

# The Camera of the H.E.S.S. II Experiment

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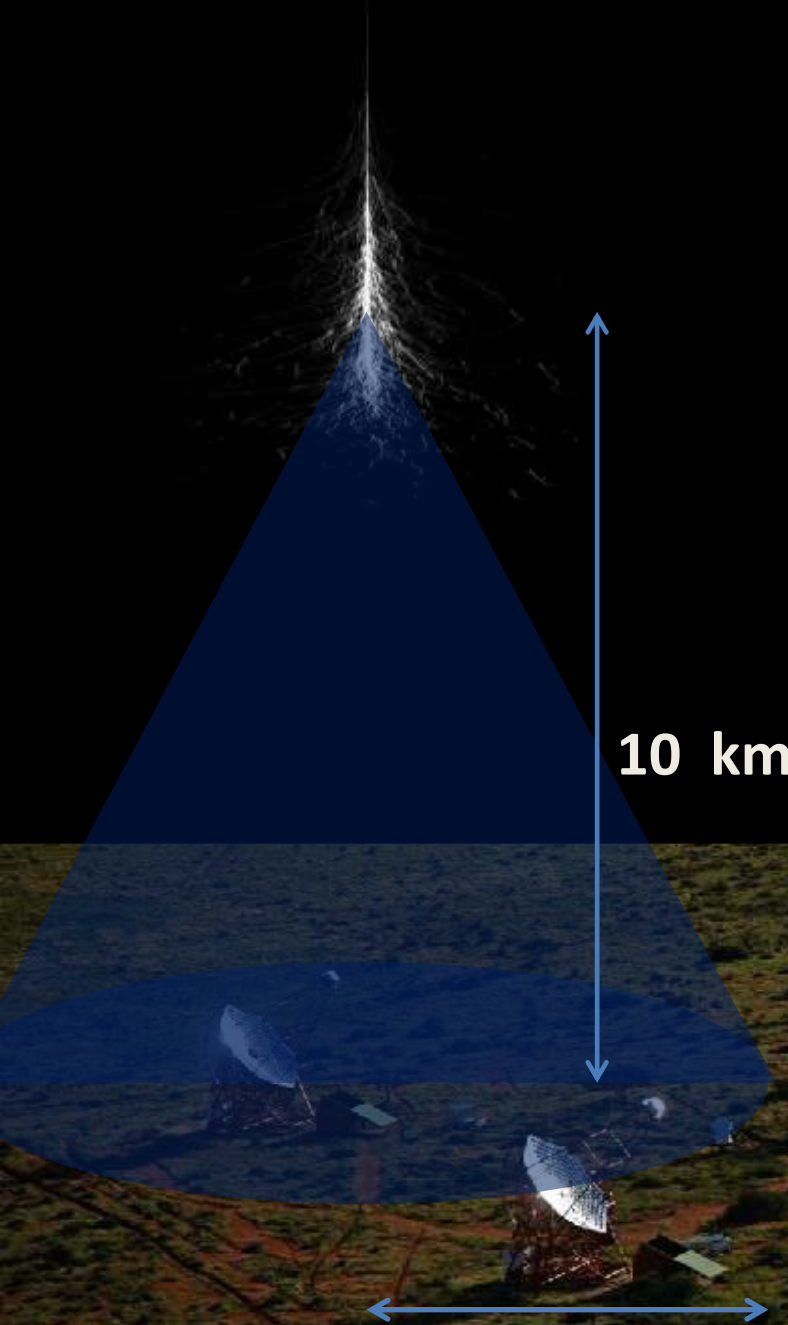
UPMC/LPNHE



# OUTLINE

- Ground based Gamma Ray Astronomy
- Camera synoptic
- Camera description
- Some tests



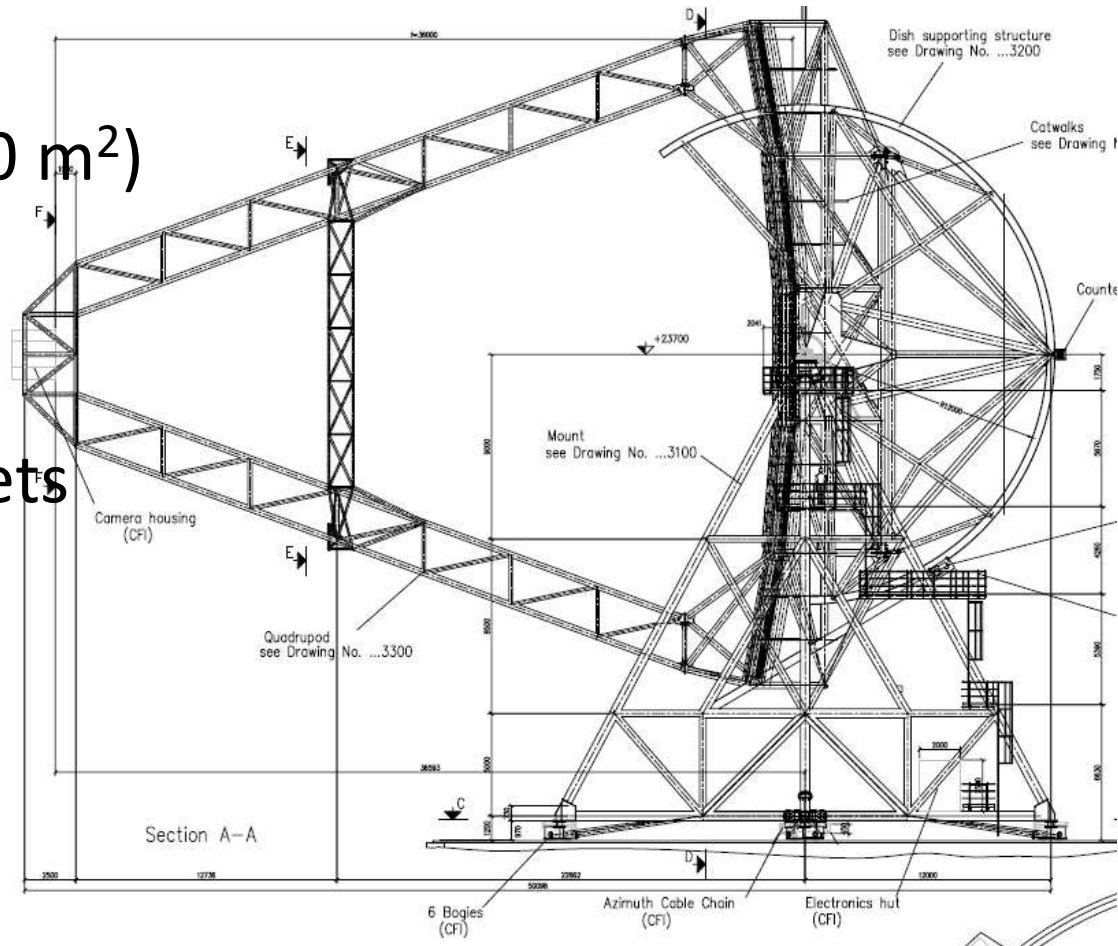


- **Cerenkov flash (  $\Delta t \cong 5 \text{ ns}$  )**  
(function of the gamma energy)
- **Faint light (  $\sim 0.1 \text{ ph. } \checkmark \text{ m}^{-2} \cdot \text{GeV}^{-1}$  )**
- **Ph. Wavelength : max  $\sim 340 \text{ nm}$**
- **Night Sky Background (200 MHz)**  
(function of the pixel field of view)
- **Trigger Rate  $\sim 1 \text{ kHz}$**

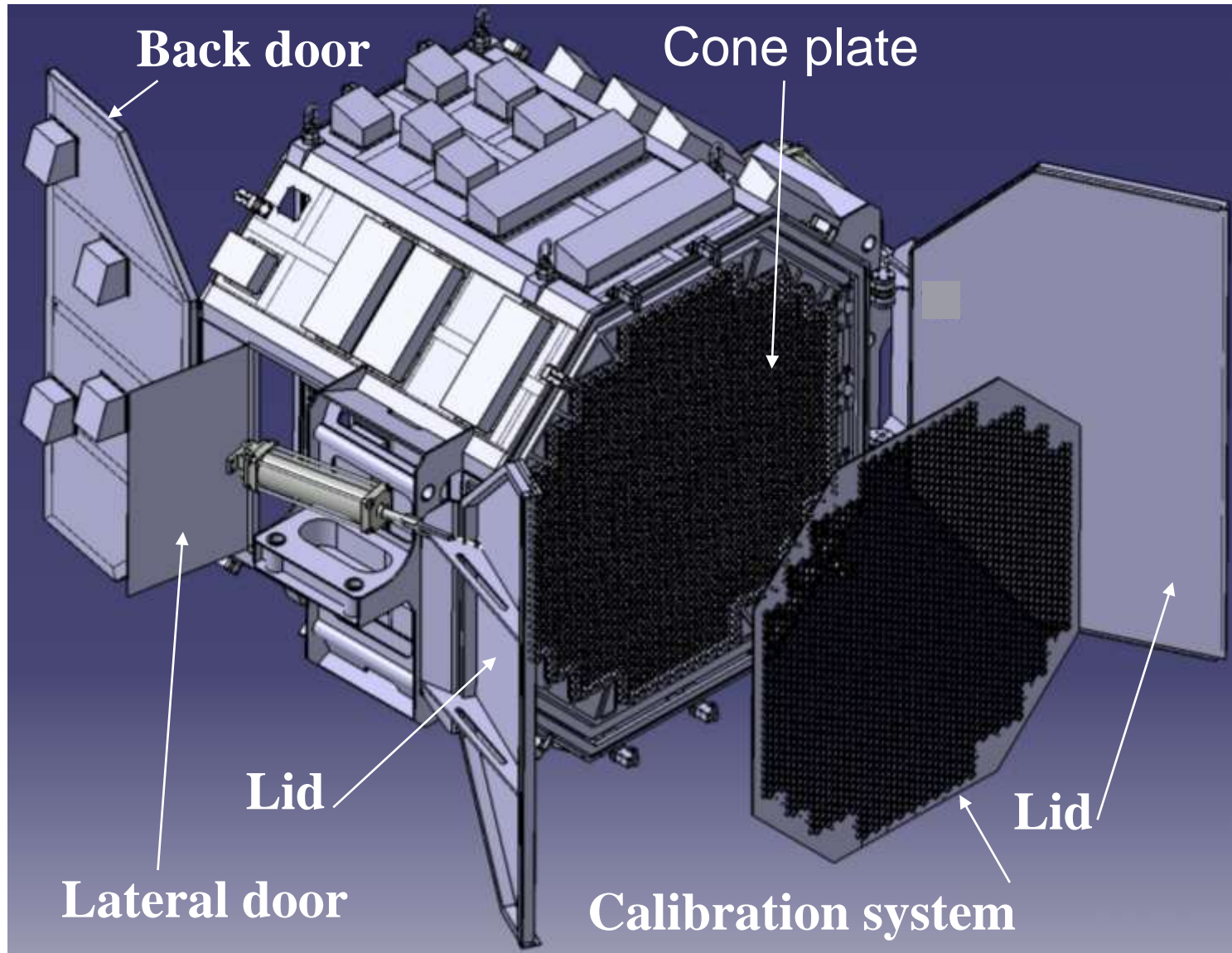
- ➔ Very Large Telescope
- ➔ Fine Granularity
- ➔ Fast Charge integration
- ➔ Very low dead time

# The H.E.S.S. II telescope

- Reflector : 28 m ( $\sim 600 \text{ m}^2$ )
- Focal distance  $\sim 36 \text{ m}$
- Parabolic dish
- Hexagonal mirror facets
- Steel mount 500 t
- Hauteur 40 m
- Autofocus system



# Camera Mechanic



# The focal plane



## Camera :

- On-board electronics
- Diameter 2.5 m
- Length = 1.9 m
- Weight 2000 kg
- 2048 PMTs (0.07°/pix.)
- 128 drawers
- Total f.o.v. 3.7°

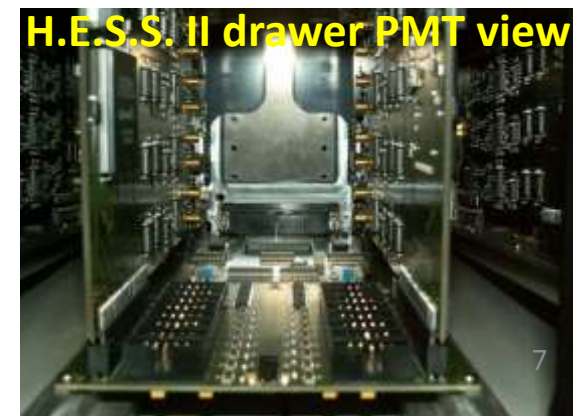
# The Drawers

Modular concept, all electronics inside camera

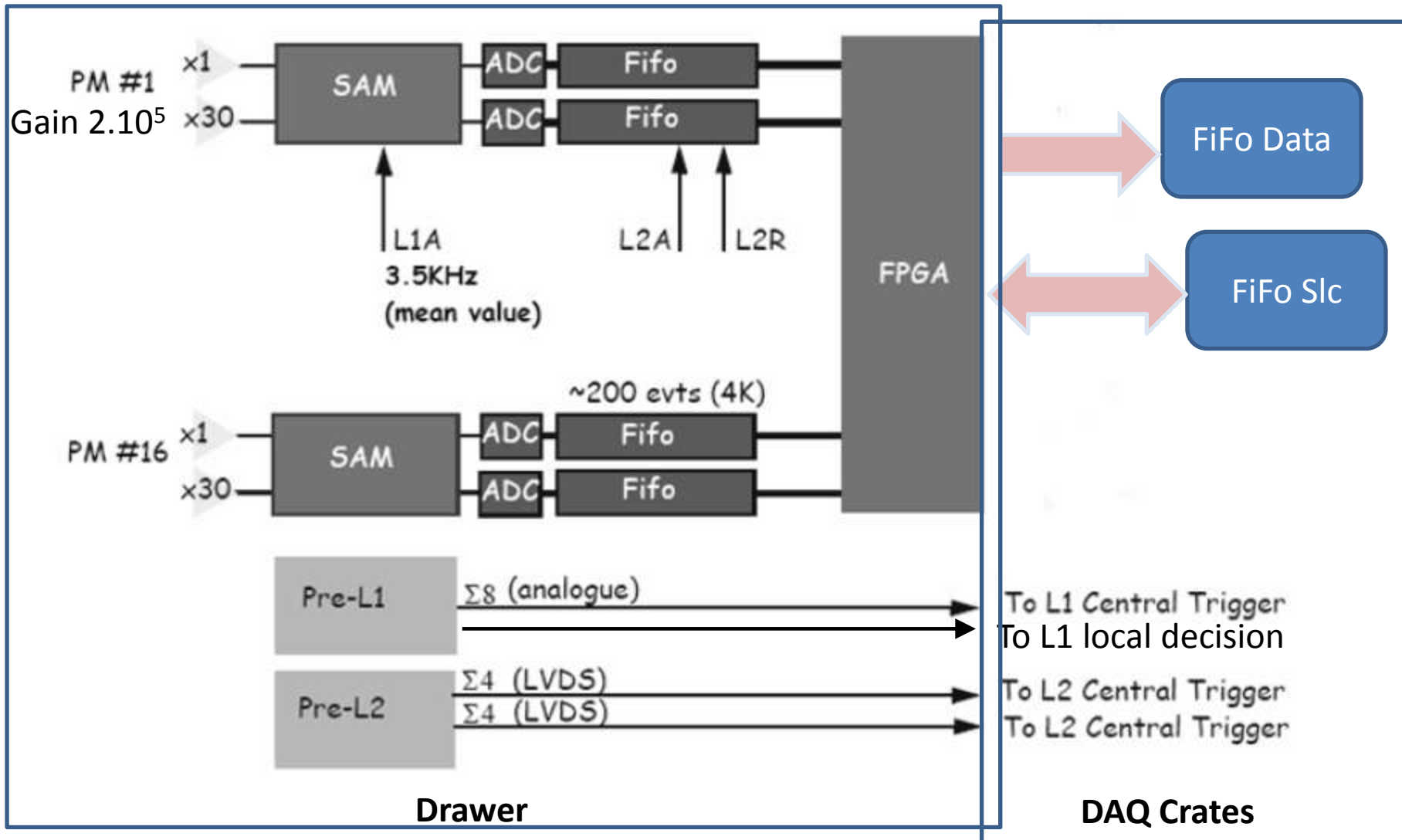
(Electronic masters)



- Large dynamic range
- Good linearity (up to 6000 ph-e)
- Signal sampling in an analogue memory (SAM)
  - GHz sampling, storage during L1 trigger formation, fast memory readout
- Single photoelectron peak resolution
- Integrated charge over 16 samples
- Very low dead time
  - FIFO in drawer



# Electronic drawer synoptic

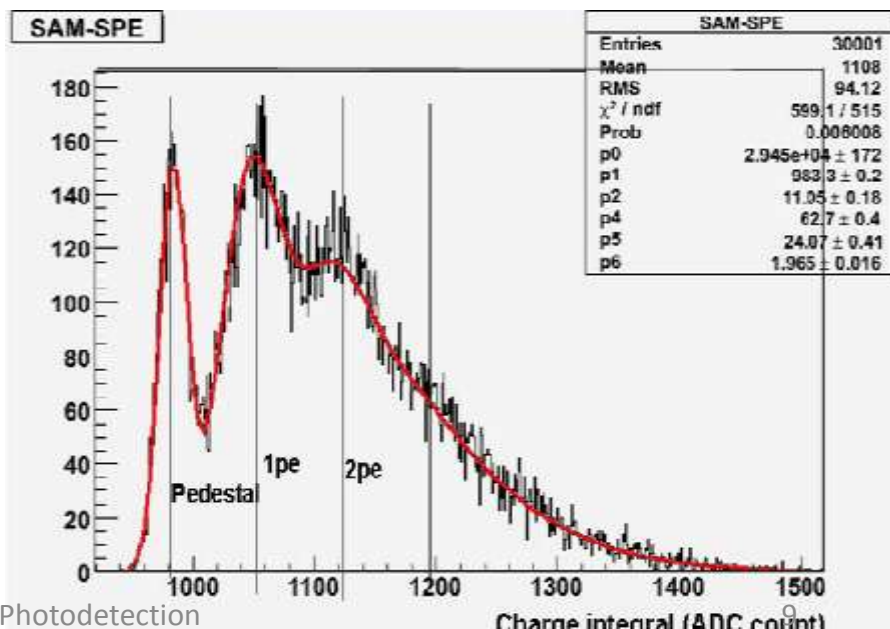
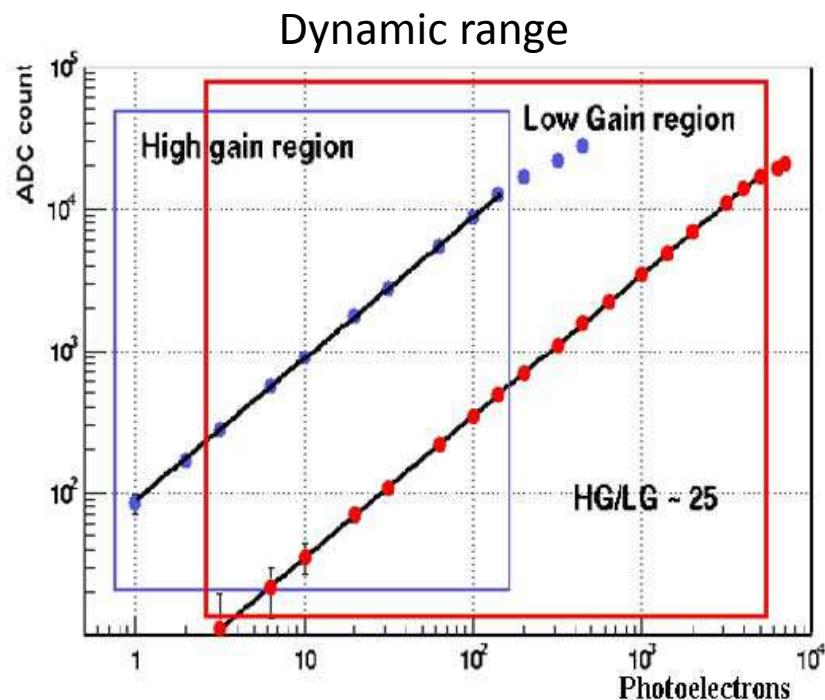




# Some Drawer performances

MAIN SAM MEASURED PERFORMANCES

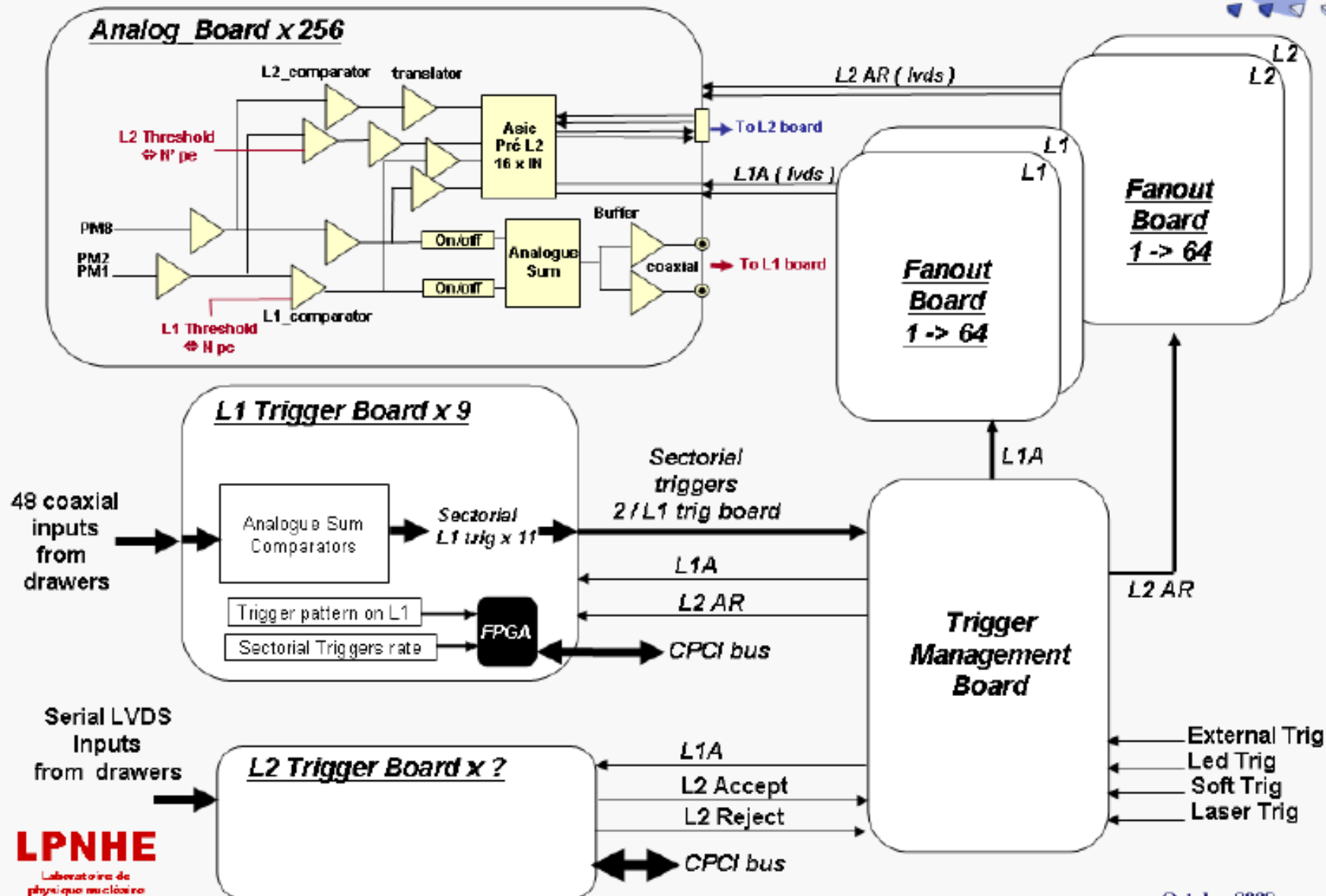
NAME	Value	Unit
Power Consumption	300	mW
Sampling Freq. Range	<1 to 2.5	GS/s
Analog Bandwidth	~250	MHz
Maximum event readout Frequency	>800	kHz
Read-out speed for Ncell cells to read	90+ 90* cell	ns
Fixed Pattern noise	0.4	mV rms
Total noise	0.65	mV rms
Maximum signal (limited by ADC range)	2	V
Dynamic Range	>11.6	bits
Crosstalk	<3	per mil
Integral non linearity	<1	%
Sampling Jitter	<40	ps rms



# Trigger System

- **Level 1 trigger (L1)**
  - Same principle as for HESS-I, all electronics in camera, formation time  $\sim 70\text{ns}$
  - Overlapping sectors (99) of 64 pixels
  - Analogue sum
    - trigger condition:  $n$  pixels in sector above threshold ( $m$  phe)
    - Front-end DAQ can handle 50 kHz rate with  $<10\%$  dead-time
- **Level 2 trigger (L2)**
  - New system, to select L1 events within  $20\mu\text{s}$
  - Based on two binary images of the camera PMTs given by 2 thresholds
  - Allows rejection of NSB, hadrons, ...
  - so reduce the rate of data which needs to be sent out of the camera
- **Central trigger:** as H.E.S.S. I (if energy enough)

# General architecture of the trigger

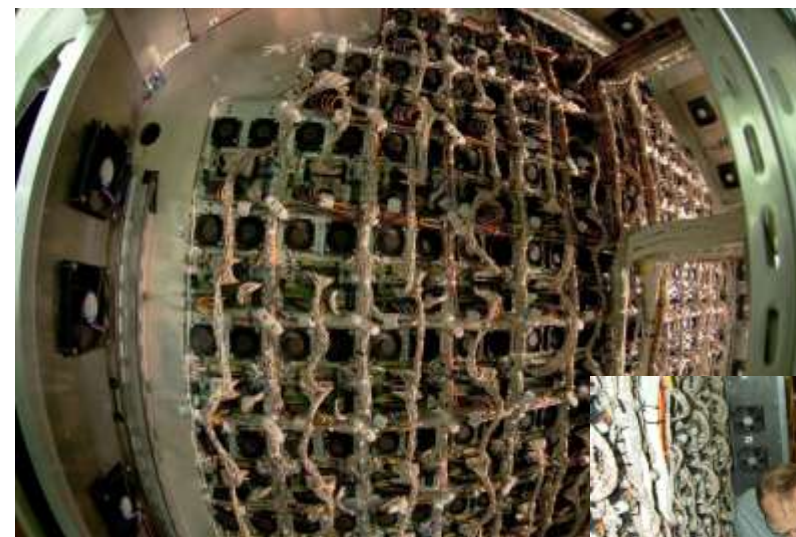


**LPNHE**

Laboratoire de physique nucléaire et des hautes énergies



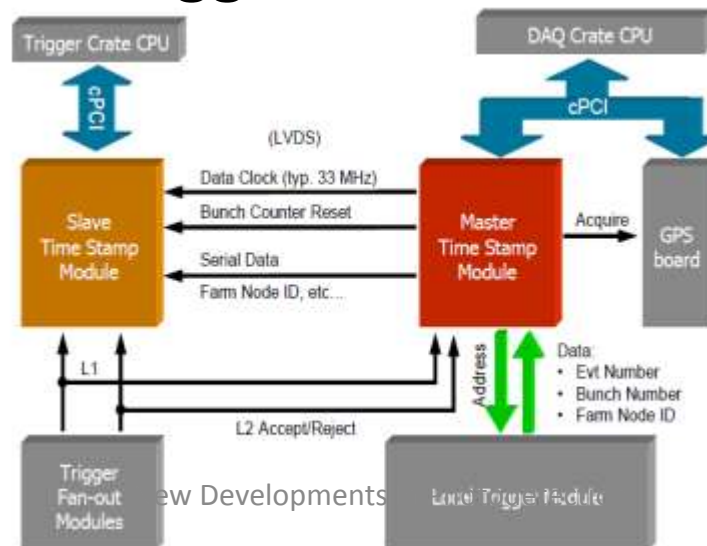
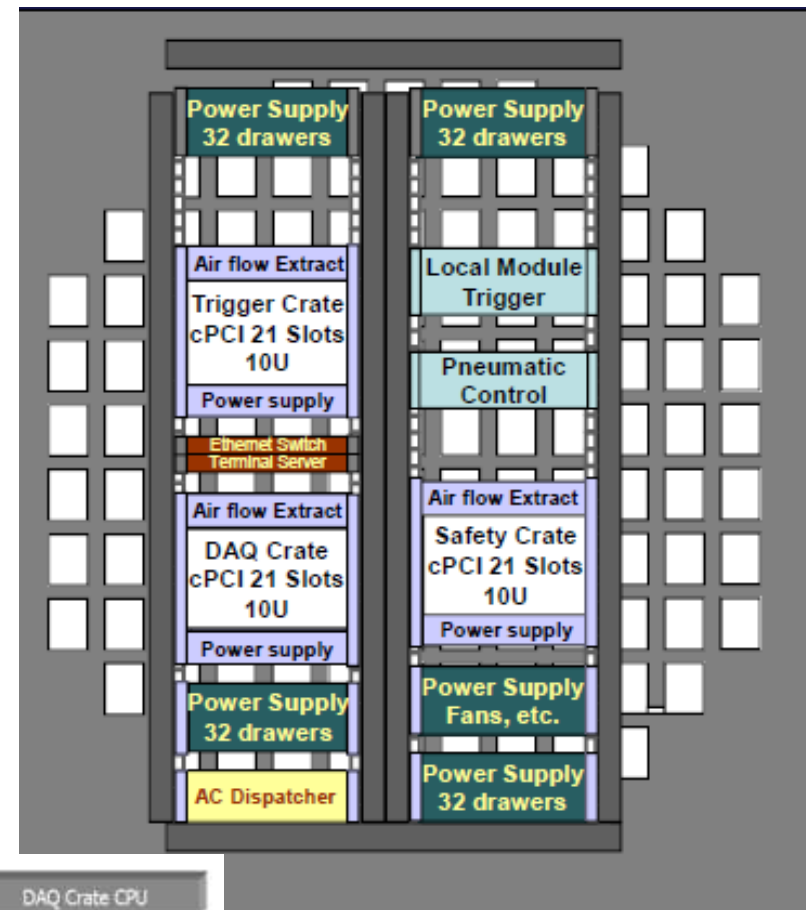
H.E.S.S. II Camera



New Developments In Photodetection

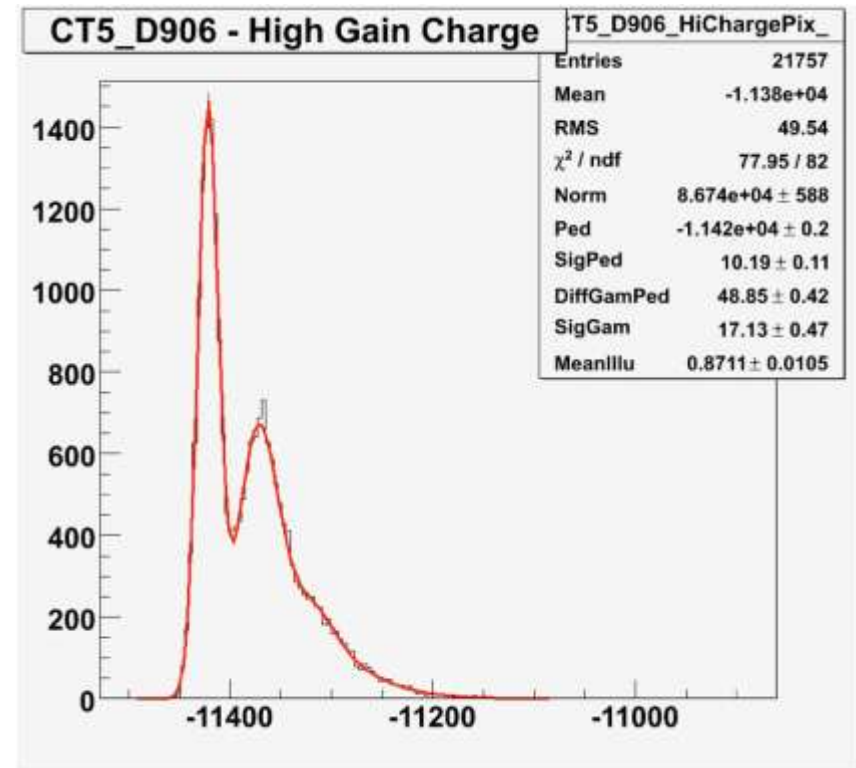
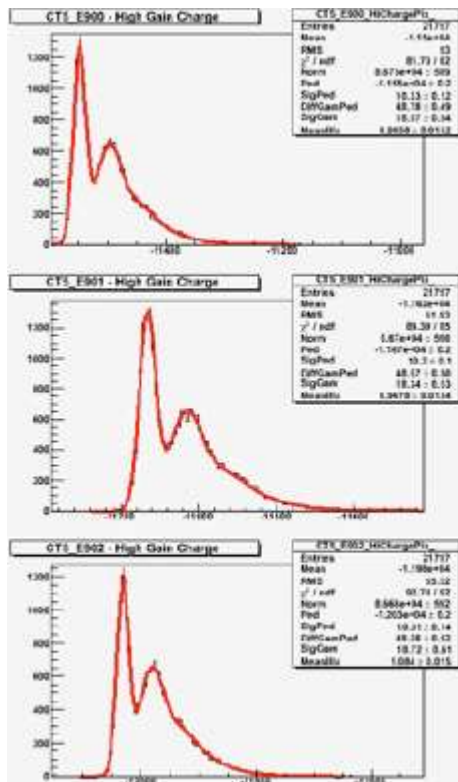
# DAQ crates synoptic

- Connections to ground limited :
  - 5 Ethernet cables  
(data, trigger, slc, security, central trigger)
  - 1 Power cable (220 V AC)
- Cooling system : fans
- Time tagging and synchronization of trigger and data events

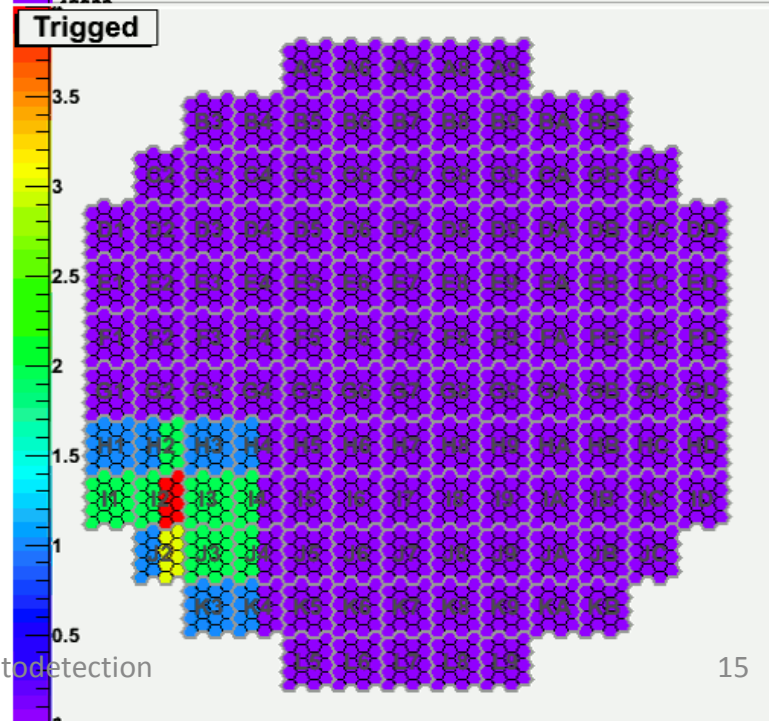
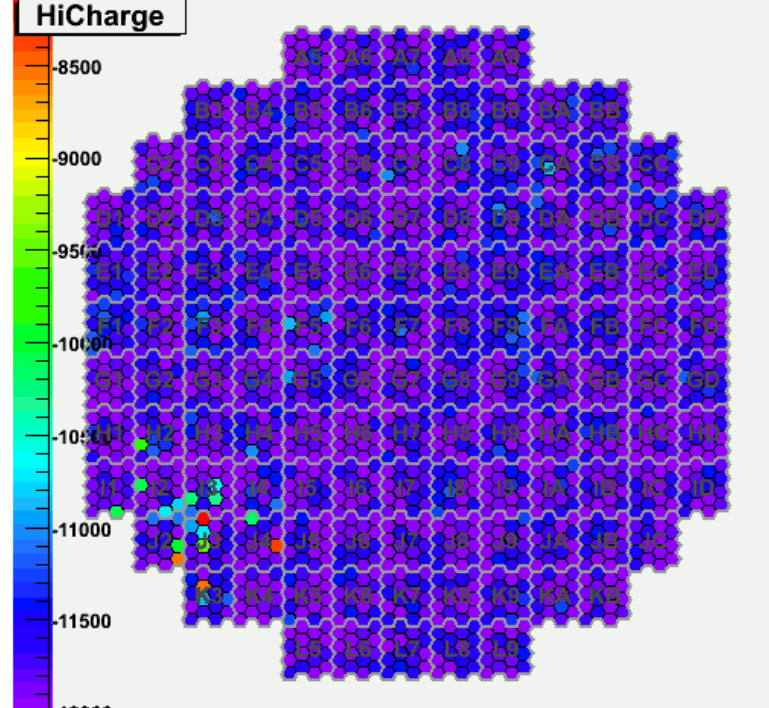
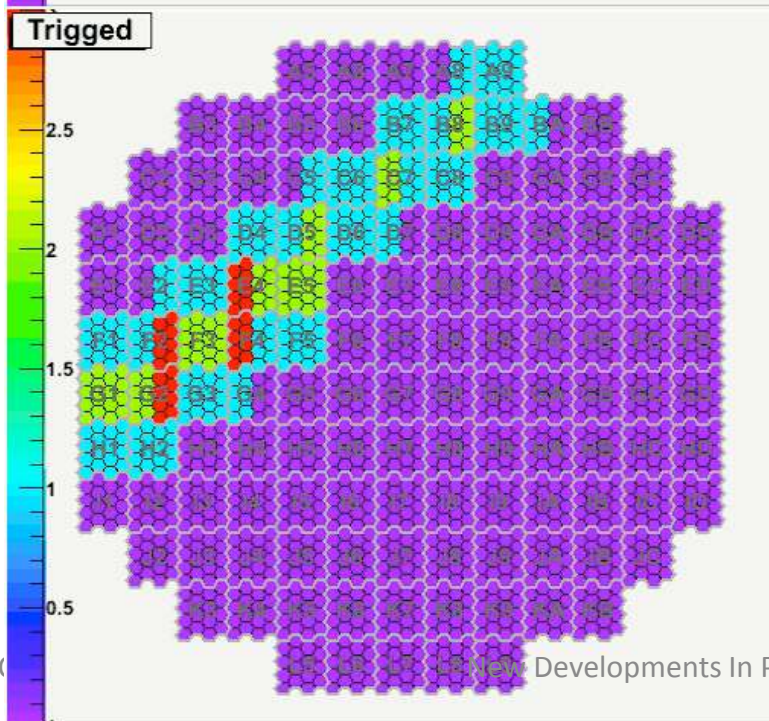
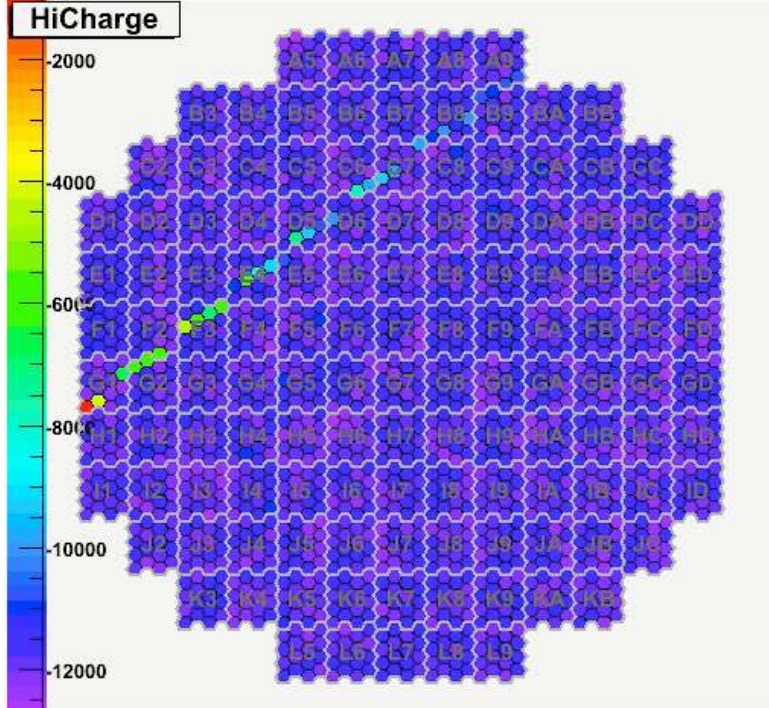


# Test : single photoelectron response

- Pulsed UV LED
- External trigger

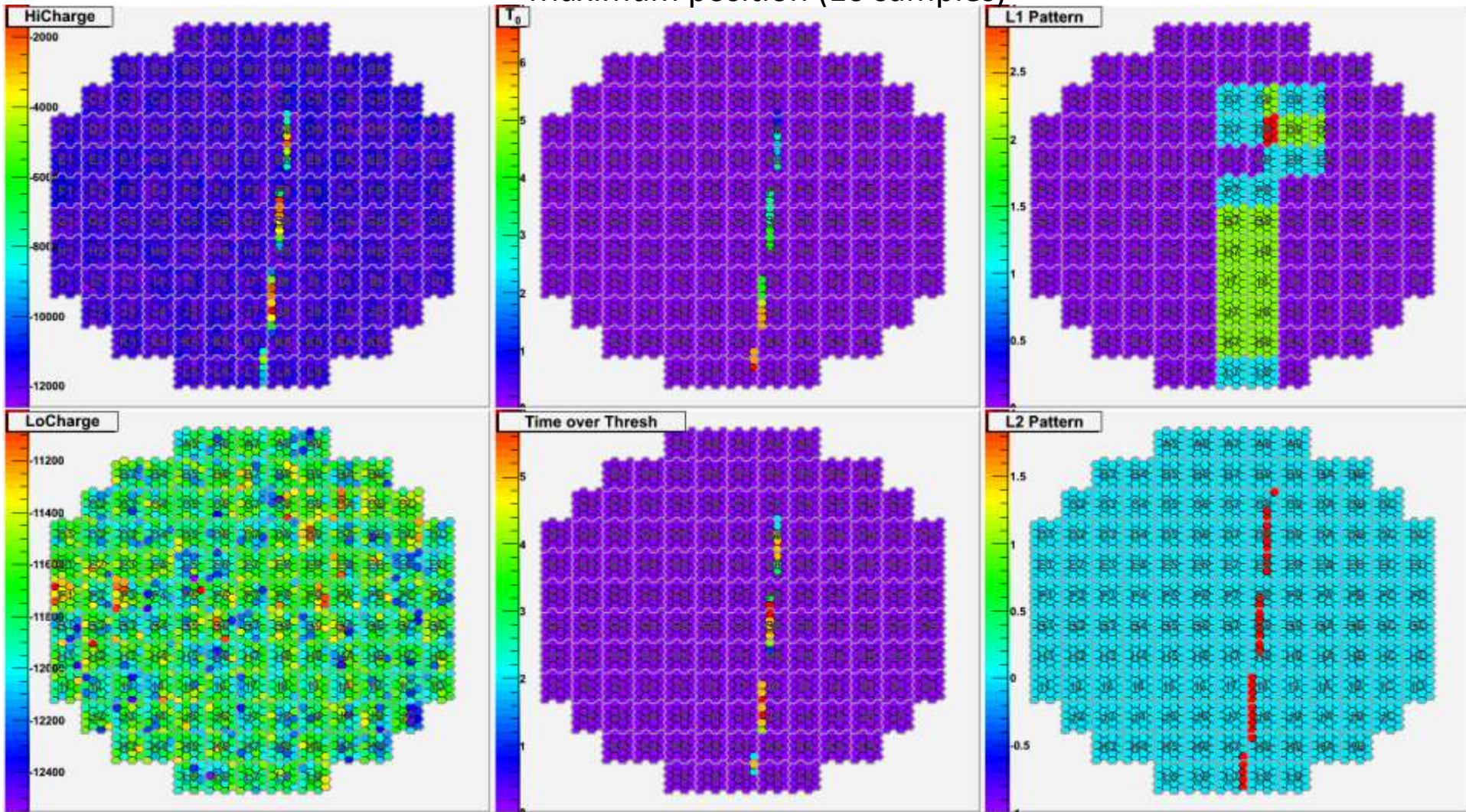


# Muons through PM tube



# Information per pixel

Maximum position (16 samples)



Charge = sum over 16 samples

Time over a threshold



# Conclusions

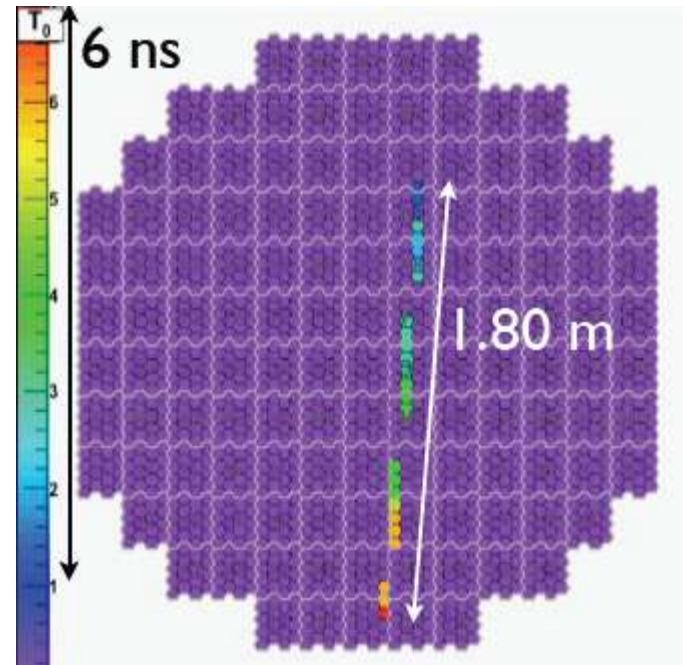
- The camera works perfectly fine
- It is calibrated
- Final tests in progress
- Telescope construction in progress
- **First lights in June 2012**

H.E.S.S. 2011-07-01 08:59:20



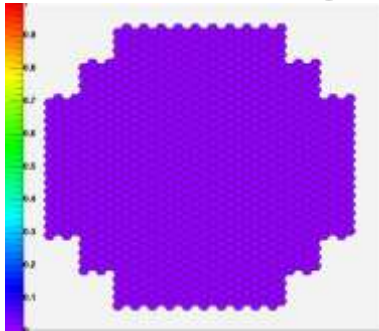
# Just for fun : a physical result

- $\Delta T = 7 - 1 \text{ ns} = 6 \text{ ns}$
- $\Delta L = 1.80 \text{ m}$

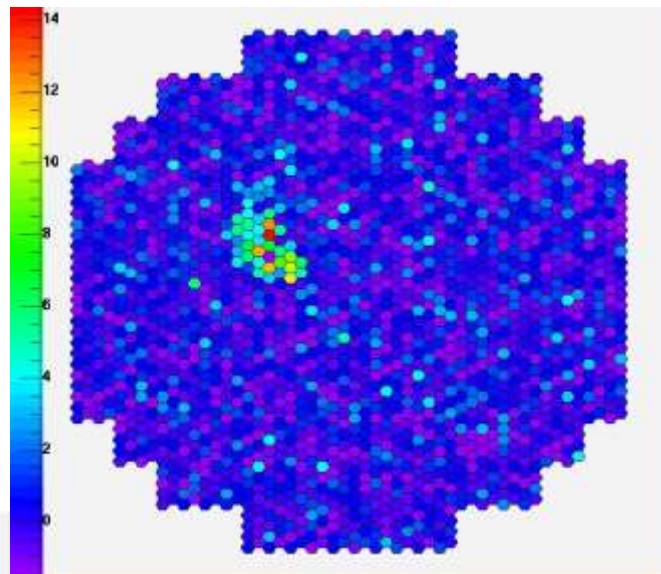
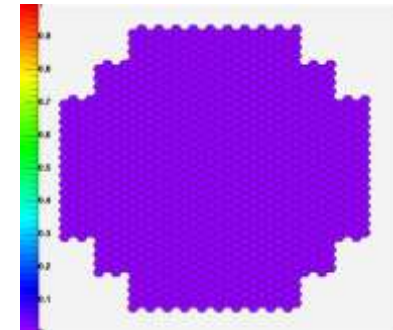


$$c = 3 \times 10^8 \pm 27\%(\text{sys}) \pm 100\% (\text{stat})$$

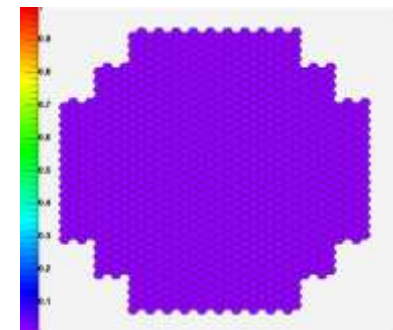
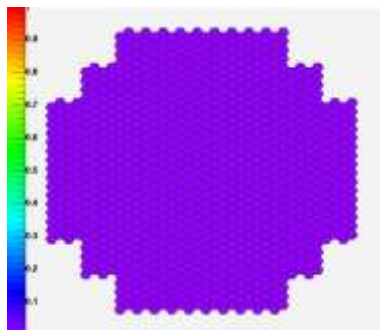
# Event Display - Simulation



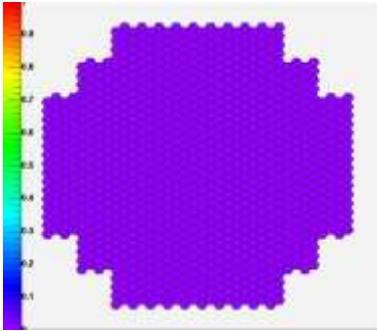
10 GeV  $\gamma$ -ray shower



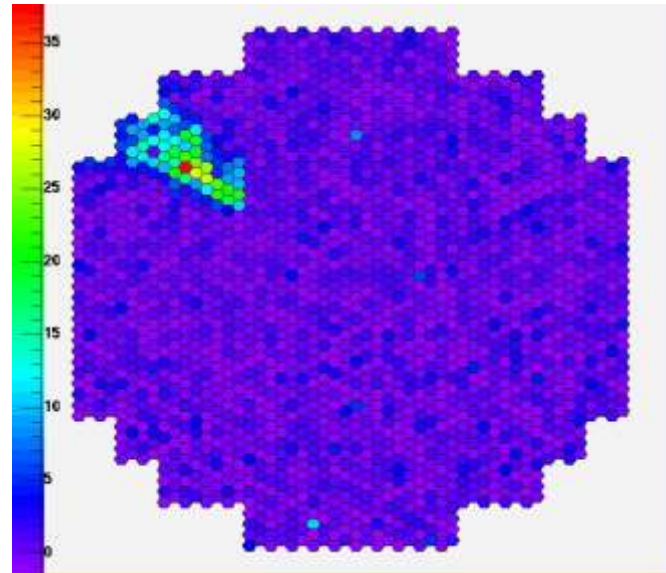
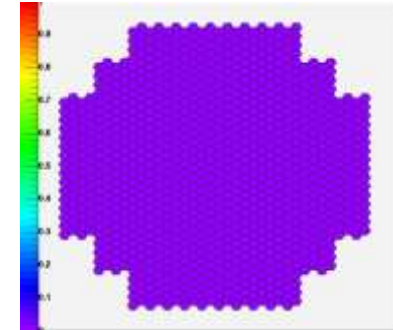
**Monoscopic event class**  
 **$10\text{GeV} < E < 50\text{GeV}$**



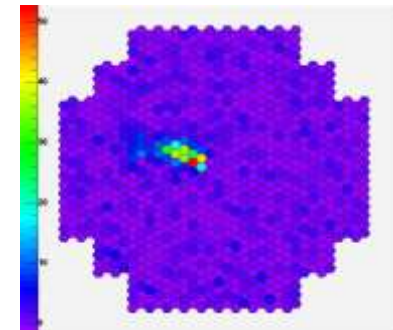
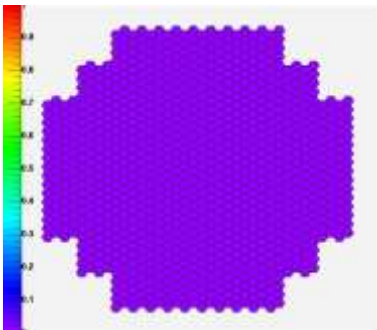
# Event Display - Simulation



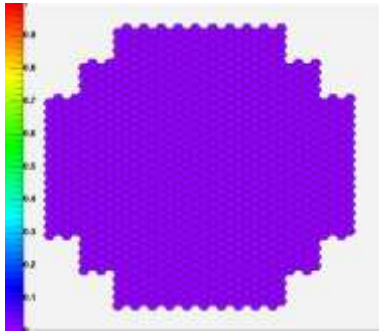
70 GeV  $\gamma$ -ray shower



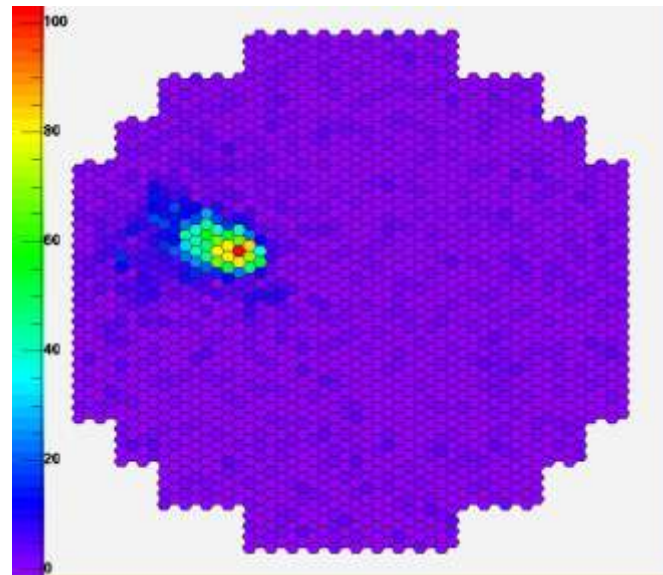
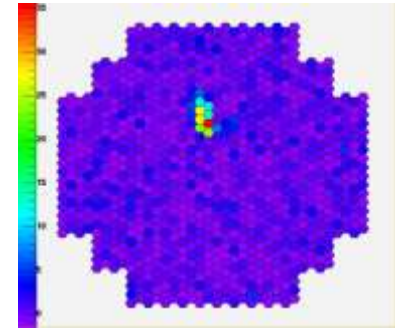
New stereoscopic event  
class  $50 \text{ GeV} < E < 100 \text{ GeV}$



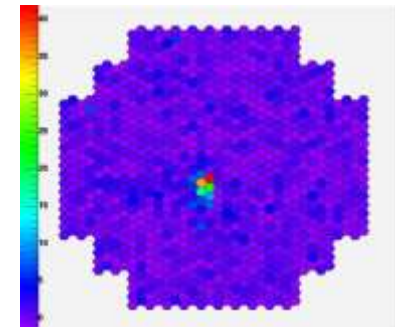
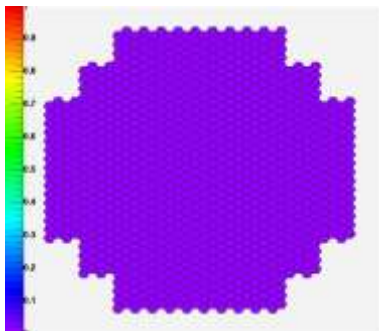
# Event Display - Simulation



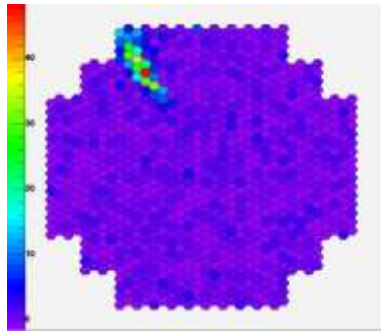
100 GeV  $\gamma$ -ray shower



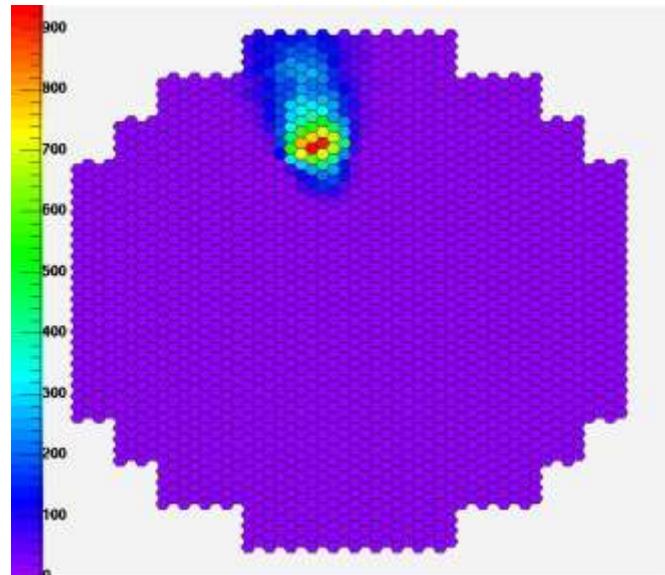
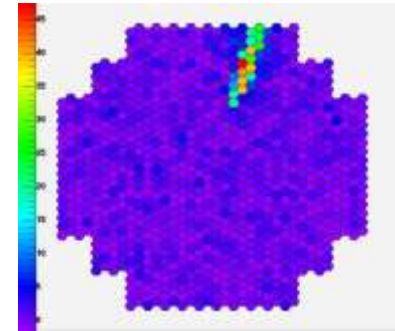
Stereoscopic event class  
 $E > 100$  GeV



# Event Display - Simulation



1 TeV  $\gamma$ -ray shower



Stereoscopic event class  
 $E > 100 \text{ GeV}$

