

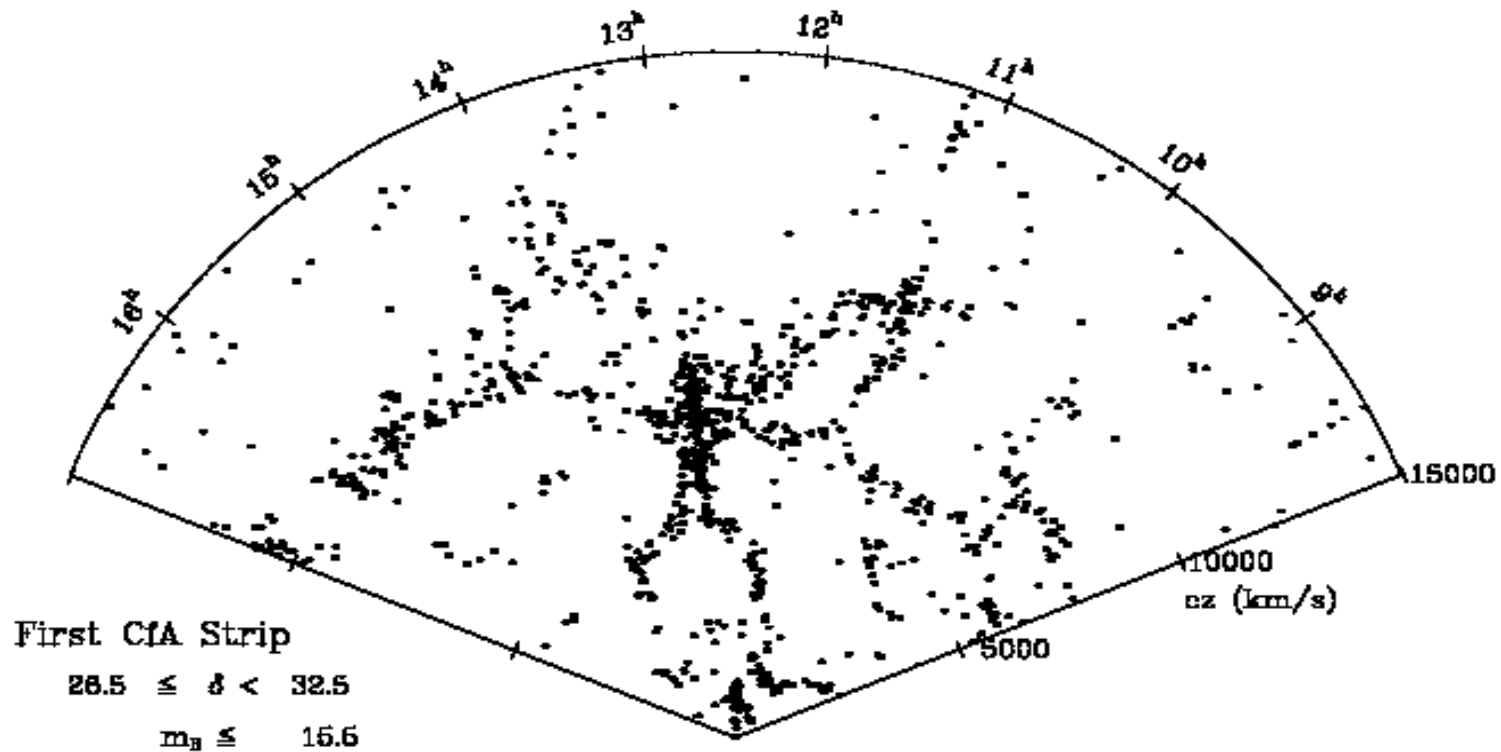
A large, oval-shaped image showing a wide field of view from the eROSITA X-ray telescope. The image is filled with numerous bright, orange-red spots of varying sizes, representing high-energy X-ray sources, set against a dark background. The spots are distributed across the field, with some appearing more prominent than others.

**eROSITA on SRG:
Towards the promised land of high-energy
catalogs treasure hunters**

Andrea Merloni (MPE)



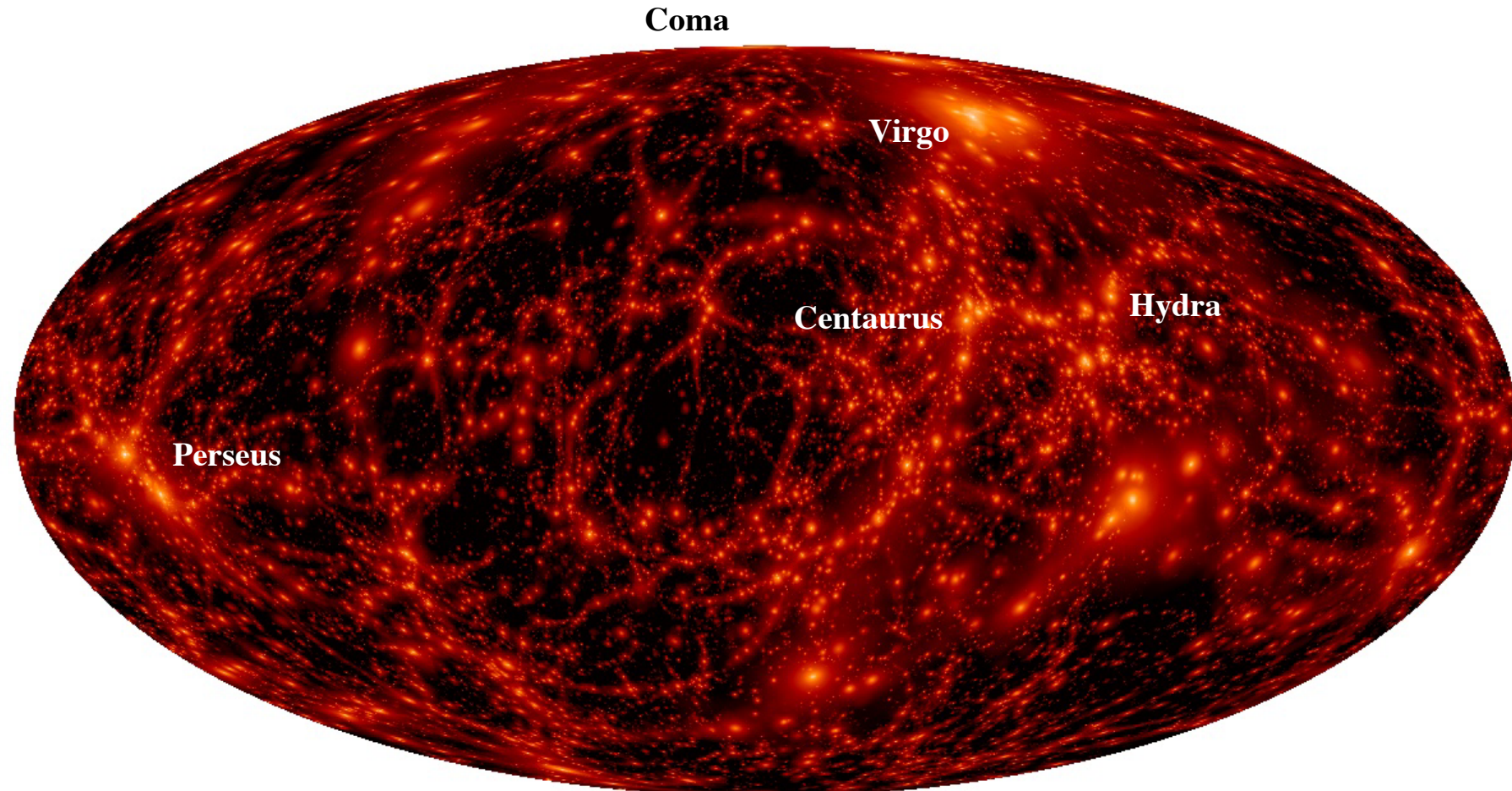
Mapping the Universe



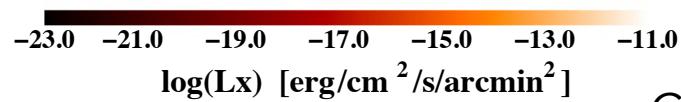
Copyright SAO 1998



Mapping the Universe



"Constrained"
Hydro simulations
e.g. J. Sorce+2016



Merloni, Toulouse, 5/2018

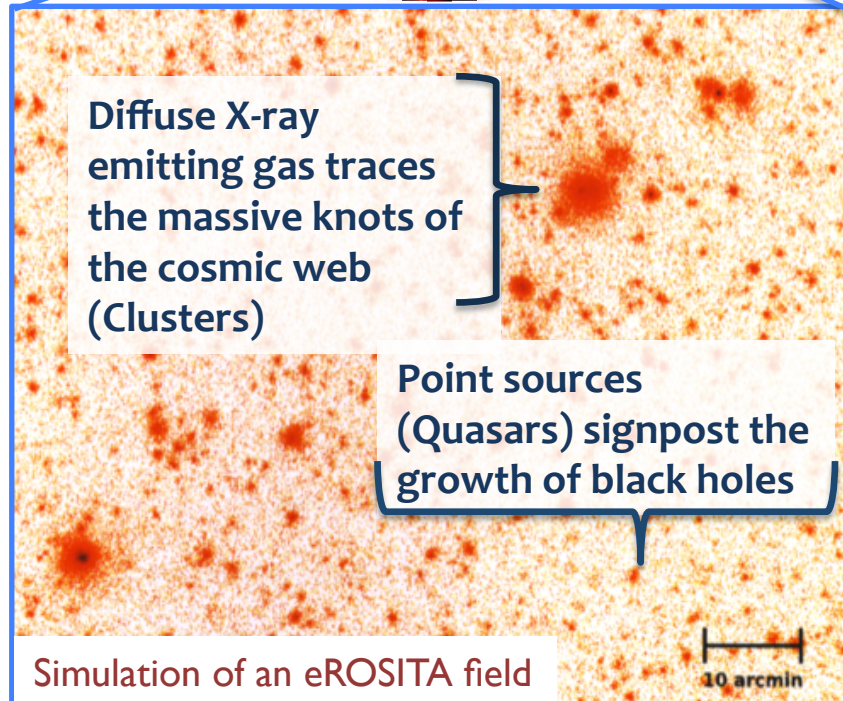
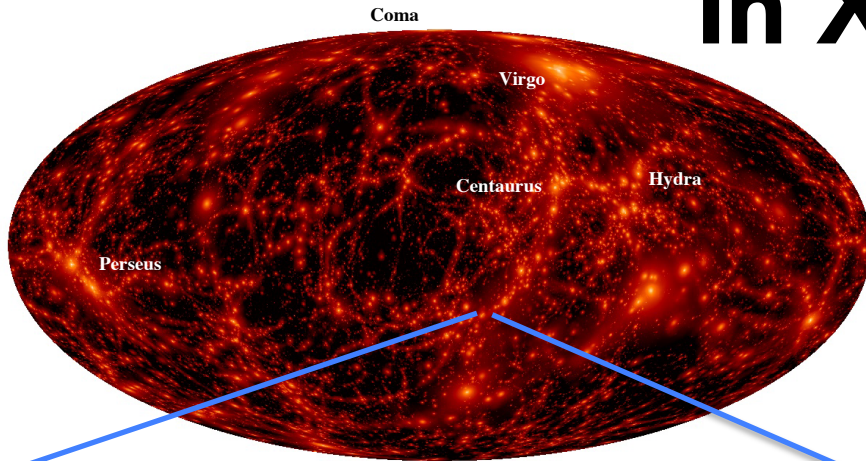
Courtesy of K. Dolag (LMU)



Mapping the Universe In X-rays



Images courtesy of K. Dolag (LMU), M. Mühlegger (MPE), O. Hahn (ETH)

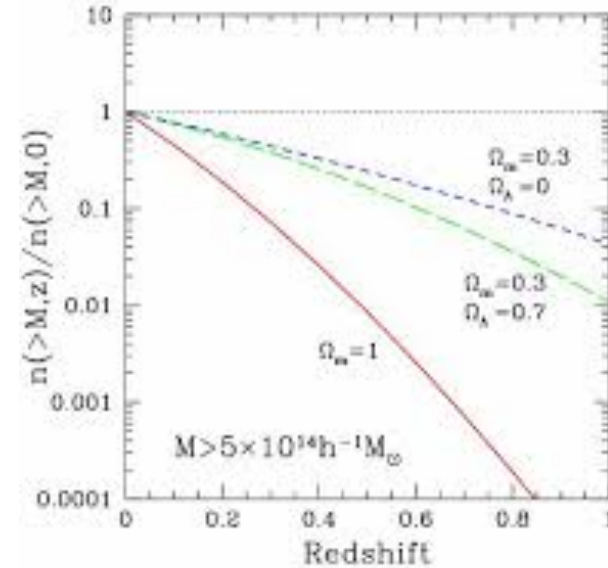


Diffuse X-ray emitting gas traces the massive knots of the cosmic web (Clusters)

Point sources (Quasars) signpost the growth of black holes

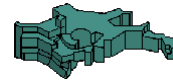
Simulation of an eROSITA field

10 arcmin



Rosati, Norman, Borgani 2002

- A signature of clusters is the detection of hot ($\sim 10^7$ K) ICM
- Clusters are *exponentially sensitive* tracers of growth of structures
- Cosmological constraints with (well calibrated) ROSAT samples ~ 100 obj.



AIP

eROSITA: the Project

PI: Peter Predehl; PS: A. Merloni (MPE)

Core Institutes (DLR funding):

MPE, Garching/D
Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg/D
IAAT (Universität Tübingen)/D
SB (Universität Hamburg)/D
Astrophysikalisches Institut Potsdam/D

Associated Institutes:

MPA, Garching/D
IKI, Moscow/Ru
USM (Universität München)/D
AIA (Universität Bonn)/D

Industry:

Media Lario/I Mirrors, Mandrels
Kayser-Threde/D Mirror Structures
Carl Zeiss/D ABRIXAS-Mandrels
Invent/D Telescope Structure
pnSensor/D CCDs
IberEspacio/E Heatpipes
RUAG/A Mechanisms
HPS/D,P MLI
+ many small companies

COSTS: ~90 M€ (eROSITA)
~250-300 M€ (SRG)

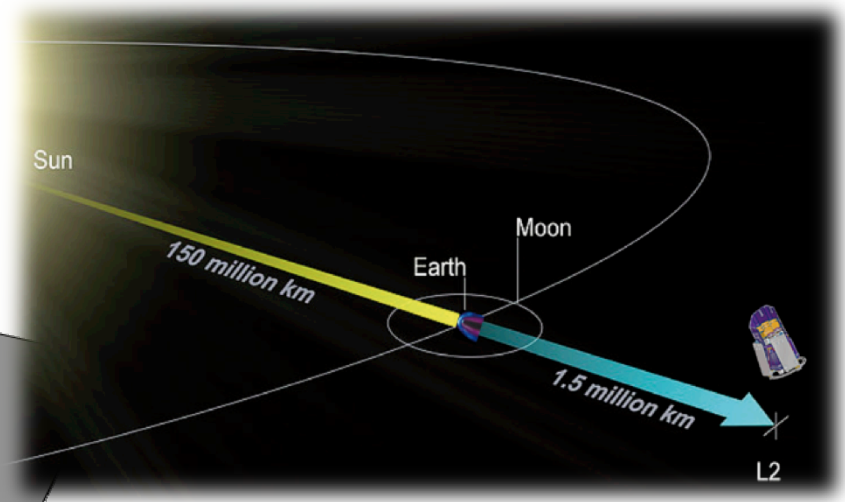
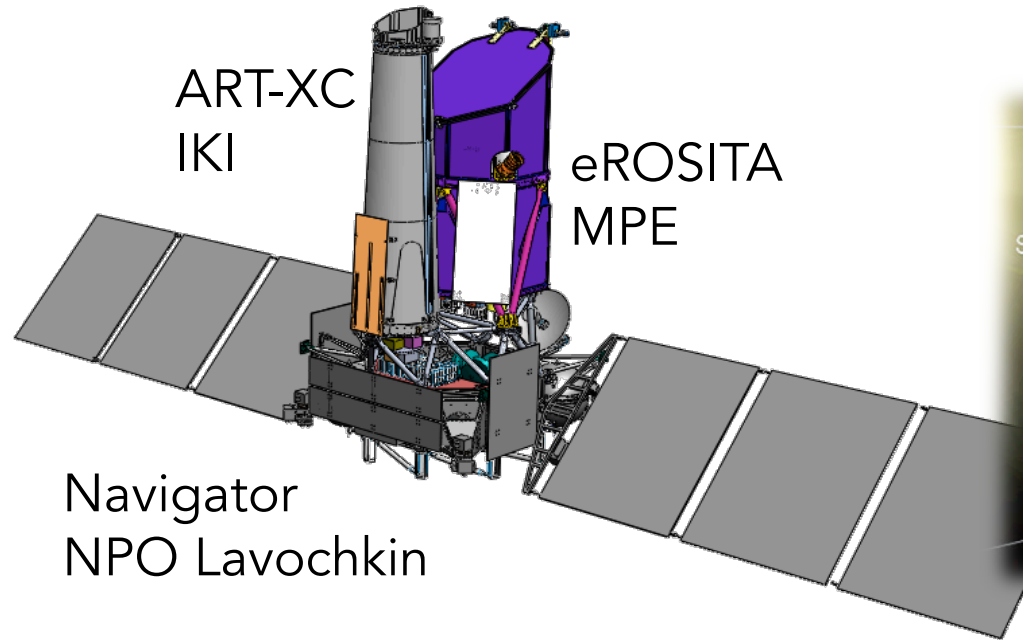


MPE: Scientific Lead Institute, Project Management
Instrument Design, Manufacturing, Integration & Test
Data Handling & Processing, Archive etc.





SRG: Mission Profile



- **Launch:** From Baykonour, Proton–Block-DM
- **3 Months:** flight to L2, PV and calibration phase
- **4 years:** 8 all sky surveys (**eRASS:1-8**; scanning mode: 6 rotations/day)
 - Re-visit LMC & SMC every ~month (to $L_{0.5-2 \text{ keV}} \sim 10^{34} \text{ erg/s}$)
- **2.5 years:** pointed observations, including ~20% GTO. 1 AO per year
- **Ground Segment:** 2 x 70m antennas (Bear Lakes and Ussirisk), daily contact (up to ~4 hours); telemetry transfer directly to MPE via Moscow NPOL/IKI Control Center



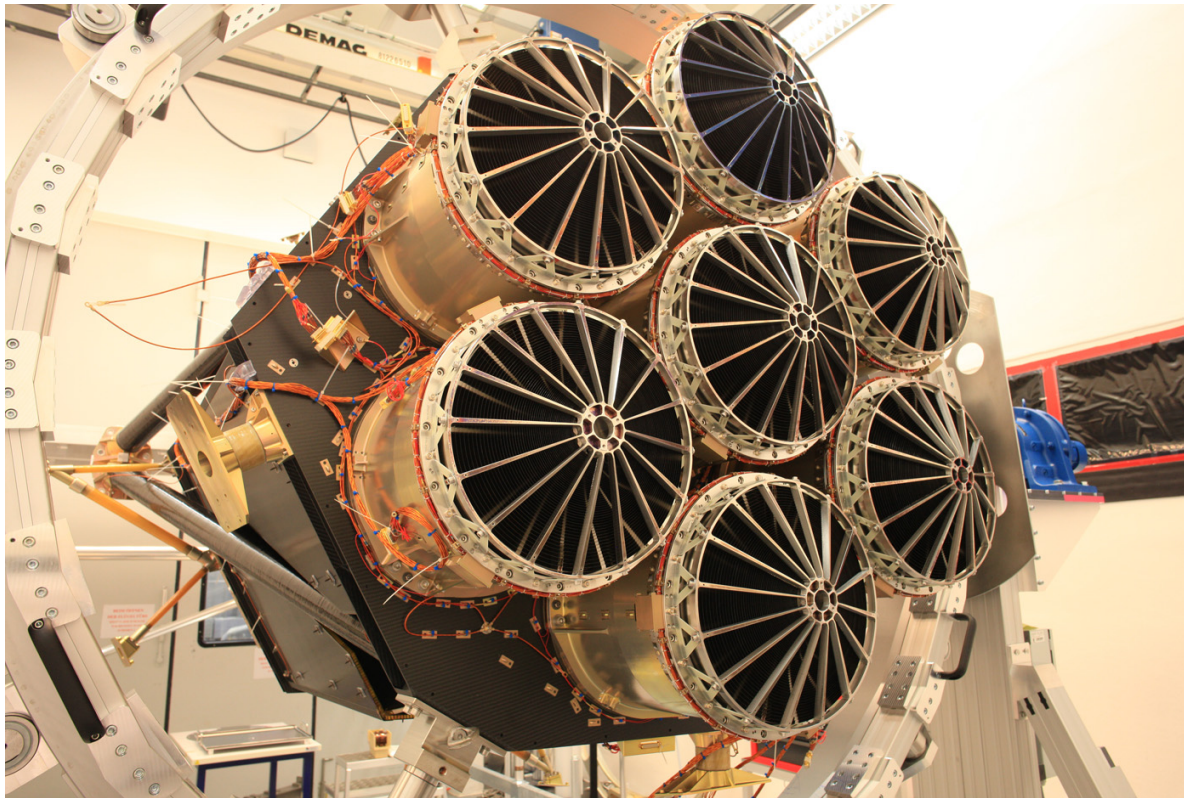
eROSITA is ready!



- End to end, qualification tests completed in 12/2016
- Shipped to Moscow in 01/2017, integration/tests ongoing
- ALL Flight hardware on site, first full integration and interface test ungoing (till end of May)
- Packaging and transport to Baykonour ~Jan. 2019
- **Launch in March/April 2019**



7+1 Mirror assemblies

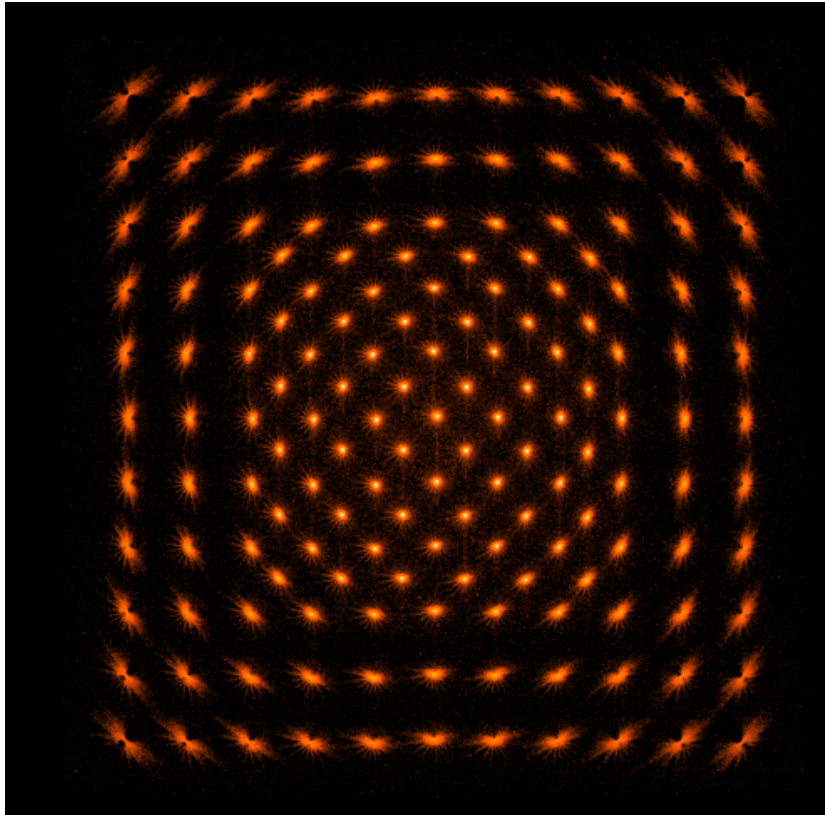


X-ray Baffle [MPE]

- 54 nested gold-coated nickel mirror shells
- Focal length: 1.6 m, Field of view: 1 degree (diameter)
- On-axis Half-Energy width (HEW) ~16.1" (nominal)
- X-ray baffle (10 μ m precision alignment): 92% stray light reduction
- Calibration of all 8 telescopes at PANTER completed in June 2016

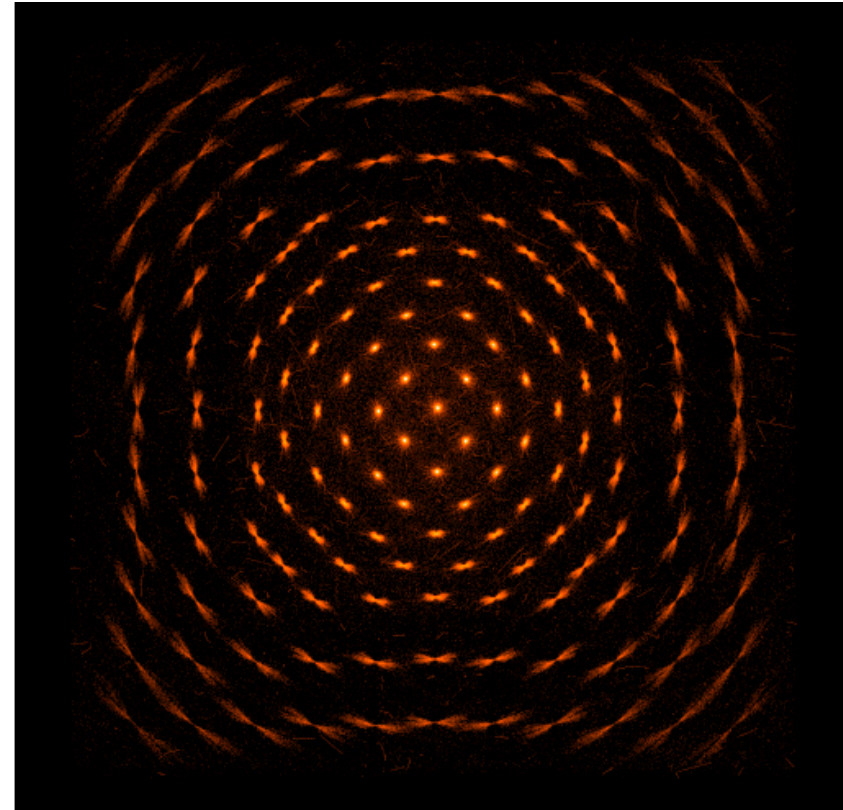


Focal Plane Mapping



Al $K\alpha$ (1.49 keV)

HEW = 18.1" (on axis)
~ 24.8" (FoV avg.)



Cu $K\alpha$ (8 keV)

HEW = 15.4" (on axis)
~42" (FoV avg.)

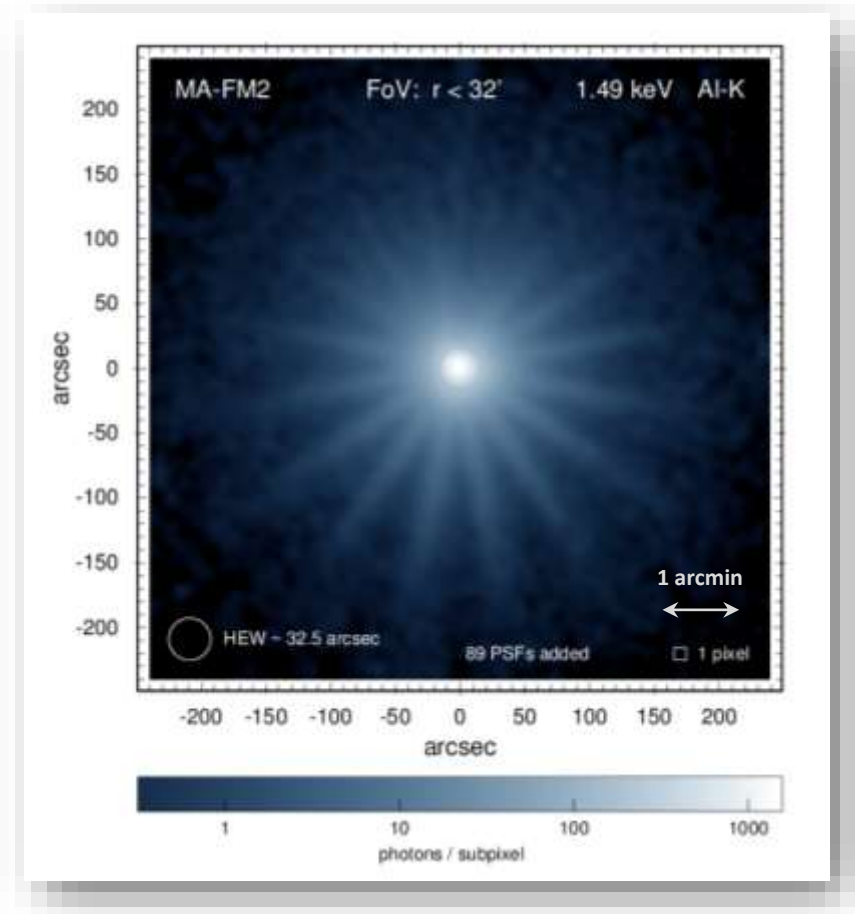
Preview of the eROSITA Survey PSF

0.28 keV (C-K) 1.49 keV (Al-K) 4.51 keV (Ti-K) 6.40 keV (Fe-K) 8.04 keV (Cu-K)

Antonis Georgakakis

Latest shapelet reconstruction of the eROSITA PSF measured at the PANTER.

- Flux integration within pixels (account for pixelisation)
- 3 shapelet scales used to fit the core and wings of the PSF (112 free parameters per PSF)

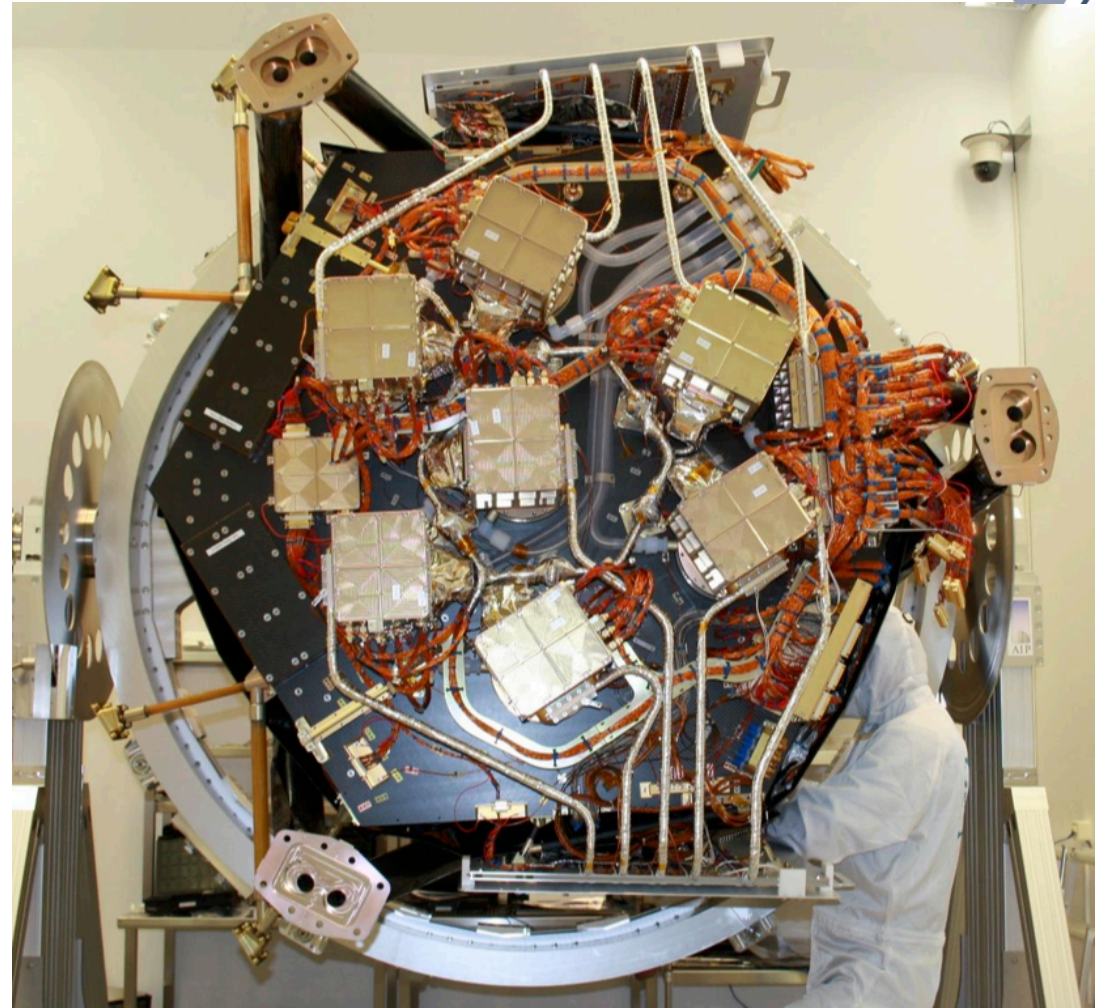
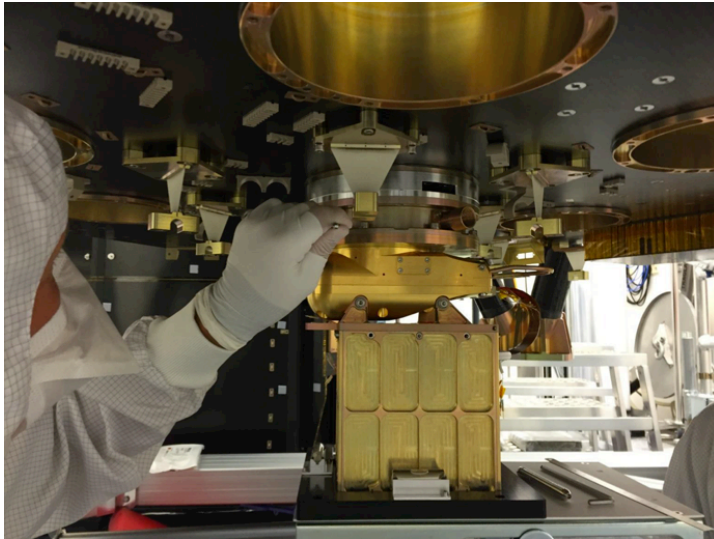


full FoV (60 arcmin diameter)

K. Dennerl (MPE)



7+1 Framestore pnCCD



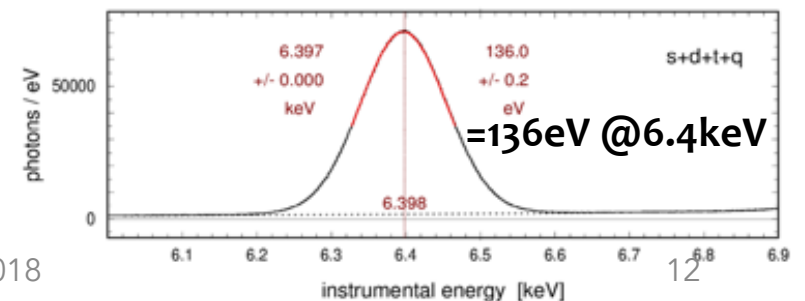
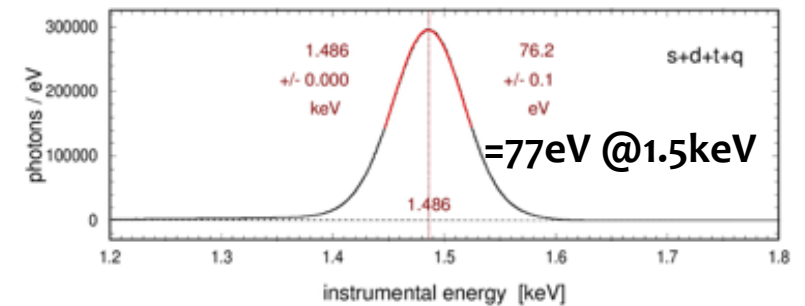
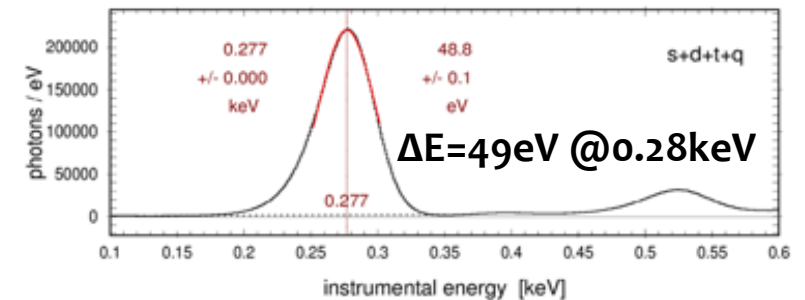
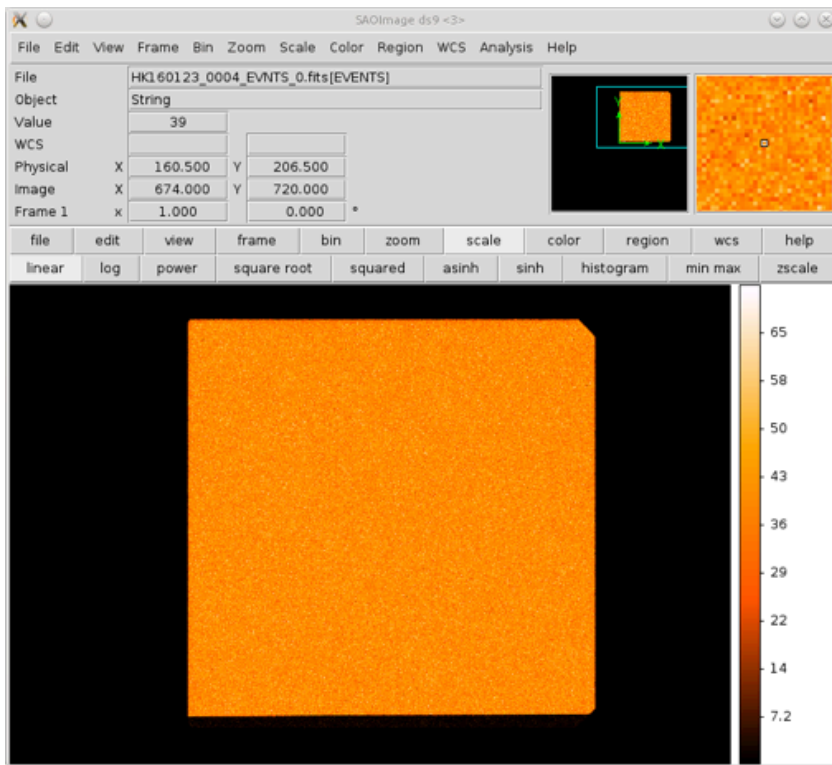
Meidinger et al, 9144E..1WM



Cameras Calibration



- **3.3 Billion** calibrated events! (K. Dennerl, N. Meidinger)
- Spectral resolution at all measured energies within specs ($R \sim 20$ @ 1.5keV)
- Extremely **good uniformity**
- Only weak dependence on CCD and electronics temperature (unlike XMM)
- Very accurate absolute energy reconstruction ($< 0.06\%$)

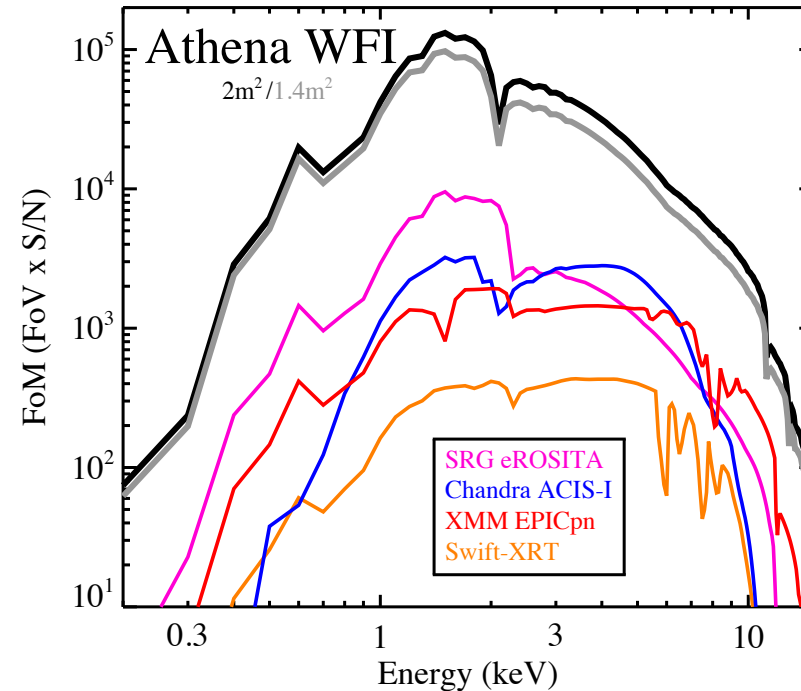
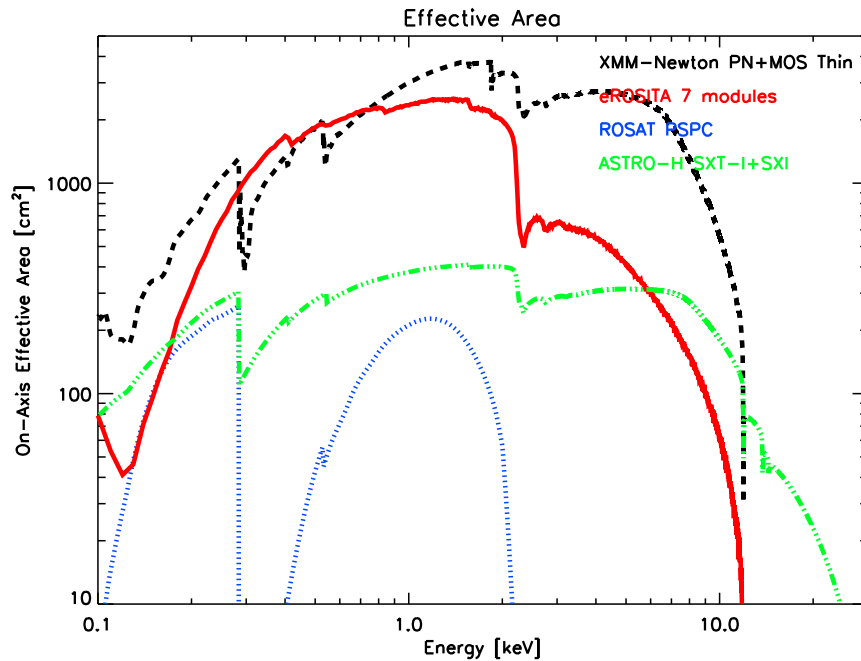




Effective Area and Grasp



Effective Area: ~1700 cm² (FoV avg. @1keV)



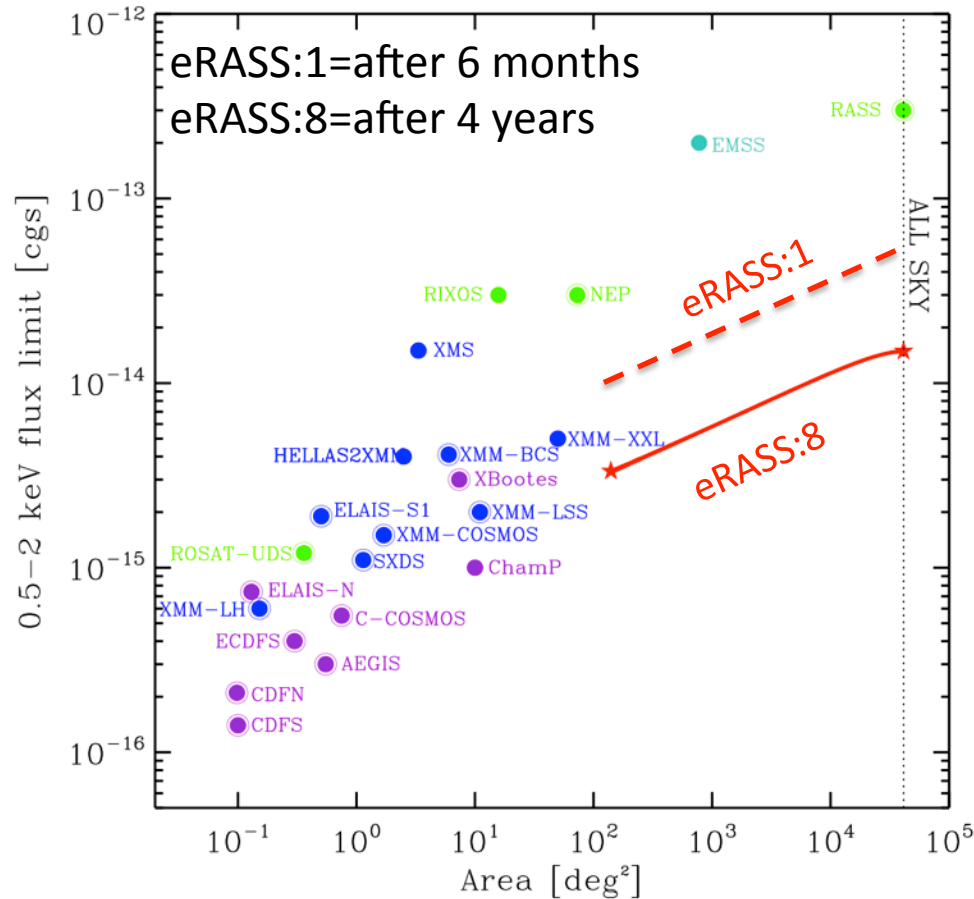
- Effective area at 1keV comparable with XMM-Newton
- Factor ~7-8 larger surveying speed (and 4 years dedicated to all sky survey)
- Survey FoM $\approx A_{\text{eff}} * \text{FoV} / (\theta * \text{Bkgn})$ (courtesy of Wik & Horsheimer)



eROSITA surveys in context

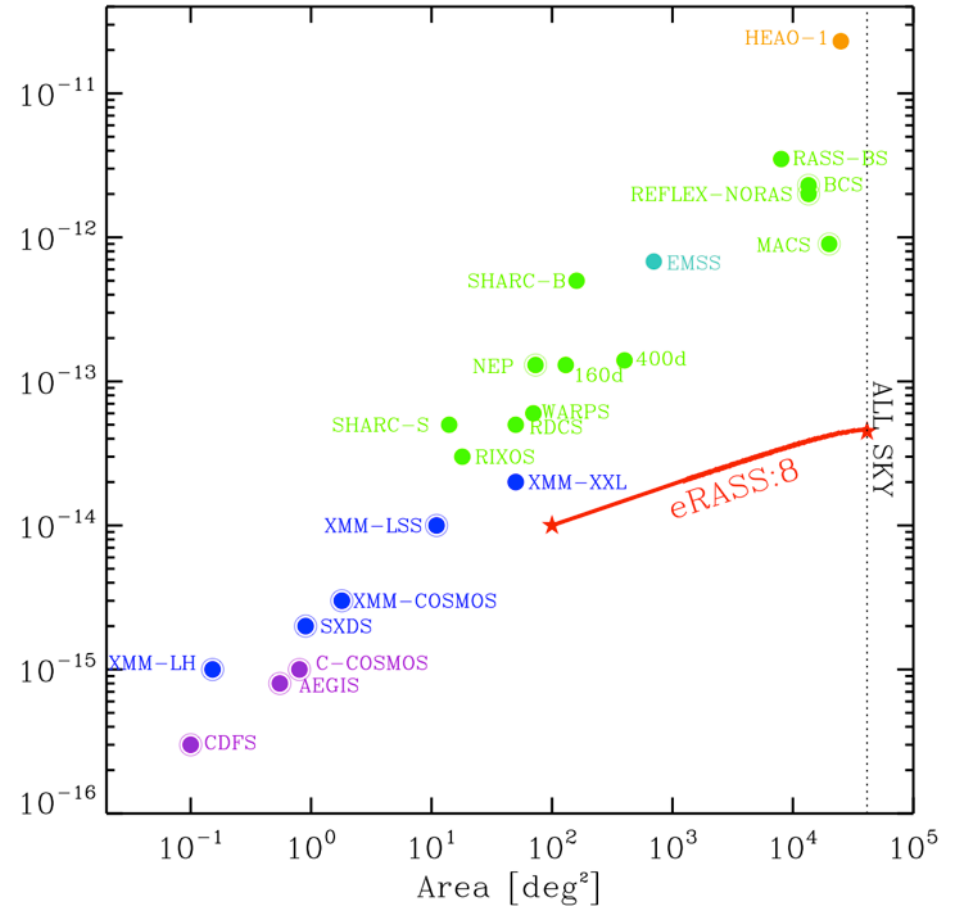


Point sources sensitivity



All sky: 10^{-14} (0.5-2 keV)
 2×10^{-13} (2-10 keV) [erg/cm²/s]

Extended sources sensitivity



All sky: 3.4×10^{-14} (0.5-2 keV)

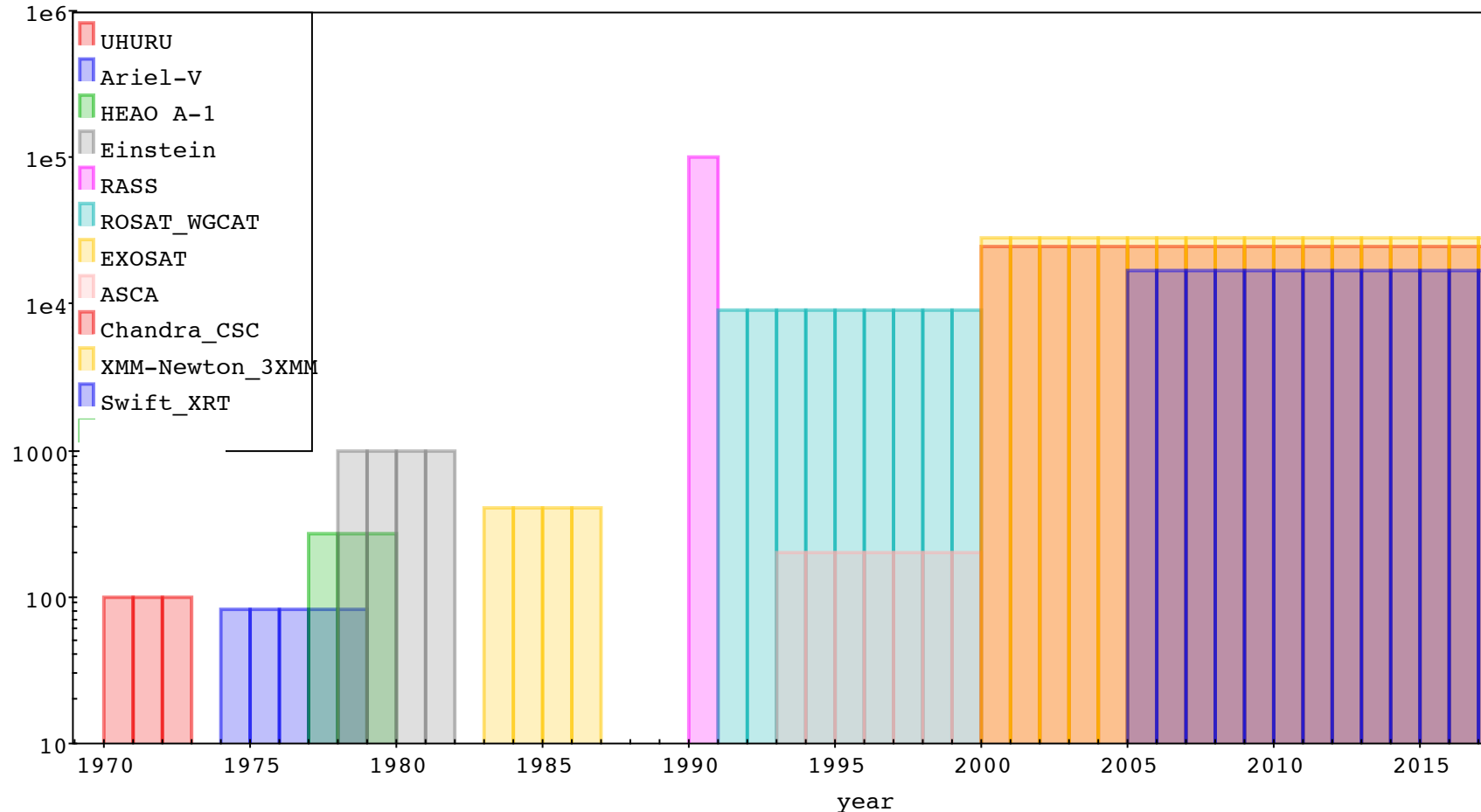
Merloni et al. 2012



eROSITA catalogs in context



Logarithmic scale!



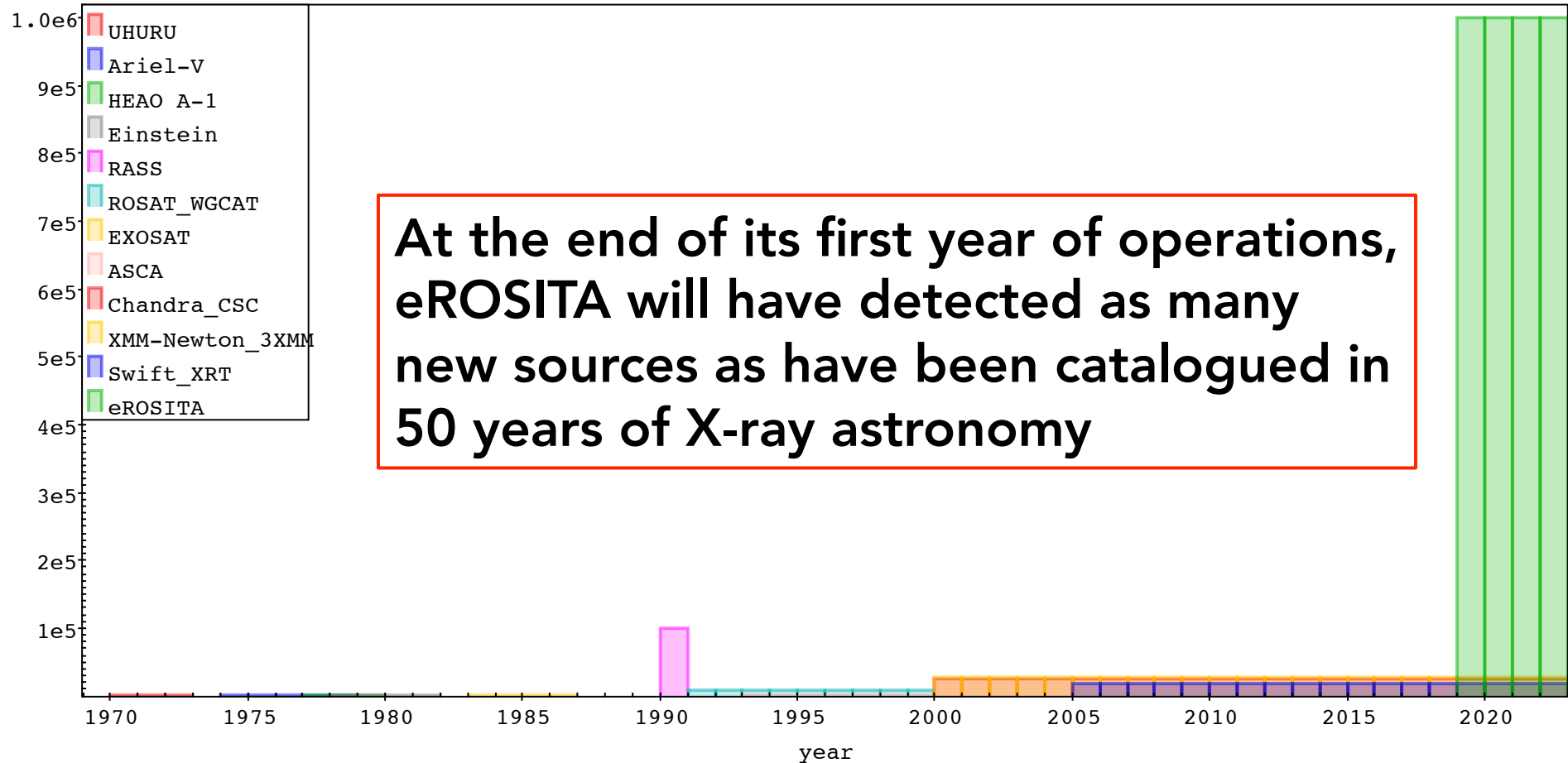
Approx. Number of X-ray sources detected per year (from published catalogs, not corrected for duplications)



eROSITA catalogs in context



Linear scale!





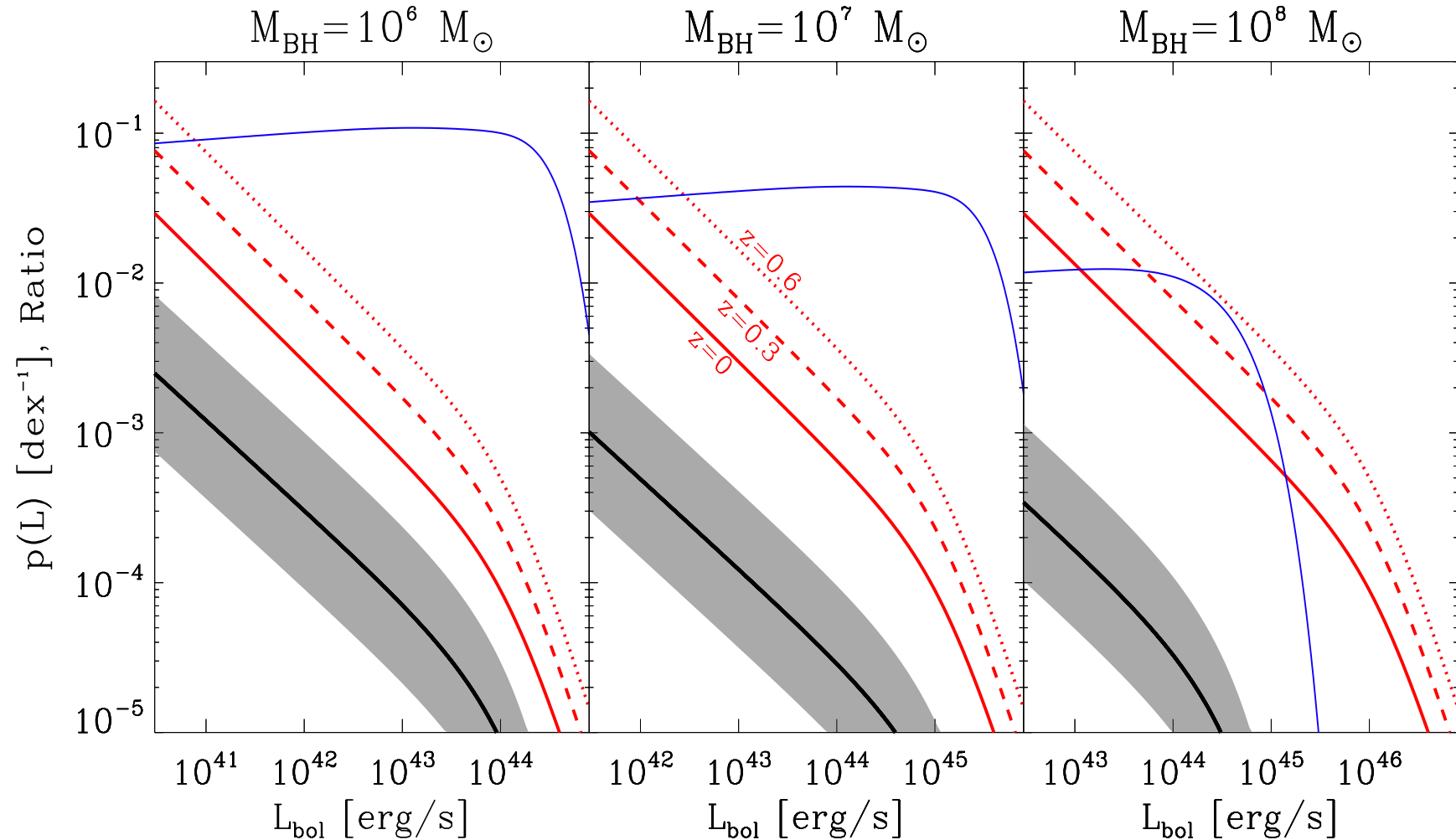
eROSITA Legacy



- Detect ALL clusters more massive than $2-3 \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}$ (see e.g Borm et al. 2014; Clerc et al. 2018)
- Detect about 3M AGN ($\langle z \rangle \sim 1$; $\langle \log L_x \rangle \sim 44$), probing SMBH growth over a wide redshift range (including 1000s of $z > 3$ QSOs)
- Provide a detailed view of the compact objects (NS, BH) population of the Milky Way
- Survey of 600k active (young, magnetic) stars
- Map the diffuse X-ray emission and the hot ISM in the Milky Way and in the Solar neighborhood
- Study nearby star-forming galaxies and galaxy groups
- Provide a dynamical view of the X-ray sky and identify transients and variable sources, including 1000's TDEs
- Serendipity...



TDE vs AGN duty cycles

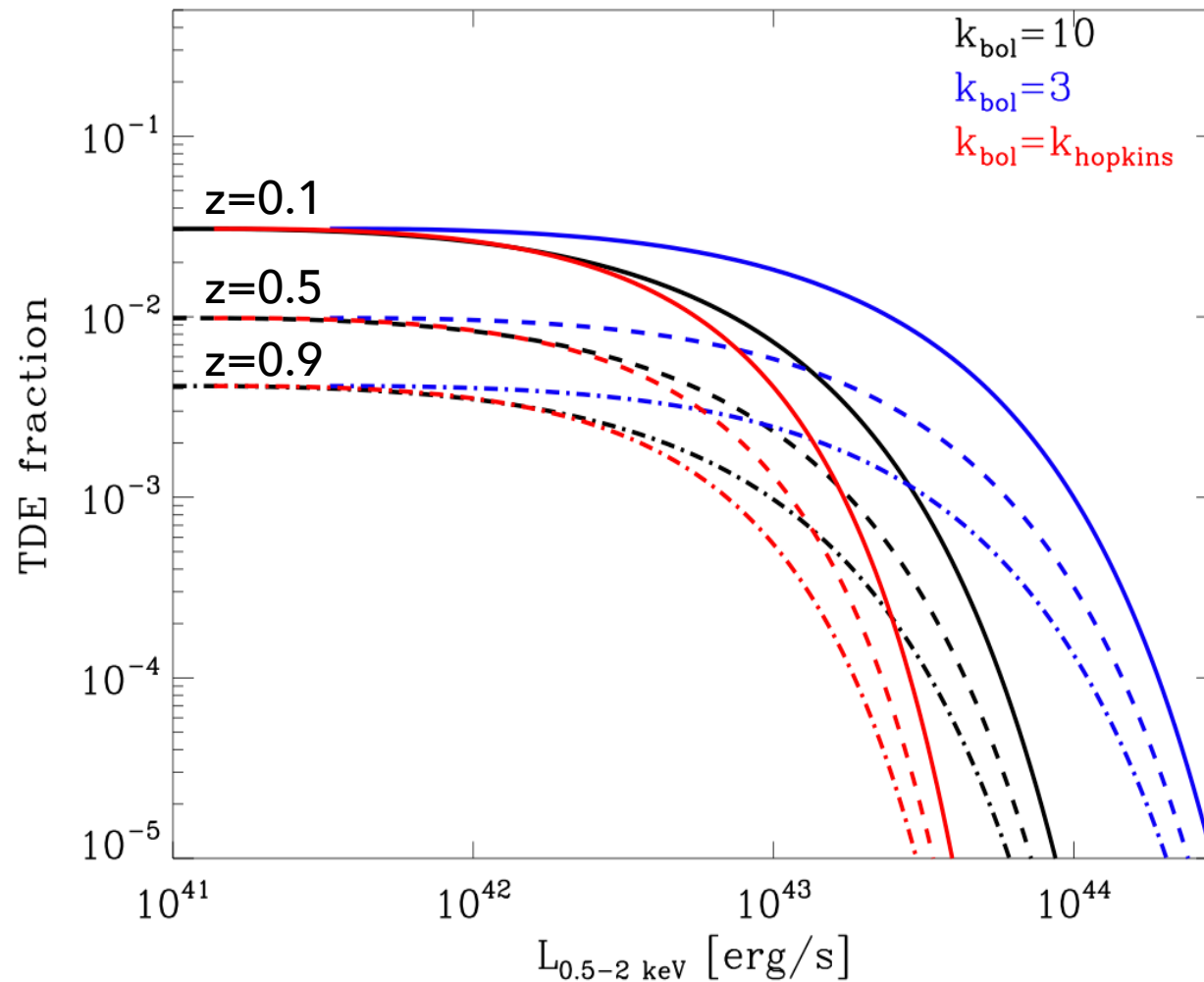


Red lines: AGN
Black lines: TDE

Merloni et al. 2015



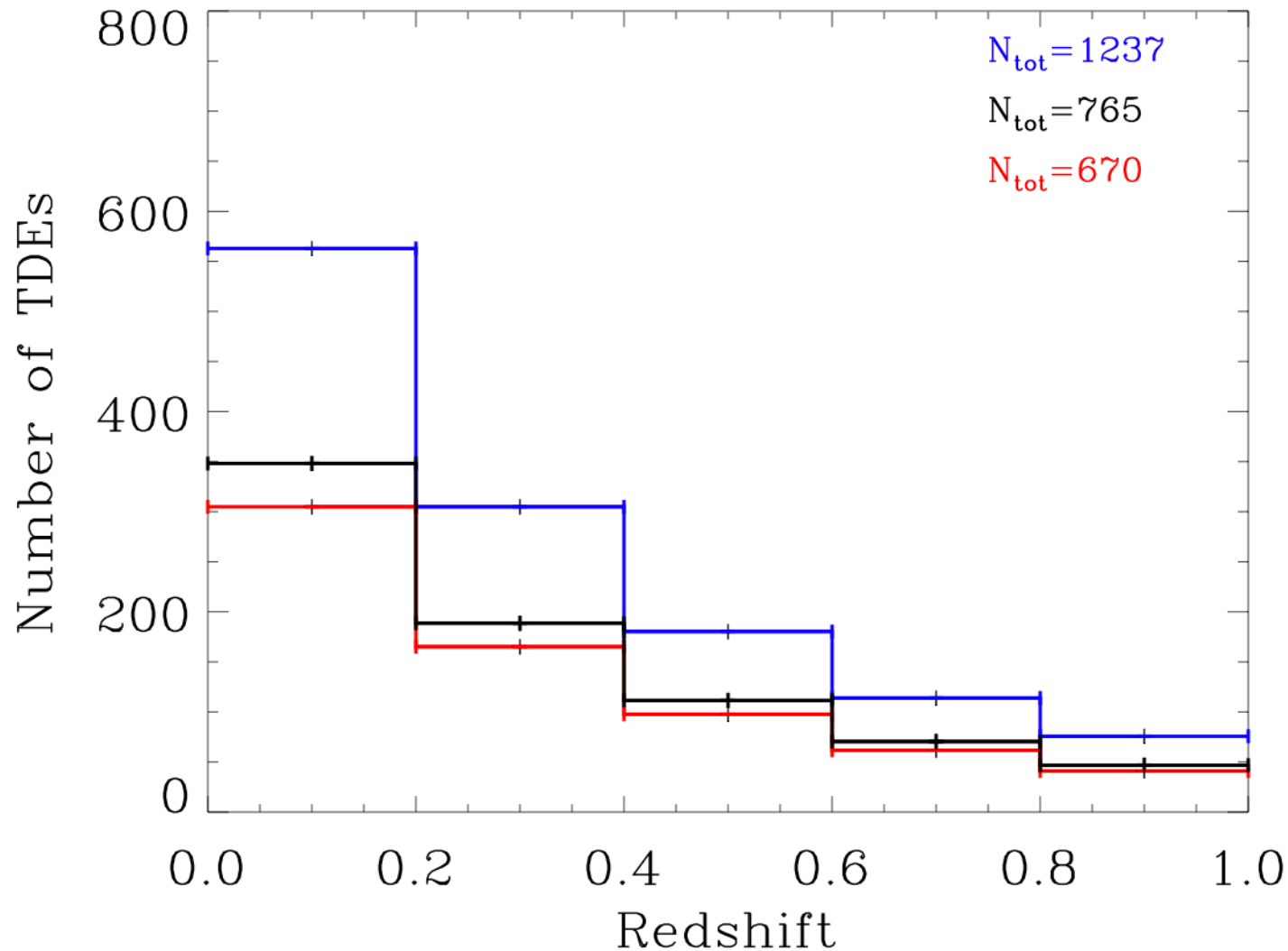
TDE Fraction at soft X-rays



A few % of nuclear sources with ($\text{Log } L_x < 43$) might be TDE!



>100 TDEs per month...



of TDEs in ONE eROSITA all-sky survey (6 months)



Spectroscopic follow-up



– SDSS-IV/SPIDERS

- Systematic followup of all RASS and XMMSL point sources in eBOSS footprint ($17 < r < 22.5$, $> 85\%$ completeness; 10k RASS and 1200 new XMMSL spectra)
- Multi-object spectroscopy of faint clusters (CODEX sample; Nicolas' talk)

– SDSS-V (2020-2024) www.sdss.org/future/

- SDSS + LCO full-sky coverage complete follow-up of eRASS:3 over $\sim 10,000$ deg² (250k AGN spectra to $r=21.5$, 80k galaxies in 10k clusters)

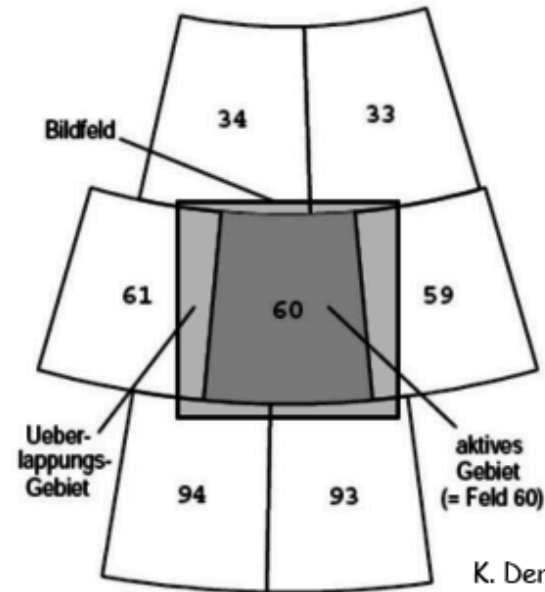
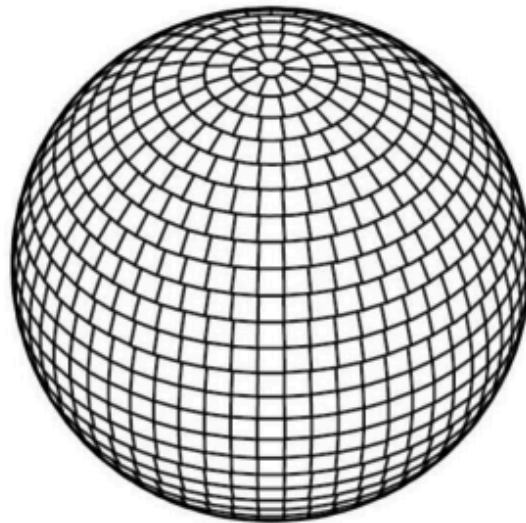
– VISTA/4MOST (2023-2027) www.4most.eu

- Complete, systematic follow-up of both Clusters and AGN from eROSITA: reach $> 80\%$ completeness for eRASS:8 (down to $r \sim 22.8$)
- ~ 700 k AGN spectra $0 < z < 6$
- ~ 1 M galaxies in ~ 50 k X-ray selected clusters (Clusters clustering, RSD, velocity dispersion, gravitational redshift)

The SASS pipeline processes all-sky survey and pointed data:

All-sky survey:

- Sky is divided into 5839 equatorial equal-area fields of approx. $3^\circ \times 3^\circ$
- After event-calibration, incoming data stream is split and accumulated in same number of overlapping $3.6^\circ \times 3.6^\circ$ fields, centred on each of these fields (local, parallel projection sky maps)
- Source detection and further source-level analysis is performed on these sky maps



K. Dennerl,
Survey II Concept

Pointed observations:

- Incoming data stream is split in different pointings (\leftarrow timeline)
- Source detection is performed on $1.6^\circ \times 1.6^\circ$ fields, centred on pointing



Content of source catalogs



RA
 DEC
 RADEC_ERR
 LII
 BII
 EXT
 EXT_ERR
 EXT_LIKE
 ML_RADIUS
 ID_CLUSTER
 MASKFRAC

n=0,4
 DET_LIKE_n
 RATE_n
 RATE_ERR_n
 FLUX_n
 FLUX_ERR_n
 ML_CTS_n
 ML_EFF_n
 ML_BKG_n
 ML_EXP_n
 VIGNET_n
n=1,3
 HR_n
 HR_ERR_n

APE_CTS
 APE_EFF
 APE_BKG
 APE_EXP
 APE_RADIUS
 APE_POIS

Wavelet
 (Alexis)?

detUID
 souUID
 IAUNAM
 TMIN
 TMAX
 NEW
 UNIQUE
 SRC_CAND
n=1,9
 SRC_CAND_n
 DIST_NN
 SRC_DENS

QUALITY
 QF

MEAN_RATE
 MEAN_ERROR
 SIGMA_RMS
 TIME_MIN
 TIME_MAX
 RATE_MON
 RATE_MAX
 RATE_MIN_ERR
 RATE_MAX_ERR

NH
 NH_U
 NH_L
 PHOTON
 PHOTON_U
 PHOTON_H
 NORM
 NORM_U
 NORM_L

ERMLDET

APETOOL

CATPREP

DPVAL

VARICHCK

SPECFIT



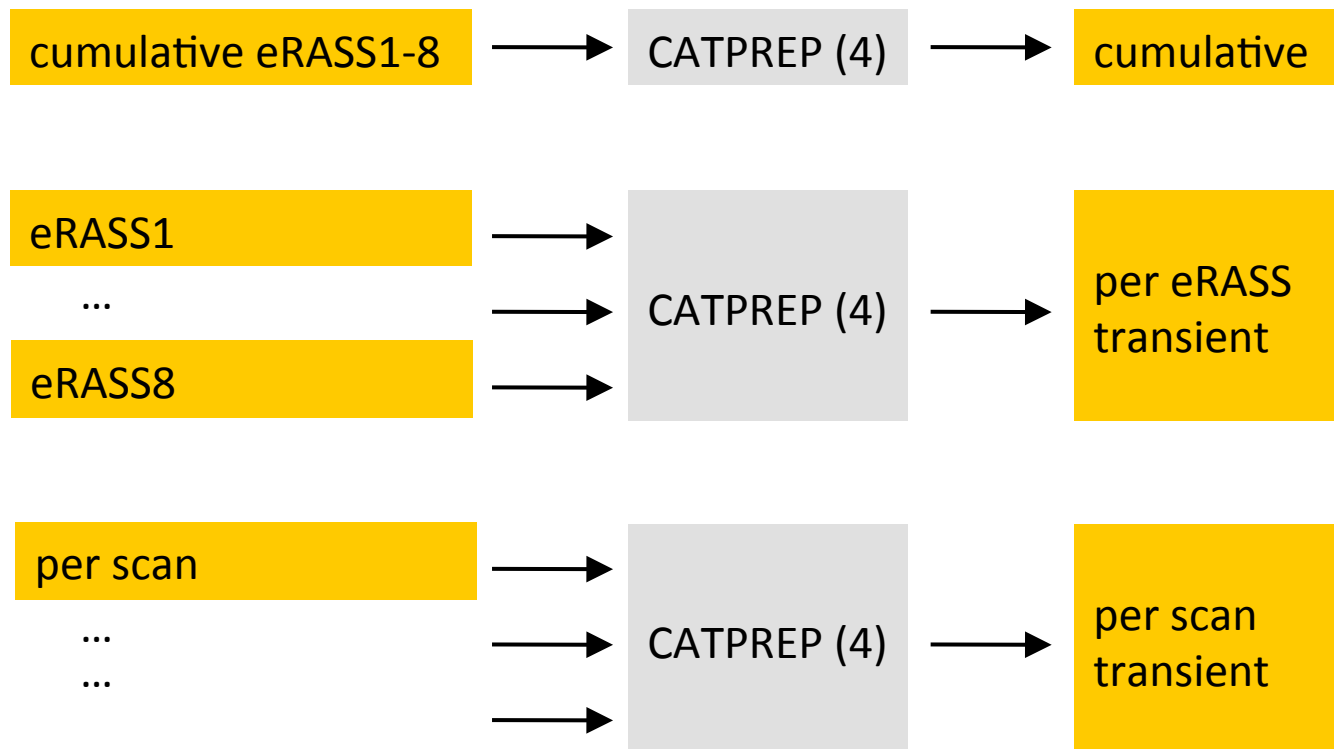
eSASS pipeline catalogs & transient catalogs



CATPREP (4) – merging of source catalogs

single sky field catalogs

all sky/DE hemisphere

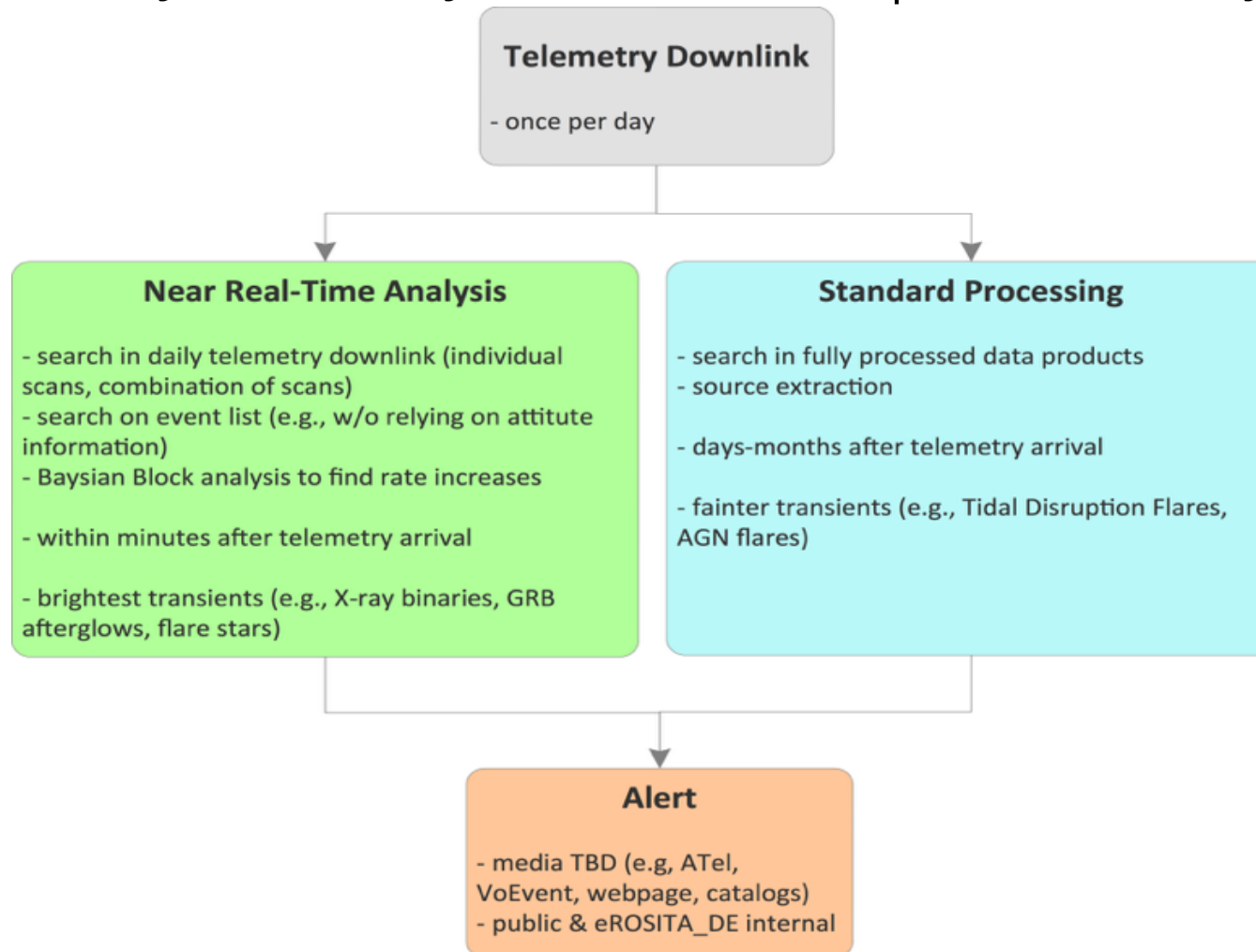




Transients and alerts



Transients and variables will be searched for in all time scales, from <30s to years. (Only in the German part of the sky!)





Transients and alerts



Initially alerts will be vetted manually and available only to the eROSITA_DE community. Once operation is stable and reliable, distribution to the wider community is foreseen through TBD means (ATel, VoEvent, web, ...).

Calibration / PV Phase	eRASS1	eRASS2	eRASS3
Manual source vetting.			
Distribution of man. vetted alerts to interested eROSITA_DE members (e.g., TDA working group, external collaborators) via mailing list and/or internal web page.			
Public announcement of exceptional transients via Astronomer's Telegrams, GCNs.			
		Distribution of semi-automatically generated alerts to interested eROSITA_DE members (e.g., TDA working group, external collaborators) via VOEvent or similar.	
		Public web page for high significance alerts. Public block-announcement of new events via Astronomer's Telegram.	
		Distribution of semi-automatically generated alerts to the public via VOEvent or similar.	
		Public web page for semi-automatically generated alerts.	

7/2019

1/2020

7/2020

1/2021



Working with eROSITA



- **eROSITA is a PI instrument**
 - Scientific exploitation of data shared between the partners: 50% MPE and 50% IKI, West/East (gal. coord.)
 - German data public after 2 yrs, 3 releases ('21, '23, '25; **TBC**)
 - Proprietary access via eROSITA_DE (/RU) consortium
 - Projects/papers regulated by working groups
- **Working Groups:**
 - Science: Clusters/Cosmology, AGN, Normal galaxies, Compact objects, Diffuse emission/SNR, Stars, Solar System, Time Domain Astrophysics
 - Infrastructure: Data analysis and catalogues, Multiwavelength follow-up, Calibration, Background
- **Collaboration policy (German Consortium):**
 - Individual External Collaborations (proposal to WGs)
 - Group External Collaborations (team-to-team MoUs)



Thank you

Image courtesy of K. Dolag

Merloni, Toulouse, 5/2018

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