

# The Precision of Chandra

Including Calibration Uncertainties in (X-ray) Parameter Estimation Analyses

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# All the results presented at this meeting are wrong Except for mine!



## Calibration uncertainties...



# ... and why we ignore them

 Problem: uncertainties are correlated in very complicated ways

 There are no easy statistical formulae to apply

 You might be able to make up some formalism, but.... E.g. where  $\sigma_{i,j}$  represents relative uncertainty between channels i and j

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{1,1} & \sigma_{2,1} \dots & \sigma_{n-1,1} & \sigma_{n,1} \\ \sigma_{1,2} & \sigma_{2,2} & & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ \sigma_{1,n-1} & \sigma_{n-1,n-1} & \sigma_{n,n-1} \\ \sigma_{1,n} & \dots & \sigma_{n-1,n} & \sigma_{n,n} \end{pmatrix}$$

# Statisticians on the correlated uncertainties

 "I haven't ever dealt with the problem of correlated uncertainties so I'm afraid can't be much help. Good luck!"

- Keith Robinson (of Bevington & Robinson)

# Monte Carlo Approach

#### Analytical solutions difficult....

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#### PROCRASTINATION

HARD WORK OFTEN PAYS OFF AFTER TIME, BUT LAZINESS ALWAYS PAYS OFF NOW.

#### Monte Carlo Approach Analytical solutions difficult...

Moore's law: since initial thoughts and ideas, computer power sufficiently advanced to allow brute-force Monte Carlo methods:

Simulate 100's-1000s of response functions that sample nominal response and its uncertainties

Repeat parameter estimation and examine distributions of "best-fit" parameters

# Method applied to ACIS-S3

#### Uncertainties in Photon Path

HRMA: geometry, obscuration, reflectivity, scattering

ACIS OBF: transmittance, contamination

ACIS QE: (CTI, dead time, cosmic rays, electronics...) ACIS RMF: (gain distribution, escape peaks...)

# HRMA seed areas



# Pertubation function



# How are calibration uncertainties distributed?



 Rigorous treatment requires knowledge of how uncertainties are distributed

#### <u>Unknown!</u>

- Assume a truncated normal distribution -1σ to +1σ
  - Peaked at preferred value

Includes gut feeling!

# Resulting ACIS-S3 areas



# Limiting Accuracy of Chandra

Simulate spectrum ("fakeit")

Fit using different effective area realisations a lot of (e.g. 1000) times

Sherpa driven by Python

Models: blackbody, MEKAL, power-law; all with ISM absorption

Compare with fits to 1000 different "fakeits" using nominal area to probe uncertainties from only counting statistics

Absorbed Power Law :  $\alpha = 1.5$ ,  $n_{H} = 10^{21}$ 



Absorbed Powerlaw,  $N_{\rm H} = 0.1 \times 10^{22}$ ,  $\alpha = 1.5$ 



Absorbed Plasma,  $N_{\rm H}$ =0.01×10<sup>22</sup>, Abundance=1, kT=1 keV



Absorbed Plasma,  $N_{\rm H}$ =0.01×10<sup>22</sup>, kT=1 keV



# Each range emin, emindev, emax, emaxdev, edgeveto energies in keV # Designed for XMM-Newton 21/06/11# XMM mirrors are gold-plated, so differet mirror edge energies MM 0.05,0.04,2.291,0.04,0.03 2.291, 0.03, 3.425, 0.03, 0.013.425, 0.03, 7.000, 0.03, 0.0057.000,0.05,12.0,0.10 CONTAM 0.05,0.10,0.2838,0.02,0.02 0.2838, 0.02, 0.4099, 0.02, 0.020.4099, 0.02, 0.532, 0.02, 0.010.532, 0.02, 0.6967, 0.02**OBFTN 0.05,0.15,0.297,0.07,0.03** 0.297, 0.05, 0.540, 0.03, 0.020.540, 0.02, 1.567, 0.02, 0.021.567, 0.02, 12.0, 0.02**OBFM 0.05,0.15,0.297,0.07,0.04** 0.297, 0.06, 0.540, 0.03, 0.020.540, 0.02, 1.567, 0.02, 0.021.567, 0.02, 12.0, 0.02OBFTK 0.05,0.15,0.297,0.07,0.05 0.297, 0.07, 0.540, 0.03, 0.020.540, 0.02, 1.567, 0.02, 0.021.567, 0.02, 12.0, 0.02EPICPN 0.05,0.20,0.132,0.10,0.11 0.132, 0.15, 0.539, 0.05, 0.030.539, 0.04, 1.827, 0.04, 0.031.827, 0.04, 12.0, 0.03EPICMOS 0.05,0.30,0.132,0.20,0.11 0.132, 0.15, 0.539, 0.07, 0.040.539, 0.05, 1.827, 0.05, 0.041.827, 0.05, 12.0, 0.04

# XMM input file

# XMM Precision

Absorbed Powerlaw,  $N_{\rm H} = 0.1 \times 10^{22}$ ,  $\alpha = 1.5$ 



## Code release

 Full Sherpa/Python release in October
 More limited Perl-XSPEC b-release available at

http://hea-www.harvard.edu/~rpete/mccal

Sherpa/pyBLoCXS available shortly (Lee et al, 2011, ApJ, 731, 126)

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#### Future

- Calibration uncertainties can now be routinely included in X-ray model fitting
- Addition of other Chandra instruments
  (+XMM-Newton....)
- Method completely general: can be done for any mission/instrument
  - eg perturbation function approach can be implemented for Suzaku, Swift, eROSITA, ASTRO-H... ``tomorrow"