High Resolution X-Ray Spectra A DIAGNOSTIC TOOL OF THE HOT UNIVERSE

Katarzyna Bensch Rosario González-Riestra María Santos-Lleó

XMM-NEWTON / ESAC



The RGS Instruments



THE REFLECTION GRATING SPECTROMETER

HIGH RESOLVING POWER: 7 TO 38 Å [~ 0.33-2.5 keV] SIMULTANEOUS OBSERVATIONS WITH EPIC AND OM

18000 RGS SPECTRA 9000 OBSERVATIONS

RGS DESIGNED TO STUDY X-RAY EMISSION & ABSORPTION

K-SHELL TRANSITION HELIUM-LIKE TRIPLETS OF C, N, O, Ne, Si, Ar L-SHELL TRANSITION of Fe

DIAGNOSATIC TOOLS TO STUDY THE X-RAY SOURCES





1. Identification of useful Spectra

FITTING THE SPATIAL PROFILES

2. Classification of spectra:

QUALITY TOP QUALITY / LOWER QUALITY

> SPATIAL EXTENT POINT-LIKE SOURCES / EXTENDED SOURCES

Bird



Browsing Interface for RGS Data

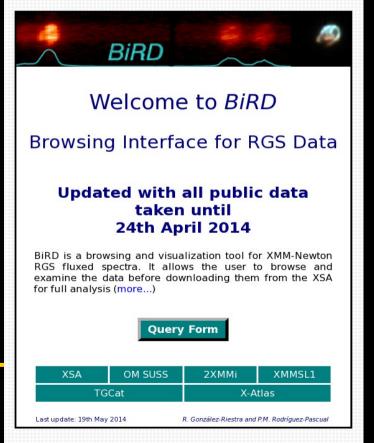
START POINT: BIRD DATABASE

ALL PUBLIC RGS 1 & RGS 2 Events file + spectra

EACH ONE HAS ASSOCIATED:

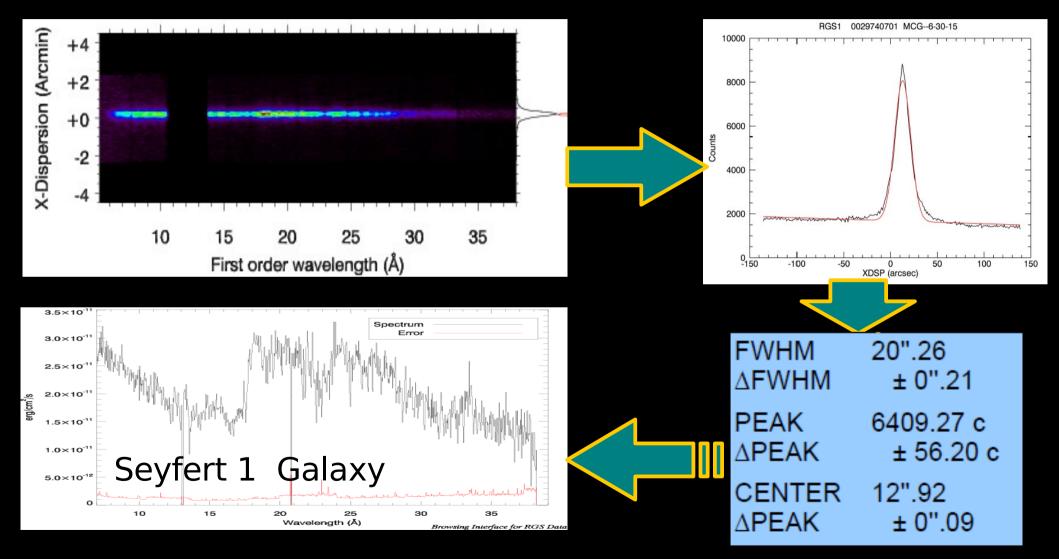
Simbad Object Class, N_h, z / v_{rad}

http://xmm.esac.esa.int/BiRD/



Identification of useful Spectra

Fitting Gaussian function to cross-dispersion profiles



Statistically bad fit = discarded | except...

Identification of useful Spectra



FITTING GAUSSIAN TO CROSS-DISPERSION PROFILE BIRD EVENTS FILES

CALCULATING FLUX & ASSOCIATED ERROR BIRD SPECTGRA

Defining "minimum usability" Parameters

FWHM > 3∆FWHM FWHM ≥ INTRINSIC RESOLUTION

INTENSITY > $3\Delta PEAK$

POSITION ON CCD: -100" : 100"

AREA UNDER GAUSSIAN > 3Δ AREA

$$\frac{FLUX}{ERROR} \frac{\sum_{i} F_{i} \Delta \lambda}{\sqrt{\sum_{i} \Delta F_{i}^{2}}} > 10$$

Creation of a database with all information

QUALITY classification



All useful observations 5045 (56 % of all)

QUALITY:	OBSERVATIONS	% of useful	
TOP QUALITY	2421	48	
LOWER QUALITY	2624	52	

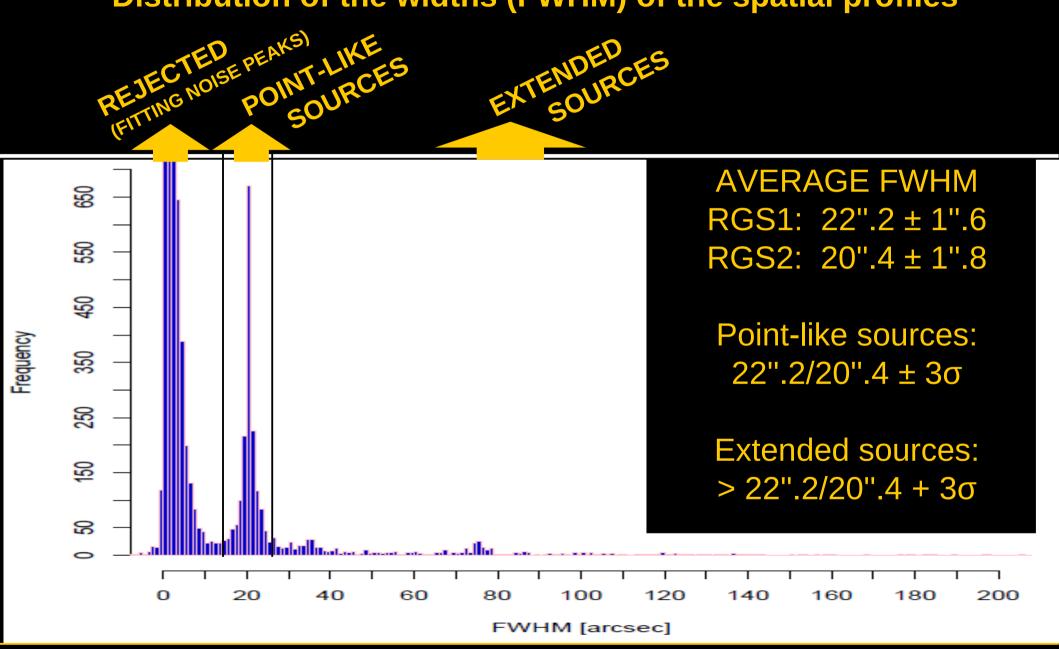
number of useful spectra

Criteria:	RGS1	RGS2	RGS1 or RGS1
The Gaussian parameters	2706	2332	3079
The S/N ratio	3263	4183	4347
All criteria	1796	1915	2259

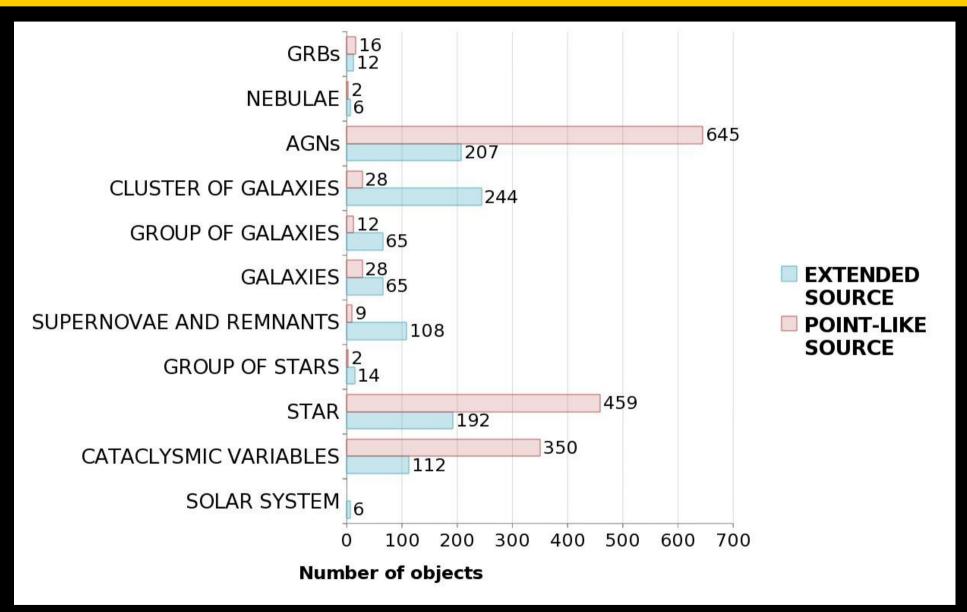
SPATIAL EXTENT classification



Distribution of the widths (FWHM) of the spatial profiles



PROFILE EXTENSION classification

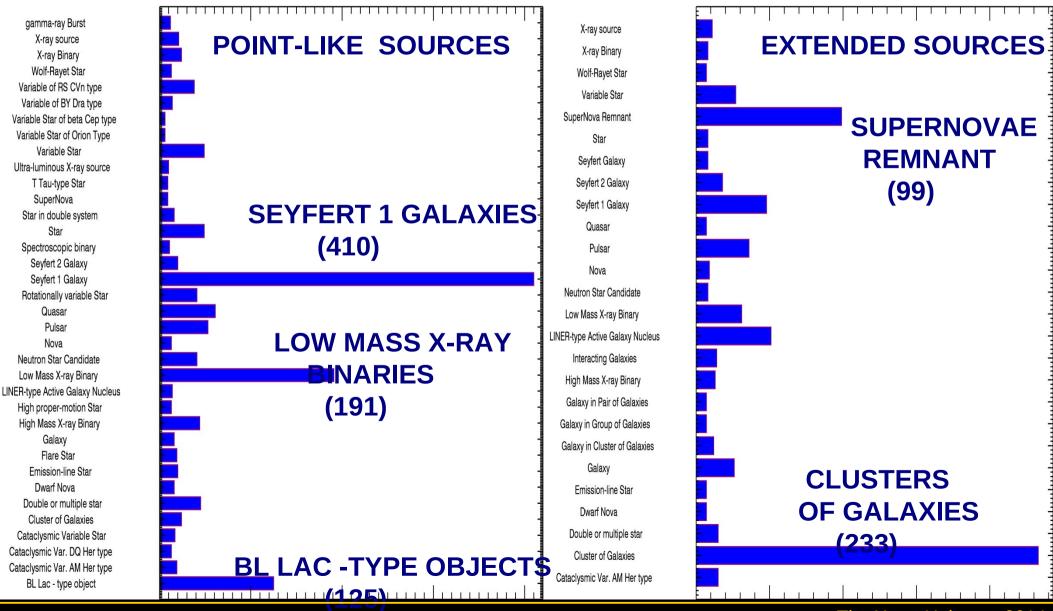


(RGS1) ALL USEFUL SPECTRA **es**a

Object types distribution TOP QUALITY



MOST FREQUENT OBJECTS

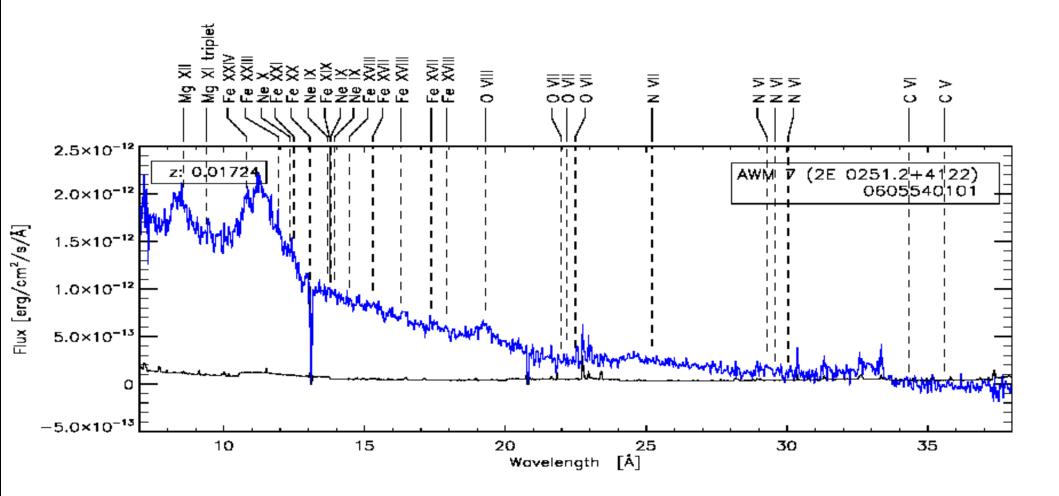




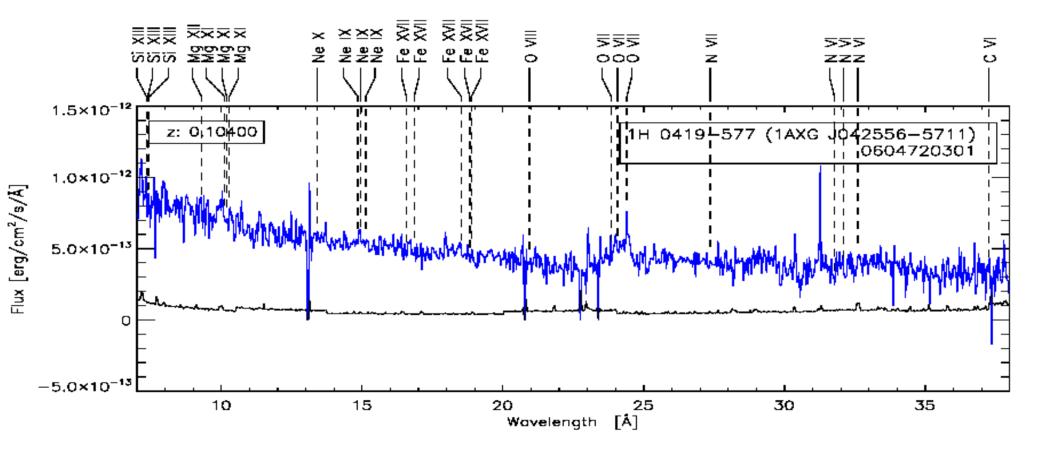
SPECTRA

Clusters of Galaxies



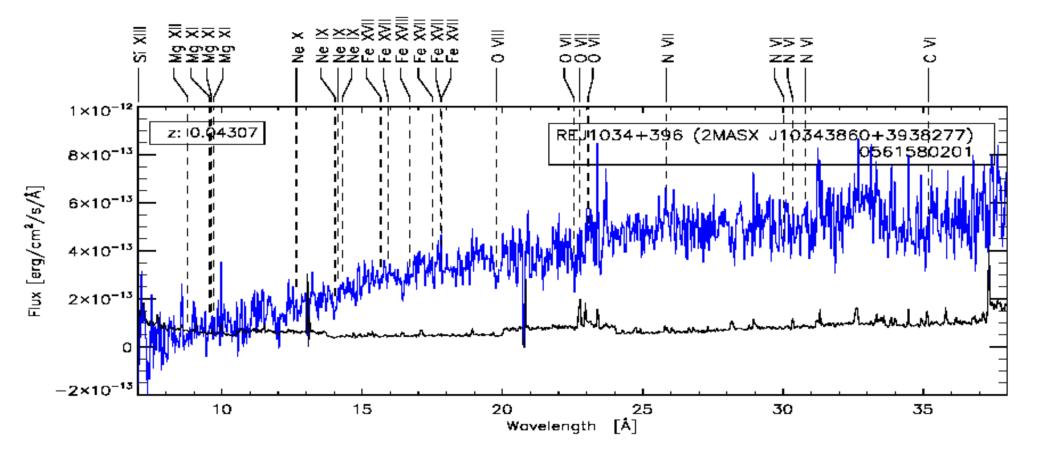






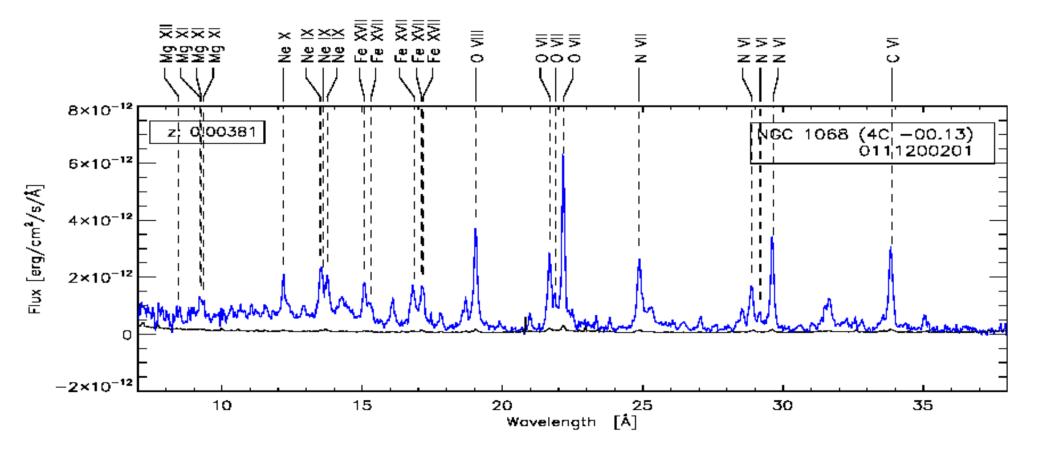
Seyfert 1 Galaxies





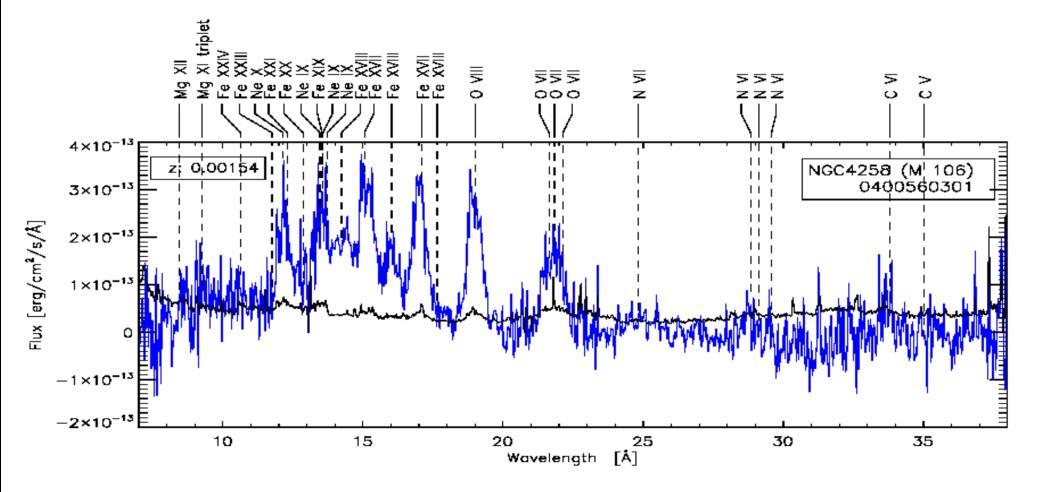
High state / Low state





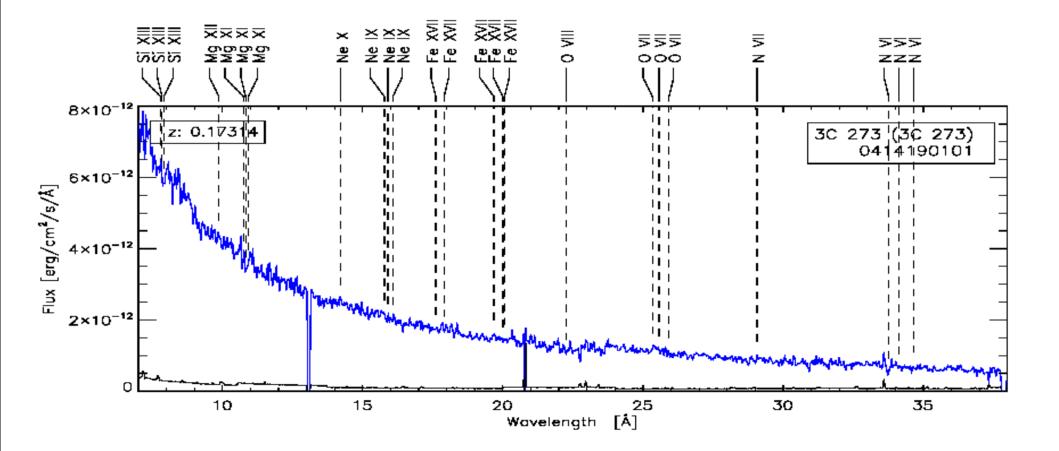
LINERS





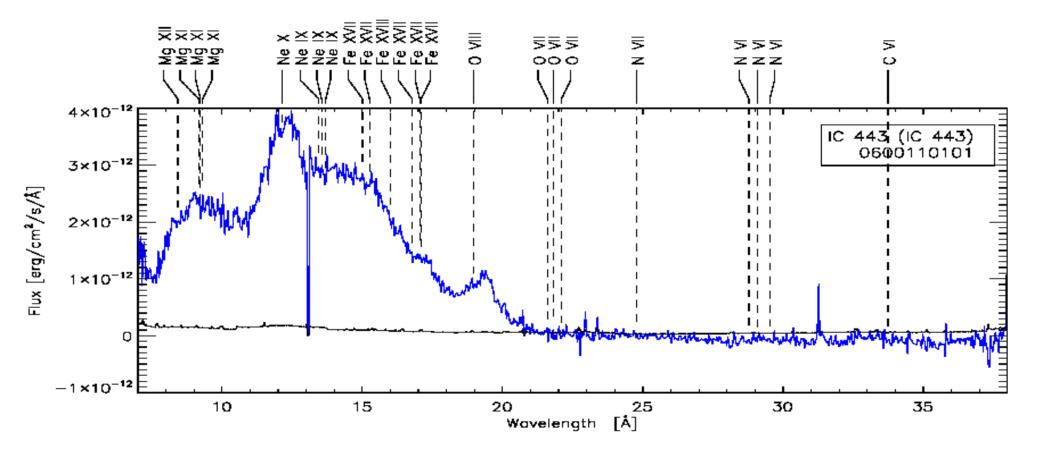






SNRs



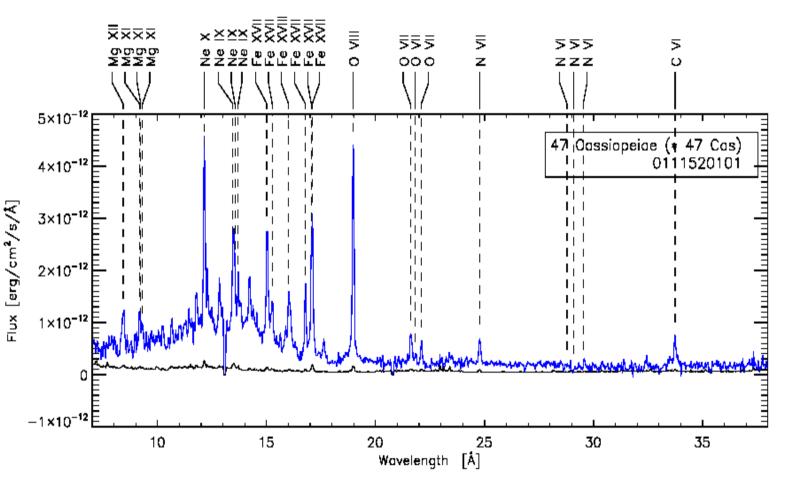


Emission lines Stars



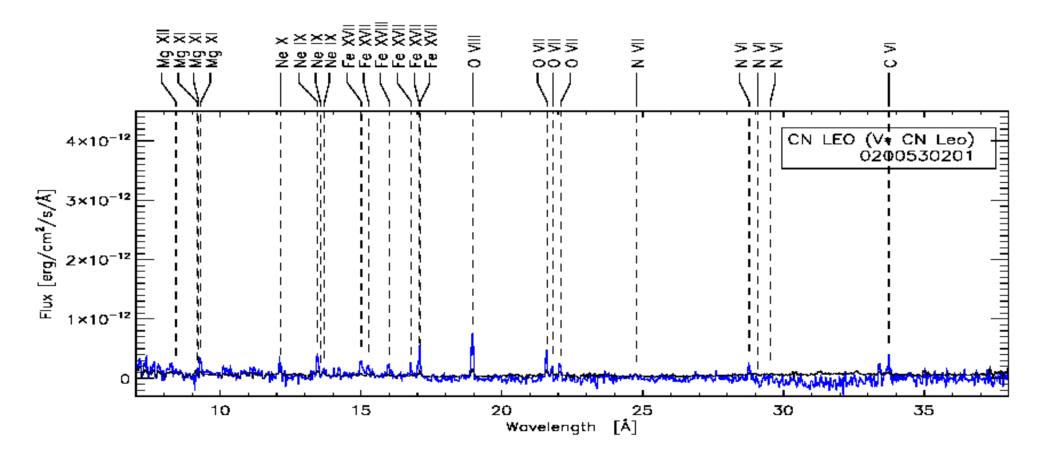
Star Flare Star Variable Star -of BY Dra -of RS CVn -of BY Dra -of Orion Type -of beta Cep type -Rotationally T Tau-type Star **Eclipsing binary** -of Algol type -of W Uma type

Spectroscopic binary Star in double system Double or multiple star High proper-motion Star Pre-main sequence Star



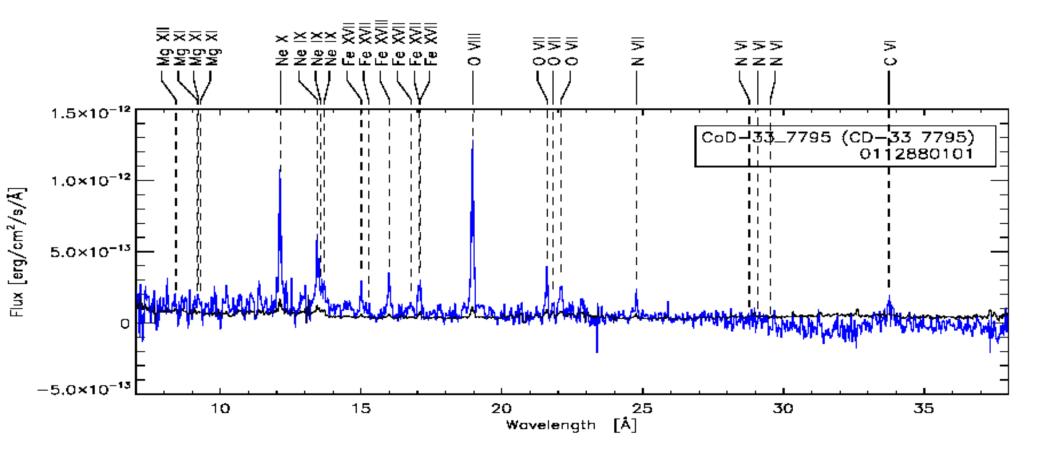
Flare Stars





T Tau-type Stars

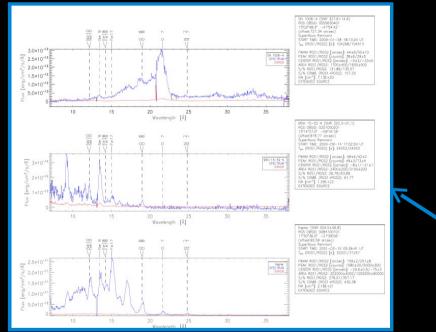




Web page



Catalogue & atlas of useful RGS spectra



WILL BE AVAILABLE THROUGH THE BIRD WEB PAGE

http://xmm.esac.esa.int/BiRD/

ANNOUNCED IN THE XMM-NEWTON NEWSLETTER

9		The RGS Spectral Atlas -	Mozilla Firefox					
Firefox•	The RGS Spectral Atlas	+						
· M	May my CHL	C. W. W.	Mar mar Mar La Mar	W LALL W				
	The RGS Spectral Atlas Katarzyna Bensch							
	María Santos-Lleó Rosario González-Riestra XMM- Newton Science Operations Centre							
MALAL MARCAL MALALMAN MAL								
Introduct	tion ->							
1. So	1. Solar System ->;							
2. Sta	ars ->							
3. Gr	oups of stars ->							
4. Ca	4. Cataclysmic Variables ->							
5. Su	ipernovae and Remn	nants ->						
	Туре	Top Spectra	Other Spectra	All spectra				
Sup	perNova Remnant	Download PDF	Download PDF	Download PDF				
Sup	perNova	Download PDF	Download PDF	Download PDF				
Sup	perNova Remnant Candidate	N/A	Download PDF	Download PDF				
	All Supernovae and Remnants	Download PDF	Download PDF	Download PDF				
6. Ne	ebulae ->							



Atlas shows:

Great potential of RGS data in archive

- + 5000 useful observations
- + 2400 very good quality
- → Some object classes show: similar spectral properties (continuum shape/emission lines)
- → While at the same time some object classes show: great diversity in spectral properties (continuum shape/emission lines)
- → Some object types show significant changes in: Spectral properties and flux
- → Some object types show: constant properties

What can be done in future



The interpretation of the observations in terms of physical properties and mechanisms

For instance:

Different abundances for different objects in same class / different classes eg. SNR with or without Fe

Different ionization eg. Fe XXIV in some objects

Intrinsic variability eg. Flare Stars

Environment eg. Absorption due to cloud crossing the line of sight in some AGNs

