



**GAME:**

# GRB and All-Sky Monitor Experiment



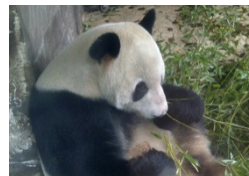
**Marco Feroci**

for

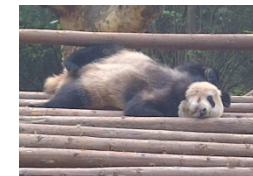
**Lorenzo Amati**

(INAF, Italy)

*on behalf of the GAME collaboration*



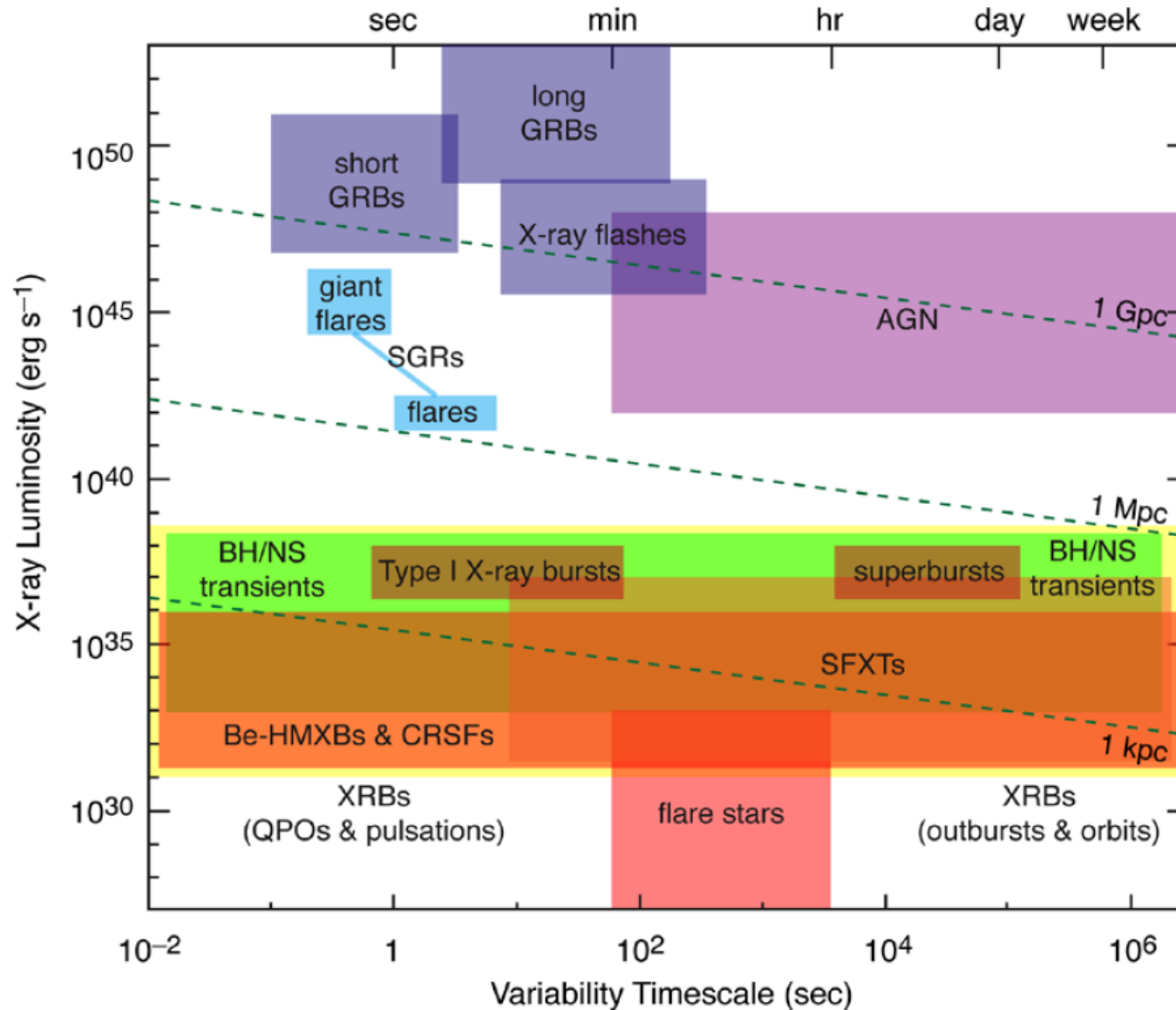
Chengdu – 25<sup>th</sup> February 2014



# Science Drivers

- The transient and variable X-ray sky:  
simultaneous monitoring in 1-50 keV, over a large fraction of the sky, with  $\sim 1$  arcmin imaging accuracy and all-sky coverage
- Gamma-Ray Bursts:  
detection,  $\sim$ arcmin localization and spectroscopy of the prompt emission, down to 1 keV

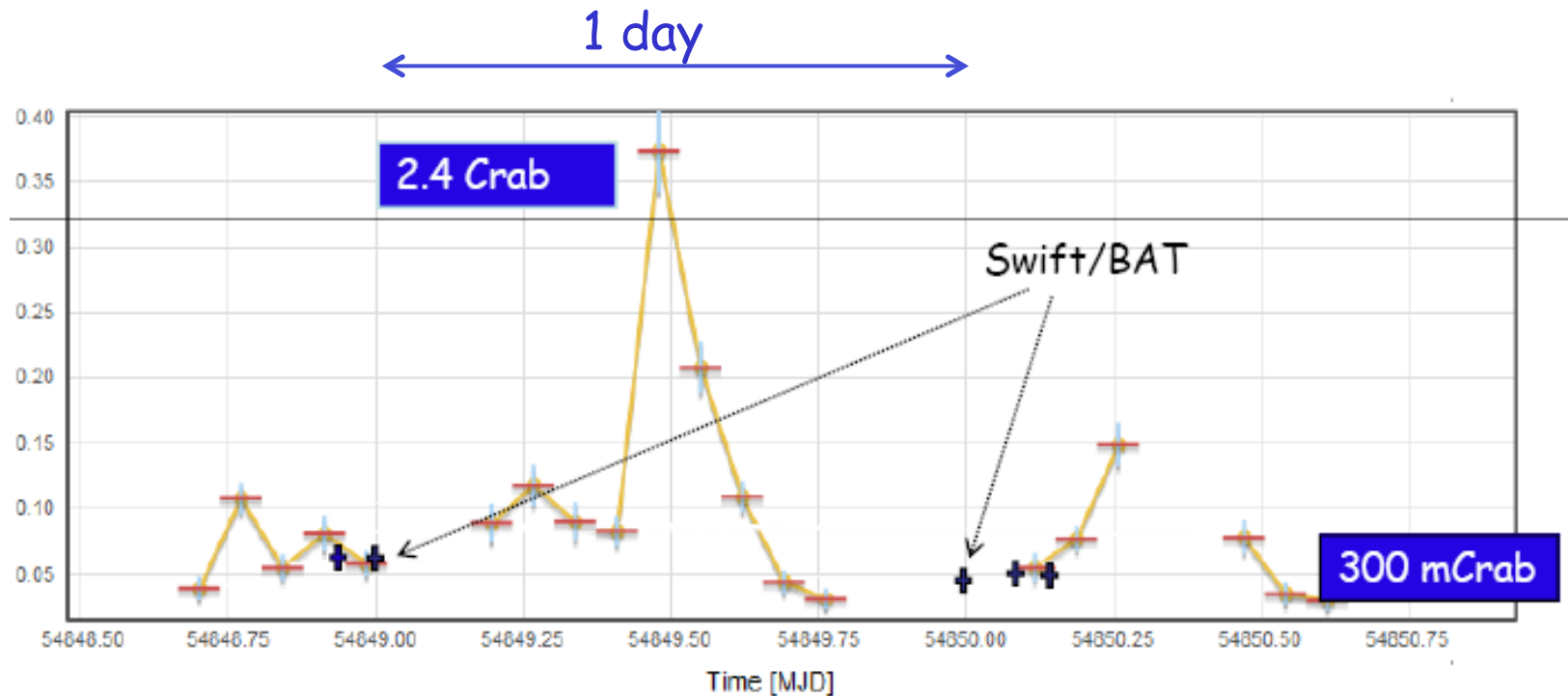
# The variable X-ray sky, at all scales



# X-ray All-Sky Monitoring

- The X-ray sky is highly variable and transient. Discovery of **new classes of sources** is made possible by All Sky Monitoring in the most suitable energy range, soft X-rays. Example also from the recent past are outstanding, e.g.: magnetars, jetted tidal disruption events, ..
- Long-term, **continuous monitoring** of Galactic sources allows the study of source/class properties inaccessible to narrow field instruments: state changes in black hole candidates, bursting and super-bursting behaviour, orbital and superorbital periods, period derivatives, low frequency QPOs, ....
- **Multi-messenger** (photons, gravitational waves, neutrinos), **Time-domain Astronomy** in the 2020's, when large facilities like SKA, LSST, E-ELT, CTA, A-LIGO/Virgo, ... will become operational, require an all sky monitor in the X-ray domain.

# Continuous vs multiplexed monitoring

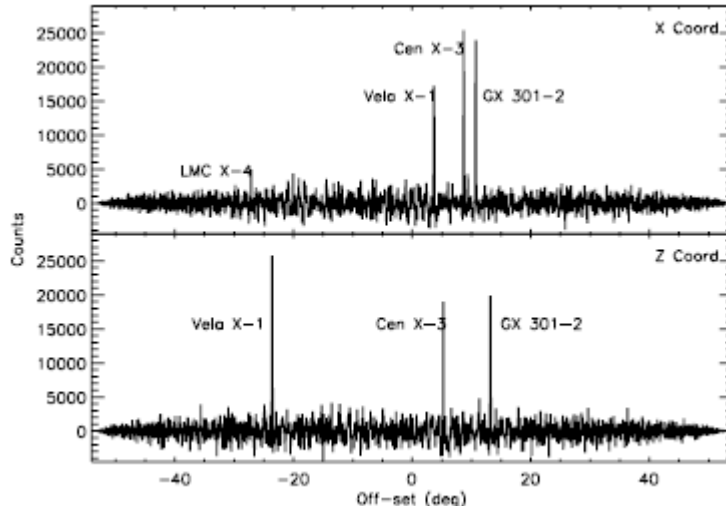


Flux data from Vela X-1, as observed from Swift/BAT (black points) and AGILE/SuperAGILE (red points):

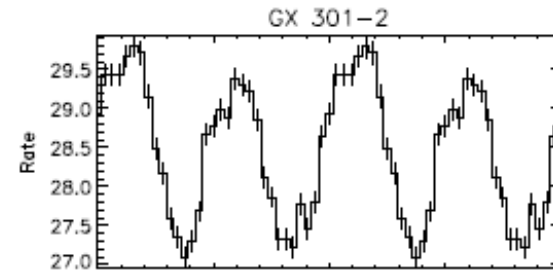
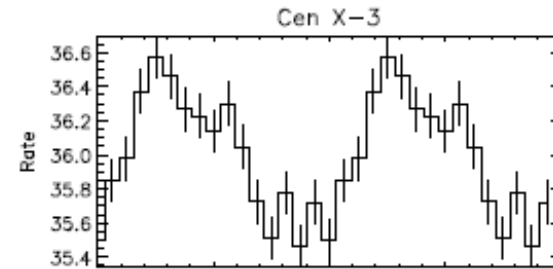
*sparse monitoring can miss the most extreme and interesting states of sources*

# Wide-field simultaneous monitoring

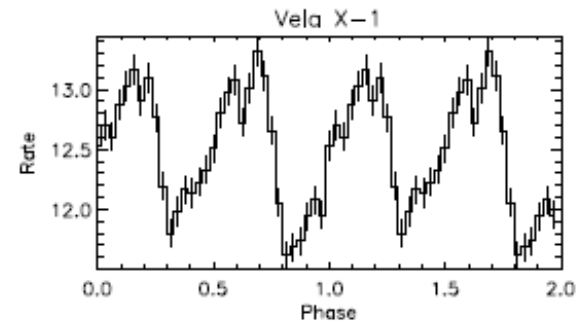
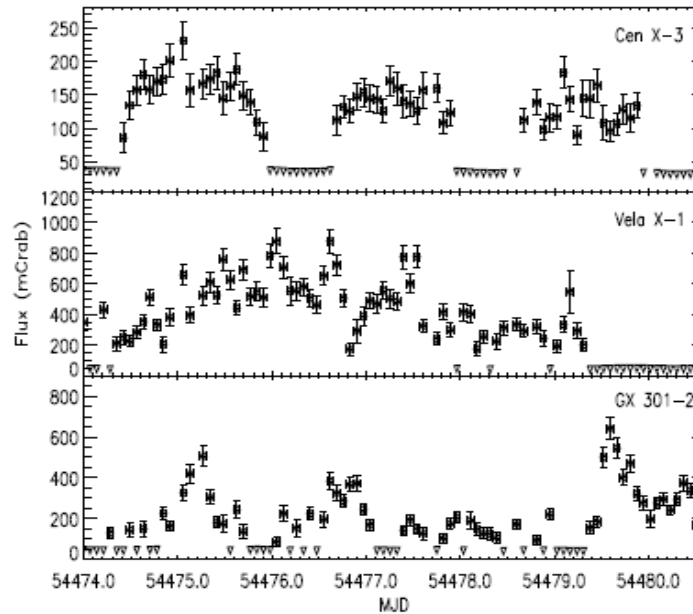
2 x 1D  
images



Folded Pulse Shapes



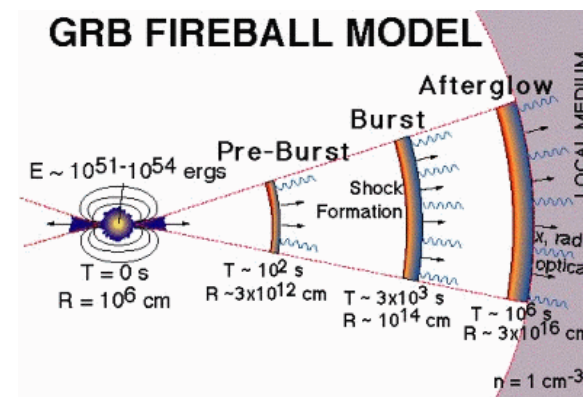
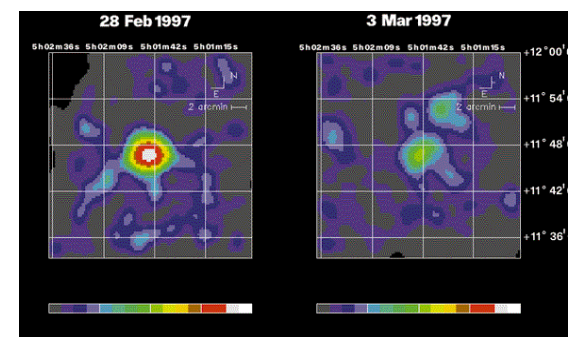
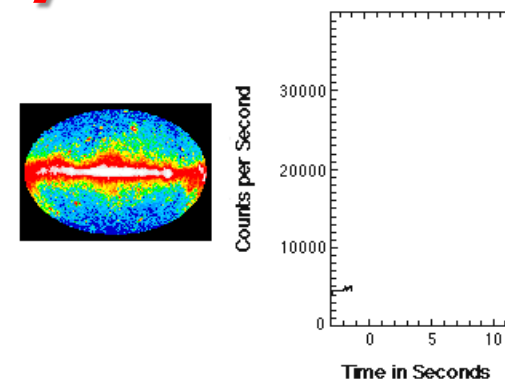
lightcurves



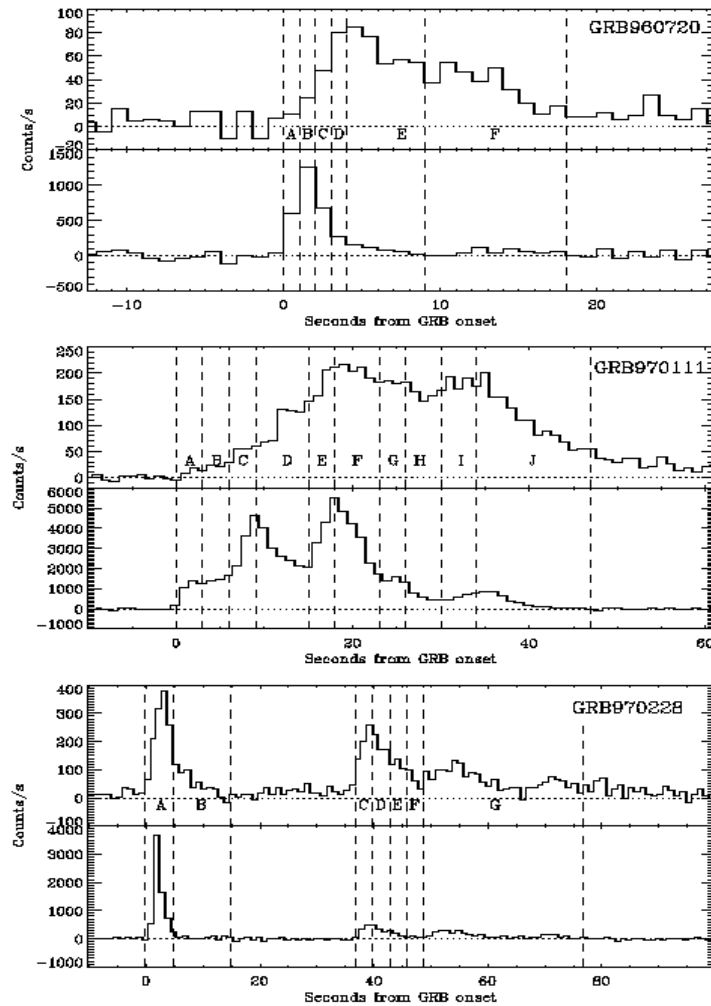
SuperAGILE data (Feroci et al. 2010)

# Gamma Ray Bursts: prompt emission in X-rays

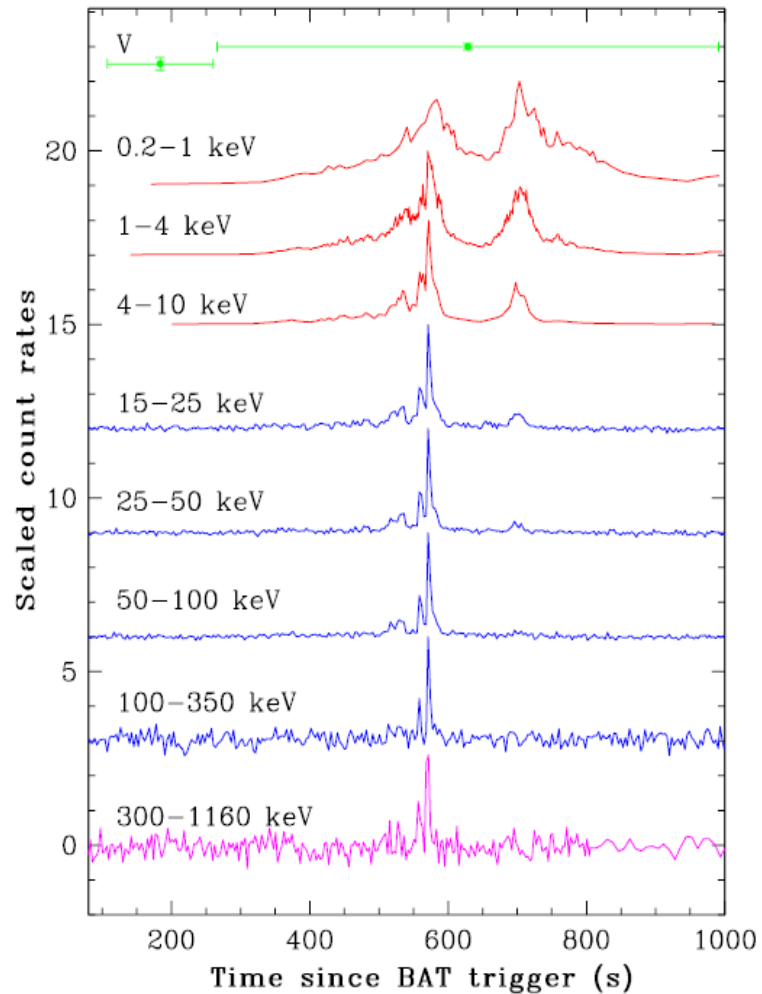
- ❖ Despite the huge advances occurred in the latest years, the GRB phenomenon is still far from understood: going back to the study of the *Prompt Emission* is needed.
- ❖ An energy band extending down to soft X-rays is needed.
- ❖ Measurements down to a few keV were provided in the past by BeppoSAX, but a larger sample with higher sensitivity and energy resolution is urgently needed.
- ❖ Current GRB experiments are limited to prompt emission  $> \sim 10$  keV; future (SVOM, CALET/GBM, UFFO)  $> \sim 5-8$  keV



# Why prompt emission at soft X-rays?



BeppoSAX (top: 2-28 keV,  
bottom: 40-700 keV)

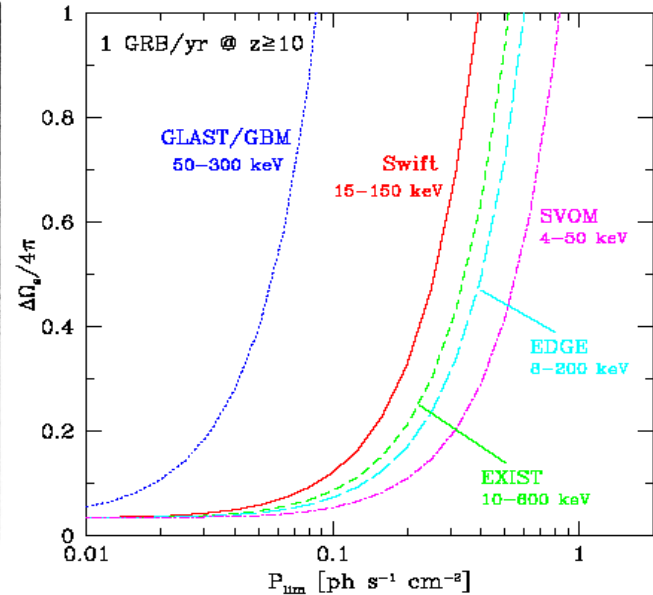
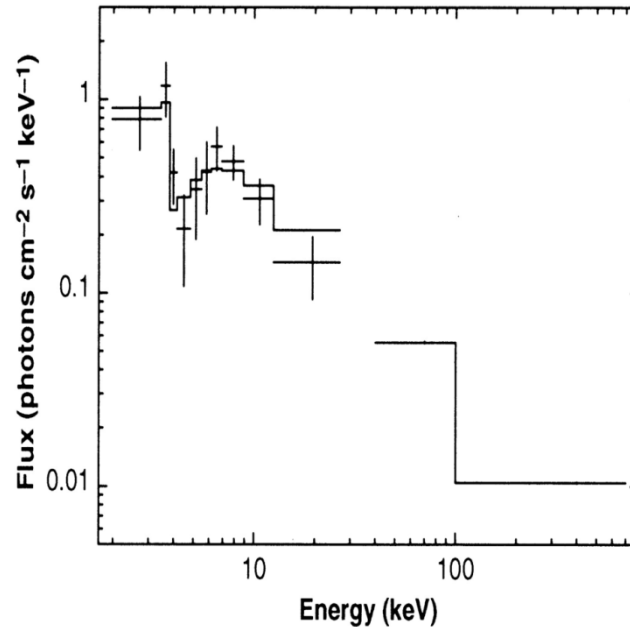
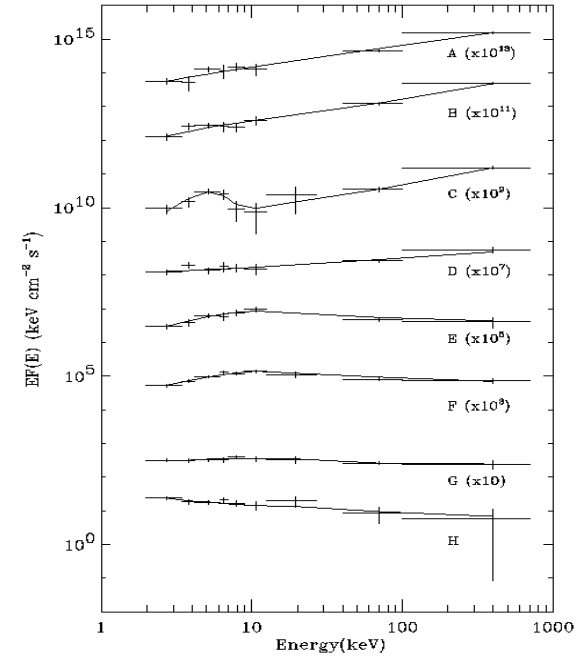
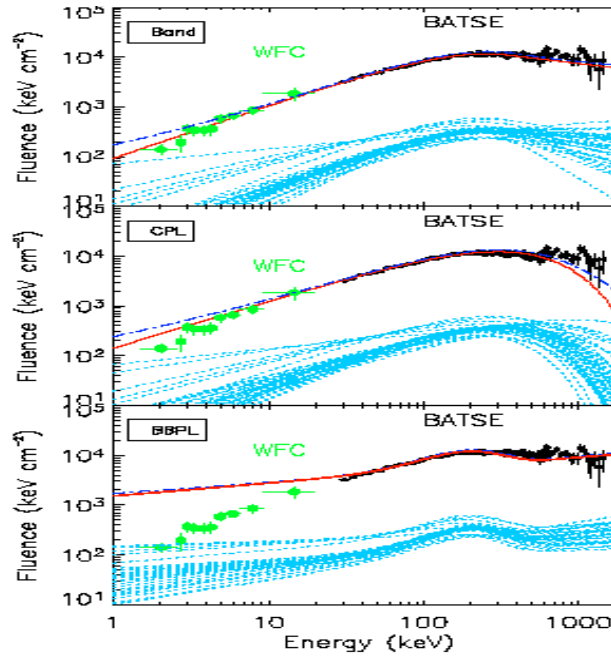


Swift XRT (rare / unique case)  
+ Swift/BAT + konus/WIND



# GRB Physics at soft X-rays:

- emission models and thermal components
- absorption features (redshift, circumburst matter)
- high redshift GRBs
- X-ray flashes
- localization and trigger to multi-messenger observatories (e.g., GWs)



# Wide-field X-ray monitors: context

Mission	Experiment	Energy band (keV)	Field view (sr)	of GRB Location accuracy	Max. eff. area (cm <sup>2</sup> )	Energy resolution (keV)	#GRB / year	Nominal operation / launch
CGRO	BATSE	25 - 2000	9	> 3°	2000	15@100 keV	300	1991 - 2000
BeppoSAX	WFC	2 - 28	0.26	3' - 5'	180	1.5@6 keV	15	1996 - 2002
	GRBM	40 - 700	6	> 10°	700	20@100 keV	200	
HETE-2	WXM	2 - 25	0.8	-	70	1.8@6 keV	15	2000 - 2006
	FREGATE	7 - 400	1.74	-	40	15@100 keV	70	
Swift	BAT	15 - 150	1.4	3'	2600	3@60 keV	120	2004 -
WIND	Konus	15 - 10000	4π	-	250	15@100 keV	250	
Fermi	GBM	8 - 30000	9	> 3°	300	15@100 keV	250	2008 -
INTEGRAL	ISGRI	20 - 200	0.1	1.5	1300	3@60keV	10	2003 -
MAXI	GSC	2 - 30	1.5°x160°	0.1°	5350	1@5.9 keV	5	2009-
	SSC	0.5 - 12	1.5°x90°	0.1°	200	0.15@5.9 keV	2	
<b>GAME</b>	<b>XRM</b>	<b>1 - 50</b>	<b>~3 (FC)</b>	<b>1'</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>0.2@3 keV</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2021-</b>

# The proposed payload for GAME

## Science Requirements:

- Arcmin-imaging in the 1-50 keV energy range
- mCrab-level daily sensitivity
- Few-steradian field of view, all sky coverage
- Good spectral resolution (<500 eV @6 keV)
- Prompt localization & transmission of transient coordinates to the ground

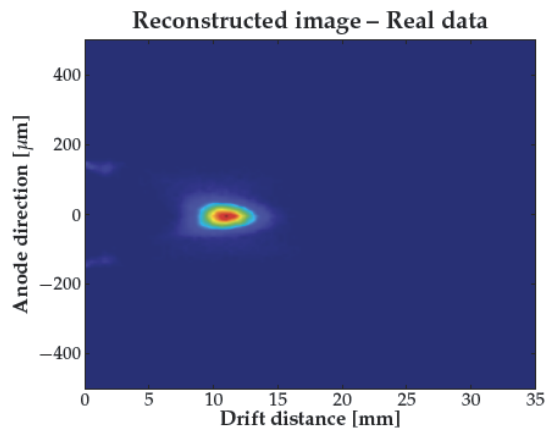
## Payload requirements:

- Imaging over a wide field of view in 1-50 keV: coded masks
- Fine position resolution in 1-50 keV: Silicon detectors
- High efficiency in 1-50 keV: Silicon detectors
- Good spectral resolution: Silicon Drift Detectors
- Fast-communication to ground: VHF transmission

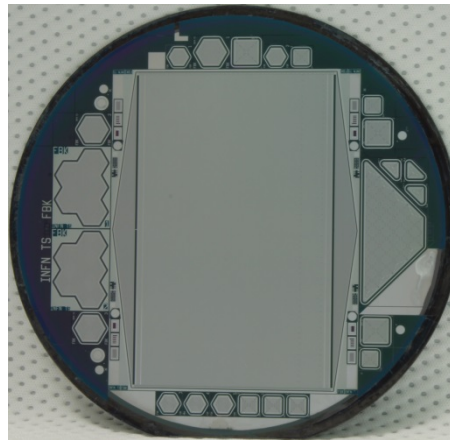
# An X-ray Monitor based on Silicon Drift Detectors

Silicon Drift Detectors, heritage of the LHC/Alice experiment at CERN, with high readiness and excellent performance (energy resolution  $< 300$  eV, low energy threshold  $< 2$  keV, time resolution  $< 10\mu\text{s}$ ) can be used to build large area detectors.

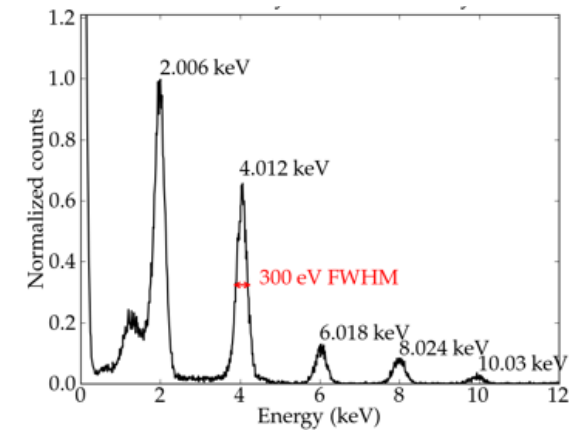
*Fine position*



*Large Area*



*Good spectroscopy*

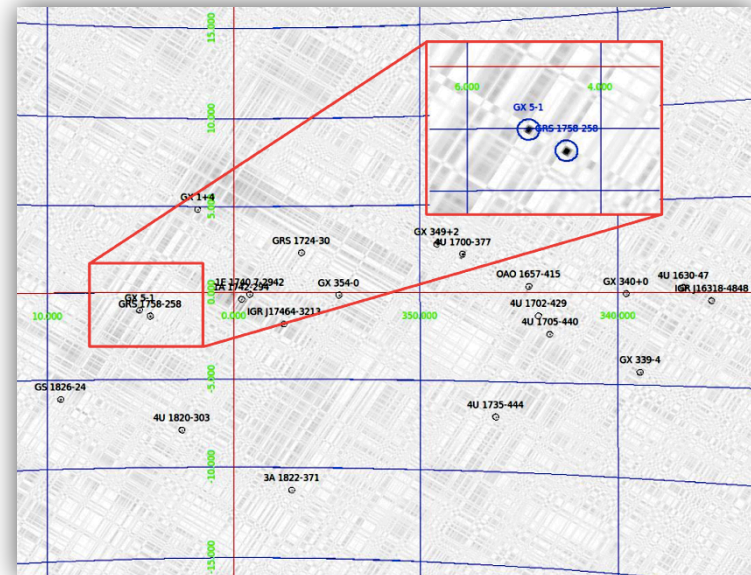
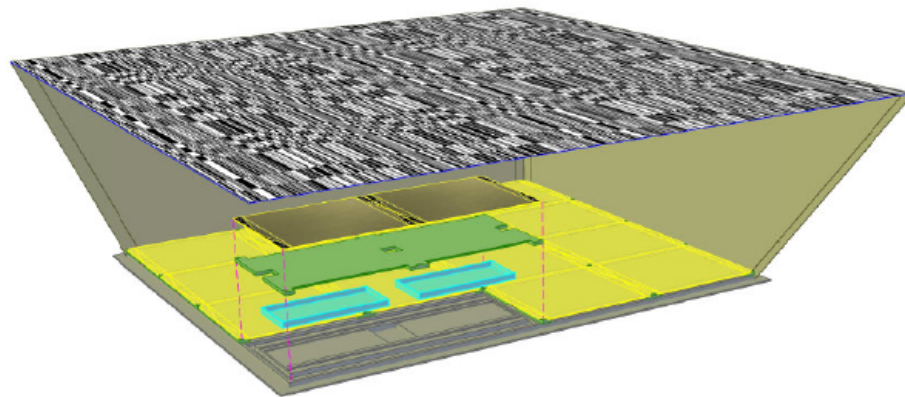


# Instrument configuration

The proposed SDD detector has asymmetric position resolution:  $\leq 100\mu\text{m}$  in one direction and  $\sim 2\text{-}3\text{ mm}$  in the orthogonal direction.

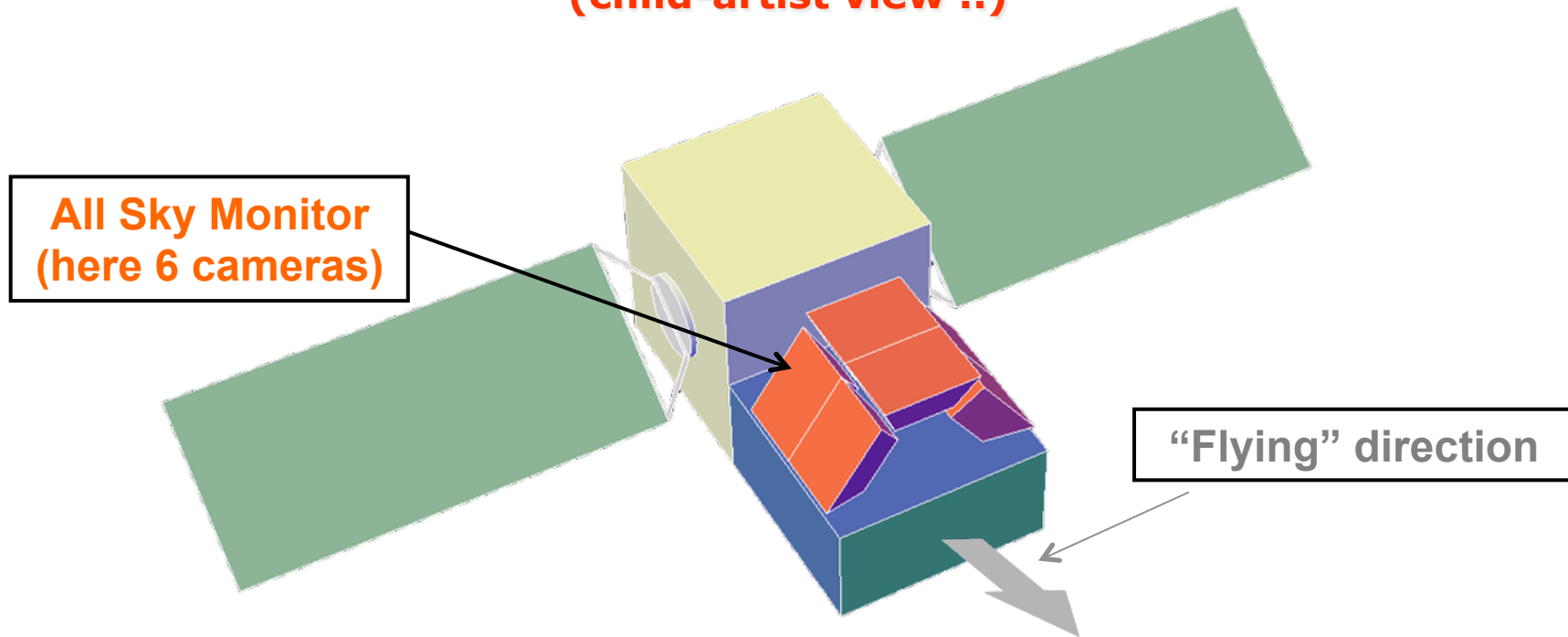
⇒ Asymmetric 2D coded mask

⇒ 2 orthogonal cameras always looking at the same FoV to guarantee arcmin imaging in both coordinates.



Based on previous studies (e.g., LOFT/WFM) this type of configuration can be realized with  $\sim 10\text{ kg}$  per camera.

# GAME: Model Payload Concept (child-artist view ..)

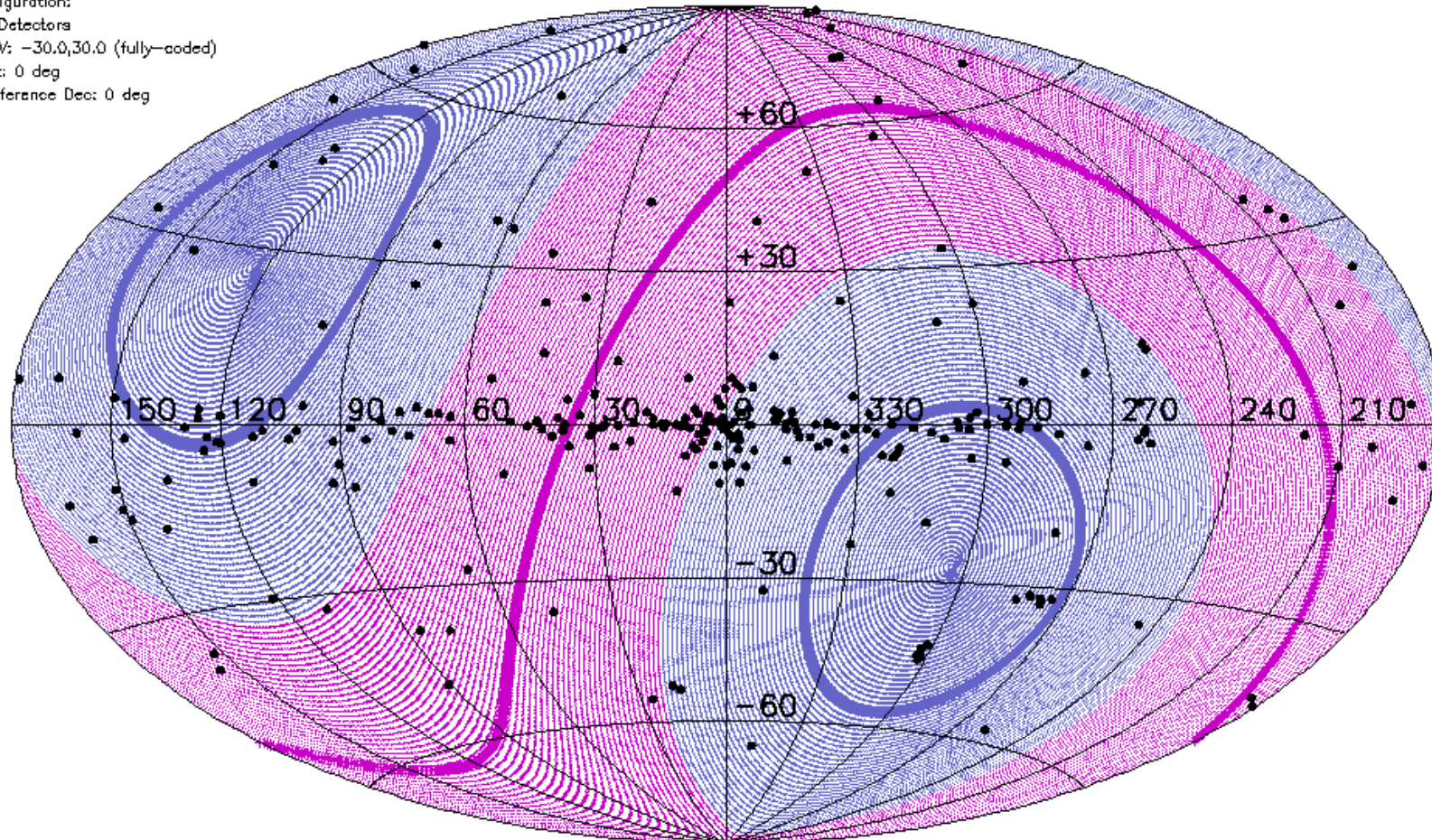


Mission		Payload	
Orbit	Low-Earth, equatorial (90')	XRM Cameras	4-6
Pointing	3-axis stabilized, zenith-pointed	Energy range	1-50 keV
Accuracy	1 arcmin	Energy res.	300 eV (FWHM, 6keV)
TM rate	~200 kbps (average)	Field of View	~2-4 sr
		Source Location	1 arcmin
		Mass (CBE)	~40-60 kg
		Power (CBE)	~60-90 W



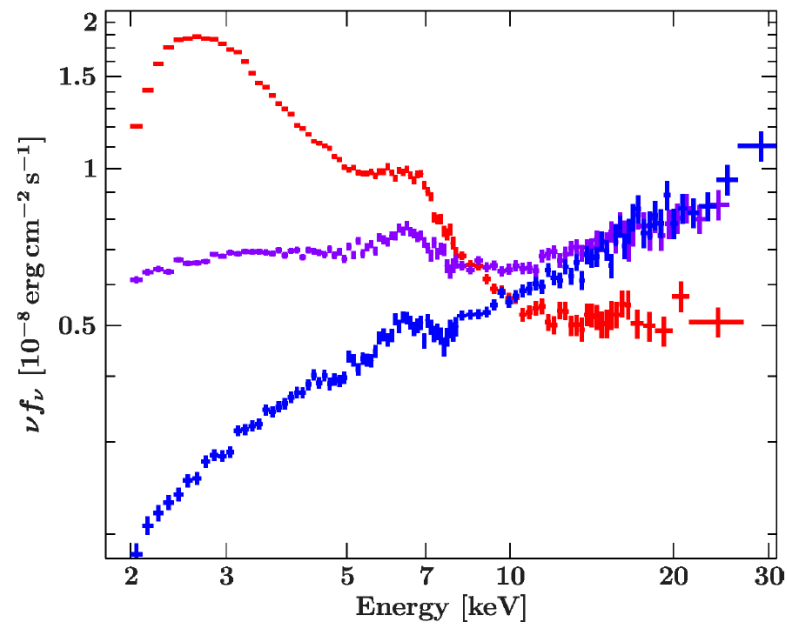
# Sky coverage (every orbit)

Configuration:  
3 Detectors  
FoV: -30.0,30.0 (fully-coded)  
Tilt: 0 deg  
Reference Dec: 0 deg



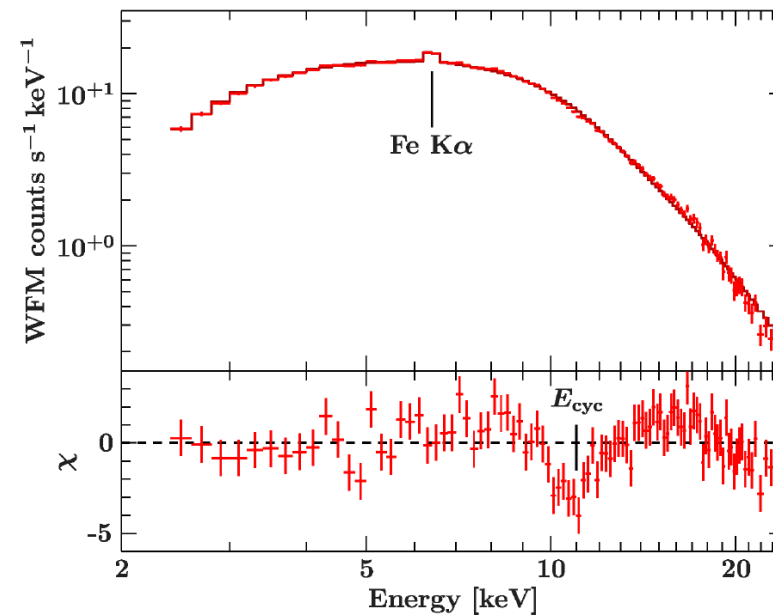
# Anticipated performance: ASM

State changes in  
Black Hole Candidates



15 ks, 300 mCrab

Discover and study the  
evolution of cyclotron lines in  
X-ray pulsars



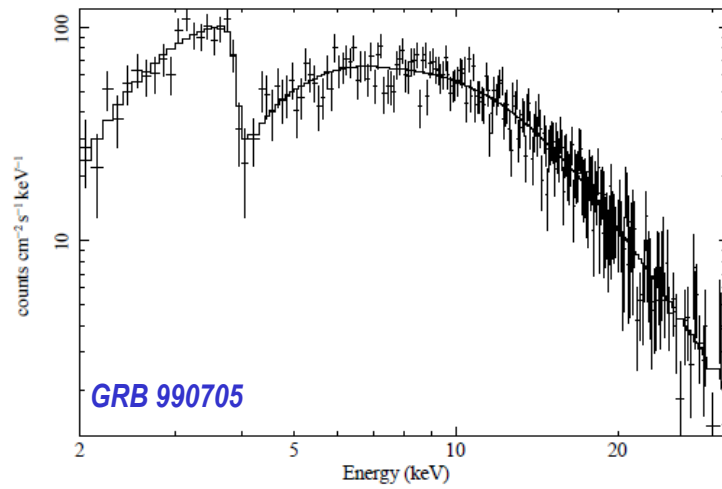
4U 0115+634, 200 mCrab, 20 ks

*Simulations courtesy of the LOFT Team*

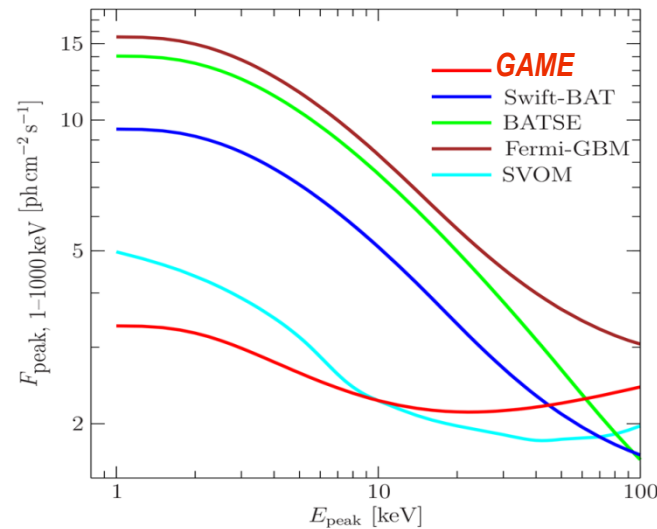
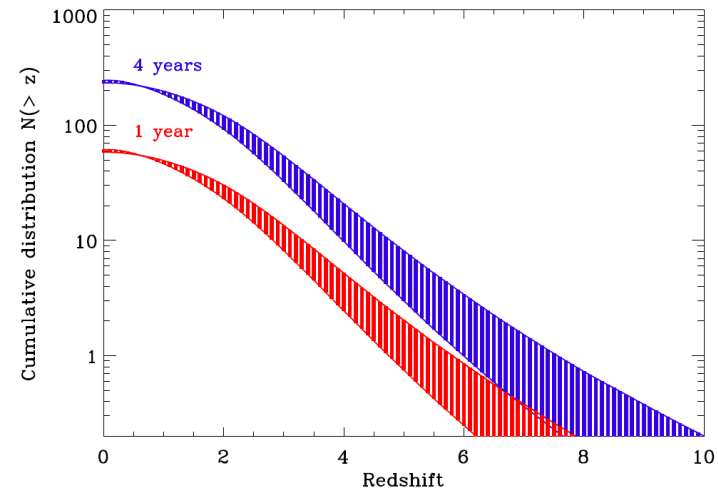


# Anticipated performance: GRBs

Independent redshift estimate



Expected redshift distribution



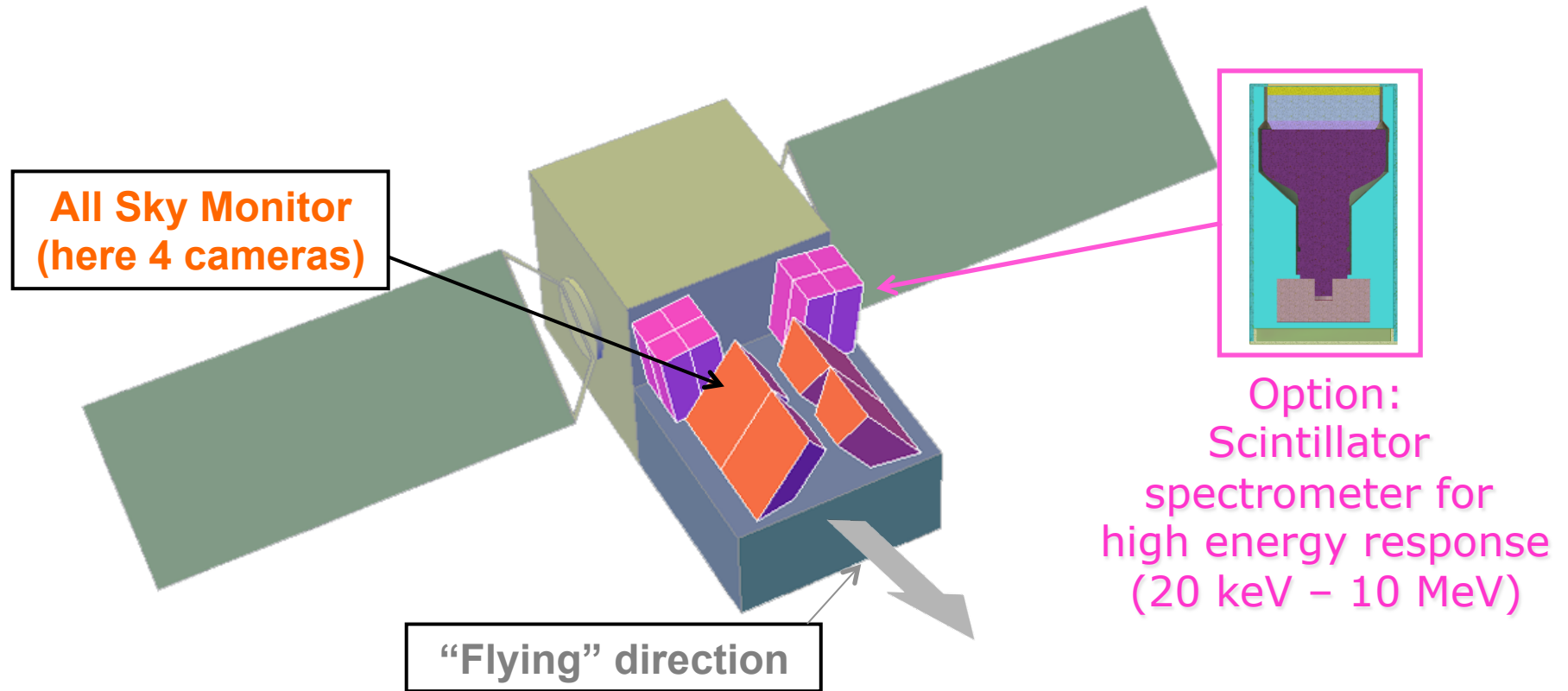
Improved  
sensitivity for  
low- $E_{\text{peak}}$  GRBs

## GAME: Enhanced Science

Including a **Soft Gamma-ray Spectrometer** would extend the energy range up to 10 MeV, offering:

- ✓ Wide-band spectroscopy of the prompt emission of GRBs from  $\sim 1$  keV up to  $\sim 10$  MeV + arcmin localization: GRB physics and cosmology ( $E_{\text{peak}}-E_{\text{iso}}$ ); higher efficiency for short-hard GRBs (trigger and position for gravitational wave counterparts)
- ✓ Hard tails of Galactic and Extragalactic X-ray sources

# GAME: Enhanced Model Payload Concept



Mission	
Orbit	Low-Earth, equatorial
Pointing	3-axis stabilized, zenith-pointed
Accuracy	1 arcmin
Data rate	~200 kbps + ~20-40 kbps

Payload	
XRM Cameras	4-6
Mass (CBE)	~40-60 kg + ~40-80 kg
Power (CBE)	~60-90 W + ~15-30 kg

# Conclusions

- ❖ GAME aims at exploiting the **unique combination** of large area, broad FOV,  $\sim$ arcmin source location accuracy, 300 eV energy resolution, and energy band ( $\sim$ 1-50 keV) of the **solid technology** of **SDD-based coded mask cameras** to perform:
  - **all-sky monitoring in 1 – 50 keV**, providing triggering and accurate location of transient sources and the study of the spectral-timing variability of several classes of X-ray sources **on time scales from s to years**;
  - **address some of the main open issues in the GRB field** by means of sensitive measurements of the prompt emission down to 1 keV and **arcminute localization**
- ❖ The payload for the GAME mission is compatible with the boundary conditions set in the ESA-CAS call for ideas.