

PANGU

盤古



A High Resolution Gamma-Ray Space Telescope

Meng Su

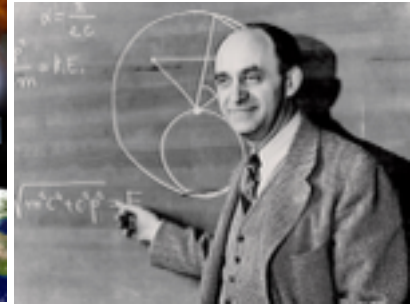
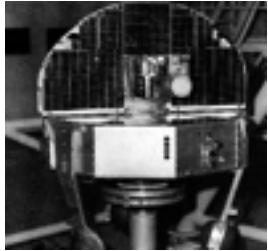
On behalf of the PANGU collaboration

Pappalardo/Einstein fellow

MIT

KIAA-WAP

Sept. 30th, 2015



OSO-3

COS-B

EGRET, COMPTEL

(onboard Compton
Gamma-ray Observatory)

Fermi Gamma-ray
Space Telescope

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

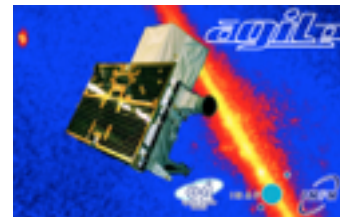
2010

2020

Explorer XI

SAS-2

AGILE





Fermi

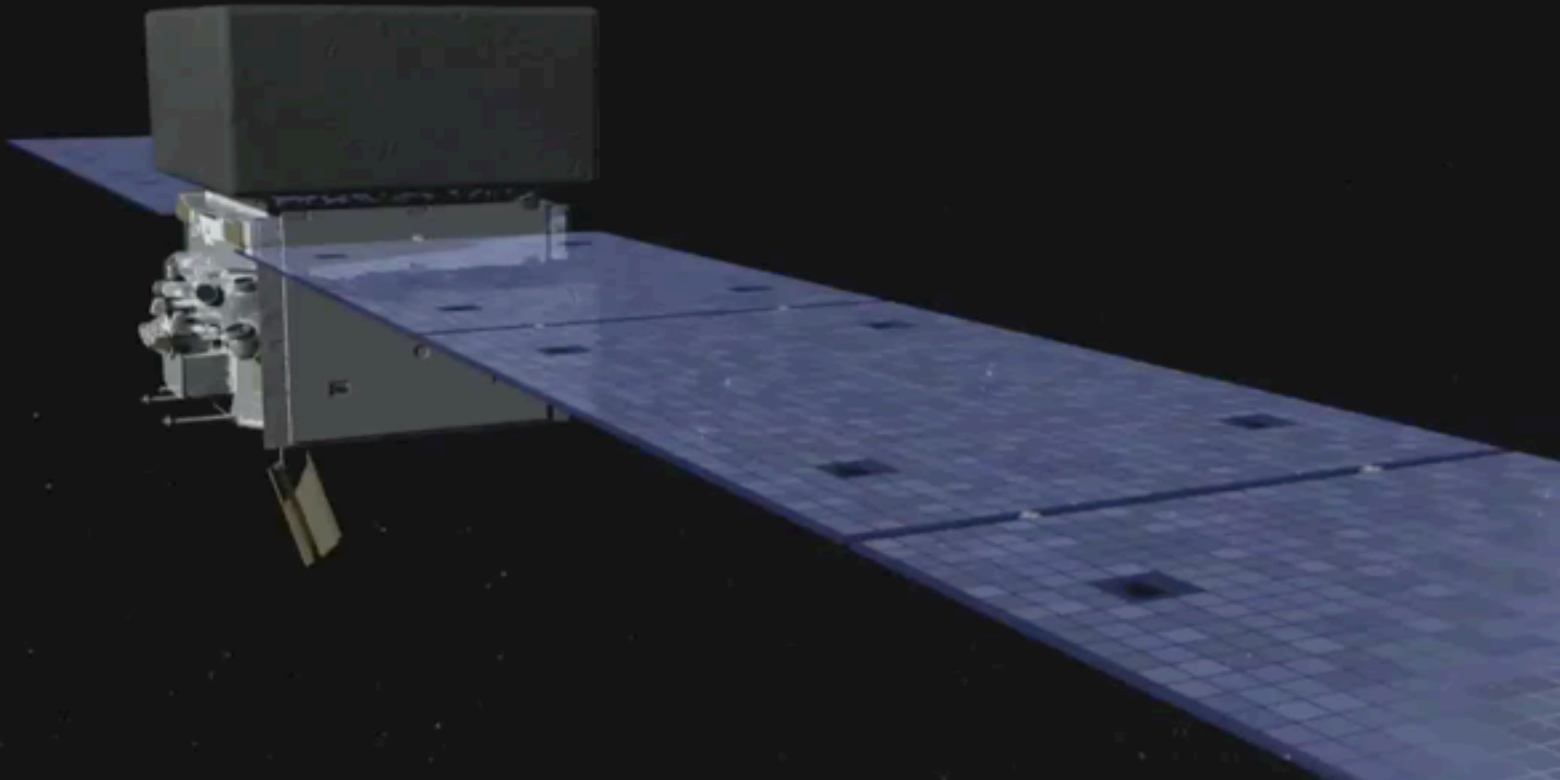
Gamma-ray Space Telescope



- 'A Particle Physics Detector in Space'



Launch of Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope (June 2008)!

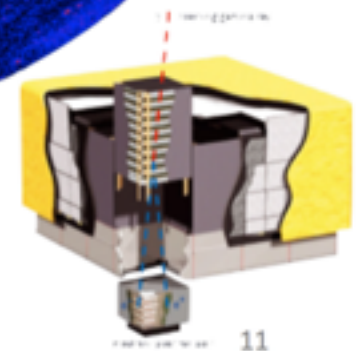
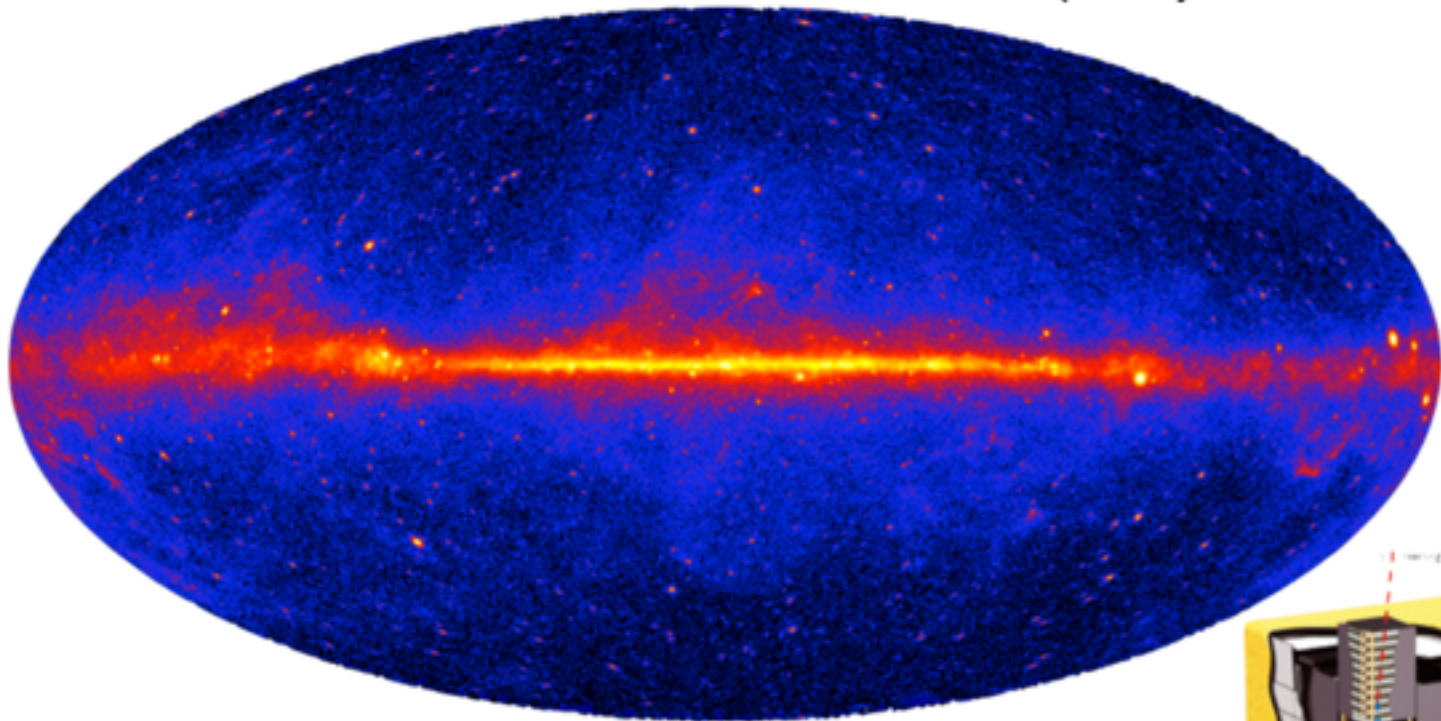


Fermi-LAT (2008-2018?)

(>1GeV)

~> 3000 gamma-ray sources

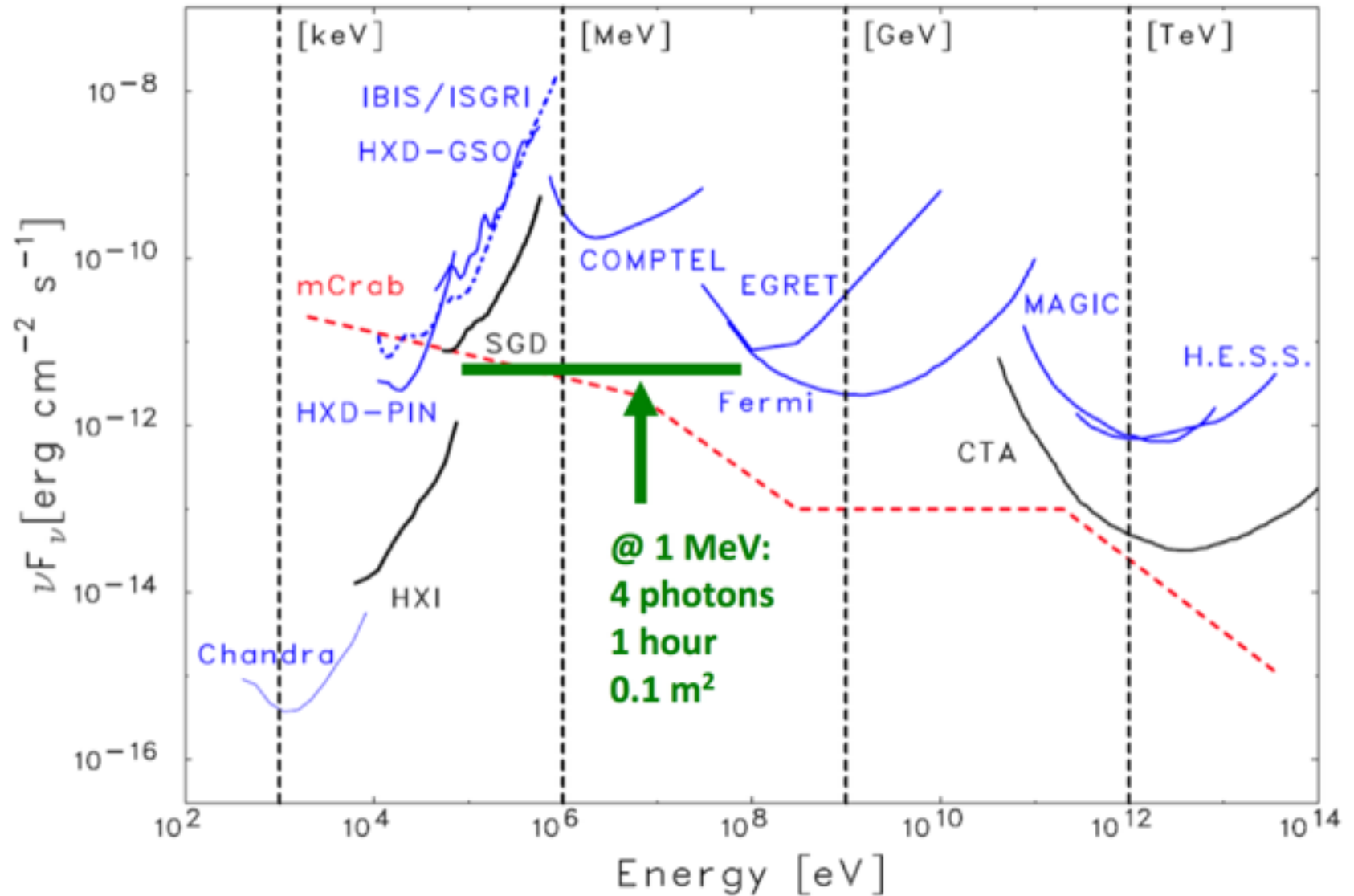
(~15 yrs after EGRET)



Space-borne gamma-ray instruments on the timescale of 2008+15 ~2020 (post-Fermi era)?

11

Motivation: Sensitivity of current and previous instruments



Sub-GeV is NOT improved by any future mission

- Planned instruments focus on “**high energy end**” of cosmic-ray/gamma-ray spectrum (DAMPE, HERD, Gamma-400)
 - ~100 GeV (gamma-ray)
 - ~TeV (electron)
 - ~PeV (proton/nucleus)

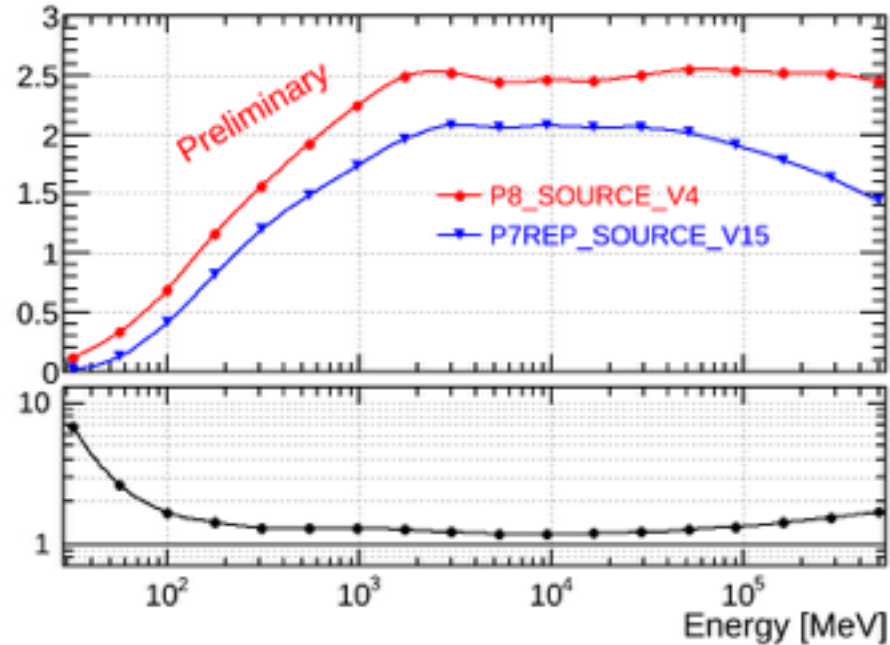
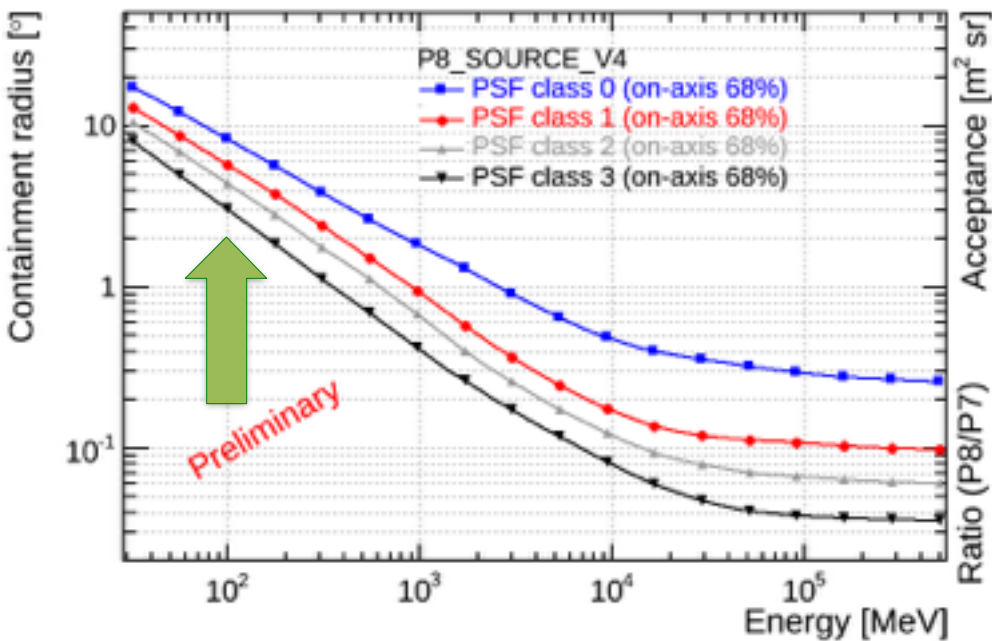
NO planned missions to improve $\sim < \text{GeV}$ observations,
a poorly covered energy domain

PANGU can fill this gap with a small mission!

Sub-GeV Gamma Ray Detection

- The science case for high resolution ($\approx 1^\circ$) gamma-ray space telescope around 100 MeV is very compelling
 - But it has yet to be realized, best instrument up to now is FERMI

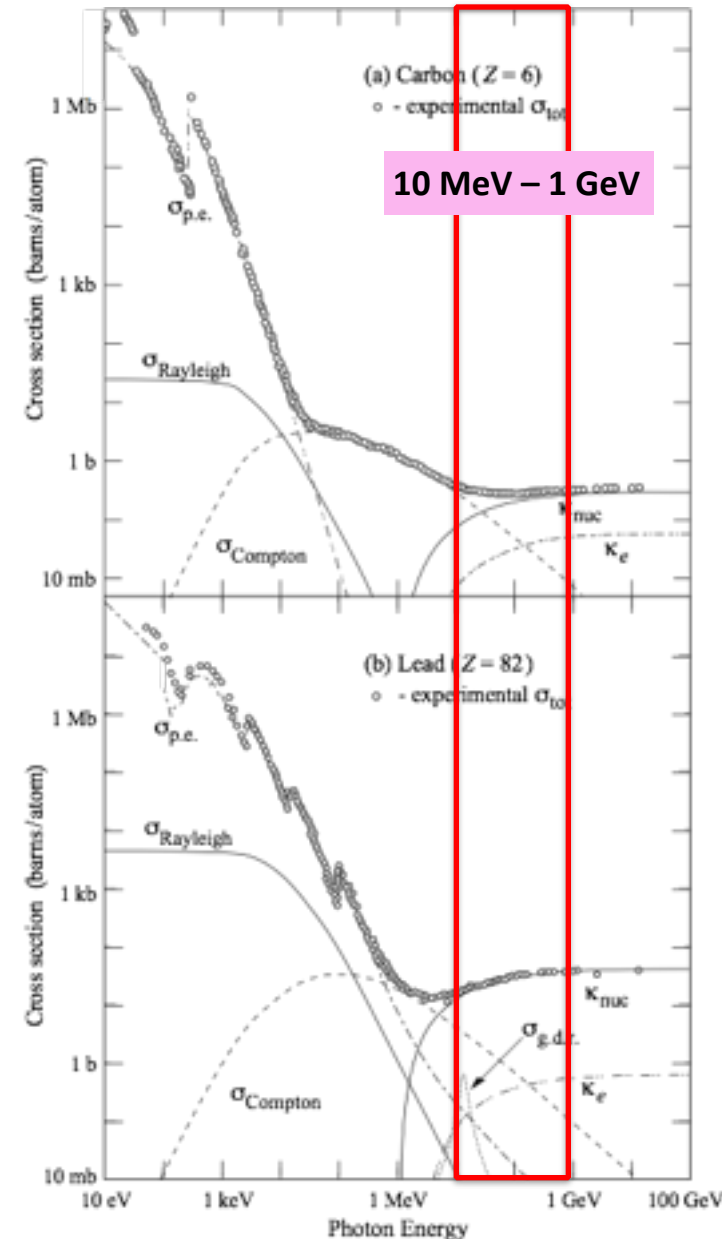
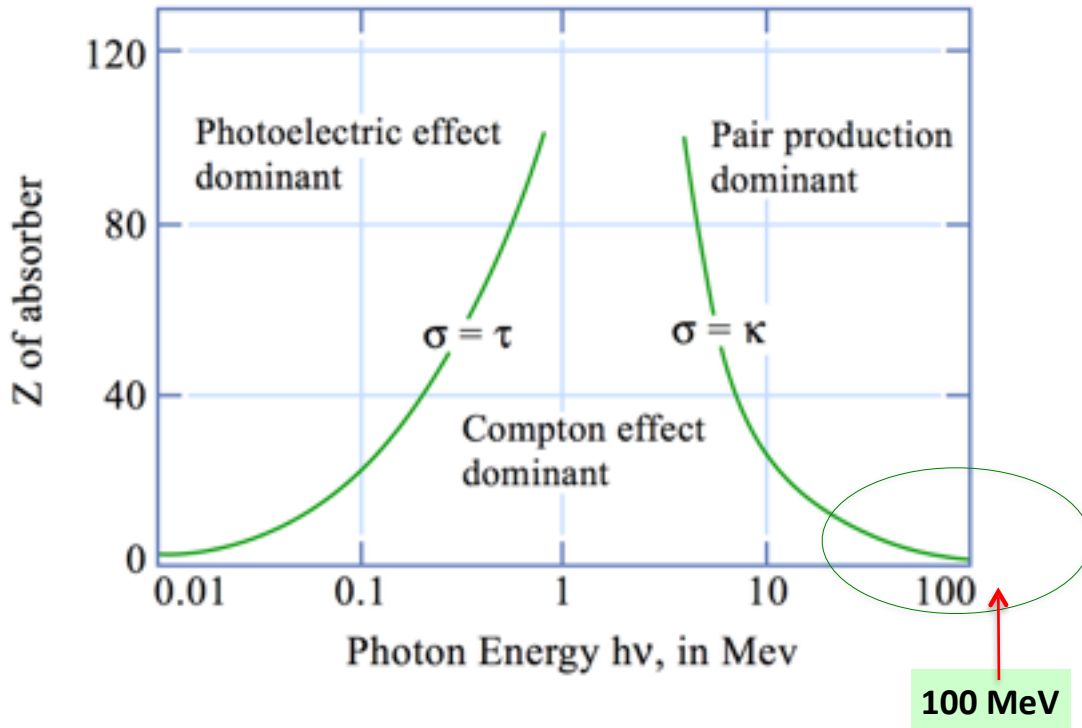
PSF 3° - 8° @100 MeV after latest software (Pass 8) improvement



How to improve?

Gamma-ray detection principle

- At ~ 100 MeV, pair production dominates
 - Very small cross section \Rightarrow need more material for good acceptance
 - Material is the limiting factor of angular resolution because of important multiple scattering at \sim MeV



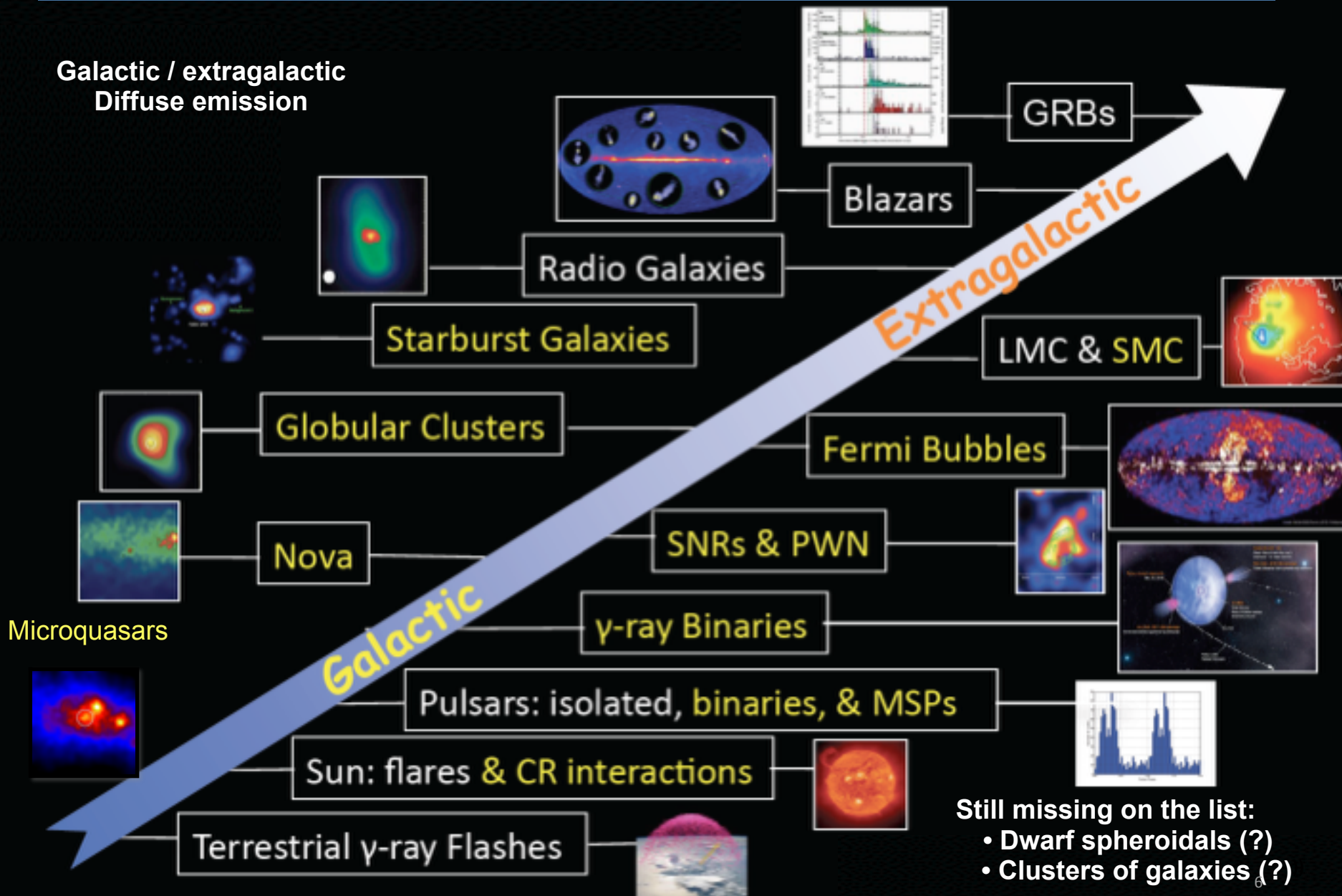
What can we learn?

1. Galactic and extragalactic cosmic rays

2. Particle acceleration in compact objects

3 Cosmology and fundamental physics

The sub-GeV sky is rich!



氏 古 盤

PANGU

盤古

The first living being and the creator of the Universe from chaos in *Chinese mythology*.



Formless chaos

coalesced



Cosmic egg

balanced



Yin and Yang

woke up



Pangu

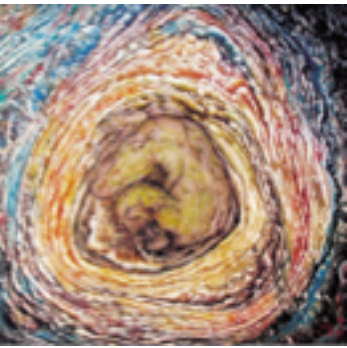


What does PANGU mean to me?

PAir production **N** Gamma-ray **U**nit

PANoramic **G**amma-ray **U**nit

Polarized **ANd** **G**amma-ray **U**niverse



氏 古 盤

Big
Bang?

Wu et. al, arXiv:1407.0710



Response to the joint call for a space mission from ESA and CAS

cosmic vision



ESA SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY COSMIC VISION

JOINT CALL FOR A MISSION FROM THE CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (CAS) AND THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY (ESA)

19 January 2015

The European Space Agency's (ESA) Directorate of Science and Robotic Exploration (ESA-SRE) and the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) have agreed to jointly pursue a scientific space mission, to be implemented by the ESA Science Programme and the Chinese National Space Science Centre (NSSC) under the CAS. The present Joint Call for Missions solicits proposals for such mission from the scientific communities in the ESA Member States and in China. The proposal submission deadline is 16 March 2015, 12:00 (noon) CET/19:00 Beijing Time.

It's the first time ESA works with another space agency on a joint mission

Overview

PANGU: PAir-productionN Gamma-ray Unit

- **Sub-GeV γ -ray telescope with **unprecedented angular resolution****
- Energy range of 10 MeV – 1 GeV with $\lesssim 1^\circ$ point spread function at 100 MeV
- With polarization measurement capability
- **Wide range of topics of galactic and extragalactic astronomy and fundamental physics**
- Complementary to the world-wide drive for a next generation Compton telescope (0.1-100 MeV)
- **Innovative payload concept for a small mission**

An unique instrument to open up a frequency window that has never been explored with great precision

PANGU Collaboration

- More than 45 colleagues from 19 different institutes/ universities
- More than 30 colleagues from Switzerland, Italy, Sweden, Germany, France, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, Spain)

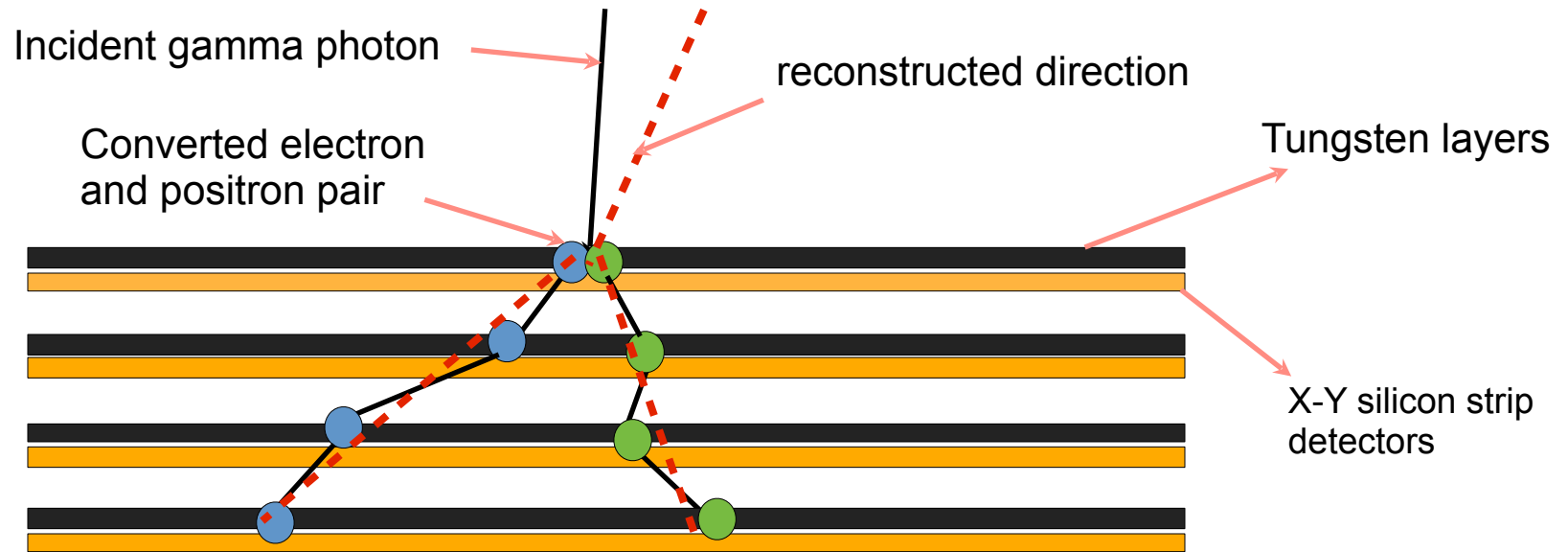


Strong support from both sides

SPIE proceeding of PANGU:
Xin Wu et. al,
arXiv:1407.0710 [astro-ph.IM]

Detection principle:

How **Fermi-LAT** detects gamma-ray photons

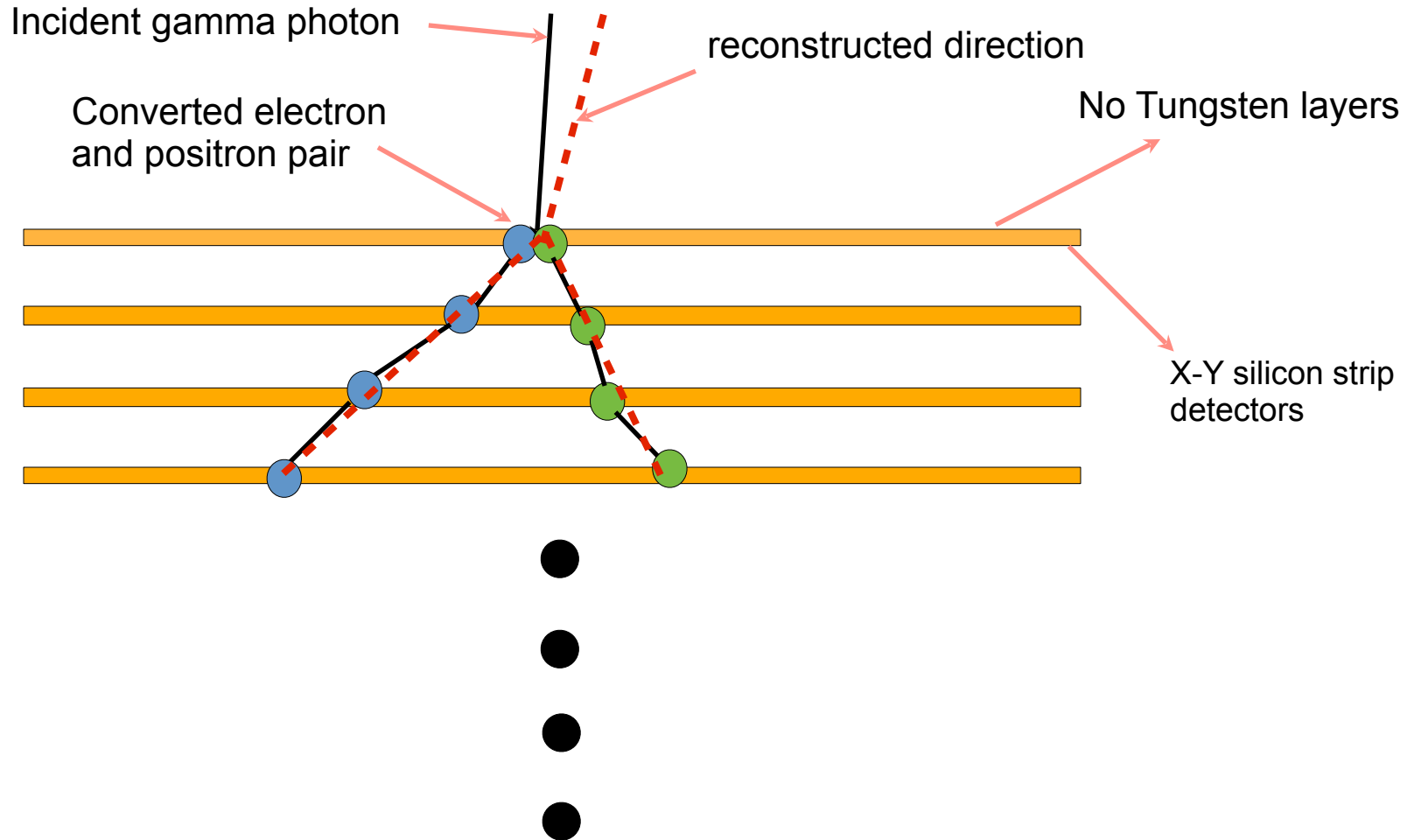


Converted electron/positron pair carries information about the direction, energy and polarization of the gamma-ray photon



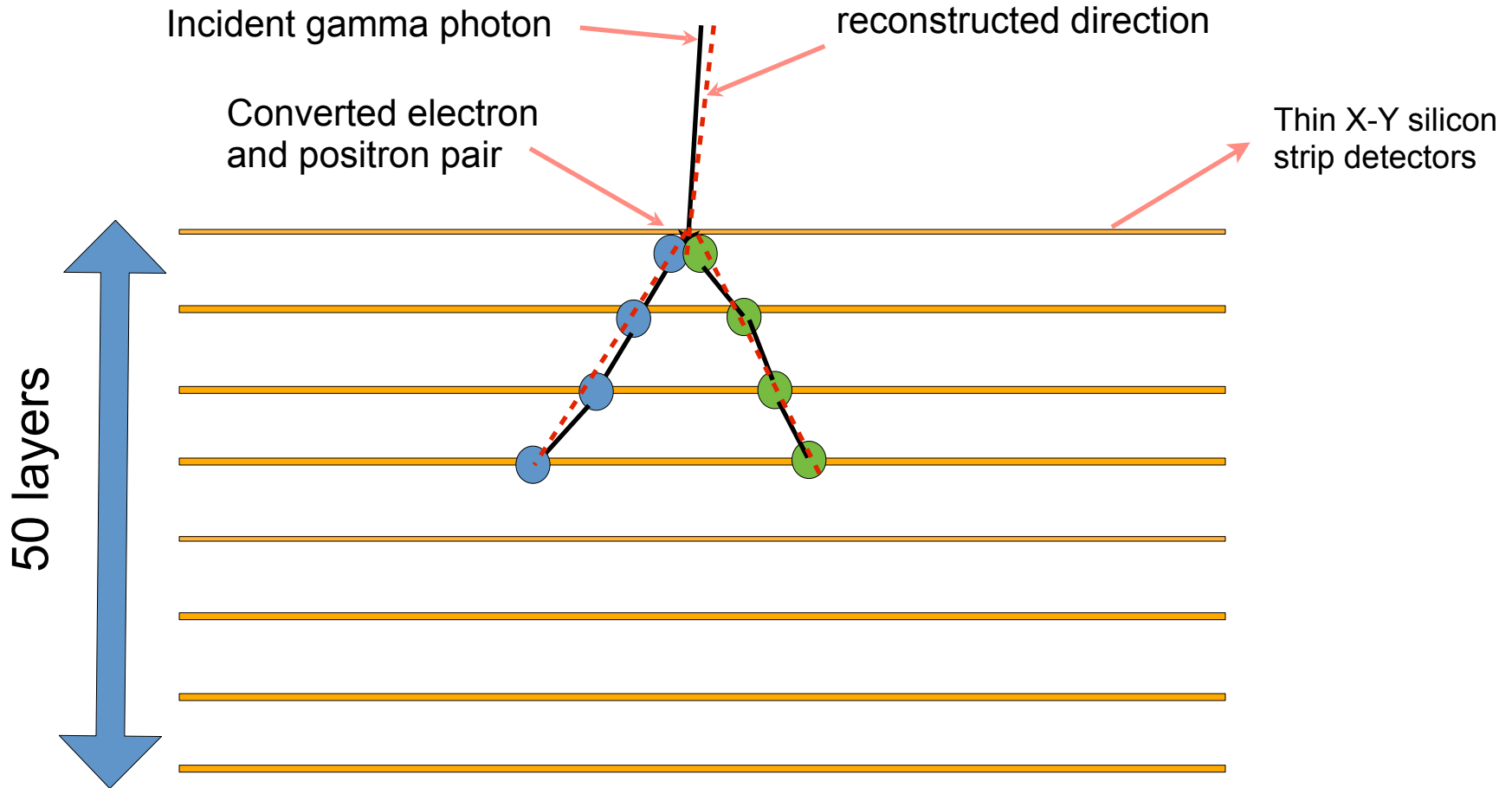
Detection principle:

How **PANGU** detects gamma-ray photons



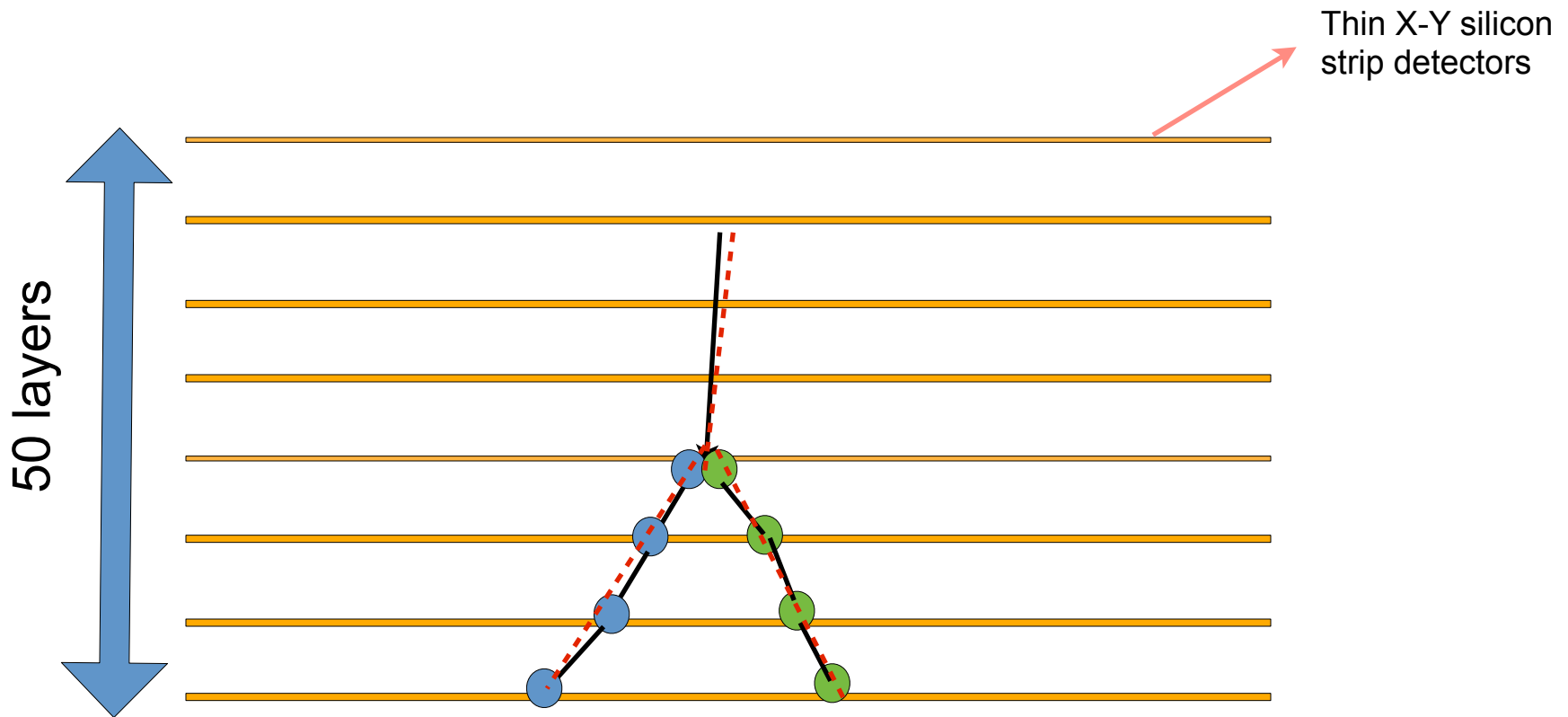
Detection principle:

How **PANGU** detects gamma-ray photons

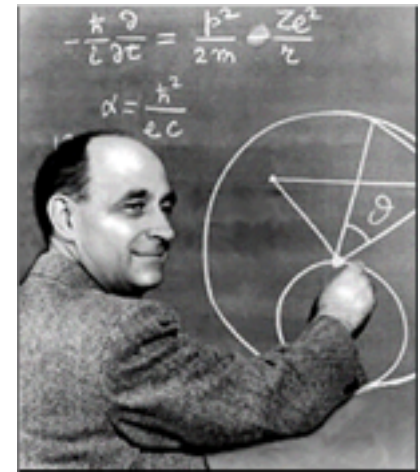


Detection principle:

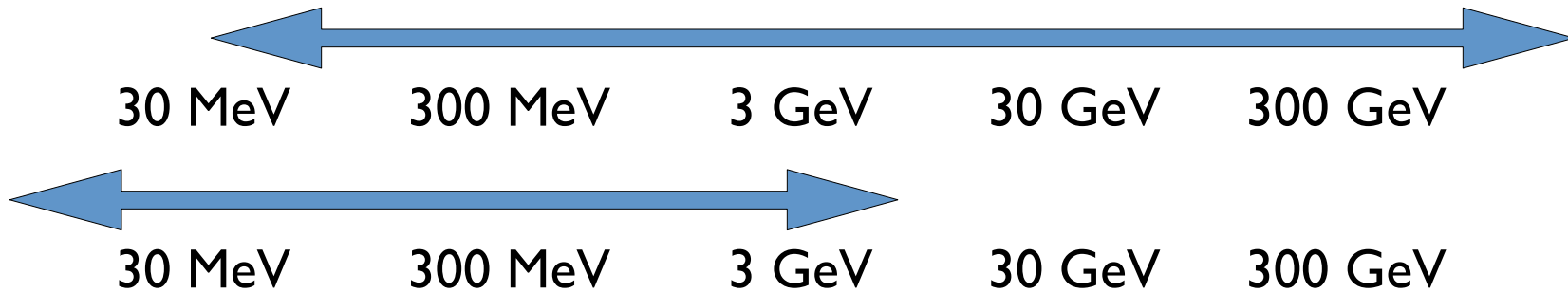
How **PANGU** detects gamma-ray photons



PANGU v.s. Fermi



4,300 kg



氏 占 盤

<300 kg (60 kg payload)



Fermi's resolution at 100 MeV



PANGU's resolution at 100 MeV



< 1 degree

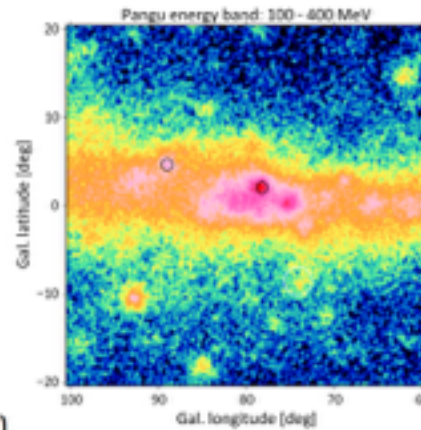
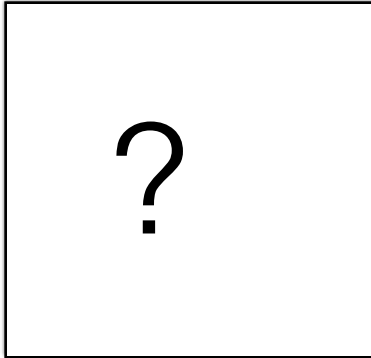
Comparing PANGU with Fermi

10 – 100 MeV

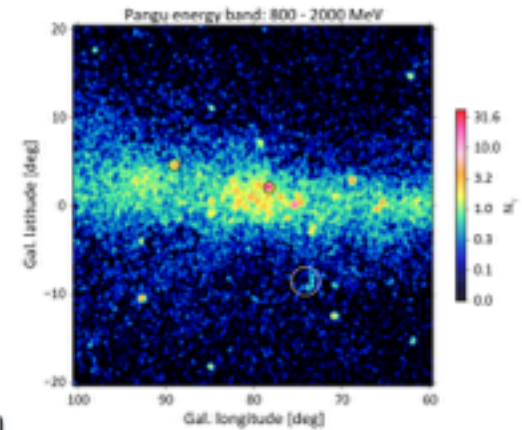
100 – 400 MeV

800 – 2000 MeV

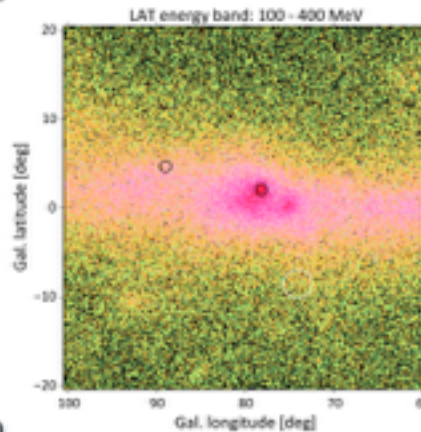
PANGU:



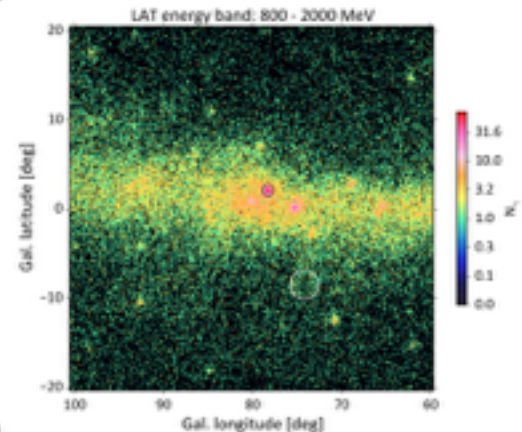
a)



b)

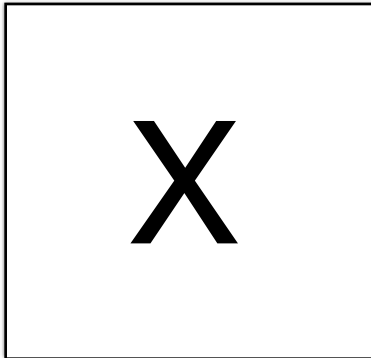


c)



d)


Fermi:



ESA-CAS joint mission: Timeline

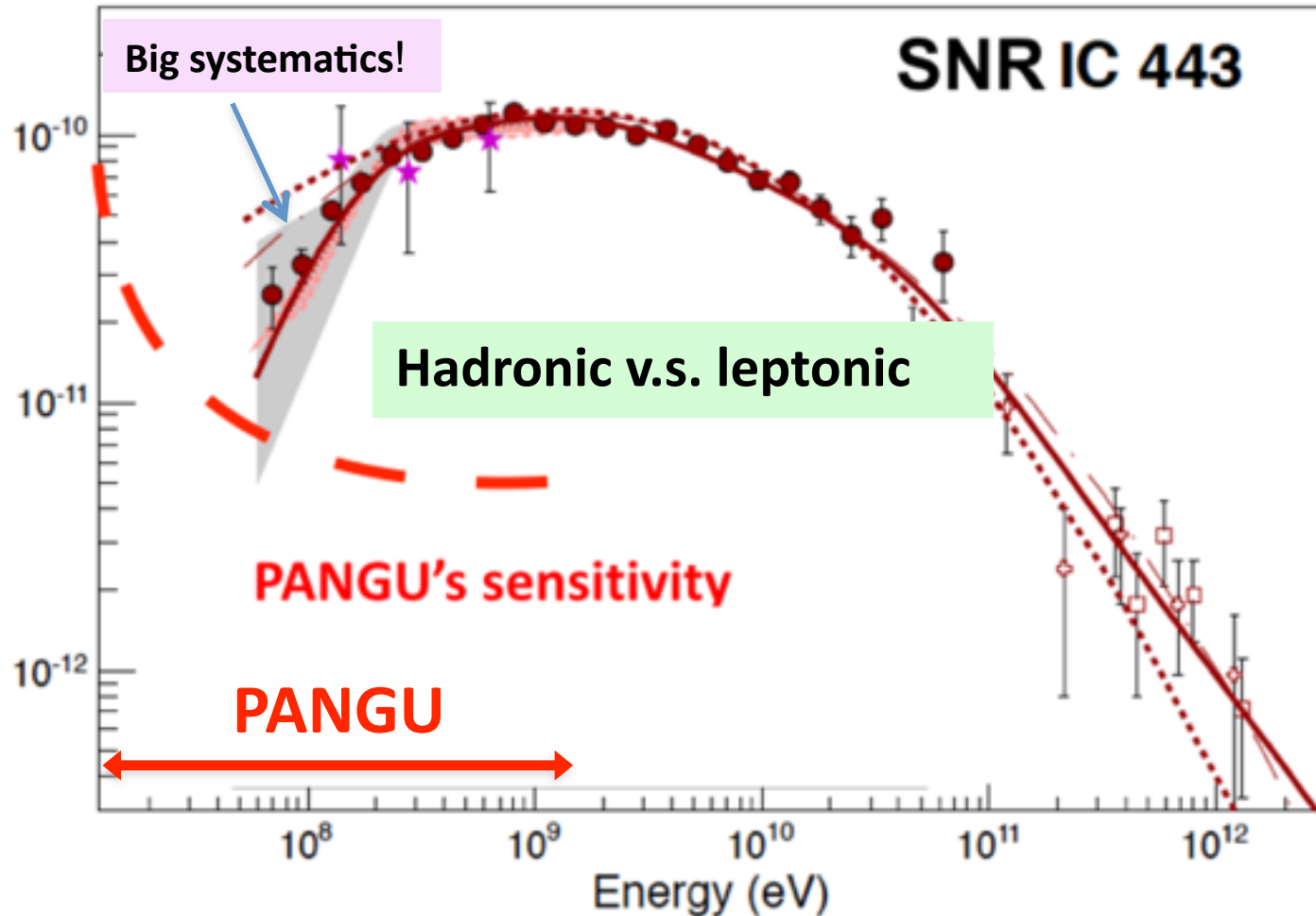
1 st Announcement posted on web and sent to registered people	22 November 2013
Deadline for submitting extended abstracts	20 December 2013
Selection of oral and poster contributions	10 January 2014
2 nd Announcement posted on web	30 January 2014
Final Agenda distributed to attendees	30 January 2014
1 st CAS-ESA Workshop (Chengdu)	25-26 February 2014
2 nd CAS-ESA Workshop (Copenhagen)	24-26 September 2014
Joint Call for missions	19 January 2015
Deadline for proposals	16 March 2015
Technical and programmatic review	mid-April 2015
Science case review	late April 2015
Selection of mission(s)	May 2015
Study Phase	2 years
Implementation Phase	4 years
Launch	2021

Ranked after a space science mission



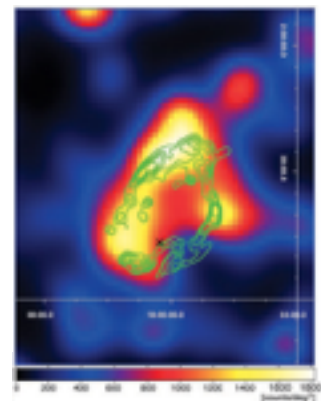
Supernovae Remnants and Particle Acceleration

Science's Top 10 Breakthroughs of 2013!



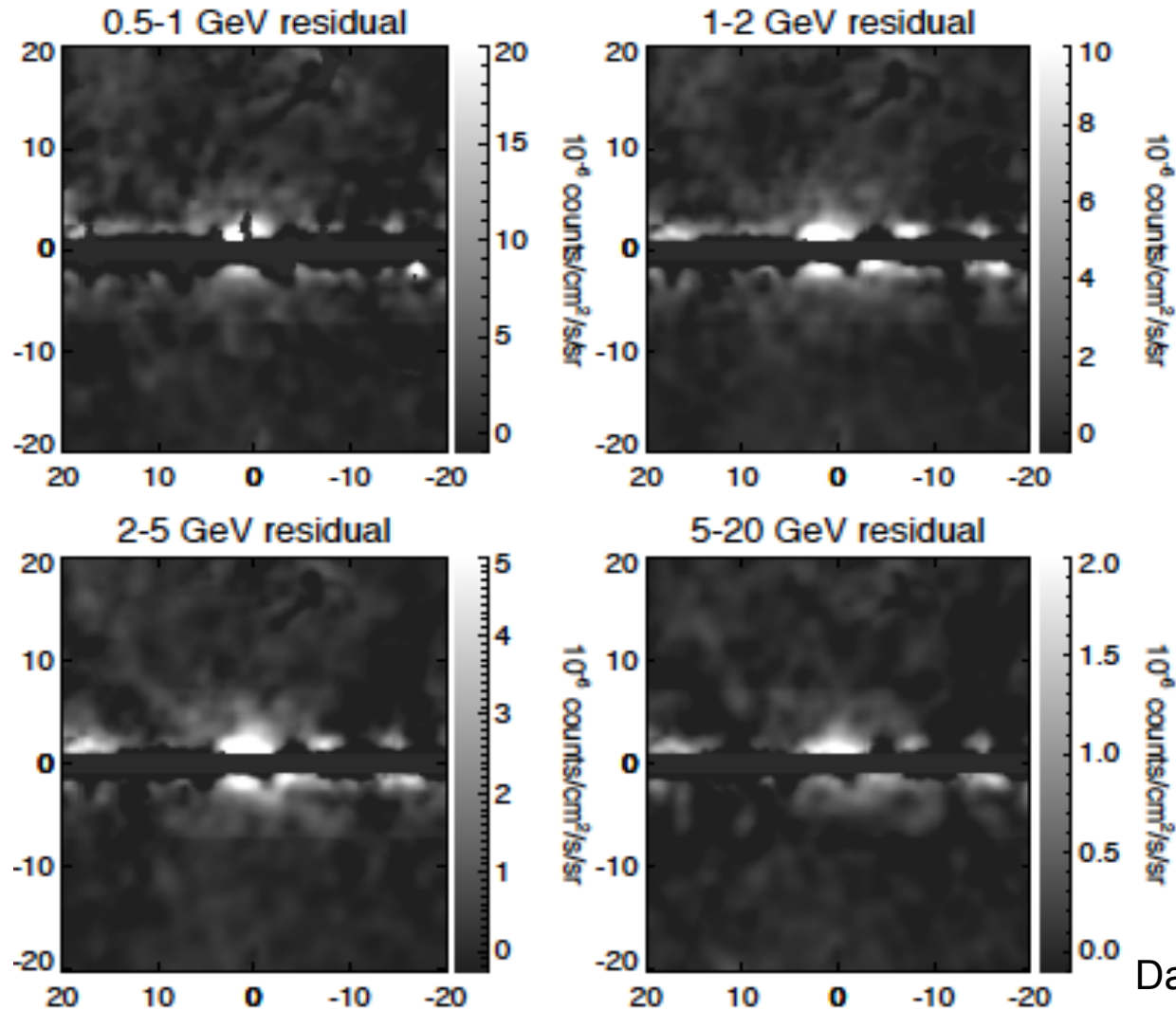
PANGU will distinguish two scenarios without ambiguity

PANGU will detect more supernova remnants with ~ 5 times better PSF!



W44
Fermi

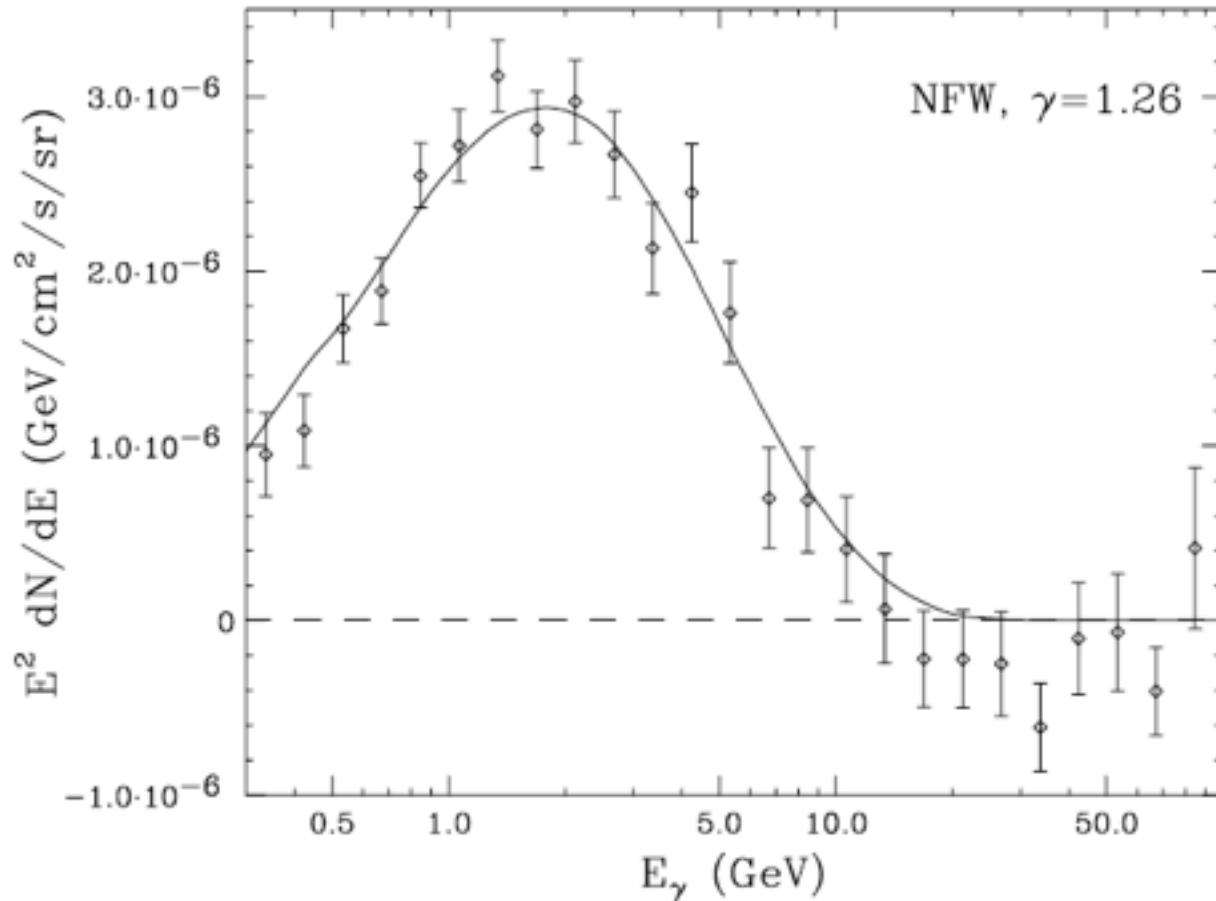
The “GeV” excess



Daylan et al. (2014)

Zhou et al. (2014)

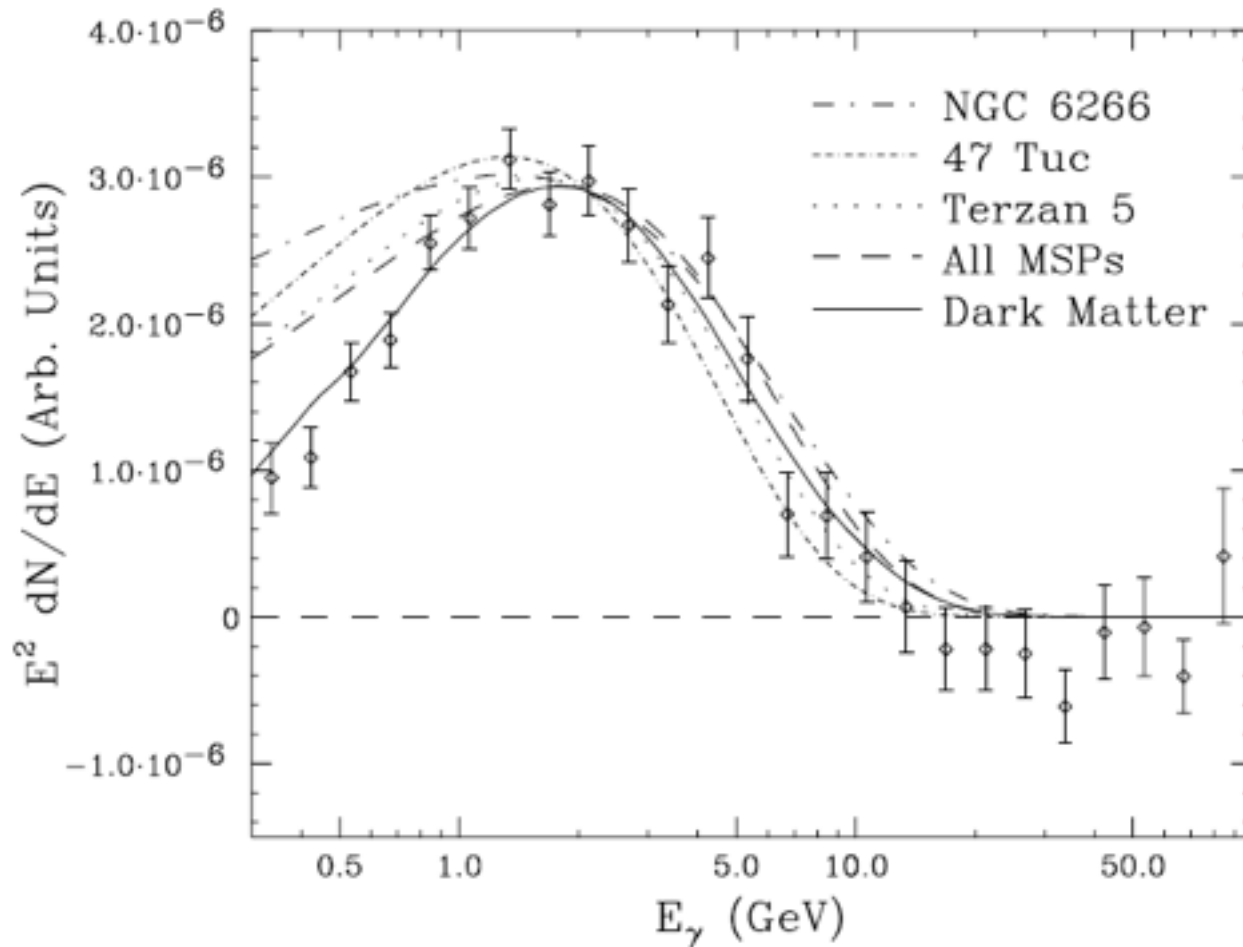
Best fit spectrum



A $\sim 35 \text{ GeV}$ dark matter particle annihilating to $b\bar{b}$

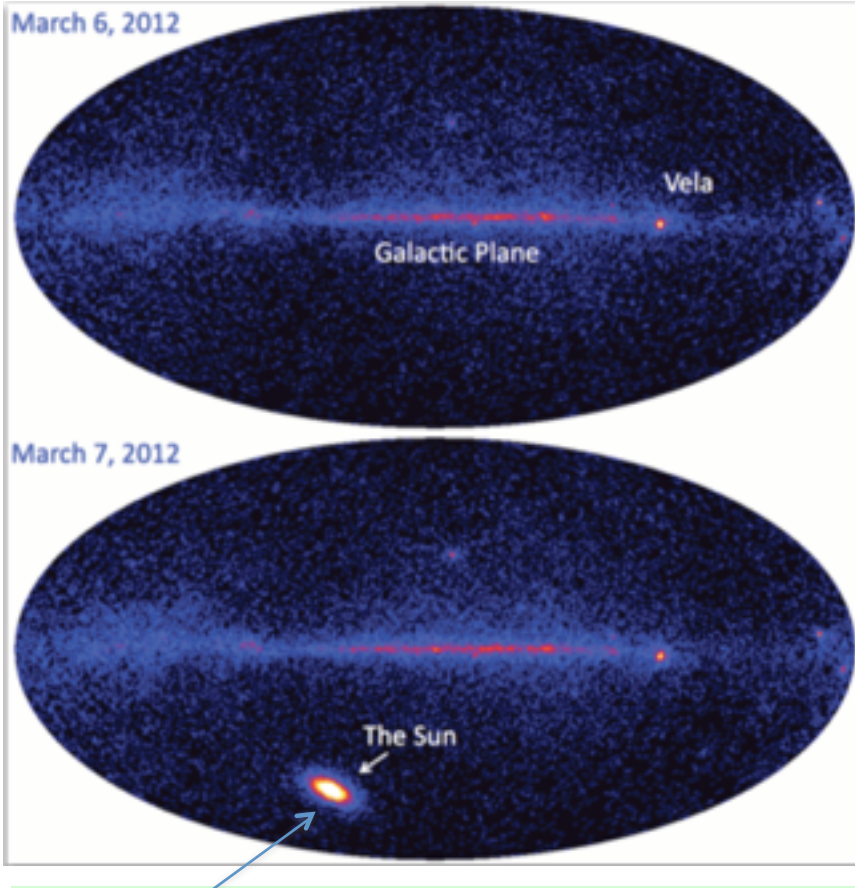
$$\sigma v = 1.7 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3/\text{s} \times [(0.3 \text{ GeV/cm}^3)/\rho_{\text{local}}]^2$$

Sub-GeV is the key!



Gamma-ray Emission from Solar Flares

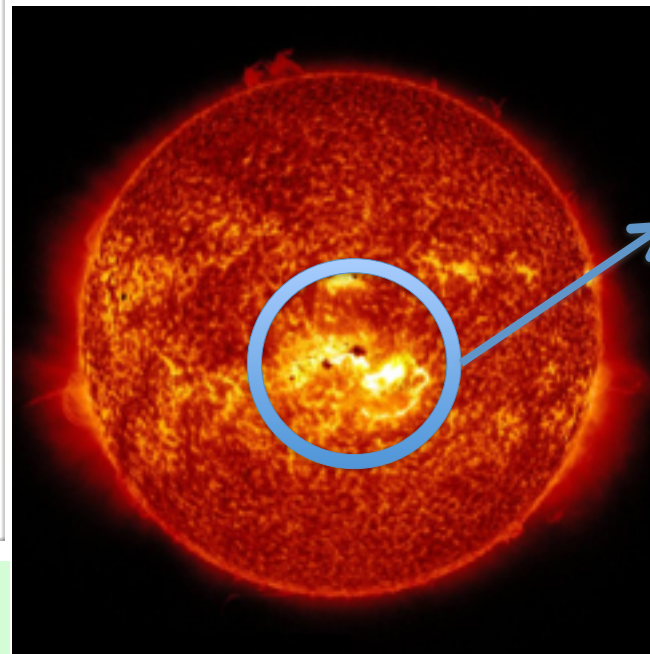
LAT 1 day all sky data >100 MeV



Bad PSF, cannot resolve the Sun \Rightarrow no information on particle acceleration site

Bright solar flares have been detected by Fermi

- 1000 time the flux of the steady Sun
- 100 times the flux of Vela
- 50 times the Crab flare
- High energy emission (>100 MeV, up to 4 GeV) lasts for ~20 hours
- Softening of the spectrum with time

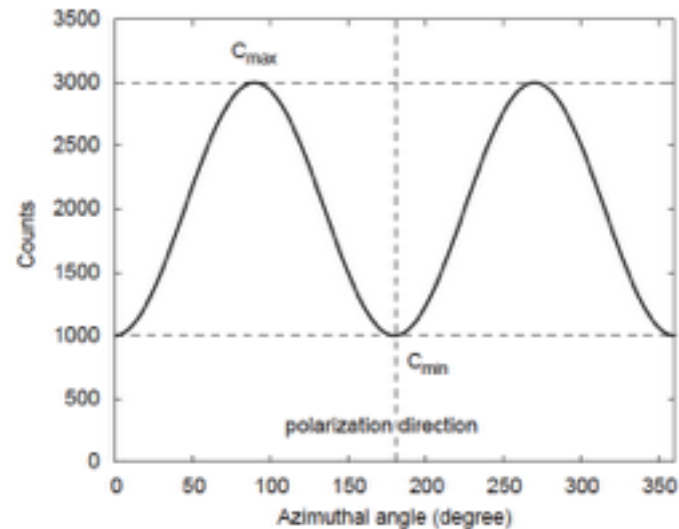
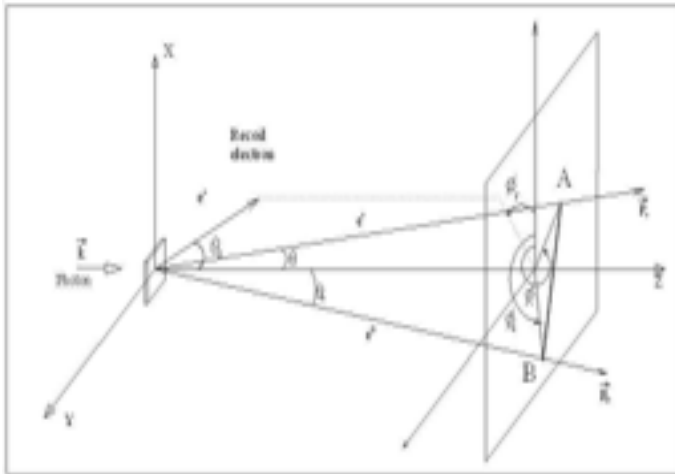


PANGU can resolve the flare in γ -ray!

Polarizaation Measurement

$$d\sigma / d\varphi = 2\pi \sigma_0 \left(1 + P_\gamma \cdot A \cdot \cos(2\varphi - 2\varphi_{pol}) \right)$$

- **Azimuthal angle distribution in the plane perpendicular to the γ direction**
 - P_γ : degree of polarization; φ_{pol} : polarization direction
 - A : Analyzing power, ~ 0.2 for pair production but kinematic dependent

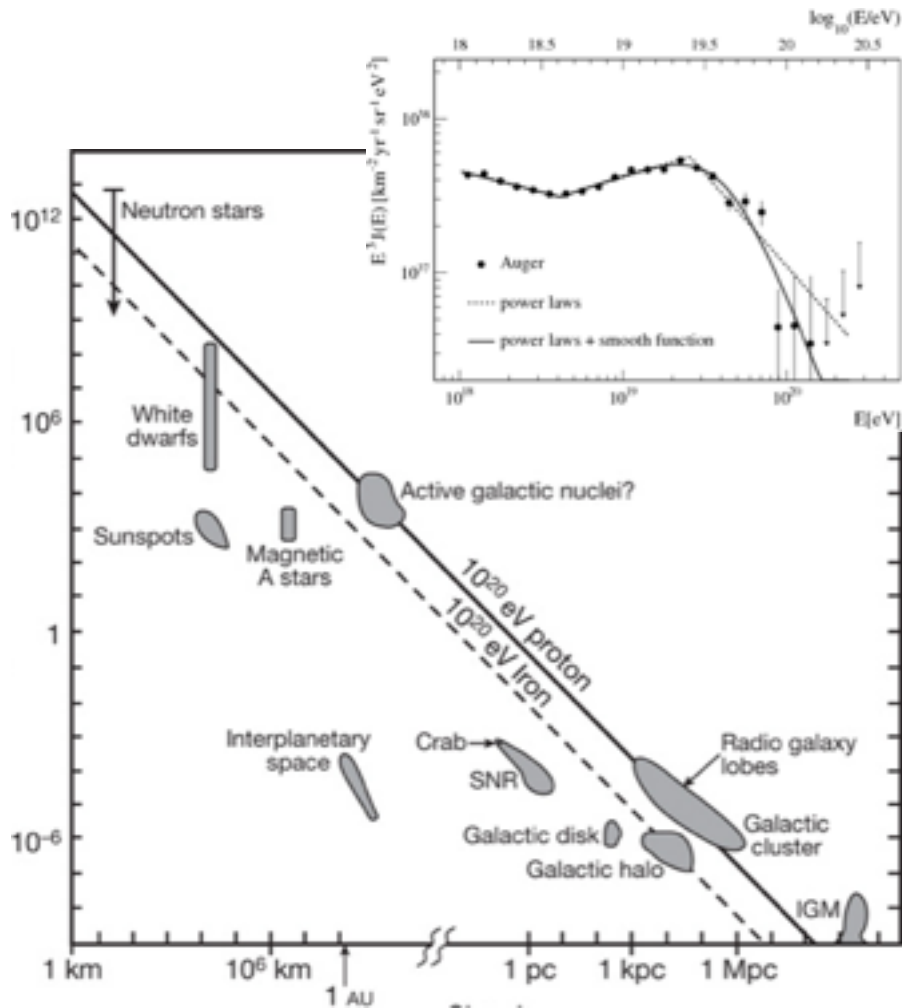


- **Keys to the measurement**
 - **Azimuthal angular resolution**
 - transverse track length and multiple scattering
 - **Intrinsic modulation of the detector!**

Blazars and Origin of the UHECRs

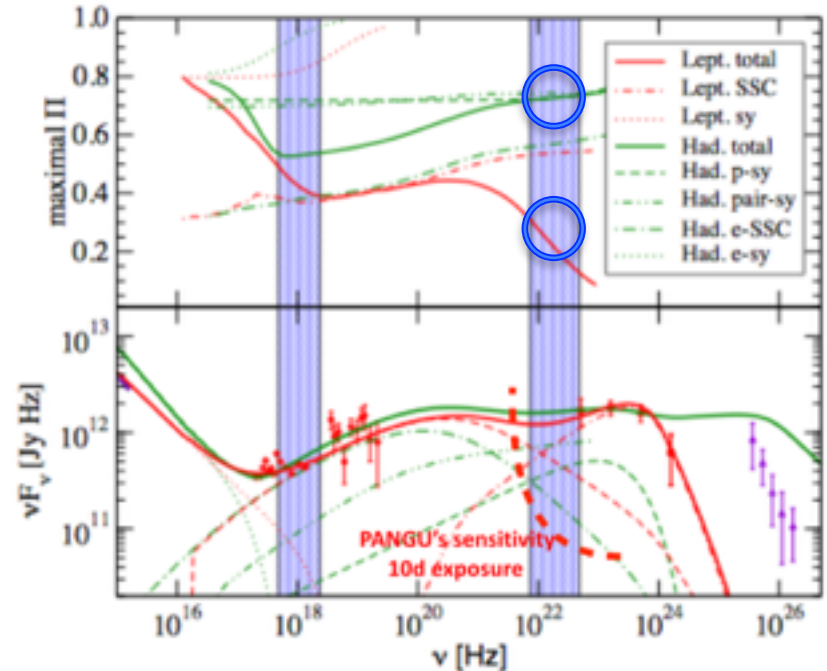
Standard hypothesis: shocks in hadronic jets of Active Galactic Nuclei

- Jet spectra can be reproduced by leptonic or hadronic models
 - Only hadronic models predict neutrinos and high polarization in sub GeV range.

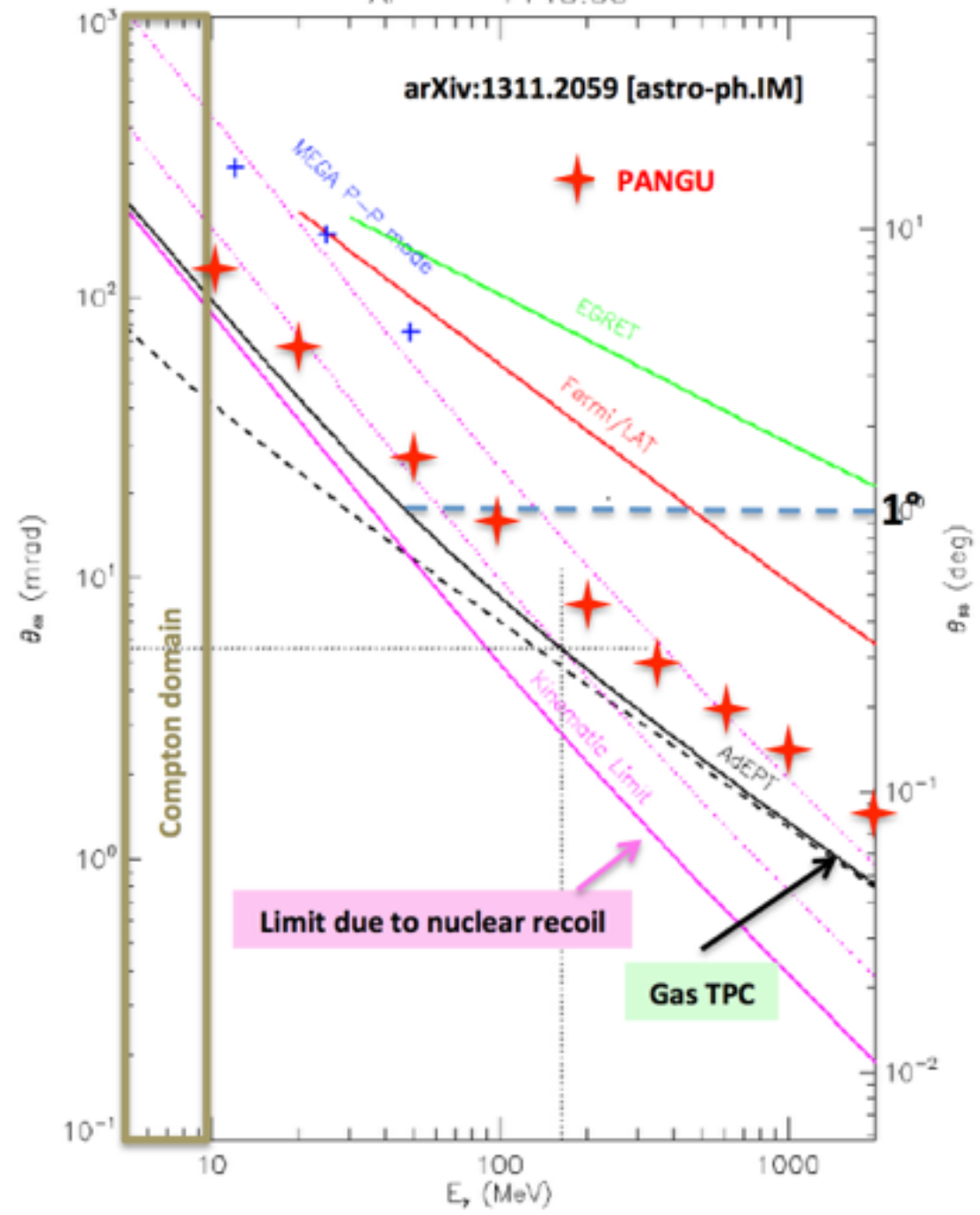


→ PANGU observations of blazars flares

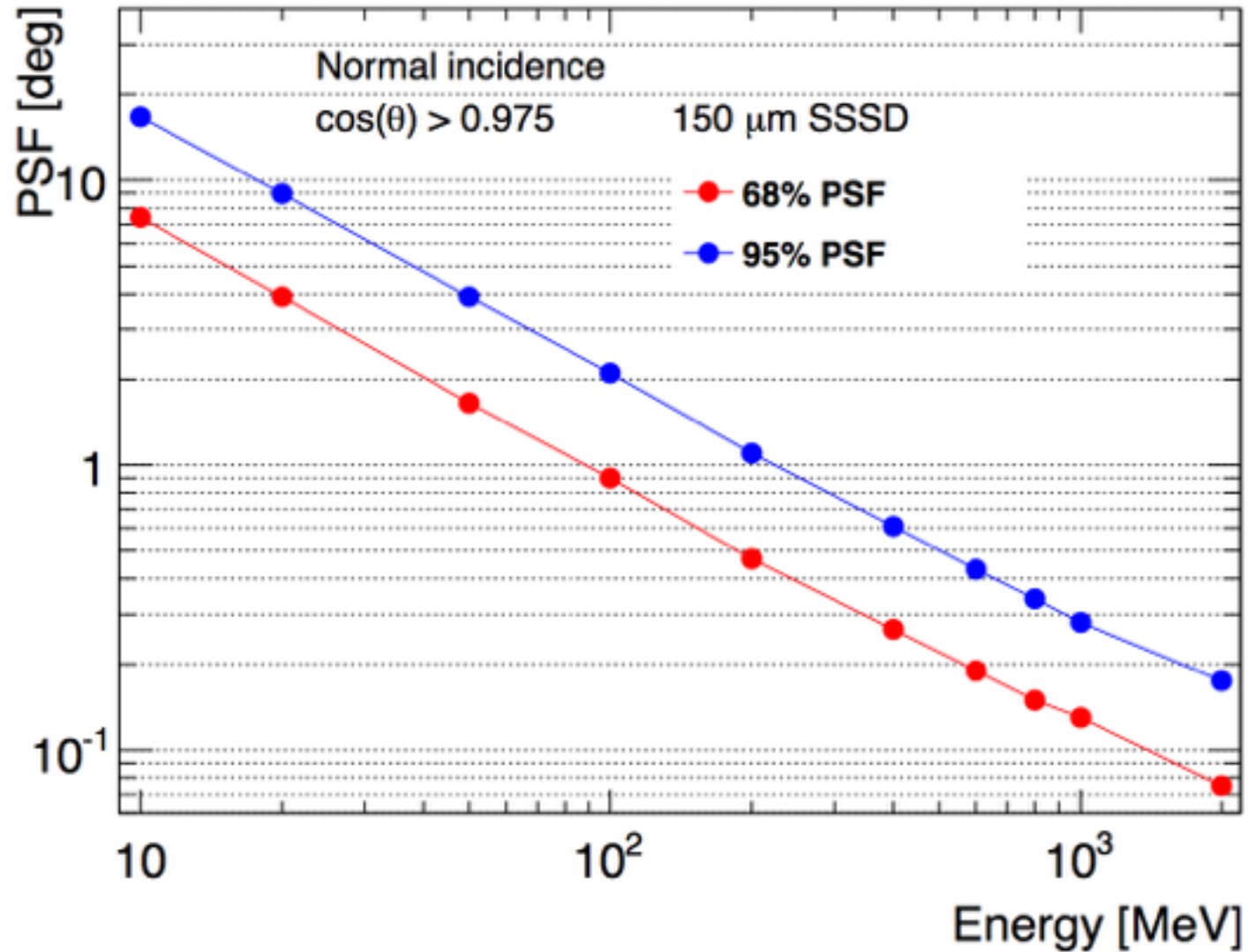
Assume fully ordered magnetic field, measurable in the near IR



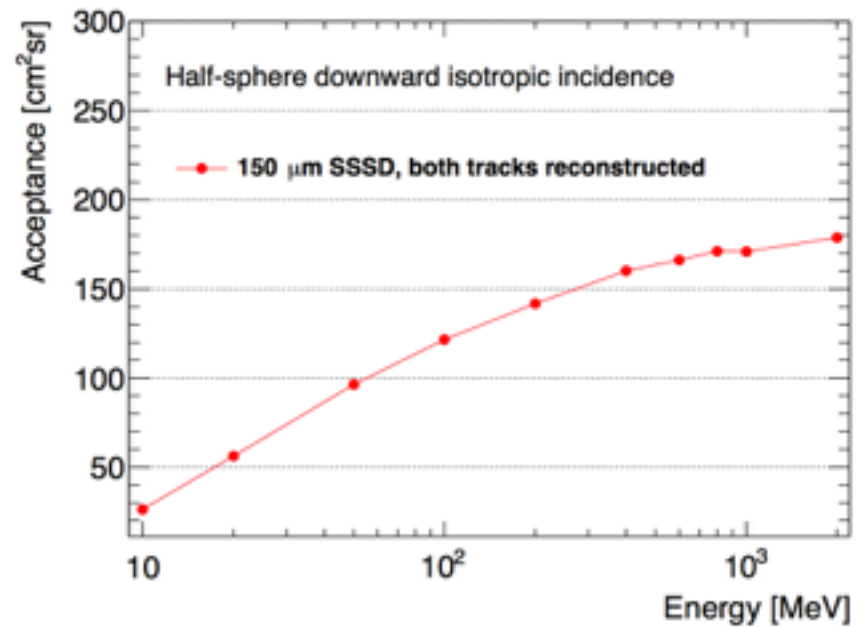
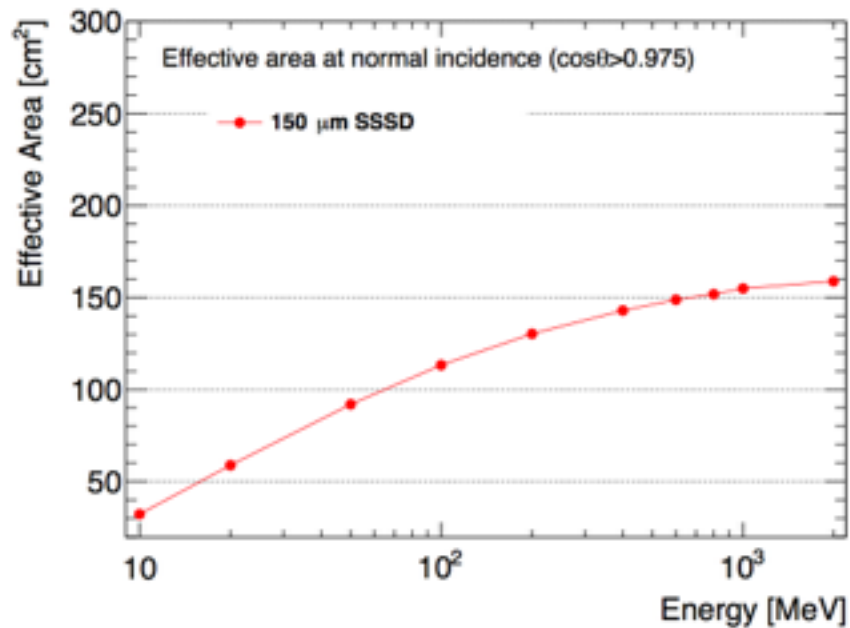
arXiv:1311.2059 [astro-ph.IM]



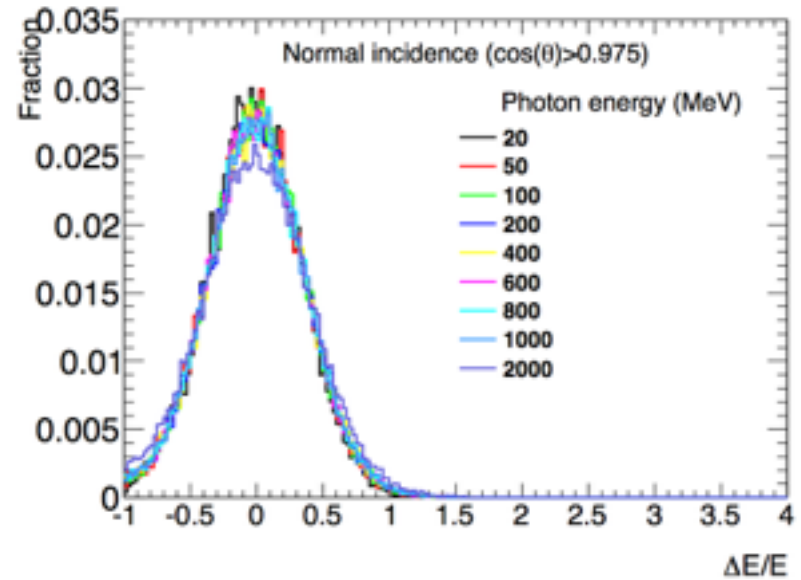
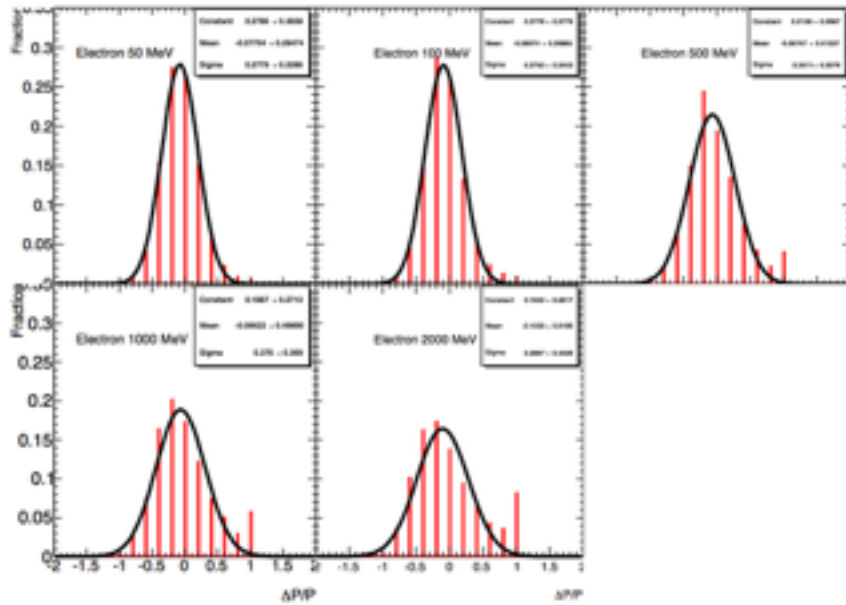
Point Spread Function



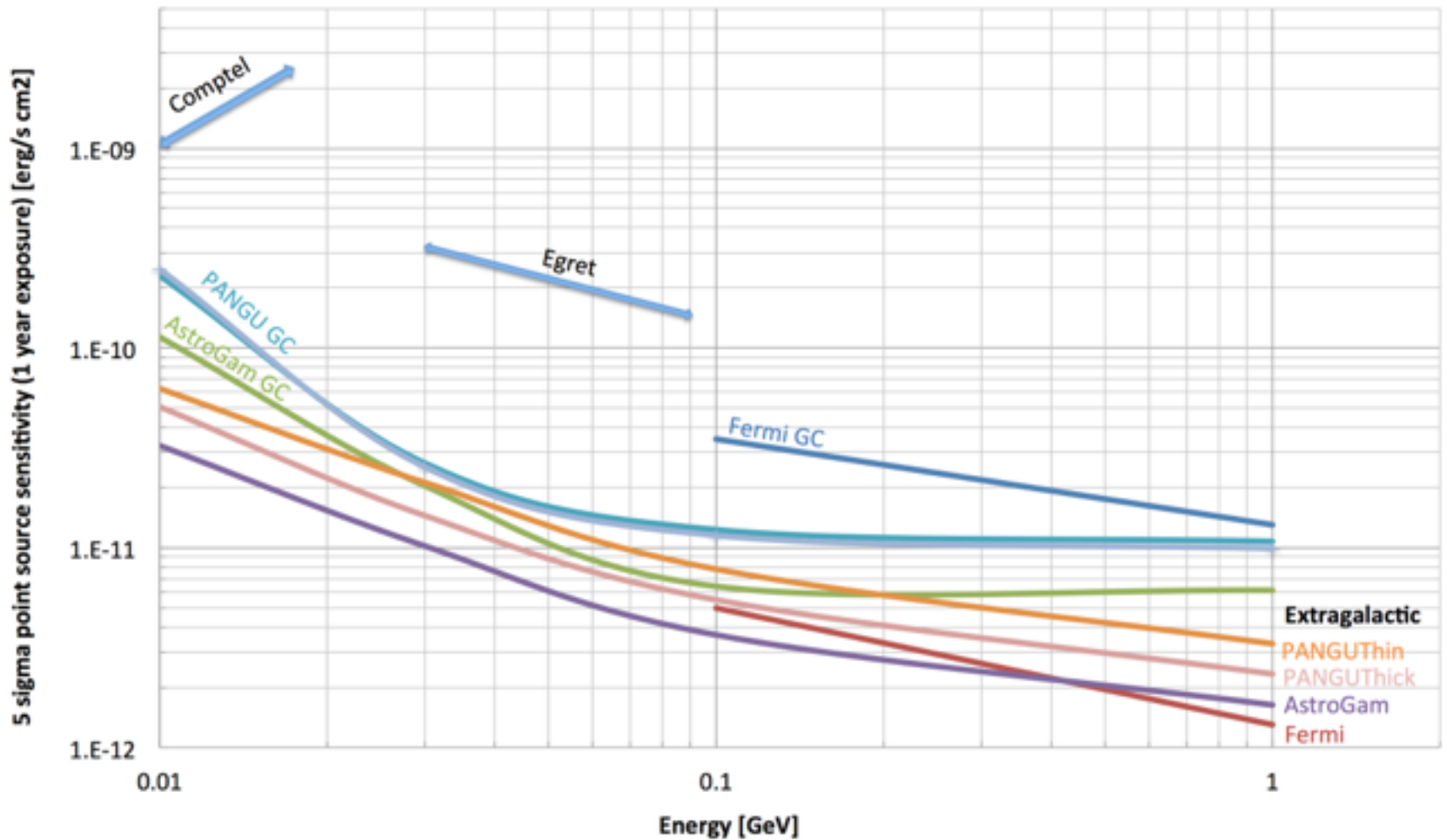
Effective area and acceptance



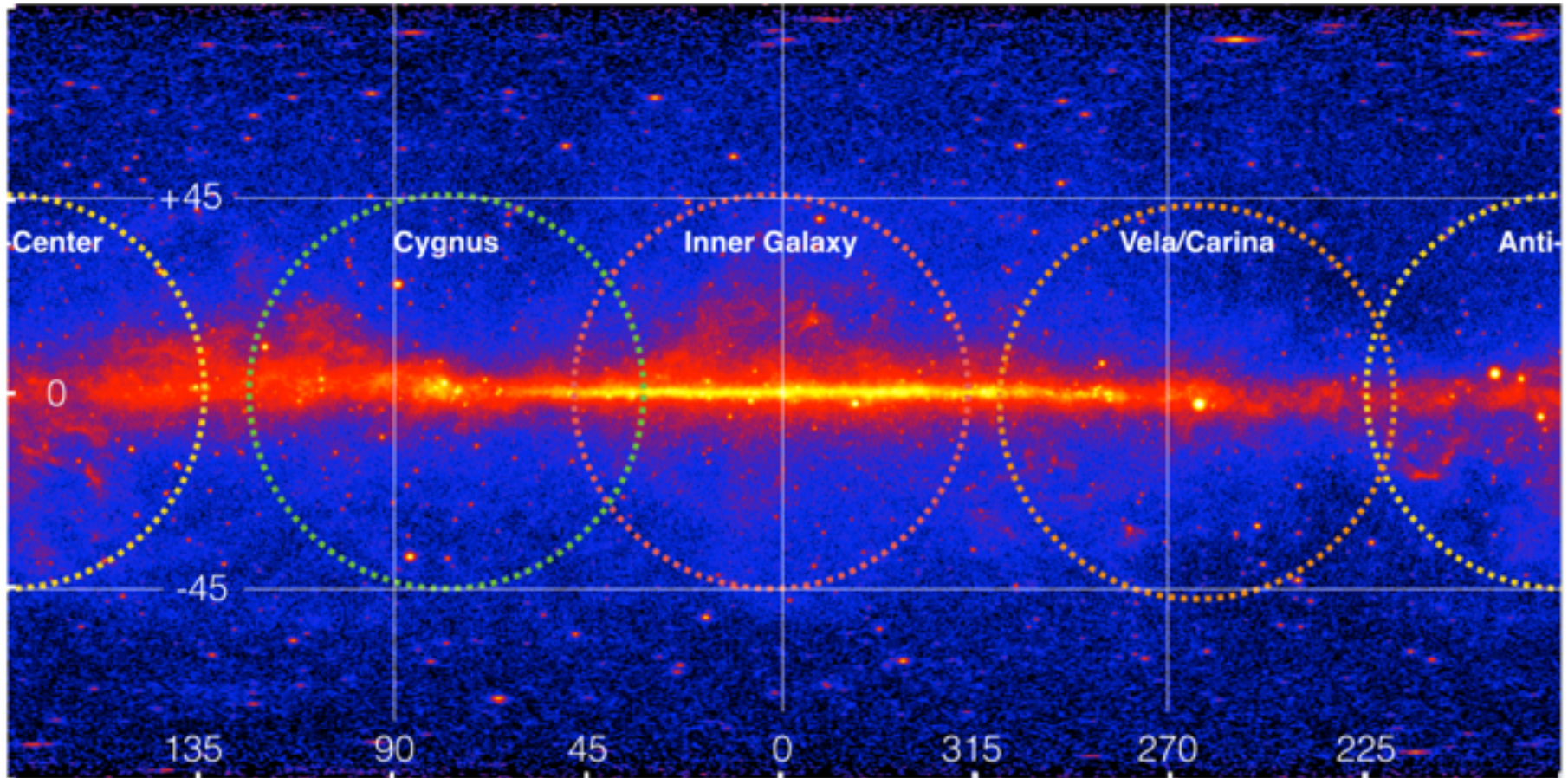
Energy resolution



Sensitivity comparison of PANGU and Fermi



Observation mode of PANGU



Comparison with DAMPE and Fermi

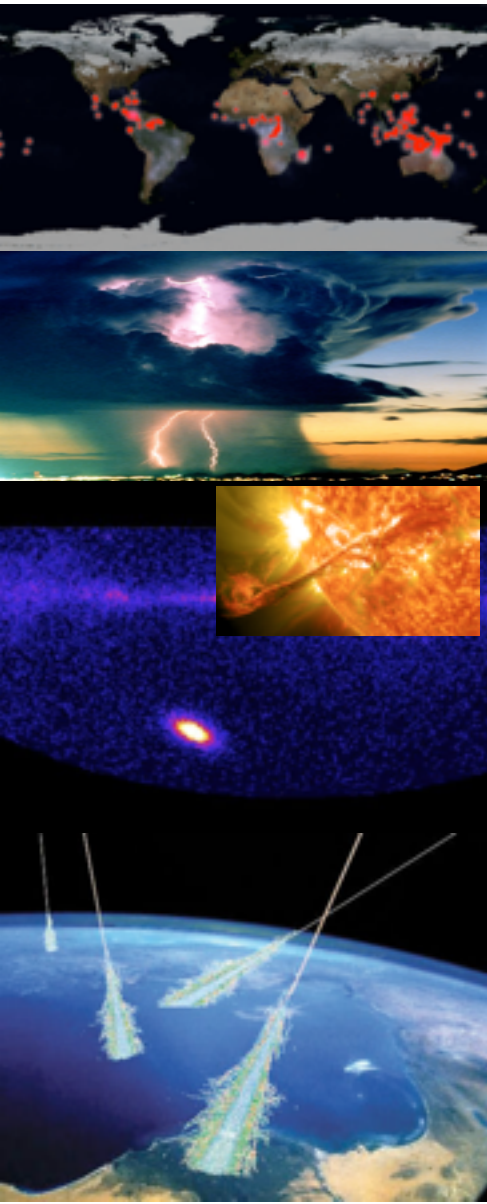
	PANGU	DAMPE	Fermi-LAT
γ 工作能区(GeV)	0.01-10	$5 - 10^4$	0.1 - 1000
γ 能量分辨 (%)	40@0.1GeV	1.5 @100 GeV	10@100GeV
γ 角分辨 (deg)	1.0@0.1GeV	0.2 @10 GeV	3.0@0.1GeV
重量	300 kg	1900 kg	4300 kg

Mission parameter	Requirement
Energy band	10 MeV-10GeV
Field of view with nominal effective area	1 steradian (45° opening) Design: π steradian (60° opening)
Maximum field of view	2π steradian
Point source sensitivity (Galactic centre)	10^{-11} erg/s cm ² (>100 MeV, 1 year eff. exposure) 10^{-10} erg/s cm ² (10 MeV, 1 year eff. exposure)
Angular resolution (normal incidence)	1 degree (100 MeV) 0.2 degree (1 GeV)
Polarisation sensitivity	Amplitude: 20% for 10^4 events Direction: 45 degrees for 10^4 events
Absolute event reconstructed time tagging accuracy	10 micro-seconds
Energy resolution	30-50%
Detector alignment calibration	< 10 micro-meters
Attitude reconstruction accuracy	< 1 arcmin (X – optical - axis) < 0.5 arcmin (Y/Z axis)
Replanning capability (TOO)	< 1 working day
Mission duration	3.5 years, extendable to 10 years
Scientific telemetry	10 Mbit/s

Conclusions

- PANGU is an *unique and timely opportunity* for high energy astrophysics. It will **resolve and monitoring** the sub-GeV sky with unprecedented spatial resolution, separating diffuse gamma-ray emission from point sources
 - PANGU science is not “incremental science”, it will lead to **fundamental discoveries and understanding.**
- PANGU is synergic with DAMPE, HERD, CTA, Gamma-400, LHAASO and other ground-based and space detectors (e.g., radio, optical, X-ray, TeV, gravitational wave experiments)
- Payload concept is innovative but the technology is ready
 - **TRL6-7 for silicon tracker**

Thank You!



Welcome to join!

