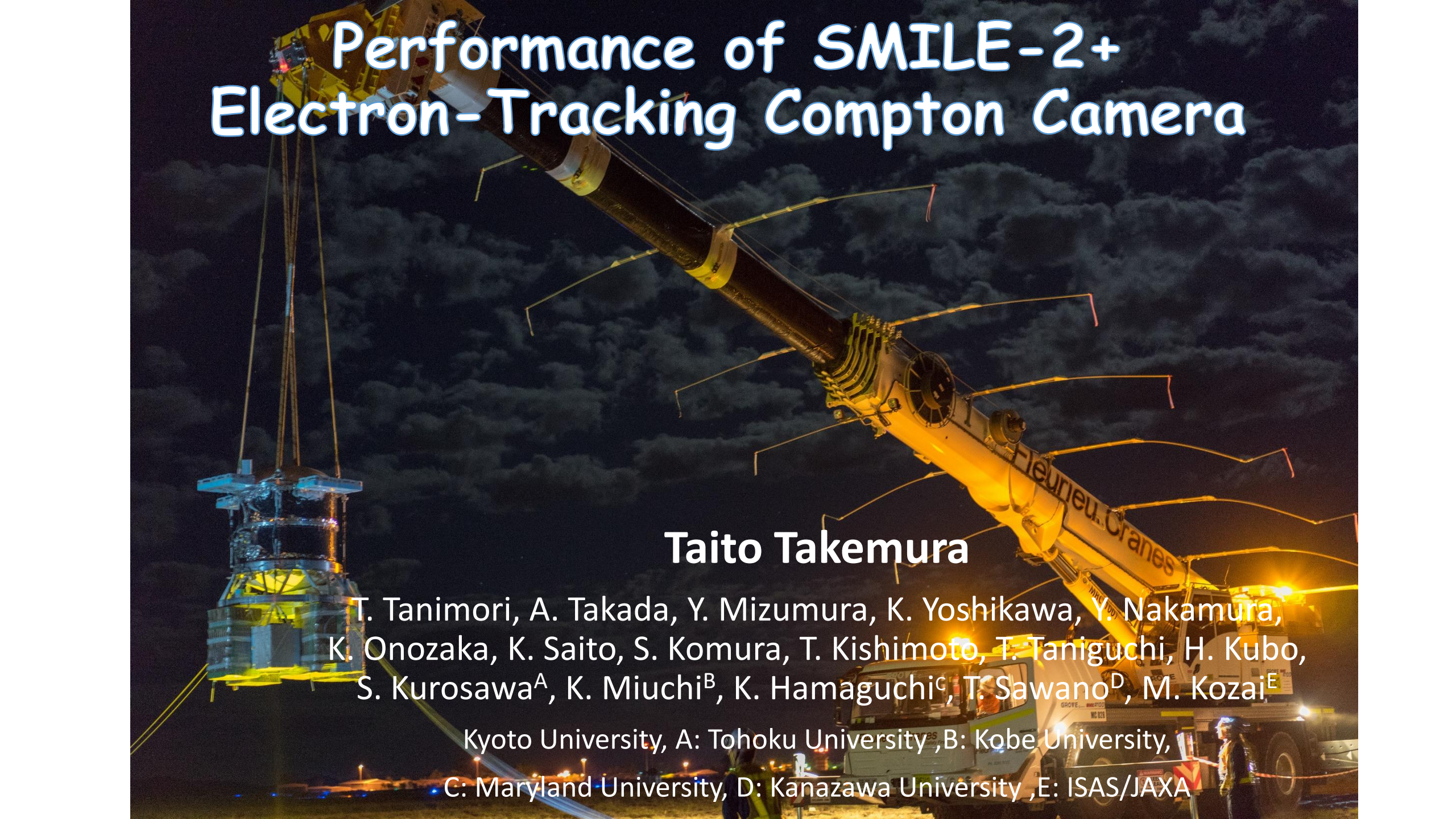


Performance of SMILE-2+ Electron-Tracking Compton Camera

A large yellow crane is lifting a satellite component at night. The crane's arm is extended, and the satellite is suspended by cables. The background is a dark sky with some clouds. The crane has "Grove Cranes" written on its arm. The satellite component is illuminated by yellow lights.

Taito Takemura

T. Tanimori, A. Takada, Y. Mizumura, K. Yoshikawa, Y. Nakamura,
K. Onozaka, K. Saito, S. Komura, T. Kishimoto, T. Taniguchi, H. Kubo,
S. Kurosawa^A, K. Miuchi^B, K. Hamaguchi^C, T. Sawano^D, M. Kozai^E

Kyoto University, A: Tohoku University, B: Kobe University,

C: Maryland University, D: Kanazawa University, E: ISAS/JAXA

INDEX

1. MeV gamma-ray astronomy
2. Electron-Tracking Compton Camera
3. SMILE Project
4. Ground Calibration of SMILE-2+

MeV gamma-ray Astronomy

Nucleosynthesis

SNR (Radio-isotopes)

Galactic Plane (^{26}Al , ^{60}Fe , and annihilation)

Particle

Acceleration

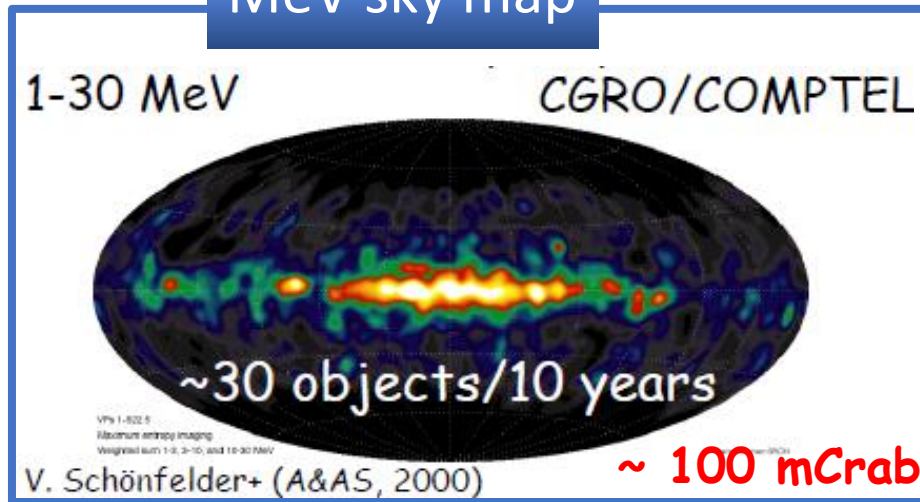
Early universe

Jets in AGN, GRB (Synchrotron radiation and Inverse Compton)

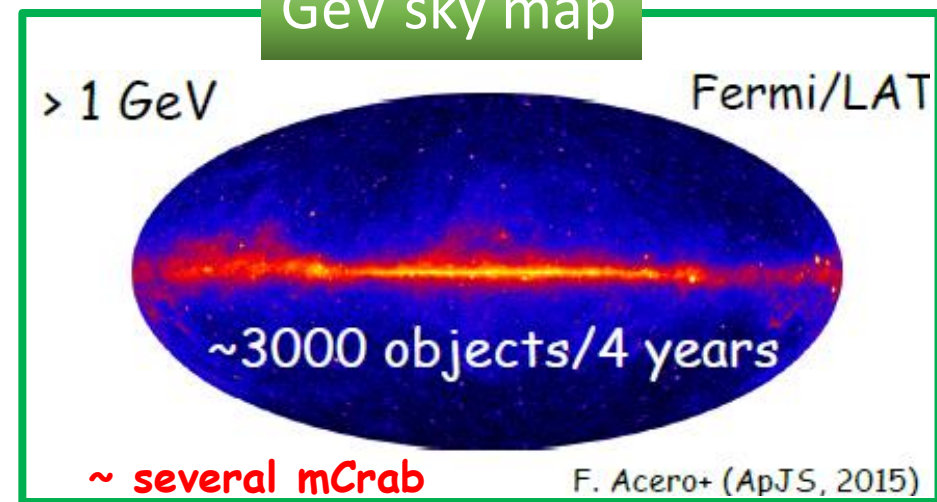
SNR (π^0 -decay and Inverse Compton)

GRB of first stars

MeV sky map



GeV sky map



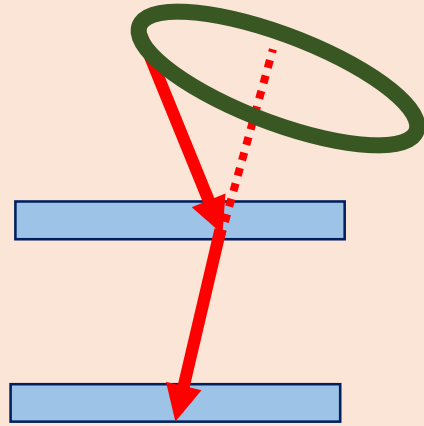
Requirements for the next-generation observation are

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

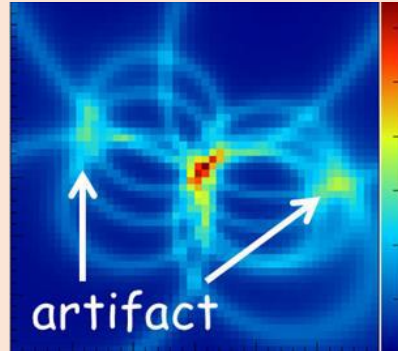
Problem and Answer of difficulties

◆ Incomplete Reconstruction

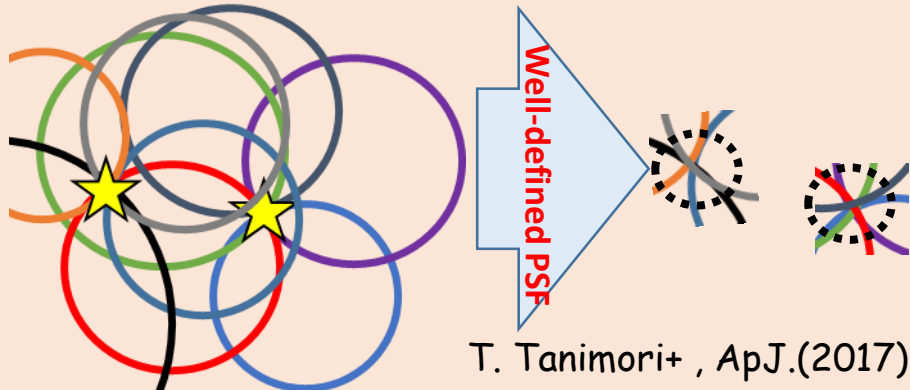
Compton Camera loses electron track
event circle



Imaging by superposition of event circles

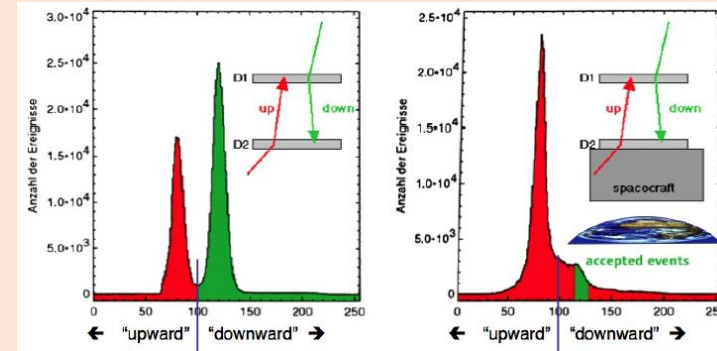


Answer: measure electron track



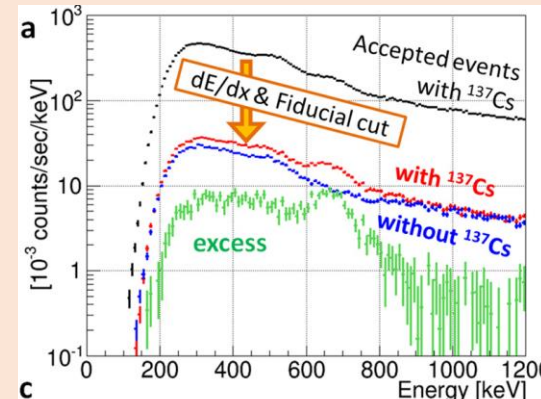
◆ Huge Background

The TOF distribution of **COMPTEL**
(left) on the ground (right) in low earth orbit



Peter von Ballmonst+ (2014)

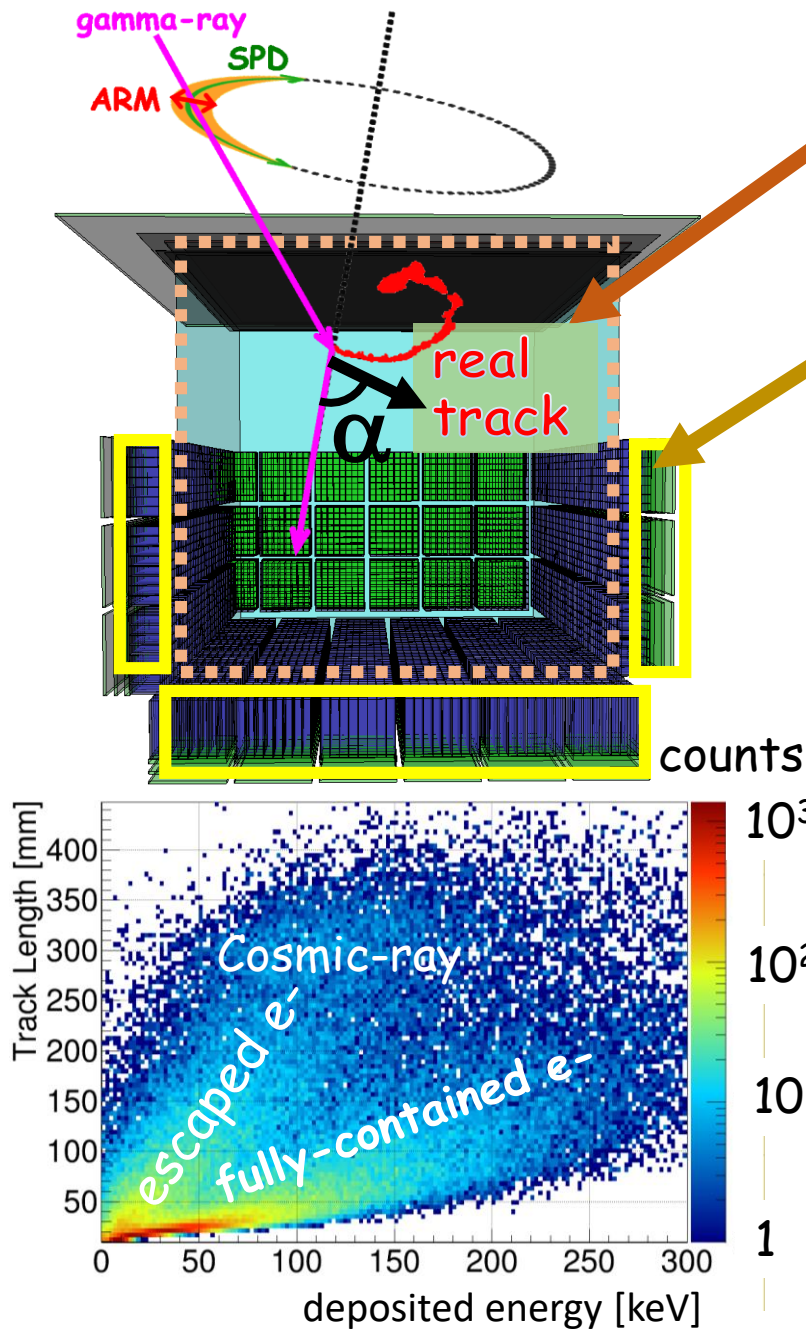
Answer: particle identification



T. Tanimori+,
ApJ.(2015)

Well-defined Point Spread Function (PSF) and Low BG
are necessary for MeV gamma-ray telescope

Electron-Tracking Compton Camera (ETCC)



➤ **Gaseous Time Projection Chamber**

Tracker: 3-D track and energy of electrons

2D imaging (x,y) + Drift Time (z) =>3D

➤ **Pixel Scintillator Arrays**

Absorber: absorption position and energy of scattered gamma-ray



Reconstruct Compton scattering event by event completely

➤ **Back ground rejection**

◆ **Two-Dimensional PSF**

◆ **Particle identify with $dE/dX = \frac{\text{deposited energy}}{\text{track length}}$**

◆ **Compton Kinematical test with α**

➤ **Without heavy VETO**

➤ **Large FOV (~ 3 str)**

SMILE

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

SMILE-I @ Sanriku (Sep. 1st 2006)



- We obtained diffuse cosmic/atmospheric gamma-ray spectra
- Success in rejection with dE/dX A. Takada+. ApJ,2011

SMILE-2: Only ground test T. Tanimori+. ApJ,2015

SMILE-2+ 1-day flight @ Alice Springs (Apr. 7th 2018)

- Certification of imaging spectroscopy in MeV Astrophysics
- observation of bright objects (Crab & Galactic Center)

Requirement

Effective area

a few cm^2



(detect 5σ) PSF (50% included) ^{radius} ~ 10 deg @ 662 keV

NOW!!

SMILE-3

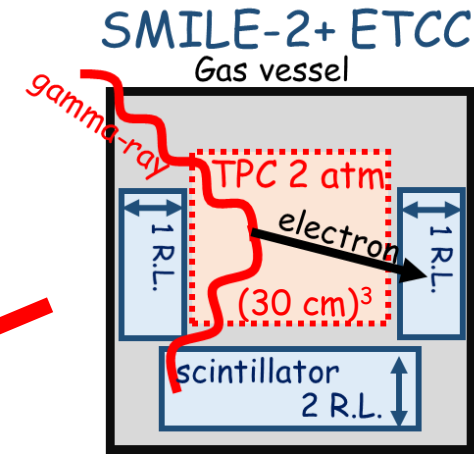
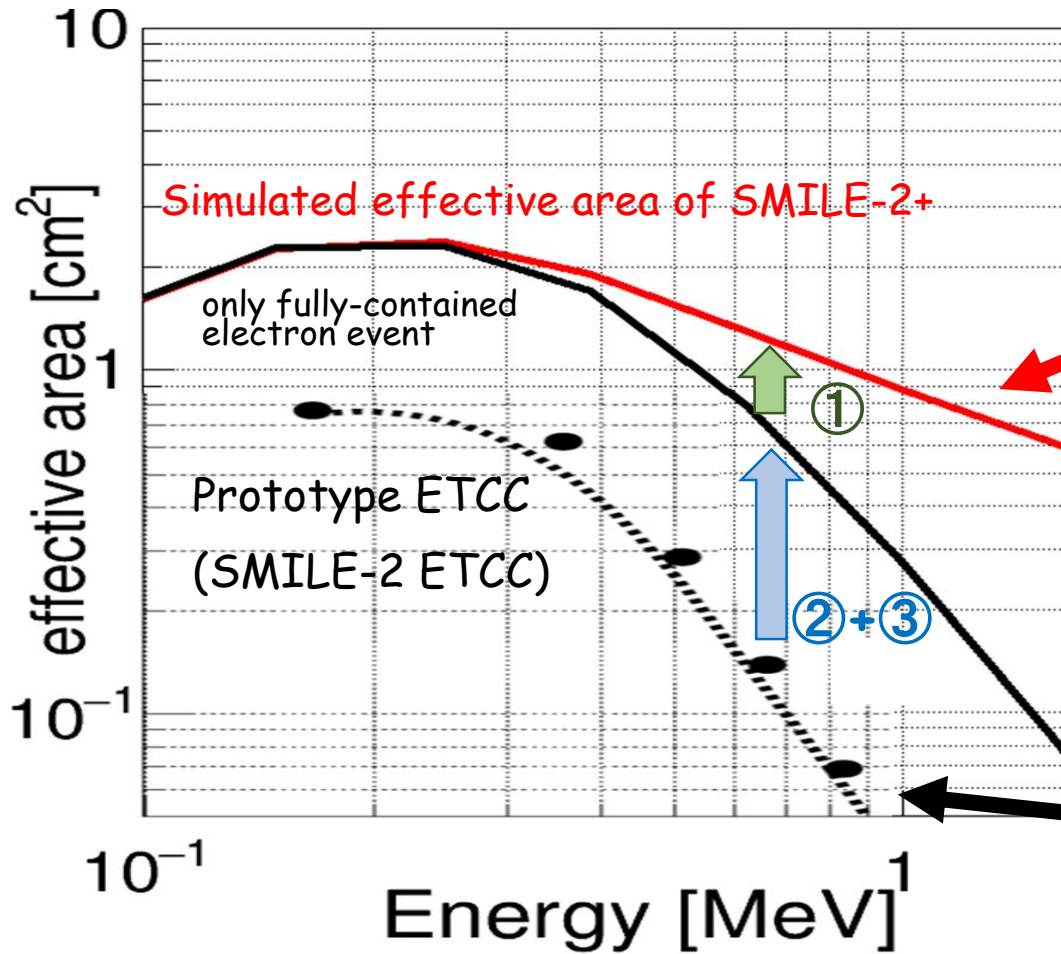


- Scientific observation loaded on a long duration balloon several time with better sensitivities of COMPTEL

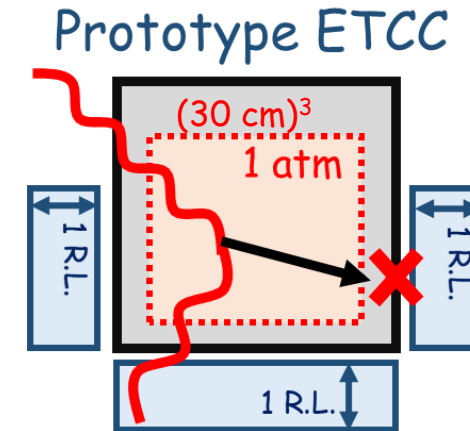
All sky survey with an ETCC loaded on a satellite

\sim sub-mCrab sensitivity

To improve effective area of SMILE-2+



SMILE-2+ ETCC and prototype ETCC are the same at the points of the size of TPC and the number of scintillators

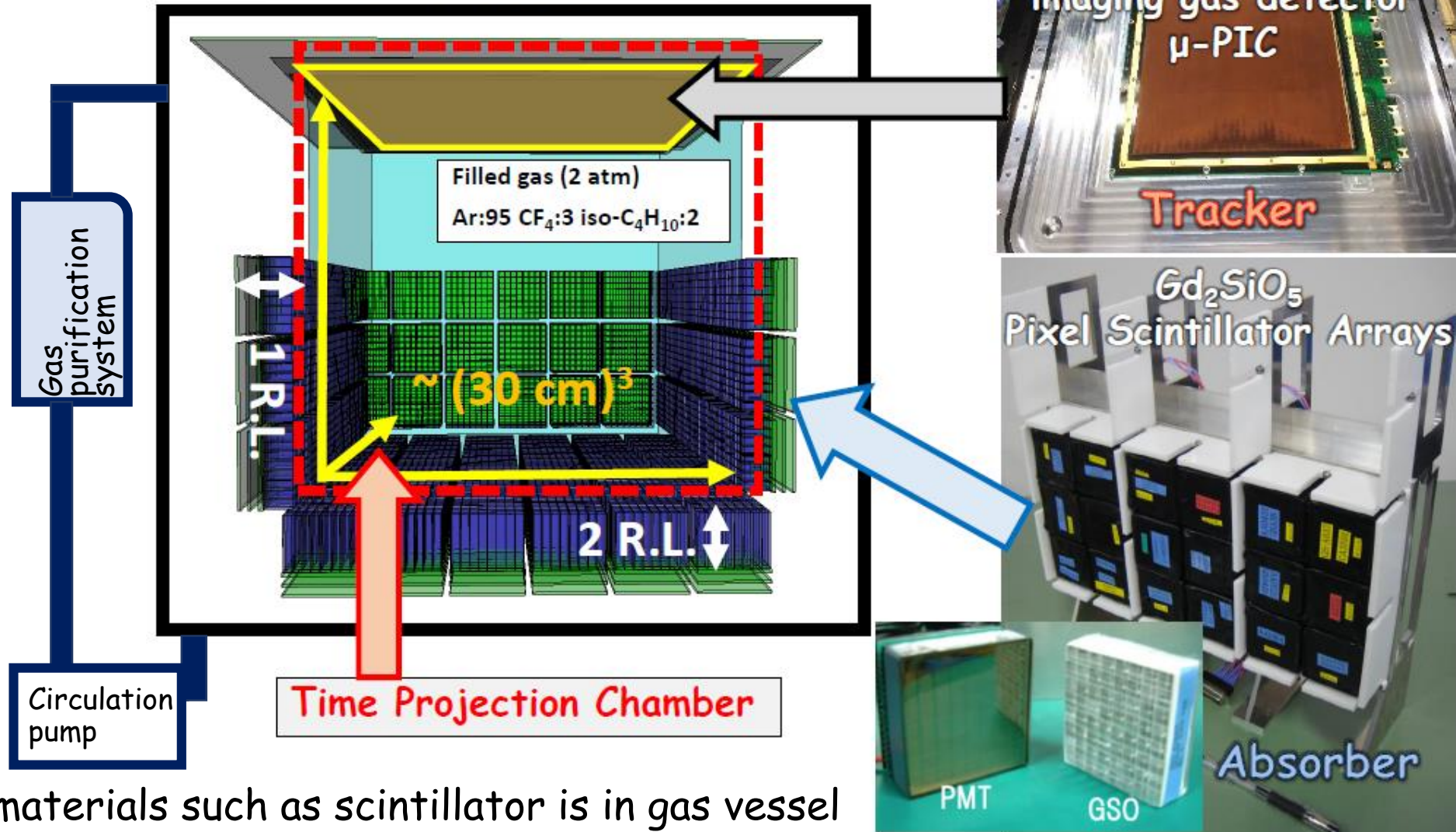


T. Tanimori+, ApJ.(2015)

- ① Positioning scintillators inside the gas vessel to measure high energy electron escaping from TPC
- ② Addition of scintillator length (Bottom 1 R.L. => 2 R.L.)
- ③ Addition of gas pressure (Ar 1 atm => Ar 2atm)

SMILE-2+ ETCC

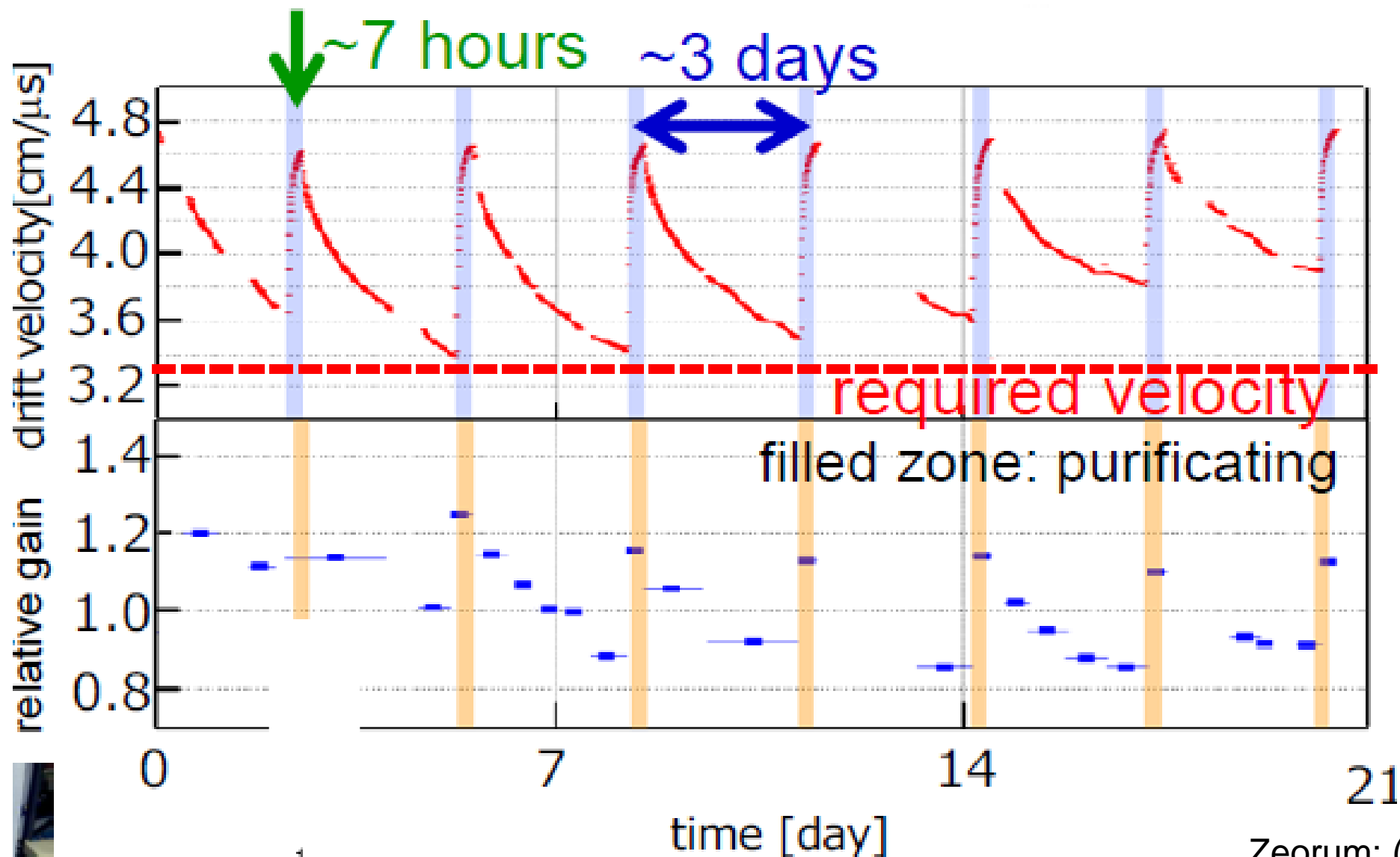
sealed gas vessel



Many materials such as scintillator is in gas vessel

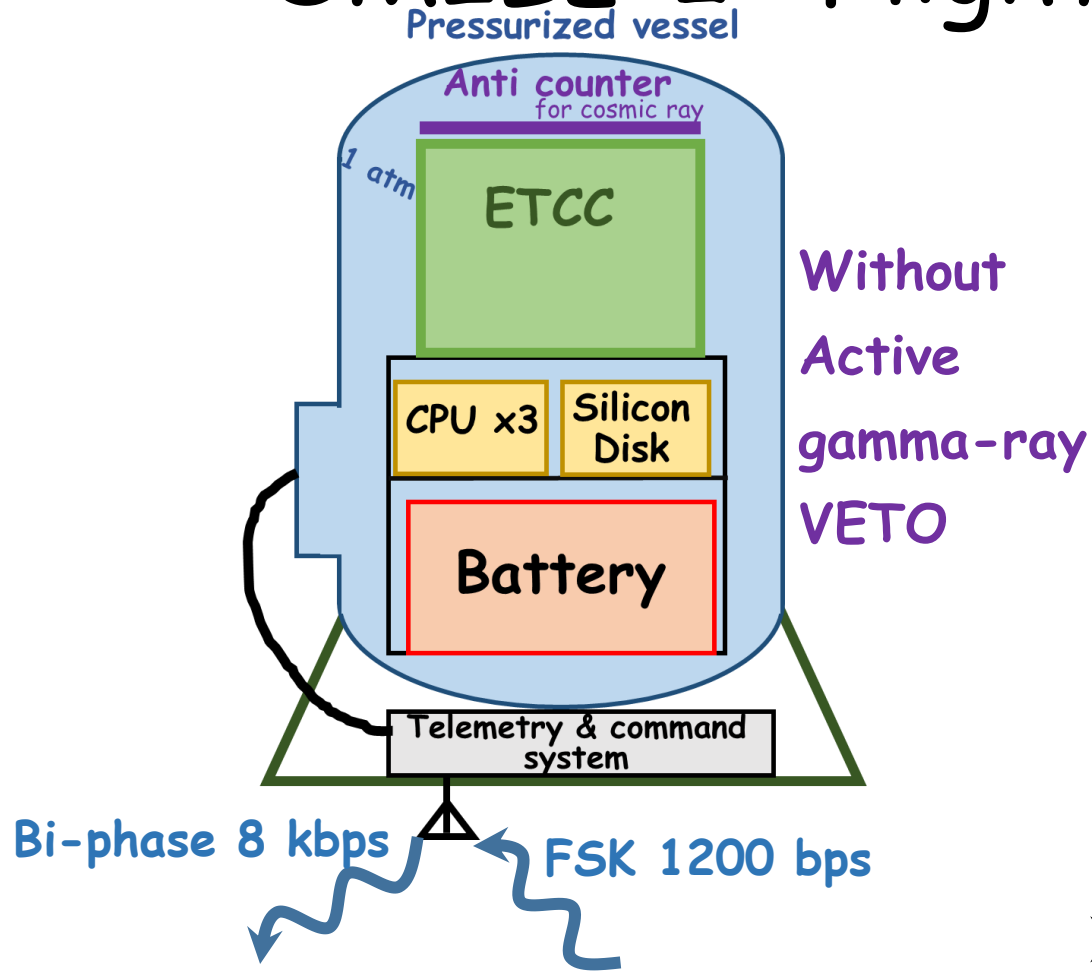
➡ outgas is a serious problem
SMILE-2+ ETCC equipped with gas purification system

Gas purification system



Zeolite: $(\text{AlO}_2)_x \cdot (\text{SiO}_2)_y$
used as a molecular sieve

SMILE-2+ Flight System

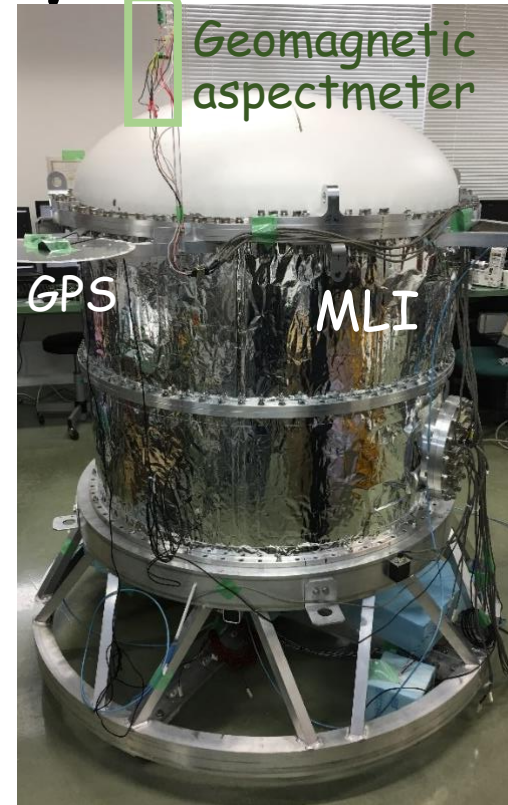


➤ Battery

Power: ~490 Ah

Power consumption: ~214 W

The capabilities of operation ~32 h



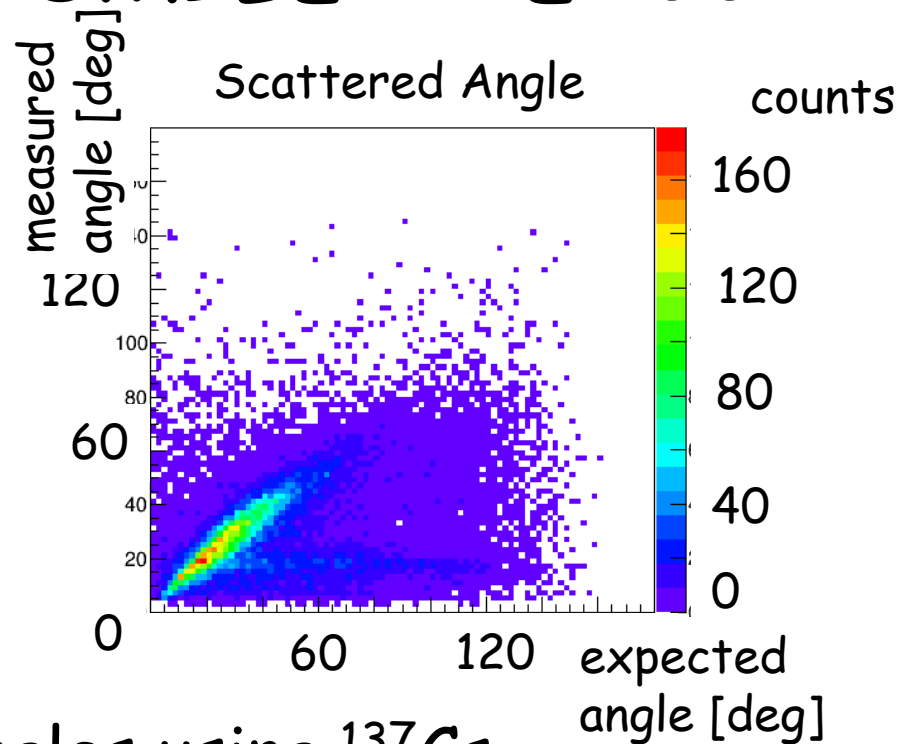
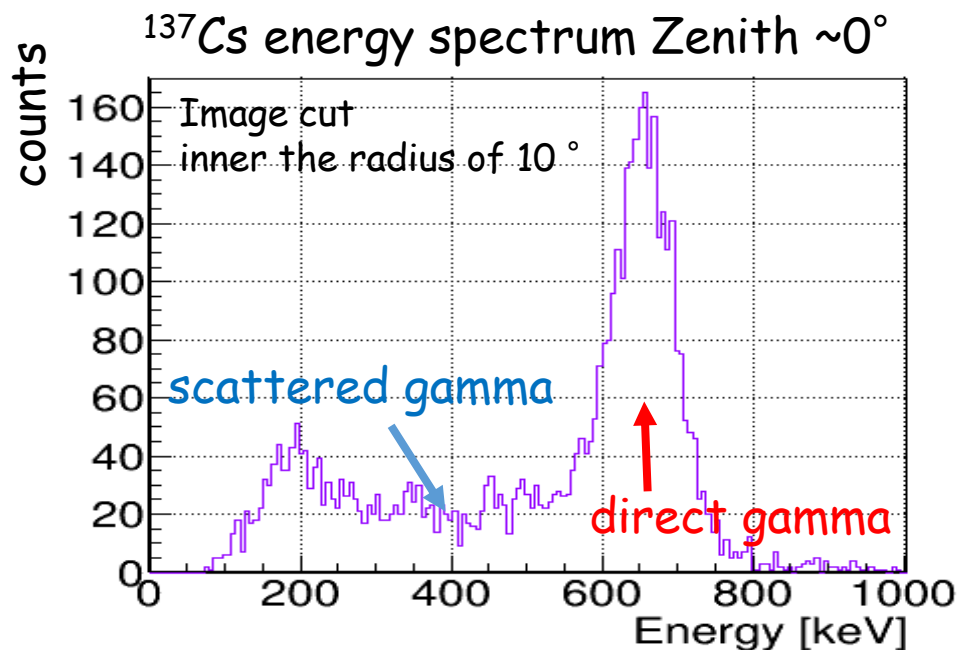
➤ Attitude sensor

GPS: position and time

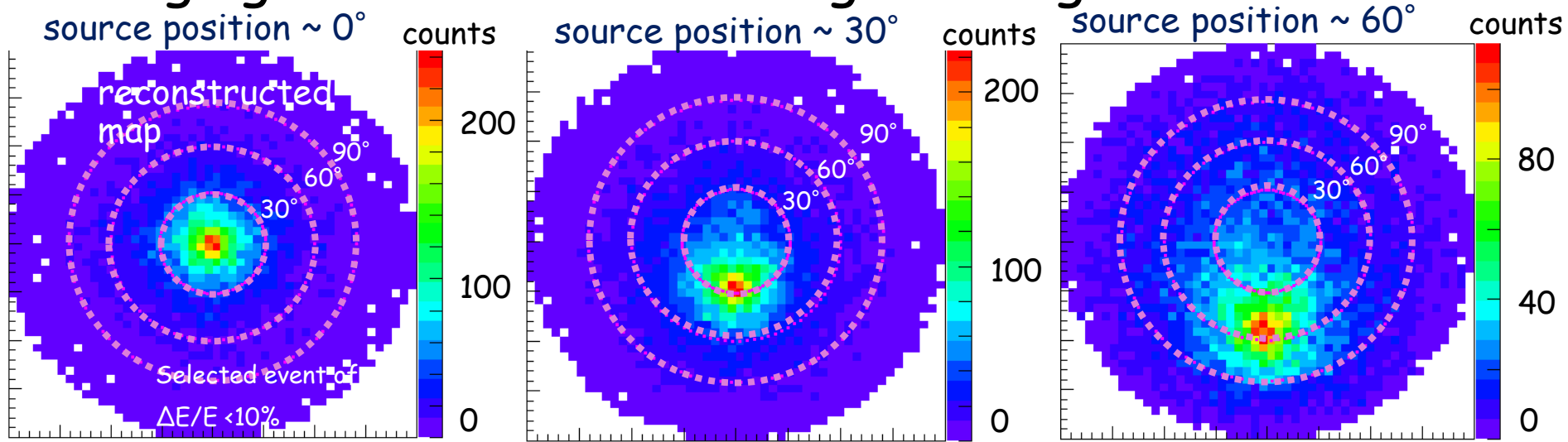
Clinometer x2: zenith angle

Geomagnetic aspectmeter x3 :
azimuth & zenith angle

Ground Calibration of SMILE-2+ ETCC

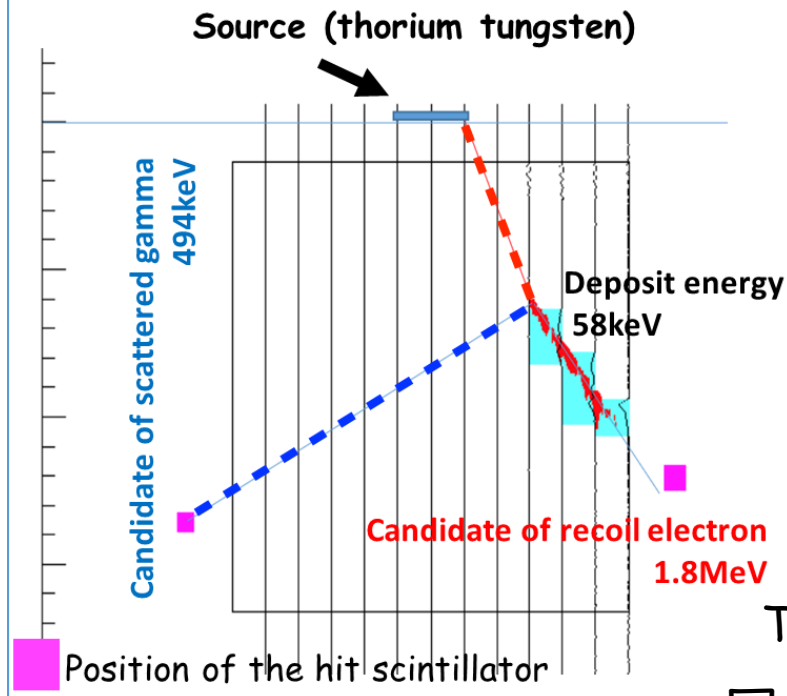


Imaging check for various angles using ^{137}Cs



High Energy Electron Event

Example of high energy electron event

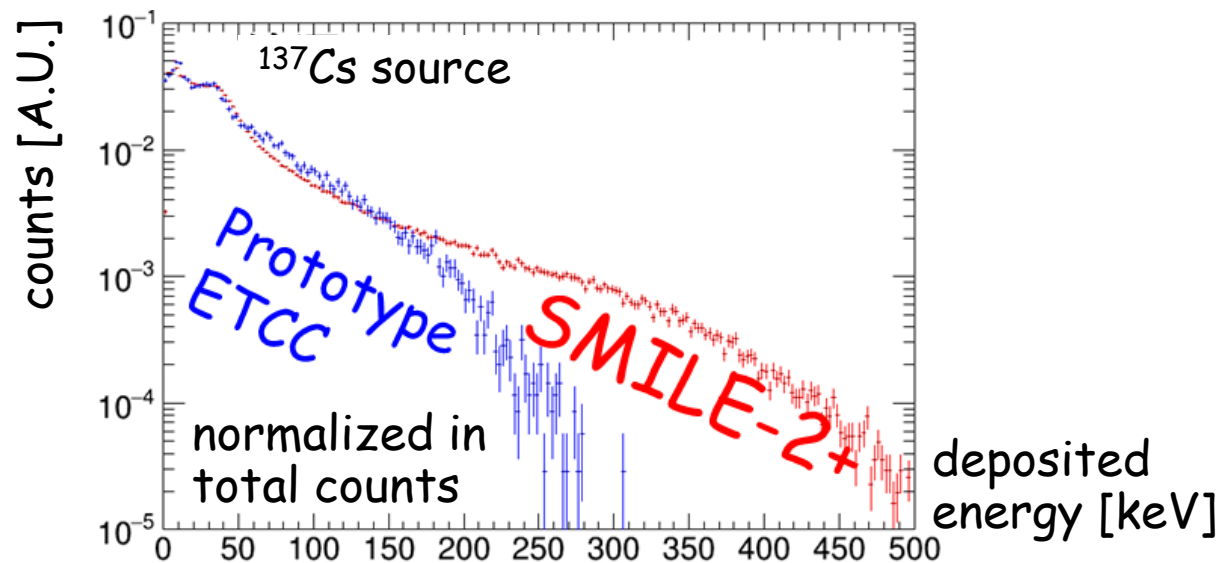


Example of the event of electron absorbed by scintillator

- Reconstructed position agreed with source position
- α value (angle between scattered gamma-ray & recoil electron)

Compton kinematics α_{kin}
 geometry α_{geo} $\left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} \alpha_{kin} \\ \alpha_{geo} \end{matrix}} \right\} \Delta\alpha = 0.9^\circ$
good consistency

TPC spectrum of electrons fully contained

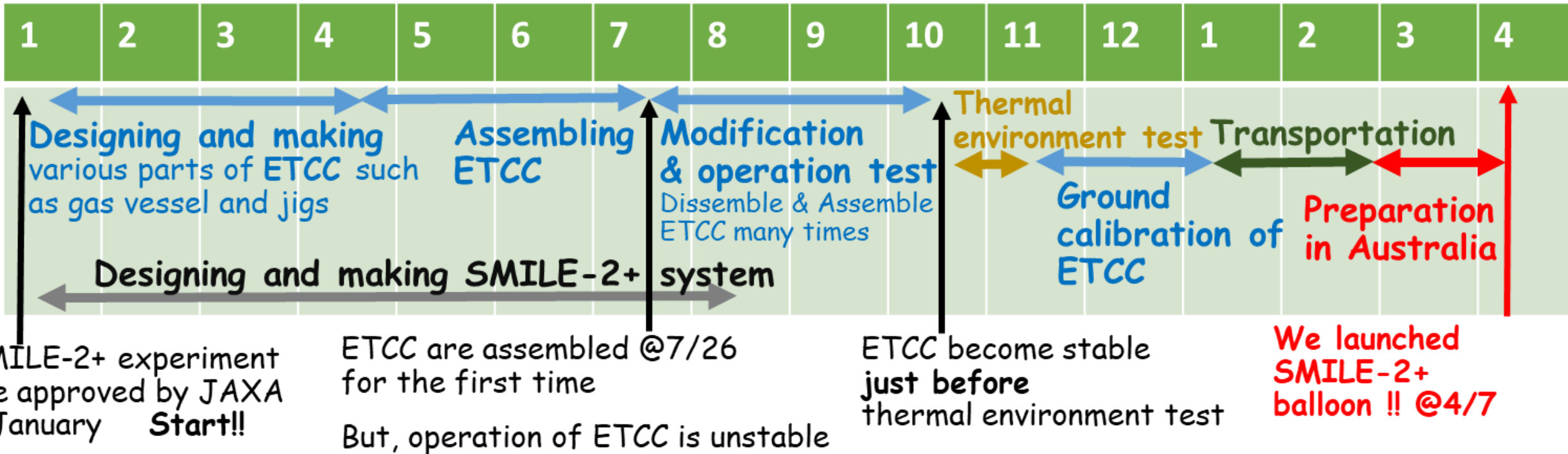


Summary

Schedule of SMILE-2+

2017

2018

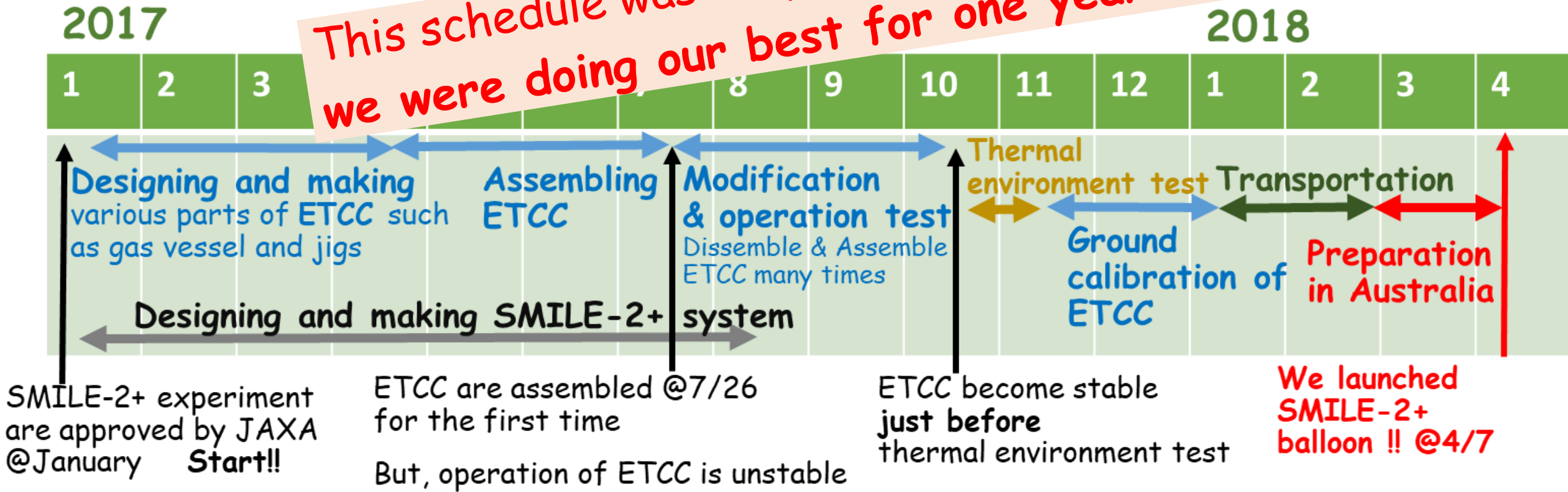


- Next generation require BG rejection & Well defined PSF
- We are developing ETCC to meet the requirements
- We developed SMILE-2+ as hard as possible to make shift with launching balloon

Now we are doing best to analyze the data of ground test and flight data

Summary

This schedule was very busy
we were doing our best for one year !!



- Next generation require BG rejection & Well defined PSF
- We are developing ETCC to meet the requirements
- We developed SMILE-2+ as hard as possible to make shift with launching balloon

Now we are doing best to analyze the data of ground test and flight data