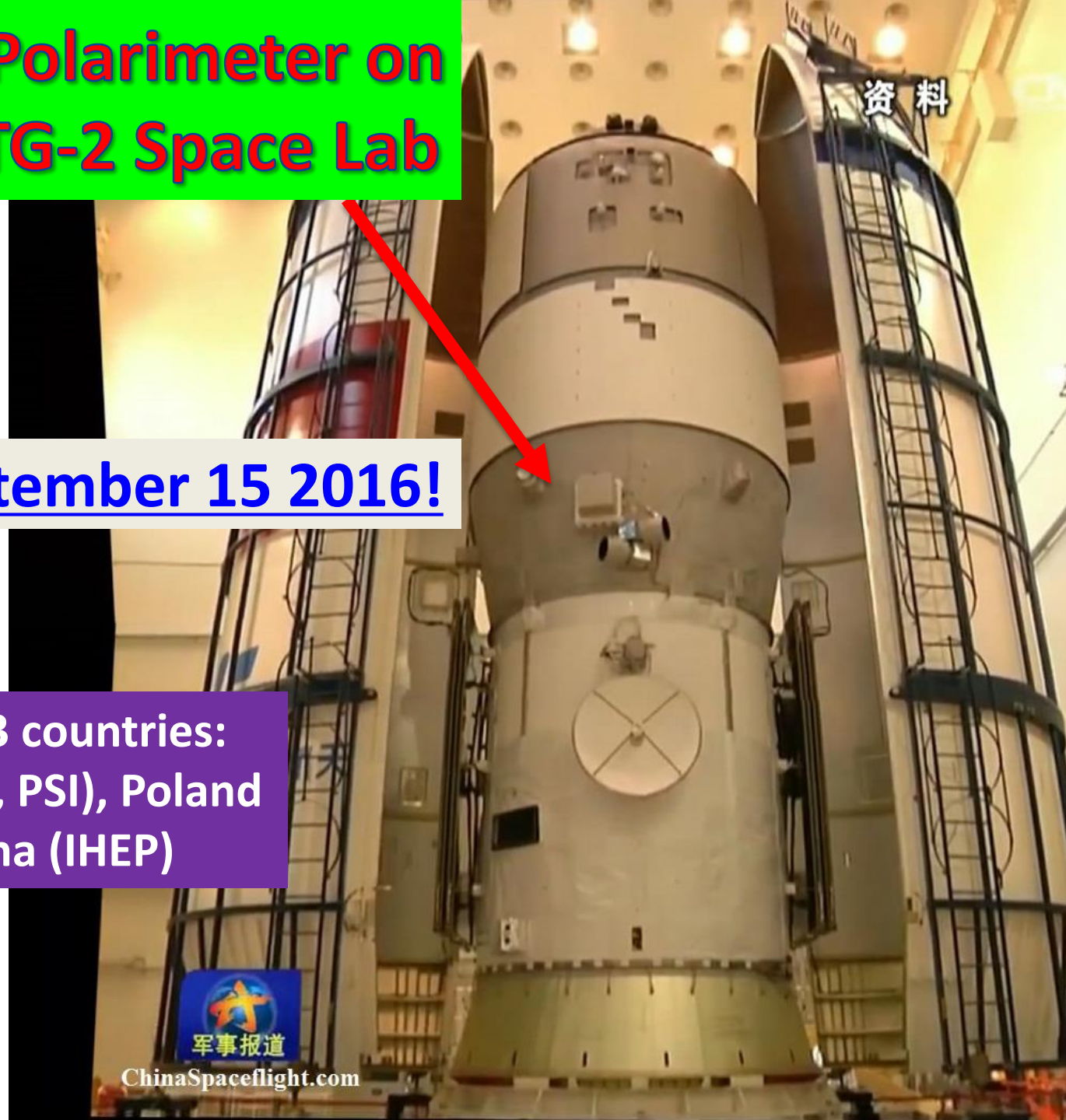


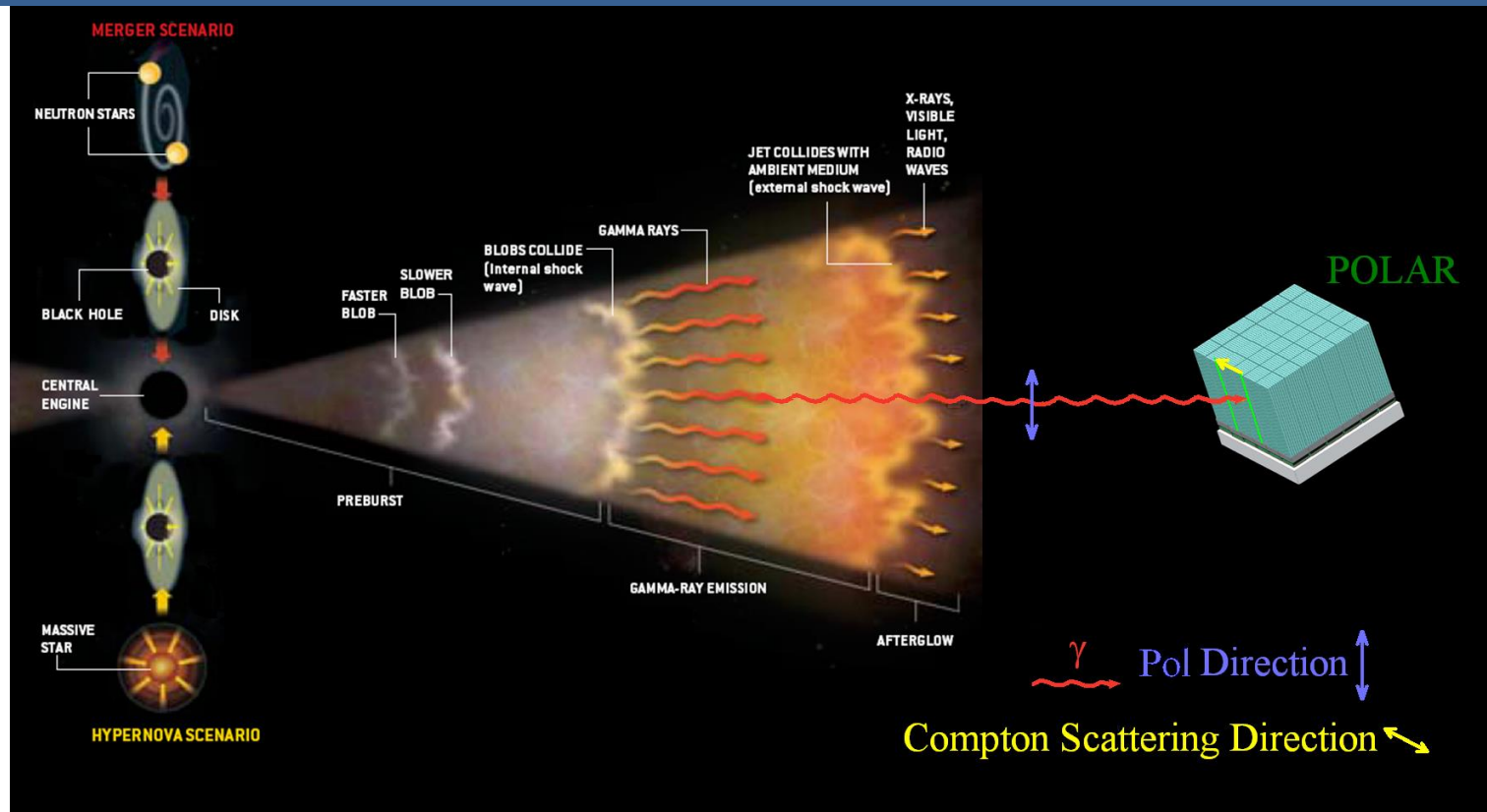
POLAR: GRB Polarimeter on the Chinese TG-2 Space Lab

Launched: September 15 2016!

5 institutes from 3 countries:
Switzerland (UniGE, PSI), Poland
(NCBJ) and China (IHEP)



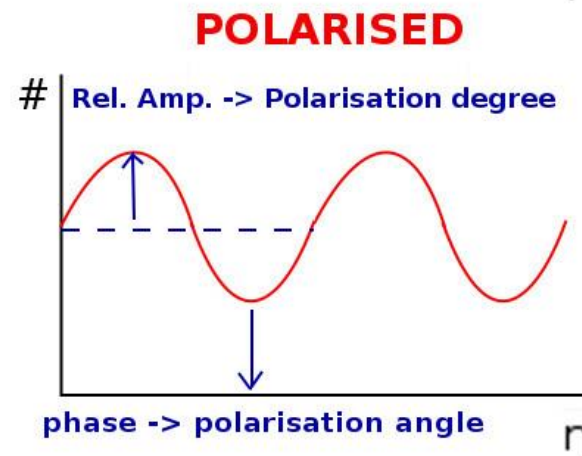
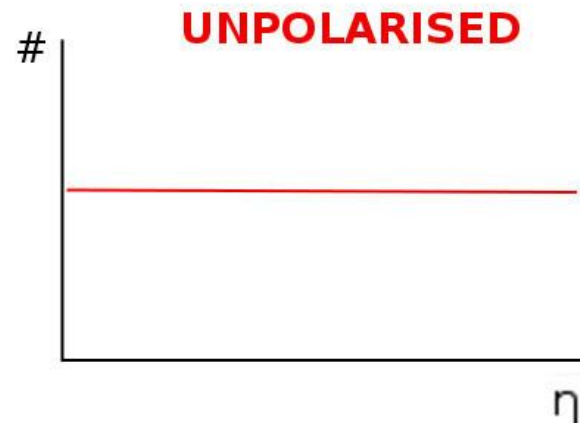
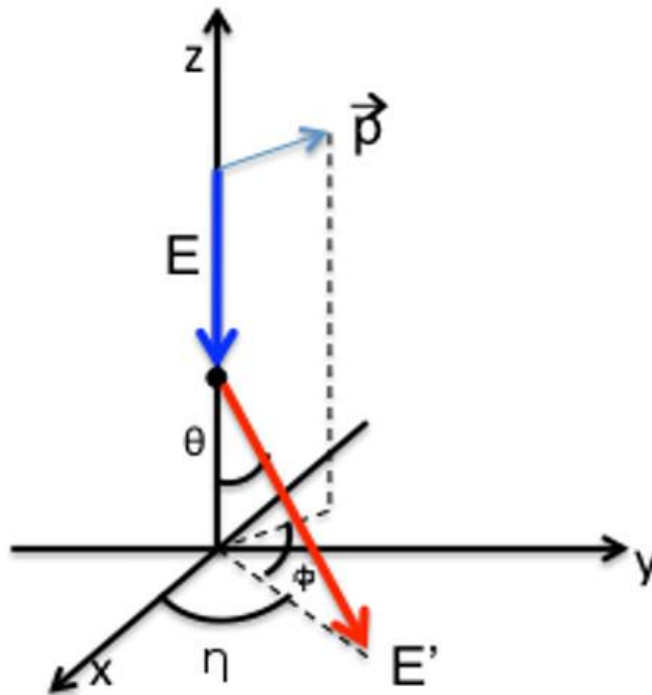
Gamma-Ray Bursts



- Most energetic events observed in the Universe
 - Occurred in distance galaxies, believed to be results of a supernova or hypernova explosion or a merger of 2 neutrons stars or black holes
 - So far away that typically the gamma burst is observed first
- Timing, Direction and Energy spectrum has been measured in great detail
 - Two parameters remain: polarization degree and polarization angle

Compton Polarimetry

- Detect photons and measure the polarization with Compton scattering
 - Azimuthal scattering angle dependence on polarization
 - Require 2 interactions of the incoming photon in the detector



The POLAR Instrument Idea

- Heritage from particle physics with compact segmented plastic scintillator array detectors
 - Optimal for Compton scattering in the 50-500 keV energy range
- POLAR: 1600 plastic scintillators bar (6x6x176 mm) in 25 modules
 - Lightweight allows a relatively large effective area, with low mass (30kg)
 - Small granularity results in high angular resolution thus high sensitivity for polarization measurements

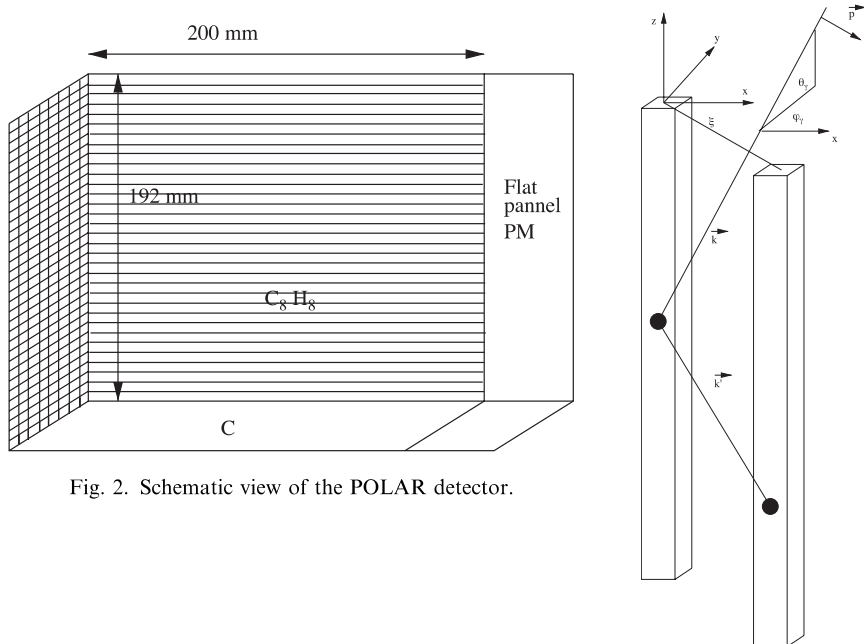


Fig. 2. Schematic view of the POLAR detector.



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

SCIENCE @ DIRECT®

Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research A 550 (2005) 616–625

NUCLEAR
INSTRUMENTS
& METHODS
IN PHYSICS
RESEARCH
Sector A

www.elsevier.com/locate/nima

POLAR, a compact detector for gamma-ray bursts photon polarization measurements

N. Produit^{a,*}, F. Barao^b, S. Deluit^a, W. Hajdas^c, C. Leduc^d, M. Pohl^d, D. Rapin^d,
J.-P. Vialle^e, R. Walter^a, C. Wigger^c

^aSDC, Université de Genève, Switzerland

^bLIP, Lisboa, Portugal

^cPSI, Villigen, Switzerland

^dDPNC, Université de Genève, Switzerland

^eLAPP/IN2P3/CNRS, Annecy, France

Received 28 February 2005; received in revised form 3 May 2005; accepted 4 May 2005
Available online 7 July 2005

POLAR on Tiangong 2

Polarimeter:

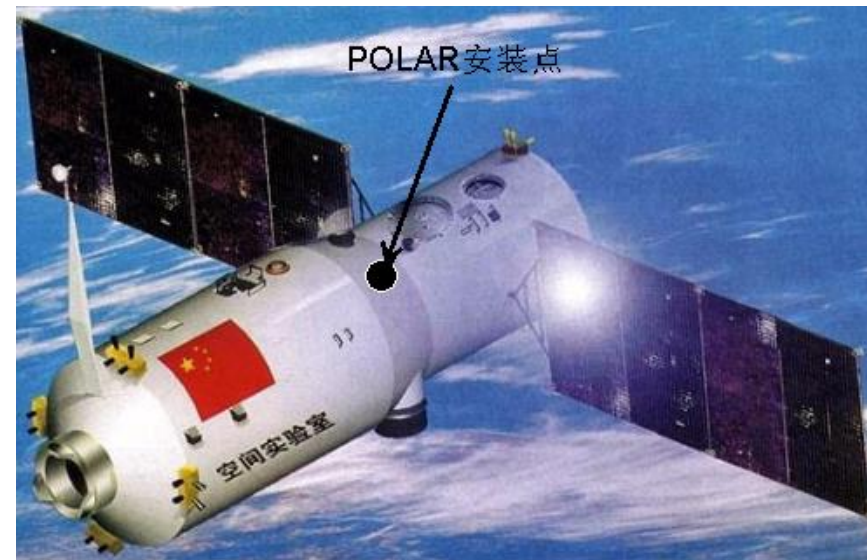
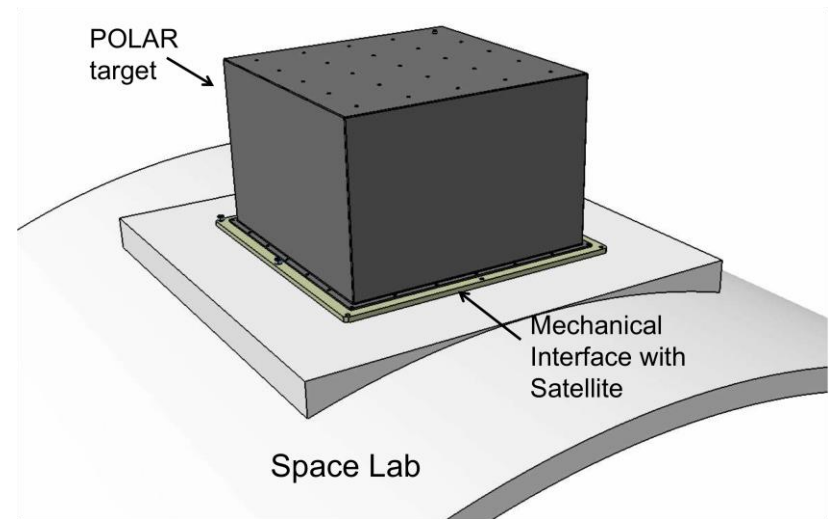
- Photon polarisation from GRB
- Hard x-rays, $50 \text{ keV} < E_\gamma < 500 \text{ keV}$
- FoV 30% of sky

OBOX (Europe):

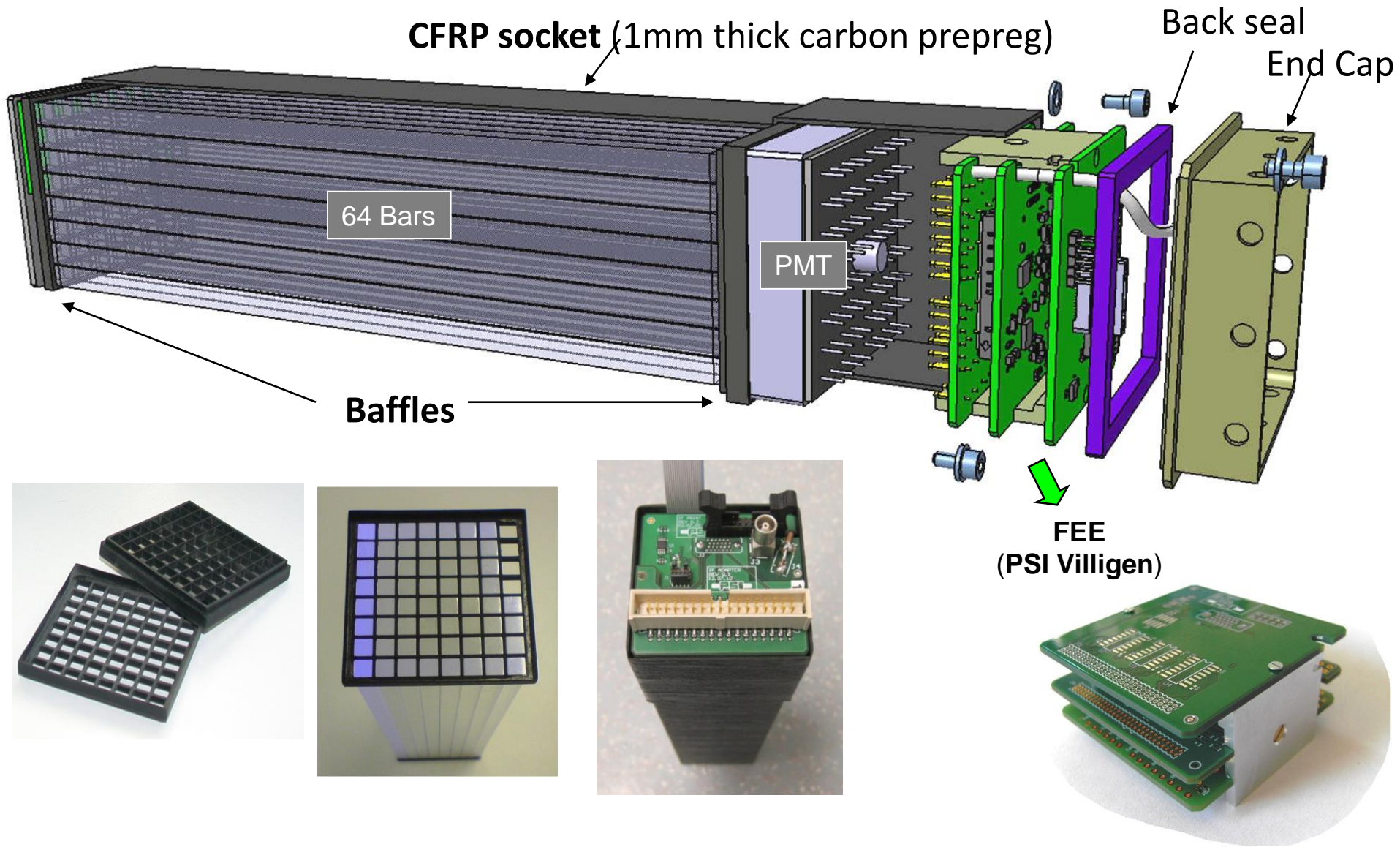
- 5x5 modules in carbon fibre box
- Central trigger and power supplies
- Switzerland: UniGE (DPNC, ISDC), PSI
- Poland: NCBJ Swierk

IBOX (Chinese Academy of Sciences):

- Space craft interfaces
- Central computer, data transmission

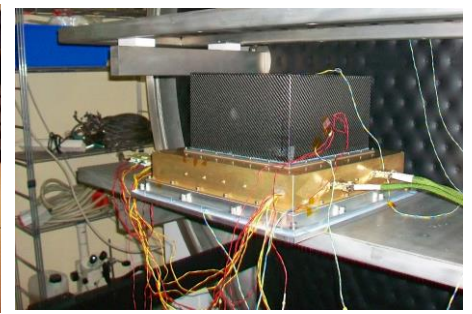
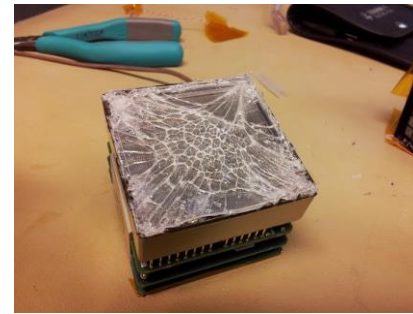
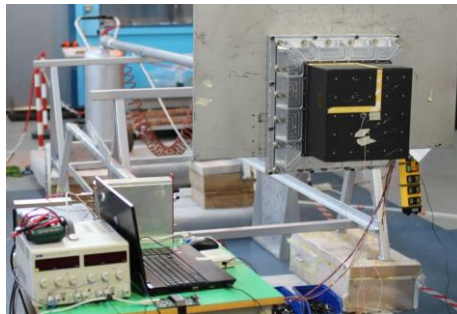
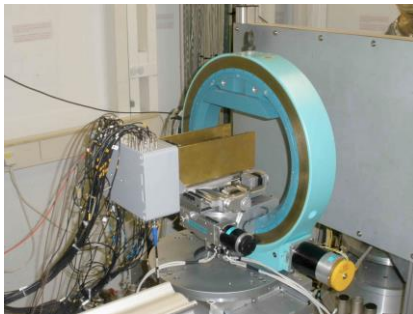


POLAR Module

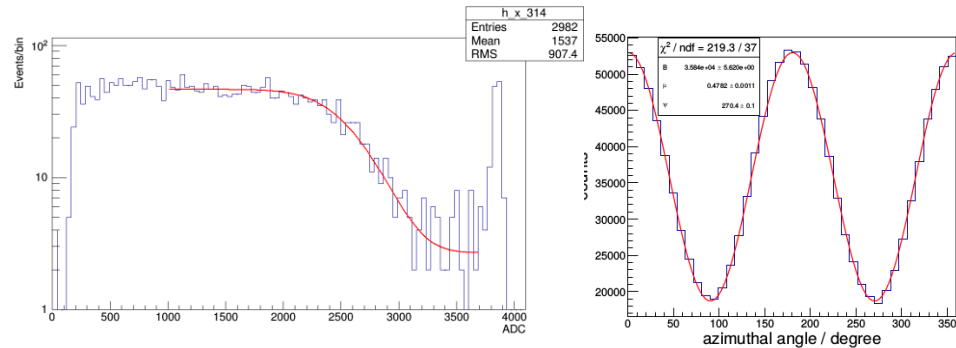
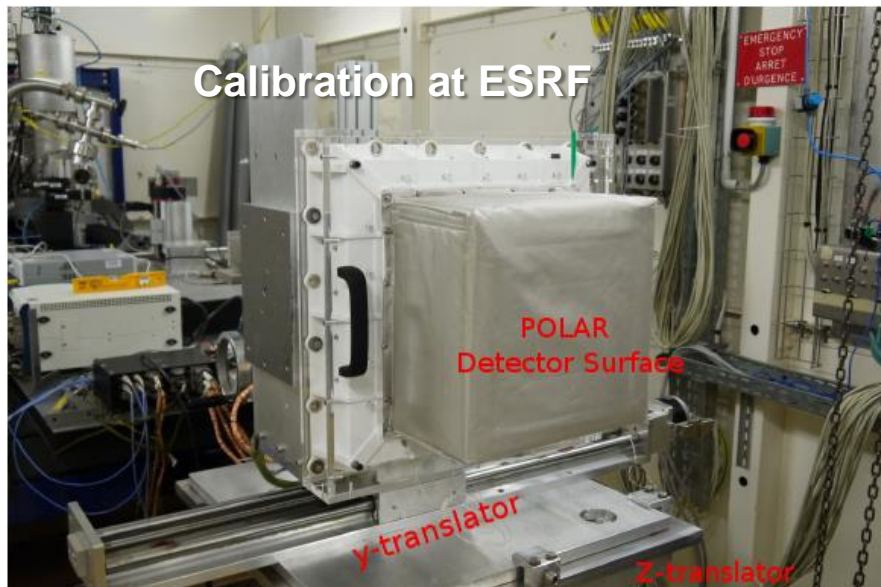
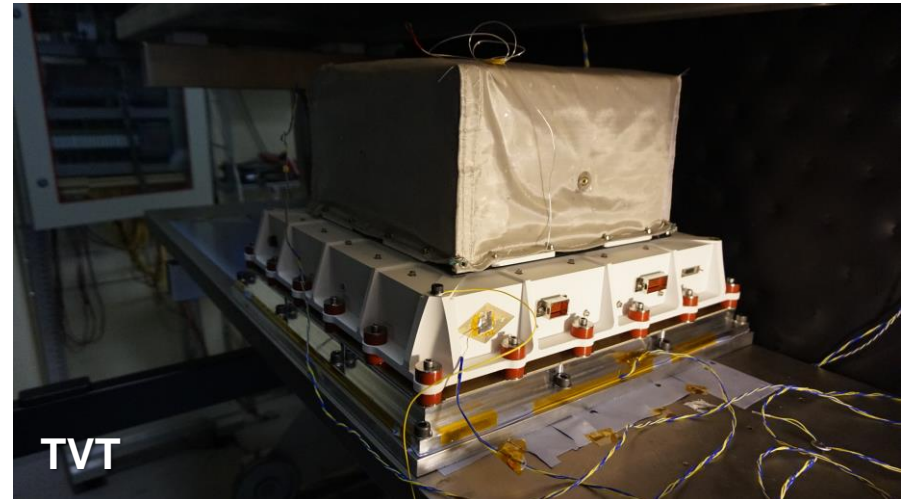
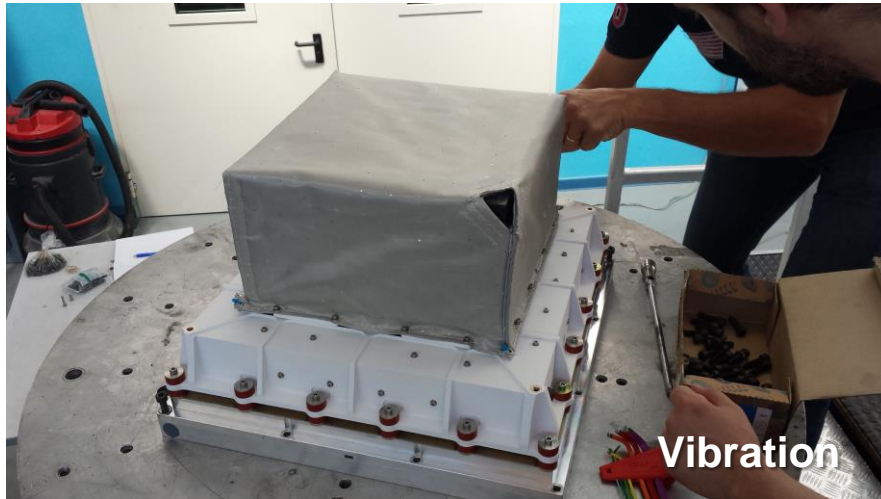


The POLAR Timeline

2005	Phase 0	NIM Publication
2007-2009	Phase A	DM, EQM I
2010-2011	Phase B	EQM II
2012-2016	Phase C/D	FM, FMS
2016–2020	Data analysis	Science publications



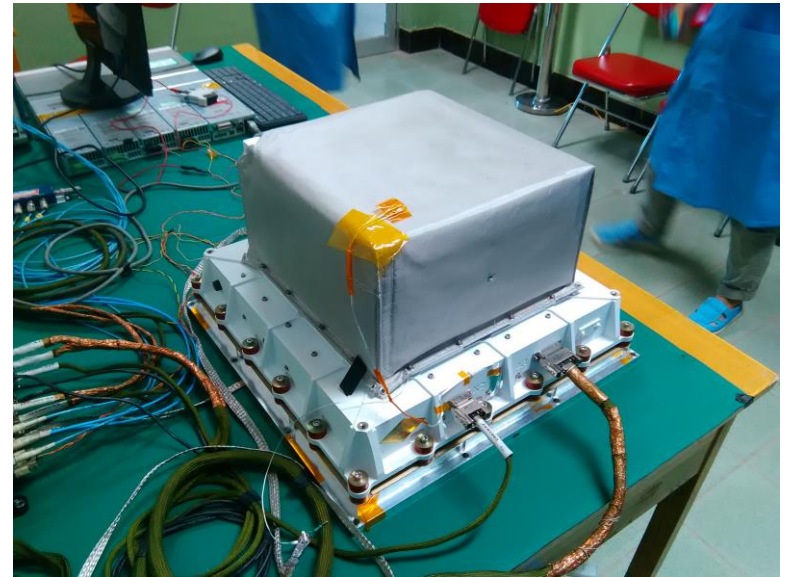
POLAR Constructed and Qualified



Full Flight Model calibrated on ground with polarized beams, performance confirmed!

POLAR at launch site

- POLAR FM shipped to the Jiuquan Satellite launch center at the end of June
 - Final tests at the launch site completed, FM now mounted on TG-2!



The launch site test team



POLAR ready for space!



CCTV 7
军事 农业

CNTV 高清



ChinaSpaceflight.com 军事报道

太阳能电池罩衣

太阳能电池罩衣

Towards the first light ...

- Successfully launched on Sept. 15, 2016
 - $t_0 + 22.5\text{h}$: INBOX turns on
 - $t_0 + 7\text{d}$: OUTBOX turns on
 - $T_0 + 28\text{d}$: first observation period
 - ...
- Operation period: at least 2 years

**Expected to detect 50 GRBs per year and
measure the polarization of 2 or 3 strong GRBs
with an unprecedented precision!**