

IACHEC 2012, Napa, California  
26th - 29th of March 2012

# HXMT/LE development and calibration status

Yong CHEN

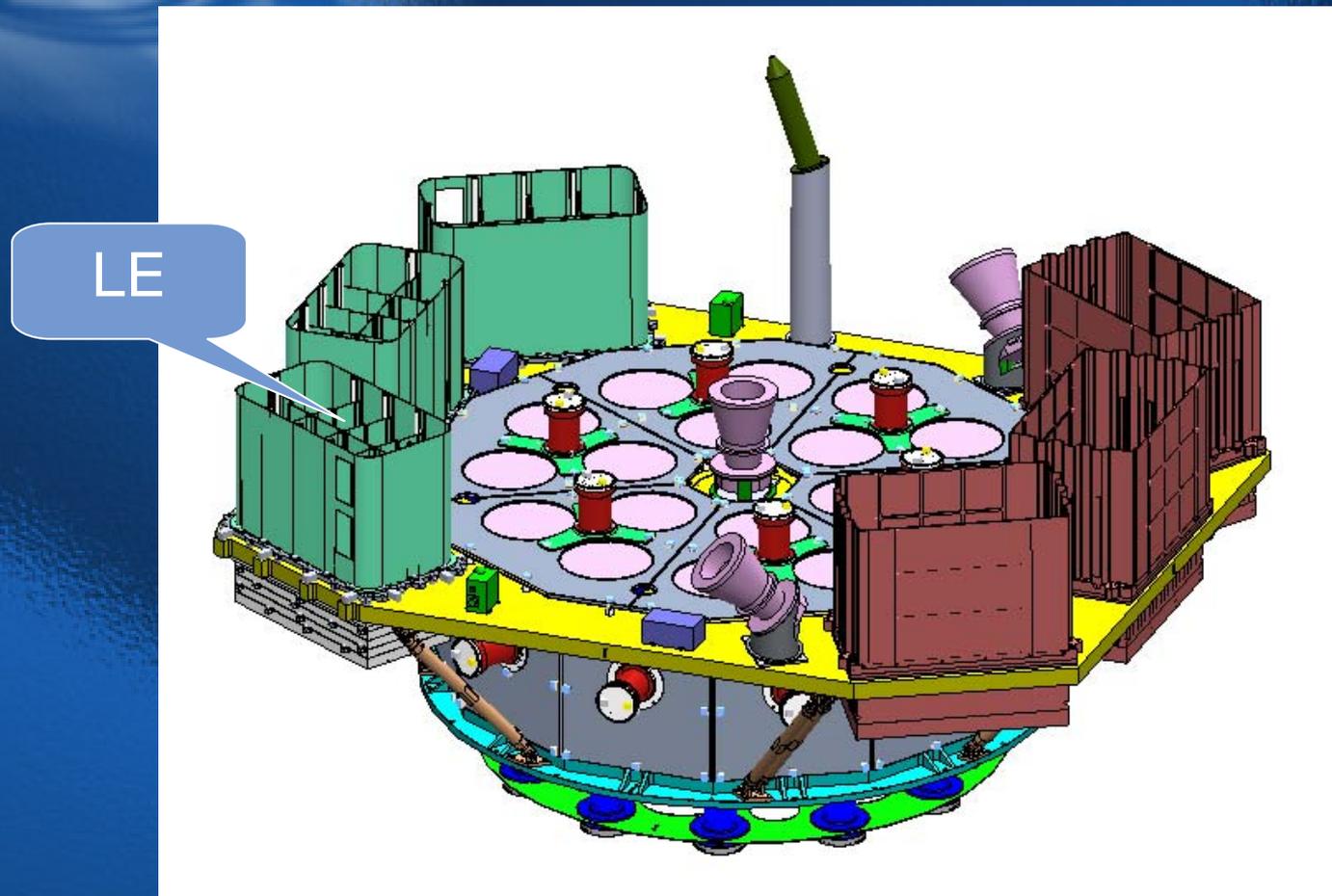
Institute of High Energy Physics  
Chinese Academy of Sciences

2012 03 28

# Outline

- ◆ Introduction of LE
- ◆ Calibration of LE
  - PSF (Point Spreading Function)
  - RMF (Redistribution Matrix File)
  - Radiation damage
- ◆ Summary

# 1. Introduction of LE

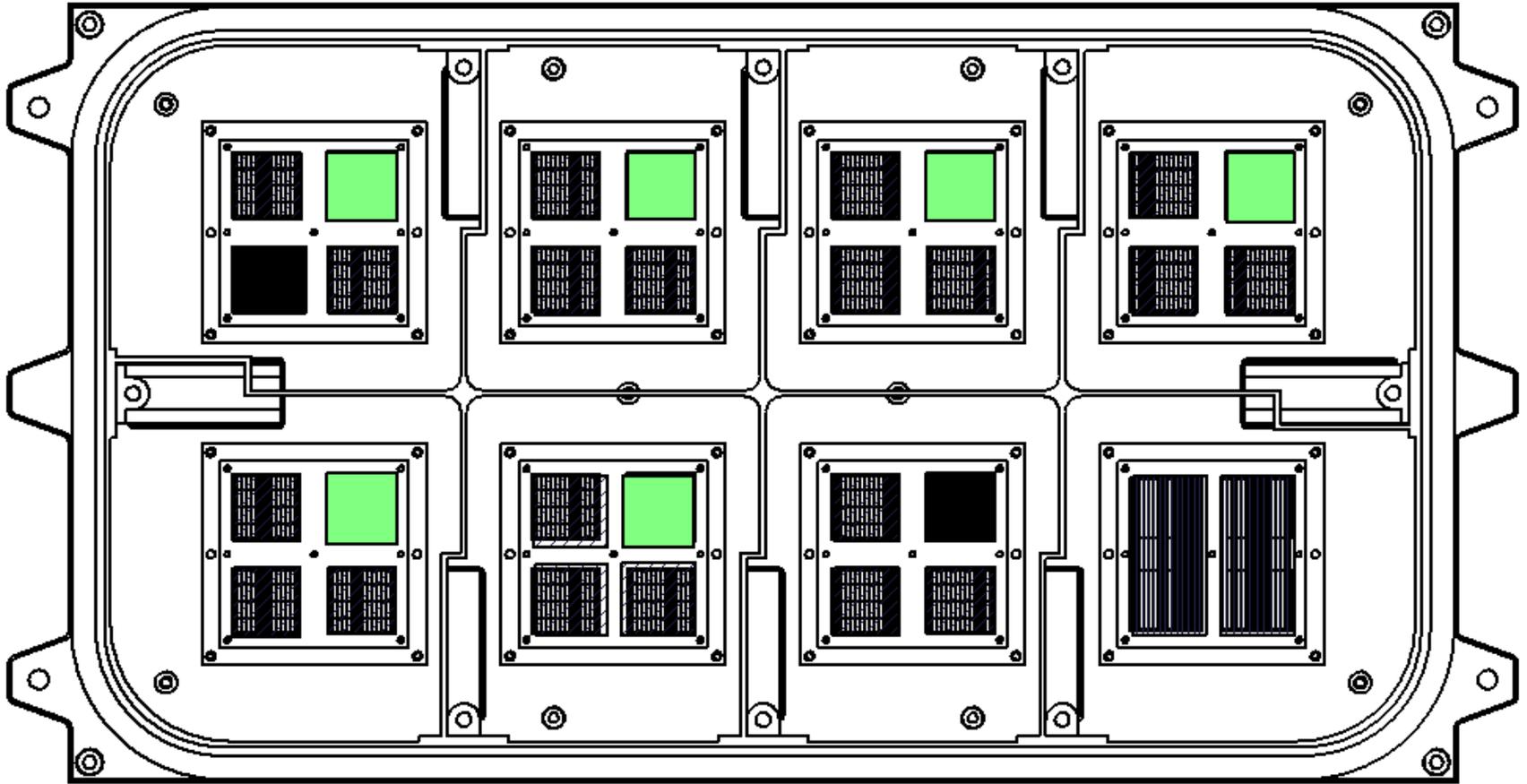


# Scientific objectives of LE

- ◆ High energy resolution soft X-ray all sky survey as well as the Galactic plane survey.
- ◆ Cosmic X-ray background.
- ◆ Spectral and timing study of X-ray binaries and AGNs together with HE and ME.

# Parameters of LE

- ◆ **Detector: SCD (Swept Charge Devices)**
- ◆ **Energy range: 1-15 keV**
- ◆ **Detector area: 384 cm<sup>2</sup>**
- ◆ **Energy resolution: FWHM 150 eV @5.9 keV**
- ◆ **Time resolution (frame readout time): 1 ms**
- ◆ **FOV: 1.6° × 6° ; 4° × 6° ; 63° × 3° ; blind field**
- ◆ **Total mass: 111 kg**
- ◆ **Total power consumption: 120 W**
- ◆ **Detector operating temperature: -42°C ~ -80°C**
- ◆ **Data rate: 3 Mbps**
- ◆ **Mission lifetime: 4 years**



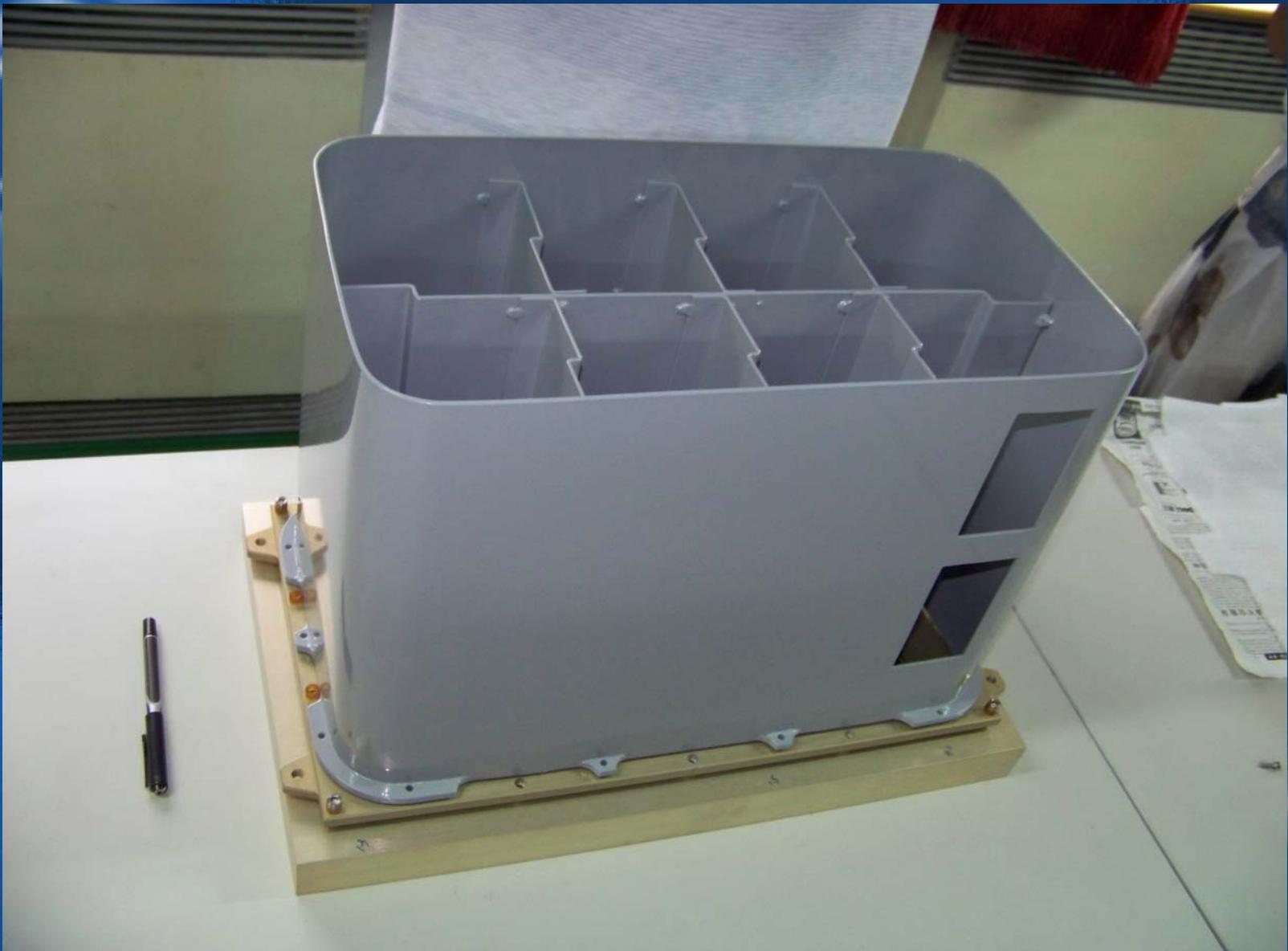
-  : 1.6\*6 FOV
-  : Blind field
-  : 4\*6 FOV
-  : 63\*3 FOV

The FOV of LE collimators

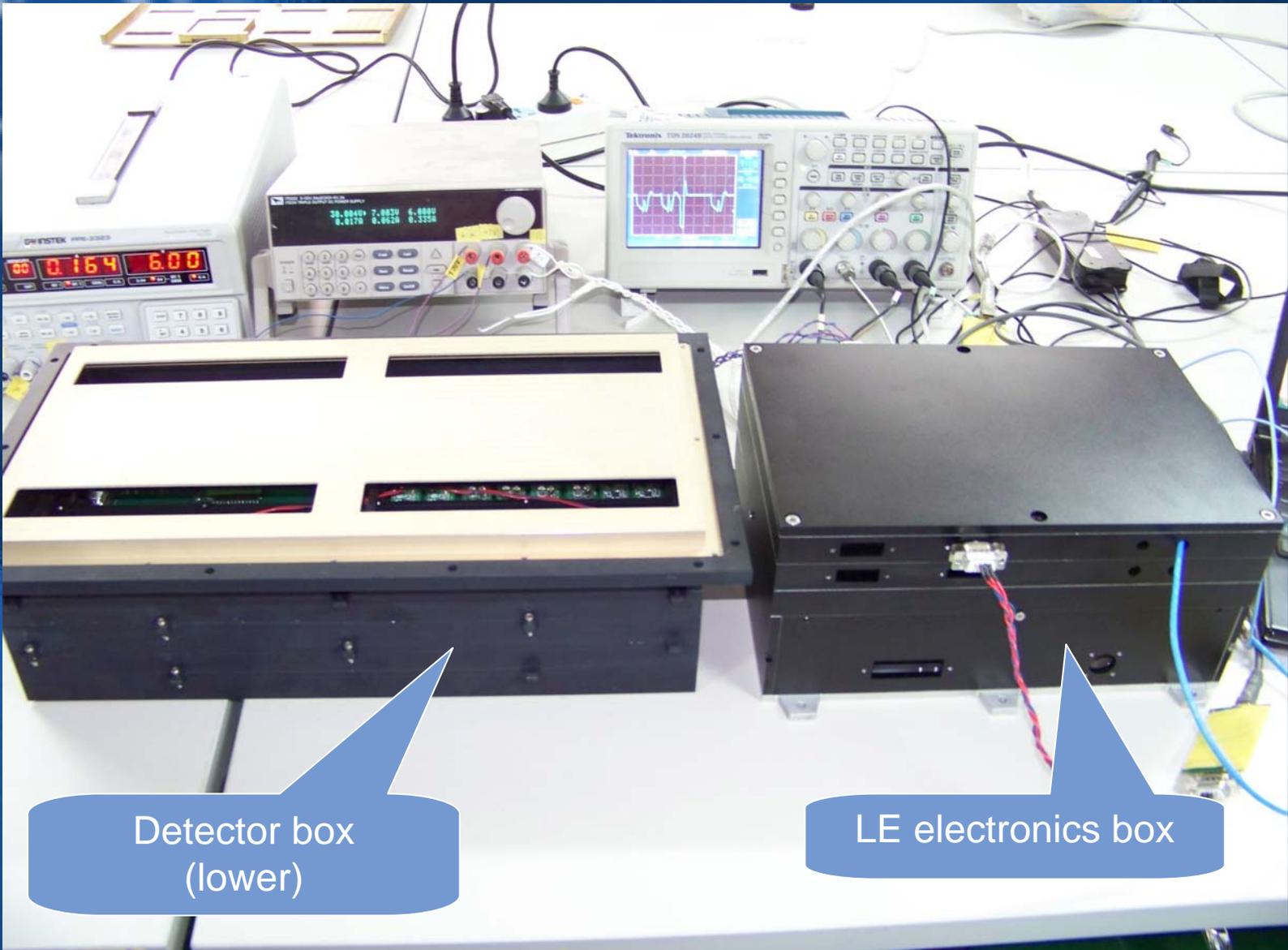
# Grasp of LE compared to other instruments

| Satellite/payload   | XMM-Newton<br>(pn+MOS) | Chandra<br>(ACIS-I) | IXO<br>(WFI) | MAXI<br>(SSC) | eROSITA | LE   |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|---------|------|
| Grasp<br>(FOV*effective<br>area; cm <sup>2</sup> deg <sup>2</sup> ,<br>@2keV) | 300                    | 28                  | 800          | 675           | 700     | 3000 |

LE is very powerful for the cosmic soft X-ray background study.



Prototype of light shield and detector box (upper)



Detector box  
(lower)

LE electronics box

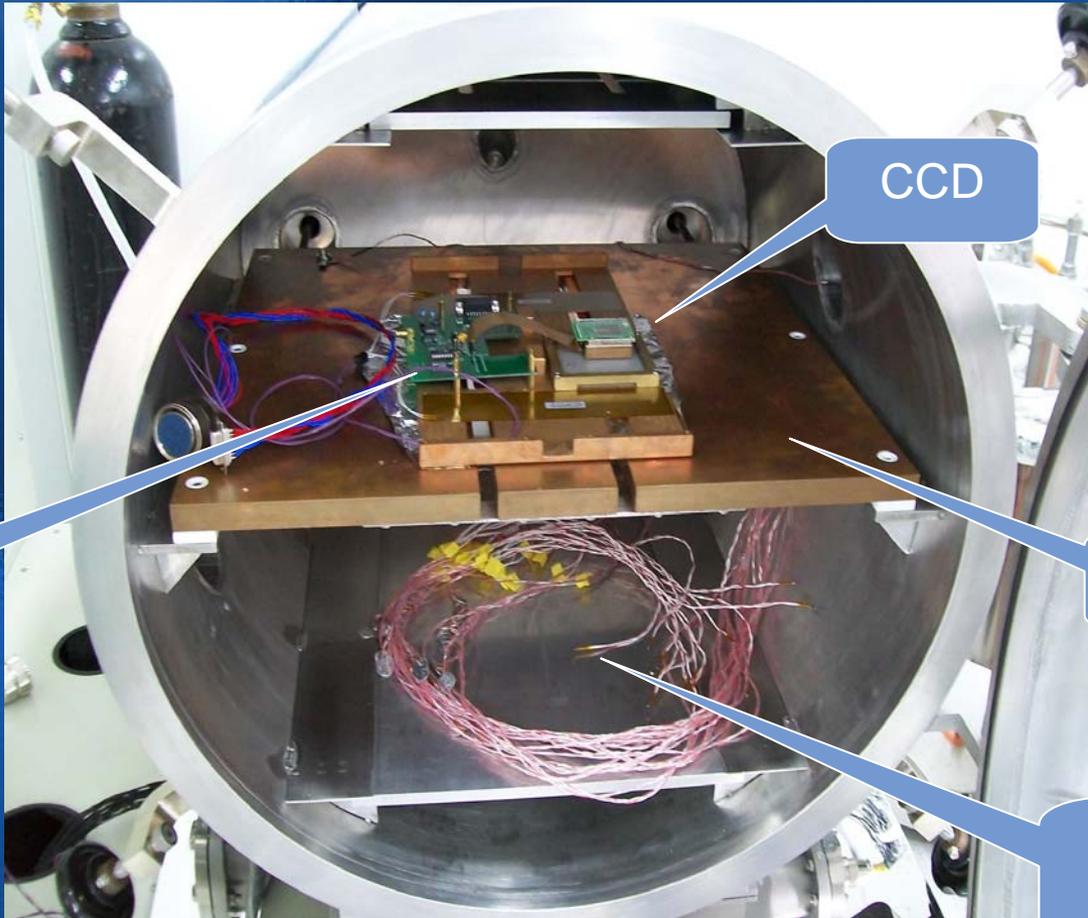
LE prototype

## 2. Calibration of LE



LE vacuum testing facility

# Inside of LE vacuum testing facility



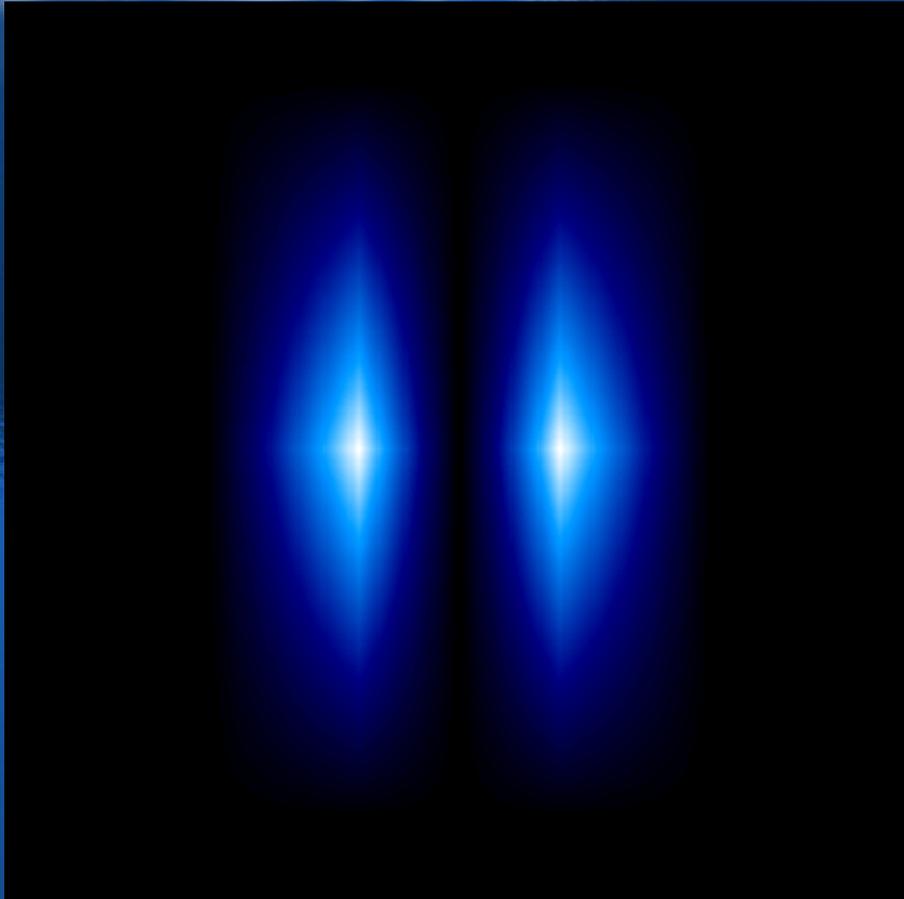
electronics

CCD

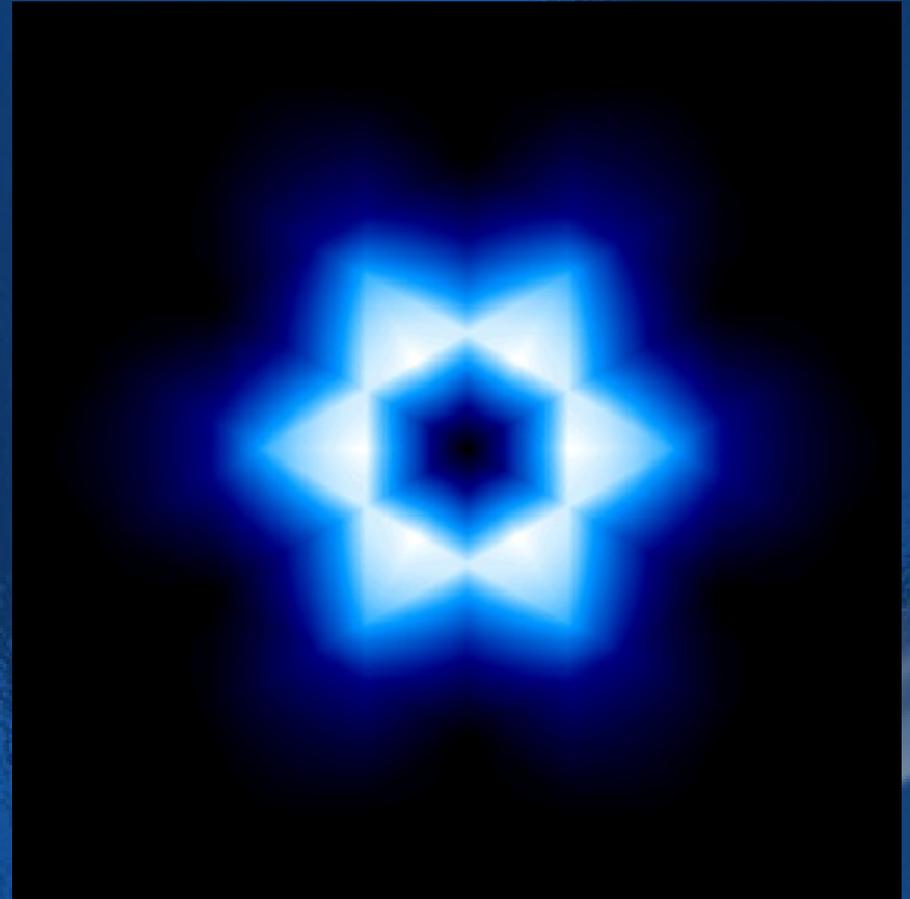
Cold plate

Pt resistance  
thermometer

# PSF



single module

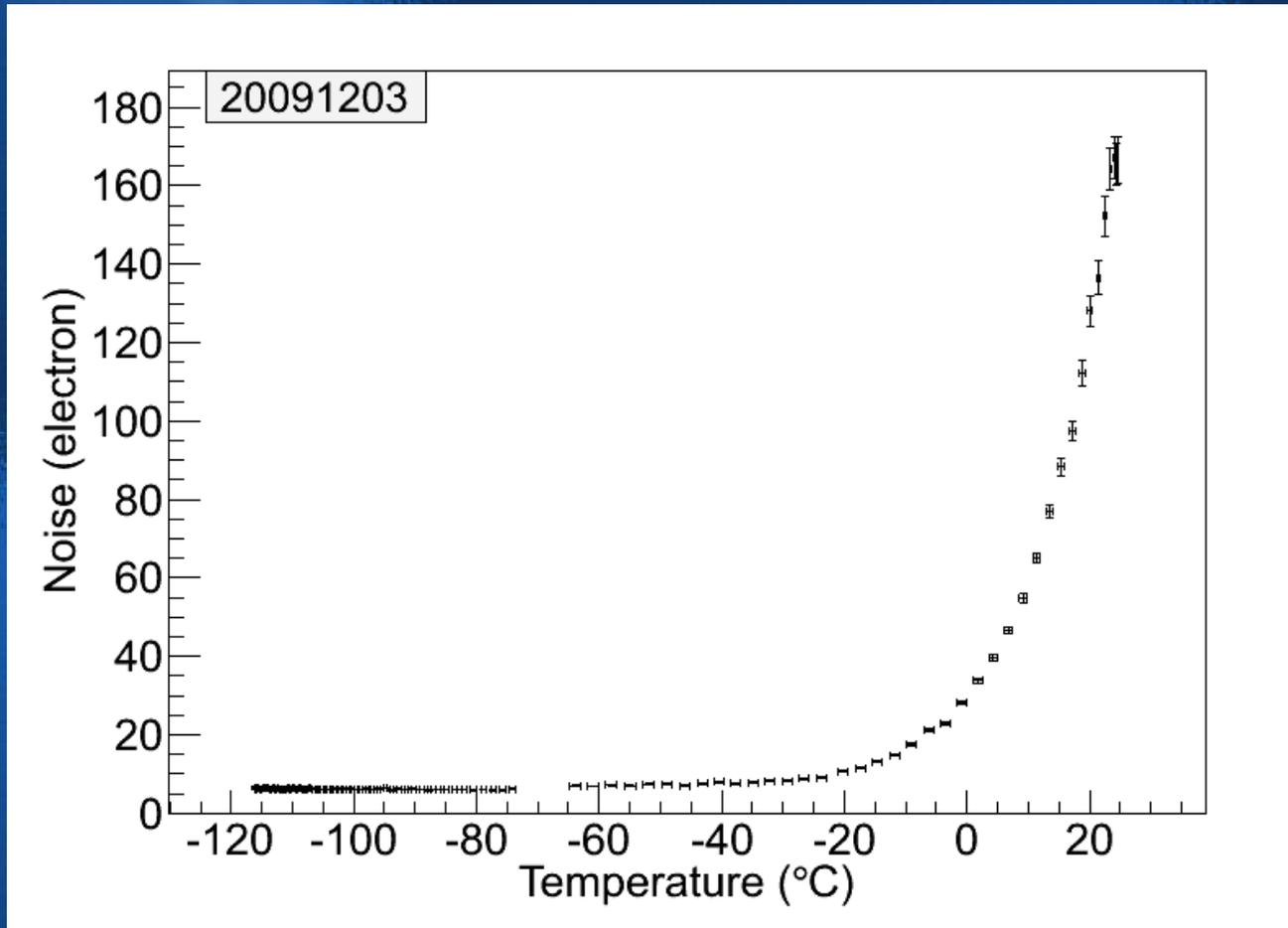


three modules

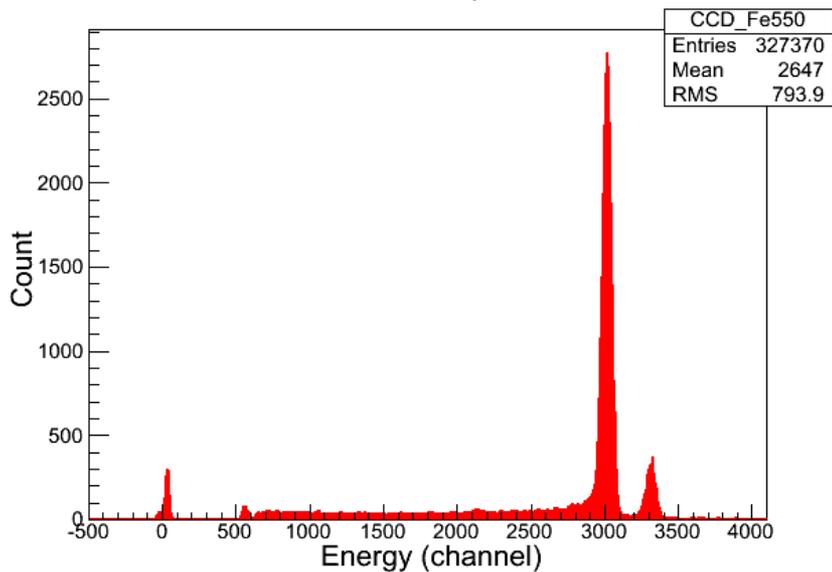
LE PSF for diffuse emission

# RMF

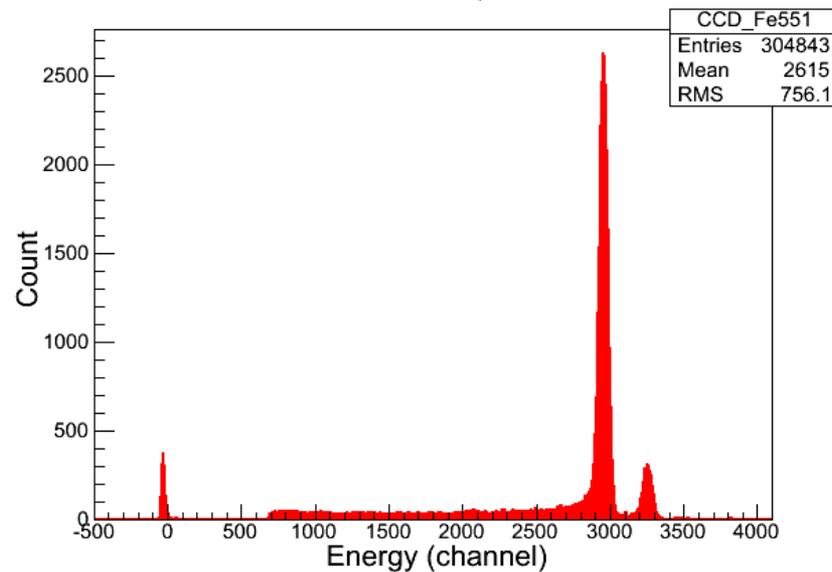
- ◆ Total readout noise is about 5 electrons when temperature is below  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$



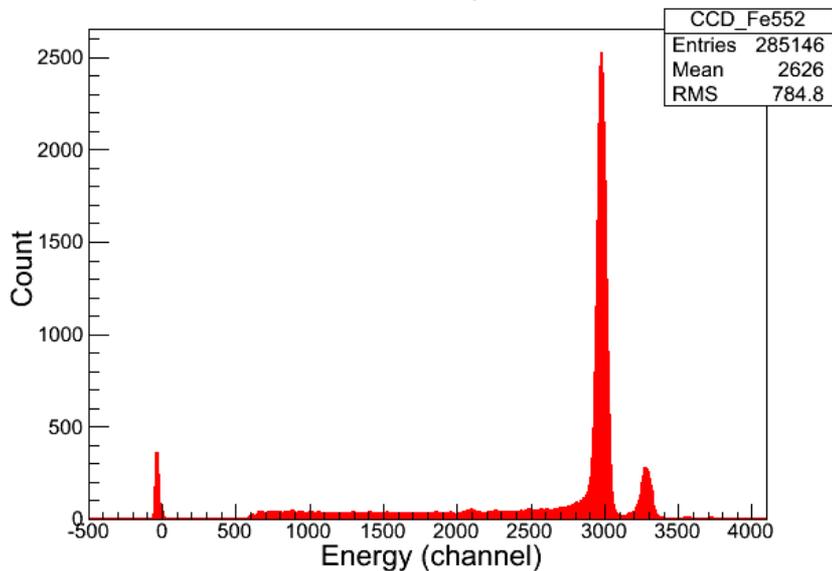
20120314-151011 Fe55 Peak Temperature Chn0 -100.5 °C



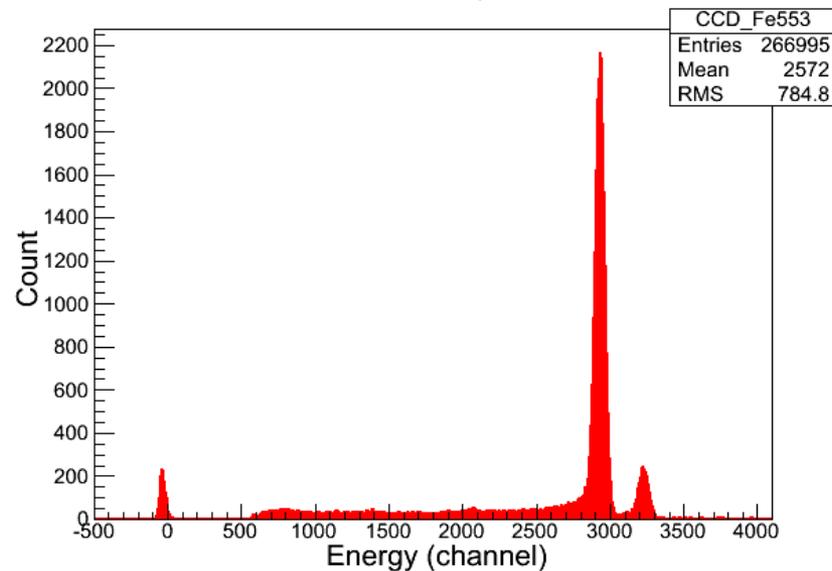
20120314-151011 Fe55 Peak Temperature Chn1 -100.5 °C



20120314-151011 Fe55 Peak Temperature Chn2 -100.5 °C

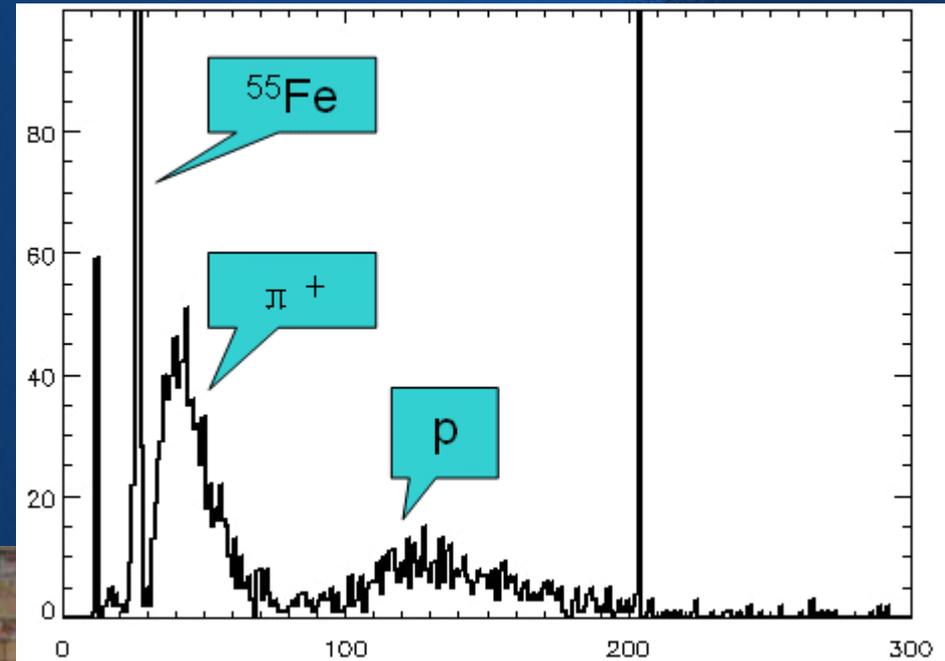


20120314-151011 Fe55 Peak Temperature Chn3 -100.5 °C

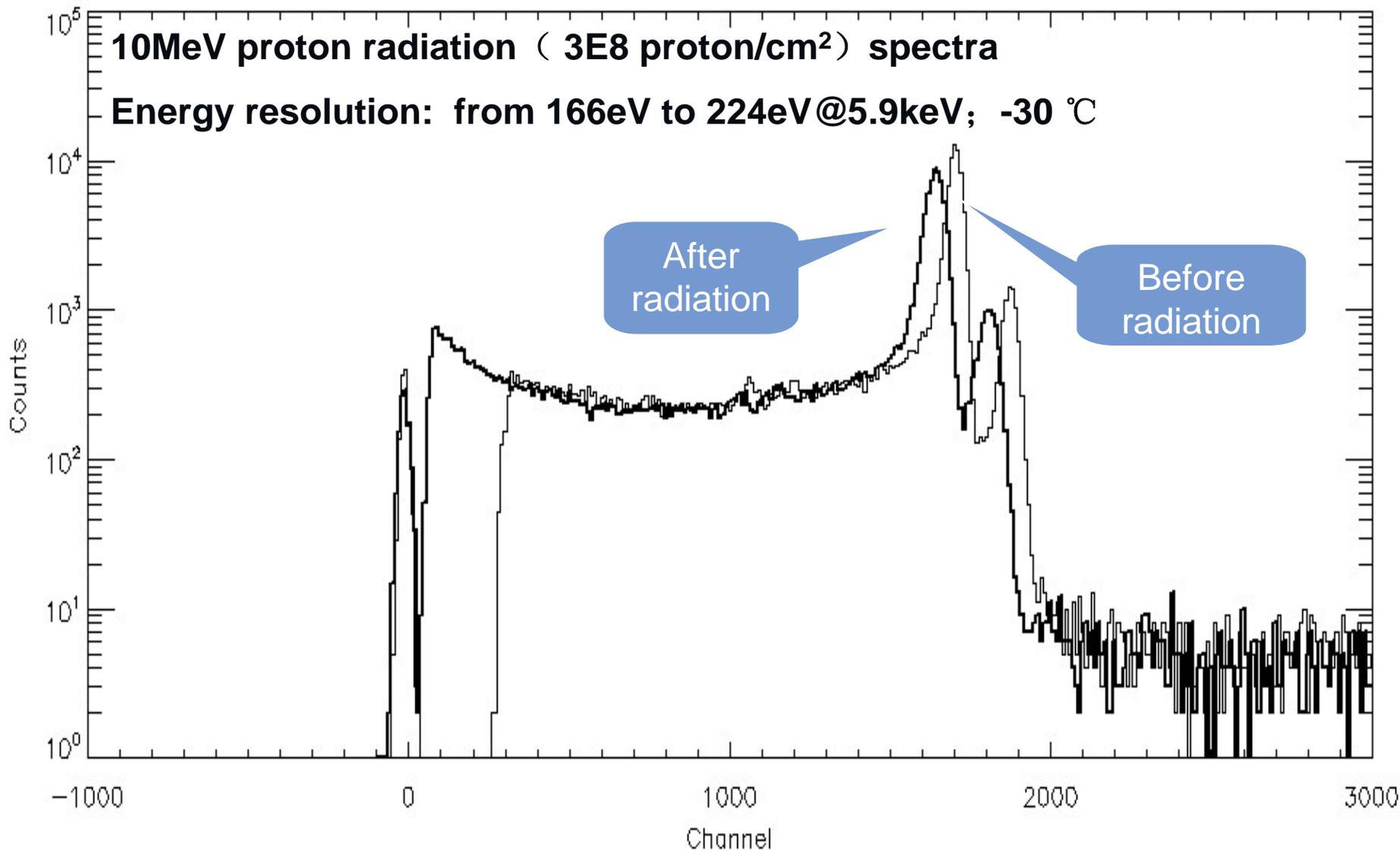


## <sup>55</sup>Fe spectra of LE primary modules

# Particle responds

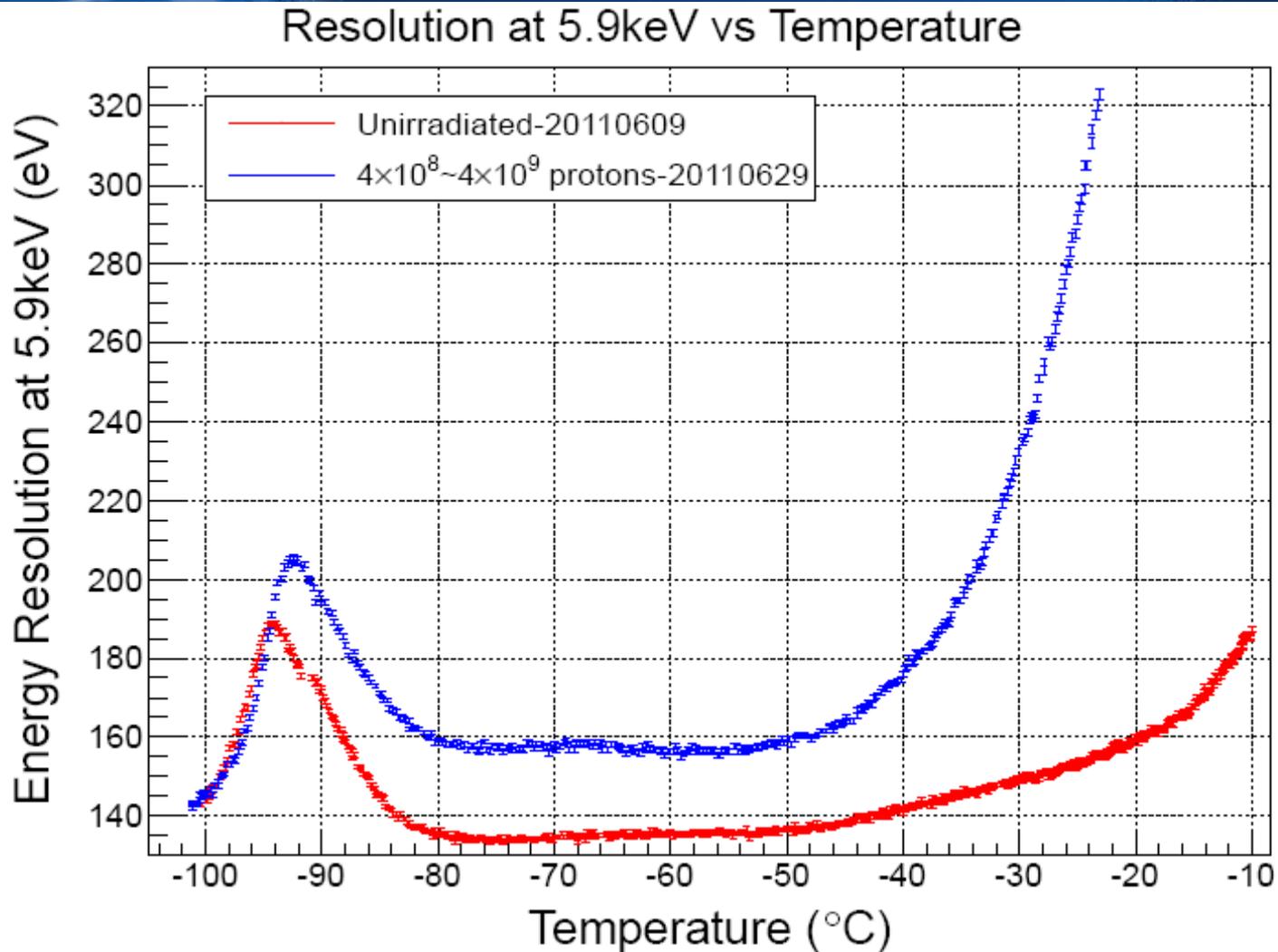


Spectrum of  
500MeV  $\pi^+$ ,  $p$   
with the testing  
beam in IHEP.



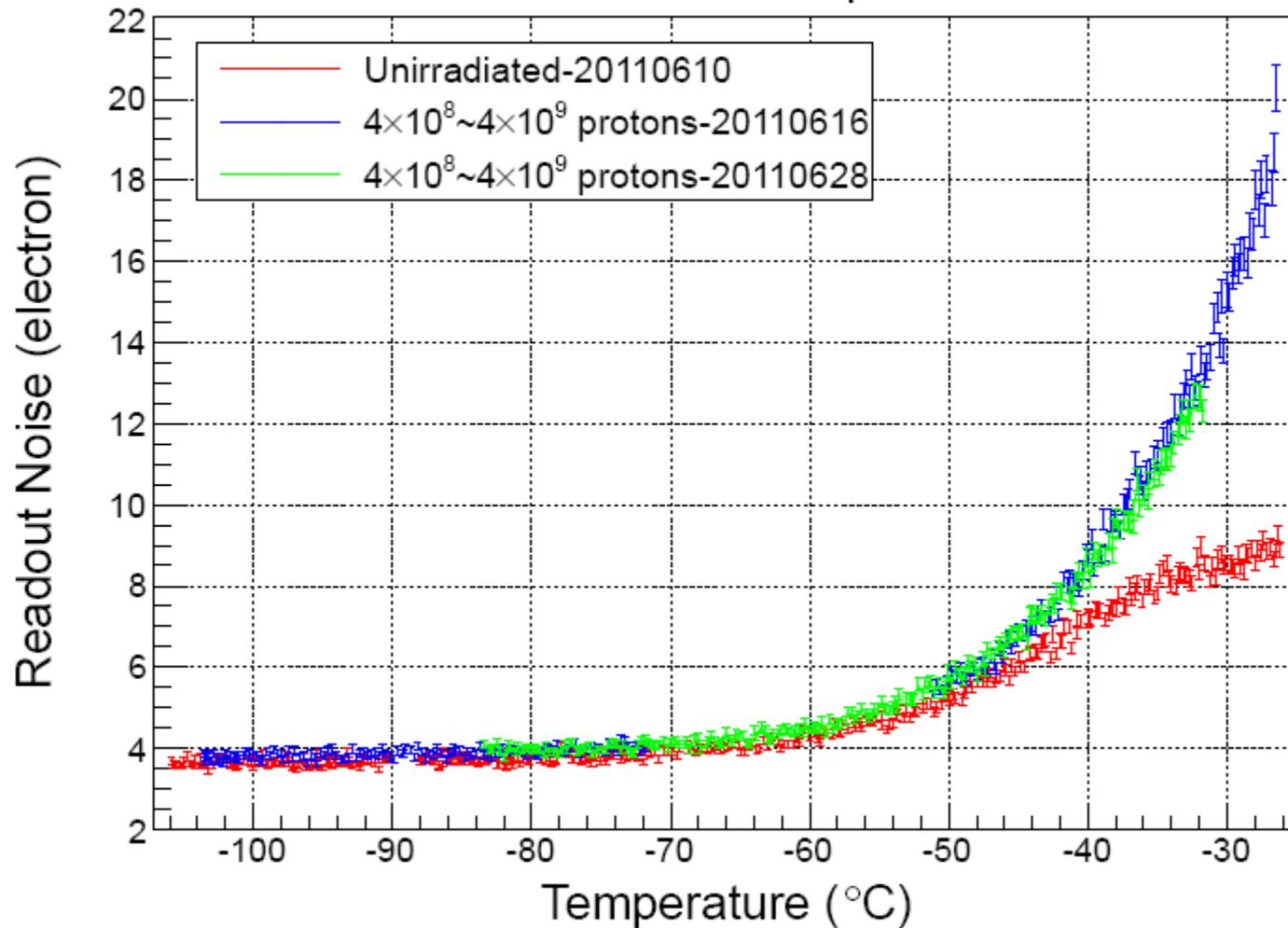
Performed on the 6MV EN tandem  
accelerator in Peking University

# Proton radiation damage

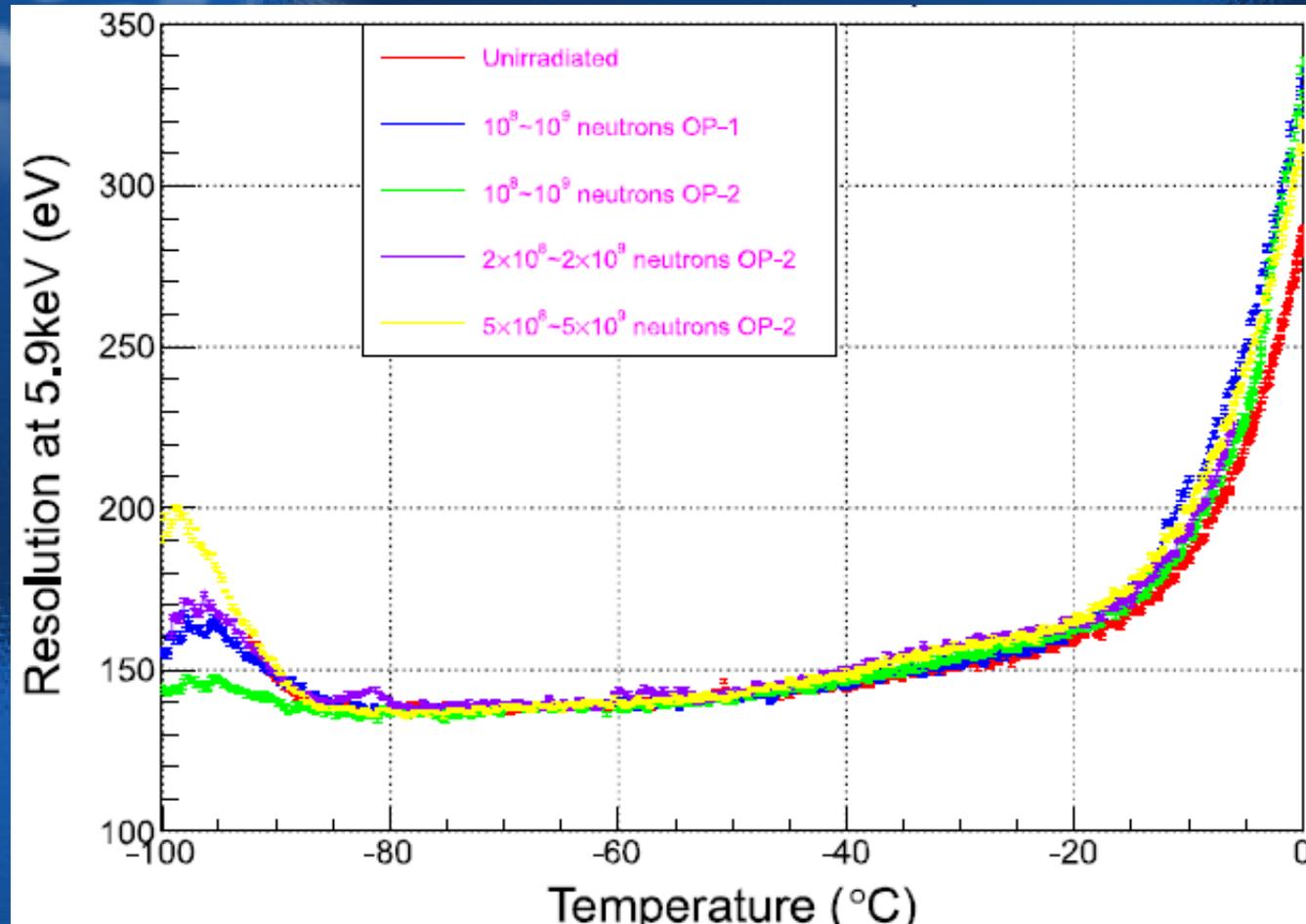


LE detector with baseline restoration circuit

## Readout Noise vs Temperature



# neutron radiation damage



# 3. Summary

- ◆ LE
  - 384cm<sup>2</sup>; 96 CCD chips
  - large grasp value
  - no pileup
- ◆ LE calibration:
  - PSF, RMF, radiation damage



Thanks!