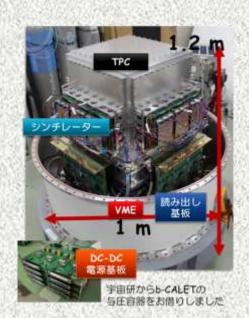
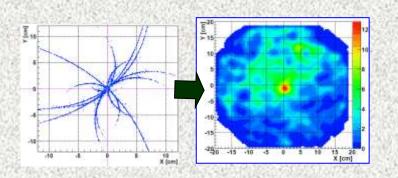
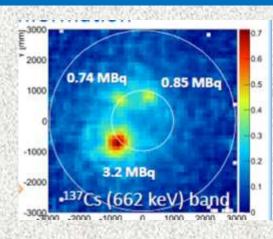
#### 気球によるMeV 電子及び陽子振り込みによるガンマ線観測計画



SMILE-II





#### CONTENS

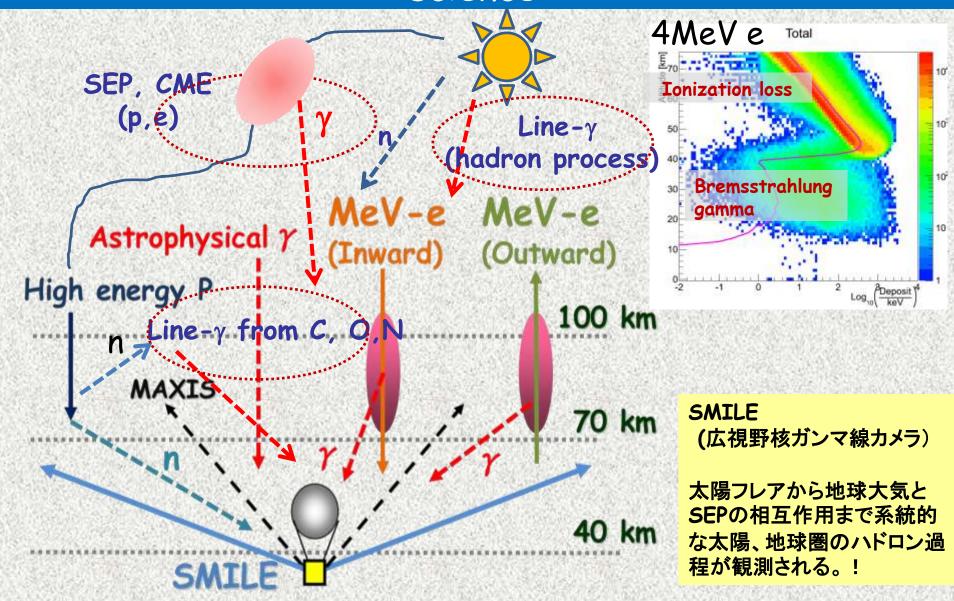
- 1. Electron Tracking Compton Camera(ETCC))
- 2. Recent Improvement
- Expected Solar line gamma & Atmospheric line gamma
- 4. Summary

06/03/2015 太陽圏研究会@Nagoya

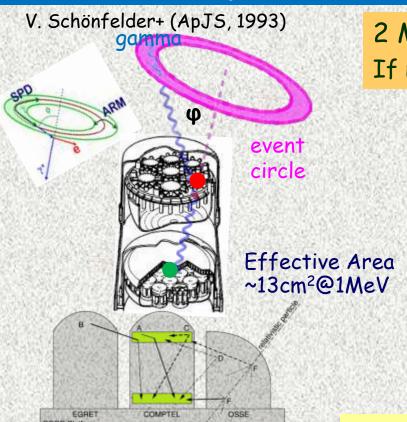
谷森達(京都大)、岸本哲朗、古村翔太郎、窪秀利、松岡佳大、宮本奨平、 水本哲矢、水村好貴、園田真也、高田淳史、竹村泰斗、 友野大、澤野達哉<sup>1)</sup>、身内賢太朗<sup>2)</sup>

京都大学理学研究科 1)金沢大学数物科学系 2)神戸大学理学部

# SMILE Observations for Solar and Terrestrial science



# Difficulty of MeV gamma-ray Observation



G. Weidenspointner+

downward

- Signal

Background

10 [nsec]

upward

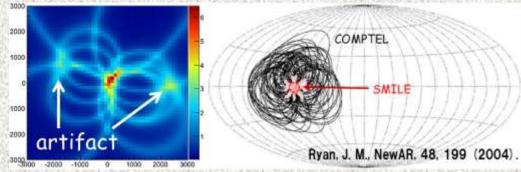
-10

-20

(A&A, 2001)

2 Main reasons of Difficulty

If no BG, several×10cm<sup>2</sup> => a few mCrab@10<sup>6</sup>sec



方向がわかりSPD角が求まれば雑音領域が 10分の1以下!

放射雑音が除去で感度は100倍改善!

#### 対策は?

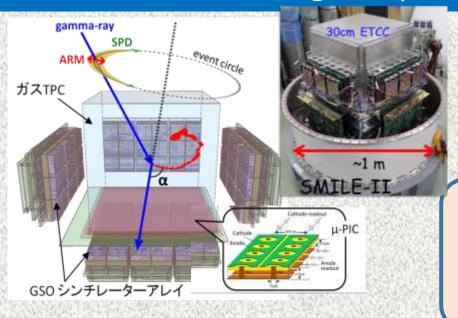
従来のコンプトンカメラ: 一>方向が円環、雑音が落ちない しかし、電子飛跡が測定出来たら?

- 1. 方向が決まる。(SPD角)
- 2. 新しい物理量が2つ加わる(

dE/dx、 α角:散乱電子と反跳ガンマ線のなす角)

ー>雑音除去が可能 これがETCCのアイデア!!

#### Electron Tracking Compton Camera (ETCC) in SMILE-II



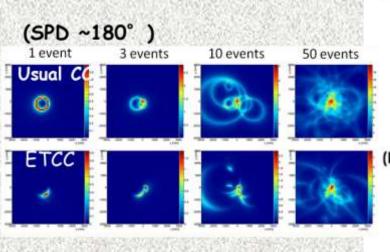
#### ガス飛跡検出器の利用

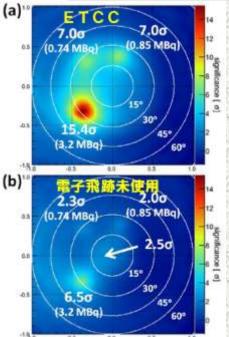
--- 反跳電子飛跡とエネルギー

エネルギー損失率dE/dX + α 角+SPD 3 つの新しい自由度

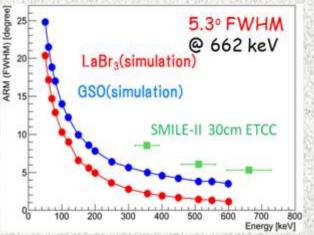
シンチレーターー 散乱ガンマ線測定

- 3つの新しい自由度で問題を解決!
- ◆ SPDでの到来方向決定(画質改善)
- ◆ バックグラウンドの高効率除去
  - dE/dx (粒子識別), α 角(運動学)

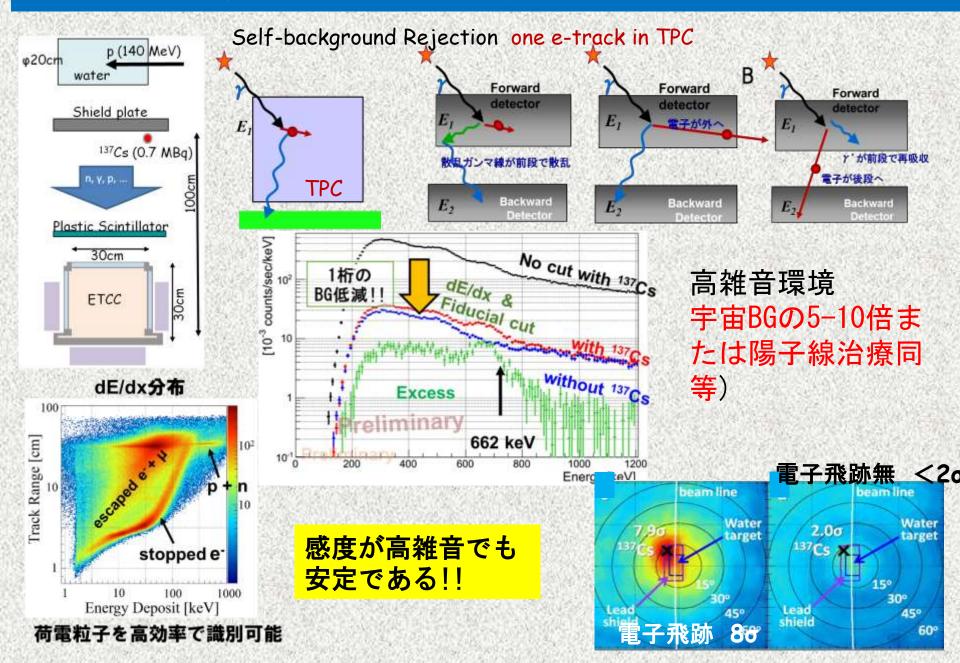




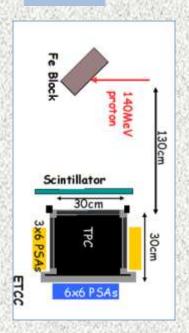
#### Angular Resolution Measure



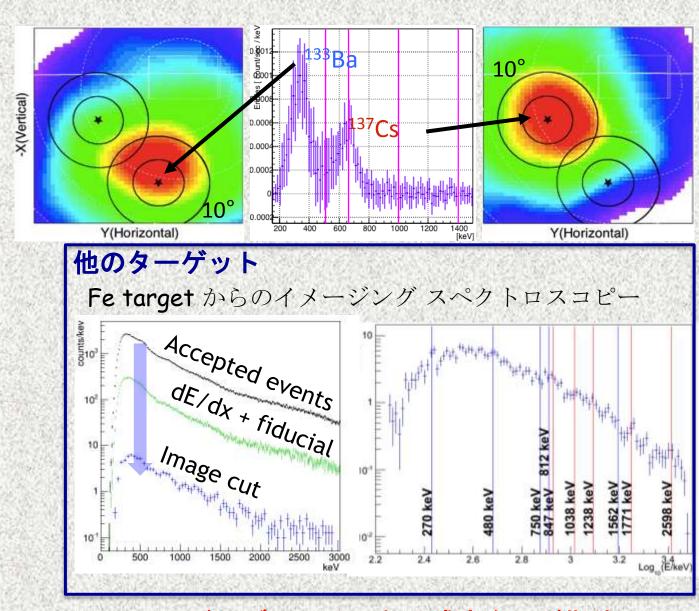
# Performance of 30cm ETCC.



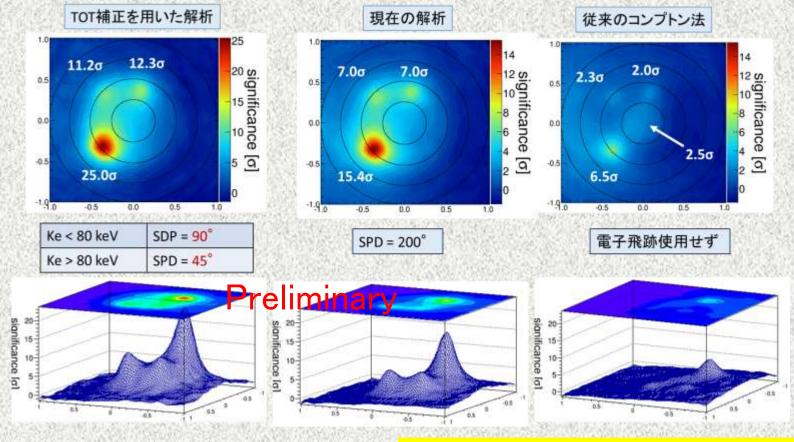
# Plastic Scintillator 30cm



# 高雑音環境下でのSpectroscopy

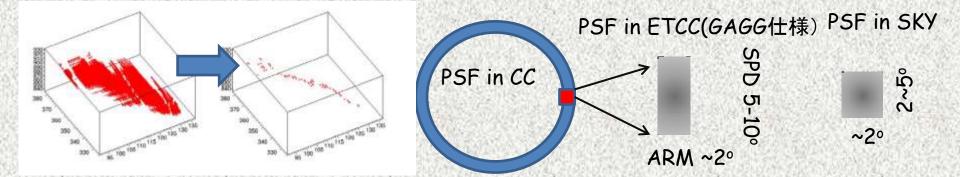


イメージングによる更なる感度向上が期待

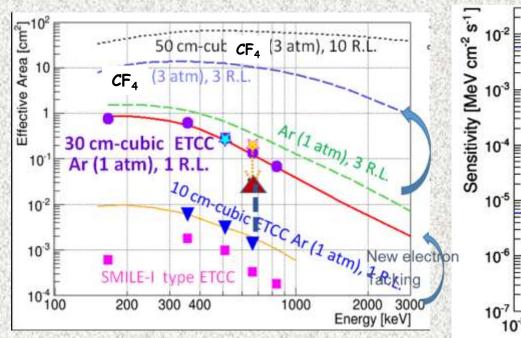


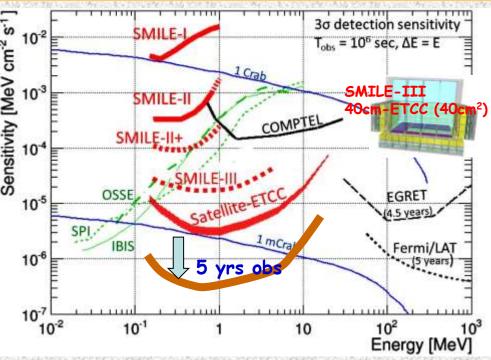
#### 最近のETCCの進展(トラッキング改善) SPD角分解能180度->40-90度へ

SPD:Ke分割で改善、 Fine Tracking 800μm->400μm MeVガンマ線(Ke>500keV)SPDを5-10度



## 気球実験(SMILE-II +& III)の目標・物理





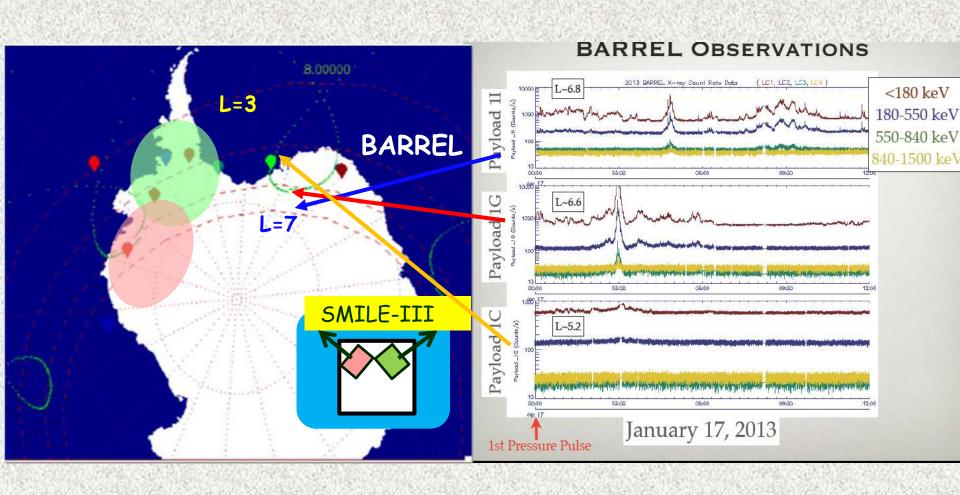
米国NASA ゴダード宇宙センターと共同研究(準備OK, 問題:資金のみ)

- SMILE-II +(米国 1日)
  - > 天体イメージングの実

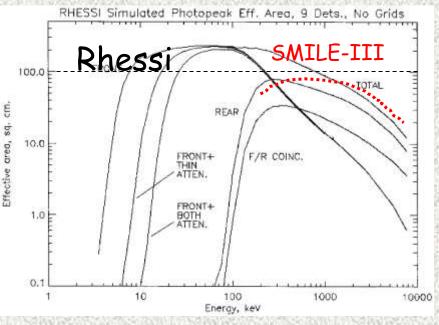
Crab ,CygX-1を 5->8-10 σ 検出 偏光検出 30%以上

- SMILE-III (極域 40cm-cubic ETCCx2)
  - > 長時間気球による物理
  - ▶ 低BG、高品位イメージング、 REP現象観測! 銀河、GRB

# Imaging Observation of REP in Antarctic



### SMILE-III Solar Observation

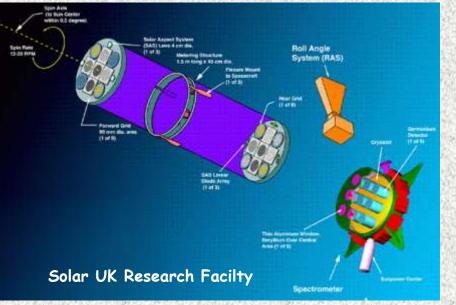


Rhessi ~100cm<sup>2</sup>@100keV Ge But No shield + no real imaging 全方向から雑音、>1KHz (E<sub>γ</sub>>100keV)

SMILE -III Imaging with 5°直径 有効面積同程度、しかし立体角 10<sup>-3</sup> (有効面積:80cm<sup>2</sup> ~1Hz >100keV 5°径) 観測時間同じで2桁、長時間観測 (10<sup>5</sup>秒以上)で4桁弱いフレアを検出。

Line γ線: REHSSI:Ge 3keV@1MeV しかし511keV 2.2MeV 以外は10-30keV の幅)

SMILE-III GAGG 30keV@1MeV しかし雑音 10<sup>-3</sup> 大半のLine y線 2 桁感度改善



# Gammas from Solar micro Flare Sub MeV region (continuum)

- $\rightarrow$  Detection of accumulation of  $\gamma$  from micro flares by imaging
- → SMILE-II 1cm<sup>2</sup>@300keV 1day flight
  4hrs observation
- + BG γ 0.025γ/sec@5 ° diameter 4hrs observation -> 250γ BG. Signal 80 γ (5σ) A-class flare (10<sup>23-24</sup>erg) 80γ@10<sup>4</sup>s 1cm<sup>2</sup> = several x 10<sup>23</sup>erg/10<sup>4</sup>s 単発のA-class (10<sup>24</sup>erg) が充分検出!
- → SMILE-III: 40cm<sup>2</sup>x2 ~100cm<sup>2</sup> & 10<sup>6</sup>s obs.

  A-classより2桁小さい Micro Flare が単発で観
  測可能!(但しフレア位置分解能O. 1~1度程度)

#### FERMI 逆コンプトンγ



太陽の周辺 逆コンプトンからの gamma CME衝撃波、核ガンマ線?

## Line gammas from Atmosphere

Gerald et al. J. of Geo. Res. (2001)

SMM observation Atmospheric gammas in Solar events and Quiescent season

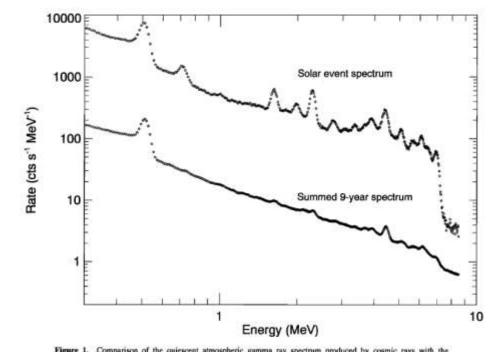
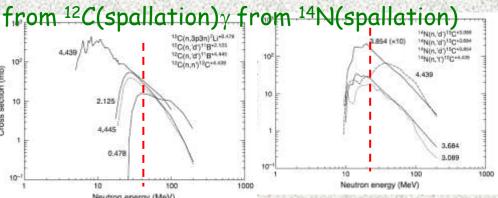


Figure 1. Comparison of the quiescent atmospheric gamma ray spectrum produced by cosmic rays with the spectrum excited by the October 20, 1989, solar energetic particle event (not corrected for instrumental shift).

- > Cosmic ray in quiescent
- Solar energetic particle (ion) in Solar events
- ➤ 最も強いMeVガンマ線源(普 段は雑音)
- ➤ SEPのスペクトルが宇宙線と比べかなりソフト・
- この論文の結論でimaging at the impact point of SPE on the Atmosphere が指摘され ている。!

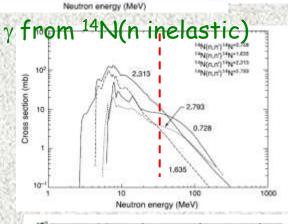
# Line gammas from Atmosphere

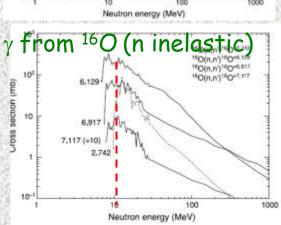




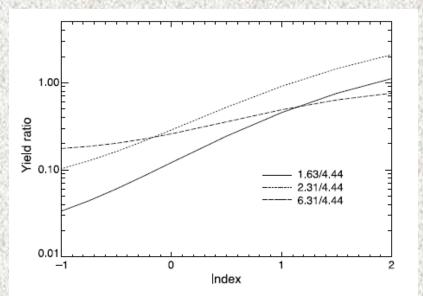
Atmospheric neutron (1-100MeV) from Secondary CR and SEP

SEP very steep. CR-neutron hard N,Oのラインガンマ線強度比の変化からSEPの強度、スペクトルが得られる!









**Figure 12.** Yield ratios of the 1.63, 2.31, and 6.31 MeV lines (primarily from inelastic interactions) to the 4.44 MeV line (primarily from spallation reactions) as a function of spectral index s for a power law neutron spectrum ( $F_n \propto E_n^{-s}$ ). The effect of atmospheric attenuation has not been included.

# Summary

- ◆ SMILE have revealed both of efficient BG rejection ability (3 times significance enhance) and high contrast imaging (>5 times) using electron direction
- ◆ SMILE-II+ (4 cm² effective area), one day balloon flight in USA in 2016 for the observation of Crab/Cyg X-1 + Solar (Expectation), Now on stand by
- Next SMILE-III around the polar region (1 month obs. Time)
- Good spectroscopies for Solar flare, Quiet Sun, and Atmosphere
- igoplus Good imaging and time resolution for REP  $\gamma$  and SEP neutron

# Feature of SMILE for REP bursts

- ◆ Wide FoV (>3 sr, about 300 km radius), large Area (>10cm²) and Imaging: suitable for REP bursts monitoring
  - $\Rightarrow$  ~10REP events / 1 day
- ◆ Measurements of temporal, spatial & spectral features of REP
- Detecting Proton precipitation (> 10 MeV) by secondary neutrons and line gamma-rays from atmosphere

