

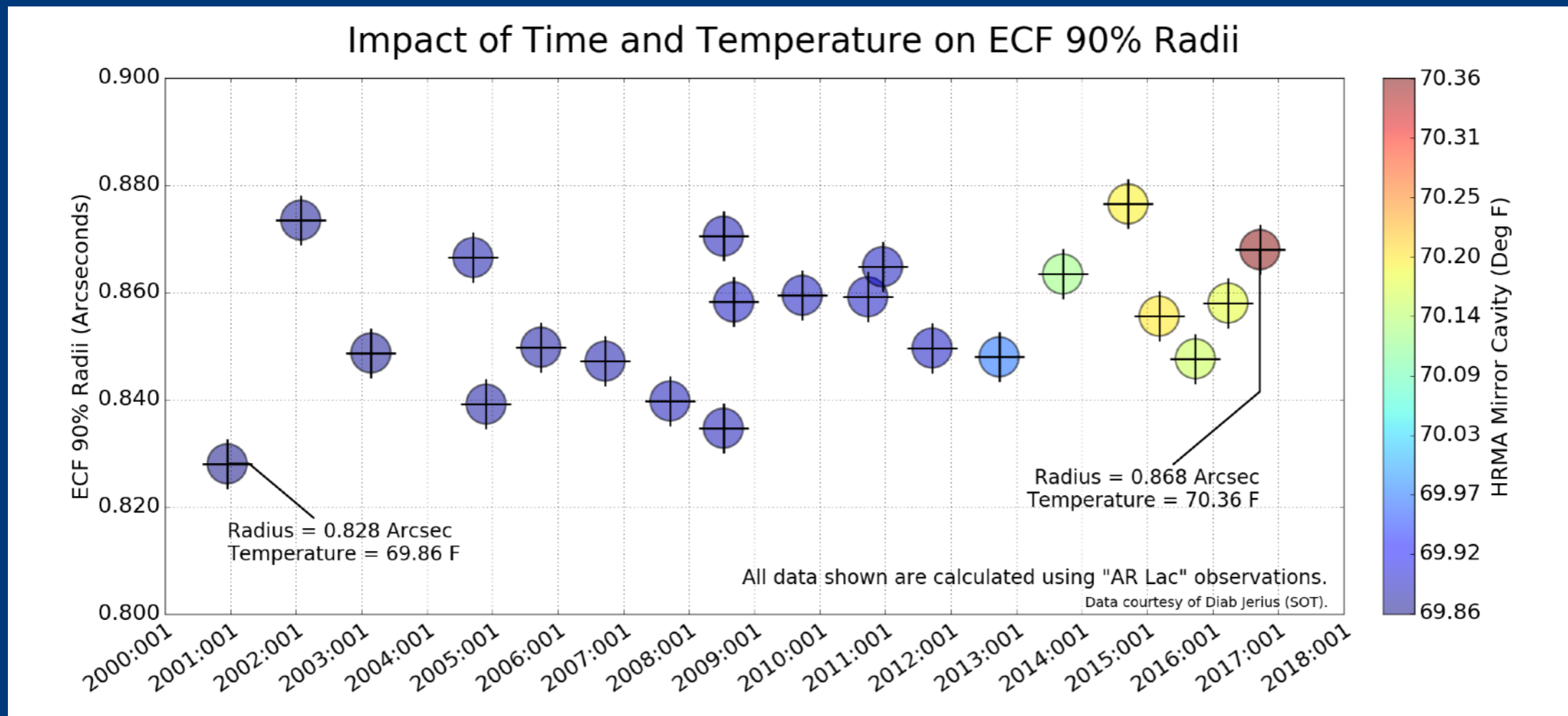
Chandra Calibration Status



CUC Meeting - Sep. 26, 2017

Mechanical Stability of X-Ray Telescope

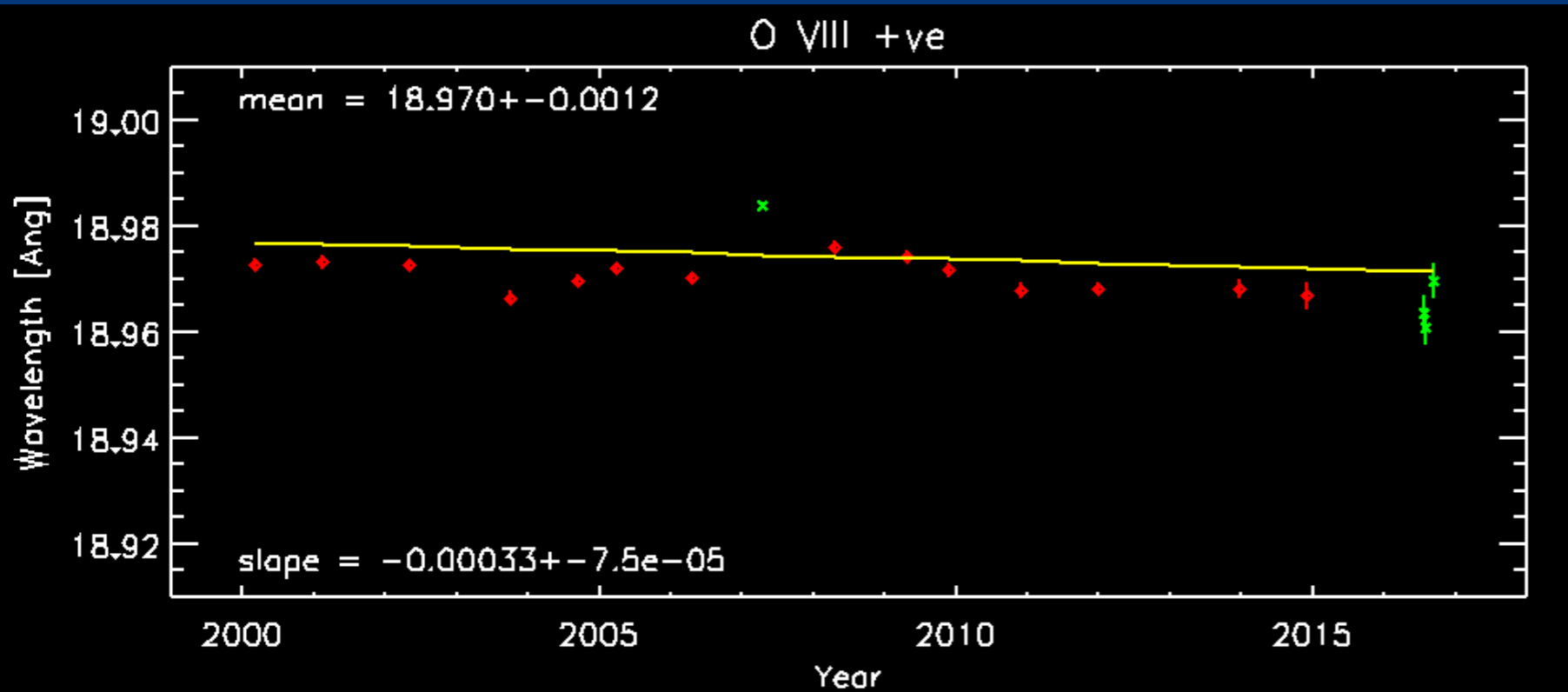
Stability of Chandra Imaging



While the aim-point has drifted by 20"-30", the HRMA focal point has remained stable to within 6", which is consistent within the measurement uncertainties.

Mechanical Stability

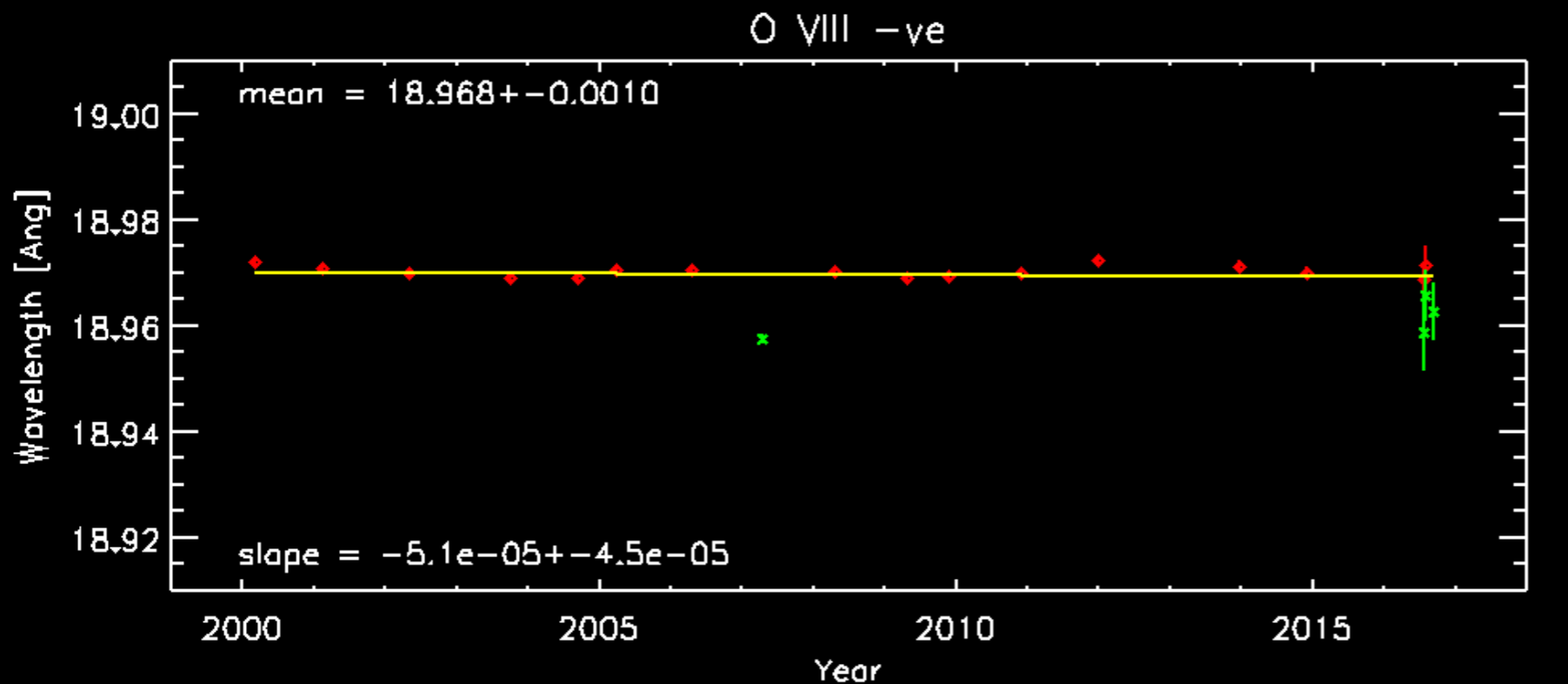
Stability of dispersion relation and plate scale



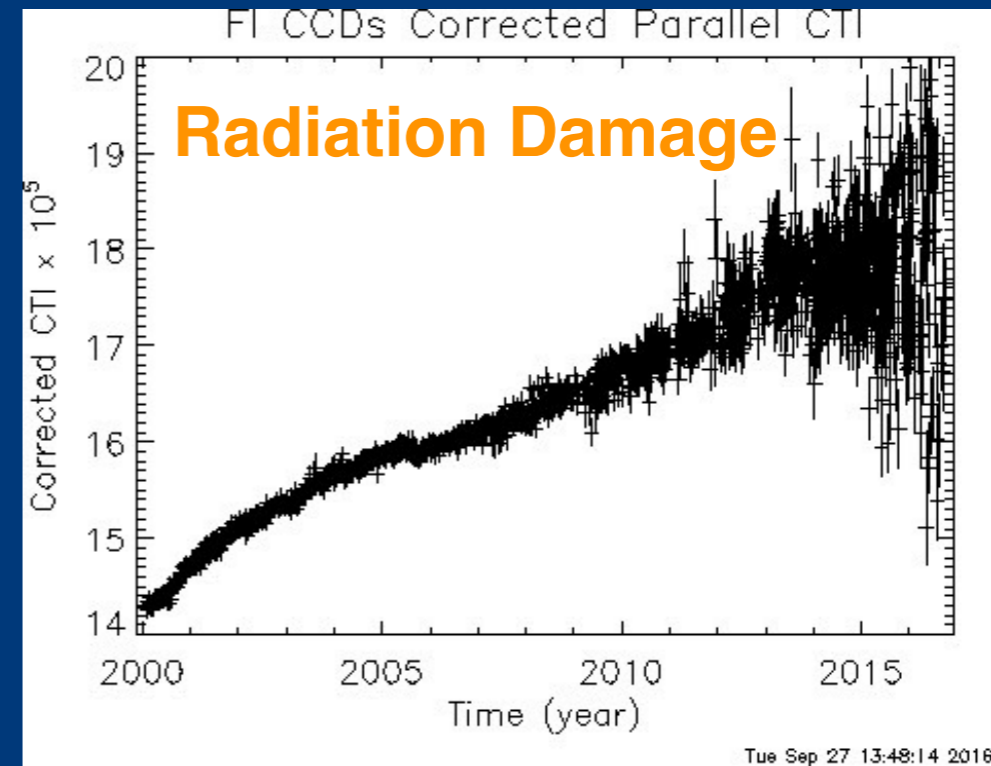
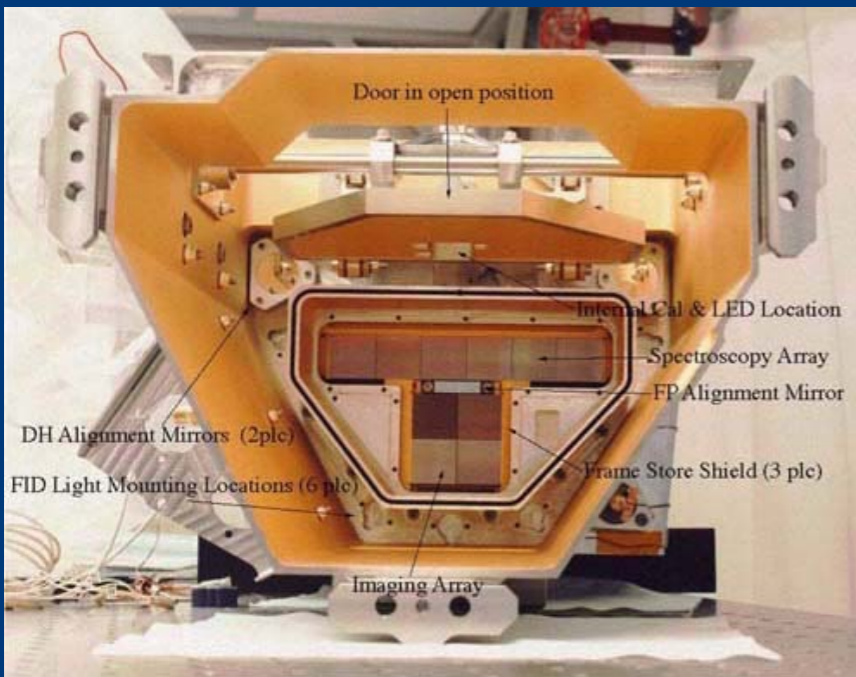
LEG

MEG

Less than 1:3000 change
in wavelength and plate scale.

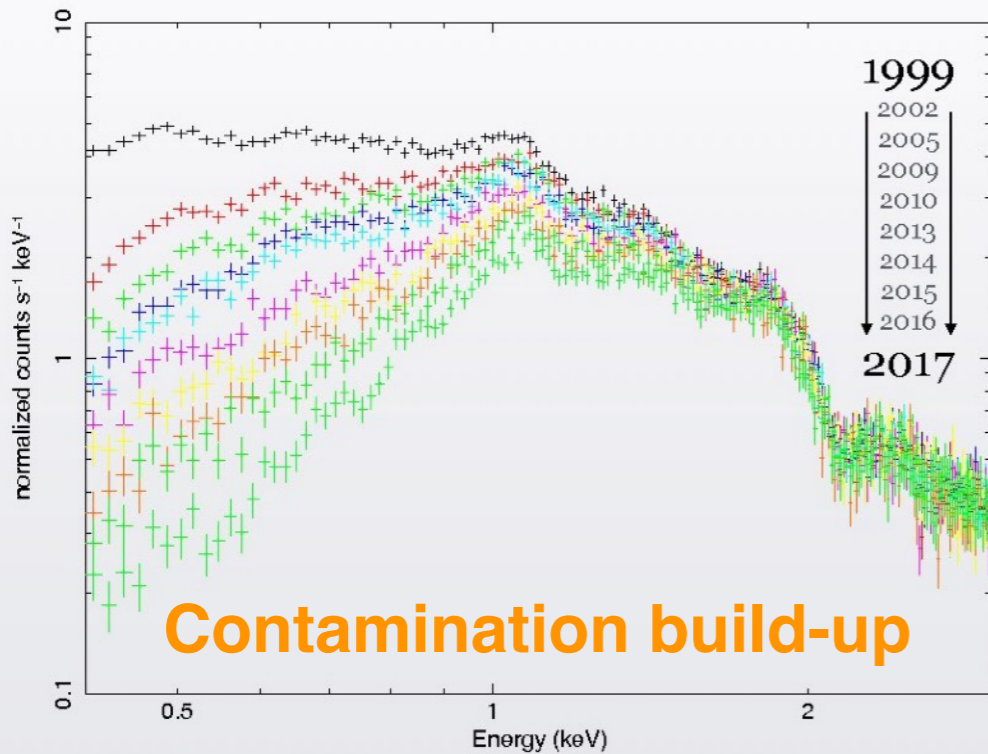


ACIS - Three Main Culprits Affecting Calibration

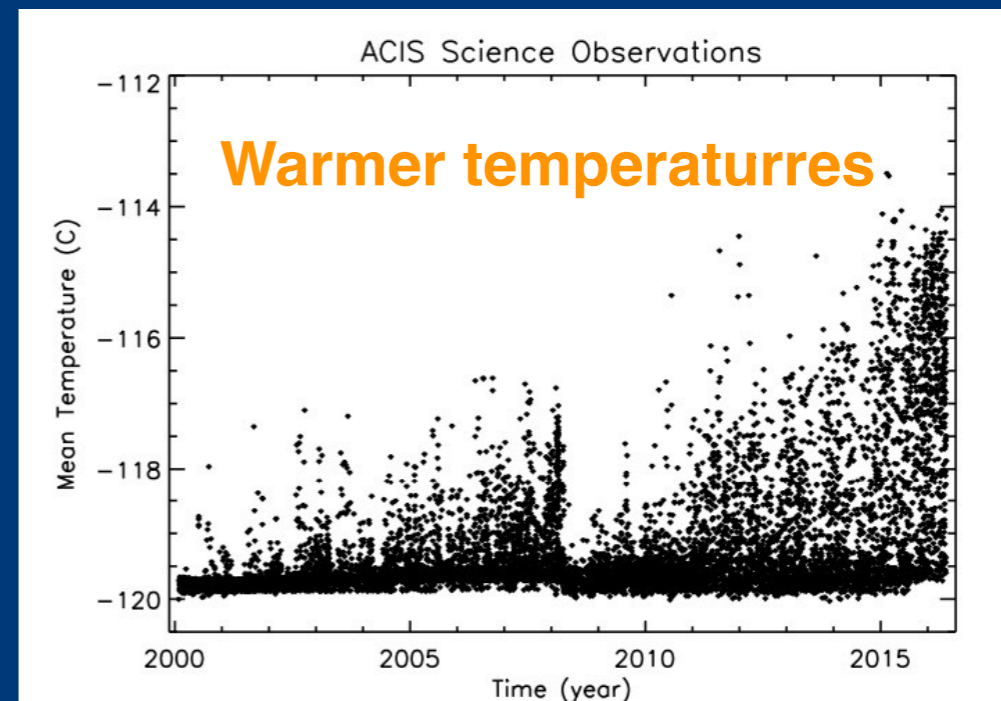


Gain and Spectral Resolution

Drop in count rates for the 65" radius circular region as a function of time on ACIS-S3



Effective Area



ACIS Effective Area - Monitoring the Contamination

Big Dither LETG/ACIS-S Observations of Mkn 421

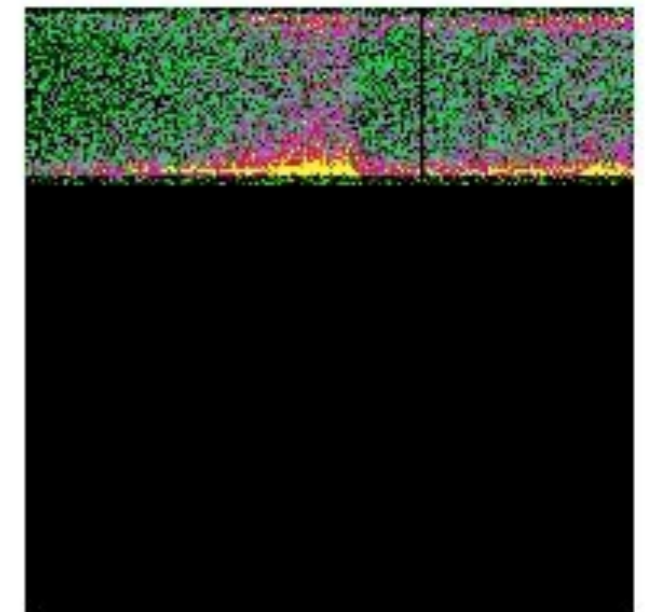
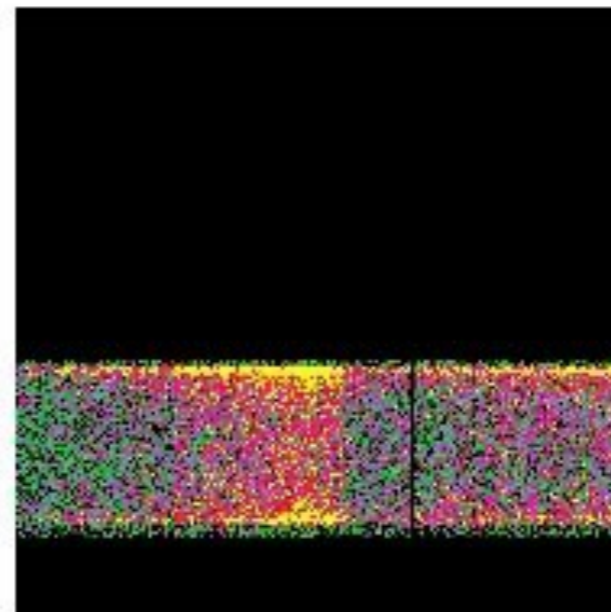
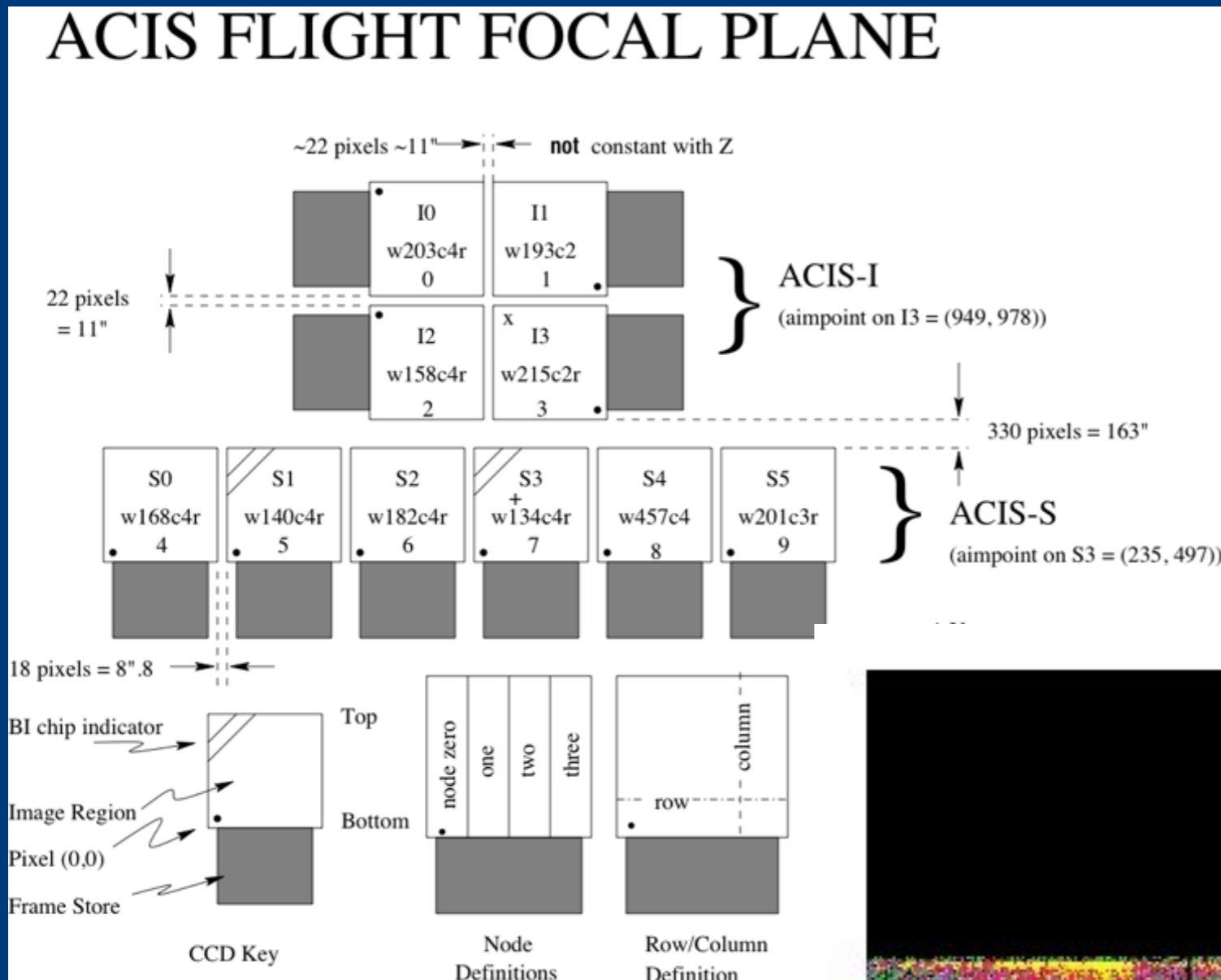
Recent Observations

July 2016

Jan. 2017

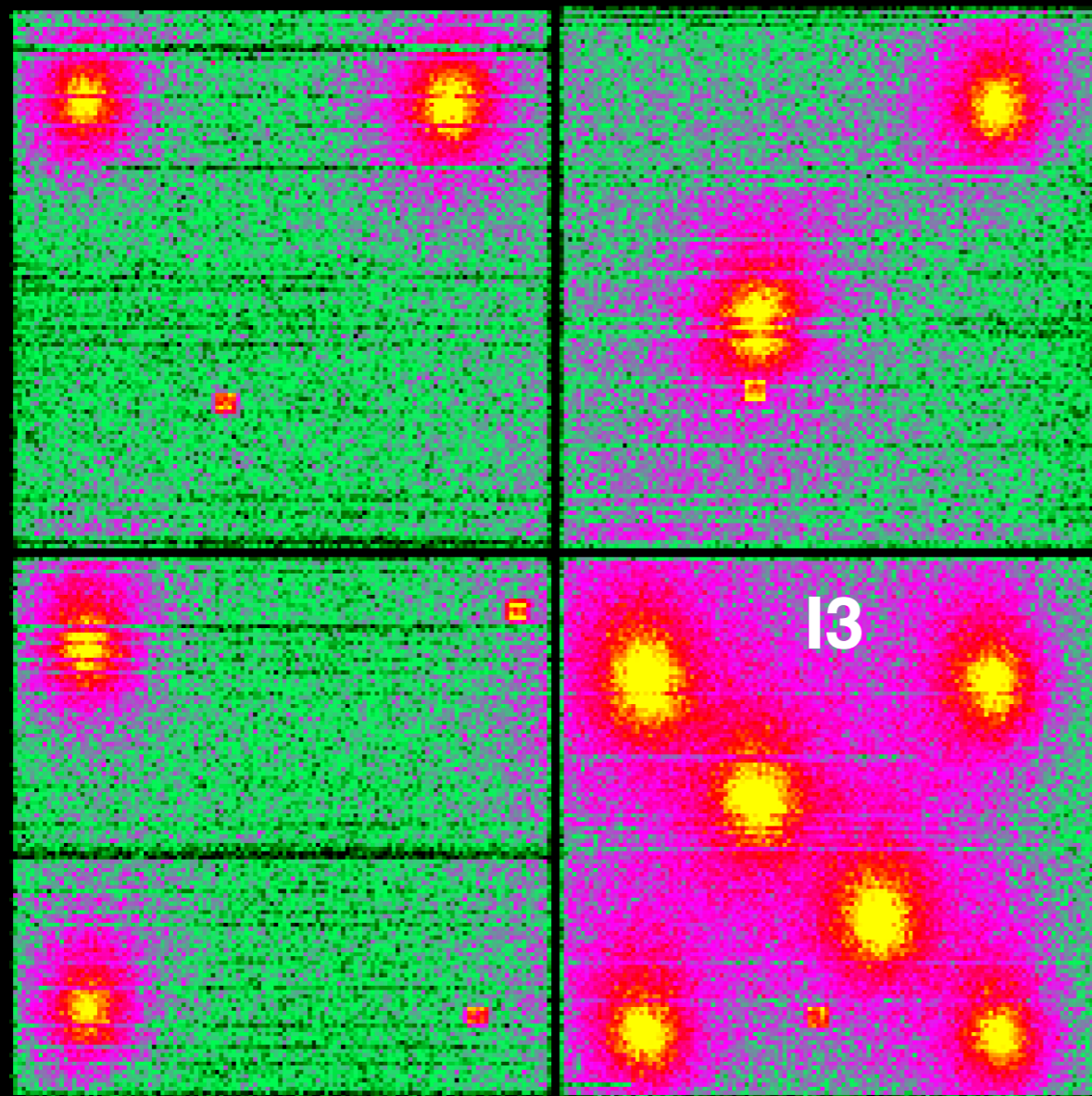
July 2017

ACIS-S1



ACIS Effective Area - Monitoring the Contamination

Raster Scan of Abell 1795 on ACIS-I



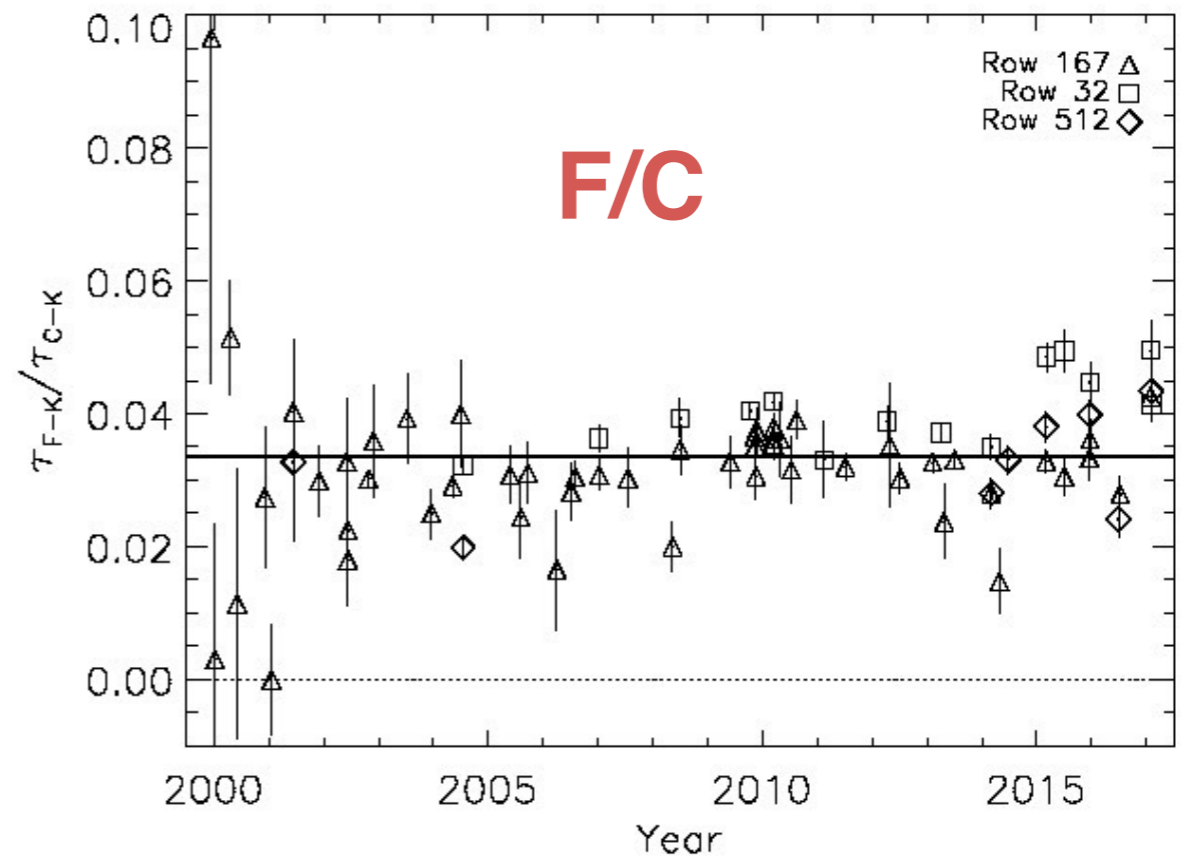
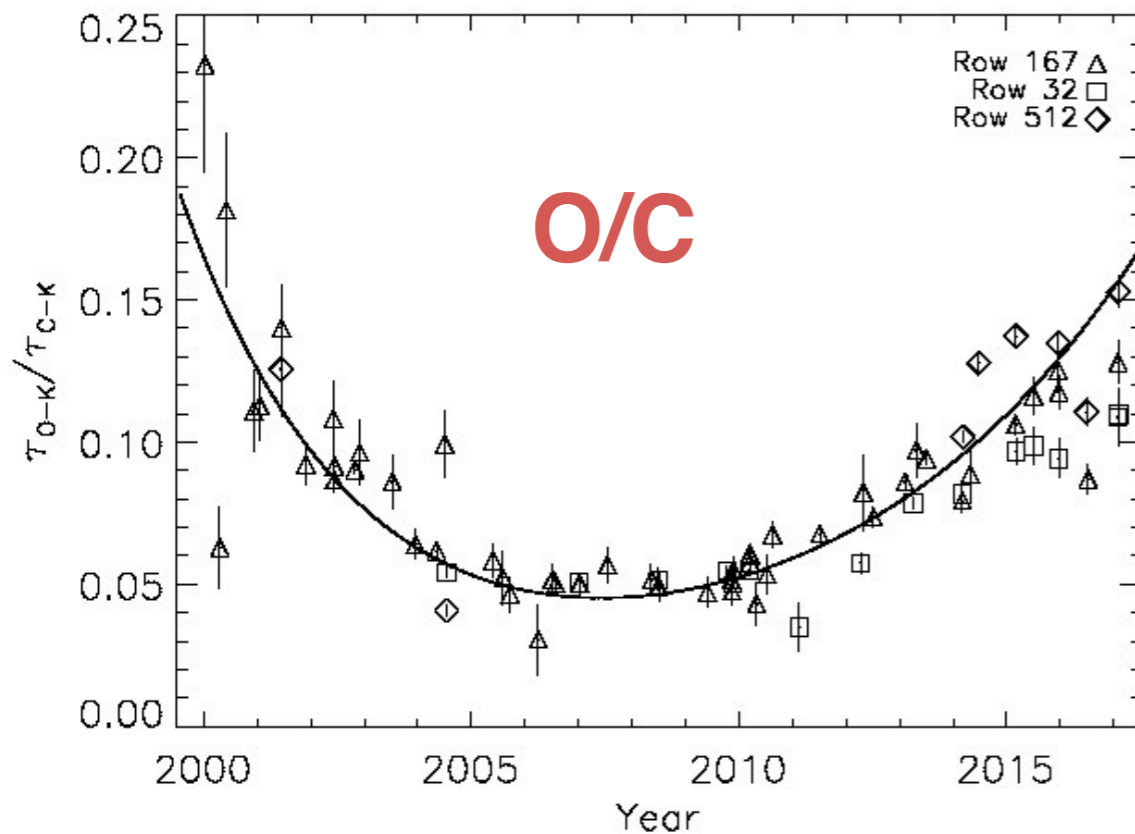
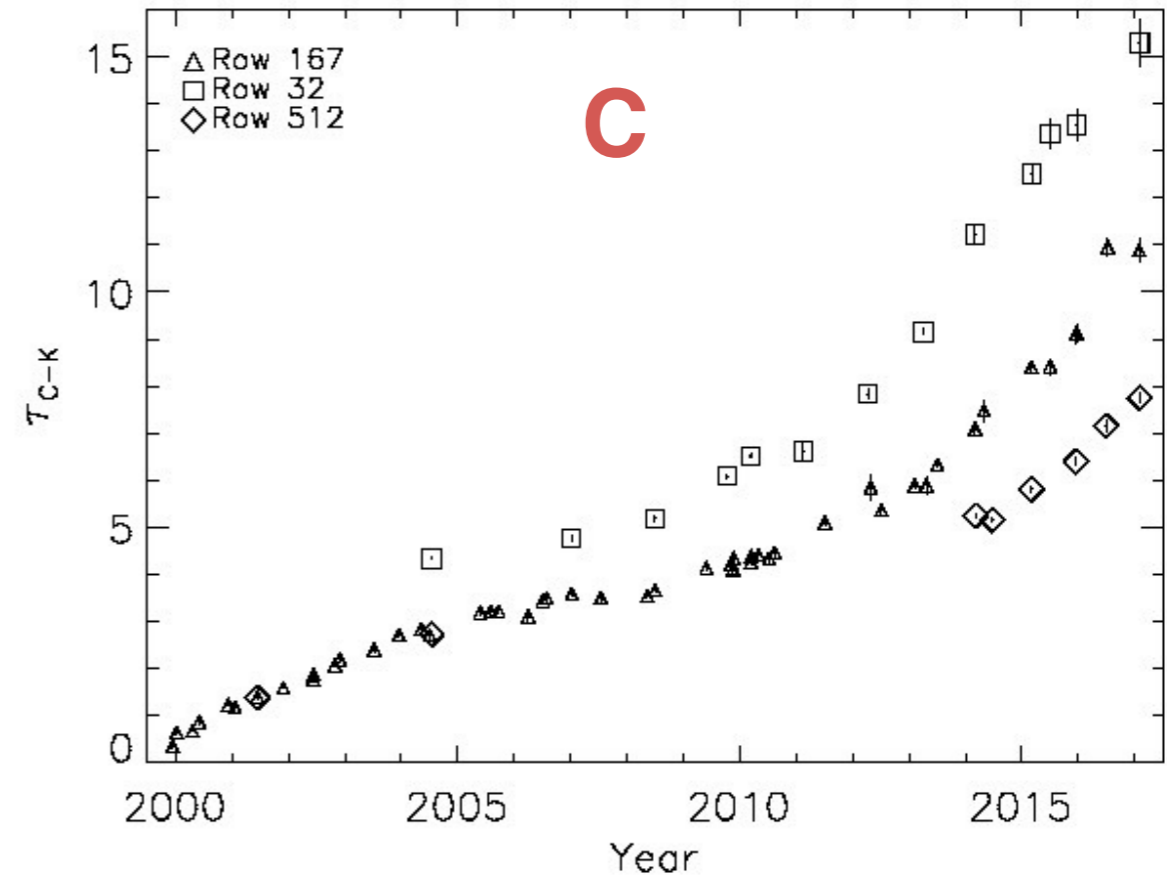
For AO-19: 720/984 ksec of the calibration time is dedicated to monitoring the build up of contamination on the ACIS filters.

ACIS Effective Area - Monitoring the Contamination

Three components to ACIS Contamination Model:

- Composition (C, O, and F)
- Time-dependence
- Spatial-dependence

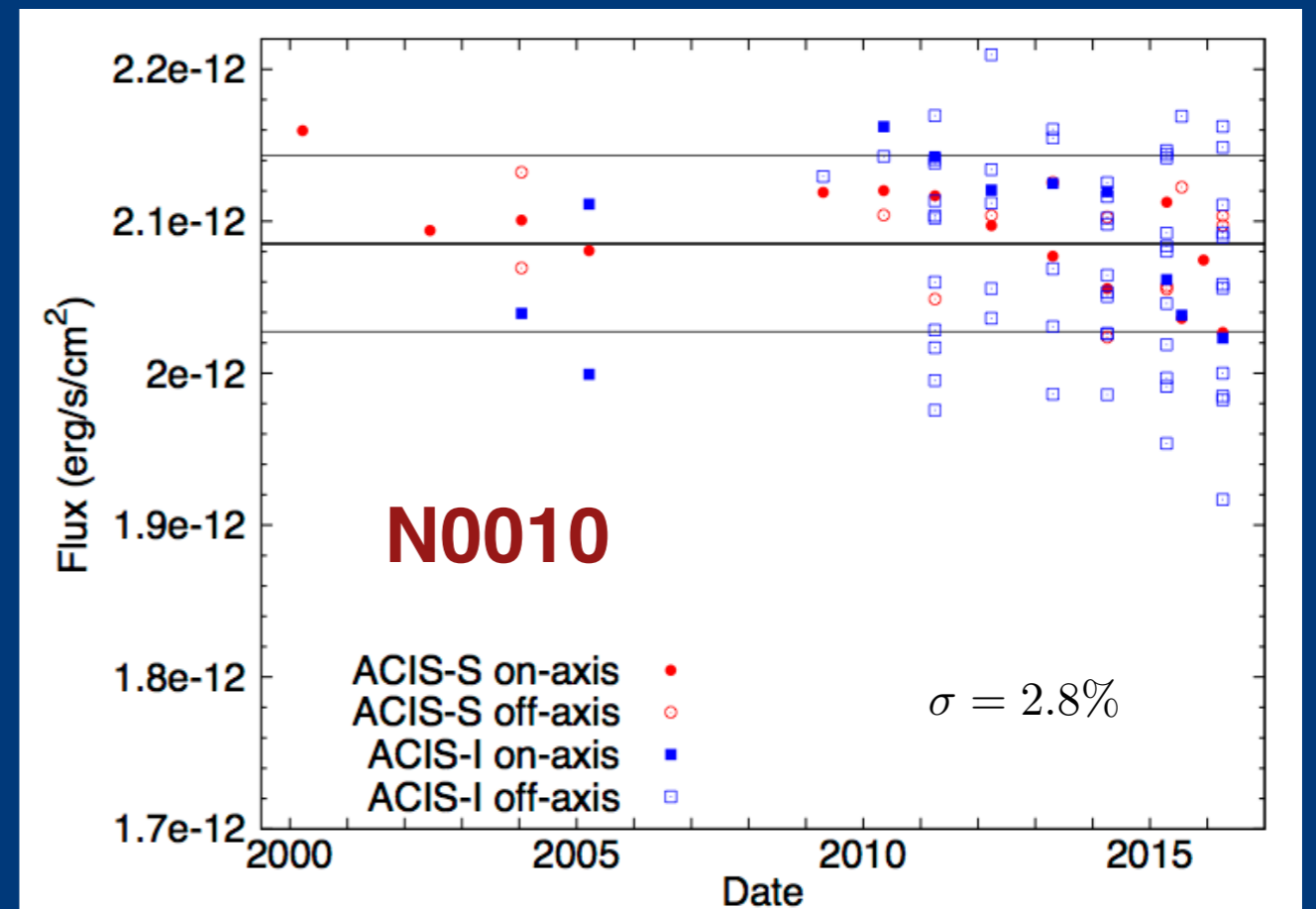
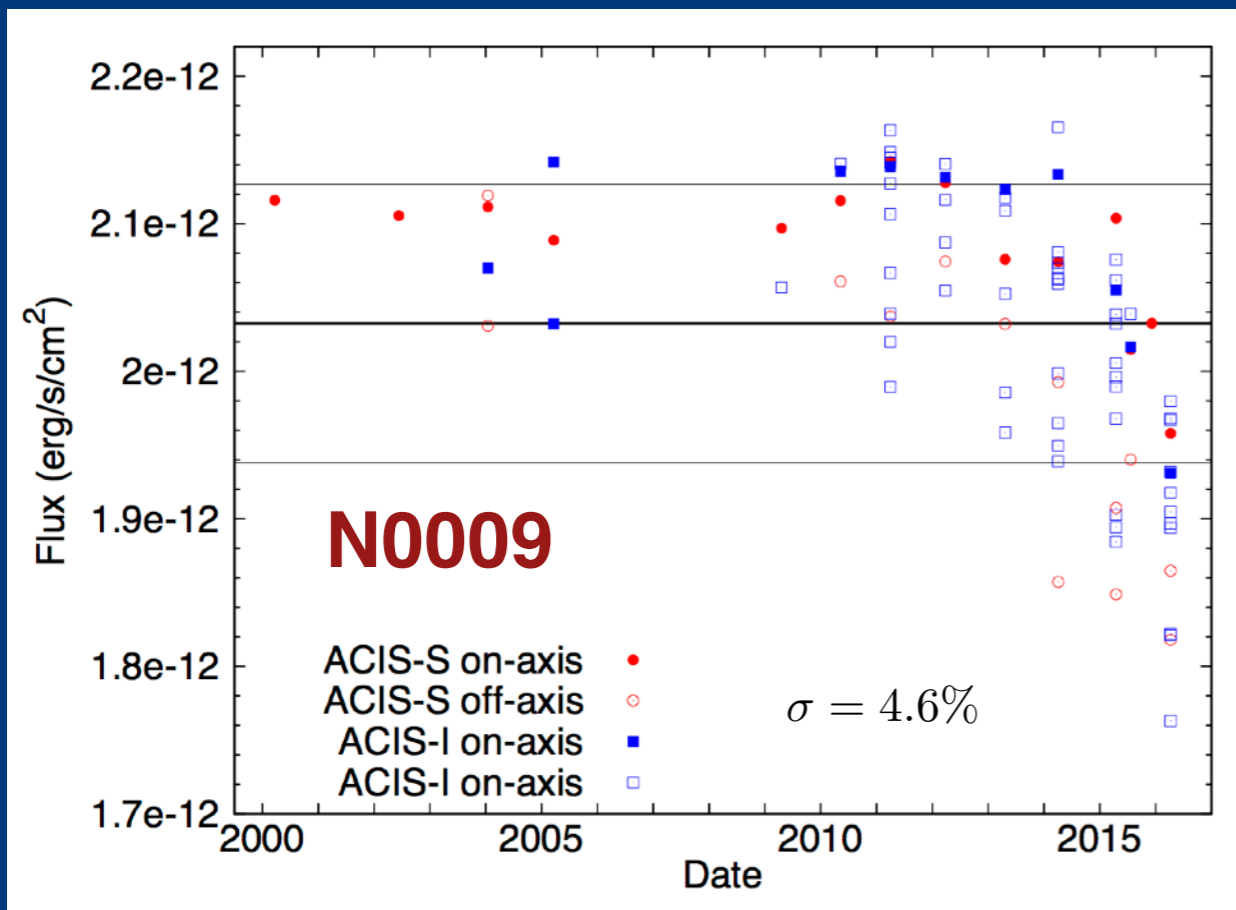
Composition and Time-dependence



ACIS Effective Area - Monitoring the Contamination

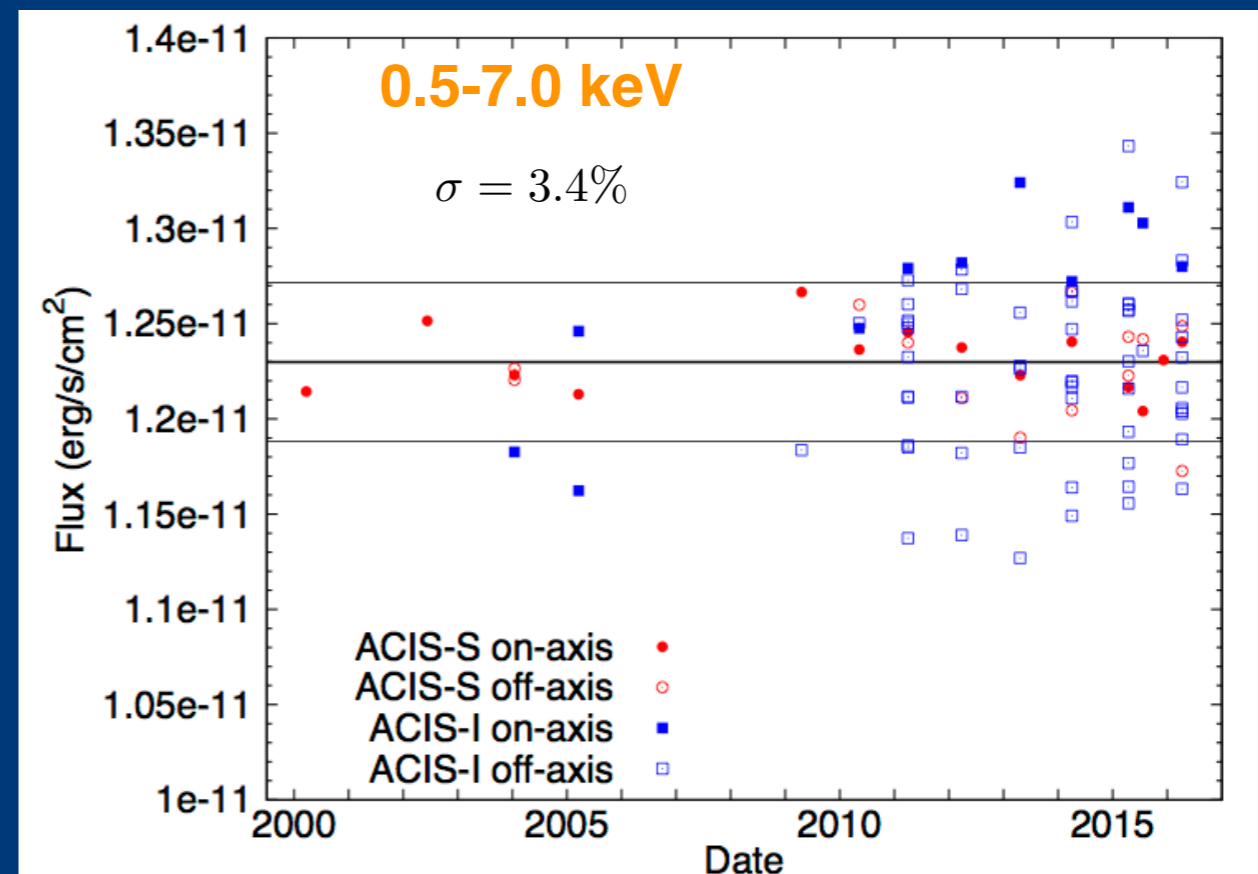
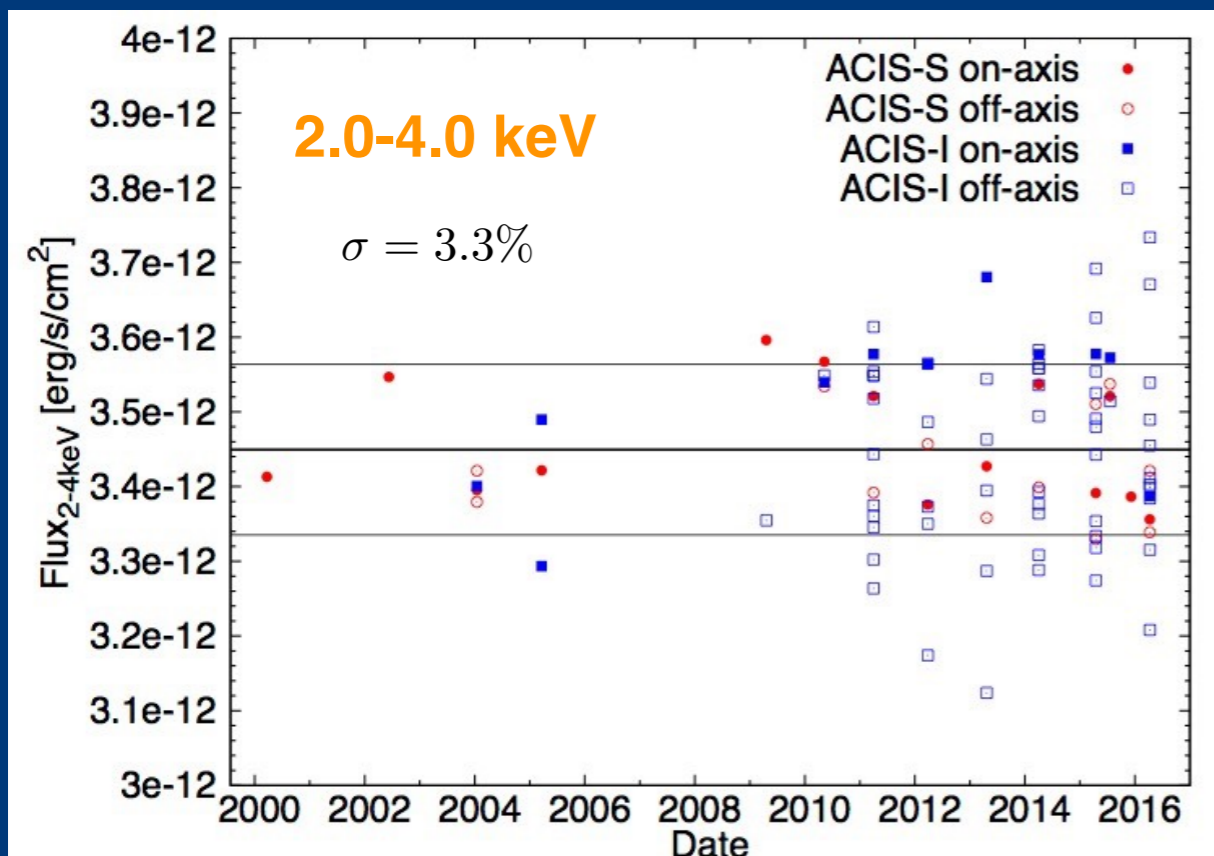
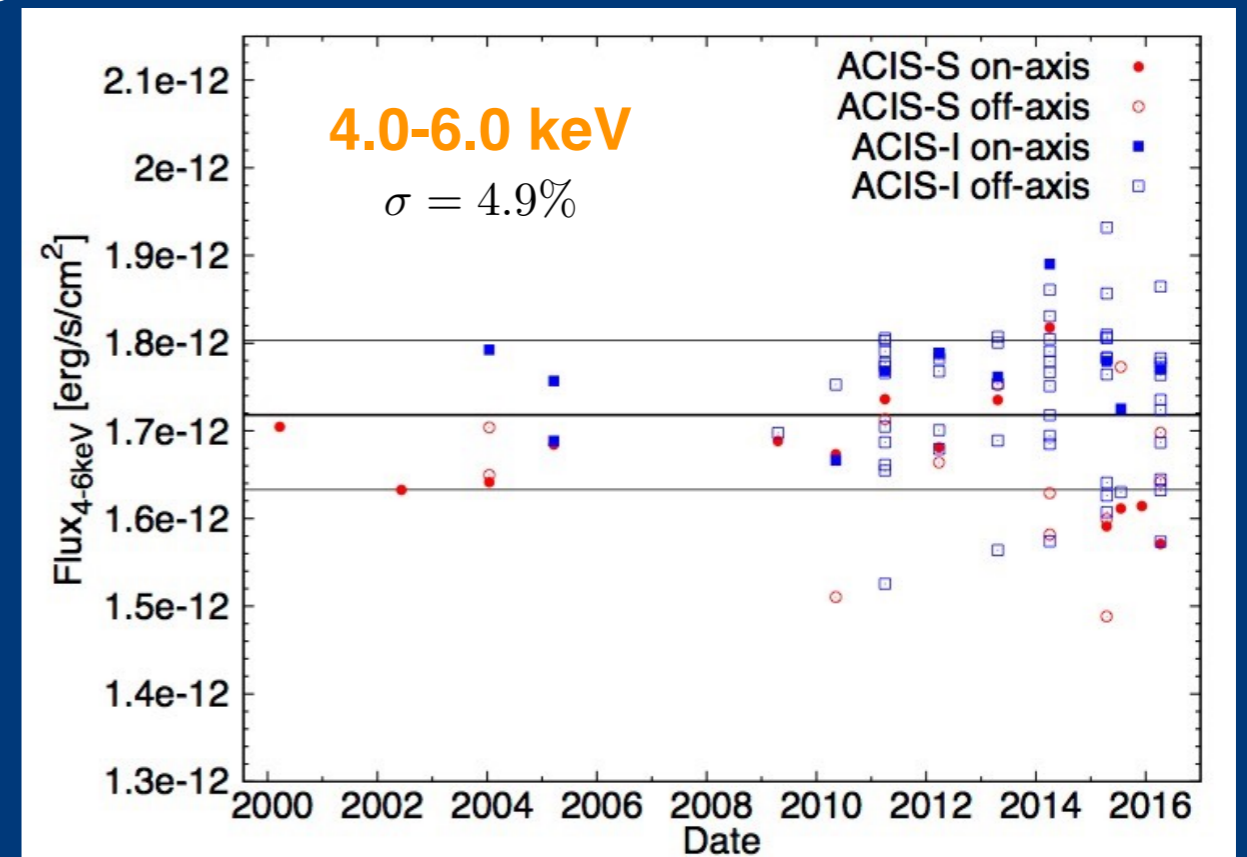
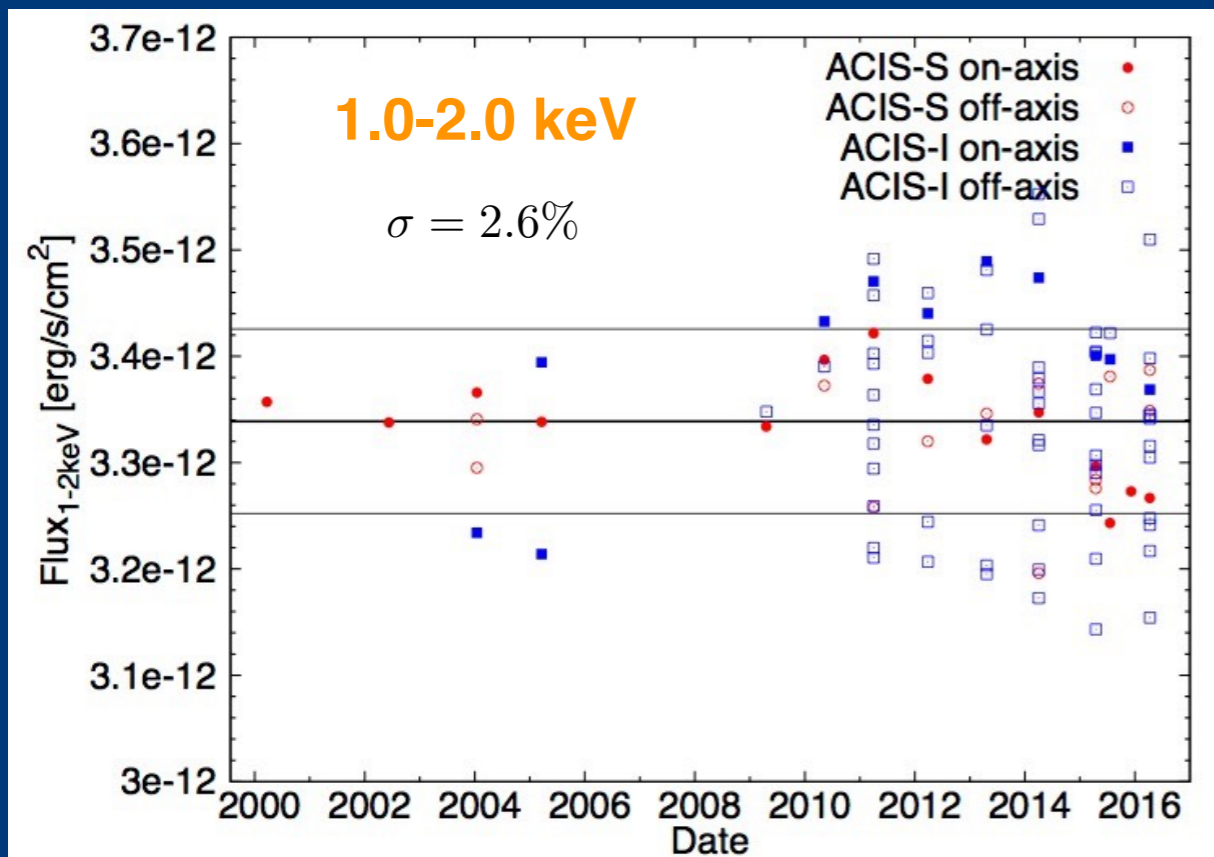
Comparison of previous ACIS contamination mode (N0009) with the new and improved model (N0010-released in Dec. 2016)

Abell 1795 (0.5-1.0 keV)

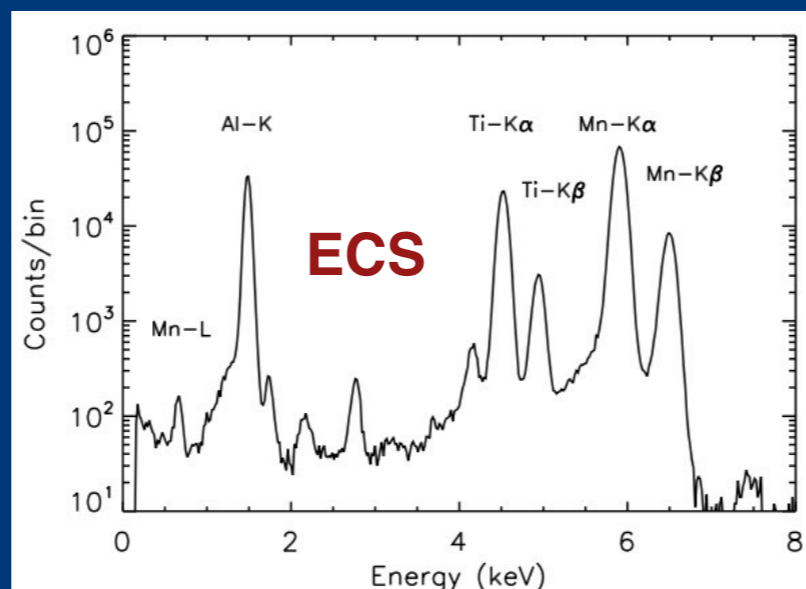


ACIS Effective Area

Abell 1795

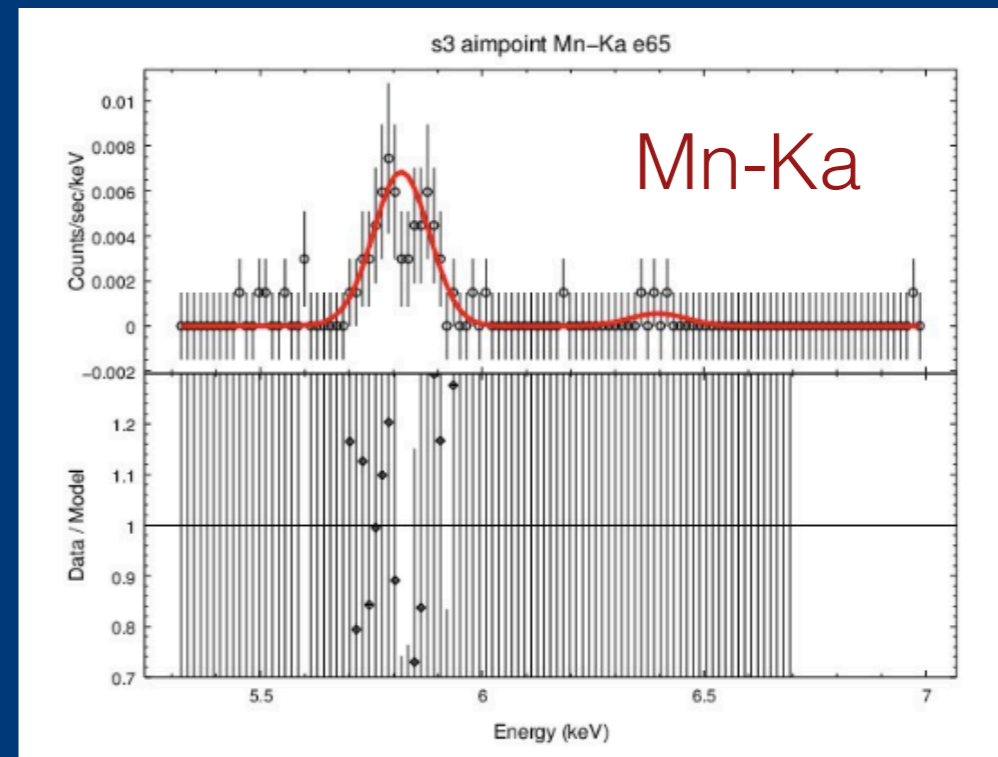
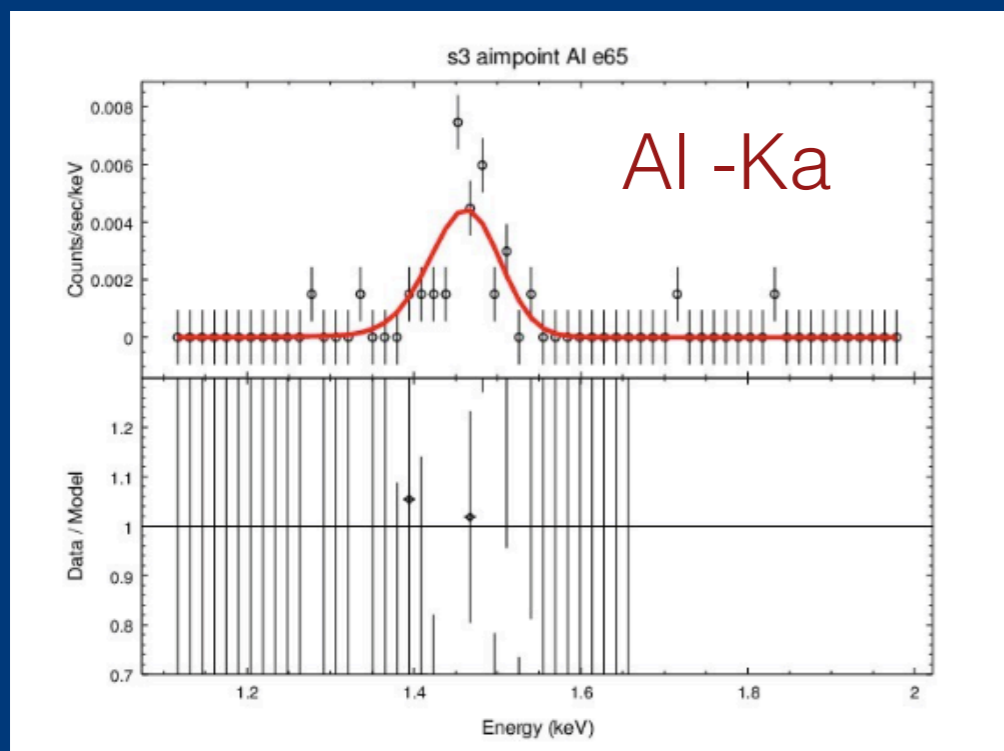


ACIS Gain - Time-Dependent Corrections



⁵⁵Fe half-life = 2.7 yr

2016 ECS data - ACIS-S3 aim-point



Old tgain files

- 32 by 32 pixel regions
- every 3 months

New tgain files (effective Dec. 2016)

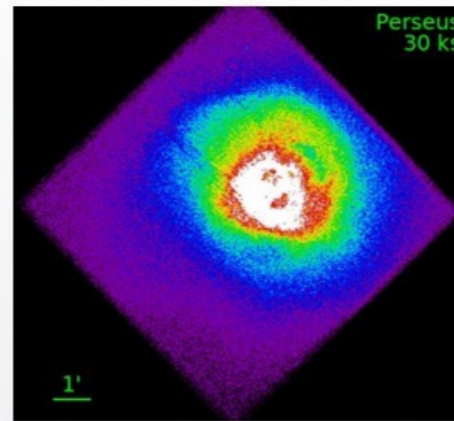
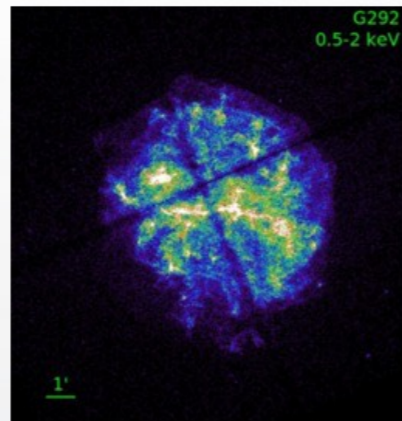
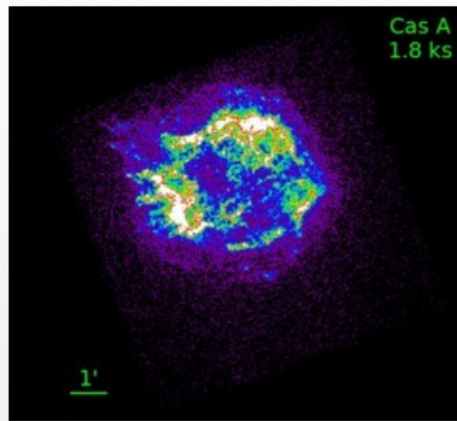
- 32 by 32 pixel regions
- Every 6 months

ACIS Gain Calibration in the Future (2020)

Cas A

G292

Perseus cluster



$d = 6$ arcmin

$d = 9$ arcmin

$d = 7$ arcmin

$C_{0.5-2\text{keV}} = 127$ cts/s

$C_{0.5-2\text{keV}} = 27$ cts/s

$C_{0.5-2\text{keV}} = 44$ cts/s

~300 years old

few thousand years old

galaxy cluster

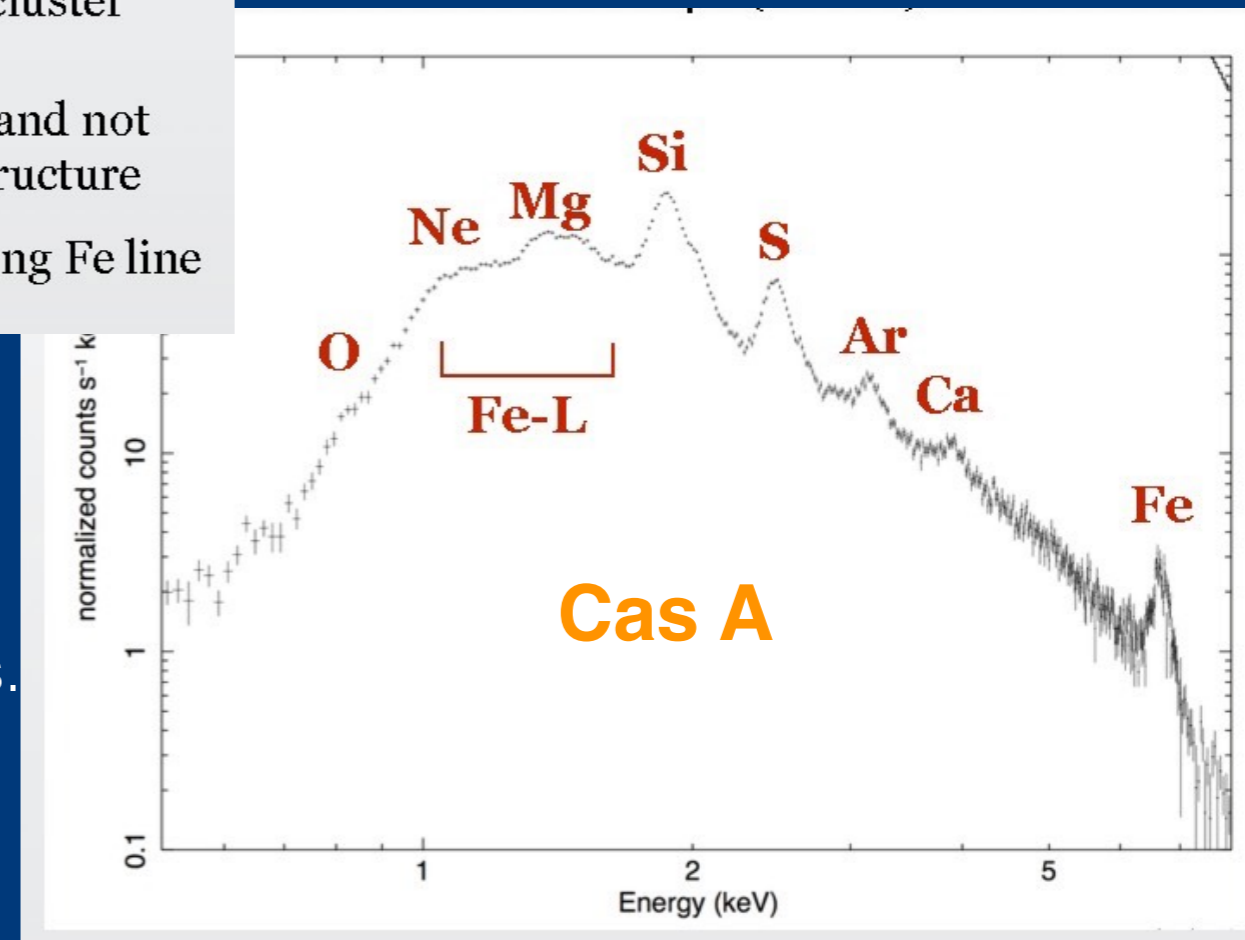
Complex morphology with energy dependence

Smooth and not much structure

Multiple strong emission lines

Only strong Fe line

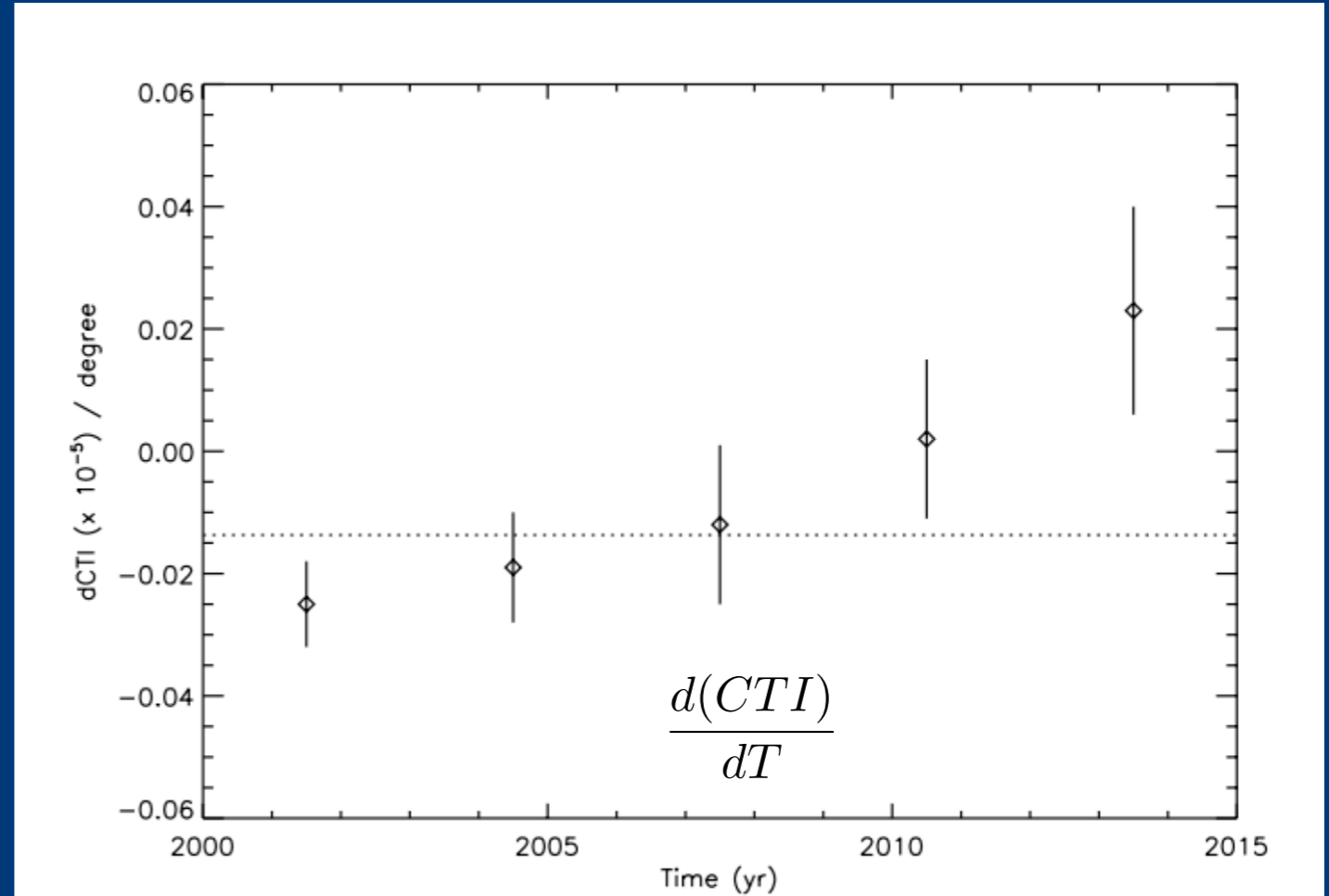
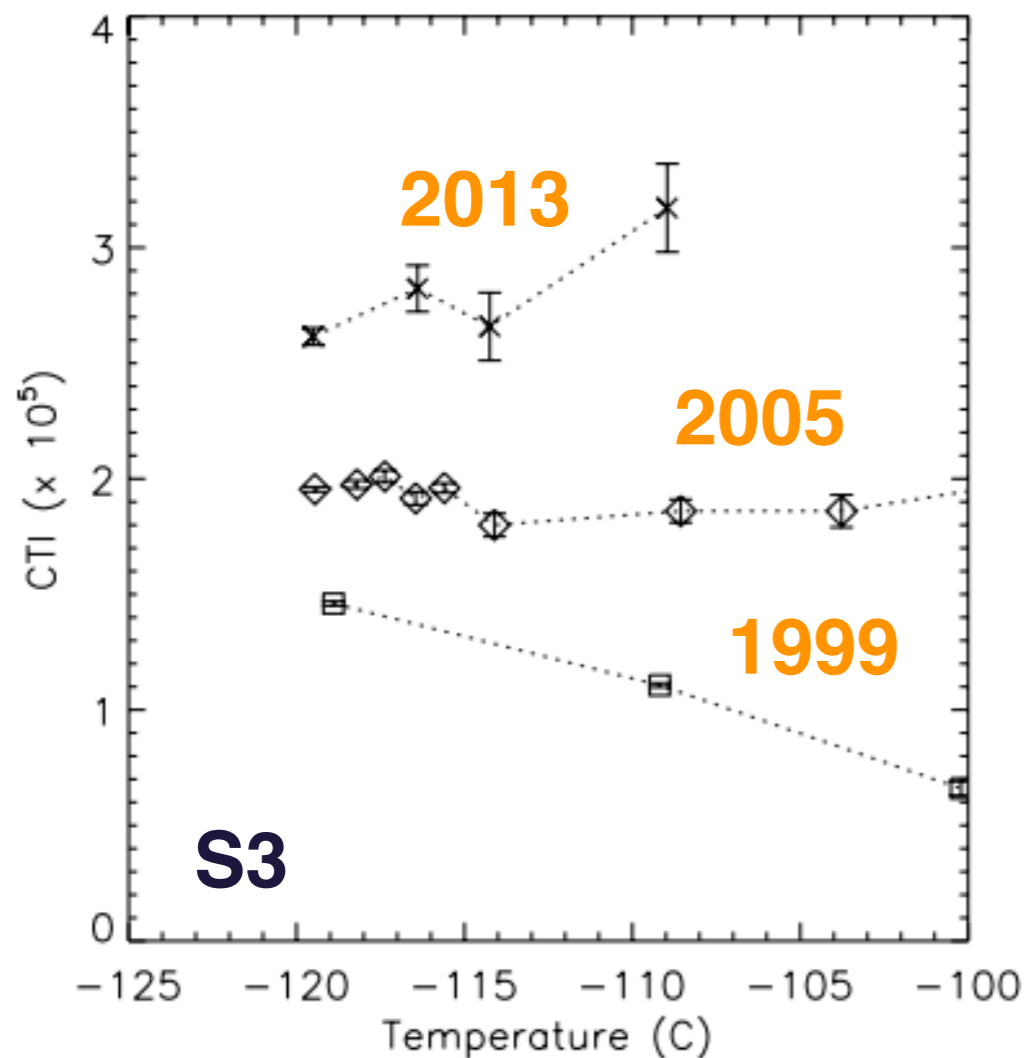
Given the flux and extent of Cas A, only ~80 ksec of exposure time is required to calibrate all 10 chips.



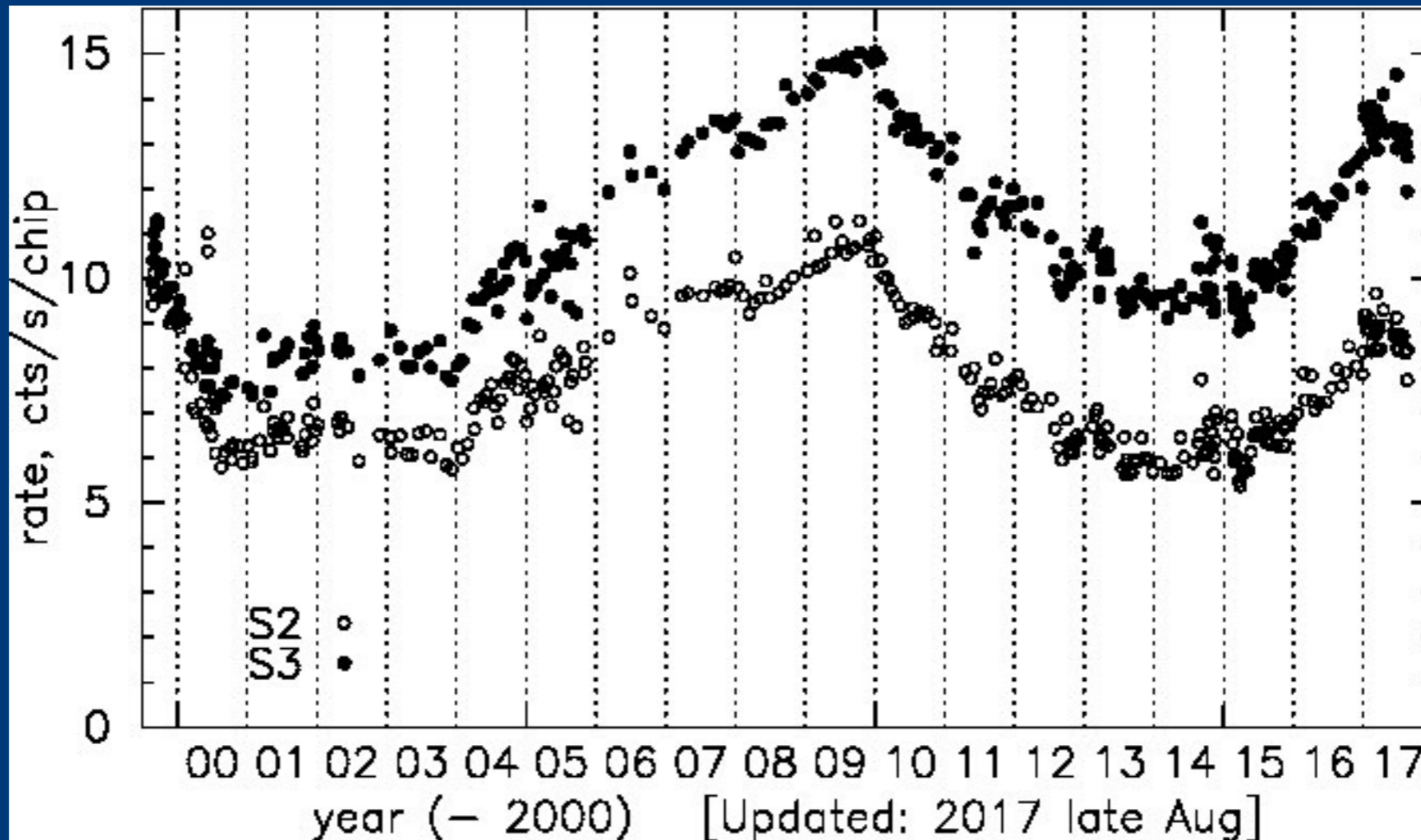
ACIS Gain: Temperature-Dependent CTI Correction

Two gain corrections are applied to ACIS data:

- Temperature-dependent CTI correction
- Time-dependent gain correction.



ACIS Background

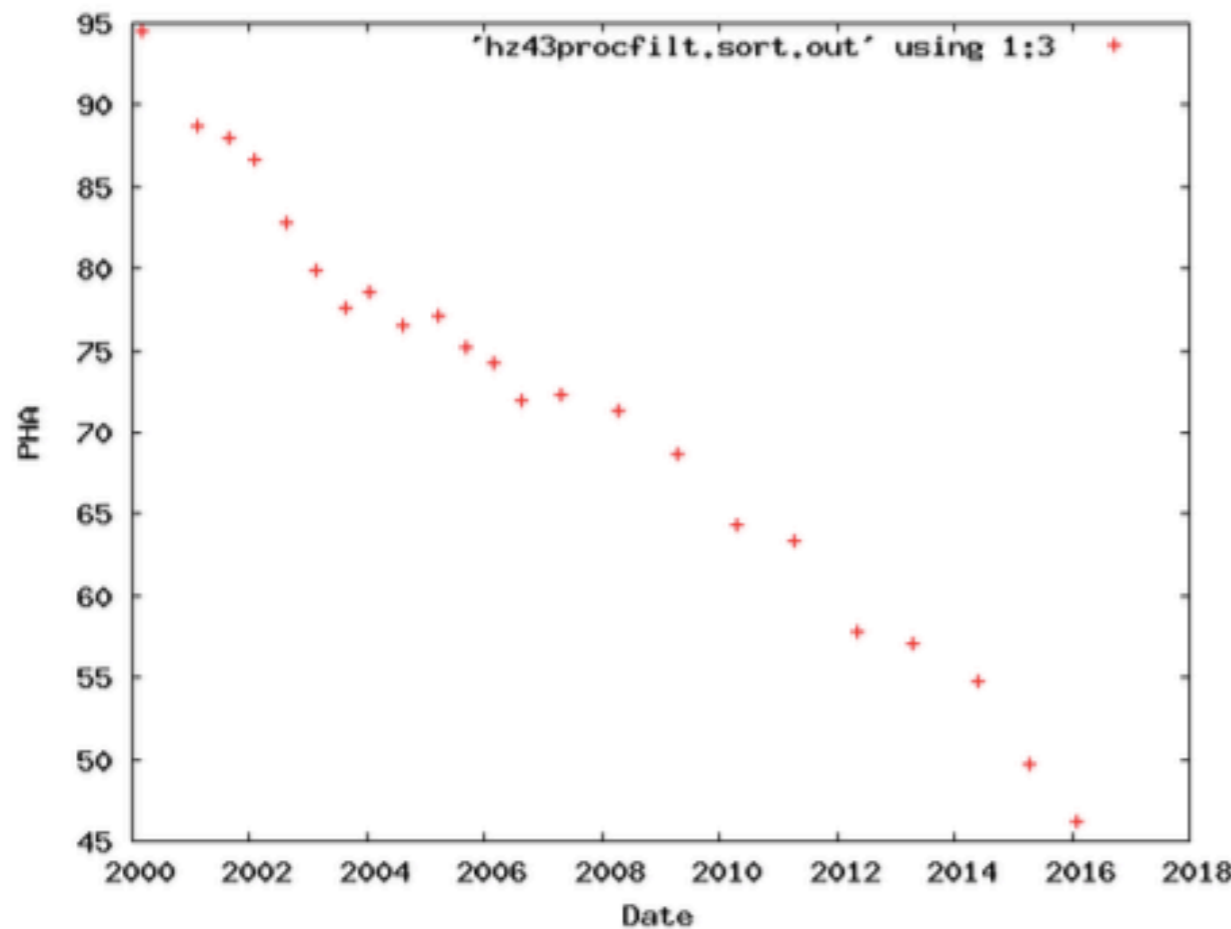


Total ACIS background rates (i.e., the telemetered rates) are updated every three months on the ACIS web page.

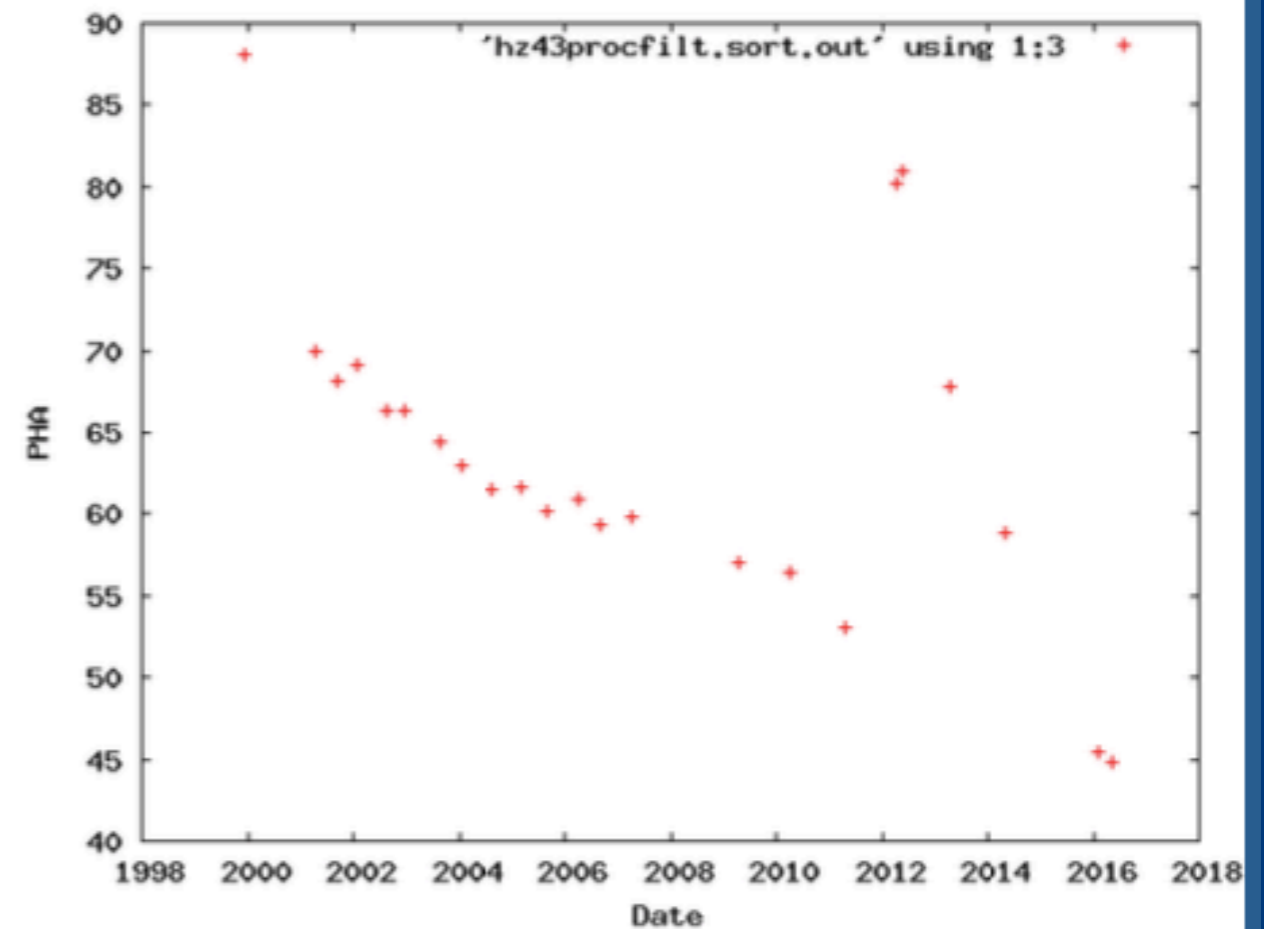
HRC Gain Calibration

The HRC-S gain is monitored with LETG/HRC-S observations of HZ43 every four months.

HRC gain (HZ 43 calibration observations – zeroth order)



HRC-I

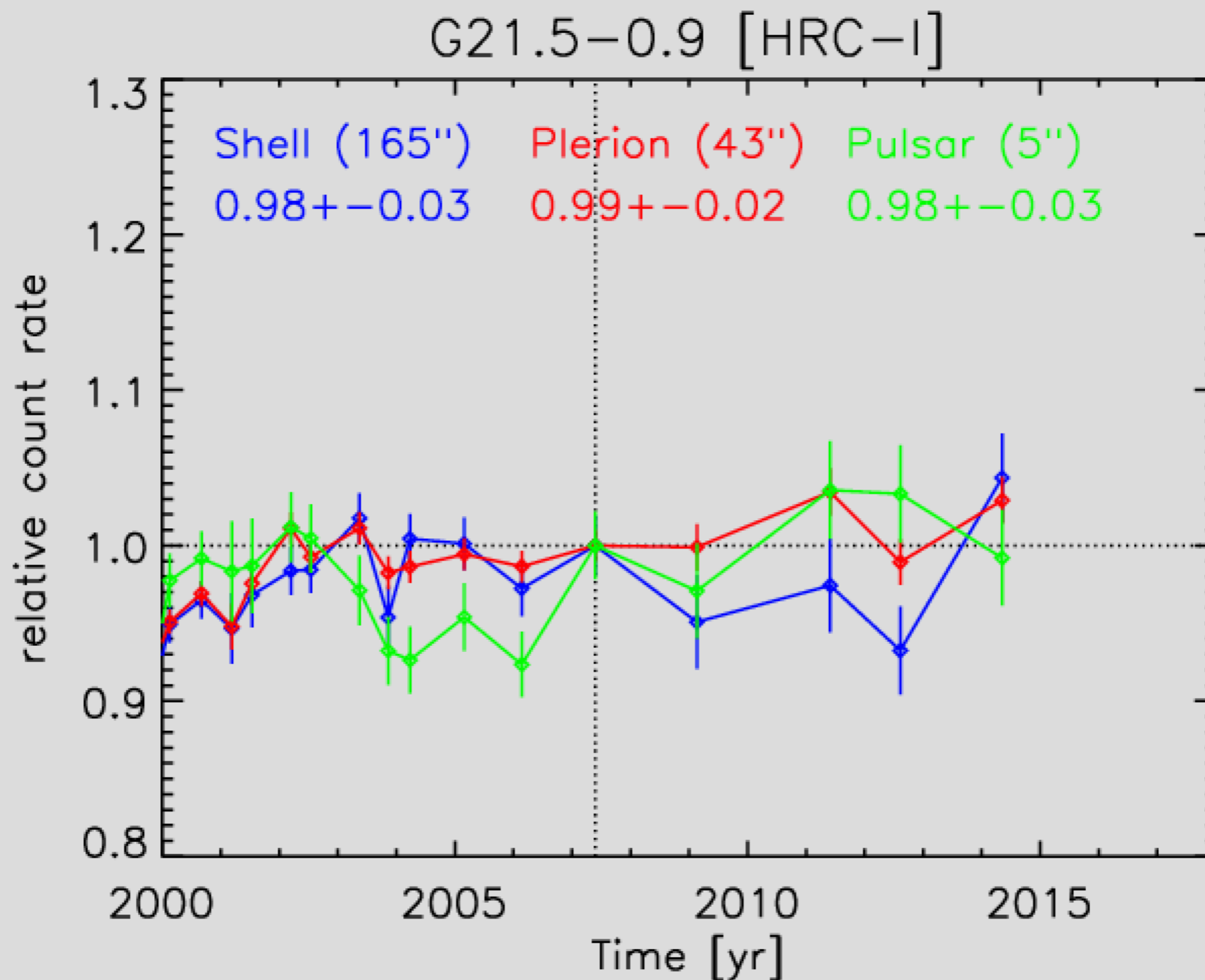


HRC-S

~10% gain loss per year

HRC Effective Area Calibration

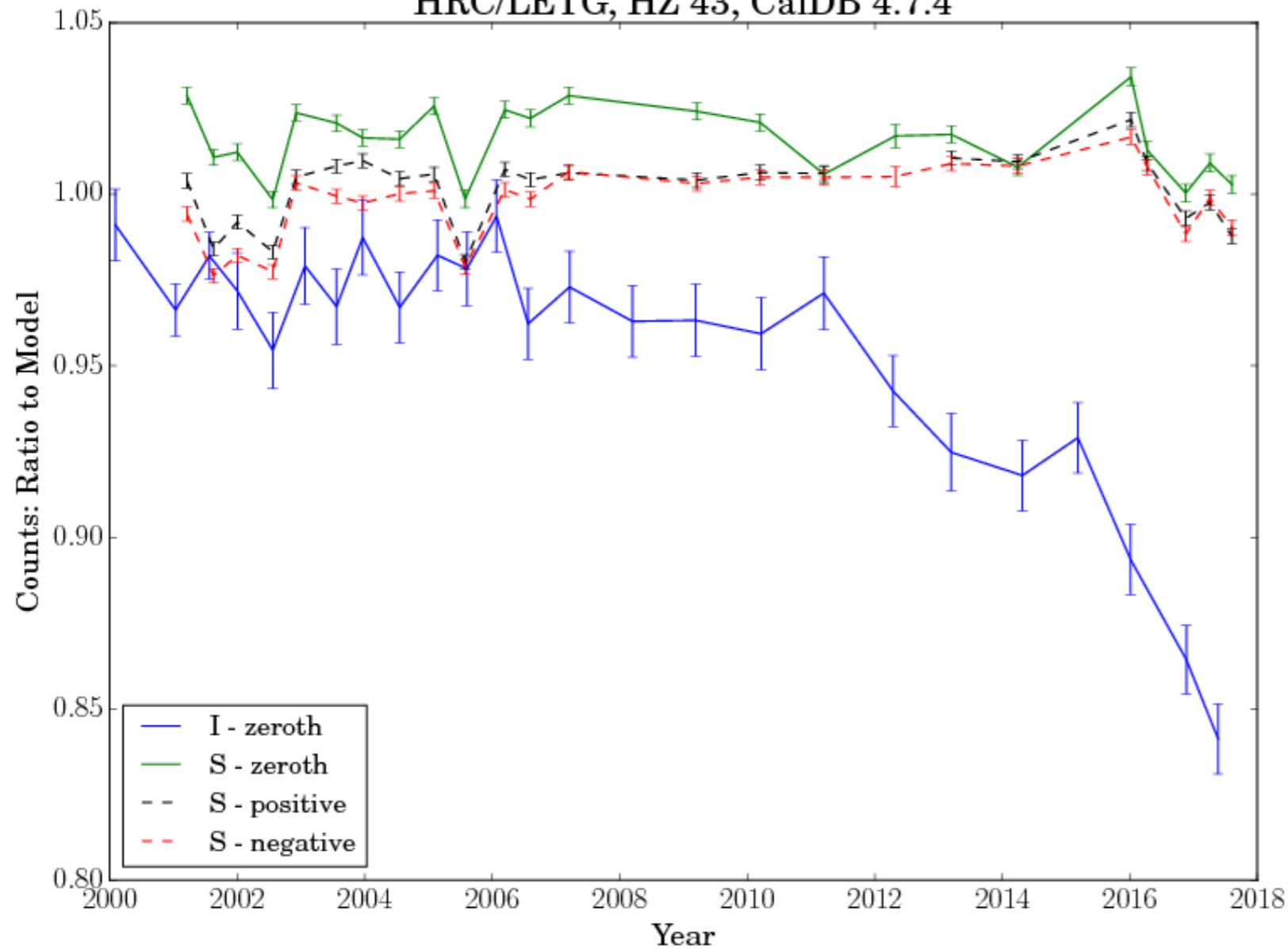
Hard Source - G21.5-09



HRC Effective Area Calibration

Soft Source - HZ43

HRC/LETG, HZ 43, CalDB 4.7.4



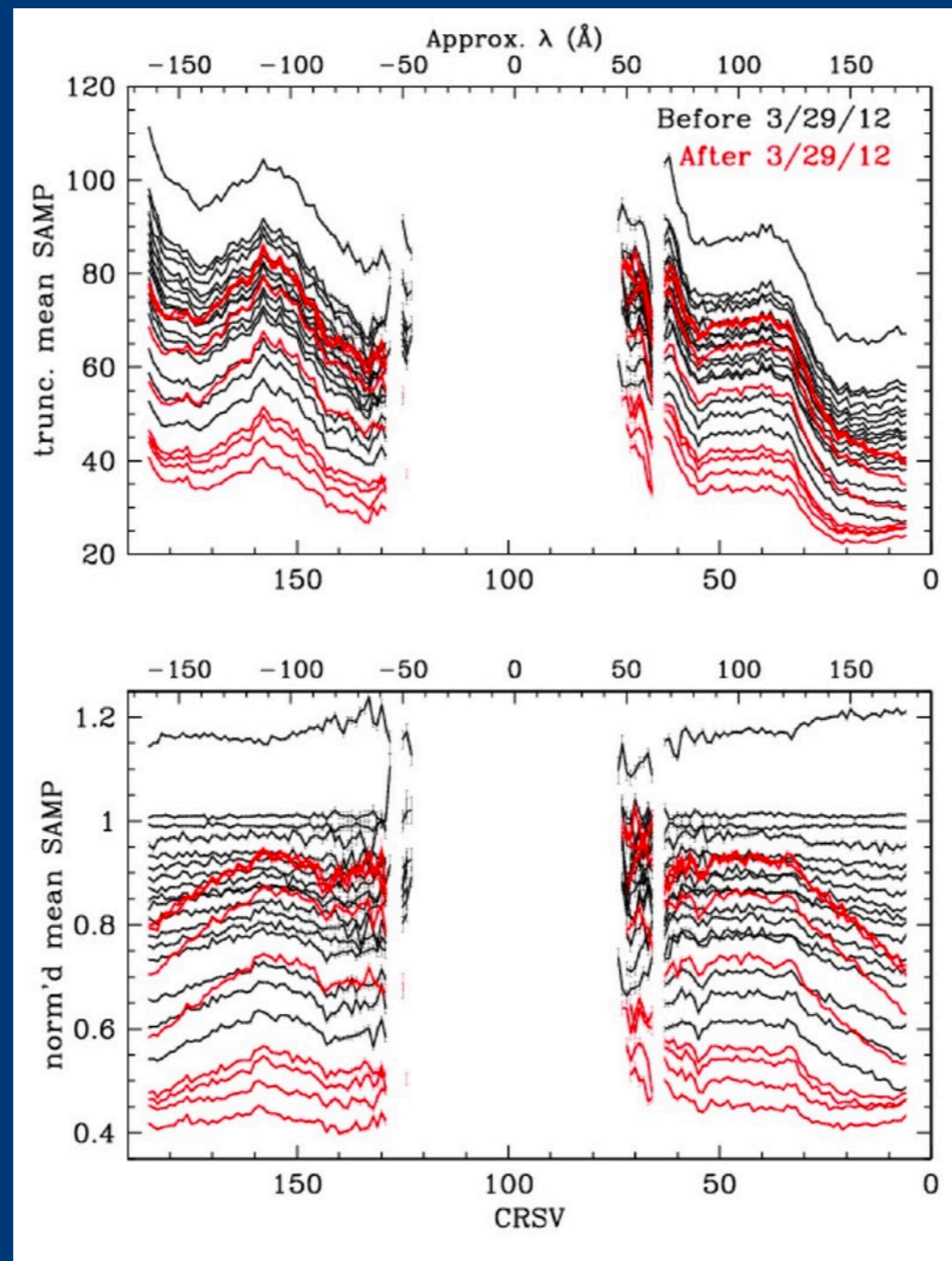
The decline in the HRC-S QE is corrected with annual updates to the HRC-S QE map.

Work is underway to develop a time-dependent HRC-I QE.

LETG/HRC-S Calibration

HRC-S gain calibration

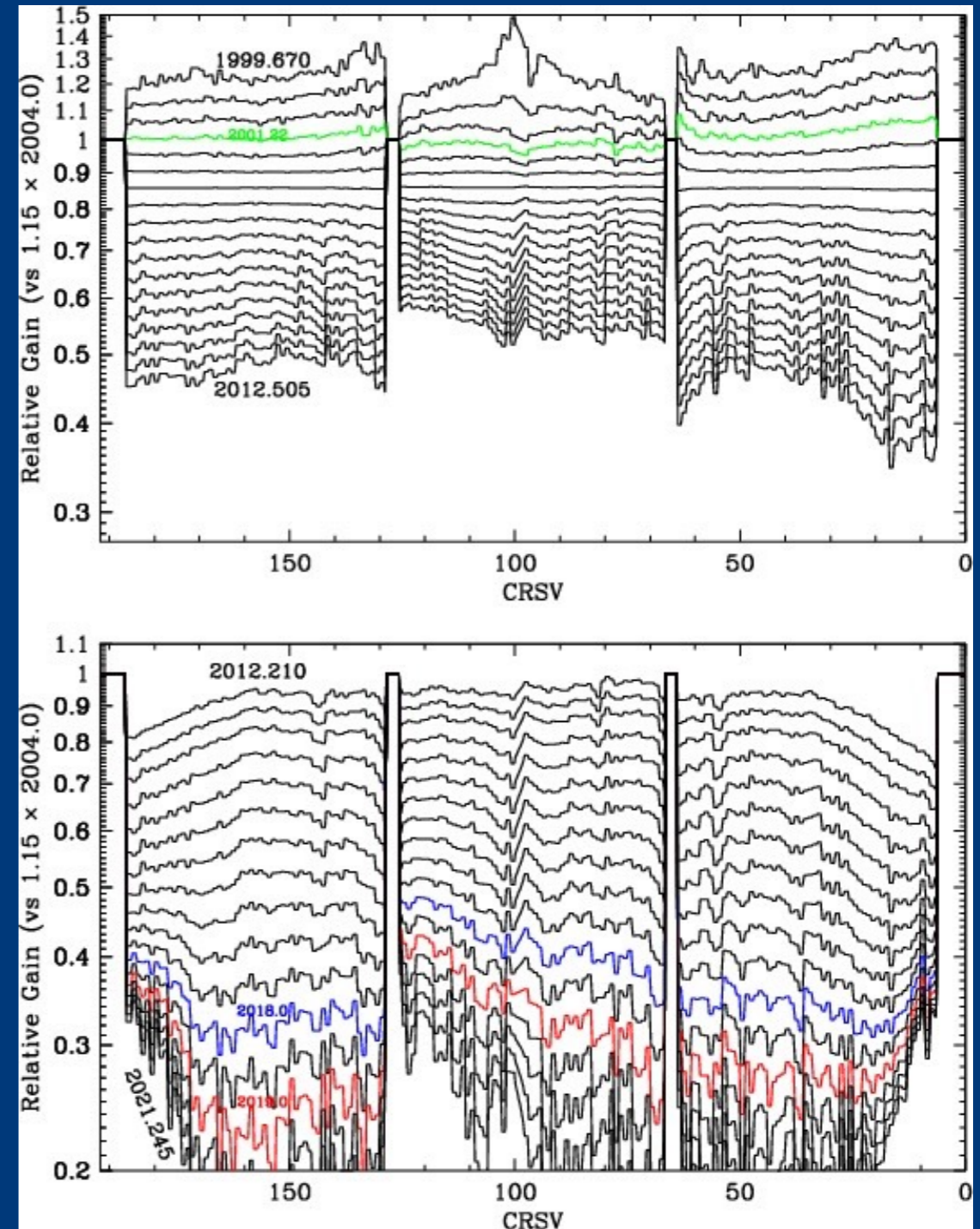
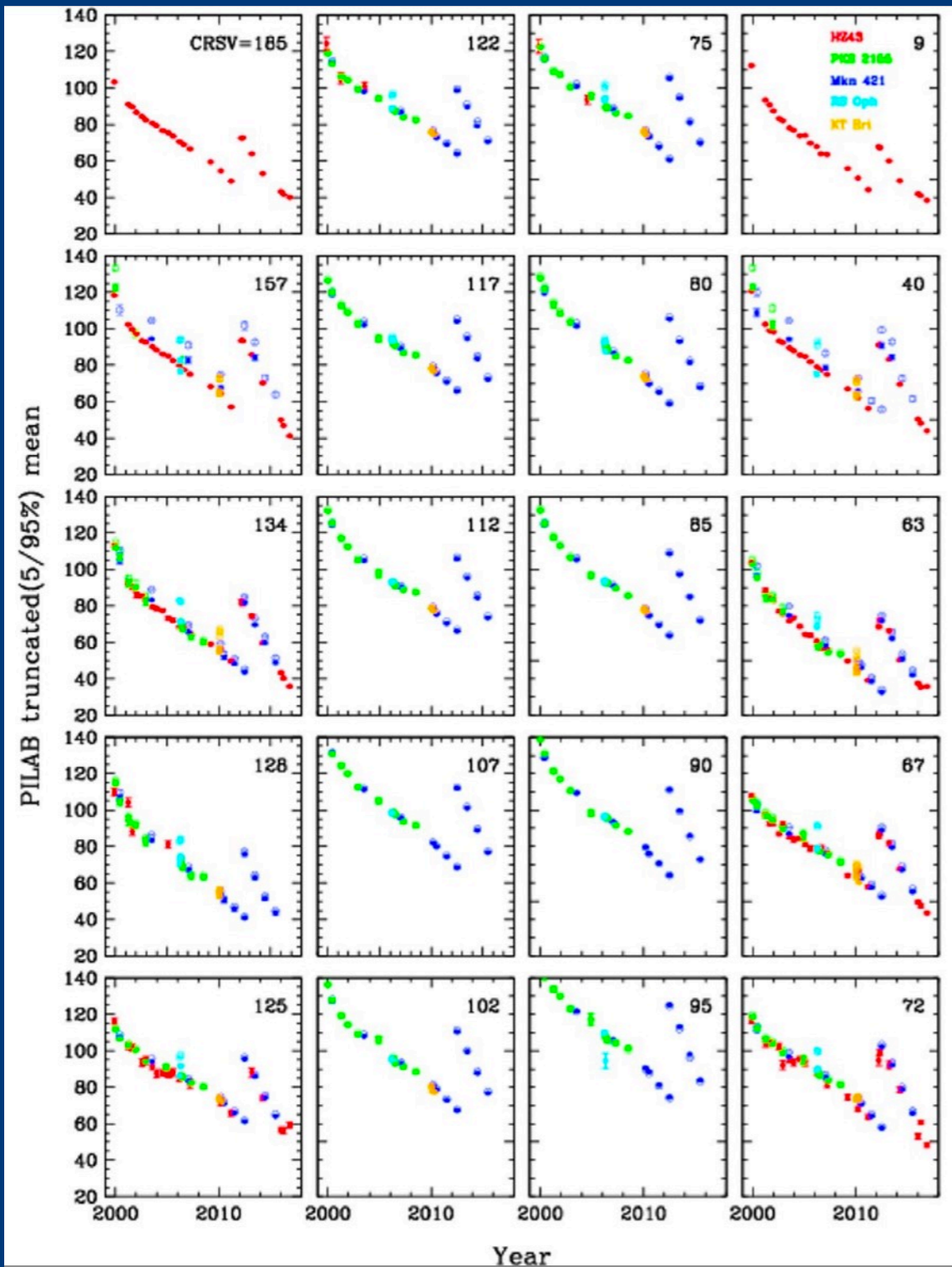
- Improve post HV change (2012) calibration
- Calibrate time-dependent changes per tap
- More thorough removal of higher order emission and background
- Incorporate additional off-axis HZ43 LETG/HRC-S data near plate gaps



LETG/HRC-S Calibration

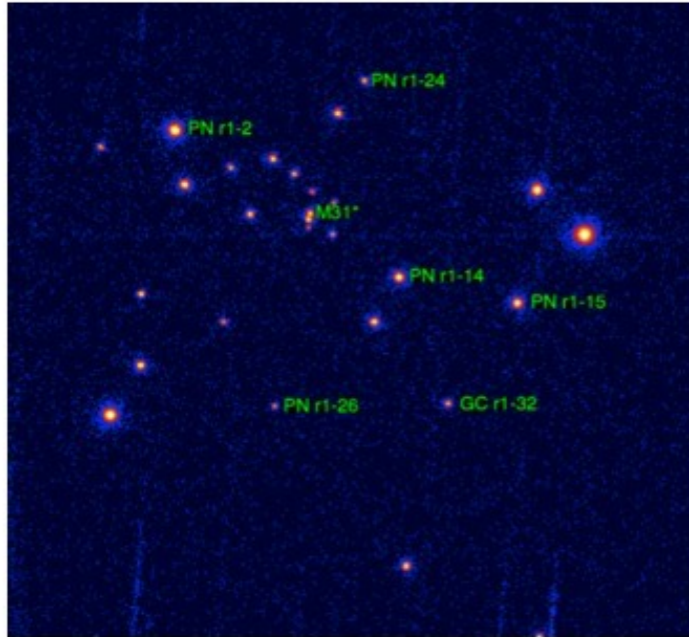
Time-dependent gain for a sample of HRC-S taps

Relative Gain Corrections.
One set per year.

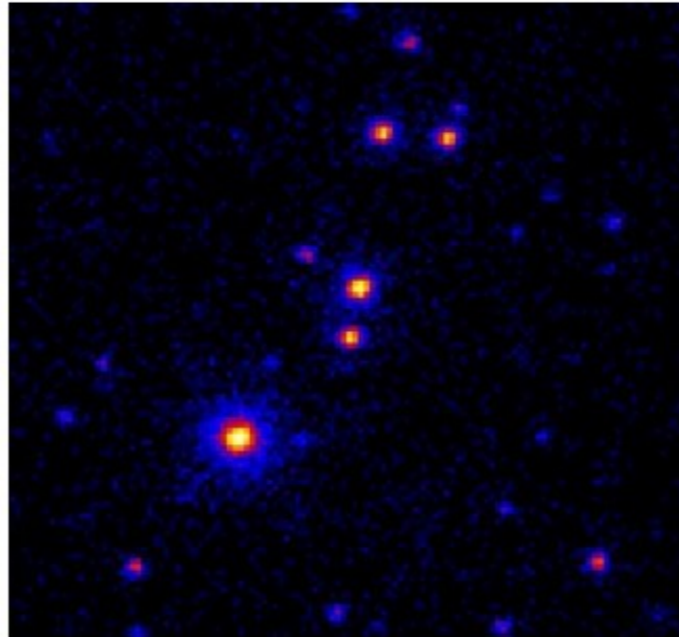


HETG Calibration (0th order)

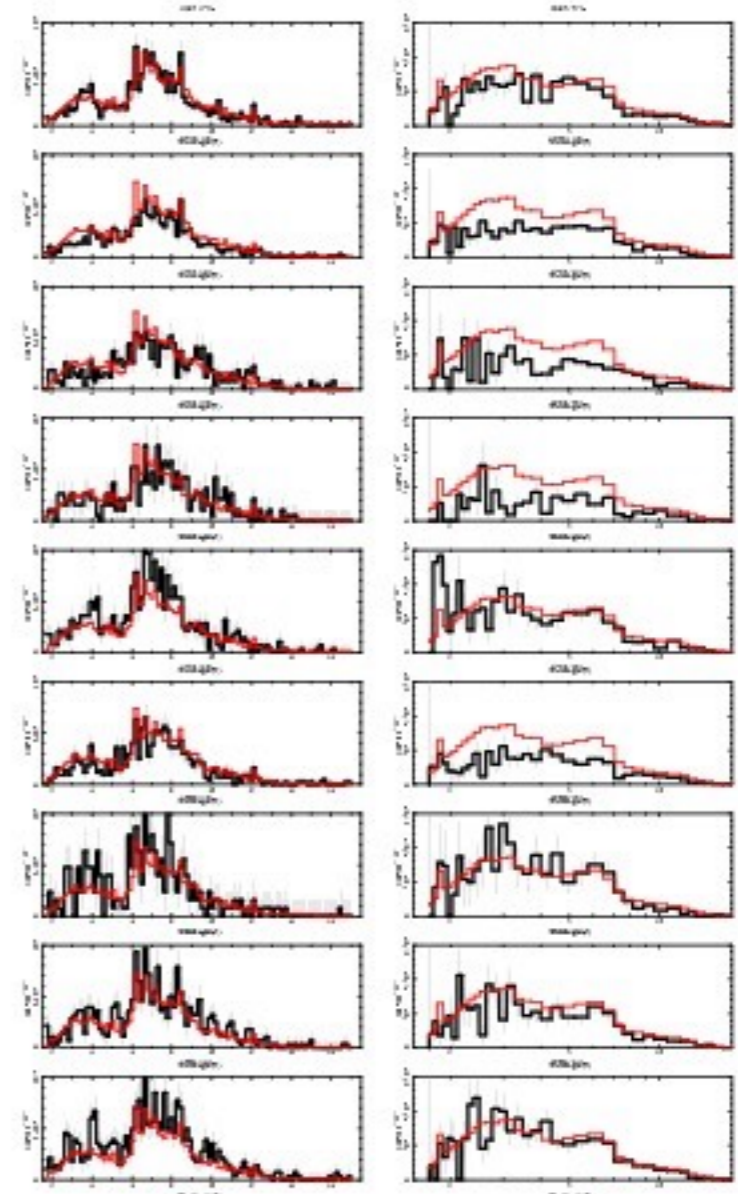
M31 center:



Orion Trapezium:

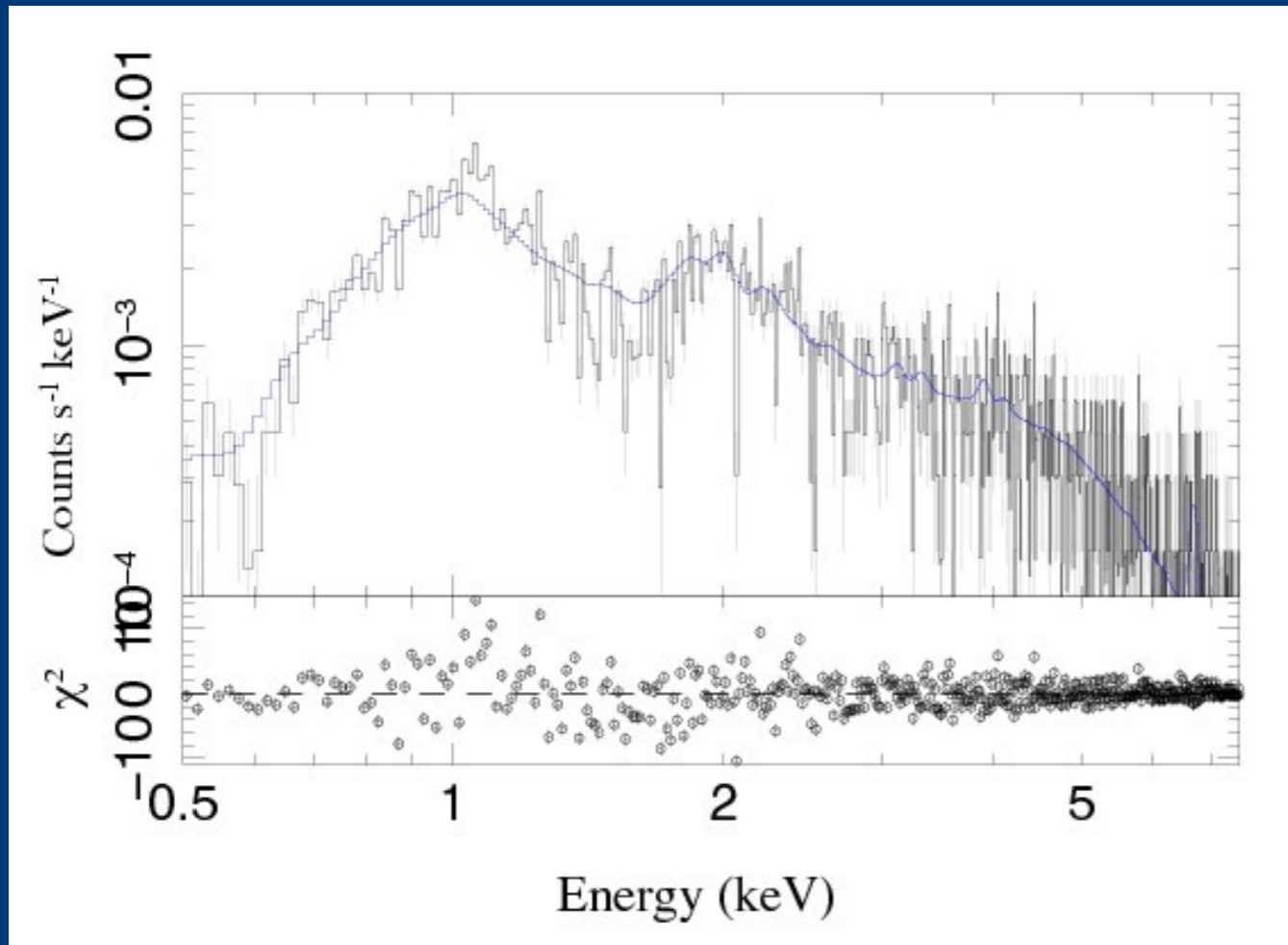


V921 Per



The main difficulty in calibrating 0th order is finding a source faint enough to not produce pile-up in 0th order, but still bright enough to produce good statistics in 1st order. Targeted binaries and AGN are usually too bright.

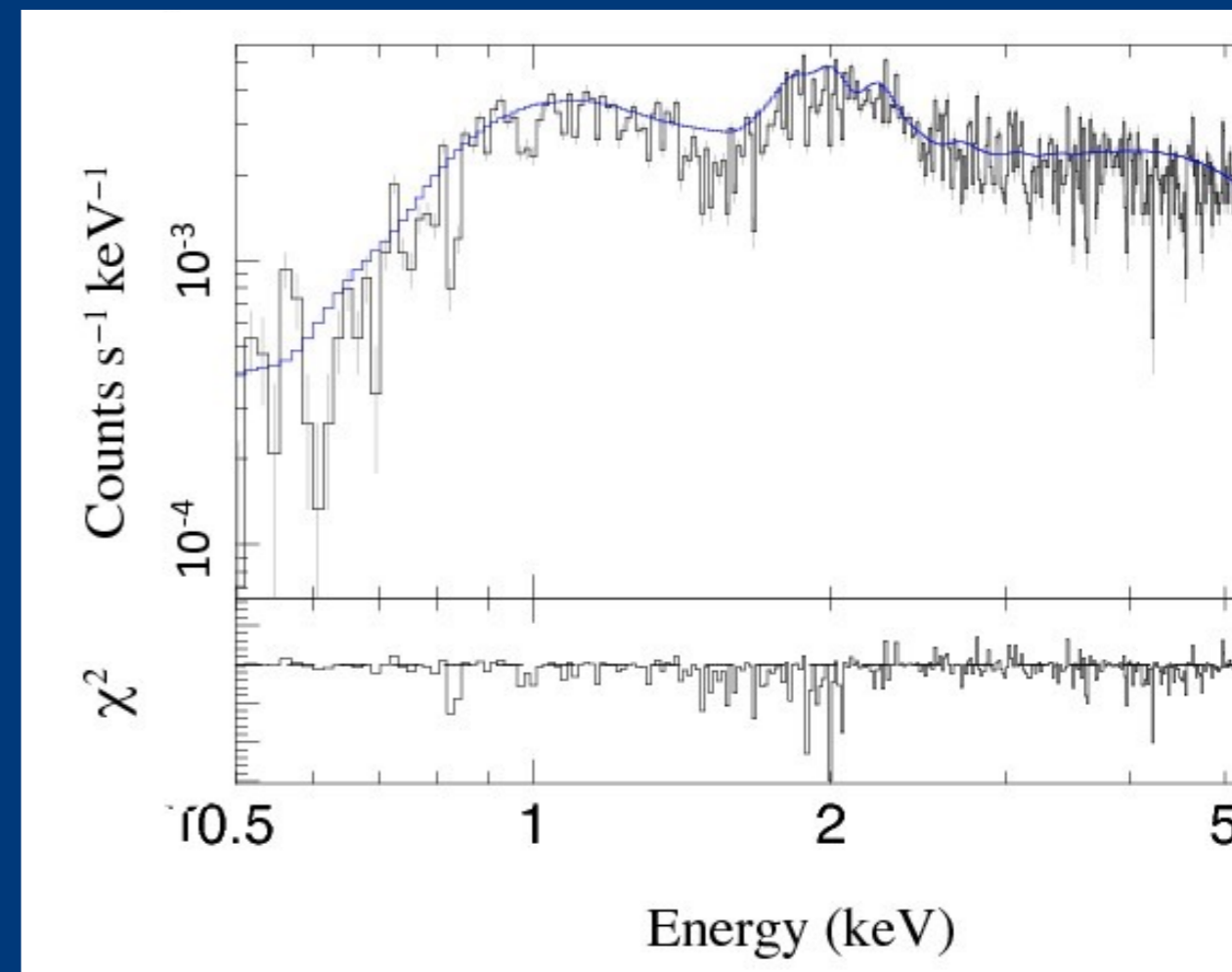
HETG Calibration (0th order)



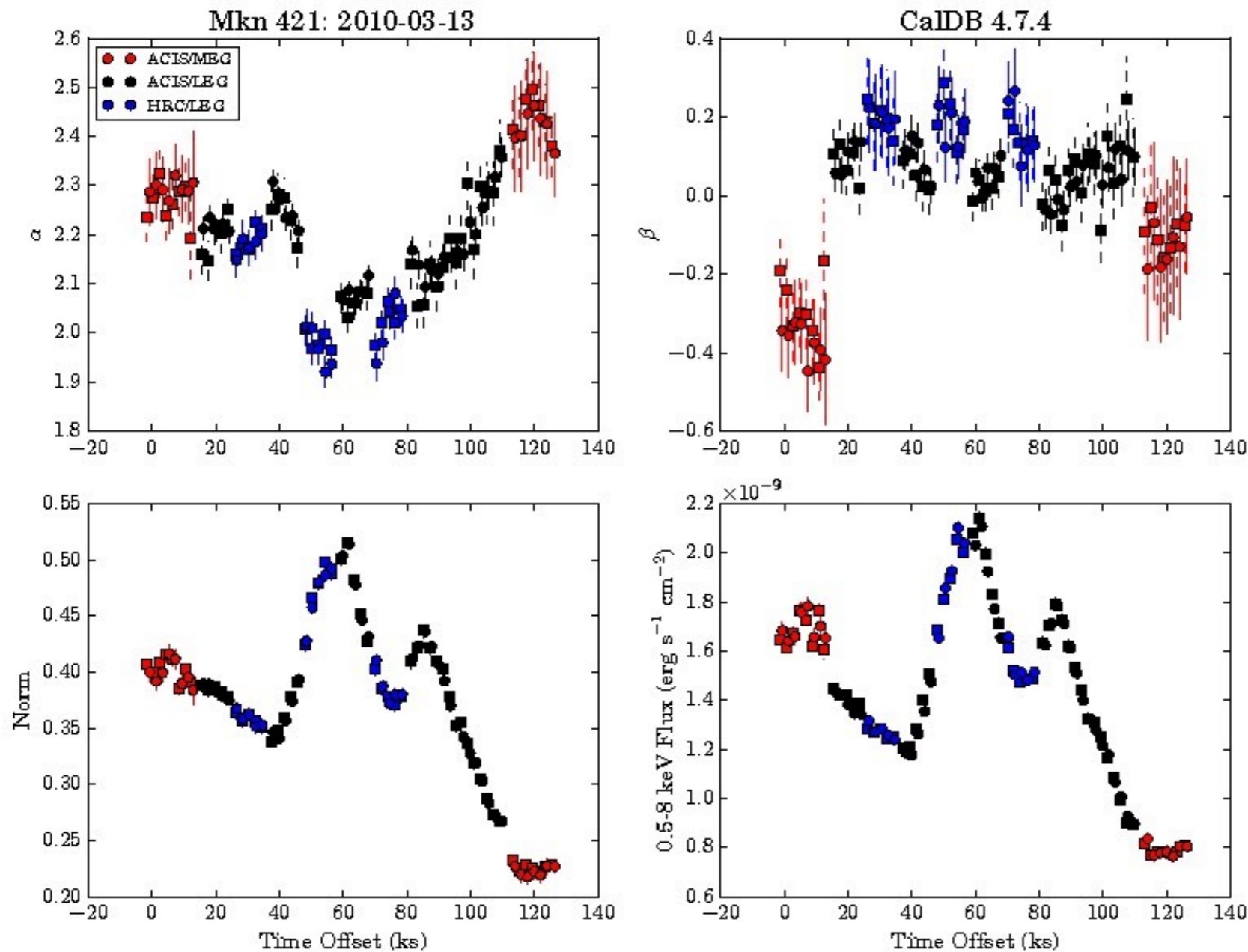
Orion Par 1842 - central pixel excluded

M31 Source 6

Even with the limited number of sources used for comparison, we can state that HETG 0th and 1st orders agree to better than 5%.

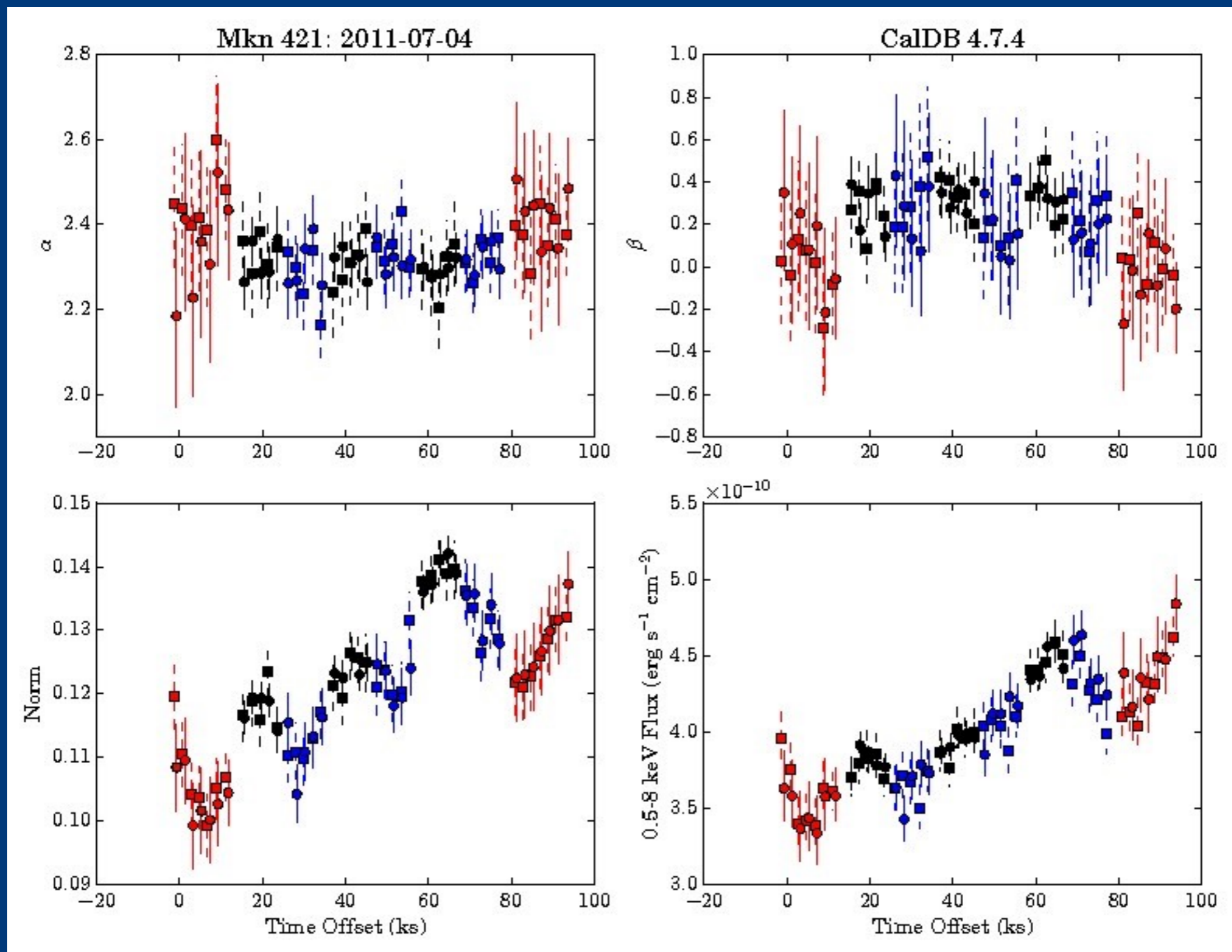


Gratings Cross-Calibration

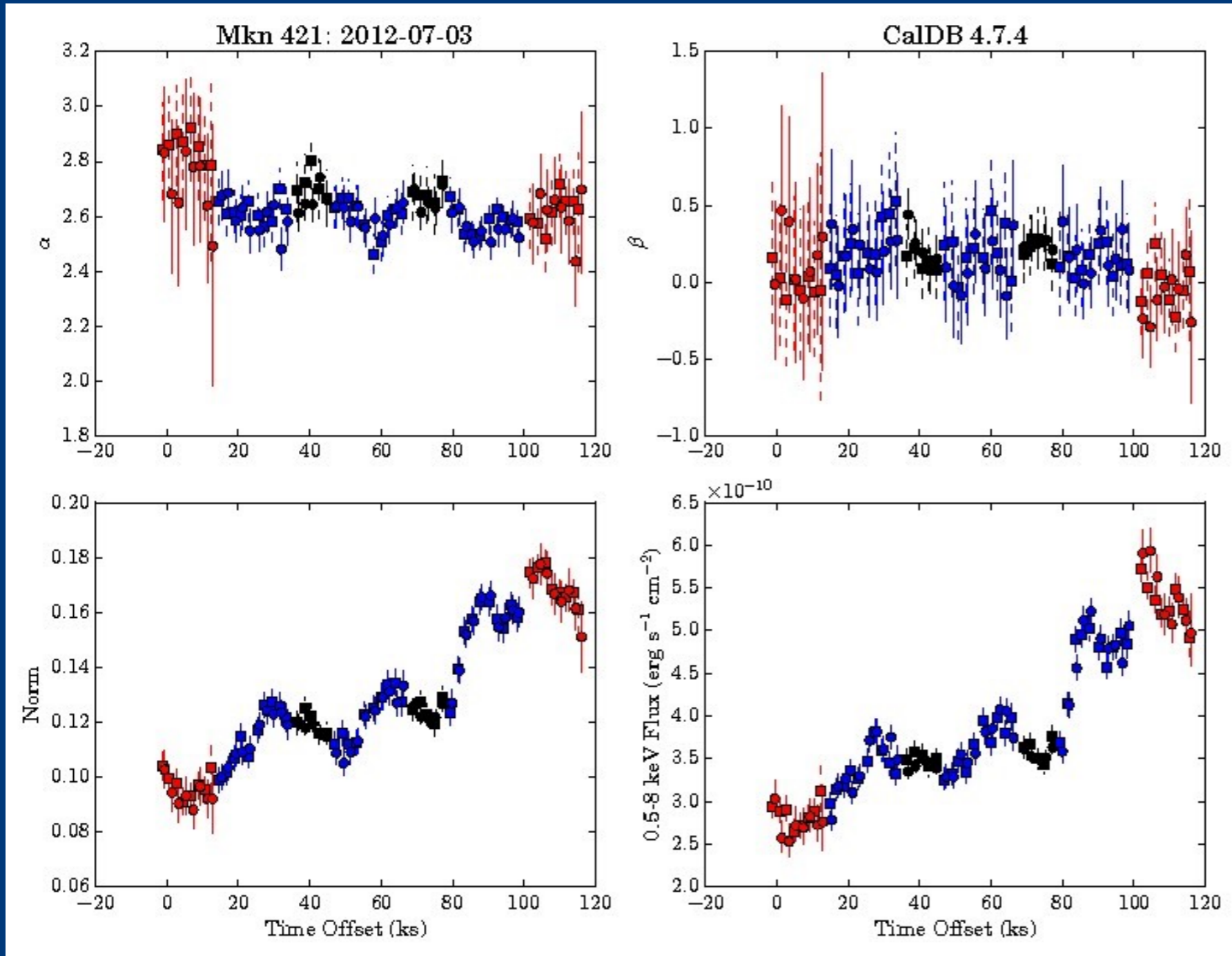


Analysis of annual interleaved grating/detector observations of Mkn 421. All spectra were fit to a xsologpar (log-parabolic) blazar model.

Gratings Cross-Calibration



Gratings Cross-Calibration



This analysis shows that all broad band fluxes agree to within 5%.

Present Calibration Projects

ACIS

- Monitor contamination and release updates as required.
- Develop grid of time- and temperature-dependent rmfs.
- Investigate new gain calibration methods.
- Release a set of QE uniformity maps for the epoch 2012-2016.

HRC

- Monitor QE and gain loss.
- Update HRC-I QE to maintain cross-calibration with HRC-S.
- Update the HRC-I QE map.

HETG

- Determine if the transmission efficiencies of the $m = 1$ orders need to be adjusted.

LETG/HRC-S

- Revise HRC-S de-gap map - correct slight off-set between plus/minus orders.
- Release new set of annual HRC-S gain maps.
- Revise higher order portion of QEU map.