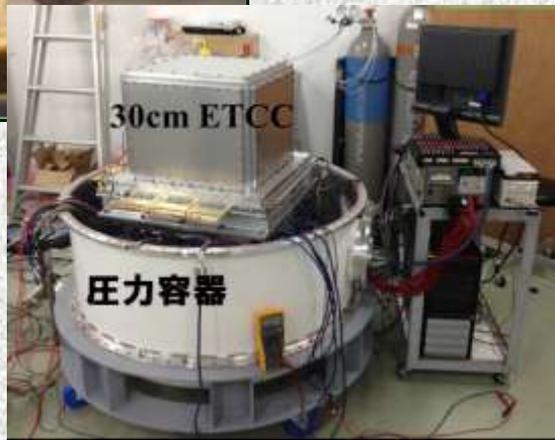


# 高感度MeVガンマ線観測により期待される 宇宙線物理への貢献

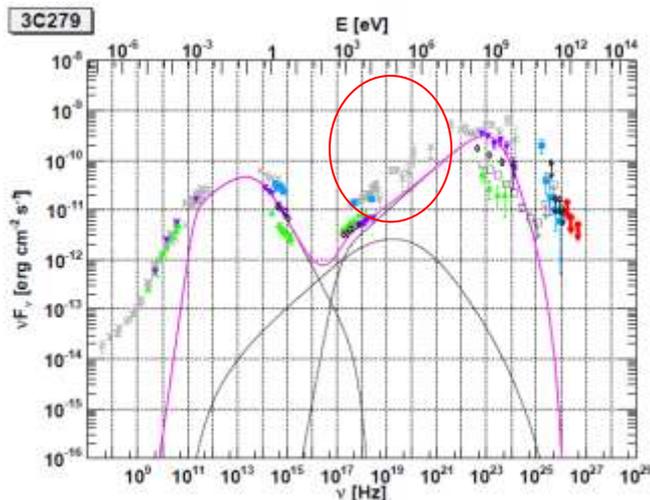
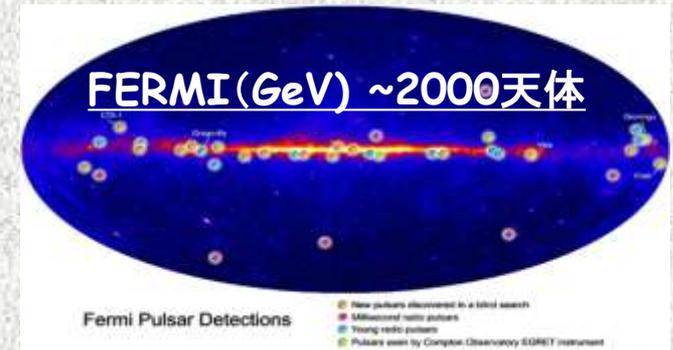
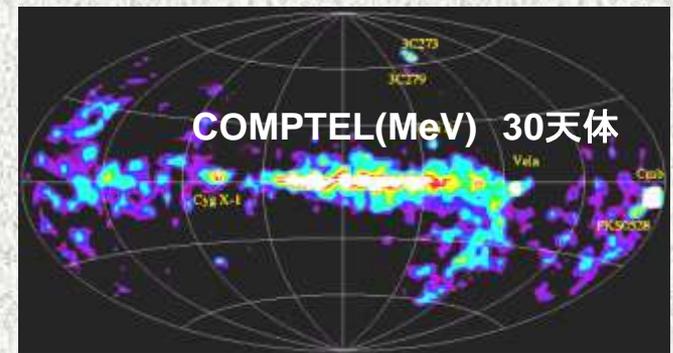
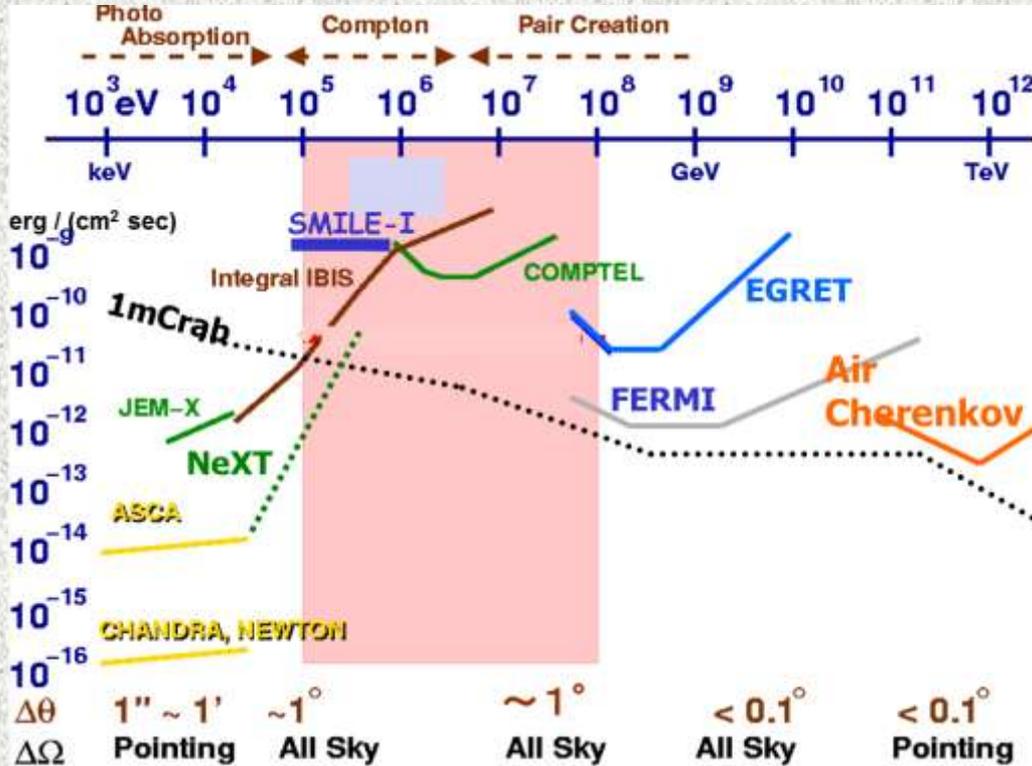


## CONTENS

1. MeVガンマ線と宇宙線
2. 宇宙からのMeVガンマ線を見る手法
3. SMILE-II 気球観測の現状
4. まとめ

谷森達<sup>1</sup>, 窪秀利<sup>1</sup>, 身内賢太郎<sup>2</sup>, 水本哲矢<sup>1</sup>, 水村好貴<sup>1</sup>, Parker, J.<sup>1</sup>, 古村翔太郎<sup>1</sup>, 岩城智<sup>1</sup>, 澤野達哉<sup>1</sup>,  
中村輝石<sup>1</sup>, 松岡佳大<sup>1</sup>, 佐藤快<sup>1</sup>, 中村祥吾<sup>1</sup>, 高田淳史<sup>3</sup>, Arvelius S<sup>4</sup>, Turunen E<sup>5</sup>, Yamauchi, M<sup>6</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>京大大学院理学研究科 <sup>2</sup>神戸大理学部 <sup>3</sup>京大生存圏研究所 <sup>4</sup>ルーレオ工科大宇宙工学科  
<sup>5</sup>EISCAT <sup>6</sup>スウェーデン宇宙科学研究所(IRF)

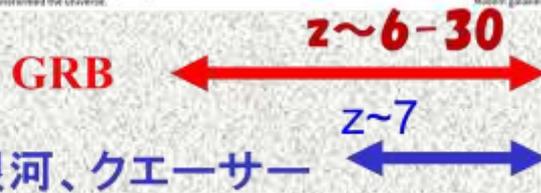
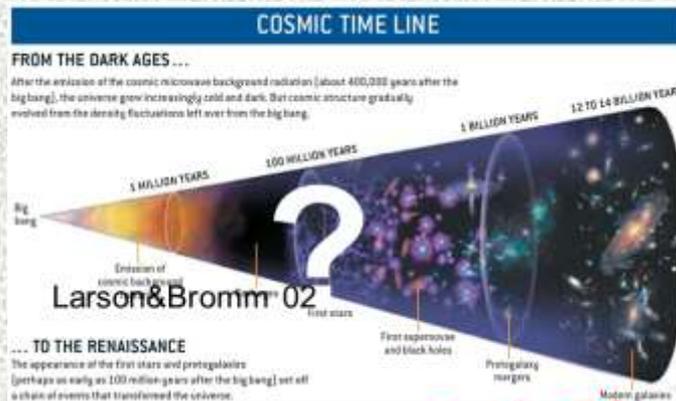
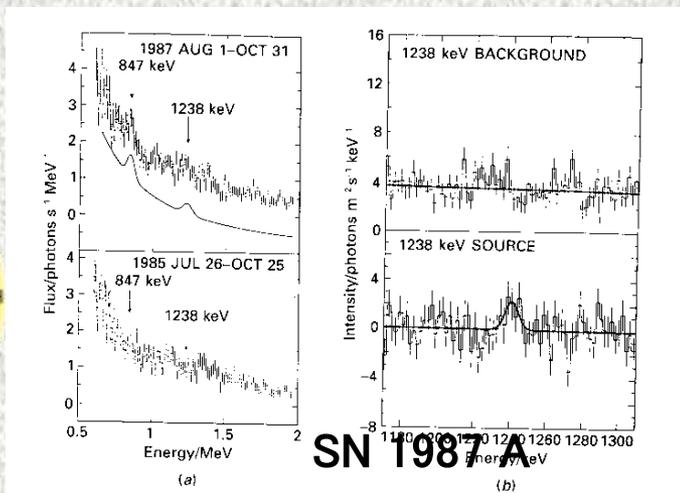
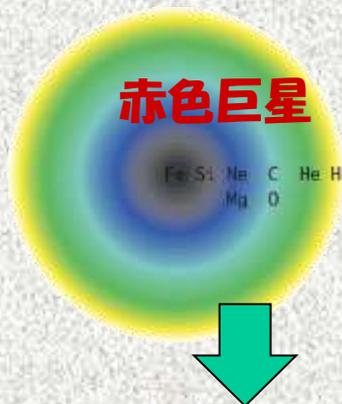
# MeVガンマ線天文学



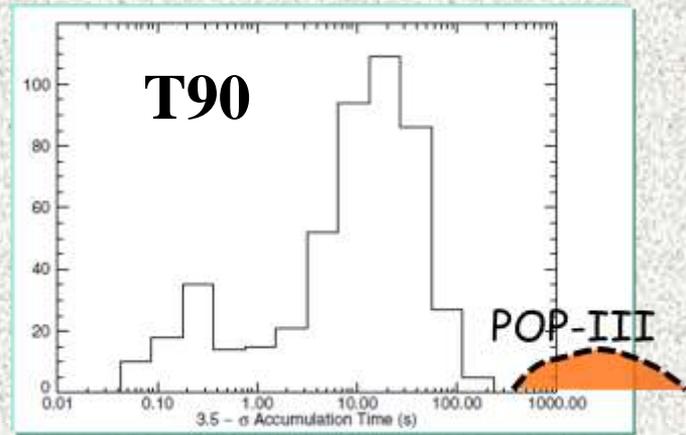
- ◆ 元素合成 (ライン $\gamma$ )  
銀河面分布:  $^{26}\text{Al}$  · 511 keV  
ブラックホール等  
連続スペクトル $\gamma$  (Multi-MeV)
- ◆ 宇宙線加速 (AGN, SNR, Pulsar)
- ◆ 宇宙の始まり  
最遠方ガンマ線バースト (GRB)
- ◆ 地球・太陽圏科学  
極地方での最小バースト

# Line-ガンマ線(元素合成)

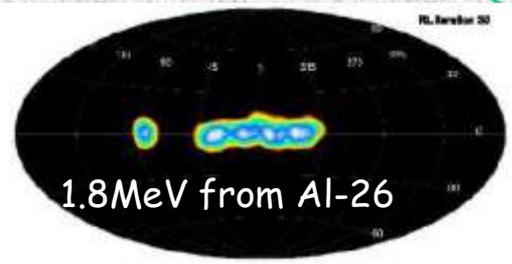
# Early -GRB



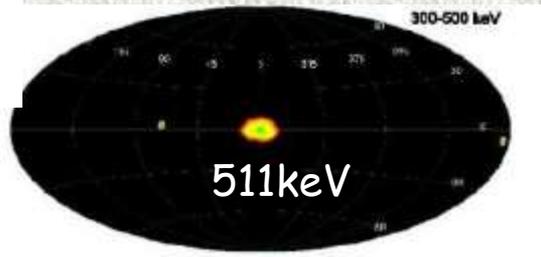
Isotope	Energy [keV]	Decay
$^{56}\text{Ni}$	158,270,480,759,812	6.10d
$^{56}\text{Co}$	847,1238,2598	77.2d
$^{57}\text{Co}$	122,136	271.7d
$^{44}\text{Ti}$	1157	63 year
$^{26}\text{Al}$	1809	$7.4 \times 10^5$ year



超新星爆発

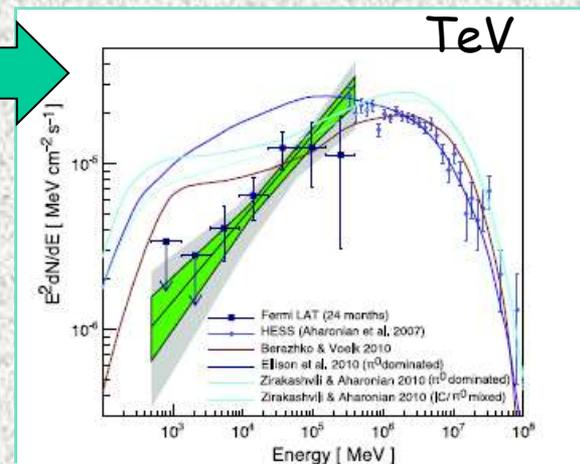
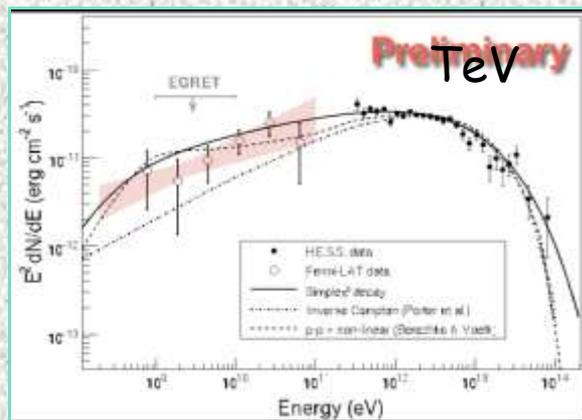
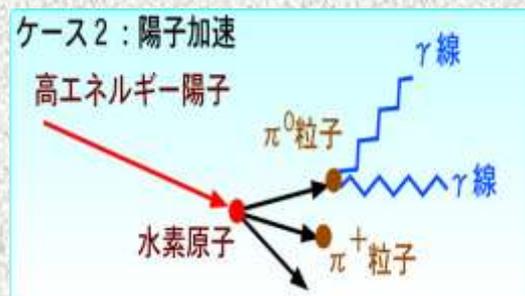
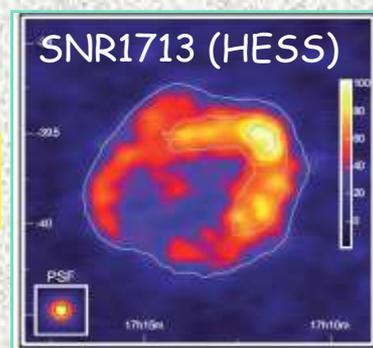


Integral

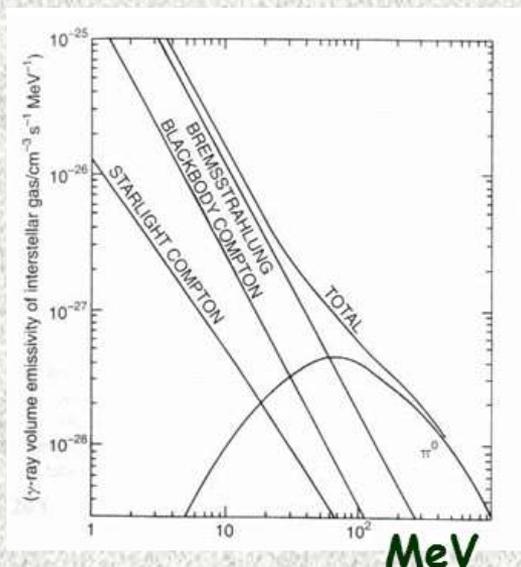
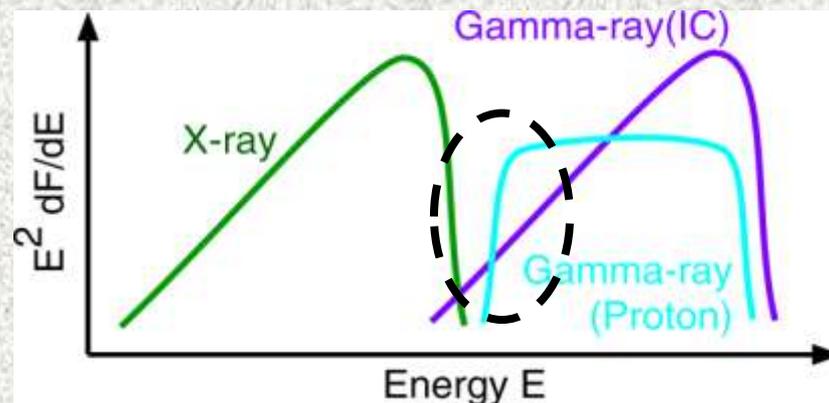


# 宇宙線起源

## ガンマ線は陽子起源か電子起源か？

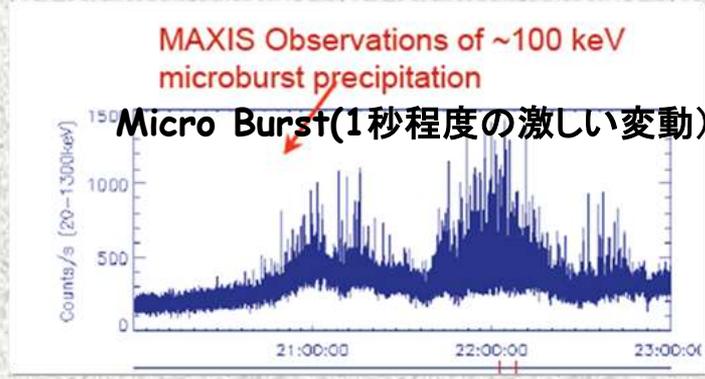
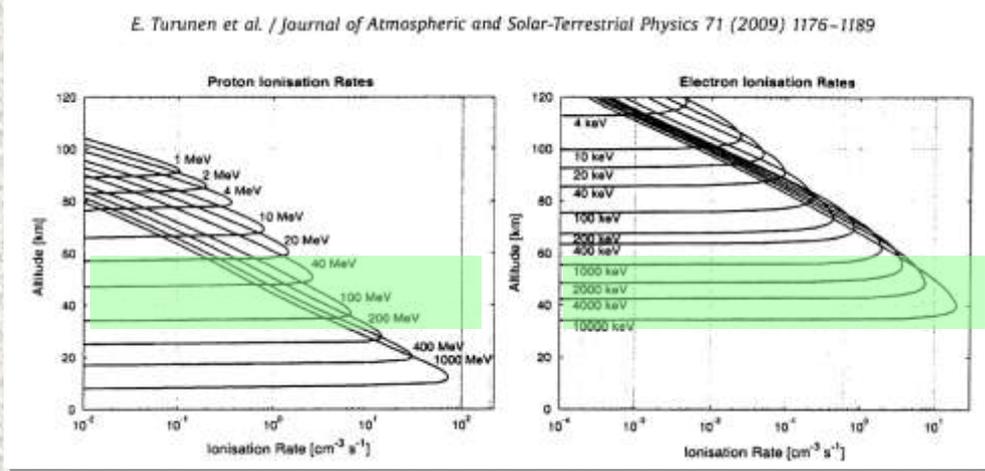
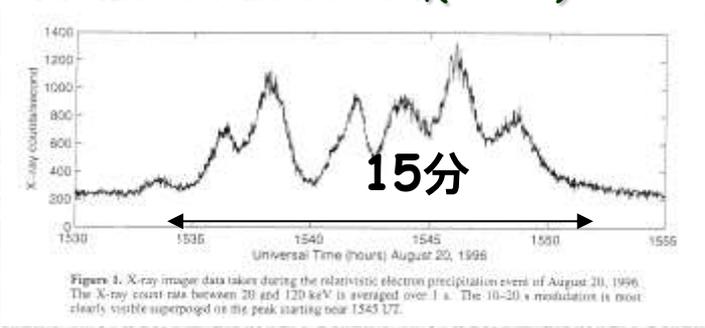


→ 陽子起源ガンマ線は π<sup>0</sup> 崩壊による  
→ 必ず70MeVにスペクトルのピーク

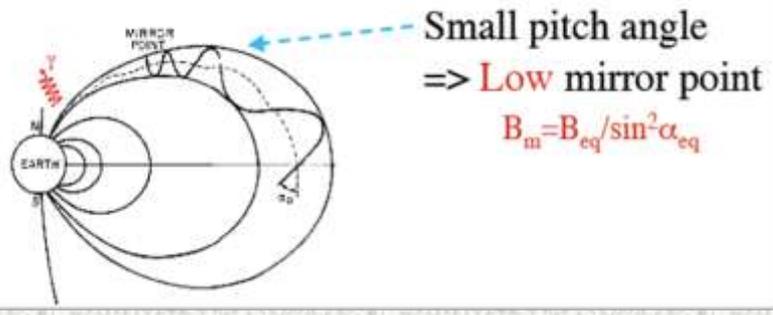
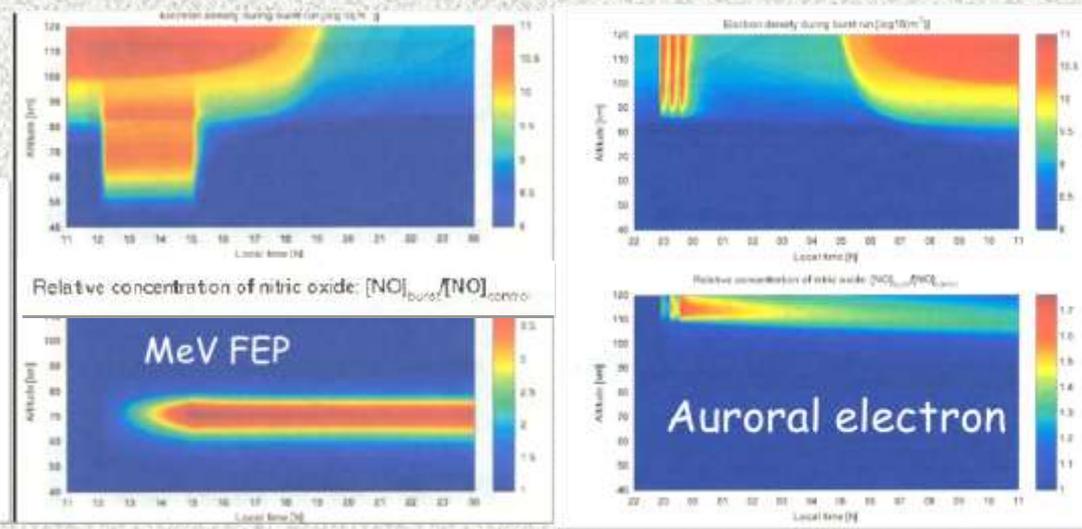


# 極域ガンマ線バースト と相対論的電子降下現象 (Relativistic Electron Precipitation: REP)

K.R.Lorentzen et al.(2000)



Simulation by Turunen et al (2009)

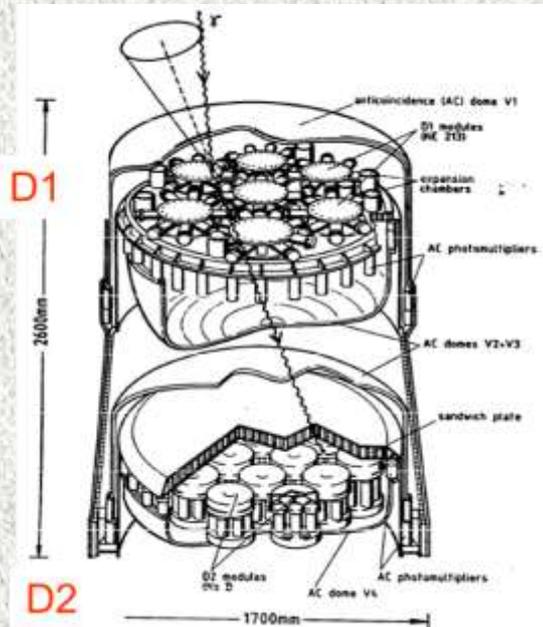


# なぜMeVガンマ線天文学は困難か

放射雑音ガンマ線が圧倒的に多い！

雑音なければ有効面積 数 $10\text{cm}^2$ で~千天体観可能

1. アルベド放射線が強い
2. 宇宙線による衛星・装置の放射化(RI製造)



V.Schönfelder(2004)の提言

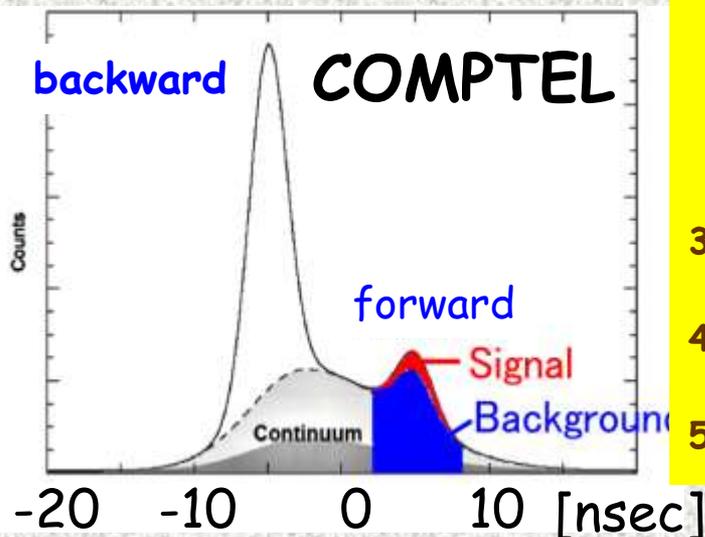
低雑音化が最重要

1. 高角度分解能(点源に対して)→高エネルギー分解能
2. 雑音除去のための冗長性(TOF, Kinematics, エネルギー損失率 $dE/dx$  など)

COMPTELではTOFが有効、雑音を10分の1に低減

3. ガンマ線到来方向決定(仰角 + 方位角) 最重要！
4. 低物質質量(放射化量の低減)
5. 前方、後方検出器の同時計測幅を小さくする

検出面積 =  $13\text{cm}^2 @ 1\text{MeV}$



G.Weidenspointner, et.al. (2001)

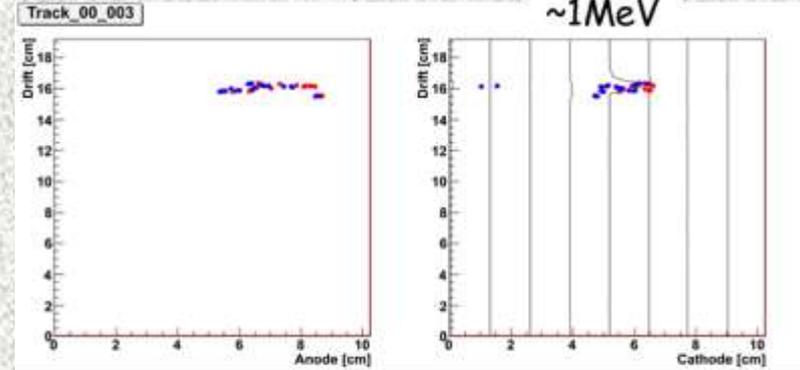
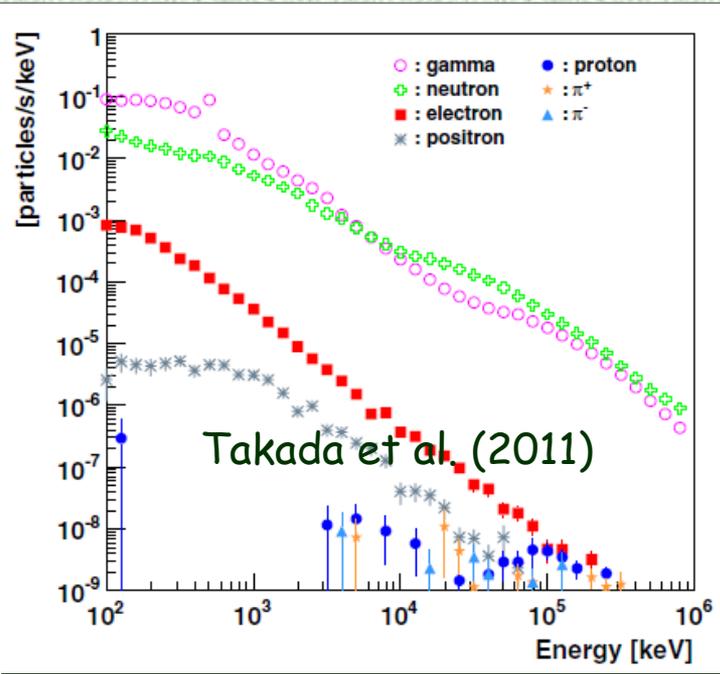
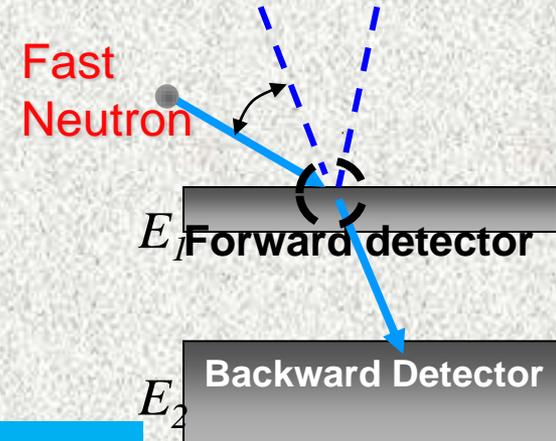
# 更なる雑音源(大気2次中性子+再構成問題)

高層で検出器内に入る粒子

中性子flux ~  $\gamma$ 線flux,  
断面積 中性子  $\gg$   $\gamma$ 線

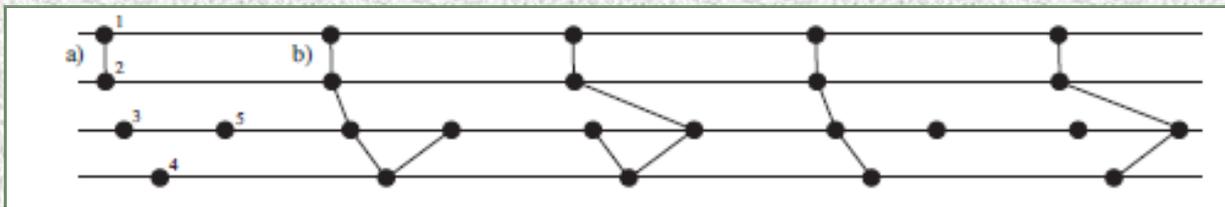
中性子2回弾性散乱  
Compton散乱と同じ

除去法 TOFまたはdE/dx



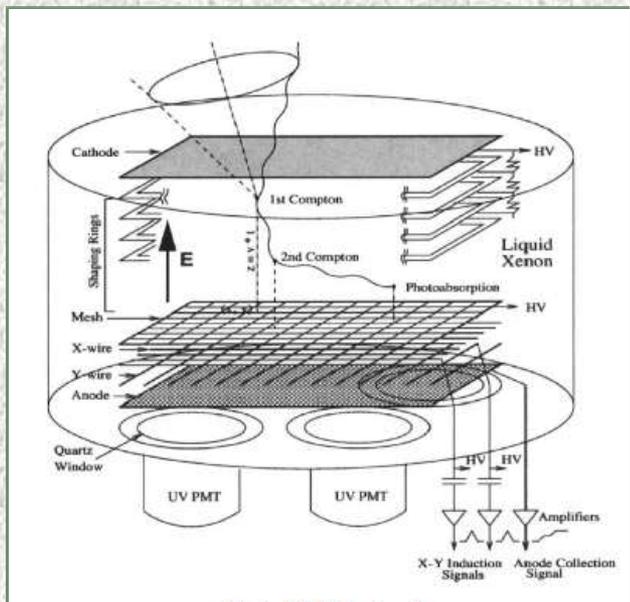
MeV Neutron in SMILE 1  
(several 100 events)

多重ヒット問題(マルチCC)

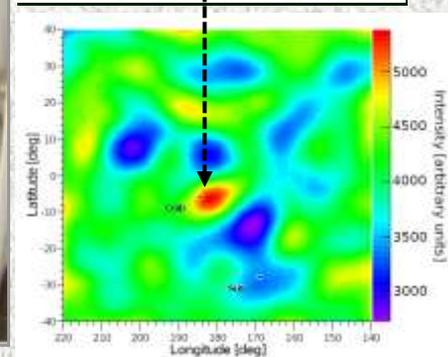
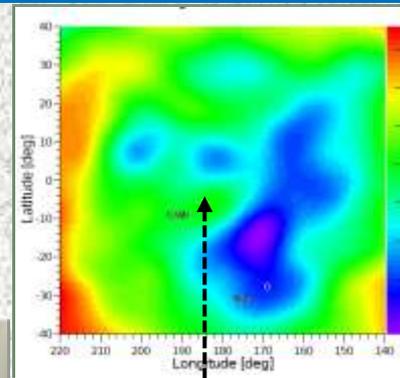
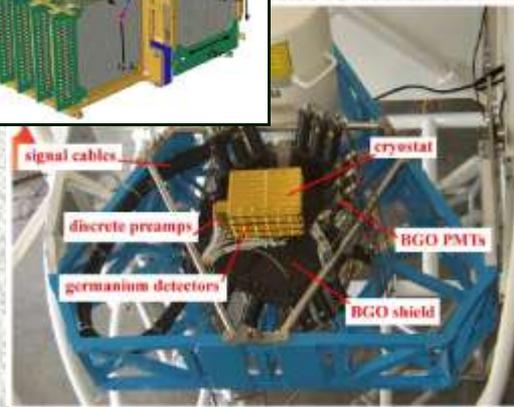
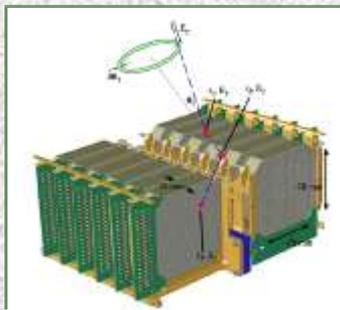


# Advanced Compton Camera

. Aprile et al(2004)



M. S. Bandstra et al. ApJ 2011



Le Xe TPC 気球実験 8hr 2000

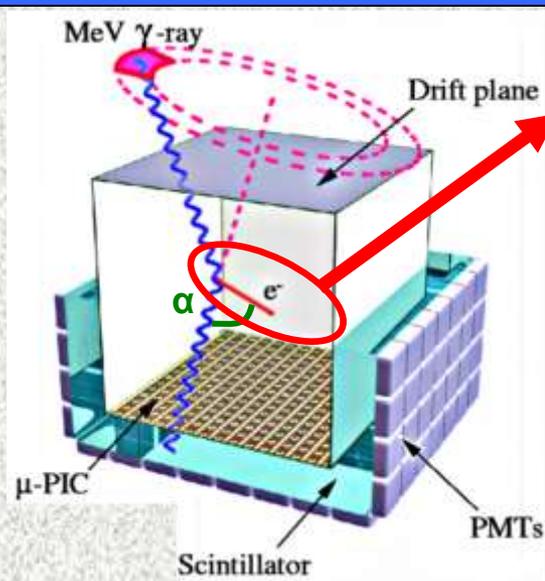
- ◆ VETO 無し
- ◆ 0.1-10MeV 予定有効面積  $\sim 20\text{cm}^2$
- ◆ 実際は1-10MeV 予想Craby線  $\sim 50\text{ph}$ . 但し、不検出
- ◆ 実際の推定有効面積  $\sim 2\text{cm}^2$

主眼、有効面積の増大、  
雑音への提言項目 4?

- ◆ Crab  $4\sigma$  (8hrs) with NLEM 法
- ◆ Ge 検出器 with BGO 遮蔽
- ◆ 視野3str (BGO 8str)
- ◆ 0.3-1.5MeV 有効面積  $6\text{cm}^2$
- ◆ Simulation  $3800 \gamma \rightarrow 667 \gamma$
- ◆ Crab方向の雑音 $\sim 29000$  (S/N $\sim 0.02$ )

主眼、高エネルギー分解能  
雑音への提言項目 1. 中性子に弱い

# 電子飛跡検出型コンプトンカメラ(Electron Tracking CC: ETCC)

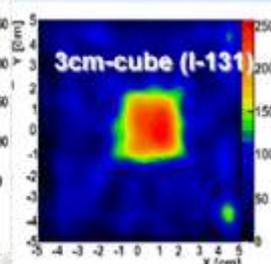
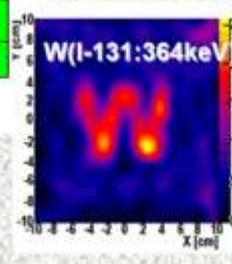
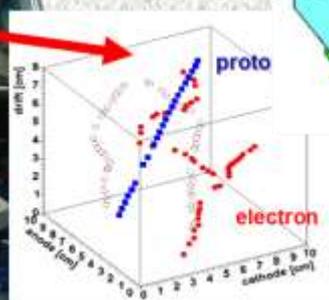
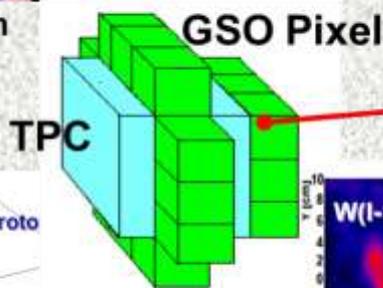
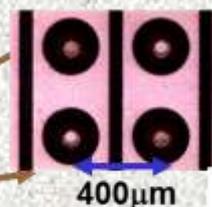
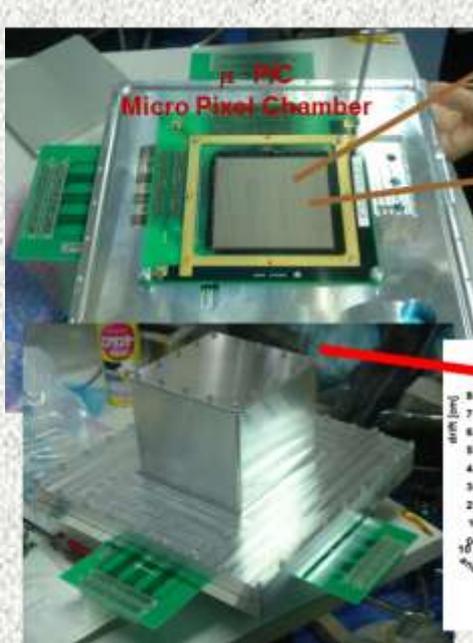


1. Determination of each gamma direction
2. 運動学(a)+エネルギー損失率による雑音除去
3. 広視野. ~3str
4. 遮蔽 VETO 共に無し (軽量)

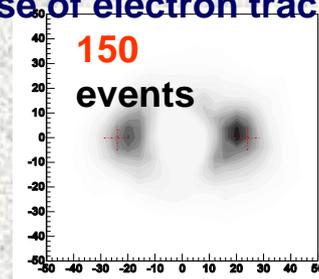
Goal: COMPTTELの50倍の感度の衛星

主眼 高雑音除去、項目2,3,4+ Neutron カット

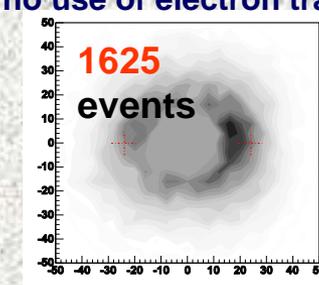
鮮明な飛跡 → 多重ヒット問題無し



In use of electron track



no use of electron track



# Sub-MeV gamma-ray Imaging Loaded-on-balloon Experiment (SMILE) Roadmap

10cm cube camera @ Japan (Sep. 1<sup>st</sup> 2006)



- Observation of diffuse cosmic/atmospheric  $\gamma$   
~400 photons during 3 hours (100 keV~1MeV)

30cm cube camera with Domestic balloon @Kiruna

- Observation of Crab/Crg X-1 + REP- $\gamma$



40cm cube camera with long duration observation

- Galactic survey & Gamma-Ray Burst Detection

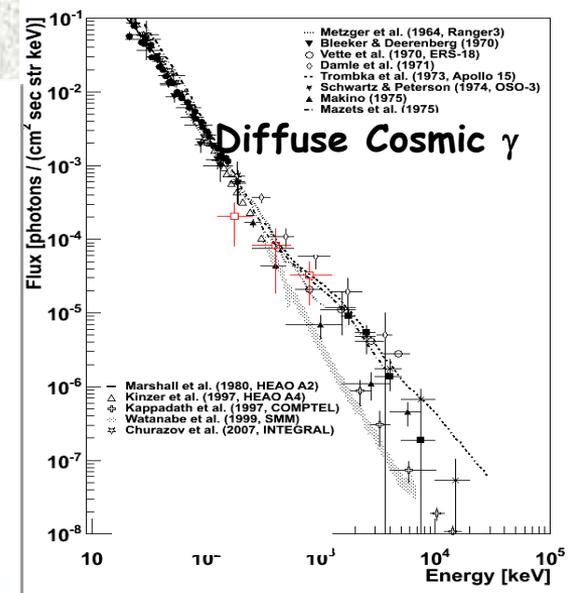
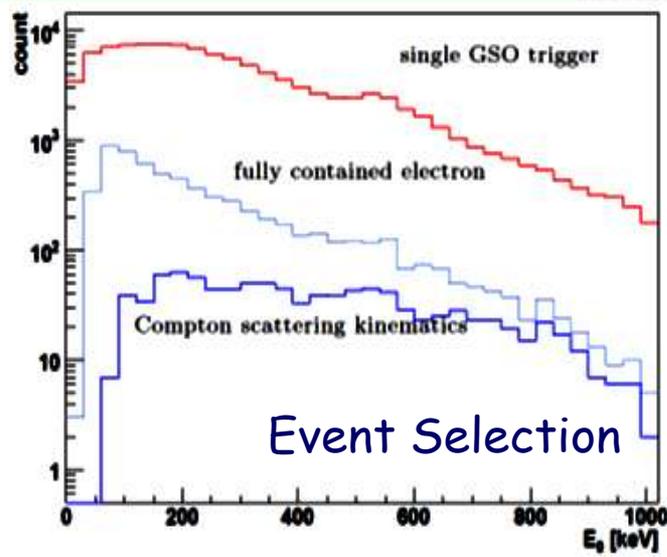
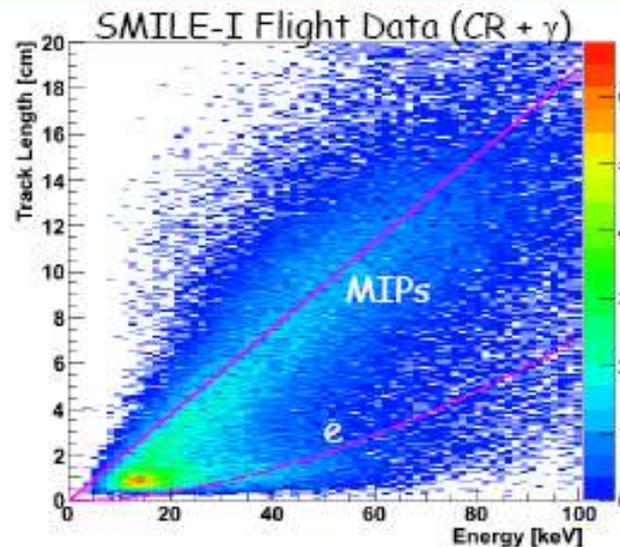
50cm or 1m cube camera with satellite

- All sky survey, detection of highest-z GRB

2006 Sep.

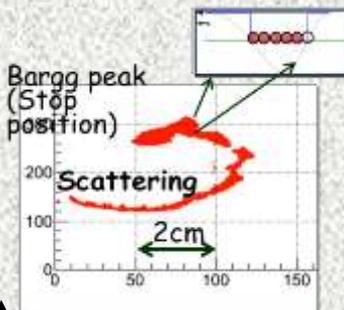
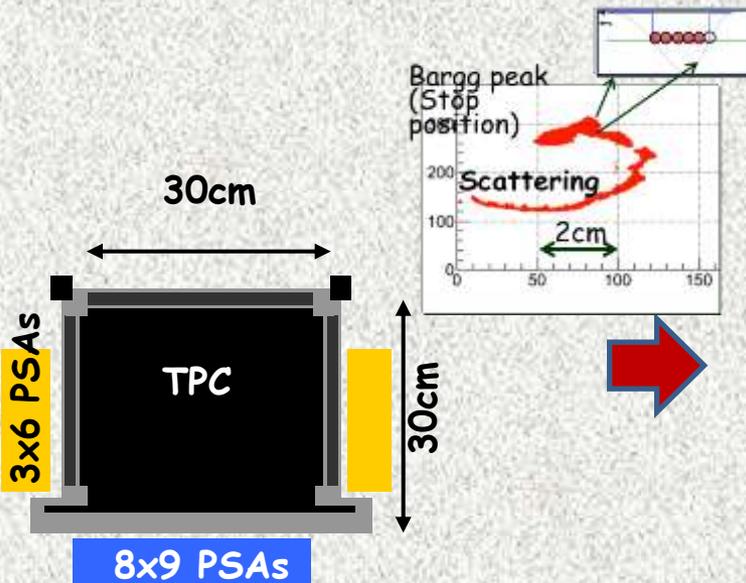


All Trigger #  $2.3 \times 10^5$  (3hours)  
Signal  $\Rightarrow$  ~420(down going) +500(up)  
Simulation  $\Rightarrow$  ~400 (diffuse cosmic)



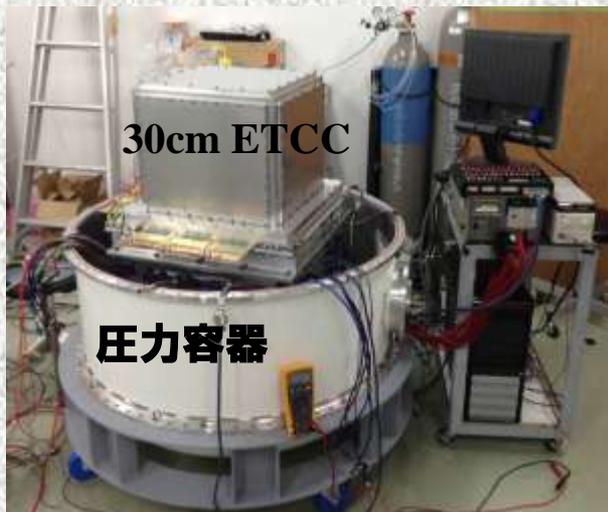
Takda et al. ApJ (2011)

# SMILE-II (2009~)



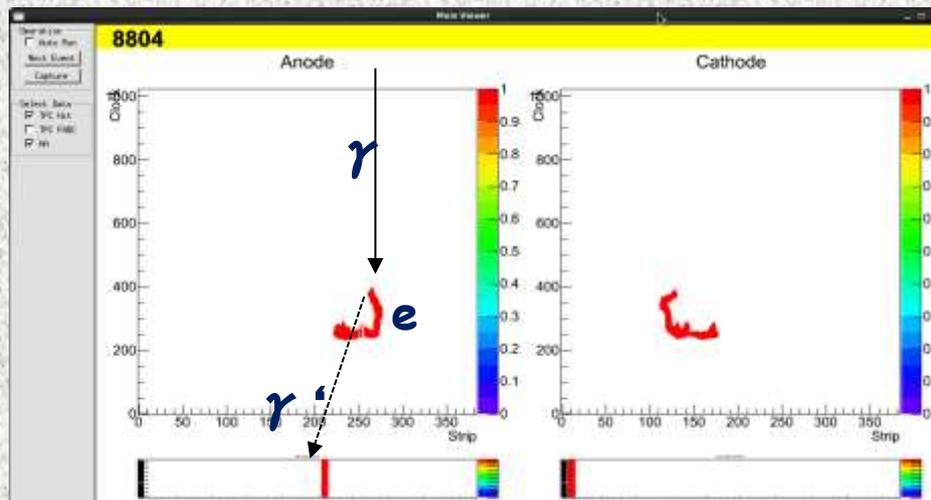
SMILE-II F.M.調整中  
2月、真空試験@ISAS

総重量 550kg



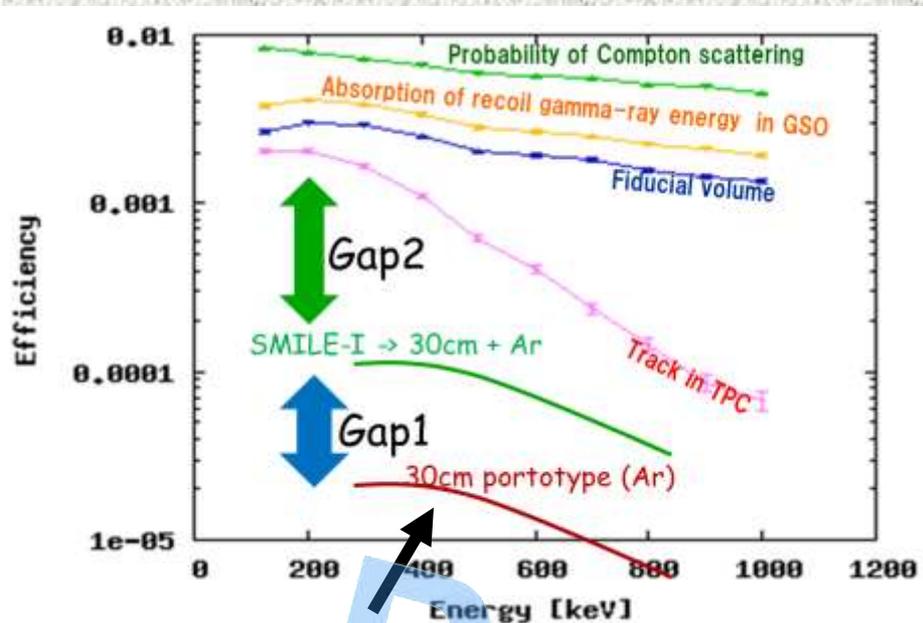
SMILE-II最終形  
現行F.M.は最終予定のシンチ  
レーター半分

織細は春の学会、澤野講演で



# SMILE-II 検出効率の大改善

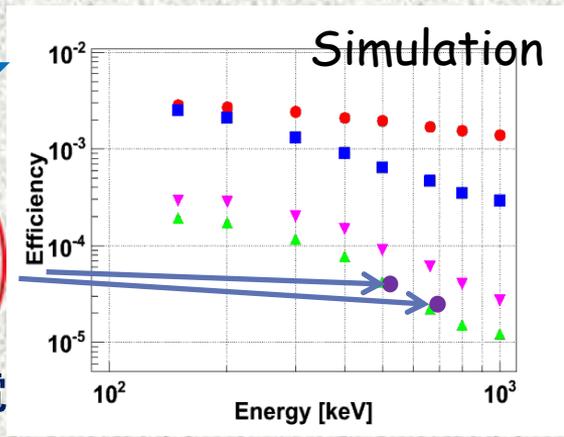
ETCC(10x10x15cm) Ar 1atm  
 $3 \times 10^{-6}$  @ 662keV



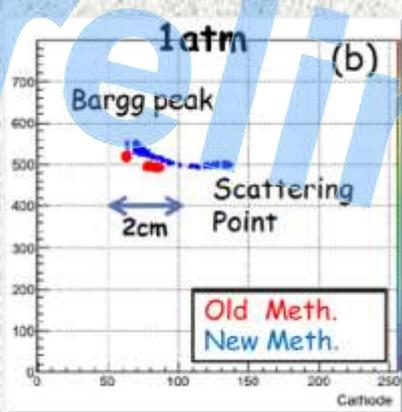
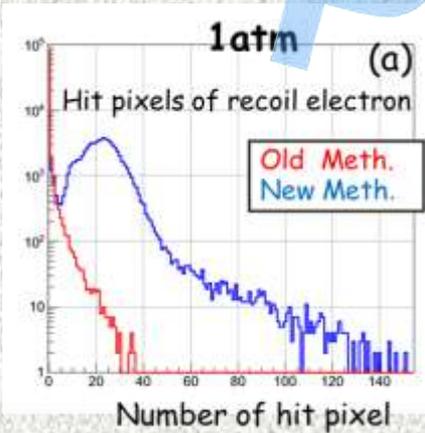
検出効率 Preliminary

エネルギー	Simulation	実機
511 keV	4.4E-5	3E-5
662 keV	2.5E-5	2E-5
340 keV	1.0x10 <sup>-4</sup>	

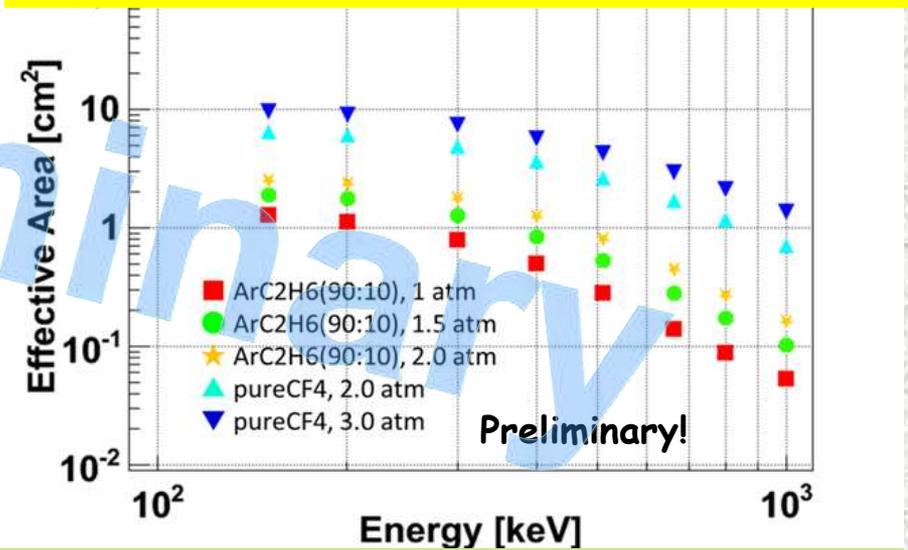
TPC内コンプトン散乱電  
 ~100% 検出



30cm Prototype :  $4 \times 10^{-6}$  @ 662keV

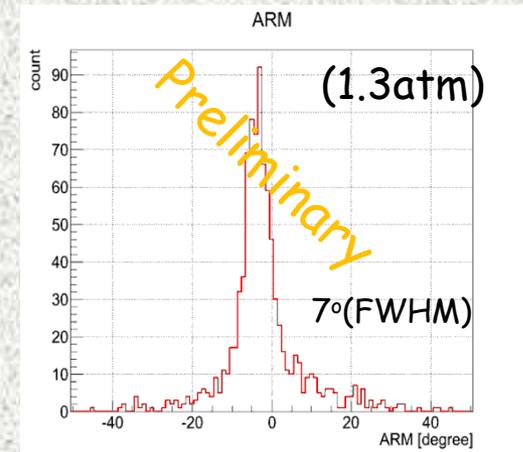
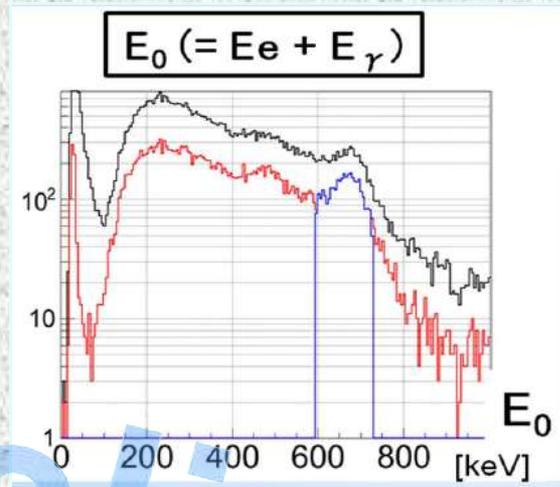
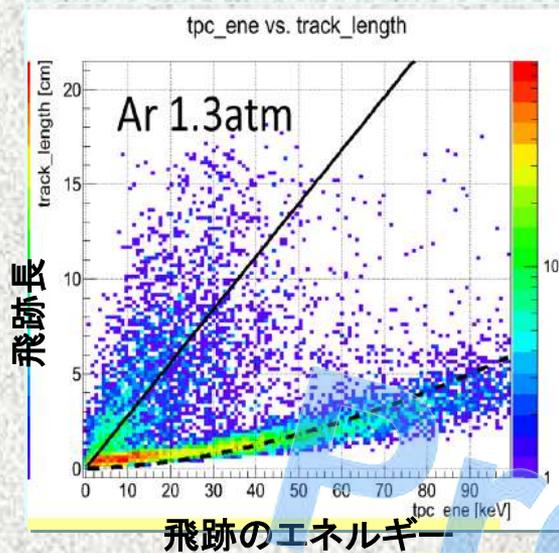


## 30cmETCC F.M. Effective Area (Sim.)



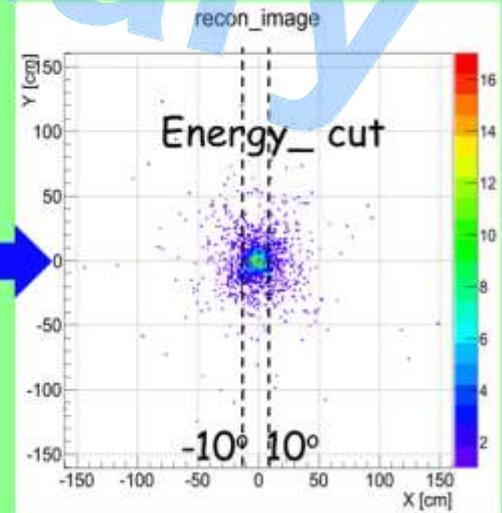
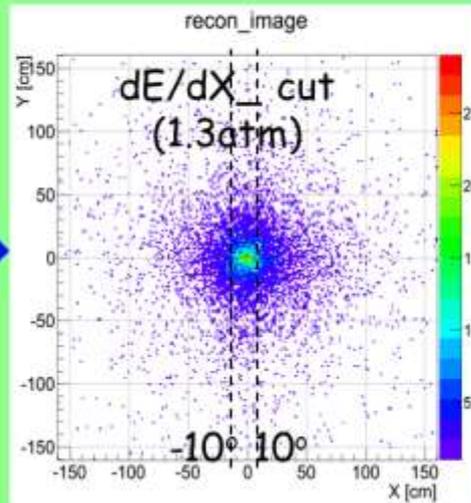
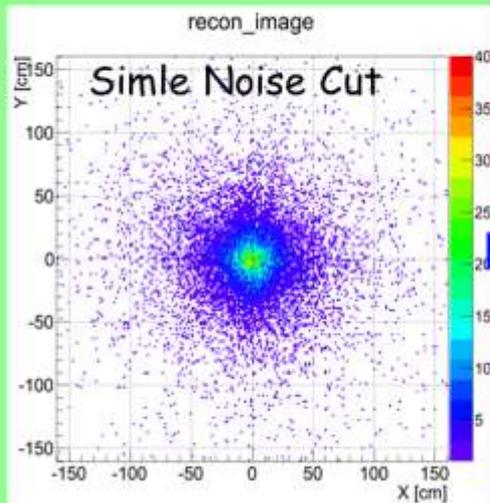
現行、1cm<sup>2</sup>@300keV Ar 1atm、2cm<sup>2</sup>(1.5気圧)  
 ガスCF4 3気圧で10cm<sup>2</sup> 可能! GSO 増強などで2倍へ

# 改善型 ETCC の画像(662keV)



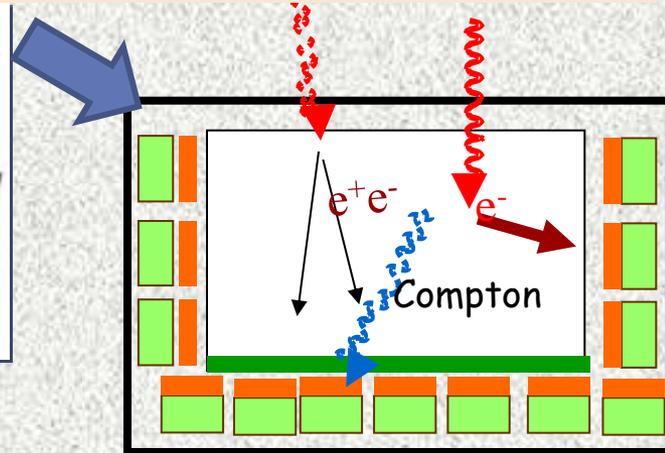
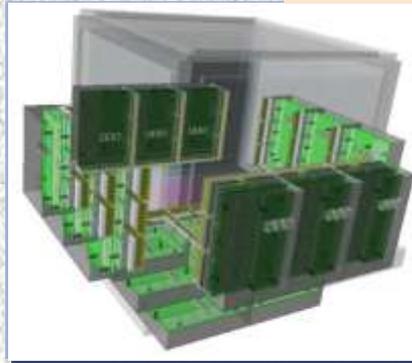
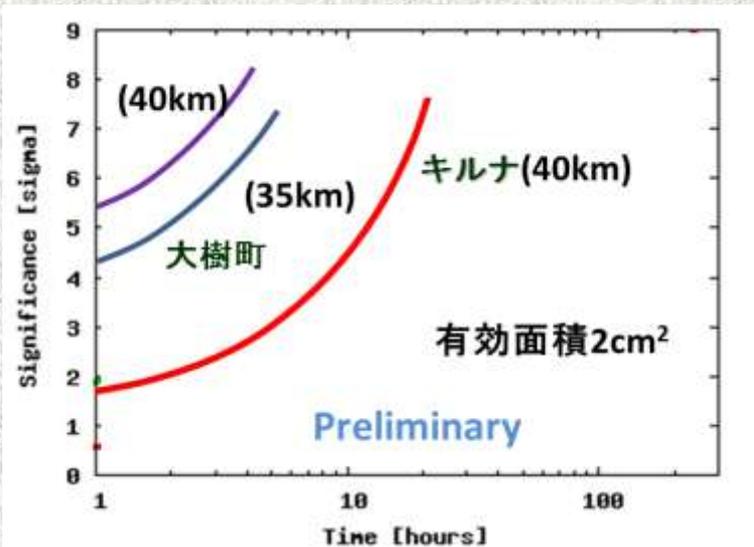
簡単な解析でOK

dE/dx cut + total Energy cut + ( $\alpha$ -Cut)



# SMILE-II からの発展

30c角SMILE-II(シンチレーター 圧力容器外、一部穴あり)最大~15cm<sup>2</sup>

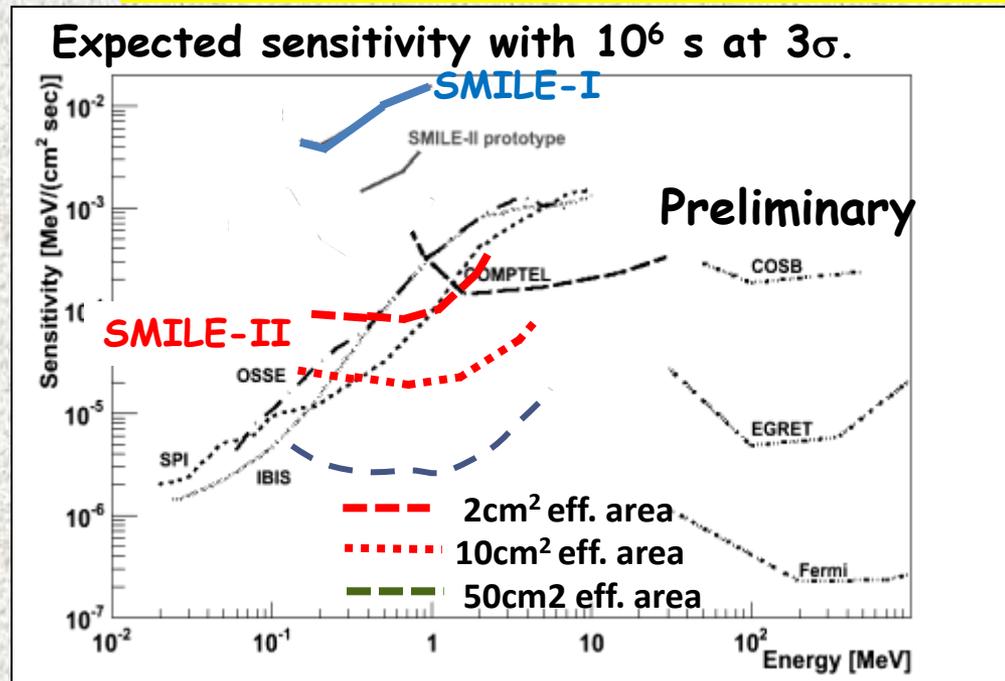


小型衛星40cm角ETCC  
~50cm<sup>2</sup>@300keV 数mCrab@10<sup>6</sup>秒

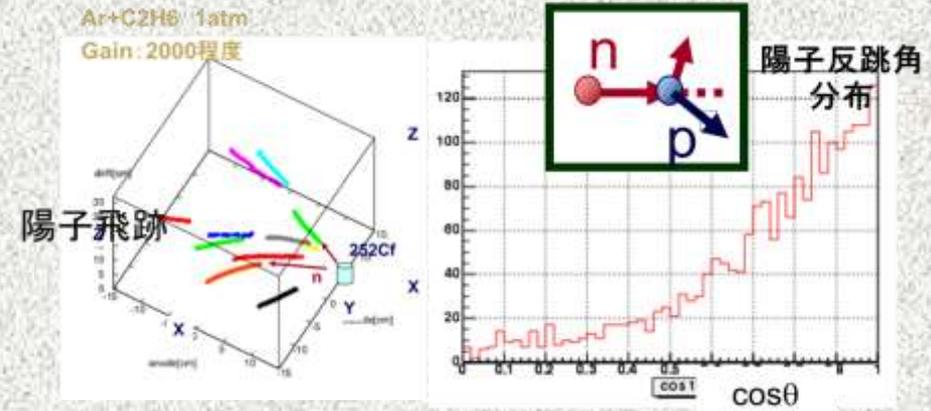
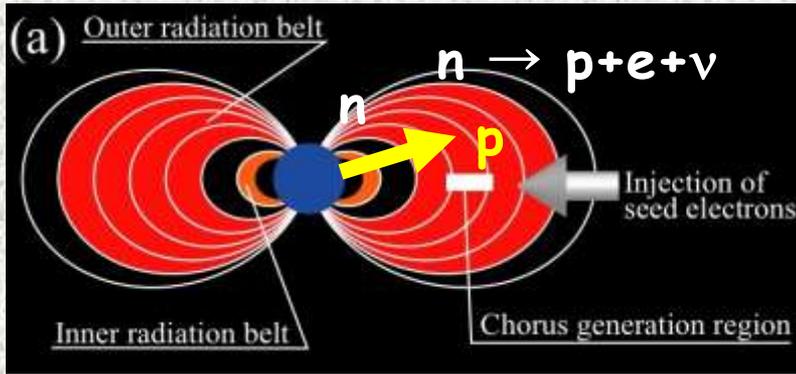
衛星規模の角度(ARM)分解能(FMHM, degree)

Scinti. : 3% @ 662 keV, FWHM  
TPC : 20% @ 6 keV, FWHM

	Ar 1 atm	Ar 2 atm	Xe 3 atm
150 keV	8.0		7.8
200 keV	5.4	6.3	5.3
300 keV	3.5	3.8	3.5
400 keV	2.7	2.9	2.7
500 keV	2.2	2.3	2.2
600 keV	1.7	1.7	1.7



# Atmospheric MeV neutron (放射線帯陽子の起源)



## Secondary fast neutron spectrum

1. Source of high energy protons & electron in Radiation belt  
 —> Decay of albedo neutron
2. Effect to the damage of satellites

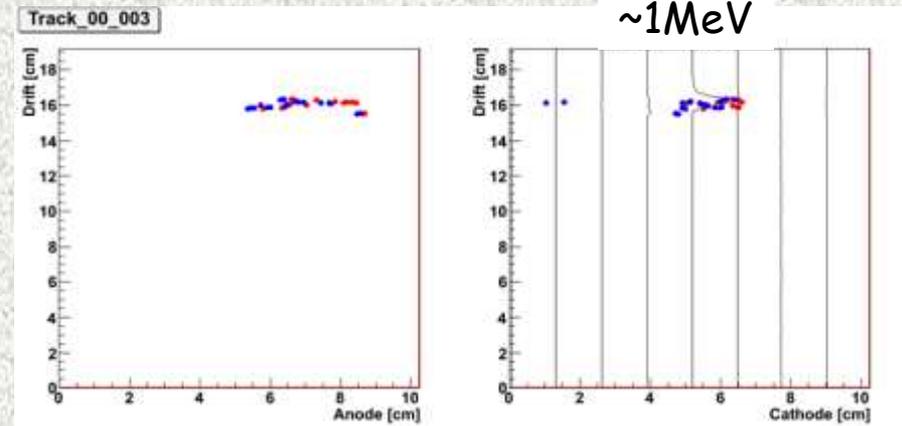
## Previous observations

1970s,  
 0.1-10MeV no direct measurement  
 only cooled thermal neutron

**SMILE-II@大樹町**

2hours observation

$15 \times 10^3$  events/hour



**MeV Neutron in SMILE 1  
 (several 100 events)**

# まとめ

- MeVガンマ線は元素合成(宇宙線組成)、陽子・電子識別、GRBなど宇宙線観測と密接に関係。
- 困難だった観測は、電子飛跡型Compton Cameraが低雑音技術を唯一実現、高感度観測の手段が見えた。  
**SMILE-II 真空試験終了、夏、RNCPビーム環境試験**
- SMILE-II北極周回気球観測 Crab,CygX-1さらには多数のGRB等突発天体観測が観測可能、2014年から開始希望  
**その前の1日程度の飛行によるCRAB検出が不可欠！！**
- 小型衛星サイズの40cm角ETCCで約千のガンマ線天体発見が可能、地球ガンマ線の常時観測も可能
- ETCCはコンプトン以外にマルチMeV領域対生成、MeV中性子イメージング(太陽)など未開拓宇宙線分野を開拓できる。