

Hard X-ray Imaging and Telescope options

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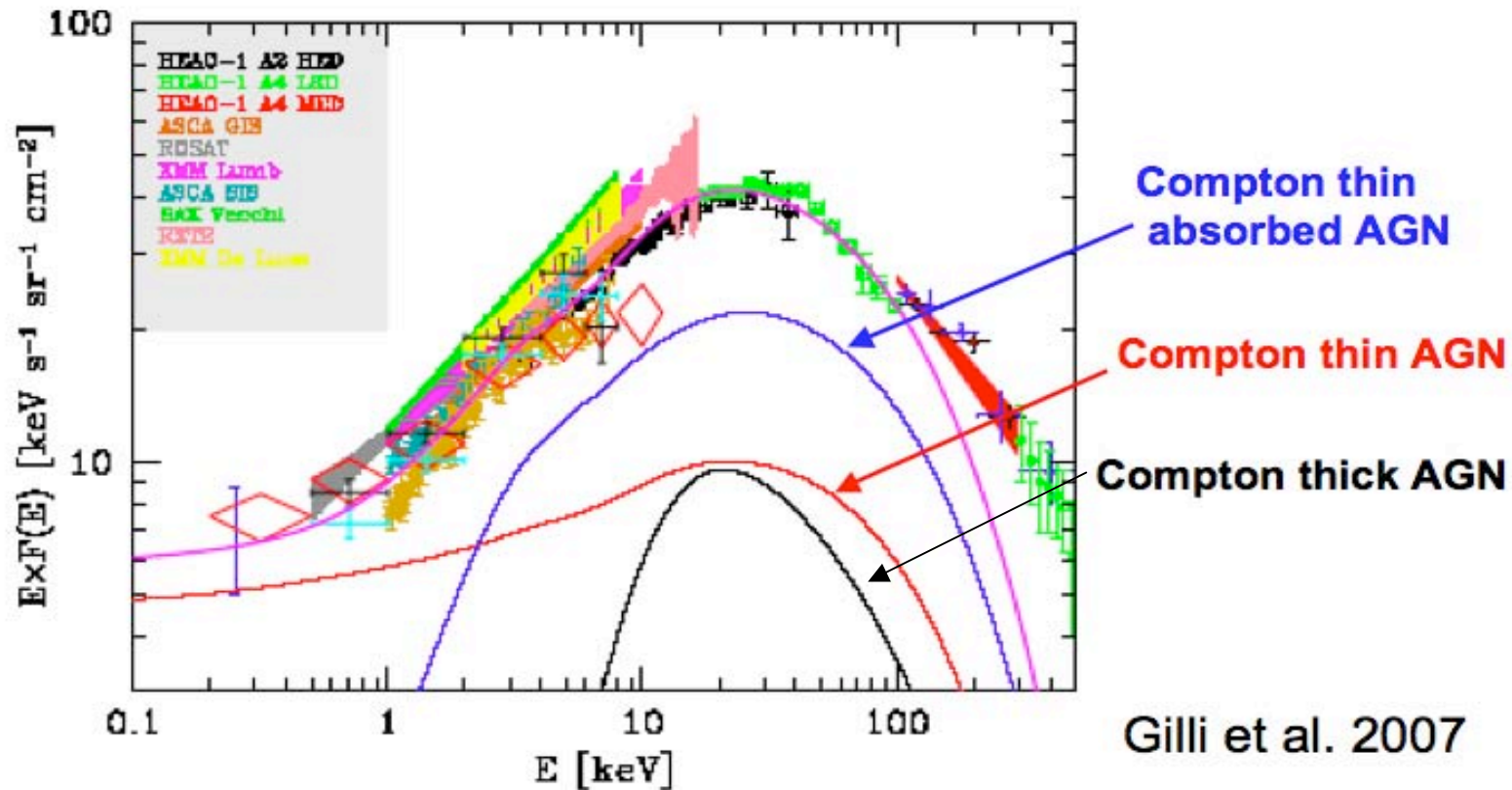
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XEUS, Astro-H, and IXO**
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Astrophysics in hard X-ray band

Cosmic X-ray Background above 10 keV

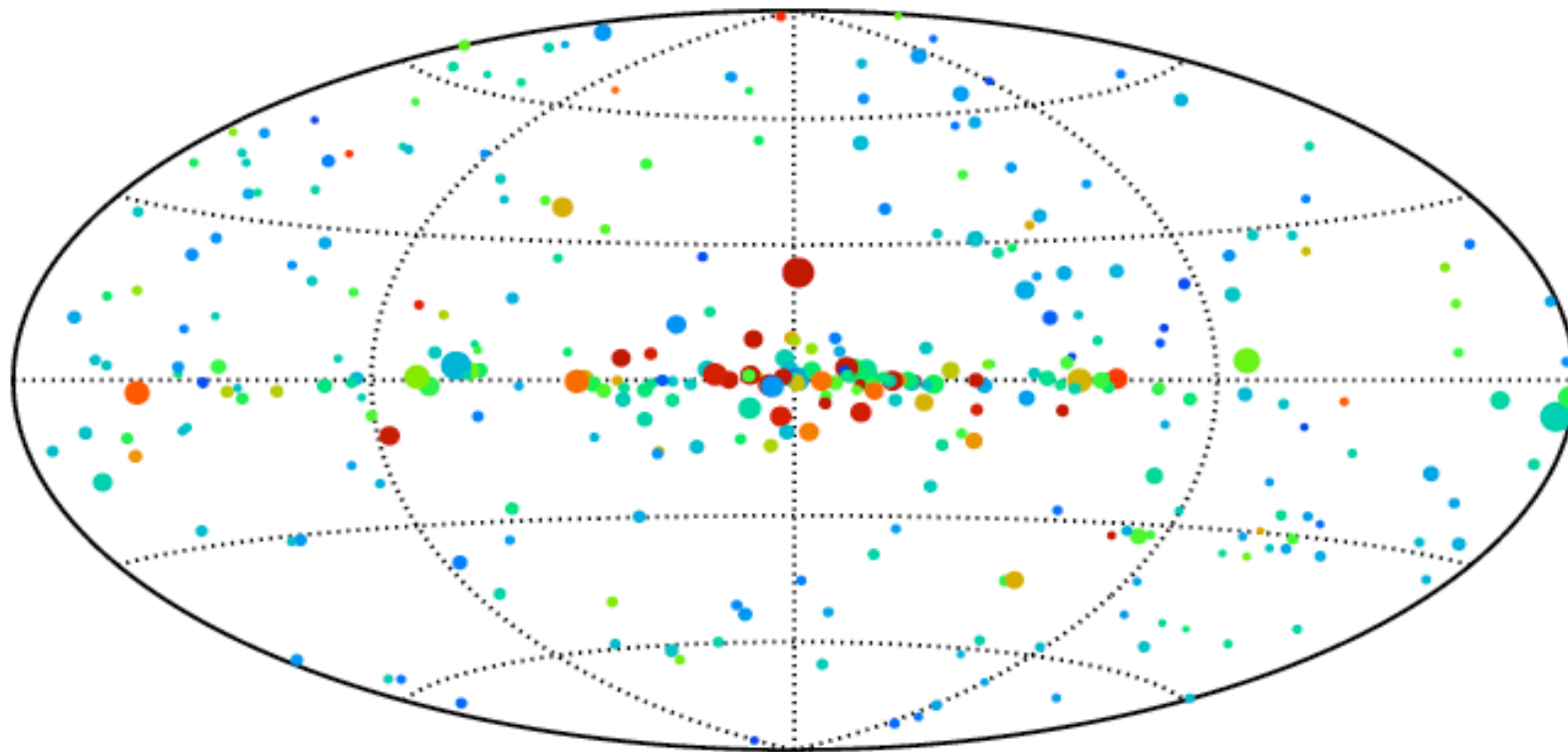


Absorbed AGN are necessary to explain CXB($E > 10$ keV)

Astrophysics in hard X-ray band

SWIFT BAT Survey Observations

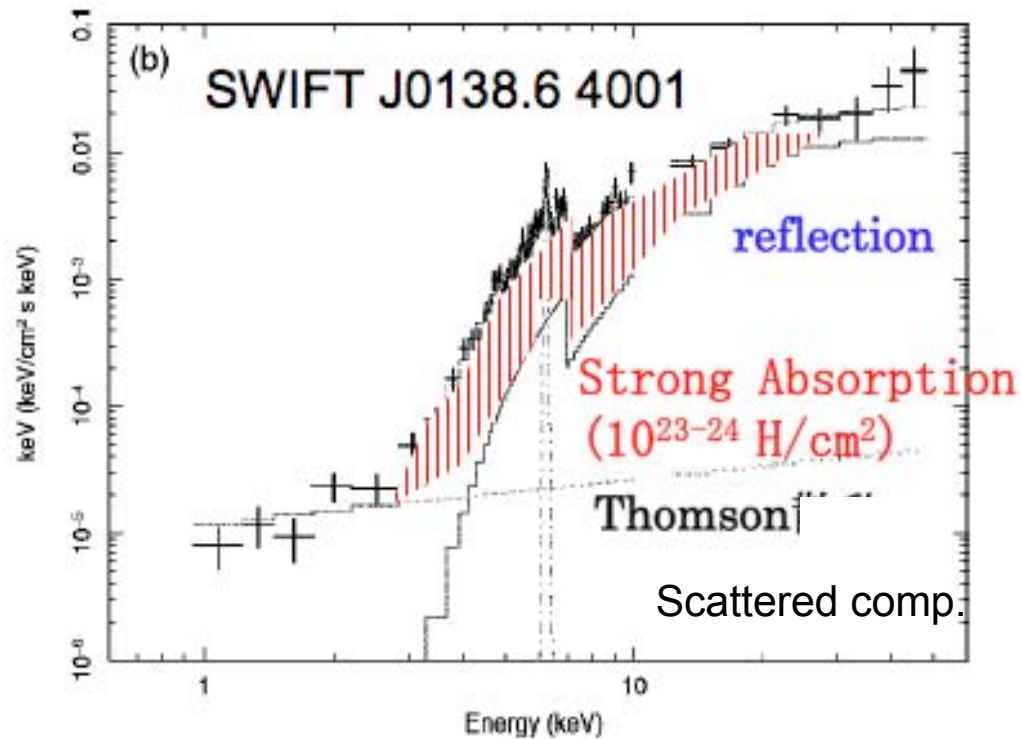
SWIFT BAT



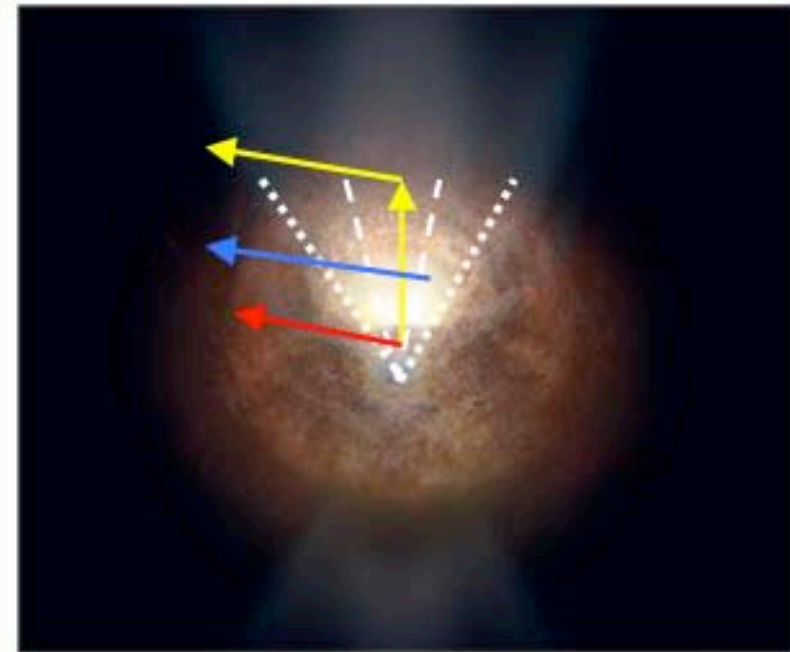
Markwardt, Tueller et al. 2005

Astrophysics in hard X-ray band

Suzaku follow-up Observations



Discovery of strongly absorbed AGN



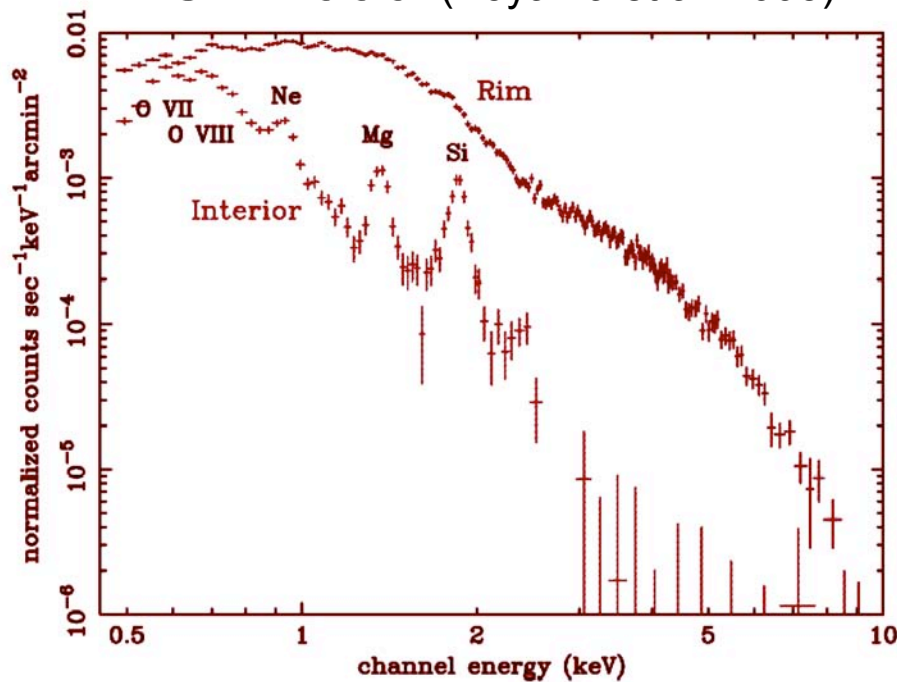
Weak scattering \Rightarrow Tall torus

Ueda et al. (2007)

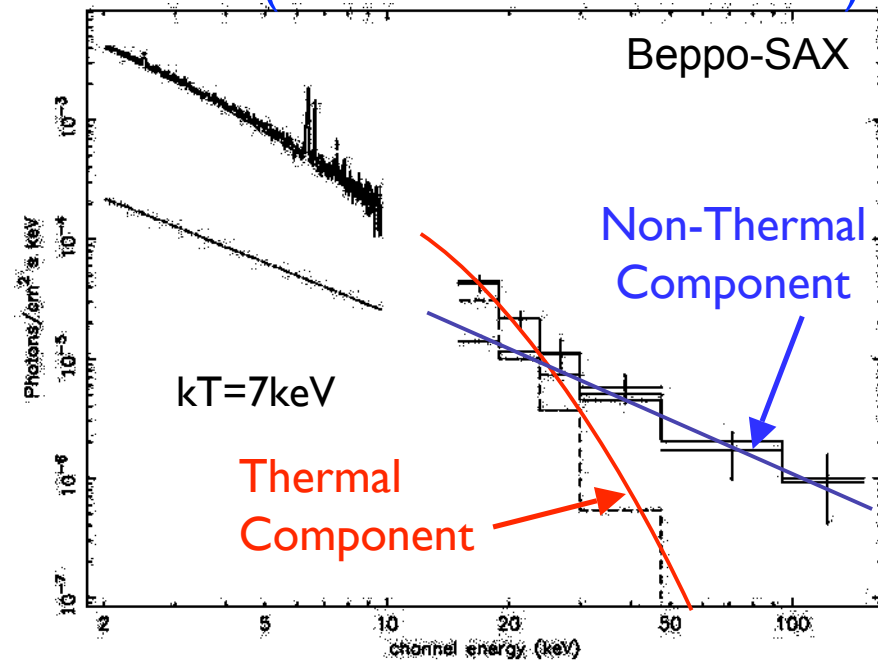
Astrophysics in hard X-ray band

Non-thermal components

SN 1006 (Koyama et al. 1995)



A2256 (Fusco-Femiano et al. 2000)



Acceleration of charged particle

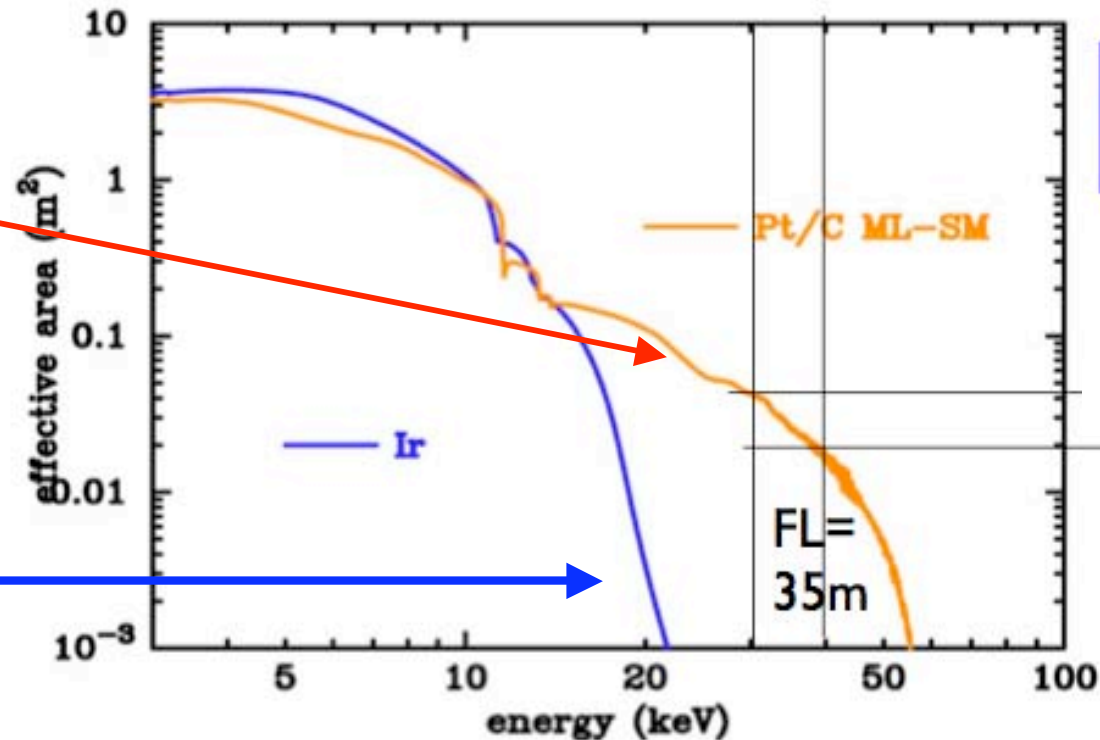
Hard X-ray Telescopes for XEUS

| Characteristic | Value |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Aperture annulus radii | 0.67-2.1 m |
| Grazing reflection angles | 0.27-0.86 degrees |
| Focal length | 35 m |

Goal: 1000 cm² at 40 keV

Multilayer
Coating
with Pt/C

Mono-layer
telescope
with Ir



Rout=2.1m
Rin=1m

FL-35m

400cm²
200cm²

Ogasaka

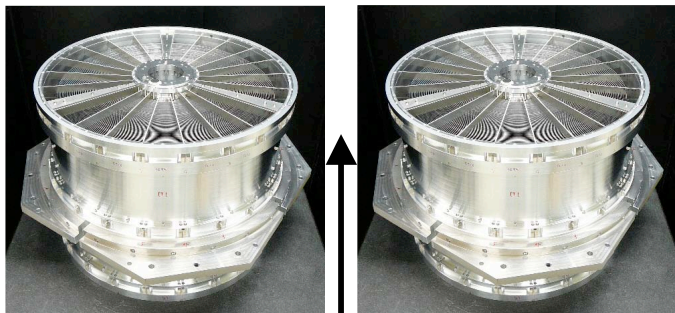
Hard X-ray Telescopes for Astro-H

| Characteristic | Value |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Aperture annulus radii | 0.06 - 0.225 m |
| Grazing reflection angles | 0.07 - 0.27 degree |
| Focal length | 12 m |

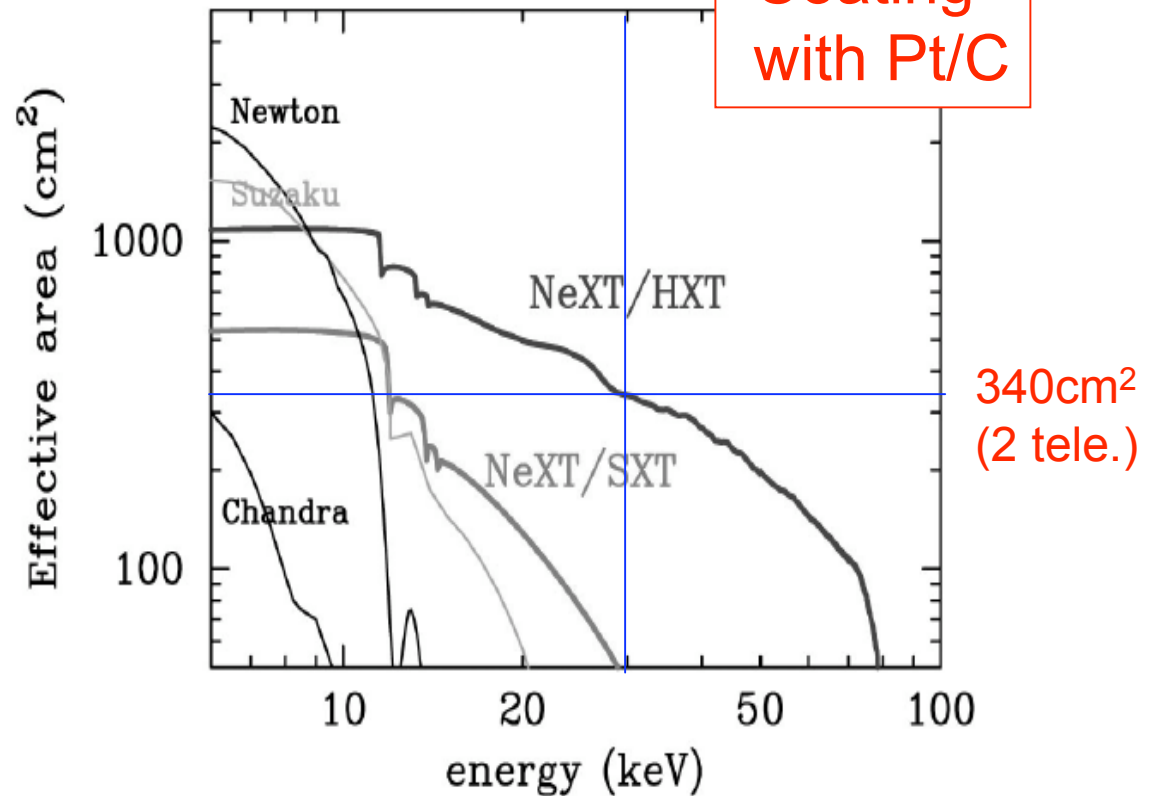
for Astro-H

Multilayer
Coating
with Pt/C

45cm Φ x 2 tele.

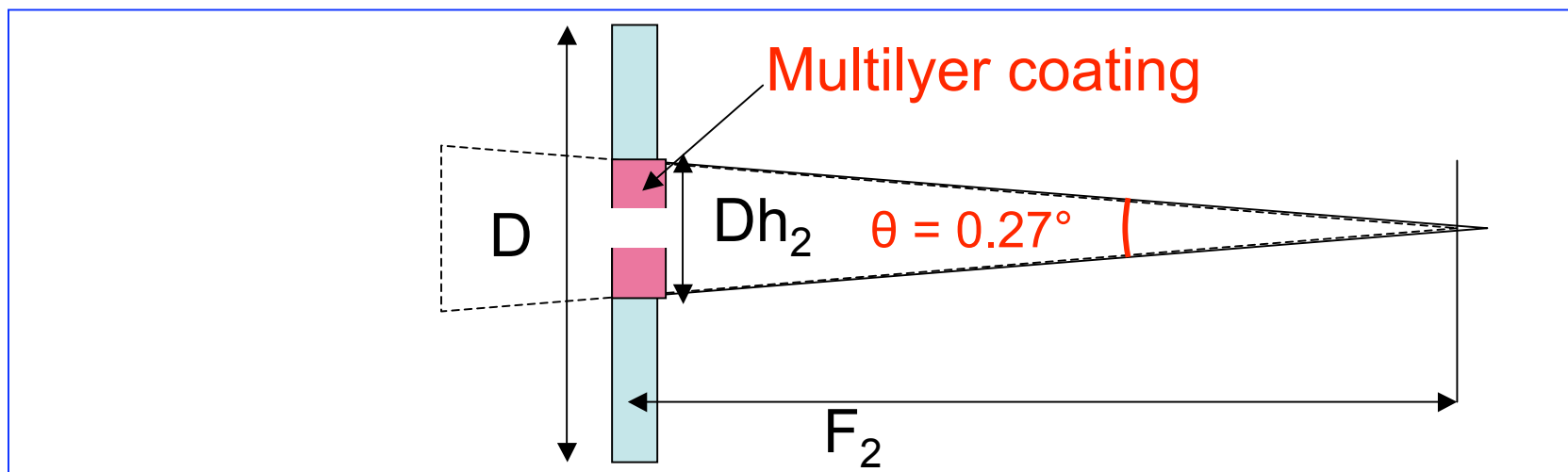
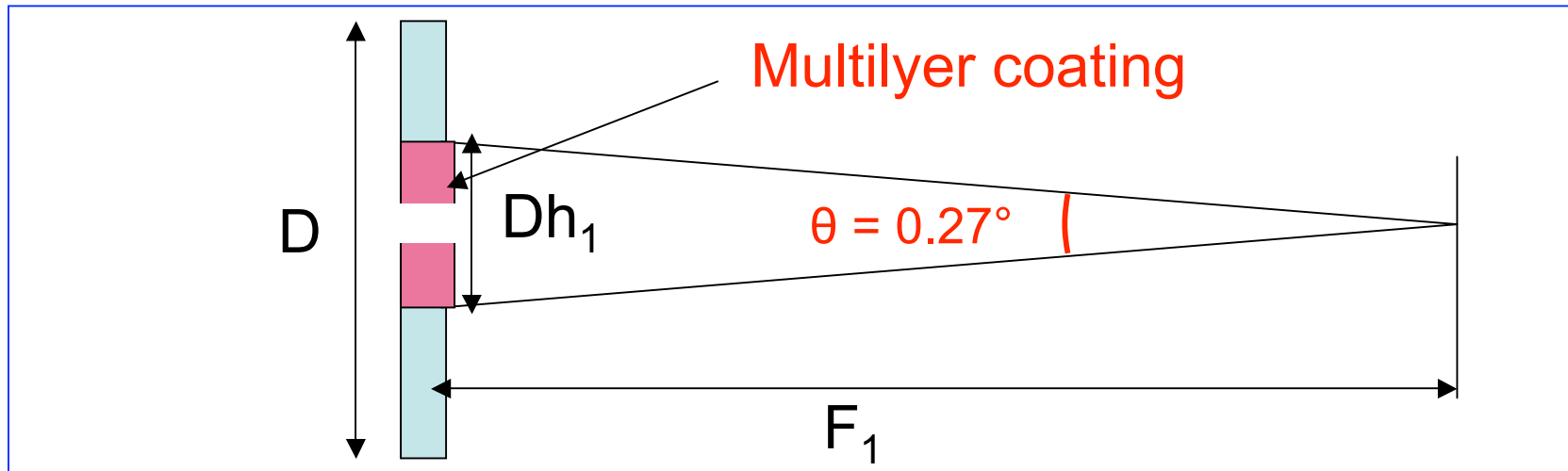


F. L. = 12 m



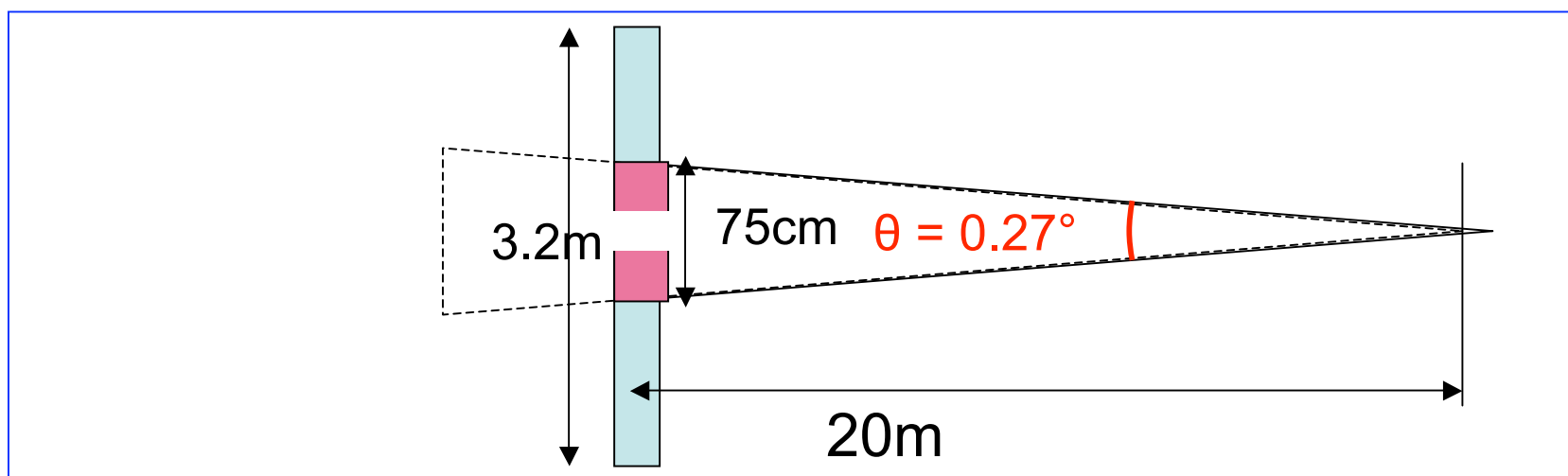
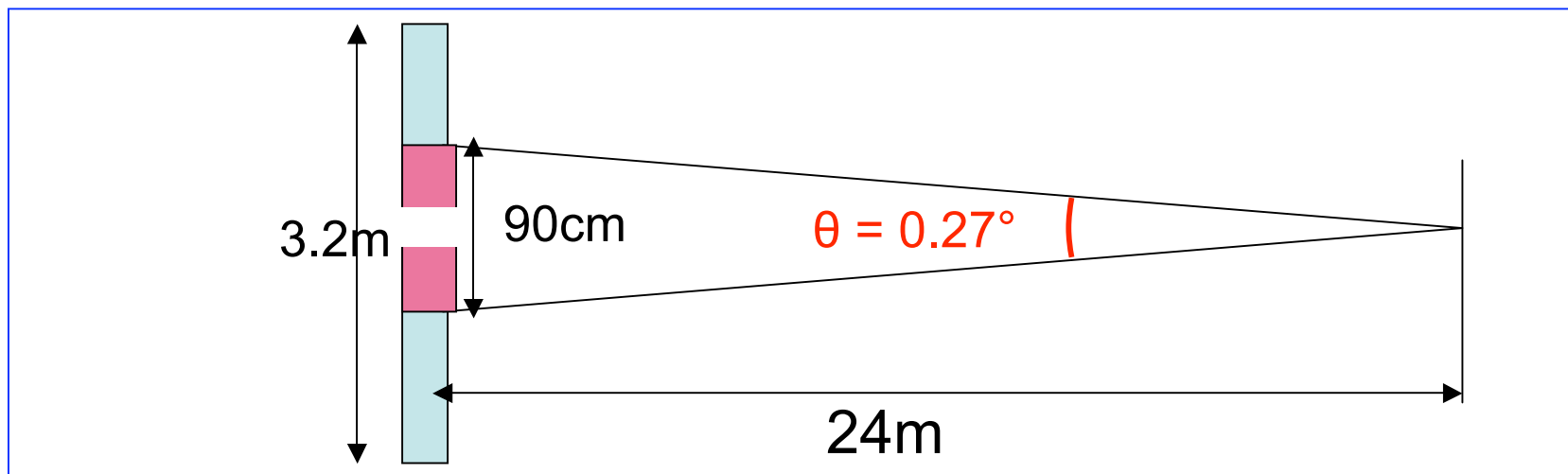
Hard X-ray Telescope for IXO

Grazing angle: 0.07 - 0.27 deg (Astro-H)



Hard X-ray Telescopes for IXO

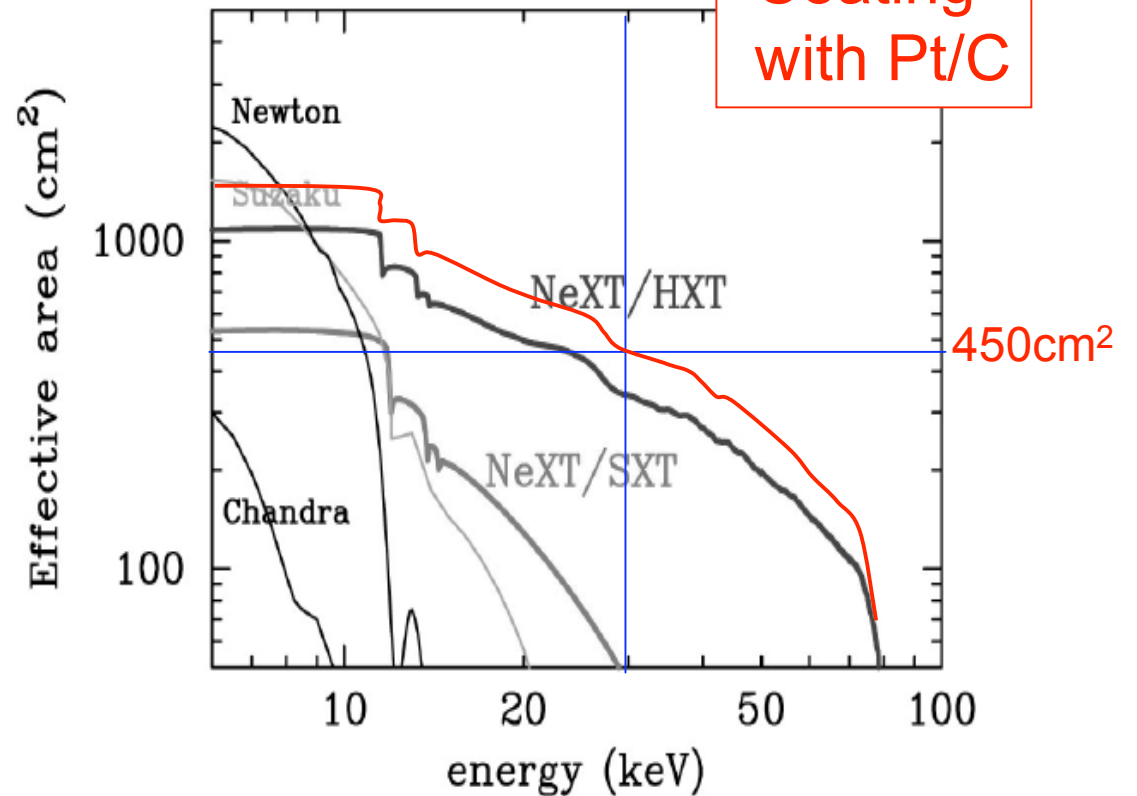
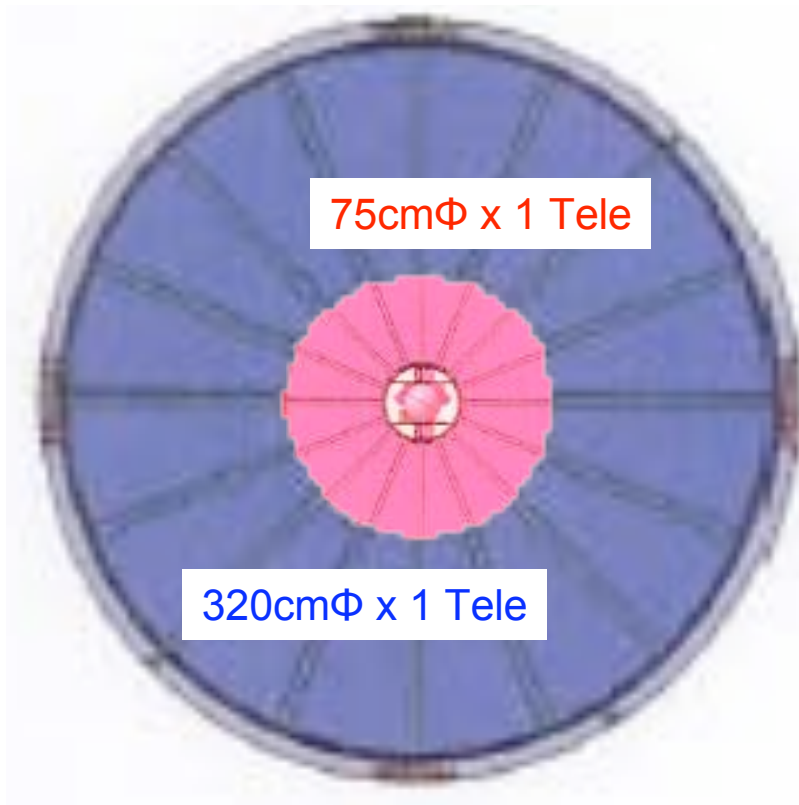
Effective radii for hard X-ray option with multilayers



Hard X-ray Telescopes for IXO

| Characteristic | Value |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Aperture annulus radii | 0.10 - 0.375 m |
| Grazing reflection angles | 0.07 - 0.27 degree |
| Focal length | 20 m |

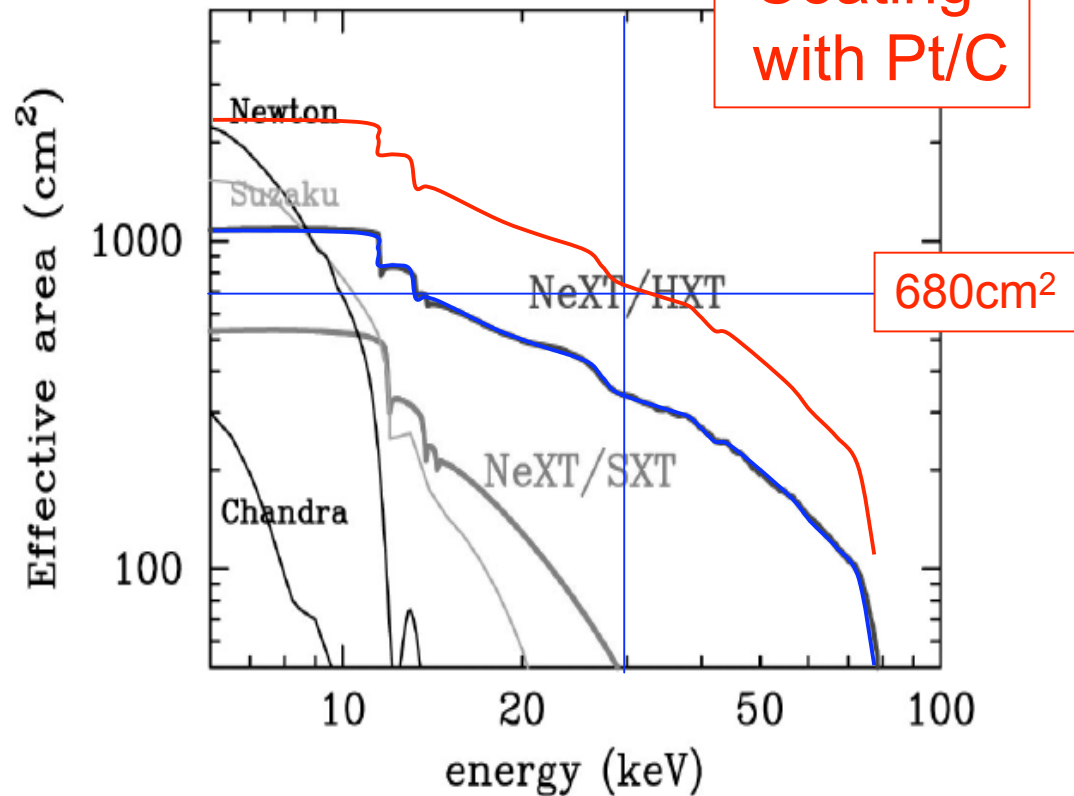
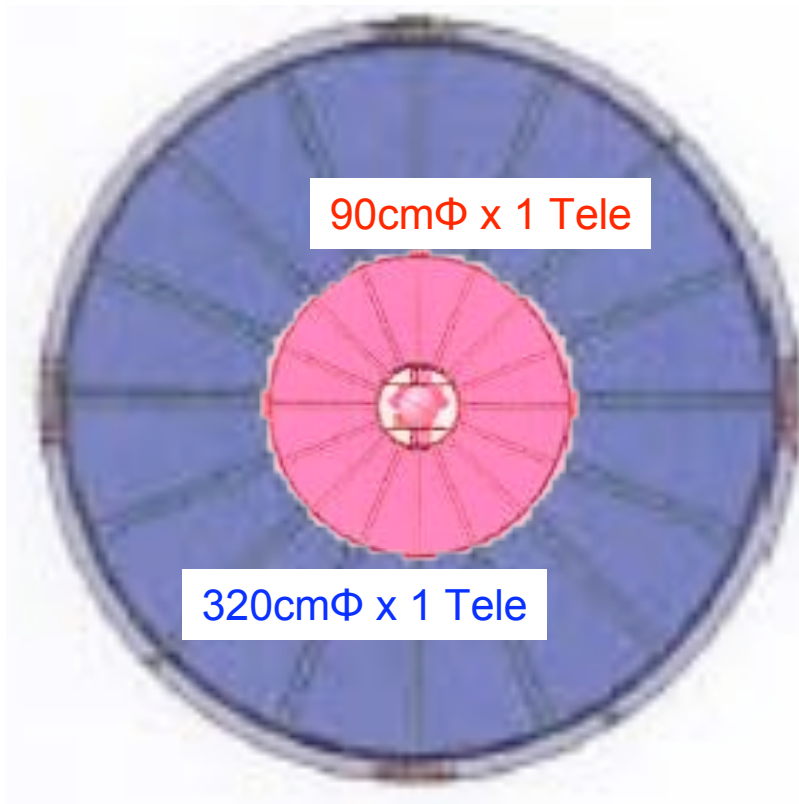
Multilayer
Coating
with Pt/C



Hard X-ray Telescopes for IXO

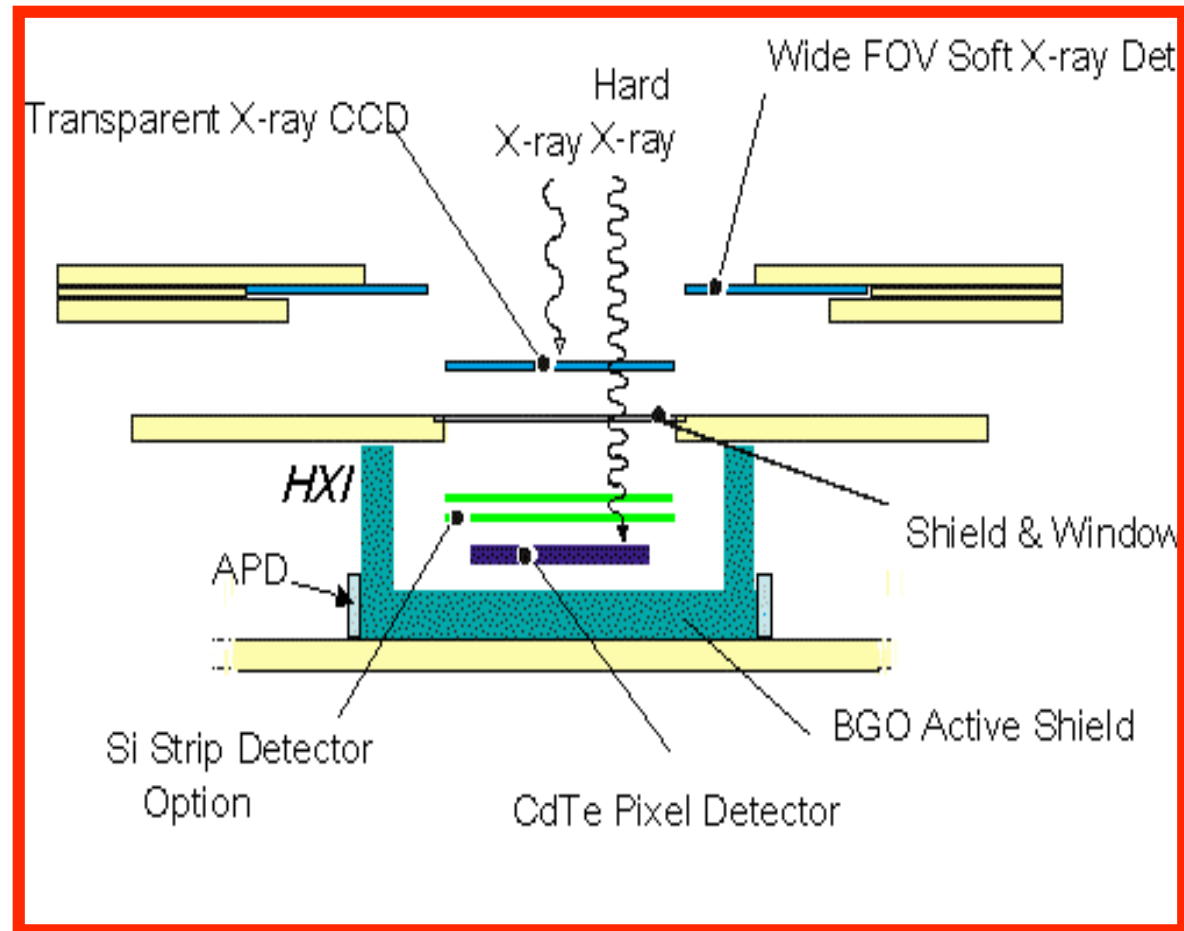
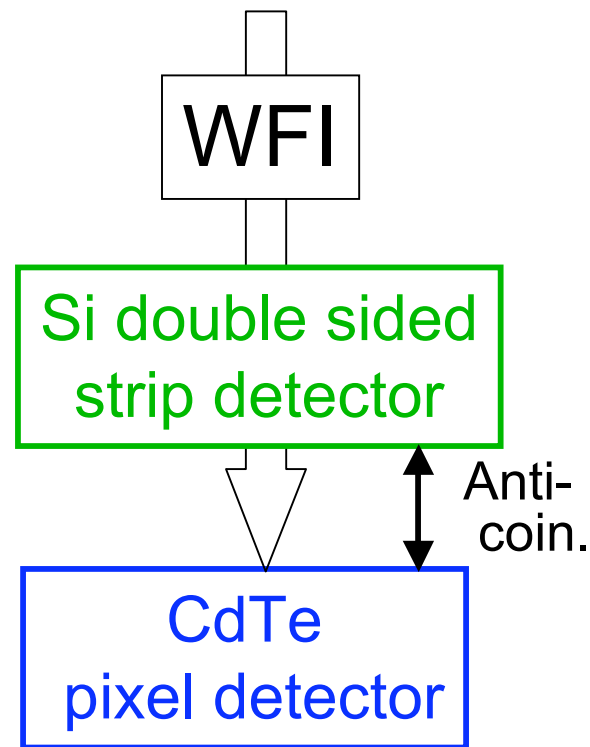
| Characteristic | Value |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Aperture annulus radii | 0.12 - 0.45 m |
| Grazing reflection angles | 0.07 - 0.27 degree |
| Focal length | 24 m |

Multilayer
Coating
with Pt/C



Hard X-ray Imaging Detector

Concept of the Hybrid Imaging Detector for XEUS



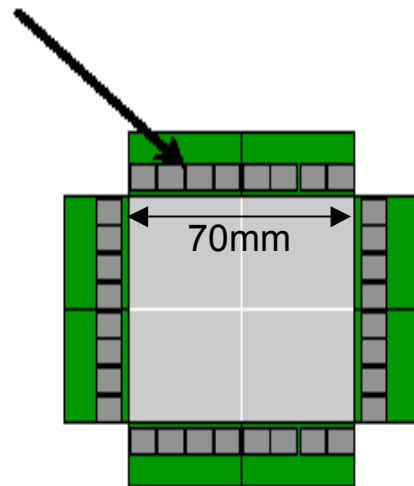
Hard X-ray imaging detector

A draft design

- Detailed design to be done.
- Astro-H HXI EM design (2008-2009) will be incorporated.

HXI
new design

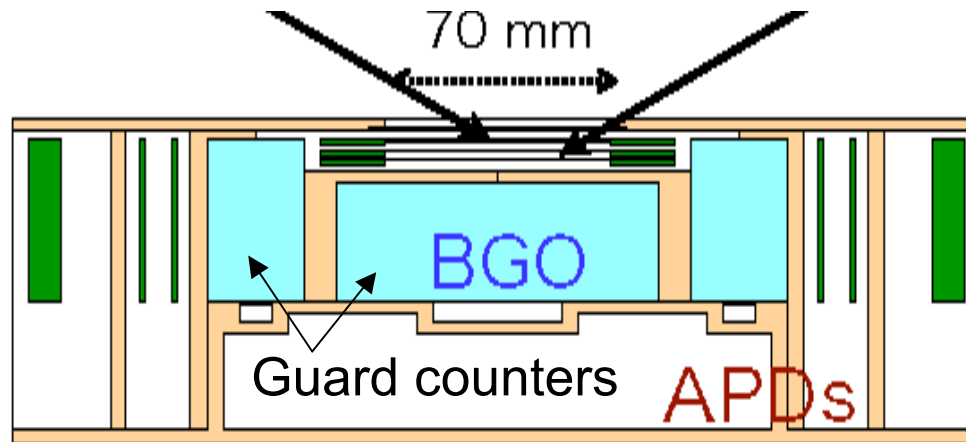
Analog ASICs



Top-view of imager part

Double-sided Si
strip detector X 2

Double-sided CdTe
strip detector

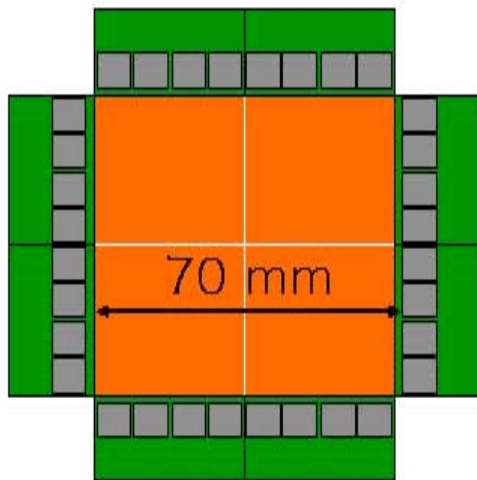


Cross-section-view of HXI-Sensor part

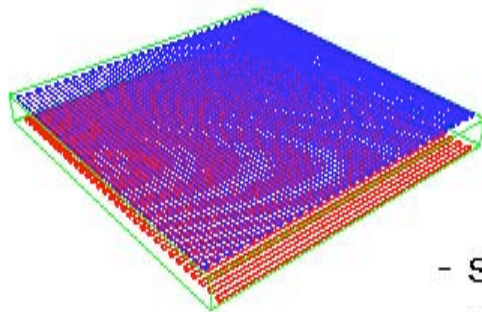
Status of the CdTe imager

Double-sided CdTe strip detector from ACRORAD

IXO
HXI
goal



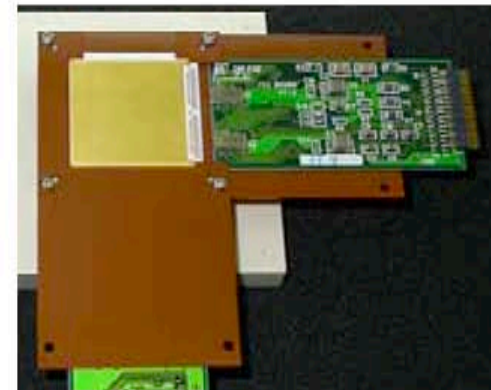
0.5 (0.75) mmt



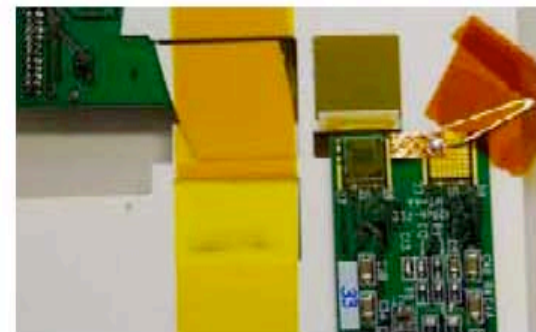
Strip detector

- smaller read-out channels ($2n$ instead of n^2)
- 1-dimensional ASIC
- relatively large leak and C

Laboratory experiment



2.5 cm DS-CdTe



1.3 cm DS-CdTe

Design parameters of Hard X-ray Imager

| Characteristics | Hard X-ray Imager |
|---|---|
| Detector Type | Si and CdTe Schottky Diode double sided strip |
| Strip pitch | 220 μ m (for both side) |
| Number of strips | 320 (for both side) total 1280 strips for CdTe Two layers of DSSD are placed in front of CdTe. There exits \sim 4000 strips in total |
| Array Size (mm ²) | 70 \times 70 |
| Field of View | 7 \times 7 arcmin ² |
| Energy range | 10-80 keV |
| Energy Resolution | dE < 1 keV (FWHM) |
| Non X-Ray detector Background | 5×10^{-4} counts keV ⁻¹ cm ⁻² s ⁻¹ roughly flat |
| Count rate/pixel with 10% pile-up | 20000 cts s ⁻¹ independent of the position |
| Count rate/source with 10% pile-up | 20000 cts s ⁻¹ independent of the position |
| Timing accuracy | 10 ms |
| Typical/ Max telemetry | 10 kbs ⁻¹ (1 Mbs ⁻¹ max. for ground calibration) |
| Operating Temperature | Detector -20 \pm 2 $^{\circ}$C (Minimum temperature -40 $^{\circ}$ C) Electronics 20 \pm 20 $^{\circ}$ C |
| Thermo control to maintain temperature and raise temperature to +5 $^{\circ}$ C, if necessary | |
| Instrument Power, excluding thermal control | 31W |
| Total Mass | 24 kg |

Defocus due to the off-focus plane of HXI

Defocus at HXI

$$D = 0.75\text{m for } F = 20\text{m}$$

$$D = 0.90\text{m for } F = 24\text{m}$$

$$D/F = 0.0375$$

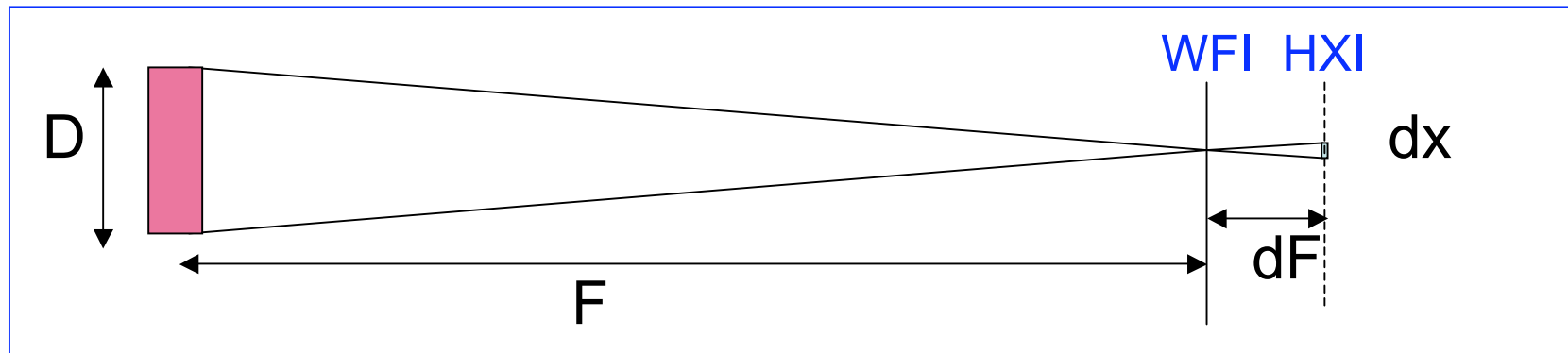
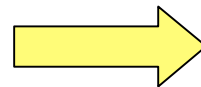


Image blur

$$d\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{dx}{F}\right) = 5 \text{ arcsec} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} dx = 0.58 \text{ mm (F=24m)} \\ dx = 0.48 \text{ mm (F=20m)} \end{cases}$$

$$dx = \frac{D}{F} dF$$



$$\begin{aligned} dF &= dx/0.0375 \\ &= \mathbf{15.5 \text{ mm (F=24m)}} \\ &= \mathbf{12.8 \text{ mm (F=20m)}} \end{aligned}$$

Strategy and plan

Hard X-ray telescopes

Multilayer for hard X-rays ($>10\text{keV}$)

(Multilayer for mid-energies : $5 < E < 10\text{keV}$)

Deposition on Si substrate

Hard X-ray Imaging Detector

Double sided strip detectors

BKGD reduction

Developments of
HXT/HXI for Astro-H ==> IXO