

ESA's new X-ray optics for observing the hot Universe

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Artist's impression of a galaxy that is releasing material via two strong jets (shown in red/orange) as well as via wide-angle outflows (shown in gray/blue). Both jets and outflows are being driven by the black hole located at the galaxy's centre. Black holes, which lurk unseen at the centres of almost all galaxies, are regarded as one of the keys to understanding galaxy formation and evolution. Credit: ESA/AOES Medialab

A new idea to use super-polished silicon wafers as the heart of a telescope is set to reveal more of the hot, high-energy Universe, peering back into its turbulent history.

Invisible X-rays tell us about the very hot matter in the Universe – black holes, supernovas and superheated gas clouds. Today's X-ray observatories, ESA's XMM-Newton and NASA's Chandra, were launched in the last century, and are still delivering world-class science. But they are starting to age.

To replace them, ESA is planning a much more capable X-ray observatory for launch in 2028, which would probe 10 to 100 times deeper into the Universe than the current generation of X-ray telescopes.

"This demands a whole new type of X-ray [mirror](#),"

explains Marcos Bavdaz, leading the technology push for ESA's future science missions. "To reach the kind of size needed, this new mission's mirrors will have to be 10 times lighter than XMM's, while delivering even sharper images."

The problem is that energetic X-rays do not behave like typical light waves – try to reflect them with a standard mirror and they are absorbed inside. Instead, X-rays can only be reflected at shallow angles, like stones skimming along water.

That means multiple mirrors must be stacked together to build a large-enough telescope. XMM has 174 gold-plated nickel mirrors, nested inside one another like Russian dolls.

But to reach the performance required for ESA's next X-ray mission, tens of thousands of densely packed mirror plates will be needed. How can this be done?

A new approach is required. 'Silicon pore optics', developed by ESA, draws on high-tech equipment and materials from the semiconductor industry.



Curved mirrors stacked within one of three optical modules of ESA's XMM-Newton telescope. Each one

contains 58 mirrors with a total telescope optical surface of more than 120 m² – bigger than a tennis court. Credit: ESA

"We make use of industrial silicon wafers, normally used to manufacture microprocessors," adds Eric Wille, optical system engineer for the X-ray optics development.

"We take advantage of their stiffness and super-polished surface, stacking a few dozen at a time together to form a single 'mirror module'."

Many hundreds of these modules will be fitted together to form the optics of the X-ray mission.

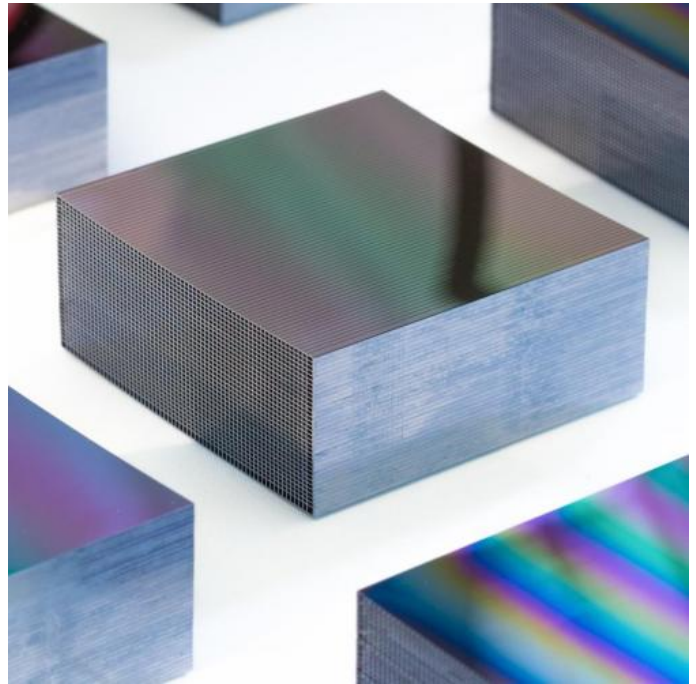
Grooves are cut into the wafers, leaving stiffening ribs and paper-thin mirrors, which are then covered with reflective metal. For maximum accuracy, semiconductor manufacturing techniques are applied for the stacking process.

"Stacking is done by a specially designed robot, aiming for micron-scale precision," Eric describes. "We've seen big jumps in quality as the robotics improve."

"All the stacking takes place in a cleanroom, since tiny dust particles risk large deformations in the mirror stack.

"The semiconductor industry is improving the quality of [silicon wafers](#), which will further improve the mirror quality in future."

The company cosine Research, leading the silicon pore optics consortium, has succeeded in the routine production of complete mirror modules.



A silicon pore optics mirror stack consisting of 35 mirror plates. The plates are made of silicon wafers. Hundreds of pores allow the X-rays to propagate through the mirror stack and be reflected on the coated stripes. Credit: cosine Research

Hundreds of mirror plates are regularly made by Micronit Microfluidics, a company specialised in micromachining large quantities of glass and silicon products.

Another consortium member, Kayser-Threde, has vibration-tested a mirror module and its mounting system, showing the design is capable of enduring a launch to space.

ESA's mission to the hot, high-energy universe

In November 2013 the science theme 'the hot and energetic Universe' was selected for the second Large-class mission, or L2, in ESA's Cosmic Vision science programme – to be pursued with an advanced X-ray observatory.

With a launch date foreseen for 2028, the mission will address two key questions. How and why does ordinary matter assemble into the galaxies and galactic clusters that we see today, and how do

black holes – lurking at the centre of almost all galaxies – grow and influence their surroundings?

Still many years from launch, the underlying optical technology required is being prepared as a joint effort between ESA's Technology Research Programme – turning innovative ideas into working prototypes – and its Science Core Technology Programme – developing enabling technologies for future science missions.

Provided by European Space Agency

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