

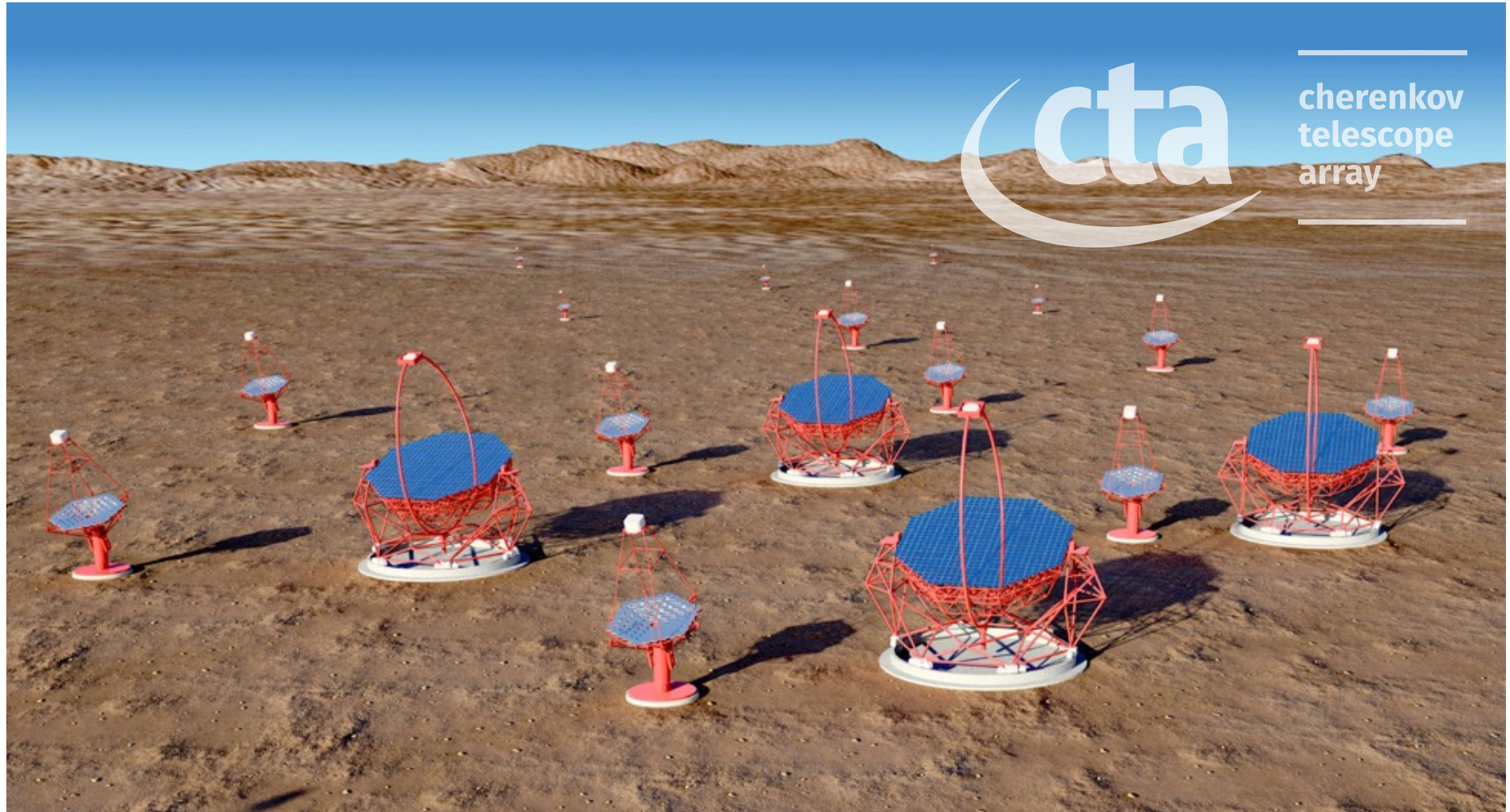
CTA報告110：焦点面光検出器の 光検出効率改善に向けた集光装置の開発

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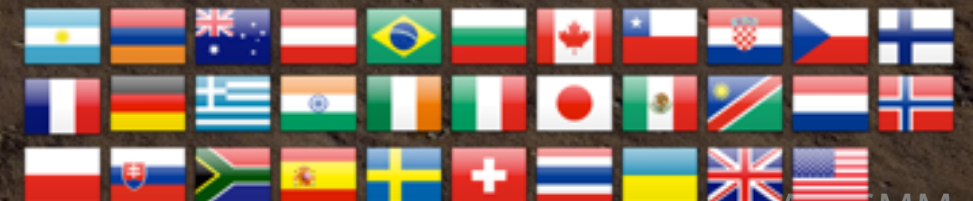
2016 年 9 月 22 日 日本物理学会

Cherenkov Telescope Array (CTA)



cherenkov
telescope
array

The Next-generation Very-high-energy
(VHE) Gamma-ray Observatory



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Cherenkov Telescope Array (CTA)

Large-Sized Telescope (LST)

4@North + 4@South

$D = 23\text{ m}$

$\text{FOV} = 4.5^\circ$

$E = 20\text{--}200\text{ GeV}$

Medium-Sized Telescope (MST)

15@N + 25@S

$D = 12\text{ m}$

$\text{FOV} = 8^\circ$

$E = 100\text{ GeV} - 10\text{ TeV}$

Schwarzschild–Couder Telescope (SCT)

25@S

$D = 9.6\text{ m}$

$\text{FOV} = 8^\circ$

$E = 200\text{ GeV} - 10\text{ TeV}$

Small-Sized Telescope (SST)

GCT (SC) ~35@S

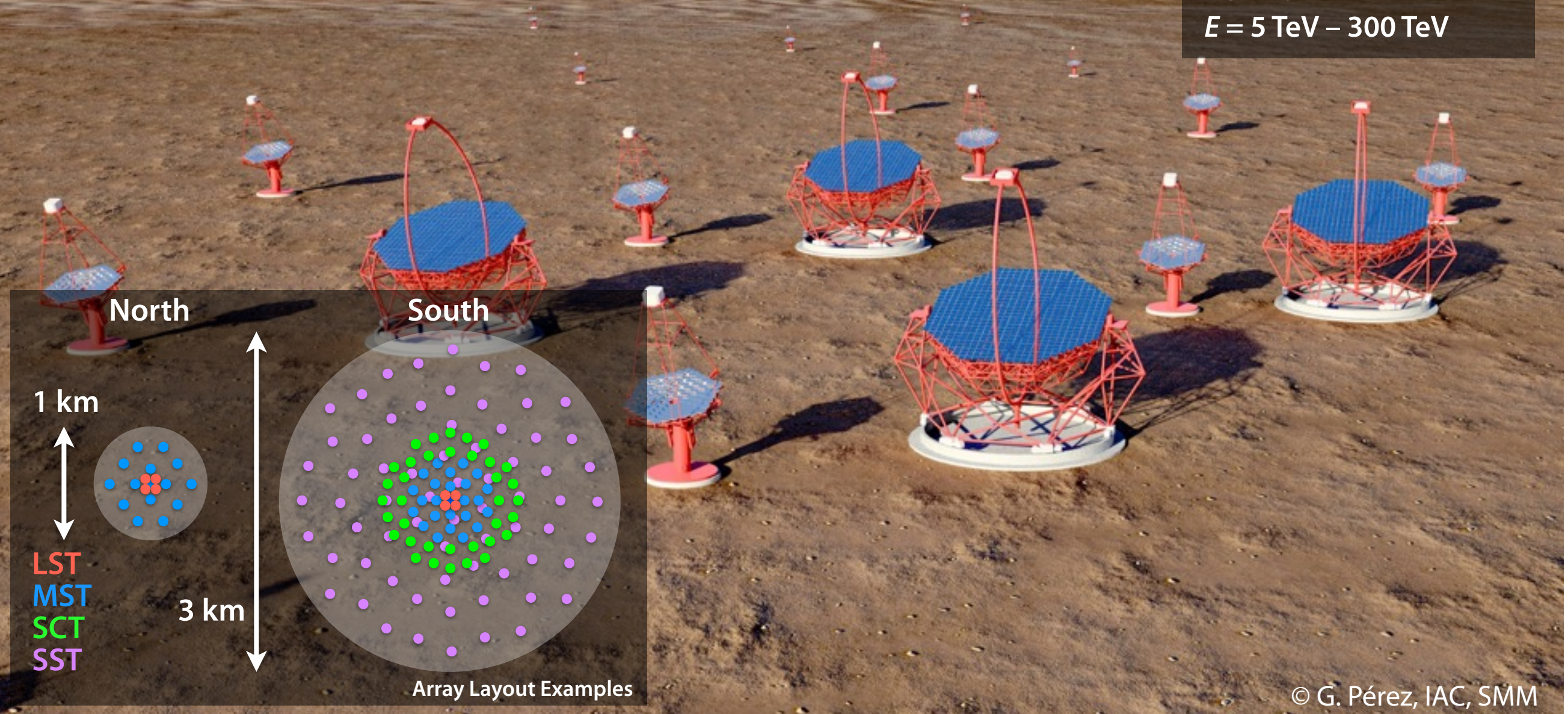
ASTRI (SC) ~35@S

Davis–Cotton ~20@S

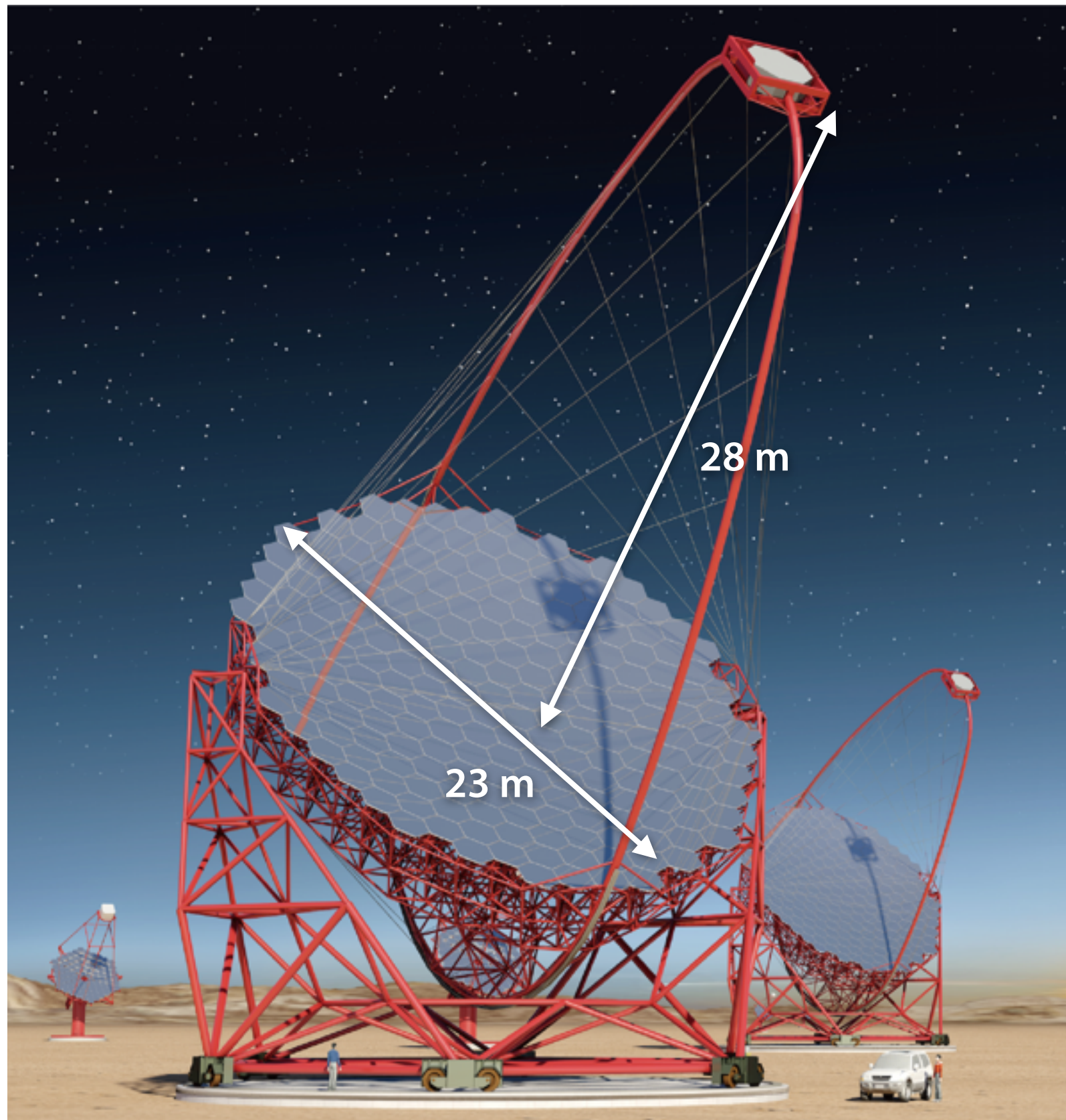
$D \sim 4\text{ m}$

$\text{FOV} \sim 9^\circ$

$E = 5\text{ TeV} - 300\text{ TeV}$

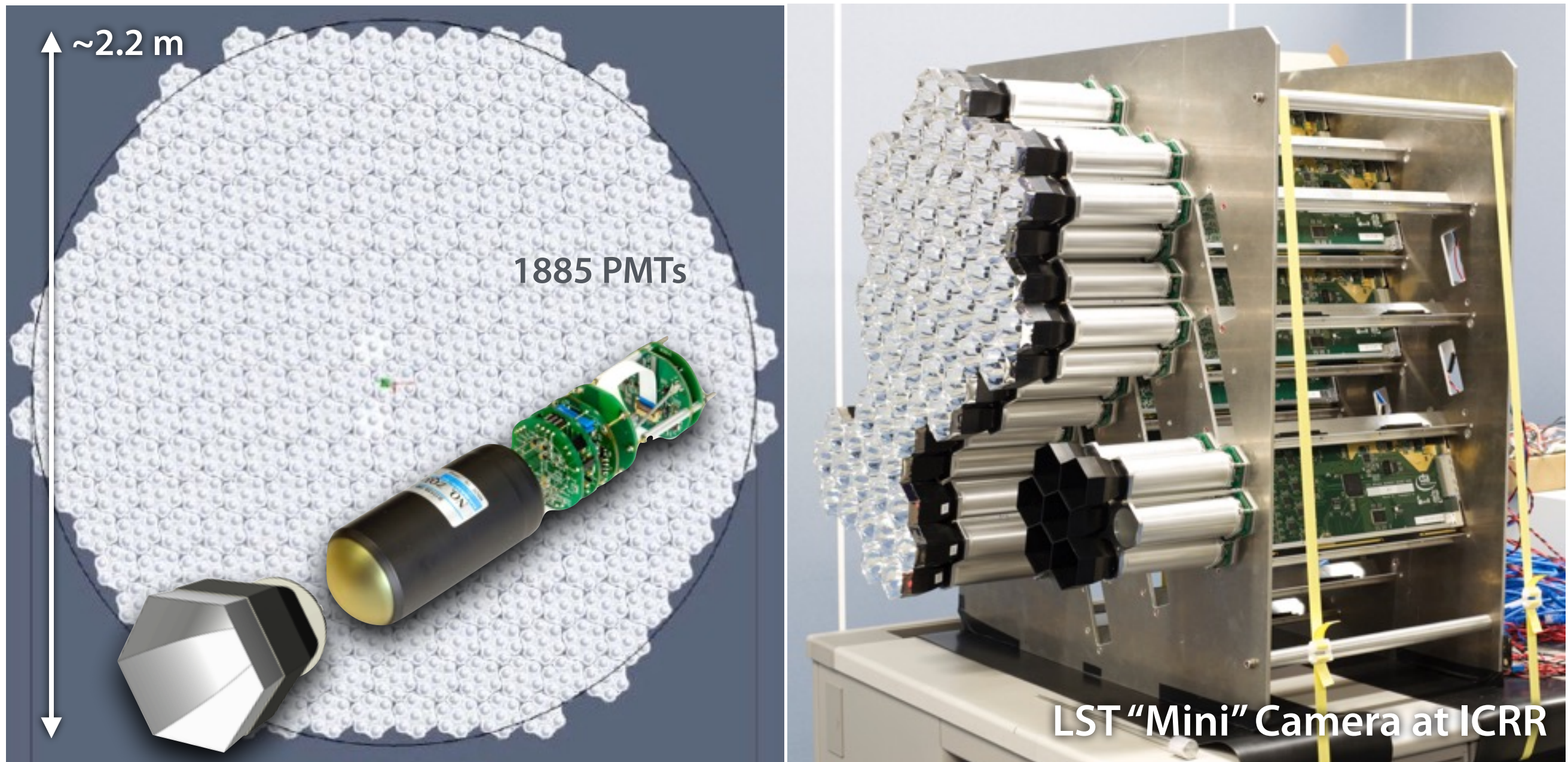


Large-Sized Telescope (LST)



- 23 m diameter × 4
- Will achieve 20 GeV energy threshold
- High statistics gamma-ray astronomy
 - ▶ Gamma-ray burst
 - ▶ AGN
 - ▶ Connection to *Fermi*/LAT (20–300 GeV)
 - ▶ Origin of extragalactic cosmic rays
- **The higher photon collection efficiency is the better**

The LST Camera



- Comprises 1855 high-QE PMTs (Peak QE $\sim 40\%$) with hemispherical cathode
- Covered by hexagonal light concentrators to reduce ineffective area
- "Winston cones" have been used in Cherenkov telescopes

Ideas (1) – Bézier Curve Profile

2D Compound Parabolic Cone (CPC) or Winston Cone

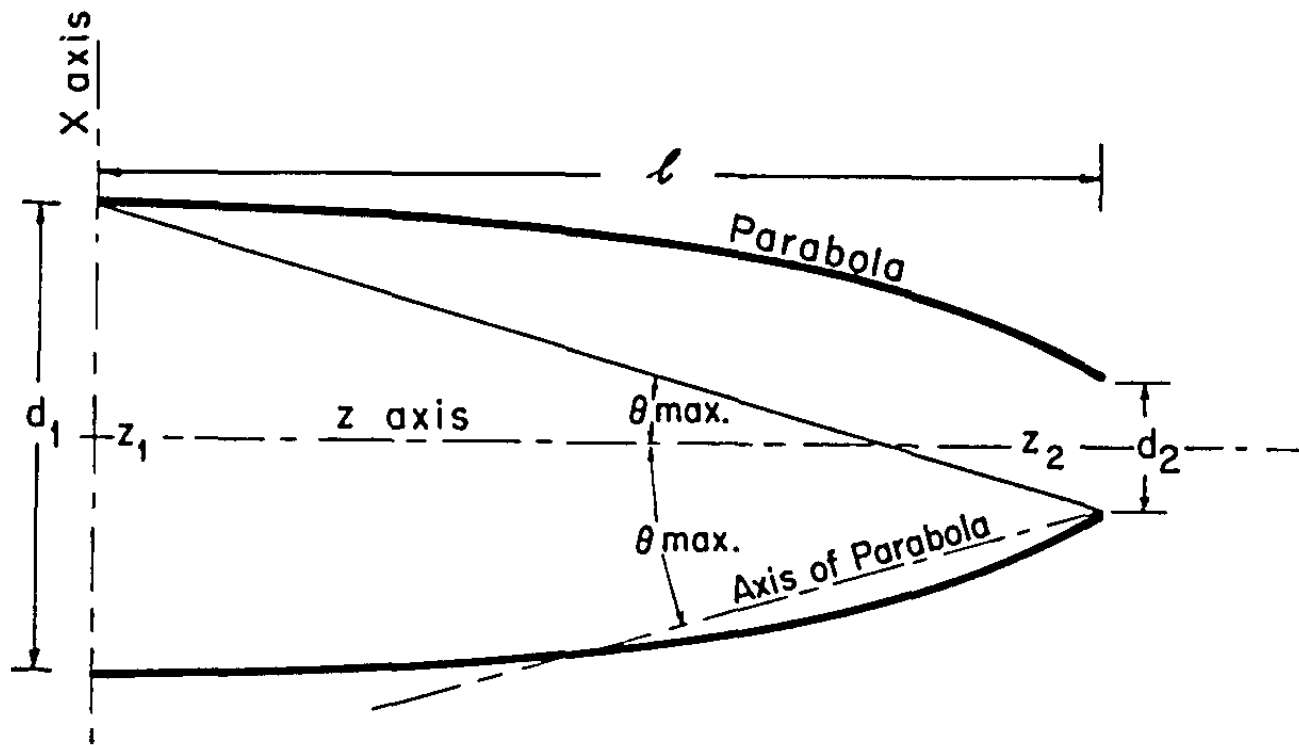
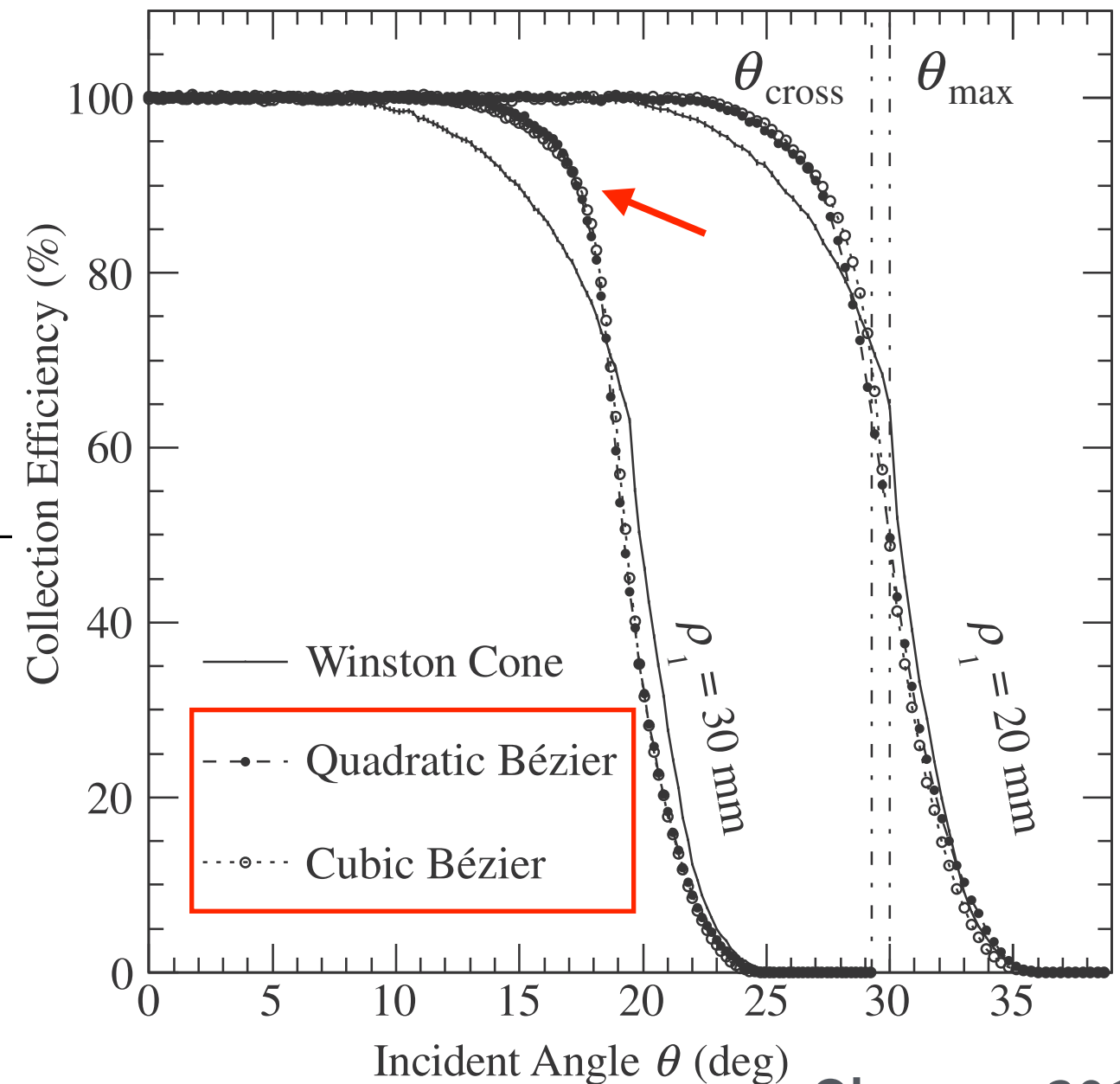


FIG. 2. Construction of an ideal light collector for the case of constant index of refraction. In this example, $\theta_{\max} = 16^\circ$.

Winston 1970

Hexagonal Case

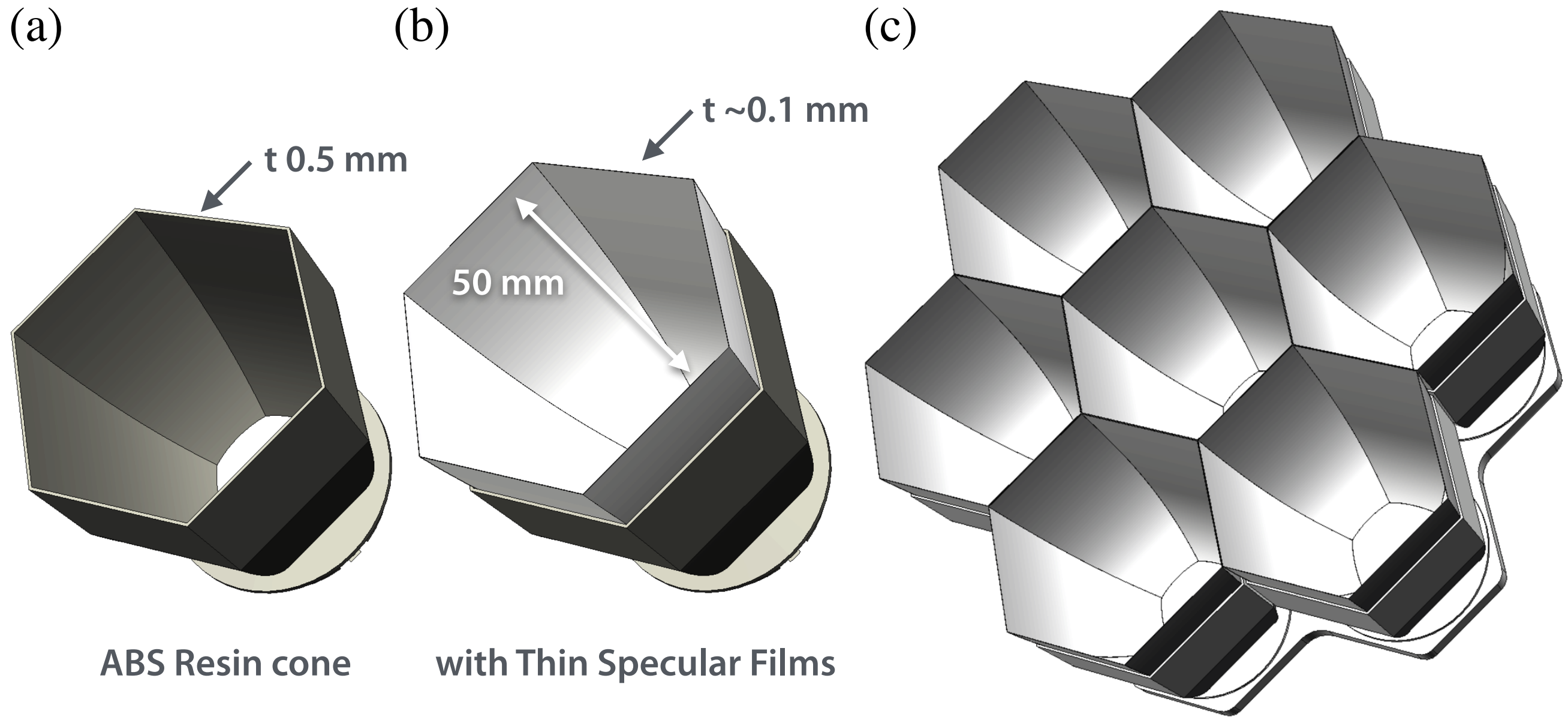


Okumura 2012

- So-called a Winston cone accepts only photons with angle of incidence within a cutoff angle (in 2D space)
- For a 3-dimensional hexagonal cone, use of a Bézier curve profile outperforms a parabolic profile

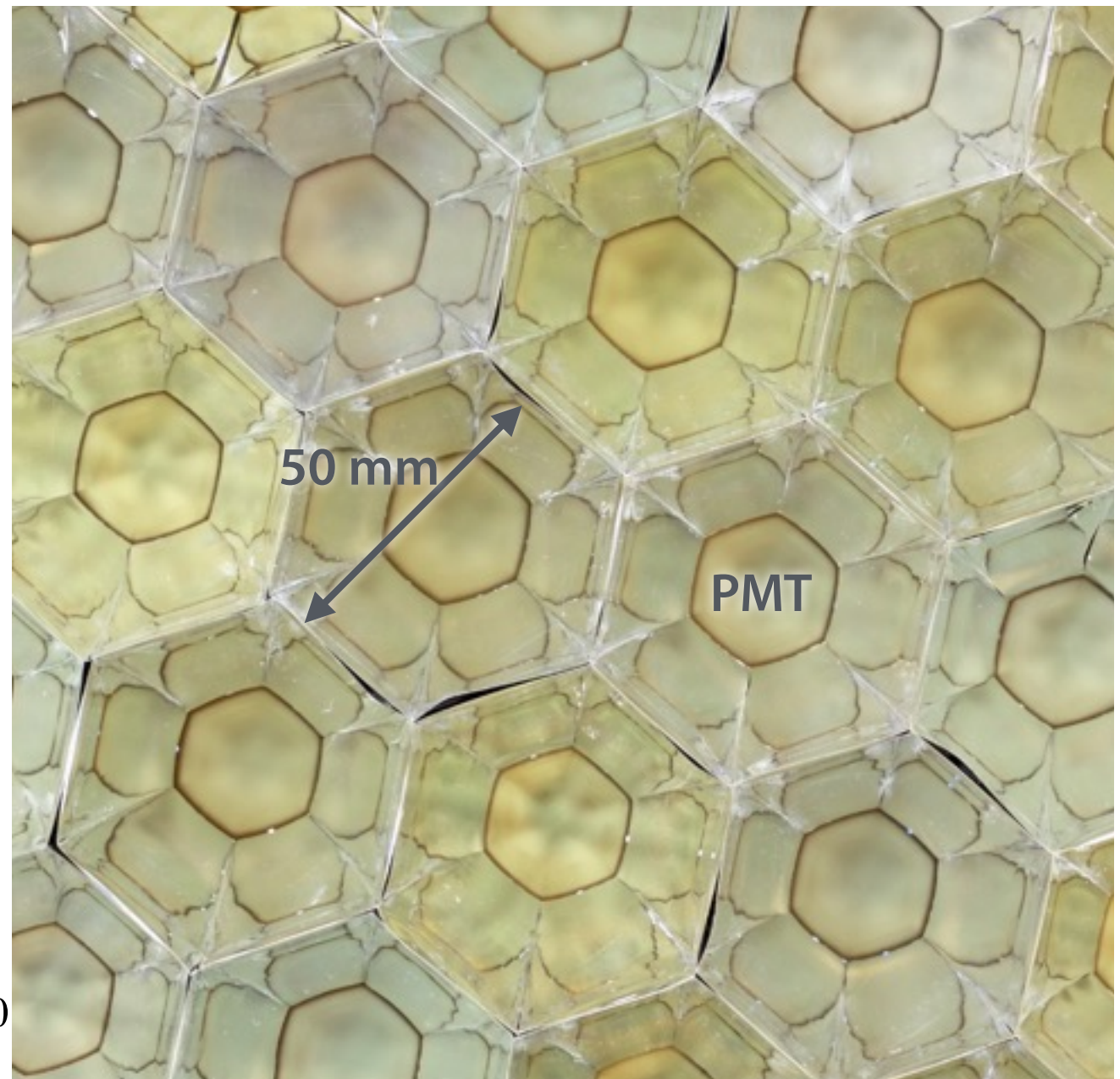
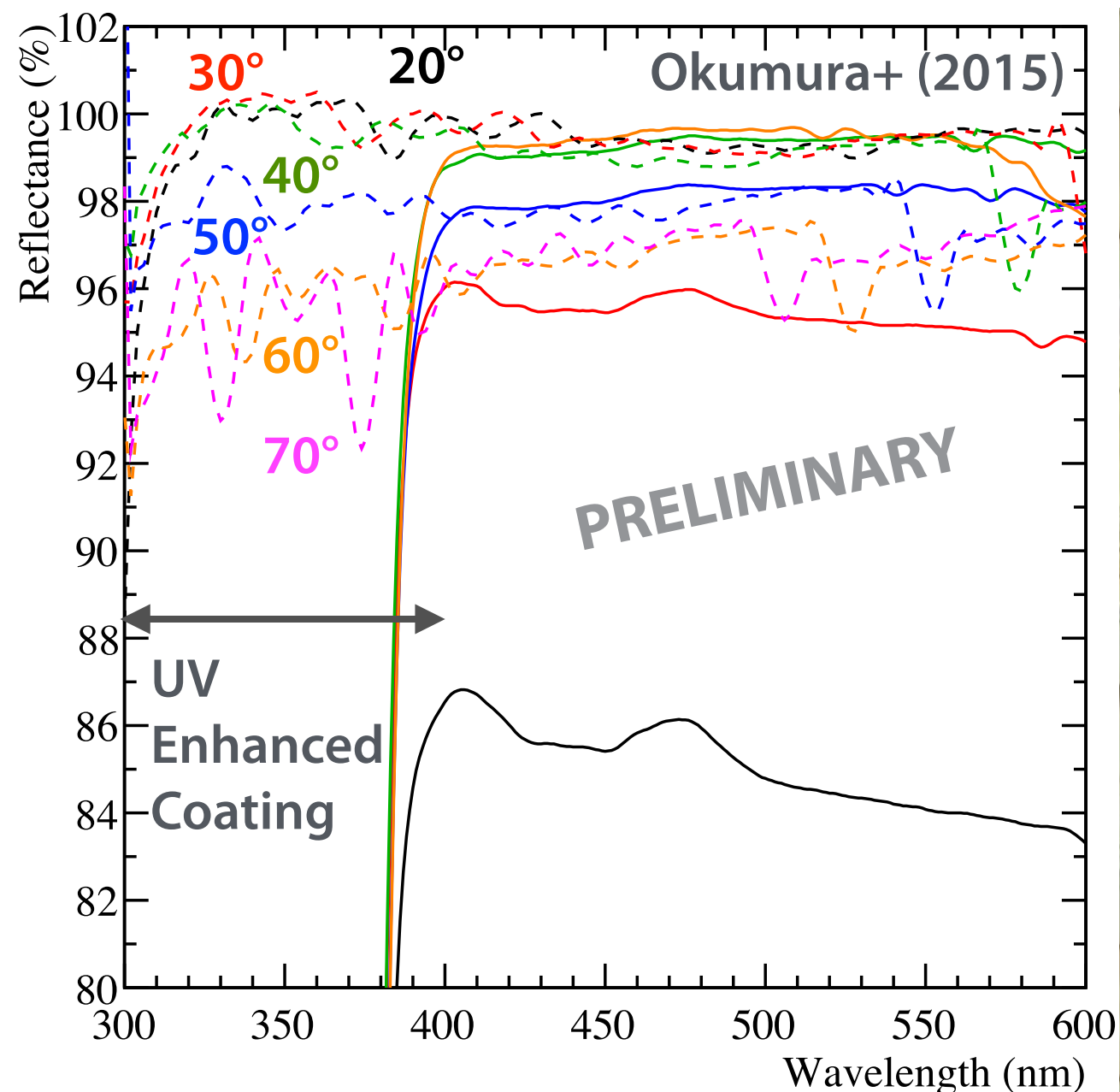
Ideas (2) – ABS Cone + Thin Specular Films

Okumura+ (2015)



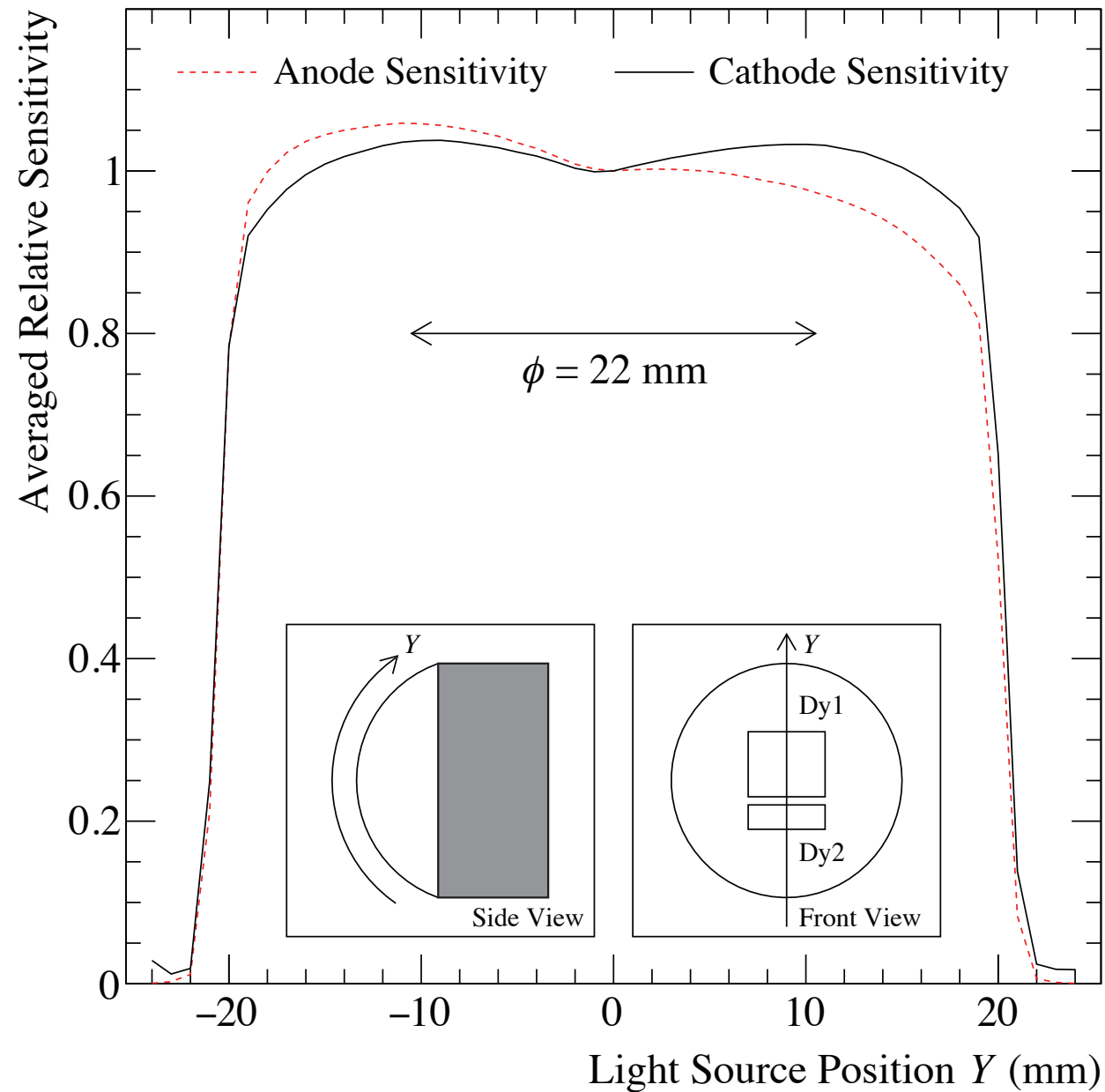
- Light weight
- Very high reflectance ($\sim 95\text{--}99\%$) in a wide wavelength (300–800 nm) and angle (20–70 deg) ranges that cannot be achieved by aluminum coating
- Minimum dead area (~ 0.1 mm) thanks to the film thickness

Ideas (3) – ESR Films + Multilayer Coating

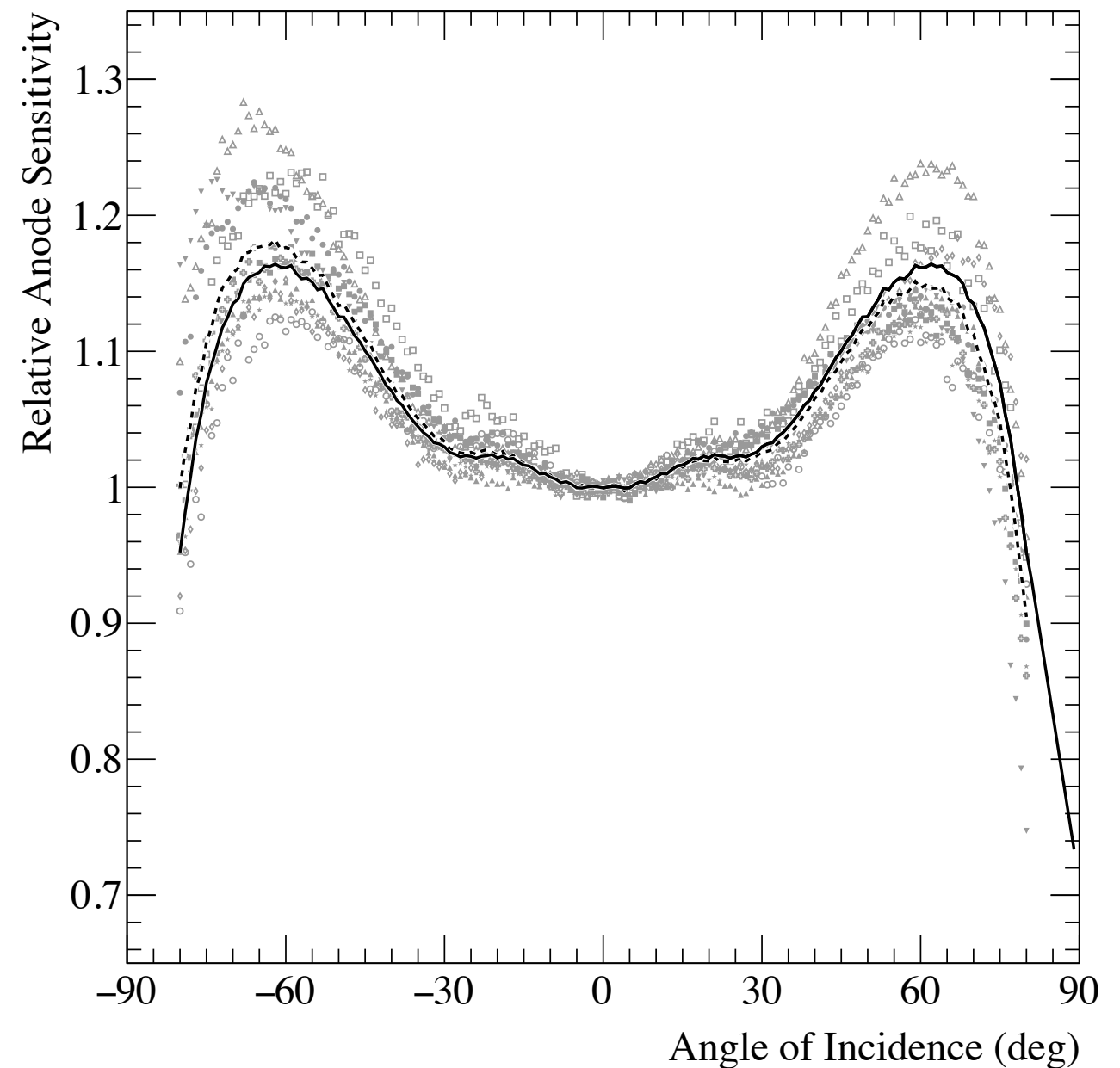


- Base film: 3M Vikuiti™ Enhanced Specular Reflector (ESR) (insulating, $R > 95\%$, > 400 nm)
- Multilayer coating: 54 layers (Ta₂O₅ and SiO₂) to enhance UV reflectance
- $\geq 95\%$ reflectance in wide ranges of angle and wavelength

Positional Dependence

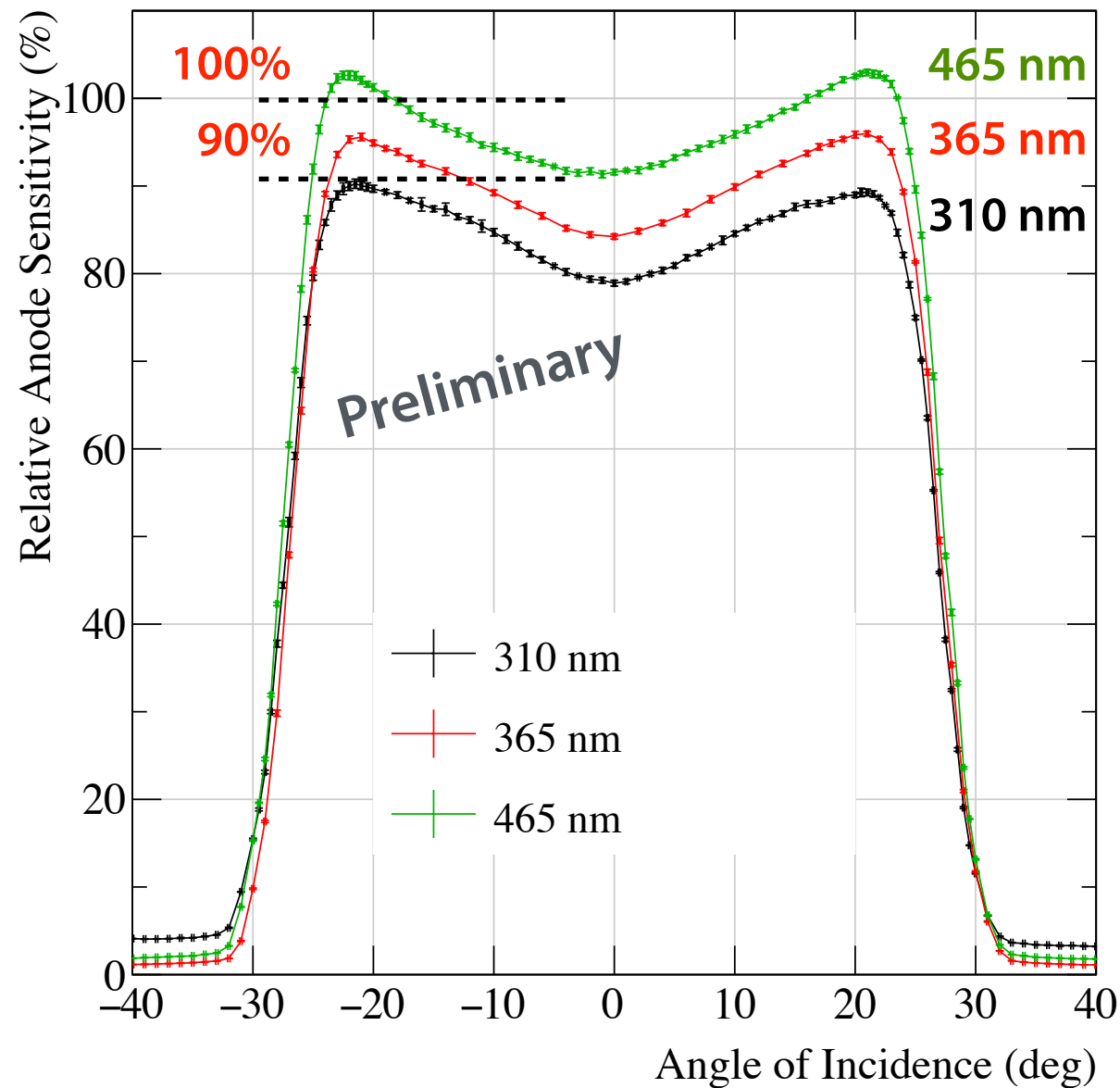


Angular Dependence

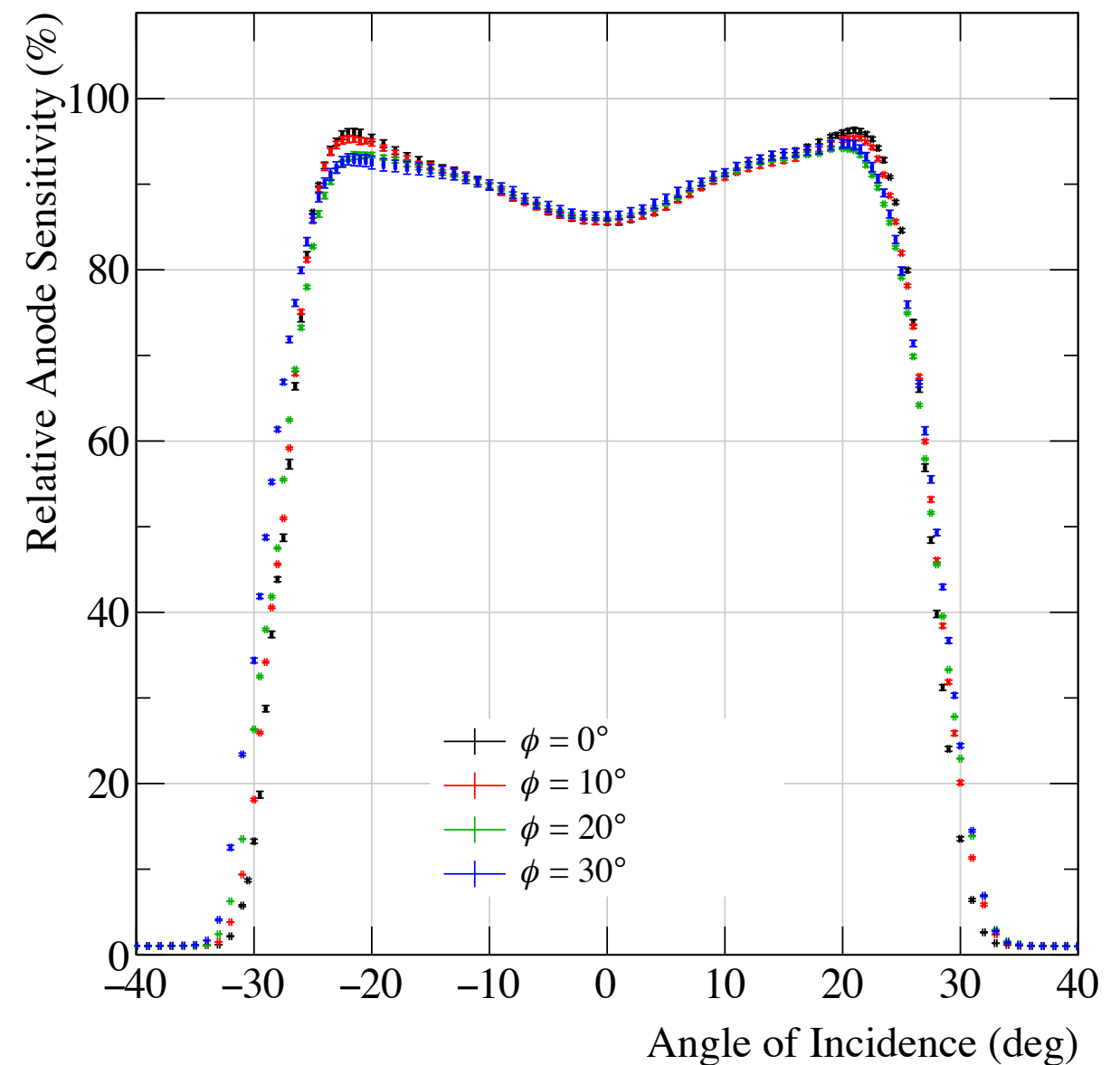


- CTA PMT (R11920-100-20) has positional and angular dependence of anode sensitivity
- The cone profile was optimized considering these dependence and film reflectance
- Note: Collection efficiency of a light concentrator cannot be defined

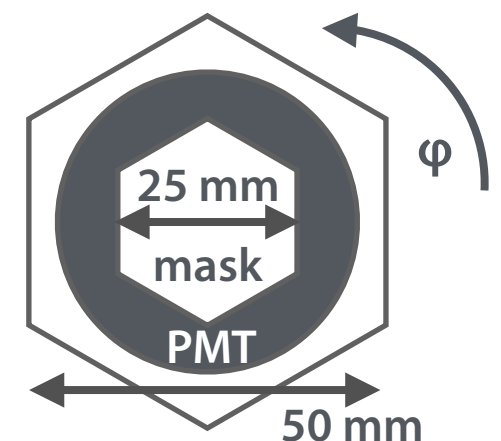
Color Dependence



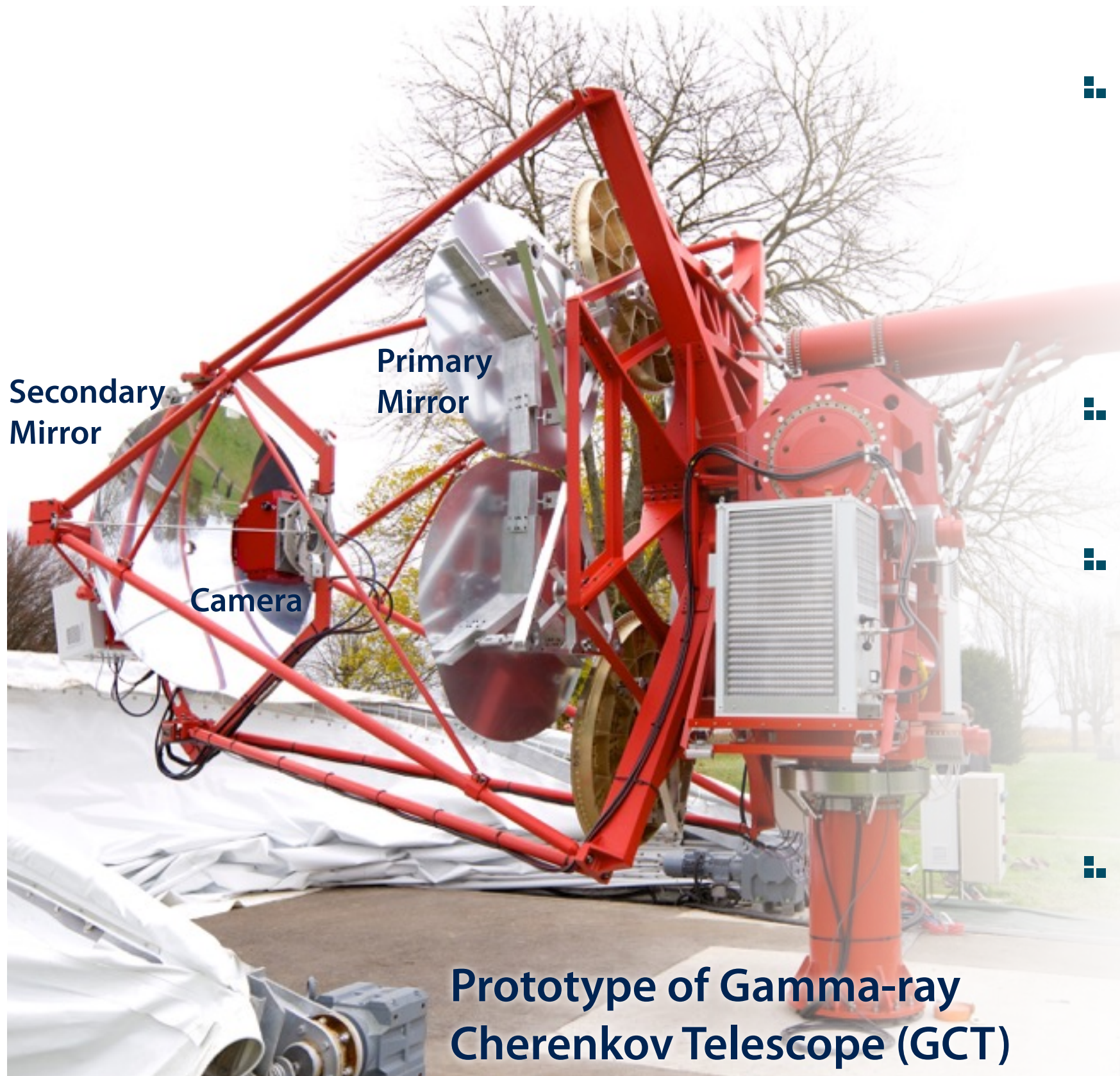
Rotational Dependence (365nm)



- The anode sensitivity normalized to a 25-mm mask shows 90 to >100% at the most important angles
- 5–10% better than Al + multilayer coating on plastic
- Trade-off between detection efficiency and cost/labor/uniformity

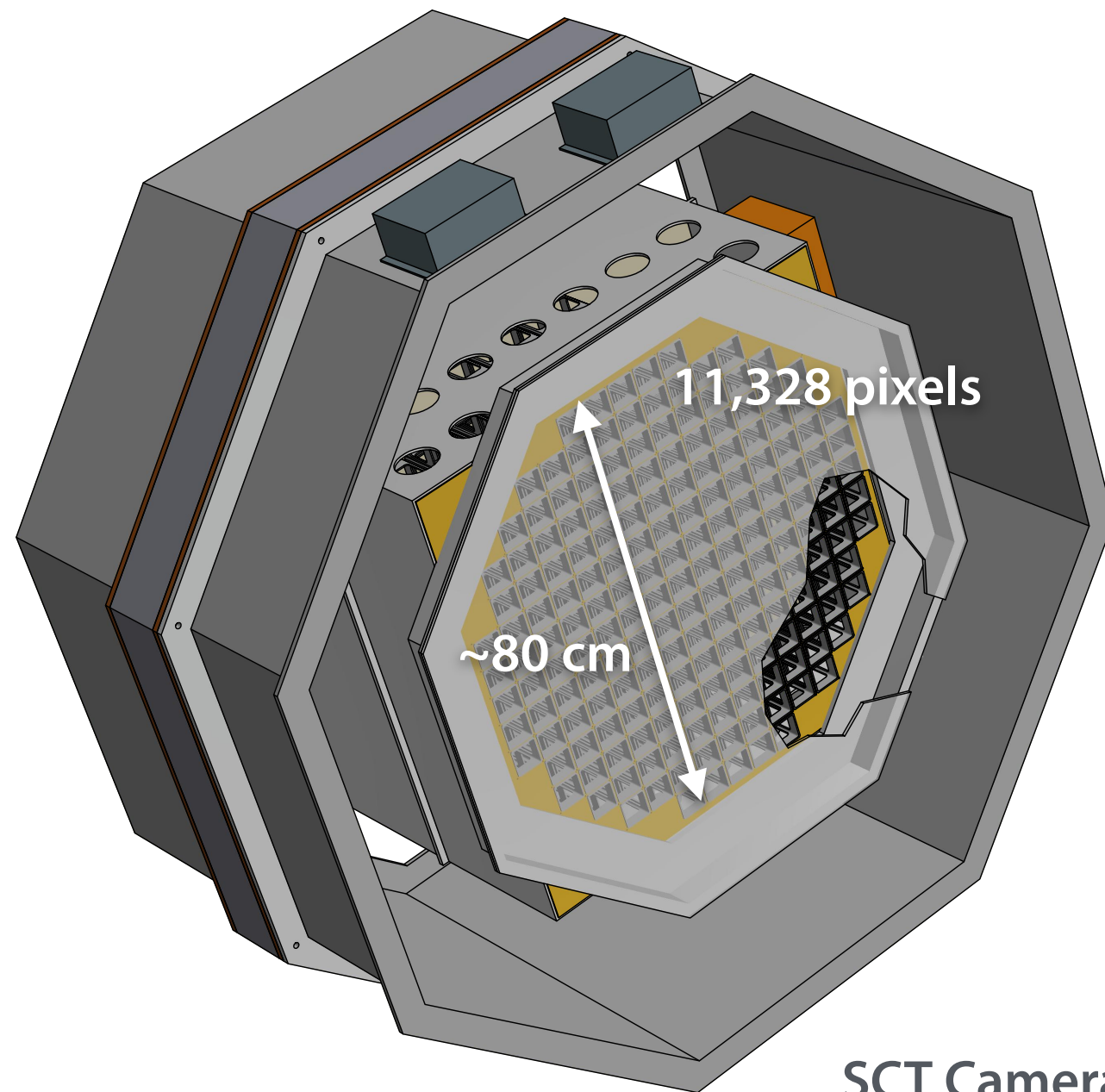


Small-Sized Telescope (SST)

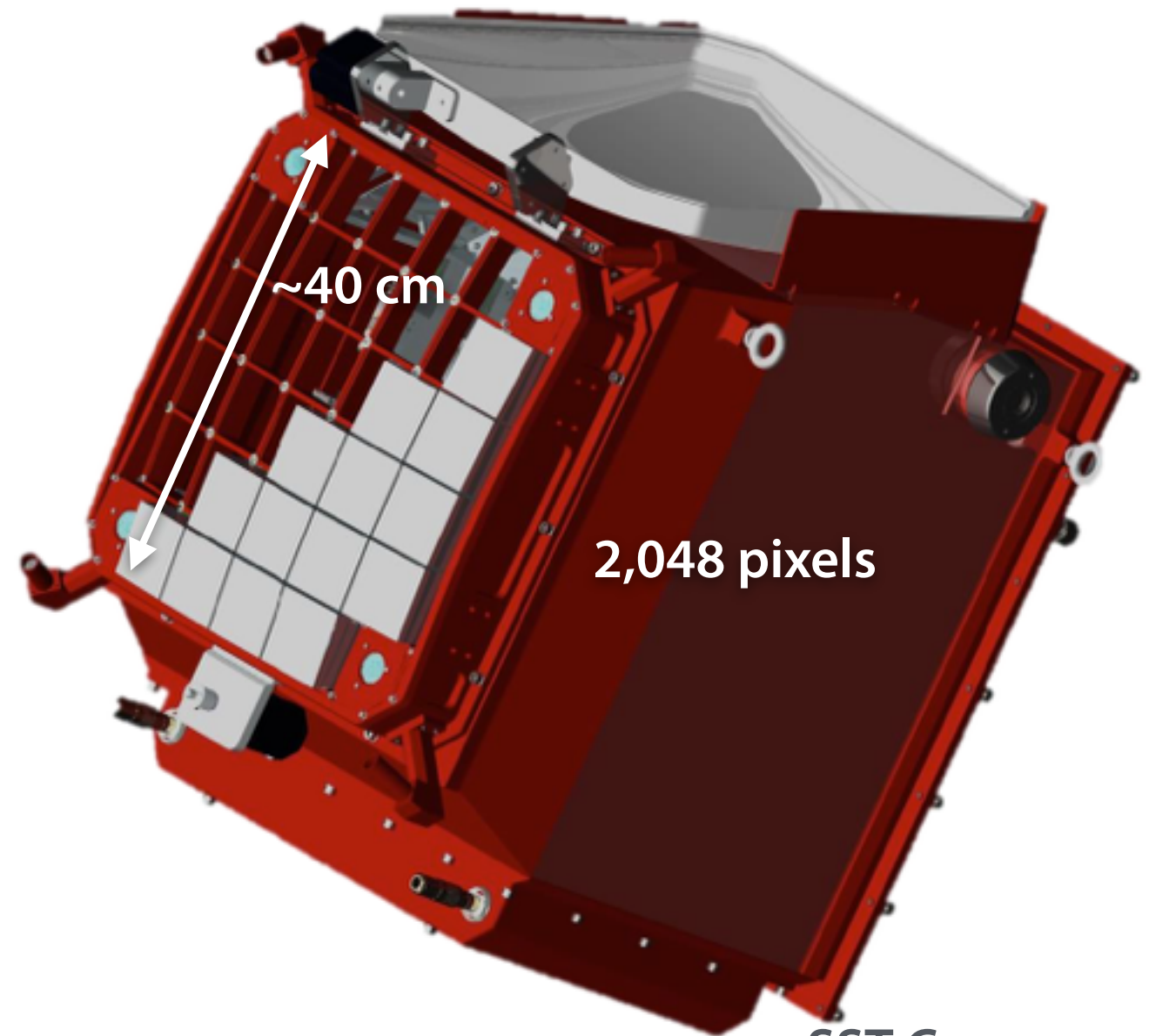


- 4 m diameter × 70
 - ▶ 3 designs proposed
 - ▶ SiPM based cameras
 - ▶ Spread over a few km²
- High-energy frontier up to 300 TeV
- Origins of Galactic cosmic rays
 - ▶ PeVatron(s) search
 - ▶ Supernova remnants
- **The cheaper unit price is the better for a large effective area**

SiPM Cameras (SCT and SSTs)



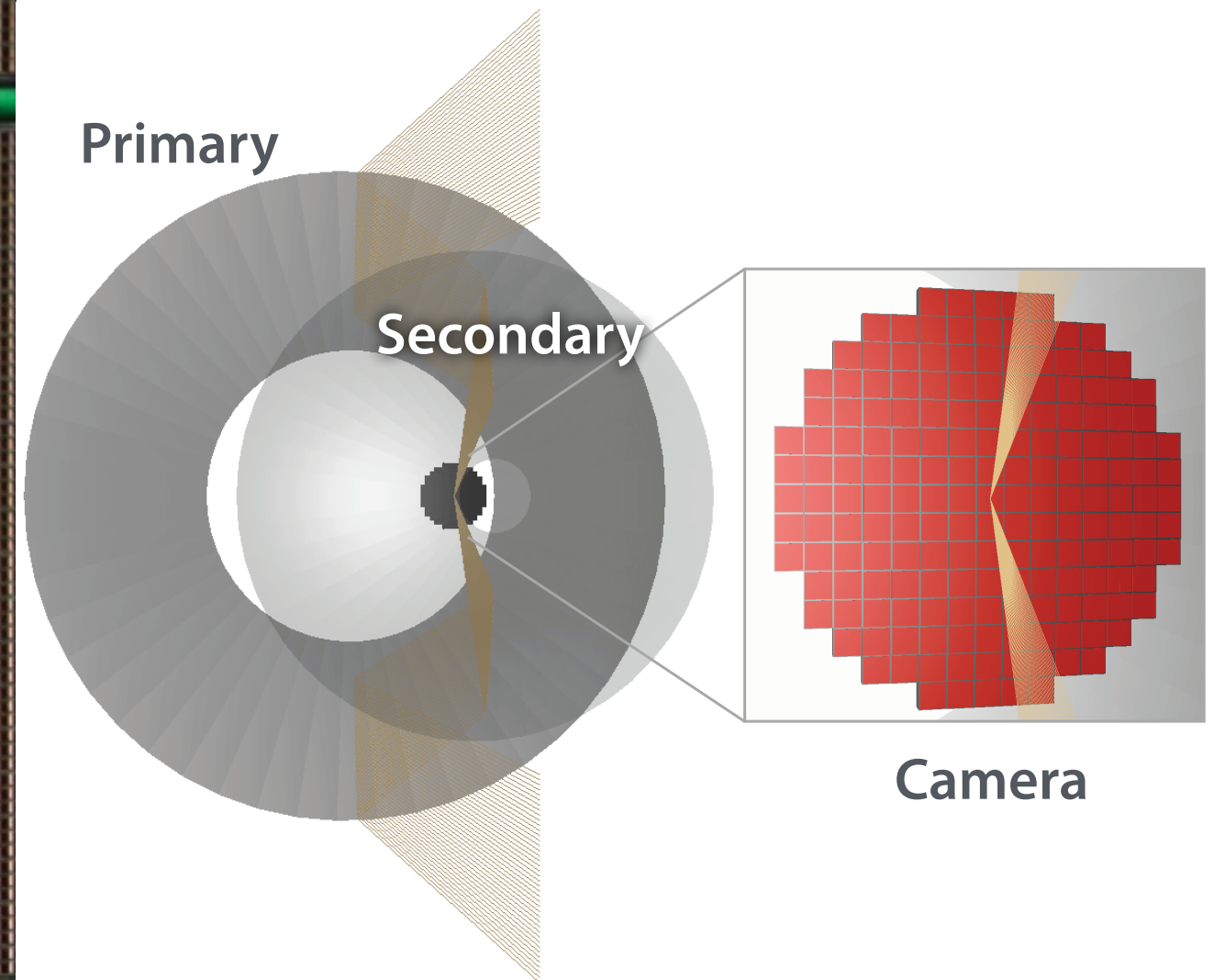
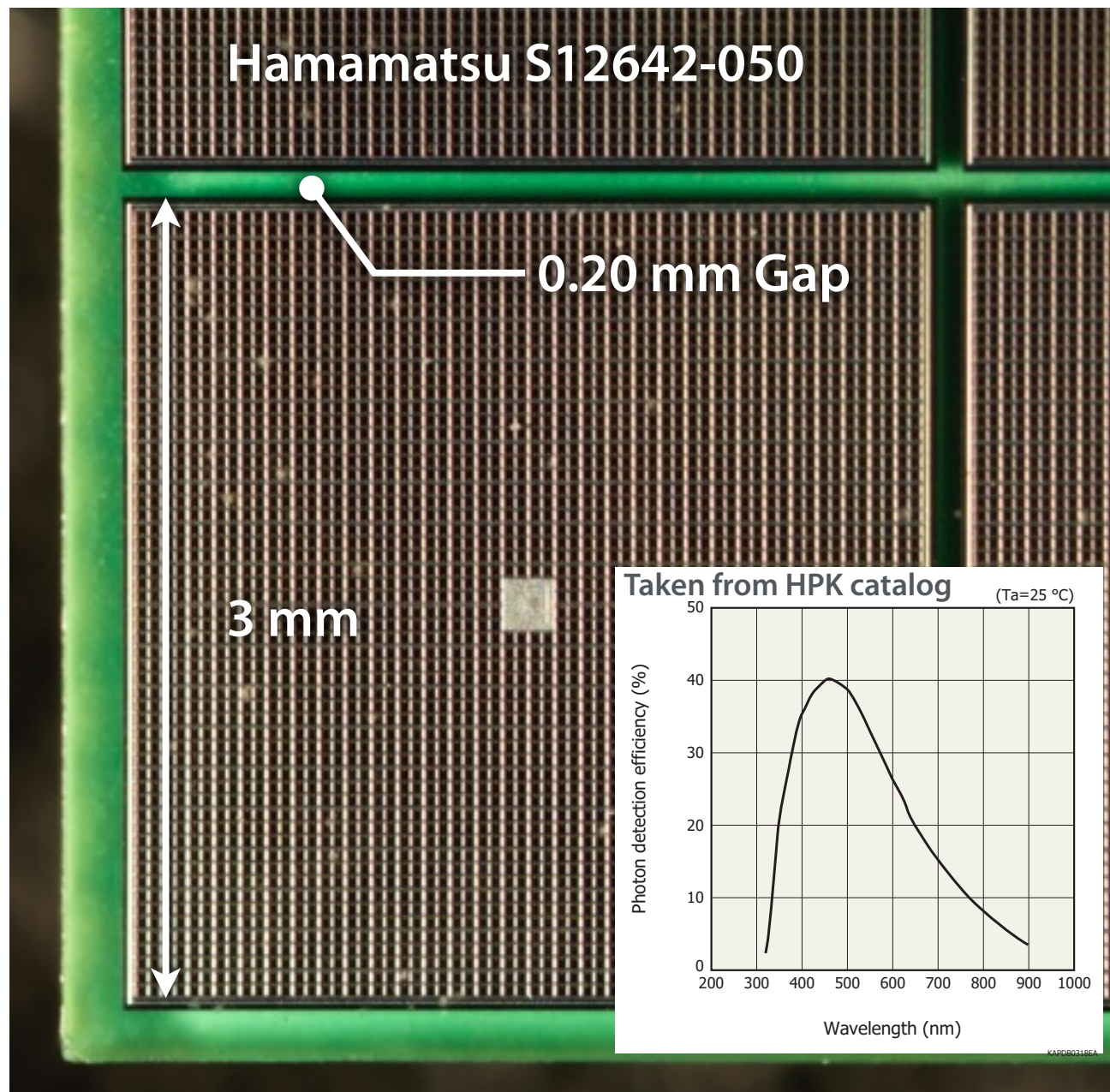
SCT Camera



SST Camera

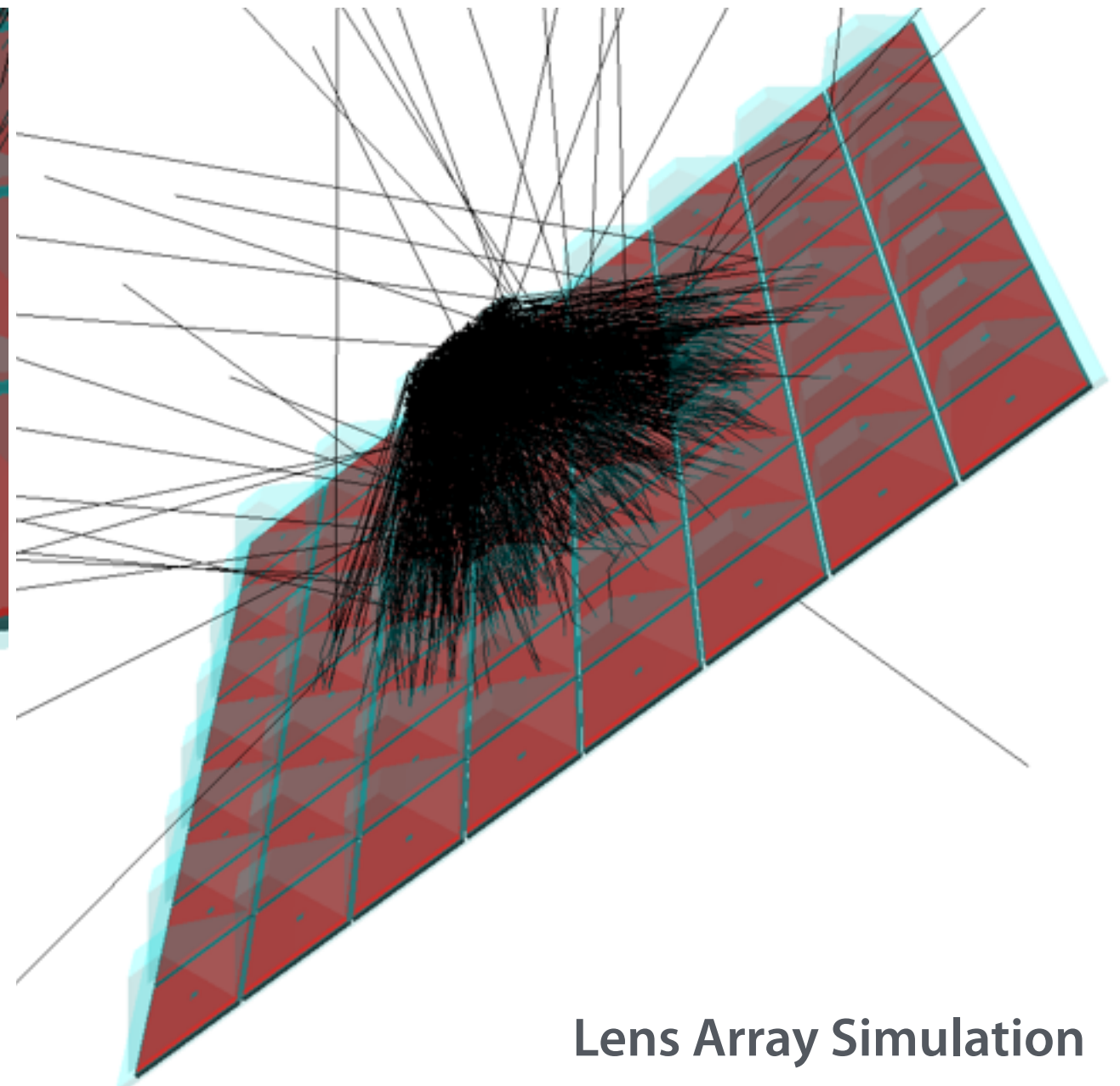
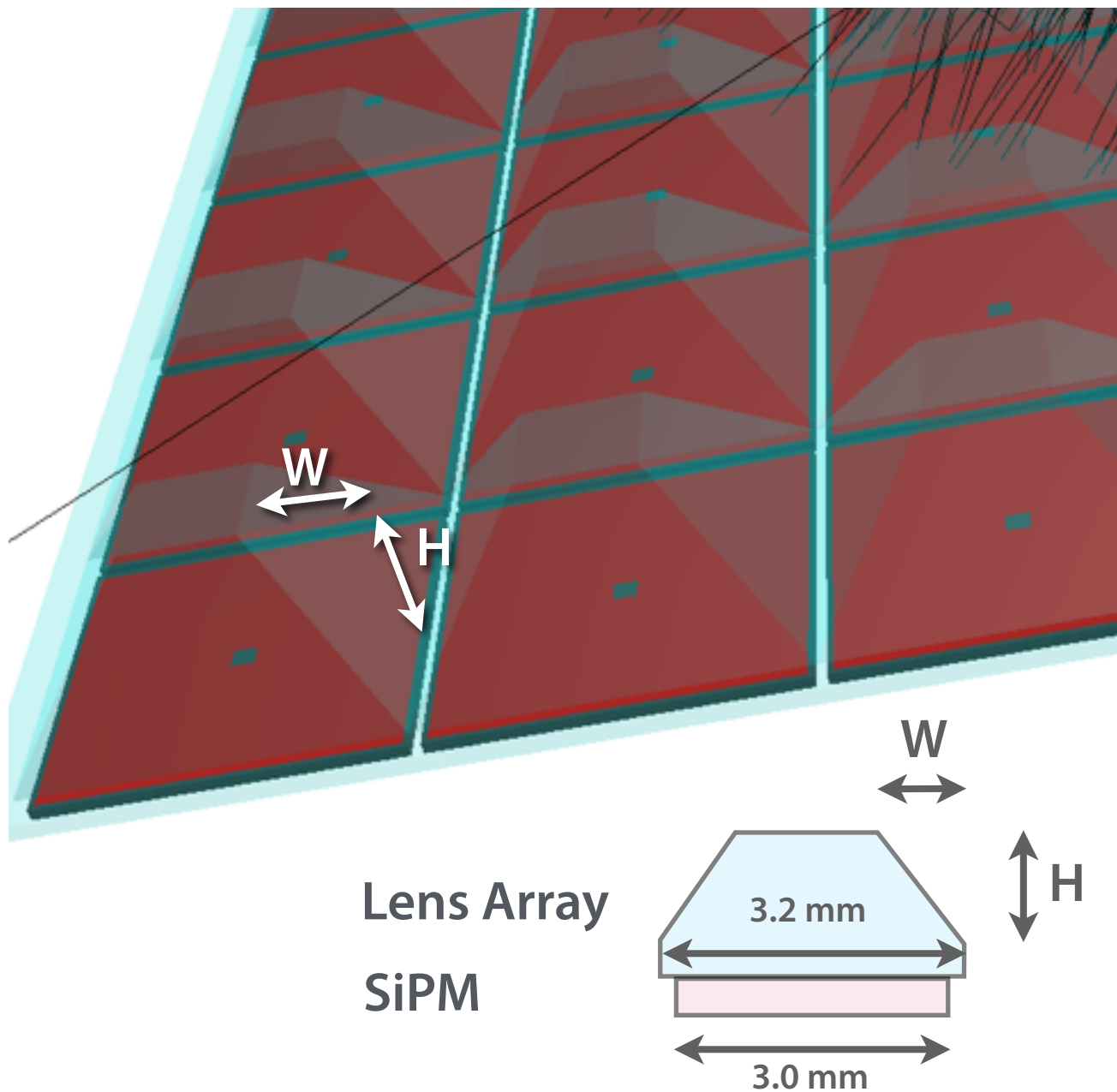
- First use of Schwarzschild-Couder optics (aspherical primary and secondary)
- Small plate-scale, small angular resolution (~ 4 – 6 arcmin), and large FOV (8 – 9°) require a fine pixel size of ~ 6 mm and multi-channel photodetectors

SiPM Dead Space and Fresnel Reflection



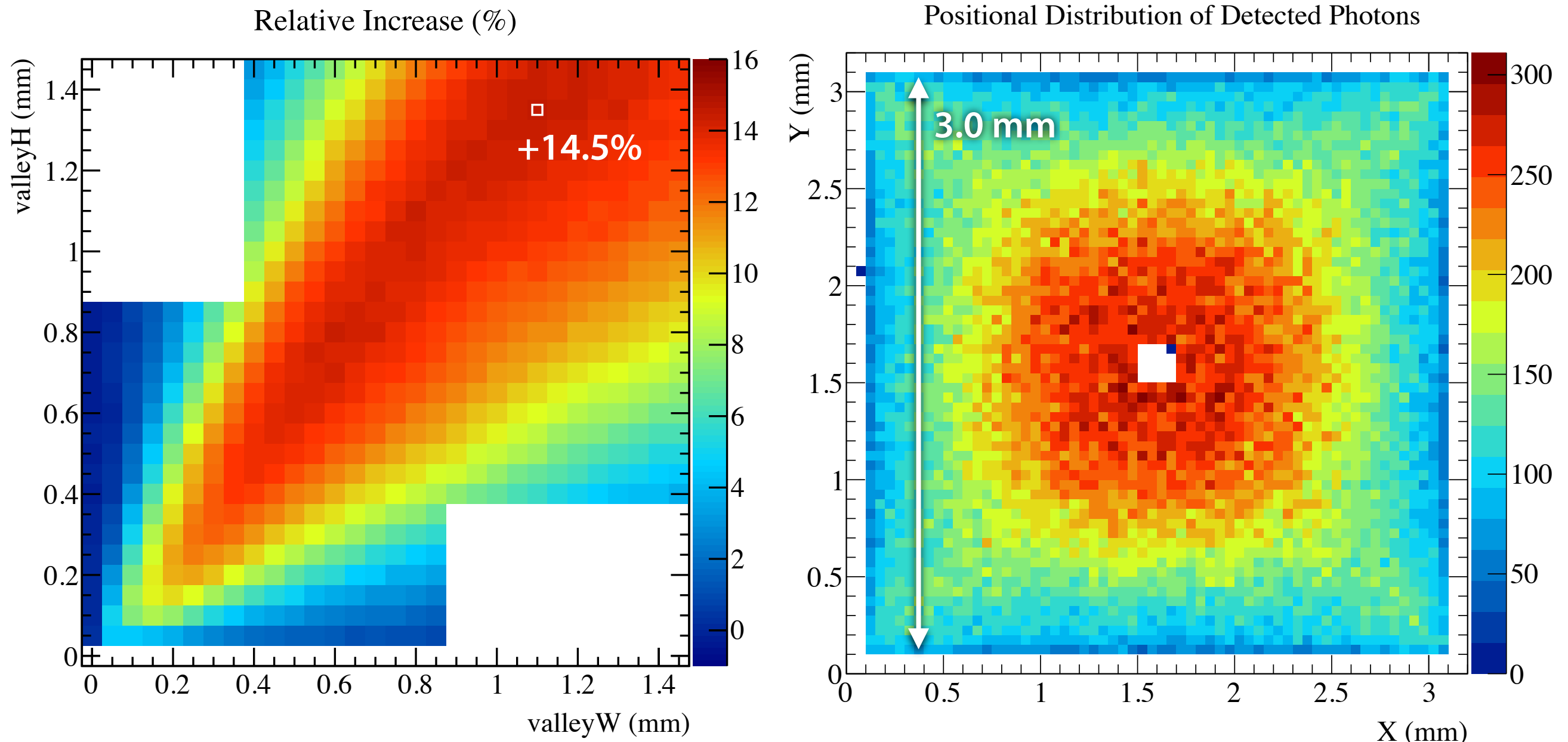
- ~15% photons are lost due to the pixel gaps (typically 0.2 mm)
- Angle of incidence ranges from 30 to 60 degrees in SC optics, resulting in higher Fresnel reflection than parabola or Davies–Cotton

Lens Array for SiPM



- Silicone is highly UV transparent and can be molded
- Simulated a silicone lens array with various lens shape parameters by ROBAST (Okumura+ 2016, see <http://robast.github.io/>)

Simulation Results



- PDE can be improved by 14.5% (e.g., PDE 40% → 46%)
- Photons are concentrated on the inner region of individual SiPM pixels
- Currently prototyping a lens array made of UV-transparent glass

Summary

- Developed a hexagonal light concentrator for CTA Large-Sized Telescopes using highly reflective specular films
- Achieved 80–100% collection efficiency for various colors
- The film can be used for other detectors such as scintillators
- An idea of a light concentrator (lens array) for an SiPM array has been also studied and proposed
- Prototyping a lens array made of UV-transparent glass