Electron-Tracking Compton Telescope Based on a Gaseous TPC and a Scintillation Camera (SMILE)

A. Takada (ISAS/JAXA),
T. Tanimori, H. Kubo, K. Miuchi, S. Kabuki, H. Nishimura,
K. Hattori, K. Ueno, S. Kurosawa, C. Ida, S. Iwaki, M. Takahashi
(Kyoto Univ.)

- Motivation
- Electron-Tracking Compton Telescope
- 1st Flight of SMILE
- Preparation for next step
- summary

Motivation

Observation of MeV gamma-ray will provide us…

- **Nucleosynthesis**
  - SNR : Radio-isotopes
  - Galactic plane : ^{26}Al・^{60}Fe
  - Annihilation

  → Line gamma
- **Acceleration**
  - Jet (AGN) : Synchrotron + Inverse Compton
- **Strong Gravitational Potential**
  - Black Hole : accretion disk, π^0

  → Continuum
- **Etc.**
  - Gamma-ray Pulsar, solar flare

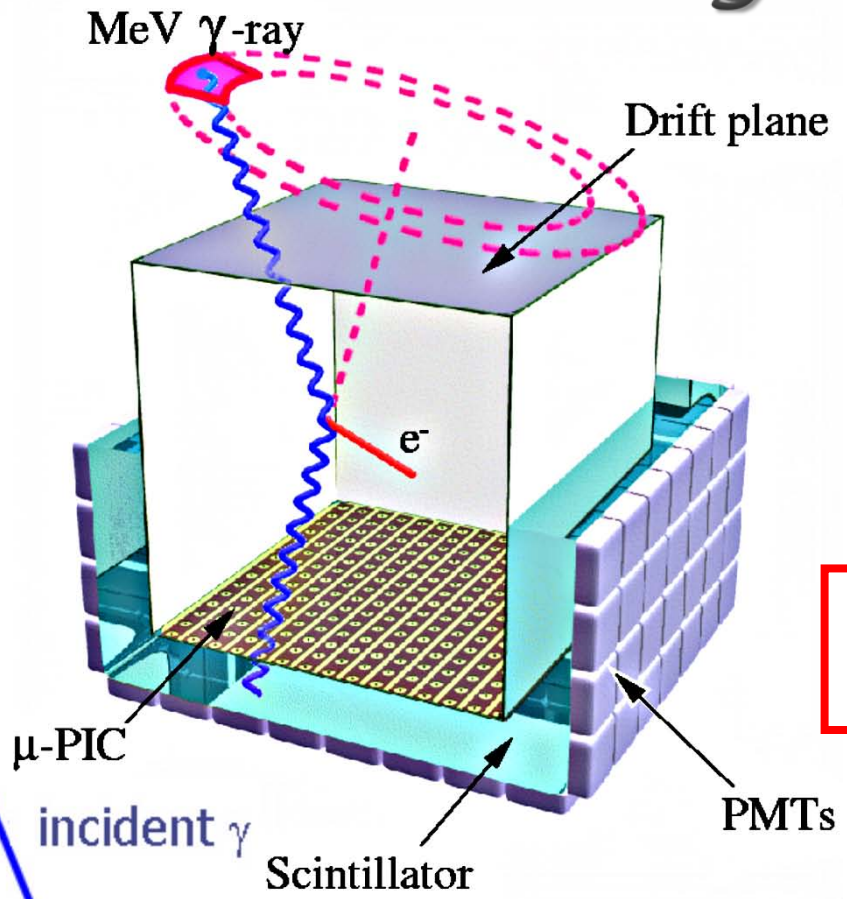
  → Continuum + Line

- The observation of continuum component is also important.
- Where are MeV gamma-ray objects?
- There are many background events which obstruct the observations.

Requirements for the next-generation detectors are …

- Wide-band detection
- Large Field of View
- Background rejection

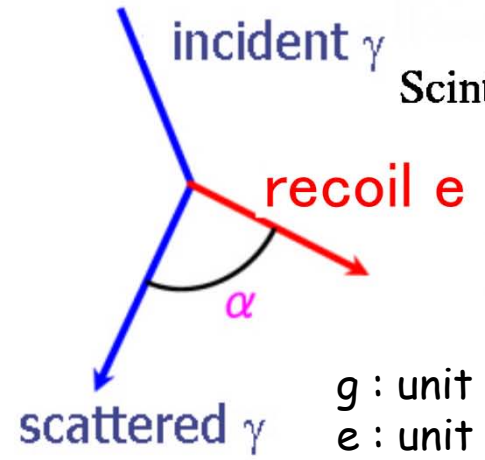
Electron-Tracking Compton Imaging



- Gaseous TPC : Tracker
  track and energy of recoil electron
- Scintillator : Absorber
  position and energy of scattered gamma

Reconstruct Compton scattering event by event

- 1 photon ⇒ direction + energy
- Large FOV (~3str)
- Kinematical background rejection



$$\cos\alpha_{\mathrm{geo}} = \vec{g}\cdot\vec{e} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \cos\alpha_{\mathrm{kin}} = \left(1-\frac{m_e c^2}{E_\gamma}\right)\sqrt{\frac{K_e}{K_e+2m_e c^2}}$$

g : unit vector of scattering direction
e : unit vector of recoil direction

E_γ : Energy of scattered gamma-ray
K_e : Kinematic energy of recoil electron
$m_e c^2$: Rest mass of electron

Sub-MeV gamma-ray Imaging Loaded-on-balloon Experiment

10cm cube camera @ Sanriku (Sep. 1st 2006)

- Operation test @ balloon altitude
- Observation of
  diffuse cosmic/atmospheric gamma
  ~400 photons during 3 hours
  (100 keV~1MeV)

30cm cube camera

- Observation of Crab/Crg X-1

40cm cube camra

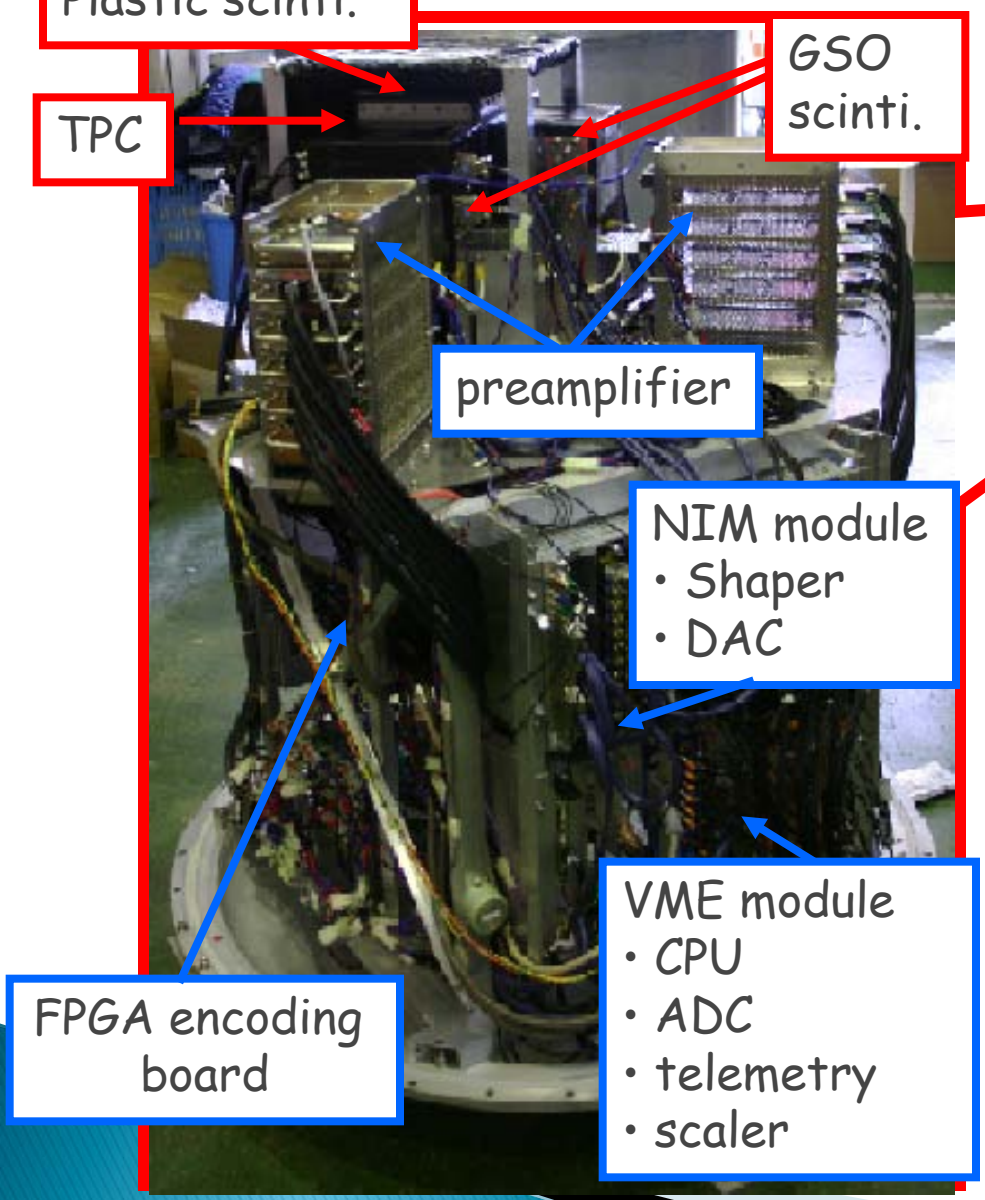
Sub-MeV ~ MeV

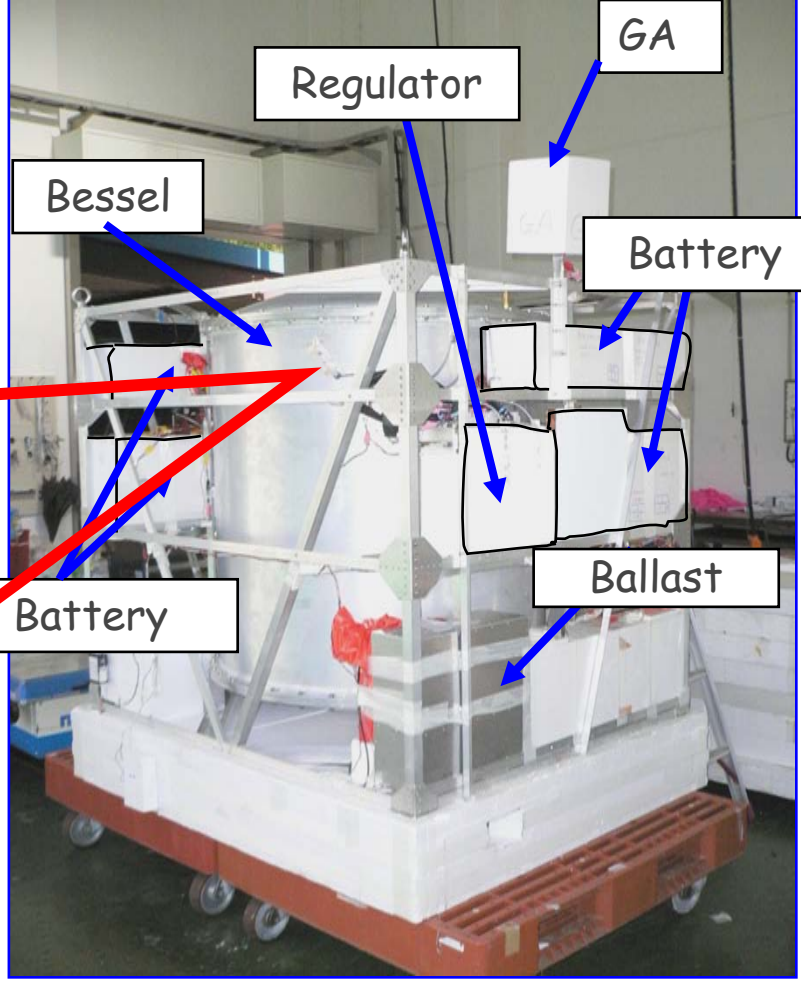
- Long duration observation with super pressure balloon
- Adding pair-creation mode

50cm cube camera

- All sky survey (load on a satellite)

SMILE-I gondola

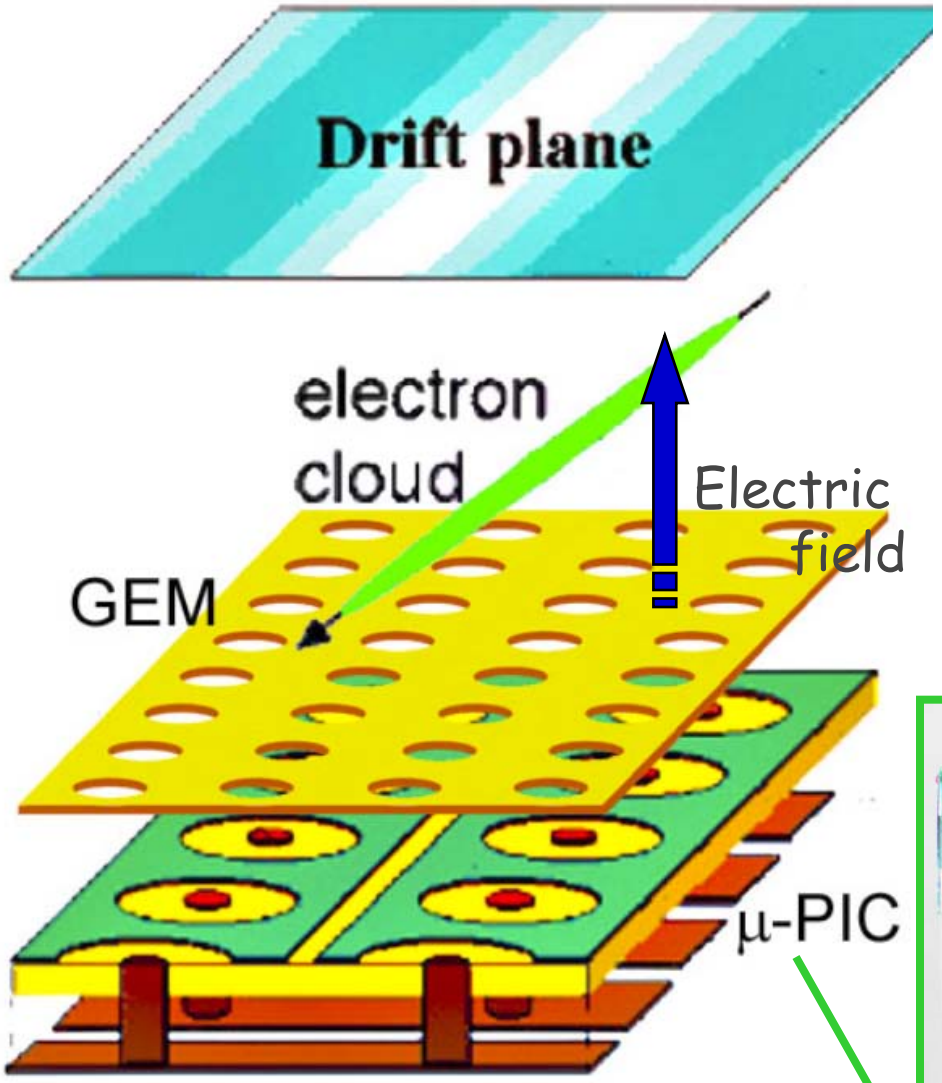




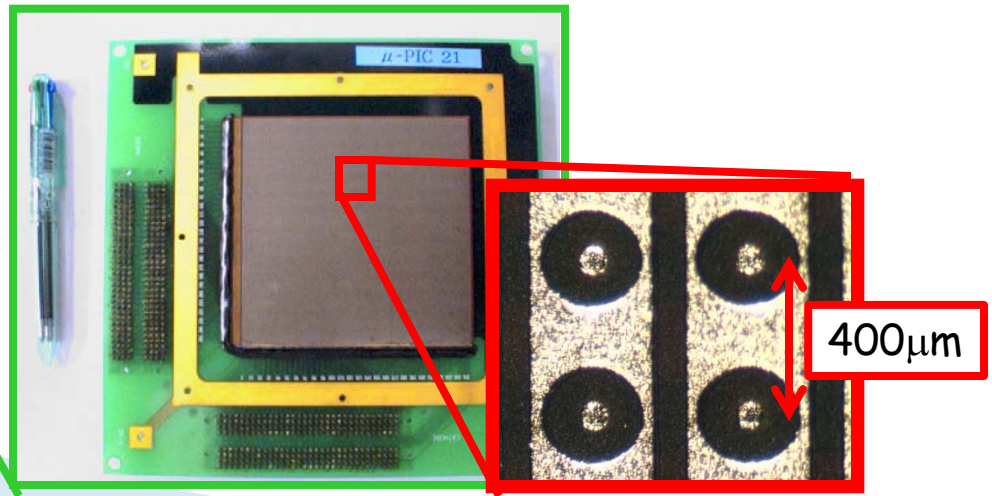
Size : 1.45×1.2×1.55m^3
Weight : 397 kg
Power : ~250 W
No posture control !!

Gaseous-TPC (Time Projection Chamber)

2D readout (400μm pitch) + Drift time (100MHz)



- Gas : Xe 80% + Ar 18% + C_2H_6 2%
  1atm, sealed
- Gain : ~35000
- Drift velocity (V_d=400V/cm) :
  measured 2.5cm/μsec
  simulation 2.48cm/μsec
- Volume : 10×10×14 cm^3
- Energy resolution :
  ~45% (22.2keV, FWHM)
- Position resolution : ~500μm



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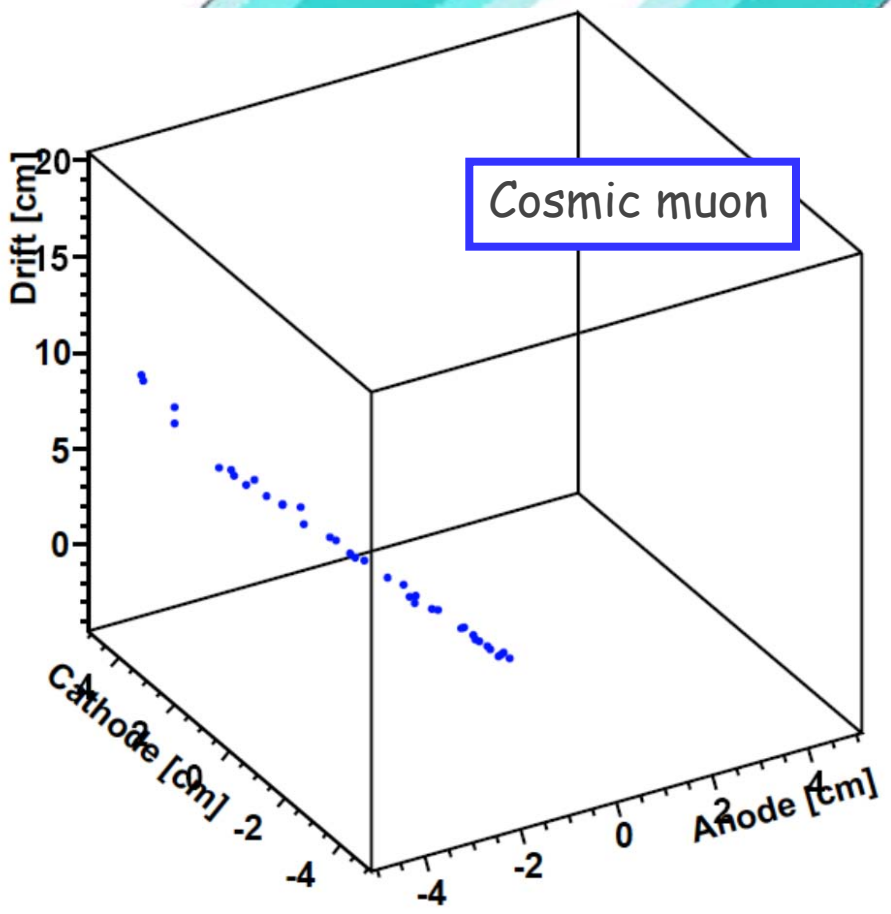
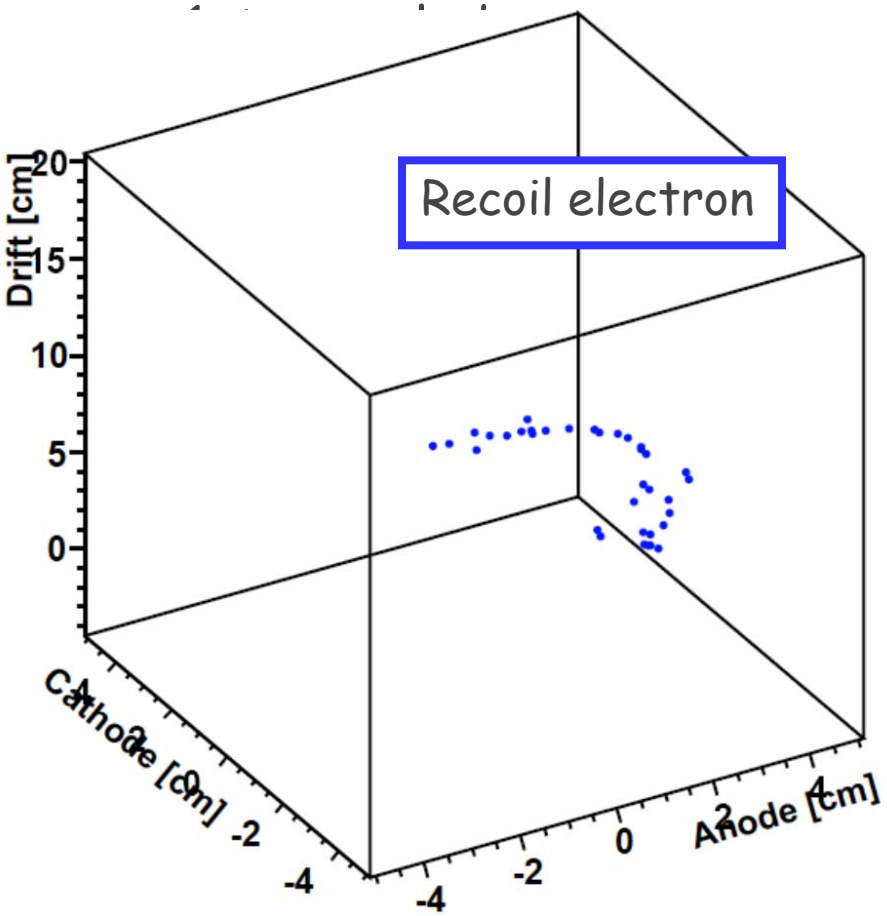
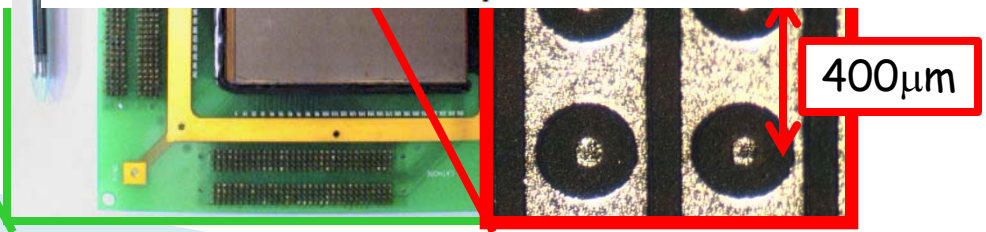
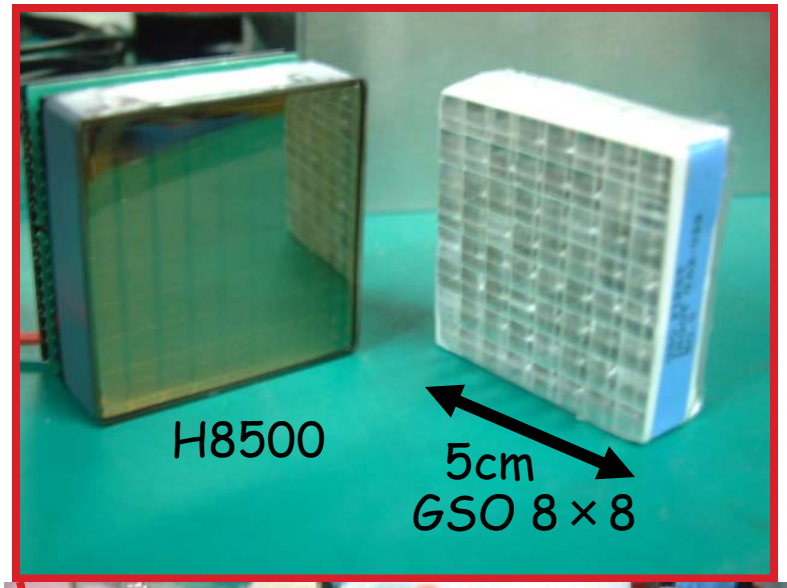
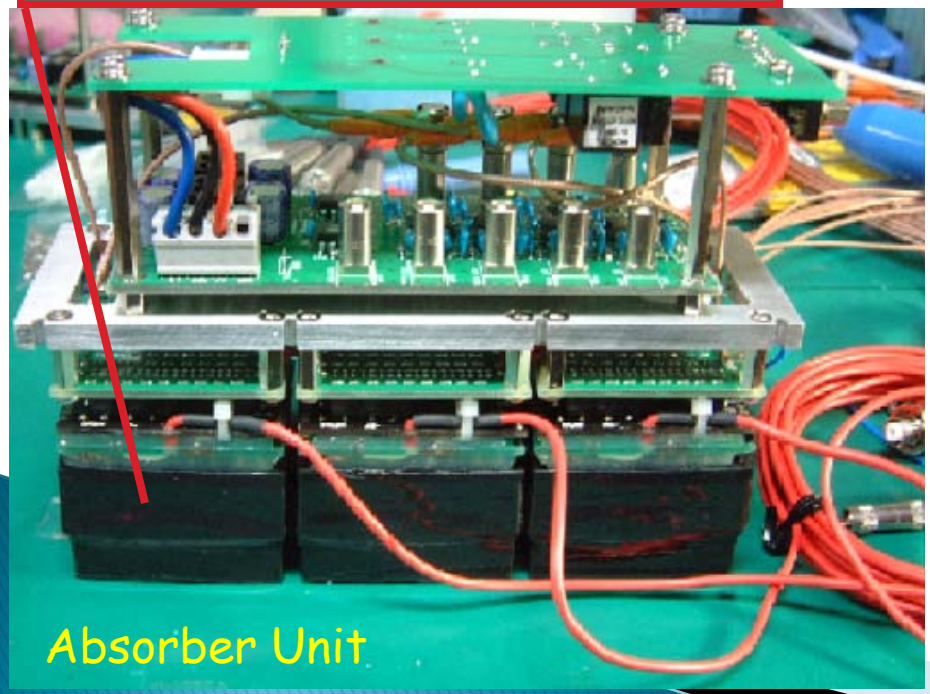






Scintillation Camera



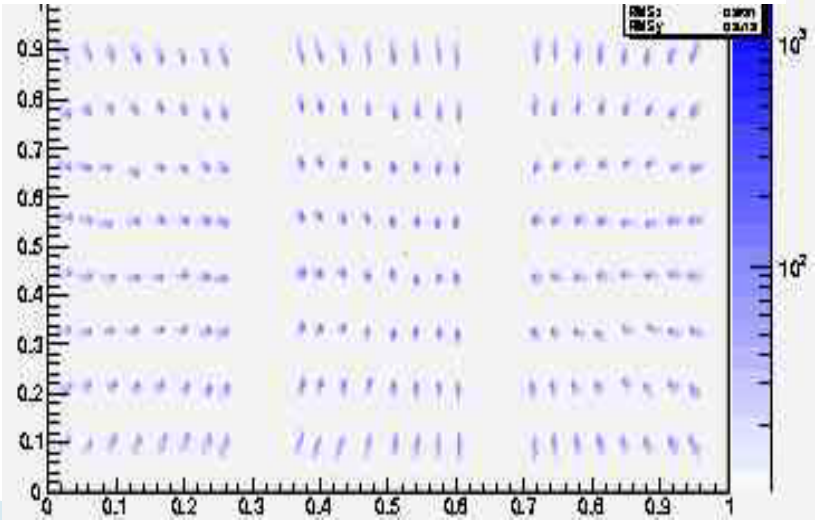


- Scintillator : GSO(Ce)
- Pixel size : 6x6x13 mm^3
- Photo readout : H8500 (HPK)
- DC/HV : EMCO Q12N-5
- A unit consists of 192 pixels, 3 PMTs, 3 DC/HV and 4 preamplifier
- 4 channels readout with resistive chain
- Bottom : 3×3 PMTs
- Side : 3×2 PMTs × 4

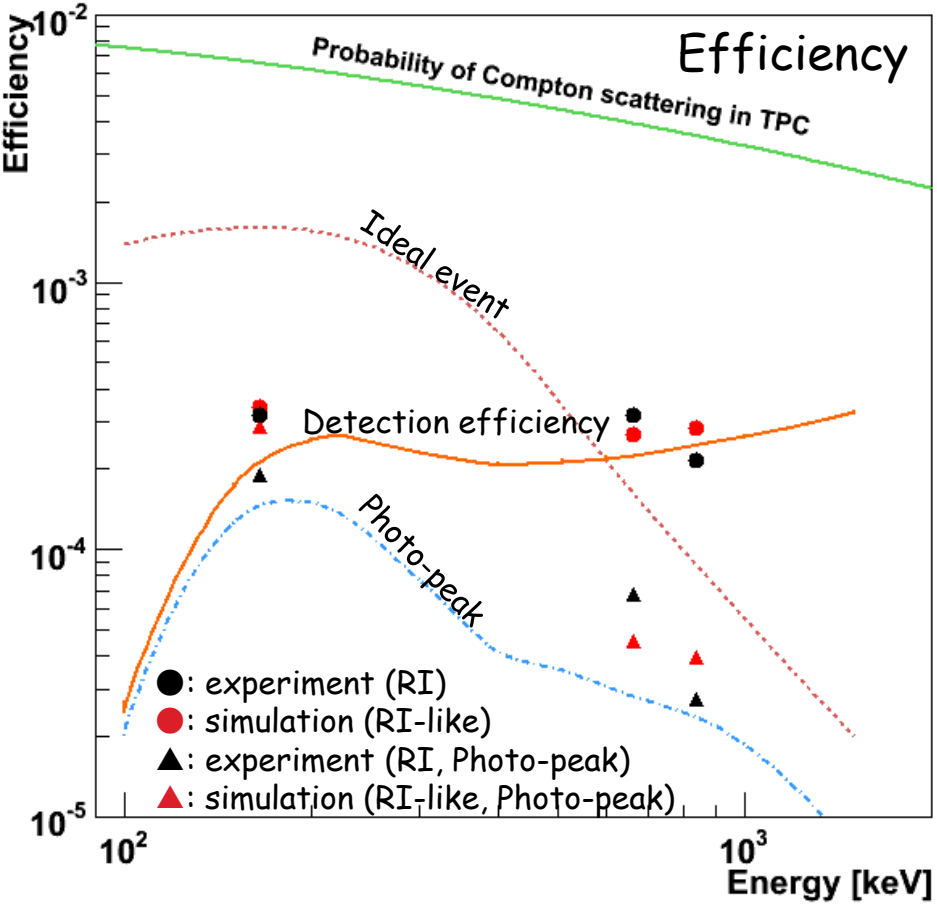
} 2112 pixels

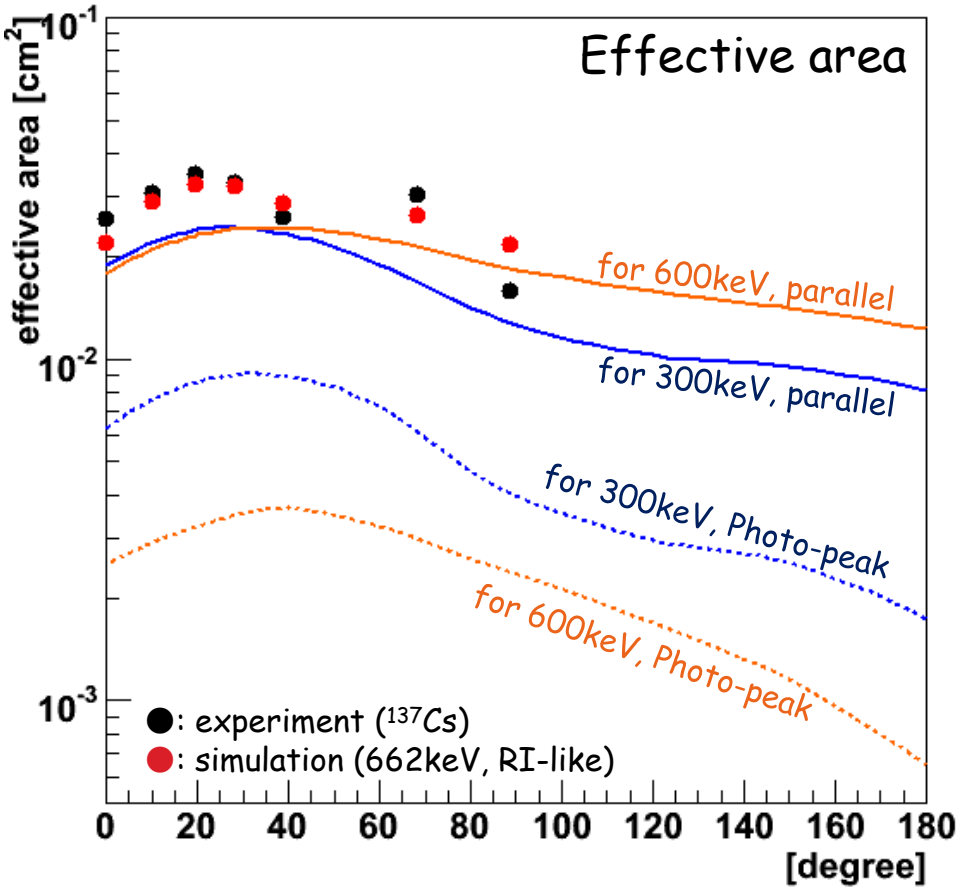
- Energy resolution : ~11% (662keV, FWHM)

^{137}Cs Position imaging map



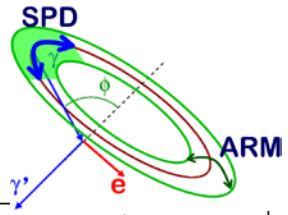
Efficiency & Effective area

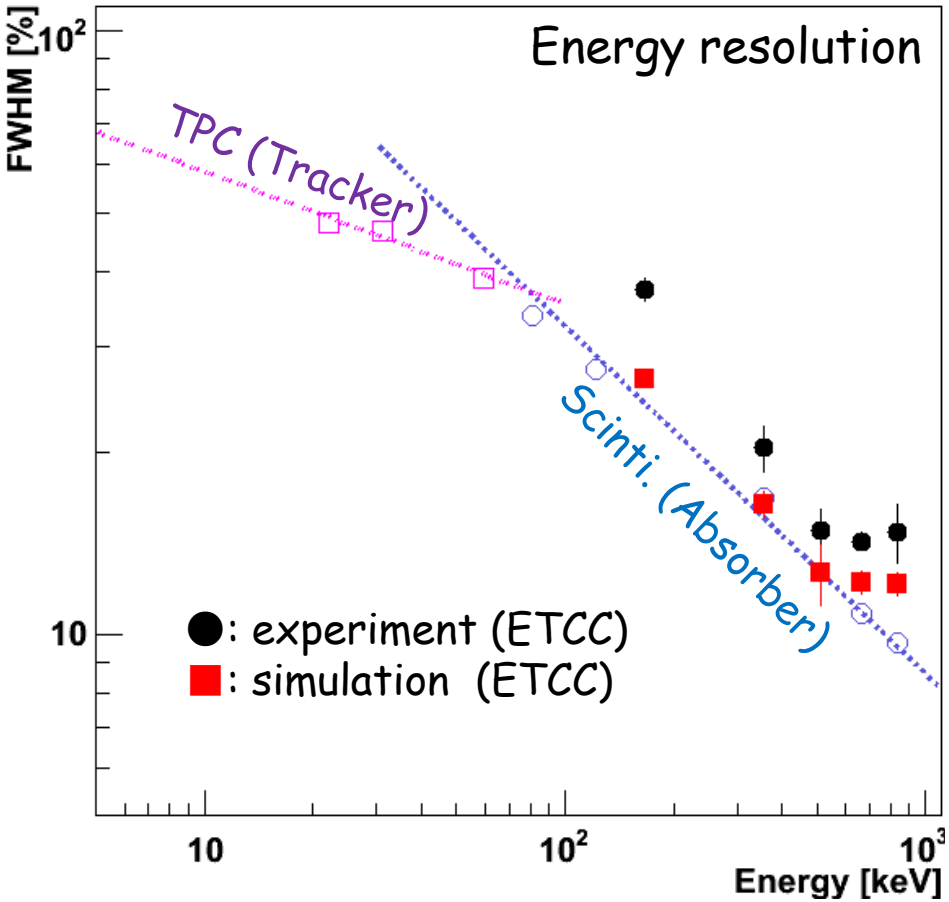


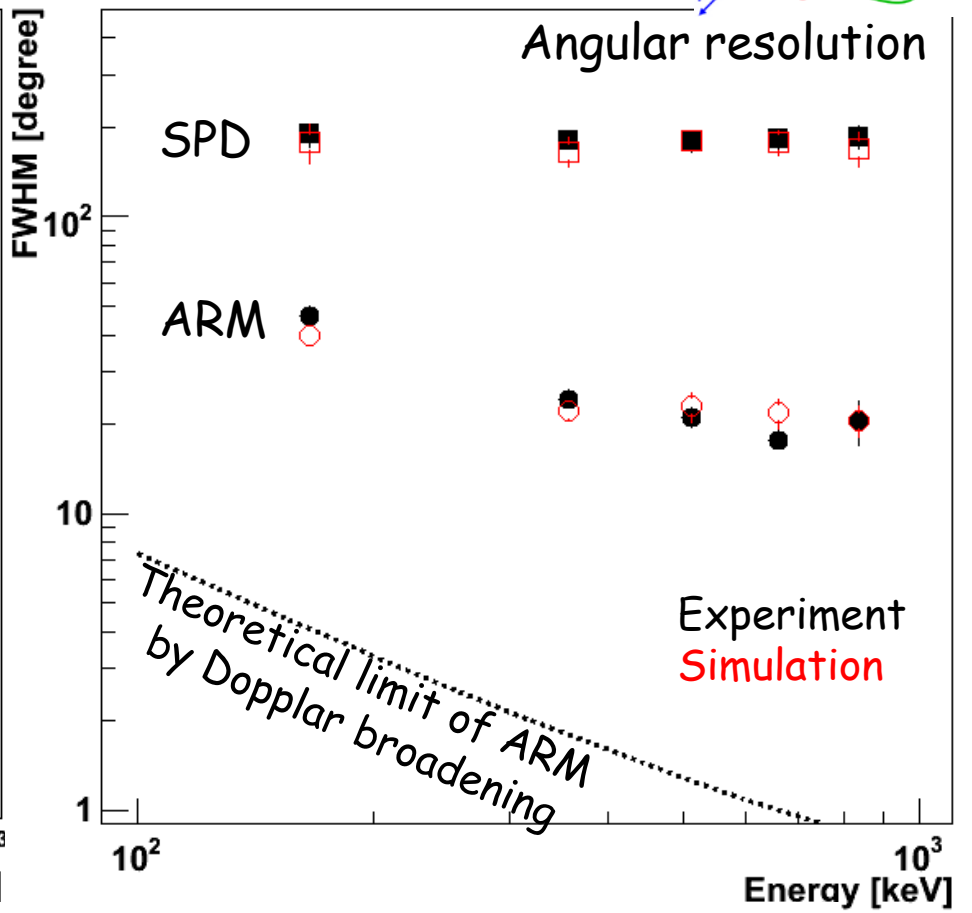


- Detection Efficiency : 3×10^{-4} for 150-1500keV
- Effective area : 2×10^{-2} cm^2 for 150-1500keV, 0-60°
- The simulated effective area was roughly consistent with that obtained by experiments.
- Effective area has a maximum at ~25° <- caused by the geometry

Energy/Angular Resolution



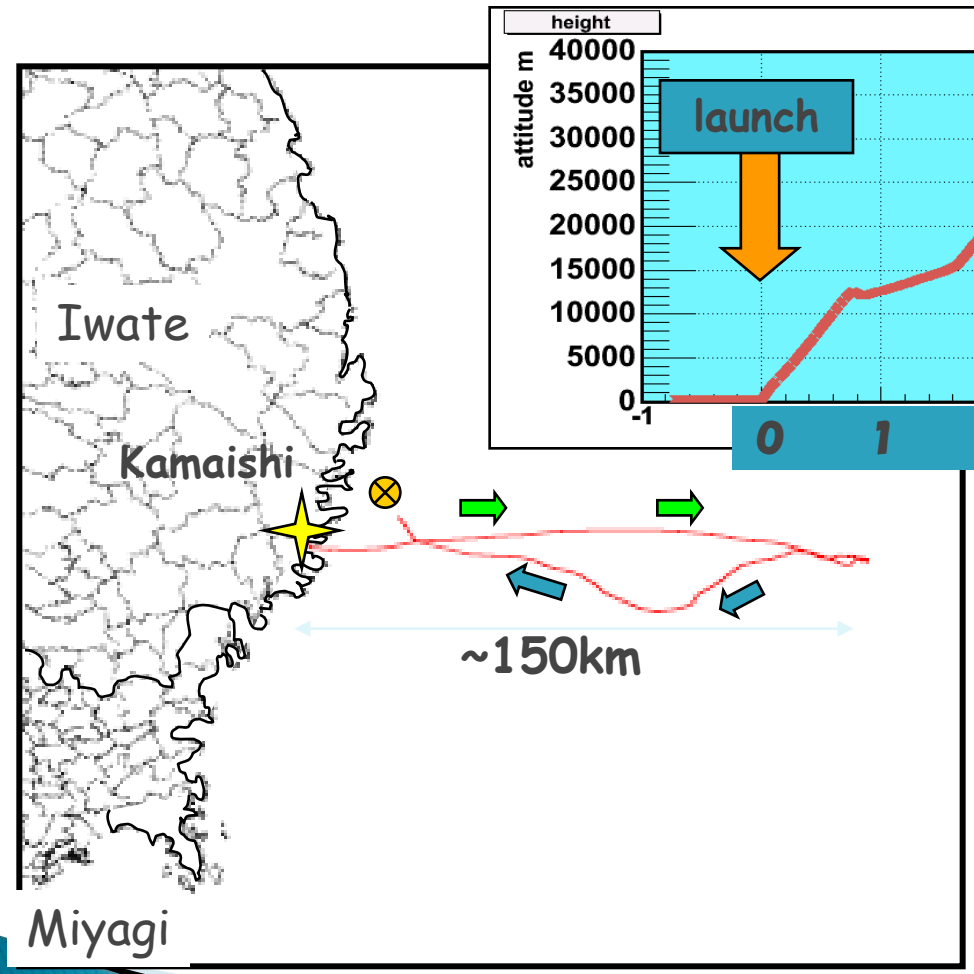


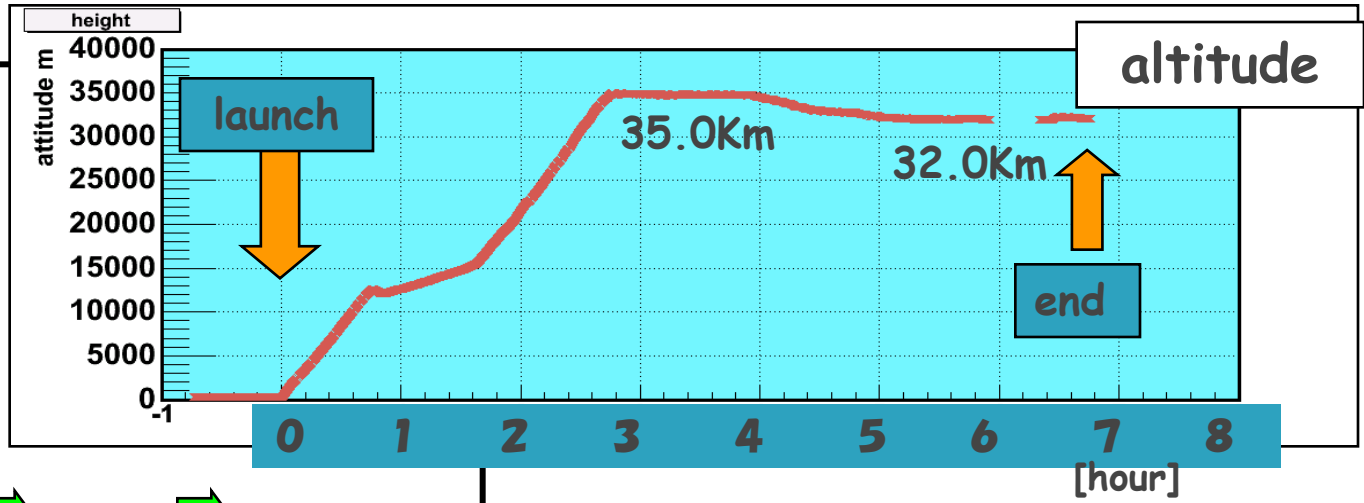


- TPC : 45% @ 22keV Scinti. : 11% @ 662keV -> 12% @ 662keV
- ARM 22° SPD 165° @ 662keV
- Energy resolution of ETCC was almost equal to that of scintillation camera.
- ARM was limited by the energy resolution of Absorber and the accuracy of Compton point.
- SPD was limited by the accuracy of recoil direction and that of Compton point.

1st Flight

- Sanriku Balloon Center (JAXA)
- Launch at Sep. 1st 2006





[JST]
05:26 turn on
06:11 launch
08:56 level-flight start
12:59 turn off
13:20 cut off
13:45 landing
14:32 recovery

There was no serious trouble during this flight !

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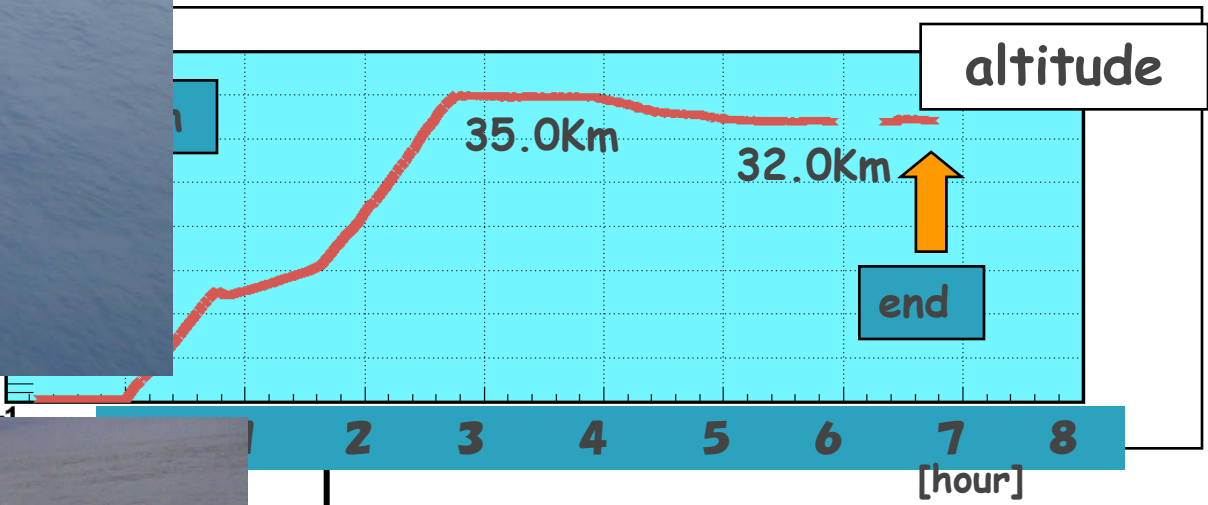
ch at Sep. 1st 2006



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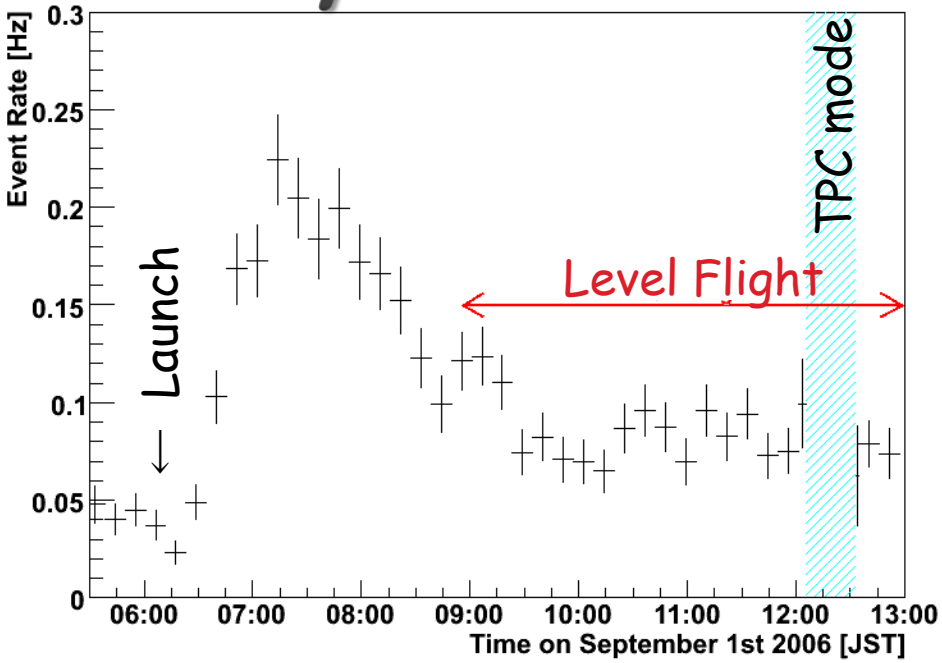
Compton event rate & spectrum



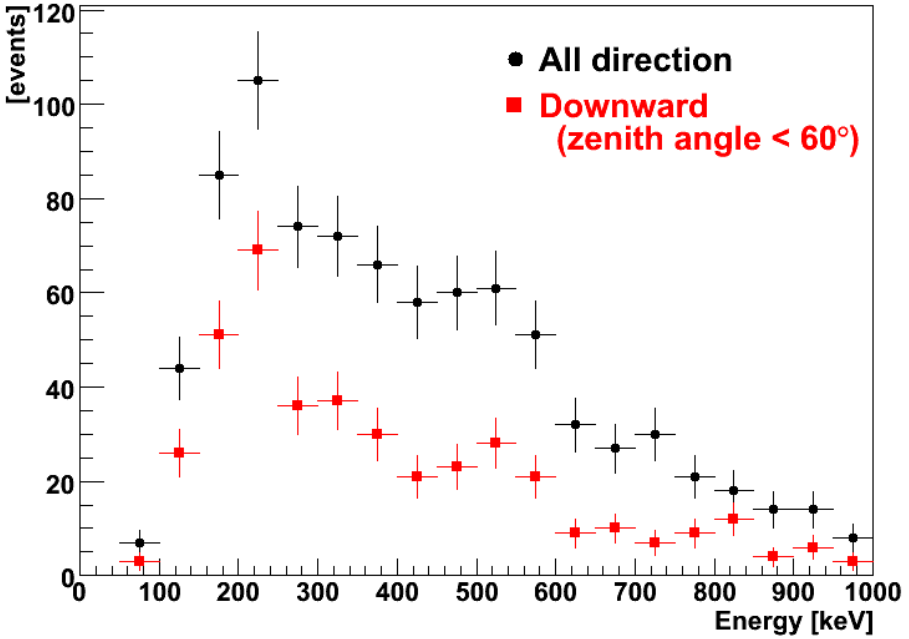
Rate of Compton event

- 100~900 keV
- All direction ~2000
- in FOV (3 str) ~940

Energy Spectrum

- 32~35 km level flight
- 3.5 hours (live ~3h)
- in FOV event
  ~420 events

GEANT4 ⇒ ~400events

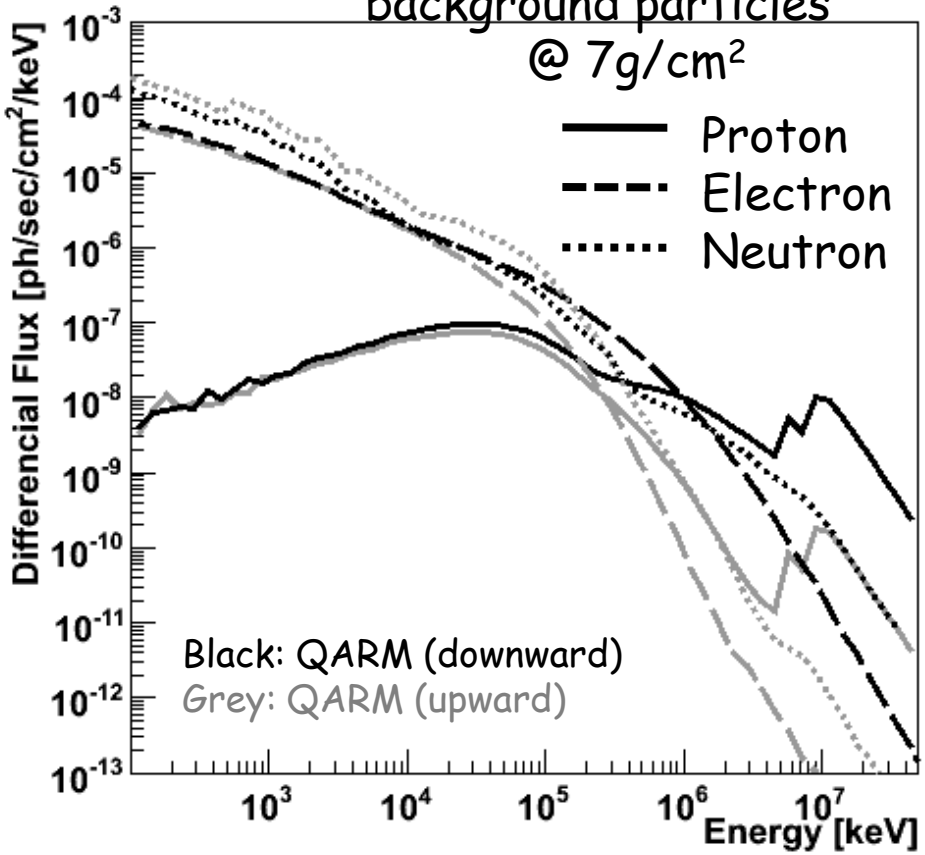


Background simulation with QARM

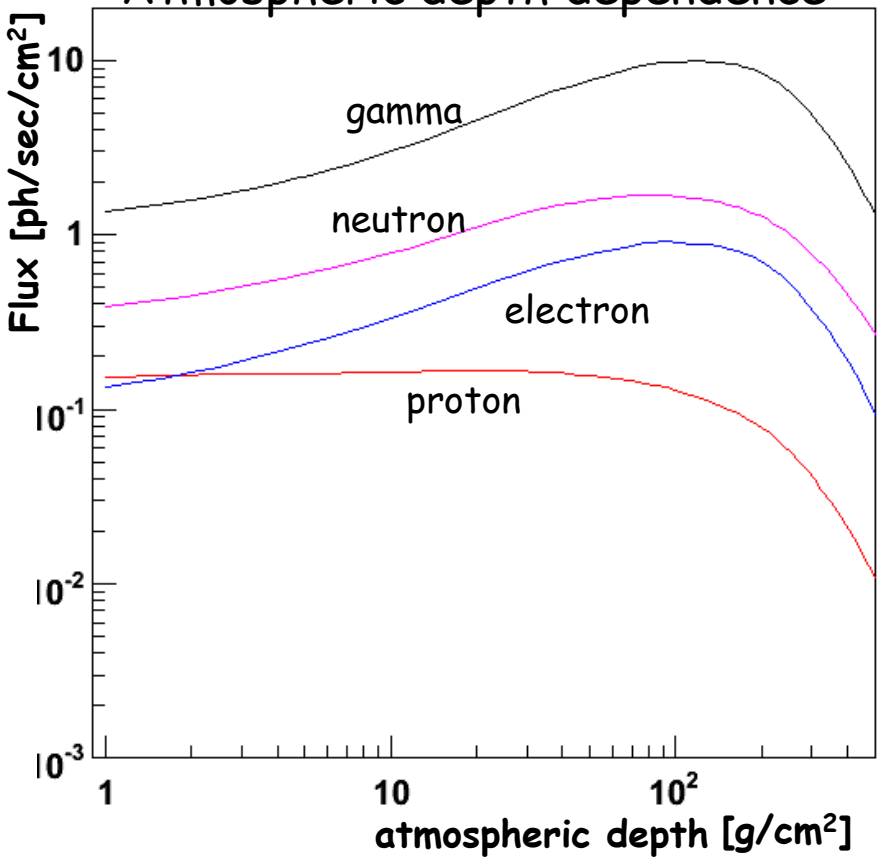
QinetiQ Atmospheric Radiation Model

http://qarm.space.qinetiq.com

Differential flux of background particles @ 7g/cm^2

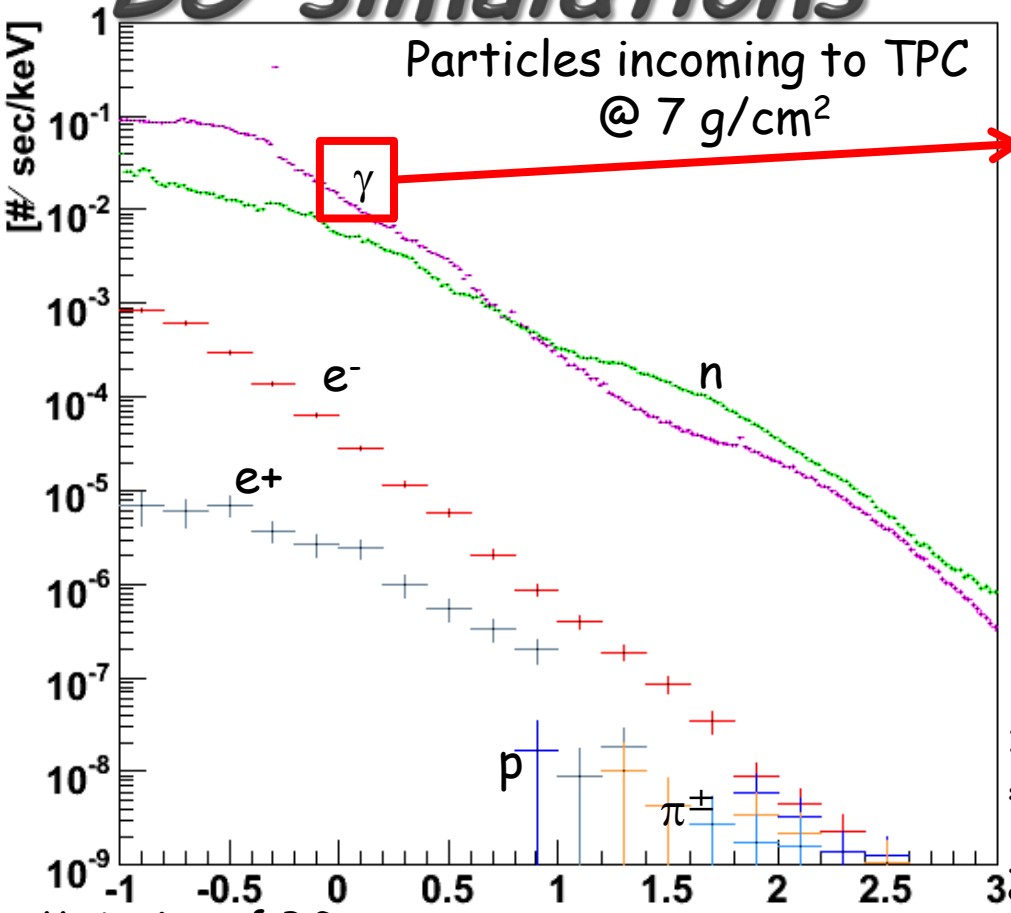


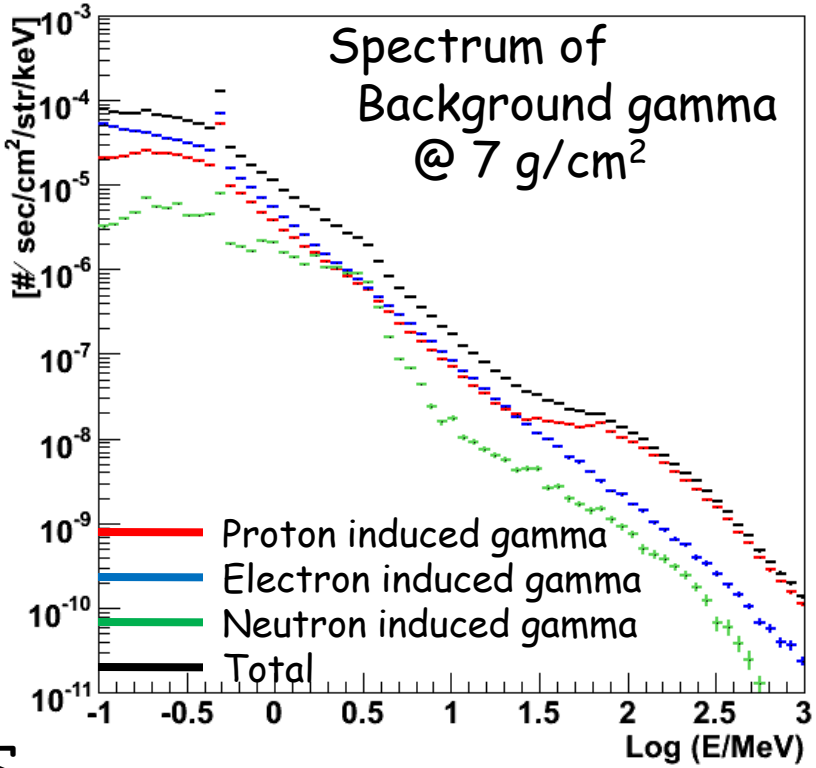
Atmospheric depth dependence

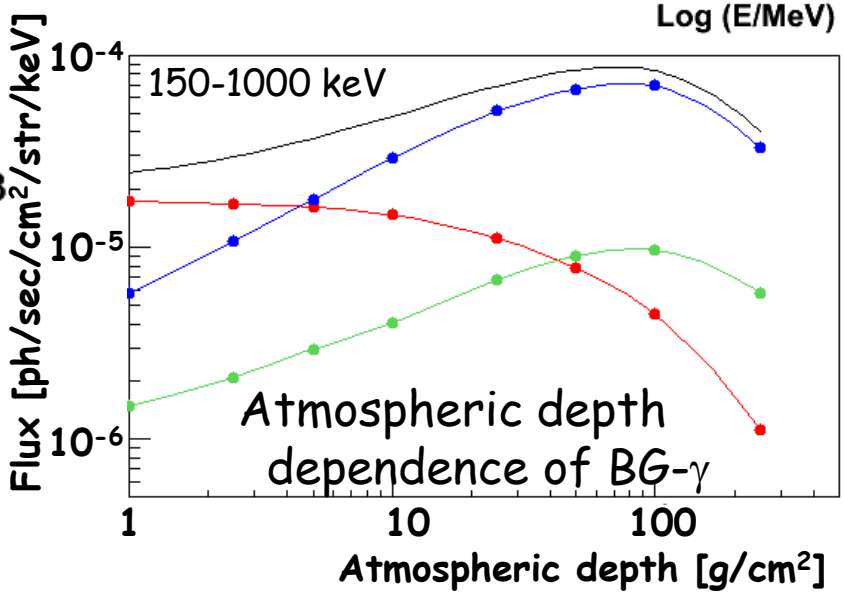


2006/09/01, 39.16N, 141.82E,
Source: Galactic Cosmic Rays, Kp=3

BG simulations





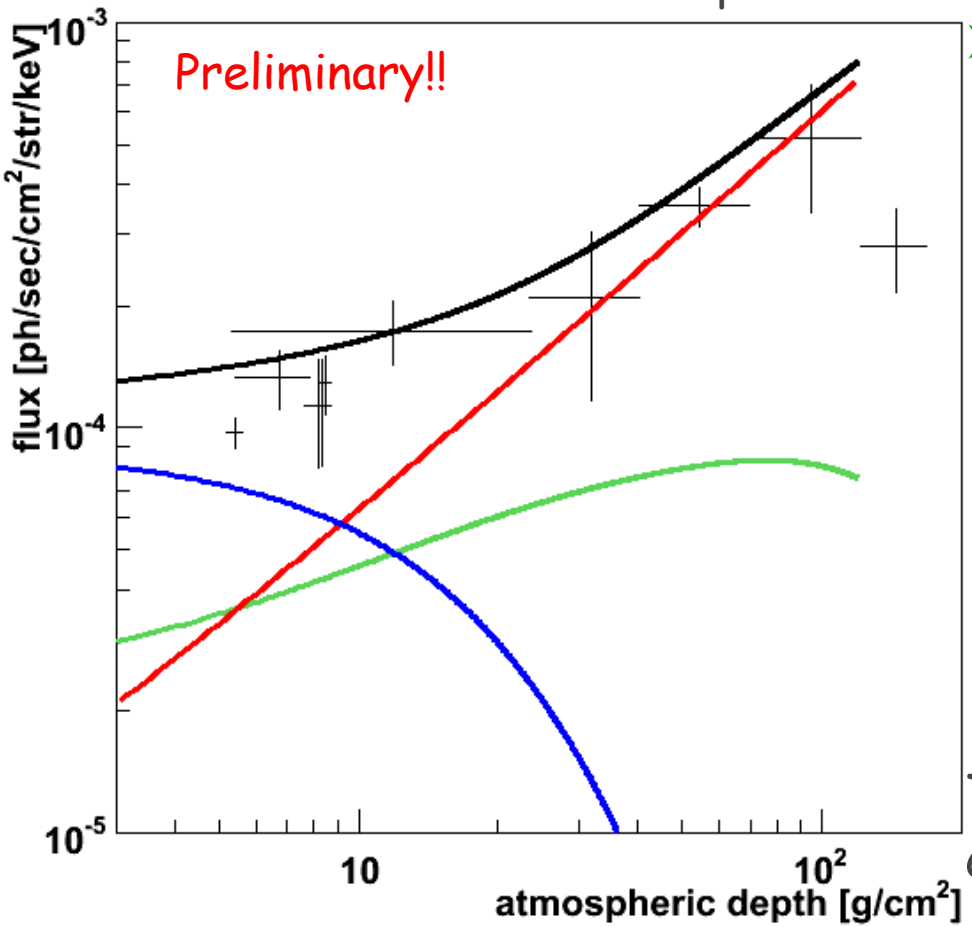


- Majority of BG was gamma produced in the gondola (BG-gamma).
- Simulator expected :
  obtained Compton events at level flight

gamma-ray	~78%
BG-gamma	~20 %,
neutron	1.5%
charged particle	< 0.25%

Growth curve

Dependence of gamma-ray flux on Atmospheric depth



Atmospheric gamma
Cosmic gamma
Background gamma
Total

➢ Cosmic : $\phi_C = \phi_d + \phi_s$

- directory incoming component
  : Gamma-rays are attenuated by atmosphere
  $\phi_d = A \times \exp(-z/\tau_{tot})$
- scattered component
  : Gamma-rays are scattered in atmosphere before reaching the detector
  $\phi_s = p(E, z) \times \phi_d$

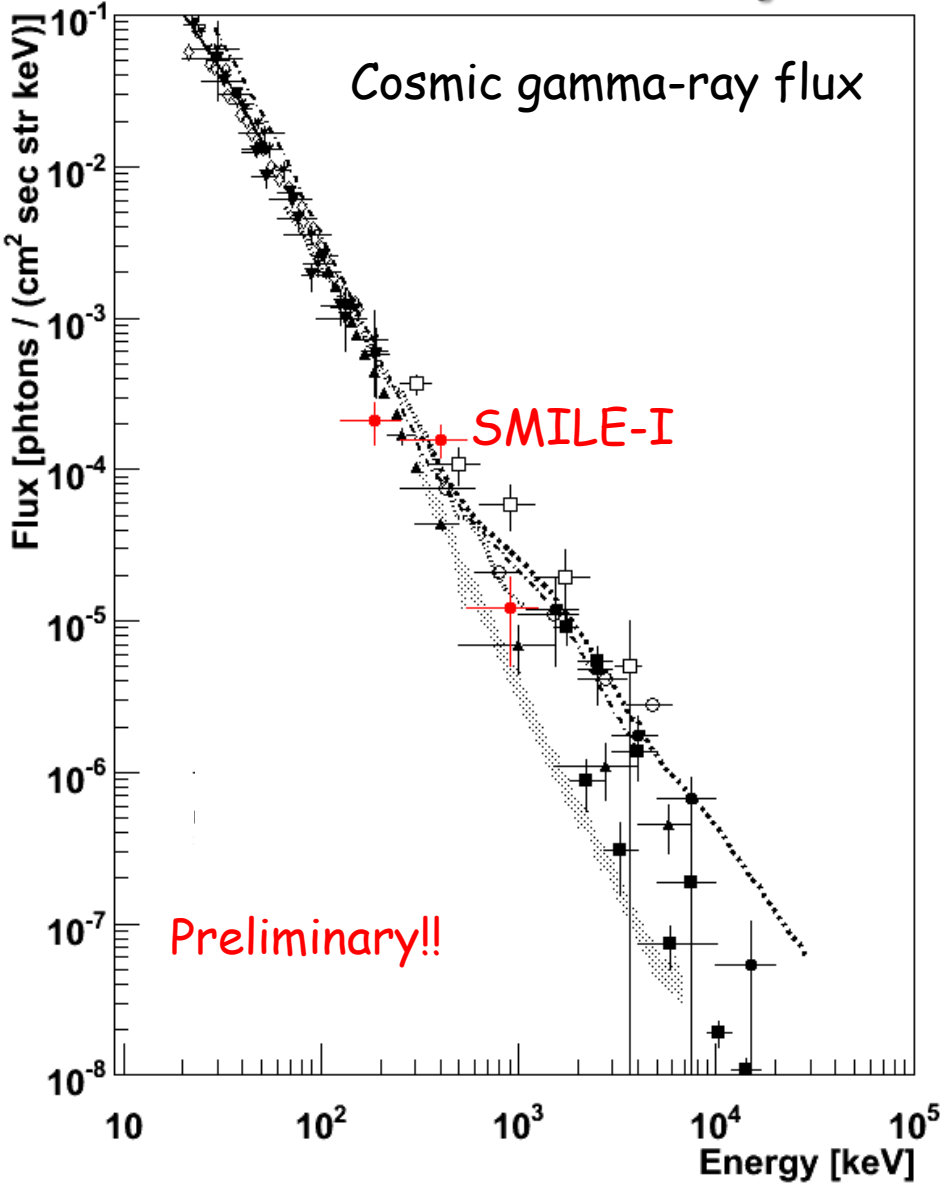
➢ Atmospheric : ϕ_A

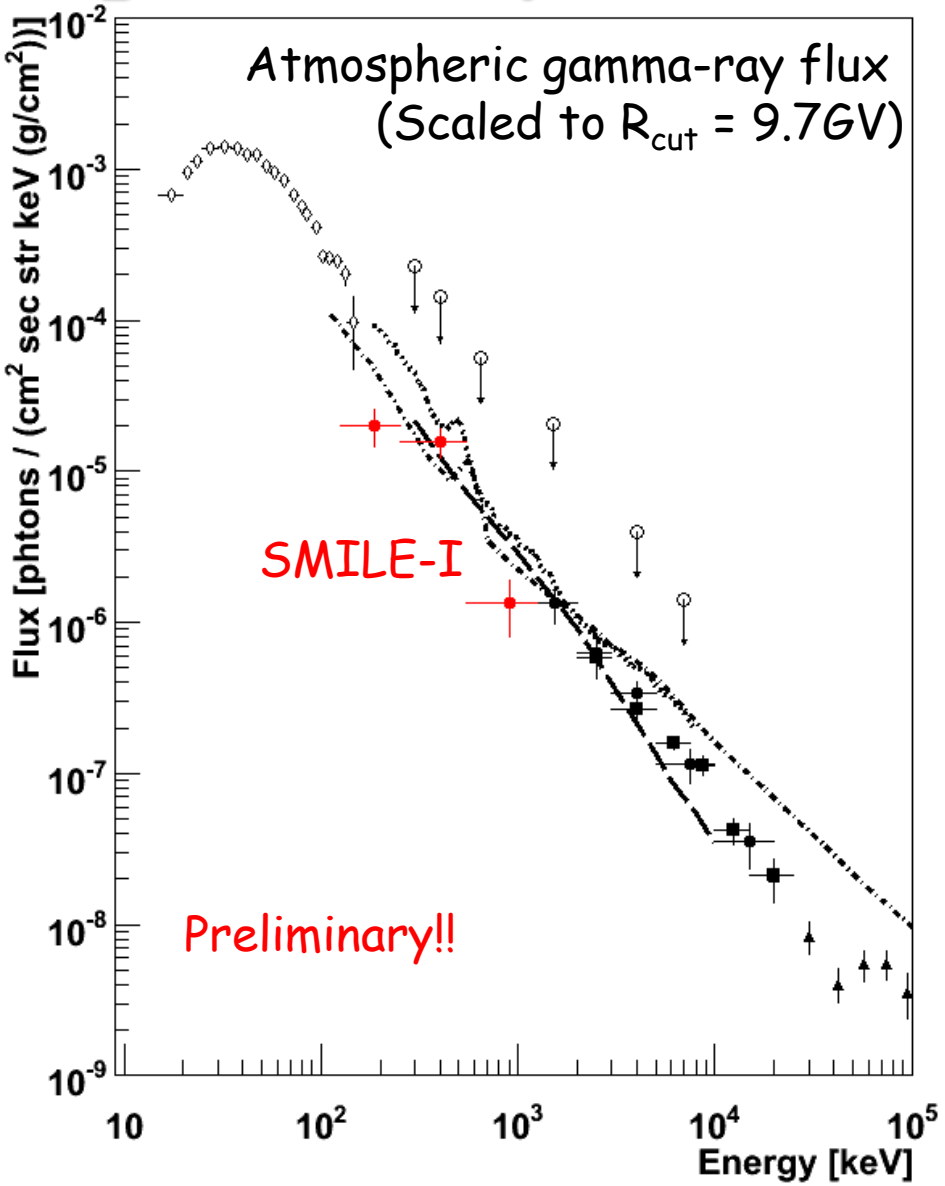
The component of the interaction of charged particle and atmosphere

$\phi_A = B \times z$

z : atomospheric depth
τ_{tot} : mean free path
p(E, z) : correction factor
A, B : free parameter

Cosmic & Atmospheric gamma-ray flux





Our results were consistent with those of past observations!!!

Toward Next Step

- SMILE-I : 1st Sep. 2006 launched
  - Observation of diffuse cosmic/atmospheric gamma-rays
    -> detection by integration in a large FOV
  - Electron Tracker : 10x10x15 cm^3 , Xe+Ar 1atm
  - Absorber : 15x15x1.3 cm^3 @ Bottom
    15x10x1.3 cm^3 x4 @ Side

  ⇒ Effective area : ~2×10^{-2} cm^2

- SMILE-II
  - Observation of a Bright object (Crab nebula or Cyg X-1)
    3.0 hours, 40 km

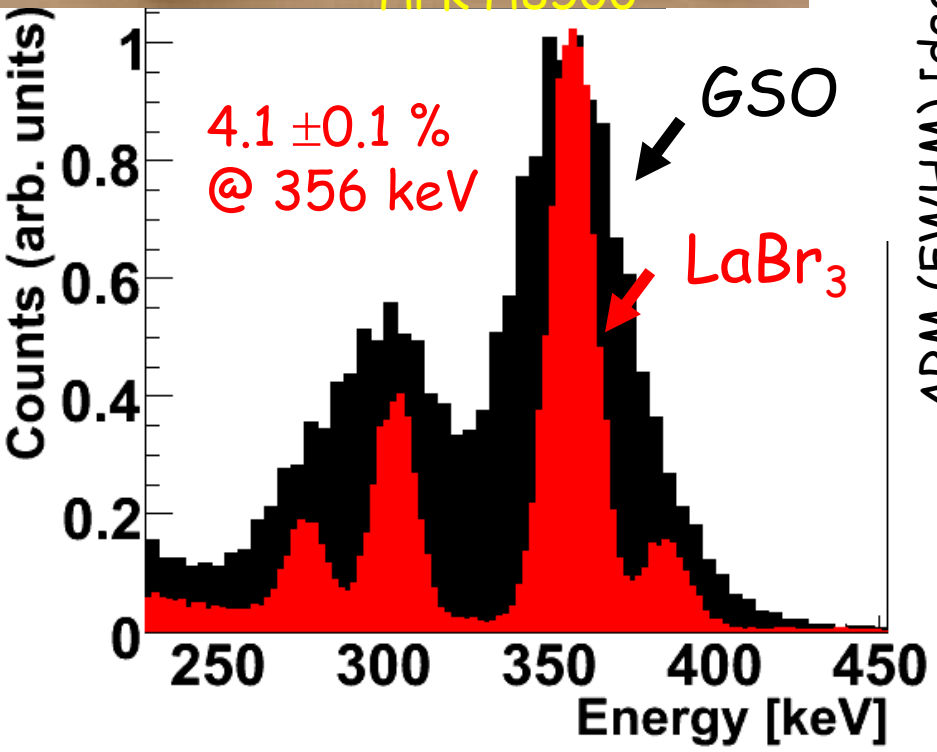
  ⇒ Requirement : ~1 cm^2

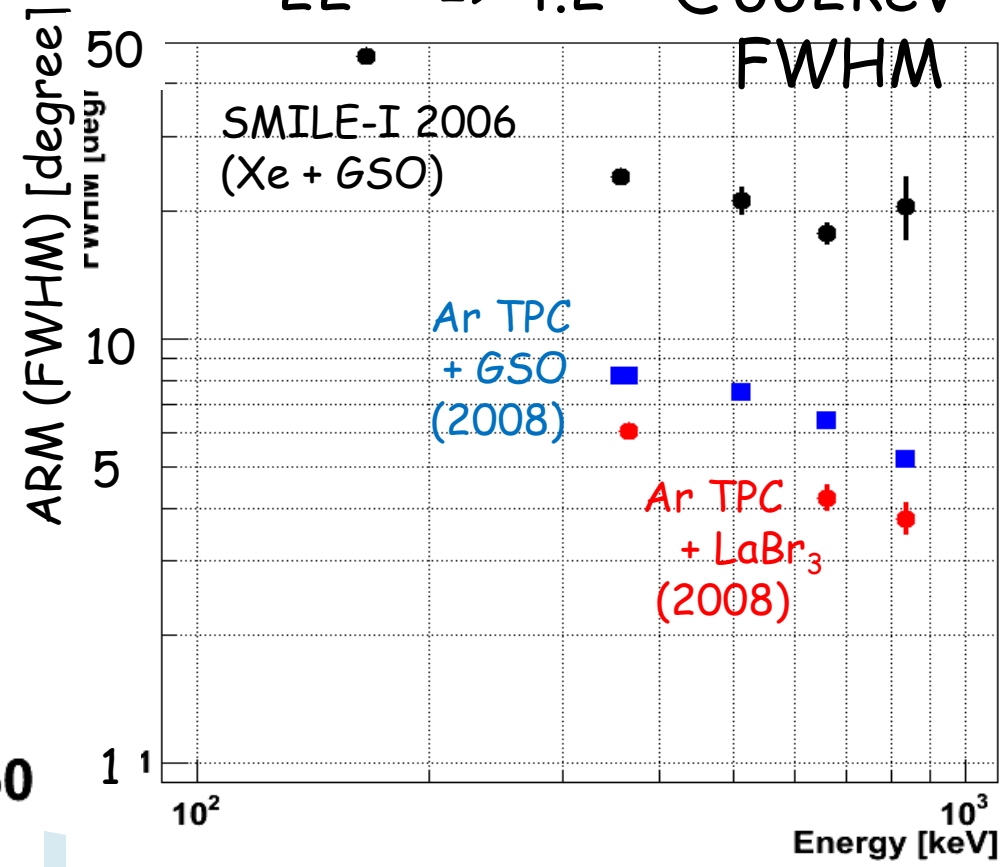
  - Electron Tracker : 30x30x30 cm^3 , Ar/CF_4 2atm
  - Absorber : 30x30x1.3 cm^3 @ Bottom
    30x15x1.3 cm^3 x4 @ Side
  - Improvement of Angular resolution

Improvement of Angular resolution

ARM :
limited by energy resolution of absorber
and the accuracy of Compton point

Xe + GSO(Ce) => Ar + $LaBr_3$
22° => 4.2° @662keV





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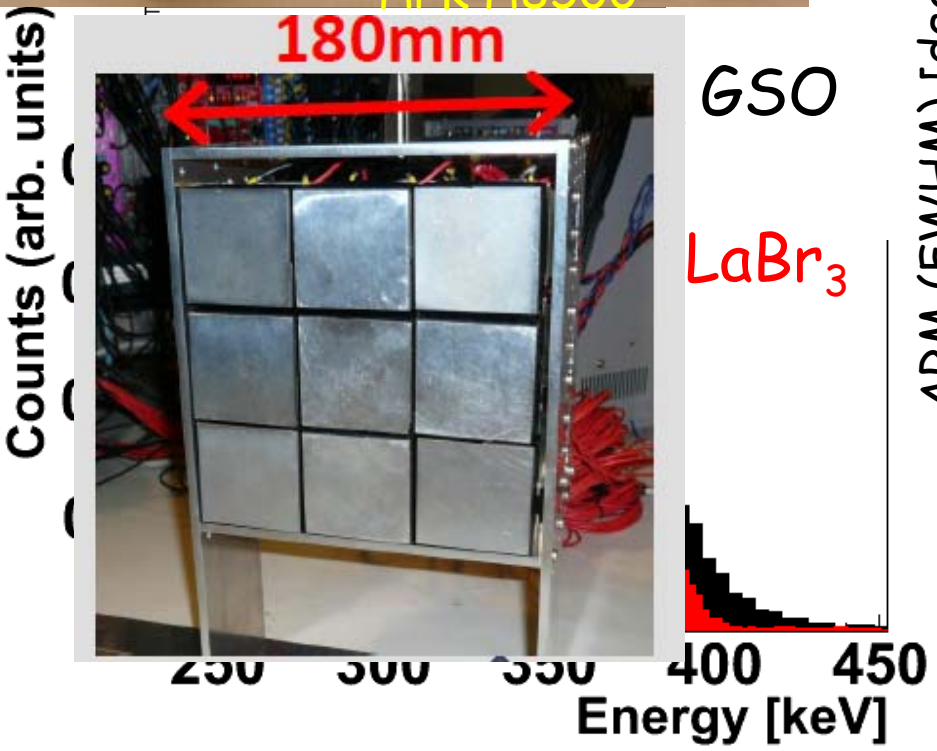
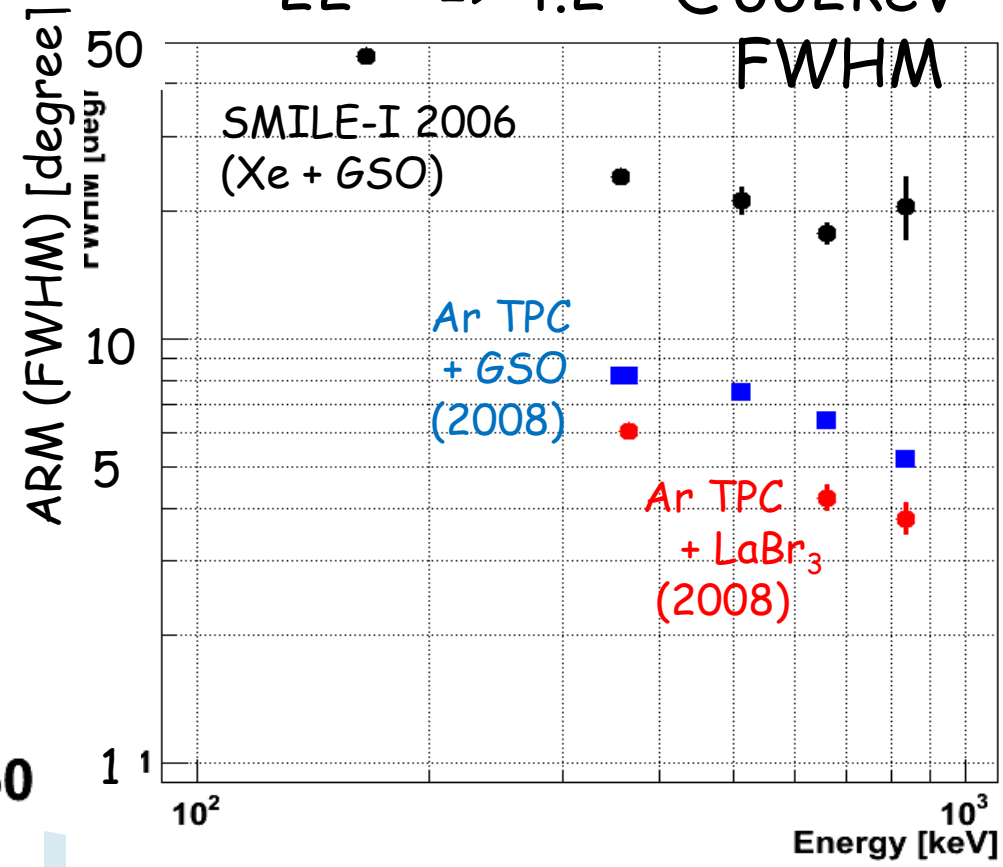




$30 \times 30 \times 30 cm^3$ ETCC current status

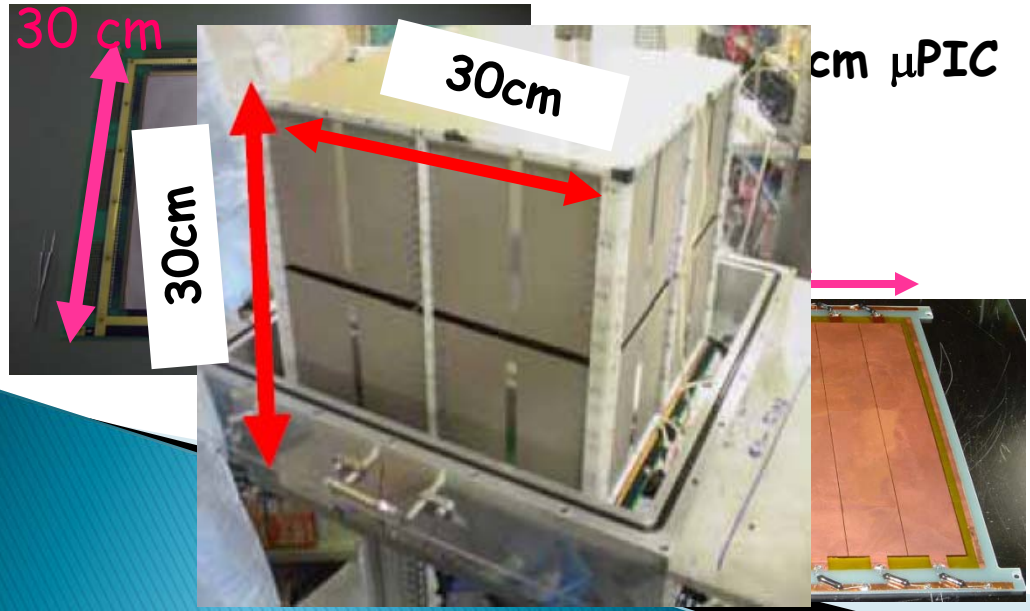
We are developing a larger ETCC based on the 30cm ×30cm×30cm TPC and 6 x 6 scintillation cameras.

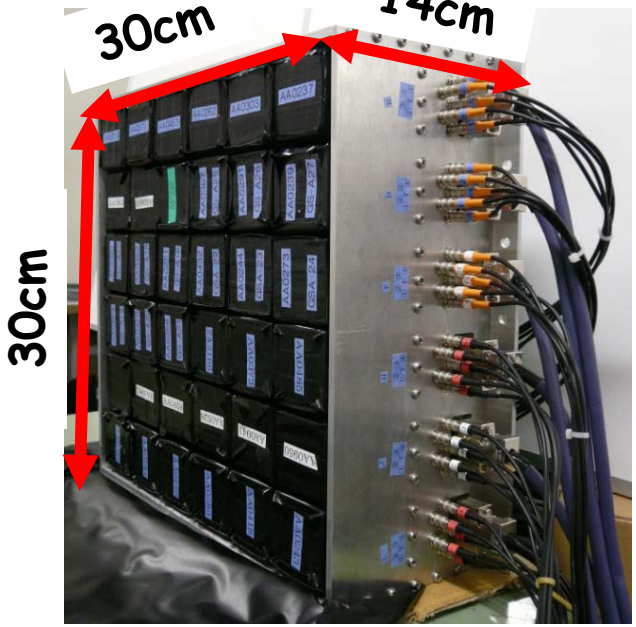
➢ Gaseous TPC

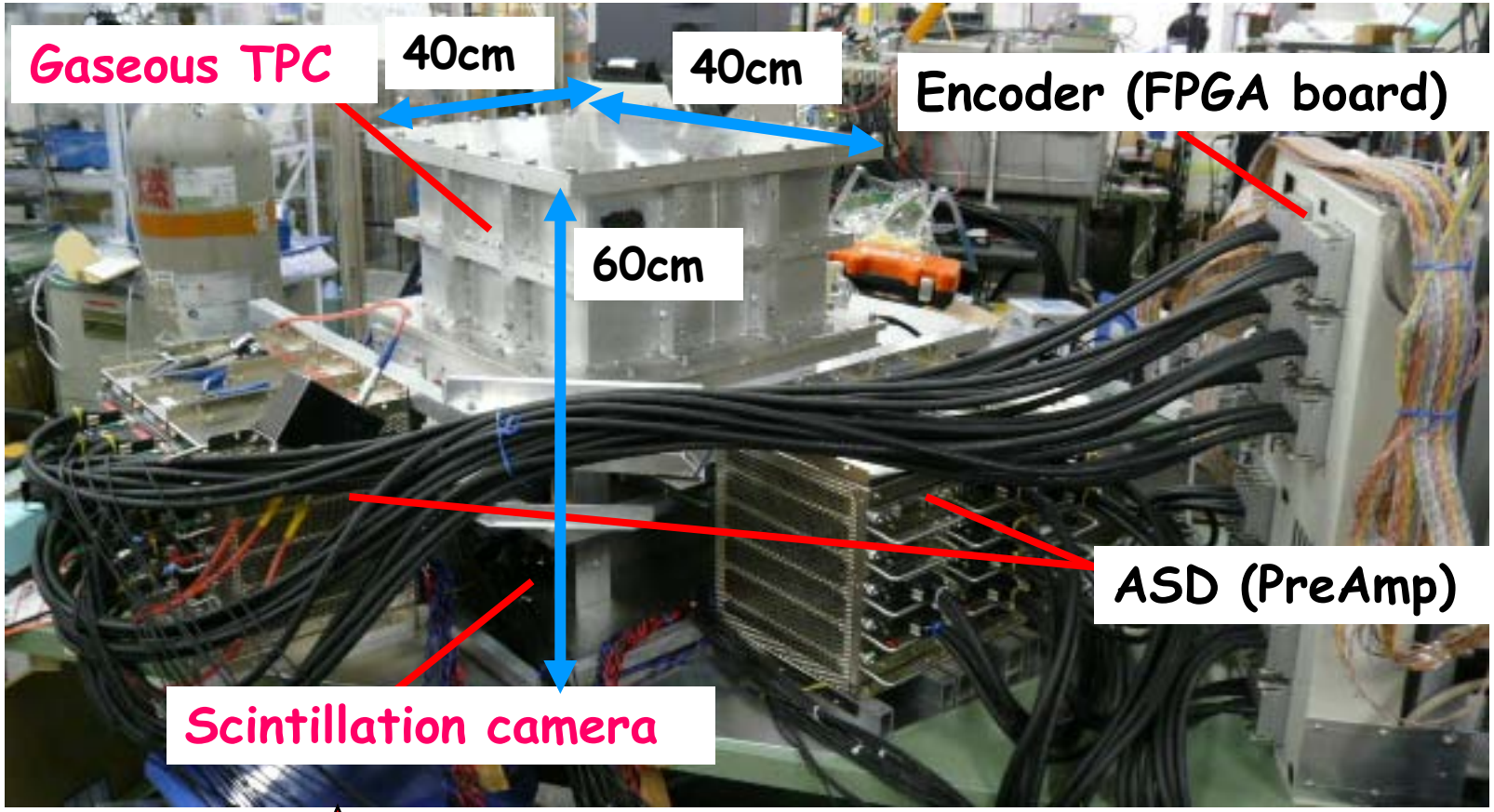
- volume : $30 \times 30 \times 30$ cm^3
- gas : Ar 90% + $C_2H_6$10% (1atm)
- drift velocity : 4 cm/μsec
- gain : ～30000
- energy resolution : 46%@32keV
- position resolution: 400μm

➢ Scintillation Camera

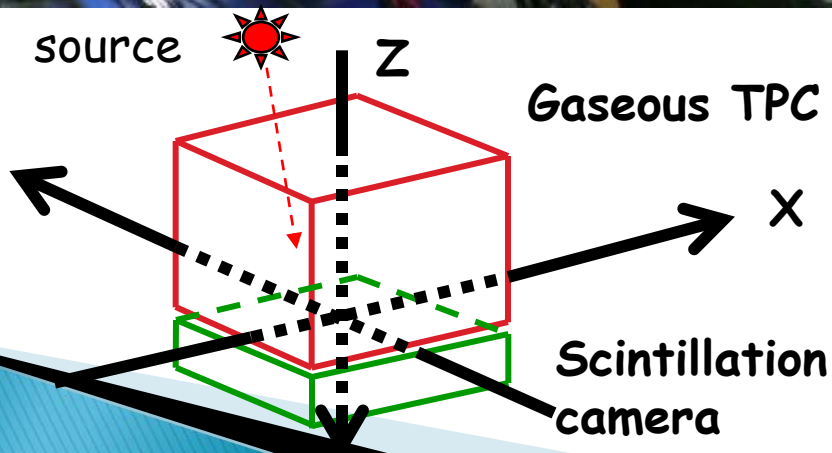
- number of pixels : 2304 pixels
- Crystal : GSO(Ce)
- pixel size : $6 \times 6 \times 13 mm^3$
- energy resolution : 10.9% (@662keV, FWHM)
- position resolution : 6mm







Setup

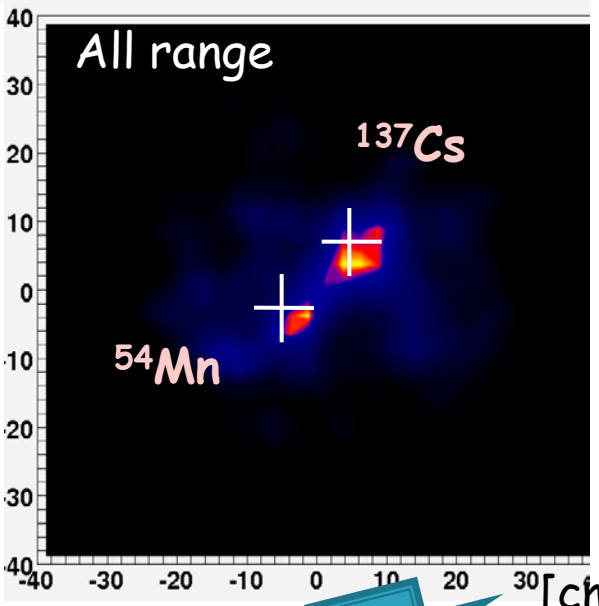


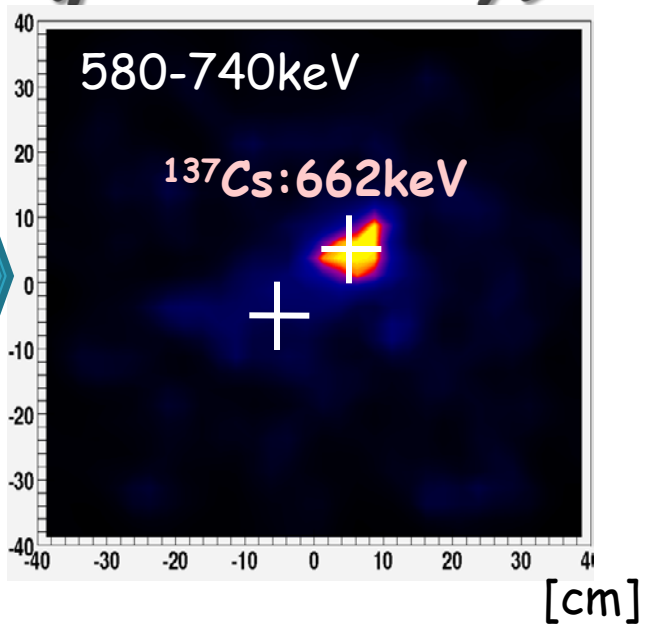
Center of μPIC :(0,0,0)

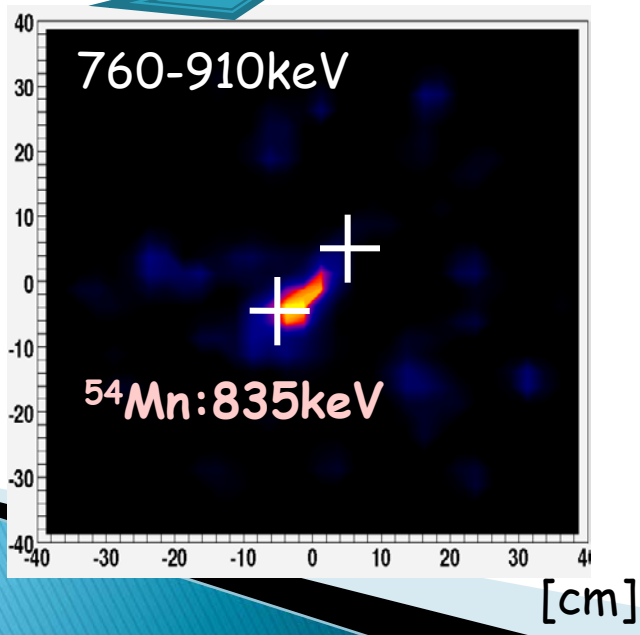
Center of Scinti.

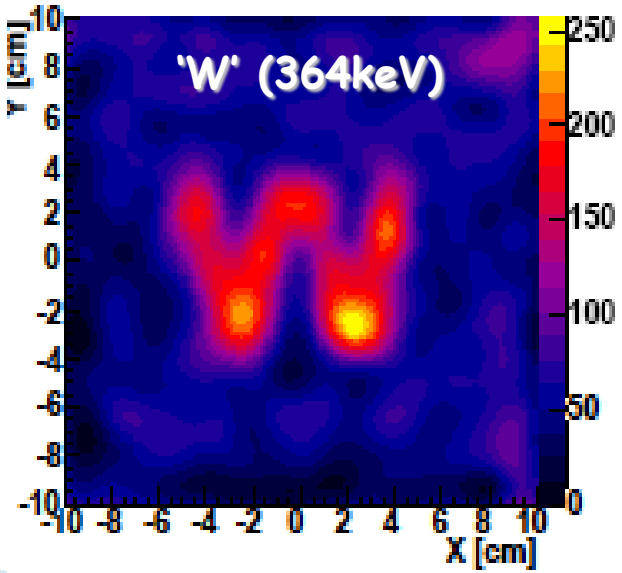
:(-3.3, 0.2, 5.7)

Gamma-ray imaging (preliminary)





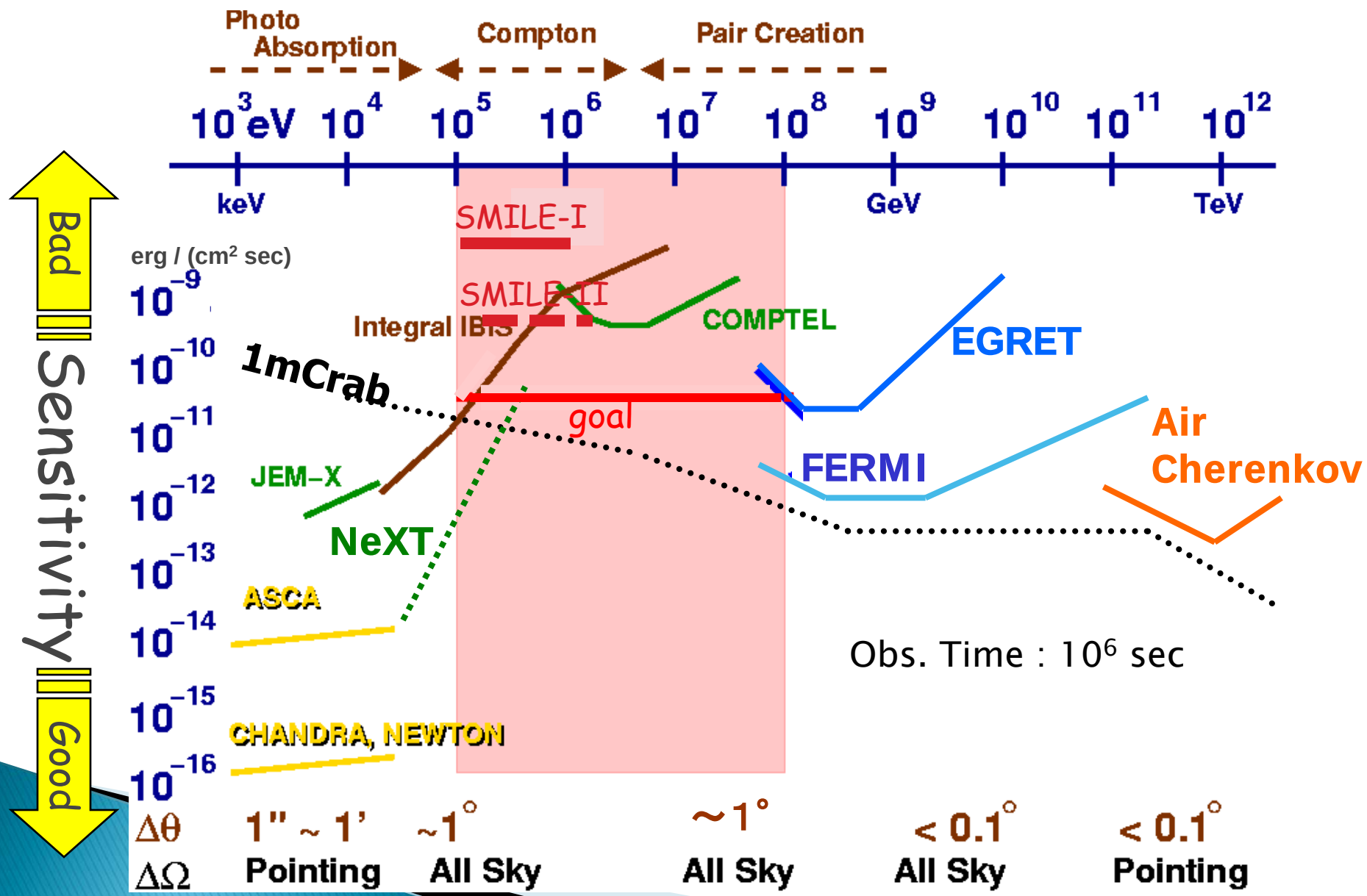




Summary

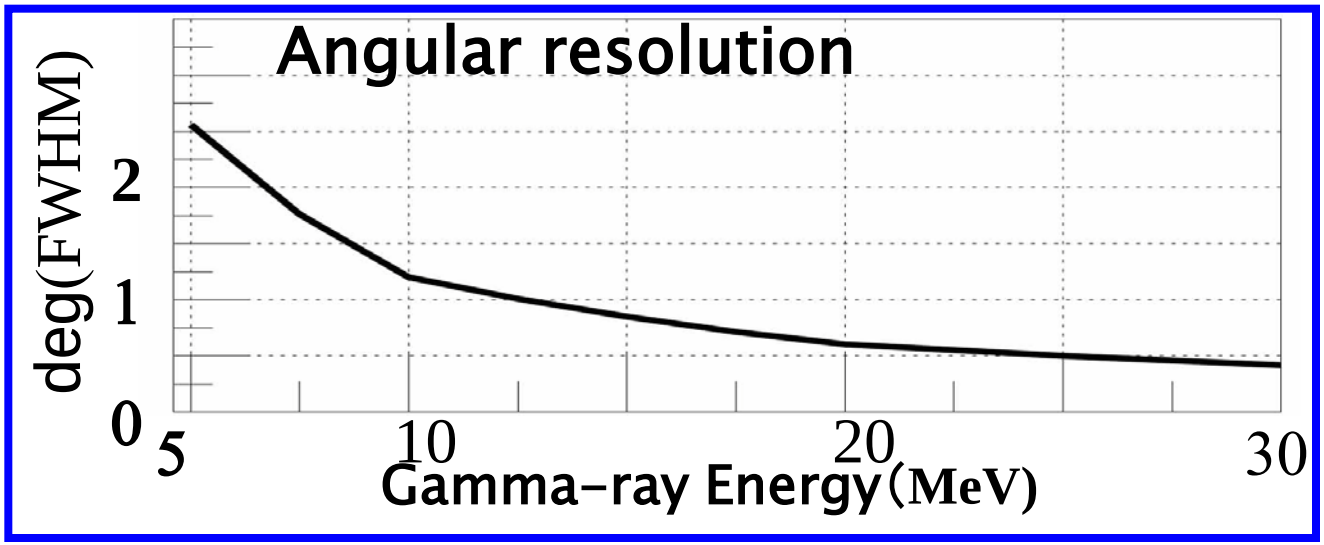
- We develop an Electron-Tracking Compton Camera.
- The flight model detector for SMILE-I
  - Energy resolution : ~12% for 662keV @ FWHM
  - Detection efficiency : ~2×10^{-4} for 356 keV
  - Field Of View : ~3str
- The first balloon was launched on September 1st, 2006 from Sanriku-Balloon-Center (ISAS/JAXA).
- The balloon flight lasted 7 hours, and the level flight continued during 4 hours at the altitude of 32-35 km.
- Our detector was stable at the balloon altitude.
- The experiment is the first observation using ETCC at the balloon altitude.
- There were ~2000 gamma-ray events in this flight, and ~420 gamma-ray events in FOV during the level flight.
- We confirmed the past observations of the fluxes of diffuse cosmic and atmospheric gamma-rays.
- Our detector realized a large FOV and a high S/N at the balloon altitude.
- Now, we are developing a larger volume detector for the next step.

Sensitivity of X/Gamma-ray observations



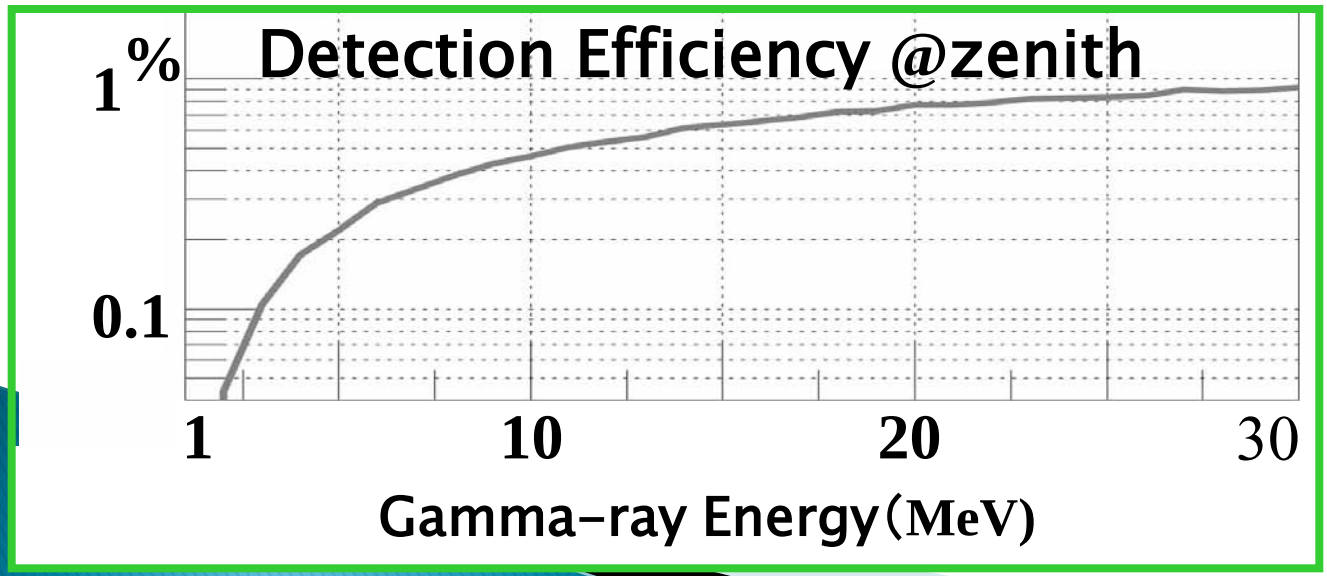
Thank you!

e+e- mode (simulation)



2.5deg@5MeV

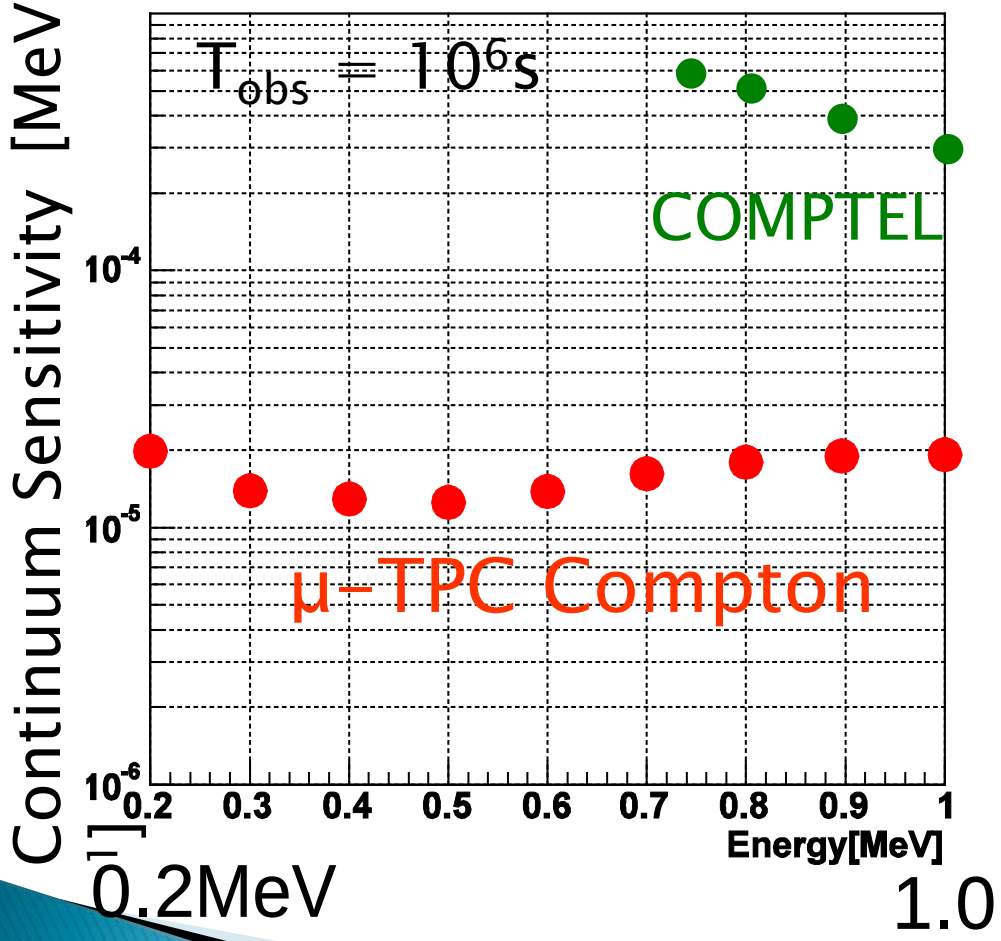
0.5deg@30MeV

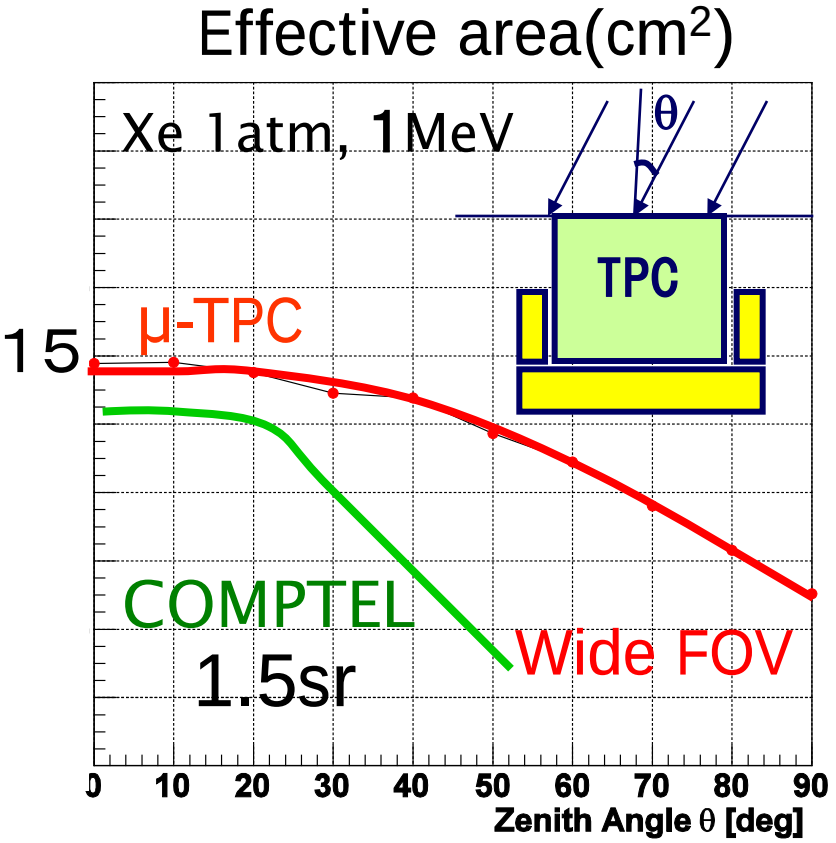


0.2%@5MeV

1%@30MeV

- $(50cm)^3$ TPC (Ar 1atm) &
GSO 5x5x13mm^3 pixel camera





FOV～**5**sr(FWHM)@**1**MeV
@200keV