The CALorimetric Electron Telescope (CALET) Launch and Early On-Orbit Performance

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33) Yokohama National University, Japan
CALorimetric Electron Telescope Summary

### Science Objectives
- Nearby Cosmic-ray Sources
- Dark Matter
- Origin and Acceleration of Cosmic Rays
- Cosmic-ray Propagation in the Galaxy
- Solar Physics
- Gamma-ray Transients

### CAL Measurement Capability
- Electrons: 1 GeV – 20 TeV
- Gamma-rays: 10 GeV – 10*TeV
- Gamma-ray bursts: > 1 GeV
- Heavy ions (1 ≤ Z ≤ 28): 10’s GeV – 1,000* TeV
- Ultra Heavy (Z > 28): > 600 MeV/nucleon

### CGBM Measurement Capability
- High energy photons: 7 keV – 20 MeV

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**CGBM**
- HXM x2: 7keV-1MeV
- SGM x1: 0.1-20MeV
- LaBr₃(Ce)
- BGO

**CAL**
- CGBM/HXM
- CGBM/SGM
- FRGF (Flight Releasable Grapple Fixture)
- ASC (Advanced Stellar Compass)
- CAL/CHD
- CAL/IMC
- CAL/TASC
- MDC (Mission Data Controller)
- GPSR (GPS Receiver)
- HV Box

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**CAL Instrument Overview**

**Unique features of CALET**

- **Thick, fully active calorimeter:** Allows measurements well into the TeV energy region with excellent energy resolution.
- **Fine imaging upper calorimeter:** Accurately identify the starting point of electromagnetic showers.
- **Detailed shower characterization:** Lateral and longitudinal development of showers enables electrons and abundant protons to be powerfully separated.

**Field of view:** ~ 45 degrees (from the zenith)

**Geometrical Factor:** 0.12 m²sr (for electrons)

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**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor (+ Absorber)</th>
<th>CHD (Charge Detector)</th>
<th>IMC (Imaging Calorimeter)</th>
<th>TASC (Total Absorption Calorimeter)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Function</td>
<td>Charge Measurement (Z=1-46)</td>
<td>Arrival Direction, Particle ID</td>
<td>Energy Measurement, Particle ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensor</td>
<td>Plastic Scintillator : 14 × 1 layer (x,y) Unit Size: 32mm x 10mm x 450mm</td>
<td>SciFi : 448 x 8 layers (x,y) = 7168 Unit size: 1mm² x 448 mm</td>
<td>PWO log: 16 x 6 layers (x,y)= 192 Unit size: 19mm x 20mm x 326mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Readout</td>
<td>PMT+CSA</td>
<td>64-anode PMT+ ASIC</td>
<td>APD/PD+CSA (for Trigger)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total thickness of Tungsten:** 3 X₀

**Total Thickness of PWO:** 27 X₀

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CAL Hardware Components

**CHD:** 14 × 1 layer \((x,y)\)
Unit Size: 32mm x 10mm x 450mm

**IMC:** 448 x 8 layers \((x,y)\) = 7168
Unit size: 1mm\(^2\) x 448 mm

**TASC:** 16 x 6 layers \((x,y)\)= 192
Unit size: 19mm x 20mm x 326mm

**CFRP Structure**

**TASC (Completed)**

**Plastic Scintillator**

**Scintillating Fiber**

**Scintillator (PWO)**
CALET is now on the ISS!

① August 19th: After a successful launch of the Japanese H2-B rocket by the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) at 20:50:49 (local time), CALET started its journey from Tanegashima Space Center to the ISS.

② August 24th: The HTV-5 Transfer Vehicle (HTV-5) is grabbed by the ISS robotic arm.

③ August 25th: The HTV-5 docks to the ISS at 2:28 (JSTT).

④ August 25th: CALET is emplaced on port #9 of the JEM-EF and data communication with the payload is established.
Launch to the initial operation (1)


(2) Performed the function checkout during 8/25 to 10/8. Confirmed there were no problems on their functions and performances.

(3) Until 11/17, 90 days after the launch, conducted an observation to achieve the minimum mission success and obtained an appropriate amount of data. Since then, the observation has been carried out according to the steady processes.

8/19 L+0
HTV5 launch

8/24 L+5
HTV5 ISS arrived, moored on ISS
HTV-EP JEM-EF moored
CALET JEM-EF#9 attached
CALET boot up

8/25 L+6
MDC/GPSR/ASC checkout
IMC/CHD/TASC-FEC checkout

8/31 L+12
9/3 L+15
9/4 L+16
HV-BOX/GBM-EB-BOX/CIRC checkout
System(interlock function) checkout

9/14 L+26
9/15 L+27
Schedule command file loaded

9/18 L+30
Launch to the initial operation (2)

- **9/22 L+34**
  - CGBM High Voltage checkout
  - Reached required vacuum for Calorimeter

- **9/24 L+36**
  - CHD checkout
  - IMC checkout
  - TASC checkout
  - Calorimeter checkout
  - CGBM detecting function checkout
  - CALET overall operation checkout
  - Confirmed 72 hours continuous operation

- **10/5 L+47**
  - Confirmed functional checkout
  - Measurement of the calorimeter
  - Calibration data

- **10/8 L+50**
  - Observation for the minimum mission success
  - Trial for the steady observation process

- **10/20 L+62**
  - End of the initial operation
  - Start observation with the steady process

- **11/17 L+90**

- **10/20 L+62**
  - CGBM: First observed GRB event light curve (GRB 151006A)

- **11/17 L+90**
  - Measurement for the minimum mission success
  - Observation for the steady observation process

- **9/24 L+36**
  - Calorimeter: Electron event around the TeV region (candidate)

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Overview of trigger modes for CALET

- High energy electrons (10GeV ~ 20TeV)
- High energy gamma rays (10GeV ~ 10TeV)
- Nuclei (a few10GeV~000TeV)

- Low energy electron at high latitude(1GeV ~ 10GeV)
- GeV gamma-rays originated from GRB (1GeV ~)
- Ultra heavy nuclei (combined with heavy mode)

- For detector calibration: penetrating particle
  (mainly protons and heliums)

(*) In addition to above 3 trigger modes, heavy modes are defined for each of the above trigger mode. They are omitted here for simple explanation.

- For calibration: ADC offset measurement (Pedestal),
  FEC’s response measurement (Test pulse)

Predominantly, timestamped changes of trigger setting are described in schedule command file. It makes possible to take pedestals, penetrating particles, low energy electrons at high latitude, and other dedicated data in addition to the most important high energy shower data.
Data Acquisition and Observed Event Number

Observing time and event number in high energy trigger mode (>10GeV) for 111 days from 13.10.2015-31.1.2016

- Observing (Live) Time
- Accumulated Event Number

Total observing time reached to $8.1 \times 10^6$ sec with 86% live time by 31.1.2016
Up to now, $\sim 1.12 \times 10^7$ sec

Accumulated event number has been $\sim 7 \times 10^7$ by 31.1.2016
Up to now, $\sim 10^8$ events

Live Time: $8.1 \times 10^6$ sec (86%)

6.3x10^5 events /day (~7.3Hz)

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Charge measurement in CHD

【Analysis method】
• After determining the incident position of CHD from the reconstructed track in IMC, the average of pulse height (MIP) is measured.
• Charge is corrected by using a track path length related to zenith angle.

We still have relatively poor statistics for odd-Z nuclei that are less abundant and heavier than oxygen. However, the atomic nuclei up to iron are clearly identified with the CHD only. By using additional information from IMC, more precise identification will be performed from now on (Δz = 0.1-0.35 in beam test).
Summary

• CALET was successfully launched on HTV-5 from Tanegashima Space Center on August 19, 2015 at 8:50:49 p.m (JST).

• CALET was successfully berthed to the ISS on August 25\textsuperscript{th} and began a functional check-out phase until the beginning of October 2015.

• CALET completed a calibration and initial operation phase on Nov 17, 2015, whence it began its standard operation phase.

• CALET has measured Cosmic Ray nuclei through iron, Cosmic Ray electrons & positrons, and astrophysical gamma-rays.

• CALET’s CGBM has measured the light-curves of 8 GRB’s as on Jan 1, 2016.

• From Oct 13, 2015 – Jan 31, 2016 nearly $4.6 \times 10^5$ electron candidate events over 10 GeV have been observed.