

*CBPF, Astroparticles  
South America and all that*

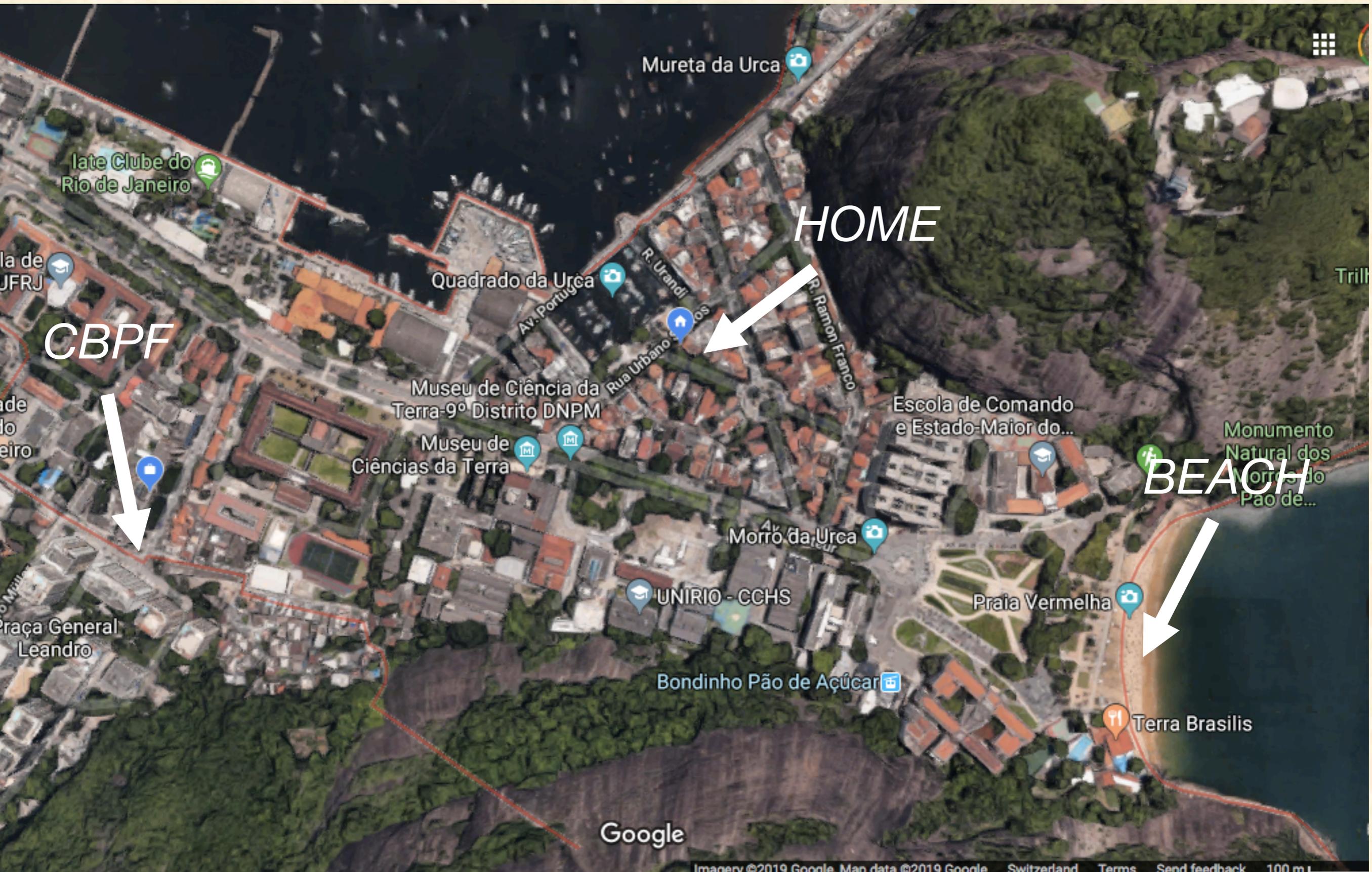
*Ronald Cintra Shellard  
CBPF – Rio de Janeiro*



**icise**  
QUYNHON  
VIETNAM

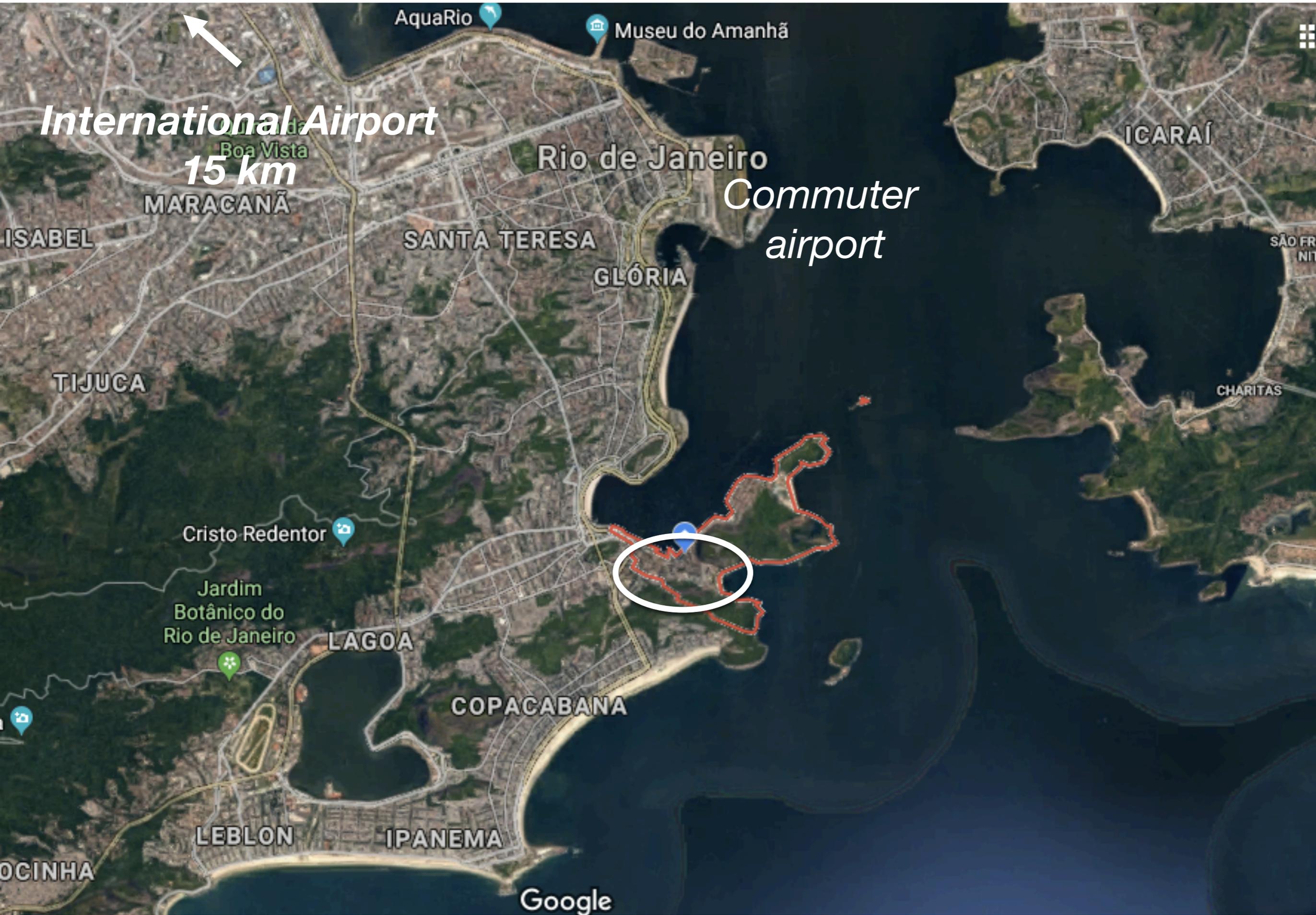






Google

Imagery ©2019 Google, Map data ©2019 Google Switzerland Terms Send feedback 100 m



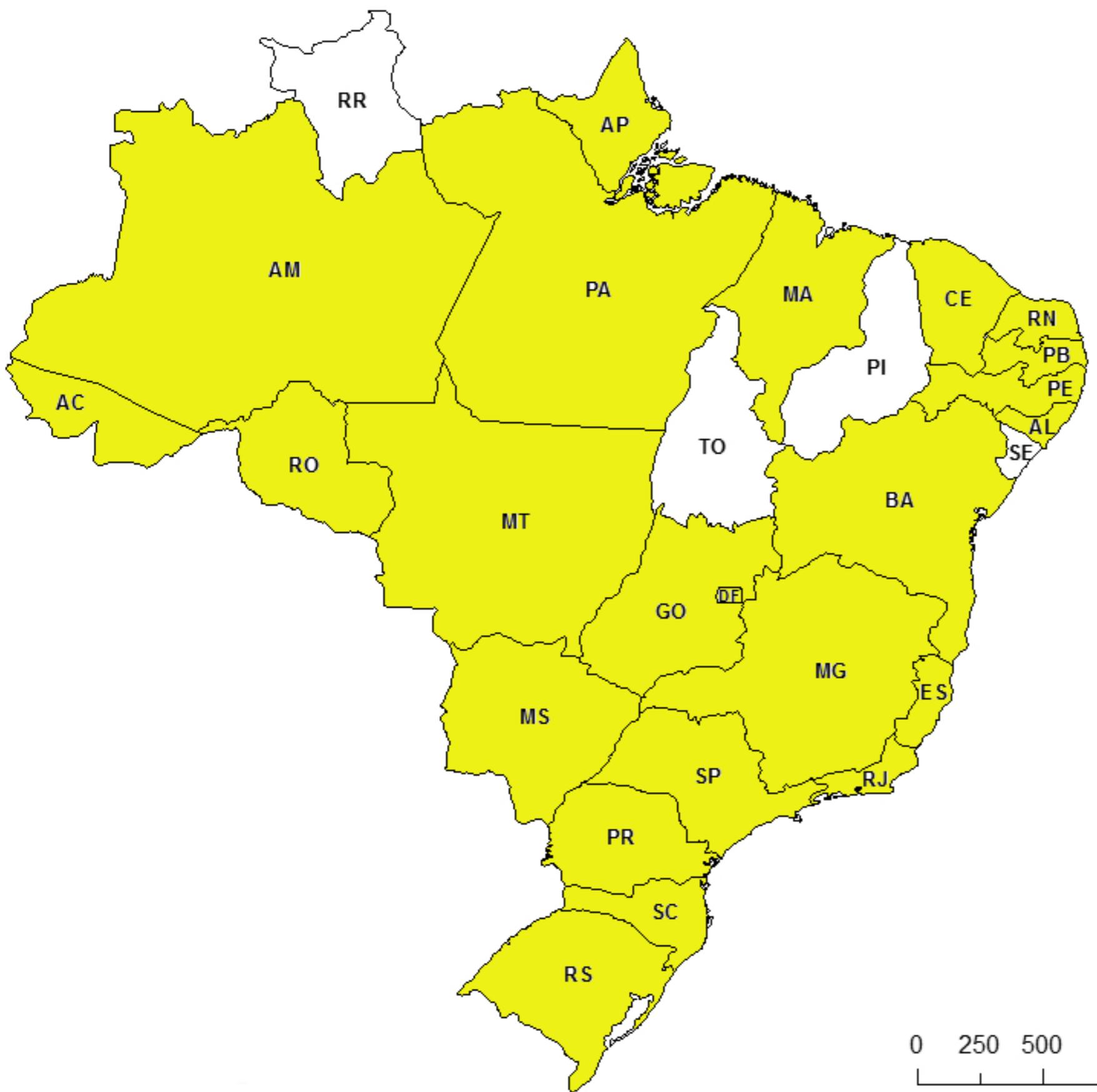
*International Airport*  
**15 km**

*Commuter airport*

# CBPF – R&D AREAS

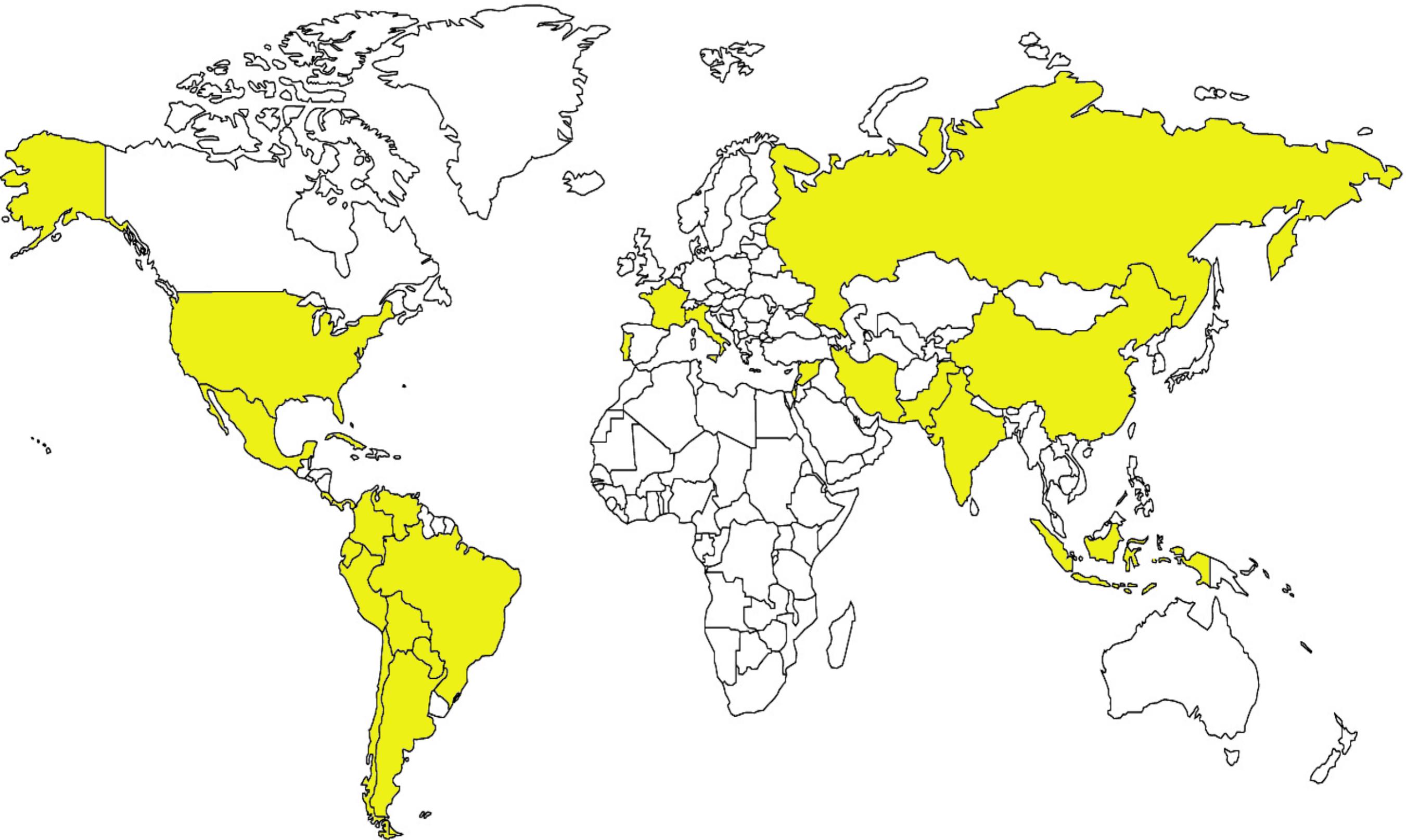
- HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS AND ASTROPARTICLE
- COSMOLOGY AND GRAVITATION
- MATERIALS SCIENCE, NANOSCIENCE AND  
NANOTECHNOLOGY
- BIOPHYSICS
- QUANTUM INFORMATION
- STATISTICAL MECHANICS AND COMPLEX  
SYSTEMS (TSALLIS STATISTICS)

# ORIGIN PER STATE OF STUDENTS WHO GRADUATED AT CBPF



ESTADO	ALUNOS
GOIÁS	7
MATO GROSSO	1
DISTRITO FEDERAL	7
ACRE	2
AMAPÁ	2
AMAZONAS	2
PARÁ	21
RONDÔNIA	1
ALAGOAS	4
BAHIA	18
CEARÁ	16
MARANHÃO	4
PARAÍBA	8
PERNAMBUCO	17
RIO GRANDE DO NORTE	8
RIO GRANDE DO SUL	35
SANTA CATARINA	10
PARANÁ	12
ESPÍRITO SANTO	25
MINAS GERAIS	46
RIO DE JANEIRO	295
SÃO PAULO	44

# ORIGIN OF STUDENTS WHO GRADUATED AT CBPF



# SCHOOLS AND CONFERENCES

- IV WORKSHOP DA NETWORK FOR BIOENGINEERING
- ADVANCED SCHOOL ON EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS
- WORKSHOP “NMR APPLIED TO PETROPHYSICS”
- CTA CONSORTIUM
- 16<sup>A</sup> BRAZILIAN SCHOOL OF COSMOLOGY AND GRAVITATION
- VI QUANTUM INFORMATION SCHOOL AND WORKSHOP
- BRAZIL NORWAY NOVEMBER CONFERENCE ON OIL AND GAS
- WORKSHOP SURFACE SCIENCE RIO (WS2RIO)
- CBPF PYTHON SUMMER CAMP
- HEP NETWORK MEETING
- ...





<http://www.science-graffiti.cbpf.br/index.html>



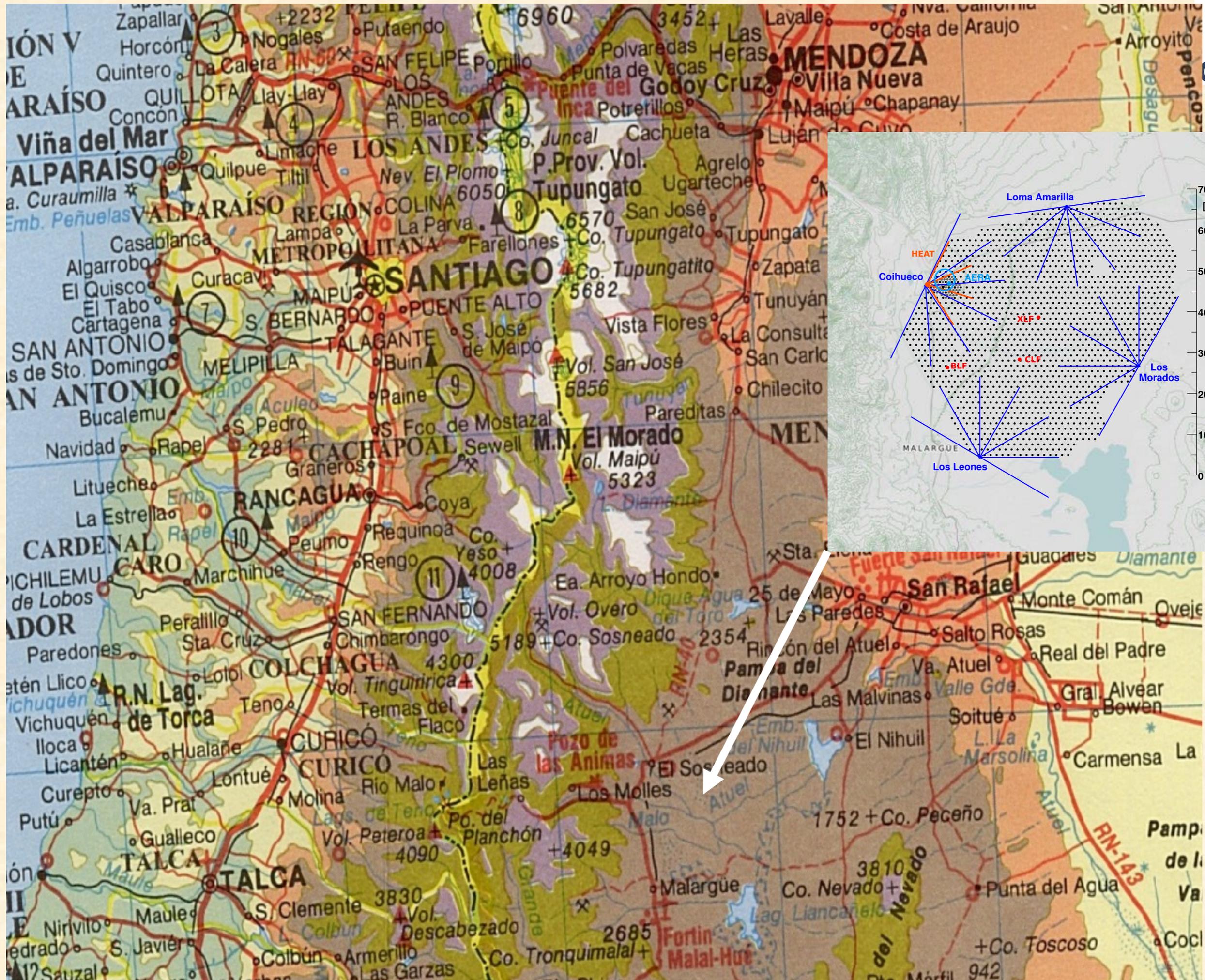
*Tarsila do Amaral*

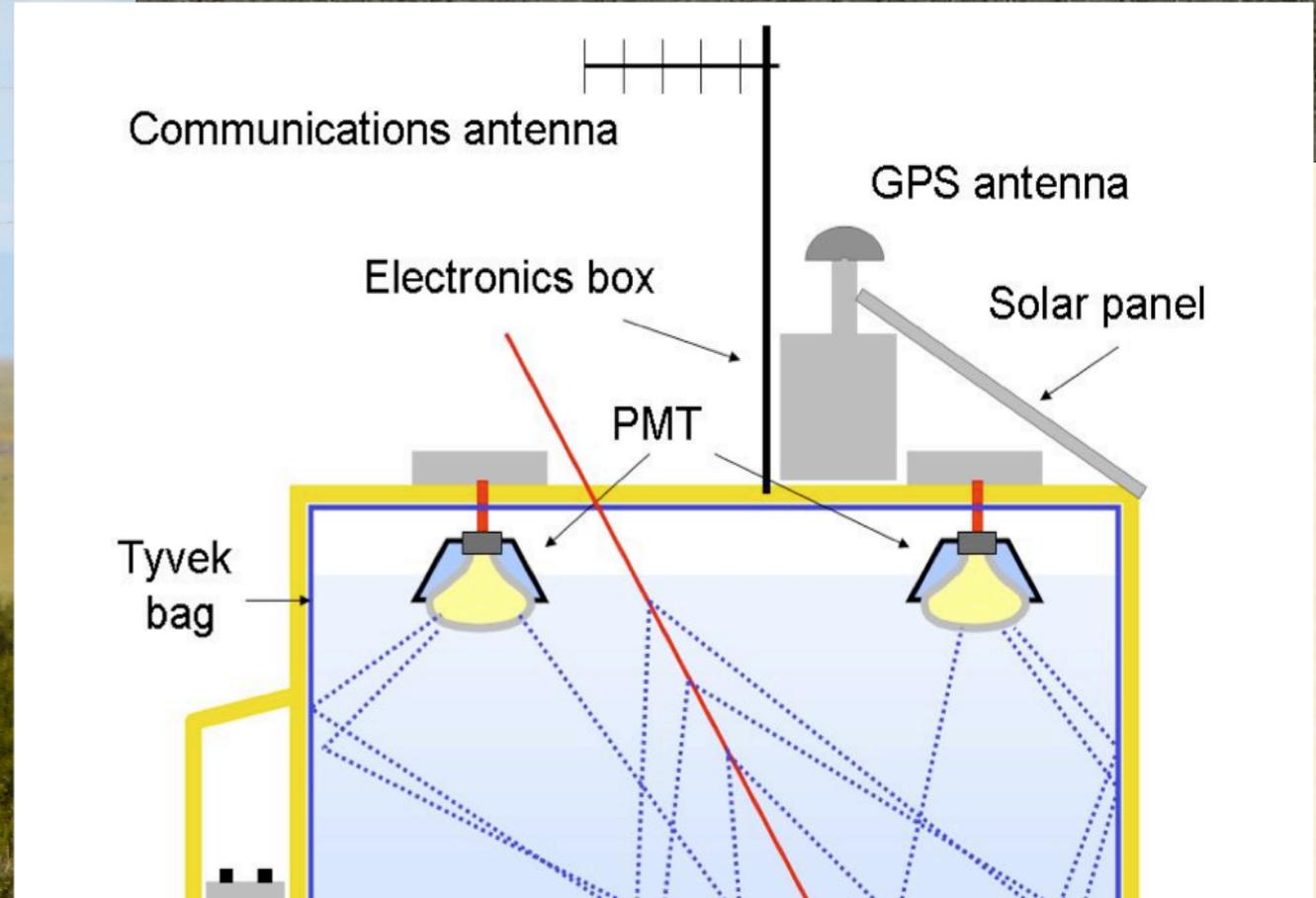




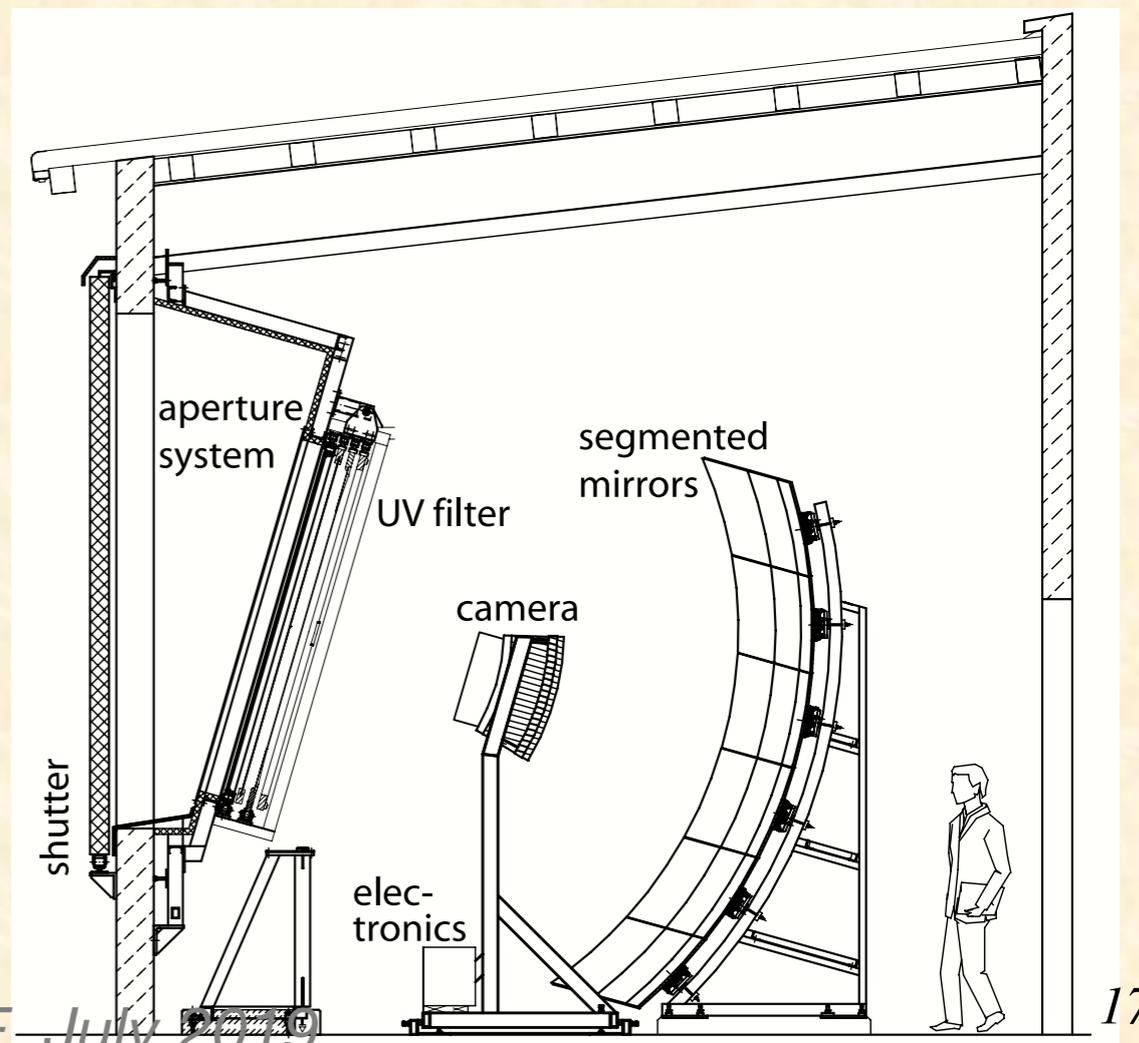
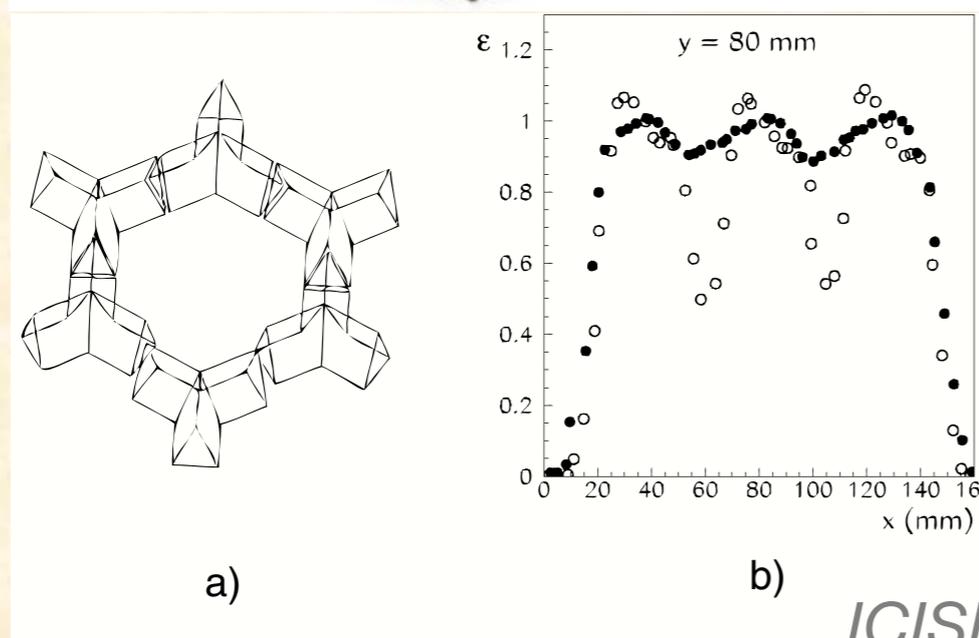
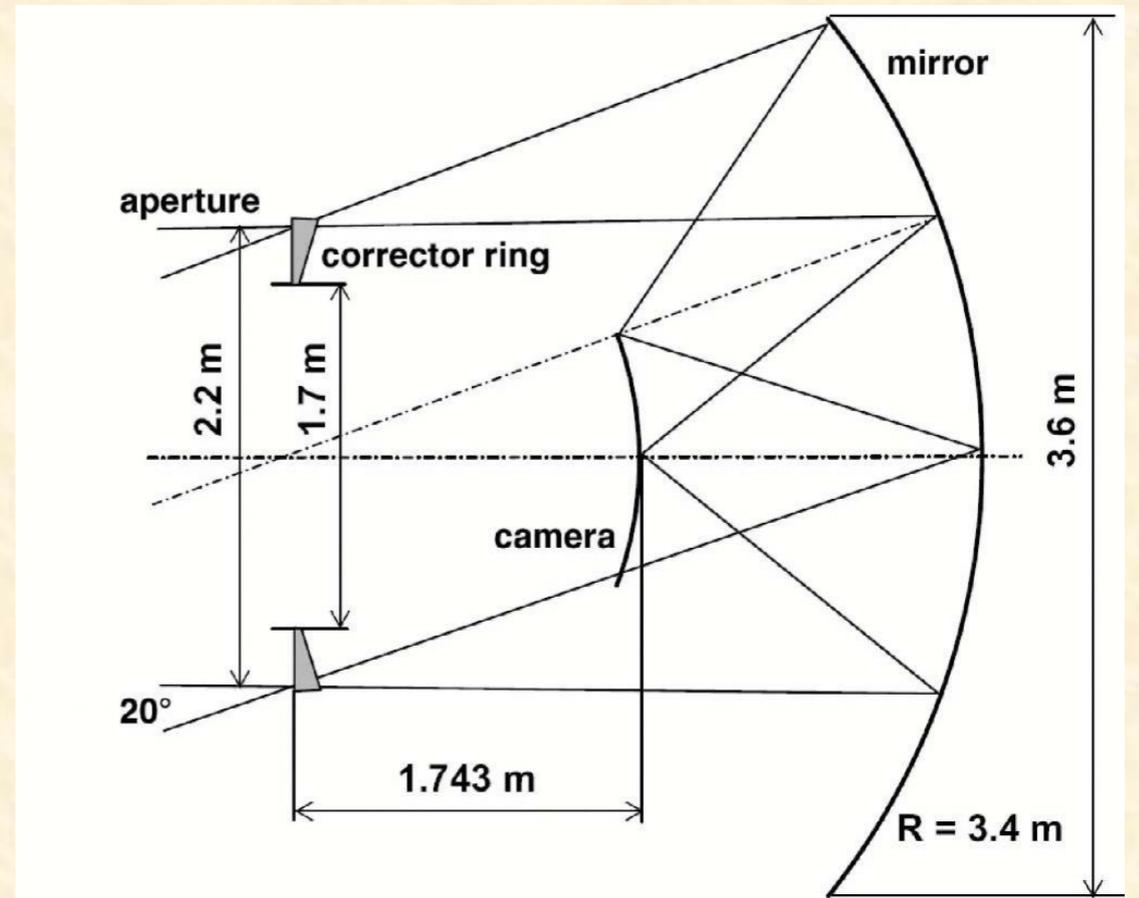
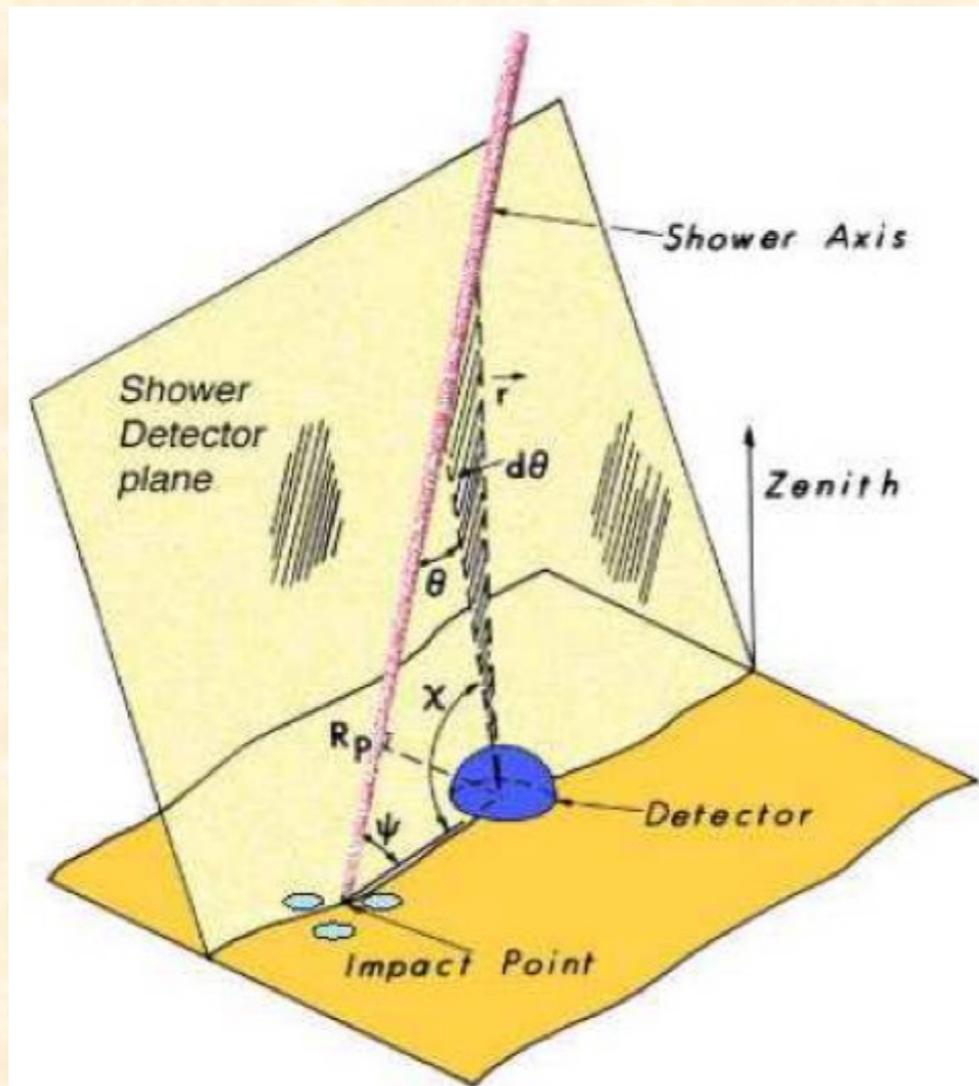
## *Some Science:*

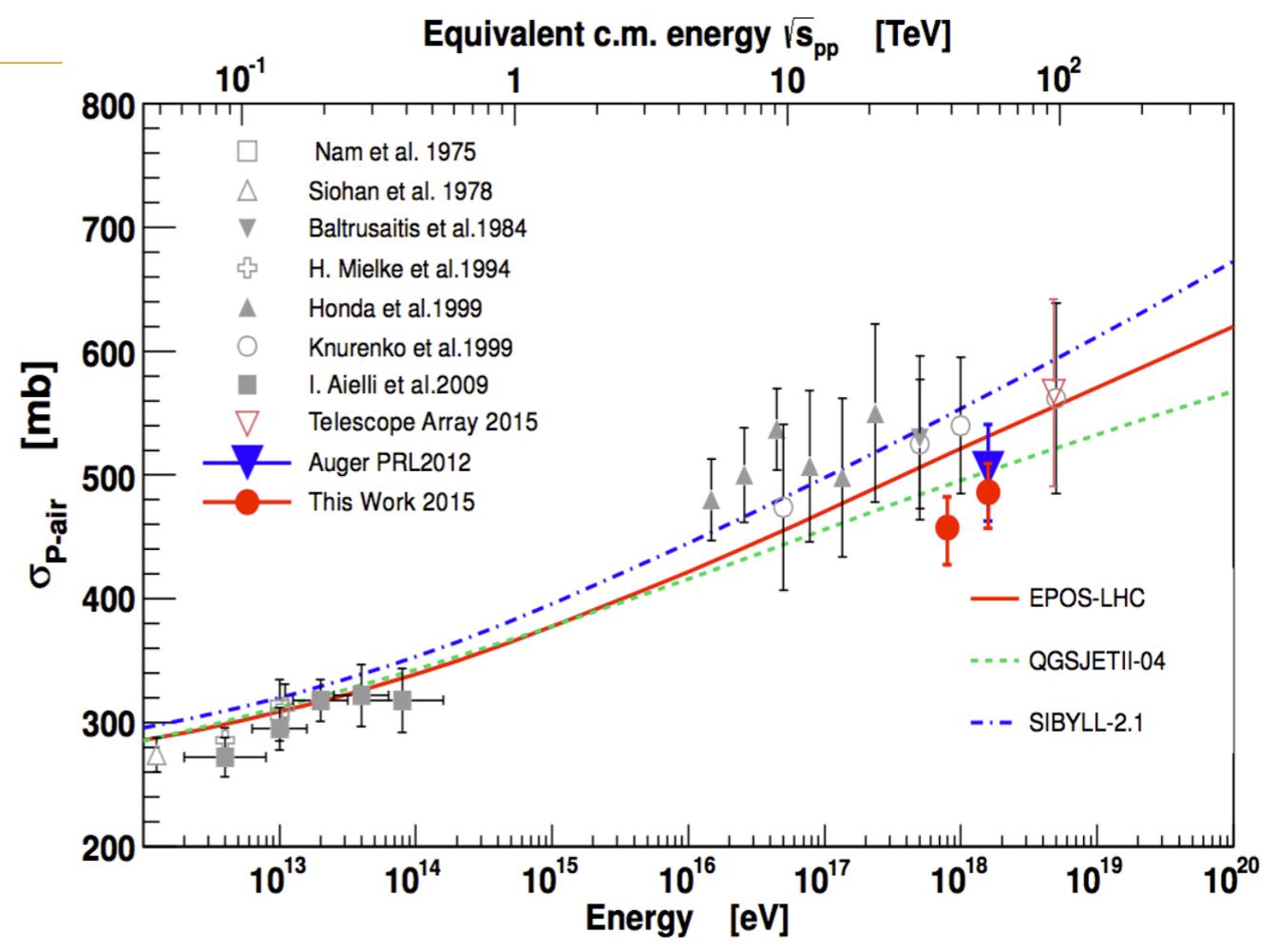
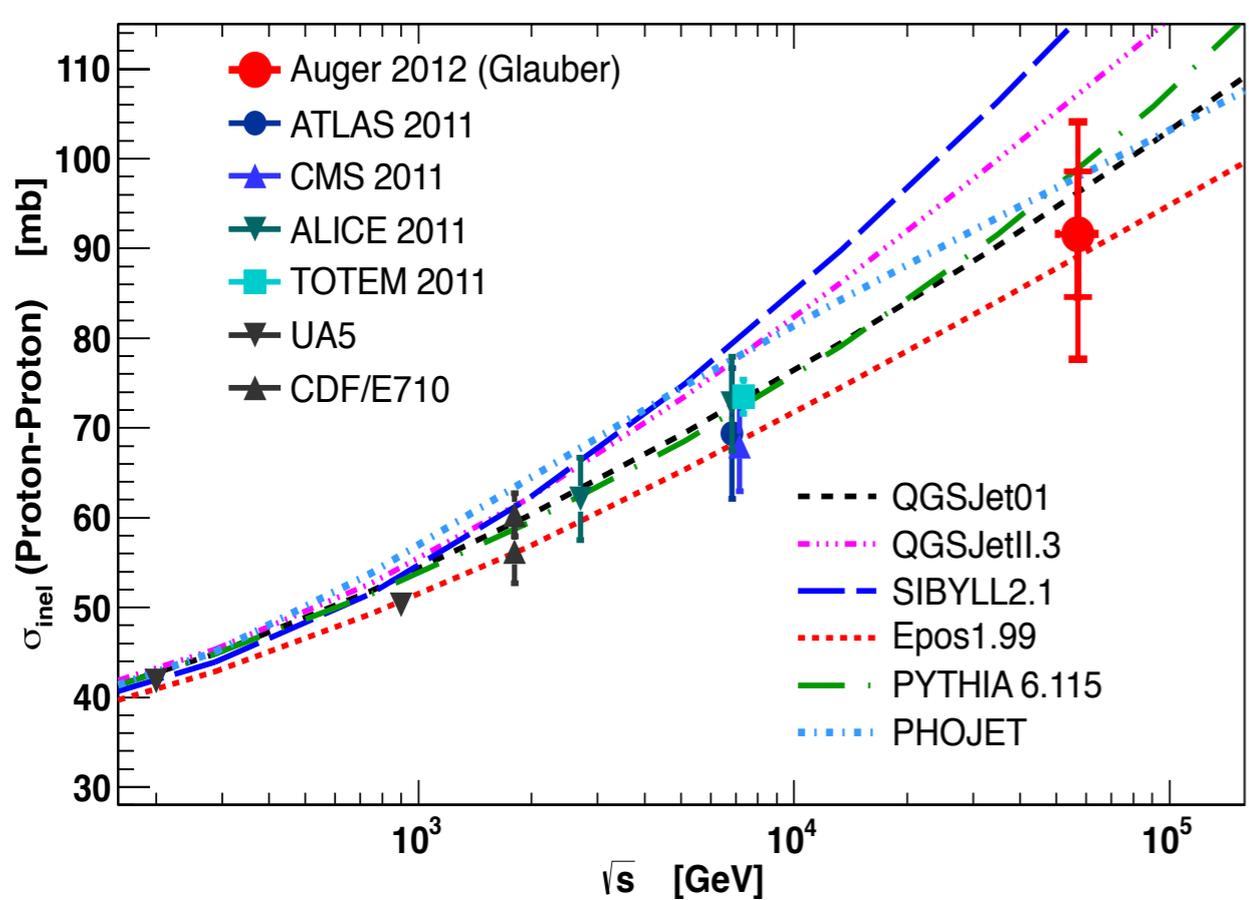
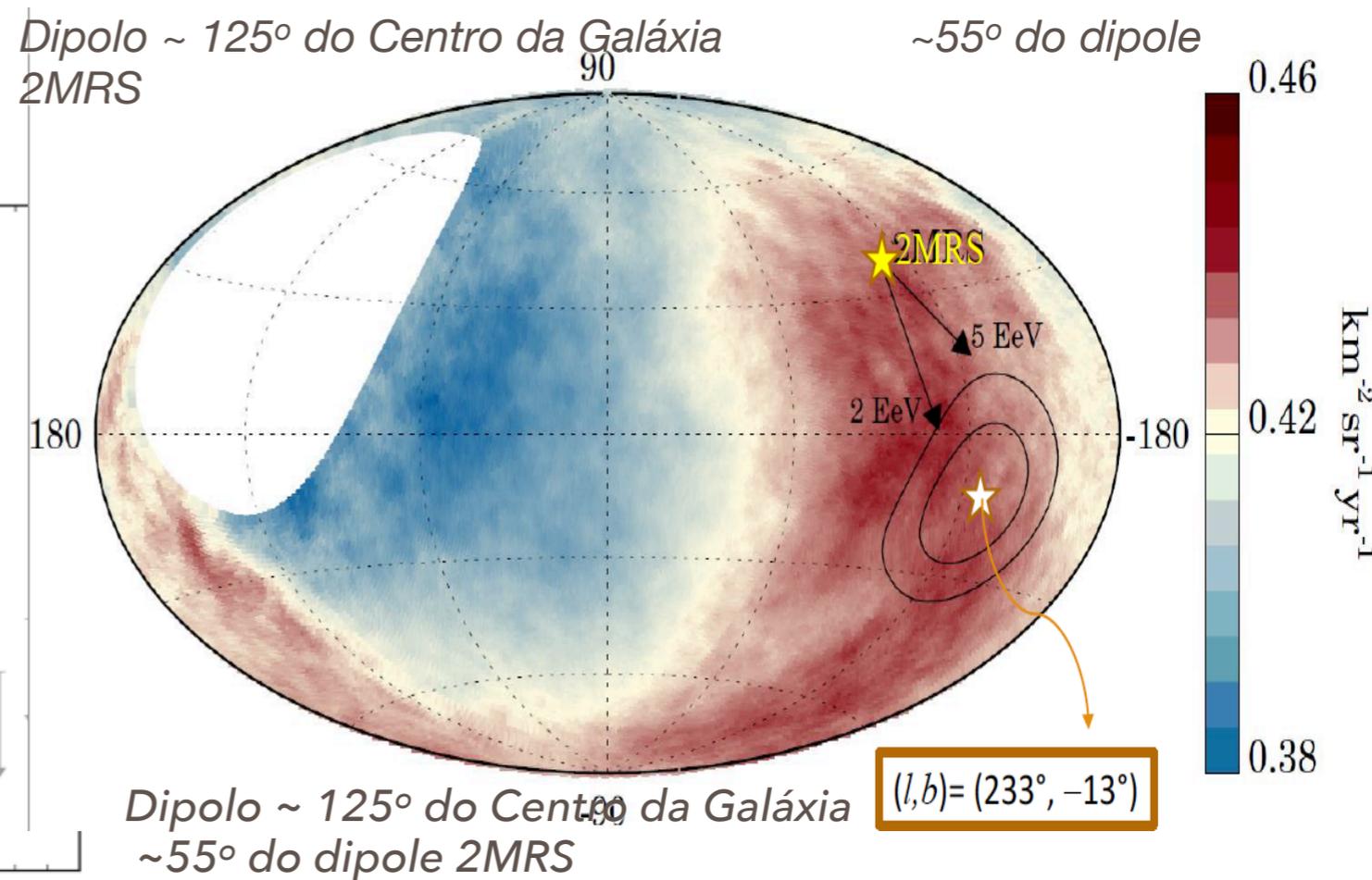
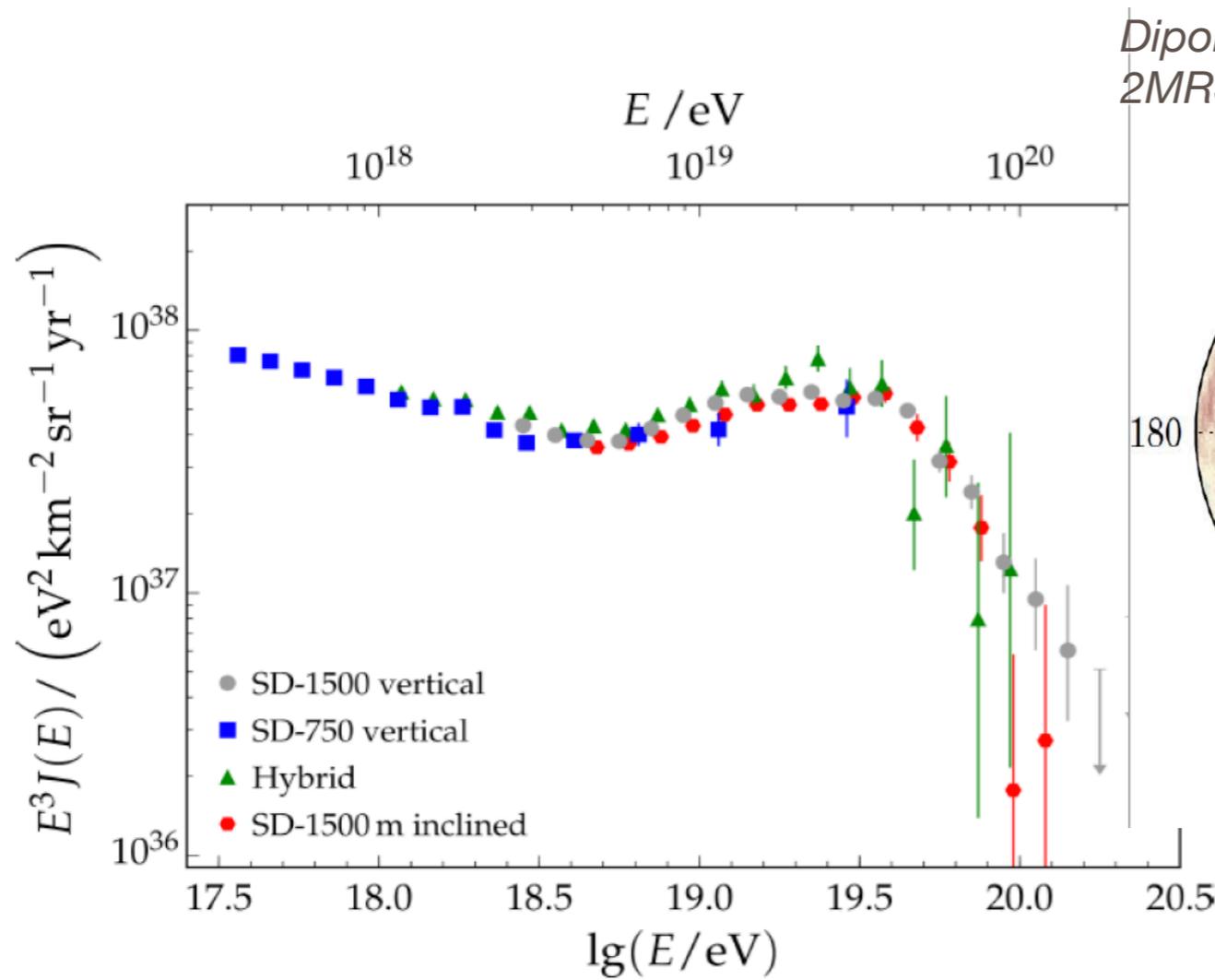
- *Pierre Auger Observatory*
- *CTA*
- *LATTES/SWGO*



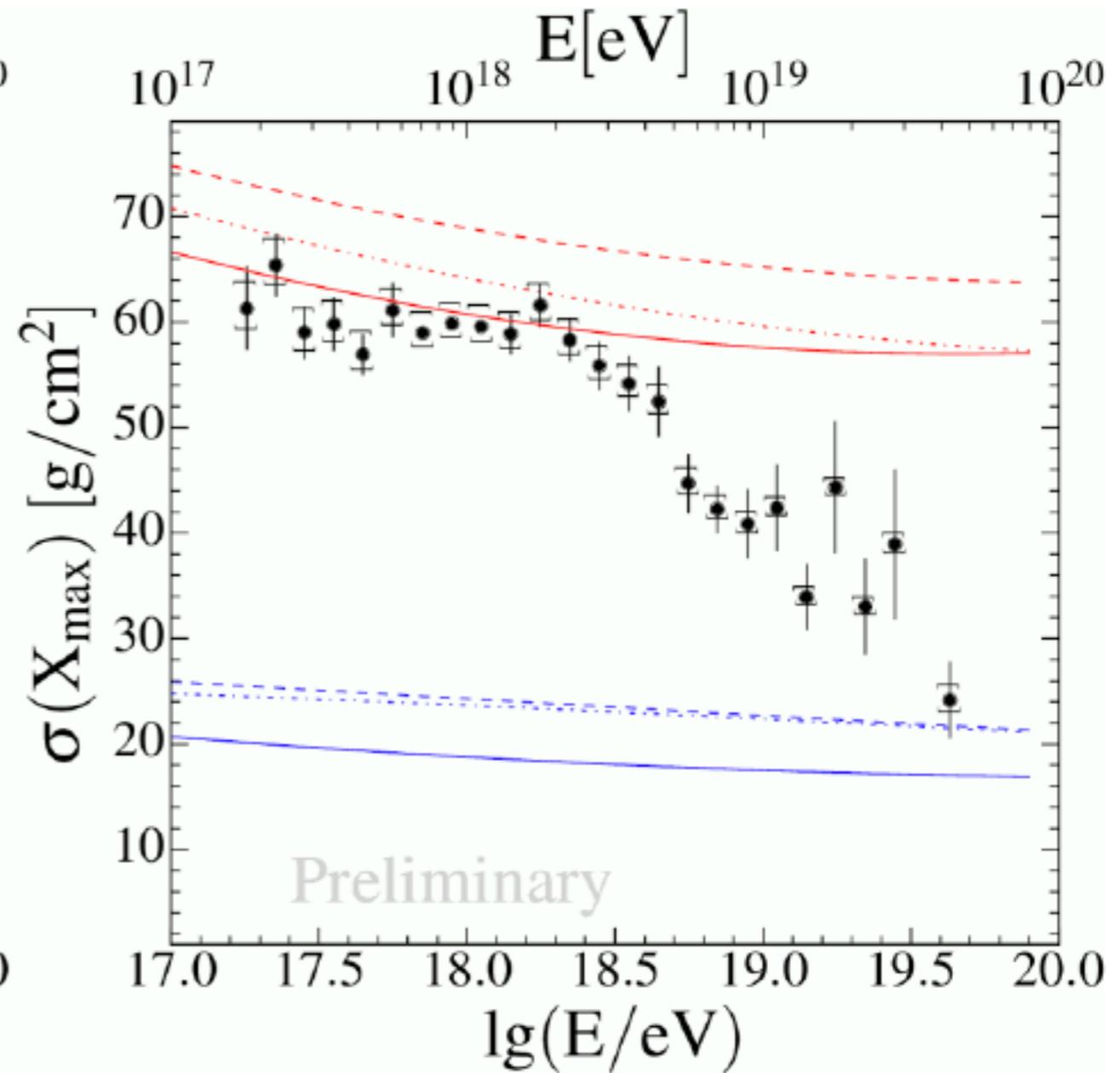
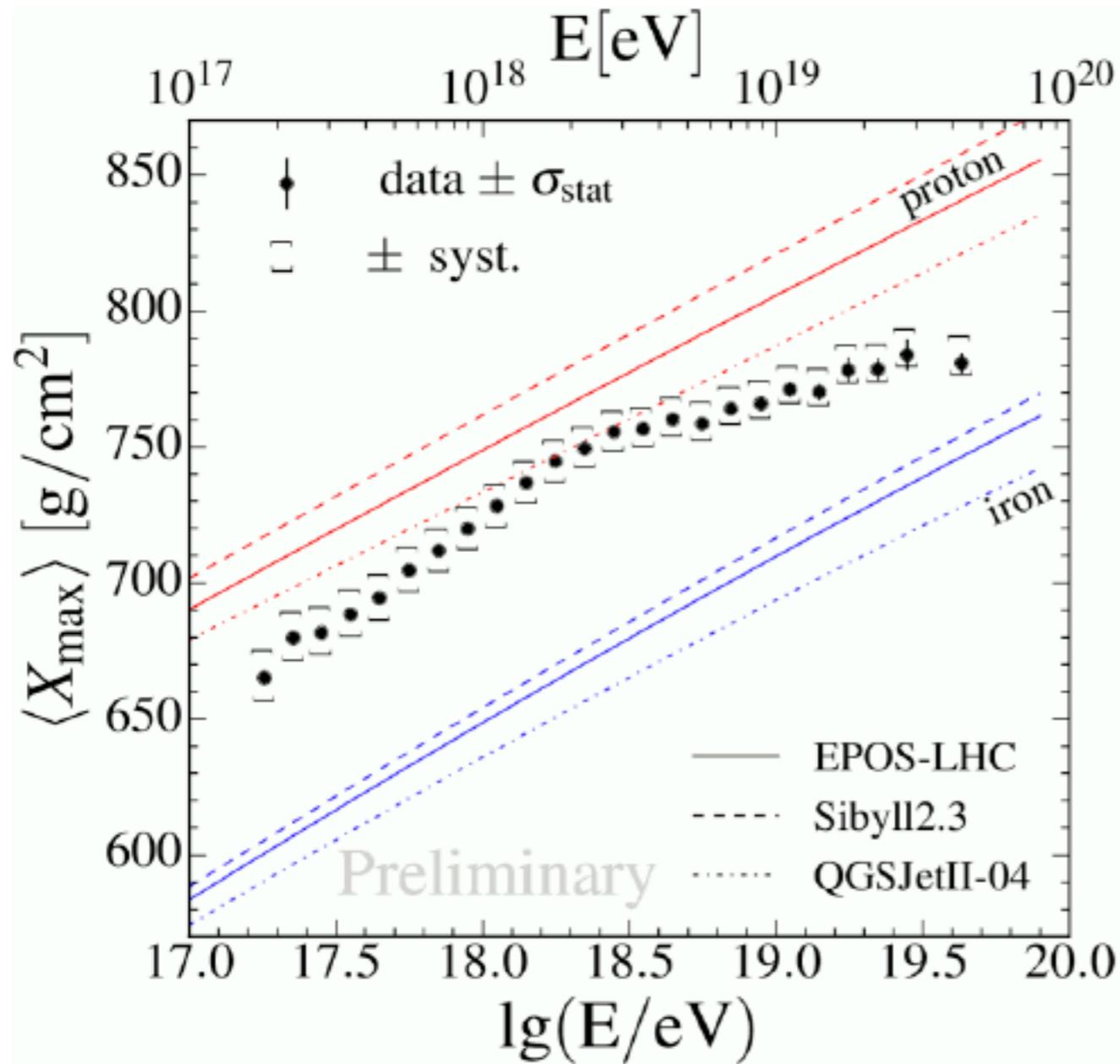


# FLUORESCENCE DETECTORS



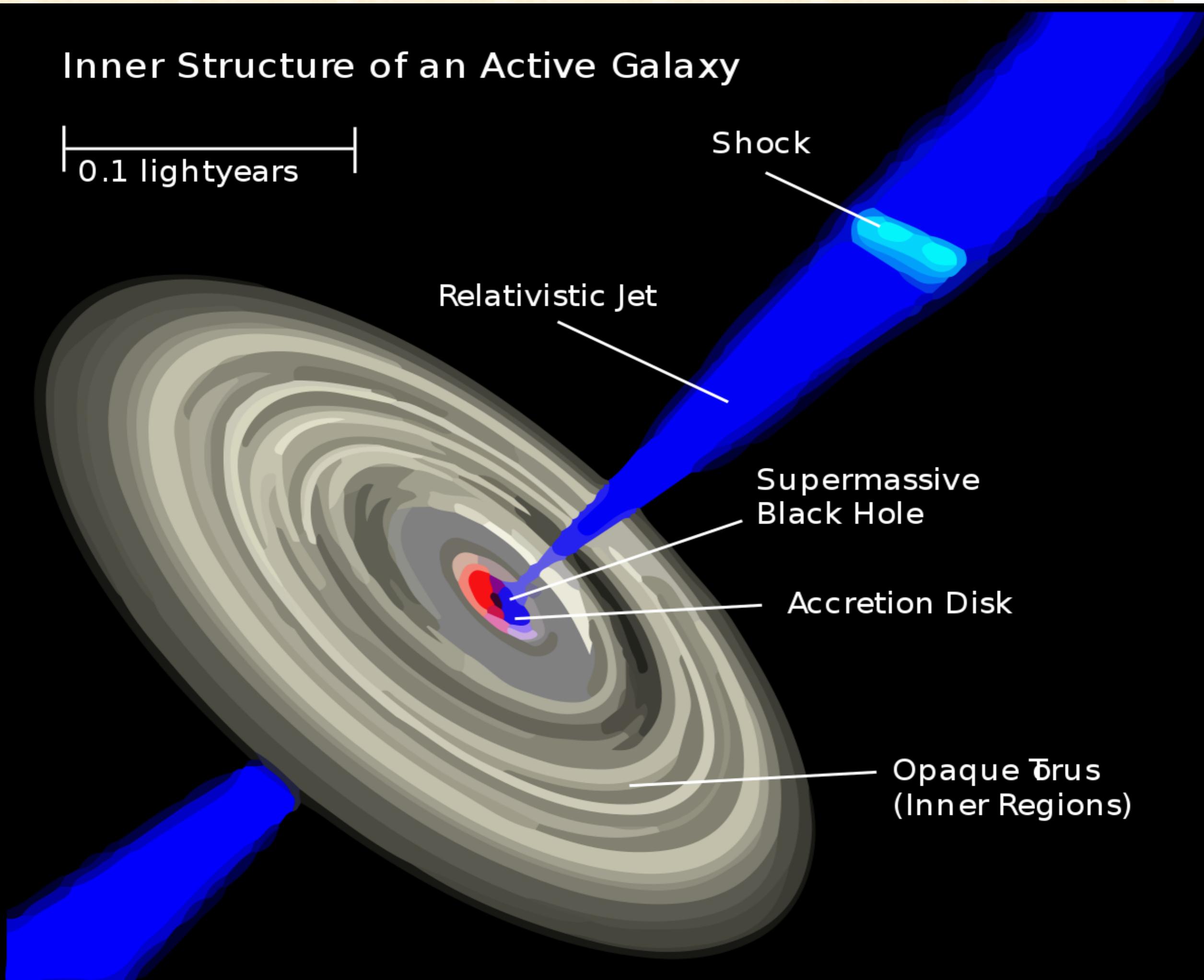


# RESULTS: $X_{max}$



# Inner Structure of an Active Galaxy

0.1 lightyears



Shock

Relativistic Jet

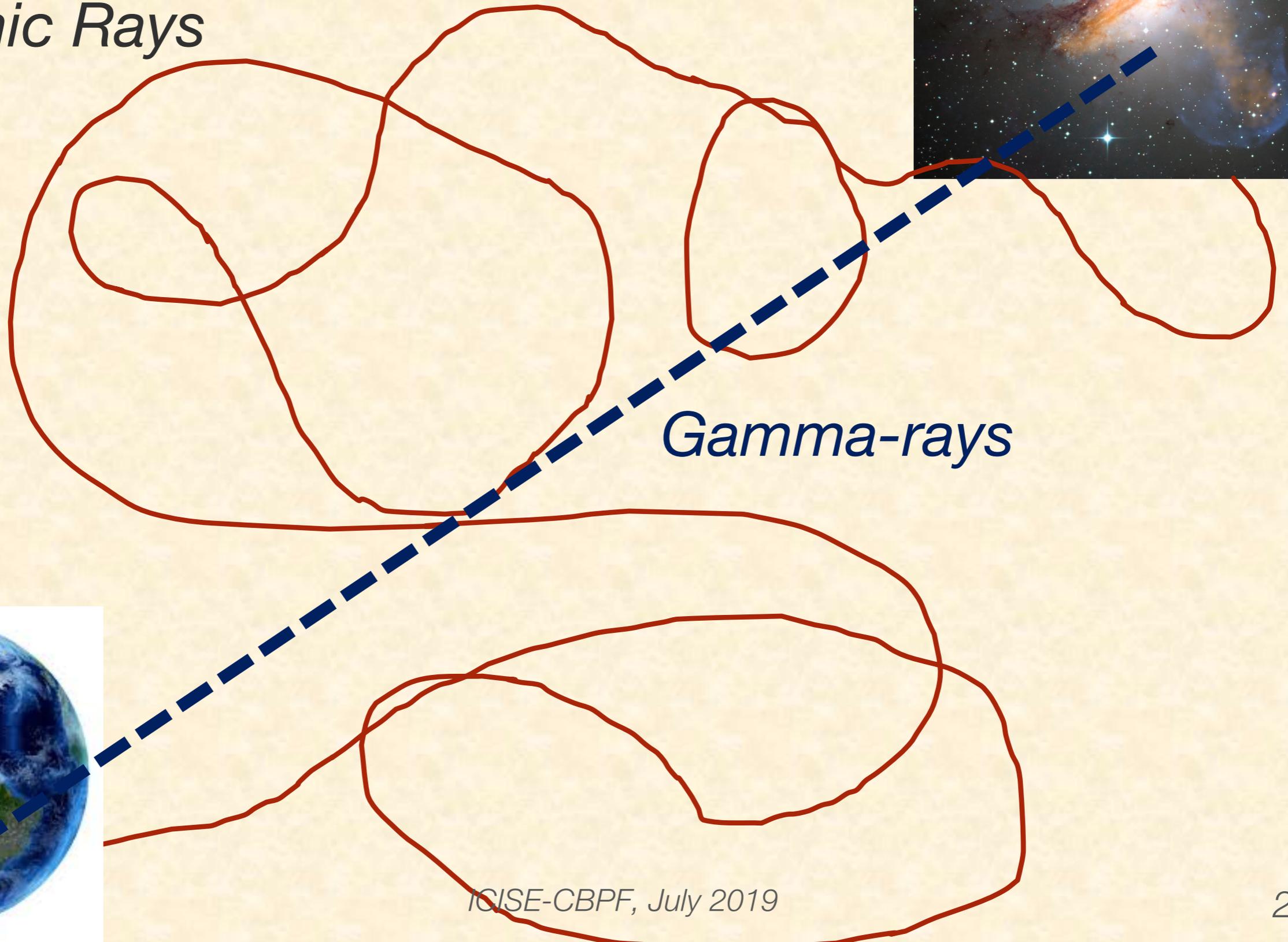
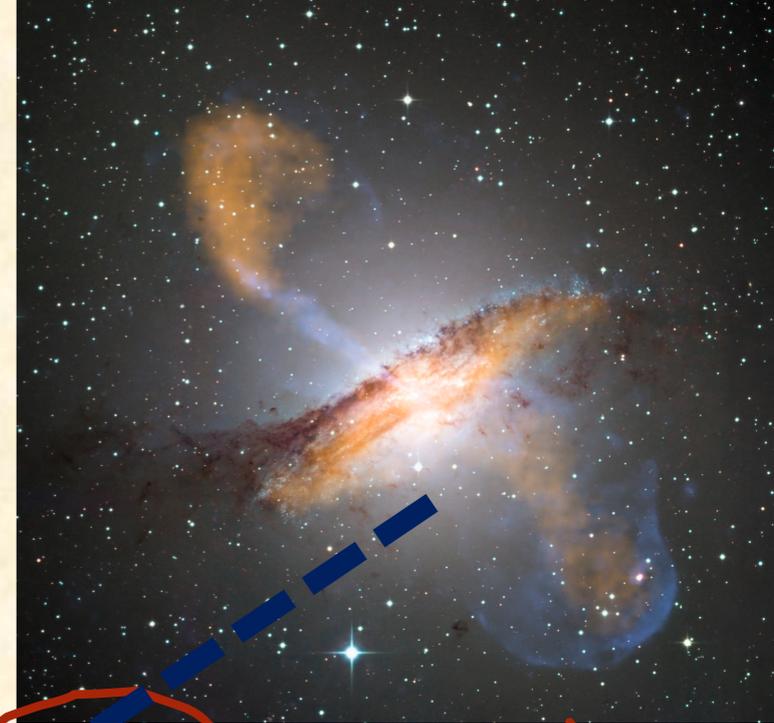
Supermassive Black Hole

Accretion Disk

Opaque  $\tau > 1$   
(Inner Regions)

# Measure gamma-rays

Cosmic Rays



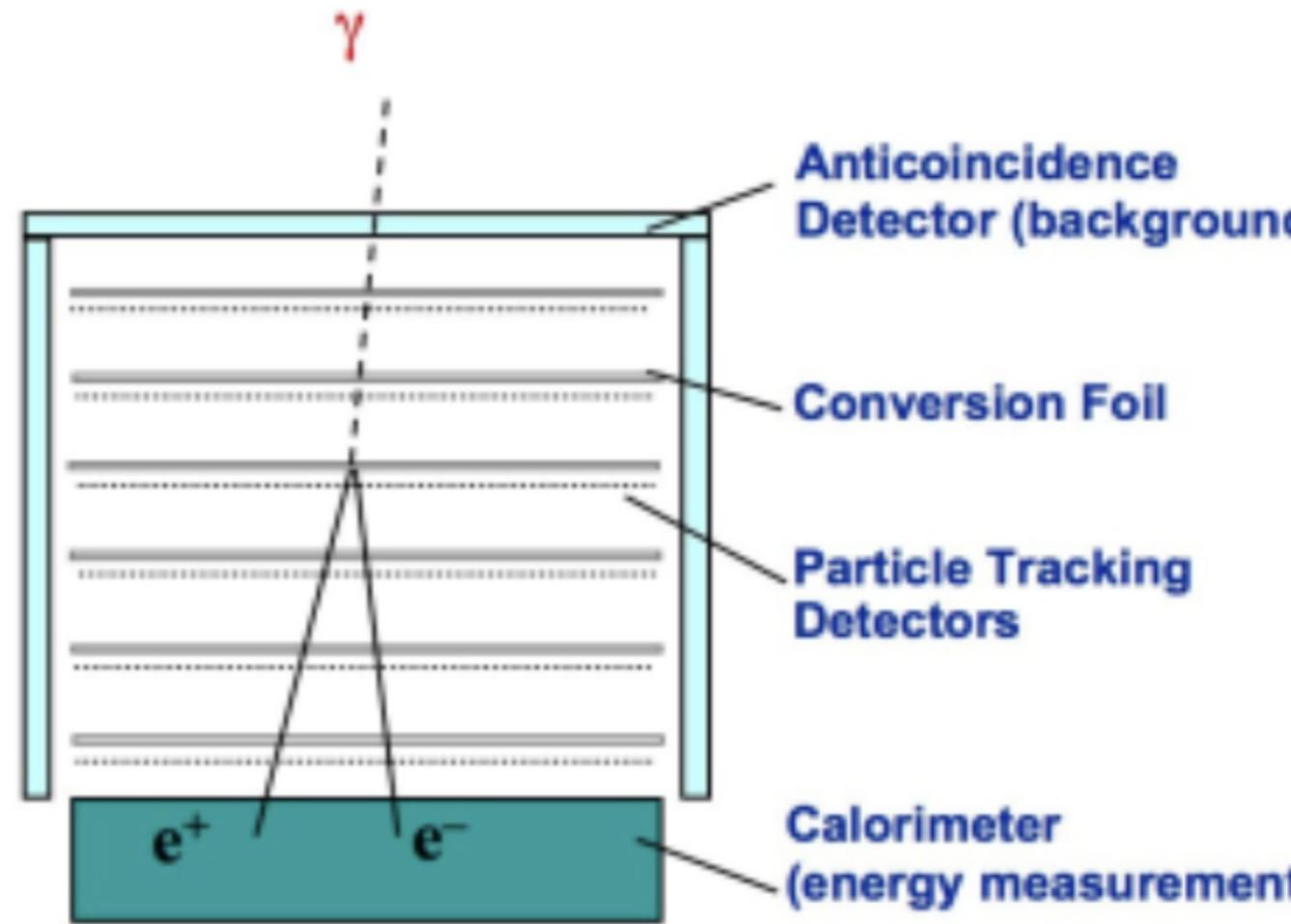
Gamma-rays



# *How can you detect gamma rays?*

- *Go to space and setup a particle detector, so you can detect pair conversion – Fermi-LAT*
- *Look at the sky with a large mirror and detect the Cherenkov light generated by the air shower (IACT) – HESS, MAGIC, VERITAS*
- *Detect the air shower directly with a particle detector – MILAGRO, ARGO-YBJ, HAWC*

# FERMI-LAT



# Gamma rays – IACT Ground observatories (high energies)

## MAGIC

*La Palma,  
Canary Islands*



## HESS

HESS-1: 4×12m tels  
HESS-2: +28m tel.  
*Completed mid-2012*

*Namibia*

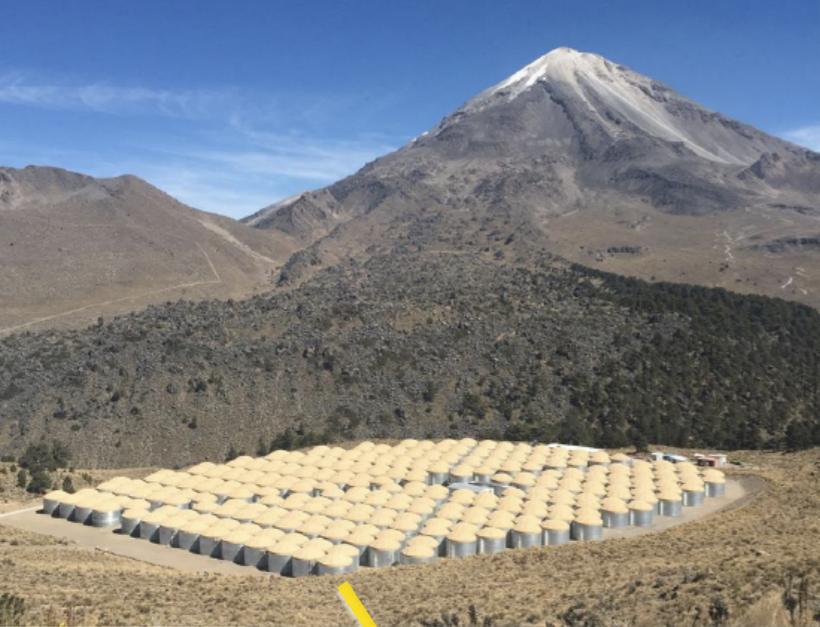


## Veritas

*Arizona*



ICISE-CBPF, July 2019



HAWC



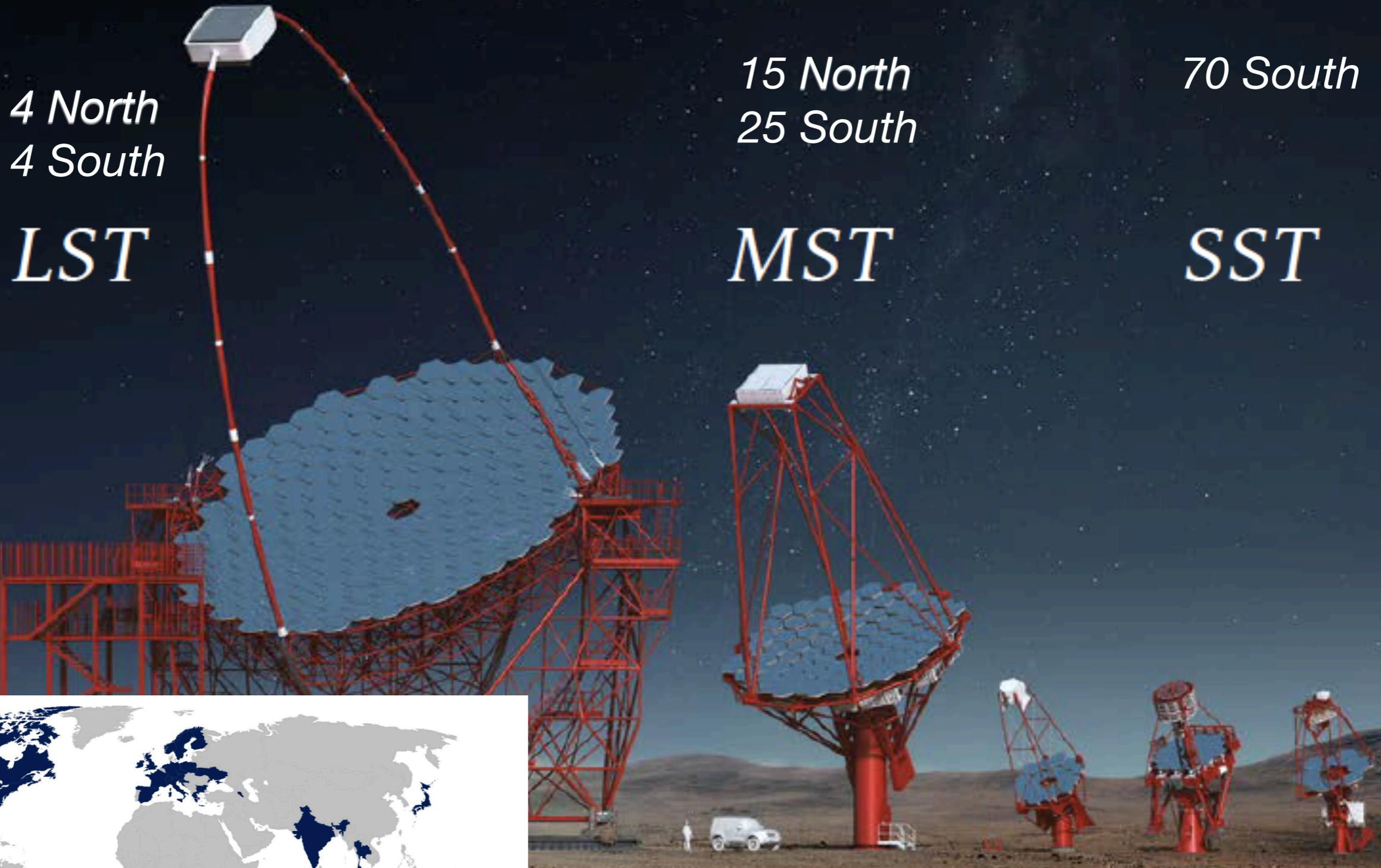
ICISE-CBPF, July 2019



Quantity	<i>Fermi-LAT</i>	IACTs	EAS
Energy range	20 MeV–200 GeV	100 GeV–50 TeV	400 GeV–100 TeV
Energy res.	5-10%	15-20%	~ 50%
Duty Cycle	80%	15%	> 90%
FoV	$4\pi/5$	5 deg $\times$ 5 deg	$4\pi/6$
PSF	0.1 deg	0.07 deg	0.5 deg
Sensitivity	1% Crab (1 GeV)	1% Crab (0.5 TeV)	0.5 Crab (5 TeV)



# CHERENKOV TELESCOPE ARRAY - CTA



S. Funk



*ICISE-CBPF, July 2019*

# Canary Islands



# CTA Scientific Themes

*arXiv: 1709.07997*

## *Acceleration of cosmic particles*

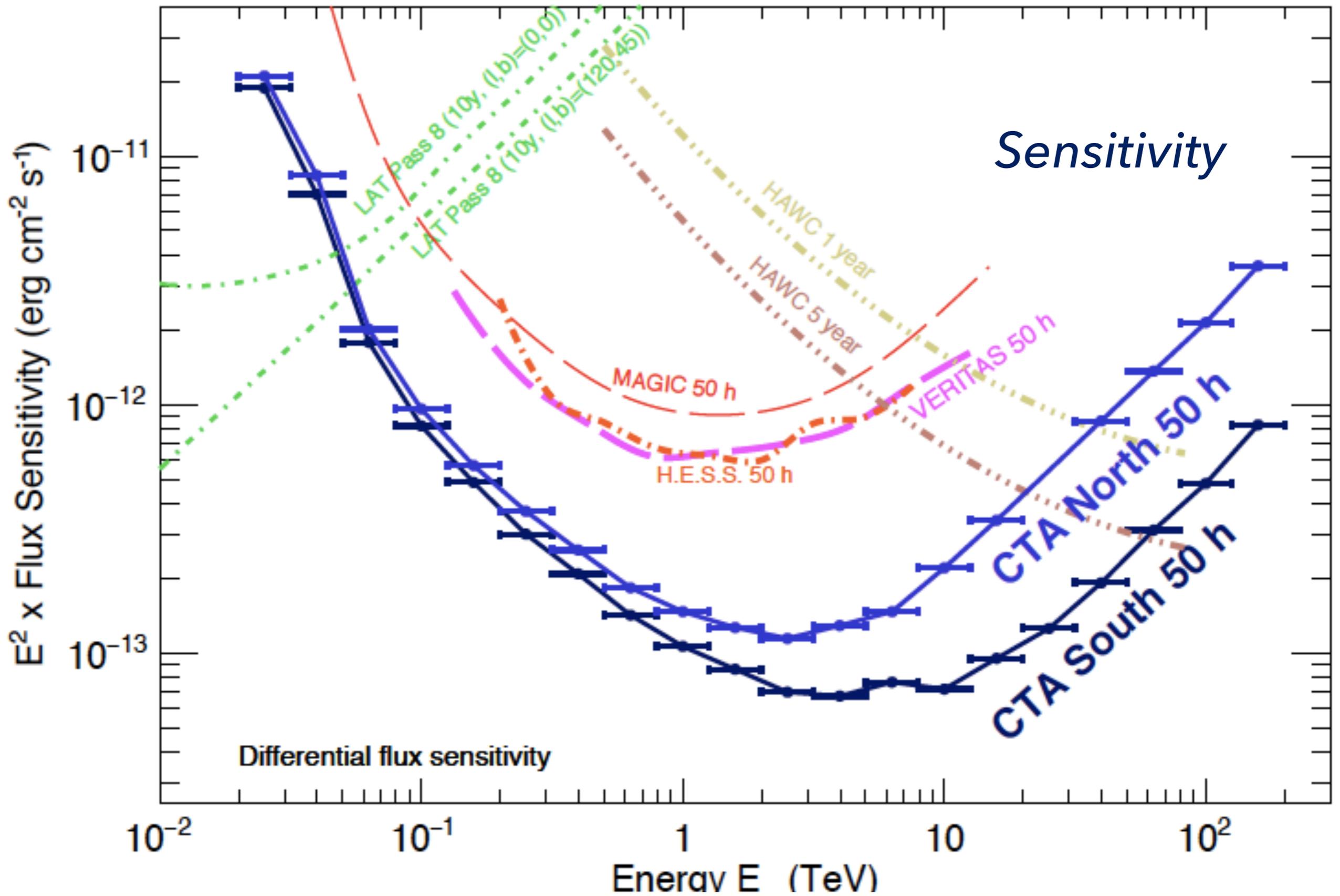
- *How they are accelerated?*
- *How they propagate?*

## *Exploring Extremes environments*

- *Environment nearby neutron stars and Black holes*
- *Environment at relativistic jets, winds, flares*
- *Environment at cosmic voids*

## *Frontier Physics – beyond SM*

- *The nature of black matter , its distribution*
- *Photon “speed” at high energies*
- *New particles (axions, p.ex.)?*



www.cta-observatory.org/science/cta-performance/ (prod3b-v1)

# Large Array Telescope for Tracking Energetic Sources

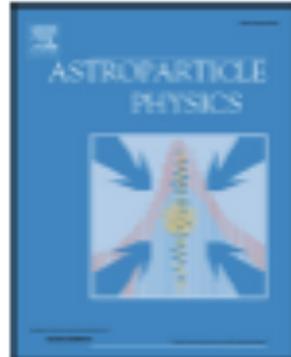
Astroparticle Physics 99 (2018) 34–42



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Astroparticle Physics

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/astropartphys](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/astropartphys)



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



P. Assis<sup>a,b</sup>, U. Barres de Almeida<sup>c</sup>, A. Blanco<sup>d</sup>, R. Conceição<sup>a,b,\*</sup>, B. D'Ettorre Piazzoli<sup>e</sup>,  
A. De Angelis<sup>f,g,b,a</sup>, M. Doro<sup>h,f</sup>, P. Fonte<sup>d</sup>, L. Lopes<sup>d</sup>, G. Matthiae<sup>i</sup>, M. Pimenta<sup>b,a</sup>, R. Shellard<sup>c</sup>,  
B. Tomé<sup>a,b</sup>

*now SWGO*

# Why LATTES?

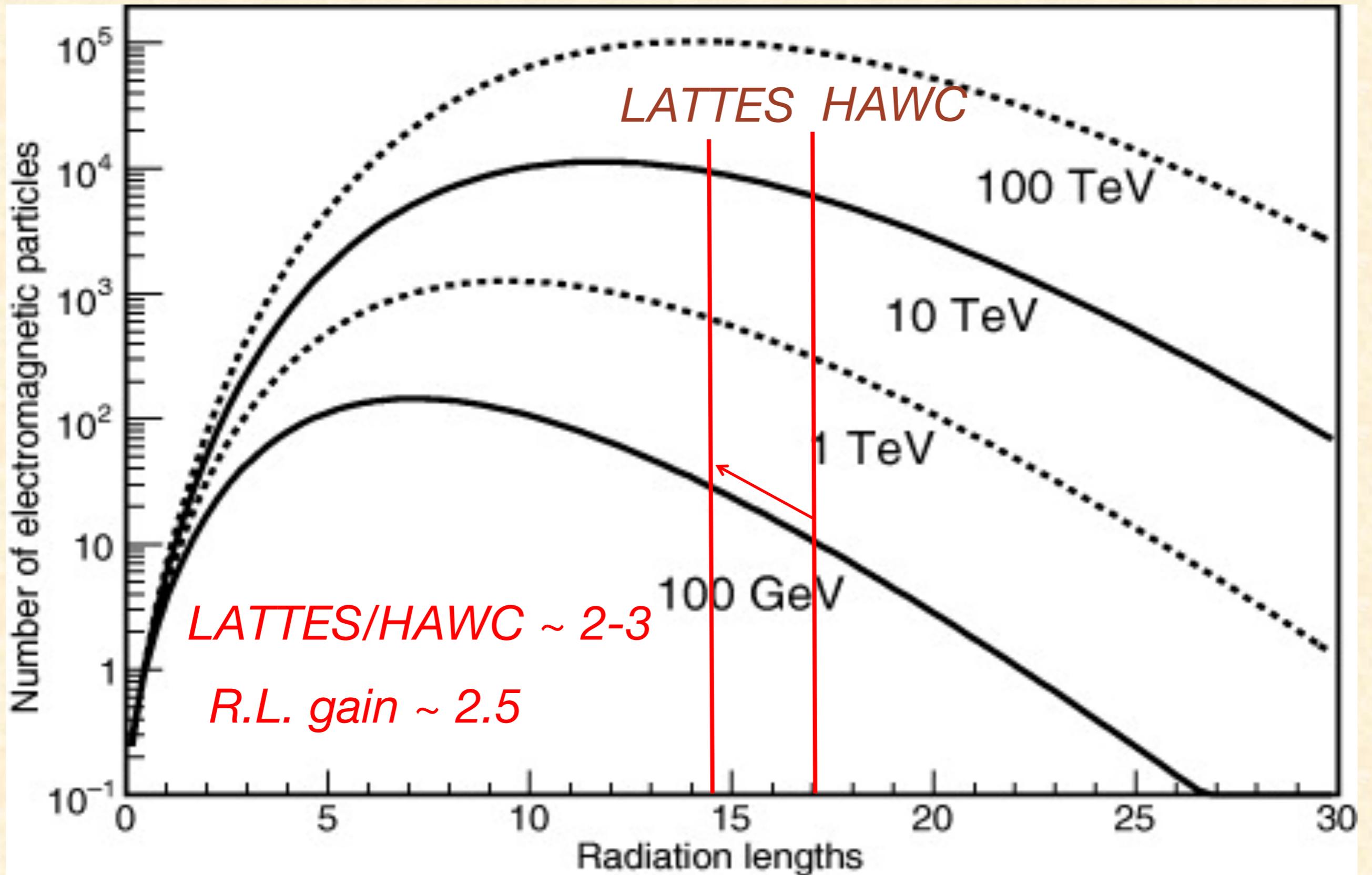


ICISE-CBPF, July 2019

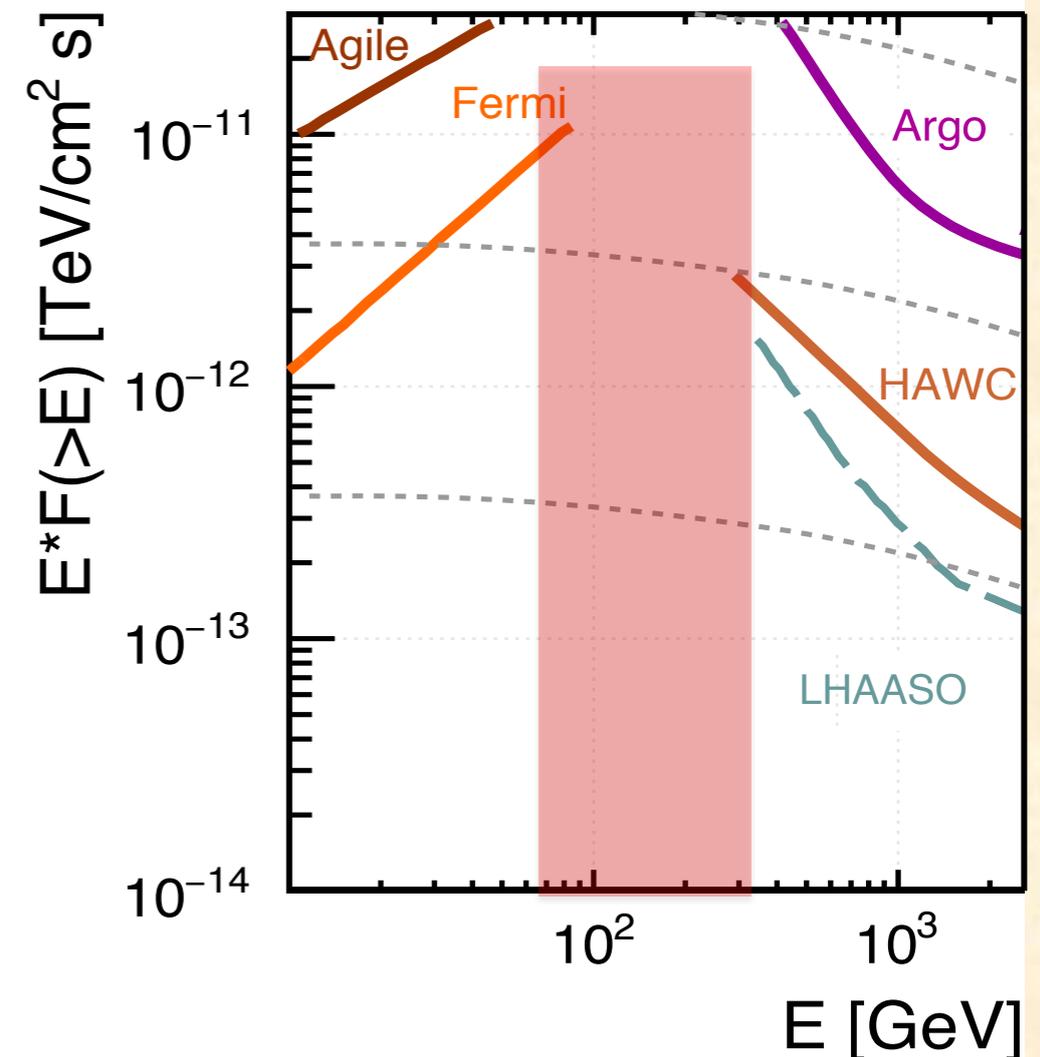
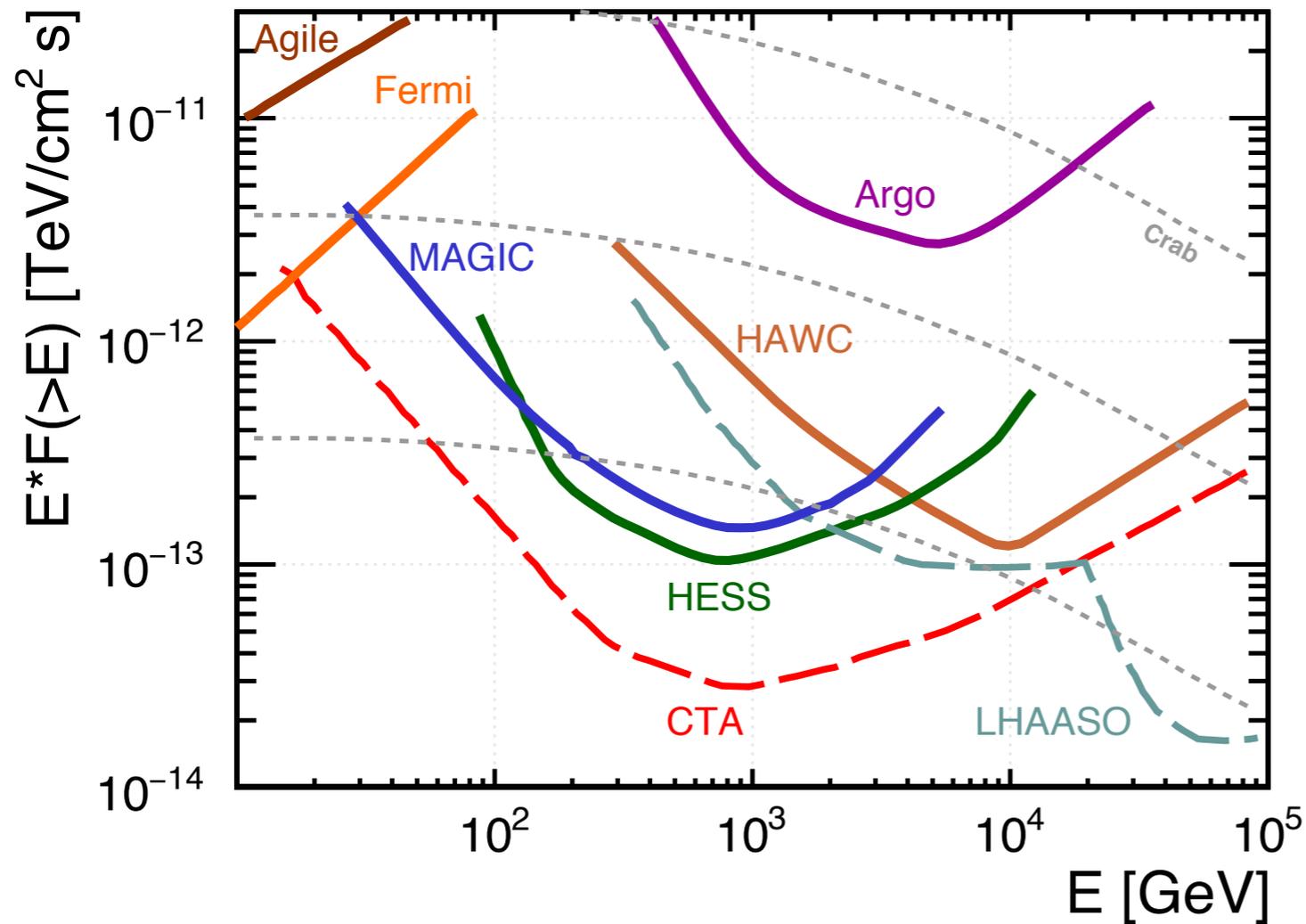
# LATTES Objectives

- *Build a gamma ray detector operating 24/7, field of view of  $2\pi/3$  rad<sup>2</sup>*
- *Low energy sensitivity  $\sim 100$  GeV*
- *Altitude above 5.000m*
- *Capability to detect transients*
- *South America (interesting objects)*
  - *Non thermal process in the Universo*
  - *Transients*
  - *Extreme objects: SNR, AGN, GRB*

# LATTES (Altitude?)



# Why LATTES: Present situation



*There are no large field of view experiment to:*

- *Monitor the Center of the Galaxy*
- *Exploit the 100 GeV range*

# *Base design – Conceptual Design*

## **CESAR**

*Calorimeter **E**lectromagnetic for **S**tudying **AiR** gammas*

Water Cherenkov detector

Measure the shower energy with good resolution

## **MARTA**

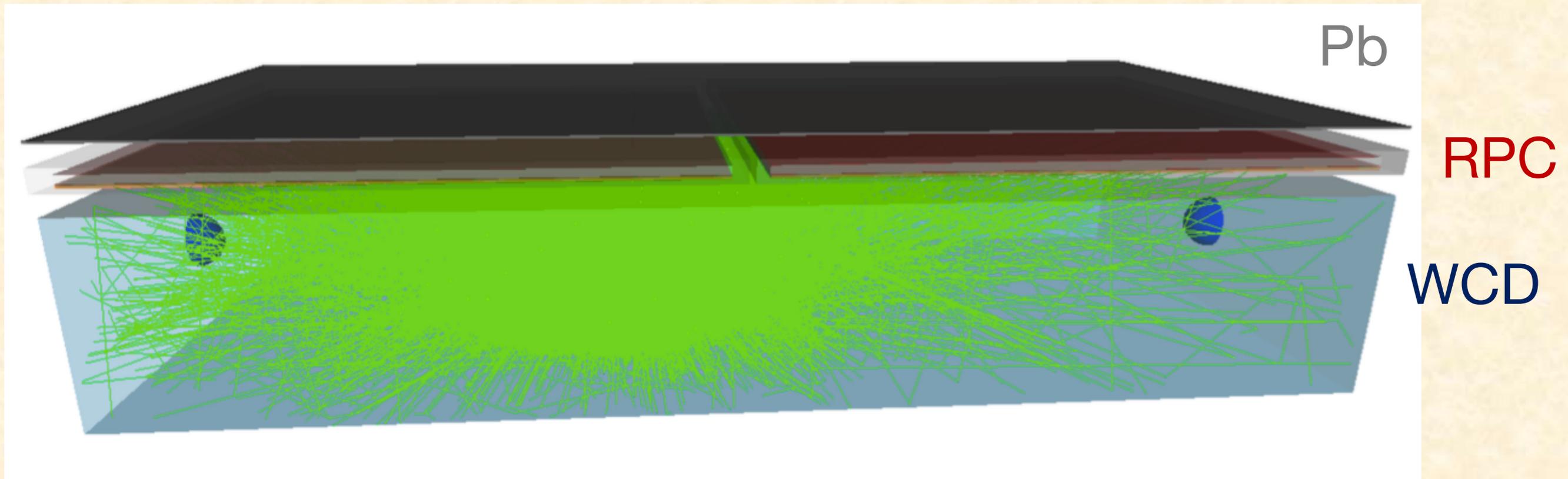
*Muon **A**rray **R**pcs for **T**agging **A**irshowers*

Particle counter based on RPC technology

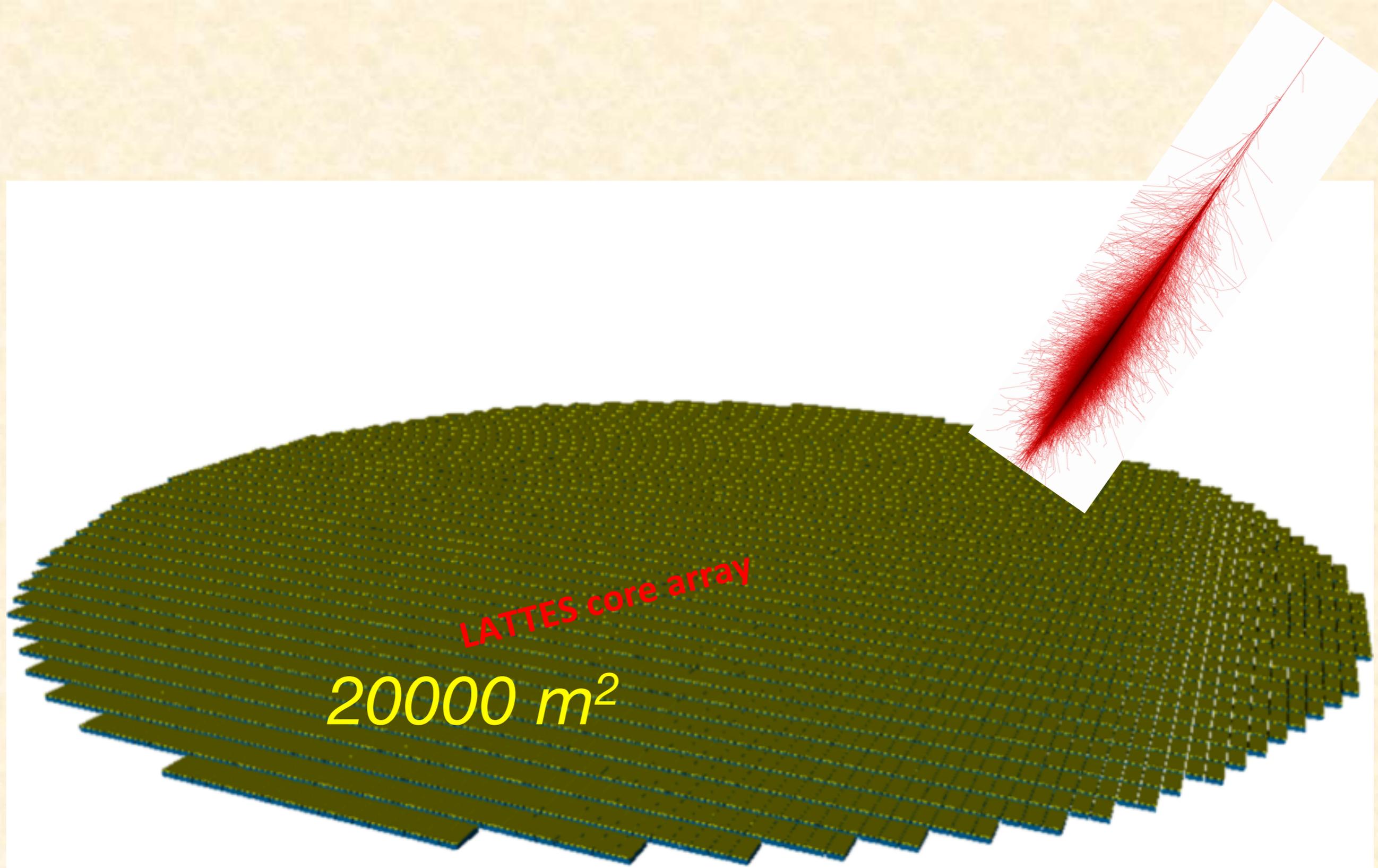
(RPC -- Resistive Plate Chamber)

*Temporal resolution ~ 1 ns*

# LATTES Station



- *Thin slab of lead (Pb)*
  - 5.6 mm (one radiation length)
- *Resistive Plate Chambers (RPC)*
  - 2 RPC per station
  - Each RPC with 4X4 reading pads
- *Water Cherenkov Detector (WCD)*
  - 2 PMT (diameter 15 cm)
  - Dimension: 1.5 m X 3 m X 0.5 m



# Statement of Interest in Research and Development Towards a Southern Wide-Field Gamma-ray Observatory

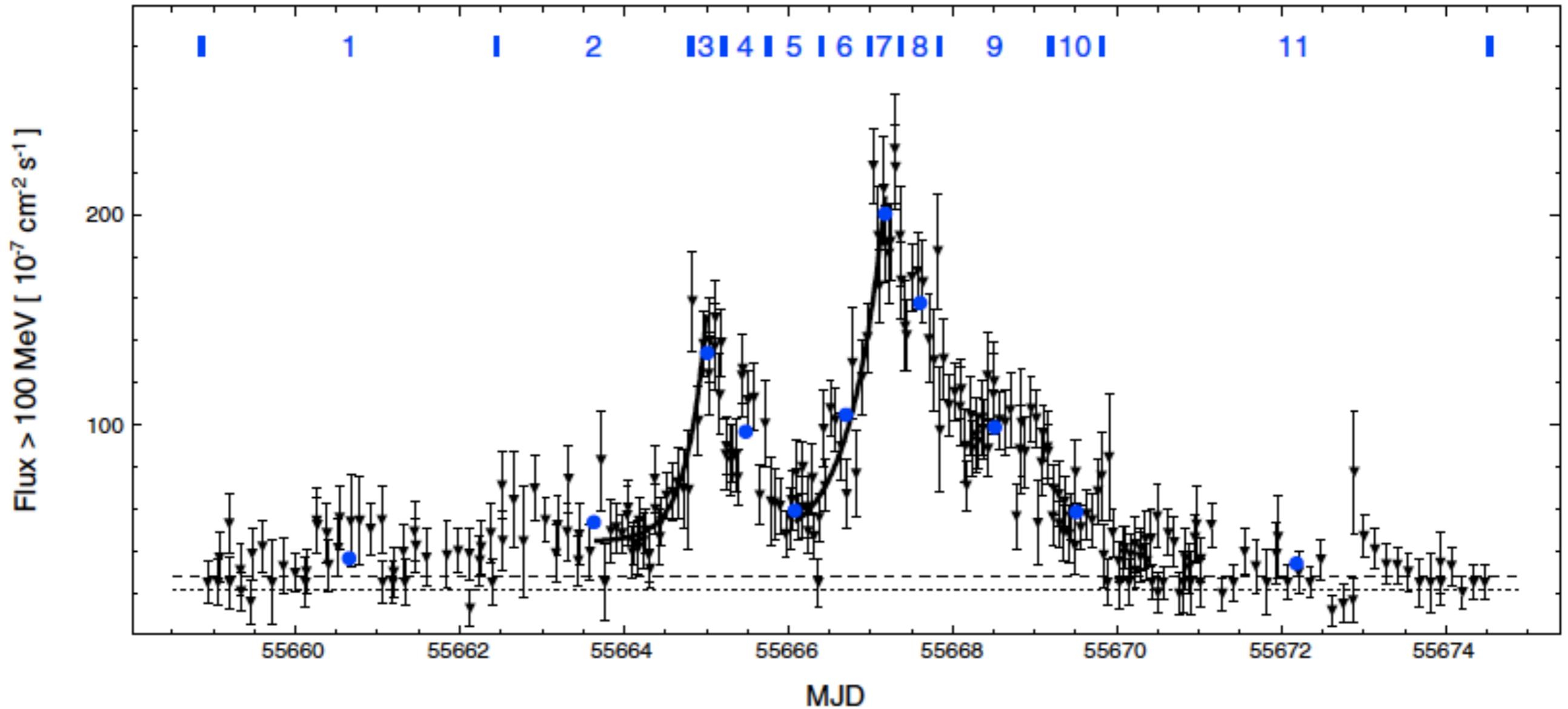
## SWGGO.ORG — First Meeting, Padova, Oct 2019

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- b) The shared concept for the future observatory is as follows
- A gamma-ray observatory based on ground-level particle detection, with close to 100% duty cycle and order steradian field of view.
  - Located in South America at a latitude -30 to -10 degrees.
  - At an altitude of 4.4km or higher.
  - Covering an energy range from 100s of GeV to 100s of TeV.
  - Based primarily on water Cherenkov detector units.
  - With a high fill-factor core detector with area considerably larger than HAWC and significantly better sensitivity, with a low density outer array.
  - With the possibility of extensions and/or enhancements.
  - Modular and scalable.
  - Targeting a cost of €40-50M.
  - Organised as a collaboration, constructing the instrument and exploiting the scientific data together.
  - With all data becoming publically available after a proprietary period.
  - With close scientific coordination with CTA, recognising the synergy and complementarity between these instruments.

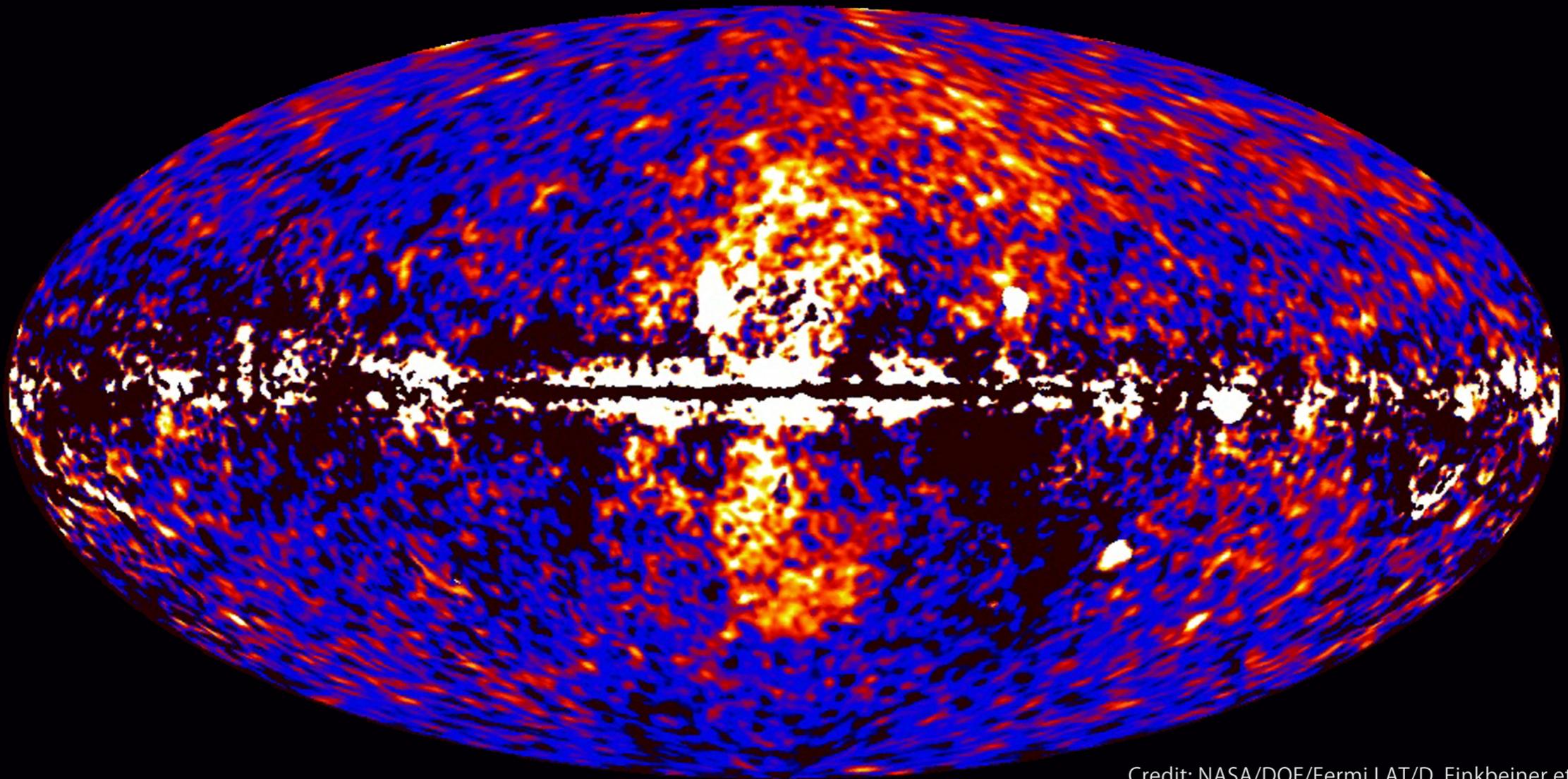


# FLARES (CRAB – April 2011)



# *An example : the Fermi Bubbles*

Fermi data reveal giant gamma-ray bubbles



Credit: NASA/DOE/Fermi LAT/D. Finkbeiner et al.

*No Conclusion*

*But a Beginning*