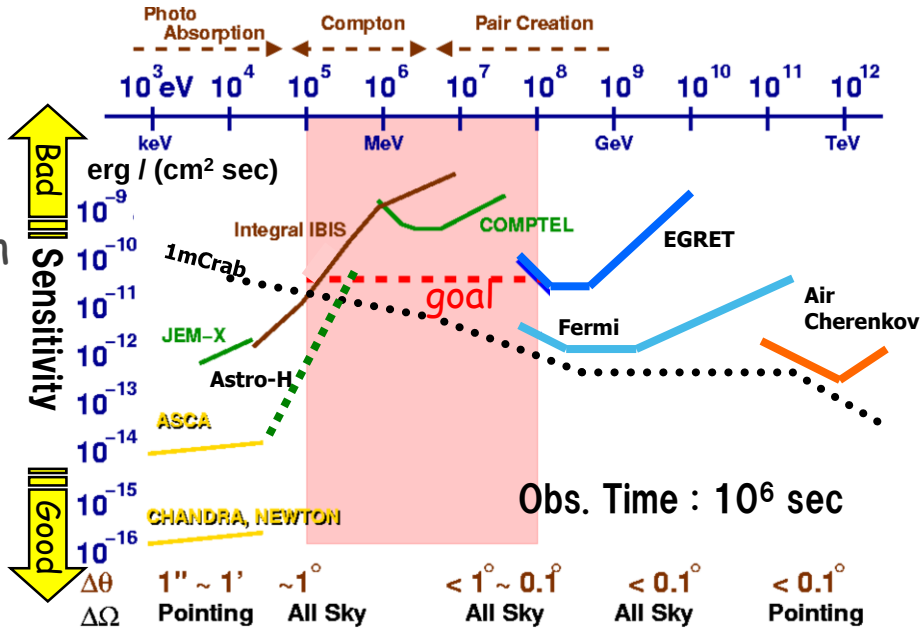
Imaging polarization measurement above 100 keV with a wide field of view by electron tracking Compton camera

A. Takada, T. Tanimori, H. Kubo, J. D. Parker, T. Mizumoto, Y. Mizumura, T. Sawano, K. Nakamura, Y. Matsuoka, S. Komura, S. Nakamura, T. Kishimoto, M. Oda, T. Takemura, S. Miyamoto, K. Miuchi, S. Kurosawa

1. Motivation & Detector concept
2. Performance
3. Confirmation experiments
4. Summary

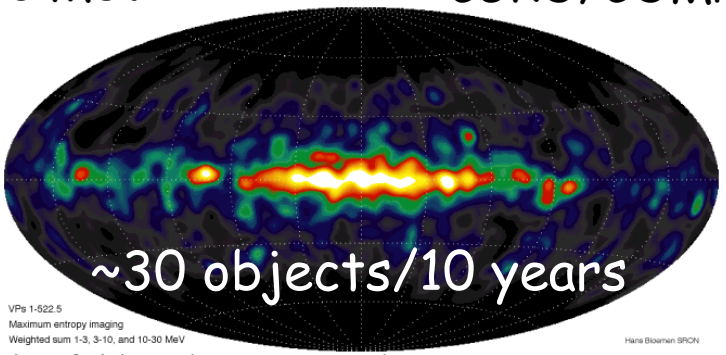
MeV Astronomy

- Nucleosynthesis
  - SNR : Radio-isotopes
  - Galactic plane : ^{26}Al • Annihilation
- Particle acceleration
  - Jet (AGN) : Synchrotron
    - + Inverse Compton
- Strong gravitational potential
  - Black hole : accretion disk, π^0
- Etc.
  - Gamma-ray Pulsar, solar flare



MeV sky map

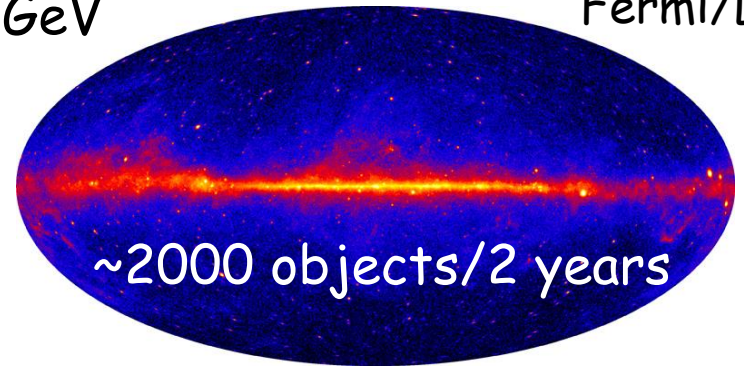
1-30 MeV CGRO/COMPTEL



V. Schönfelder+ (A&AS, 2000)

GeV sky map

> 1 GeV Fermi/LAT



P. L. Nolan+ (ApJS, 2012)

Requirements for the next-generation detectors are …

- Wide-band detection
- Large Field of View
- High quality image

Polarimetry in sub-MeV region

- Hard X-ray polarization : a good probe of high energy astrophysics
- Observation : only few objects (Crab, Cyg X-1, GRBs) over 100 keV

Minimum Detectable Polarization

$$MDP_{[\%]} = \frac{429}{ASM}\sqrt{\frac{AS+B}{T}} \quad 99\%\ \mathrm{CL}$$

$B \gg AS$ -> MDP$\propto \sqrt{B}/AS$

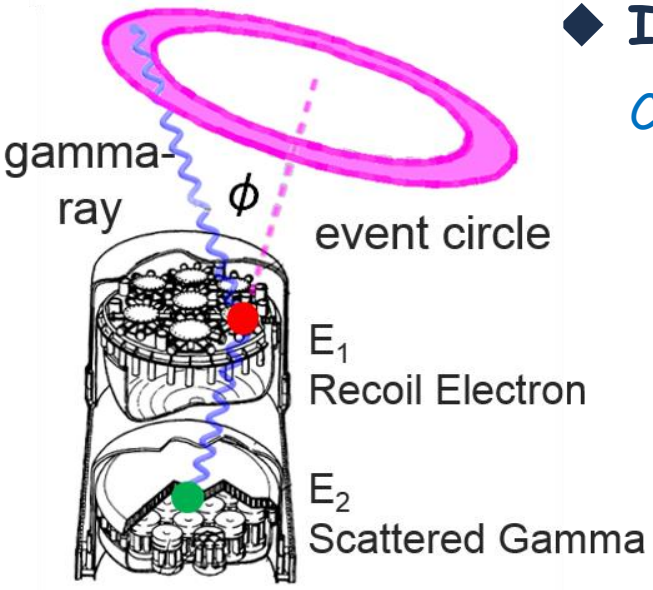
A	Effective area [cm^2]
M	Modulation Factor
S	Signal [$cm^{-2}\,sec^{-1}$]
B	Background [sec^{-1}]
T	Observation time [sec]

- Faint source -> sensitivity is limited by background rate
- Several sources in signal region
  -> obtain averaged modulation
  -> big systematic error

For high polarization-sensitivity…

- Large effective area
- Large modulation factor
- Suppress background
- Imaging (modulation of each object)

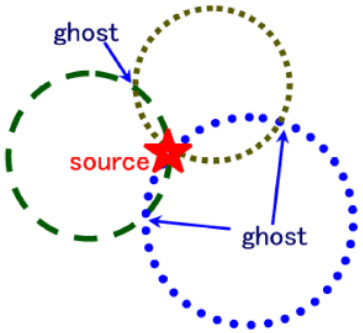
Causes of problems

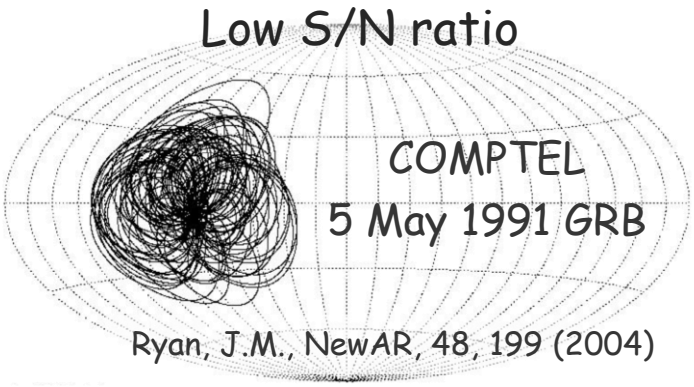


- **Incomplete Compton reconstruction**

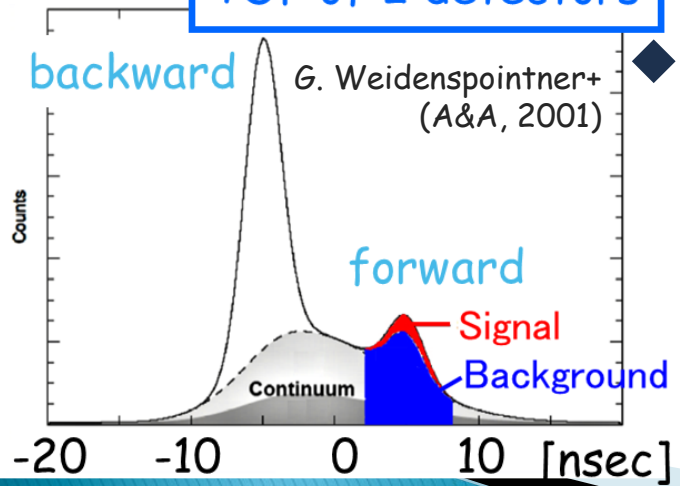
COMPTEL did not use direction of recoil electron.

⇒ Imaging by superposition of event circles





TOF of 2 detectors



- **Huge Background in space**

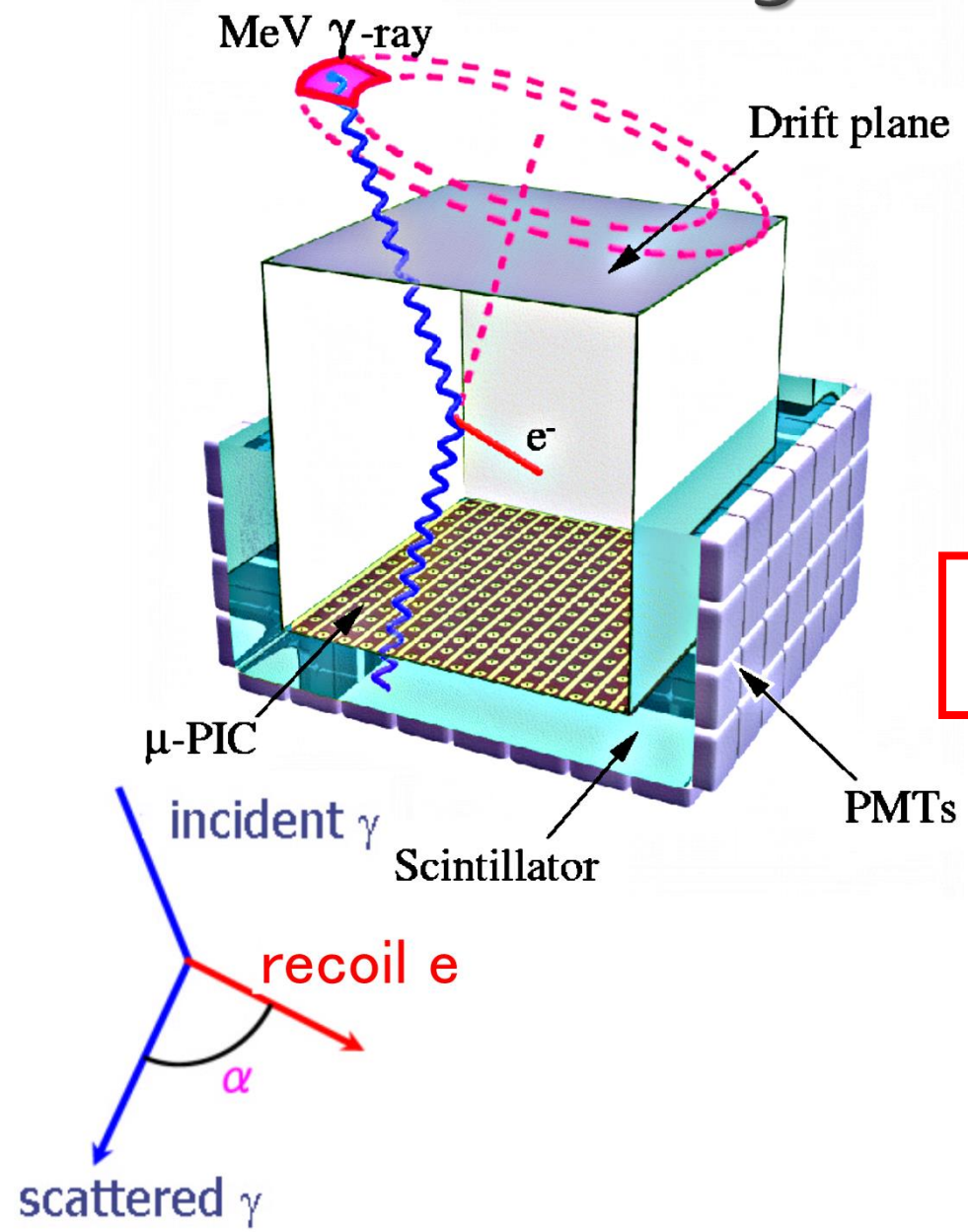
produced by cosmic-ray interactions with detector

COMPTEL's BG rejection was not sufficient.

⇒ ~ 1/10 of the expected sensitivity

Low BG is most important for MeV observation.

Electron-Tracking Compton Camera (ETCC)



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

Reconstruct Compton scattering event by event

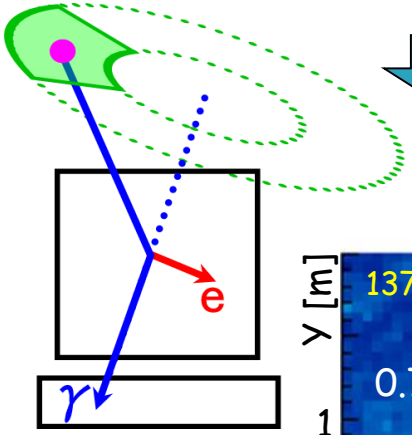
- 1 photon ⇒ direction + energy
- Large FOV (~3str)
- Simple structure
- Compton Kinematical test with angle α
- Particle identify with dE/dx
- No VETO & shield around ETCC

Comparison with the usual Compton method

Electron-Tracking Compton (ETCC)

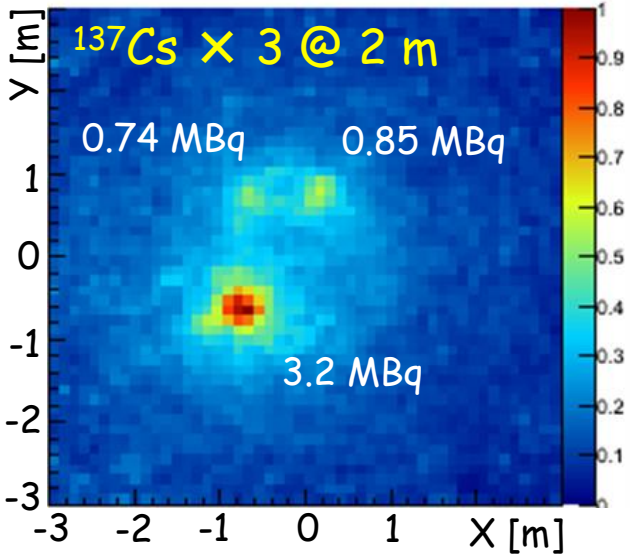
Using the electron tracks

complete direction within sector form error region



Simply overlay

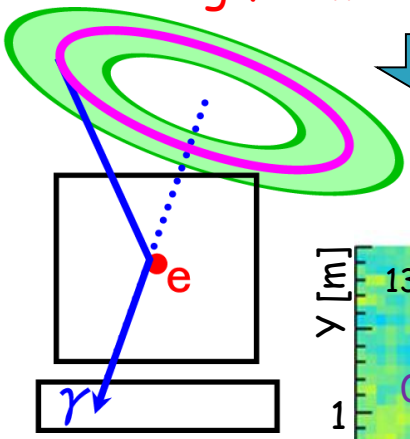
- High S/N
- No fakes



Usual Compton Imaging (COMPTEL)

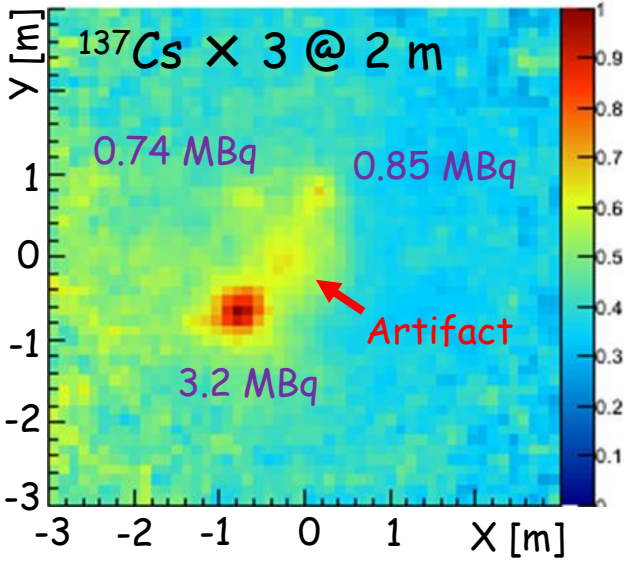
Not using the electron tracks

only event circle within ring form error region



Simply overlay

- Low S/N
- Artifacts appear



Electron tracks provide 4 times better S/N than usual Compton imaging !

A. Takada+, ApJ, 733(2011), 13

1st balloon experiment (SMILE-I)

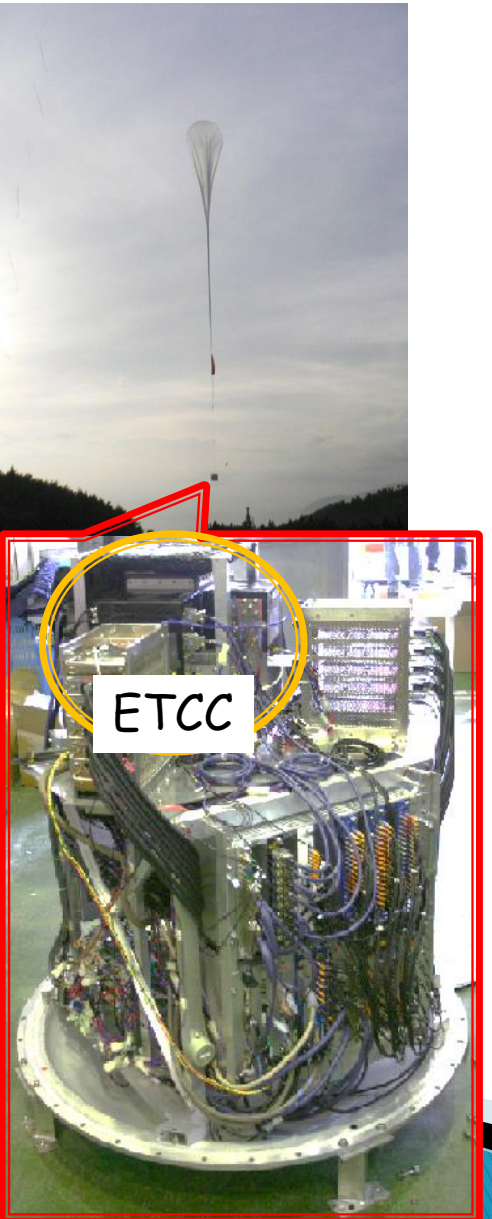
Sub-MeV gamma-ray imaging Loaded-on-balloon Experiment

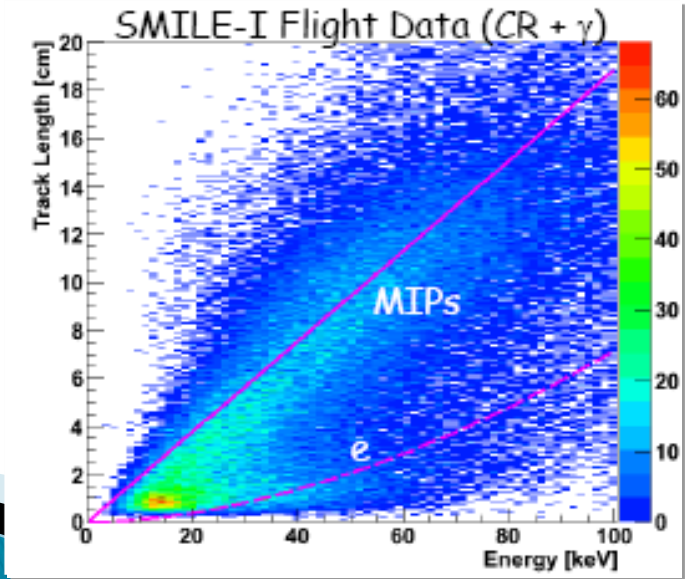
Launched on Sep. 1, 2006 @ Sanriku (ISAS/JAXA)

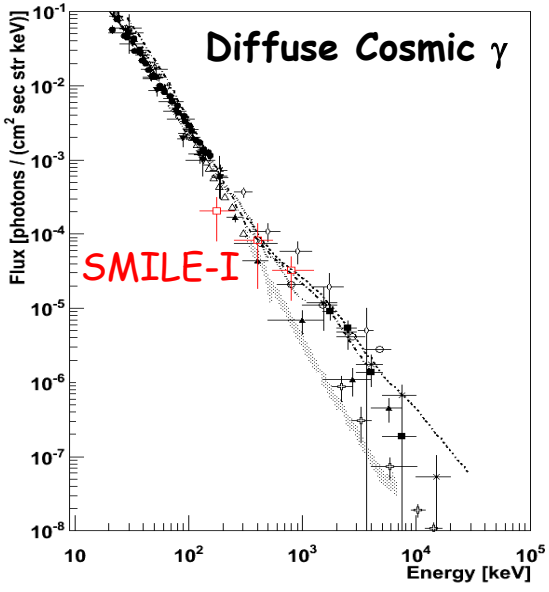
- Test flight using $(10\ \mathrm{cm})^3$ ETCC
- Measure diffuse cosmic and atmospheric gamma ray
  0.1 – 1 MeV, @ 35 km, 3 hours

Measured : 420 events
Simulation : ~400 events (cosmic + atmospheric)

Compton kinematic test and Particle identify provided low-background observation.







ETCC for 2nd balloon experiment

SMILE-II

Target: Crab nebula

>3σ detection (40 km, several hours)

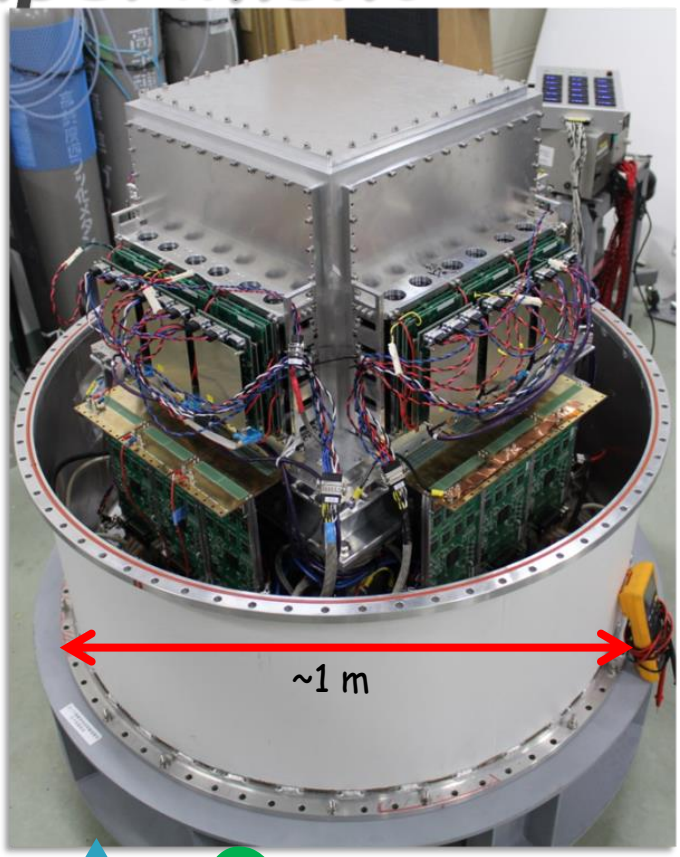
Requirements

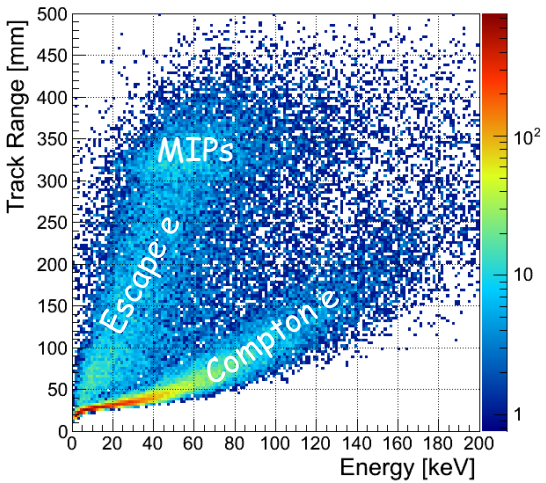
Effective area	:	> 0.5 cm² (300 keV)
Angular resolution	:	< 10° (600 keV)
Sensitivity	:	×100 SMILE-I

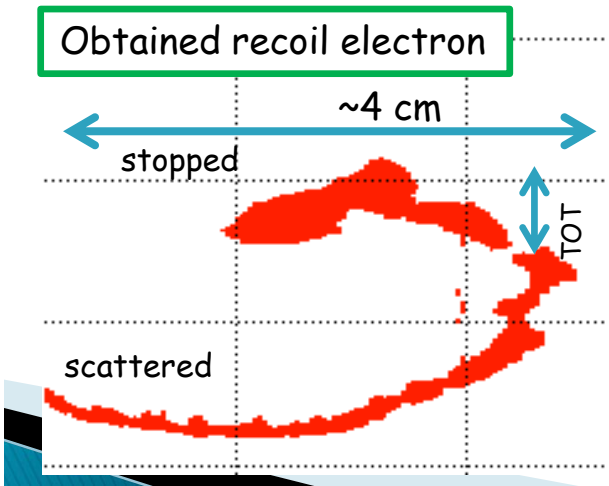
Improvements for SMILE-II

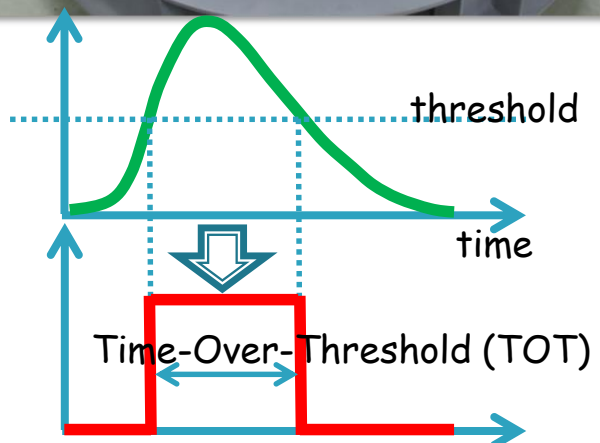
- 30 cm cube tracker ×√10
- Updating of data acquisition system ×√10
- Improvement of imaging ability ×10

Sensitivity will reach to (×100 SMILE-I) !

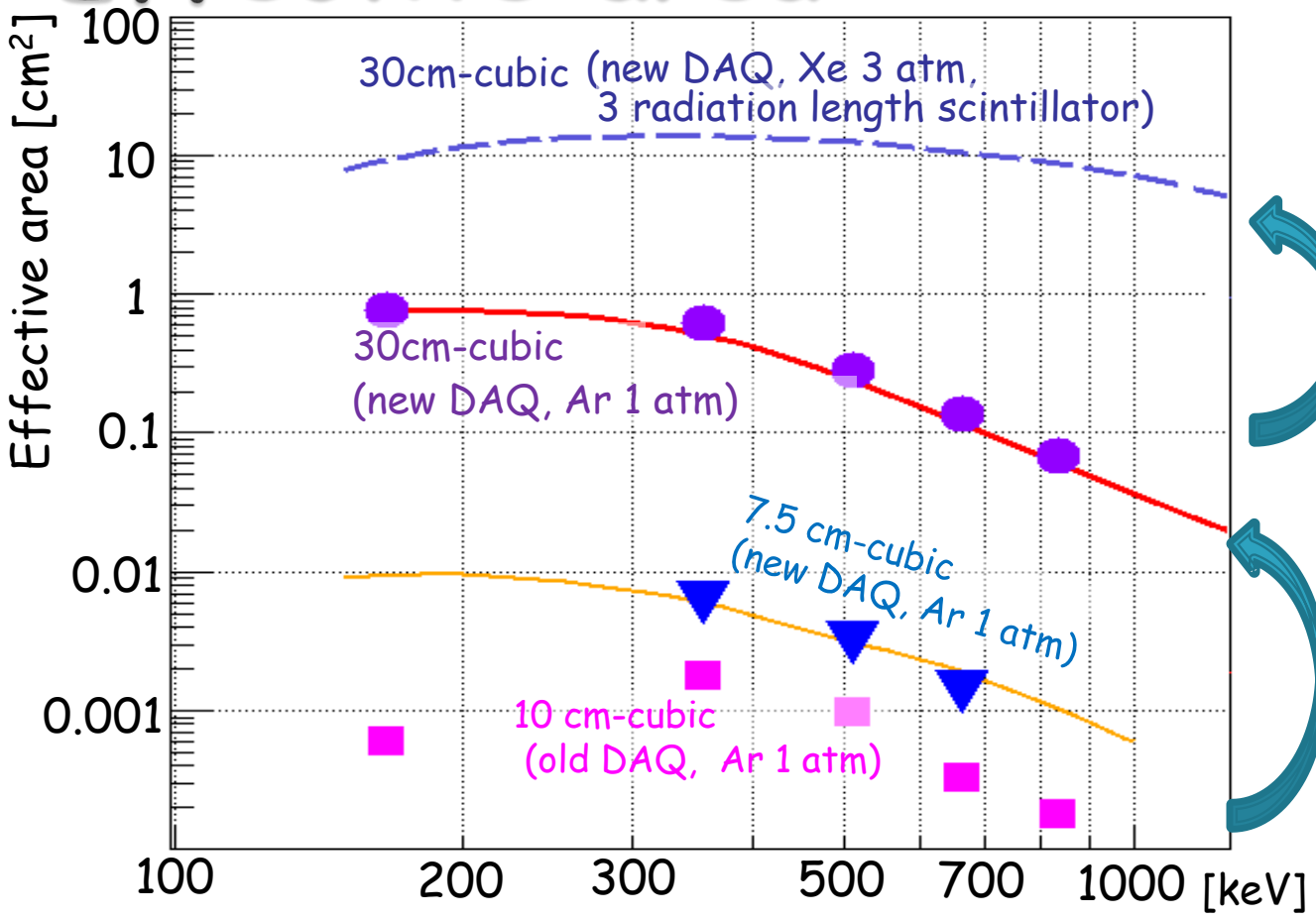








Effective area



Points:
measured
Lines:
G4 simulation

SMILE-III

Gas type of TPC
Gas pressure
R.L. of scintillators

SMILE-II

Large detector
New DAQ

SMILE-I type

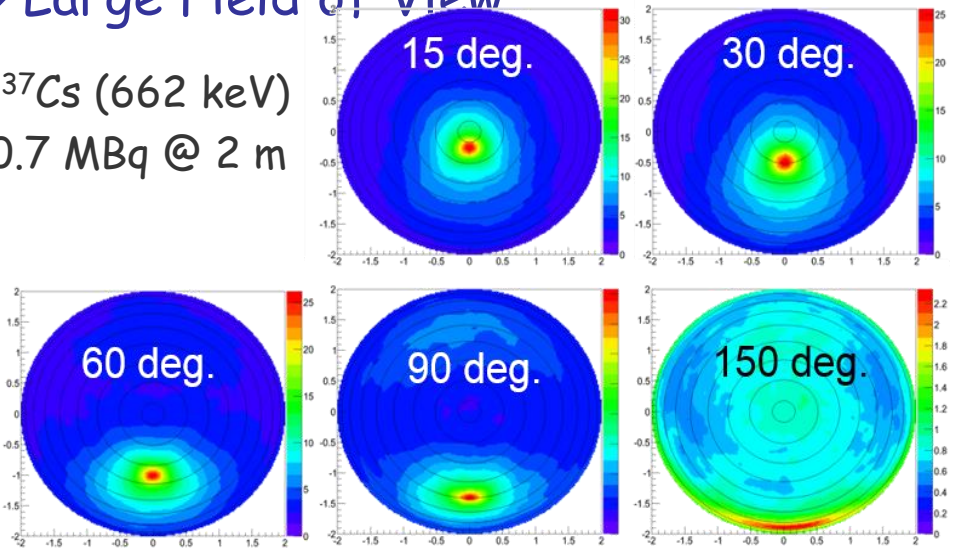
- ✓ SMILE-II ETCC ~1 cm² @ 300 keV (requirement > 0.5 cm²)
- ✓ Experiment ≈ Simulation (not including detector response)

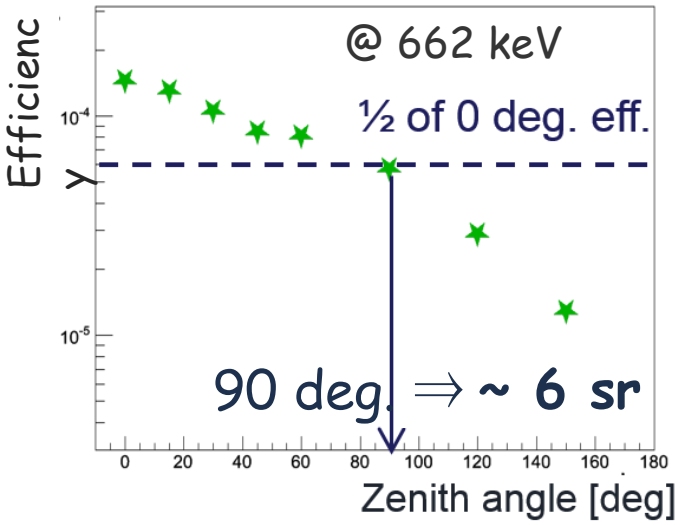
  ETCC obtains ~100 % of Compton events.
- ✓ We will upgrade to SMILE-III ETCC ~10 cm² (in 2016)

Performance of 30-cube ETCC

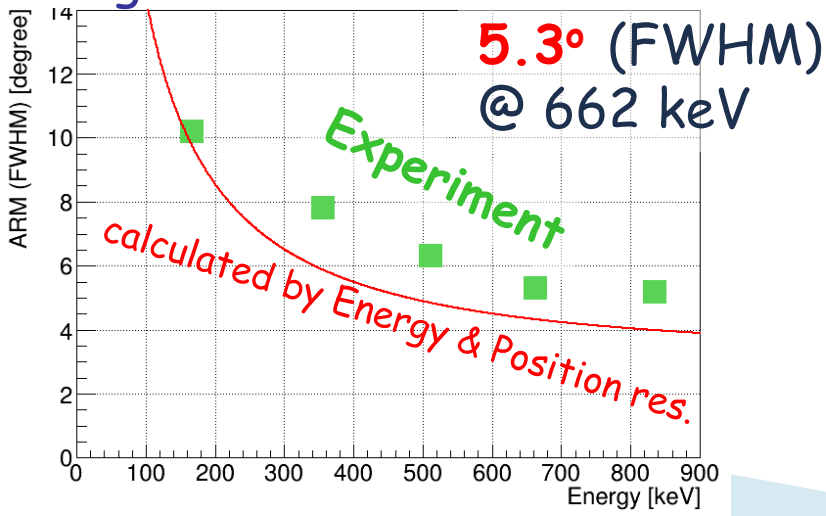
◆ Large Field of View

^{137}Cs (662 keV)
0.7 MBq @ 2 m

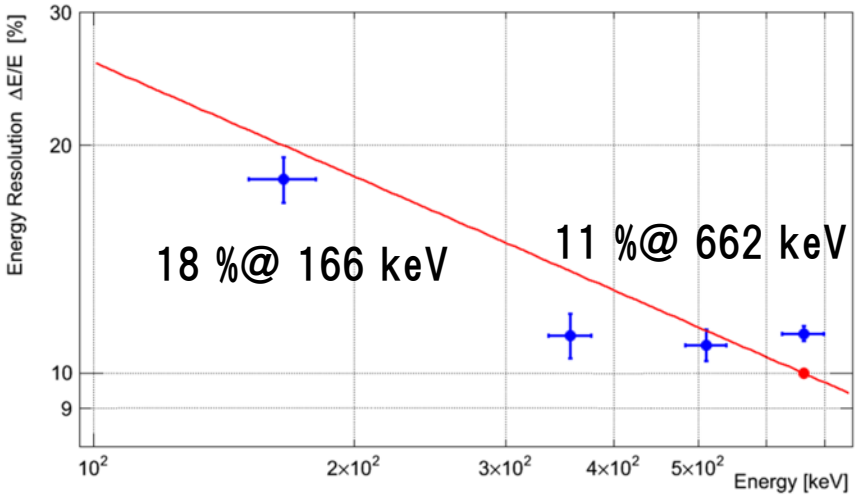




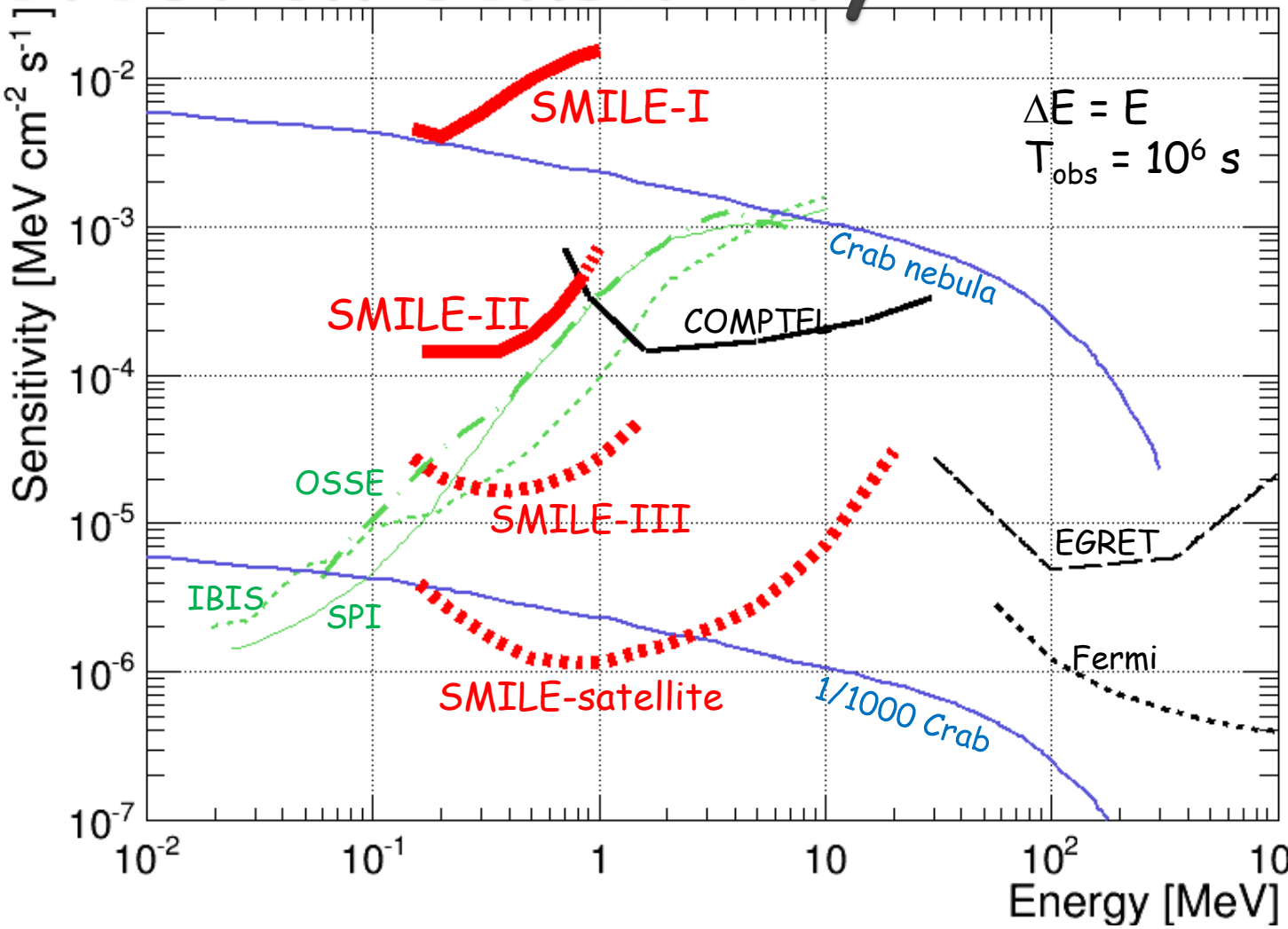
◆ Angular resolution



◆ Energy resolution



Detection sensitivity



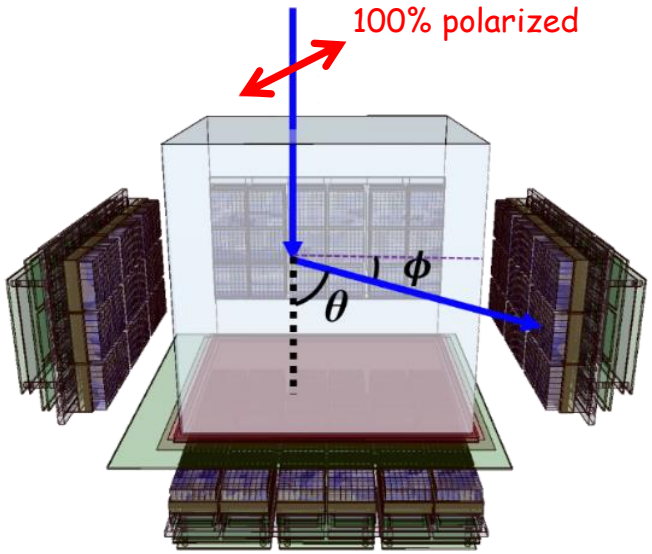
SMILE-II : detectable Crab nebula with 3 h at 40 km

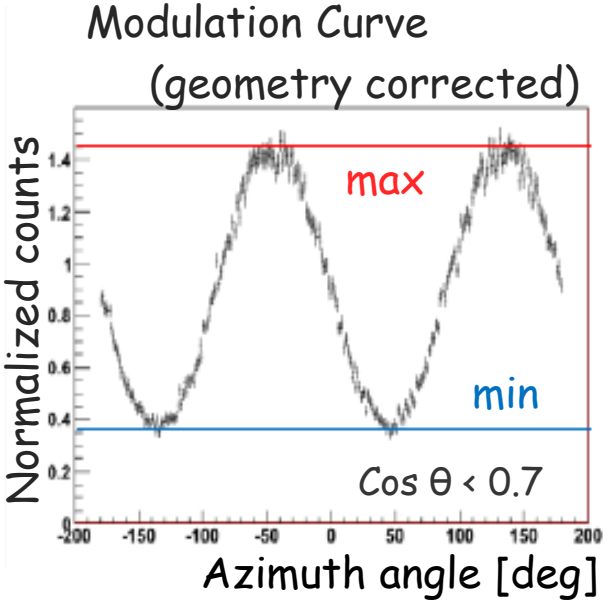
SMILE-III : CF_4, 3 atm and 2-3 Radiation length GSO -> 10 times better sensitivity

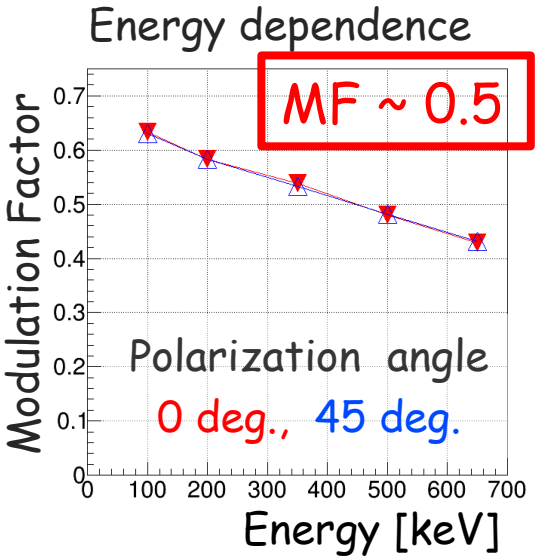
Satellite : (50 cm-cube, Xe 3 atm, 10 Rad. Len. $LaBr_3$)×4 -> reach to 1 mCrab

Geant4 Simulation

Ability of polarization measurement







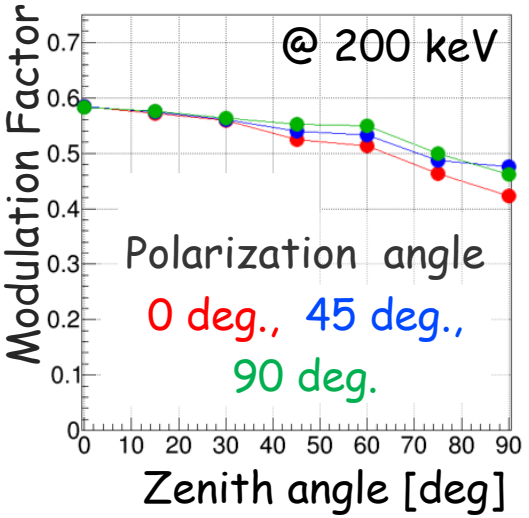
SMILE-III (effective area ~10 cm^2)

- Crab : 3σ Minimum Detectable Polarization → ~ 20%
- Cyg X-1 : → ~ 30%

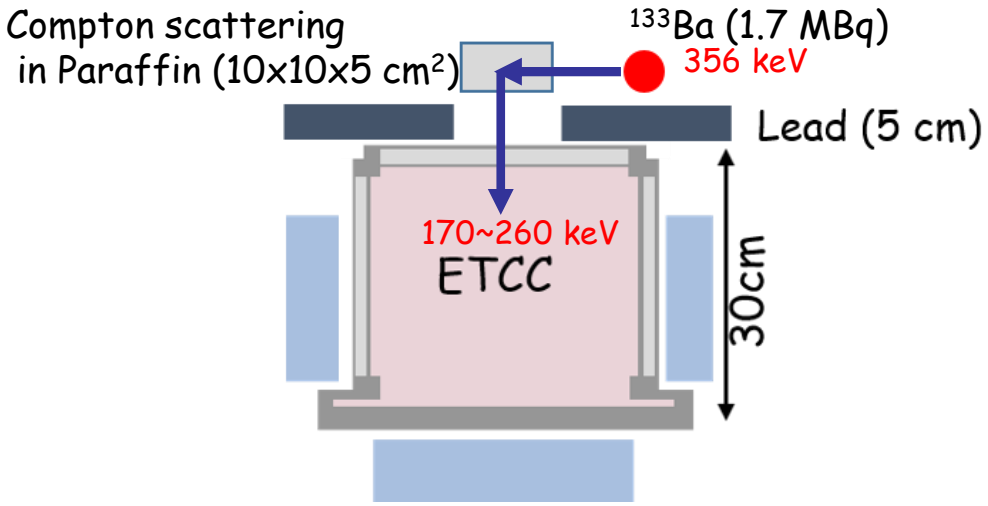
mid-latitude, 40 km, 10hours flights

- GRBs : 10^{-6} erg/cm^2/s (2-3 GRBs/month) → ~ 8%
  10^{-7} erg/cm^2/s (~10 GRBs/month) → ~ 30%

polar region, 40 km, 1 month flights



Ability of polarization measurement

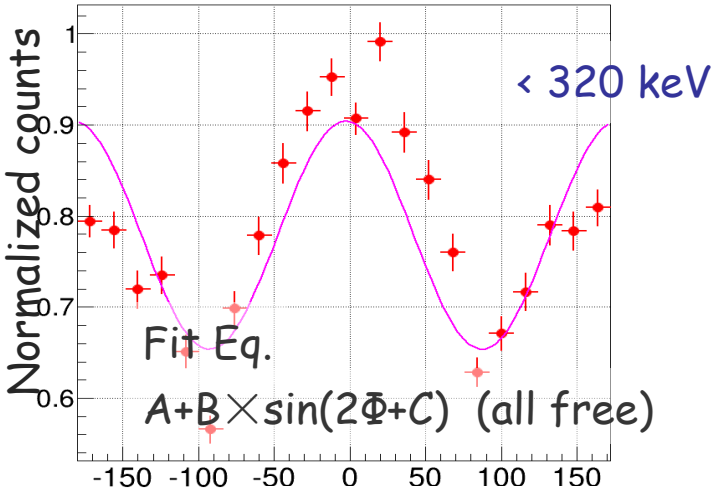


~ 90 deg. scattered gamma on Paraffin is polarized ~ 40 % (calculated by simulation)

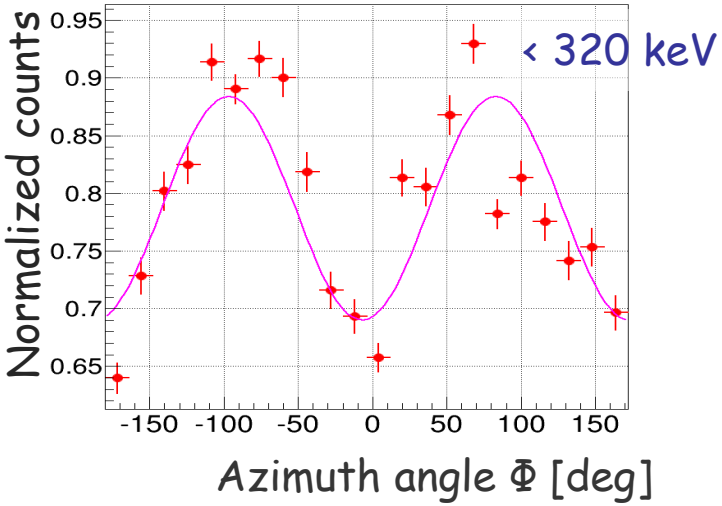
Signal : BG = 0.08 : 1

ETCC succeed to detect
the polarization modulation with low S/N.

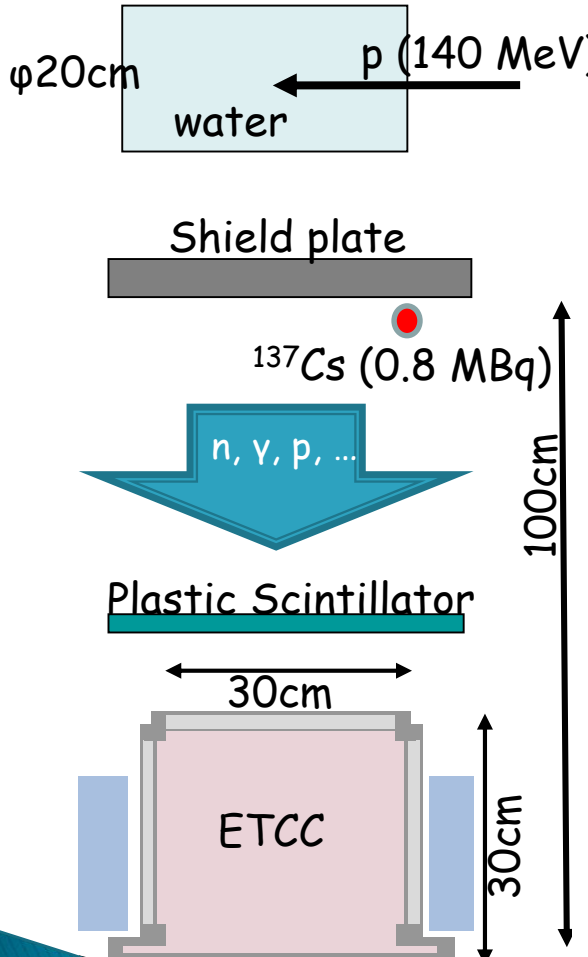
SMILE-II ETCC will be tested at Spring-8



90° rotation

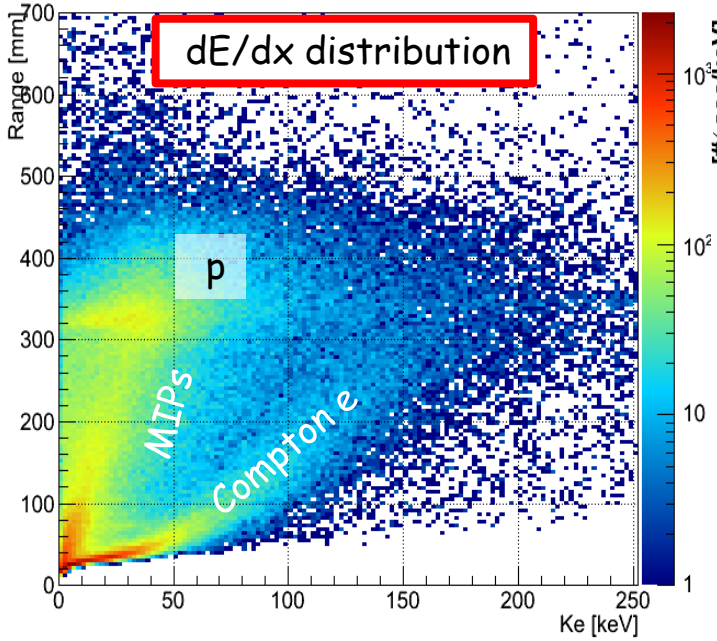


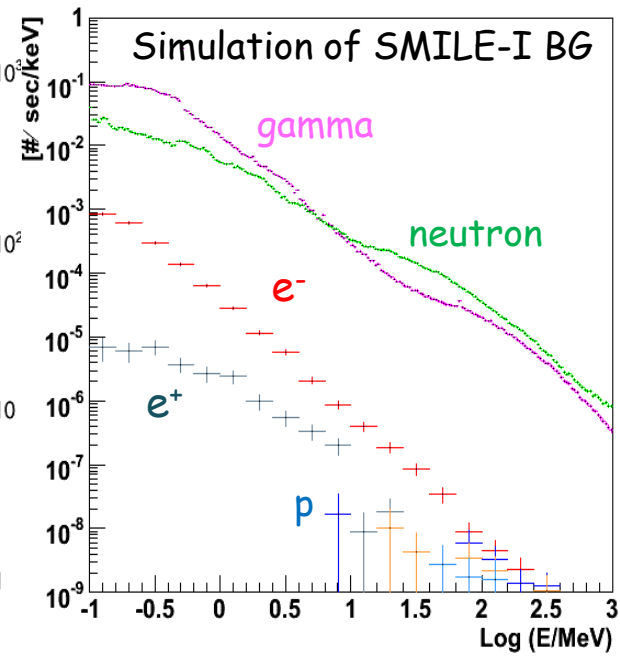
Confirmation of background rejection power



Can our ETCC detect gamma-ray source in strong radiation field?

- Irradiation proton beam to water target
  -> produced gamma, neutrons, protons, …
- gamma : neutron = 3 : 1
  -> similar to background at balloon altitudes
- Observation ^{137}Cs under this situation

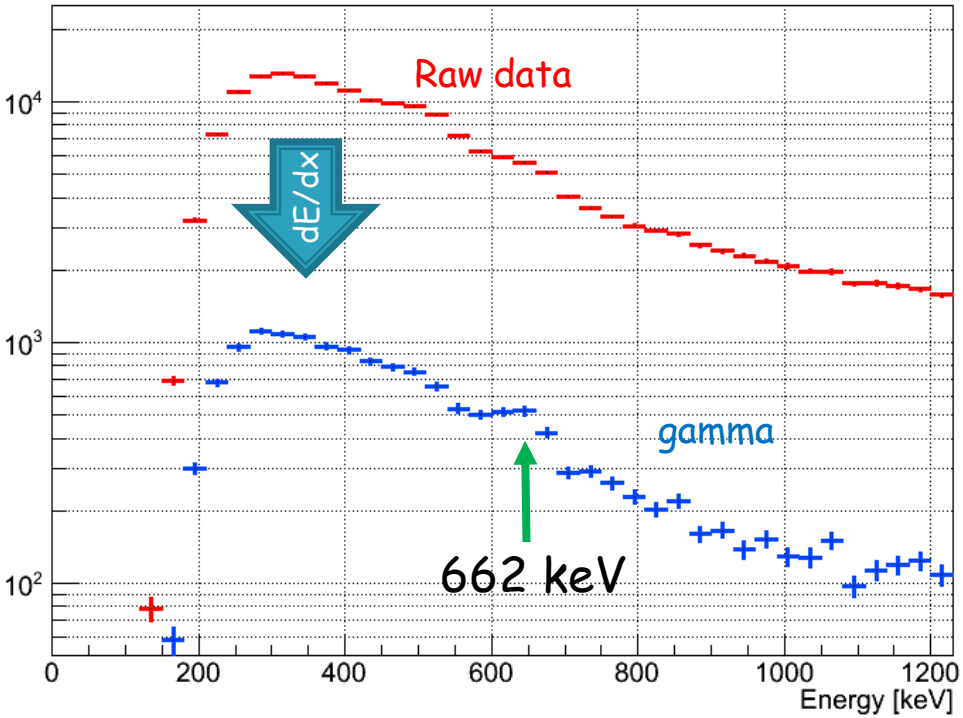




Confirmation of background rejection power

With dE/dx selection, background events are rejected.

Spectrum:
excess @ 511, 662 keV



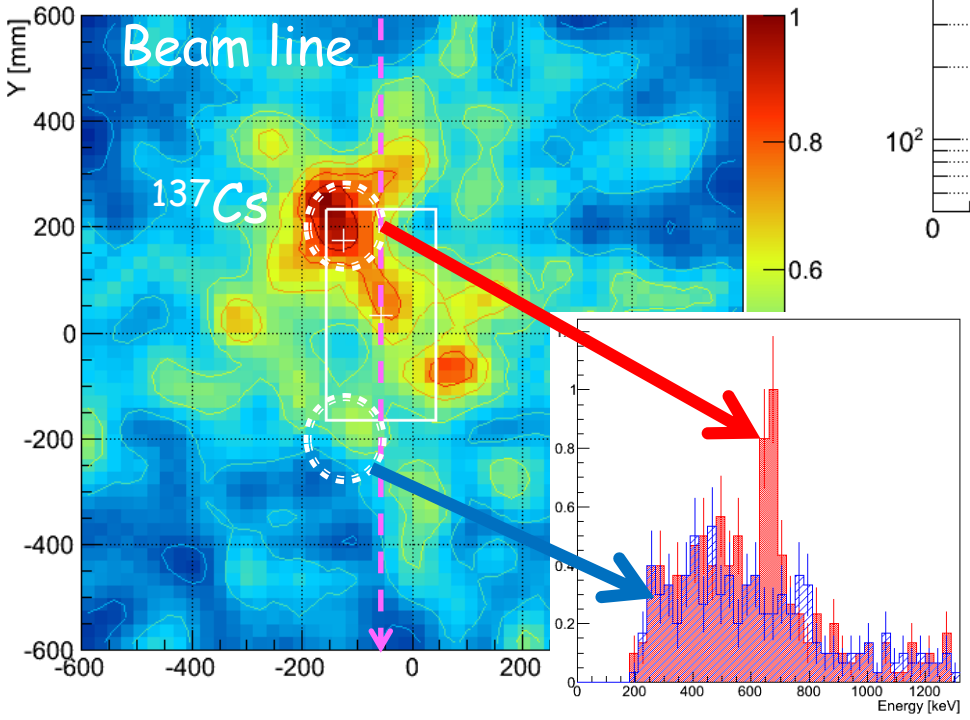


Image:
compact excess @ ^{137}Cs
excess @ 662 keV in ON-region
no excess in OFF-region

ETCC detected gamma ray correctly.

Summary

- We are developing an Electron-Tracking Compton Camera using a gaseous tracker.
- SMILE-II ETCC:
  - Effective area : ~1 cm^2 (< 300 keV)
  - Angular resolution : 5.3° (662 keV)
    -> Crab nebula with 5σ level with 3 h at 40 km
- Future improvement:
  - SMILE-III : effective area ~10 cm^2 (< 300 keV)
    -> ~20% polarization of Crab nebula with 3σ level
  - Satellite : effective area ~240 cm^2 (500 keV)
    angular resolution ~2.5° (500 keV)
    -> sensitivity will reach to 1 mCrab
- Ability of polarization measurement
  - Modulation factor >0.5 (< 300 keV)
  - Detected polarization of Compton-scattered gamma at Lab.
  - Beam test in Jan. 2015
- ETCC has redundancies of background rejection
  - complete reconstruction using electron track
  - particles identify using dE/dx
  - Compton kinematic test using angle α