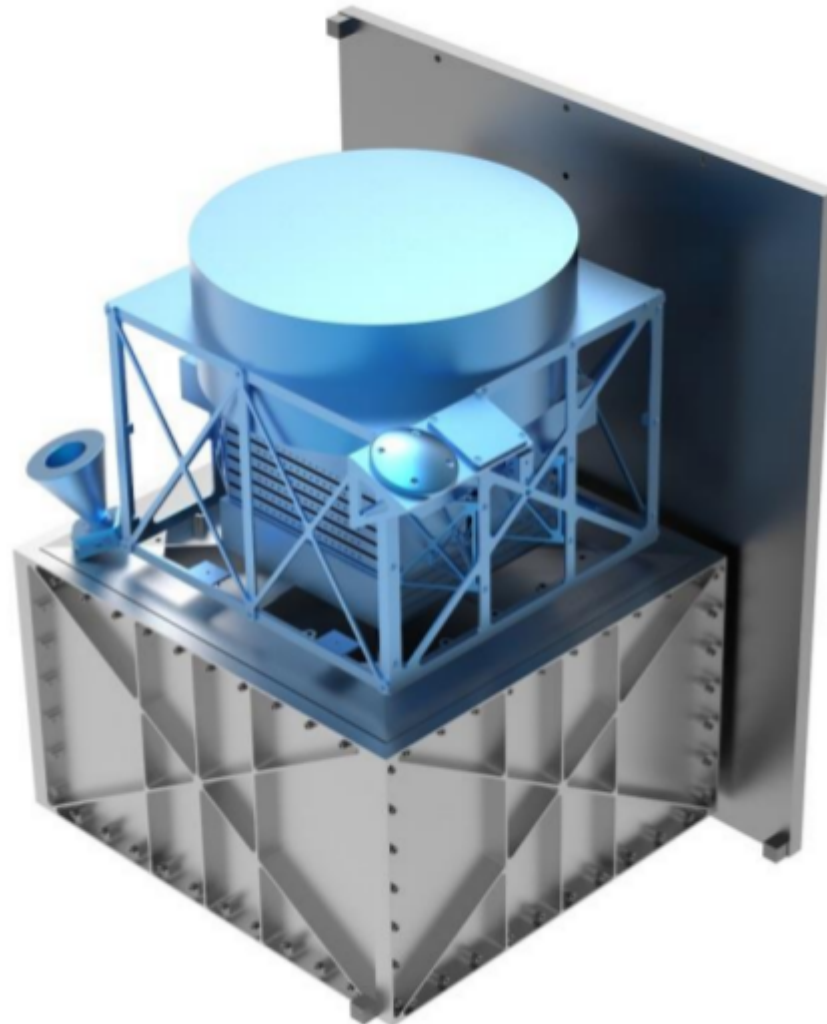


SPHiNX – A GRB polarimeter





InnoSat – 2

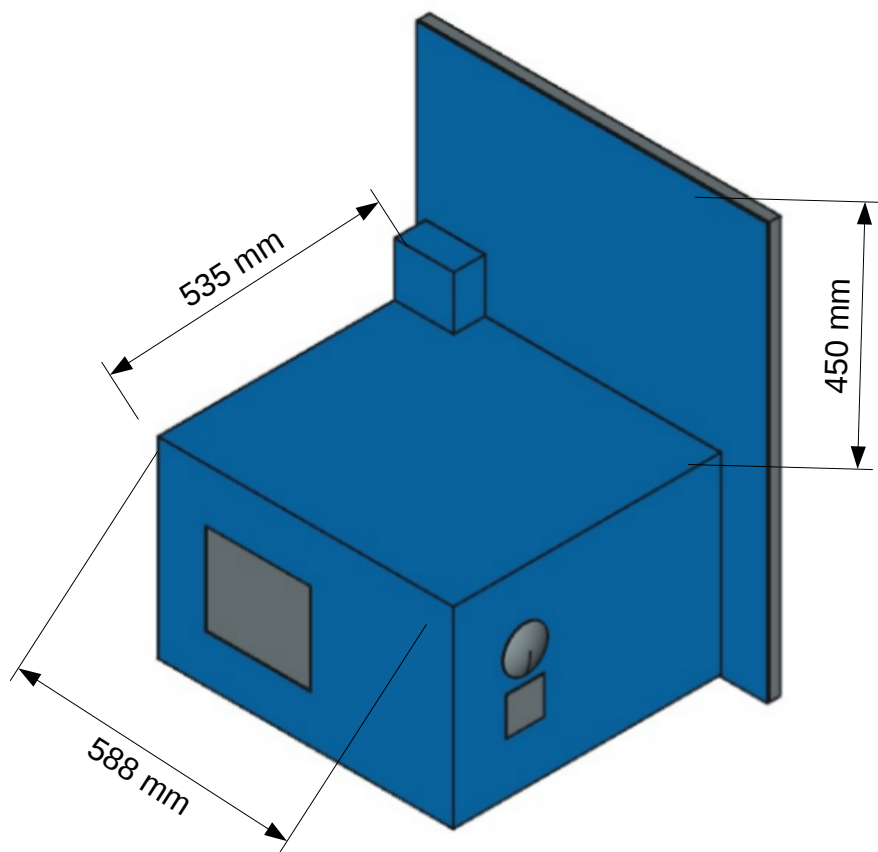
A satellite platform for the next “Innovativa Forskningsatellit”.

- Call for proposal by the Swedish National Space Board (SNSB).
- Satellite platform provided by OHB Sweden

InnoSat – 2

A satellite platform for the next “*Innovativa Forskningsatellit*”.

Swedish National Space Board (SNSB)
OHB Sweden

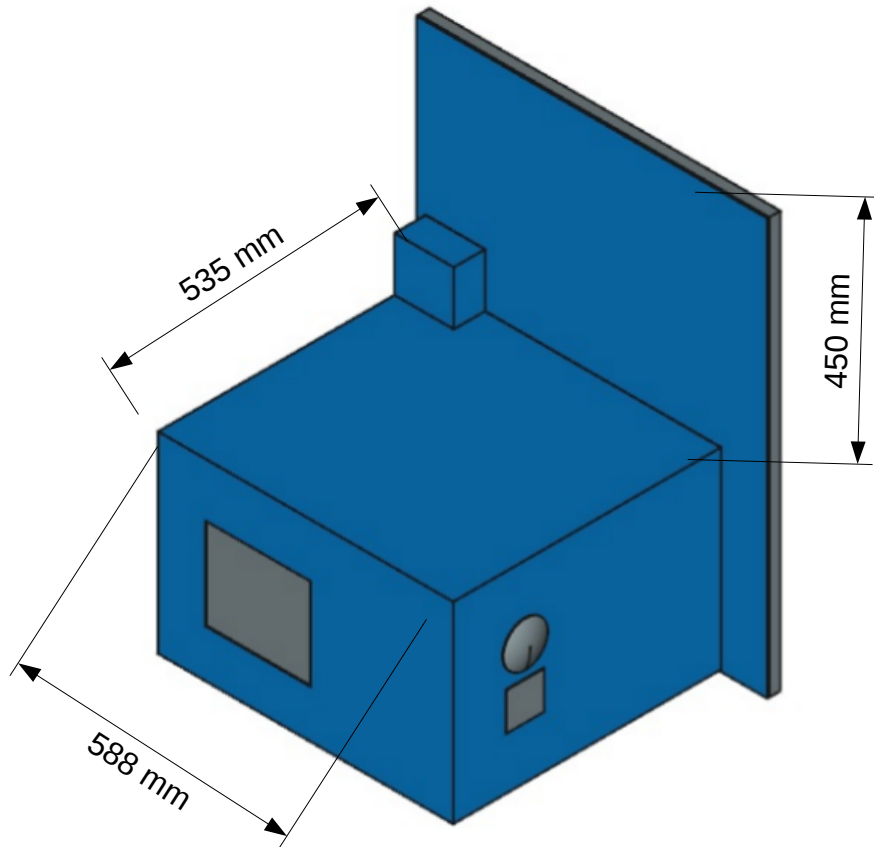


	Standard Platform
Orbit	540 km altitude, 53° inclination
Mass	25 kg
Power	30 W
Data	150 Mbyte / contact
Pointing	
Accuracy	0.1°
Knowledge	0.01°

What 'Innovativa forskning' can we do ?



- Polarisation studies in high energy X-rays
- Bright sources
- Not very strict pointing constraints



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What '*Innovativa forskning*' can we do ?

- Polarisation studies in high energy X-rays
- Bright sources
- Not very strict pointing constraints



Gamma Ray Bursts !!

	Standard Platform
Orbit	540 km altitude, 53° inclination
Mass	25 kg
Power	30 W
Data	150 Mbyte / contact
Pointing	
Accuracy	0.1°
Knowledge	0.01°

What 'Innovativa forskning' can we do ?

➤ Gamma Ray Bursts

devil in the details

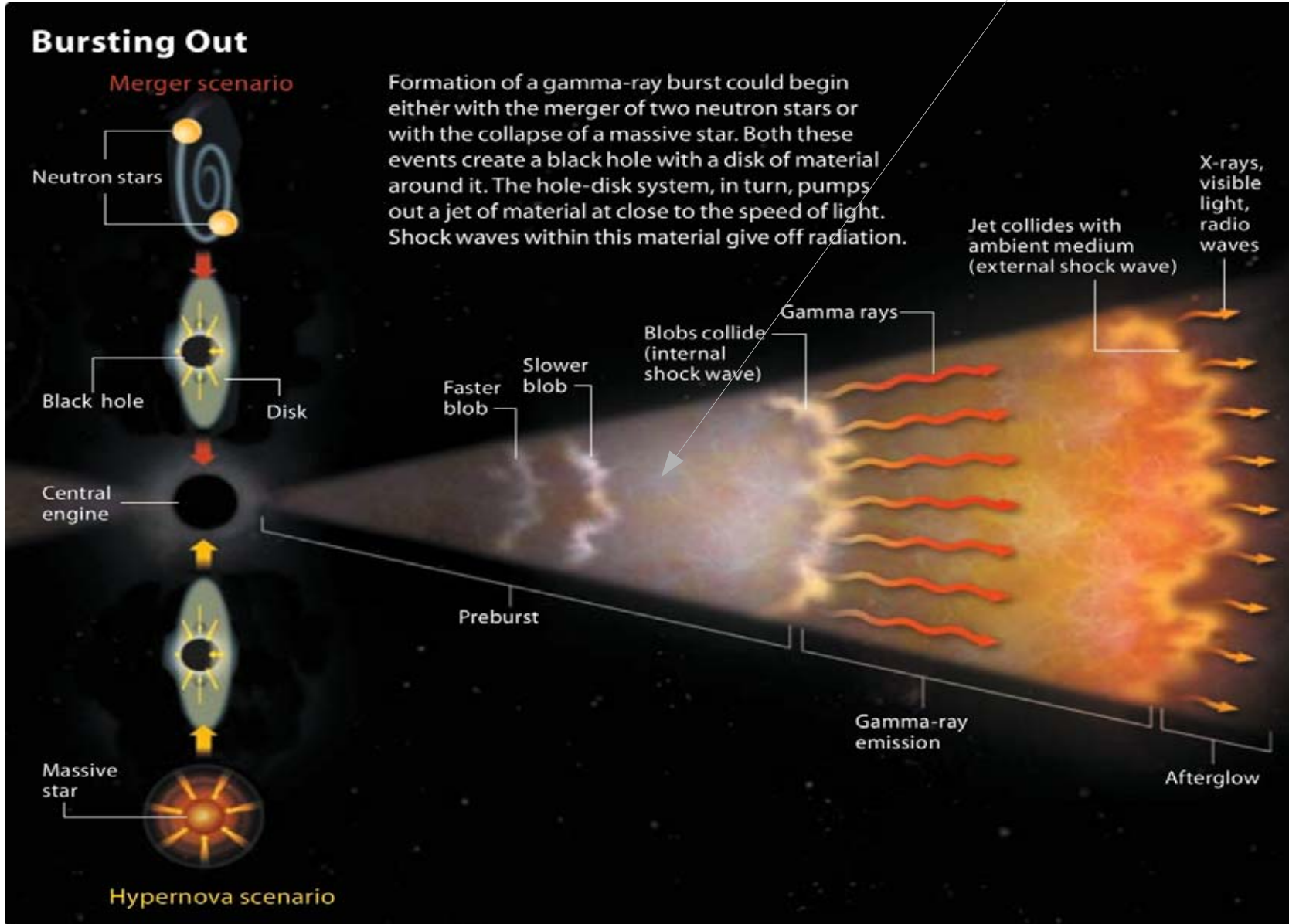


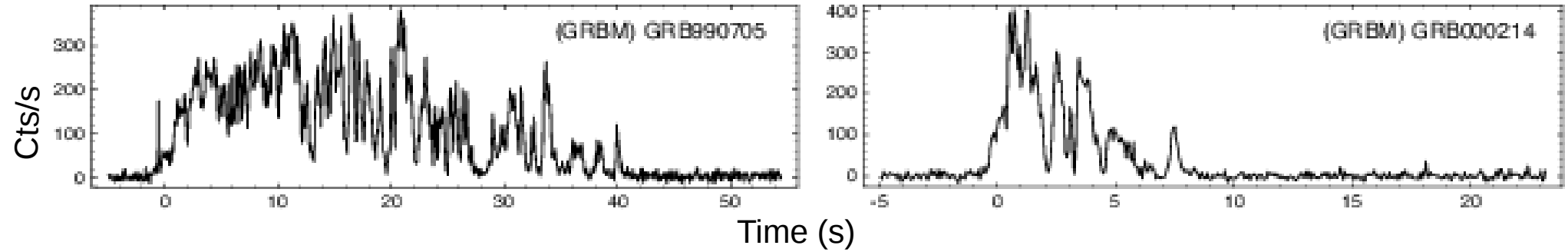
Figure from Gehrels + 2007

What 'Innovativa forskning' can we do ?



▶ Prompt emission

Figure from Borgonovo + 2007



What 'Innovativa forskning' can we do ?

▶ Prompt emission

Figure from Borgonovo+ 2007

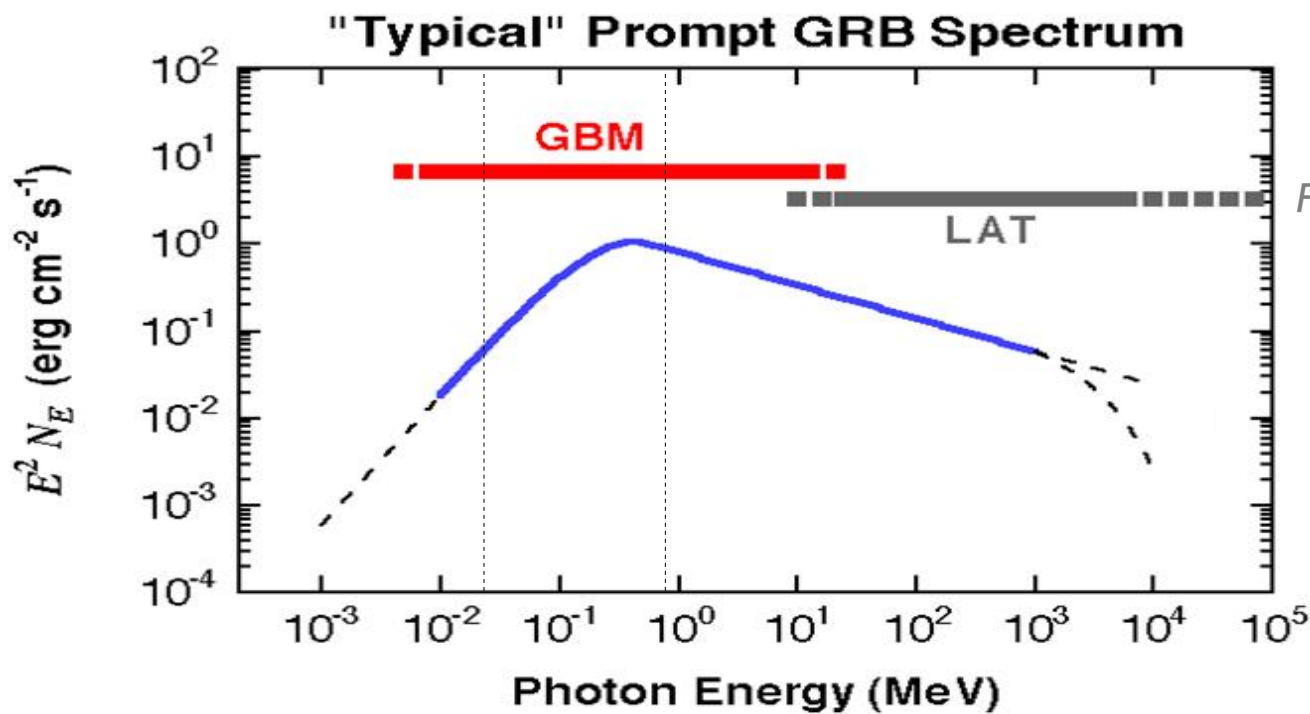
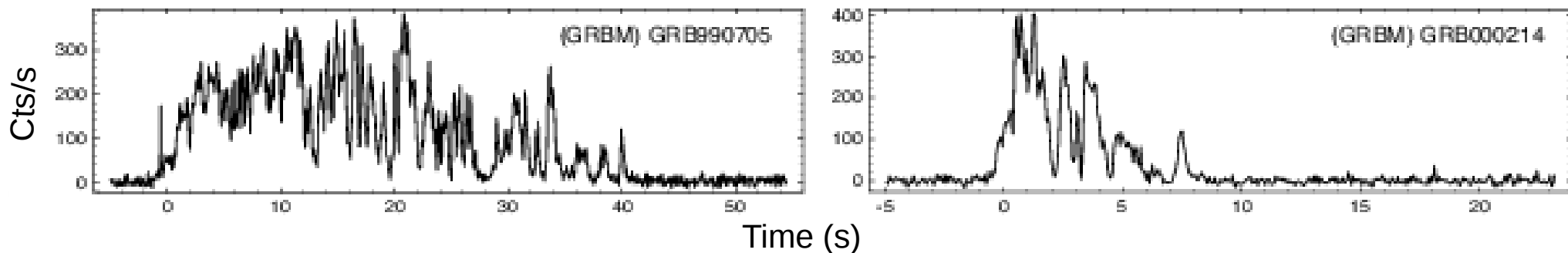
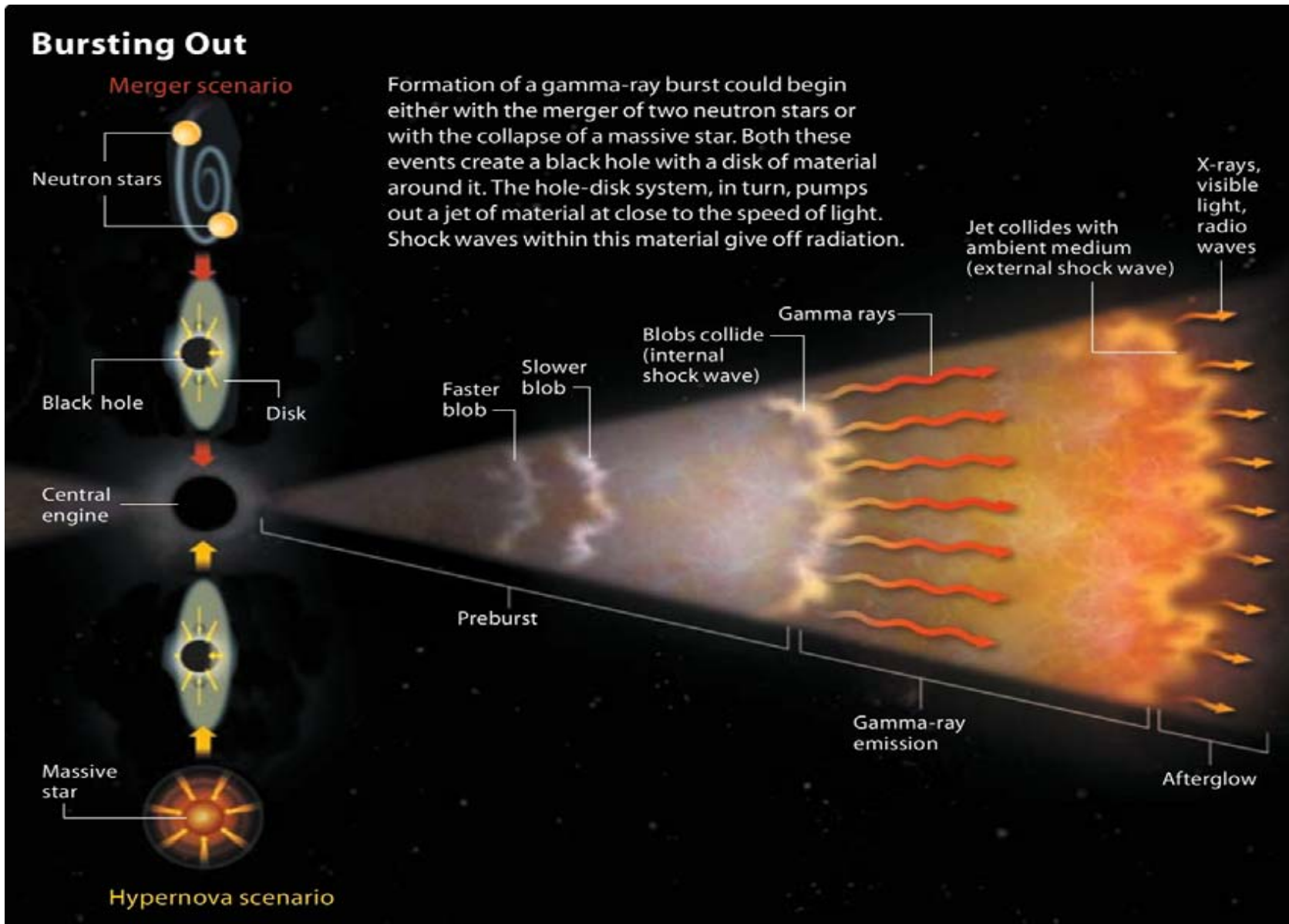


Figure courtesy NASA

▶ Multiple competing models which explain the gamma ray spectrum and time variations

Synchrotron / Inverse Compton / Photospheric



Polarisation studies of Prompt emission

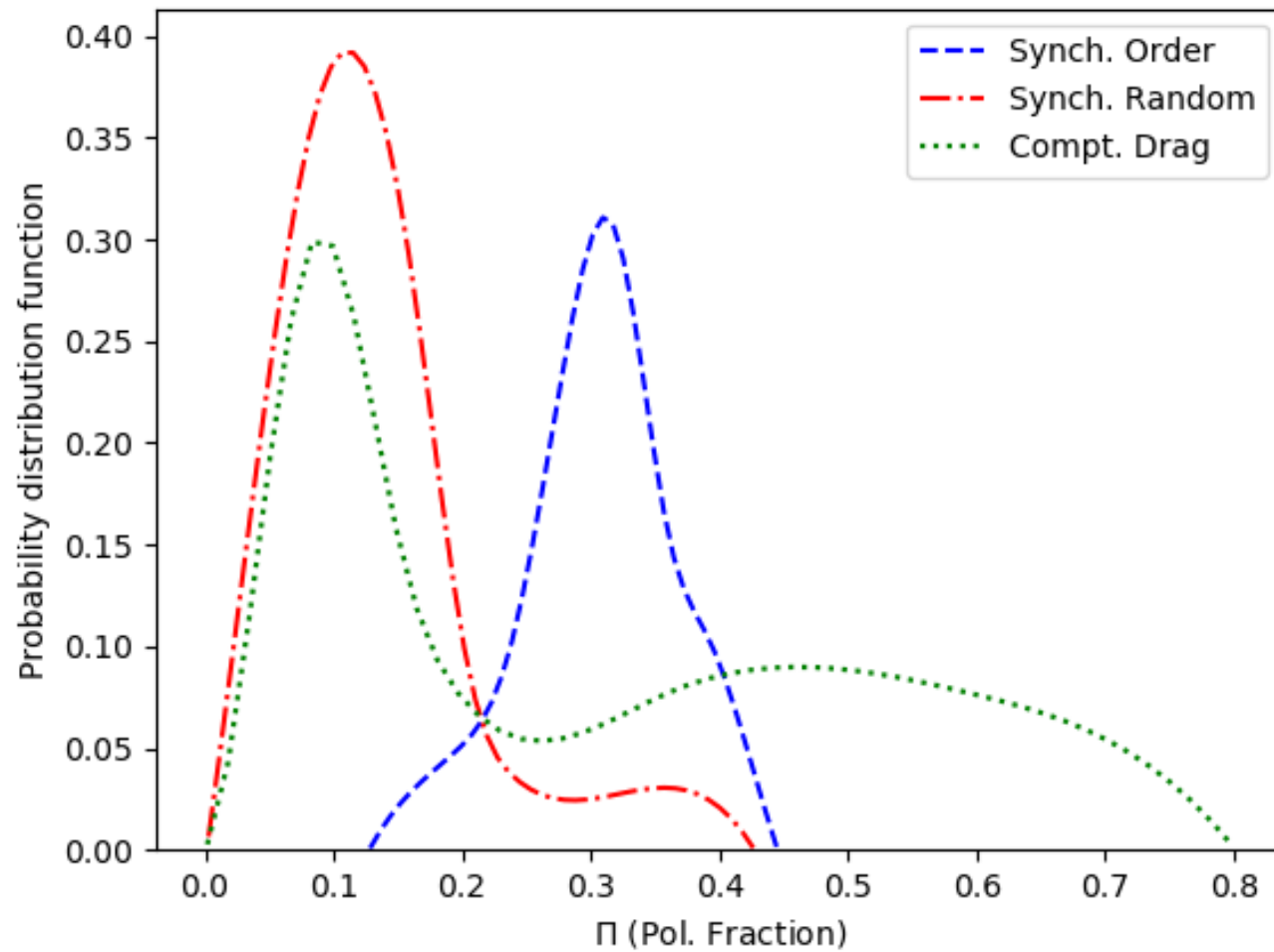


Figure made from data in Toma+ 2009



Science Case

- Polarisation measurements of the prompt gamma ray emission to learn more about the emission mechanisms

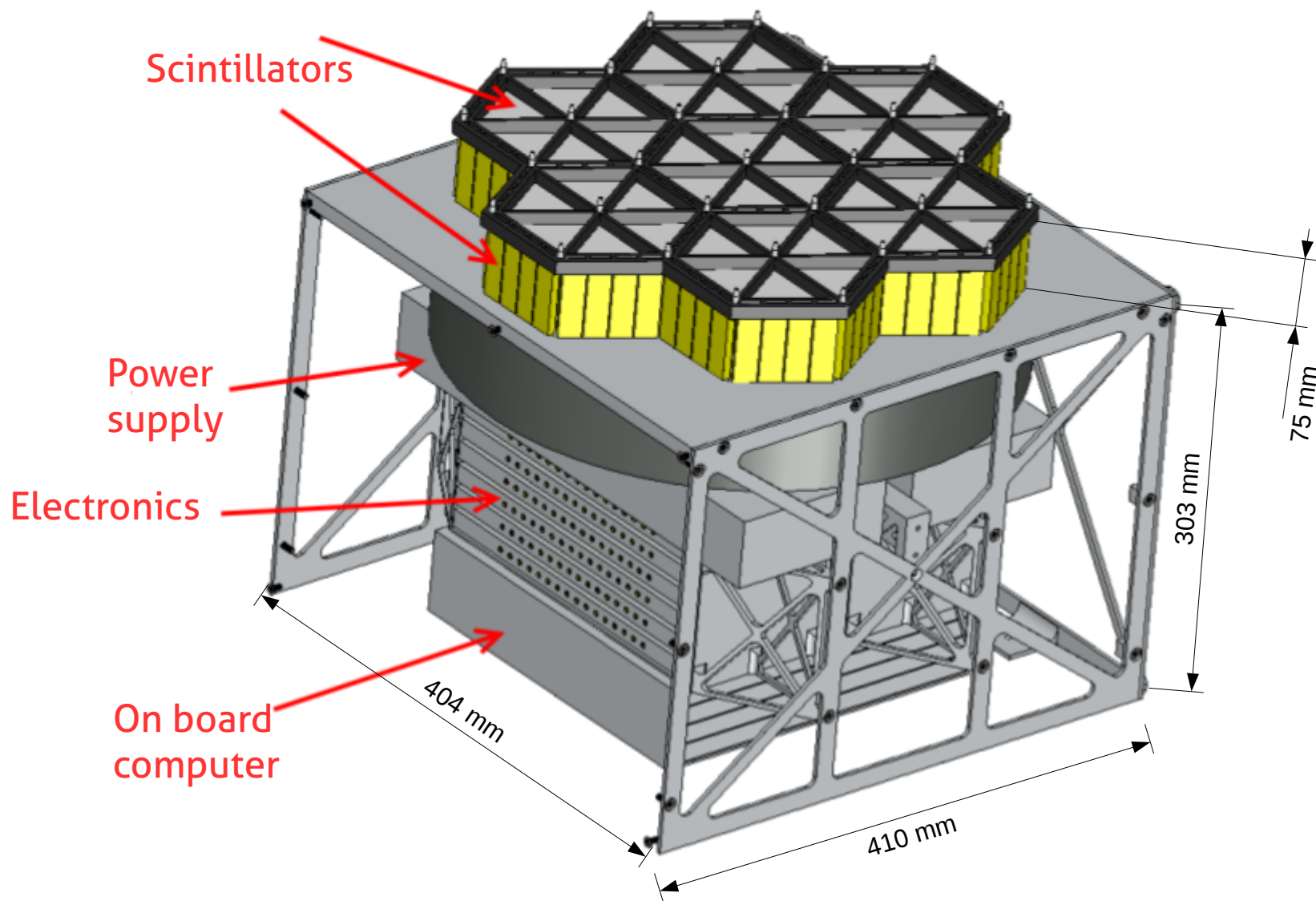
Satellite Opportunity

- InnoSat-2 platform provided by SNSB

Can we put the two together ??

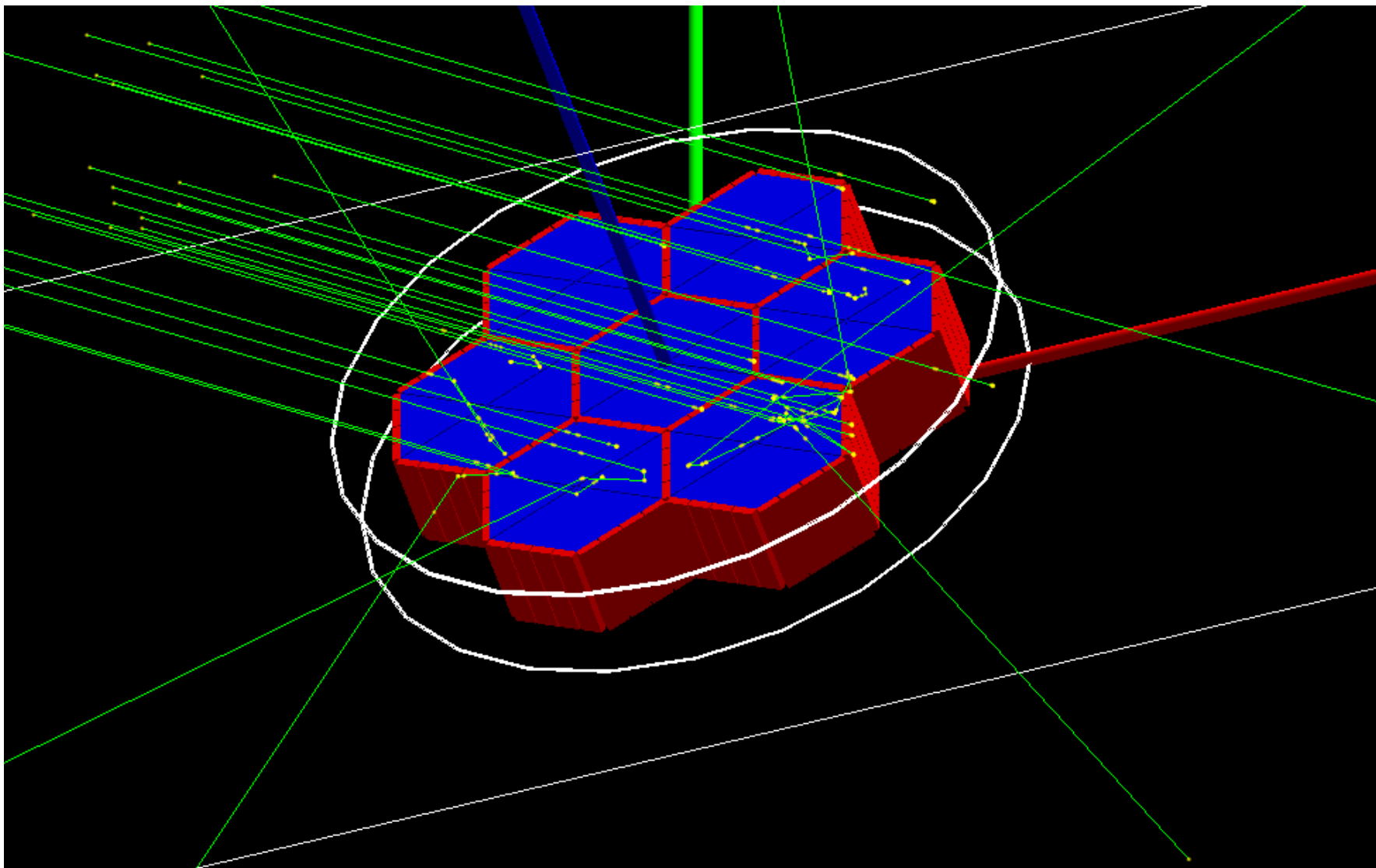
Can we put the two together ??

➤ SPHiNX (Satellite Polarimeter for High eNergy X-rays)



Can we put the two together ??

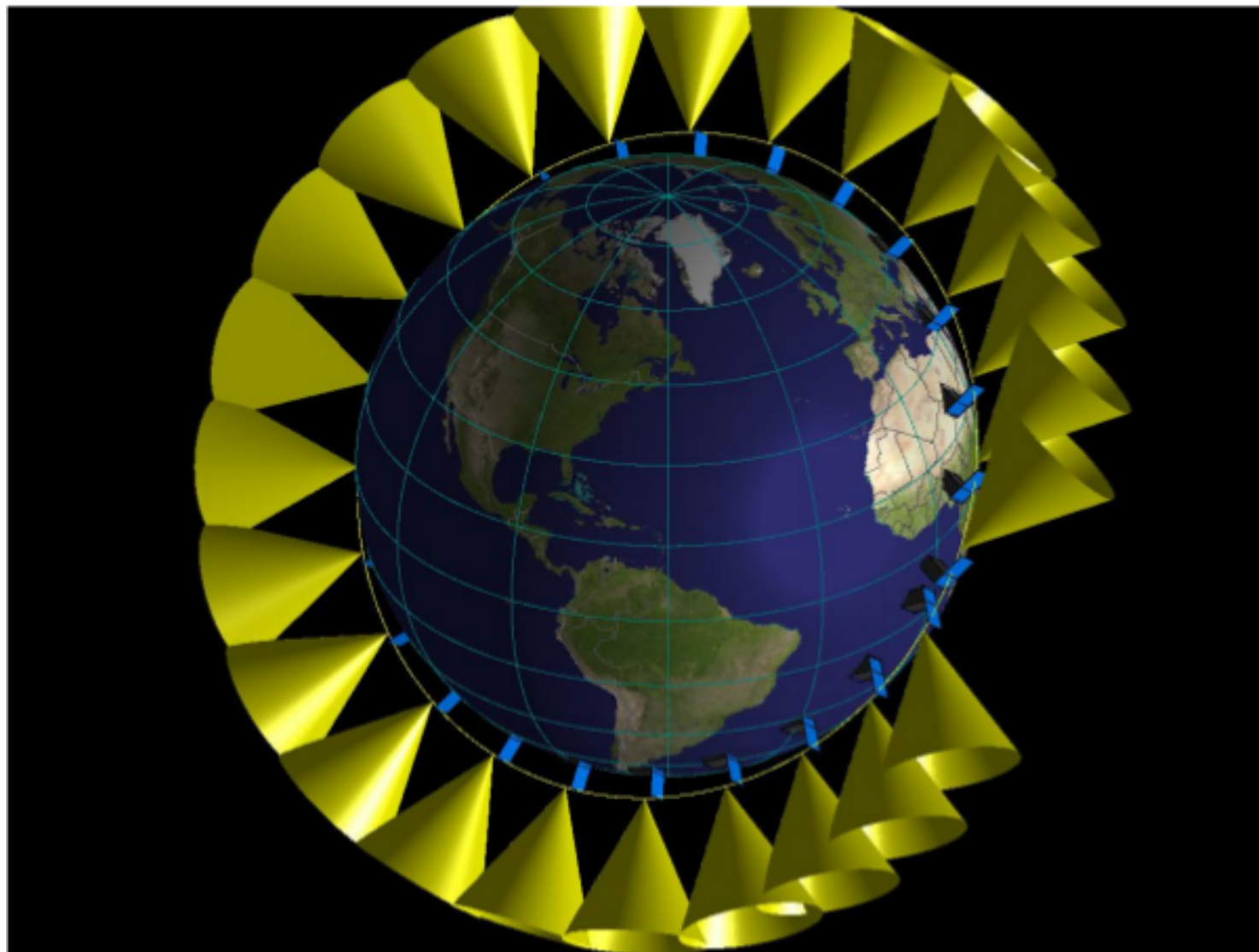
- Monte Carlo simulations - Geant4



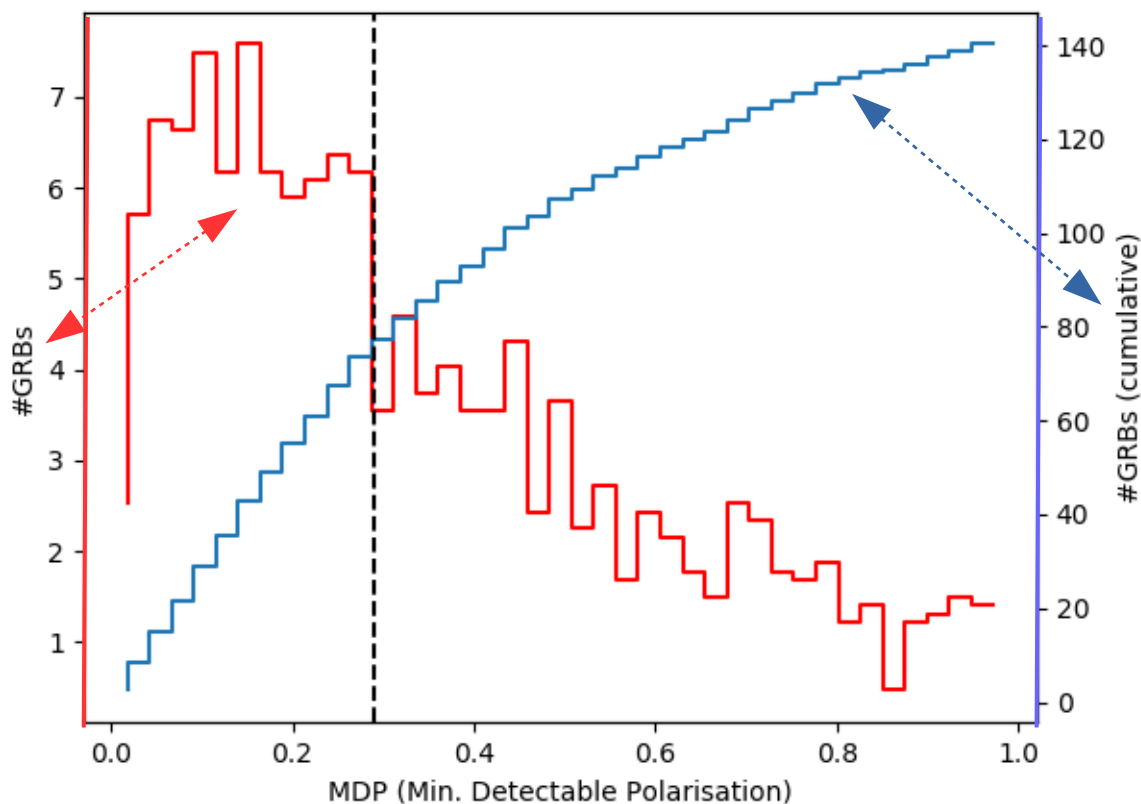
Monte Carlo simulations – Geant4

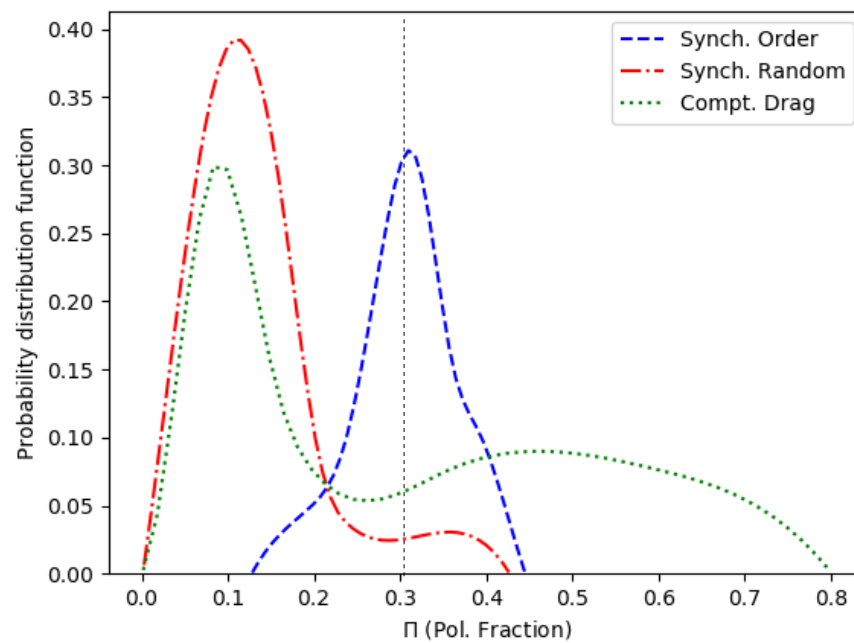
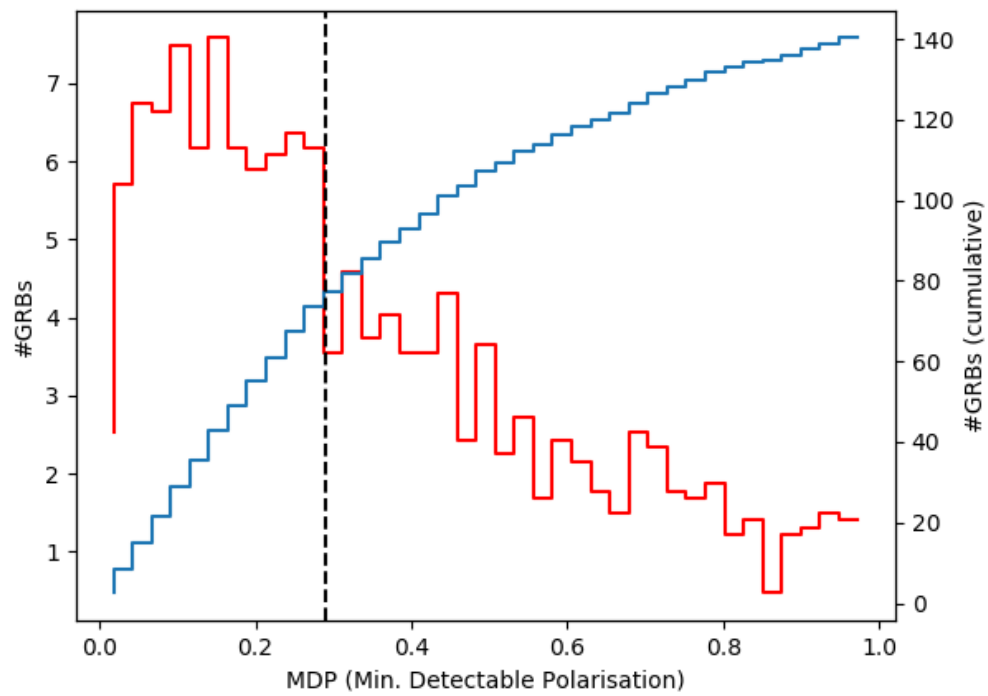
- Source photons
 - Spectrum and duration from *Fermi*,
 - polarisation fraction – 100%, polarisation angle – random value
- Background photons (unpolarised) / particles –
 - Cosmic X-ray Background spectrum
 - Albedo photons from Earth's atmosphere
 - Trapped and albedo particles (protons, electrons and positrons)
- Analyse modulation curves to get performance for 100% case
- Extrapolate the performance to the polarisation fraction in different models.

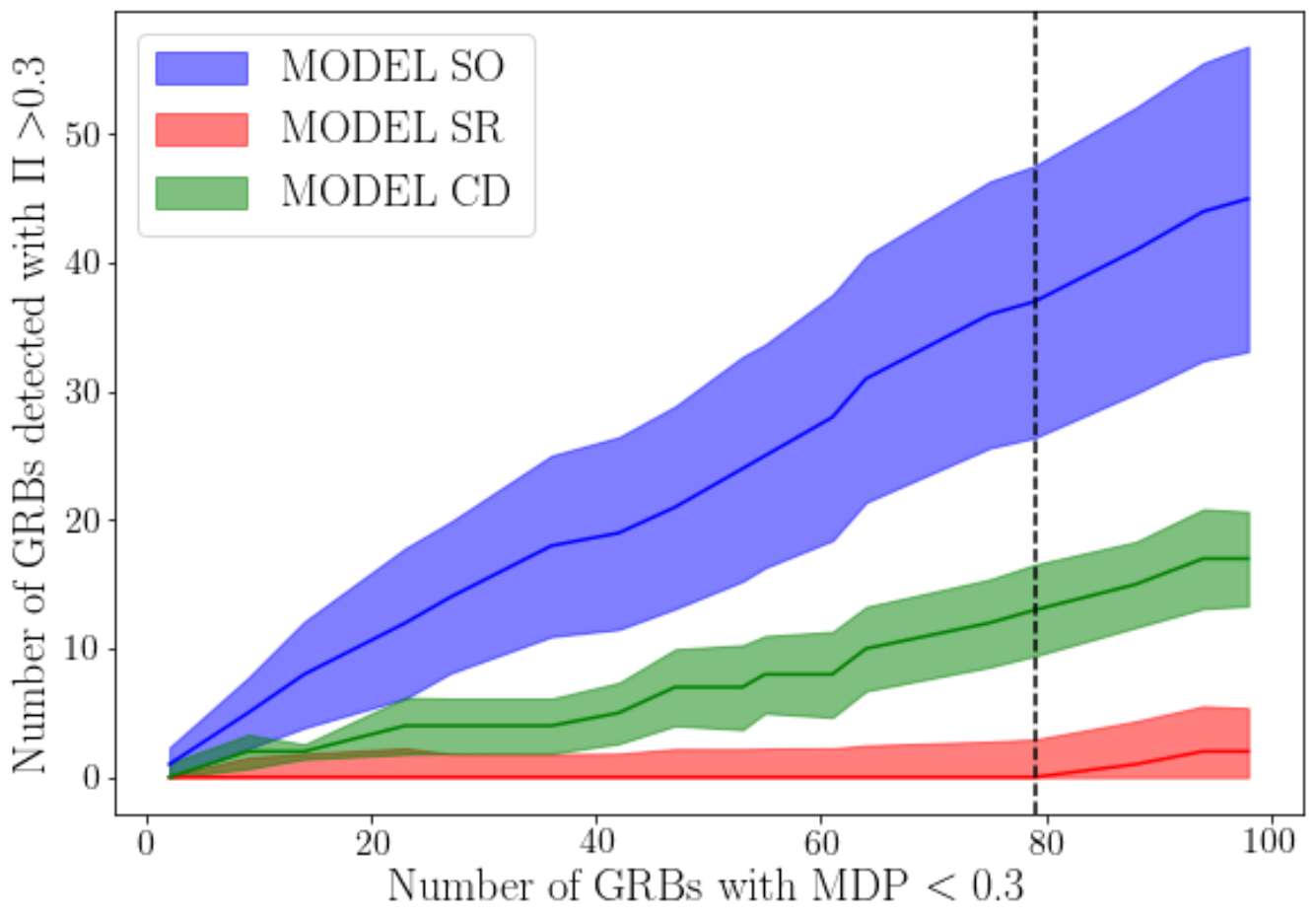
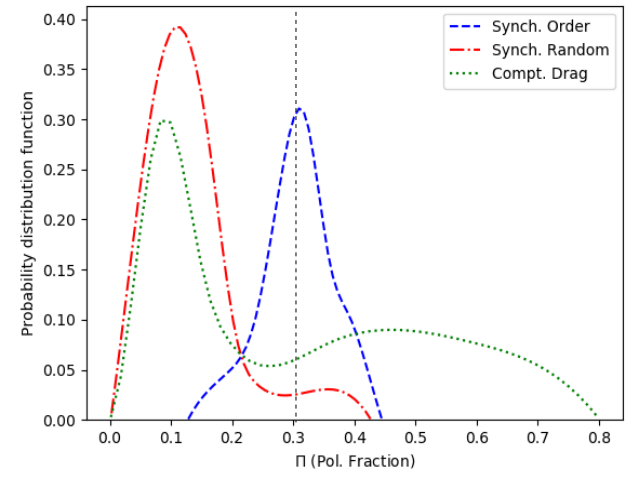
- › Results from the proposed design
- › We expect to detect / see ~ 200 GRBs in the two year mission lifetime

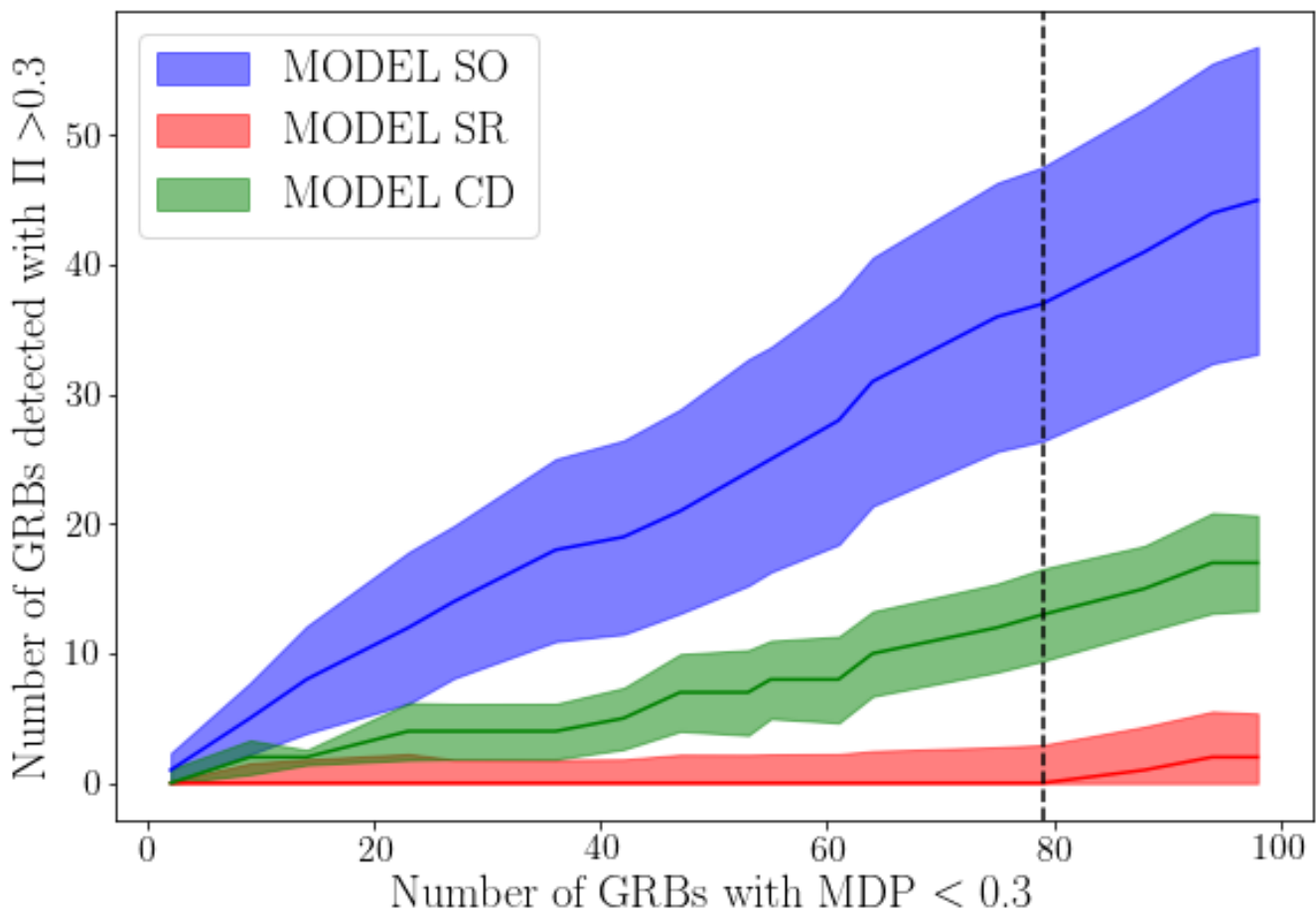
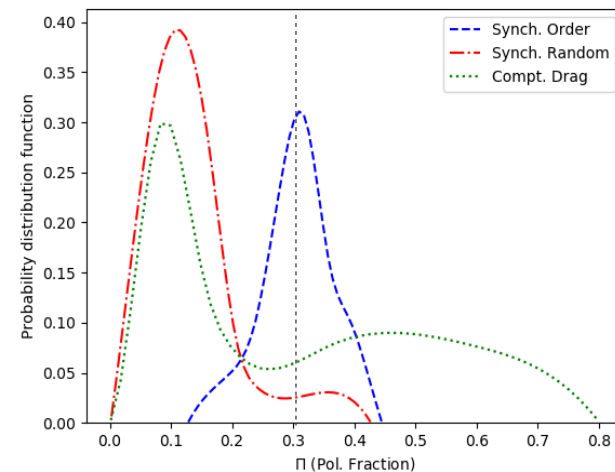
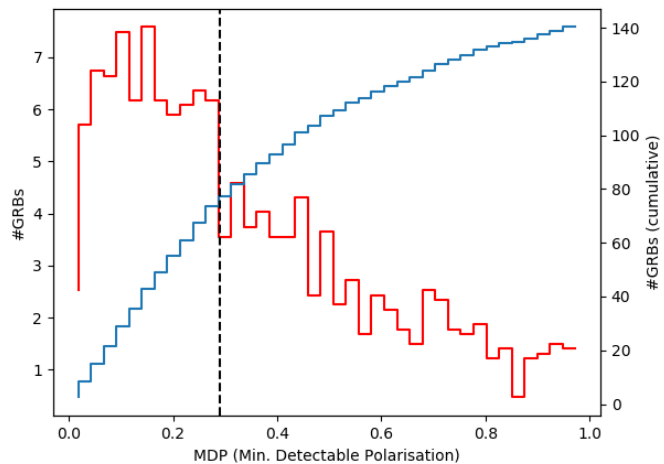


- Results from the proposed design
- We expect to detect / see ~ 200 GRBs in the two year
- The sensitivity (minimum detectable polarisation fraction) for these 200 GRBs gives ~ 80 GRBs with $MDP < 0.3$!





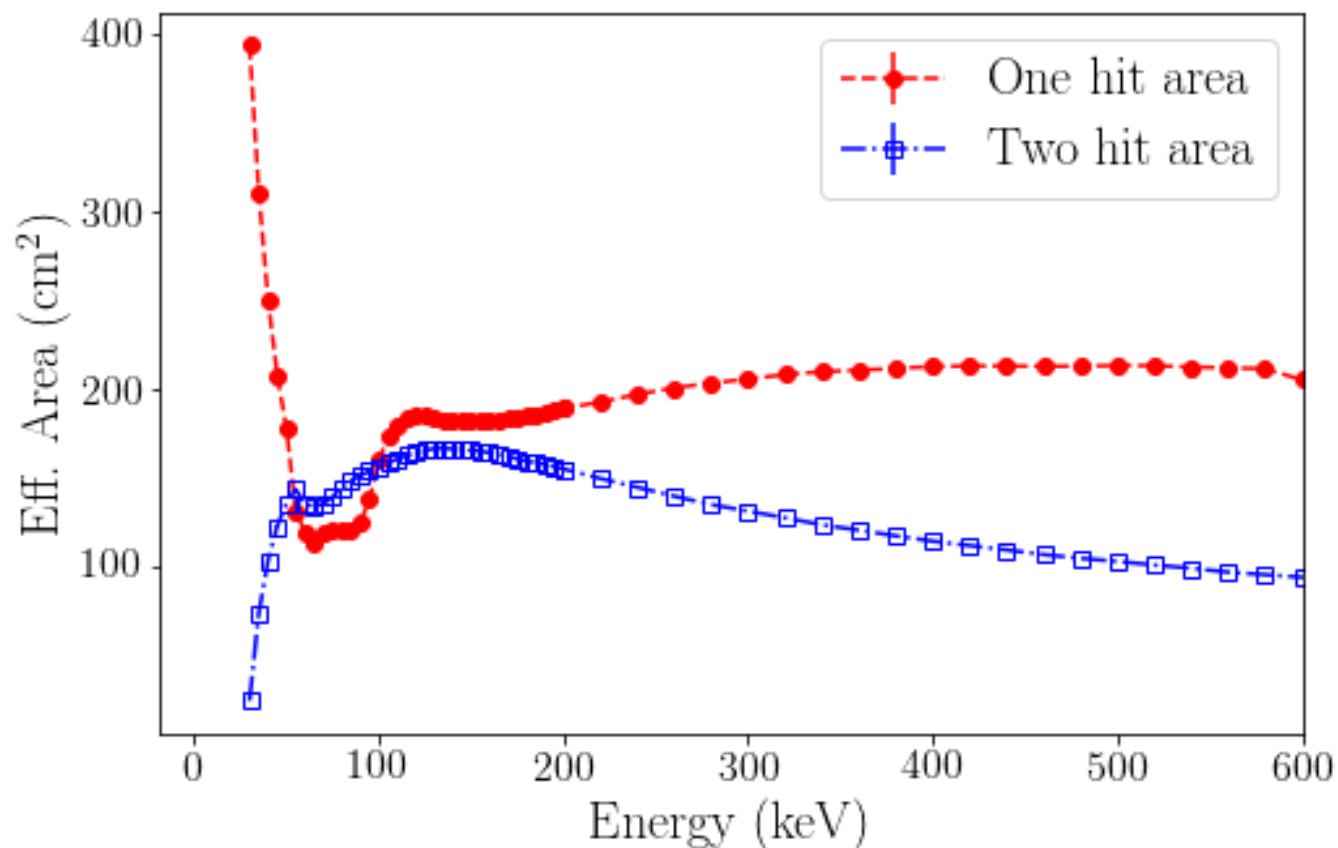




And we can do more !

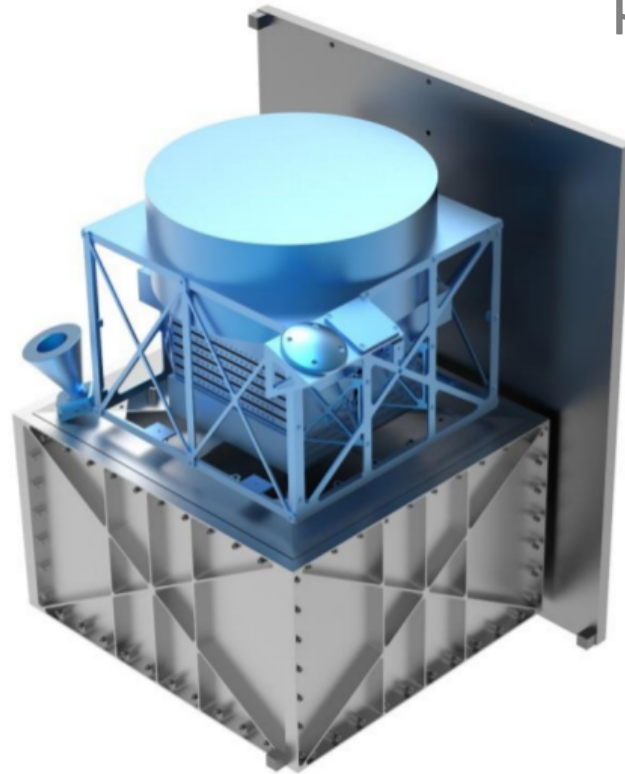
Additional diagnostics

- Simultaneous spectral measurement - correlations
- Simultaneous lightcurve measurements
- Time and energy binned polarisation
- Prompt localisation



Science Case
➤ Polarisation
measurements

Satellite Opportunity
➤ InnoSat-2 platform
provided by SNSB



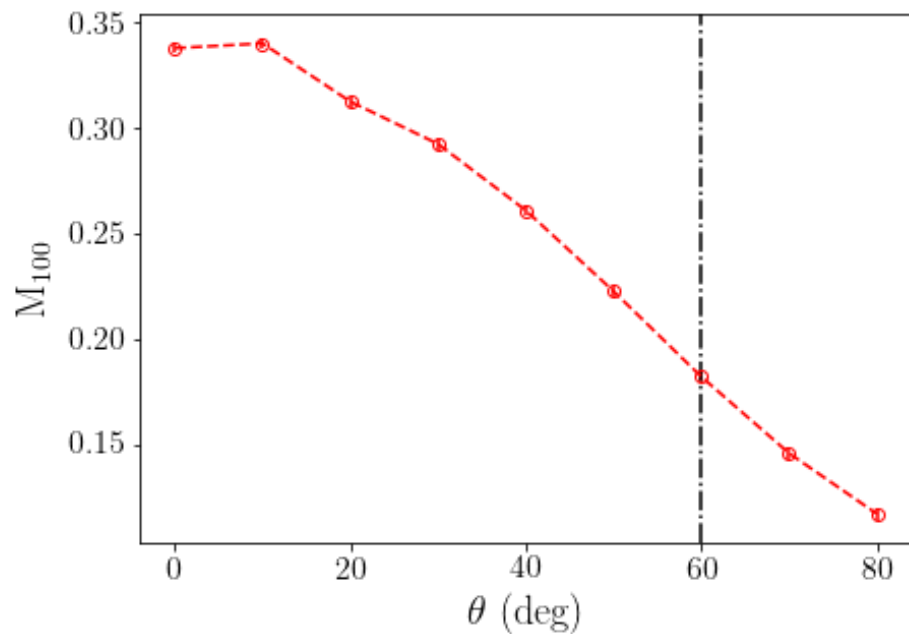
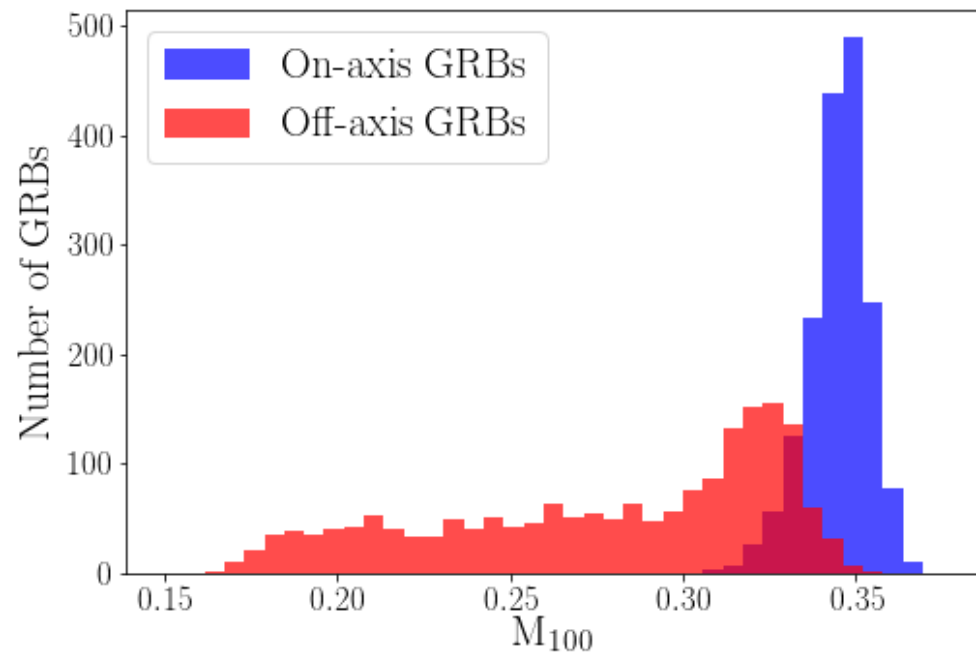
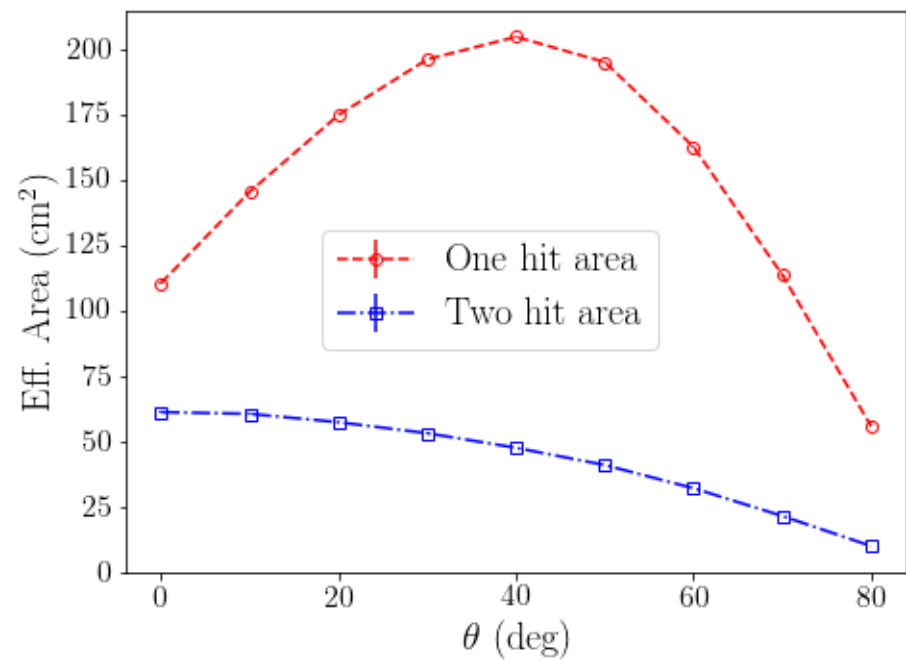
SPHiNX (Satellite Polarimeter for High eNergy X-rays)

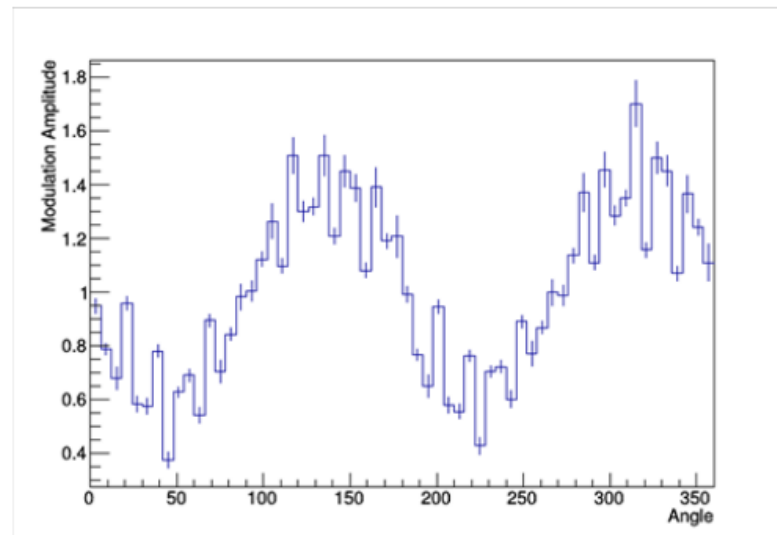
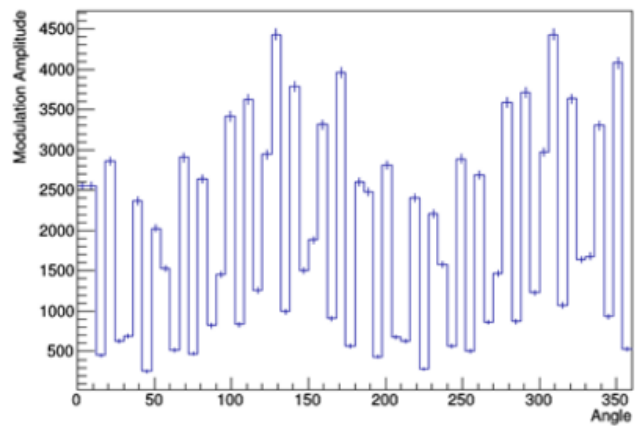
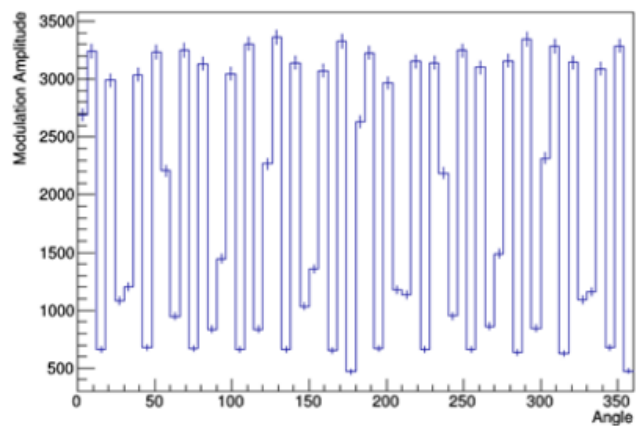
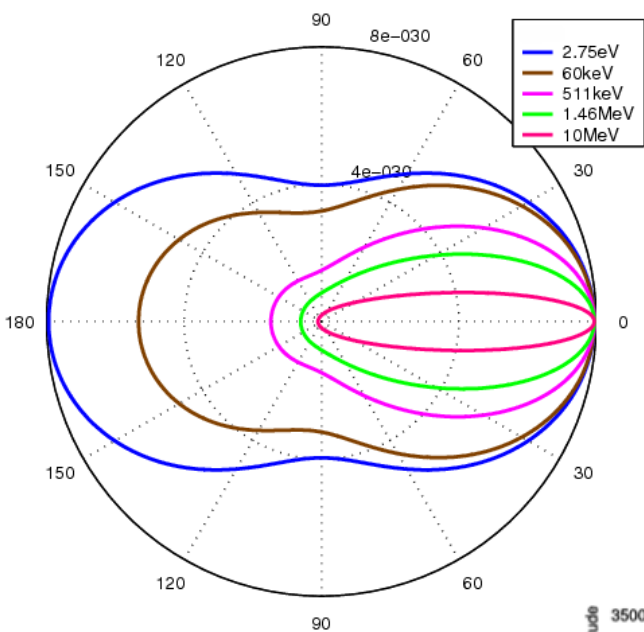
- Proposal Phase A/B1 submitted to SNSB.
- Three competing missions – DICE, SIW and **SPHiNX**

Stop here

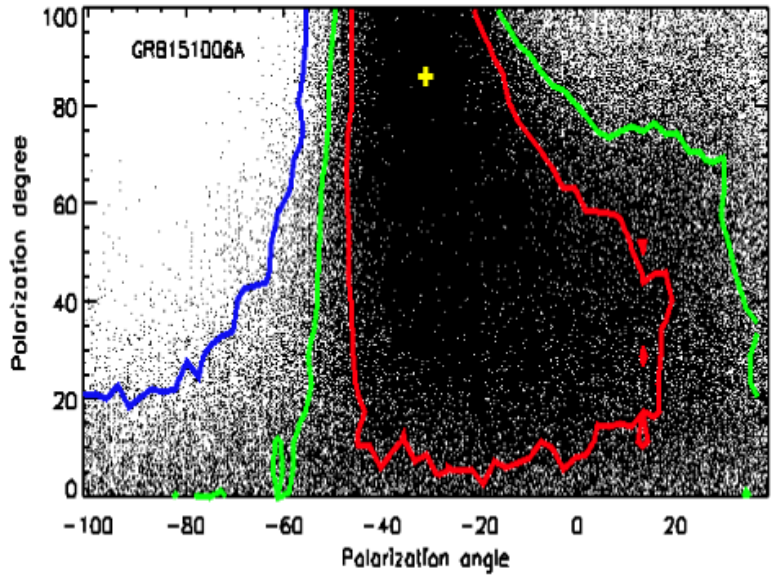


Backup Slides

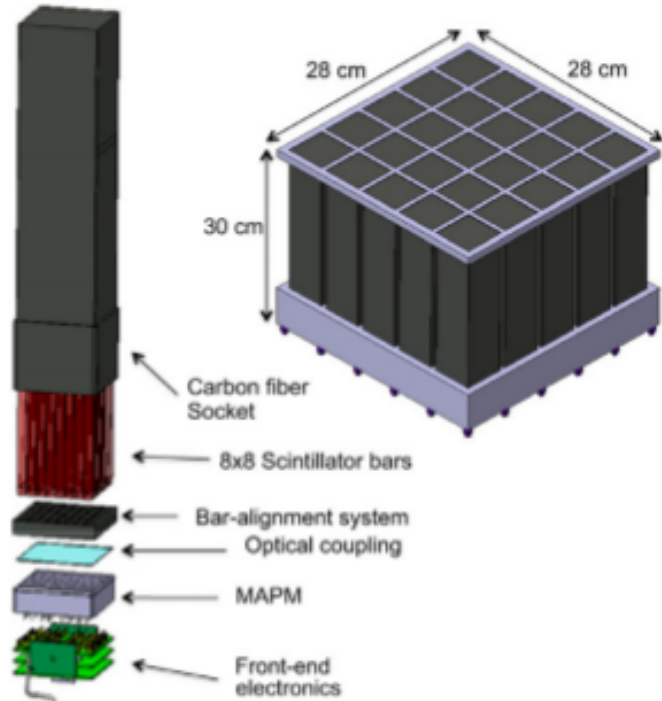




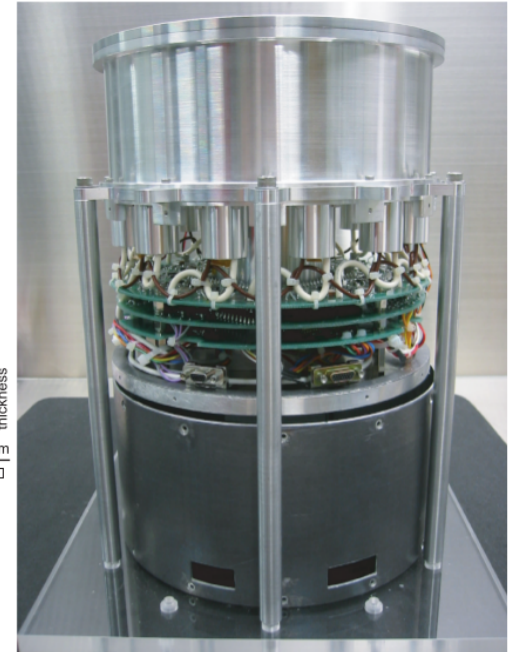
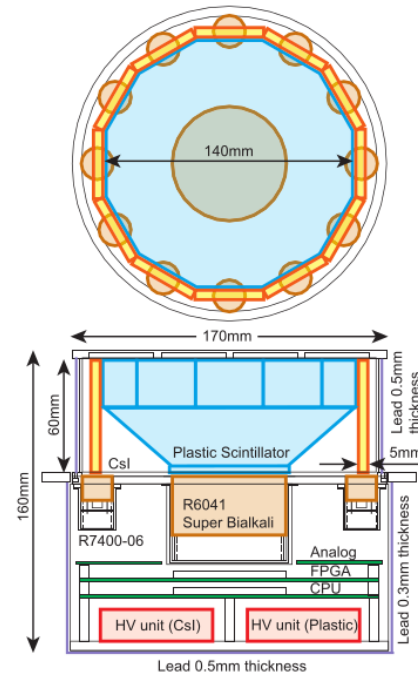
AstroSat measurement



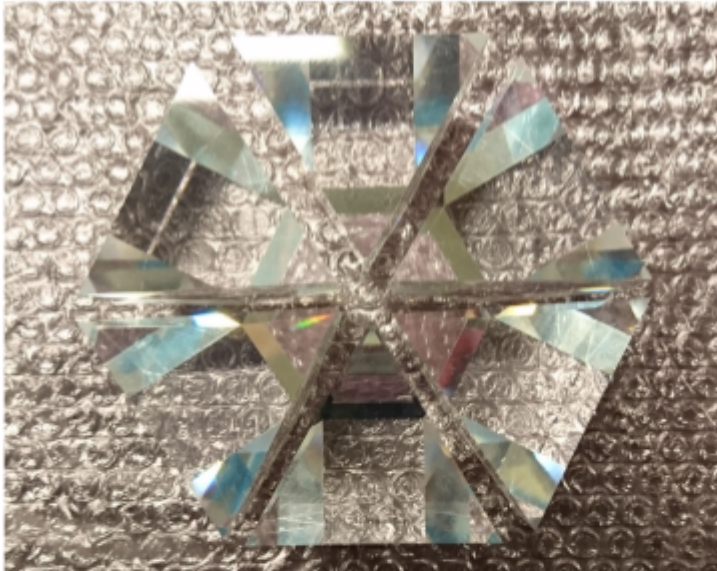
POLAR



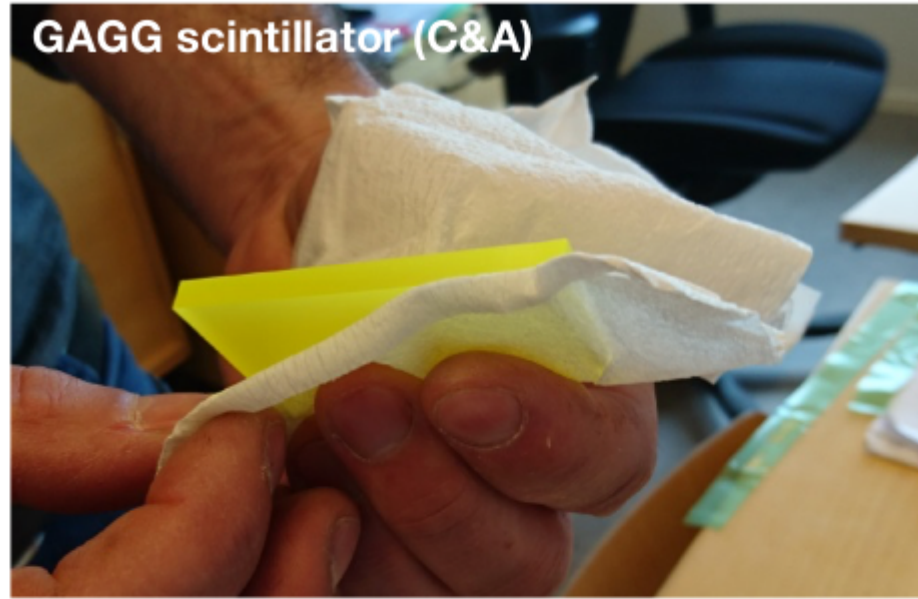
GAP



Plastic scintillator (Eljen Technology)



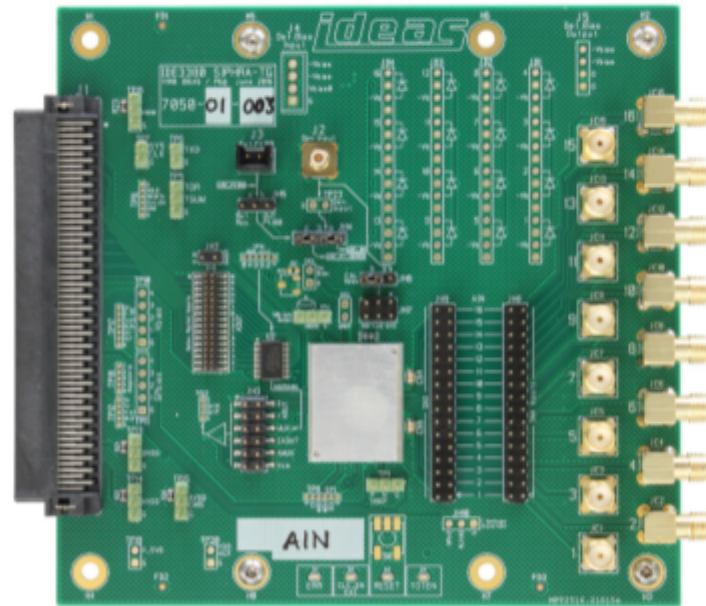
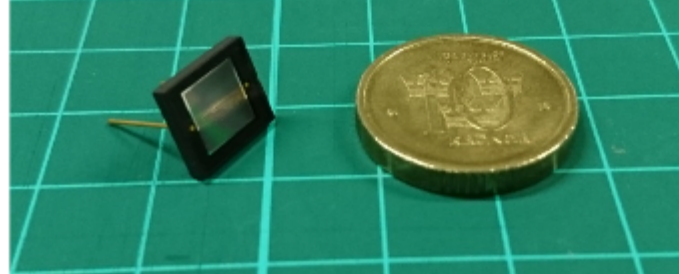
GAGG scintillator (C&A)



Photomultiplier (Hamamatsu)



MPPC (Hamamatsu)



SiPHRA ASIC (IDEAS)

Incoming: x-ROC ASIC (weeroc)

PHVS (KTH)

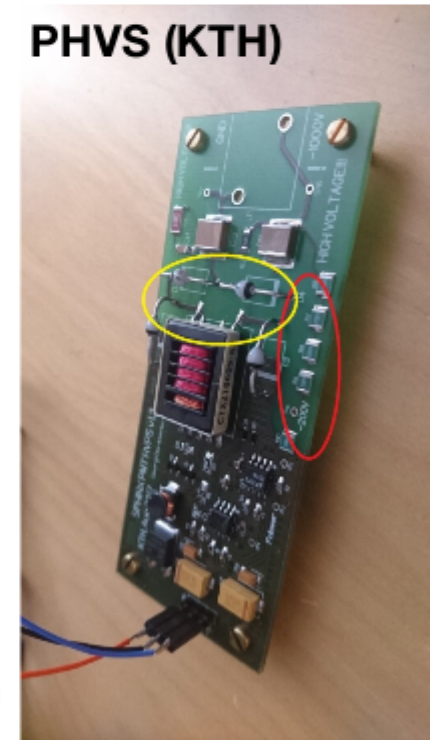


Table 1
GRB polarization measurements.

Pub Date	GRB	Instrument	Energy (keV)	Π	Refs.
2004	GRB 021206	RHESSI	150–2000	$80\% \pm 20\%$	Coburn and Boggs (2003)
2004	GRB 021206	RHESSI	150–2000	$< 4.1\%$	Rutledge and Fox (2004)
2004	GRB 021206	RHESSI	150–2000	$41^{+57}_{-44}\%$	Wigger et al. (2004)
2005	GRB 930131	CGRO/BATSE	20–1000	$(35\text{--}100\%)^a$	Willis et al. (2005)
2005	GRB 960924	CGRO/BATSE	20–1000	$(50\text{--}100\%)^a$	Willis et al. (2005)
2007	GRB 041219a	INTEGRAL/SPI	100–350	$98\% \pm 33\%$	Kalemci et al. (2007)
2007	GRB 041219a	INTEGRAL/SPI	100–350	$96\% \pm 40\%$	McGlynn et al. (2007)
2009	GRB 041219a	INTEGRAL/IBIS	200–800	$43\% \pm 25\%^b$	Götz et al. (2009)
2009	GRB 061122	INTEGRAL/SPI	100–1000	$< 60\%$	McGlynn et al. (2009)
2011	GRB 100826a	IKAROS/GAP	70–300	$27\% \pm 11\%^c$	Yonetoku et al. (2011b)
2012	GRB 110301a	IKAROS/GAP	70–300	$70\% \pm 22\%$	Yonetoku et al. (2012)
2012	GRB 110721a	IKAROS/GAP	70–300	$80\% \pm 22\%$	Yonetoku et al. (2012)
2013	GRB 061122	INTEGRAL/IBIS	250–800	$> 60\%$	Götz et al. (2013)
2014	GRB 140206a	INTEGRAL/IBIS	200–800	$> 48\%$	Götz et al. (2014)
2016	GRB 151006a	Astrosat/CZTI	100–300	–	Rao et al. (2016)

^a Albedo polarimetry.

^b Variable Π .

^c Variable position angle.