



Ashra

ICRR Ex. Rev. 2019
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ICRR UTokyo

Ashra @ Mauna Loa

Toward VHE Particle Astronomy (VHEPA)

Chronology:

- 1997: TA grand design
- 2000: Signal Finder / Track Finder FE circuits
- 2000: PAO started construction
- 2002: ES- ν_τ FD method published
- 2002: ES- ν_τ Imager NTA proposed
- 2002: renamed into Ashra
- 2003: VHEPA3 WS @ Kashiwa
- 2003: Ashra-1 funded
- 2004: 1st search for OpF on GRB
- 2008: 1st search for ES ν_τ on GRB
- 2013: NTA Lol
- 2014: VHEPA2014 WS @ Kashiwa
- 2015: VHEPA2015 WS @ Taipei
- 2016: VHEPA2016 WS @ Honolulu
- 2016: redesigned NTA (summit layout)
- 2019: VHEPA2019 WS @ Kashiwa

 Available online at www.sciencedirect.com
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Astroparticle Physics 19 (2003) 37–46
www.elsevier.com/locate/astropart

Astroparticle Physics

Detecting very high energy neutrinos by the telescope array
Makoto Sasaki *, Yoichi Asaoka, Masashi Jobashi

4. Earth-skimming tau neutrinos

Very high energy neutrinos penetrate the Earth and convert to charged leptons which then travel through the Earth. This sequence is illustrated for an event with a nadir angle θ in Fig. 7. We define

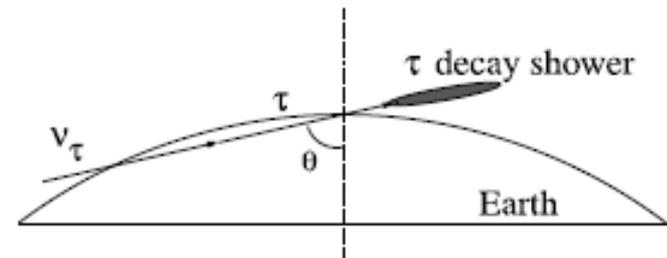
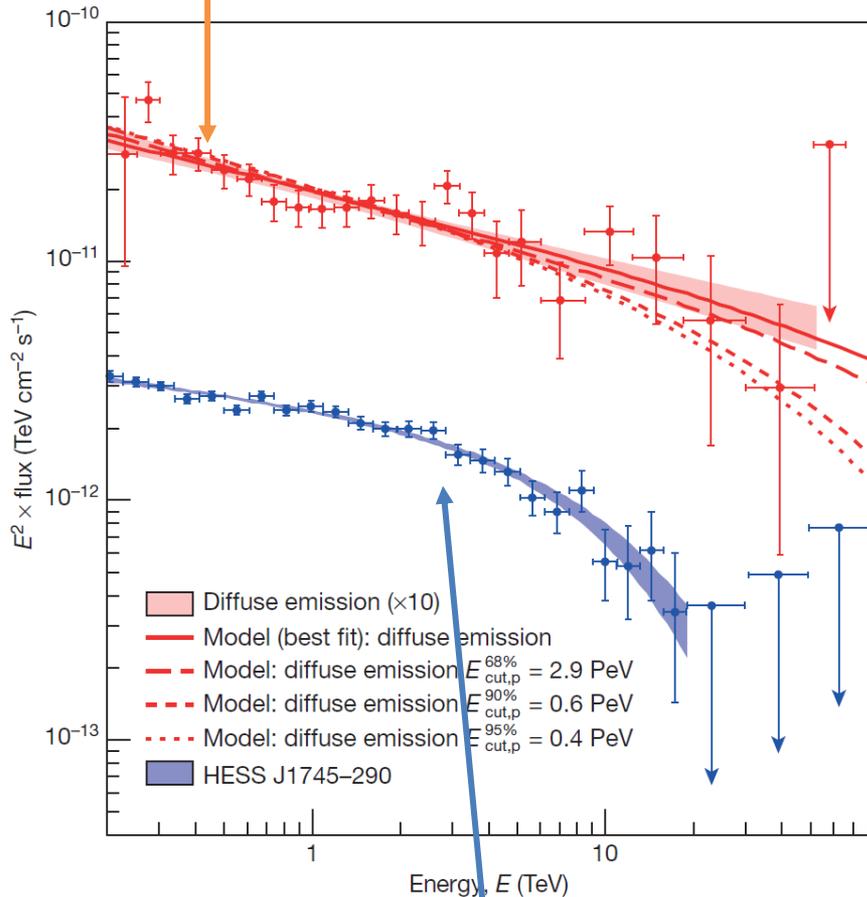


Fig. 7. A schematic picture of Earth-skimming tau neutrino events.

Target Example of VHEPA: Galactic Center

Diffuse emission from the GC without a perceivable cutoff

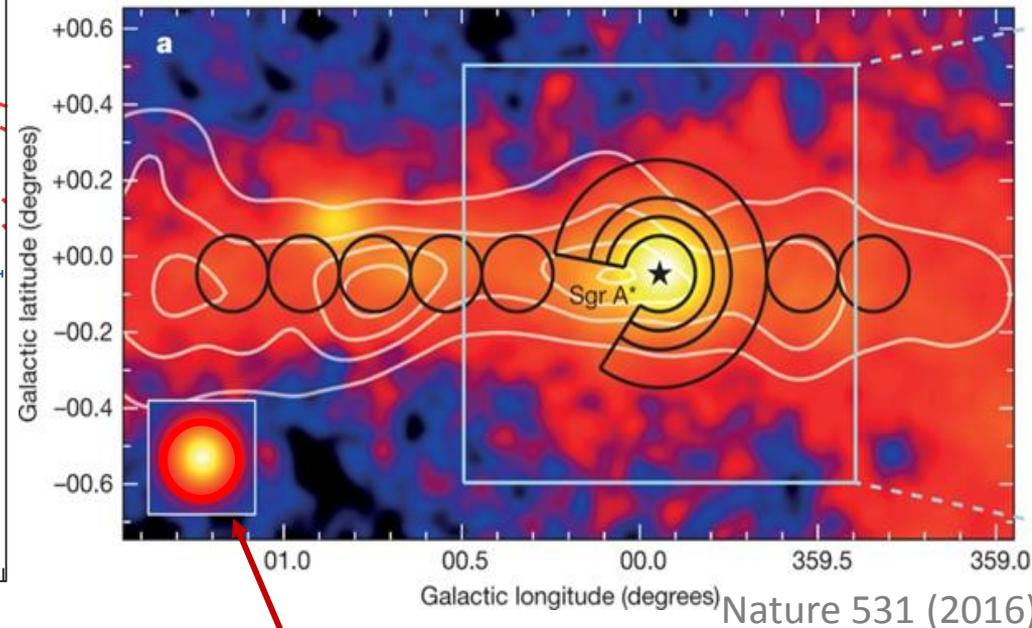


Point source emission with a 10 TeV cut-off

To clearly fix it, the detector is required to:

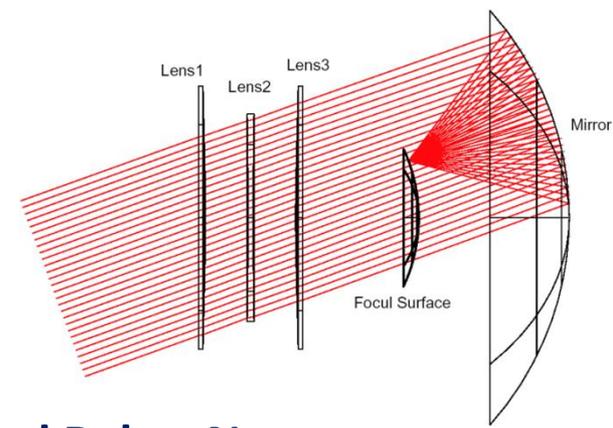
- 1) γ -ray/ ν multiple observation
 - 2) 0.1 deg. resolution like IACT
 - 3) good sensitivity for $E_\gamma > 50$ TeV
- > Ashra/NTA meets.

HESS GC observation 227 hours / 10 years
=> Need monitor obs. with wider FOV IACT.



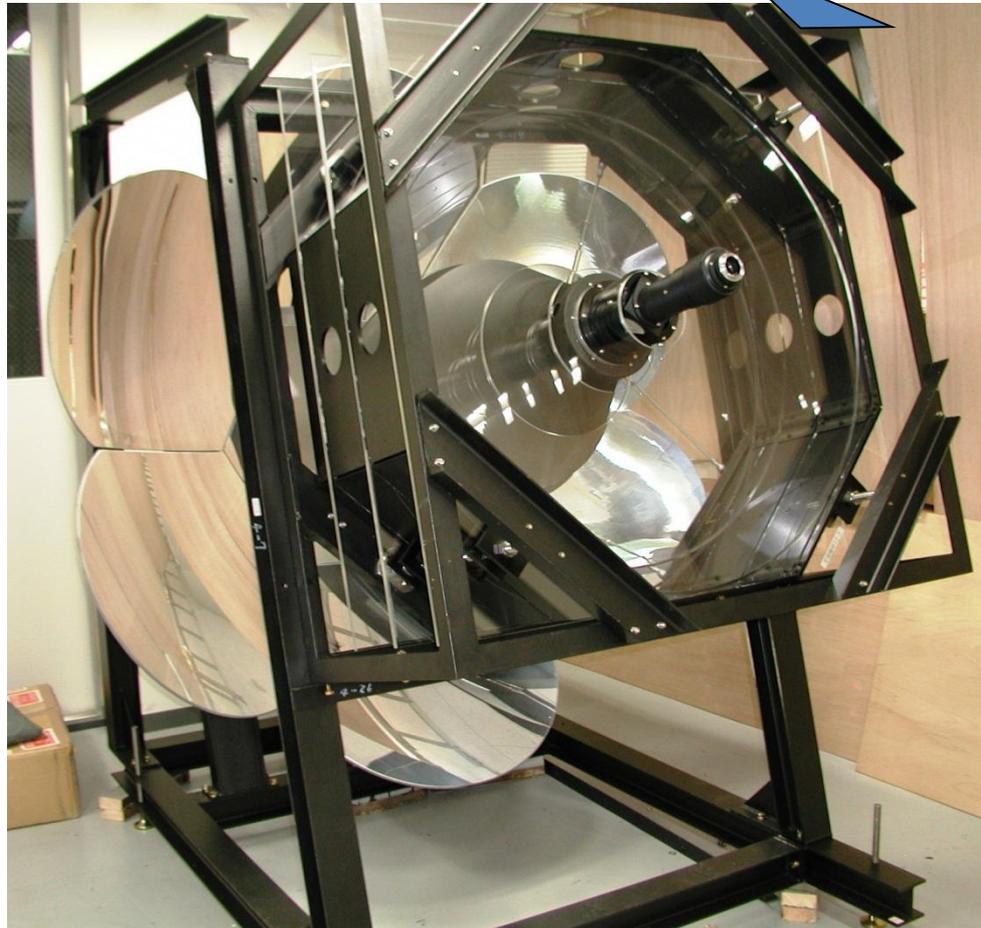
HESS PSF

Ashra-1 Light Collector



- Optics:
 - **Modified Baker-Nunn**
- Components:
 - **Correcting lens** (1.0~1.2m ϕ) with 3 acrylic cut plates
 - **Spherical mirror** (2.2m ϕ) with 7 curved glass plates on adjustable tables.
 - **Photoelectric lens IT** (0.5m ϕ) on focal sphere suspended with Stewart platform mechanism
 - **Mount structure** with steel channels for easy assembly

=> arcmin. resolution over 42deg FOV
=> affordably cost-effective



Ashra-1 Pipeline Trigger & Readout

demonstrated

Same Fine Image to Multiple Triggers

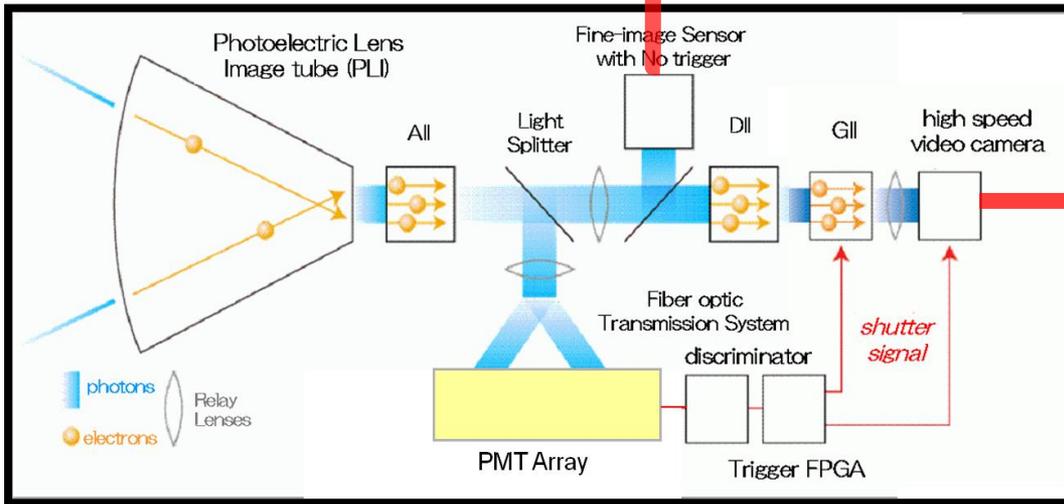


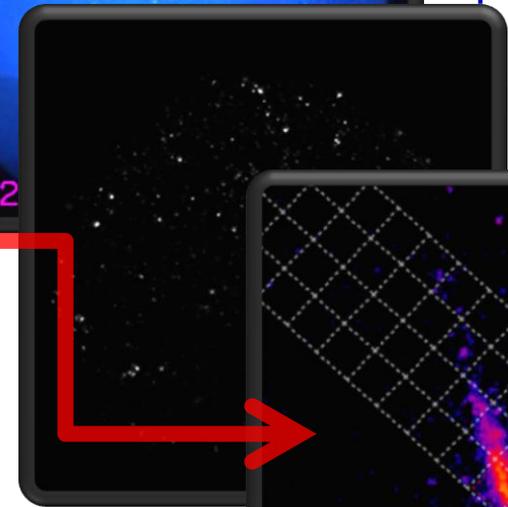
Photo-electric Image Pipeline (PIP)

Multi-Messenger Approach with One Detector System

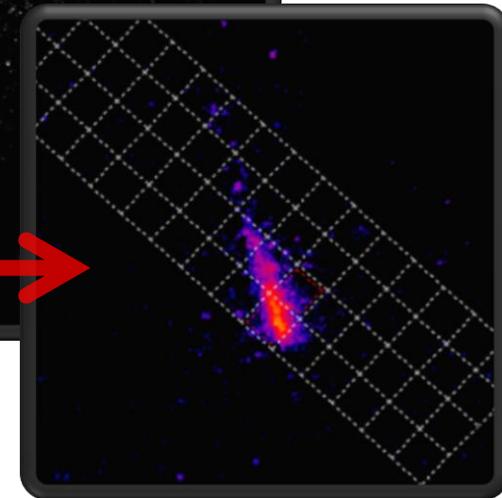
High Pixelation w/ CMOS → Fine Resolution



Optical 4s



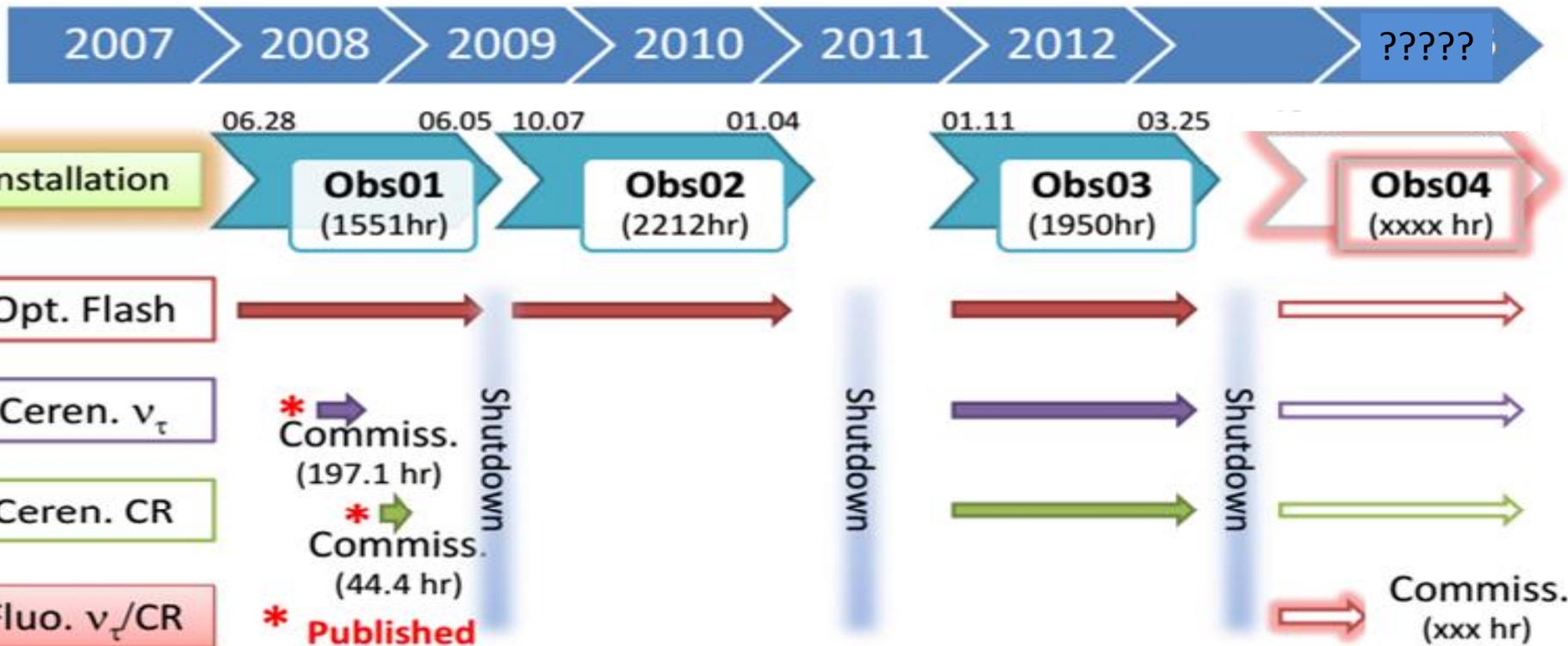
BG 200ns



CR 200ns

1st imaging air-shower with self-trigger

Ashra-1 Observation Periods



- Total Obs. Time: 5713hr
- Ave. Duty: 19 %

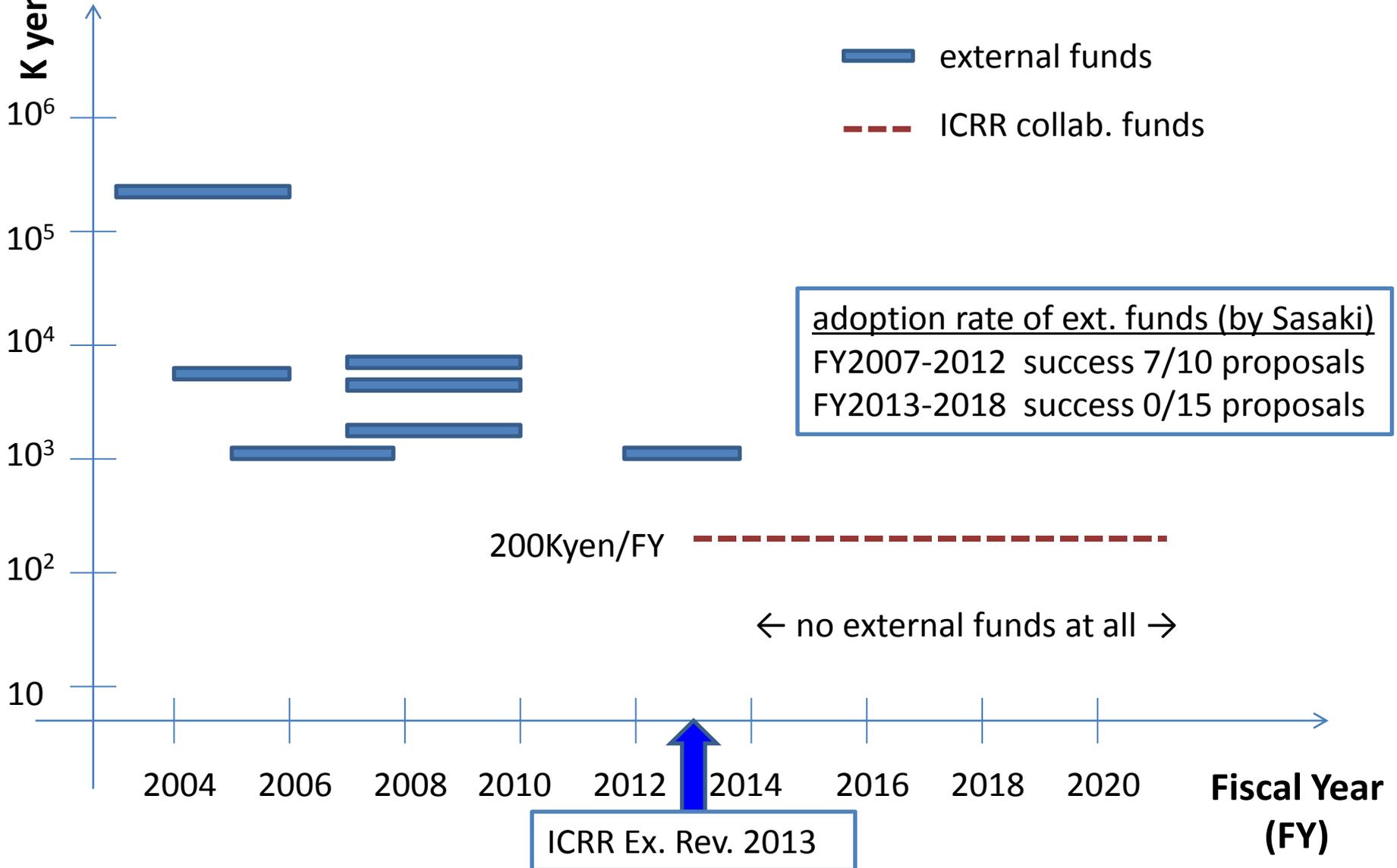
5-faceted
Rain & Fog Monitor



Satellite	GRB Name	$t_{inFOV} - t_0$ [sec]
Swift	GRB081203A	$-1.2 \times 10^4 - 5.6 \times 10^3$
Fermi	GRB090428	$-8.1 \times 10^3 - 5.9 \times 10^3$
Fermi	GRB090429C	$-4.1 \times 10^3 - 1.7 \times 10^3$
Swift	GRB091024	$-1.6 \times 10^3 - 3.3 \times 10^2$
Fermi	GRB100216A	$-4.0 \times 10^3 - 1.1 \times 10^4$
Swift	GRB100906A	$-1.0 \times 10^4 - 4.0 \times 10^3$
Fermi	GRB120120	$-1.4 \times 10^3 - 8.9 \times 10^3$
Fermi	GRB120129	$-1.6 \times 10^3 - 6.7 \times 10^3$
Fermi	GRB120327	$-9.9 \times 10^3 - 8.2 \times 10^1$
Swift	GRB120911	$-2.4 \times 10^4 - 6.8 \times 10^1$
Fermi	GRB121019	$-1.7 \times 10^3 - 7.3 \times 10^3$
Swift	GRB121212A	$-5.8 \times 10^3 - 2.6 \times 10^4$
Fermi	GRB130206	$-3.3 \times 10^3 - 7.5 \times 10^4$
Fermi	GRB130215	$-2.7 \times 10^3 - 4.3 \times 10^2$

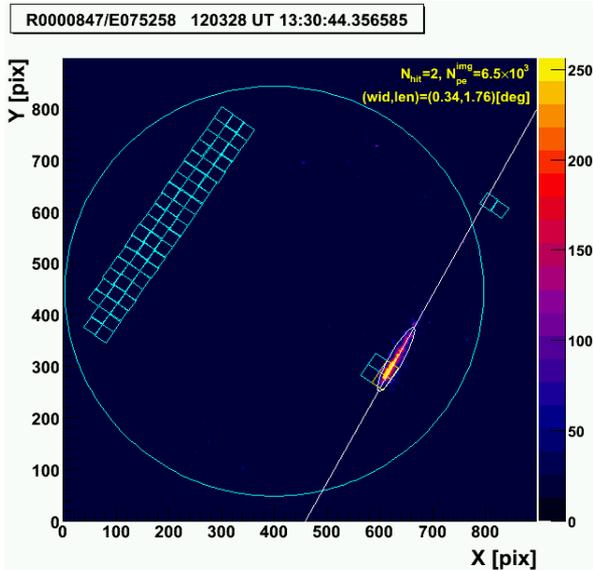
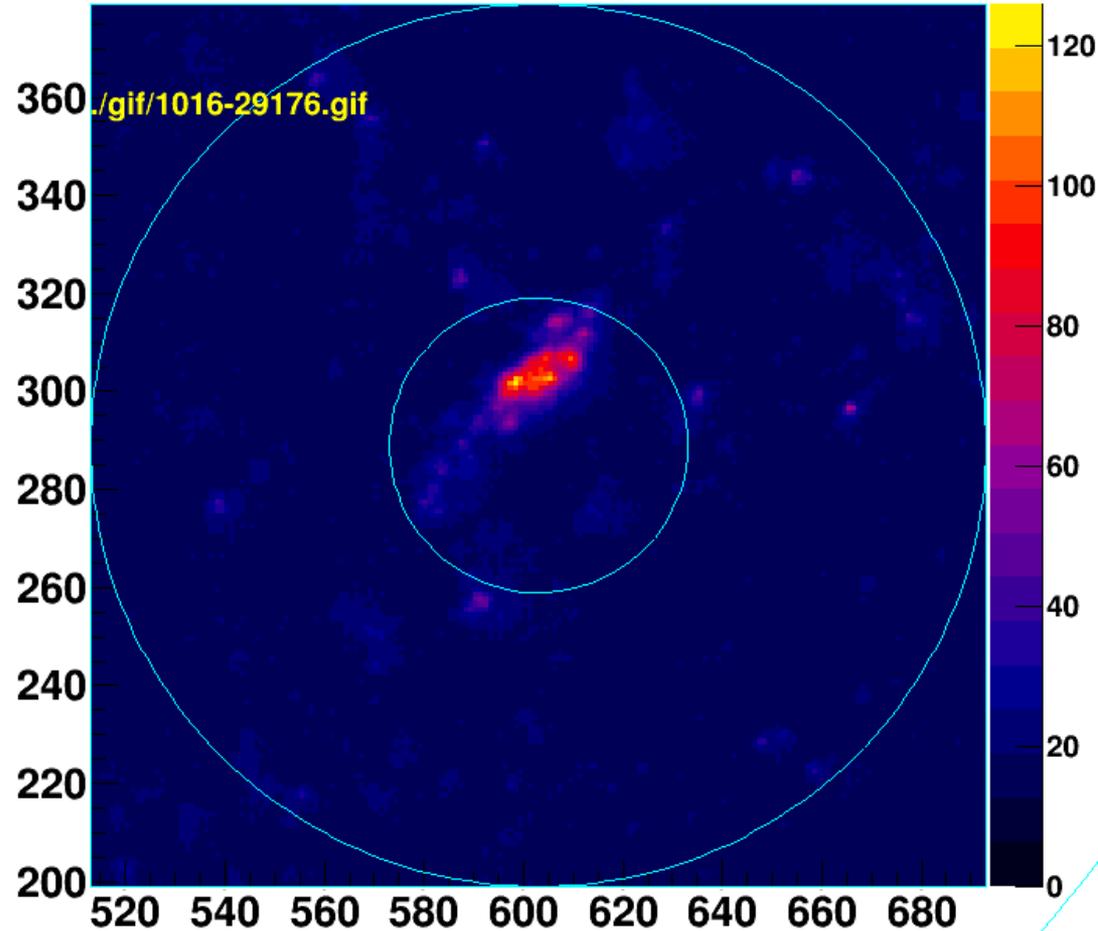
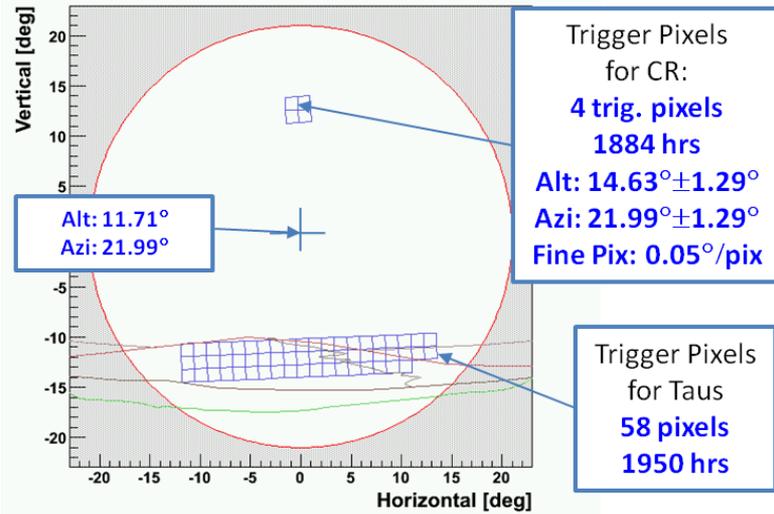
- 5 Swift, 9 Fermi Triggers in FOV
- A lot of events pass FOV within 24 hrs

Ashra-1 Budget Status



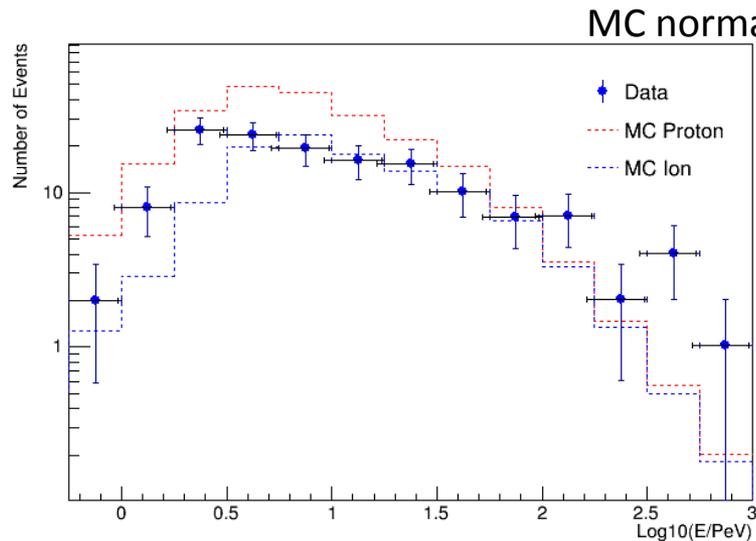
AS Cerenkov Images taken by Ashra-1

Obs03 (2012-2013):

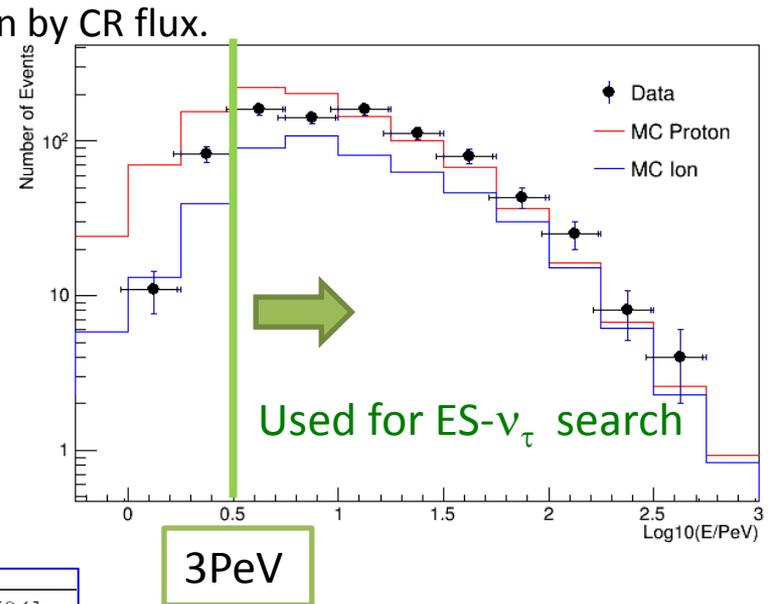


CR Observed Energy Spectrum

Obs01 events



Obs03 events

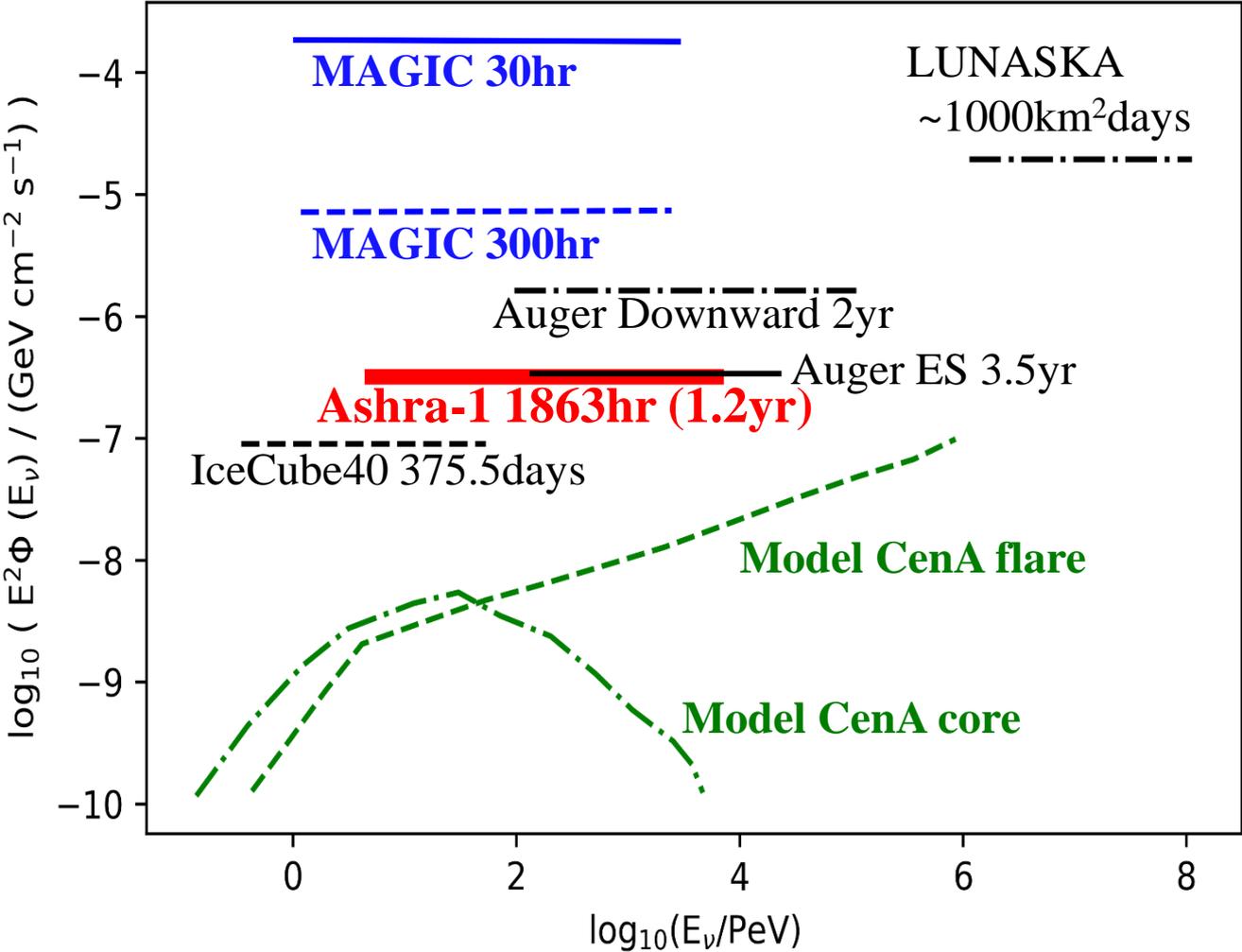


Source of Systematics	Error [%]
Trigger Threshold	19
Atomsphere & Optics	21
DAQ Efficiency	6.3
Weather Condition	6.4
Sensitivity Total	30
Fine Image Gain	30

Will be negligible by using a LED flasher calibrator.

Comparison of ES Tau Neutrino Flux Limits

Ashra-1 Obs03 best PS sensitivity for ES- ν_τ



Auger (2012).
 GI-Astro-Ph.HE, 1–21.

MAGIC (2018).
 Astropart.Phys.102,77-88.

LUNASKA (2011).
 MNRAS 410(2), 885–889.

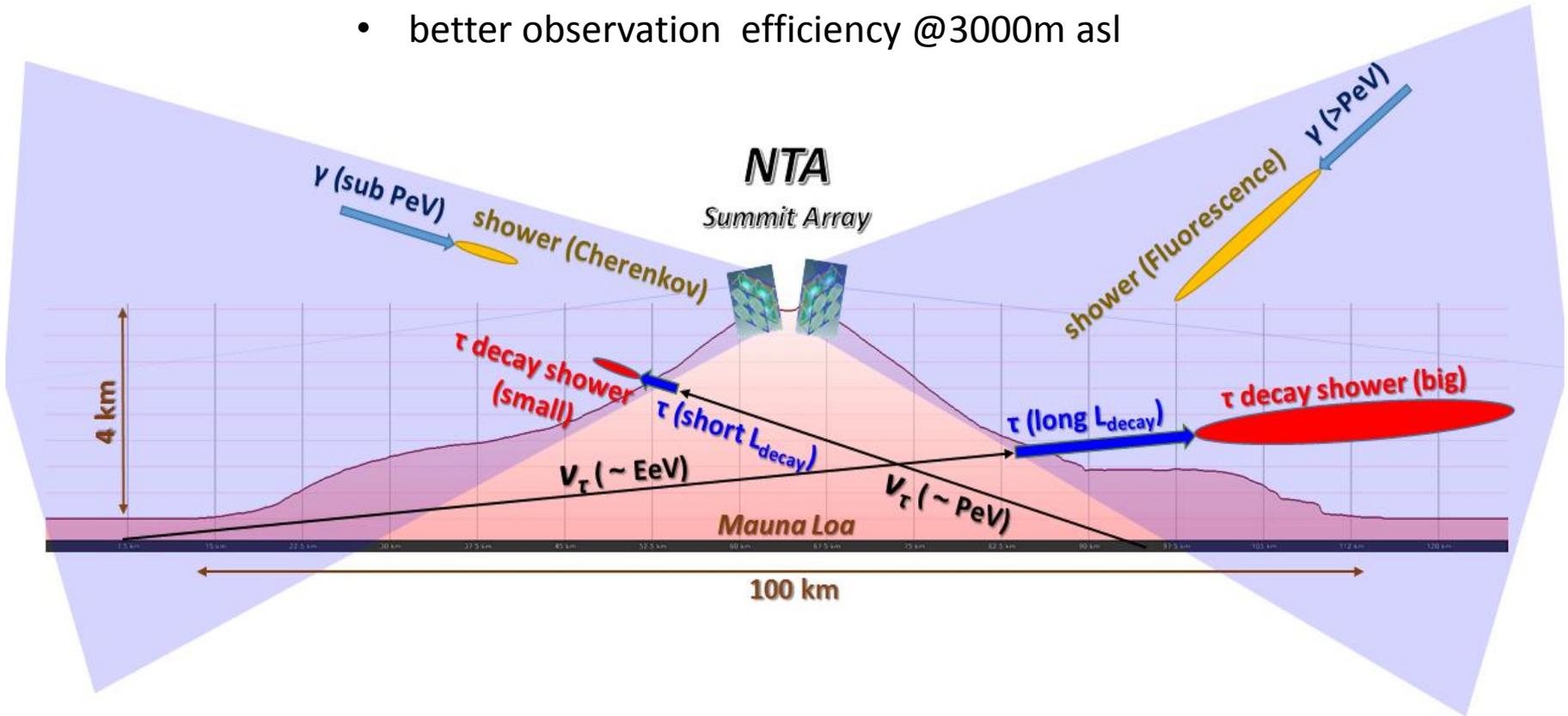
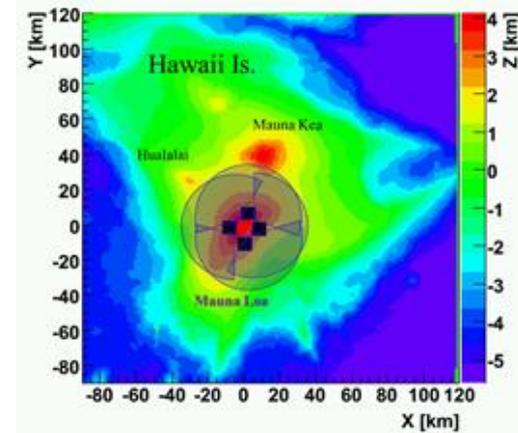
IceCube (2011).
 ApJ 732(1).

Cuoco (2008).
 PRD 78(2), 1–5.

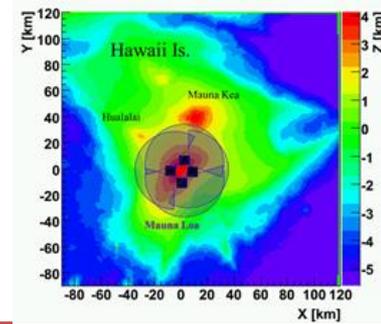
Kachelrieß (2009).
 New Journal of Physics, 11.

NTA summit array detection of ν / γ -ray / CR

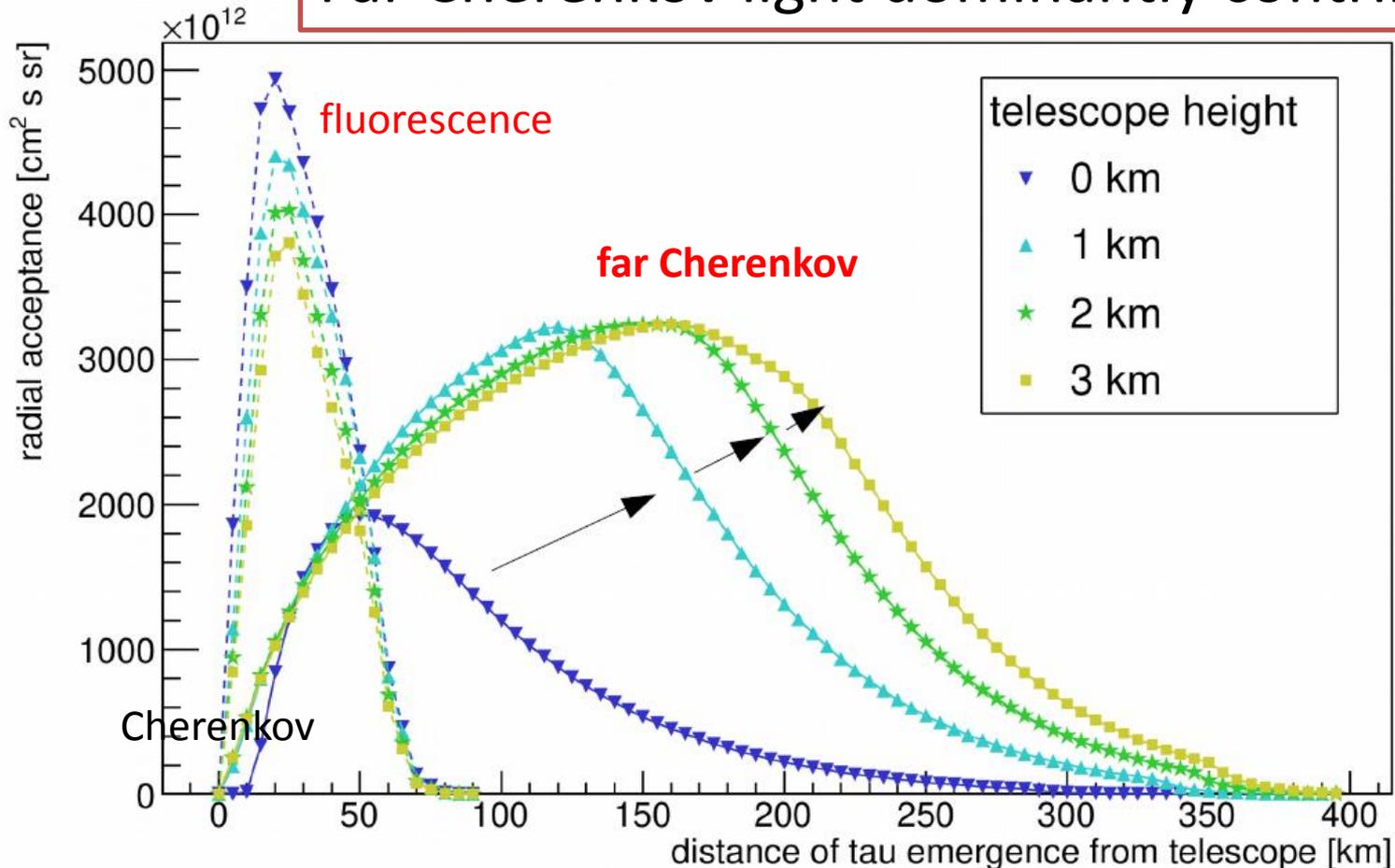
- τ decay length: $L_\tau \sim 50\text{m} (E_\tau/\text{PeV})$
 \Rightarrow can watch nearer 1 \sim 10PeV AS max
- lower detection E threshold
- better observation efficiency @3000m asl



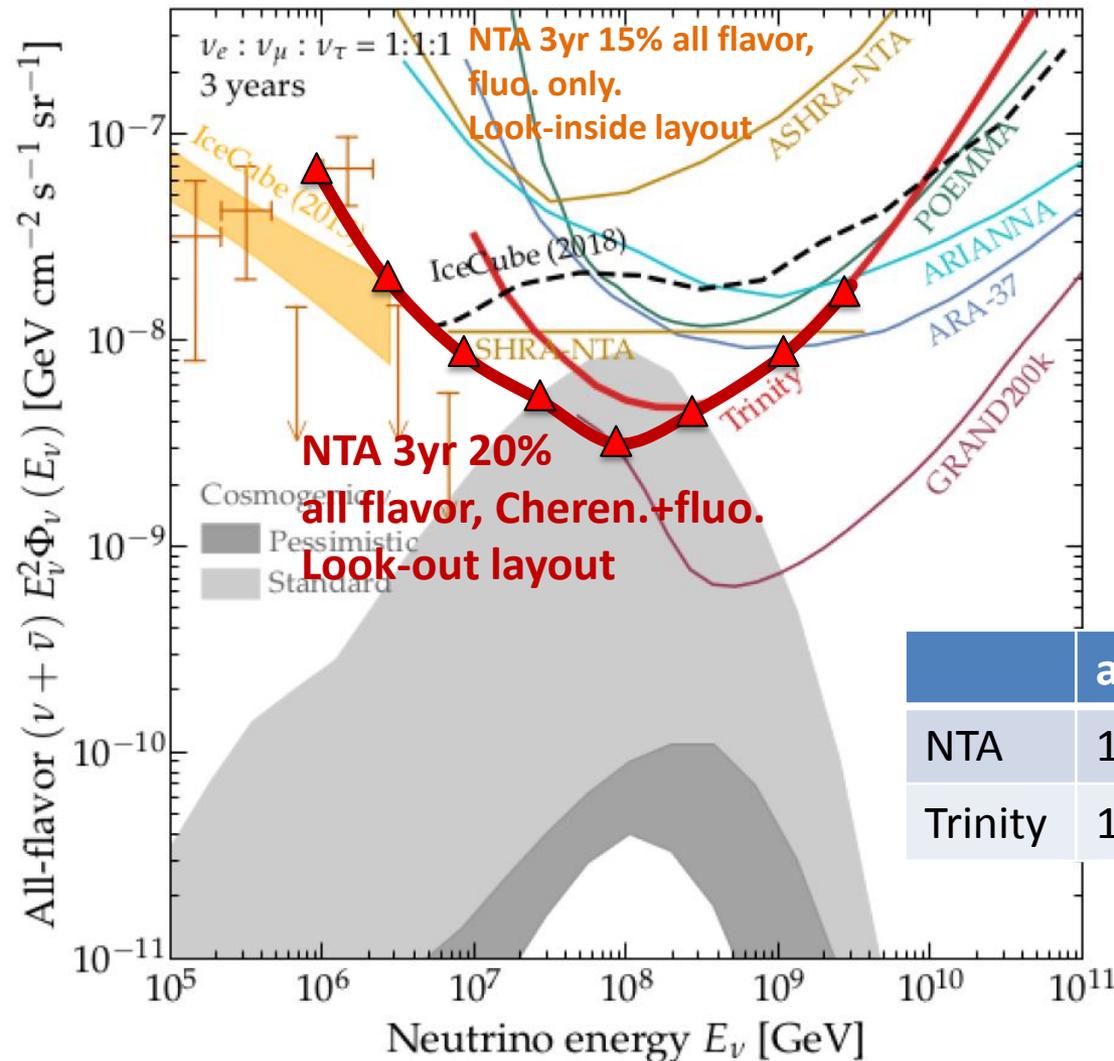
ES ν_τ Acceptance with fluorescence & Cherenkov



Far Cherenkov light dominantly contributes.



NTA diffuse ν sensitivity: with Cherenkov & fluorescence light



NTA most sensitive for 1PeV-100PeV ν

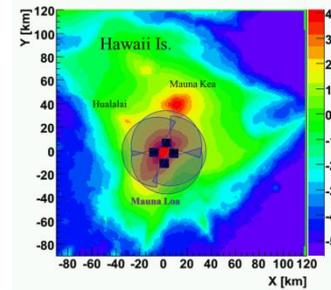
Clear test:
IceCube PeV ν extension
Cosmogenic ν

NTA can not lose to
Trinity with sensitivity

	aper.	height	Fov	Resol.
NTA	10 m ²	3 km	360° x 30 °	0.125 °
Trinity	10 m ²	2 km	360° x 5 °	0.3 °

Roads to NTA

Ashra-1 → NTA



NTA

request

R&D, prototype, partially construction

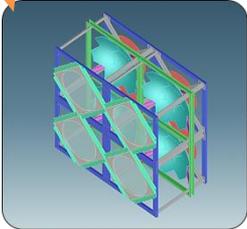
observation

Int. observation center

6+4 units GCY +V monitor

6units GCY monitor

Obs.04



Ashra-1

Test obs./ Physics obs. / establish auto-operation • data flow • analysis

Int. demonstration site



Akeno

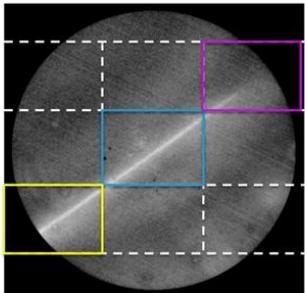
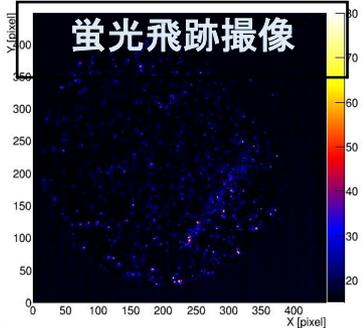
assembly/laser obs./ aging. long-term test

Domestic development center



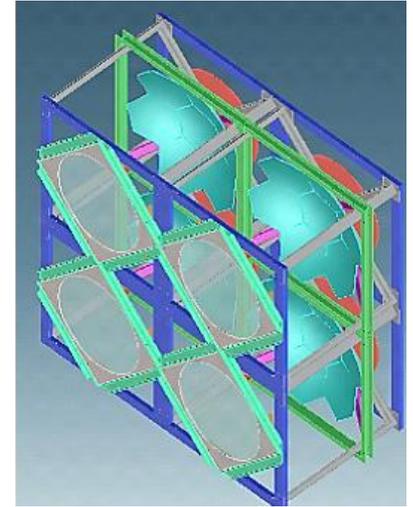
Laboratories

element development, test



トリガー撮像を行った画像

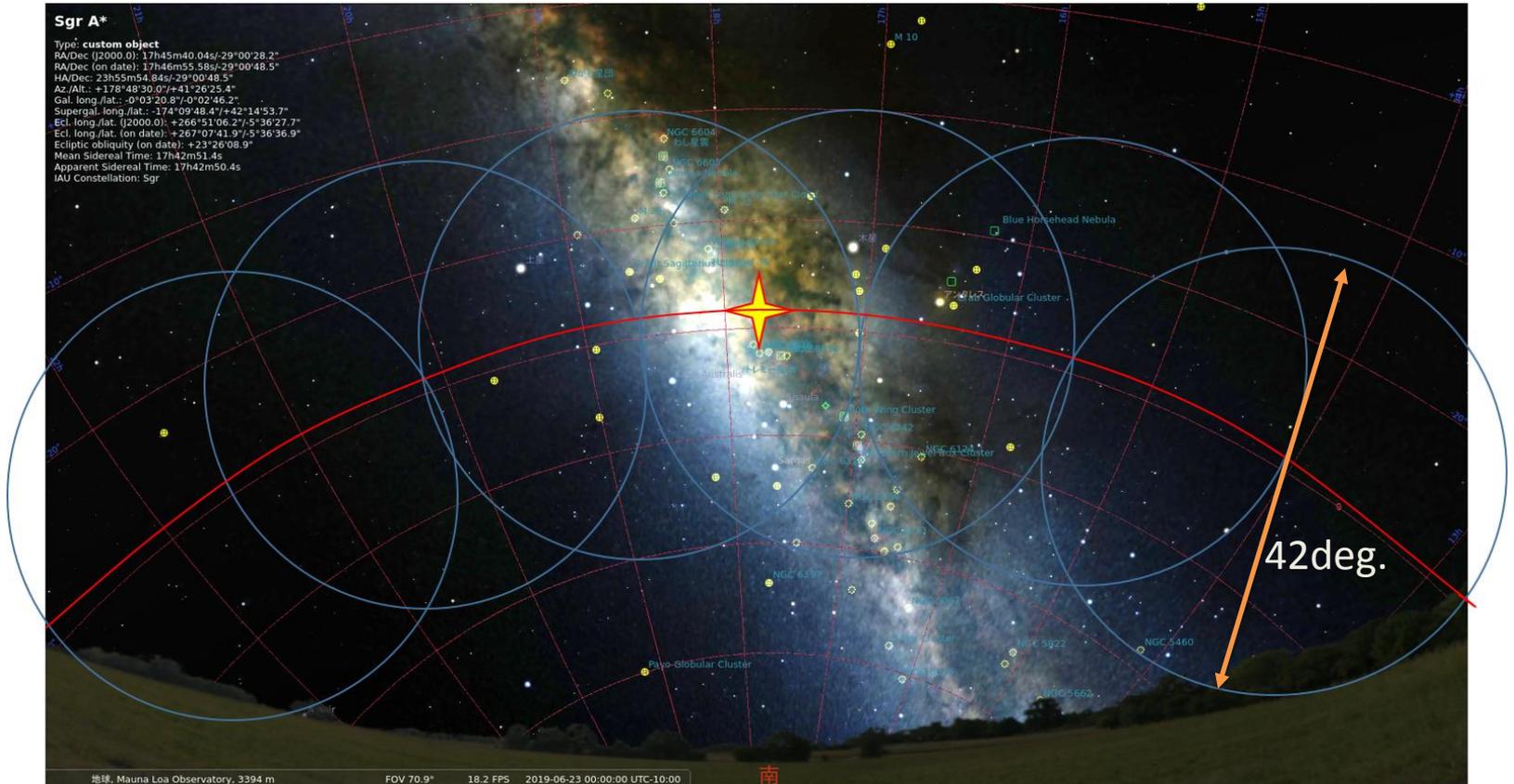
NTA detector unit proto testing triggers



Trigger/readout test with YAG laser pulses

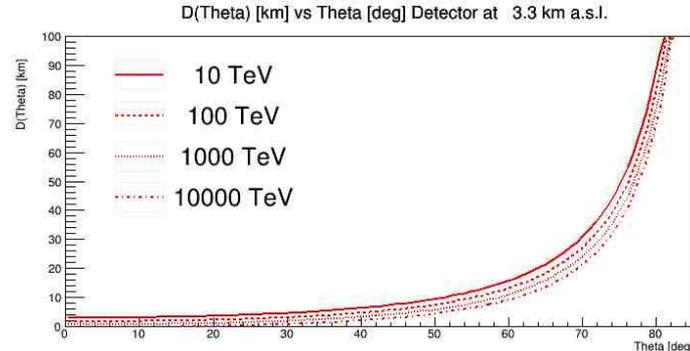


Layout of Ashra-1 FOVs in Obs.4



Simulated southern sky at the Ashra-1 Mauna Loa site at 0:00 on June 23, 2019. The star mark indicates the location of the galactic center (GC). The track of GC (arc) and the FOV of the rearranged Ashra-1 light collectors (circles) are also shown.

Advantage of Ashra-1/NTA imaging GC γ



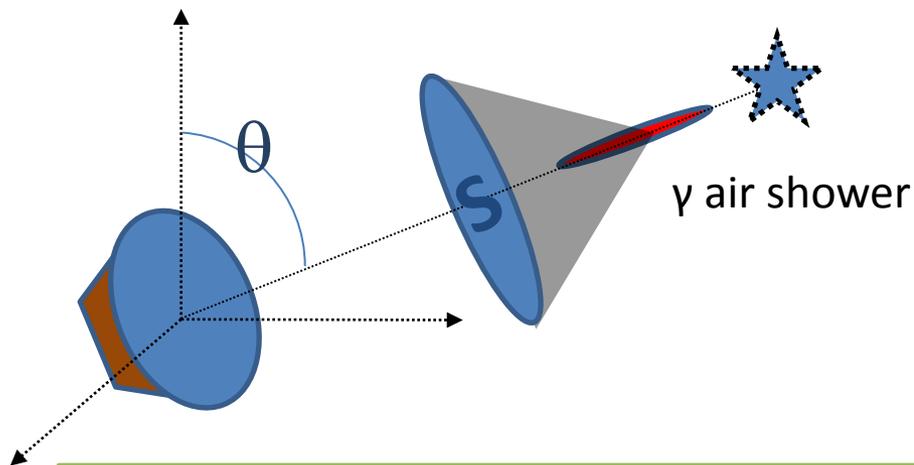
Ashra-1/NTA

Effective detection area S :

S increase as θ due to far Cherenkov

Cherenkov light: small attenuation

\Rightarrow more advantage for higher Energy



GC survey (HESS: 227hr/10yr)
 $T = 1150 \sim 1900$ hr/yr ($\theta = 48 \sim 90^\circ$)
 $S = 0.3$ km²/1unit @10 TeV ($\theta = 70^\circ$)
 12 km²/1unit @1 PeV ($\theta = 70^\circ$)

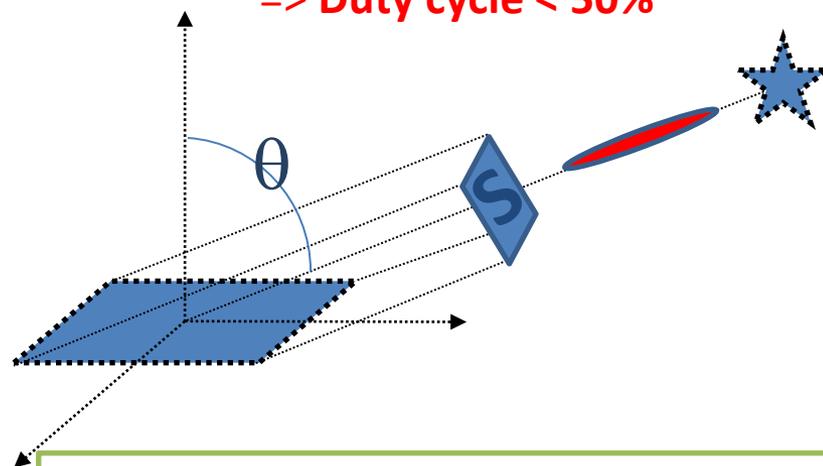
Ground 2D particle array

$$S = S_0 \cos \theta$$

Shower particle electron:
severe attenuation

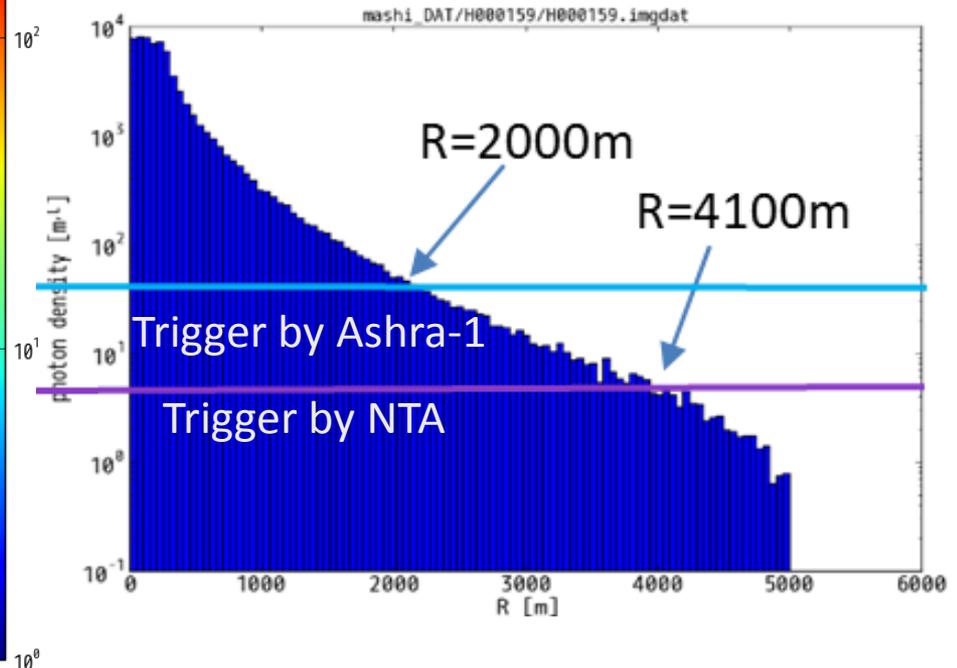
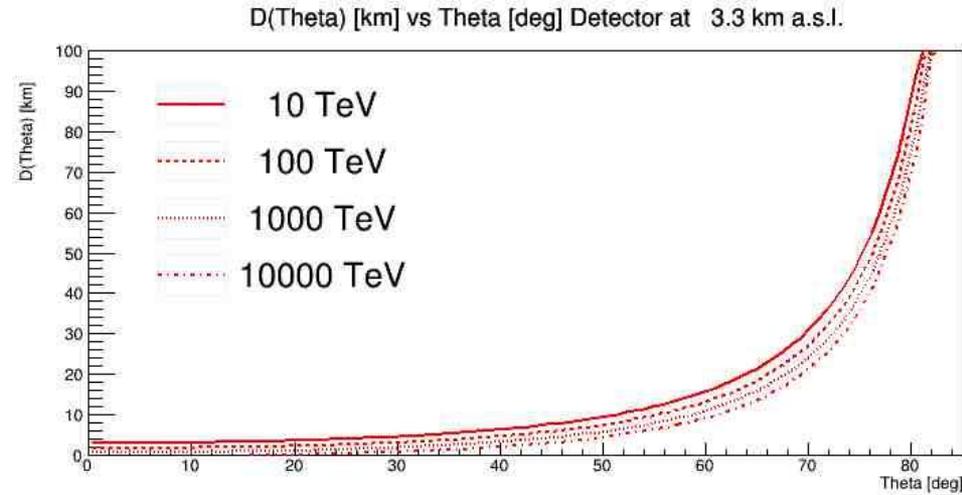
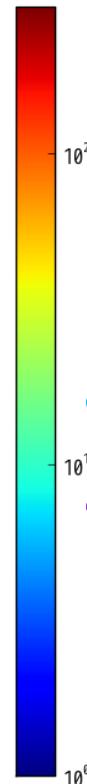
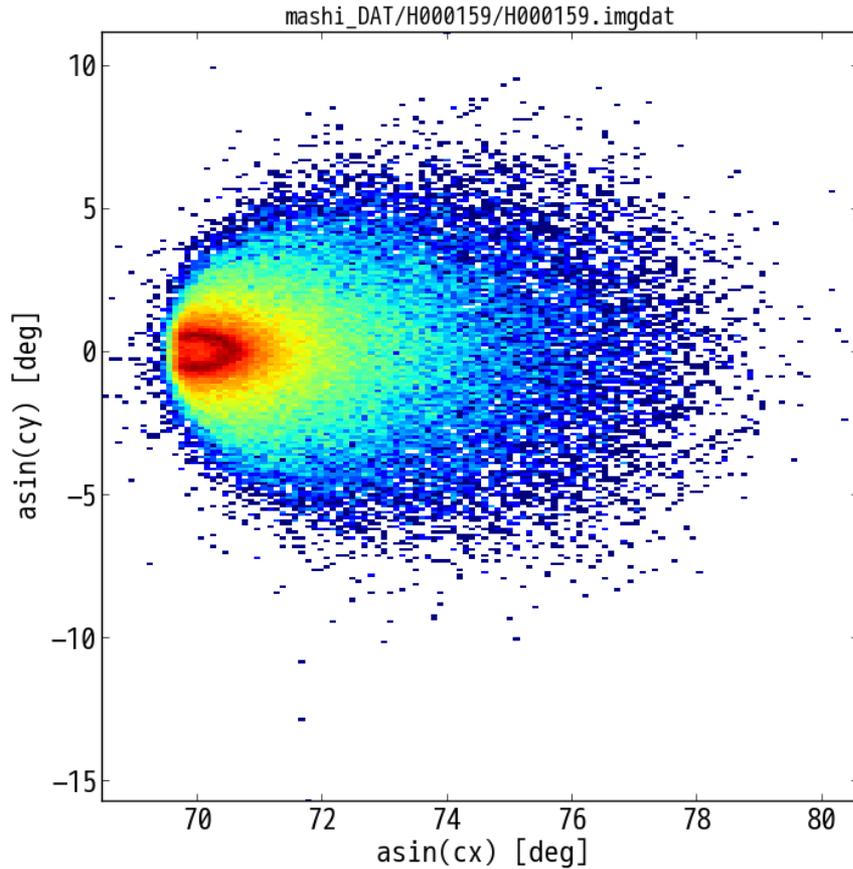
\Rightarrow Only effective $\theta < 45^\circ$

\Rightarrow Duty cycle < 50%



$T = 2300$ hr/yr ($\theta < 45^\circ$) @S. lat.16 deg
 $S < 0.2$ km² (500m 2D array)

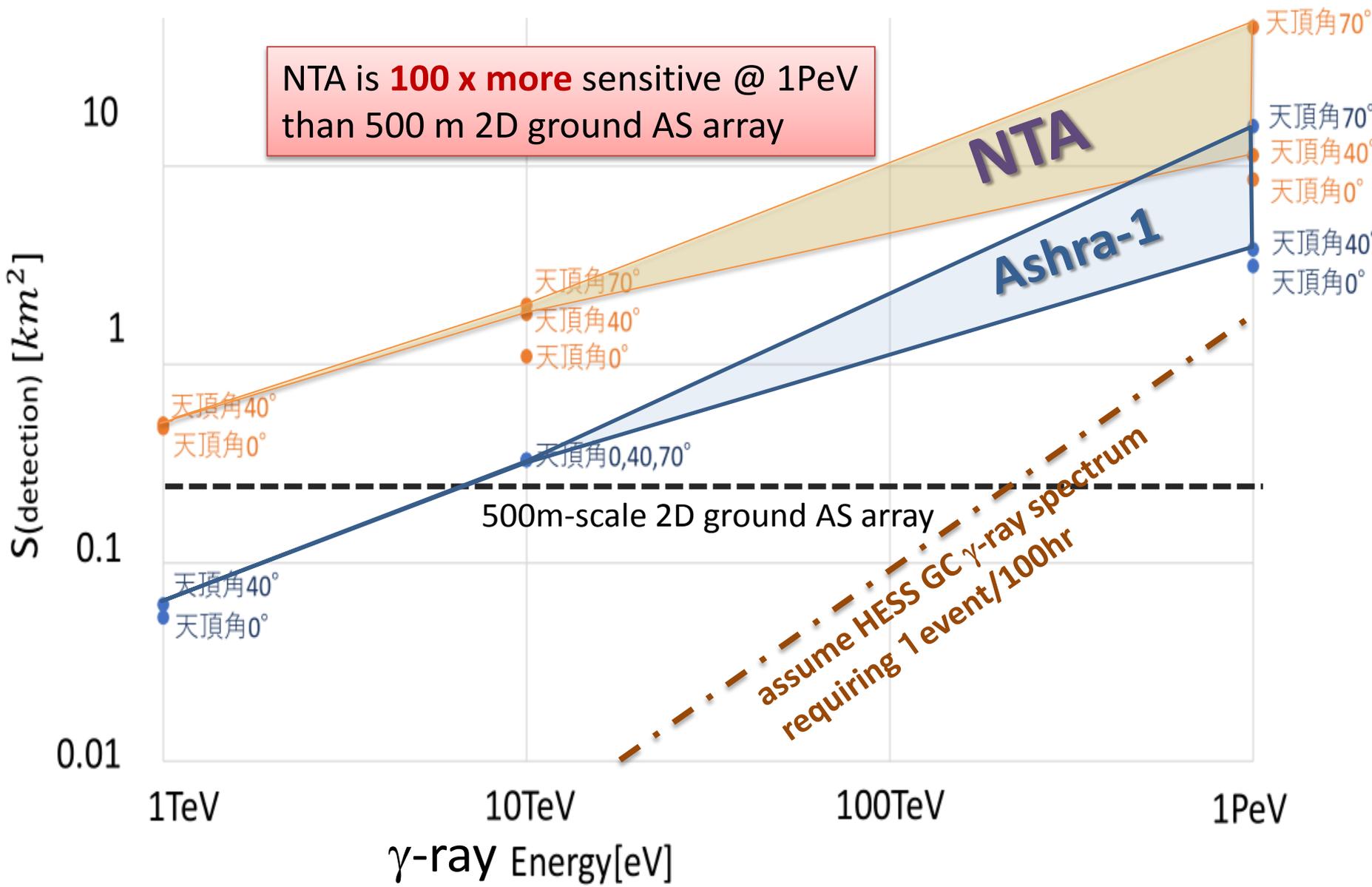
70 deg. γ -ray AS features



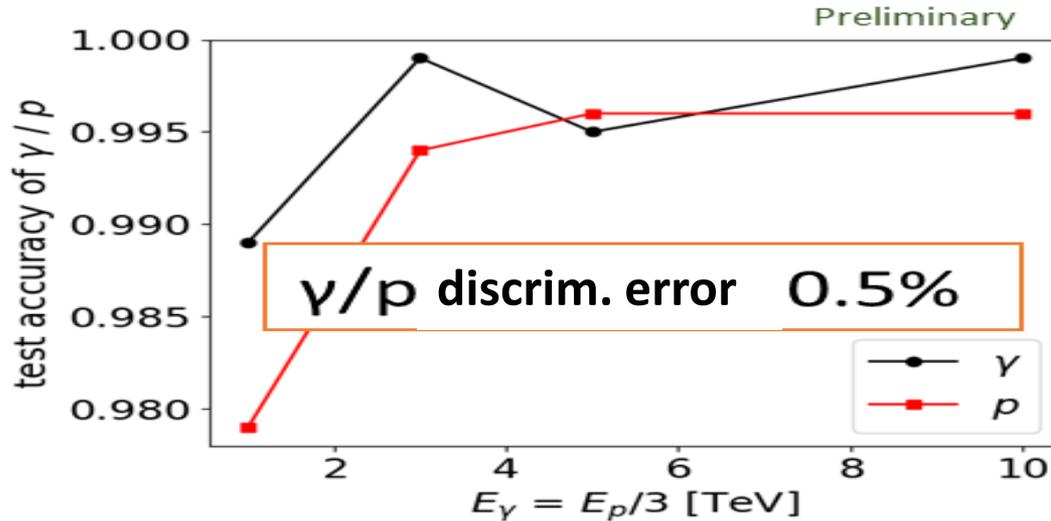
NTA eff. detection area 50 km²

Ashra-1 eff. detection area 13 km²

GC γ -ray Effective Detection Area vs Energy



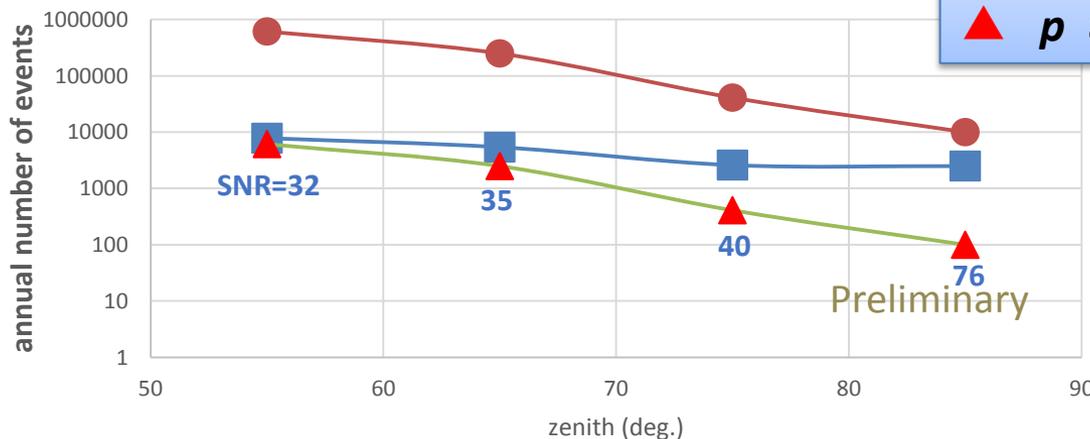
Deep Learning γ /CR Separation in GC monitor



(M.Sasaki JPS2017A)

DT error rate of 0.7%
(J. R. Gonzáles, 2017, tesis.pucp.edu.pe)

Ashra-1 Galactic ridge monitor
4deg. X 40deg. region



Ashra/NTA can identify γ /CR from Galactic ridge 4deg.x 40deg. assuming 1% error with the DL method.

Conclusions



- Ashra/NTA: the 1st to realize VHEPA with γ and ν_τ
- Successfully demonstrated the unique features:
 - IACT resolution (0.1deg) covering GC buldge (40deg)
 - Simultaneous DAQ for Ceren., fluo. AS, and opt. transient images
 - CR spectrum, 1st ES- ν_τ search, 1st search for optical precursor ...
- Obs.4: monitoring GC bulge Ceren. γ -rays
 - Large zenith method => larger light pool diameter at higher energies
 - Clearly settle the HESS extended spectrum
=> Discovery of “UHE” γ -rays from Pevatron.
 - Diffuse γ -ray region (even 4deg x 40deg) can be identified using DL.
- Must eliminate budget exhaustion since 2013 asap.
- NTA to look out at the summit: enjoys huge acceptance for far Ceren. ES- ν_τ events. => the best ν sensitivity in PeV-EeV region with IACT reso.
 - Testing NTA proto at Akeno mainly for demonstration the fluo. trigger.