Characterizing the contaminant on Chandra ACIS using Abell 1795 observations

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Contaminant on the OBF

- Molecular contaminant on the ACIS optical blocking filter
- Absorption from C, O, F
- Time dependence
- Spatial dependence
- Time dependent chemical composition



O'Dell et al. 2015

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Monitoring the contaminant

Multi-prong approach to monitor the buildup of the contaminant

- Abell 1795
 - time dependence
 - spatial structure
 - covers ACIS-S and ACIS-I
- Blazars (e.g. Mkn 421)
 - time dependence
 - spatial structure
 - chemical composition
 - covers ACIS-S
- E0102
 - independent verification of contamination models
- ECS data
 - time dependence
 - spatial structure
 - covers ACIS-S and ACIS-I
 - fading due to its 2.7 years half-life

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ACIS observations of A1795

- Raster scan with ACIS-S and ACIS-I once every year
- 3 pointings with ACIS-S
- 12 pointings with ACIS-I
- Monitor the aimpoint every 6 months



ACIS-S observations of A1795

- Raster scan with ACIS-S and ACIS-I once every year
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Time dependence of the contaminant

- Each observation is 10-20 ks
- Uniform data analysis procedure
- Computing the time dependence:
 - opint sources excluded
 - spectral characteristics of Obs ID 494 (December 1999) used as reference by extracting circular region with 65" radius centered on A1795
 - spectrum described with Galactic column density, APEC models, and ACIS contamination with fixed O/C and F/C ratios
 - For subsequent observations the spectra of the same 65" circular region is extracted with the contamination correction turned off
 - The follow-up spectra are fit with best fit spectrum obtained from Obs ID 494 and additional ACIS contamination

Time dependence of contaminant in the center of ACIS-S



Time dependence of contaminant in the center of ACIS-I



Conclusions on the time dependence of the contaminant in the center

- Exponential buildup of the molecular contamination on the OBF continues
- The time evolution of the contaminant can be described with two exponential models
- Although ACIS-S and ACIS-I had similar optical depths until about 2012, more recently ACIS-I appears to have higher contaminant level

Spatial structure of the contaminant

- Each observation is about 10 ks
- Uniform data analysis procedure
- Computing the shape of the spatial structure:
 - opint sources excluded
 - for each epoch a grid is defined centered on the center of A1795 extending along y direction of the detector
 - Spectra for each regions is extracted and ARFs are generated with the contamination correction turned off
 - For regions in the top/bottom chipy regions the extra contamination relative to the center is determined by extracting the spectrum in the same region and adding an extra contamination component
 - spectra are described with Galactic column density, single temperature APEC model, and ACIS contamination models with fixed O/C and F/C ratios

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Shape of the spatial structure of the contaminant on ACIS-S



Shape of the spatial structure of the contaminant on ACIS-S



Edge-to-center difference using A1795 data

- Optical depth relative to the center at E=0.66 keV
- Only ACIS-S3 data is shown
- Solid line is from Vikhlinin's results (ECS and A1795 data)



Edge-to-center difference using ECS data

- Similar analysis performed for individual ECS epochs
- From epoch 45 "warm" data is included
- Plot shows optical depths relative to the center at E=1.49 keV
- Solid line is normalized from Alexey's results (ECS and A1795 data)



Conclusions on the spatial structure of the contaminant

- 1. The spatial structure of the contaminant can be described with an exponential model that is similar albeit slightly broader than before 2014
- 2. After the rapid increase in the center-to-edge difference between ~2009-2014, $\Delta \tau$ appears to level off
- 3. Given that this process started before the detector-housing heater was turned on, it seems unlikely that the slow-down of the contaminant at the edges was triggered by the heater
- 4. Possibly, another contaminant layer is accumulating that is less sensitive to temperature differences between the center and edge of the detector