

HESS-II and CTA performances for observation of molecular clouds

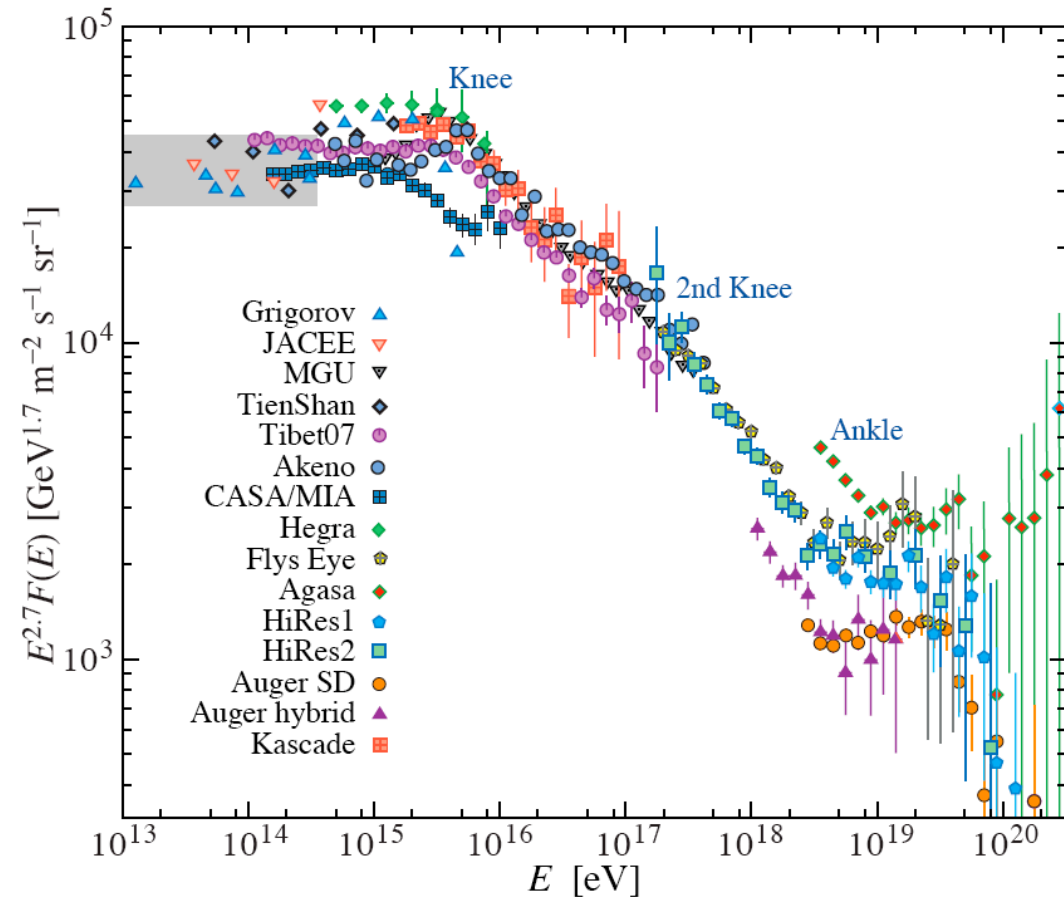
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Origin of Galactic CR, SNR & MC study : scientific goals

- to prove (or disprove) the SNR hypothesis for the galactic CR origin

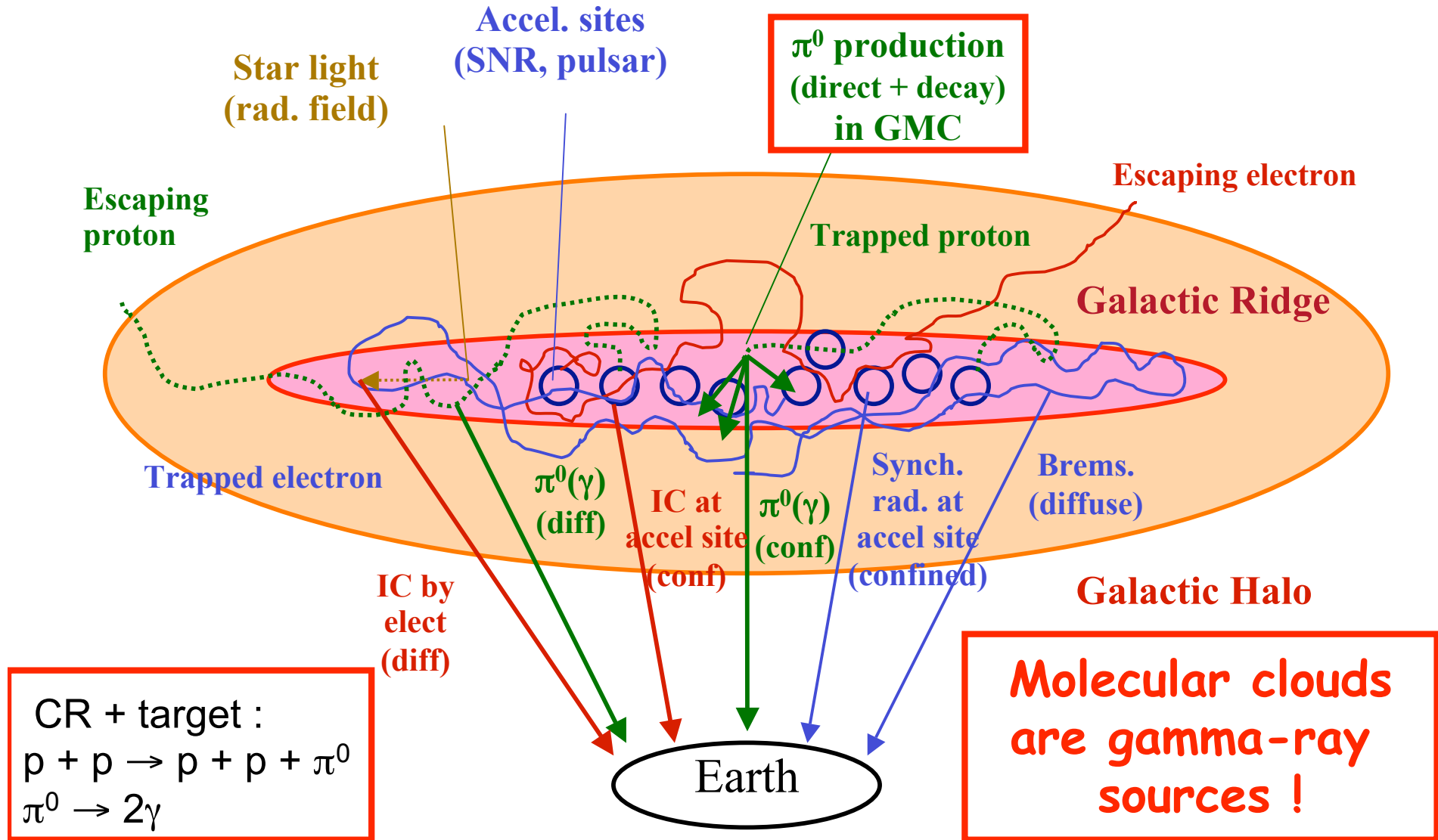
- **diffusive shock acceleration:** magnetic field amplified at shocks ?
=> Are SNR CR PeVatrons ?

- to probe the spatial and spectral CR distribution in the Galaxy
=> **diffusion of relativistic particles in turbulent magnetic fields.**



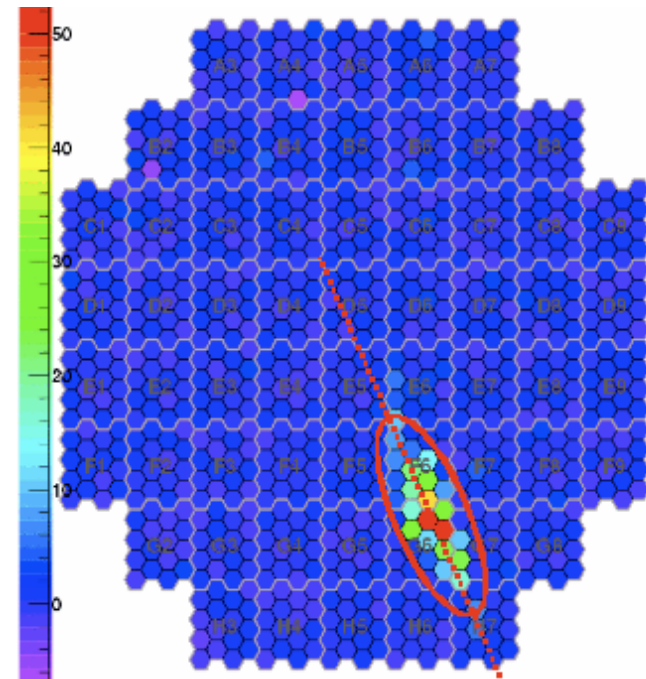
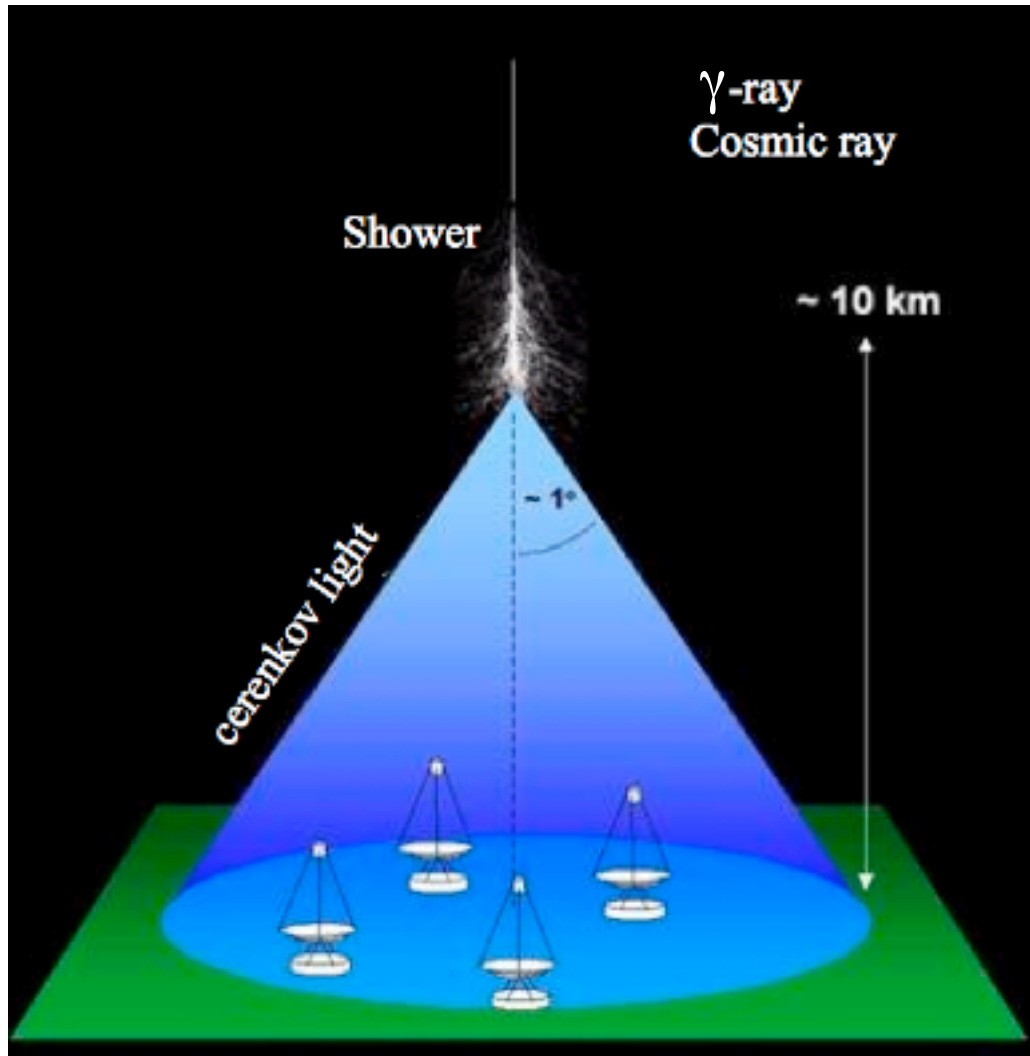
Gal. Diffuse Emission, Accel. Sites, and CR Propagation

- Interplay of CR, ISM and B-field -

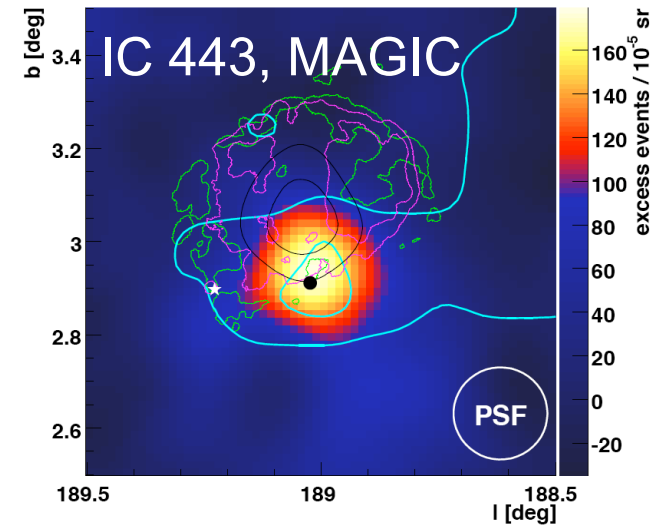
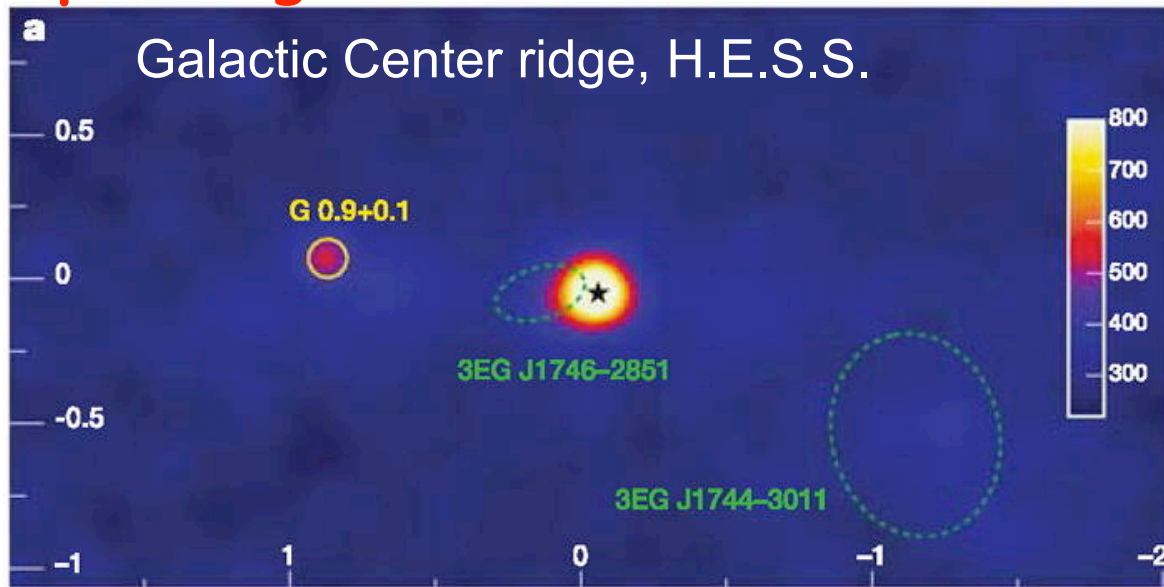


Imaging Atmospheric Cherenkov Telescopes (IACTs) : ideal instruments for studying molecular clouds

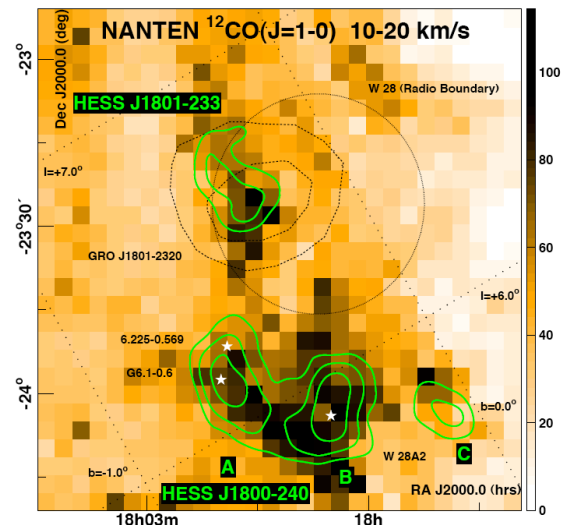
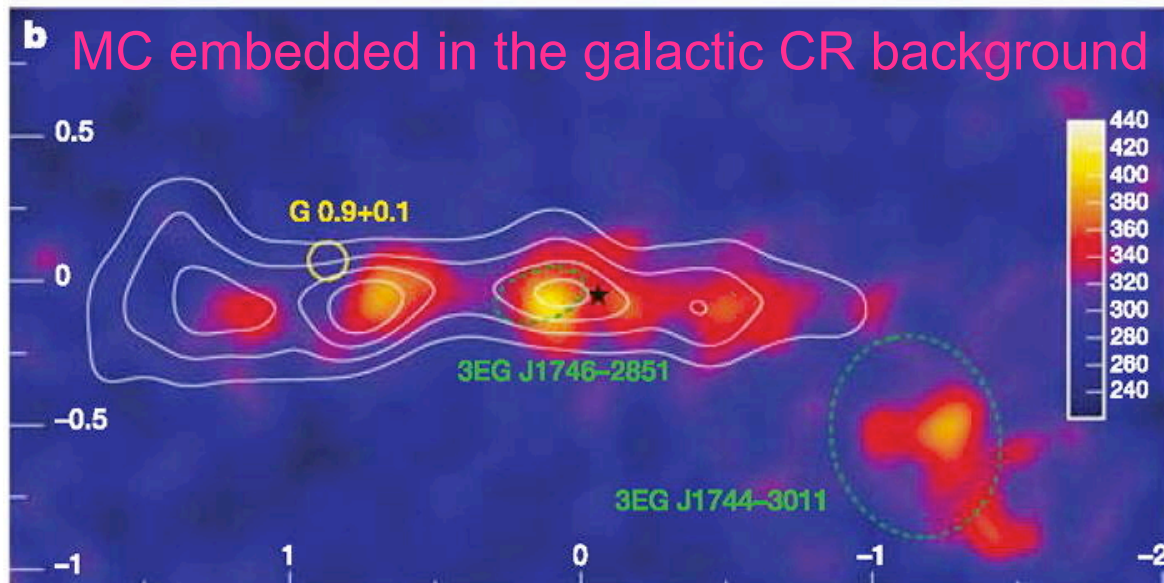
- Large ($\sim 5^\circ$) field of view
MC are extended objects
- Good (few arc min.) angular resolution => morphology studies



(Some of the) VHE γ - MC associations revealed by the operating IACTs

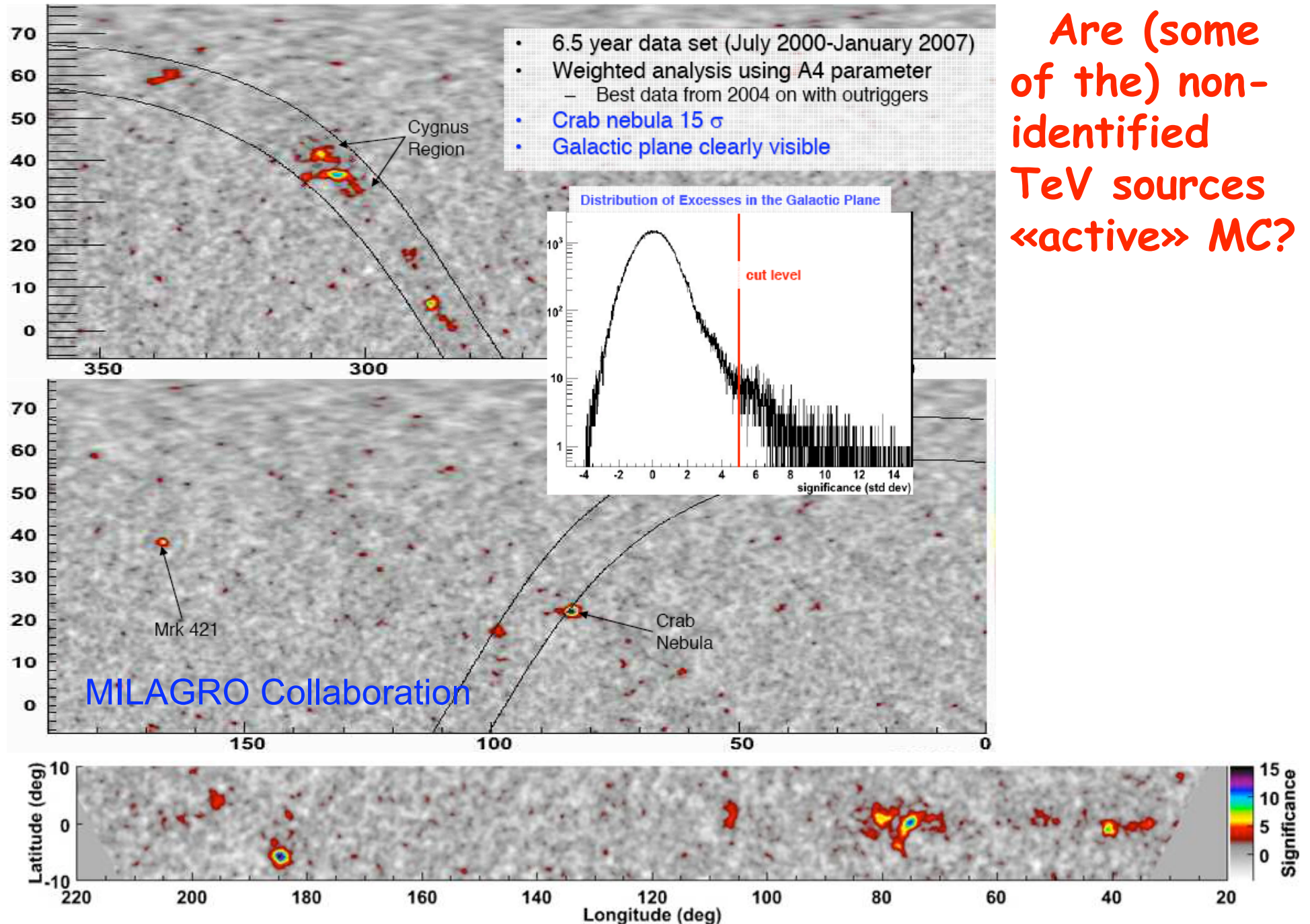


MC - SNR association



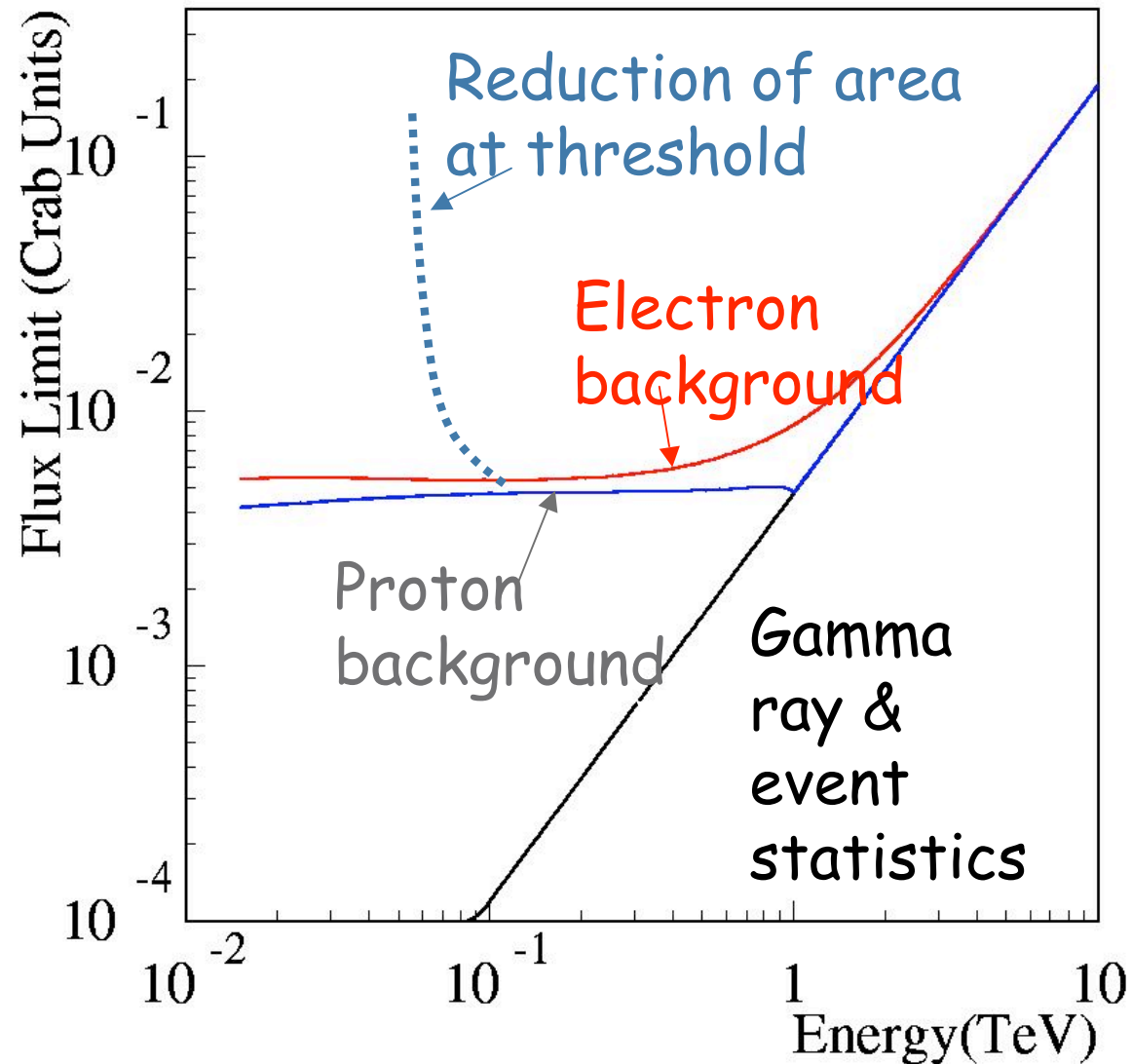
W 28 region, H.E.S.S.

Are (some of the) non-identified TeV sources «active» MC?

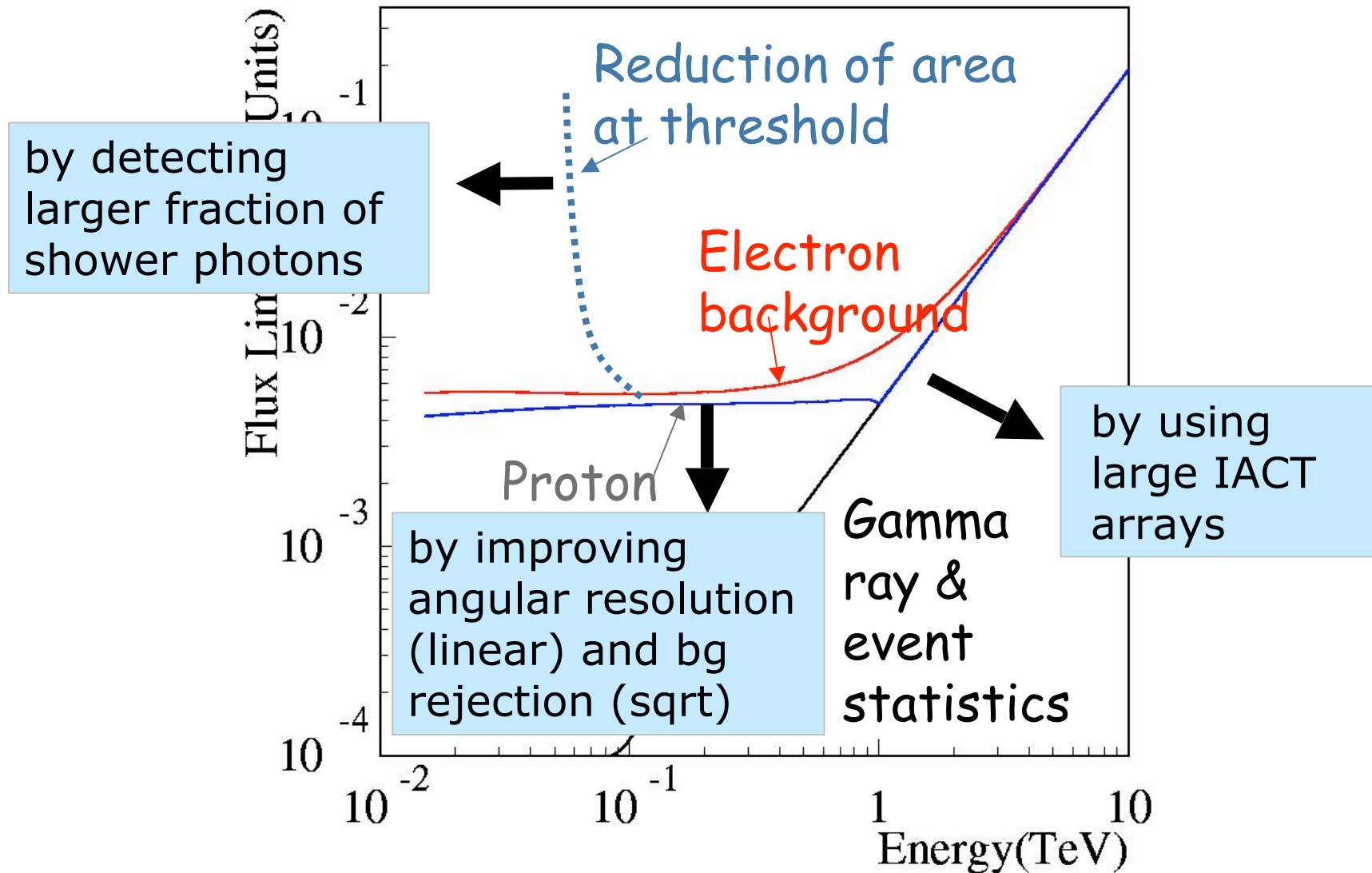


«MC as probes of CR acceleration in SNR» Palavas-les-Flots, 07-09 September 2009

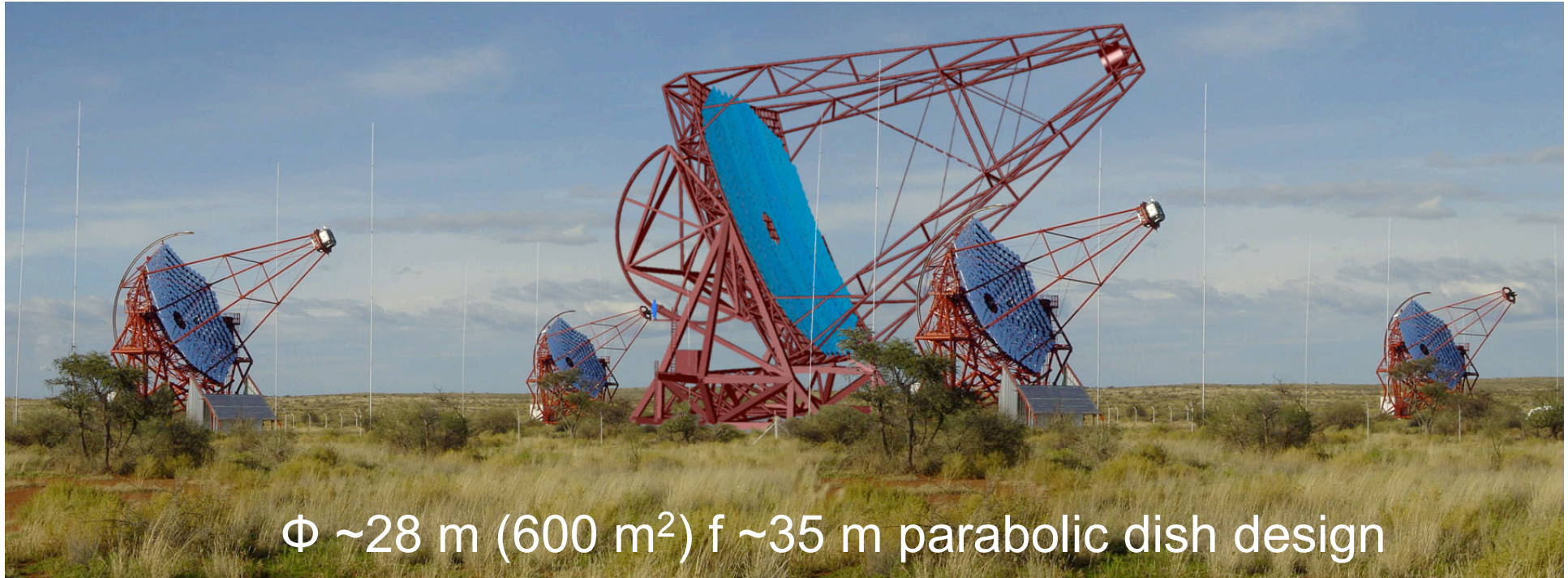
Sensitivity of IACTs : limitations ...



...and the ways to improve it



The next step : HESS-II - Very Large Central IACT



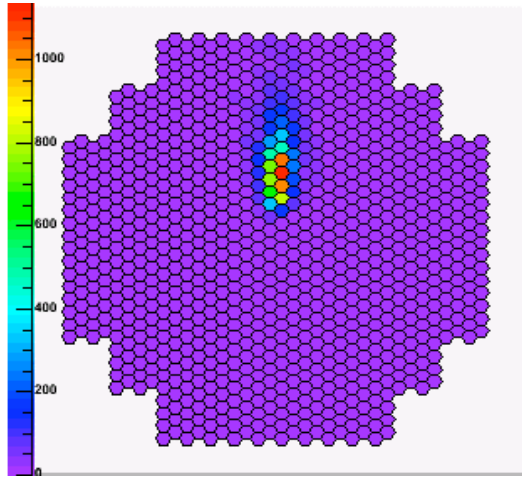
$\Phi \sim 28 \text{ m}$ (600 m^2) $f \sim 35 \text{ m}$ parabolic dish design

• Lower threshold and increased energy range in standalone mode

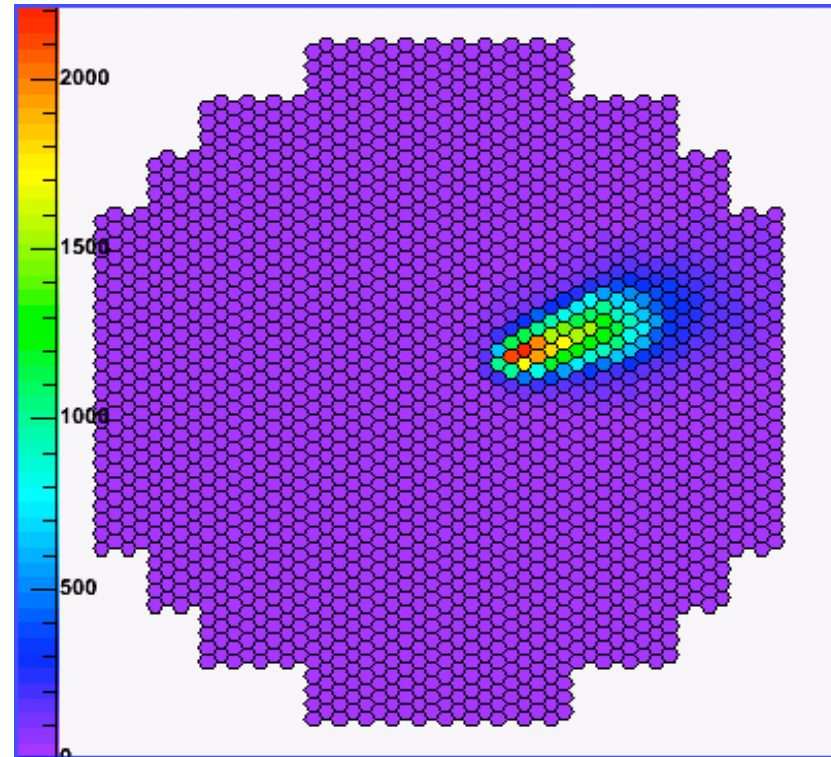
• Improved sensitivity and angular resolution (~ 2) at higher energy in coincidence mode

- Extending spectra for VHE sources; complementarity with Fermi GST
- Pulsars, Microquasars, ...
- Unidentified sources
- AGNs and cosmology; redshift coverage
- GRBs
- Dark matter

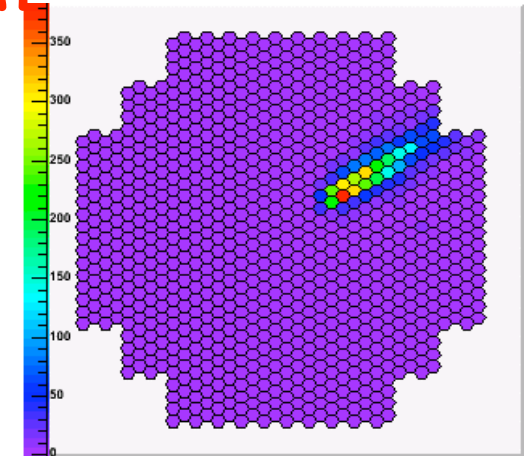
A 2 TeV hybrid γ -ray event



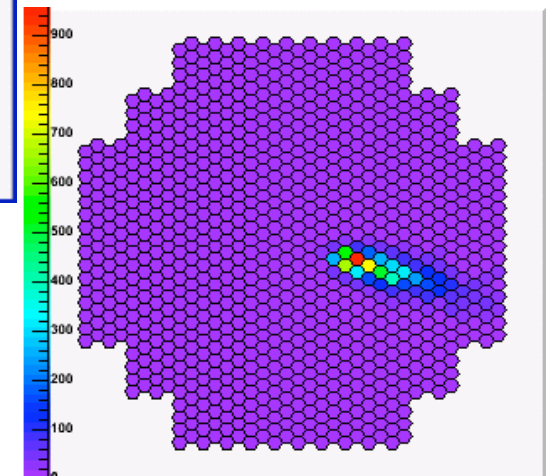
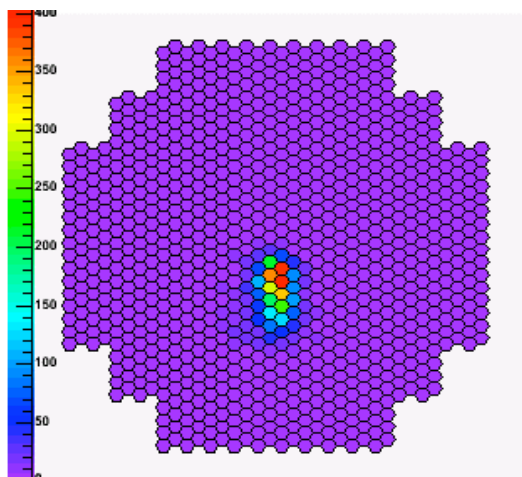
2048 pixels
 $\sim 3.5^\circ$ field



Cylindrical camera
2m x \varnothing 2.5m, 2500 kg



pixel size $\sim 0.07^\circ$
(better image
sampling)



Estimated performances HESS II Mono & Hybrid

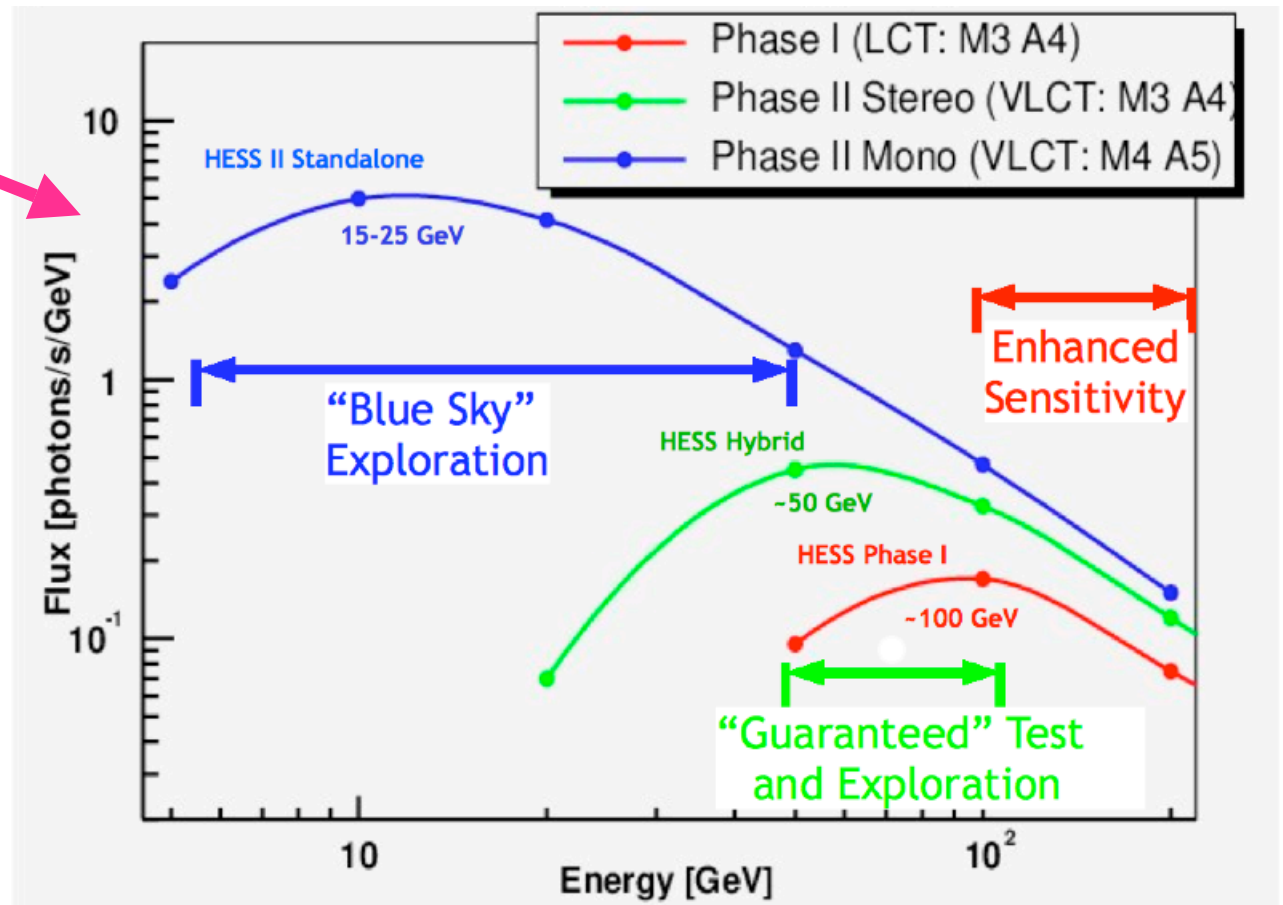
γ -ray response
(E^{-2} spectre)

Background (p, He, μ)
trigger rate
full simulations

- in good agreement for HESS-I,
- reasonable values for HESS-II

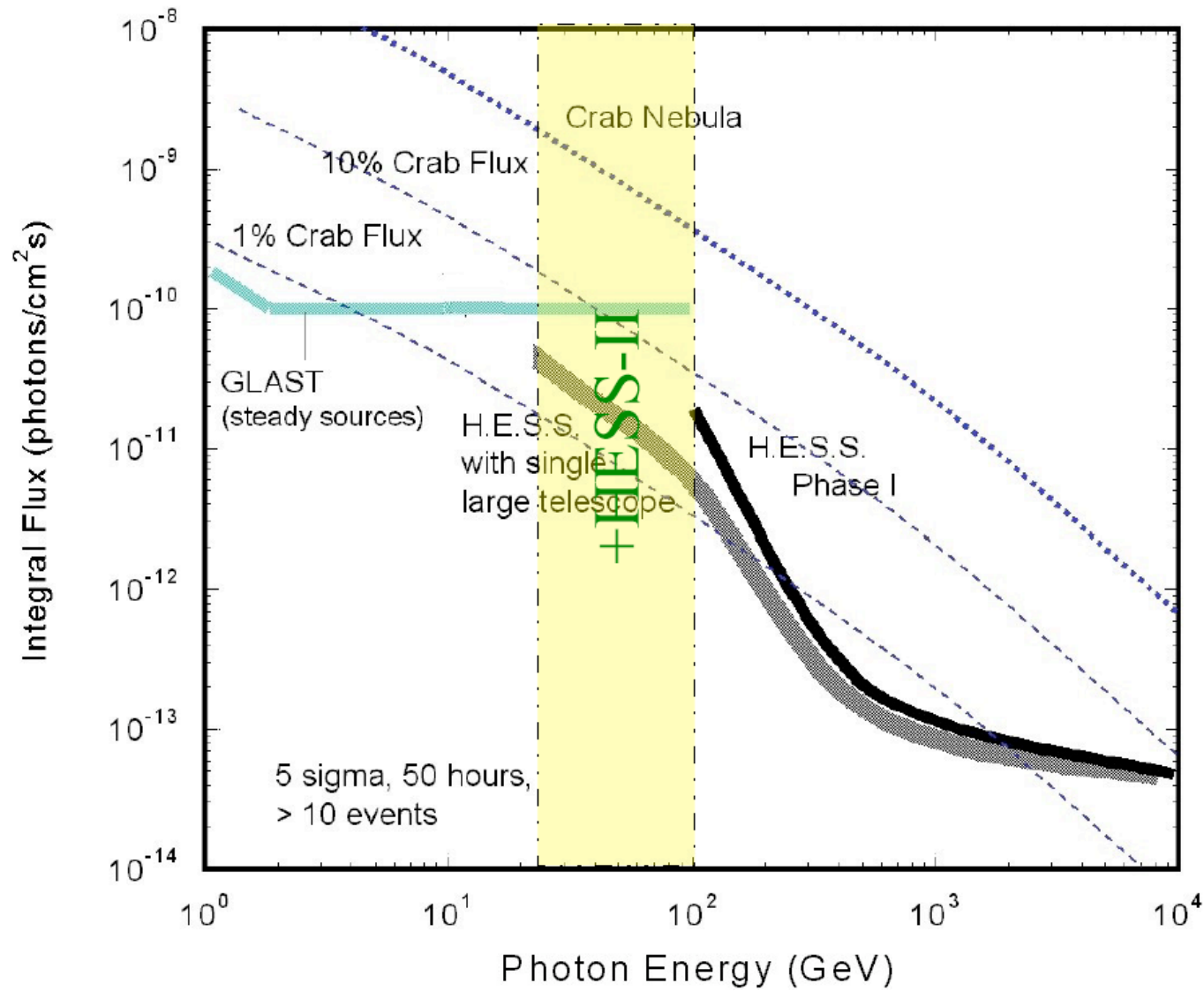


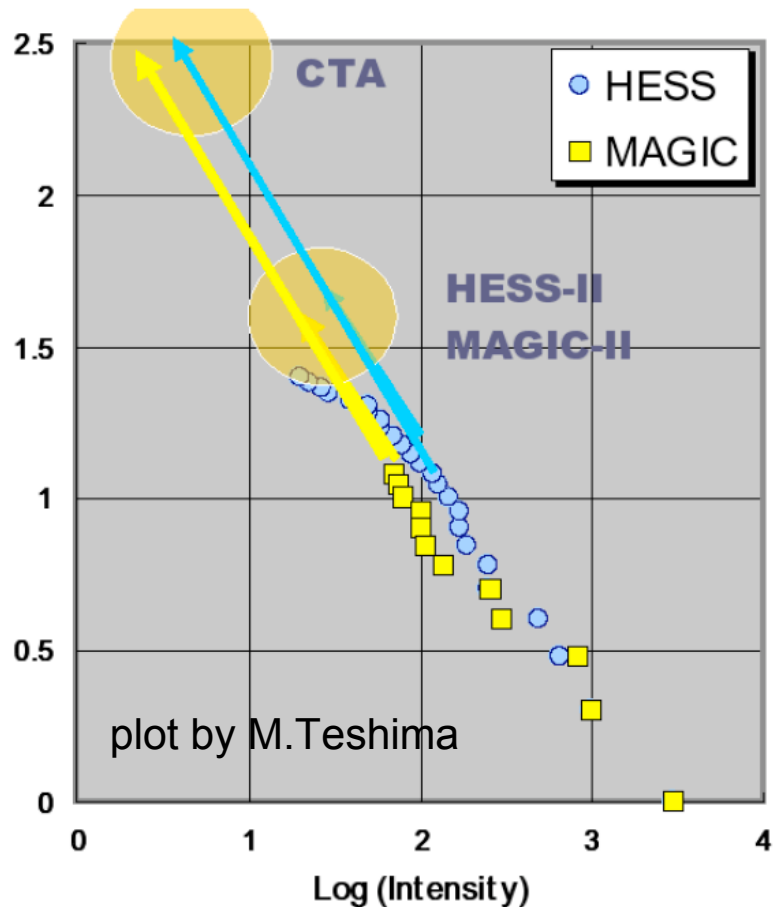
Trigger (γ e x PM)	HESS-I (Hz)	Real Rate (Hz)	HESS-II (Hz)
2.5 x 5	410 \pm 20	492	3060 \pm 40
3.5 x 5	240 \pm 10	254	2250 \pm 40



Energy threshold for γ 's
 ~ 20 GeV in mono
 ~ 50 GeV in hybrid mode

Estimated HESS II Sensitivity





Current IACT generation:

- 60 sources published,
- other detected

$\text{Log}(N) \sim -1.0 \text{Log}(S) ??$

What's next ??

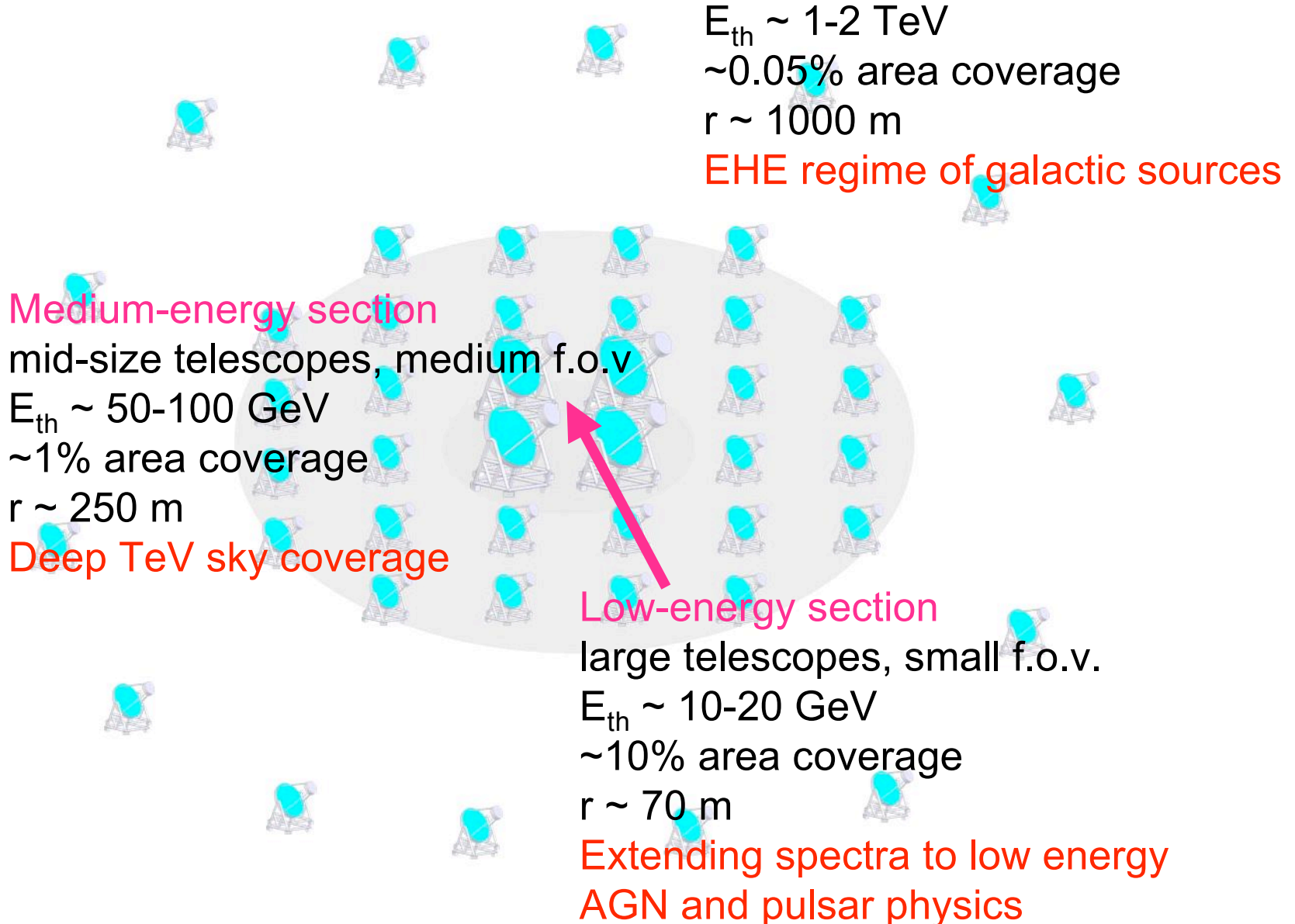
**Cherenkov Telescope Array
(CTA) !!!**



Aimed CTA performances

- **Gain of factor 10 in sensitivity**, down to mCrab:
⇒ deeper VHE vision, new source classes
- **Very large spectral coverage** (a few 10 GeV to above 100 TeV)
⇒ new source classes, explore emission mechanisms
- **Improved angular resolution** down to arc-minute range
⇒ high resolution mapping of extended sources
- **Temporal resolution down to sub-minute time scale**
⇒ variability studies of pulsars, binaries, blazars
- **Flexibility of operations**
⇒ different operation modes: deep field, monitoring, survey, alerts
- **Full sky coverage** using North & South installations

Array layout scheme



High-energy outer section
small telescopes, large f.o.v

$E_{th} \sim 1-2 \text{ TeV}$

$\sim 0.05\%$ area coverage

$r \sim 1000 \text{ m}$

EHE regime of galactic sources

Medium-energy section

mid-size telescopes, medium f.o.v

$E_{th} \sim 50-100 \text{ GeV}$

$\sim 1\%$ area coverage

$r \sim 250 \text{ m}$

Deep TeV sky coverage

Low-energy section

large telescopes, small f.o.v.

$E_{th} \sim 10-20 \text{ GeV}$

$\sim 10\%$ area coverage

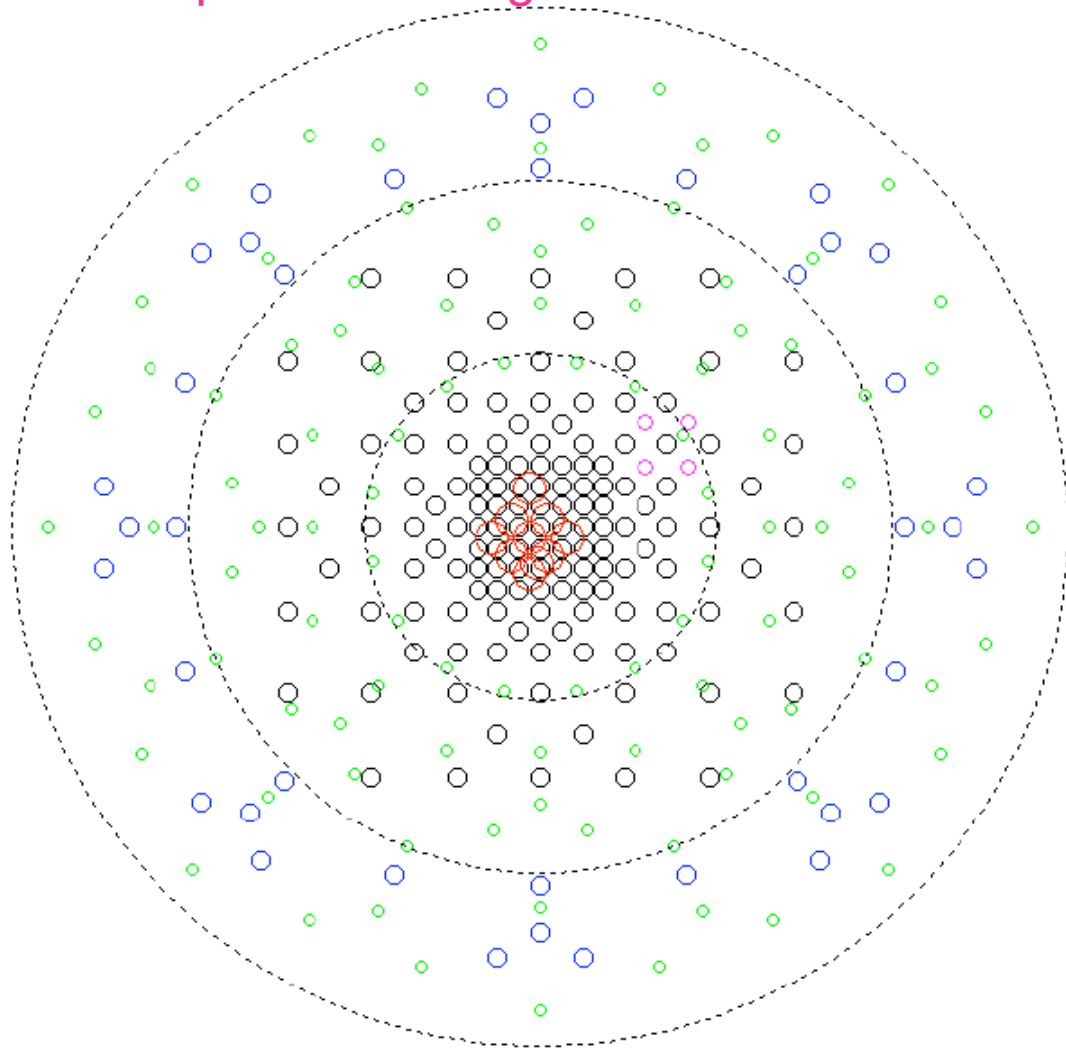
$r \sim 70 \text{ m}$

Extending spectra to low energy

AGN and pulsar physics

Optimizing detector performances : CTA MC (Monte-Carlo !) Work Package (WP)

=> objectives: simulation of air showers and detector response to find an optimized design



Large scale simulation of “Hyper-Array” with 275 telescopes of 5 different types, sizes, ...

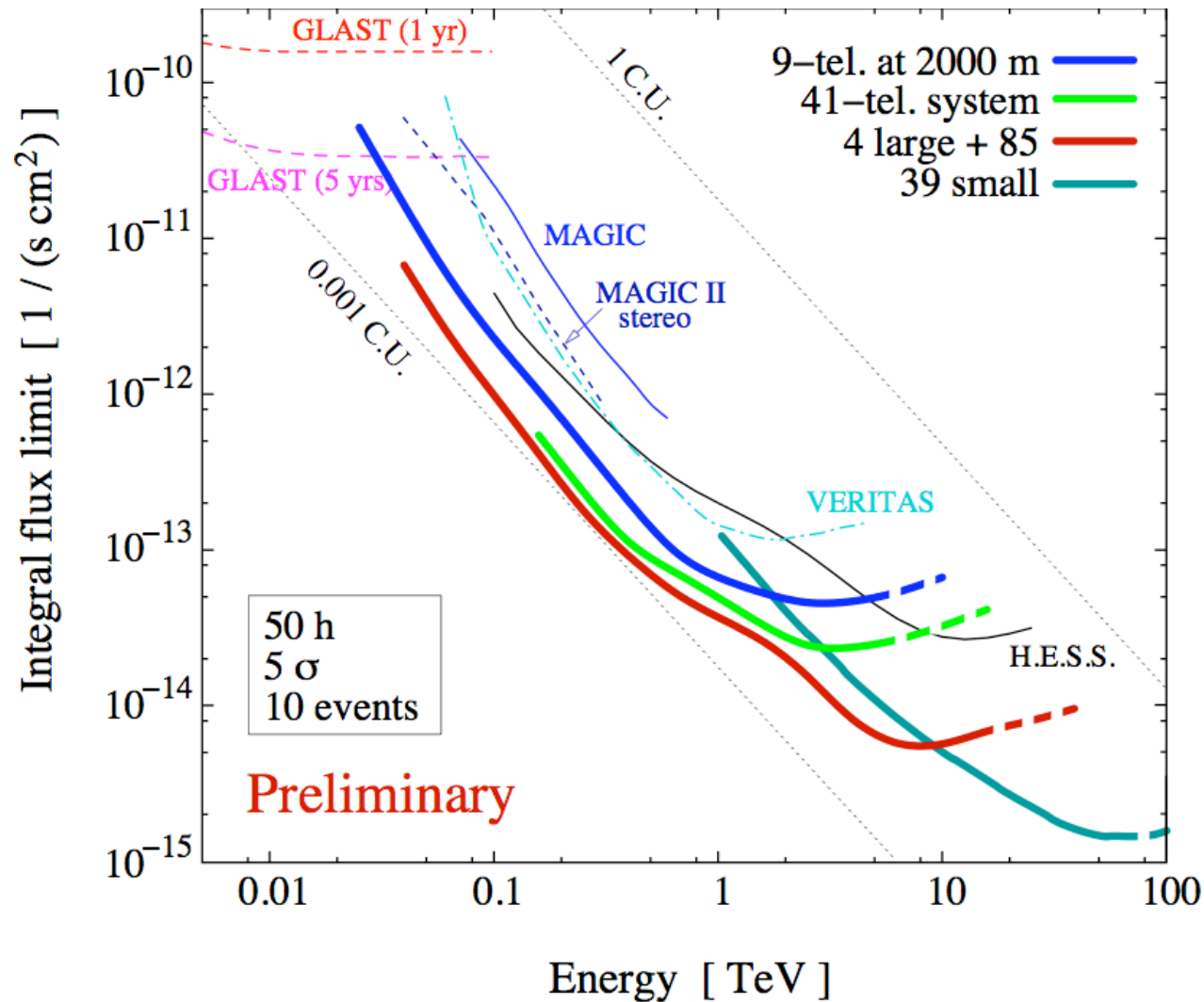
- Selection of candidate sub-arrays under cost constraints
- Study of performance
- Assessment within the WP PHYSICS

~ 0.5 Billion events generated during last few months, using the Grid (Spain, France, Germany, Switzerland, ...)

coordinated by LAPP



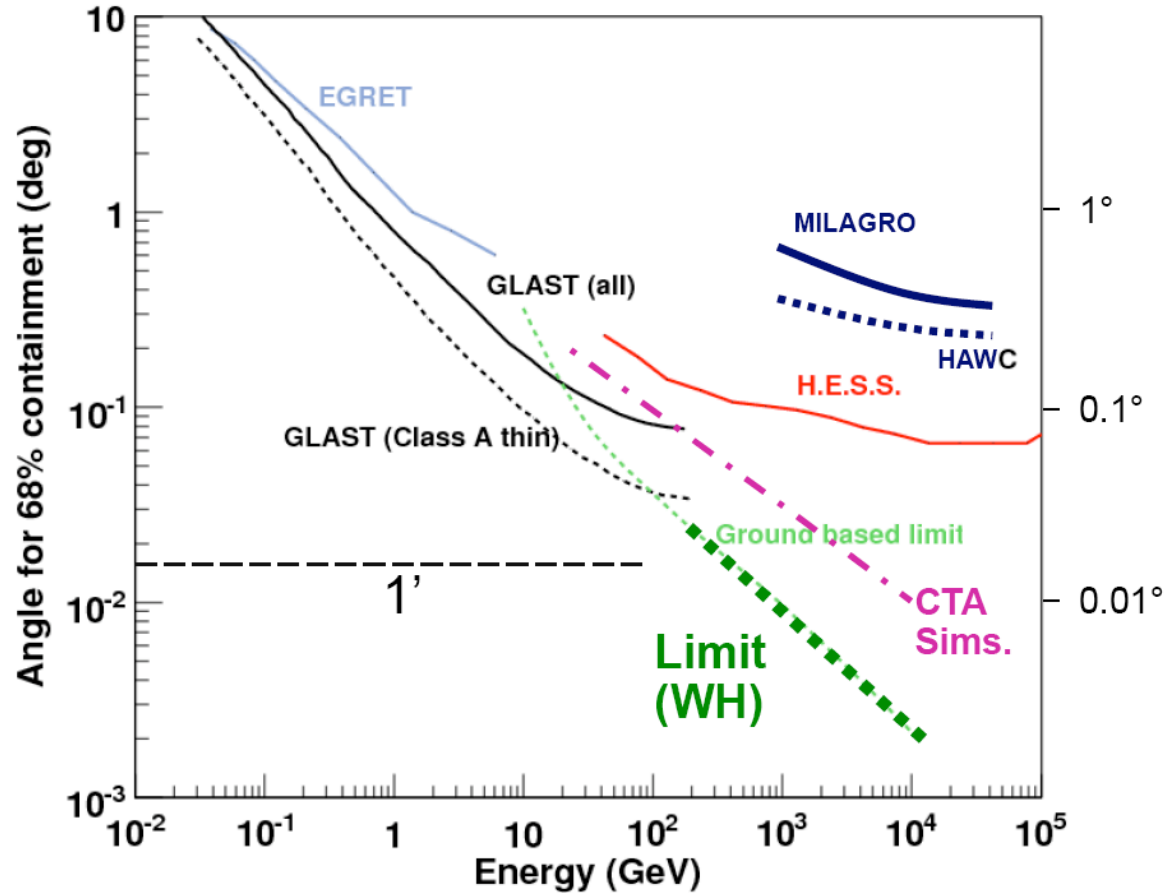
CTA WP MC: preliminary sensitivity curves



“small” = $\varnothing 14$ m
“large” = $\varnothing 28$ m

K. Bernlöhner, 2008, arXiv:0810.5722v1

Preliminary angular resolution predictions



Adapted from Funk et al.
ApJ 679 (2008)1299

Ultimate limit from Hofmann
(2006) astro-ph/0603076v2
(all Cherenkov photons
detected)

Predictions on the MC detectability with CTA

(WP PHYS CR/SNR/MC group, task leader S.Gabici)

CTA will detect passive clouds if:

$$d_{kpc} < 2 \delta M_5^{2/3}$$

non-universality of CR spectrum

if $\delta \gtrsim 4 \rightarrow$

**CTA will detect active clouds
EVERYWHERE in the Galaxy!!!**

Cosmic Ray Barometers!!!

CTA will probe the CR spectrum in
different regions of the Galaxy



Diffusion coefficient!!!