

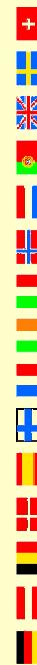
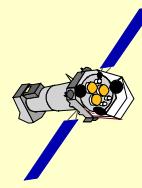
# Status of the XMM-Newton Calibration



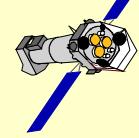
M.G.F. Kirsch

EPIC consortium

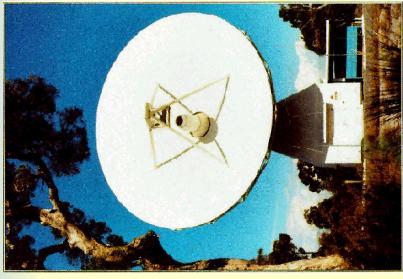
VILSPA EPIC & RGS IDT



- status of calibration
  - general: timing, Vignetting, PSF: re-calibration
  - MOS: QE, RMF, cooling
  - pn: QE, RMF
  - long term stability
  - RGS: see talk by A. Pollock
- cross calibration campaign



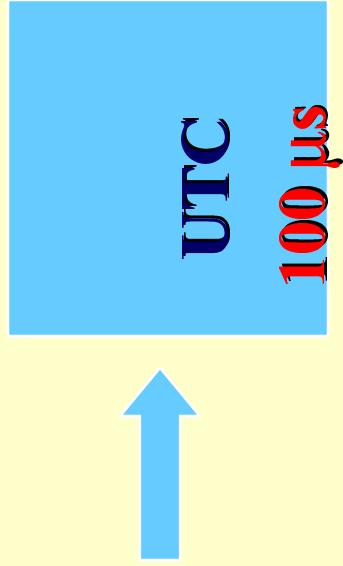
# th. absolute accuracy



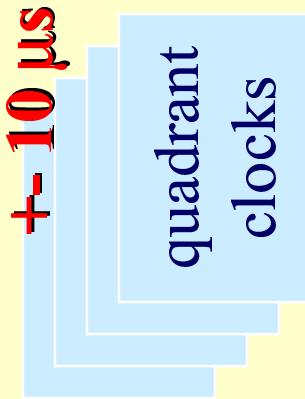
**30  $\mu$ s**

orbit prediction

**20  $\mu$ s XMMCS**

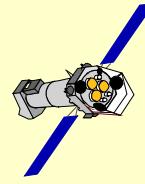


- theoretical upper limit for absolute time uncertainties is < 100  $\mu$ s



EPIC-pn

- the limited number of analyses conducted so far indicated in the past that the actual error is larger (~1ms)



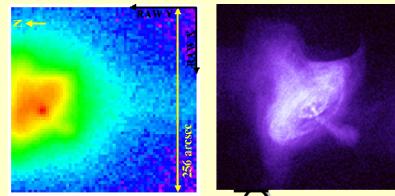
## 1. accuracy: the bug

(for details see Kirsch et al. Proc. SPIE 5165)

- wrongly corrected CDMU delay (626.17  $\mu\text{s}$ )
- delay was erroneously subtracted instead of added  
-> shift of 1252.34  $\mu\text{s}$ .
- correction will be implemented in new time correlation

$$\text{UTC(OBT)} = \text{ERT} + \delta(\text{CDMU}) - \delta(\text{Flight}) - \delta(\text{G/S})$$

- absolute timing accuracy now:  $\sim 300\text{-}600 \mu\text{s}$
- in agreement with Crab observations performed by RXTE and Chandra
- **Crab observation with Chandra, XMM and in the optical** using an MPE developed fast photometer to get a radio-ephemeris independent phase solution between the optical and X-ray pulses performed, to be analysed

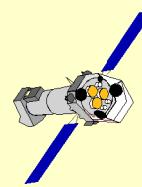
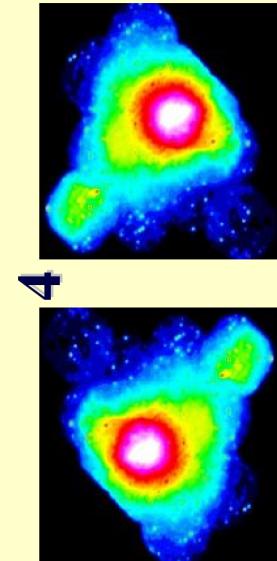
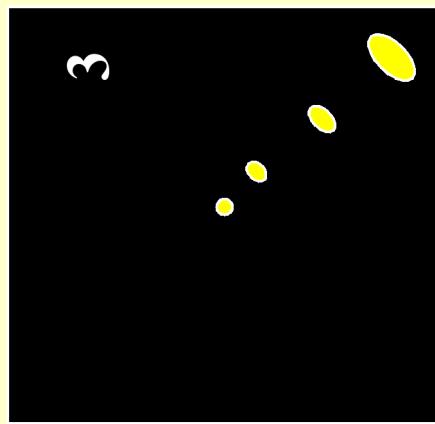
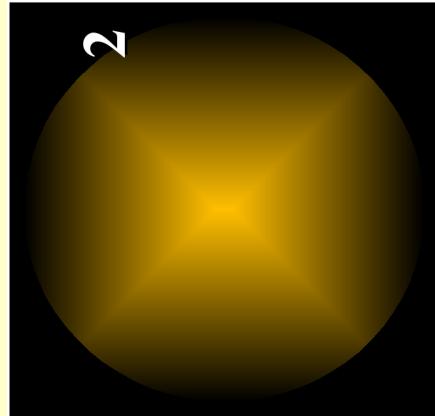
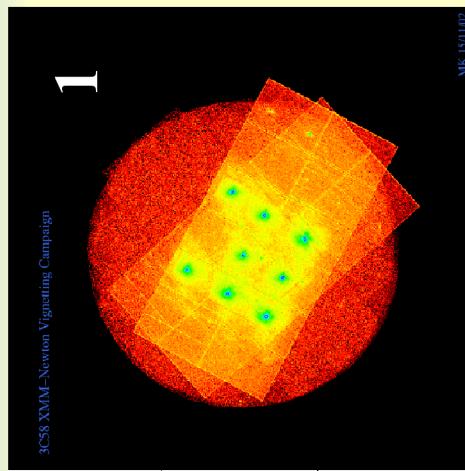


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# Vignetting: the 4 methods

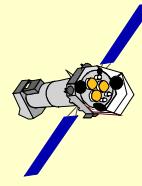
- source at different position
- diffuse background



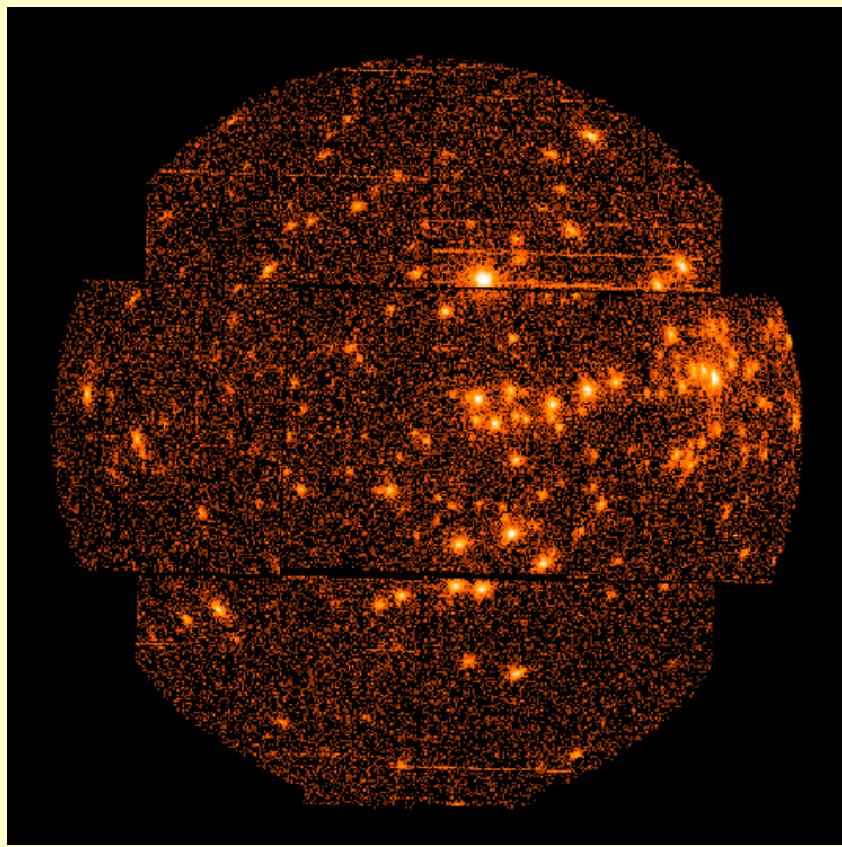
# position of optical axis

Coma Cluster	110 +/-40	(-)200 +/-70	550 +/-60	(-)1255 +/-30	1243 +/-30	402 +/-30
3C58 + G21.5 - 09	200 +/-200	(-)50 +/-200	340 +/-200	(-)1300 +/-200	1300 +/-500	450 +/-500
optics_X/Y (PIXCOORD)	305	291	325	243	23	183
optics_X/Y MISC_0019	300	300	300	300	39	188
difference in pixel	-5	9	-25	57	16	5
difference in arcsec	-5.5	9.9	-27.5	62.7	65.6	20.5

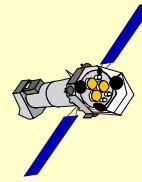
currently under testing in DT SAS



# calculate new BS angles

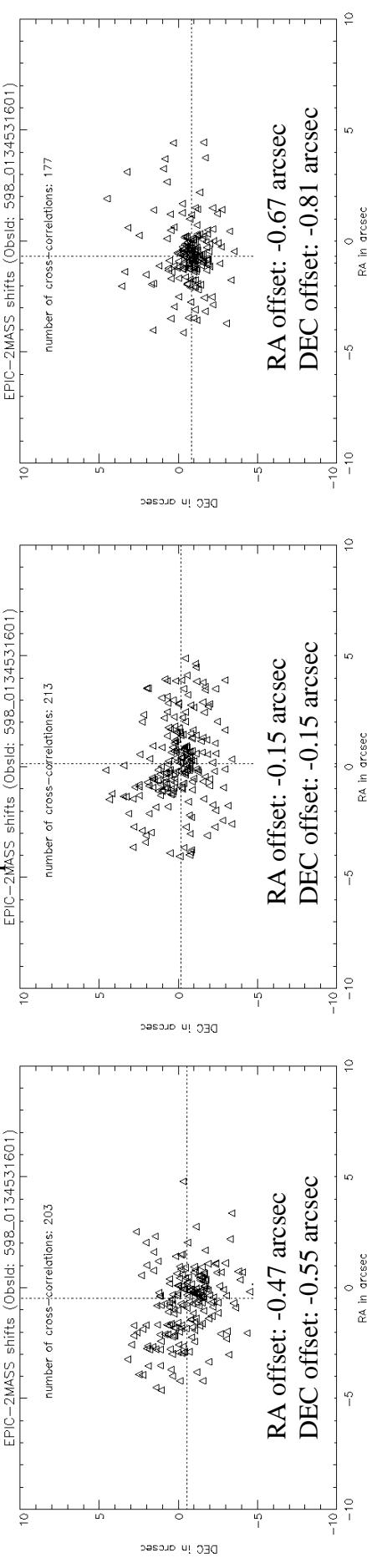


- the new optical axis position required a set of new Boresight CCFs which hold for each instrument a triple of three angles describing the misalignment of the respective instrument boresight with respect to the satellite coordinate frame
- using the OMC2/3 field new BS misalignment angles for all the three cameras have been calculated
- goal: astrometry should not change!!!!!!

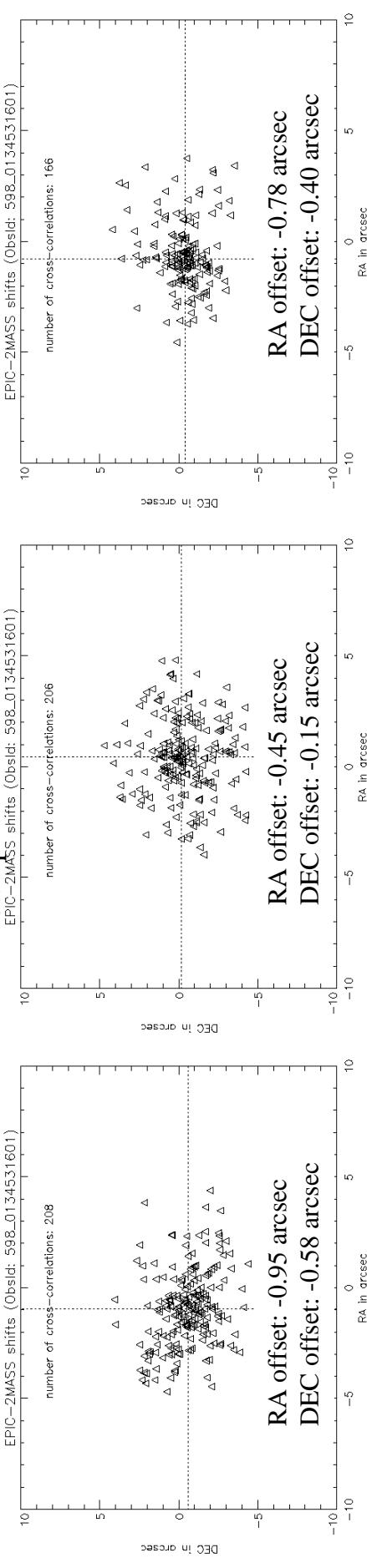


# astrometry: EPIC-2MASS

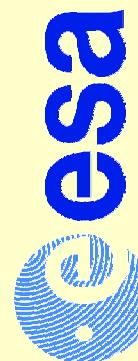
## old optical axis and BS:



## new optical axis and BS

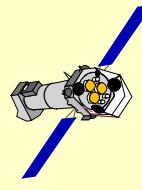


B. Altieri



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Research & Scientific Support Department

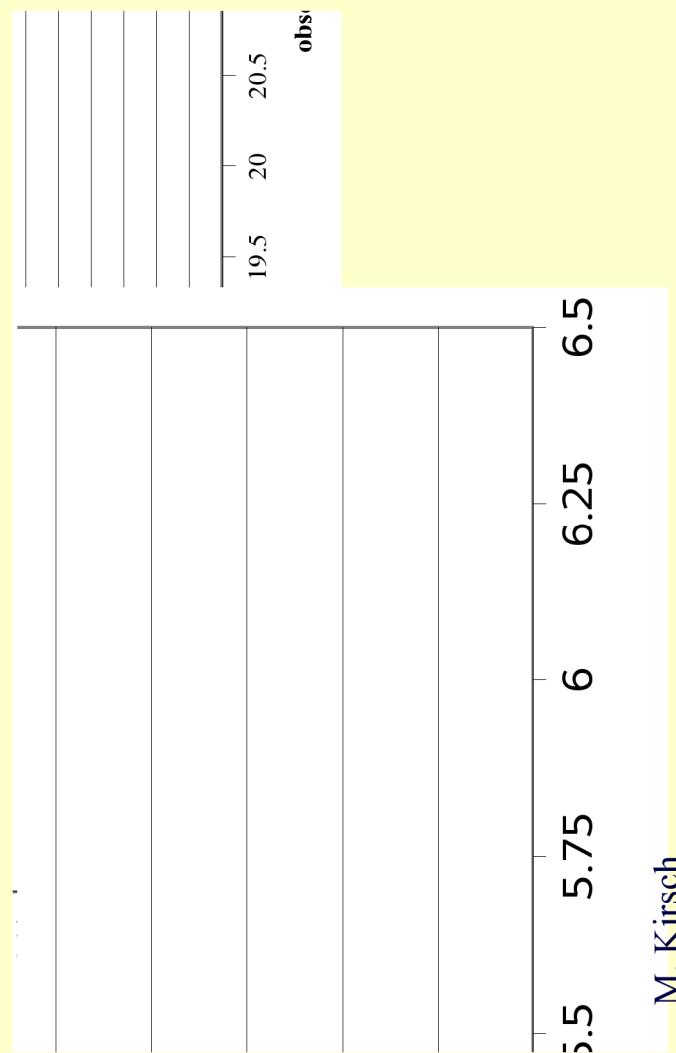
Page 8



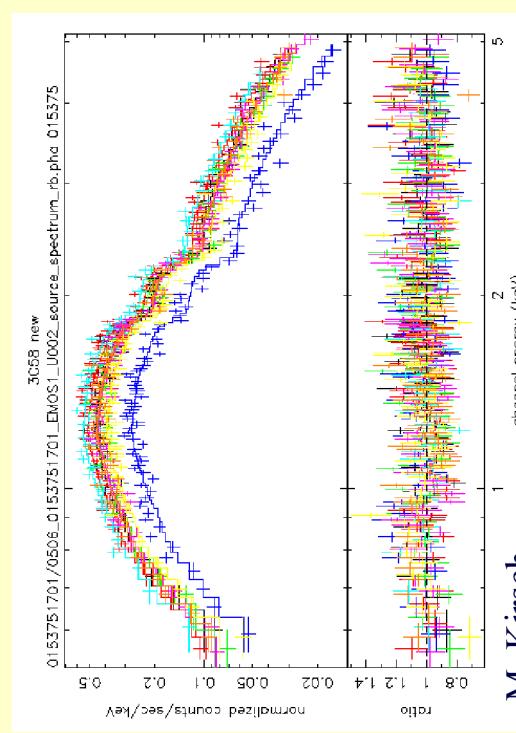
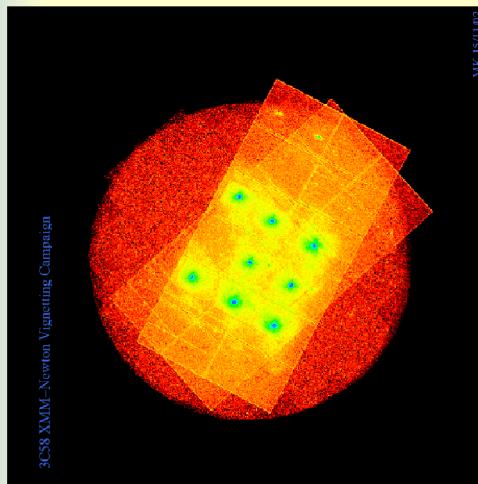
# 3C58 results for MOSS

• esa  
• VLT SPA

Model: constant[1]\*wabs[2]( powerlaw[3] )



- flux variation off axis reduced from  $\pm 10\%$  down to  $\pm 2\text{-}3\%$  for both MOSS
- pn to be checked with Coma/G21.5-09

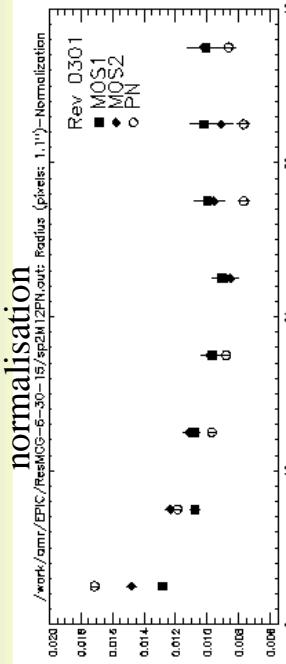
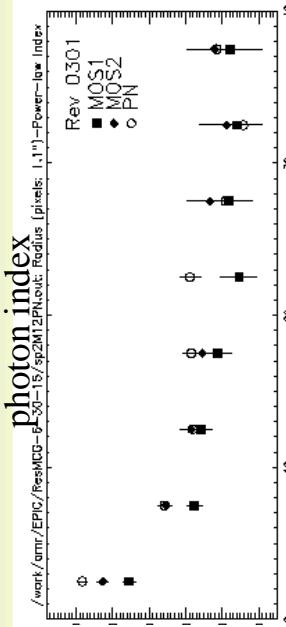


esa

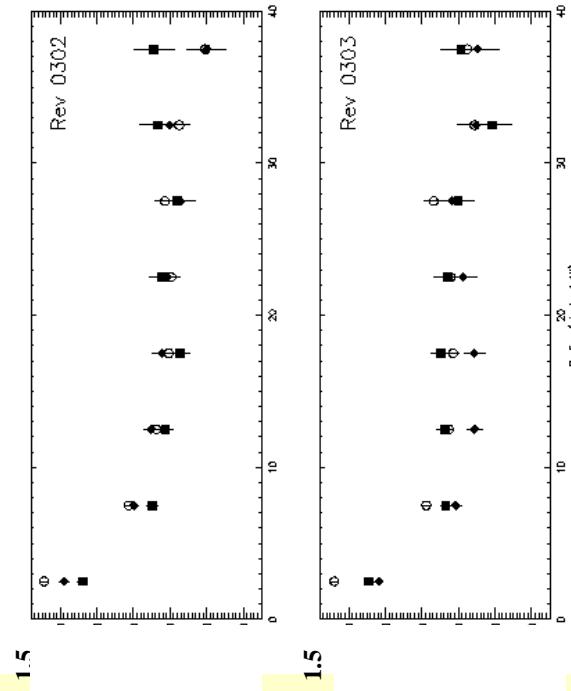


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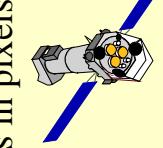
# PSF: re-calibration



- spectra from annuli at 0, 5, 10, 15,...40 pixels of MCG-6-30-15
- created appropriate RSPs and ARFs
- fit (power-law modelling) on the 2-10 keV single events.
- derived spectral slope for non-piled-up point sources is not independent of the extraction radius



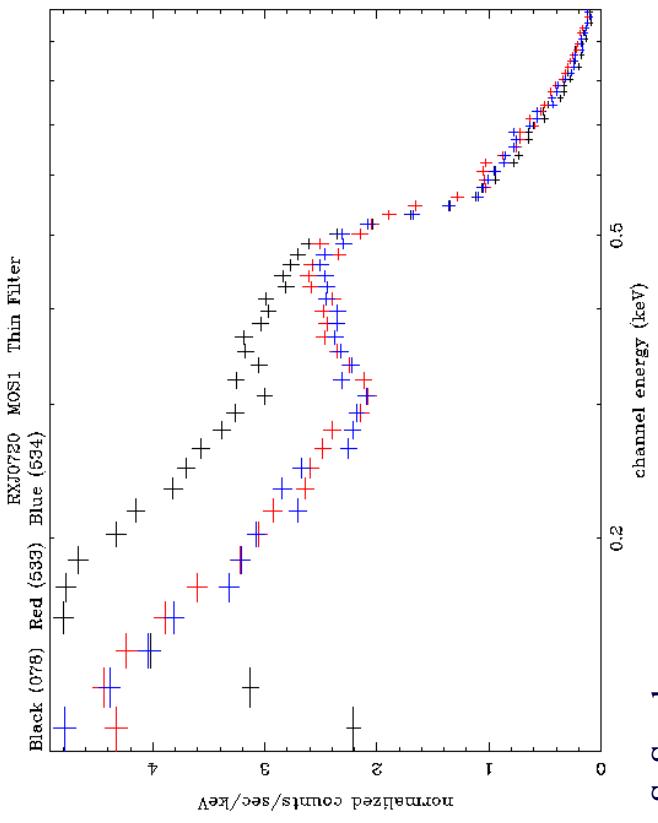
extraction radius in pixels  
A. Read



XMM-Newton

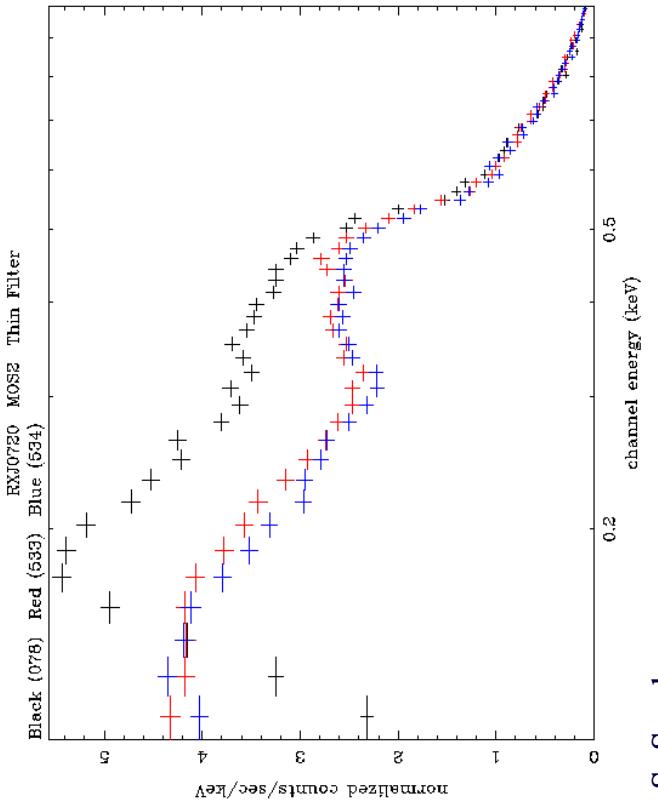
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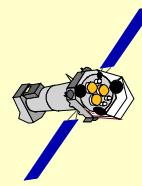


S. Sembay

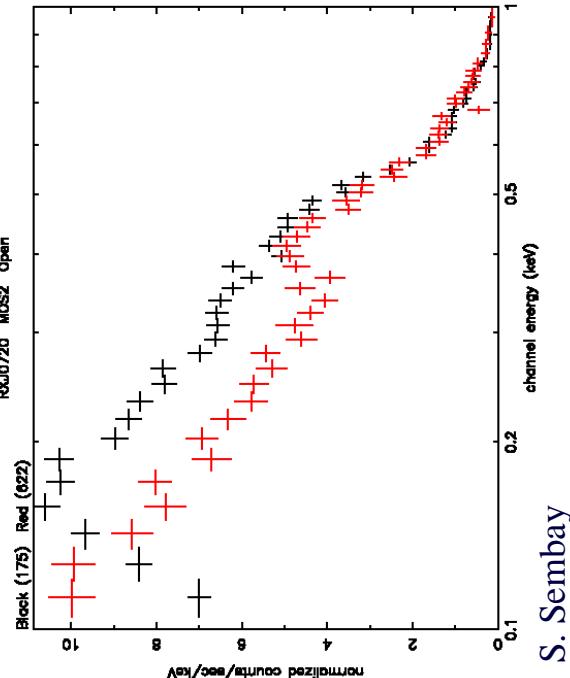
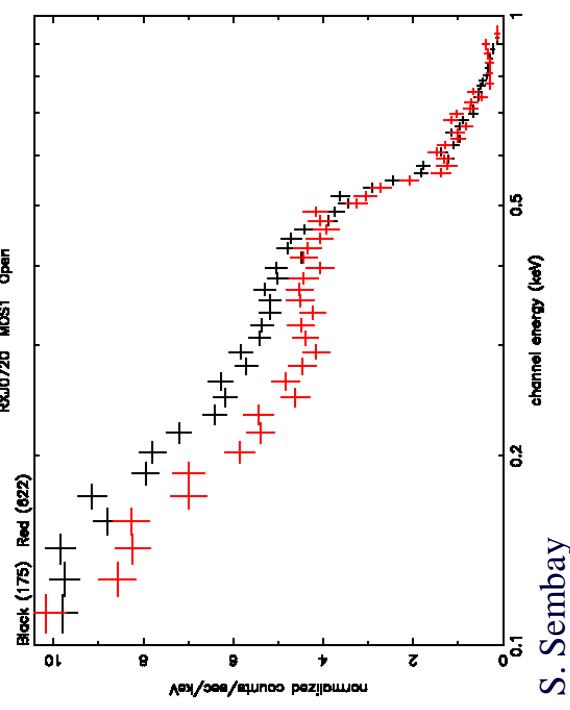
→ Significant change in spectrum between  
Rev 78 and 533/534



S. Sembay

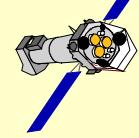


# what happened?

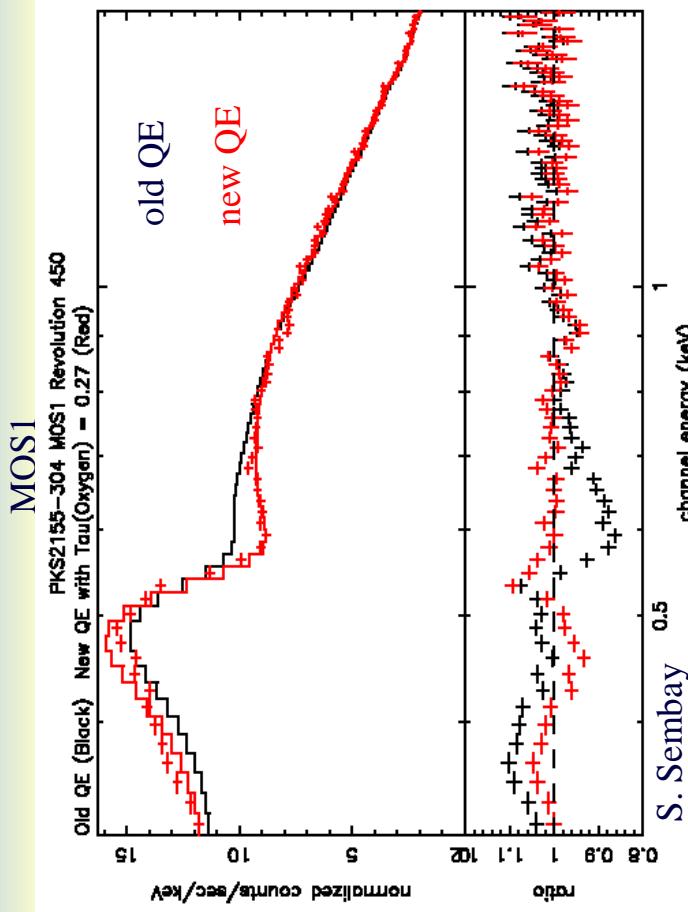


RXJ0720.4-3125, mos1 and mos2, in OPEN between Revolutions 175 and 622

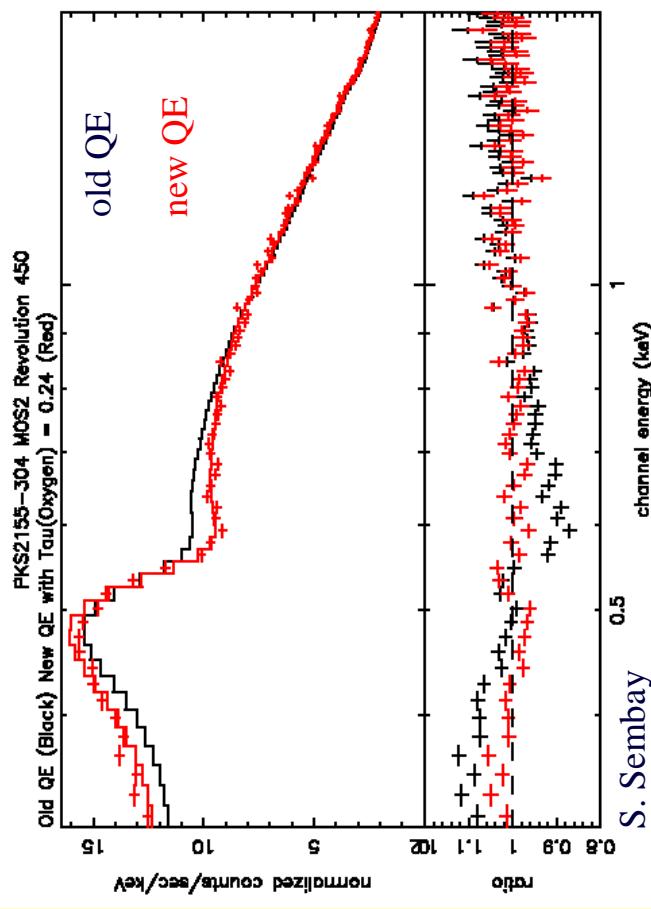
- no filters, so the CCDs have changed
- difference in the change in the spectrum below 200 eV for MOS1 and MOS2
- combination of time dependent QE and rmf change which has affected both cameras, but not exactly at the same times



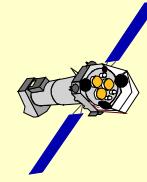
# MOS: oxygen absorption



MOS2

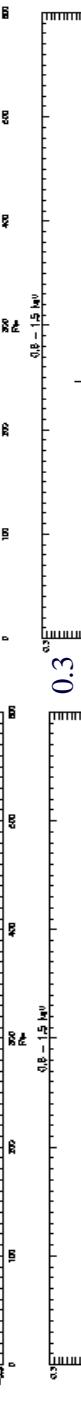
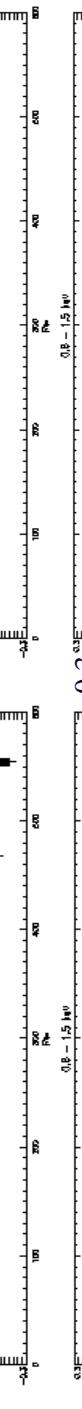
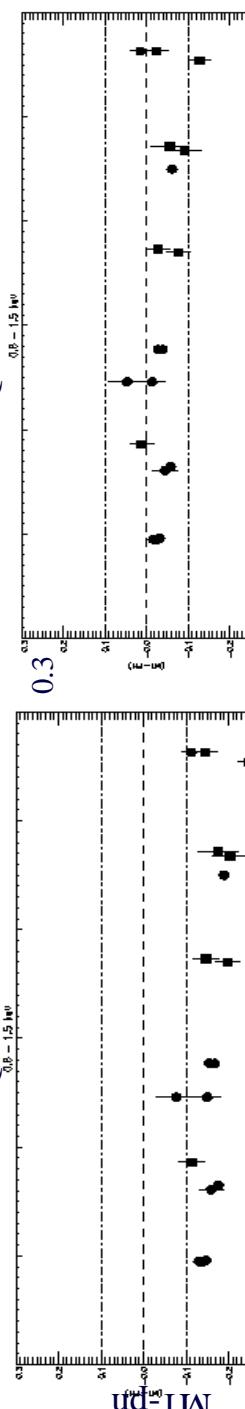


- PKS2155-304 MOS1 and MOS2 from Rev 450 showing the difference at oxygen of the old and new QE
- MOS2 fits pretty well, but MOS1 still has some residuals, probably due to inaccuracy in the new test rmf



## MOS: oxygen absorption

old QE and rmf new QE and test rmf



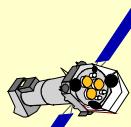
- differences in  
fitted spectral  
slope to a group  
of AGN in the  
band 0.6-1.5 keV

all cameras now  
agree to within  
0.05 in slope  
whereas the  
difference before  
between MOS  
and pn was  
 $\sim 0.15$

Rev 82

Rev

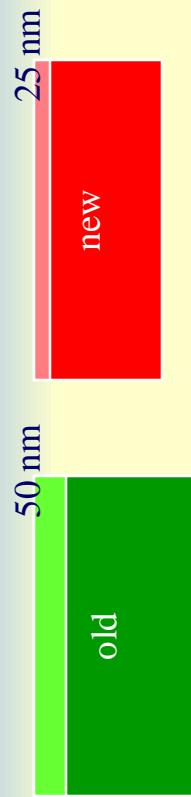
Dori



**esa**

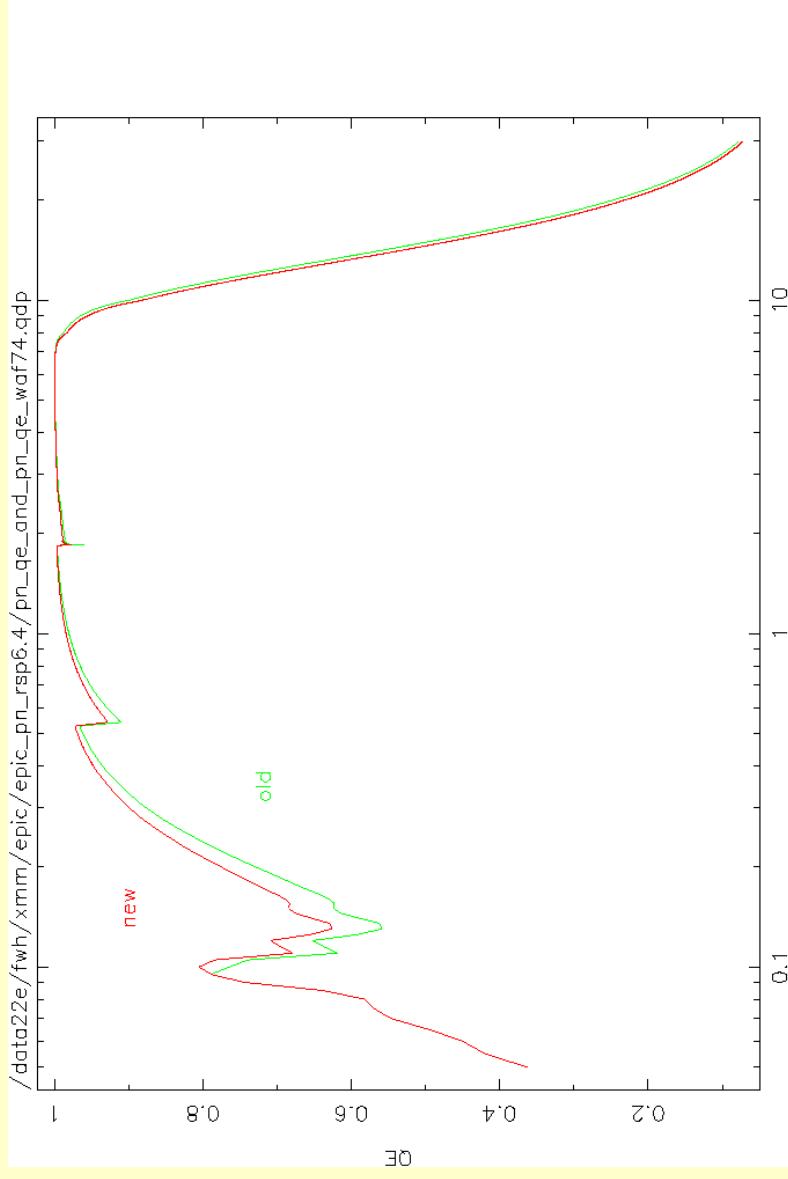
**Marcus Kirsch**  
Science Operations & Data Systems Division  
Bosch & Scientific Support Department  
**KMM-Newton**

## pn: spectral response in SAS5.4.1



- Now implemented (SAS5.4.1)

- newly determined thickness of the  $\text{SiO}_2$  entrance window
- New Quantum Efficiency curve
- RX J1856.5-3754: Redistribution re-adjustment

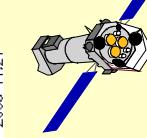


F. Haberl

fwih 29-Jan-2003 11:21



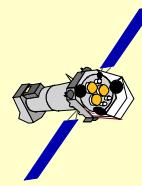
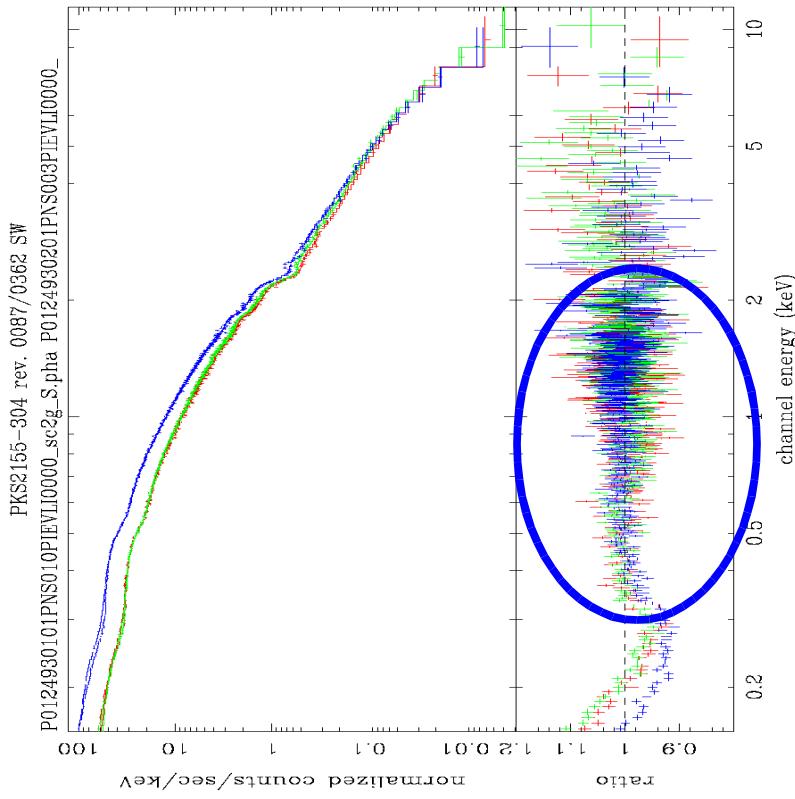
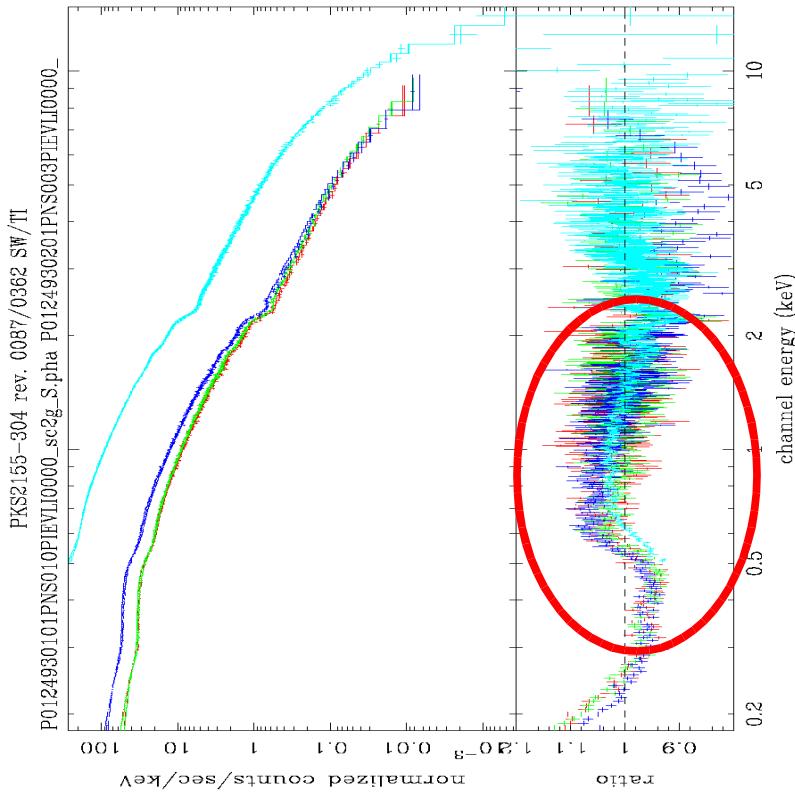
esa



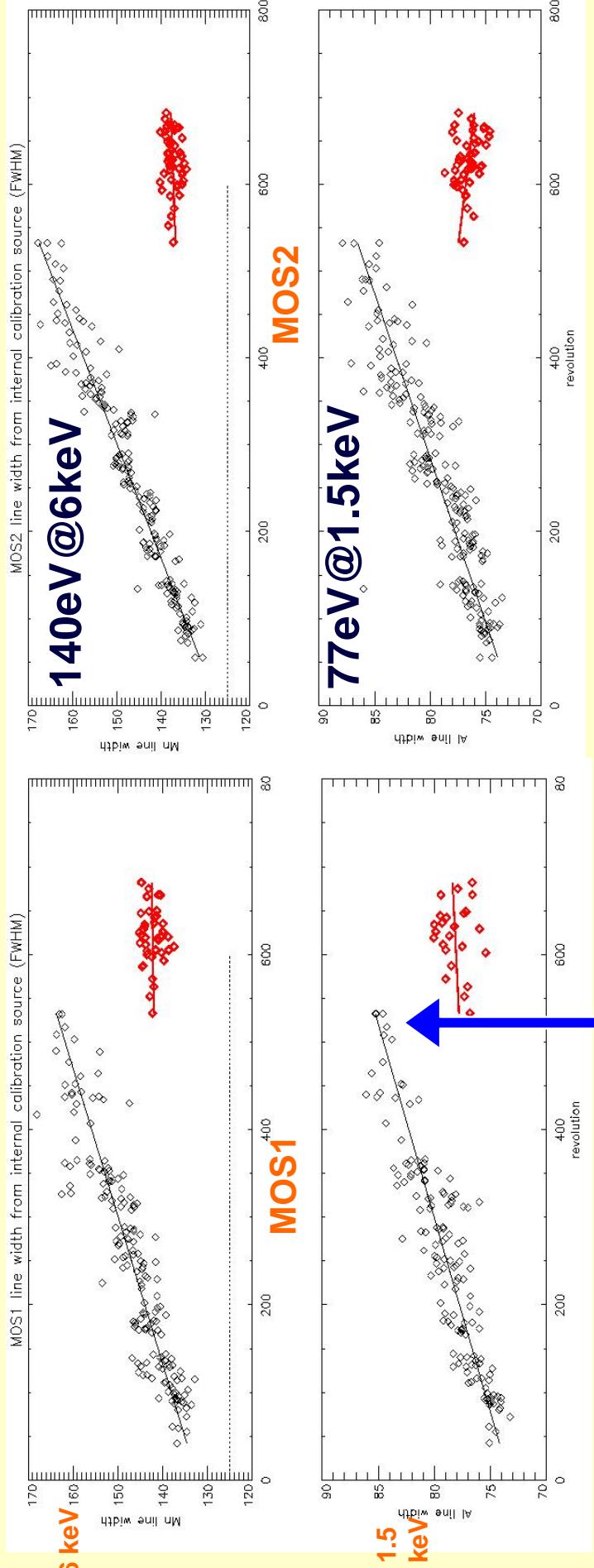
**XMM-Newton** Marcus Kirsch  
Science Operations & Data Systems Division  
Research & Scientific Support Department  
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# pn: PKS2155-304

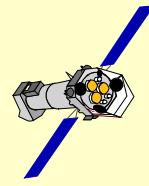
without and with new QE and redistribution for pn



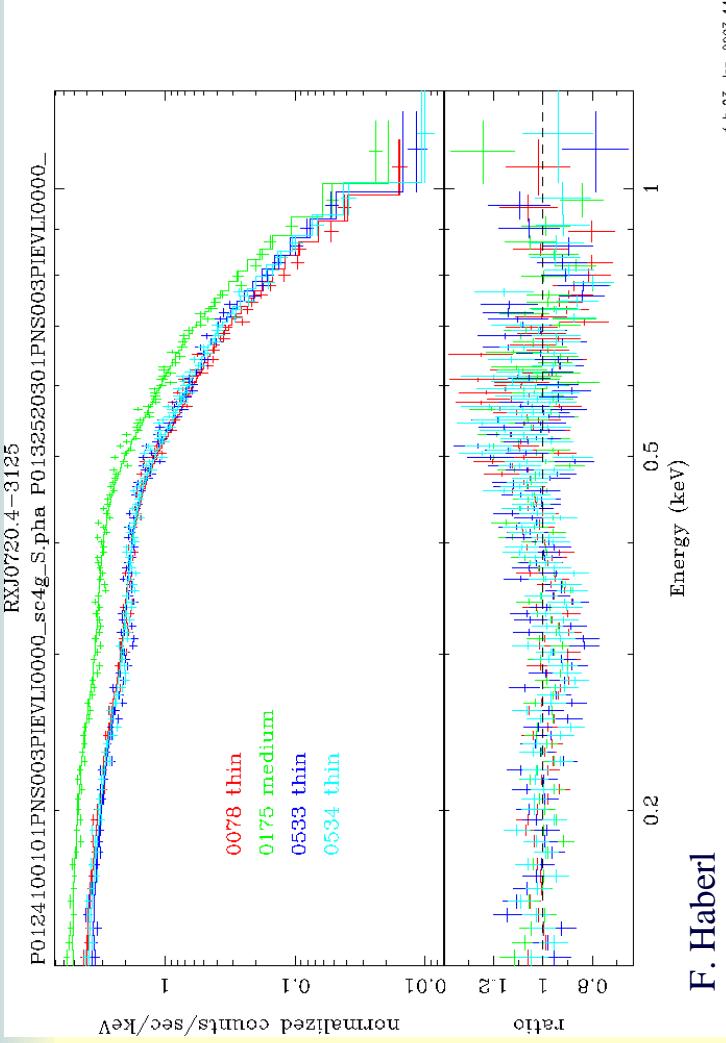
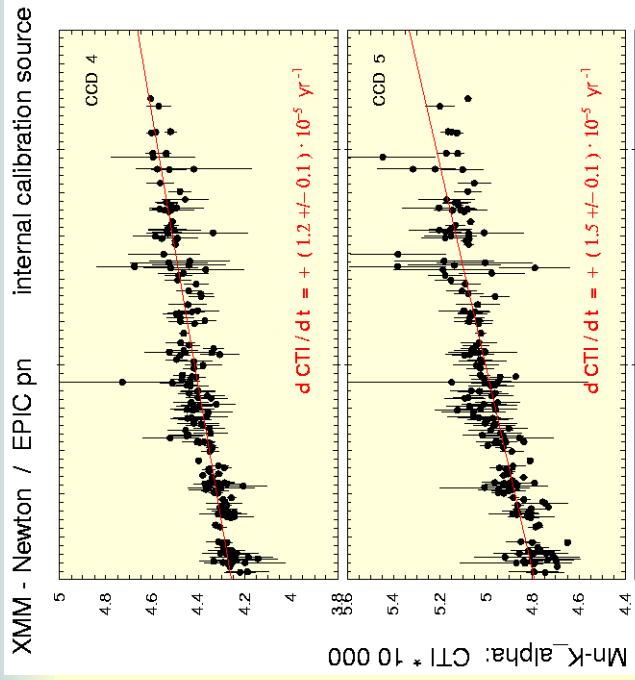
# MOS: long term trends



- Energy resolution rather constant since cooling

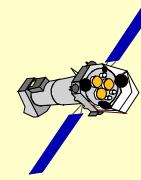


# on: long term trends



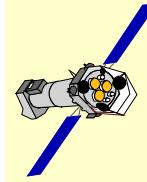
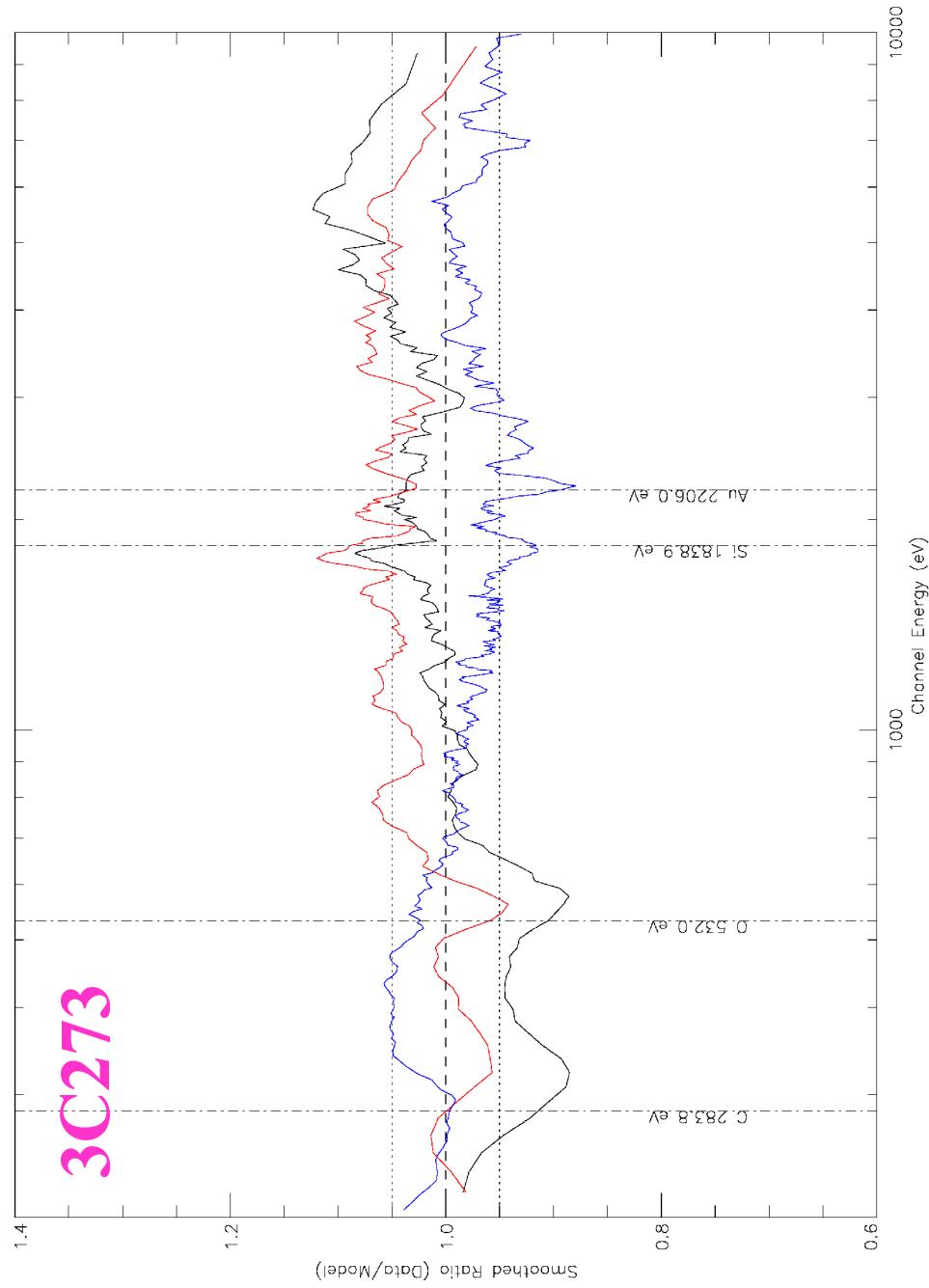
- no change in soft response

- CTE degradation seems to slow down (some further monitoring before action)



# Cross Calibration: EPIC

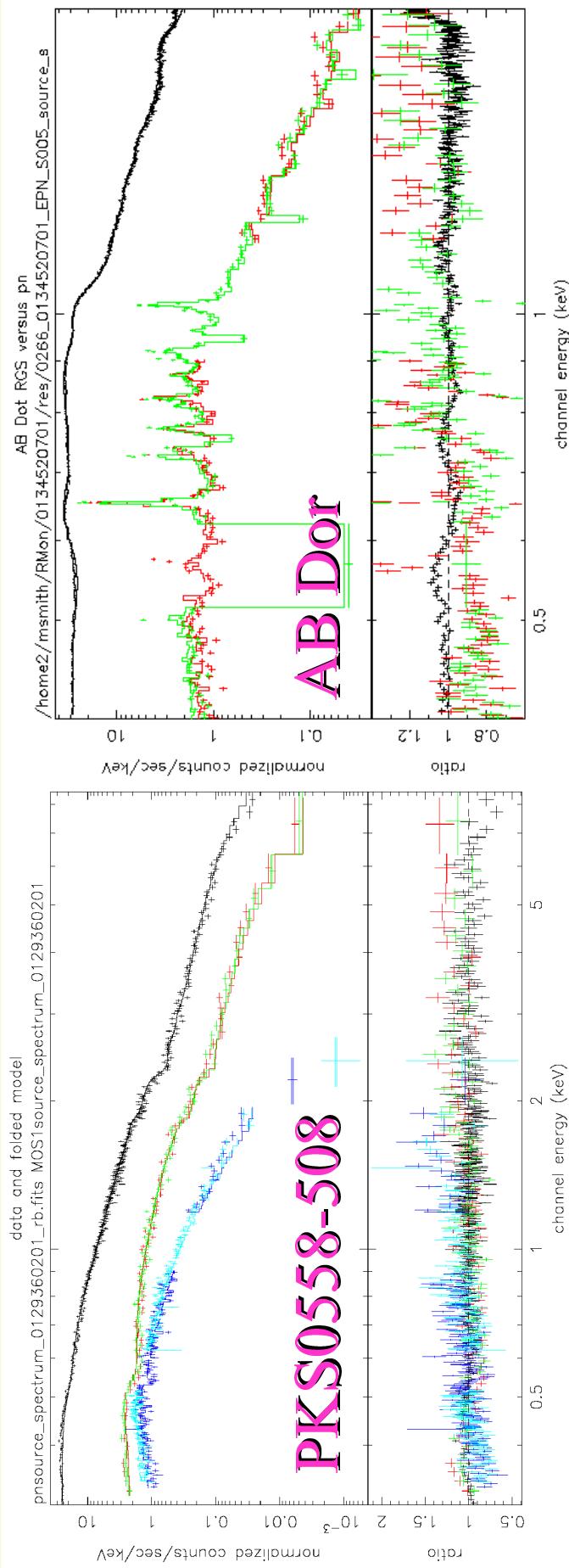
3C273



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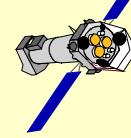
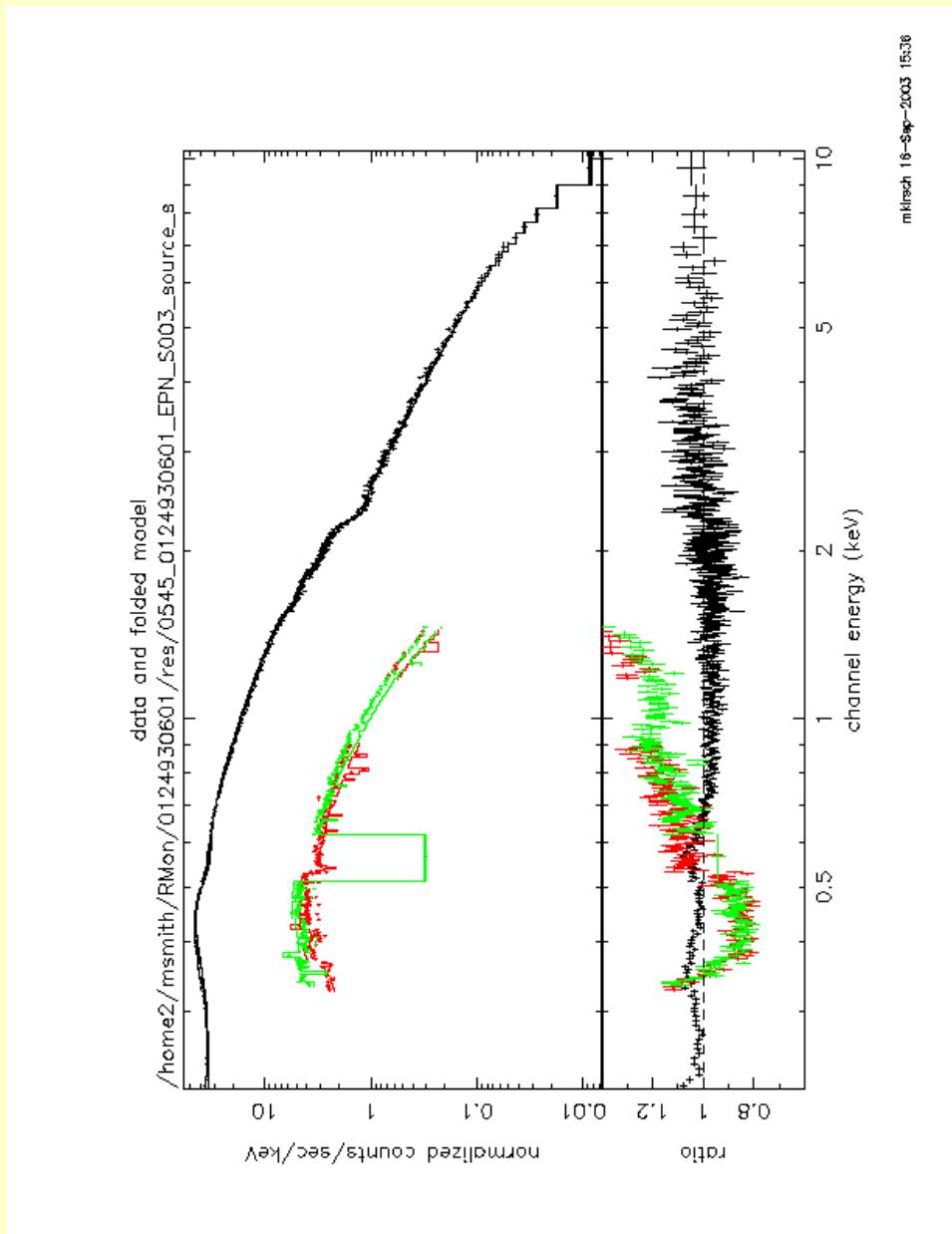
## **Cross calibration: EPIC-RGS**



- systematic cross calibration for 25 targets, 200 observations underway
  - understand the up to  $\pm 20\%$  differences in flux between EPIC and RGS line-rich spectra  $RGS \Rightarrow EPIC$
  - continuum spectra  $EPIC \Rightarrow RGS$

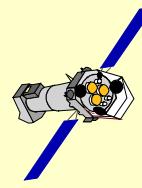
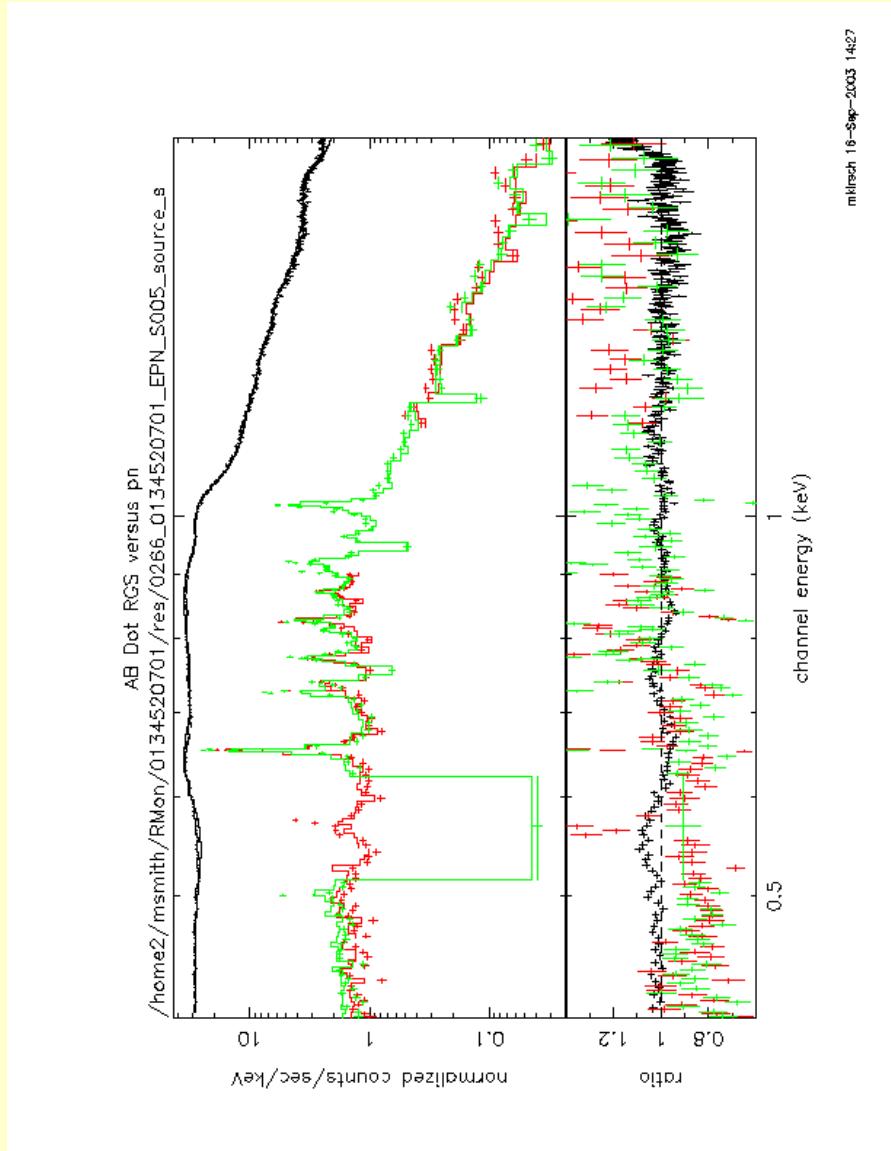
# results: PKS2155-304

- Model:
  - \*wabs
  - constant
  - \*powerlawwhere constants for RGS are free (0.91, 0.89), all other parameters are fitted simultaneously up to  $\pm 20\%$  differences in flux
- same trend also observed for PKS0558-504



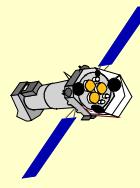
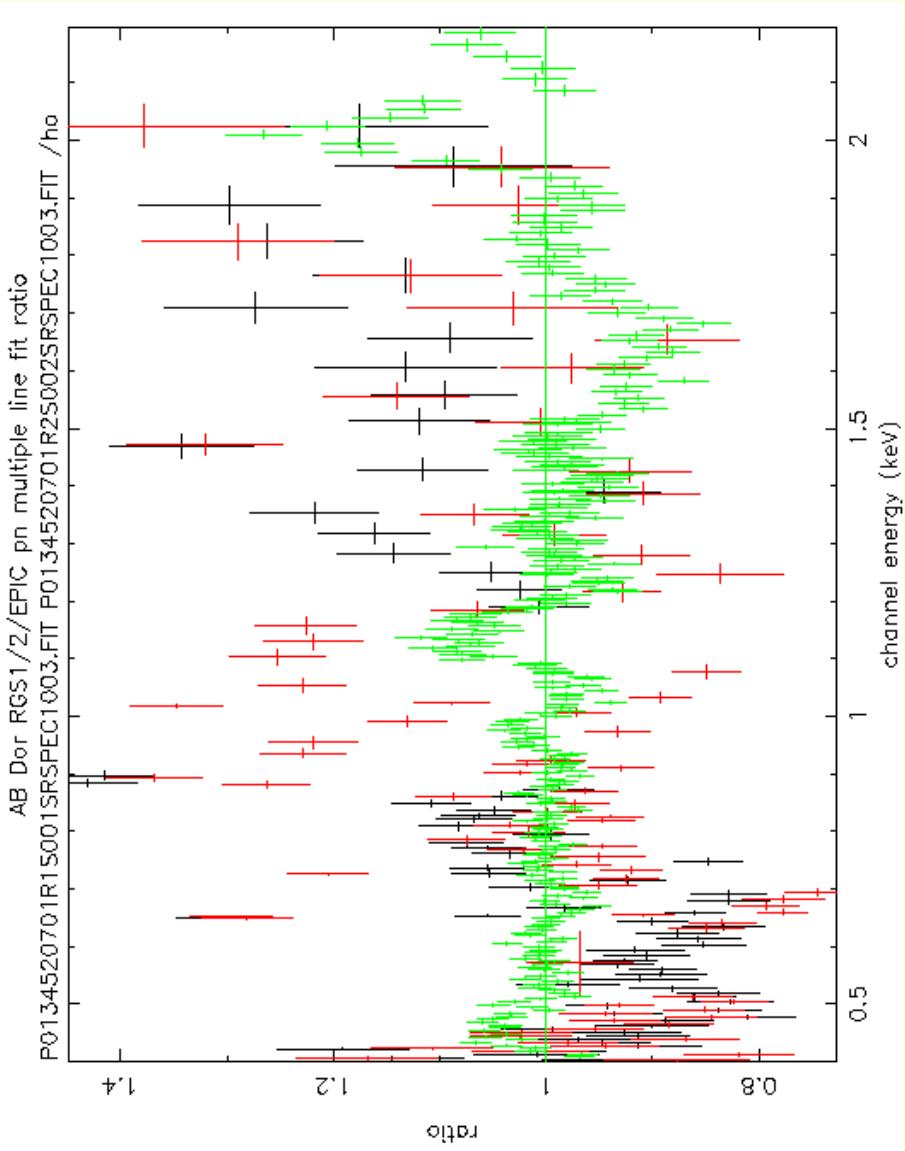
# results: AB Dor

- Model:
  - constant
  - \*wabs
  - \*(vmekal+bremss)
- where constants for RGS are free (0.85,0.87), all other parameters are fitted simultaneously
- the spectrum's many lines are not perfectly fit but the model is good enough for this comparison
- up to  $\pm 20\%$  differences in flux



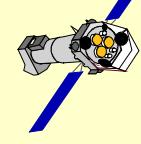
# results: AB Dor

- Model:
  - \*constant
  - \*brem+s (some gaussians)
  - where constants for RGS are free
  - up to  $\pm 20\%$  differences in flux



# EPIC calibration summary

Effect	Max. Error	Energy dependent	Off axis angle dependent
Relative Astrometry	1''(r.m.s.)	NO	YES
Absolute Astrometry	2'' (r.m.s.)	NO	YES
PSF	2 %	YES	YES
Relative Effective Area	± 5 %	YES	YES
Absolute Effective Area	± 10 %	YES	YES
Line Energies	± 10 eV	YES	YES
Relative Timing	$\Delta P/P < 10^{-8}$	NO	NO
Absolute Timing	300-600 $\mu$ s	NO	NO



# for detailed information

## XMM-Newton Calibration Portal

[http://xmm.vilspa.esa.es/external/xmm\\_sw\\_cal/calib/index.shtml](http://xmm.vilspa.esa.es/external/xmm_sw_cal/calib/index.shtml)

- ↑ Updated: EPIC Calibration Status Version 2.2  
for new SAS release
- ↑ Release notes for every new CCF
- ↑ General Calibration Documentation



we keep on calibrating

