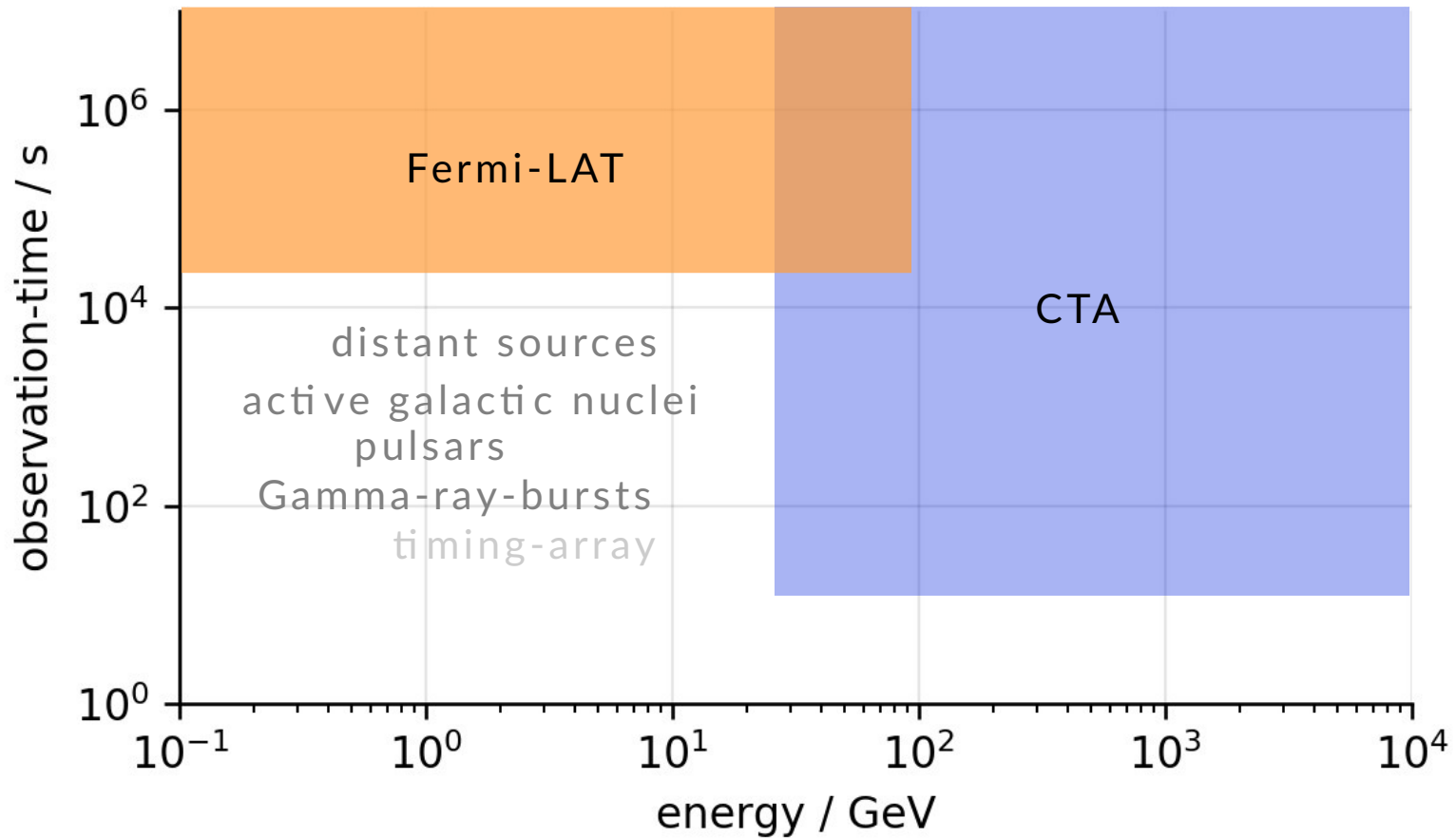
# Explore Timing



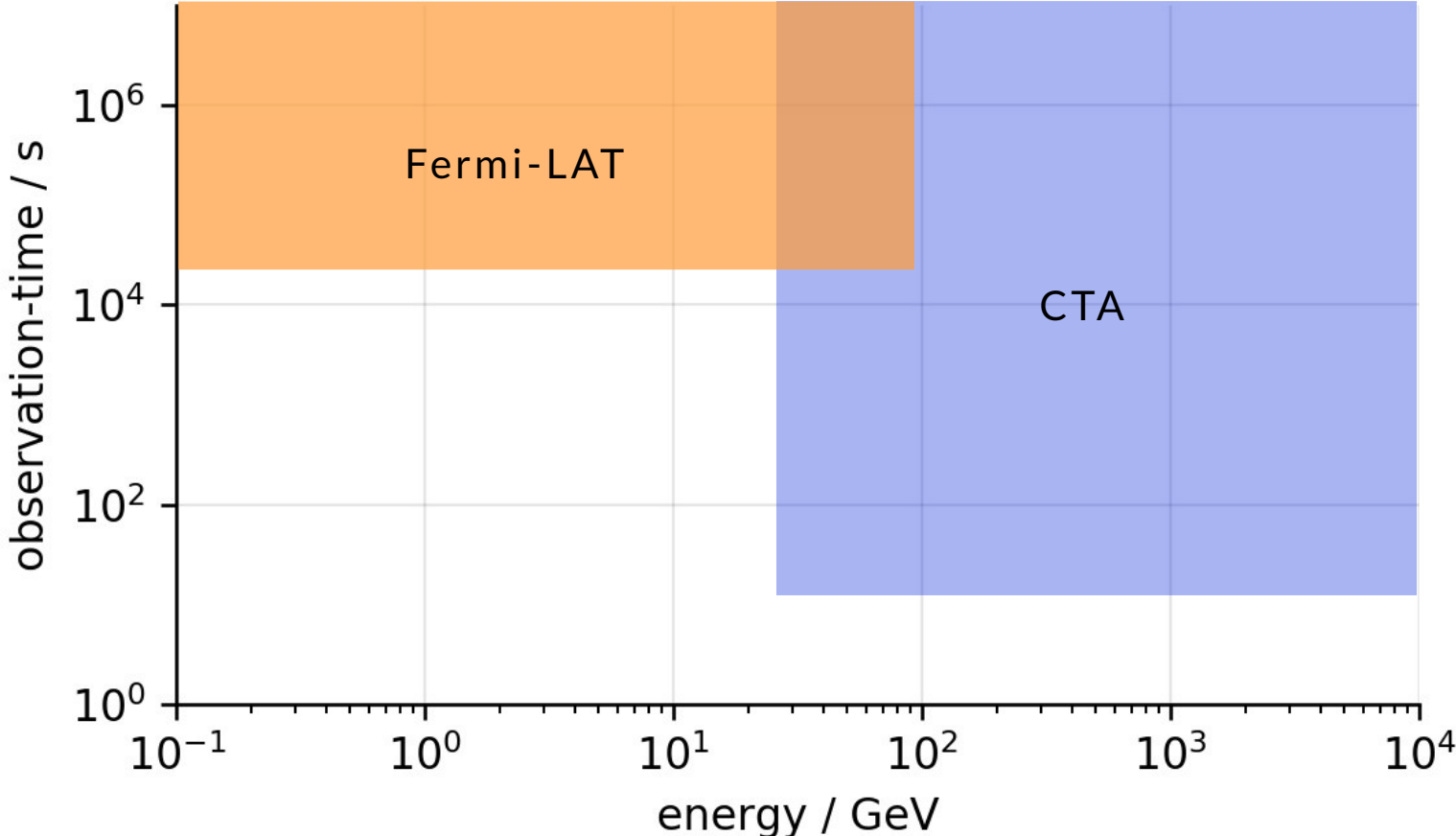
# Explore Timing

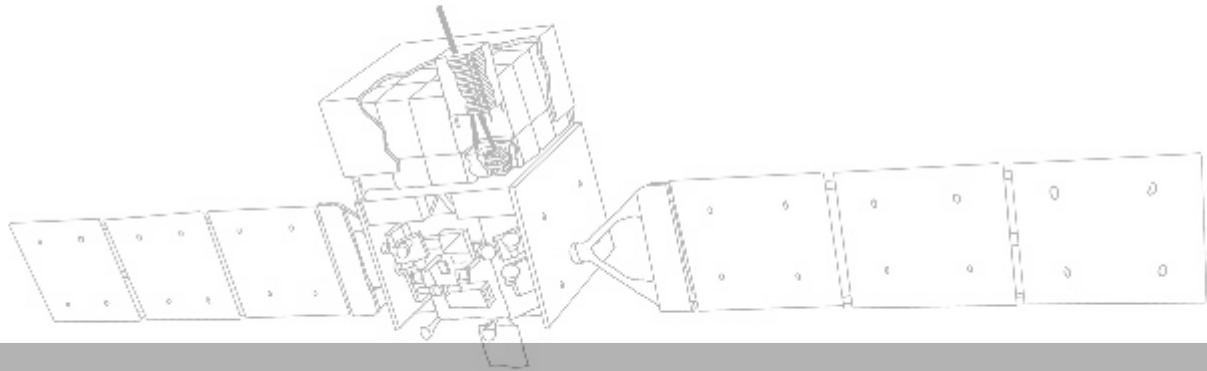


# Explore Timing



# Explore Timing





**Today**

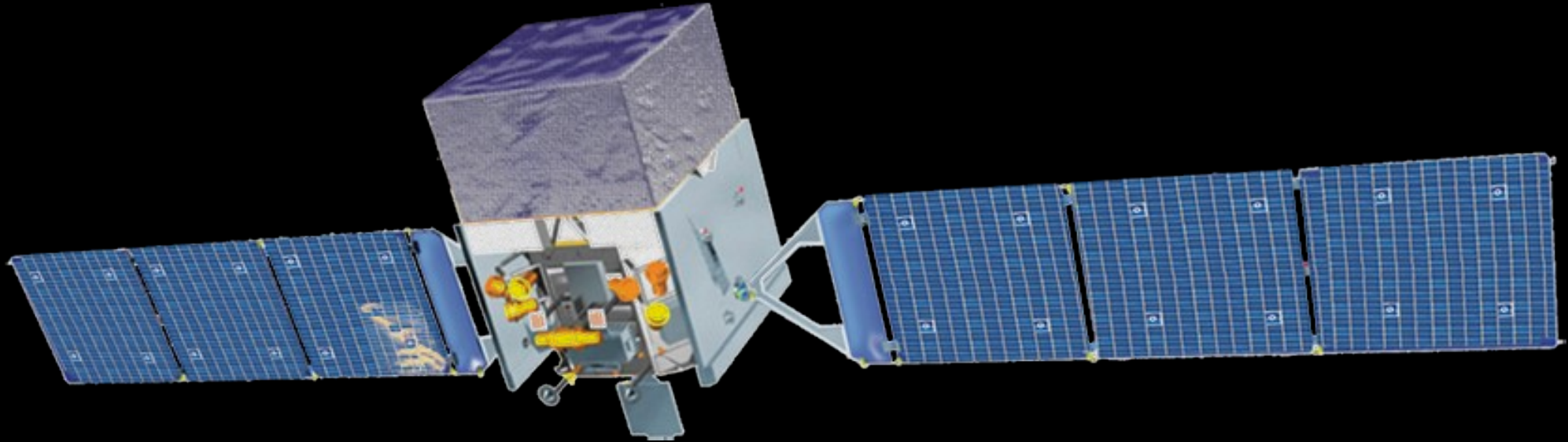


# Directly in Space

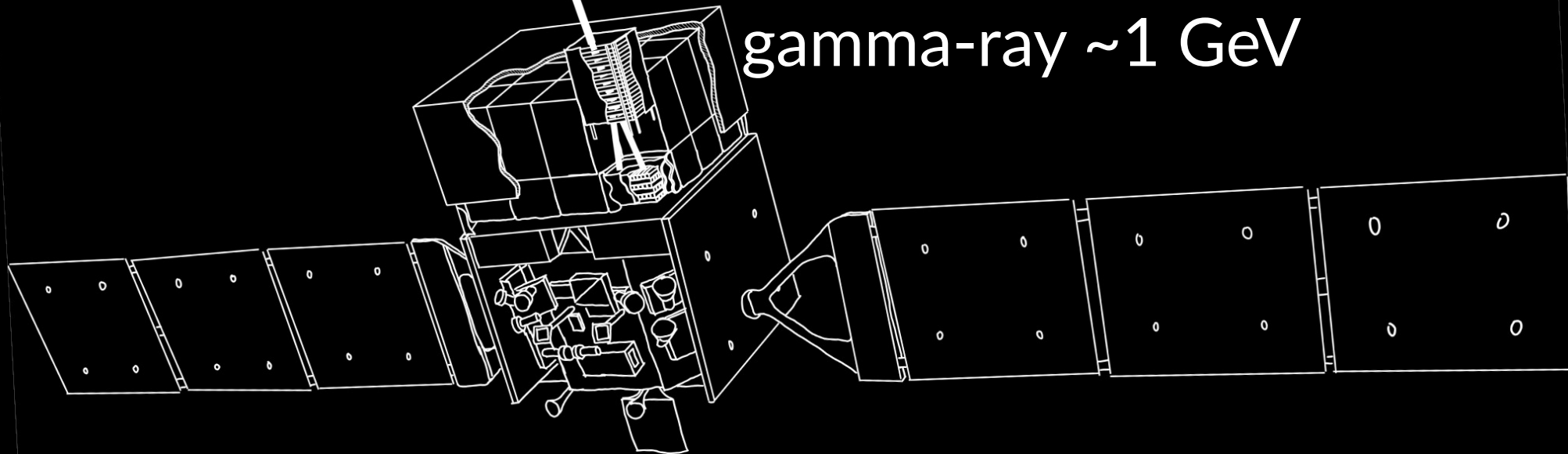




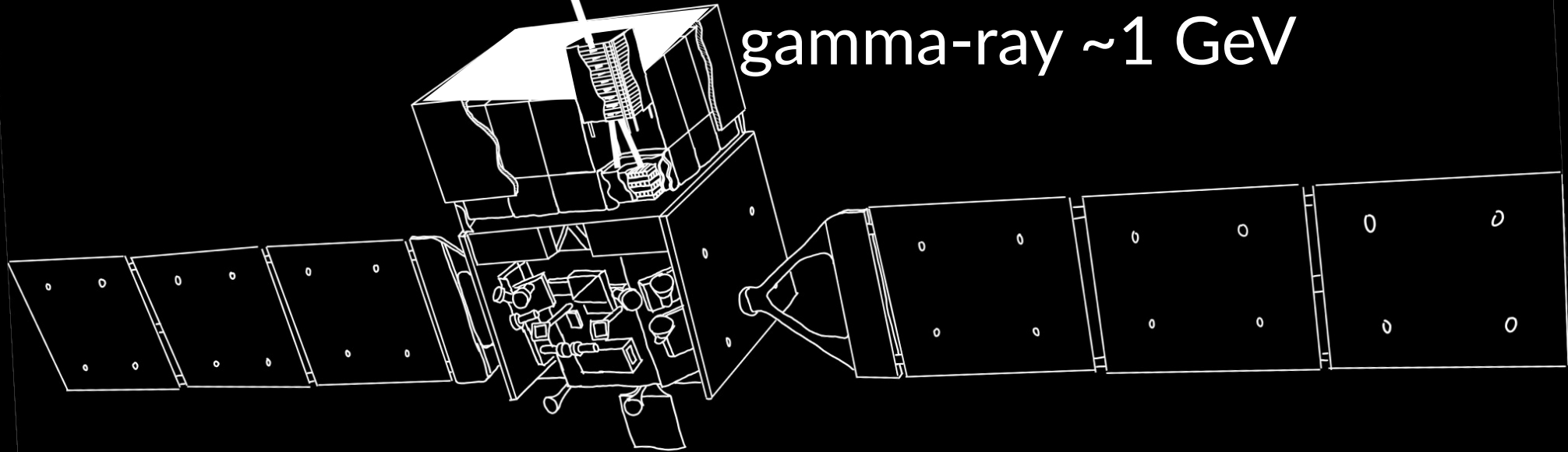
# Directly in Space



Directly in Space



Directly in Space



$\sim 1 \text{ m}^2$

# Indirectly in Atmosphere



Indirectly in Atmosphere

gamma-ray  $\sim 100$  GeV



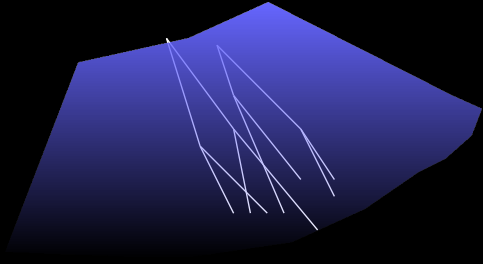
# Indirectly in Atmosphere



gamma-ray  $\sim 100$  GeV



# Indirectly in Atmosphere

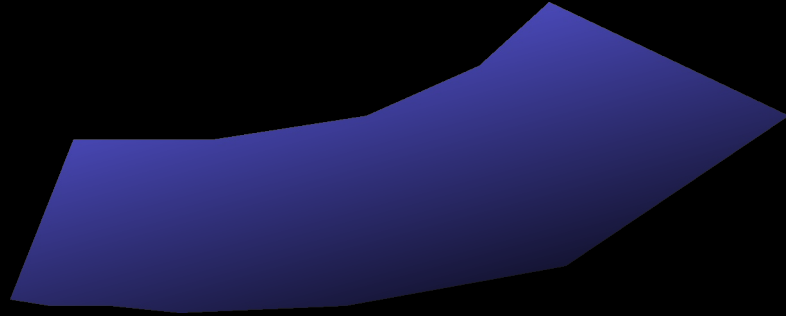


gamma-ray  $\sim 100$  GeV



# Indirectly in Atmosphere

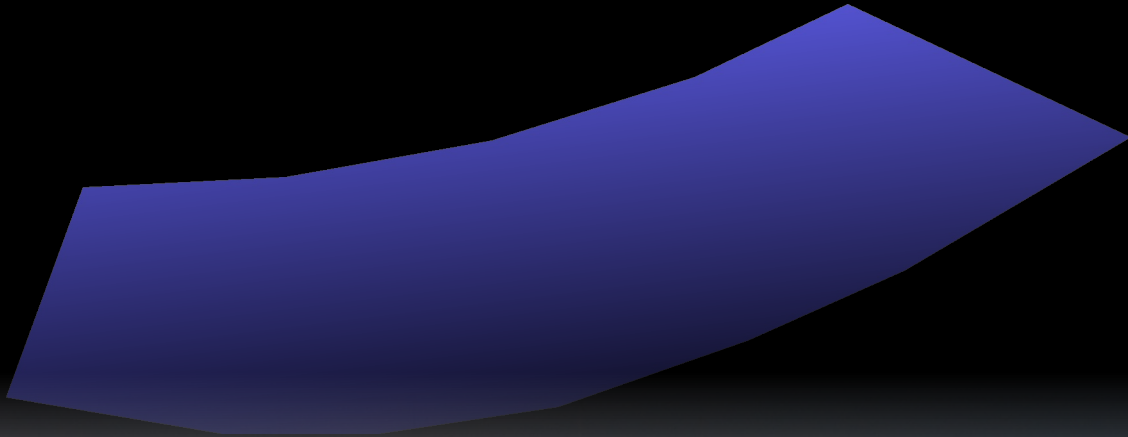
gamma-ray  $\sim 100$  GeV





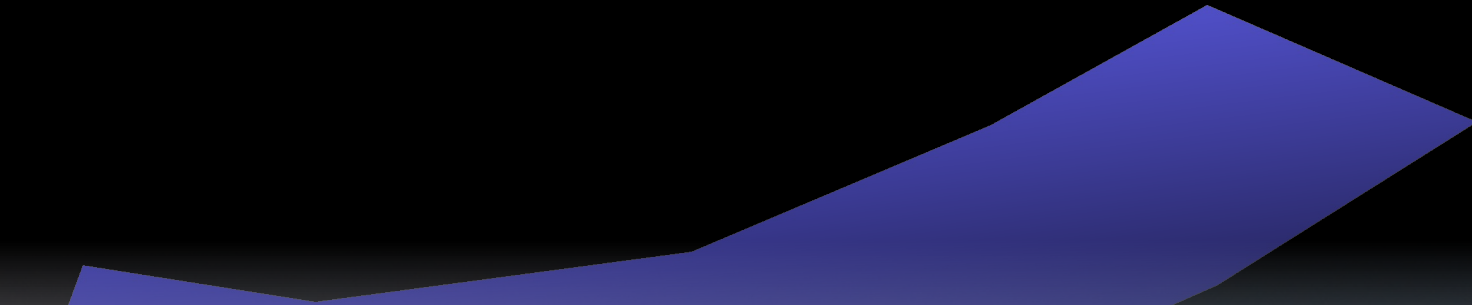
# Indirectly in Atmosphere

gamma-ray  $\sim 100$  GeV



# Indirectly in Atmosphere

gamma-ray  $\sim 100$  GeV



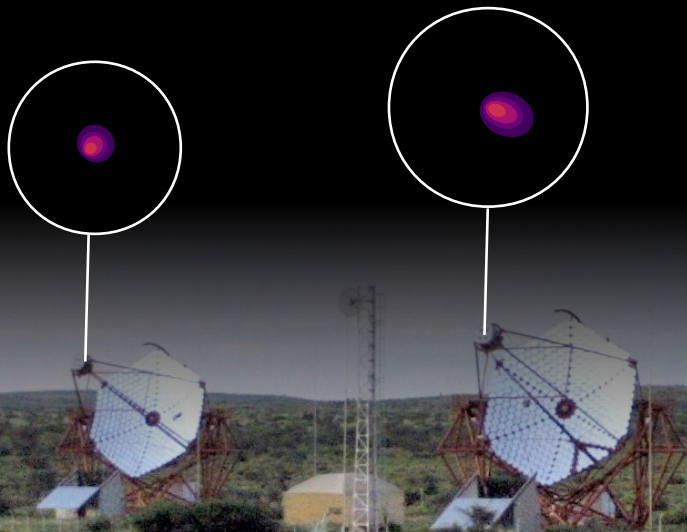
# Indirectly in Atmosphere

gamma-ray  $\sim 100$  GeV



# Indirectly in Atmosphere

gamma-ray  $\sim 100$  GeV



# Indirectly in Atmosphere

gamma-ray  $\sim 100$  GeV



# Indirectly in Atmosphere

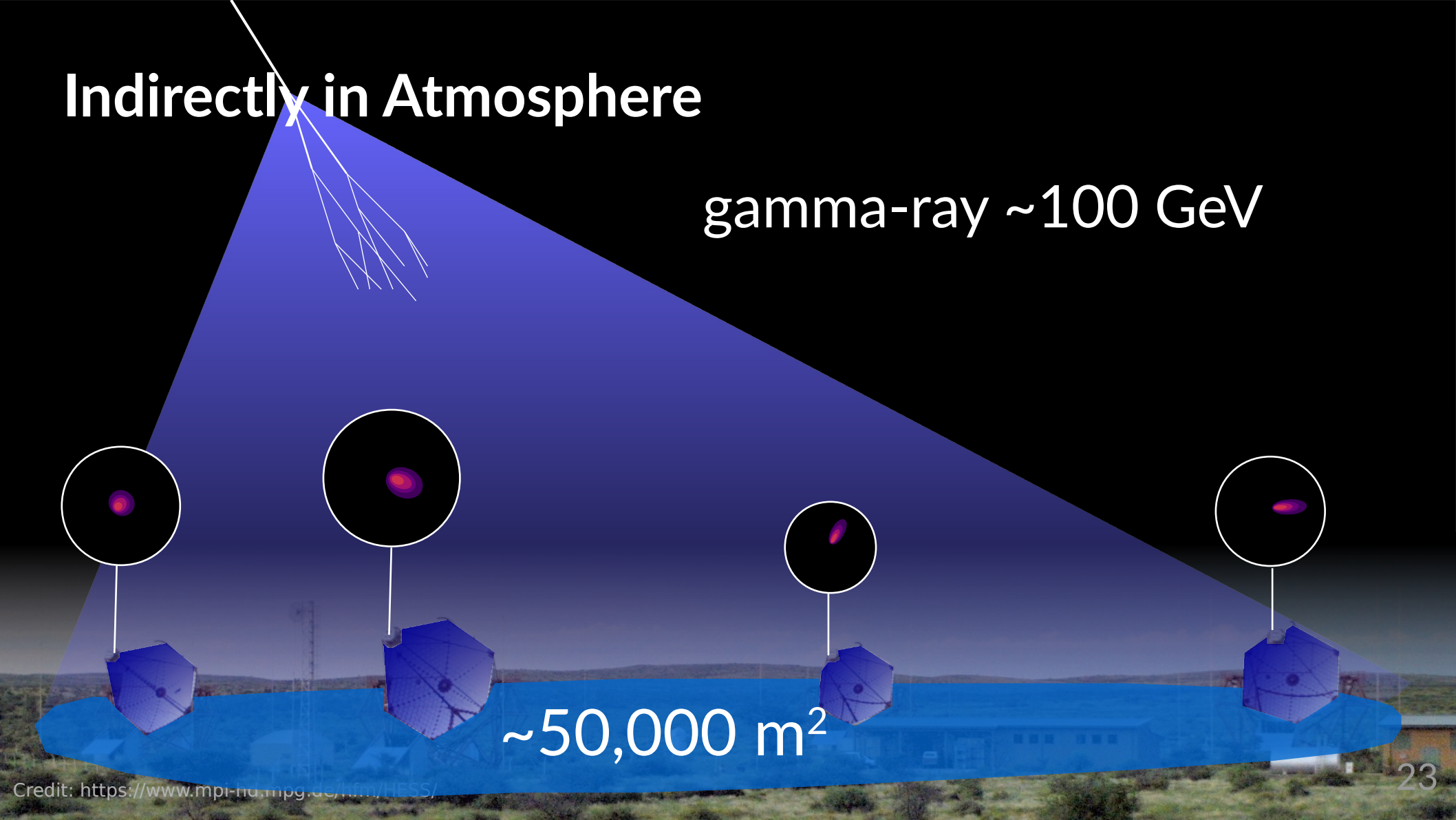
gamma-ray  $\sim 100$  GeV



# Indirectly in Atmosphere

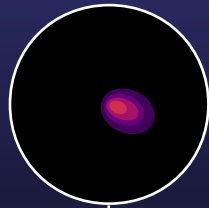
gamma-ray  $\sim 100$  GeV

$\sim 50,000$  m<sup>2</sup>



# Indirectly in Atmosphere

gamma-ray  $\sim 10$  GeV



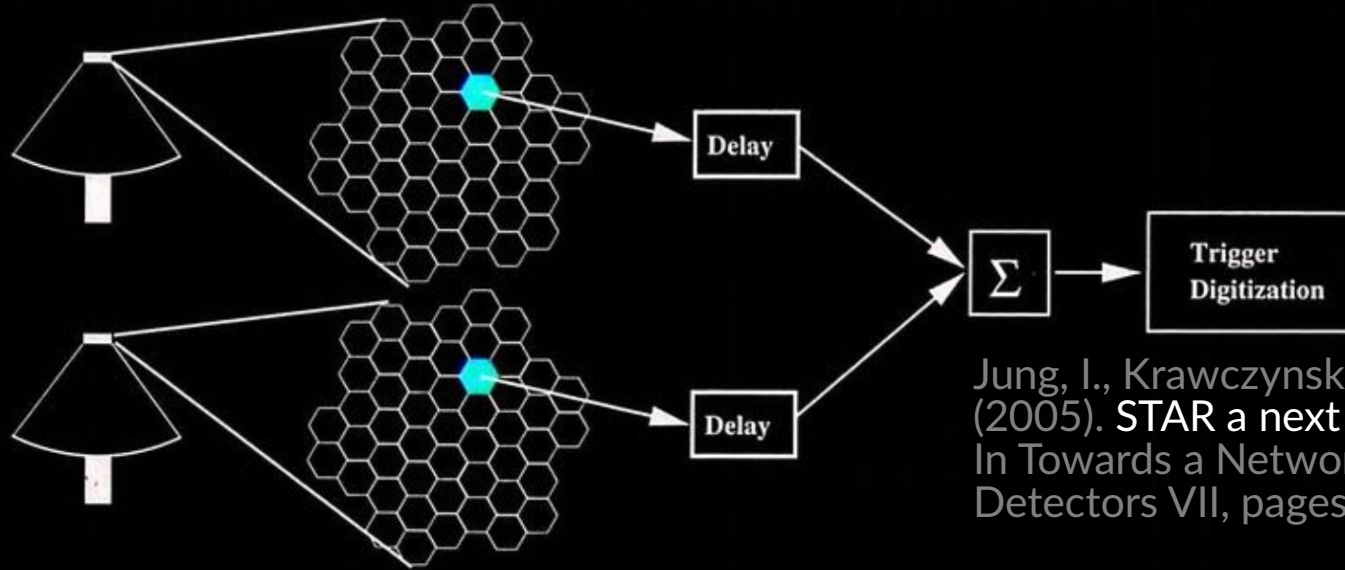


# Indirectly in Atmosphere

gamma-ray  $\sim 1$  GeV



# Centralized Trigger



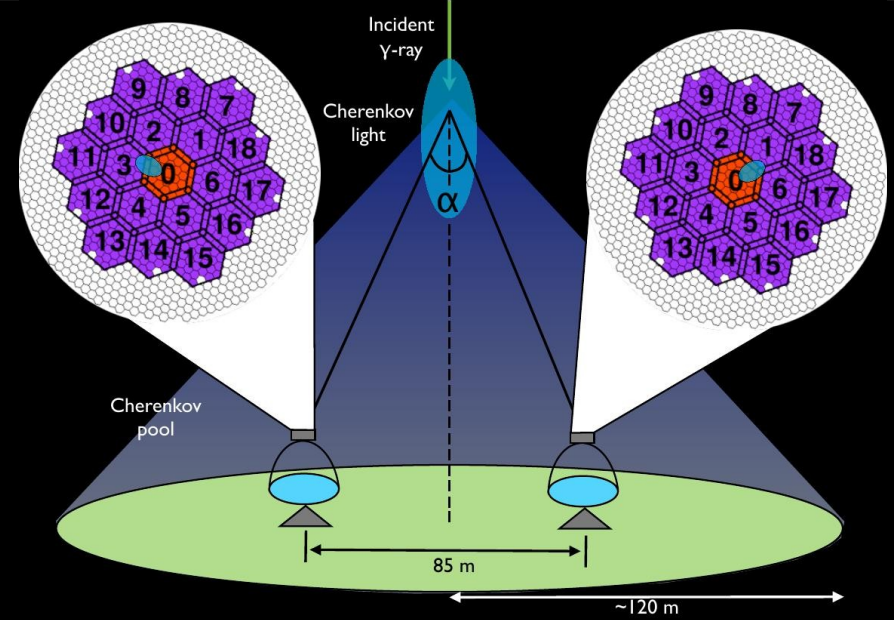
Jung, I., Krawczynski, H., Buckley, J., and Falcone, A. (2005). STAR a next generation Cherenkov telescope. In Towards a Network of Atmospheric Cherenkov Detectors VII, pages 463–6.



# Centralized Trigger

López-Coto, R., Mazin, D., Paoletti, R., Bigas, O. B., and Cortina, J. (2016).

The Topo-Trigger: A new concept of stereo trigger system for imaging atmospheric Cherenkov telescopes.  
Journal of Instrumentation, 11(04):P04005.



# Large Telescope

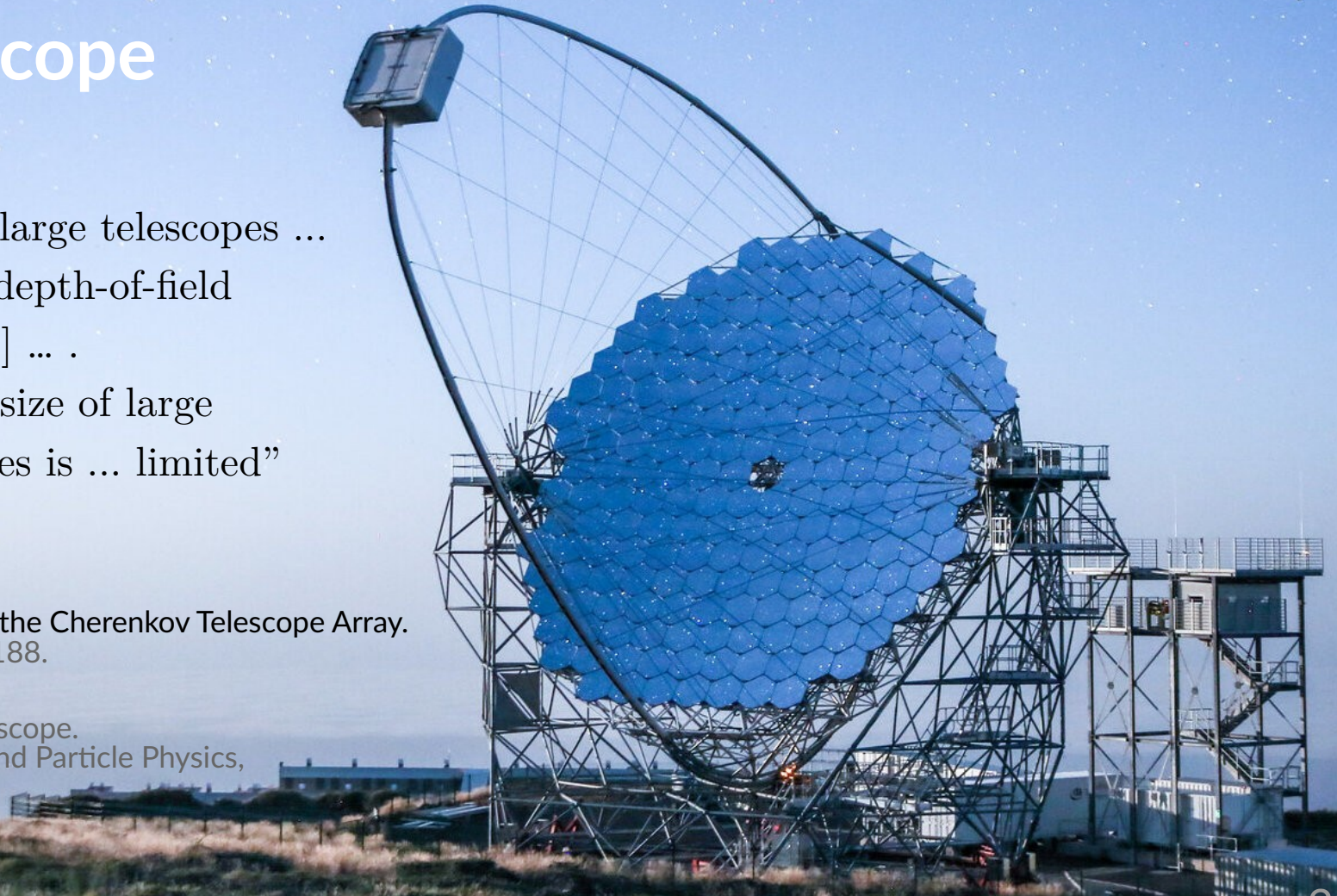


# Large Telescope

“... a problem with large telescopes ...  
is the very limited depth-of-field  
[Hofmann, W. 2001] ... .  
(Thus,) The useful size of large  
Cherenkov-telescopes is ... limited”

Bernlohr, K. et al. (2013).  
Monte Carlo design studies for the Cherenkov Telescope Array.  
Astroparticle Physics, 43:171–188.

Hofmann, W. (2001).  
How to focus a Cherenkov telescope.  
Journal of Physics G: Nuclear and Particle Physics,  
27(4):933–939.



A.Biland, ETHZ, 22.Jan.1999



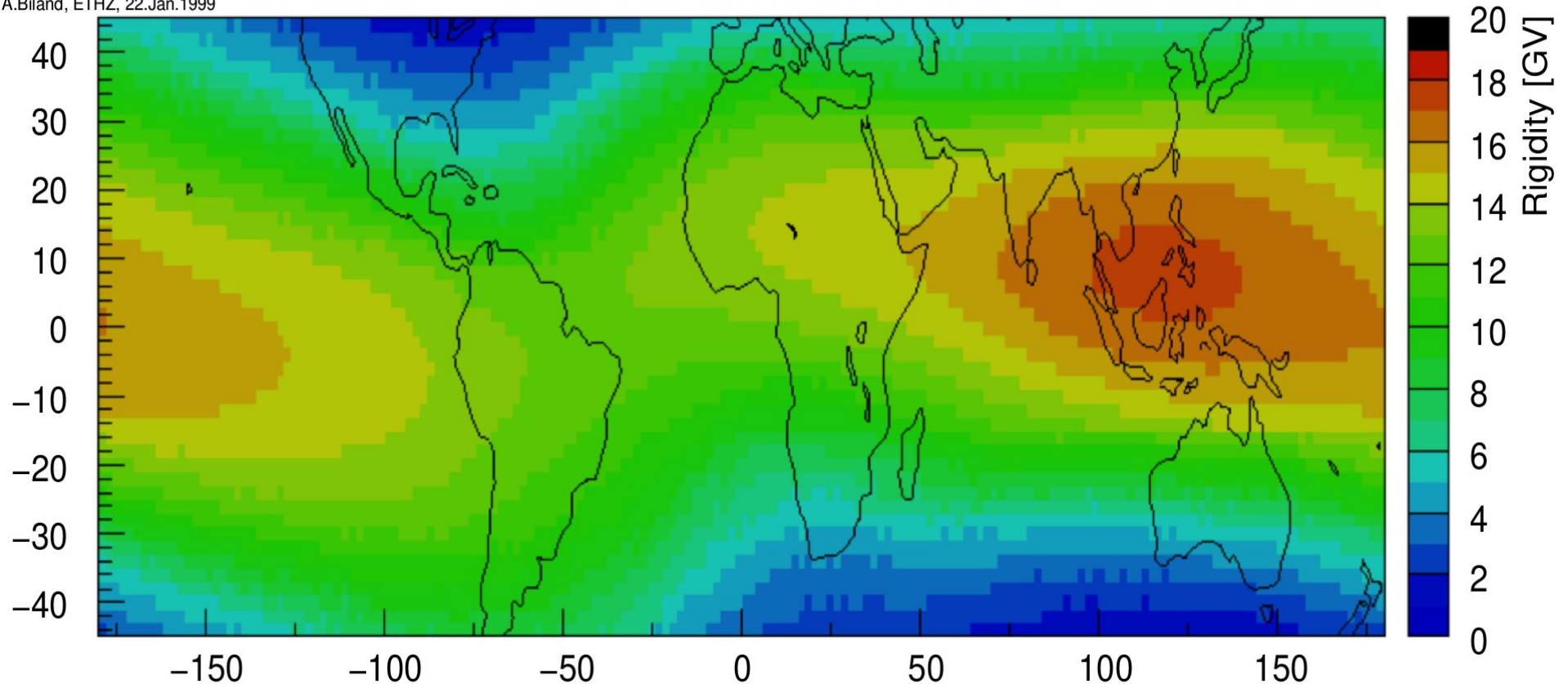
# Sneaking Below the Geomagnetic Cutoff



Geomagnetic Cutoff for Radially Arriving Cosmic-Ray Particles

# Geomagnetic Cutoff

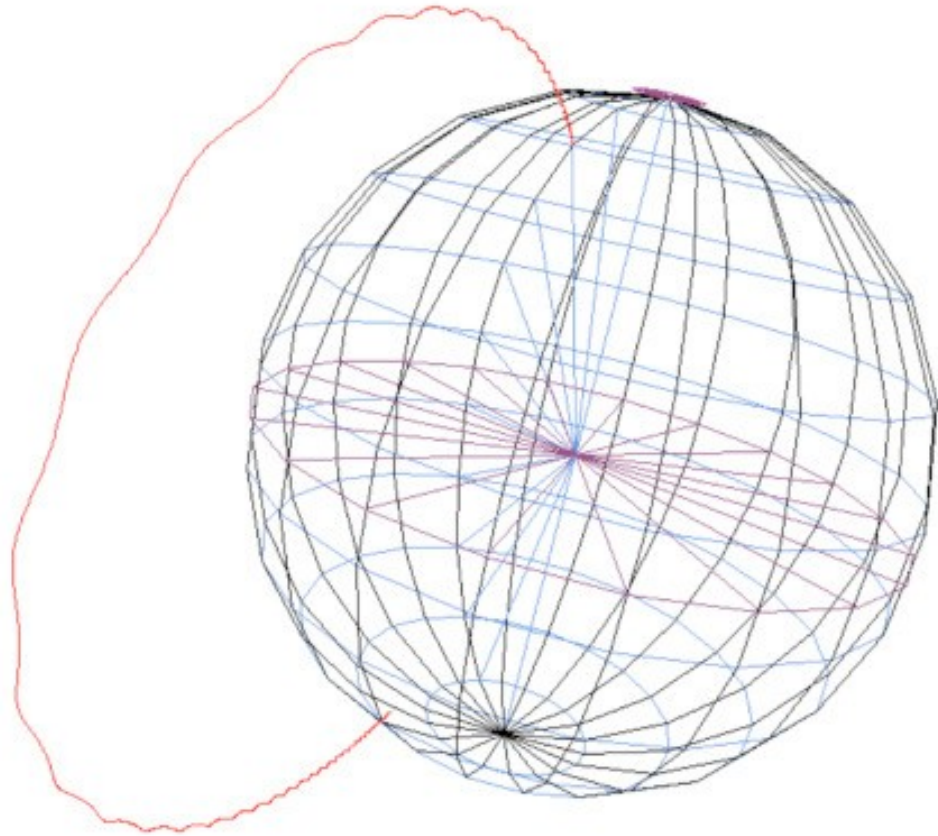
A.Biland, ETHZ, 22.Jan.1999



Geomagnetic Cutoff for Radially Arriving Cosmic-Ray Particles

Adrian Biland, ETH Zurich, 1999

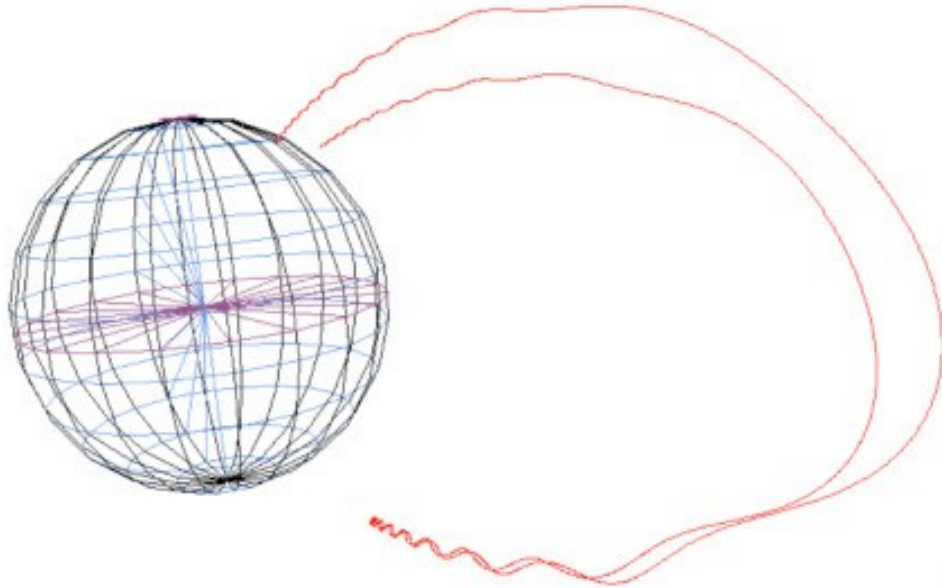
# Geomagnetic Cutoff



no-bounce

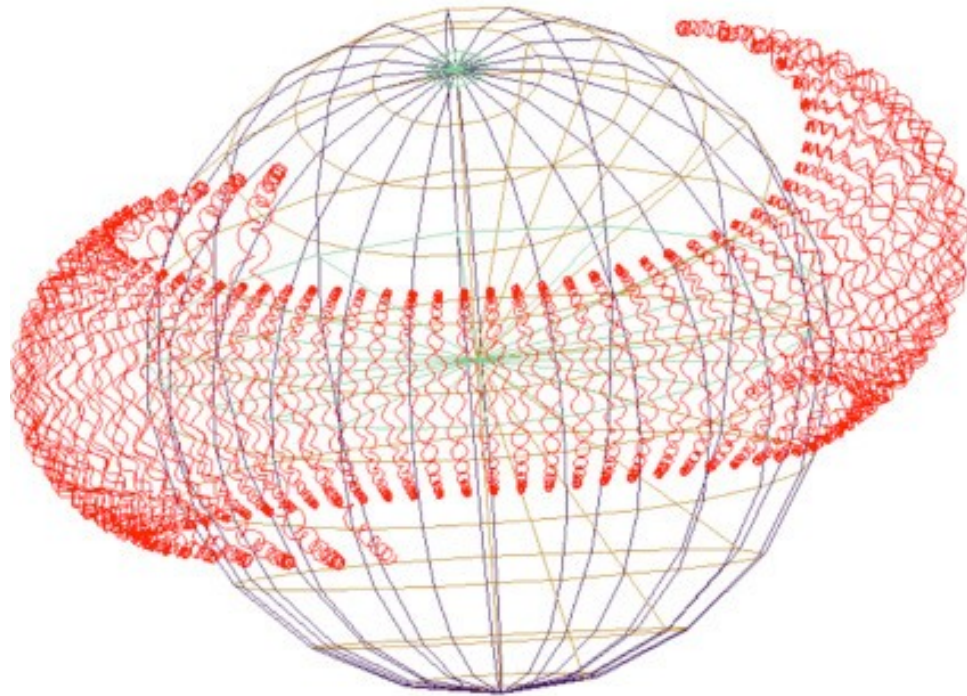


# Geomagnetic Cutoff



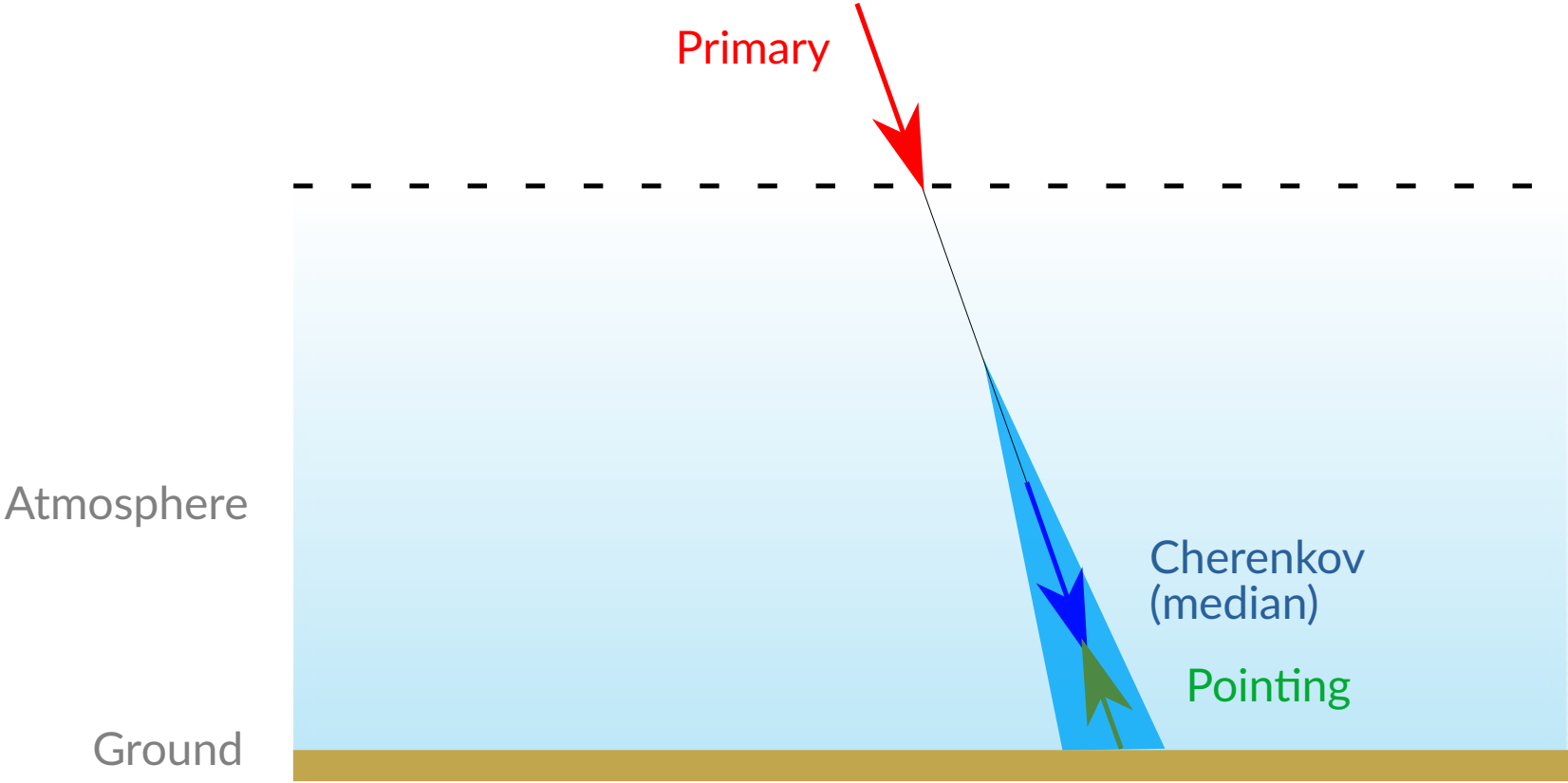
one-bounce

# Geomagnetic Cutoff



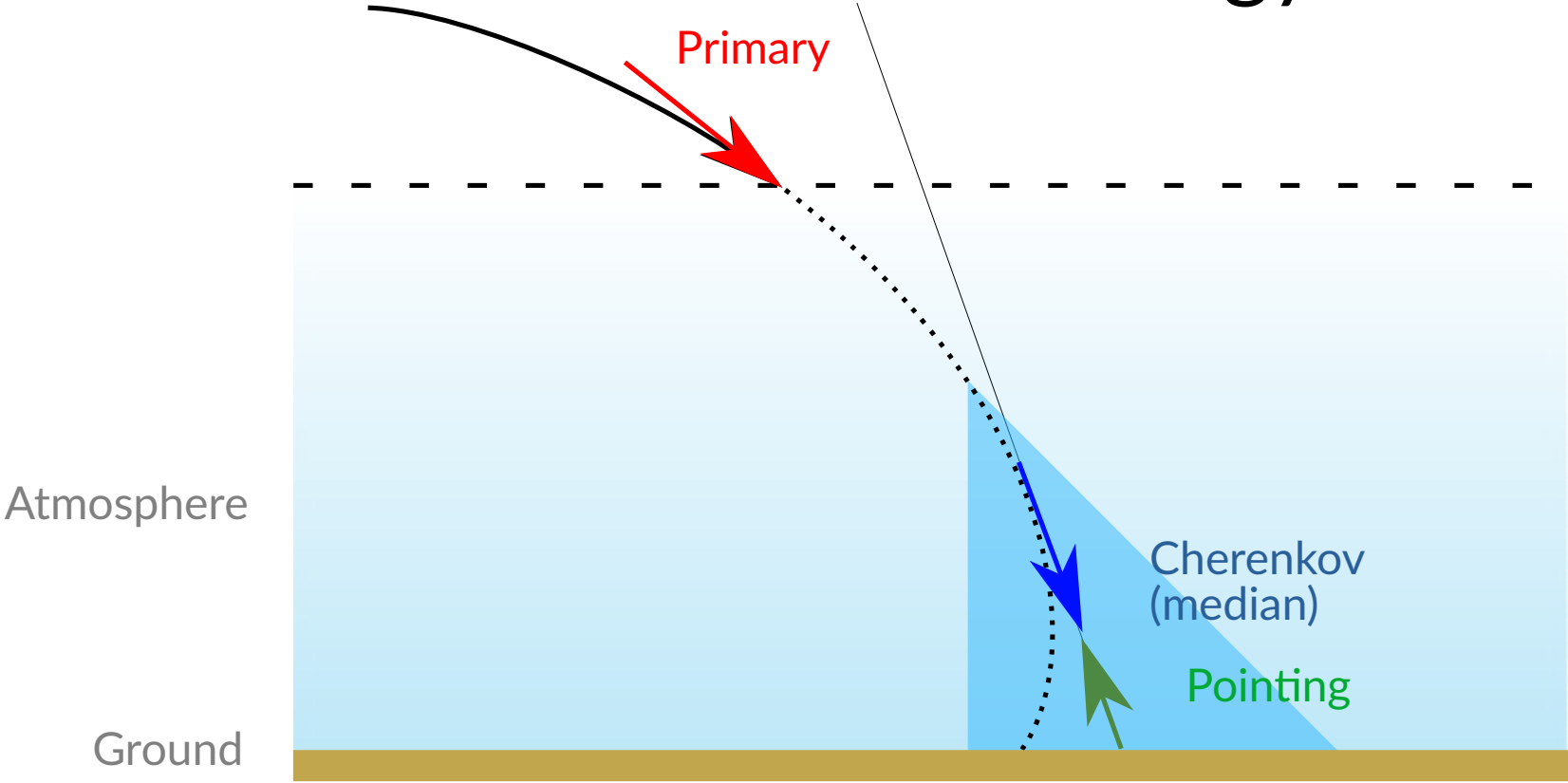
multi-bounce

# Deflection of shower



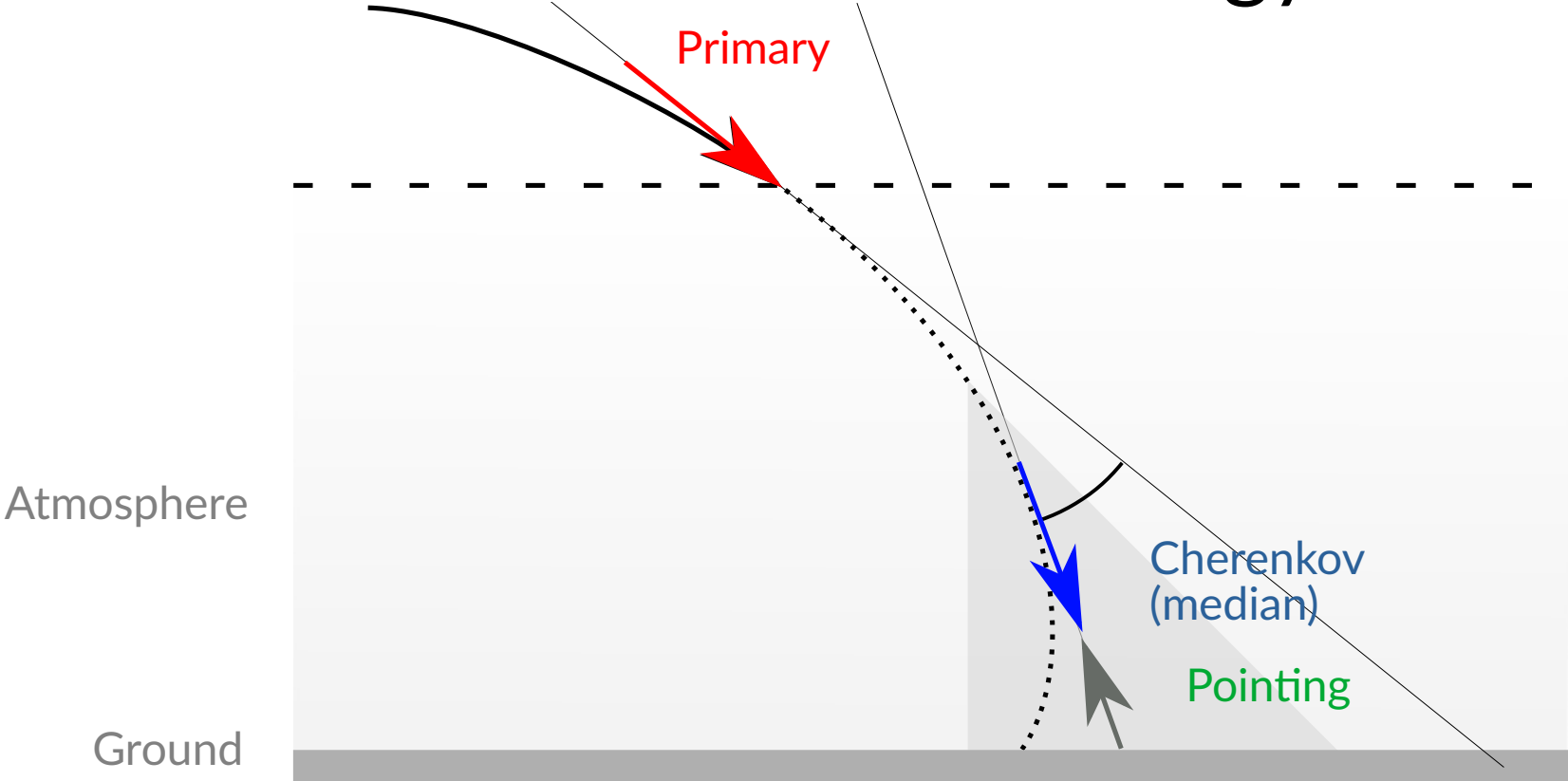
# Deflection of shower

Energy < 20 GeV



# Deflection of shower

Energy < 20 GeV



# Deflection of shower Helium

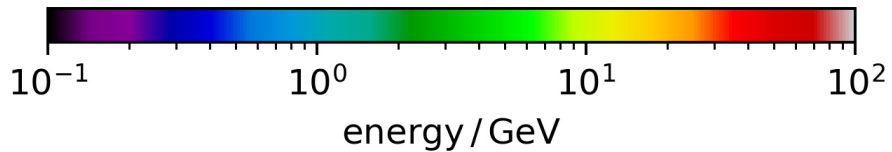


**Gamsberg, Namibia**

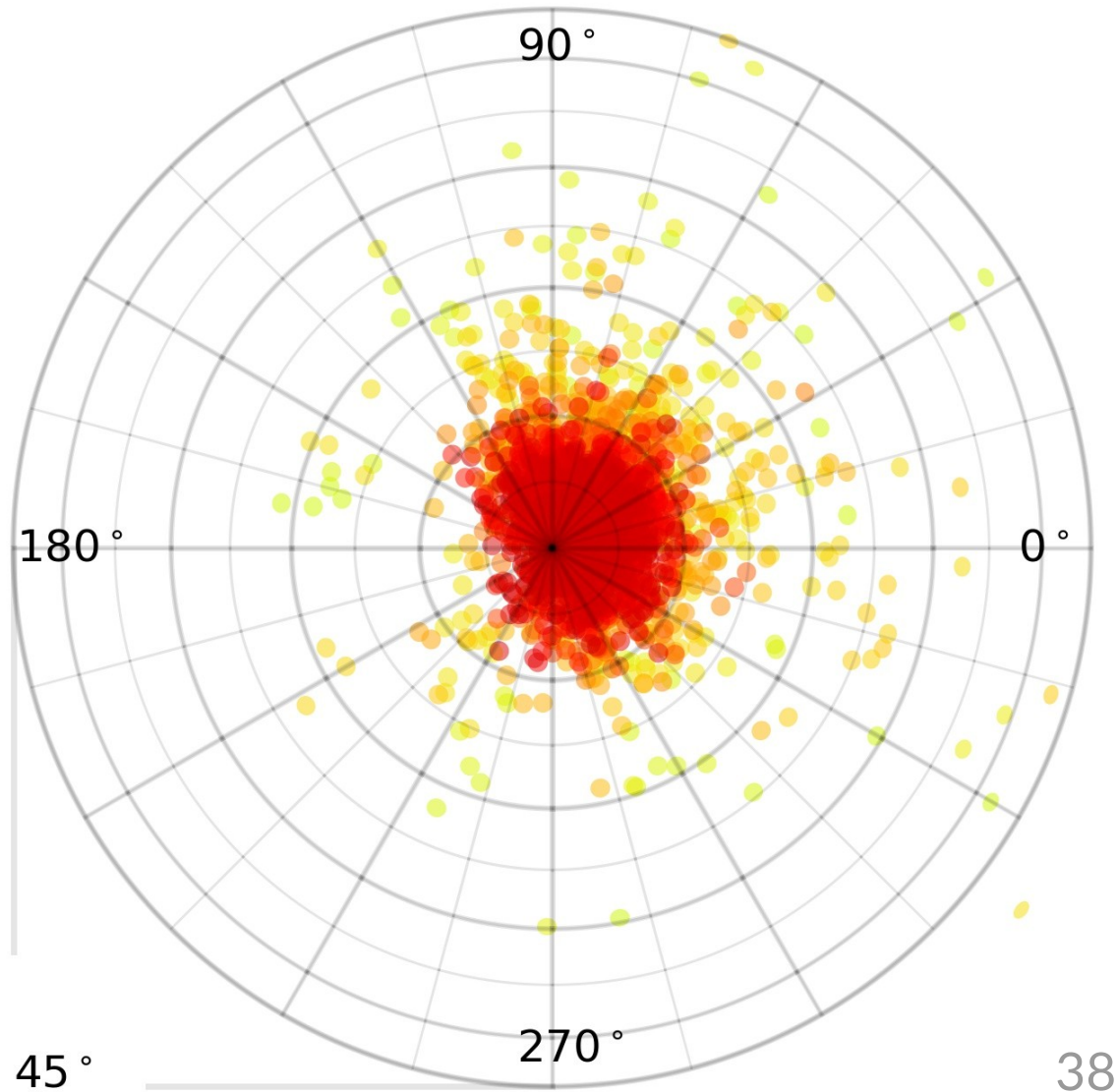
horizontal: 12.5uT

vertical: -25.9uT

2300m a.s.l.



Direction of primary to get  
Cherenkov-light from zenith.



# Deflection of shower

## Proton

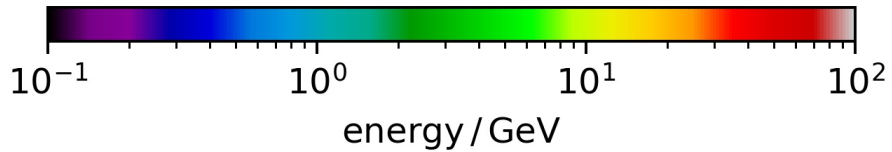


**Gamsberg, Namibia**

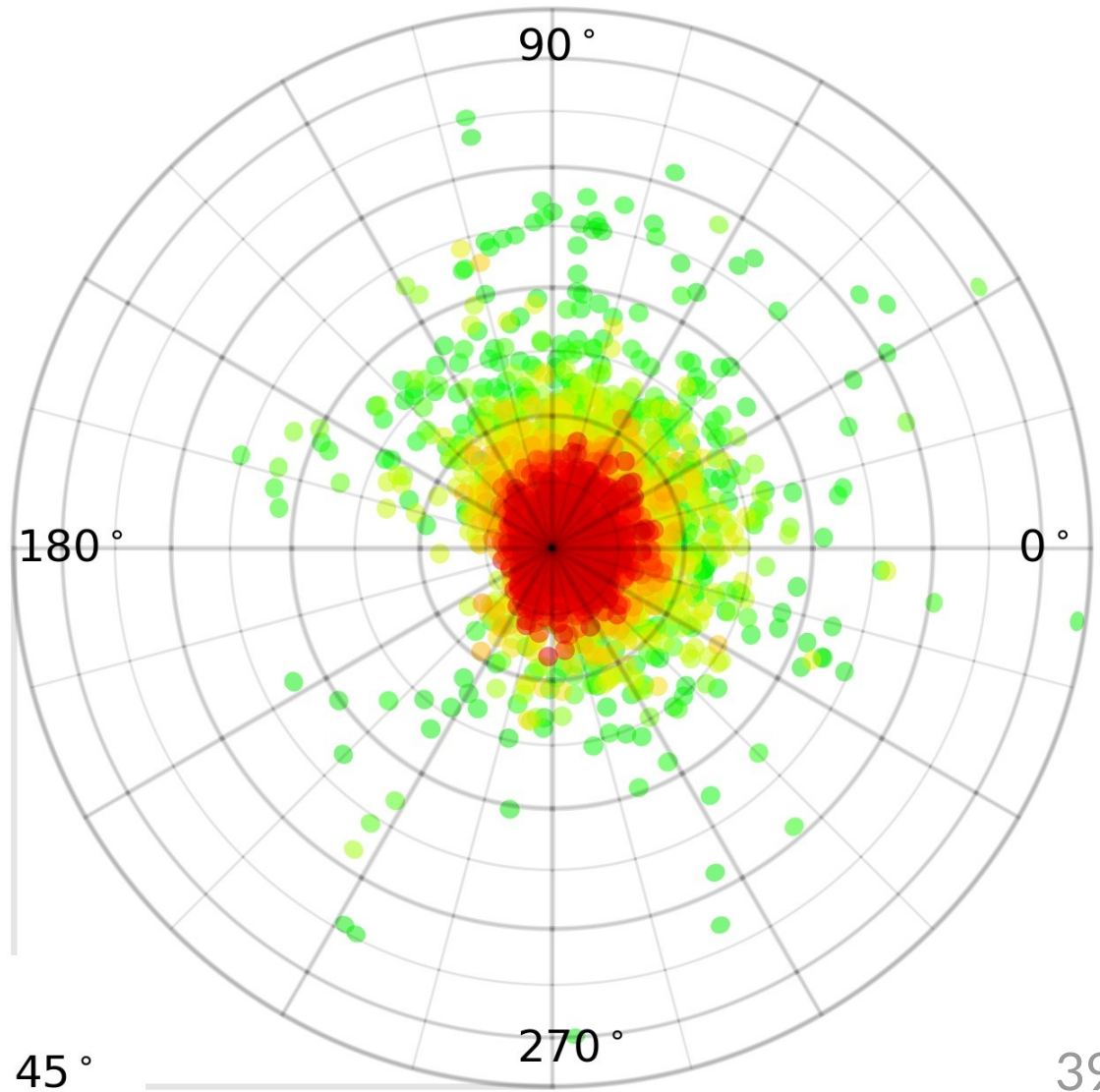
horizontal: 12.5uT

vertical: -25.9uT

2300m a.s.l.



Direction of primary to get  
Cherenkov-light from zenith.



# Deflection of shower

## Electron

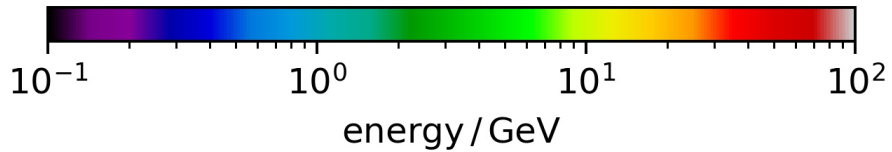


**Gamsberg, Namibia**

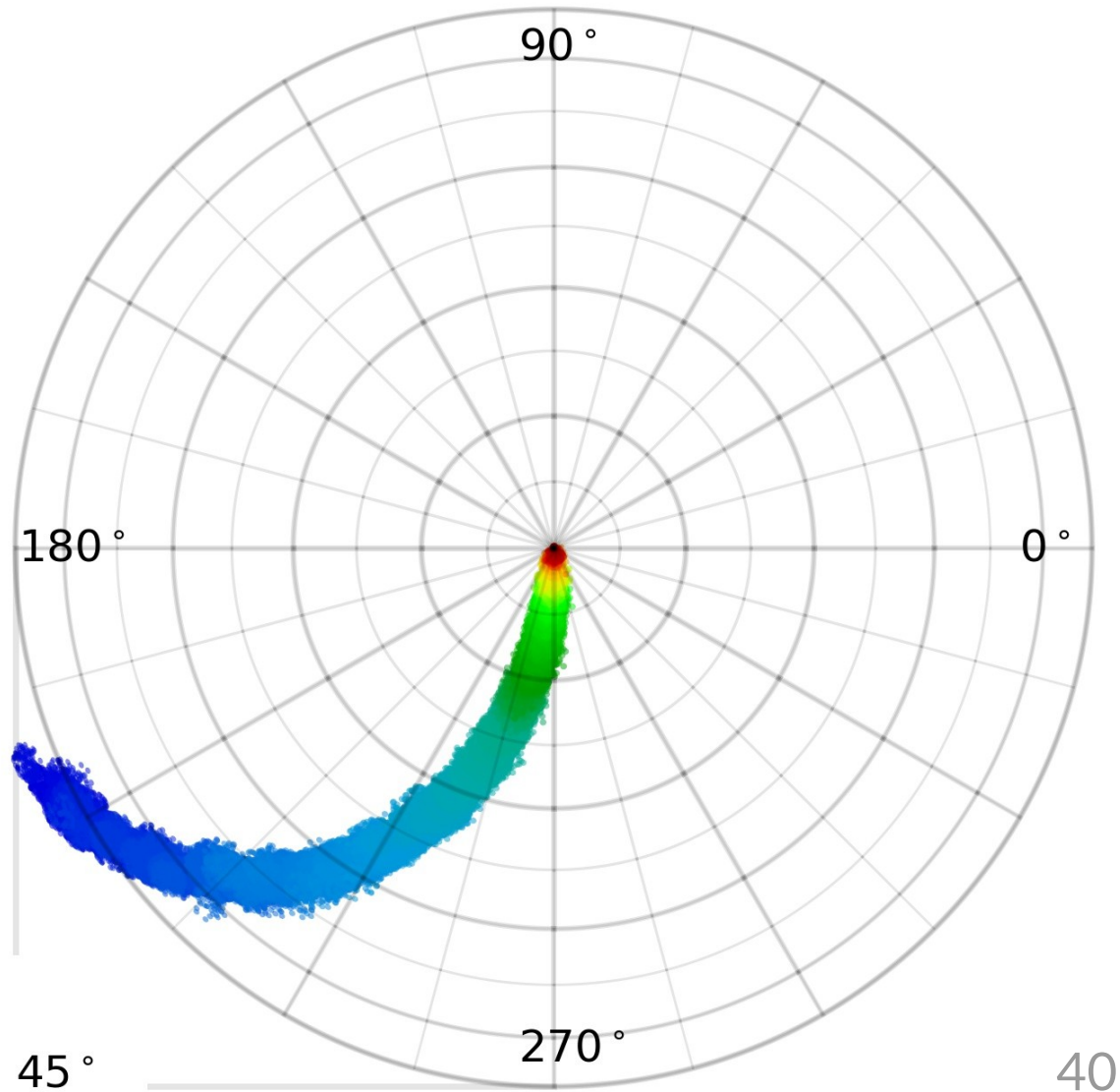
horizontal: 12.5uT

vertical: -25.9uT

2300m a.s.l.



Direction of primary to get  
Cherenkov-light from zenith.





# Deflection of shower

## Gamma-ray

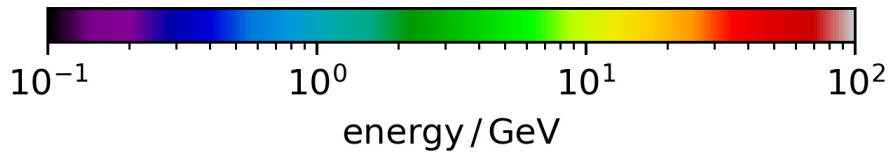


### Gamsberg, Namibia

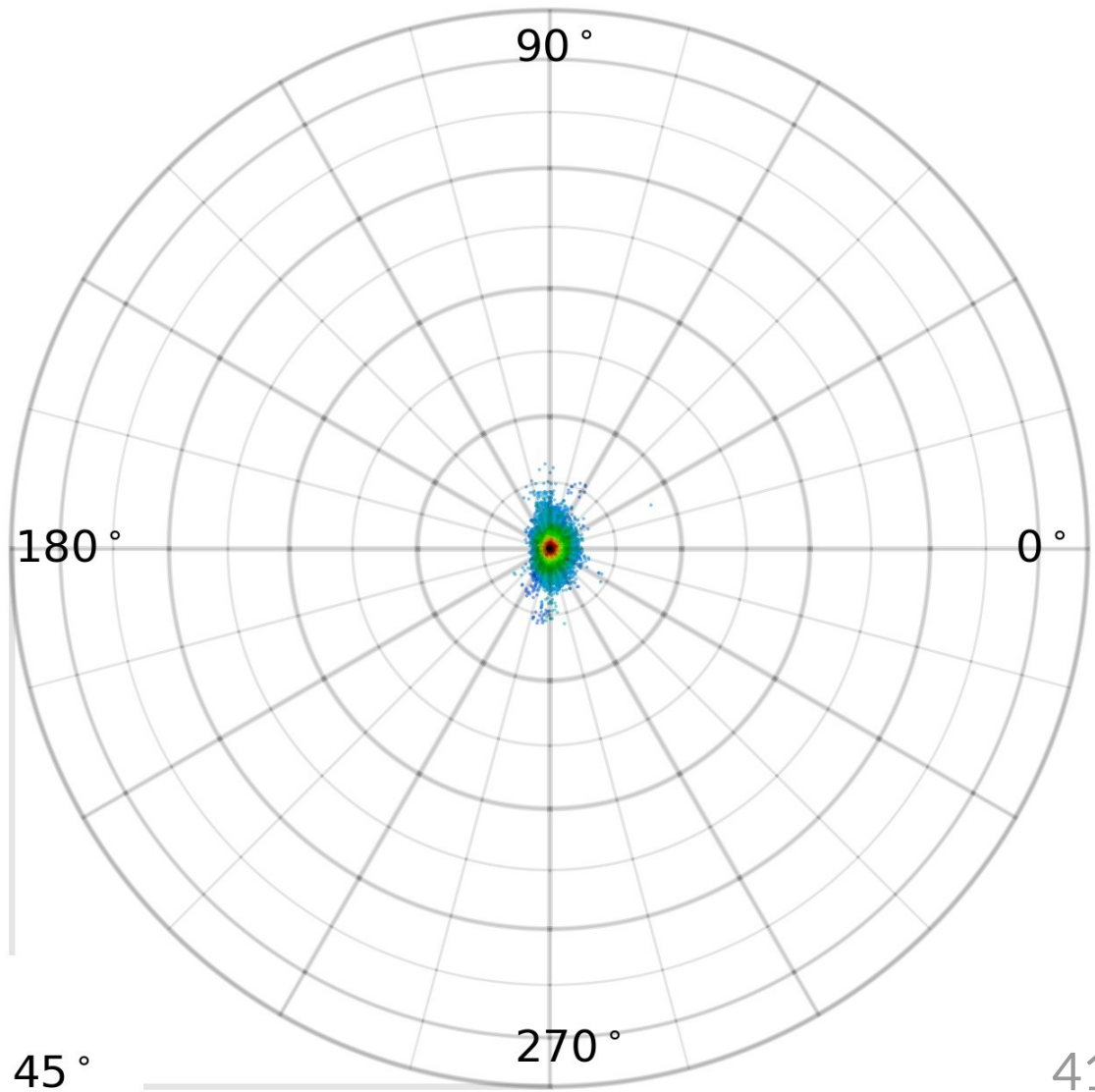
horizontal: 12.5uT

vertical: -25.9uT

2300m a.s.l.



Direction of primary to get  
Cherenkov-light from zenith.



# Deflection of shower Gamma-ray

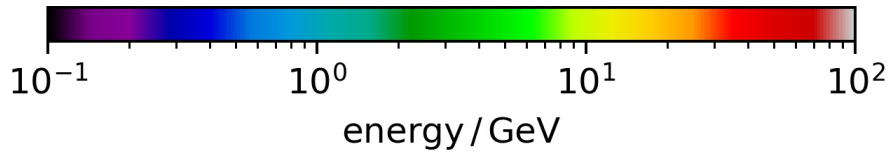


**Gamsberg, Namibia**

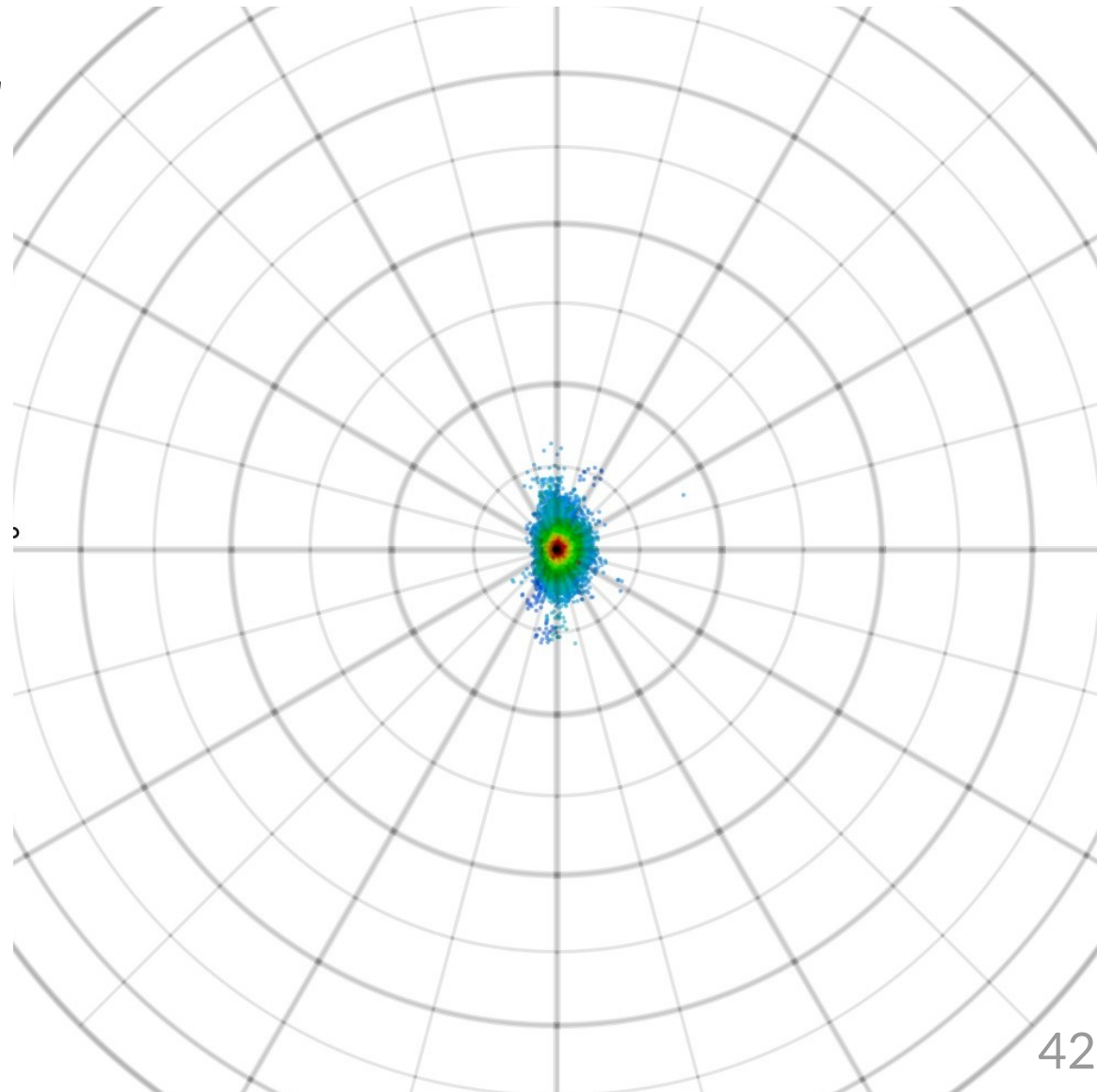
horizontal: 12.5uT

vertical: -25.9uT

2300m a.s.l.



Direction of primary to get  
Cherenkov-light from zenith.



# Deflection of shower Gamma-ray

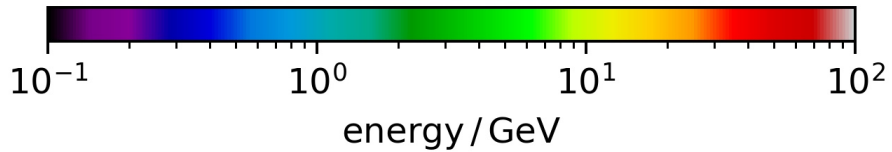


**Gamsberg, Namibia**

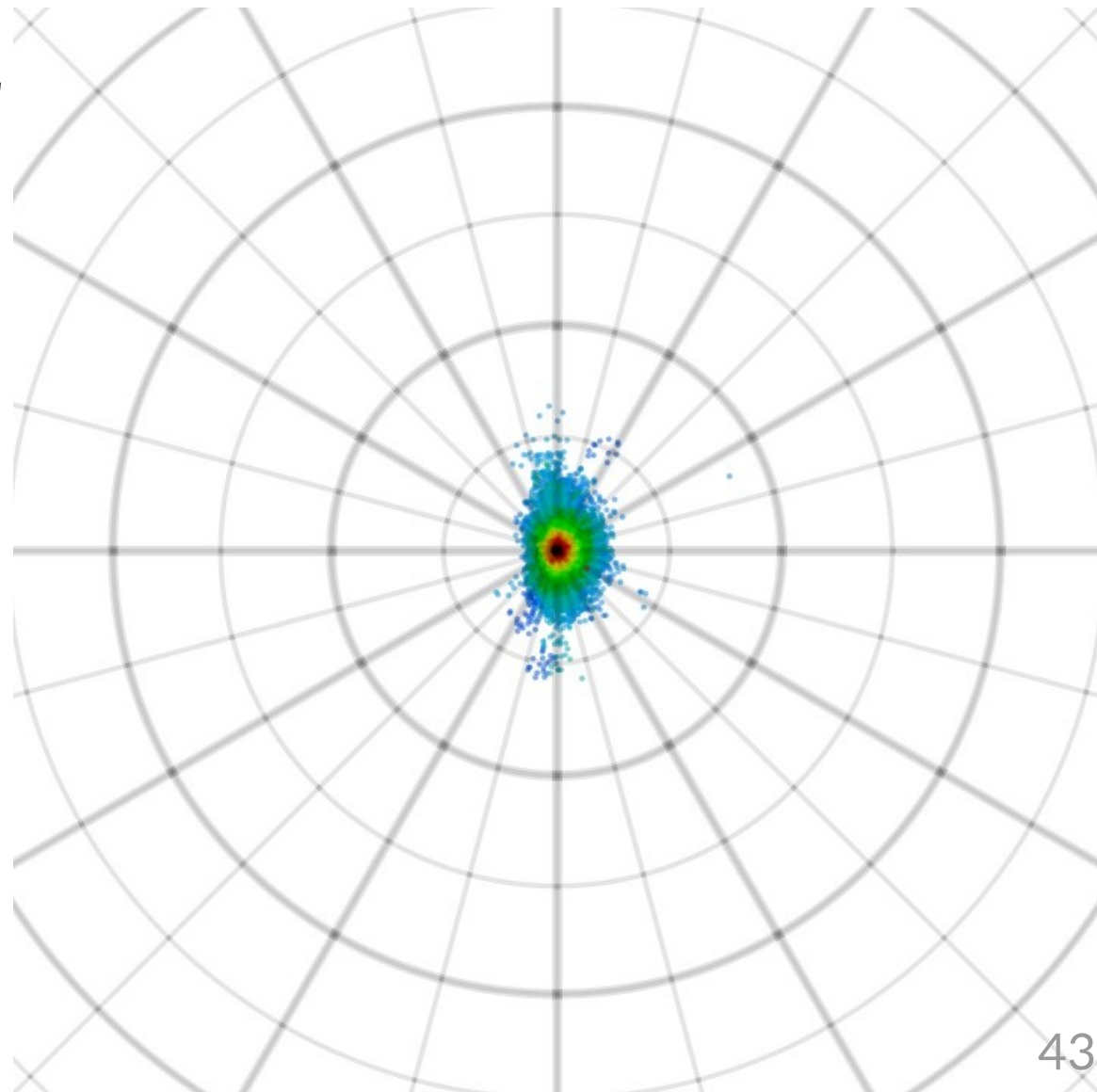
horizontal: 12.5uT

vertical: -25.9uT

2300m a.s.l.



Direction of primary to get  
Cherenkov-light from zenith.



# Deflection of shower Gamma-ray

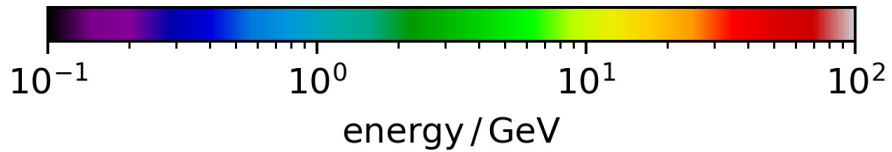


**Gamsberg, Namibia**

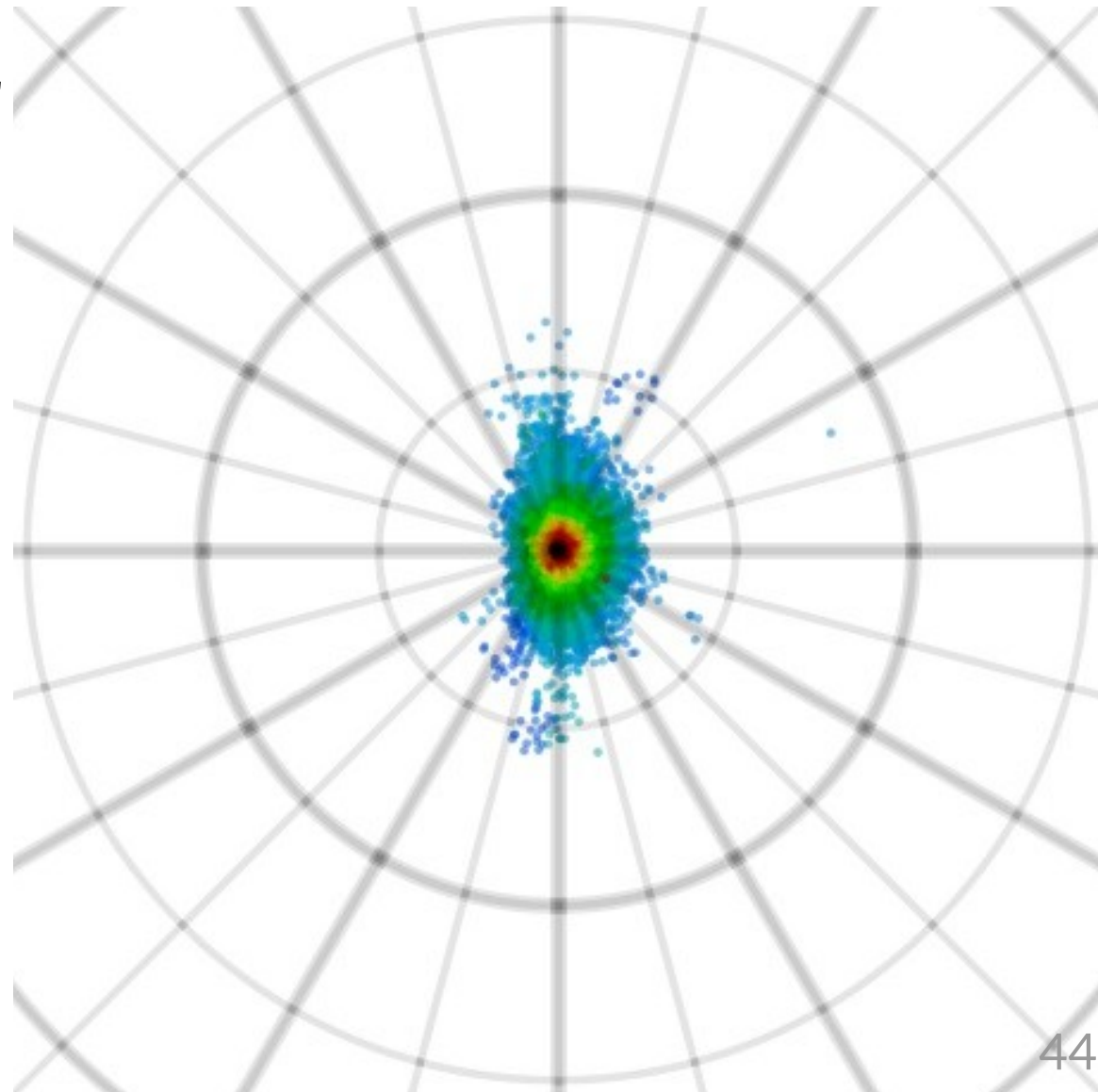
horizontal: 12.5uT

vertical: -25.9uT

2300m a.s.l.



Direction of primary to get  
Cherenkov-light from zenith.



# Deflection of shower

## Gamma-ray

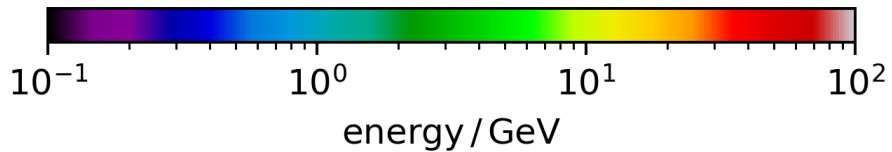


## Gamsberg, Namibia

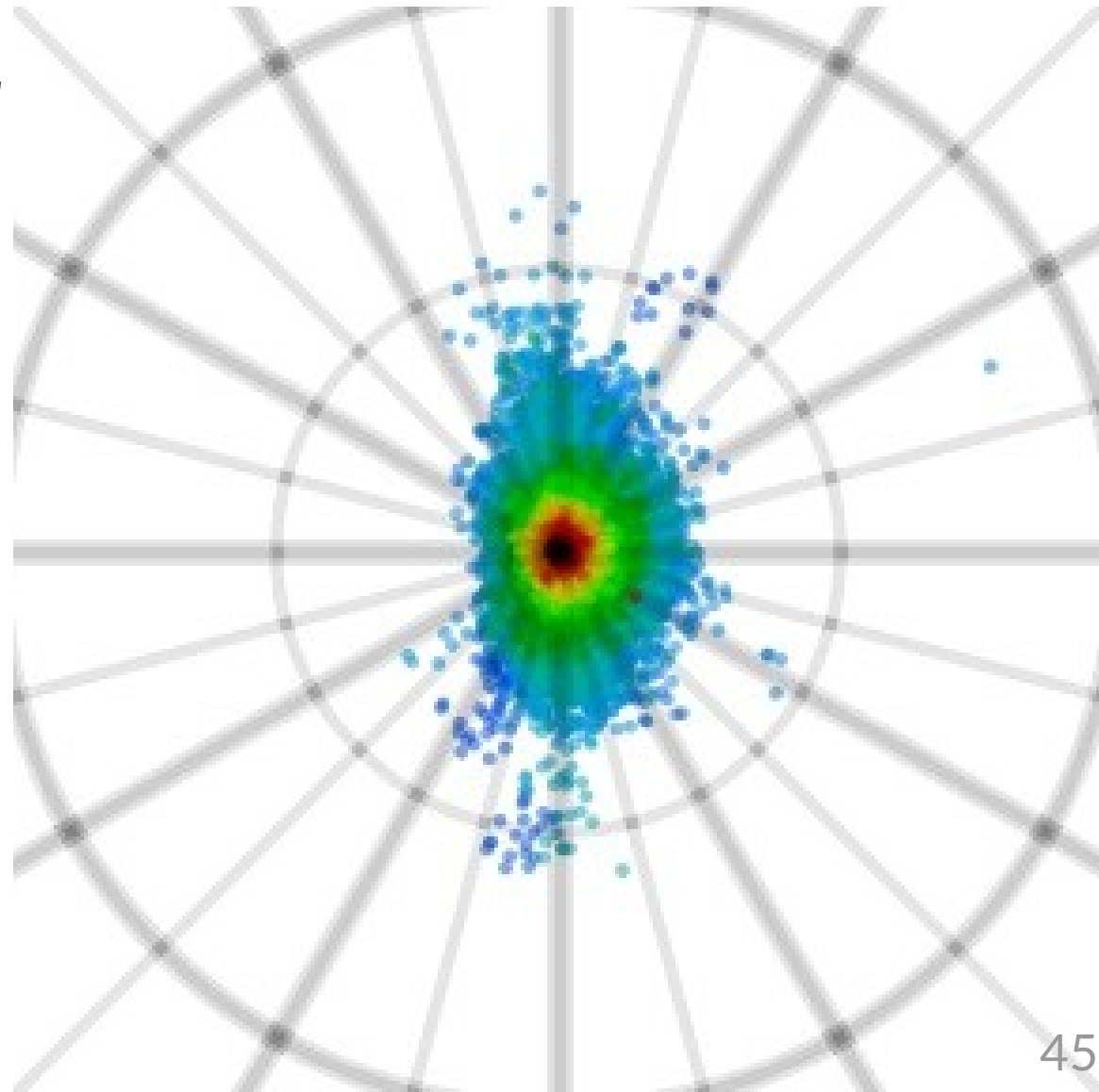
horizontal: 12.5uT

vertical: -25.9uT

2300m a.s.l.



Direction of primary to get  
Cherenkov-light from zenith.



# Deflection of shower Gamma-ray

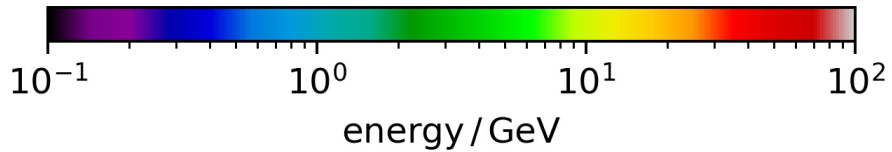


Gamsberg, Namibia

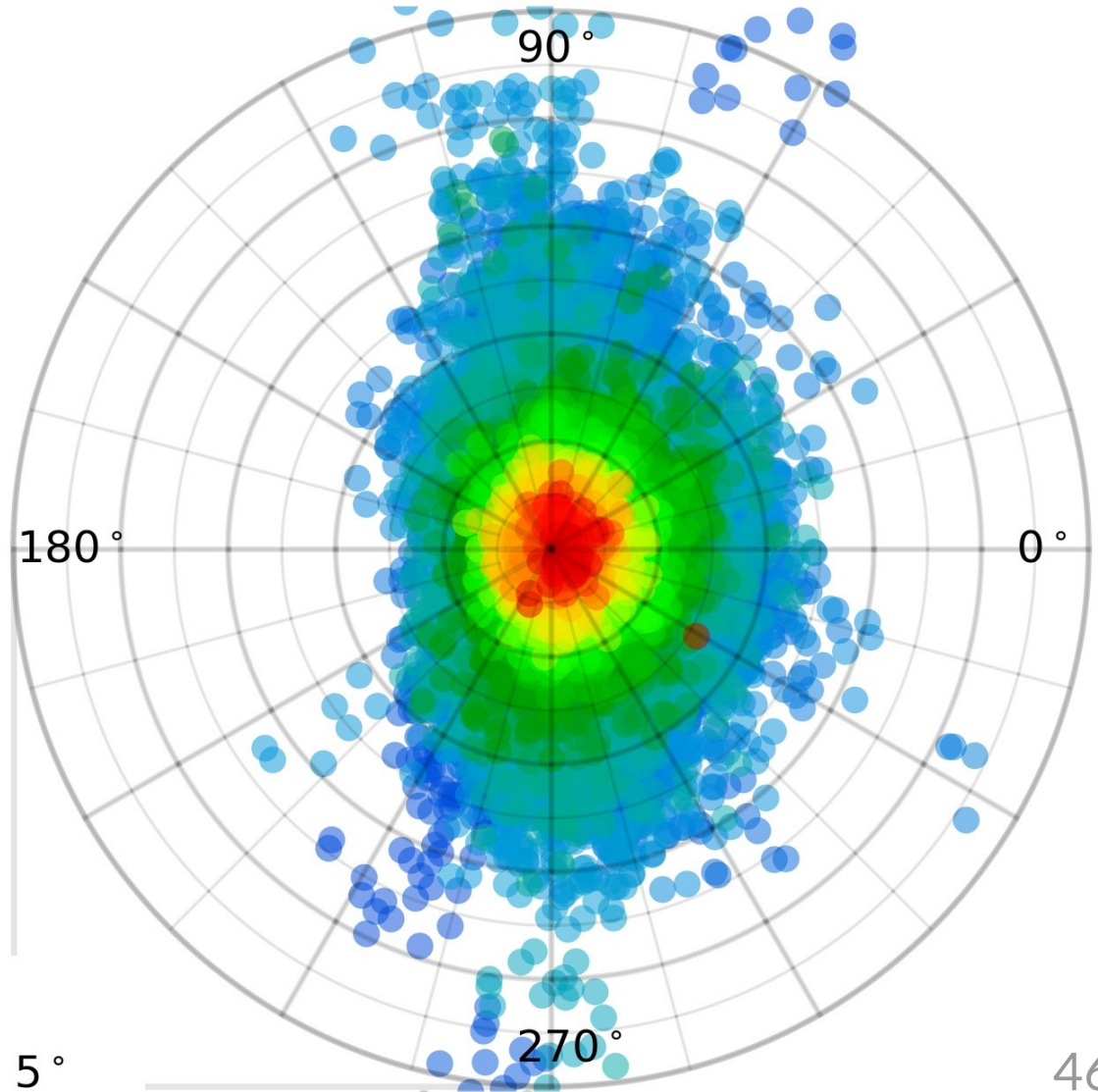
horizontal: 12.5uT

vertical: -25.9uT

2300m a.s.l.



Direction of primary to get  
Cherenkov-light from zenith.



# Deflection of shower

## Gamma-ray

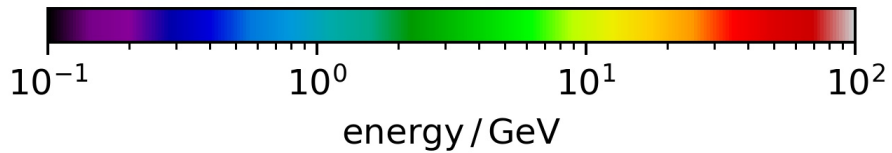


### Chajnantor, Chile

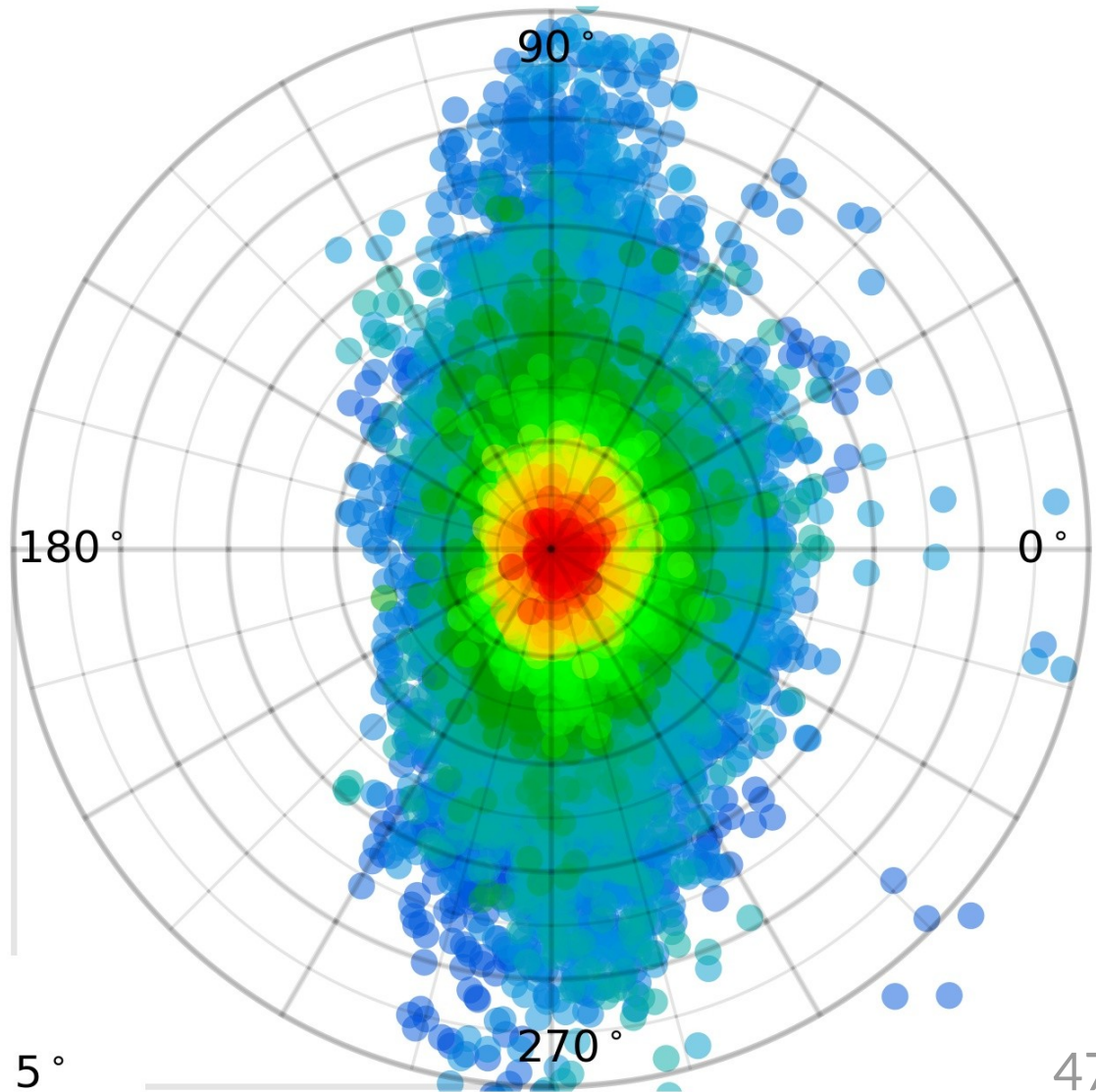
horizontal: 20.8uT

vertical: -11.4uT

5000m a.s.l.

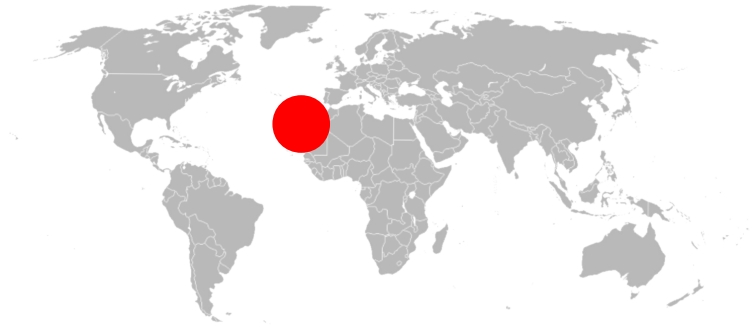


Direction of primary to get  
Cherenkov-light from zenith.



# Deflection of shower

## Gamma-ray

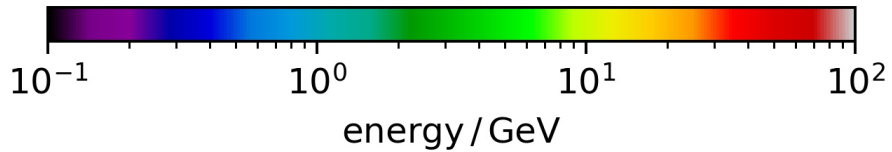


Roque, La Palma

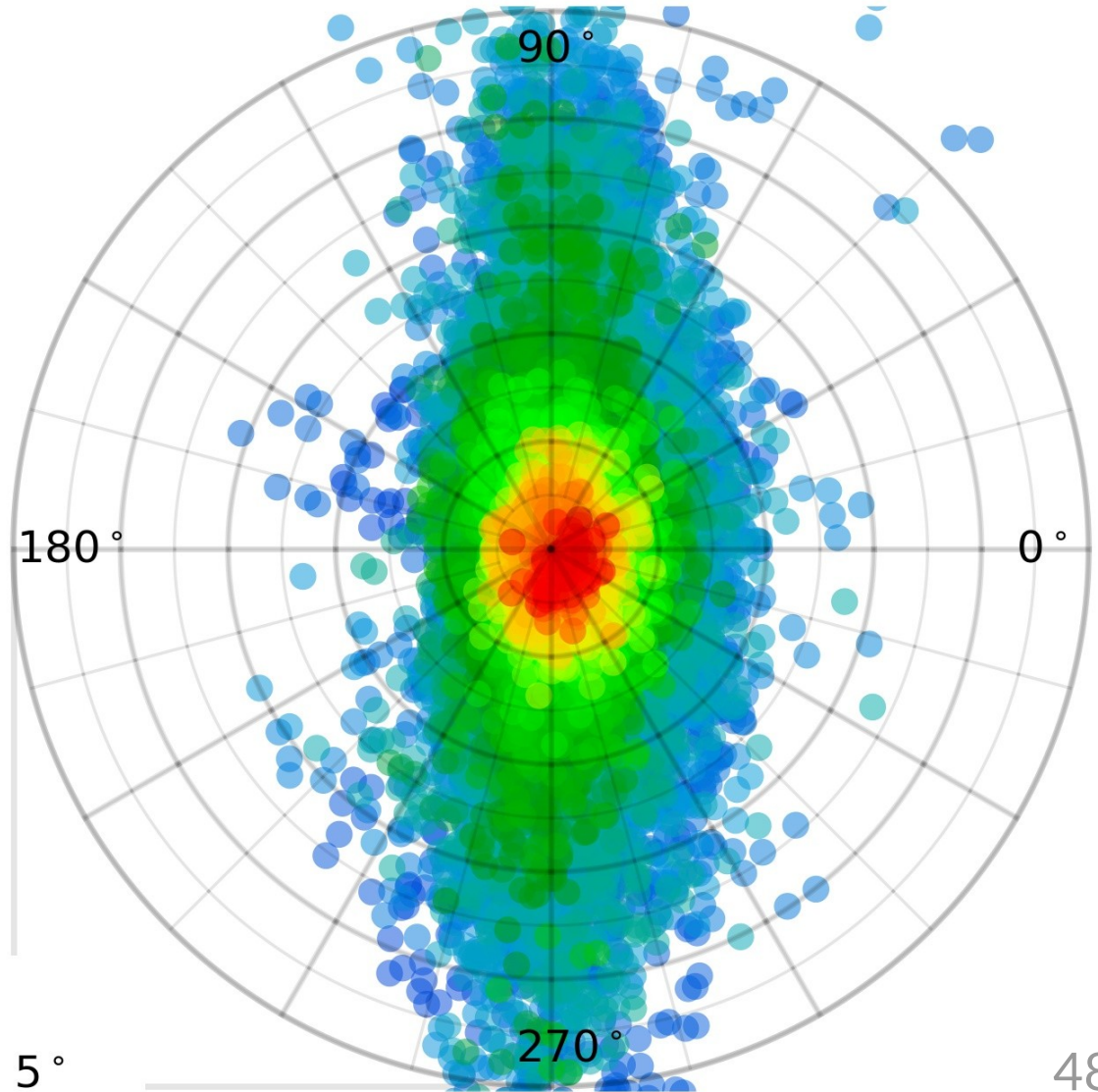
horizontal: 30.4uT

vertical: -23.8uT

2200m a.s.l.

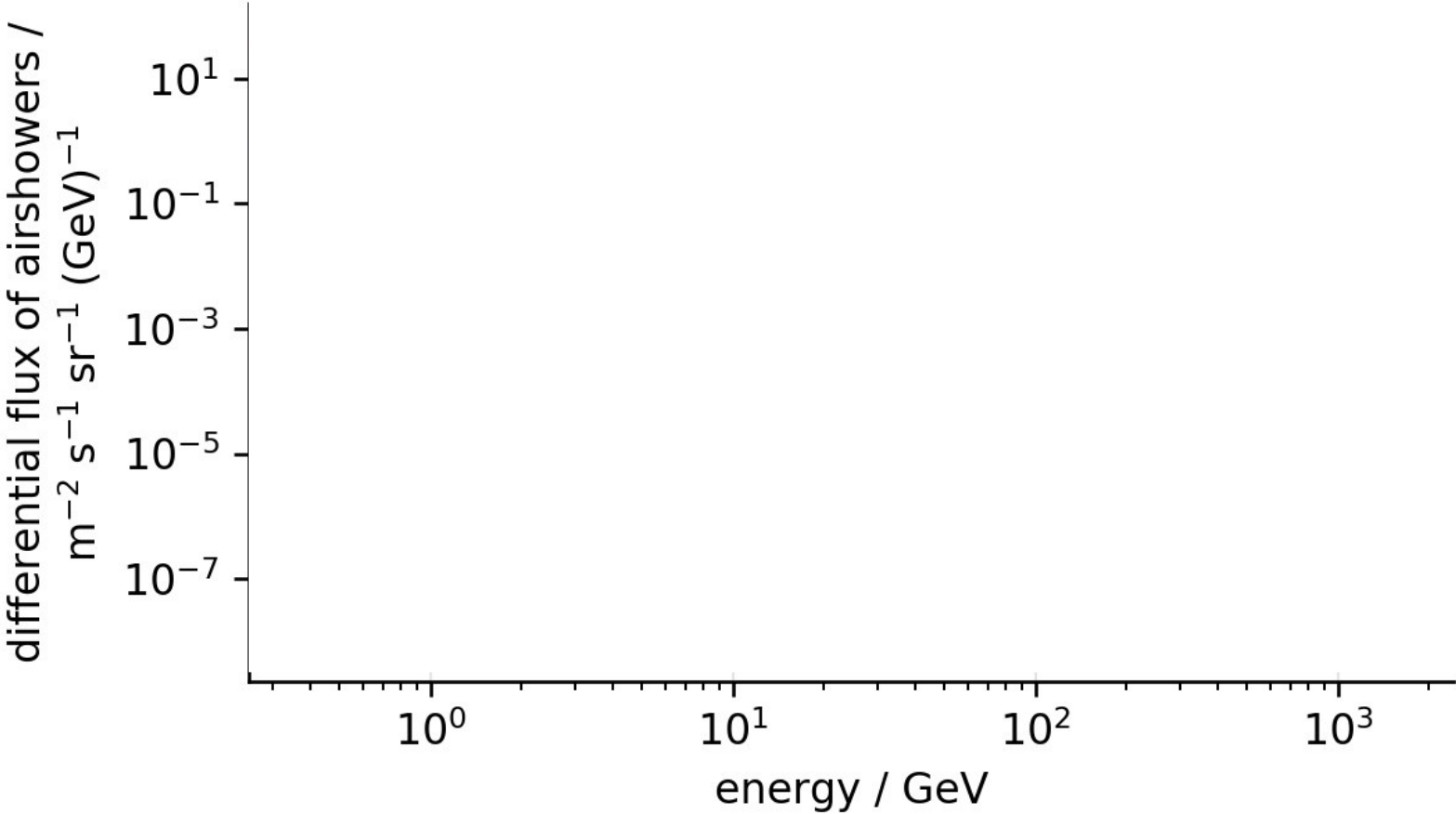


Direction of primary to get Cherenkov-light from zenith.

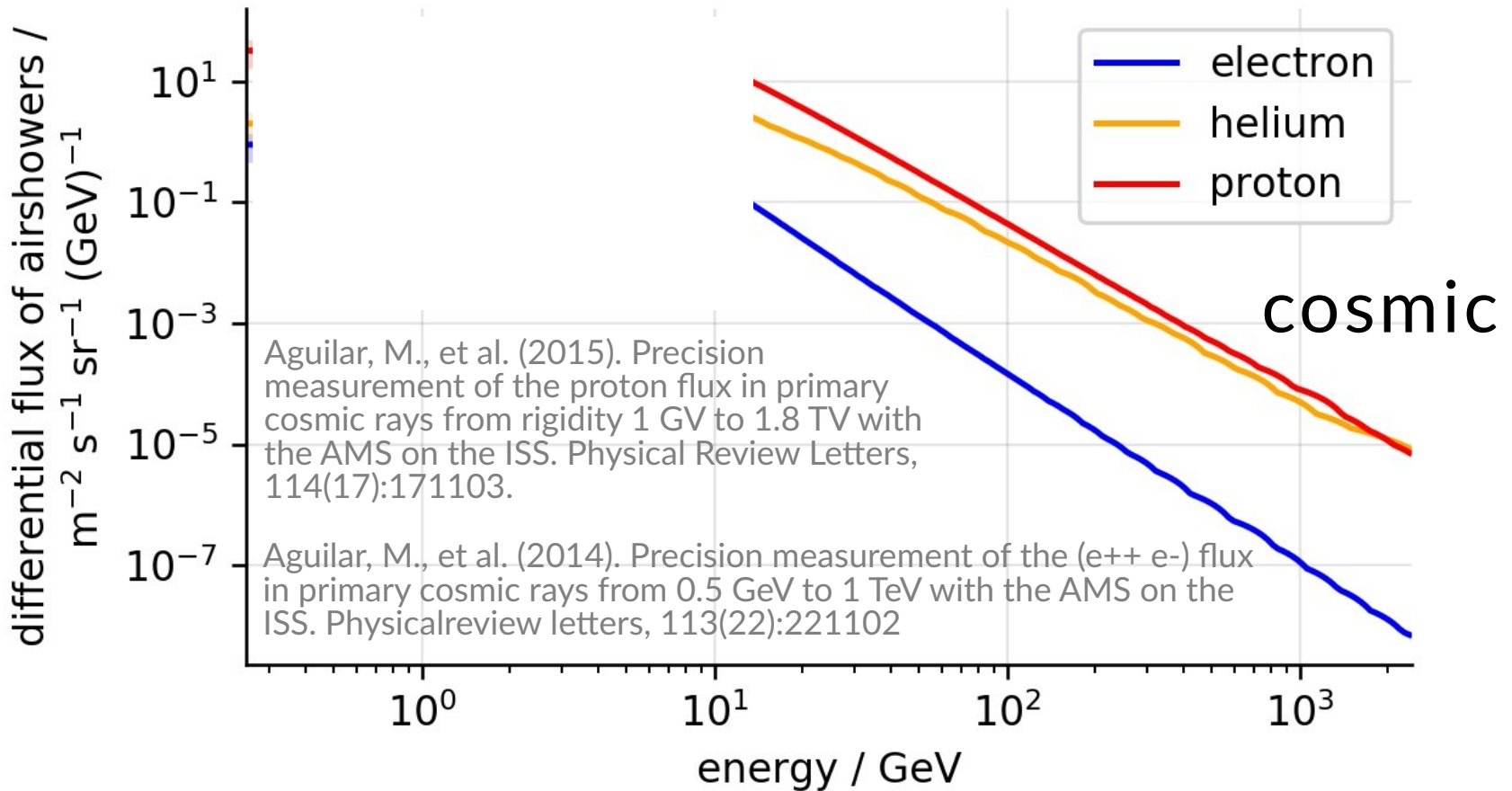




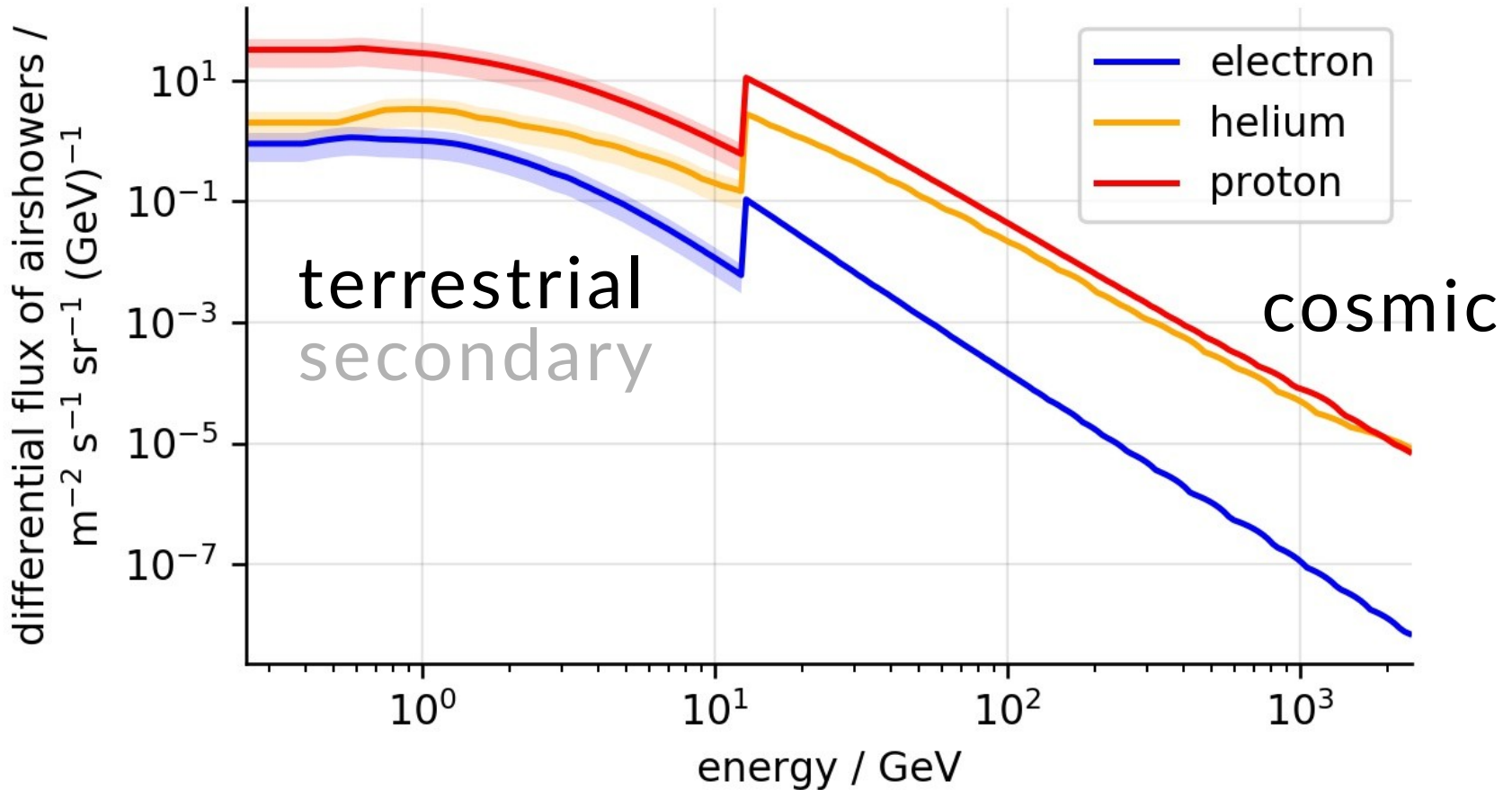
# Background from Airshowers



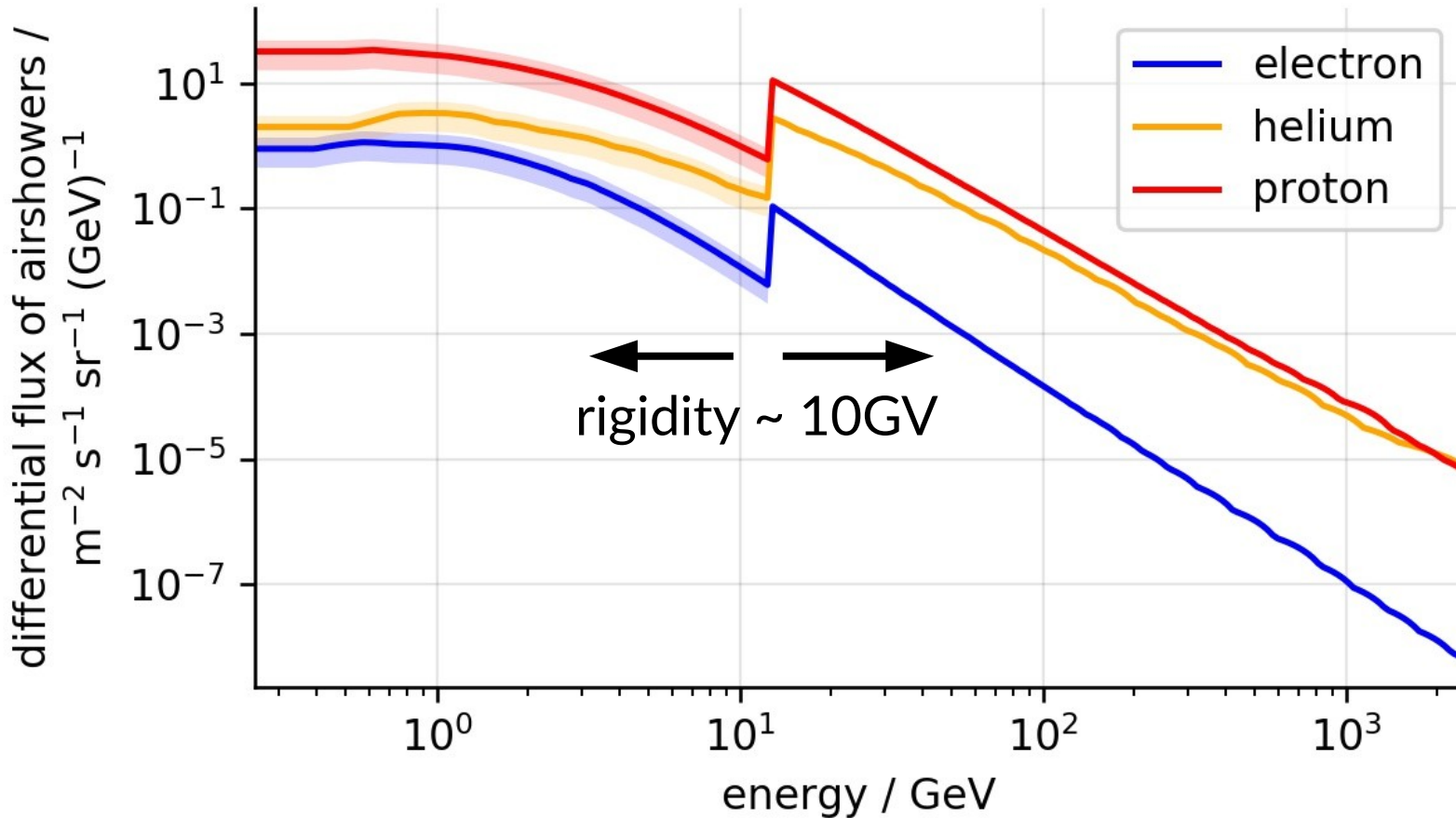
# Background from Airshowers



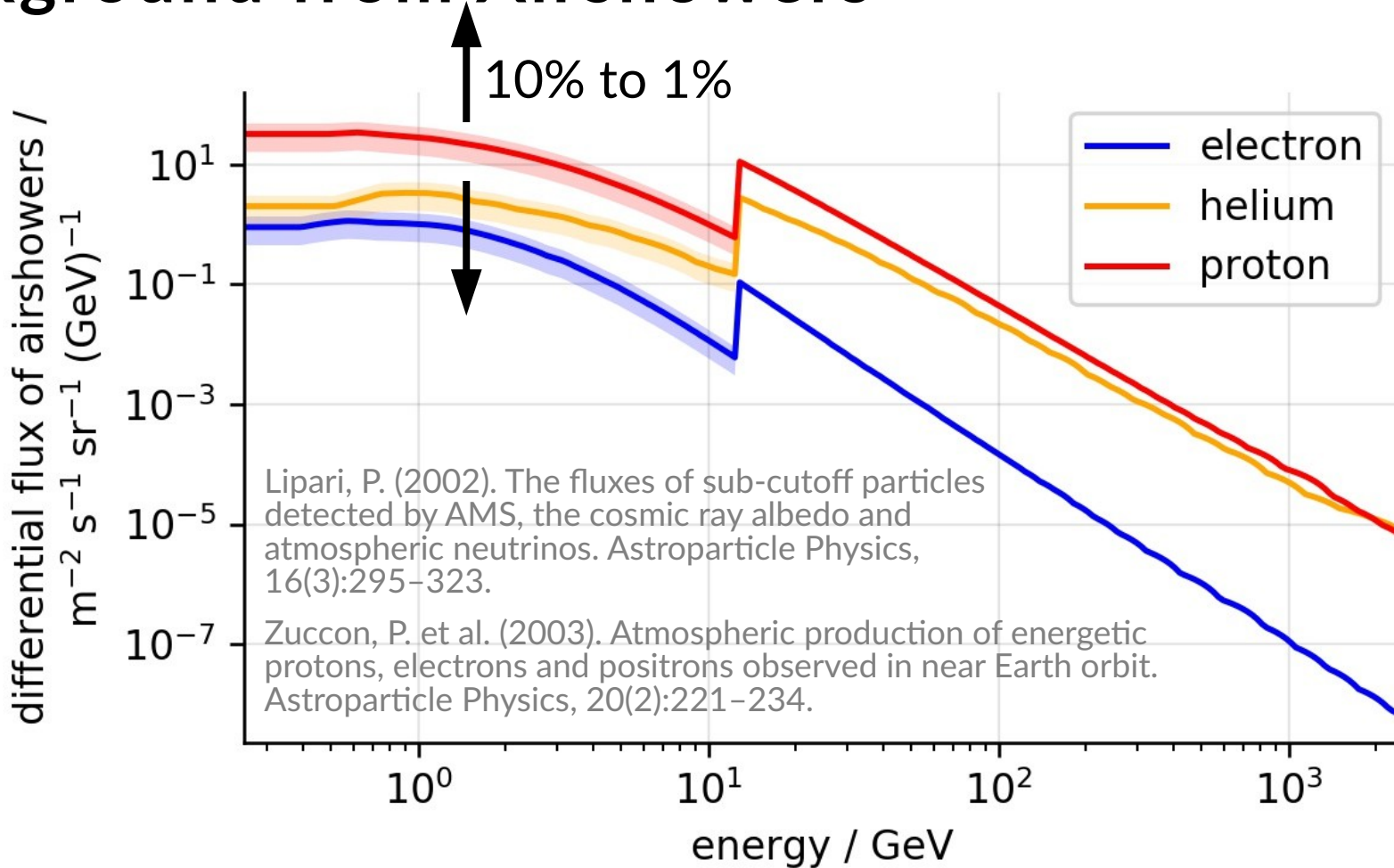
# Background from Airshowers



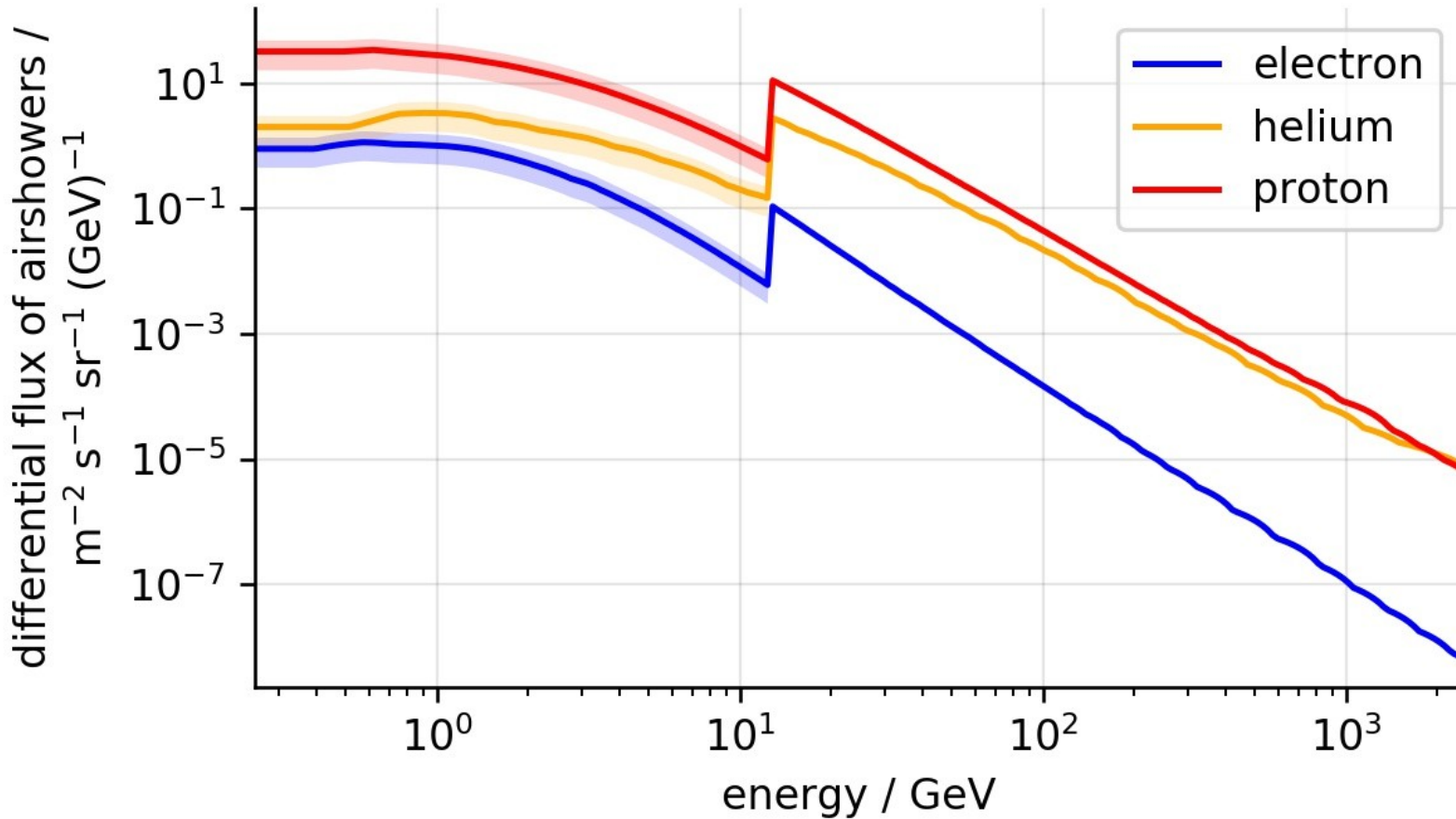
# Background from Airshowers

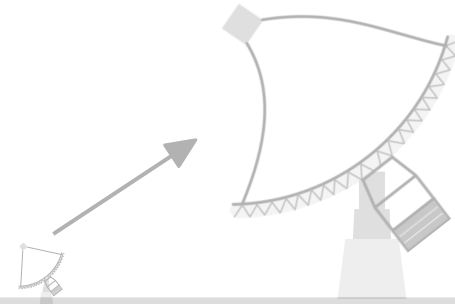
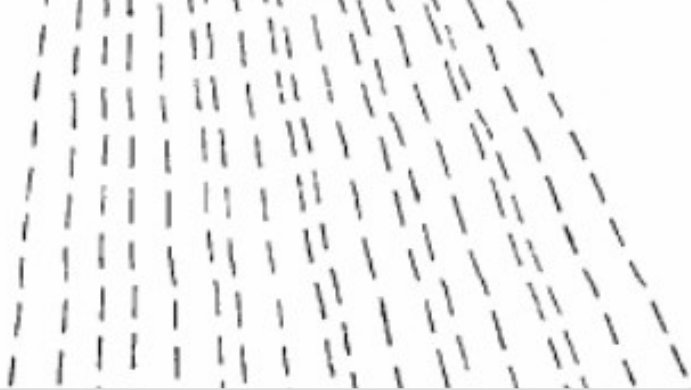


# Background from Airshowers

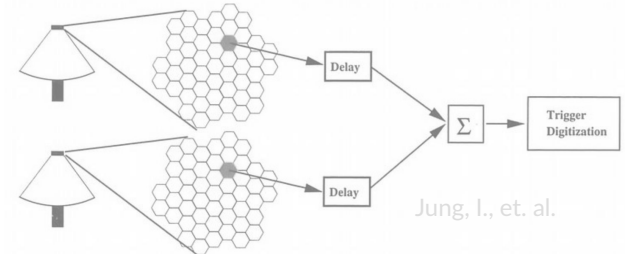
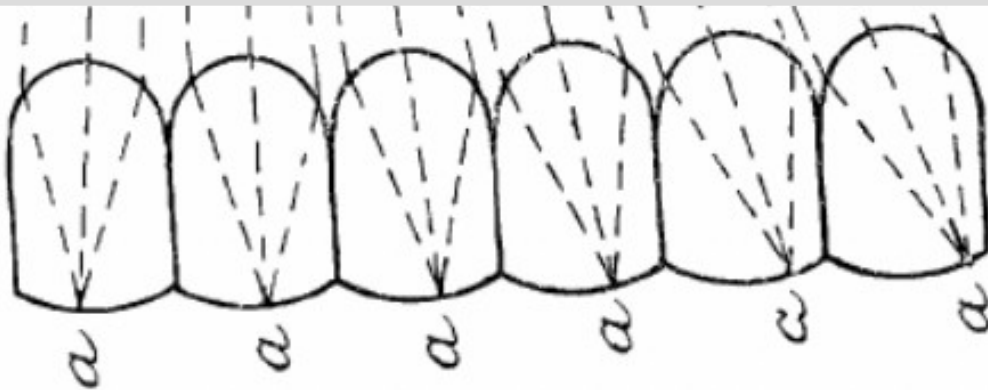


# Background from Airshowers





# Plenoptic Perception



# Plenoptics

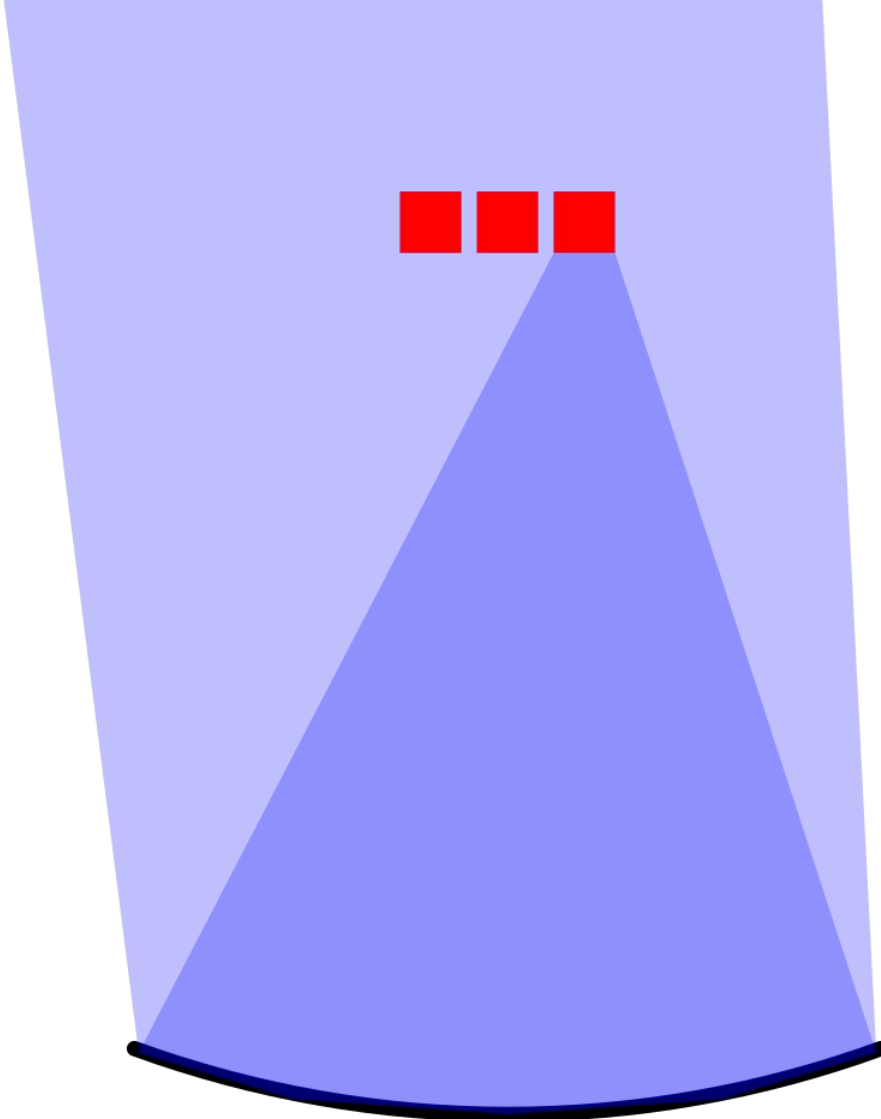
Telescope





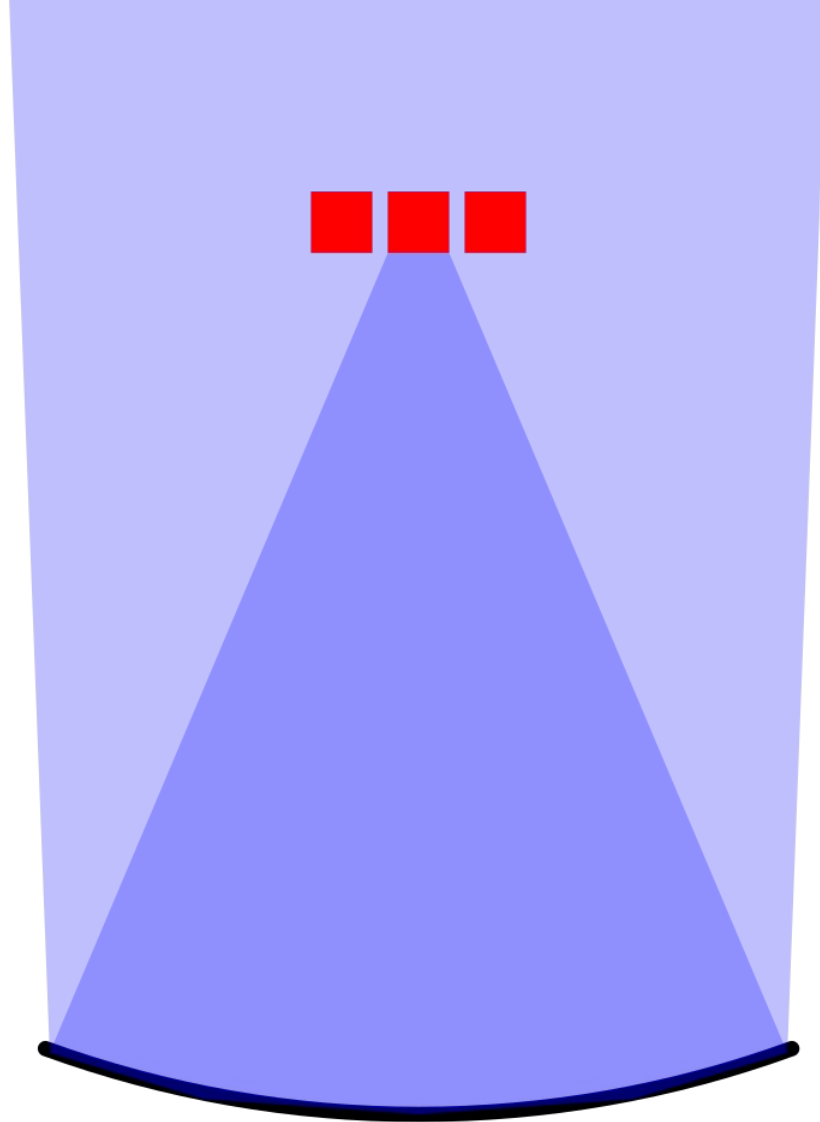
# Plenoptics

Telescope



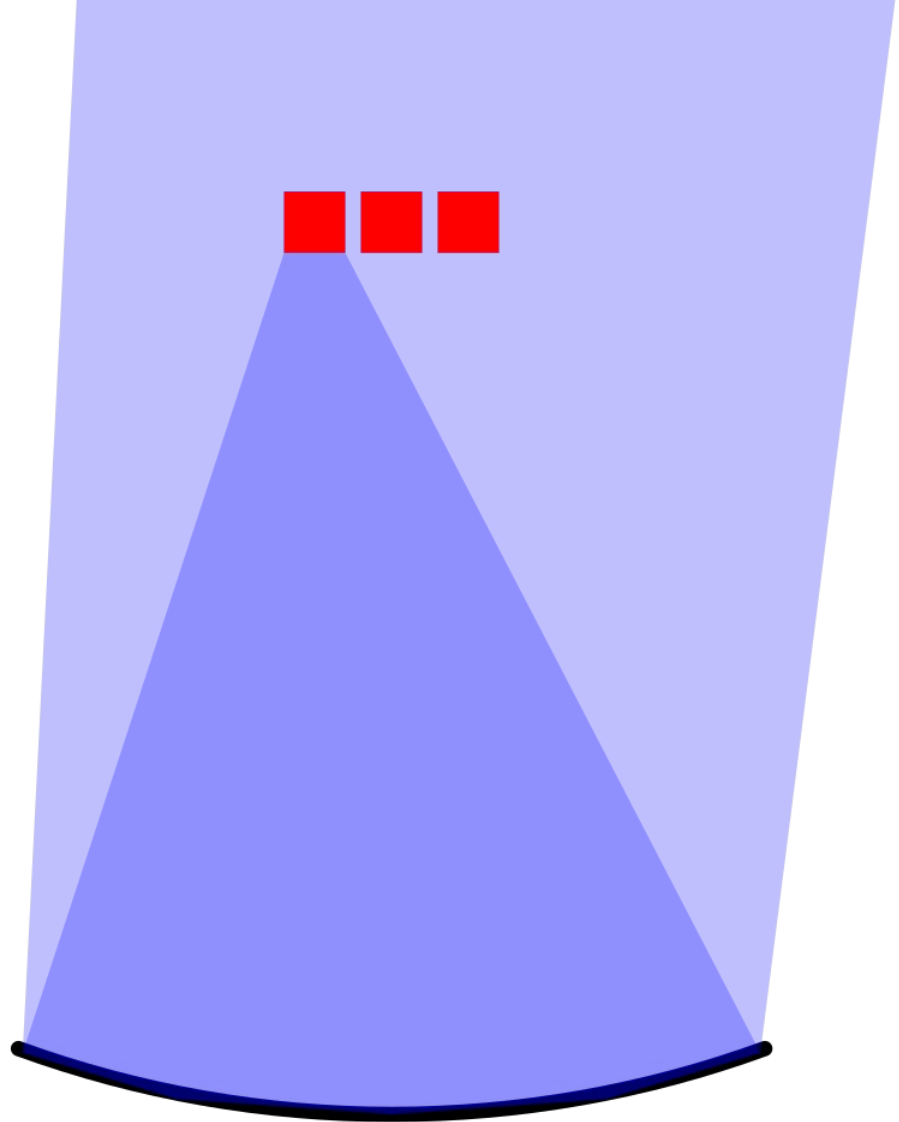
# Plenoptics

Telescope



# Plenoptics

Telescope



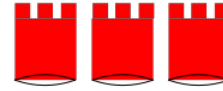
# Plenoptics

Telescope



# Plenoptics

Telescope  
Plenoscope



ÉPREUVES RÉVERSIBLES

823

donc un large faisceau qui converge vers A (voir *fig. 1*) : c'est un faisceau large, puisqu'il a pour base toute la plaque sensible, ou du moins toute la partie de cette plaque d'où le point A était visible (<sup>1</sup>).

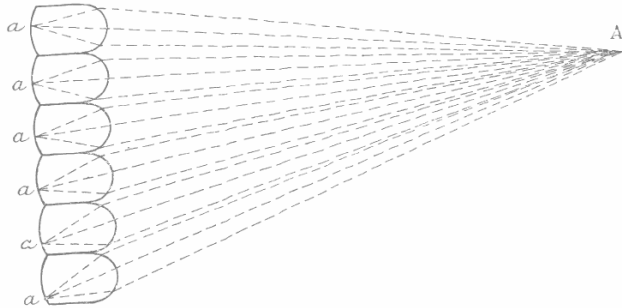


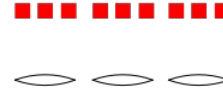
FIG. 1.

Par M. G. Lippmann, (1908),  
Epreuves reversibles donnant la sensation du relief,  
Phys. Theor. Appl. 7, p.821-825



# Plenoptics

## Plenoscope



EPREUVES RÉVERSIBLES

823

donc un large faisceau qui converge vers A (voir *fig. 1*) : c'est un faisceau large, puisqu'il a pour base toute la plaque sensible, ou du moins toute la partie de cette plaque d'où le point A était visible (<sup>1</sup>).

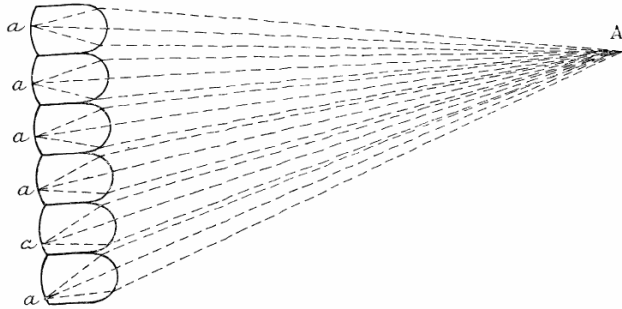


FIG. 1.

Par M. G. Lippmann, (1908),  
Epreuves reversibles donnant la sensation du relief,  
Phys. Theor. Appl. 7, p.821-825



# Plenoptics

## Plenoscope

EPREUVES RÉVERSIBLES

823

donc un large faisceau qui converge vers A (voir *fig. 1*) : c'est un faisceau large, puisqu'il a pour base toute la plaque sensible, ou du moins toute la partie de cette plaque d'où le point A était visible (<sup>1</sup>).

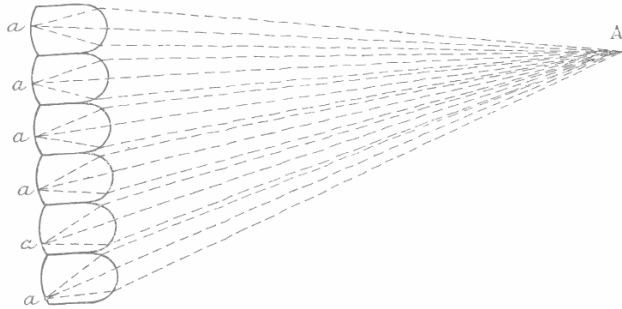
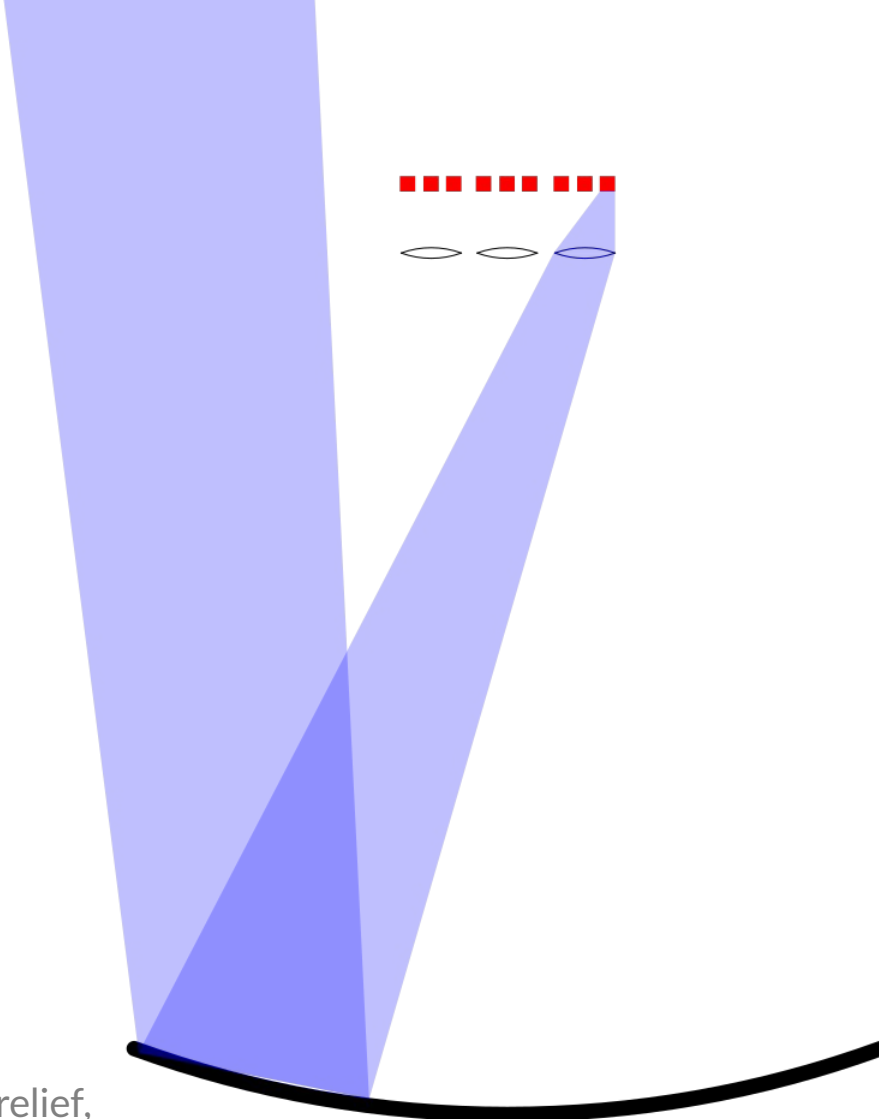


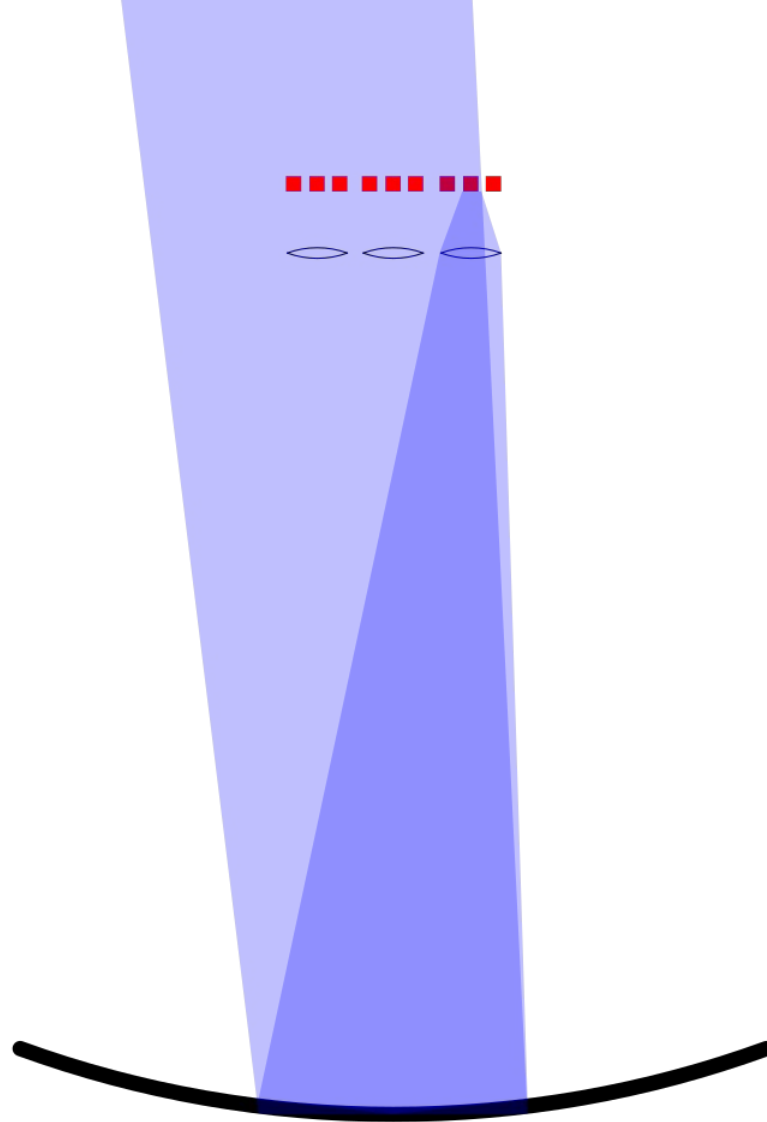
FIG. 1.

Par M. G. Lippmann, (1908),  
Epreuves reversibles donnant la sensation du relief,  
Phys. Theor. Appl. 7, p.821-825



# Plenoptics

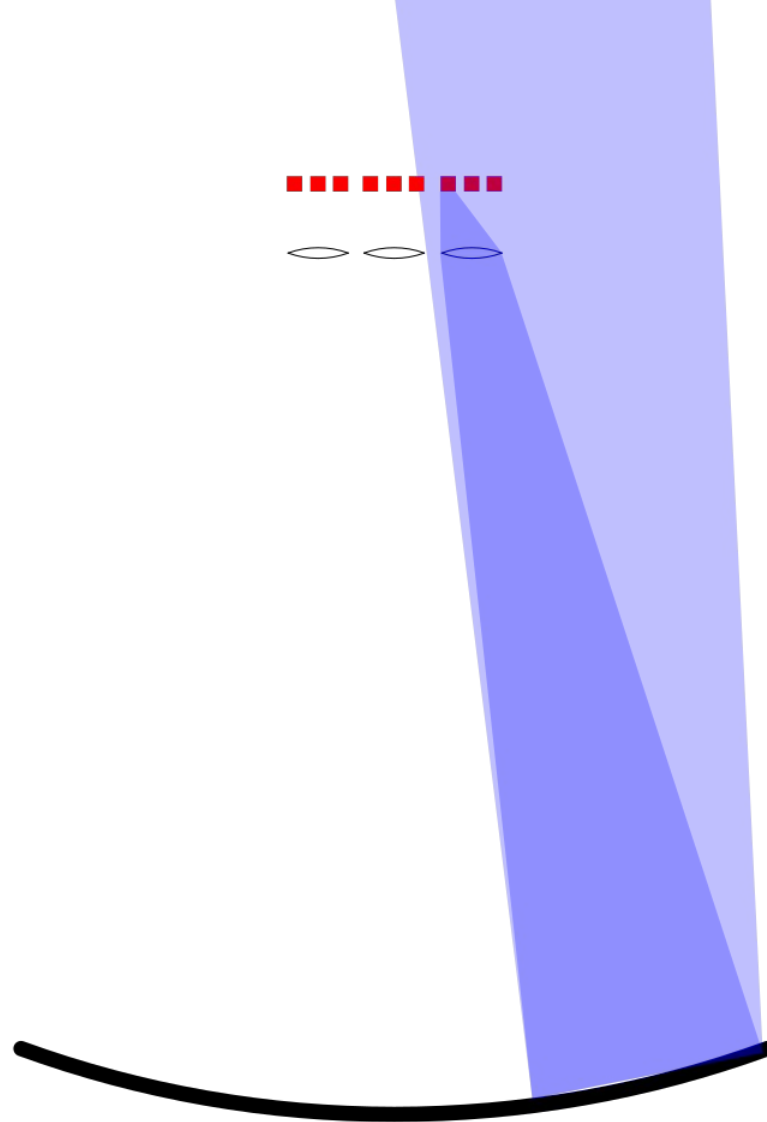
Plenoscope





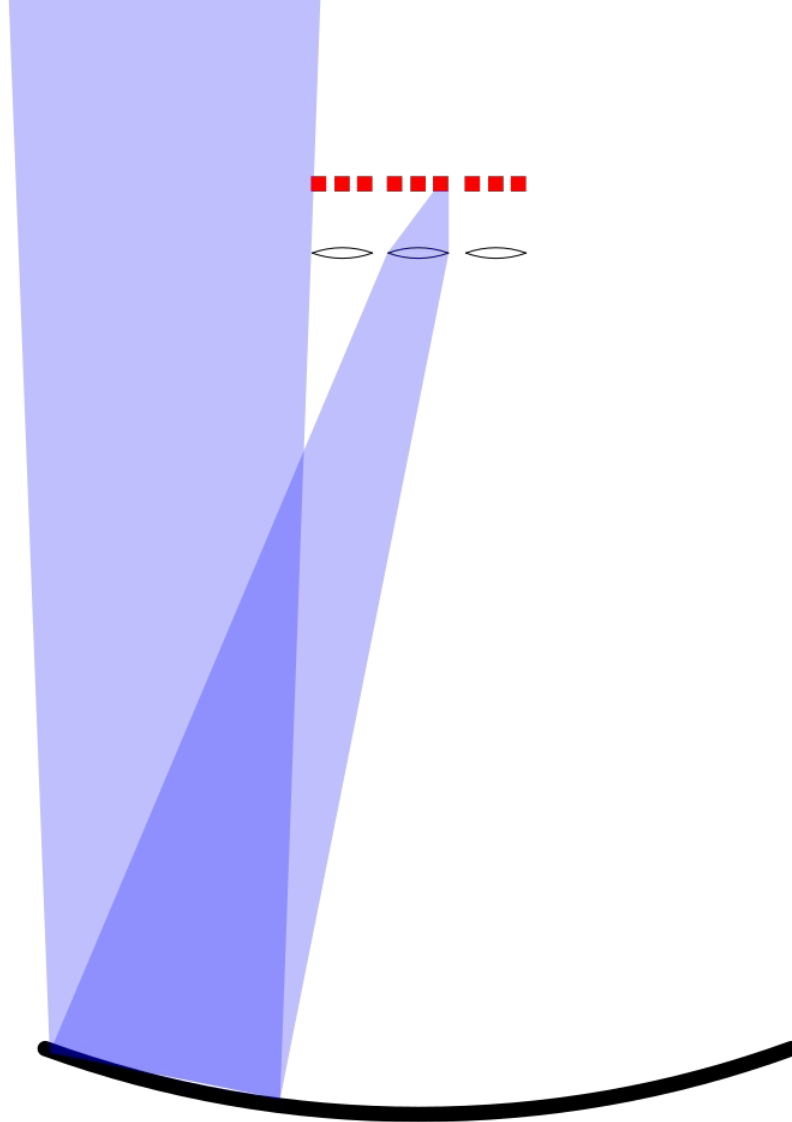
# Plenoptics

Plenoscope



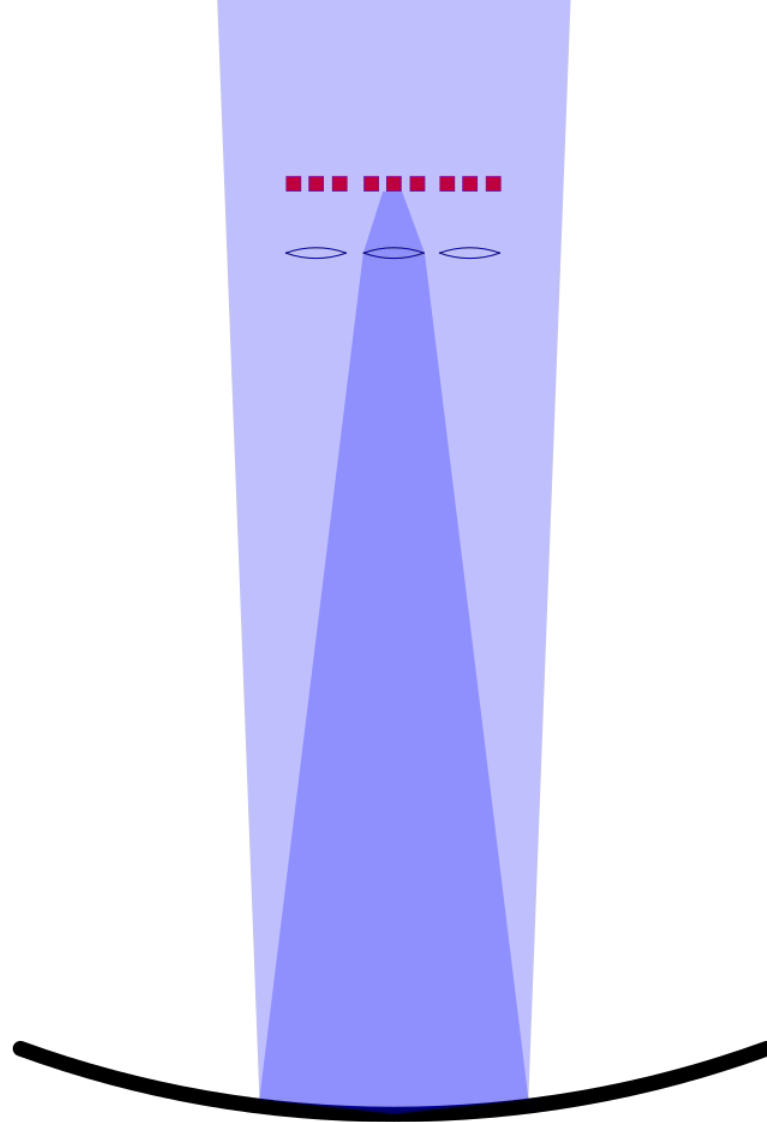
# Plenoptics

Plenoscope



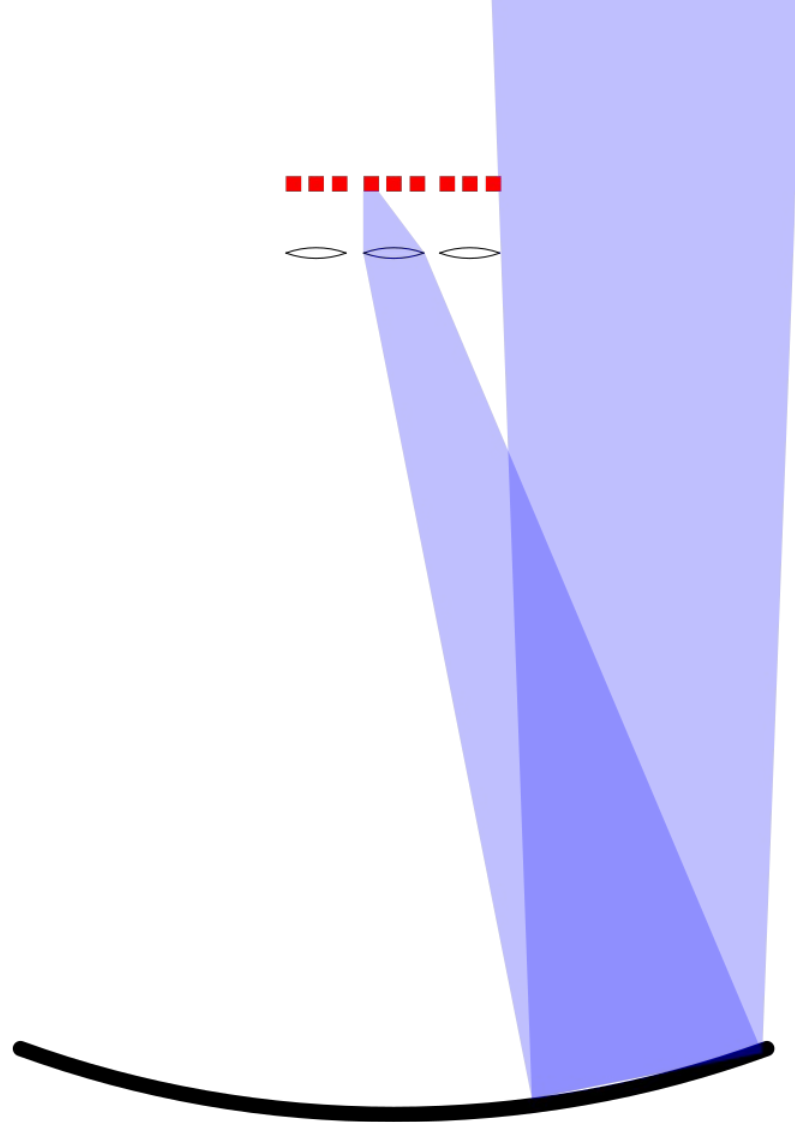
# Plenoptics

Plenoscope



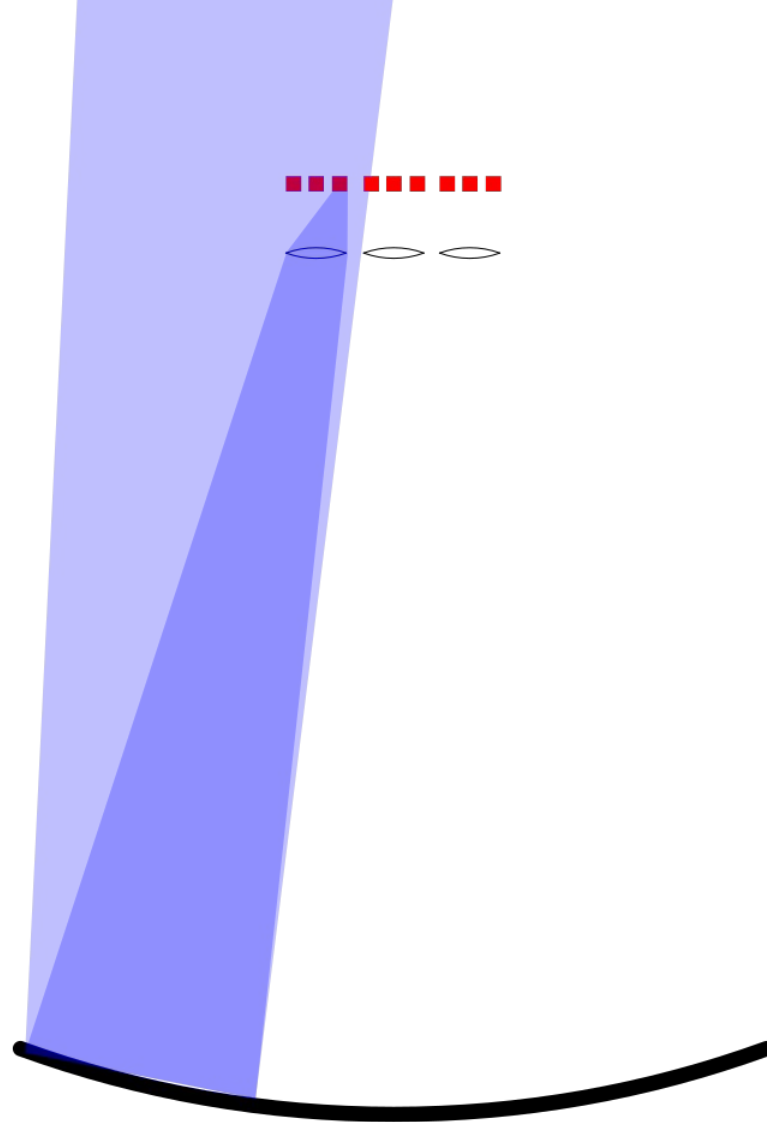
# Plenoptics

Plenoscope



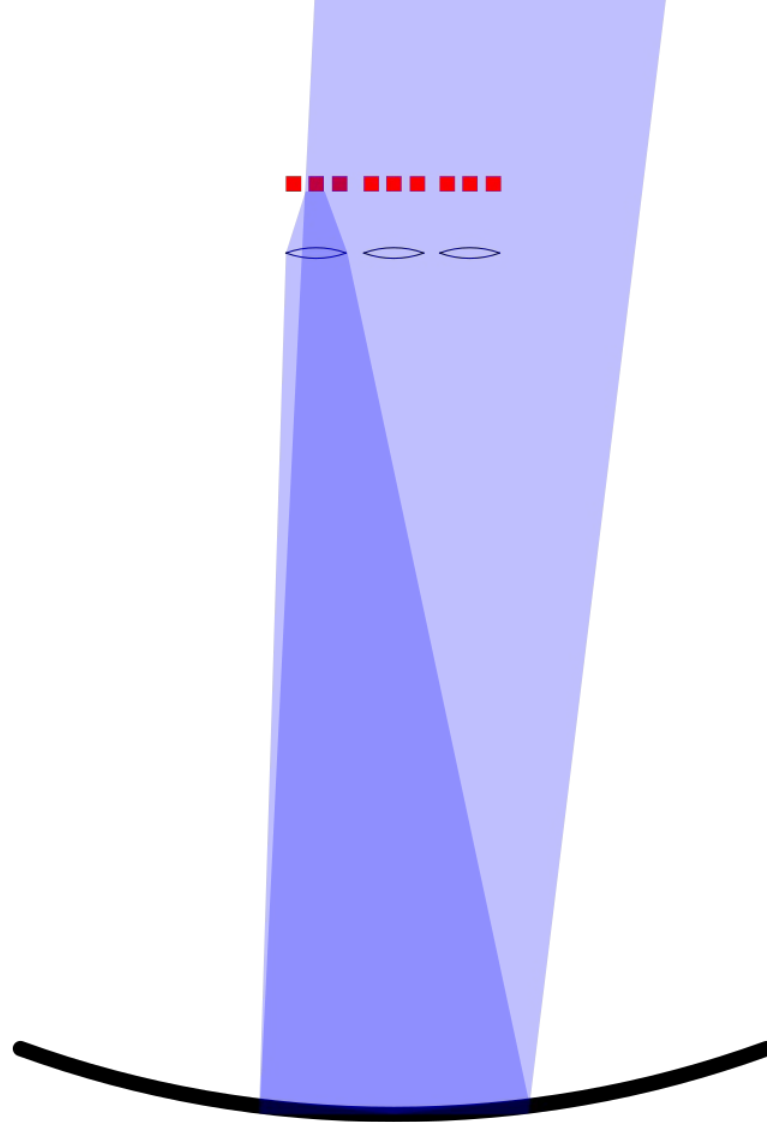
# Plenoptics

Plenoscope



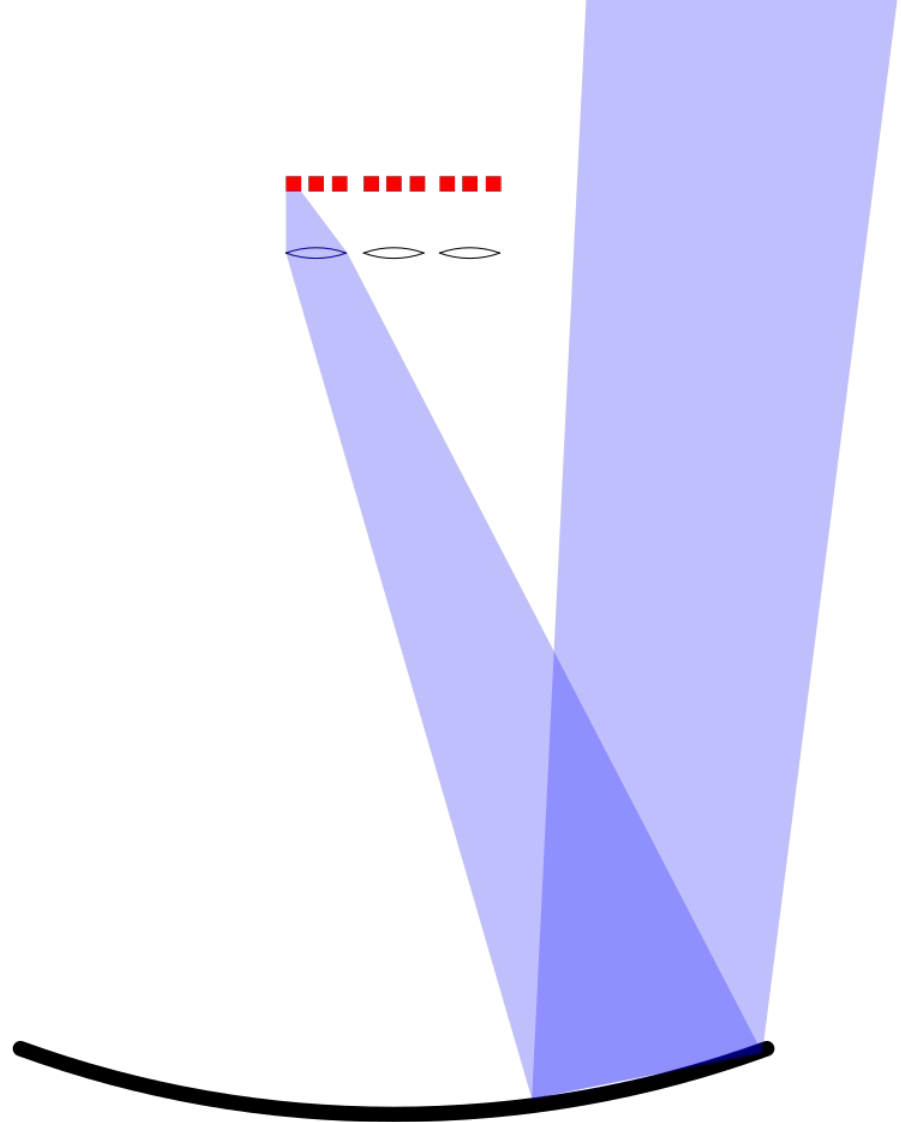
# Plenoptics

Plenoscope



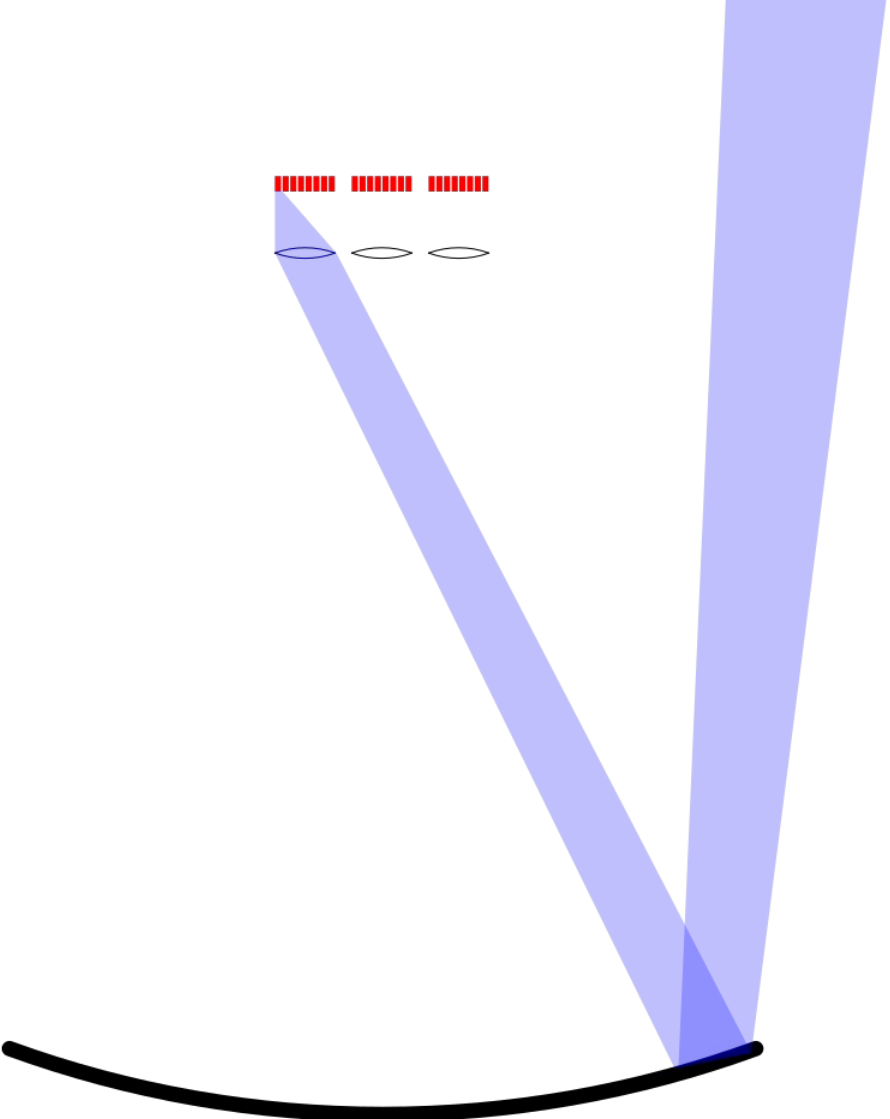
# Plenoptics

Plenoscope



# Plenoptics

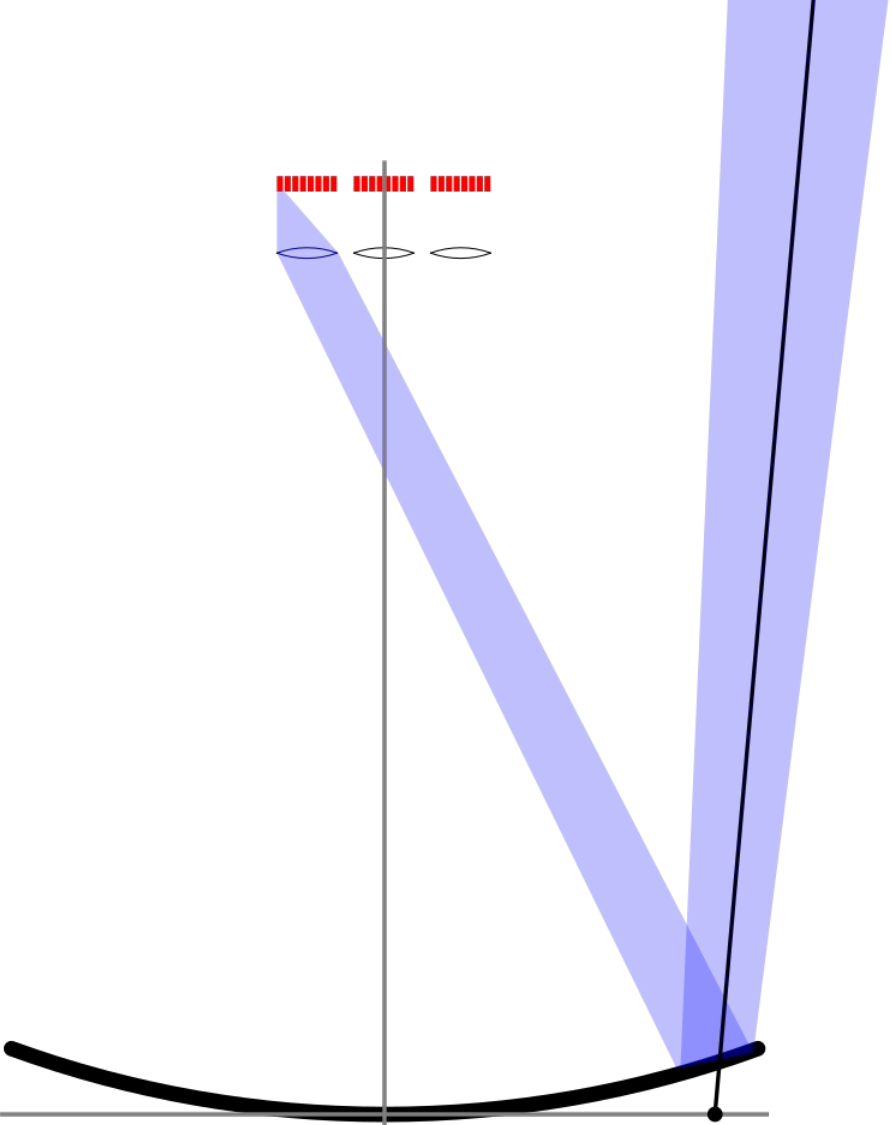
Plenoscope





# Plenoptics

Plenoscope  
thin lens

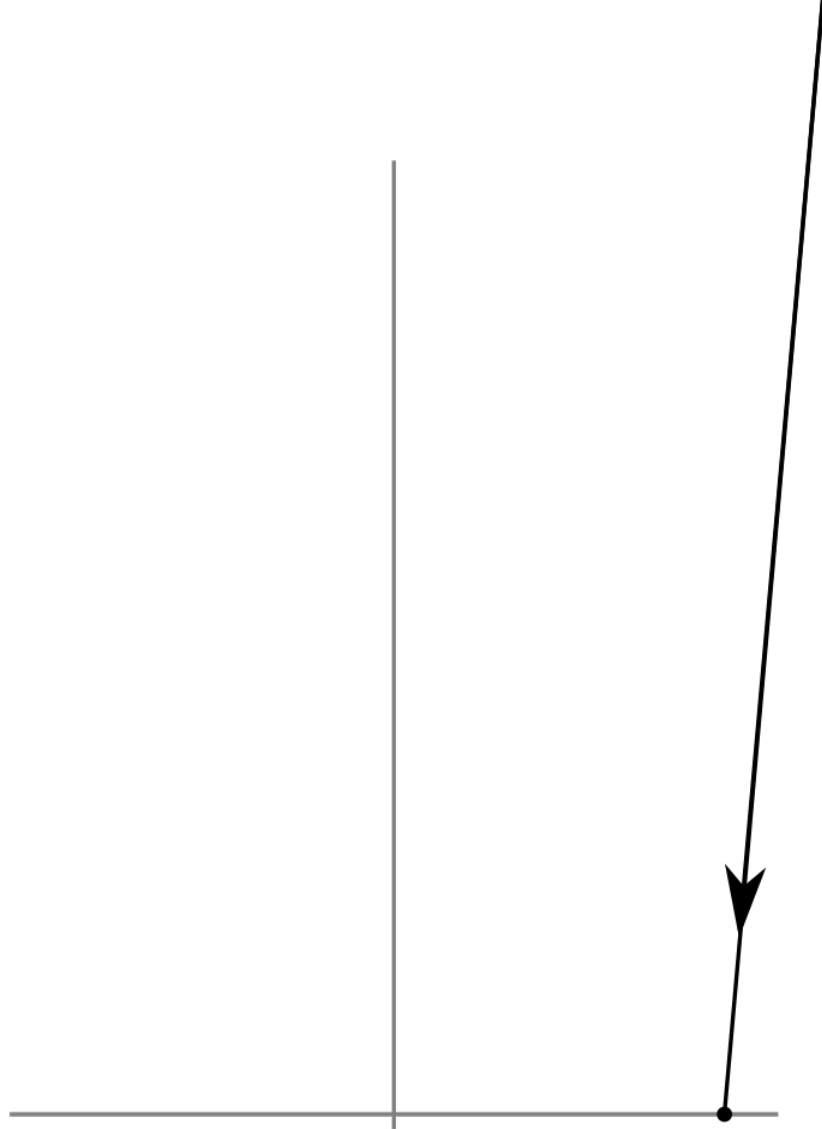


# Plenoptics

thin lens

$$\frac{1}{\text{focal-length}} = \frac{1}{\text{depth}} + \frac{1}{\text{image-distance}}$$

Equations: arXiv:1904.13368 (astro-ph)



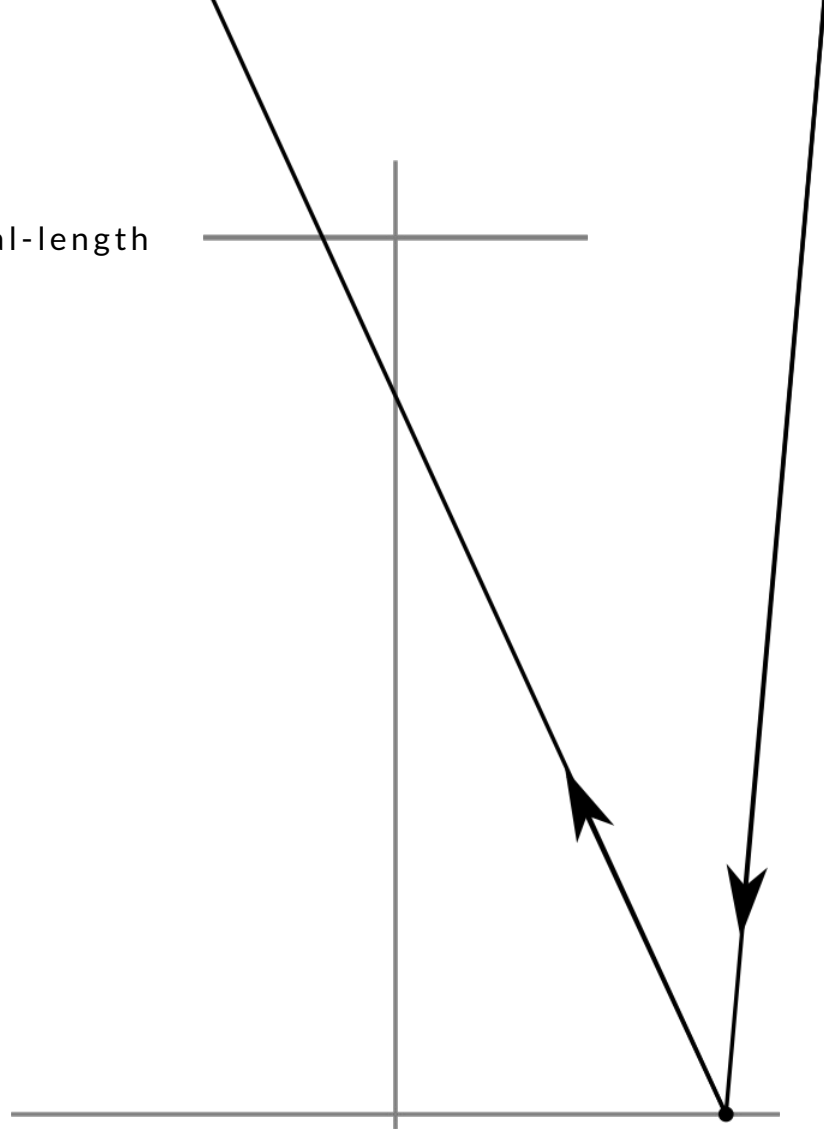
# Plenoptics

thin lens

$$\frac{1}{\text{focal-length}} = \frac{1}{\text{depth}} + \frac{1}{\text{image-distance}}$$

Equations: arXiv:1904.13368 (astro-ph)

focal-length

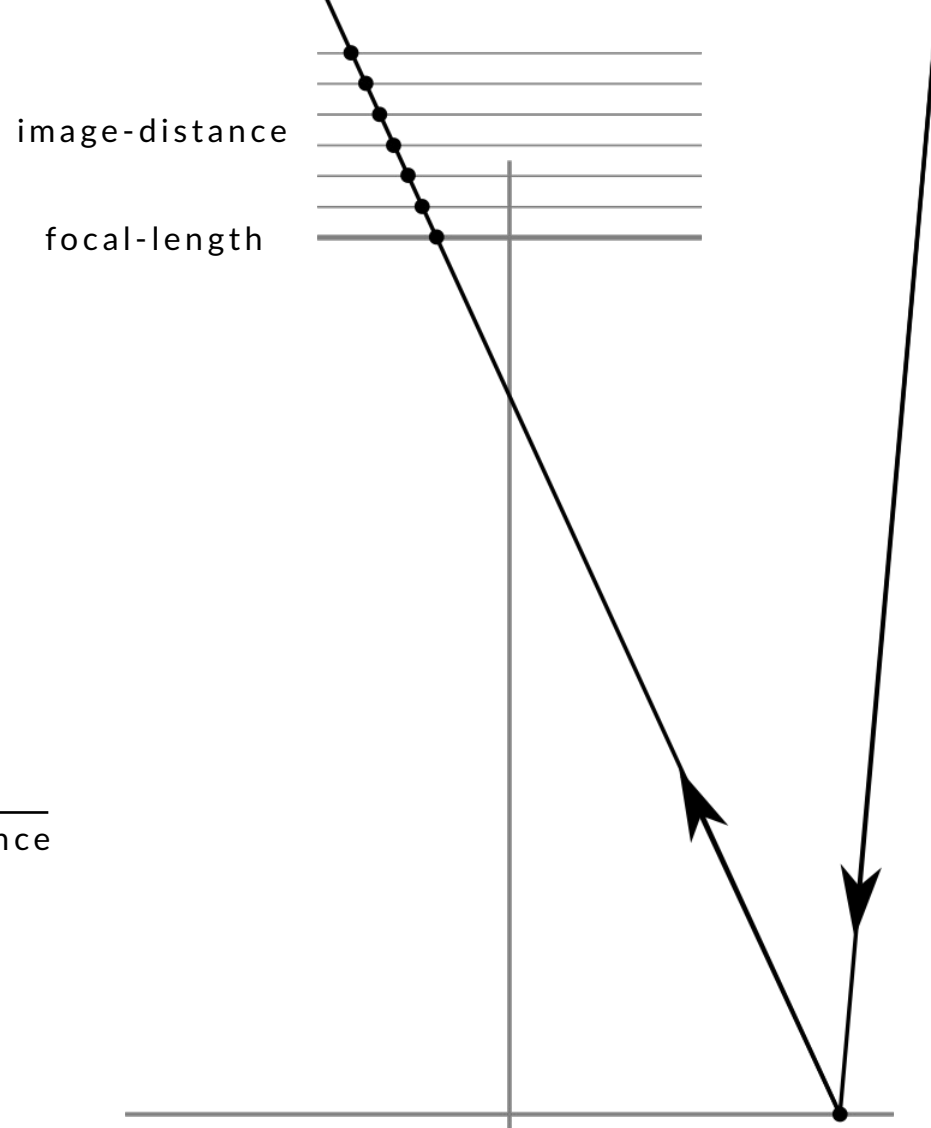


# Plenoptics

thin lens

$$\frac{1}{\text{focal-length}} = \frac{1}{\text{depth}} + \frac{1}{\text{image-distance}}$$

Equations: arXiv:1904.13368 (astro-ph)

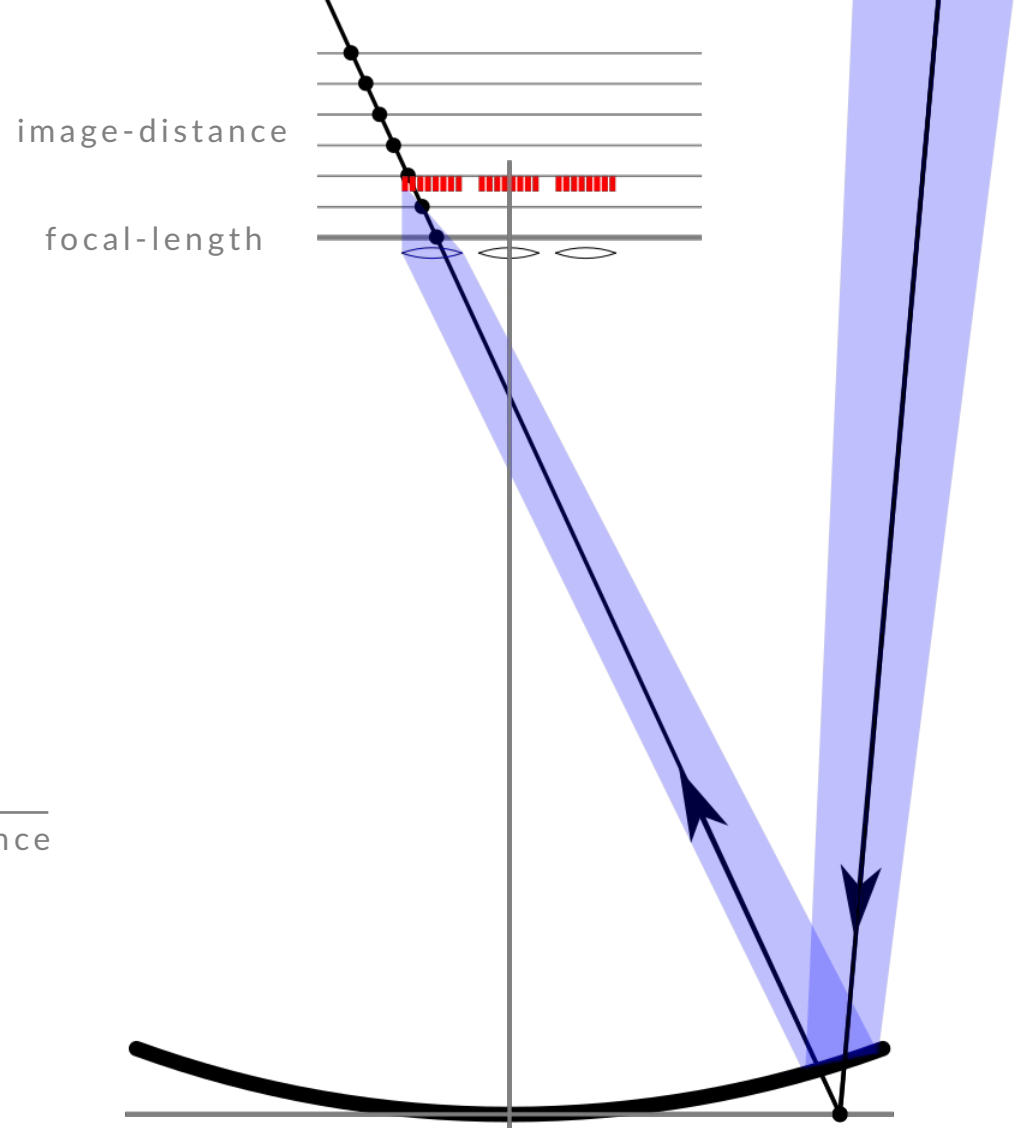


# Plenoptics

Plenoscope  
thin lens

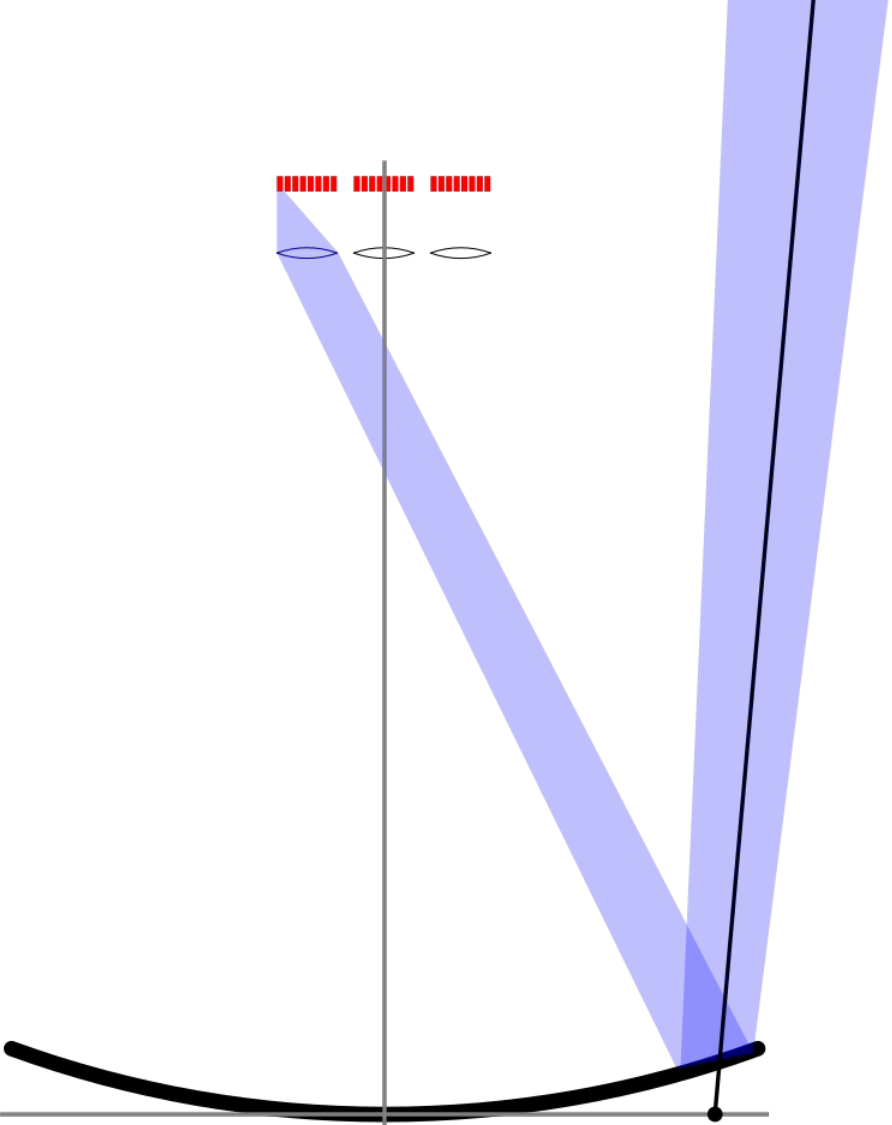
$$\frac{1}{\text{focal-length}} = \frac{1}{\text{depth}} + \frac{1}{\text{image-distance}}$$

Equations: arXiv:1904.13368 (astro-ph)



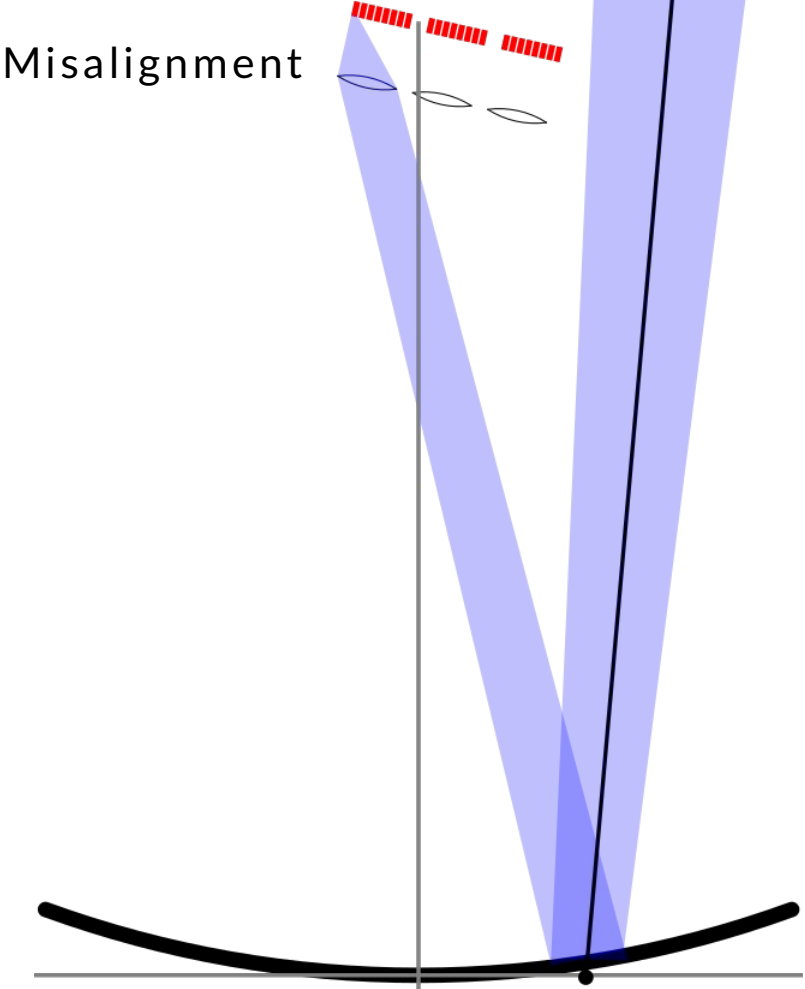
# Plenoptics

Plenoscope



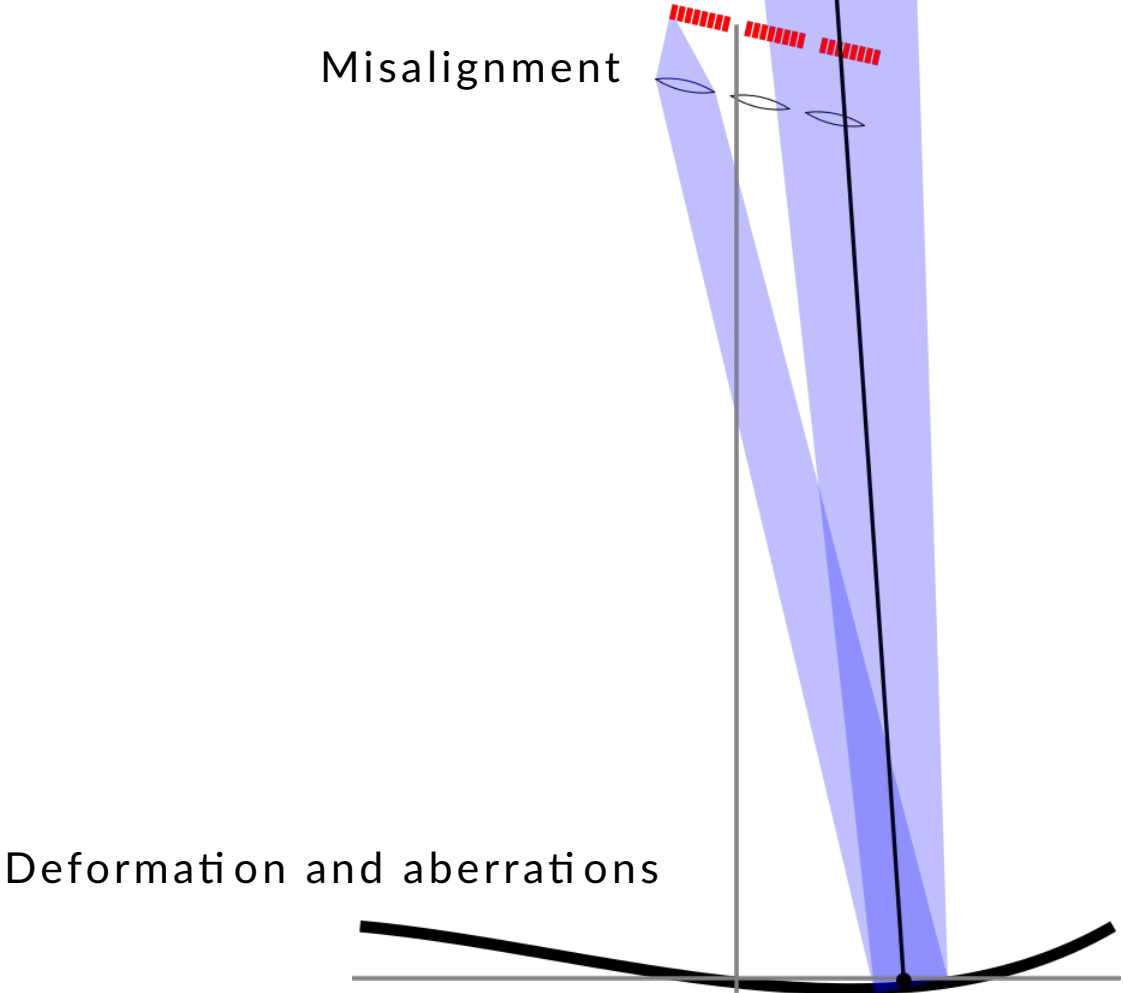
# Plenoptics

## Plenoscope



# Plenoptics

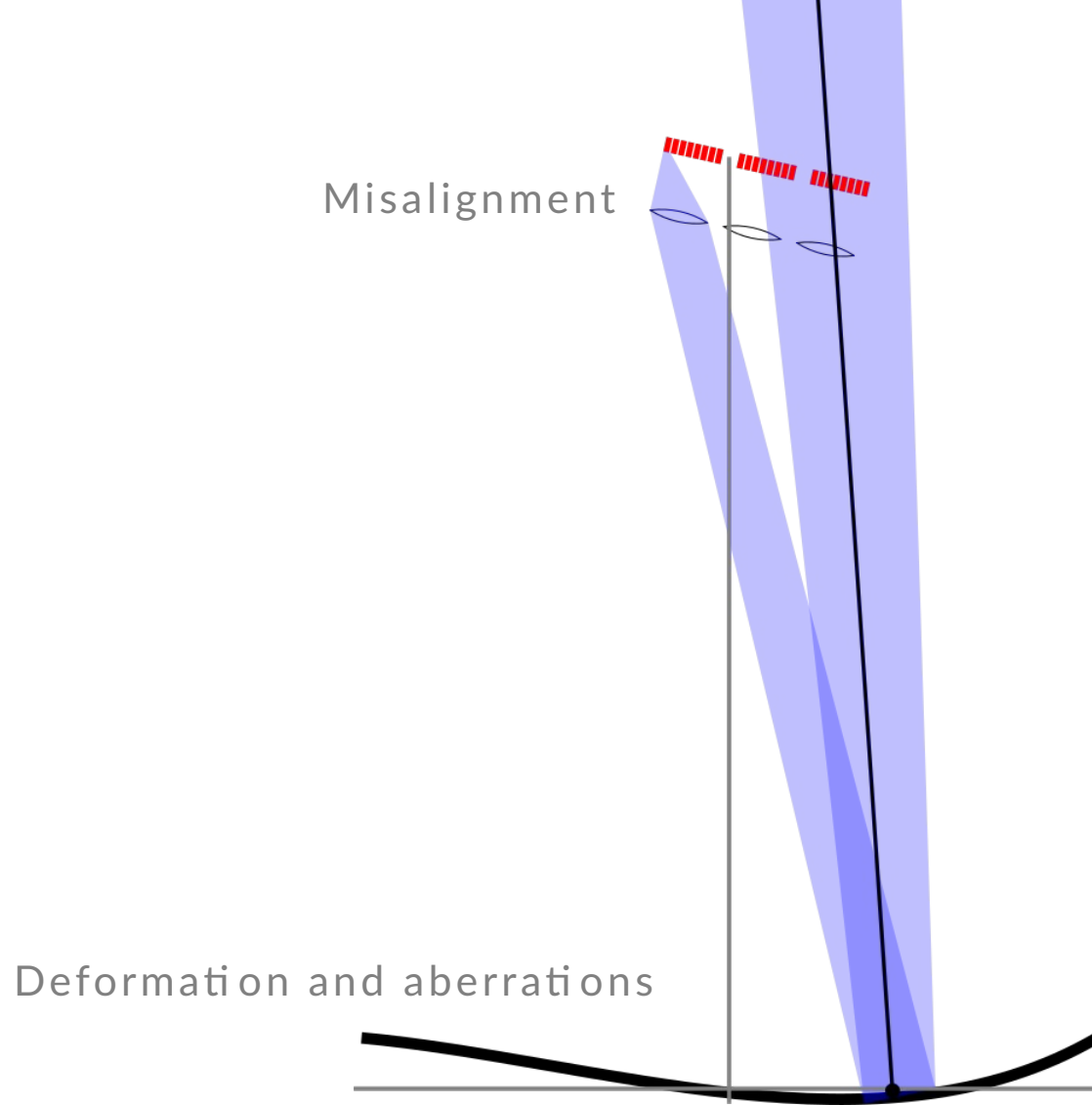
## Plenoscope





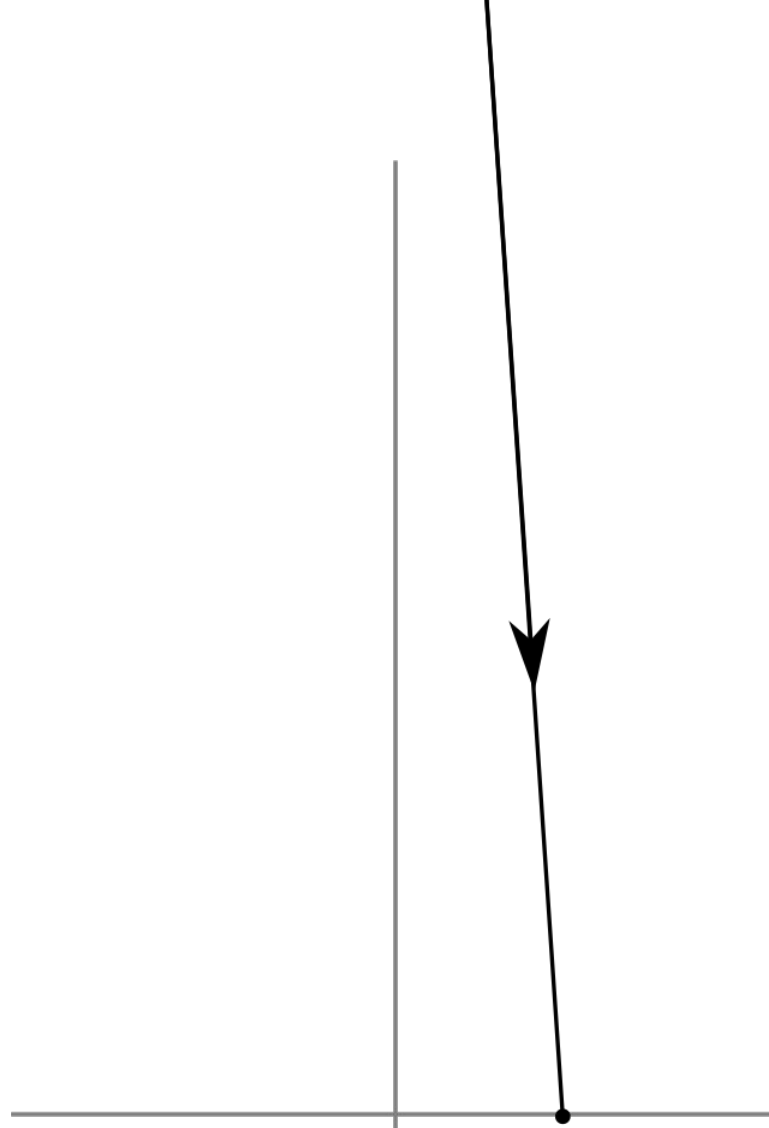
# Plenoptics

Plenoscope  
thin lens



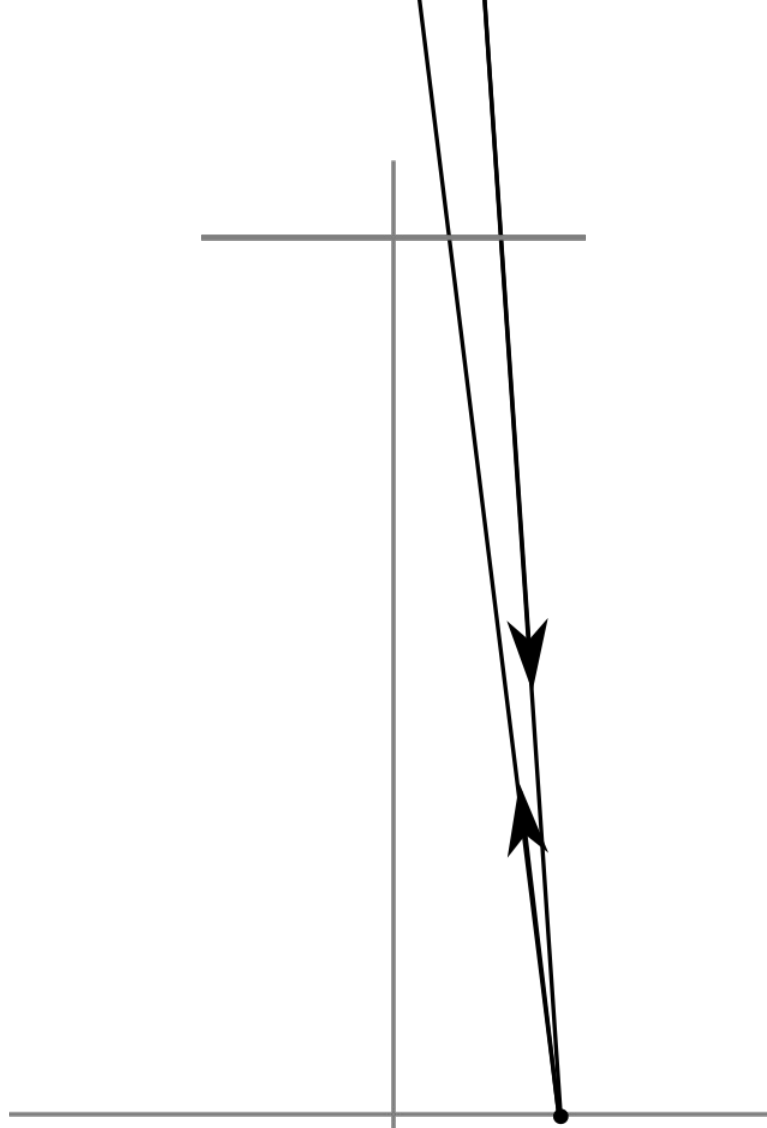
# Plenoptics

thin lens



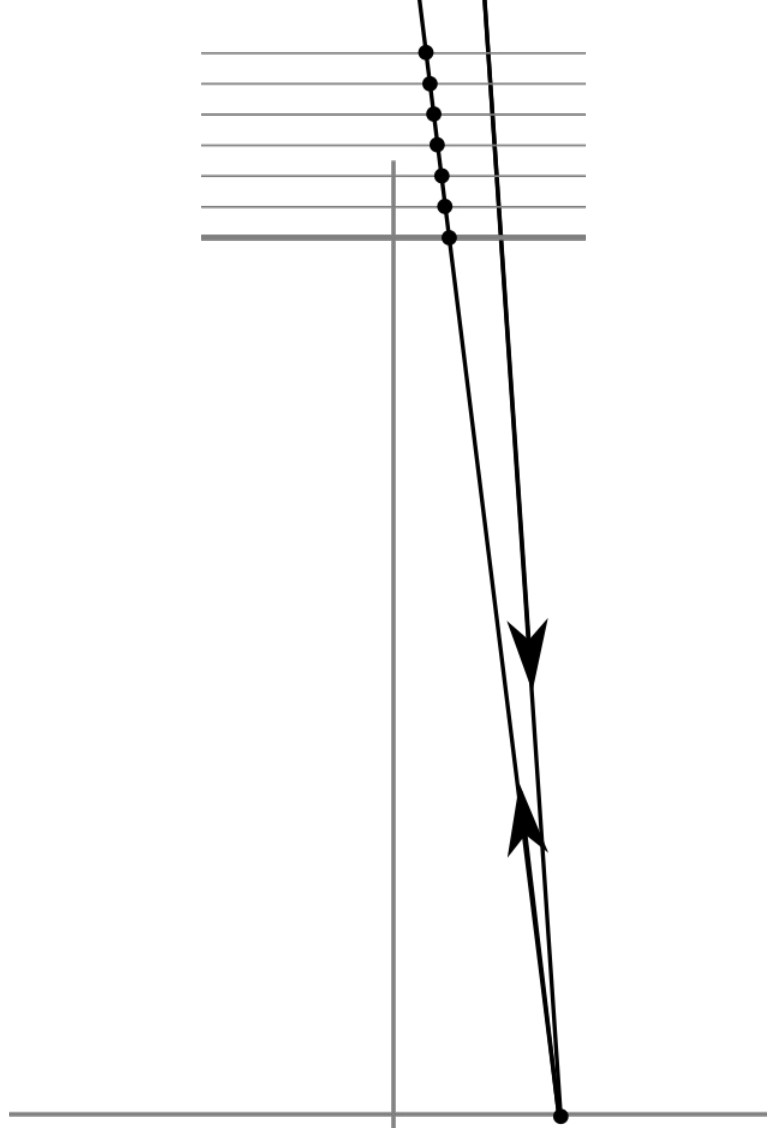
# Plenoptics

thin lens



# Plenoptics

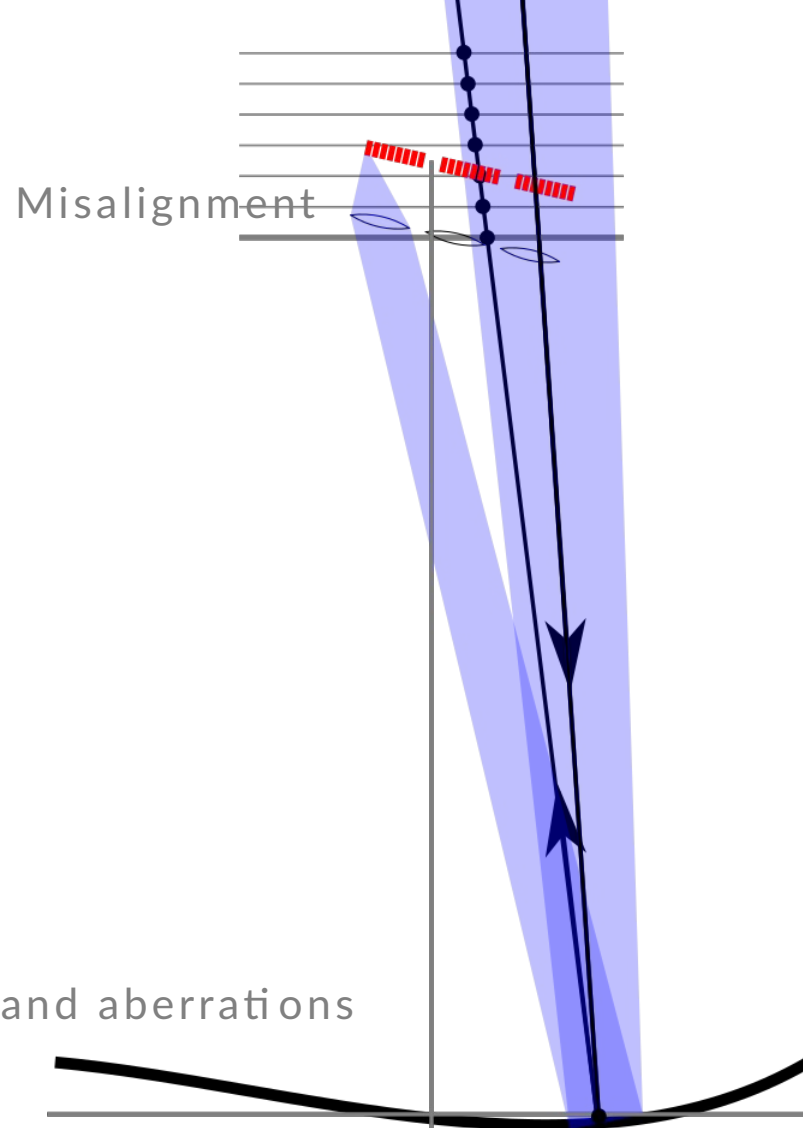
thin lens



# Plenoptics

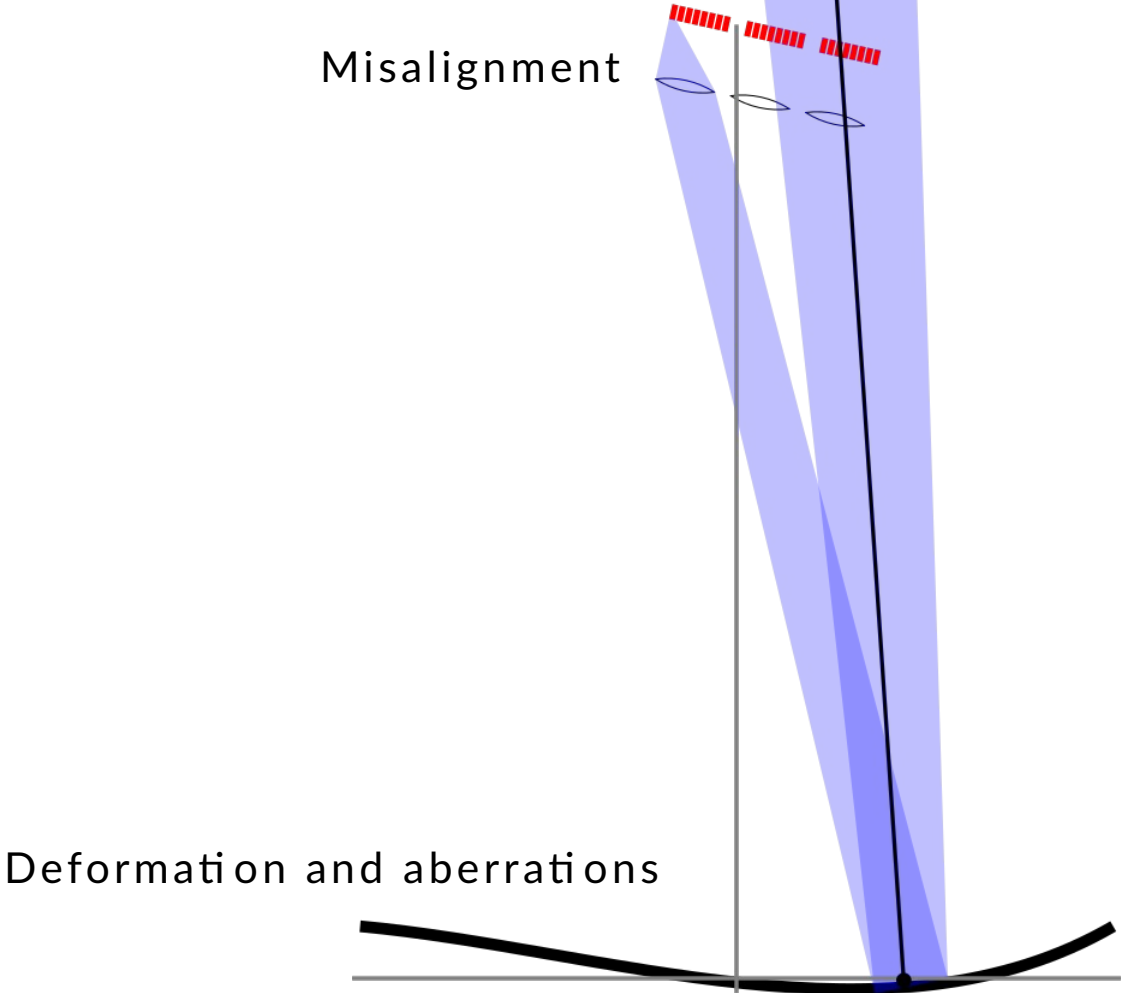
Plenoscope  
thin lens

Deformation and aberrations



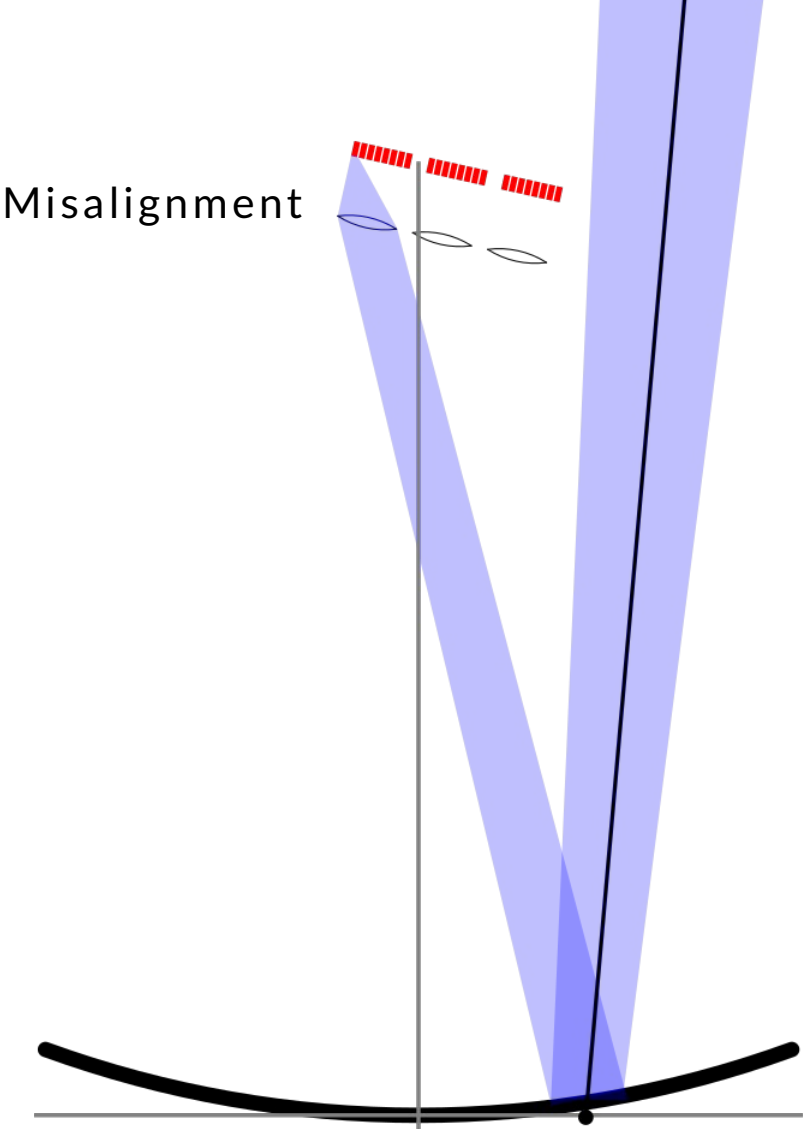
# Plenoptics

## Plenoscope



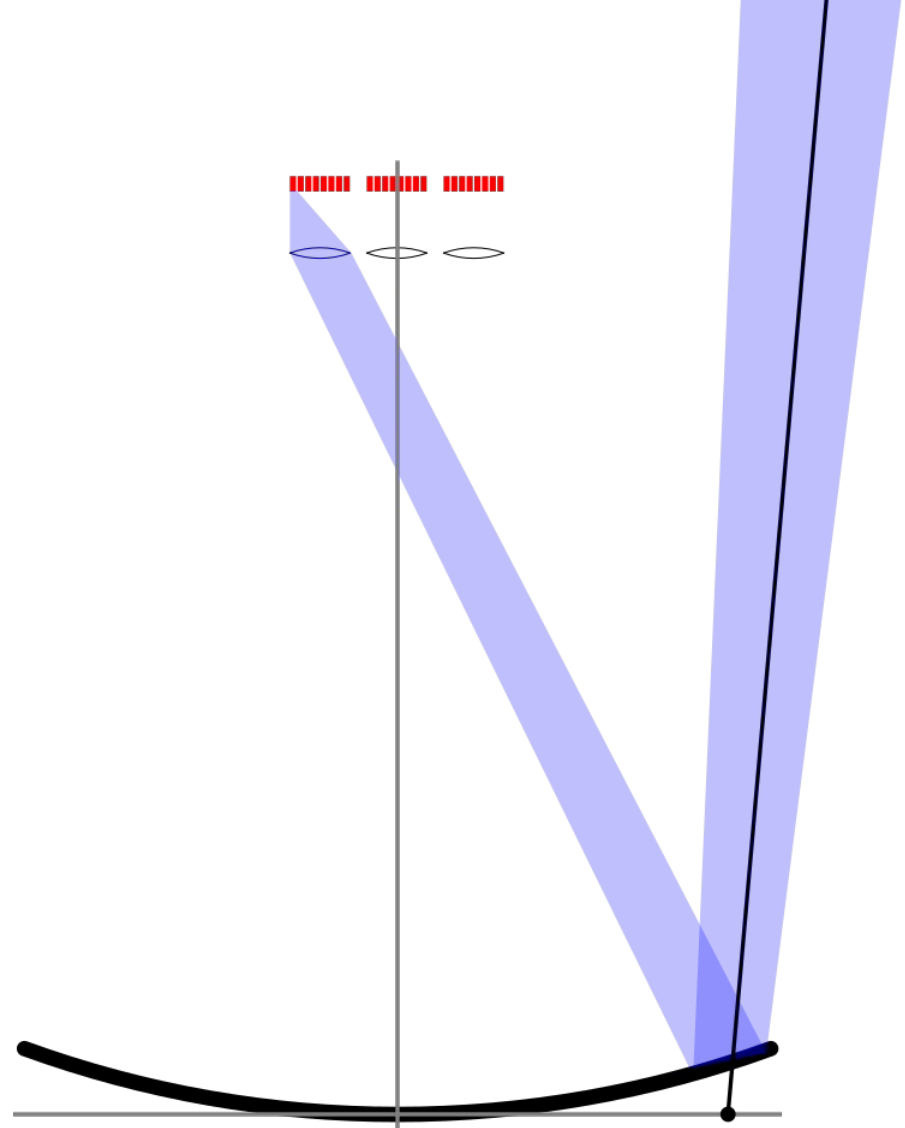
# Plenoptics

## Plenoscope



# Plenoptics

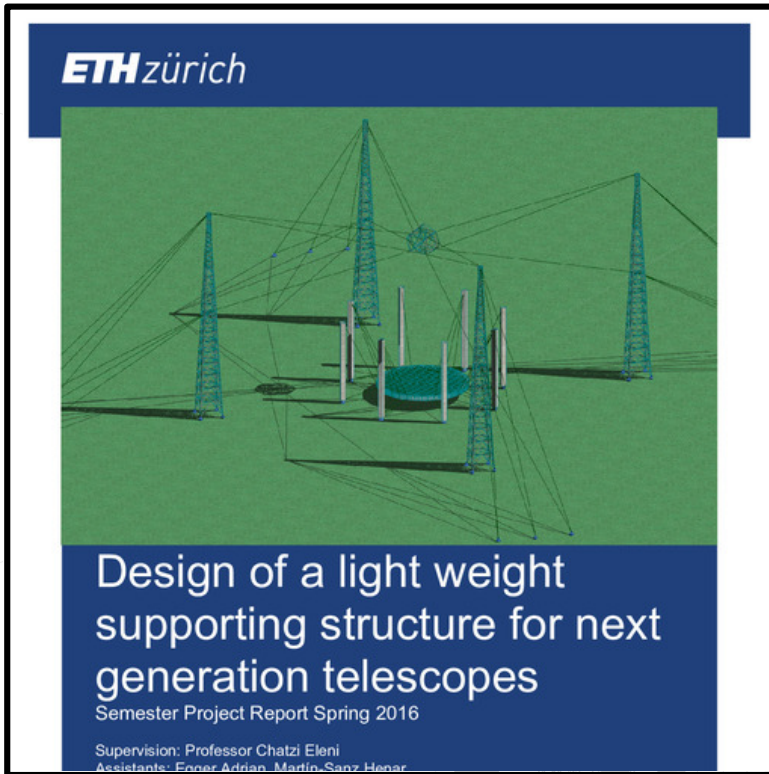
Plenoscope



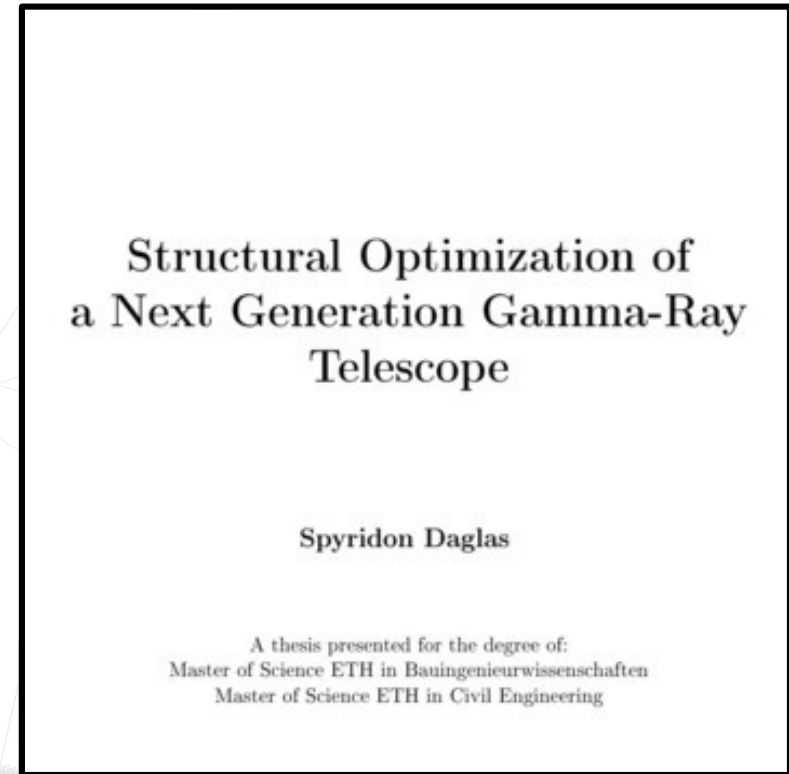




# C H E R E N K O V - P L E N O S C O P E



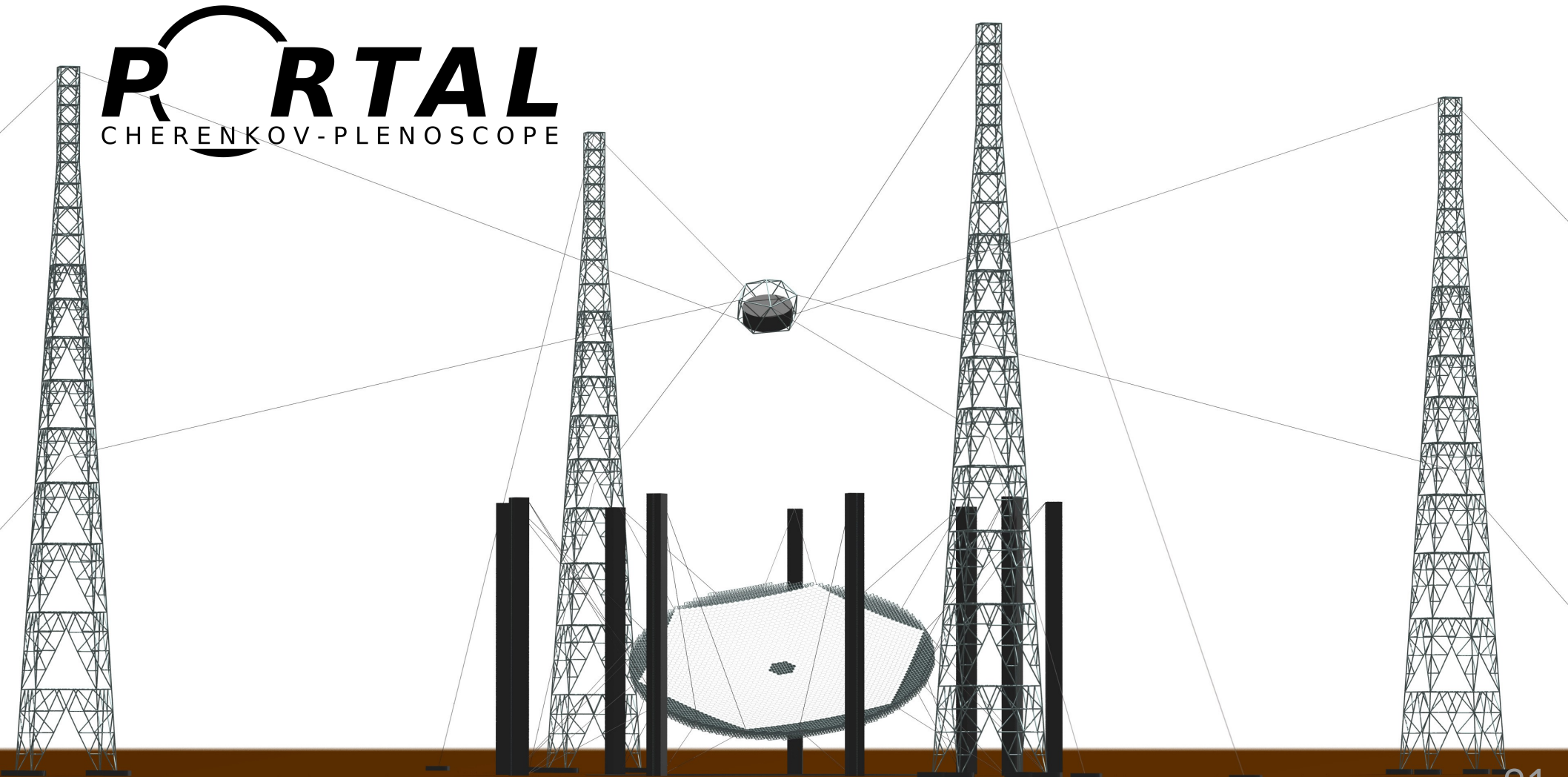
Georgios Zinas and Spyridon Daglas  
Report (2016)



Spyridon Daglas  
Master-thesis (2017)  
in **Civil Engineering**

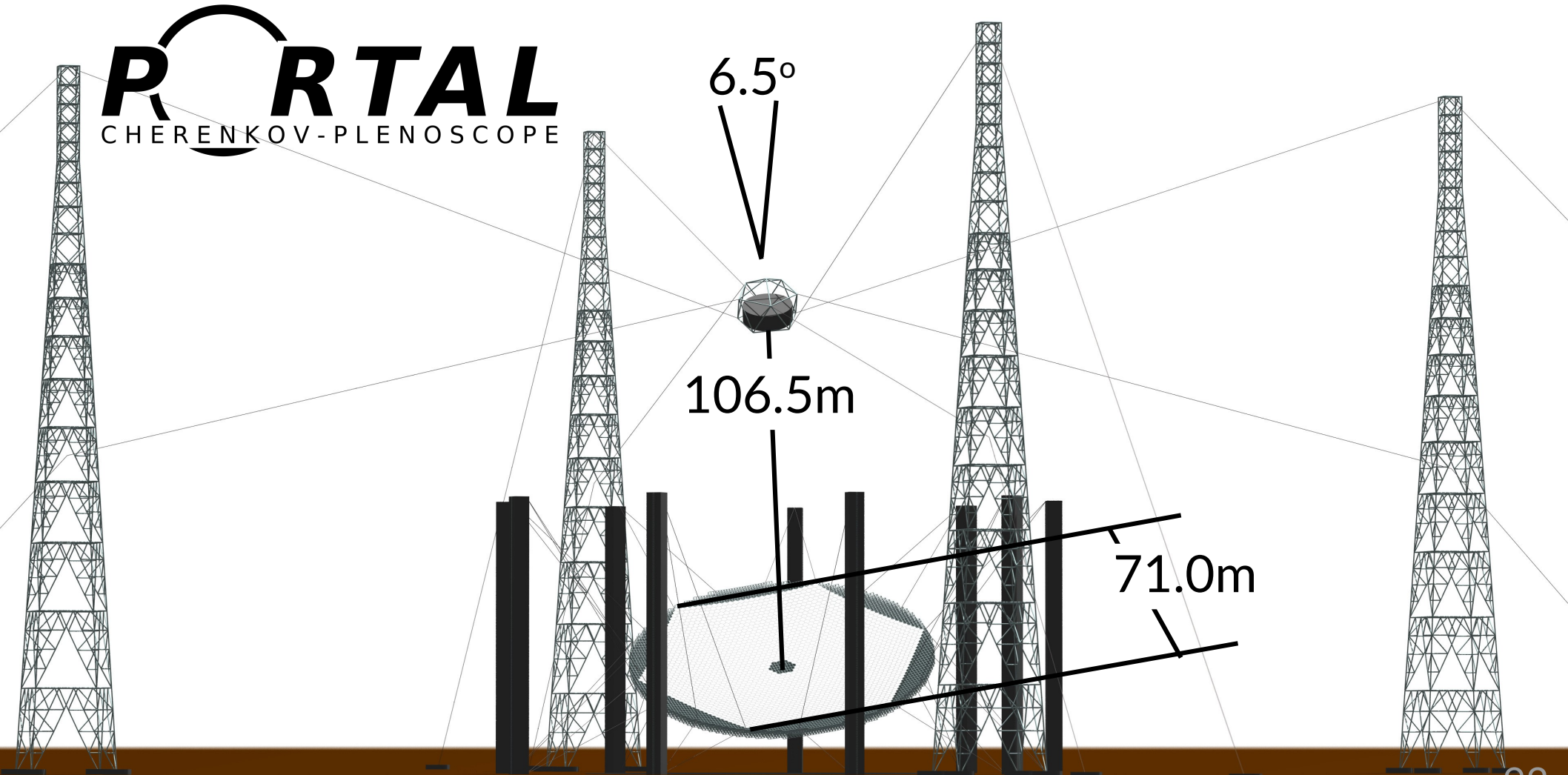
# **R**ORTAL

CHERENKOV-PLENOSCOPE



# **R**ORTAL

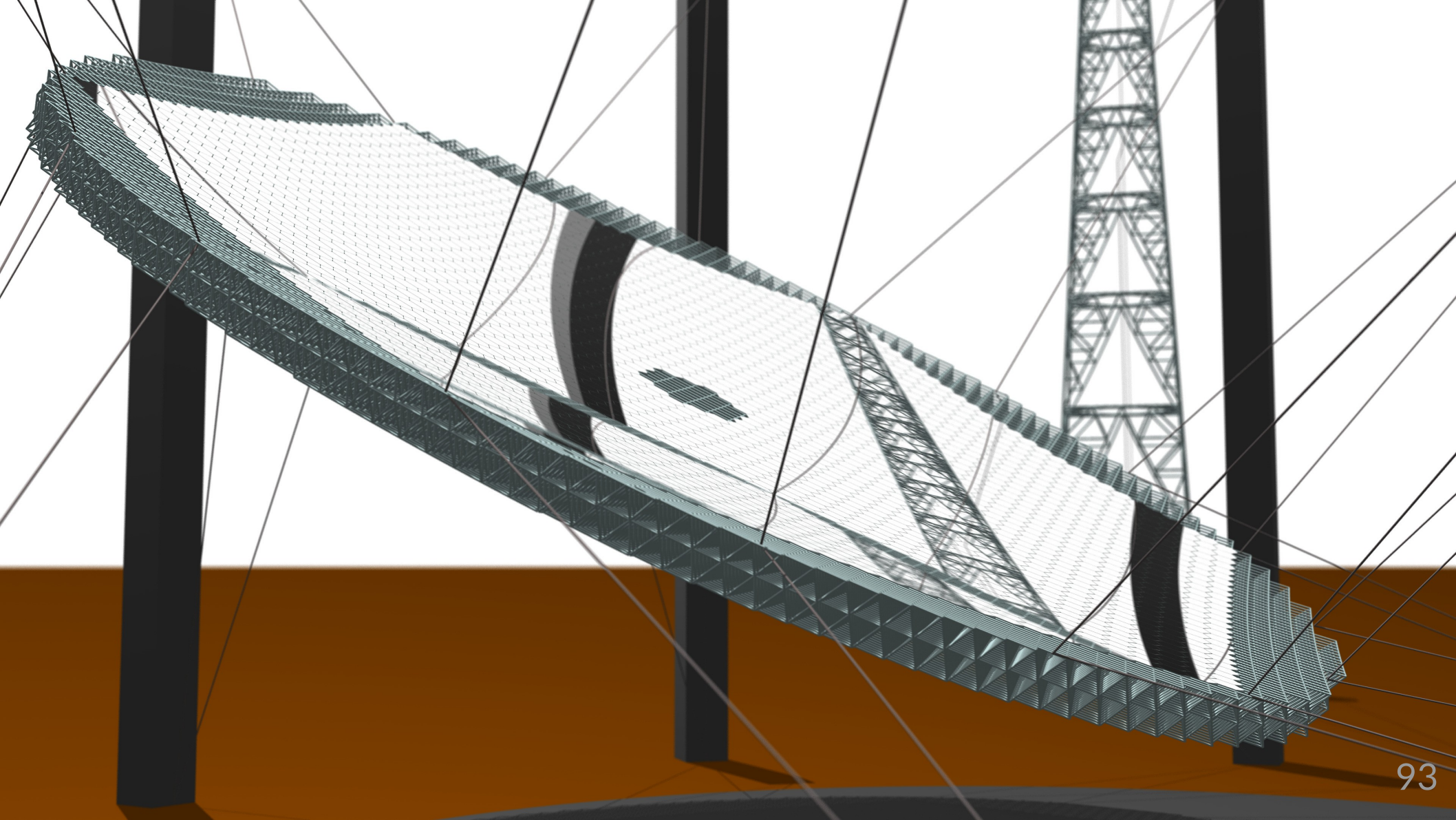
CHERENKOV-PLENOSCOPE

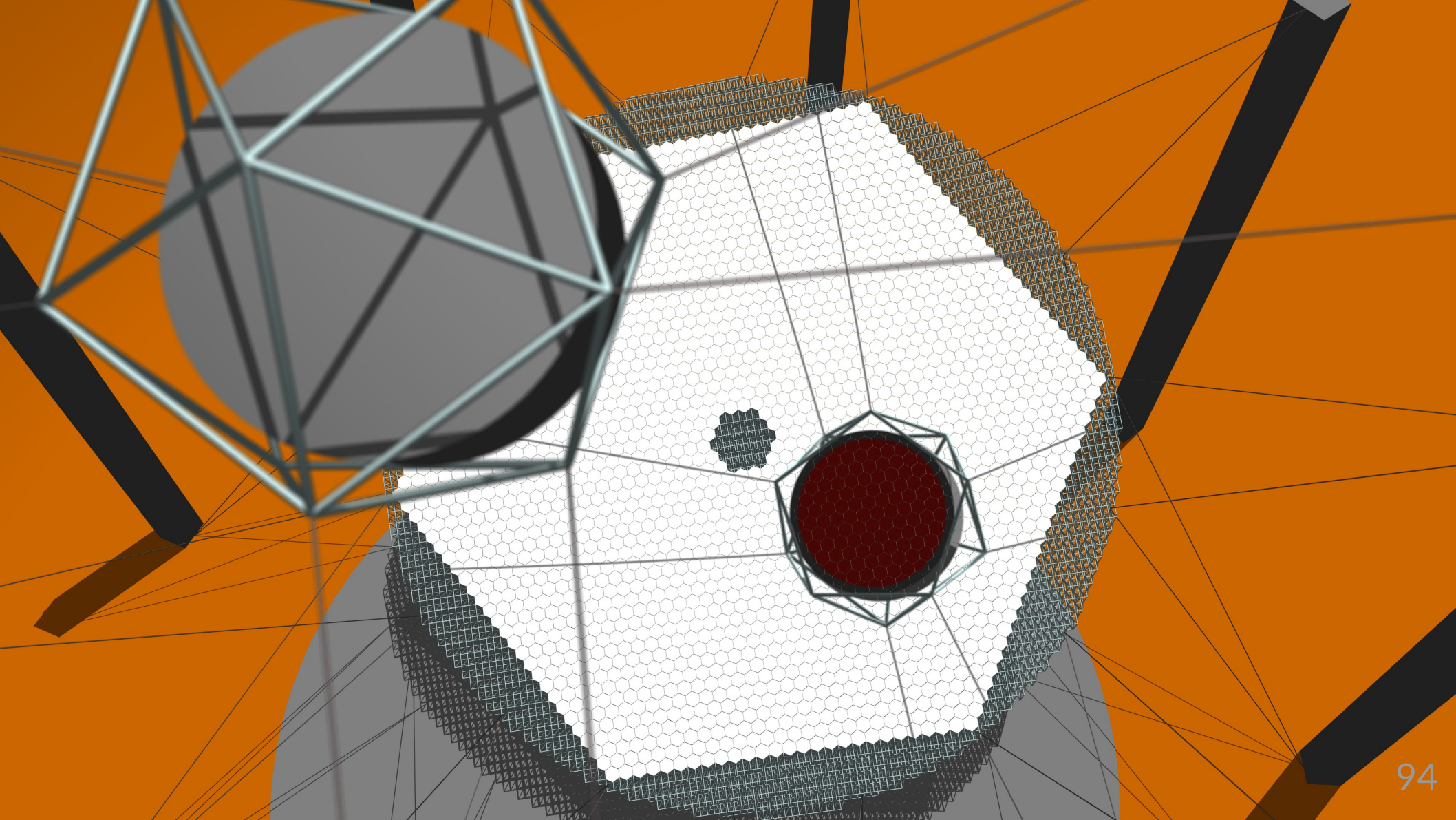


6.5°

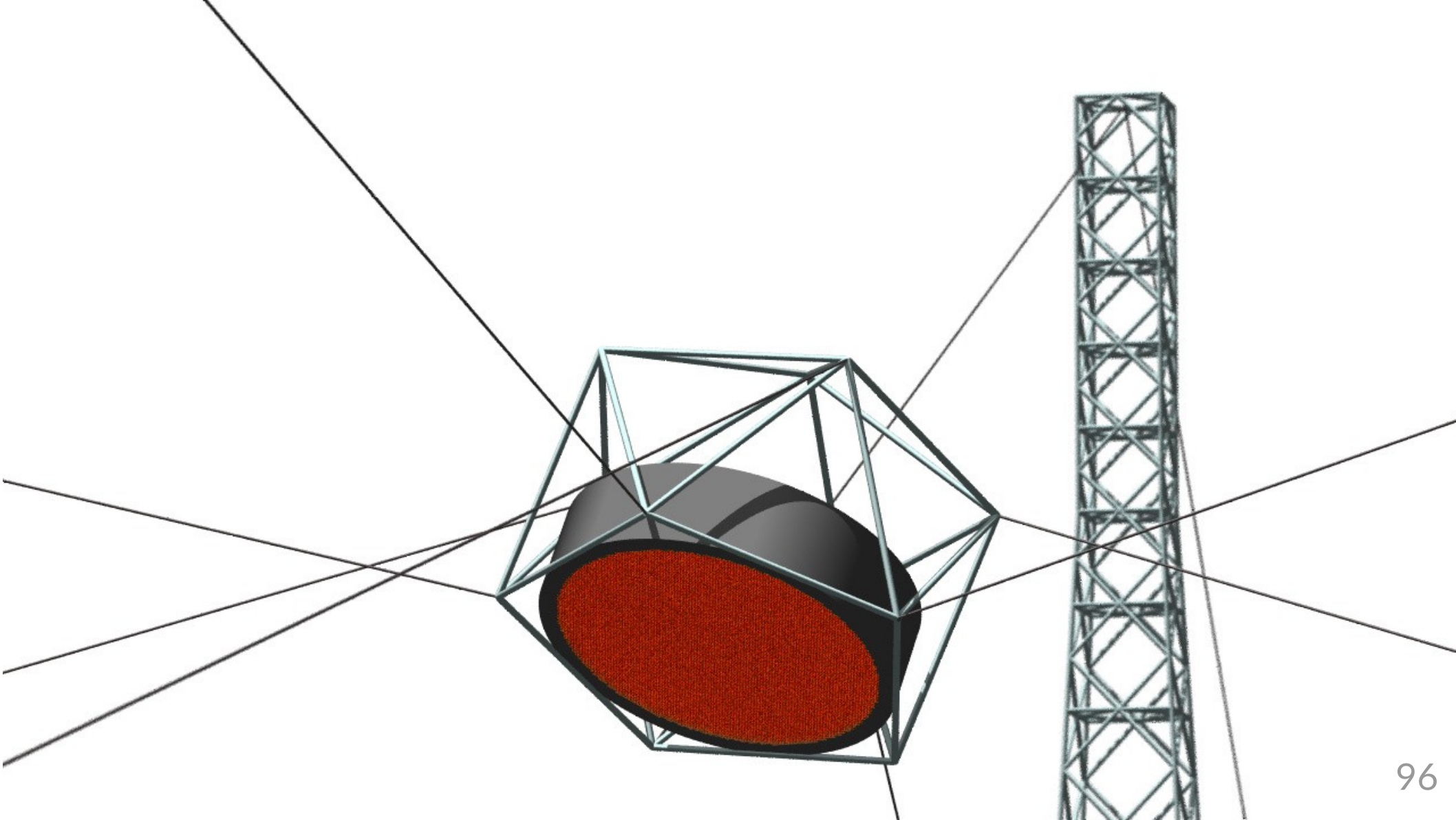
106.5m

71.0m



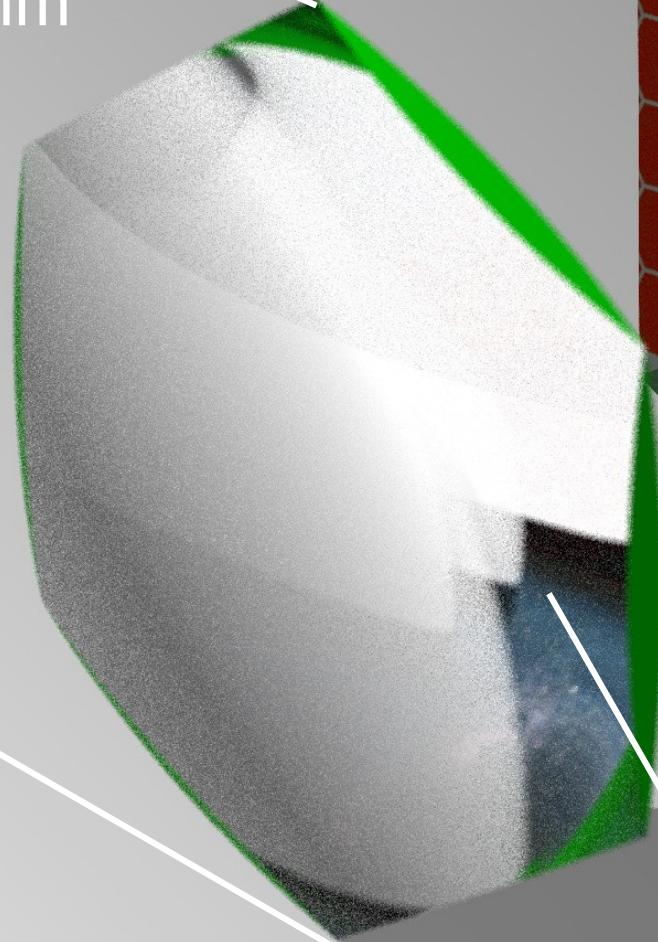








143mm



Lens

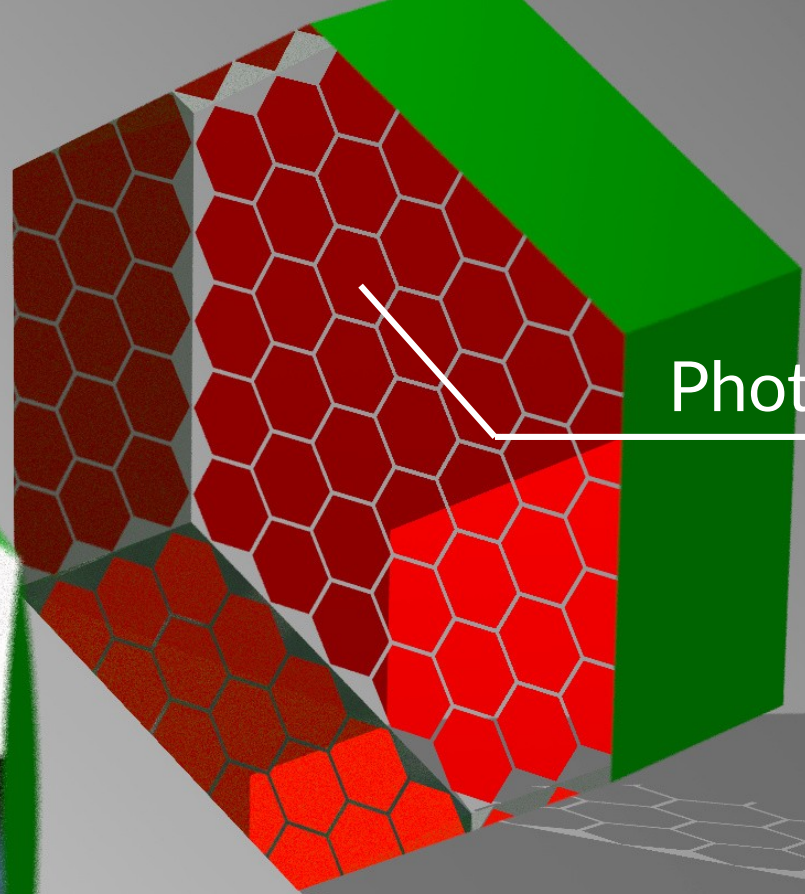
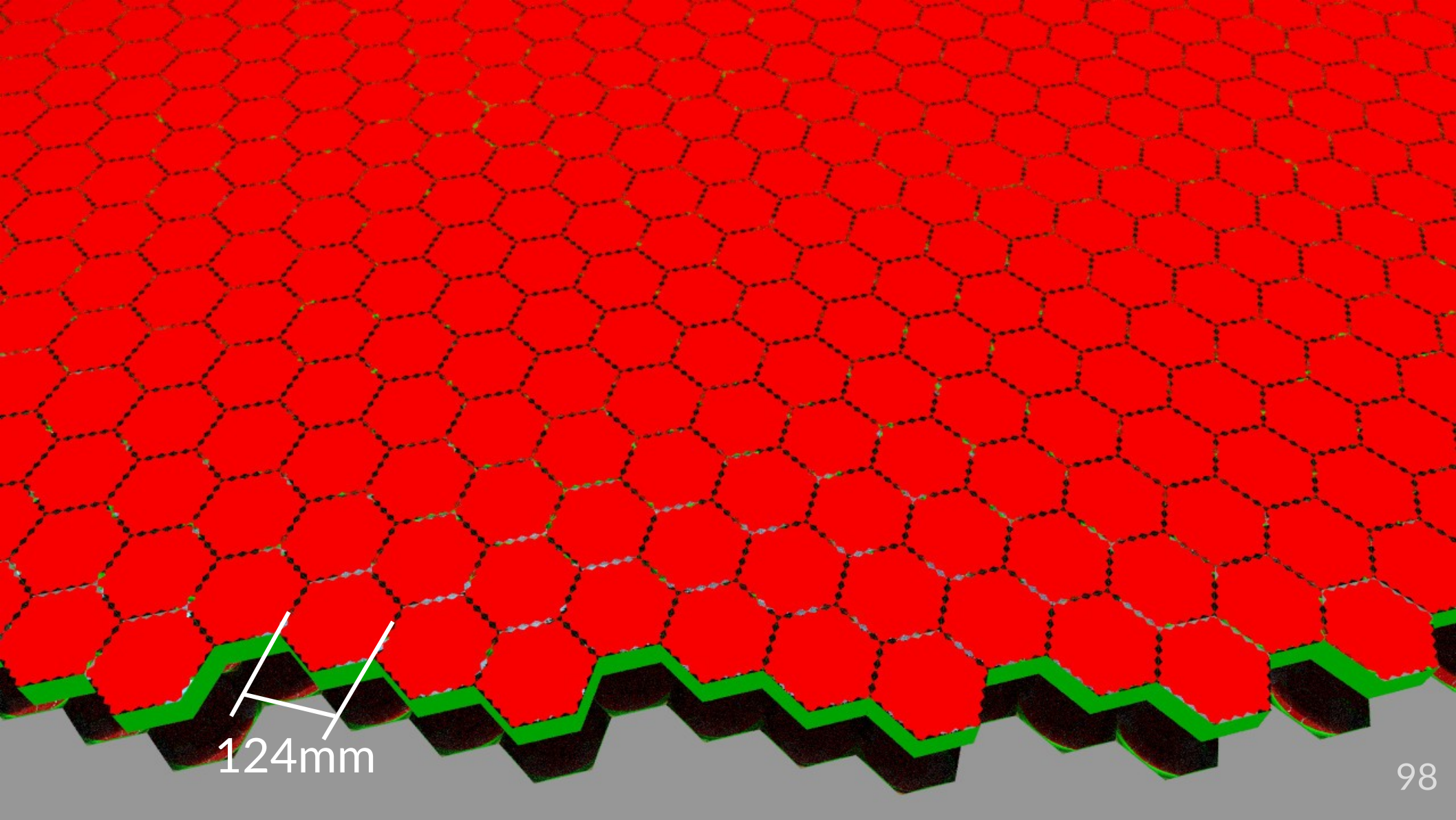
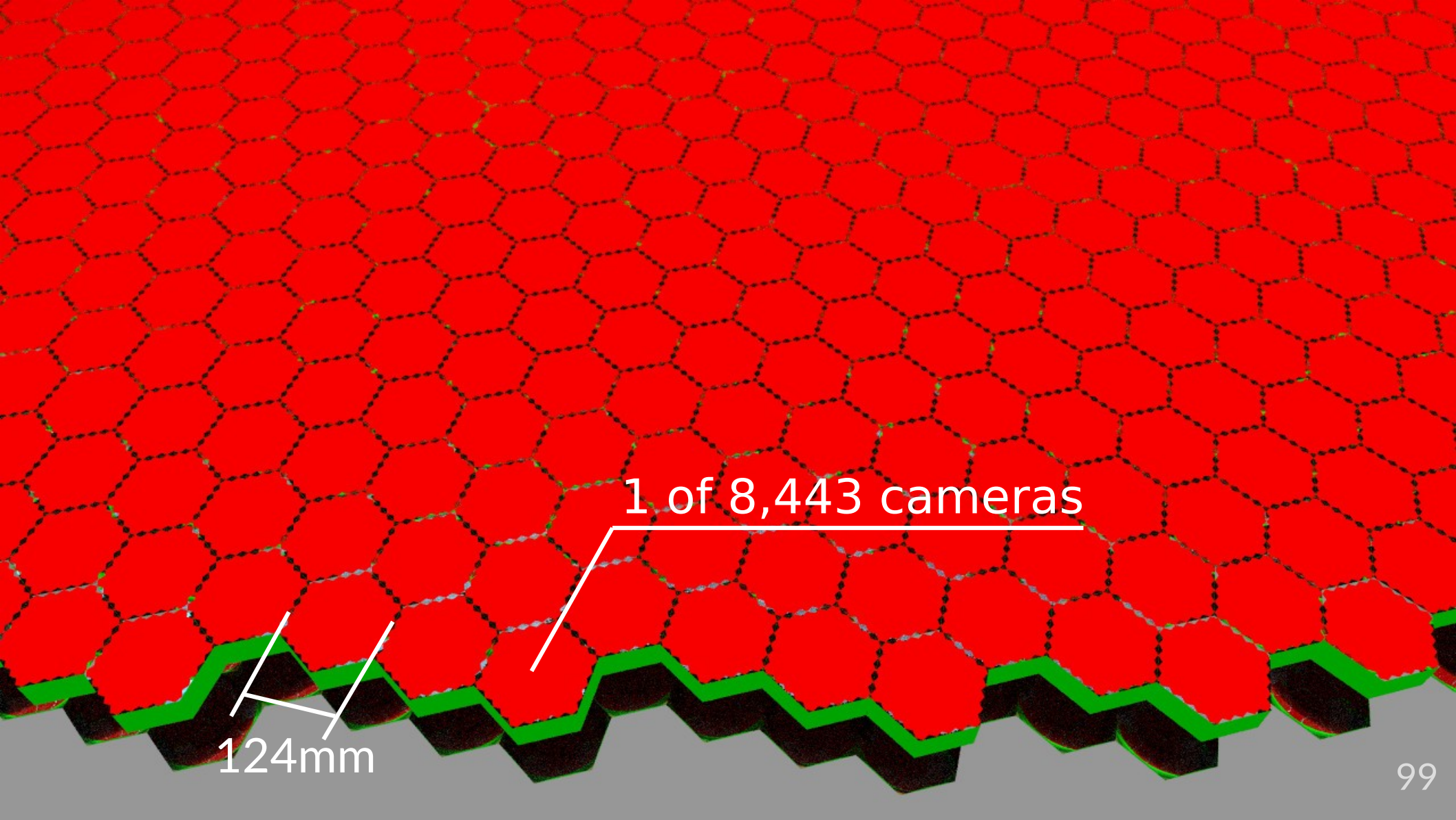


Photo-sensors

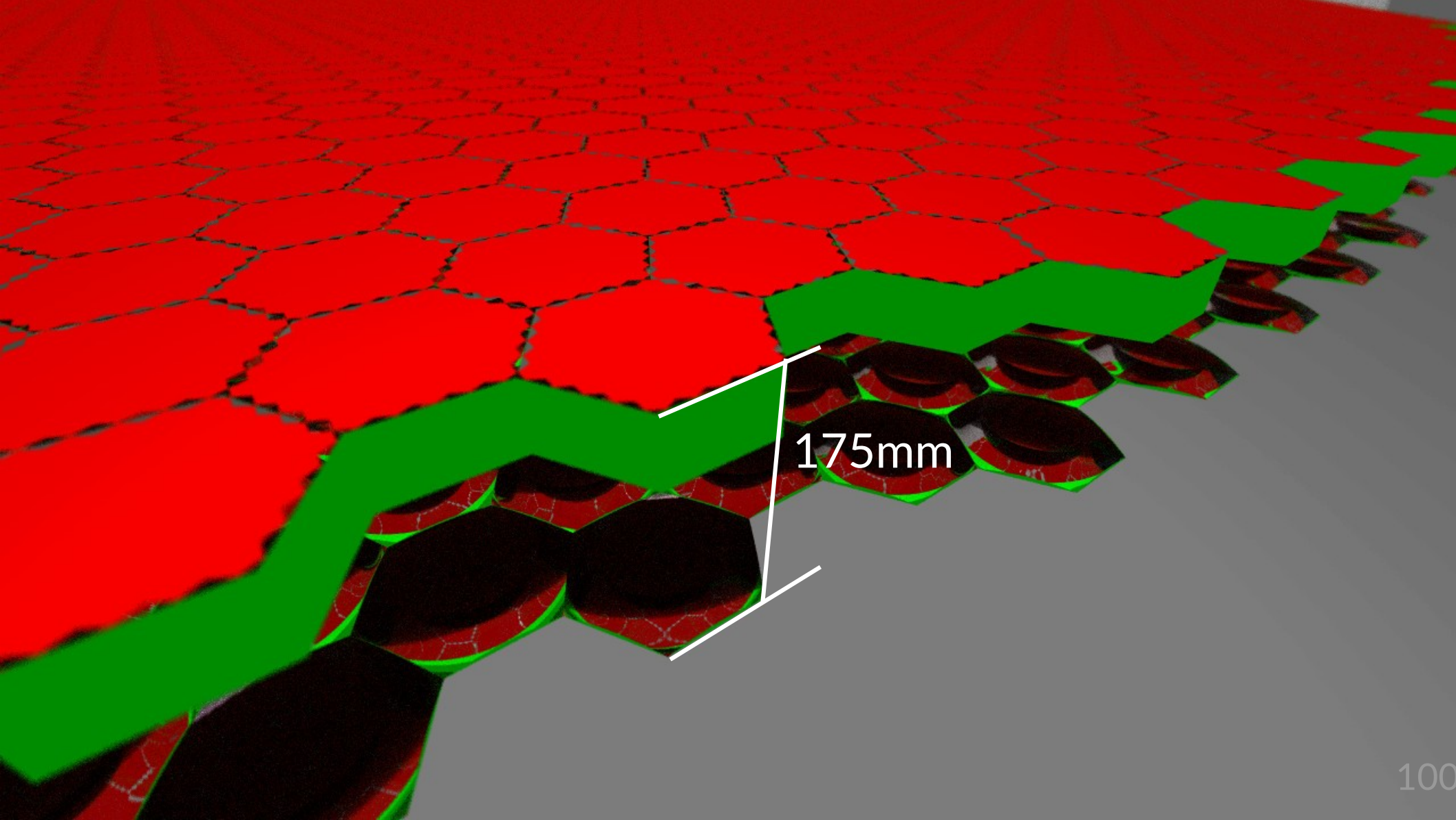


124mm



1 of 8,443 cameras

124mm



175mm

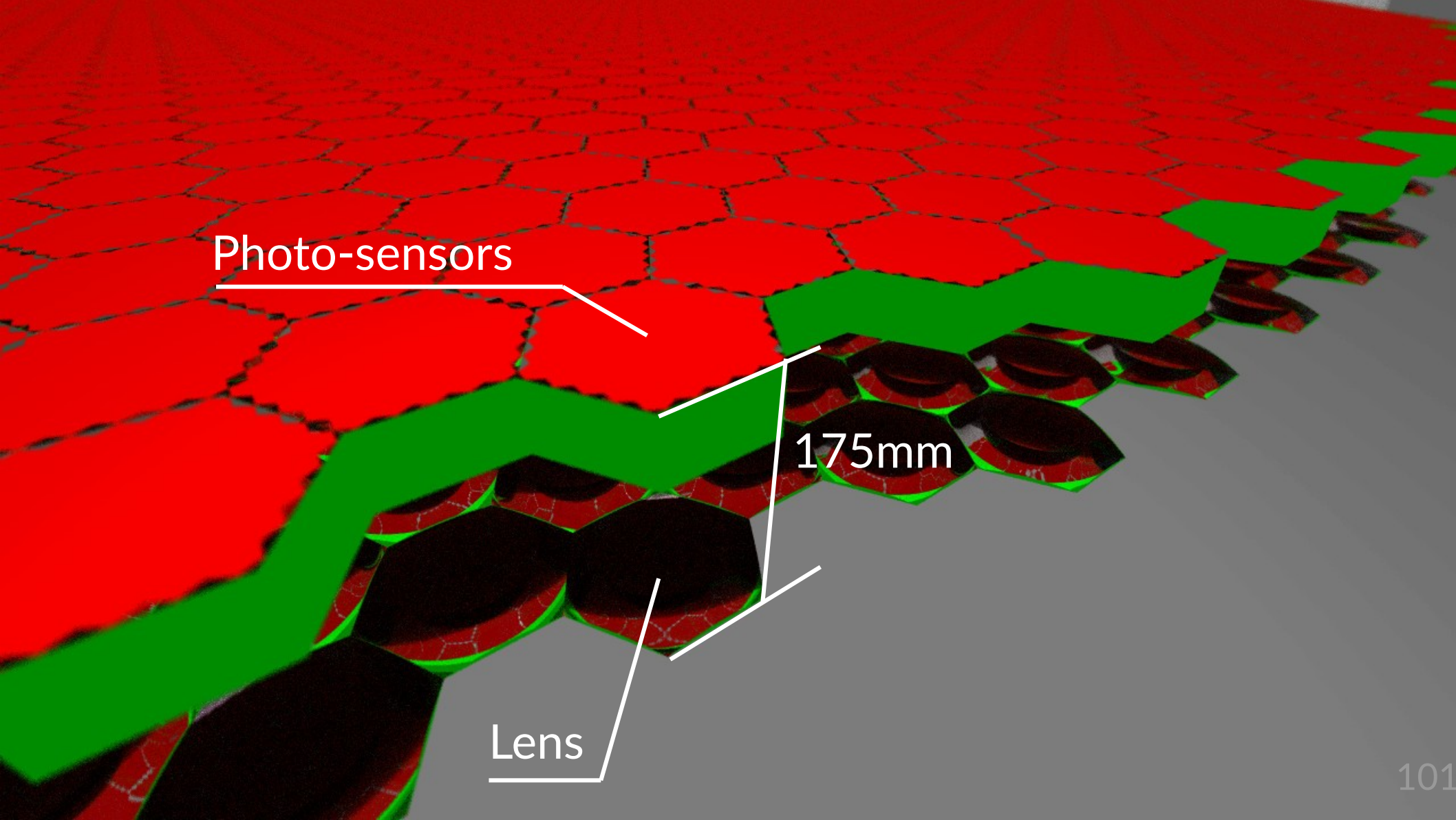


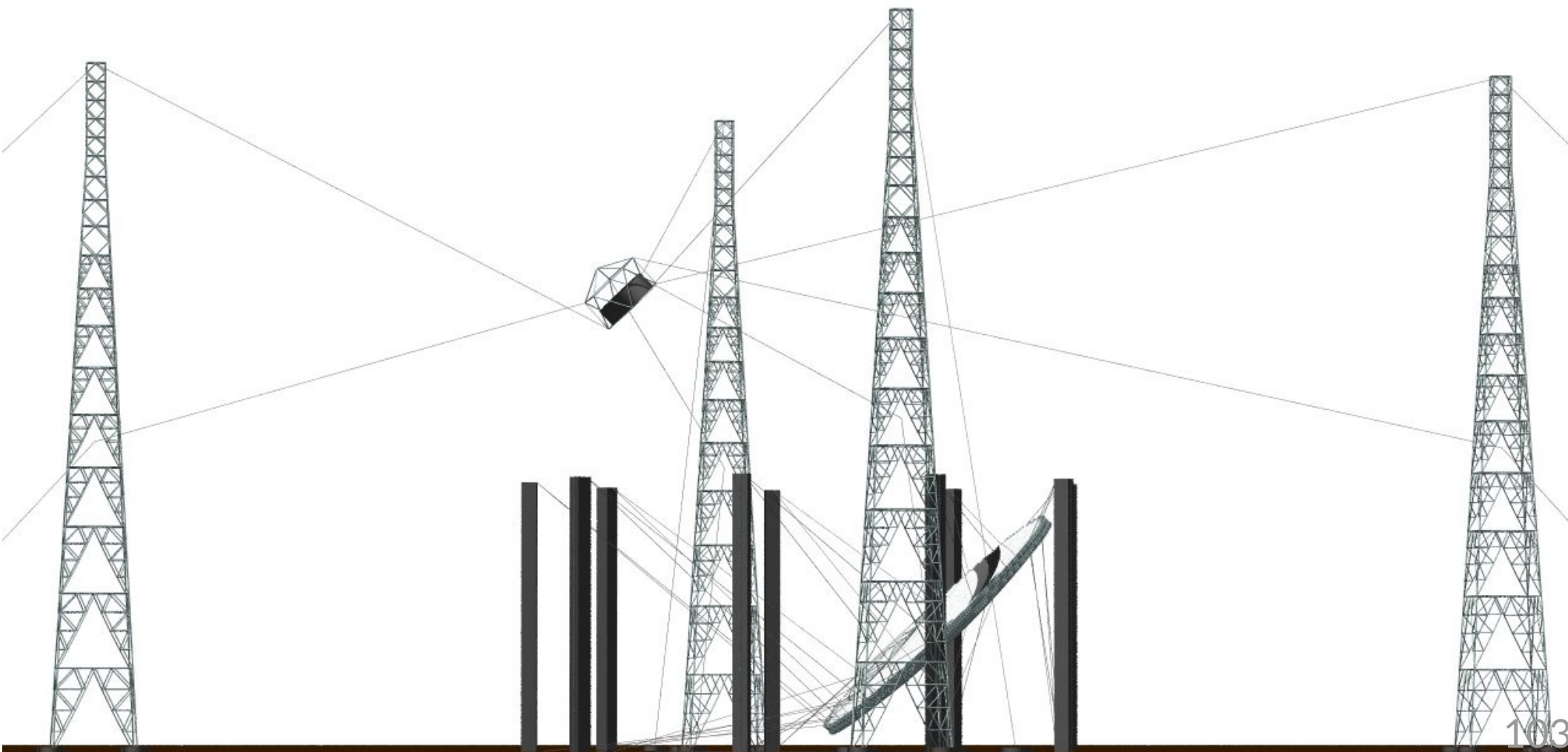
Photo-sensors

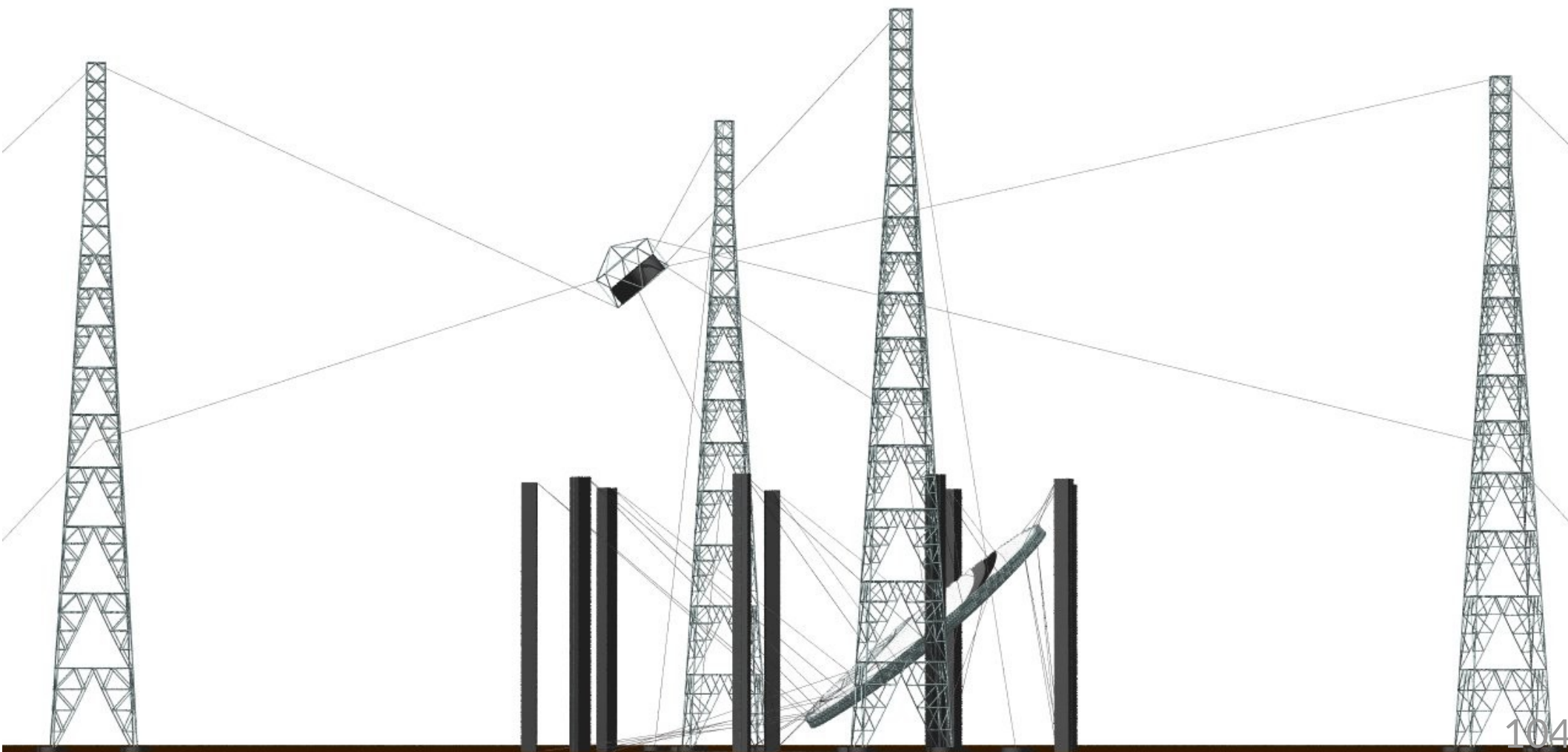
175mm

Lens

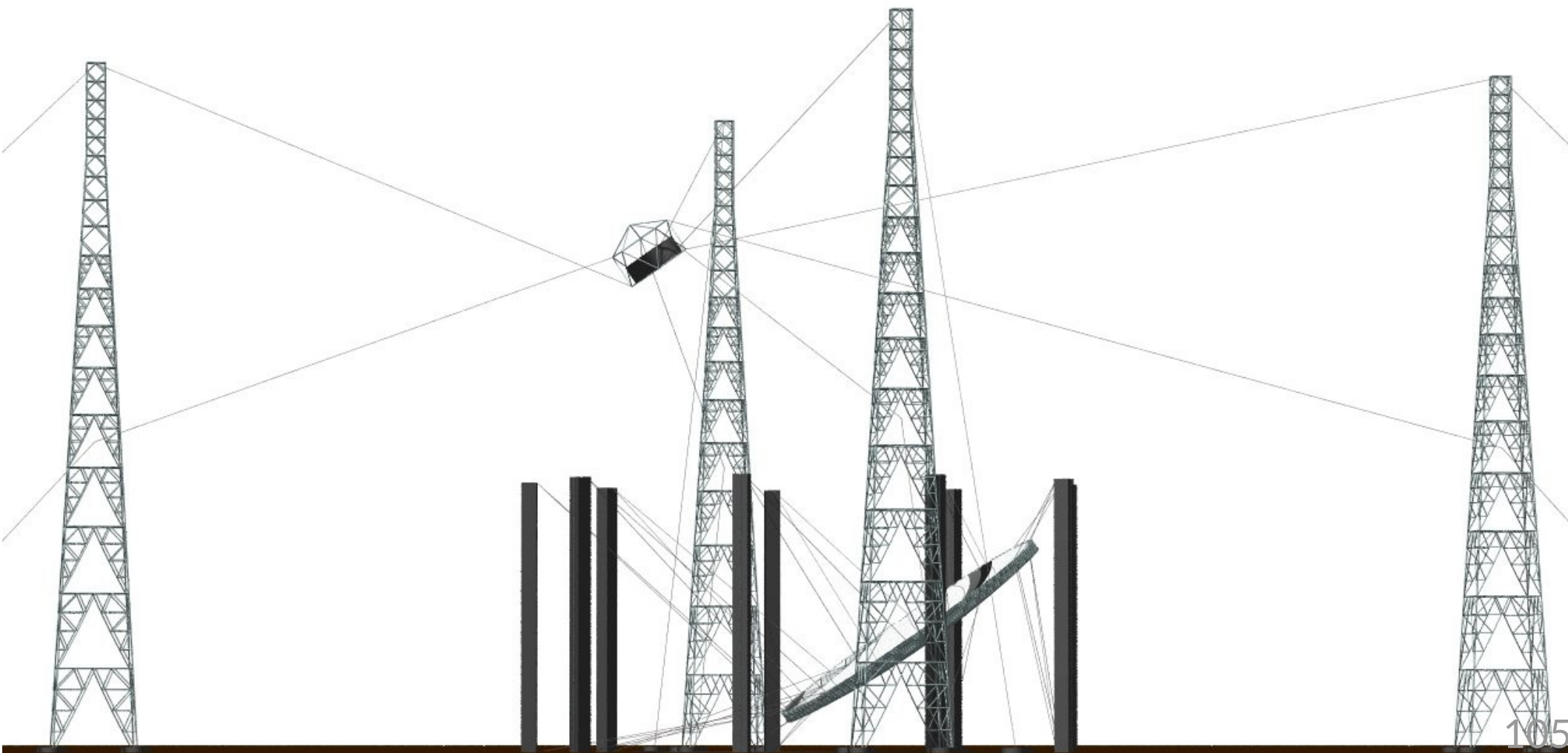


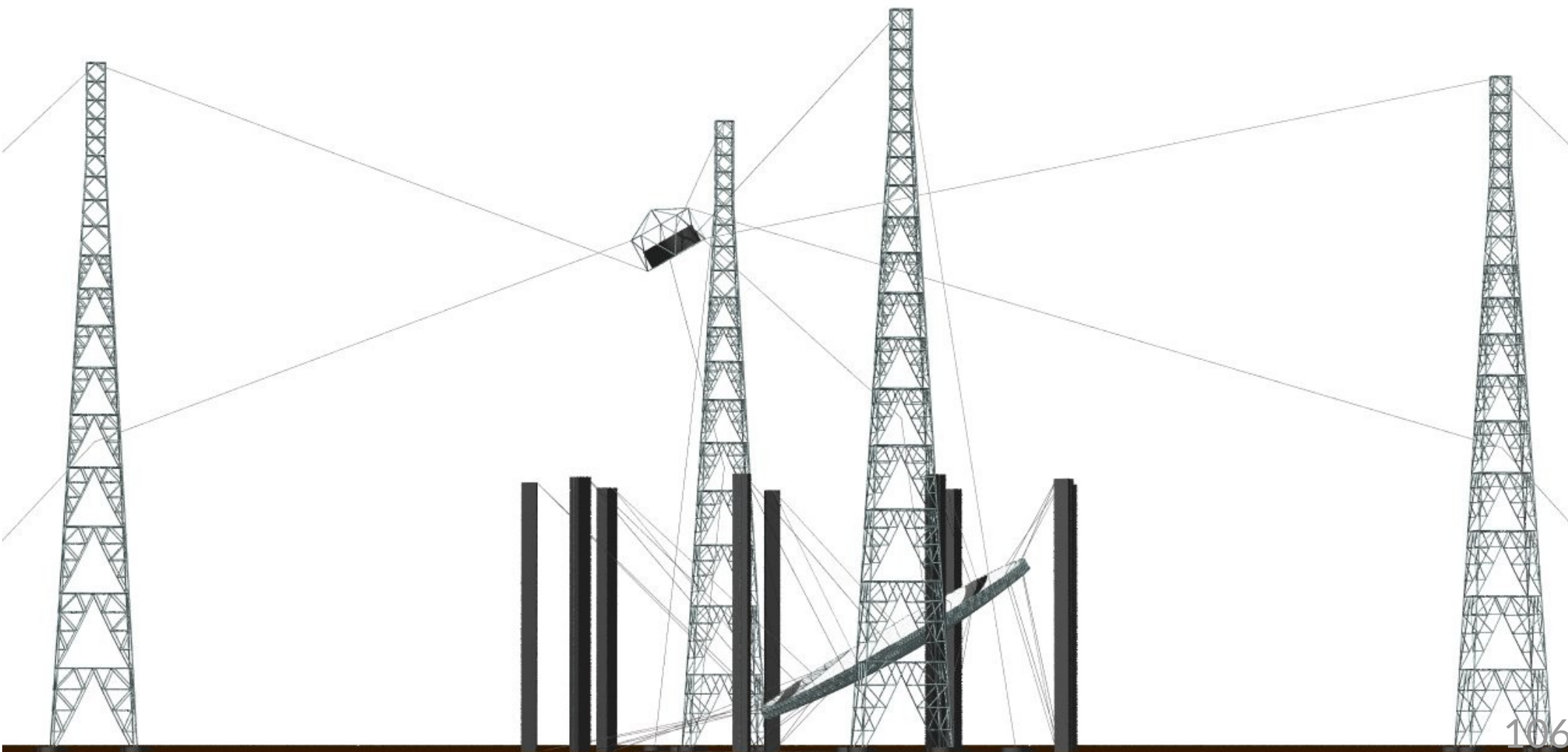
# Pointing

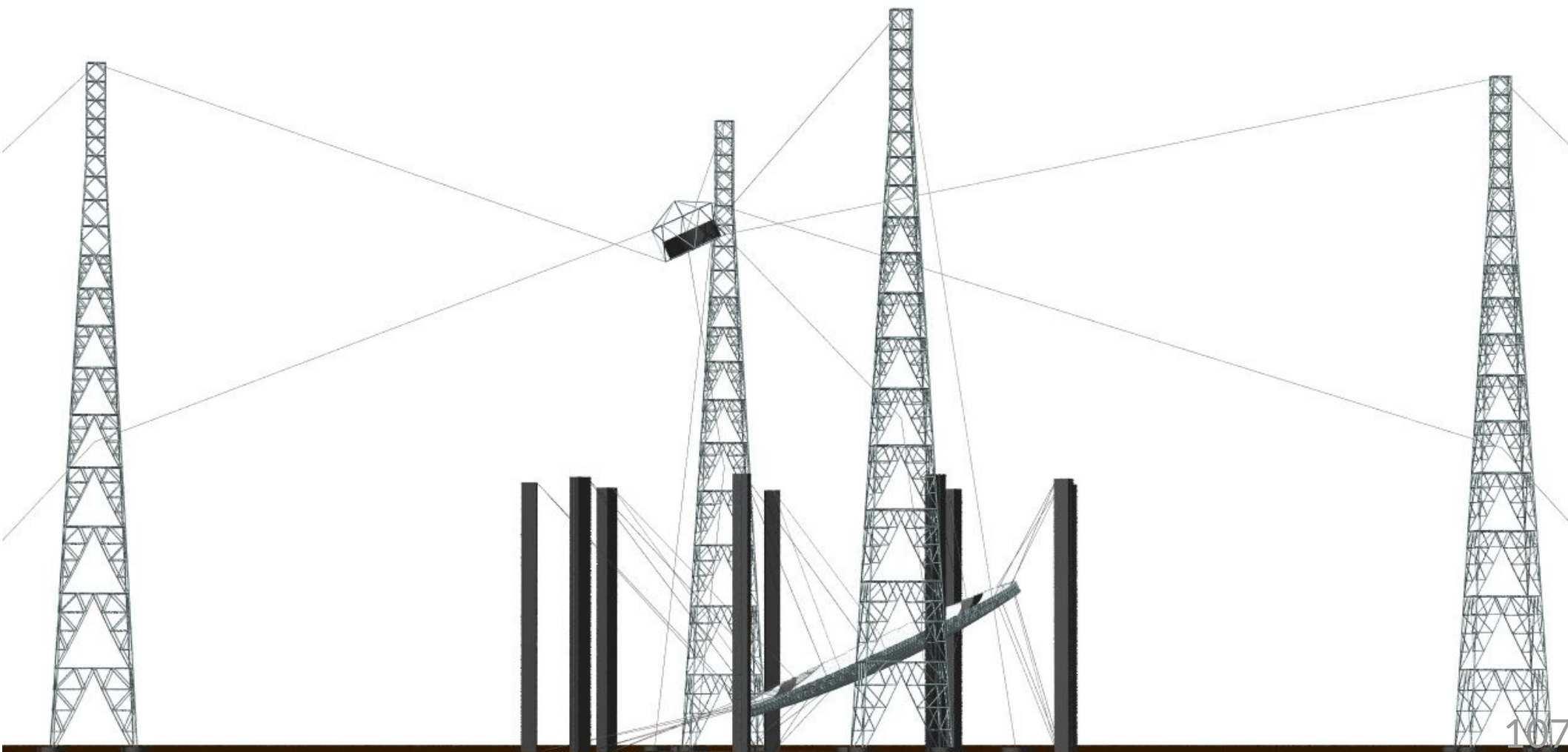


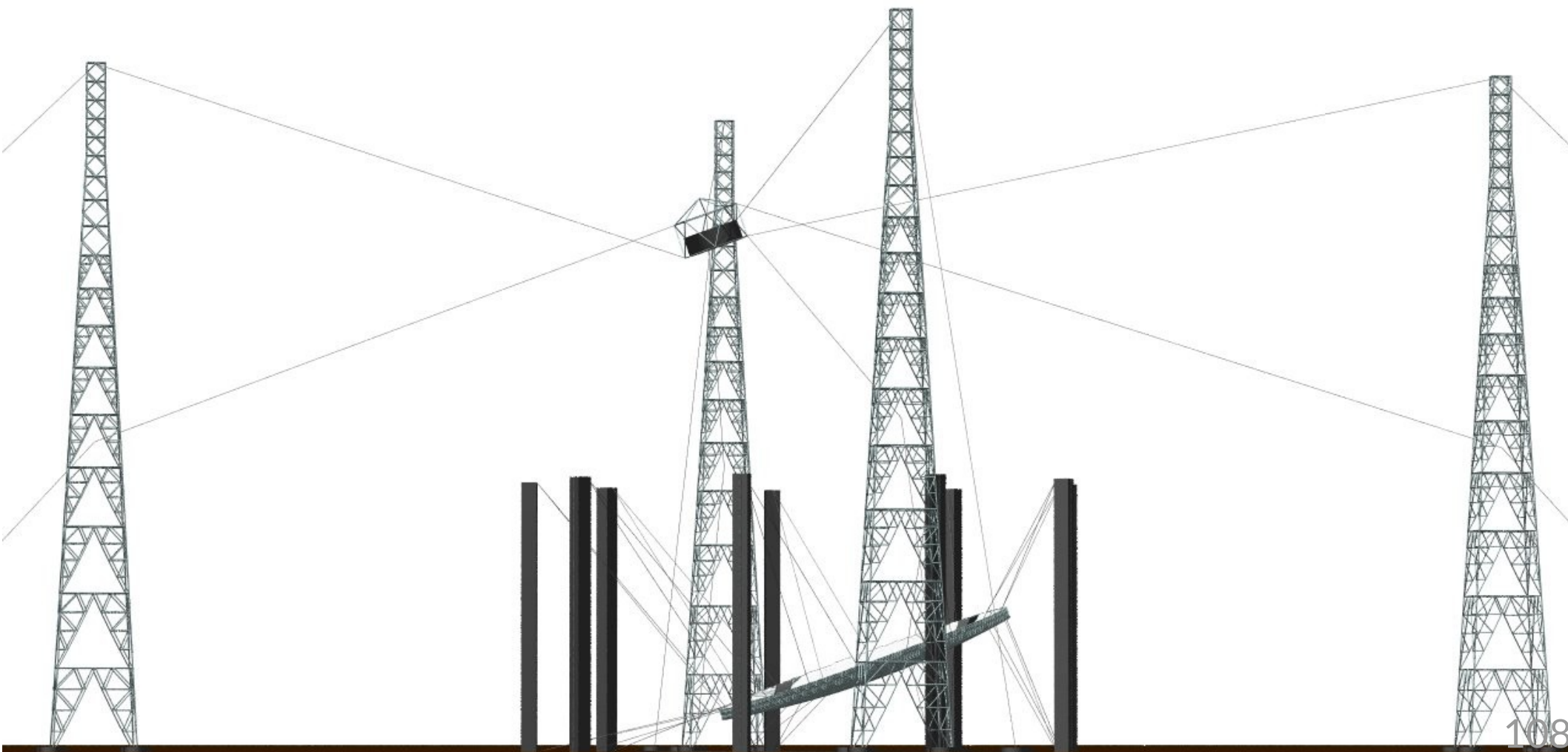


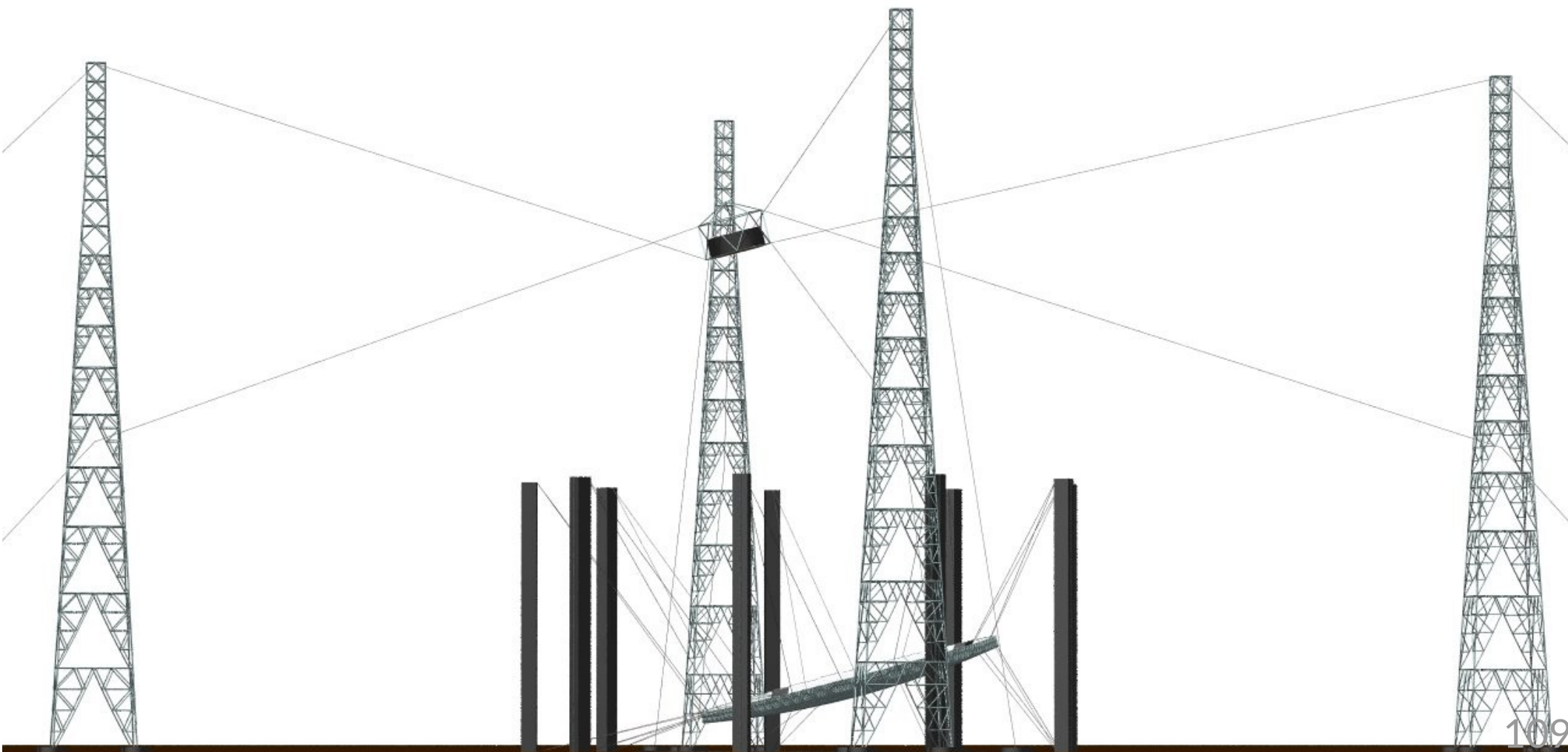


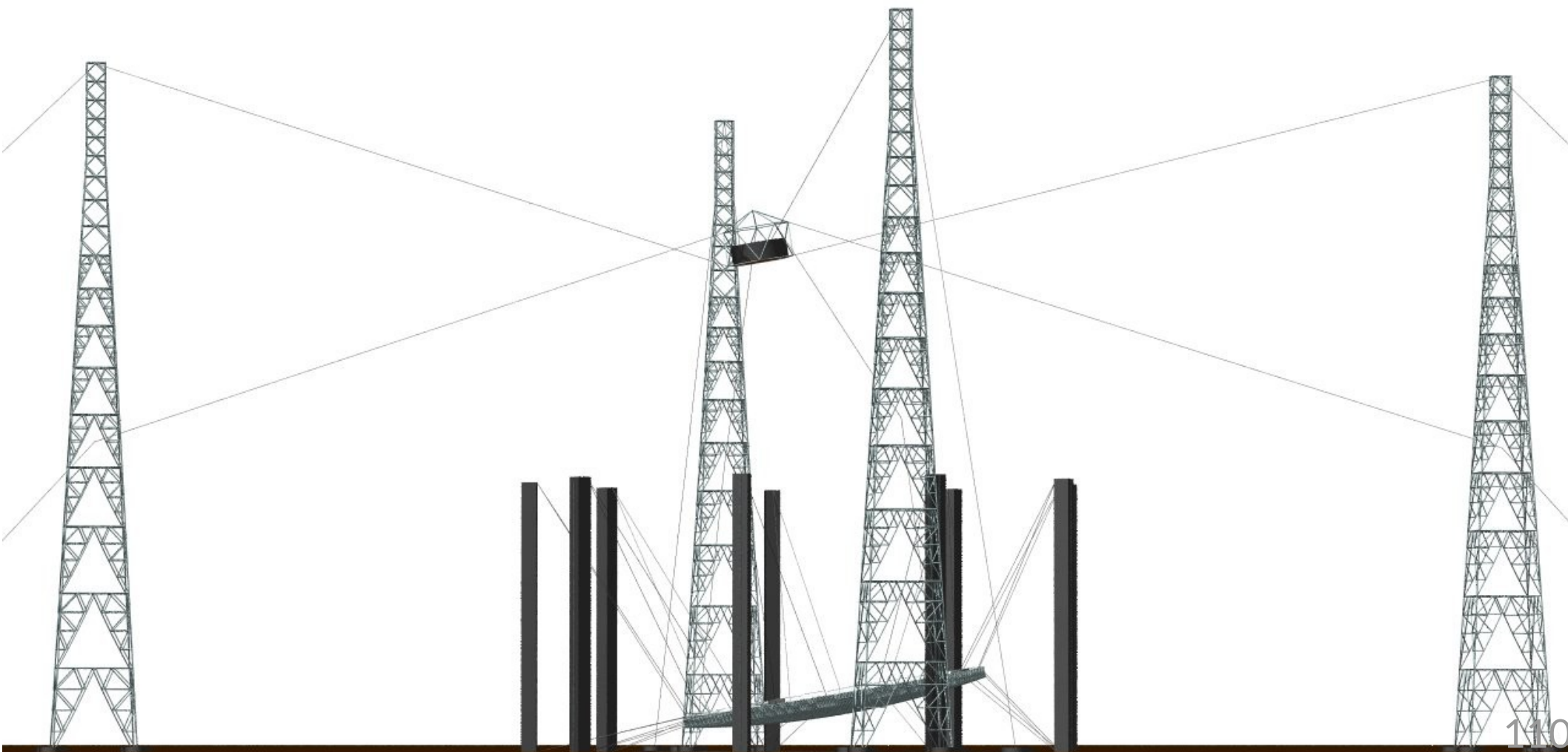


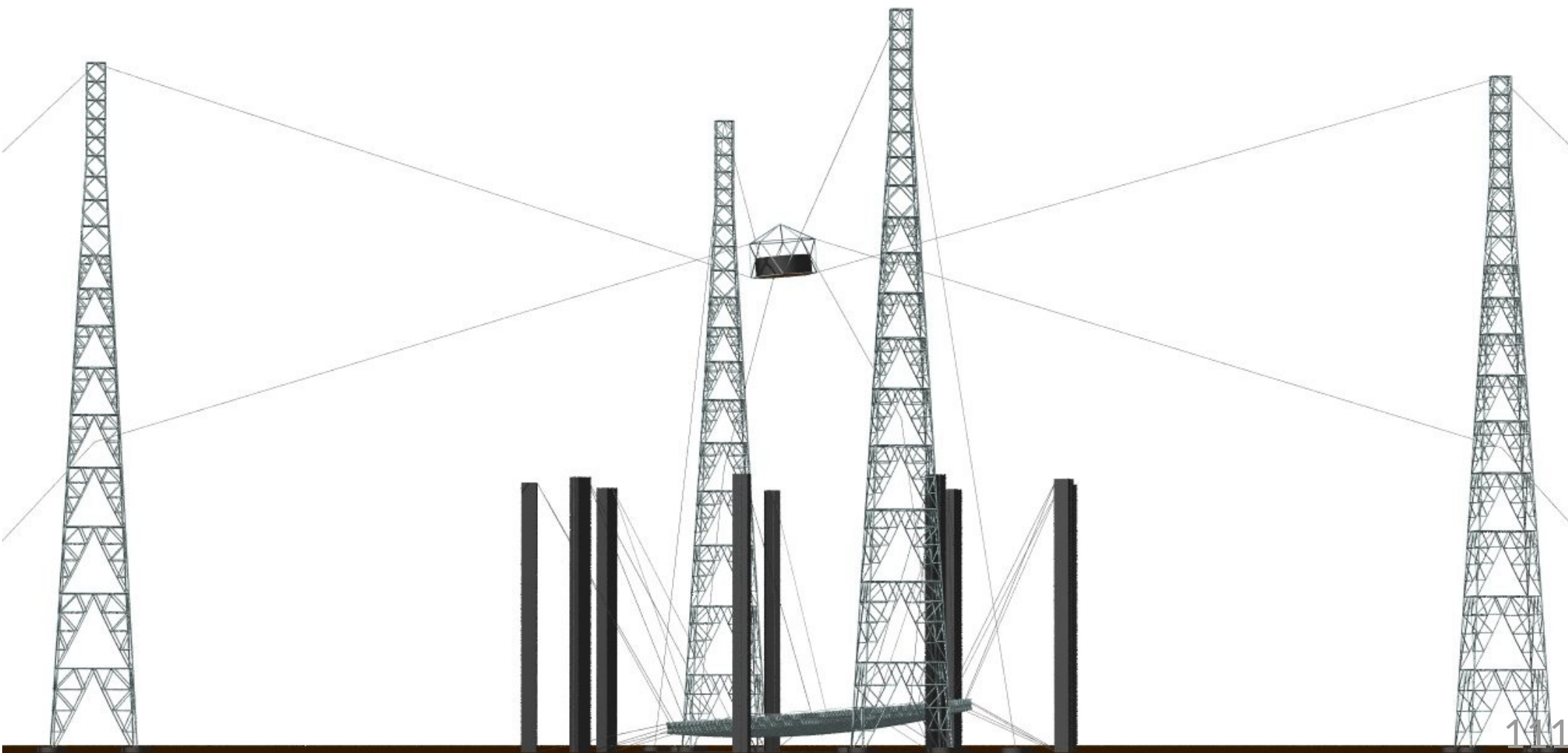


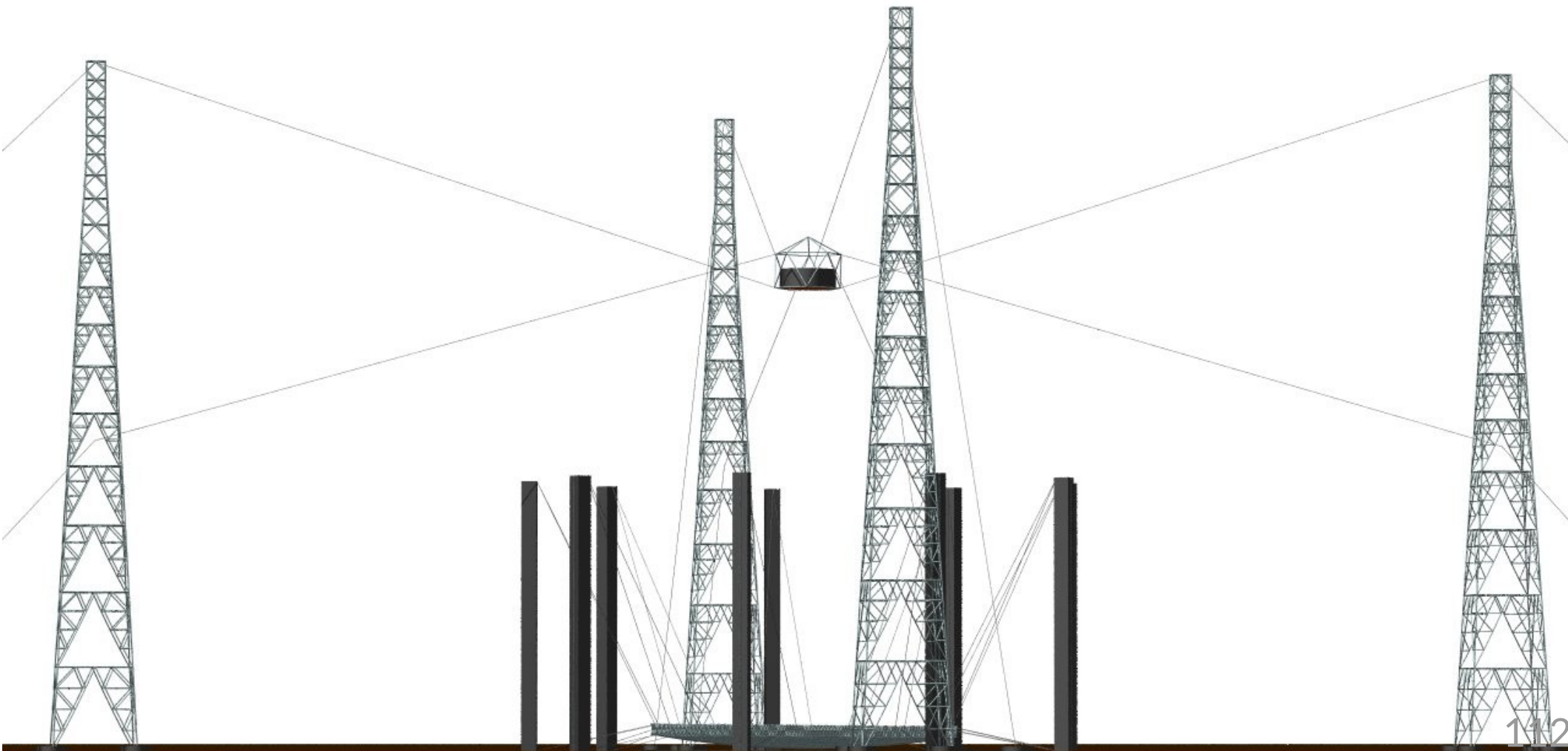




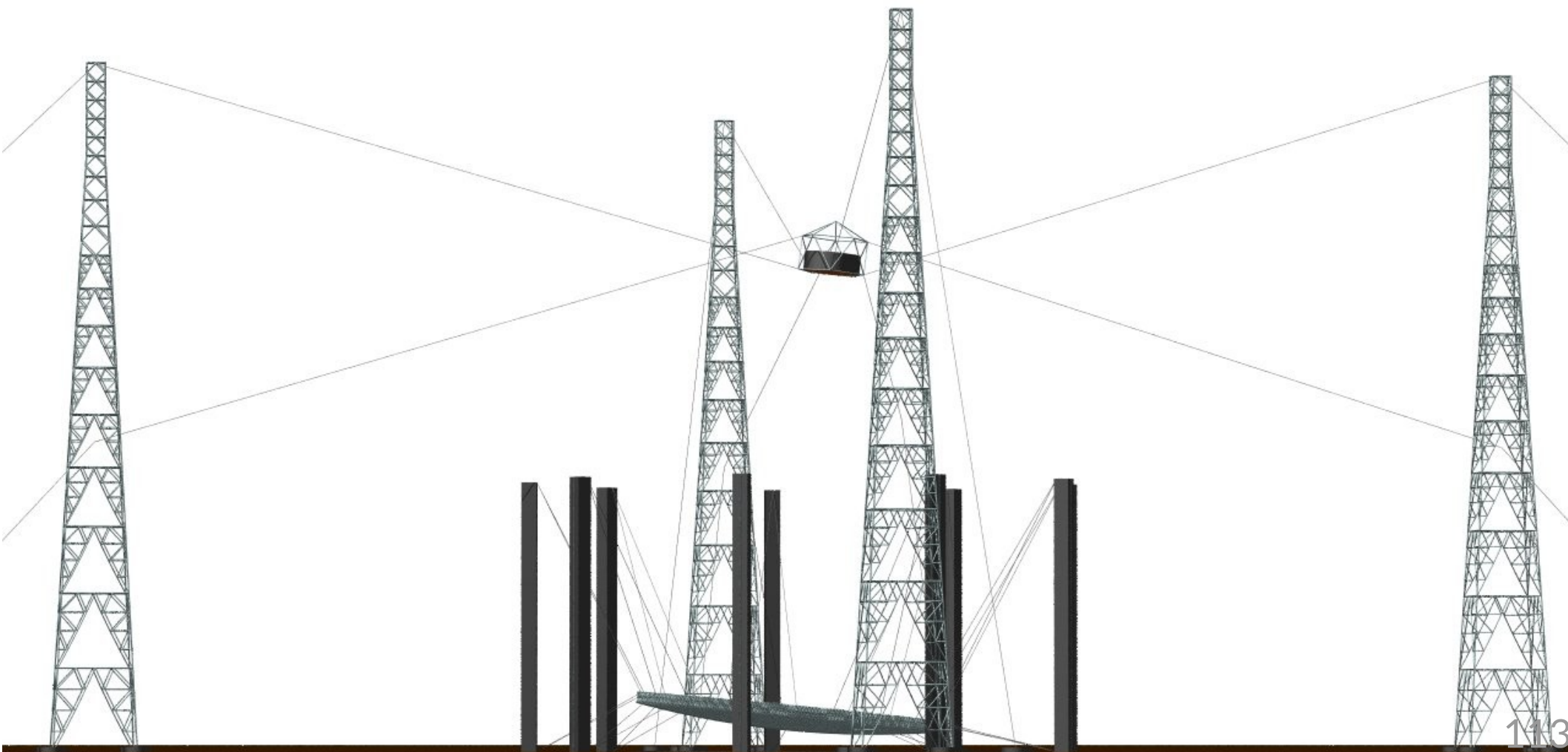


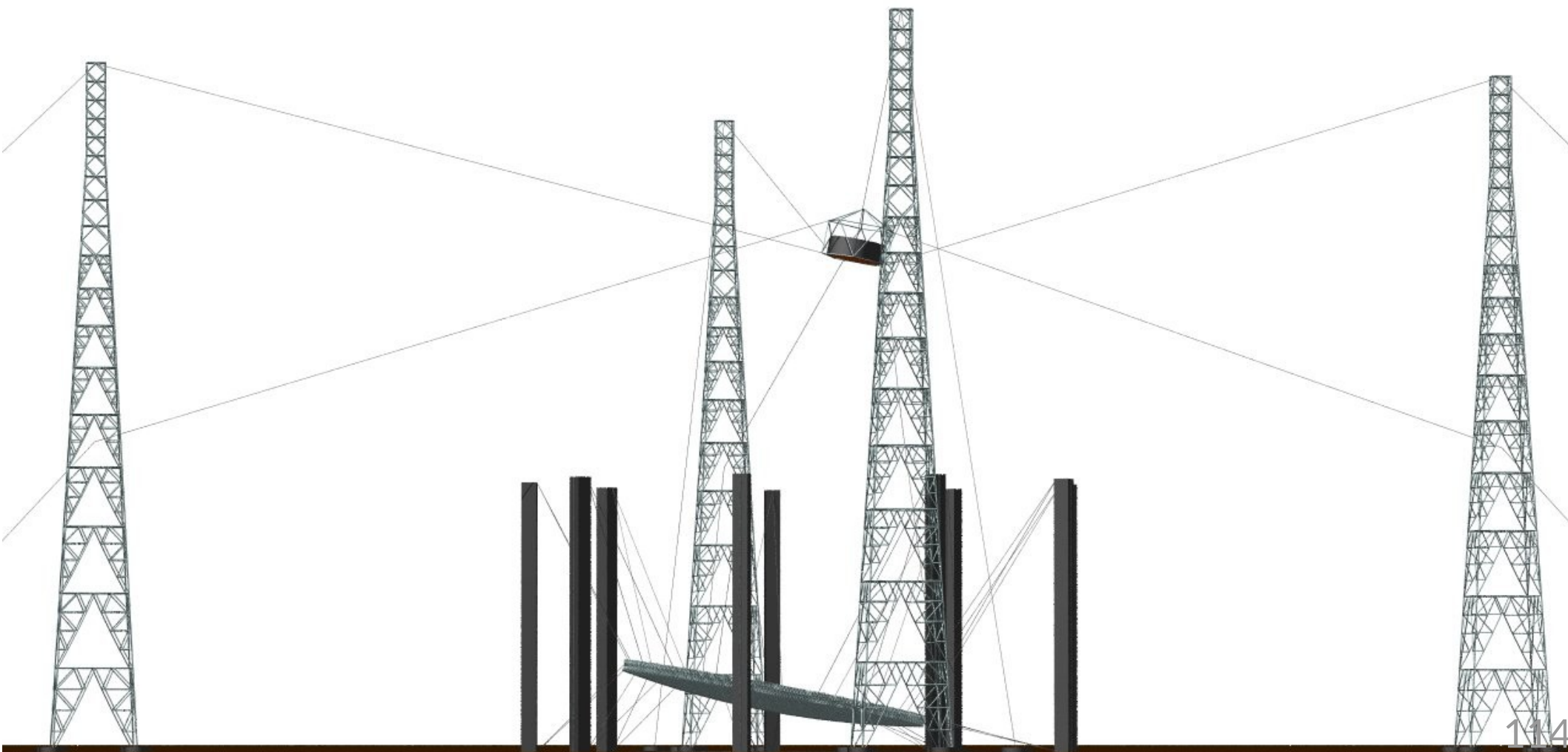


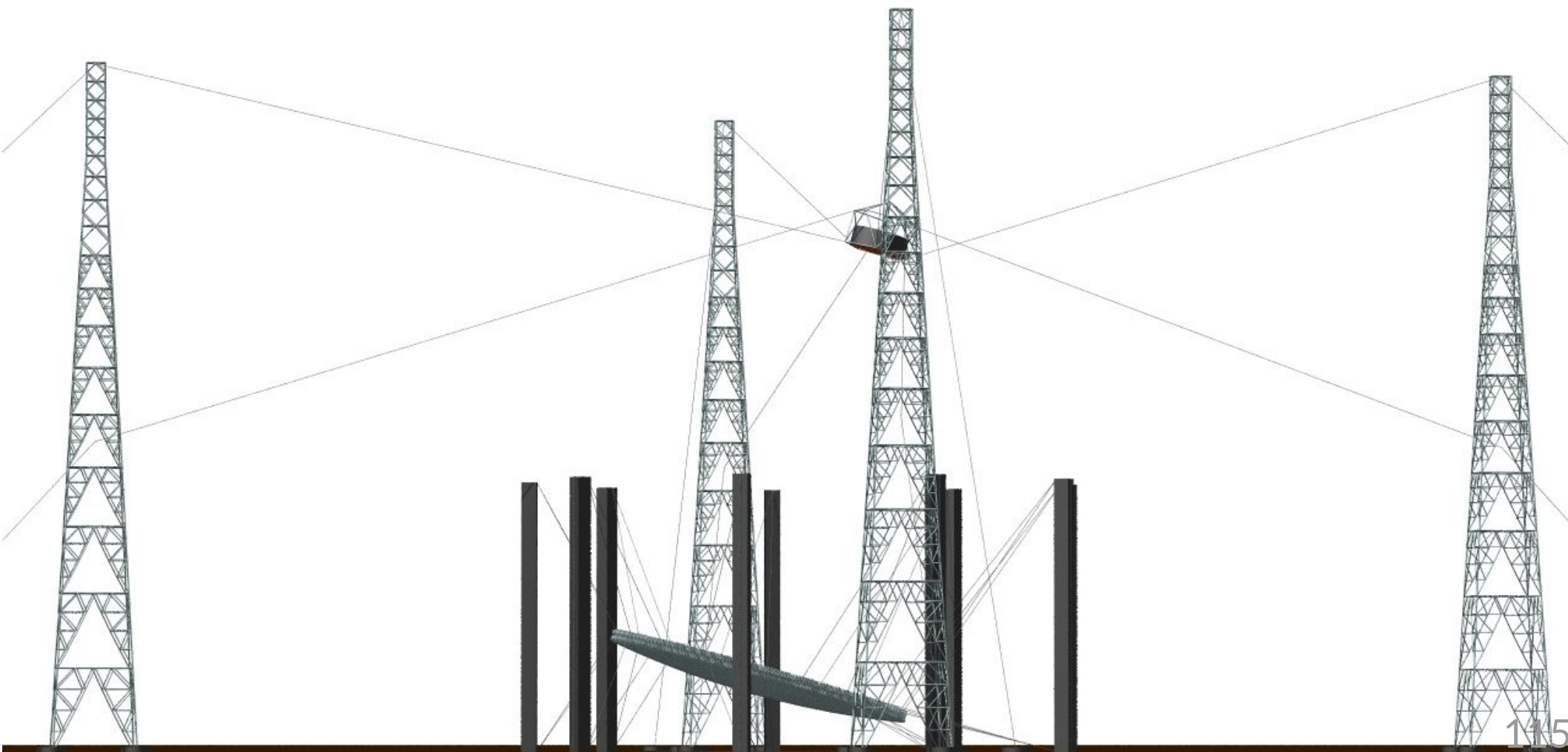


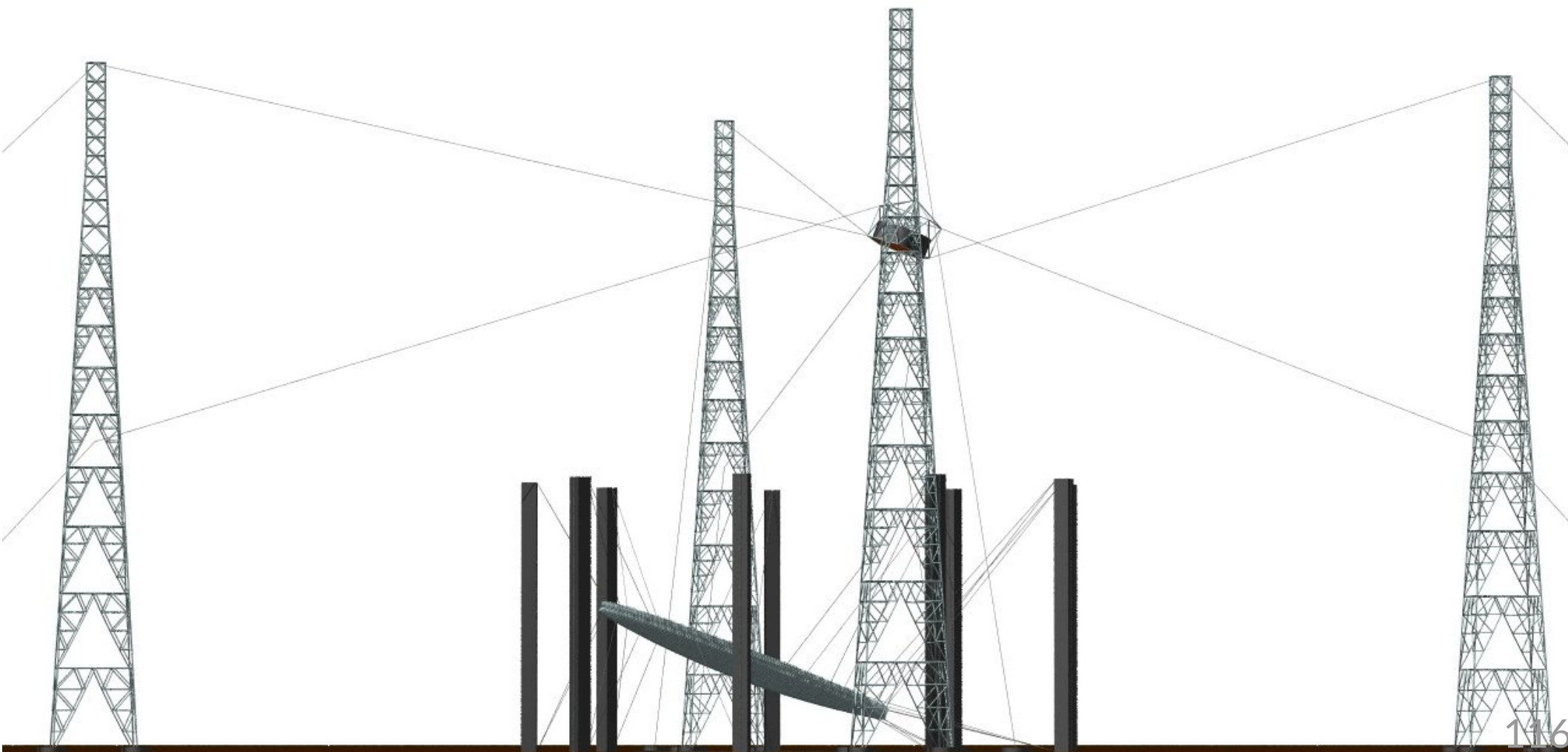


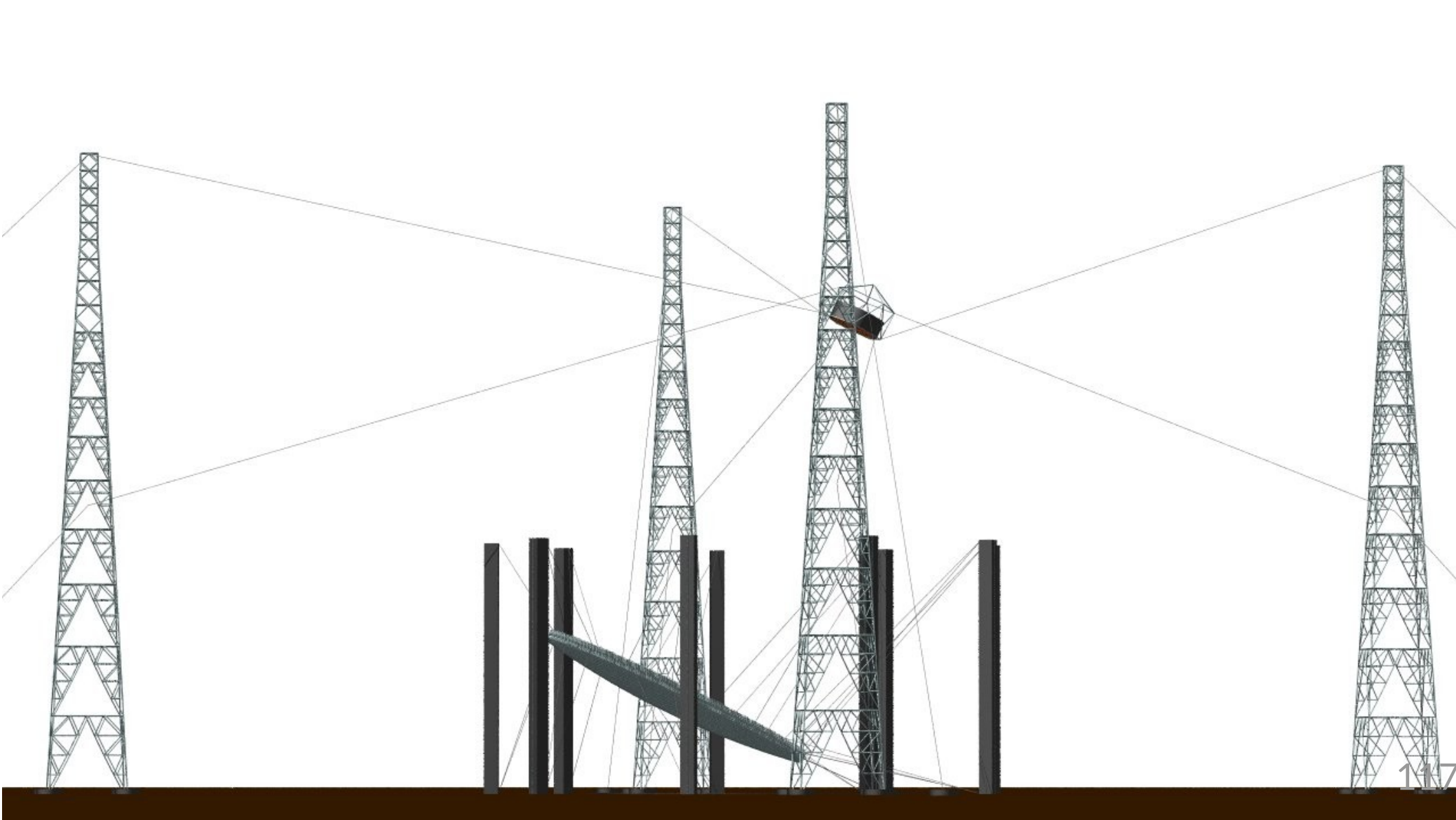


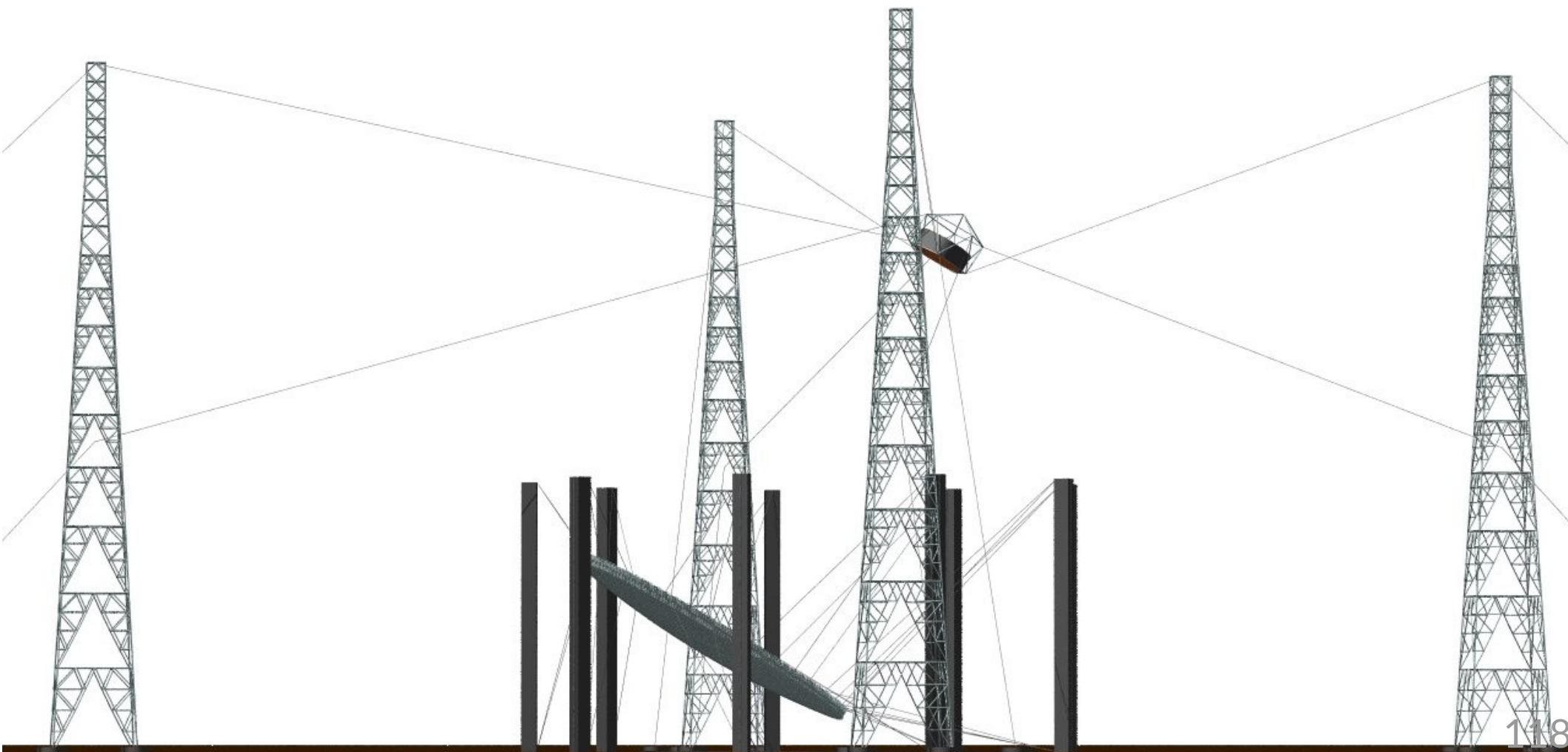


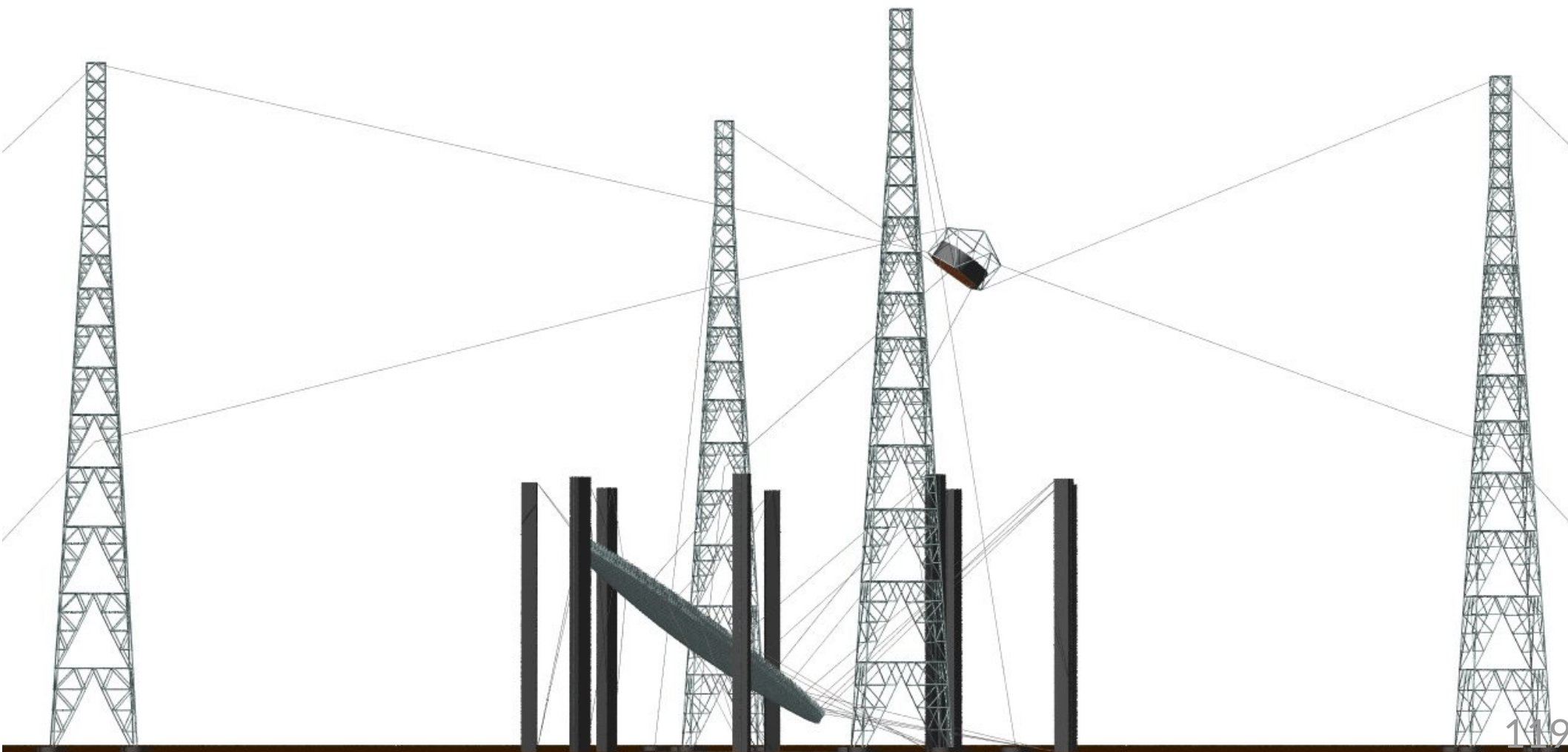


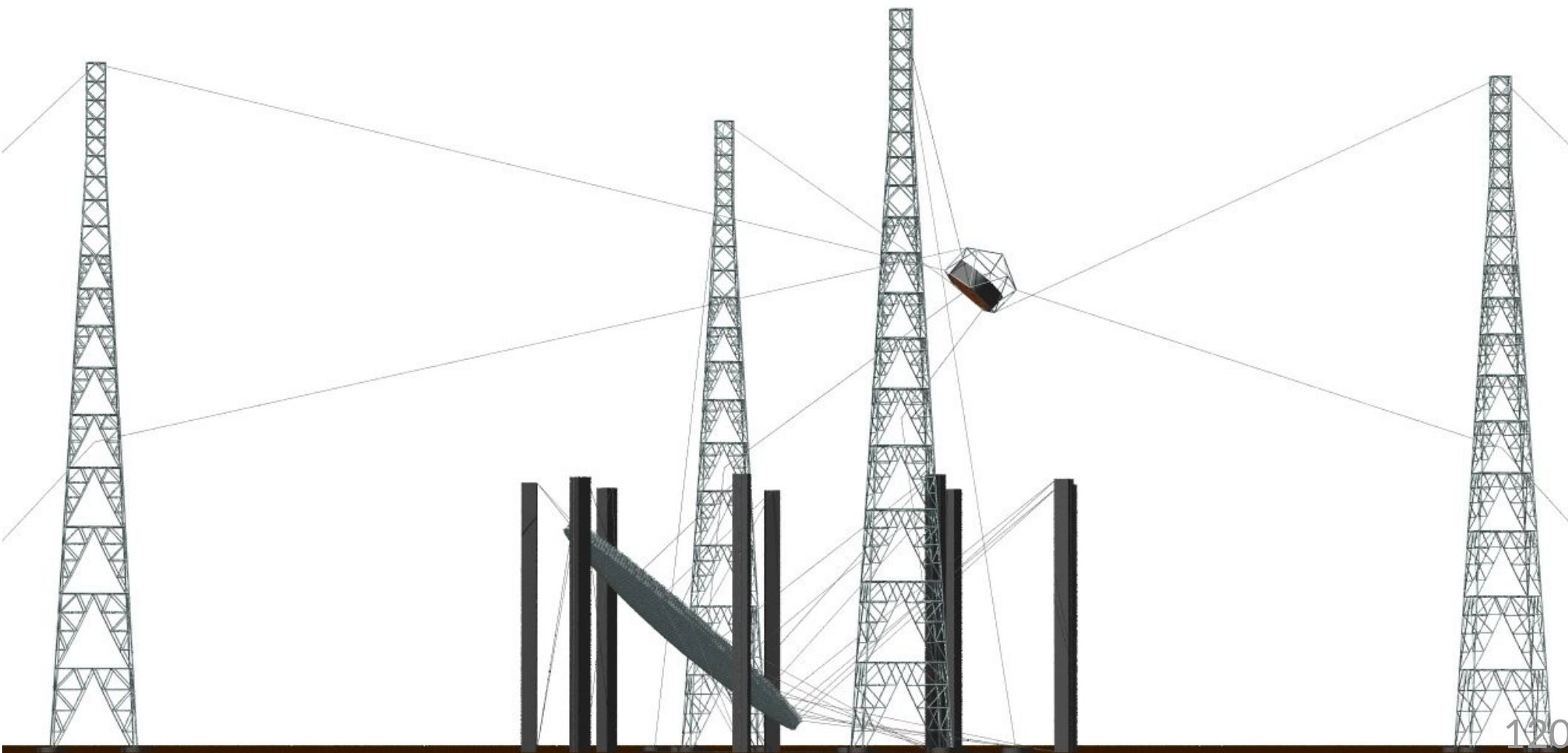




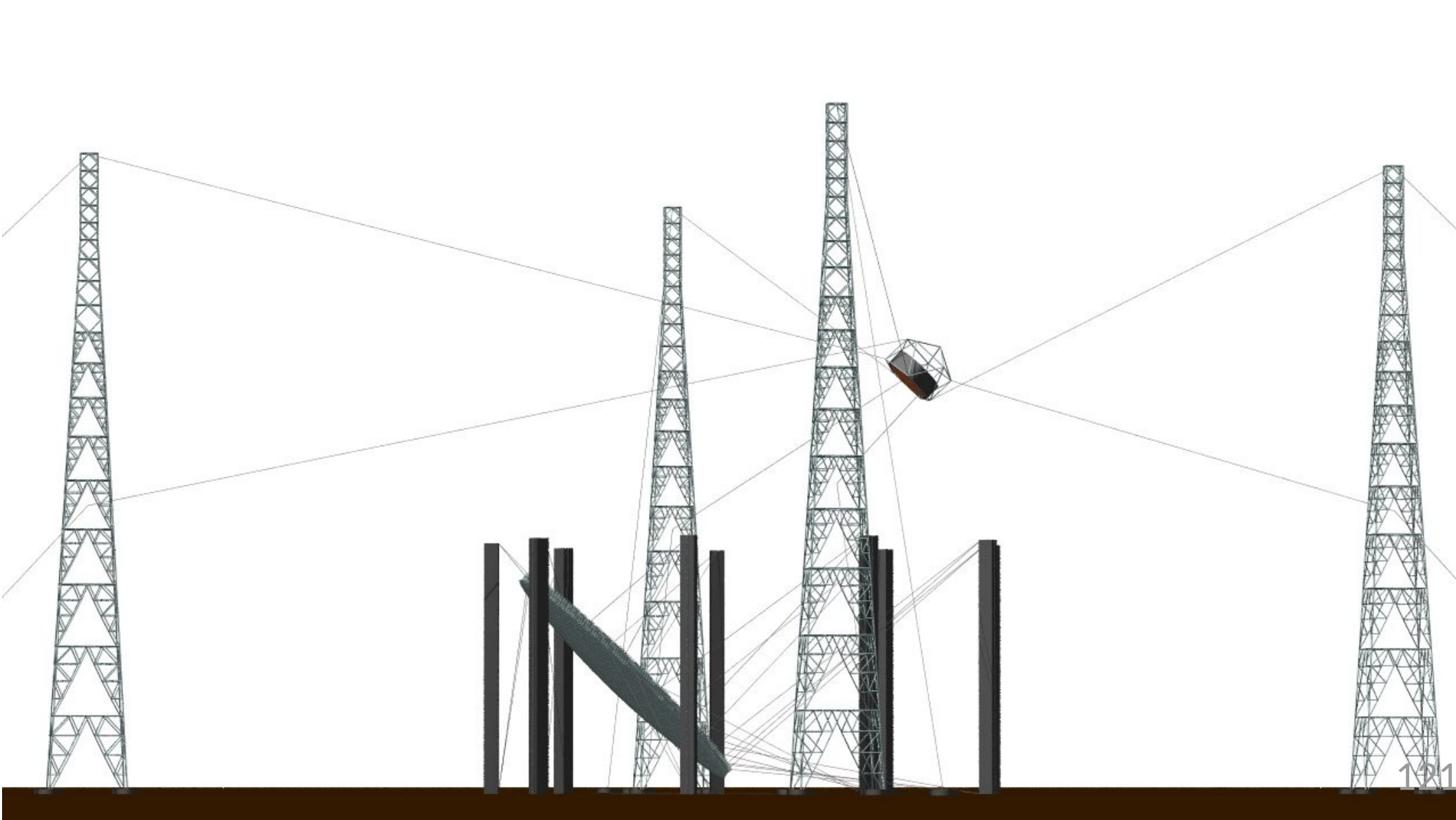




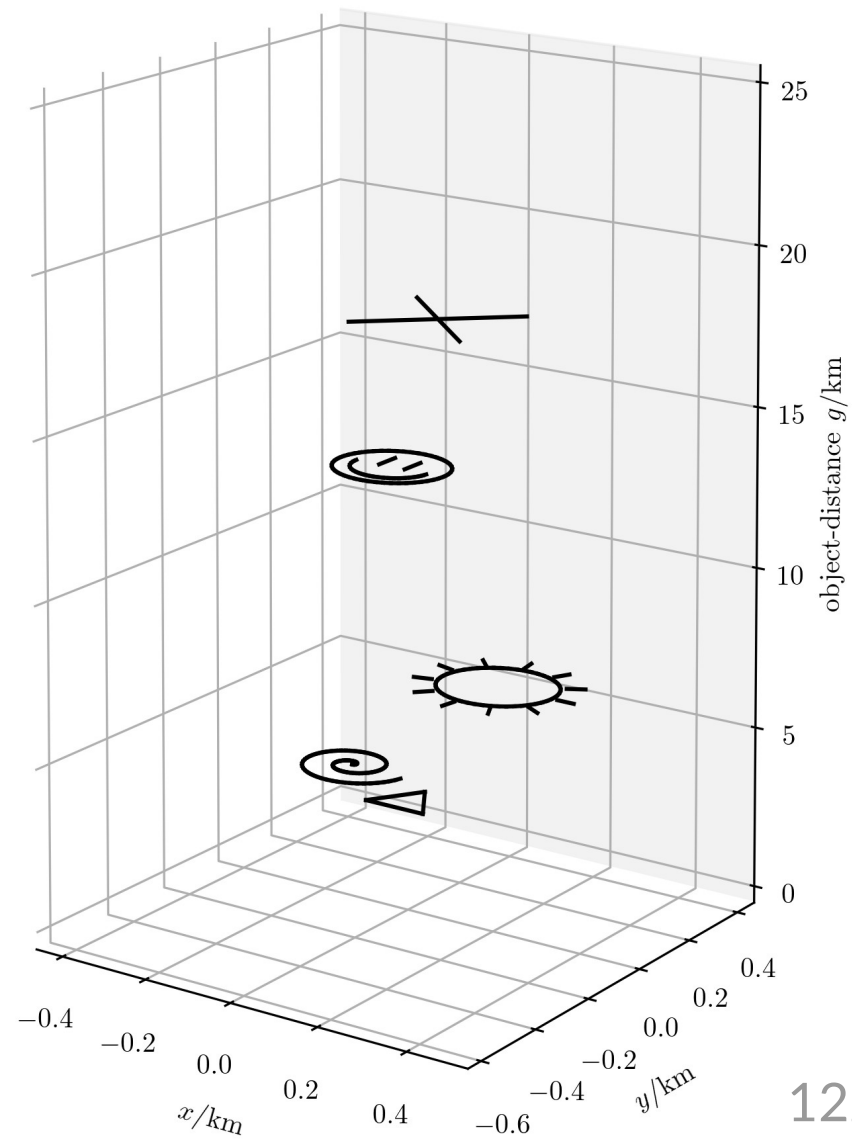


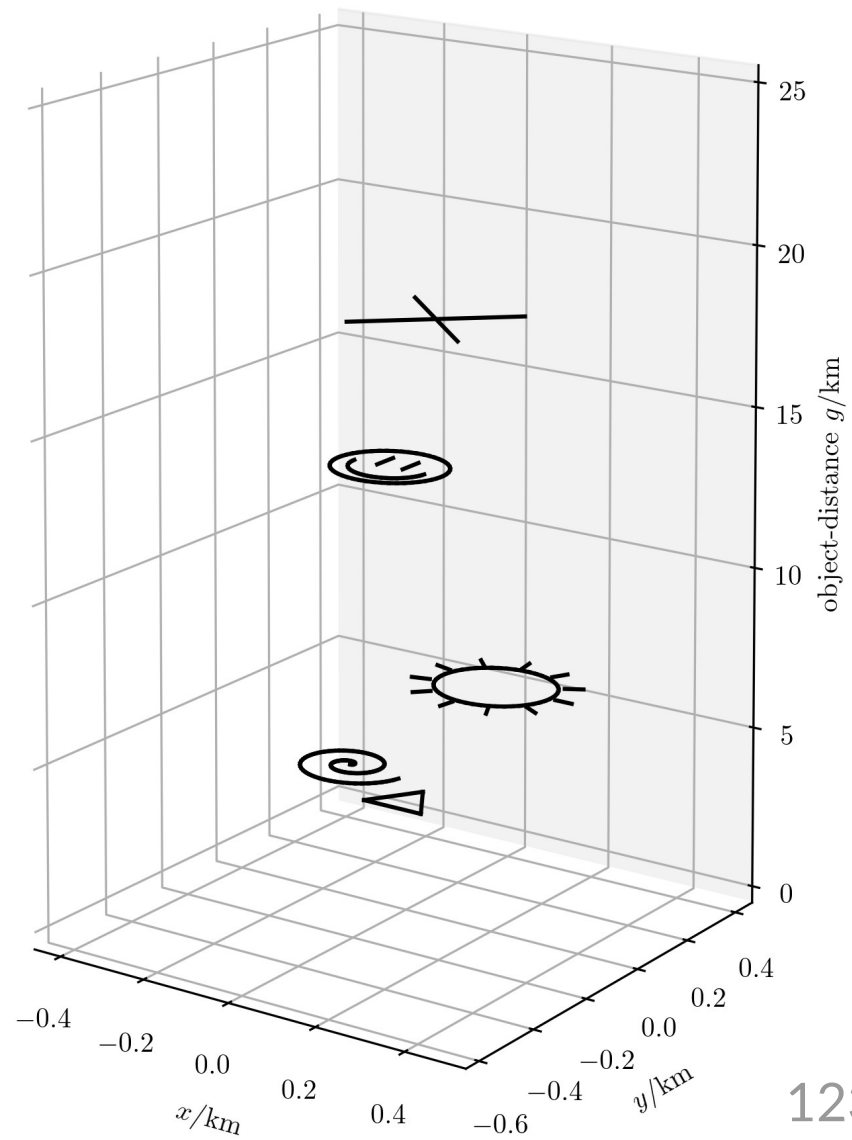
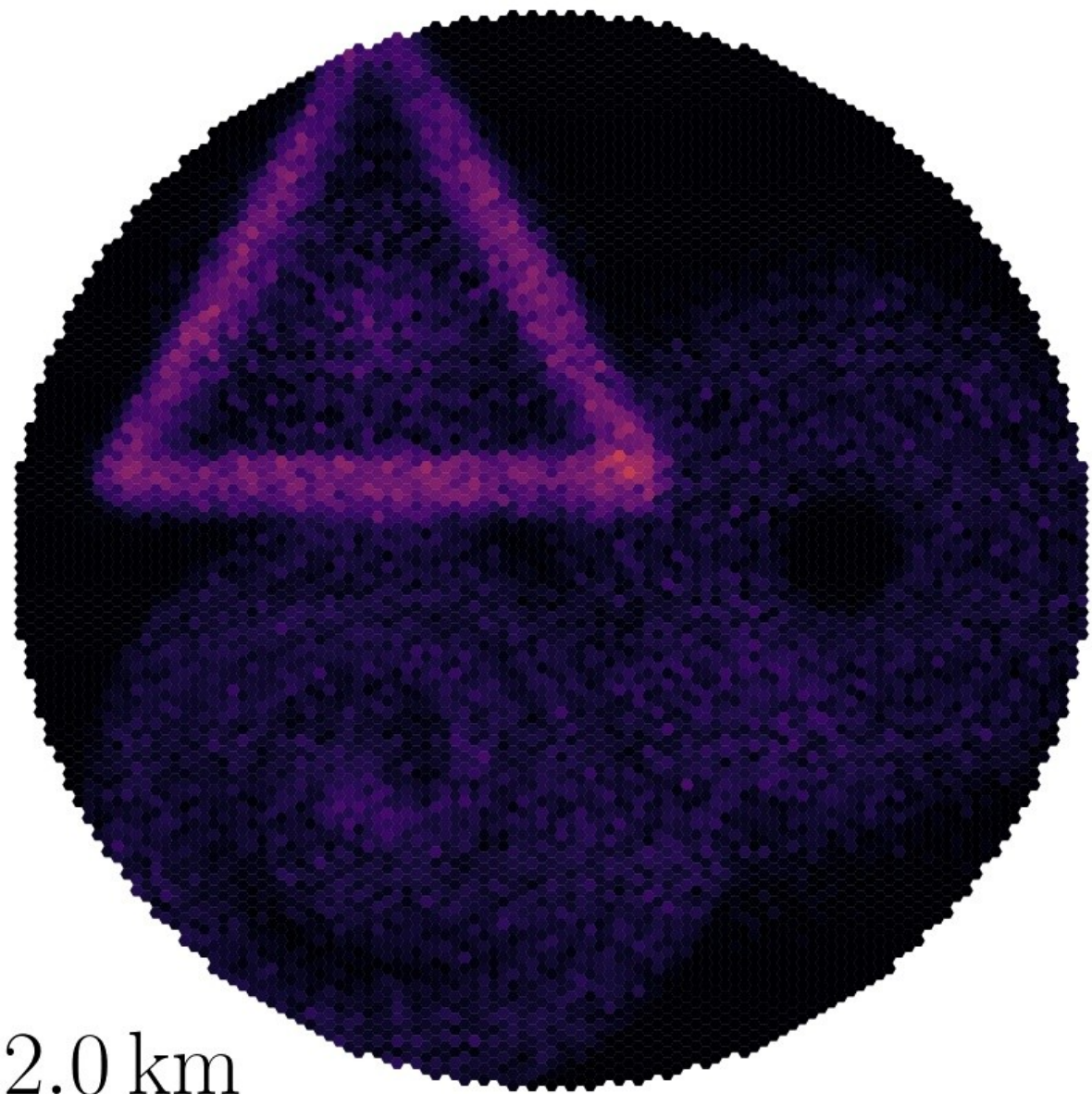


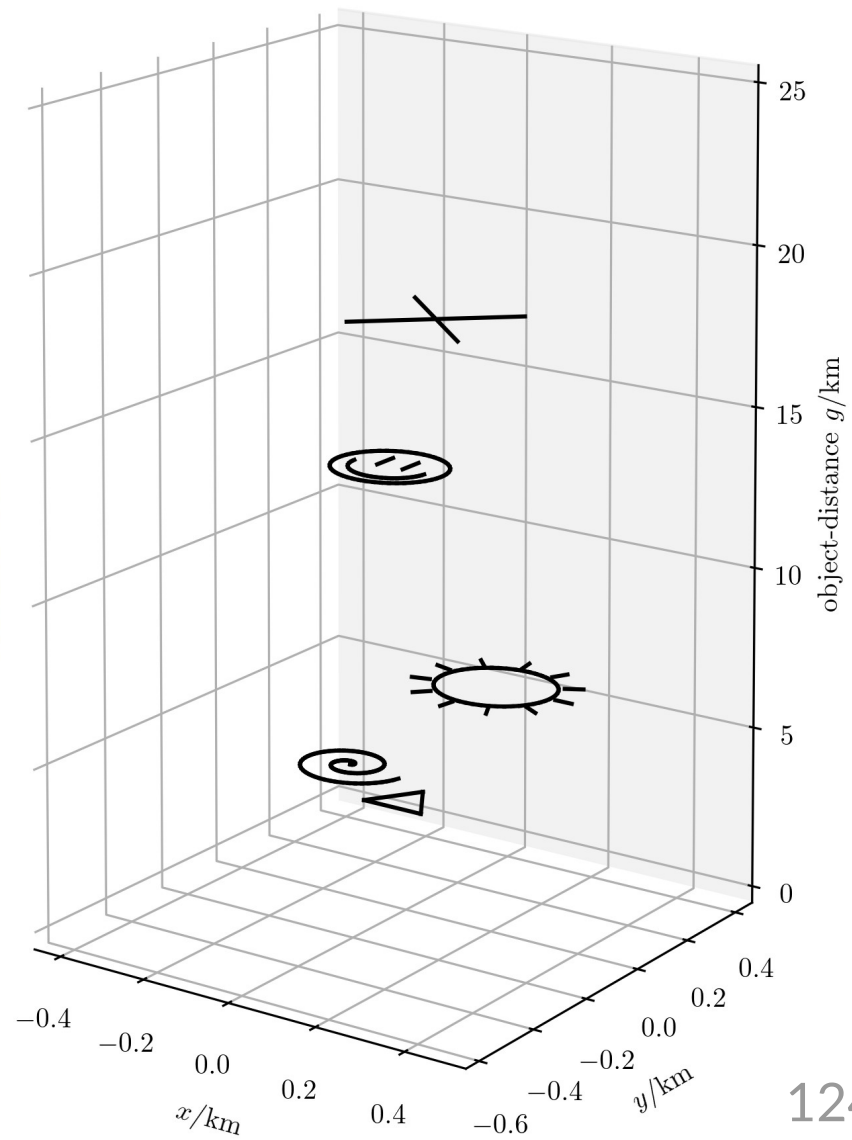
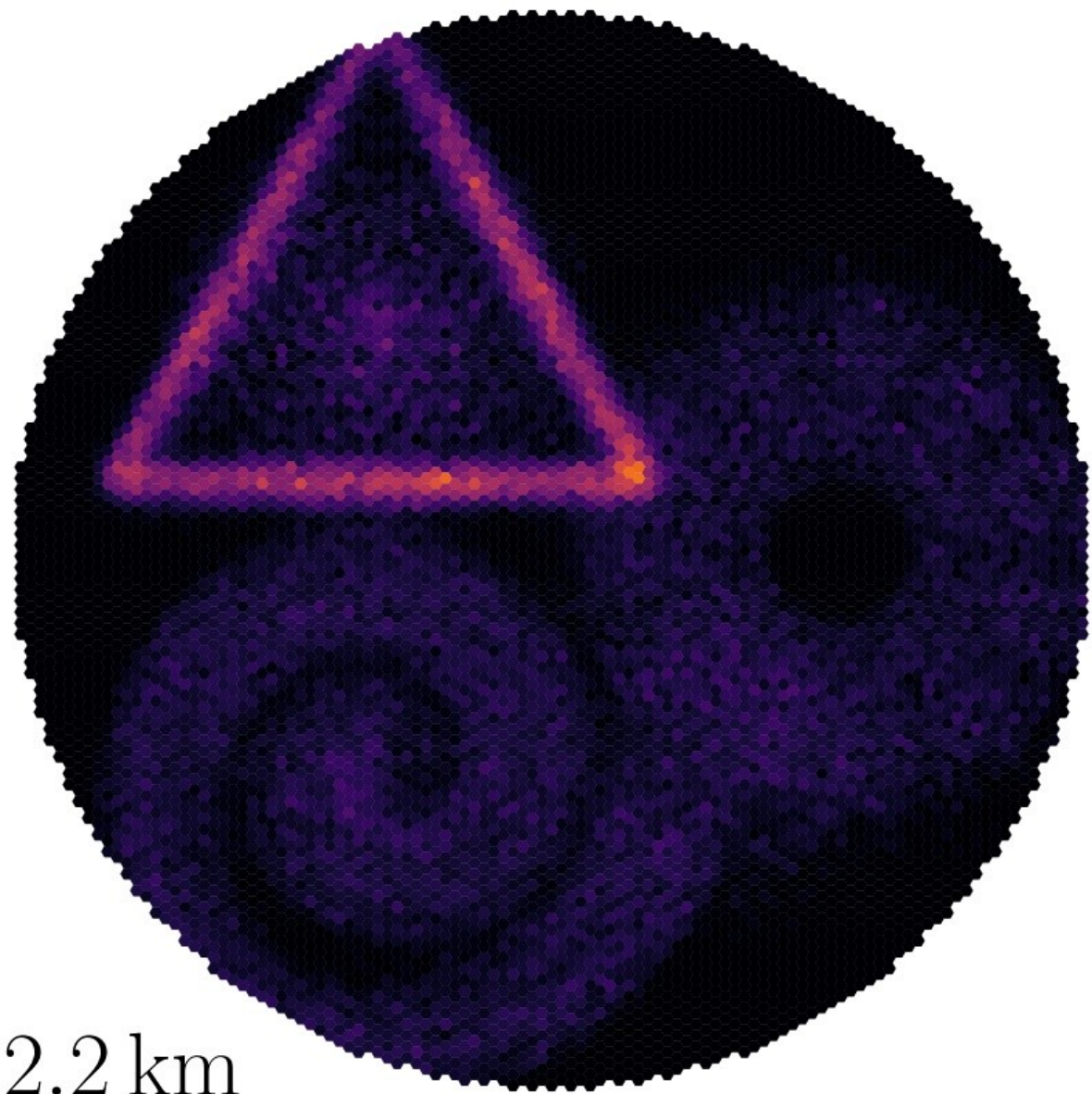


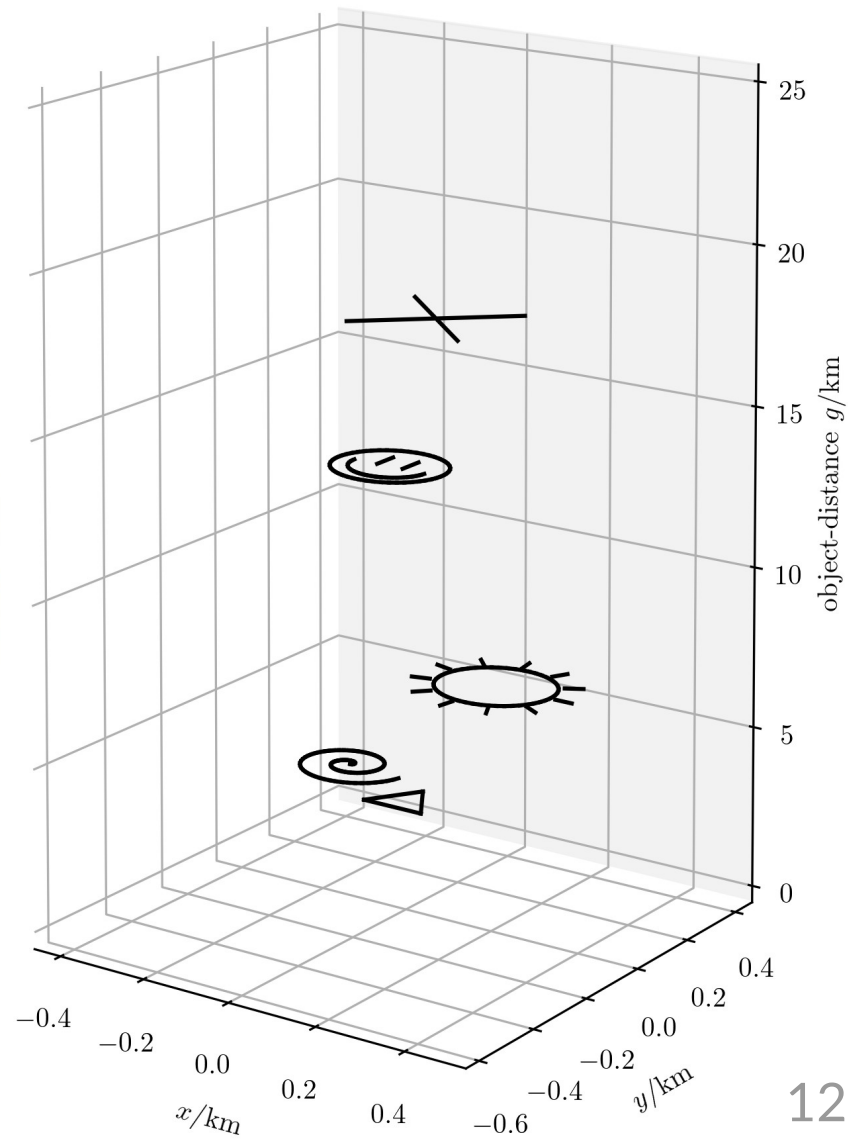
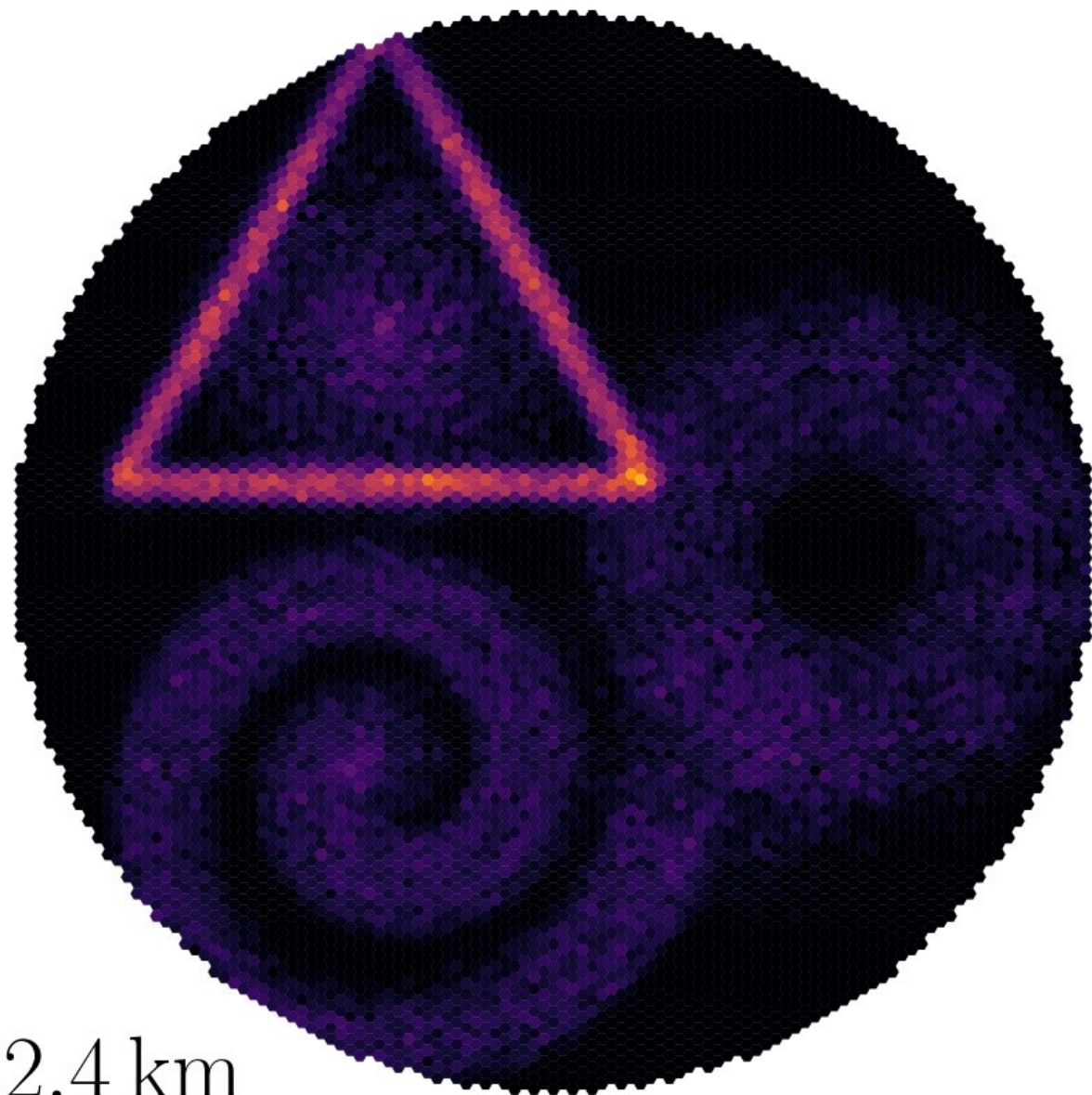


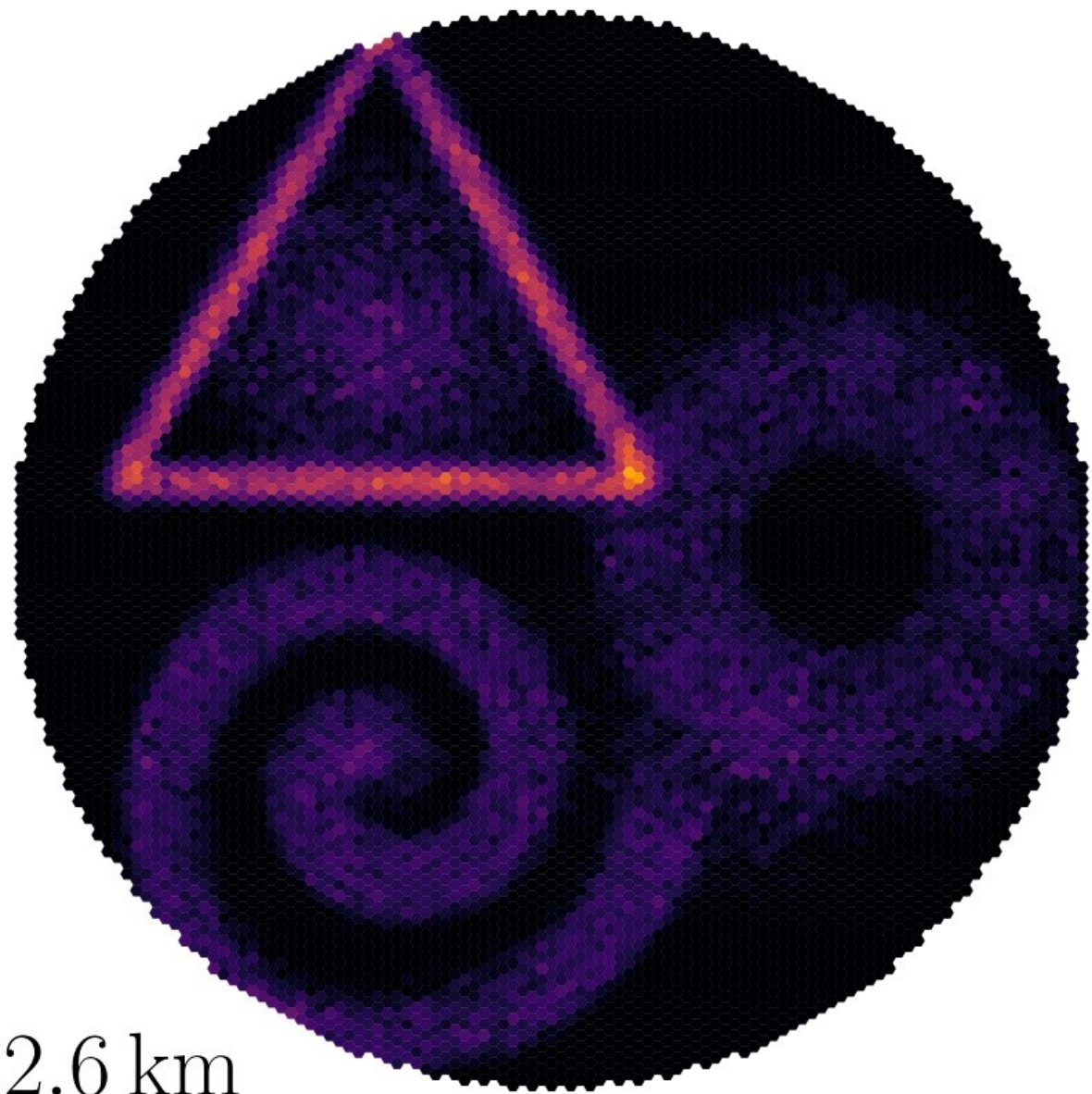
# Phantom-Source



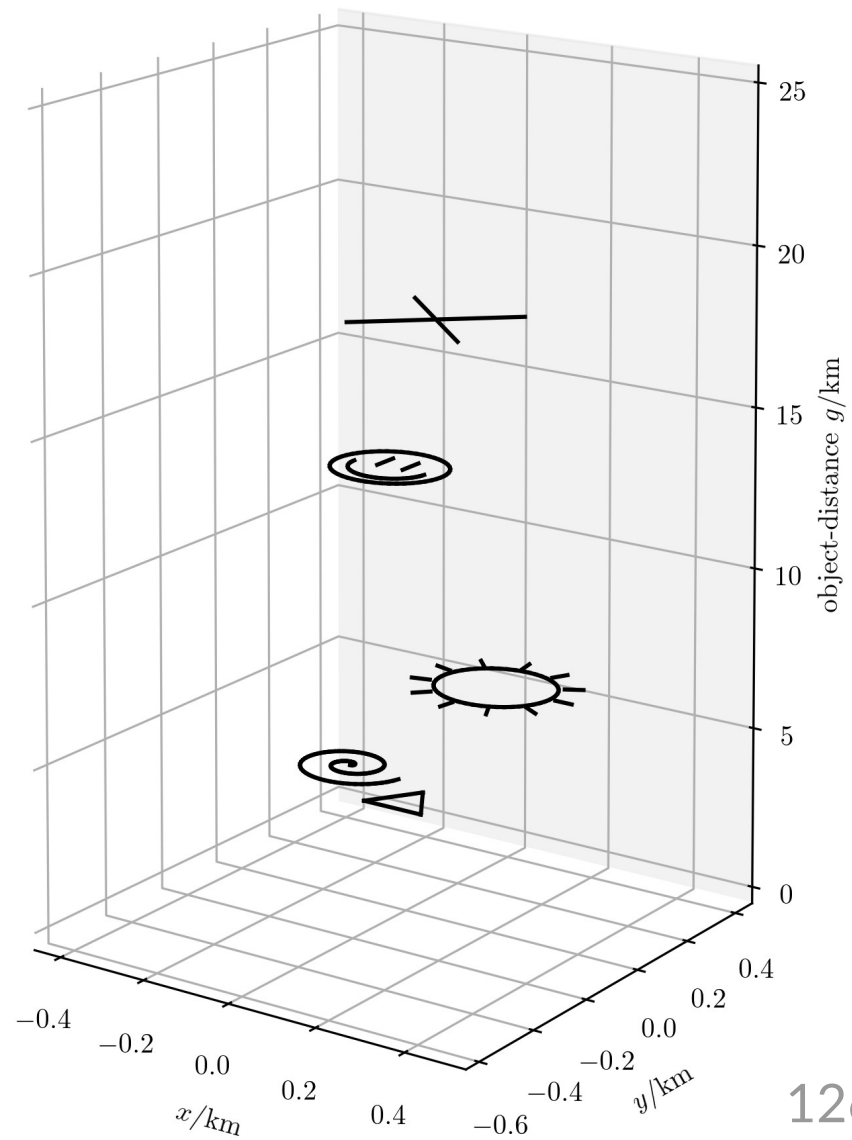


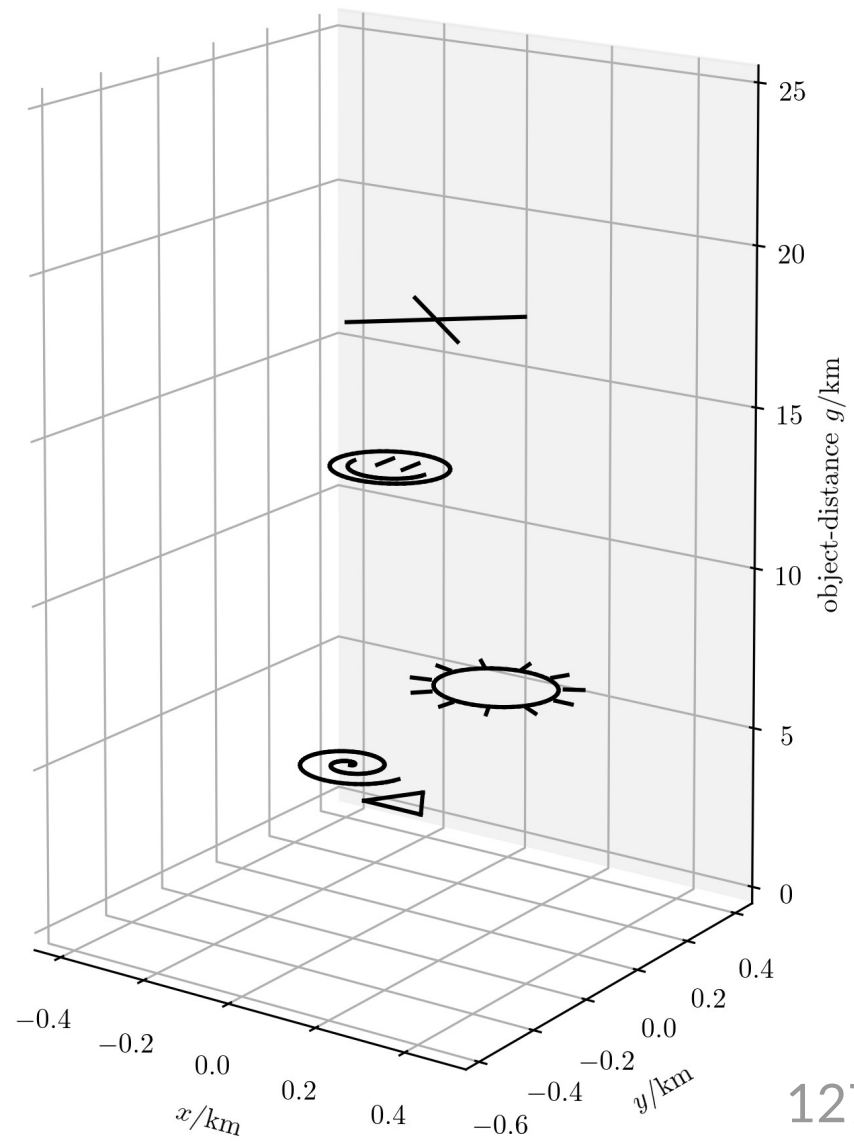
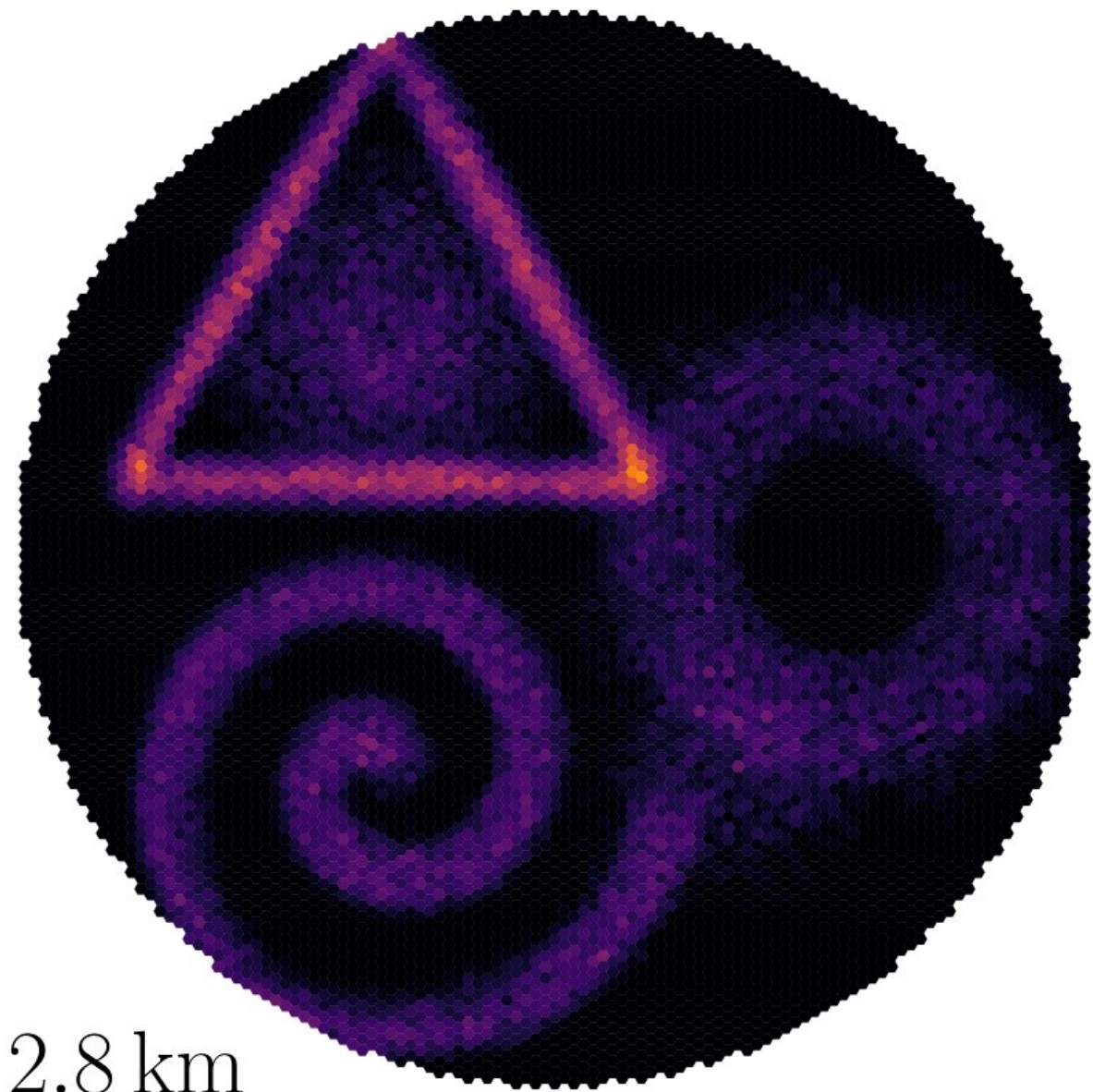


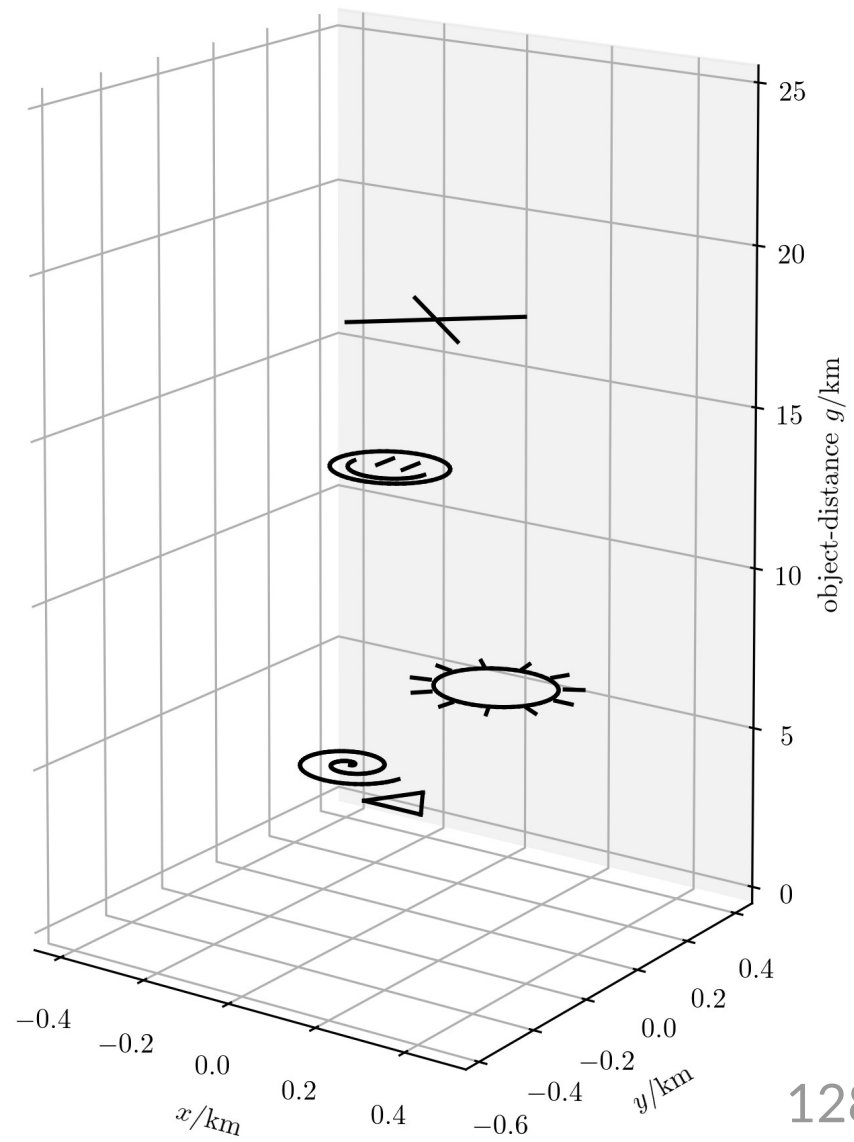
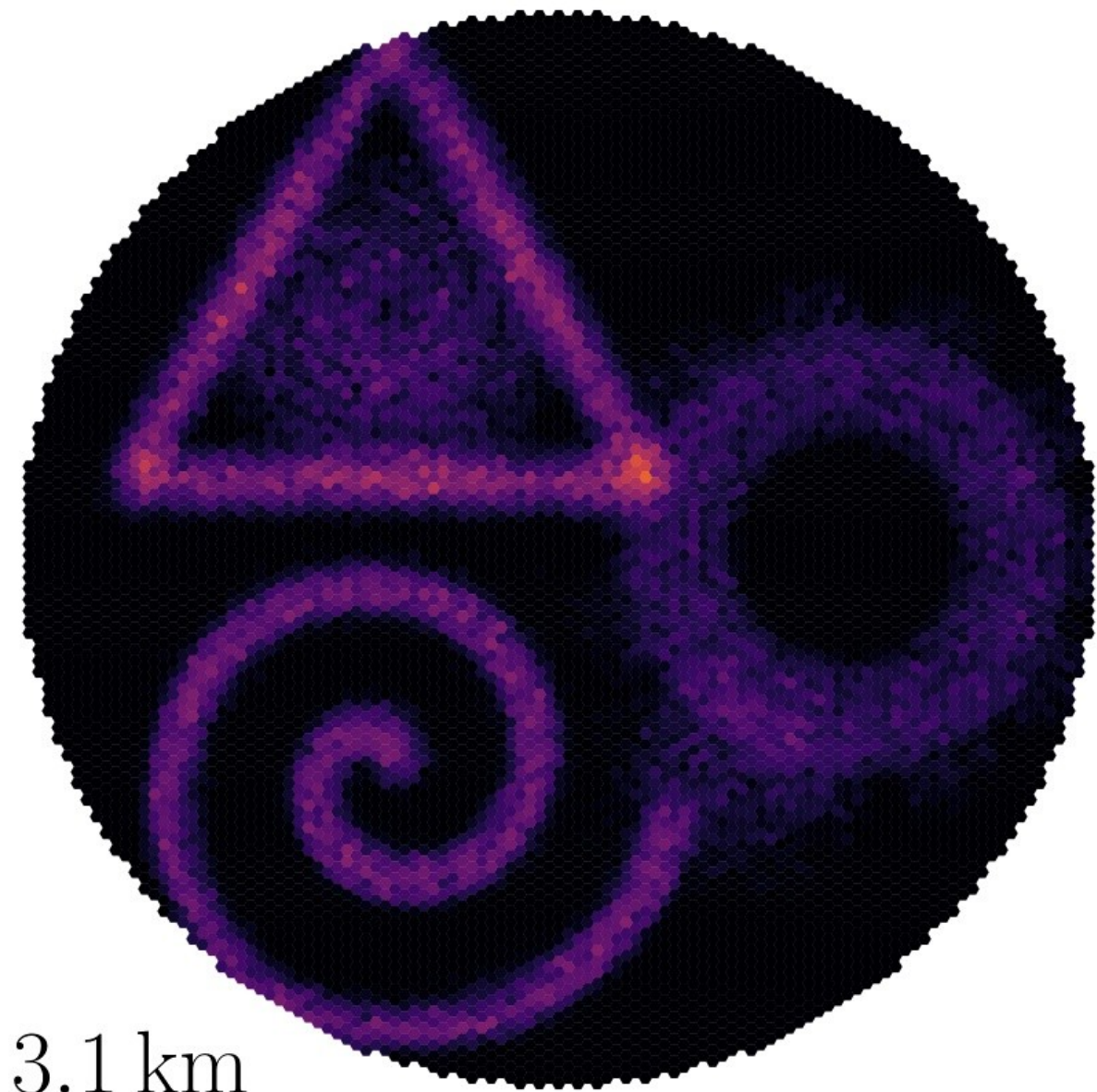




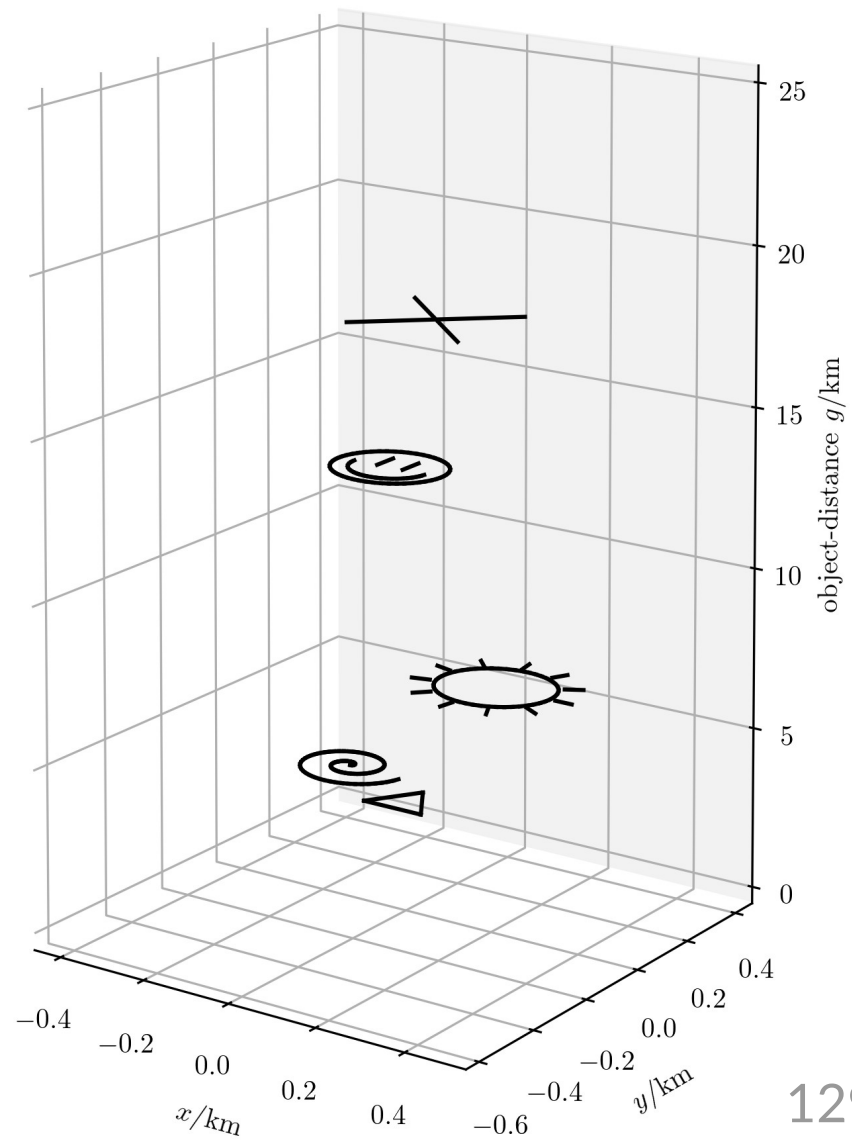
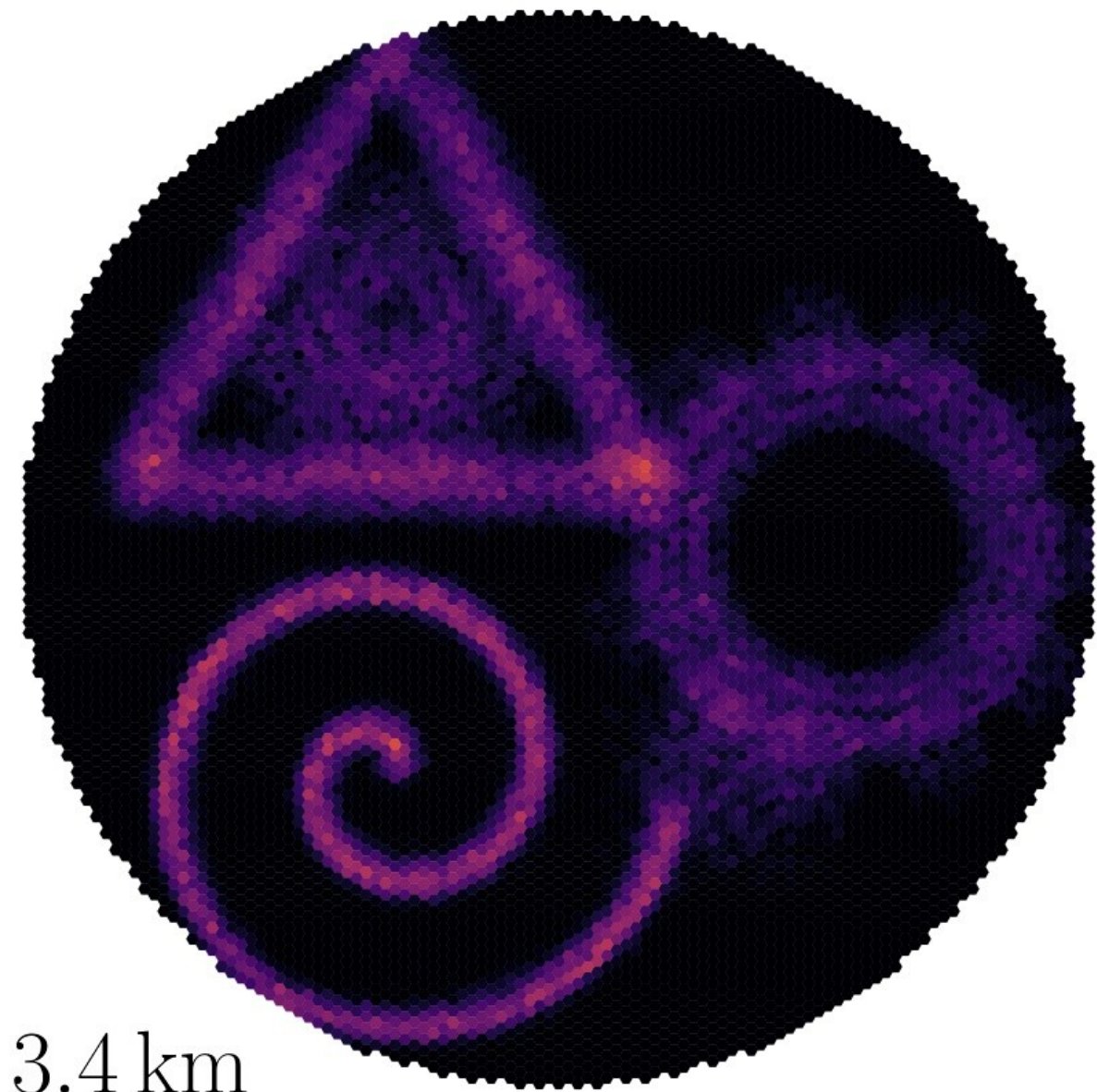
2.6 km

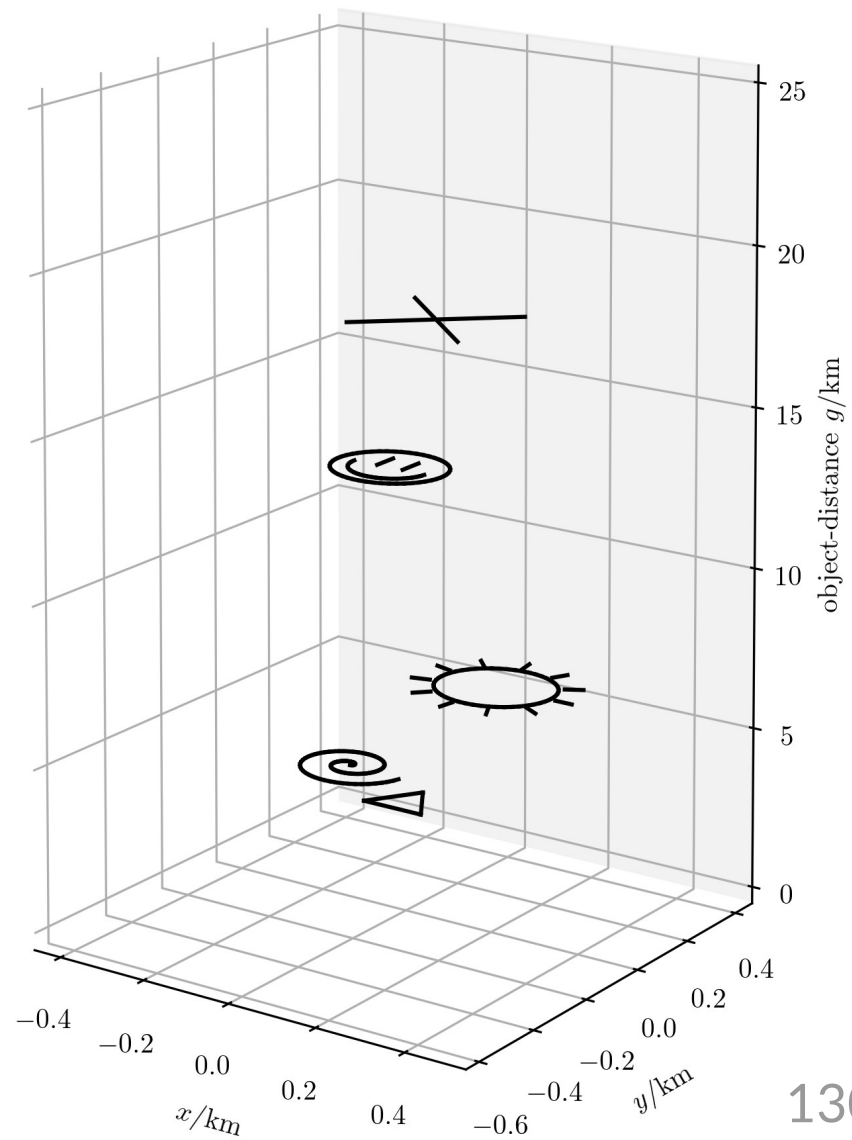
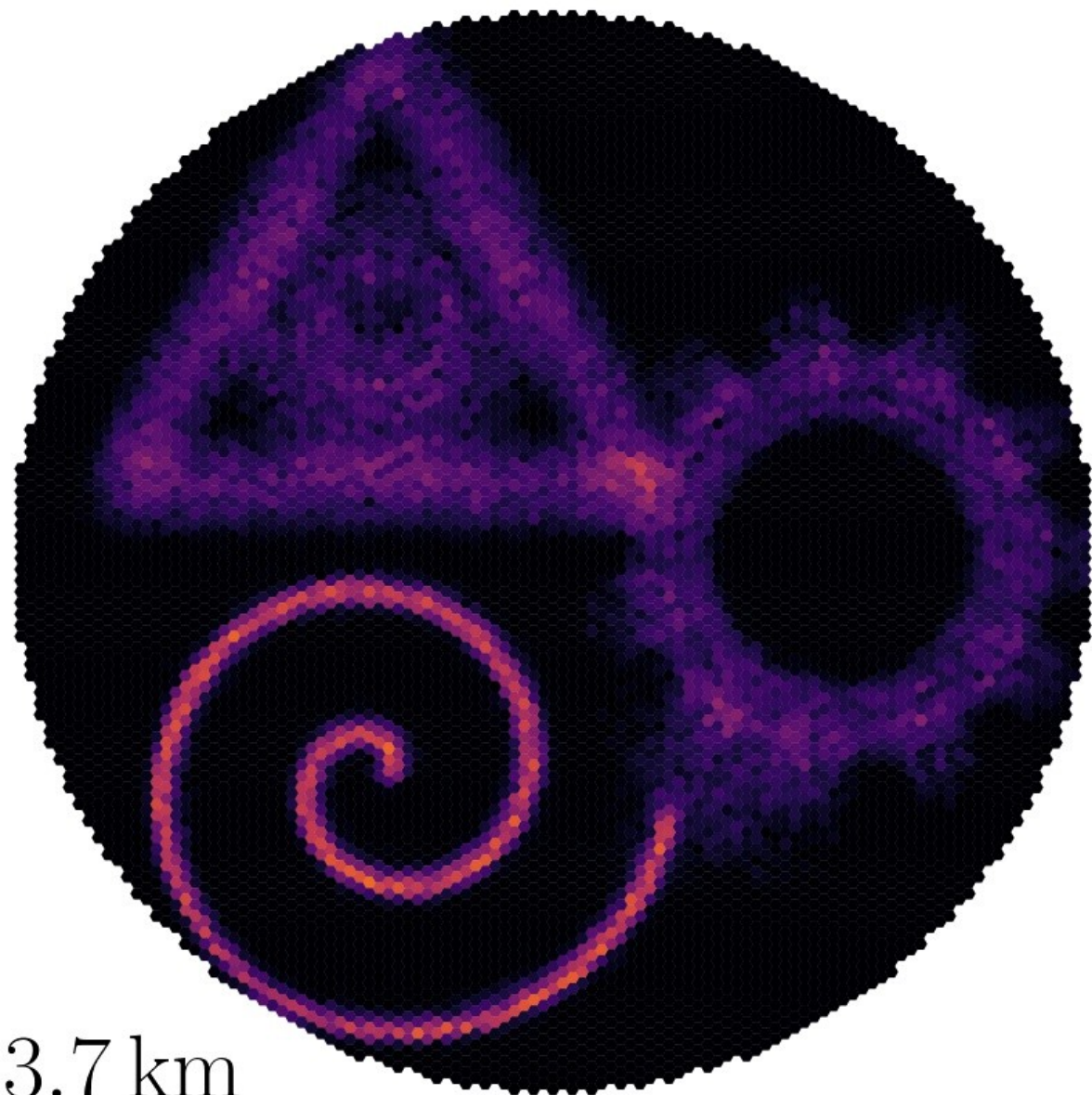


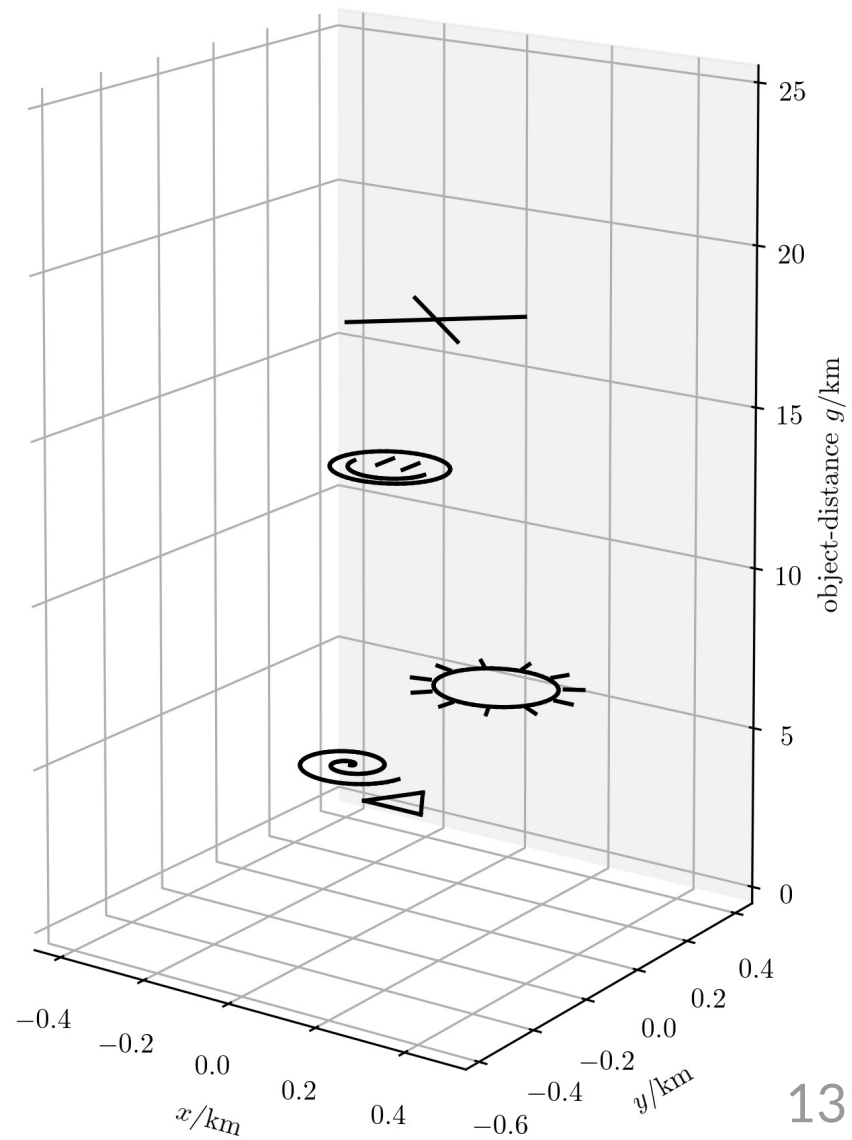
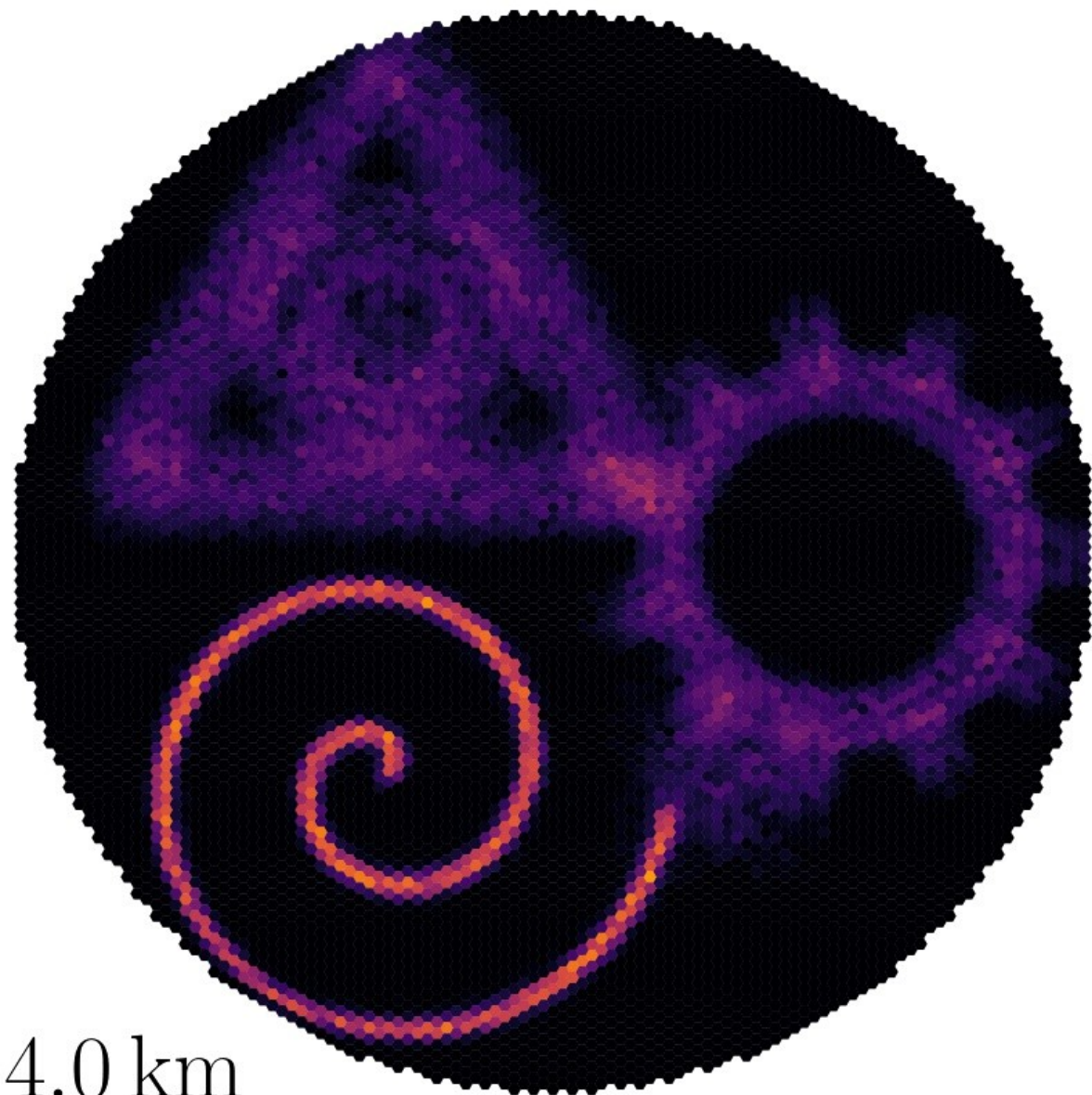


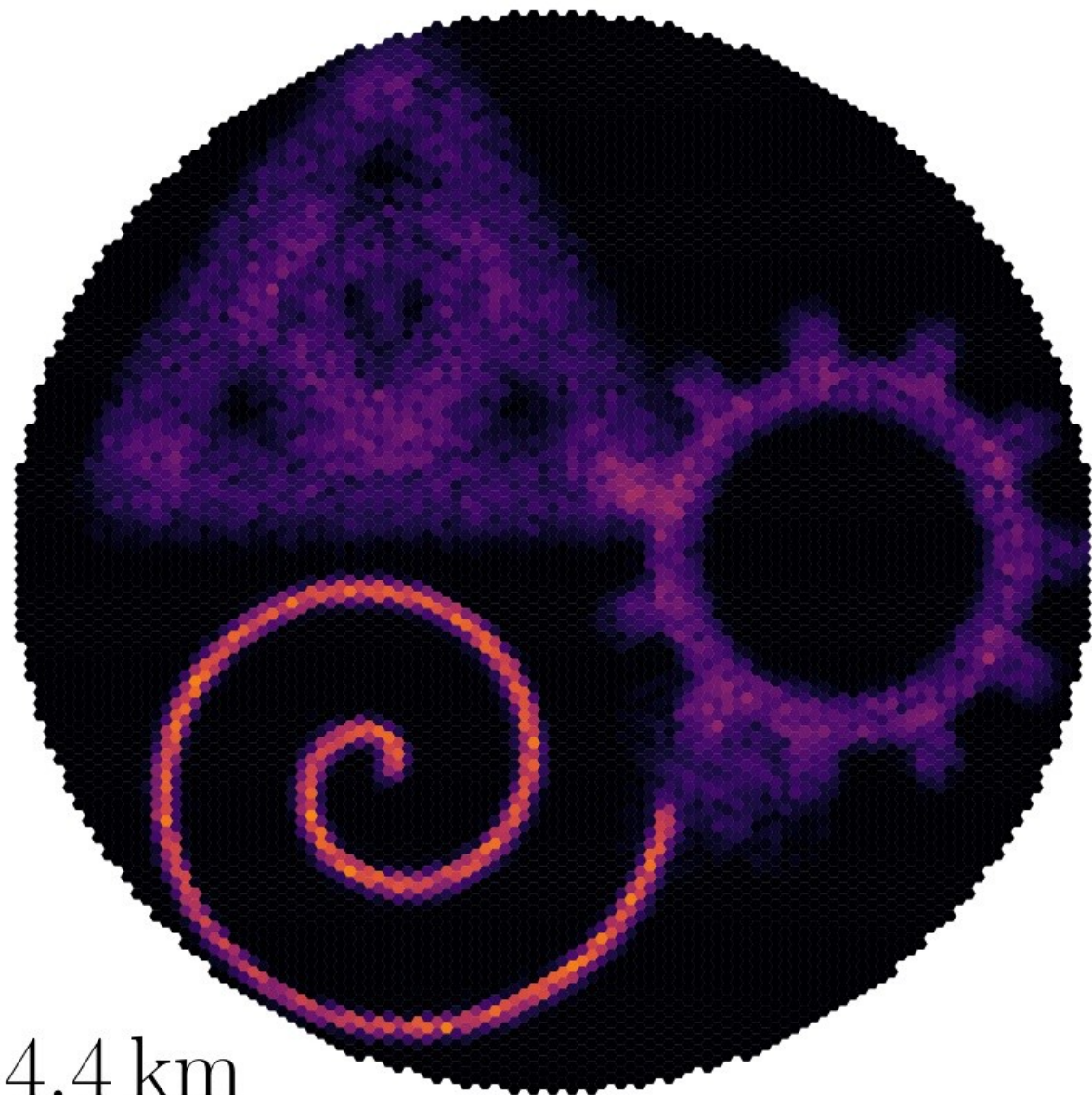




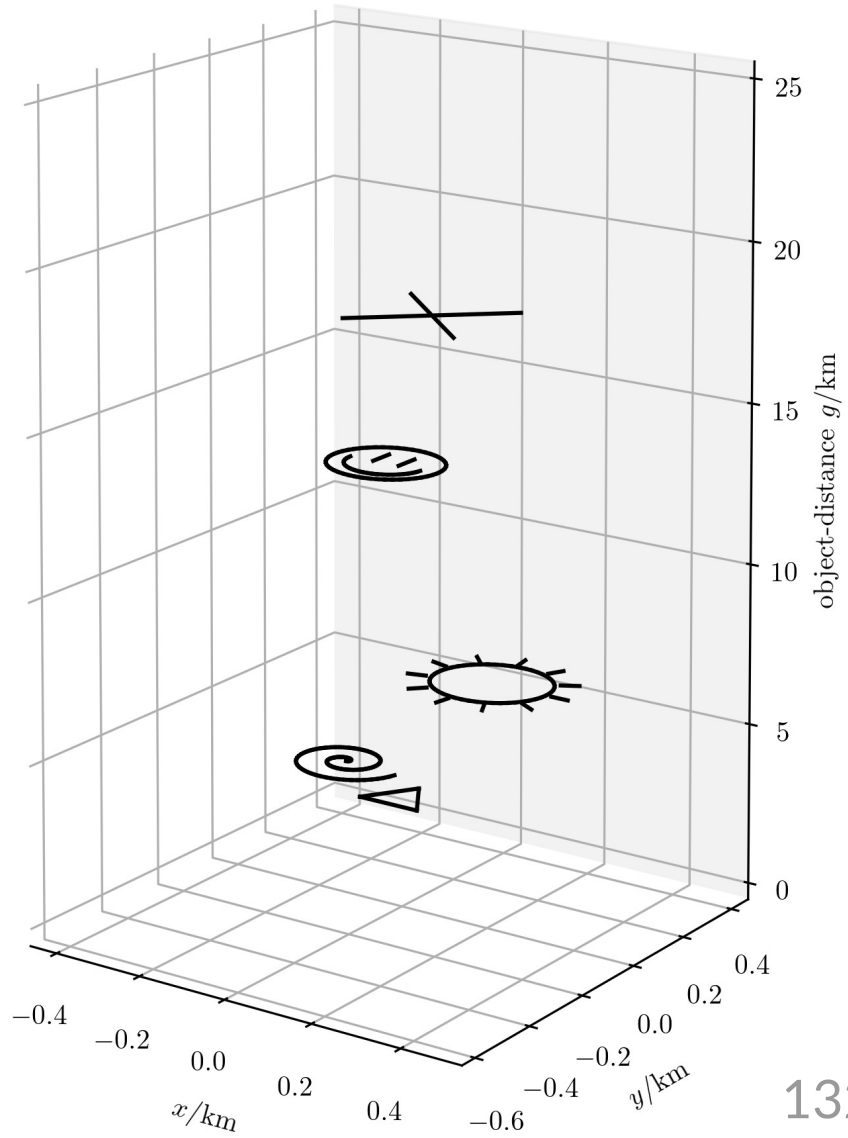


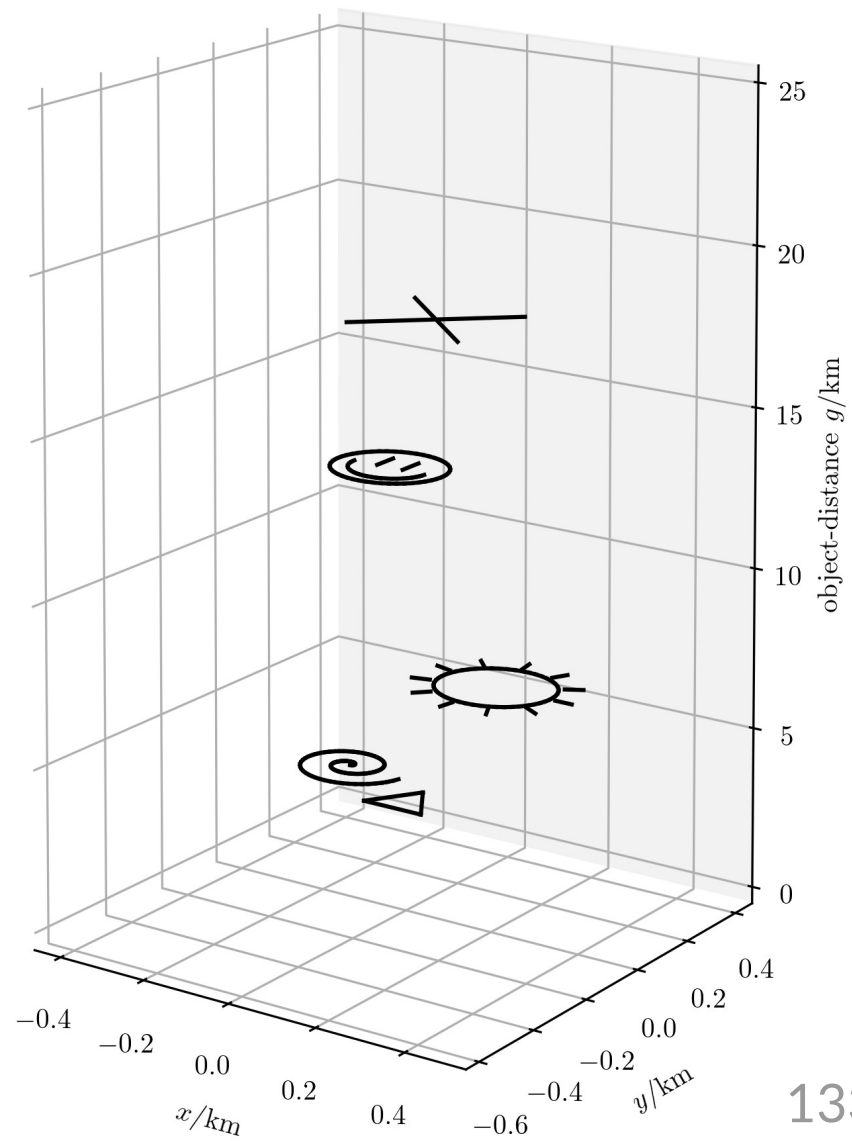
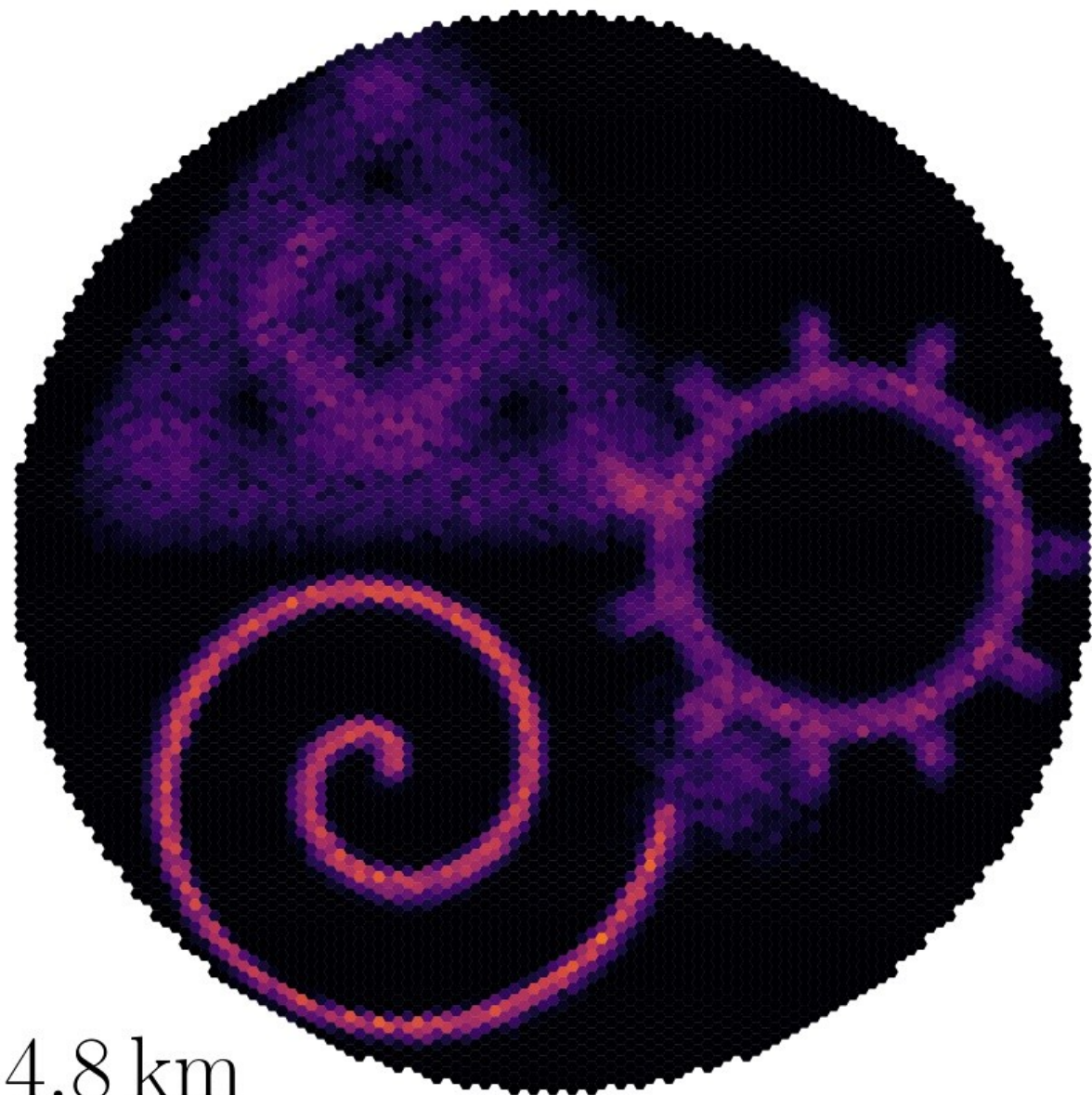


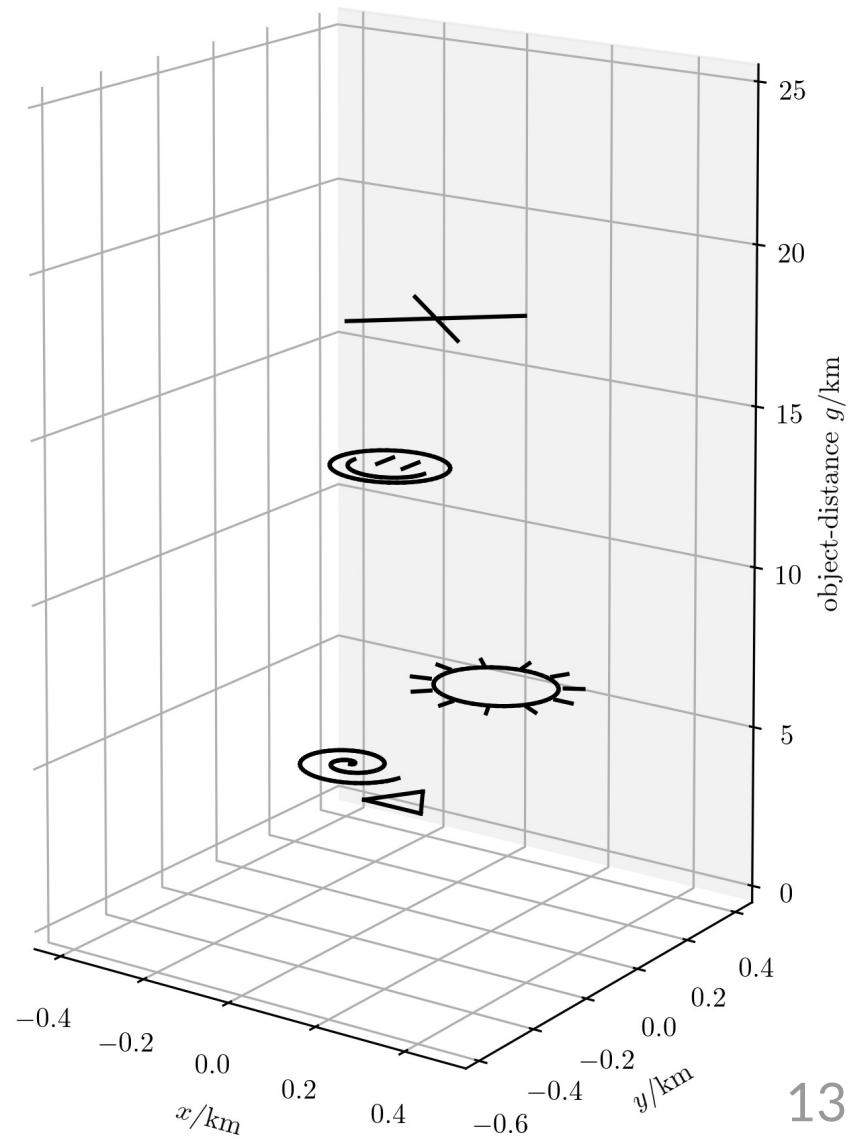
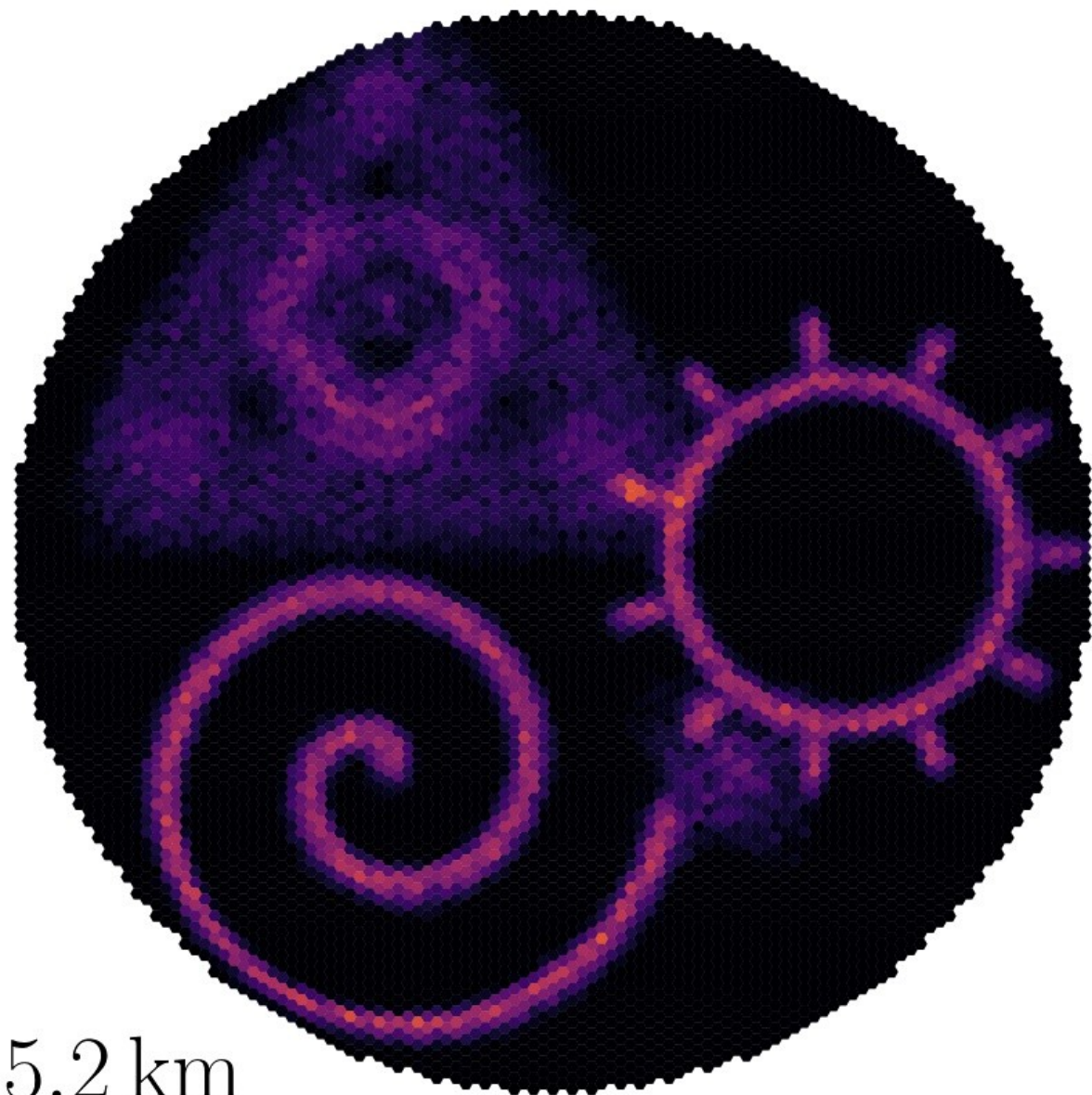




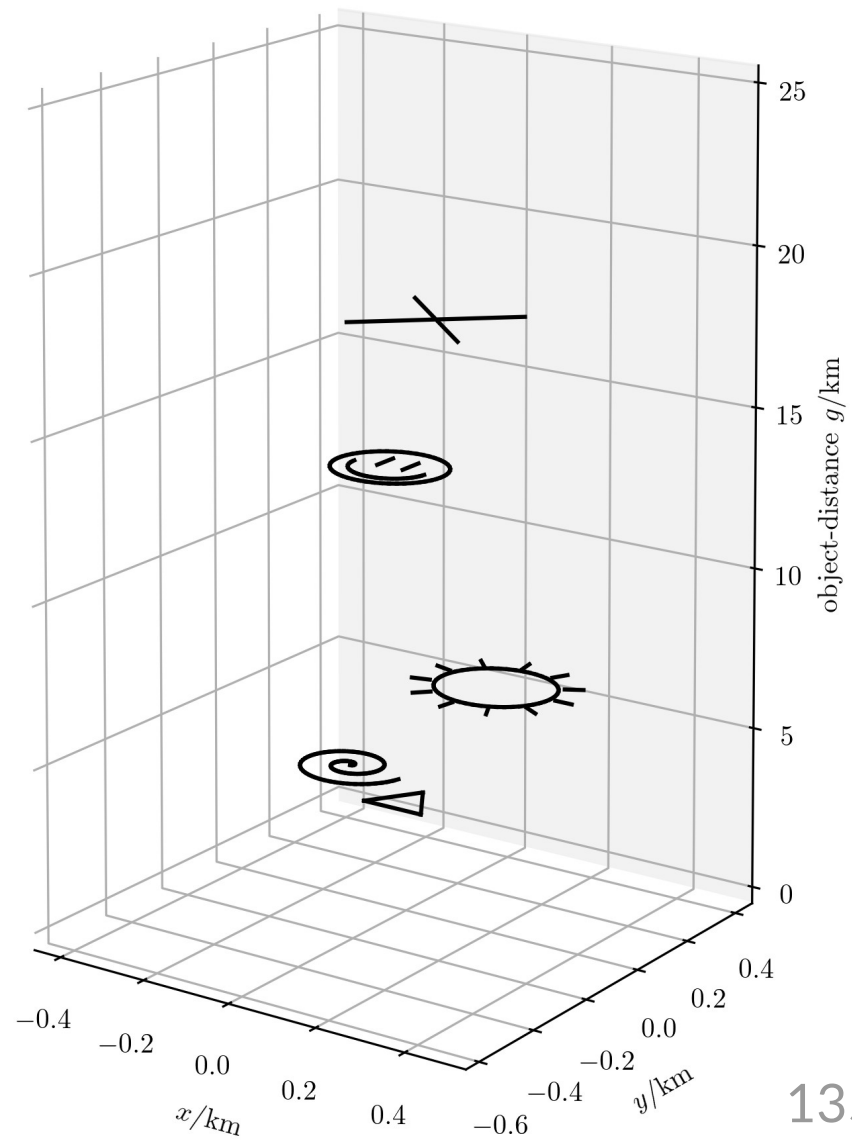
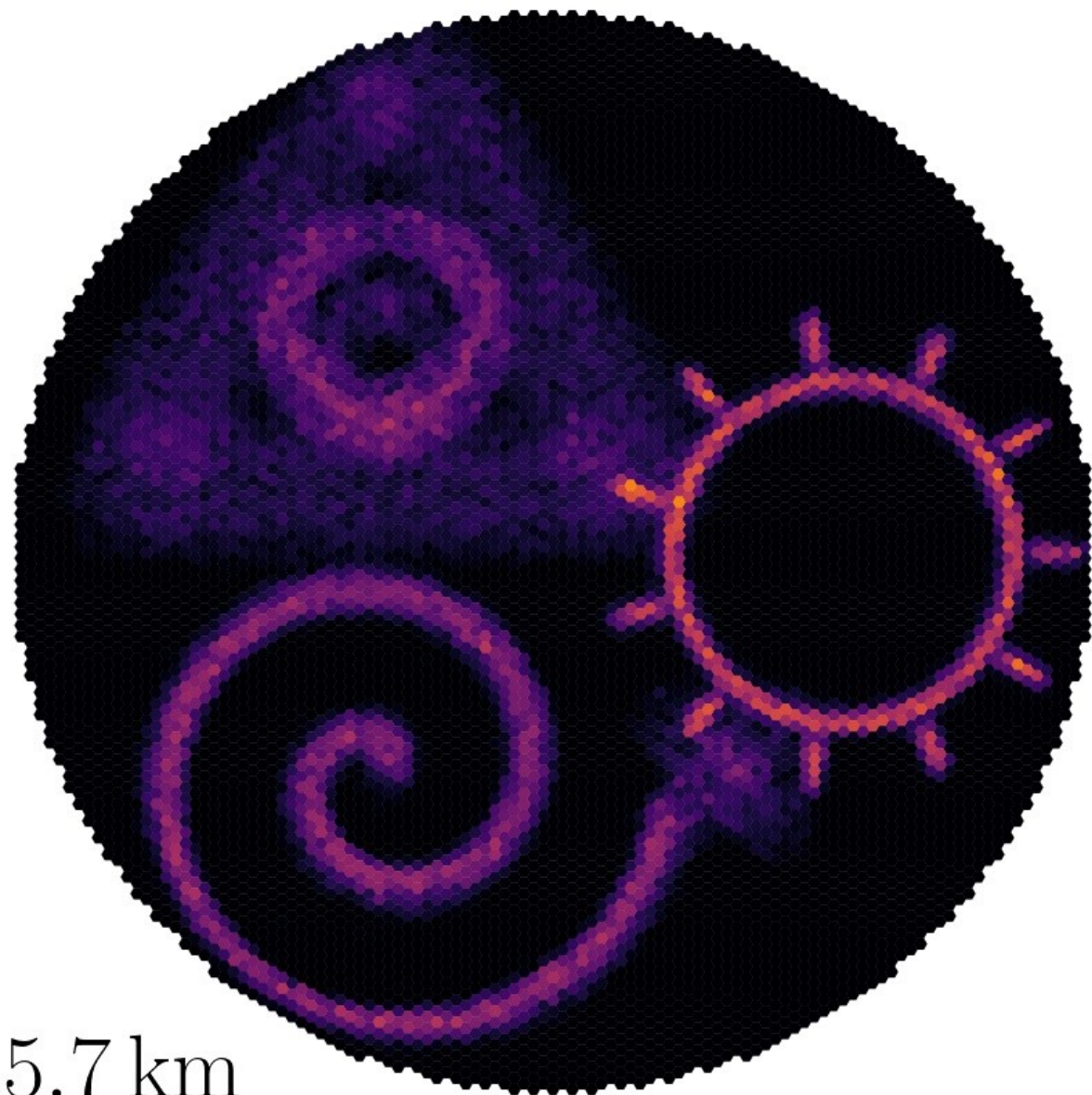
4.4 km

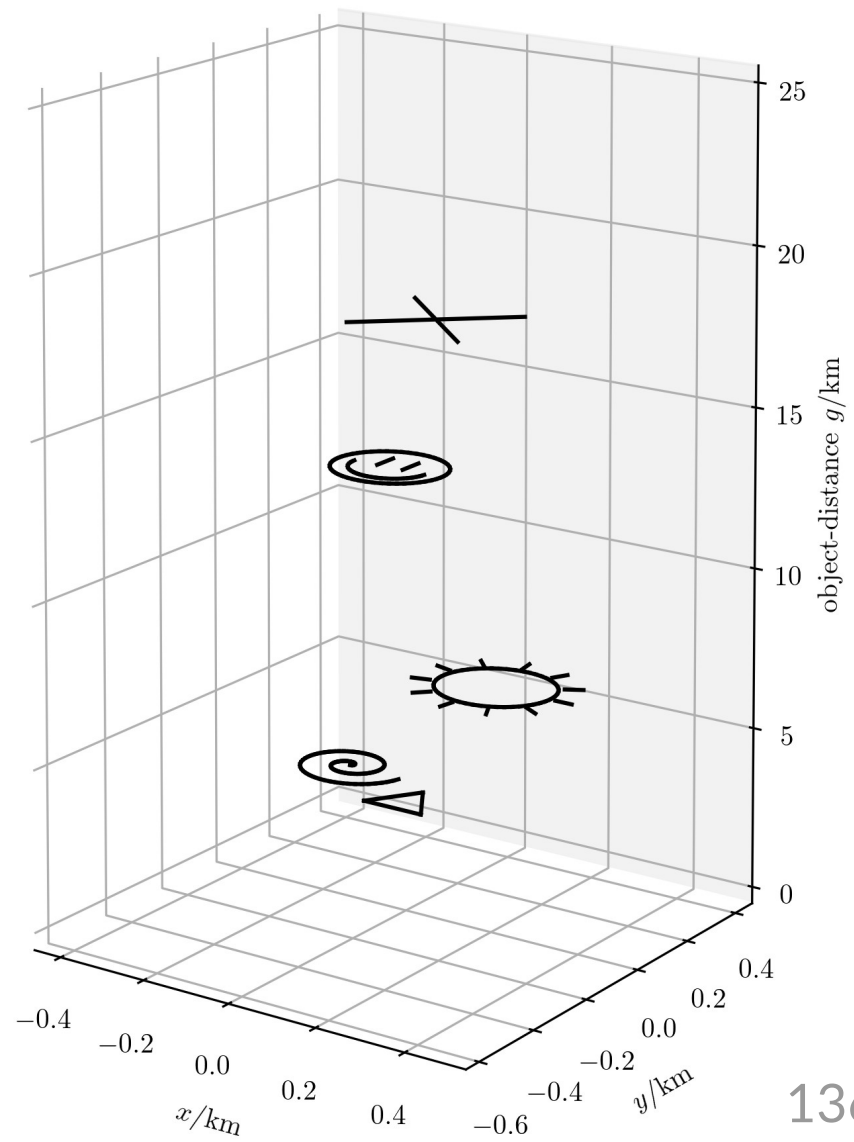
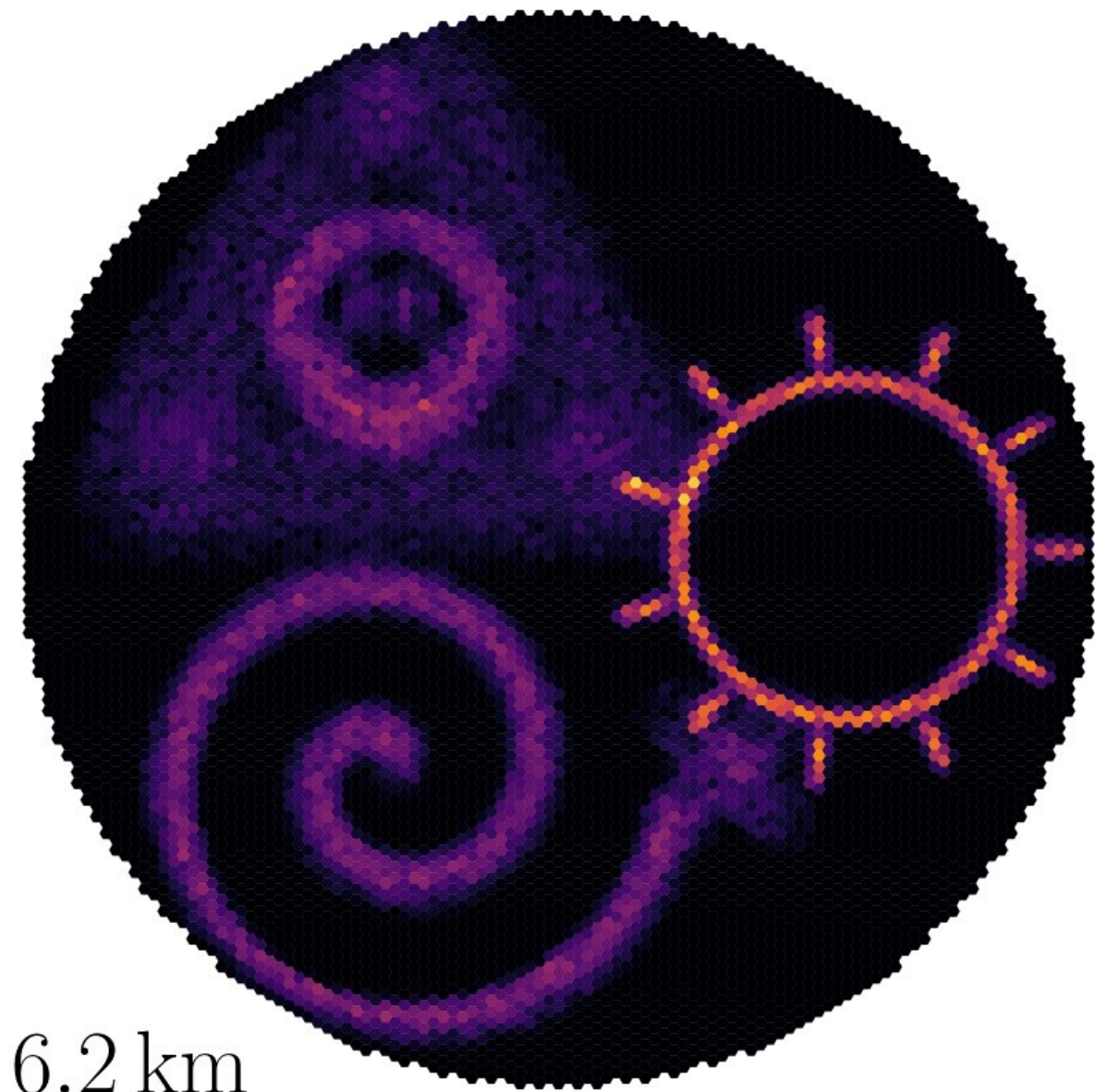




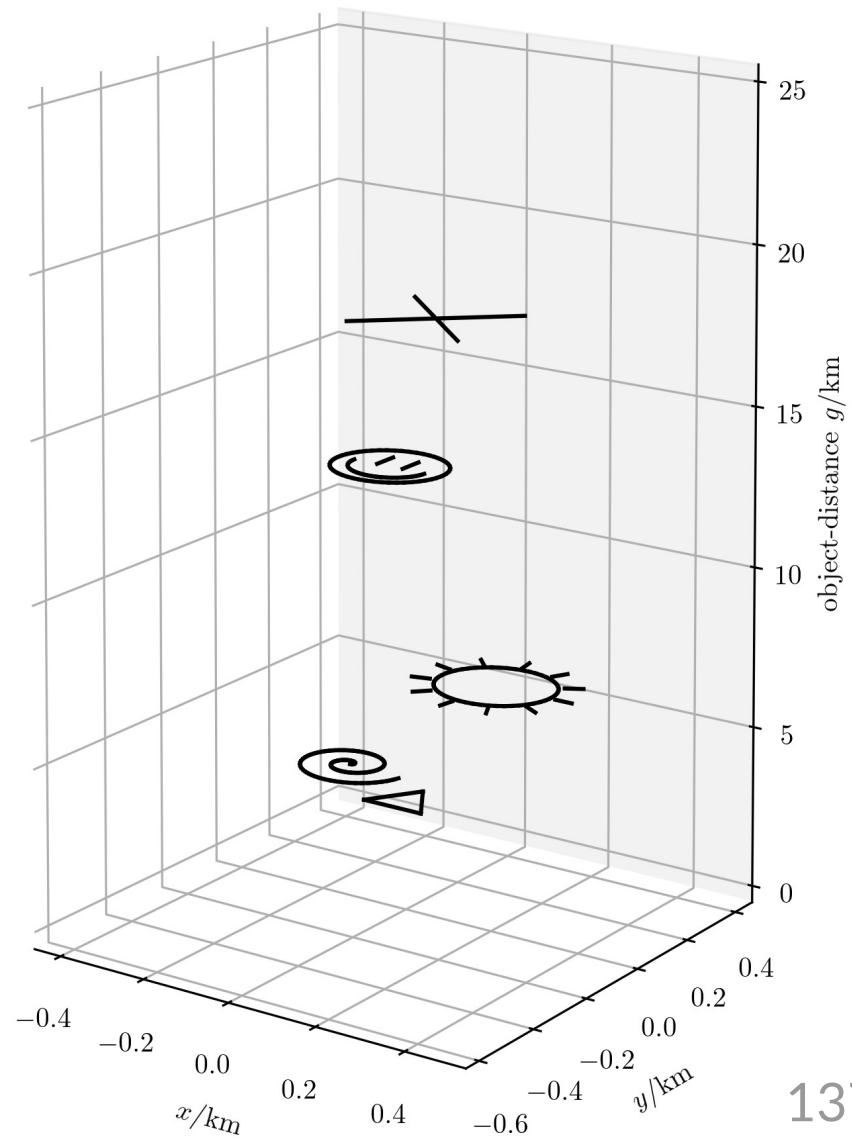
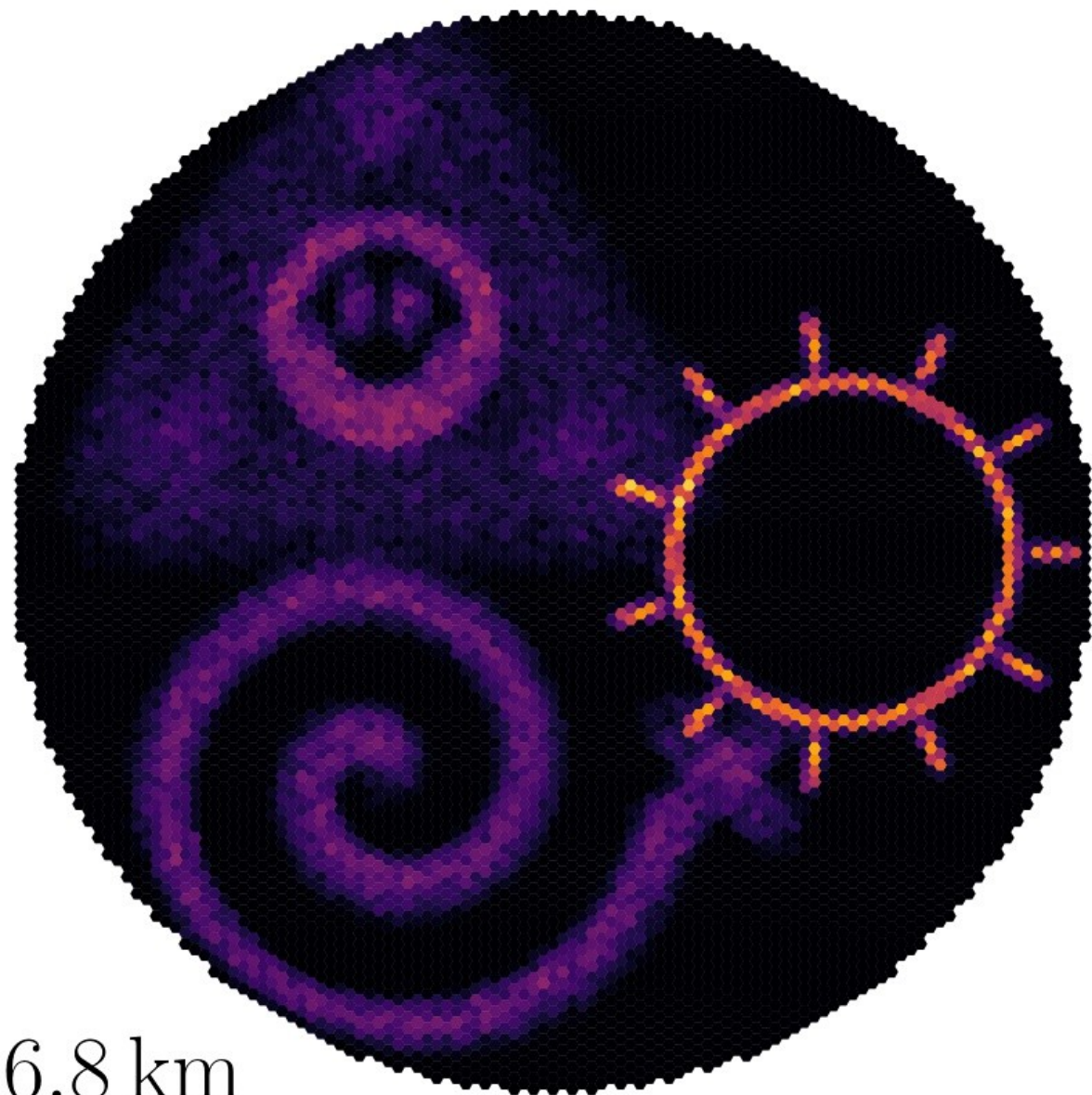


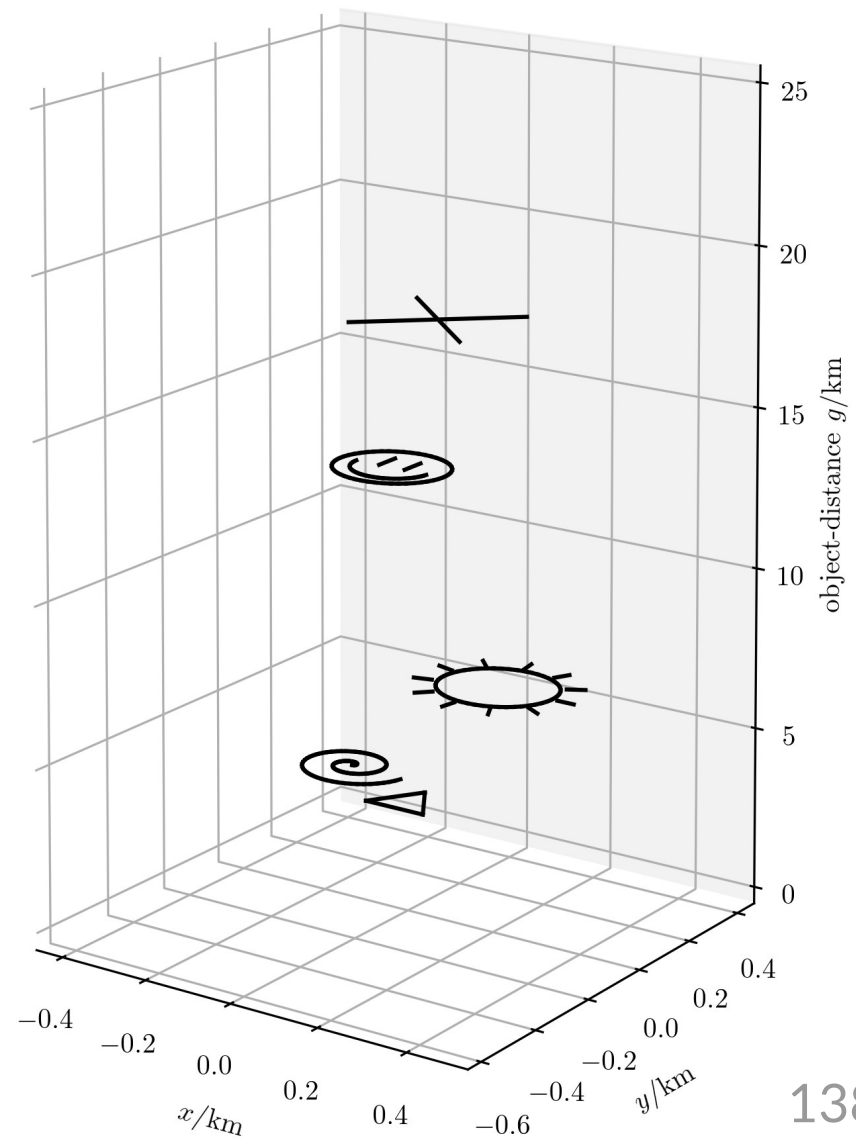
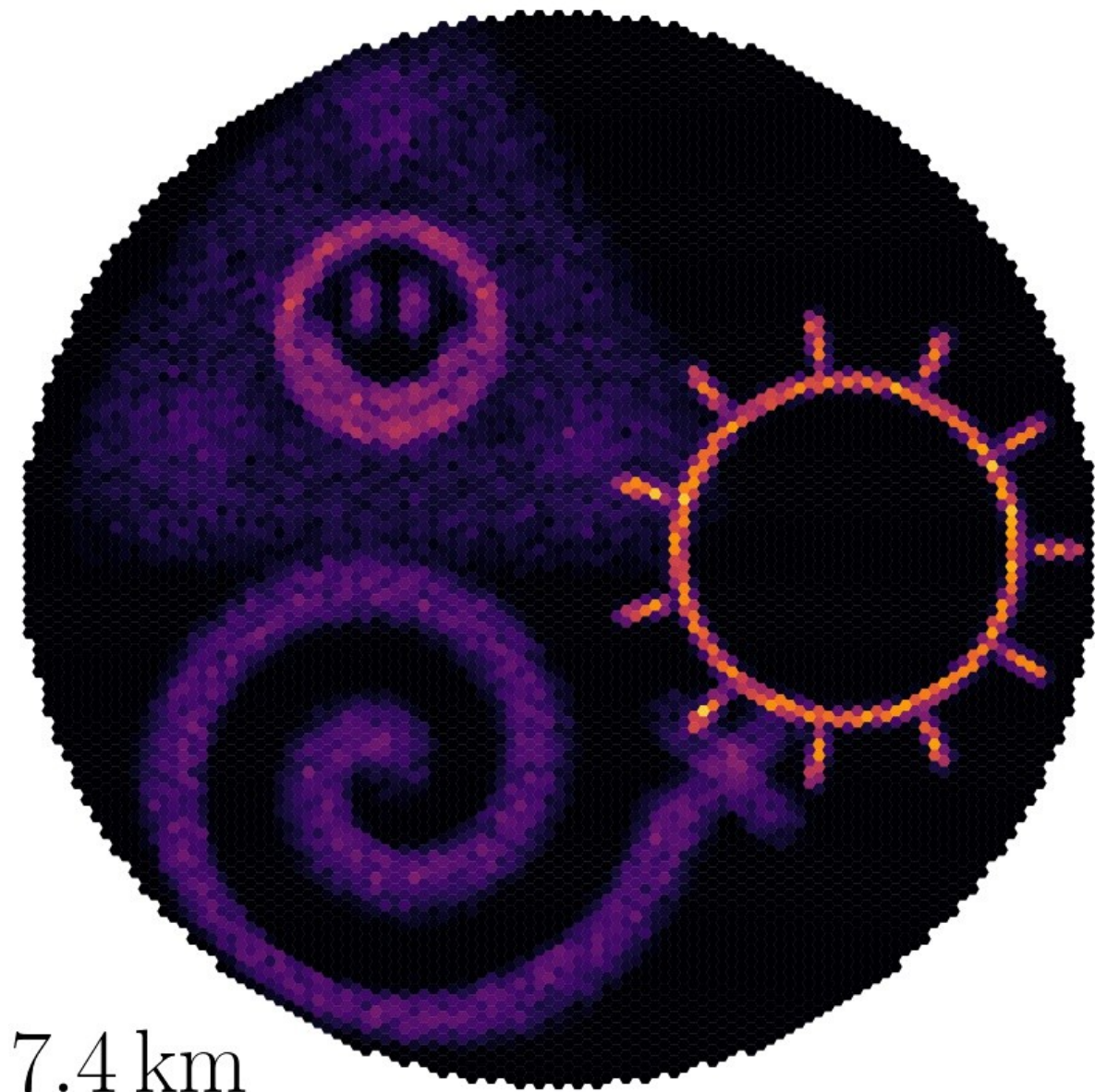
5.7 km

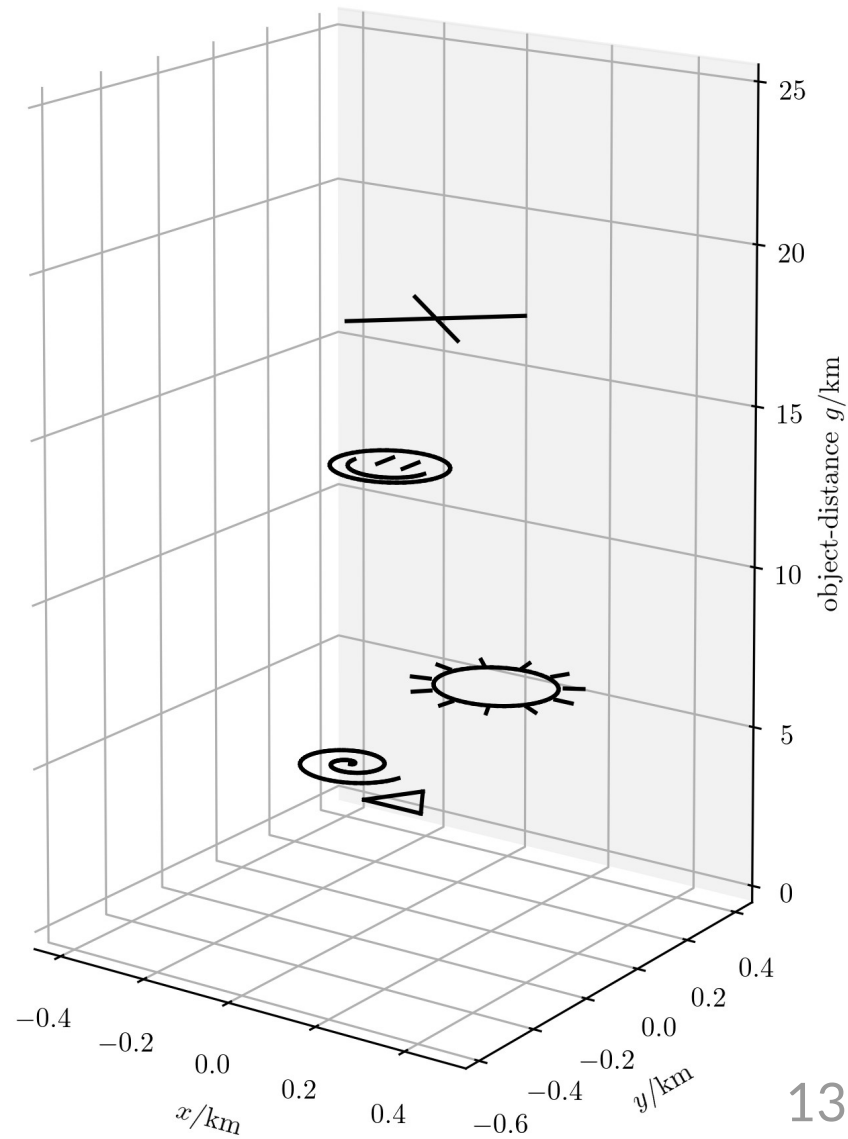
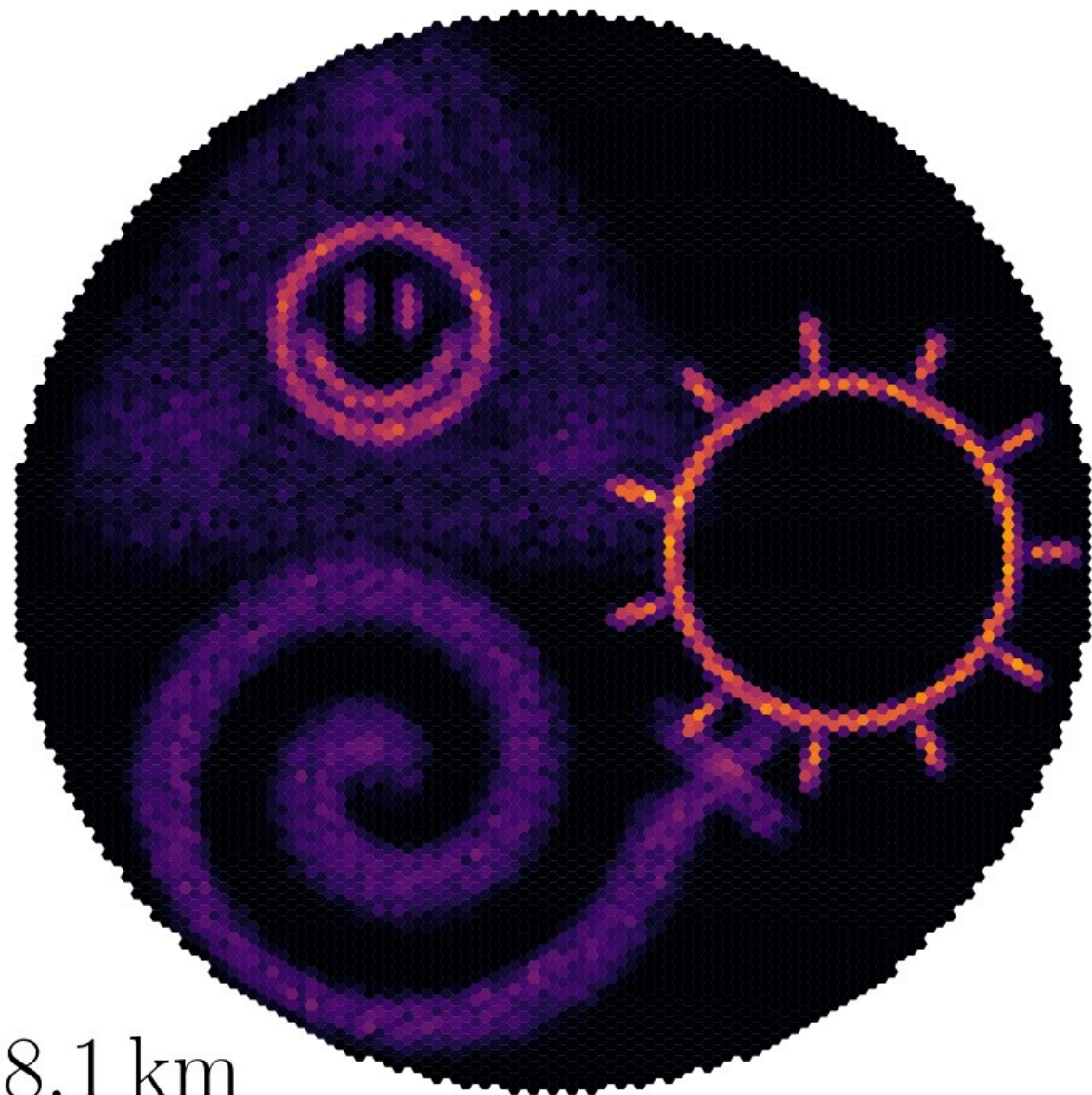


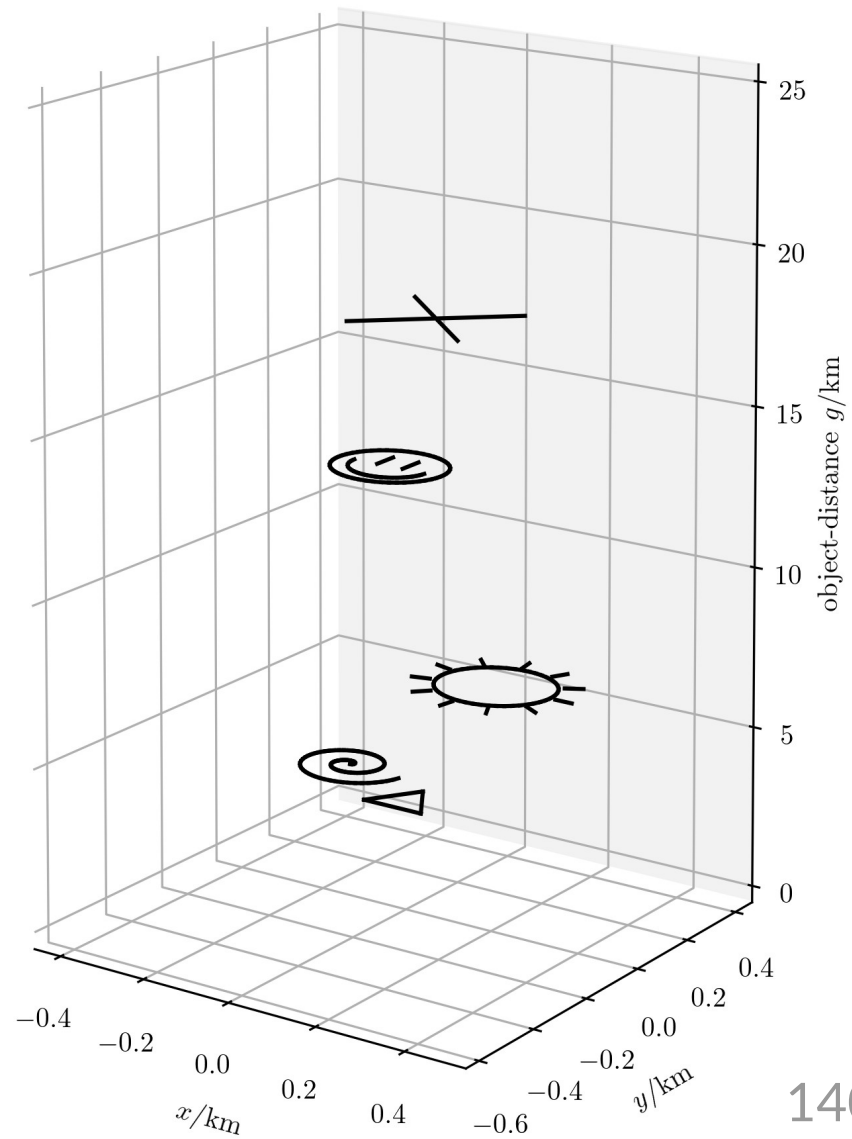
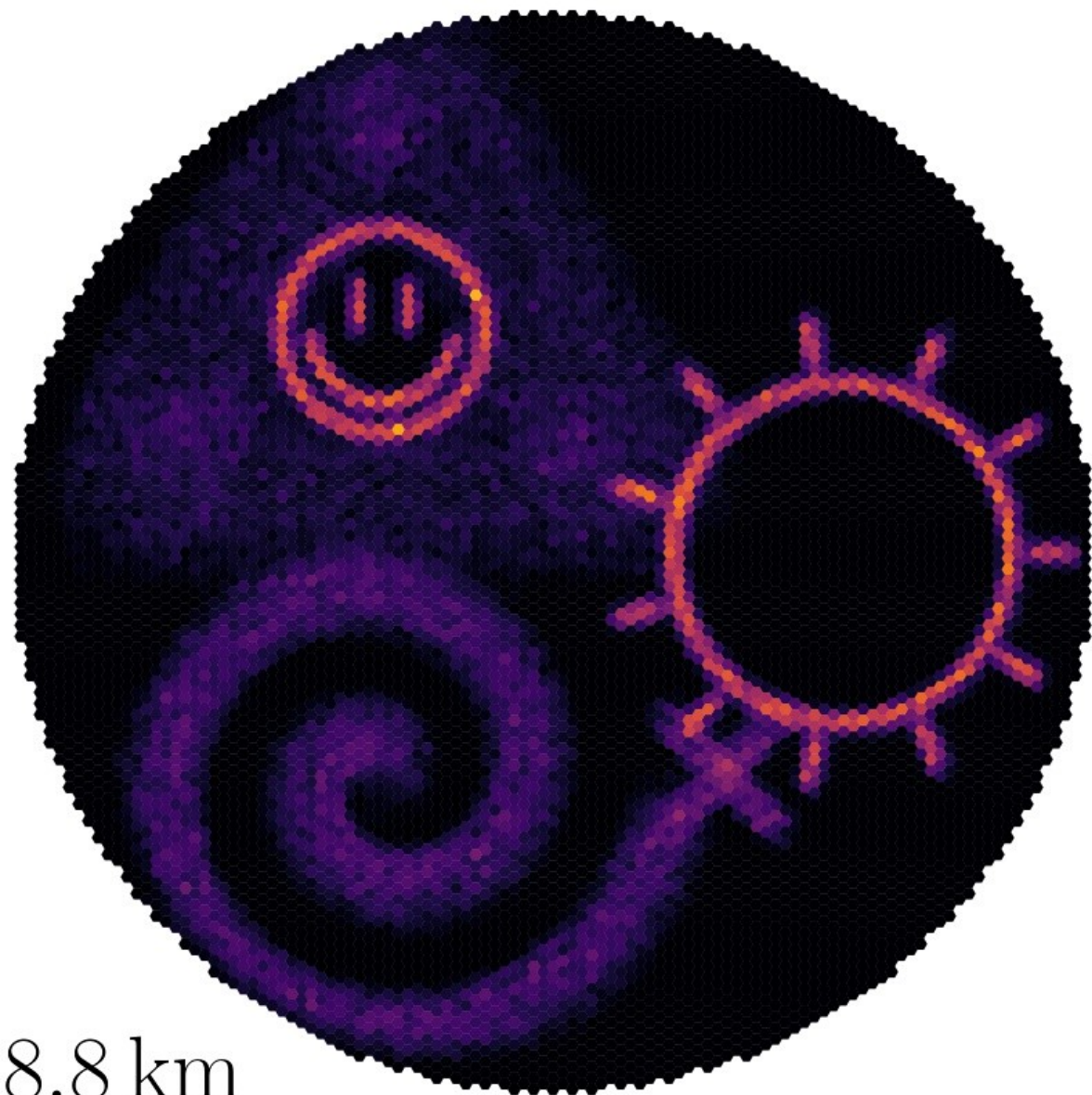


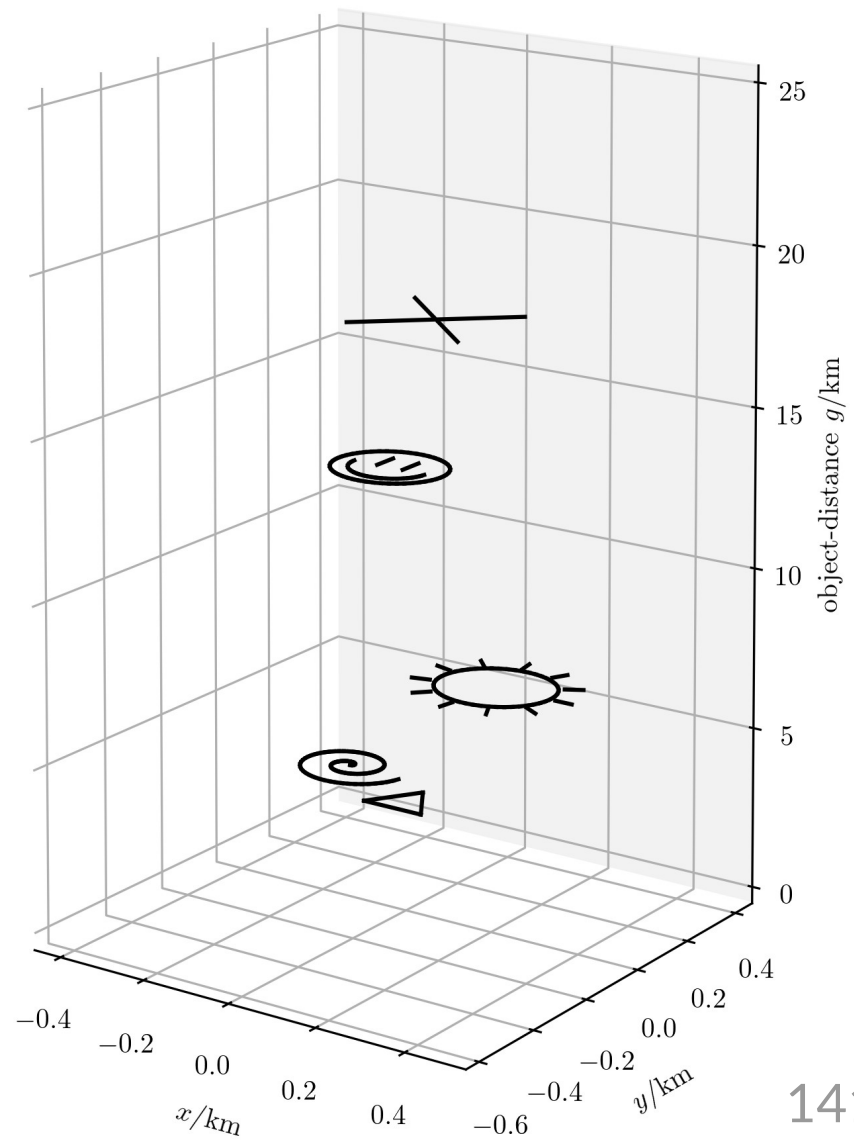
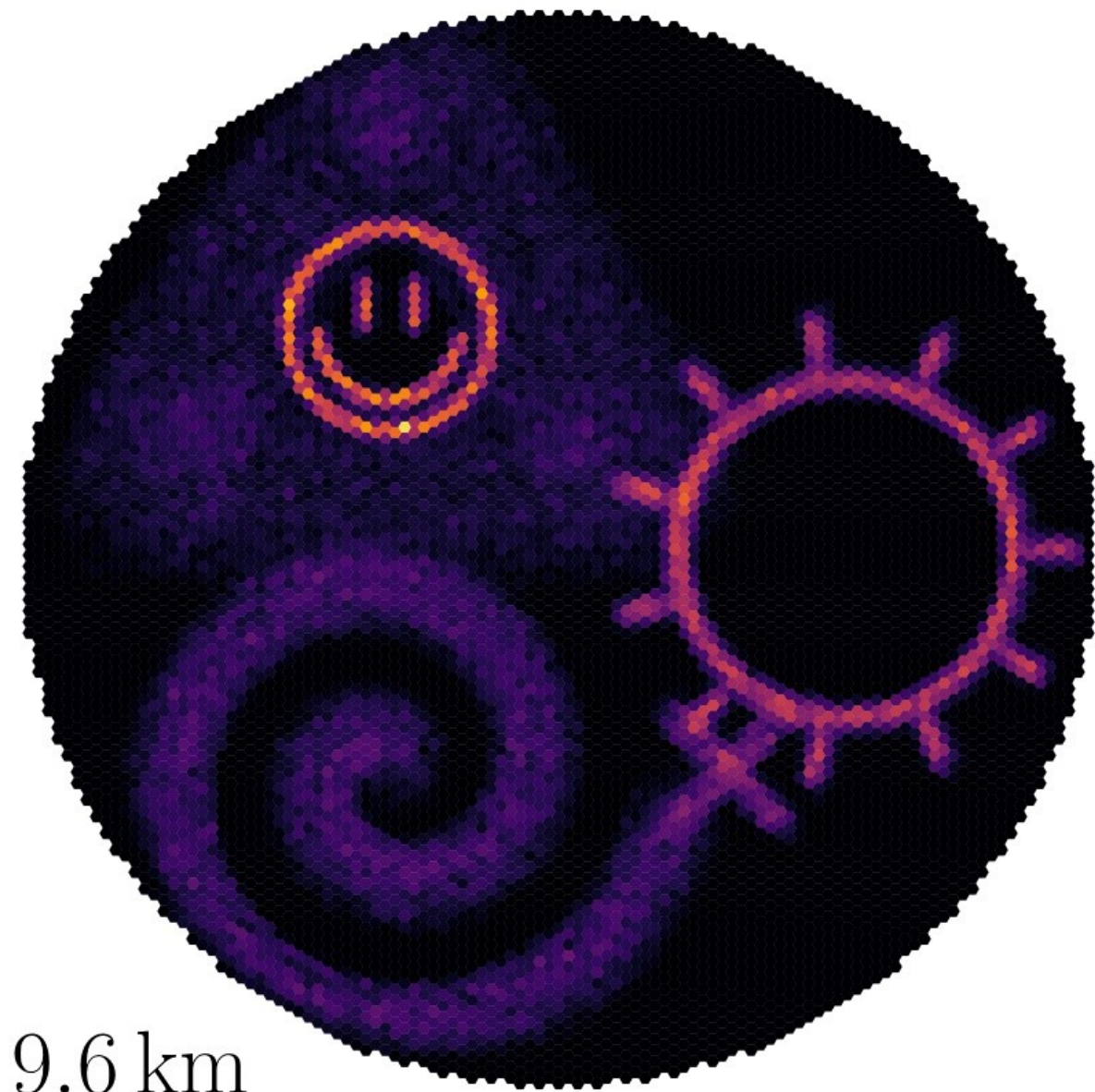




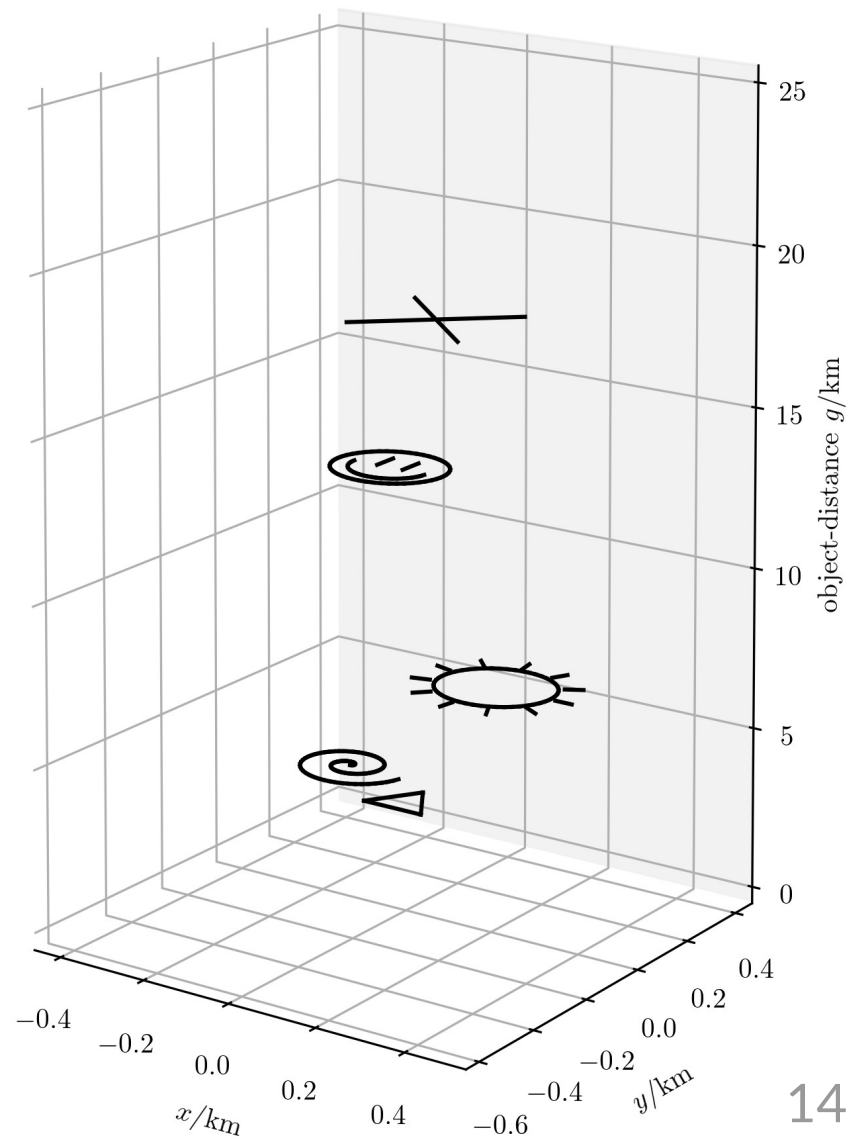
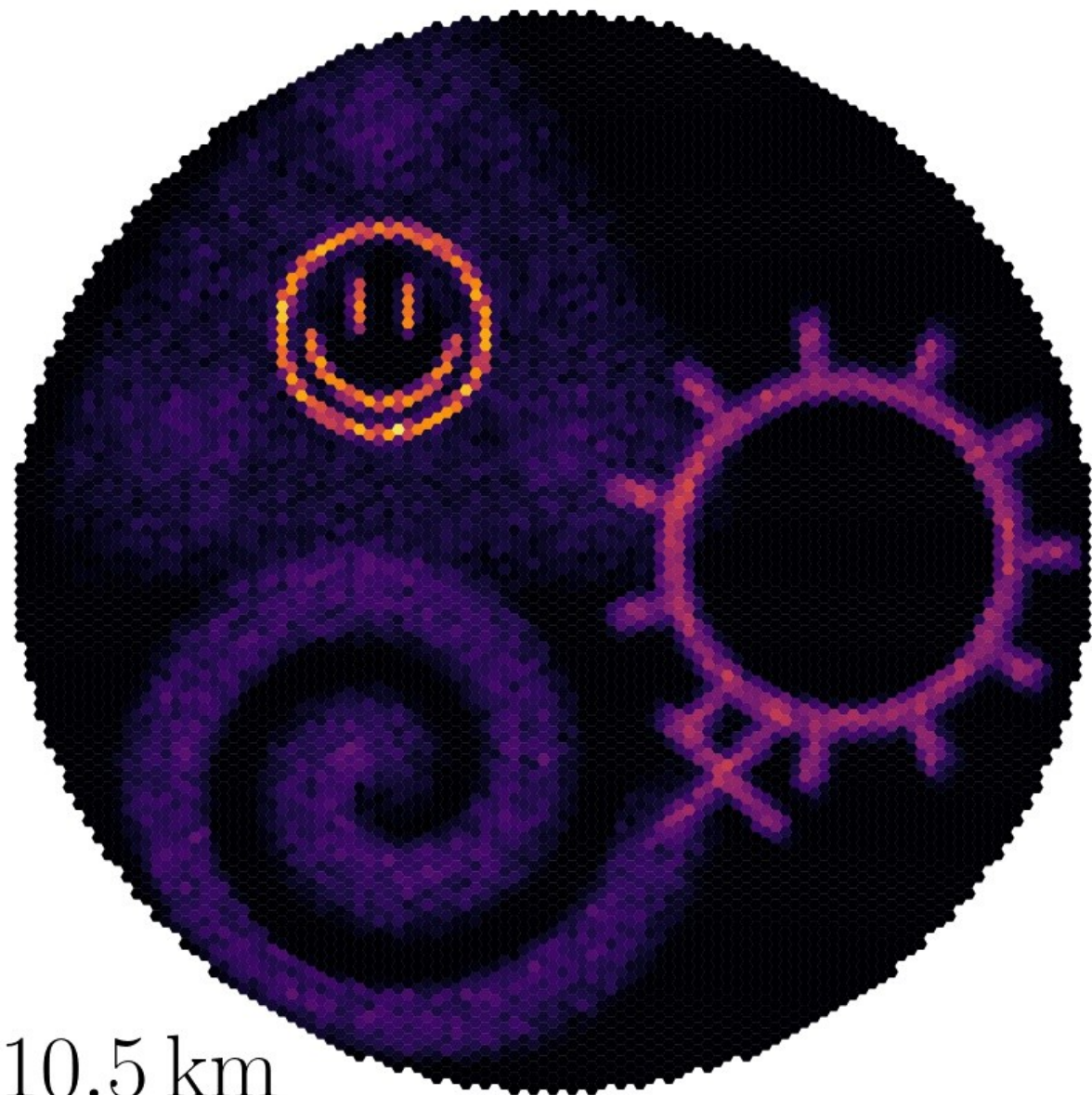




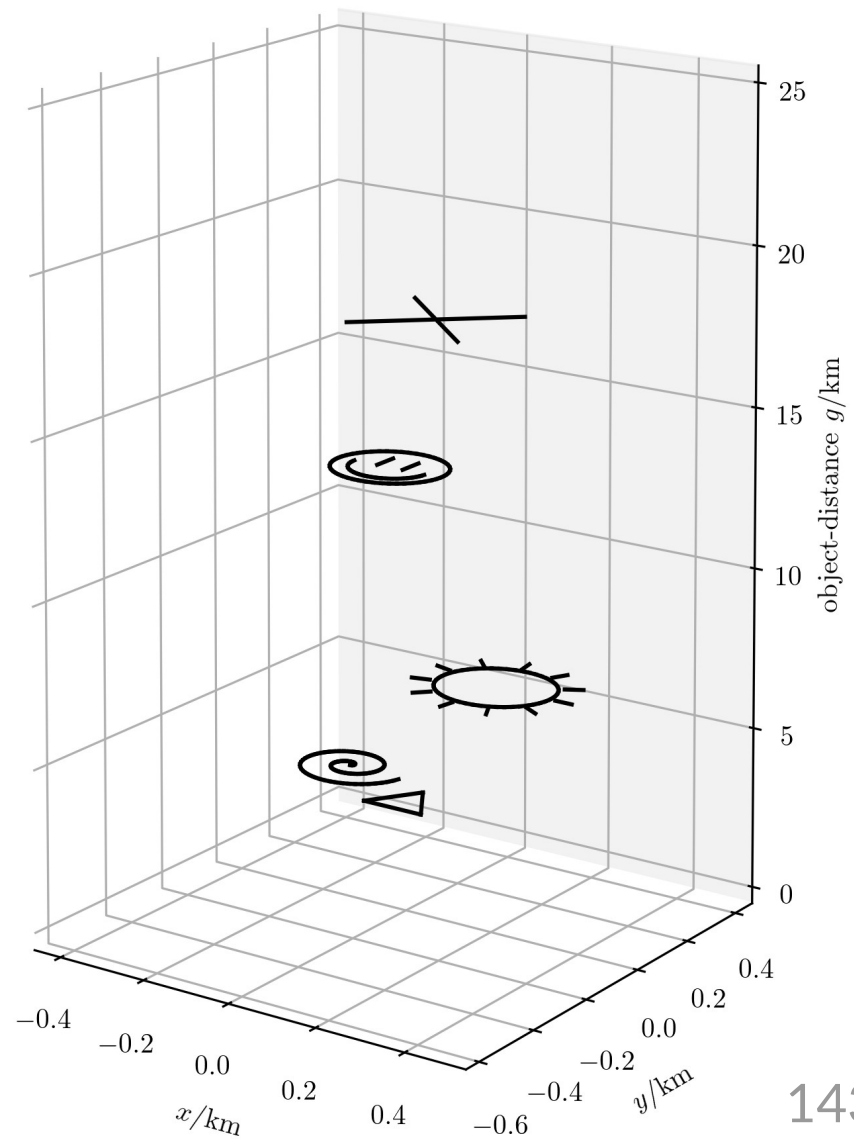
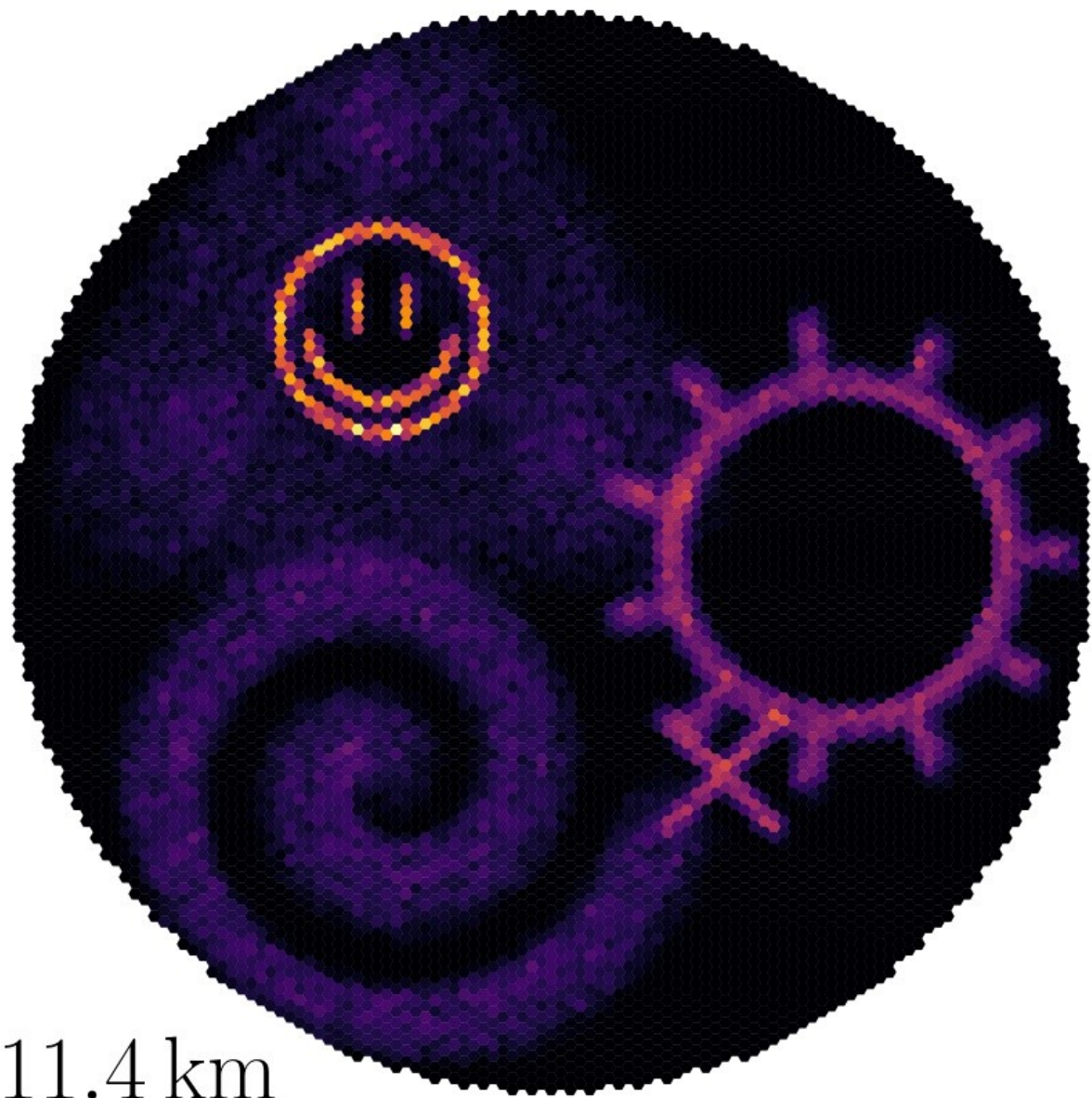


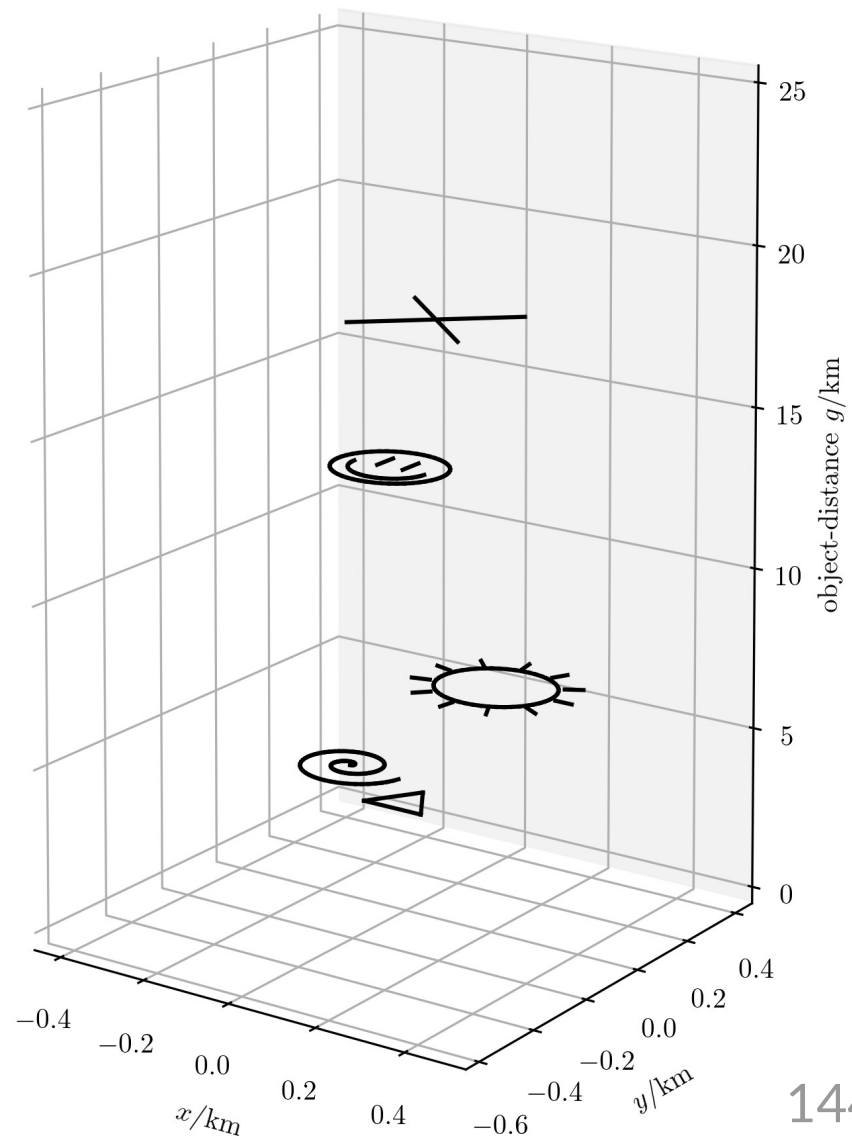
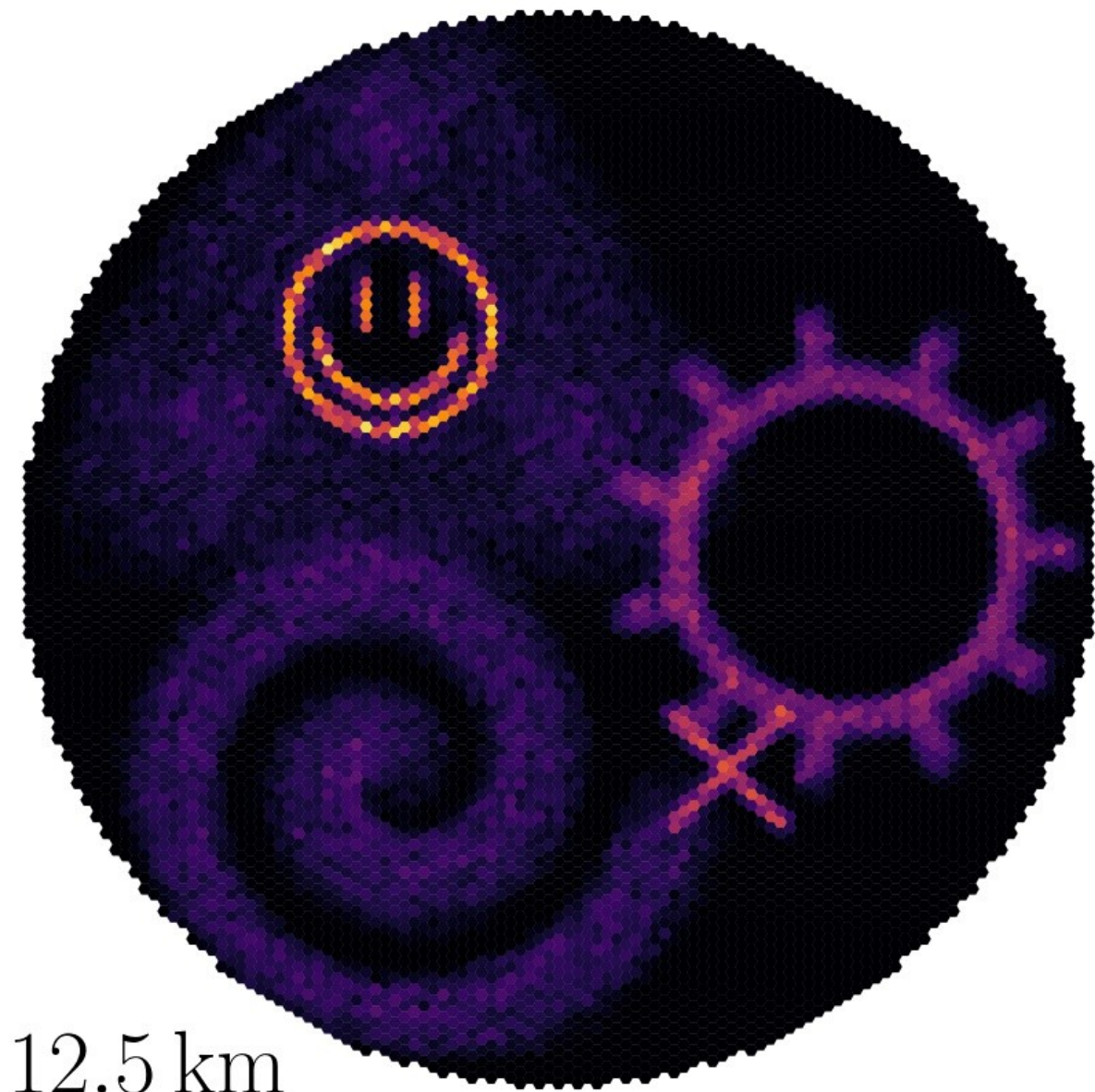


10.5 km

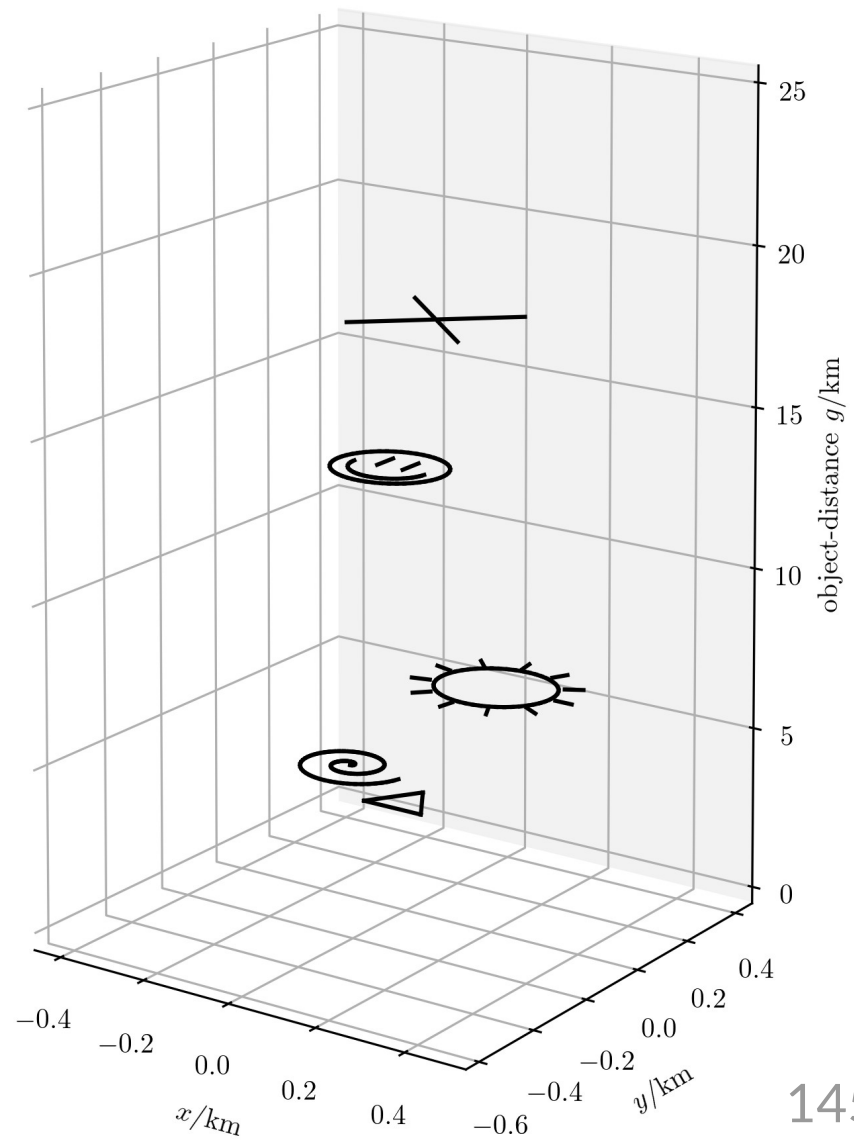
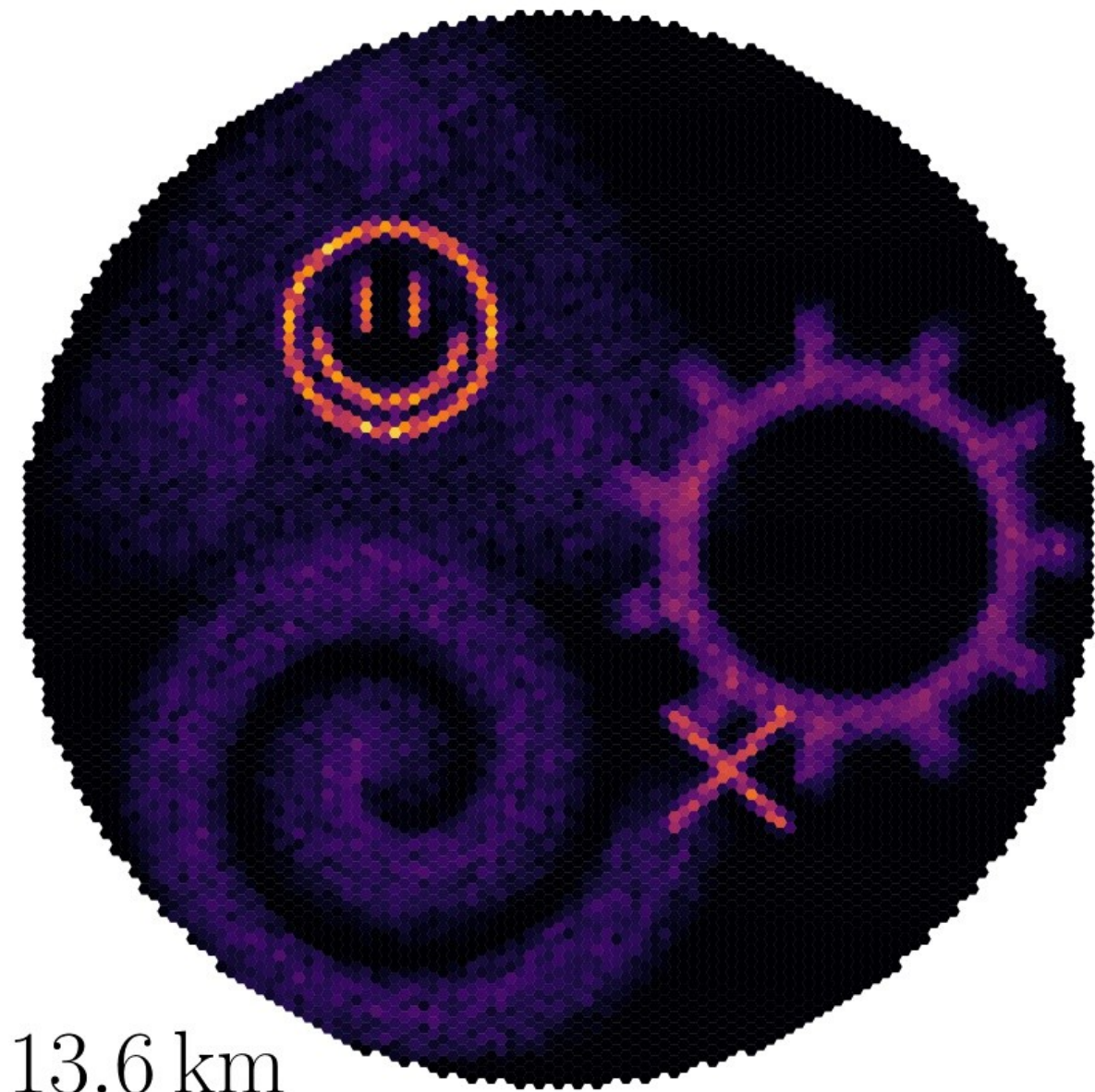


11.4 km

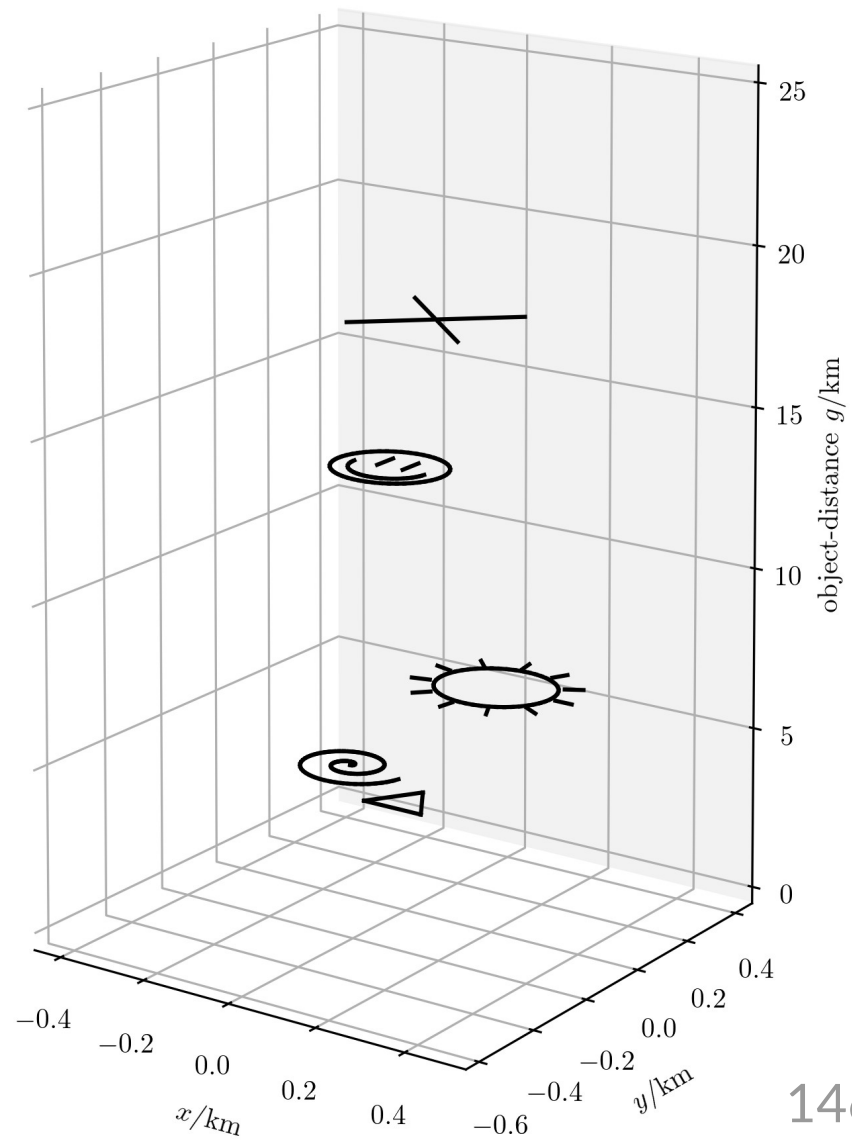
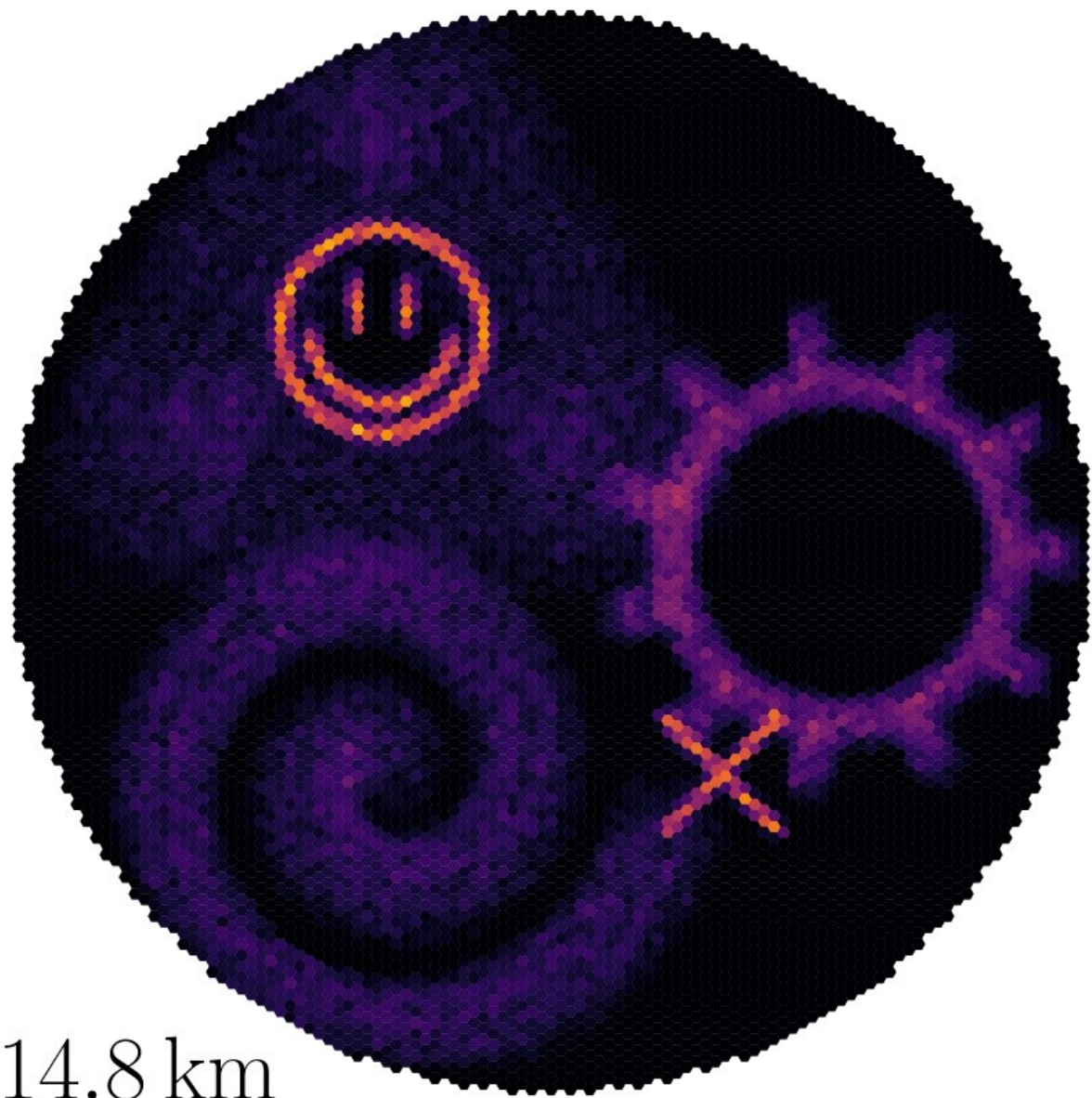




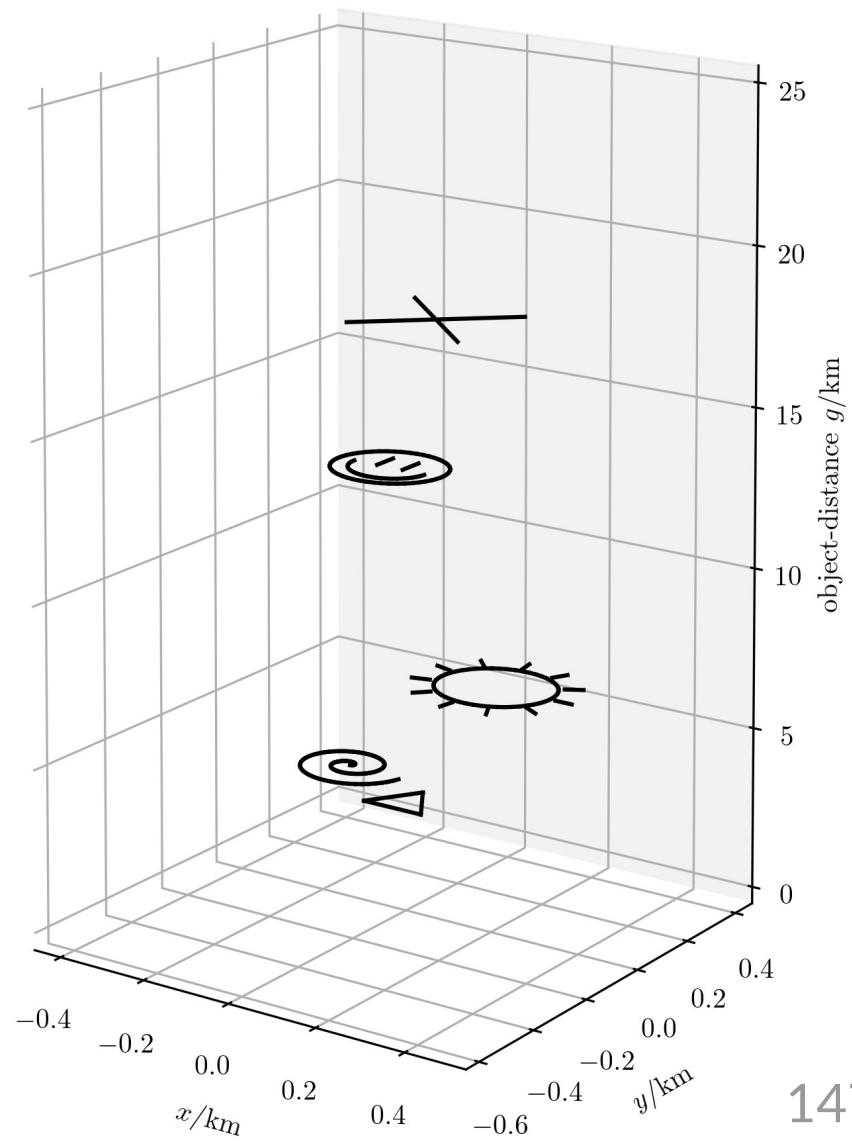
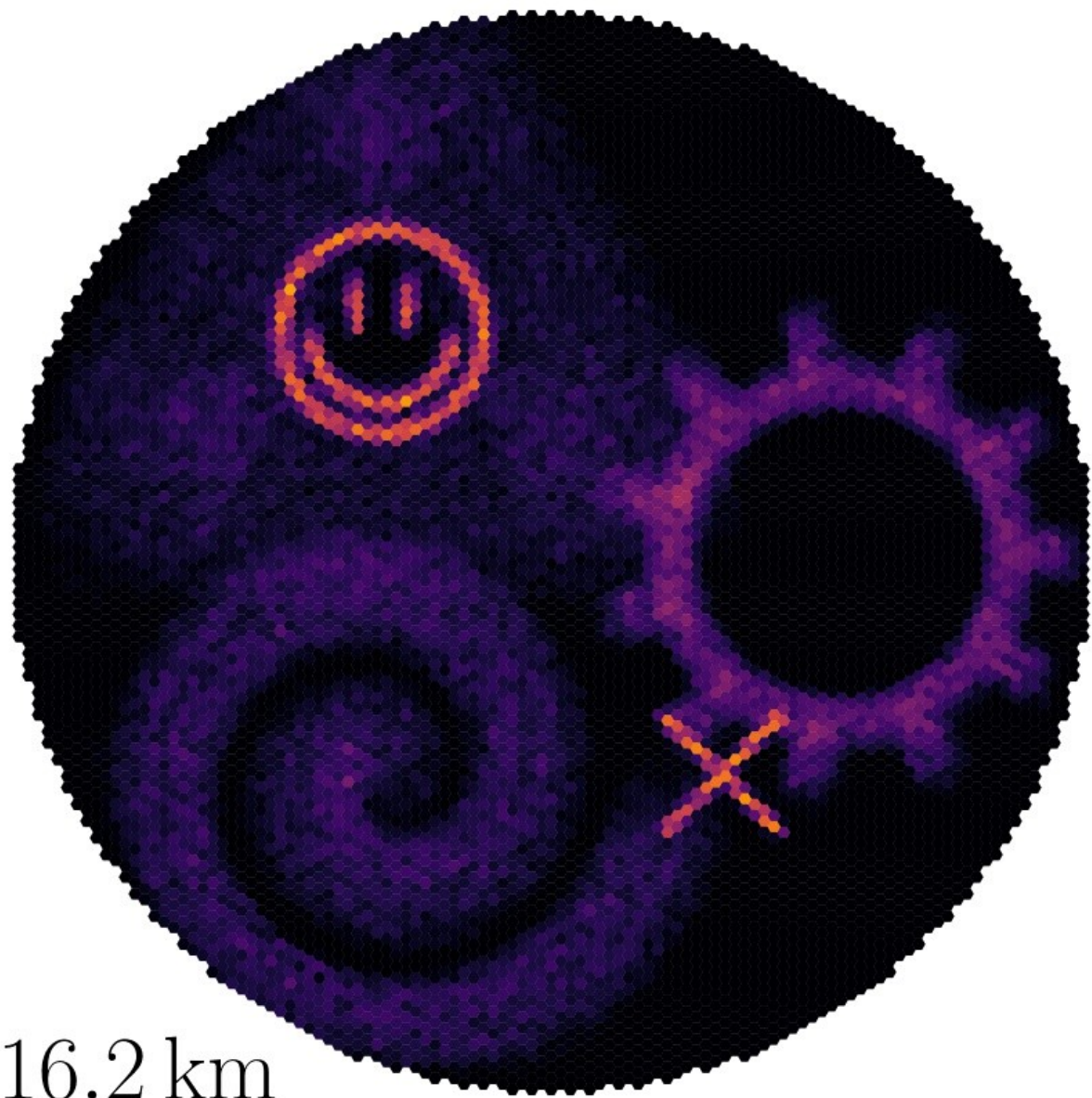




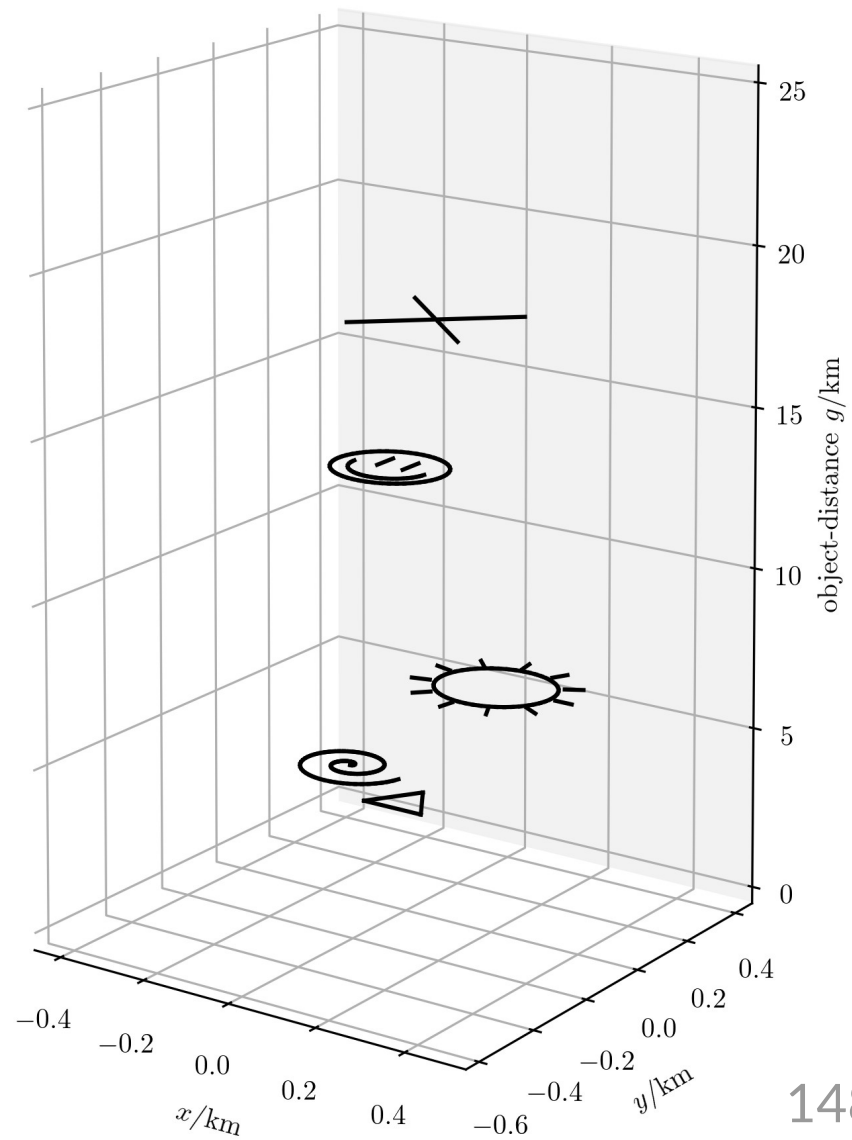
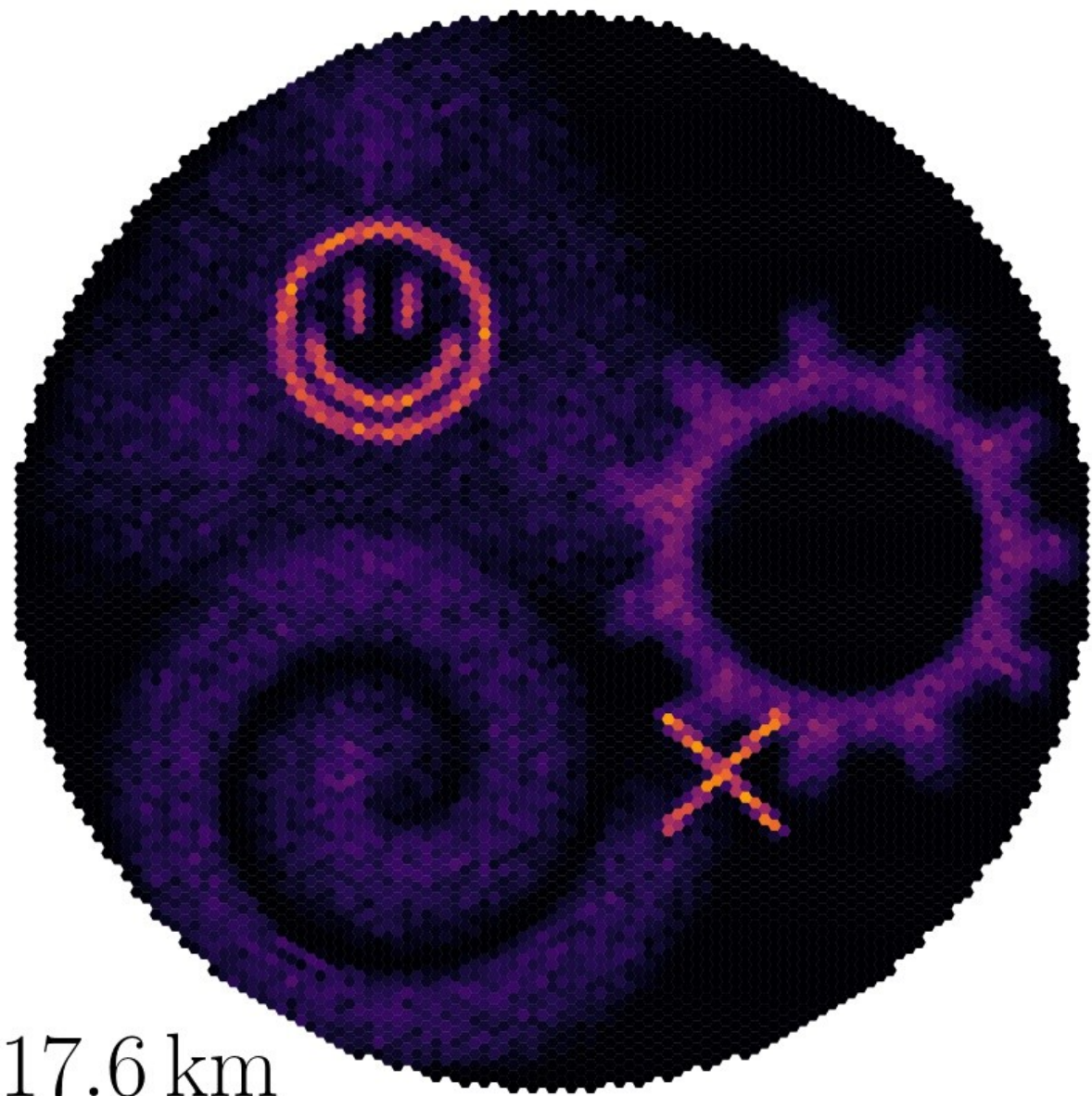
14.8 km

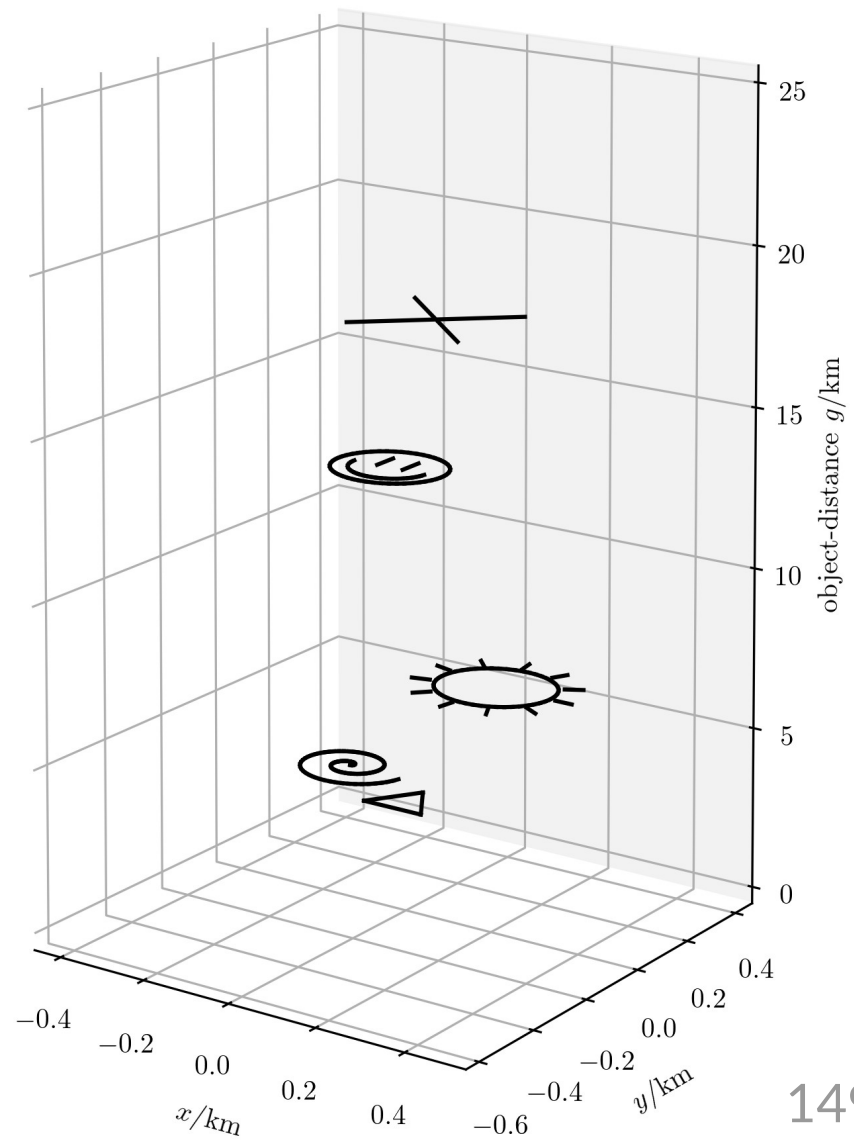
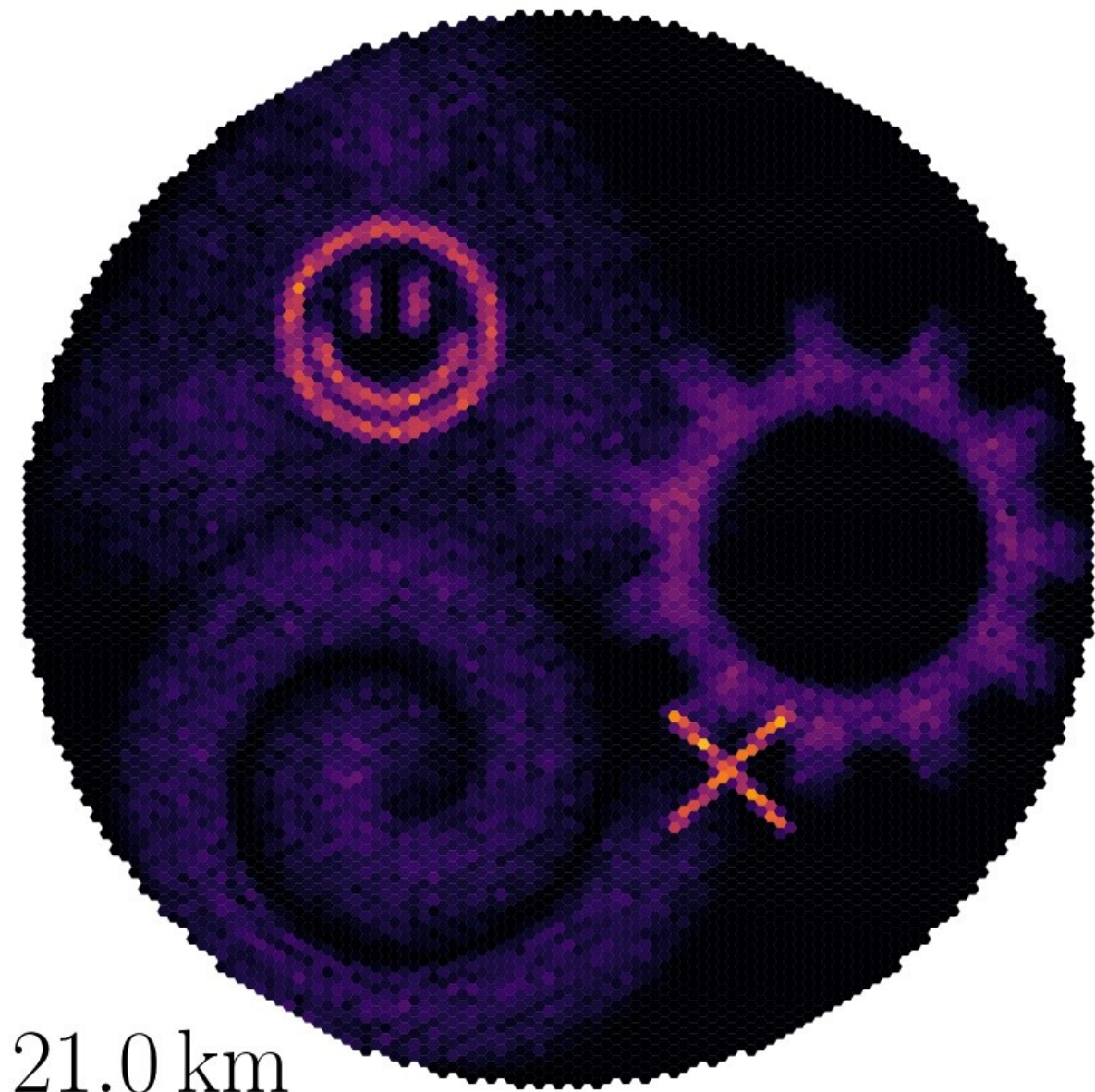


16.2 km

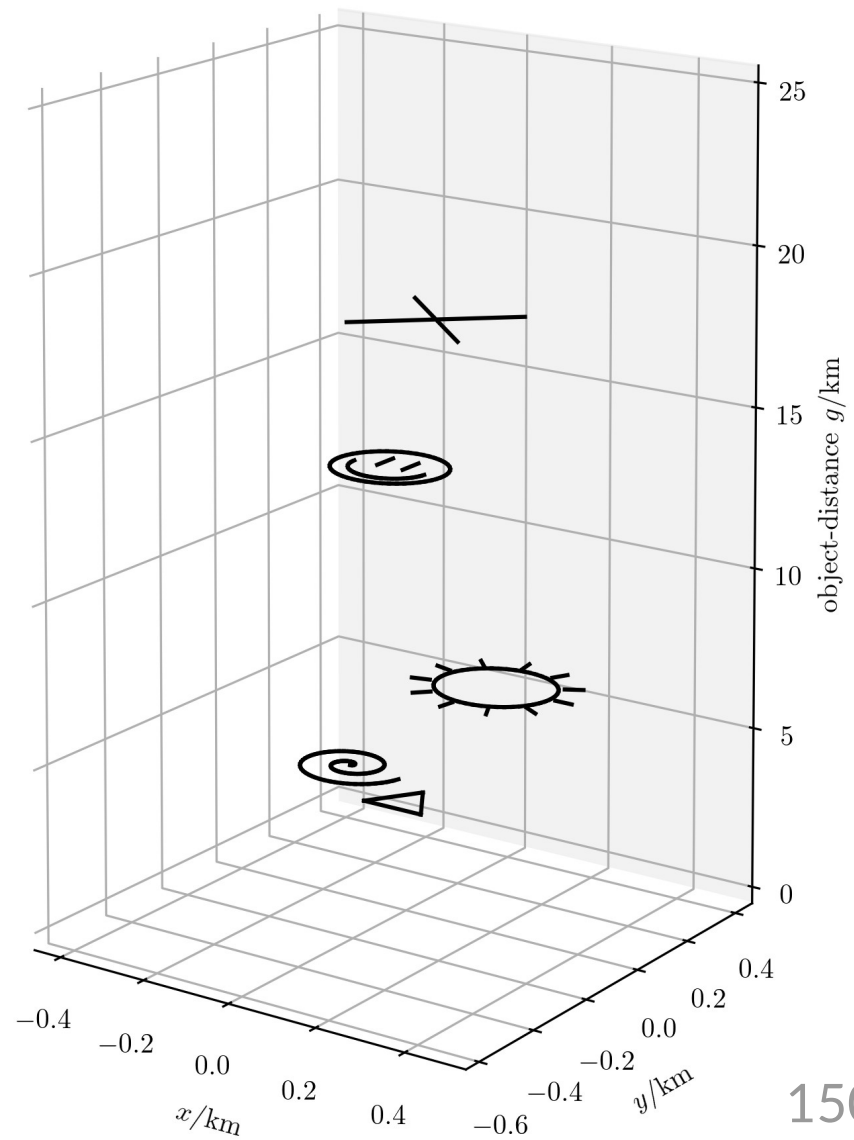
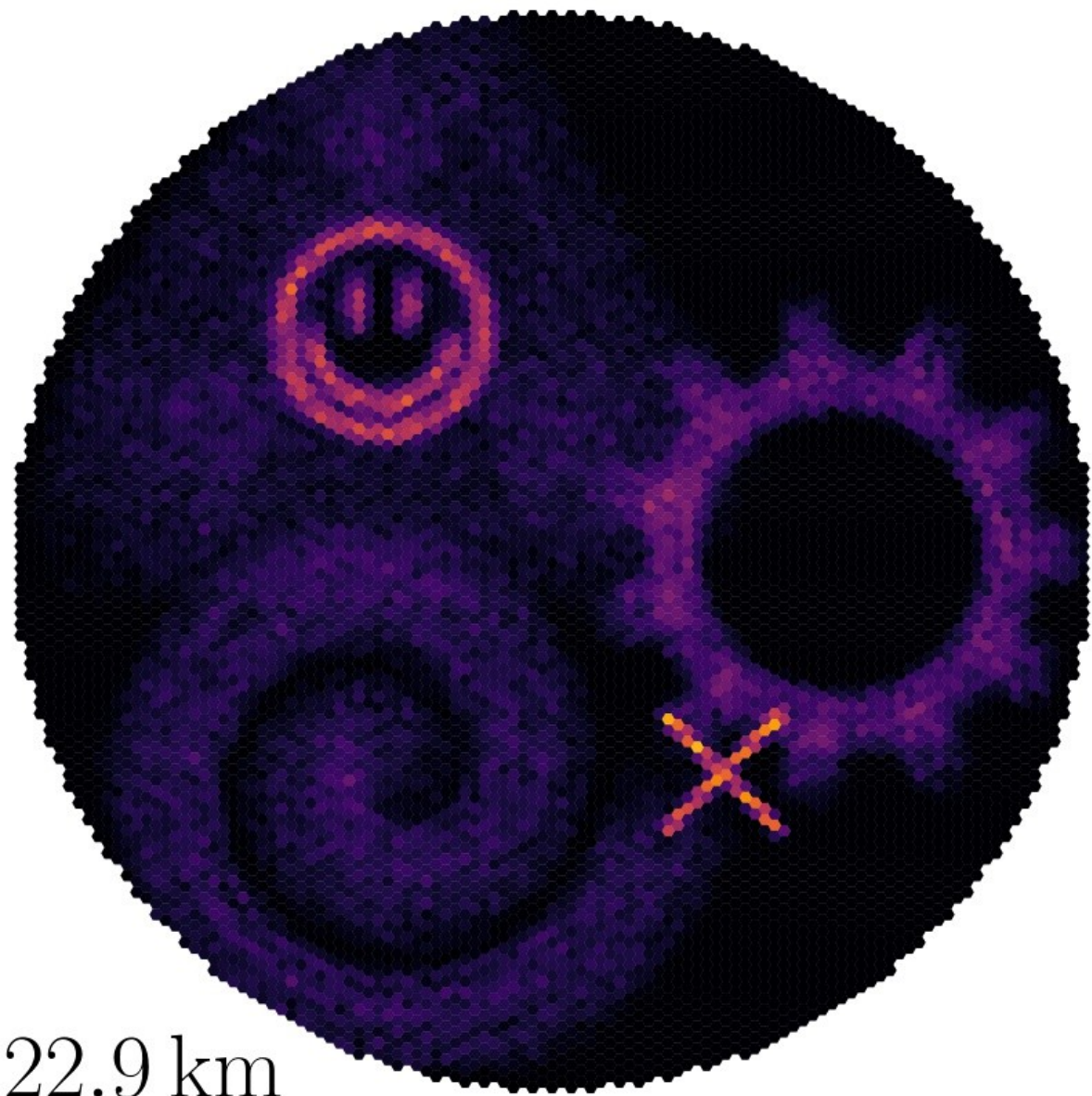


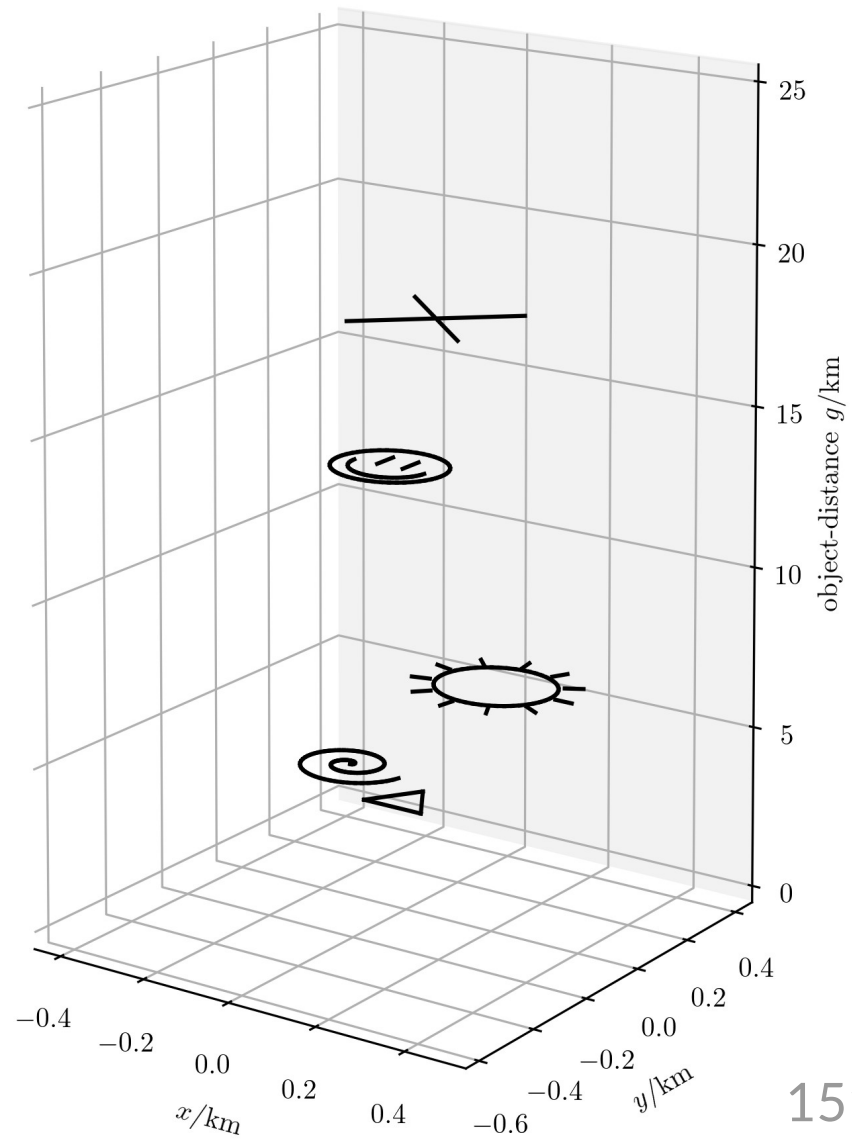
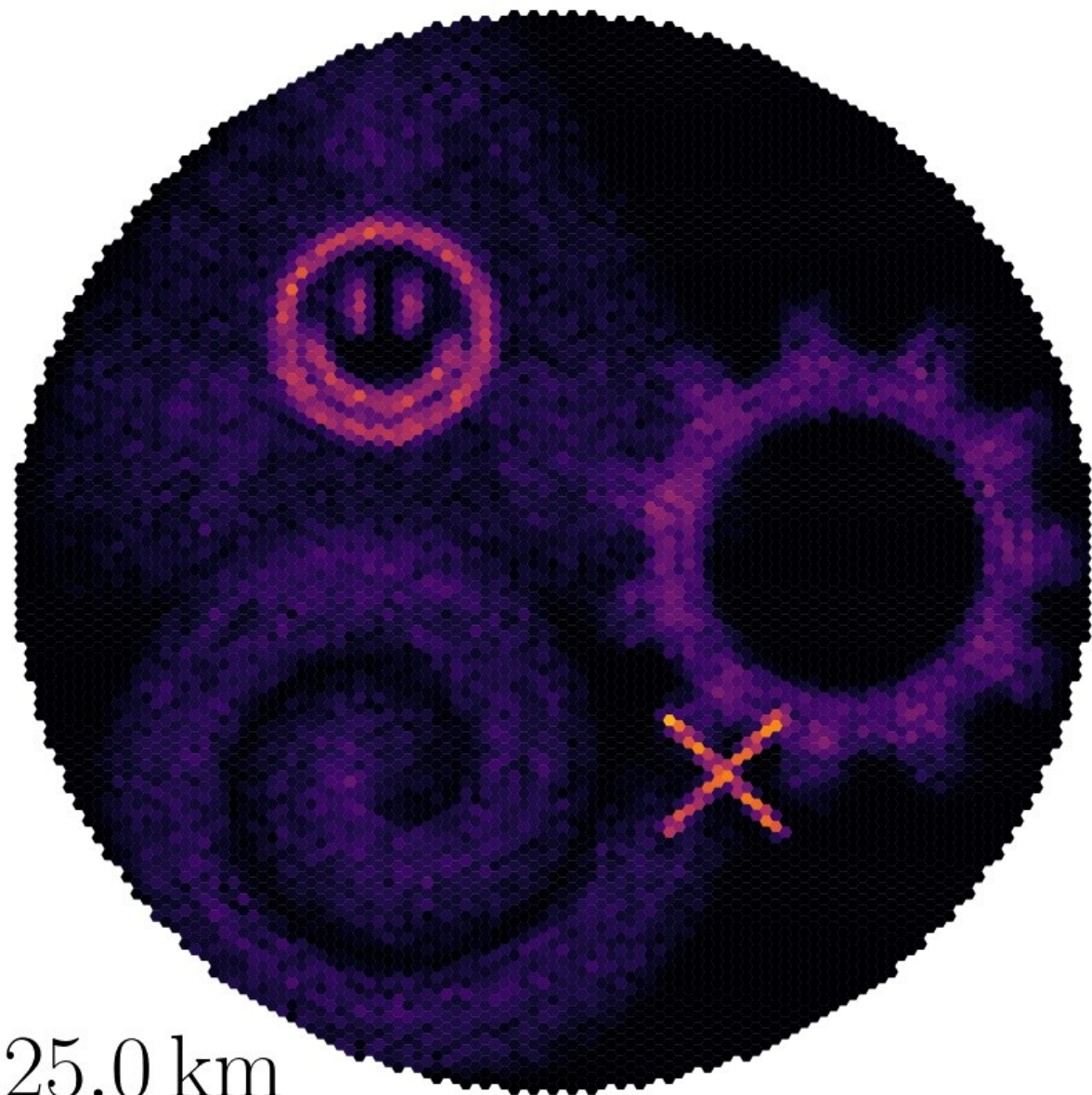
17.6 km

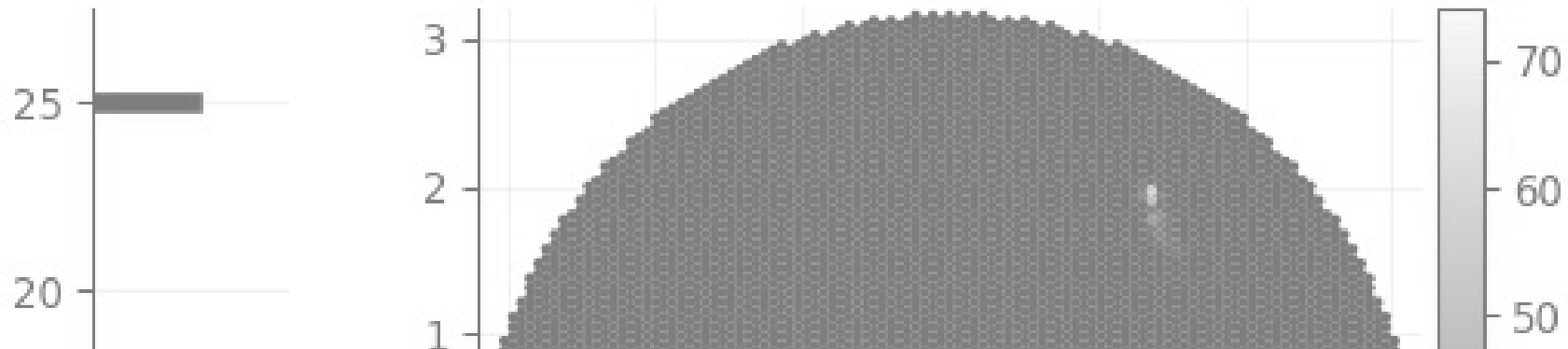




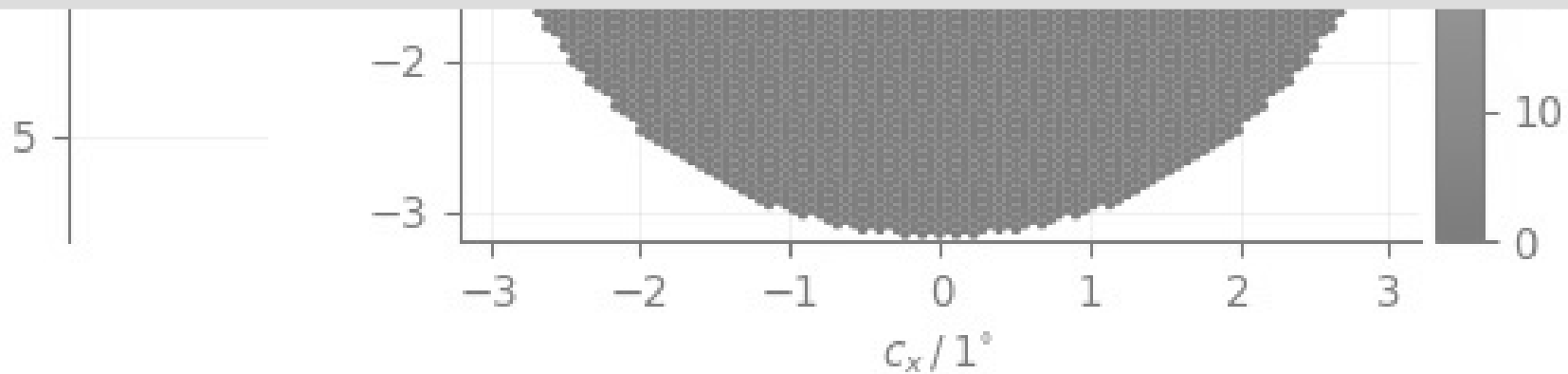
22.9 km



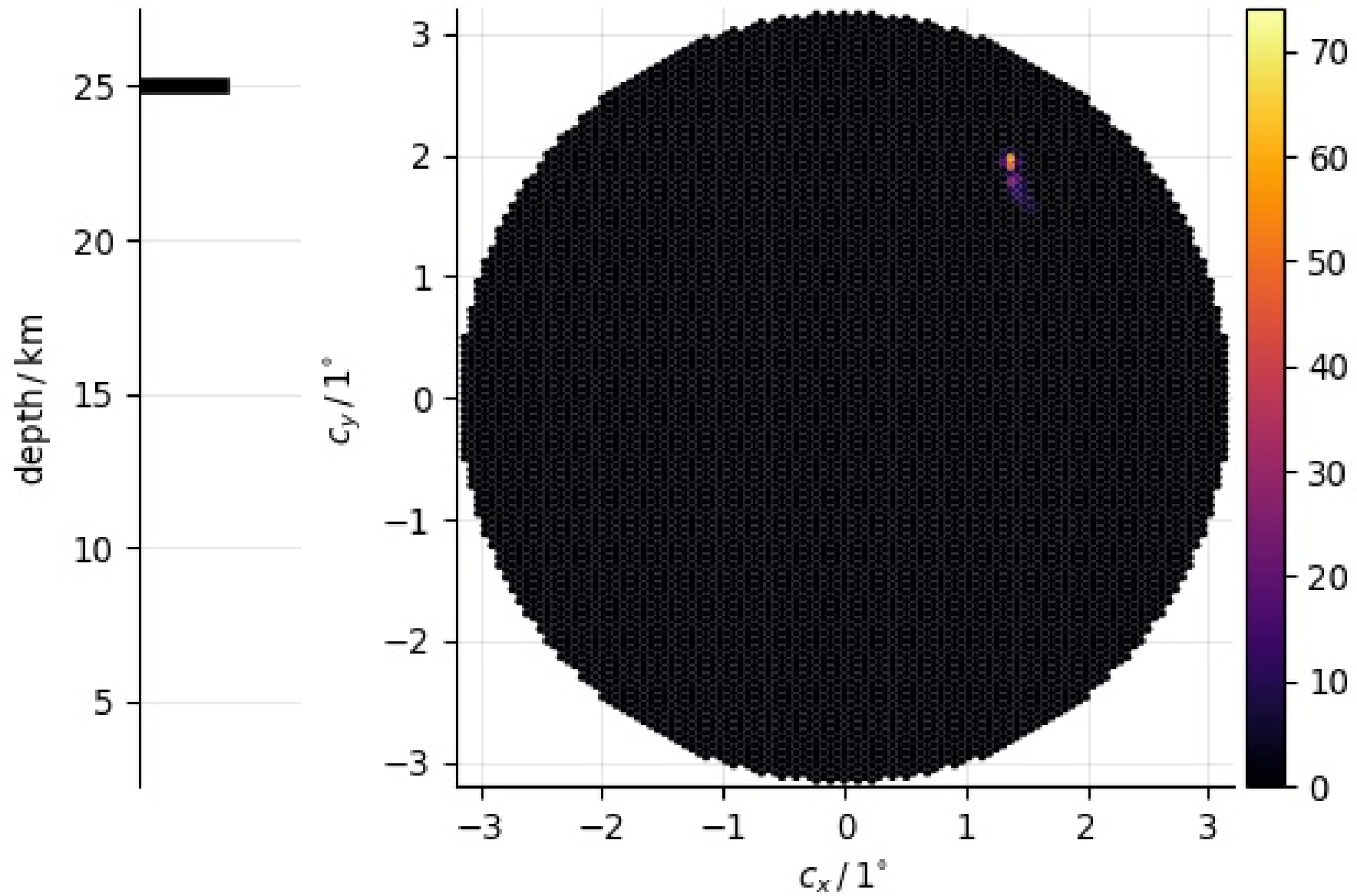


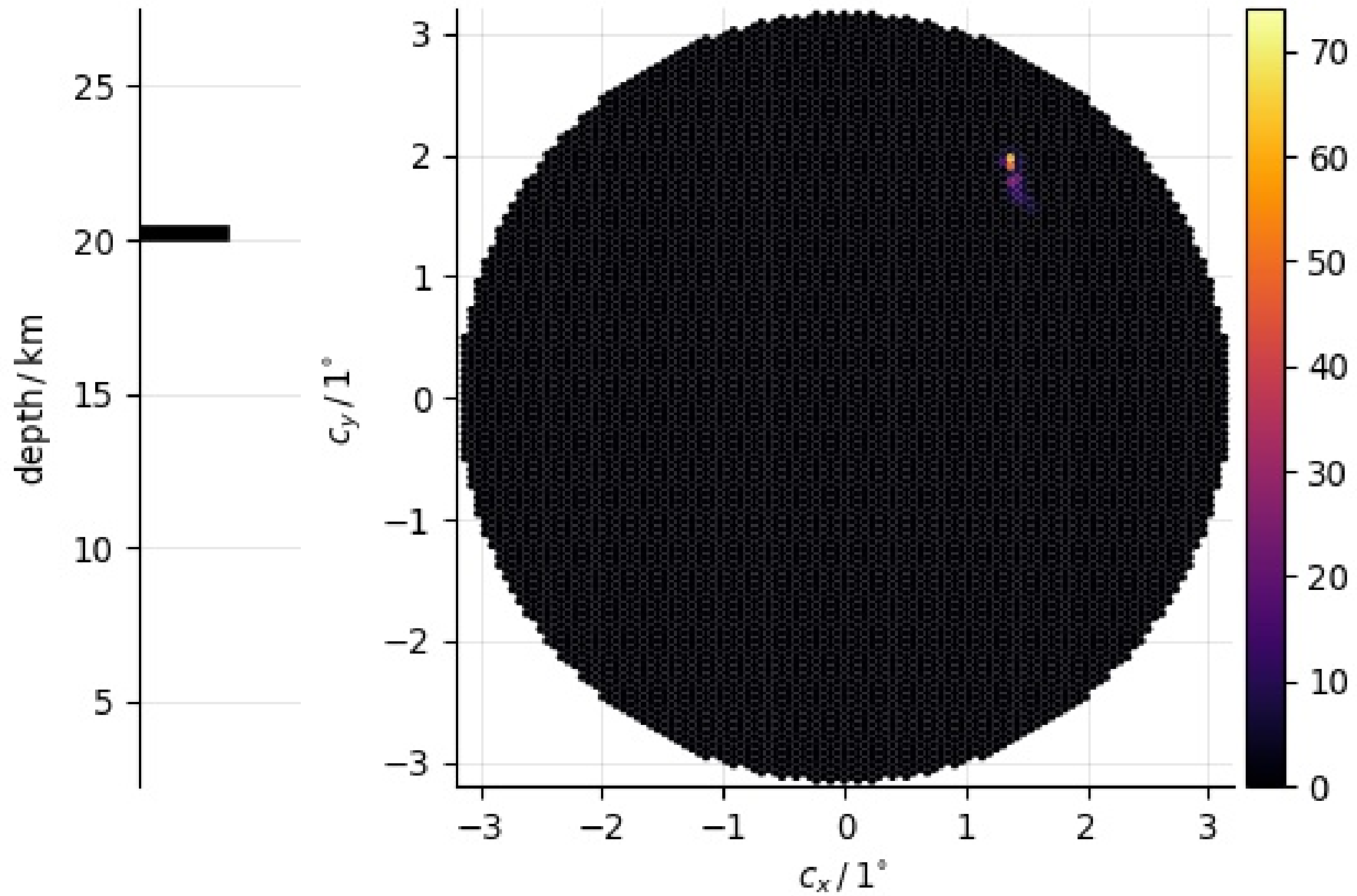


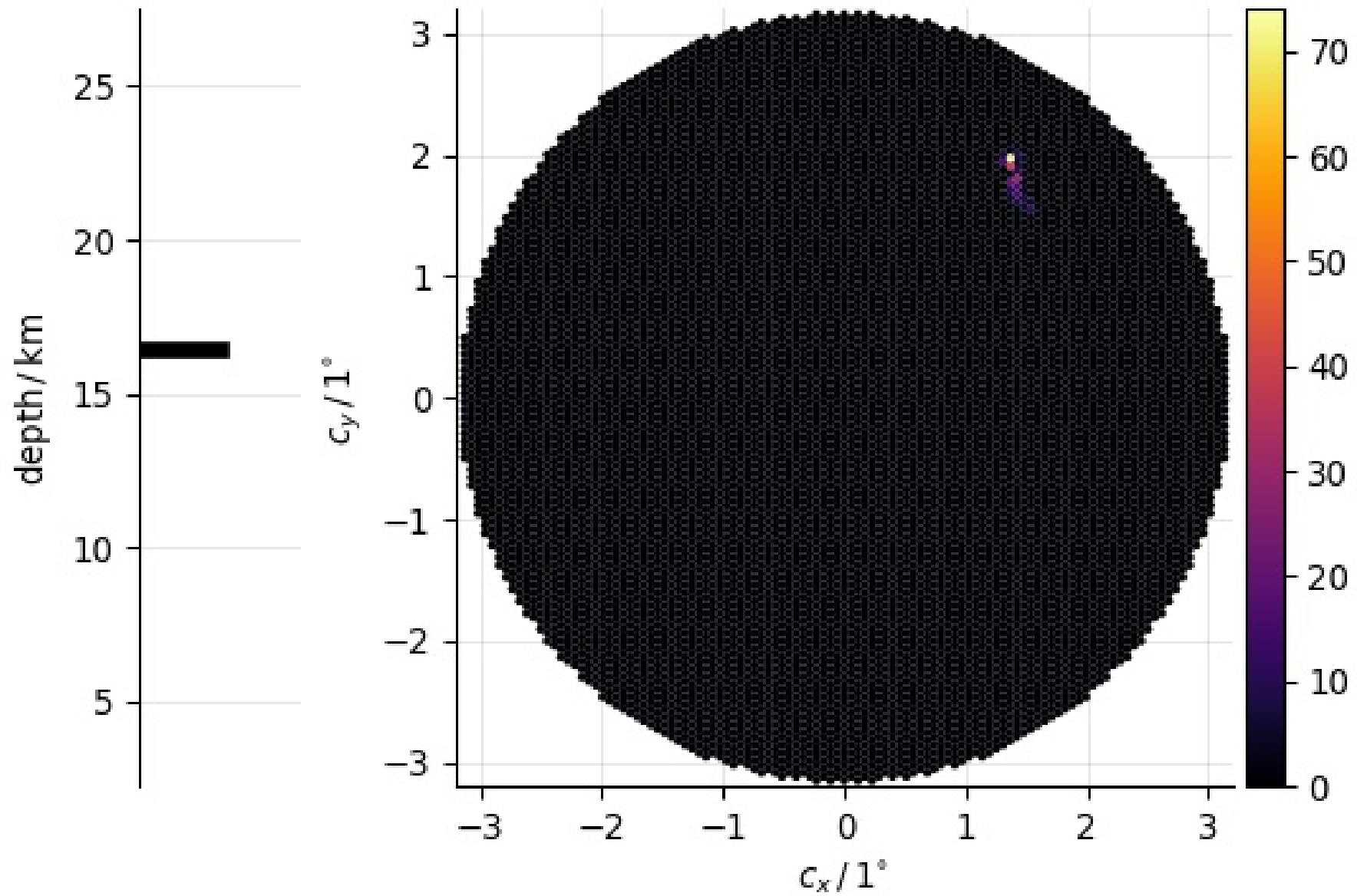
## Gamma-showers below 5GeV

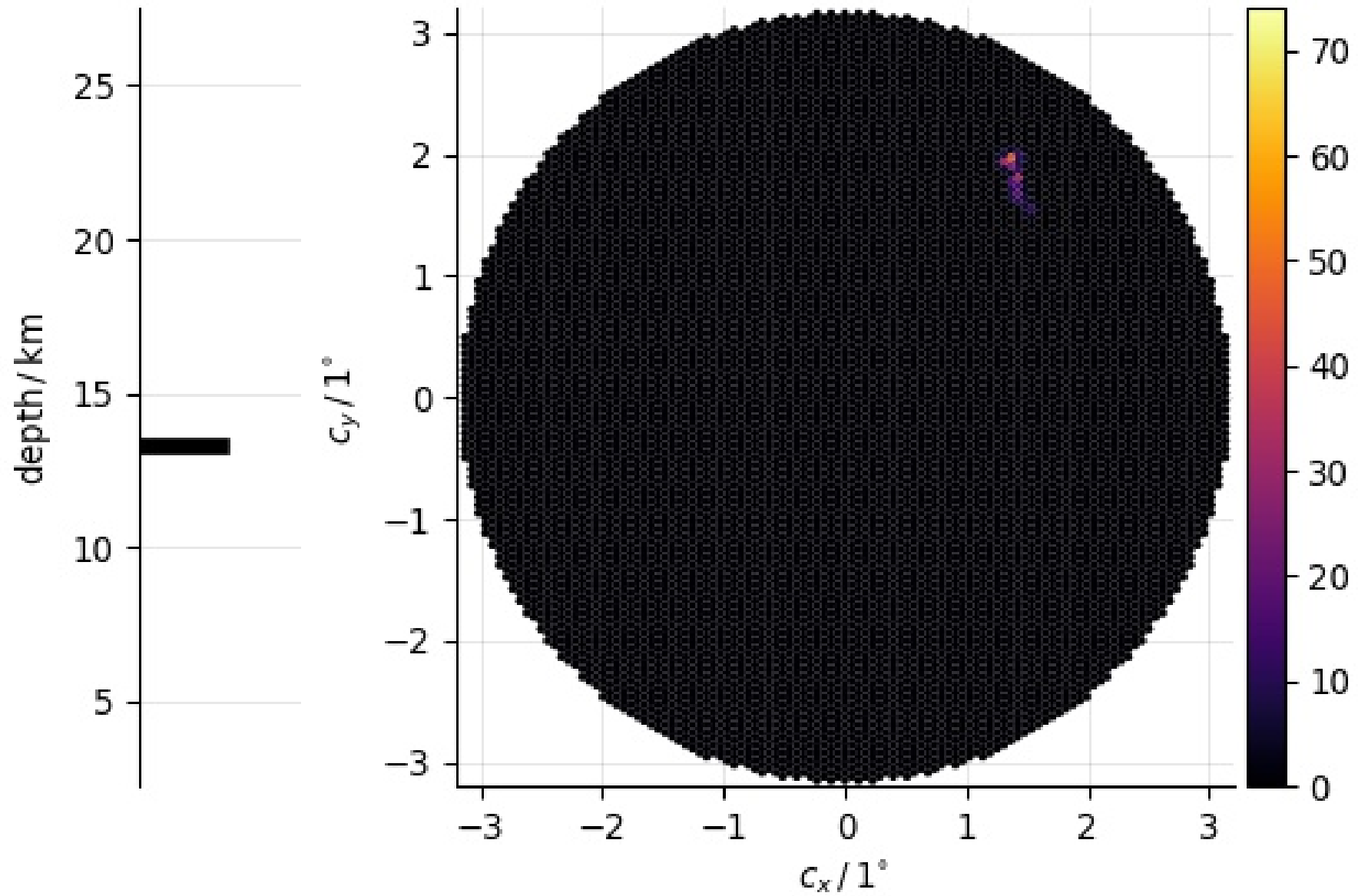


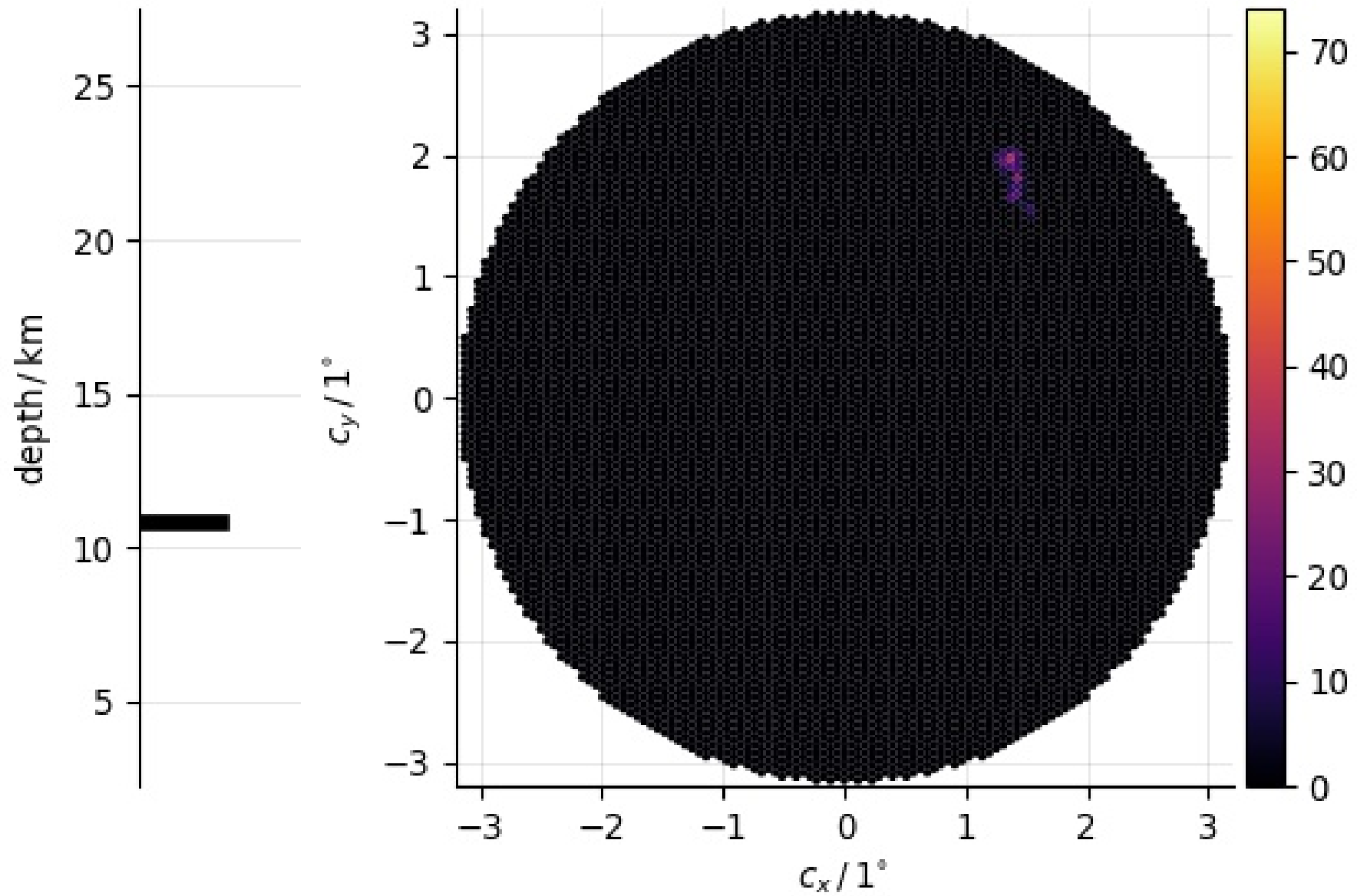


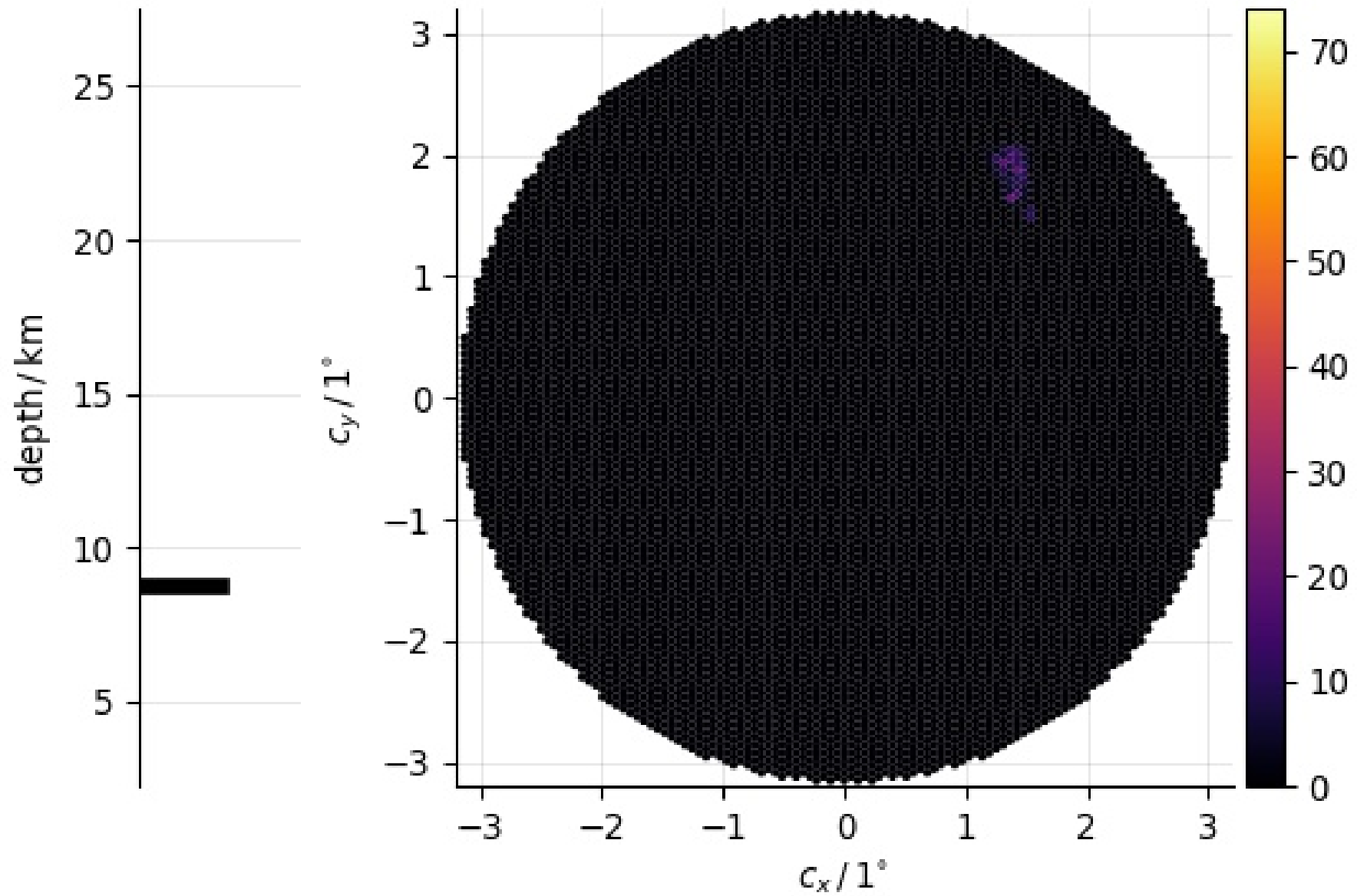


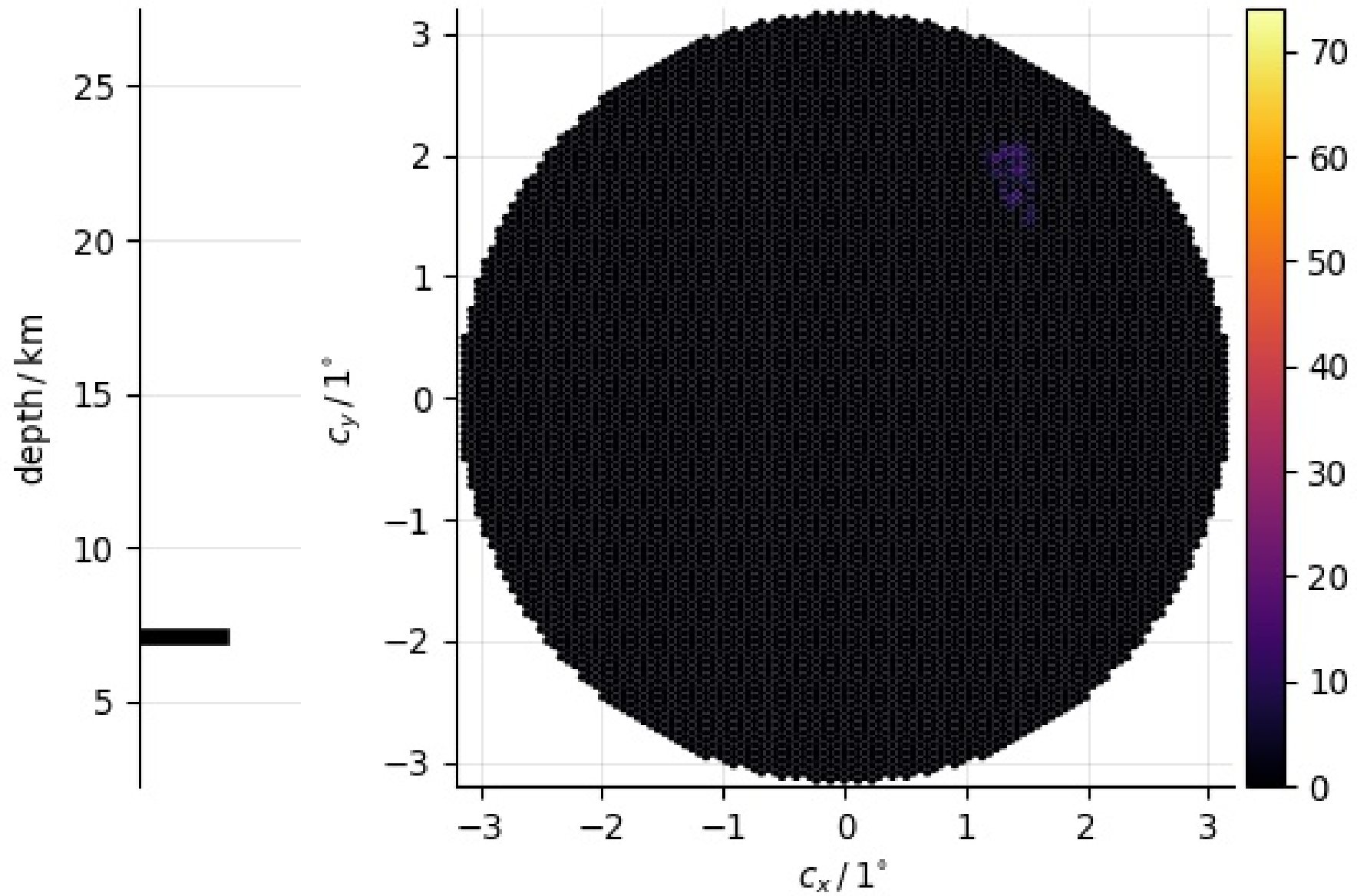


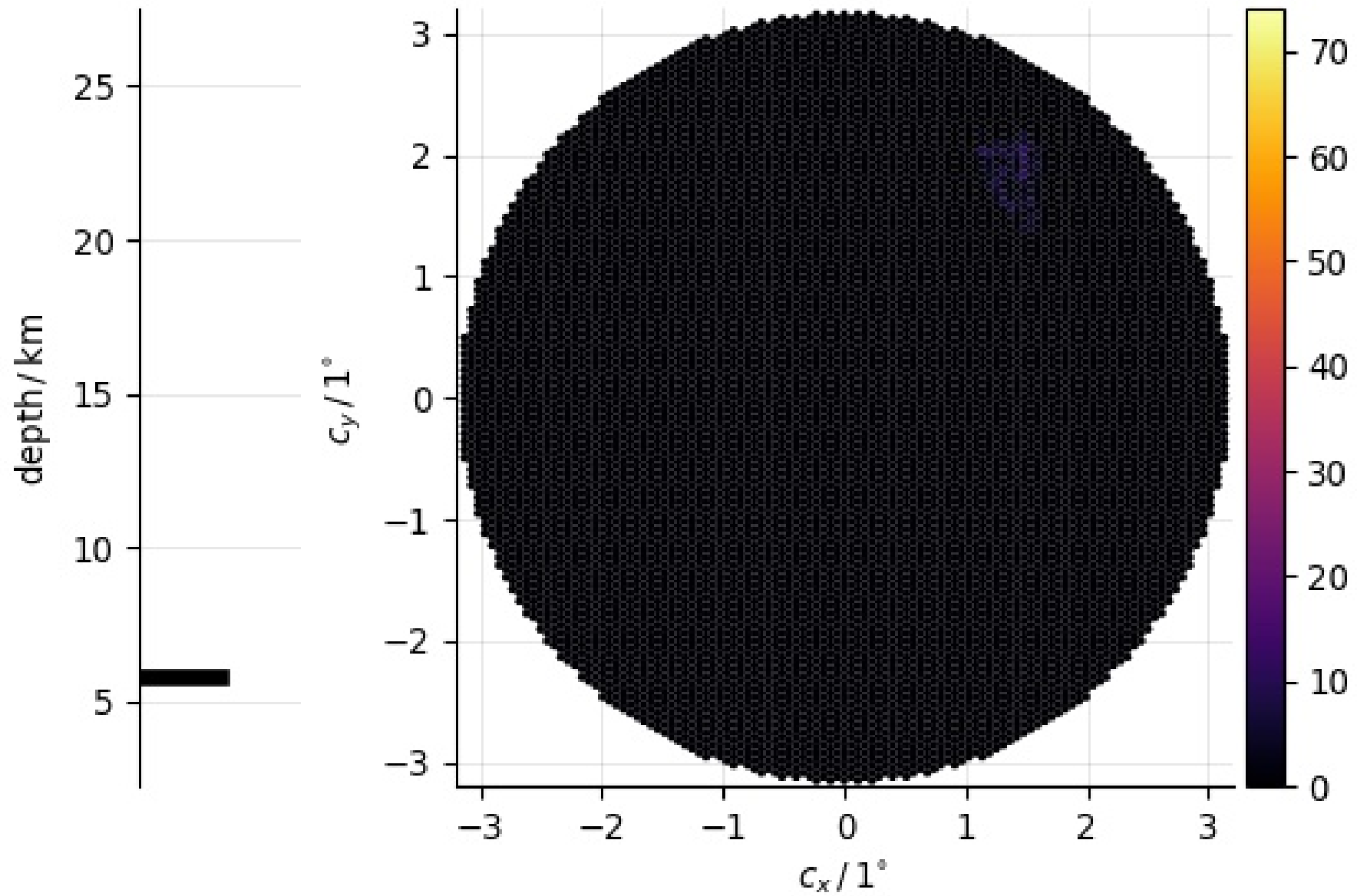




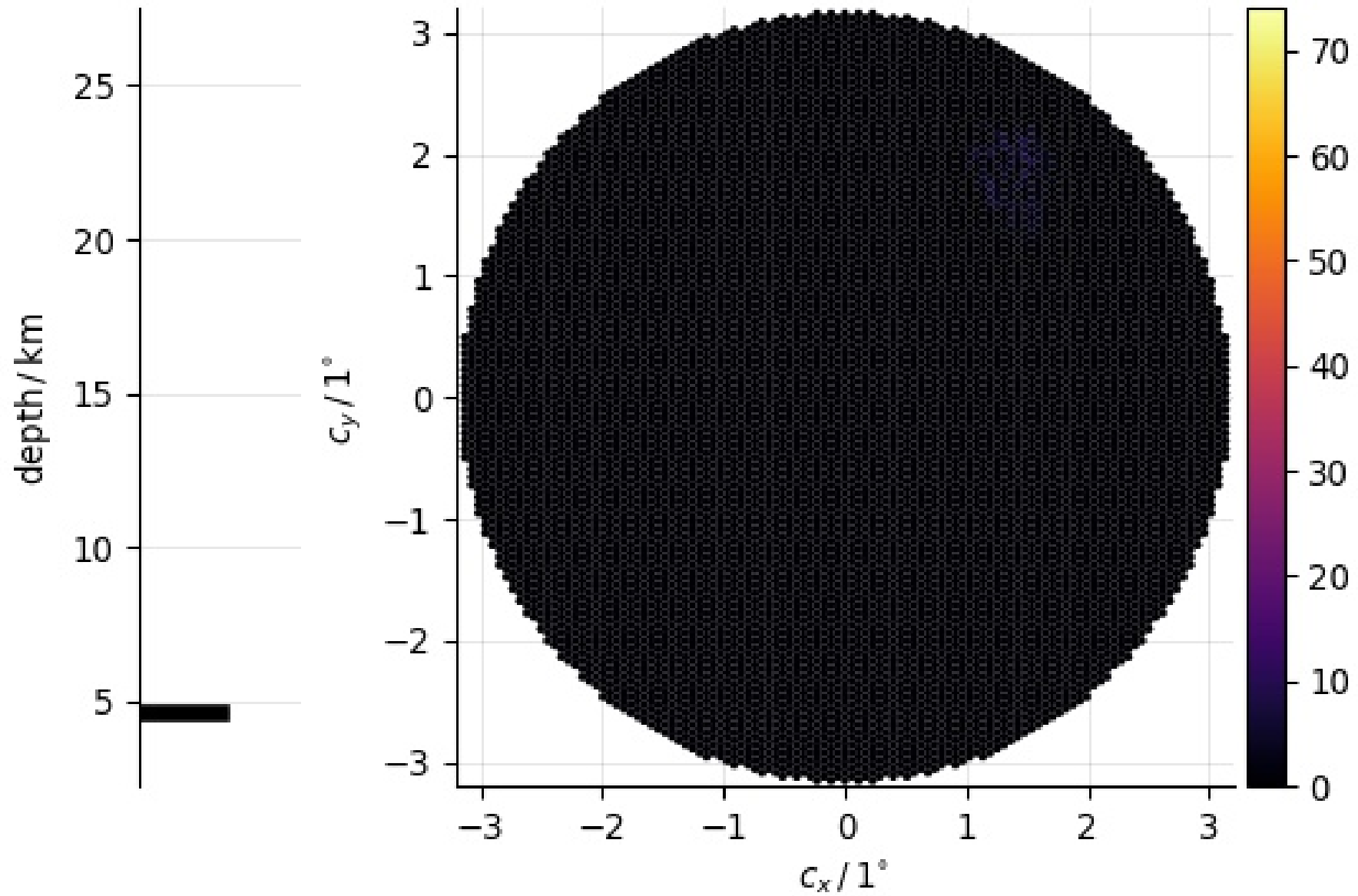


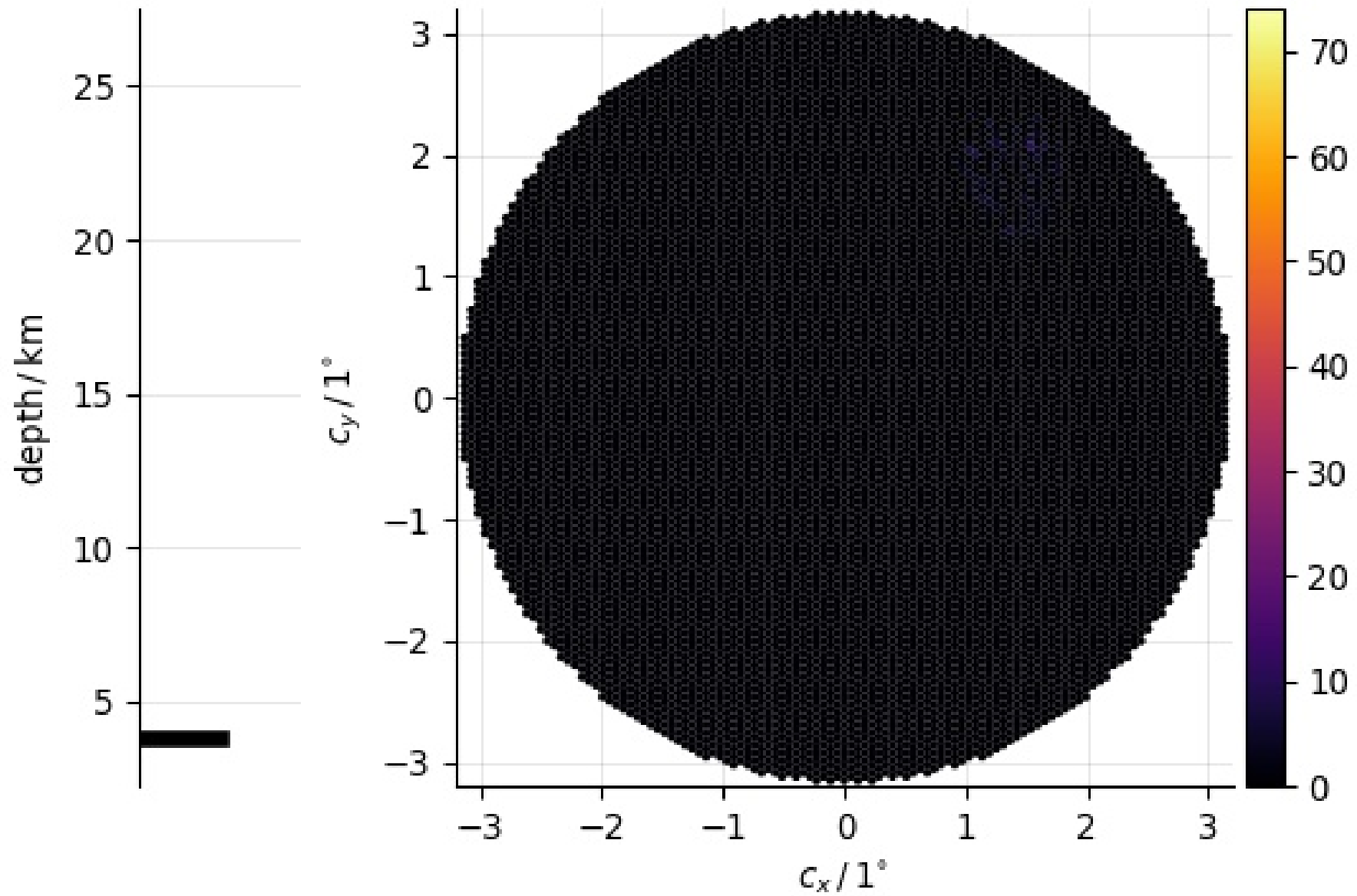


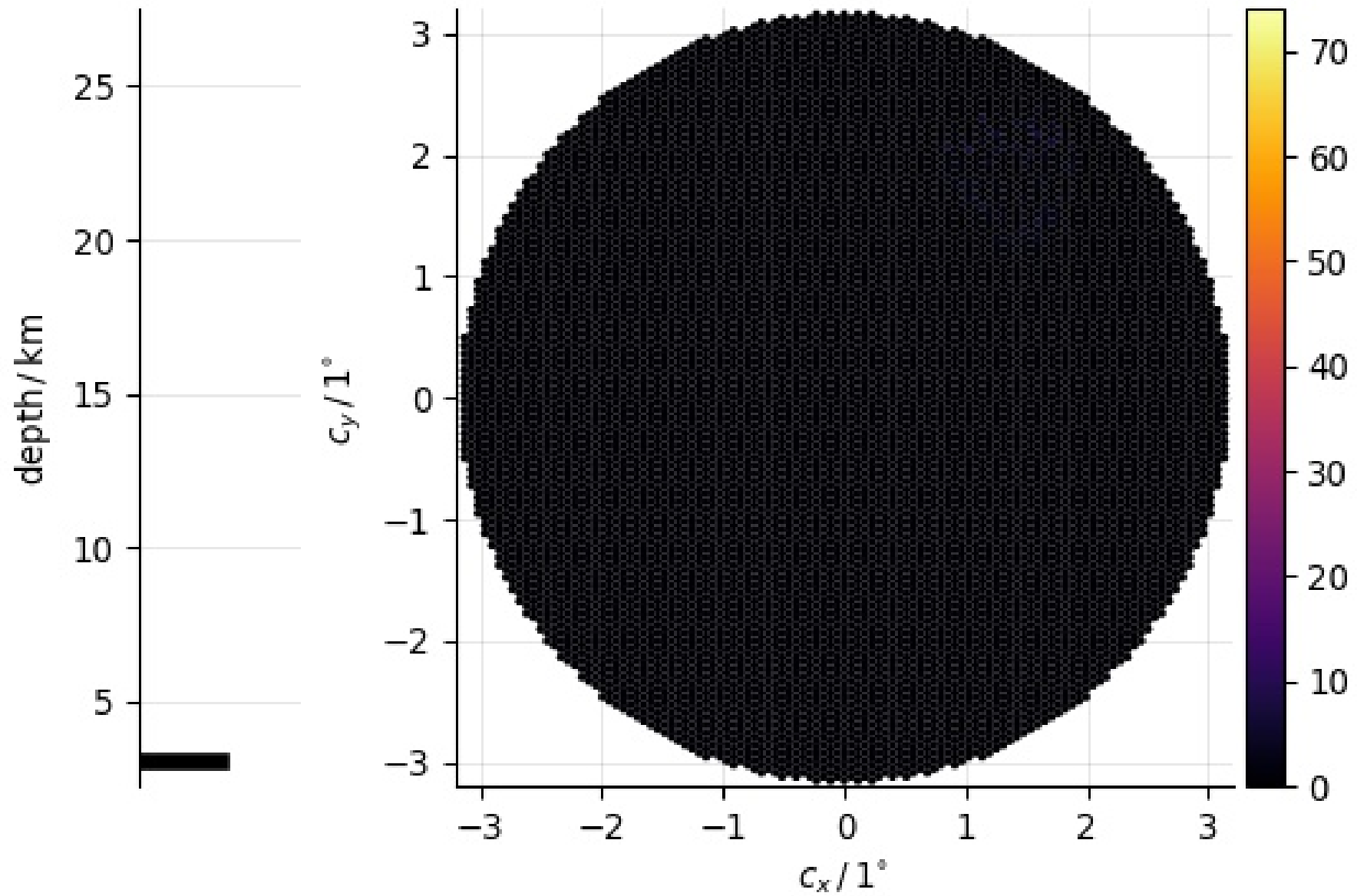


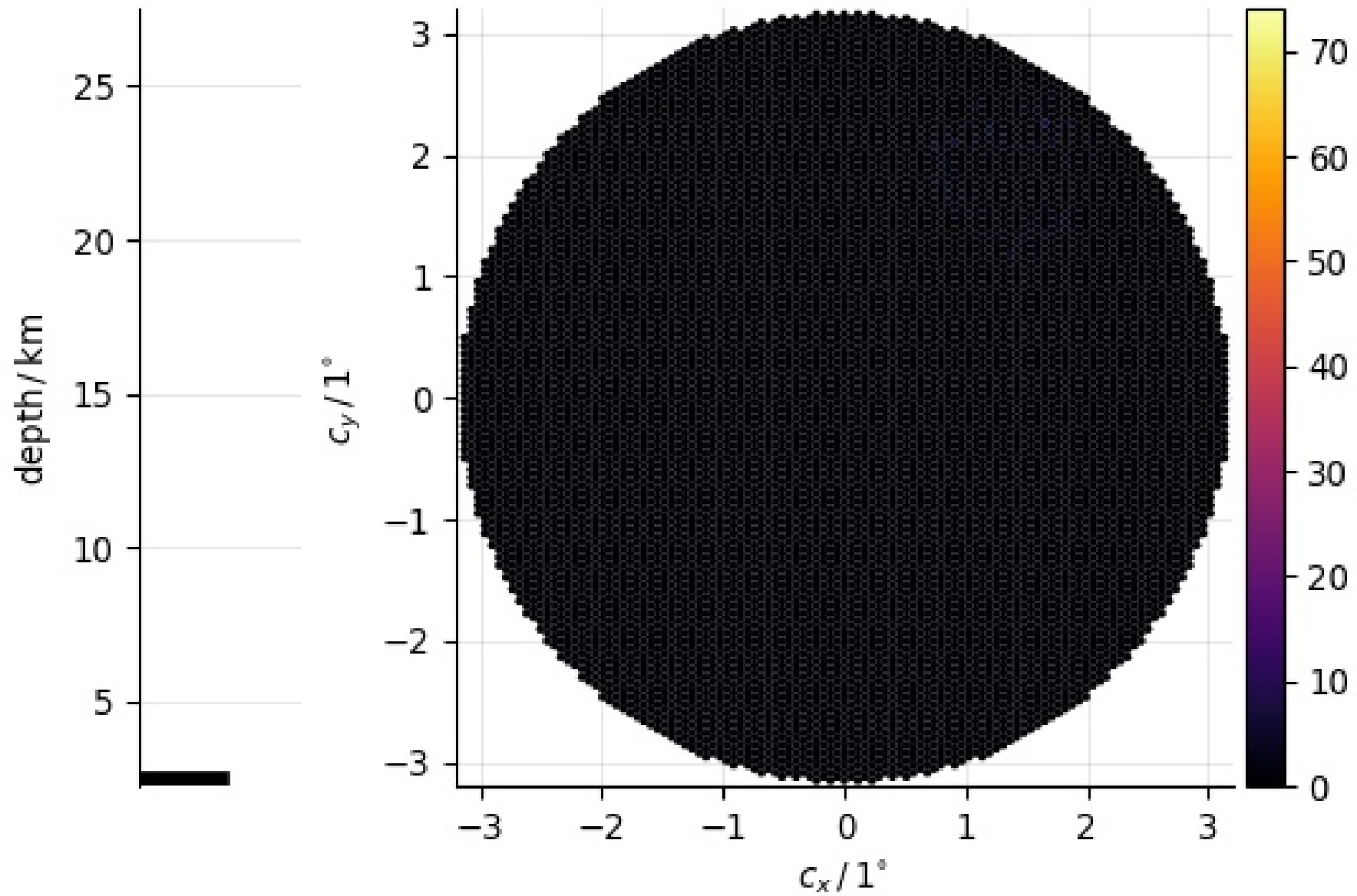


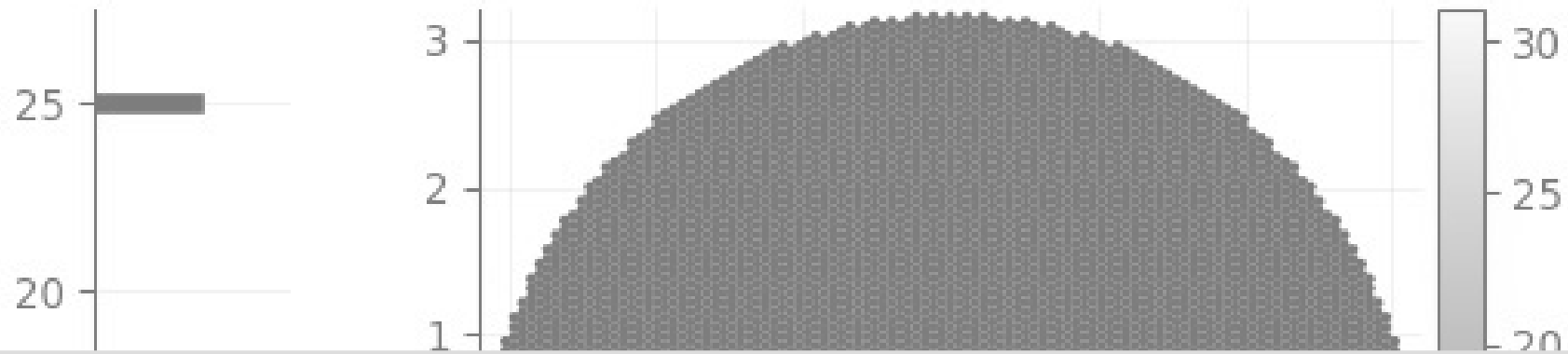




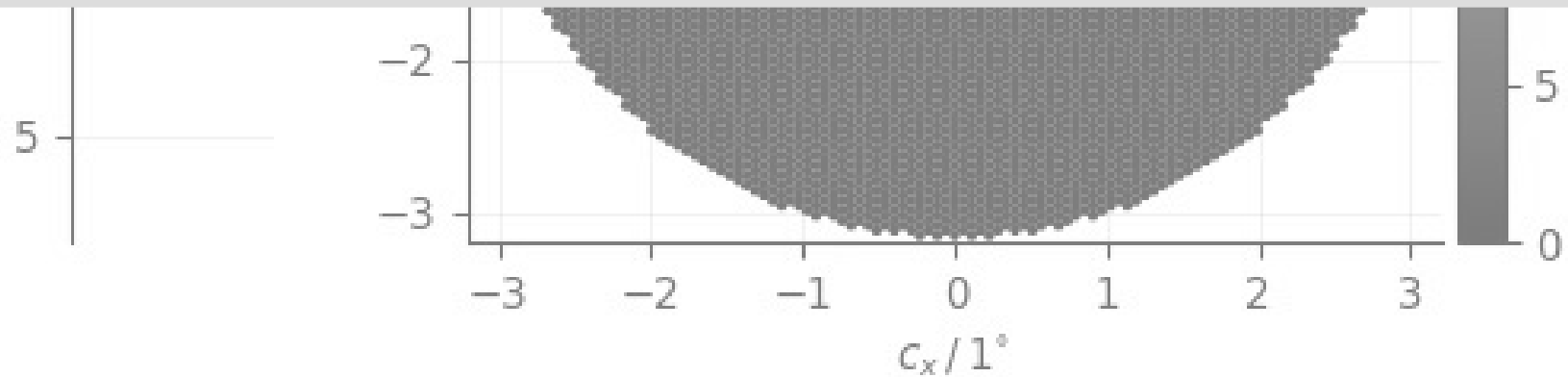


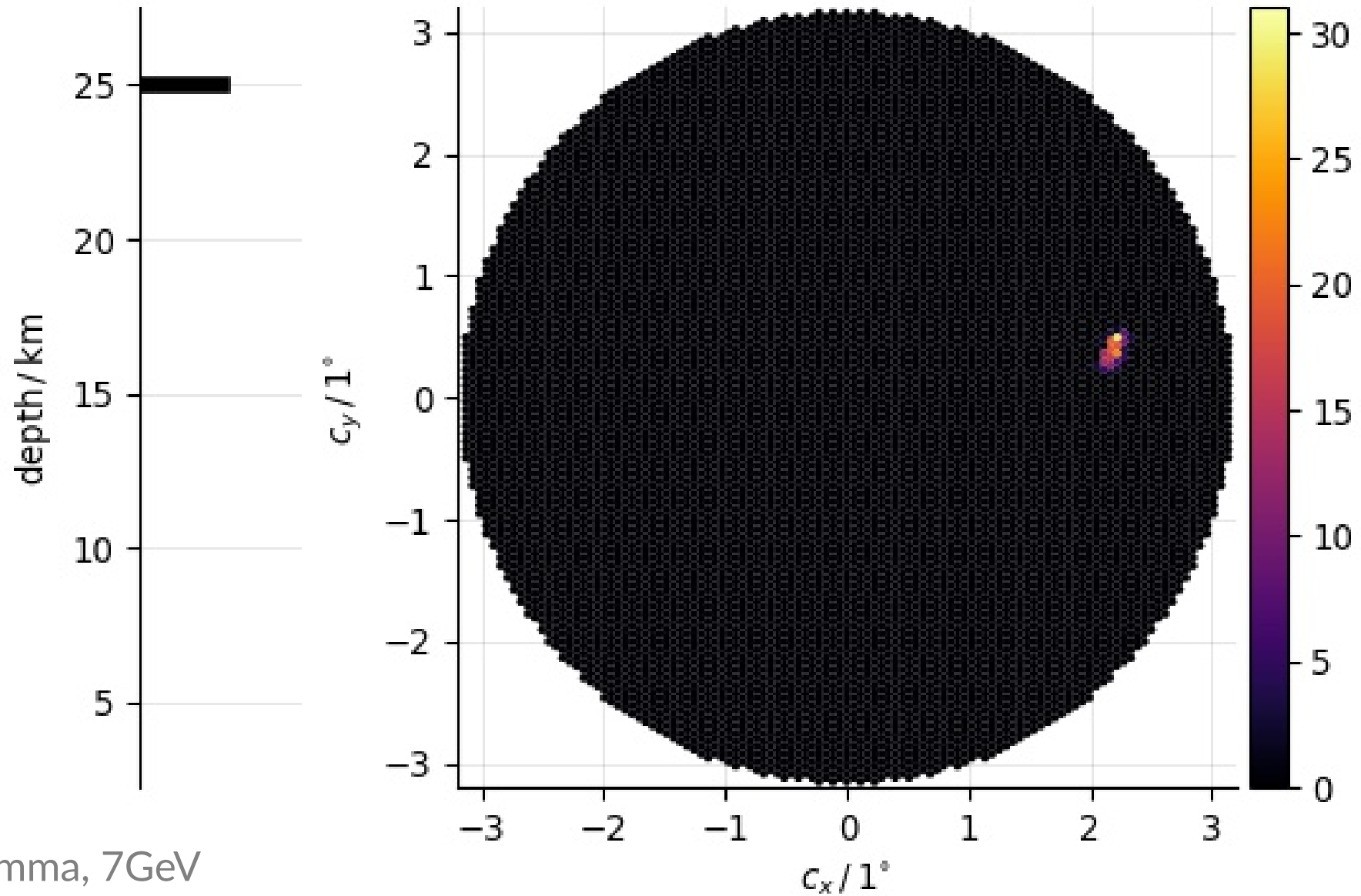




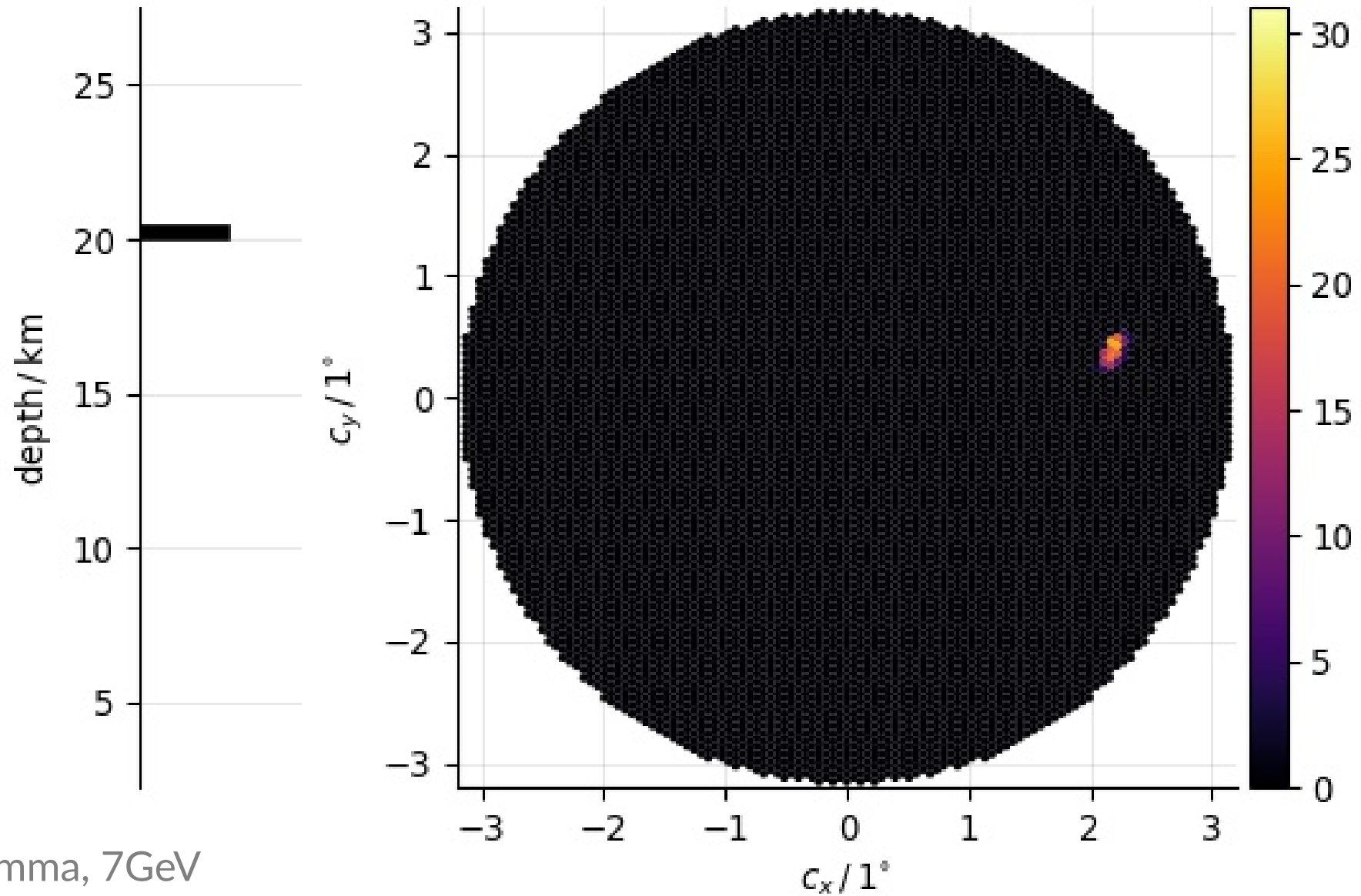


## Gamma-showers above 5GeV

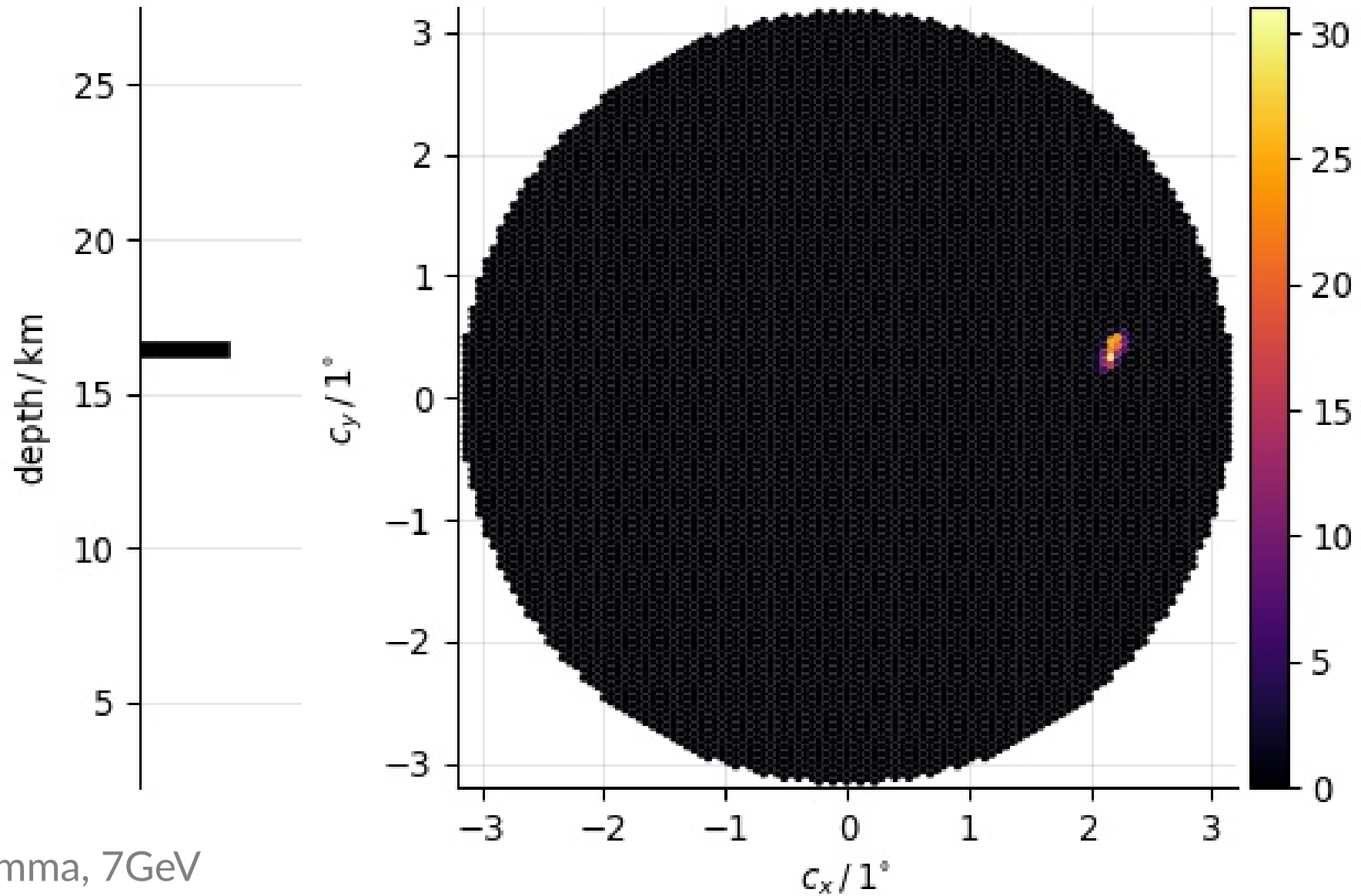




Gamma, 7GeV

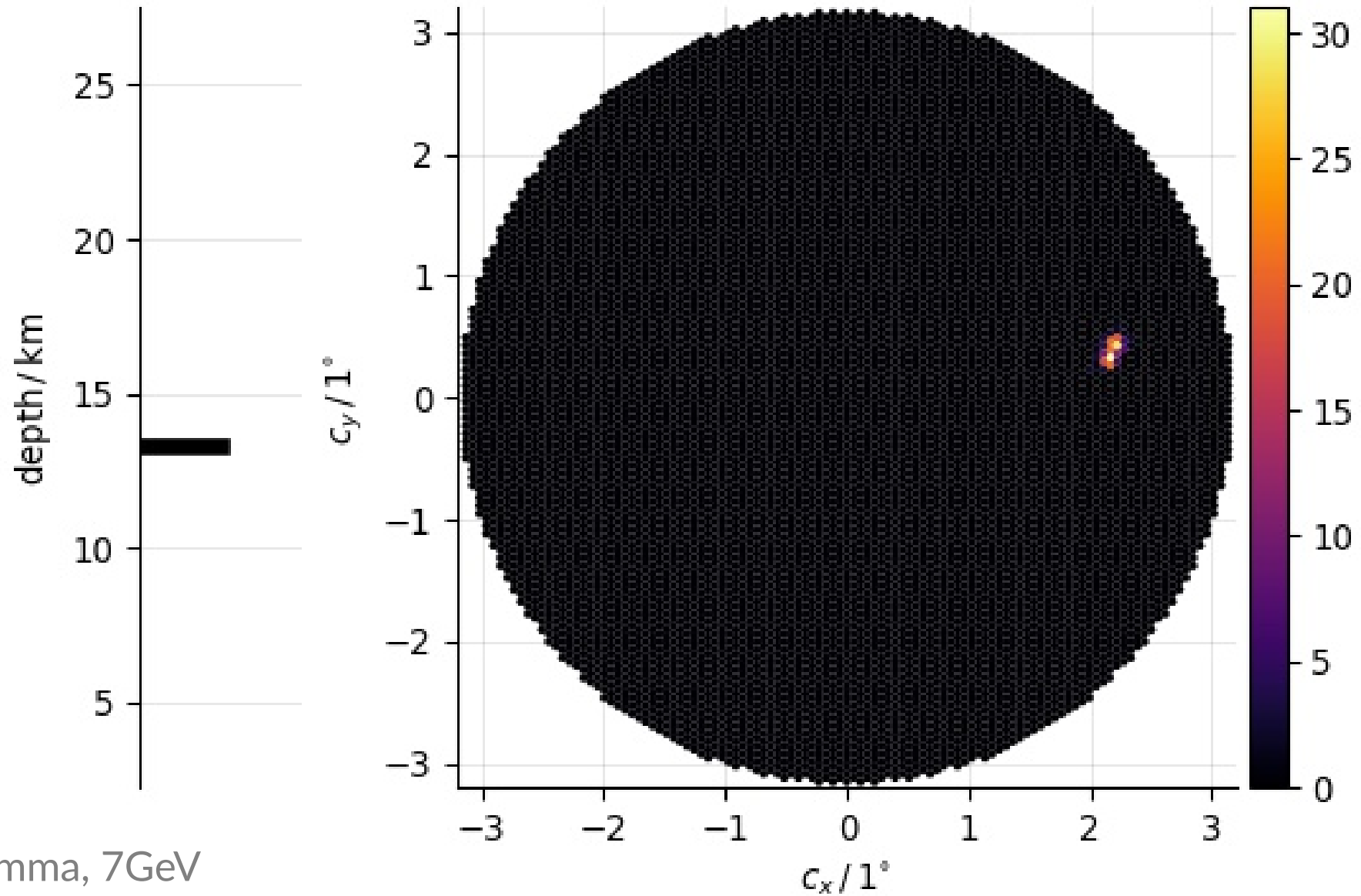


Gamma, 7GeV

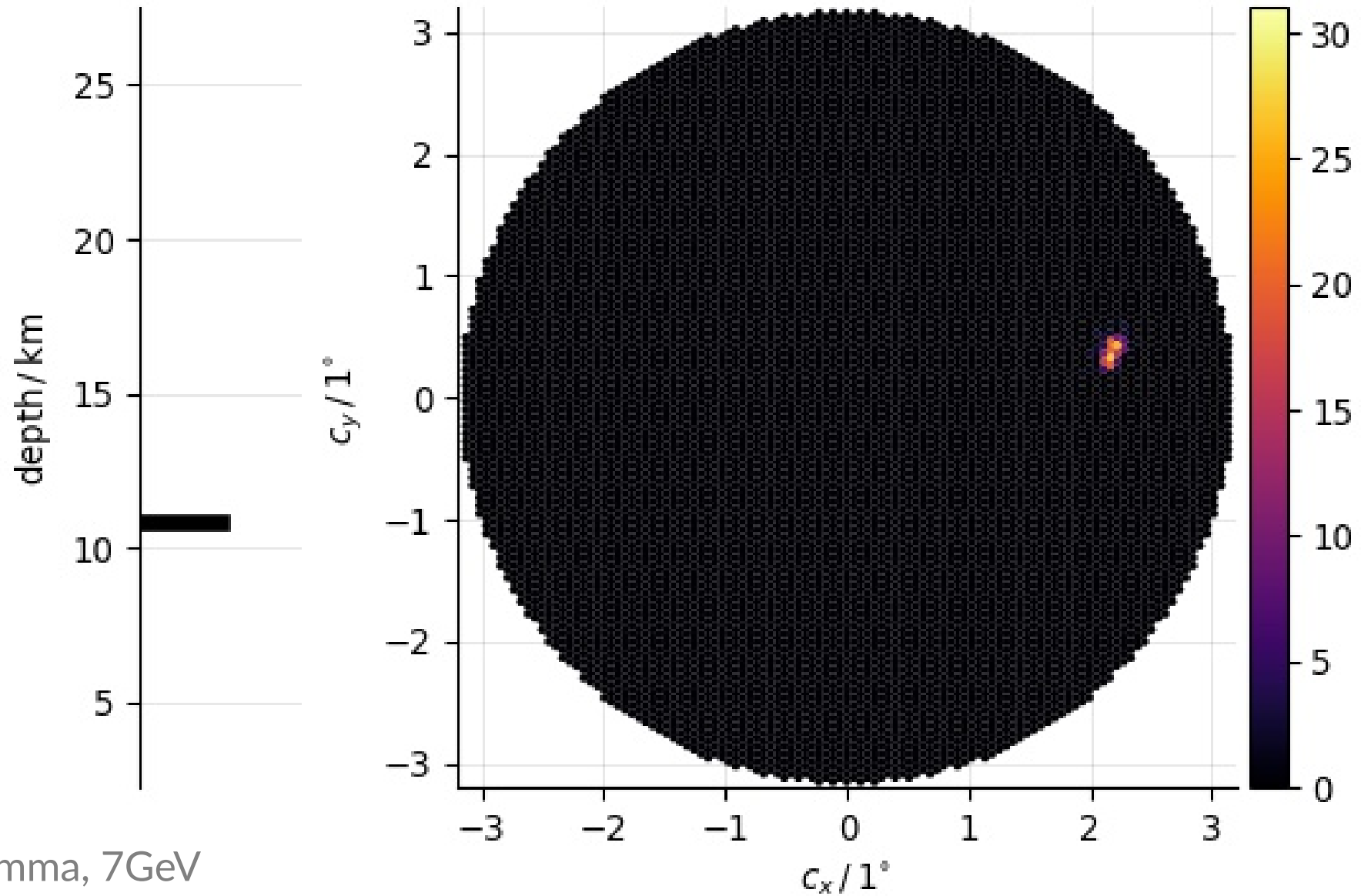


Gamma, 7GeV

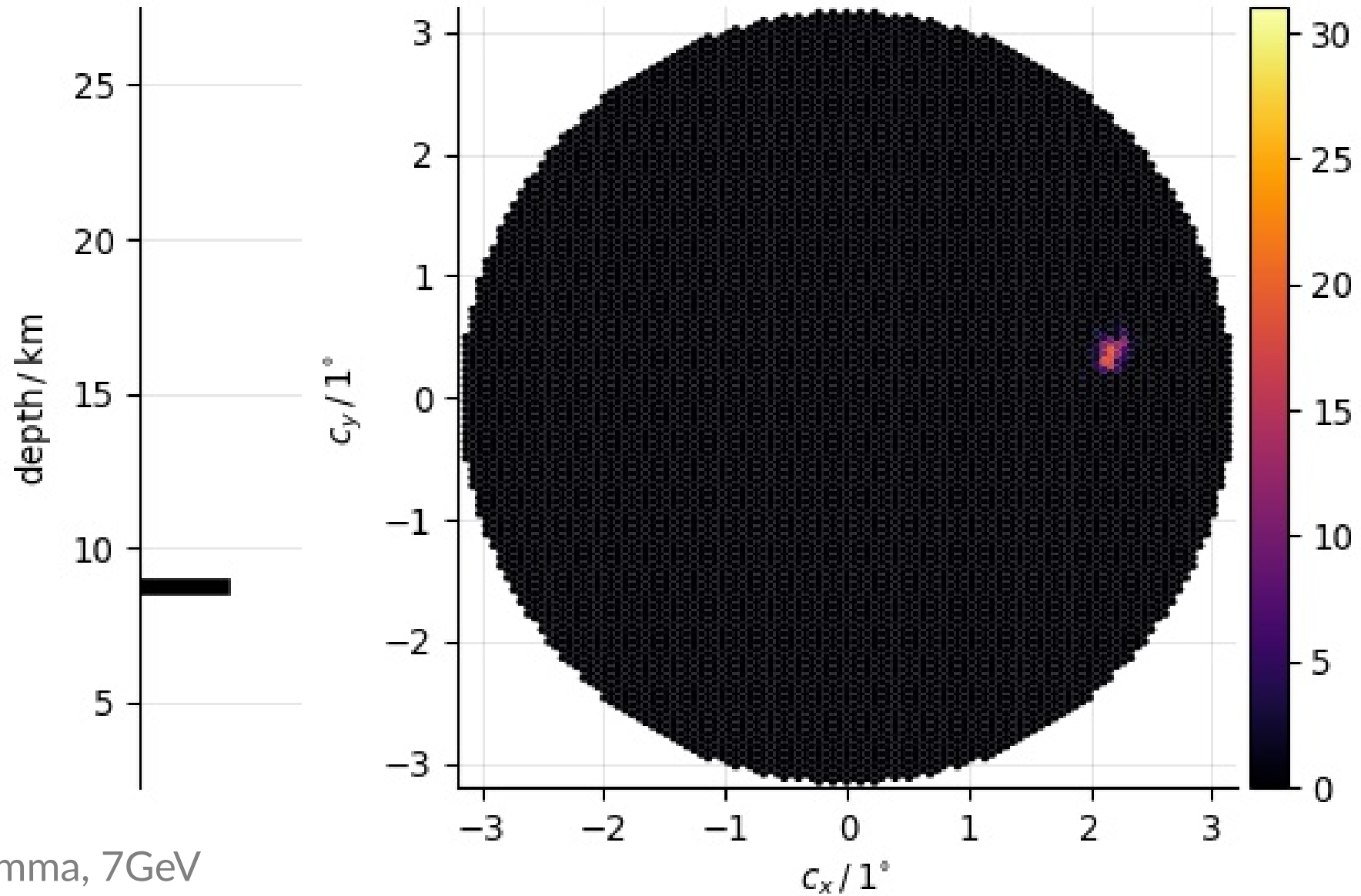


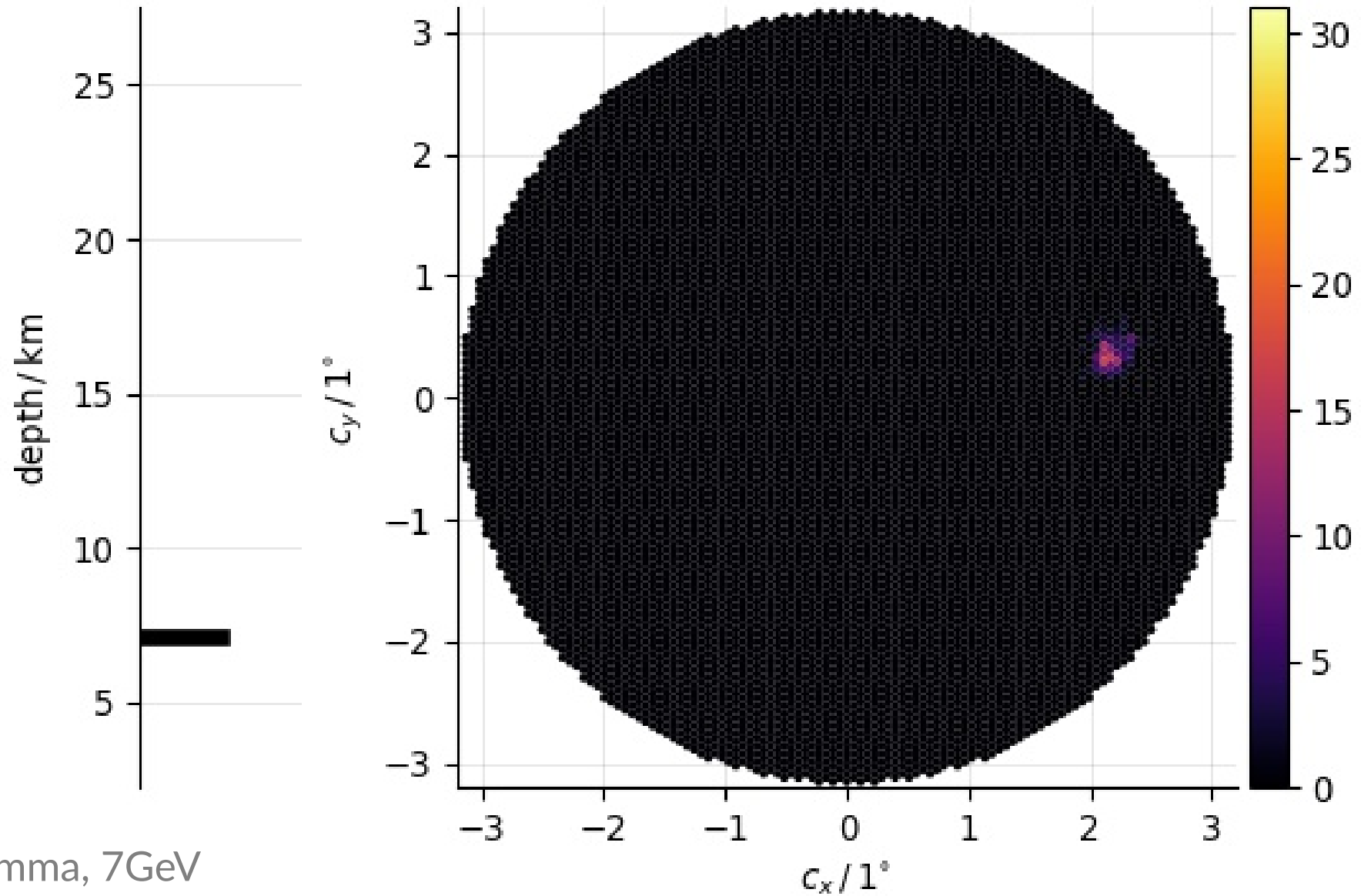


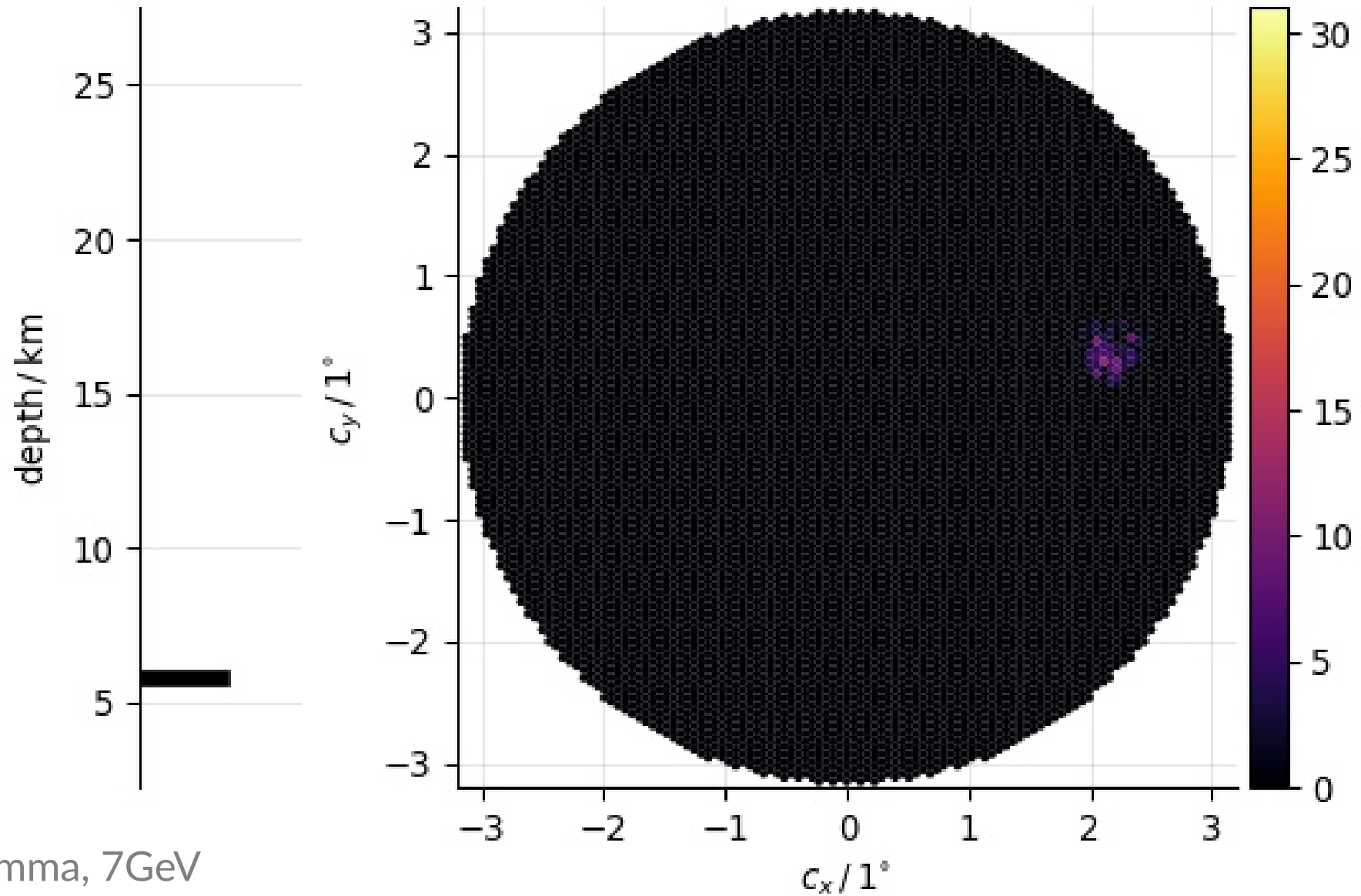
Gamma, 7GeV



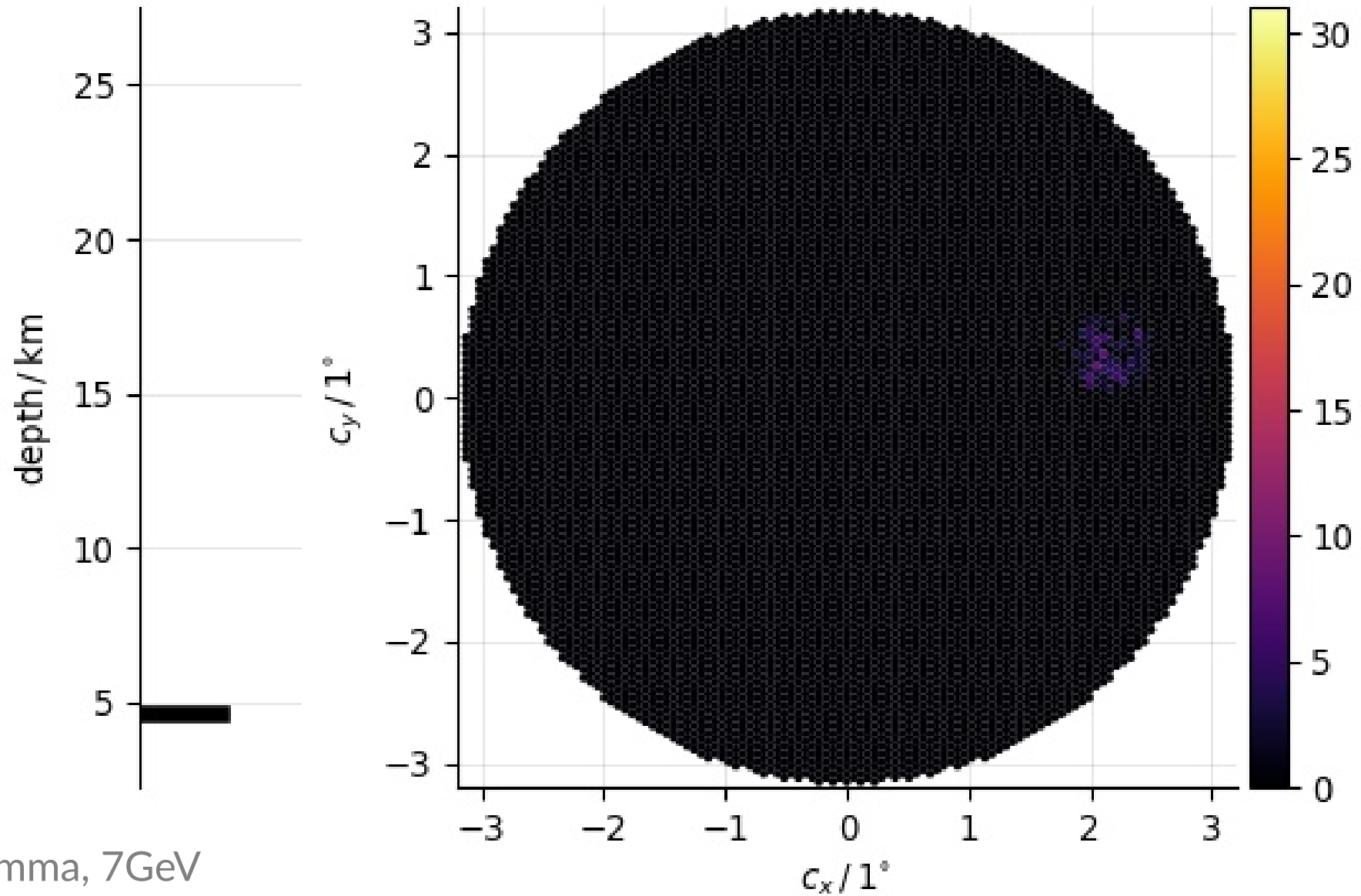
Gamma, 7GeV



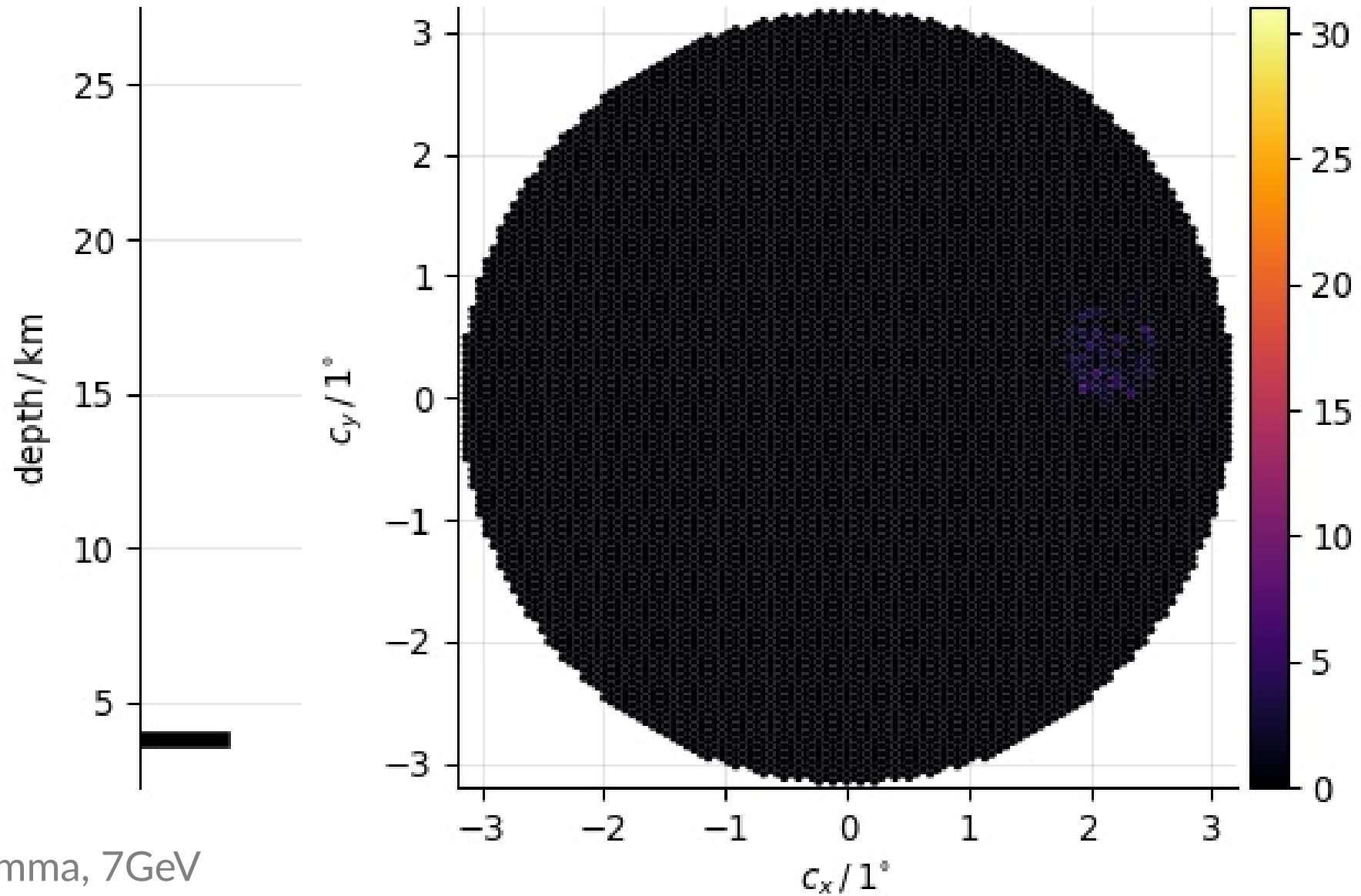




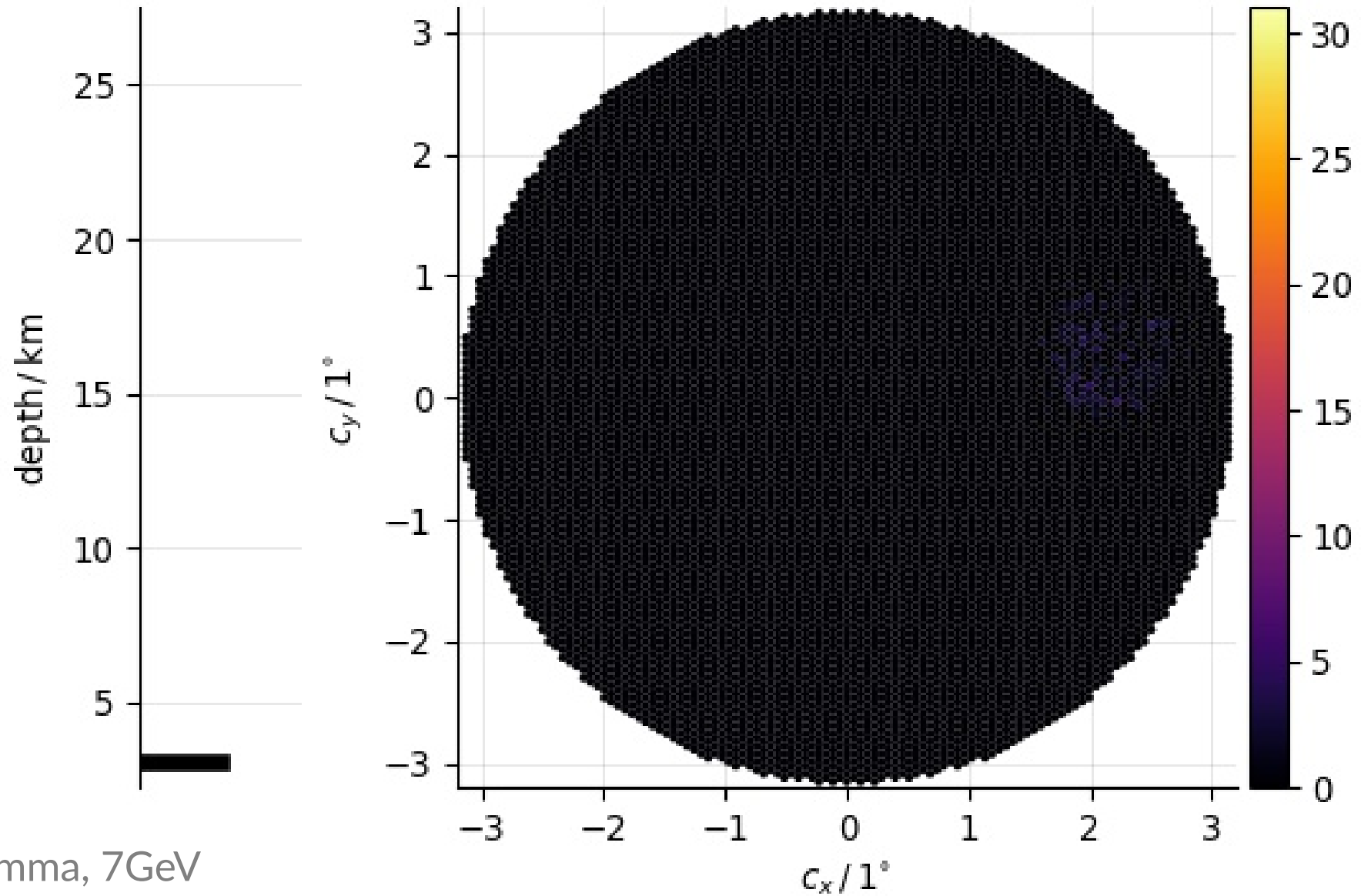
Gamma, 7GeV



Gamma, 7GeV

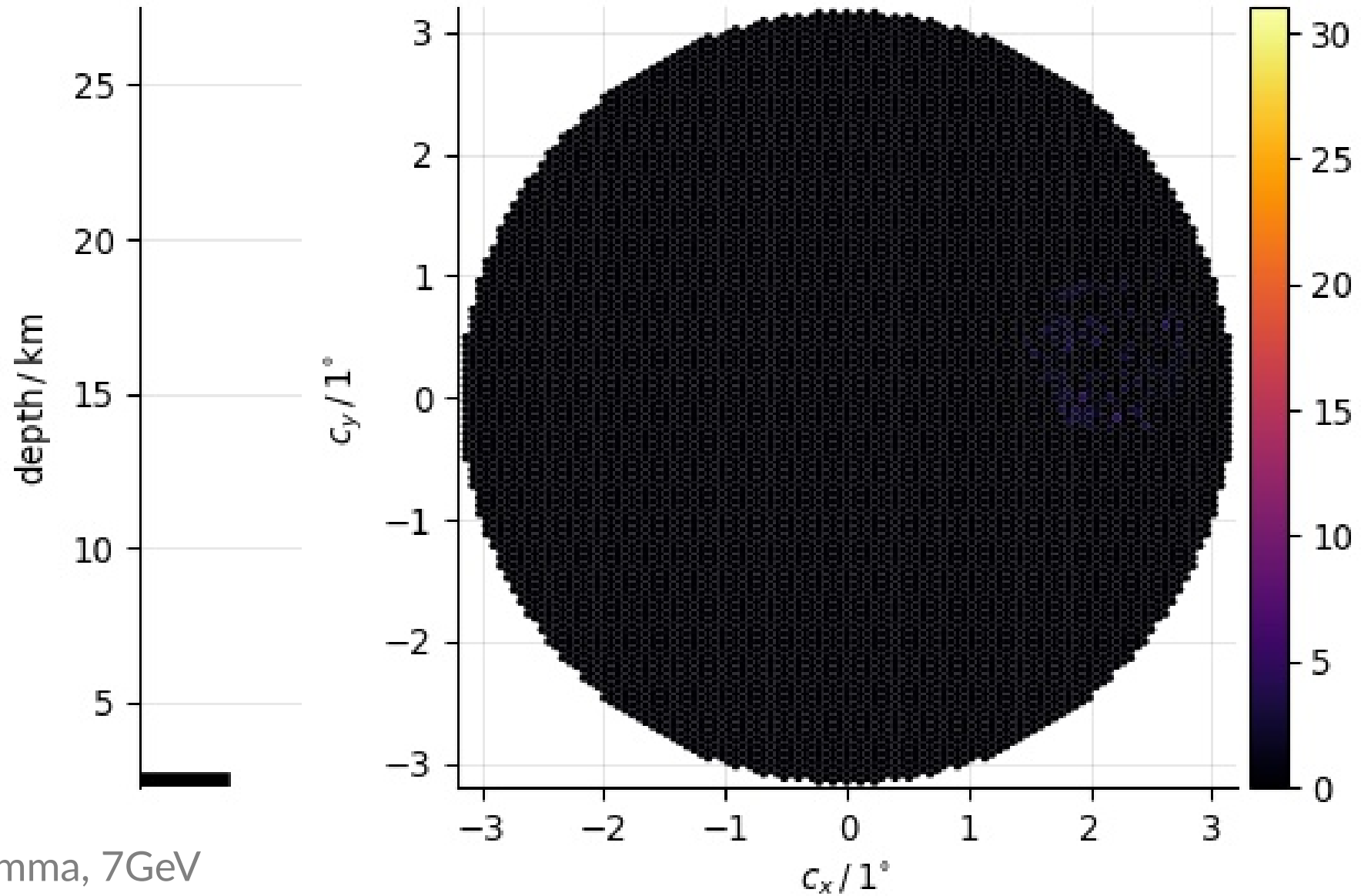


Gamma, 7GeV

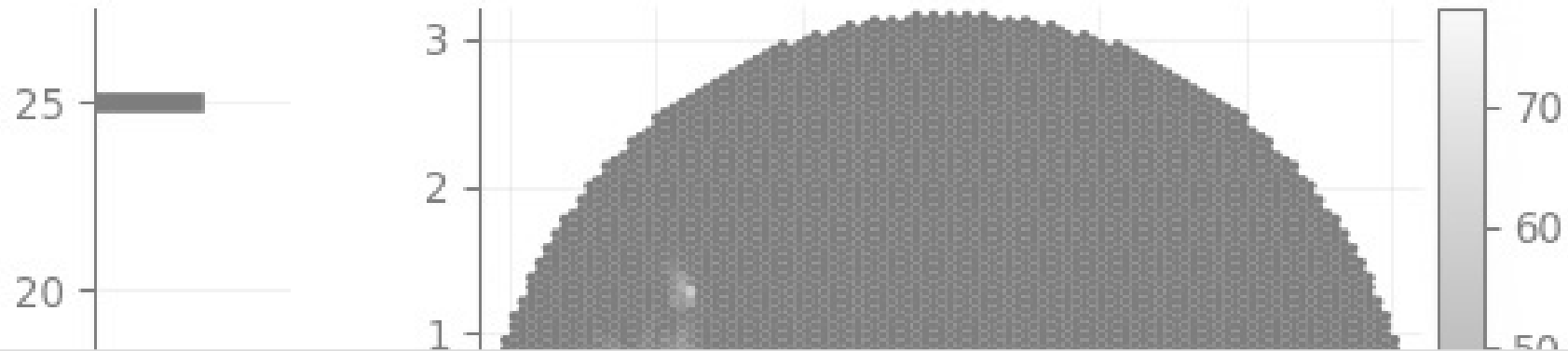


Gamma, 7GeV

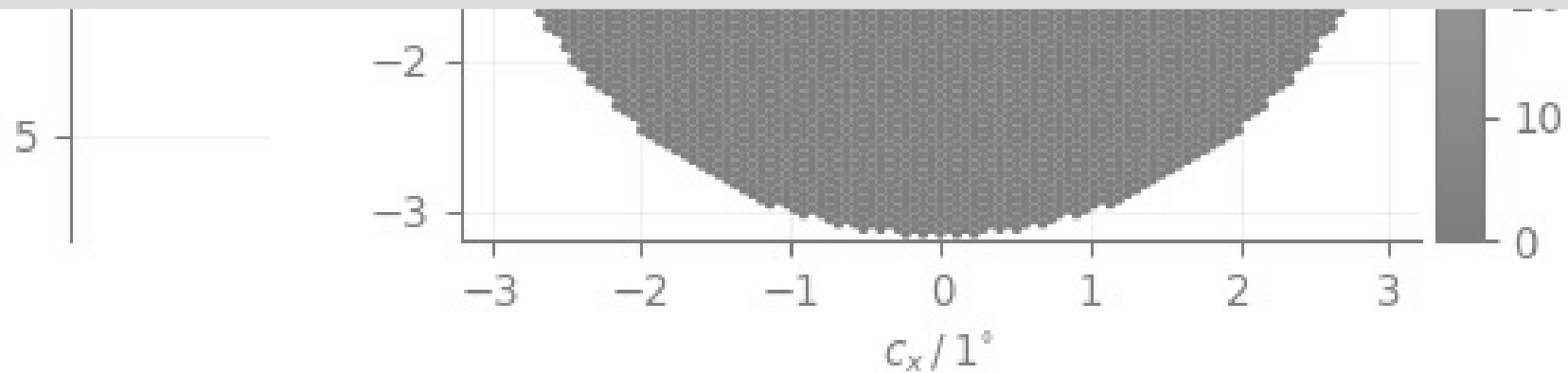


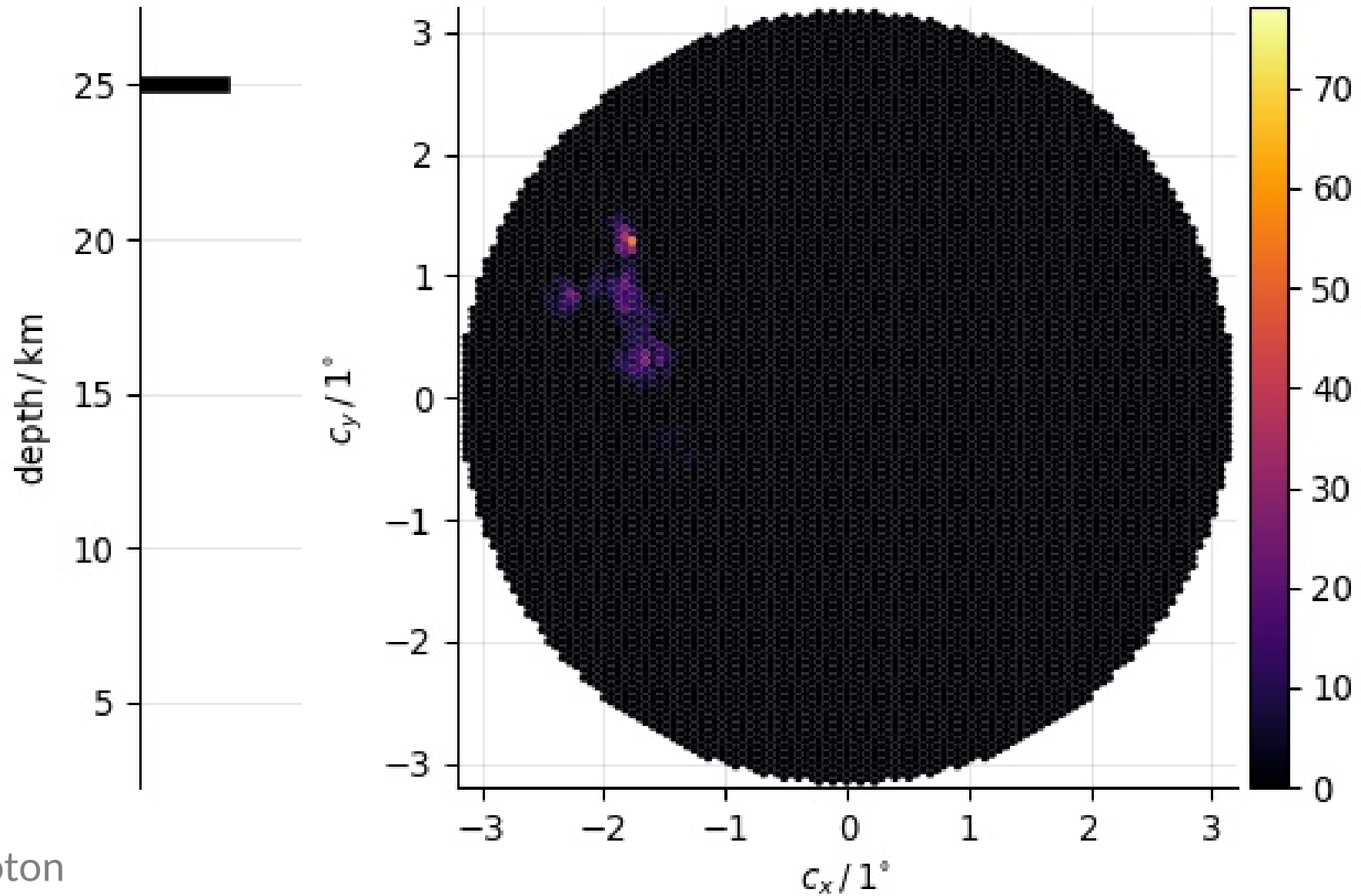


Gamma, 7GeV

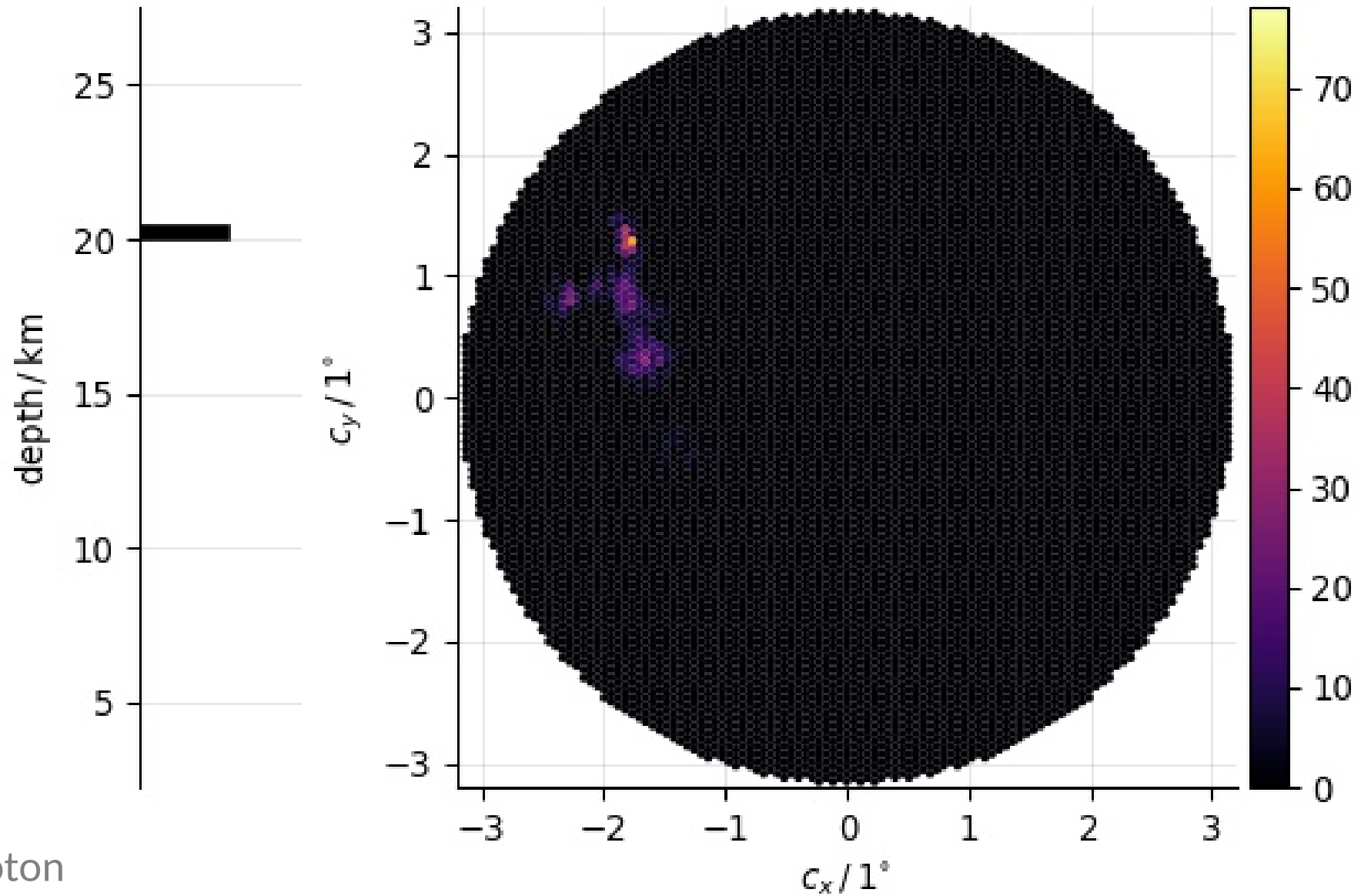


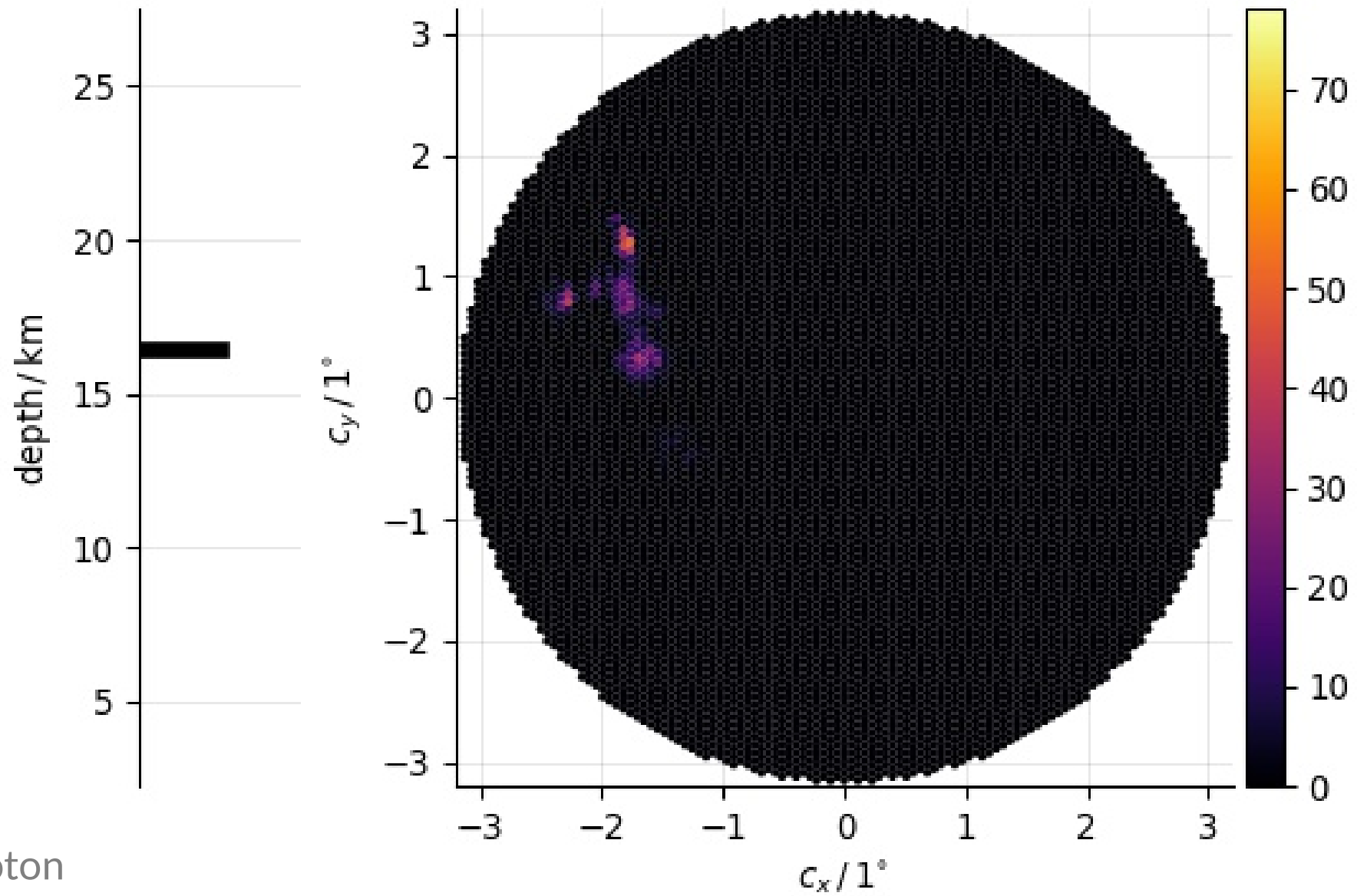
# Proton-showers



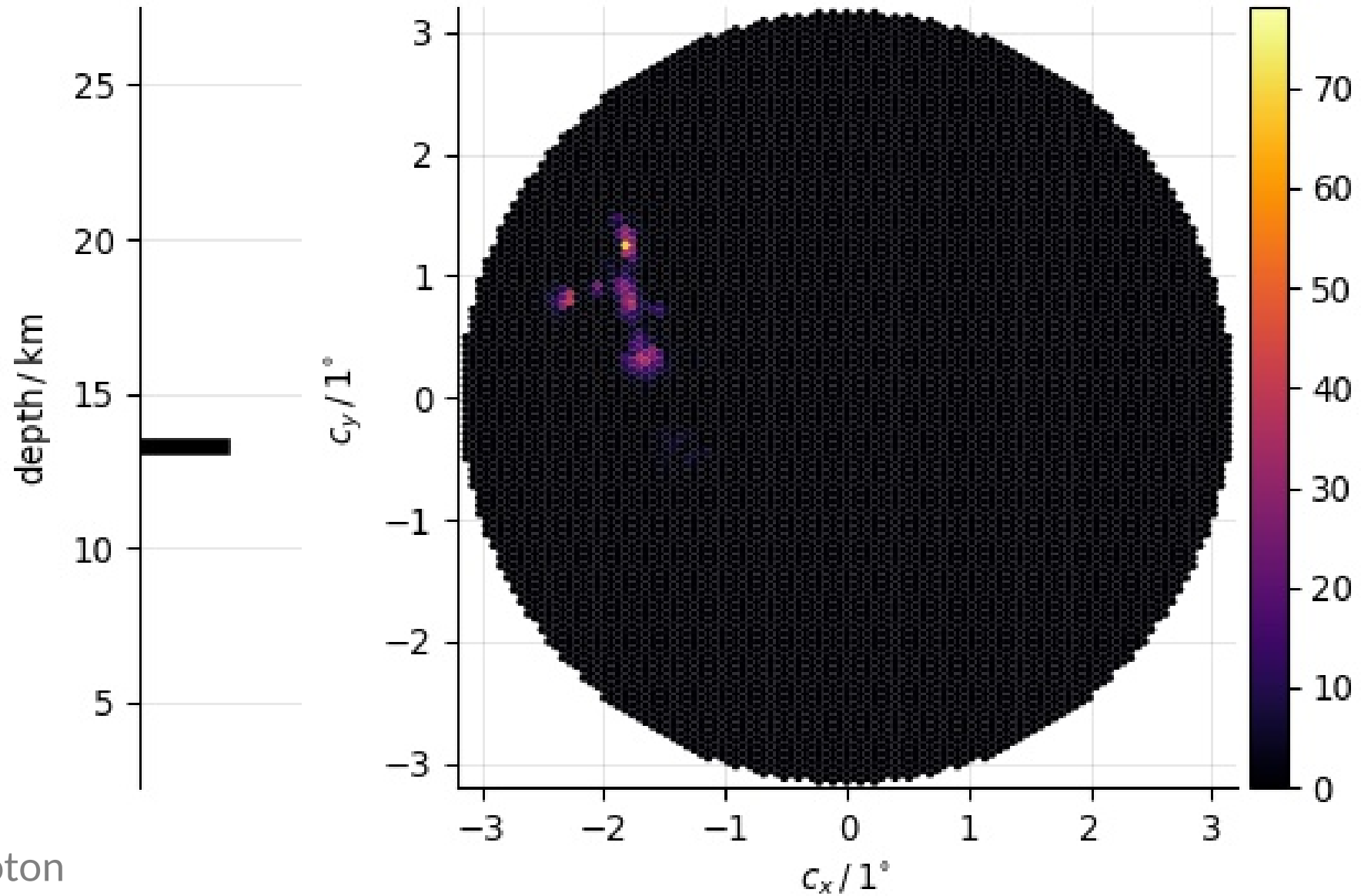


Proton

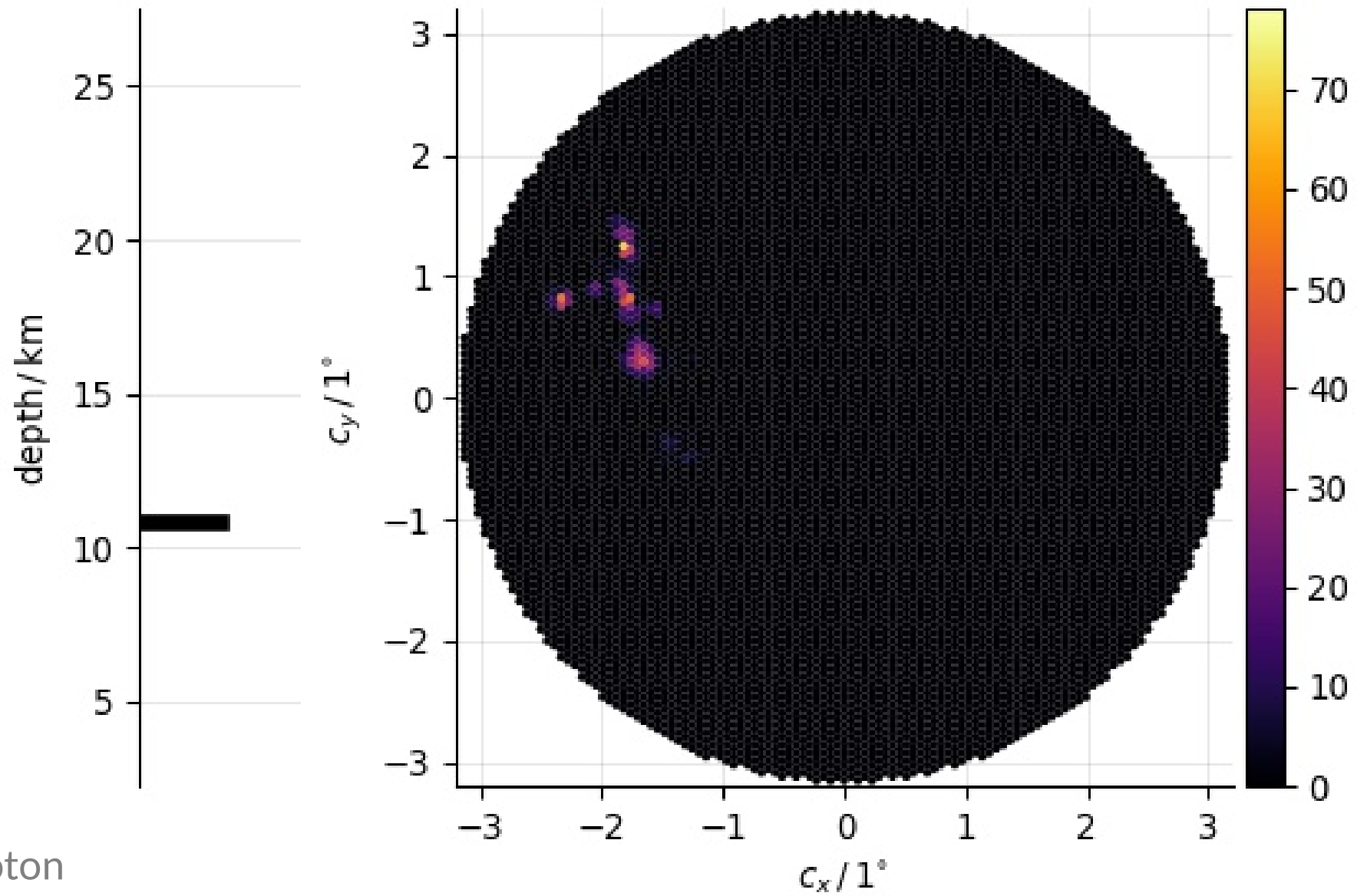




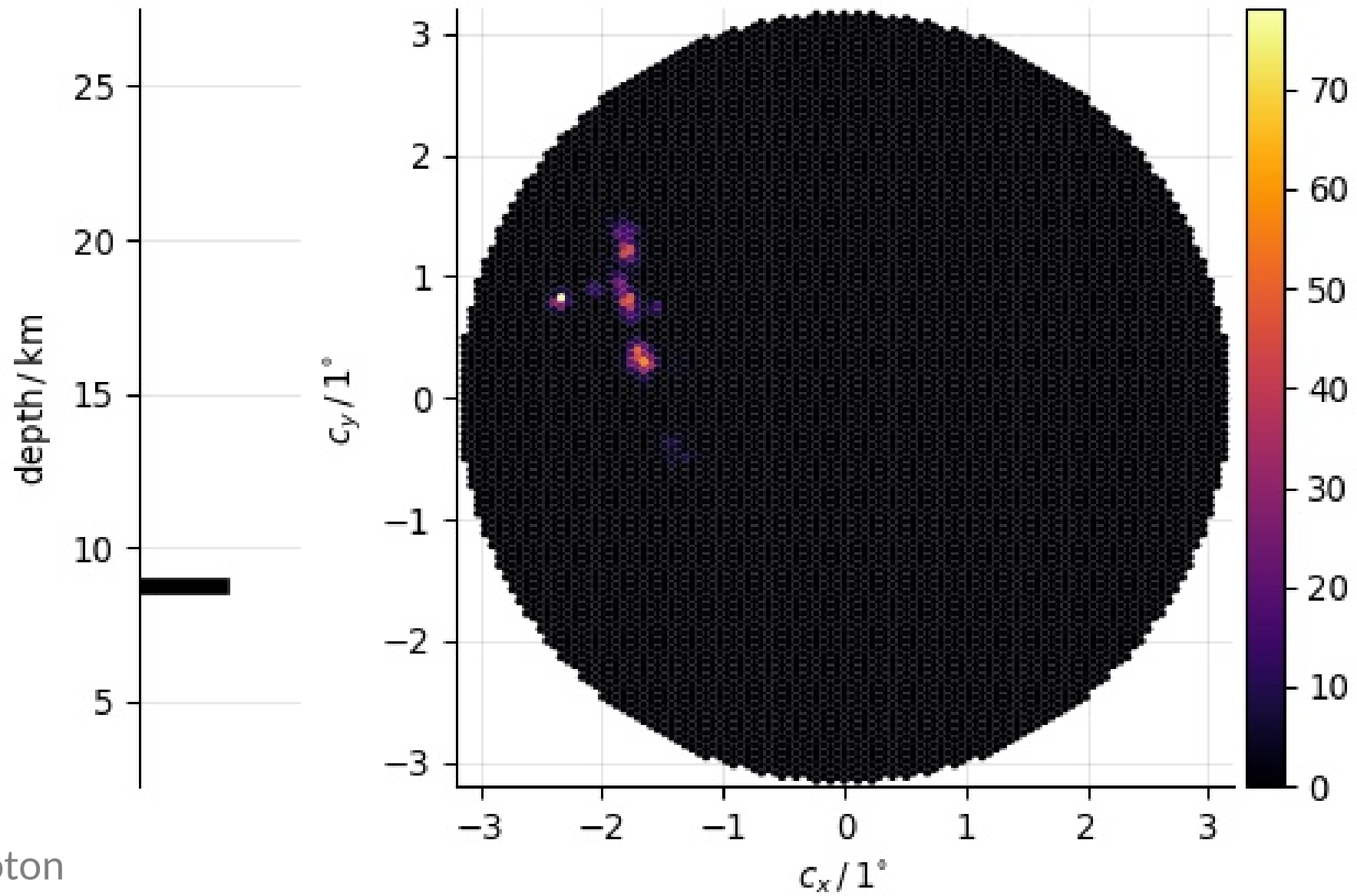
Proton



Proton

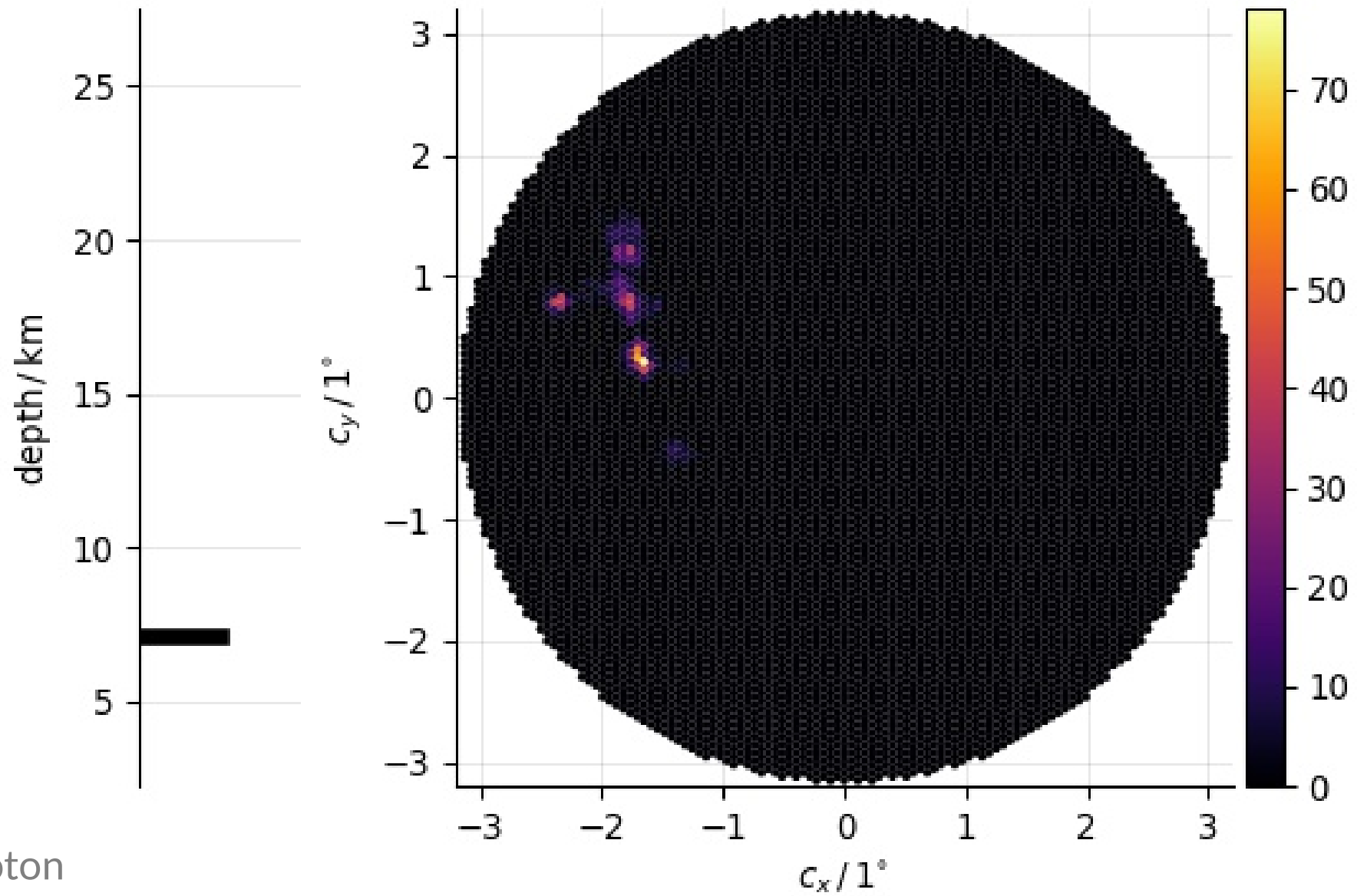


Proton

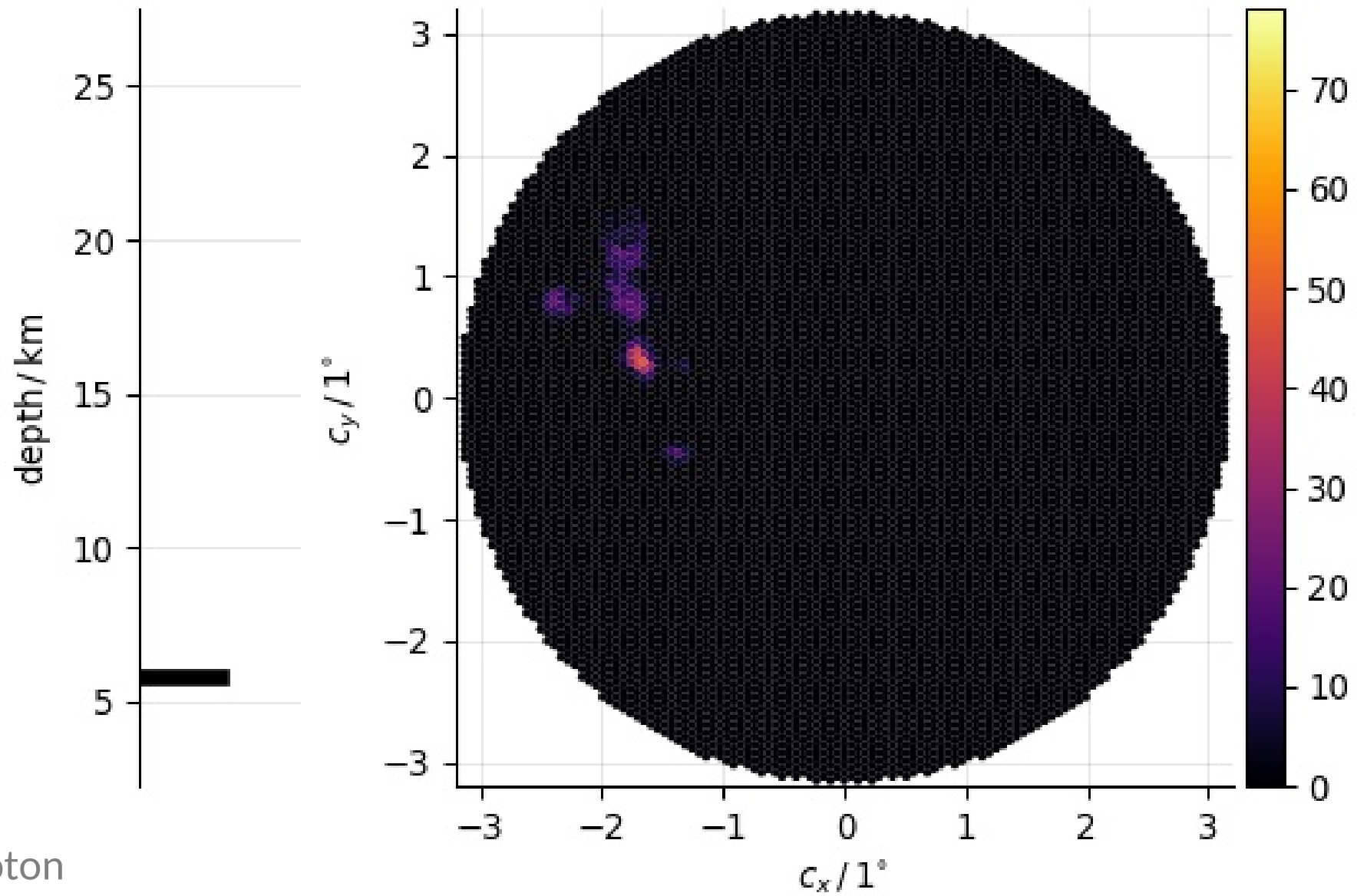


Proton

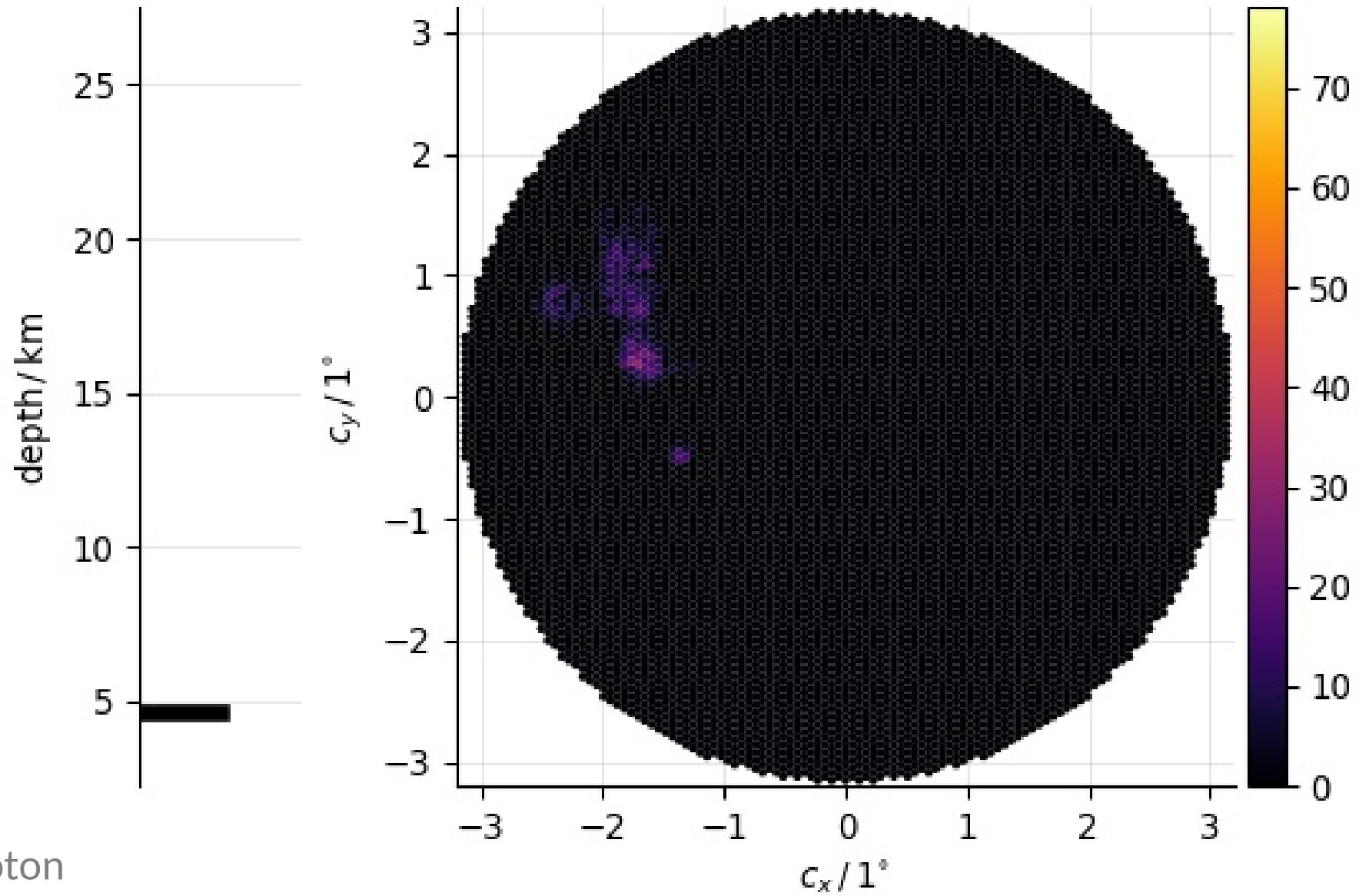




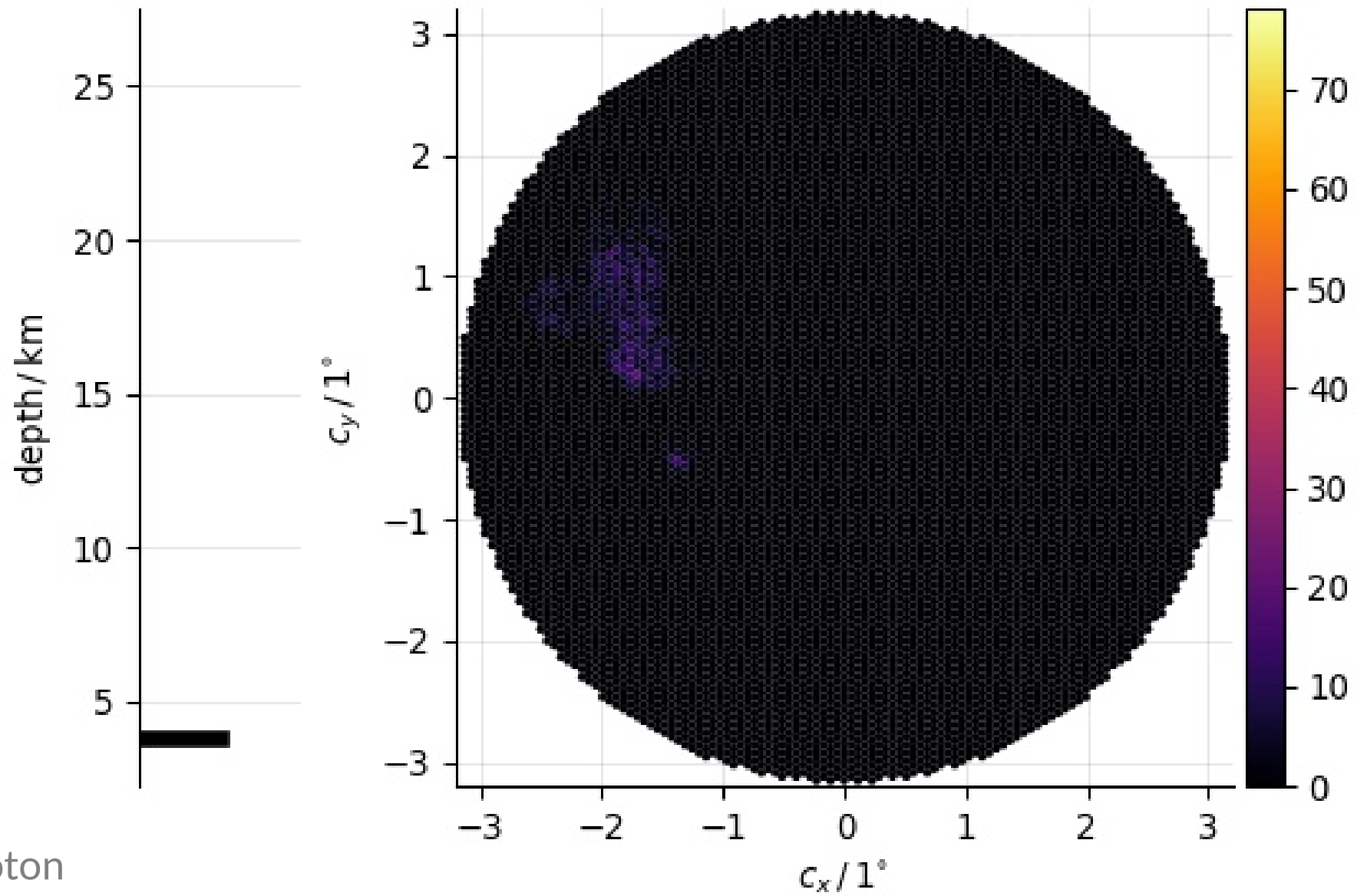
Proton



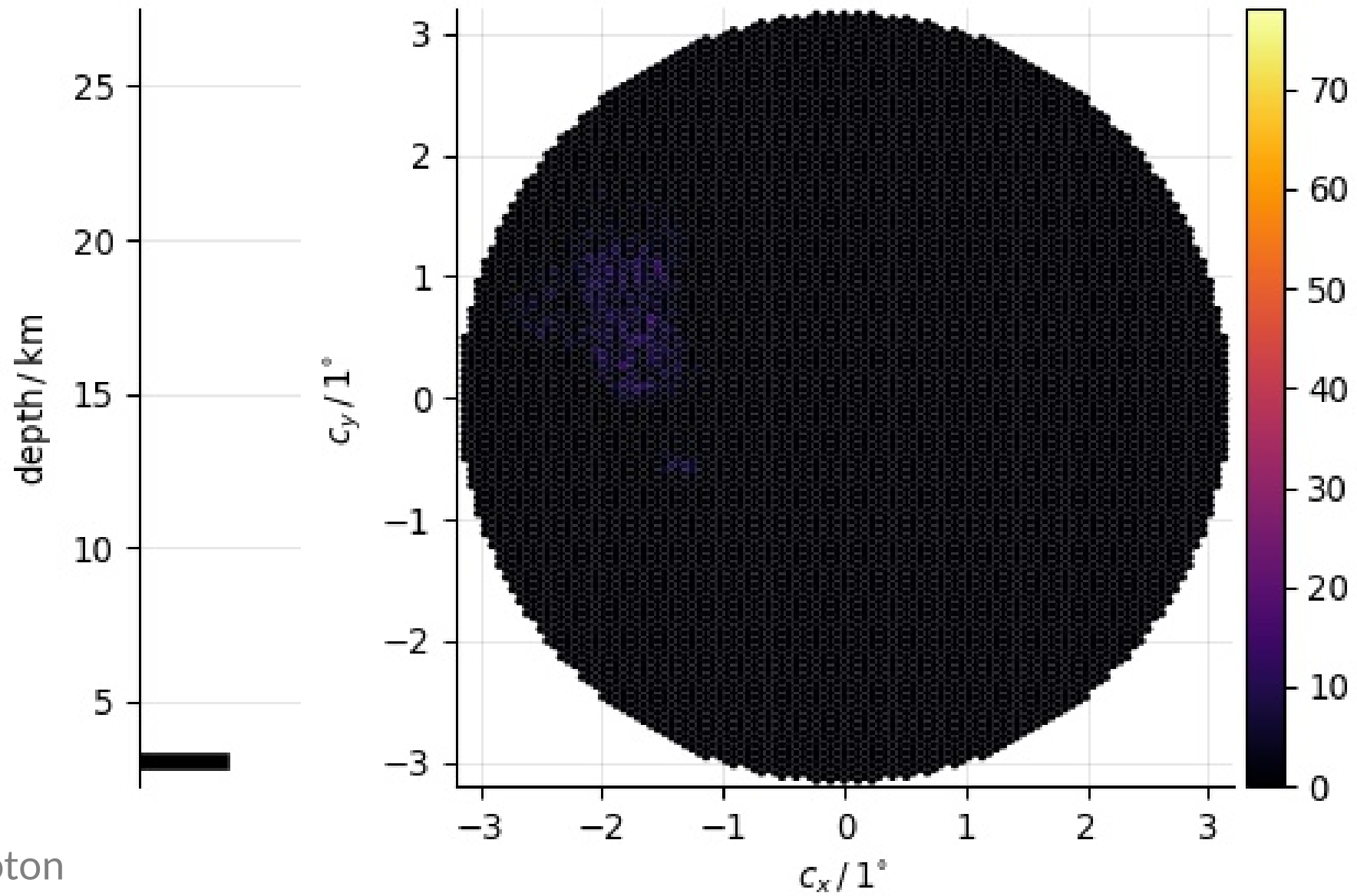
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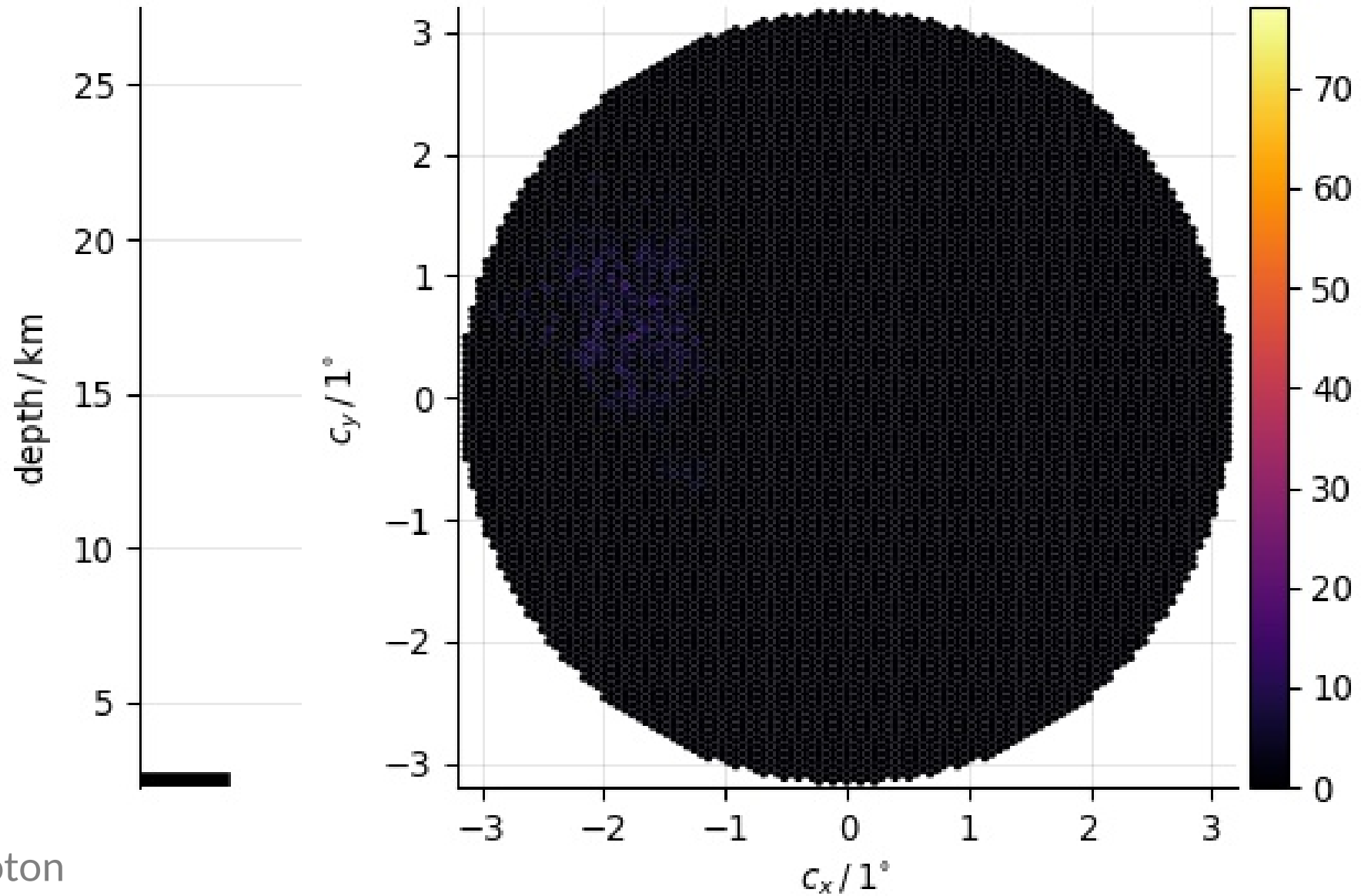
Proton

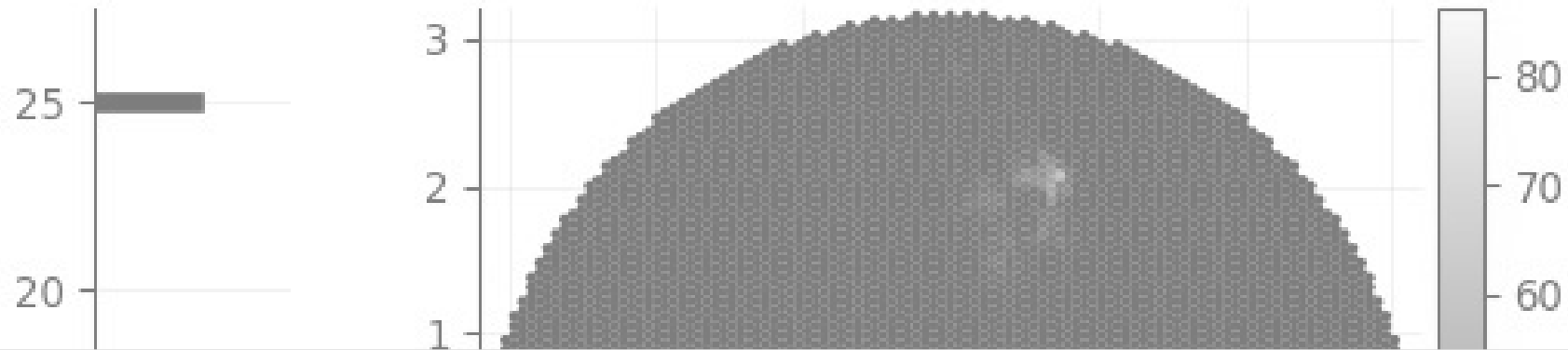


Proton

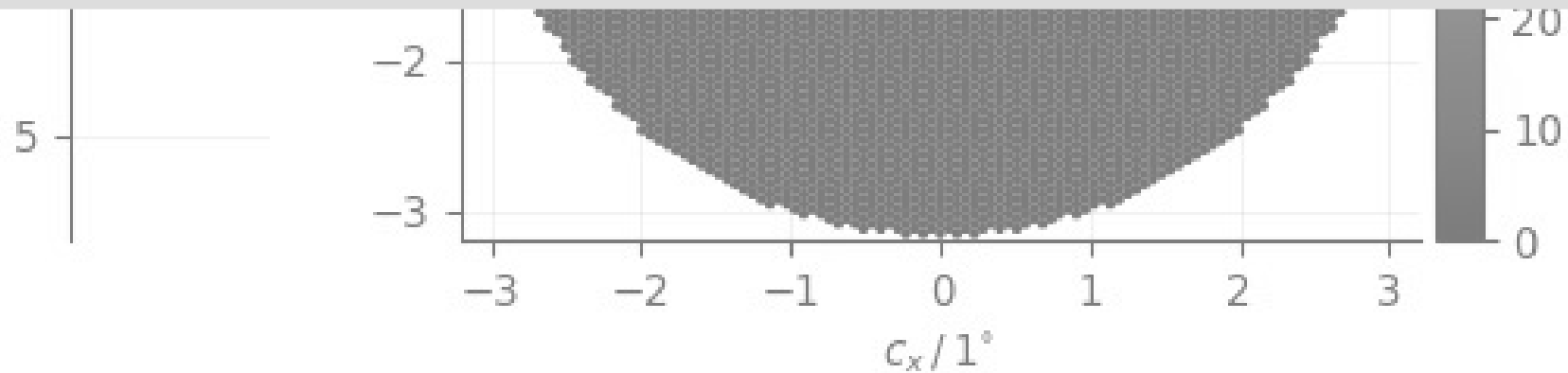


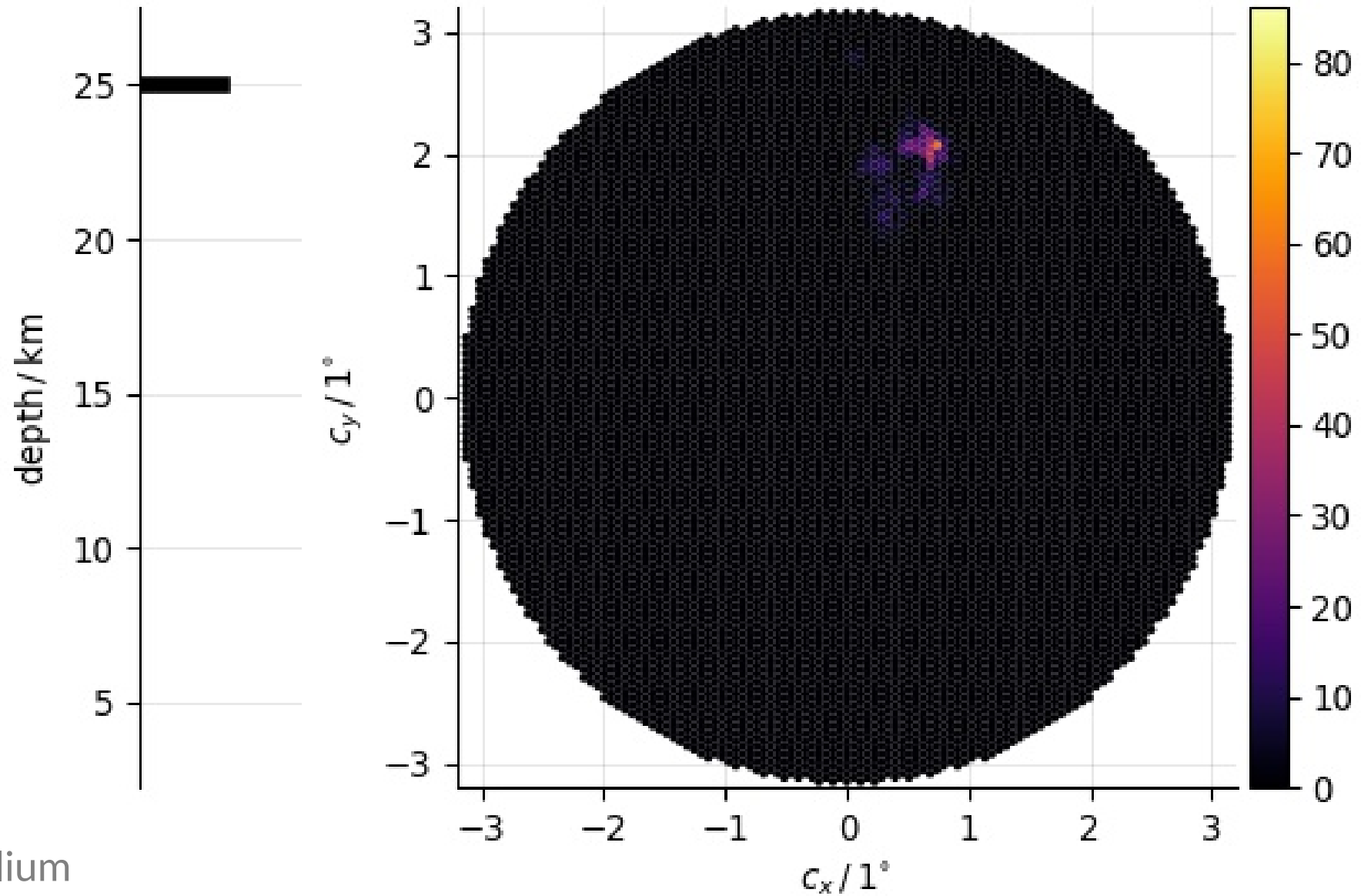
Proton



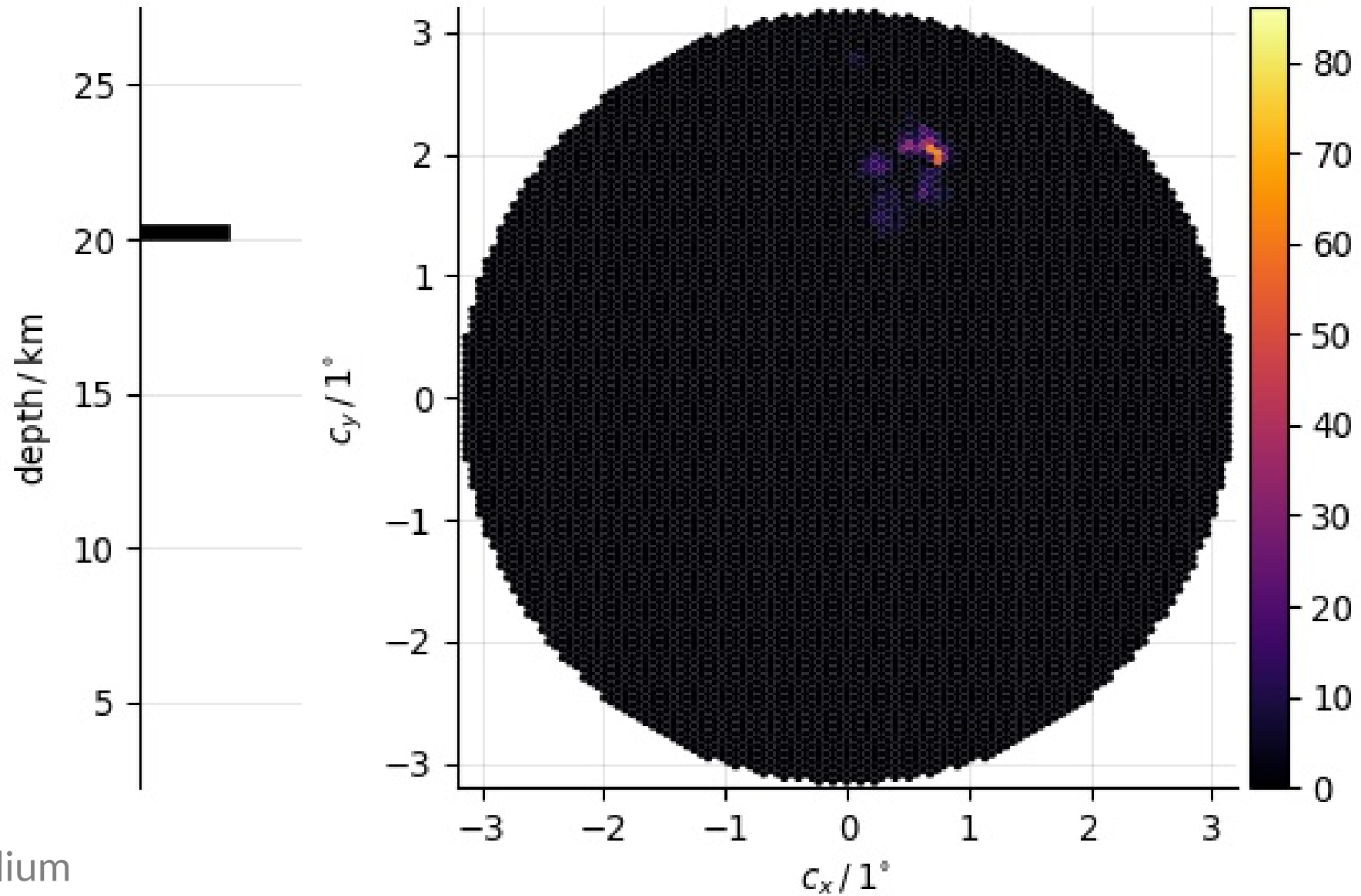


## Helium-showers

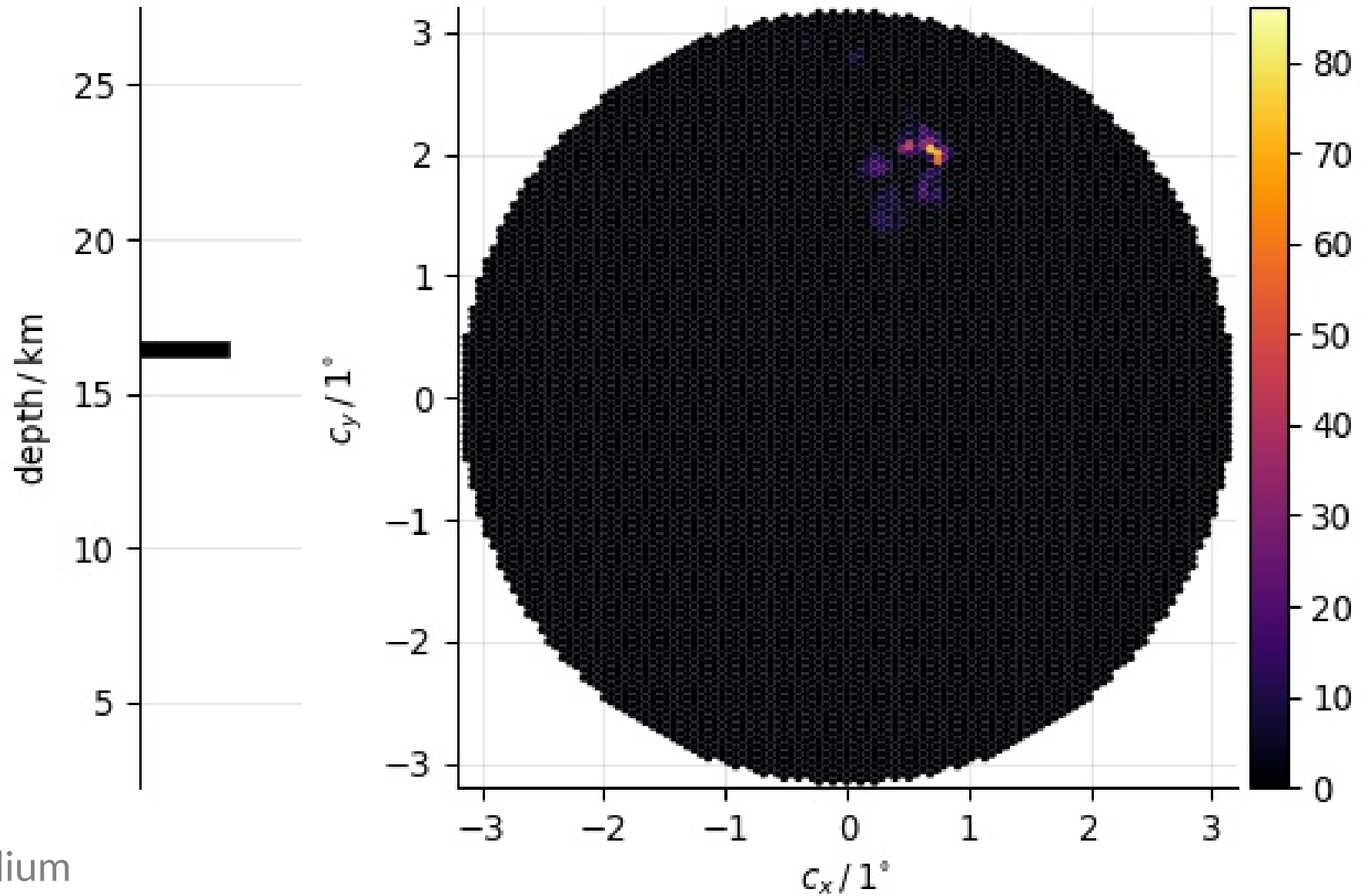


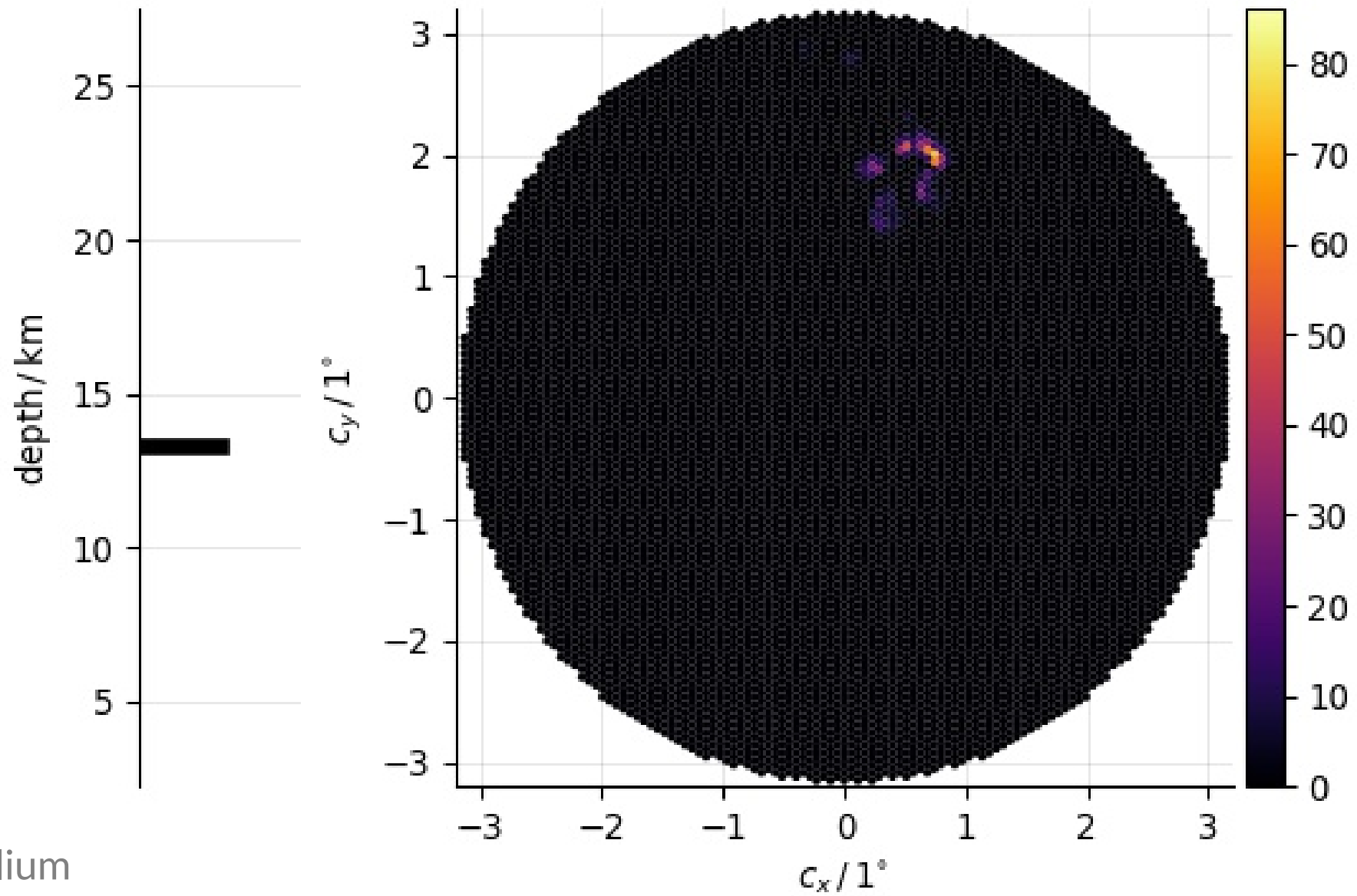




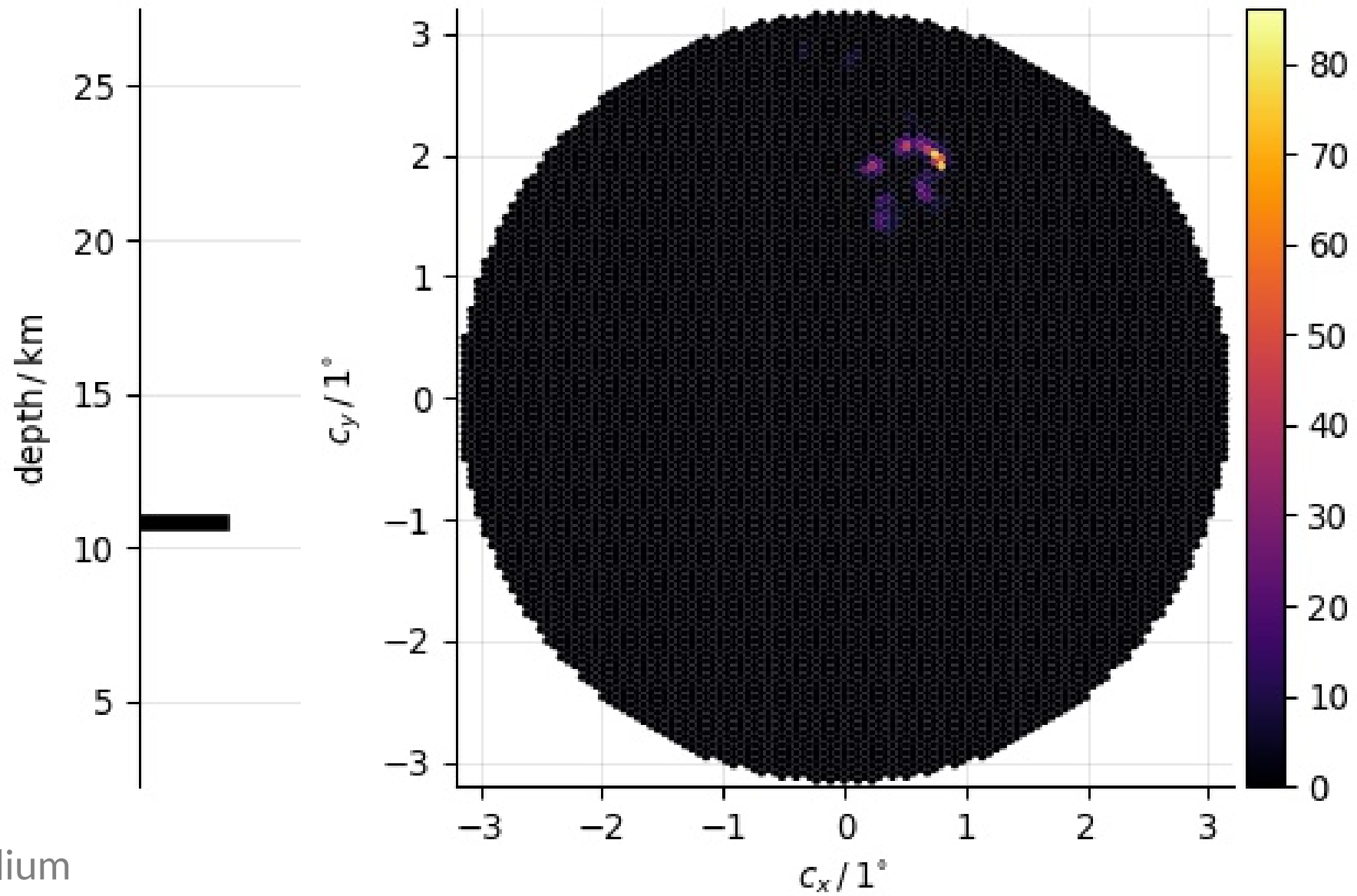


Helium

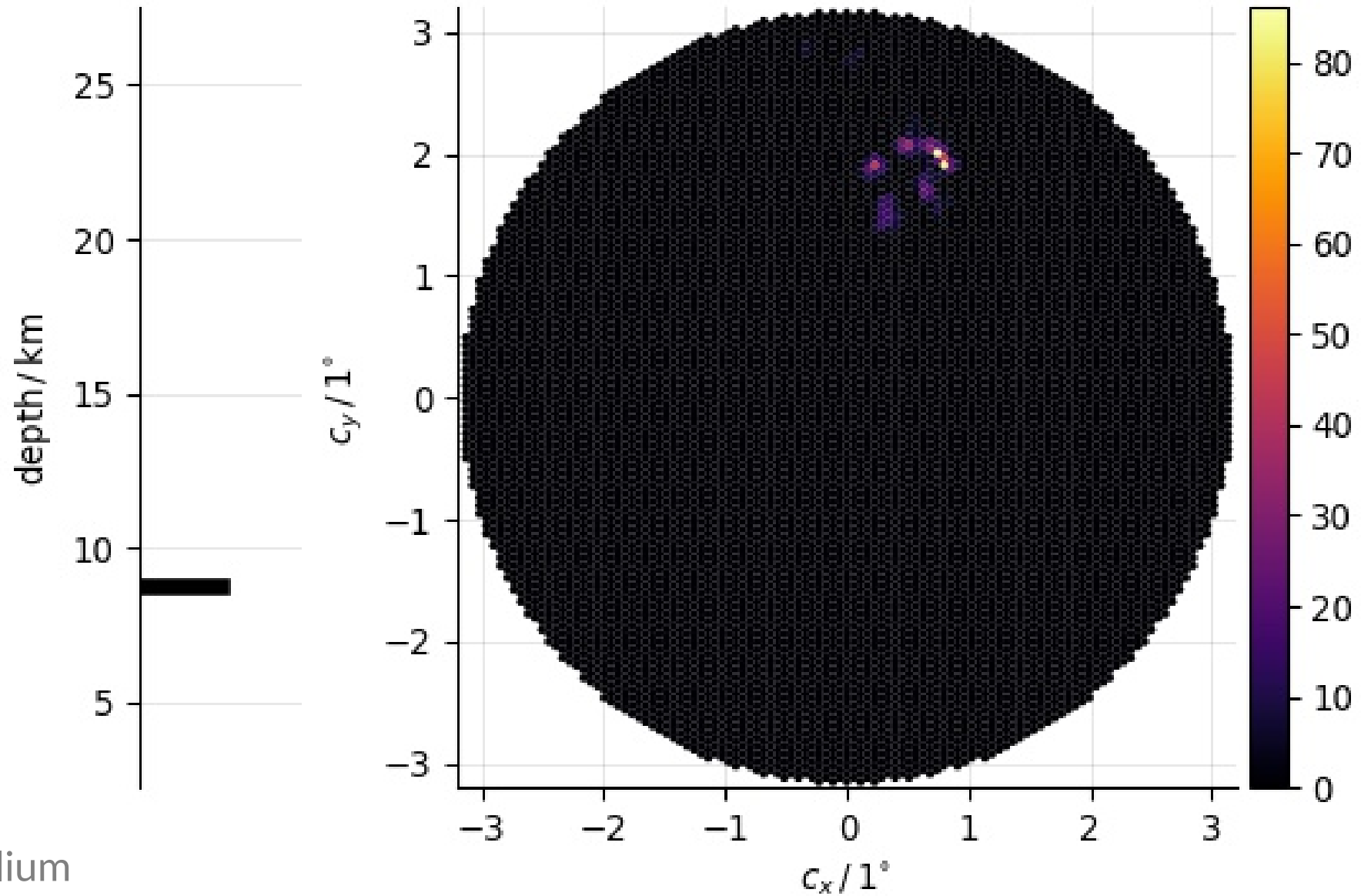




Helium

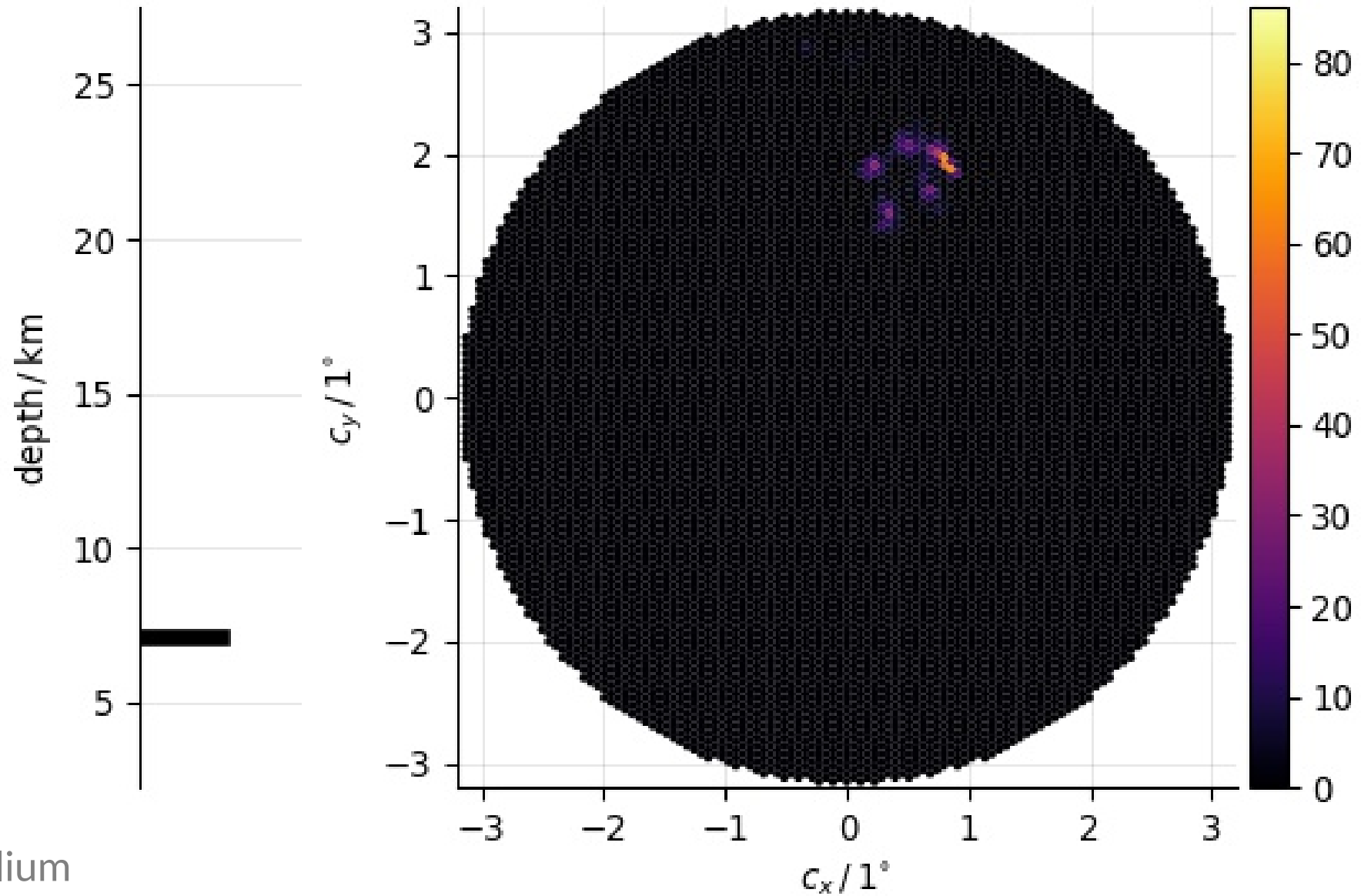


Helium

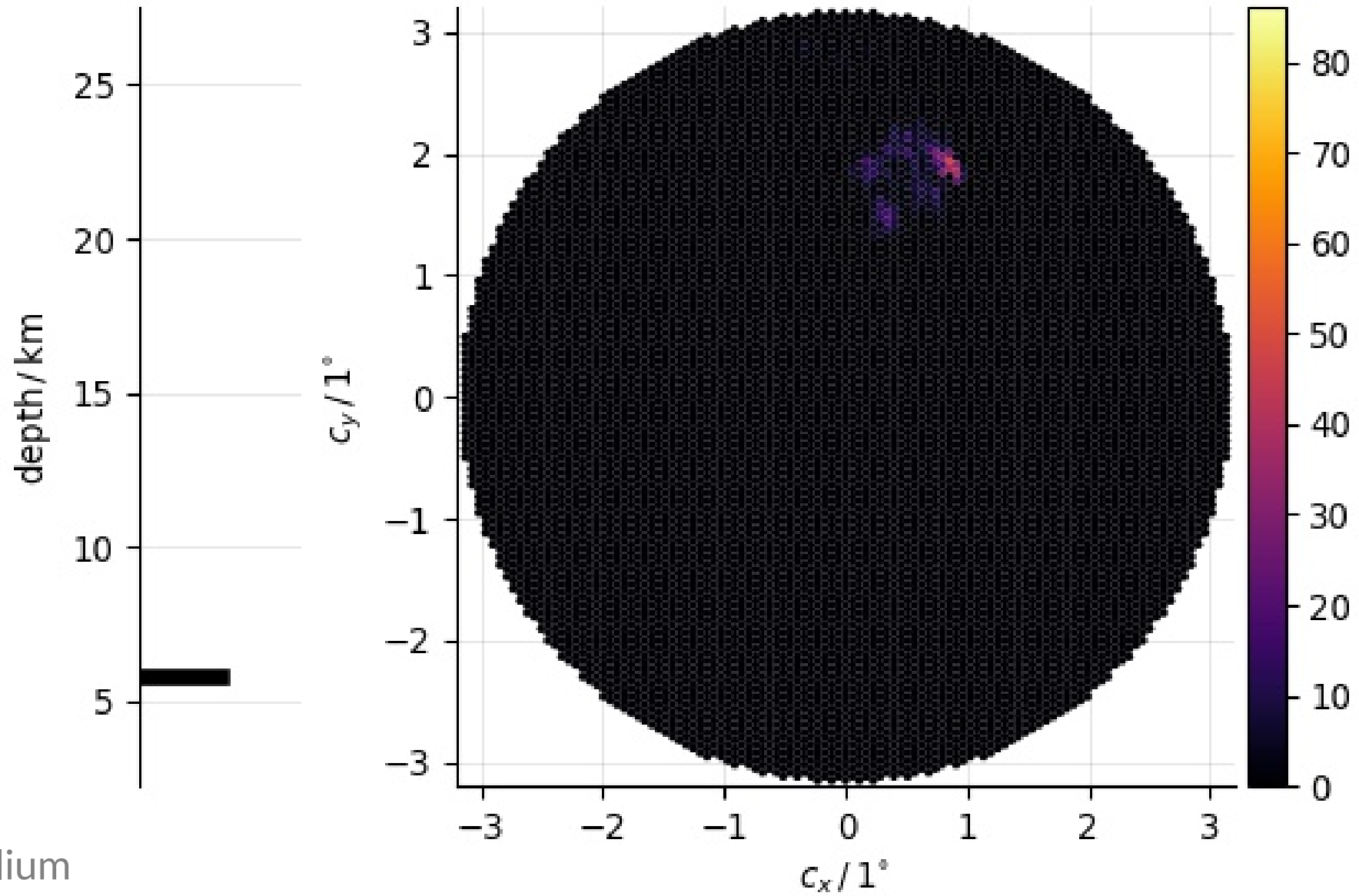


Helium

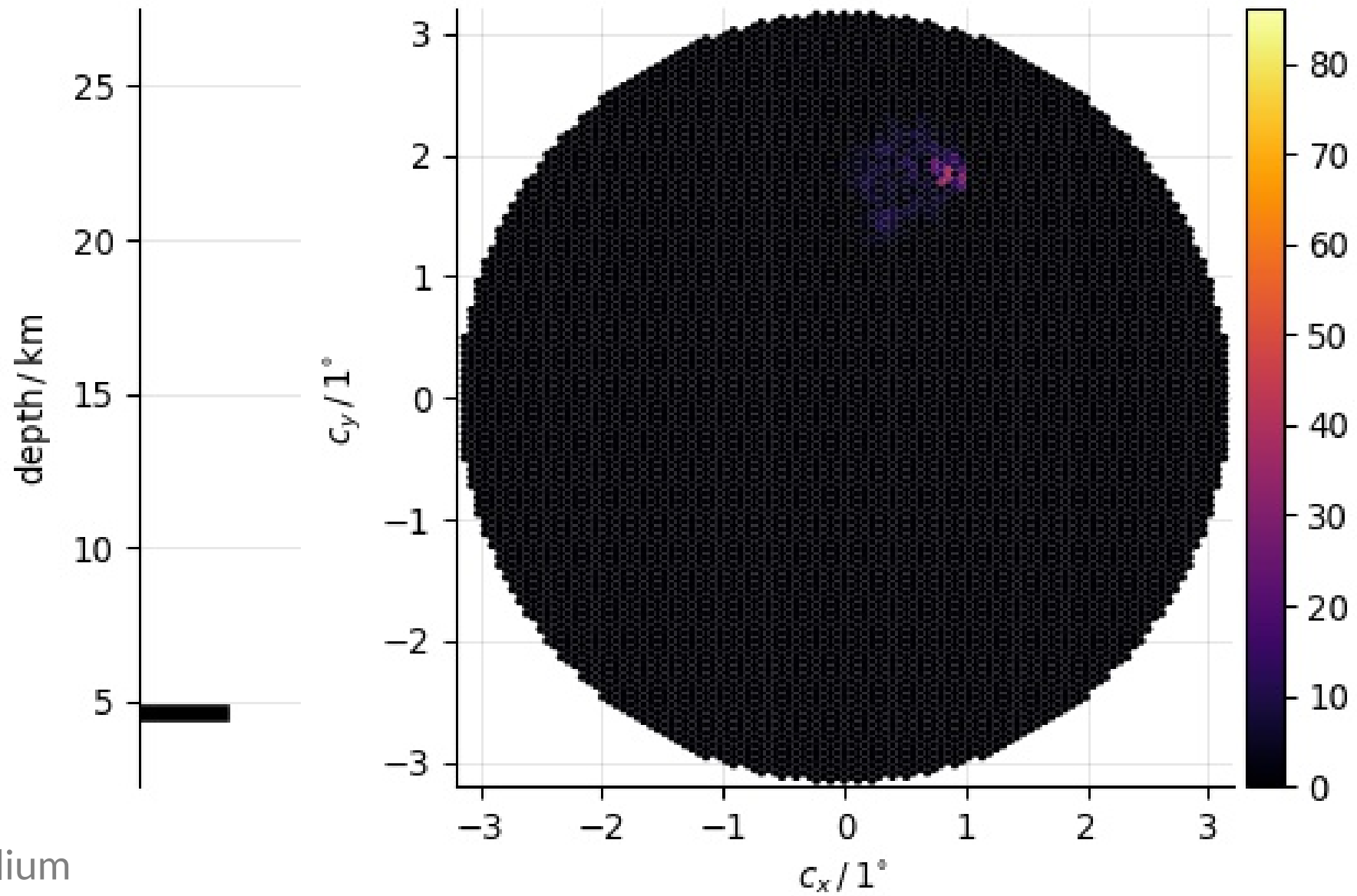
197



Helium



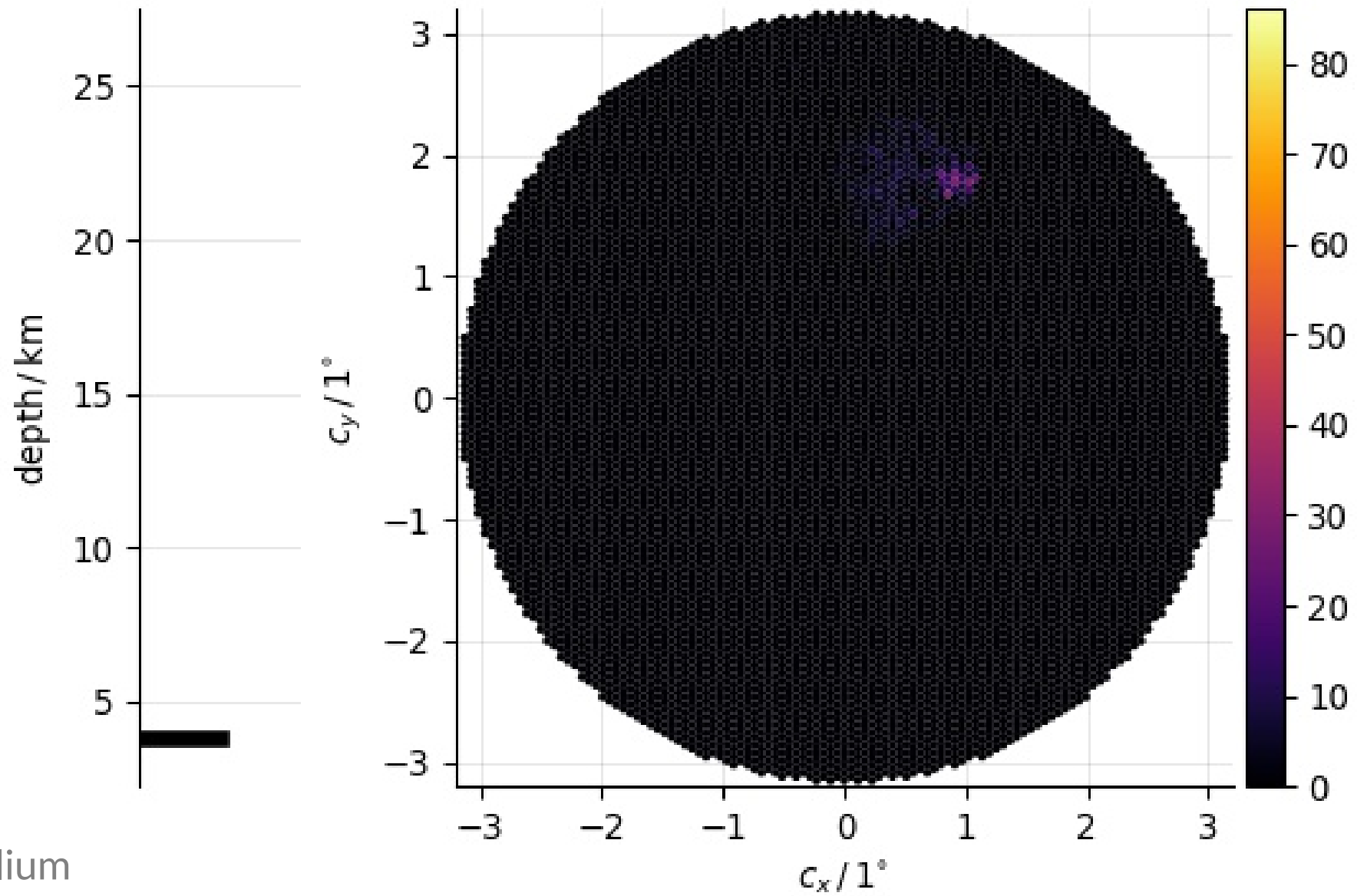
Helium



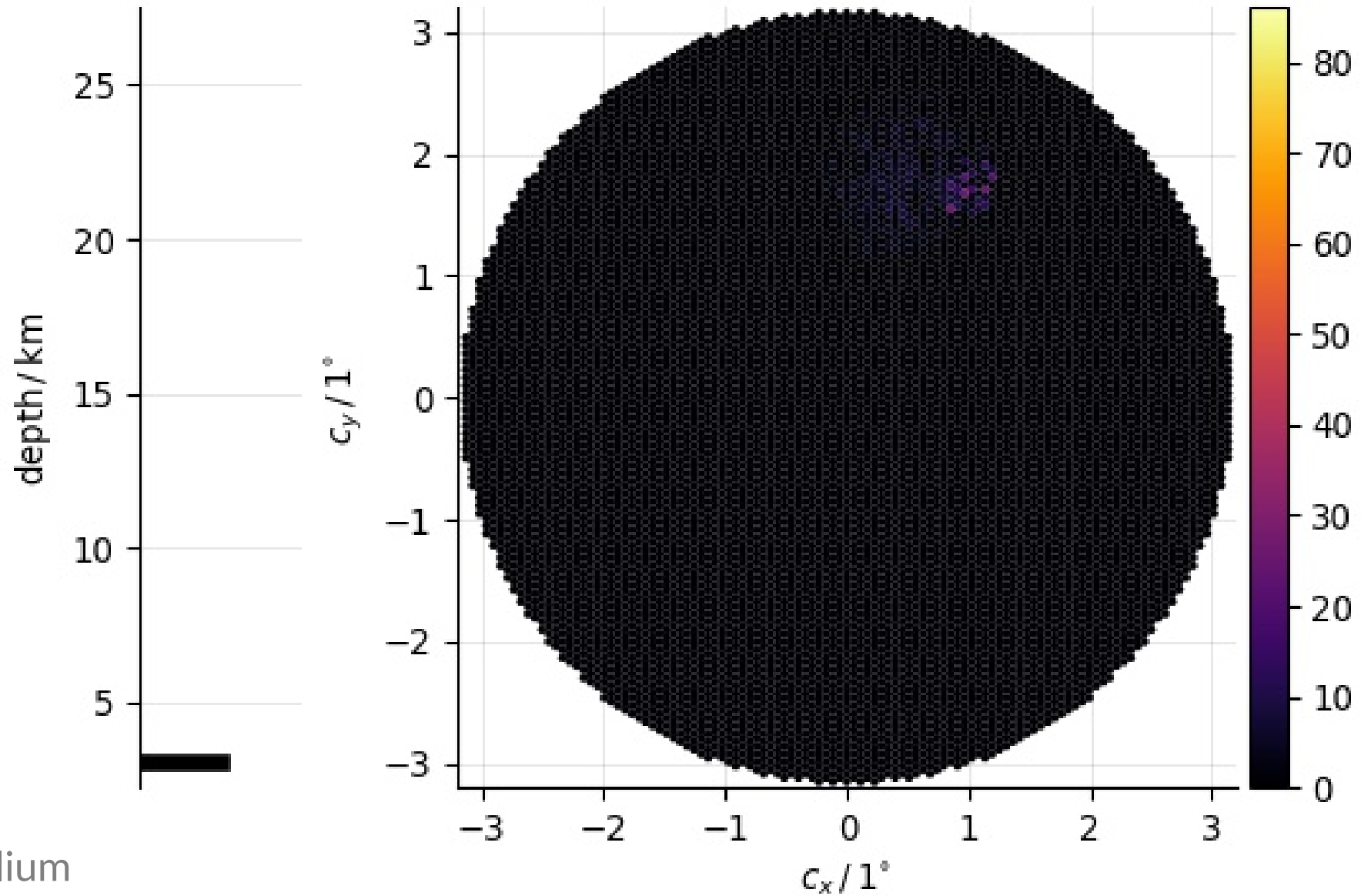
Helium

200

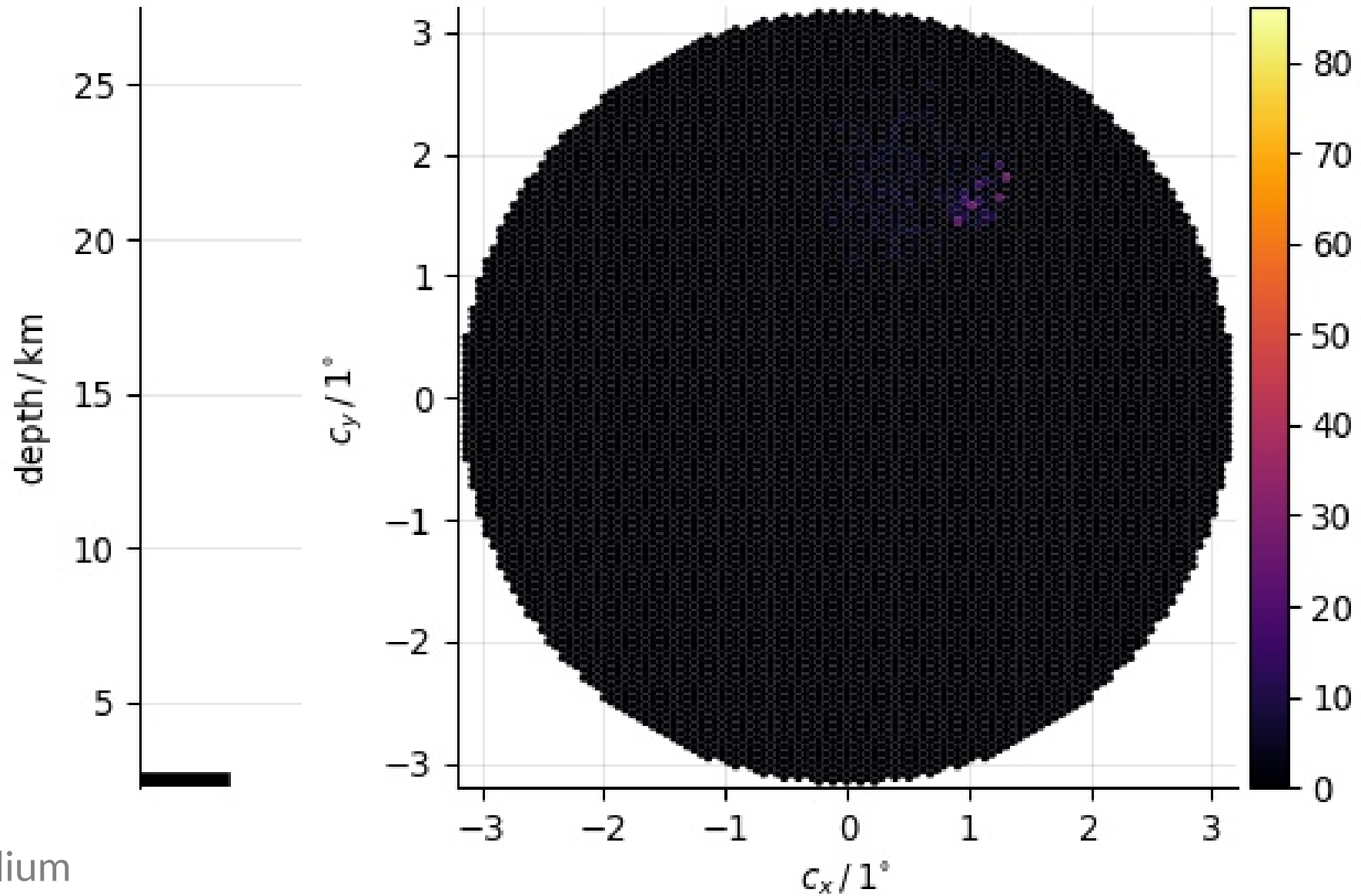




Helium

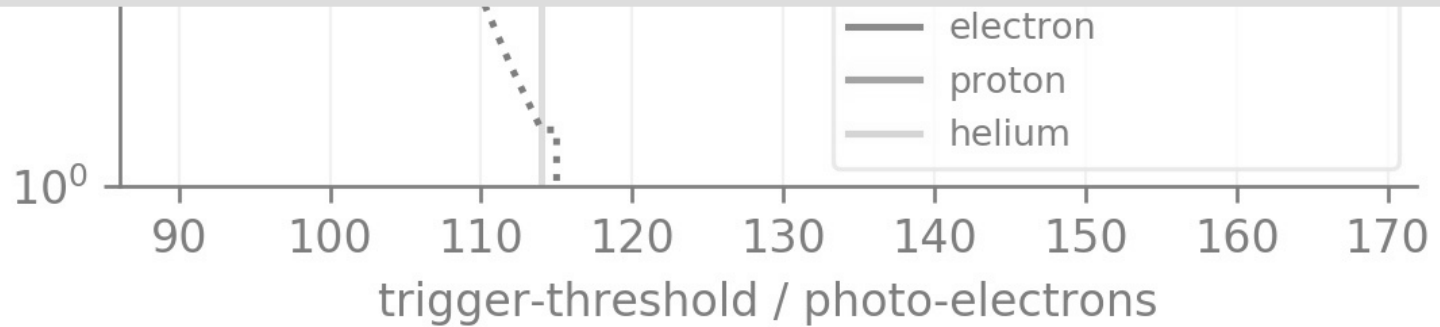


Helium

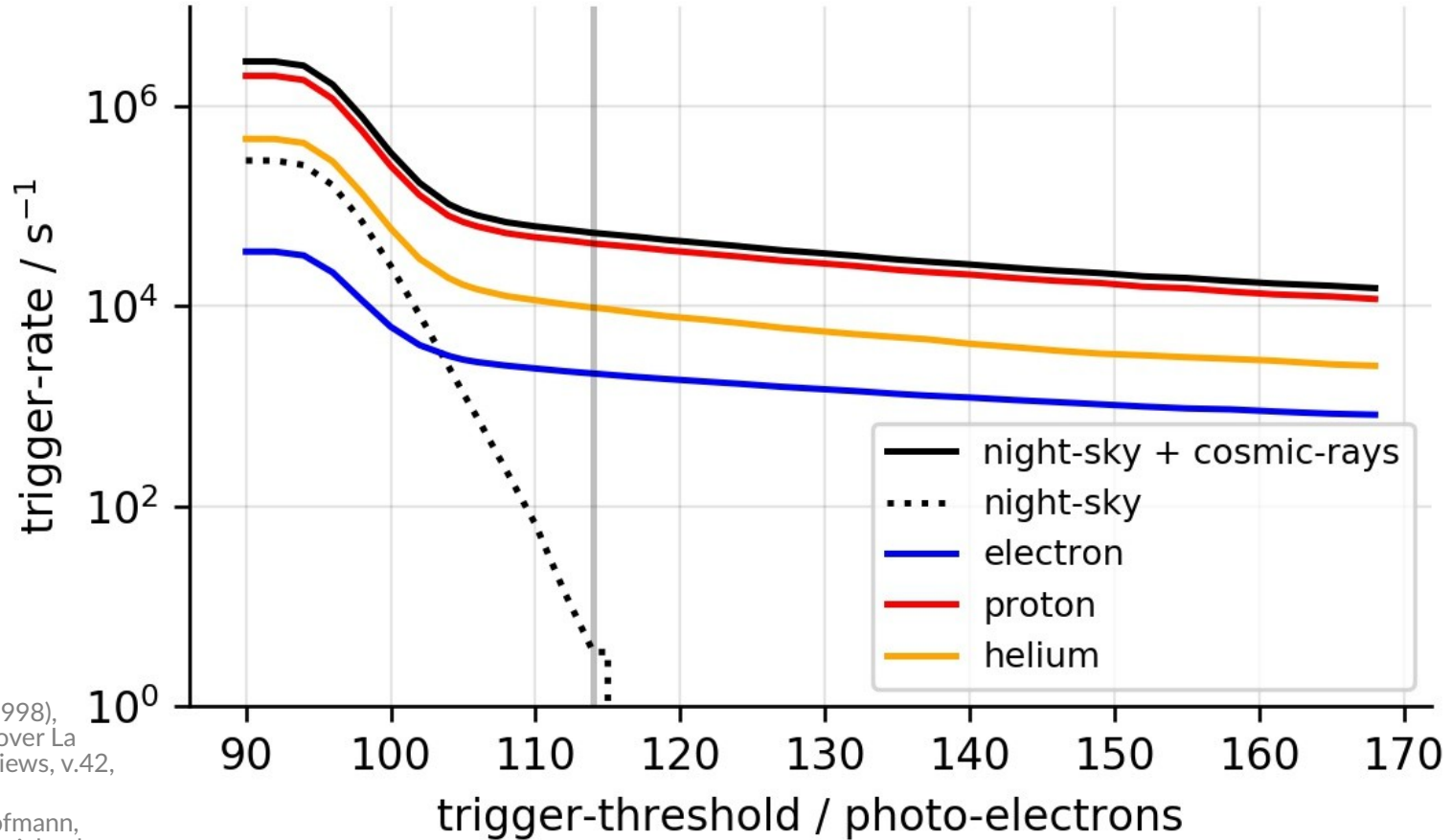




## Performance (so far)



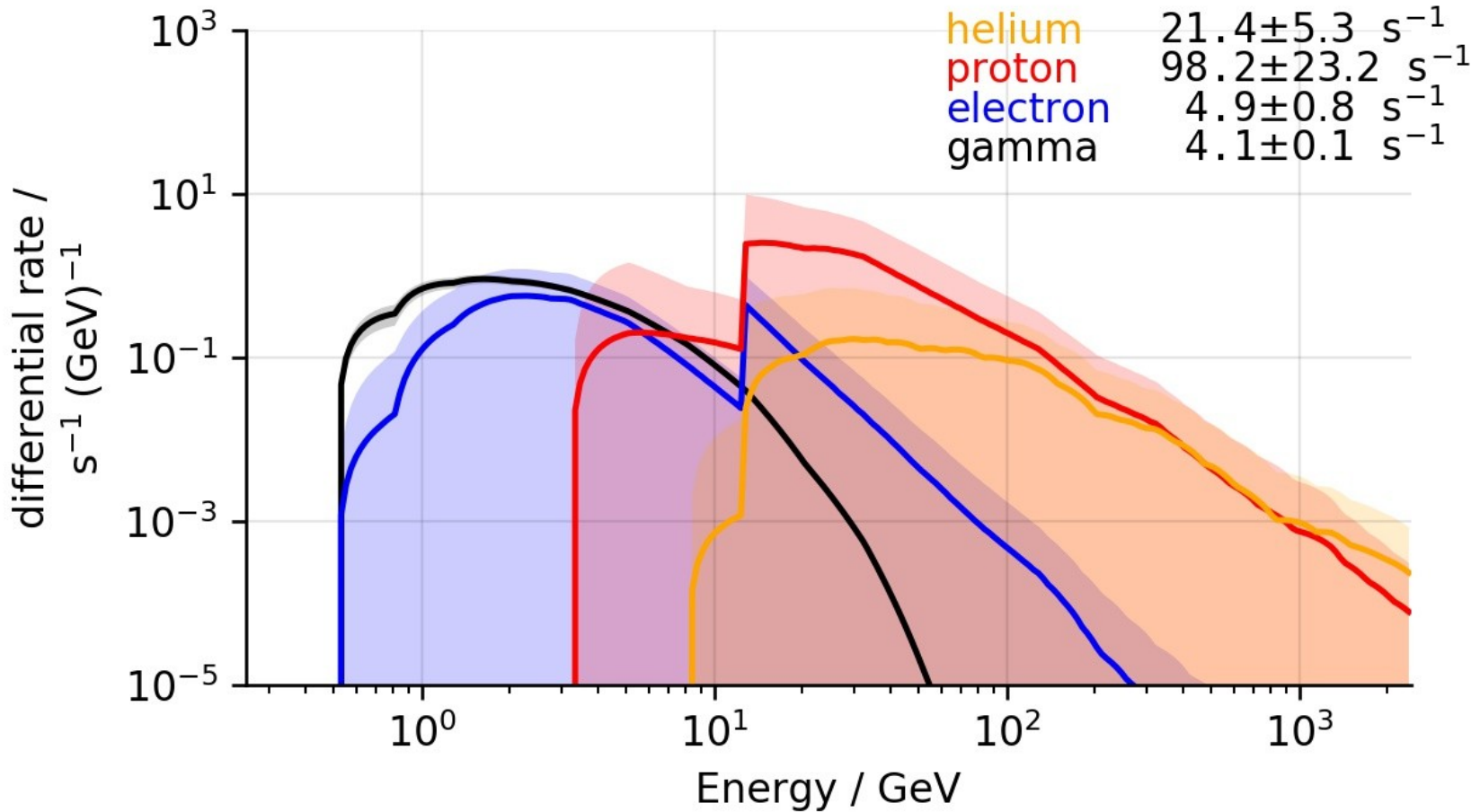
# Performance, Rate-Scan



C.R. Benn and S.L. Ellison (1998),  
Brightness of the night sky over La  
Palma, New Astronomy Reviews, v.42,  
n.6-8, p.503-507

S.Preuss, G.Hermann, W.Hofmann,  
A.Kohnle (2002) Study of ... night sky  
at La Palma and Namibia..., NIM-A,  
v.481, p.229-240

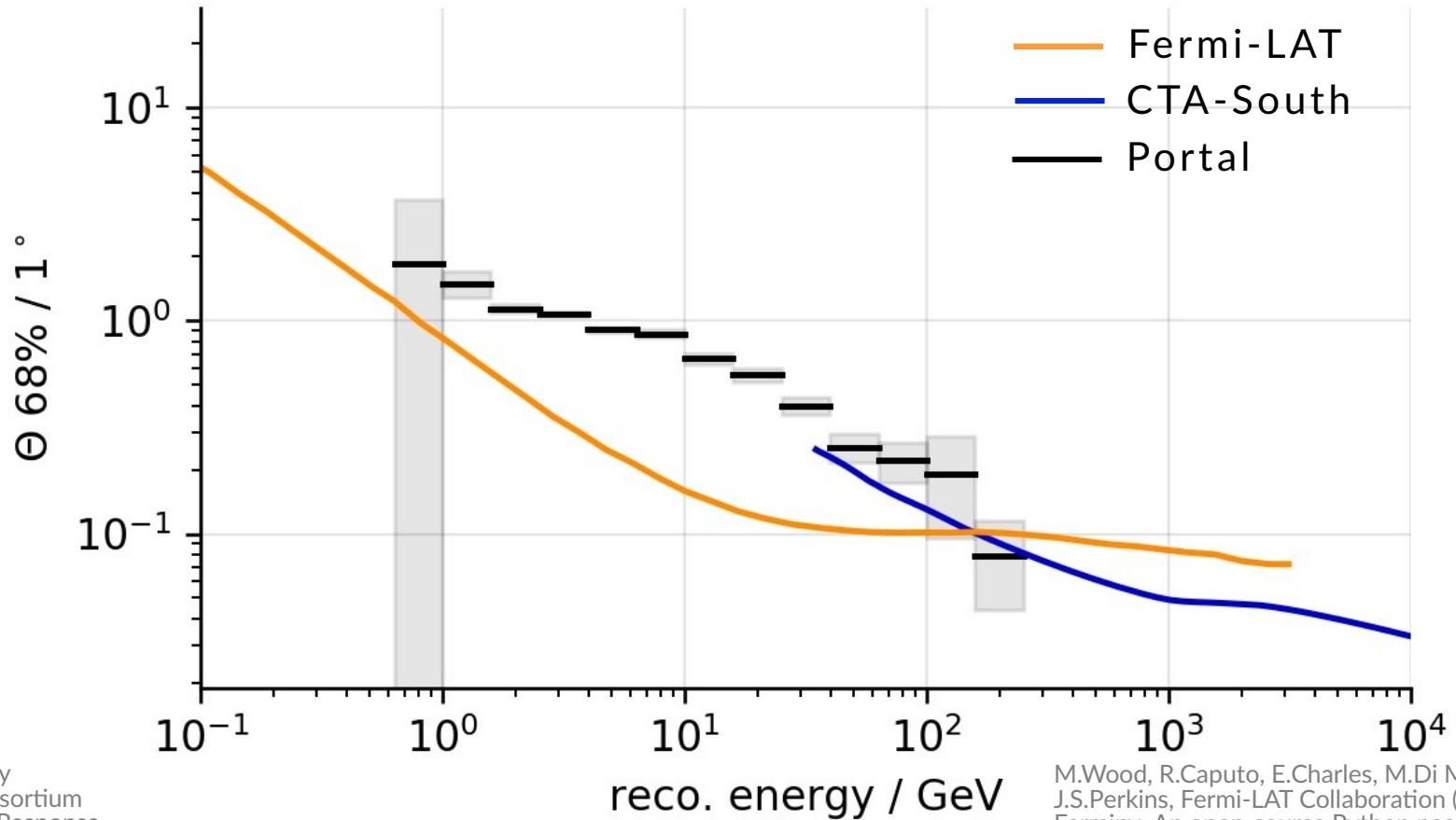
# Performance, Rates on 3FGL J0534.5+2201



# Performance, Gamma-Hadron-Separation

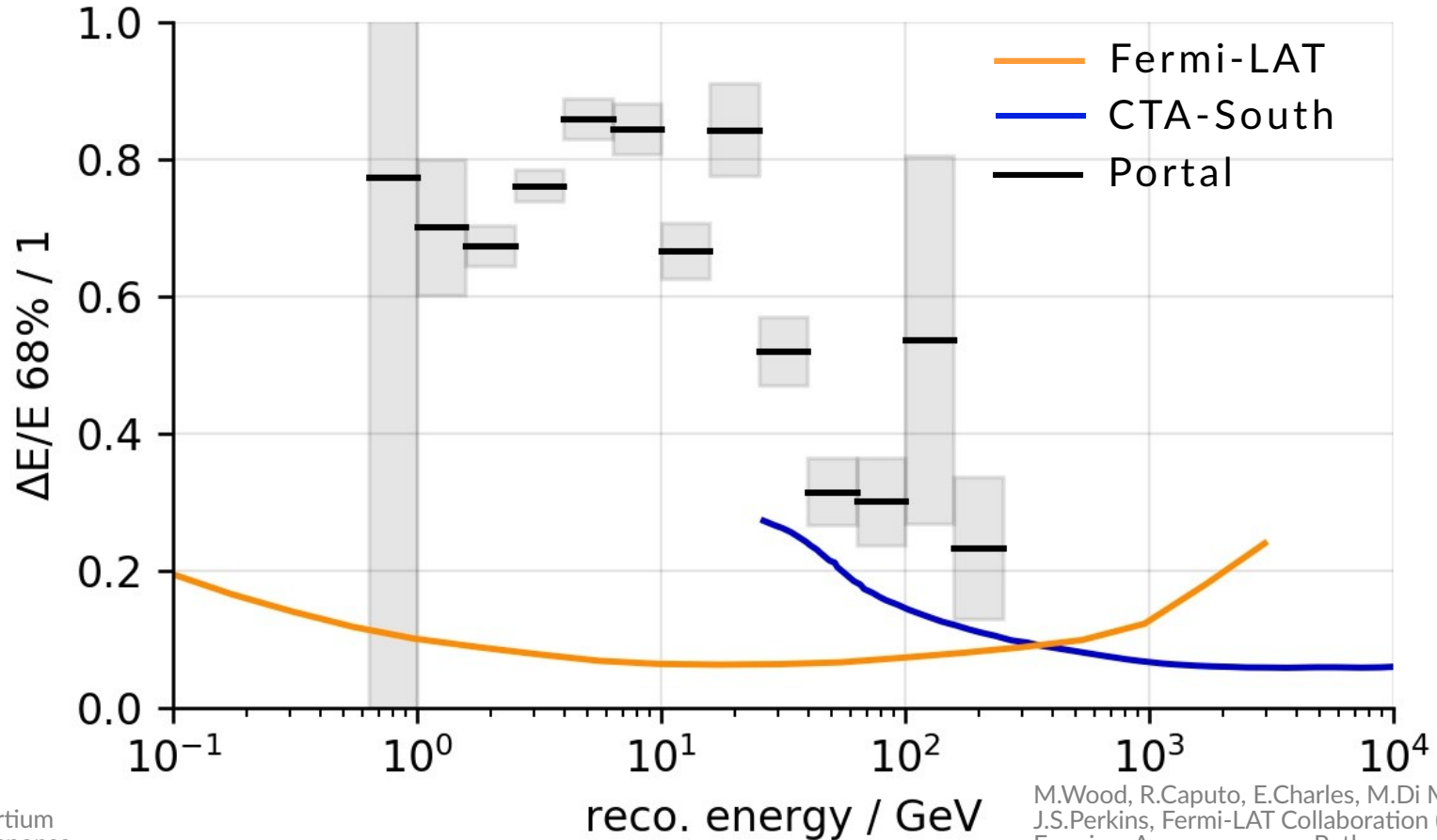
Not yet.

# Performance, Direction

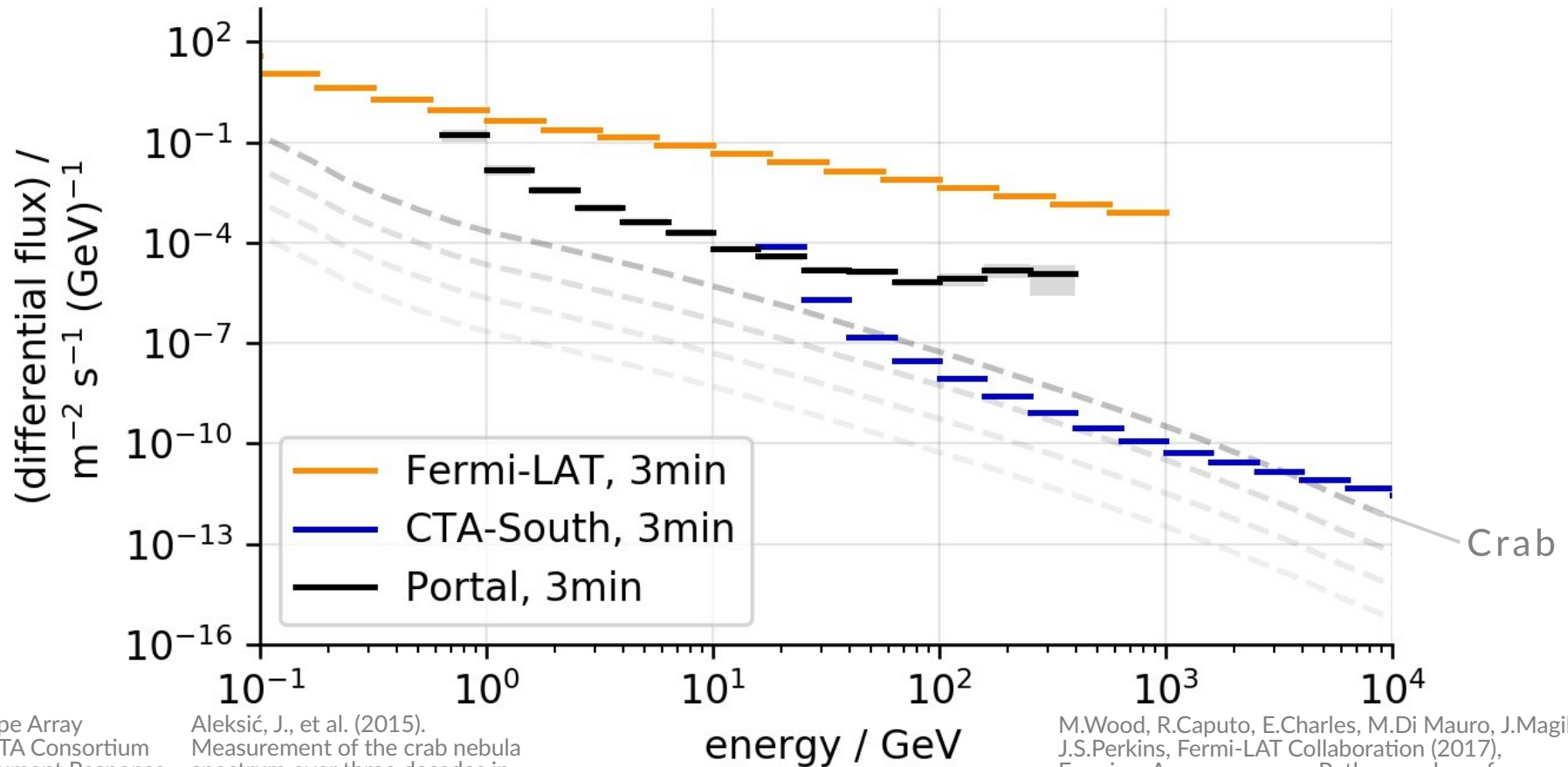




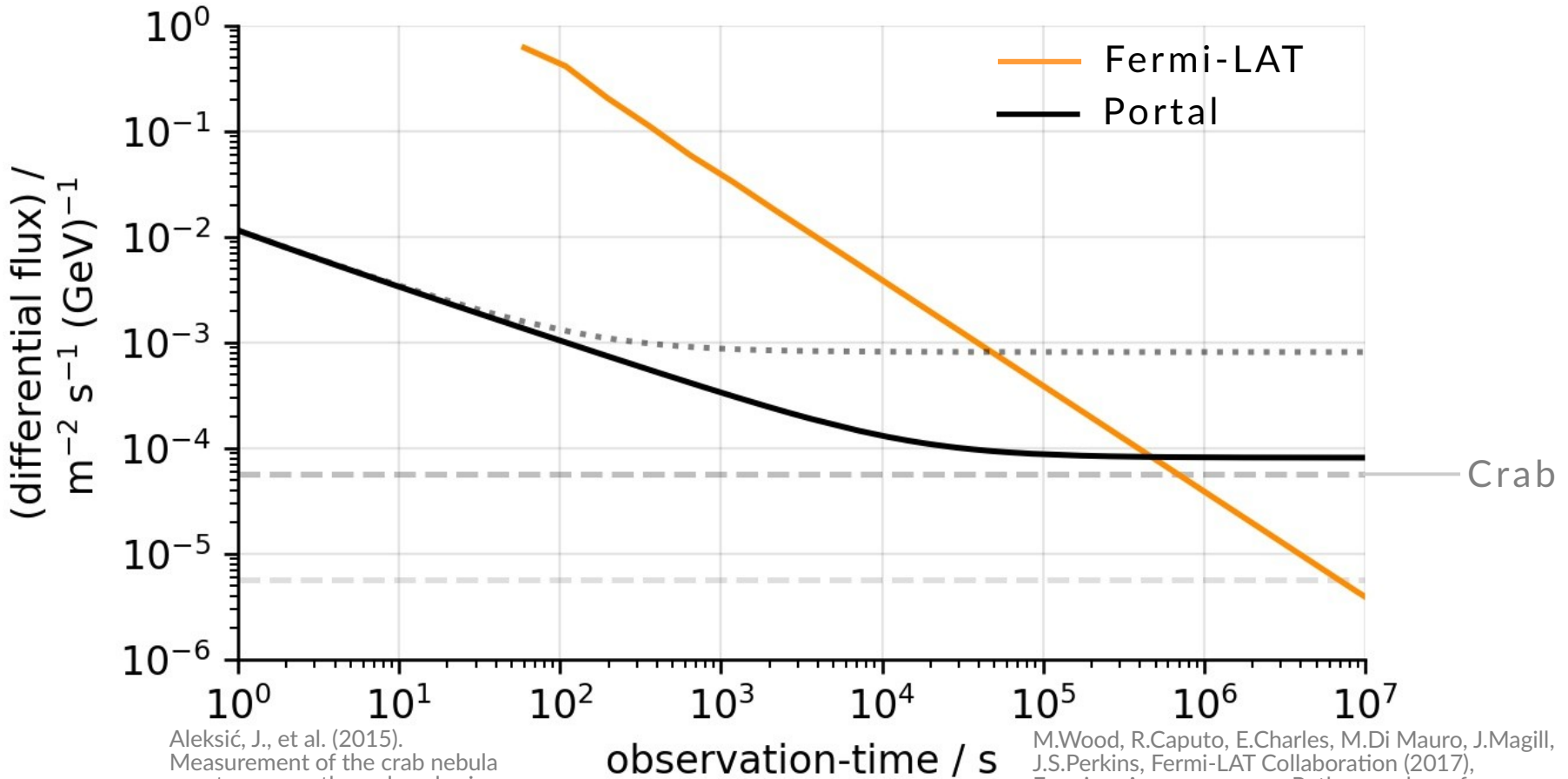
# Performance, Energy



# Performance, Sensitivity vs. Energy at 3min



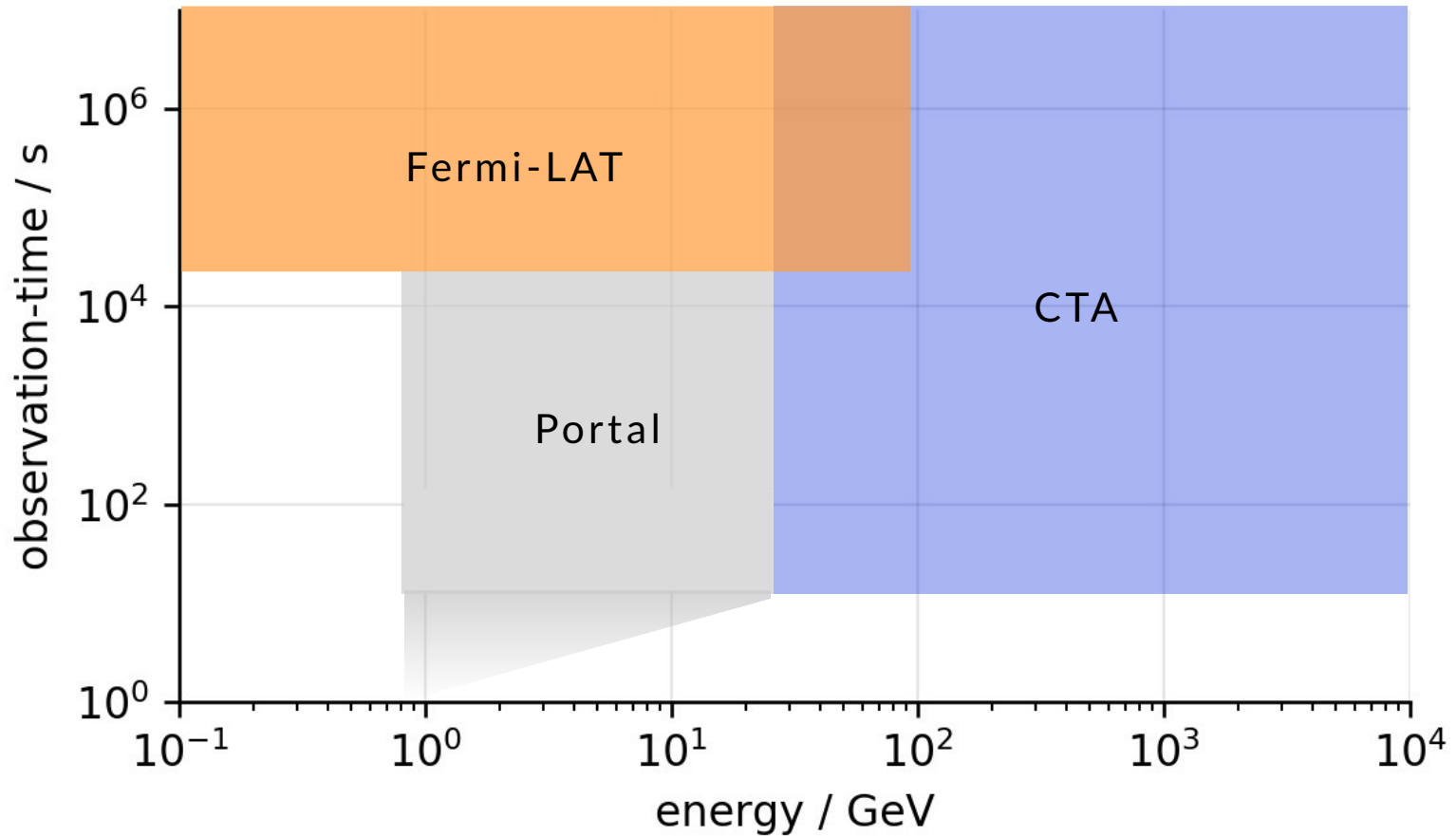
# Performance, Sensitivity vs. Time at 2.5GeV



Aleksić, J., et al. (2015).  
Measurement of the crab nebula  
spectrum over three decades in  
energy with the magic telescopes.  
High Energy Astrophysics, 5:30–38.

M.Wood, R.Caputo, E.Charles, M.Di Mauro, J.Magill,  
J.S.Perkins, Fermi-LAT Collaboration (2017),  
Fermipy: An open-source Python package for  
analysis of Fermi-LAT Data, Proc. 35th ICRC,  
PoS(ICRC2017)824, IRF: P8R2\_SOURCE\_V6

# Gamma-Ray-Timing-Explorer



# Acknowledgment

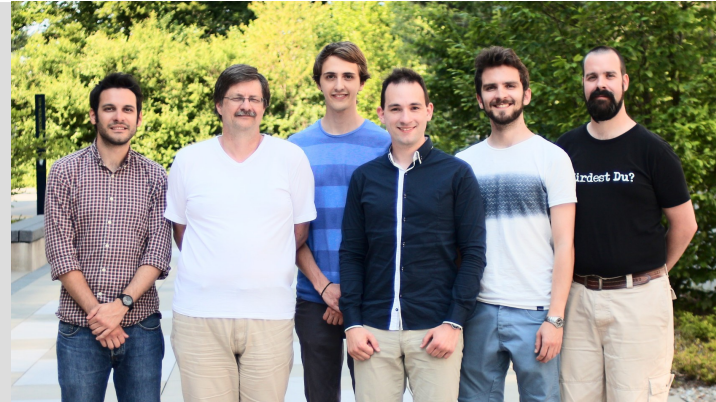


Werner Hofmann,  
Jim Hinton

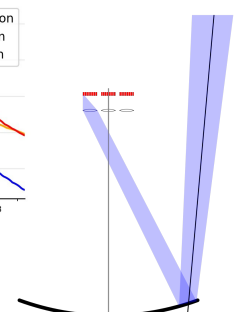
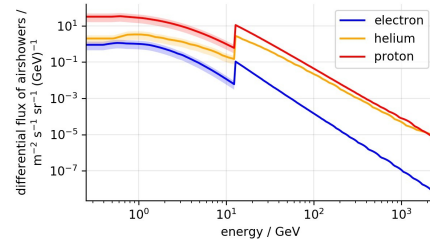
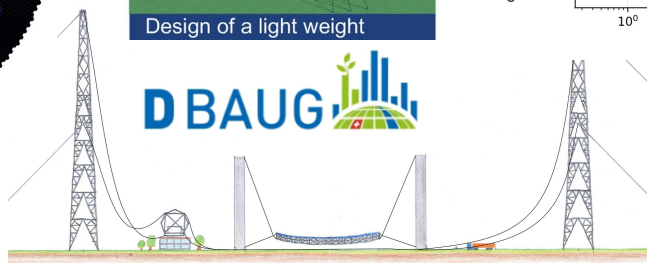
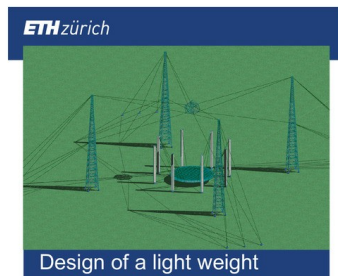
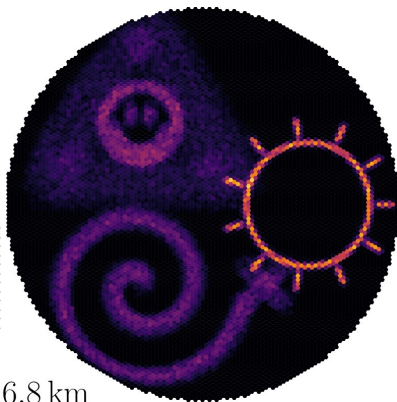
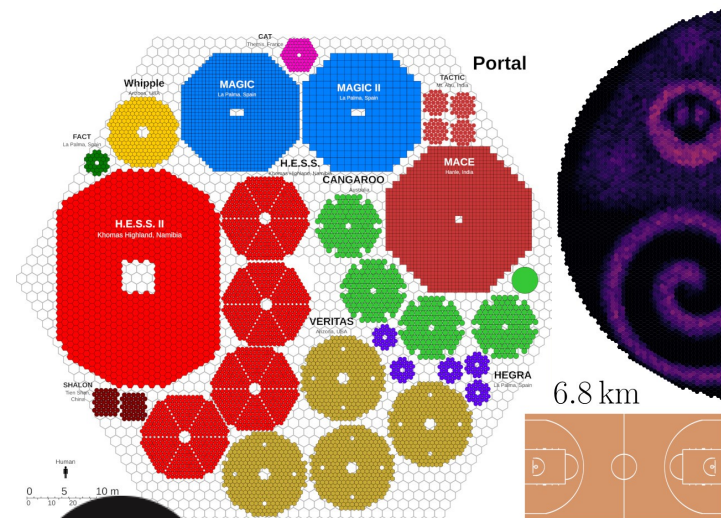
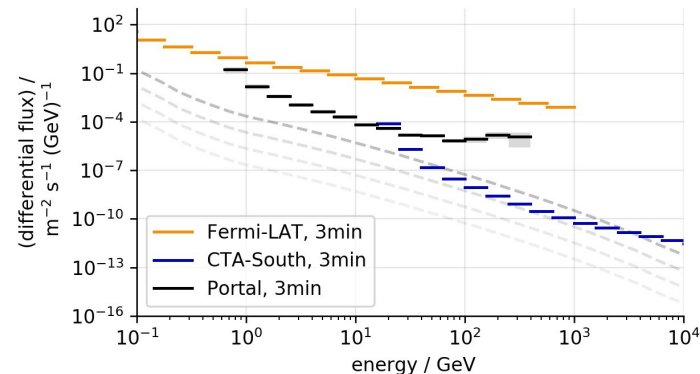
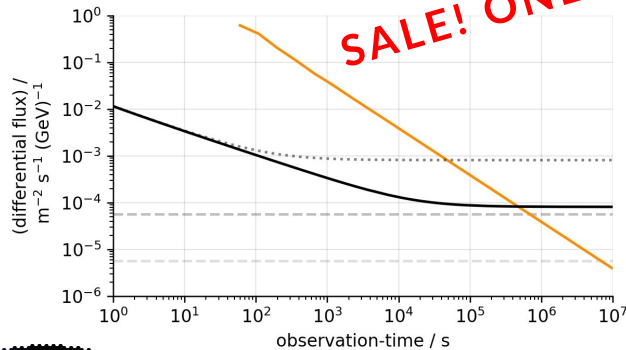
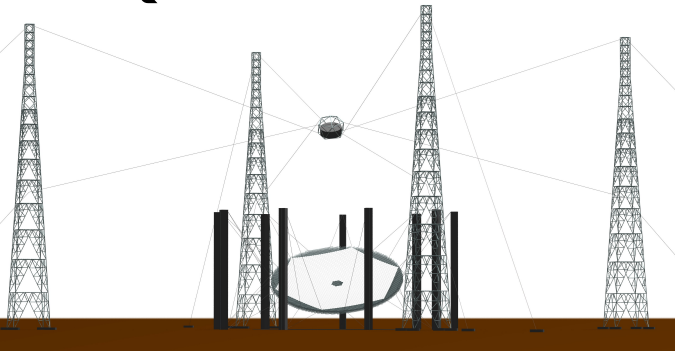


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Max L. Ahnen, Dominik Neise,  
Spyridon Daglas, Axel A. Engels,  
Eleni Chatzi, Adrian Egger



# Questions



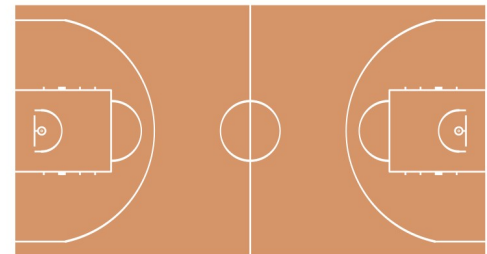
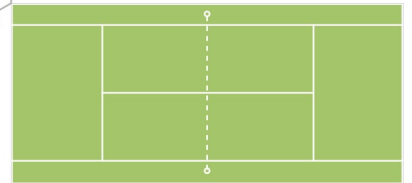
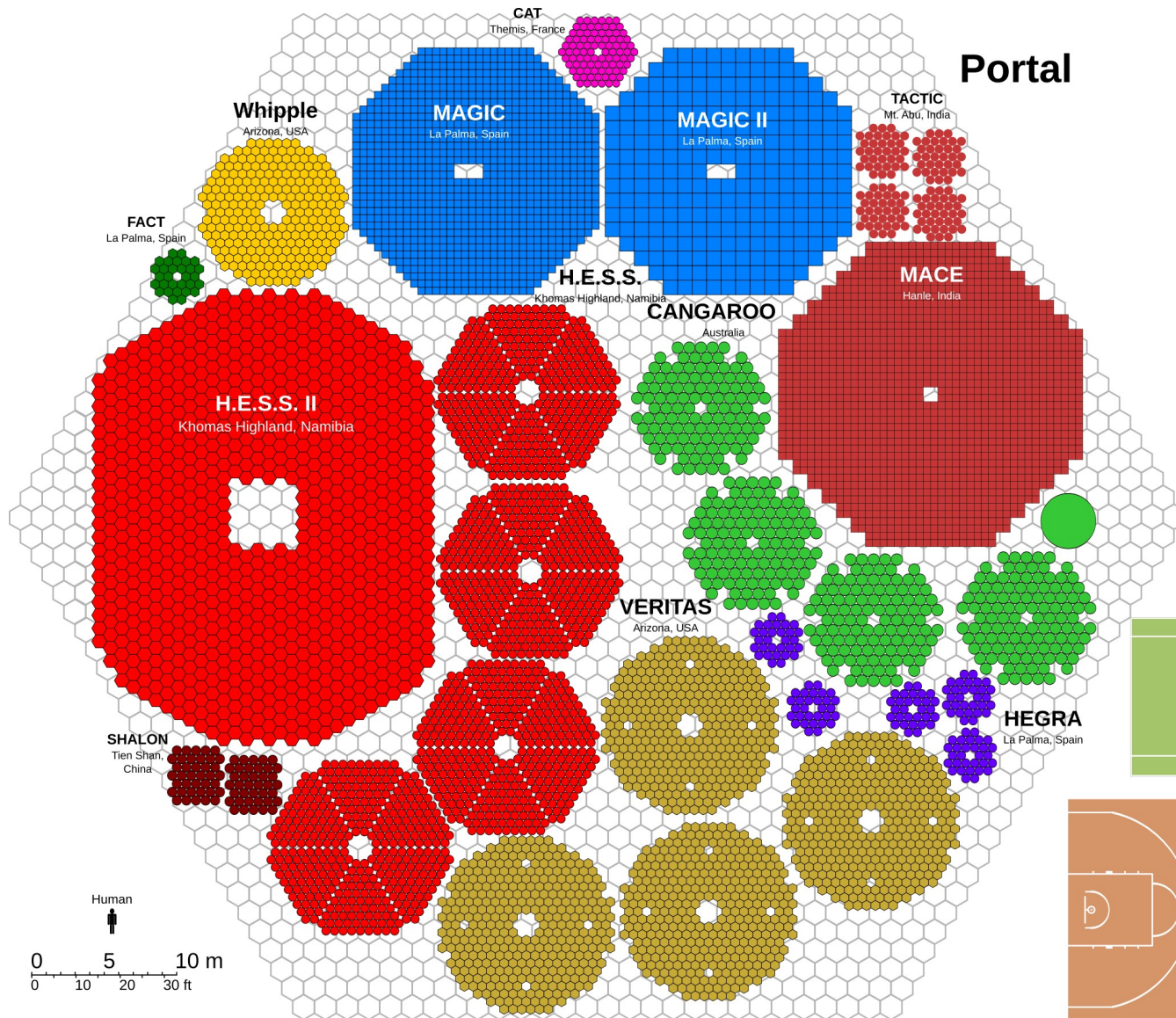
arXiv:1904.13368  
(astro-ph)

Go visit: <https://github.com/cherenkov-plenoscope>



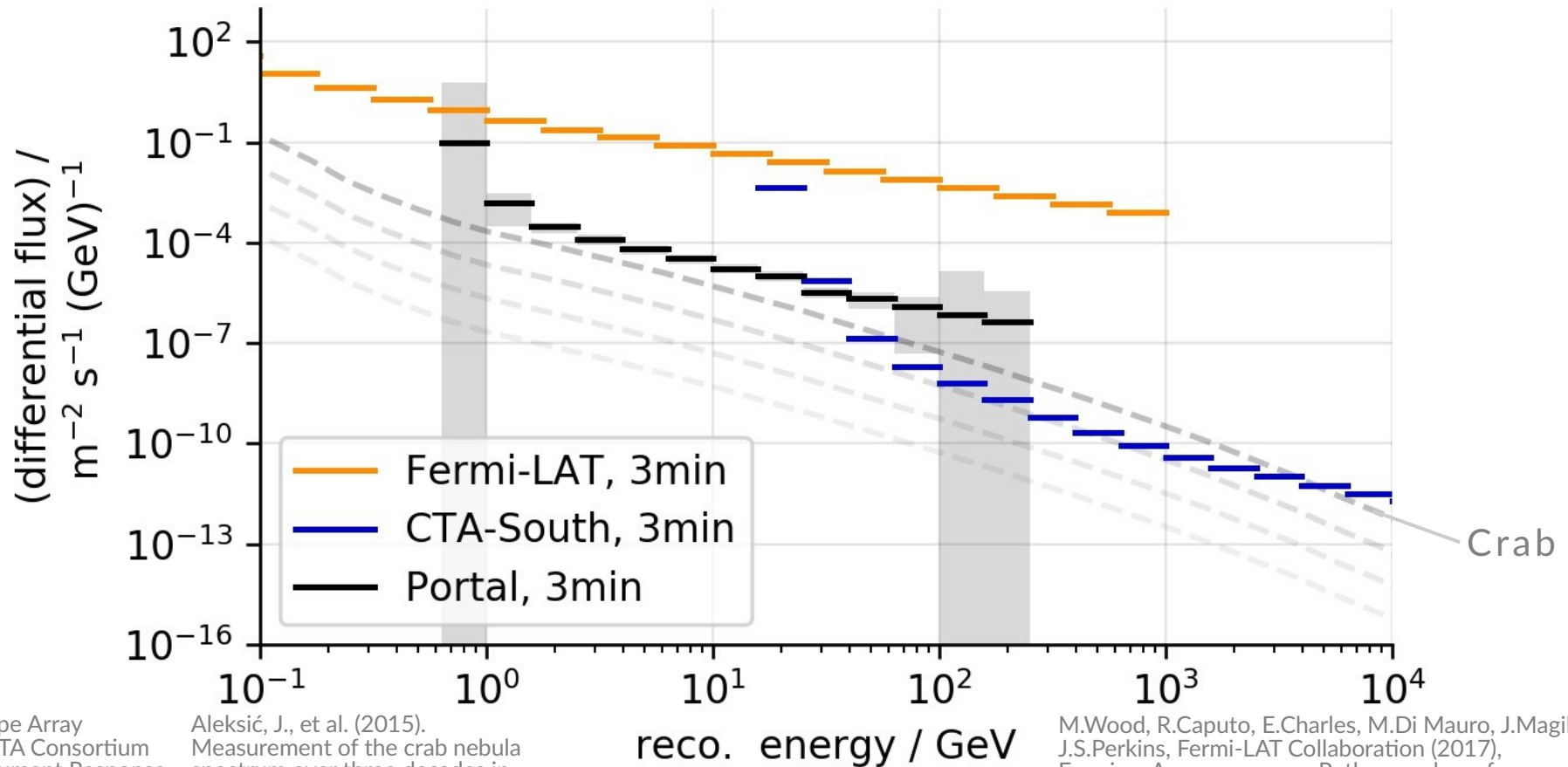
# Size

# Portal



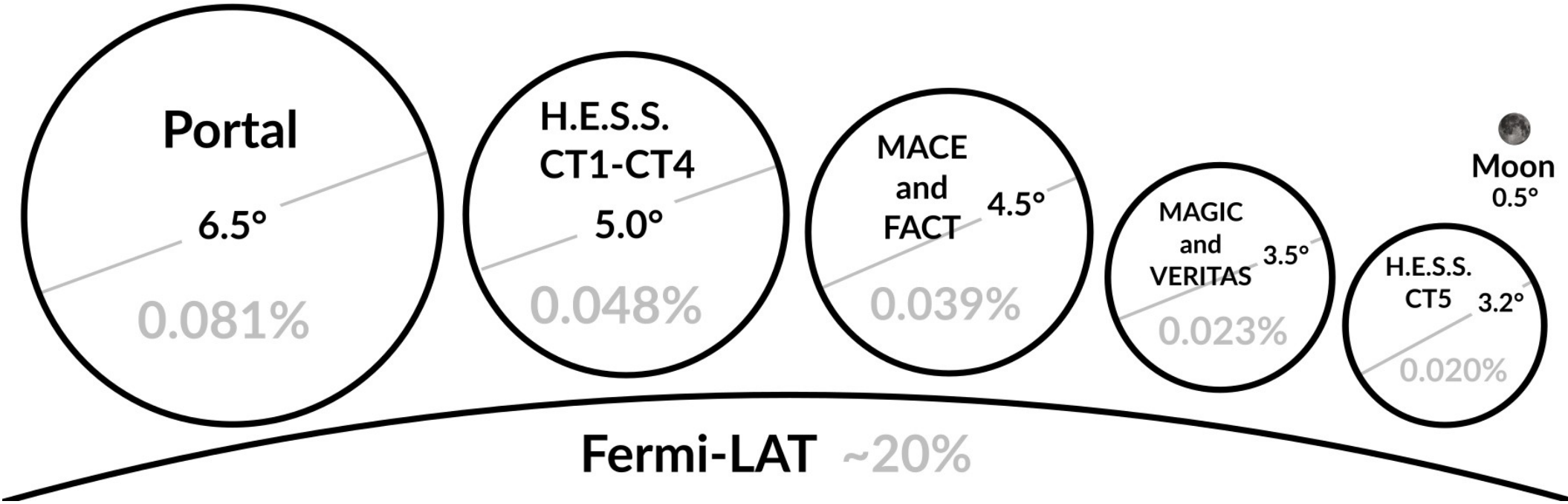
0 5 10 m  
0 10 20 30 ft

# Performance, Sensitivity vs. Energy at 3min





# Field-of-view



# Costs Optics and Electronics

component	unit-costs	demand	cost / 10 <sup>6</sup> EUR
Photo-sensors	5x10 <sup>5</sup> EUR m <sup>-2</sup>	115 m <sup>2</sup>	57.5
Read-out-electronics	80 EUR channel <sup>-1</sup>	515,023 channels	41.2
Lenses	100 EUR lens <sup>-1</sup>	8,433 lenses	0.9
Mirror-facets	3x10 <sup>3</sup> EUR m <sup>-2</sup>	4174 m <sup>2</sup>	12.5
Mirror-facet-actuators	10 <sup>3</sup> EUR facet <sup>-1</sup>	2,087 facets	2.1
			114.2

Today: EUR ~ USD ~ CHF

# Costs Total

	fraction / %	cost / 10 <sup>6</sup> EUR
Optics and electronics	51	114.2
Cable-robot-mount <sup>1</sup>	16	35.8
Central control-system <sup>2</sup>	5	11.2
Project-engineering <sup>2</sup>	5	11.2
Project-management <sup>2</sup>	13	29.1
Site-infrastructure <sup>2</sup>	10	22.4
	100	<b>223.9</b>

Today: EUR ~ USD ~ CHF

(1) Civil engineer Spyridon Daglas (2) Adopted from reports by the European-Southern-Observatory (ESO)