

# GammaTPC: a new MeV Gamma Ray Instrument Concept

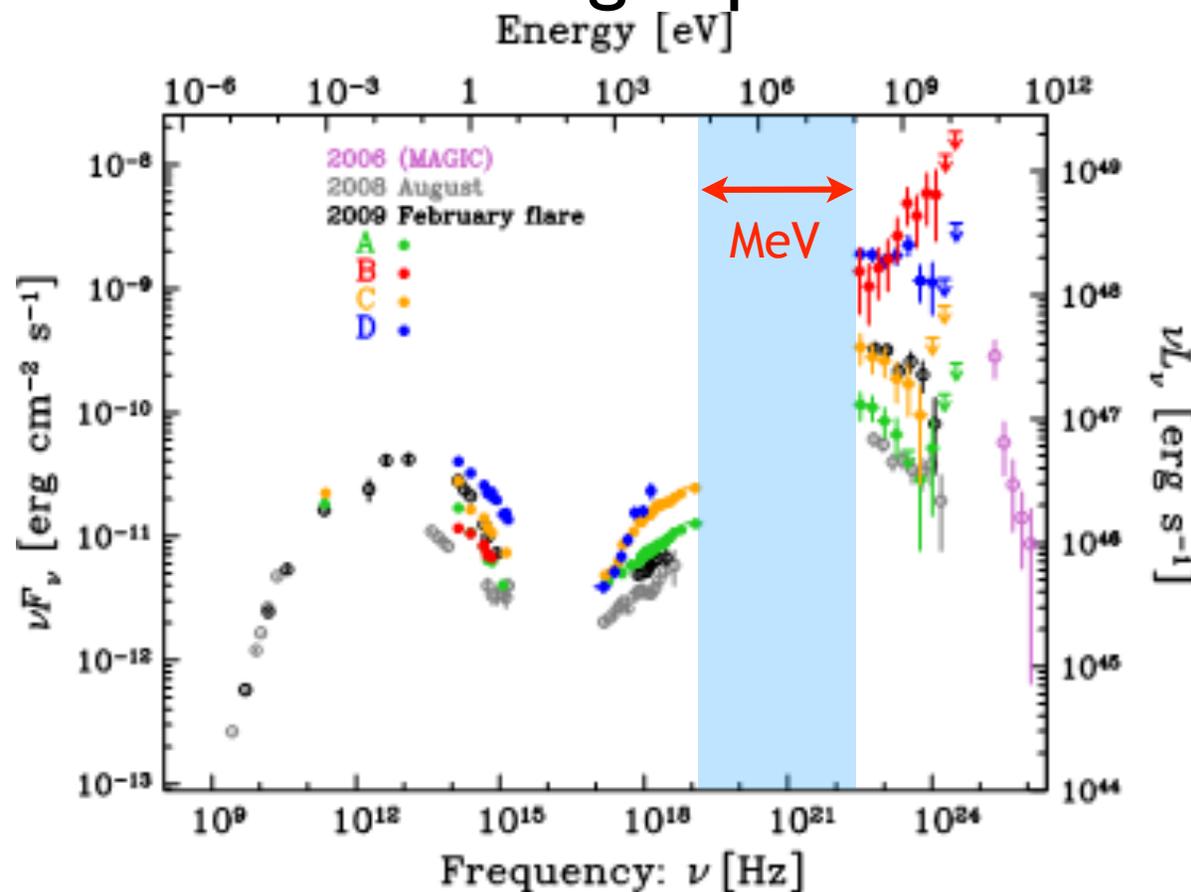
T. Shutt

LIDINE, 9/14/2021

D.S. Akerib, S. Breur, **M. Buuck**, **E. Charles**, **A. Dragone**, S.W. Digel, G. Haller, O.A. Hitchcock, R. Linehan, **S. Luitz**, G.M. Madejski, **M.E. Monzani**, **A. Peña-Perez**, G. Petrillo, **M.J. Pivovarov**, **T. Shutt**, H.A. Tanaka, L. Tompkins, **B. Trbalic**, and Y.-T. Tsai

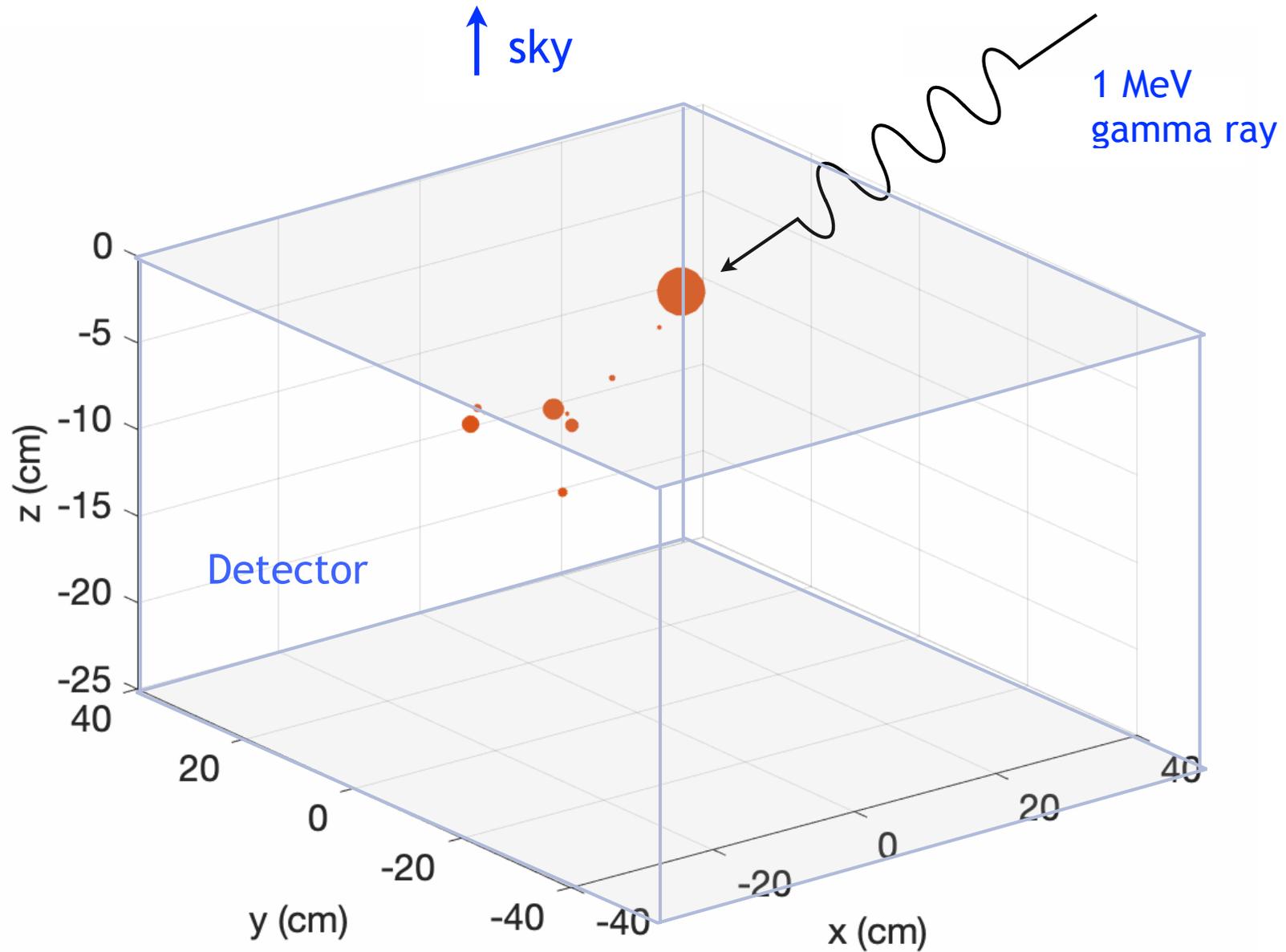
# Astrophysical MeV Gamma Rays

- MeV gamma ray sky largely unexplored
- Rich set sources: black holes, neutron stars, supernovae
- Powerful multi-messenger probe



blazar 3C279

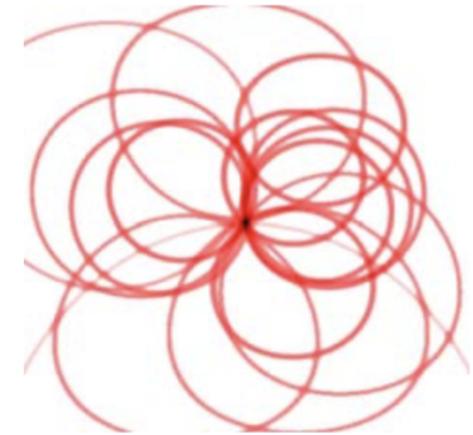
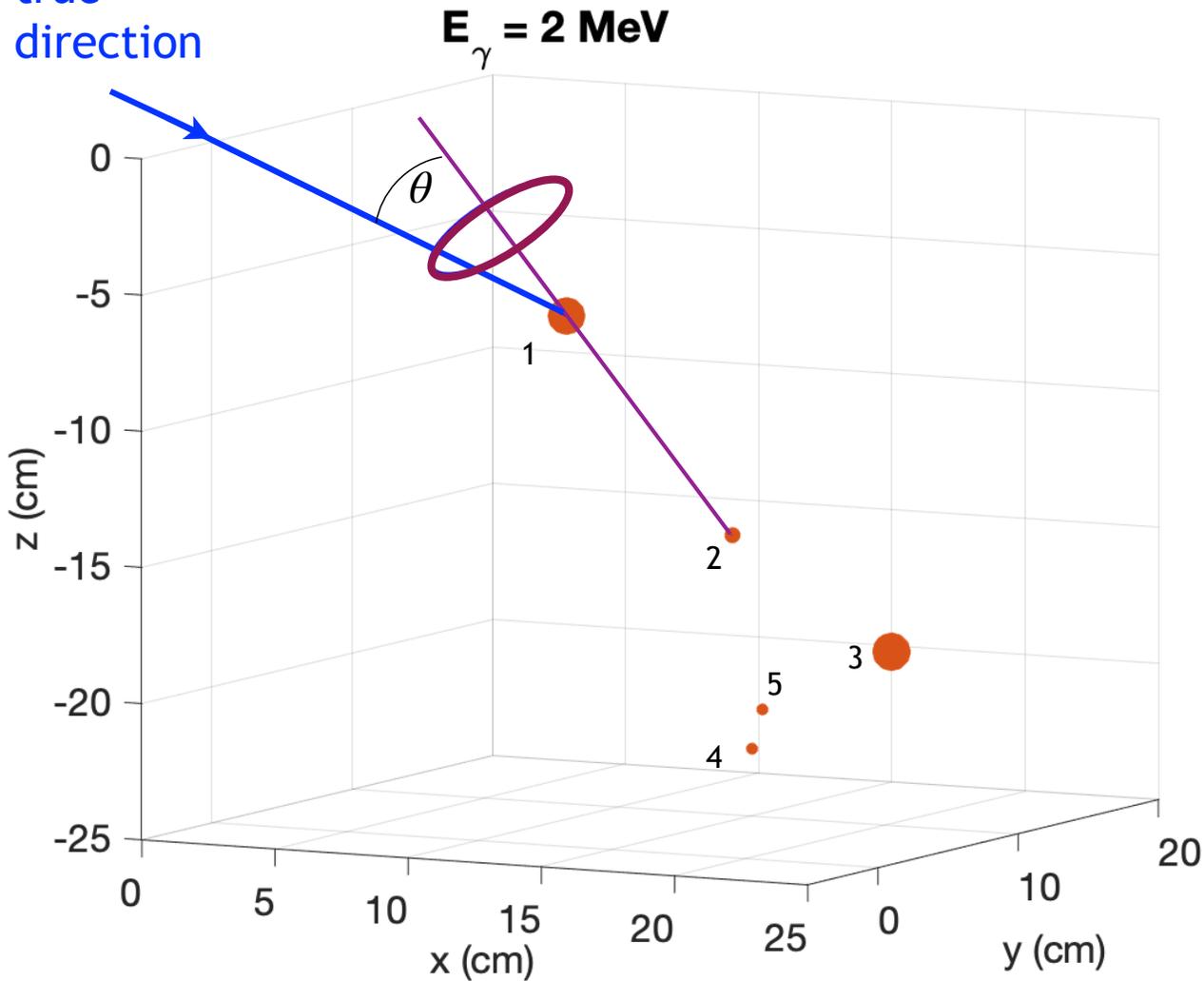
# MeV Gamma Ray Measurement



# Compton Event Reconstruction

Images:  
AMEGO

true  
direction

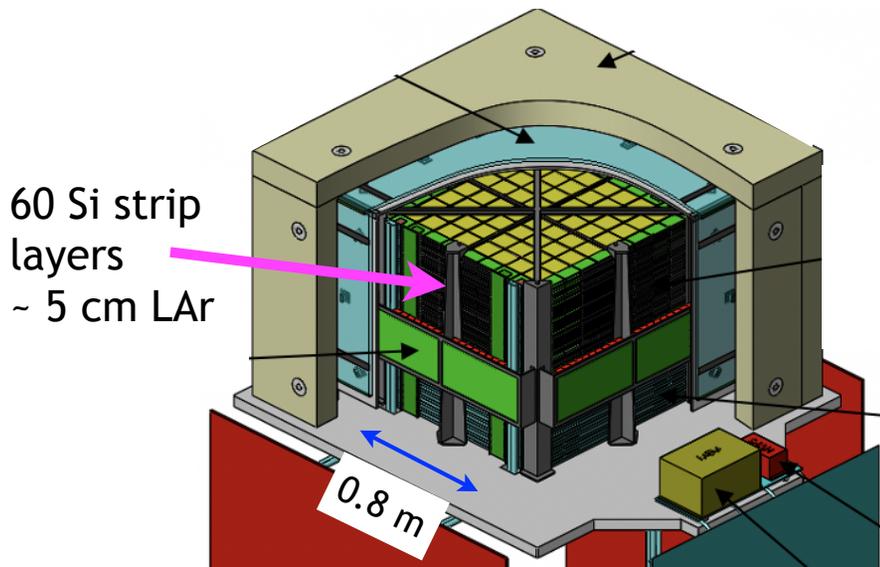


$e^-$  track  
unmeasured

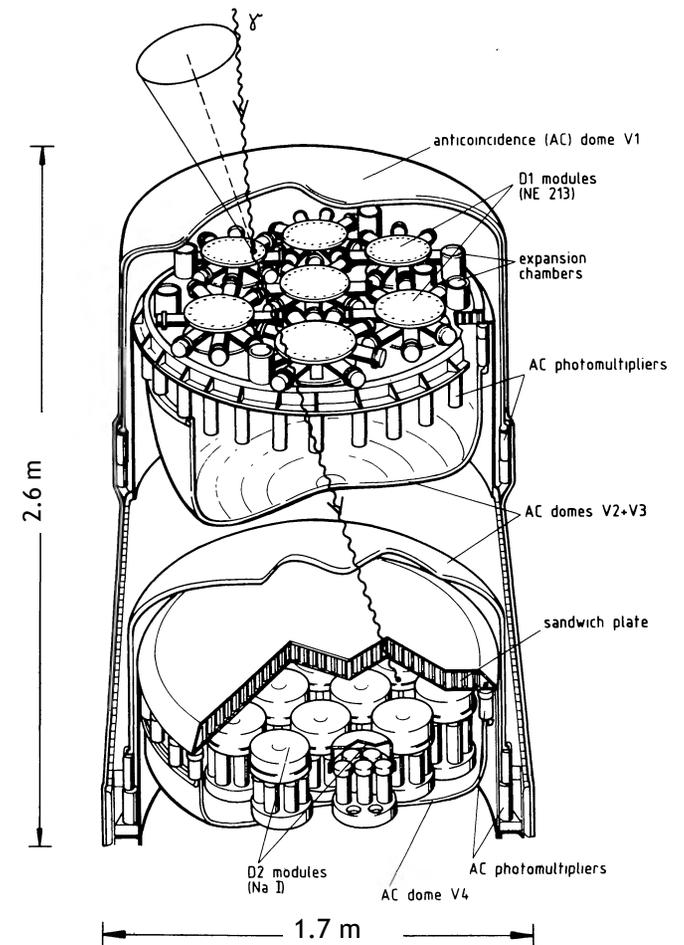


# Detector Requirements

- Much larger than  $\sim(30\text{cm})^3$
- 3D, sub-mm spatial readout of *head of electron track*
- Good energy resolution
- Very low passive mass
- High uniformity

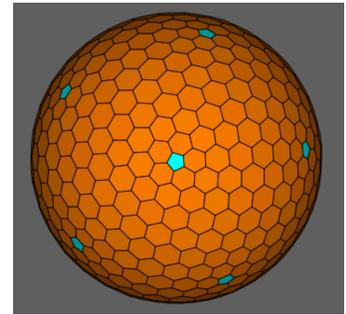


AMEGO - proposed Probe-class mission

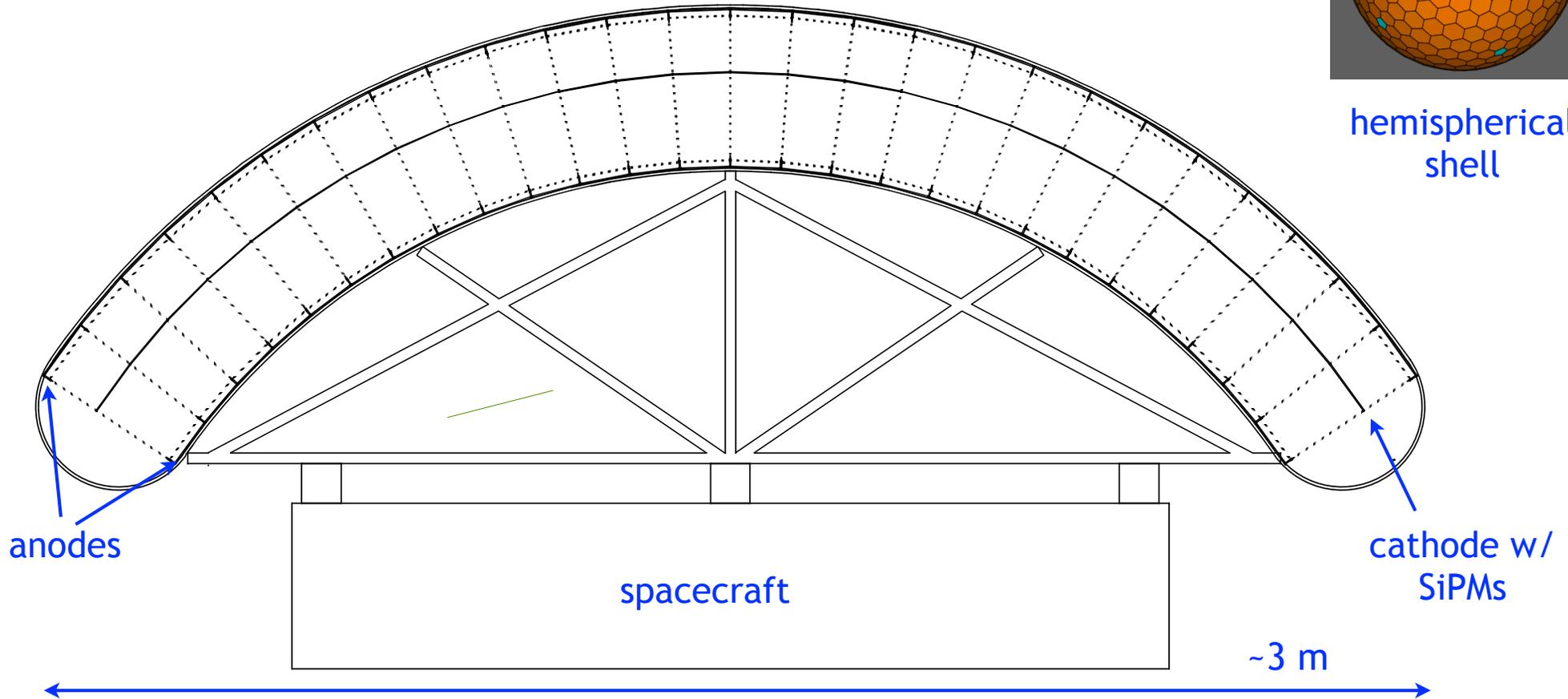


COMPTEL 1991 - 1999

# GammaTPC



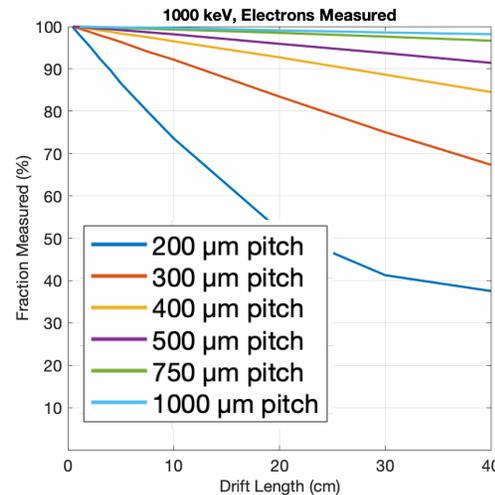
hemispherical shell



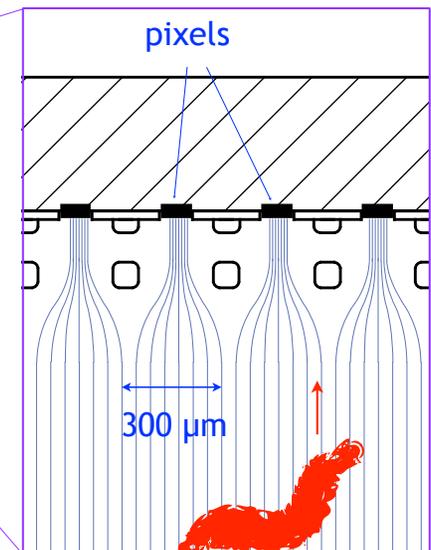
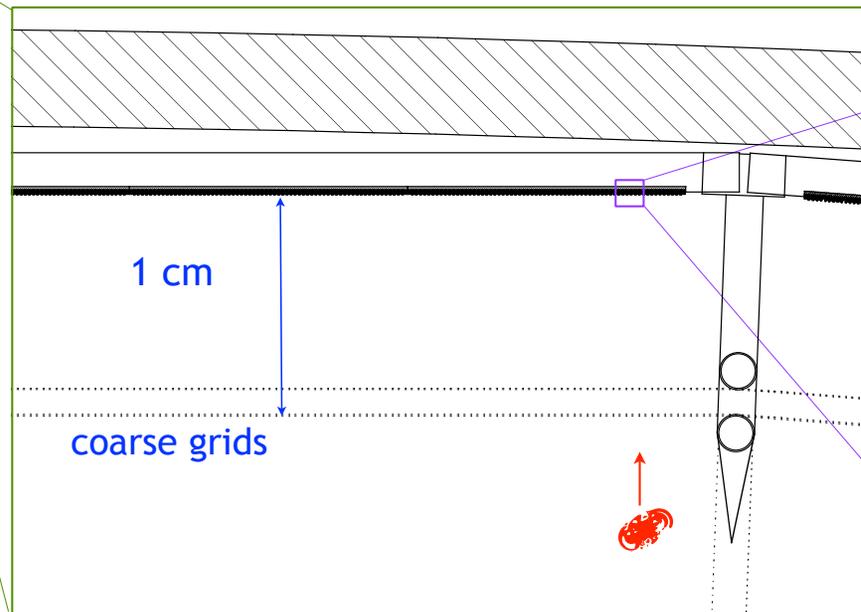
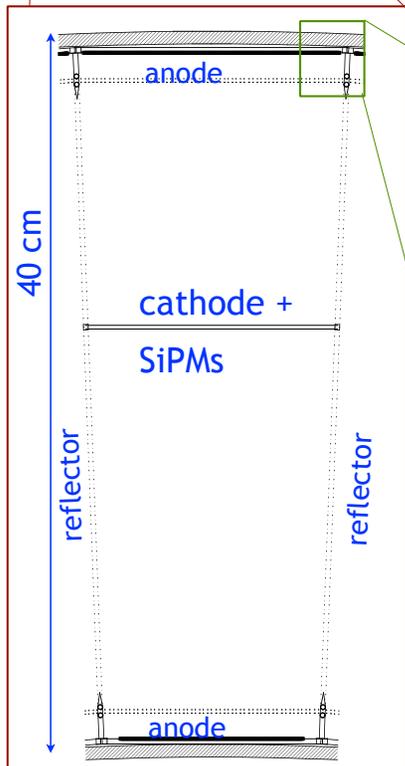
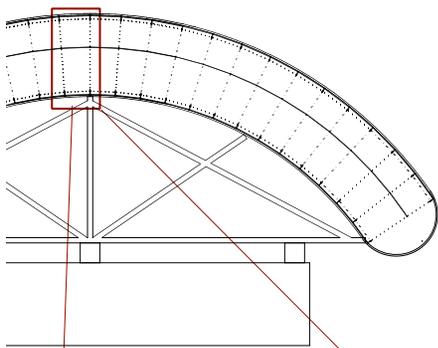
- Segmented TPCs in ~40 cm thick carbon fiber shell
- LAr at ~120 K
- 10 m<sup>2</sup>, ~3 ton configuration shown - takes advantage of dropping costs of mass in space

# Charge Readout

Charge fraction measured in pixels

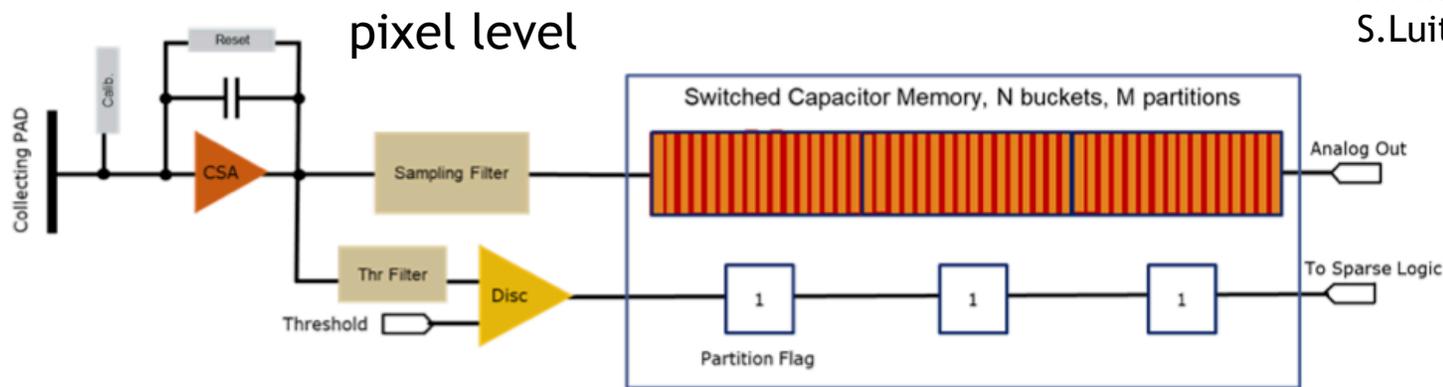


- Sub-mm charge readout loses charge to sub-threshold sensors with  $\sim$ mm diffusion
- “Coarse” grids + pixels - eliminates charge loss, allows  $\sim 10^4$  power reduction with coarse grid trigger and pixel power switching



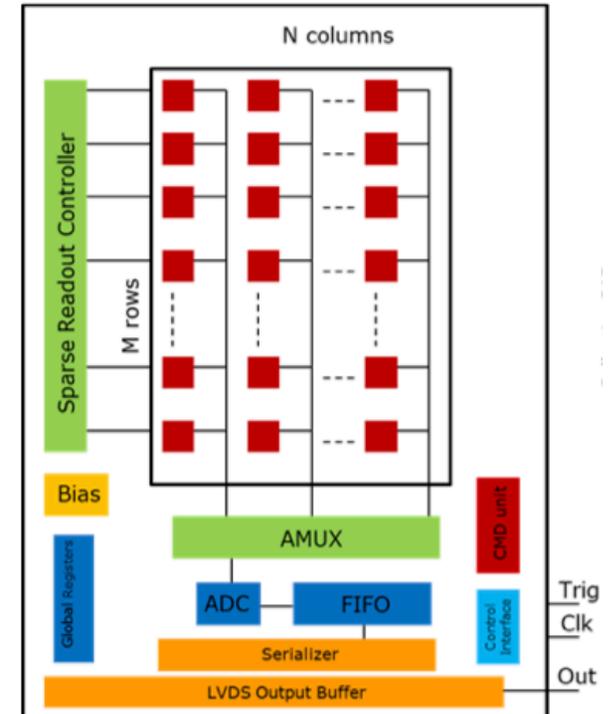
# Pixel readout

A Peña Perez, A. Dragone,  
S.Luitz, G. Haller, T. Shutt



- Custom ASIC with analog memory buffer
- Coarse grid trigger turns on chips:  $\sim 10^4$  power reduction
  - Need novel fast power switching scheme
- Noise  $\sim$  few electrons
- Builds on developments for DUNE + nEXO

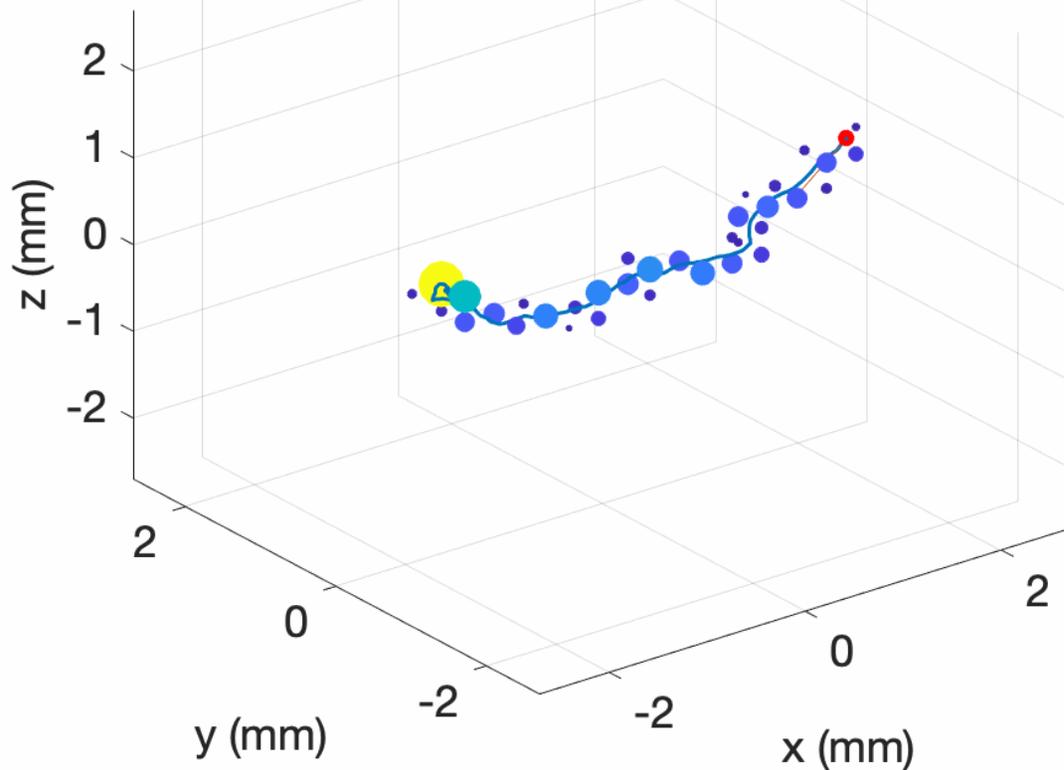
chip level



# First look at pixel performance promising

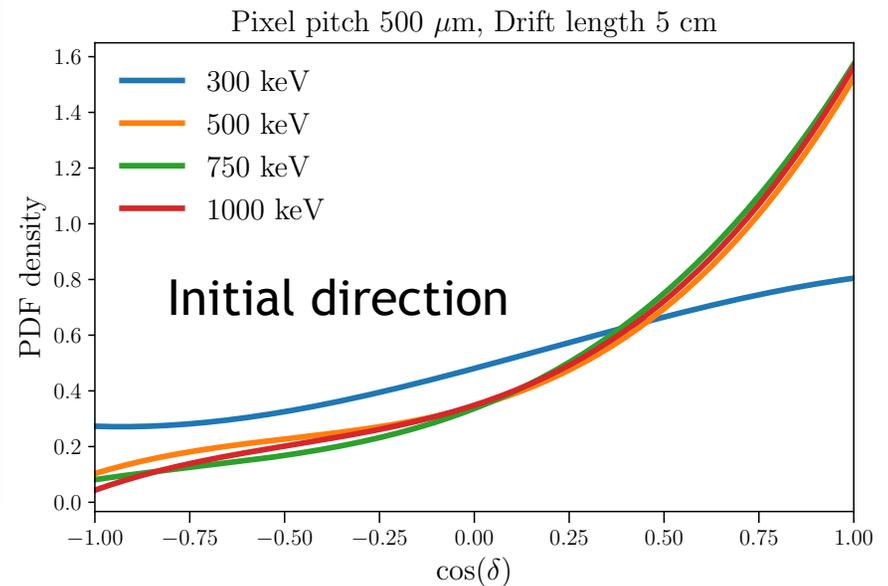
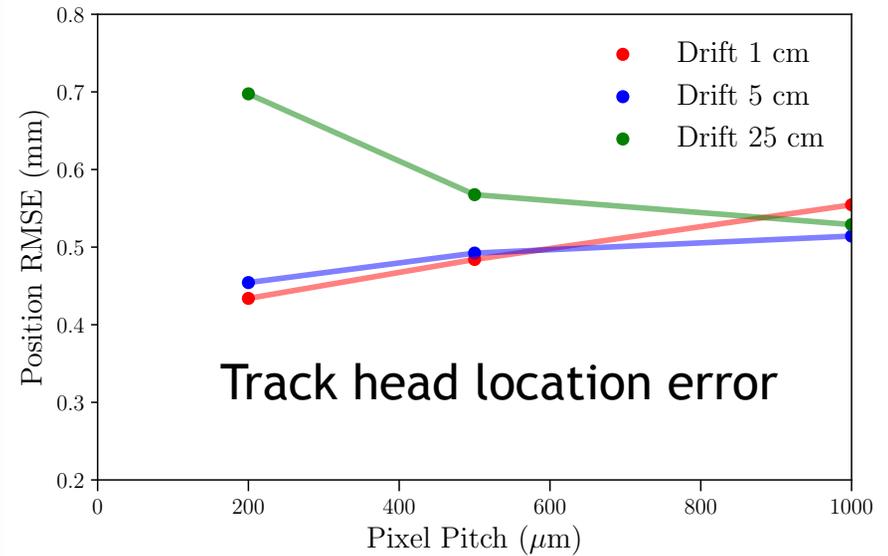
$E_e = 1000 \text{ keV}, 30.7\text{K e}^-$   
 $\delta xy = 300 \mu\text{m}, \delta t = 259 \text{ ns}, \sigma_e / \text{thresh} = 8.7/43.7 \text{ e}^-$

0.10 cm drift



1 MeV recoil electron

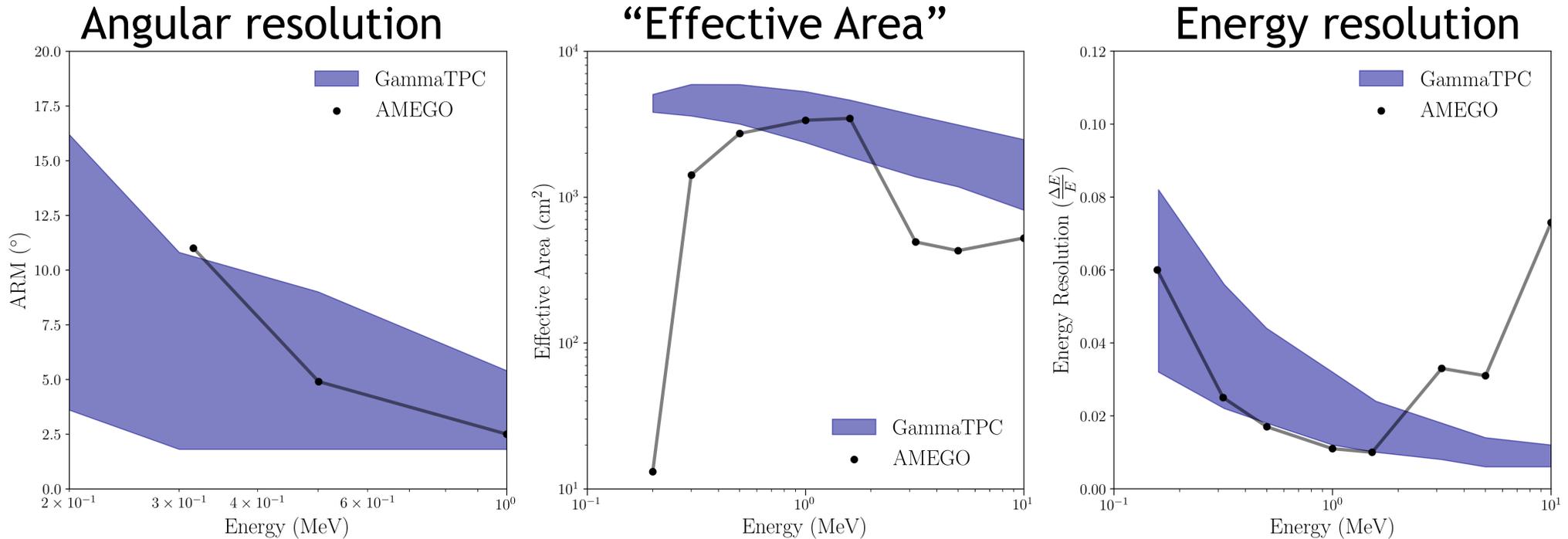
ML approach - M. Buuck



# Space Deployment

- Space charge from slow ion drift + particle background
  - Need charge injection scheme.
  - On paper, photocathode with  $q_e \sim 10^{-4}$  will allow this
- Cryogenics: cryo-cooler with  $\sim 10$ s of W cooling power looks feasible. Passive cooling perhaps possible.
- Liquid - Gas separation: expandable bellows, or spin space craft.

# First look at performance



- Appears at least comparable performance to probe-class AMEGO proposal, for same  $\sim 1$  m<sup>2</sup> instrument
- GammaTPC promises much larger instrument at lower cost

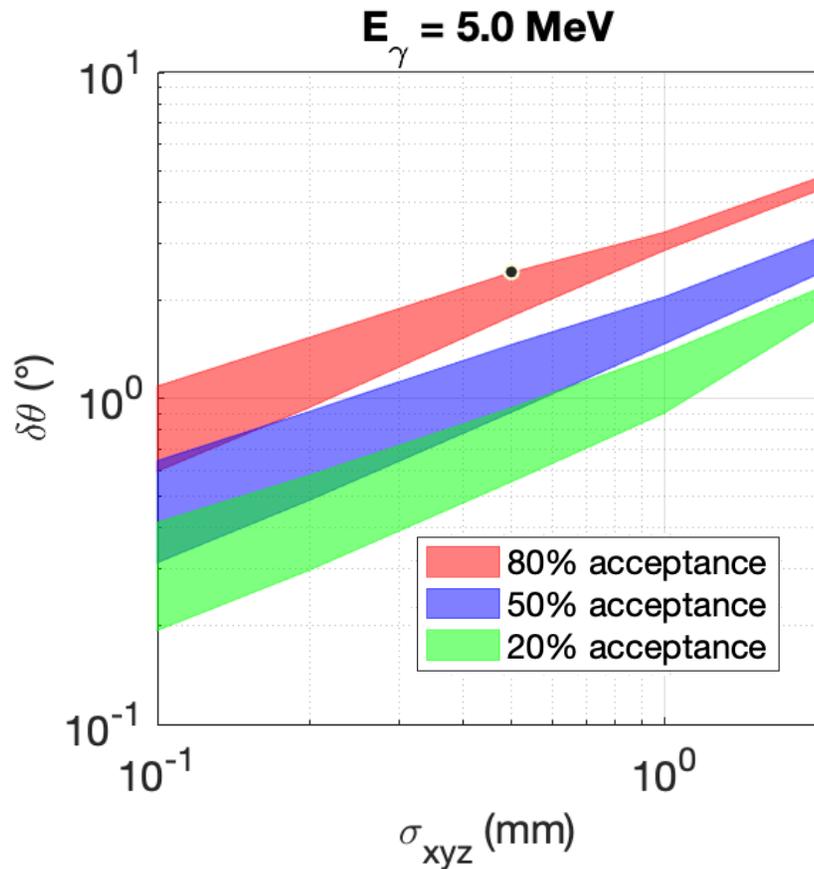
# Conclusion

- Compelling new science with new MeV gamma ray instrument
- LAr TPC a promising technology
- Leverages communities development of liquid nobles, and DOE investment in DUNE
- Takes advantage of reduced costs to launch
- Many challenges to solve
- GammaTPC could be transformational instrument

backup

# Performance

## Point spread function



Band widths - range of energy resolution response

## Energy Resolution

