COMPOL: a gamma-ray polarimeter in a nanosat

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The COMPOL project

The goal of the COMPOL project is to fly a Compton polarimeter in a 3U nanosat.

- Its small effective area will be compensated by a very long observation time, one year or more. COMPOL is thus dedicated to one source, Cygnus X-1.
- It is a collaboration between CEA (France), MPP, TUM, LRSM (Germany) and Politecnico di Milano (Italy).



COMPOL : a Compton polarimeter

- A Compton polarimeter is based on Compton effect, the dominant effect between photons and matter in the range of 50 keV - some MeV.
- In a Compton polarimeter, we use two spectro-imager detection planes, a scatterer and a calorimeter. The photons are first scattered in the scatterer and then absorbed in the calorimeter.

The COMPOL payload thus consists of:

- silicon SDD detectors derived from the KATRIN/TRISTAN neutrino mass experiment (scatterer, MPP, TUM, Polimi).
- a CeBr3 scintillator coupled with a SiPM Hamamatsu 36 pixels matrix (calorimeter, CEA).

Compton polarimeter principles

- For a given scattering angle, the photons describe a circle on the calorimeter plane. If the source is not polarized, this circle is evenly filled.
- If polarized, one part of the circle is brighter than the others. The distribution of photons according to this circle follows a cosine law:

$$S = \overline{S} \left[1 + a \cos(2(\varphi - \varphi_0)) \right]$$

 \Rightarrow mean count rate $a \Rightarrow$ polarization fraction $\varphi_{o} \Rightarrow$ polarization angle



The COMPOL 3U mission

Mission duration : 1+ year; mission dedicated to a single source.

Low Earth Equatorial Orbit (< 5°) is preferred to minimize the background.</p>

The nanosat will need to rotate slowly around the pointing axis to avoid systematic errors in polarization measurements.

Launch : 2026

Geant4 Monte-Carlo simulations have shown that COMPOL should achieve a MDP **~ 18% (10 – 300 keV)** in six months of Cygnus X-1 observation !

COMPOL 3U mission timeline



The IOV-mission ComPol-ISS

- External platform aboard ISS
- Clear view to the zenith
- Joint IOV-mission with 3U structure



COMPOL-ISS Modular mechanical model



COMPOL DETECTORS STATUS

Calibration of the COMPOL calorimeter (CEA)



I. Cojocari PHD thesis

CeBr3 calibration at IJCLab (Orsay)

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Calibration of the COMPOL calorimeter (CEA)



CeBr3 energy spectrum (sum of all SiPM matrix pixels) : 5.9% @ 662 keV

CeBr3 position obtained by analysing the light distribution in the pixels through a Neural Network software : resolution ~ 3 mm depending on the interaction point position.



I. Cojocari PHD thesis

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The COMPOL scatterer (TUM+Polimi)

Silicon Drift Detector

- Used for KATRIN/TRISTAN (Neutrino mass experiment)
- Excellent energy resolution (300 eV @ 20 keV)



TRISTAN matrix (7 pixels) and SDD foreseen for COMPOL (31 pixels)



COMPOL-ISS SDD matrix First prototype (7 hexagonal pixels ~ 2mm)



Acquisition chain @ Polimi

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Calibration of the COMPOL scatterer (TUM+Polimi)



SDD 7 pixels spectra : $\sim 200 \text{ eV} @ 6 \text{ keV}$ (⁵⁵Fe source)



Extra info : BEES !

After the TARANIS failure, CNES (with APC and LESIA) has decided to launch a program to have a new TGF mission around 2030 : BEES

This mission will be based upon a constellation of 6/8 nanosats, at 100 km distance on low Earth orbits, hosting each a gamma-ray and radio instrument (stereoscopic view).

The gamma-ray instrument will be based upon 16 GAGG + SiPM pixels + IDEAS/APOCAT ASIC.

Phase A study on-going: We will keep you informed !! GaGG scintillator

Supplier : C&A, EPIC Type : <u>GaGG</u>-F, <u>GaGG</u>-T, <u>GaGG</u> HR State surface effect : polished/ non polished.

- Wrapping ESR-3M. Crystal coating by sputtering.
- <u>SiPM</u>

Several type of <u>SiPM</u> (Hamamatsu, <u>Onsemi</u>, FBK) are presently studied at CNES.

Readout electronics :

APOCAT ASIC under tests at LESIA.



Detection unit