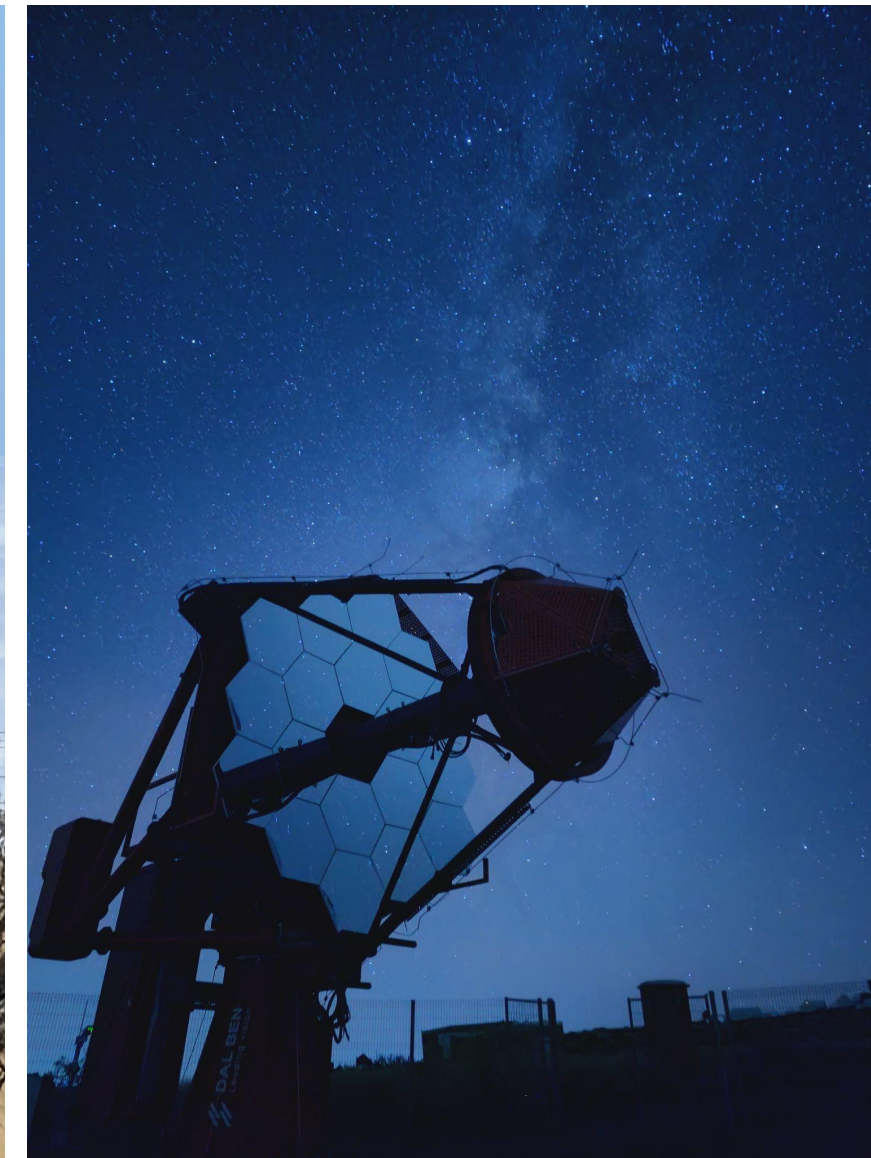
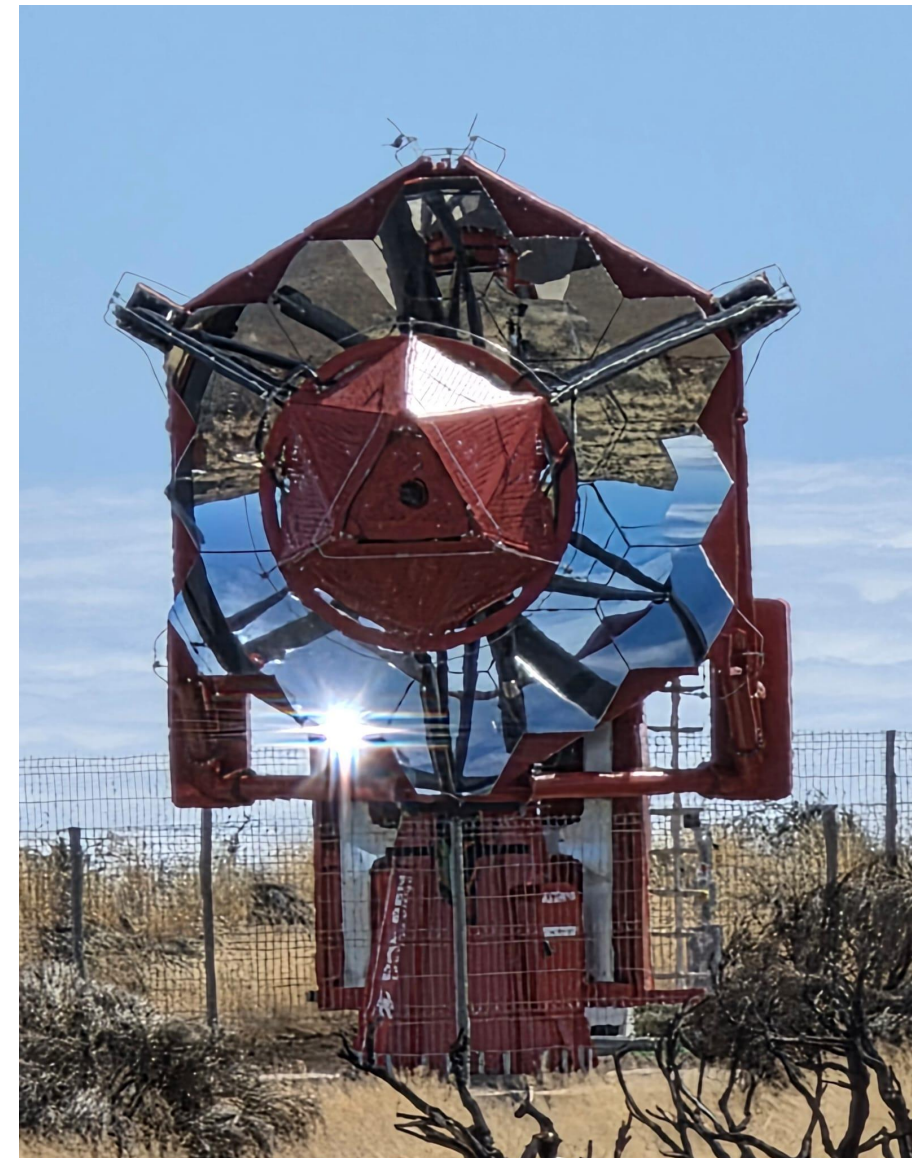




Sub-nanosecond, very narrow band intensity interferometry with the ASTRI Mini-Array

Luca Zampieri, Michele Fiori, Alessia Spolon, Luigi Lessio, Gabriele Rodeghiero, Pietro Bruno, Carmelo Gargano, Giampiero Naletto, Giovanni Pareschi, Salvatore Scuderi, Gino Tosti
for the ASTRI-SI3 team and the ASTRI Project

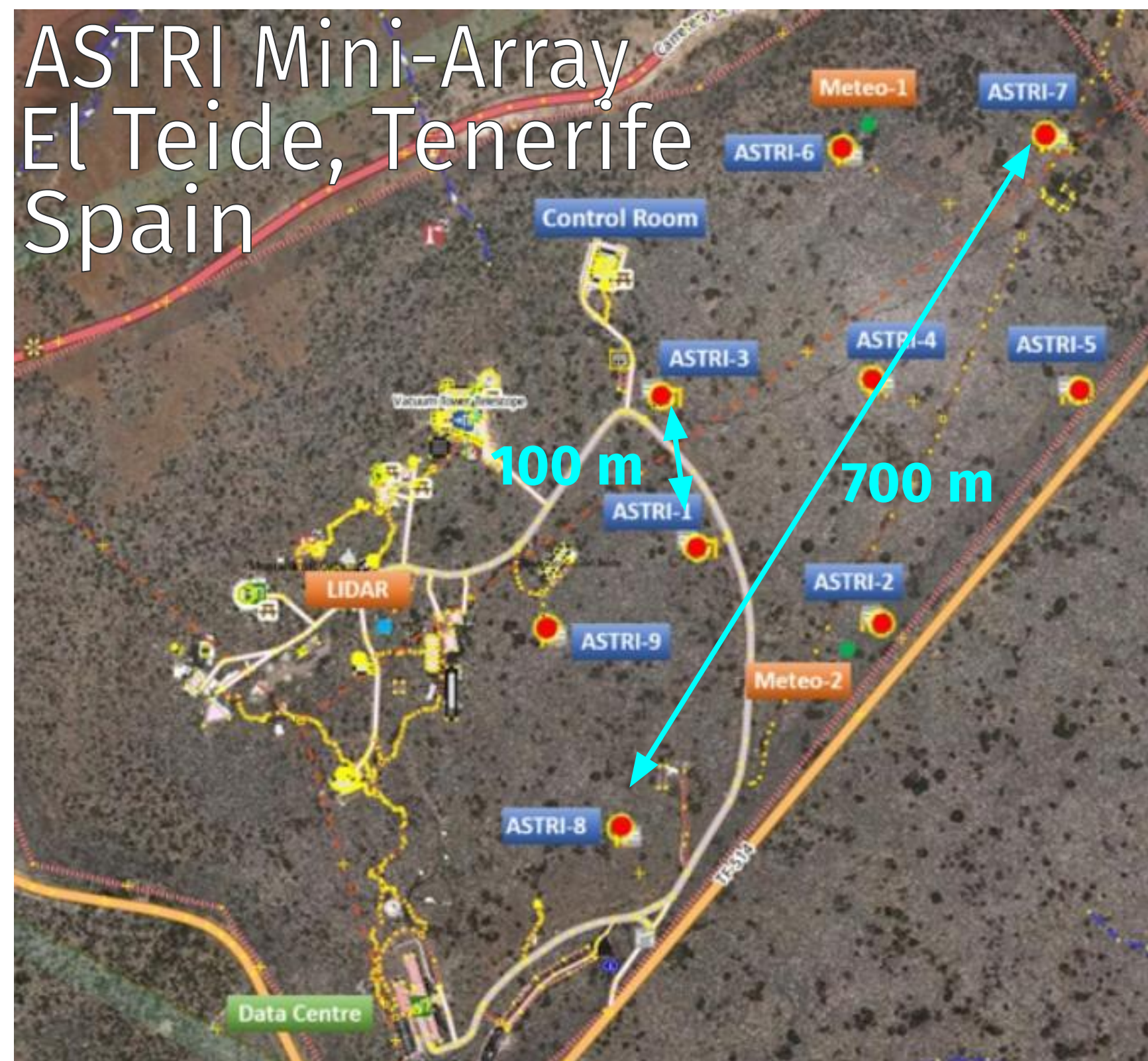
Stellar Intensity Interferometry Workshop (Waischenfeld, Germany) - October 13-17, 2025



- The ASTRI Mini-Array
- Basic concept and design of the Stellar Intensity Interferometry Instrument (SI3)
- Assembly of the first instrument (Jul-Oct 2025)
- First time demonstration of the SI3 capabilities with a prototype version fully tested in the laboratory

ASTRI SII

The **ASTRI Mini-Array** is an International collaboration, led by the Italian National Institute for Astrophysics (INAF), that is constructing and operating an array of nine Imaging Atmospheric Cherenkov Telescopes to study gamma-ray sources at very high energy (TeV) and **perform optical stellar intensity interferometry observations**



Stellar Intensity Interferometry (SII) with ASTRI

The ASTRI Mini-array provides a suitable infrastructure for performing SII measurements at sub-milliarcsec level

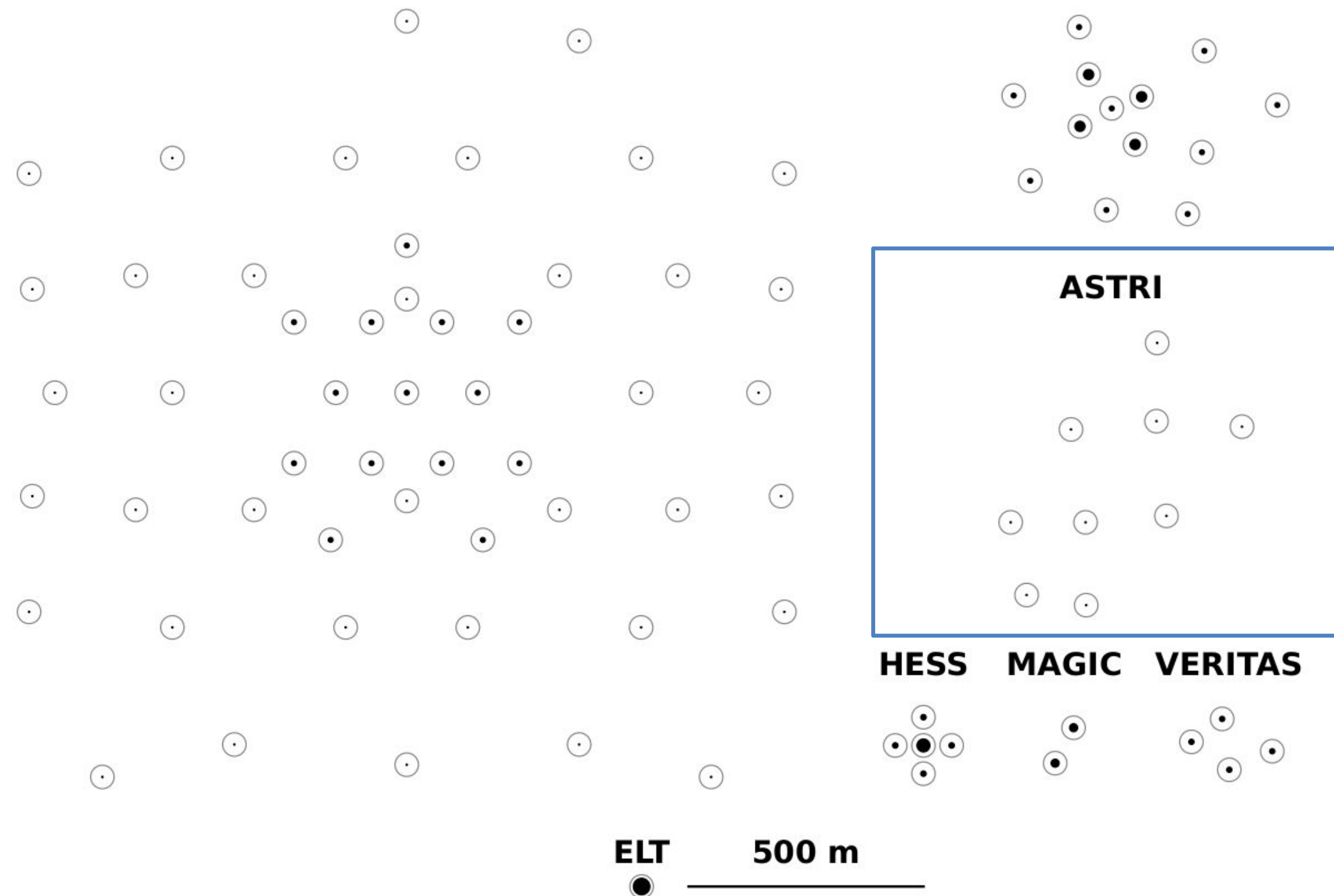
Ultimate goal: using the **long (up to ~700 m) multiple baselines (36)** of up to 9 ASTRI Mini-Array telescopes to do image reconstruction with resolution of **~100 microarcseconds**

ASTRI Mini-Array

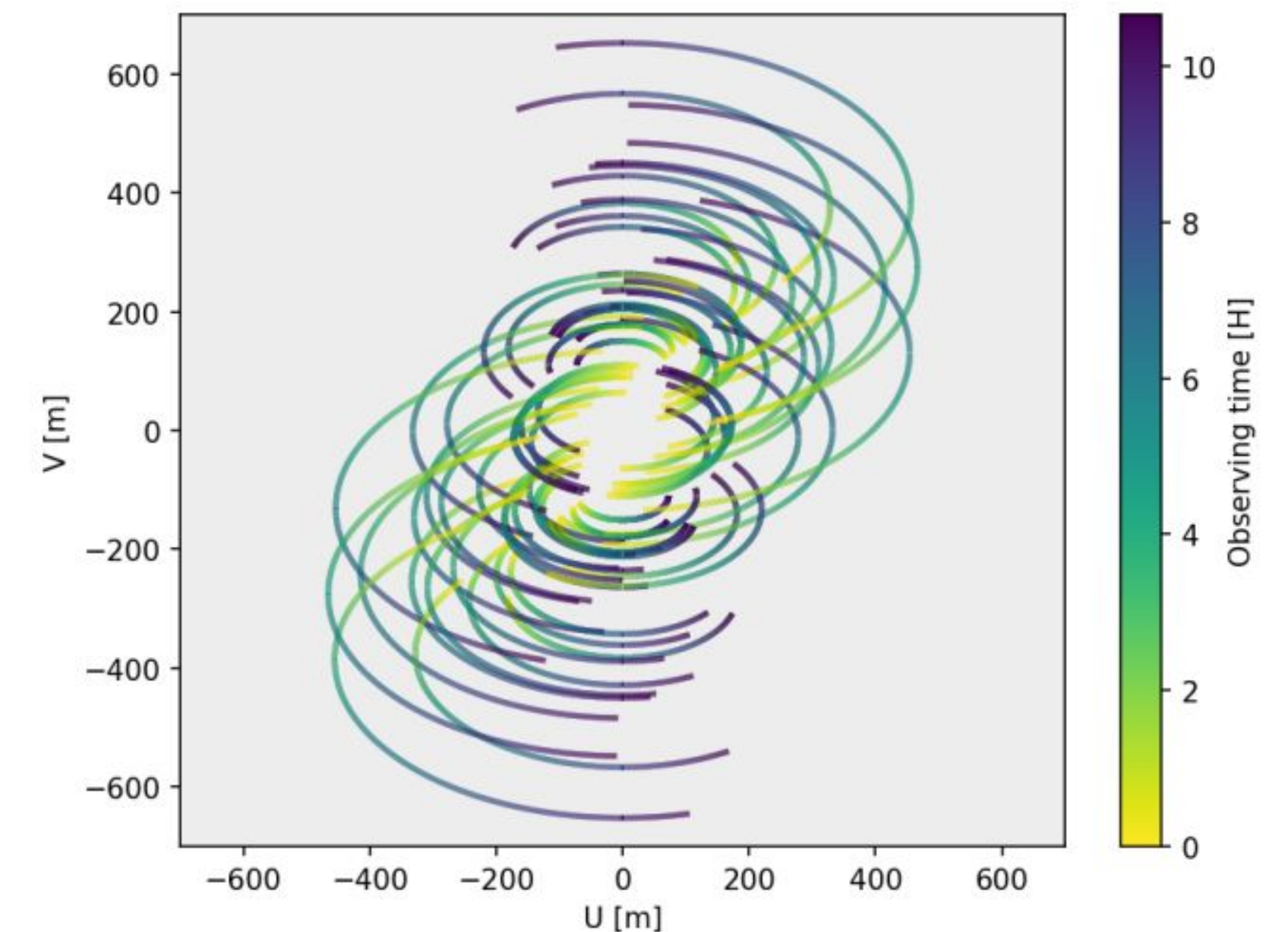
Baselines and angular resolution

CTAO South - alpha config.

CTAO North - alpha config.



Example of **ASTRI U-V plane**
1 night coverage for the full
Mini-Array



Angular resolution $\sim < 100$ microarcsec
36 different baselines with dense coverage

ASTRI Mini-Array Telescopes on site



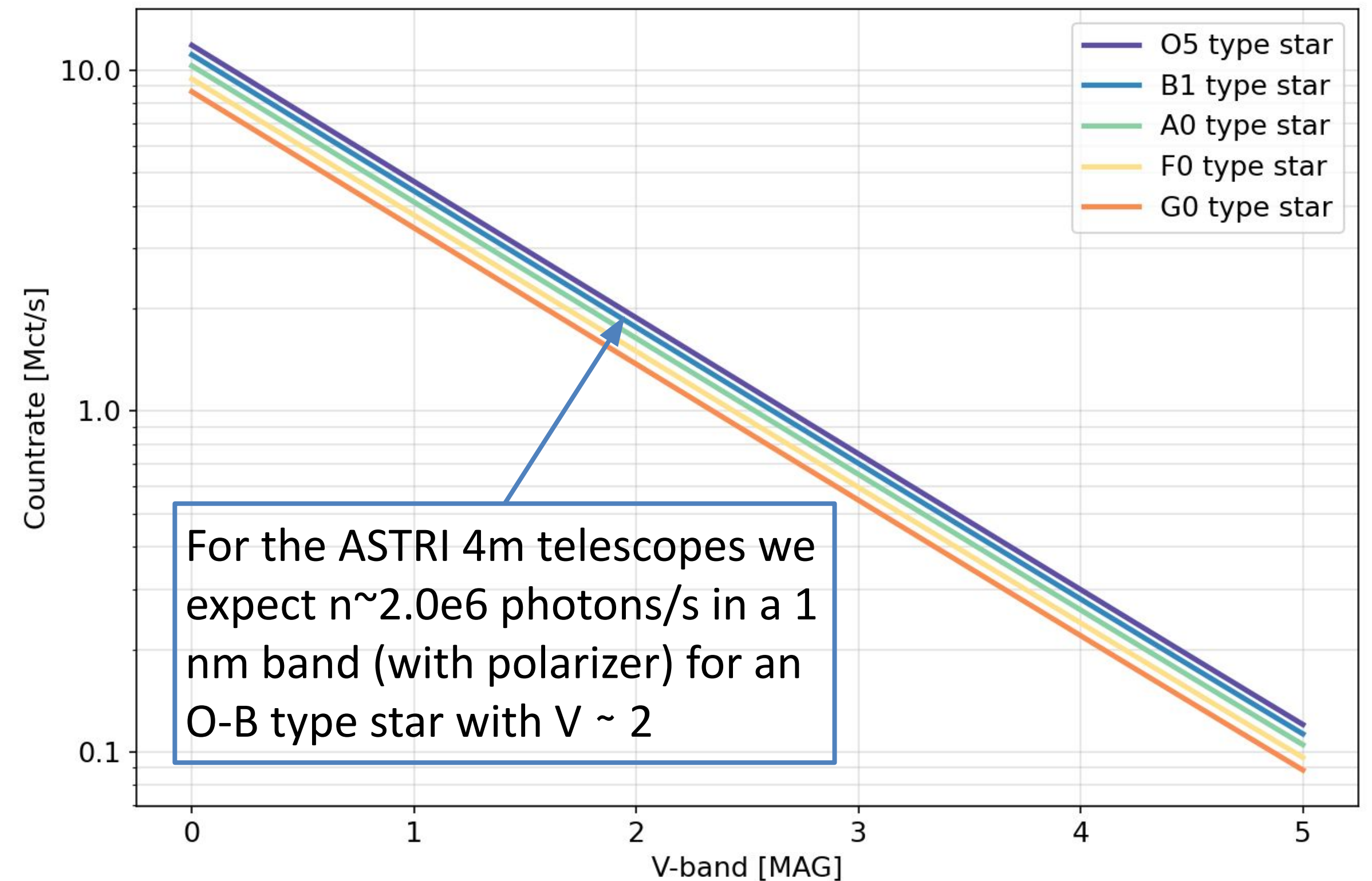
Performing sub-ns, very narrow band SII measurements

S/N ratio in Photon Counting SII

$$S/N = \frac{N_{12,s}}{\sigma_{N_{12}}} \simeq \frac{QN_1N_2/N}{\sigma_{N_{12,r}}} = Q\sqrt{\frac{N_1N_2}{N}}$$

$$S/N = 7|\gamma|^2 \left(\frac{n}{2 \text{ Mc/s}} \right) \left(\frac{\lambda}{500 \text{ nm}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\Delta\lambda}{1 \text{ nm}} \right)^{-1} \times \left(\frac{d\tilde{t}}{500 \text{ ps}} \right)^{-1/2} \left(\frac{T}{5 \text{ hr}} \right)^{1/2}$$

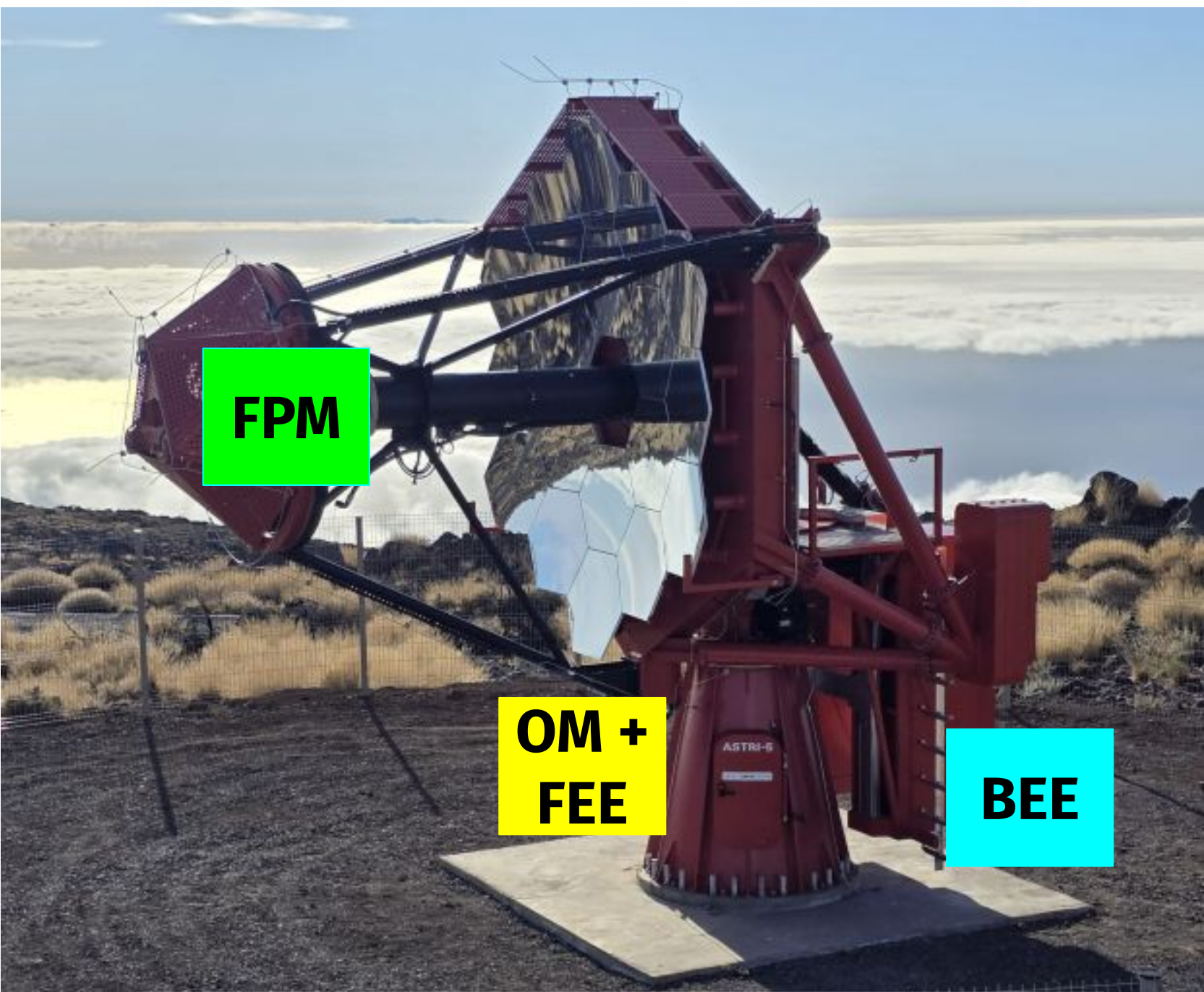
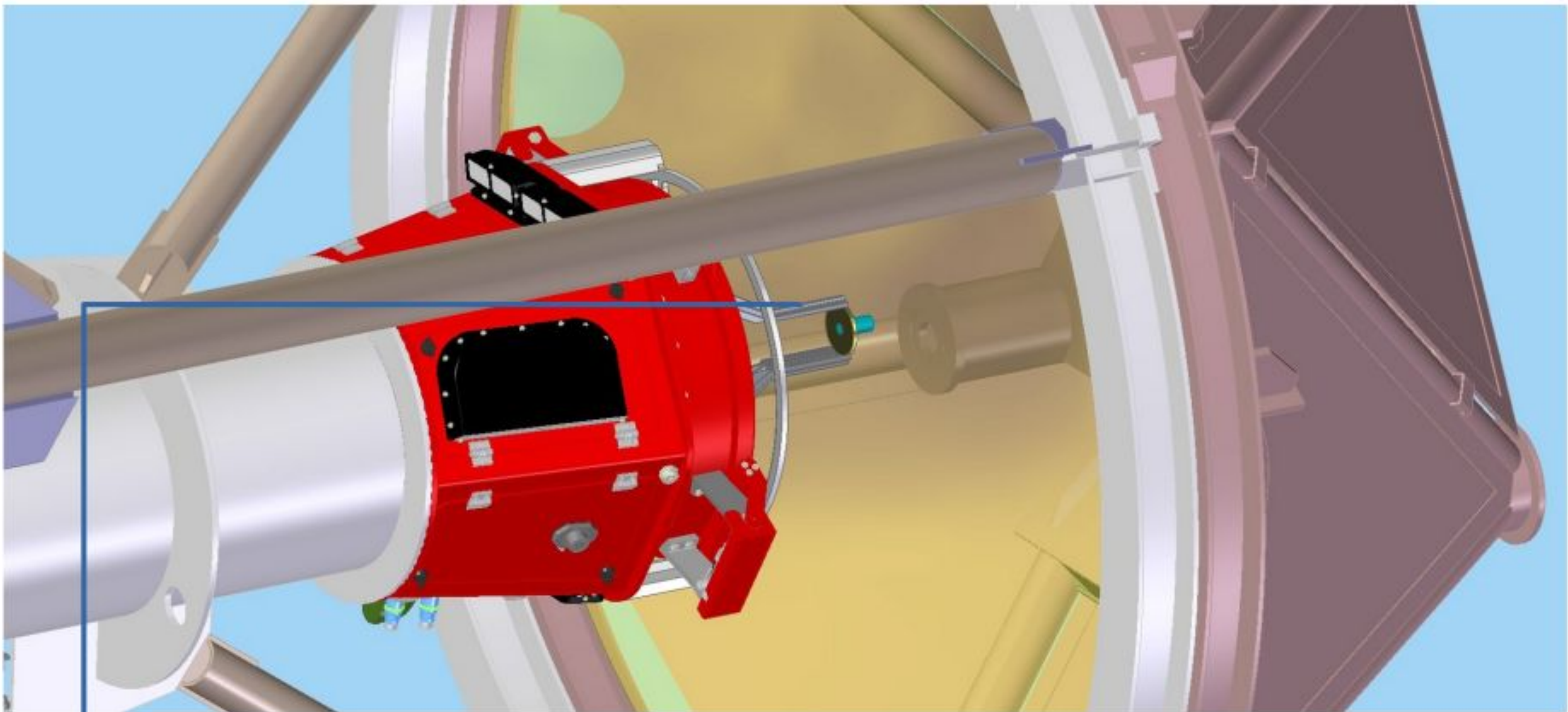
These number guided us in designing a **sub-ns, very narrow band (1-3 nm)** implementation



Basic idea: use SiPM detectors that have *hundreds of ps resolution* along with an *adequate sensitive area* (square mm), fed by a *fiber bundle* after which the beam can be *collimated* and the *spot size reduced*

ASTRI Stellar Intensity Interferometry Instrument (SI3)

Instrument Design



Focal Plane Module
(placed on top of the camera)

Focussing optics +
optical fiber bundle +
field camera

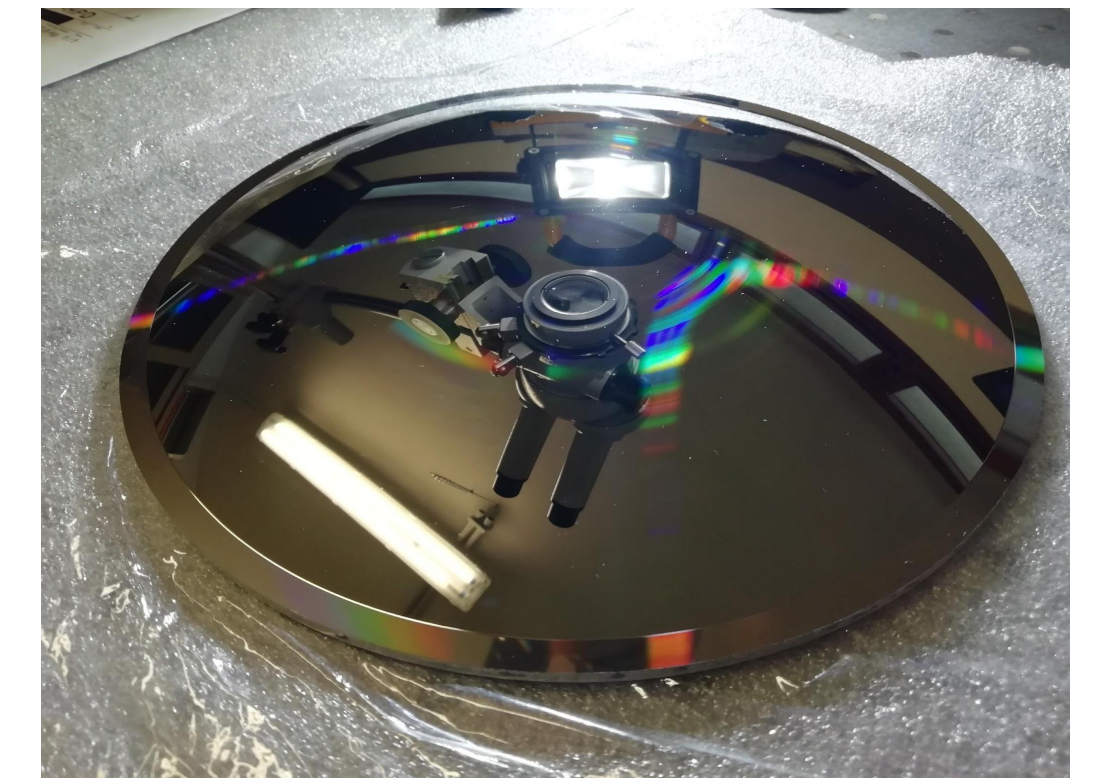
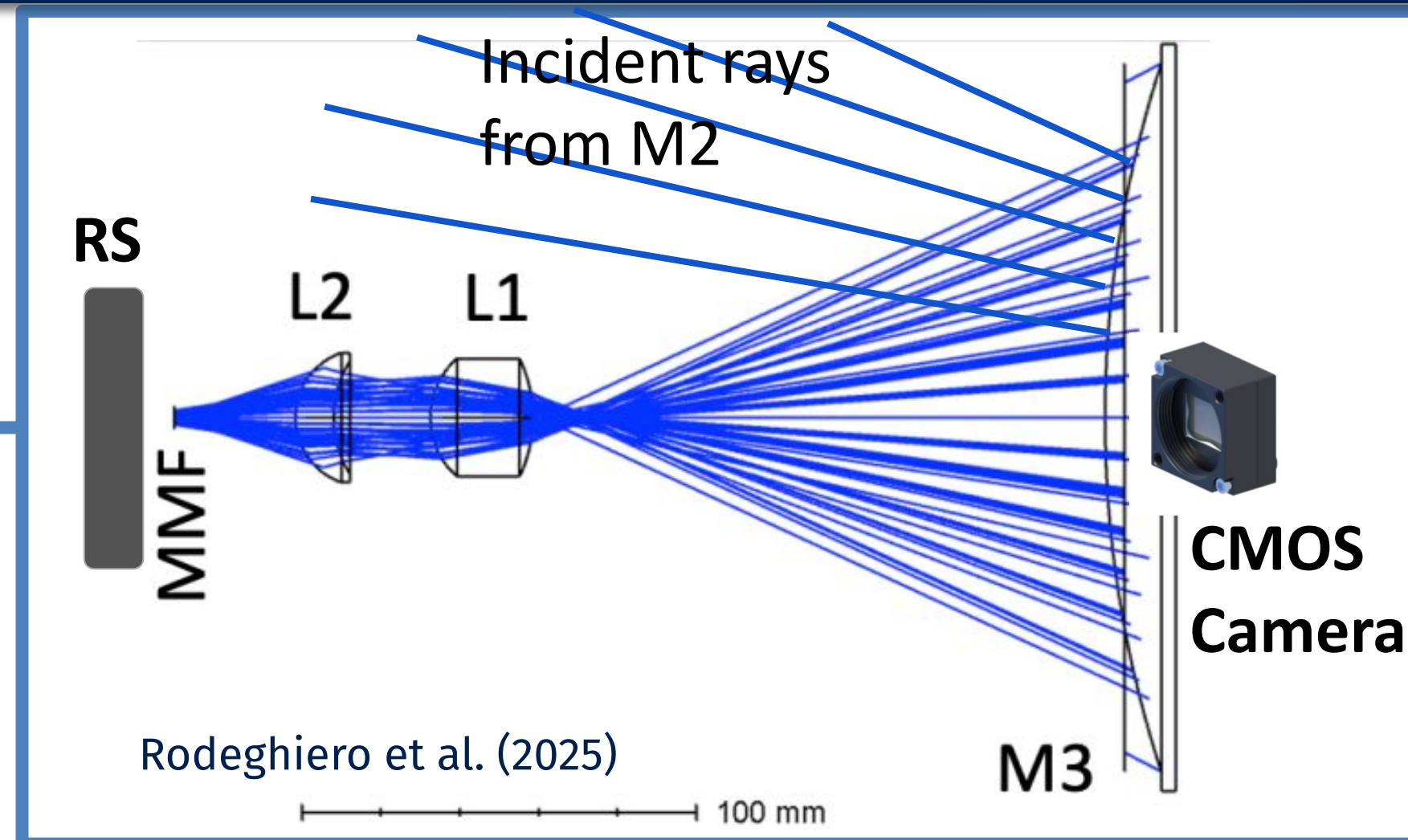
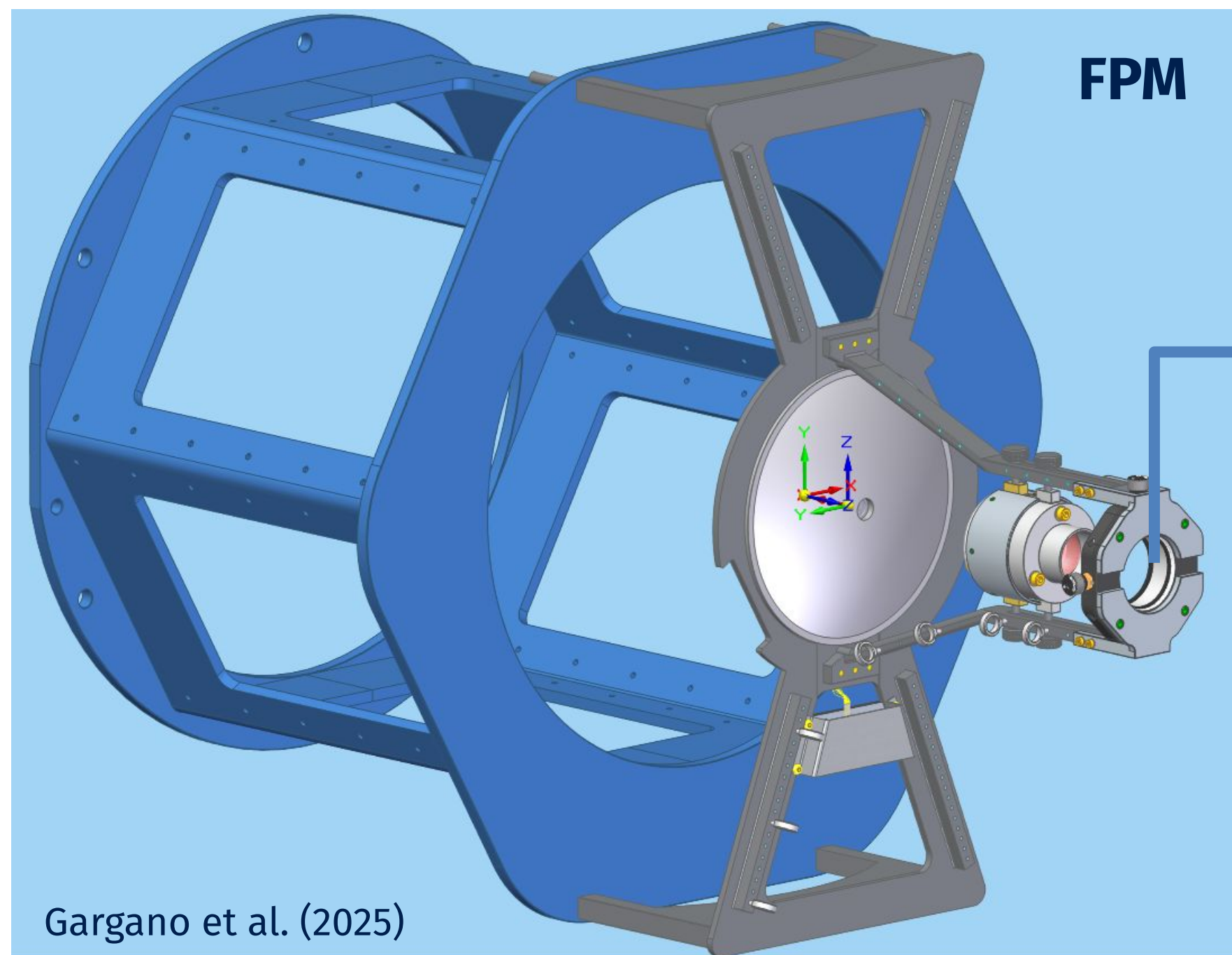
Optical Module
Injecting light on detectors

Front End Electronics
Detectors + signal conditioning
+ power distribution + control

Back End Electronics
Data acquisition

ASTRI SI3

FPM: Focal Plane Module



M3 Aluminum mirror

Focal Plane Optics: Prefocal catadioptric system

Beam from telescope reflected off M3, collimated by L1 and refocused by L2 on a multimode optical fiber bundle (MMF)

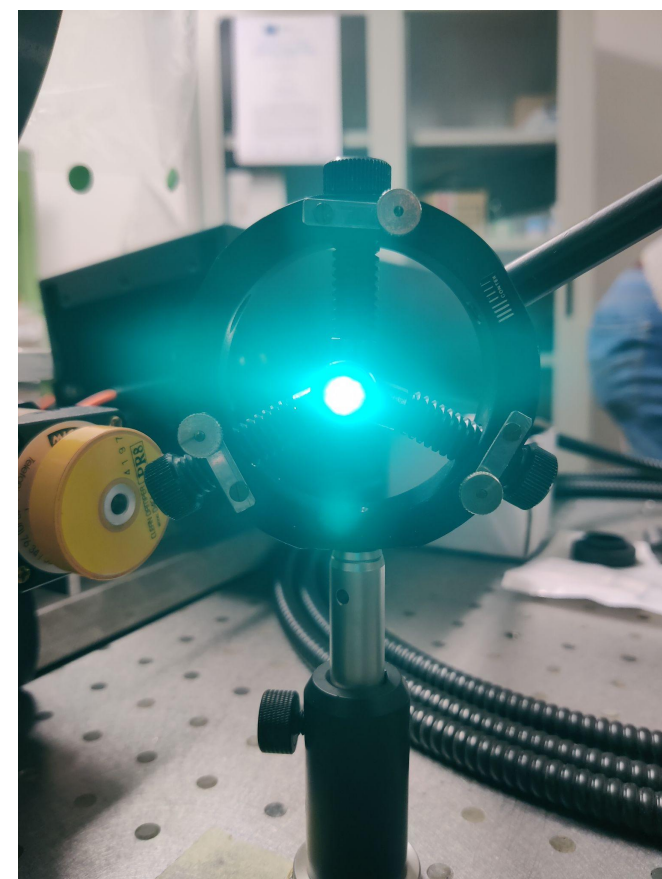
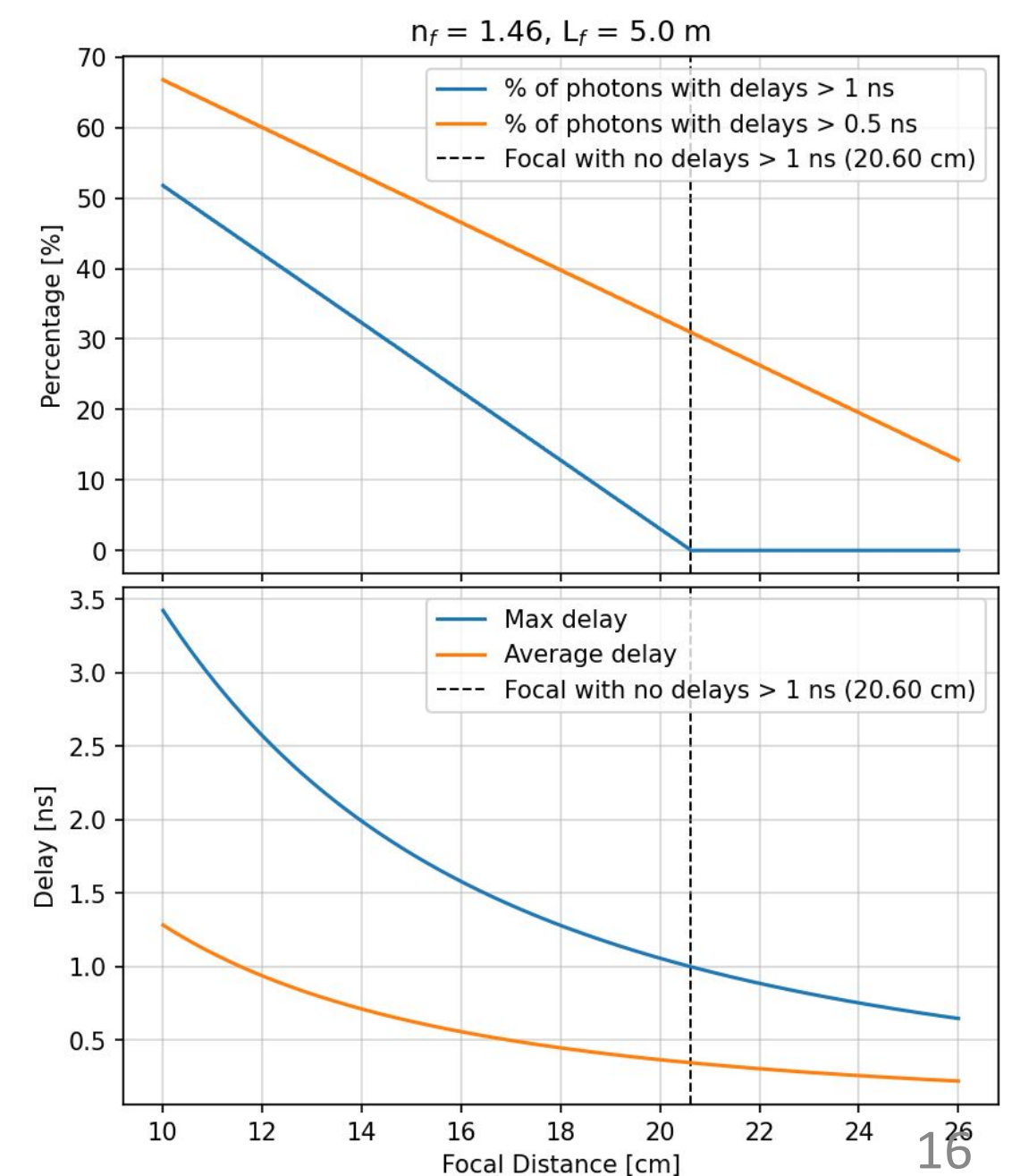
CMOS camera on axis, at the center of M3, for checking the pointing using the reflected light from mirror RS

Focal Plane Optics: Optical fiber bundle (MMF)

$L = 5$ meters

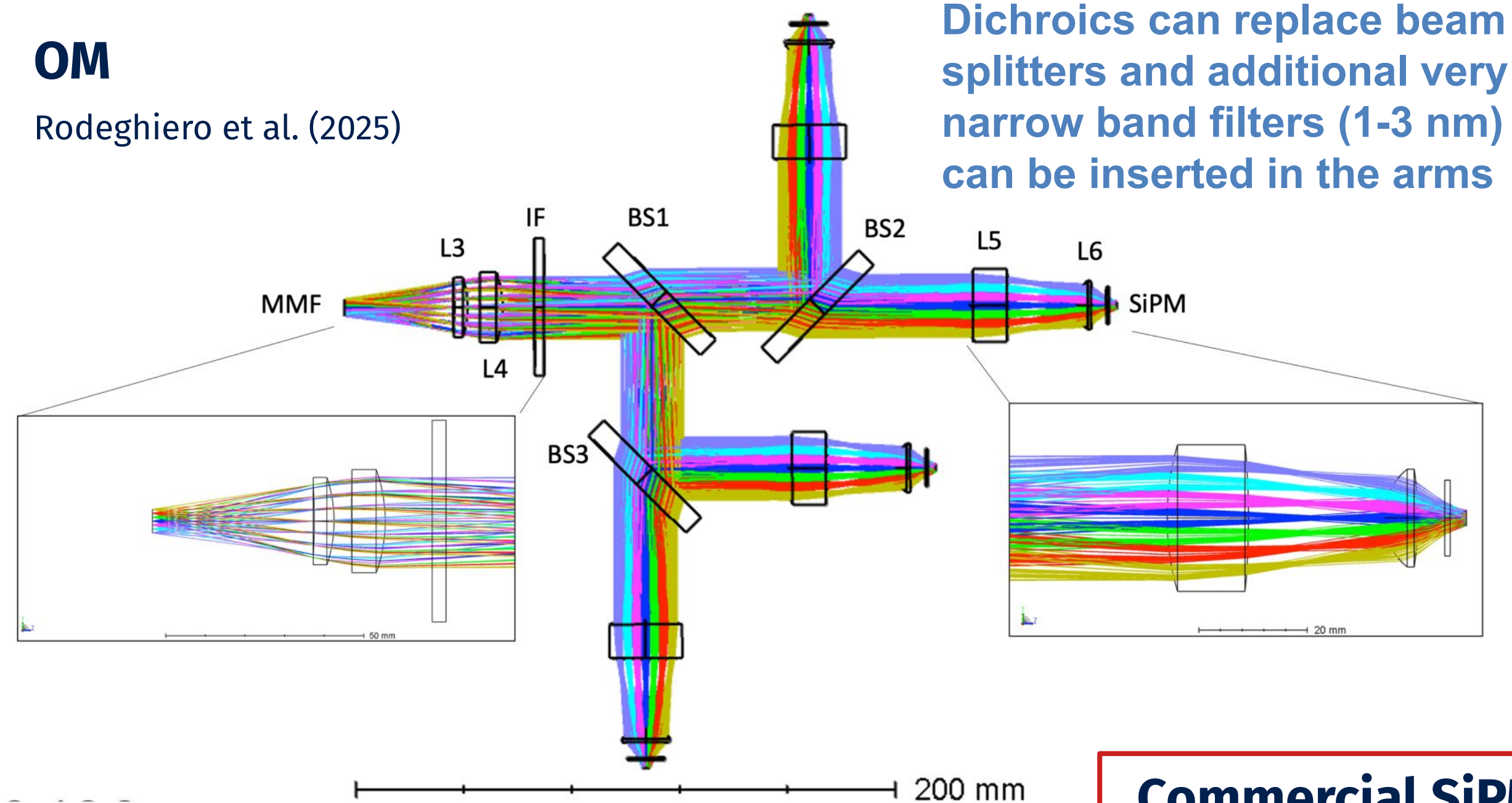
$NA = 0.22$

Transmission efficiency (tested): ~60%



OM

Rodeghiero et al. (2025)

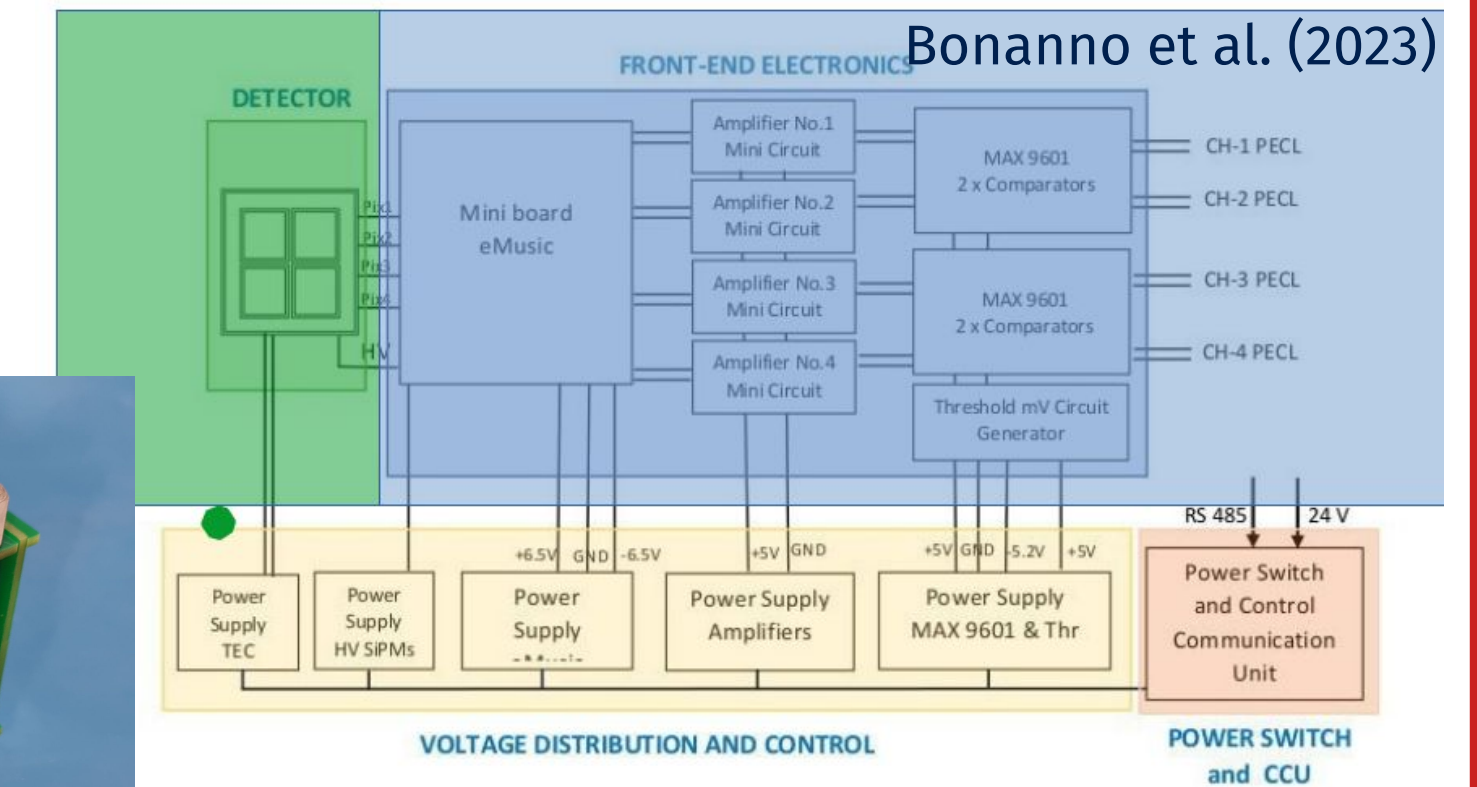
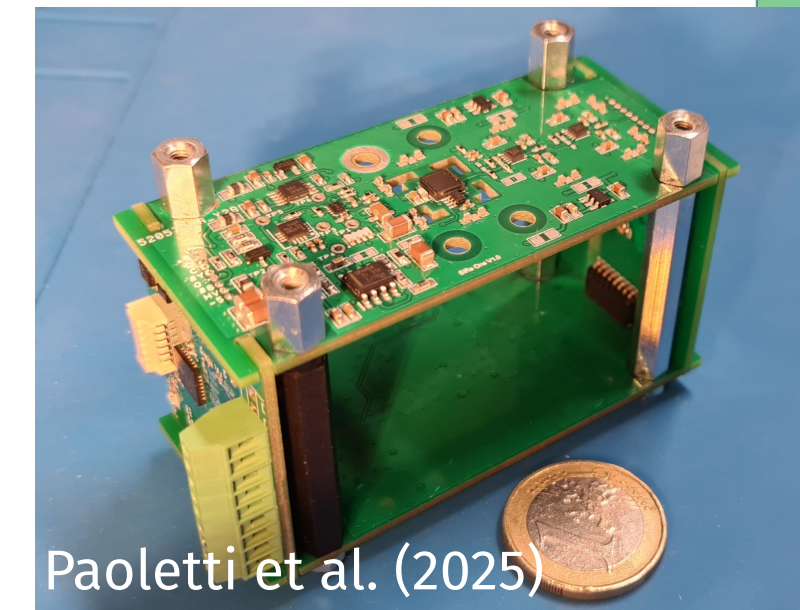


Light from the optical fiber is **collimated** and a **narrow band filter** is inserted

The beam is **split** in **4 paths** with **3 50-50% beam splitters**

Each beam is **focused** on a different **SiPM detector** with a **second set of lenses**

Custom SiPM Detector



Maximum count rate (~25 Mct/s)
Linearity preserved up to ~20 Mct/s
Jitter < 500 ps

Under development

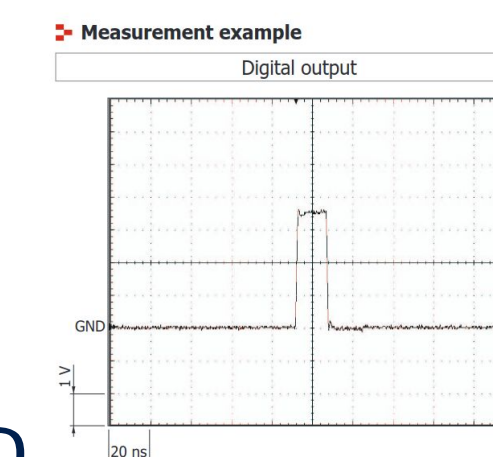
Commercial SiPM Detector



Hamamatsu MPPC C13366-3050GD

3 mm² photosensitive area, peak sensitivity 450 nm

TE-cooled, onboard amplifier, comparator circuit, high-voltage power supply circuit, temperature control circuit

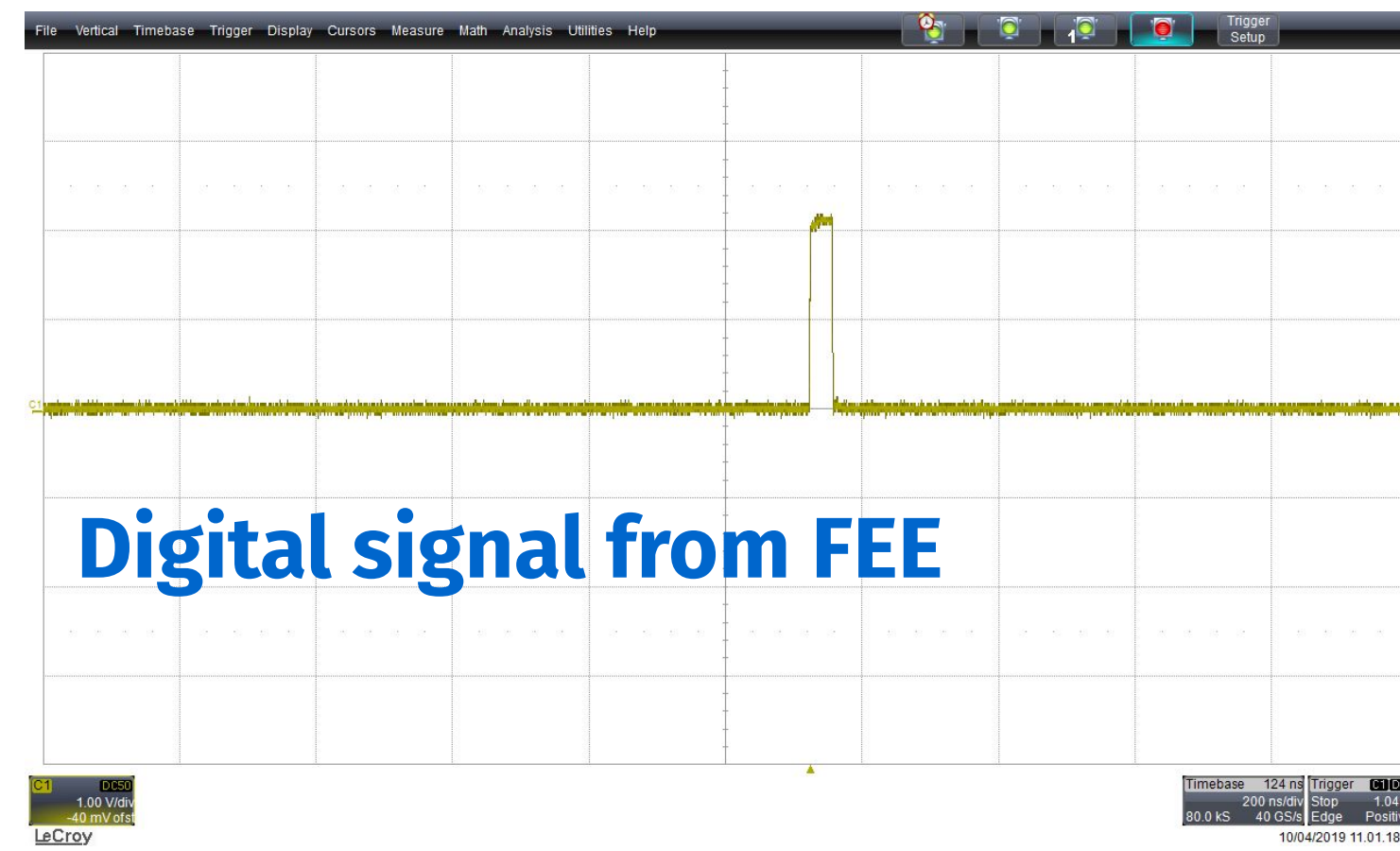


TTL-compatible digital output pulse

Max rate: ~8 Mct/s
Linearity preserved up to ~5 Mct/s
Jitter ~500 ps

ASTRI SI3

BEE: Back End Electronics



x4

Time-to-Digital Converter (TDC)
Time Tagger Ultra
Swabian Instruments



80 Mcounts/s max rate
160 MB/s max data rate
< 10 ps time resolution

Workstation
Super Tower 732D3-903B
Supermicro



Time Distribution Unit (TDU)
White Rabbit system



PPS signal + Clock reference signal

To Array Data
Acquisition System
1.12 Gb/s max rate

Zampieri et al. (2024)

An Italian saying applies here:

Tra il dire ed il fare c'è di mezzo il mare...

Literally:

Between saying it and doing it, there is a sea...

There's a world of difference between saying and doing

ASTRI SI3

SI3-1 fully assembled and ready for shipment!



Finanziato
dall'Unione europea
NextGenerationEU



Ministero
dell'Università
e della Ricerca



Italiadomani
PIANO NAZIONALE
DI RIPRESA E RESILIENZA



INAF
ISTITUTO NAZIONALE
DI ASTROFISICA

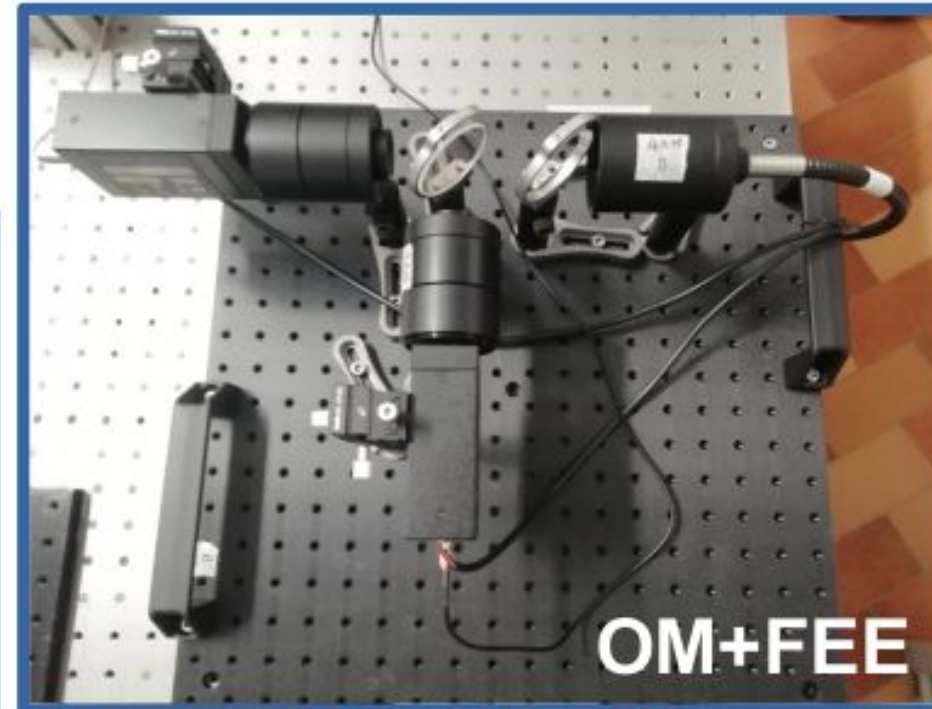


WP 1450 - SI3-1

CTA+ Progress Meeting
Catania (Sep 22, 2025)



FPM



OM+FEE



OM+FEE box



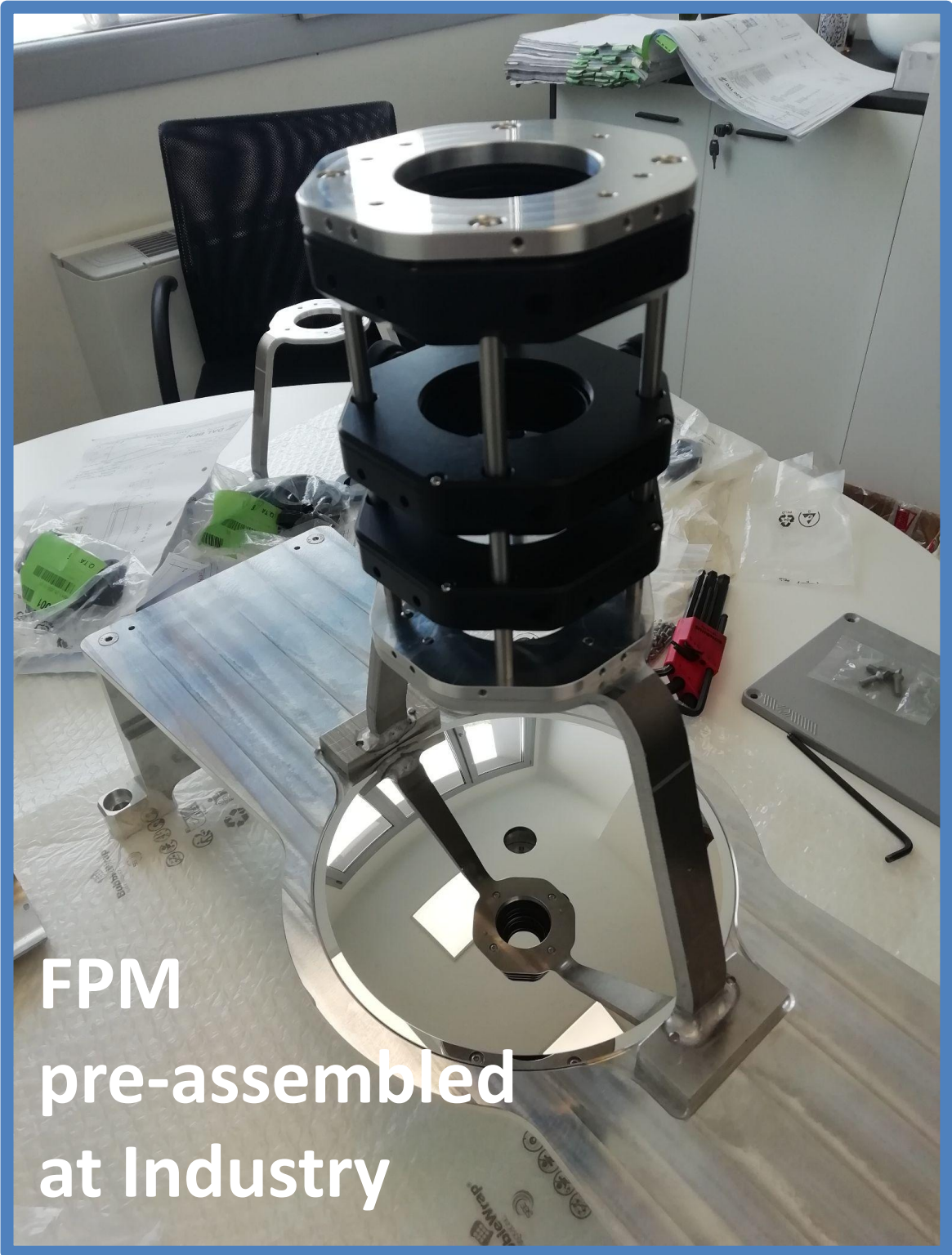
BEE

Progetto PNRR CTA+
Proposta IR0000012
CUP: C53C22000430006

Missione 4 Istruzione e Ricerca
Componente 2 Dalla ricerca all'impresa
Linea di investimento 3.1

ASTRI SI3 - First Instrument

Fabrication and Assembly of **FPM** (Jul-Sep 2025)

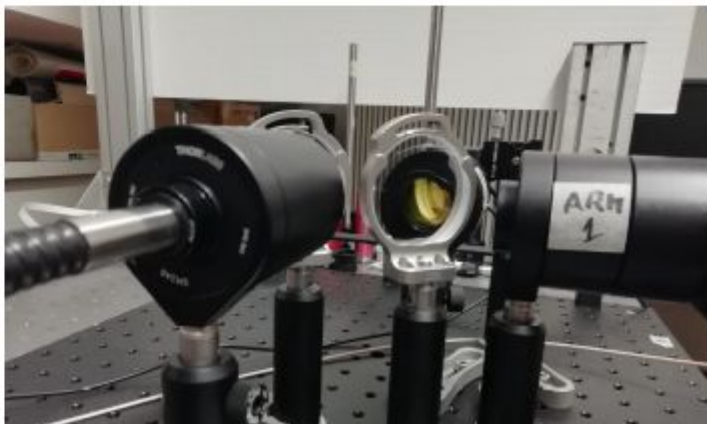
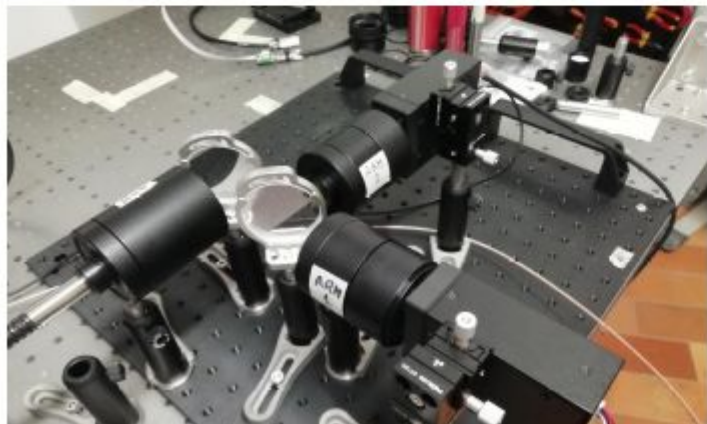
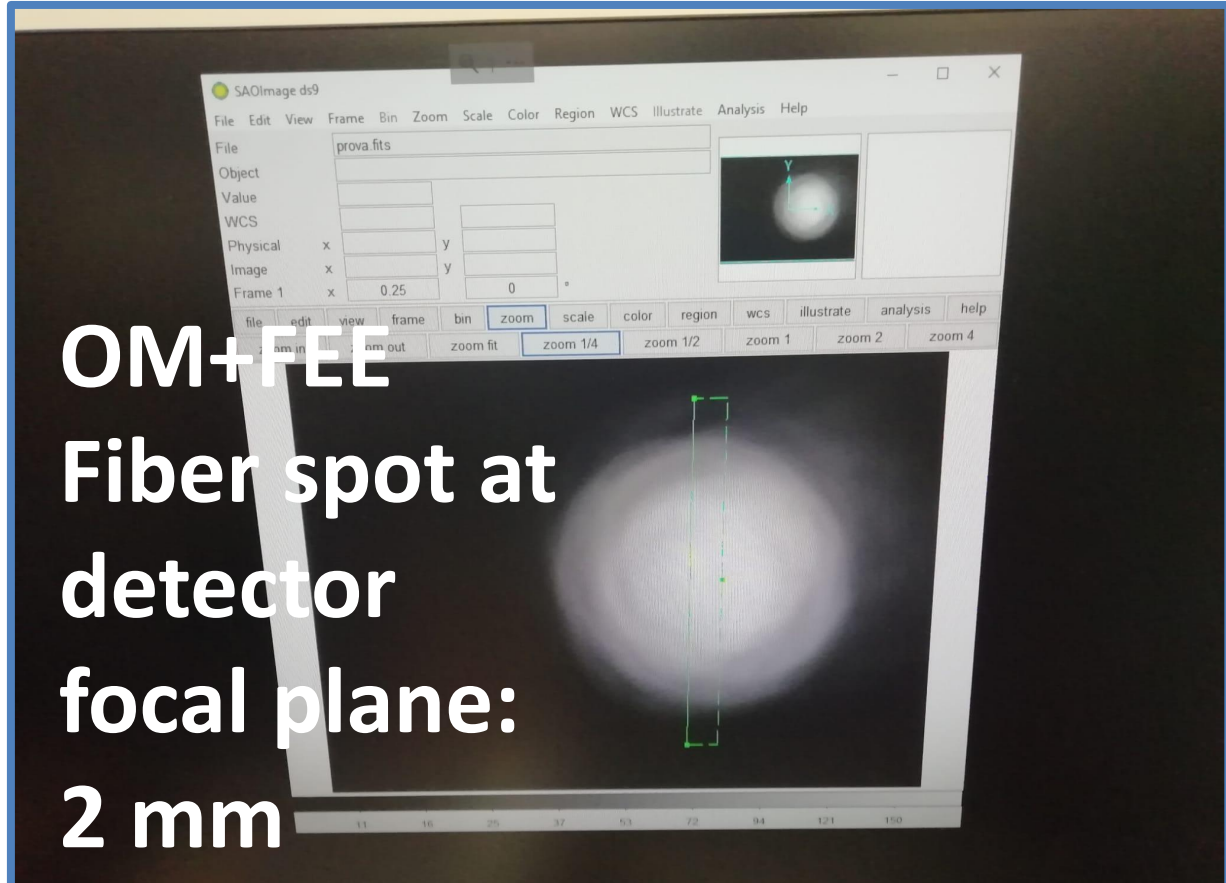
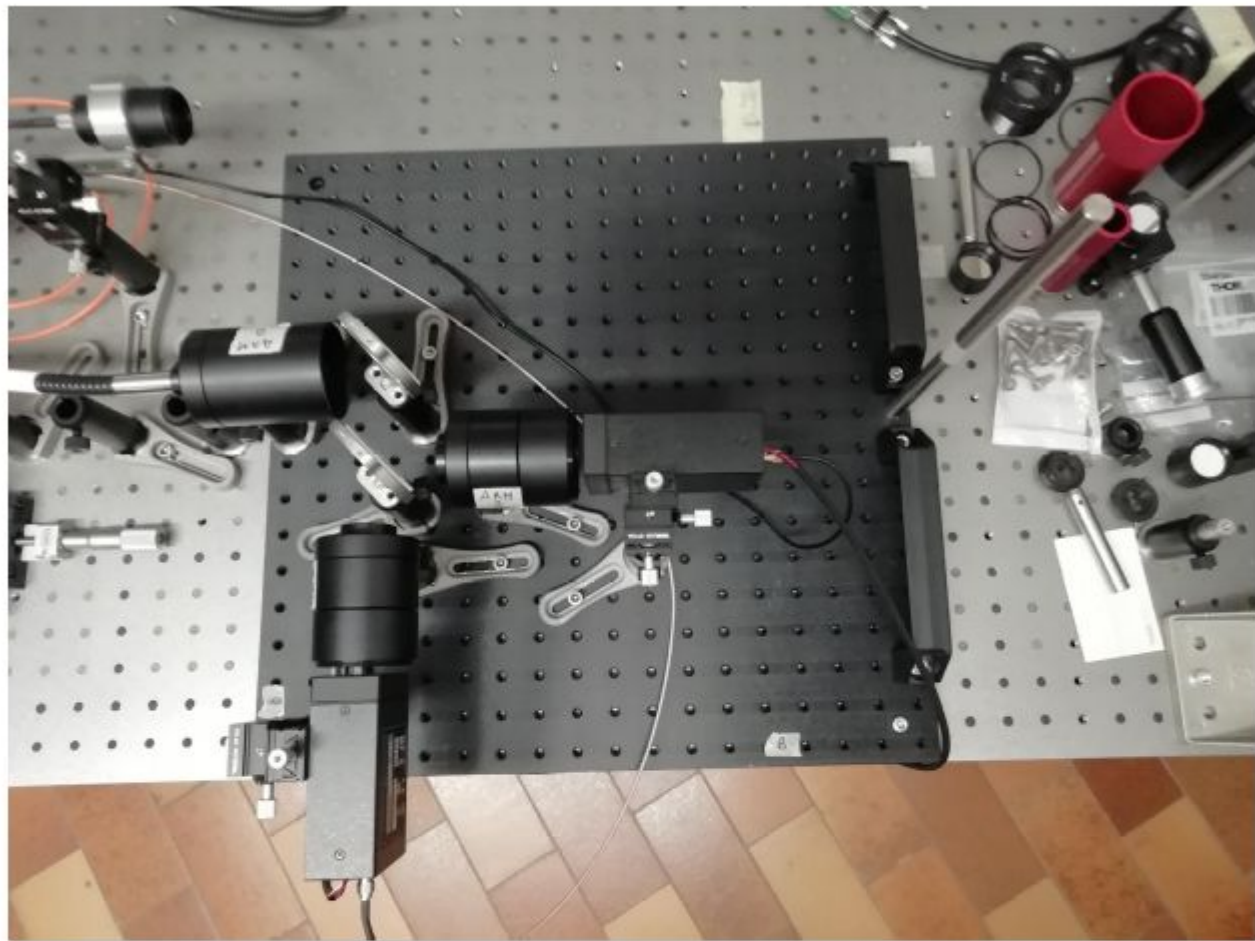
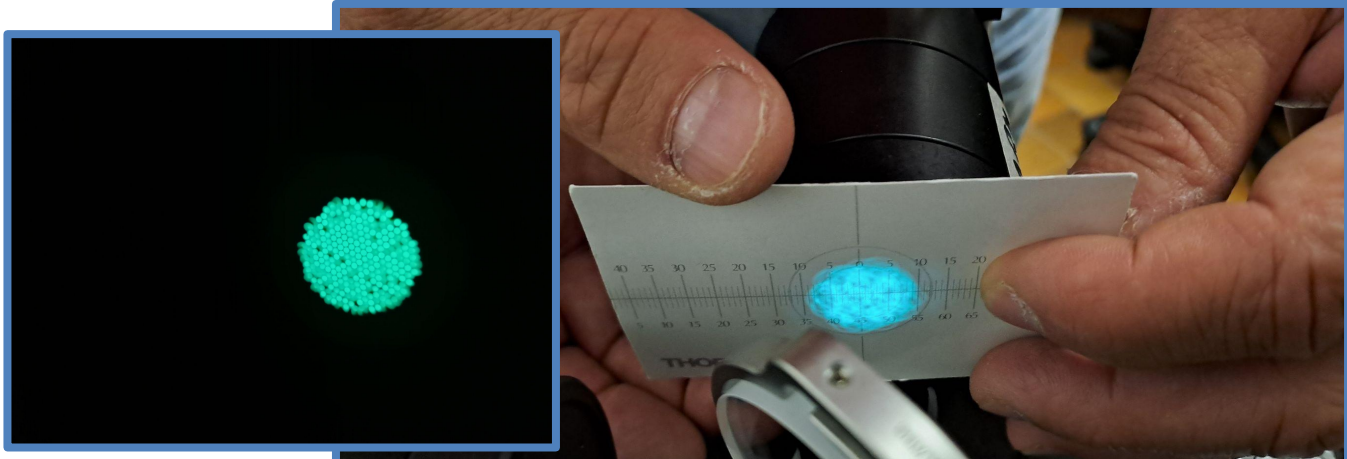
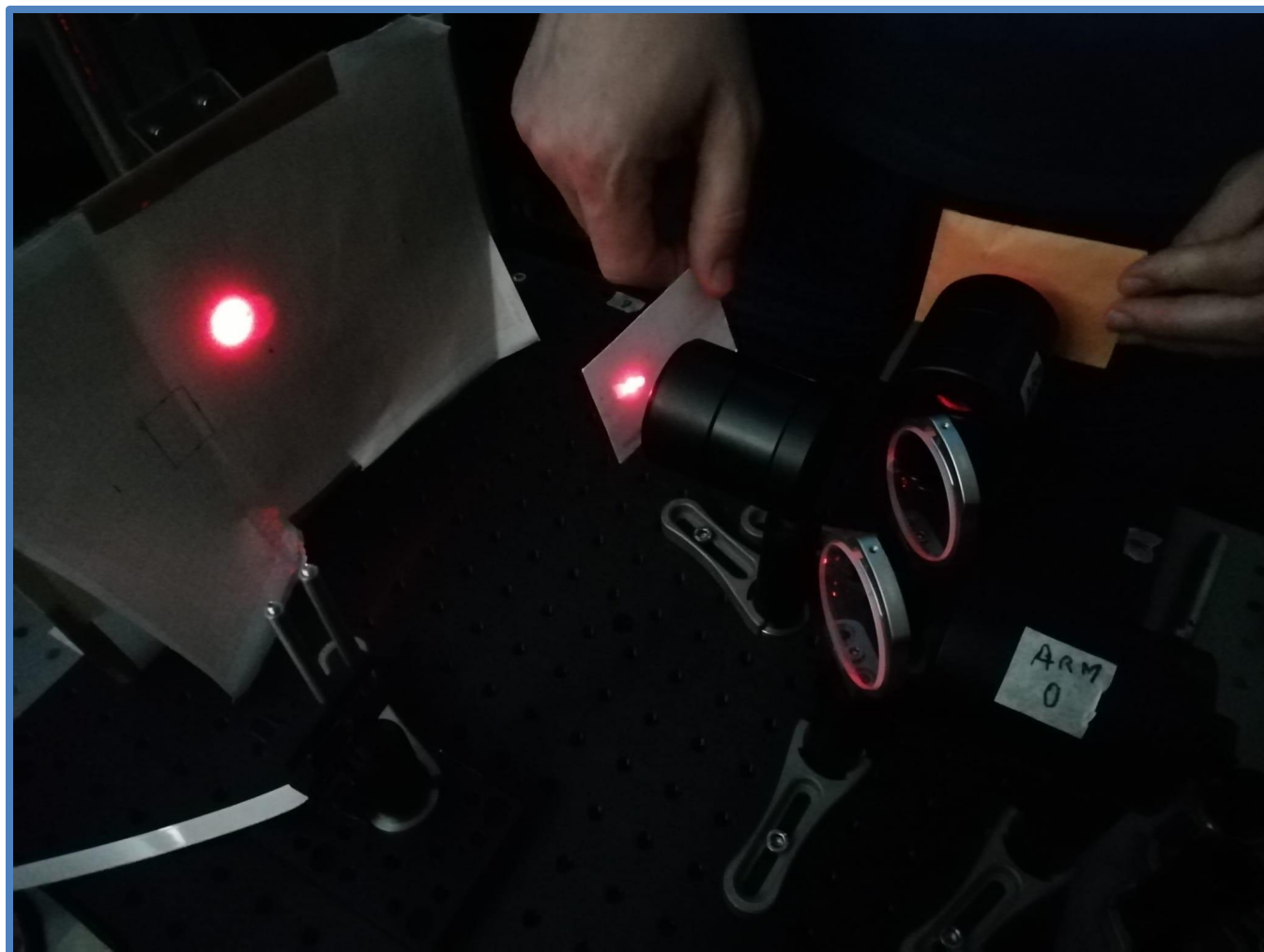


Companies:
Dal Ben,
Laboratorio BS,
Tecnottica,
Thorlabs, Ximea

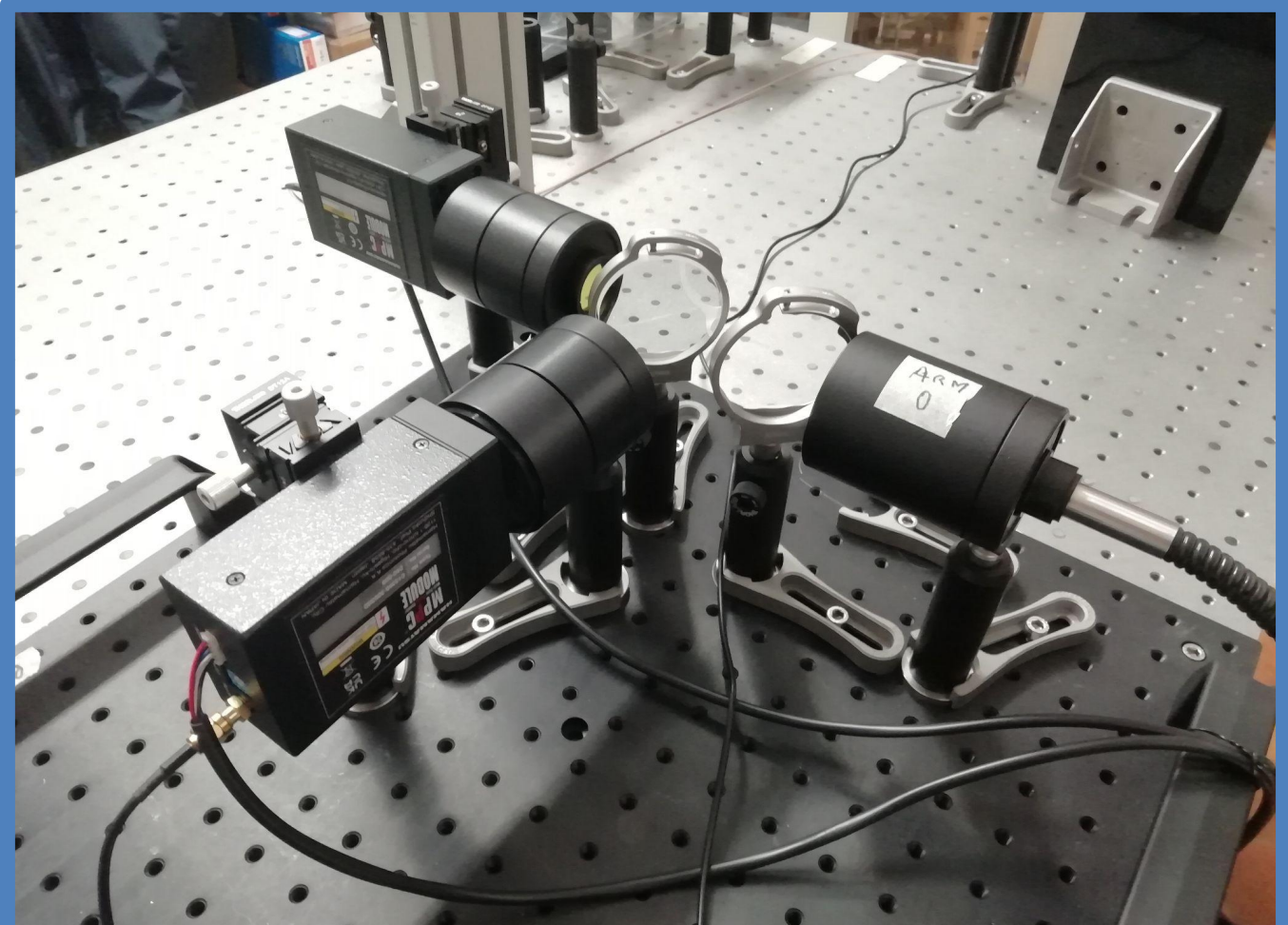


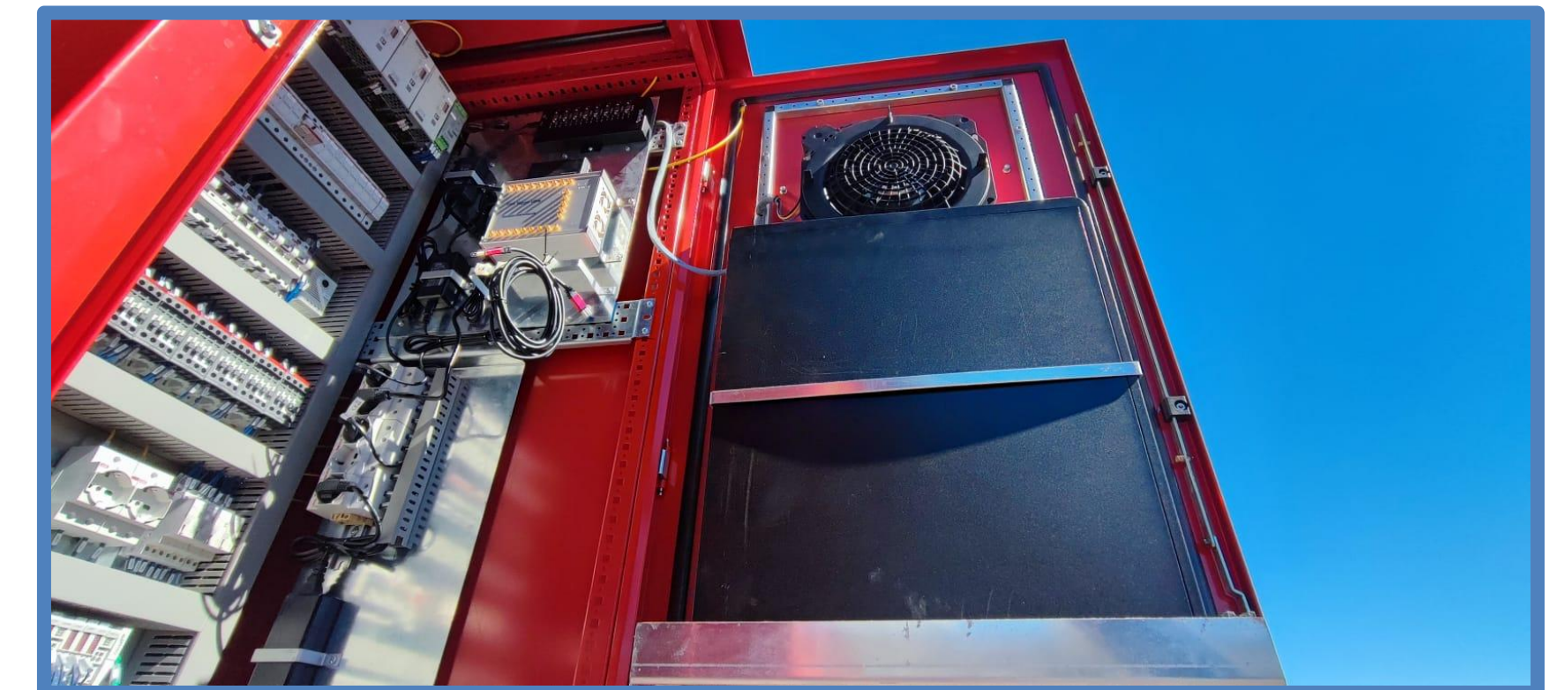
ASTRI SI3 - First Instrument

Fabrication and Assembly of OM+FEE (Jul-Sep 2025)



Companies:
*Tecnottica,
Thorlabs,
Ceramoptec,
Hamamatsu*

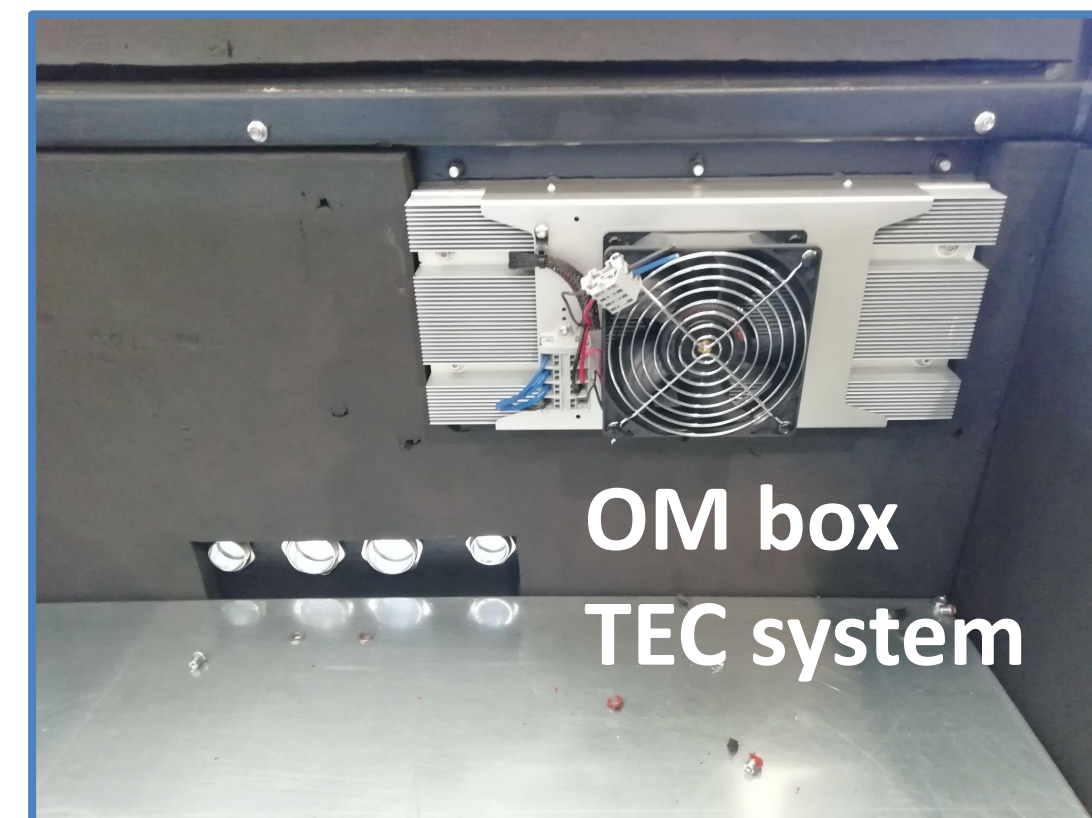
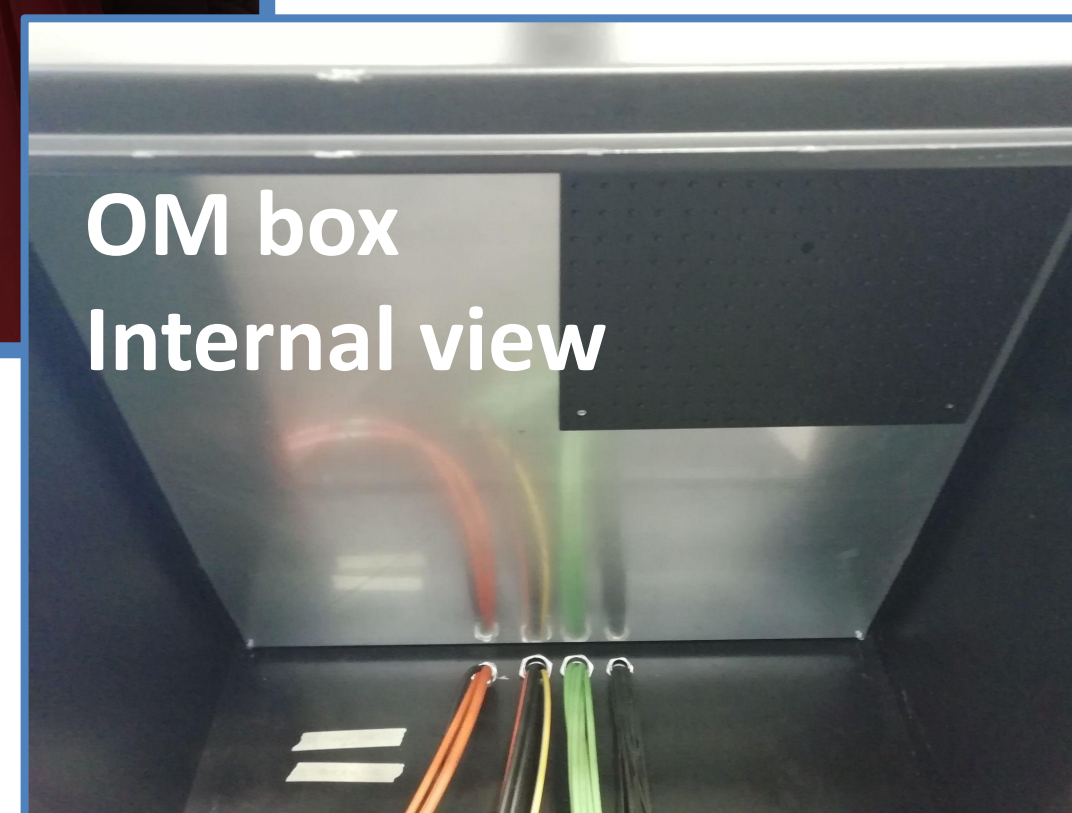
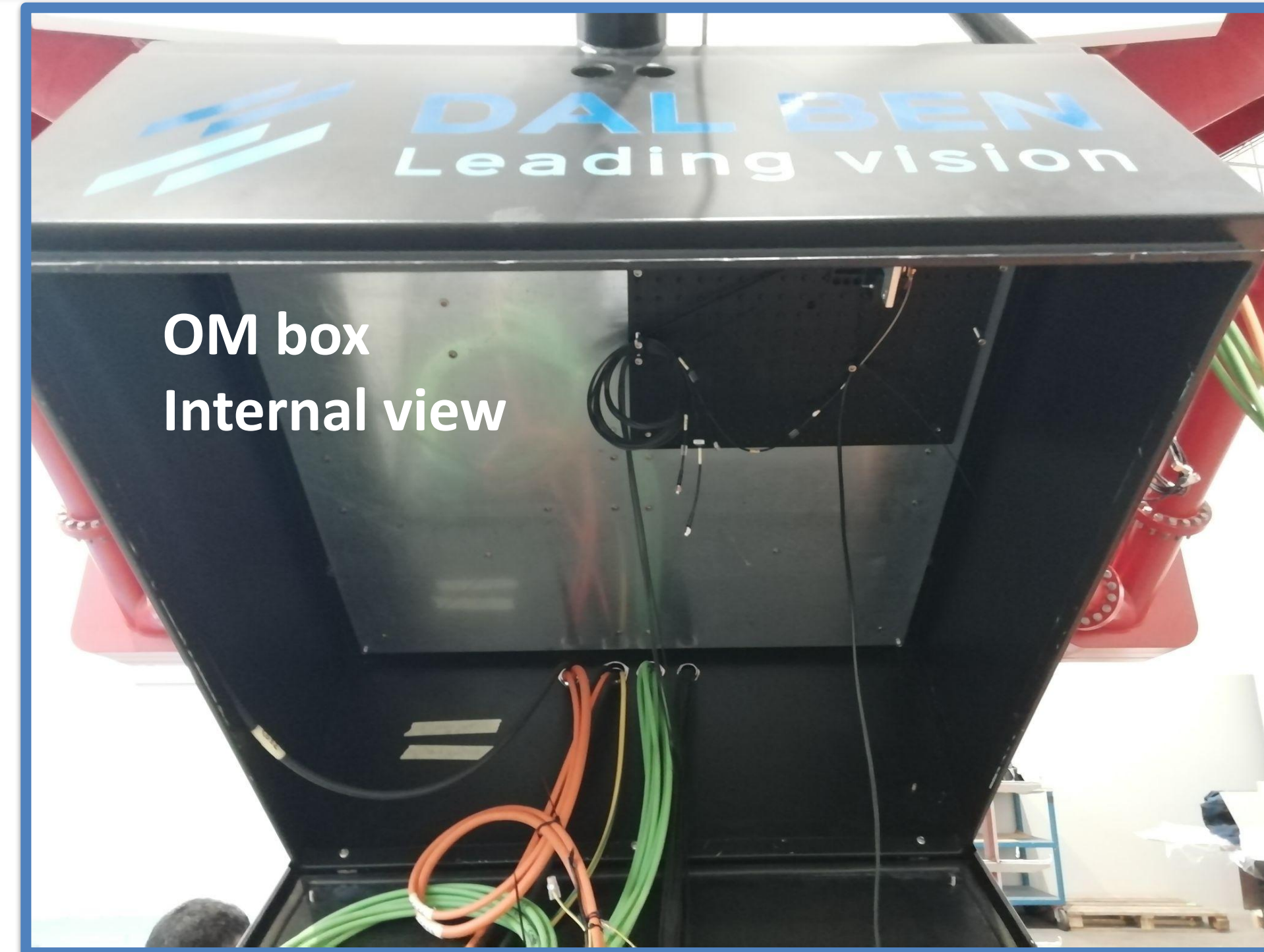




Companies:
Swabian Instruments,
Supermicro

ASTRI SI3 - First Instrument

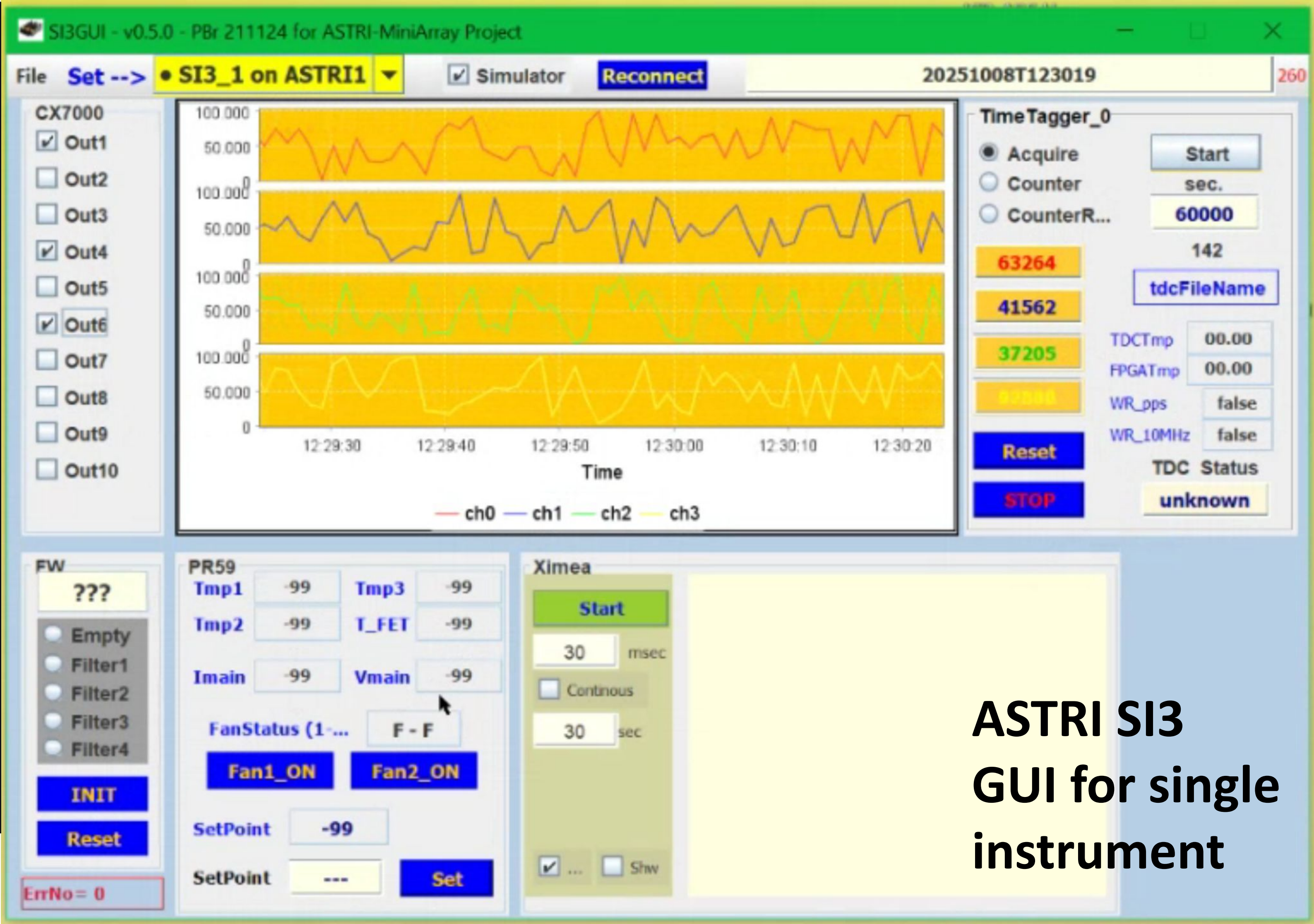
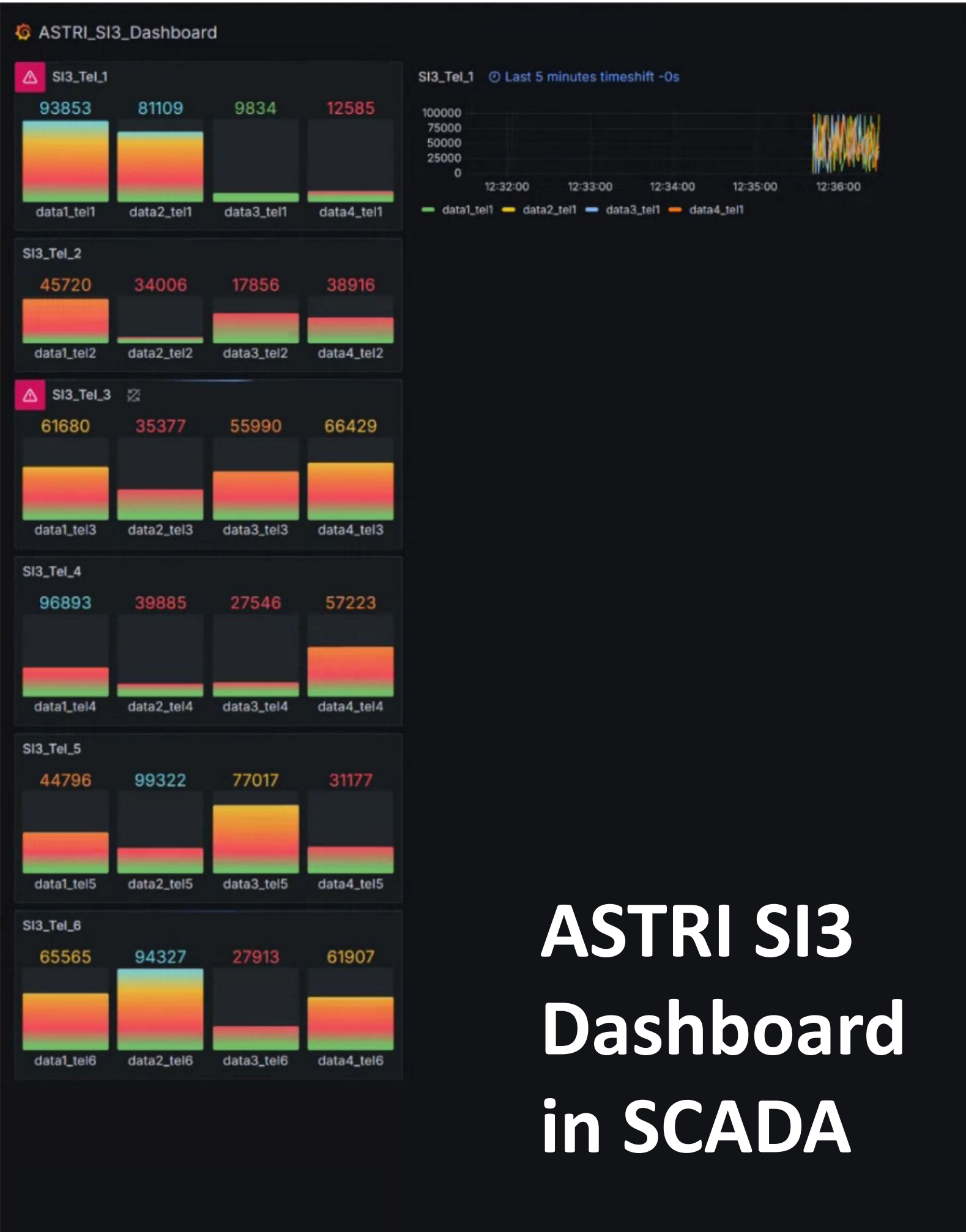
Fabrication and Assembly of OM box (Apr-Oct 2025)



Company:
Dal Ben

ASTRI SI3

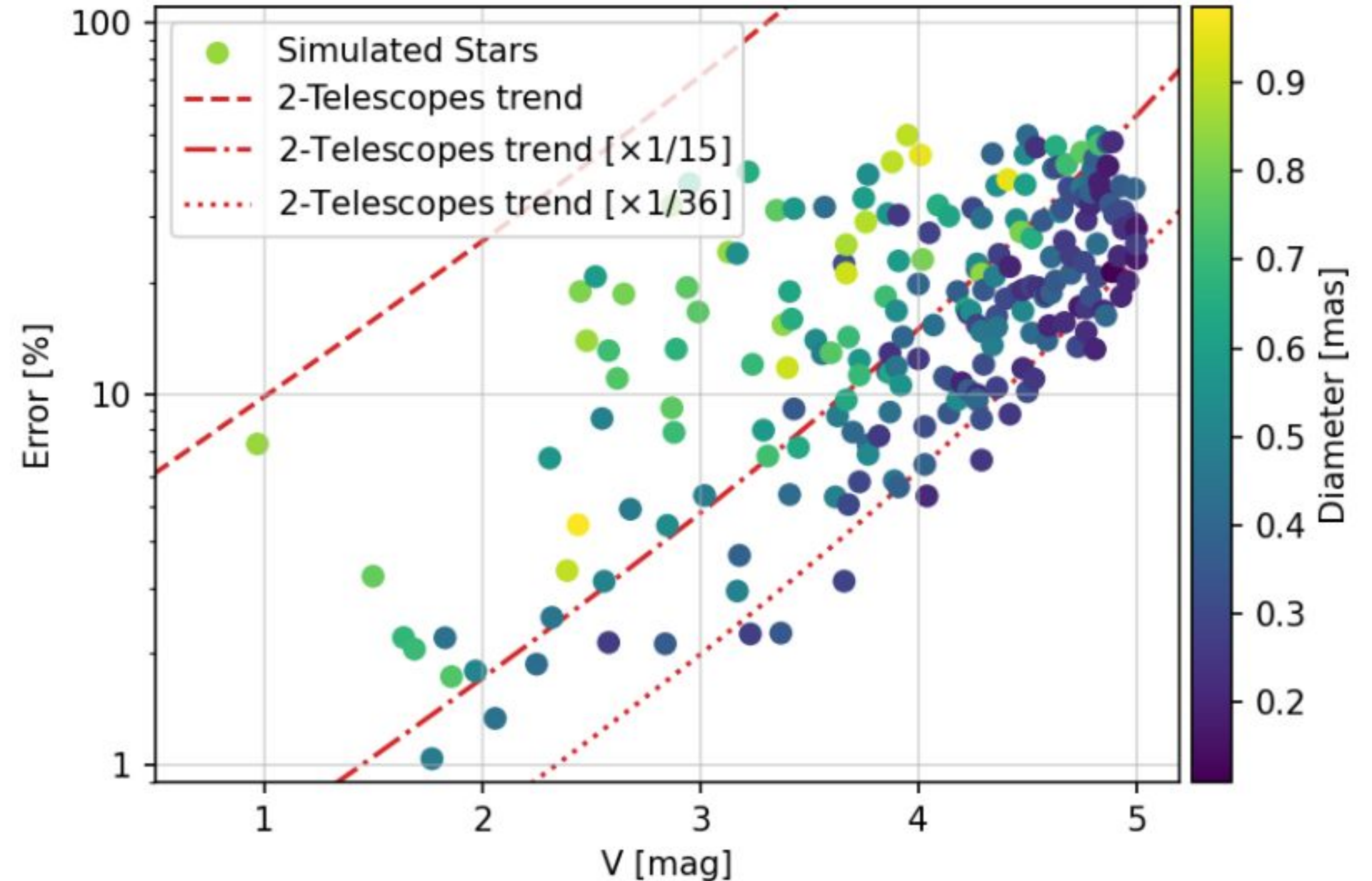
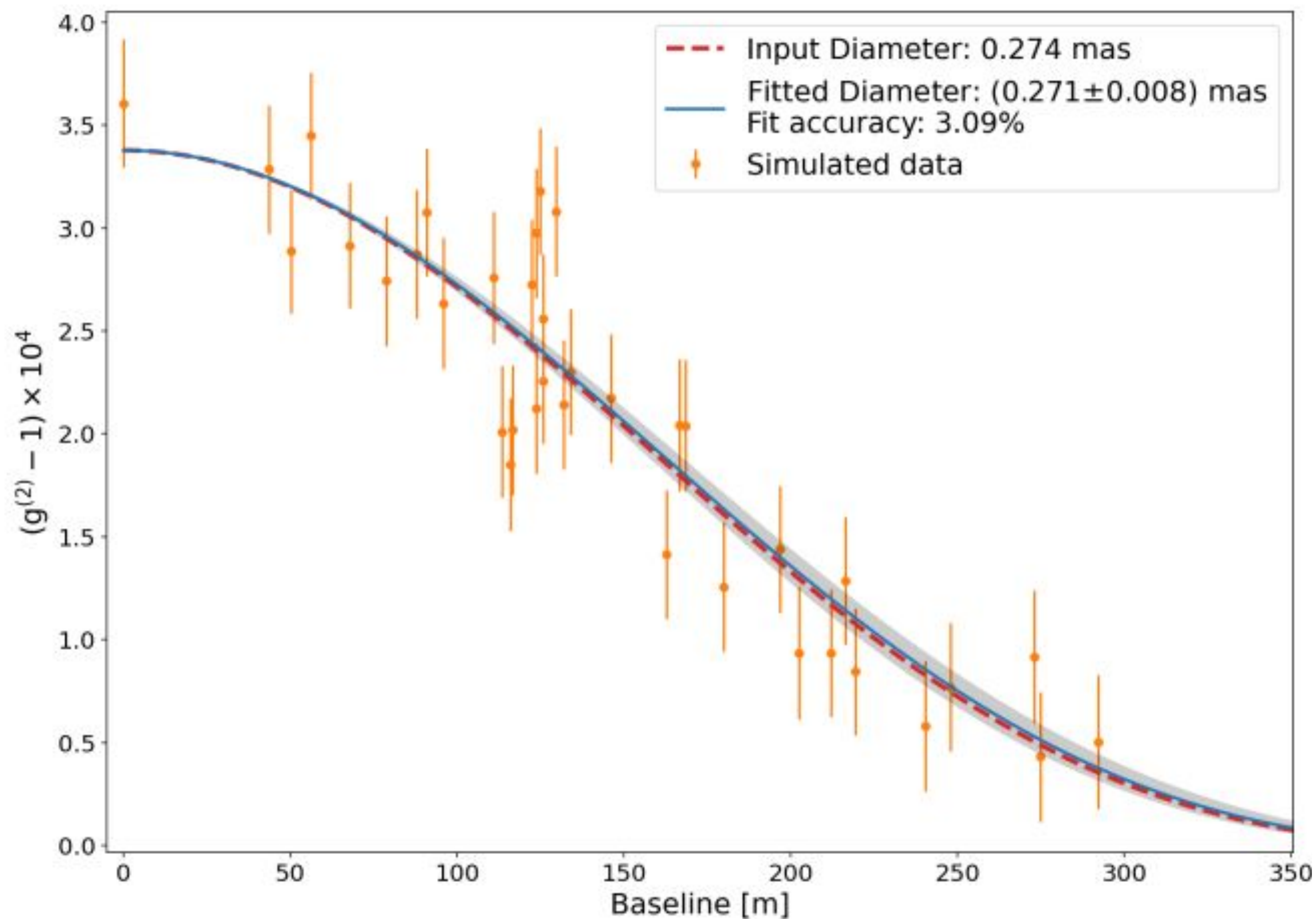
Local Acquisition/Control software



Bruno et al. (2025)

ASTRI SI3

Simulated measurements



Simulated measurements of $g(2)$ for a B0-type star with $V = 3.2$, gathered with all 36 baselines in 20 hours

For small sources, all baselines contribute equally to sampling the coherence and improvement in sensitivity grows linearly with number of baselines

> 50 stars with error on radius < 10% (10 with $V > \sim 4$)



Funded by the European Union – NextGenerationEU RFF M4C2 projects IR0000012 CTA+ and CN00000013 Centro Nazionale di Ricerca in High-Performance Computing, Big Data e Quantum Computing.

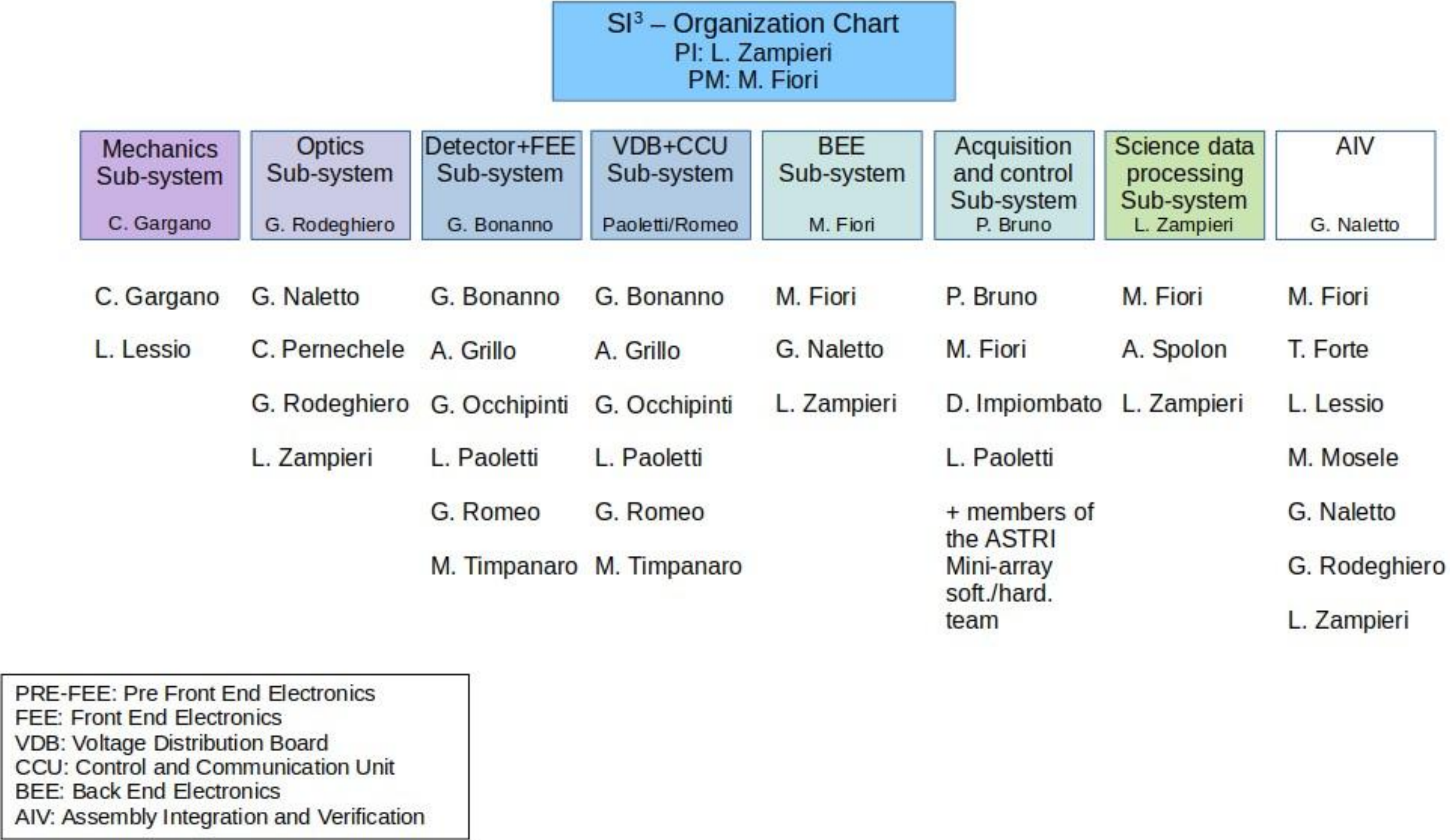
This work was conducted in the context of the ASTRI Project thanks to the support of the Italian Ministry of University and Research (MUR) as well as the Ministry for Economic Development (MISE) with funds specifically assigned to the Italian National Institute of Astrophysics (INAF).



Backup slides

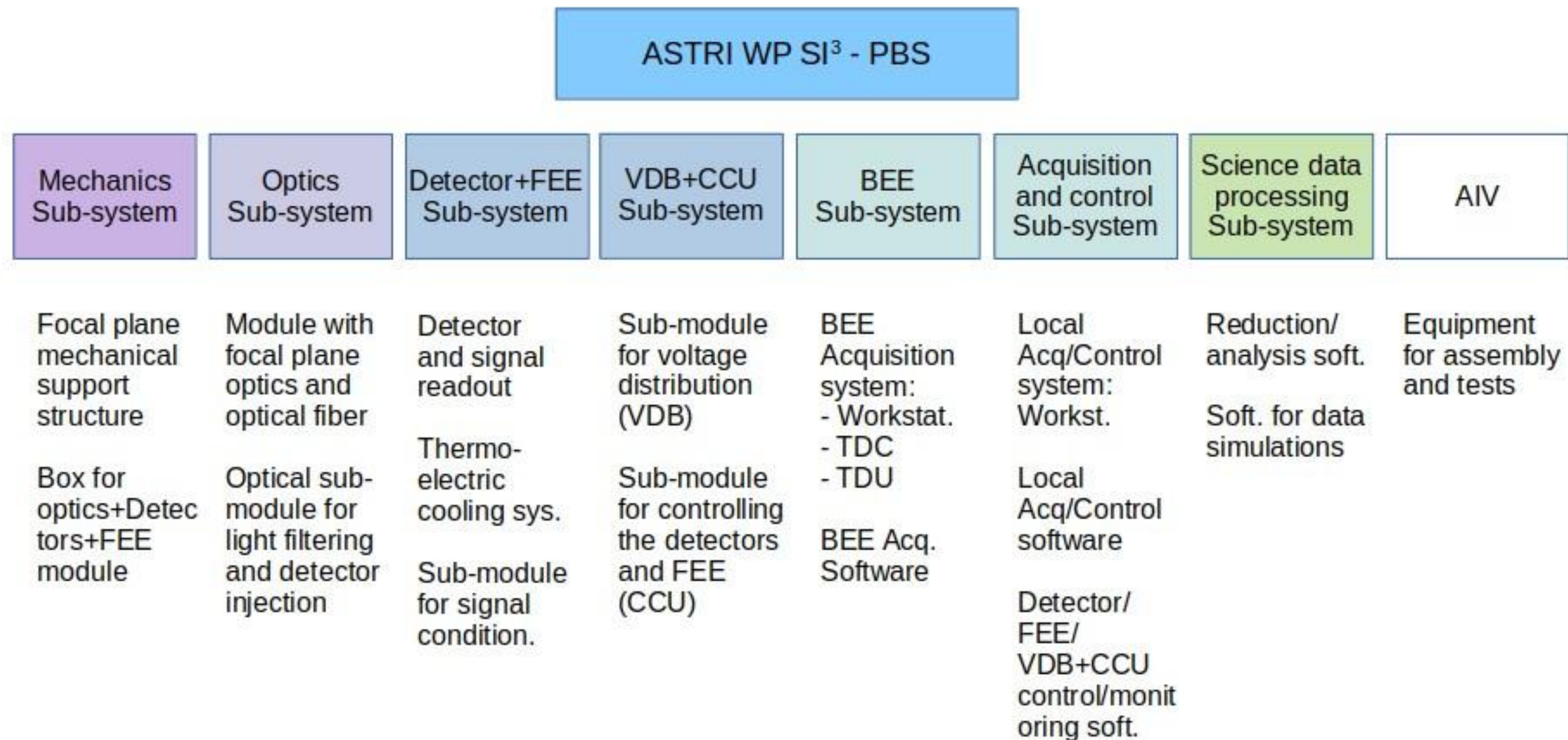
ASTRI SI3

Organization chart



ASTRI SI3

Product Breakdown Structure



Zampieri et al. (2022), SPIE, 12183, id. 121830F: A stellar intensity interferometry instrument for the ASTRI Mini-Array telescopes

Fiori et al. (2022), Astronomy & Astrophysics, 666, id.A48: Investigating the accuracy achievable in reconstructing the angular sizes of stars through stellar intensity interferometry observations

Bonanno et al. (2022), SPIE, 12183, id. 1218322: Focal plane detector and front-end electronics of the stellar intensity interferometry instrument for the ASTRI Mini-Array telescopes

Bonanno et al. (2023), Sensors, 23, id.9840: Electronics and Detectors for the Stellar Intensity Interferometer of the ASTRI Mini-Array Telescopes

Zampieri et al. (2024), SPIE, 13095, id. 130950J: A new version of the stellar intensity interferometry instrument for the ASTRI Mini-Array telescopes

Spolon et al. 2024, SPIE, 12996, id. 129960Y: Towards image synthesis with photon counting stellar intensity interferometry

Zampieri et al. (2025), Nature Astronomy, in preparation: Narrow band, sub-nanosecond intensity interferometry in photon counting on Cherenkov telescopes