

WHAT'S PAST IS PROLOGUE

XMM-Newton 10th Anniversary

10th December 2009

XMM-Newton Science Operations Centre, ESAC, Spain

Norbert Schartel

(XMM-Newton Project Scientist)



XMM-Newton

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XMM-Newton

XMM-Newton Proposal



Submitted by

J.A.M. Bleeker, Leiden
A.C. Brinkman, Utrecht
J.L. Culhane, MSSL
L. Koch, Saclay
K.A. Pounds, Leicester
H.W. Schnopper, Lyngby
G. Spada, Bologna
B.G. Taylor, SSD/ESA
J. Trümper, Garching

through

J.L. Culhane
Mullard Space Science Laboratory
Holmbury St. Mary
Dorking, Surrey, England

Telephone: 306-70292
Telex: 859185

November, 1982

**Thank you very much
for such an excellent
mission!**

XMM-Newton

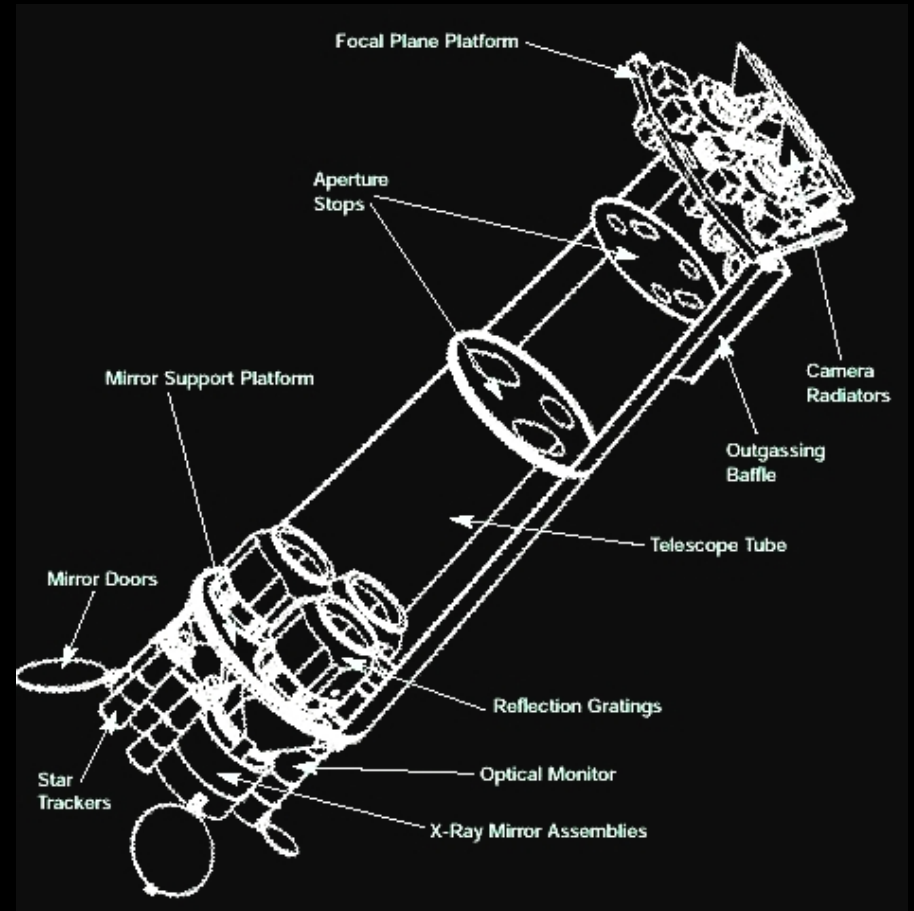
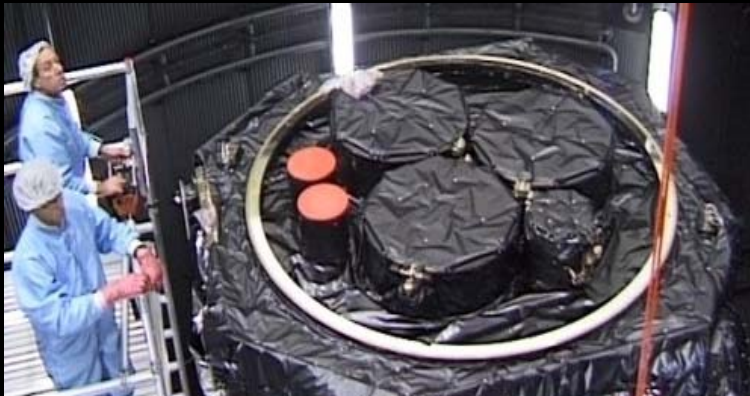
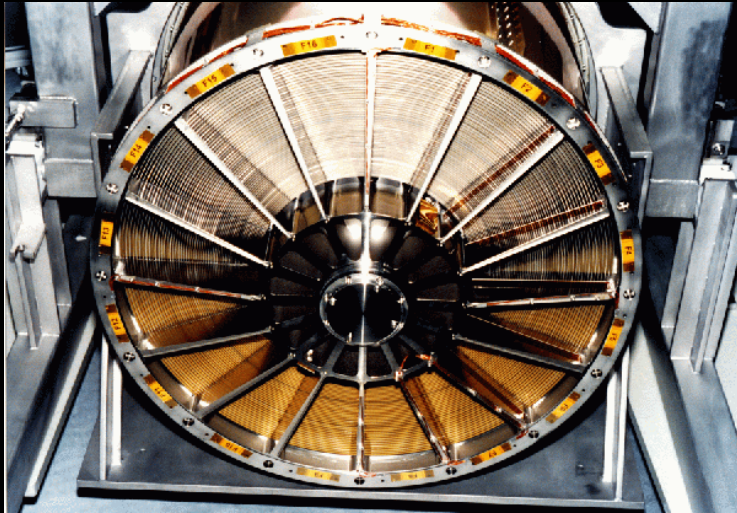
- **XMM-Newton =
X-ray Multi-mirror Mission**
 - **Second cornerstone of ESA's
Horizon 2000 Science Programme**
 - **Launched by an Ariane 5 on 10
December 1999**
-

XMM-Newton launch on 10 December 1999

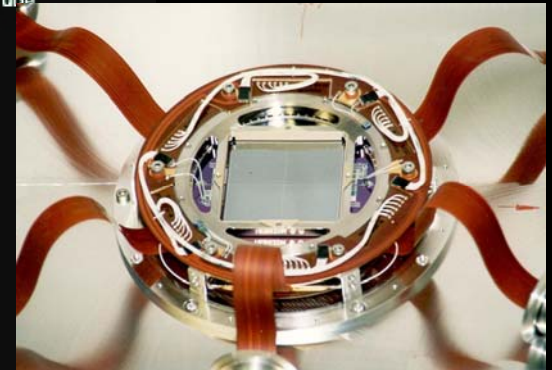
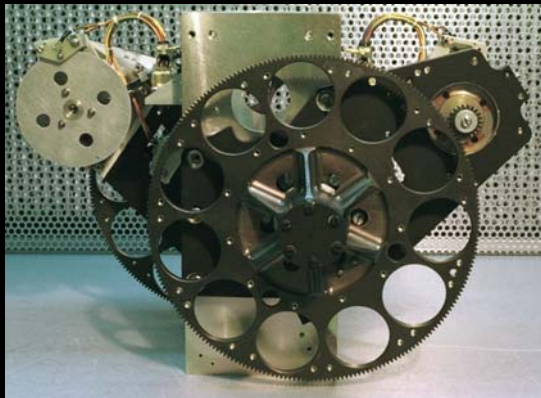
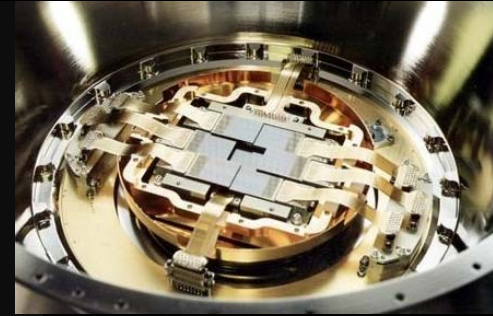
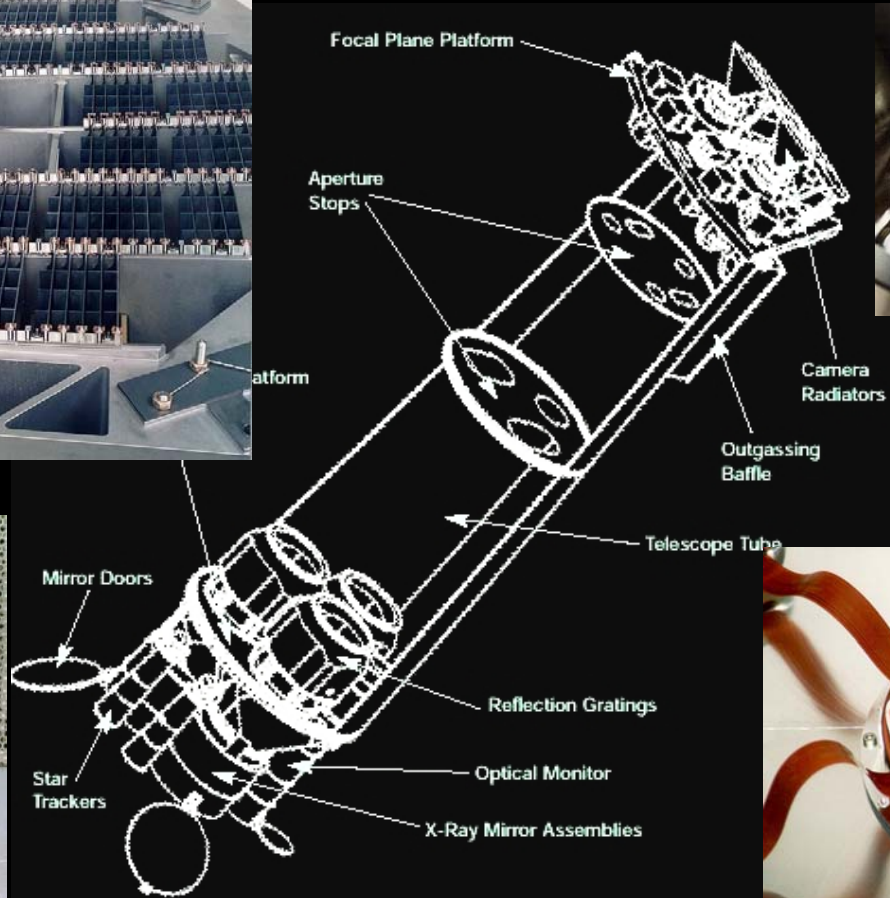




Spacecraft and Mirrors



Instruments

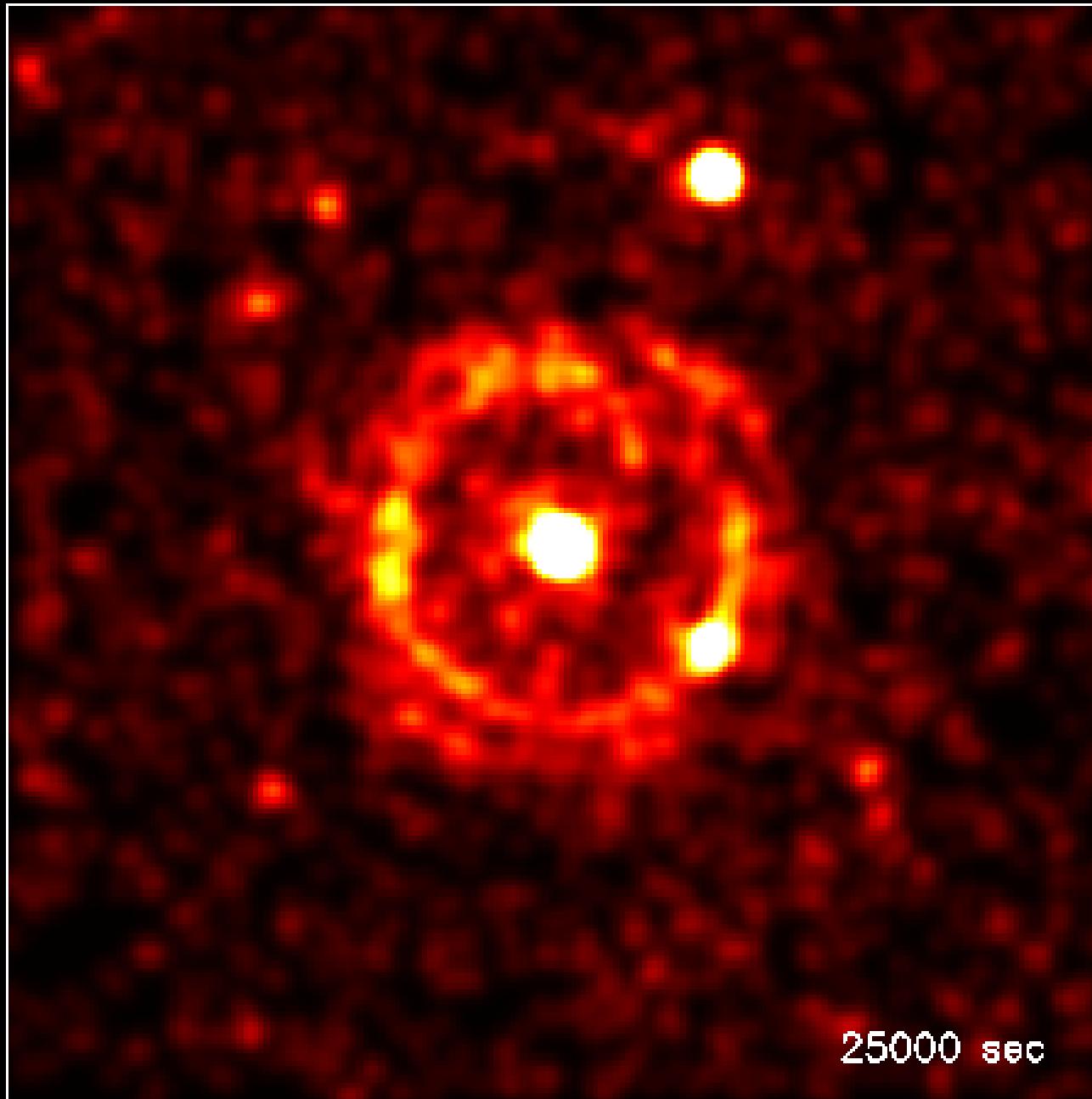


XMM-Newton

- **3 Mirror Modules / highest effective collecting area ever**
 - **Six simultaneously observing instruments:**
 - 3 CCD cameras (one **pn** and two **MOSs**)
 - 2 spectrometers (**RGS**)
 - 1 optical Monitor (**OM**)
-

GRB 031203

- S. Vaughan et al., 2004, ApJ 603, L5
 - Discovery of an evolving dust-scattered X-ray halo
 - → Will allow highly accurate distance determinations to the dust
-



Optical and UV



V+B
(540nm, 434 nm)



U+UVW1
(348nm, 294nm)



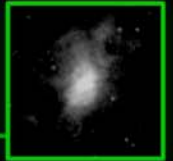
UVM2+UVW2
(234nm, 218nm)



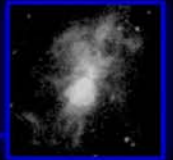
X-Ray



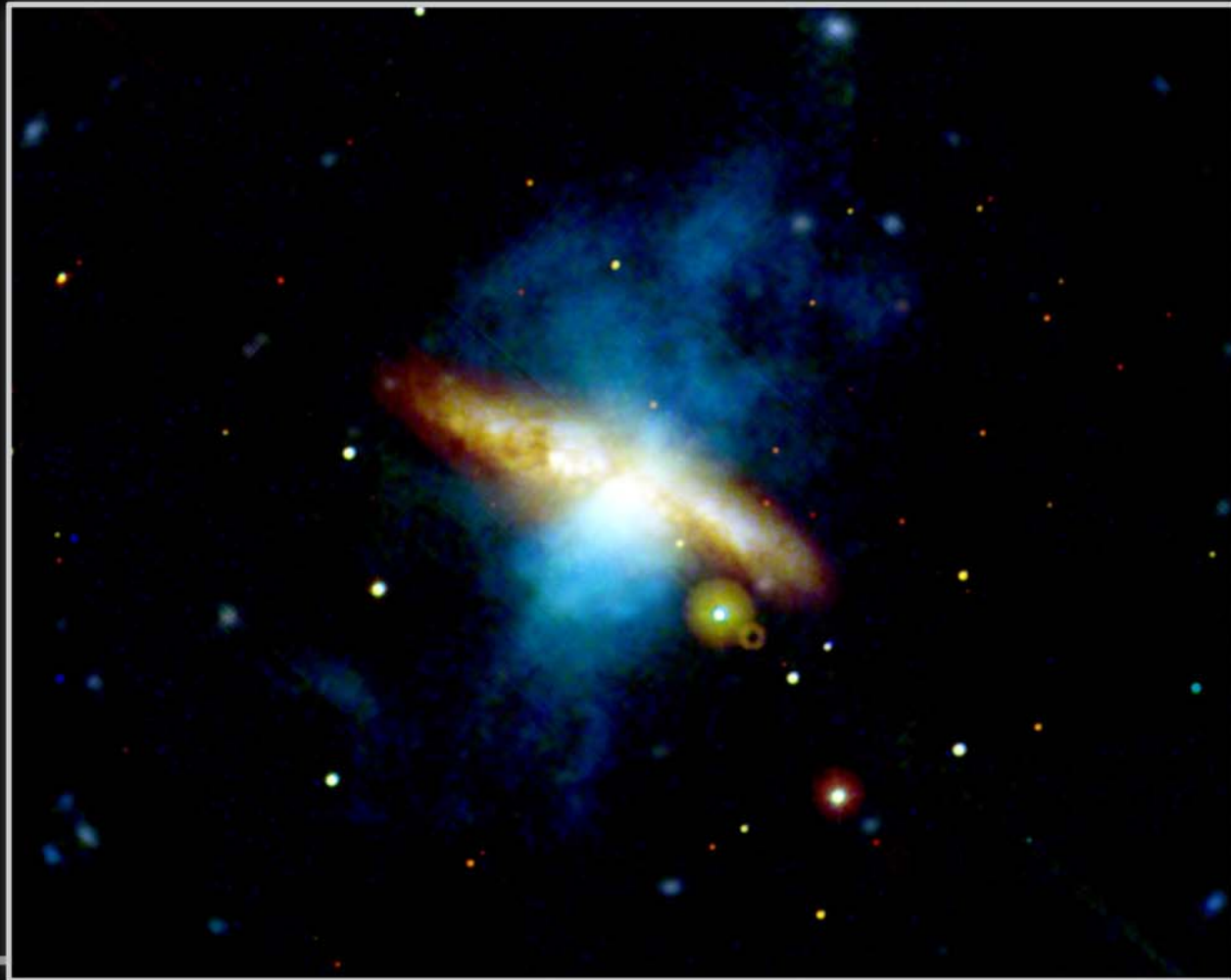
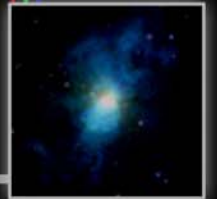
1.2-7.0keV



0.7-1.2keV



0.3-0.7keV



M E S S I E R 8 2



To celebrate the International Year of Astronomy, and as part of the 100 Hours of Astronomy cornerstone project, the European Space Agency is releasing this magnificent image of the starburst galaxy Messier 82 (M82) obtained with the XMM-Newton observatory. The image shows bright knots in the plane of the galaxy, indicating a region of intense star formation, and emerging plumes of supergalactic winds glowing in X-rays.

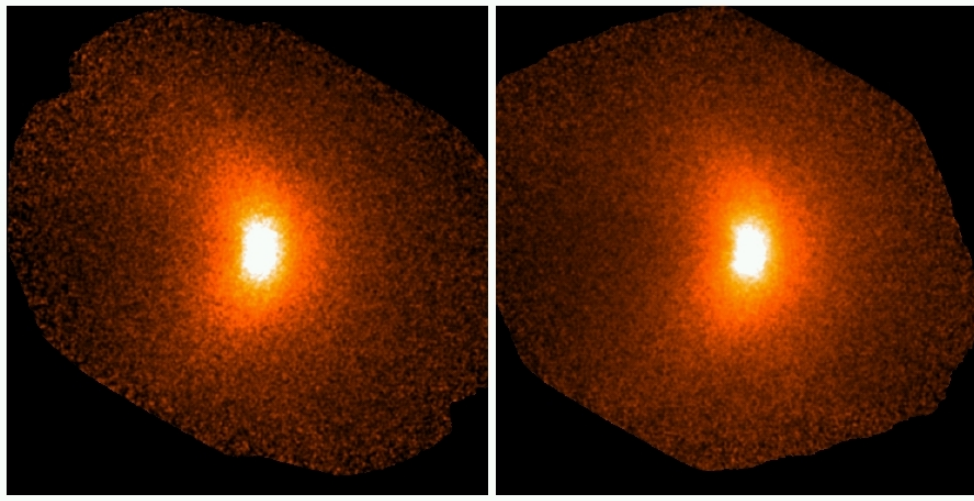
Image courtesy of Pedro Rodriguez and ESA



From the Solar System to the Large-Scale Structure

Solar System

C/2000 WM1 (LINEAR)



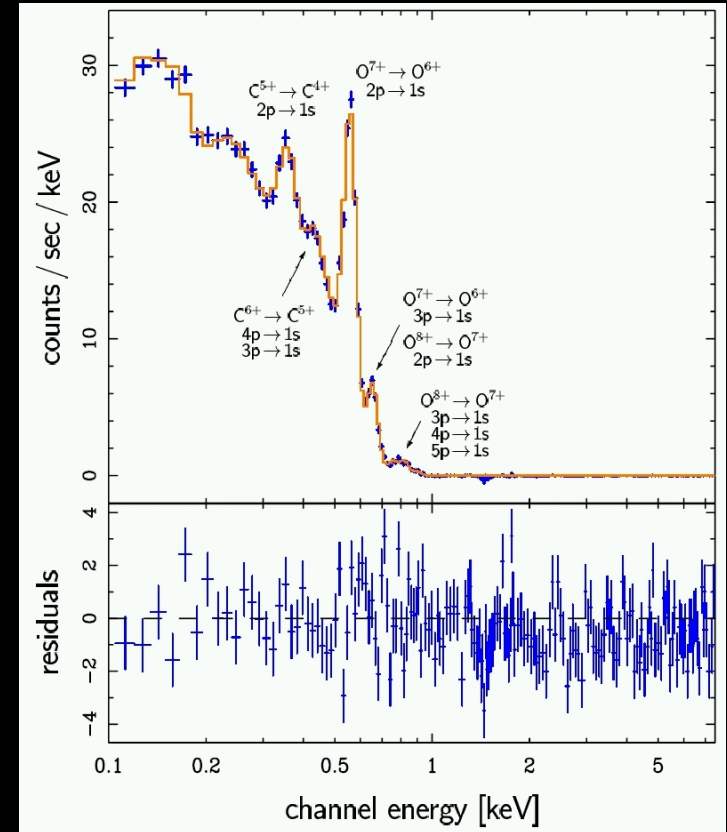
MOS

pn

Dennerl, K, et al., 2003, SPIE 4851, 277

- 17 h of almost uninterrupted observations

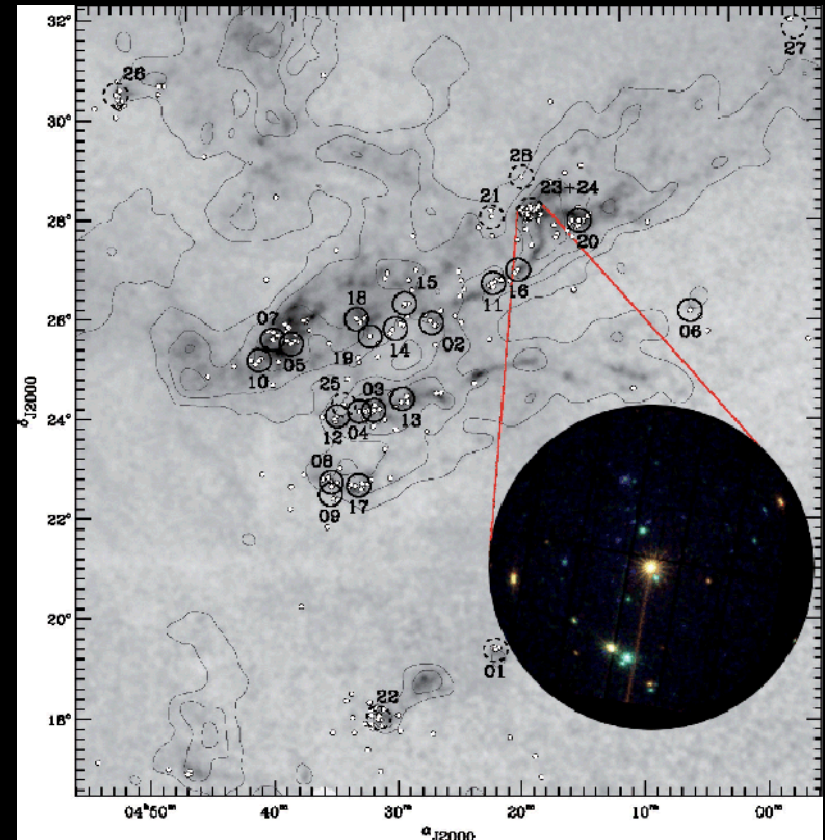
➔ X-ray emission caused by charge exchange reactions between highly charged heavy ions in the solar wind - mainly oxygen and carbon - and cometary gas



Stars

XMM-Newton Extended Survey Of The Taurus Molecular Cloud

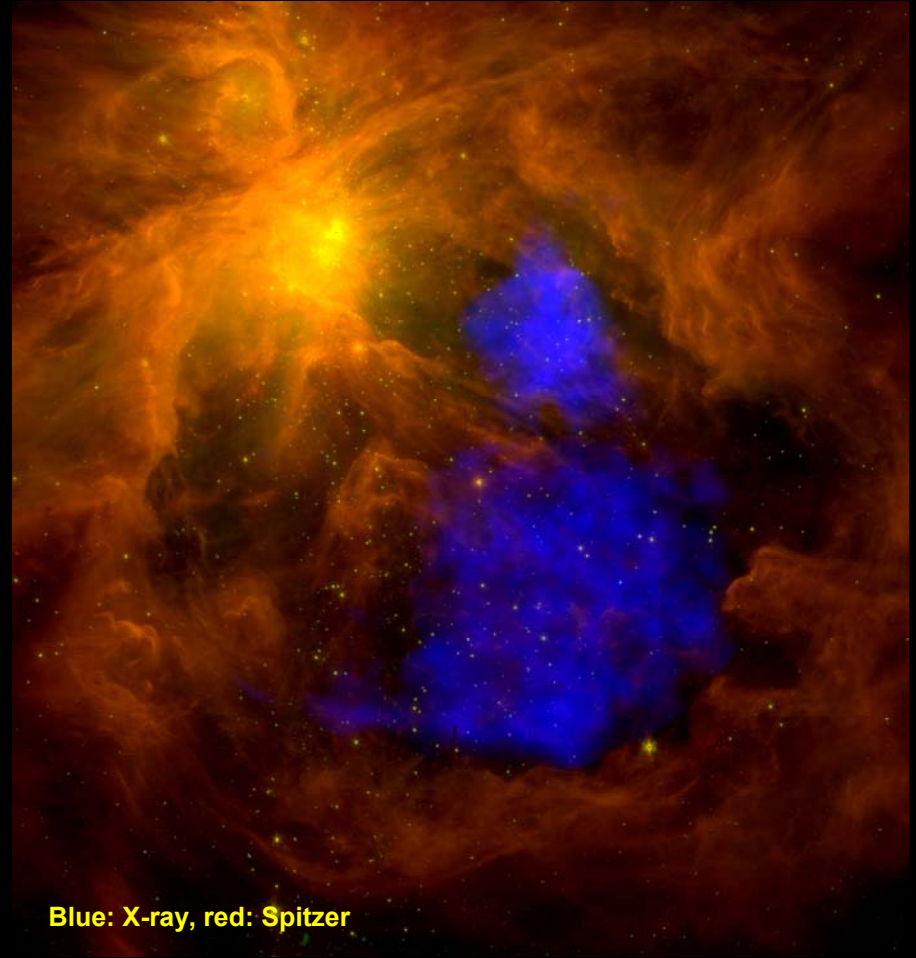
- Taurus molecular cloud is a near star formation region
 - Detection of almost all young stars embedded in the cloud as X-ray sources, including many brown dwarfs and protostars
- ➔ Identification of unusual physical processes not known before in forming stars:
 - ➔ Gas streams falling down onto the forming and young star
 - ➔ Ejection of jets



A&A special feature: 15 papers, 2007, A&A 468; Guedel et al., 2007, A&A 468, 353

Million-Degree Plasma Pervading the Extended Orion Nebula

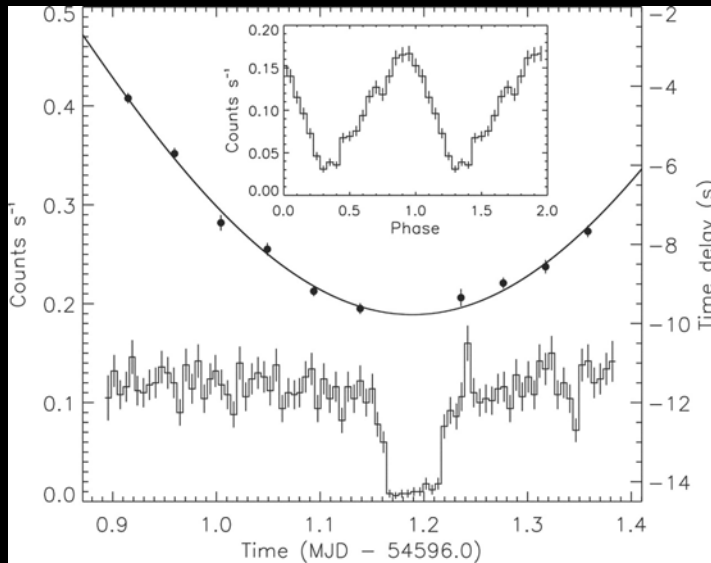
- The Orion nebula (near star forming region) is illuminated by a small group of massive stars (the Trapezium).
- XMM-Newton observations reveal a hot plasma with a temperature of $1.7\text{-}2.1 \times 10^6 \text{ K}$ pervading the southwest extension of the Orion nebula. The plasma flows into the adjacent interstellar medium.
- Single hot massive stars contribute to the enrichment of ISM
- Suggests that this is a common X-ray outflow phenomenon widespread across our Galaxy
- M. Guedel et al., Science 319, 309, 2008



Blue: X-ray, red: Spitzer

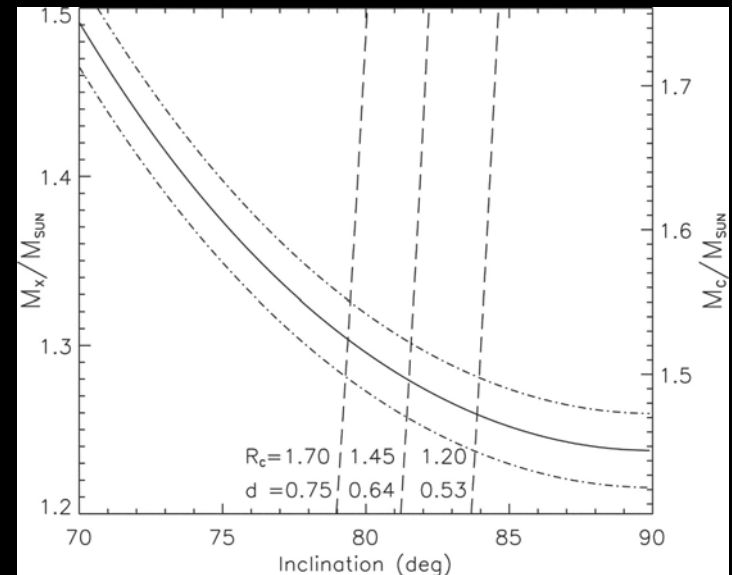
White Dwarfs

RXJ 10648.0-4418: An Ultramassive, Fast-Spinning White Dwarf



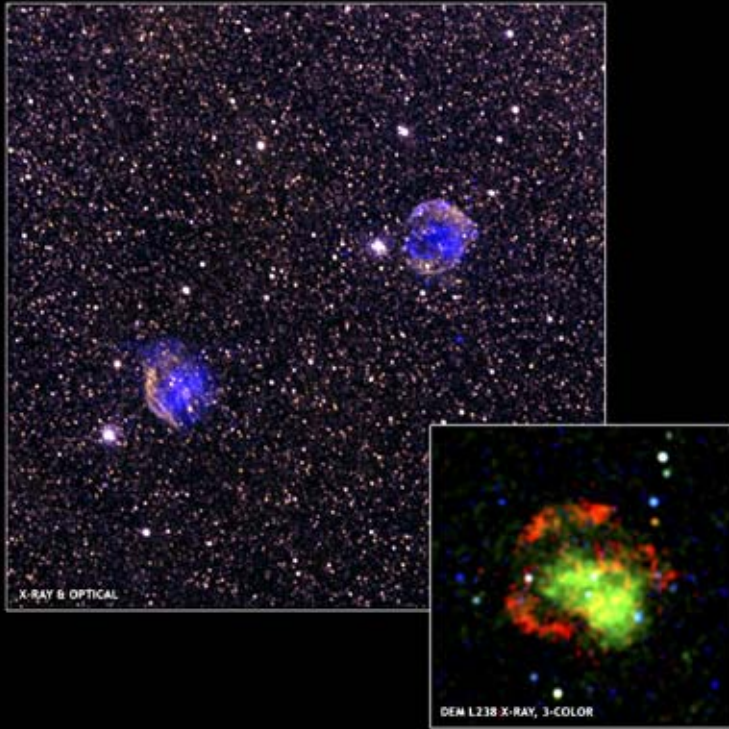
- RXJ 10648.0-4418 is white dwarf
- dynamical constrain of mass $M > 1.2 M_{\odot}$
- Chandrasekhar limit → SN Ia
- Equation of state

- XMM-Newton observation of the eclipse of RXJ 10648.0-4418
- accurate determination of period, time delay of X-ray pulses
- Mereghetti et al., 2009, Science 325, 1222

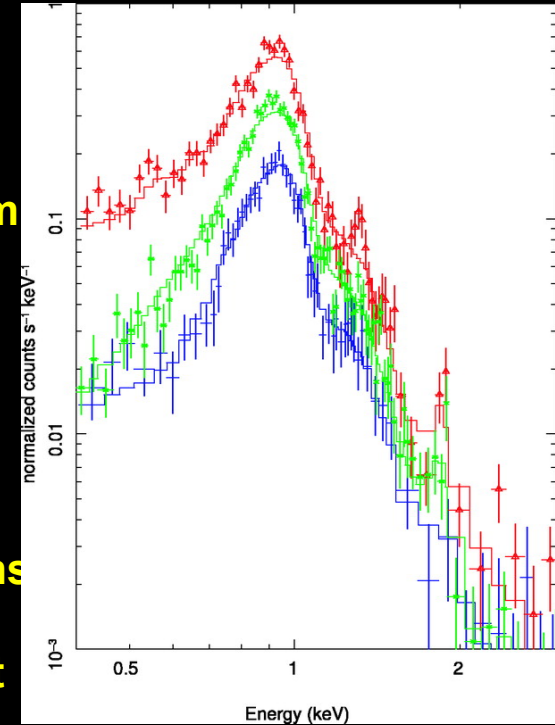


Supernovae Remnants

New Class Of Type 1 SN



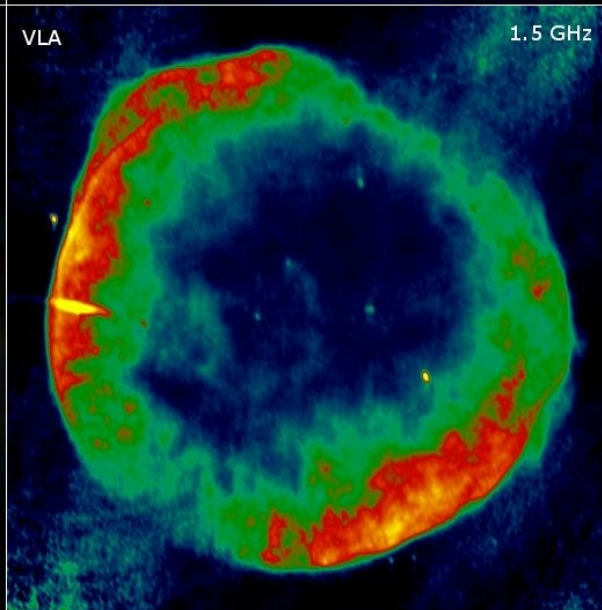
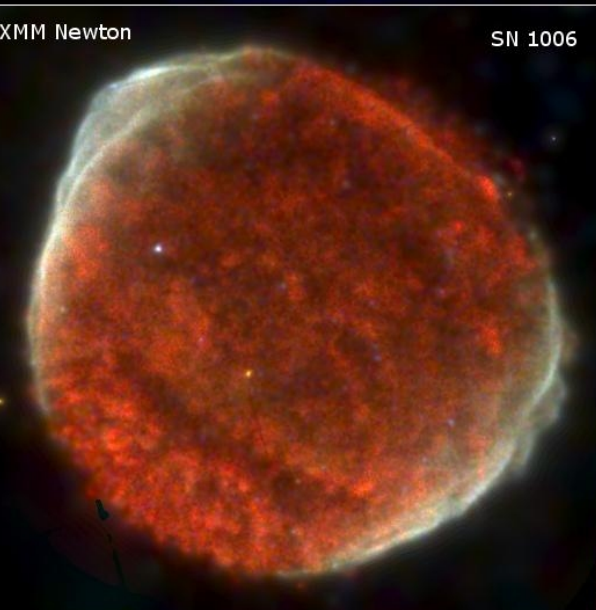
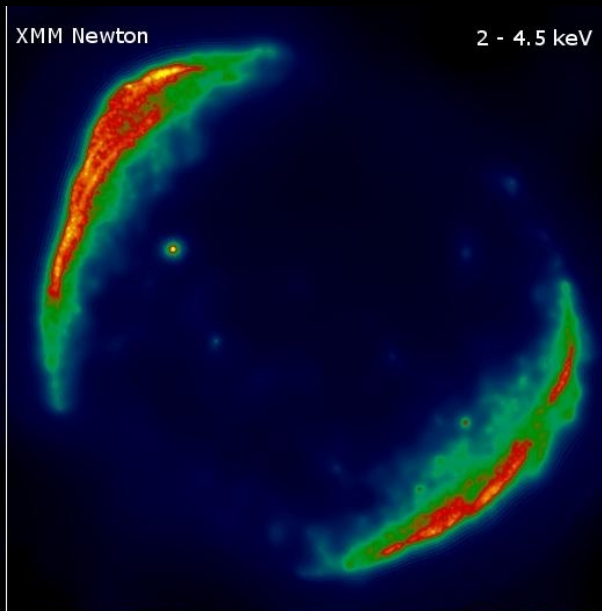
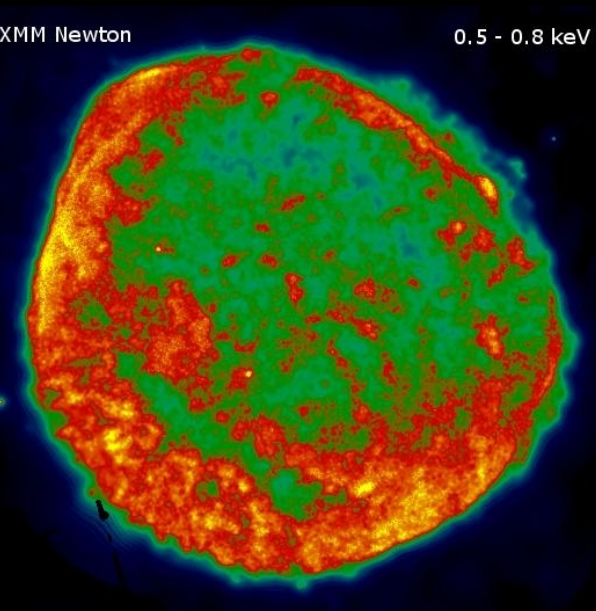
- DEM L238 & DEM L249
- Thermal spectrum dominated by Fe L-shell lines
- Fe over-abundance → Thermo-nuclear Type Ia explosions
- K.J. Borkowski et al. 2007, ApJ 652, 1259



→ Explosions with energies of 3×10^{50} ergs

→ New class of SN Ia, more massive and young (100 Myr old) progenitors

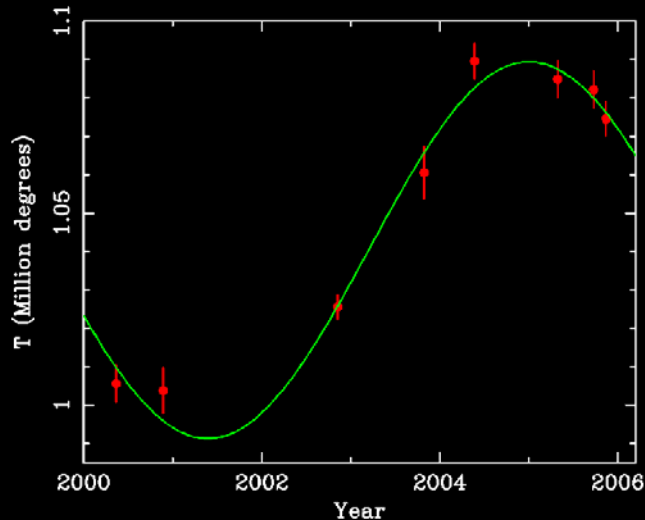
SN 1006: Variations of Cosmic-ray Acceleration



- R. Rothenflug et al., 2004, A&A 425, 121
- Prototype of shell supernova remnants
- Non-thermal synchrotron emission
- → The magnetic field is amplified where acceleration is efficient
- → Relation to the TeV emission

Neutron Stars

Isolated Neutron Star RX J0720.4-3125



→ Precession of the neutron star

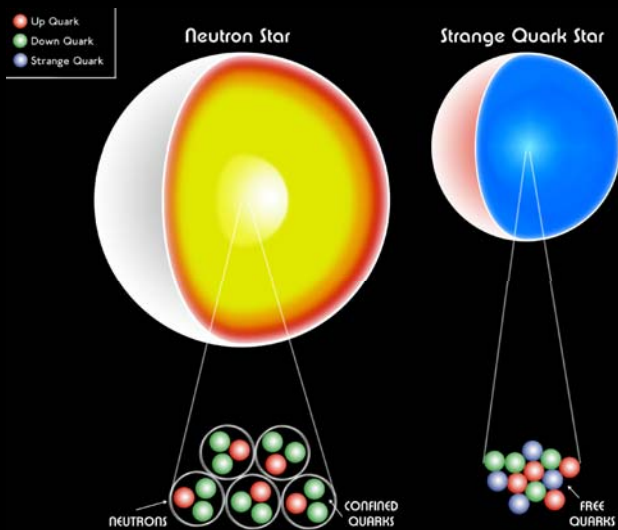
→ Two hot spots of different temperature and size, probably not located exactly in antipodal positions

- F. Haberl et al., 2006 A&A in press / astro-ph-0603724

- XMM-Newton spectra over 4.5 years
- Sinusoidal variations in:
 - inferred blackbody temperature
 - size of the emitting area
 - depth of the absorption line
 - period of 7.1 ± 0.5 years



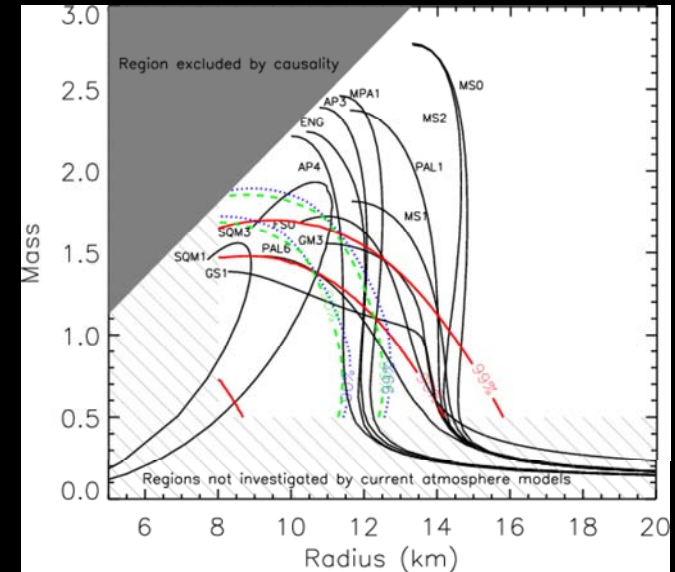
Constraining the Equation of State of Supra-nuclear Dense Matter



- Quiescent X-ray binaries in globular clusters: ω Cen, M13, NGC 2808

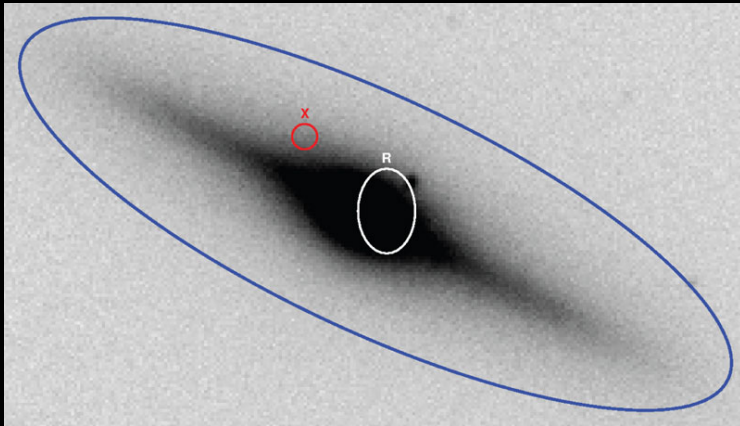
- N. Webb & D. Barret, Didier, 2007, ApJ 671, 727

- Distance to globular clusters is well known
- X-ray spectra are from a hydrogen atmosphere.:
 - Radii to be from 8 km and masses up to $2.4 M_{\text{solar}}$
 - Equations of state: normal nucleonic matter and one possible strange quark matter mode

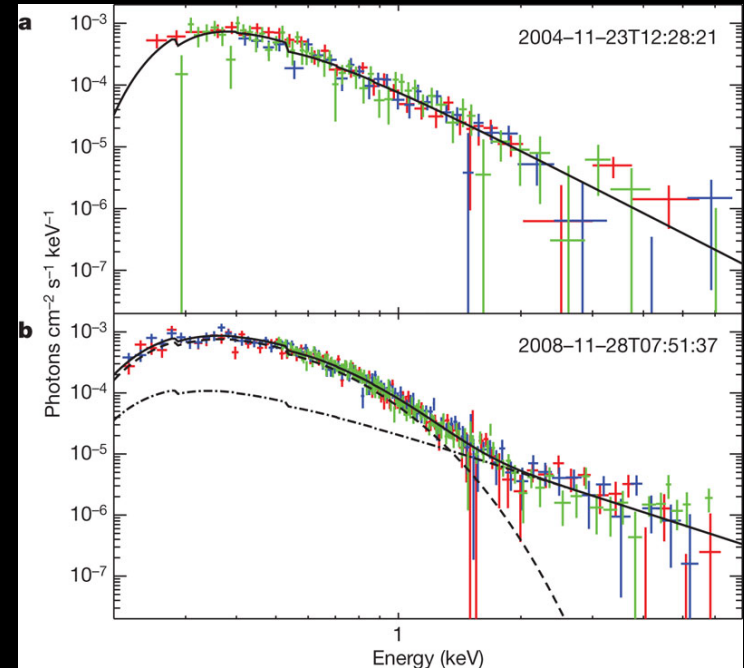


Black Holes

An Intermediate-Mass Black Hole In ESO 243-49



- **2XMM J011028.1-460421** identified in 2XMM Serendipitous Source catalogue
- Located in the edge-on spiral galaxy ESO 243-49 → distance
- S. A. Farrell, et al., 2009, Nature 460, 73

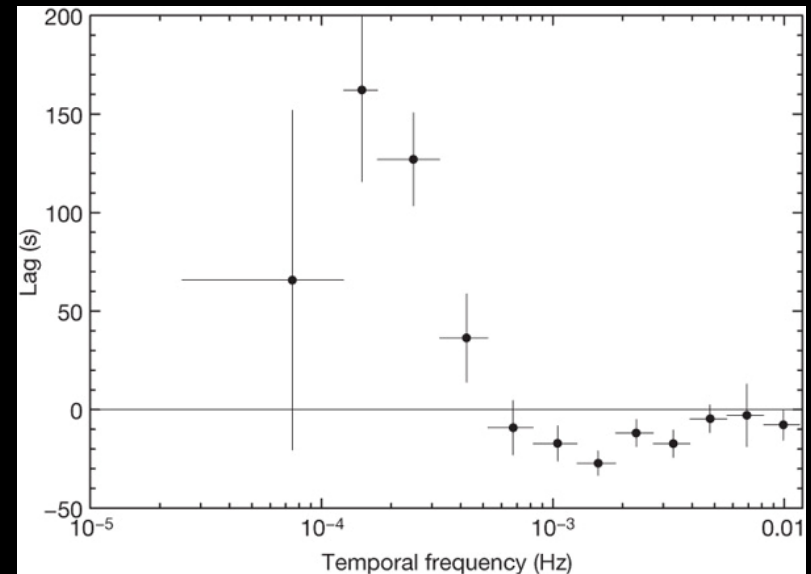
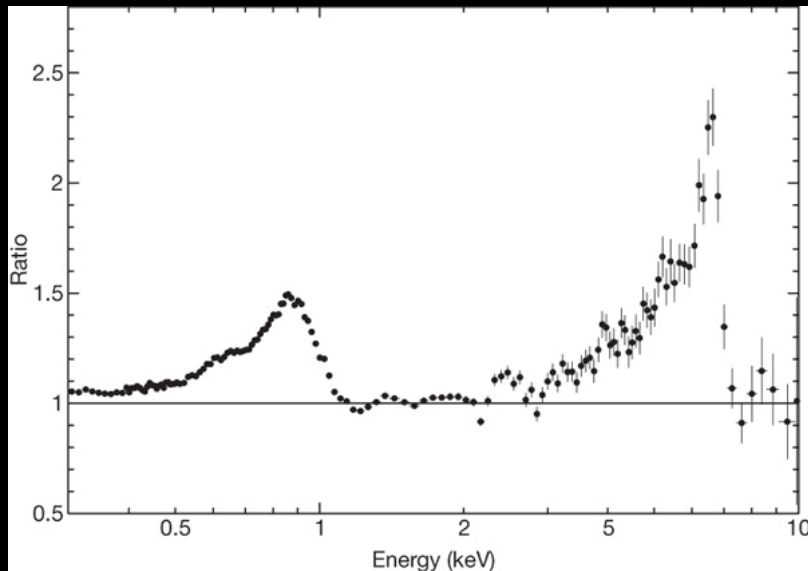


→ Variability establishes single source

→ $L = 1.1 \times 10^{42} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \rightarrow m > 500 M_{\odot}$

Supermassive Black Holes / AGN

Broad line emission from iron K- and L shell transitions in the active galaxy 1H 0707-495



- **narrow line Seyfert 1**

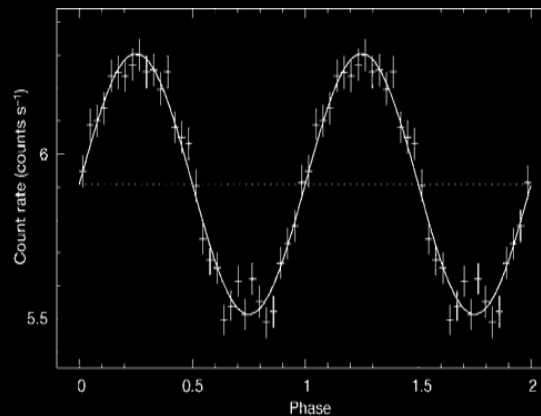
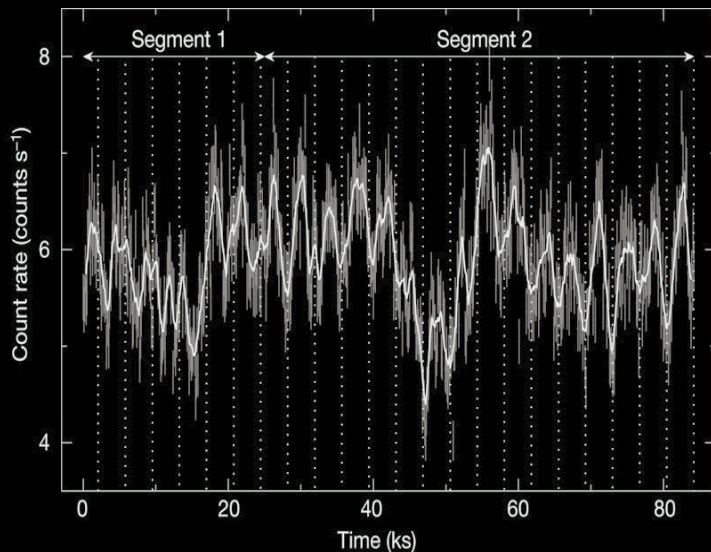
- ➔ **broad lines from iron K- and L shell characterized by:**

- line ratio (photons) 1:20
- $1.3 - 400 r_g$
- emissivity index 4
- $a > 0.98$

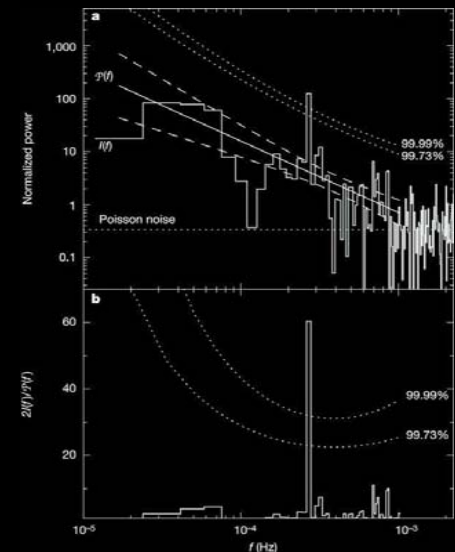
- ➔ **Frequency-dependent lags between the 0.3-1-keV and 1-4-keV band**
 - ➔ Negative lag for $f > 6 \times 10^{-4}$ Hz
 - ➔ Power law changes before reflection

- **A.C. Fabian, 2009, Nature 459, 540**

First QPO from an AGN



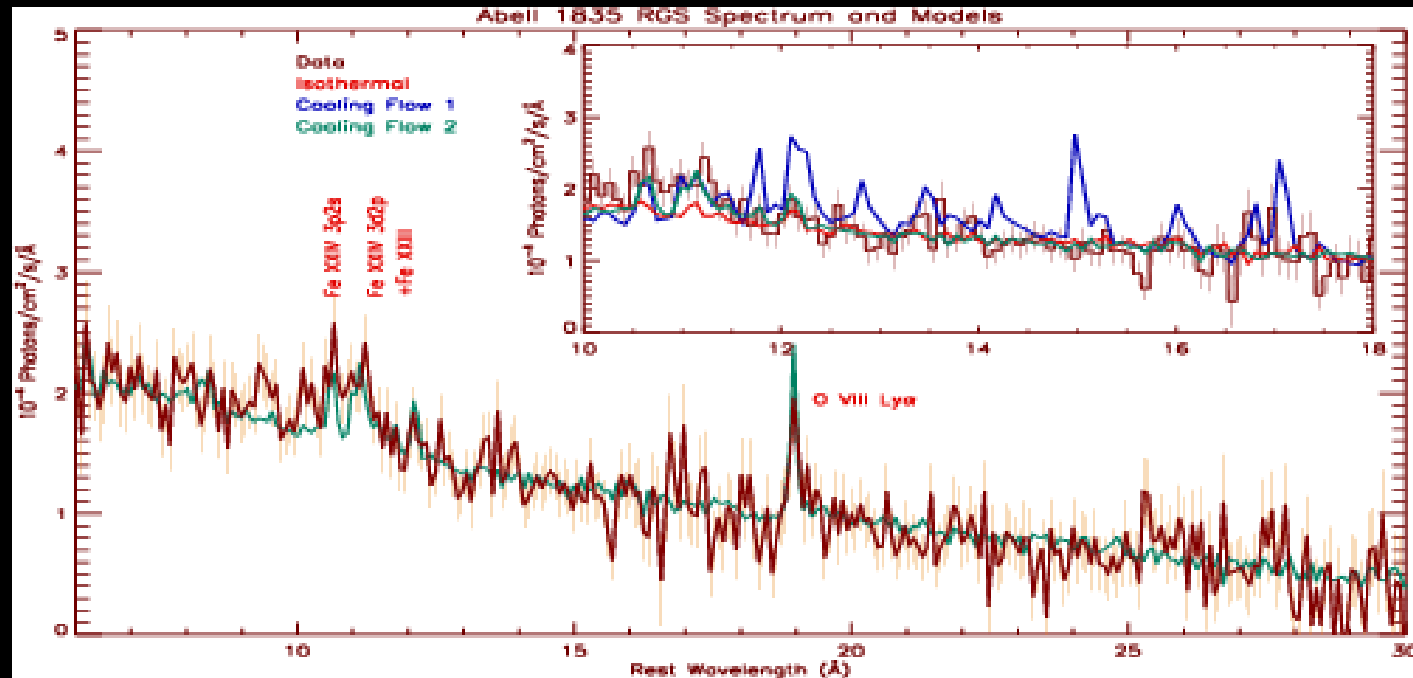
• Gierlinski et al., 2008, Nature 455, 369



- Since 20 years QPO in X-ray binaries, but no one in AGNs (13y)
- RE J1034+396 nearby ($z=0.043$) narrow-line Seyfert 1
- Black hole mass: 6.3×10^5 to $3.6 \times 10^7 M_{\text{sun}}$
- XMM-Newton detection of a ~ 1 hour quasi periodic oscillation (QPO)
- Important cornerstone for generalization of accretion process into BHs

Clusters of Galaxies

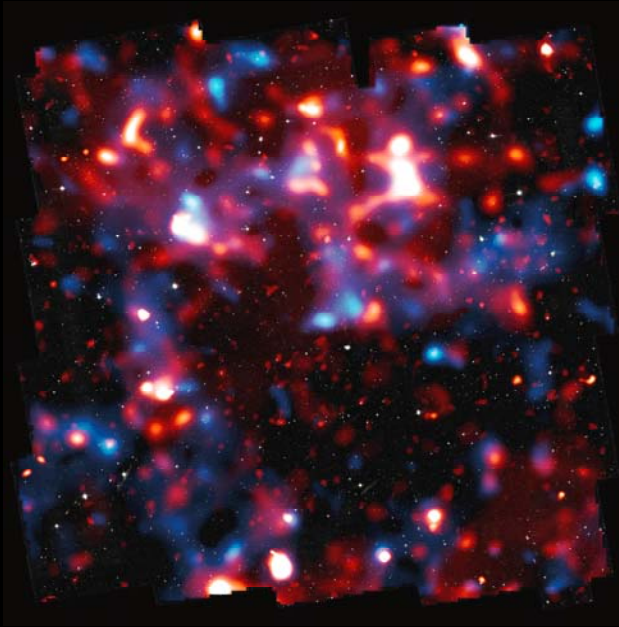
Cooling Flows in Clusters of Galaxies: Abell 1835, Abell 1795, Sérsic 159-03



- **strong cooling flow missing for low temperatures**
 - **heating → AGN feedback**
- J.R. Peterson, et al., 2001, A&A 365, L104
 - T. Tamura, et al., 2001, A&A 365, L87
 - J.S. Kaastra, et al., 2001, A&A 365, L99

Cosmology

Dark Matter Maps Reveal Cosmic Scaffolding



COSMOS Field:

1.637 degree²

1000 h (HST)

400 h (XMM)

Matter:

1/6 baryonic
(hot and cold)
5/6 dark

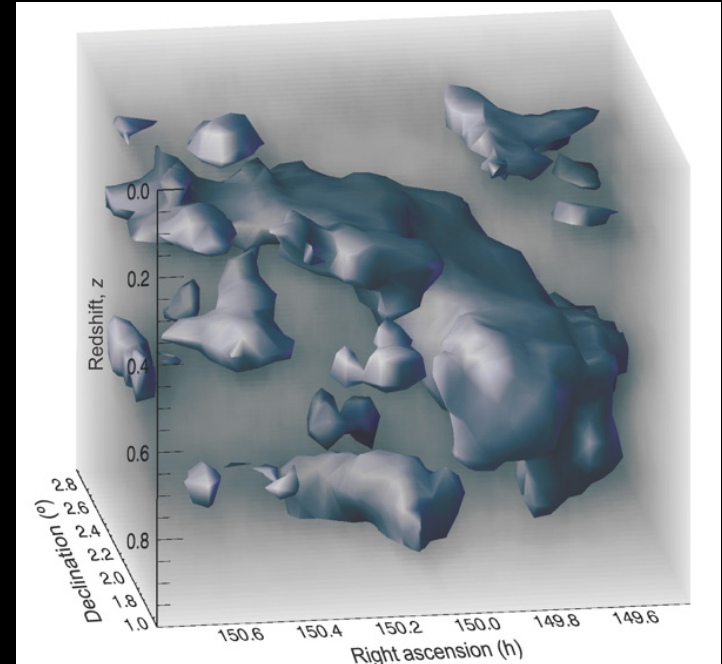
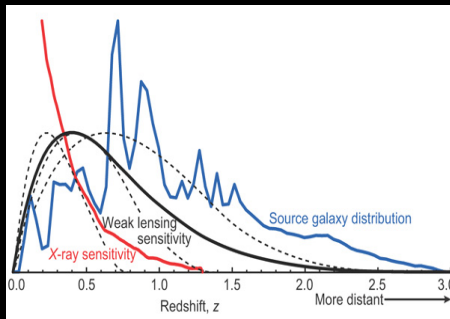
Gravitational

**lensing: total
amount of matter
(hot and cold)**

**Optical & infrared:
cold baryonic
matter**

**XMM-Newton:
hot matter (red
in picture)**

**R.
Massey
et al.,
2007,
Nature
445, 286**



→ Maps of the large-scale distribution of dark matter, resolved in both angle and depth.

→ Loose network of filaments, growing over time, which intersect in massive structures at the locations of clusters of galaxies

→ Consistent with predictions of gravitationally induced structure formation

What's past is prologue⁽¹⁾

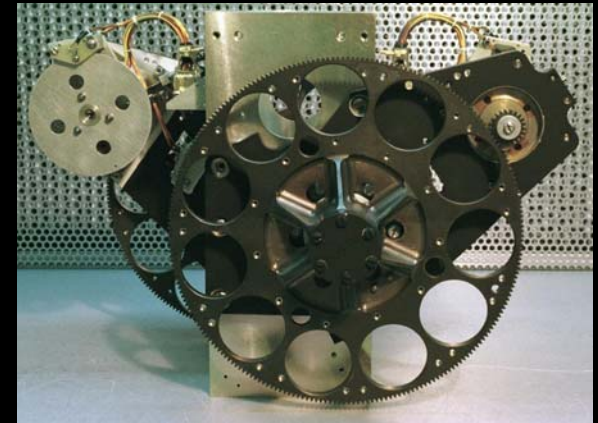
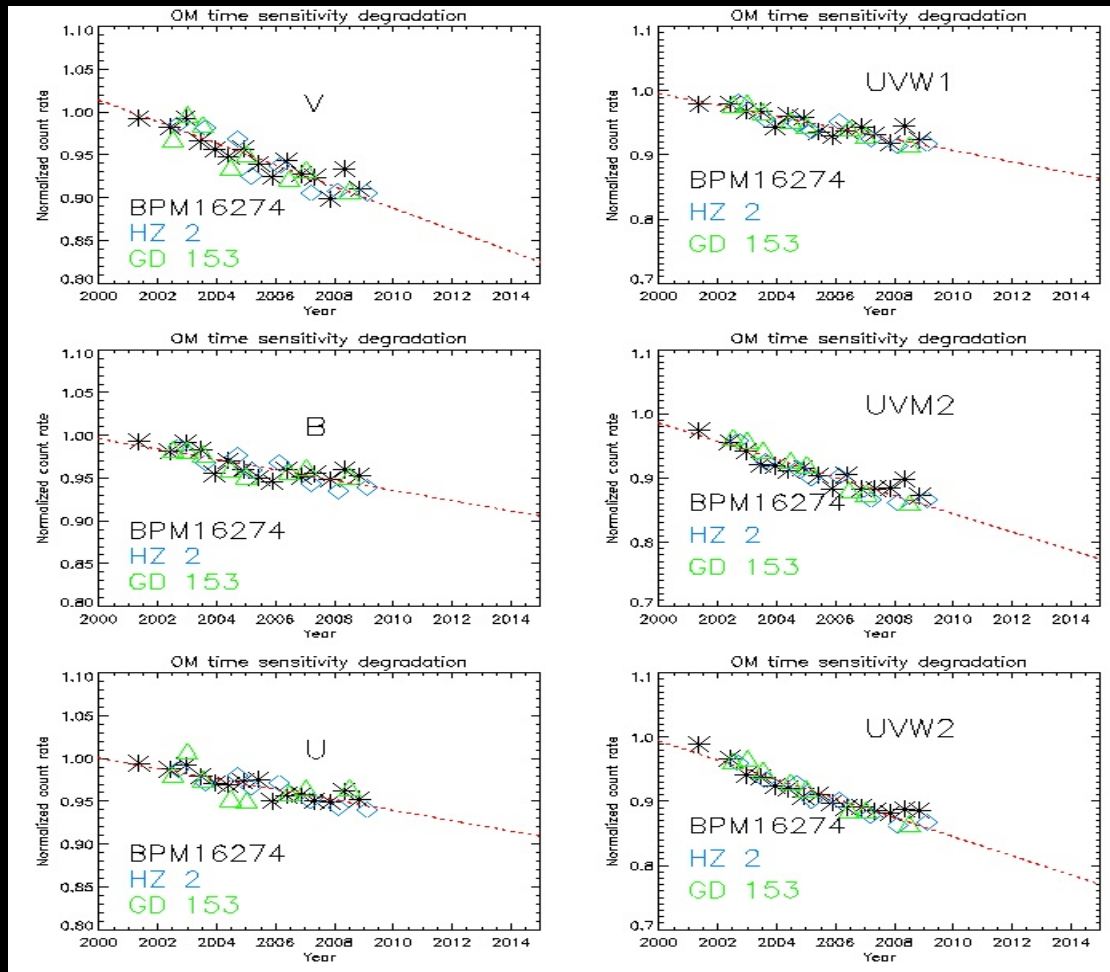
⁽¹⁾ W. Shakespeare, 1623, *The Tempest*, Act 2, Scene 1

Spacecraft and Instruments

Status of the Spacecraft

- Spacecraft status is very good
 - In May 2007 Mission Extended Operations Review concluded that XMM-Newton can operate at least up to 2018
 - All systems are running on their primary unit, i.e. full redundancy still available
 - At end of 2009 November, 78.1 kg of fuel remain with usage of around 5.4 kg per year
 - The solar array is generating around 1950 W and between 800-1200 W are used.
 - All other consumable are fine, too
 - On October 2009, the SPC approved operations until end of 2012. Further extensions will be reviewed in 2 years time
-

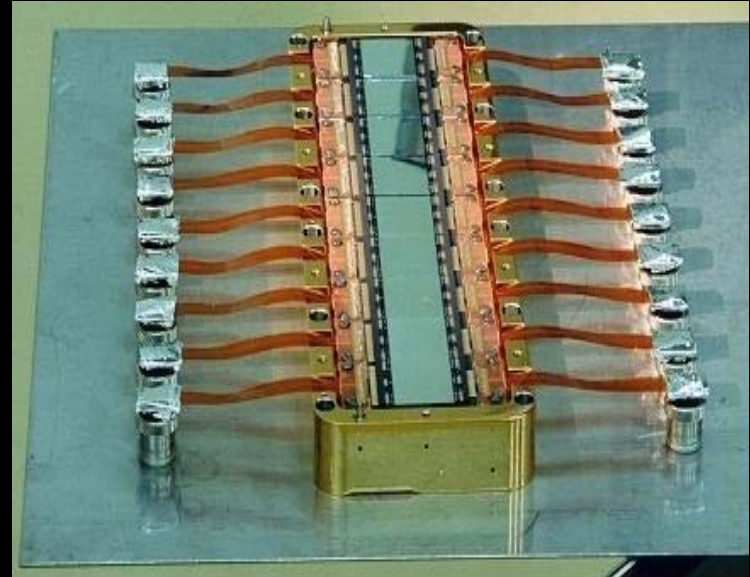
OM time sensitivity degradation



Sensitivity loss in 2015:

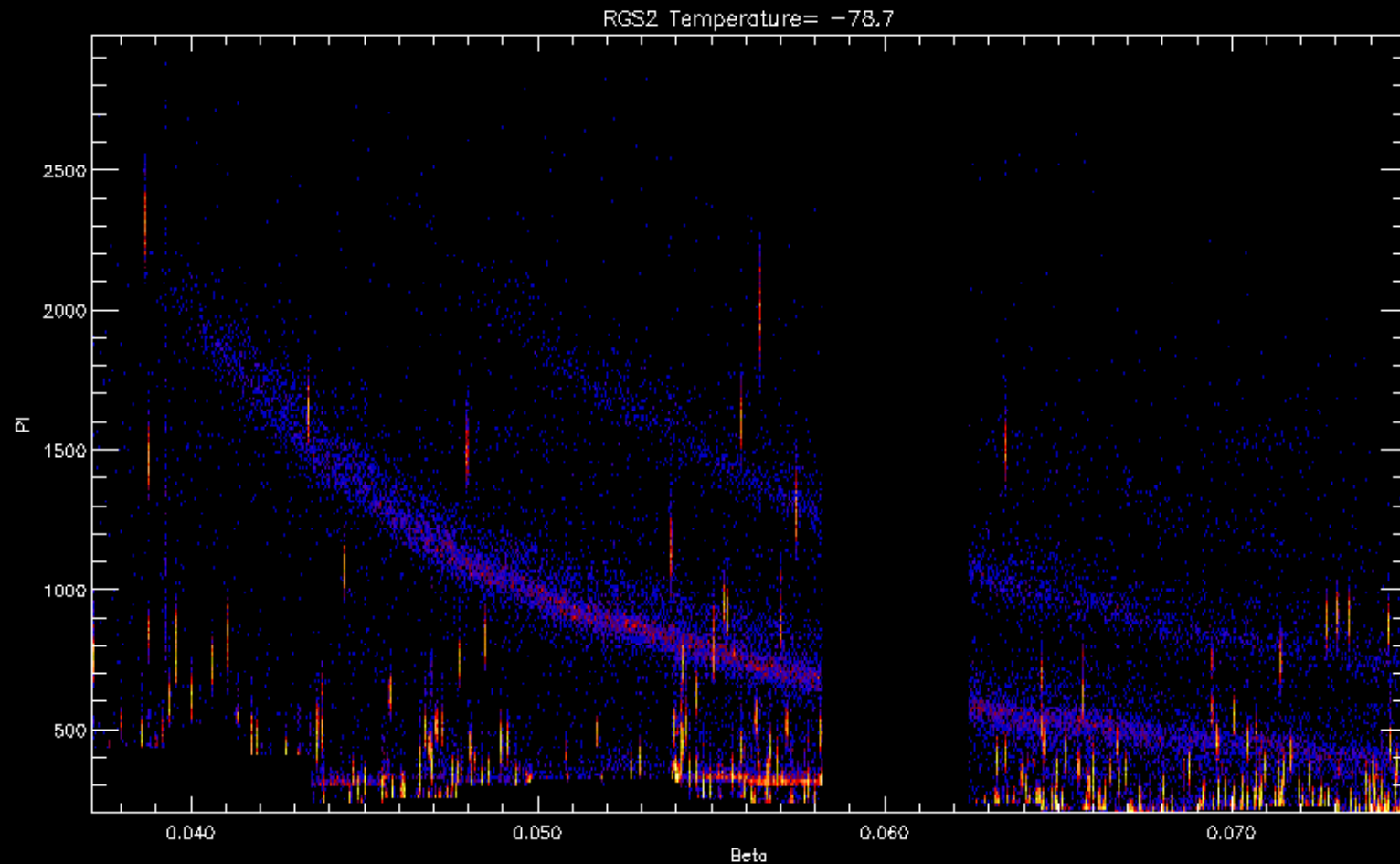
- U, B, V, UVW1 : < 15 %
- UVM2, UVW2 : < 25 %

Status of the Reflection Grating Spectrometers

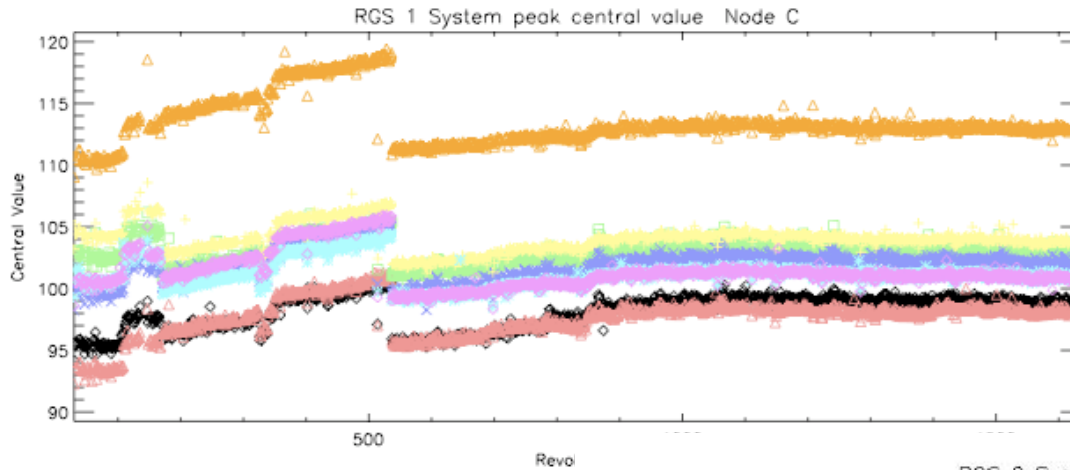


- 2 CCDs were lost early in the mission (full wavelength coverage due to redundancy between RGS1 and RGS2)
 - RGS 2 single readout mode since August 2007 to avoid ADC errors (no impacts for large majority of sources)
-

Status of the Reflection Grating Spectrometers



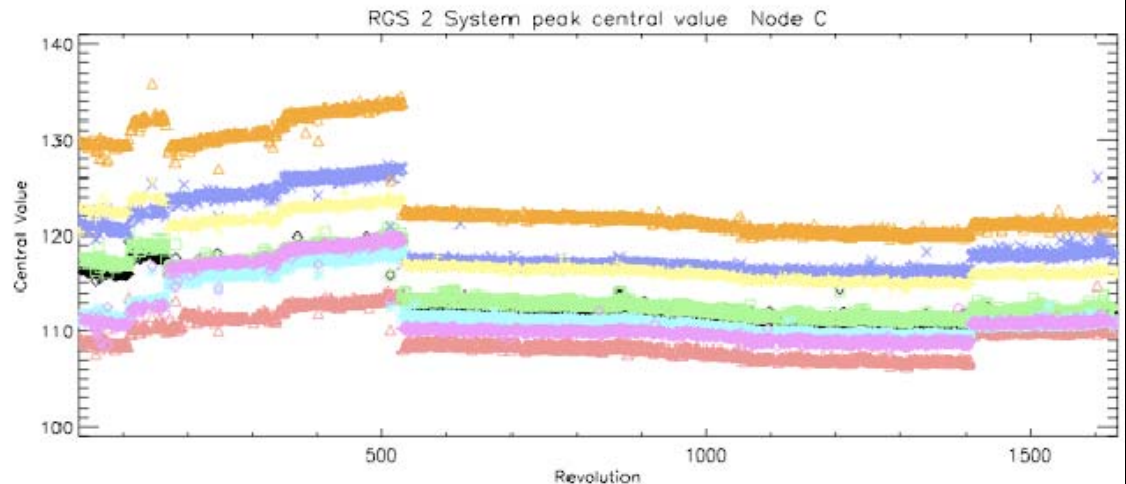
RGS Offset Evolution



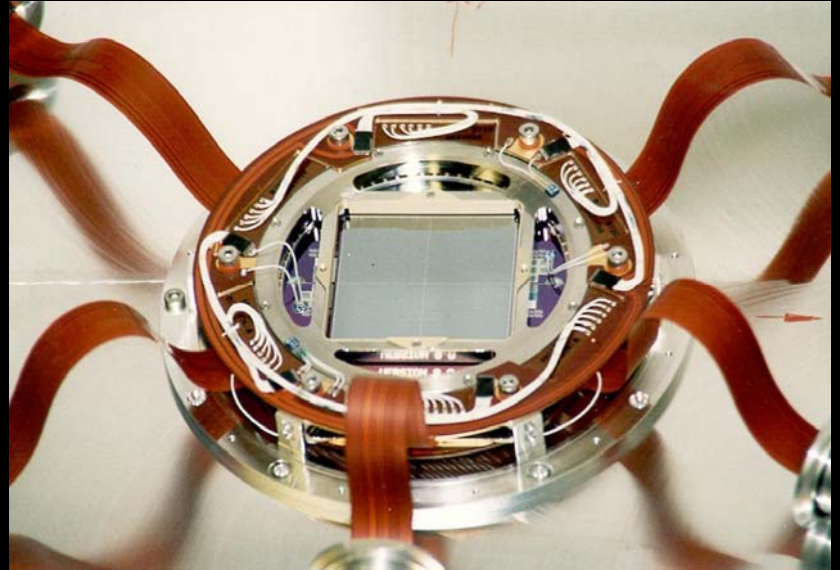
Offsets pretty smooth
after “cooling” in rev
532

Almost no sensitiv-
eness to solar flares.

Only change in last
period due to R1-CCD
2 new operational
voltages from rev
1400 on

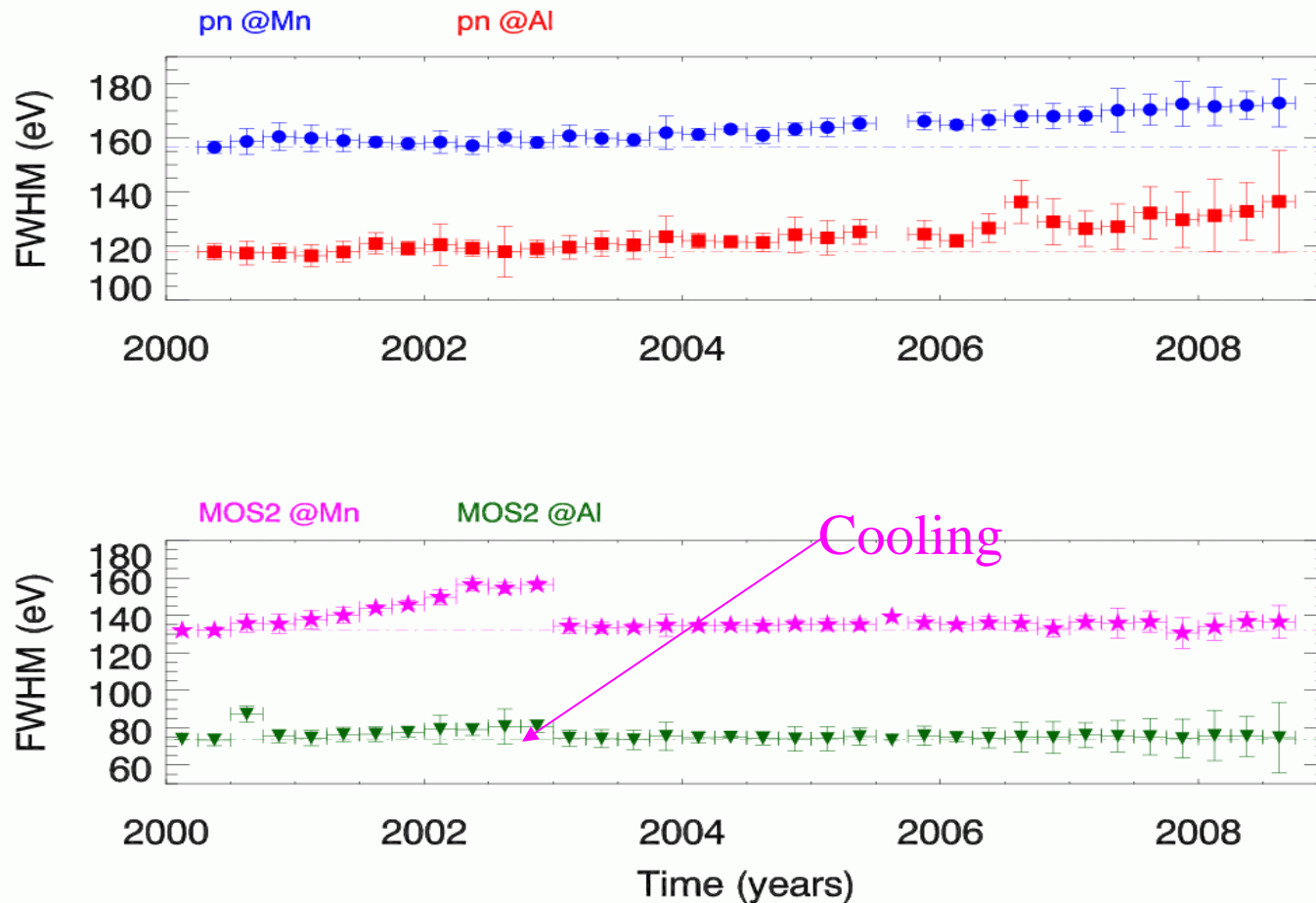


Status of the EPIC Cameras



- The Nov 2002 reduction in EPIC MOS (and RGS) operating T resulted in far fewer hot pixels, and decreased energy resolution degradation rates.
 - 4 micrometeoroid impact events in 7 yrs have resulted in the loss of 1 in 14 of the MOS CCDs – a 5% reduction in the EPIC area.
 - No effects of contamination visible
-

EPIC Resolution



Extrapolation
in 2015:

190 eV

150 eV

76-77 eV

139 eV

Users and Return

Users

- **Users:**

- Large Community: 1500 - 2000 scientists
- All scientific topics are addressed
 - from comets and planets up to the most distant quasars
- Most of the users are “external” to the XMM-Newton project, e.g. they do not belong to instrument institutes nor the Survey Science Center)

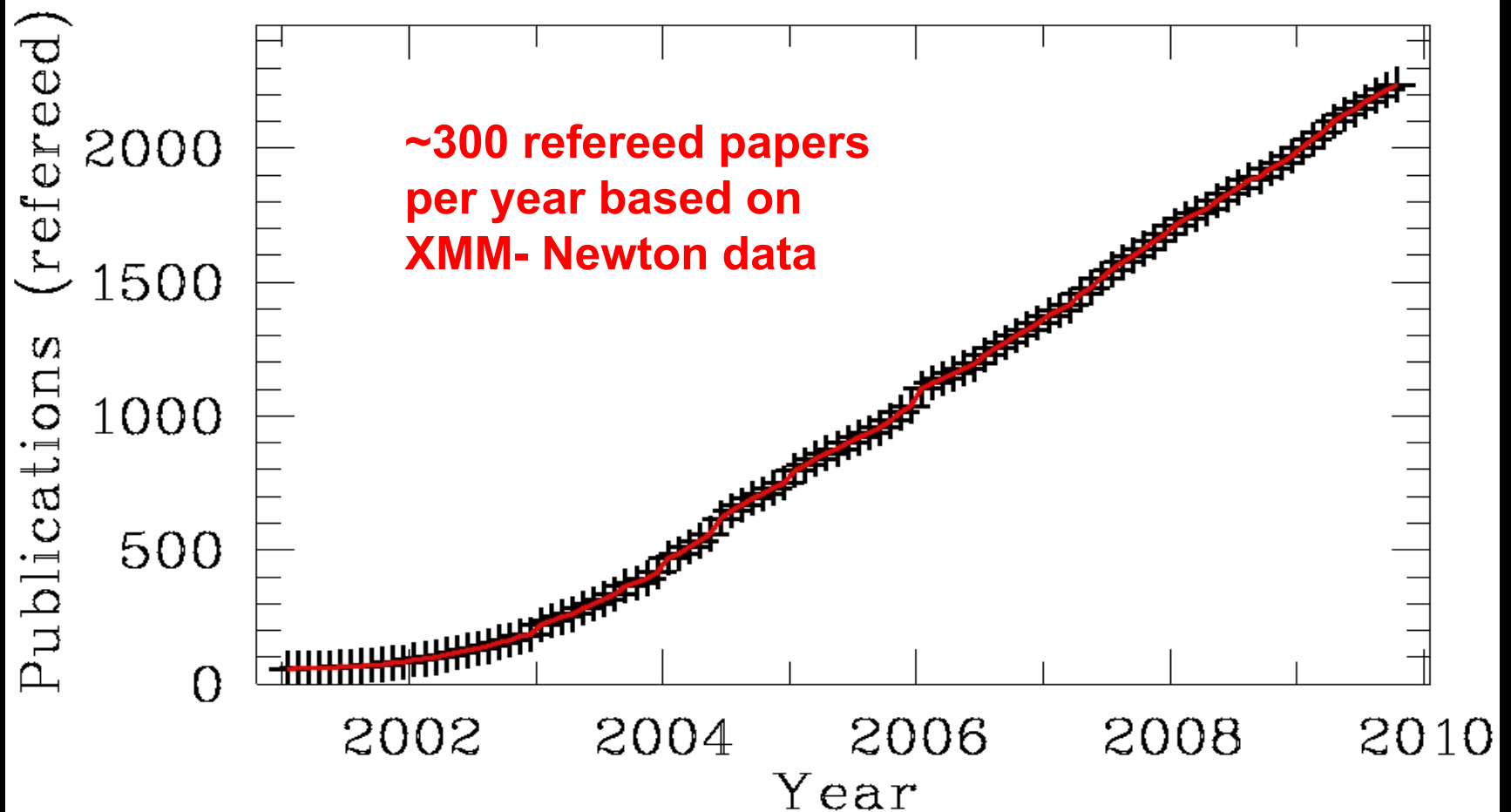
- **Observatory type mission:**

- Annual call for observing time proposals
 - Peer review process (OTAC)
 - Support for users: from definition of observation details, enhancement, scheduling/coordination, TOO request evaluation and TOO implementation ... help-desk, ...analysis...to ... (SAS) ... calibration ... archiving ... SAS workshops, documentation, conferences and public outreach
-

Requests and Users

- **Announcement of Opportunity AO9:**
 - 539 valid proposals were submitted
 - **Oversubscription 7.7**
 - 399 different principal investigators
 - 1400 individual scientists from 35 countries
 - 11 proposals joint XMM-Newton / Chandra / VLT
 - **Observing Time Allocation Committee: OTAC**
 - 66 scientists (rotation every 2 AOs)
 - Chaired by Prof. C. CESARSKY
 - **Archive: XSA**
 - 2700 external registered uses
 - 120 external users per month (typical value)
 - 3300 data sets (ODF and PPS) per month (typical value)
 - **Analysis Software: SAS:**
 - Version 8.0 (July 2008 – June 2009)
 - ~2000 downloads
 - ~1500 scientists have access to SAS 8.0 (not counting downloads with only one user)
 - **Ph.D.:**
 - > 85
-

Publications



Citations I

Analysis of XMM-Newton papers (1 July 2008, L. Valencic, GSFC, NASA)

**XMM-Newton
Papers from:**

1 year ago:

2 year ago:

3 year ago:

4 year ago:

5 year ago:

6 year ago

**Top 1% Astro-
physical Papers:**

8.3%

5.6%

3.7%

0.7%

2.4%

9.2%

**Top 10% Astro-
physical Papers:**

45%

41%

31%

29%

33%

37%

Scientific Rational

- XMM-Newton's research program is selected by peer-review
- ➔ It is difficult to predict the next great discovery!

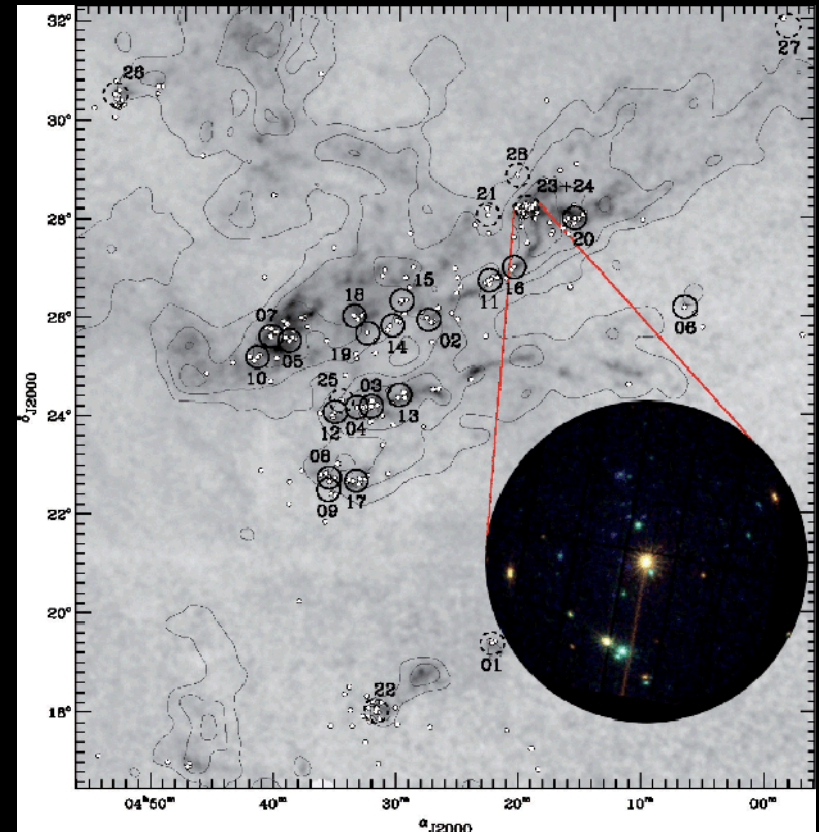
“XMM-Newton: The Next Decade”



- **Workshop at ESAC from 4th - 6th June 2007**
 - **125 participants (more than twice the expected number)**
- ➔ **Astronomical Notes (regular issue 2/ 2008): 26 invited lectures where the authors outline many exciting and innovative research programs**

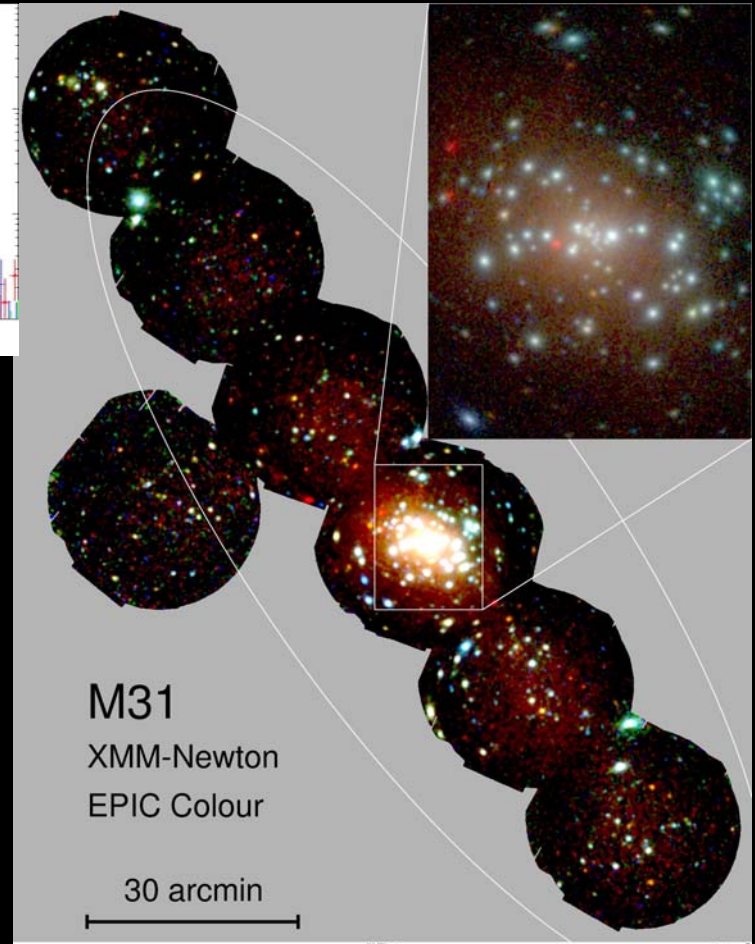
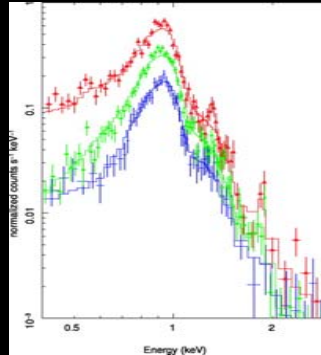
Understanding Formation of Stars and Planets

- **Combination of Herschel and XMM-Newton observation of proto-stars and forming young stellar systems:**
 - Unique insights into the accretion and outflow processes
 - The relationship between the two
 - The role played by magnetic fields
- **Combining ALMA and XMM-Newton results will provide complementary views on the effects of stellar radiation on proto-planetary disks.**

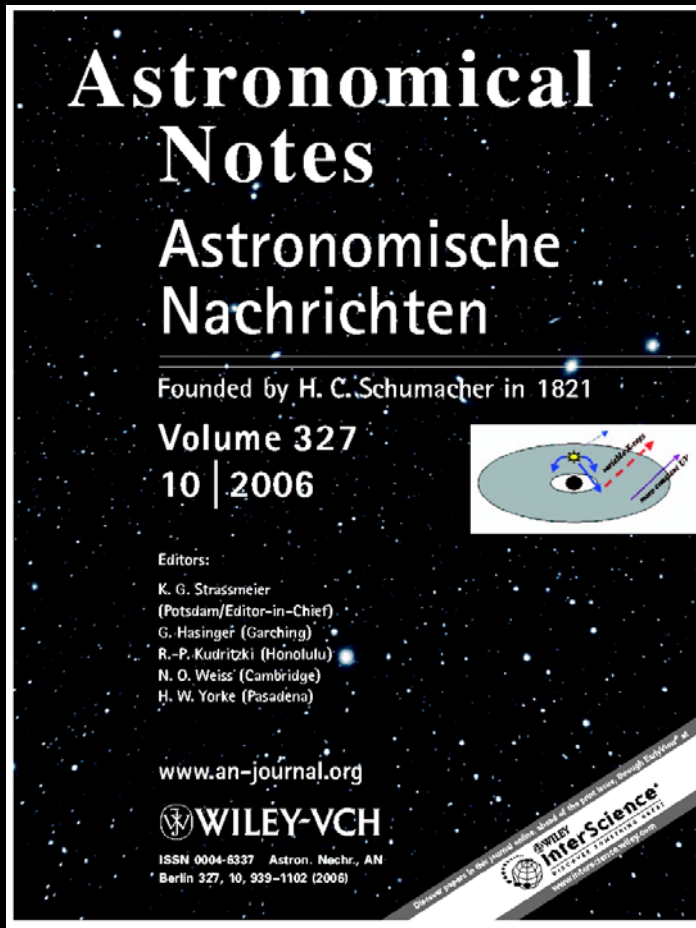


New Classes of Rare Galactic Objects

- Discovery of a new class of type Ia supernova in 2007 illustrates the importance of complete samples of rare galactic objects
- Best established through careful mapping of nearby galaxies
- XMM-Newton is uniquely suited to this task, as the other current (Chandra, Swift and Suzaku) or planned missions lack the required spatial resolution, effective area, or large field of view.

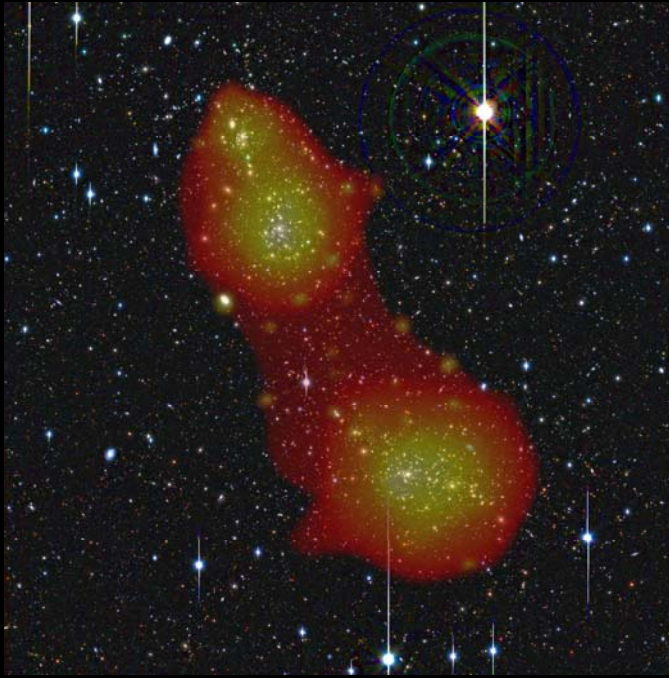


Relativistically Broadened Iron Lines



- The October 2006 issue of **Astronomical Notes** was entirely devoted to **relativistically broadened iron lines** emitted in the vicinity of black holes, where strong gravitational fields affect the physics of line production and their variability:
- ➔ **Unique ability of XMM-Newton** to generate long, uninterrupted, high signal-to-noise time series which are essential for this type of study

WHIM

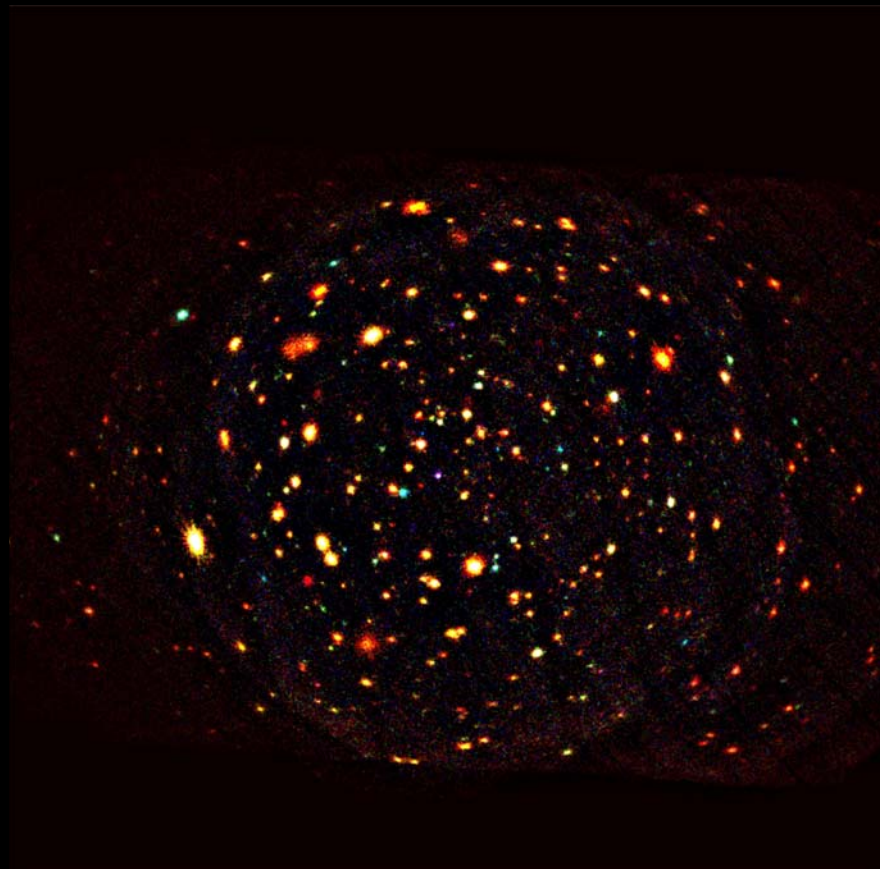


- XMM-Newton has made the first detection of the warm-hot intergalactic medium (WHIM) between Abell 222/223

- Observations of other cluster pairs will be crucial this medium to be better characterised and to investigate whether it contains the “missing” baryons in the local Universe
- Since the spectral features imprinted by the WHIM are very faint the high throughput of XMM-Newton will be essential to secure the required high-quality spectra.
- The WHIM acts also as a tracer of large-scale structures in the Universe and will undoubtedly be a prime target for future X-ray missions XMM-Newton will thus serve as a precursor and pathfinder for such missions.

Ultra-Deep Field

- XMM-Newton 3 Msec ultra-deep field:
- ➔ The most sensitive view of the hard X-ray sky ever
- ➔ Many new Compton-thick AGN at the epoch of their peak activity,
- ➔ Investigates the role of accreting super-massive black holes in galaxy evolution
- ➔ Targets an unexplored discovery space
- ➔ Pathfinder for future X-ray missions.



Dark Matter, Structure Formation and Dark Energy

- XMM-Newton, Planck, ALMA and South Pole Sunyaev-Zel'dovich experiment data will allow a major step in our understanding of dark matter, structure formation, and dark energy.
- Planck will increase by a factor >50 the number of massive clusters known at intermediate redshifts, providing a powerful tool for precision cosmology.
- XMM-Newton observations are crucial in exploiting this sample and setting new constraints on the dark energy equation of state and its evolution with cosmic time
- Independent measurements of distances are crucial for testing the consistency of the Λ CDM cosmological model
- Combined data-set will allow precise calibration of the mass/Sunyaev-Zel'dovich relation, thereby providing completely independent constraints on cosmological parameters

