

The ASTRO-H X-ray Astronomy Satellite

Tadayuki Takahashi^a, Kazuhisa Mitsuda^a, Richard Kelley^b, Felix Aharonian^c, Hiroki Akamatsu^d, Fumie Akimoto^e, Steve Allen^f, Naohisa Anabuki^g, Lorella Angelini^b, Keith Arnaud^h, Makoto Asai^f, Marc Audardⁱ, Hisamitsu Awaki^j, Philipp Azzarelloⁱ, Chris Baluta^a, Aya Bamba^k, Nobutaka Bando^a, Marshall Bautz^l, Thomas Bialas^b, Roger Blandford^f, Kevin Boyce^b, Laura Brenneman^b, Greg Brown^m, Edward Cackettⁿ, Edgar Canavan^b, Maria Chernyakova^c, Meng Chiao^b, Paolo Coppi^o, Elisa Costantini^d, Jelle de Plaa^d, Jan-Willem den Herder^d, Michael DiPirro^b, Chris Done^p, Tadayasu Dotani^a, John Doty^q, Ken Ebisawa^a, Megan Eckart^b, Teruaki Enoto^r, Yuichiro Ezoe^s, Andrew Fabianⁿ, Carlo Ferrignoⁱ, Adam Foster^t, Ryuichi Fujimoto^u, Yasushi Fukazawa^v, Stefan Funk^f, Akihiro Furuzawa^e, Massimiliano Galeazzi^w, Luigi Gallo^x, Poshak Gandhi^p, Kirk Gilmore^f, Matteo Guainazzi^y, Daniel Haas^d, Yoshito Haba^z, Kenji Hamaguchi^h, Atsushi Harayama^a, Isamu Hatsukade^{aa}, Takayuki Hayashi^a, Katsuhiko Hayashi^a, Kiyoshi Hayashida^g, Junko Hiraga^{ab}, Kazuyuki Hirose^a, Ann Hornschemeier^b, Akio Hoshino^{ac}, John Hughes^{ad}, Una Hwang^{ae}, Ryo Iizuka^a, Yoshiyuki Inoue^a, Kazunori Ishibashi^e, Manabu Ishida^a, Kumi Ishikawa^r, Kosei Ishimura^a, Yoshitaka Ishisaki^s, Masayuki Ito^{af}, Naoko Iwata^a, Naoko Iyomoto^{ag}, Chris Jewell^{ah}, Jelle Kaastra^d, Timothy Kallman^b, Tuneyoshi Kamae^f, Jun Kataoka^{ai}, Satoru Katsuda^a, Junichiro Katsuta^v, Madoka Kawaharada^a, Nobuyuki Kawai^{aj}, Taro Kawano^a, Shigeo Kawasaki^a, Dmitry Khangulyan^a, Caroline Kilbourne^b, Mark Kimball^b, Masashi Kimura^{ak}, Shunji Kitamoto^{ac}, Tetsu Kitayama^{al}, Takayoshi Kohmura^{am}, Motohide Kokubun^a, Saori Konami^s, Tatsuro Kosaka^{an}, Alex Koujelev^{ao}, Katsuji Koyama^{ap}, Hans Krimm^b, Aya Kubota^{aq}, Hideyo Kunieda^e, Stephanie LaMassa^o, Philippe Laurent^{ar}, François Lebrun^{ar}, Maurice Leutenegger^b, Olivier Limousin^{ar}, Michael Loewenstein^b, Knox Long^{as}, David Lumb^{ah}, Grzegorz Madejski^f, Yoshitomo Maeda^a, Kazuo Makishima^{ab}, Maxim Markevitch^b, Candace Masters^b, Hironori Matsumoto^e, Kyoko Matsushita^{at}, Dan McCammon^{au}, Daniel Mcguinness^b, Brian McNamara^{av}, Joseph Miko^b, Jon Miller^{aw}, Eric Miller^l, Shin Mineshige^{ax}, Kenji Minesugi^a, Ikuyuki Mitsuishi^e, Takuya Miyazawa^e, Tsunefumi Mizuno^v, Koji Mori^{aa}, Hideyuki Mori^e, Franco Moroso^{ao}, Theodore Muench^b, Koji Mukai^b, Hiroshi Murakami^{ay}, Toshio Murakami^u, Richard Mushotzky^h, Housei Nagano^e, Ryo Nagino^g, Takao Nakagawa^a, Hiroshi Nakajima^g, Takeshi Nakamori^{az}, Shinya Nakashima^a, Kazuhiro Nakazawa^{ab}, Yoshiharu Namba^{ba}, Chikara Natsukari^a, Yusuke Nishioka^{aa}, Masayoshi Nobukawa^{ap}, Hirofumi Noda^r, Masaharu Nomachi^{bb}, Steve O' Dell^{bc}, Hirokazu Odaka^a, Hiroyuki Ogawa^a, Mina Ogawa^a, Keiji Ogi^j, Takaya Ohashi^s, Masanori Ohno^v, Masayuki Ohta^a, Takashi Okajima^b, Atsushi Okamoto^{ak}, Tsuyoshi Okazaki^a, Naomi Ota^{bd}, Masanobu Ozaki^a, Frits Paerels^{be}, Stéphane Paltaniⁱ, Arvind Parmar^y, Robert Petre^b, Ciro Pintoⁿ, Martin Pohlⁱ, James Pontius^b, F. Scott Porter^b, Katja Pottschmidt^b, Brian Ramsey^{bc}, Rubens Reis^{aw}, Christopher Reynolds^h, Claudio Ricci^{ax}, Helen Russellⁿ, Samar Safi-Harb^{bf}, Shinya Saito^a, Shin-ichiro Sakai^a, Hiroaki Sameshima^a, Goro Sato^{ai}, Yoichi Sato^{ak}, Kosuke Sato^{at}, Rie Sato^a, Makoto Sawada^k, Peter Serlemitsos^b, Hiromi Seta^{bg}, Yasuko Shibano^a, Maki Shida^a, Takanobu Shimada^a, Keisuke Shinozaki^{ak}, Peter Shirron^b, Aurora Simionescu^a, Cynthia Simmons^b, Randall Smith^t, Gary Sneiderman^b, Yang Soong^b,

Lukasz Stawarz^a, Yasuharu Sugawara^{bh}, Hiroyuki Sugita^{ak}, Satoshi Sugita^j,
 Andrew Szymkowiak^o, Hiroyasu Tajima^e, Hiromitsu Takahashi^v, Hiroaki Takahashi^g,
 Shin-ichiro Takeda^a, Yoh Takei^a, Toru Tamagawa^r, Takayuki Tamura^a, Keisuke Tamura^e,
 Takaaki Tanaka^{ap}, Yasuo Tanaka^a, Yasuyuki Tanaka^v, Makoto Tashiro^{bg}, Yuzuru Tawara^e,
 Yukikatsu Terada^{bg}, Yuichi Terashima^j, Francesco Tombesi^b, Hiroshi Tomida^{ak},
 Yohko Tsuboi^{bh}, Masahiro Tsujimoto^a, Hiroshi Tsunemi^g, Takeshi Tsuru^{ap},
 Hiroyuki Uchida^{ap}, Yasunobu Uchiyama^{ac}, Hideki Uchiyama^{bi}, Yoshihiro Ueda^{ax},
 Shutaro Ueda^g, Shiro Ueno^{ak}, Shinichiro Uno^{bj}, Meg Urry^o, Eugenio Ursino^w,
 Cor de Vries^d, Atsushi Wada^a, Shin Watanabe^a, Tomomi Watanabe^b, Norbert Werner^f,
 Nicholas White^b, Dan Wilkins^x, Takahiro Yamada^a, Shinya Yamada^s, Hiroya Yamaguchi^b,
 Kazutaka Yamaoka^e, Noriko Yamasaki^a, Makoto Yamauchi^{aa}, Shigeo Yamauchi^{bd},
 Tahir Yaqoob^b, Yoichi Yatsu^{aj}, Daisuke Yonetoku^u, Atsumasa Yoshida^k, Takayuki Yuasa^r,
 Irina Zhuravleva^f, Abderahmen Zoghbi^h, John ZuHone^b,

^aInstitute of Space and Astronautical Science (ISAS), Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), Kanagawa 252-5210, Japan; ^bNASA/Goddard Space Flight Center, MD 20771, USA; ^cAstronomy and Astrophysics Section, Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, Dublin 2, Ireland; ^dSRON Netherlands Institute for Space Research, Utrecht, The Netherlands; ^eDepartment of Physics, Nagoya University, Aichi 338-8570, Japan; ^fKavli Institute for Particle Astrophysics and Cosmology, Stanford University, CA 94305, USA; ^gDepartment of Earth and Space Science, Osaka University, Osaka 560-0043, Japan; ^hDepartment of Astronomy, University of Maryland, MD 20742, USA; ⁱUniversité de Genève, Genève 4, Switzerland; ^jDepartment of Physics, Ehime University, Ehime 790-8577, Japan; ^kDepartment of Physics and Mathematics, Aoyama Gakuin University, Kanagawa 229-8558, Japan; ^lKavli Institute for Astrophysics and Space Research, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, MA 02139, USA; ^mLawrence Livermore National Laboratory, CA 94550, USA; ⁿInstitute of Astronomy, Cambridge University, CB3 0HA, UK; ^oYale Center for Astronomy and Astrophysics, Yale University, CT 06520-8121, USA; ^pDepartment of Physics, University of Durham, DH1 3LE, UK; ^qNoqsi Aerospace Ltd., CO 80470, USA; ^rRIKEN, Saitama 351-0198, Japan; ^sDepartment of Physics, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo 192-0397, Japan; ^tHarvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, MA 02138, USA; ^uFaculty of Mathematics and Physics, Kanazawa University, Ishikawa 920-1192, Japan; ^vDepartment of Physical Science, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima 739-8526, Japan; ^wPhysics Department, University of Miami, FL 33124, USA; ^xDepartment of Astronomy and Physics, Saint Mary's University, Nova Scotia B3H 3C3, Canada; ^yEuropean Space Agency (ESA), European Space Astronomy Centre (ESAC), Madrid, Spain; ^zDepartment of Physics and Astronomy, Aichi University of Education, Aichi 448-8543, Japan; ^{aa}Department of Applied Physics, University of Miyazaki, Miyazaki 889-2192, Japan; ^{ab}Department of Physics, University of Tokyo, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan; ^{ac}Department of Physics, Rikkyo University, Tokyo 171-8501, Japan; ^{ad}Department of Physics and Astronomy, Rutgers University, NJ 08854-8019, USA; ^{ae}Department of Physics and Astronomy, Johns Hopkins University, MD 21218, USA; ^{af}Faculty of Human Development, Kobe University, Hyogo 657-8501, Japan; ^{ag}Kyushu University, Fukuoka 819-0395, Japan; ^{ah}European Space Agency (ESA), European Space Research and Technology Centre (ESTEC), 2200 AG Noordwijk, The Netherlands; ^{ai}Research Institute for Science and Engineering, Waseda University, Tokyo 169-8555, Japan;

^{aj}Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo 152-8551, Japan; ^{ak}Tsukuba Space Center (TKSC), Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), Ibaraki 305-8505, Japan; ^{al}Department of Physics, Toho University, Chiba 274-8510, Japan; ^{am}Department of Physics, Tokyo University of Science, Chiba 278-8510, Japan; ^{an}School of Systems Engineering, Kochi University of Technology, Kochi 782-8502, Japan; ^{ao}Space Exploration Development Space Exploration, Canadian Space Agency John H. Chapman Space Centre, QC J3Y 8Y9, Canada; ^{ap}Department of Physics, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan; ^{aq}Department of Electronic Information Systems, Shibaura Institute of Technology, Saitama 337-8570, Japan; ^{ar}IRFU/Service d’Astrophysique, CEA Saclay, 91191 Gif-sur-Yvette Cedex, France; ^{as}Space Telescope Science Institute, MD 21218, USA; ^{at}Department of Physics, Tokyo University of Science, Tokyo 162-8601, Japan; ^{au}Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, WI 53706, USA; ^{av}University of Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1, Canada; ^{aw}Department of Astronomy, University of Michigan, MI 48109, USA; ^{ax}Department of Astronomy, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan; ^{ay}Department of Information Science, Faculty of Liberal Arts, Tohoku Gakuin University, Miyagi 981-3193, Japan; ^{az}Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, Yamagata University, Yamagata 990-8560, Japan; ^{ba}Department of Mechanical Engineering, Chubu University, Aichi 487-8501, Japan; ^{bb}Laboratory of Nuclear Studies, Osaka University, Osaka 560-0043, Japan; ^{bc}NASA/Marshall Space Flight Center, AL 35812, USA; ^{bd}Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, Nara Women’s University, Nara 630-8506, Japan; ^{be}Department of Astronomy, Columbia University, NY 10027, USA; ^{bf}Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manitoba, MB R3T 2N2, Canada; ^{bg}Department of Physics, Saitama University, Saitama 338-8570, Japan; ^{bh}Department of Physics, Chuo University, Tokyo 112-8551, Japan; ^{bi}Science Education, Faculty of Education, Shizuoka University, Shizuoka 422-8529, Japan; ^{bj}Faculty of Social and Information Sciences, Nihon Fukushi University, Aichi 475-0012, Japan;

ABSTRACT

The joint JAXA/NASA ASTRO-H mission is the sixth in a series of highly successful X-ray missions developed by the Institute of Space and Astronautical Science (ISAS), with a planned launch in 2015. The ASTRO-H mission is equipped with a suite of sensitive instruments with the highest energy resolution ever achieved at $E > 3$ keV and a wide energy range spanning four decades in energy from soft X-rays to gamma-rays. The simultaneous broad band pass, coupled with the high spectral resolution of $\Delta E \leq 7$ eV of the micro-calorimeter, will enable a wide variety of important science themes to be pursued. ASTRO-H is expected to provide breakthrough results in scientific areas as diverse as the large-scale structure of the Universe and its evolution, the behavior of matter in the gravitational strong field regime, the physical conditions in sites of cosmic-ray acceleration, and the distribution of dark matter in galaxy clusters at different redshifts.

Keywords: X-ray, Hard X-ray, Gamma-ray, X-ray Astronomy, Gamma-ray Astronomy, micro-calorimeter

1. INTRODUCTION

The history and evolution of the Universe can be described as a process in which structures of different scales, such as stars, galaxies, and clusters of galaxies, are formed. In some cases, during this process, the matter and energy concentrate to an extreme degree in the form of black holes and neutron stars. It is a mystery

of Nature why and how the overwhelming diversity over orders of magnitude in spatial and density scales has been produced in the Universe following an expansion from a nearly uniform state. Excellent probes of this process are clusters of galaxies, the largest astronomical objects in the Universe. Observing clusters of galaxies and revealing their history will lead to an understanding of how the largest structures form and evolve in the Universe. Equally important is studying how supermassive black holes form and develop, and what a role they play in the evolution of galaxies and clusters of galaxies.

The X-ray band is capable of probing extreme environments of the Universe such as those near black holes or the surface of neutron stars, as well as observing the emission from high temperature gas and tracing accelerated electrons. In recent years, Chandra, XMM-Newton, Suzaku and other X-ray missions have made great advances in X-ray Astronomy. We have obtained knowledge that has revolutionized our understanding of the high energy Universe and we have learned that phenomena observed in the X-ray band are deeply connected to those observed in other wavelengths from radio to γ -rays.

In order to revolutionize X-ray astronomy even further, the ASTRO-H mission has been designed and is currently being constructed. ASTRO-H is an international X-ray satellite that Japan plans to launch with the H-II A rocket in 2015.¹⁻⁷ NASA has selected the US participation in ASTRO-H as a Mission of Opportunity in the Explorer Program category. Under this program, the NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center collaborates with ISAS/JAXA on the implementation of an X-ray micro-calorimeter and soft X-ray telescopes (SXS Proposal NASA/GSFC, 2007).⁸ Other institutional members of the collaboration, building hardware for ASTRO-H, are SRON, Geneva University, CEA/DSM/IRFU, CSA, Stanford University, and ESA. In early 2009, NASA, ESA and JAXA have selected science advisors to provide scientific guidance to the ASTRO-H project regarding the design/development and operation phases of the mission. The ESA contribution to the ASTRO-H Mission includes the procurement of payload hardware elements that enhance the scientific capability of the mission.

In this paper, we describe the ASTRO-H satellite and report the recent progress of the construction of the satellite and the mission instruments, by updating our previous paper published in 2012.⁷

2. SCIENCE REQUIREMENTS

The prime scientific goals for ASTRO-H are fundamental questions in contemporary astrophysics, as listed below.

Scientific Goals and Objectives

Revealing the large-scale structure of the Universe and its evolution

- ASTRO-H will observe clusters of galaxies, the largest bound structures in the Universe, with the aim to reveal the interplay between the thermal energy of the intra-cluster medium and the kinetic energy of sub-clusters, from which clusters form; measure their non-thermal energy and chemical composition; and to directly trace the dynamic evolution of clusters of galaxies.
- ASTRO-H will observe distant supermassive black holes hidden by thick intervening material with 100 times higher sensitivity than the currently operating Suzaku satellite, and will study their evolution and the role they play in galaxy formation.

Understanding the extreme conditions in the Universe

- ASTRO-H will measure the motion of matter very close to black holes with the aim to sense the gravitational distortion of space, to understand the structure of relativistic space-time and to study the physics of accretion processes.

Exploring the diverse phenomena of the non-thermal Universe

- ASTRO-H will derive the physical conditions of the sites where high energy cosmic ray particles gain energy and will elucidate the processes by which gravity, collisions, and stellar explosions energize those cosmic rays.

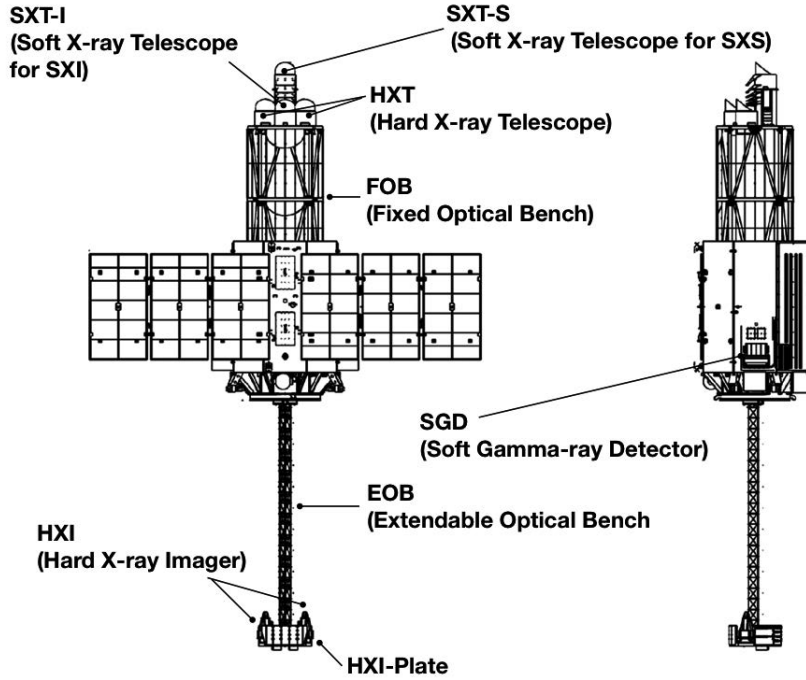


Figure 1. Schematic view of the ASTRO-H satellite with the Extendable Optical Bench deployed.

Elucidating dark matter and dark energy

- ASTRO-H will map the distribution of dark matter in clusters of galaxies and will determine the total mass of galaxy clusters at different distances (and thus at different ages), and will study the role of dark matter and dark energy in the evolution of these systems.

In order to achieve the cutting-edge scientific goals described above, ASTRO-H is designed with the following features:

1. High resolution spectroscopy of extended objects with X-ray micro calorimeters;
2. Hard X-ray imaging up to 80 keV using multi-layer coatings on X-ray telescopes;
3. Soft X-ray Imaging with large field of view of 38×38 arcmin²;
4. Wide coverage in energy up to 600 keV using a narrow-field Compton camera.

3. SPACECRAFT

There are four focusing telescopes mounted on the top of a fixed optical bench (FOB). Two of the four telescopes are Soft X-ray Telescopes (SXTs) and they have a 5.6 m focal length. They will focus medium-energy X-rays ($E \sim 0.3\text{--}12$ keV) onto focal plane detectors mounted on the base plate of the spacecraft (see Figs 1 and 2). One SXT will point to a micro-calorimeter spectrometer array with excellent energy resolution of ≤ 7 eV, and the other SXT will point to a large-area CCD array. The other two telescopes are Hard X-ray Telescopes (HXTs) capable of focusing high-energy X-rays ($E = 5\text{--}80$ keV). The focal length of the HXTs is 12 m. The Hard X-ray Imaging detectors (HXIs) are mounted on the HXI plate, at the end of a 6 m extendable optical bench (EOB) that is stowed to fit in the launch fairing and deployed once in orbit. In order to extend the energy coverage to the soft γ -ray region up to 600 keV, the Soft Gamma-ray Detector (SGD) will be implemented as a non-focusing detector. Two SGD detectors, each consisting of three units will be mounted separately on two sides of the satellite. With these instruments, ASTRO-H will cover the

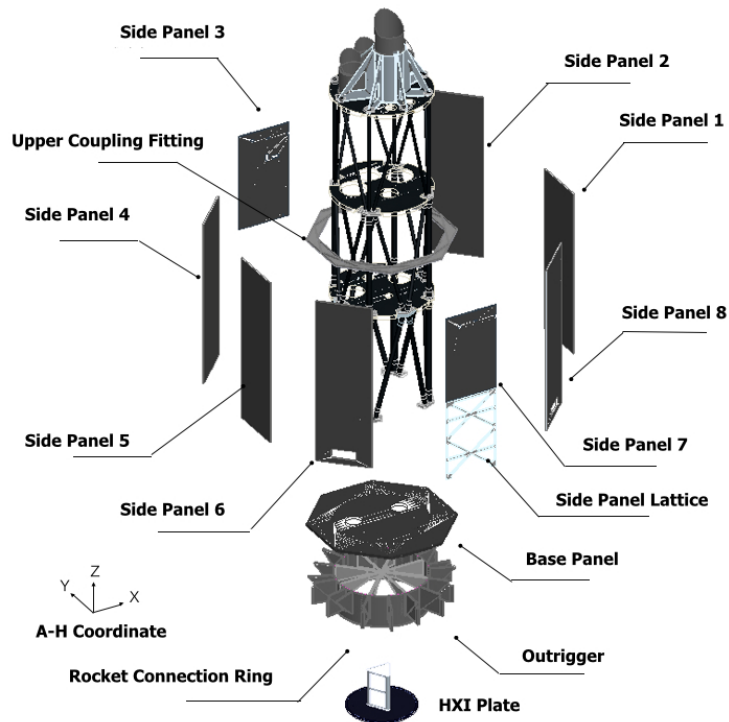


Figure 2. Exploded view of the structure of ASTRO-H.

Table 1. ASTRO-H Mission

Launch site	Tanegashima Space Center, Japan
Launch vehicle	JAXA H-IIA rocket
Orbit Altitude	~550 km
Orbit Type	Approximate circular orbit
Orbit Inclination	~ 31 degrees
Orbit Period	96 minutes
Total Length	14 m
Mass	~ 2.7 metric ton
Power	< 3500 W
Telemetry Rate	8 Mbps (X-band QPSK)
Recording Capacity	12 Gbits at EOL
Mission life	> 3 years

entire bandpass between 0.3 keV and 600 keV. The key parameters of those instruments are summarized in Table. 2.

The lightweight design of the EOB renders it vulnerable to distortions from thermal fluctuations in low-Earth orbit (LEO) and spacecraft attitude maneuvers. Over the long exposures associated with X-ray observing, such fluctuations might impair HXI image quality unless a compensation technique is employed. To provide the required corrections, the Canadian contribution to the the ASTRO-H project is a laser metrology system (the Canadian ASTRO-H Metrology System, CAMS) that will measure displacement in the alignment of the HXT optical path. The CAMS consist of a laser and detector module (CAMS-LD) located on the top plate of the FOB, and a passive target module (CAMS-T) consisting of a retroreflector (corner cube mirror) mounted on the EOB detector plate (HXI plate).^{9,10}

The spacecraft attitude is stabilized by four sets of reaction wheels with one redundancy, while the attitude is measured by two star trackers and its change rate by two gyroscopes. There are two more gyroscopes mounted in skew directions, which provide redundancy. The accumulated angular momentum is unloaded by magnetic torquers that interact with the Earth's magnetic field. The required accuracy of the spacecraft attitude solution is approximately 0.'33 with a stability of better than 0.'12 per 4s (a nominal exposure time for the CCDs). The pointing direction of the telescope is limited by the power constraint of the solar panel. The area of the sky accessible at any time is a belt within which the Sun angle is between 60° and 120°. Any part of the sky is accessible at least twice a year. It is expected to take ~72 min for a 180° maneuver.

Almost all of onboard subsystems of ASTRO-H, such as the command/data handling system, the attitude control system, and four types of X-ray/gamma-ray telescope instruments, are connected to the SpaceWire network using a highly redundant topology.¹¹ The number of physical SpaceWire links between components exceeds 140 connecting ~40 separated components (i.e., separated boxes), and there are more links in intra-component (intra-board) networks. Most of the electronics boxes of both the spacecraft bus and the scientific instruments are mounted on the side panels of the space craft. The electronics boxes for the HXI are mounted on the HXI plate.

4. SCIENCE INSTRUMENTS

ASTRO-H instruments include a high-resolution, high-throughput spectrometer sensitive over 0.3–12 keV with high spectral resolution of $\Delta E \leq 7$ eV, enabled by a micro-calorimeter array located in the focal plane of thin-foil X-ray optics; hard X-ray imaging spectrometers covering 5–80 keV, located in the focal plane of multilayer-coated, focusing hard X-ray mirrors; a wide-field imaging spectrometer sensitive over 0.4–12 keV, with an X-ray CCD camera in the focal plane of a soft X-ray telescope; and a non-focusing Compton-camera type soft gamma-ray detector, sensitive in the 40–600 keV band. The FOVs and effective areas of these instruments are shown in Fig. 3. The simultaneous broad bandpass, coupled with high spectral resolution, will enable the pursuit of a wide variety of important science themes.

In the following sections, these instruments are briefly described. Detailed descriptions of the instruments and their current status are available in other papers in these.^{12–17} and previous proceedings of this conference.^{18–24}

4.1 Soft X-ray Telescopes

The X-ray mirror is very similar to the Suzaku X-ray Telescope, but with a longer focal length of 5.6 m and a larger outer diameter of 45 cm. The SXT consists of three parts, an X-ray mirror, a stray light baffle called the pre-Collimator, and a thermal shield to keep the mirror temperature at around 20 °C. The mirror is conically approximated Wolter I grazing incidence optic with 203 nested shells. Each shell is segmented into four quadrants^{12, 18, 27, 28}

The flight SXTs (Fig. 4 left) were fabricated at NASA/GSFC and have been delivered to JAXA. According to calibration at GSFC and ISAS, the angular resolution (Half Power Diameter : HPD) is 1.3 arcmin and 1.2 arcmin for SXT-1 and SXT-2, respectively. The result obtained with SXT-2 exceeds the desired goal. Effective areas are measured to be ~590 cm² at 1keV and ~430 cm² at 6 keV. In order to collect more

Table 2. Key parameters of the ASTRO-H payload

Parameter	Hard X-ray Imager (HXI)	Soft X-ray Spectrometer (SXS)	Soft X-ray Imager (SXI)	Soft γ -ray Detector (SGD)
Detector technology	Si/CdTe cross-strips	micro calorimeter	X-ray CCD	Si/CdTe Compton Camera
Focal length	12 m	5.6 m	5.6 m	–
Effective area	300 cm ² @30 keV	210 cm ² @6 keV 160 cm ² @ 1 keV	360 cm ² @6 keV	>20 cm ² @100 keV Compton Mode
Energy range	5 –80 keV	0.3 – 12 keV	0.4 – 12 keV	40 – 600 keV
Energy resolution (FWHM)	2 keV (@60 keV)	< 7 eV (@6 keV)	< 200 eV (@6 keV)	< 4 keV (@60 keV)
Angular resolution	<1.7 arcmin	<1.3 arcmin	<1.3 arcmin	–
Effective Field of View	$\sim 9 \times 9$ arcmin ²	$\sim 3 \times 3$ arcmin ²	$\sim 38 \times 38$ arcmin ²	0.6×0.6 deg ² (< 150 keV)
Time resolution	25.6 μ s	5 μ s	4 sec/0.1 sec	25.6 μ s
Operating temperature	–20°C	50 mK	–120°C	–20°C

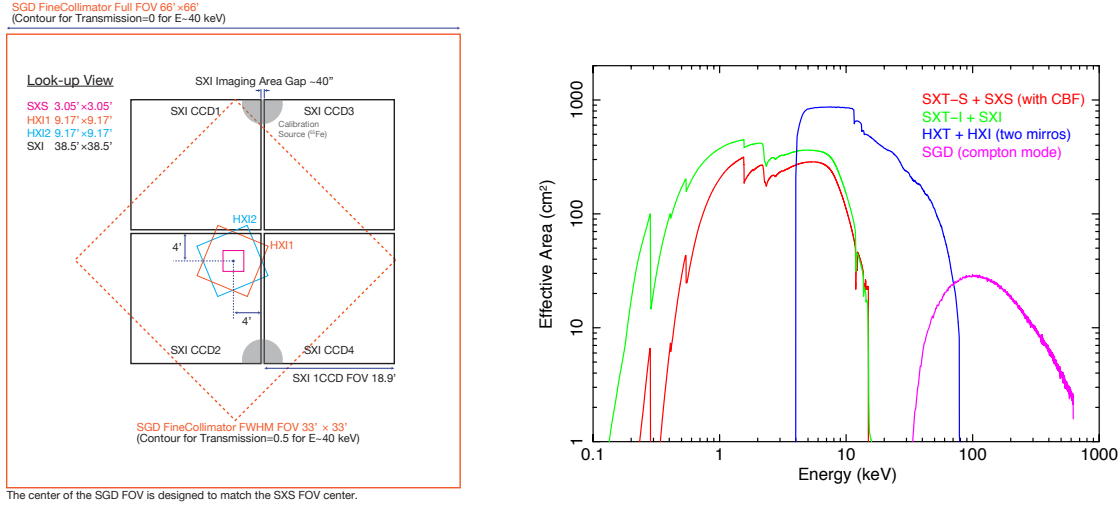


Figure 3. (left) Fields of view of the ASTRO-H instruments, SXS, SXI and HXI. FWHM FOV of a SGD fine collimator is also shown. (right) Effective areas of the ASTRO-H instruments, SXS, SXI and HXI, combined with the telescopes. Effective area of SGD is also shown, when the Compton mode is used.

photons, SXT-2, which has slightly better angular resolution, will be used for the SXS, because it has a smaller detector area. Ground calibration for SXT-1 and SXT-2 has been completed. All the basic performance characteristics, effective area (on/off-axis), PSF (on/off-axis), and stray light have been measured during the calibration.

4.2 Hard X-ray Telescopes

Most non-imaging X-ray instruments flown so far were essentially limited to studies of sources with 10–100 keV fluxes of $>4 \times 10^{-12}$ – 10^{-11} erg cm⁻²s⁻¹, at best. The exception is NASA's NuSTAR mission,³⁴ launched in June 2012, which has a multi-layer-coated focusing hard X-ray telescope similar to the HXT. This limitation is due to the presence of high un-rejected backgrounds from particle events and cosmic X-ray radiation, which increasingly dominate above 10 keV. Imaging - *and especially focusing* - instruments



Figure 4. Photographs of flight models of (left) Soft X-ray telescope, SXT-2 and (right) hard X-ray telescope, HXT-1.

Imaging, and especially focusing instruments have two tremendous advantages. Firstly, the volume of the focal plane detector can be made much smaller than for non-focusing instruments, thus reducing the absolute background level since the background flux generally scales with the size of the detector. Secondly, the residual background, often time-variable, can be measured simultaneously with the source, and can be reliably subtracted. For these reasons, a focusing hard X-ray telescope in conjunction with an imaging detector sensitive for hard X-ray photons is the appropriate choice to achieve a breakthrough in sensitivity for the field of high energy astronomy.

A depth-graded multi-layer mirror reflects X-rays not only by total external reflection but also by Bragg reflection. In order to obtain a high reflectivity up to 80 keV, the HXTs consist of a stack of multilayers with different sets of periodic length and number of layer pairs with a platinum/carbon coating. The technology of a hard X-ray focusing mirror has already been proven by the balloon programs InFOC μ S (2001, 2004),^{31,32} HEFT (2004)³³ and SUMIT (2006)³¹ and very recently with the NuSTAR satellite.³⁴

The HXT consists of three parts, an X-ray mirror: a stray light baffle called pre-Collimator, and a thermal shield (Fig. 4, right). The mirror is based on conically-approximated Wolter I grazing incidence optics.^{13,19} The diameters of the innermost and the outermost reflectors are 120 mm and 450 mm, respectively. The total number of the nested shells is 213 per quadrant and thus 1278 reflectors in each telescope. Production of two flight-ready HXTs, HXT-1 and HXT-2, has been completed in 2014. According to calibration performed by using the SPring-8 beam line, the characteristics of HXT1 and HXT2 are quite similar. Their angular resolution (HPD) is ~ 1.9 arcmin at 30 keV. With a focal length of 12 m, a collecting area of 174 cm² at 30 keV for one telescope has been achieved, resulting in a total effective area of 348 cm².

4.3 Soft X-ray Spectrometer System

The soft X-ray Spectrometer (SXS) consists of the Soft X-ray Telescope (SXT), the filter wheel (FW) assembly,²⁴ the X-ray Calorimeter Spectrometer (XCS) and the cooling system.^{14,25,26} The XCS is a 36-pixel system with an energy resolution of ≤ 7 eV between 0.3–12 keV. The array design for the SXS is basically the same as that for the Suzaku/XRS, but has larger pixel pitch and absorber size. HgTe absorbers are attached to ion-implanted Si thermistors formed on suspended Si micro-beams.^{35–37} The array has 814 μ m pixels on an 832 μ m pitch and was manufactured during the Suzaku/XRS program along with arrays with smaller pixel size as an option for a larger field of view. For ASTRO-H, the longer focal length of the SXS (5.6 m vs. 4.5 m for Suzaku) necessitated the use of these larger arrays to maintain a FOV of at least 2.9×2.9 arcminutes. The 8.5-micron-thick absorbers were fabricated by EPIR Corporation and diced using



Figure 5. Installation of the flight calorimeter sensor module into the Dewar.

reactive ion etching. These absorbers provide high quantum efficiency across the 0.3–12 keV band. Despite the larger pixel size for the SXS (factor of 1.7 in volume), the energy resolution is substantially improved from ~ 6 eV to ~ 4 eV (FWHM). The main reasons for this are that EPIR developed a process to produce HgTe with lower specific heat and that the operating temperature of the instrument has been lowered from 60 mK to 50 mK.³⁷

The SXS uniquely performs high-resolution spectroscopy of extended sources. In contrast to a grating, the spectral resolution of the calorimeter is unaffected by the source angular size because it is non-dispersive. Figure 6 shows an energy spectrum taken with the flight sensor array. For all sources with angular extent larger than 30 arcsec, Chandra MEG energy resolution is degraded compared with that of a CCD; the energy resolution of the XMM-Newton RGS is similarly degraded for sources with angular extent ≥ 25 arcsec. SXS therefore makes possible high-resolution spectroscopy of sources inaccessible to current grating instruments.

With a 5.6-m focal length, the 0.83 mm pixel pitch corresponds to 0.51 arcmin, giving the array a field of view of 3.05 arcmin on a side. The detector assembly provides electrical, thermal, and mechanical interfaces between the detectors (calorimeter array and anti-coincidence particle detector) and the rest of the instrument. The SXS effective area at 6 keV will be at least 210 cm², a 60 % increase over the Suzaku XRS, while at 1 keV the SXS has 160 cm², a 20 % increase.

The XCS cooling system must cool the array to 50 mK with sufficient duty cycle to fulfill the SXS scientific objectives: this requires extremely low heat loads. To achieve the necessary gain stability and energy resolution, the cooling system must regulate the detector temperature to within 2 μ K rms for at least 24 hours per cycle (see Fig. 5).³⁸ From the detector stage to room temperature, the cooling chain is composed of a 3-stage Adiabatic Demagnetization Refrigerator (ADR), superfluid liquid ⁴He (hereafter LHe), a ⁴He Joule-Thomson (JT) cryocooler, and two-stage Stirling cryocoolers. An ADR has been adopted because it readily meets the requirements for detector temperature, stability, recycle time, reliability in the space environment, and previous flight heritage.³⁹ The design of Stirling cryocoolers is based on coolers developed for space-flight missions in Japan (Suzaku, AKARI, and the SMILES instrument deployed on the ISS⁴⁰) that have achieved an excellent performance with respect to cooling power, efficiency, long life and mass. Thirty litres of LHe are used as a heat-sink for the 2-stage ADR. To reduce the parasitic heat load on the He tank, a ⁴He JT cryocooler is used to cool a 4 K shield. To achieve redundancy for failure (unexpected loss) of LHe, another ADR (3rd stage ADR) is used between the He tank and the JT cryocooler, with two heat-switches on both sides. This ADR is operated if LHe is lost, to cool down the 1 K shield (He tank). A series of five blocking filters shield the calorimeter array from UV and longer wavelength radiation. Two of these are contained within the detector assembly and are free-standing aluminized polyimide, essentially

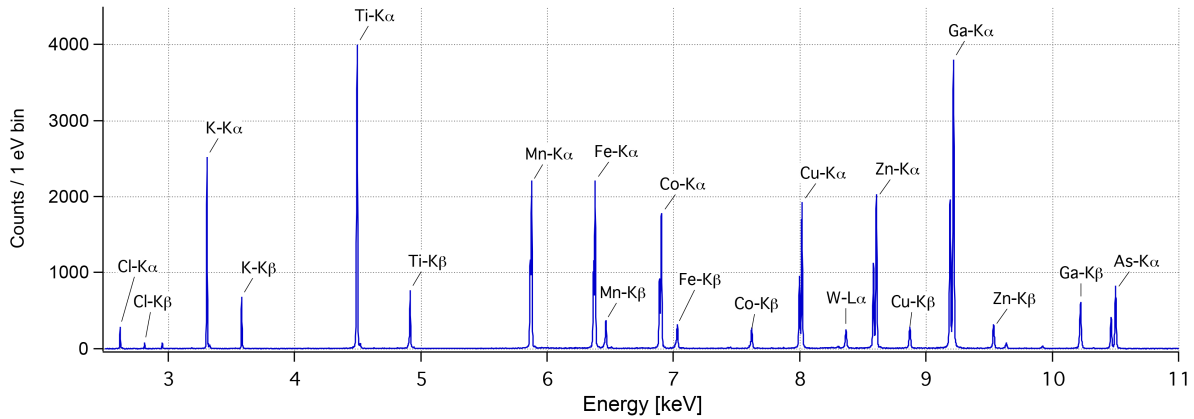


Figure 6. Energy spectrum of the flight array obtained with a series of fluorescent targets used to determine the energy scale. The energy resolution of all 36 pixels combined is ~ 4.7 eV FWHM as measured at 5.9 keV.

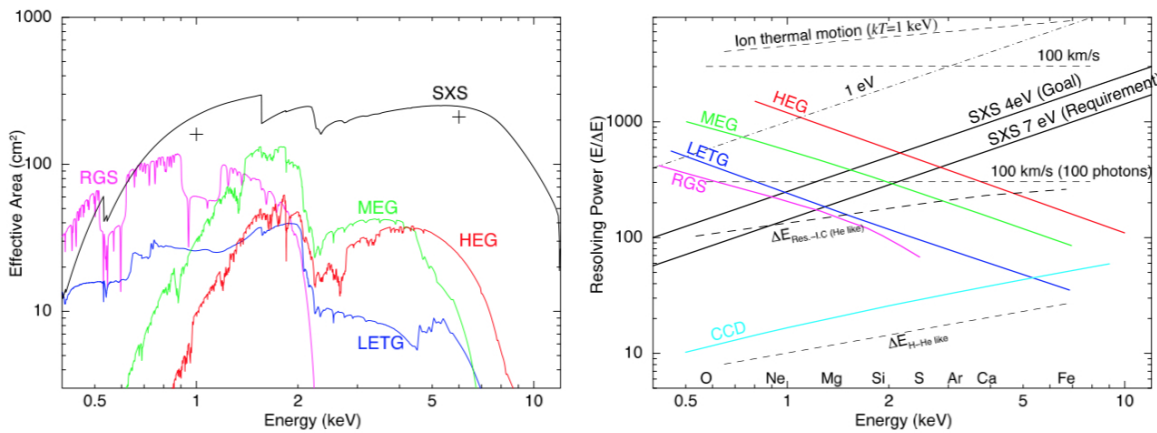


Figure 7. (left) Effective areas of high-resolution X-ray spectroscopy missions as functions of X-ray energy. The curve for the ASTRO-H SXS is the present best estimate for a point source. The two crosses show the mission requirements at specific energies. The XMM-Newton RGS effective area is the summation of first order spectra of the two instruments (RGS-1 and RGS-2). The effective areas of the LETG, MEG and HEG onboard Chandra are summations of the first order dispersions in \pm directions. (right) Resolving power of the ASTRO-H SXS as a function of X-ray energy for the two cases, 4 eV resolution (goal) and 7 eV (requirement). The resolving power of high resolution instruments onboard Chandra and XMM-Newton and typical resolving power of X-ray CCD cameras are also shown for comparison.²⁶

the same as successfully used on Suzaku. The remaining three are installed on two of the three vapor-cooled shields, and one on the dewar main shell. These filters also have aluminized polyimide, but are supported by two-level, high-throughput, Si meshes. The meshes provide increased strength, and enable heaters on the perimeter of the filters that can be used to drive off contamination if necessary.

In combination with a high throughput X-ray telescope, the SXS improves on the Chandra and XMM-Newton grating spectrometers in two important ways. At $E > 2$ keV, SXS is both more sensitive and has higher resolution (Fig. 7), especially in the Fe K band where SXS has 10 times larger collecting area and much better energy resolution, giving a net improvement in sensitivity by a factor of 30 over Chandra. The broad bandpass of the SXS encompasses the critical emission and absorption lines of Fe I-XXVI between 6.4 and 9.1 keV. Fe K lines provide particularly useful diagnostics because of their (1) strength, due to the high abundance and large fluorescent yield (30%), (2) spectral isolation from other lines, and (3) relative simplicity of the atomic physics. Fe K emission lines reveal conditions in plasmas with temperatures between 10^7 and 10^8 K, which are typical values for stellar accretion disks, SNRs, clusters of galaxies, and many stellar coronae.

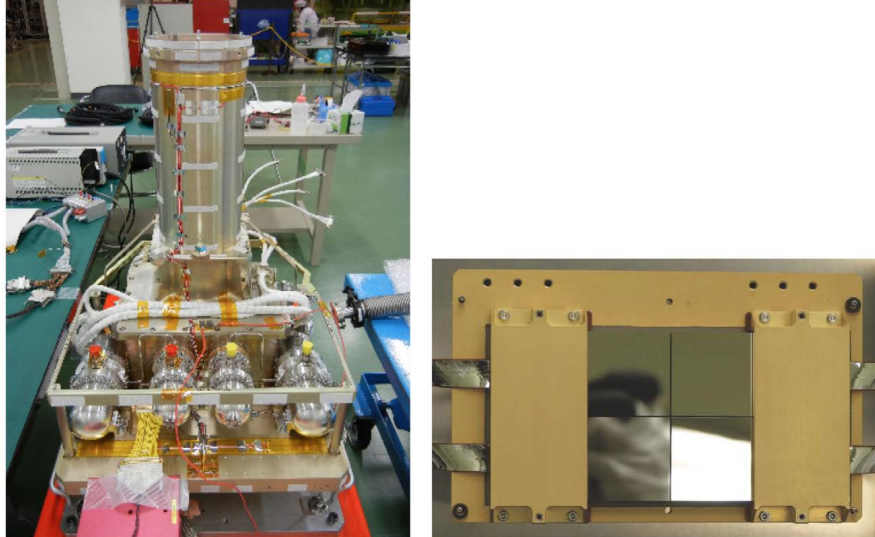


Figure 8. (left) Photograph of the SXI-S system, showing an overview (left). The CCD detectors are mounted in the sensor body, underneath the hood, which is aligned with the telescope optical axis. The hood also contains the contamination blocking filter. (right) Photograph of the CCD detectors (flight model).

In cooler plasmas, Si, S, and Fe fluorescence and recombination occurs when an X-ray source illuminates nearby neutral material. Fe emission lines provide powerful diagnostics of non-equilibrium ionization due to inner shell K-shell transitions from Fe XVII–XXIV.⁴²

In order to obtain a good performance for bright sources, a filter wheel (FW) assembly, which includes a wheel with selectable filters and a set of modulated X-ray sources, are provided by SRON and Univ. of Geneva. This is placed at a distance of 90 cm from the detector. The FW is able to rotate a suitable filter into the beam to optimize the quality of the data, depending on the source characteristics.^{24,41} In addition to the filters, a set of on-off-switchable X-ray calibration sources, using a light sensitive photo-cathode, will be implemented. With these calibration sources, it is possible to calibrate the energy scale with a typical 1–2 eV accuracy, and will allow proper gain and linearity calibration of the detector in flight.

4.4 Soft X-ray Imaging System

X-ray sensitive silicon charge-coupled devices (CCDs) are key detectors for X-ray astronomy. The low background and high energy resolution achieved with the XIS/Suzaku clearly show that the X-ray CCD can also play a very important role in the ASTRO-H mission. The soft X-ray imaging system will consist of an imaging mirror, the Soft X-ray Telescope (SXT-I), and a CCD camera, the Soft X-ray Imager (SXI), as well as the cooling system.^{15,21,43–45} Fig. 8 (right) shows a photograph of the SXI detector.

In order to cover the soft X-ray band below 12 keV, the SXI will use next generation Hamamatsu CCD chips with a thick depletion layer of 200 μm , low noise, and almost no cosmetic defects. The quantum efficiency is better than that achieved by the Suzaku XIS over the entire 0.4–12 keV bandpass. The SXI-S contains four backside-illuminated (BI) charge-coupled devices (CCDs) with integrated frame storage. The imaging area of each CCD is 3 cm on a side, spanning 1280 physical pixels each 24 μm in size. The CCDs are arranged in a 2 \times 2 array, with a small gap of 100 μm (3.5 arc sec) between the chips. A mechanical cooler ensures a long operational life at -120 °C. The SXI features a large FOV and covers a 38 \times 38 arcmin² region on the sky, complementing the smaller FOV of the SXS calorimeter (Fig. 9). To avoid target sources falling in the gap between the CCDs, the telescope aim point is offset 4.3 arcmin vertically and horizontally from the array center, co-aligned with the SXS and HXI fields of view, which are significantly smaller.

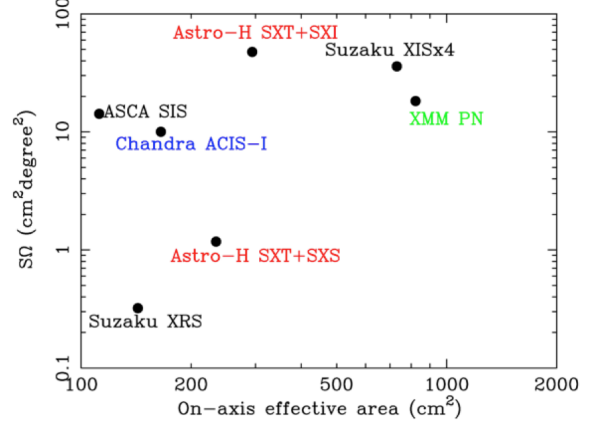
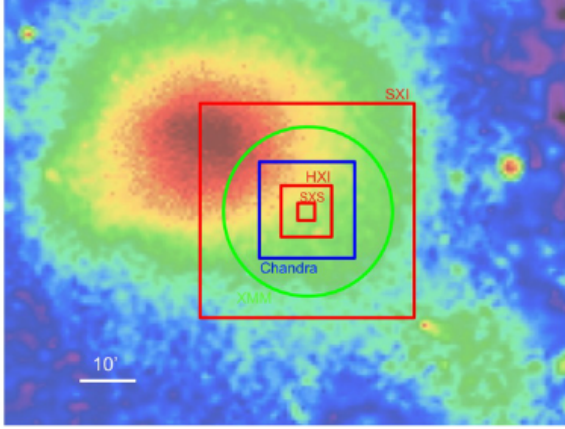


Figure 9. (left) Fields of view of the ASTRO-H instruments, SXS, SXI, HXI (red boxes). Chandra ACIS-I and XMM are also shown for comparison. The background image is the Coma cluster taken with ROSAT (credit: ROSAT/MPE/S. L. Snowden). (right) Grasp vs on-axis effective area at 7 keV of SXT-I+SXI, SXT-S+SXS. Suzaku XIS, Chandra ACIS-I, XMM PN are also shown for comparison.

4.5 Hard X-ray Imaging System

In addition to the improvement of sensitivity brought by hard X-ray optics, the HXI provides a true imaging capability which enable us to study spatial distributions of hard X-ray emission.

The sensor part of the HXI consists of four layers of 0.5 mm thick Double-sided Silicon Strip Detectors (DSSD) and one layer of 0.75 mm thick CdTe imaging detector (Fig. 10).^{16,22,46–49} In this configuration, soft X-ray photons below ~ 20 keV are absorbed in the Si part (DSSD), while hard X-ray photons above ~ 20 keV go through the Si part and are detected by a newly developed CdTe double-sided cross-strip detector. The $E < 20$ keV spectrum, obtained with the DSSD Si detector, has a much lower background due to the absence of activation in heavy material, such as Cd and Te. The DSSDs cover the energy below 30 keV while the CdTe strip detector covers the 20–80 keV band. In addition to the increase in efficiency, the stack configuration and individual readouts provide information on the interaction depth. This depth information is very useful to reduce the background in space applications, because we can expect that low energy X-rays interact in the upper layers and, therefore, it is possible to reject the low energy events detected in lower layers. Moreover, since the background rate scales with the detector volume, low energy events collected from the first few layers in the stacked detector have a high signal to background ratio, in comparison with events obtained from a monolithic detector with a thickness equal to the sum of all layers.

In the energy band above 10 keV, the number of photons from the source decreases and the detector background becomes the major limitation to its sensitivity. Since a significant fraction of the background events originate from interactions of the cosmic-ray with the detector structure, a tight active shield to reject cosmic-ray induced events is critical. Fast timing response of the silicon strip detector and CdTe strip detector allows us to place the entire detector inside a very deep well of an active shield made of BGO ($\text{Bi}_4\text{Ge}_3\text{O}_{12}$) scintillators. The signal from the BGO shield is used to reject background events.

4.6 Soft Gamma-ray Detector (SGD)

The SGD measures soft γ -rays via reconstruction of Compton scattering in the Compton camera, covering an energy range of 40 – 600 keV with a sensitivity at 300 keV: 10 times better than that of the Suzaku Hard Xray Detector. It outperforms previous soft- γ -ray instruments in background rejection capability by adopting a new concept of a narrow-FOV Compton telescope, combining Compton cameras and active well-type shields.^{51,53}

Figure 11 shows the conceptual design of the Si/CdTe semiconductor Compton camera, together with two types of shield; one is a BGO active shield and the other is a fine collimator made of PCuSn^{17,23,50,53,54}

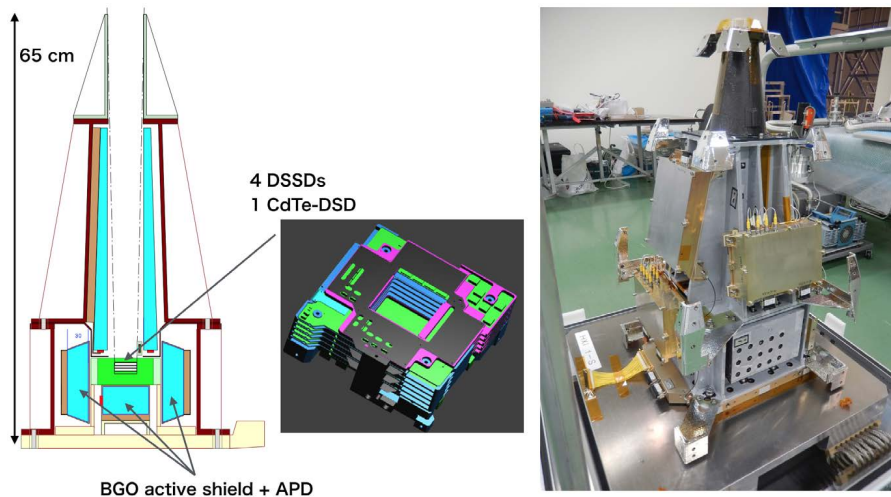


Figure 10. (left) Conceptual drawing of the Hard X-ray Imager. Each DSSD has a size of $3.2 \times 3.2 \text{ cm}^2$ and a thickness of 0.5 mm, resulting in 2 mm in total thickness, the same as that of the PIN detector of the HXD onboard Suzaku. A CdTe strip detector has a size of $3.2 \times 3.2 \text{ cm}^2$ and a thickness of 0.75 mm. A stack of Si and CdTe double sided cross-strip detectors is mounted in a well-type BGO shield. (right) Photograph of HXI-1 (flight model).

In the Si/CdTe Compton camera, events involving the incident gamma-ray being scattered in the Si detector and fully absorbed in the CdTe detectors are used for Compton imaging. The direction of the gamma-ray is calculated by solving the Compton kinematics with information concerning deposit energies and interaction positions recorded in the detectors. In principle, each layer could act not only as a scattering part but also as an absorber part. A very compact, high-angular resolution (fineness of image) camera is realized by fabricating semiconductor imaging elements made of Si and CdTe, which have excellent performance in position resolution, high-energy resolution, and high-temporal resolution. As shown schematically in Fig. 11, the detector consists of 32 layers of 0.6 mm thick Si pad detectors and eight layers of CdTe pixellated detectors with a thickness of 0.75 mm. The sides are also surrounded by two layers of CdTe pixel detectors.

The camera is then mounted inside the bottom of a well-type active shield (Fig. 12). The major advantage of employing a narrow FOV is that the direction of incident γ -rays is constrained to be inside the FOV. If the Compton cone, which corresponds to the direction of incident gamma-rays, does not intercept the FOV, we can reject the event as background. Most of the background can be rejected by requiring this condition.⁵¹ The opening angle provided by the BGO shield is ~ 10 degrees at 500 keV. An additional PCuSn collimator restricts the field of view of the telescope to $30'$ for photons below 100 keV to minimize the flux due to the cosmic X-ray background in the FOV. Since the scattering angle of gamma-rays can be measured via reconstruction of the Compton scattering in the Compton camera, the SGD is capable of measuring polarization of celestial sources brighter than a few $\times 1/100$ of the Crab Nebula, if they are polarized by more than 10%. This capability is expected to yield polarization measurements in several celestial objects, providing new insights into properties of soft gamma-ray emission processes.^{50,54}

In 2011, the technology behind the SGD was demonstrated in measurements of the distribution of Cs-137 in the environment of Fukushima.⁵⁵ In addition to showing that the SGD technology works as designed “in the field” the use of the Si/CdTe Compton Camera provided crucial information in understanding how the fallout from the 2011 nuclear accident was distributed.

5. EXPECTED SCIENTIFIC PERFORMANCE

ASTRO-H is expected to revolutionize high energy science on all astronomical scales. These include: 1) the very compact scales around black holes, 2) high-temperature plasmas around stars at all stages of their lives,

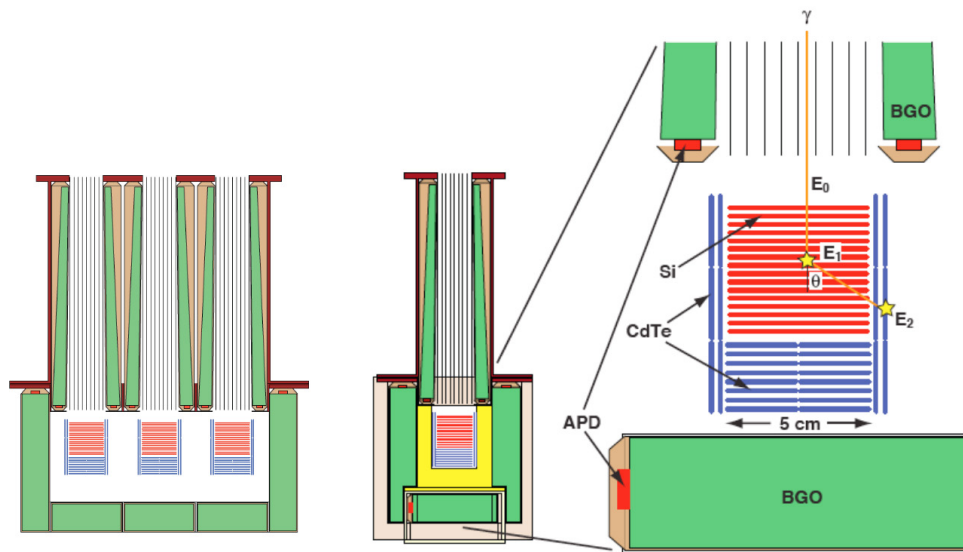


Figure 11. Conceptual drawing of an SGD Compton camera unit (green sections are the BGO anti-coincidence shields, red planes are the Si strip detectors in which the Compton scattering, occurs and the blue parts are the CdTe section in which the photons are absorbed). In order to further restrict the FOV and to reduce contamination from the cosmic X-ray background (CXB) for photons below 100 keV, a fine collimator is installed.

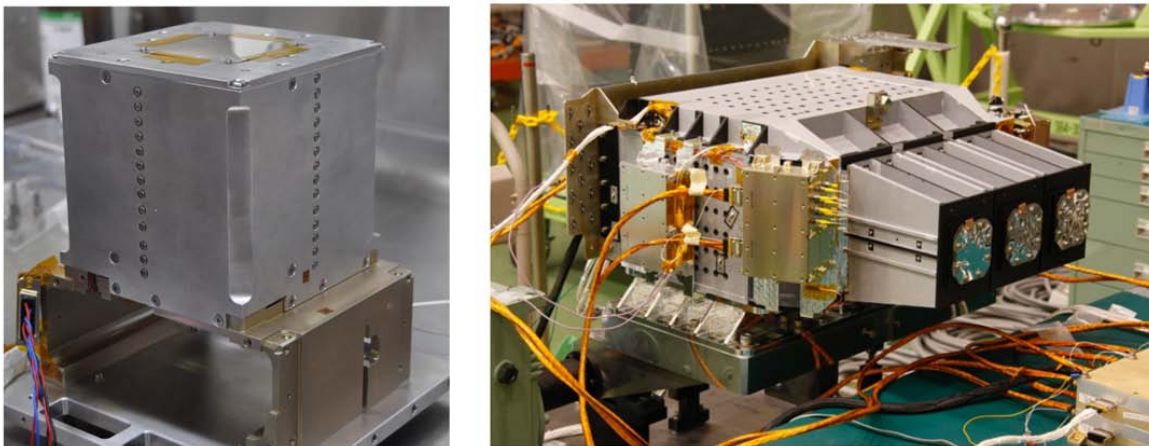


Figure 12. Photographs of (left) a Si/CdTe Compton camera unit installed in a SGD and (right) SGD-1 (flight model). The SGD consists of two identical sets of an SGD-S (Sensor) which are called SGD-1 and SGD-2. The SGD-S is a detector body that includes a 3×1 array of identical Compton Camera Modules surrounded by BGO shield units and fine passive collimators. The two SGD-S are mounted on opposite sides of the spacecraft side panels to balance the weight load since each has a large mass of 150 kg.

Table 3. Categories of ASTRO-H Science Task Forces

Stars
White dwarfs
Low-mass binaries
High-mass binaries and magnetars
Black hole spin and accretion
Young SNRs
Old SNRs and PWN
Galactic center
ISM and galaxies
Cluster-related sciences
AGN reflection
AGN winds
New spectral features
Shocks and acceleration
Broad-band spectra and polarization
High-z chemical evolution

3) the diffuse hot media supernova remnants, 4) the interstellar media of galaxies, 5) clusters of galaxies and 6) the large scale diffuse inter galactic medium. Opening up new parameter space in i) energy range, ii) sensitivity, iii) spectral resolution and iv) polarimetry, ASTRO-H will allow detailed study of the dynamics, composition, morphology and evolution of matter across these cosmic scales. In order to demonstrate the new science accessible with ASTRO-H, we are preparing a series of white papers by dedicated task forces. The categories of the task forces are listed in Table 3. In this section, new science topics enabled by ASTRO-H are briefly described. Further details are available in these white papers, which will become public, soon. The high energy resolution of the non-dispersive Soft X-ray Spectrometer (SXS) is unique in X-ray astronomy, since no other previously or currently operating spectrometers could achieve comparable high energy resolution, high quantum efficiency, and spectroscopy for spatially extended sources at the same time. Imaging spectroscopy of extended sources can reveal line broadening and Doppler shifts due to turbulent or bulk velocities. This capability enables the determination of the level of turbulent pressure support in clusters, SNR ejecta dispersal patterns, the structure of AGN and starburst winds, and the spatially dependent abundance pattern in clusters and elliptical galaxies. The SXS can also measure the optical depths of resonance absorption lines, from which the degree and spatial extent of turbulence can be inferred. Additionally, the SXS can reveal the presence of relatively rare elements in SNRs and other sources through its high sensitivity to low equivalent width emission lines. The low SXS background ensures that the observations of almost all line-rich objects will be photon limited rather than background limited.

All studies of the total energy content of cosmic plasma (including that of non-thermal particles), aimed to draw a more complete picture of the high energy universe, require observations by *both* a spectrometer capable of measuring the bulk plasma velocities and/or turbulence with the resolution corresponding to the speed of a few $\times 100$ km/s *and* an arc-min imaging system in the hard X-ray band, with sensitivity two-orders of magnitude better than previous missions (see Fig. 15). The high energy resolution provided by SXS, will make it possible to detect dozens of emission lines from highly ionized ions and measure, for the first time, their line profiles with sufficient accuracy to study gas motions. The Hard X-ray Imager (HXI) will extend the simultaneous spectral coverage to energies well above 10 keV, which is critical for studying both thermal and non-thermal gas in clusters. In bright, nearby galaxy clusters, such as the Perseus Cluster, ASTRO-H will determine the projected velocity v_{bulk} (line centroid) and the line-of-sight velocity dispersion σ_v (line width) as a function of position, providing a measure of the bulk and small scale velocities of the plasmal.⁵⁷

XMM-Newton and Suzaku spectra of AGN frequently show time-variable absorption and emission features in the 5–10 keV band. If these features are due to Fe, they represent gas moving at very high velocities

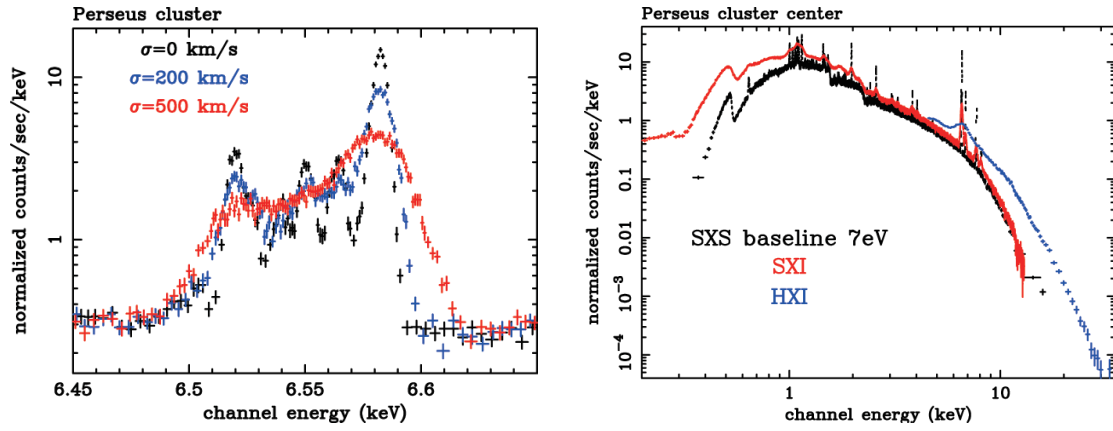


Figure 13. Simulated spectra for 100 ks ASTRO-H observations of Perseus Cluster. **(left)** SXS spectra around the iron K line complex. Line profiles assuming $\sigma = 0, 200$ and 500 km s⁻¹ turbulence. **(right)** SXS (black), SXI (red), and HXI (blue) spectra for hot plasma with a mixture of three different temperatures of 0.6, 2.6 and 6.1 keV ($r < 2'$).⁶

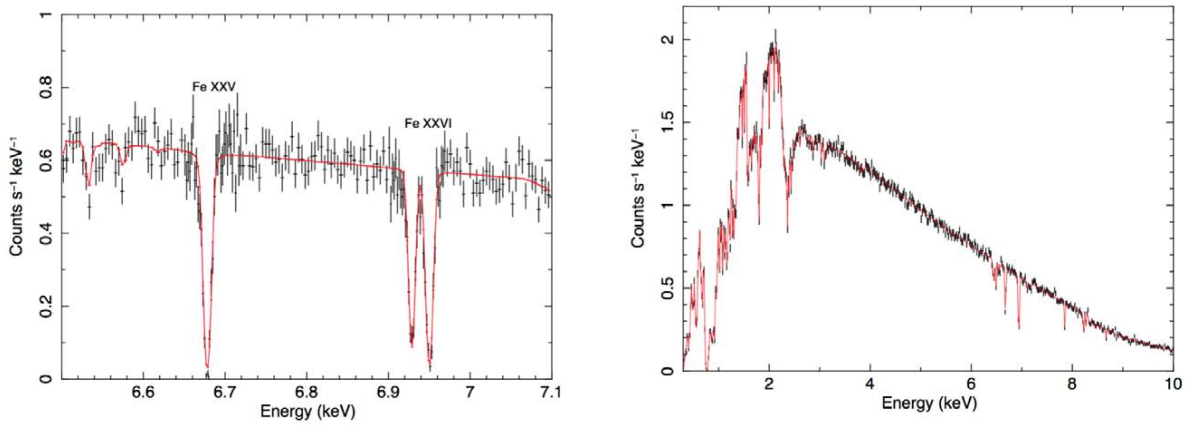


Figure 14. Simulated spectrum for NGC 4151 for 100 ks exposure time. The same flux condition of the 2002 HETGS spectrum⁶⁰ is used for simulation.

with both red- and blue-shifted components from material presumably near the event horizon. The sensitivity of the SXS in the Fe-K region extends the observed absorption measure distribution of the outflow up to the highest ionization states accessible. Due to the high-resolution and sensitivity it will also be able to give the definitive proof for the existence of ultra-fast outflows, and if so, characterize their physical properties in great detail. These ultra-fast outflows carry very large amounts of energy and momentum, and are of fundamental importance for feedback studies. ASTRO-H SXS observations of highly ionized outflows will measure the velocity, density and dynamics of the material, revolutionizing our understanding by determining the launch radius of these winds.⁵⁸ A simulated spectrum for NGC 4151 is shown in Figure 14.

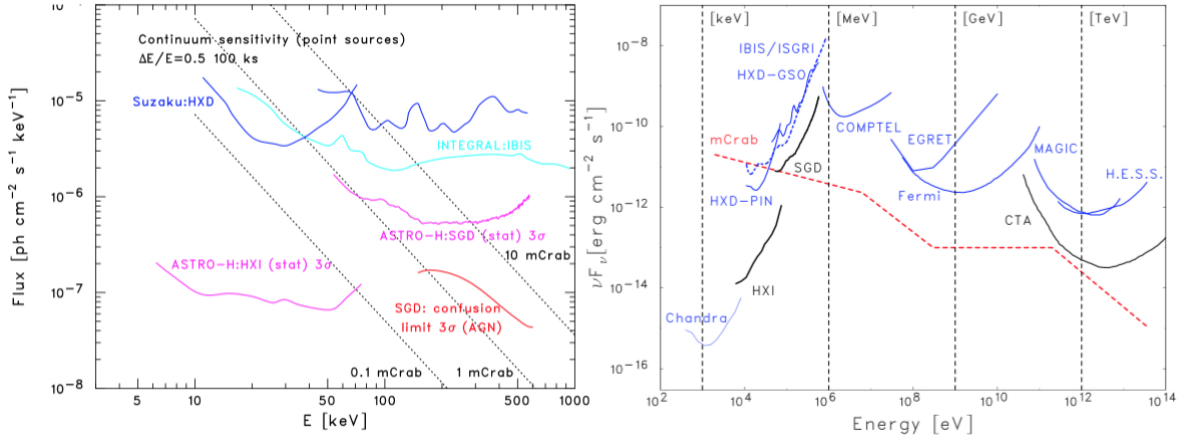


Figure 15. (left) The 3σ sensitivity curves for the HXI and SGD onboard ASTRO-H for an isolated point source. (100 ks exposures and $\Delta E/E = 0.5$) (right) Differential sensitivities of different X-ray and γ -ray instruments for an isolated point source.⁵⁶ Lines for the Chandra/ACIS-S, the Suzaku/HXD (PIN and GSO), the INTEGRAL/IBIS (from the 2009 IBIS Observer’s Manual), and the ASTRO-H/HXI,SGD are the 3σ sensitivity curves for 100 ks exposures. A spectral bin with $\Delta E/E = 1$ is assumed for Chandra and $\Delta E/E = 0.5$ for the other instruments.⁵⁶

The imaging capabilities at high X-ray energies will open a new era in high spatial resolution studies of astrophysical sources of non-thermal emission above 10 keV, probed simultaneously with lower energy imaging spectroscopy. This will enable us to track the evolution of active galaxies with accretion flows which are heavily obscured, in order to accurately assess their contribution to black hole growth over cosmological time. It will also uniquely allow mapping of the spatial extent of the hard X-ray emission in diffuse sources, thus tracing the sites of cosmic ray acceleration in structures ranging in size from mega parsecs, such as clusters of galaxies, down to parsecs, such as young supernova remnants. Those studies will be complementary to the SXS measurements: observing the hard X-ray synchrotron emission will allow a study of the most energetic particles, thus revealing the details of particle acceleration mechanisms in supernova remnants, while the high resolution SXS data on the gas kinematics of the remnant will constrain the energy input into the accelerators.

As shown in Figure 15, the sensitivity to be achieved by ASTRO-H (and similarly NuSTAR) is about 2 orders of magnitude better than previous collimated or coded mask instruments that have operated in this energy band. This will bring a breakthrough in our understanding of hard X-ray spectra of celestial sources in general. With this sensitivity, 30 – 50 % of the hard X-ray Cosmic Background will be resolved. This will enable us to track the evolution of active galaxies with accretion flows that are heavily obscured, in order to accurately assess their contribution to the Cosmic X-ray Background (i.e., black hole growth) over cosmic time.

There is a strong synergy between the hard X-ray imaging data and the high resolution ($\Delta E \leq 7$ eV) soft X-ray spectrometer: the kinematics of the gas, probed by the width and energy of the emission lines, constrains the energetics of the system. The kinematics of the gas provides information about the bulk motion; the energy of this motion is in turn responsible for acceleration of particles to very high energies

at shocks, which is in turn manifested via non-thermal emission processes, best studied via sensitive hard X-ray measurements. All studies of the total energy content (including that of non-thermal particles), aimed to draw a more complete picture of the high energy universe, require observations by *both* a spectrometer capable of measuring the bulk plasma velocities and/or turbulence with the resolution corresponding to the speed of a few $\times 100$ km/s *and* an arc-min imaging system in the hard X-ray band, with sensitivity two orders of magnitude better than non-imaging missions. The power of ASTRO-H is that those gas dynamics can be probed both with micro calorimeters and the hard X-ray imaging instruments at the same time. Regarding the process of particle acceleration, the velocity field probed by the SXS data will tell us the conditions of the environment in which acceleration occurs, and the hard X-ray data will reveal how much acceleration is really taking place. Furthermore, the SGD data will tell us the maximum energy of the accelerated particles. In this way, ASTRO-H will give us a new view of the non-thermal processes taking place in the universe.

6. SCIENCE OPERATION

ASTRO-H will be launched into a circular orbit with altitude of 500–600 km, and inclination of 31 degrees. Science operations will be similar to those of Suzaku, with pointed observation of each target until the integrated observing time is accumulated, and then slewing to the next target. A typical observation will require a few $\times 100$ ksec integrated exposure time. All instruments are co-aligned and will operate simultaneously.

ASTRO-H is in many ways similar to Suzaku in terms of orbit, pointing, and tracking capabilities. After we launch the satellite, the current plan is to use the first three months for check-out and start the PV phase with observations proprietary to the ASTRO-H team. Guest observing time will start from 10 months after the launch. About 75% of the satellite time will be devoted to GO observations after the PV phase is completed. We are planning to implement key-project type observations in conjunction with the GO observation time.

The telemetry from the satellite is downloaded and stored at the ground stations. The telemetry is distributed in real time to the operation control unit and quick look systems via SDTP protocol at the ground station. Then, the telemetry stored on each station is transferred to the SIRIUS database in JAXA. In the pre-pipeline process, the raw data are extracted from the SIRIUS database via SDTP protocol and stored into several FITS files, Raw Packet Telemetry (RPT), attitude file (ATT), orbit file (ORB), and command log (CMD). The RPT contains all the information from the satellite. Since the RPT is just a dump of the space packets, the file is converted into the first FITS files (FFF), which contains the meaning of the attributes of the onboard instruments. The data processing script run conversion of the FFF into calibrated event files, so-called second FITS file (SFF), corresponding to the Level 1 or unfiltered file, applies the data screening generating the Level 2 or cleaned files, and if appropriate extracts the Level 3 or data products such as spectra light curves and others. It also creates the so-called make filter file. All data files are in the FITS format and the software used in the pipeline is included in the standard ASTRO-H software package distributed to the science community. The data files archived include the Level 1, 2 and 3 corresponding to the unfiltered, cleaned and products files, the housekeeping data, orbit and attitude and the make filter file.

7. PROGRAM STATUS

The ASTRO-H project officially started in JAXA in October 2008. The preliminary design review was held in May 2010. After the detailed design phase (Phase C) was completed, the design of the satellite was reviewed and passed the first critical design review (CDR1) which was held in February 2012. Since the thermal and mechanical design had to be verified well in advance, we started from manufacturing the space craft structure, which includes the side panels, baseplates, and the FOB as preFM components. These components were assembled to form the thermal test model (TTM) and structural test model (STM) of the satellite. A series of test campaigns were carried out to ensure the validity of thermal design and mechanical design of the structure (Figs. 16 and 17).^{59,61} In addition to usual thermal, acoustic, and vibration tests, we performed a dedicated thermal deformation test to verify the correctness of the design with respect to the alignment requirements for all co-aligned telescopes and instruments on board ASTRO-H. The thermal



Figure 16. Photo taken at the thermal test (Aug 2012).



Figure 17. Photo taken at the acoustic test (May 2013).

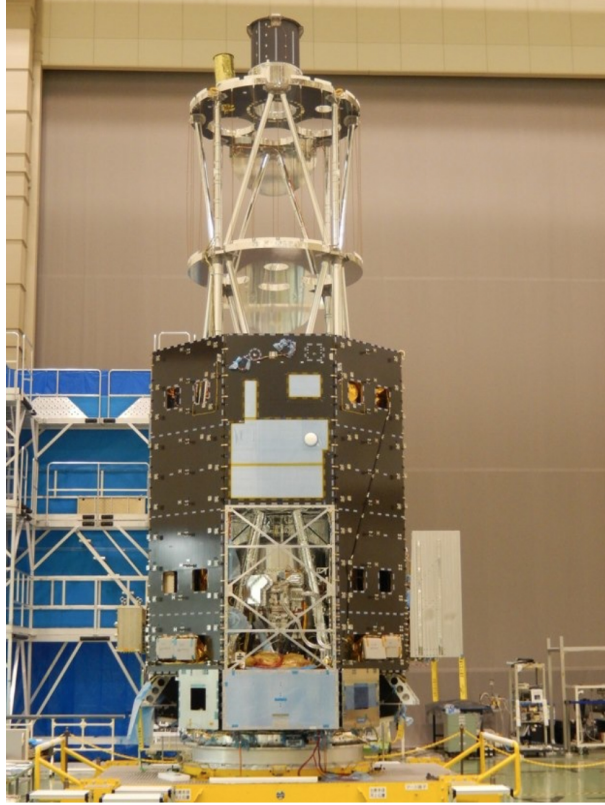


Figure 18. Photo taken at the first integration test (April 2014).

deformation during the ground test should be measured with an accuracy better than $5 \mu\text{m}$ and 2 arc-seconds for the size of the structure of about 10 meters.. To perform the thermal deformation test with such a high accuracy, a novel technique was developed and applied to ASTRO-H.⁶¹

By using most of FM components, the first integration test campaign started in August 2013 (Fig. 18). The electrical and mechanical interfaces between the satellite bus and the subsystem components, were verified, together with the electrical power system of the satellite,⁶² In June 2014, we successfully completed the test campaign. All components mounted on the space craft structure are now being disassembled for the final preparation. After we refurbish them, we will perform the final functional testing of each subsystem. For scientific instruments, the final calibration will also be carried out. We are now planning to start the final integration and testing in November 2014.

8. SUMMARY

ASTRO-H is scheduled to fly in 2015. Wide-band and high-resolution observations by the four instruments will provide exciting data sets for many science fields. The key properties of SXS onboard ASTRO-H are its high spectral resolution for both point and diffuse sources over a broad bandpass ($\leq 7 \text{ eV}$ FWHM throughout the 0.3–12 keV band), high sensitivity (effective area of 160 cm^2 at 1 keV and 210 cm^2 at 7 keV), and low non-X-ray background ($1.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cts s}^{-1} \text{ keV}^{-1}$). These properties open up a full range of plasma diagnostics and kinematic studies of X-ray emitting gas for thousands of targets, both Galactic and extragalactic. The SXS improves upon and complements the current generation of X-ray missions, including Chandra, XMM-Newton, Suzaku, Swift and NuSTAR.

ASTRO-H will also extend and enhance the completely new field of spatial studies of non-thermal emission across a broad range of energies extending well above 10 keV with hard X-ray telescopes and enable us to track the evolution of the dominant population of active galaxies with heavily obscured accretion flows.

Acknowledgments

The authors are deeply grateful for on-going contributions provided by other members in the ASTRO-H team in Japan, the US, Europe and Canada. The team would like to acknowledge the valuable contribution of Henri Aarts of SRON who unfortunately passed away last summer in 2013.

REFERENCES

- [1] NeXT Satellite Proposal, the NeXT working group, submitted to ISAS/JAXA (2005)
- [2] NeXT Satellite Proposal, the NeXT working group, submitted to ISAS/JAXA (2003)
- [3] H. Kunieda, "Hard X-ray Telescope Mission (NeXT)", Proc. SPIE, **5488**, 187 (2004)
- [4] T. Takahashi, K. Mitsuda, & H. Kunieda, "The NeXT Mission", Proc. SPIE, **6266**, 62660D (2006)
- [5] T. Takahashi et al., "The NeXT Mission", Proc. SPIE, **7011**, 70110O-1 (2008)
- [6] T. Takahashi, K. Mitsuda, R.L. Kelley et al., "The ASTRO-H Mission", Proc. SPIE, **7732**, pp. 77320Z-77320Z-18 (2010)
- [7] T. Takahashi, K. Mitsuda, R.L. Kelley et al., "The ASTRO-H Observatory", Proc. SPIE, **8443**, pp. 84431Z- 84431Z-22 (2012)
- [8] SXS Proposal, "High Resolution X-ray Spectroscopy for the JAXA New Exploration X-ray Telescope", NASA/GSFC, submitted to NASA (2007)
- [9] L. Gallo et al., "The Canadian ASTRO-H Metrology System", Proc. SPIE, **8443** (2012)
- [10] L. Gallo et al., "The Canadian ASTRO-H Metrology System", Proc. SPIE, **9144** (2014)
- [11] T. Yuasa et al., "A Deterministic Spacewire Network Onboard The ASTRO-H Space X-ray Observatory", Proceedings of International SpaceWire Conference", November 8-10, Texas, (2011)
- [12] Y. Soong et al. "ASTRO-H Soft X-ray telescope (SXT)", Proc. SPIE, **9144**, this issue (2014)
- [13] H. Awaki et al., "ASTRO-H Soft X-ray telescope (SXT)", Proc. SPIE, **9144**, this issue (2014)
- [14] K. Mitsuda et al. "Soft X-ray Spectrometer (SXS): the high-resolution cryogenic spectrometer onboard ASTRO-H", Proc. SPIE **7732**, pp. 773211-773211-10 (2010)
- [15] K. Hayashida et al., "Soft x-ray imager (SXI) onboard ASTRO-H", Proc. SPIE, **9144**, this issue (2014)
- [16] G. Sato et al., "The hard x-ray imager (HXI) for the ASTRO-H mission", Proc. SPIE, **9144**, this issue (2014)
- [17] Y. Fukazawa et al., "Soft gamma-ray detector for the ASTRO-H Mission", Proc. SPIE, **9144**, this issue (2014)
- [18] T. Okajima et al. "The first measurement of the ASTRO-H soft x-ray telescope performance", Proc. SPIE, **8443** (2012)
- [19] H. Awaki et al., "Current status of ASTRO-H hard x-ray telescopes (HXTs)", Proc. SPIE, **8443**, (2012)
- [20] R. Fujimoto et al., "Design and performance demonstration of the cooling system for the Soft X-ray Spectrometer (SXS) onboard ASTRO-H", Proc. SPIE, **8443** (2012)
- [21] H. Tsunemi et al., "Soft x-ray imager (SXI) onboard ASTRO-H", Proc. SPIE, **8443**, (2012)
- [22] M. Kokubun et al., "Hard x-ray imager (HXI) for the ASTRO-H Mission", Proc. SPIE, **8443**, (2012)
- [23] S. Watanabe et al., "Soft gamma-ray detector for the ASTRO-H Mission", Proc. SPIE, **8443** (2012)
- [24] C. P. de Vries et al., "Calibration sources for the soft x-ray spectrometer instrument on ASTRO-H", Proc. SPIE, **8443** (2012)
- [25] K. Mitsuda et al. "The X-ray micro calorimeter on the NeXT mission", Proc. SPIE, **7011**, 701102K-1 (2008)
- [26] K. Mitsuda et al. "The high-resolution x-ray microcalorimeter spectrometer system for the SXS on ASTRO-H", Proc. SPIE, **9144**, this issue (2014)
- [27] T. Okajima et al., "Soft x-ray mirrors onboard the NeXT satellite", Proc. SPIE, **7011**, 85 (2008)
- [28] P. Serlemitsos et al., "Foil x-ray mirrors for astronomical observations: still an evolving technology", Proc. SPIE **7732**, pp. 77320A-77320A-6 (2010)
- [29] H. Kunieda, H. Awaki et al., "Hard X-ray Telescope to be onboard ASTRO-H", Proc. SPIE **7732**, pp. 773214-773214-12 (2010)

- [30] Y. Ogasaka et al., “The NeXT x-ray telescope system: status update”, Proc. SPIE, **7011**, 70110P-1 (2008)
- [31] H. Kunieda et al., “Balloon-borne hard X-ray Imaging Observation of non-thermal phenomena”, Proc. SPIE, **6266**, 62660B (2006)
- [32] Y. Ogasaka et al., “Thin-foil multilayer-supermirror hard x-ray telescopes for InFOC μ S/SUMIT balloon experiments and NeXT satellite program”, Proc. SPIE **6688**, 668803 (2007).
- [33] F. Harrison et al., “Development of the High-Energy Focusing Telescope (HEFT) Balloon Experiment,” Proc. SPIE, **4012**, 693 (2000)
- [34] F. A. Harrison et al., “The Nuclear Spectroscopic Telescope Array (NuSTAR),” ApJ, **770**, 103 (2013)
- [35] R.L. Kelley et al., “Ion-implanted Silicon X-Ray Calorimeters: Present and Future”, J. Low Tem Phys., **151**, Nos. 1-2 (2008)
- [36] F. S. Porter and et al., “The detector subsystem for the SXS instrument on the ASTRO-H Observatory”, Proc. SPIE **7732**, pp. 77323J-77323J-13 (2010)
- [37] F. S. Porter and et al., “The ASTRO-H Soft X-ray Spectrometer (SXS) ”, AIP Conference proceedings **1185**, pp.91-94 (2009)
- [38] R. Fujimoto et al., “Cooling system for the soft x-ray spectrometer (SXS) onboard ASTRO-H”, Proc. SPIE **7732**, pp. 77323H-77323H-7 (2010)
- [39] J. Shirron et al. “Design of a 3-stage ADR for the soft x-ray spectrometer instrument on the ASTRO-H mission”, Proc. SPIE **7732**, pp. 773212-773212-9 (2010)
- [40] K. Narasaki, et al., “Development of cryogenic system for SMILES”, Advances in Cryogenic Engineering, **49B**, pp.1785-1794 (2004)
- [41] C. de Vries et al., “Filters and calibration sources for the Soft X-ray Spectrometer (SXS) instrument on ASTRO-H”, Proc. SPIE **7732**, pp. 773213-773213-9 (2010)
- [42] V. Decaux et al., “High Resolution Measurement of the K α Spectrum of Fe XXV-XVIII: New Spectral Diagnostics of Nonequilibrium Astrophysical Plasmas,” ApJ. **482**, pp. 1076-1084 (1997)
- [43] H. Tsunemi et al., “The SXI: CCD camera onboard ASTRO-H”, Proc. SPIE **7732**, pp. 773210-773210-11 (2010)
- [44] T. G. Tsuru et al., “Soft X-ray Imager (SXI) onboard the NeXT satellite”, Proc. SPIE, **6266**, 62662I (2006)
- [45] H. Tsunemi et al., “The SXI: CCD camera onboard the NeXT mission”, Proc. SPIE, **7011**, 70110Q-1 (2008)
- [46] T. Takahashi et al., “Wide band X-ray Imager (WXI) and Soft Gamma-ray Detector (SGD) for the NeXT Mission,” Proc. SPIE, **5488**, p549-560 (2004)
- [47] M. Kokubun et al., “Hard x-ray imager for the ASTRO-H Mission”, Proc. SPIE **7732**, pp. 773215-773215-13 (2010)
- [48] K. Nakazawa et al., “Hard X-ray Imager for the NeXT Mission”, Proc. SPIE, **6266**, 62662H (2006)
- [49] M. Kokubun et al., “Hard X-ray imager (HXI) for the NeXT mission”, Proc. SPIE, **7011**, 70110R-1 (2008)
- [50] H. Tajima. et al., “Soft Gamma-ray Detector for the ASTRO-H Mission”, Proc. SPIE **7732**, pp. 773216-773216-17 (2010)
- [51] T. Takahashi, T. Kamae, and K. Makishima, “Future Hard X-ray and Gamma-ray Observations.” in *New Century of X-ray Astronomy*, ASP **251** 210 (2002)
- [52] T. Takahashi, K. Nakazawa, T. Kamae, H. Tajima, Y. Fukazawa, M. Nomachi, and M. Kokubun “High resolution CdTe detectors for the next generation multi-Compton gamma-ray telescope”, Proc. SPIE, **4851**, pp. 1228-1235 (2003)
- [53] T. Takahashi et al. “Hard X-ray and Gamma-Ray Detectors for the NEXT mission”, New Astronomy Reviews, **48**, pp. 309-313 (2004)
- [54] S. Watanabe et al. “The Si/CdTe semiconductor Compton camera of the ASTRO-H Soft Gamma-ray Detector (SGD)”, Nucl. Instr. Meth. (2014) in press.
- [55] T. Takahashi et al. “Visualization of Radioactive Substances with a Si/CdTe Compton Camera”, IEEE Transaction on Nuclear Science (Conference Record), Anaheim, CA (2012)

- [56] T. Takahashi, Y. Uchiyama, L. Stawarz “Multiwavelength Astronomy and CTA: X-rays”, *Astroparticle Physics Astroparticle Physics*, **43**, pp. 142-154 (arXiv:1205.2423v1) (2012)
- [57] M. Markevitch, T. Kitayama, S. W. Allen, K. Matsushita et al. “Clusters of Galaxies and Related Science”, *ASTRO-H White Paper*, in preparation (2014)
- [58] J.S. Kaastra, Y. Terashima et al. “AGN winds”, *ASTRO-H White Paper*, in preparation (2014)
- [59] N. Iwata et al. “Thermal Control System of X-ray Astronomy Satellite ASTRO-H: Current Development Status and Prospects”, 44th International Conference on Environmental Systems, Tucson, Arizona, ICES-2014-285 (2014)
- [60] S.B. Kraemer et al., “Simultaneous Ultraviolet and X-Ray Observations of Seyfert Galaxy NGC 4151. I. Physical Conditions in the X-Ray Absorbers” *ApJ*, **633**, 693 (2005)
- [61] K. Ishimura et al. “Novel Technique for Spacecraft’s Thermal Deformation Test Based on Transient Phenomena”, *Transactions of the Japan Society for Aeronautical and Space Sciences, Aerospace Technology Japan*, **12** sits 29 (2014)
- [62] T. Shimada et al., “Development Status of Electrical Power Subsystem for X-ray Astronomy Satellite ASTRO-H”, *IEICE Tech. Rep.*, vol. 112, no. 229, SANE2012-58, pp. 17-22, (2012)