# SIXTE Implementation of the NewAthena WFI



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SIXTE Workshop 2024









#### The NewAthena X-ray Observatory



- To be launched to L1 in 2037 as the second ESA L-class mission.
- Science theme: The Hot and Energetic Universe
- 12 m focal length, mirror based on Silicon Pore Optics technology.
- Two instruments:
  - Wide Field Imager (WFI)
  - X-ray Integral Field Unit (X-IFU)

# The NewAthena Instruments

#### WFI (Imager)

- For imaging and spectroscopy over large field of view (40' × 40' FoV, 160 eV @ 7 keV)
- High count-rate capabilities



Credit: MPE

#### X-IFU (Calorimeter)

- For high spectral resolution imaging (4' FoV, 4 eV up to 7 keV)
- Calorimeter operating at 50 mK



Credit: X-IFU Consortium

# The Wide Field Imager (WFI)

# Large Detector Array (LDA) and Fast Detector (FD, 35 mm defocused)



Credit: MPE

- DePFET active pixel technology (similar to CCD with line-by-line readout)
- Energy resolution:  $\leq$  160 eV @ 7 keV
- Large FOV:  $40' \times 40'$
- High count-rate capabilities (10 Crab)

Meidinger et al. (2020)

# **Example: Galactic Center with NewAthena**



#### Example: Chandra Deep Field South with NewAthena



#### Example: Chandra Deep Field South with NewAthena





Dithering efficiently removes gaps between the chips.

#### WFI Mirror Area and Ancillary Response File (ARF)



**Thick filter**  $\Rightarrow$  removes photons below 2 keV

#### WFI Redistribution Matrix File (RMF)



# WFI Point Spread Function (PSF)

PSF at different energies and off-axis angles

Defocused PSF (35 mm)



 $\Rightarrow$  Defocusing distributes photons over larger area

#### LDA Chip Geometry



# **WFI DePFET read-out implementation in SIXTE**



If photon hits during the read-out: measured charge is affected  $\Rightarrow$  Wrong energy ("Misfit")

this is most relevant for window modes or the fast detector

# **Different modes of the WFI (in SIXTE)**

Name	Filename	<b>Size (</b> rows $\times$ columns)	Time Resolution	Defocusing	Filter
full	ld_wfi_ff_all_chips.xml	$(4 \times) 512 \times 512$	<b>5018</b> μs	—	wo/w
single	ld_wfi_ff_chip[0,1,2,3].xml	512  imes 512	$5018\mu{ m s}$	—	wo/w
large	ld_wfi_ff_large.xml	512  imes 512	$5018\mu{ m s}$	—	wo/w
w128	ld_wfi_w128.xml	128  imes 512	1254 $\mu \mathrm{s}$	—	wo/w
w256	ld_wfi_w256.xml	256  imes 512	$2509\mu{ m s}$	—	wo/w
fast	fd_wfi_df35mm.xml	64 × 64	<b>80</b> µs	35 mm	W
fastThickFilter	fd_wfi_df35mm_thick_filter.xml	64  imes 64	$80\mu \mathrm{s}$	35 mm	W

- Large Detector Array configurations available w/wo optical blocking filter.
- Fast Detector defocused by default.
- Option for a thick filter.



#### **Example: CCD Effects – Patterns and Pileup**

SIXTE includes charge cloud model, event patterns, and pileup.



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Pattern fractions XMM Newton

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#### **Example: Chandra Deep Field South with XRISM Xtend**

#### XRISM

- JAXA/NASA X-ray observatory, launched in 2023
- Two instruments: Xtend & Resolve

 $\Rightarrow$  Use same SIMPUT, just switch the instrument files!



#### Without dithering



#### With dithering

M. Lorenz, Remeis Observatory & ECAP

# Summary: The WFI with SIXTE

- DePFET technology: active pixels, no line shifts → misfits if pixel is hit during read-out
- Observations possible up to a few Crab, plus a thick filter for even brighter sources.
- Large 40' FoV made of 4 chips  $\rightarrow$  requires dithering
- Simulations possible for the full 4 chip LDA, or only a single chip (LD, or the 35 mm defocused FD).

#### References

 N. Meidinger, et al., "Development status of the wide field imager instrument for Athena," Proc. SPIE 11444, Space Telescopes and Instrumentation 2020: Ultraviolet to Gamma Ray, 114440T (13 December 2020); https://doi.org/10.1117/12.2560507