

SXT Calibration Status



IACHEC 2017

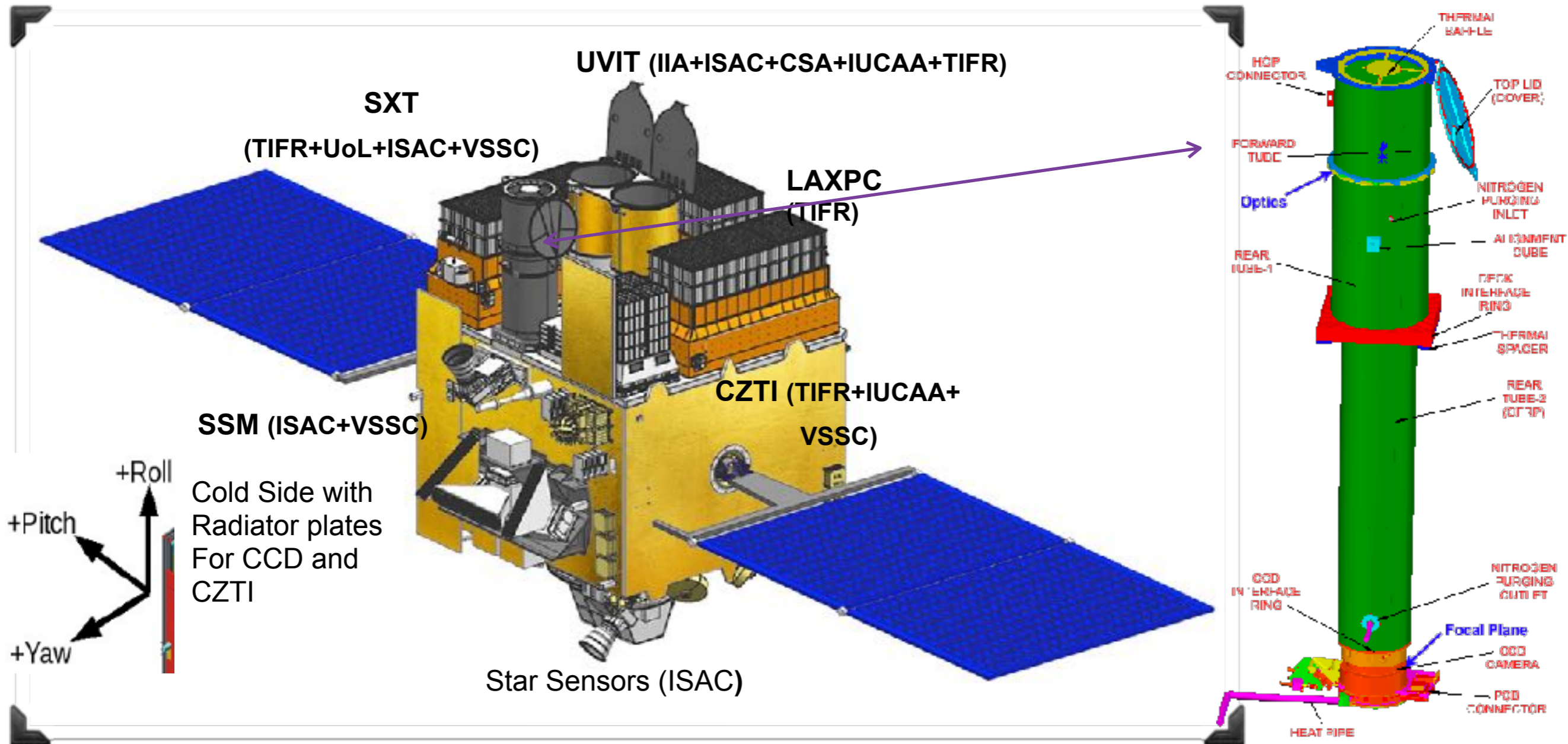
27, March 2017

Sunil Chandra
TIFR, Mumbai

On Behalf of AstroSat-SXT Team

AstroSat and Payloads

Launch date: 28 September 2015



Website : astrosat.iucaa.in

Outline

- Bore sight optical axis determination
- Vignetting function
- Point Spread Function (PSF)
- Spectral calibration
- CTI and Gain

Outline

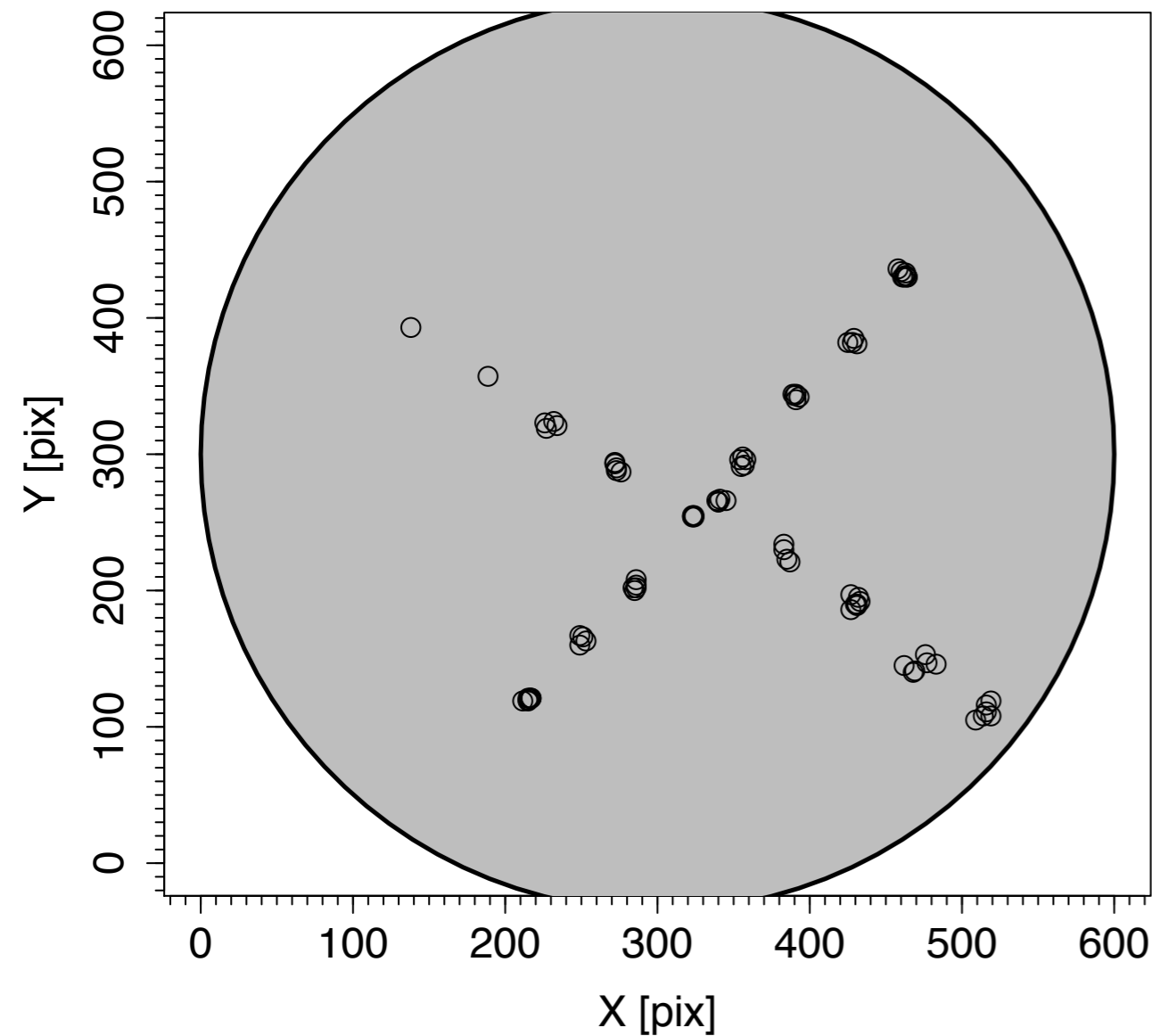
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PKS 2155-304, Raster Observations

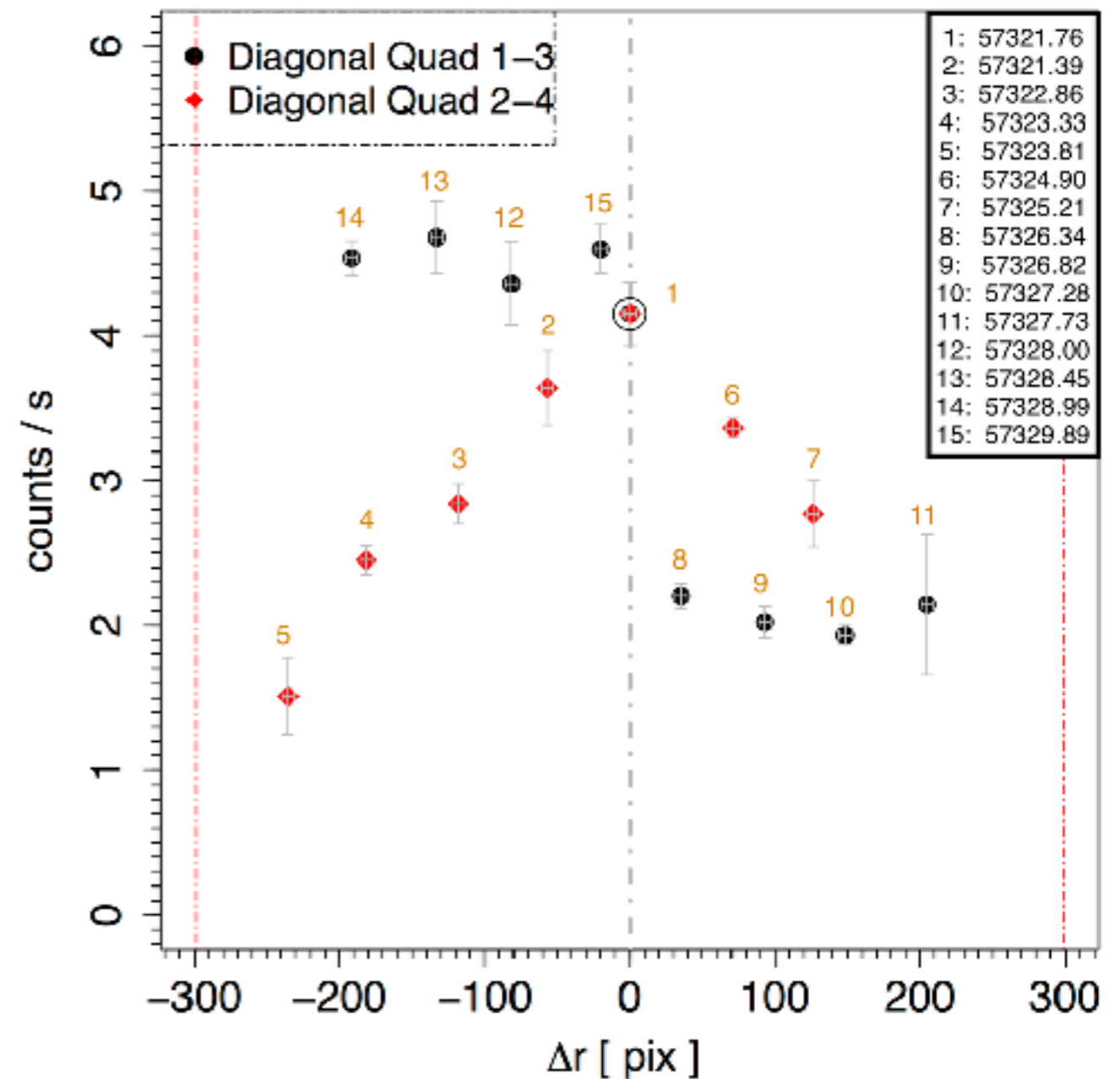
T ~ 217 ks

Useful Time ~ 58 ks

Position of SXT pointing for various offset of BL Lac PKS 2155-304



PKS 2155-304 count rate pointed at multiple location of SXT-CCD



1E 0102-7217

E0102: Second X-ray
brightest source in the SMC

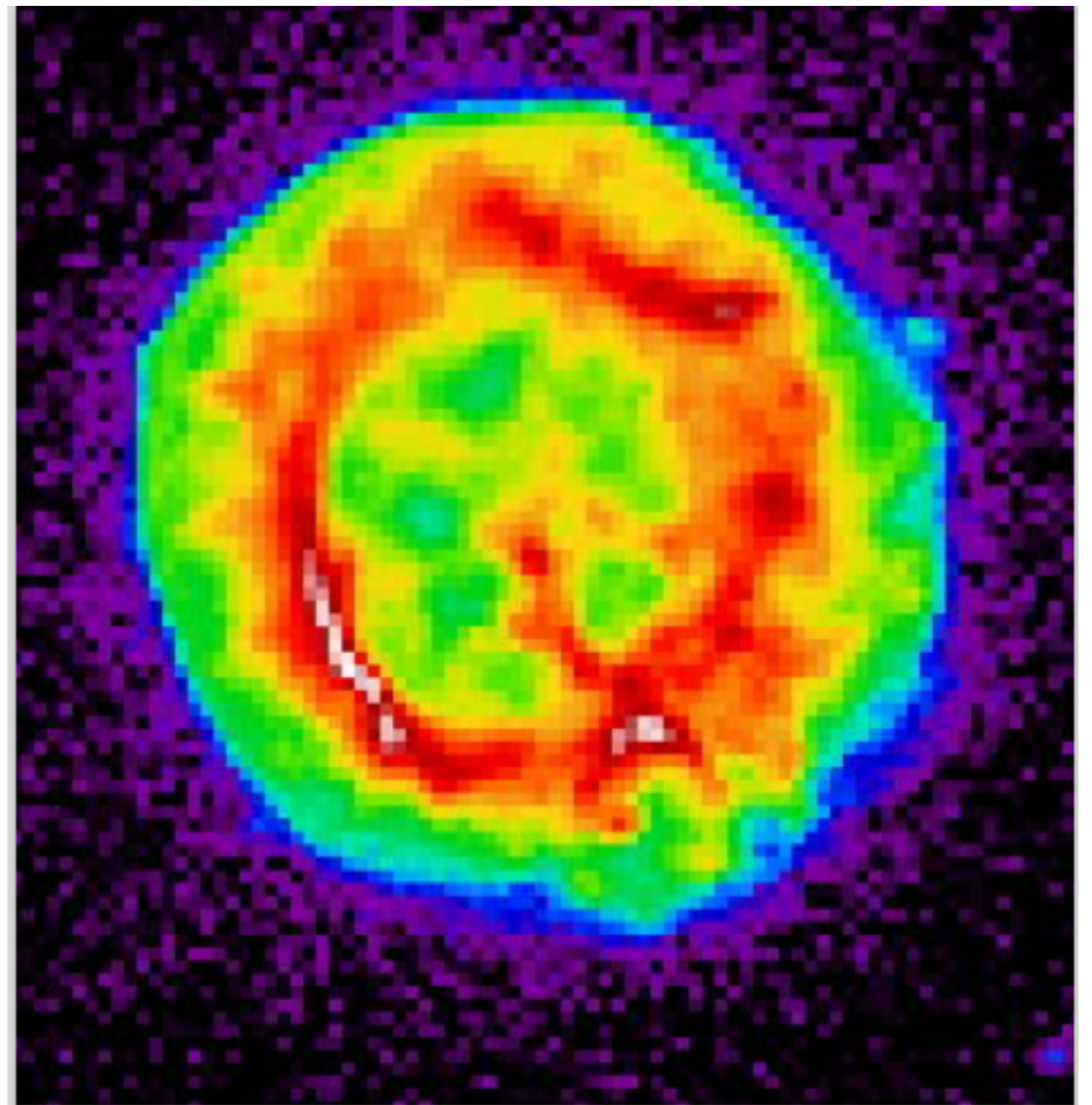
Size: 0.77×0.77 arcmin,
 13×13 pc

$t \sim 2,000$ yr (Finklestein et
al. 2006)

$L_X(0.3-10.0 \text{ keV}) = 2.5 \times 10^{37}$
ergs s^{-1} no compact object

“O-rich” core-collapse

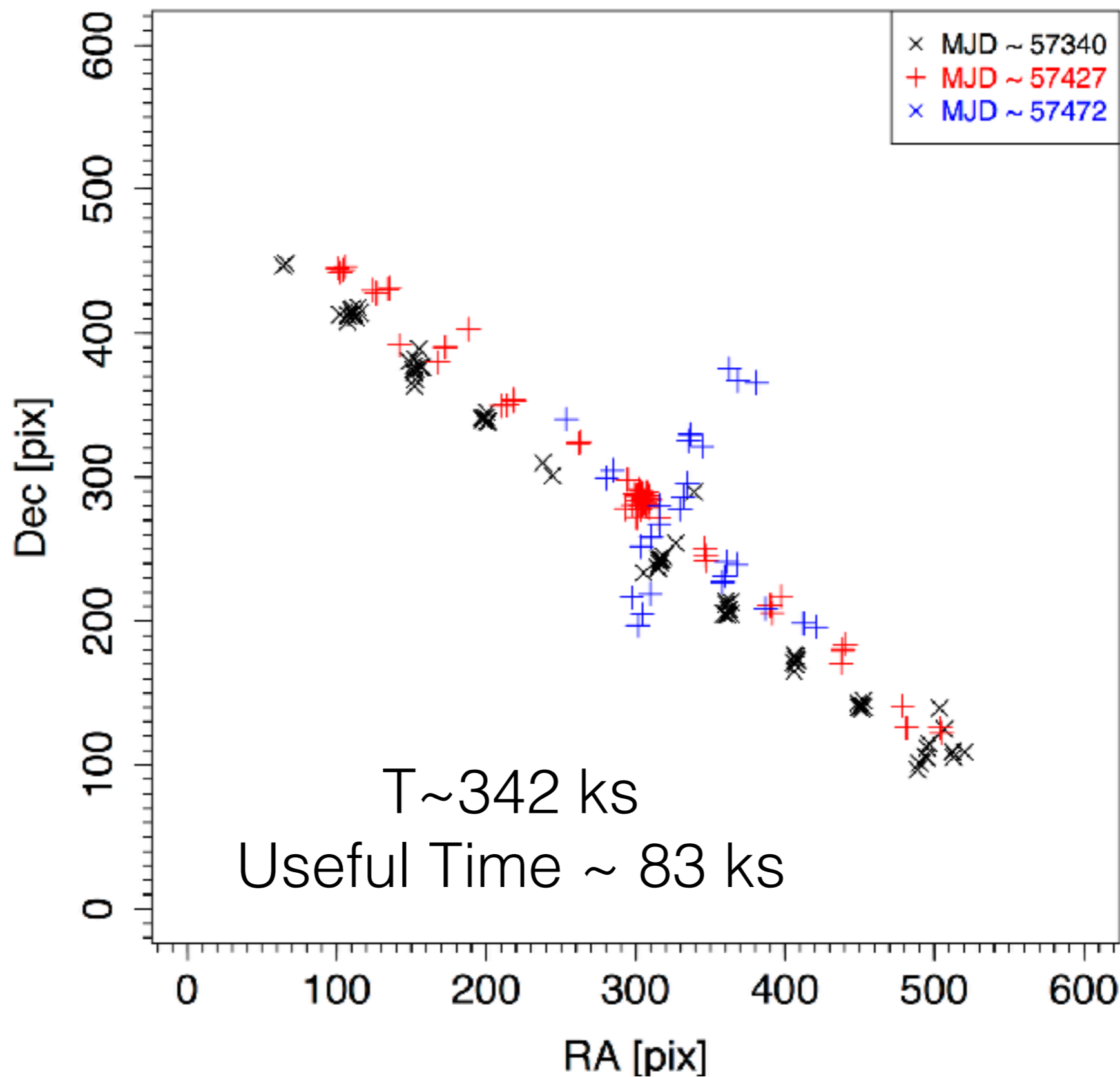
No compact object



ACIS 0.35-8.0 keV

1E 0102-7217 & ASTROSAT Calibration

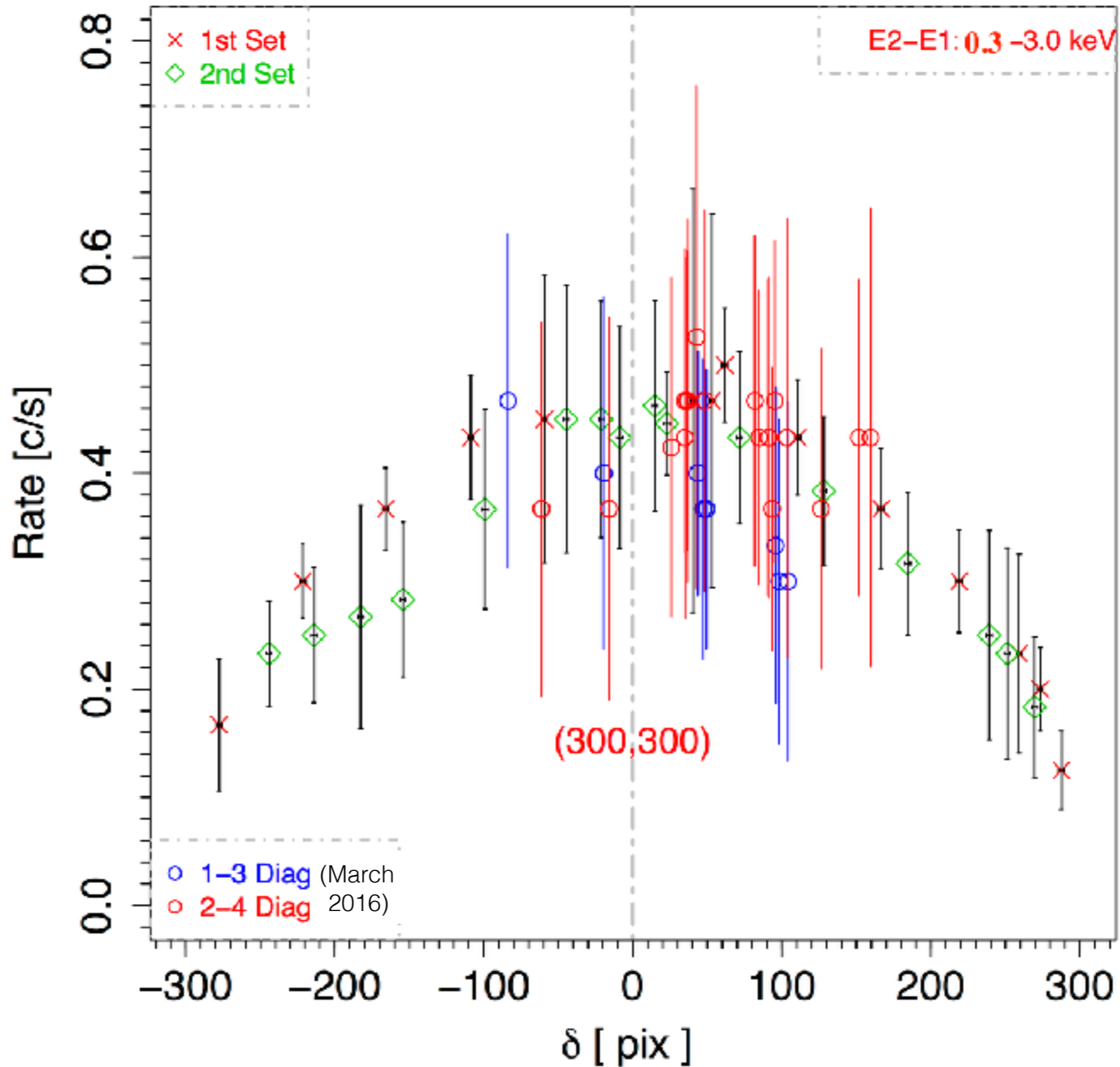
2E 0102-7217 Pointing Details
RA:01 04 01.20; Dec:-72 01 52.3



1E 0102-7217 & ASTROSAT Calibration

2E0102-7217

RA:01 04 01.20; Dec:-72 01 52.3





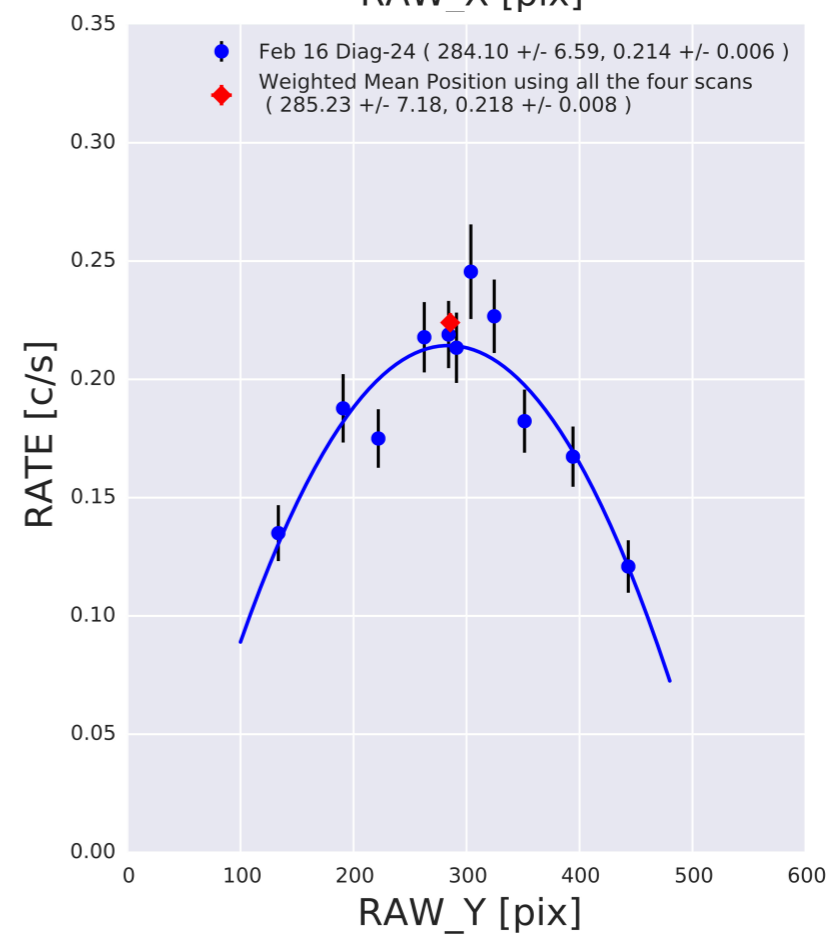
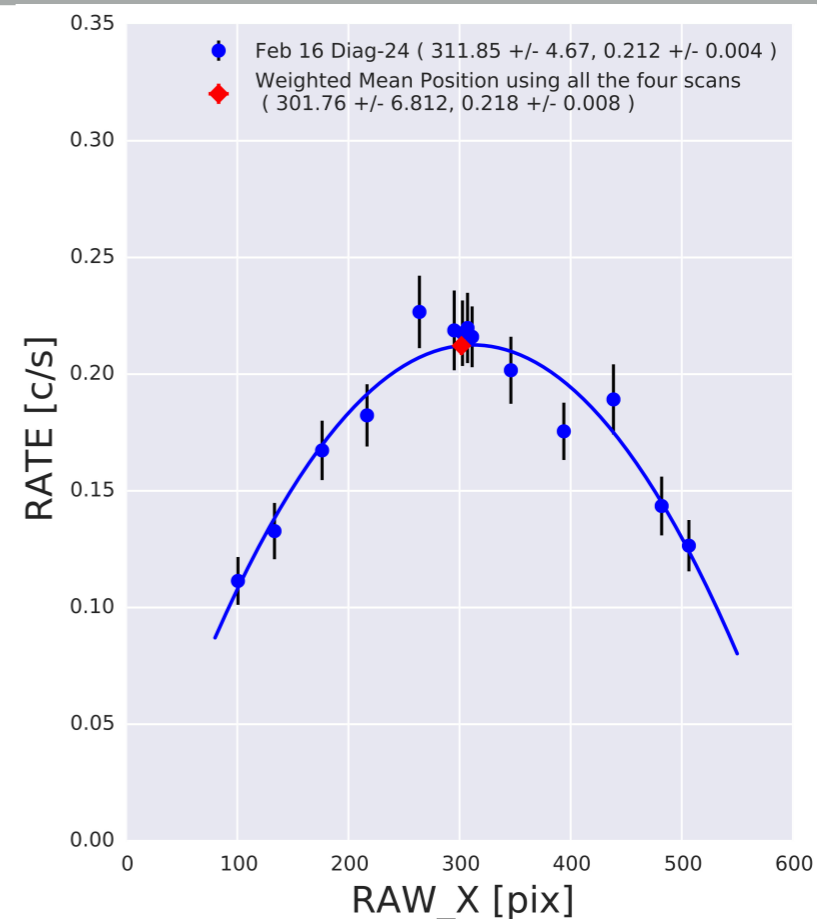
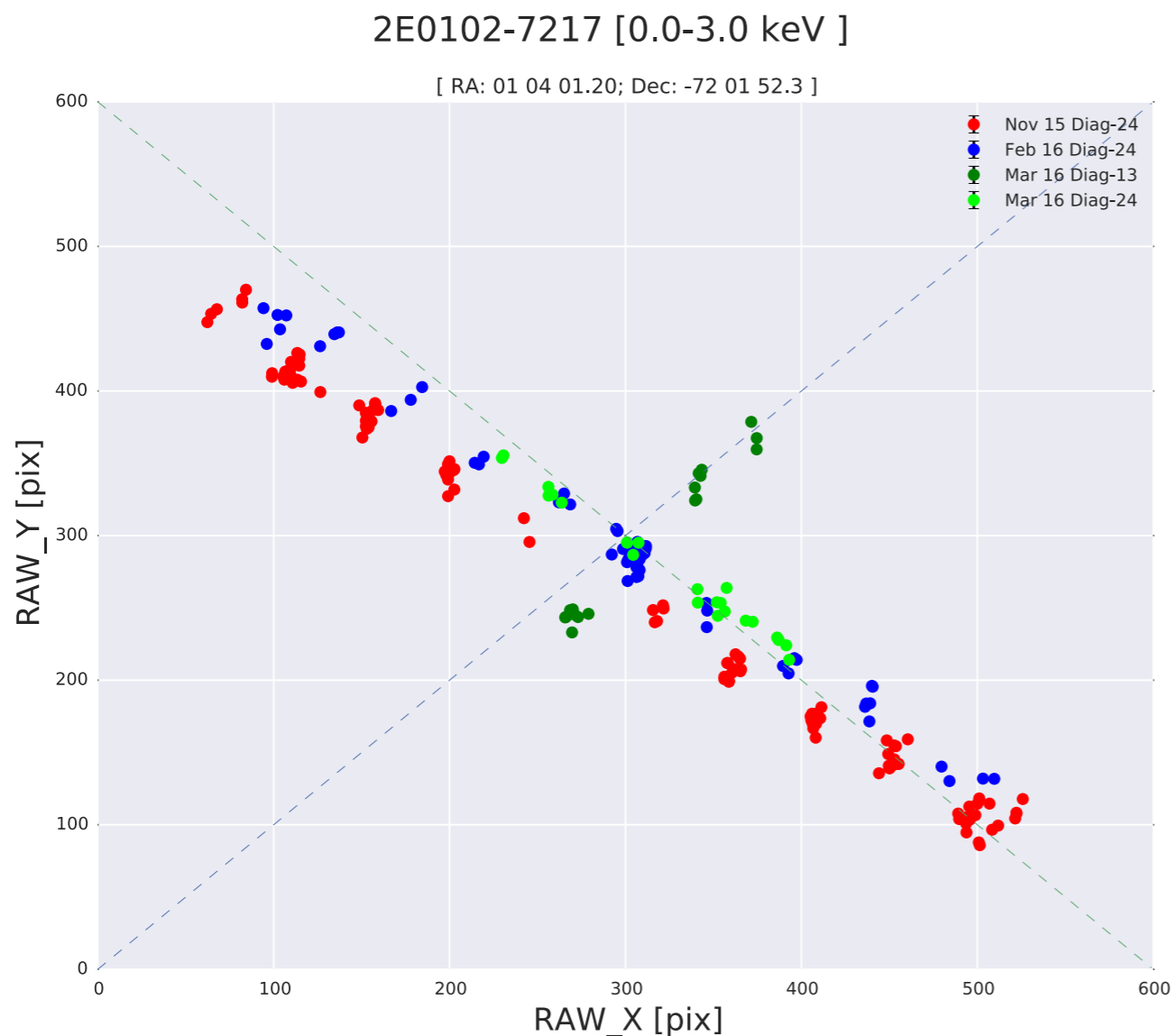
Bore-sight of SXT Using SNR 2E0102-7217

Special Mode of data analysis required

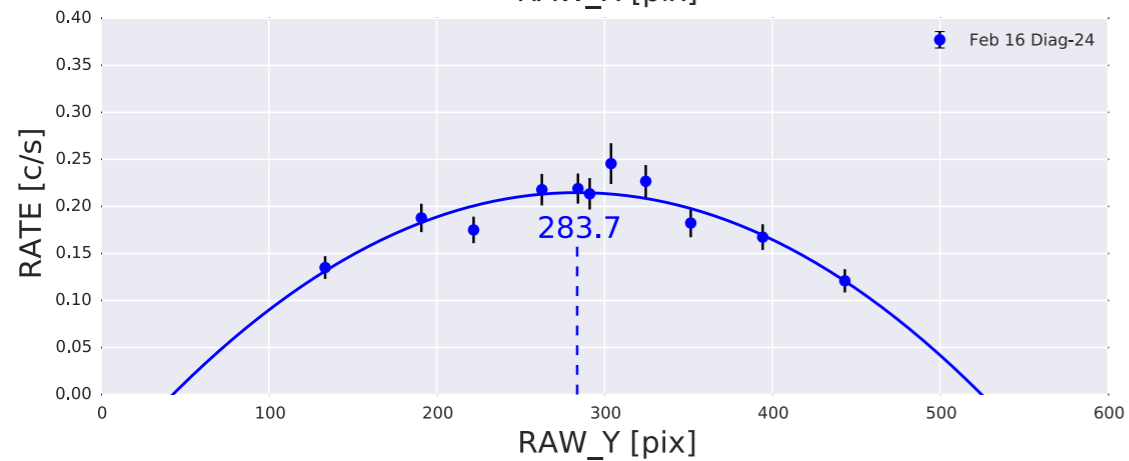
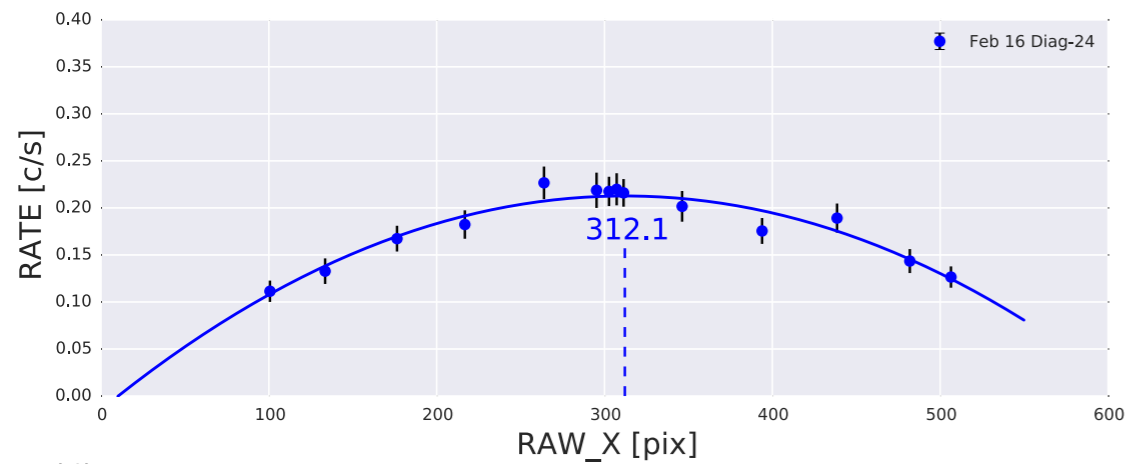
**190 Useful Orbits
= 326 ks**

$$y = -a(x - h)^2 + k$$

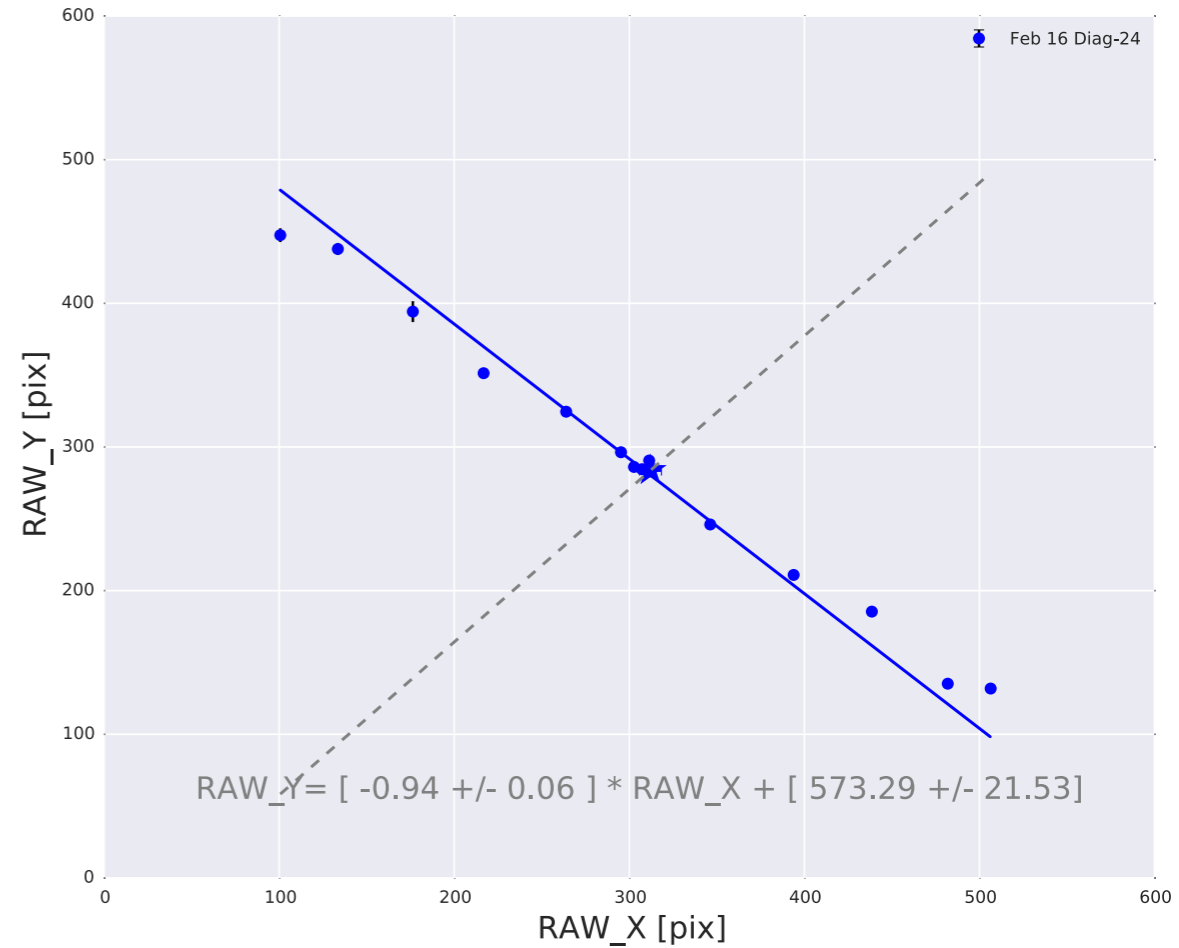
Singh et al. 2017, (Telescope Description and Calibration Status), In preparation



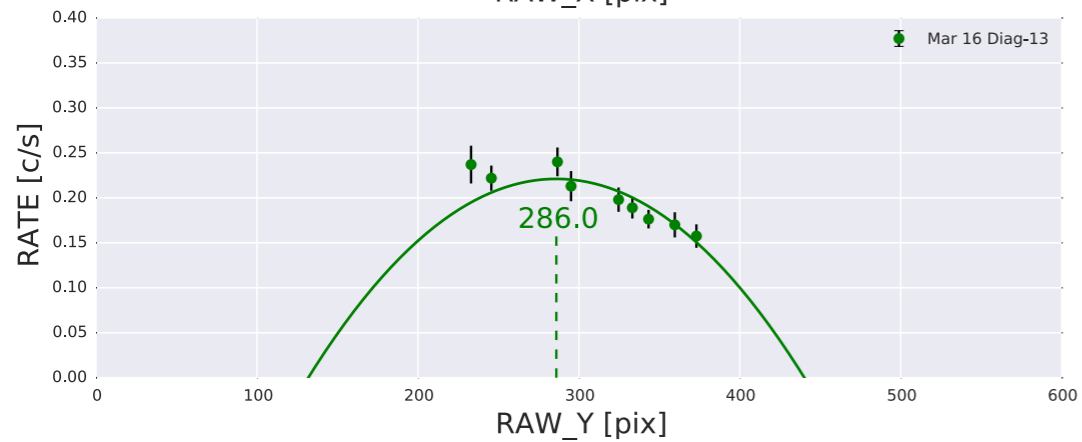
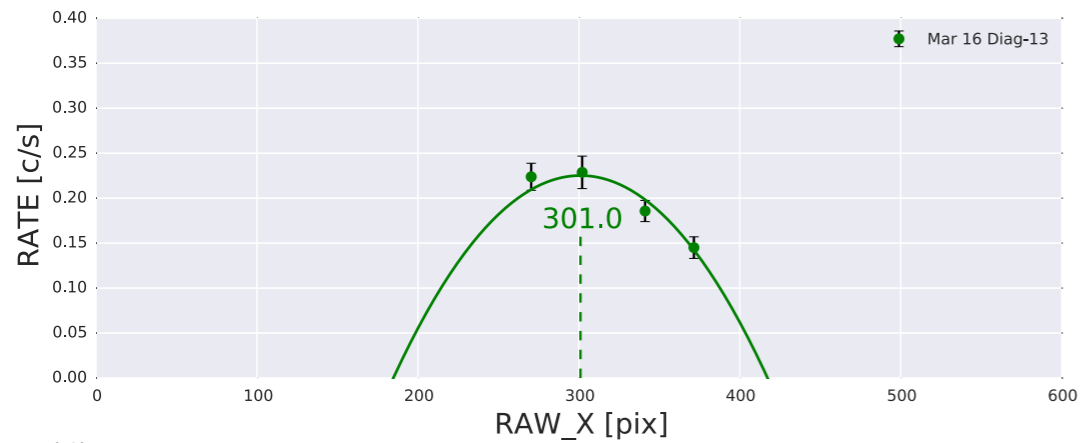
2E0102-7217 [0.3-3.0 keV]



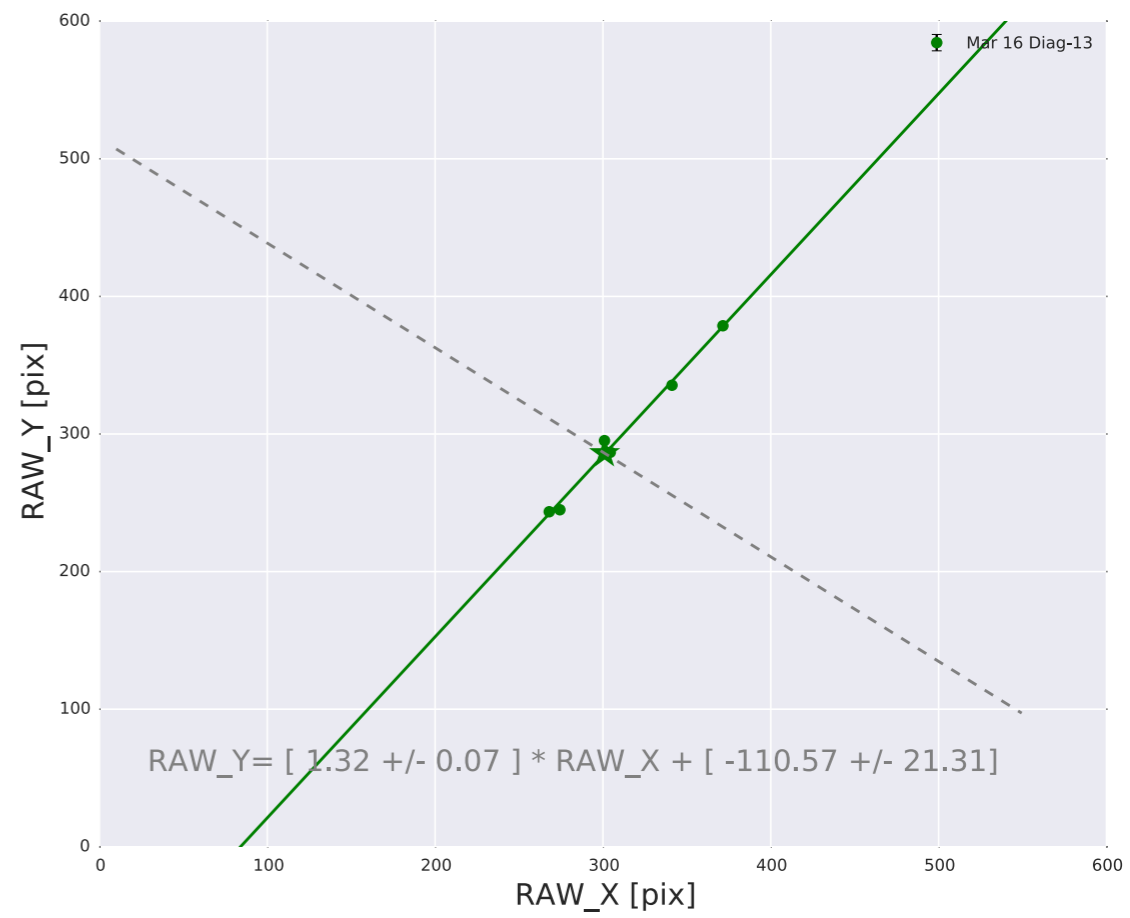
2E0102-7217 [0.3-3.0 keV]



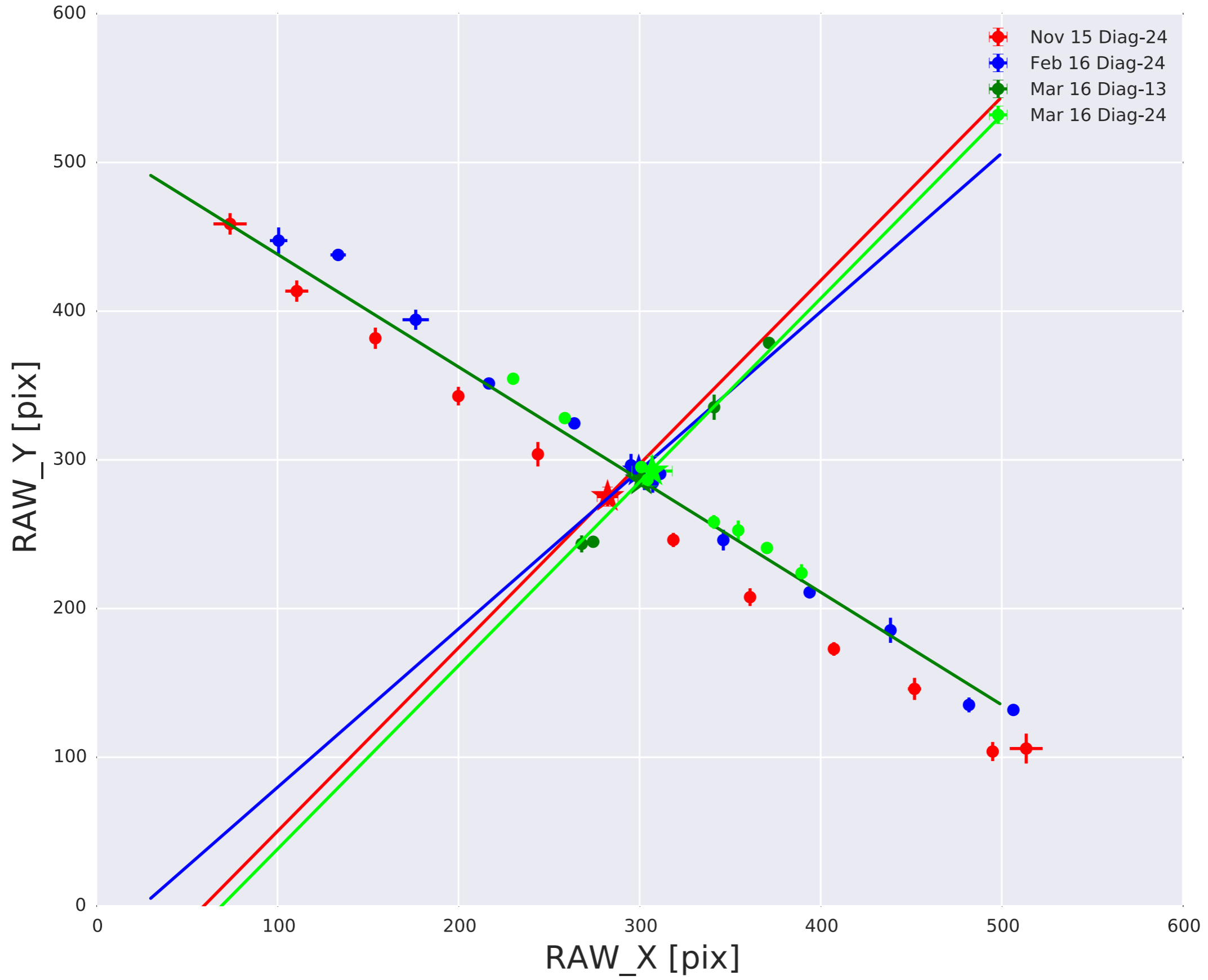
2E0102-7217 [0.3-3.0 keV]



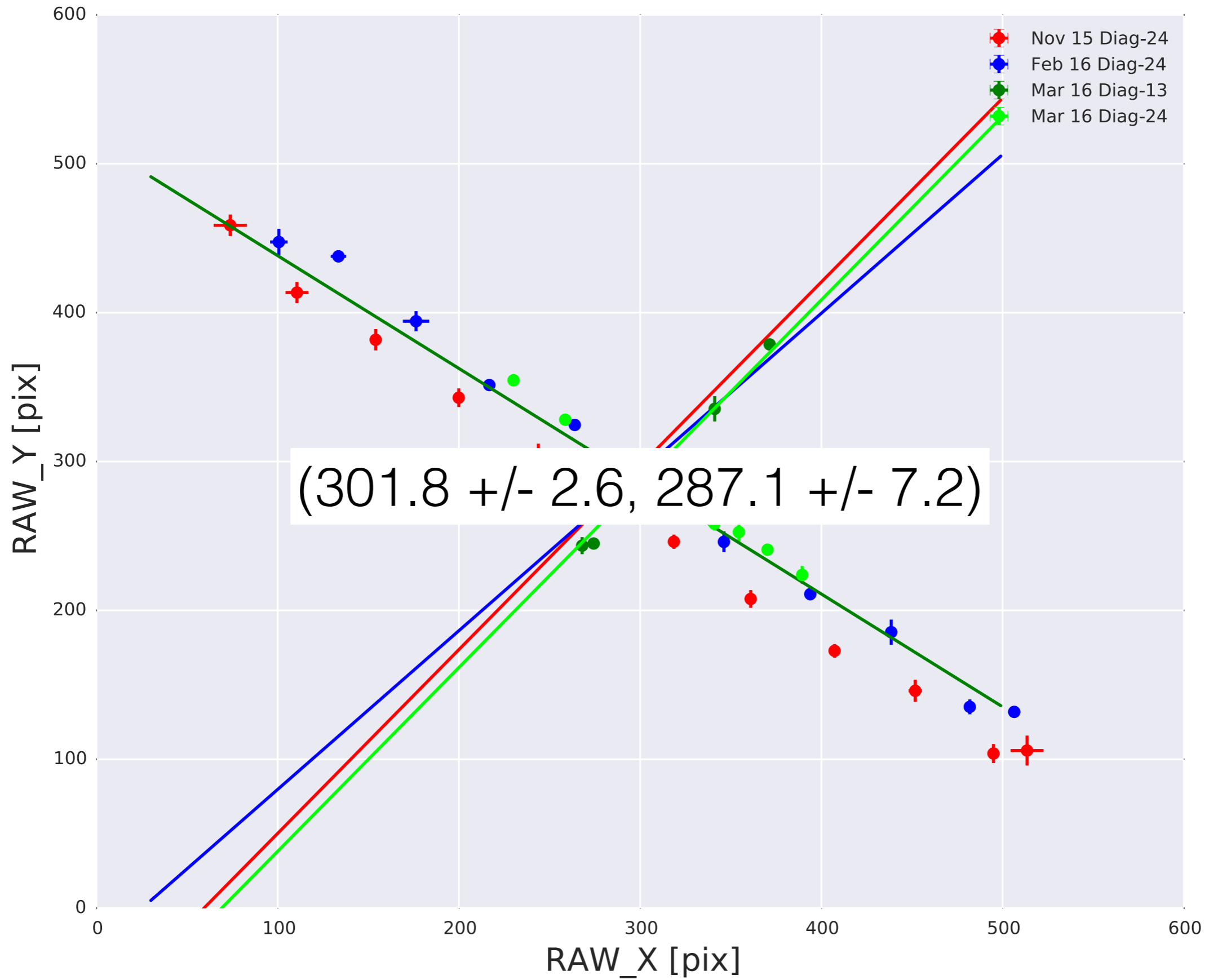
2E0102-7217 [0.3-3.0 keV]



2E0102-7217 [0.3-3.0 keV]



2E0102-7217 [0.3-3.0 keV]



Outline

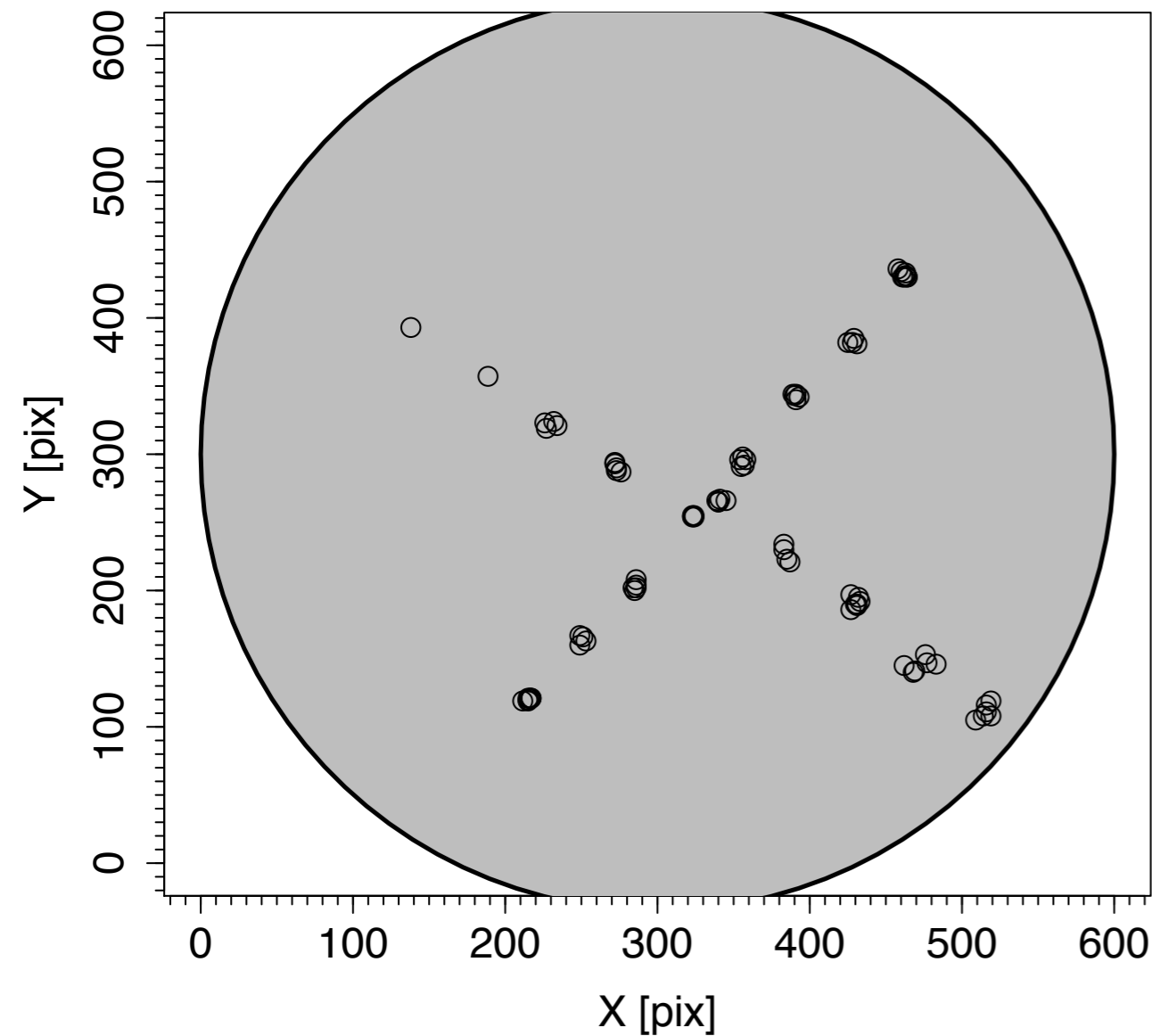
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PKS 2155-304, Raster Observations

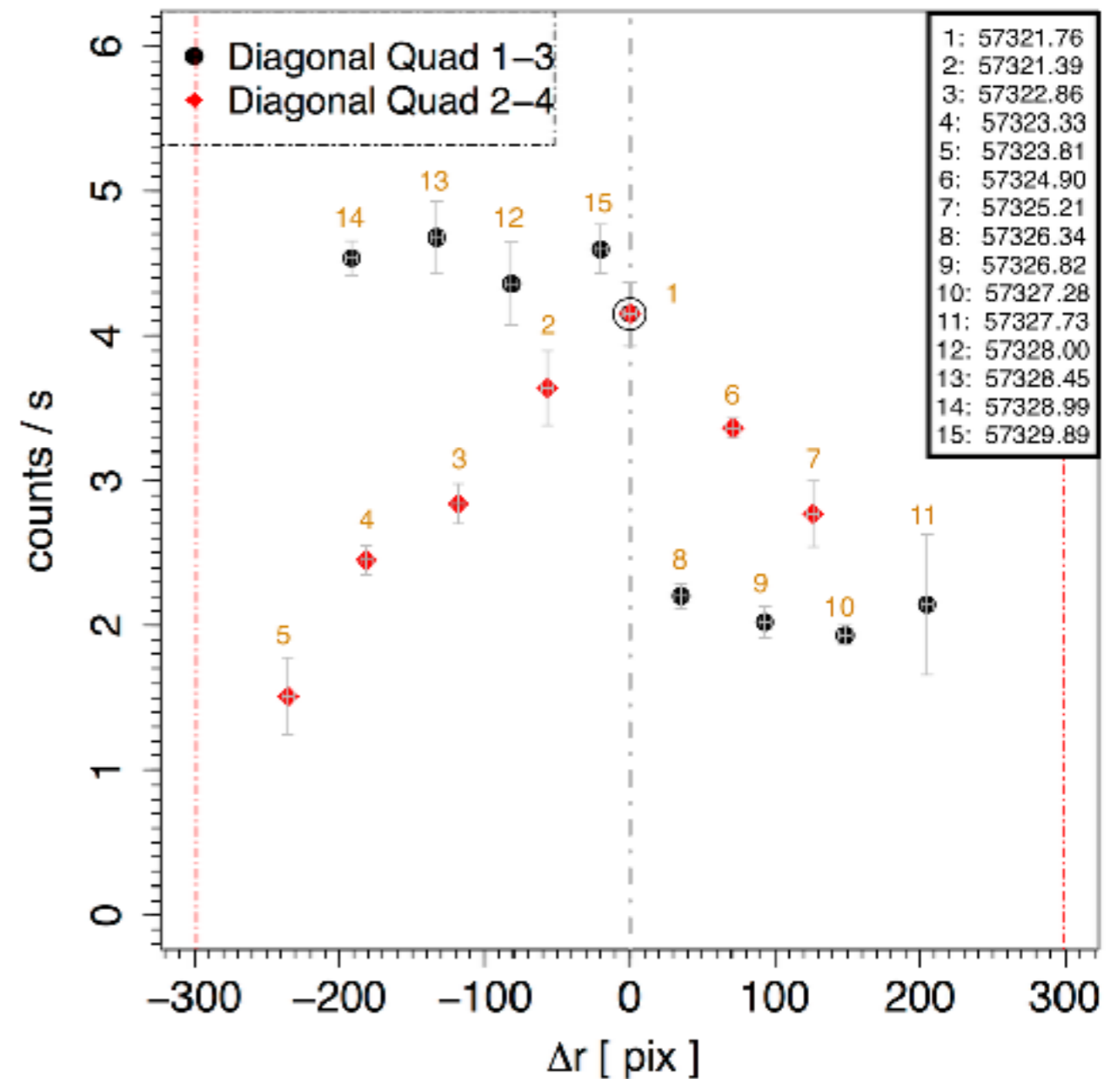
$T \sim 217$ ks

Useful Time ~ 58 ks

Position of SXT pointing for various offset of BL Lac PKS 2155-304



PKS 2155-304 count rate pointed at multiple location of SXT-CCD





Vignetting function Using SNR 2E0102-7217

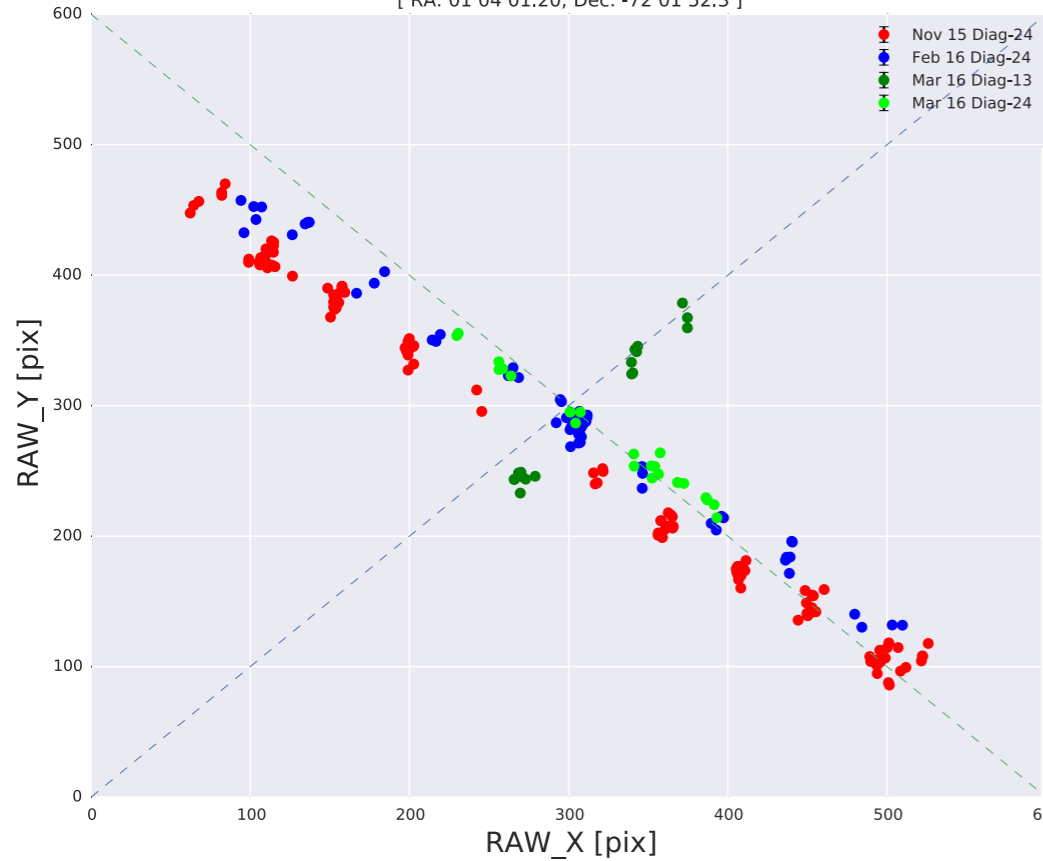
$$V(\theta) = 1 - C\theta^2$$

θ is the off-axis angle, and the coefficient C is a function of energy (in keV),

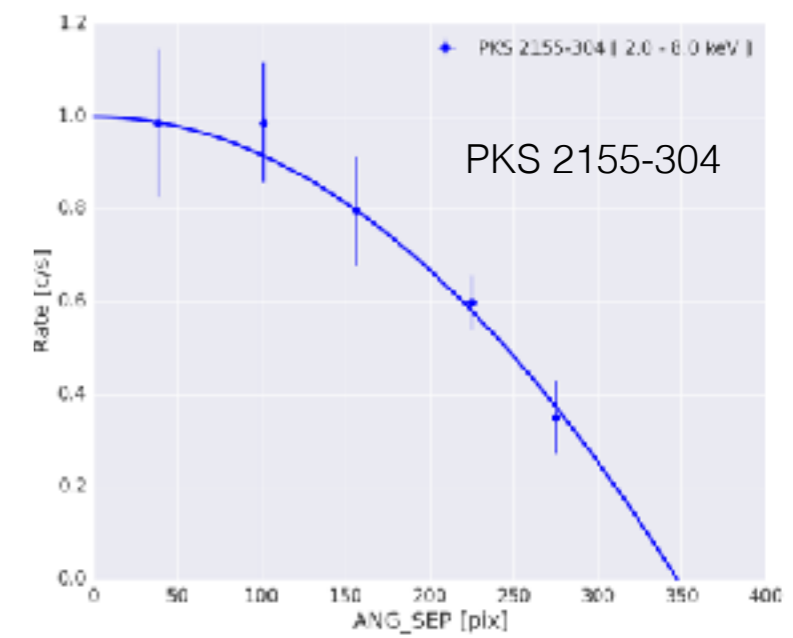
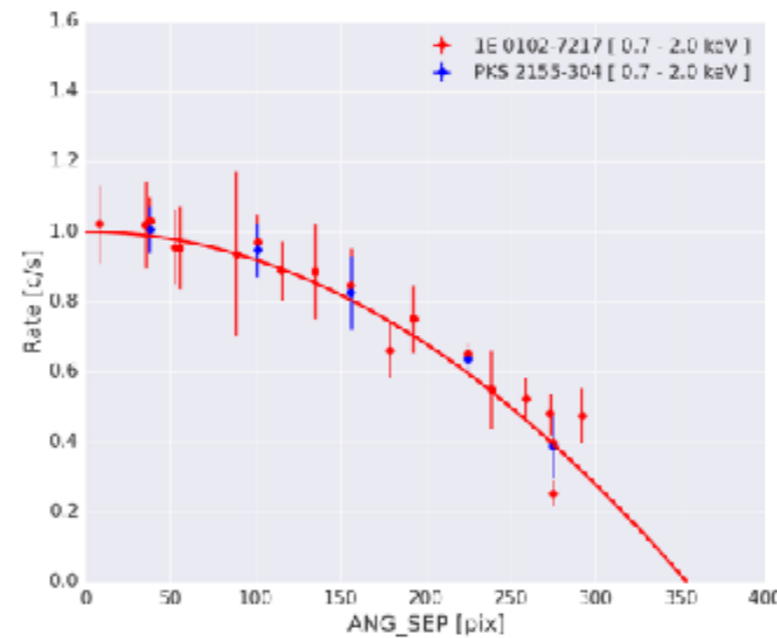
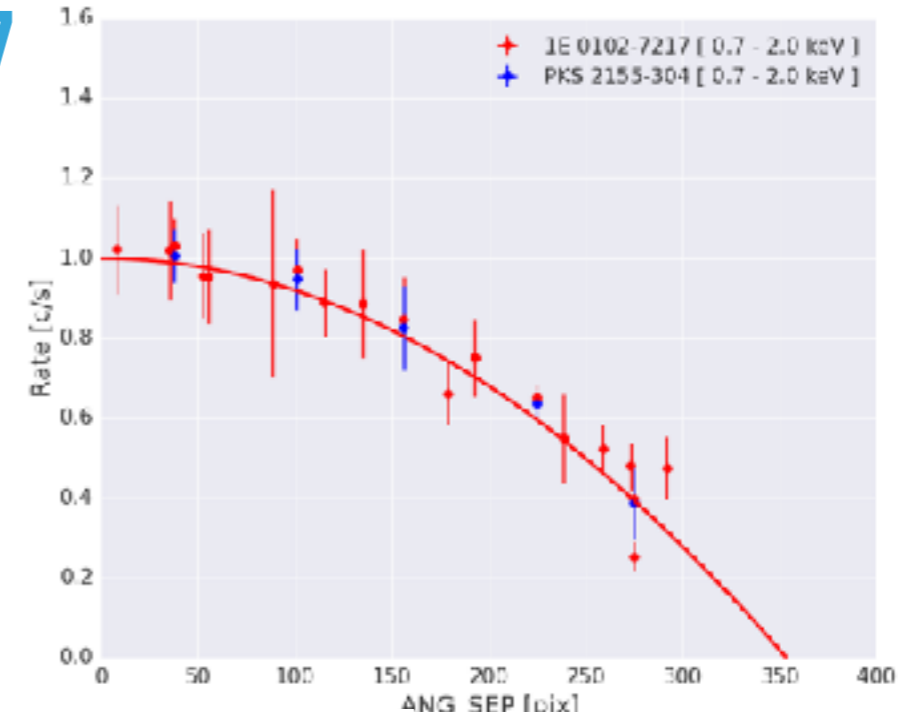
$$C(E) = P_0 \times E^{P_1} + P_2$$

2E0102-7217 [0.0-3.0 keV]

[RA: 01 04 01.20; Dec: -72 01 52.3]



$P_0 = -2.492e-06$
 $P_1 = 0.9996$
 $P_2 = 9.6120e-06$



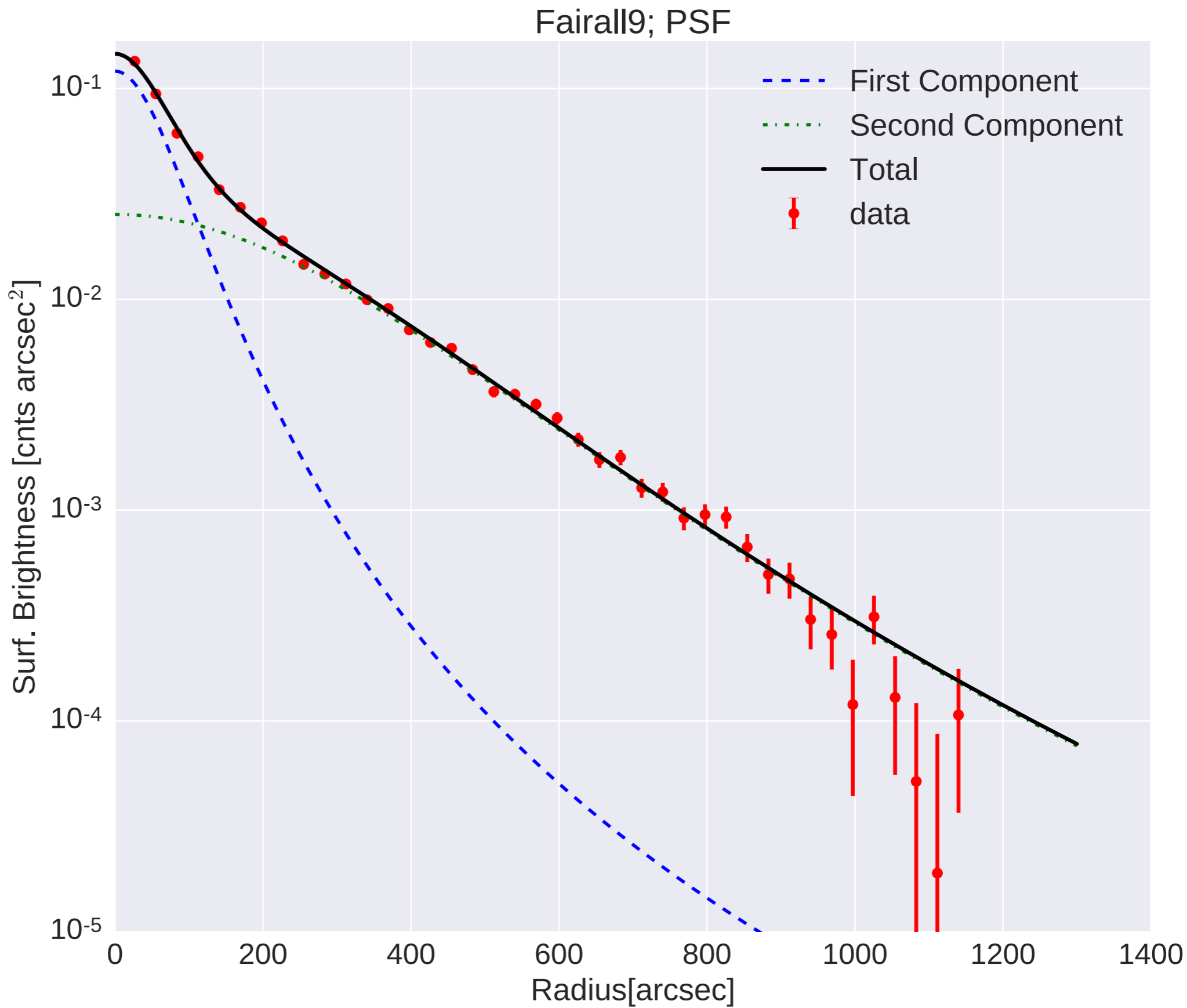
Singh et al. 2017, (Telescope Description and Calibration Status), In preparation

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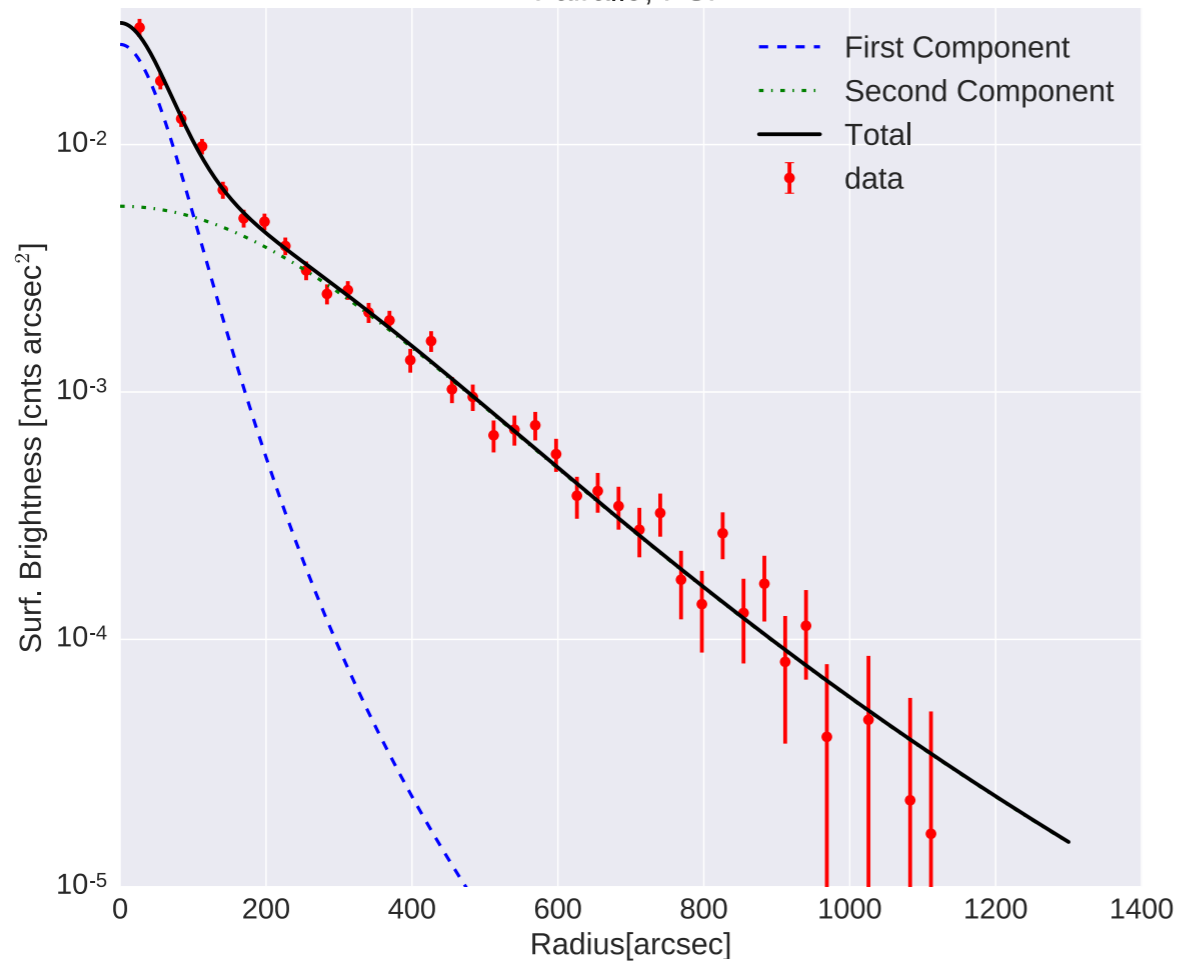
$$S(r) = i_{01} \times [1 + (\frac{r}{r_{c1}})^2]^{\alpha_1} + i_{02} \times [1 + (\frac{r}{r_{c2}})^2]^{\alpha_2}$$

where $S(r)$ is the surface brightness of the image corresponding to the particular energy band.

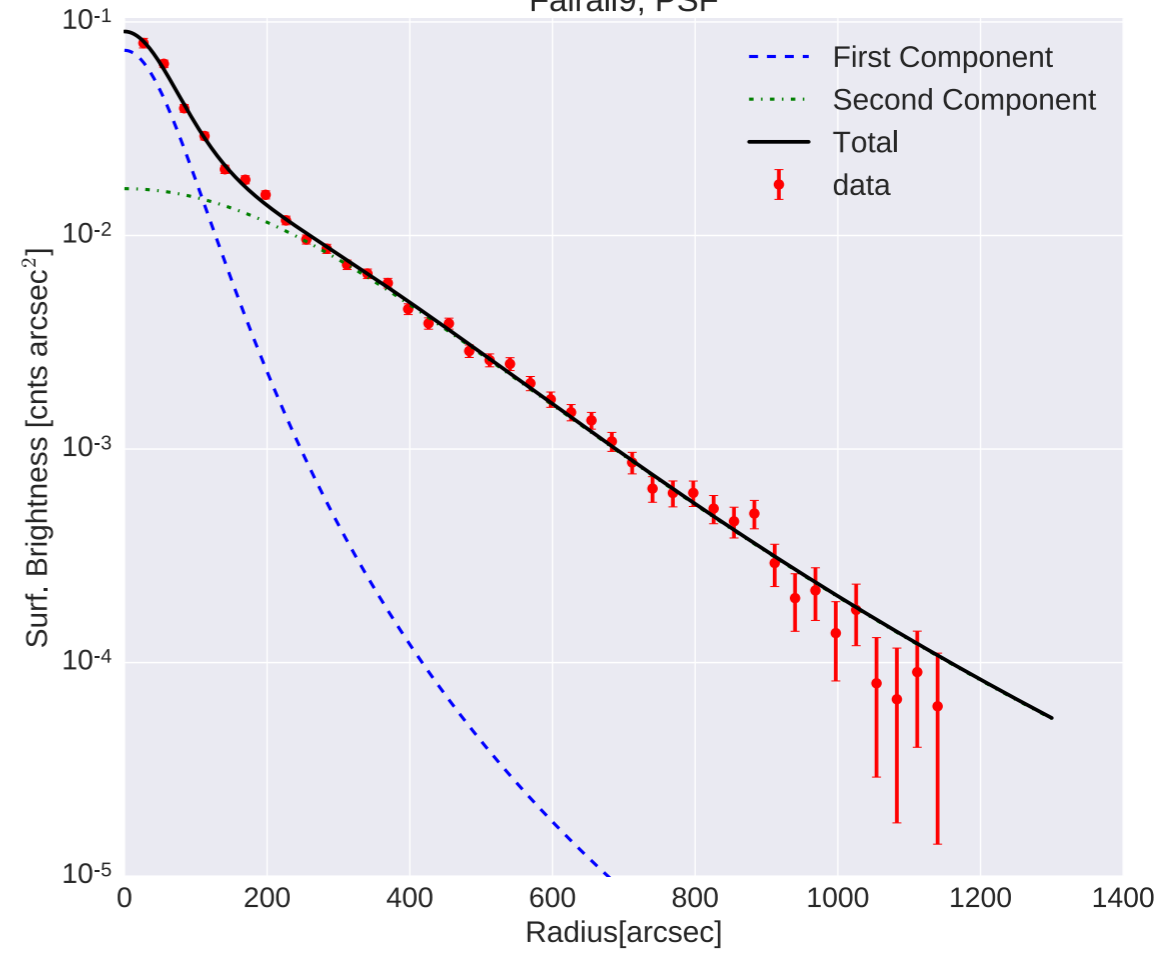


$$S(r) = i_{01} \times \left[1 + \left(\frac{r}{r_{c1}}\right)^2\right]^{\alpha_1} + i_{02} \times \left[1 + \left(\frac{r}{r_{c2}}\right)^2\right]^{\alpha_2}$$

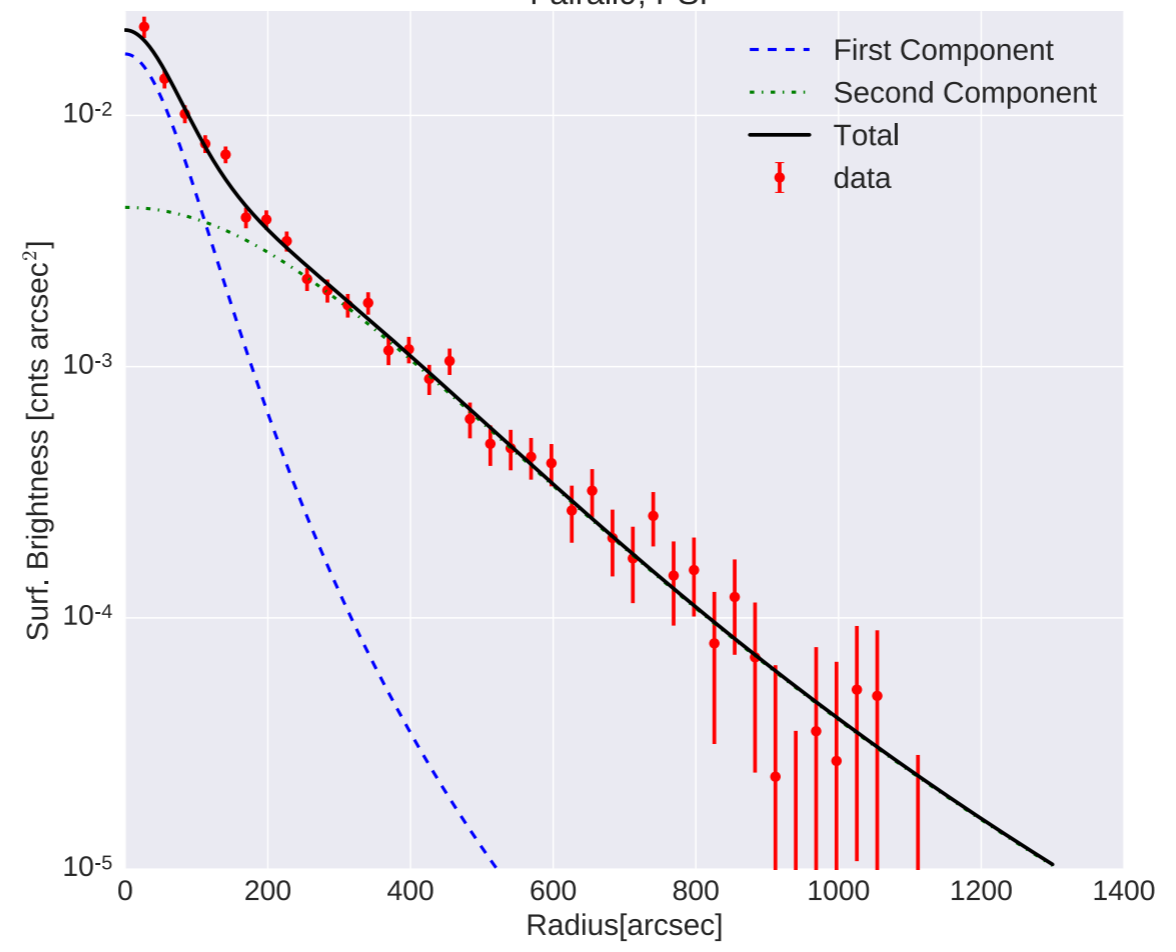
Fairall9; PSF



Fairall9; PSF

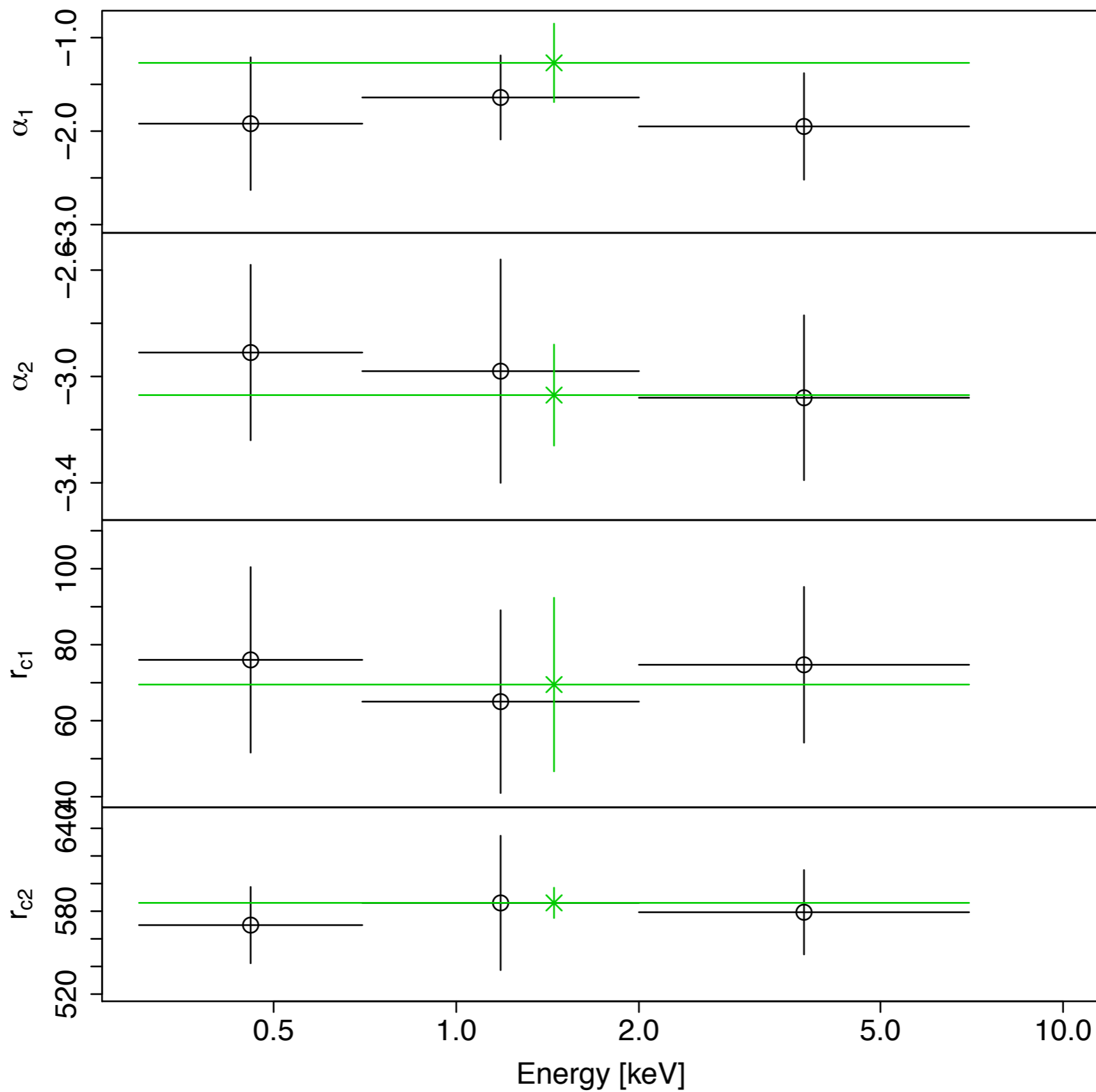


Fairall9; PSF

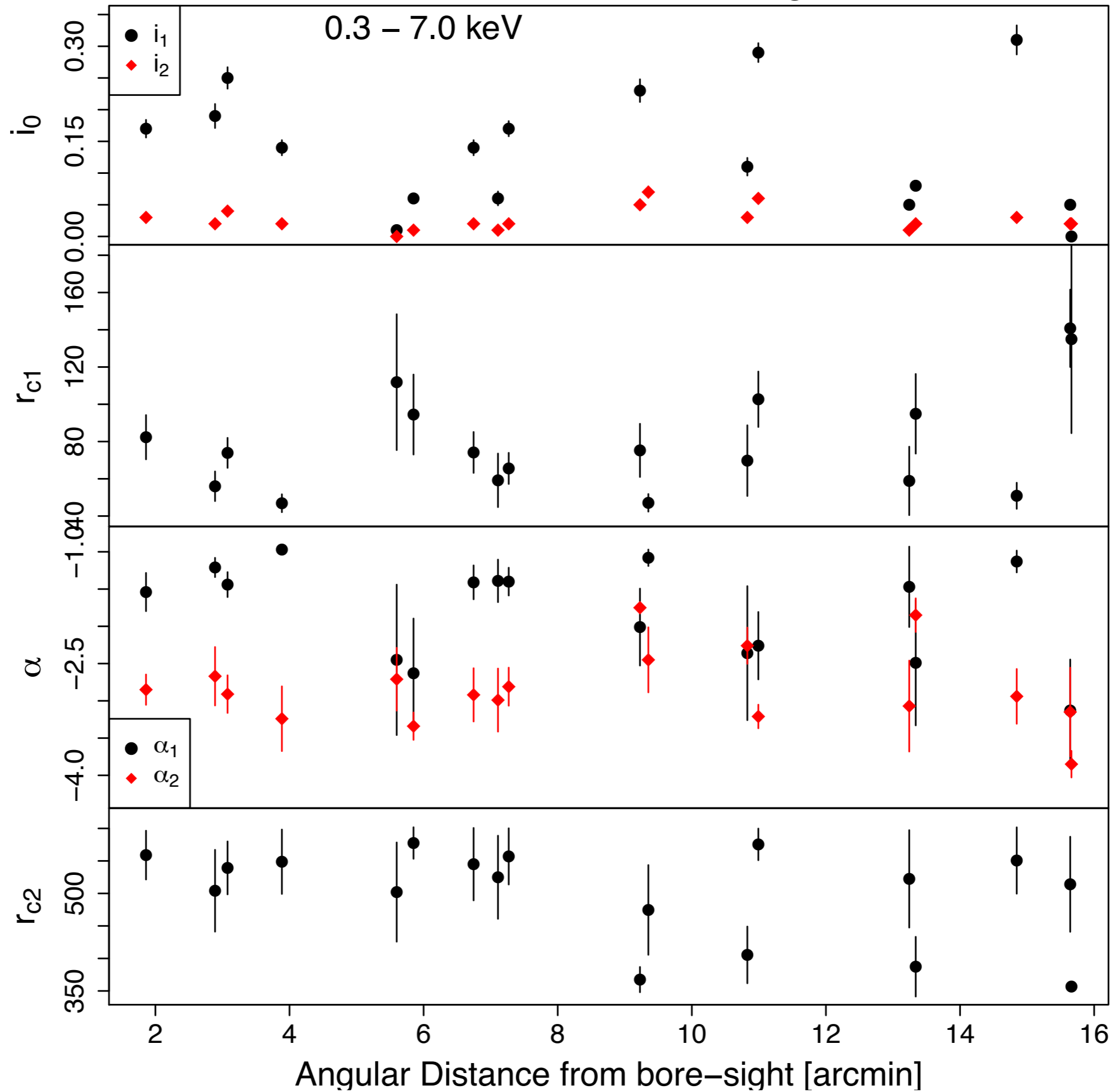


Source Name	Coordinate (pix,pix)	Mode	max_radius (pix)	Number of cells
1ES 1959+650	(298.56201,291.64582)	A02a	280	40
	(300.50042,293.53624)	A02b	280	40
	(298.42818,290.5263)	G06	280	40
Faiall 9	(302.42527,278.3769)	G06	280	40
GX13+1	(142.38307,169.47535)	G05	120	40
IGRJ17091-3624	(204.66133,203.52306)	T01	200	40
LMCX-2	(265.62066,167.51322)	G05	170	35
Mrk 110	(301.4574,294.72462)	G05	280	40
Mrk 421	(267.53592,185.48931)	G05	180	40
Mrk 501	(301.54029,294.61479)	G05	280	40
PKS 2155-304	(270.50215,287.71113)	PV01	280	40
4U 1728-34	(268.34081,171.5014)	G05	170	40
Cyg X-3	(259.56974,189.50537)	G05	200	40
	(262.40972,187.35579)	G05	200	40
NGC 4051	(303.628,293.519)	G05	280	40

Energy Dependence of averaged fitted parameters



PKS 2155-304; PSF and Double King's Profile



Outline

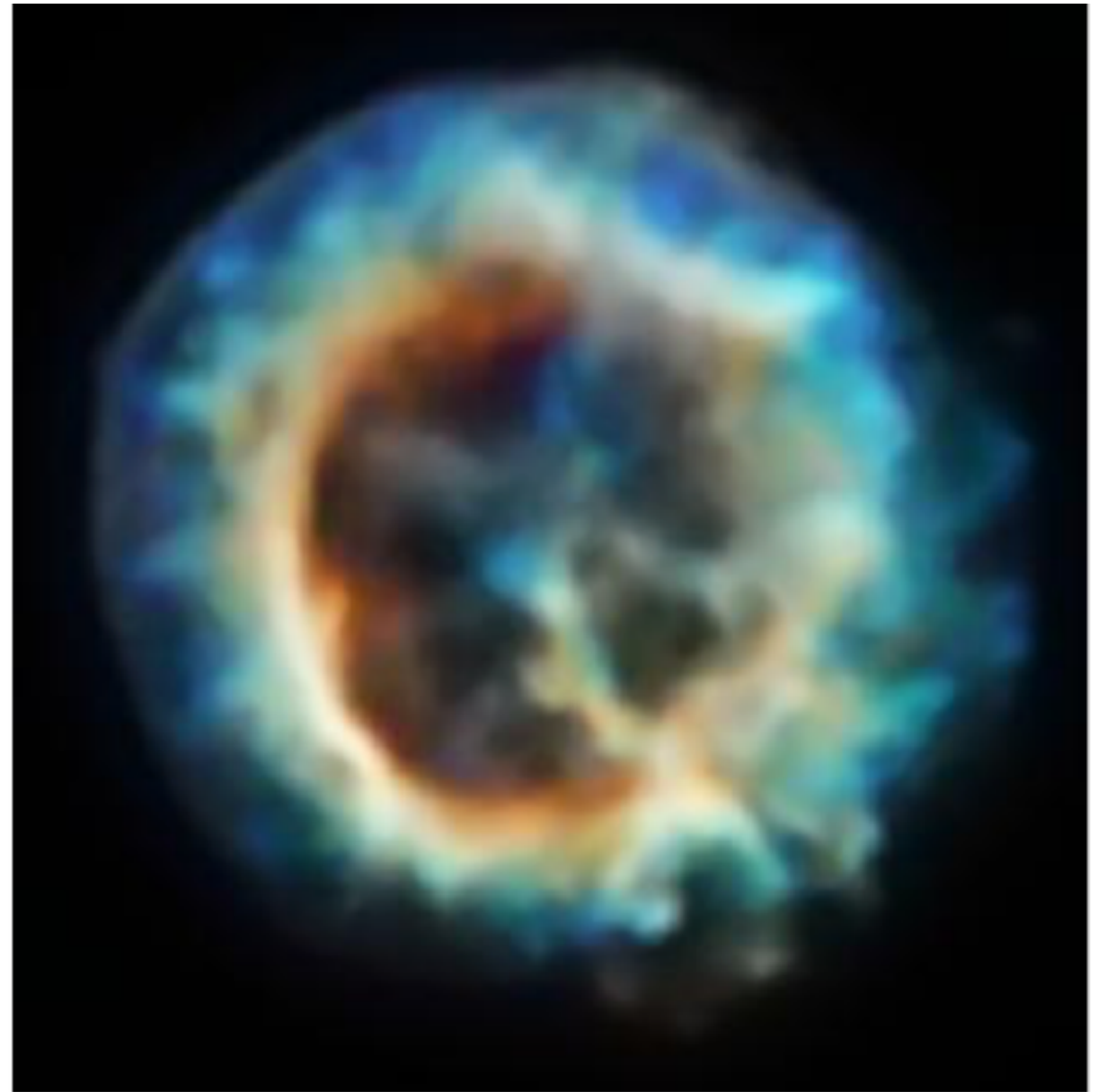
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1E 0102-7217

Fantastic Spectral Calibration
for low energy side (0.3-2.0
keV)

Effective Area Calibration
using Raster Scanning mode
observations

Celebrated IACHEC SNR for
low energy spectral calibrations



Red (0.3-0.5 keV), Green (0.5-0.75 keV)
Blue (0.75 – 7.0 keV)

SNR 0102-7217 Spectrum [Exp. ~35 ks]

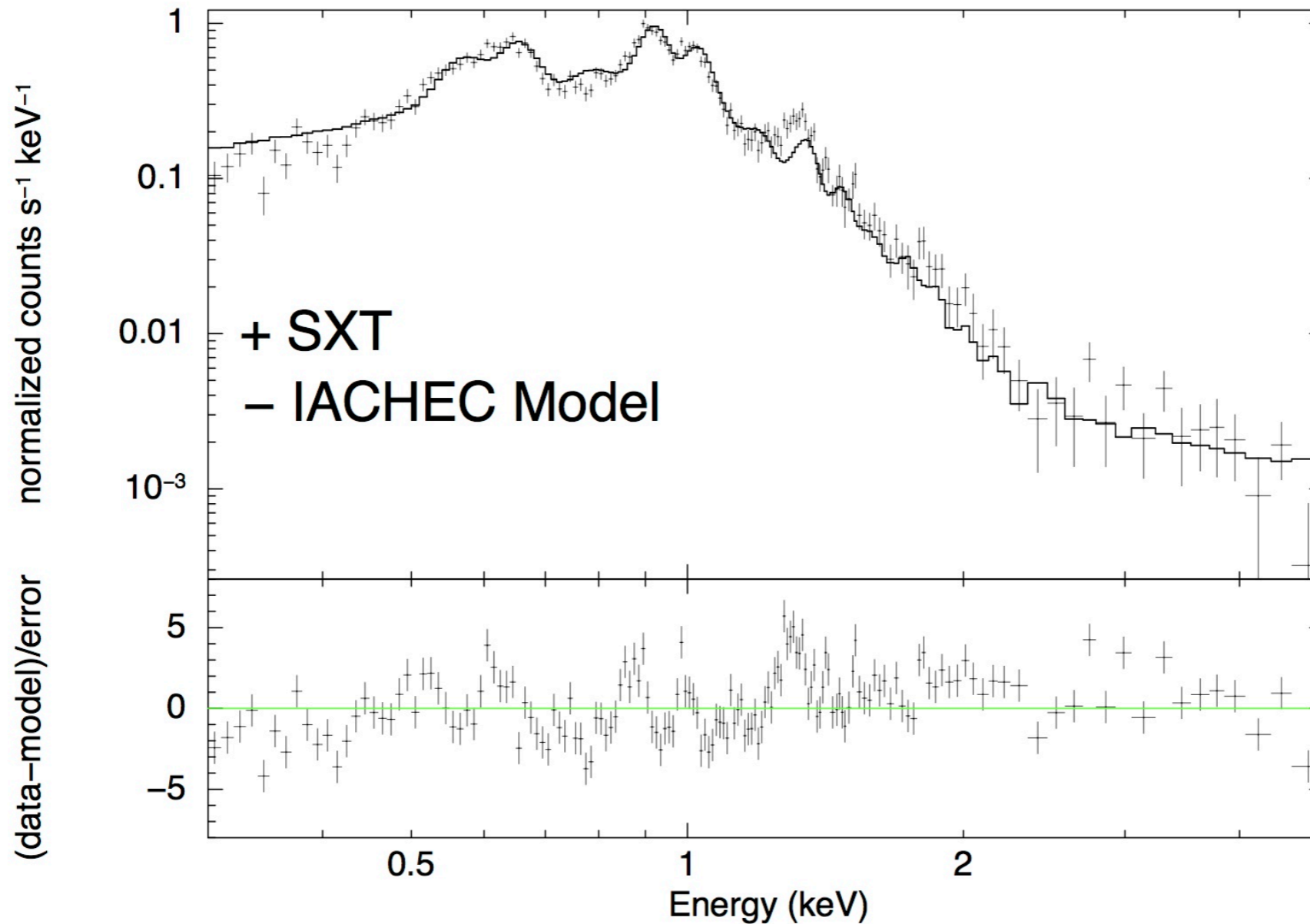
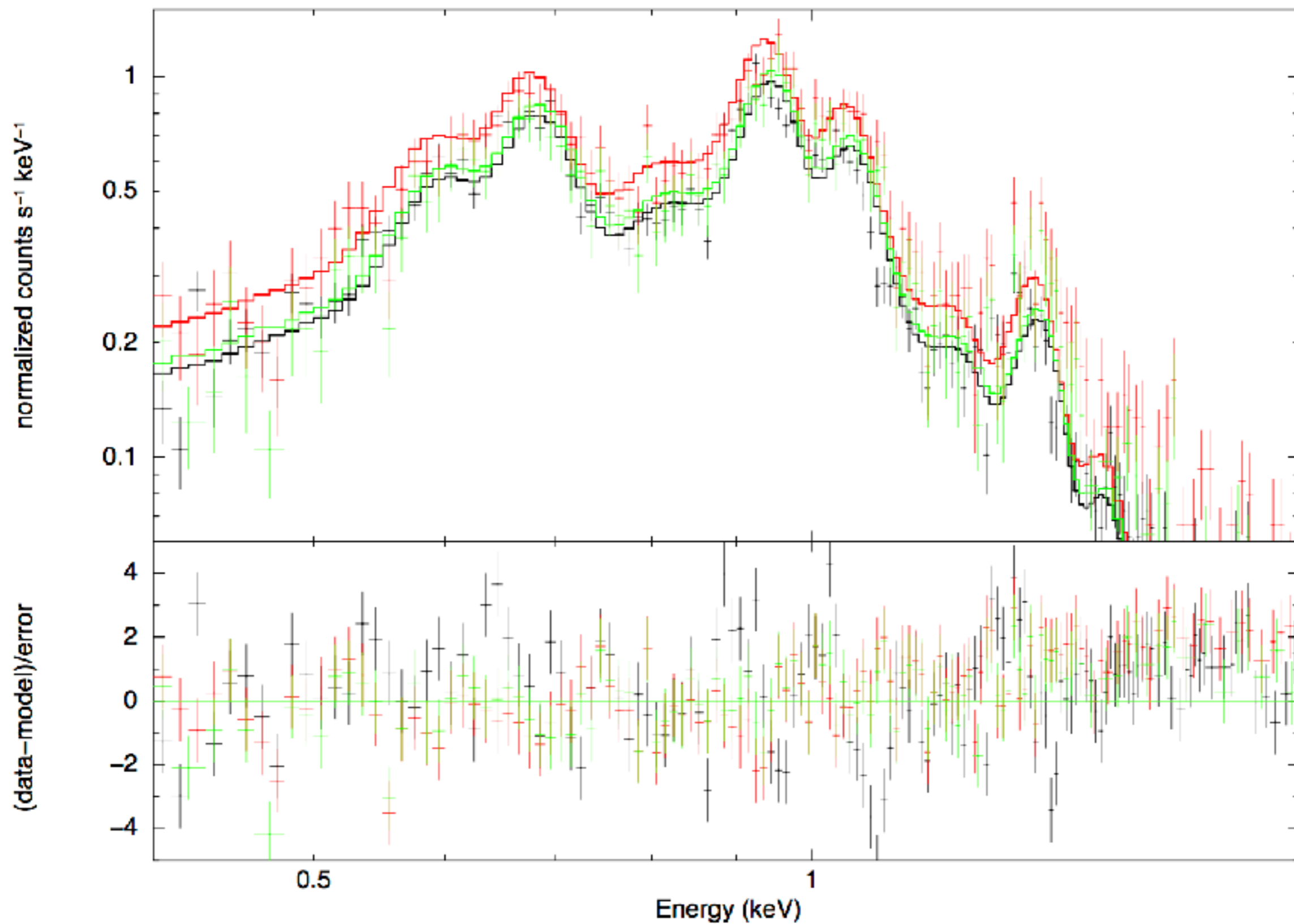
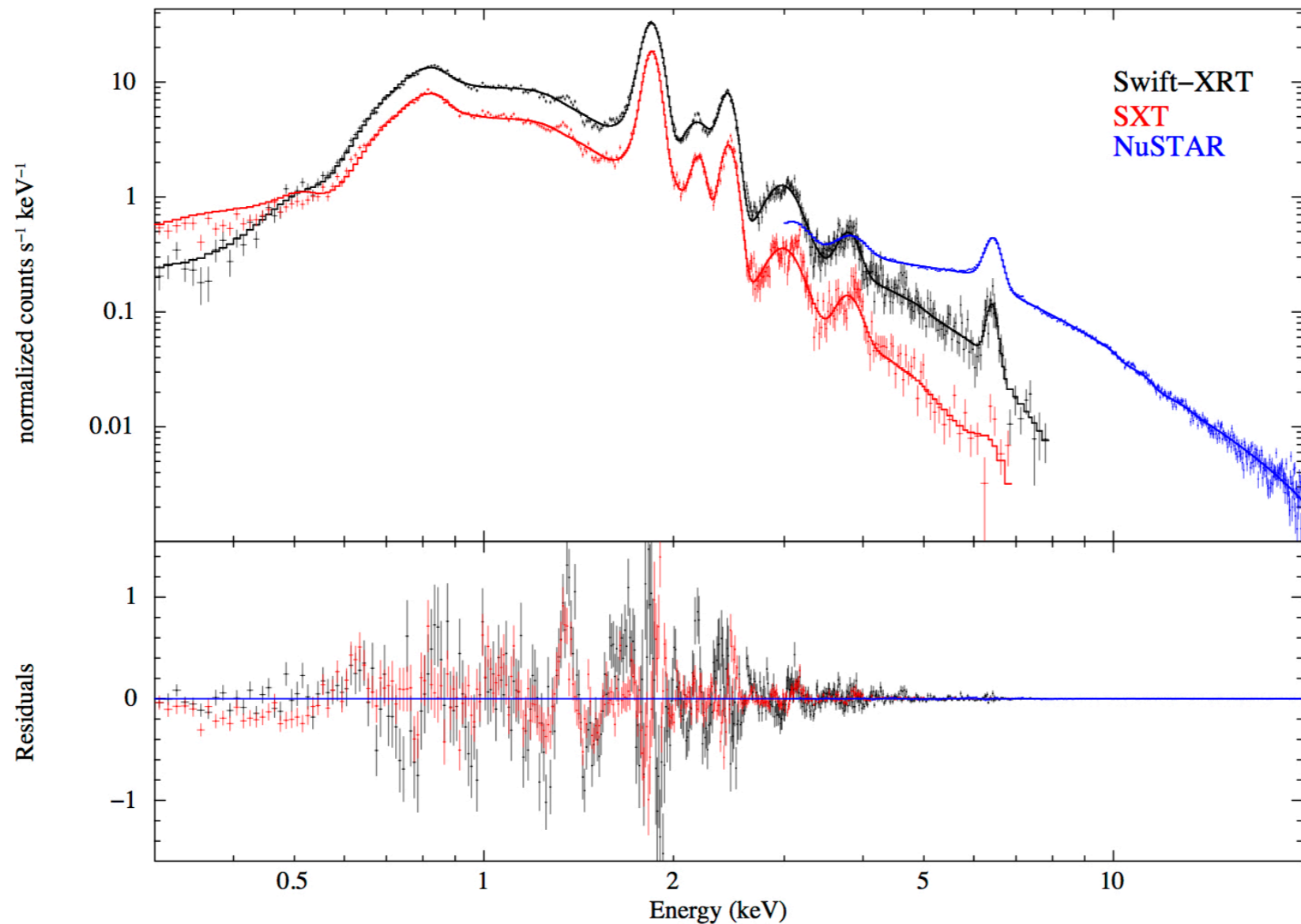


Figure 9. The X-ray spectrum of 1E0102-72.3 as fitted with the IACHEC model derived from several X-ray observatories carrying a CCD camera in the focal plane of a telescope. The SXT spectrum was extracted from a radius of 10 arcmin.

SXT March 2016 & Dec 2015 (reg. 8'; black); SXT Oct 2016 (reg. 18'; red); SXT (reg 13'; green)



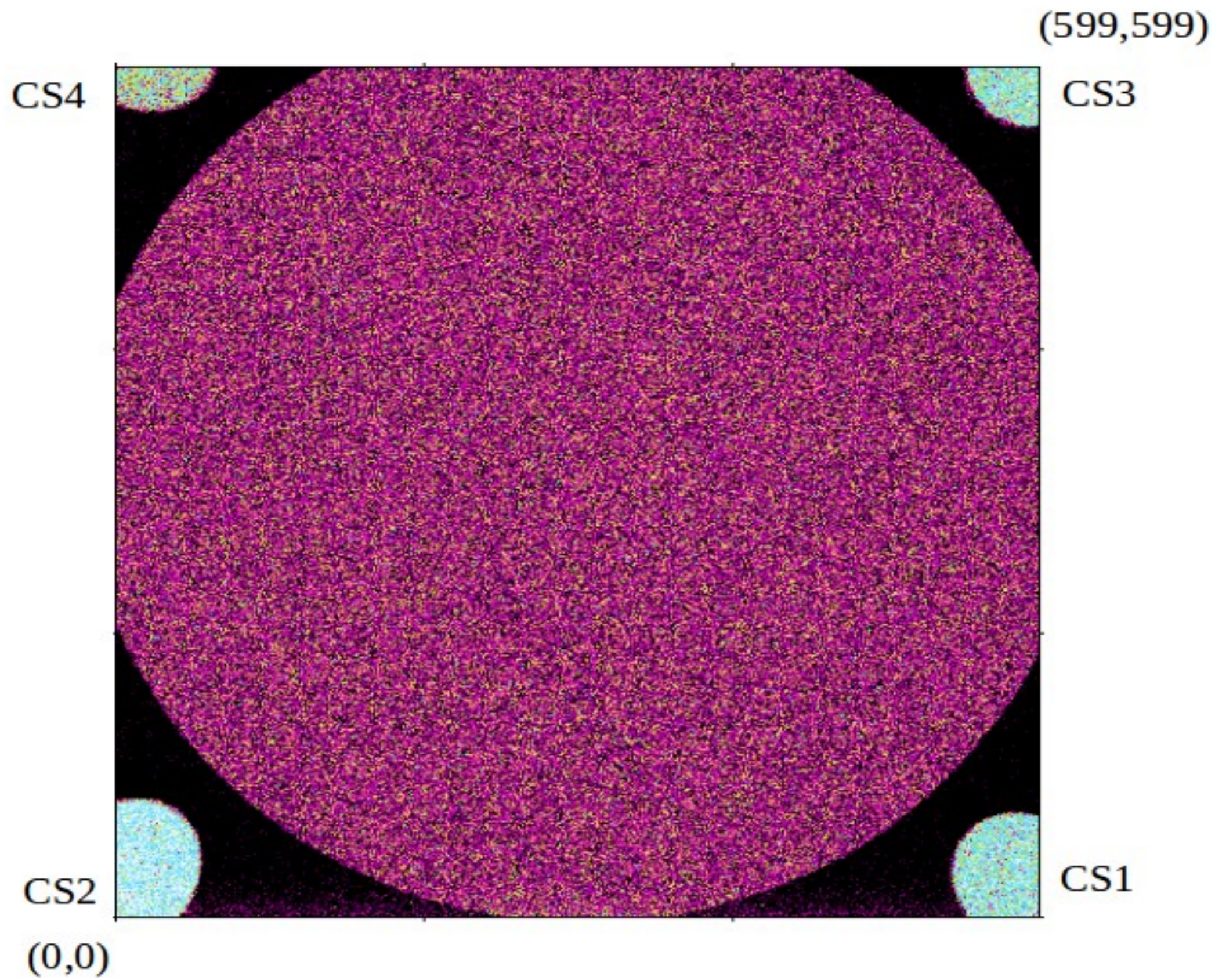
Tycho SNR; SXT Exp. Time=13000 s



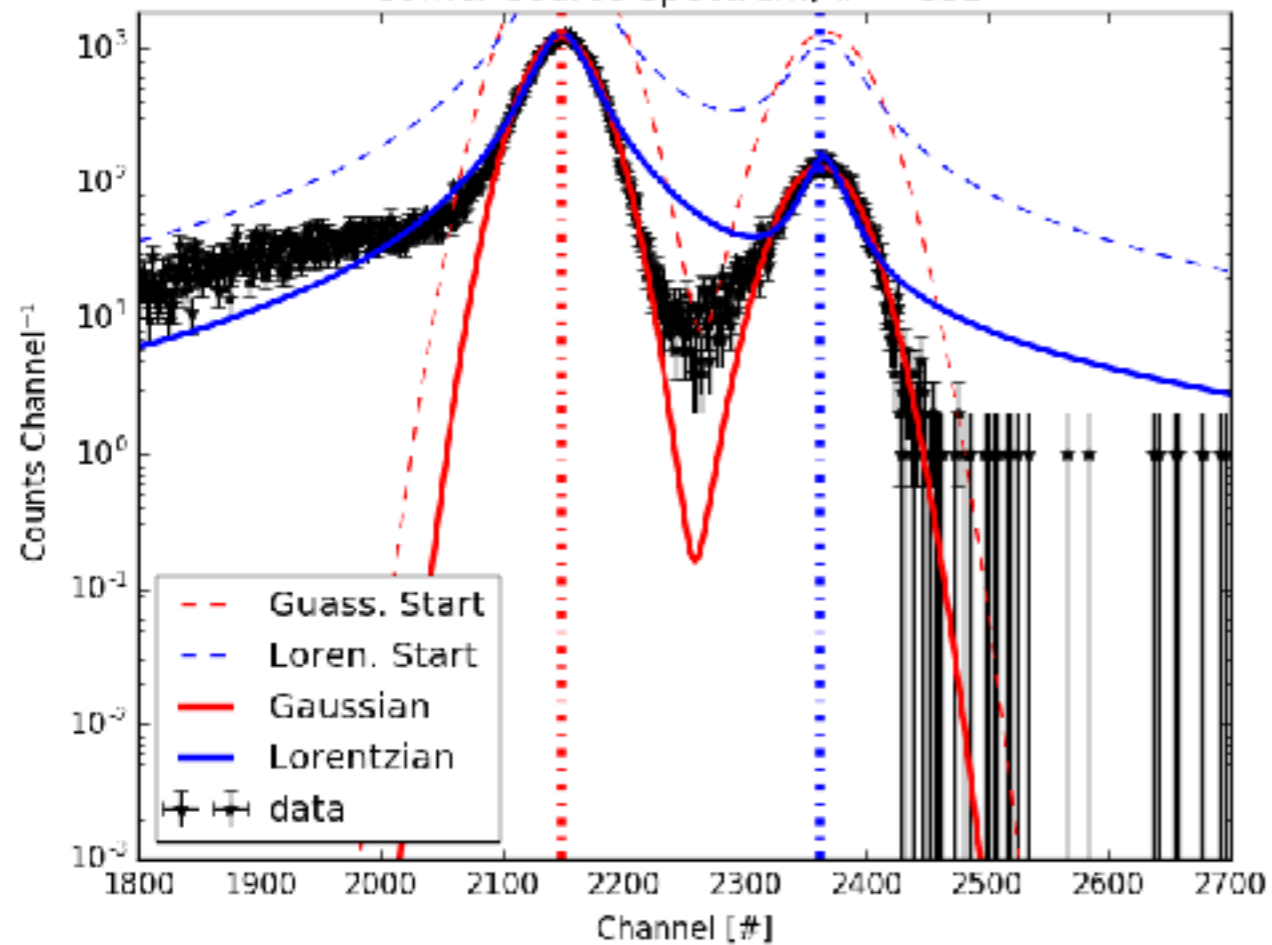
The X-ray spectrum of Tycho SNR as obtained with the SXT, Swift XRT and the NuStar. The SXT spectrum was extracted from a radius of 18 arcmin for this bright source

Outline

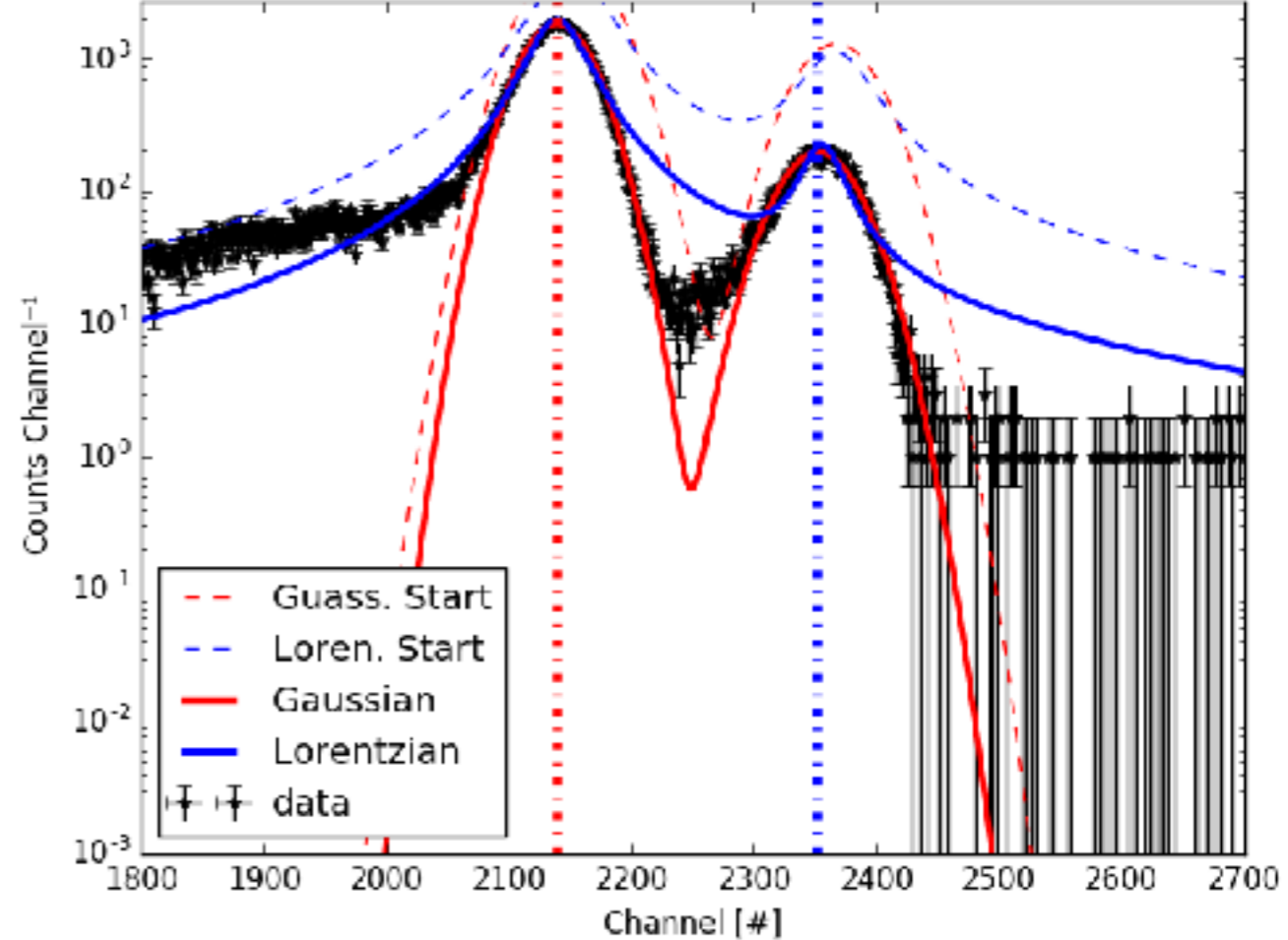
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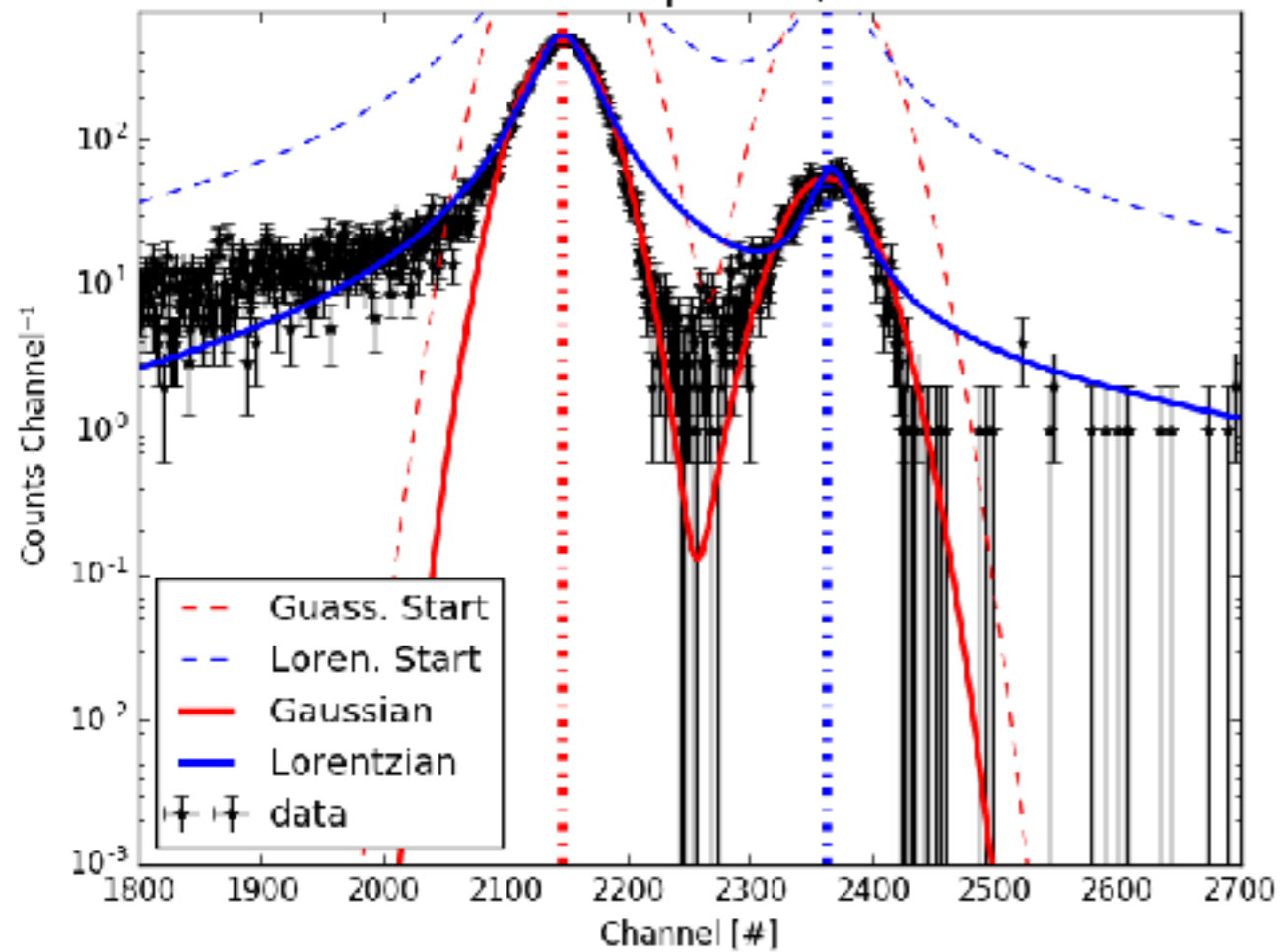
Corner Source Spectrum; # = CS1



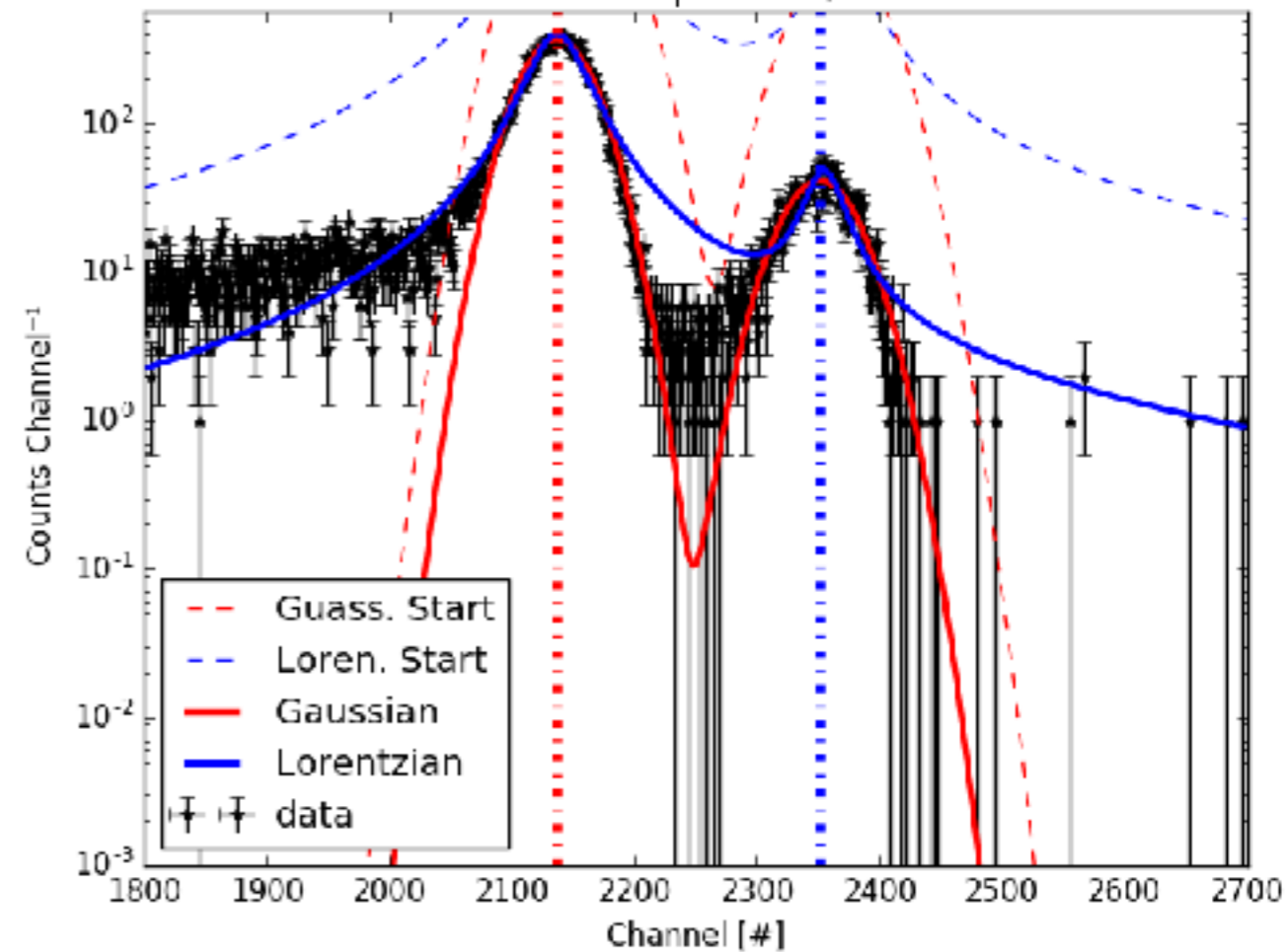
Corner Source Spectrum; # = CS2



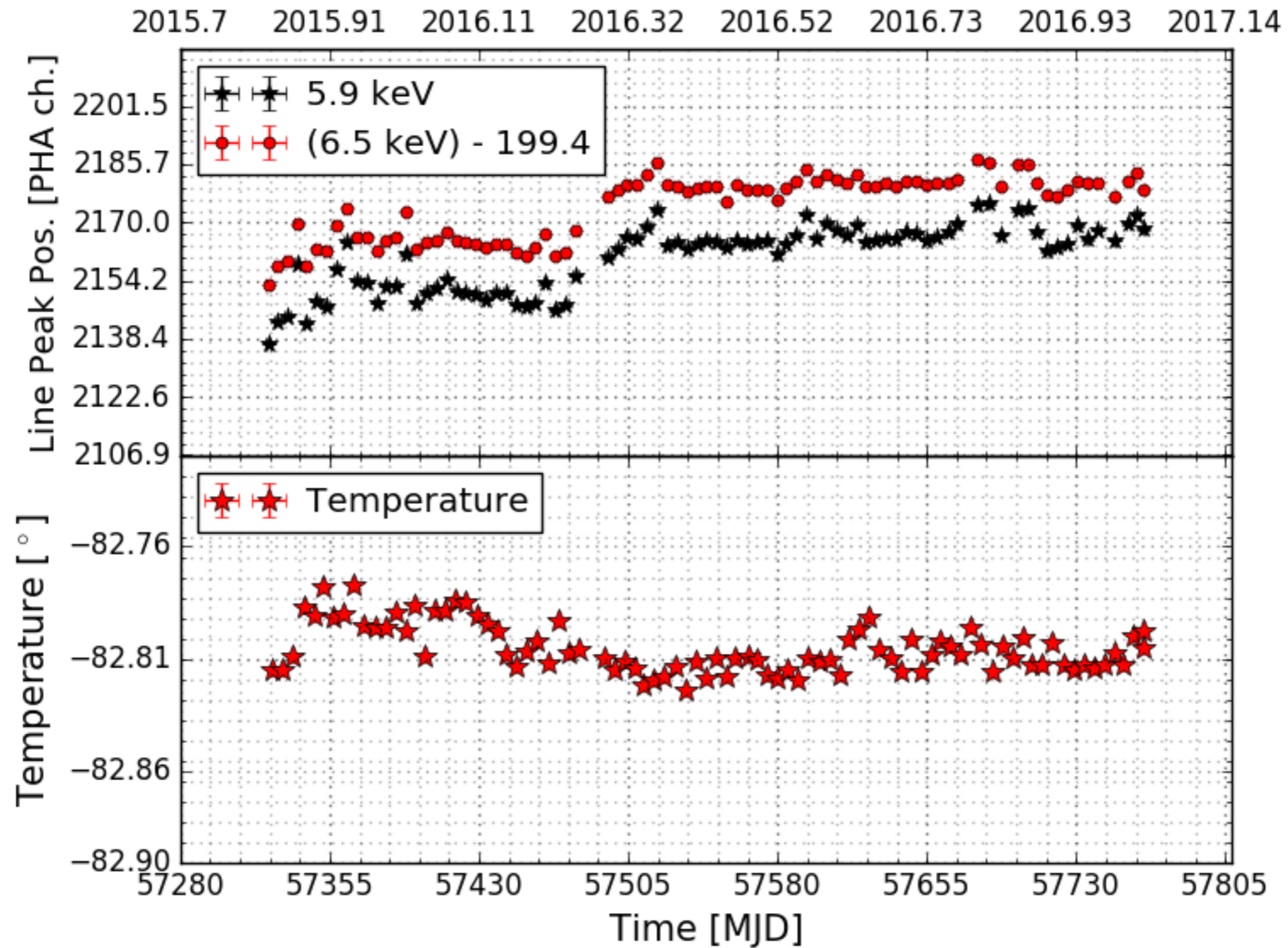
Corner Source Spectrum; # = CS3



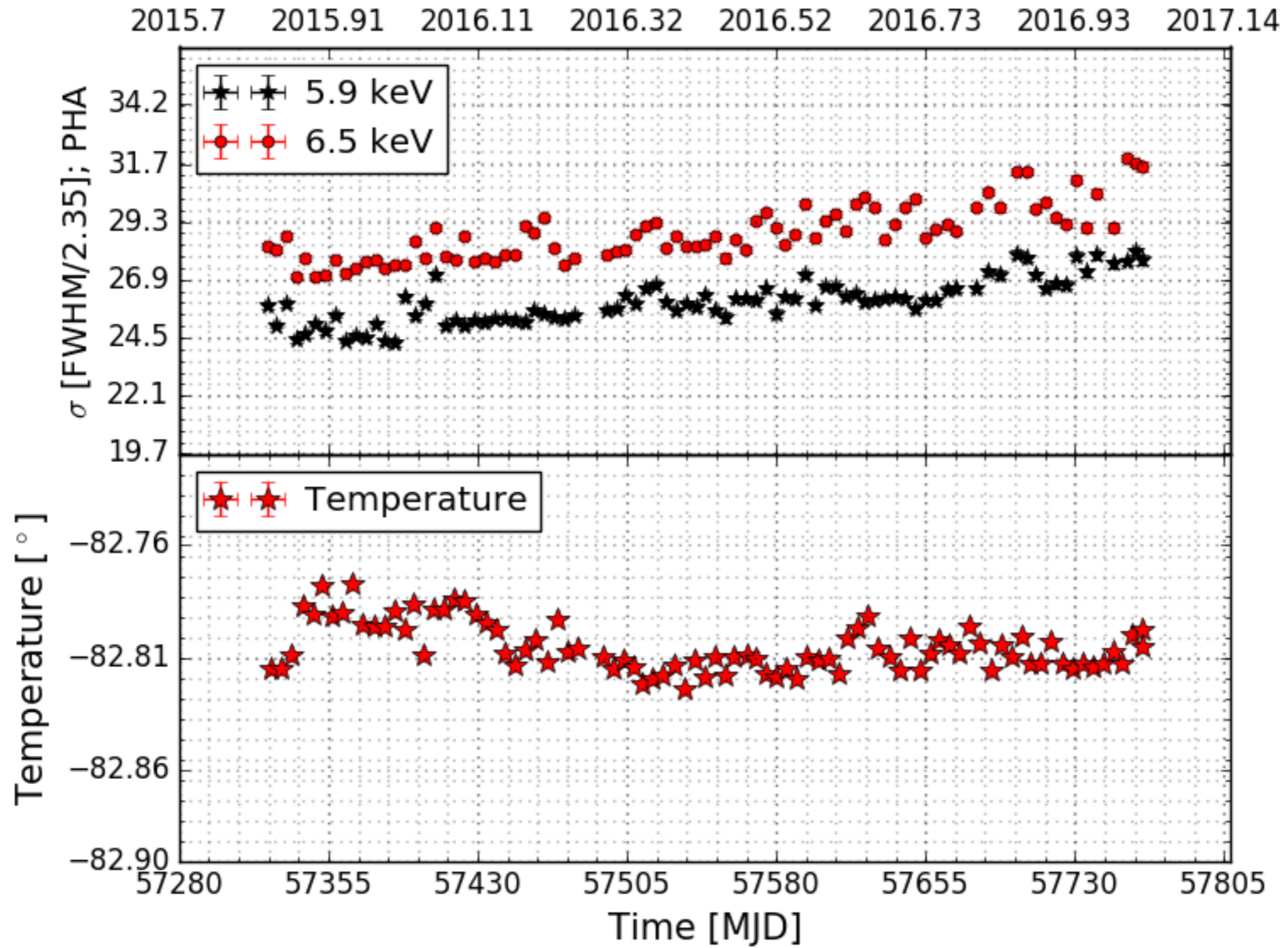
Corner Source Spectrum; # = CS4



Corner Source Spectral Fit Results; cs1



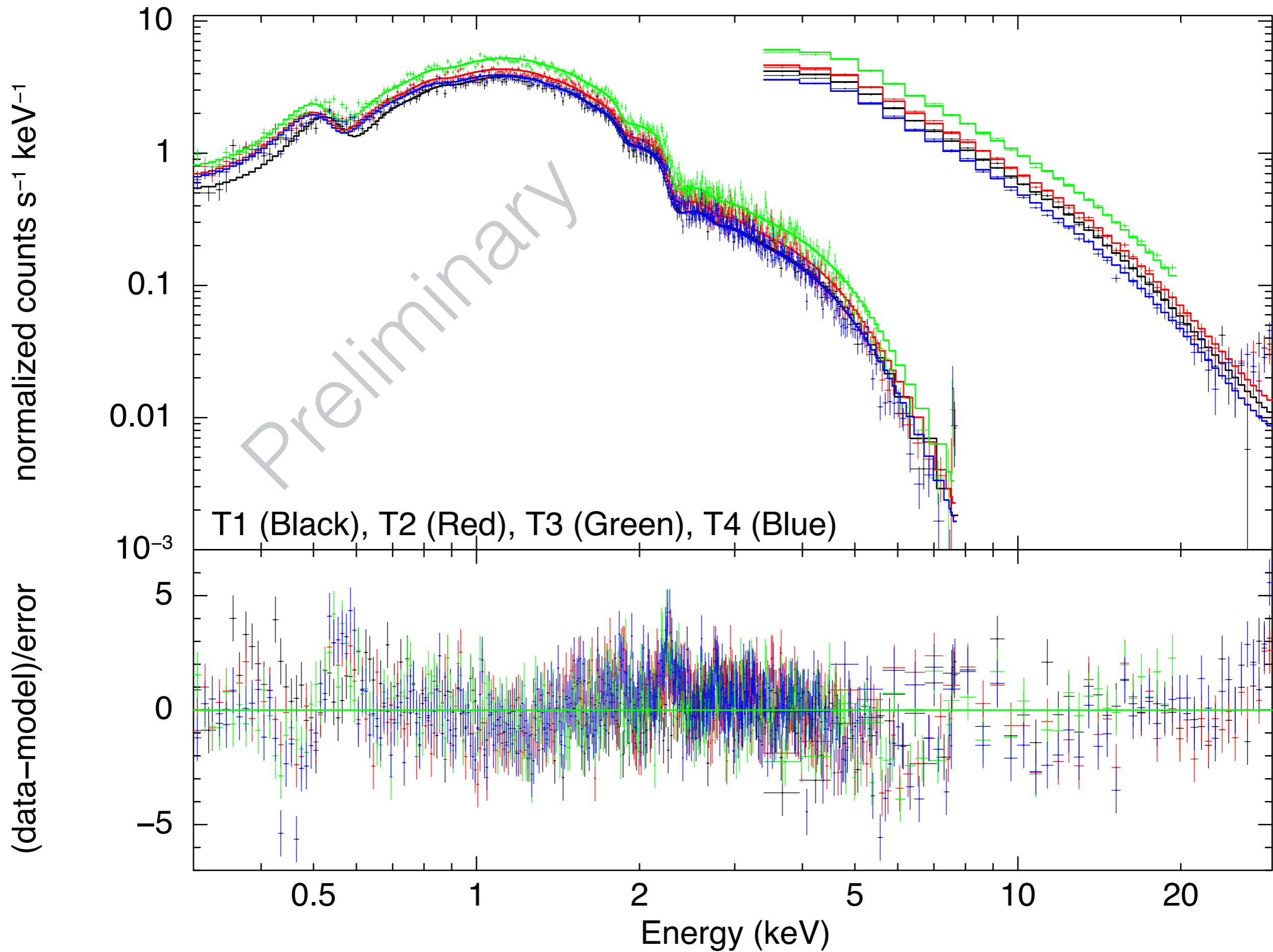
Corner Source Spectral Fit Results; cs1



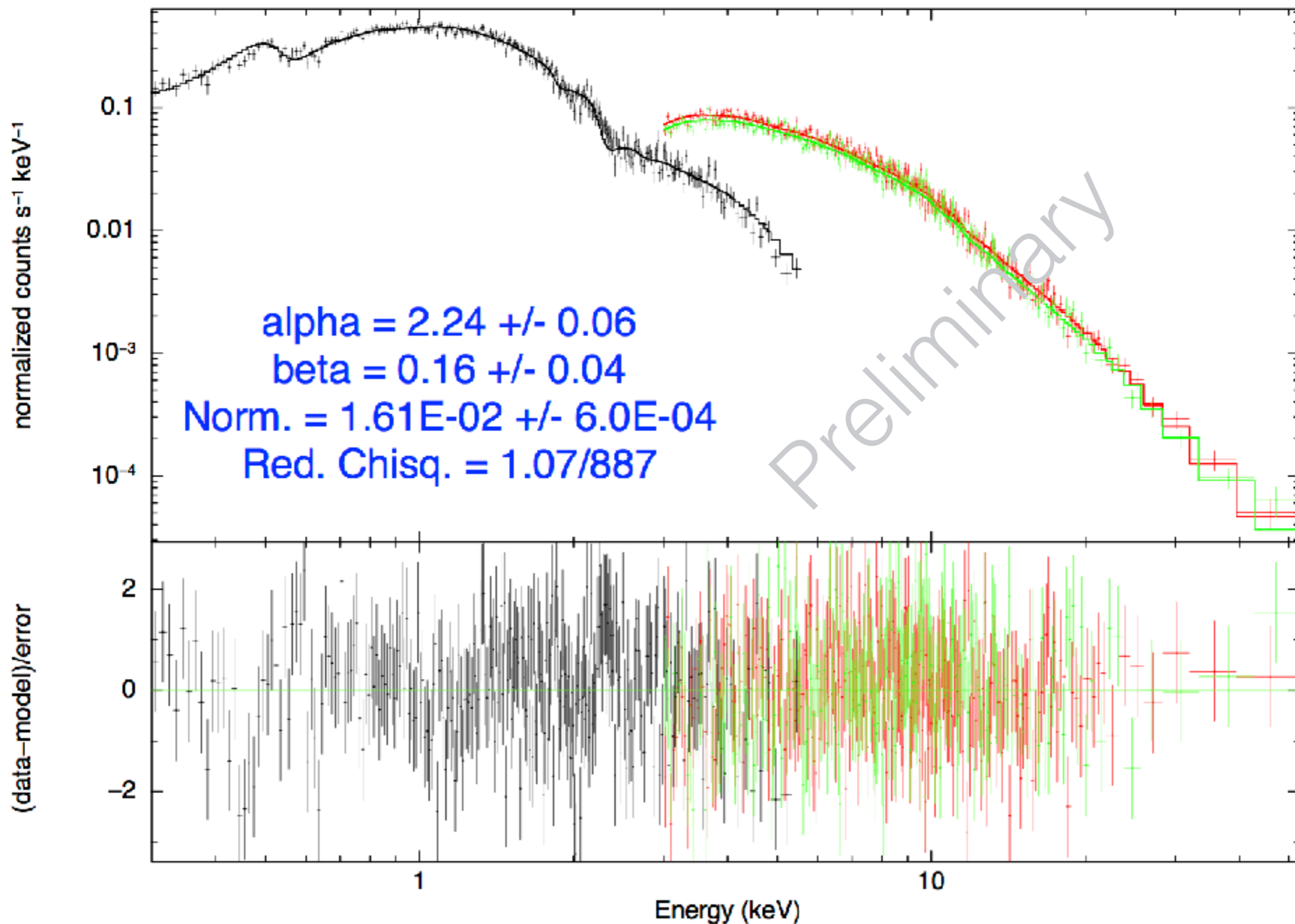
Summary

- The optical axis of SXT, determined, is approximately along the detector axis
- The energy dependent vignetting functions are generated and are updated in CALB
- The PSF determinations is almost done and are updated in CALDB
- The spectral comparison with the IACHEC model shows that the area and response matrix are constrained within satisfactory limits...a refinement is going on and soon will be updated with CALDB
- A gain shift of around 30 eV has been noted since the launch of AstroSat

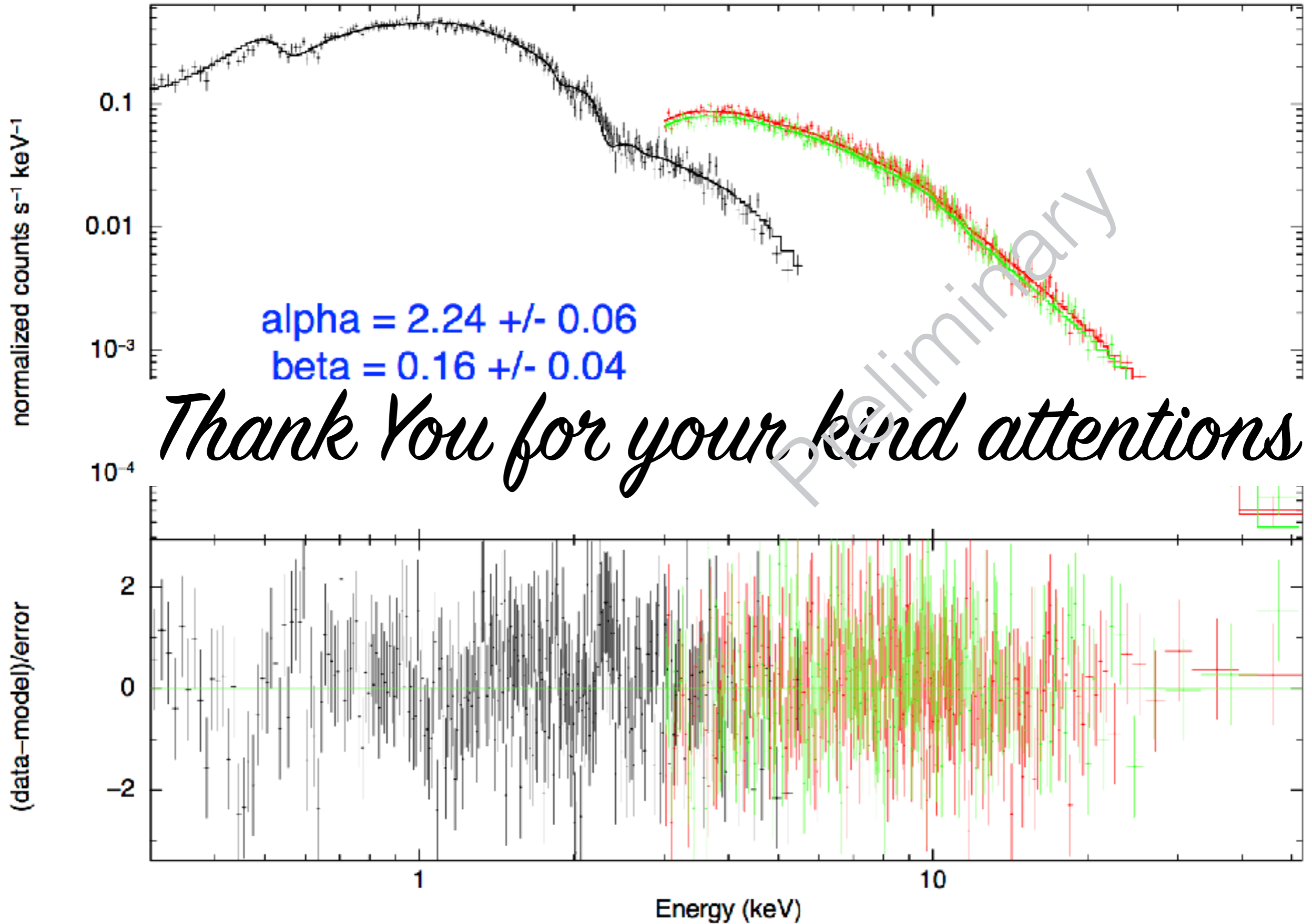
1ES 1959+650 (SXT+LAXPC)



1ES 1101-232 X-ray Spectrum; SXT (black), NuSTAR(red & green)



1ES 1101-232 X-ray Spectrum; SXT (black), NuSTAR(red & green)



Combined Sky Bkg. Spectrum; including (red)/excluding (black) sky2a & sky2b

