HETG/LETG — Status

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(COVID-19 Edition)

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Ongoing HETG Team Activities Summary

Performance November 2019 — March 2020

**HETG/ACIS-S** 1600 ks
- 53 observations on 9 targets (45 GO, 3 GTO, 0 Cal, 3 TOO, 2 DDT)

**HETG/HRC-I** 15 ks
- 1 observation (Cal)

**LETG** 586 ks, 8 targets
- 13 LETG/HRC-S observations (423 ks; 4 GO, 1 GTO, 3 Cal, 4 TOO, 1 CoolCatTarg)
- 6 LETG/ACIS-S observations (161 ks; Cal)
- 1 LETG/HRC-I observations (2 ks; Cal)

**Grating performance is nominal.**

[http://tgcat.mit.edu](http://tgcat.mit.edu)

**TGCat** has 2100 extractions for 500 objects (+55/+7 since last report)
Total volume: 470 GB
Downloads: 374 packages, 115 GB
Maintenance: port to modern infrastructure (PHP, MySQL), new server continuing.
First- and third-order effective area calibrations agree very well:
θ¹ Ori C (an O7 star in the Orion Nebula Cluster), 21 observations, 720 ks  MEG +/- combined:

- Black: 1st orders
- Red: 3rd orders

- Unresolved lines are sharper in 3rd order
- Excellent continuum agreement
- Broadened, resolved lines match
LETG GTO Science Program

Cycle 19:

★ NS: (Predehl/MPE) RX J2143.0+0654 173 ks Cyclotron Absorption Line in an Isolated Neutron Star (LETG/HRC-S)
★ ISM: (Kaastra/SRON) 4U 1608-522 25 ks ISM dust, Mg and Si K-edge absorption (HETG/ACIS-S)
★ Gal: (Kaastra/SRON) 1E 2216/1E 2215 147 ks Shocks in Galaxy Cluster Collisions (ACIS-I)

Cycle 20:

★ NS: (Predehl/MPE) RX J1856.6-3754 166 ks Isolated neutron star, calibration (with eRosita) (LETG/HRC-S)
★ Gal: (Kaastra/SRON) NGC 5548 168 ks AGN outflows, absorption, ionization, obscuration (HETG/ACIS-S)

Cycle 21:

★ AGN: (Kaastra/SRON) Mrk 279 0/175 ks AGN outflows, ionization, absorption (LETG/HRC-S)
★ SN,SNR: (Predehl/MPE) DEM S5 0/171 ks Pulsar wind nebula, morphology, dynamics (ACIS-S)
★ Sol.Sys: (Predehl/MPE) Mars 0/75 Solar wind - atmosphere interaction (LETG/HRC-S)
HETG GTO Science Program

Cycle 19:

★ AGN: Fairall 51 234 ks Seyfert 1, warm absorber variability (w/ NuSTAR 120 ks)
★ HMXB: 4U 1907+09 142 ks Accreting neutron star; wind emission, absorption lines
★ Stars: V773 Tau 140 ks Evolution of pre-MS stars; flares (w/ NuSTAR 150 ks)
★ Stars: TW Hya 73 ks Accretion/winds in pre-main-sequence stars (*HETG/HRC-I*)
★ ISM: 4U 1636-53 128 ks Si, Fe absorption edges; part of survey vs $N_H$

Cycle 20:

★ NS: Terzan 5 X-2 0/200 ks TOO (10%); Neutron Star Equation of State
★ NS: IGR J17480-2446 0/200 ks TOO (10%); Neutron star (slowly rotating)
★ LIGO: GW2019nnnn 0/300 ks TOO (10%); Gravitational wave transient
★ Stars: SZ 96 246 ks Young, low mass stellar accretion
★ XRB: 4U 1626-67 48 ks Neutron star accretion (monitoring)
★ SNR: Cas A 0/100 ks Decadal visit — 20 yrs on, dynamics
★ AGN: Mrk 335 0/280 ks TOO Narrow Lined Seyfert, w/ NuSTAR, NICER; warm absorbers

Cycle 21:

★ Stars: Brey 84 114/250 ks Massive stars, stellar winds
★ SNR: Cas A 0/100 ks Decadal visit — 20 yrs on, dynamics

HETG Postdoc status/activities:

Dr. Paul Hemphill — now at Boston Fusion

New hires (Fall 2020): Peter Kosec (U.Cambridge), Daniele Rogantini (SRON)
Relativistic Components of the Ultra-fast Outflow in the Quasar PDS 456 from *Chandra* HETGS, *NuSTAR*, and *XMM-Newton* Observations

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The outflow of PDS 456 is probably composed of several components from multiple layers having different velocities and ionizations, launched from the accretion flow close to the SMBH, and certainly radiatively driven. Both relativistic components of the outflow are powerful enough to play a role in the evolution of the host galaxy, with mass outflow rates of 2%–20% and kinetic powers of 0.8%–8% of the Eddington values.

fast outflow, v/c ~ -0.25

thermally stable, highly ionized plasma, at ultra-high velocities.