



# High time resolution spectroscopy with XMM-Newton and XEUS

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VILSPA, Spain

On behalf of E. Kendziorra



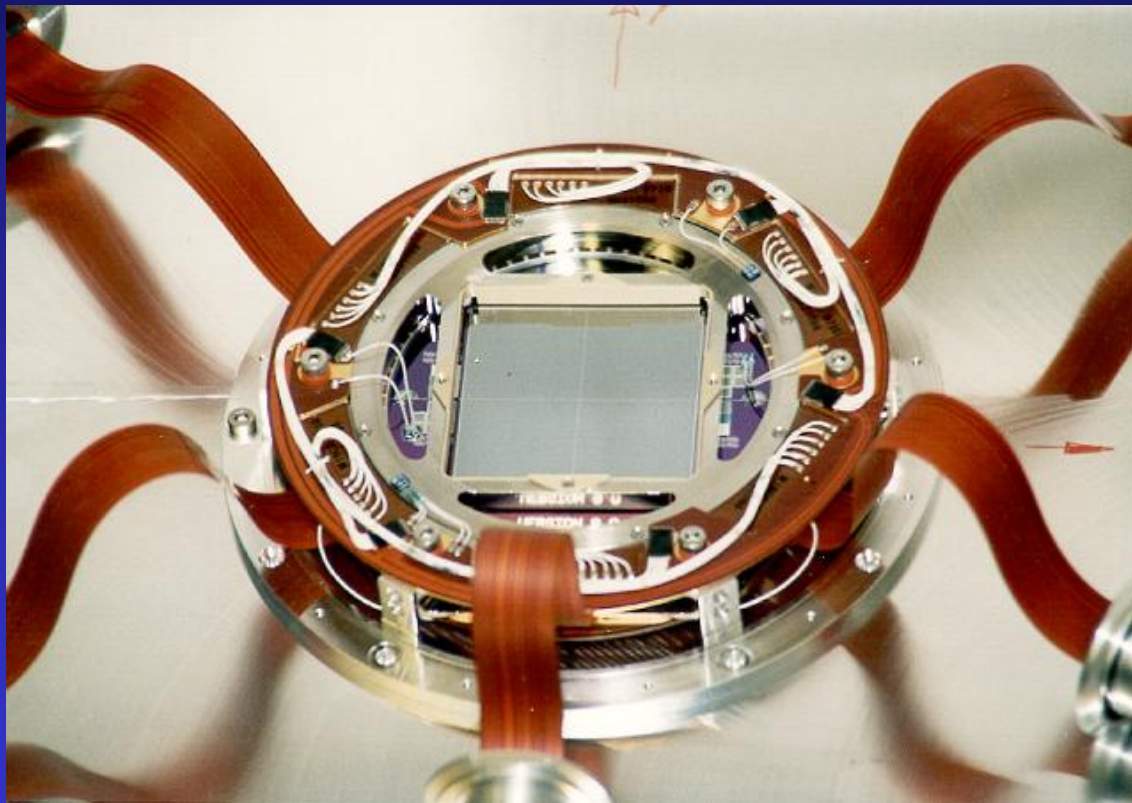


## Outline

- Introduction
- High time resolution observations with XMM-Newton
  - pn-CCD camera
  - results from XTE J1751-305
  - results from Crab
- What can we expect from the Wide Field Imager on XEUS?



## The EPIC-pn focal plane



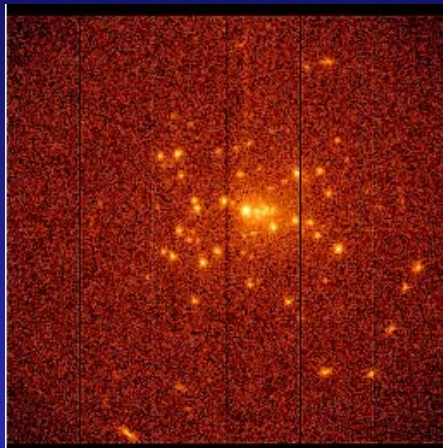
### 12 CCDs

- 280  $\mu\text{m}$  Si
- 12 x 64 x 200 pixel
- pixel size: 150 x 150  $\mu\text{m}^2$
- pixel f.o.v.: 4.1'' x 4.1''
- read out freq.:
  - 13.7 Hz (FF)
  - 175.4 Hz (SW)

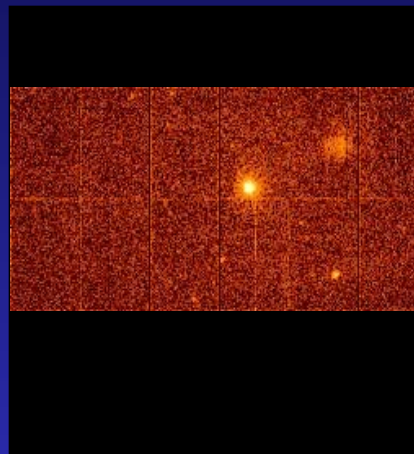


# pn-CCD: increase of time resolution by reduction of read out area

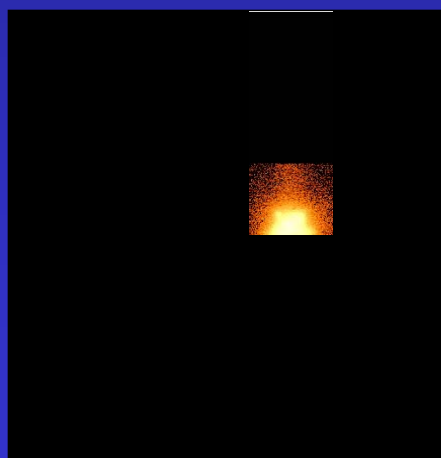
Full Frame & extended Full Frame



Large Window



Small Window



## time resolution

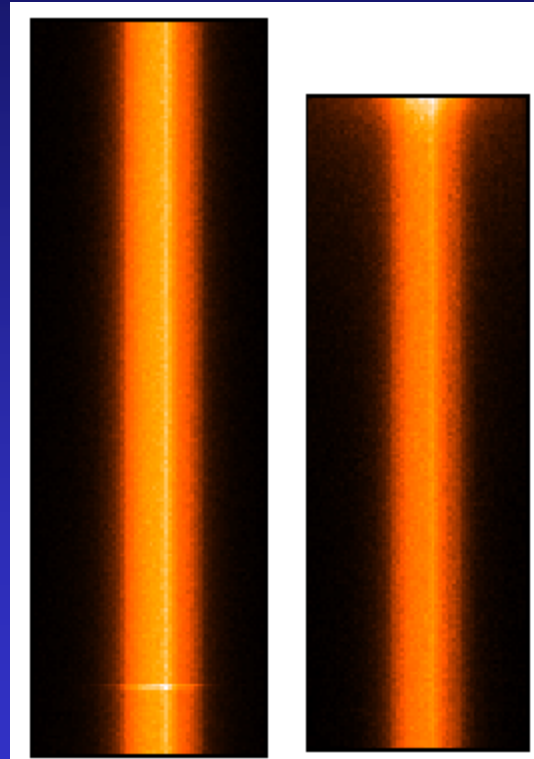
ext. FF:	199.0 ms
FF:	73.3 ms
LW:	47.6 ms
SW:	5.7 ms



# Fast read out modes of the pn-camera

## Timing mode

- CCD continuously read out
- macro pixels  
 $150 \times 1500 \mu\text{m}^2$
- read out/row:  
 $29.56 \mu\text{s}$
- frame time:  $5.965 \text{ ms}$
- **time resolution:**  
 $\pm 30 \mu\text{s}$



## Burst Mode

- fast transfer of pixels under PSF
- photons recorded during  $144 \mu\text{s}$
- read out at normal speed ( $23 \mu\text{s}/\text{row}$ )
- life time only 3 %
- **time resolution:**  
 $\pm 10.24 \mu\text{s}$



# XTE J1751-305

- accretion driven millisecond pulsar in binary system
  - $P_{\text{orb}} = 2545.3 \text{ s}$  (42 min)
  - $P_{\text{NS}} = 2.297.. \text{ ms}$  ( $f_{\text{NS}} = 435 \text{ Hz}$ )
- mass function =  $1.26 \cdot 10^{-6} M_{\odot}$ 
  - mass of companion  $\geq 0.014 M_{\odot}$

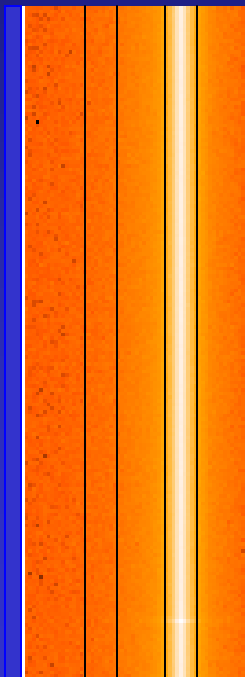


# XTE J1751-305

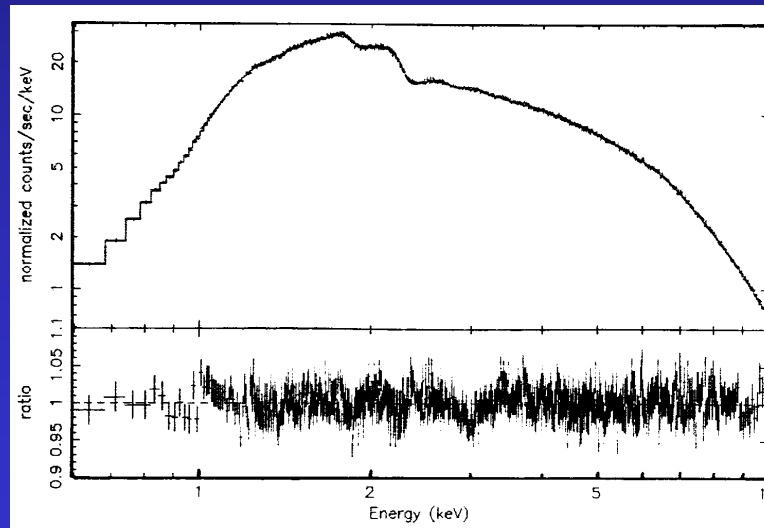
- ToO observation of XMM-Newton on 2002 April 7
  - pn in Timing mode for 33.7 ks

Source from columns 42 to 50

Bkg. from columns 24 to 32



1 - 10 keV



Spectrum:

PL + BB

$kT=1.05\pm0.01$  keV

$\Gamma = 1.44 \pm 0.01$

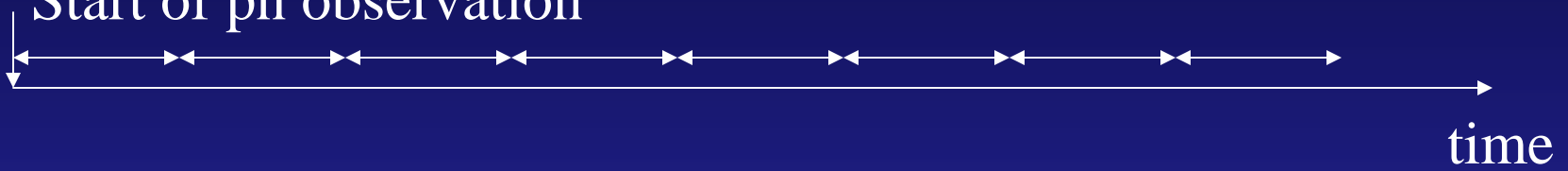
$\chi^2_{red}=1.1$



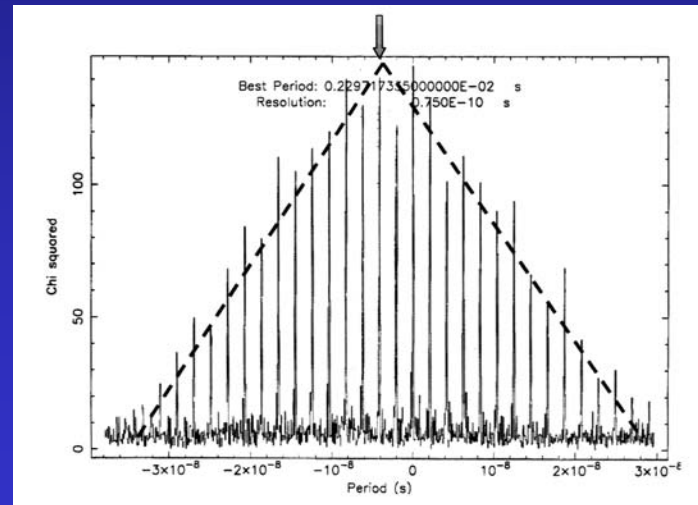


# XTE J1751-305

Start of pn observation



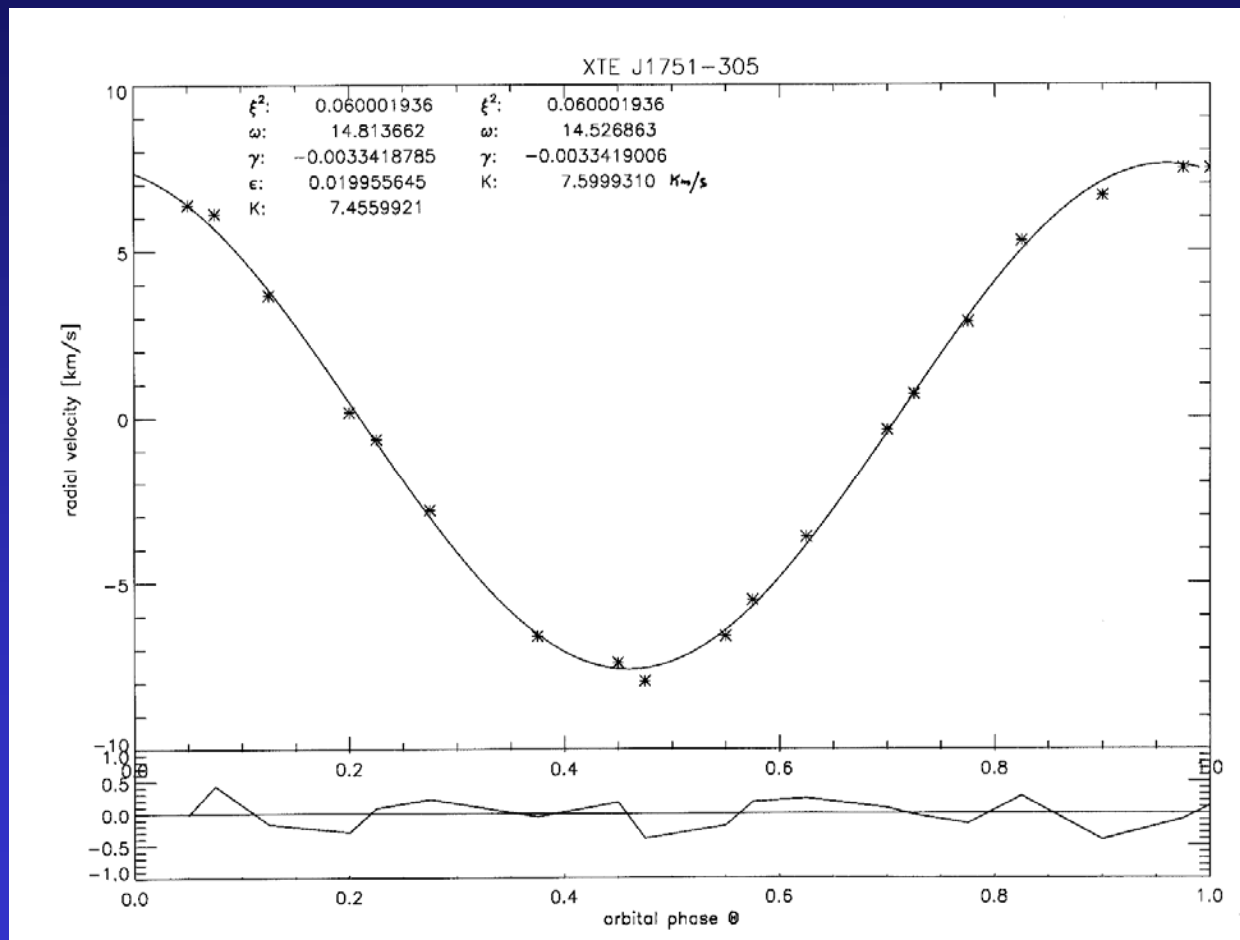
- Orbital period divided into 20 phase bins
- events from same phase bins collected in individual data sets
- for each data set period search  $\chi^2$  epoch folding  $\Rightarrow$  apparent period







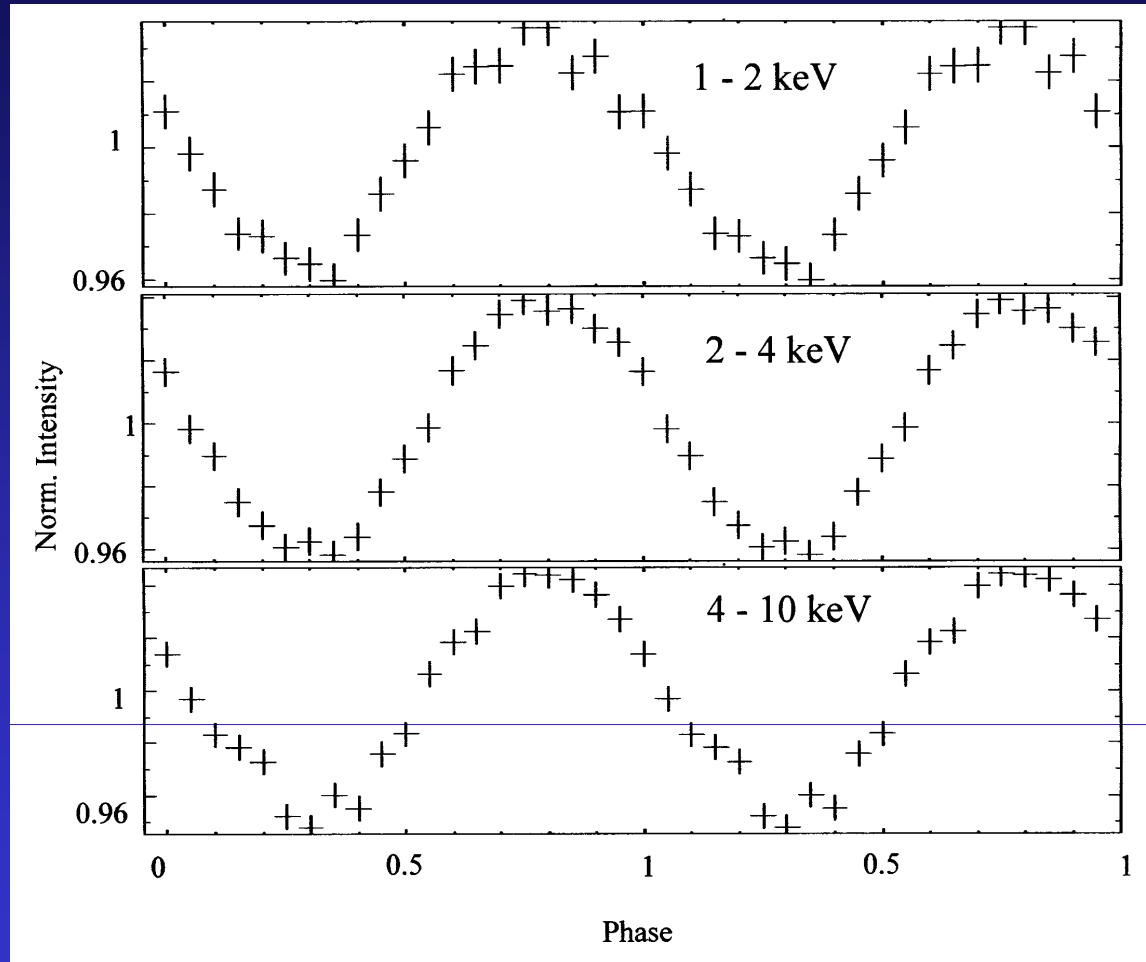
# XTE J1751-305





# XTE J1751-305

$P = 2.29717211 \text{ ms}$

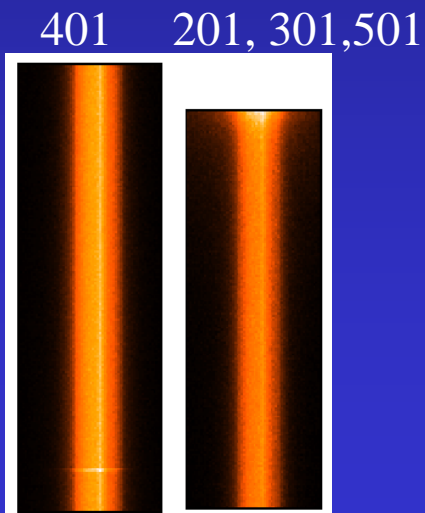




# Observation of Crab pulsar with EPIC-pn

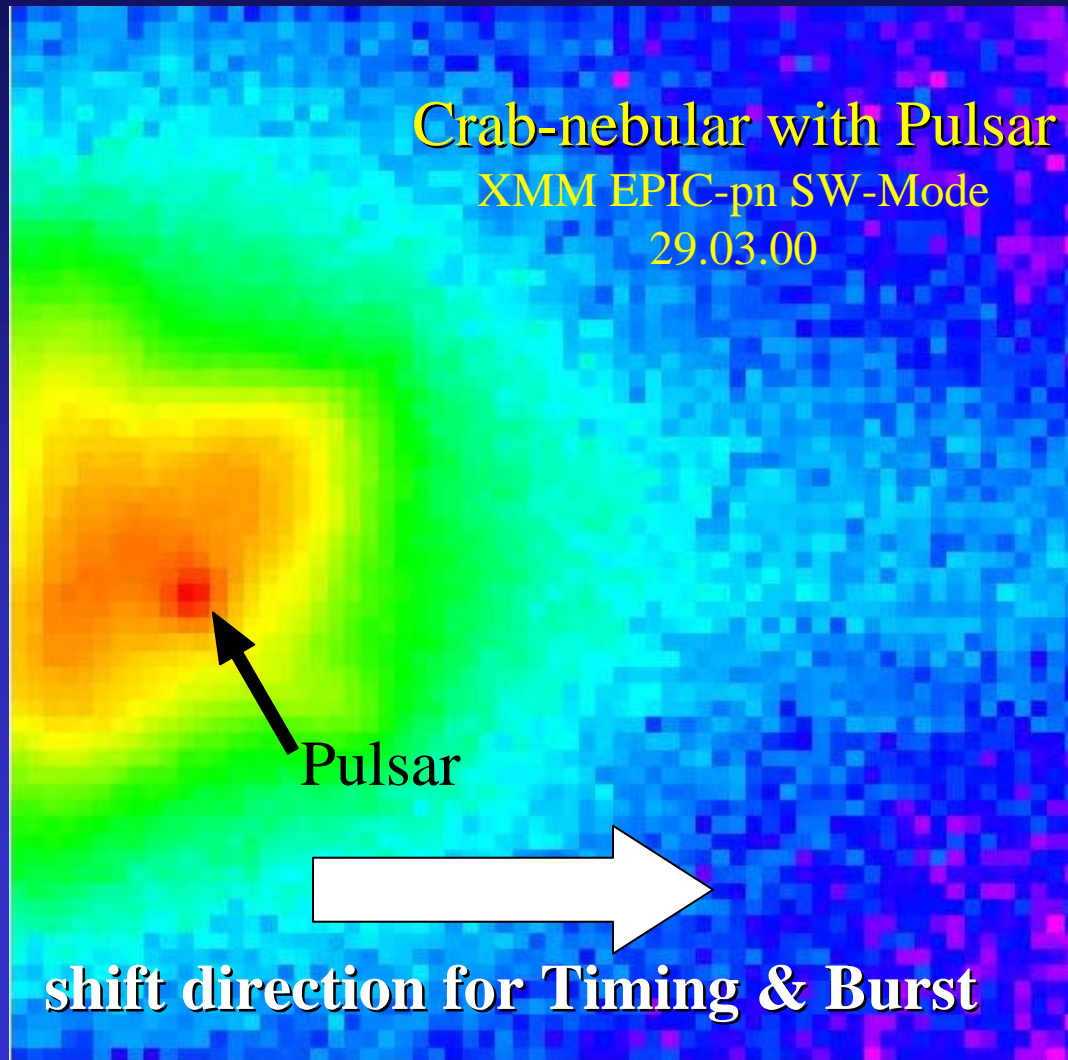
4 observations of Crab during rev. 411

Obs. ID.	201	301	401	501
Duration	4.6 ks	8.6 ks	9 ks	9 ks
Mode	Burst	Burst	Timing	Burst





# The Crab with EPIC-pn





# Observation of Crab pulsar with EPIC-pn

Period search with  $\chi^2$  epoch folding,  $dP/dt$  from Radio data

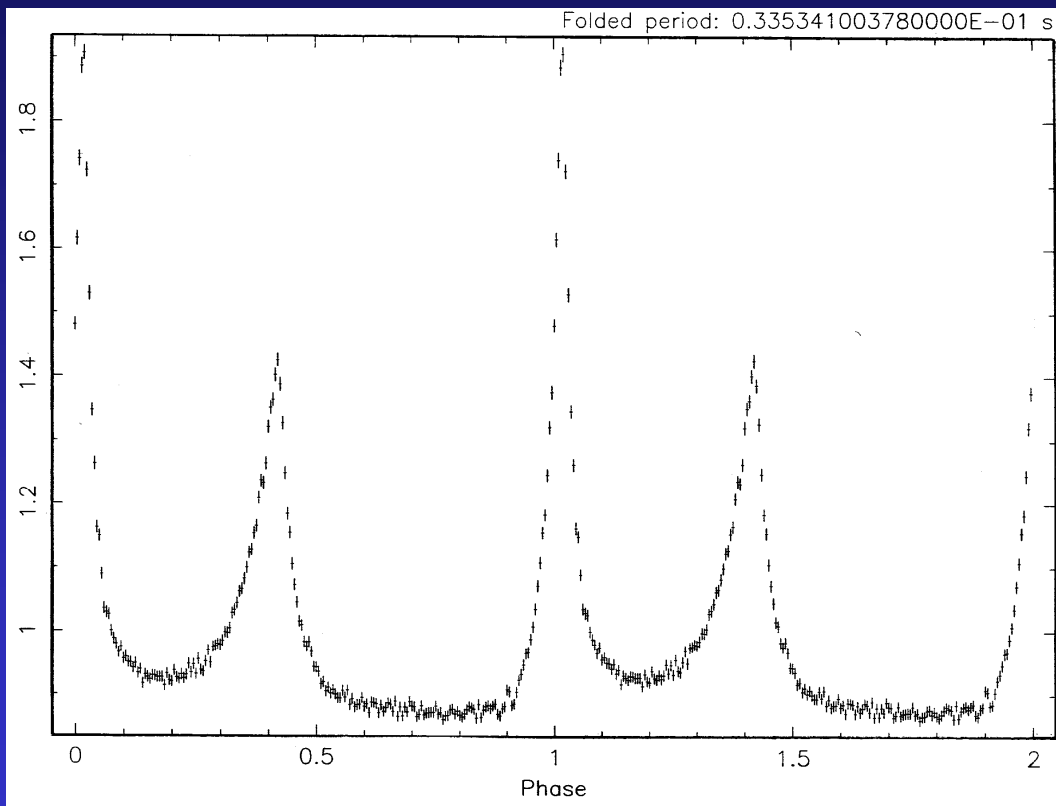
Same period for individual observations

$$P_{\text{XMM}} - P_{\text{radio}} < 2.5 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ s}$$

(within stat. uncertainty for 9 ks obs.)



# Observation of Crab pulsar with EPIC-pn



0.5 - 10 keV

All data folded with  
Radio period

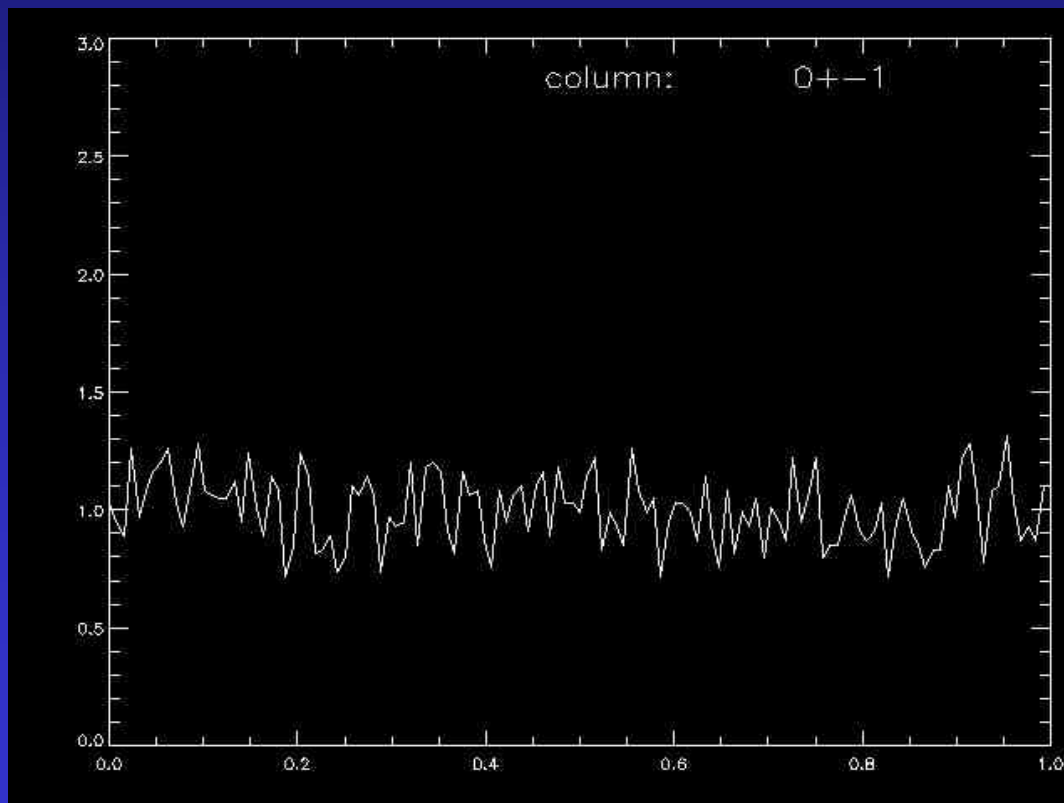
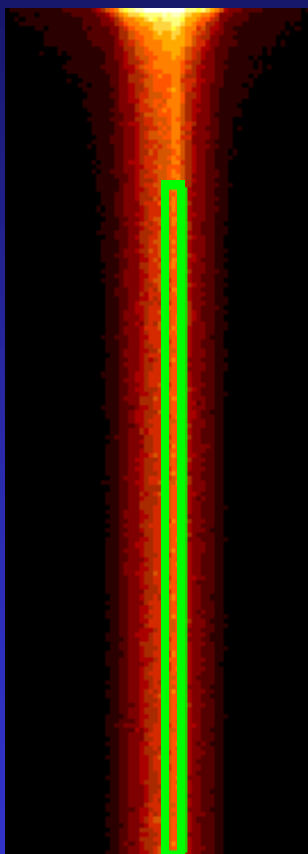
- Phaseshift between observations  $< 190 \mu\text{s}$
- Time basis = 30.7 h

$\Rightarrow$  Relat. time error with EPIC-pn  $< 10^{-9}$



# Observation of Crab pulsar with EPIC-pn

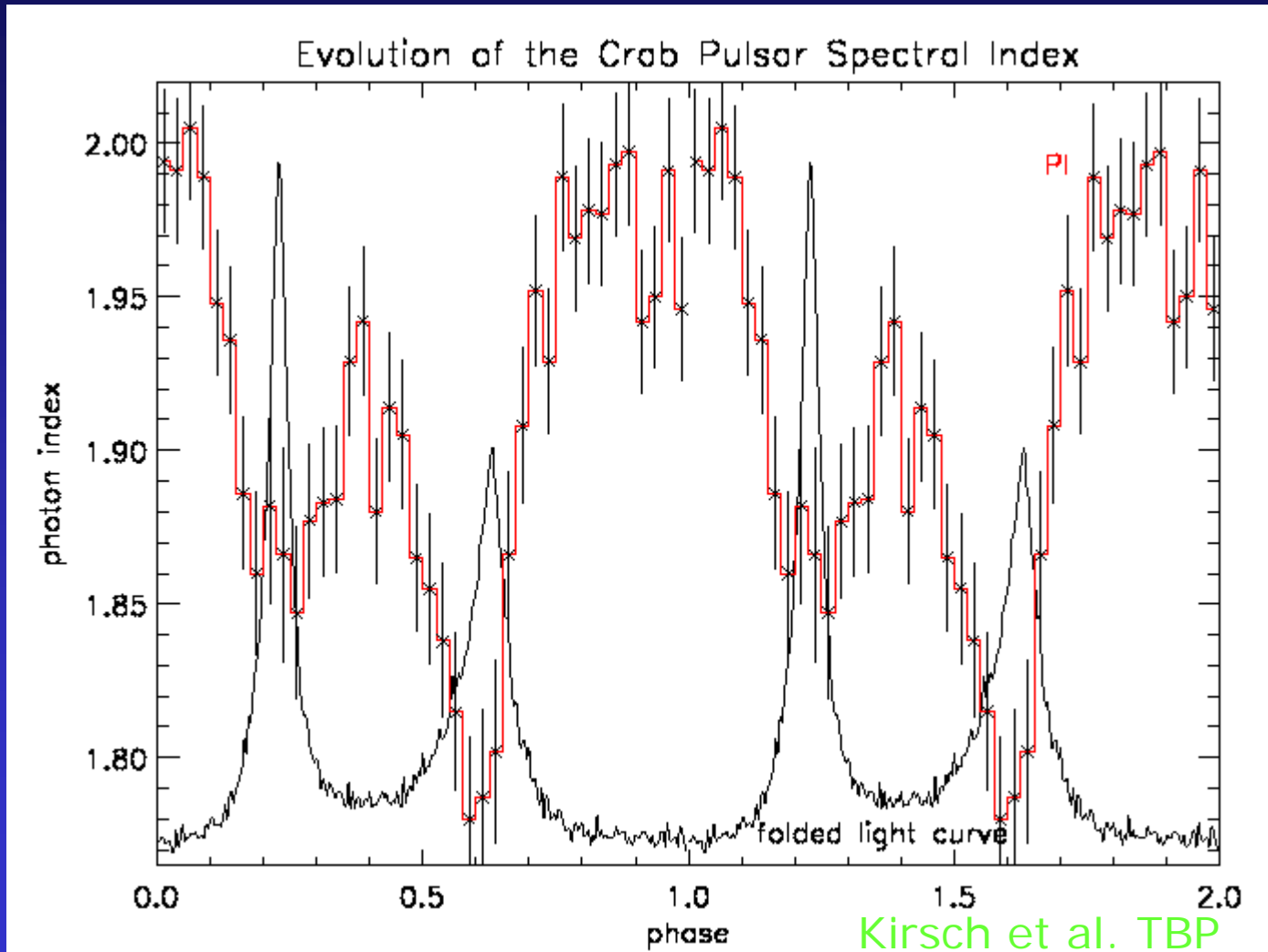
- localization of pulsar:  
running window in x direction and folding shows: pulsar is located in raw  $36 \pm 2.5$







# Phase resolved spectroscopy of the Crab Pulsar





# The XEUS Mission



- focal length: 50 m
- effective area:  $\sim 20 \times$  XMM-Newton (I)  
(6 m<sup>2</sup> at 1 keV, 3 m<sup>2</sup> at 8 keV)
- plate scale: 0.25 mm/arcsec

## model payload

2 Narrow Field imager (cryogenic)

f.o.v: 1 arc min

$\Delta E$  at 1 keV: 1-2 eV

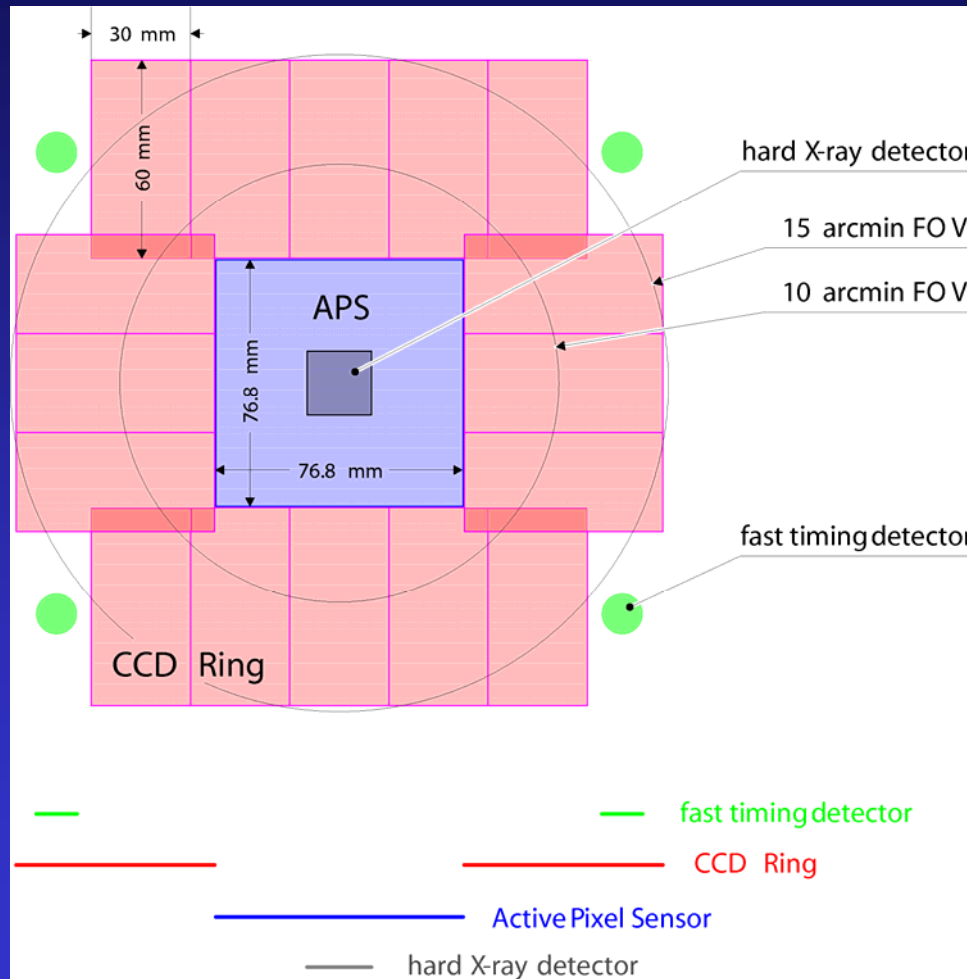
1 Wide Field imager

f.o.v.:  $>5$  arc min

$\Delta E$  at 1 keV: 50 eV

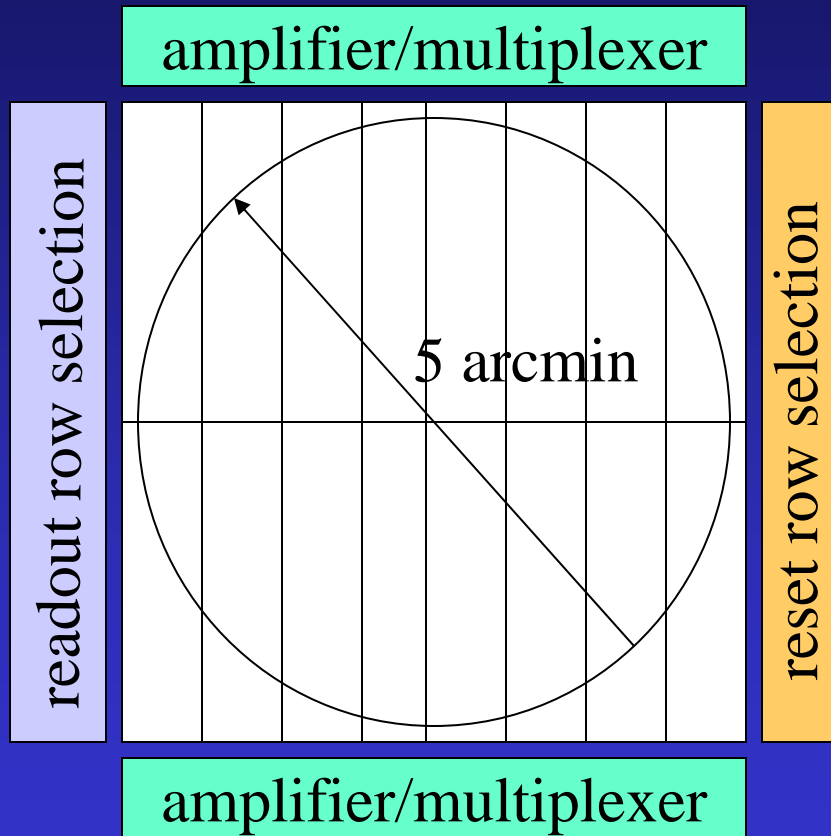


# The Wide Field Imager (WFI)





# Readout of the Active Pixel Sensor (APS)



1024 x 1024 pixel  
 76.8 x 76.8 mm<sup>2</sup>  
 (0."3 x 0."3 pixel f.o.v)

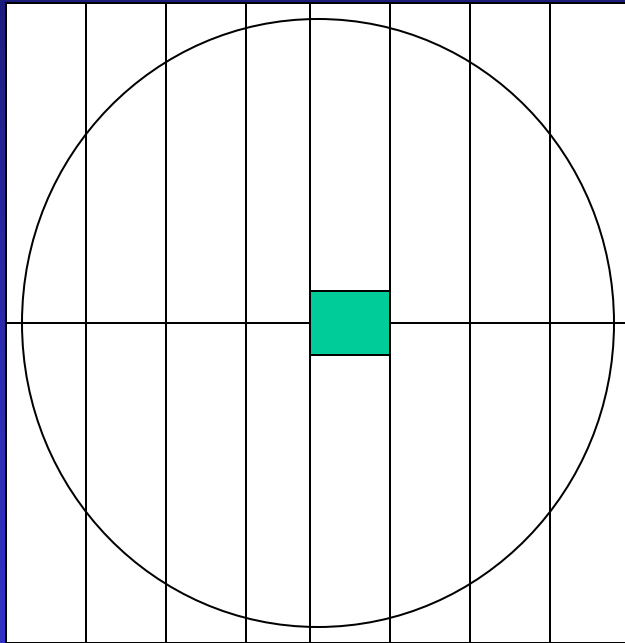
- 16 independent readout channels
- 2.5 μs readout/row (128 pixel/row)

⇒ 1.28 ms / detector



# APS Window Modes

for bright point source  
only a small window is read



two windows modes:

20 x 128 pixel  $\Rightarrow$  25  $\mu$ s  
(60 x 128 pixel  $\Rightarrow$  75  $\mu$ s)  $\S$   
128 x 128 pixel  $\Rightarrow$  160  $\mu$ s

$\S$ depending on mirror PSF  
(HEW: 2 arcsec or 6 arcsec)



# Pile-up

Pile-up:  $> 1$  event/pixel during integration time (pixel pile-up)  
pattern from different events in direct contact (pattern pile-up)

Pile-up probability scales with :

- integration time
- pattern size
- pixel size
- $1 / \text{mirror HEW}$



# expected pile-up limit for XEUS APS

pile-up limit for EPIC-pn: 1 event/frame

	pn-CCD	APS on XEUS (2 arcsec HEW)
# pixel under HEW :	11	35
average # pixel/photon :	1.5	2.3
pile-up limit in ph/frame:	<b>1</b>	2
pile-up limit for FF:	14 ph/s	$1.6 \cdot 10^3$ ph/s
pile-up limit for SW (20x128):		$80 \cdot 10^3$ ph/s

From Crab we expect  $250 \cdot 10^3$  ph/s for XEUS 1



Fast timing channel is need for observation of very bright sources





## Conclusion

- APS on XEUS will offer 25  $\mu$ s time resolution at full spatial resolution
- background should be much smaller as compared to fast readout modes of pn-CCD
- APS ideal instrument for observation of faint (background limited) millisecond pulsars outside our Galaxy