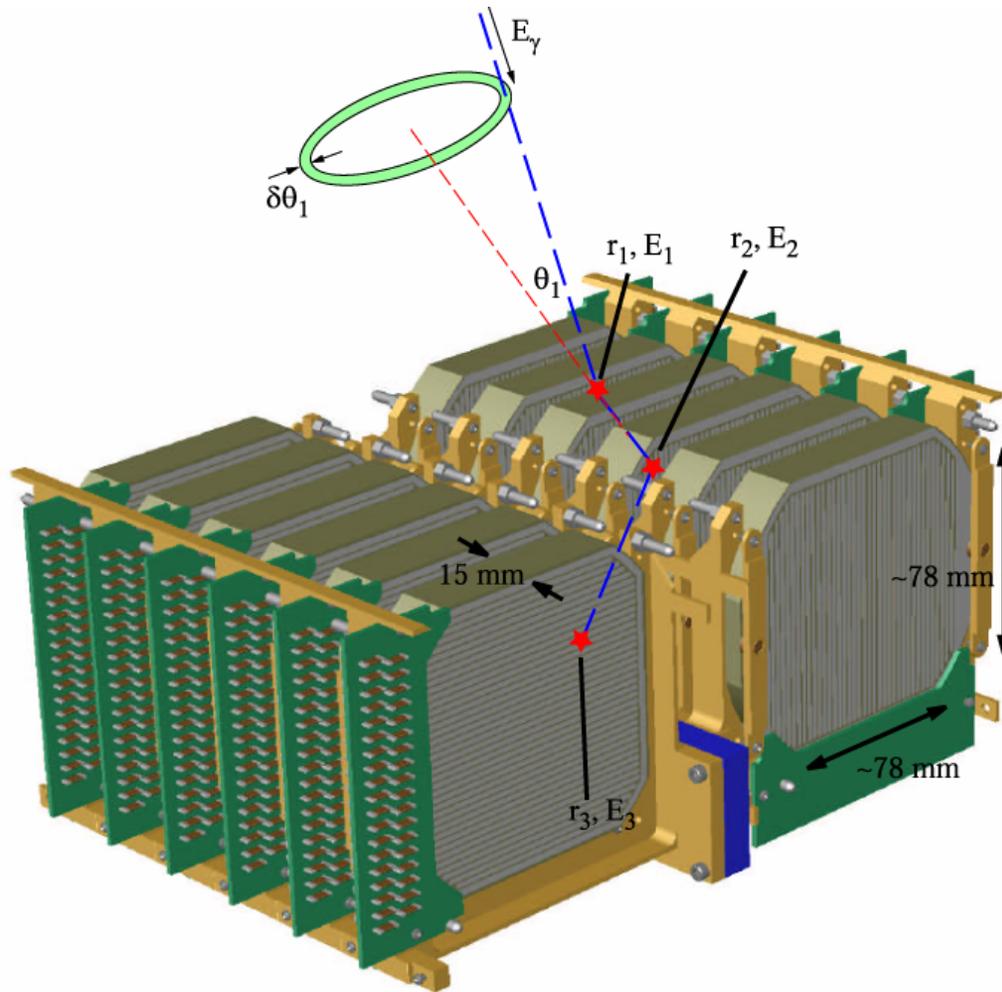


# Compton Imaging for Astrophysical Observations



- 0.2-10 MeV (nuclear lines)
- wide FoV
- direct imaging (sorta)
- background rejection

Steve Boggs  
Department of Physics, SSL  
University of California, Berkeley

# Compton Gamma-Ray Observatory (1991-2000)

COMPTEL  
(0.8-30 MeV)

OSSE  
(50 keV – 10 MeV)

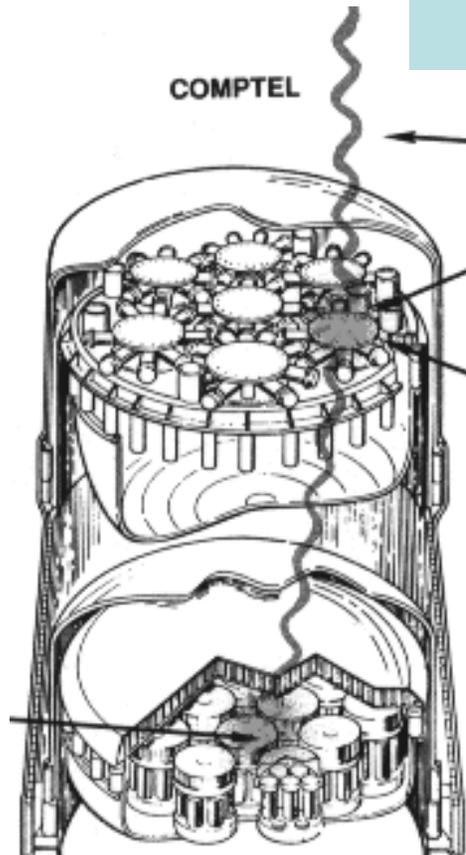


BATSE  
(20-600 keV)

EGRET  
(20 MeV – 30 GeV)

# Compton Telescopes: Then & Now

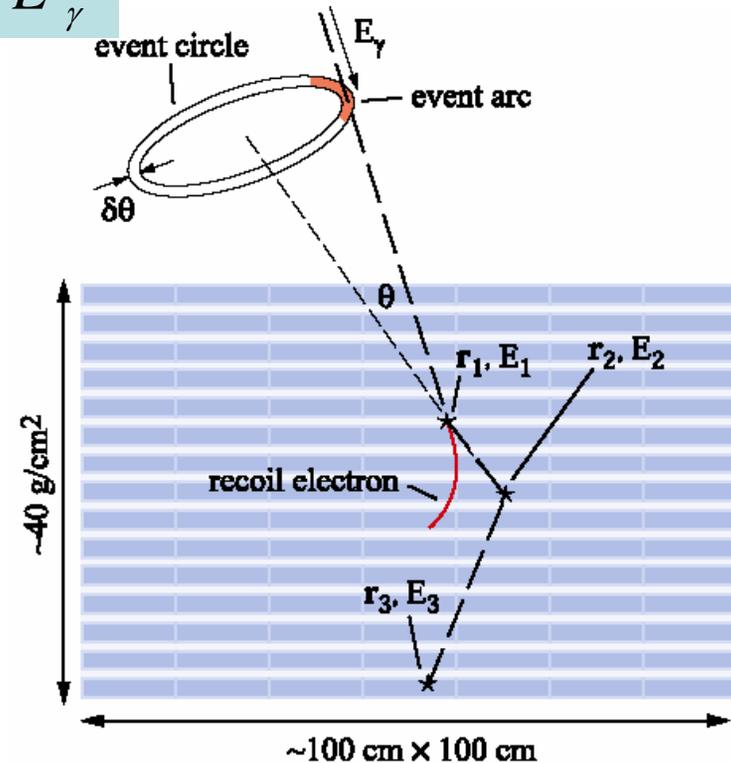
$$\cos \theta = 1 + \frac{m_e c^2}{E_\gamma} - \frac{m_e c^2}{E'_\gamma}$$



## CGRO/COMPTEL

- ~40 cm<sup>3</sup> resolution
- $\Delta E/E \sim 10\%$
- 0.1% efficiency

3 decades...

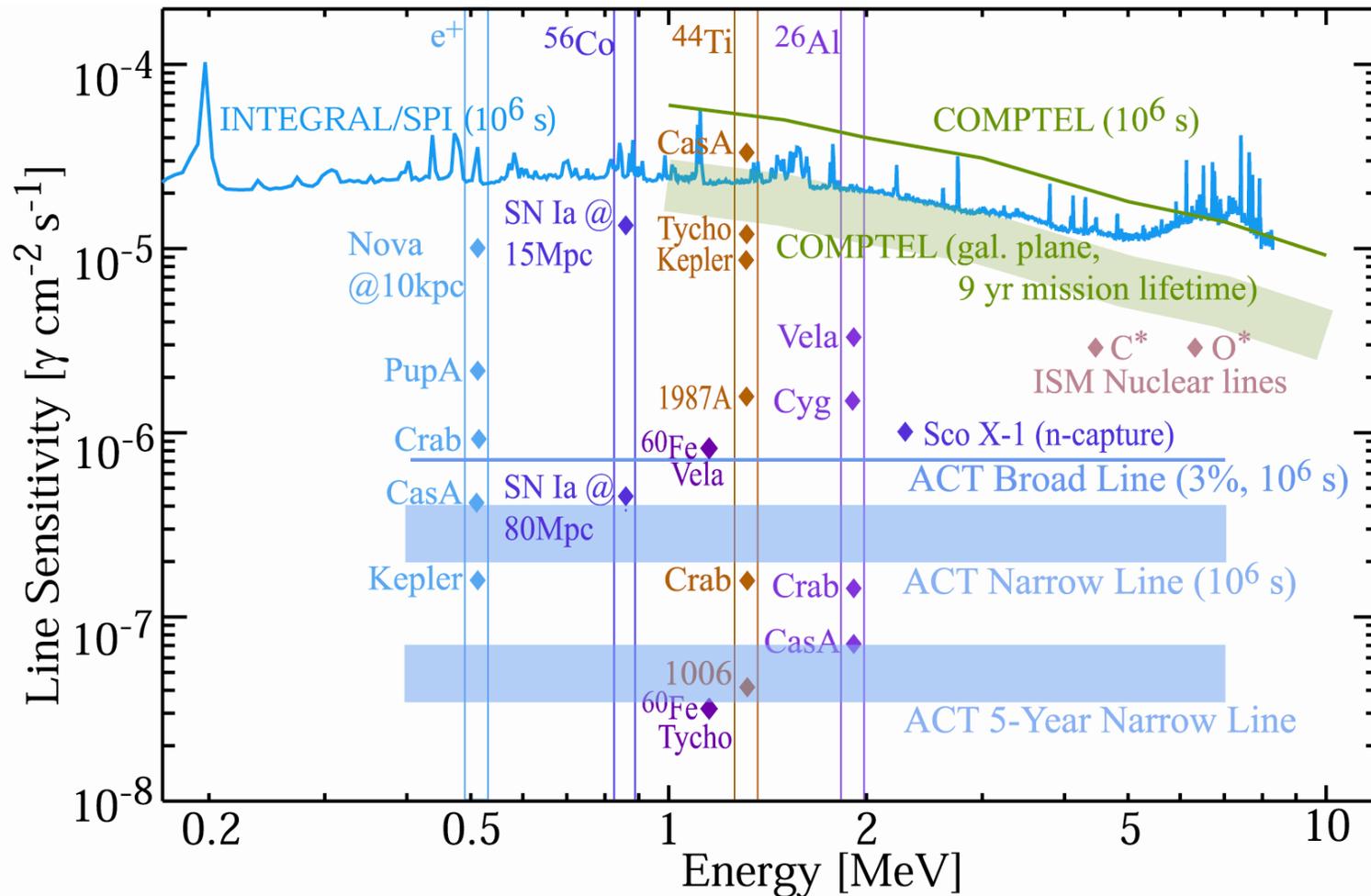


## Modern Telescopes

- 1 mm<sup>3</sup> resolution
- $\Delta E/E \sim 0.2-1\%$
- 10-20% efficiency
- background rejection
- polarization

# NASA's Advanced Compton Telescope: Nuclear Line Spectroscopy

Primary science requirement: systematic study of SNIa spectra, lightcurves to uniquely determine the explosion mechanism,  $^{56}\text{Co}$  (0.847 MeV) abundances.

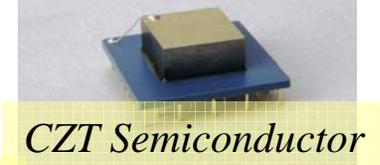
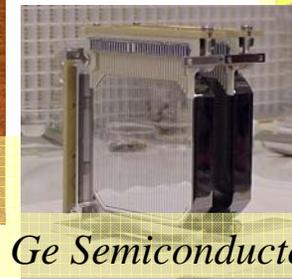
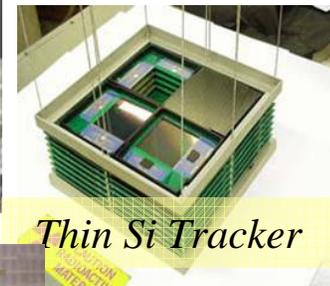


# ACT Enabling Technologies

*NASA ACT Vision Mission study identified the most promising detectors and highest priority technology developments.*

Highest recommendations:

- low-power readouts
- Ge, thick Si, (LXe?)
- $\sim 1\text{m}^2$  area,  $\sim 40\text{ g/cm}^2$  depth



Property	Ge Strip	Si Strip	Liquid Xe	CZT Strip	Xe $\mu$ Well
$\Delta E/E$ (1 MeV)	0.2-1%	0.2-1%	3%	1%	1.7%
Spatial Resol.	$<1\text{-mm}^3$	$<1\text{-mm}^3$	$<1\text{-mm}^3$	$<1\text{-mm}^3$	$0.2\text{-mm}^3$
Z density	32 5.3 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	14 2.3 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	54 3.0 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	48 8.3 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	54 (3 atm) 0.02 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Volume (achvd.)	130 cm <sup>3</sup>	60 cm <sup>3</sup>	3000 cm <sup>3</sup>	4 cm <sup>3</sup>	50 cm <sup>3</sup>
Operating T	-190° C	-30° C	-100° C	10° C	20° C

# *The Nuclear Compton Telescope*

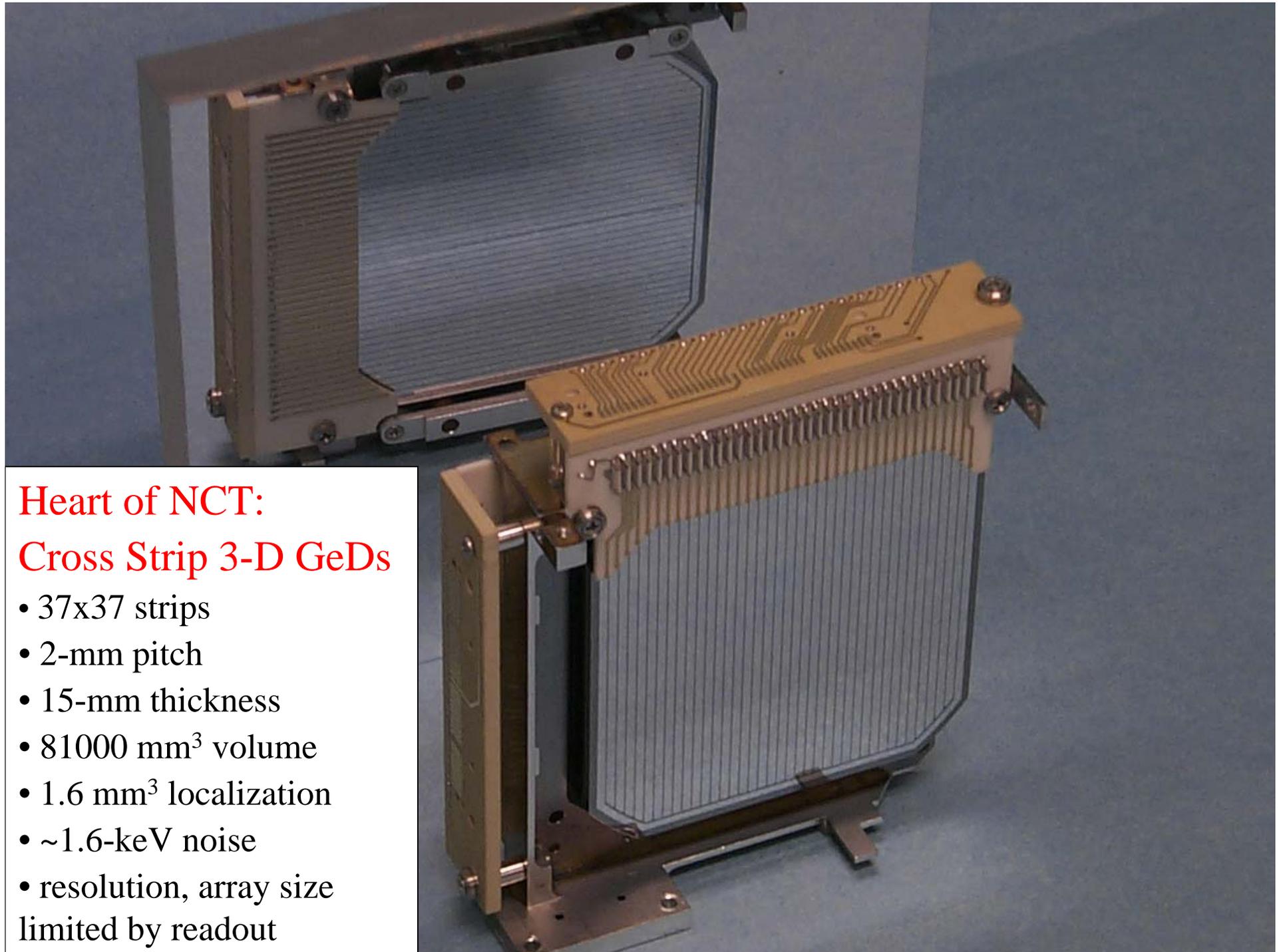
*A balloon-borne  $\gamma$ -ray spectrometer, polarimeter  
& imager*

*Berkeley, LBNL, NTHU, NCU, Santa Cruz, CESR, LLNL*

Status:

- Prototype (2-GeD) flight 1 June 2005
- Calibrations still in progress
- 12-GeD LDB flight, December 2008

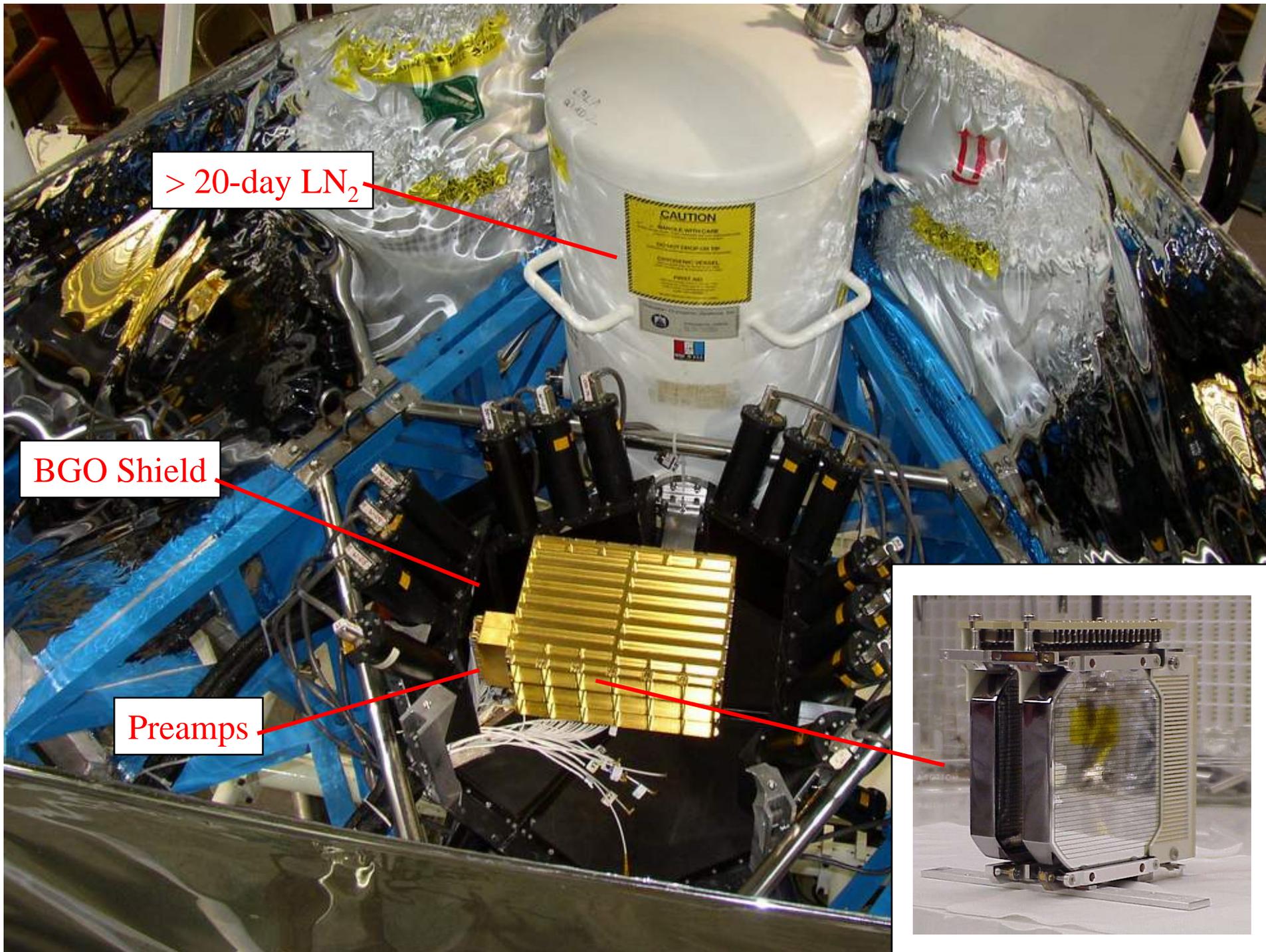




## Heart of NCT:

### Cross Strip 3-D GeDs

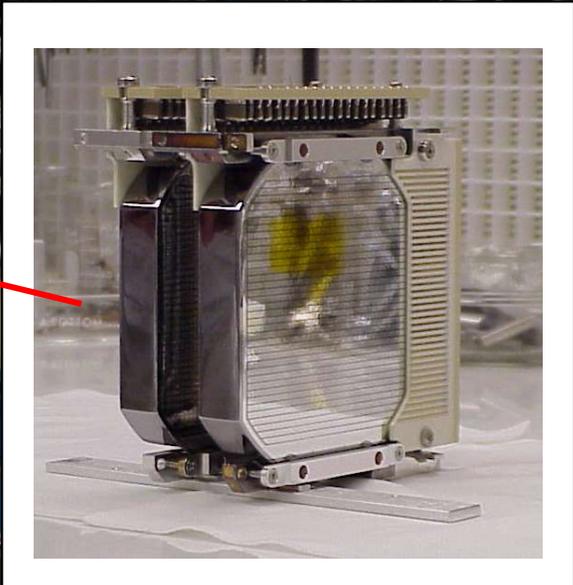
- 37x37 strips
- 2-mm pitch
- 15-mm thickness
- 81000 mm<sup>3</sup> volume
- 1.6 mm<sup>3</sup> localization
- ~1.6-keV noise
- resolution, array size limited by readout

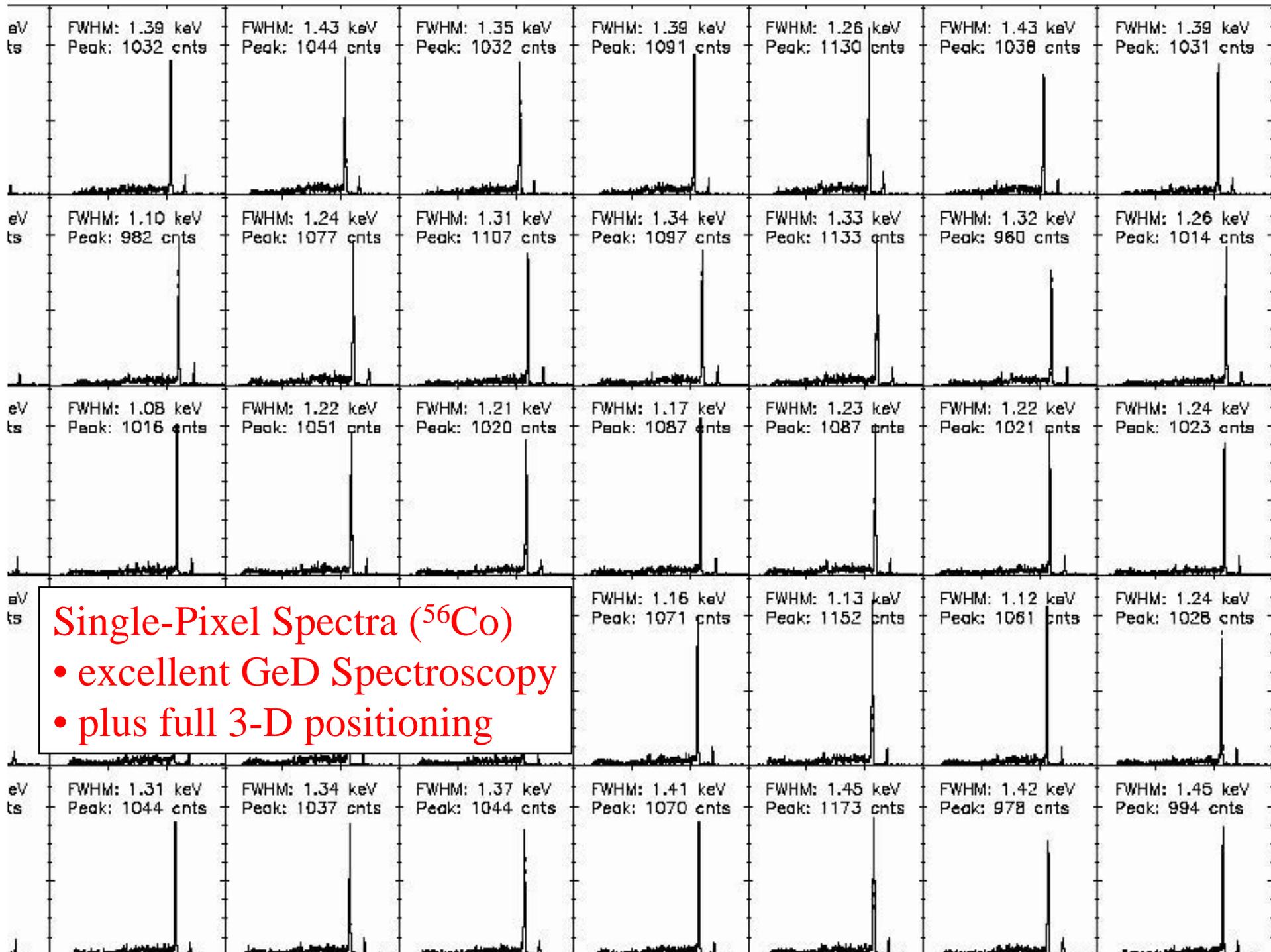


> 20-day LN<sub>2</sub>

BGO Shield

Preamps

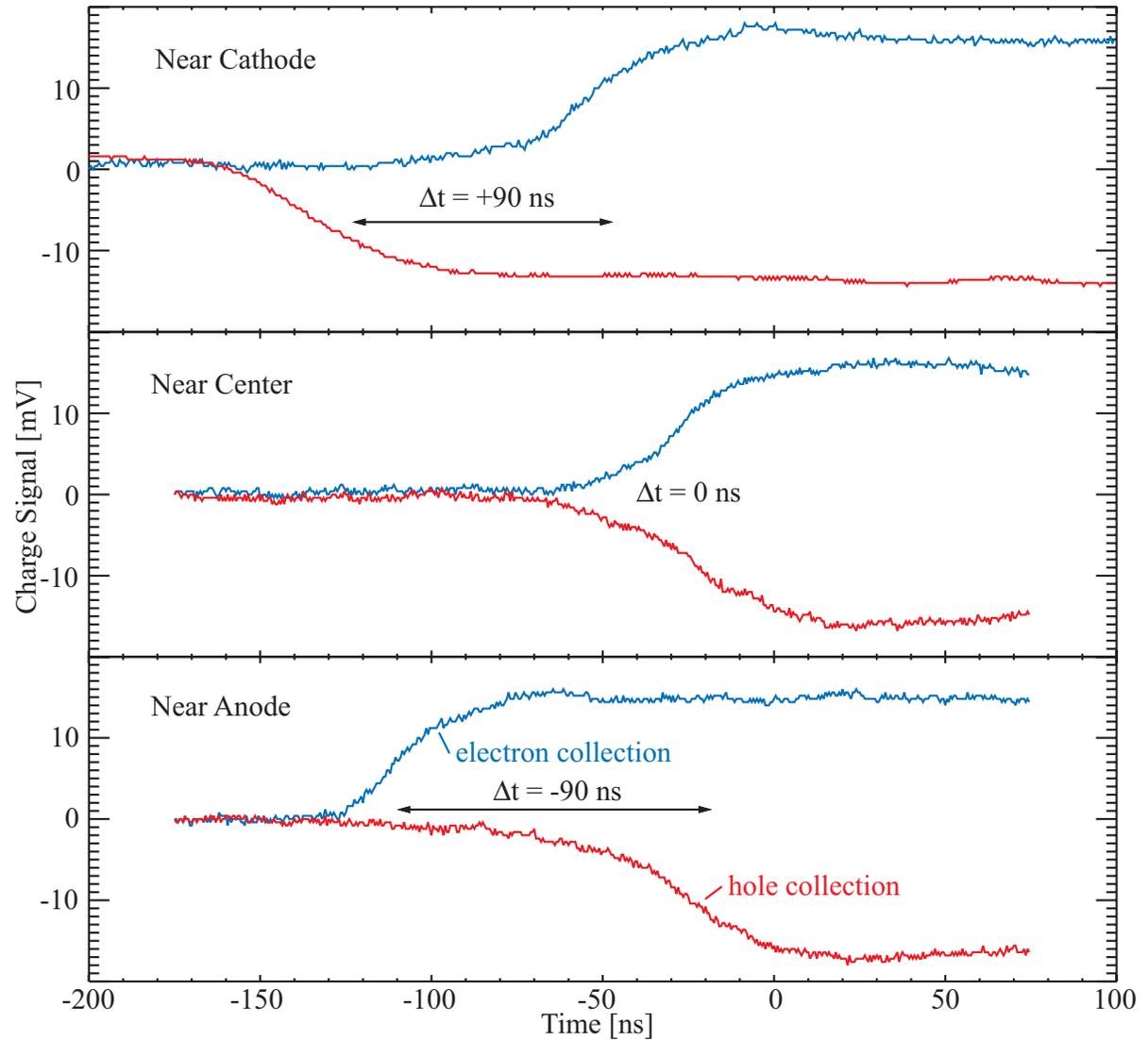
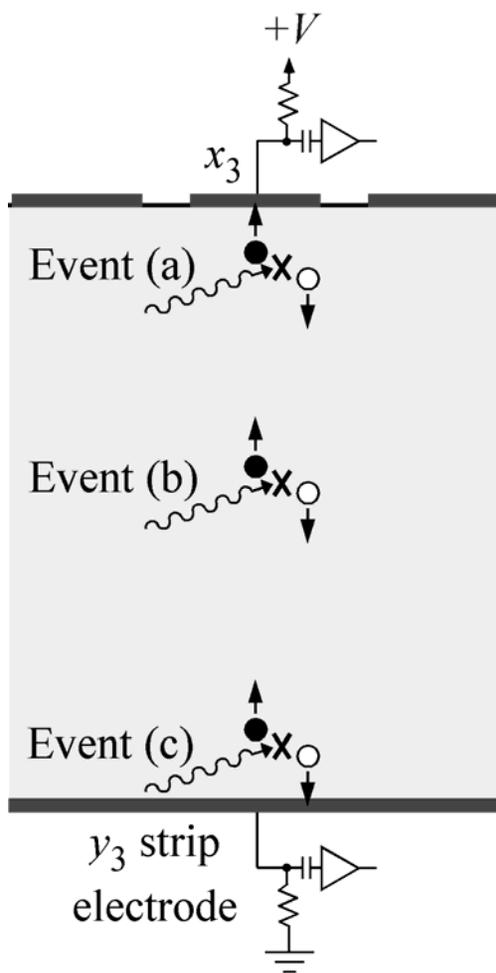




## Single-Pixel Spectra ( $^{56}\text{Co}$ )

- excellent GeD Spectroscopy
- plus full 3-D positioning

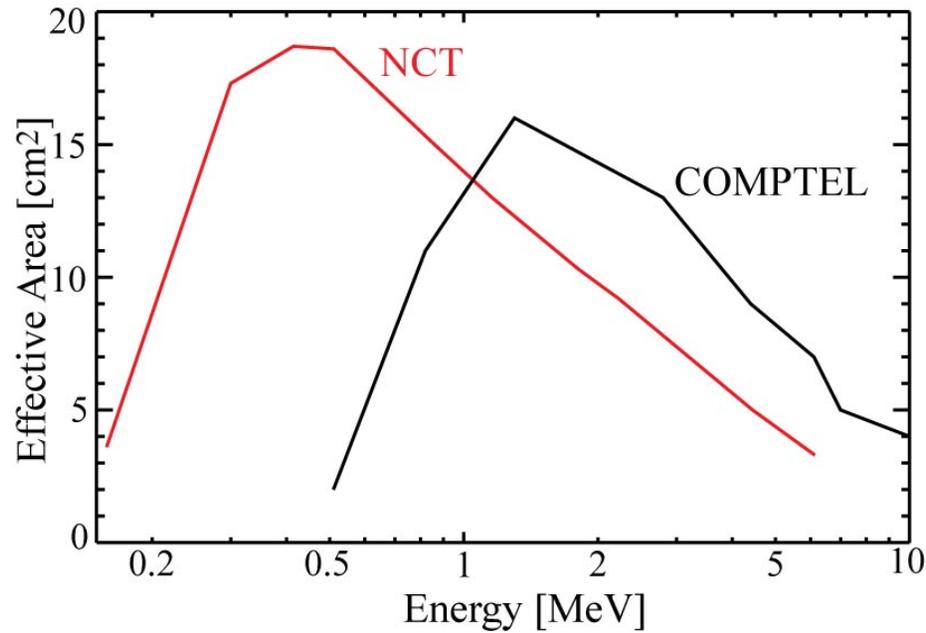
# 3-D Positioning



(Amman & Luke, NIM A452, 2000.

Amrose et al., IEEE, 2001.)

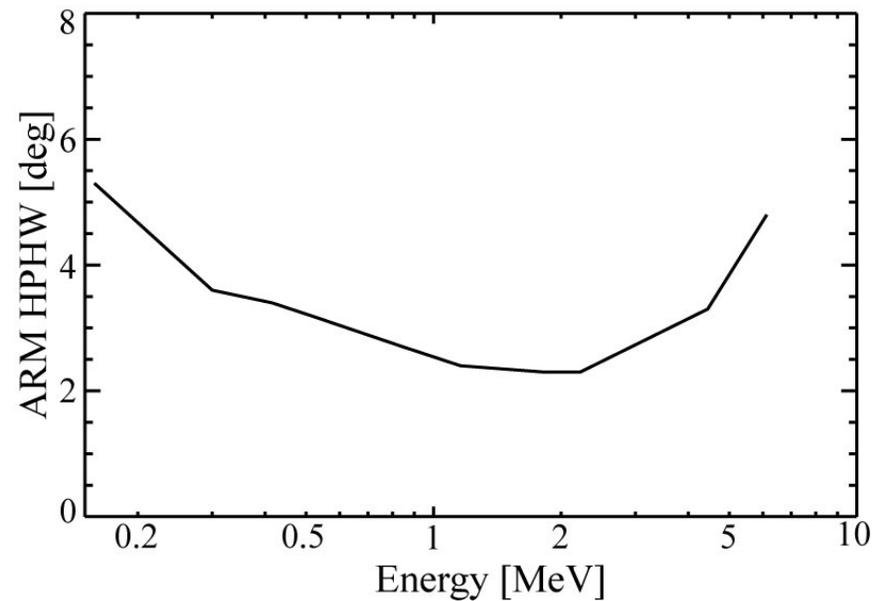
- $\sim 0.4$  mm FWHM
- limited (currently) by strip pitch



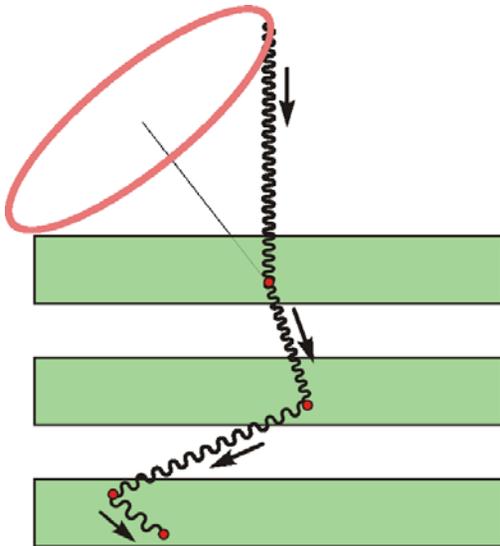
Effective Area:  
<1% COMPTEL detector volume

Angular Resolution:

~1° achievable, limited currently by  
1.6 mm<sup>3</sup> resolution (>0.5 MeV)



### Step 1

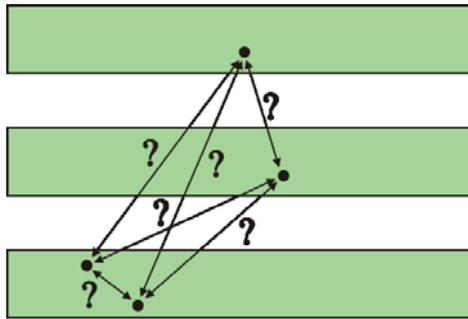


#### “Tracking” Measurement

- 3D positions
- energy depositions

(figures A. Zoglauer)

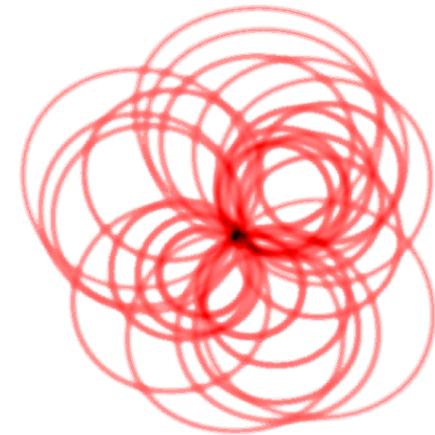
### Step 2



#### Event Reconstruction

- interaction order
- photopeak ID
- background rejection

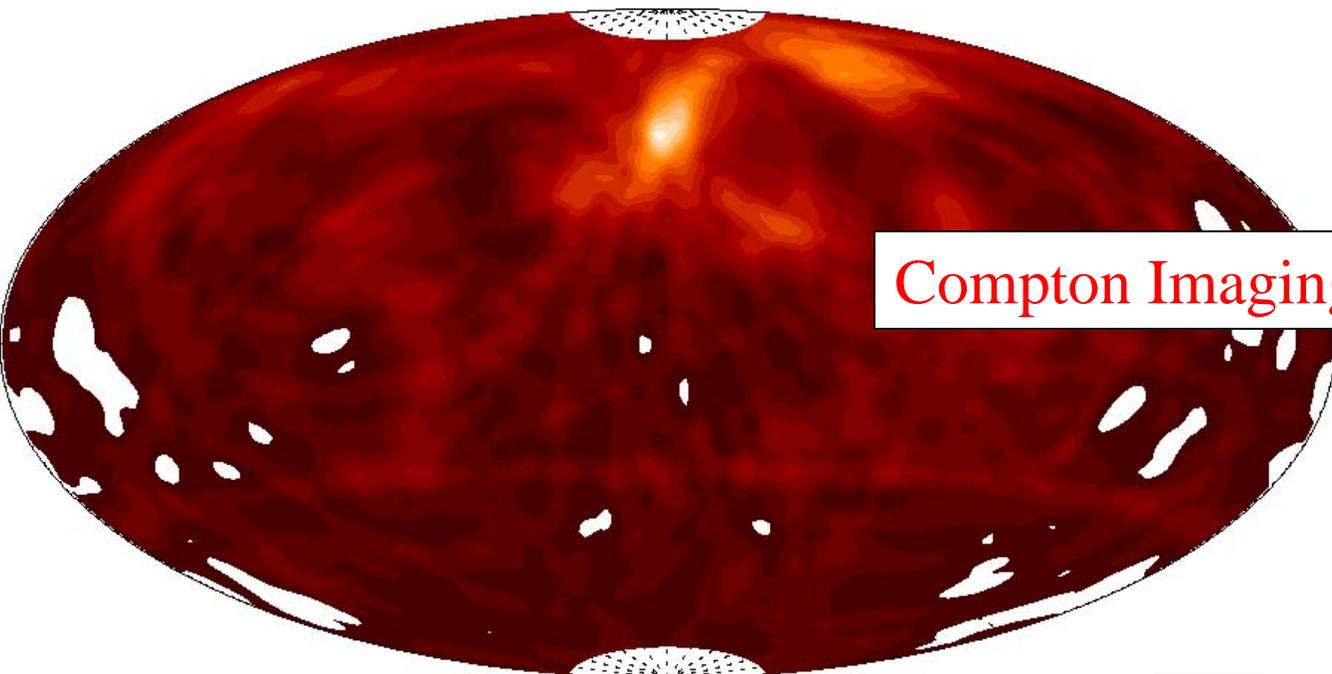
### Step 3



#### Image Reconstruction

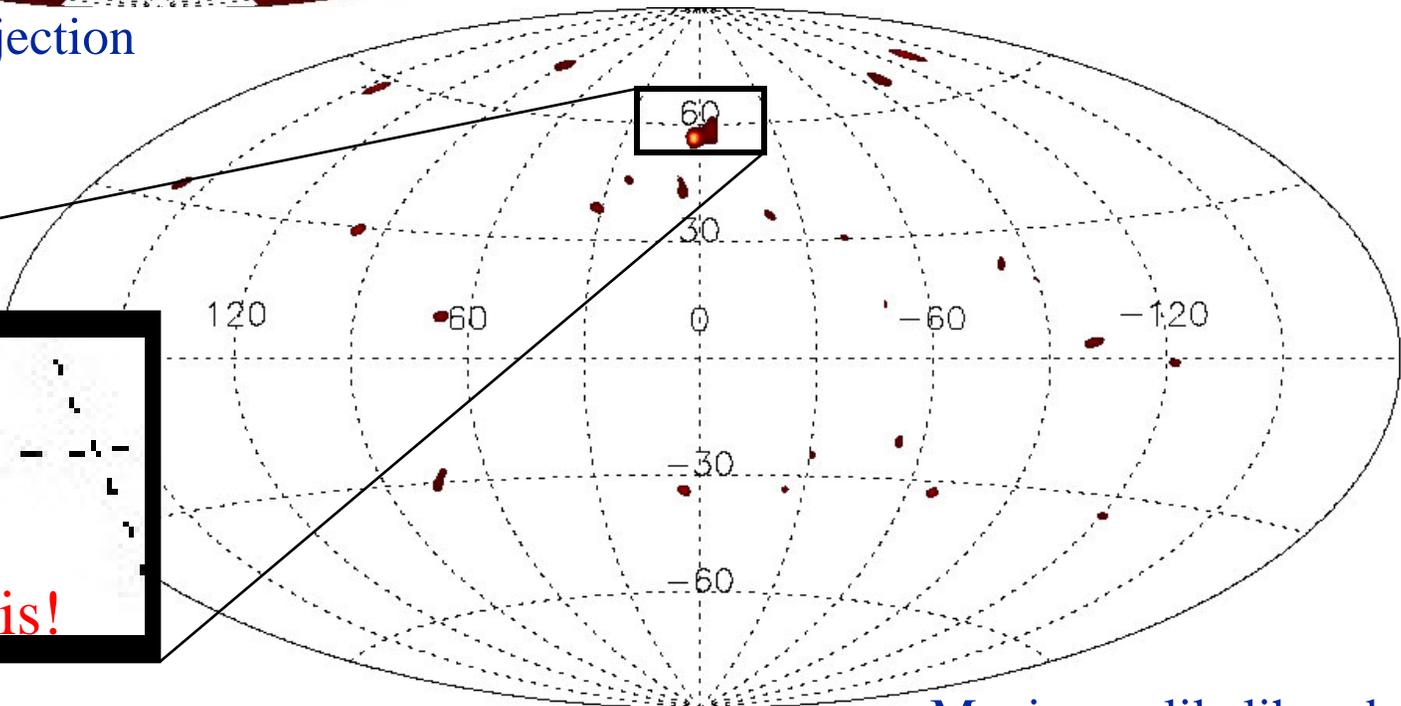
- “list-mode”
- backprojection
- maximum likelihood
- ???

(Boggs & Jean, A&A 2001; Zoglauer et al., New Astr. Rev., 2006)

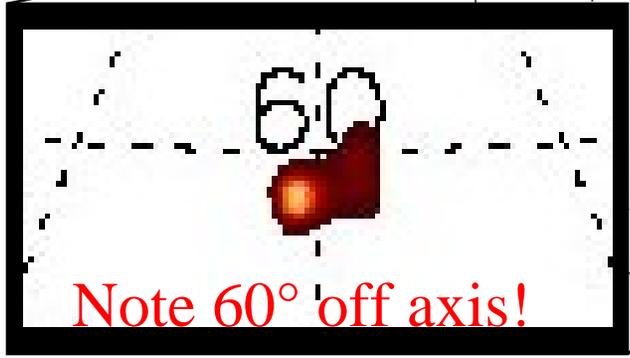


Compton Imaging  $^{60}\text{Co}$  (1.173 MeV)

Compton circle projection



Maximum likelihood



Note 60° off axis!