

High Energy Astrophysics with stratospheric balloons

A short personal review on

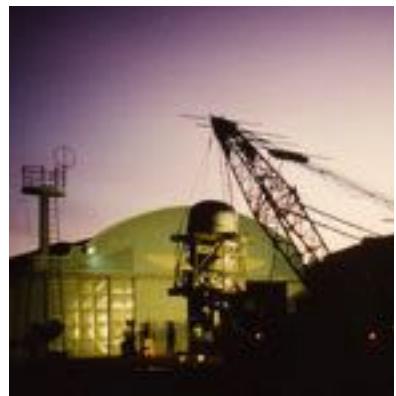
- MPE Compton Balloon Telescope
- CLAIRE
- EUSO-BALLOON
- COSI

Peter von Ballmoos

IRAP Toulouse



« my » balloons



Compton balloon
1982



FIGARO II
1988



HEXAGONE
1989, 1992



CLAIRe
2000, 2001



HIREGS
1999



eusoballoon
2014, 2017



COSI (NCT)
2005,
2009,
2010 ...
COSI
2014,
2016

MPE Compton telescope

UBERABA October 31, 1982



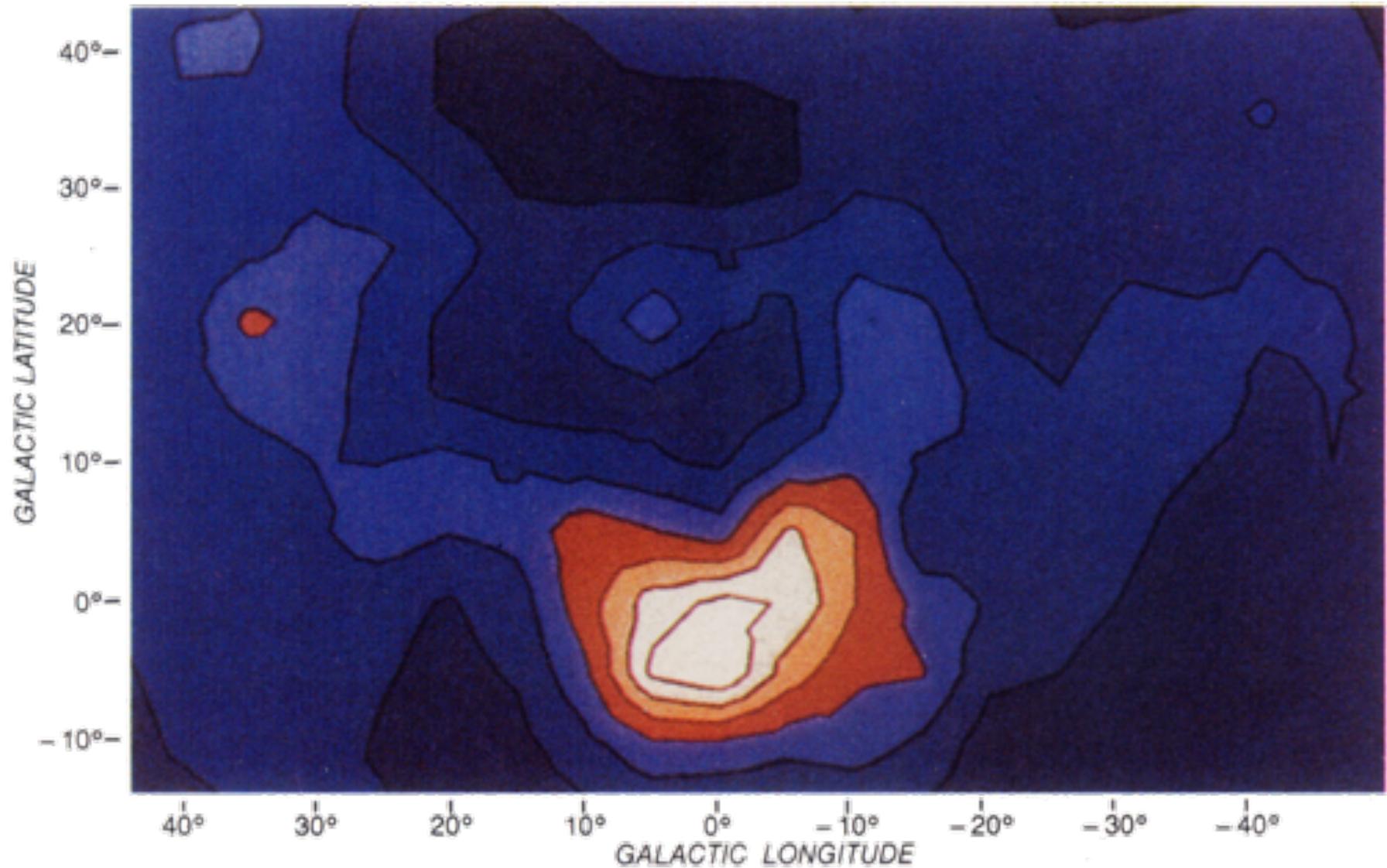
the cleanroom



Mission Control Center

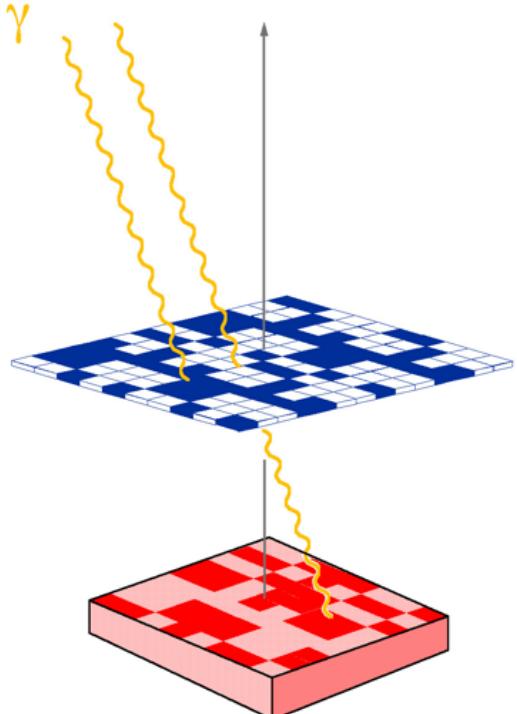
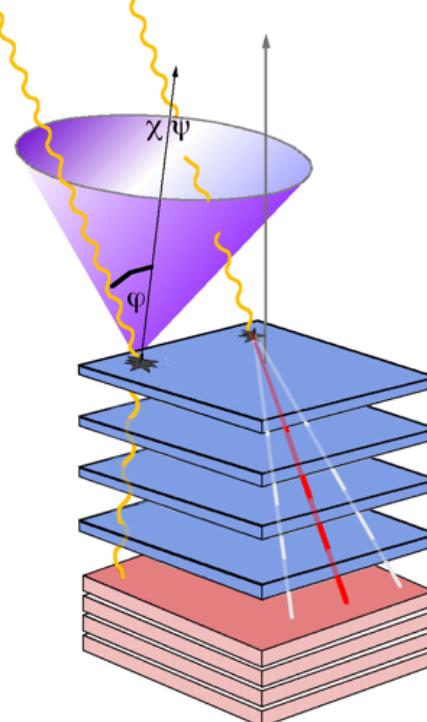
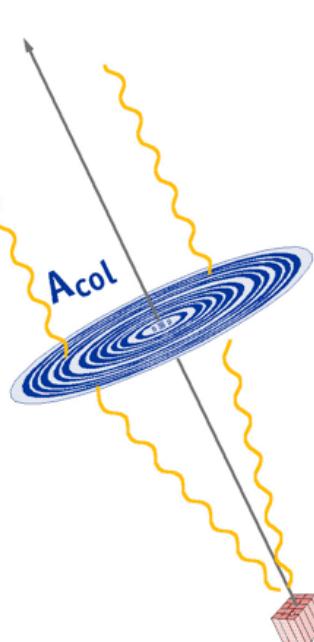


The Galactic Center Region in the light of ^{26}Al gamma-rays

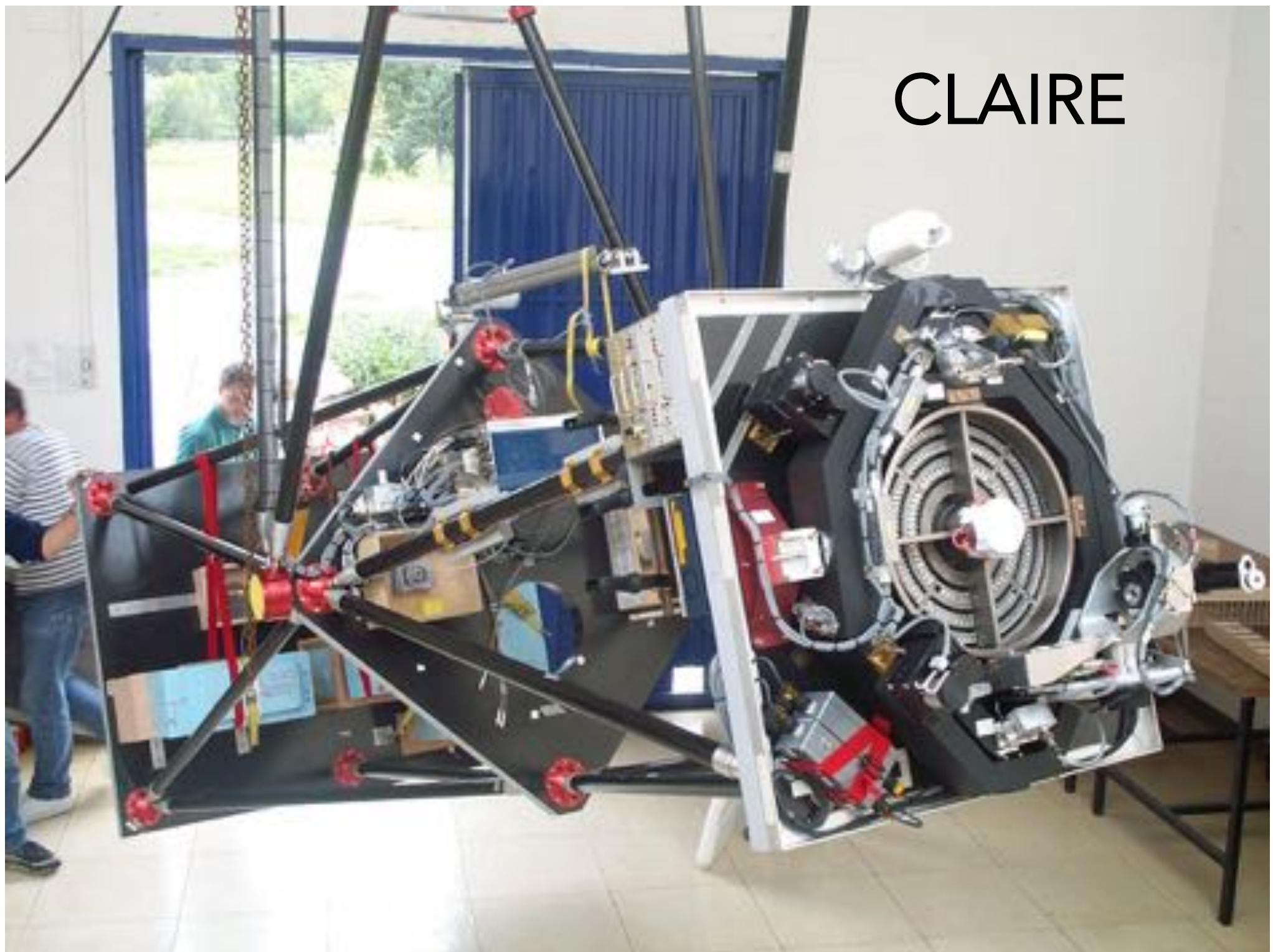


Instrument concepts in gamma-ray astronomy

The instrumental categories in nuclear astrophysics reflect our current perception of *light* itself.

	geometric optics absorption	quantum optics incoherent scattering	wave optics coherent scattering
detector aperture			
	ex. coded masks telesc. "on-off" collimators	ex. Compton telescopes tracking chambers	ex. Laue lenses Fresnel lenses

CLAIRe

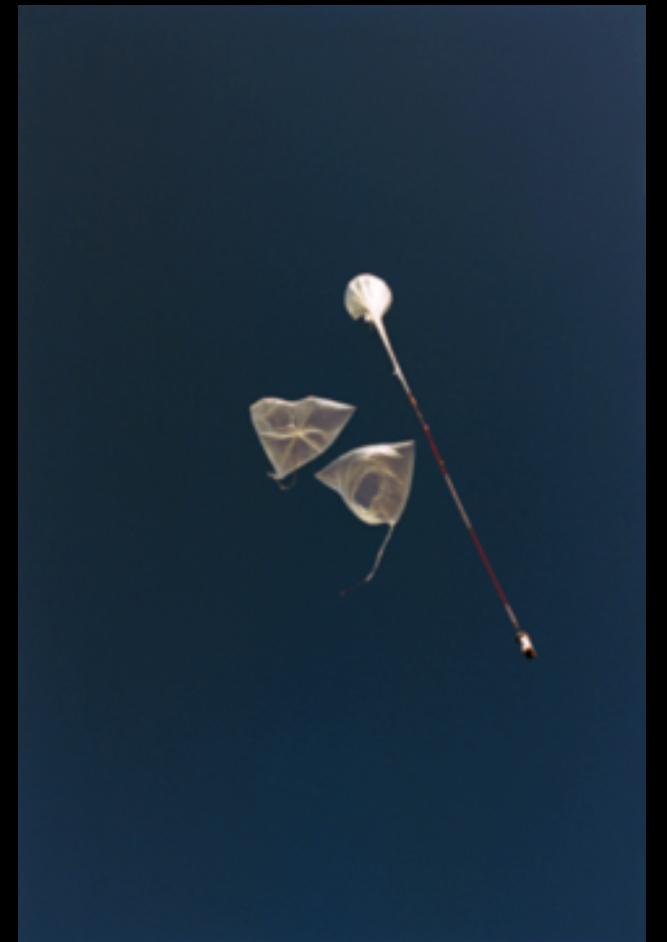


CLAIRE 2001

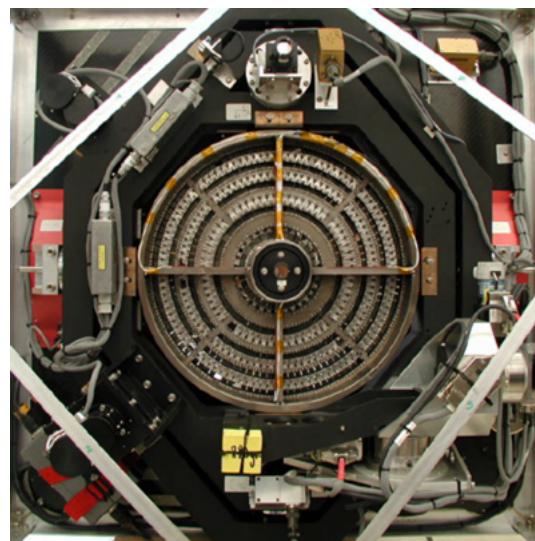
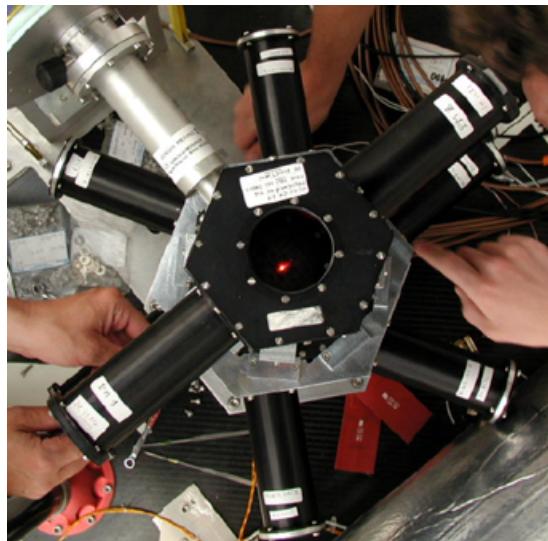
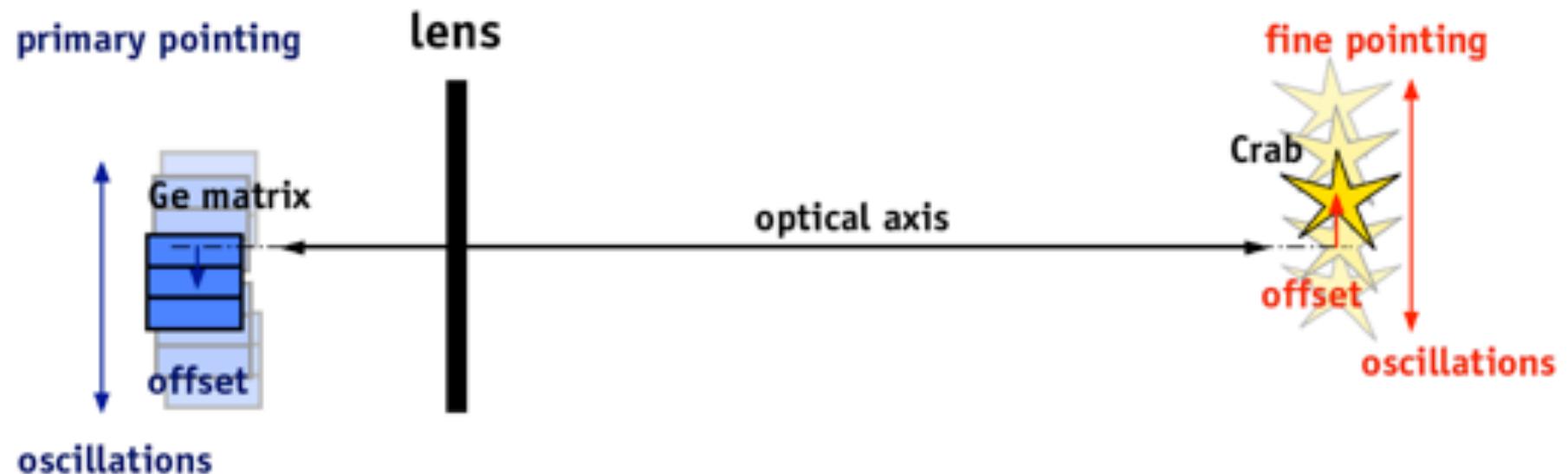


demonstrate the principle of a γ -ray lens on an astrophysical target

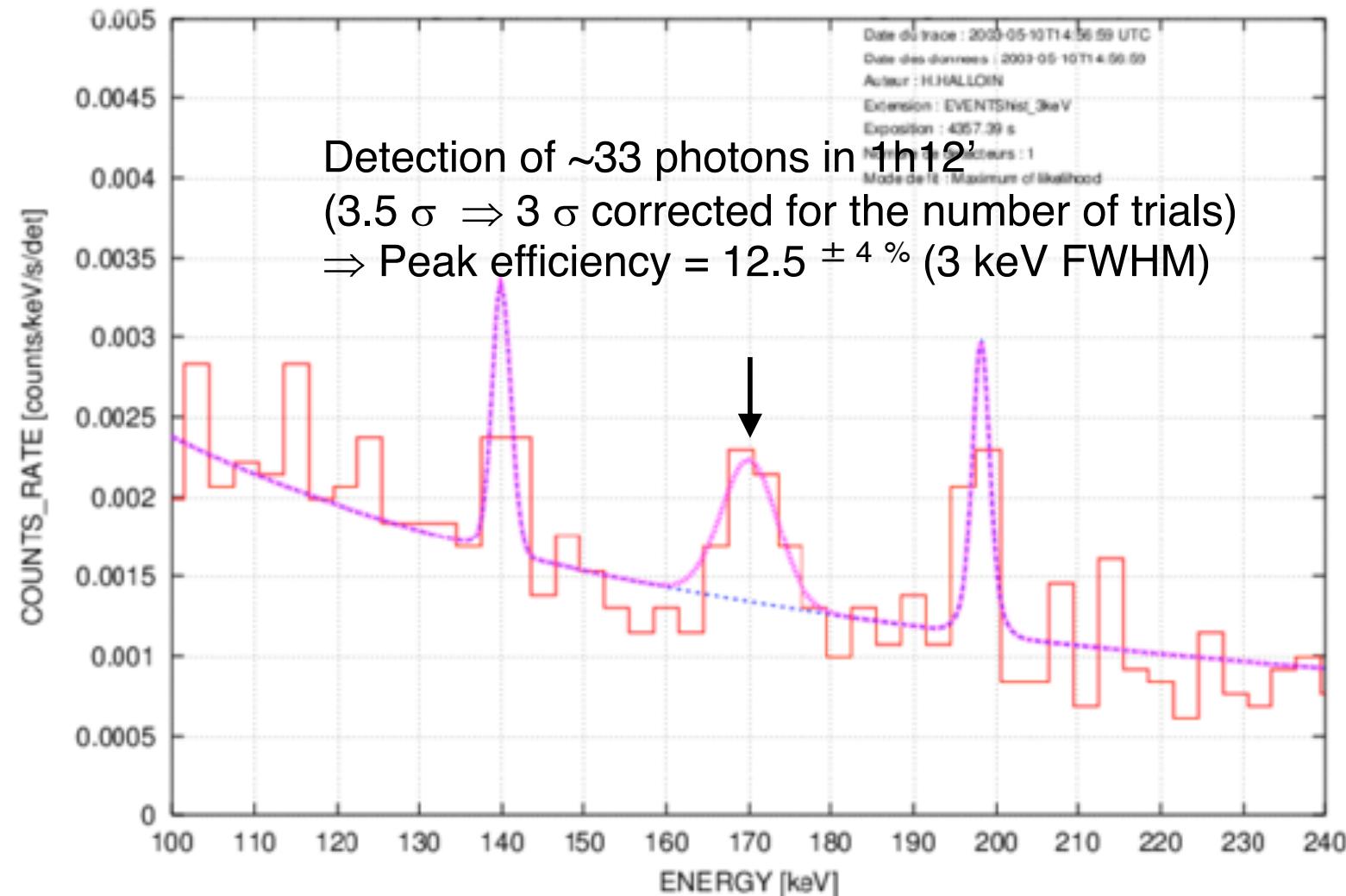
- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Launch | : 14 june 2001, 8h15 UT, CNES balloon base, Gap-Tallard |
| Balloon | : Zodiac Z600 (600.000 m^3) |
| floating altitude | : $> 41 \text{ km}$ (3.8 g/cm^2 residual atmosphère), during 5h 30' |
| Landing | : 14 june 2001, 17 h UT, Bergerac, Aquitane (~Bordeaux region) |



CLAIRE 2001 : pointing

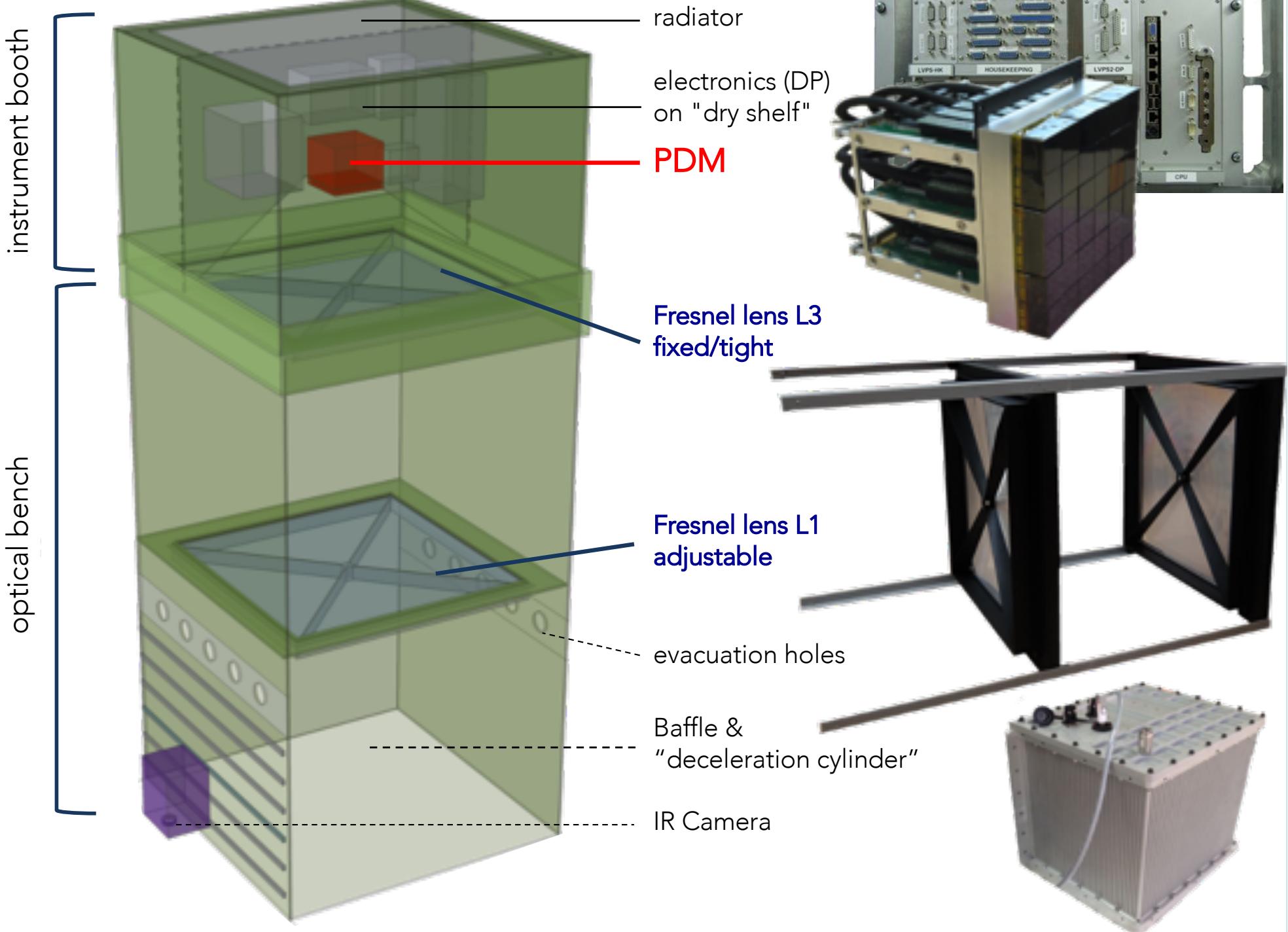


CLAIRE 2001 : first light of an astrophysical source



EUSO – Balloon 24.8.2014 20:53 LT



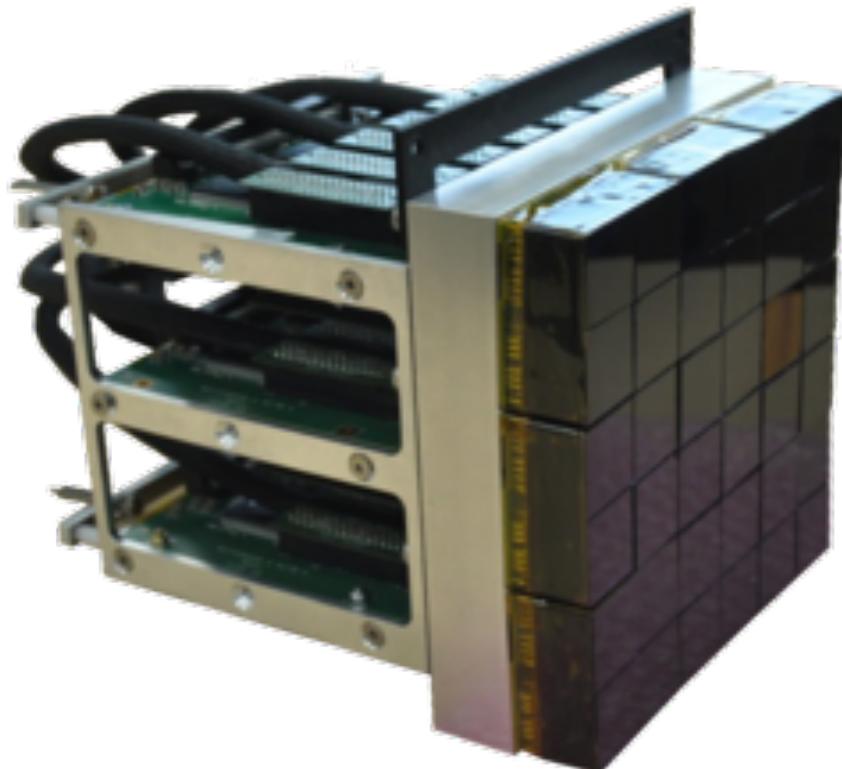


mounting the Fresnel Lenses



The Photo Detection Module (PDM)

The PDM consists in a focal surface and electronics.
It has to detect the UV photons coming from the optics,
digitalize the data and perform the level 1 triggers.

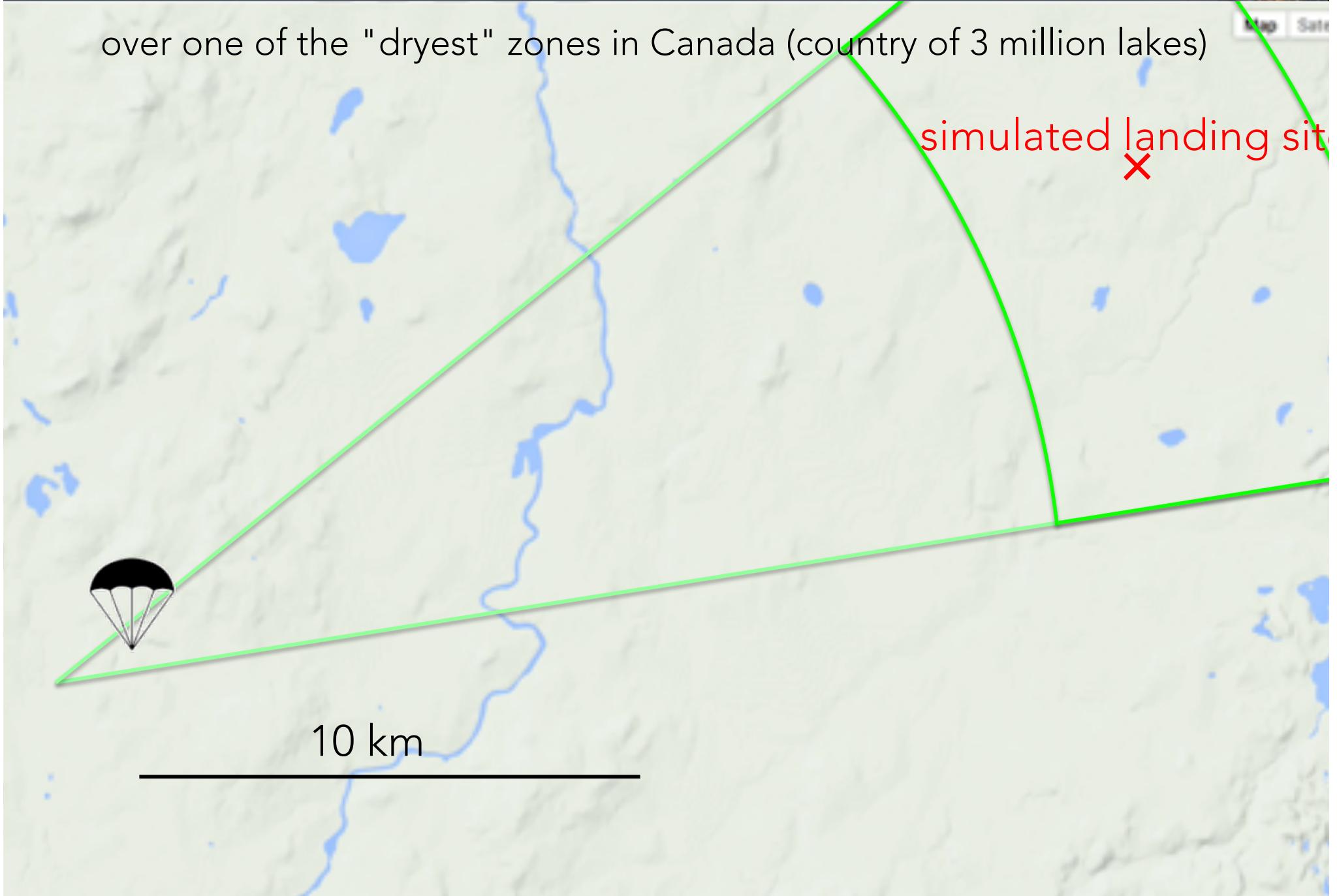


2304 pixels (48 × 48)

36 Multi-Anode Photomultipliers
9 Elementary Cell front units
9 High Voltage Power Supplies
6 ASIC boards
1 FPGA board

quantum efficiency ~ 25 %
frame rate : 400'000 per sec

EUSO-BALLOON descent

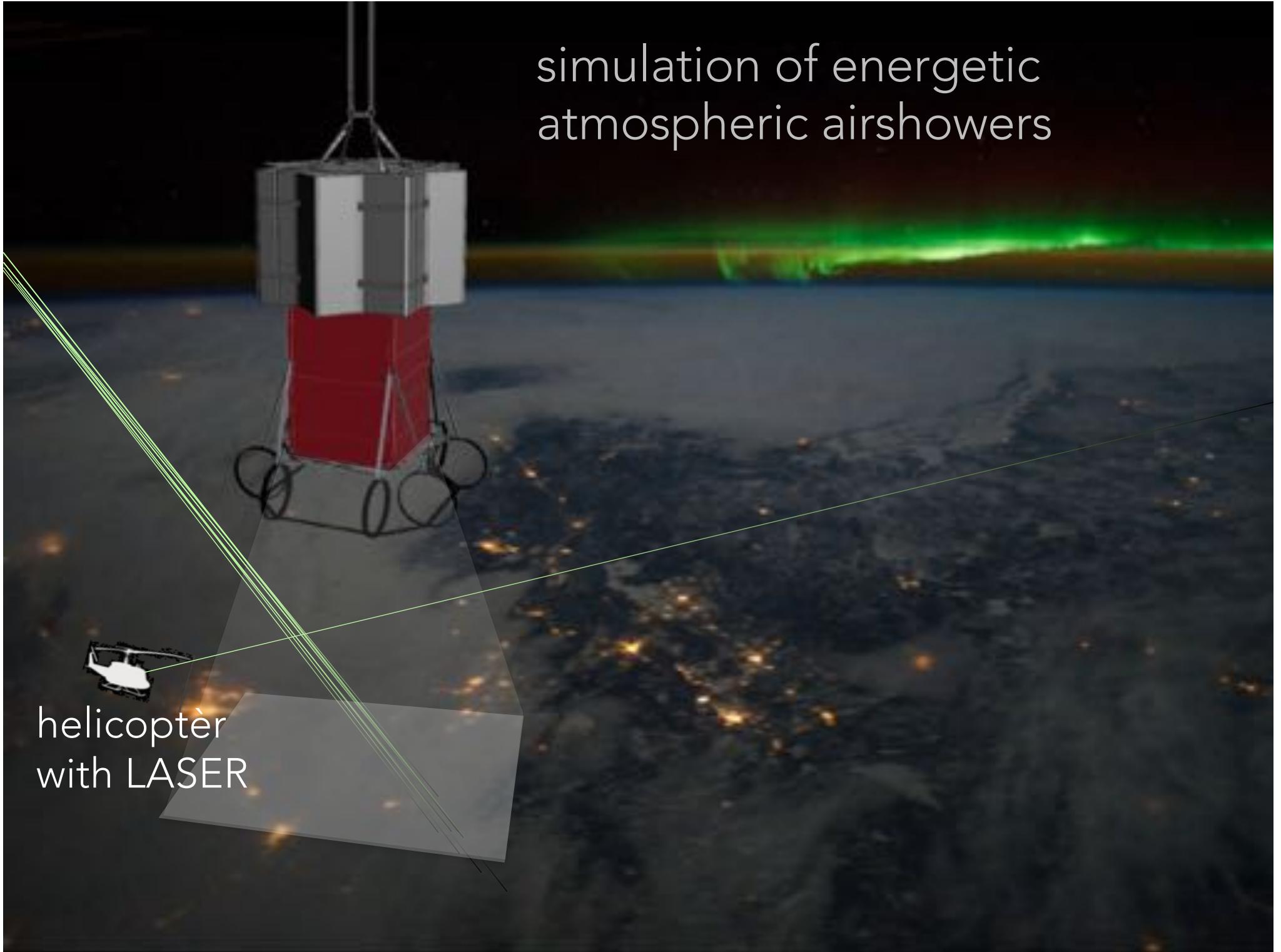


from the recovery helicopter above ... "Lake Euso"

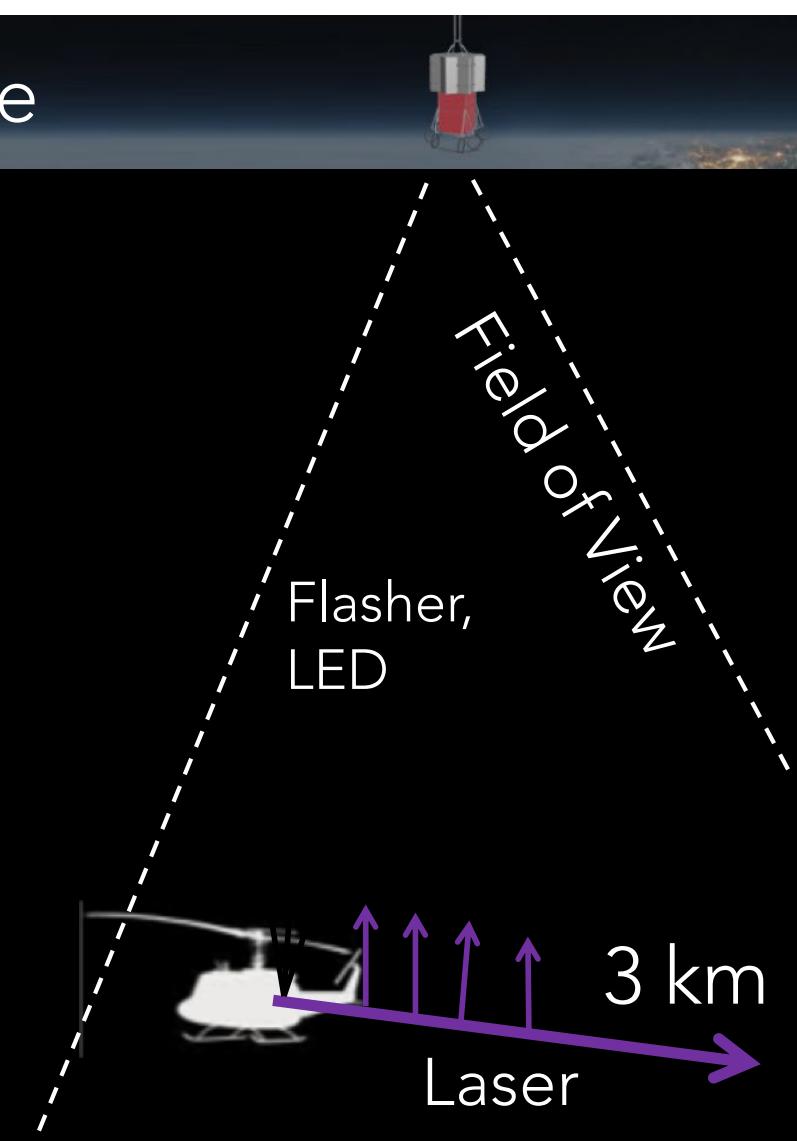
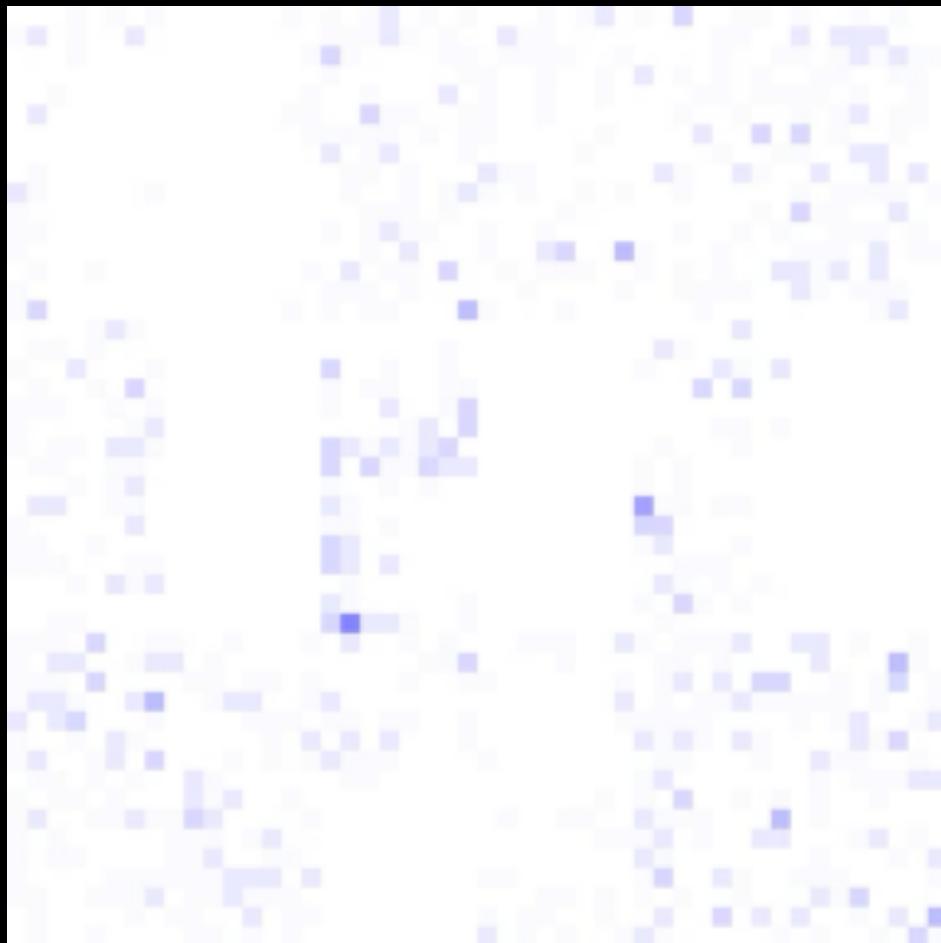


A Balloon-gondola for Waterlanding
presentation by Jean Evrard (CNES) on Tuesday - [A-169]

simulation of energetic atmospheric airshowers



a LED-LASER-XENON sequence



Concepts instrumentaux en astronomie gamma

Les catégories instrumentales de l'astrophysique nucléaire reflètent notre perception de la lumière elle-même.

	optique géométrique Absorption	optique quantique diffusion incohérente	optique onulatoire diffusion cohérente
détecteur ouverture			
	ex. masques codés telesc. Colimateurs « on-off »	ex. Télescopes Compton trajectographes	ex. Lentilles de Laue Lentilles de Fresnel

UCB Berkeley, LBNL Berkeley
IRAP Toulouse NTHU & NCU, Taiwan
2014, 2016

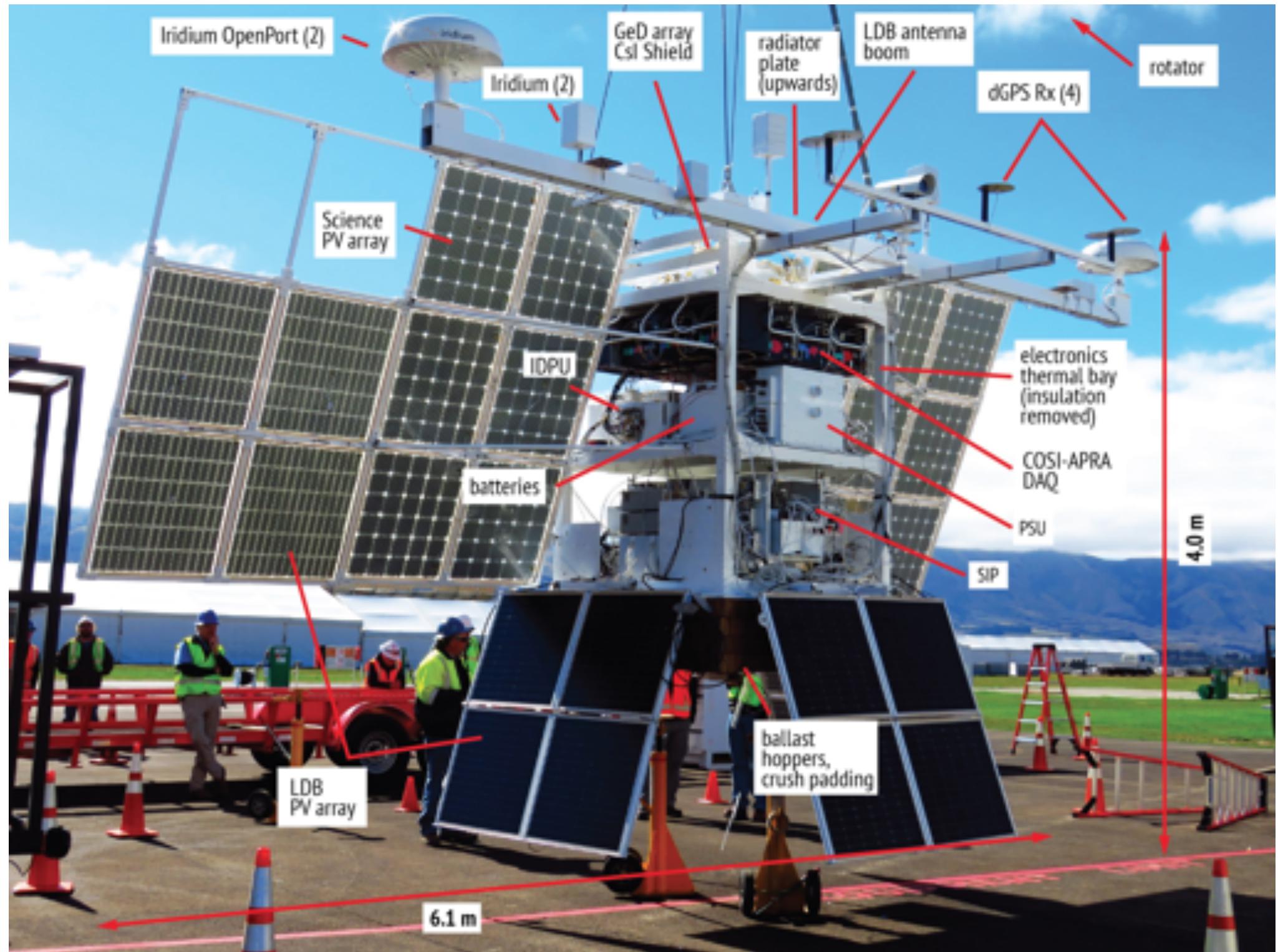


Compton Spectrometer and Imager



NCT launch "mishap" Alice Springs 28 april 2010





Overview: Instrument & Campaigns

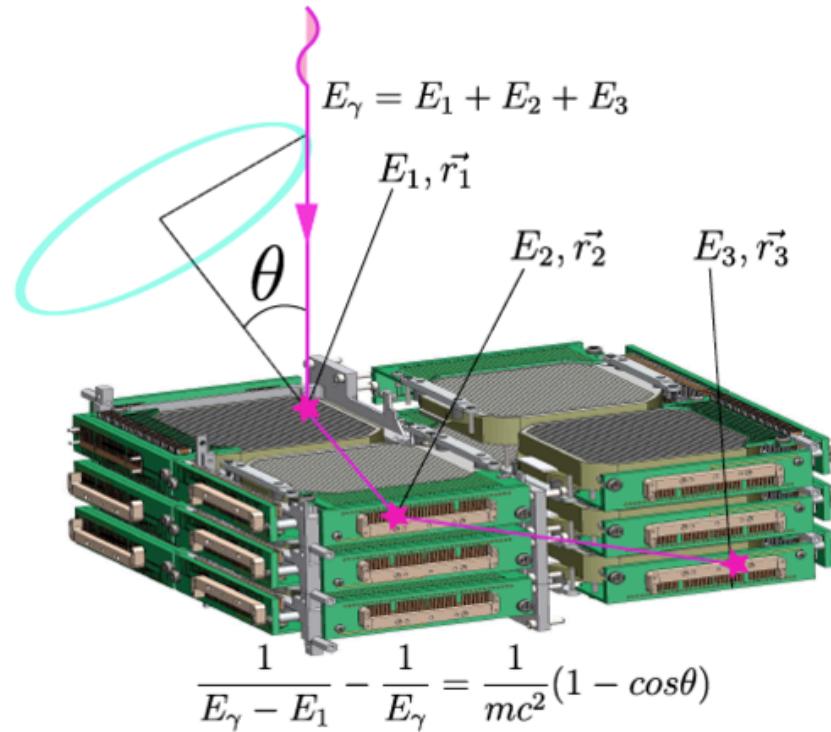
Instrument:

- Balloon-borne Compton telescope
- Energy range: 0.2 – several MeV
- 12 high-purity Ge double-sided strip detectors , 2 mm strip pitch
- Energy resolution: 1.5-3.0 keV FWHM
- Depth resolution: ~0.5 mm FWHM
- Angular resolution: up to $\sim 4^\circ$ FWHM
- Large field-of-view: almost 1/4 of sky

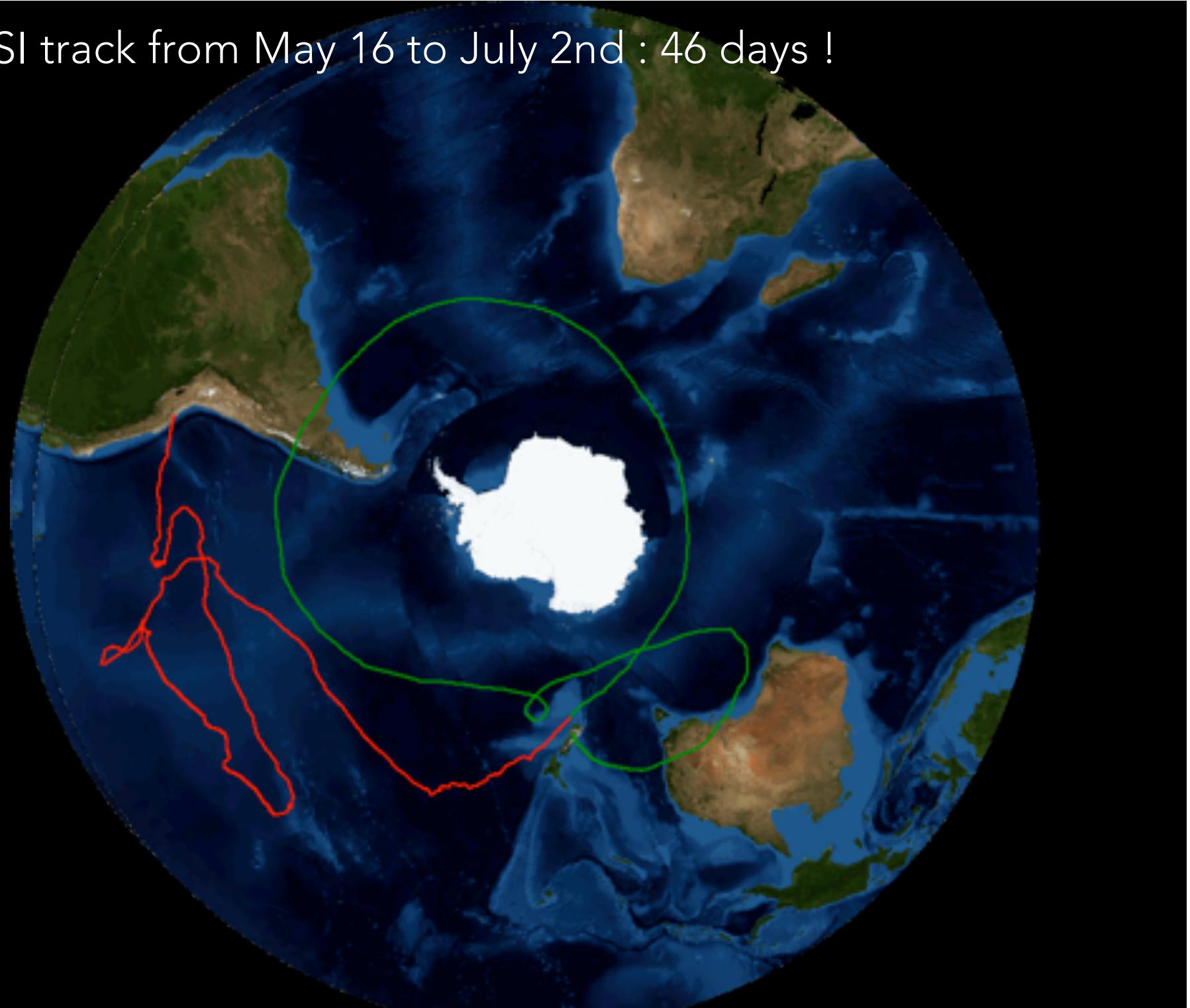


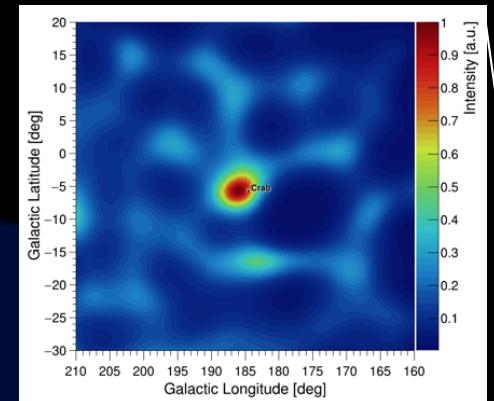
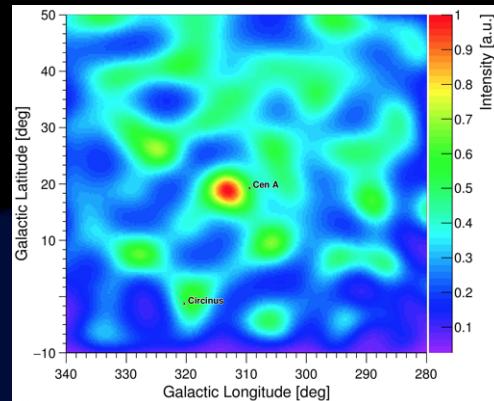
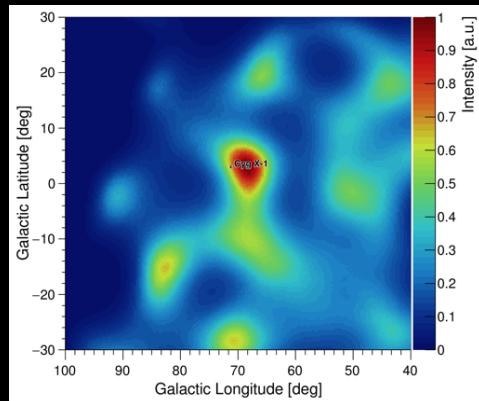
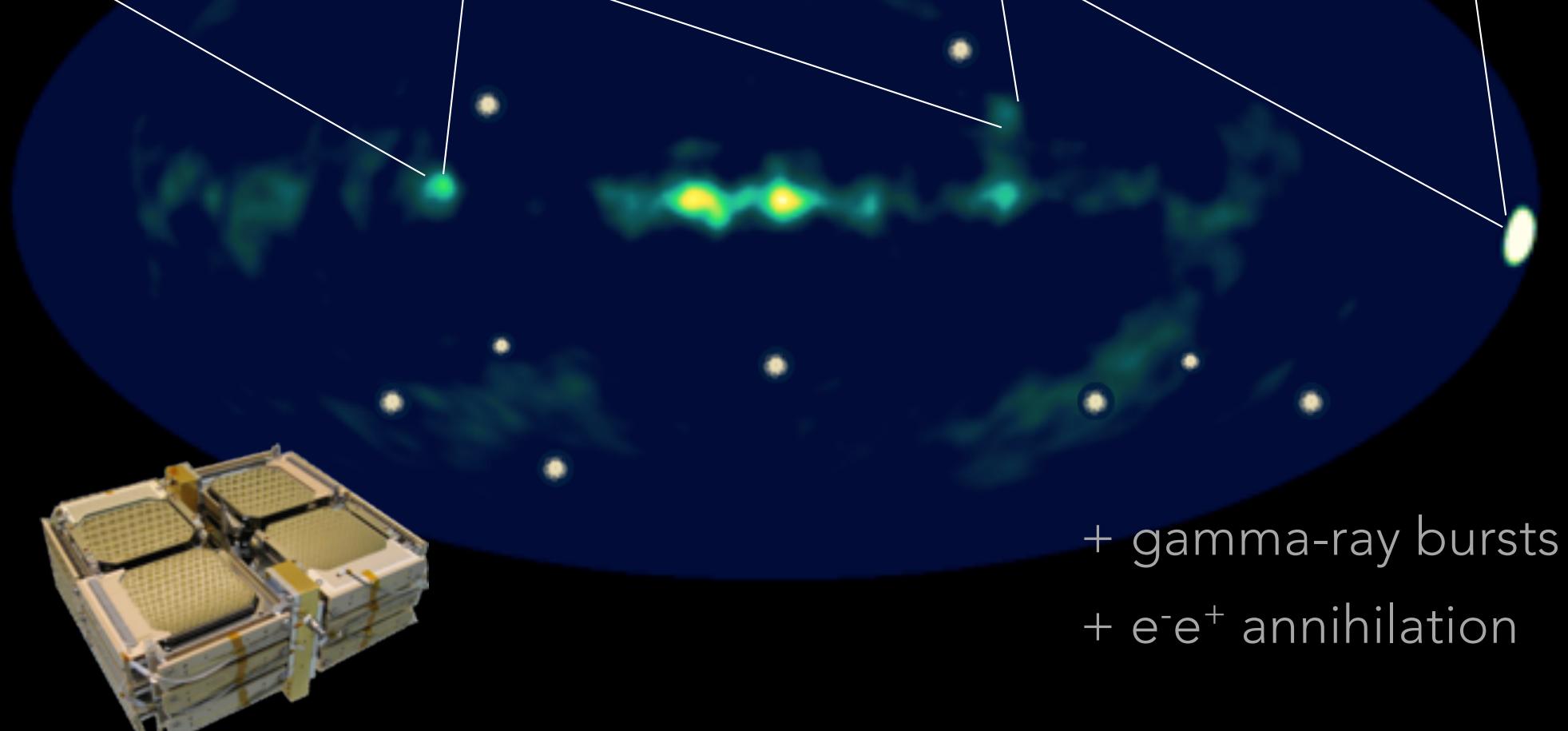
Balloon campaigns:

- NCT: 2 GeD prototype flew from Ft. Sumner, NM on June 1st, 2005
- **NCT: 10 GeD instrument flew from Ft. Sumner, NM on May 17th, 2009**
- NCT: Failed launch from Alice Springs, Australia on April 29th, 2010
- COSI: 2014 Antarctica campaign
- **COSI: 2016 campaign ...**



COSI track from May 16 to July 2nd : 46 days !



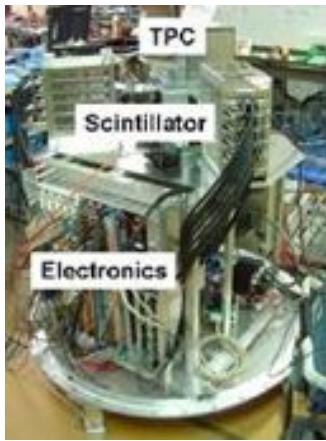


+ gamma-ray bursts
+ e^-e^+ annihilation

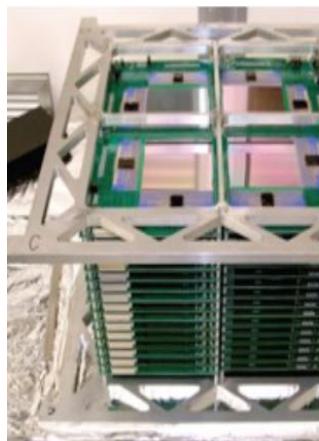
Compton / Pair Telescopes



LXeGRIT
liquid Xe TPC



SMILE I / II
Xe 80%, Ar, C₂H₆
@1atm



TIGRE
D1 : DSSD
D2 : NaI &CsI



NCT -> COSI
Ge strip detectors



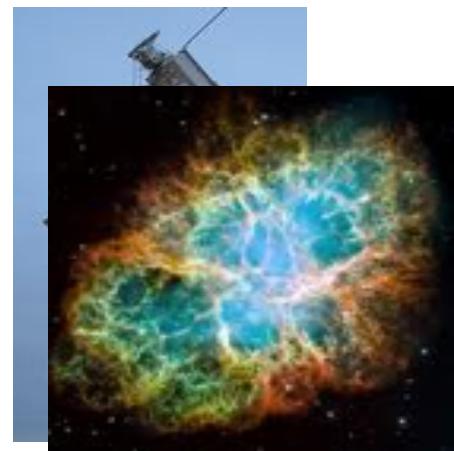
Columbia, Rice ..
flights
1997, 1999, 2000



Kyoto U. Riken ...
flight
2006



U. Riverside
flights
2007, 2010 (48 h !)

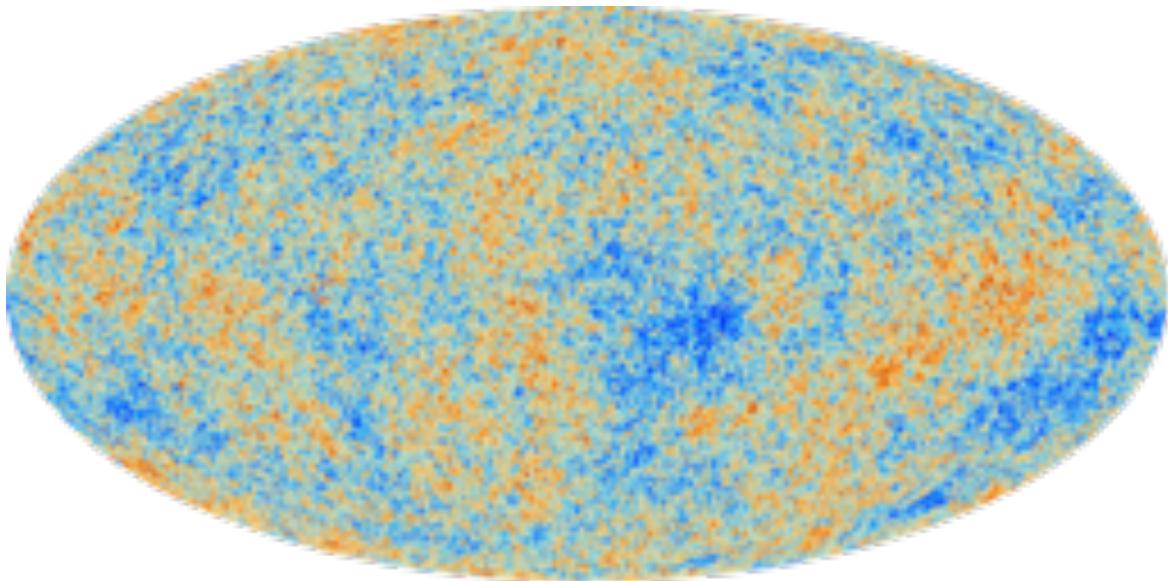
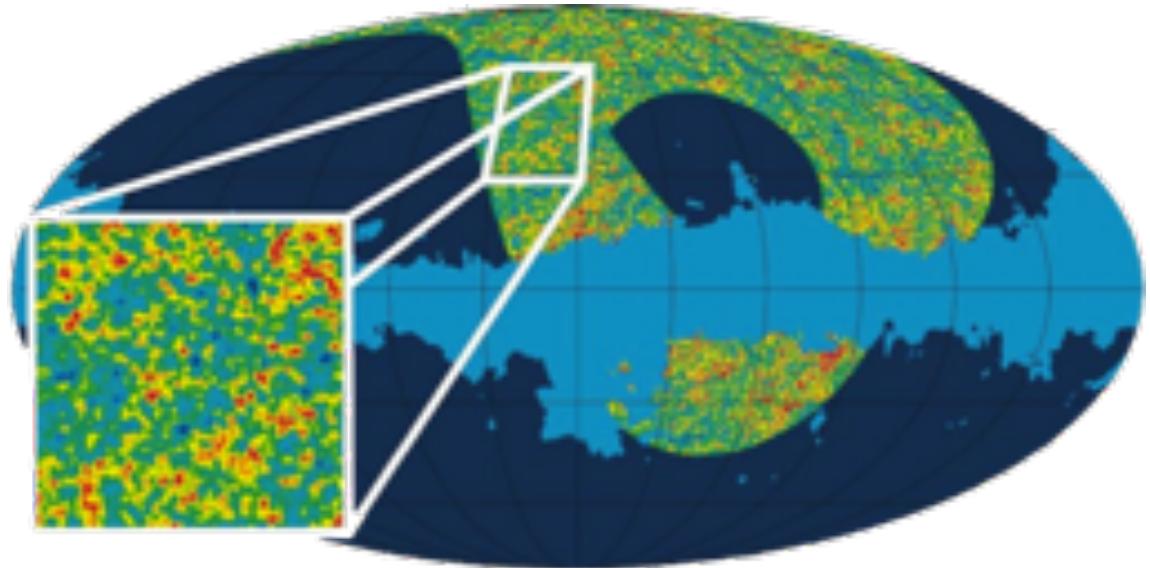


UCB, IRAP ...
2005, 2009 :
Crab detection



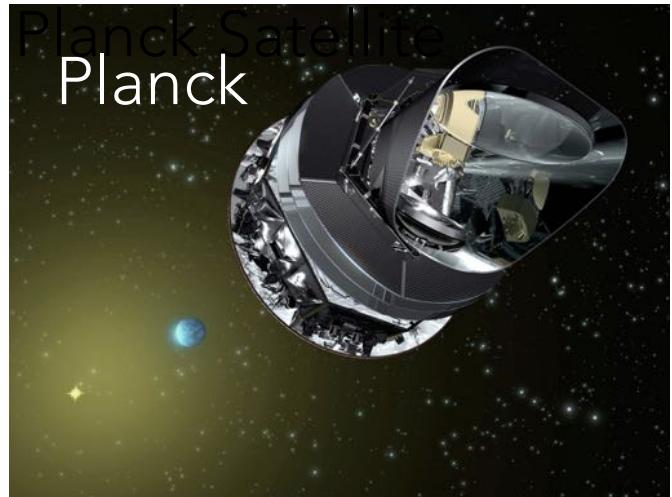
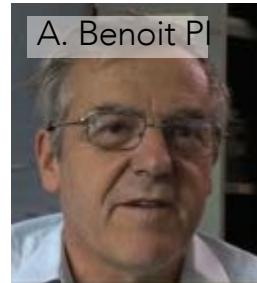
ESUO-Ballon tests, IRAP, May 2014

Preparing space missions : the example of Archeops / Planck



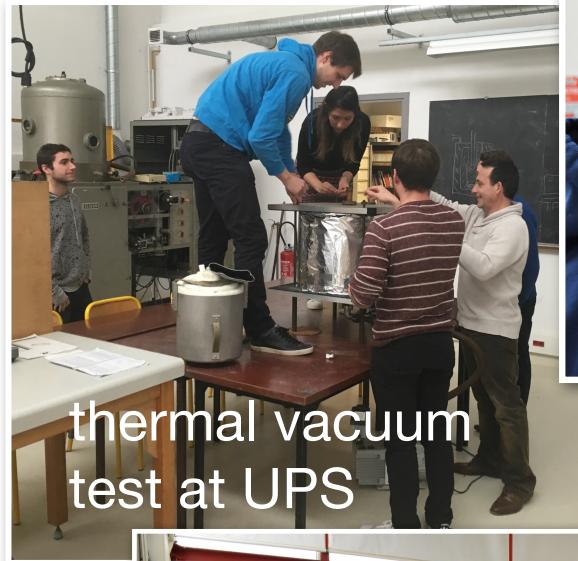
credit : J.-Ph. Bernard

Preparing people : the example of Archeops / Planck

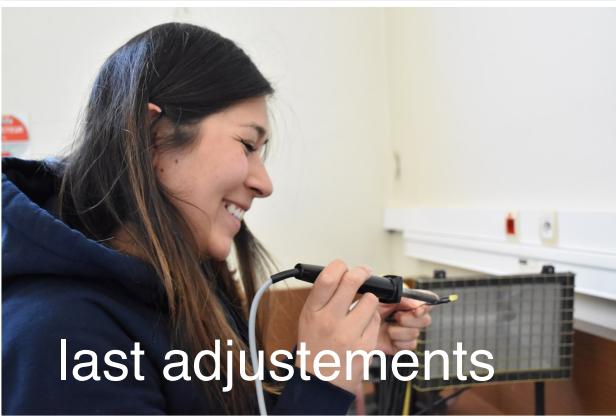


credit : J.-Ph. Bernard

master TSI Toulouse



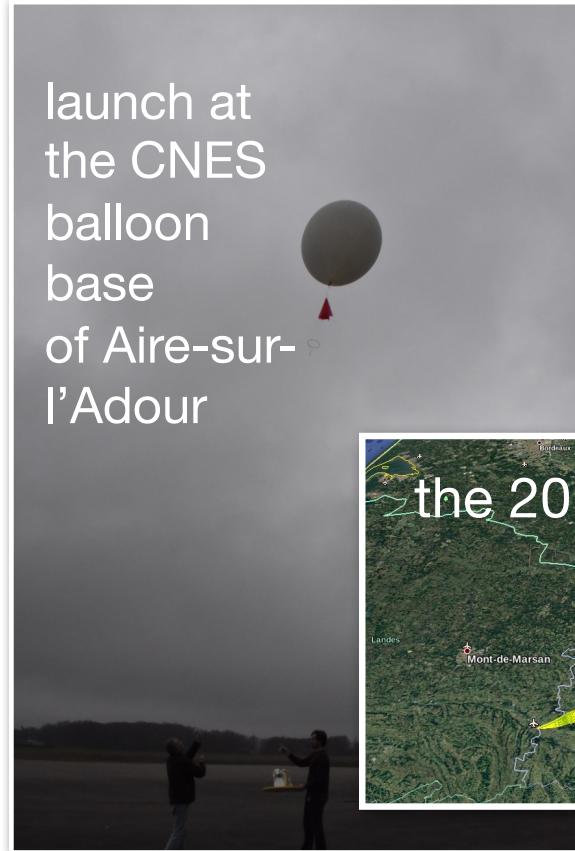
thermal vacuum
test at UPS



last adjustments



the 2016/17
payload



launch at
the CNES
balloon
base
of Aire-sur-
l'Adour



recovered payload



the 2017 flight track

balloons are ideal means for R&D and training

- ideal R&D testbed
- niche science !
- training of future PI's,
mission scientist and
project managers

and if you're quick (and lucky),
you may snatch a major result
before the satellite with your
new technology is ready to fly

altough payloads can be $>> 1\text{ T}$
possibility of "light" projects – i.e.

- timescale \approx PhD thesis
- paper mass $<<$ payload mass

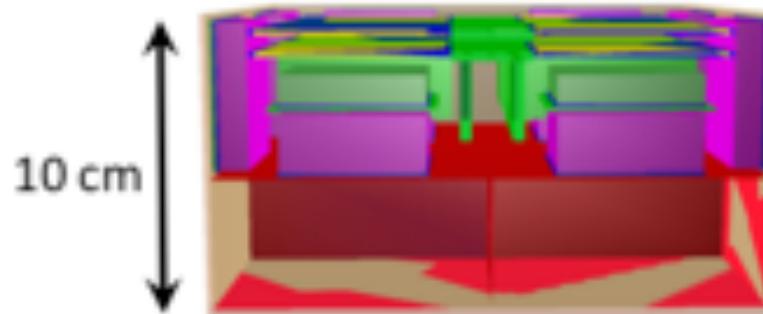
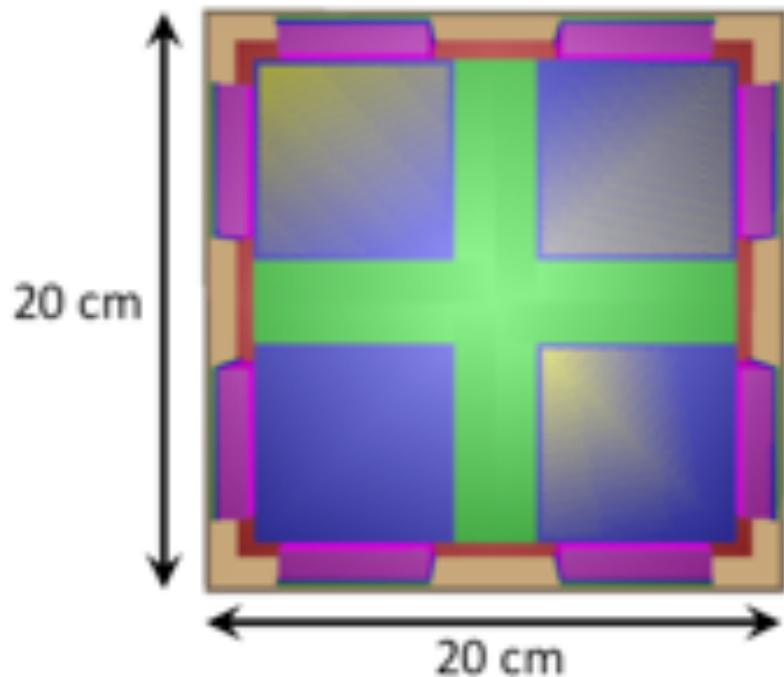
=> quick, cheap and ...
not without risk



Cocotte – June 2016 – Aire sur l'Adour



COMCUBE makes an ideal "nano-balloon" payload



- Mass of active material: CeBr_3 2.1 kg, p-T 120 g, DSSD 130 g, total **2.4 kg**
- Numbers of channels: CeBr_3 64 (x12), p-T 64 (x4), DSSD 2x32 (x8)

- test hardware under (worse than) space conditions
- measure real BG (cutoff-rigidity ~ latitude)
- balloon launch bases in Europe (according to launch mass)
- multiple flights : rapid turnover for debugging/updates
- quick & cheap
- not without risk



"Success is the ability to go from failure to failure without losing your enthusiasm" Churchill