An introduction to XMM-Newton data analysis and the SAS grand-scheme

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XMM-Newton

Outline

- **Basic principles of X-ray astronomy**
- **SAS grand-scheme**
- **What you should do even *before* you install the SAS**

Basics of X-ray analysis

X-ray detectors are photon-counting → two main consequences:

- **X-ray astronomy is an intrinsic Poissonian science**
  - Scientific products can have a few or even zero events in large ranges of their parameter spaces

- **The "king" in the X-ray realm is the event, characterised by:**
  - position on the detector
  - "pulse height", which is related to the X-ray energy of the incoming photon in a complex and generally non-linear way
  - arrival time at the spacecraft
  - event "shape" (used to separate X-ray events from particles)
  - CCD number, and other secondary attributes (you don't generally have to worry about)

Event list

When? **Where?** **Who?** **What?**

	TIME D s	X J 0.05 ARCSECONDS	Y J 0.05 ARCSECONDS	PHA I CHAN	PI I CHAN	PATTERN B	CCDNR B
1	9.506202266412E+07	23743	21330	423	1447	2	1
2	9.506202266412E+07	28728	21990	25	98	0	1
3	9.506202527717E+07	28176	31623	25	97	0	1
4	9.506202527717E+07	29829	30841	327	1131	0	1
5	9.506202527717E+07	23686	19319	541	1854	0	1
6	9.506203046611E+07	25510	32711	1810	6171	0	1
7	9.506203566620E+07	29814	28823	102	360	0	1
8	9.506203826626E+07	26635	30601	2062	7028	0	1
9	9.506204346625E+07	26429	20314	443	1519	4	1
10	9.506204606629E+07	20691	28728	1608	5471	3	1
11	9.506204606629E+07	27989	29777	202	700	0	1
12	9.506204606629E+07	21937	25667	117	402	2	1
13	9.506204866632E+07	28132	32491	462	1589	0	1
14	9.506204866632E+07	27204	29741	904	3095	0	1
15	9.506205126638E+07	22124	20257	290	994	0	1
16	9.506205906643E+07	23193	18795	1398	4771	0	1
17	9.506206166646E+07	23224	19326	276	950	0	1
18	9.506206946653E+07	27755	28979	183	637	0	1
19	9.506207206939E+07	22533	29563	33	118	0	1

Science as projection

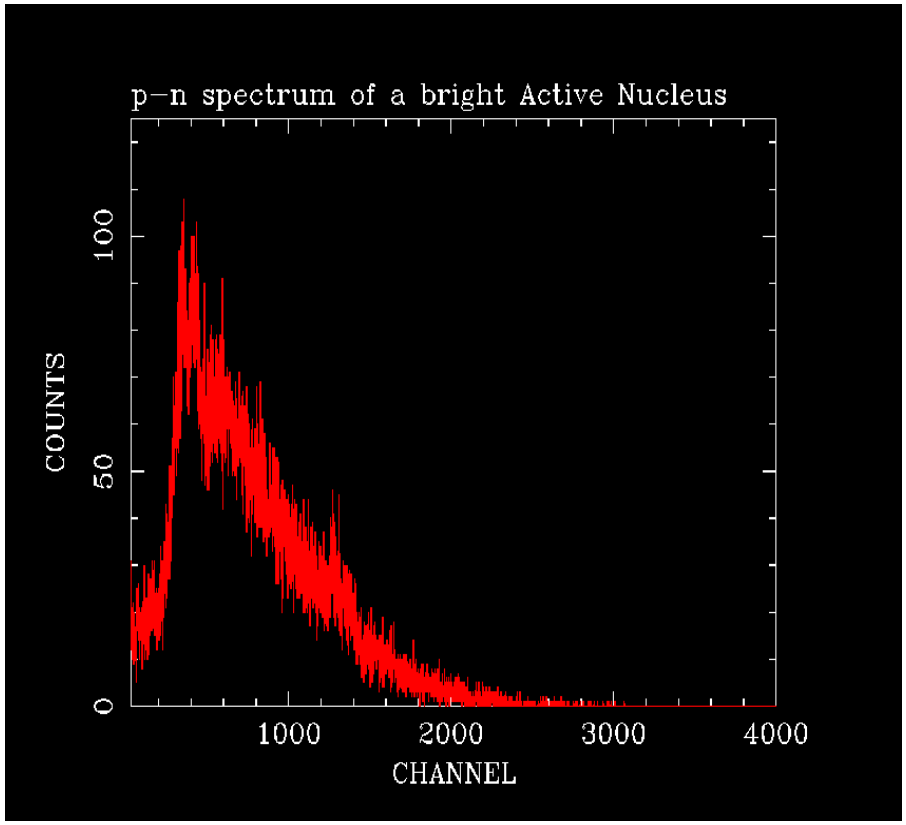
The X-ray scientific products can be seen as *projections* onto the sub-spaces defined by the event physical quantities

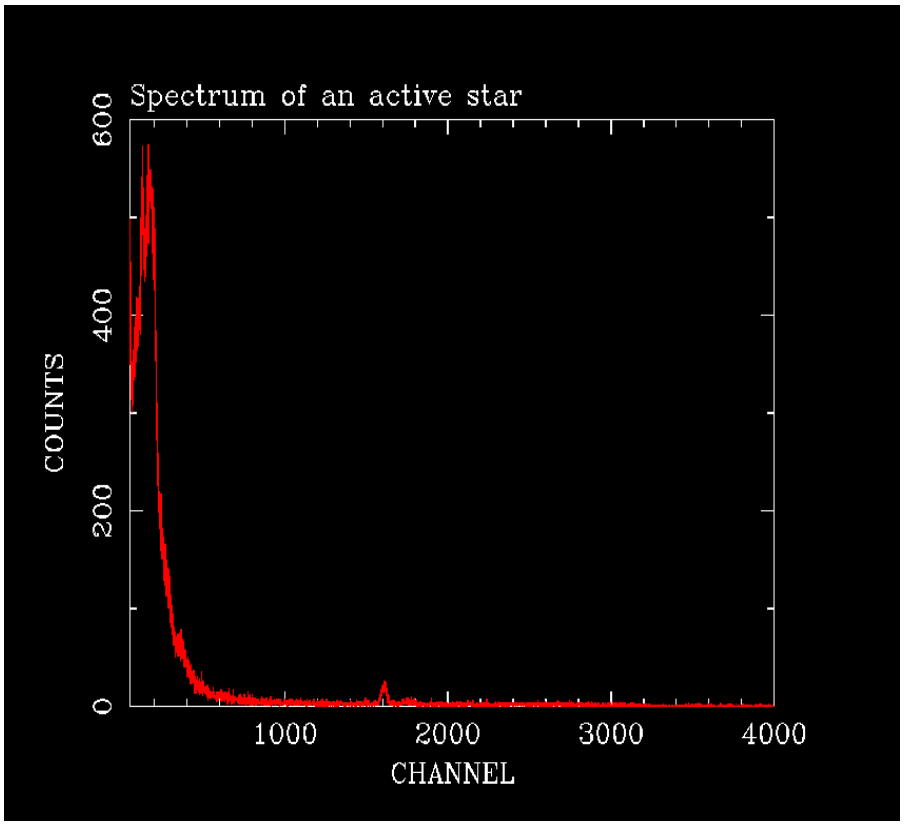
- **By collapsing time and space, one gets an energy distribution function (*spectrum*) in units of *counts per energy bin***
- **By collapsing time and energy, one gets a 2-D *image* in units of *counts per pixel***
- **By collapsing space and energy, one gets an intensity *time series* in units of *counts per time bin***

These scientific products are expressed in units that are *in*directly related to the intrinsic properties of celestial sources

Transfer function

When all candles be out, all cats be gray.





SAS makes two things for you, which no other software can do

- **Apply all the transformations, which allow to convert instrument into physical quantities (whence astrophysical quantities can be derived) → CALIBRATION**

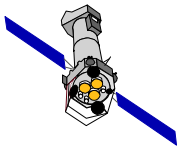
- **Optimally screen the data (remove noise, keep source signal only)**

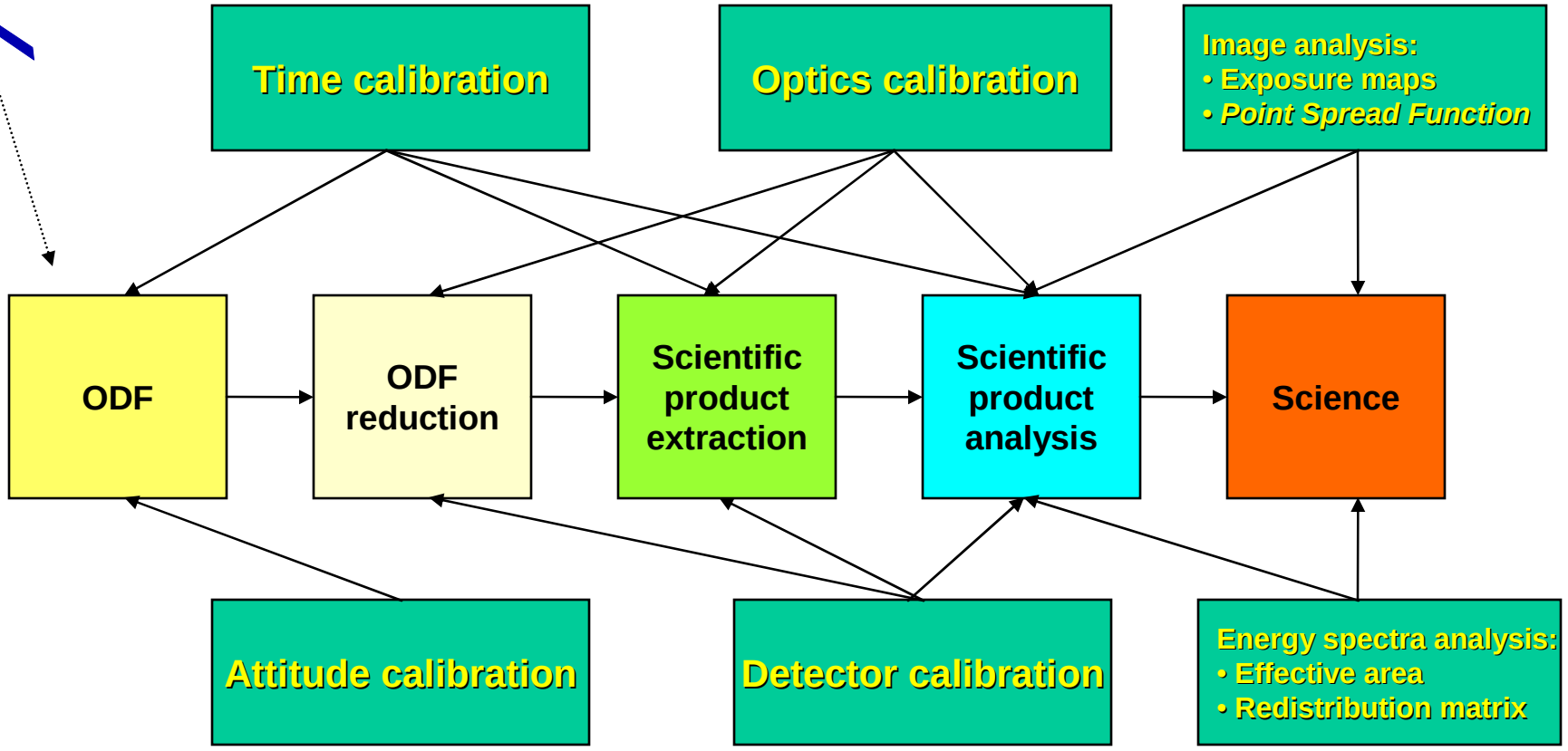
In practical terms …

Before SAS		After SAS	
(frame number)	FRAME	TIME	(UTC time)
(EPIC raw coordinates)	RAW[XY]	[X,Y]	(sky coordinates)
(RGS raw coordinates)	RAW[XY]	BETA_CORR, XDSP_CORR	(dispersion and cross-disprsion angles)
(Energy channel)	PHA	PI	(energy)

(Name of the column in the event list)

Removing transfer function = **calibration**





content

- **CCD-based event lists, containing uncalibrated data**
- **Auxiliary and Housekeeping files, p-n/RGS diagnostic images**
- **Spacecraft housekeeping** **FITS**
- **Spacecraft attitude showing the satellite star tracker pointing**
- **Time correlation file (onboard frame counter versus UTC)**
- **ODF summary file** **ASCII**

FITS files are binary tables, but you do not need to be afraid of them …

The FITS format

- **Almost all XMM-Newton data are in FITS (*Flexible Image Transport System*)**

- **FITS files are constituted by *extensions***

- **Each extension contains a *header* (list of readable strings) and a binary data block, either as an *image* or as a *table* (spreadsheet-like)**

- **For historical reasons, the first block (PRIMARY) must contain image data, and is frequently left blank**

```
XTENSION= 'BINTABLE'           / binary table extension
BITPIX  =                    8 / 8-bit bytes
NAXIS   =                    2 / 2-dimensional binary table
NAXIS1  =                   18 / width of table in bytes
NAXIS2  =                42549 / number of rows in table
PCOUNT  =                    0 / size of special data area
GCOUNT  =                    1 / one data group (required keyword)
TFIELDS =                    9 / number of fields in each row
EXTNAME = 'M1IME1  '           / Extension name
EXTVER  =                    1 / Extension Version
TELESCOP= 'XMM     '           / XMM mission
INSTRUME= 'EMOS1   '           / EPIC MOS Instrument
DATATYPE= 'IMAGE.EL'           / Type of data
OBS_ID  = '0002940401'         / Observation Identifier
EXP_ID  = '0002940401001'      / Exposure Identifier
CCDID   =                    1 / Numerical identifier of the CCD
CCDNODE =                    0 / CCD Node
WINDOWX0=                    0 / X-Coordinate of bottom left corner of window
WINDOWY0=                    0 / Y-Coordinate of bottom left corner of window
WINDOWDX=                  610 / Size, along x-axis, of window
WINDOWDY=                  602 / Size, along y-axis, of window
EDUID   =                    0 / EDU Identifier
EDUMODE =                    3 / EDU Mode
EDUTHR  =                   25 / EDU Threshold
FRMTIME =                   26 / Frame Integration Time
EMDHLOW =                    0 / EMDH Lower Threshold
EMDHUPP =                 4095 / EMDH Upper Threshold
DATE-OBS= '2002-01-28T20:33:20' / Start time of exposure
```

FITS HEADER

LHEASOFT (a.k.a. FTOOLS):

http://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/ftools/

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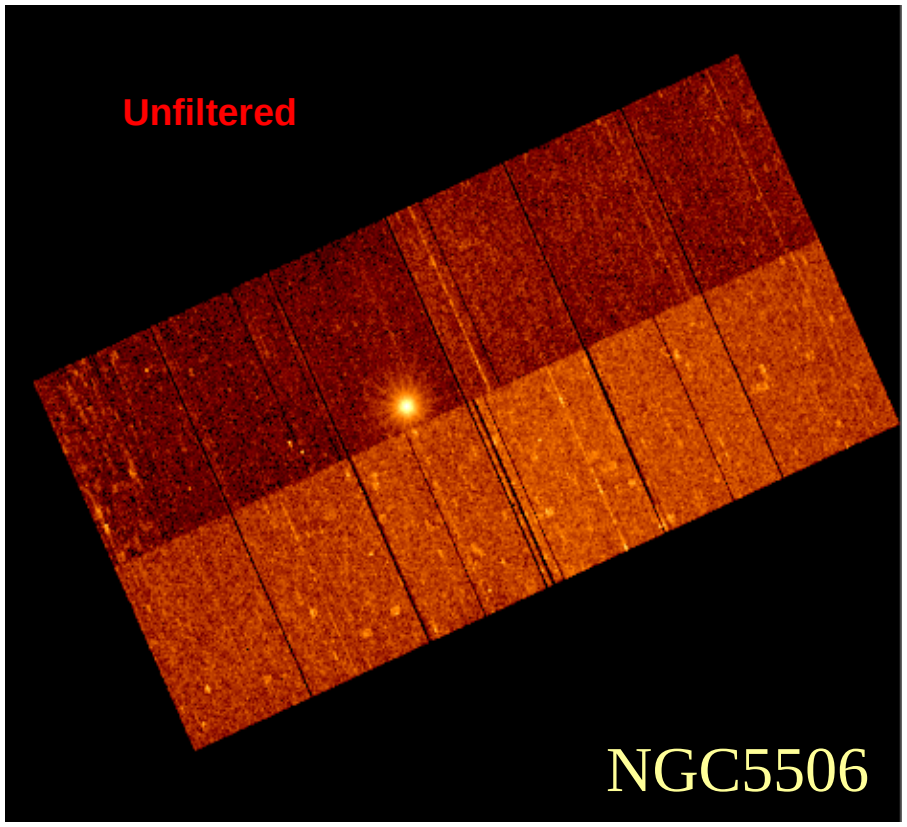
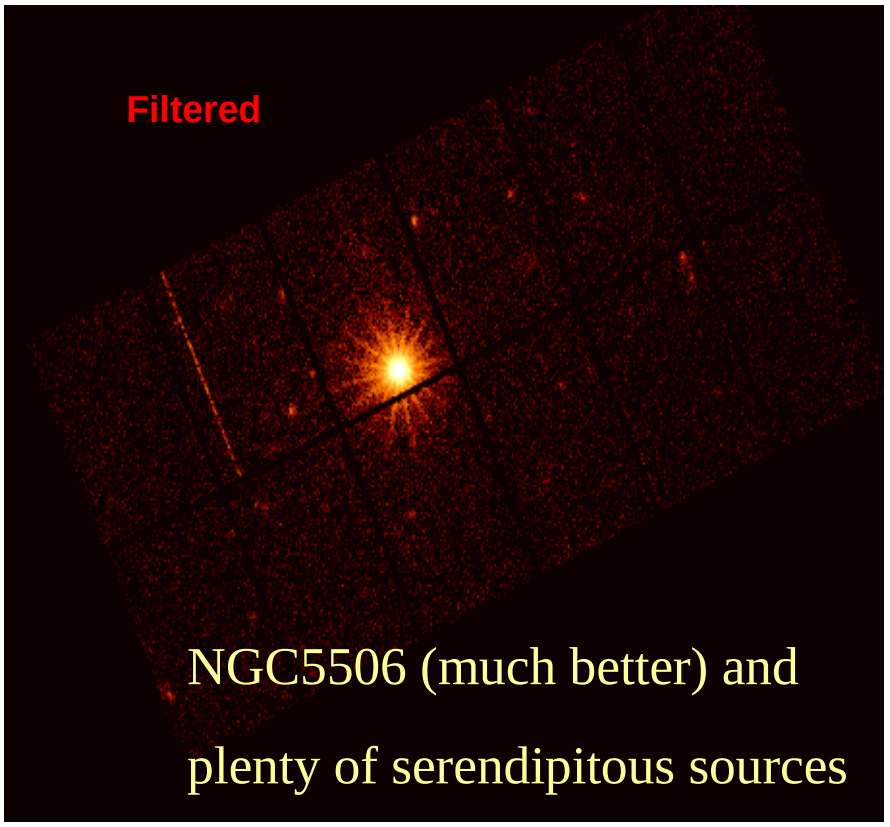
Importance of screening

Not only the *quality* but also the *quantity* of you X-ray science depend on effieicntly removing noise





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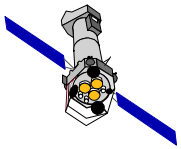
XMM-Newton grand-scheme



Data reduction meta-tasks

(e[mp]proc, M.Guainazzi)

EPIC branch

ODF

SAS

Event lists

Spectra

Time series

Images

Source lists

Papers, fame, glory

"Extractor" (xmm/evselect), I.de la Calle

Data analysis

RGS branch

Event lists

Spectra

Time series

Images

Papers, fame, glory

Data reduction meta-tasks
(rgsproc, R.Gonzalez-Riestra)

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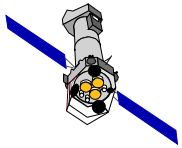


XMM-Newton

Half of the job is done

- **SAS reduction pipelines are actually already run for you by the Science Survey Centre in Leicester (U.K.)**

- **The XMM-Newton Science Archive (XSA) contains:**
  - **ODF** data
  - **PPS** data, *i.e.* high-level, quick-look scientific products created by these pipelines:
    - **event lists**
    - detector and sky images
    - source lists and cross-correlation products
    - exposure maps
    - dispersion/cross-dispersion & dispersion/energy RGS images
    - RGS background-subtracted spectra for the brightest source in the field
    - attitude time series
    - background time series
  - EPIC serendipitous source catalogue (2XMM)
  - EPIC serendipitous Slew Source catalogue
  - XID (optical identification program) images

What I need to do ...

… before starting analysing data of an XMM-Newton observation:

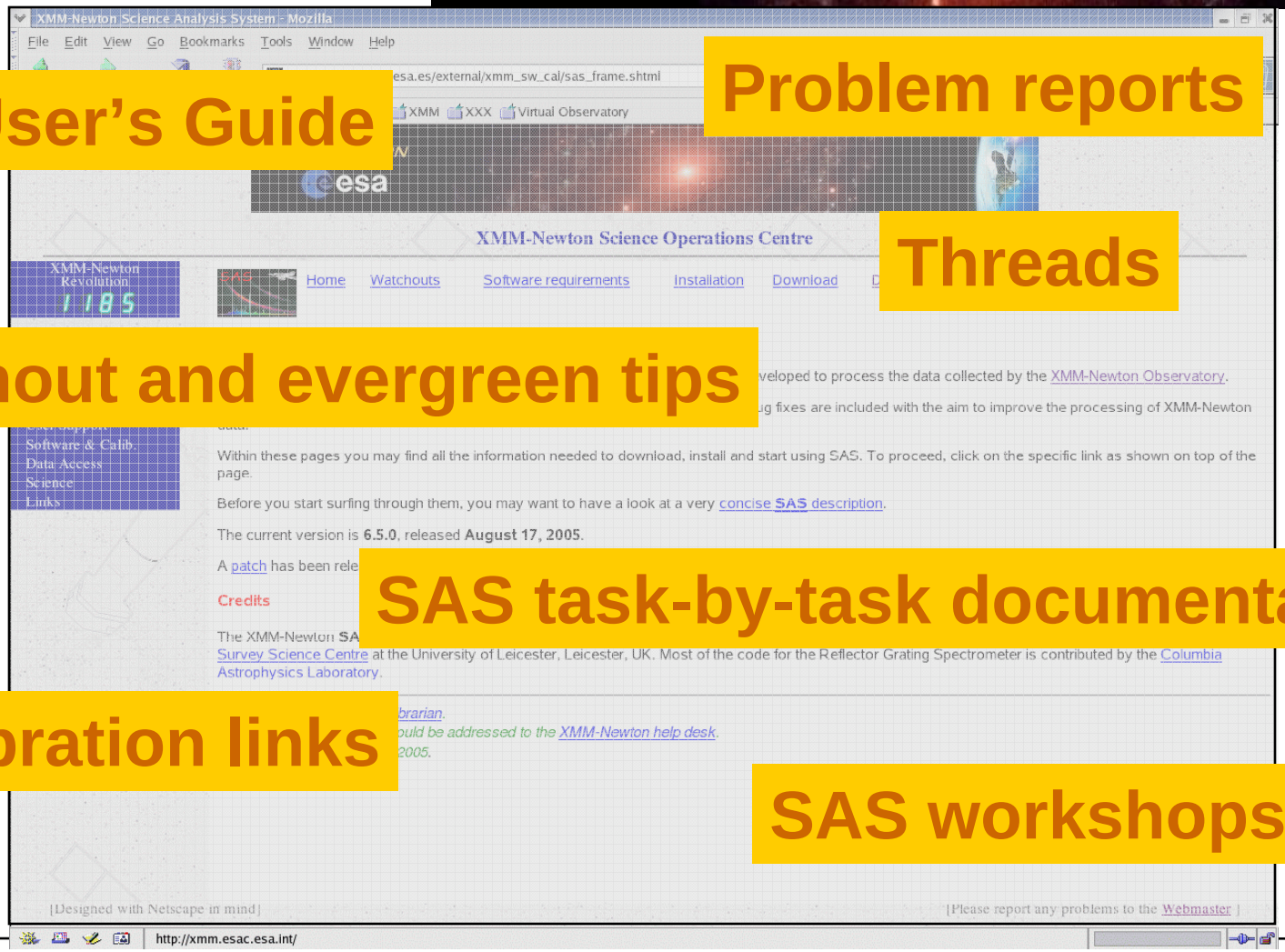
1. **Verify the quality of the pre-processed scientific products (PPS), produced by the automatic SSC processing**

2. **Check the expected accuracy of the XMM-Newton calibrations, through:**
   1. Instrument calibration status reports
   2. SAS Science Validation Reports
   3. Current Calibration File (CCF) Release Notes

3. **Compare your own set of calibration files with the latest available**
   1. Reduce the data again if a calibration file has changed, which may affect your scientific conclusions. Always stay on the safe side!

4. **Once you have the SAS installed, your job is not finished ...**
   1. Check the SAS “watchout and evergreen” SAS pages, which contain known caveats or bugs
   2. Subscribe to the calibration mailing list
   3. Install an automatic mirror of the calibration files
   4. Make use the threads, would you like to learn something new
   5. Contact the HelpDesk, if everything else fails: xmmhelp@xmm.vilspa.esa.es

SAS documentation



SAS User's Guide

Problem reports

Threads

Watchout and evergreen tips

SAS task-by-task documentation

Calibration links

SAS workshops