

Cyg X-3 Cross-Calibration with XMM-Newton and Swift

HETG and CC-mode

The HETG fits in HEG and MEG

Comparison to XMM-pn

HETG in CC-mode:

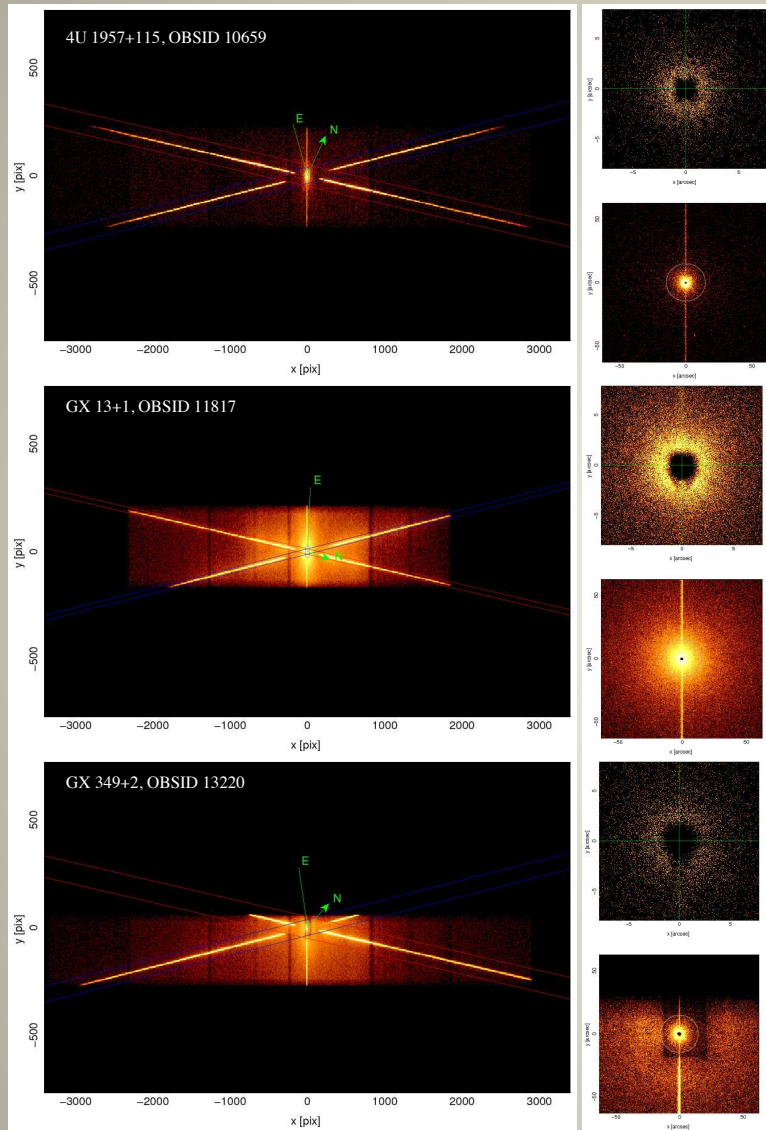


Fig. 1.— Three calibration sources observed in TE mode at different fluxes and configurations (see Table 1). The top shows the full dispersed image of obsid 10659 at a low flux. The

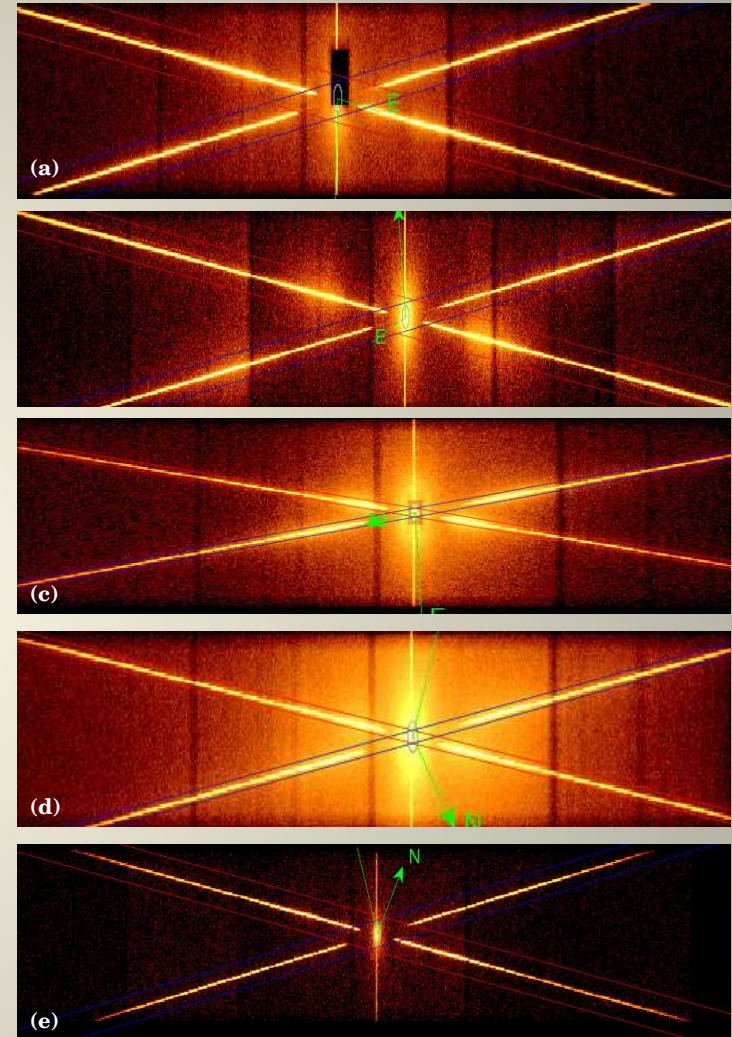
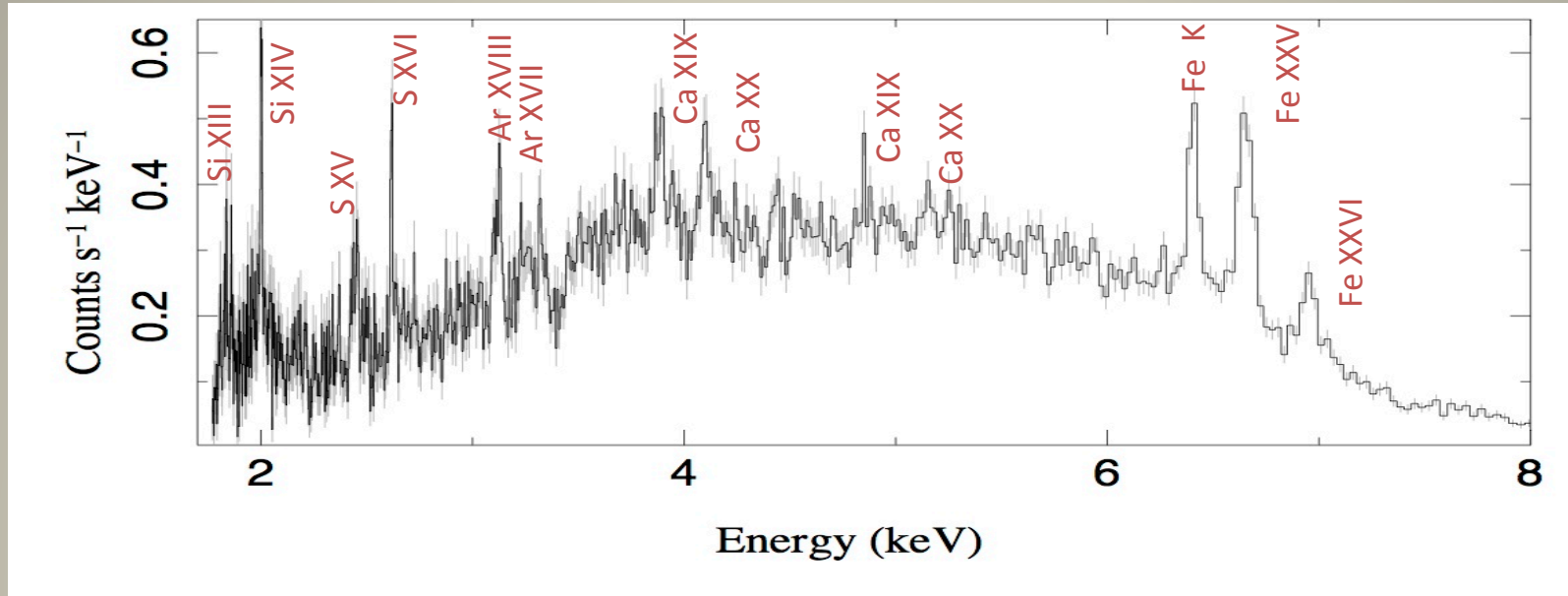


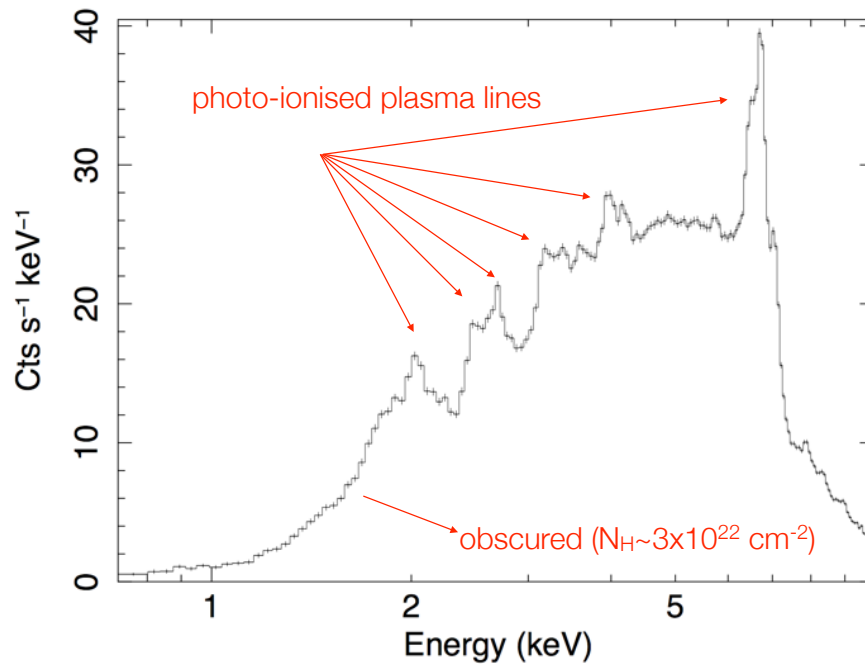
Fig. 6.— Five cases of X-ray scattering halos and its dispersion observed with HETG in TE mode. The colored regions indicate the extraction regions for MEG (red) and HEG (blue) spectra. The green arrow marks the orientation towards north in the system. The central oval is the zero order extraction region. (a) The HETG extraction regions and arrays of Cyg X-2 i (~ 450 mCrab) is moderately absorbed with about 3×10^{21} cm^{-2} column density

Cyg X-3 in HETG CC-mode: HEG vs. XMM spectrum

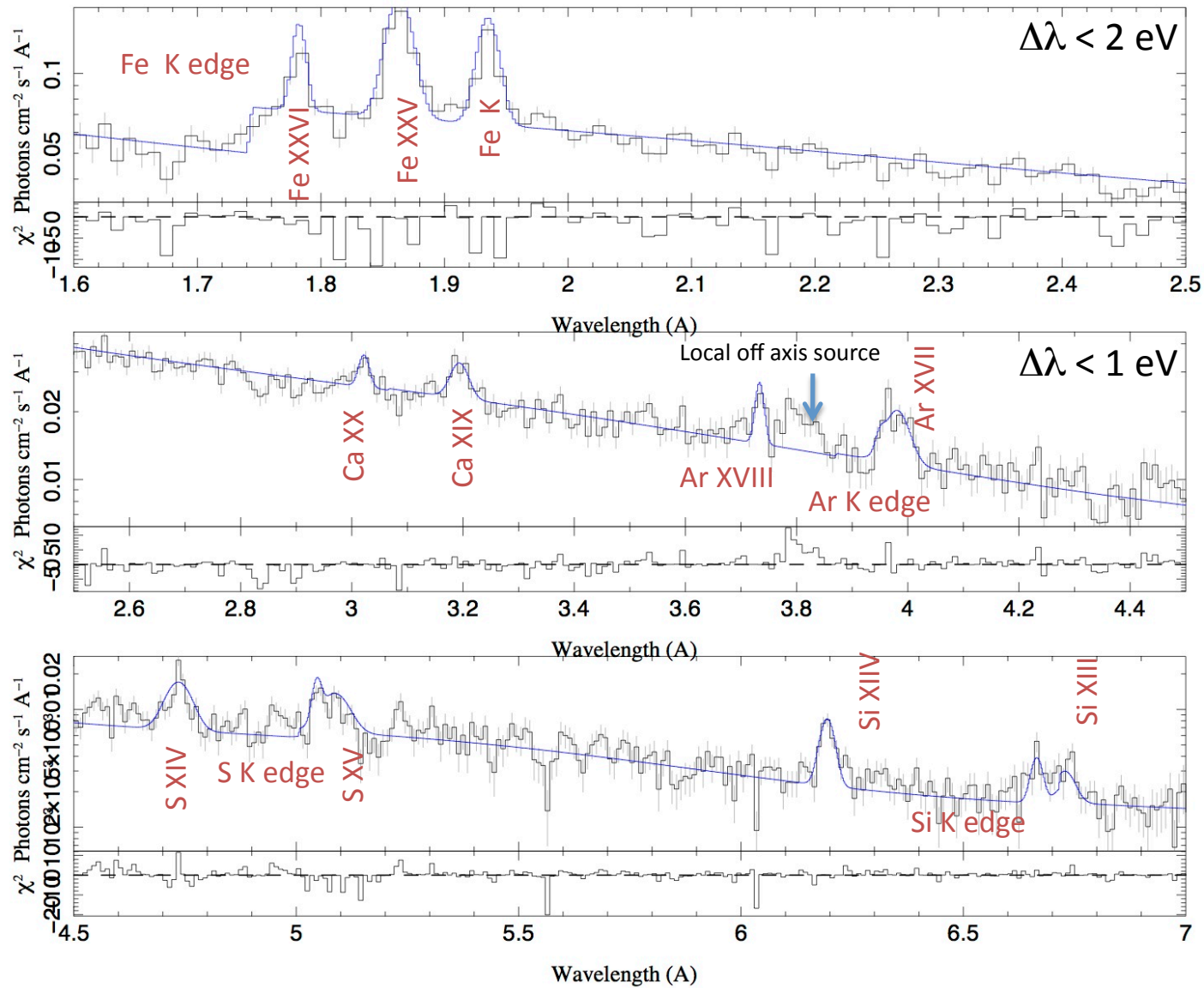


GTI times:

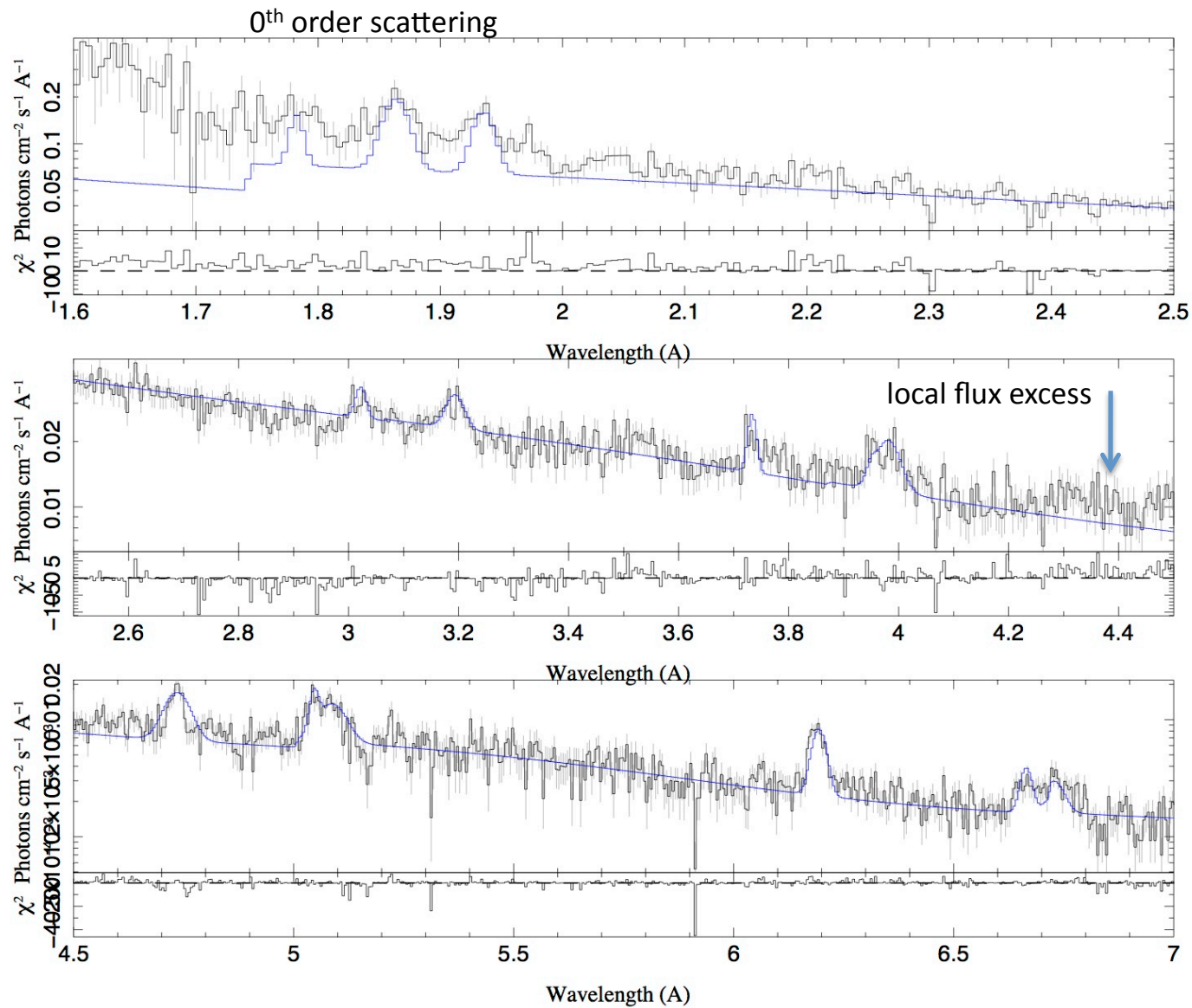
Chandra	29.6 ks
Chandra/XMM	19.4 ks
Chandra/Swift	5.9 ks



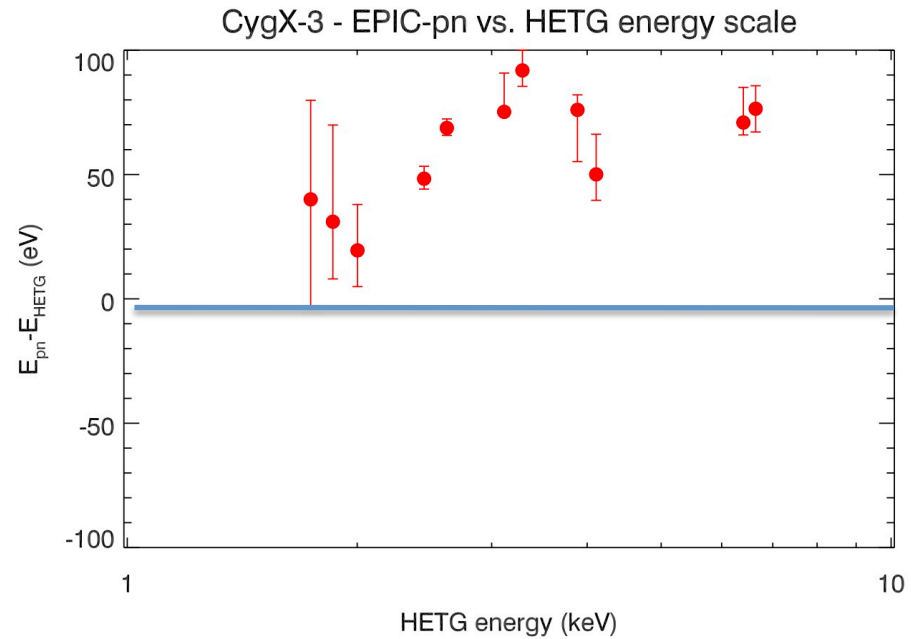
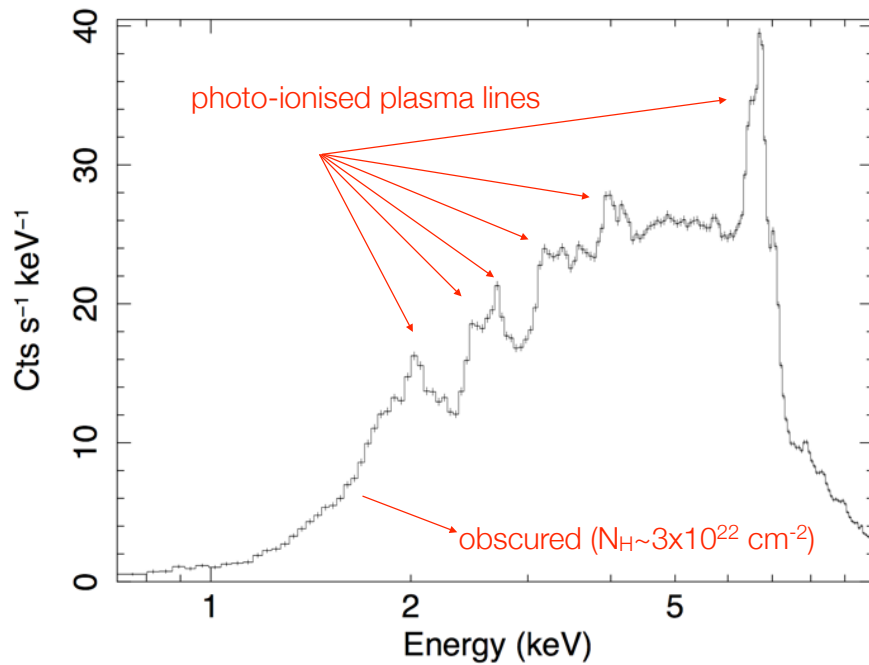
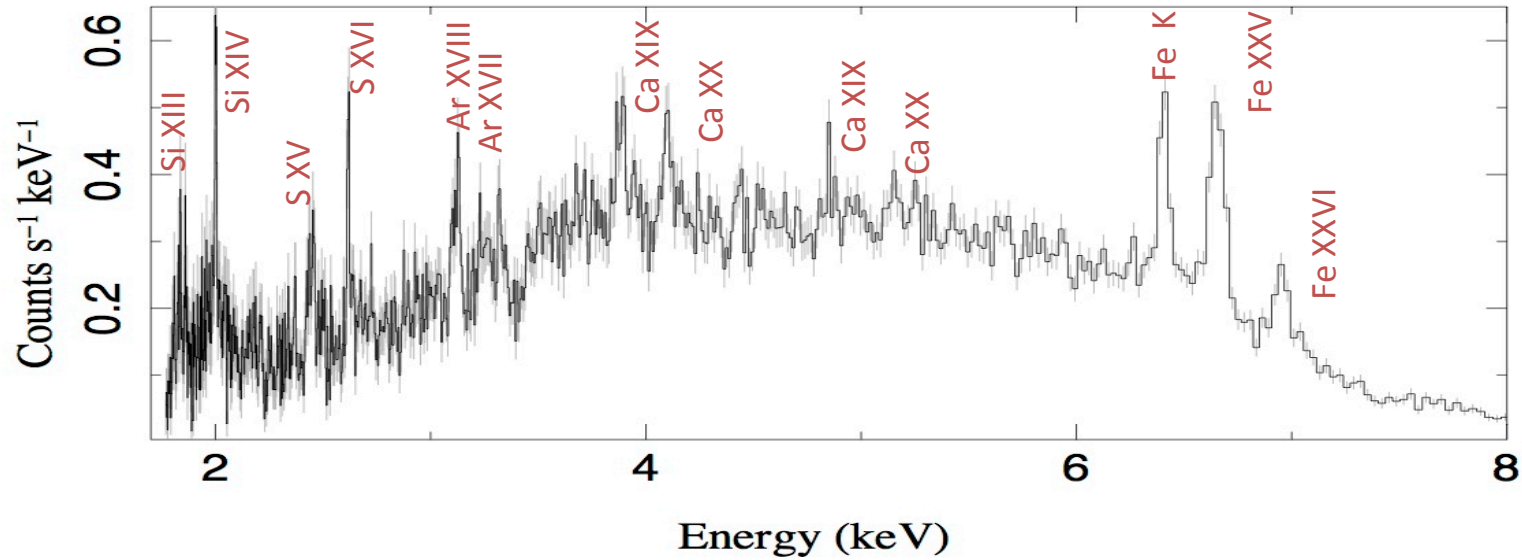
Cyg X-3 in HETG CC-mode: HEG spectrum



Cyg X-3 in HETG CC-mode: MEG spectrum

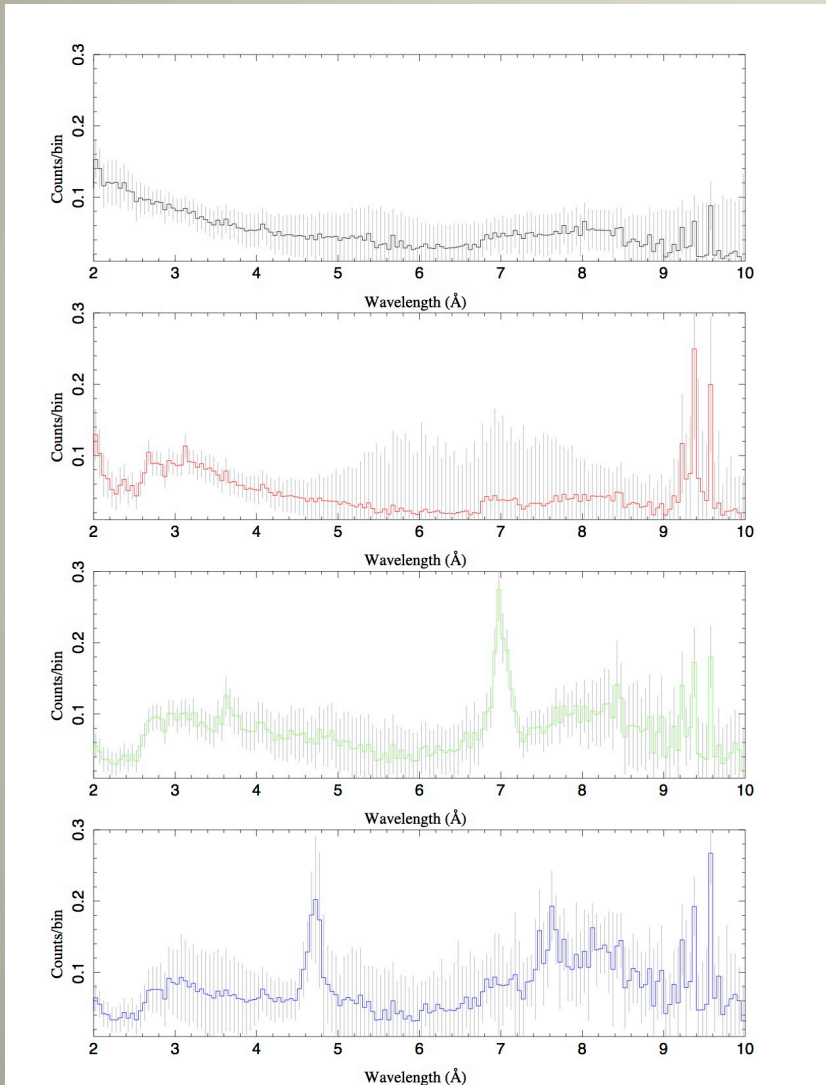


Cyg X-3 in HETG CC-mode: HEG vs. XMM spectrum



HETG CC-mode: G66 flight grade recovery

GX 349+2



GX 13+1

