



SWGO

The Southern Wide-field
Gamma-ray Observatory

**Harm
Schoorlemmer**

Radboud University

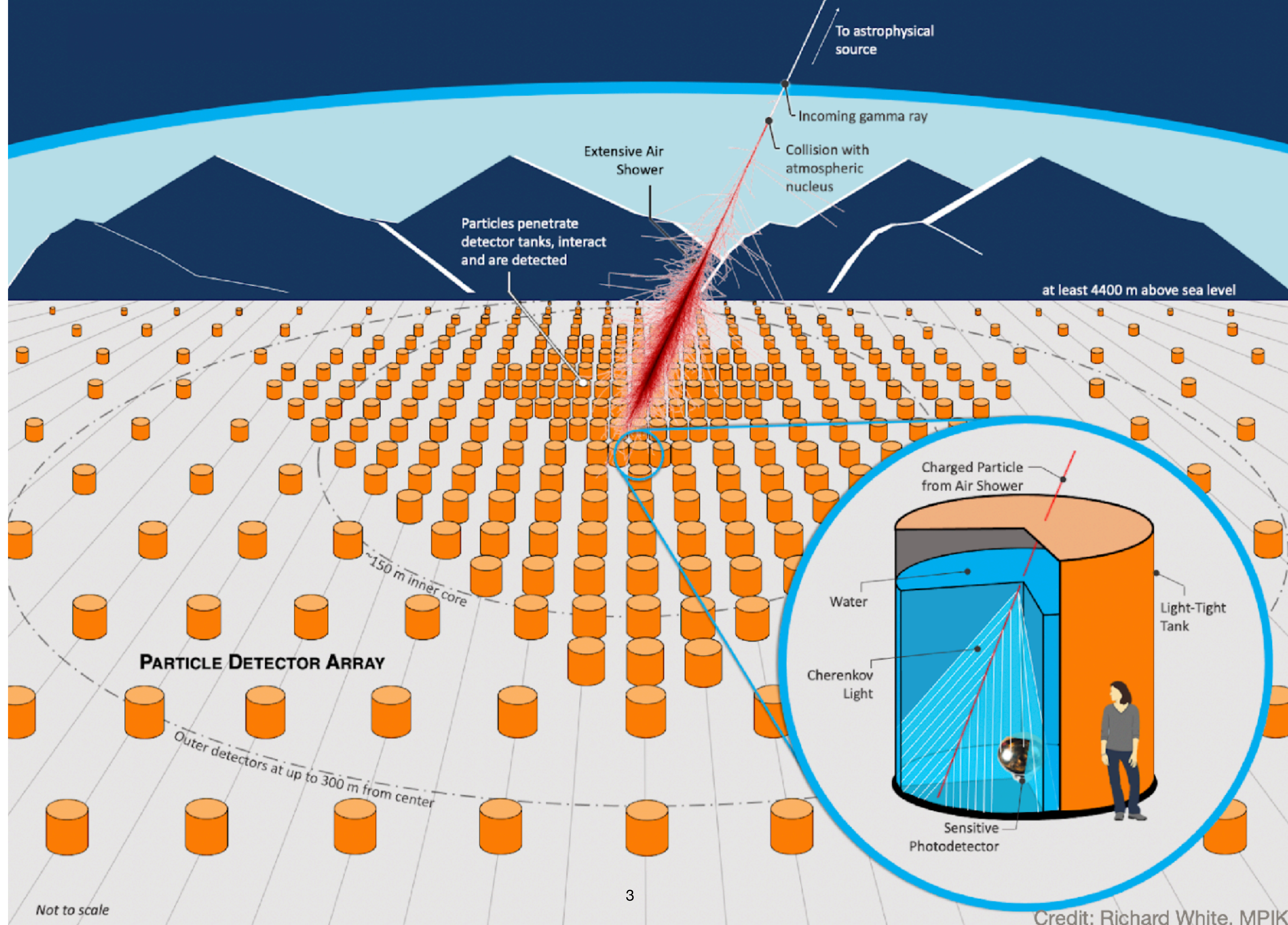


*A next generation particle detector array
to survey the Southern Sky*

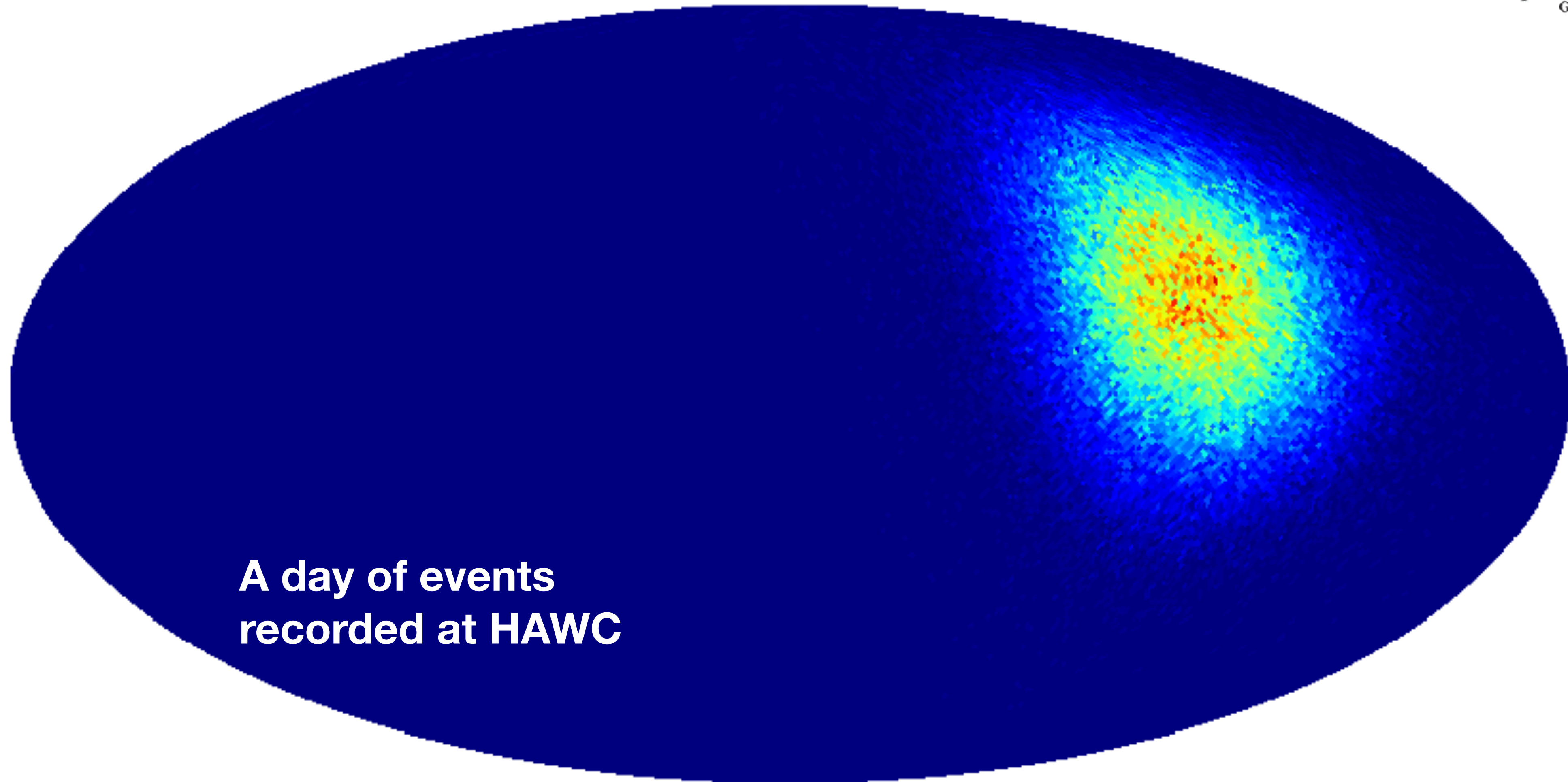




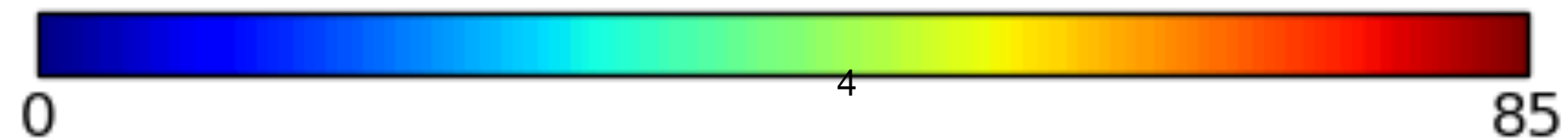
Salta, Argentina
4.8 km above sea level



Wide-view gamma-ray observatories



A day of events
recorded at HAWC



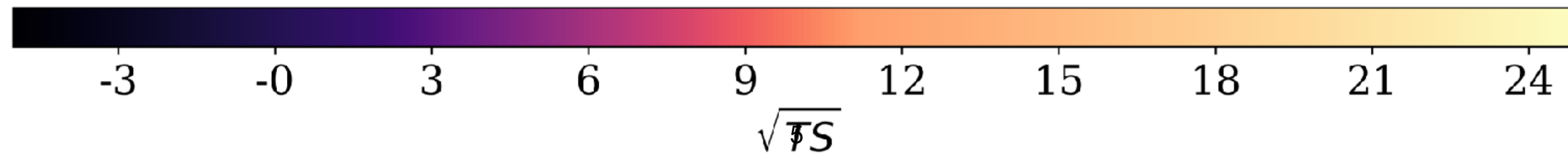
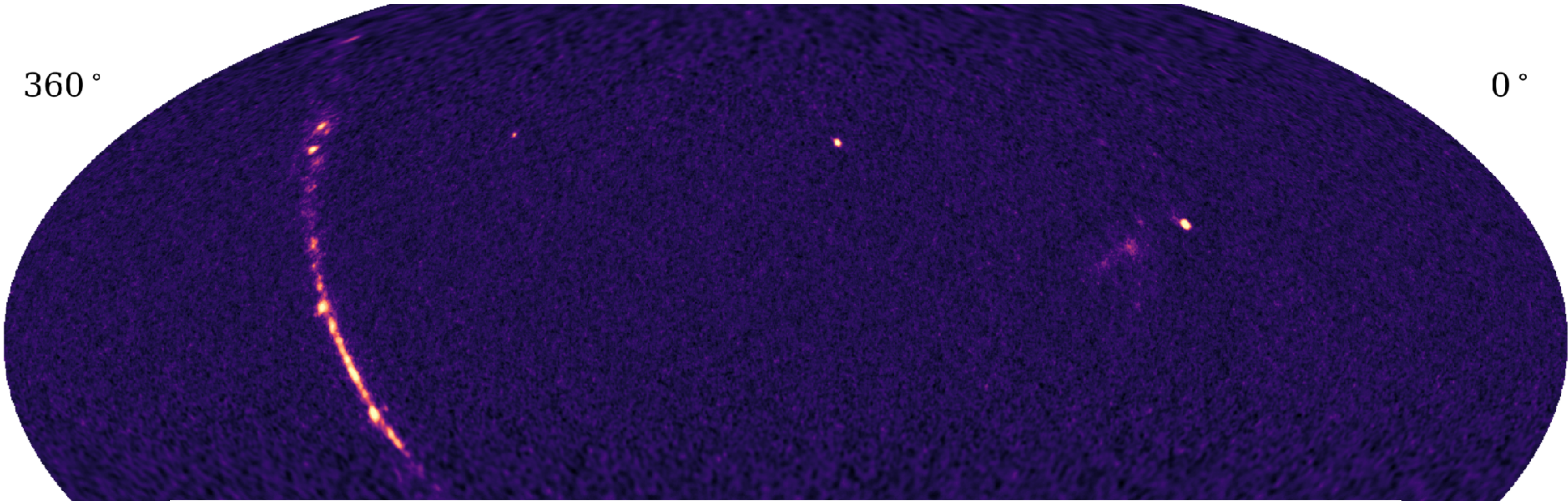
The northern gamma-ray sky as seen by HAWC

1523 days of data



360°

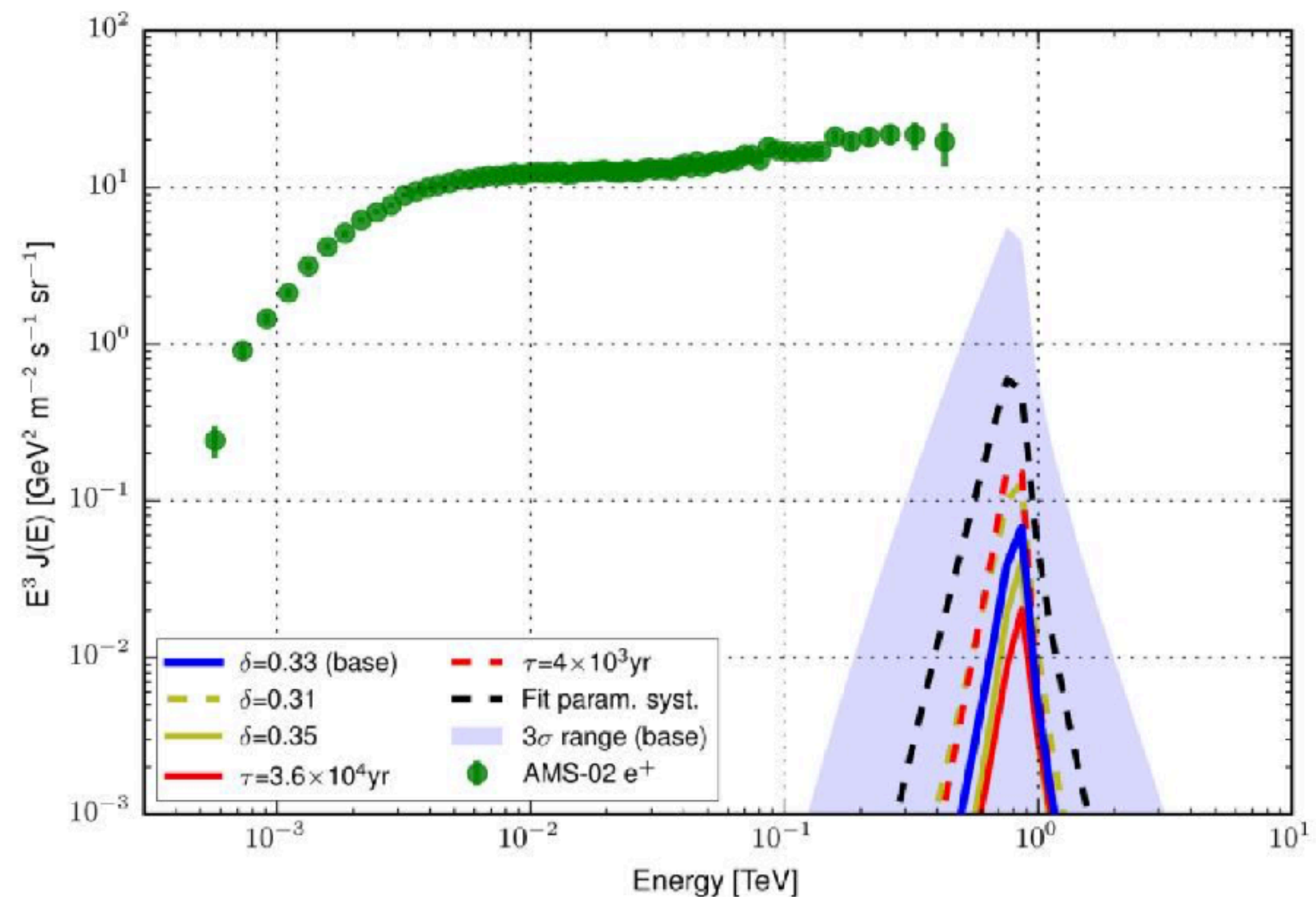
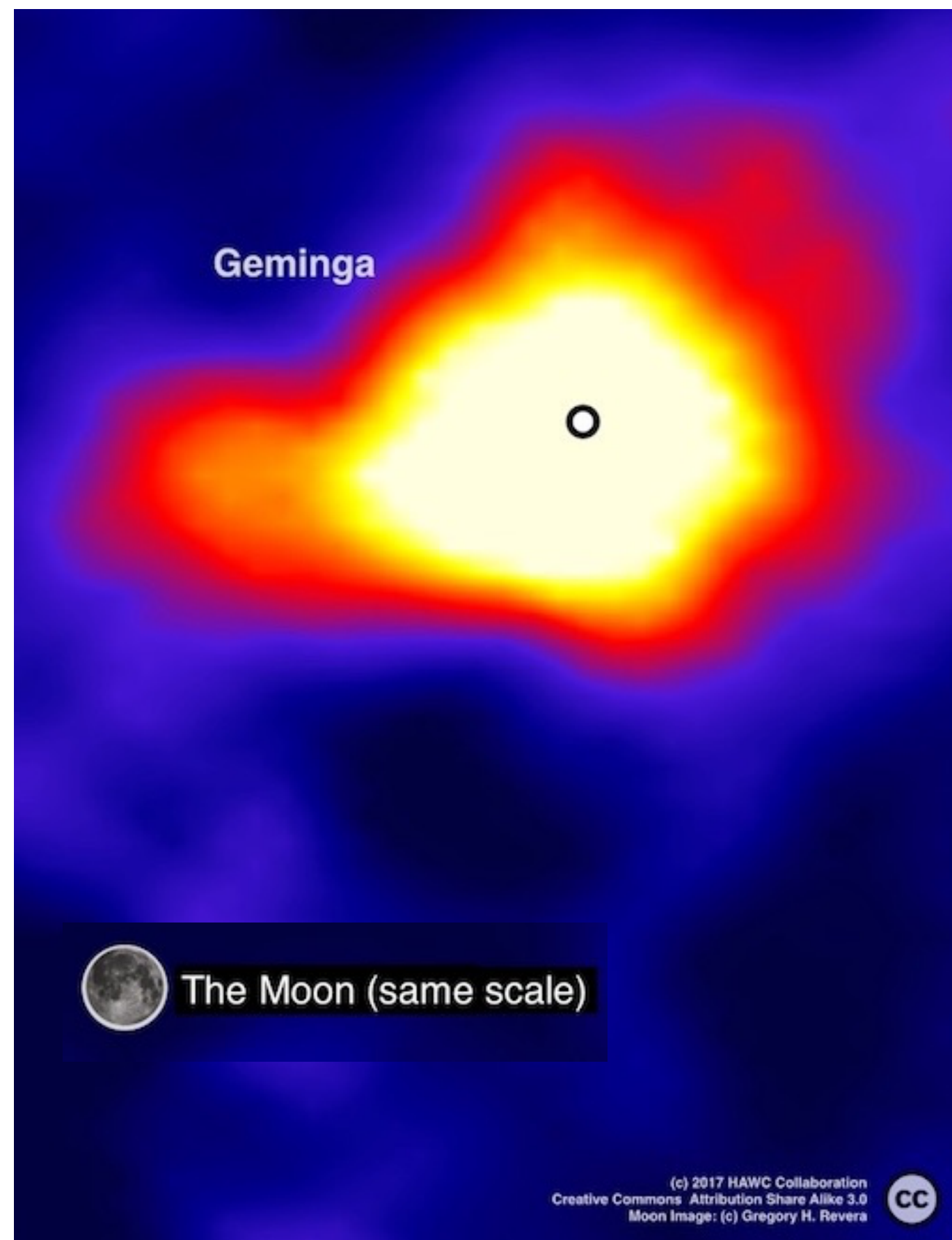
0°



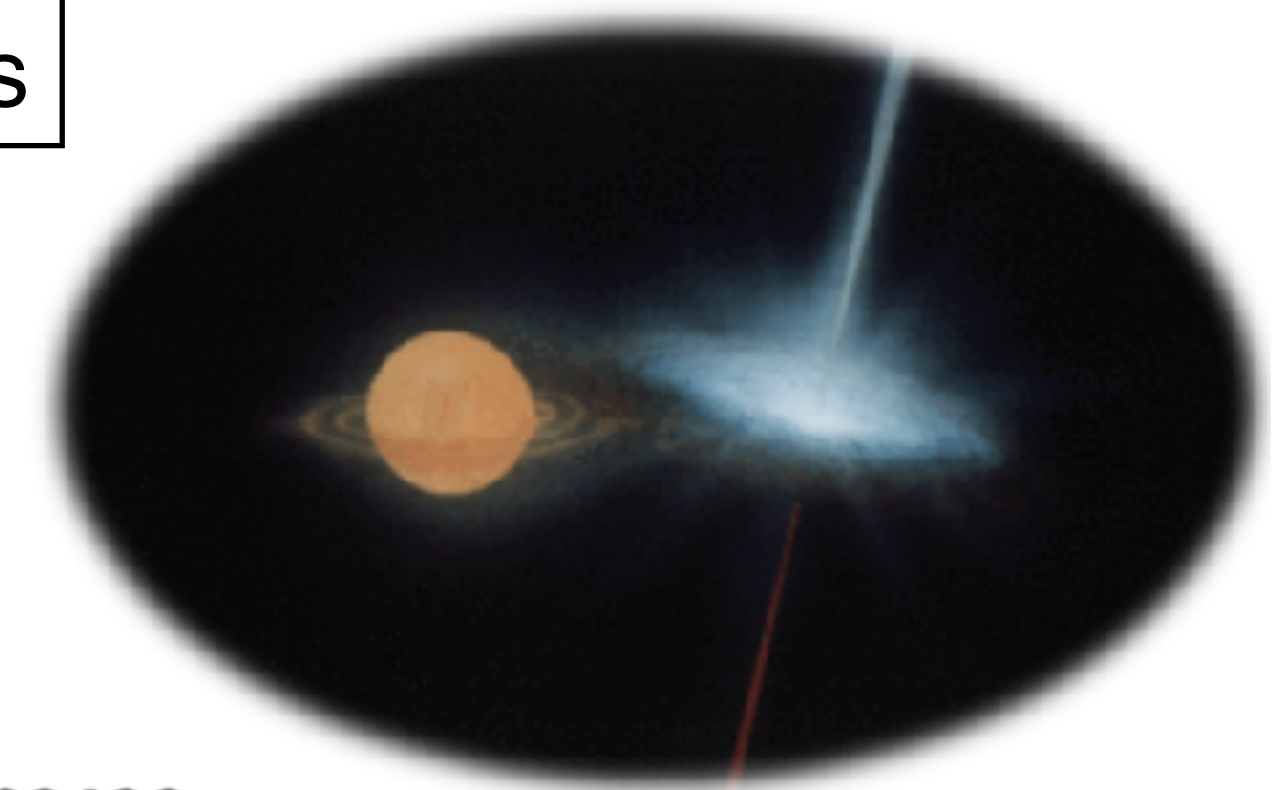
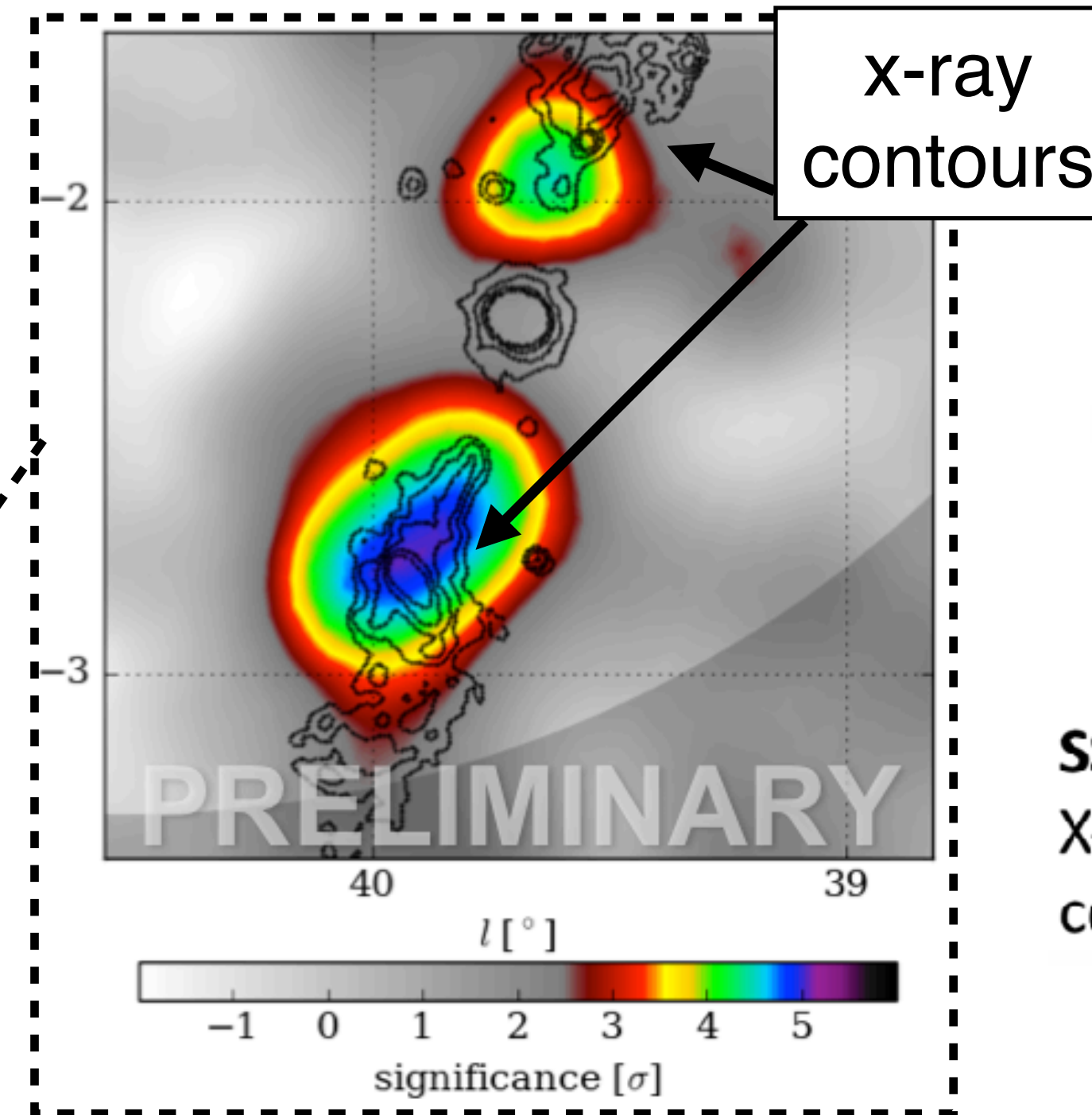
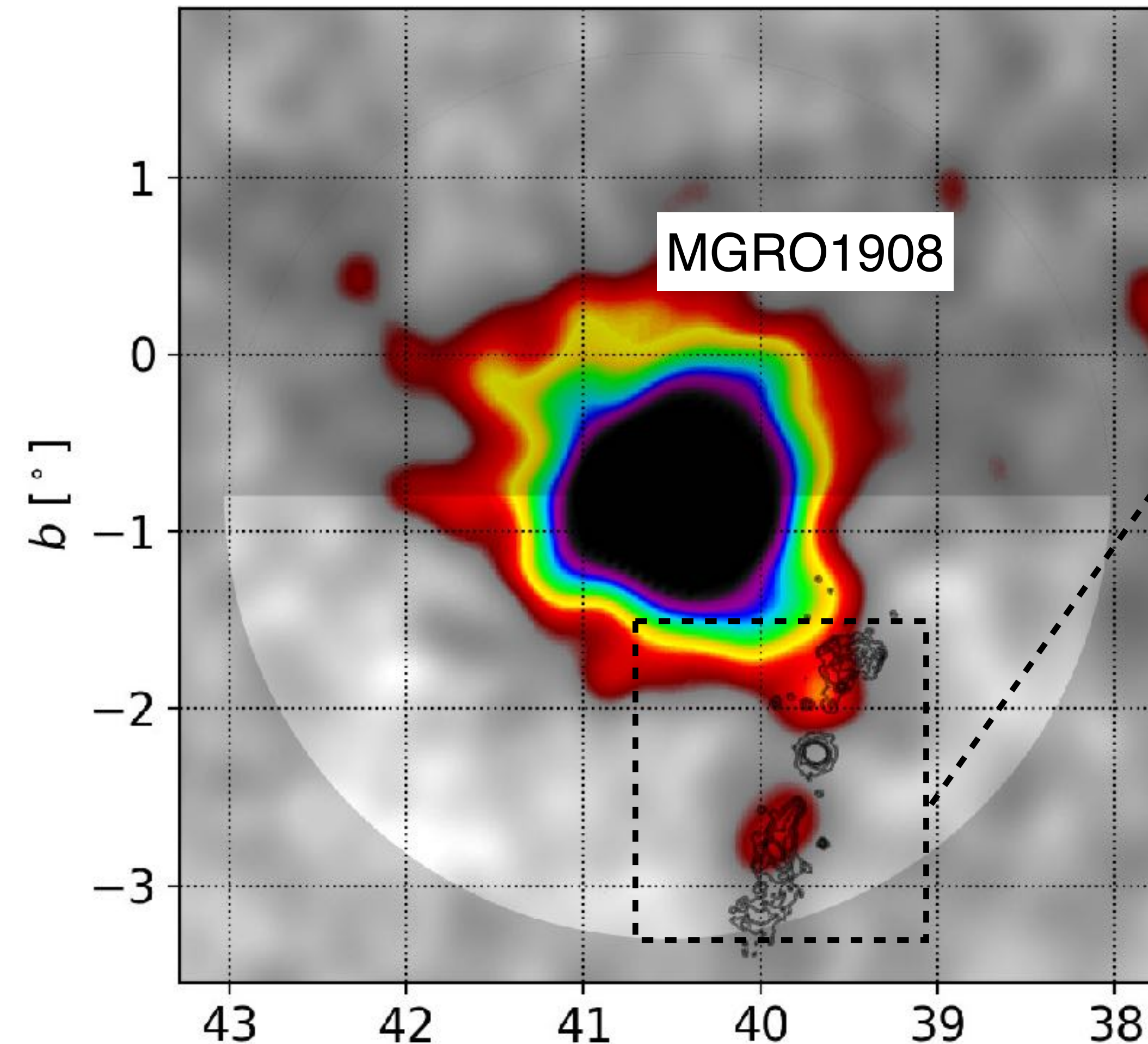
Some highlights: TeV Halo around middle-aged pulsars



- Profile fits well with diffusion profile
- Fitted diffusion constant predicts too little positrons at Earth to explain positron excess (under the assumption of homogenous isotropic diffusion)



Some highlights: Micro Quasar SS 433

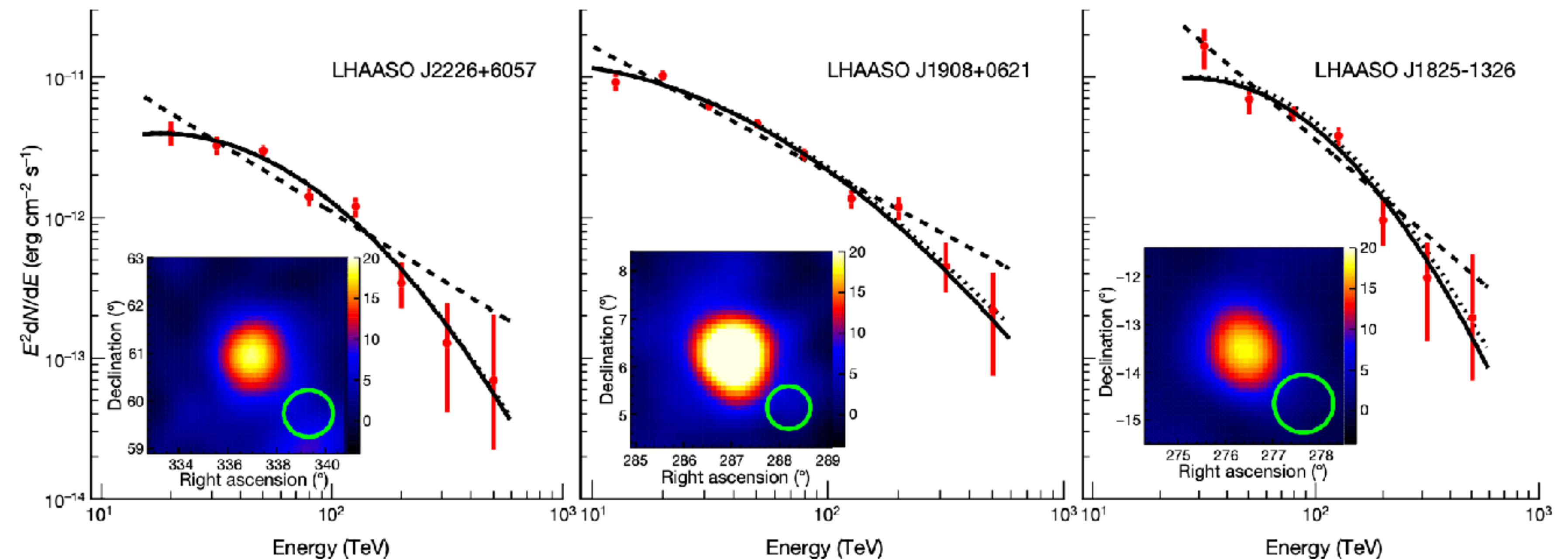
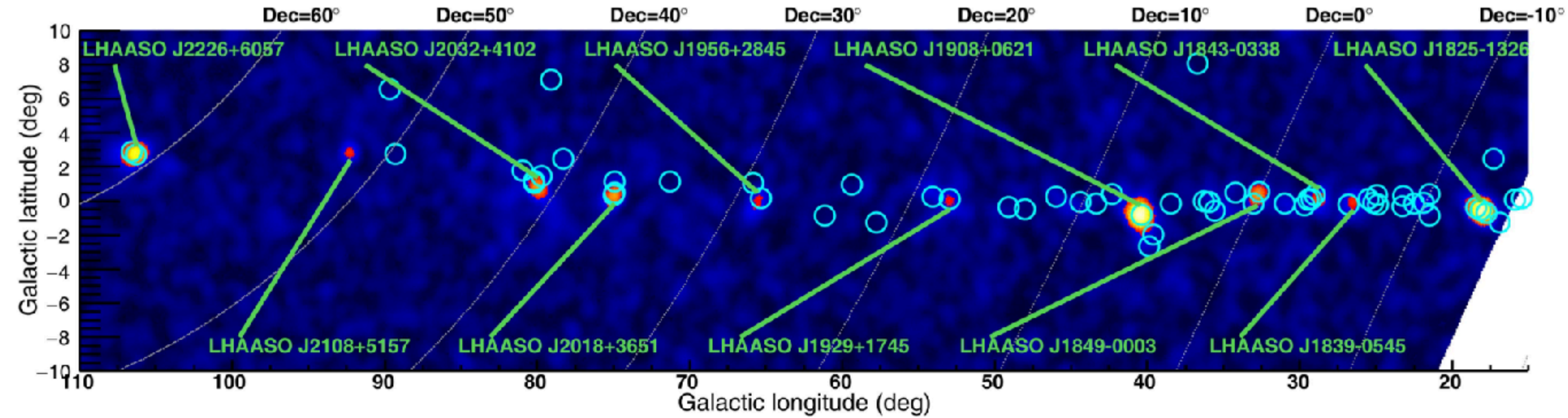


SS433:
X-ray Binary, star with $\sim 30 M_{\odot}$ and
compact object with many M_{\odot}

- First time jets are resolved at such high energies
- TeV emission from jet, not the central binary
- Leptonic scenario favoured over pure-hadronic scenario

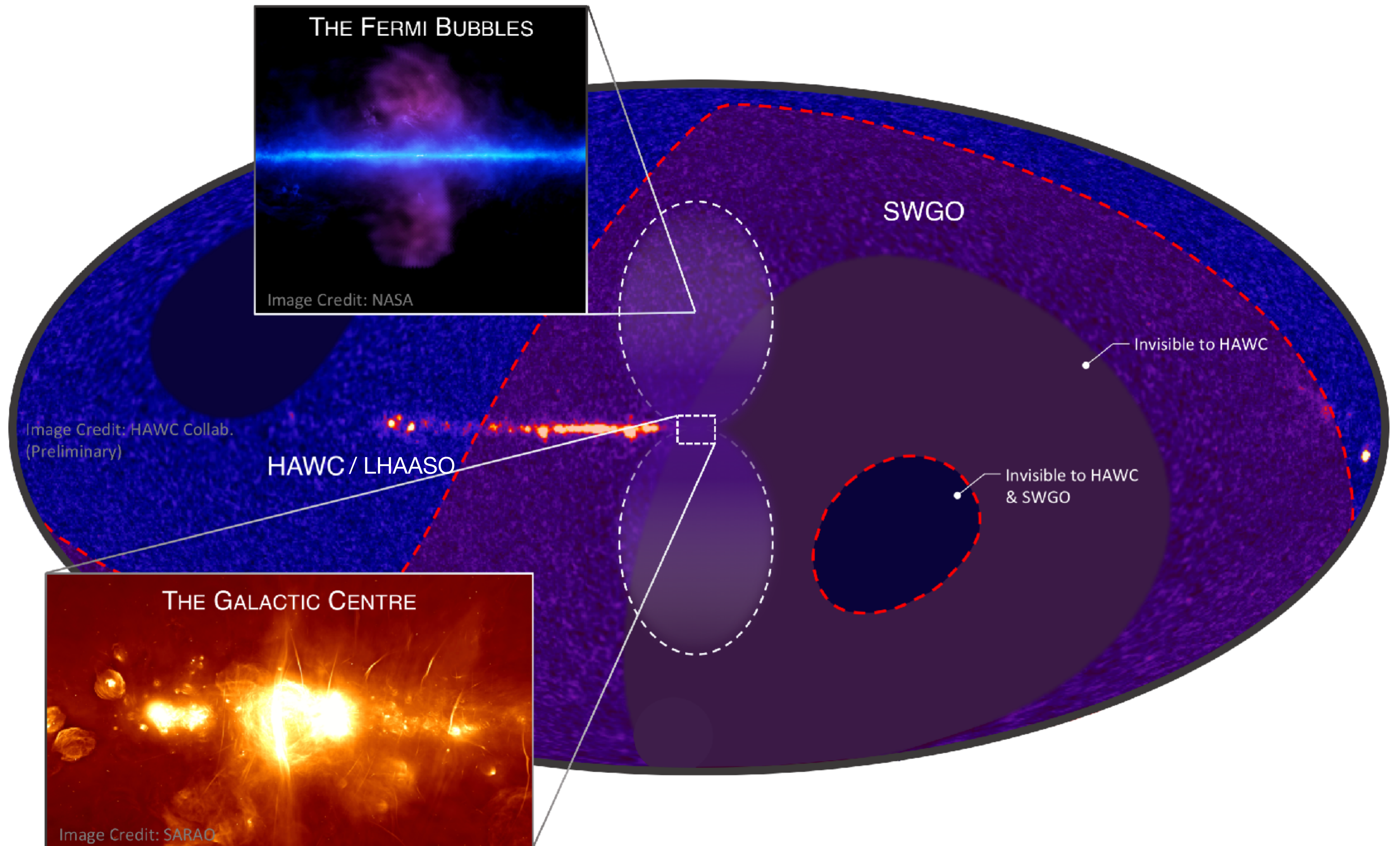
Some highlights: The dawn of ultra-high-energy gamma-ray astronomy

LHAASO



- 12 sources above 100 TeV
- Photons up to PeV energy

Cao, Z., et al,
Nature **594**, 33–36 (2021)

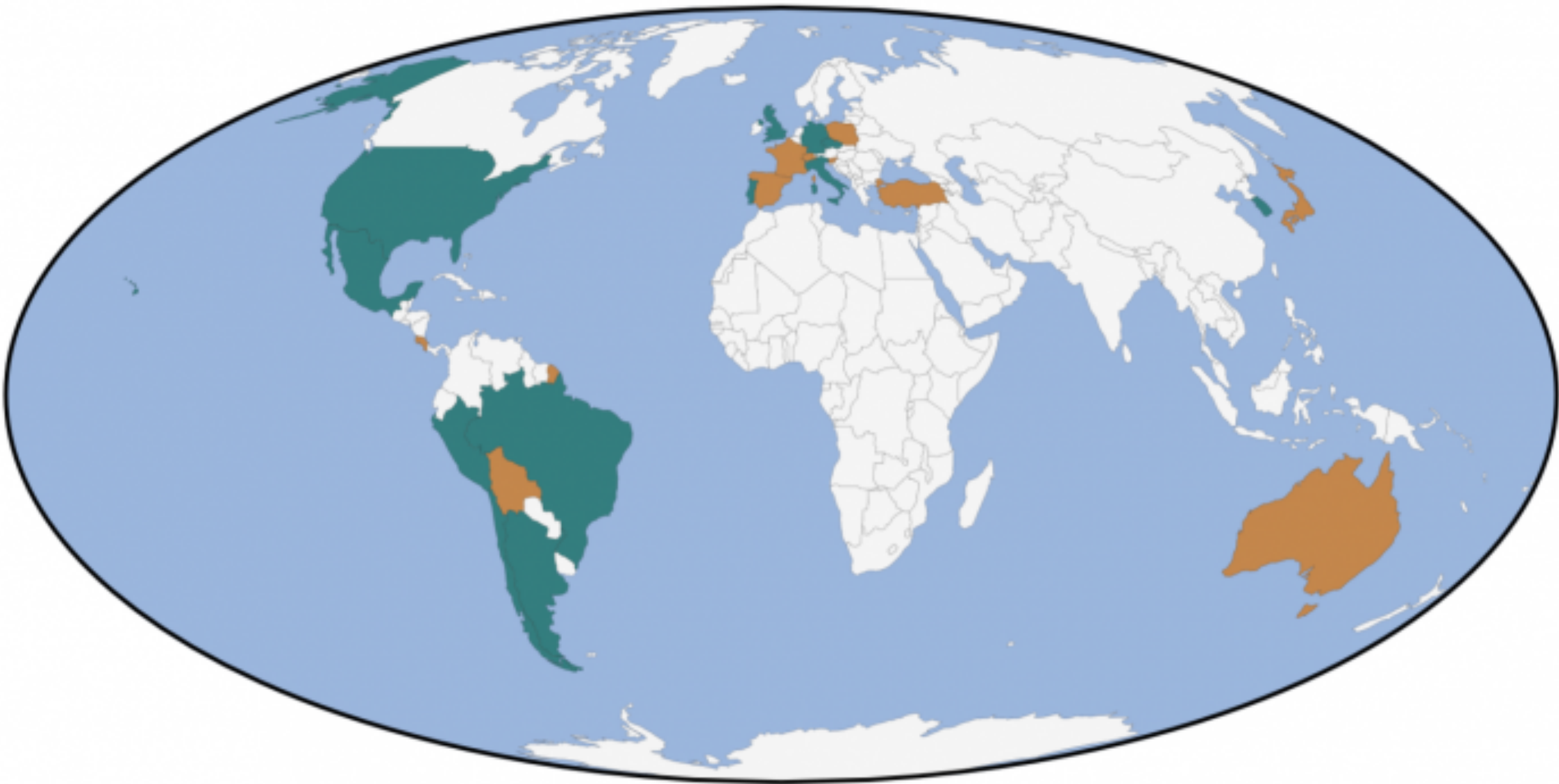


Who & What is SWGO

International collaboration of scientists that aims to build a wide-view gamma-ray observatory in the Southern Hemisphere

The SWGO collaboration was formed to facilitate common R&D activities to design and propose such facility

*47 Institutes in 12 countries
+ supporting scientist*



Countries in SWGO

Institutes

Argentina*, Brazil, Chile, Czech Republic, Germany*, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, South Korea, United Kingdom, United States*

Supporting scientists

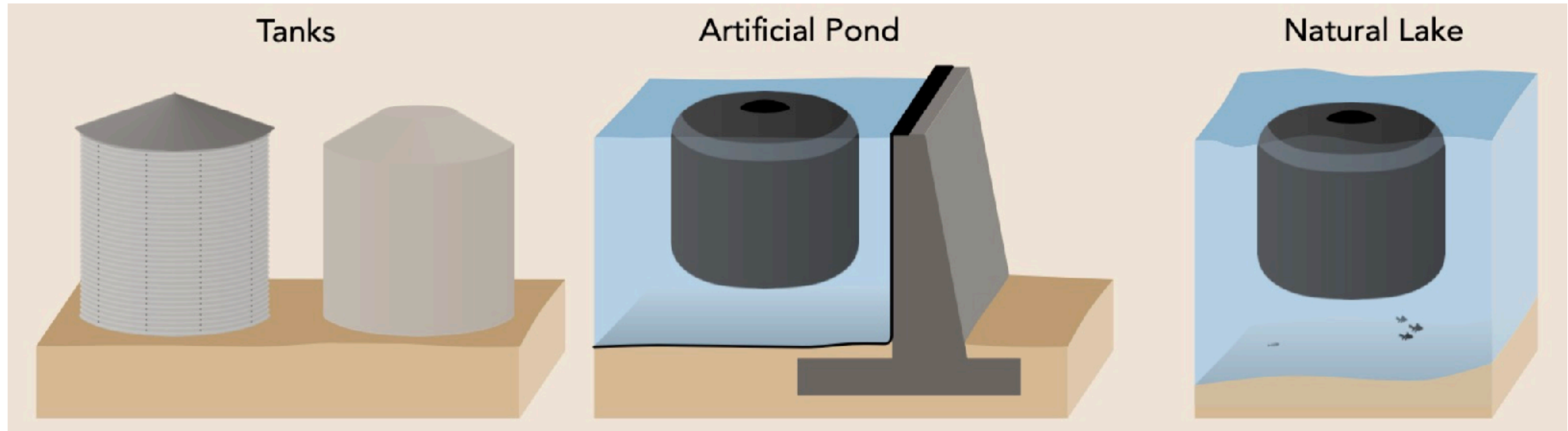
Australia, Bolivia, Costa Rica, France, Japan, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey

**also supporting scientists*



Collaborating in time
of Corona

Design Options

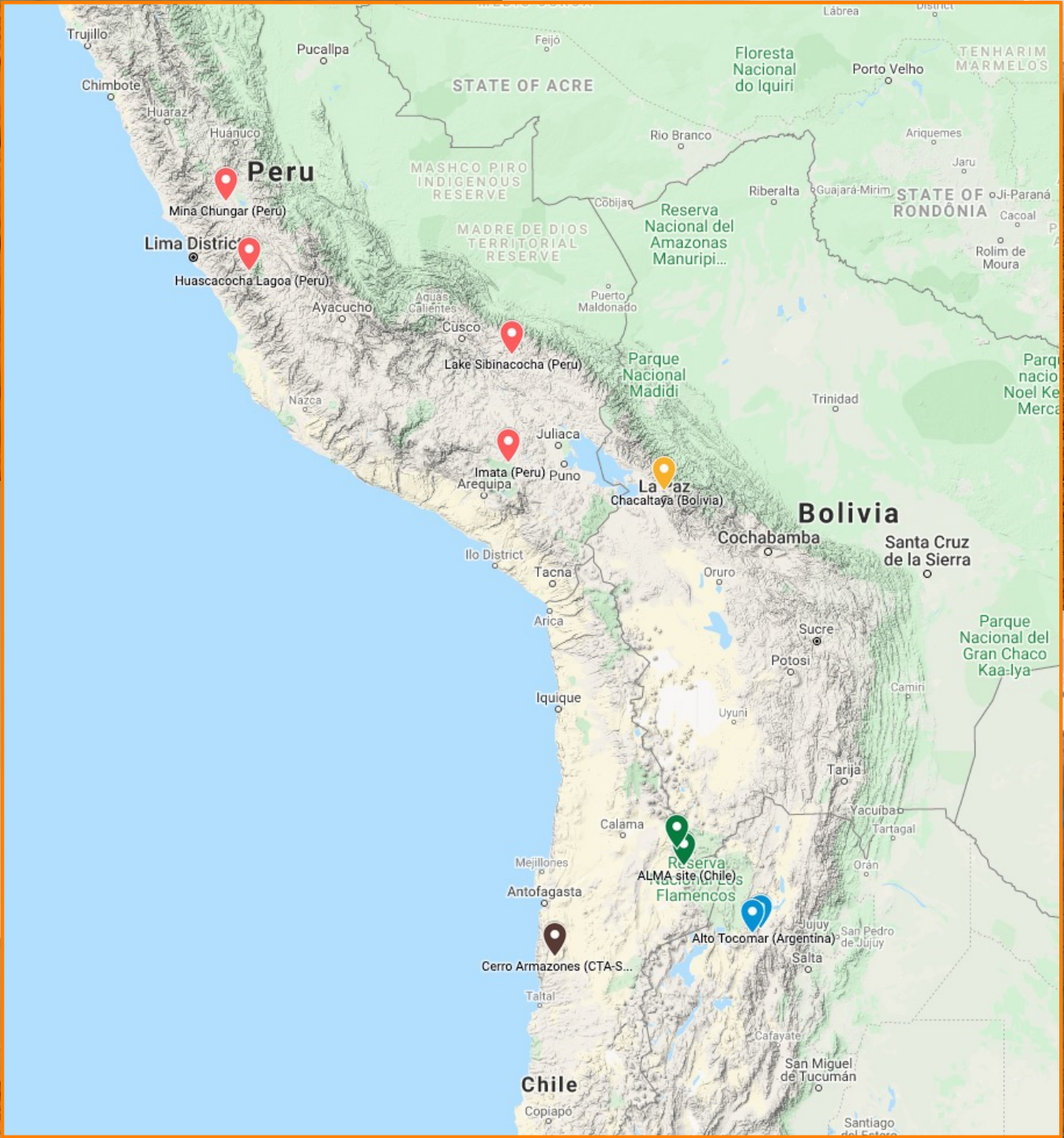


- ⊙ Exploring three concepts for the detector units
 - Tanks (like HAWC), Artificial Pond (like LHAASO) and Natural Lake
- ⊙ ...as well unit dimensions, photosensors, +++
 - Performance/cost optimisation

Bolivia 4.7k



Chile 4.8 k



Argentina 4.8 k

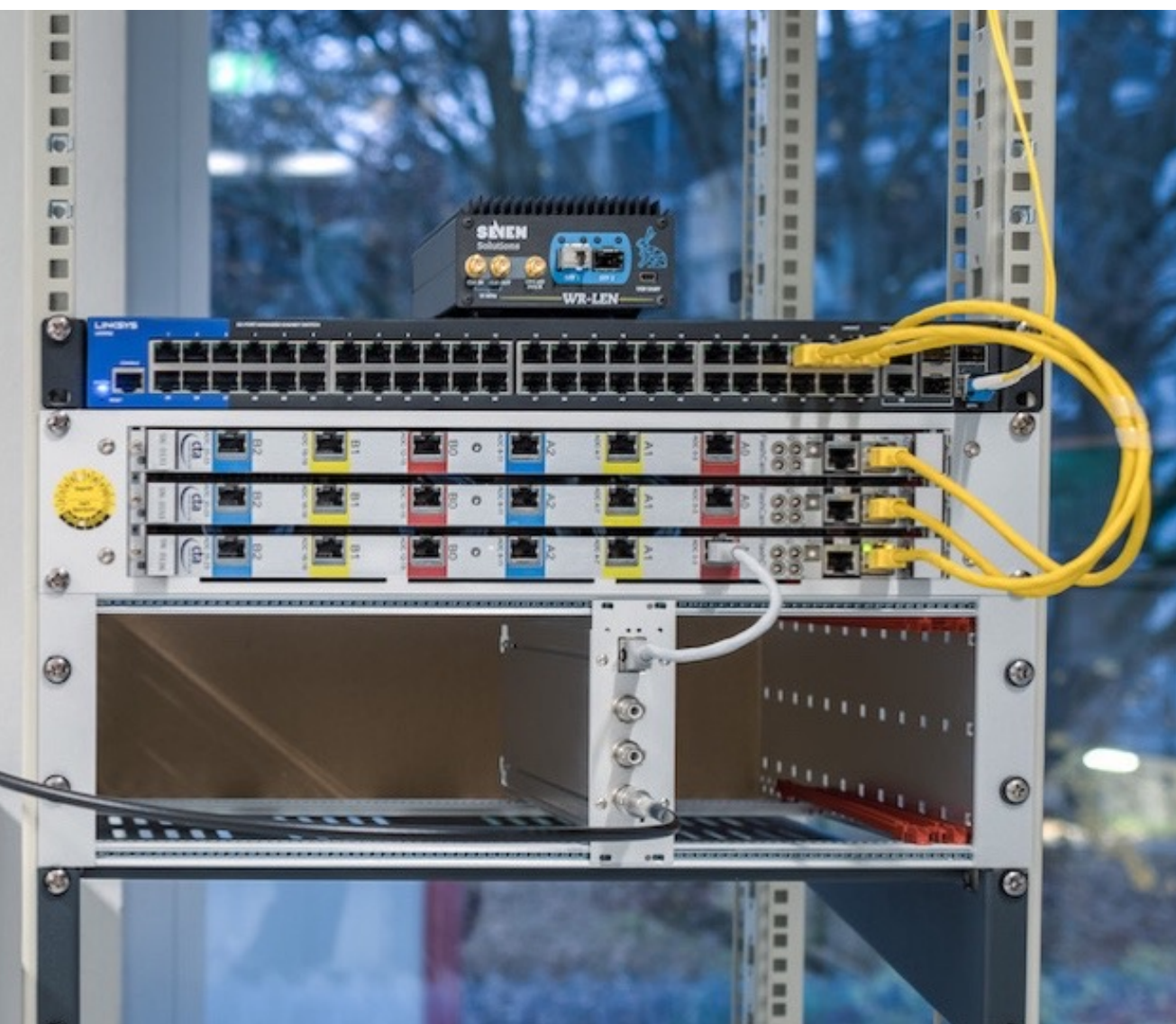
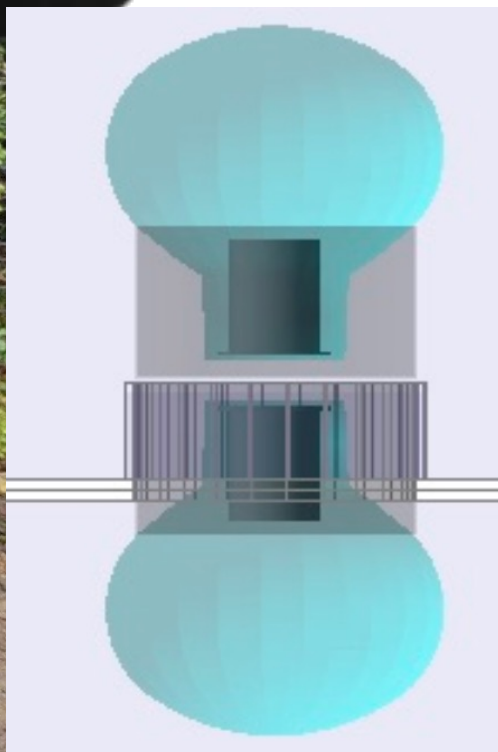
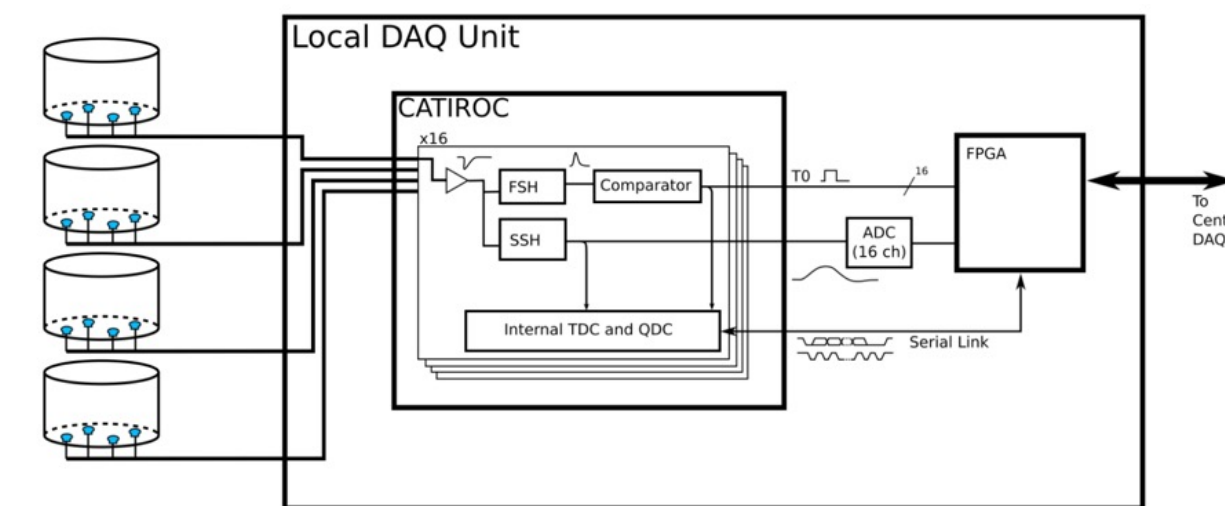
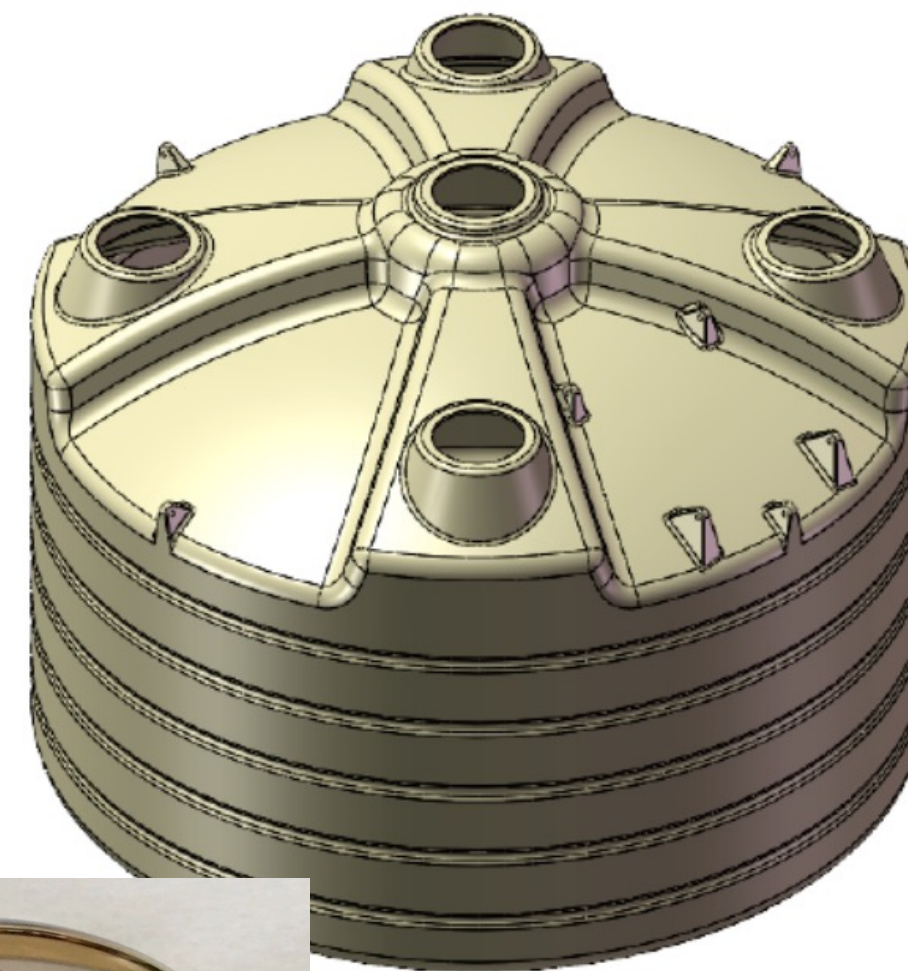
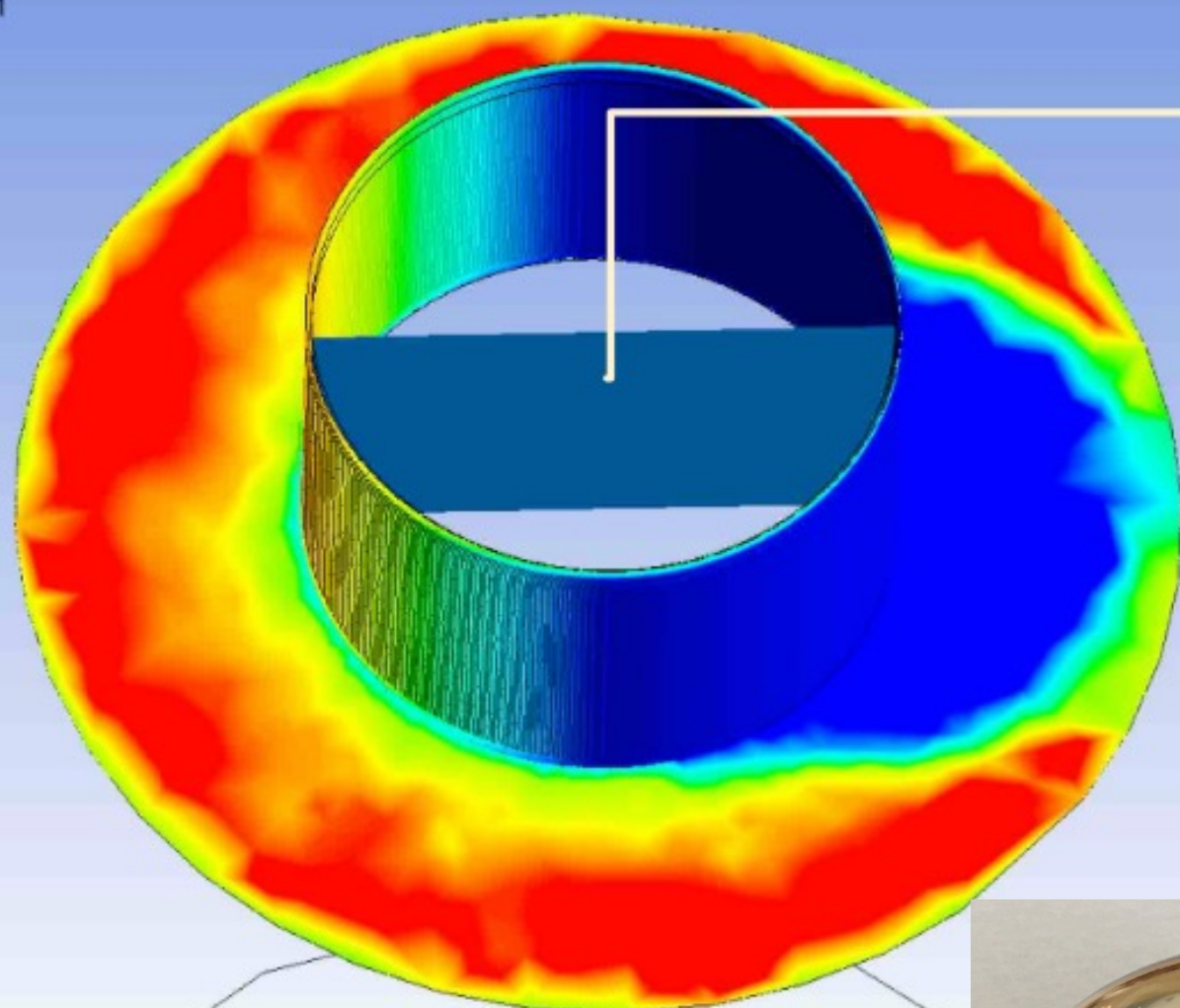


Peru 4.9 k

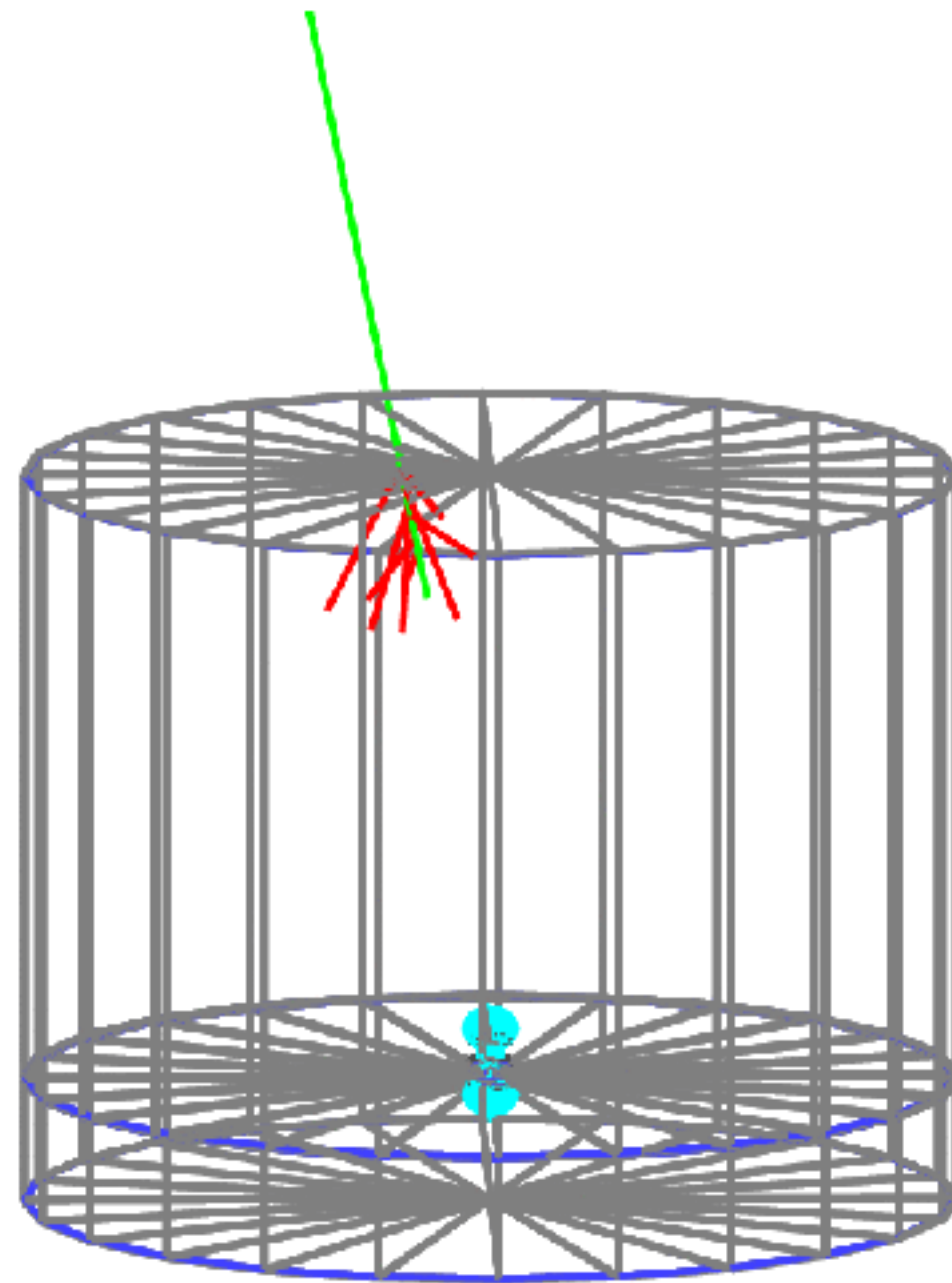


Temperature
Temperatura 1

38.79
36.36
33.94
31.52
29.09
26.67
24.24
21.82
19.39
16.97
14.55
12.12
9.70
7.27
4.85
2.42
-0.00

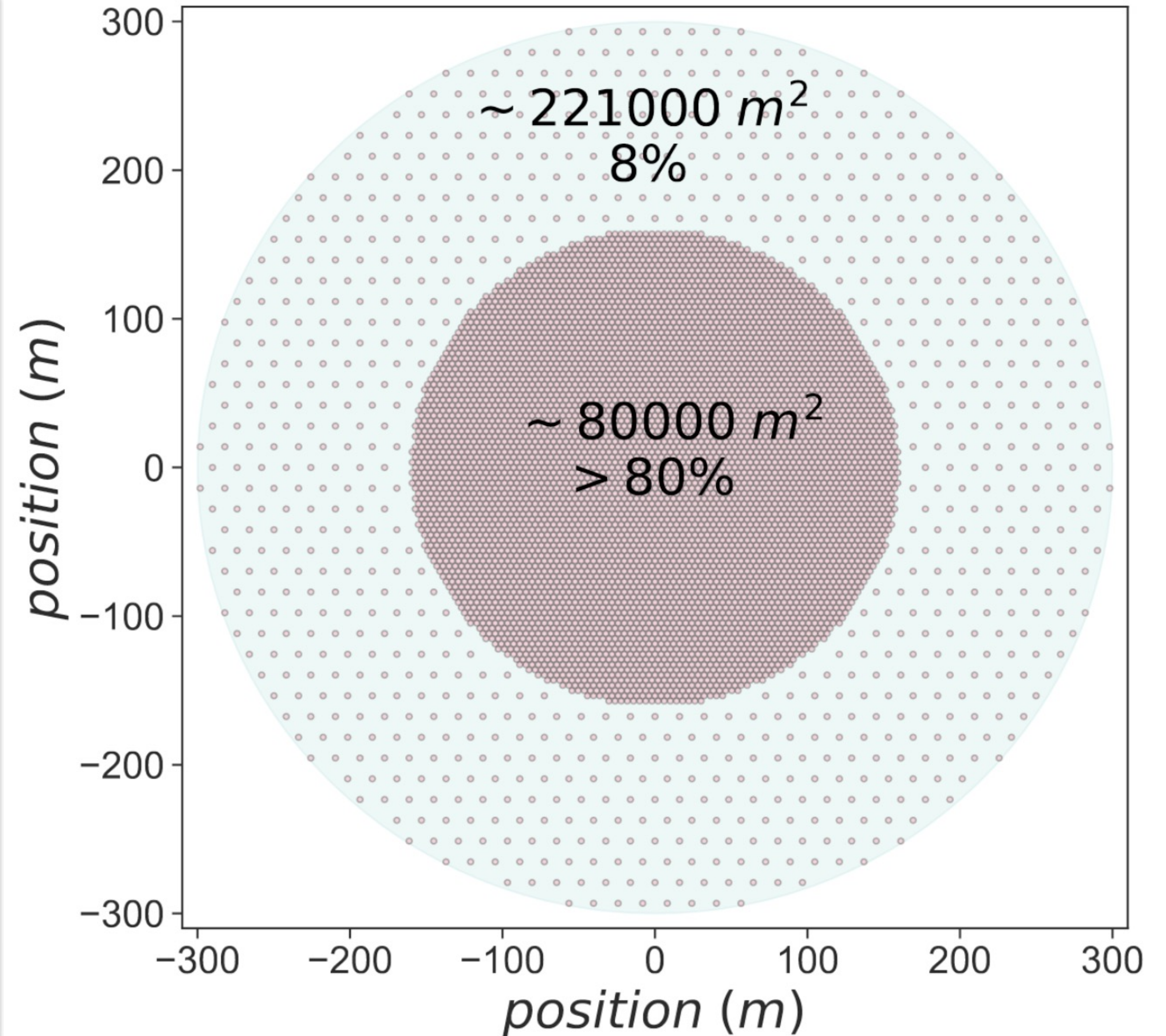


Reference Configuration



Samridha Kunwar

**muon identification key
in background rejection**



1 TeV gamma ray, vertical, inner array



Frame 0.5 ns, duration 50 ns

50 TeV gamma ray, 45 degrees, full array



Frame 28 ns, duration 2800 ns

600 GeV

14 TeV

500 m

35 degree zenith angle

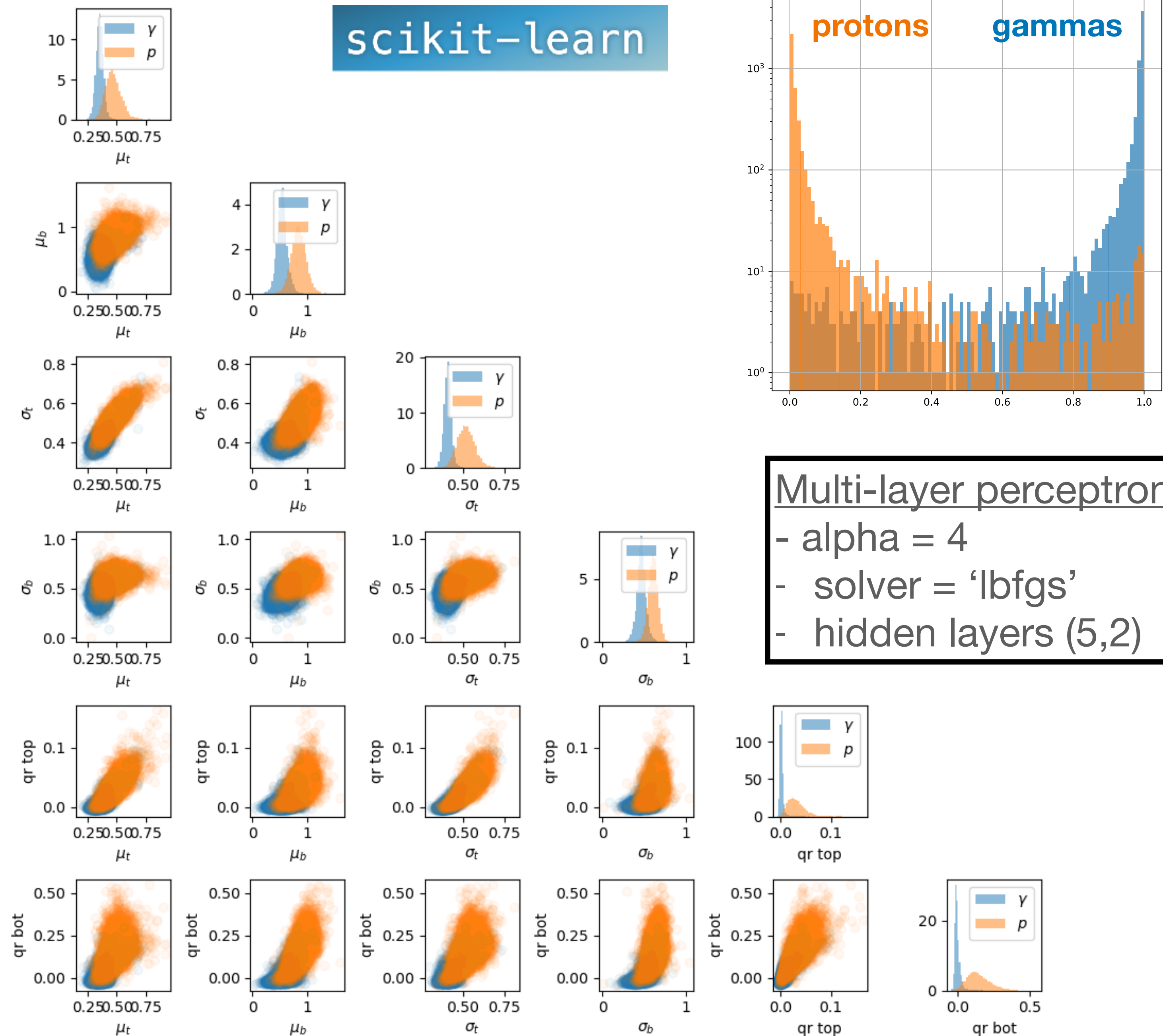
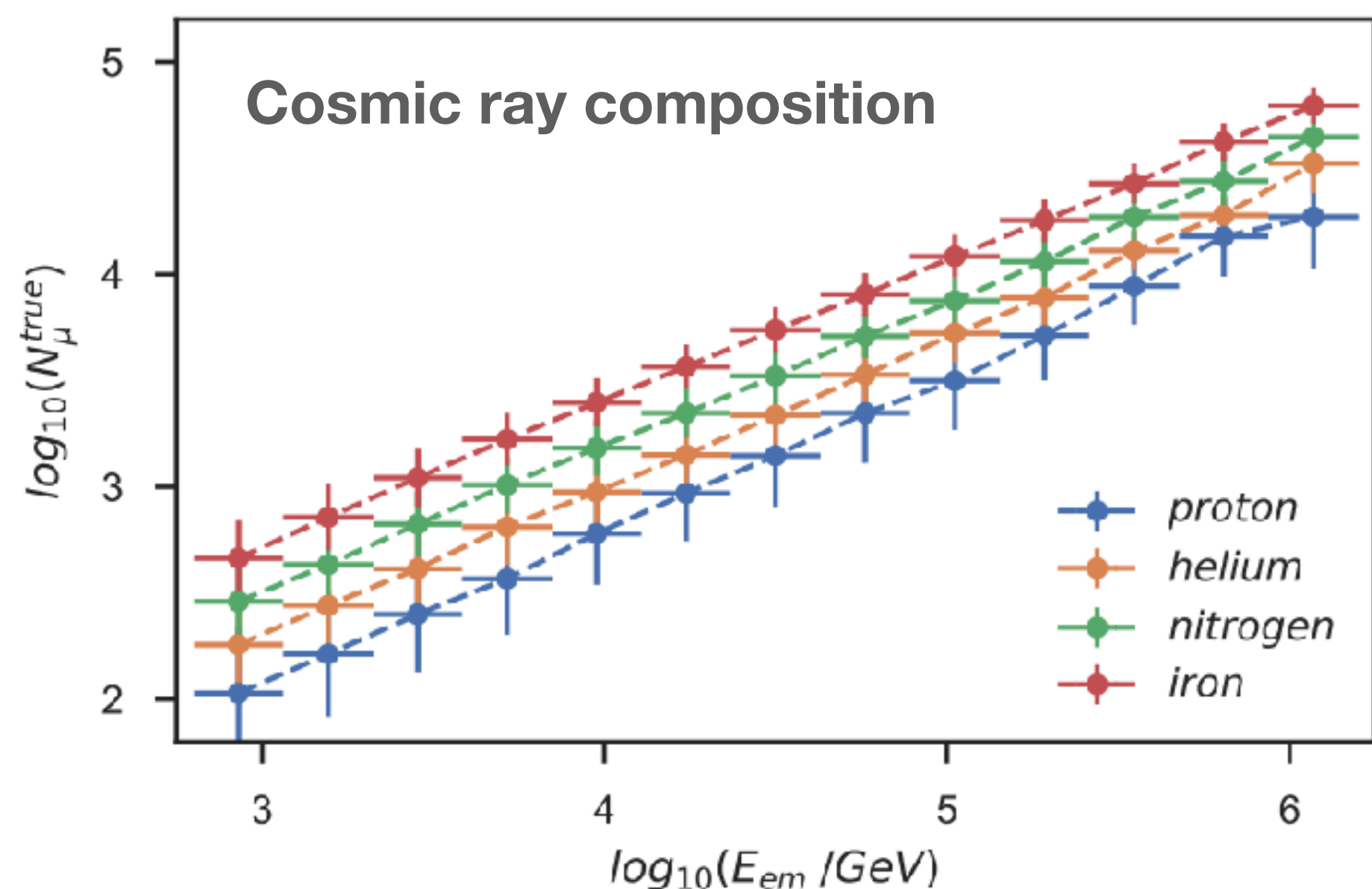


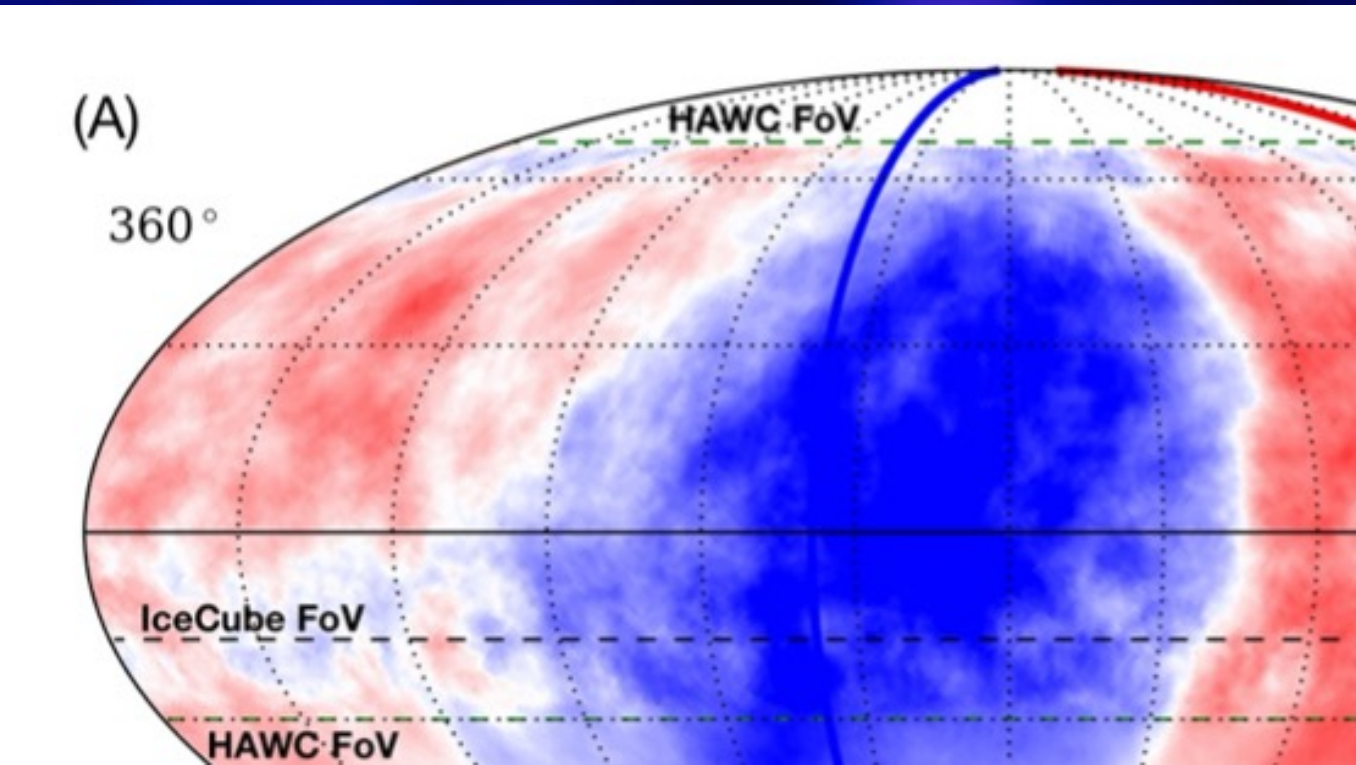
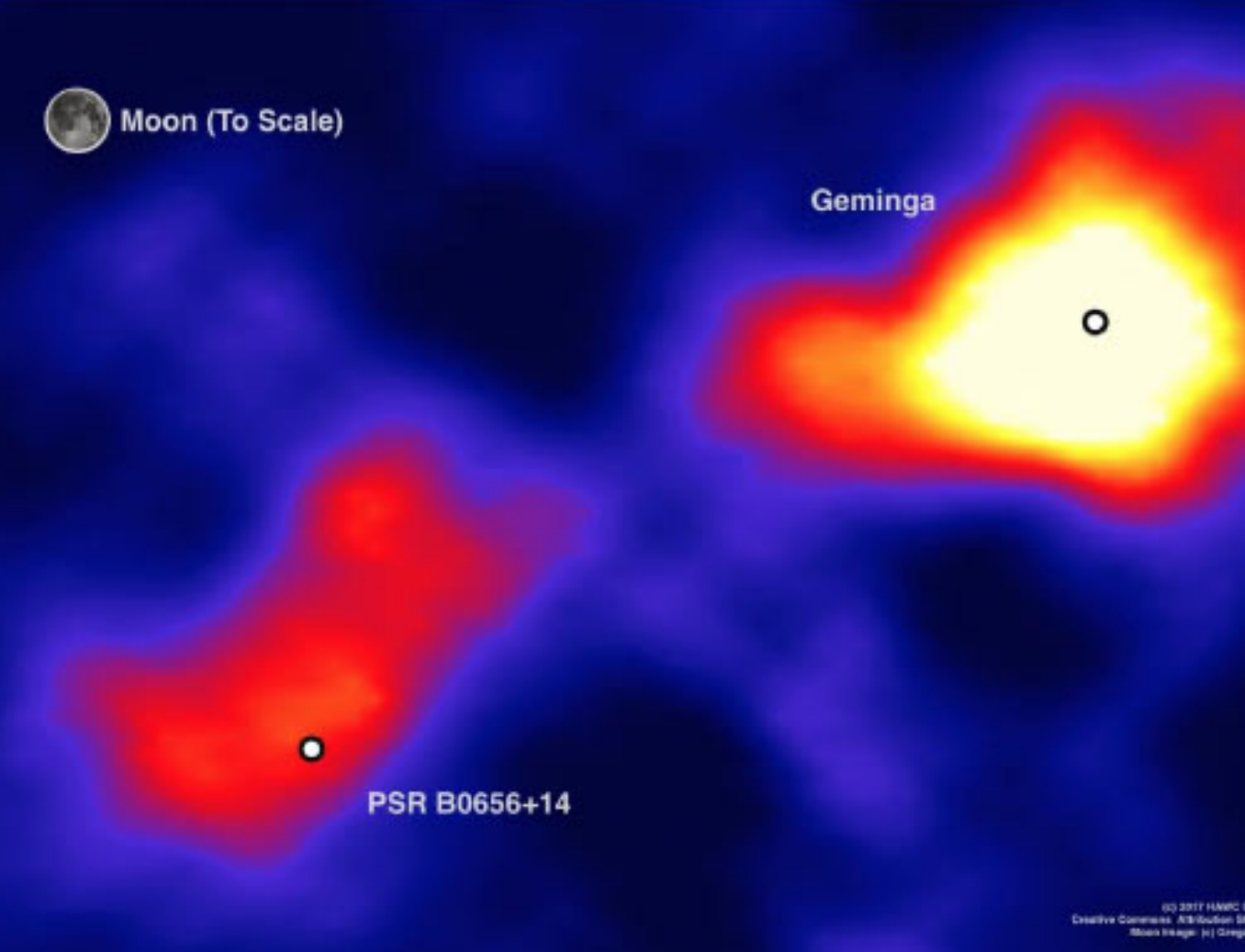
Colour = time

- ⦿ Larger detector array and increased altitude w.r.t. HAWC
 - Very precise measurements possible even below 1 TeV

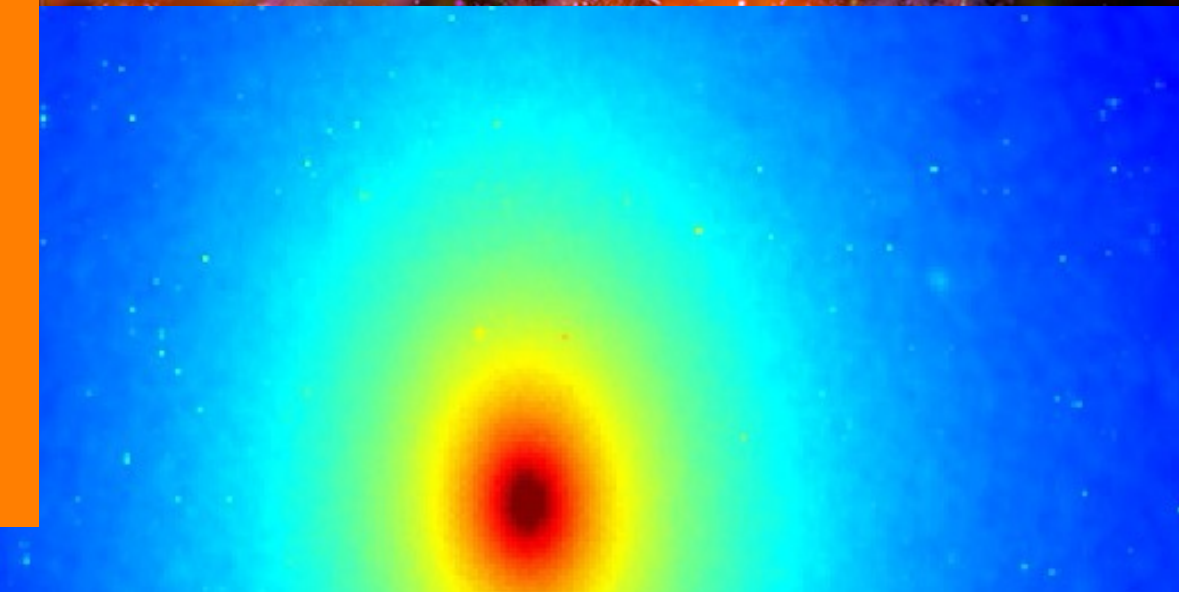
Event classification

- Extract features that are sensitive to particle type (muon number, shape footprint)
- Can we push-further with “image recognition”?



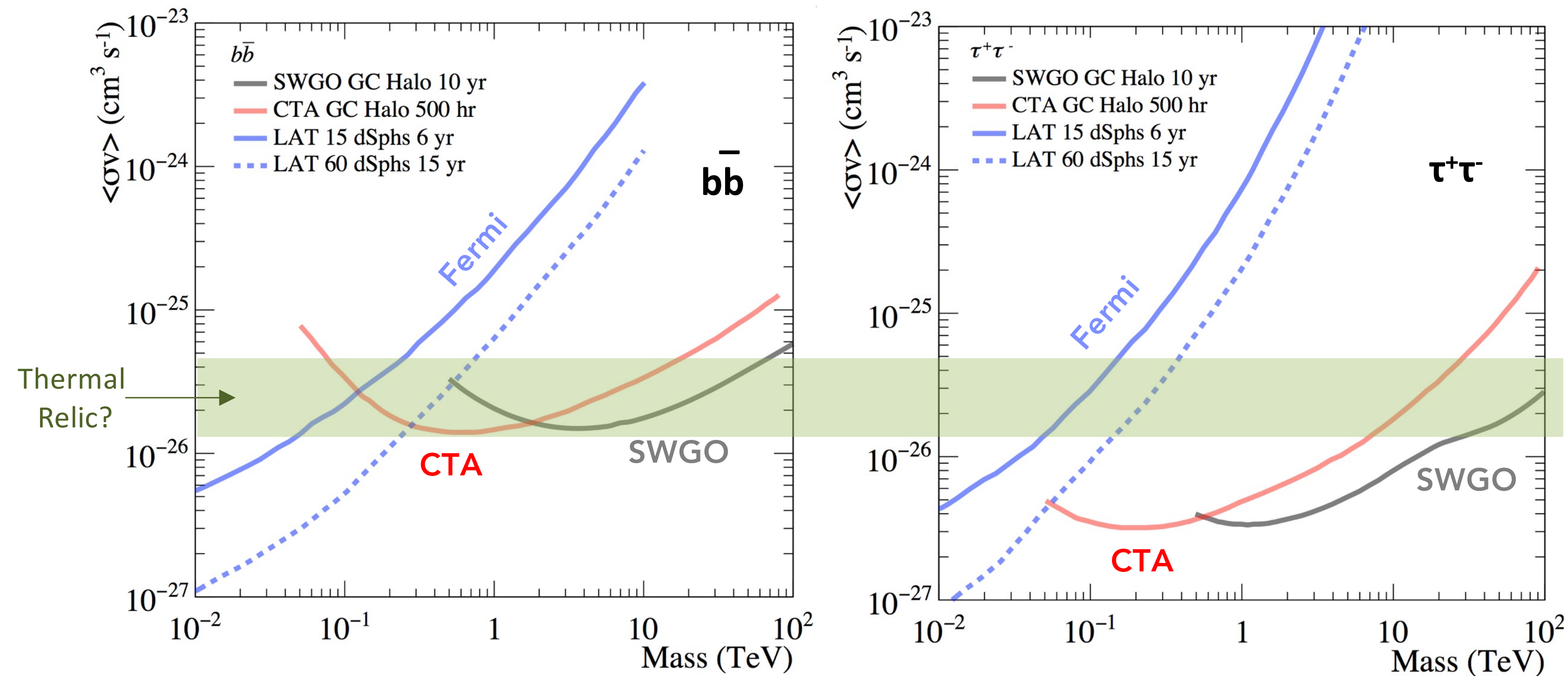


Science Case	Design Drivers
Transient Sources: Gamma-ray Bursts	Low-energy sensitivity & Site altitude ^a
Galactic Accelerators: PeVatron Sources	High-energy sensitivity & Energy resolution ^b
Galactic Accelerators: PWNe and TeV Halos	Extended source sensitivity & Angular resolution ^c
Diffuse Emission: Fermi Bubbles	Background rejection
Fundamental Physics: Dark Matter from GC Halo	Mid-range energy sensitivity Site latitude ^d
Cosmic-rays: Mass-resolved dipole / multipole anisotropy	Muon counting capability ^e



Dark Matter

- Thermal relic WIMP annihilation signature accessible over a very wide mass range (Galactic Centre/Halo observations @ VHE)



arXiv:1906.03353

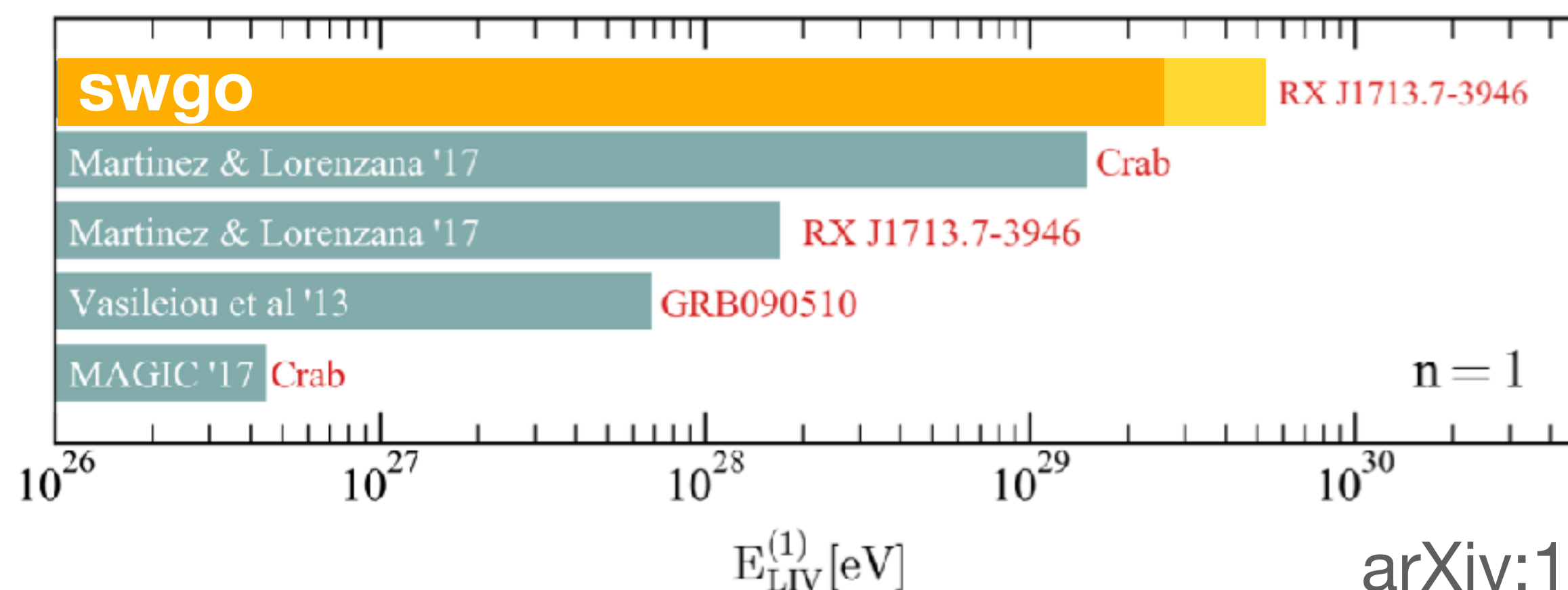
NB Sensitivity improving for both CTA + SWGO – analysis improvements

Test of Lorentz Invariance Violation

- Test if above a certain energy:
 $\gamma \rightarrow e^- + e^+$
- This would constrain the propagation of photons over **any** astrophysical distance.
- Each highest energy photon will improve upon this limit

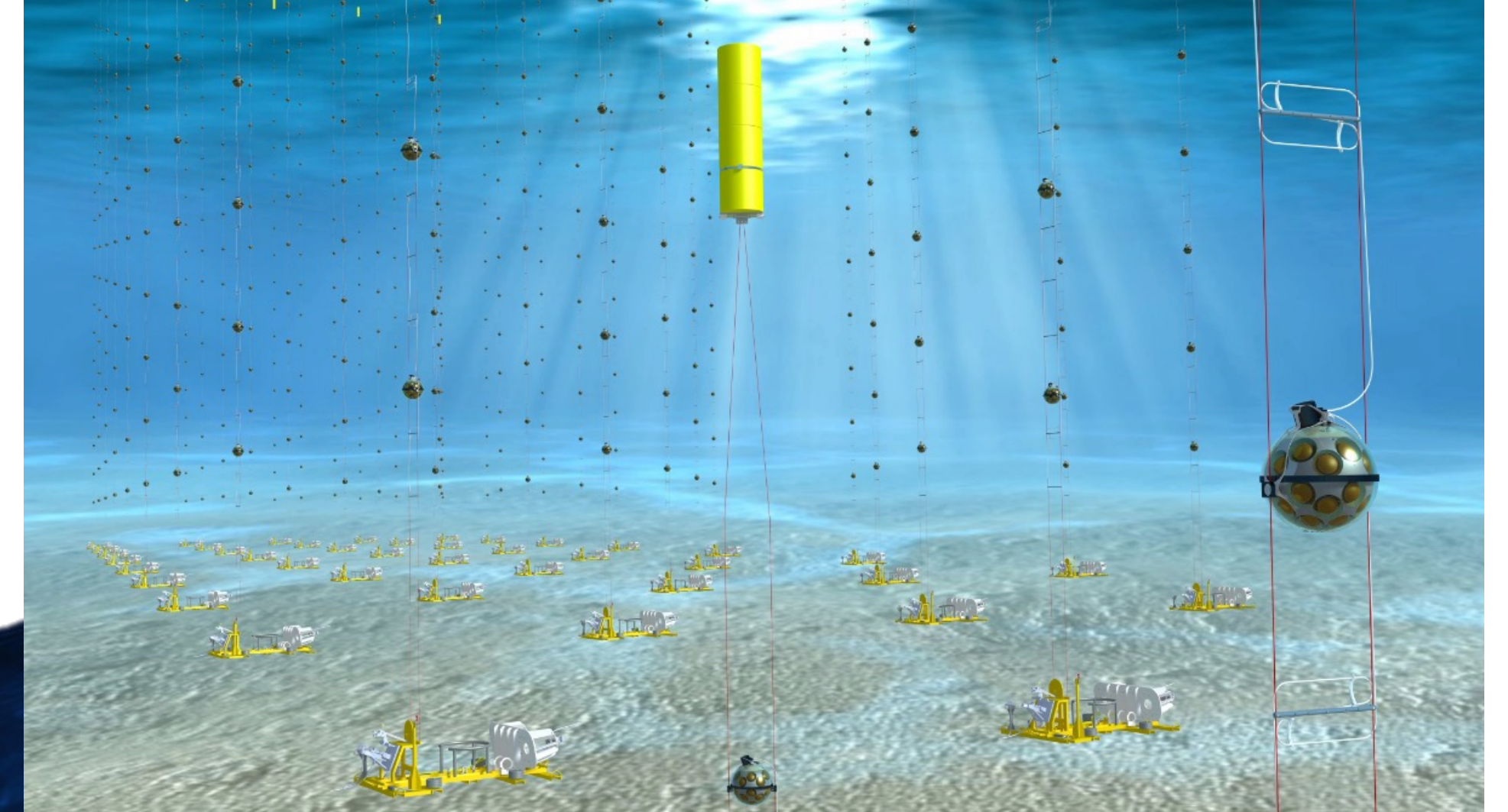
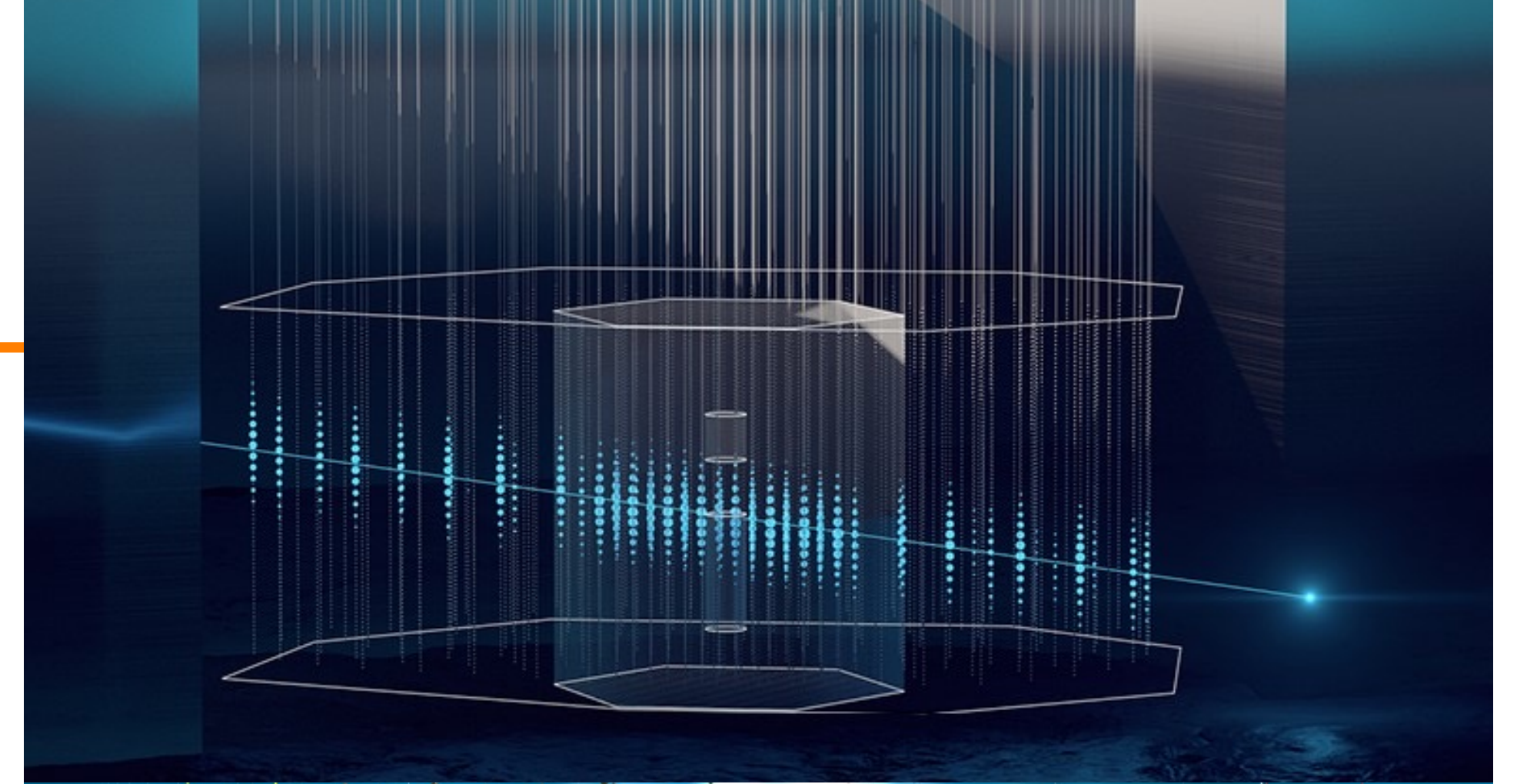
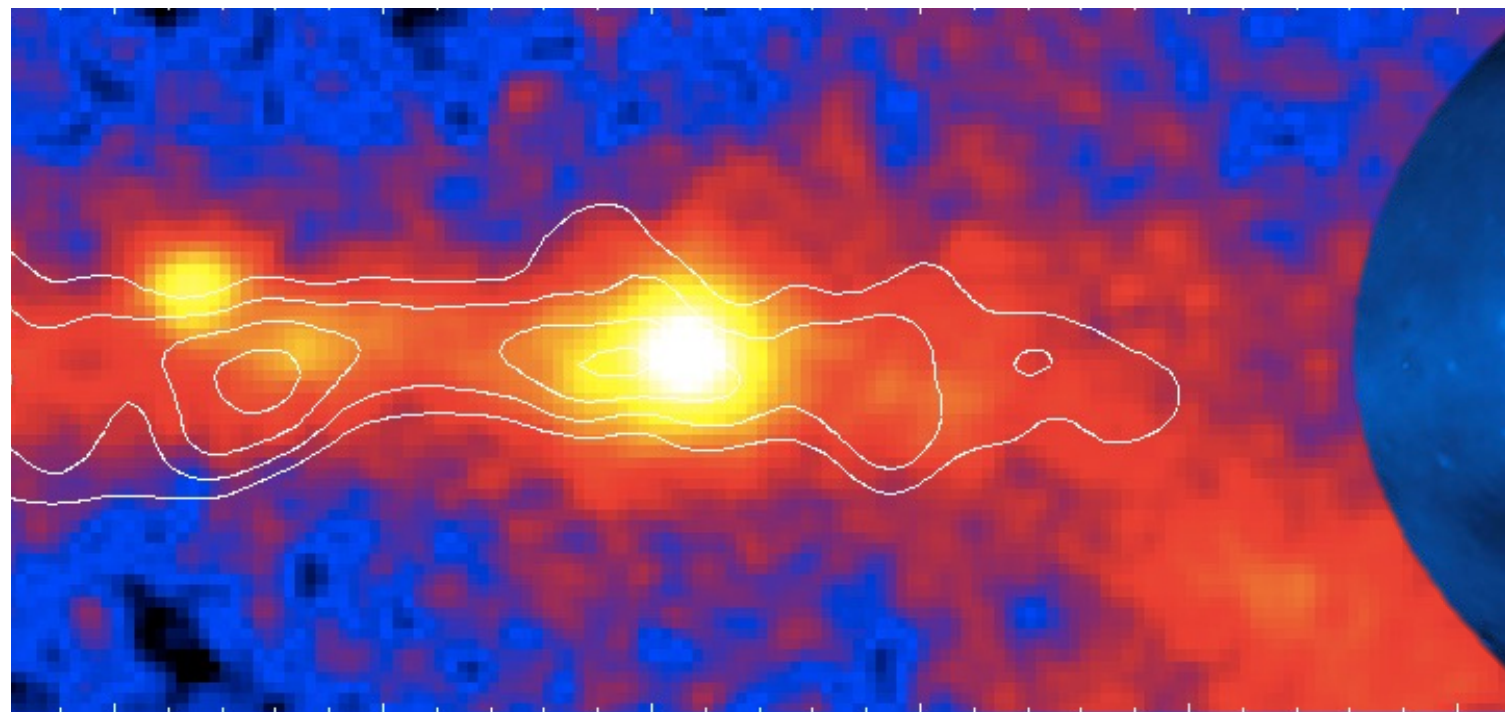
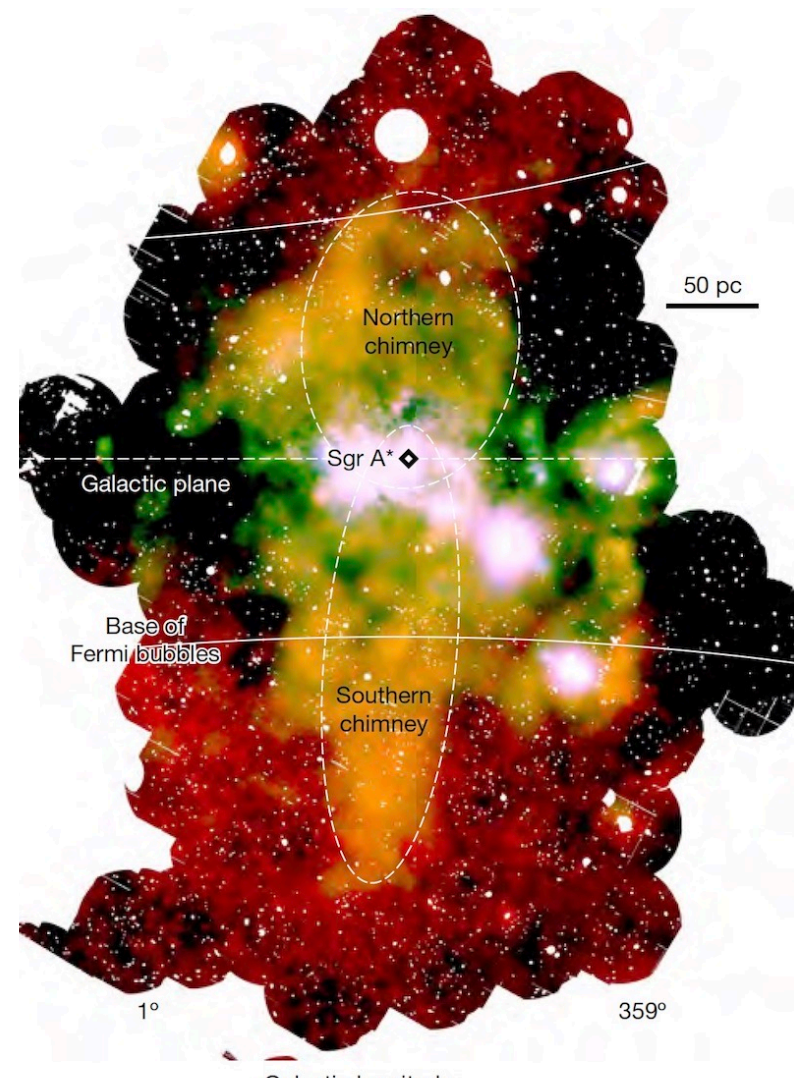
$$E_\gamma^2 - p_\gamma^2 = \pm \frac{E_\gamma^{n+2}}{\left(E_{LIV}^{(n)}\right)^n}$$

$$E_{LIV}^{(n)} > E_{obs} \left[\frac{E_{obs}^2 - 4m_{e^-}^2}{4m_{e^-}^2} \right]^{1/n}$$



Neutrino Synergies

- ◎ SWGO+LHAASO
 - Full sky map of TeV-PeV emission
- ◎ Strongly complements new generation of neutrino instruments
 - Mapping out diffuse emission / separating IC + pion decay emission
 - +++

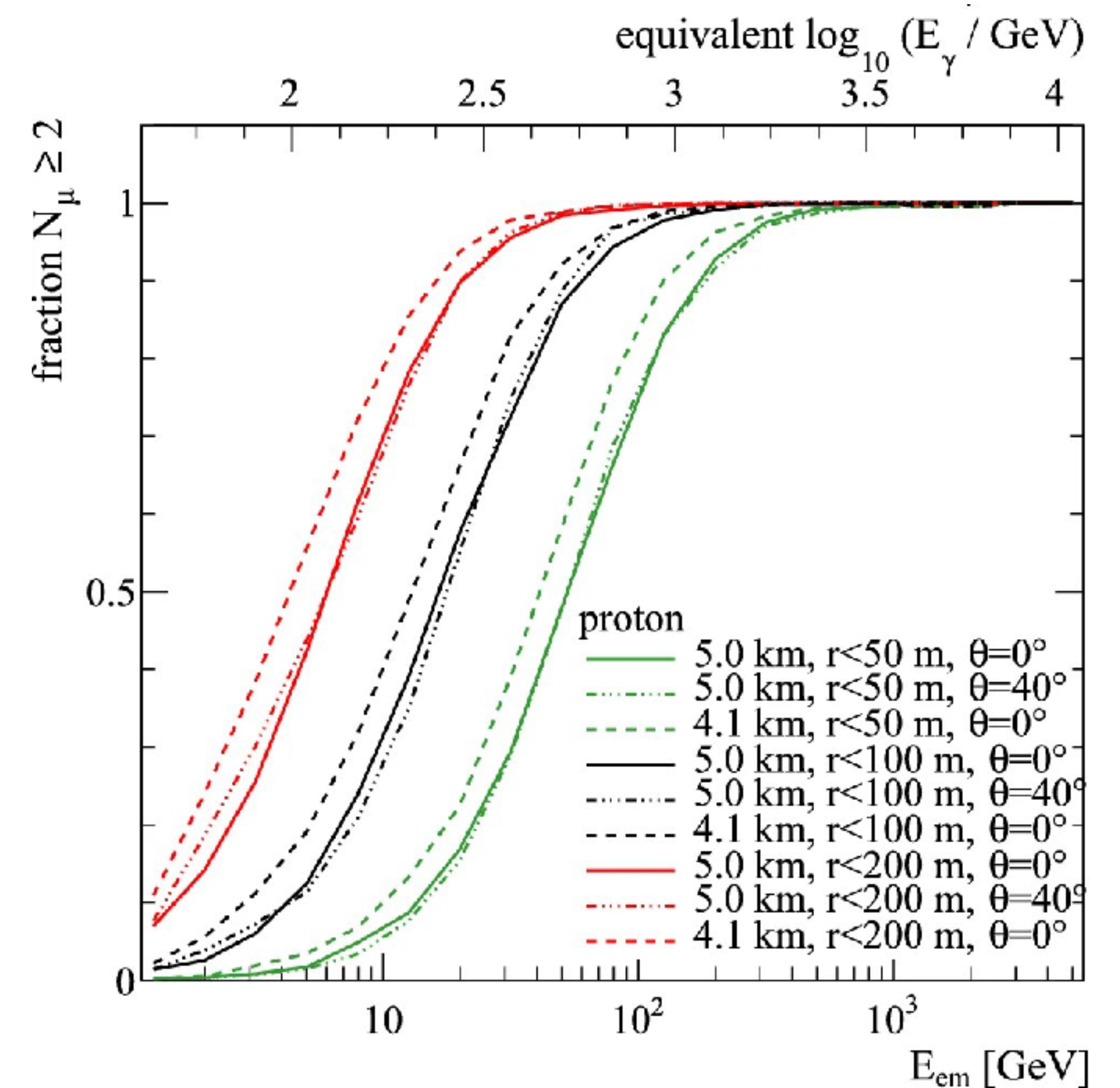
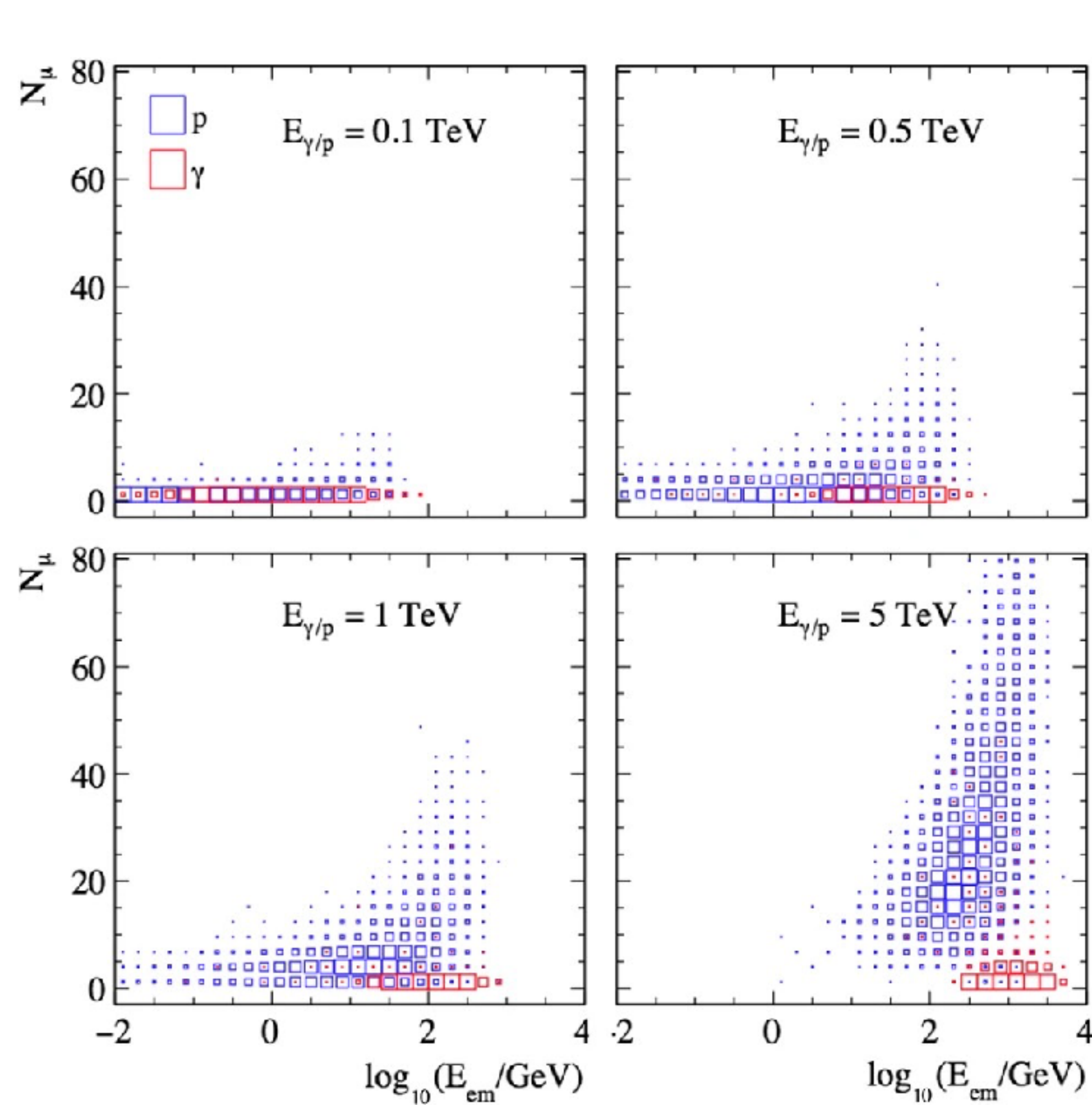


Conclusions

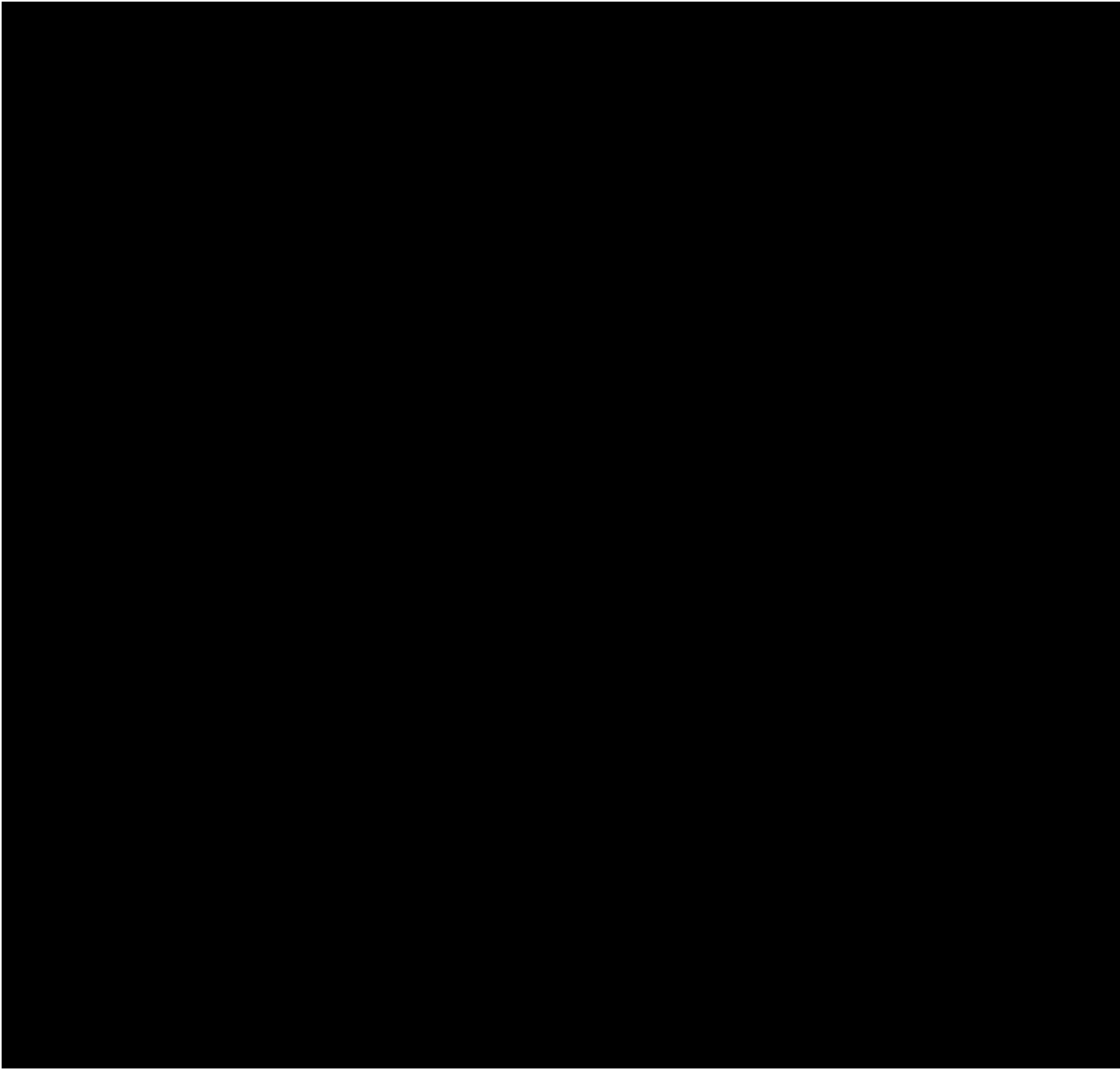


- ◎ The Southern Sky needs a wide field VHE-UHE gamma-ray instrument!
 - Complementing LHAASO – a complete view of the TeV-PeV sky
 - Strong synergies with CTA and the new generation neutrino telescopes
 - Transient phenomena, diffuse emission, UHE sources +++
- ◎ SWGO advancing towards design and site choices
 - Despite pandemic!
- ◎ Very open for new partners and new ideas
- ◎ Looking forward to strong partnerships with LHAASO & CTA

Identifying gamma rays using muons

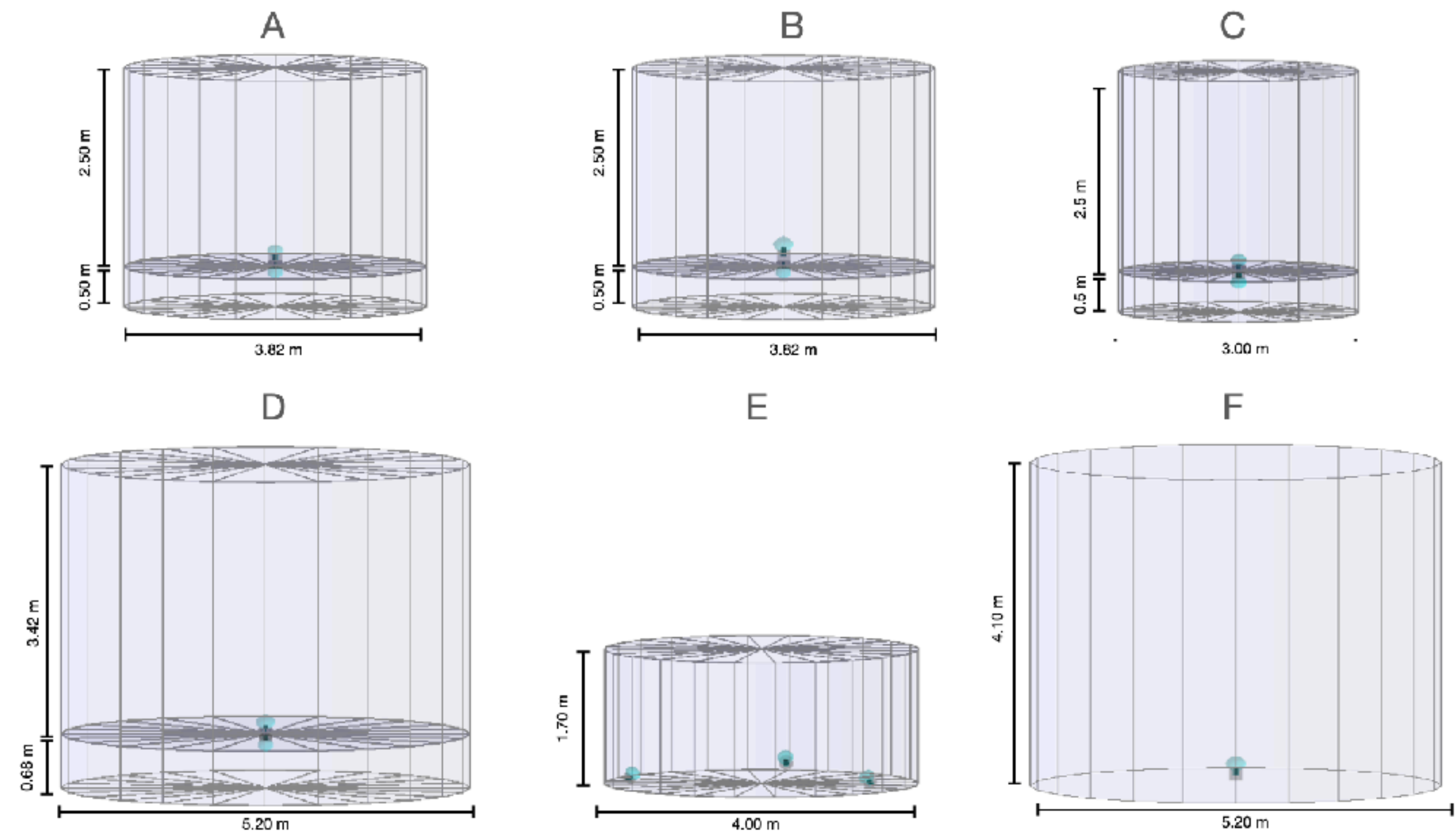


- Also look to pattern of detector hits!
- How low in energy can we go?

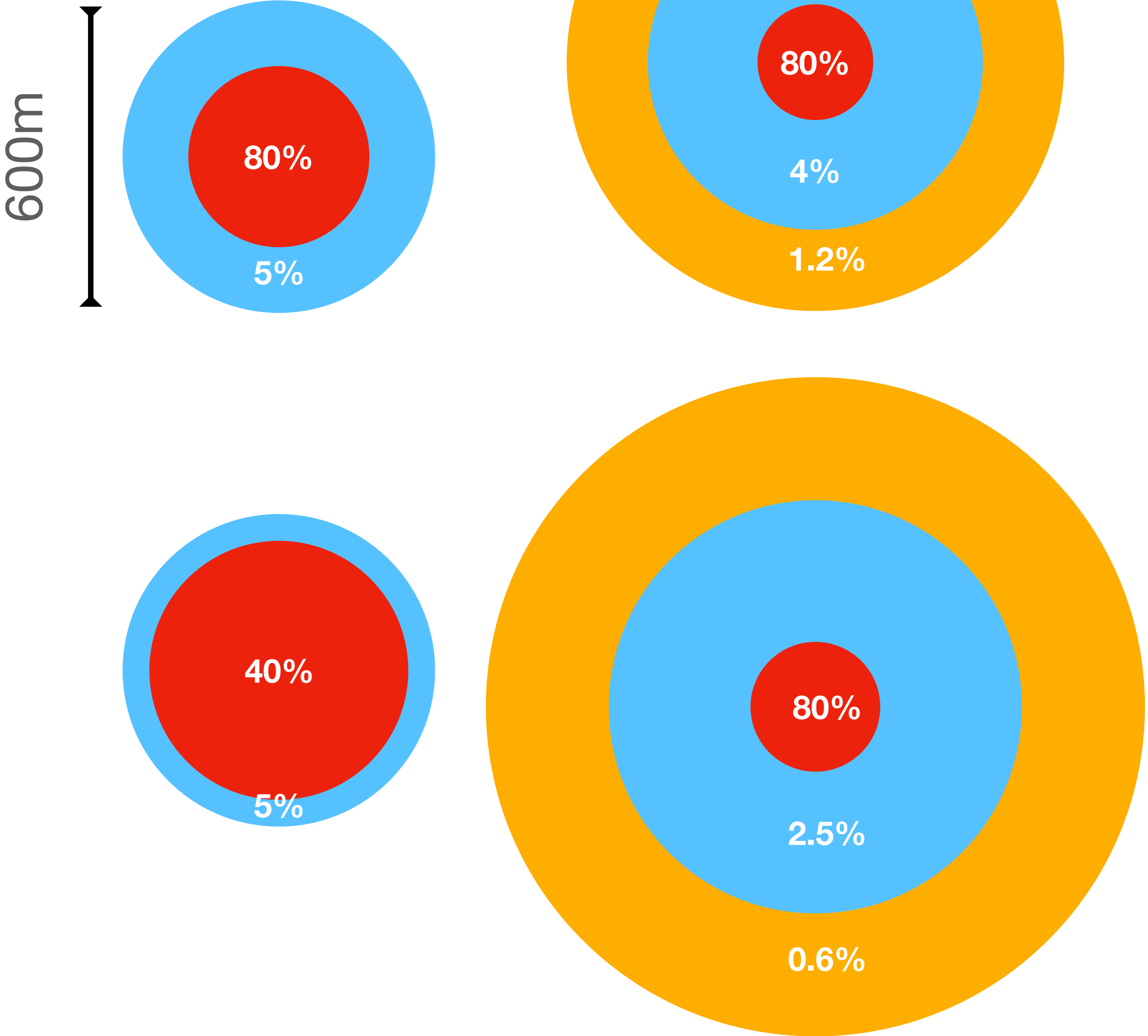


Currently testing different configurations

Unit Configurations

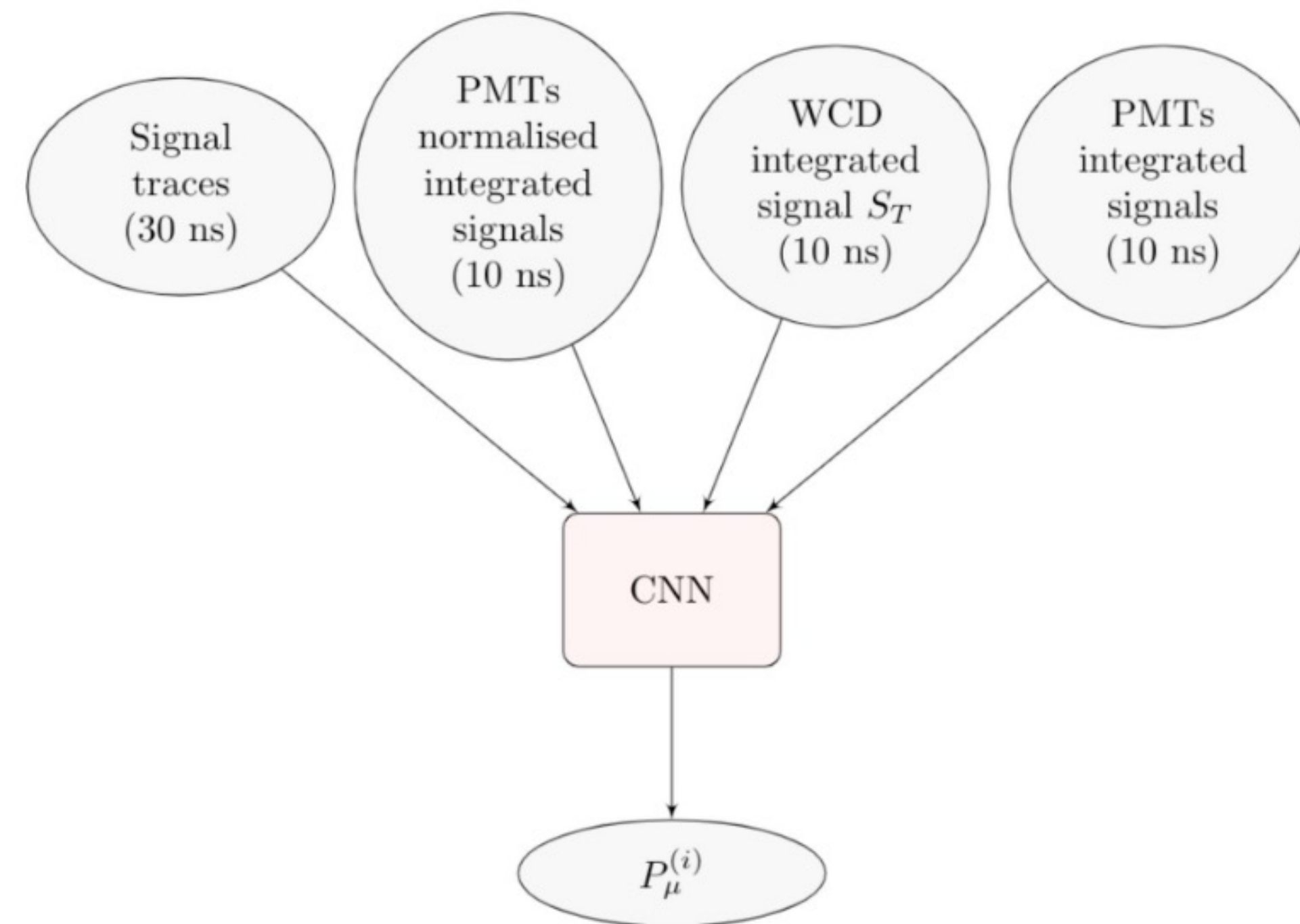
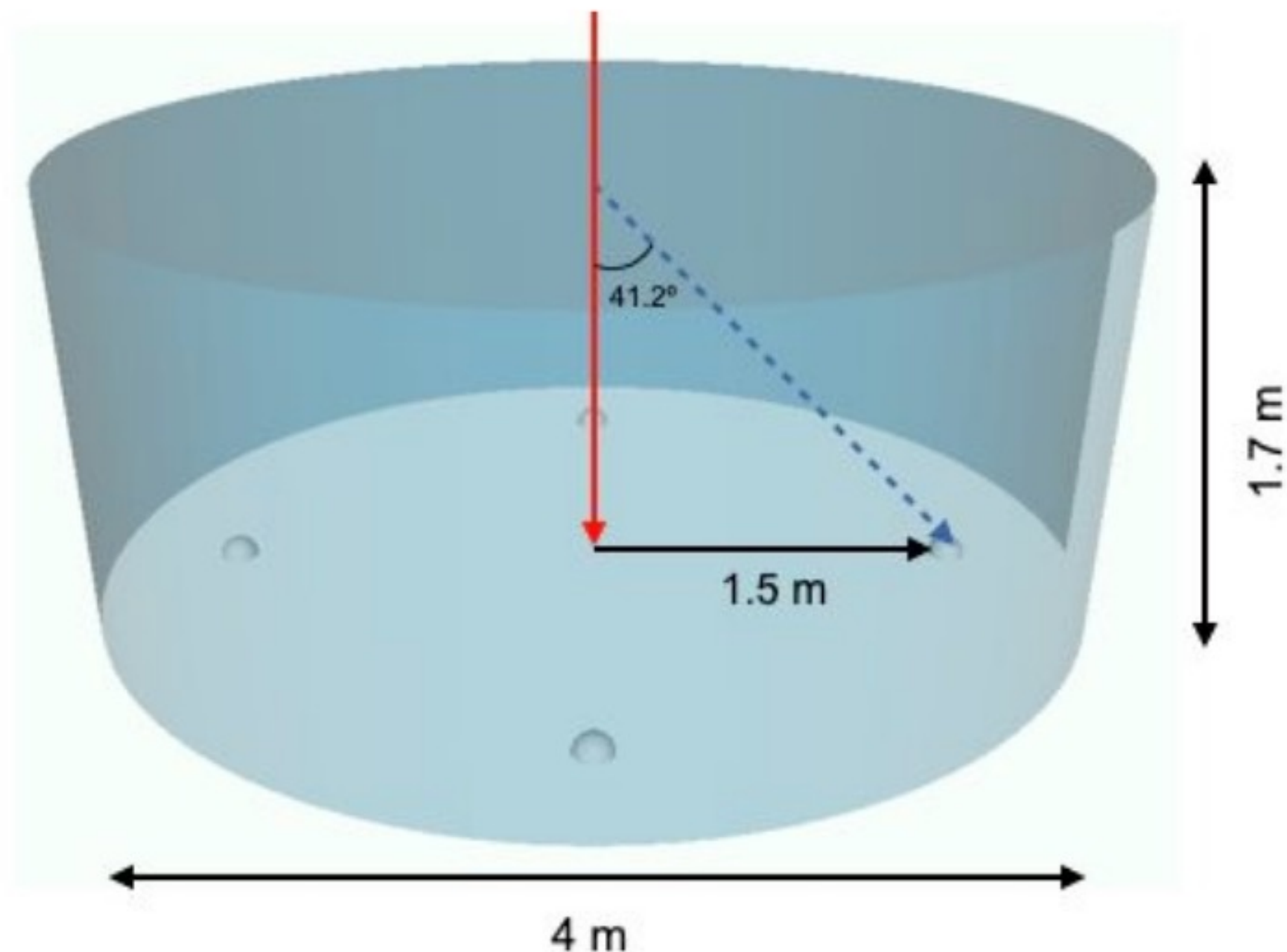


Array Layouts



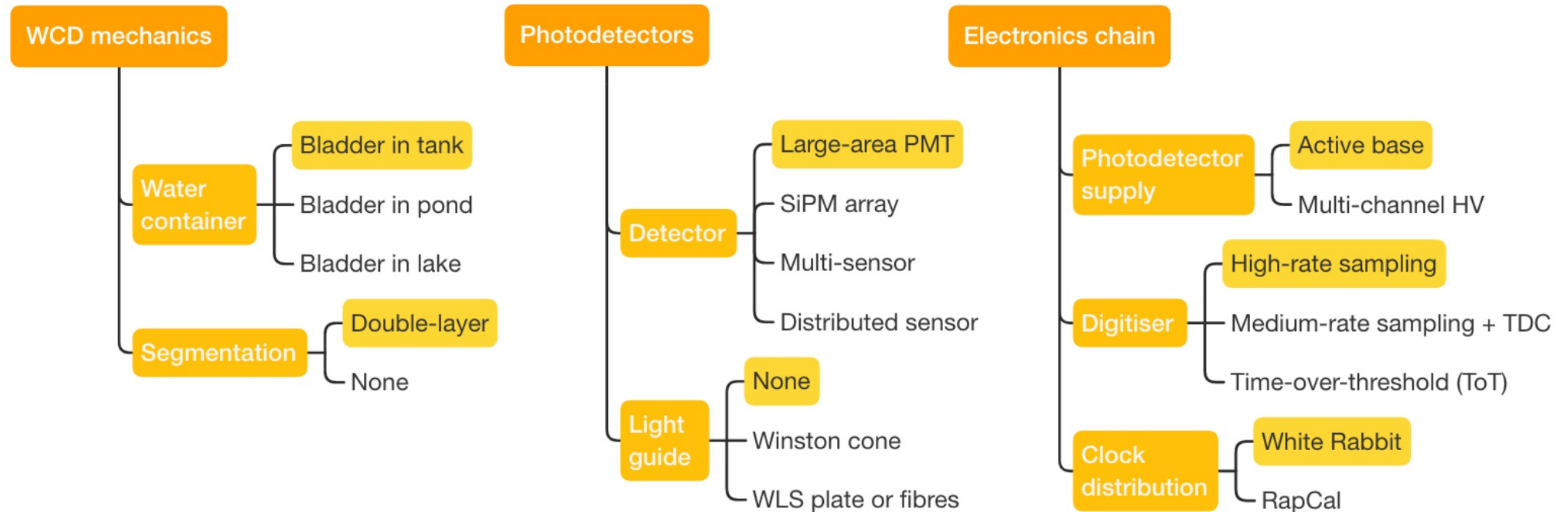
Alternative to double-layer

- ⦿ Use multiple photosensors per detection unit to distinguish single through-going particle (=muon)
- ⦿ Promising! Performance/Cost trade-off to decide



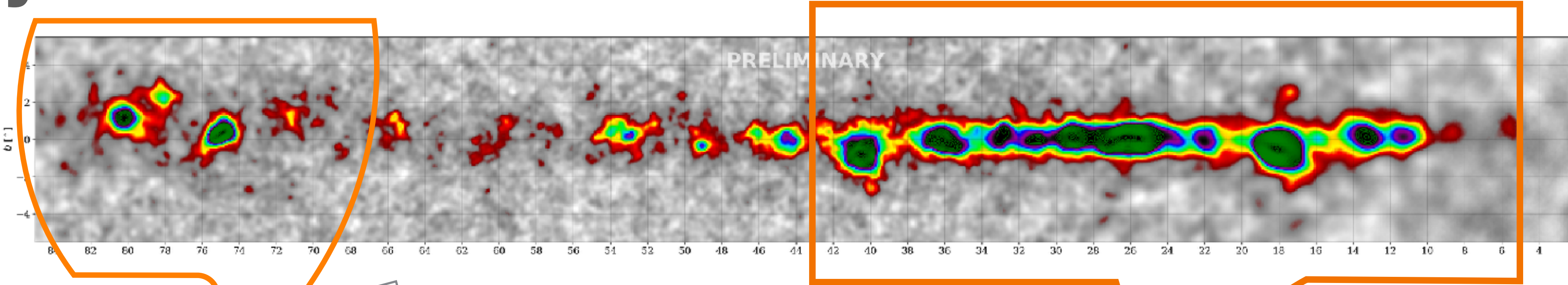
Reference Configuration

- Establish a plausible, costable and realisable (with existing tech) design to serve as reference to alternative approaches

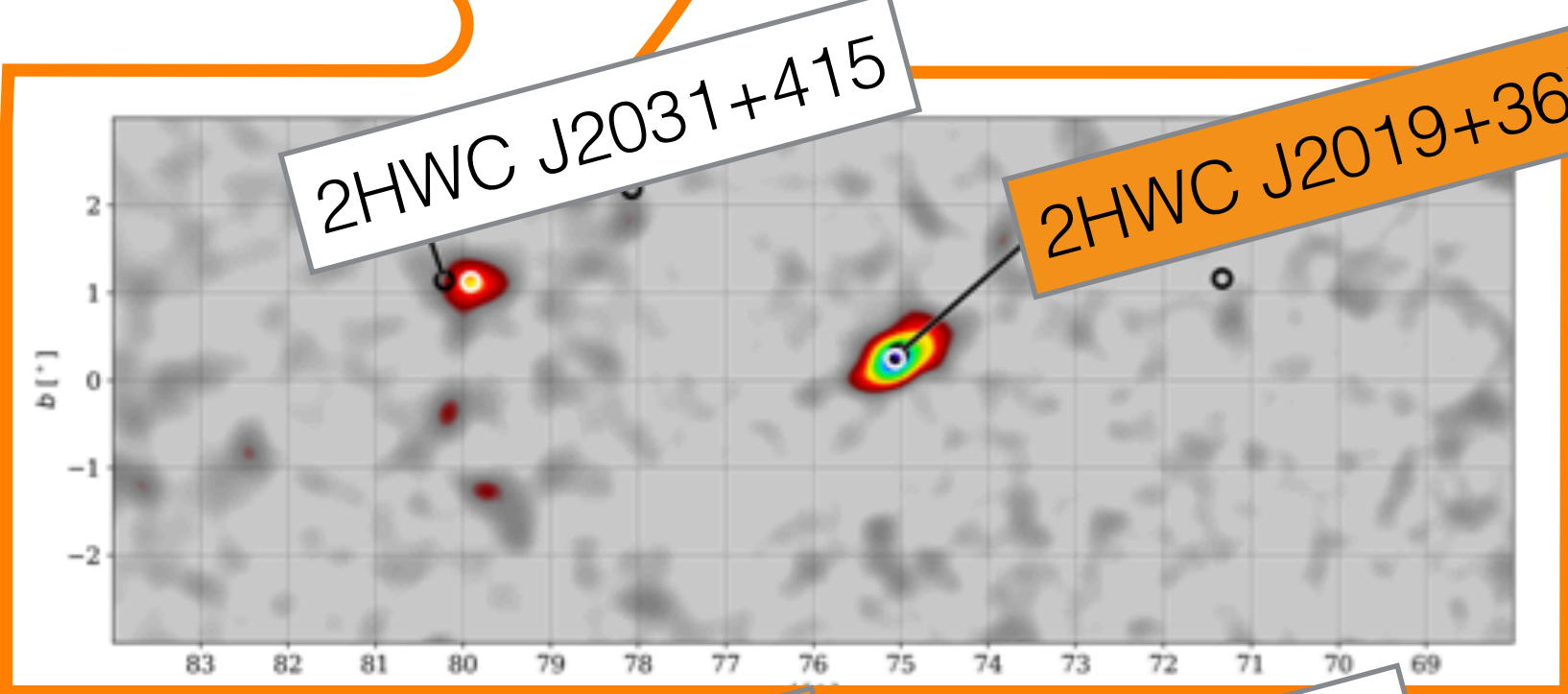


Some highlights: The dawn of ultra-high-energy gamma-ray astronomy

> 1 TeV



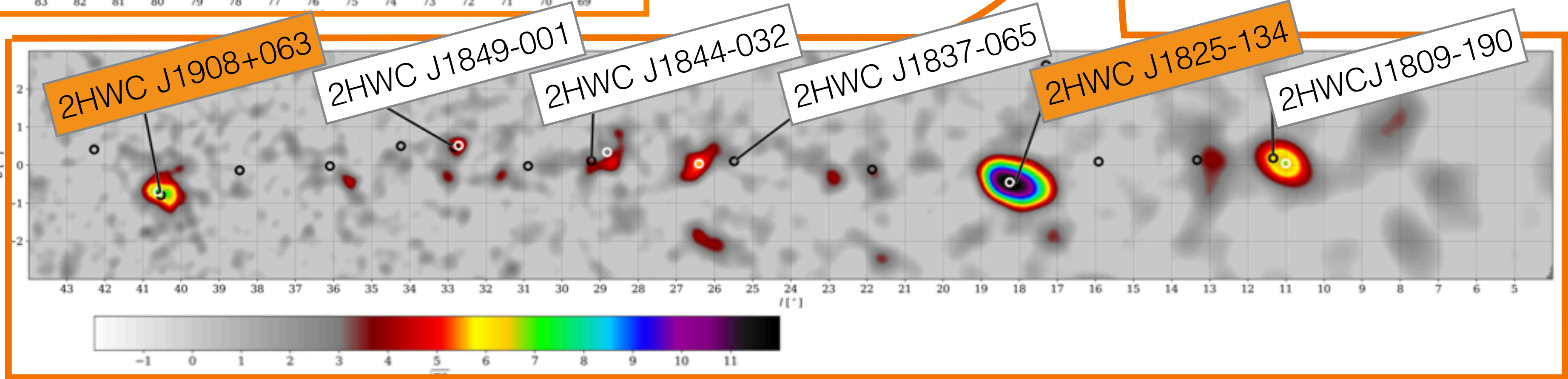
> 56 TeV



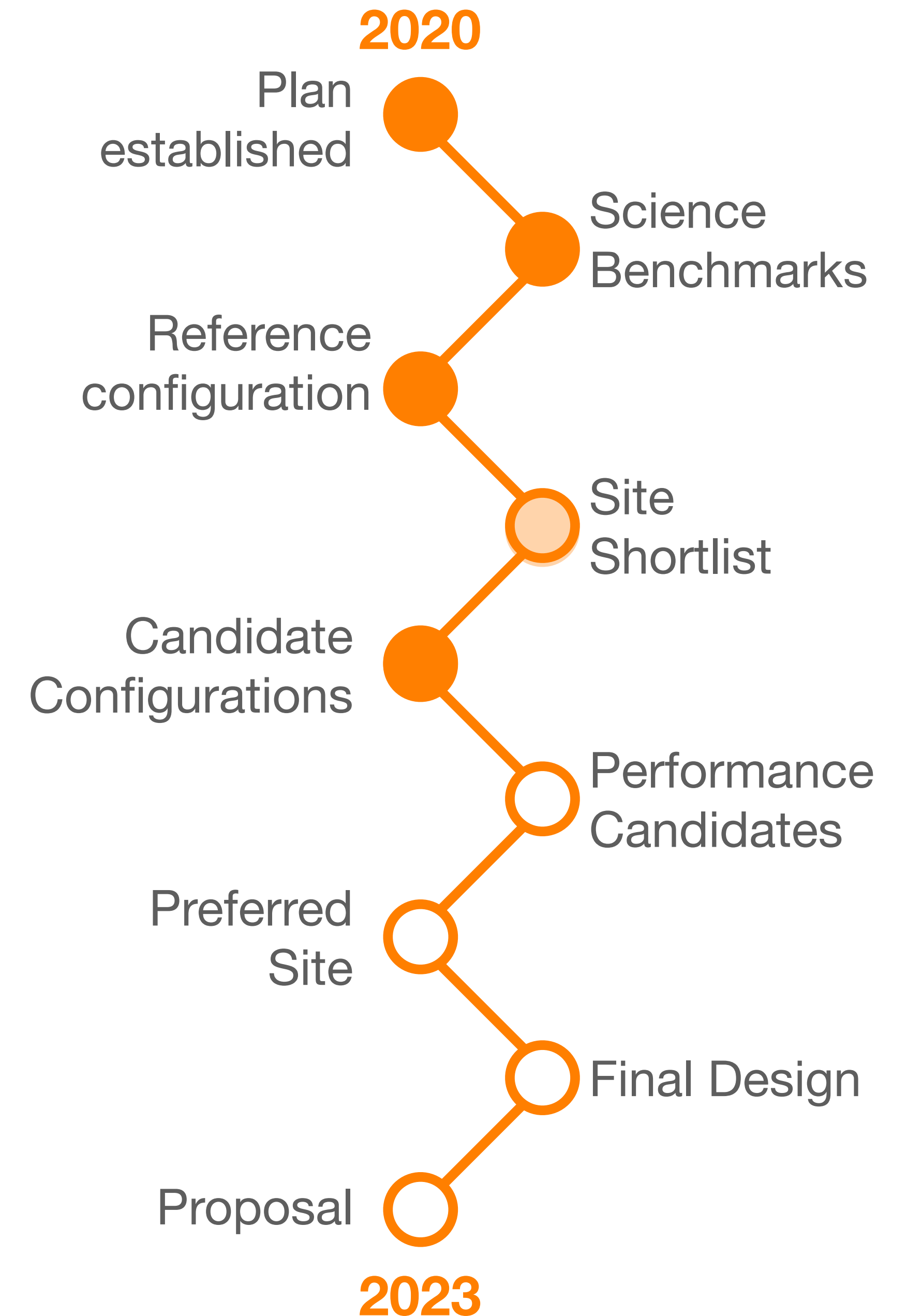
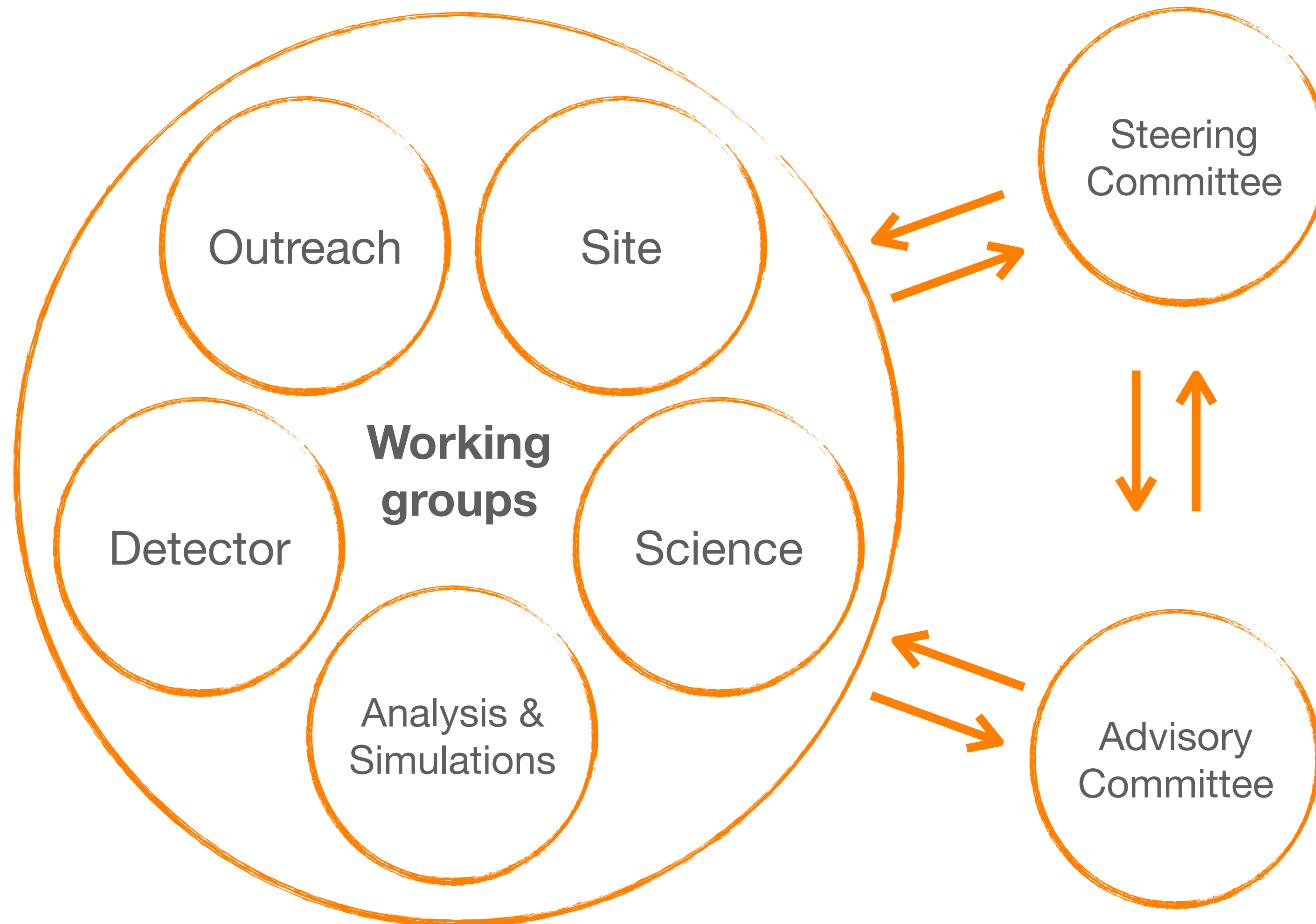
> 100 TeV

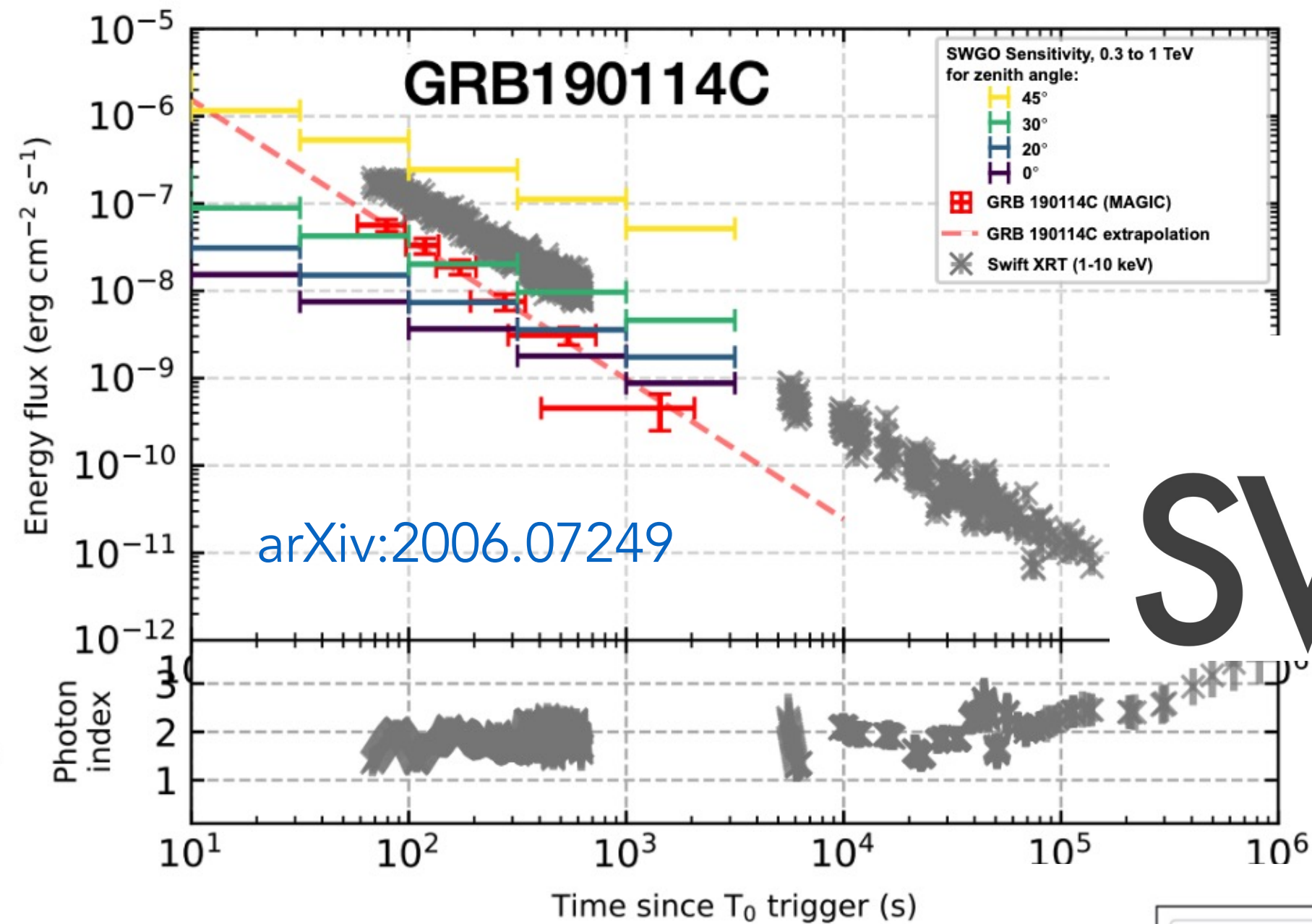
A. U. Abeysekara *et al.*
(HAWC Collaboration)
Phys. Rev. Lett. **124**,
021102

Long exposure
opens up a new
energy regime in
gamma-ray
astronomy

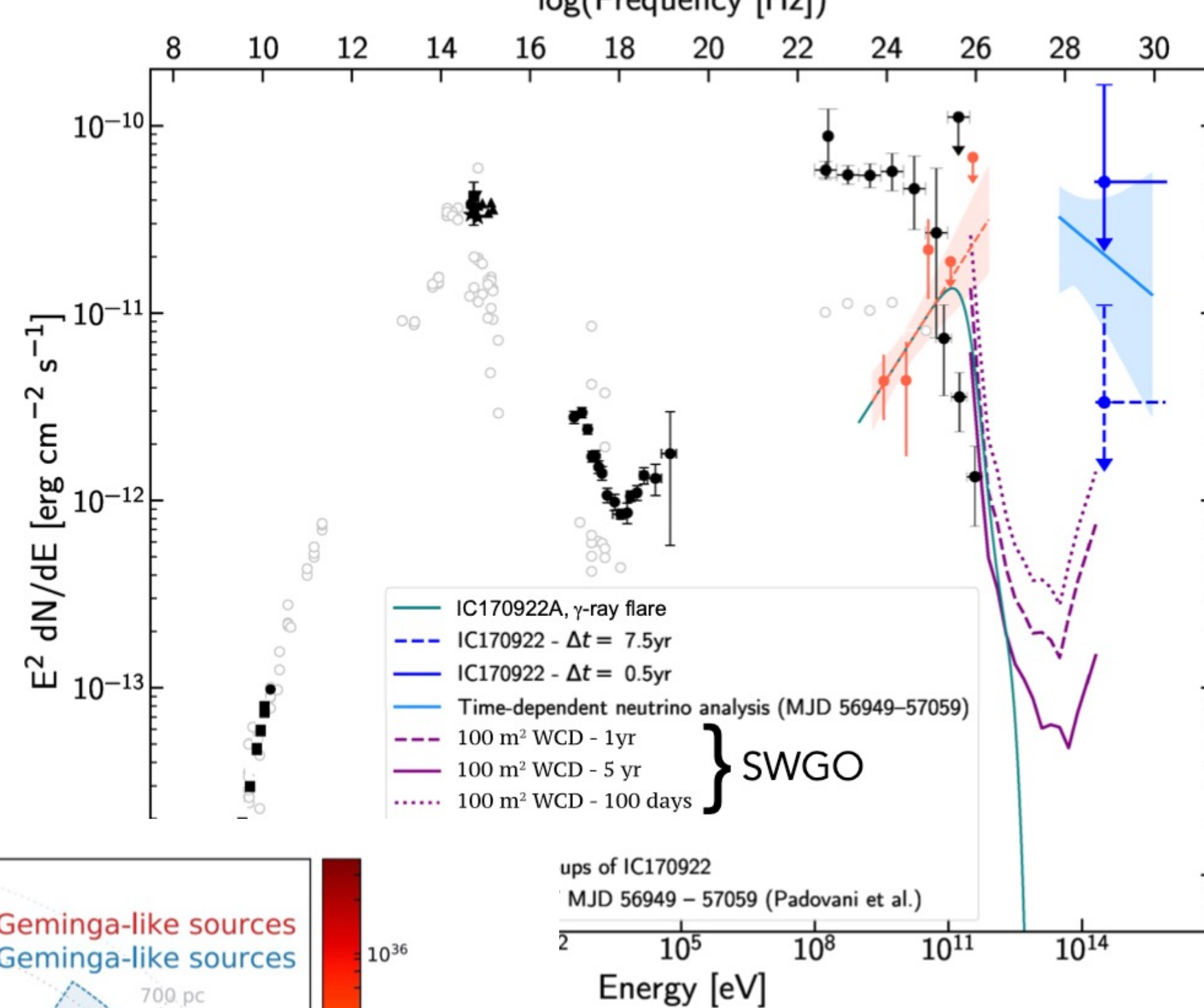


SWGO organisation





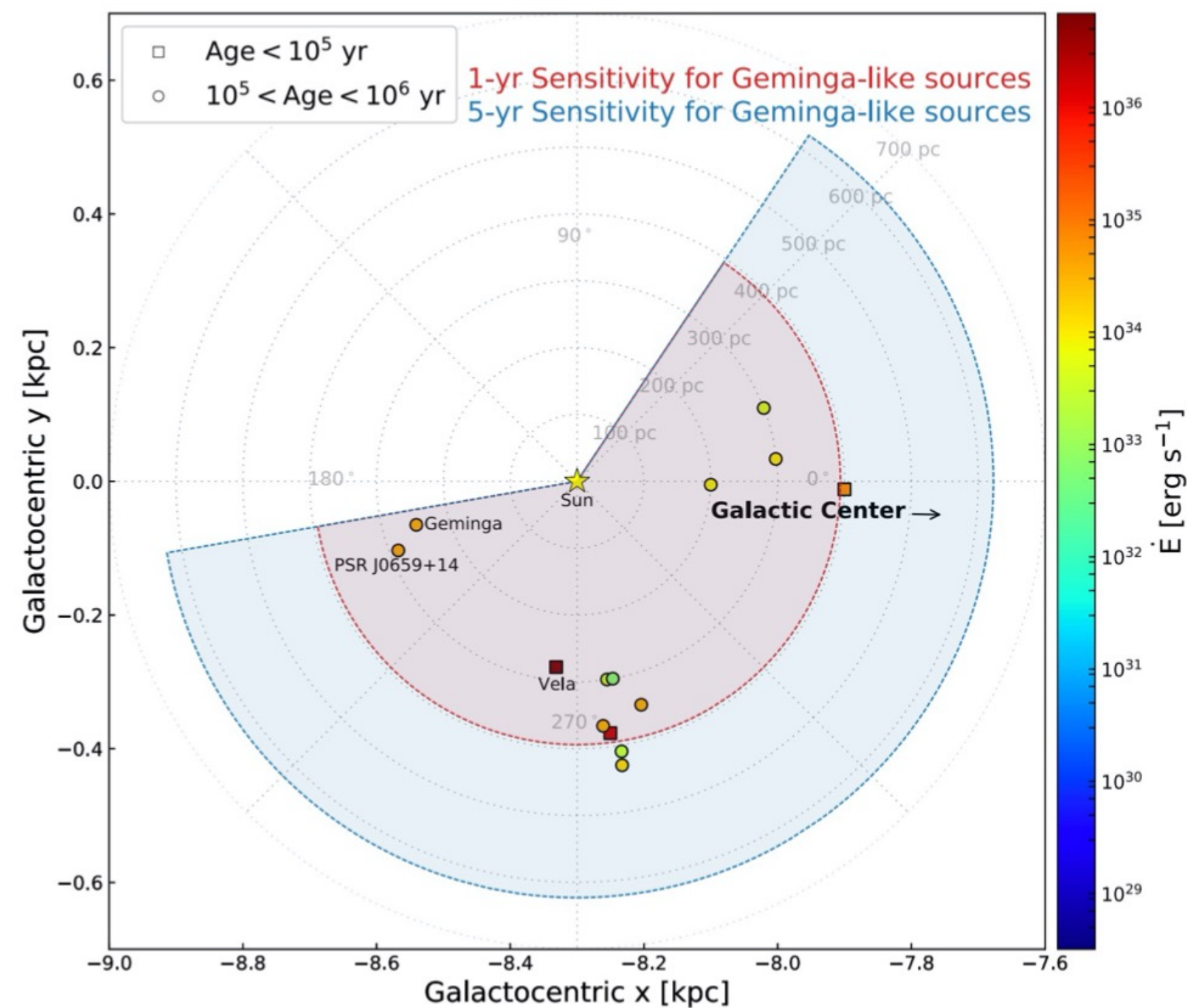
SWGO



Modified from arXiv:1812.01036

Early phase
Gamma Ray
Burst sensitivity

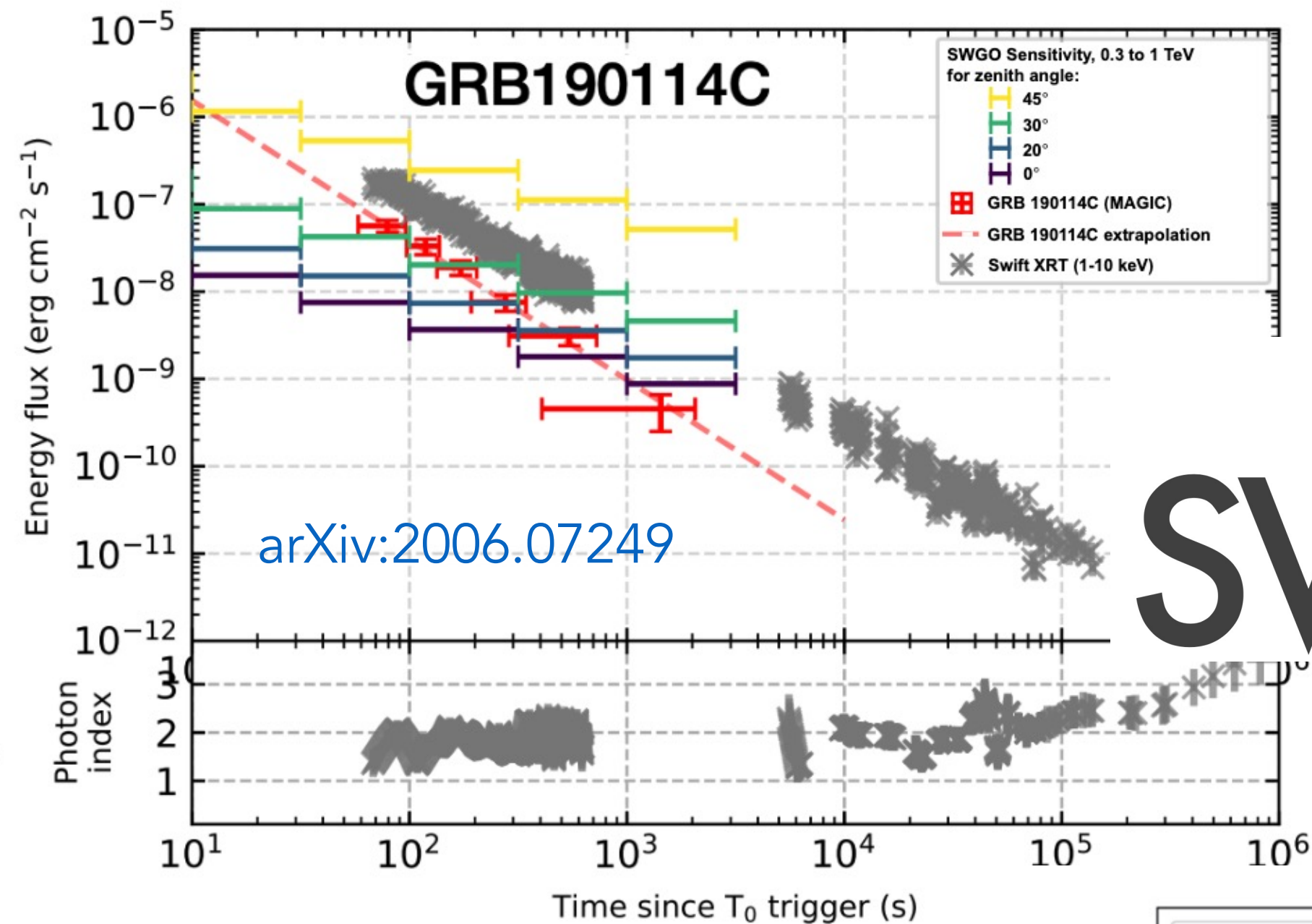
Geminga-like
PWN Halo
Sensitivity



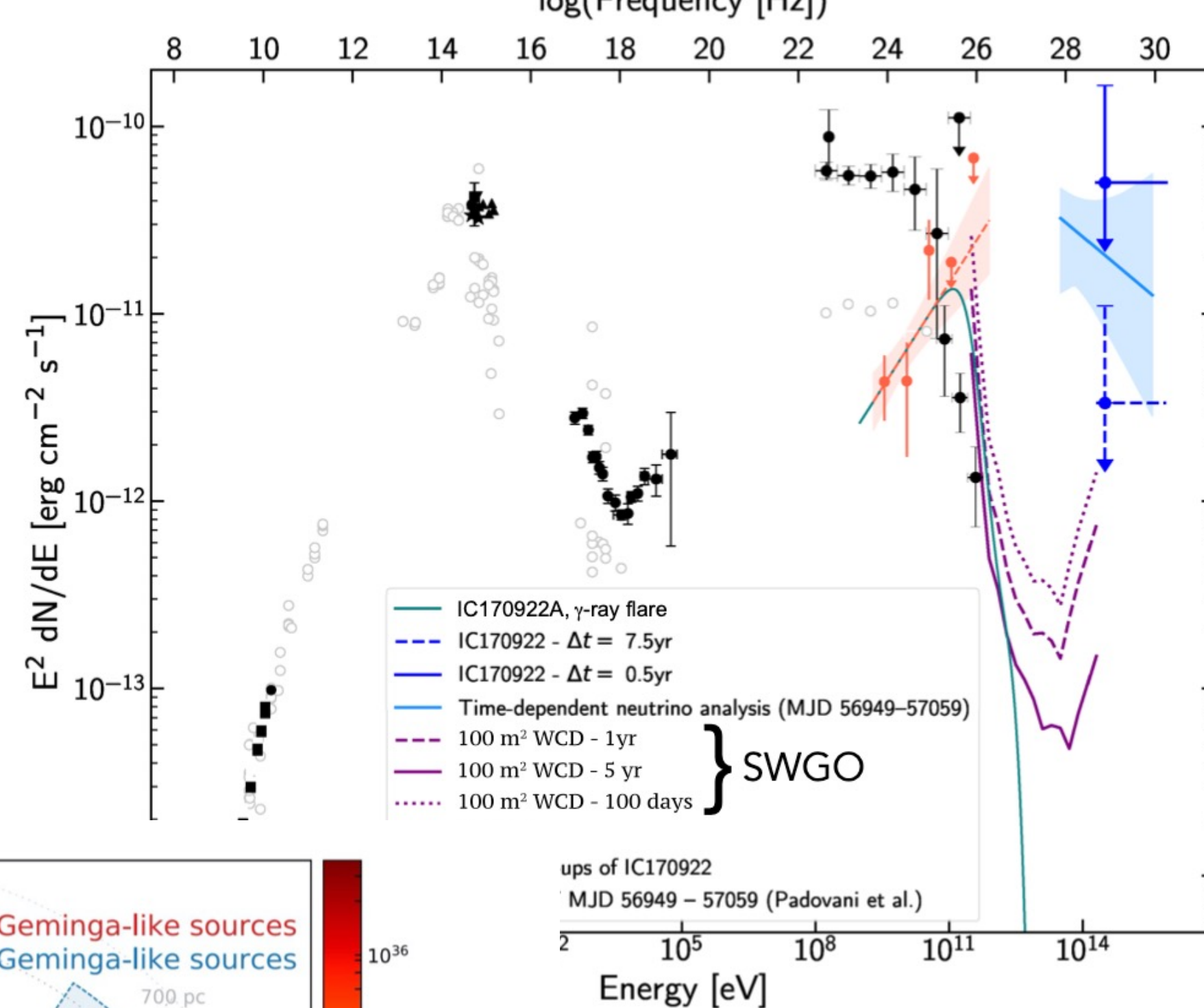
arXiv:1902.08429

SWGO
monitoring CF
TXS 0506+056

All with pessimistic
sensitivity estimates



SWGO



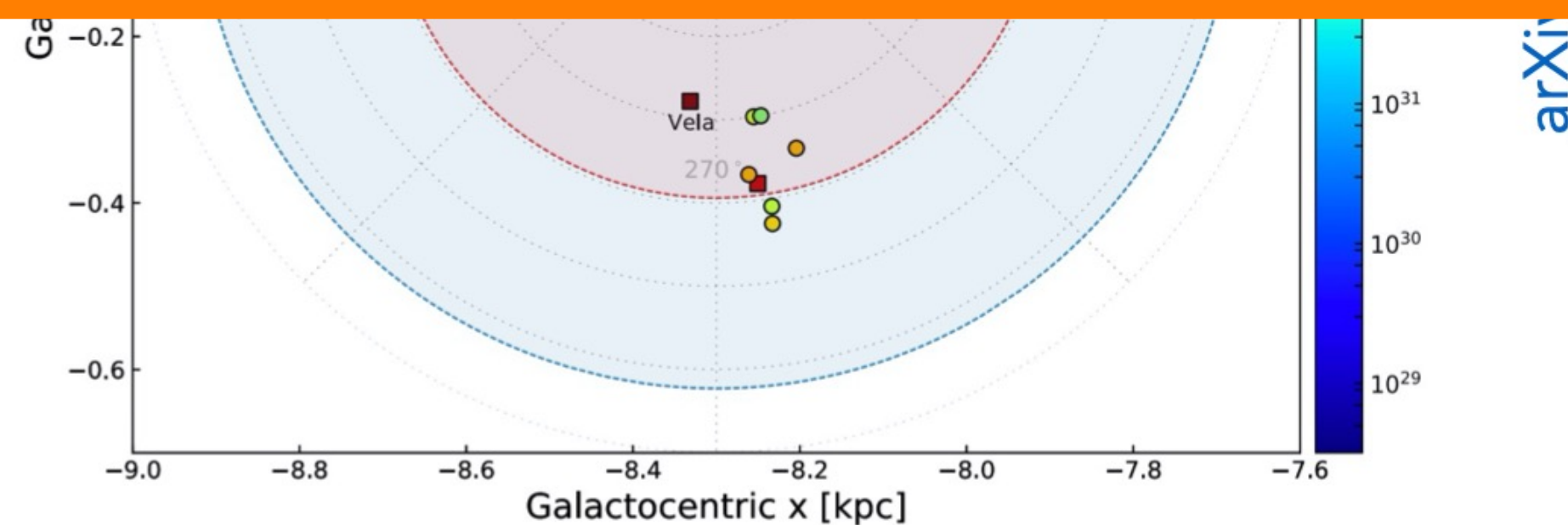
Modified from [arXiv: 1812.01036](https://arxiv.org/abs/1812.01036)

- Early phase
Gamma
Bust ser

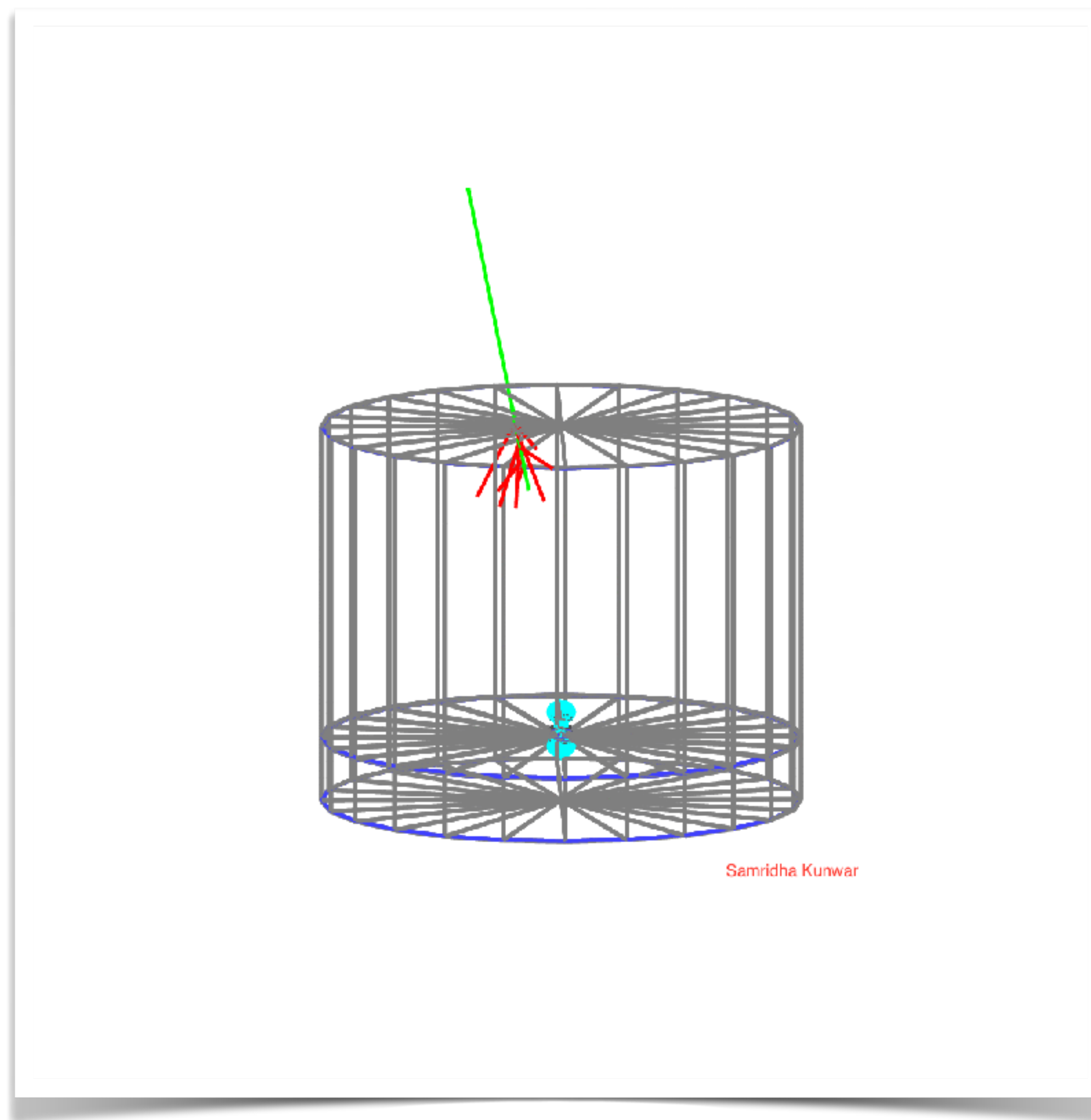
Plus – huge promise → PeV particle acceleration
in the galactic centre and inner galaxy

SWGO
monitoring CF
TXS 0506+056

- Geminga-like
PWN Halo
Sensitivity



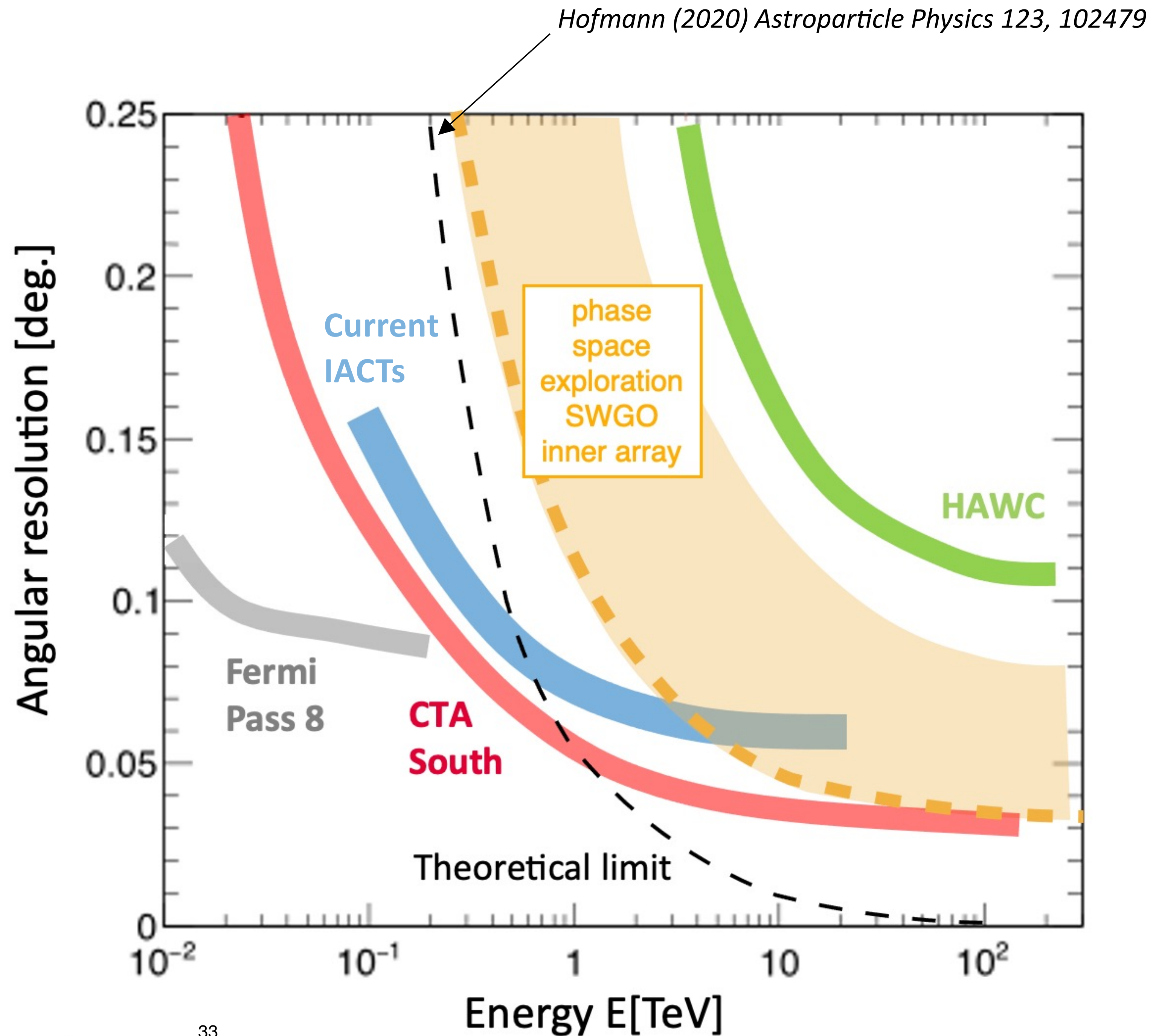
All with pessimistic
sensitivity estimates



Samridha Kunwar

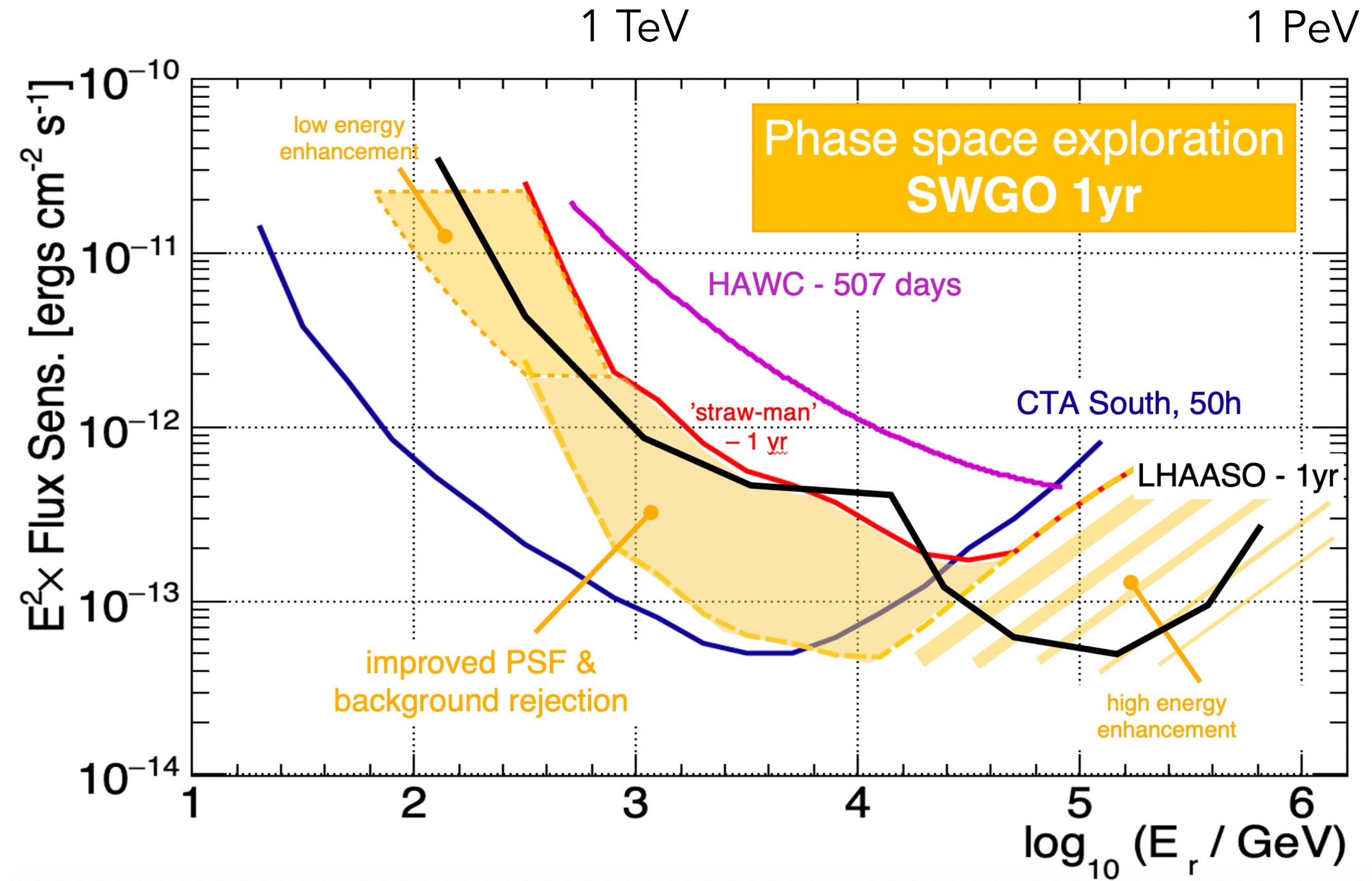
Resolution?

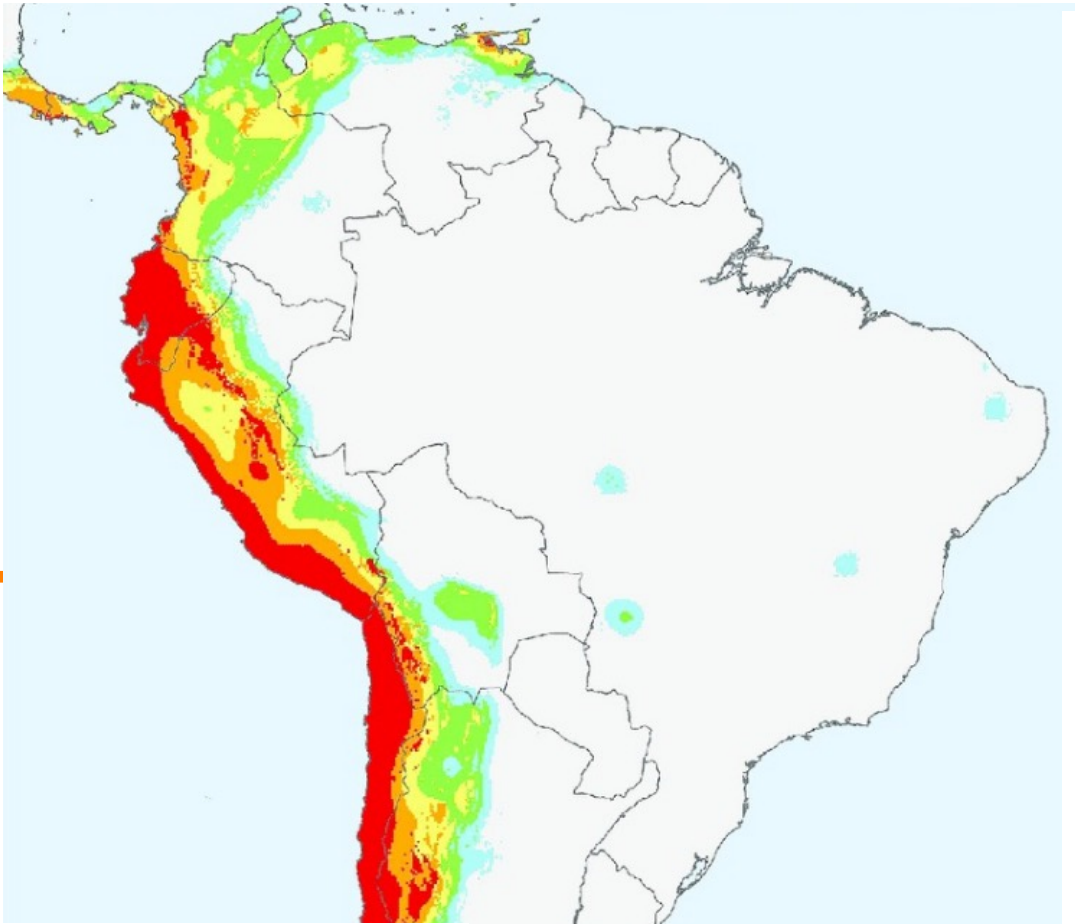
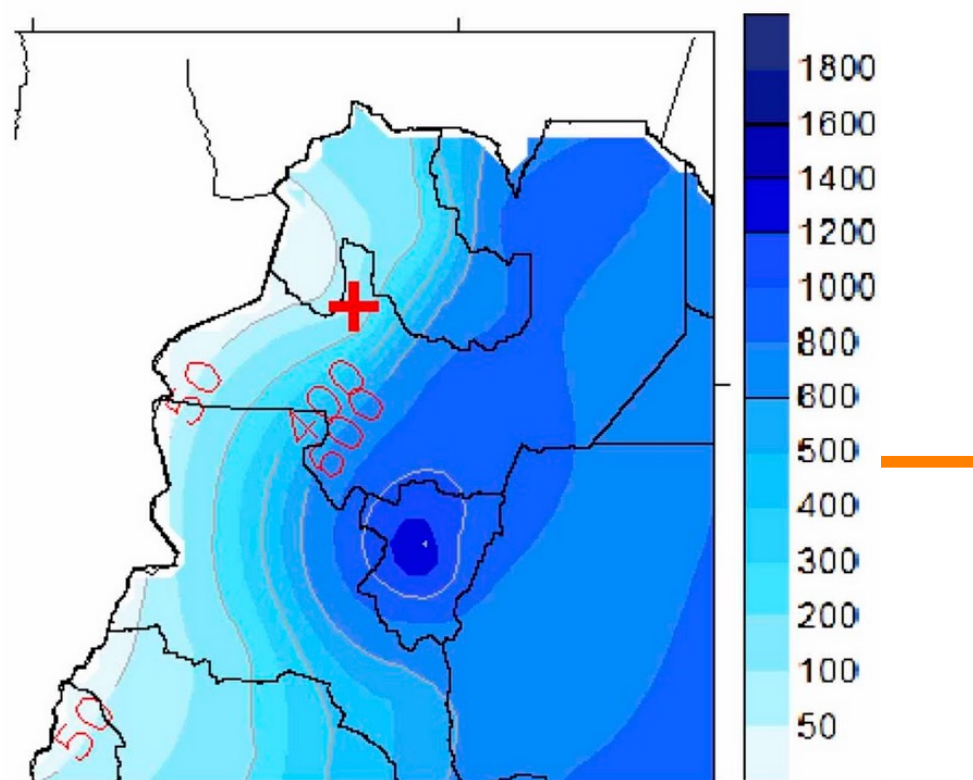
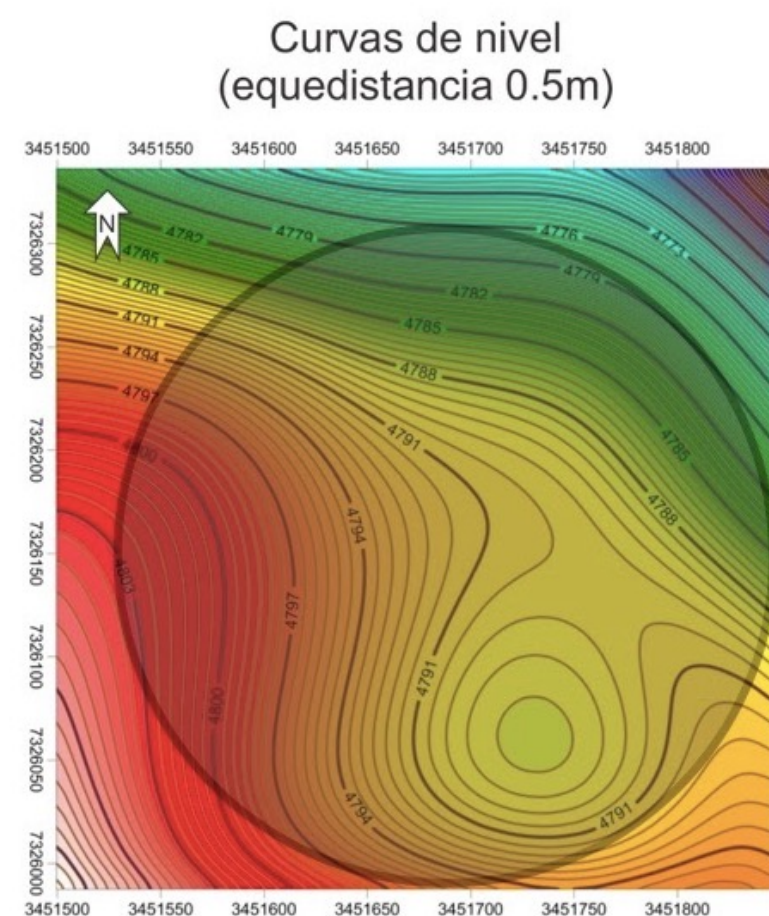
Goal →
unprecedented
resolution for a
wide field VHE-
UHE instrument



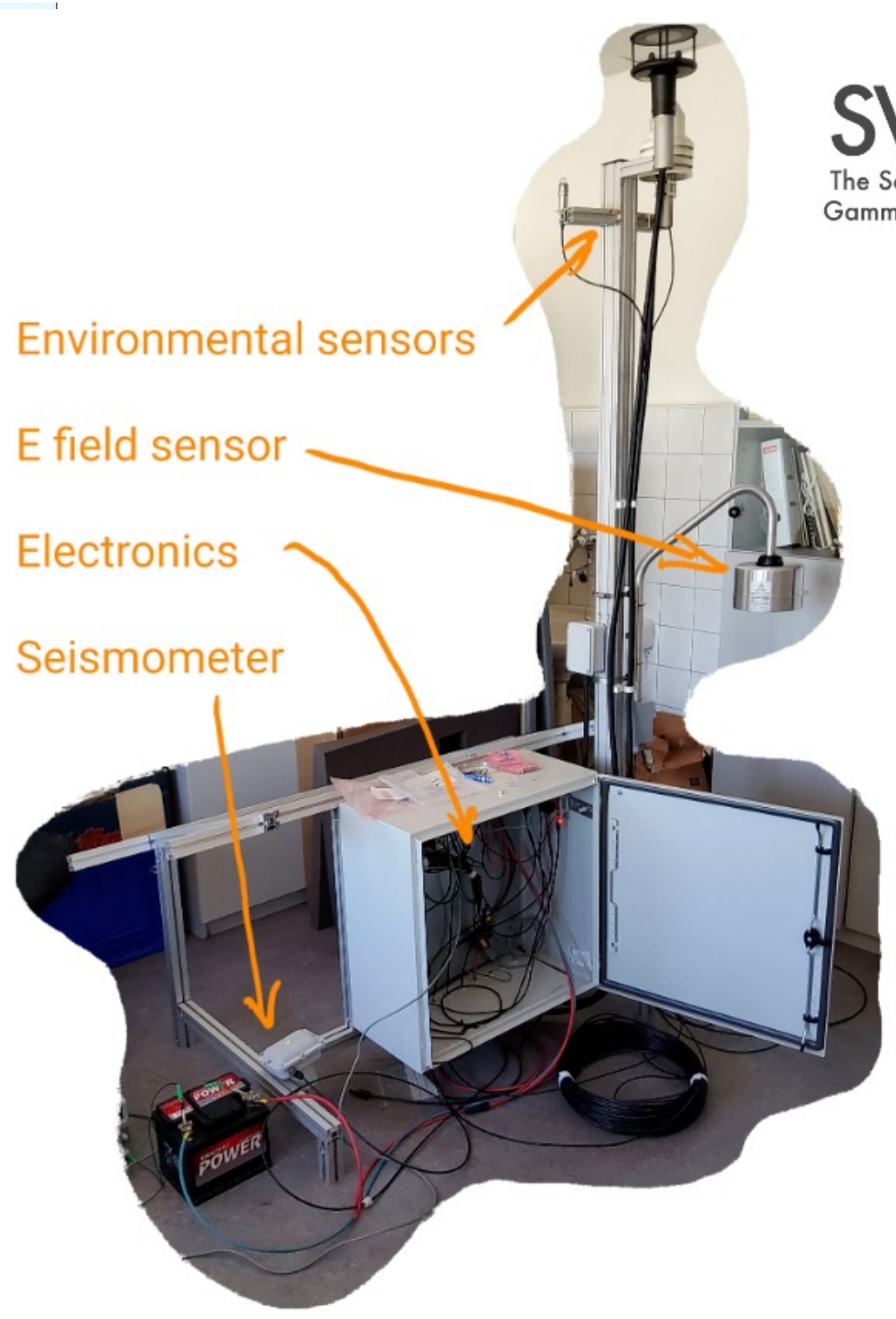
Goal Sensitivity

- Improve significantly over HAWC
- Complementary to CTA and LHAASO
- Comparable performance than LHAASO (or better?)

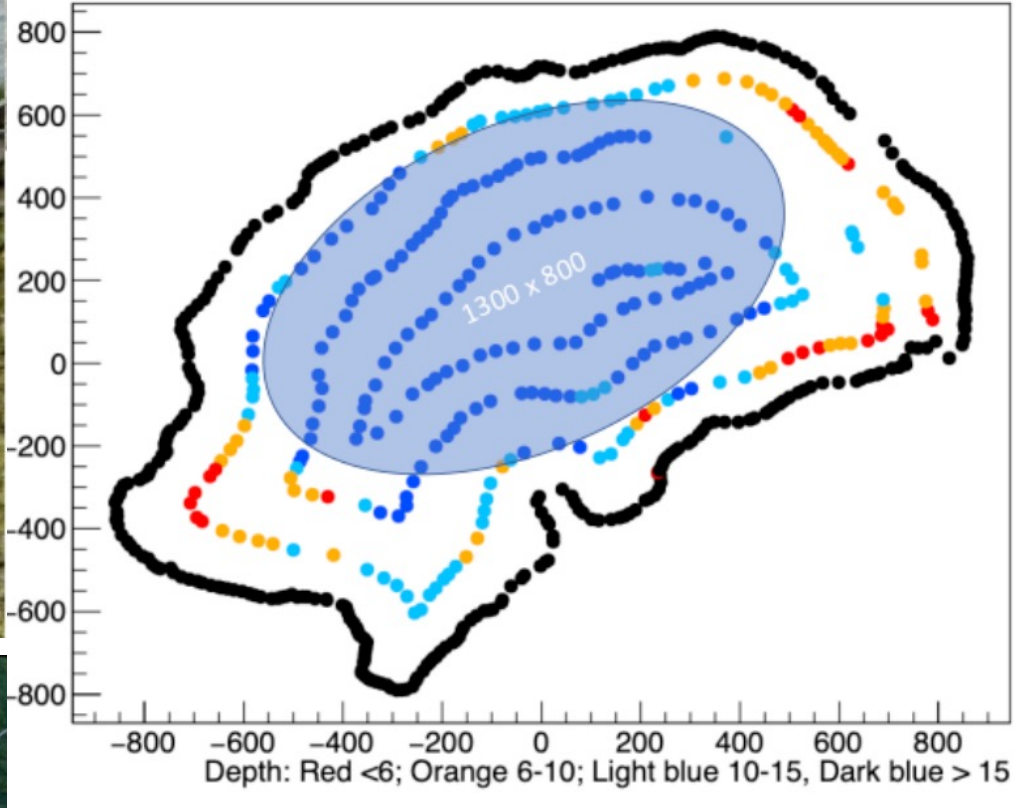




Environmental sensors
E field sensor
Electronics
Seismometer

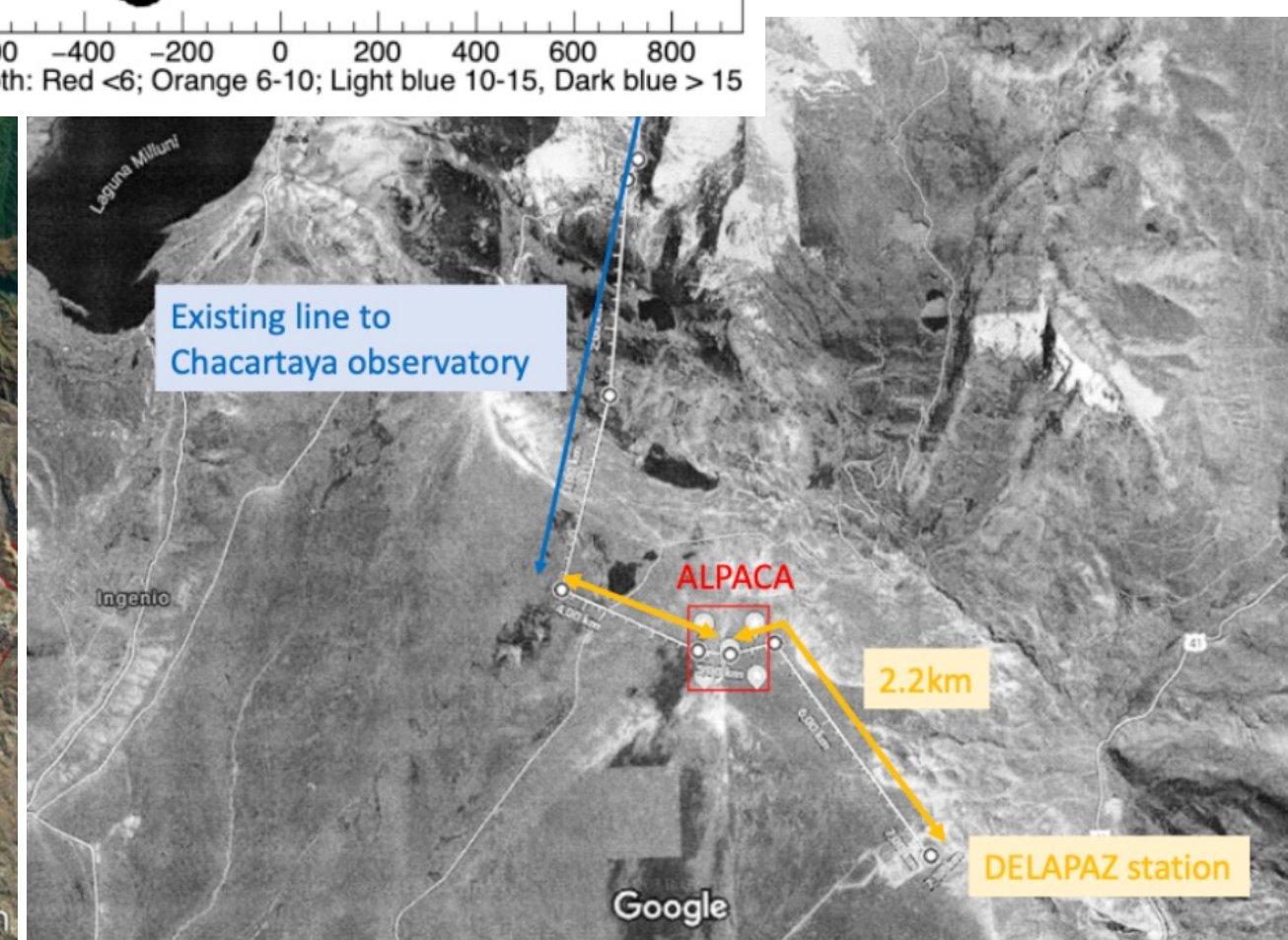
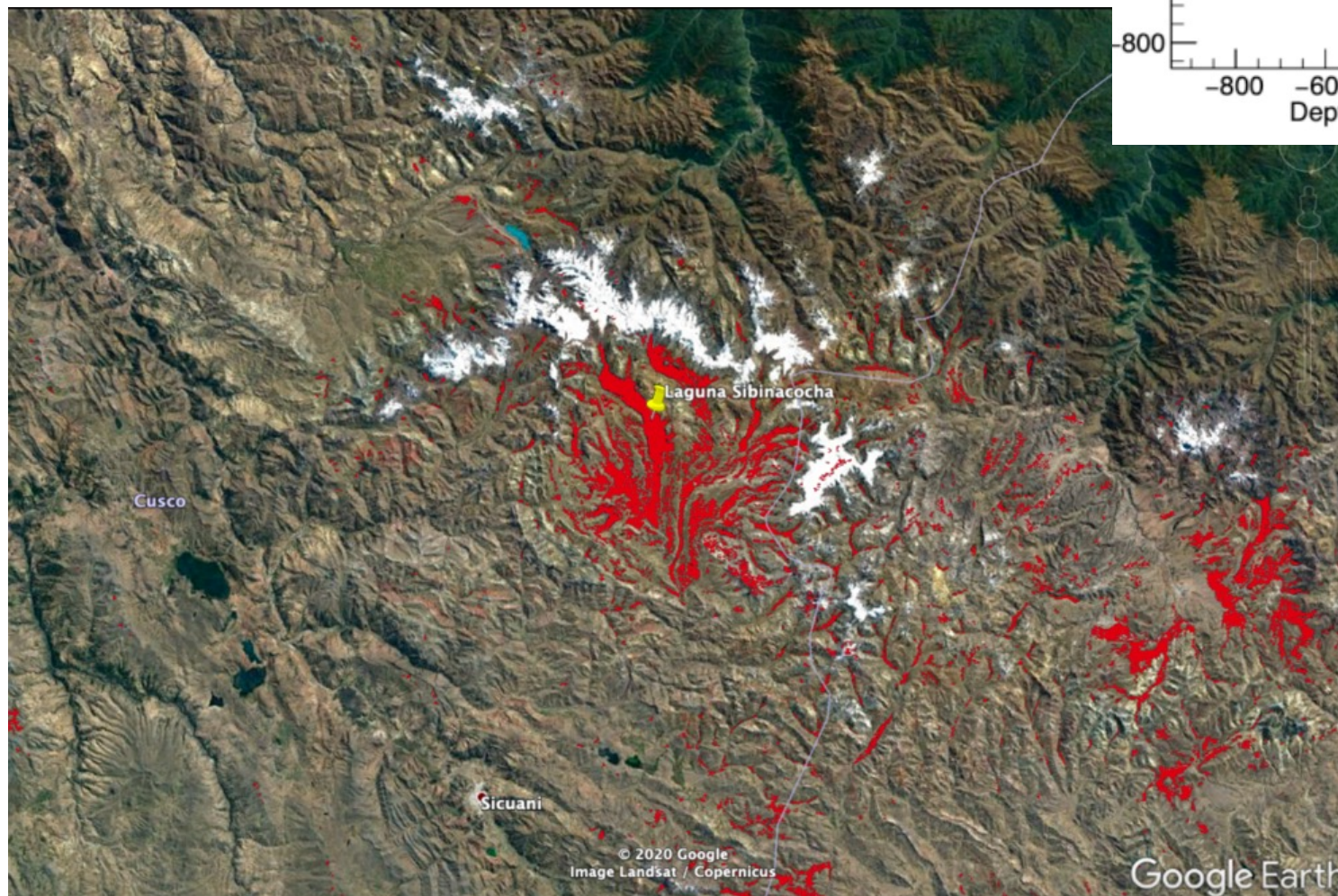


SWGO
The Southern Wide-field
Gamma-ray Observatory



EXPLANATION
Chance of slight (or greater)
damaging earthquake shakir
in 50 years

< 15%
15%-30%
30%-50%
50%-70%
70%-85%
> 85%



The northern gamma-ray sky as seen by HAWC

1523 days of data

