

Science Benchmarks for SWGO

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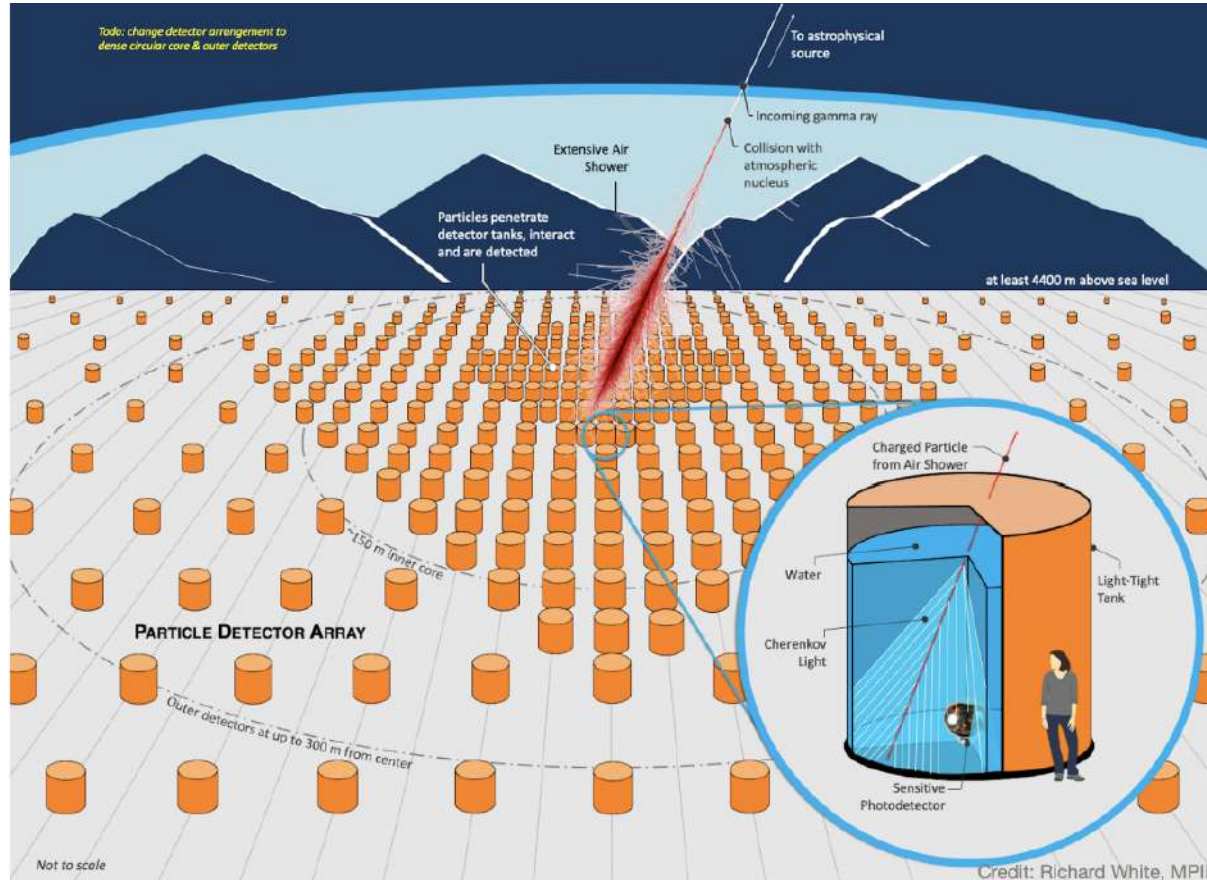
For the SWGO Collaboration

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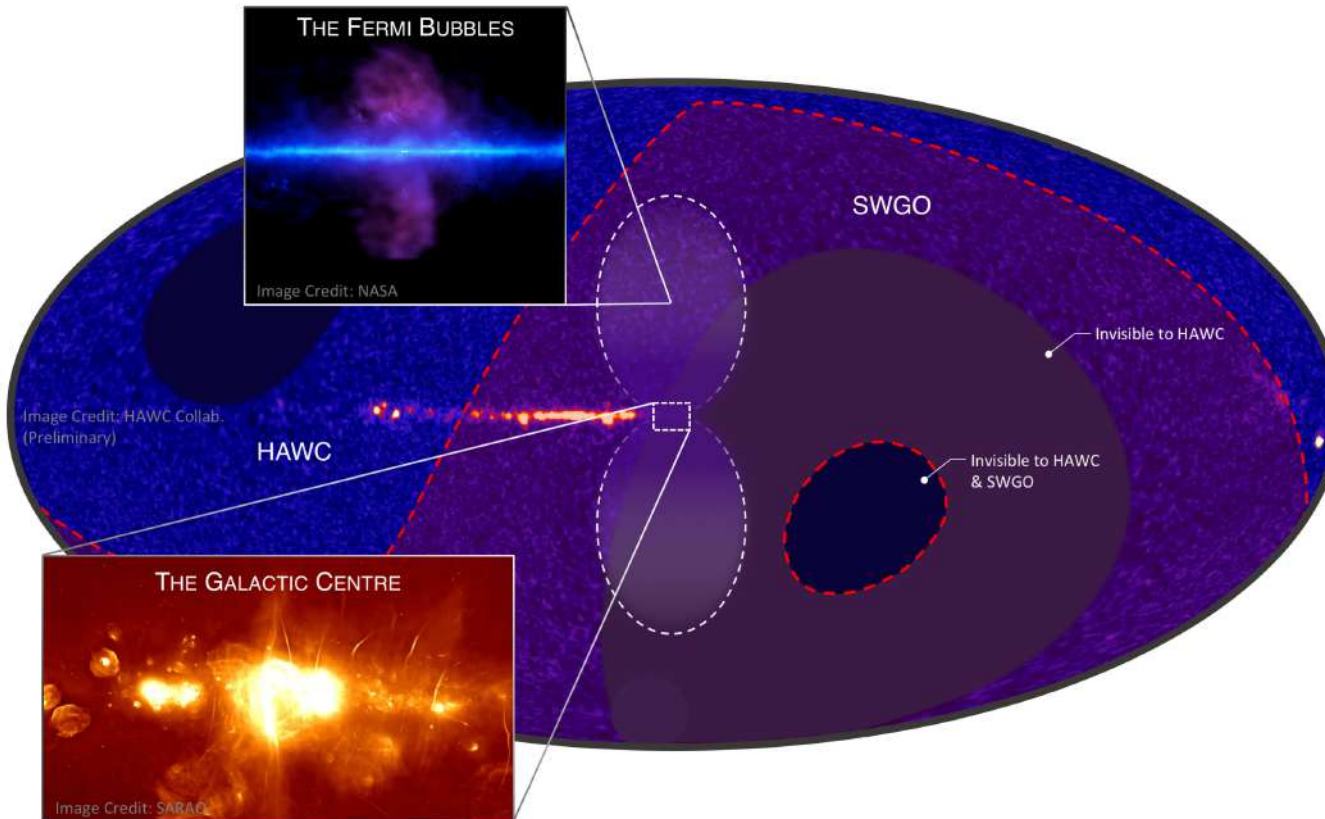


The SWGO Concept



- Extended energy range
 - From c. 100 GeV to the PeV scale
- Design Elements
 - water Cherenkov detector (WCD) units
 - Large (80,000 m²) high-fill factor core
 - Low-fill factor outrigger covering at least an area of 200,000 m²
- Site
 - Deployed at high-altitude in the Andes
 - Above 4,4 km a.s.l.

The SWGO Science Case



- ◉ PeVatrons and Galactic Accelerators
 - Poses a requirement of $\sim 30\%$ on the energy resolution for identification of spectral features above 100 GeV
- ◉ Gamma-ray Bursts and transients
 - Exploits the wide-FoV and continuous duty cycle to work as a monitoring instrument complementary to CTA
- ◉ Dark Matter searches
 - constrain the entire WIMP mass range, up to 100 TeV at the GC
- ◉ Cosmic-ray studies
 - Capability to detect single muons crucial for mass-resolved studies up to PeVs

Science Benchmarks for SWGO

Science Case	Design Drivers	Benchmark Description
Transient Sources: Gamma-ray Bursts	Low-energy sensitivity & Site altitude ^a	Min. time for 5σ detection: $F(100 \text{ GeV}) = 10^{-8} \text{ erg/cm}^2.\text{s}$, PWL index = -2., $F(t) \propto t^{-1.2}$
Galactic Accelerators: PeVatron Sources	High-energy sensitivity & Energy resolution ^b	Maximum exp-cutoff energy de- tectable 95% CL in 5 years for: $F(1 \text{ TeV}) = 5 \text{ mCrab}$, index = -2.3
Galactic Accelerators: PWNe and TeV Halos	Extended source sensitivity & Angular resolution ^c	Max. angular extension detected at 5σ in 5-yr integration for: $F(>1 \text{ TeV}) = 5 \times 10^{-13} \text{ TeV/cm}^2.\text{s}$
Diffuse Emission: Fermi Bubbles	Background rejection	Minimum diffuse cosmic-ray residual background level. Threshold: $< 10^{-4}$ level at 1 TeV.
Fundamental Physics: Dark Matter from GC Halo	Mid-range energy sensitivity Site latitude ^d	Max. energy for $b\bar{b}$ thermal relic cross-section limit at 95% CL in 5-years, for Einasto profile.
Cosmic-rays: Mass-resolved dipole / multipole anisotropy	Muon counting capability ^e	Max. dipole energy at 10^{-3} level; Log-mass resolution at 1 PeV – goal is $A=\{1, 4, 14, 56\}$; Maxi- mum multipole scale $> 0.1 \text{ PeV}$

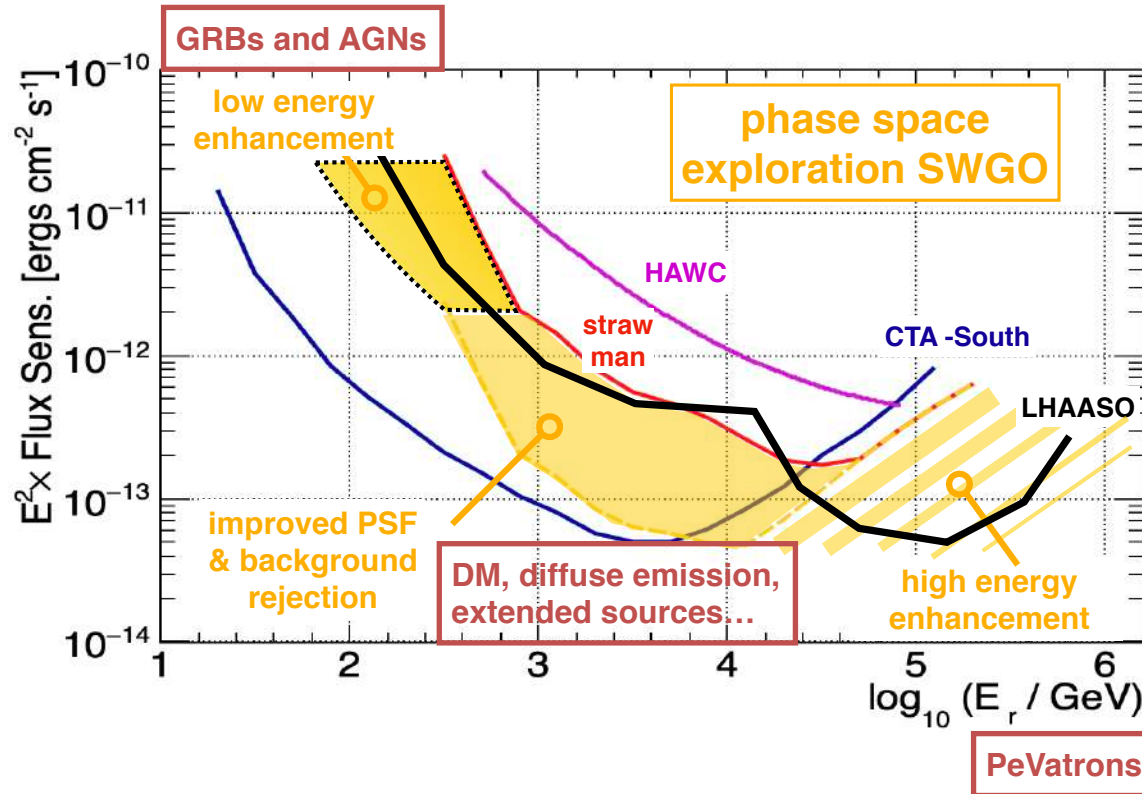
Table 1: SWGO Science Benchmarks. ^aSite altitude to be greater than 4.4 km above sea level. ^bEnergy resolution $< O(30\%)$ throughout core energy range 1-100 TeV. ^cAngular resolution $\sim 0.15^\circ$ throughout core energy range 1-100 TeV. ^dSite latitude not constraining among candidates under consideration. ^eWCD units with muon identification capability for γ /hadron discrimination.

The set of **core science cases** has been defined to guide the R&D studies and to benchmark the final observatory design among different options and trade-offs.

The **benchmarks** reflect a minimum set of science goals that encompass the full set of performance requirements for the Observatory.

The **quantitative benchmarks** will be used to compare and select a set of candidate configurations for the array, currently under study.

Design Implications



○ The SWGO reference configuration

- A **dense core array** with excellent gamma/hadron separation for low energy detection < 300 GeV, with circa 5x the effective area of HAWC.
- An **extended sparse array** with peak sensitivity between 50 and 100 TeV to approach LHAASO's performance at the PeV range
- **Muon tagging capability** at individual WCD units for cosmic-ray studies and improve background rejection
- **Improved** angular ($\sim 0.15^\circ$) and energy ($\sim 30\%$) resolution in the core 1-100 TeV range

Thank you!



First Collaboration Meeting

at the Padova Astronomical Observatory,
Italy, on October 30th–31st 2019

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The **SWGO Collaboration**
involves more than **100**
scientists from **12**
countries.

