

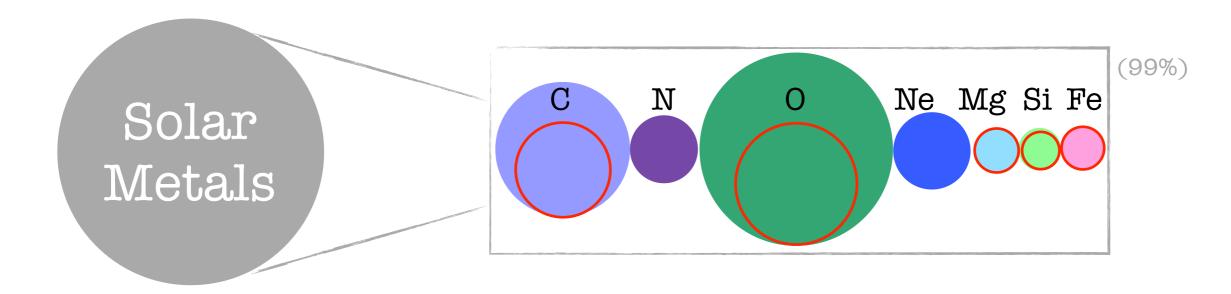
Identifying Dust Features

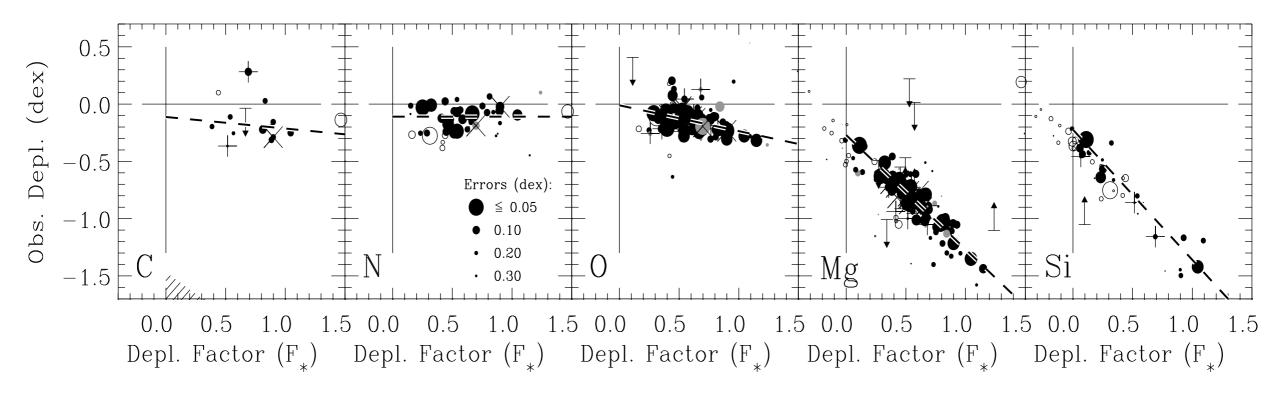
in high resolution X-ray spectra

Lía Corrales University of Michigan

Crash course in ISM dust

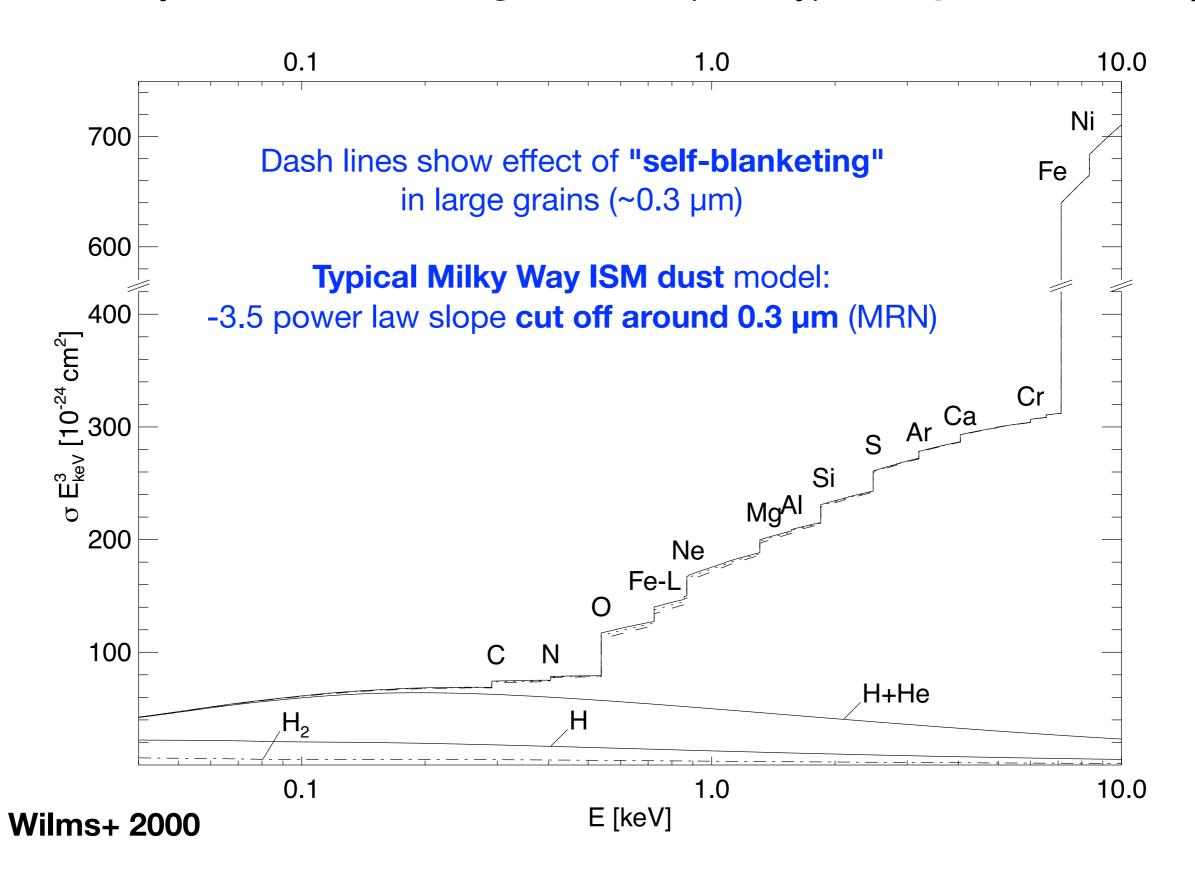
A large fraction of interstellar metals are locked up in dust grains



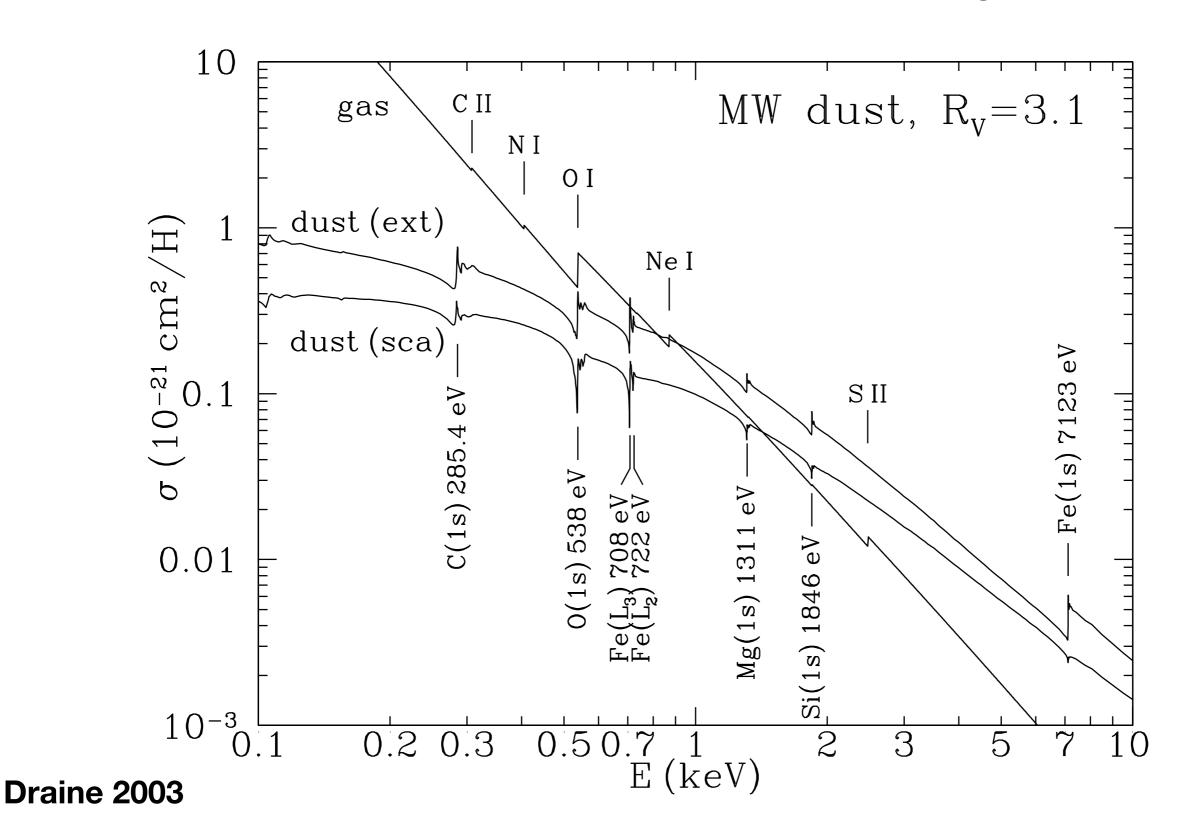


Jenkins 2009, see also Savage & Sembach 1996

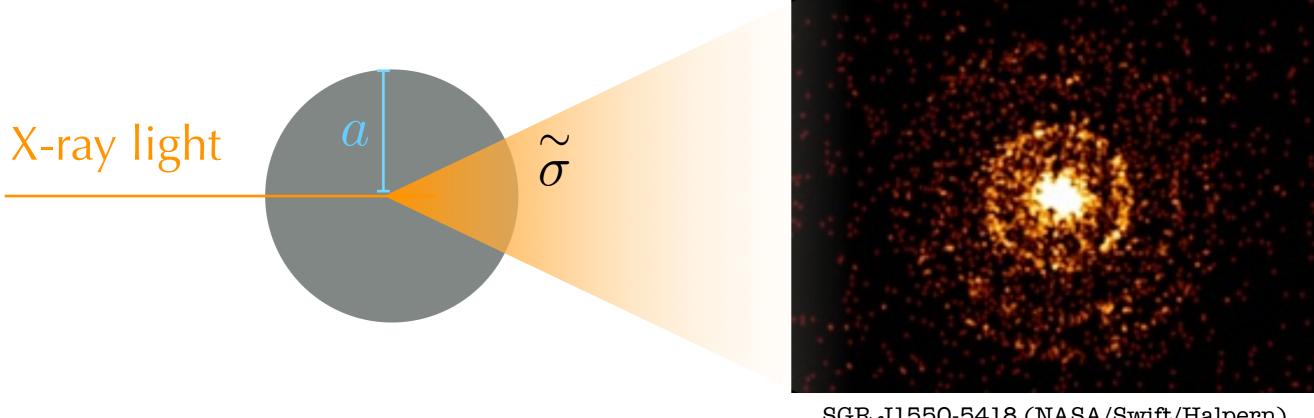
Fortunately, interstellar **dust grains** are (mostly) **transparent** to X-rays



BUT dust scatters X-ray light, and extinction = absorption + scattering



Crash course in dust scattering



SGR J1550-5418 (NASA/Swift/Halpern)

Strongly forward (small angle) scattering

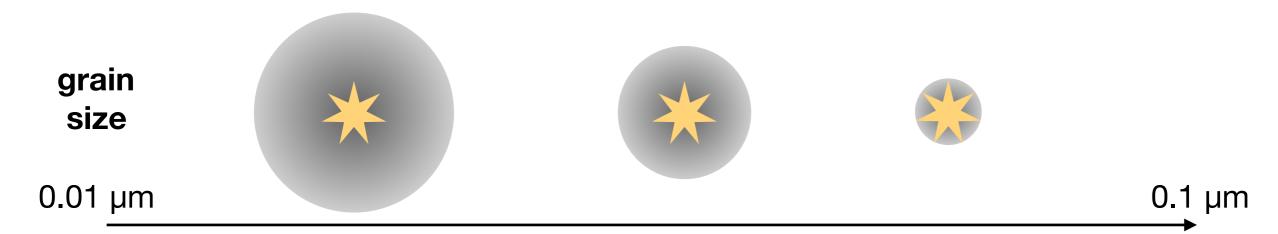
$$\overset{\sim}{\sigma} \approx \frac{10'}{a(0.1 \ \mu \text{m}) \ E(\text{keV})}$$

Strongly sensitive to grain size

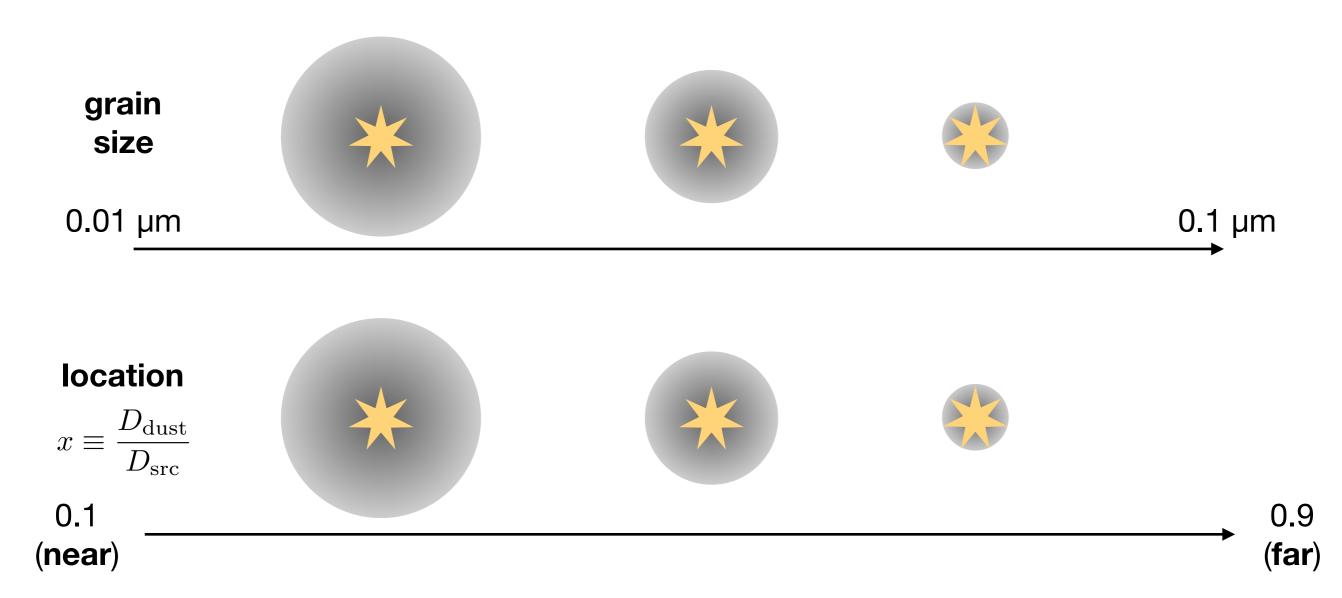
$$\sigma_{\rm sca} \propto a^4 E^{-2}$$

Crash course in dust scattering

Dust scattering halo shapes depend on ...

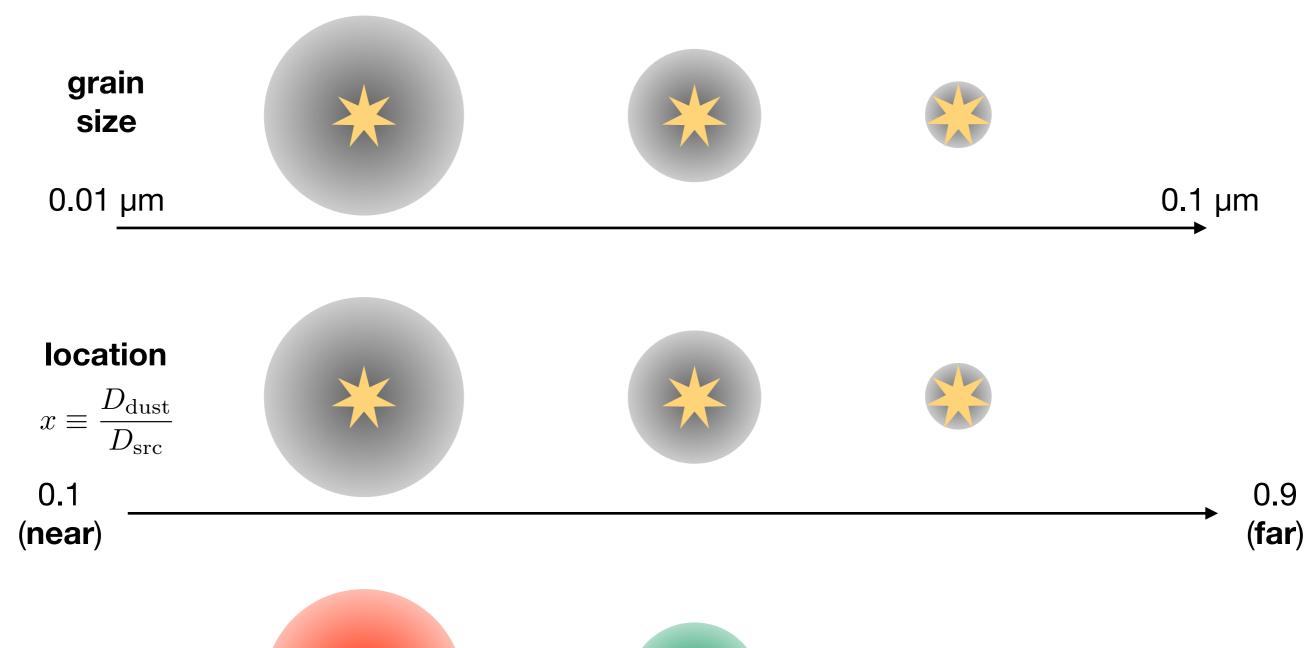


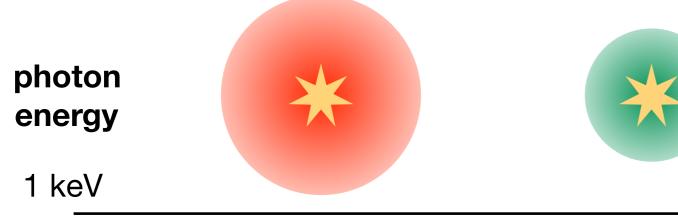
Dust scattering halo shapes depend on ...





Dust scattering halo shapes depend on ...







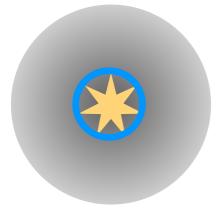
8 keV



Dust scattering halo effect depends on ...

telescope aperture (PSF size)

grain size







 $0.01 \ \mu m$

location

$$x \equiv \frac{D_{\text{dust}}}{D_{\text{src}}}$$

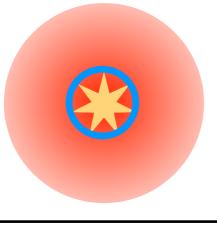




0.1 (near) (far)

photon energy





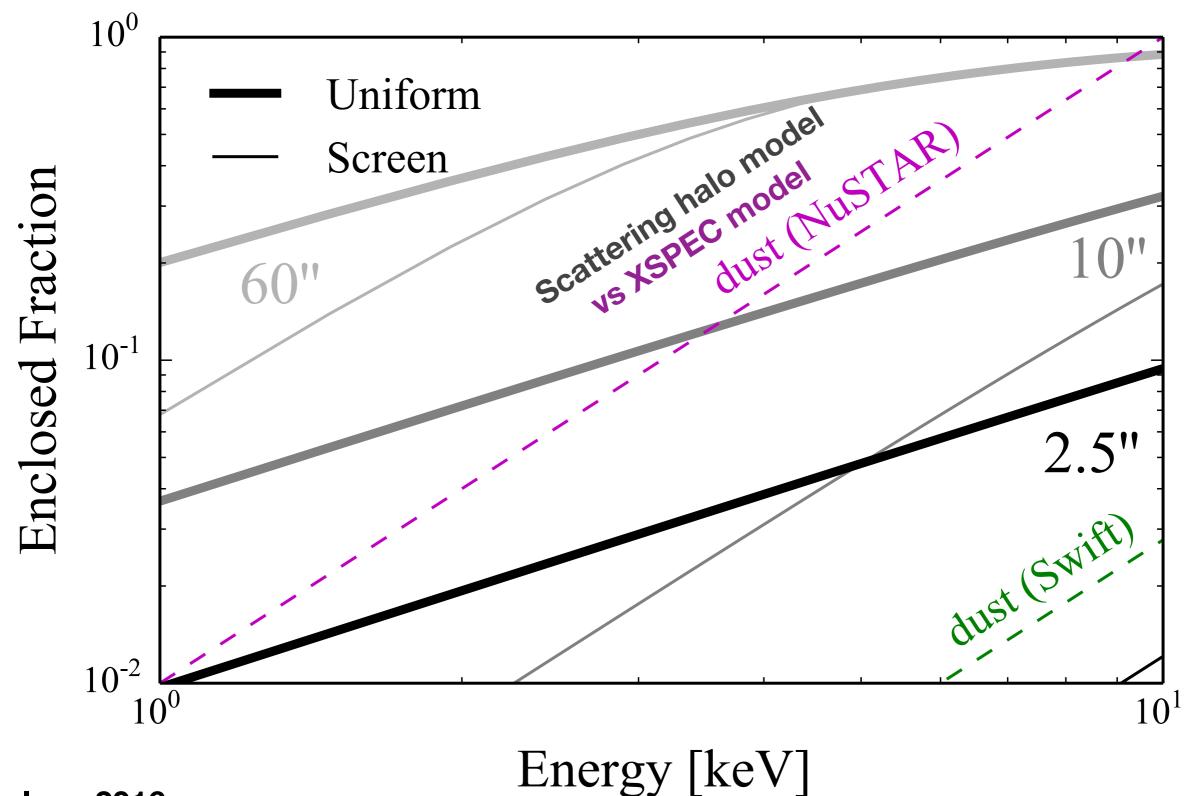




8 keV

0.1 µm

Fraction of scattering halo captured within spectrum extraction aperture



How does X-ray scattering affect my science?

Experiment: Simulated datasets with dust and without dust, then fit without dust

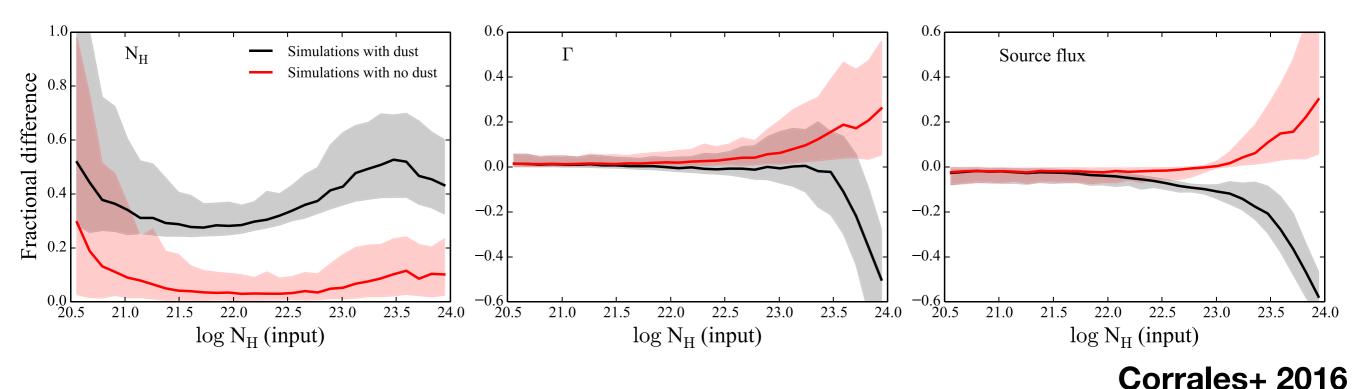


Table 4Best-fit Spectral Parameters for GRS 1758-258

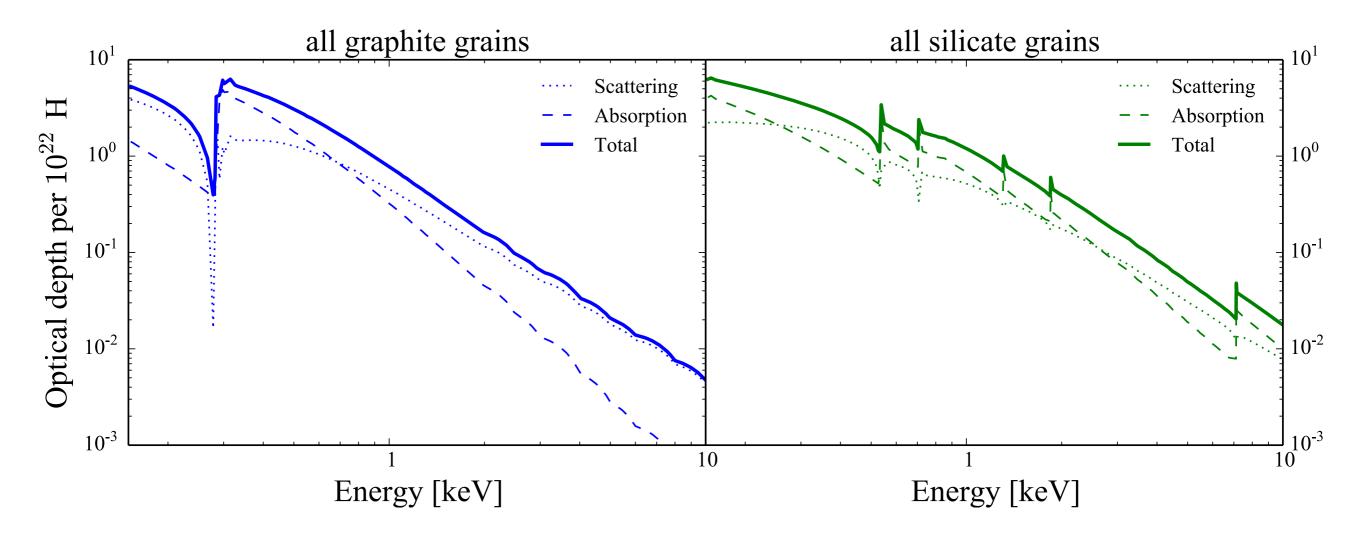
Parameter	Soria + (11)	This Paper	+xscat	
$\overline{N_{\rm H}({\rm gal,\ abs})^{\rm a}}$	0.75	0.75	0.75	
$N_{\rm H}({\rm gal,\ scat})^{\rm a}$	•••	•••	0.75	
$N_{\rm H}({\rm int})^{\rm a}$	$0.99^{+0.04}_{-0.02}$	1.02 ± 0.02	0.77 ± 0.02	
kT_{dbb} (keV)	$0.45^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$	0.447 ± 0.004	0.429 ± 0.004	
N_{dbb}	1668^{+112}_{-105}	1990^{+130}_{-120}	2628^{+170}_{-150}	
Γ	$2.85^{+0.33}_{-0.32}$	2.85	2.85	
N_{po}^{b}	$0.54^{+0.43}_{-0.24}$	0.61 ± 0.03	0.64 ± 0.03	

For **continuum** fitting, **mostly** ISM column (**NH**) is affected.

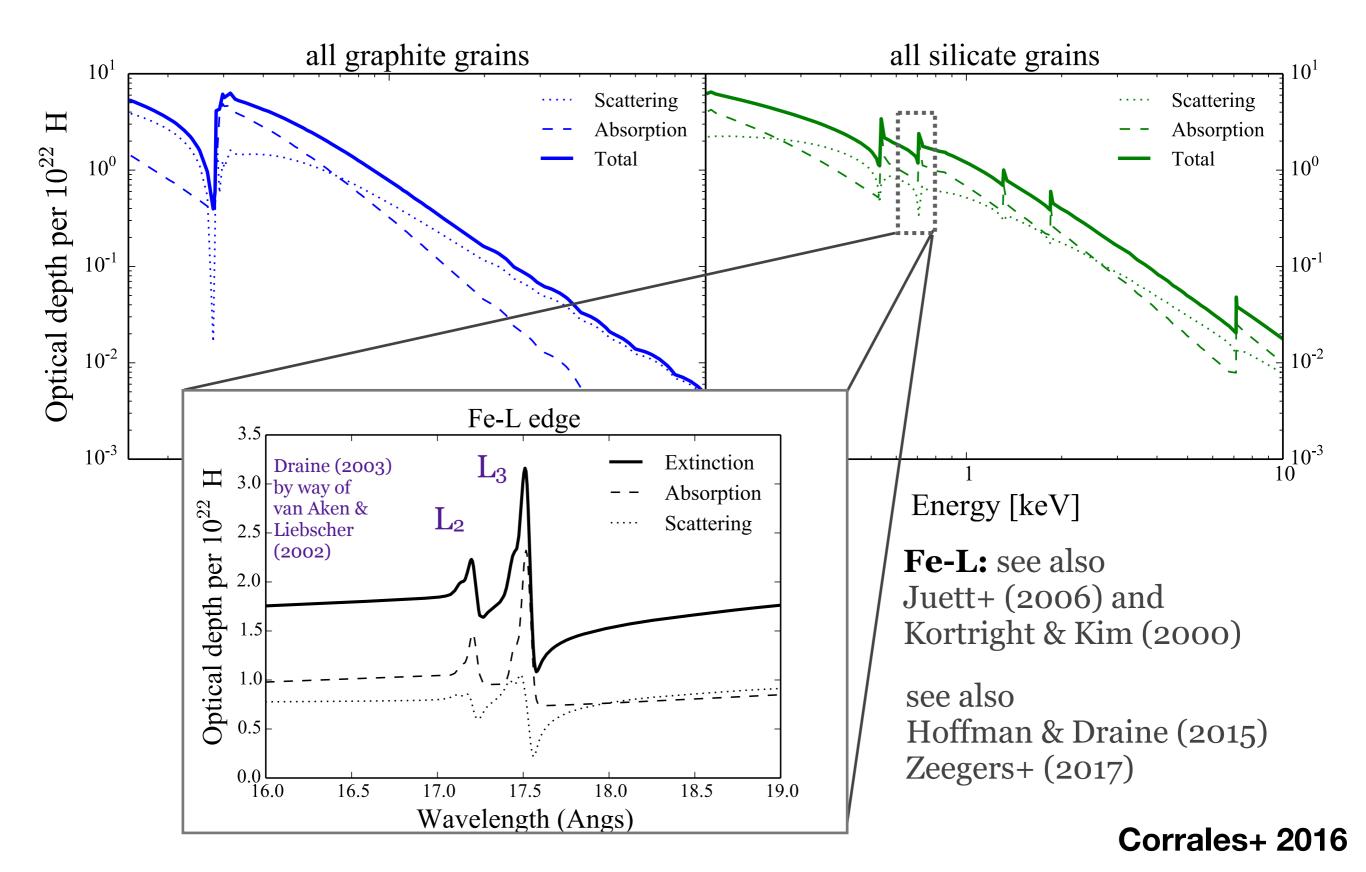
What level of precision are you seeking?

Smith+ 2016

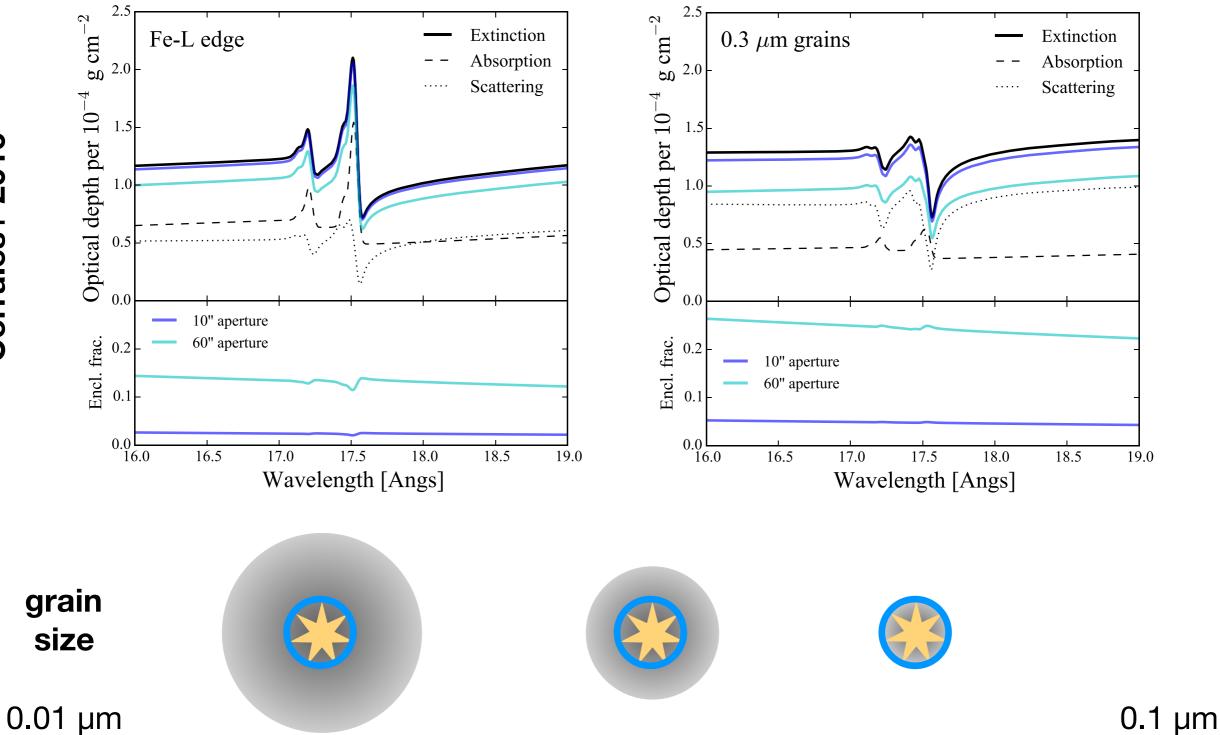
High resolution spectra around photoabsorption features also affected



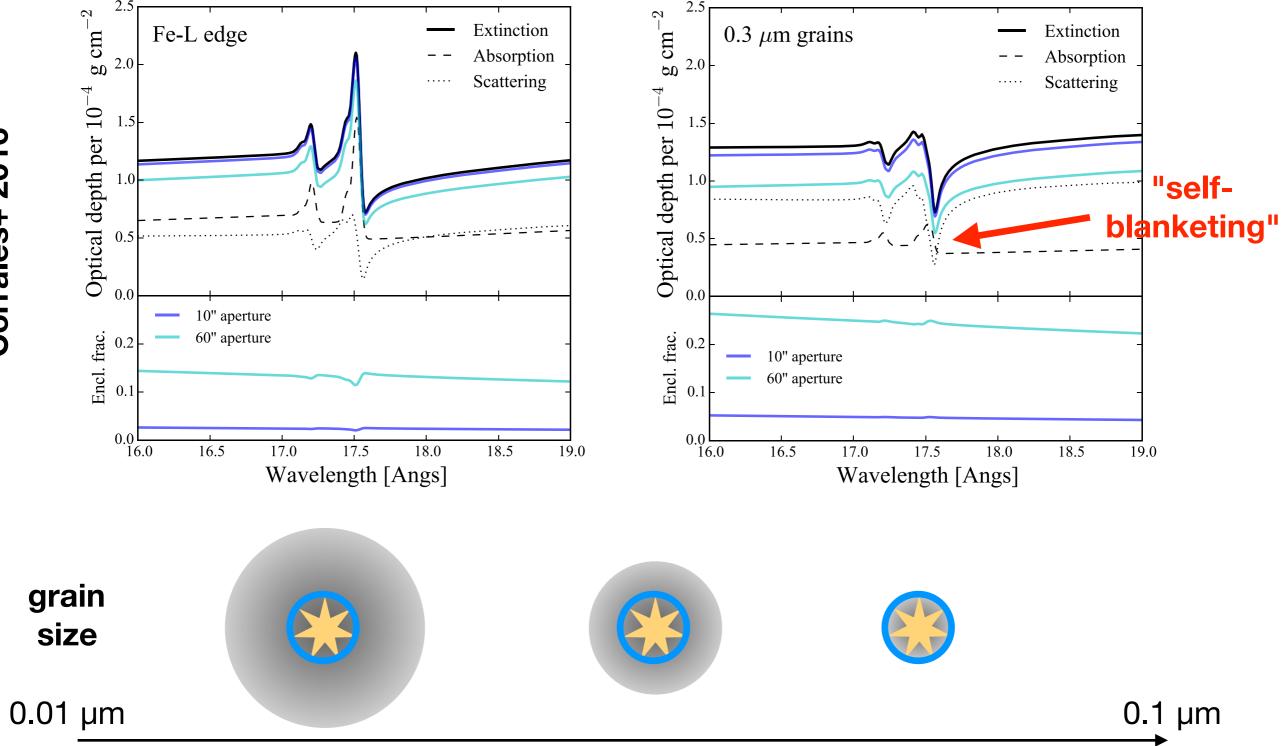
High resolution spectra around photoabsorption features also affected

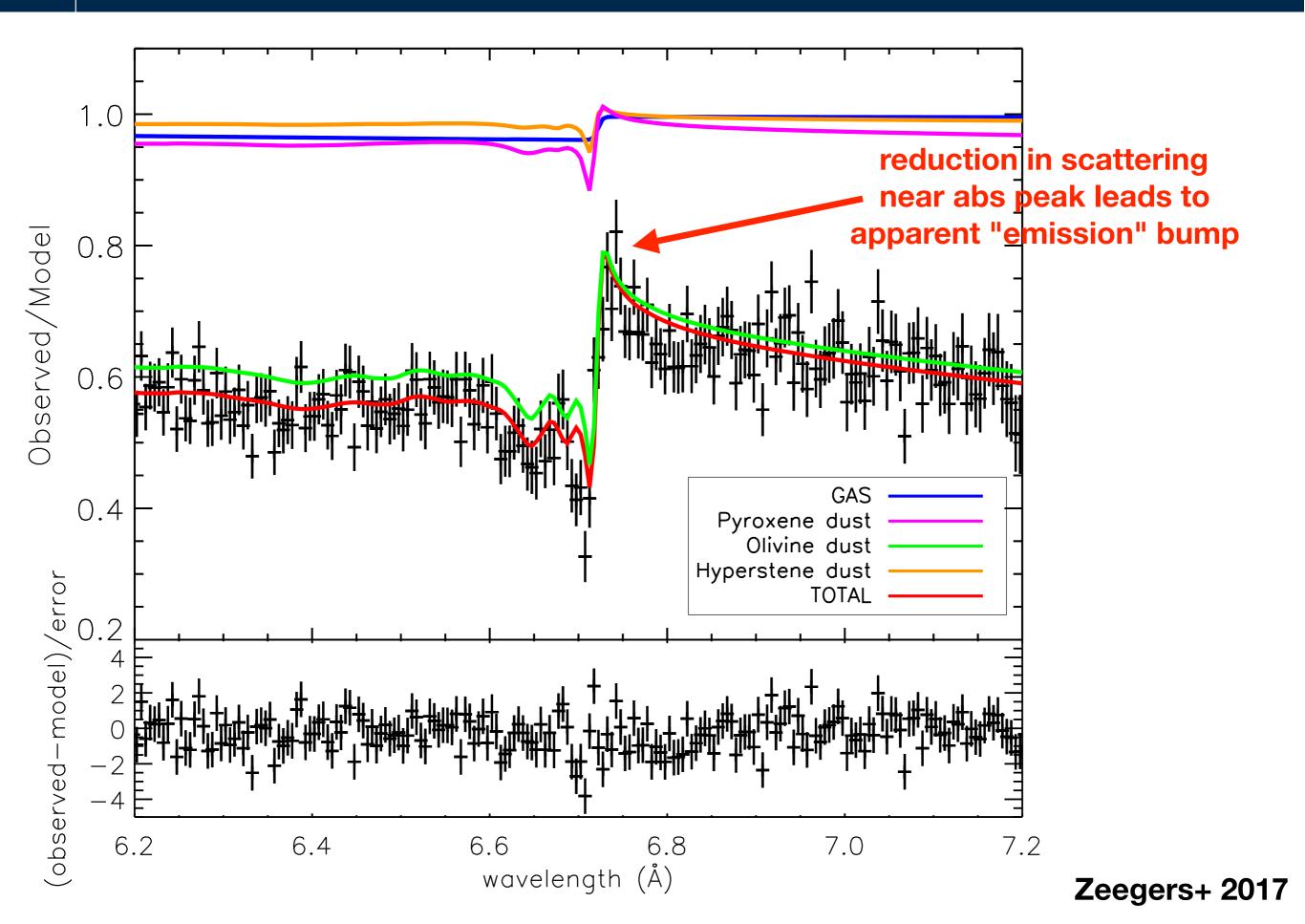


X-ray scattering fine structure (XSFS) appearance depends on scattering halo shape and telescope imaging resolution



X-ray scattering fine structure (XSFS) appearance depends on scattering halo shape and telescope imaging resolution





ISMdust: a simple interstellar dust model

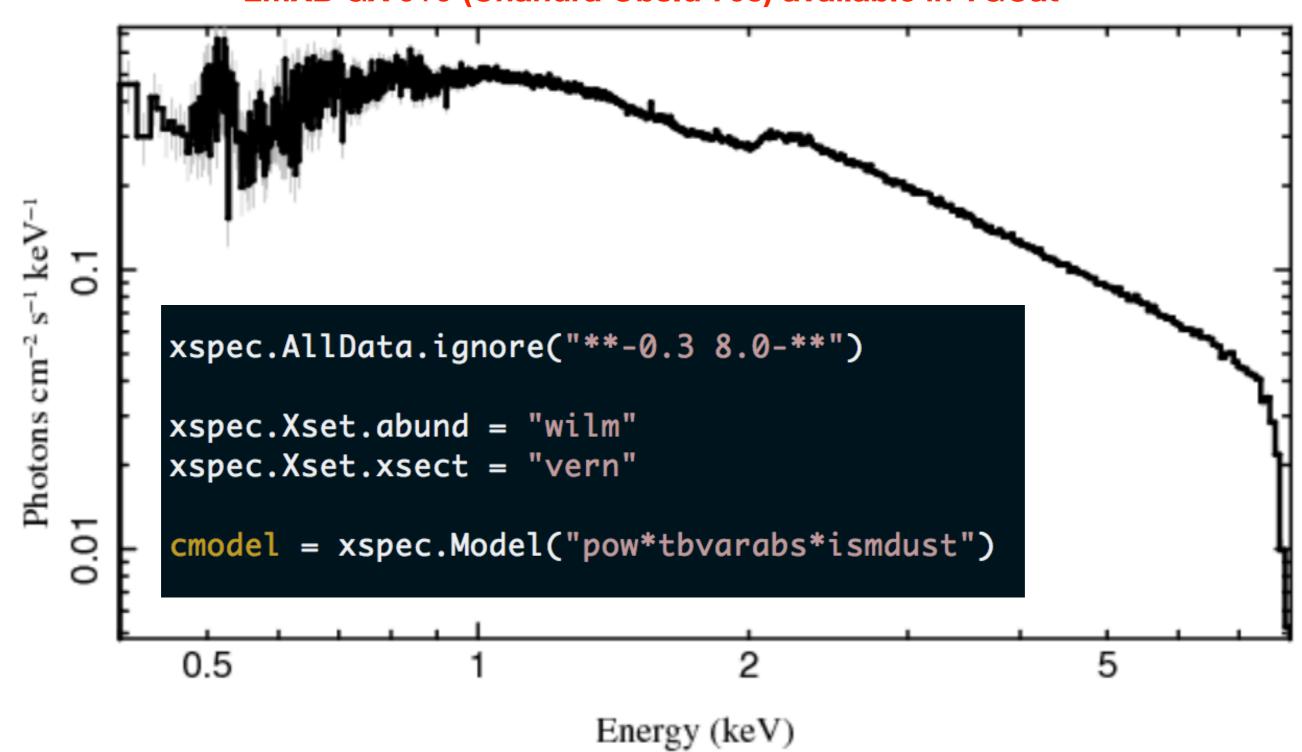
- Utilizes Draine (2003) optical constants with MRN sizes
 - dust properties for the continuum
- Absorption + Scattering
 - intended for Chandra and XMM-Newton
- XSFS included
- Good enough if you care about continuum science
- If your science goal is astromineralogy, use SRON (Zeegers, Rogantini, Psadaraki, Costantini), J. Lee, or other direct lab measurements

For **low imaging resolution** telescopes (NuSTAR, Suzaku, NICER), or if you want **more dust model settings**, use **xscat**

Exercise: Apply ISMdust to a continuum fit to GX 9+9

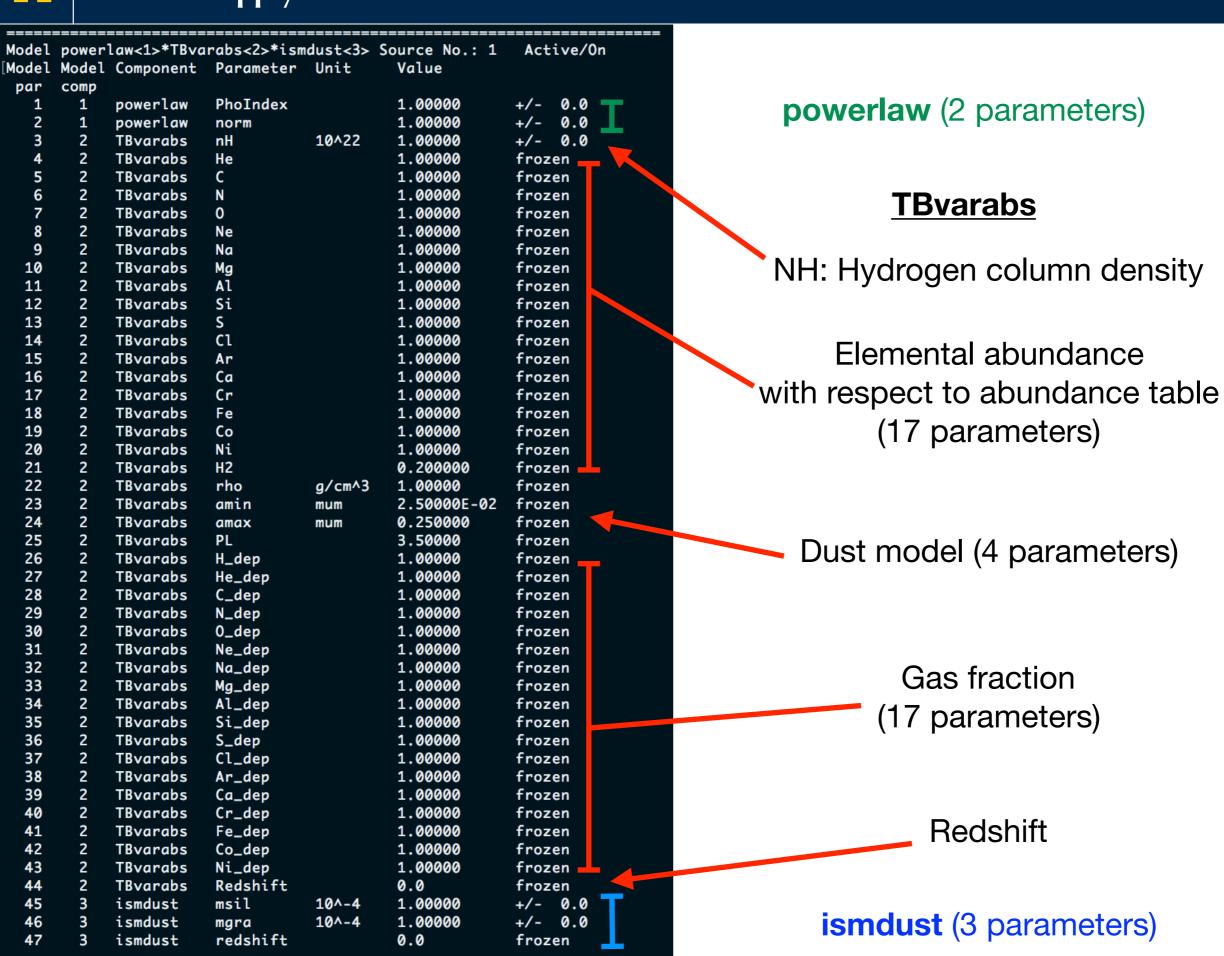
bit.ly/atomdb-2020-dust

LMXB GX 9+9 (Chandra Obsld 703) available in TGCat





Exercise: Apply ISMdust to a continuum fit of GX 9+9



Wilms+ 2000

TABLE 2 $\label{eq:molecular} \mbox{Molecular Weight, K Edge Energies, Abundances, and Depletion Factors $1-\beta_Z$ for the Abundant Elements }$

	E b		$12 + \log A_Z$		$1-{eta_Z}^{ m e}$		
Element	μ_Z (amu)	$E_{\mathbf{K}}^{\mathbf{b}}$ (keV)	Solar ^c	ISM ^d	This Paper	MM83	Ride77
1 H	1	•••	12.00	12.00	1.0	1.0	1.0
2 He	4	•••	10.99	10.99	1.0	1.0	1.0
6 C	12	0.29	8.60	8.38	0.5	0.0	0.2
7 N	14	0.41	7.97	7.88	1.0	0.0	0.5
8 O	16	0.54	8.93	8.69	0.6	0.75	0.5
10 Ne	20	0.87	8.09	7.94	1.0	1.0	1.0
11 Na	23	1.08	6.31	6.16	0.25	0.0	•••
12 Mg	24	1.31	7.59	7.40	0.2	0.0	0.2
13 Al	27	1.57	6.48	6.33	0.02	0.0	•••
14 Si	28	1.85	7.55	7.27	0.1	0.0	0.5
15 P	31	2.15	5.57	5.42	0.6	•••	•••
16 S	32	2.48	7.27	7.09	0.6	0.0	0.7
17 Cl	35	2.83	5.27	5.12	0.5	0.0	•••
18 Ar	40	3.20	6.56	6.41	1.0	1.0	0.5
20 Ca	40	4.04	6.34	6.20	0.003	0.0	•••
22 Ti	48	4.97	4.93	4.81	0.002	•••	•••
24 Cr	52	5.97	5.68	5.51	0.03	0.0	•••
25 Mn	55	6.55	5.53	5.34	0.07	•••	•••
26 Fe	56	7.12	7.50	7.43	0.3	0.0	0.2
27 Co	59	7.73	4.92	4.92	0.05	•••	•••
28 Ni	59	8.35	6.25	6.05	0.04	0.0	•••

"wilm" abundance model

gas phase fraction

```
M
```

```
Following Table 2 of Wilms et al. (2000),
 set the abundance values to the gas phase fraction
 5 = C : 0.5
 7 = 0 : 0.6
   = Na : 0.25
 10 = Mg : 0.2
 11 = Al : 0.02
# 12 = Si : 0.1
# 13 = S : 0.6
# 14 = Cl : 0.5
 16 = Ca : 0.003
# 17 = Cr : 0.03
# 18 = Fe : 0.3
 19 = Co : 0.05
# 20 = Ni : 0.04
cmodel.setPars(\{5:0.5, 7:0.6, 9:0.25, 10:0.2, 11:0.02, 12:0.1, \setminus
13:0.6, 14:0.5, 16:0.003, 17:0.03, 18:0.3, 19:0.05, 20:0.04})
# The ismdust parameters msil and mgra are the
# dust mass column in units of 10^-4 g cm^-2.
# We'll tie it to the TBvarabs NH parameter (par #3)
# using a typical dust-to-gas mass ration of 0.01
# and assuming a 60/40 mix of silicate/graphite grains
mdust = 1.0e22 * c.m_p.to('g').value * 0.01 / 1.e-4
msil = 0.6 * mdust
mgra = 0.4 * mdust
cmodel.ismdust.msil.link = "{:.6f} * 3".format(msil)
cmodel.ismdust.mgra.link = "{:.6f} * 3".format(mgra)
```

ISMdust parameters

msil: dust mass column of silicates

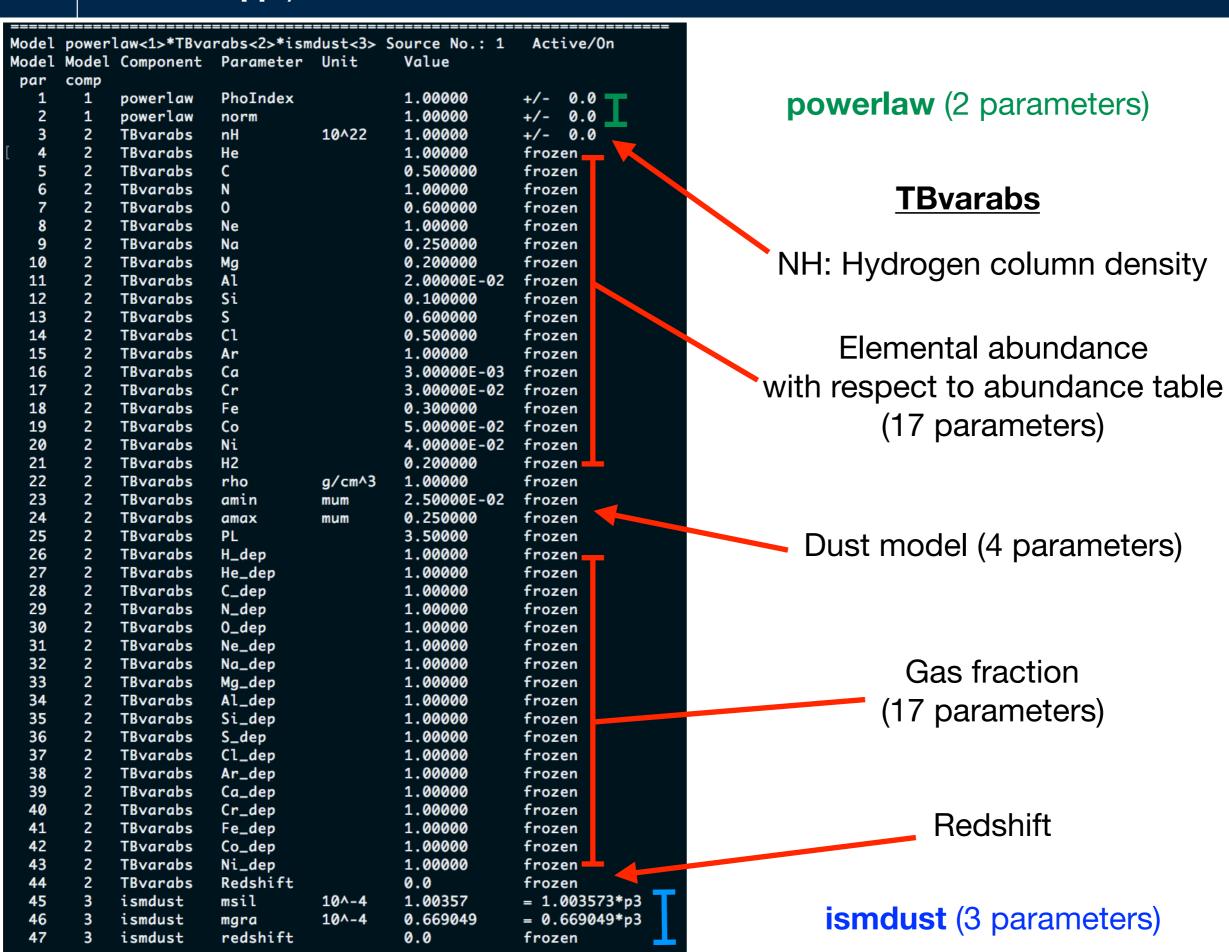
mgra: dust mass column of graphite

UNITS: **10**-4 g cm-2

Tie the dust mass column to NH by choosing a dust-to-gas mass ratio (typically 0.01)

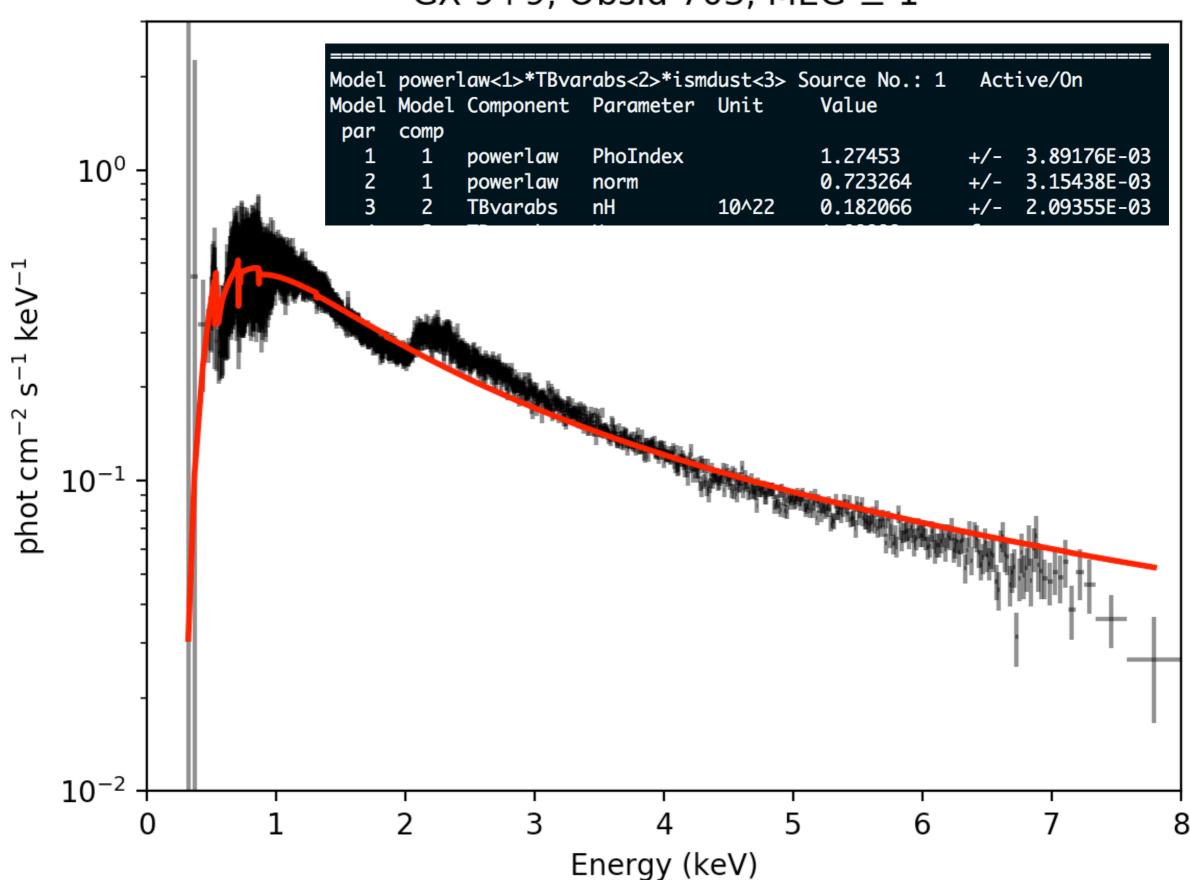


Exercise: Apply ISMdust to a continuum fit of GX 9+9



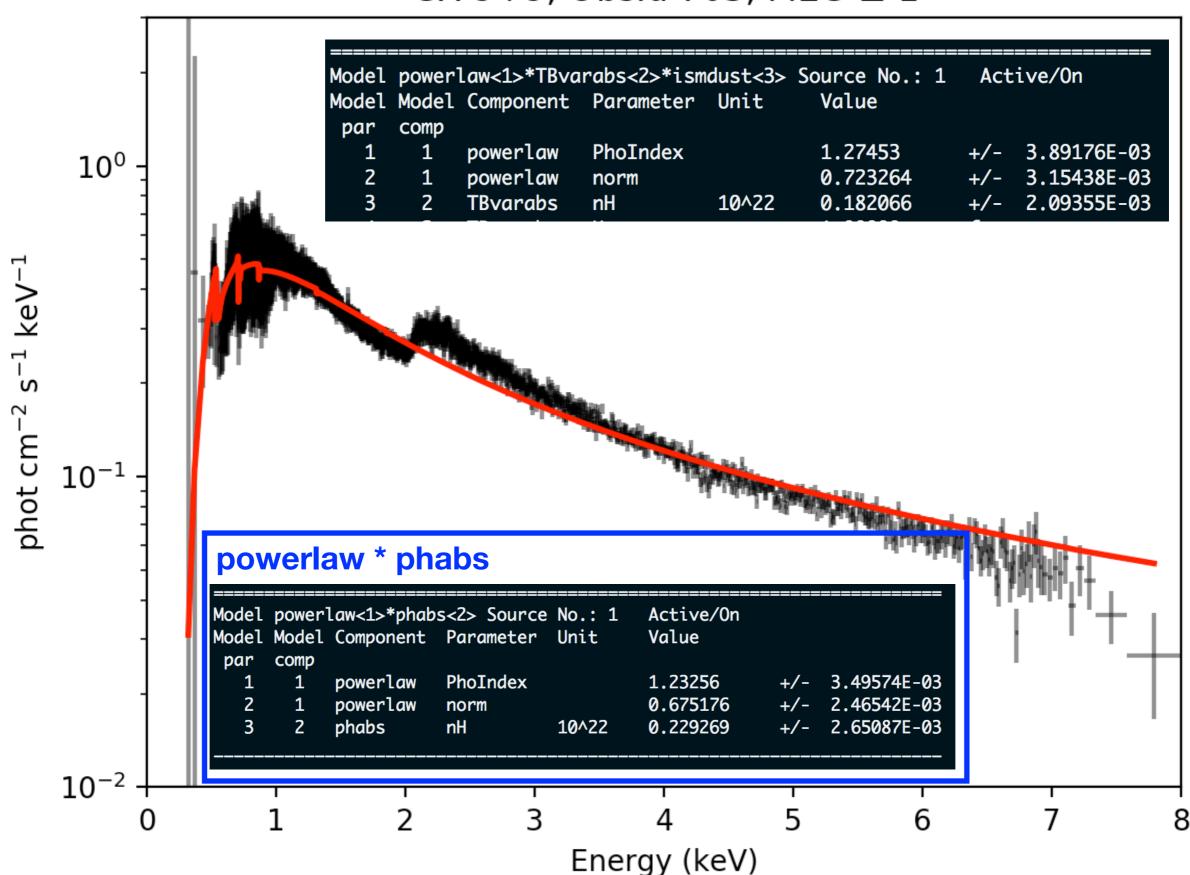
M

GX 9+9, Obsld 703, MEG \pm 1



M

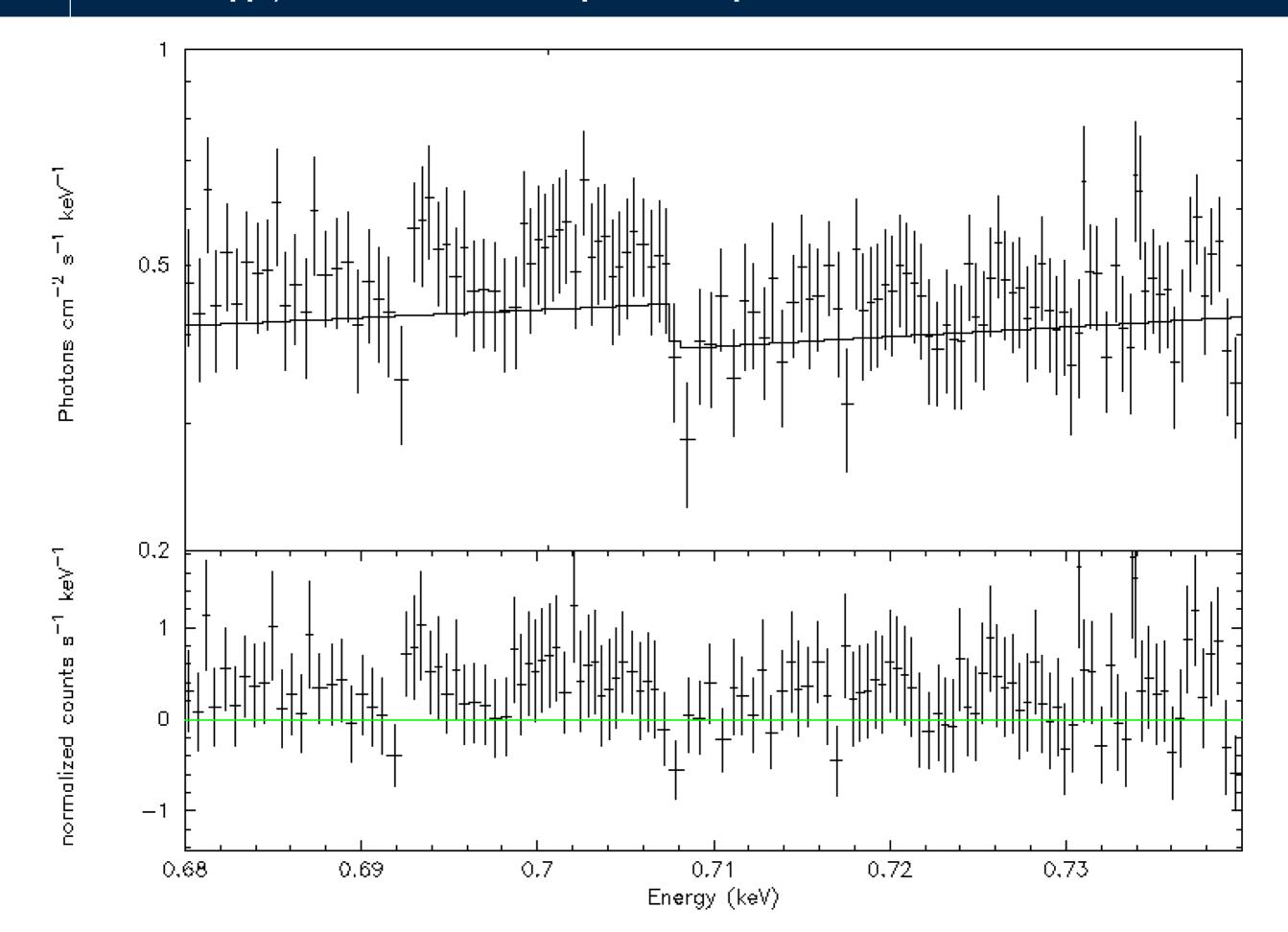
GX 9+9, Obsld 703, MEG \pm 1



Exercise: Apply ISMdust to Fe L shell photoabsorption in GX 9+9

```
M
```

```
# 3.1: Local continuum fit with the XSPEC edge model
xspec.AllData.ignore("**-0.6 0.8-**")
# Set up the edge model and transfer parameters from the old fit
edge_model = xspec.Model("pow*edge")
edge_model.powerlaw.norm = norm
edge_model.powerlaw.PhoIndex = phind
# Set the initial parameter for the edge location and confine it to a
# reasonable range of 0.69 - 0.73 keV
edge_model.setPars({3:"0.7,,0.69,0.69,0.73,0.73"})
# Perform the fit
edge_model.show()
xspec.Fit.perform()
# Look at the new model and residuals
xspec.Plot("ufspec res")
```

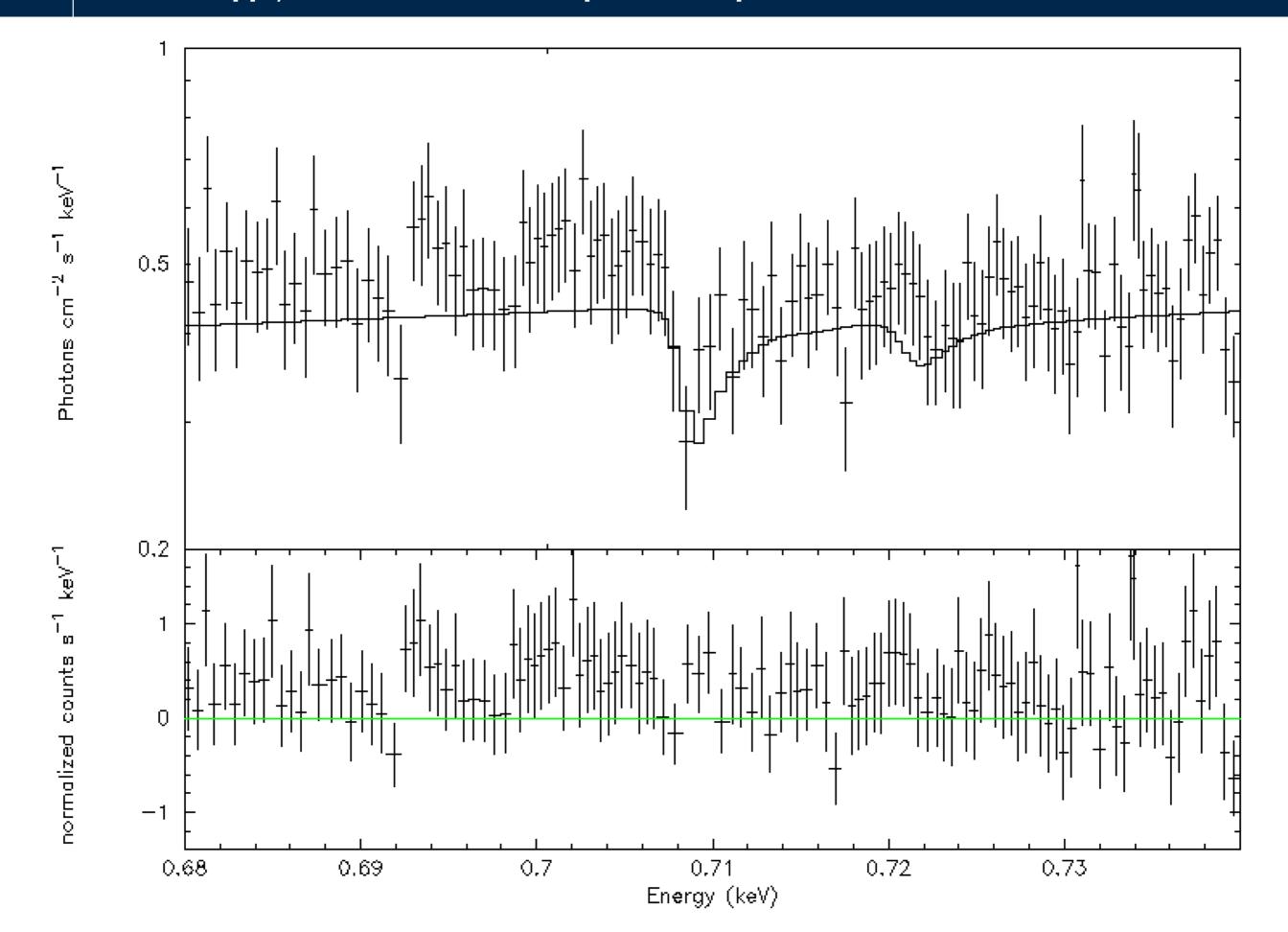


```
## Try a fit with ISMabs
ismabs_model = xspec.Model("pow*ismabs")
ismabs_model.powerlaw.norm = norm
ismabs_model.powerlaw.PhoIndex = phoind
# Set all abundances to 0, except Fe
ismabs_pars = dict(zip(range(3, 32), np.zeros(29)))
ismabs_model.setPars(ismabs_pars)
# Freeze non-relevant parameters to 0
ismabs_model.ismabs.H.frozen = True
ismabs_model.ismabs.CI.frozen = True
ismabs_model.ismabs.NI.frozen = True
ismabs_model.ismabs.OI.frozen = True
ismabs_model.ismabs.NeI.frozen = True
ismabs_model.ismabs.MgI.frozen = True
ismabs_model.ismabs.SiI.frozen = True
ismabs_model.ismabs.SI.frozen = True
ismabs_model.ismabs.ArI.frozen = True
ismabs_model.ismabs.CaI.frozen = True
xspec.Fit.perform()
xspec.Plot("ufspec res")
```

WARNING

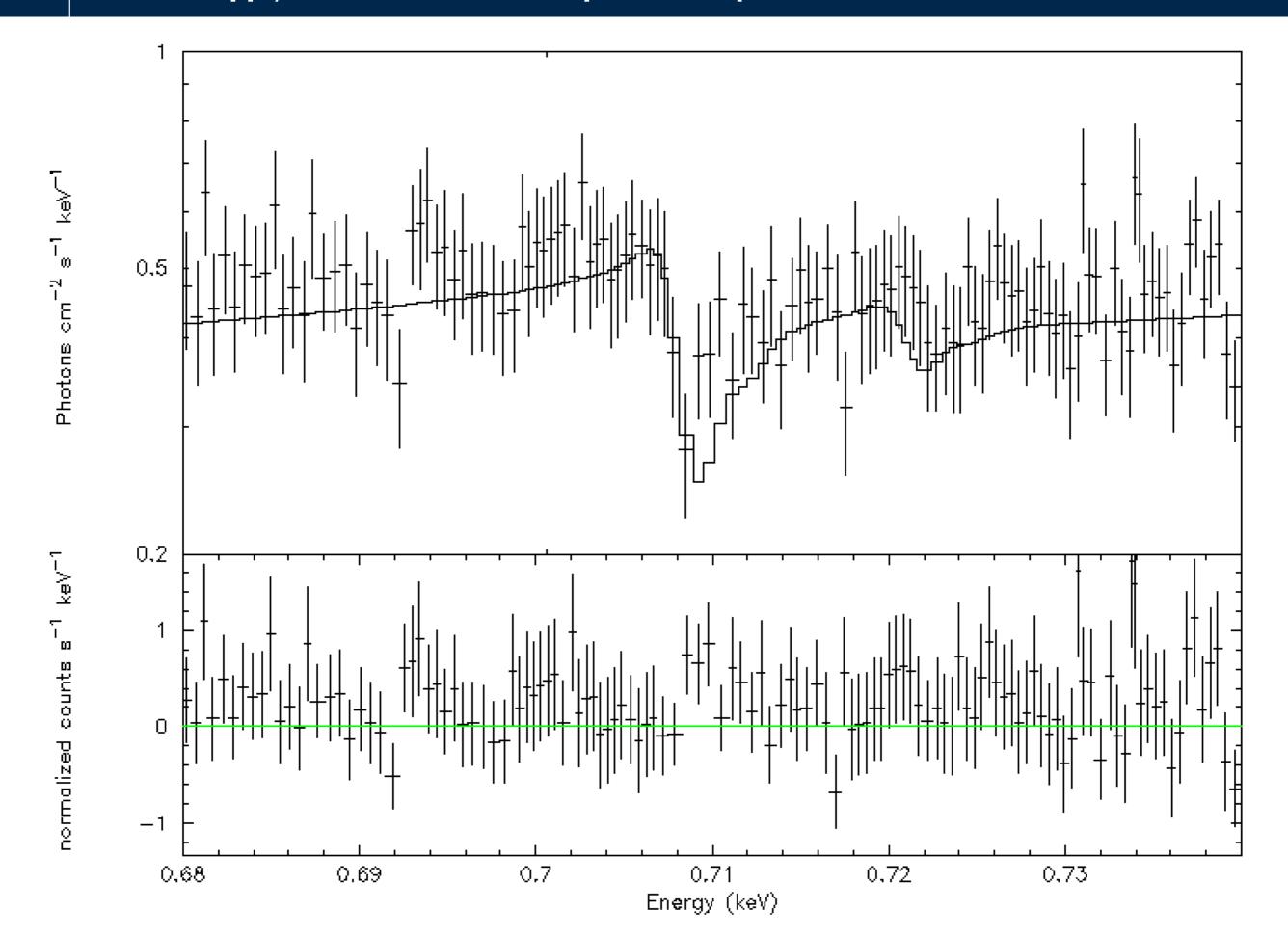
ISMabs uses pure metallic Fe L shell absorption (not gas)



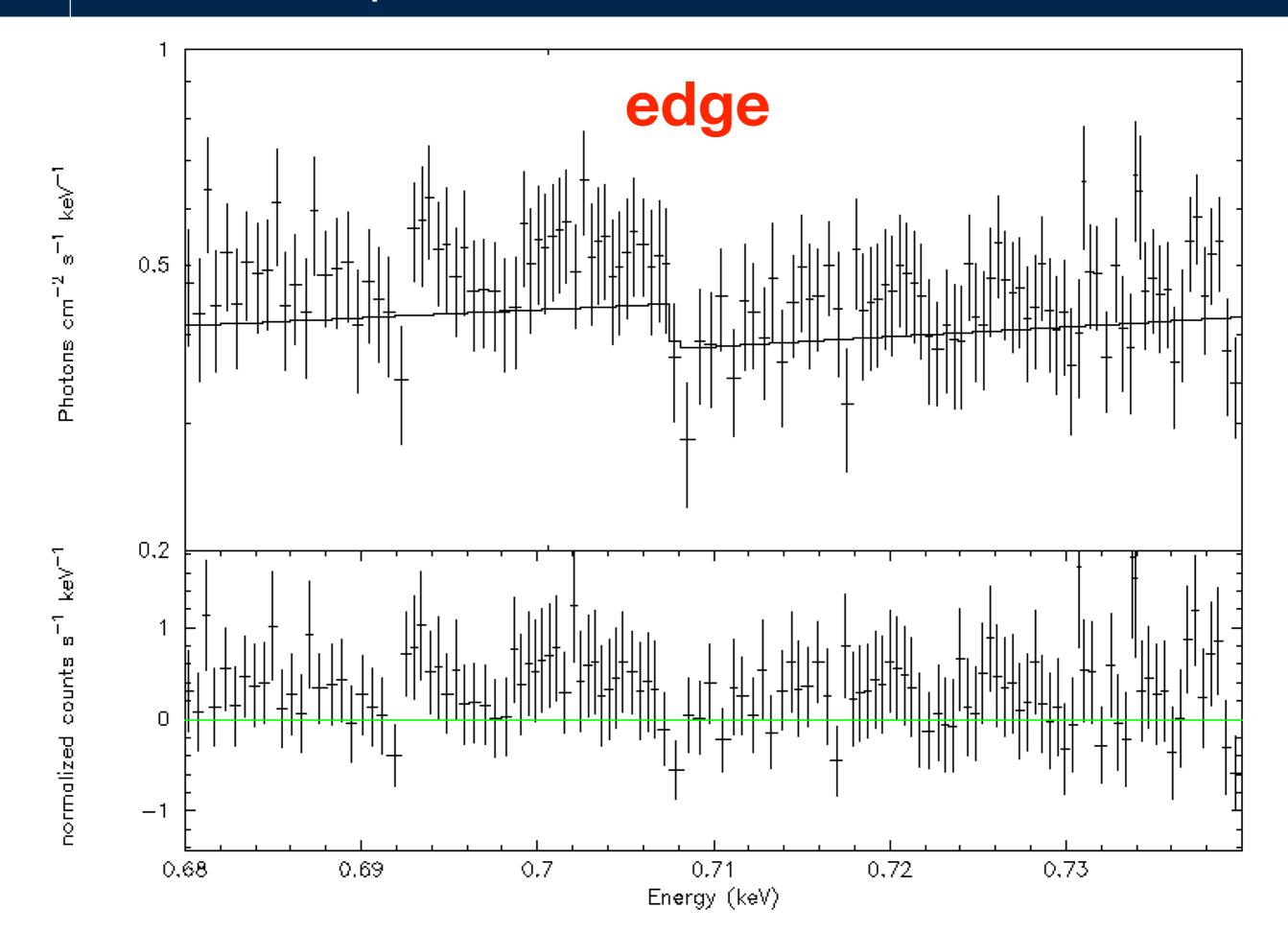


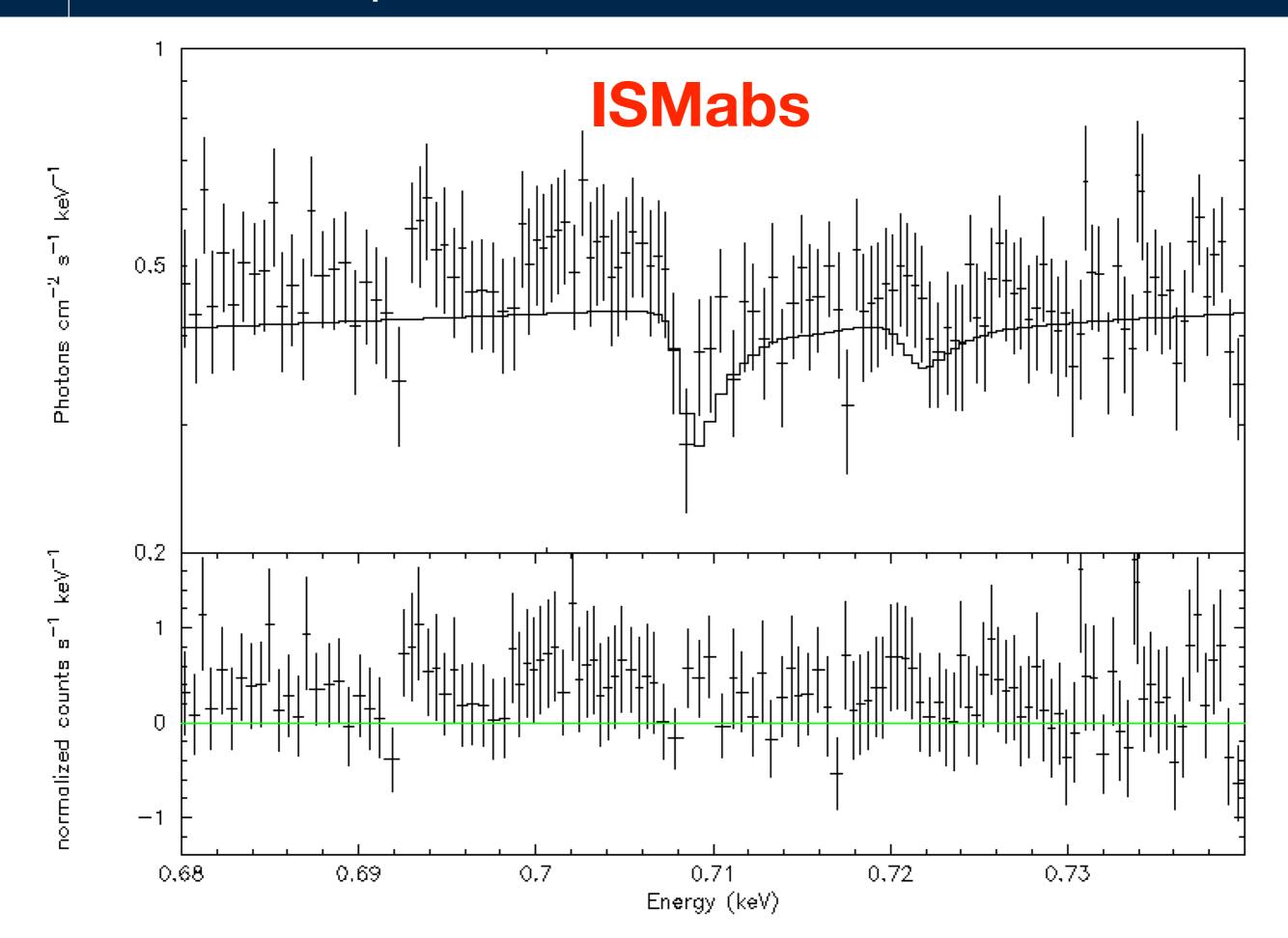
```
M
```

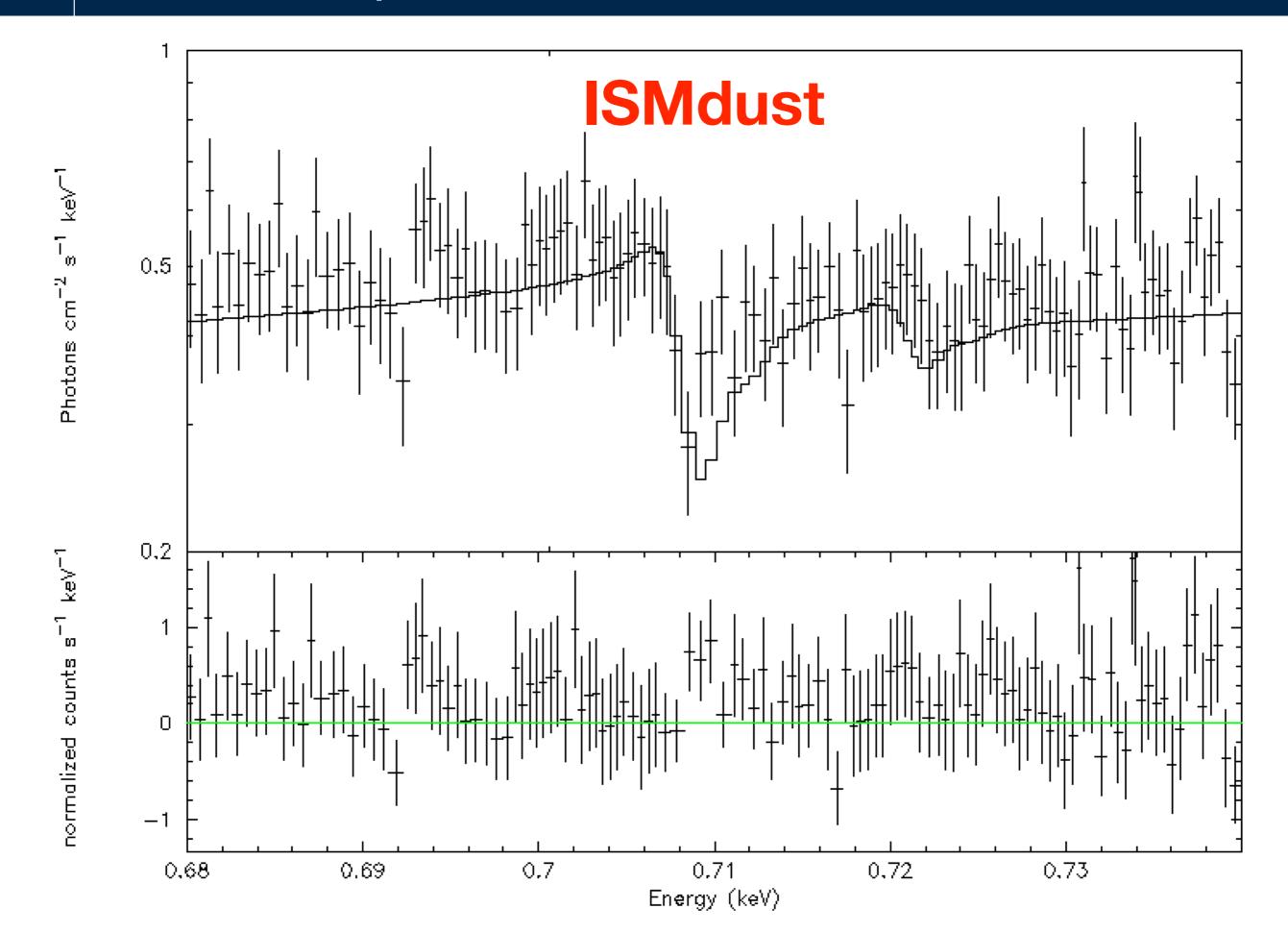
```
3.2: Local continuum fit with ISMdust model only
# Set up the ismdust model and transfer parameters from the old fit
ismdust_model = xspec.Model("pow*ismdust")
ismdust_model.powerlaw.norm = norm
ismdust_model.powerlaw.PhoIndex = phind
# Only the silicate grains have iron in them, so remove graphite
# grains from consideration
ismdust_model.ismdust.mgra = 0
ismdust_model.ismdust.mgra.frozen = True
ismdust_model.show()
xspec.Fit.perform()
\# \text{ msil} = 0.555256 \text{ g cm}^2
# Plot the results!
xspec.Plot("ufspec res")
```



Quick Fe L shell model comparisons

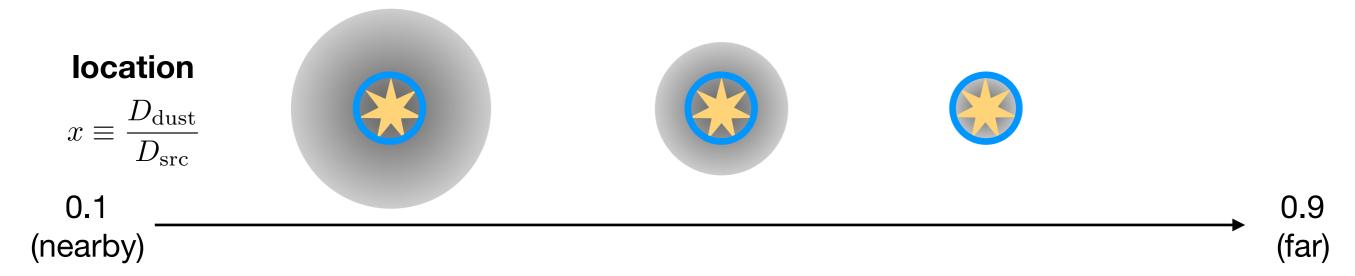






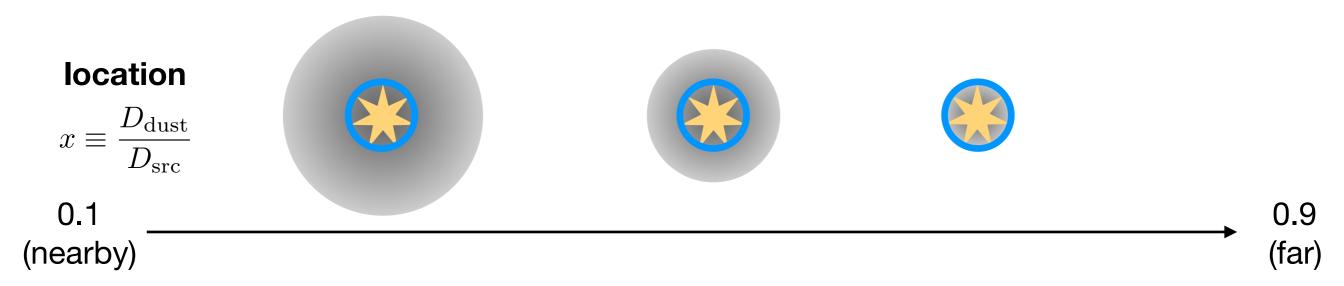
When to worry about dust and dust scattering

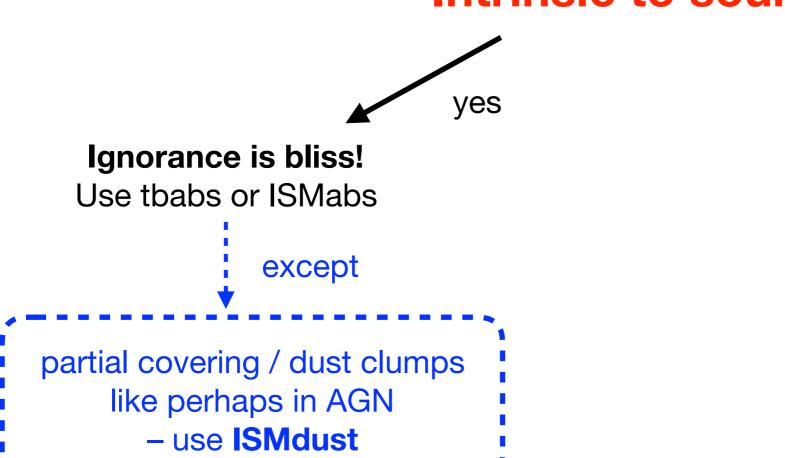
Rule of thumb: Where is your dust?





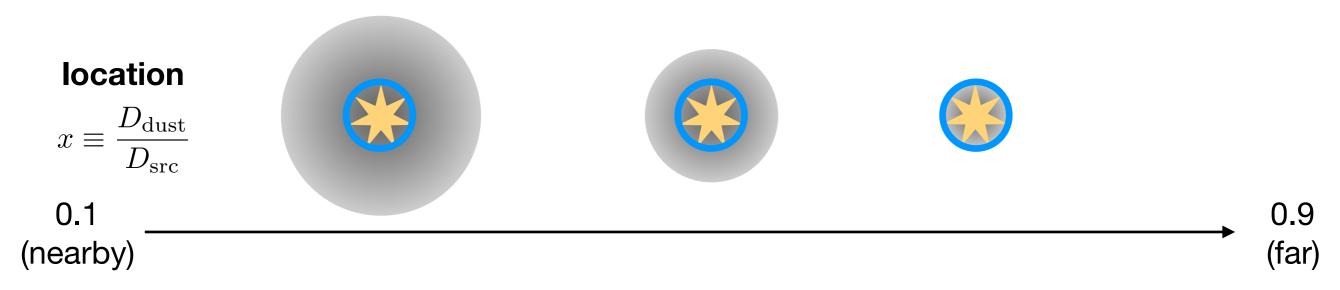
Rule of thumb: Where is your dust?

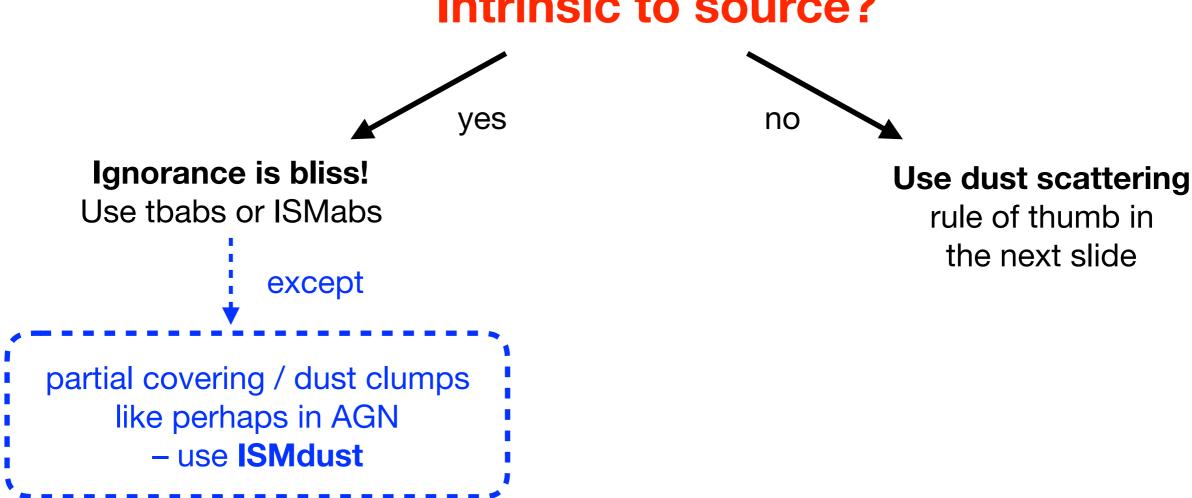






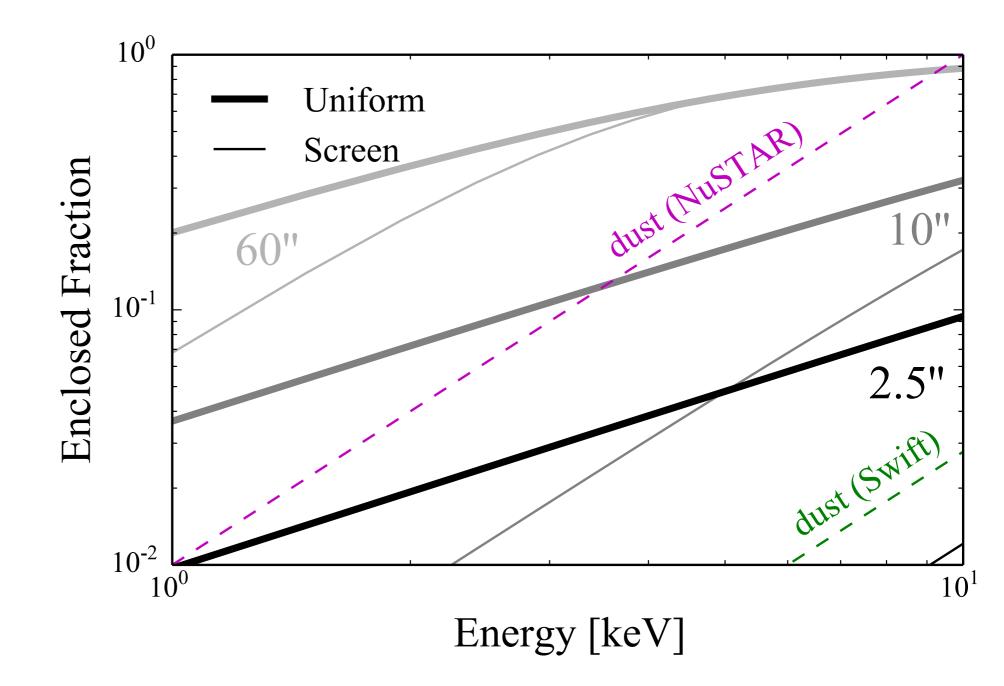
Rule of thumb: Where is your dust?





Rule of thumb: Is $\tau_{\rm sca} (1 - f_{\rm encl}) \ge$ desired accuracy?

$$\tau_{\rm sca} \sim 5\% \left(\frac{\rm NH}{10^{21} \ cm^{-2}} \right) \left(\frac{E}{\rm keV} \right)^{-2}$$



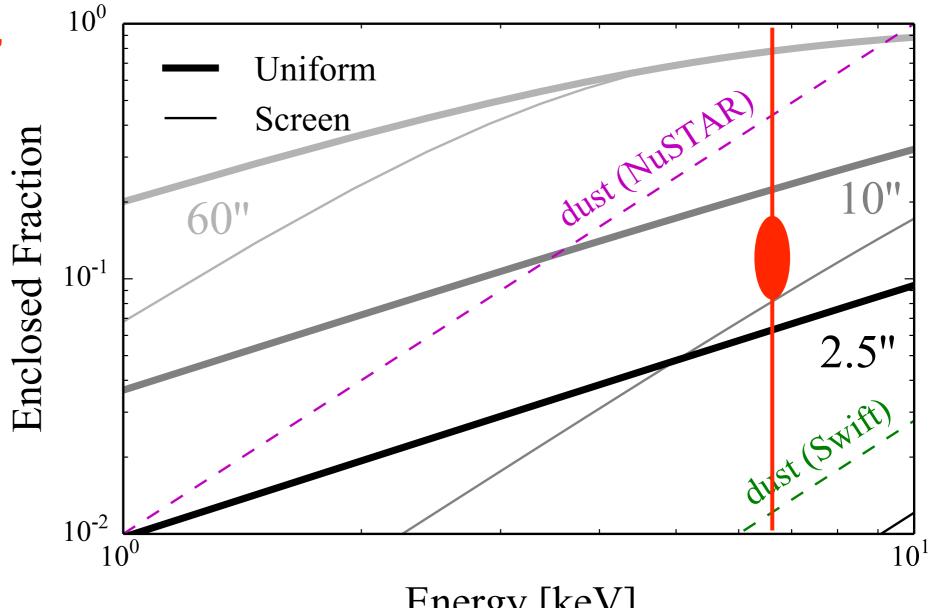
Rule of thumb: Is $\tau_{\rm sca} (1 - f_{\rm encl}) \ge$ desired accuracy?

$$\tau_{\rm sca} \sim 5\% \left(\frac{\rm NH}{10^{21} \ cm^{-2}} \right) \left(\frac{E}{\rm keV} \right)^{-2}$$

For example:

6.7 keV Fe line complex, $NH = 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, observed with Swift

 $\tau_{\rm sca} (1 - f_{\rm encl}) \approx 10\%$



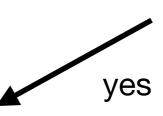
Energy [keV]

Are you worried about dust grains > 0.3 µm?

Are you worried about dust grains $> 0.3 \mu m$?

Intrinsic to source?

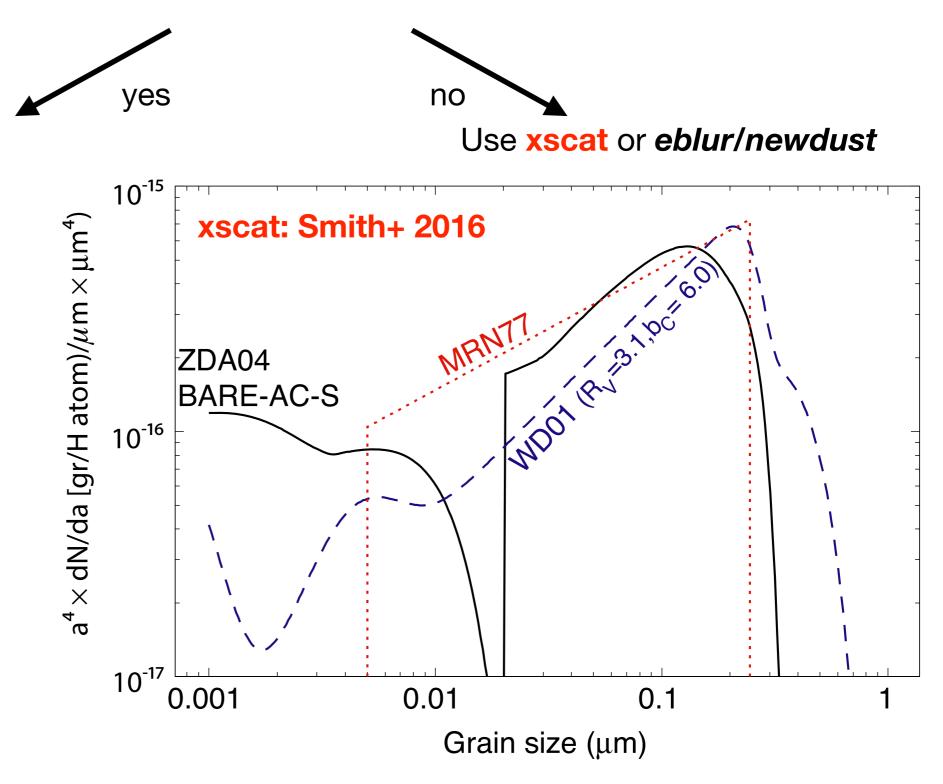
Use **tbabs** with larger dust grain size parameters (self-blanketing)



Are you worried about dust grains > 0.3 µm?

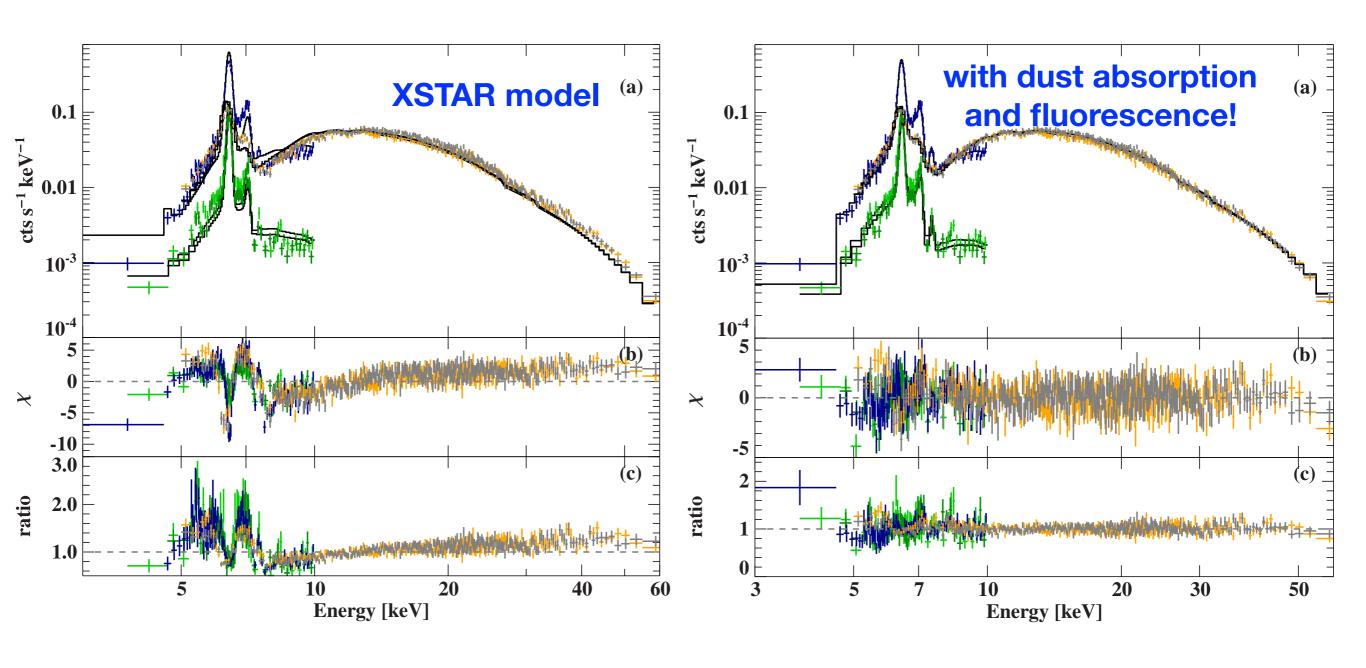
Intrinsic to source?

Use **tbabs** with larger dust grain size parameters (self-blanketing)





HMXB IGR J16318-4848





Choose your own dust model adventure at github.com/eblur/newdust

input to



optical constants

dust grain size distribution

scattering physics (Mie, Rayleigh-Gans)

dust grain population

UniformGalHalo

ScreenGalHalo

- Calculate enclosed fractions
- Simulate halo images
- Simulate dust echoes

Collaboration welcome