Concordance: In-flight Calibration of X-ray Telescopes without Absolute References

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ABSTRACT

We describe a process for cross-calibrating the effective areas of X-ray telescopes that observe common targets. The targets are not assumed to be "standard candles" in the classic sense, in that we assume that the source fluxes have well-defined, but a priori unknown values. Using a technique developed by Chen et al. (2019) that involves a statistical method called *shrinkage estimation*, we determine effective area correction factors for each instrument that brings estimated fluxes into the best agreement, consistent with prior knowledge of their effective areas. We expand the technique to allow unique priors on systematic uncertainties in effective areas for each X-ray astronomy instrument and to allow correlations between effective areas in different energy bands. We demonstrate the method with several data sets from various X-ray telescopes.

1. INTRODUCTION

We address a perennial issue in instrument performance, when estimated fluxes using two or more instruments disagree. While many instruments can safely rely on calibration traceable to established standards, the performance of a space-based telescope usually cannot be recalibrated, as the instruments are not returned to the lab. Furthermore, space-based instruments may be affected by the physical rigors of launch into space and instrument performance can change with time due to gas leakage, filter deterioration, component failure, contamination buildup and other reasons. Without absolute standards that may be observed while in space, astronomers generally resort to the use of secondary, astronomical standards that can be observed while operating. Nonvariable sources are generally chosen as secondary standards so that they can be reused by the telescope team and observed by others. For example, in the 2-8 keV energy range, the Crab Nebula was frequently used as a standard, especially the observation by Toor & Seward (1974); for a recent use of the Crab Nebula for cross-calibrating X-ray telescopes, see Kirsch et al. (2005) for a comparison between many missions and Madsen et al. (2017b) for a case of assessing the *NuSTAR* telescope effective model. However, most astronomical sources vary, even the Crab Nebula, at levels detectable by current instruments, necessitating another approach: joint in-flight observations for cross-calibration of instruments.

Our work is set upon the foundation established by the International Astronomical Consortium for High Energy Calibration (IACHEC). The IACHEC was formed primarily to assist X-ray telescope teams who cross-calibrate instruments and to understand the sources used for this purpose. See recent IACHEC reports for summaries of recent activity (Madsen et al. 2019, 2020). All of the IACHEC working groups address issues of cross calibration of X-ray telescopes and often find discrepancies between results for the same source. Examples of IACHEC work include observations of the supernova remnants (SNRs) G21.5 (Tsu-jimoto et al. 2011) and 1E 0102–7219 (Plucinsky et al. 2017), spectra of galaxy clusters (Nevalainen et al. 2010; Kettula et al. 2013; Schellenberger et al. 2015), spectra of white dwarfs and isolated neutron stars (Beuermann et al. 2006), and simultaneous observations of active galaxies such as 3C 273 and PKS 2155–304 (Ishida et al. 2011; Madsen et al. 2017a). The studies had a

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common problem: assessing how much any particular instrument's effective area should be adjusted so that the measurements might agree. Ordinary weighting of measurements based on photon counting statistics would give the observations with large effective areas and exposure times the greatest influence on the result but without consideration of possible systematic errors. The overarching goal of IACHEC is thus to bring the competing adjustments to instrumental effective areas into concordance, while simultaneously including prior knowledge of possible systematic errors.

Here, we further develop the "shrinkage" method pioneered by Chen et al. (2019), hereafter referred to as Paper I, to compute objective corrections to effective areas of several high-energy instruments. See Section 2.1 for the model setup and notation. The method is extended to account for systematic uncertainties specific to each instrument and incorporate systematic correlations across passbands. We present the method here in some generality, without the details of the mathematical machinery presented in Paper I (Section 2.2), along with extensions added (Section 2.3), and apply it to a variety of datasets (Section 3). We present the results in Section 4 along with simulation studies that aim to validate the method, and discuss the next steps in Section 5. We note that while we examine the case of X-ray telescopes in this paper, the method is extendable to most types of telescopes.

2. METHOD

2.1. Background

We start with an idealized calibration data set where M objects are observed by each of N instruments, obtaining photon counts, c_{ij} , where j = 1, ..., M indexes the sources and i = 1, ..., N indexes the instruments. Each observation is described by a set of observational parameters (e.g., exposure time) that we encapsulate in a matrix $\mathbf{T} = \{T_{ij}\}$.

Denoting the true effective area of instrument i by A_i and the true flux of source j by F_j , the expected counts C_{ij} for each object/detector combination is given by

$$C_{ij} = T_{ij}A_iF_j, \quad 1 \le i \le N, \quad 1 \le j \le M, \tag{1}$$

where T_{ij} has units of seconds \times counts per photon, F_j has units of photons per unit area per second, and A_i has units of area. We assume for now that the true exposure factors have negligible error and equal the observed values, i.e., $T_{ij} = t_{ij}$. We follow the notation of Paper I by using lower case to indicate measured quantities and upper case to indicate the "true" values to be estimated. Note that in fact, the multiplicative constant T_{ij} contains not only the exposure time but also other factors that can be calculated precisely for any given observation.

We aim to estimate F_j using the calibration data, i.e., the observed counts c_{ij} , and an external (prior) estimated effective area, a_i for each instrument. A naive procedure simply substitutes each quantity in Eq. (1) with its measured counterpart, to obtain the "estimating equation",

$$c_{ij} = t_{ij} a_i f_{ij} \tag{2}$$

and solving Eq. (2) for f_{ij} for each instrument-source combination, thus yielding N different estimates of each flux. The resulting estimator $f_{ij} = c_{ij}/(a_i t_{ij})$ is a *ratio estimator*, which is known in statistical literature to be both seriously biased and highly variable. More precisely, the variability in the denominator can cause large uncertainty (considering dividing by a value close to zero). Furthermore, the average, $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} f_{ij}$, is a biased estimator of F_j . We return to the issue associated with ratio estimators in §4.4.1.

We can do much better by analyzing all data together using more principled and sophisticated statistical methods, such as the one given in Paper I. We can then achieve our goal to obtain *better* estimates of the instrumental effective areas, A_i , that bring our flux estimates, f_{ij} , closest to the F_i in some strict statistical sense. Fig. 1 gives a schematic representation of our goal.

In practice, estimating a flux from an observation is not as simple an operation as merely counting events. A strictly correct approach takes into consideration the response of the instrument, especially when attempting to measure the flux in a specific bandpass. It is often necessary to use a forward-folding method, such as implemented in xspec, that takes a count spectrum as input and effective area and response functions as externally (and accurately) provided. Here, we approximate this process using Eq. (1) because the flux (as defined here) is often a robustly computed quantity for any given observation. In fact, we do not actually compute c_{ij} but a proxy for c_{ij} as described below.

We now carefully examine the flux measurement process to justify using the simplistic model represented by Eq. (1). Source j is assumed to have a photon spectrum $n_E(\Theta_j)$ in units of photons per unit area per unit energy at energy E. Each Θ_j represents a vector of spectral parameters for a source, which we assume to include an overall normalization n_j with the same units as n_E , so $q(E;\theta_j) \equiv n_E(\Theta_j)/n_j$ defines the spectral shape as a function of the remaining spectral parameters, θ_j . In the case of a

¹ We consider each unique combination of telescope and detector with any filters or gratings to be an "instrument".

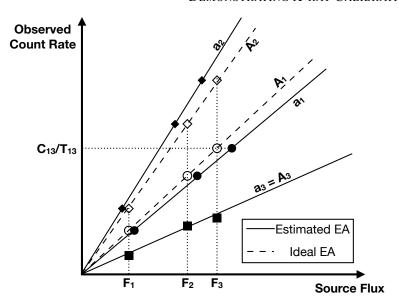


Figure 1. The goal of Concordance illustrated schematically. This schematic supposed 3 sources and 3 instruments, and plots expected count rates, C_{ij}/T_{ij} , on the vertical axis and plots true and estimated fluxes on the horizontal axis. The three instruments are represented by different symbols, with solid symbols representing the naive estimates of F_j , i.e., $f_{ij} = c_{ij}/(T_{ij}a_i)$, and open symbols representing the same, but with a_i replaced by the true effective area, A_i . The estimates are systematically biased because the a_i are inaccurate estimates of A_i ; compare the solid and dashed lines. (In the plot EA is used as an abbreviation for effective area.) Our aim is to estimate the A_i values that yield best agreement between instruments for each source.

spectrometer measuring an emission line, the bandpass may be so narrow that q is well approximated by a delta function, in which case $F_i = n_i$. Otherwise, the flux in a band from E_1 to E_2 is

$$F_{j} = \int_{E_{1}}^{E_{2}} n_{E}(\Theta_{j}) dE = n_{j} \int_{E_{1}}^{E_{2}} q(E; \theta_{j}) dE$$
(3)

giving

$$n_{j} = \frac{F_{j}}{\int_{E_{i}}^{E_{2}} q(E; \theta_{j}) dE} \equiv \frac{F_{j}}{\tilde{q}_{j} \Delta E}$$

$$\tag{4}$$

where $\Delta E = E_2 - E_1$.

For most X-ray telescopes, the instrumental effective area can be separated into two parts. There is the geometric area of the optics, i.e., A_i^g , with losses due to mechanical obscuration, reflections, and transmissions of the optics (including filters) given by $r_i(E)$. The other part is due to the quantum efficiency of the detector, Q(E), which gives probability of a detecting a photon. We characterize the (true) effective area of instrument i as a function of energy in the bandpass of interest by $\tilde{A}_i(E) = A_i^g r_i(E)Q_i(E) \equiv A_i\alpha_i(E)$, where $\alpha_i(E)$ now gives the shape of the effective area in the band and is defined such that its integral over the band is unity, i.e.,

$$\alpha_i(E) = \frac{r_i(E)Q_i(E)}{\int_{E_1}^{E_2} r_i(E)Q_i(E)dE}.$$
 (5)

Consequently,

$$A_{i} = A_{i}^{g} \cdot \int_{E_{1}}^{E_{2}} r_{i}(E)Q_{i}(E)dE$$
 (6)

is the scale of the effective area and does not depend on E. We take this approach because the model of the effective area through the band is generally better known than its absolute value.

The detector provides counts in K channels that are related to the true photon energy, E, via a response function $\Phi_k(E)$, where

$$\sum_{k=1}^{K} \Phi_k(E) = 1. (7)$$

A given observation has an accurately determined exposure time t_{ij} that sets the expected count in channel k:

$$C_{ijk} = t_{ij} \int \tilde{A}_i(E) n_E(\Theta_j) \Phi_k(E) dE$$
 (8)

$$= t_{ij} A_i n_j \int \alpha_i(E) q(E; \theta_j) \Phi_k(E) dE$$
(9)

$$=t_{ij}A_{i}F_{j}\frac{\int\alpha_{i}(E)q(E;\theta_{j})\Phi_{k}(E)dE}{\tilde{q}_{j}\Delta E},\tag{10}$$

$$\equiv \tilde{T}_{ijk} A_i F_j, \tag{11}$$

where Eq. (10) follows from Eq. (4). It is important to point out that Eq. (8) is well-known in the astronomy literature but Eq. (10) is an innovative way of simplifying the expressions, which is essential for tackling the current problem. Finally, the counts that are associated with the energy band (E_1, E_2) are mostly in the a range of channels (k_1, k_2) , which is chosen so that we have a reliable estimate of flux in the band of interest, giving the expected count relevant to a particular flux measurement

$$C_{ij} = \sum_{k=k_1}^{k_2} C_{ijk} = A_i F_j \sum_{k=k_1}^{k_2} \tilde{T}_{ijk} \equiv T_{ij} A_i F_j,$$
(12)

which defines T_{ij} in terms of t_{ij} , a normalized sum over the response function, and the two shape functions. This is the formal basis for Eq. (1).

In actual data analysis, the observed counts, c_{ijk} , not the expected counts, C_{ijk} , are input into the iterative routine that estimates the fluxes, f_{ij} , and, again, the estimated effective area, a_i , must be used because the true effective area is unknown. Thus, in analogy to Eq. (2), we replace C_{ij} , A_i , and F_j in Eq. (12) with their observed counterparts to obtain the estimating equation

$$c_{ij} = \sum_{k=k_1}^{k_2} c_{ijk} = a_i f_{ij} T_{ij} = a_i f_{ij} \sum_{k=k_1}^{k_2} \tilde{T}_{ijk}.$$
 (13)

Finally, naive, instrument-specific flux estimates are obtained by solving Eq. (13),

$$f_{ij} = \frac{c_{ij}}{T_{ij}a_i},\tag{14}$$

which is essentially a full derivation of the ratio estimator.

It is important to our analysis that the T_{ij} values be independent of A_i and F_j . There are two circumstances that may cause a problem in this regard: 1) when there is some nonlinearity of the detector response, such as pileup, where $Q_i(E)$ depends on the source flux, and 2) when $\alpha_i(E)$ is highly nonlocal and the bandpass of integration in Eq. (8) is large, involving portions of the spectrum where $q(E;\theta_j)$ or $\alpha_i(E)$ are poorly determined. By choosing instrument data in the linear regime, avoiding pileup, and restricting the bandpasses of interest, we mitigate these potential issues.

The goal of our statistical modeling is to determine the best estimates of A_i and F_j consistent with the data, c_{ij} with uncertainties σ_{ij} . If all the effective areas were precisely correct, i.e. if $A_i = a_i$, then we could estimate the F_j via a relatively trivial regression model. However, we know that there are systematic errors in our estimated effective areas because observations show that the f_{ij} do not cluster about any given value within their individual uncertainties. We addressed this problem in Paper I by introducing estimates of the systematic errors on the estimated effective areas and applying a statistical method called *shrinkage estimation*.

2.2. Statistical Model and Shrinkage Estimates.

Paper I proposes a linear regression model for the log count rates, denoted $y_{ij} \equiv \log(c_{ij}/T_{ij})$, such that

$$y_{ij} = B_i + G_j - \frac{1}{2\sigma_i^2} + e_{ij}, \tag{15}$$

where the $B_i \equiv \log A_i$, and the $G_j \equiv \log F_j$ are the quantities to be estimated, and the e_{ij} are noise terms that are assumed normally distributed with mean 0 and (known) variance σ_i^2 . The $-\frac{1}{2\sigma_i^2}$ term in Eq. (15) is a half-variance correction that is included to maintain the multiplicative mean modeling in Eq. (12). This correction ensures that $E(c_{ij}) = C_{ij} = T_{ij}A_iF_j$ because if $\log x \sim N(\mu, v)$, then $E(x) = e^{0.5v + \mu}$.

Paper I adopts a Bayesian hierarchical modeling approach to estimate the unknown quantities B_i , G_j , and σ_i^2 . This involves setting independent Gaussian prior distributions for the B_i , with prior mean $b_i = \log a_i$ and prior variance τ_i^2 and setting independent flat priors for the G_i ; and setting independent conjugate priors for the σ_i^2 . Paper I goes on to show how a Hamiltonian Monte Carlo algorithm can be used to obtain a sample from the joint posterior distribution of all unknown quantities in Model (15) and cross-checks this computation with a blocked Gibbs sampler. The resulting Monte Carlo sample can be transformed back to the effective areas and source fluxes on their original scale to obtain their posterior distributions, estimates, and error bars.

A Bayesian perspective allows us to combine multiple sources of information – in this case the information from the calibration data, the y_{ij} , and from the prior estimates of the effective areas, the a_i . By replacing the estimated effective areas with prior distributions that reflect their uncertainty, we are able to update the estimated effective areas and their error bars in light of the calibration data. This approach provides improved estimates (e.g., in terms of mean squared error) of the effective areas and the fluxes simultaneously. As a result, we obtain estimates of the sources' true fluxes that combine the instrument-specific estimates in a statistically principled manner.

The updated estimates of the effective areas are weighted averages of their priors and the best values based on the current calibration data. In the context of Model (15), we work on the log scale. The estimates of B_i and G_j are given by

$$\widehat{B}_i = W_i(\bar{y}'_i - \bar{G}_i) + (1 - W_i)b_i \quad \text{and} \quad \widehat{G}_j = \bar{y}'_{.j} - \bar{B}_j,$$
 (16)

where

$$\bar{y}'_{i\cdot} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{M} y'_{ij} \sigma_i^{-2}}{\sum_{j=1}^{M} \sigma_i^{-2}}, \quad \bar{y}'_{\cdot j} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} y'_{ij} \sigma_i^{-2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sigma_i^{-2}}, \quad \bar{G}_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{M} \widehat{G}_j \sigma_i^{-2}}{\sum_{j=1}^{M} \sigma_i^{-2}}, \quad \bar{B}_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \widehat{B}_i \sigma_i^{-2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sigma_i^{-2}},$$

$$(17)$$

 $y'_{ij} = y_{ij} + 0.5\sigma_i^2$, and the weights are given by $W_i = M\sigma_i^{-2}/(\tau_i^{-2} + M\sigma_i^{-2})$. If the prior estimate of the effective area of a particular instrument is very precise relative to its calibration data, i.e., $\tau_i^2 \ll \sigma_i^2/M$, then $W_i \approx 0$, and the updated estimate of that instrument's effective area is dominated by the prior estimate, resulting in $\hat{B}_i \approx b_i$. In contrast, if the calibration data are much more precise, then the weights are near unity and the updated estimate of the effective area is dominated by the calibration data, giving $\hat{B}_i \approx \bar{y}'_i - \bar{G}_i$.

The estimates \widehat{B}_i in Eq. (16) are often called "shrinkage estimates" due to their historical use for "shrinking" several estimates together toward a common prior mean (Efron & Morris 1972, 1973) when, for example, the b_i are all the same. Because the prior means, b_i , are different for different instruments, the \widehat{B}_i are simply a sensible combination of prior knowledge captured by b_i and data represented by \overline{y}'_i , weighted by their respective precisions, which are the reciprocals of their variances (assuming the σ_i are known). This combination allows our model to weigh the prior estimate of the effective area for a given instrument against deviations between the observed fluxes of the same sources from different instruments and ultimately to obtain the joint estimates of the true fluxes and effective areas that are most consistent with the calibration data and the priors on the effective areas.

Paper I further describes how to handle the case where all sources are not observed by all instruments and presents a robust version of Model (15) that allows for outliers among the measured fluxes (or source counts) by replacing the log Normal error model with a log *t* error model.

2.3. Extensions of the Model

Paper I proposes modeling calibration data using Model (15) and its extensions, derived computational methods for fitting these models, and validated their statistical properties. However, application of Model (15) to real data requires relaxing some of its basic assumptions. Here, we illustrate how this is accomplished via two extensions to the method.

2.3.1. Heterogeneous Uncertainties in Effective Area Priors

IACHEC scientists recognize that the quality of ground-based calibrations varies significantly from instrument to instrument, resulting in perceived differences in the reliabilities of the estimated effective areas. The formalism laid out in Paper I allows for instrument specific prior distributions for for the B_i , as explained in Section 2.2, given by Gaussian distributions with instrument-specific variances τ_i^2 . In the numerical examples in Paper I, however, the τ_i^2 were set to τ^2 for each i, essentially assuming that all modelled calibrations are equally uncertain in percentage terms. Here we allow for *heterogeneous* τ_i^2 values, as covered by the theory given in Paper I. At IACHEC meetings in 2017, 2018, and 2019 (Madsen et al. 2019, 2020), we asked instrument calibration scientists to specify values of τ_i for their instruments in each of a specific set of bandpasses. These values are given in Tables 1 and 2; instruments with significant effective area below 1 keV appear in Table 1 and other instruments appear in Table 2.

Table 1. Effective Area Uncertainty Priors $(\tau_i)^a$

	Energy Bands (keV)								
Instrument	0.15-0.33	0.33-0.54	0.54-0.8	0.8-1.2	1.2-1.8	1.8-2.2	2.2-3.5	3.5-5.5	5.5-10
Astrosat SXT	•••	15	15	10	10	10	10	10	10
Chandra ACIS	3	3	3	3	2.6	3.3	3.3	4.9	5
Chandra HETGS			10	5	4	4	4	5	7
Chandra LETGS	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	10	10
ROSAT PSPC	10	10	10	10	10	10			• • •
Suzaku XIS1		20	15	10	10	15	5	5	5
Suzaku XIS0,2,3		• • •	15	10	10	15	5	5	5
Swift PC/WT		15	10	7.5	7.5	10	5	5	5
XMM MOS1,2	20	10	6	6	6	6	6	6	10
XMM pn	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
XMM RGS		8	5	5	5				

^aThe τ_i values are given as percentages. The ellipses indicate bandpasses where the instrument has an negligible effective area.

Table 2. Effective Area Uncertainty Priors $(\tau_i)^a$

	Energy Bands (keV)						
Instrument	2.2-3.5	3.5-5.5	5.5-10	15-25	25-50	50-100	100-300
Astrosat CZTI		• • •		20	20	20	25
Astrosat LAXPC		15	15	15	15	20	• • •
INTEGRAL IBIS					8	15	20
INTEGRAL SPI					5	5	5
NuSTAR		4	3	3	15	20	
RXTE PCA	5	10	3	3	10	50	• • •
RXTE HEXTE				5	5	5	
Suzaku HXD				20	20	20	20
Swift BAT	• • • •	• • •		15	4	4	12

^aThe τ_i values are given as percentages.

Of course, in practice it is difficult even for experts to quantify the τ_i precisely. Thus, it is important that we examine the sensitivity of our results to the specified values. Often, however, there is a body of experience and expert knowledge on the reliability of ground-based standards that allows rough estimation of systematic errors.

2.3.2. Prior Correlations among Effective Areas

The second extension allows correlations between the effective areas in different energy bands for each instrument. In Paper I, we treated different energy bands as separate (independent) instruments, while in reality their effective areas can be strongly correlated. Continuing to work on the log relative scale given in Eq. (23), we denote the effective areas as a function of the energy band $\mathcal{E} = [E_1, E_2]$ by $B(\mathcal{E}, \vec{\xi}) = \log \int_{E_1}^{E_2} A(E, \vec{\xi}) dE$, where $\vec{\xi}$ parameterizes the effective area and includes quantities such as the geometric area, filter thicknesses, and chemical compositions that are initially estimated during ground calibration. Uncertainties in $\vec{\xi}$ are quantified via the prior distribution, $p(\vec{\xi})$; examples generated and used for ACIS analyses can be found in Drake et al.

(2006); Kashyap et al. (2008); Lee et al. (2011) and Xu et al. (2014). We suppress the subscript *i* throughout this section for notational simplicity because we are restricting consideration to an arbitrary instrument.

Following the discussion in Section 2.2, we specify the prior distribution on (the logarithm of) the effective areas of U energy bands, $\{B(\mathcal{E}_u,\vec{\xi})\}$ for $u=1,\ldots,U$, as a multivariate Gaussian distribution with expected values, β_u , and variances, Λ_u , for each energy band u, and with correlations, ρ_{uv} , between all pairs of distinct energy bands, $u\neq v$. Among the b_u , the Λ_u , and the ρ_{uv} , only the correlations, ρ_{uv} , (or, more precisely, the Monte Carlo estimates of the ρ_{uv}) are used in our data analyses. To distinguish the Monte Carlo estimates of the prior means and variances of the B_i obtained here from those we actually use, we introduce new notation for these quantities that differ from those used in Paper I and in Section 2.2. The current methods for computing Λ_u are still somewhat experimental, so we rely instead on the τ_i values from IACHEC scientists.

For a given instrument and energy band u, the expectation is

$$\beta_u = \int B(\mathcal{E}_u, \vec{\xi}) \ p(\vec{\xi}) \ d\vec{\xi}. \tag{18}$$

In practice, calibration scientists set a_i to be the prior estimate of A_i (on the original scale) based on their best information and experience. Transforming to a logarithmic scale, we might set our prior estimate of B_i to $\log a_i$, which is the choice of prior mean we suggest in Section 2.2. Eq. (18) can be used in the absence of such intuition or if we prefer to use a parameterized model for B. (This is particularly relevant for the correlations, since we have less intuition for them.) In this case, a reasonable strategy is to proceed via Monte Carlo integration of Equation (18). More precisely, we obtain a *calibration sample*, $\{B^{(k)}(\mathcal{E}_u), k = 1, \dots, K\}$, that quantifies prior uncertainty in $B(\mathcal{E}_u, \vec{\xi})$, for example by obtaining a sample of size K from $p(\vec{\xi})$ and computing $B(\mathcal{E}_u, \vec{\xi}^{(k)})$ for each sample, $\{\vec{\xi}^{(k)}\}$, from $p(\vec{\xi})$. The $B^{(k)}(\mathcal{E}_u)$ is expressed as $\log\left[\int_{E_1}^{E_2} A^{(k)}(E) dE\right]$ for each u (given all Monte Carlo samples $A^{(k)}(E)$ for $E \in \mathcal{E}_u$). The Monte Carlo version of Eq. (18) is then

$$\hat{\beta}_u = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K B^{(k)}(\mathcal{E}_u). \tag{19}$$

The prior variance of $B(\mathcal{E}_u, \vec{\xi})$ and its Monte Carlo estimate are

$$\Lambda_u = \int [B(\mathcal{E}_u, \vec{\xi}) - \beta_u]^2 \ p(\vec{\xi}) \ d\vec{\xi} \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\Lambda}_u = \frac{1}{K - 1} \sum_{k=1}^K \left[B^{(k)}(\mathcal{E}_u) - \hat{\beta}_u \right]^2, \tag{20}$$

respectively. Finally, the prior correlation between $B(\mathcal{E}_u, \vec{\xi})$ and $B(\mathcal{E}_v, \vec{\xi})$ is the covariance normalized by the respective standard deviations,

$$\rho_{uv} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Lambda_u \Lambda_v}} \int \left[B(\mathcal{E}_u, \vec{\xi}) - \beta_u \right] \left[\tilde{B}(\mathcal{E}_v, \vec{\xi}) - \beta_v \right] \ p(\vec{\xi}) \ d\vec{\xi}$$
 (21)

with Monte Carlo estimate,

$$\hat{\rho}_{uv} = \frac{1}{(K-1)\sqrt{\hat{\Lambda}_u\hat{\Lambda}_v}} \sum_{k=1}^K \left[B^{(k)}(\mathcal{E}_u) - \hat{\beta}_u \right] \left[B^{(k)}(\mathcal{E}_v) - \hat{\beta}_v \right]. \tag{22}$$

2.4. Practical Implementation

This section discusses practical implementation of our methods, specifically, in terms of normalization of observed counts/fluxes and computation of correlation matrices.

2.4.1. Normalization in Practice

Because X-ray data analysis packages such as xspec return the f_{ij} and their uncertainties, it is convenient to rewrite Eq. (15) in terms of

$$\tilde{y}_{ij} = \log \frac{f_{ij}}{\tilde{f}} = \log \frac{c_{ij}}{T_{ij}a_i\tilde{f}}, \quad \tilde{B}_i = \log \frac{A_i}{a_i}, \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{G}_j = \log \frac{F_j}{\tilde{f}}$$
 (23)

to obtain

$$\tilde{y}_{ij} = \tilde{B}_i + \tilde{G}_j - \frac{1}{2\sigma_i^2} + e_{ij},\tag{24}$$

where \tilde{f} is a fiducial flux (usually the maximum of the f_{ij}) used to normalize the data to the range [0, 1]. Model (24) is functionally equivalent to Model (15). This definition of \tilde{G}_j , normalized by \tilde{f} , which depends on data, is only introduced for computational convenience and does not affect the model or its interpretation. Technically, using a data-dependent "parameter", here \tilde{G}_j , implies a data-dependent prior distribution, which is generally not legitimate from a Bayesian viewpoint. However, because using a flat prior on G_j is the same as using a flat prior on $\tilde{G}_j = G_j - \log \tilde{f}$, there is no actual effect in our implementation. Thus, Model (24) has the same form as Model (15), so we can embed it into the Bayesian hierarchical model described in Paper I to obtain the full posterior distribution, estimates, and error bars for the \tilde{B}_i and \tilde{G}_j . Paper I suggests setting $b_i = 0$ (because $\tilde{B}_i = 0$ implies that $A_i = a_i$).

2.4.2. Deriving Correlations in Practice

We proceed by computing numerous instances of instrument effective areas that are varied in controlled ways dictated by current knowledge of uncertainties in calibration. The basis of the method is to generate a so-called calibration sample of areas that represents the range of uncertainties of the effective area, *including all the correlations between different energies*. The approach to generating the calibration samples for the different instruments we study here is common to all instruments, with some additional complexity built into the *Chandra* samples. We describe the method in brief below and refer the reader to Drake et al. (2006) for more complete description.

We devise a "perturbation function" that comprises piecewise cubic segments that stretch between the natural absorption edges of the different materials encountered along the optical path for a given instrument. This function varies about unity by random amounts but is constrained within fixed limits based on specified calibration uncertainties by the cubic function whose parameters are randomly drawn from a truncated Gaussian distribution. The perturbation function is applied as a multiplicative factor to the different subassembly component contributions to the effective area, which are considered on a case-by-case basis. For instance, in the case of *Chandral* ACIS, six plausible mirror effective areas are used, uncertainties in the optical blocking filter and contamination and contamination transmittance are modeled by altering the optical depth of each chemical component within their known uncertainties and recomputing ensemble transmittance, and CCD quantum efficiencies are computed for different realizations of depletion depth and SiO₂ layers. Details of this process are given in (Drake et al. 2006, see also Drake et al. 2021, in preparation).

Chandra/HETGS and Chandra/LETGS use a similar approach with additional perturbation functions applied for the transmission grating diffraction efficiences. In the case of the other instruments considered here, the perturbation function approach alone is used.

3. OBSERVATIONS AND DATA PROCESSING

Three data sets are considered in Paper I and we add a fourth in this paper. Here, we detail how the data sets are handled and the required data processing.

3.1. Supernova Remnant 1E0102.2-7219

As in Paper I, the fluxes of the emission line complexes of O and Ne in the X-ray spectra of SNR 1E0102.2–7219 are taken from the detailed comparison of 13 instruments by Plucinsky et al. (2017). Briefly, the spectra of each non-dispersive instrument are fit with a model with five free parameters: an overall normalization and four emission line fluxes of O VII, O VIII, Ne IX and Ne X. Because the emission lines of the same element have similar energies, their effective areas are comparable and highly correlated, so we combined the O and Ne line fluxes to create two fluxes for each instrument. In our statistical analysis, these two fluxes are treated as "sources": one for O and another for Ne. The data are normalized to the O or Ne fluxes obtained by the XMM-Newton pn instrument. By requiring that each instrument analysis uses the same model, except primarily for the strengths of the emission lines, the $q(E;\theta_i)$ values do not depend on the instrument, nor on the measured line fluxes.

Table 3 shows the τ_i values assigned to the effective areas for each instrument considered. The values were taken from Table 1 using the bandpass that covers the lines of interest: 0.54-0.80 keV for O and 0.8-1.2 keV for Ne. For the correlation matrix, there is only one off-diagonal term, which we set to 0.88 for ACIS instruments and 0.82 for XMM instruments, as derived as in § 2.3.2.

3.2. Sources from the 2XMM Catalog

We select a sample of X-ray sources from the 2nd European Photon Imaging Camera (EPIC) Serendipitous Source (2XMM) Catalog (Watson et al. 2009). EPIC consists of three X-ray cameras with CCD sensors mounted on the ESA spacecraft XMM-Newton (Jansen et al. 2001); the EPIC-pn (Strüder et al. 2001) and two EPIC-MOS (Turner et al. 2001) cameras observe celestial sources quasi-simultaneously within their co-aligned fields of view. For this analysis, v14.0 of the Science Analysis

Table 3. Heterogeneous τ_i Values for 1E0102 Analysis^a

-		
Instrument	Oxygen	Neon
XMM/RGS1	5	5
XMM/MOS1	6	6
XMM/MOS2	6	6
XMM/pn	2	2
ACIS-S3	3	3
ACIS-I3	3	3
ACIS/HETG	3	3
Suzaku/XIS0	15	10
Suzaku/XIS1	15	10
Suzaku/XIS2	15	10
Suzaku/XIS3	15	10
Swift/XRT-WT	10	7.5
Swift/XRT-PC	10	7.5

^a Values for τ_i are in percentages for each combination of instrument and line complex, using τ_i values taken from Table 1.

Table 4. Heterogeneous τ Values for 2XMM and XCAL Analyses a

Instrument	Soft band	Medium band	Hard band
pn	2	2	2.3
MOS1	6	6	7.3
MOS2	6	6	7.3

 $[^]a$ Values for au are percentages for each combination of instrument and line complex, using au values from Table 1.

System (SAS; Gabriel et al. 2004) is used, as well as the calibration files as available in 2016. A description of the data reduction and spectral extraction procedure appears in Read et al. (2014). Soft, medium, and hard bands are defined to be the 0.5-1.5, 1.5-2.5, and 2.5-10 keV bands, respectively. Due to variability, different observations of the same source are treated as separate sources for a total of 41 observations of 35 distinct sources. The normalizing (maximum) fluxes in the soft, medium, and hard bands are 0.138, 0.000701, and 0.00223 photons cm⁻² s⁻¹, the brightest sources in their respective lists. The data are provided in tables A.1-A.3 in the Appendix. There are two primary features of the analysis procedure that make the results suitable for Concordance analysis: 1) the count spectra for the different instruments (pn, MOS1, MOS2) are fit simultaneously to power laws, so that the spectral slopes, $\theta_j = \Gamma_j$ (where $n_E[\Theta_j] = n_j E^{-\Gamma_j}$) do not depend on the instrument combination, and 2) the sources are faint enough that pileup is not an issue.

Table 4 gives the τ_i values assigned to the effective areas for the pn and MOS instruments and the three bandpasses. The values are taken from Table 1 using the 0.54-0.8 and 0.8-1.2 keV τ_i values for the soft band, the 1.2-2.2 keV τ_i value for the medium band, and an average of the 2.2-10 keV τ_i values for the hard band. Table 5 gives the correlation matrix values, ρ_{mn} , computed for the pn and MOS instruments and the three bandpasses used in the 2XMM catalog while Table 6 provides these values for the bandpasses used in the XCAL analysis. For simplicity, we assume that the ρ_{mn} are the same for each instrument.

Table 5. Correlation matrix for 2XMM Analyses

Band	Soft band	Medium band	Hard band
Soft band	1	0.61	0.13
Medium band	0.61	1	0.53
Hard band	0.13	0.53	1

Table 6. Correlation matrix for XCAL Analyses

Band	Soft band	Medium band	Hard band	
Soft band	1	0.63	0.20	
Medium band	0.63	1	0.52	
Hard band	0.20	0.52	1	

3.3. Active Galaxies from the XCAL Sample

Another set of EPIC spectra used to validate the model is the so-called "XMM-Newton Cross-Calibration" (XCAL) sample.² This is a sample of radio-loud Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN), primarily blazars, observed routinely by XMM-Newton in the framework of its in-flight calibration program (Guainazzi et al. 2015). As with the 2XMM sample described in §3.2, the sources are variable. In this case, there are more blazars and high signal observations, for a total of 108, 103, and 94 observations of 22 distinct sources in the soft, medium, and hard bands that exceeded a flux limit criterion without highly discrepant fluxes between the three instruments. The normalizing (maximum) fluxes in the soft, medium, and hard bands are set to 0.126, 0.0156, and 0.0154 photons cm⁻² s⁻¹, the brightest sources in their respective lists. Data are provided in tables A.4-A.6) in the Appendix. As with the 2XMM sources, the pn, MOS1, and MOS2 data were fit simultaneously to power law spectra so that Γ_i is the same for each instrument. However, compared to the 2XMM sources, the XCAL sources are bright, often exceeding the count rate threshold beyond which the fraction of events affected by pile-up is no longer negligible (Jethwa et al. 2015). Spatial regions on the detector affected by pile-up are removed by excising the core of the telescope Point Spread Function (PSF) up to an observation-dependent radius. This radius is determined on the basis of the ratio between non X-ray diagonal and standard X-ray "patterns" (measure of the event shape in the CCD) in EPIC-MOS (Jethwa et al. 2015); and by visual inspection of the pattern distribution curves in EPIC-pn using the SAS task epatplot in EPIC-pn. This "PSF core excising method", while unavoidable to retain the highest possible fidelity of event spectral calibration, may introduce excess variance in the f_{ij} via systematic uncertainty in the energy-dependent correction for the fraction of events scattered into or out of the annular spectral extraction region by the PSF (the so-called "Encircled Energy Correction" fraction). Values for τ_i and ρ_{nm} are the same as for the 2XMM sample.

3.4. Active Binary Capella

Capella (α Aur AB; G1III+G8III; 13pc) is a spectroscopic binary that is the brightest line-dominated source accessible to non-Solar X-ray missions. It is remarkably steady for a coronal source, having never exhibited significant flaring. While it does vary over timescales of months, it does not show any evidence of flux variability over timescales of weeks or less. Consequently, it has often been used as a calibration target, in particular with *Chandra*. It has been observed several times with different detector and grating combinations in close proximity (see Table A.7 in the Appendix). These observations allow us to carry out an assessment of the internal cross-calibration of the *Chandra* grating spectrometers.

We estimated the total fluxes in each of several strong lines: the highly-ionized lines of Fe XVII (at 15Å and 17Å) whose formation temperatures overlap the peak emission measures of Capella, and the hydrogenic lines of Ne X (12.13Å) and O VIII (18.96Å). For the purposes of this calculation, we treat each of the four emission lines as different sources. We then form 21 epoch

² Details of the XCAL processing are available in Section 4 of the XMM calibration memo XMM-SOC-CAL-TN-0052, by Stuhlinger et al. (2010). The memo is available at https://xmmweb.esac.esa.int/docs/documents/CAL-TN-0052.ps.gz.

groups, comprised of observations that are within 0.1 yr of each other³, giving a total of 84 sources. Similarly, +1 and -1 grating orders are treated distinctly for each of four grating/detector combinations, ACIS-S/HEG, ACIS-S/MEG, ACIS-S/LEG, and HRC-S/LEG, for a total of eight instruments. The fluxes were normalized to the maximum values for each emission line: 28.02, 60.23, 49.66, and 23.33×10^{-13} erg s⁻¹ cm⁻² for O VIII, Fe XVII 17Å, Fe XVII 15 Å, and Ne X, respectively. We use *CIAO*v4.11 to extract the dispersed spectra, and compute the effective areas using the contamination corrections as in CALDBv4.8.0.1. The values of τ_i are taken from Table 8 and the correlation matrix is given in Table 9.

4. RESULTS

Here we present results from new measurements and extensions to the results in Paper I. In each case, we generate 10,000 Monte Carlo replicates from the respective posterior distributions as the basis for our statistical inferences.

4.1. 1E0102

These data provide a illustration of a case where there are many instruments that obtain data on the same source, shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The effect of allowing heterogeneous τ values is apparent in both cases. Generally, when the prior distribution on an instrument's effective area is more uncertain than average, giving a relatively large value of τ_i , then the data for that instrument is given less weight, so the posterior estimate of its effective area is more likely to deviate from the prior estimate by comparison to when all instruments have equally uncertain prior estimates. In addition, the posterior range of the deviation is more likely to be large when τ_i is larger. The Suzaku results for the O lines all show this effect. When effective areas are correlated between the O and Ne data sets, the ACIS-I3 point is particularly affected due to the discrepant results obtained when Ne and and O data are considered independently.

³ Aug/Sep99, Mar00, Feb01, Apr02, Oct02, Sep03, Sep04, Mar05, Oct05, Apr06, Apr07, Apr08, Apr09, Nov09, Nov/Dec10, Dec11, Dec13, Dec14, Jul16, Sep16, and Dec18; see Table A.7.

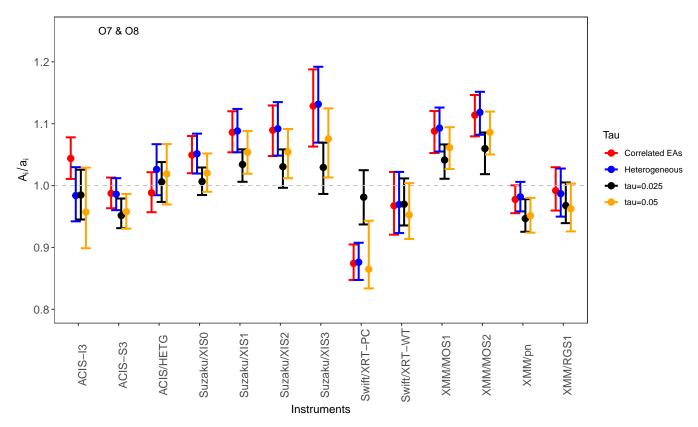


Figure 2. Results of the Concordance analysis for the data from the SNR 1E0102 for the combination of fluxes of the lines of O VII and O VIII. The $\tau = 0.025$ (in black) and 0.05 (in yellow) results are the same as given in Paper I and are shown to elucidate the effects of including heterogeneous τ values (in blue) and adding effective area correlations (in red). The error bars represent the 90% (5%-95%) confidence regions on the posterior estimate of A_i/a_i , as defined in §2.2. When effective areas are correlated between the O and Ne data sets, the ACIS-I3 point is particularly affected due to the discrepant results obtained when Ne and and O data are considered independently.

4.2. XMM Samples

Figures 4 and 5 show the results of the Concordance analysis for the two *XMM-Newton* data. In this example, there are many sources and few instruments, in contrast with the 1E0102 data set. The 2XMM results show a high degree of consistency between the instruments, consistently favoring 3-5% increases to the effective areas of the MOS detectors across all bands and a corresponding, slight decrease to the pn effective area. With the use of individualized τ values, the Concordance analysis drives the pn effective areas toward the prior, as one might expect due to the significantly smaller τ assigned to the pn compared to the MOS detectors.

The XCAL sample, shows similar trends to that of the 2XMM sample with with a more significant indication that the MOS2 detector's effective area should be increased 2-3% more than that of the MOS1 detector.

4.3. Capella Line Fluxes for Chandra Grating Spectrometers

Results from the Concordance analysis as applied to the Capella data are shown in Fig. 6. There are several features of interest. First, the effective area corrections for the LETGS (ALEG and HLEG) are generally negative while those of the HETGS (HEG and MEG) are generally positive. These corrections are consistent with preliminary results on independent data where the instruments are cross-calibrated with alternating observations of Mk 421. Second, the +1 and -1 orders generally agree well for all instruments and wavelengths. Third, when the effective area correlations are included, the posterior effective areas for the longer wavelengths (O VIII and Fe XVIII $\lambda 17$) more strongly deviate from their priors.

4.4. Method Validation and Assessment

Paper I includes a series of numerical studies that explore the statistical properties of our method. For example, Figure 2 of Paper I illustrates that our posterior distributions of the effective areas cover the true effective areas in a simulation study. Figure

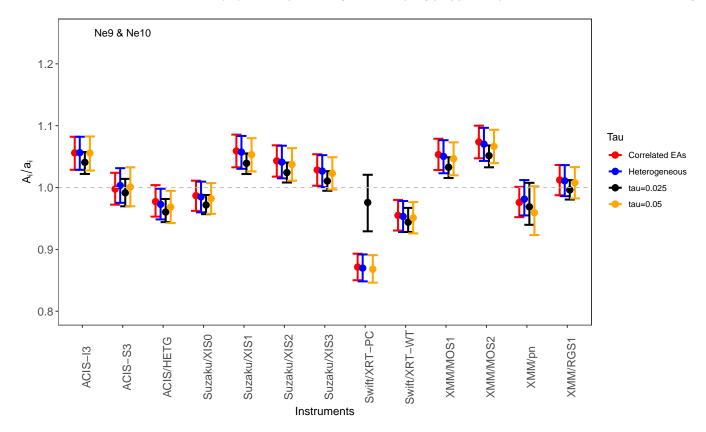


Figure 3. Same as Fig. 2 except for the combination of fluxes of the lines of Ne IX and Ne X (see text). Unlike the case for the O lines, the posterior estimates of the effective area tend to be more stable in this band and relatively independent of the uncertainties in the effective area priors.

7 of Paper I then goes on to contrast the estimated 95% intervals for log-fluxes constructed using the standard instrument-specific estimates with the combined estimate based on our posterior distribution, illustrating how our Bayesian process achieves a single consistent estimate for each flux but with smaller errors than the standard estimates. Here we consider additional ways to evaluate how robust our method's results may be, supplementing the simulations performed in Paper I.

4.4.1. Simulation Studies

The method developed and applied in Paper I produces Bayesian posterior distributions for each estimated quantity. The main quantities of interest here are the fractional corrections to instrument effective areas, given by $\log A_i - \log a_i$, and the fractional corrections to the estimated fluxes of sources, given by $\log F_i - \log f_{ij}$.

We demonstrate how the Concordance method yields accurate and reliable estimates of A_i and F_j with a simulation study. The simulation involves 40 simulated sources observed by each of five instruments. We set the prior means of the effective areas of the instruments to differ from their actual effective areas by $\log A_i - \log a_i = [0, 1, -1, 2, -2]$, for i = 1...5, respectively. For example, for instrument 4, the true effective area is systematically higher than the prior mean by a factor of e^2 , resulting in flux estimates that are systematically too high compared to the true values. The τ_i values are all 1.0 in this simulation, indicating large uncertainties in prior estimates of the effective areas, and the measurement uncertainties (i.e., σ_{ij}) are all set to 0.5 on the log scale, similarly indicating large uncertainties, except for instrument 5, for which $\sigma = 0.1$. This simulation setup is designed to test the robustness of the Concordance method to data from an instrument with high signal/noise but a systematically biased effective area. We replicated this entire set up 200 times and processed each replicate with our Concordance method. A representative replicate is shown in Fig. 7. The simulations demonstrate that the Concordance method provides source flux estimates that are substantially better than would be obtained by simply using the prior means as estimates of the effective areas. The replicate simulations indicate that the 95% equal-tailed posterior intervals cover the true values of the effective areas and source fluxes over 99% of the time. Thus, we not only obtain better estimates of the source fluxes, but also estimate the effective area corrections well. Note that the instrument-specific flux estimates can deviate substantially from the true values for any given source, so that when using

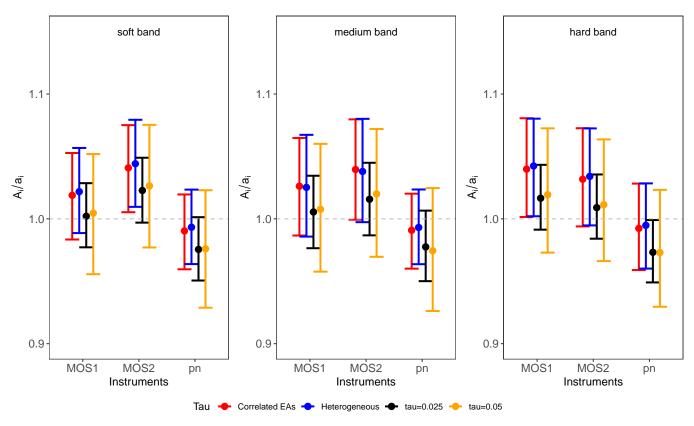


Figure 4. Concordance results for the 2XMM sample. Results are color-coded as in Fig. 2. When the τ values are allowed to vary by instrument, the "heterogeneous" case, the posterior for the pn centers on the prior, due to the smaller value of τ than used for the MOS detectors. At the same time, higher effective areas for the MOS detectors are indicated across all bands.

a set of such estimates, the *weighted average ratio estimators* for the flux (i.e., $(\sum_j f_{ij}/\sigma_j^2)/\sum_j 1/\sigma_j^2$) would be generally biased toward the instrument with the highest signal/noise, regardless of the accuracy of the instrument's effective area.

With an additional pair of simulations, we also quantified the improvement that can be obtained with the Concordance method. In the first case, we simulated M = 3 instruments with $A_i/a_i = [1, 1, 0.9]$ for i = [1, 2, 3], $\tau_i = 0.05$, and N = 20 sources with true fluxes all equal to 1. There were 200 independent simulations and analyses for each setup. The sources were assumed to have good signal/noise as might be expected for calibration observations: $\sigma_i = 0.03$ (i.e., the c_{ij} were drawn from a Poisson distribution with a mean of about 1100). The second case is the same as the first except there is a higher statistical precision for observations with instrument 3: $\sigma_3 = 0.003$. Source fluxes were estimated for each simulation using the Concordance method and also using the above-mentioned weighted average of ratio estimators: $(\sum_j f_{ij}/\sigma_j^2)/\sum_j 1/\sigma_j^2$. The 95% uncertainty bounds on the flux estimates and the coverage fraction where the true flux is included within the uncertainty bounds are shown in Table 7. The Concordance estimator generated uncertainty intervals that were accurate and covered the ground truth, in contrast to the ratio estimator, which, despite the widths of the confidence intervals being nominally smaller, generated biased estimates and did not cover the true fluxes. The situation was worse for the second case, where the Concordance intervals did not change appreciably, but the ratio estimators were biased low by $\approx 10\%$, reflecting the higher statistical weight given to an instrument with a biased estimate of its effective area. Indeed, in this latter case, there was only one source (of 20) in only one simulation (of 200) where the ratio estimator confidence interval included the true value. This pair of simulation setups illustrates the robustness of the Concordance method to erroneous effective area priors, showing that it is appropriate to use in calibration work where robustness and accuracy are highly valued.

4.4.2. Posterior Histograms

We have found that the posterior distributions of the effective area corrections are typically well described by Gaussians, as shown in Fig. 8, parts A-C. These three examples were randomly chosen among the dozens of such histograms generated in our analysis of the data from §4.1-4.3. Occasionally, however, there are histograms that are not obviously Gaussian, so we also show three "bad" examples. In one case, Fig. 8, part D, there is a distinct "notch" in a side of the distribution and in two cases (Fig. 8,

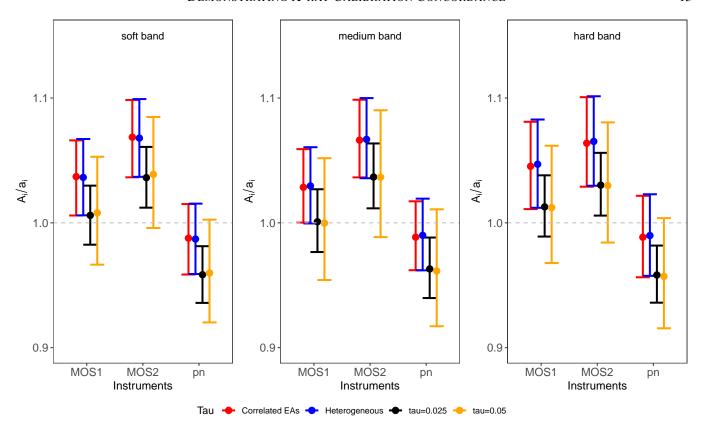


Figure 5. Same as Fig. 4 except for the XCAL sample. These results are generally consistent with those from the 2XMM sample but with a somewhat stronger indication that the MOS2 effective area should be increased relative to MOS1

Table 7. Results from Two Concordance Simulations

Simulation Setup ^a	Flux Estimation	95% Fl	r_{95}^{c}	
	Method	F_{lo}	$F_{ m hi}$	
1	Concordance	0.903	1.033	0.964
1	Ratio Estimator	0.927	0.994	0.372
2	Concordance	0.905	1.031	0.990
2	Ratio Estimator	0.896	0.907	0.000

^a Setups 1 and 2 are the same except that instrument 3 (of 3) has 3% statistical errors for setup 1 and 0.3% statistical errors for setup 2. The prior for the effective area of instrument 3 is 10% higher than its true value in both setups. See Section 4.4.1 for details.

parts E and F), there is noticeable skew – tails to large fractional corrections. These three cases were quite rare but give warning that there may be inconsistencies in the underlying data. One known source of error that is not accounted for in our analysis is in the shape of the response function, $\Phi_k(E)$. For instruments like ACIS and the EPIC detectors, the low energy response is somewhat uncertain and difficult to calibrate.

^b Average 95% confidence intervals for source flux estimates; the true fluxes for all sources are set to 1.

^c Fraction of flux estimates covering true fluxes at the 95% confidence level out of 200 simulations of 20 sources each.

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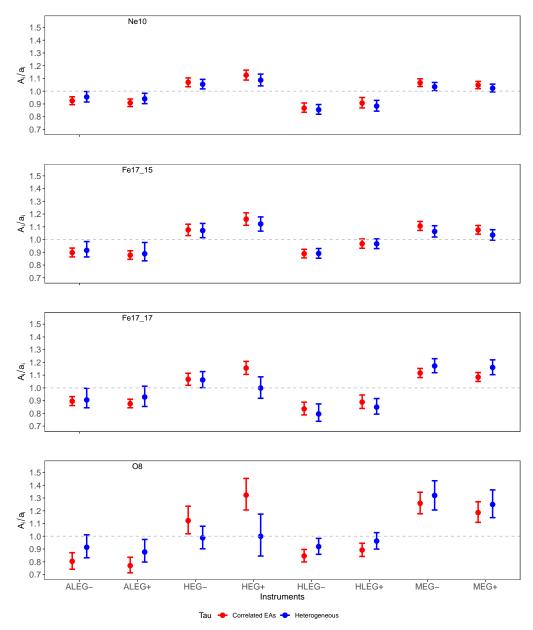


Figure 6. Concordance analysis using measurements of four emission lines using the the *Chandra* grating spectrometers. Emission lines used in the various panels are: a) Ne x, b) Fe xVII λ 15, c) Fe xVII λ 17, d) O VIII. Color coding of results are as in Fig. 2. Features to note are 1) that the effective area corrections for the LETGS (ALEG and HLEG) are generally negative while those of the HETGS (HEG and MEG) are generally positive and 2) the +1 and -1 orders generally agree well.

4.4.3. Sensitivity to Uncertainties in Priors

The specification of priors is typically under scrutiny for Bayesian analysis in practice. Typically researchers conduct sensitivity analysis to study the outcome sensitivity with respect to small perturbations of the priors. In our setting, the sensitivity of the results with respect to τ values are revealed by the comparison between heterogeneous τ values versus the two homogeneous τ value choices. However, for the correlation matrix in the prior distribution, we adopted Monte Carlo estimates, which is subject to random variations. Thus, we undertook a simple example of the test of sensitivity in this paper, but it is feasible for any user of the concordance tools. Namely, for the Capella data, instead of adopting the full correlation matrix as given in Tables 9 and 10, we only keep the correlations between the two Fe bands. Again, we can test out different variations of the correlation matrix with the same procedure and similar analysis. Thorough sensitivity analysis requires extensive testing on a carefully designed set of variations of the prior distributions. See Fig. 9 for the results of applying this variation to the Capella data. By comparing

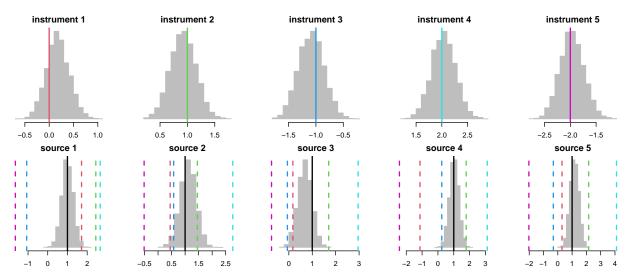


Figure 7. Posterior distributions of the logarithms of the effective area corrections (top row) and on the logarithms of the source fluxes (bottom row, for five sources) for one of 200 replicate simulations, each involving five instruments and 40 sources. In the simulation, all sources have a true value of $\log F_j = 1$ but the prior means of the instrument effective areas are off by factors of $\exp([0, 1, -1, 2, -2])$ for i = 1, ..., 5. The top row shows that the Concordance method generates posterior distributions of the effective area corrections that are well centered on the true values for each instrument (shown as vertical solid lines in various colors). The bottom row shows that the posterior distributions of the source fluxes are well centered on the true values (vertical solid black lines), even while the instrument-specific estimates based on the prior means of the effective areas (vertical dotted lines of colors corresponding to those of the instruments in the top row) can be individually erroneous by large factors.

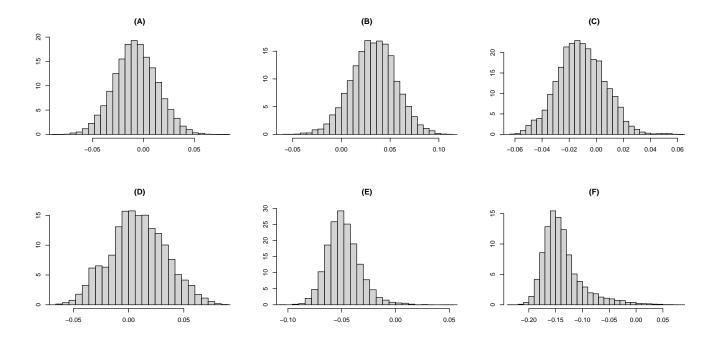


Figure 8. Posterior histograms for the fractional variation of the effective area. The data sets are (A) 2XMM data, hard band, XMM/pn, correlated τ values; (B) 2XMM data, hard band, XMM/MOS2, heterogeneous τ values; (C) XCAL data, medium band, XMM/pn, correlated τ values; (D) XCAL data, soft band, XMM/MOS1, τ = 0.05 for all instruments; (E) 1E0102 data, O lines, Chandra/ACIS-S3, τ = 0.025 for all instruments; and (F) 1E0102 data, O lines, Swift XRT/PC, τ = 0.05 for all instruments. Histograms A-C are typical, chosen randomly from several dozen; the distributions are well approximated as Gaussians. Histograms D-F are atypical, showing skew or other non-Gaussian shapes.

the results of Fig. 9 with the original, Fig. 6, we can reveal the sensitivity of the results as opposed to variations of correlations

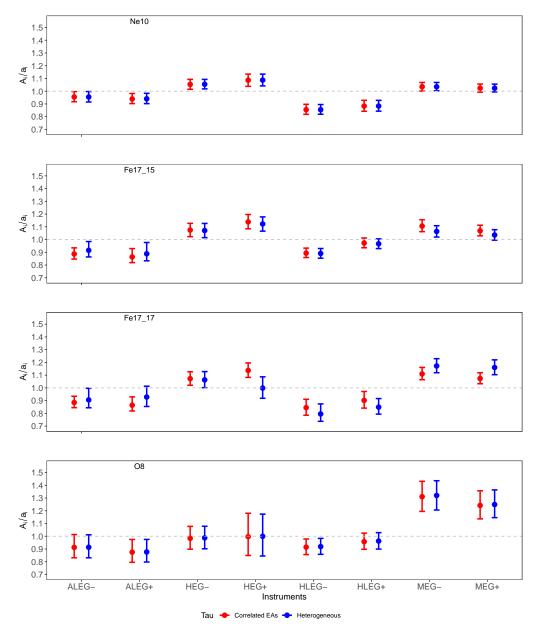


Figure 9. Same as Fig. 6 except that only the correlations between the two Fe bands are kept while others are set to be zero, for both ACIS and HRC instruments.

between Fe bands and others, and the correlations of others (Ne and O) within their own. We can see that in Fig. 9, the O and Ne shows nicely aligned results under correlated effective areas versus uncorrelated effective areas. But this is not true for Fig. 6, where O and Ne are still correlated with each other and with other bands, especially for HEG+. Furthermore, while the adjustments for the two Fe chanels are similar across the two figures, the adjustments for Ne are very different across the two figures. The resulting adjustments of effective areas not only deviate more significantly from zero but also have smaller error bars when correlations are taken into account. This makes intuitive sense because the benefit of accounting for correlations among effective areas is to obtain sharper or more informative estimates.

5. CONCLUSION AND DIRECTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

These data sets provided an excellent foundation for the Concordance project, whose goal is to determine quantitative and objective evidence for making effective area adjustments in order to improve agreement between instrument measurements. The

process applied here is available for use in studies such as we have undertaken. There are some avenues to explore for expanding this particular implementation of the Concordance analysis.

5.1. Correlations between source bandpass fluxes

Several types of calibration sources have simple spectra, which is why they are often used in cross-calibration. Examples are isolated neutron stars with blackbody spectra, blazars with power law spectra, and supernova remnants and clusters of galaxies with thermal spectra. To the extent that these spectra can be characterized by only a few parameters, such as a power law slope, then the flux in one band is closely related to that in an adjacent band. Furthermore, many types of source have smoothly continuous spectra – their spectral fluxes are tightly correlated on small scales. Modeling a many bandpasses of a blazar spectrum with a series of power laws with different slopes would lead to unphysical discontinuities at bandpass boundaries. Thus, it would be advantageous to take advantage of this astrophysical knowledge and include spectral band correlations due to spectral continuity and simplicity. The *XMM-Newton-Chandra* blazar XCAL sample is an excellent data set to examine next, involving three *Chandra* configurations and all four *XMM-Newton* X-ray detectors and covering the energy range from 0.1 to 10 keV using simultaneous observations of active galaxies obtained over 20 years of operation. Preliminary results have been reported at various IACHEC meetings.

5.2. Secular variations of instrument responses

While many sources may well vary erratically, instrument behavior can often be subject to gradual degradation. With adequate modeling of many observations, one avenue to explore is how to link instrument effective areas over time within the Concordance framework.

5.3. Nonlocal instrument responses

There are definite difficulties that are encountered when the detector energy response $\Phi_k(E)$ has a non-Gaussian component, a broad asymmetry, or bimodality because systematic errors in the response function can appear in an apparently unrelated bandpass. Response function errors may be responsible for some of the artifacts in our posterior histograms (see §4.4.1). The response functions of solid state detectors have escape peaks that can generate events at a significantly different apparent energy than that of the incoming photon. Modeling the effects of systematic errors in response functions is possible in principle, especially with methods such as used to determine the effective correlation function (see § 2.3.2). One approach for dealing with this issue would be to expand the Concordance mathematical model to include a term to account for variance of the T_{ij} values.

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Facilities: CXO(ACIS), CXO(HRC), CXO(HETGS), CXO(LETGS), XMM-Newton(pn), XMM-Newton(MOS)

Software: Concordance https://github.com/astrostat/Concordance, ciao (Fruscione et al. 2006), SAS (Gabriel et al. 2004), MCCal (Drake et al. 2006), PINTofALE (Kashyap & Drake 2000).

Table 8. Values of τ_i for Capella Analyses^a

Line	Ne x λ12	Fe XVII λ15	Fe XVII λ17	Ο VIII λ19
HEG	4	5	5	10
MEG	4	5	5	10
LEG/A	4	5	5	10
LEG/H	7	7	7	7

 $[^]a$ Values for au are in percentages.

Table 9. ACIS Correlation matrix used for Capella

Line	Ne x λ12	Fe XVII λ15	Fe XVII λ 17	Ο VIII λ19
Ne x λ12	1	0.96	0.92	0.89
Fe XVII $\lambda 15$	0.96	1	0.99	0.97
Fe XVII $\lambda 17$	0.92	0.99	1	0.99
O VIII λ 19	0.89	0.97	0.99	1

Table 10. HRC Correlation matrix used for Capella

Line	Ne x λ 12	Fe XVII $\lambda 15$	Fe xvii λ 17	Ο VIII λ19
Ne x λ12	1	0.84	0.71	0.62
Fe XVII $\lambda 15$	0.84	1	0.83	0.74
Fe XVII $\lambda 17$	0.71	0.83	1	0.91
O VIII λ 19	0.62	0.74	0.91	1

APPENDIX

A. MEASURED FLUXES

Here we list all the fluxes used in the calculations described above: for sources in the 2XMM catalog (see Section 3.2) in the soft (Table A.1), medium (Table A.2), and hard (Table A.3) bands; for active galaxies from the XCAL sample (Section 3.3) in the soft (Table A.4), medium (Table A.5), and hard (Table A.6) bands; and the line fluxes measured during the various Capella grating observations with Chandra (Section 3.4; Table A.7). Note that the data used for the analysis of SNR 1E0102.2-7219 (Section 3.1) are given in Chen et al. (2019).

 $\textbf{Table A.1.} \ 2XMM \ \mathsf{Concordance} \ \mathsf{Fluxes-Soft} \ \mathsf{Band}^{\mathcal{A}}$

Target	p	n	MO	DS1	MC	OS2
	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}
1127–145	0.0075	0.0009	0.0074	0.0009	0.0077	0.0010
1E0919+515	0.0068	0.0013	0.0081	0.0015	0.0083	0.0015
4C06.41	0.0024	0.0001	0.0026	0.0001	0.0026	0.0001
APM 08279+5255	0.0035	0.0006	0.0035	0.0006	0.0036	0.0006
CAL 87	0.0125	0.0011	0.0136	0.0012	0.0134	0.0012
Cen X-4	0.0180	0.0027	0.0180	0.0027	0.0190	0.0028
CoD-33 7795	0.1523	0.0222	0.1578	0.0230	0.1618	0.0236
ESO323-G077	0.0011	0.0004	0.0012	0.0005	0.0012	0.0005
GRB080411	0.0113	0.0009	0.0128	0.0010	0.0128	0.0010
Holmberg IX	0.0152	0.0026	0.0154	0.0027	0.0154	0.0027
IRAS 13197-1627	0.1018	0.0402	0.1066	0.0419	0.1062	0.0418
LBQS 1228+1116	0.0046	0.0001	0.0048	0.0001	0.0048	0.0001
M31 NN1	0.0032	0.0005	0.0034	0.0005	0.0035	0.0005
MS0205.7+3509	0.0097	0.0014	0.0100	0.0015	0.0101	0.0015
MS1229.2+6430	0.0089	0.0007	0.0095	0.0008	0.0096	0.0008
NGC 1313	0.0123	0.0013	0.0124	0.0013	0.0127	0.0013
NGC 4278	0.0090	0.0009	0.0094	0.0010	0.0096	0.0010
NGC 5204 X-1	0.0062	0.0010	0.0063	0.0010	0.0068	0.0011
NGC 5204 X-1	0.0099	0.0012	0.0096	0.0012	0.0099	0.0012
NGC 5252	0.0008	0.0000	0.0008	0.0000	0.0008	0.0000
NGC 6251	0.0161	0.0020	0.0168	0.0020	0.0172	0.0021
NGC 7172	0.0008	0.0030	0.0010	0.0034	0.0009	0.0033
PG1351+64	0.0025	0.0001	0.0026	0.0001	0.0027	0.0001
PG1407+265	0.0038	0.0003	0.0040	0.0004	0.0041	0.0004
PKS0237-23	0.0036	0.0004	0.0036	0.0004	0.0039	0.0004
PKSB1334-127	0.0078	0.0012	0.0082	0.0013	0.0082	0.0012
RBS 1055	0.0083	0.0008	0.0087	0.0009	0.0089	0.0009
RBS 1423	0.0074	0.0007	0.0076	0.0006	0.0076	0.0007
RX J0136.9-3510	0.0103	0.0008	0.0102	0.0008	0.0105	0.0009
RXJ0228-40	0.0053	0.0001	0.0053	0.0002	0.0057	0.0002
RX J0944.5+0357	0.0056	0.0009	0.0055	0.0009	0.0059	0.0009
UZ LIB	0.0708	0.0116	0.0708	0.0116	0.0762	0.0125
V410 Tau	0.0726	0.0145	0.0754	0.0150	0.0762	0.0152
V410 Tau	0.1199	0.0145	0.1086	0.0131	0.1144	0.0138
VB 50	1.0000	0.1343	0.9509	0.1280	0.9958	0.1339
VV Sco	0.1161	0.0184	0.1163	0.0184	0.1175	0.0186
VV Sco	0.1157	0.0167	0.1193	0.0172	0.1218	0.0176
X Comae	0.0052	0.0001	0.0055	0.0001	0.0056	0.0001
X Comae	0.0070	0.0001	0.0072	0.0001	0.0075	0.0001

 Table A.1 continued on next page

Table A.1 (continued)

Target	pn		MOS1		MOS2	
	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}
X Comae	0.0051	0.0001	0.0052	0.0001	0.0053	0.0001
X Comae	0.0055	0.0001	0.0056	0.0001	0.0058	0.0001
X Comae	0.0072	0.0001	0.0074	0.0002	0.0075	0.0002

 $^{^{}a}$ Fluxes are normalized to 0.138 photons cm⁻² s⁻¹.

Table A.2. 2XMM Concordance Fluxes – Medium Band^a

Target	р	n	МС	MOS1		OS2
	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}
1127-145	0.481	0.049	0.496	0.053	0.490	0.052
1E0919+515	0.053	0.053	0.069	0.066	0.068	0.065
4C06.41	0.131	0.015	0.142	0.017	0.143	0.018
APM08279+5255	0.085	0.041	0.088	0.042	0.082	0.040
CenX-4	0.088	0.035	0.089	0.022	0.091	0.023
CoD-33 7795	0.275	0.136	0.287	0.143	0.276	0.136
ESO323-G077	0.425	0.184	0.438	0.202	0.439	0.203
GRB080411	0.348	0.006	0.415	0.008	0.419	0.009
Holmberg IX	0.514	0.083	0.517	0.084	0.556	0.090
IRAS13197-1627	0.938	0.818	0.914	0.793	1.000	0.873
LBQS1228+1116	0.154	0.009	0.156	0.010	0.162	0.010
M31 NN1	0.173	0.005	0.196	0.007	0.195	0.007
MS0205.7+3509	0.283	0.087	0.304	0.095	0.293	0.092
MS1229.2+6430	0.326	0.086	0.356	0.092	0.355	0.101
NGC 1313	0.200	0.021	0.212	0.023	0.215	0.023
NGC 4278	0.281	0.032	0.291	0.035	0.307	0.037
NGC 5204 X-1	0.140	0.032	0.140	0.033	0.148	0.036
NGC 5204 X-1	0.192	0.034	0.195	0.035	0.196	0.036
NGC 5252	0.326	0.092	0.327	0.095	0.328	0.091
NGC 6251	0.487	0.094	0.501	0.091	0.526	0.096
NGC 7172	0.866	0.369	0.778	0.376	0.687	0.346
PG1351+64	0.095	0.034	0.093	0.034	0.103	0.038
PG1407+265	0.128	0.030	0.139	0.034	0.142	0.035
PKS0237-23	0.189	0.032	0.184	0.032	0.189	0.033
PKSB1334-127	0.323	0.033	0.342	0.037	0.332	0.036
RBS 1055	0.377	0.025	0.391	0.057	0.387	0.057
RBS 1423	0.290	0.040	0.311	0.044	0.310	0.043
RXJ0136.9-3510	0.149	0.017	0.146	0.018	0.151	0.018
RXJ0228-40	0.148	0.053	0.155	0.058	0.162	0.061
RXJ0944.5+0357	0.193	0.061	0.190	0.061	0.201	0.065

Table A.2 continued on next page

Table A.2 (continued)

Target	pn		MOS1		MOS2	
	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}
UZ LIB	0.532	0.227	0.570	0.245	0.579	0.249
V410 Tau	0.130	0.025	0.139	0.027	0.138	0.026
V410 Tau	0.238	0.057	0.230	0.056	0.227	0.060
VB 50	0.381	0.171	0.350	0.156	0.364	0.162
VV Sco	0.095	0.041	0.104	0.047	0.105	0.046
VV Sco	0.100	0.043	0.110	0.049	0.111	0.049
X Comae	0.200	0.015	0.210	0.017	0.212	0.017
X Comae	0.252	0.011	0.257	0.013	0.262	0.013
X Comae	0.188	0.044	0.187	0.044	0.195	0.046
X Comae	0.210	0.035	0.222	0.038	0.228	0.039
X Comae	0.263	0.025	0.260	0.026	0.266	0.026

 $^{^{}a}$ Fluxes are normalized to 0.000701 photons cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$.

Table A.3. 2XMM Concordance Fluxes – Hard Band^a

Target	p	n	MOS1		MOS2	
J	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}
1127-145	0.173	0.007	0.186	0.008	0.179	0.008
1E0919+515	0.011	0.003	0.012	0.003	0.011	0.002
4C06.41	0.042	0.001	0.045	0.002	0.044	0.002
APM08279+5255	0.016	0.001	0.017	0.002	0.016	0.001
Cen X-4	0.018	0.003	0.018	0.003	0.019	0.003
CoD-33 7795	0.018	0.008	0.018	0.008	0.019	0.008
ESO323-G077	0.398	0.024	0.403	0.025	0.404	0.025
GRB080411	0.088	0.006	0.105	0.008	0.102	0.008
Holmberg IX	0.145	0.014	0.160	0.016	0.159	0.016
IRAS13197-1627	0.046	0.002	0.047	0.002	0.046	0.002
LBQS1228+1116	0.036	0.001	0.036	0.001	0.038	0.001
M31 NN1	0.055	0.004	0.067	0.005	0.065	0.004
MS0205.7+3509	0.051	0.006	0.052	0.006	0.055	0.007
MS1229.2+6430	0.049	0.004	0.052	0.005	0.051	0.005
NGC 1313	0.058	0.002	0.063	0.003	0.059	0.003
NGC 4278	0.070	0.009	0.076	0.009	0.073	0.009
NGC 5204 X-1	0.028	0.004	0.030	0.004	0.032	0.005
NGC 5204 X-1	0.035	0.006	0.036	0.006	0.035	0.006
NGC 5252	0.314	0.013	0.329	0.014	0.328	0.014
NGC 6251	0.109	0.007	0.125	0.007	0.122	0.007
NGC 7172	0.992	0.067	0.998	0.068	1.000	0.069
PG1351+64	0.019	0.002	0.019	0.002	0.019	0.002

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 Table A.3 (continued)

Target	p	n	MOS1		MOS2	
	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}
PG1407+265	0.025	0.003	0.026	0.003	0.026	0.003
PKS0237-23	0.053	0.006	0.051	0.006	0.056	0.007
PKSB1334-127	0.093	0.012	0.089	0.012	0.093	0.013
RBS 1055	0.111	0.009	0.109	0.010	0.118	0.010
RBS 1423	0.071	0.004	0.077	0.005	0.078	0.005
RXJ0136.9-3510	0.025	0.002	0.025	0.002	0.022	0.002
RXJ0228-40	0.028	0.004	0.031	0.005	0.032	0.005
RXJ0944.5+0357	0.045	0.005	0.047	0.006	0.050	0.006
UZ LIB	0.050	0.011	0.054	0.012	0.053	0.011
V410 Tau	0.020	0.008	0.022	0.009	0.020	0.008
V410 Tau	0.035	0.006	0.033	0.006	0.032	0.005
VB 50	0.017	0.003	0.017	0.003	0.016	0.003
VV Sco	0.009	0.002	0.010	0.003	0.010	0.003
VV Sco	0.008	0.002	0.008	0.002	0.008	0.002
X Comae	0.049	0.001	0.051	0.002	0.048	0.002
X Comae	0.055	0.001	0.060	0.002	0.058	0.002
X Comae	0.042	0.002	0.043	0.002	0.044	0.002
X Comae	0.047	0.001	0.049	0.002	0.049	0.002
X Comae	0.057	0.002	0.060	0.003	0.061	0.003

 $[^]a$ Fluxes are normalized to 0.00223 photons cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$.

Table A.4. XCAL Concordance Fluxes – Soft Band^a

Target	p	pn		MOS1		MOS2	
	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	
1ES0414+009	0.0992	0.0100	0.1058	0.0107	0.1092	0.0113	
1ES1101-232	0.2124	0.0058	0.2249	0.0063	0.2245	0.0064	
1ES1553+113	0.1097	0.0033	0.1053	0.0032	0.1059	0.0032	
1H0414+009	0.0459	0.0019	0.0477	0.0020	0.0491	0.0021	
1H1219+301	0.2495	0.0140	0.2564	0.0145	0.2697	0.0154	
3C 111	0.1780	0.0219	0.1883	0.0234	0.1893	0.0235	
3C 111	0.1165	0.0081	0.1002	0.0070	0.1193	0.0083	
3C 120	0.1999	0.0034	0.2112	0.0036	0.2079	0.0035	
3C 120	0.1623	0.0137	0.1741	0.0148	0.1714	0.0147	
3C 273	0.2497	0.0007	0.2651	0.0013	0.2682	0.0013	
3C 273	0.2539	0.0008	0.2524	0.0013	0.2717	0.0014	
3C 273	0.2546	0.0007	0.2680	0.0013	0.2735	0.0013	
3C 273	0.2745	0.0043	0.2948	0.0053	0.2966	0.0054	
3C 273	0.2804	0.0131	0.3025	0.0141	0.3125	0.0155	

Table A.4 continued on next page

Table A.4 (continued)

Target	p	n	MO	OS1	MC	DS2
	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}
3C 273	0.2849	0.0077	0.3220	0.0086	0.3152	0.0096
3C 273	0.2783	0.0012	0.2952	0.0017	0.3001	0.0018
3C 273	0.2847	0.0024	0.3028	0.0027	0.3142	0.0043
3C 273	0.3244	0.0024	0.3597	0.0027	0.3492	0.0042
3C 273	0.3007	0.0159	0.3277	0.0171	0.3365	0.0192
3C 273	0.3283	0.0075	0.3472	0.0083	0.3540	0.0093
3C 273	0.3858	0.0013	0.3999	0.0019	0.4348	0.0021
3C 273	0.1336	0.0008	0.1367	0.0010	0.1406	0.0010
3C 273	0.1917	0.0023	0.1936	0.0027	0.1931	0.0027
3C 273	0.1607	0.0009	0.1691	0.0016	0.1728	0.0016
3C 273	0.1825	0.0014	0.1932	0.0017	0.1978	0.0017
3C 273	0.1812	0.0008	0.1914	0.0010	0.1958	0.0010
3C 273	0.1871	0.0008	0.1984	0.0013	0.2034	0.0013
3C 273	0.1841	0.0031	0.1918	0.0034	0.1931	0.0034
3C 273	0.1899	0.0006	0.1997	0.0011	0.2032	0.0012
3C 273	0.1958	0.0006	0.2084	0.0008	0.2123	0.0009
3C 273	0.1906	0.0019	0.1937	0.0022	0.1953	0.0022
3C 273	0.1863	0.0019	0.1919	0.0024	0.1941	0.0023
3C 273	0.2118	0.0066	0.2392	0.0074	0.2353	0.0086
3C 273	0.2076	0.0009	0.2178	0.0014	0.2232	0.0024
3C 273	0.2063	0.0012	0.2128	0.0015	0.2160	0.0015
3C 273	0.2163	0.0006	0.2201	0.0008	0.2337	0.0009
3C 273	0.2168	0.0038	0.2330	0.0041	0.2394	0.0049
4U0543-31	0.0889	0.0019	0.0987	0.0021	0.0995	0.0021
Ark 120	0.1826	0.0031	0.1906	0.0033	0.1937	0.0033
EXO0748-676	0.0039	0.0001	0.0041	0.0001	0.0041	0.0001
EXO0748-676	0.0978	0.0002	0.1095	0.0004	0.1186	0.0009
EXO0748-676	0.1028	0.0003	0.1229	0.0006	0.1326	0.0014
EXO0748-676	0.1313	0.0003	0.1464	0.0006	0.1575	0.0013
EXO0748-676	0.1435	0.0003	0.1624	0.0005	0.1741	0.0010
EXO0748-676	0.1456	0.0004	0.1633	0.0007	0.1756	0.0014
EXO0748-676	0.0698	0.0003	0.0787	0.0005	0.0813	0.0009
H1426+428	0.0785	0.0015	0.0841	0.0017	0.0865	0.0018
H1426+428	0.1128	0.0030	0.1150	0.0031	0.1184	0.0032
H1426+428	0.1112	0.0031	0.1153	0.0032	0.1151	0.0032
H1426+428	0.1456	0.0053	0.1575	0.0057	0.1582	0.0058
H1426+428	0.1599	0.0051	0.1672	0.0053	0.1713	0.0055
H1426+428	0.1643	0.0049	0.1714	0.0051	0.1755	0.0052
H1426+428	0.2035	0.0056	0.2118	0.0059	0.2168	0.0060
H2356-309	0.0533	0.0030	0.0623	0.0037	0.0559	0.0032

Table A.4 continued on next page

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Table A.4 (continued)

Target	p	n	MO	DS1	MC	DS2
	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}
H2356-309	0.0517	0.0026	0.0559	0.0030	0.0550	0.0028
H2356-309	0.0656	0.0013	0.0656	0.0014	0.0673	0.0014
Mkn 501	0.2684	0.0145	0.2951	0.0160	0.2931	0.0164
Mkn 501	0.2462	0.0015	0.2648	0.0026	0.2760	0.0046
Mkn 501	0.1478	0.0034	0.1581	0.0038	0.1686	0.0040
Mkn 501	0.1567	0.0035	0.1669	0.0039	0.1790	0.0042
MR2251-178	0.0256	0.0008	0.0276	0.0015	0.0273	0.0015
MS0737.9+7441	0.0280	0.0027	0.0284	0.0028	0.0302	0.0030
MS0737.9+7441	0.0298	0.0031	0.0308	0.0032	0.0326	0.0034
NGC 526A	0.0075	0.0004	0.0074	0.0005	0.0073	0.0005
PG1116+215	0.0158	0.0001	0.0166	0.0002	0.0169	0.0002
PG1116+215	0.0199	0.0001	0.0207	0.0002	0.0214	0.0002
PG1116+215	0.0216	0.0008	0.0238	0.0011	0.0241	0.0011
PG1116+215	0.0264	0.0007	0.0269	0.0008	0.0282	0.0008
PKS0548-322	0.1342	0.0027	0.1316	0.0027	0.1441	0.0030
PKS0558-504	0.1083	0.0018	0.1050	0.0018	0.1127	0.0019
PKS0558-504	0.0626	0.0090	0.0683	0.0105	0.0741	0.0113
PKS0558-504	0.0666	0.0055	0.0694	0.0058	0.0726	0.0060
PKS0558-504	0.0761	0.0015	0.0749	0.0015	0.0794	0.0016
PKS0558-504	0.0782	0.0016	0.0771	0.0017	0.0817	0.0017
PKS0558-504	0.0854	0.0015	0.0818	0.0015	0.0883	0.0015
PKS0558-504	0.1029	0.0017	0.1010	0.0017	0.1065	0.0018
PKS0558-504	0.1016	0.0079	0.1047	0.0083	0.1122	0.0089
PKS2155-304	0.2545	0.0051	0.2730	0.0055	0.2755	0.0056
PKS2155-304	0.3032	0.0060	0.3449	0.0068	0.3446	0.0069
PKS2155-304	0.2957	0.0081	0.3133	0.0087	0.3271	0.0091
PKS2155-304	0.3654	0.0060	0.3729	0.0067	0.3988	0.0070
PKS2155-304	0.2964	0.0080	0.3150	0.0085	0.3288	0.0089
PKS2155-304	0.3432	0.0072	0.3609	0.0077	0.3715	0.0079
PKS2155-304	0.3877	0.0061	0.4220	0.0066	0.4339	0.0069
PKS2155-304	0.4068	0.0153	0.4137	0.0157	0.4325	0.0164
PKS2155-304	0.1690	0.0033	0.1627	0.0032	0.1635	0.0032
PKS2155-304	0.4165	0.0080	0.4021	0.0079	0.4361	0.0085
PKS2155-304	0.4449	0.0081	0.4789	0.0086	0.4994	0.0091
PKS2155-304	0.4262	0.0077	0.4395	0.0080	0.4677	0.0085
PKS2155-304	0.4359	0.0088	0.4788	0.0097	0.4906	0.0099
PKS2155-304	0.6573	0.0157	0.7050	0.0169	0.7077	0.0171
PKS2155-304	0.0625	0.0028	0.0674	0.0030	0.0677	0.0030
PKS2155-304	0.7256	0.0222	0.7987	0.0247	0.7867	0.0243
PKS2155-304	0.4878	0.0076	0.5062	0.0080	0.5416	0.0085

 Table A.4 continued on next page

Table A.4 (continued)

Target	p	n	MO	MOS1		OS2
	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}
PKS2155-304	0.1443	0.0038	0.1530	0.0040	0.1543	0.0041
PKS2155-304	0.2021	0.0077	0.2113	0.0081	0.2202	0.0085
PKS2155-304	0.1612	0.0039	0.1701	0.0042	0.1752	0.0043
PKS2155-304	0.2443	0.0091	0.2426	0.0090	0.2545	0.0095
PKS2155-304	0.1690	0.0043	0.1791	0.0046	0.1805	0.0046
PKS2155-304	0.2402	0.0061	0.2419	0.0062	0.2464	0.0063
PKS2155-304	0.2466	0.0067	0.2451	0.0068	0.2617	0.0073
PKS2155-304	0.7489	0.0187	0.8296	0.0221	0.8079	0.0215
PKS2155-304	0.2109	0.0068	0.2221	0.0072	0.2360	0.0076
PKS2155-304	0.2306	0.0066	0.2387	0.0068	0.2583	0.0074
PKS2155-304	0.3173	0.0104	0.3189	0.0105	0.3356	0.0110
PKS2155-304	0.9117	0.0088	0.9852	0.0101	1.0000	0.0103
Ton 1388	0.0183	0.0003	0.0196	0.0003	0.0201	0.0003
Ton 1388	0.0203	0.0016	0.0215	0.0018	0.0221	0.0018

 $^{^{}a}$ Fluxes are normalized to 0.126 photons cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$.

Table A.5. XCAL Concordance Fluxes – Medium Band a

Target	p	pn		MOS1		OS2
	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}
1ES0414+009	0.086	0.010	0.090	0.011	0.101	0.013
1ES1101-232	0.315	0.024	0.334	0.027	0.349	0.028
1ES1553+113	0.133	0.010	0.123	0.009	0.124	0.010
1H0414+009	0.044	0.006	0.045	0.006	0.046	0.007
1H1219+301	0.289	0.038	0.304	0.039	0.321	0.043
3C 111	0.361	0.043	0.397	0.047	0.393	0.047
3C 111	0.232	0.015	0.195	0.013	0.237	0.016
3C 120	0.222	0.034	0.232	0.037	0.238	0.038
3C 120	0.284	0.013	0.295	0.013	0.294	0.013
3C 273	0.277	0.002	0.282	0.003	0.286	0.002
3C 273	0.428	0.057	0.428	0.057	0.431	0.058
3C 273	0.344	0.028	0.362	0.031	0.365	0.031
3C 273	0.406	0.037	0.435	0.041	0.429	0.041
3C 273	0.400	0.029	0.430	0.032	0.430	0.036
3C 273	0.364	0.022	0.371	0.023	0.371	0.023
3C 273	0.410	0.028	0.435	0.030	0.435	0.030
3C 273	0.419	0.021	0.449	0.024	0.447	0.024
3C 273	0.365	0.026	0.375	0.028	0.363	0.027
3C 273	0.396	0.015	0.426	0.017	0.425	0.017

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Table A.5 (continued)

Target		n A.5 (c		DS1	MOS2		
Target	_	11		<i>)</i> 31		732	
	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	
3C 273	0.491	0.140	0.505	0.139	0.523	0.136	
3C 273	0.425	0.013	0.430	0.013	0.433	0.013	
3C 273	0.442	0.023	0.472	0.026	0.474	0.026	
3C 273	0.445	0.049	0.452	0.058	0.495	0.056	
3C 273	0.480	0.039	0.482	0.040	0.484	0.040	
3C 273	0.482	0.011	0.518	0.012	0.516	0.012	
3C 273	0.481	0.029	0.512	0.022	0.511	0.022	
3C 273	0.524	0.014	0.528	0.014	0.552	0.015	
3C 273	0.631	0.123	0.638	0.124	0.688	0.135	
3C 273	0.501	0.047	0.527	0.050	0.535	0.052	
3C 273	0.731	0.108	0.785	0.116	0.779	0.116	
3C 273	0.549	0.022	0.558	0.023	0.589	0.024	
3C 273	0.610	0.036	0.647	0.038	0.653	0.038	
3C 273	0.589	0.016	0.629	0.018	0.633	0.018	
3C 273	0.681	0.103	0.718	0.110	0.709	0.115	
3C 273	0.592	0.084	0.613	0.087	0.644	0.097	
3C 273	0.611	0.075	0.623	0.075	0.675	0.085	
3C 273	0.752	0.122	0.758	0.124	0.798	0.131	
3C 273	0.793	0.030	0.815	0.033	0.870	0.035	
4U0543-31	0.157	0.011	0.166	0.011	0.170	0.012	
Ark 120	0.246	0.010	0.255	0.010	0.257	0.010	
EXO0748-676	0.292	0.020	0.310	0.021	0.354	0.024	
EXO0748-676	0.334	0.002	0.372	0.002	0.442	0.006	
EXO0748-676	0.369	0.017	0.388	0.018	0.459	0.021	
EXO0748-676	0.452	0.019	0.478	0.020	0.567	0.024	
EXO0748-676	0.463	0.023	0.493	0.025	0.582	0.030	
EXO0748-676	0.491	0.020	0.524	0.022	0.615	0.027	
H1426+428	0.187	0.024	0.202	0.026	0.206	0.027	
H1426+428	0.198	0.018	0.201	0.018	0.205	0.019	
H1426+428	0.178	0.011	0.181	0.012	0.181	0.014	
H1426+428	0.258	0.031	0.271	0.032	0.273	0.033	
H1426+428	0.253	0.016	0.263	0.018	0.263	0.018	
H1426+428	0.265	0.029	0.271	0.029	0.275	0.030	
H1426+428	0.379	0.036	0.396	0.038	0.403	0.039	
H2356-309	0.082	0.015	0.085	0.017	0.091	0.018	
H2356-309	0.094	0.004	0.097	0.004	0.097	0.004	
Mkn 501	0.384	0.053	0.405	0.058	0.429	0.064	
Mkn 501	0.364	0.026	0.367	0.028	0.433	0.035	
Mkn 501	0.169	0.015	0.193	0.015	0.203	0.016	
Mkn 501	0.195	0.020	0.224	0.023	0.230	0.024	

 Table A.5 continued on next page

Table A.5 (continued)

Target	p	n	MC	OS1	MC	DS2
	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}
MS0737.9+7441	0.044	0.015	0.045	0.016	0.049	0.017
MS0737.9+7441	0.034	0.001	0.036	0.001	0.039	0.002
NGC 526A	0.080	0.010	0.086	0.011	0.087	0.011
PG1116+215	0.019	0.001	0.020	0.001	0.020	0.001
PG1116+215	0.028	0.002	0.029	0.002	0.029	0.002
PG1116+215	0.031	0.001	0.031	0.001	0.032	0.001
PKS0548-322	0.223	0.015	0.225	0.016	0.249	0.018
PKS0558-504	0.077	0.002	0.087	0.003	0.084	0.003
PKS0558-504	0.084	0.006	0.082	0.006	0.084	0.006
PKS0558-504	0.088	0.007	0.087	0.007	0.090	0.007
PKS0558-504	0.093	0.002	0.090	0.003	0.095	0.002
PKS0558-504	0.108	0.005	0.107	0.005	0.110	0.005
PKS0558-504	0.122	0.008	0.119	0.008	0.123	0.008
PKS0558-504	0.091	0.015	0.098	0.018	0.104	0.019
PKS2155-304	0.053	0.006	0.055	0.007	0.055	0.007
PKS2155-304	0.131	0.009	0.133	0.011	0.134	0.012
PKS2155-304	0.195	0.028	0.196	0.030	0.210	0.029
PKS2155-304	0.208	0.033	0.213	0.034	0.220	0.035
PKS2155-304	0.162	0.016	0.172	0.017	0.173	0.017
PKS2155-304	0.176	0.014	0.183	0.015	0.186	0.015
PKS2155-304	0.237	0.022	0.246	0.023	0.246	0.023
PKS2155-304	0.231	0.019	0.242	0.021	0.253	0.022
PKS2155-304	0.269	0.017	0.274	0.018	0.285	0.019
PKS2155-304	0.264	0.023	0.273	0.024	0.284	0.025
PKS2155-304	0.268	0.027	0.279	0.027	0.291	0.028
PKS2155-304	0.270	0.020	0.289	0.021	0.304	0.023
PKS2155-304	0.287	0.019	0.309	0.018	0.305	0.018
PKS2155-304	0.289	0.022	0.307	0.020	0.314	0.021
PKS2155-304	0.308	0.024	0.329	0.027	0.336	0.028
PKS2155-304	0.617	0.038	0.704	0.049	0.719	0.050
PKS2155-304	0.857	0.034	1.000	0.041	0.988	0.041
PKS2155-304	0.340	0.031	0.364	0.030	0.367	0.030
PKS2155-304	0.132	0.002	0.124	0.003	0.126	0.003
PKS2155-304	0.359	0.020	0.371	0.020	0.396	0.022
PKS2155-304	0.404	0.024	0.396	0.028	0.419	0.026
PKS2155-304	0.468	0.077	0.473	0.079	0.498	0.085
PKS2155-304	0.474	0.013	0.507	0.015	0.515	0.016
PKS2155-304	0.440	0.029	0.461	0.031	0.478	0.033
PKS2155-304	0.624	0.055	0.679	0.053	0.668	0.058
PKS2155-304	0.543	0.041	0.551	0.042	0.590	0.045

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Table A.5 (continued)

Target	pn		MOS1		MOS2	
	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}
PKS2155-304	0.476	0.035	0.525	0.040	0.496	0.036
PKS2155-304	0.654	0.049	0.717	0.056	0.694	0.055
Ton 1388	0.022	0.002	0.023	0.002	0.023	0.002
Ton 1388	0.031	0.013	0.030	0.014	0.032	0.015

 $[^]a\mathrm{Fluxes}$ are normalized to 0.0156 photons $\mathrm{cm^{-2}\ s^{-1}}.$

Table A.6. *XCAL* Concordance Fluxes – Hard Band $^{\mathcal{A}}$

Target	p	n	MO	OS1	MOS2	
	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}
1ES1101-232	0.1884	0.0062	0.1939	0.0070	0.2013	0.0077
1ES1553+113	0.0657	0.0025	0.0630	0.0022	0.0635	0.0022
1H0414+009	0.0152	0.0004	0.0159	0.0005	0.0155	0.0005
1H1219+301	0.1409	0.0145	0.1499	0.0162	0.1586	0.0176
3C 111	0.2704	0.0085	0.2958	0.0094	0.2921	0.0093
3C 111	0.2110	0.0036	0.1860	0.0033	0.2216	0.0039
3C 120	0.1652	0.0028	0.1701	0.0042	0.1703	0.0047
3C 120	0.1910	0.0007	0.1953	0.0010	0.1955	0.0011
3C 273	0.2314	0.0016	0.2445	0.0024	0.2485	0.0022
3C 273	0.2915	0.0046	0.3190	0.0057	0.3244	0.0058
3C 273	0.2903	0.0055	0.3063	0.0062	0.3043	0.0061
3C 273	0.3040	0.0119	0.3211	0.0126	0.3157	0.0124
3C 273	0.2991	0.0065	0.3181	0.0078	0.3014	0.0070
3C 273	0.3313	0.0025	0.3581	0.0031	0.3475	0.0030
3C 273	0.3355	0.0030	0.3686	0.0038	0.3574	0.0037
3C 273	0.3310	0.0039	0.3628	0.0047	0.3502	0.0045
3C 273	0.3399	0.0057	0.3785	0.0079	0.3749	0.0079
3C 273	0.3453	0.0167	0.3587	0.0161	0.3734	0.0204
3C 273	0.3461	0.0020	0.3771	0.0026	0.3639	0.0025
3C 273	0.3463	0.0060	0.3594	0.0050	0.3926	0.0081
3C 273	0.3649	0.0030	0.3897	0.0038	0.3855	0.0037
3C 273	0.3792	0.0140	0.4105	0.0165	0.4089	0.0166
3C 273	0.3723	0.0160	0.3825	0.0163	0.4045	0.0191
3C 273	0.4100	0.0077	0.4205	0.0072	0.4344	0.0099
3C 273	0.3960	0.0044	0.4410	0.0066	0.4365	0.0066
3C 273	0.3825	0.0036	0.4078	0.0042	0.3928	0.0041
3C 273	0.4131	0.0028	0.4517	0.0038	0.4385	0.0037
3C 273	0.4101	0.0030	0.4479	0.0040	0.4317	0.0039
3C 273	0.4298	0.0025	0.4666	0.0046	0.4660	0.0046

 Table A.6 continued on next page

Table A.6 (continued)

Target	p	n	MO	OS1	MOS2		
	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	
3C 273	0.5098	0.0237	0.5239	0.0231	0.5234	0.0262	
3C 273	0.4721	0.0116	0.4684	0.0106	0.4992	0.0144	
3C 273	0.4845	0.0234	0.5129	0.0218	0.5399	0.0268	
3C 273	0.5078	0.0071	0.5374	0.0094	0.5628	0.0097	
3C 273	0.5081	0.0204	0.5378	0.0198	0.5467	0.0236	
3C 273	0.5318	0.0035	0.5982	0.0051	0.5962	0.0051	
3C 273	0.6783	0.0044	0.7227	0.0058	0.7514	0.0060	
4U0543-31	0.1010	0.0021	0.1064	0.0022	0.1044	0.0022	
Ark 120	0.1633	0.0008	0.1734	0.0015	0.1684	0.0015	
EXO0748-676	0.7518	0.0089	0.7895	0.0096	0.9155	0.0127	
EXO0748-676	0.8131	0.0097	0.8595	0.0106	1.0000	0.0140	
EXO0748-676	0.6714	0.0091	0.6992	0.0097	0.8044	0.0126	
EXO0748-676	0.6633	0.0064	0.6959	0.0069	0.8223	0.0094	
EXO0748-676	0.6462	0.0091	0.6828	0.0098	0.7999	0.0133	
EXO0748-676	0.7102	0.0063	0.7435	0.0068	0.8710	0.0091	
H1426+428	0.1066	0.0040	0.1072	0.0040	0.1091	0.0041	
H1426+428	0.1071	0.0042	0.1120	0.0044	0.1097	0.0043	
H1426+428	0.1301	0.0053	0.1441	0.0058	0.1419	0.0059	
H1426+428	0.1276	0.0046	0.1360	0.0056	0.1352	0.0056	
H1426+428	0.1352	0.0060	0.1431	0.0064	0.1444	0.0064	
H1426+428	0.2370	0.0081	0.2548	0.0089	0.2528	0.0088	
H2356-309	0.0426	0.0007	0.0404	0.0020	0.0467	0.0016	
H2356-309	0.0601	0.0017	0.0620	0.0019	0.0622	0.0019	
Mkn 501	0.2120	0.0135	0.2155	0.0147	0.2476	0.0196	
Mkn 501	0.2071	0.0100	0.2183	0.0114	0.2344	0.0153	
Mkn 501	0.0792	0.0035	0.0939	0.0047	0.0952	0.0046	
NGC 526A	0.0962	0.0027	0.1019	0.0030	0.1017	0.0030	
PG1116+215	0.0138	0.0002	0.0145	0.0003	0.0143	0.0003	
PG1116+215	0.0194	0.0003	0.0199	0.0004	0.0205	0.0004	
PG1116+215	0.0205	0.0003	0.0217	0.0004	0.0216	0.0004	
PKS0548-322	0.1514	0.0025	0.1477	0.0028	0.1637	0.0035	
PKS0558-504	0.0511	0.0021	0.0549	0.0028	0.0549	0.0028	
PKS0558-504	0.0453	0.0004	0.0469	0.0007	0.0463	0.0005	
PKS0558-504	0.0480	0.0007	0.0487	0.0010	0.0486	0.0008	
PKS0558-504	0.0549	0.0004	0.0553	0.0007	0.0555	0.0005	
PKS0558-504	0.0630	0.0005	0.0648	0.0008	0.0638	0.0006	
PKS0558-504	0.0667	0.0005	0.0679	0.0008	0.0678	0.0007	
PKS2155-304	0.0199	0.0014	0.0212	0.0015	0.0205	0.0015	
PKS2155-304	0.0489	0.0009	0.0526	0.0010	0.0508	0.0010	
PKS2155-304	0.0590	0.0012	0.0627	0.0017	0.0655	0.0017	

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Table A.6 (continued)

Target	p	n	MC	DS1	MC	MOS2	
	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	f_{ij}	σ_{ij}	
PKS2155-304	0.0603	0.0033	0.0663	0.0037	0.0633	0.0035	
PKS2155-304	0.0758	0.0020	0.0820	0.0022	0.0815	0.0022	
PKS2155-304	0.0799	0.0040	0.0841	0.0044	0.0853	0.0045	
PKS2155-304	0.0947	0.0055	0.1046	0.0065	0.1025	0.0064	
PKS2155-304	0.1000	0.0035	0.1039	0.0034	0.1068	0.0040	
PKS2155-304	0.1084	0.0016	0.1186	0.0023	0.1198	0.0022	
PKS2155-304	0.1041	0.0036	0.1122	0.0040	0.1126	0.0040	
PKS2155-304	0.1304	0.0048	0.1420	0.0054	0.1402	0.0054	
PKS2155-304	0.1303	0.0027	0.1378	0.0033	0.1434	0.0033	
PKS2155-304	0.0470	0.0005	0.0457	0.0008	0.0459	0.0008	
PKS2155-304	0.1278	0.0046	0.1373	0.0055	0.1384	0.0055	
PKS2155-304	0.1402	0.0049	0.1461	0.0051	0.1548	0.0056	
PKS2155-304	0.1536	0.0084	0.1711	0.0095	0.1659	0.0092	
PKS2155-304	0.2476	0.0139	0.2743	0.0156	0.2522	0.0145	
PKS2155-304	0.1689	0.0034	0.1685	0.0038	0.1732	0.0039	
PKS2155-304	0.2458	0.0160	0.2733	0.0181	0.2716	0.0182	
PKS2155-304	0.1761	0.0027	0.1910	0.0034	0.1911	0.0035	
PKS2155-304	0.1858	0.0111	0.1900	0.0126	0.1969	0.0130	
PKS2155-304	0.1996	0.0064	0.2229	0.0074	0.2060	0.0057	
PKS2155-304	0.2122	0.0015	0.2299	0.0027	0.2407	0.0027	
PKS2155-304	0.2153	0.0062	0.2225	0.0061	0.2344	0.0073	
PKS2155-304	0.2562	0.0110	0.2763	0.0122	0.2814	0.0124	
PKS2155-304	0.2465	0.0135	0.2764	0.0176	0.2704	0.0175	
PKS2155-304	0.3464	0.0072	0.3955	0.0093	0.3828	0.0092	
Ton 1388	0.0142	0.0002	0.0152	0.0003	0.0149	0.0003	

 $[^]a$ Fluxes are normalized to 0.0154 photons cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$.

Table A.7. Capella grating observations with *Chandra*

Epoch	ObsID	Exposure	Detector	Grating	Line Fluxes [10 ⁻¹³ erg s ⁻¹ cm ⁻²]			
		[ks]		Arm	Ne x λ 12	Fe XVII $\lambda 15$	Fe XVII $\lambda 17$	O VIII λ 19
Aug 1999	1099	14.57	ACIS-S	HEG+1	21.1±2.0	57.8±4.7		
				HEG-1	$21.8 {\pm} 1.7$	63.3 ± 4.8	64.3 ± 6.4	
				MEG+1	21.0 ± 1.0	47.5 ± 2.1	68.9 ± 3.3	$29.3 {\pm} 2.8$
				MEG-1	20.0 ± 1.0	$48.7 {\pm} 1.5$	$69.4{\pm}2.1$	$34.4 {\pm} 1.7$
Aug 1999	1235	14.57	ACIS-S	HEG+1	22.4 ± 2.1	59.1±4.7		
				HEG-1	$20.5 {\pm} 1.6$	47.2 ± 4.2	66.3 ± 6.4	31.3 ± 14.4
				MEG+1	$20.5 {\pm} 1.0$	50.7 ± 2.2	68.0 ± 3.3	$30.7{\pm}2.9$
				MEG-1	20.6 ± 1.0	51.7±1.6	69.9±2.1	33.3 ± 1.7

 Table A.7 continued on next page

Table A.7 (continued)

Epoch	ObsID	Exposure	Detector	Grating		Line Fluxes [10) ⁻¹³ erg s ⁻¹ cm ⁻	
		[ks]		Arm	Ne x λ12	Fe XVII λ15	Fe XVII λ17	O VIII λ 19
Aug 1999	1100	14.57	ACIS-S	HEG+1	23.8±2.1	54.1±4.5		
C				HEG-1	22.3±1.7	64.4±4.9	61.6±6.2	46.0±17.4
				MEG+1	22.1±1.1	52.7±2.3	74.9±3.4	35.1±3.1
				MEG-1	21.7±1.0	49.5±1.6	73.3±2.2	32.7±1.7
Aug 1999	1236	14.57	ACIS-S	HEG+1	26.4±2.3	57.1±4.6		
C				HEG-1	21.4±1.6	54.4±4.5	63.9±6.3	31.5±14.1
				MEG+1	20.6±1.0	49.2±2.2	69.3±3.3	31.2±2.9
				MEG-1	21.8±1.0	47.8±1.5	71.9±2.1	33.2±1.7
Aug 1999	1101	14.57	ACIS-S	HEG+1	26.1±2.2	50.4±4.3		
				HEG-1	23.9±1.7	54.8±4.5	71.5±6.7	22.4±11.2
				MEG+1	20.8±1.0	48.0±2.1	60.9±3.1	26.5 ± 2.7
				MEG-1	21.2±1.0	48.9±1.5	71.0±2.1	35.2±1.7
Aug 1999	1237	14.57	ACIS-S	HEG+1	24.0±2.2	57.2±4.6		
				HEG-1	22.5±1.7	44.2±4.0	76.0±6.9	38.0 ± 14.4
				MEG+1	21.3±1.0	46.7±2.1	69.4±3.3	26.0 ± 2.6
				MEG-1	21.9±1.0	48.7±1.5	70.6 ± 2.1	29.6±1.6
Sep 1999	62435	32.38	HRC-S	LEG+1	19.8 ± 0.8	45.0±1.1	56.9±1.3	26.1 ± 0.8
				LEG-1	18.9 ± 0.8	46.1±1.1	59.8±1.3	$25.4 {\pm} 0.8$
Sep 1999	1167	15.14	HRC-S	LEG+1	19.7 ± 1.2	46.5±1.7	58.4 ± 1.9	$25.5 {\pm} 1.2$
				LEG-1	16.5 ± 1.1	44.1±1.6	56.2±1.9	$25.7 {\pm} 1.2$
Sep 1999	1244	12.12	HRC-S	LEG+1	19.7 ± 1.4	42.9 ± 1.8	52.7 ± 2.1	23.9 ± 1.3
				LEG-1	18.2 ± 1.3	49.7±1.9	58.8 ± 2.1	27.4 ± 1.3
Sep 1999	62410	11.23	HRC-S	LEG+1	$22.5 {\pm} 1.5$	44.0 ± 1.9	51.1 ± 2.1	25.9 ± 1.4
				LEG-1	19.5 ± 1.4	43.9 ± 1.9	58.9 ± 2.2	27.2 ± 1.4
Sep 1999	1246	14.60	HRC-S	LEG+1	17.7 ± 1.2	45.7 ± 1.7	55.9±1.9	26.7 ± 1.2
				LEG-1	18.6 ± 1.2	45.3 ± 1.7	56.8 ± 1.9	25.3 ± 1.2
Sep 1999	62422	11.29	HRC-S	LEG+1	19.6 ± 1.4	47.0 ± 2.0	55.8 ± 2.2	25.8 ± 1.4
				LEG-1	18.2 ± 1.4	47.6 ± 1.9	65.2 ± 2.3	26.2 ± 1.4
Sep 1999	62423	14.56	HRC-S	LEG+1	18.8 ± 1.2	46.1 ± 1.7	60.7 ± 2.0	26.0 ± 1.2
				LEG-1	19.5 ± 1.2	47.2 ± 1.7	57.9±1.9	25.6 ± 1.2
Sep 1999	1103	40.52	ACIS-S	HEG+1	25.8 ± 1.4	60.4 ± 2.9		
				HEG-1	26.9 ± 1.1	60.9 ± 2.8	81.6±4.4	19.7 ± 8.4
				MEG+1	22.7 ± 0.6	55.5±1.4	79.1 ± 2.1	38.6 ± 1.9
				MEG-1	23.2 ± 0.6	55.2 ± 1.0	79.1 ± 1.4	35.9 ± 1.1
Sep 1999	1318	26.70	ACIS-S	HEG+1	24.2 ± 1.6	62.0 ± 3.6		•••
				HEG-1	24.2 ± 1.3	59.2±3.5	74.8 ± 5.1	
				MEG+1	22.2 ± 0.8	54.0 ± 1.7	80.1 ± 2.6	30.5 ± 2.1
				MEG-1	21.7 ± 0.8	51.7 ± 1.2	81.2±1.7	37.6±1.3
Mar 2000	57	28.84	ACIS-S	HEG+1	25.5±1.7	56.5±3.4		

 Table A.7 continued on next page

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Table A.7 (continued)

Epoch	ObsID	Exposure	Detector	Grating		Line Fluxes [10) ⁻¹³ erg s ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹	²]
		[ks]		Arm	Ne x λ12	Fe XVII $\lambda 15$	Fe XVII λ 17	Ο VIII λ19
				HEG-1	25.6±1.3	52.8±3.3	69.0±5.1	
				MEG+1	21.2±0.8	53.6±1.9	73.4±2.6	36.3±2.5
				MEG-1	21.7±0.8	49.3±1.2	73.9±1.6	33.7±1.3
Mar 2000	58	33.90	HRC-S	LEG+1	20.6±0.8	46.8±1.1	59.1±1.3	27.8 ± 0.8
				LEG-1	19.6±0.8	47.8 ± 1.1	59.8±1.3	27.3±0.8
Feb 2001	1010	29.54	ACIS-S	HEG+1	21.7±1.5	54.8±3.6		
1 60 2001	1010	29.54	ACIS-S	HEG-1	23.6 ± 1.3	49.1 ± 3.4	70.7±5.4	•••
				MEG+1	23.0 ± 1.3 22.3 ± 0.8	54.2±2.4	70.7 ± 3.4 72.0 ± 2.7	32.2±2.7
				MEG-1	21.9 ± 0.8	54.2 ± 2.4 50.0 ± 1.2	72.0 ± 2.7 73.8 ± 1.8	32.2 ± 2.7 33.0 ± 1.4
Feb 2001	1009	26.83	HRC-S	LEG+1	19.4 ± 0.9	48.5 ± 1.3	75.0 ± 1.0 56.9 ± 1.4	27.2±0.9
100 2001	100)	20.03	The 5	LEG-1	19.7±0.9	45.3 ± 1.2	53.8 ± 1.4	26.8 ± 0.9
Apr 2002	2583	27.61	ACIS-S	HEG+1	31.7 ± 2.0	59.1±4.0		
				HEG-1	31.9 ± 1.6	62.6 ± 4.0	87.3 ± 6.5	
				MEG+1	$29.7 {\pm} 1.0$	54.5±2.4	81.0 ± 3.1	42.3 ± 3.3
				MEG-1	29.6±1.0	57.5 ± 1.4	86.9 ± 2.1	44.0 ± 1.8
Oct 2002	2582	28.66	HRC-S	LEG+1	20.5±0.9	52.5±1.3	60.3±1.4	27.7±0.9
				LEG-1	19.1±0.9	50.9±1.3	58.0±1.4	26.2±0.9
Oct 2002	3479	27.45	HRC-S	LEG+1	19.7±0.9	47.7±1.3	60.5±1.5	26.8±0.9
				LEG-1	21.0±0.9	45.6±1.2	58.5±1.4	25.4±0.9
Sep 2003	3674	28.68	ACIS-S	HEG+1	25.5 ± 1.8	53.8 ± 4.1		
				HEG-1	24.4 ± 1.4	46.8 ± 3.9	70.8 ± 6.2	
				MEG+1	22.1 ± 0.8	52.5 ± 2.1	73.4 ± 3.1	30.5 ± 2.7
				MEG-1	22.0 ± 0.8	53.2 ± 1.4	81.4 ± 2.1	37.0 ± 1.7
Sep 2003	3675	26.96	HRC-S	LEG+1	18.7 ± 0.9	48.3±1.3	54.1±1.4	25.8 ± 0.9
				LEG-1	17.9 ± 0.9	44.9±1.2	55.3±1.4	25.5 ± 0.9
Sep 2004	5040	28.67	ACIS-S	HEG+1	26.9±1.8	60.3±4.3		
				HEG-1	27.8±1.5	59.7±4.3	91.2±7.2	
				MEG+1	26.4 ± 1.0	51.7±2.8	86.3±3.4	38.1 ± 3.2
				MEG-1	27.2±0.9	60.5±1.5	85.0±2.3	43.6±1.9
Sep 2004	5041	28.67	HRC-S	LEG+1	18.2 ± 0.9	46.0±1.3	50.0 ± 1.3	$22.8 {\pm} 0.9$
				LEG-1	17.9±0.9	39.3±1.1	44.4±1.2	20.7 ± 0.8
Mar 2005	5055	28 KB	ACIS-S	HEC+1	36.4±2.1	71.0±4.6		
1 v 1a1 2003	5955	28.68	ACI3-3	HEG+1 HEG-1	30.4 ± 2.1 32.0 ± 1.6	64.6 ± 4.5	 106.0±8.0	
					32.0 ± 1.0 30.6 ± 1.0			45.5±3.4
				MEG+1	30.0±1.0	60.3±2.7	107.3±3.9	4J.J±3.4

 Table A.7 continued on next page

Table A.7 (continued)

Epoch ObsID Exposure Detector Grating Line Fluxes $[10^{-13} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}]$ [ks] Arm Ne x λ 12 Fe xVII λ 15 Fe xVII λ 17 O VI	
IKSI AHII NEXALZ PEXVILALD PEXVILAL UV	п λ19
	3±2.0
	7 ± 1.0
	6 ± 0.9
EEG-1 27.5±1.0 37.0±1.4 75.7±1.3 30.	0±0.7
Oct 2005 6165 28.94 HRC-S LEG+1 28.5±1.1 52.2±1.3 58.9±1.4 28.	3±0.9
	4±1.0
Apr 2006 6471 29.56 ACIS-S HEG+1 25.4±1.8 70.5±4.6	
HEG-1 30.7 ± 1.6 52.3 ± 4.1 97.7 ± 7.7	
MEG+1 28.1 ± 1.0 57.5 ± 2.6 95.9 ± 3.7 $35.$	0±3.0
MEG-1 27.8 ± 0.9 57.1 ± 1.5 95.7 ± 2.5 44.	3±2.0
Apr 2006 6472 29.91 HRC-S LEG+1 24.9±1.0 54.1±1.3 64.5±1.5 29.	8±0.9
LEG-1 27.2 ± 1.0 53.8 ± 1.3 66.9 ± 1.5 $27.$	2±0.9
Apr 2007 8319 59.15 ACIS-S LEG+1 30.4 ± 0.6 54.9 ± 0.8 68.8 ± 0.9 34.	3 ± 0.7
LEG-1 29.2 ± 0.6 59.8 ± 1.1 70.4 ± 1.4 $35.$	1±1.3
Apr 2008 9638 31.03 ACIS-S HEG+1 41.5±2.3 90.1±5.4	
HEG-1 39.5 ± 1.8 79.8 ± 5.2 107.0 ± 8.2	
MEG+1 38.5 ± 1.1 73.5 ± 2.5 108.9 ± 4.0 52.5	8±3.8
MEG-1 38.5 ± 1.1 81.7 ± 1.8 115.2 ± 2.7 $56.$	5±2.2
•	7 ± 1.0
	0 ± 1.0
Apr 2009 10599 29.18 ACIS-S HEG+1 33.0±2.2 67.8±4.9	•••
HEG-1 33.7 ± 1.7 83.0 ± 5.6 95.1 ± 8.2	
	2±3.8
MEG-1 31.4 ± 1.0 70.0 ± 1.7 103.3 ± 2.7 45.	3±2.1
N. 2000 11001 20.55 AGYS S. WEG 1. 40.0 LO.4. 75.4 L.5.2	
Nov 2009 11931 29.55 ACIS-S HEG+1 40.0±2.4 75.4±5.3	
HEG-1 35.6 ± 1.8 63.0 ± 4.9 96.2 ± 8.3	
	2±3.5
	6±2.2
	5 ± 1.0
LEG-1 27.7 ± 1.1 58.3 ± 1.4 65.6 ± 1.5 $33.$	3±1.0
Nov 2010 13090 29.89 HRC-S LEG+1 21.4±1.0 47.1±1.3 58.8±1.4 27.	5±0.9
	2 ± 0.9
D 2010 12000 20.57 ACIS S. HECK 1 27.4.12.0 55.7.1.4.7	
HEG-1 24.3±1.5 47.0±4.4 70.5±7.3	

 Table A.7 continued on next page

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Table A.7 (continued)

Epoch	ObsID	Exposure	Detector	Grating		Line Fluxes [10) ⁻¹³ erg s ⁻¹ cm ⁻	²]
		[ks]		Arm	Ne x λ 12	Fe XVII $\lambda 15$	Fe XVII $\lambda 17$	O VIII λ 19
				MEG+1	25.0±0.9	53.0±2.2	83.3±4.1	33.7±3.3
				MEG-1	24.7±0.9	51.4±1.5	80.5±2.5	40.6 ± 2.1
Dec 2011	14240	29.93	HRC-S	LEG+1	$23.5 {\pm} 1.0$	$45.8 {\pm} 1.2$	55.7±1.4	$26.8 {\pm} 0.9$
				LEG-1	23.4 ± 1.0	47.5 ± 1.2	52.7±1.3	$28.8 {\pm} 0.9$
Dec 2011	14239	29.53	ACIS-S	HEG+1	27.9 ± 2.0	49.0 ± 4.5		
				HEG-1	25.0 ± 1.6			
				MEG+1	25.8 ± 1.0	47.2 ± 2.1	72.5 ± 4.1	39.5 ± 3.8
				MEG-1	28.4 ± 1.0	53.6±1.6	79.2 ± 2.7	37.3 ± 2.2
Dec 2013	16418	29.54	ACIS-S	HEG+1	23.2 ± 2.0	53.8±5.6	•••	•••
				HEG-1	20.5 ± 1.5			
				MEG+1	23.7 ± 1.0	47.1 ± 2.6	75.1 ± 4.4	35.3 ± 4.1
				MEG-1	24.7 ± 1.0	48.6 ± 1.7	75.9 ± 3.0	33.4 ± 2.4
Dec 2014	17324	28.65	ACIS-S	HEG+1	22.6 ± 2.1	45.5±5.6		
				HEG-1	22.9 ± 1.7			
				MEG+1	22.0 ± 1.0	46.5 ± 3.0	67.6 ± 4.7	37.4 ± 5.3
				MEG-1	22.1 ± 1.1	42.9 ± 1.8	65.2 ± 3.2	35.1 ± 2.8
Jul 2016	18357	14.77	ACIS-S	HEG+1	23.5 ± 3.3	69.0±11.9		
				HEG-1	27.4±2.8			
				MEG+1	26.0 ± 1.7	57.9±5.6	97.2±9.8	30.3 ± 7.6
T 1 2016	10250	0.42	A CITO O	MEG-1	26.7 ± 1.7	54.1±3.3	86.0±6.5	33.5±5.0
Jul 2016	18358	9.42	ACIS-S	LEG+1	26.7 ± 1.8	51.4±3.1	64.4±4.8	28.7 ± 3.4
I 1 2016	10250	10.10	IID C C	LEG-1	24.4±2.1	48.5 ± 4.1	73.9 ± 7.8	22.2±5.3
Jul 2016	18359	10.10	HRC-S	LEG+1	23.6 ± 1.8	55.8±2.4	68.5±2.8	33.1±1.8
T 1 2016	10260	0.42	A CITC C	LEG-1	23.9 ± 1.8	52.5±2.3	63.8±2.6	29.6 ± 1.6
Jul 2016	18360	9.42	ACIS-S	LEG+1	22.9 ± 1.6	48.5±3.0	57.0±4.5	26.6 ± 3.3
T 1 2016	10261	10.00	HDC C	LEG-1	26.7 ± 2.1	49.8±4.1	54.0±6.7	32.3 ± 6.2
Jul 2016	18361	10.09	HRC-S	LEG+1	29.9 ± 2.0	60.1±2.5	70.9 ± 2.8	35.0 ± 1.9
I1 2016	10264	14.70	ACIC C	LEG-1	28.4 ± 2.0	55.1±2.4	65.4 ± 2.6	31.6 ± 1.7
Jul 2016	18364	14.79	ACIS-S	HEG+1	34.6 ± 4.0	61.3 ± 11.1	•••	•••
				HEG-1	27.6 ± 2.8	(1 () 5 7	742196	
				MEG+1	31.1±1.9	61.6 ± 5.7	74.2±8.6	22.4±7.5
				MEG-1	33.4±1.9	53.3±3.3	78.9 ± 6.2	29.3±4.6
Sep 2016	18362	9.42	ACIS-S	LEG+1	36.9±2.1	59.0±3.4	72.7±5.1	31.6±3.6
				LEG-1	35.5±2.4	59.6±4.6	59.7±7.2	33.3±6.3
Sep 2016	18363	10.06	HRC-S	LEG+1	43.0±2.4	66.3±2.7	80.9±3.0	44.0±2.1

 Table A.7 continued on next page

Table A.7 (continued)

Epoch	ObsID	Exposure	Detector	Grating	Line Fluxes [10 ⁻¹³ erg s ⁻¹ cm ⁻²]			
		[ks]		Arm	Ne x λ 12	Fe XVII $\lambda 15$	Fe XVII λ 17	O VIII λ 19
				LEG-1	36.5±2.2	64.9±2.6	74.3±2.8	40.3±1.9
Dec 2018	21786	17.83	ACIS-S	HEG+1	•••	•••	•••	•••
				HEG-1	26.0 ± 2.9			•••
				MEG+1	26.2 ± 1.8	44.3 ± 6.2	76.0 ± 11.2	49.2 ± 13.2
				MEG-1	24.4 ± 1.7	59.7 ± 3.8	74.8 ± 7.2	35.0 ± 6.1
Dec 2018	22003	11.80	ACIS-S	HEG+1	32.4 ± 4.8	43.2 ± 11.6		
				HEG-1	20.3 ± 3.1	50.6 ± 13.5	38.7 ± 23.3	
				MEG+1	27.0 ± 2.3	54.8 ± 8.6	84.9 ± 14.6	31.0 ± 14.2
				MEG-1	$26.8 {\pm} 2.1$	52.1±4.4	71.3 ± 8.6	38.3 ± 7.9

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