

Effective Areas

Herman L. Marshall

Nov. 17, 2014

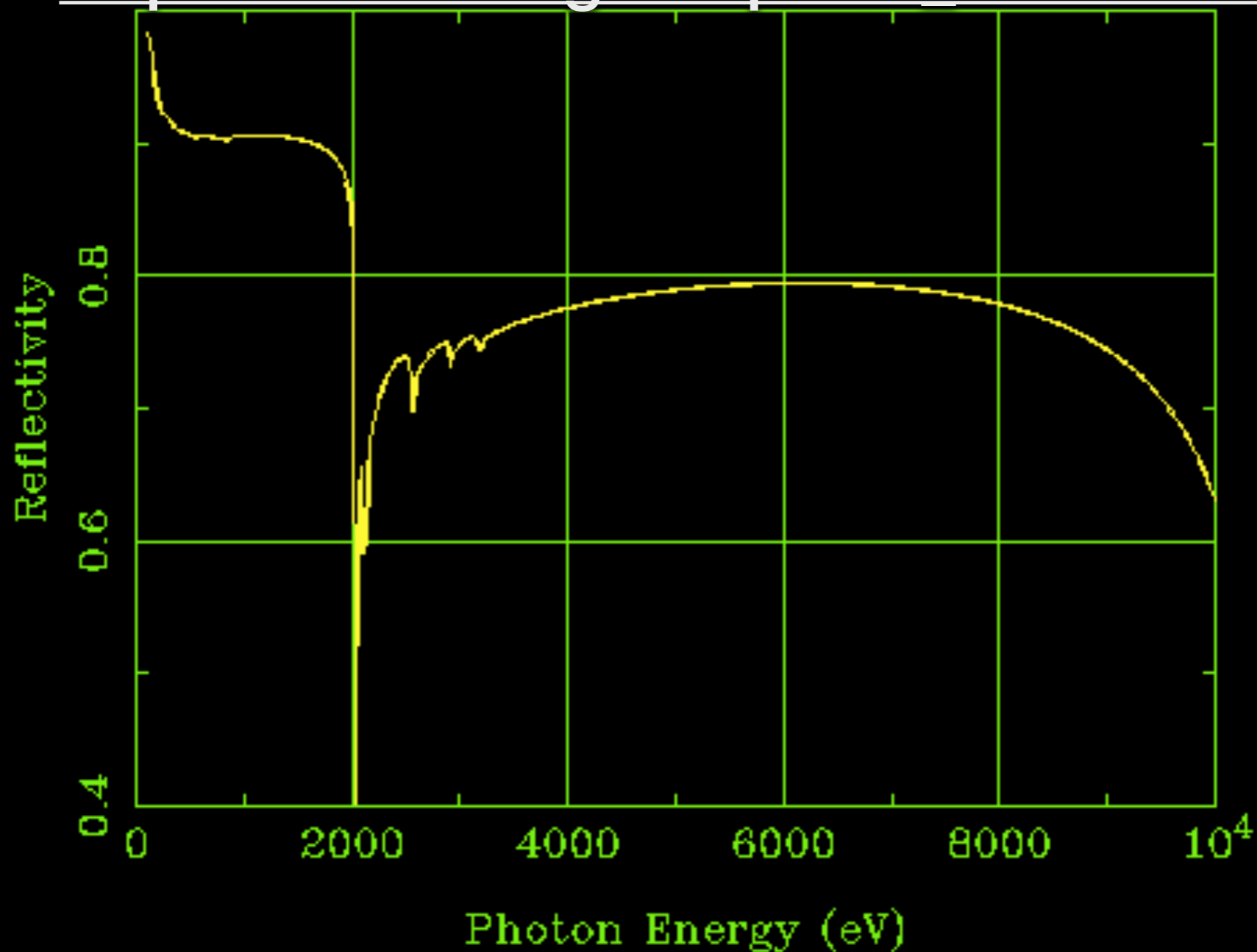
Effective Area Overview

- Geometric Area (entrance annuli - strut area = A_g)
- Two mirror bounces (R_{Ir}^2)
- Grating Dispersion Efficiency (T_{TG})
- ACIS/HRC Optical Blocking Filter ($T_{Al} * T_{lexan}$)
- ACIS detector quantum efficiency ($T_{contam} Q_{ACIS}$)
 - Absorption by SiO_2 dead layer, gate structure (FI)
 - Interaction probability in 1 micron thick Si
- HRC detector quantum efficiency (Q_{HRC})
- Result: $A_{eff} = A_g R_{Ir}^2 [T_{TG}] T_{Al} T_{lexan} [Q_{ACIS}] [Q_{HRC}]$
- Also: HRMA overlayer, PSF, OSIP, chip gaps, bad pixels

Mirror Reflectivity (CXRO)

Ir 33.nm on SiO2 at 0.45deg, P=0.

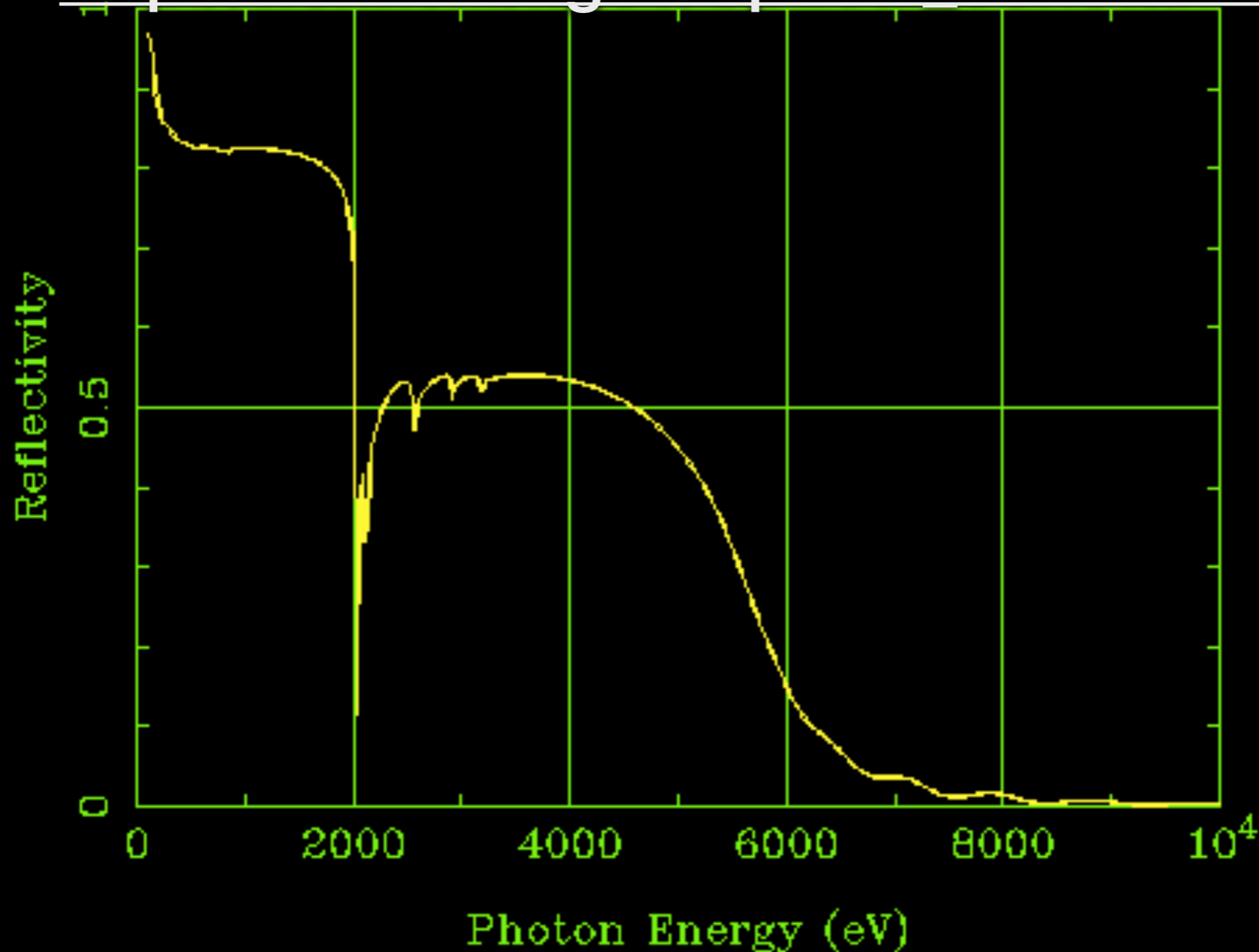
http://henke.lbl.gov/optical_constants/



Mirror Reflectivity (CXRO)

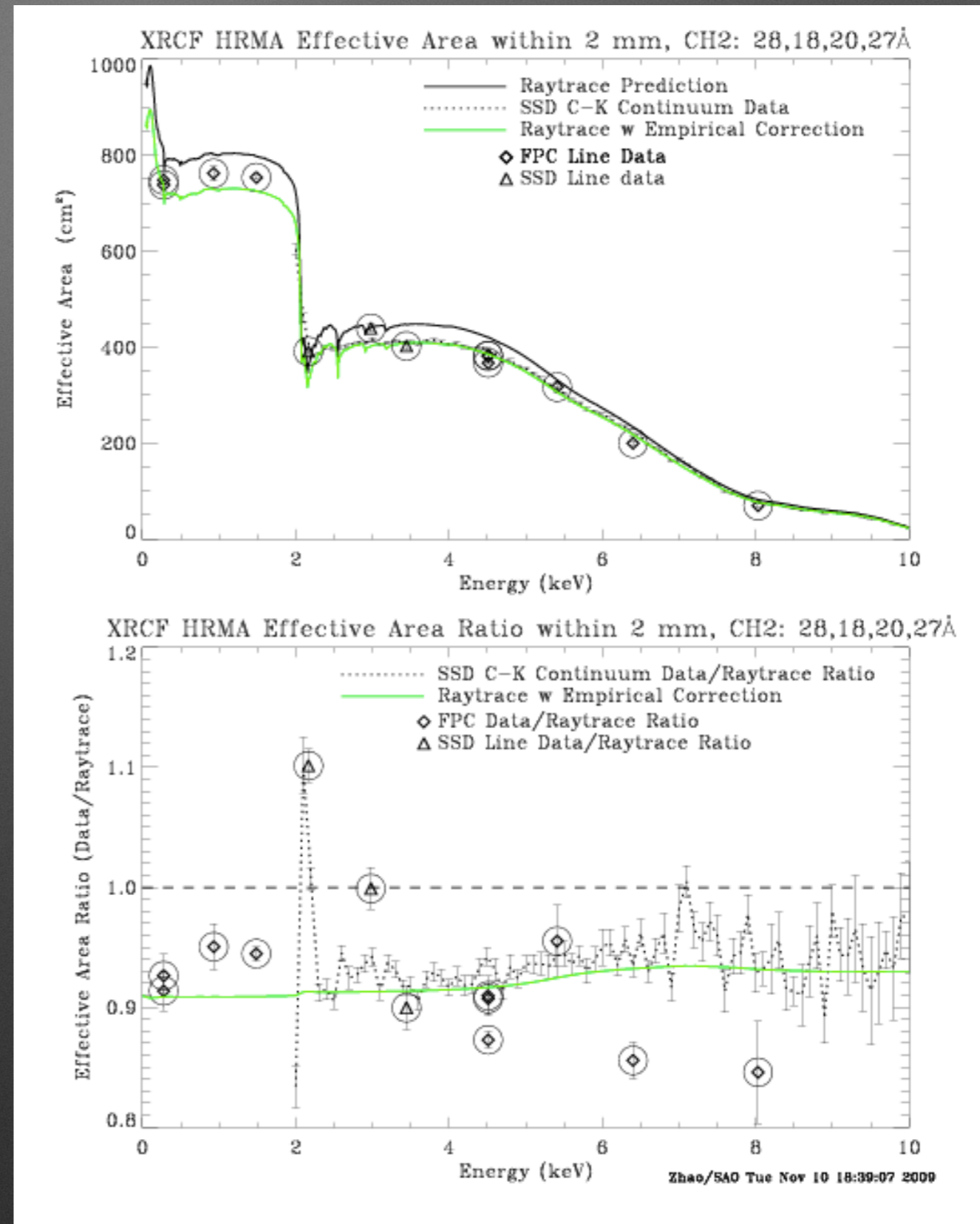
Ir 33.nm on SiO2 at 0.86deg, P=0.

http://henke.lbl.gov/optical_constants/

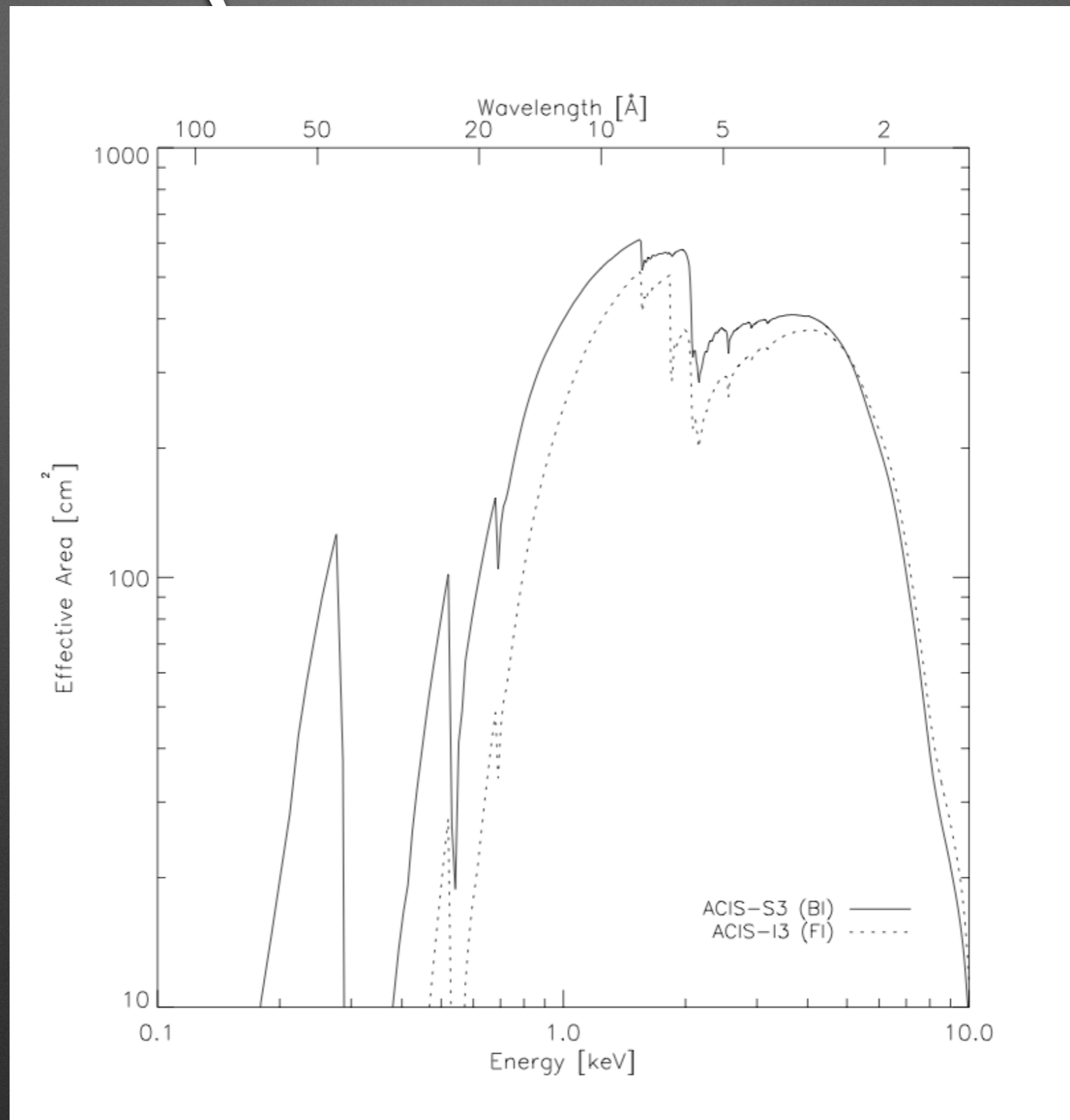


HRMA Calibration

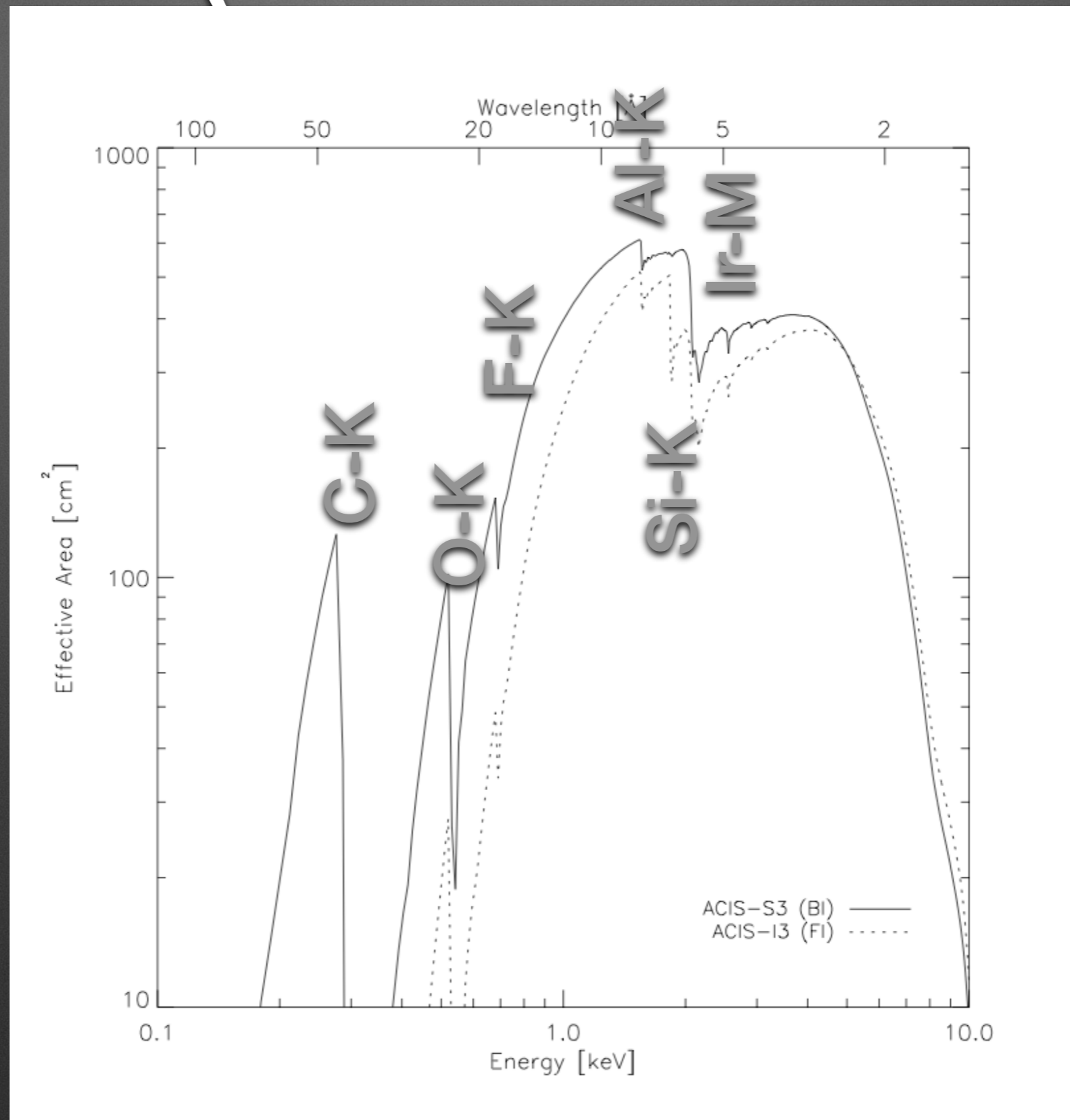
- Measured at MSFC
- Calibrated SSD and Prop. counters used
- Emission line source with various materials
- Empirical correction needed, still not understood
- See POG for details



ACIS EA (with contamination)

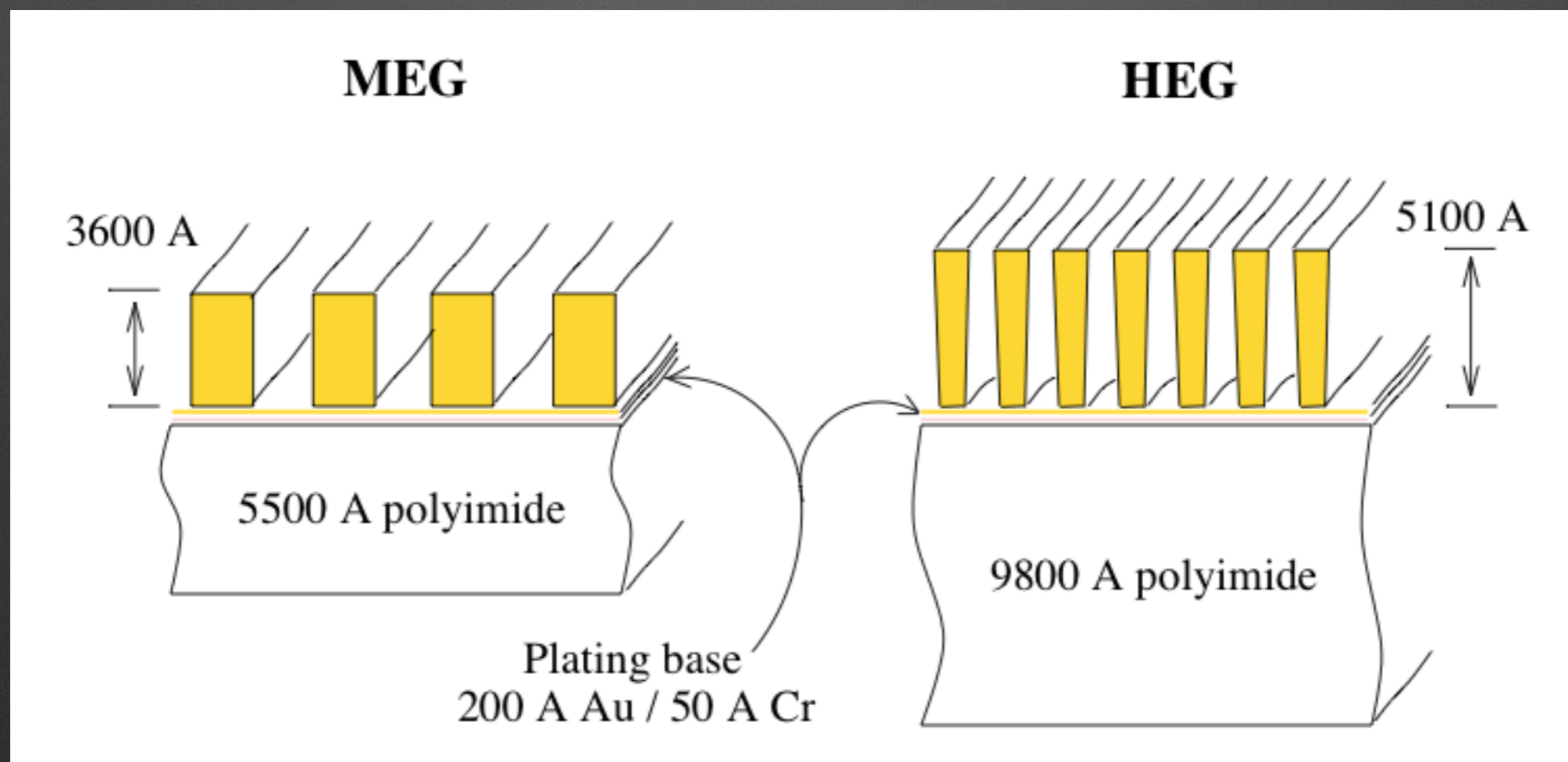


ACIS EA (with contamination)

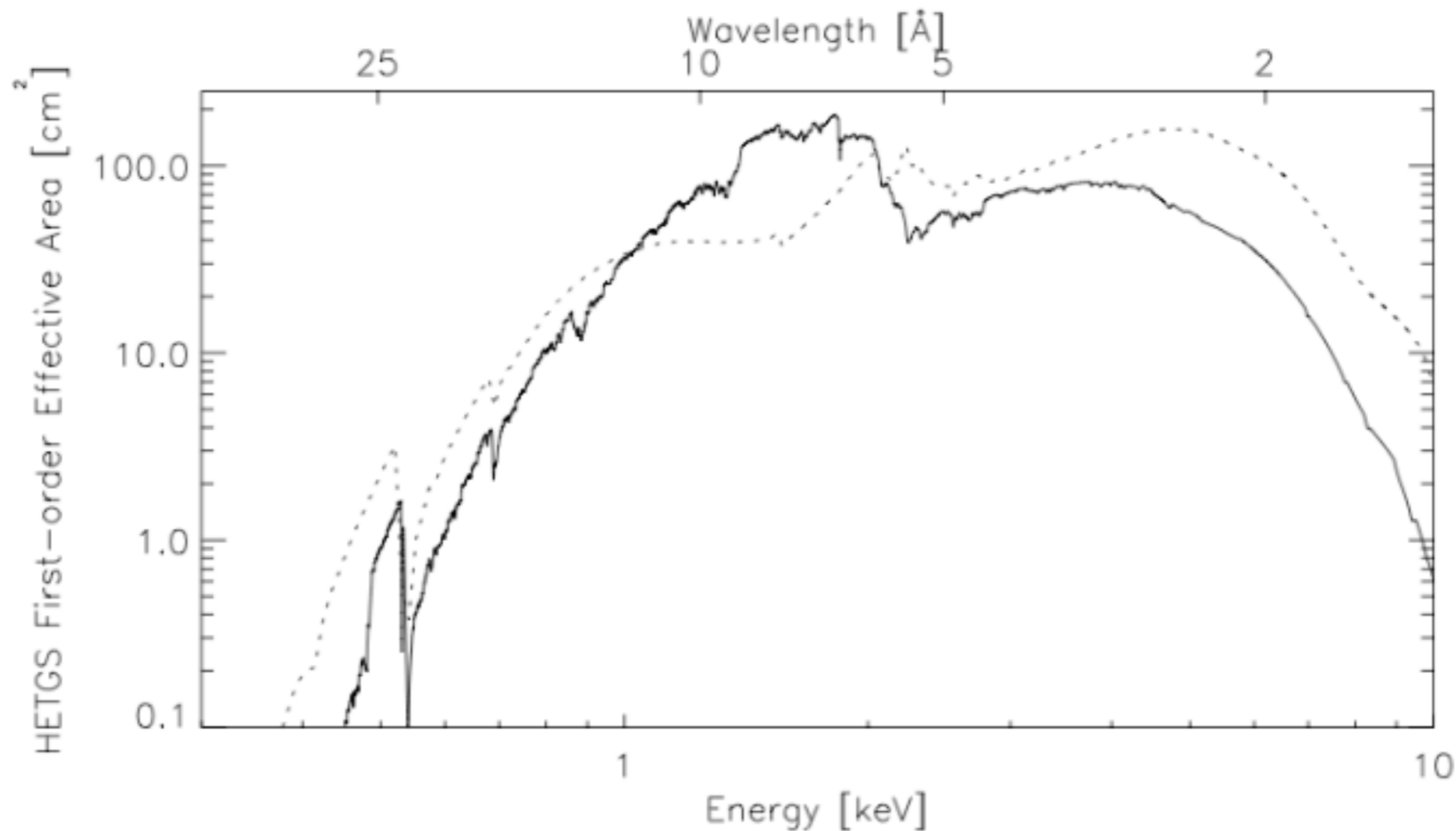


HETG Schematic

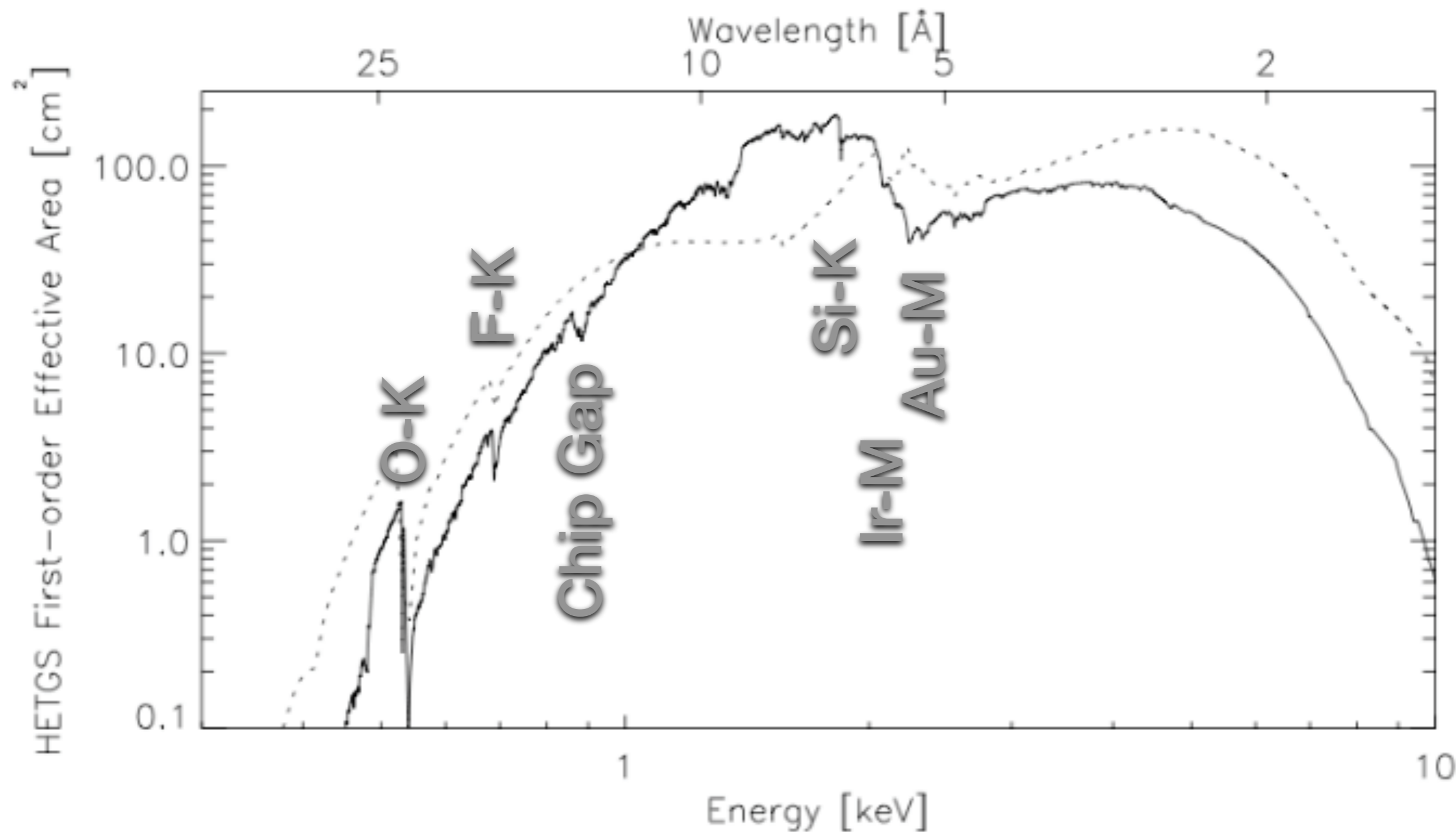
- Two types of gratings on HETGS
- Au bars stand on plating base, on polyimide



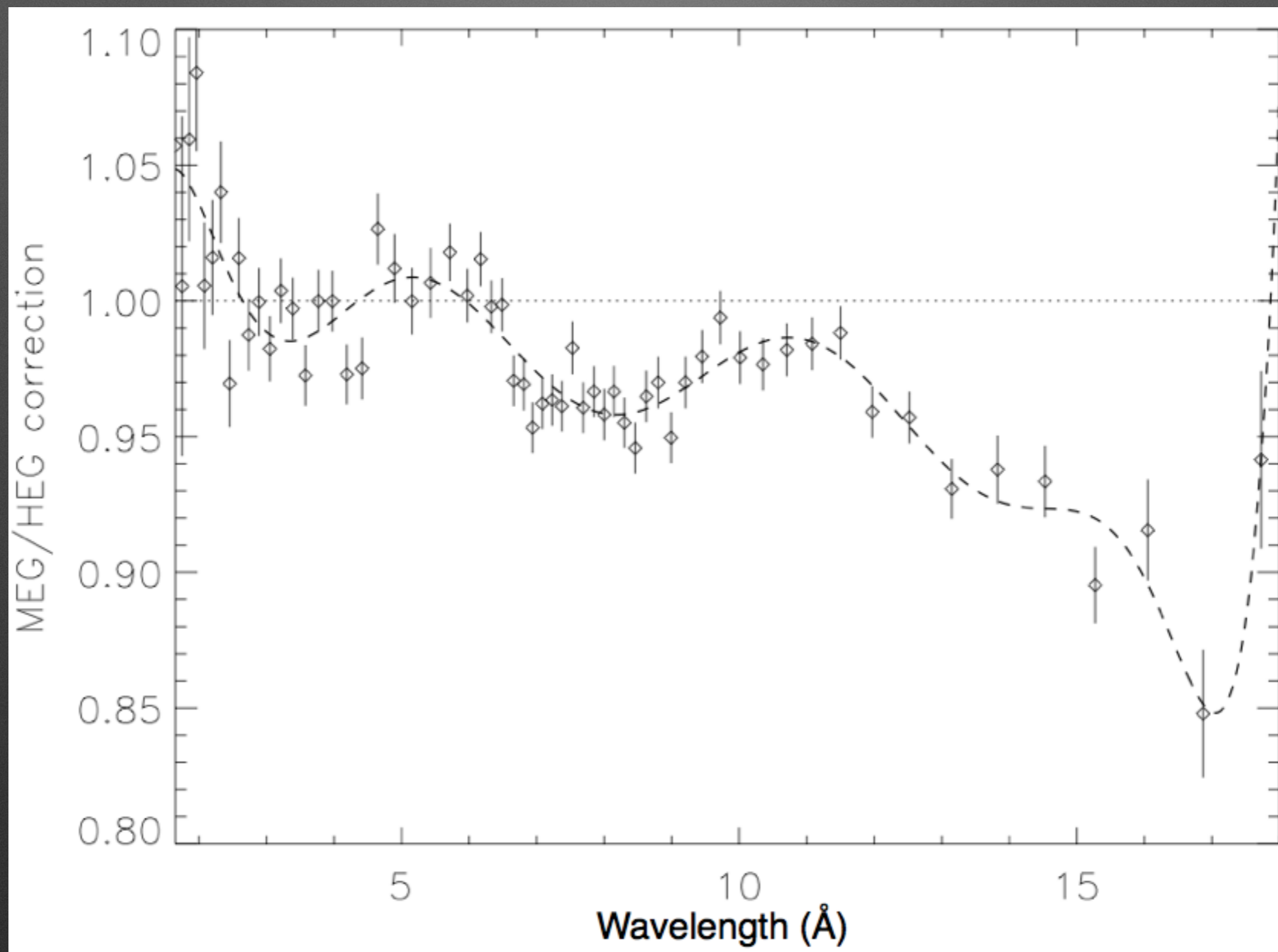
HETGS Effective Area



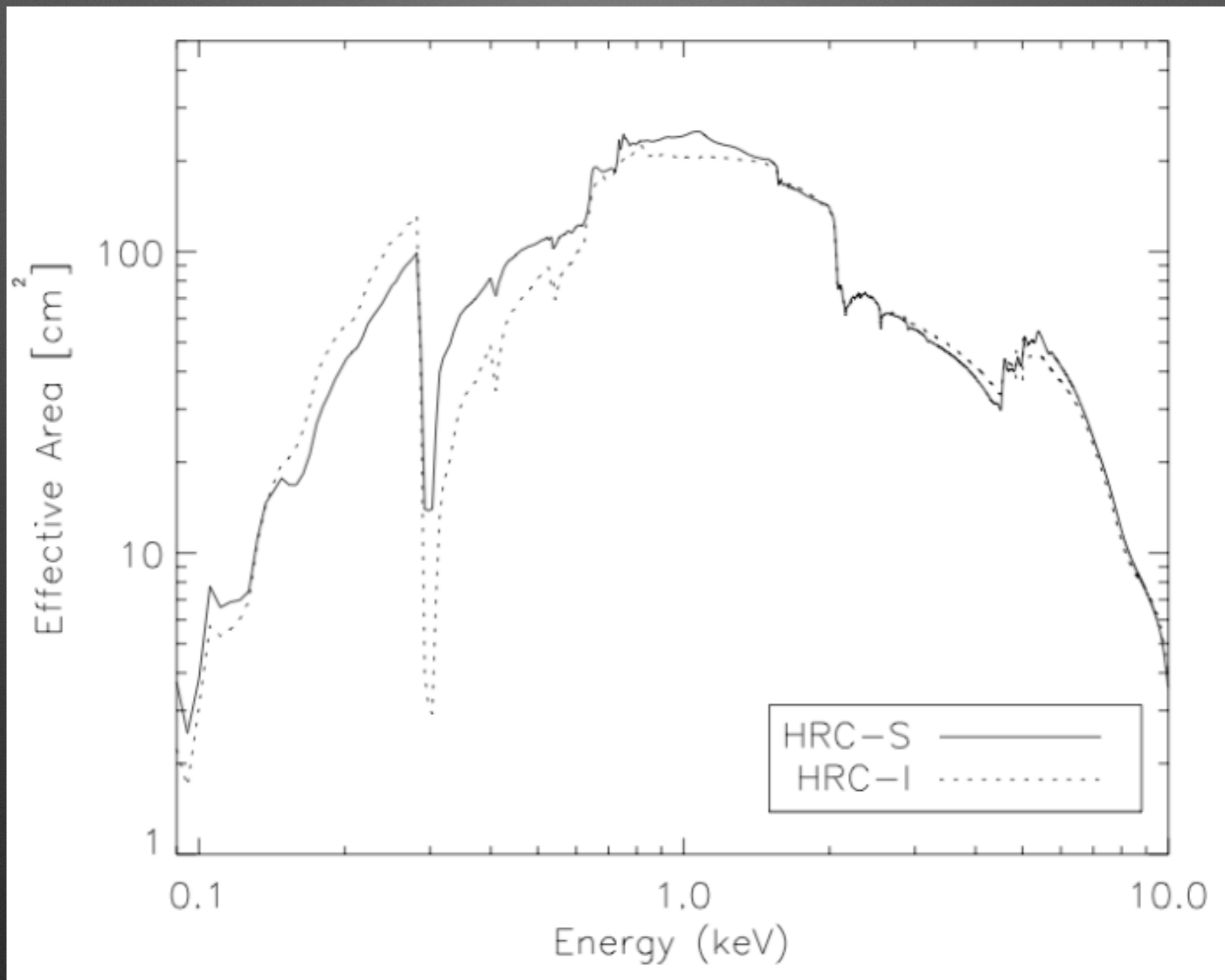
HETGS Effective Area



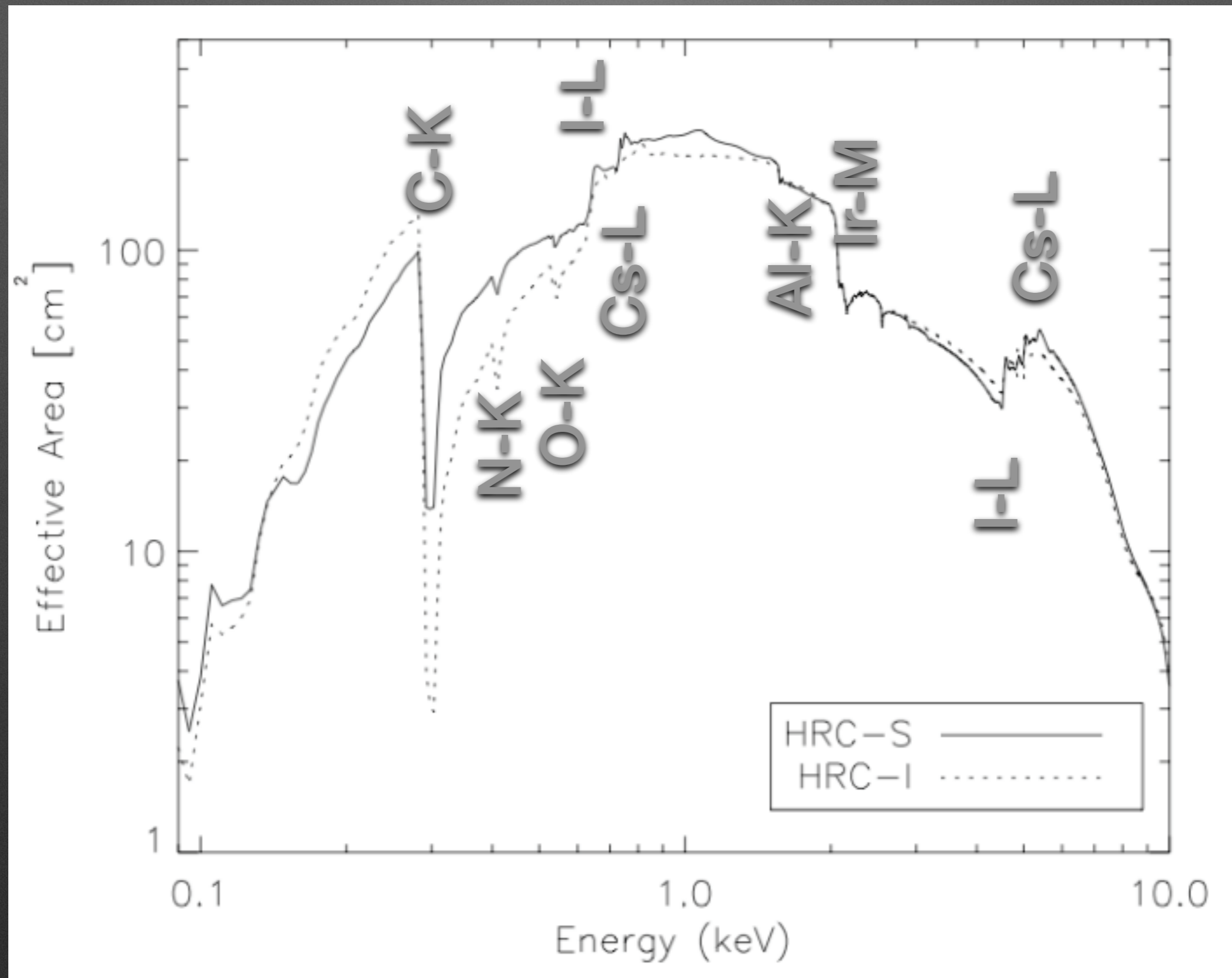
Internal Cross-cal of HETGS



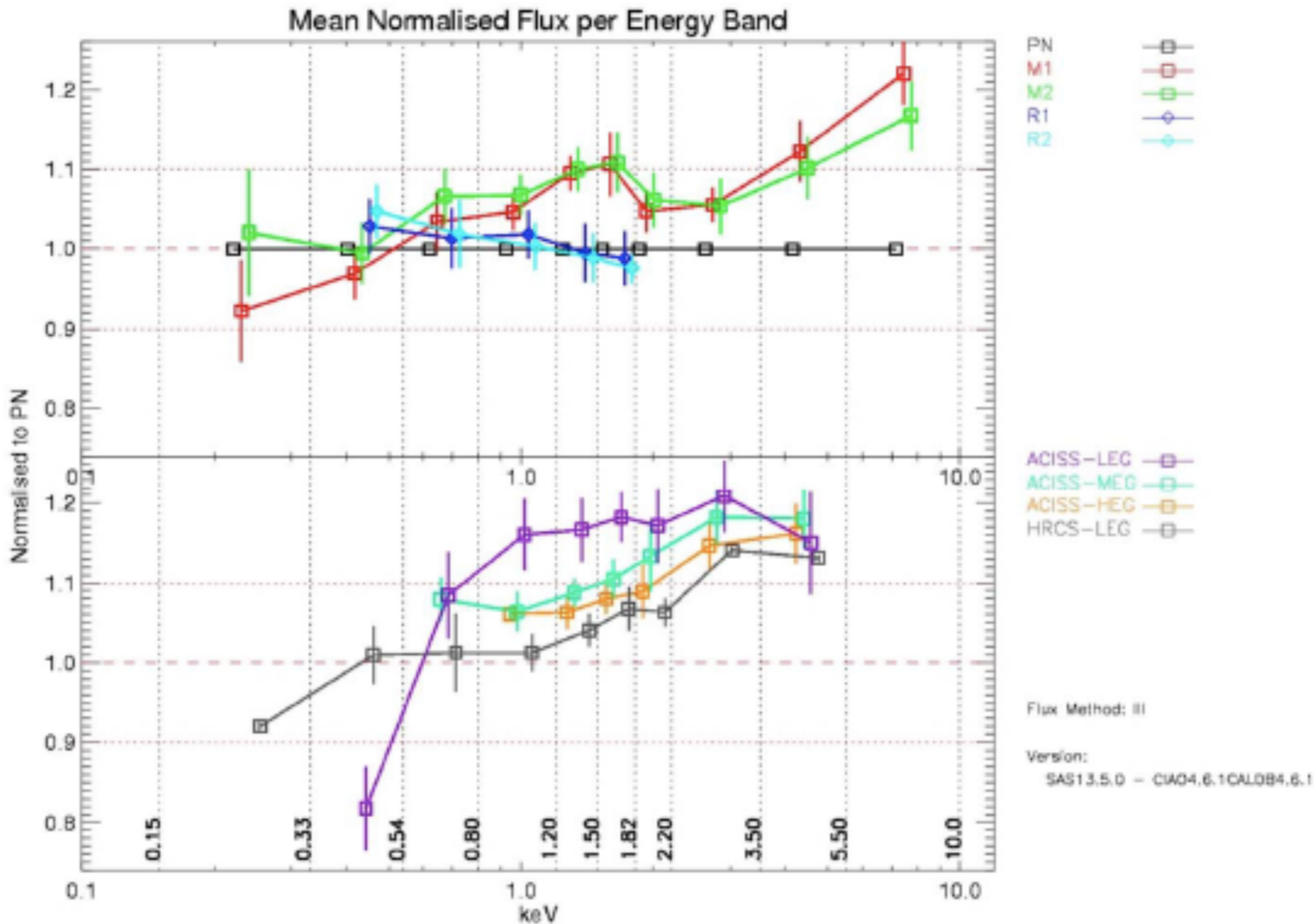
HRC Effective Area



HRC Effective Area



Cross-Cal with XMM



IACHEC: International Astronomical Consortium for High Energy Calibration

Defining High Energy Calibration Standards and Procedures

IACHEC

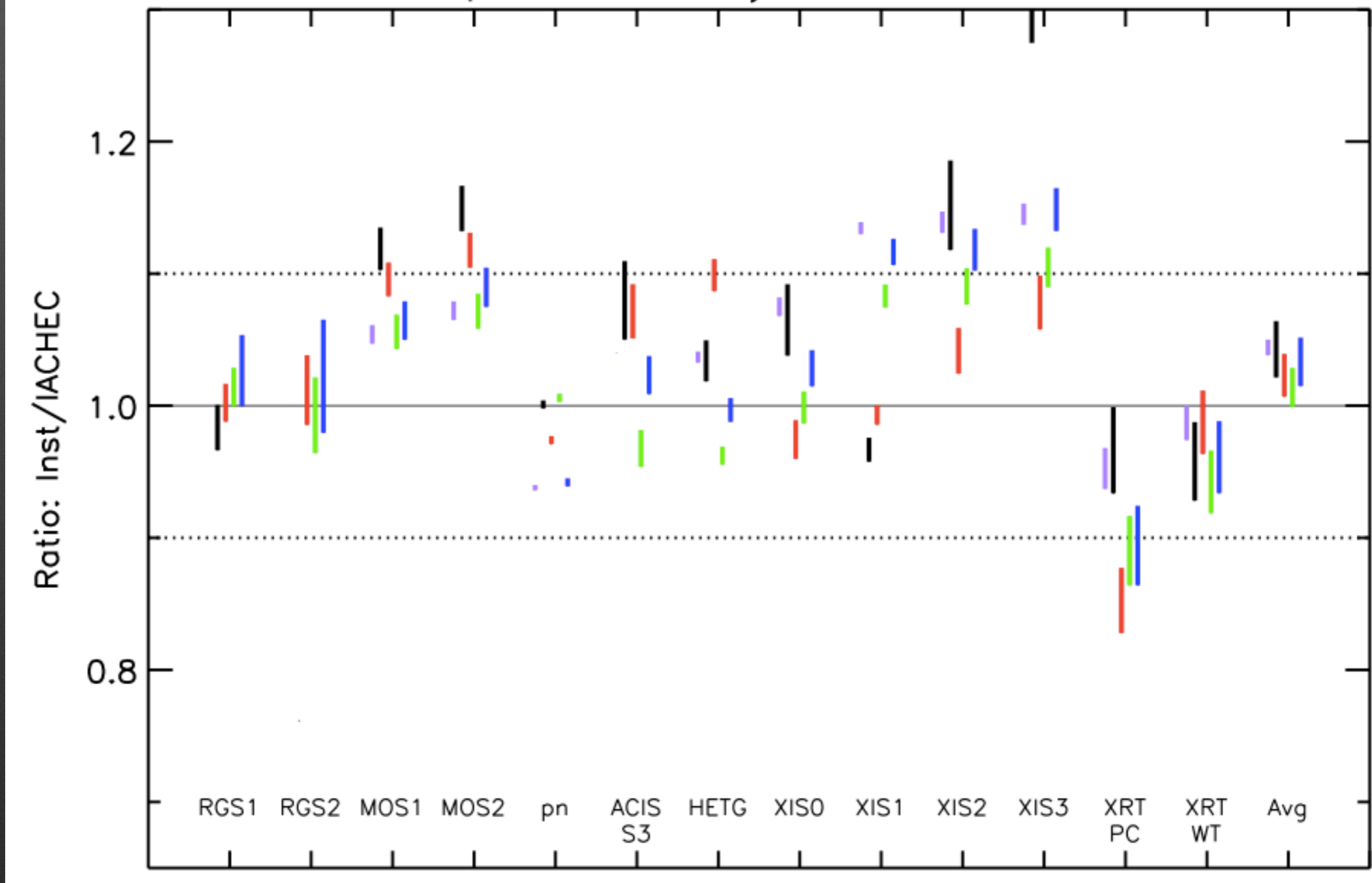
- Annual international meetings
 - Started by 2 largest X-ray groups (Chandra & XMM)
 - First meeting in Iceland in 2006
 - Support comes from projects (XMM, Suzaku, etc.)
 - Next meeting: Beijing, PRC
- Meetings involve reports and working groups
- All major X- & gamma-ray missions represented
- 35-45 attendees/meeting, 70% give talks
- 9 papers published (2008-14), several in progress
- URL: <http://web.mit.edu/iachec/> with Wiki

What IACHEC Does

- Reviews ground calibration plans for new missions
 - Previous meetings: NuSTAR, Swift,
 - This year: Astro-H, eROSITA
- Reviews flight calibration plans and results
 - Investigate optics and detector physics
 - Examine methods, systematic errors
- Define new calibration standards
 - Characterize sources physically
 - Compare & publish results from different missions
- Arrange coordinated observations
- Consider infrastructure: statistics, archives

Cross-Cal with 1E0102

Updated 14 May 2014 XIS0,1,3



Contamination

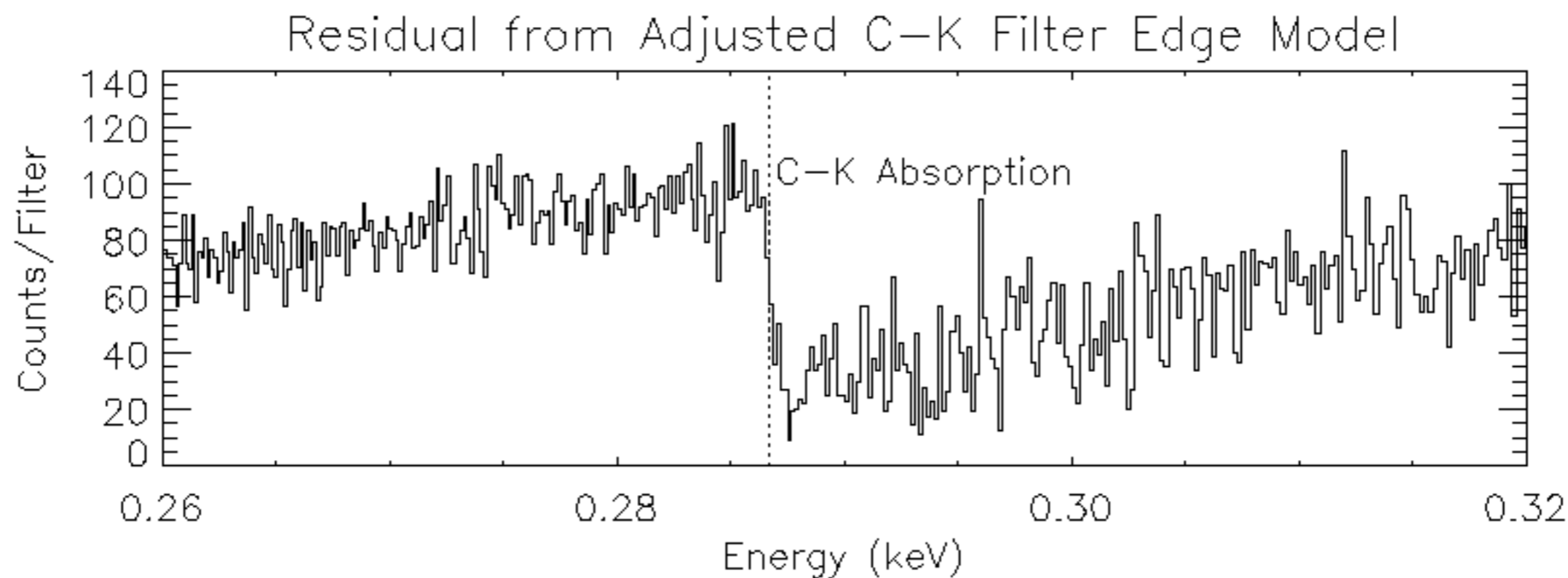
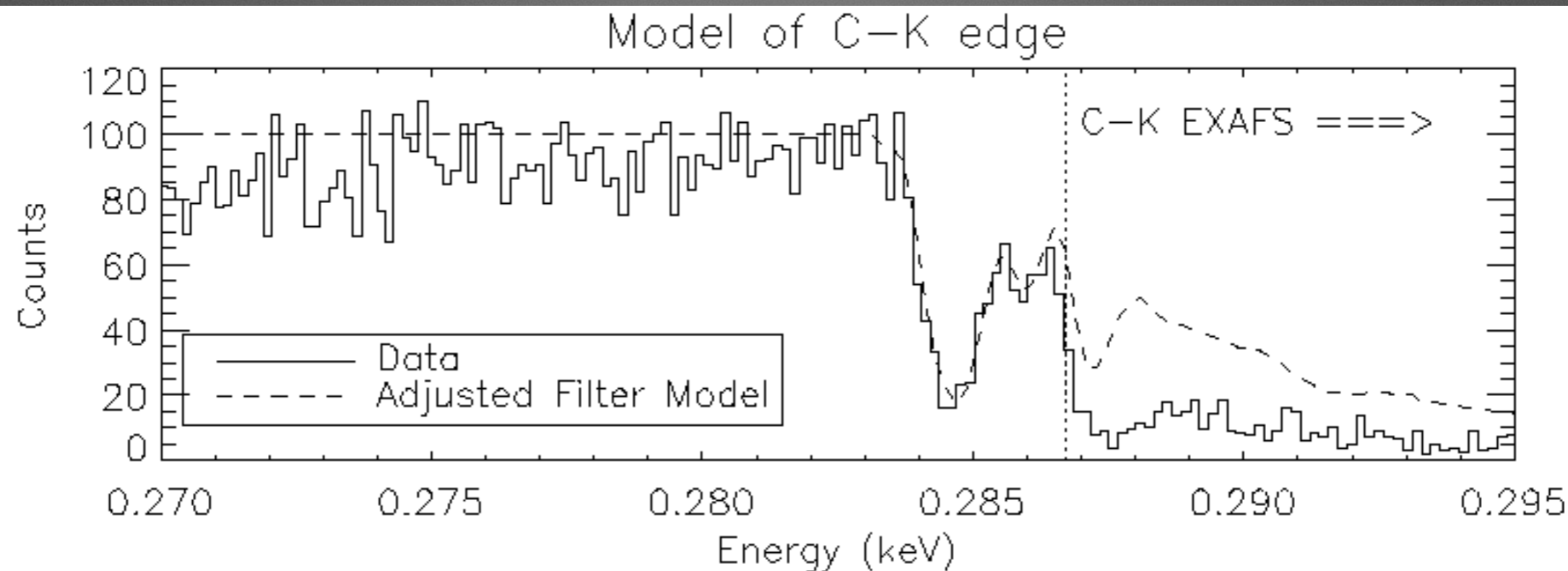
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Contamination Overview

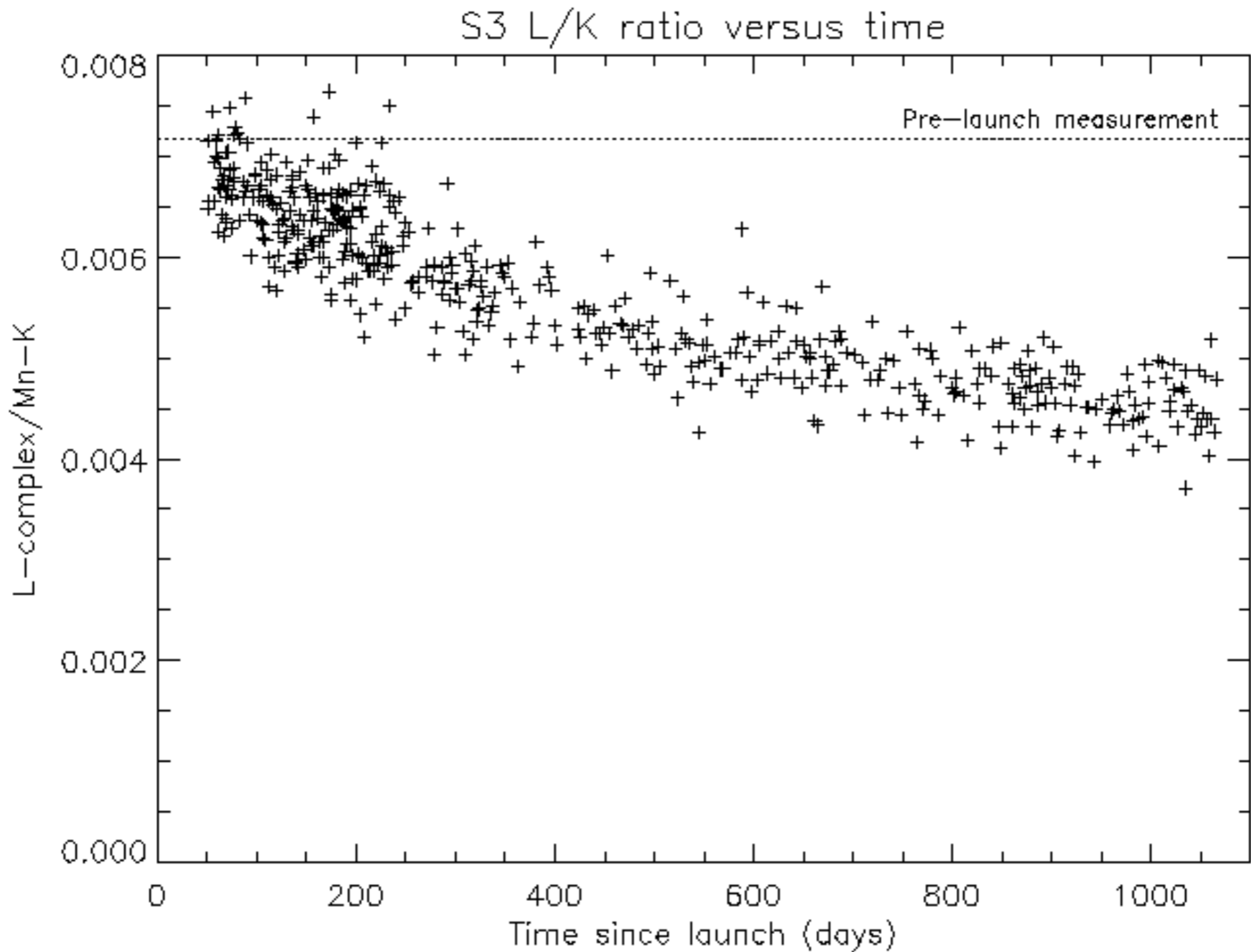
- 1999: Chandra Launch
- 2000: Anomalous C-K edge — LETG only?
- 2001: Contaminant thickens
- 2002: Composition determined (COF), edge NEXAFS indicates C-C single bonding
- 2003: Spatial variation found: thin at FoV center
- 2004: Fluffium invented as LETG/ACIS and cal source disagree; new model released
- 2010: Deposition accelerates, Gaussium replaces fluffium

The Anomalous C-K Edge

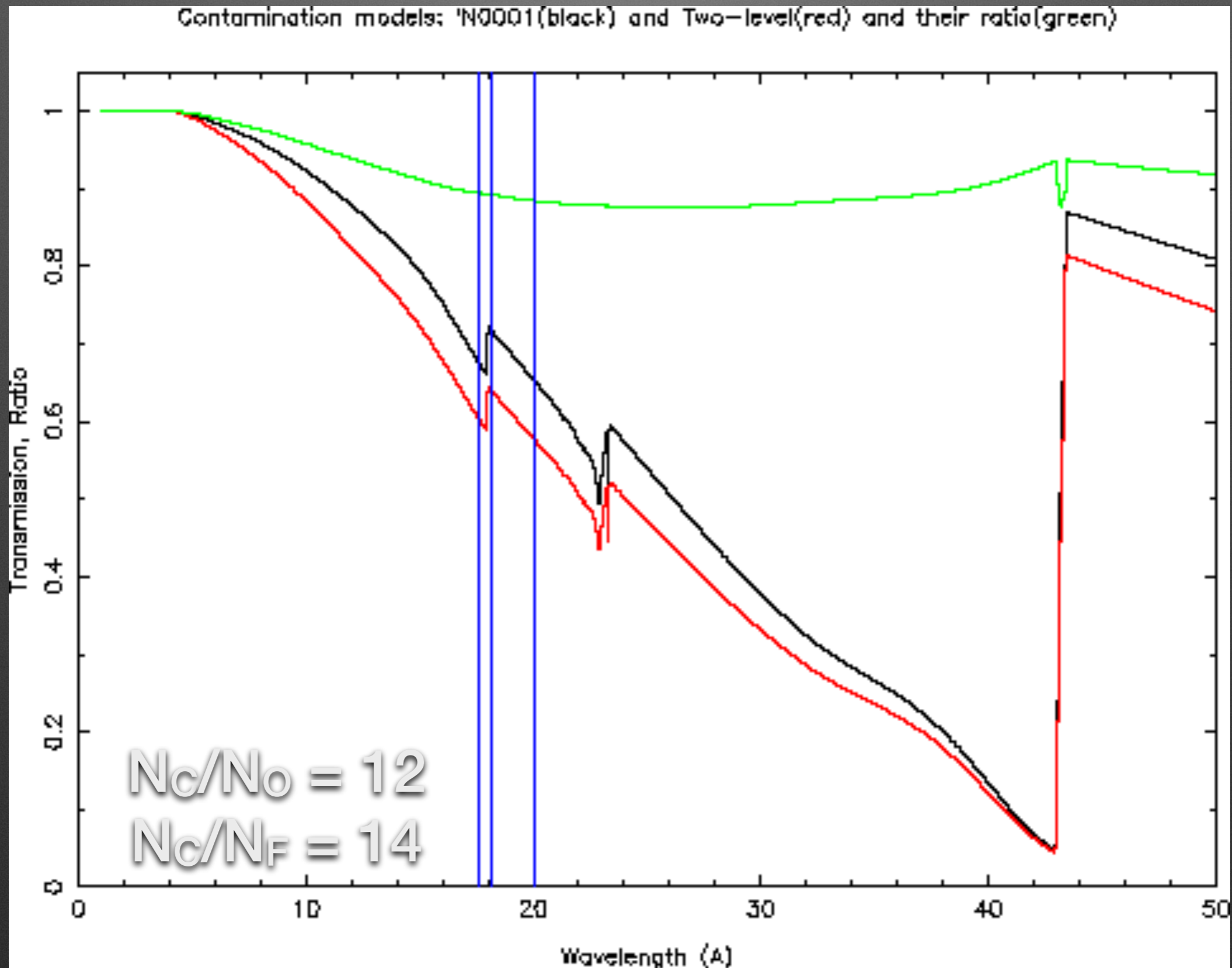


ACIS External Cal Source

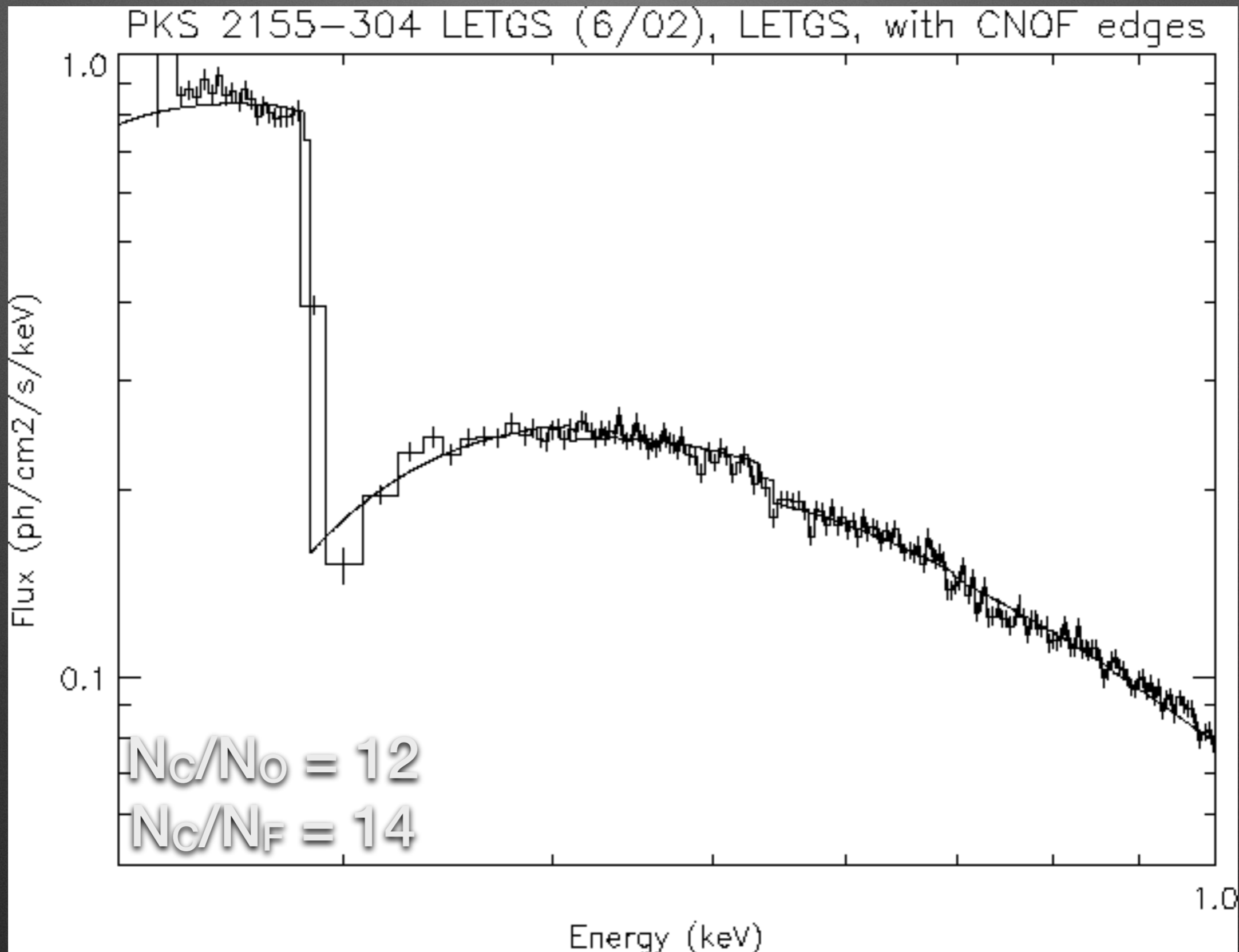
700eV / 5.9keV



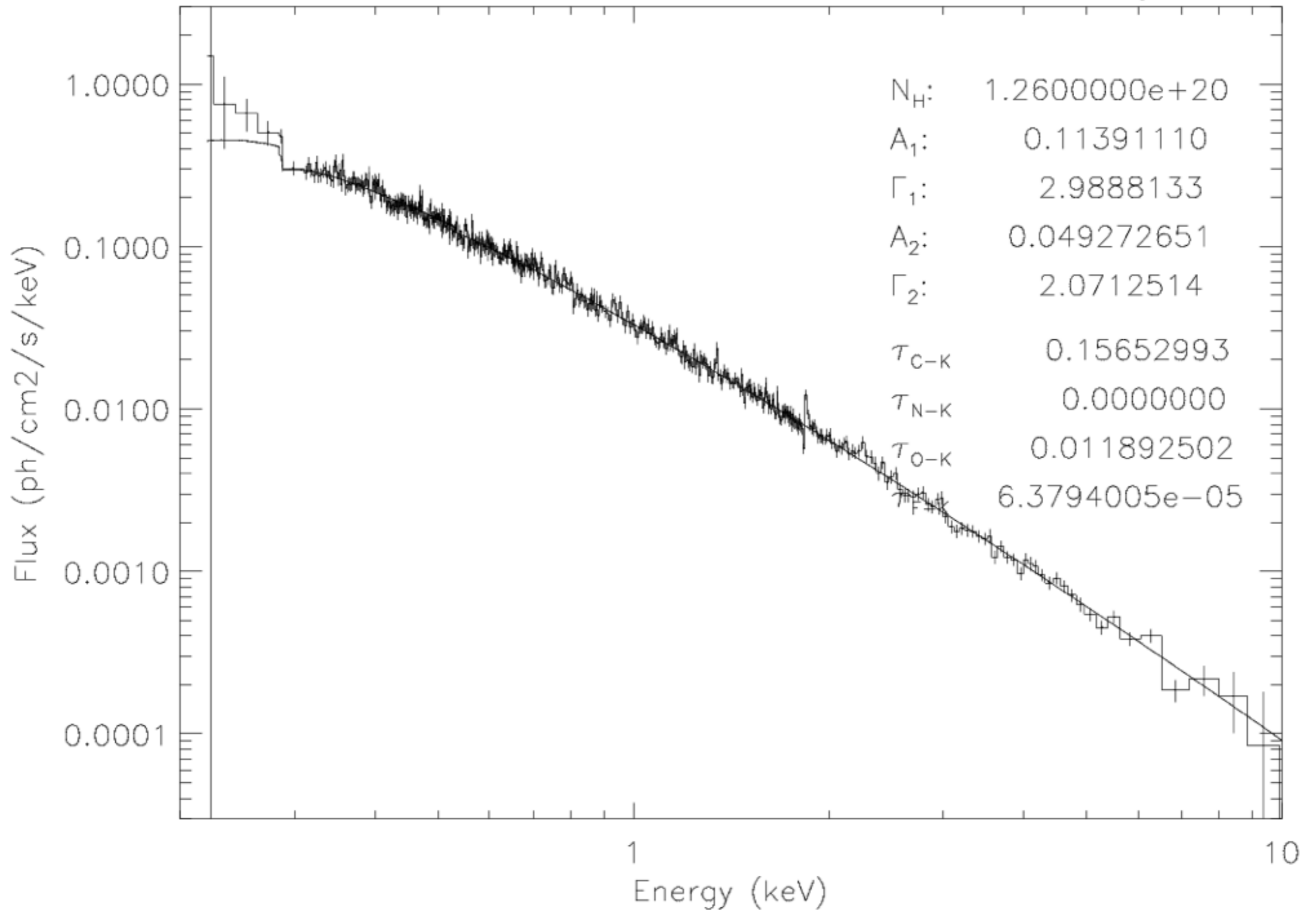
The Model



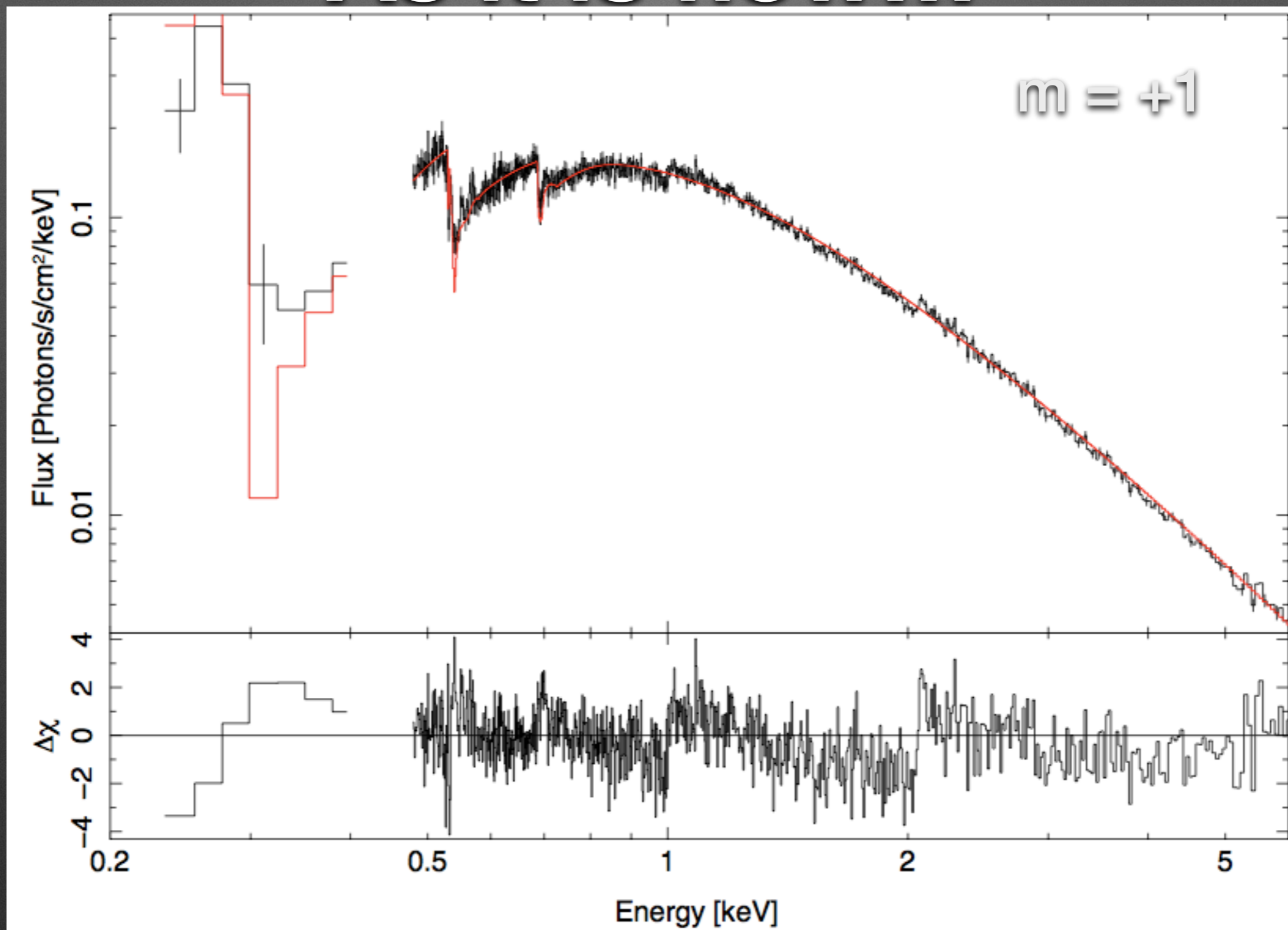
The Model



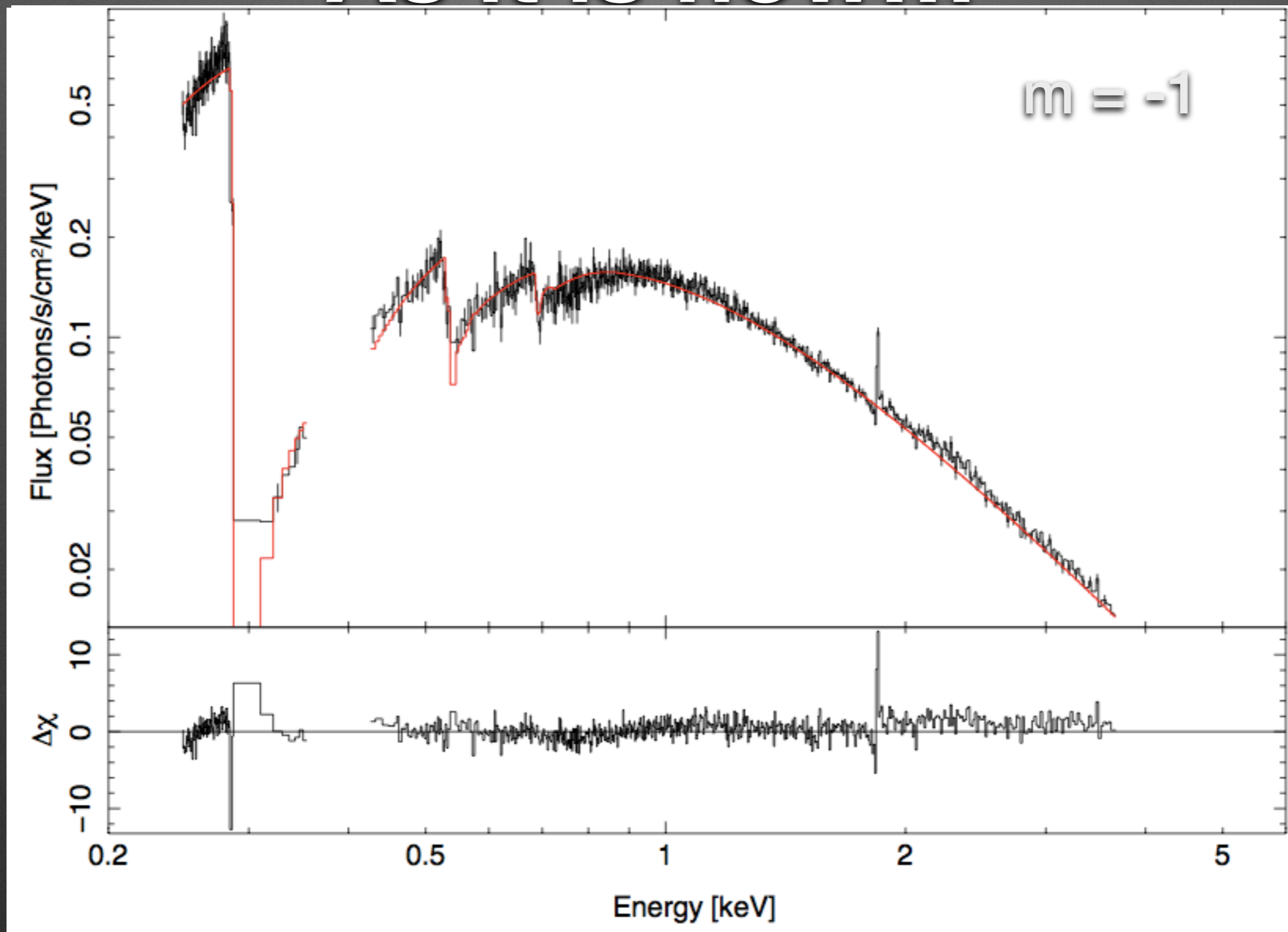
PKS 2155 obsID 1795, LETGS, with CNOF edges



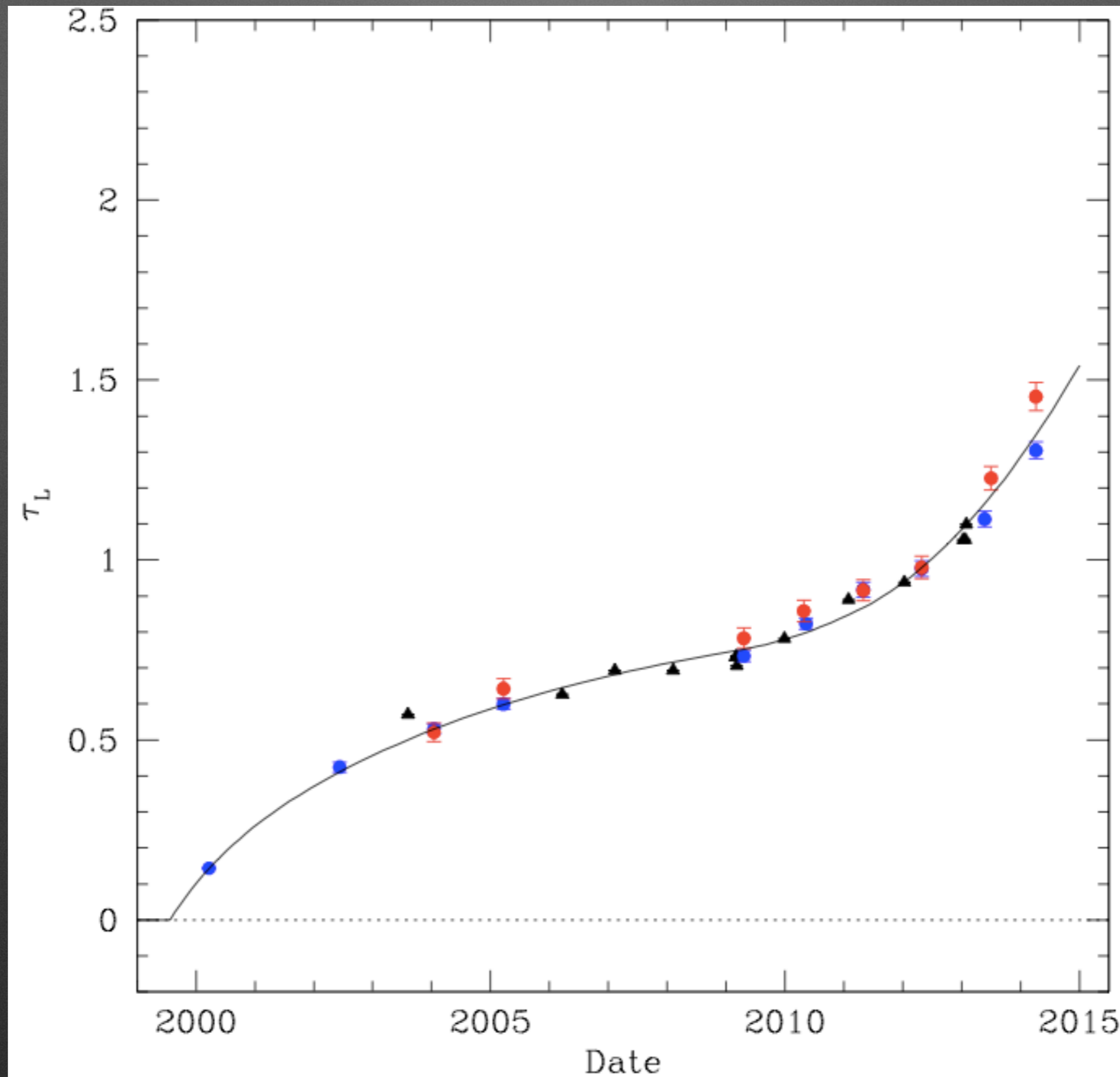
As it is now...



As it is now...

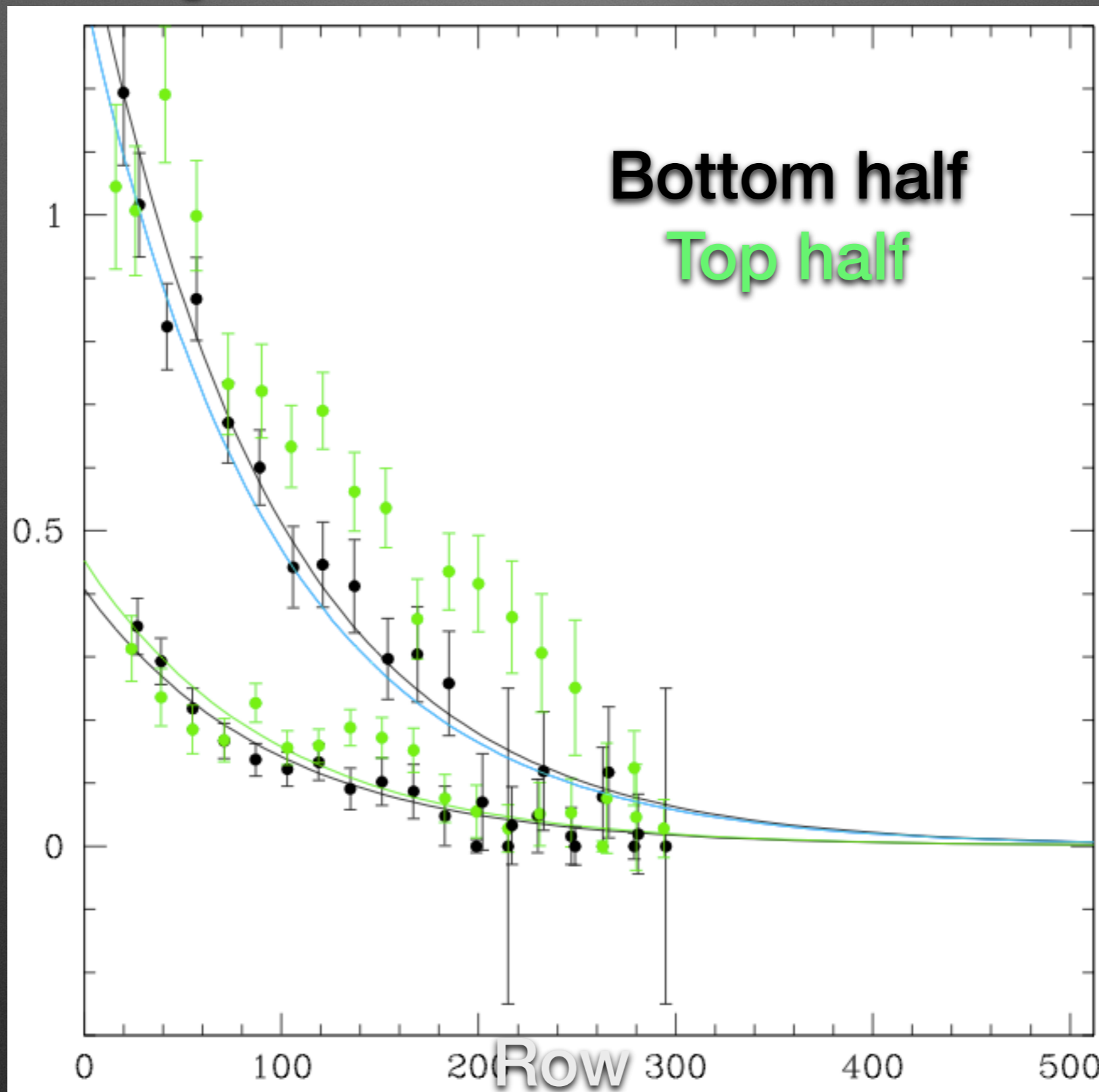


Cluster Measurements

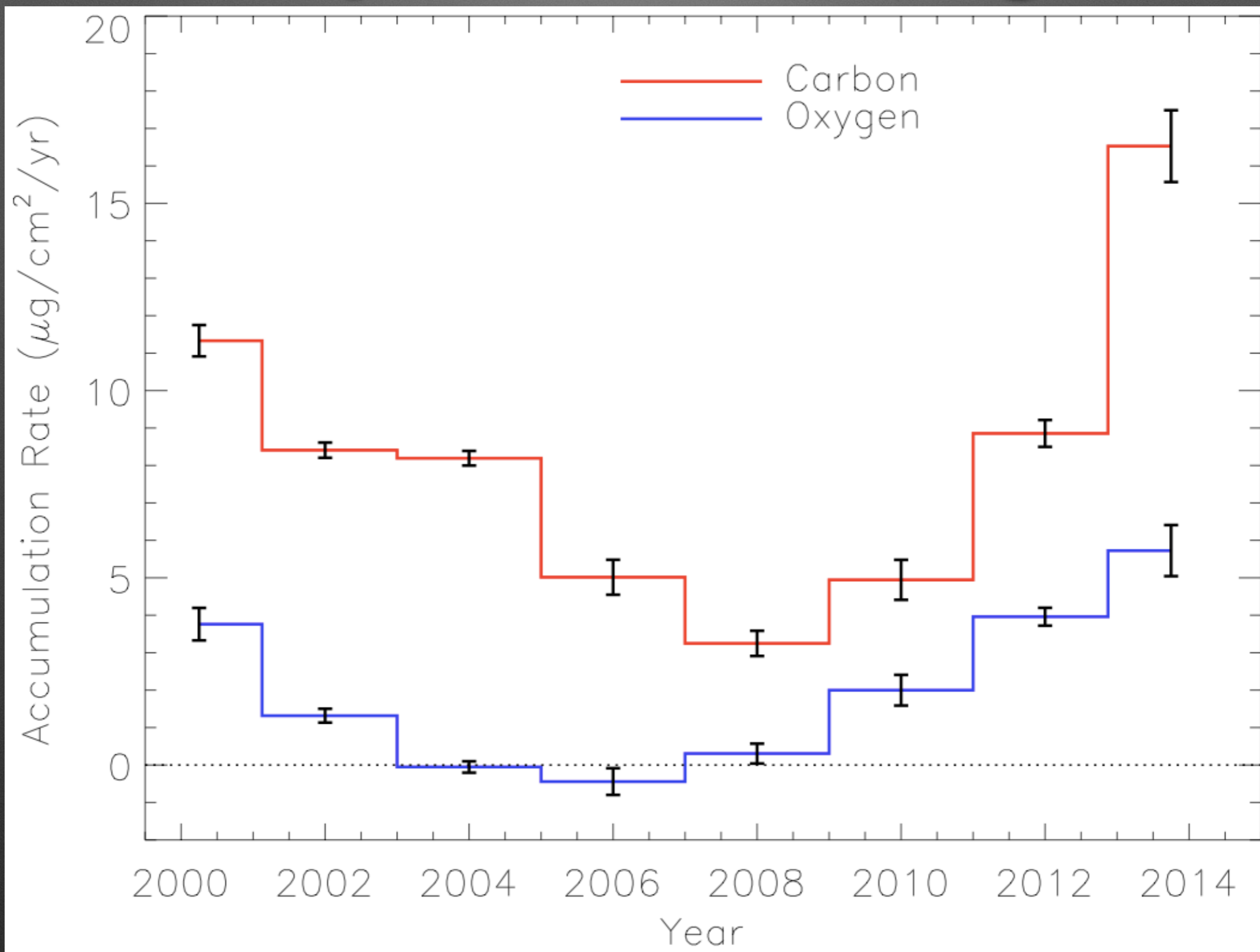


Spatial Variation

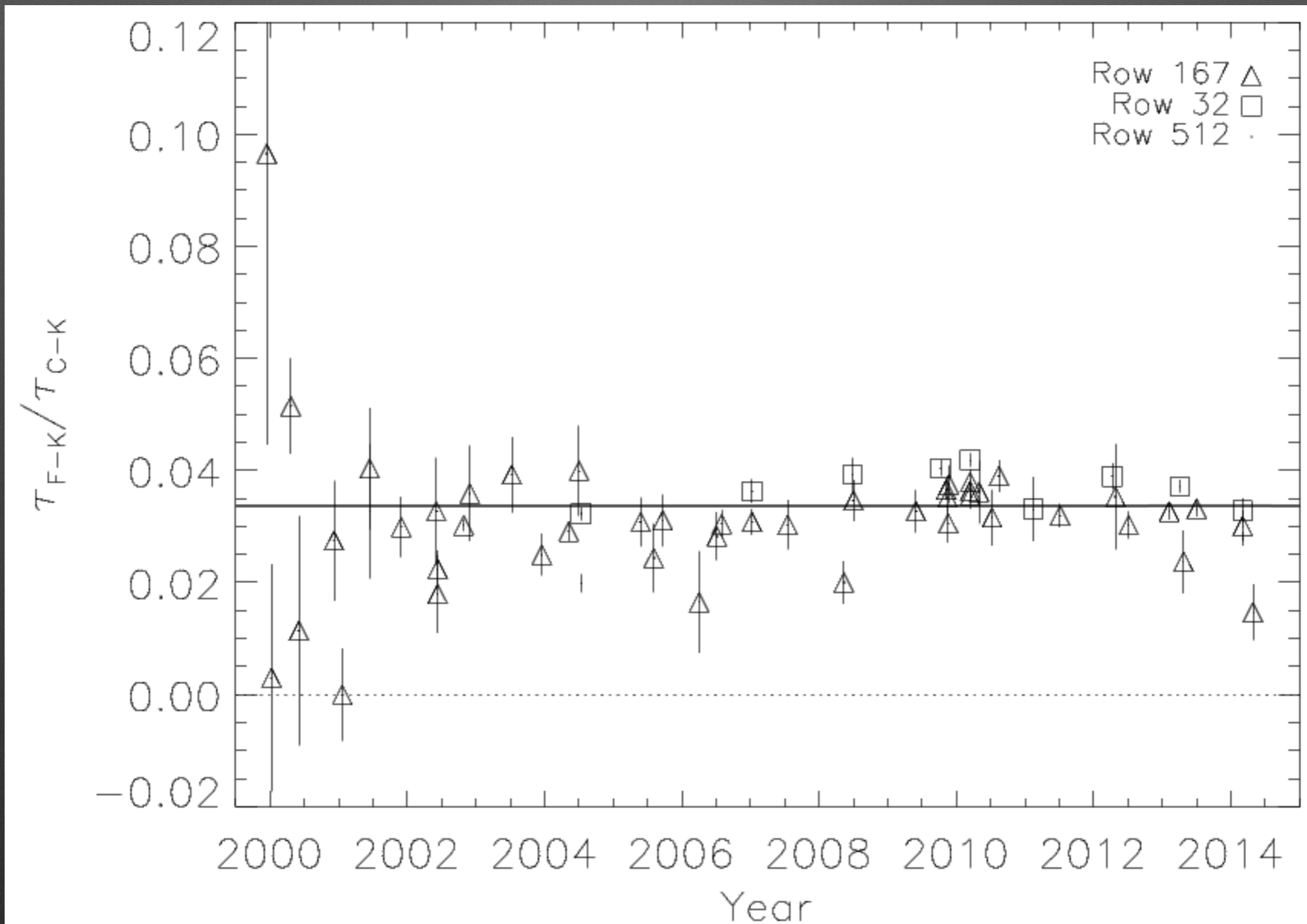
Optical
Depth
at 700 eV



Composition Changes

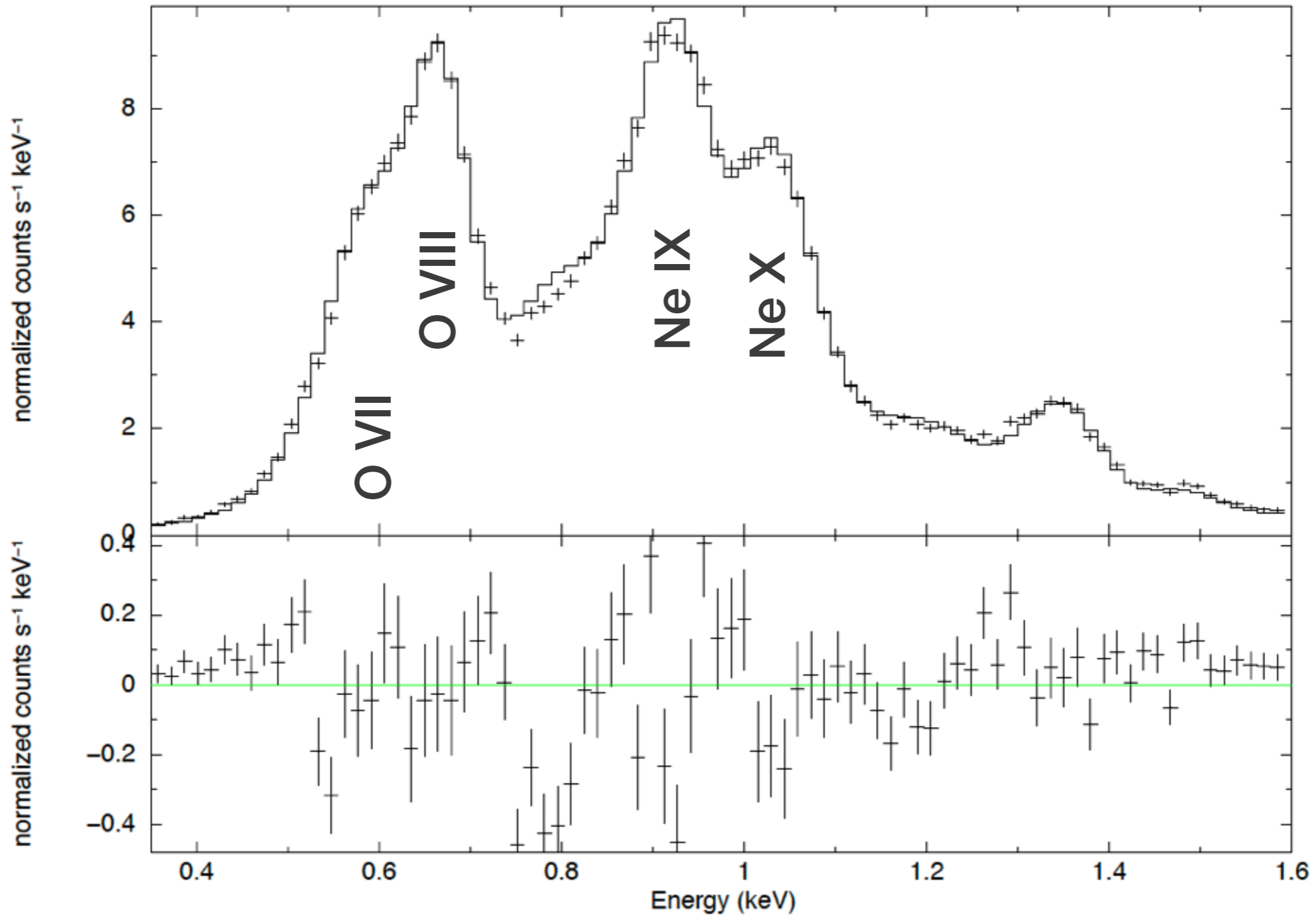


Constant Fluorine/Carbon



ACIS Fits to 1E0102

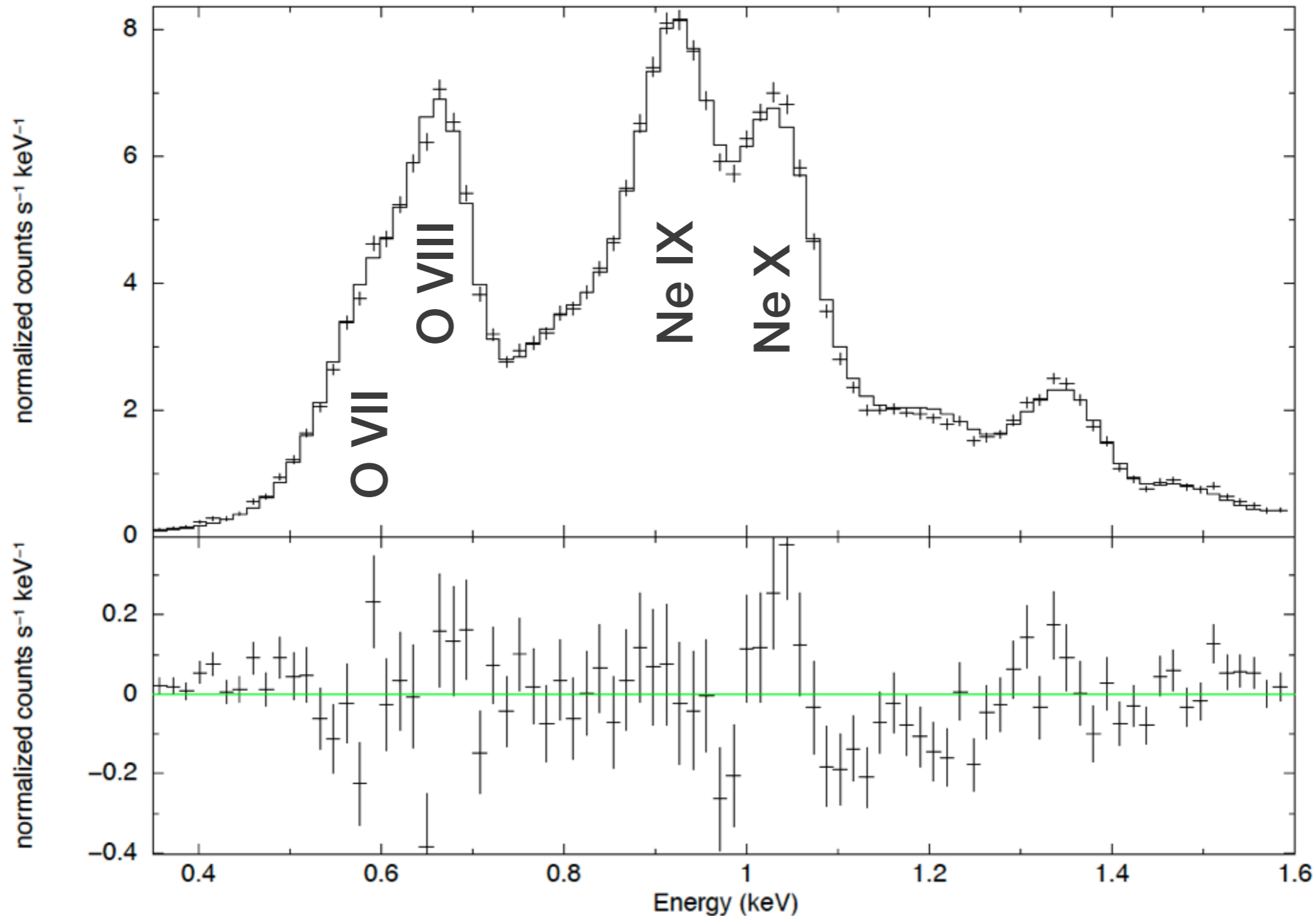
S3, ObsID 15555, C-stat=223.566, dof=80, Q-stat=225.8, reduced Q stat=2.82



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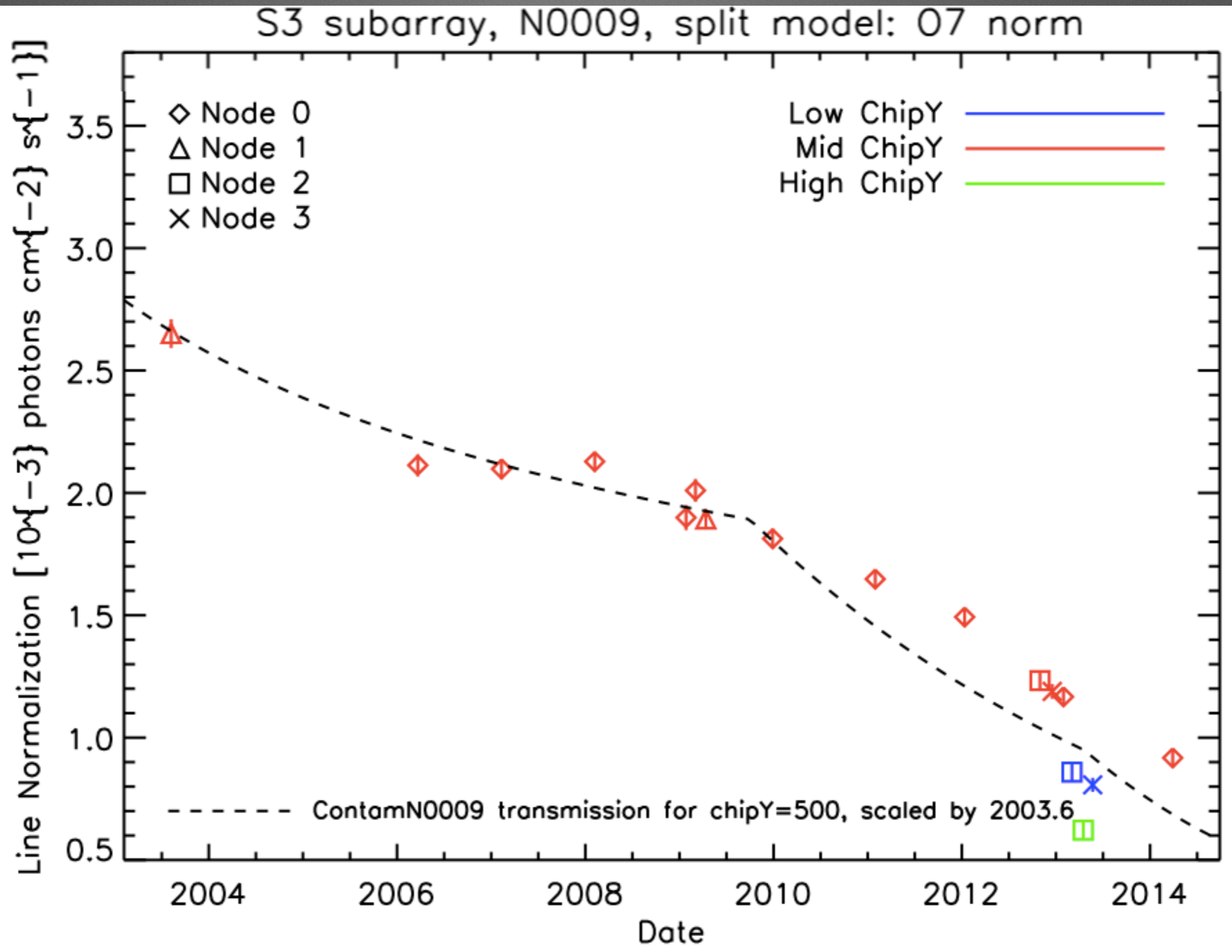
ACIS Fits to 1E0102

IACHEC E0102 model + O-K edge
S3, ObsID 15559, C-stat=148.554, dof=79, Q-stat=151.1, reduced Q stat=1.91

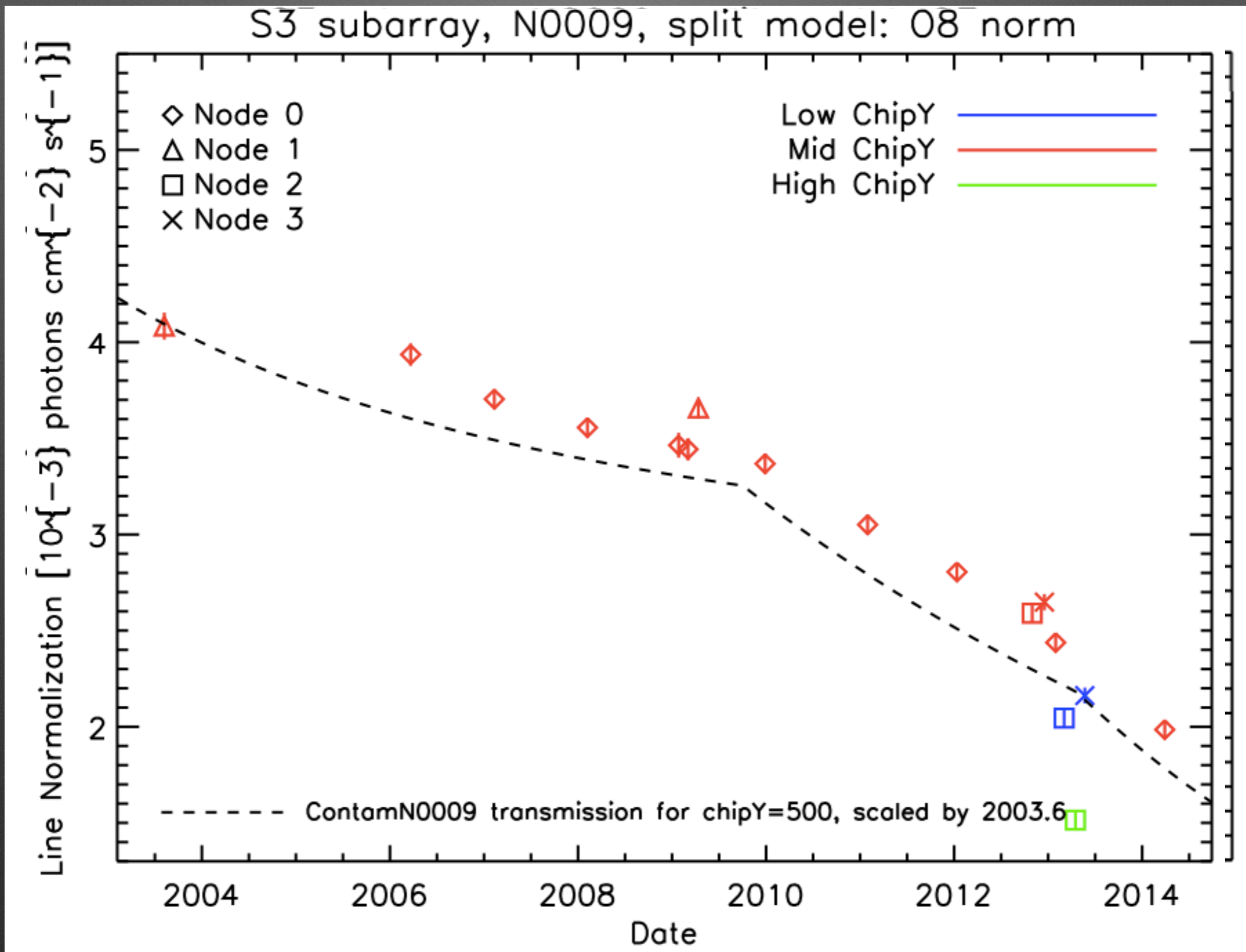


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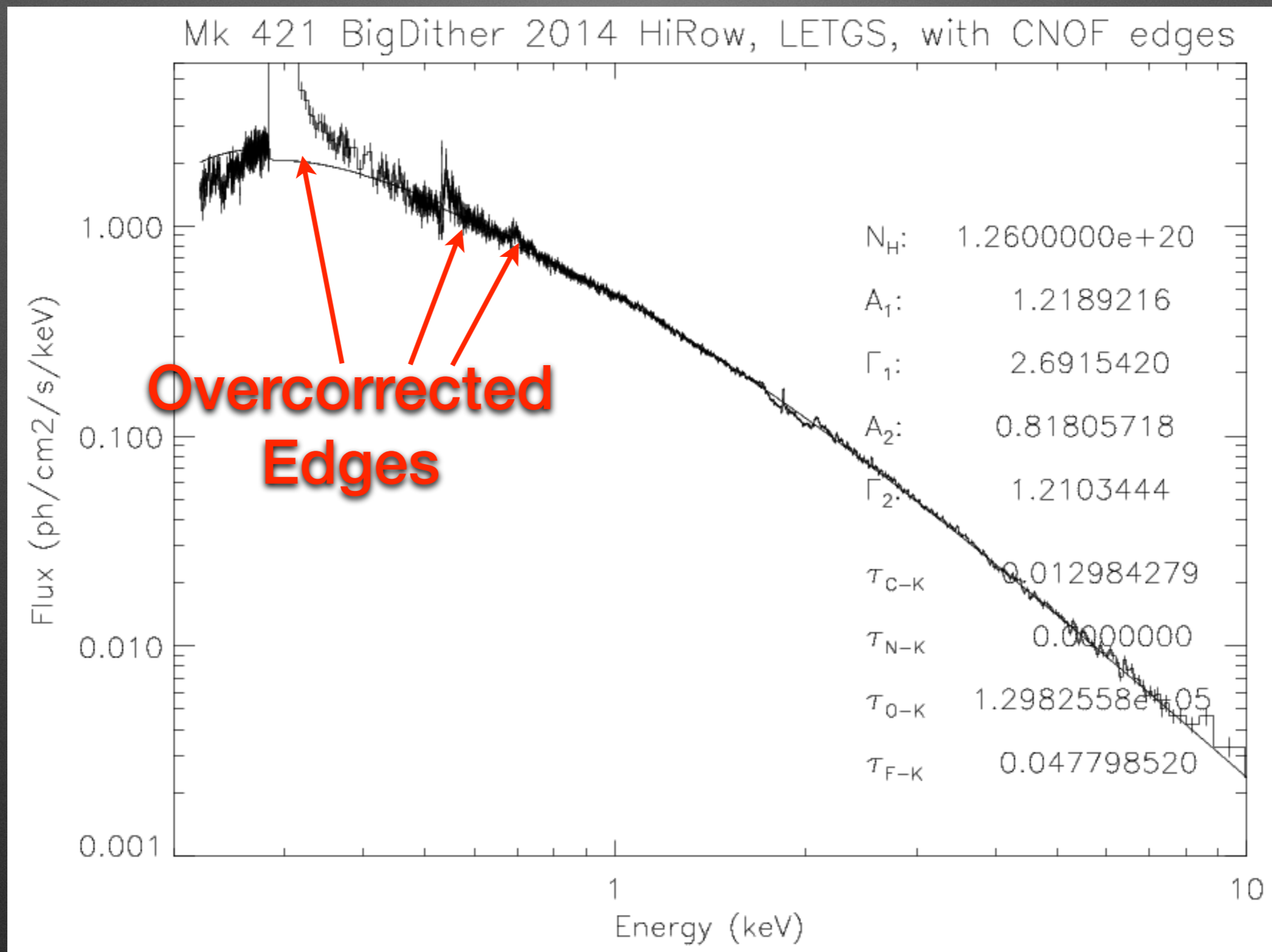
1E0102 Line Fluxes



1E0102 Line Fluxes



Possible Edge Residuals



Contamination Summary

- It is mostly made of C, smattering of F & O
 - Origin is unknown, composition doesn't match any on-board substance
 - About the same on ACIS-I and ACIS-S
 - Thicker at detector edges
- Optical depth at 700 eV is now about 1.5 and climbing
 - Effect at 1 keV is noticeable
 - Time dependence is not predictable
- Model is not completely physical
- Uncertainties in exact shape of correction remain