

Lessons from XRISM analysis: spectral models and diagnostics

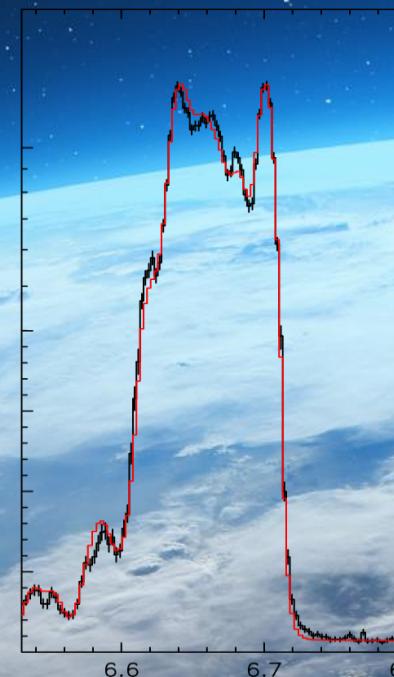
Liyi Gu

SRON

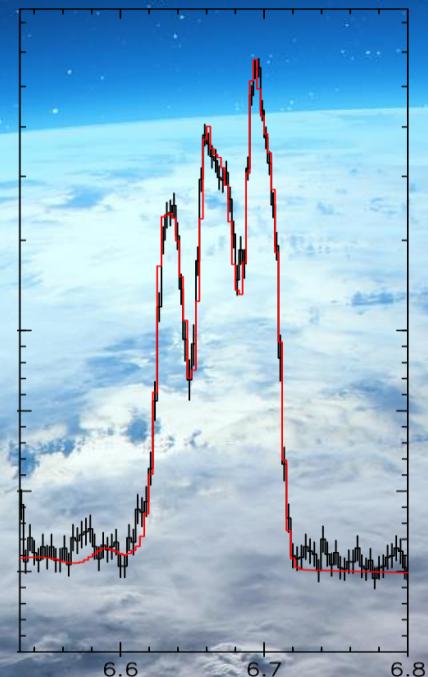
SPACE
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Jan 2026 Lumière Paris-Saclay

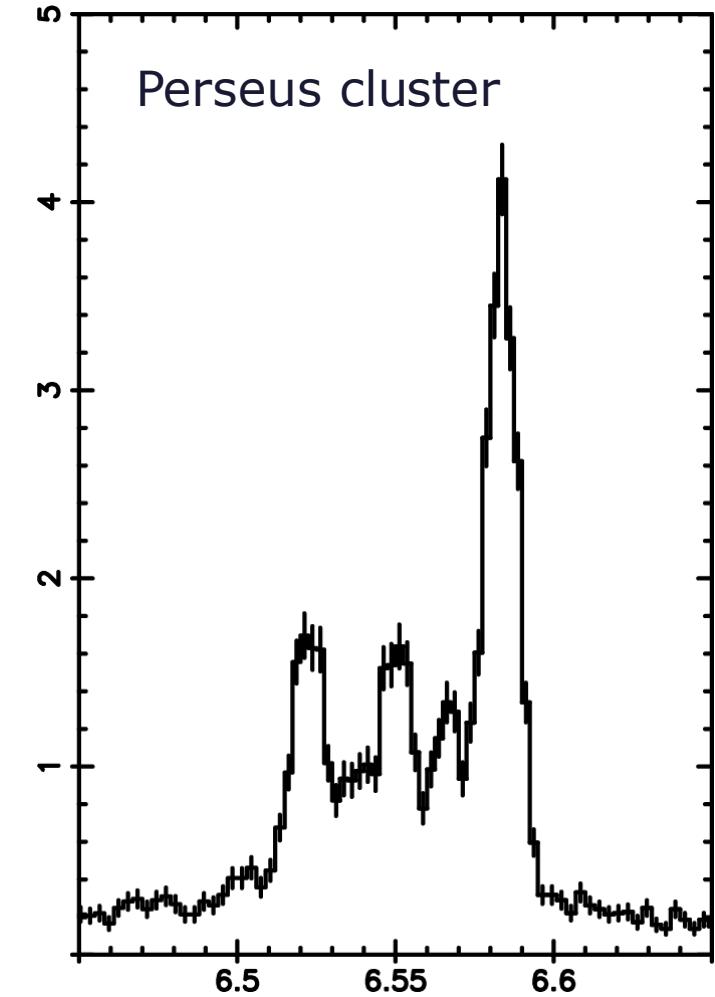
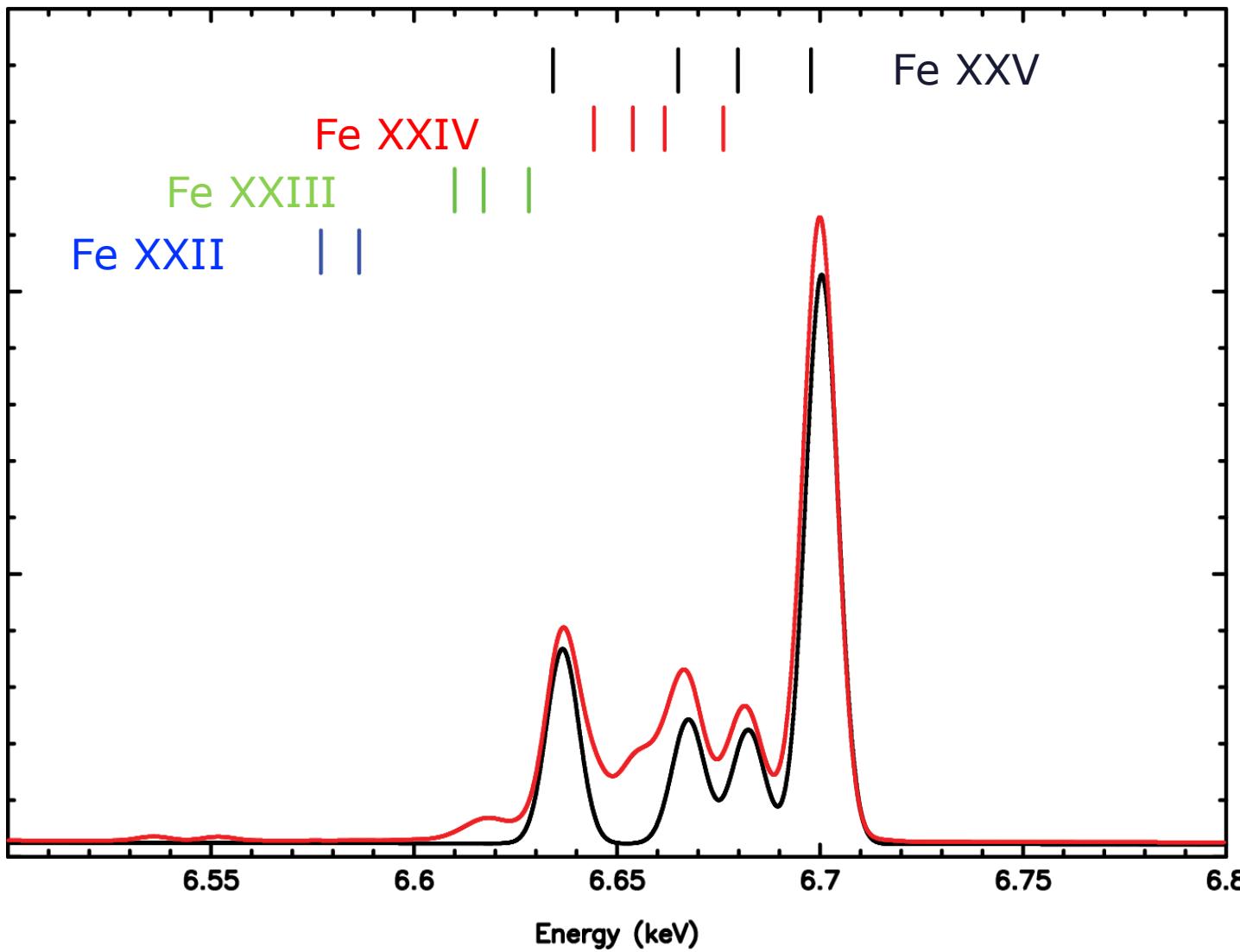
Collisional



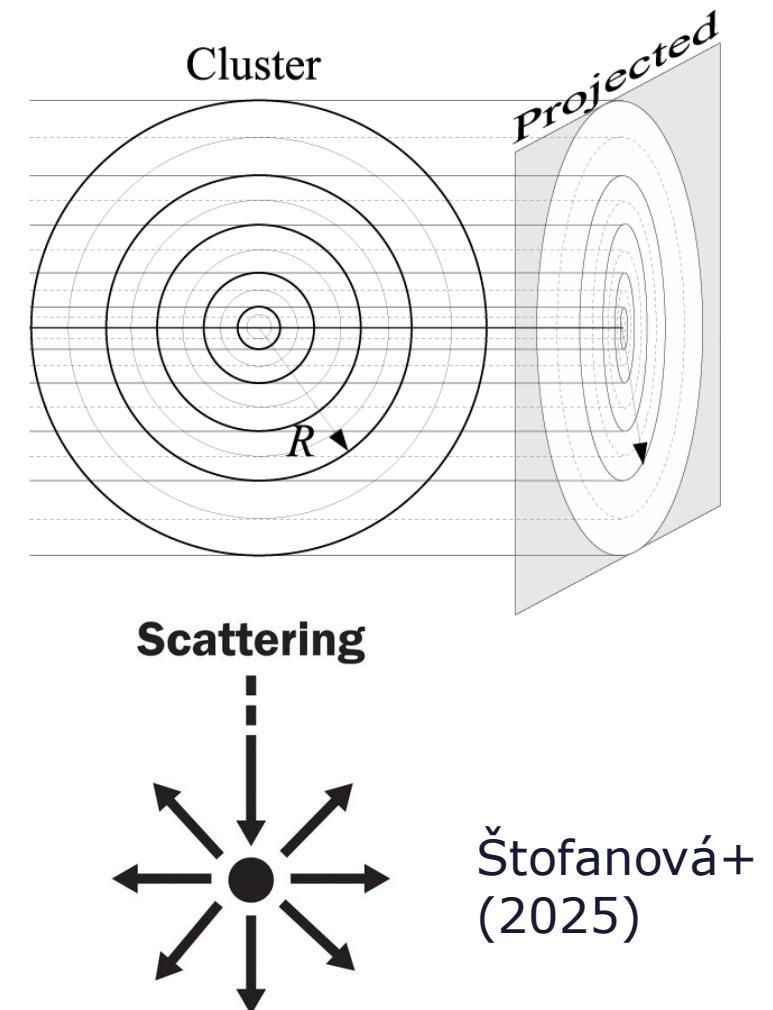
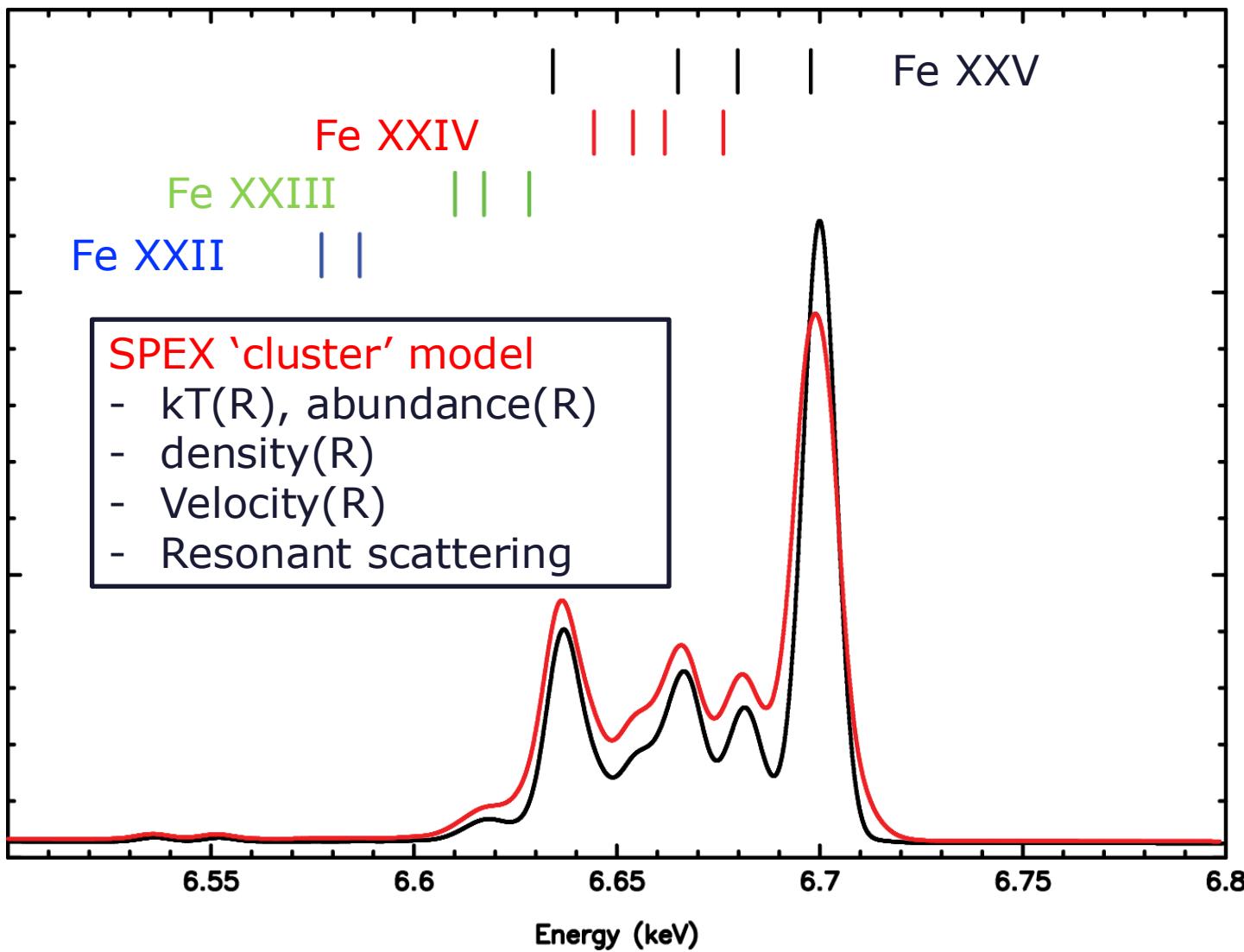
Photoionized



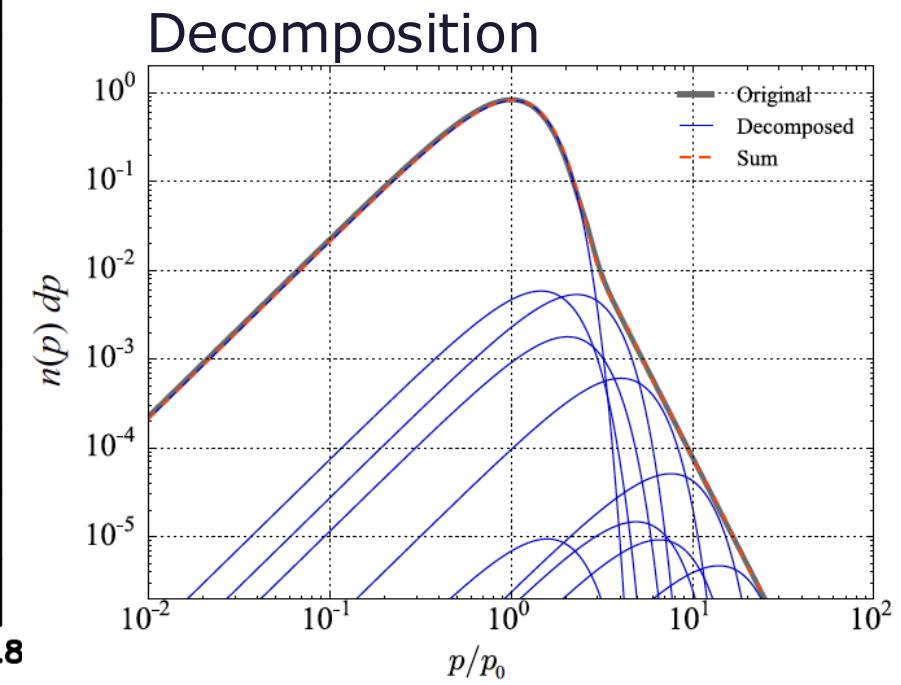
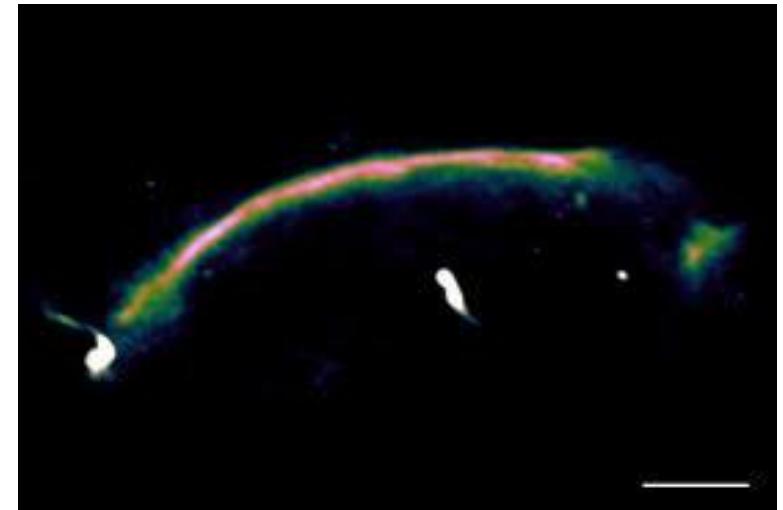
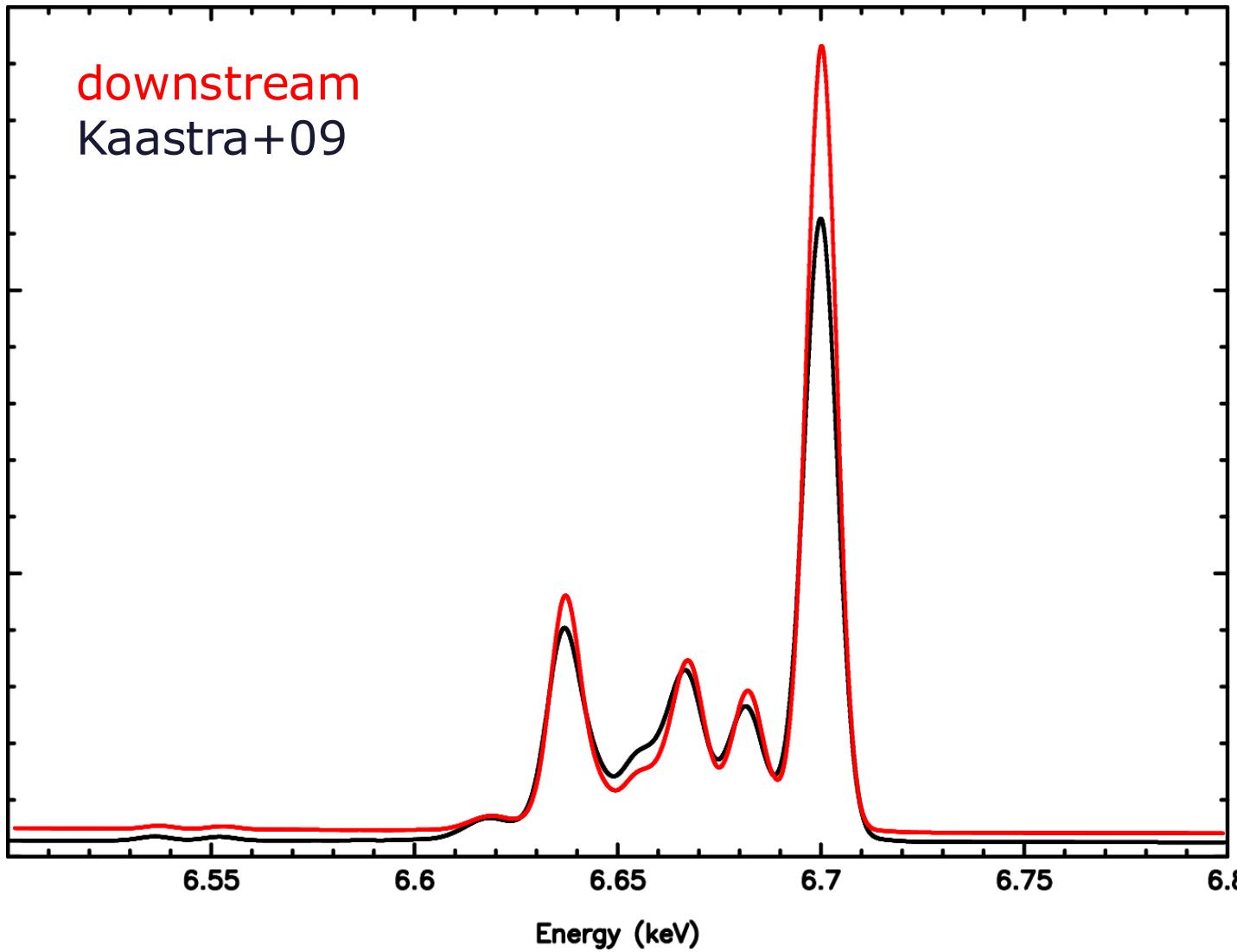
Start with the basic: a CIE model with $kT = 4$ keV



Adding gradients and photon scattering



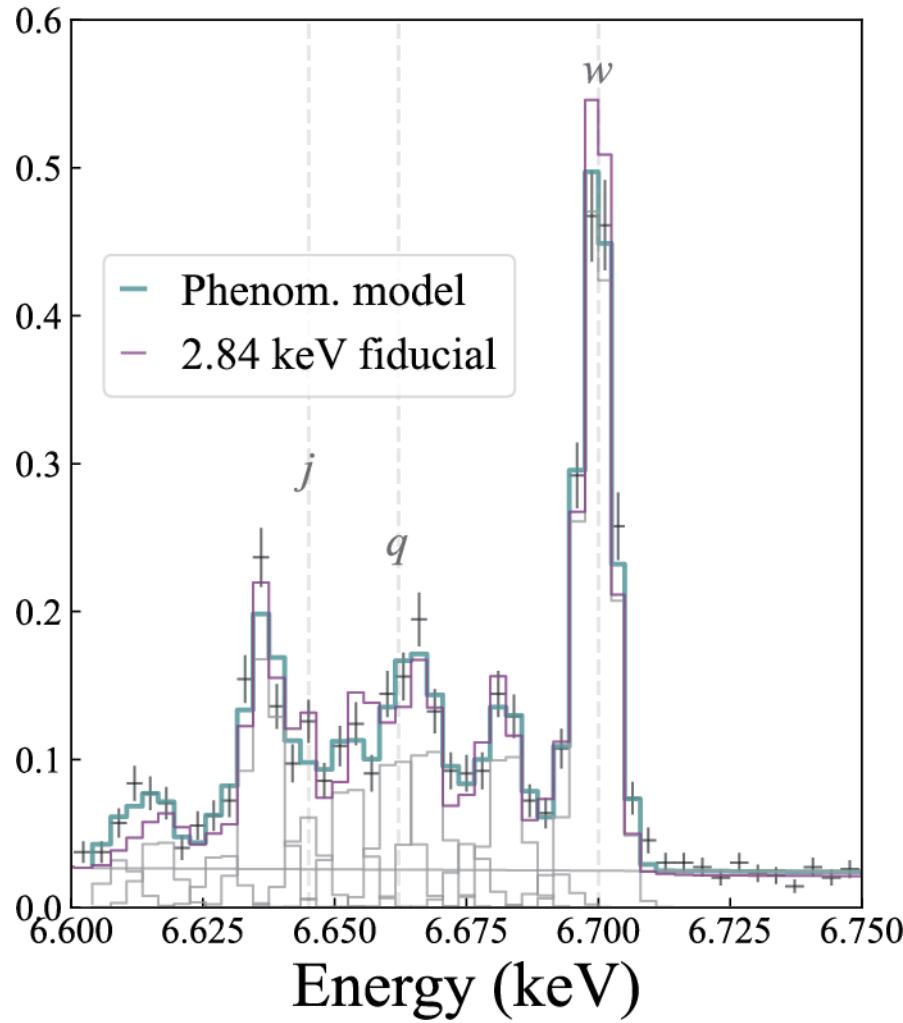
Adding non-thermal component



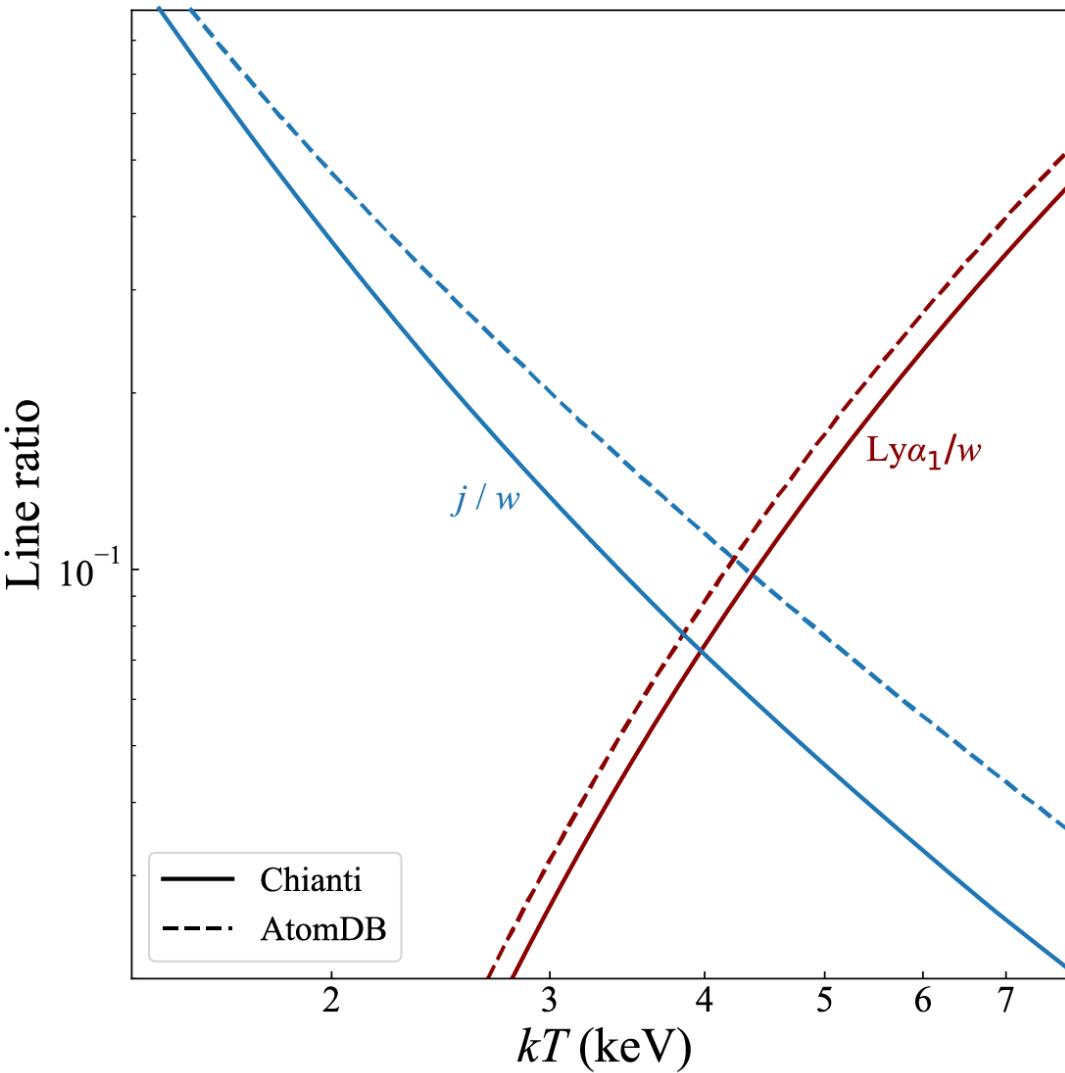
Line diagnostics

GT Mus (Resolve)

Kurihara+25

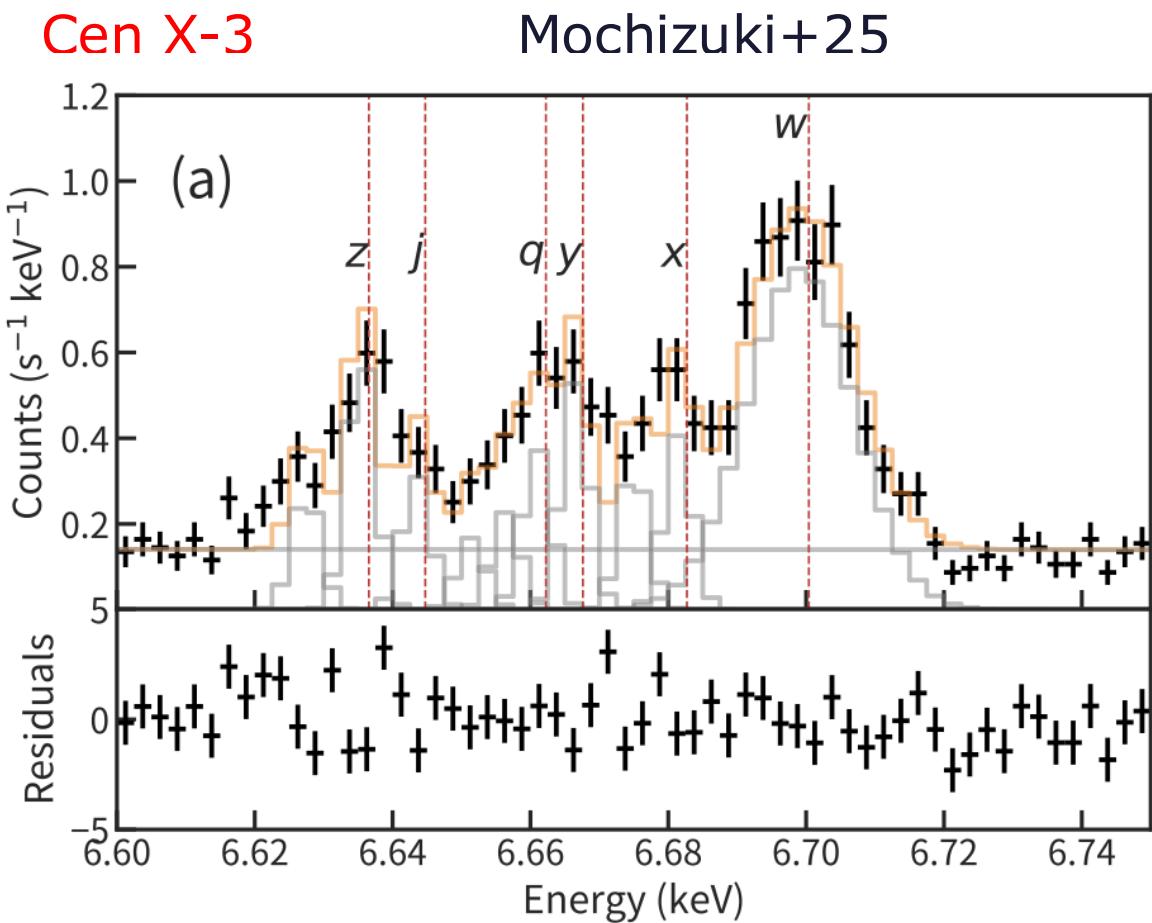


DR lines (such as *j*) will be suppressed at high kT .



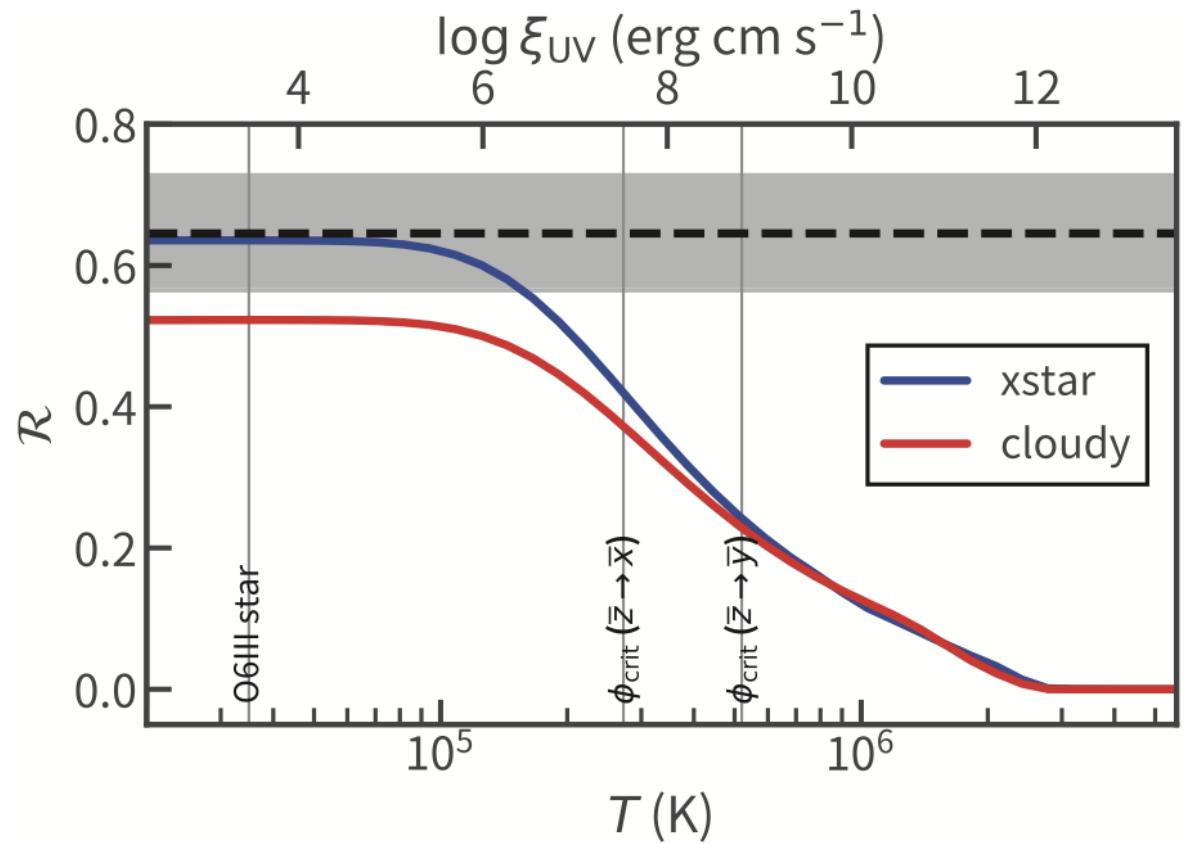
Line diagnostics

Cen X-3



Mochizuki+25

z line is suppressed at high density or high UV flux

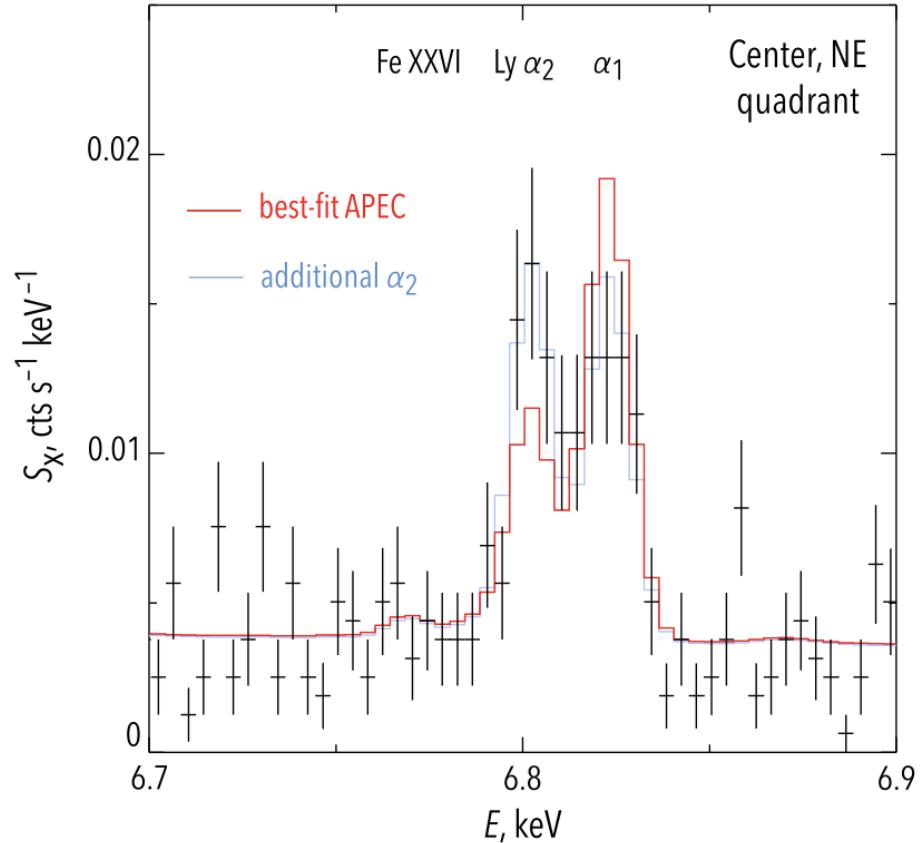


Forbidden level can be mixed with upper levels via photon or collision excitation

Fe XXVI Lyman α lines

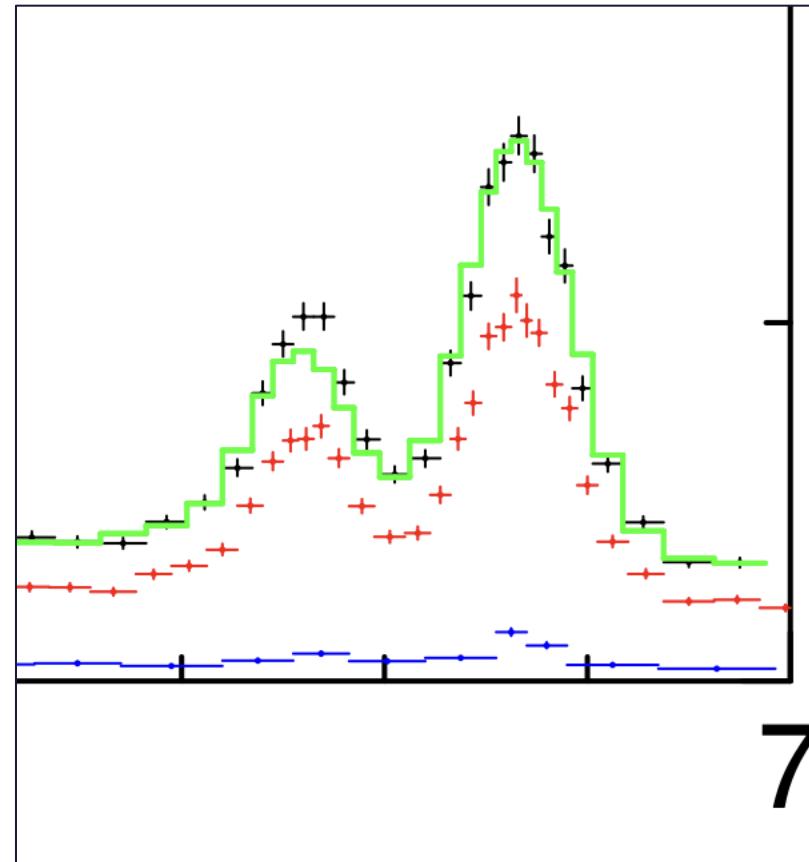
Coma cluster

XRISM+25



By theory, Ly α_2 /Ly α_1 = 0.5
Several clusters indicate > 0.5

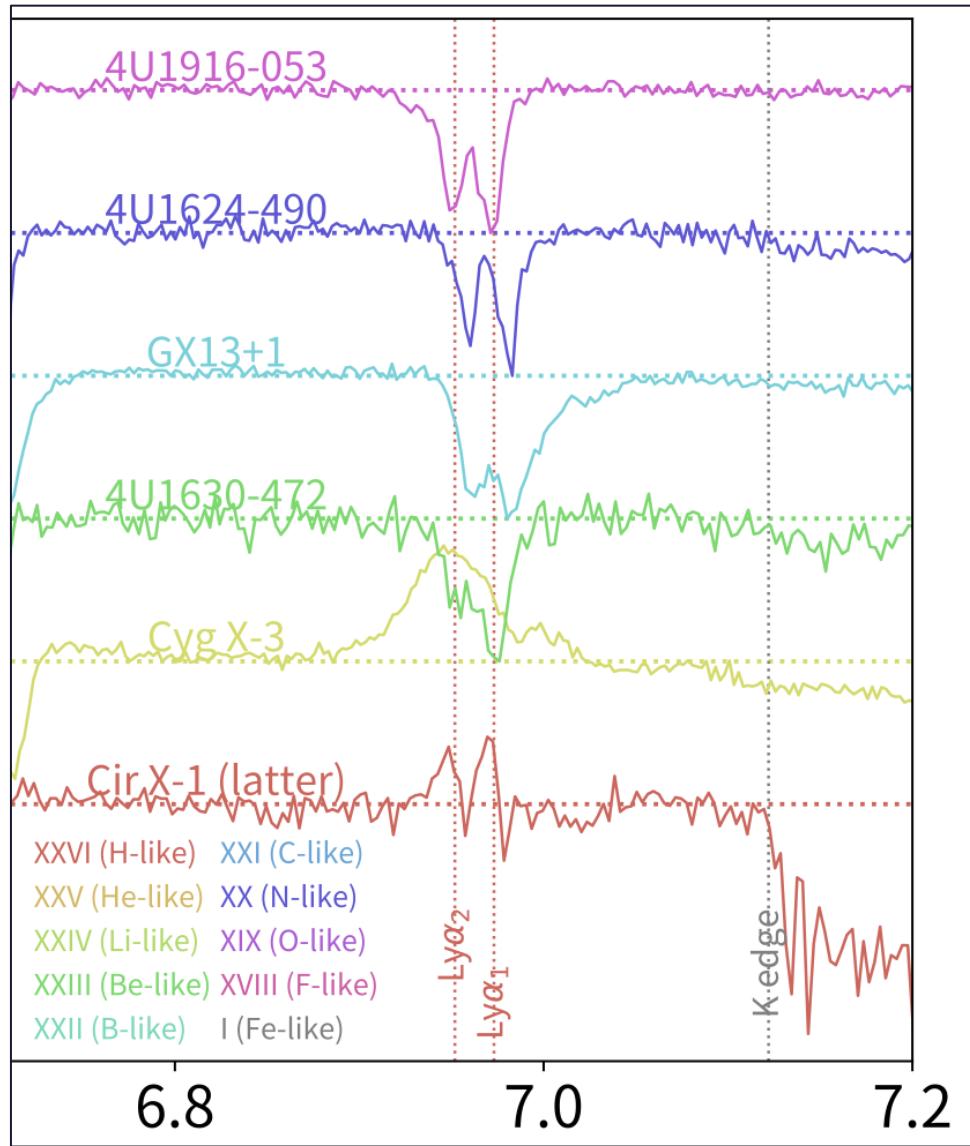
Stacked 10 clusters
XRISM+25



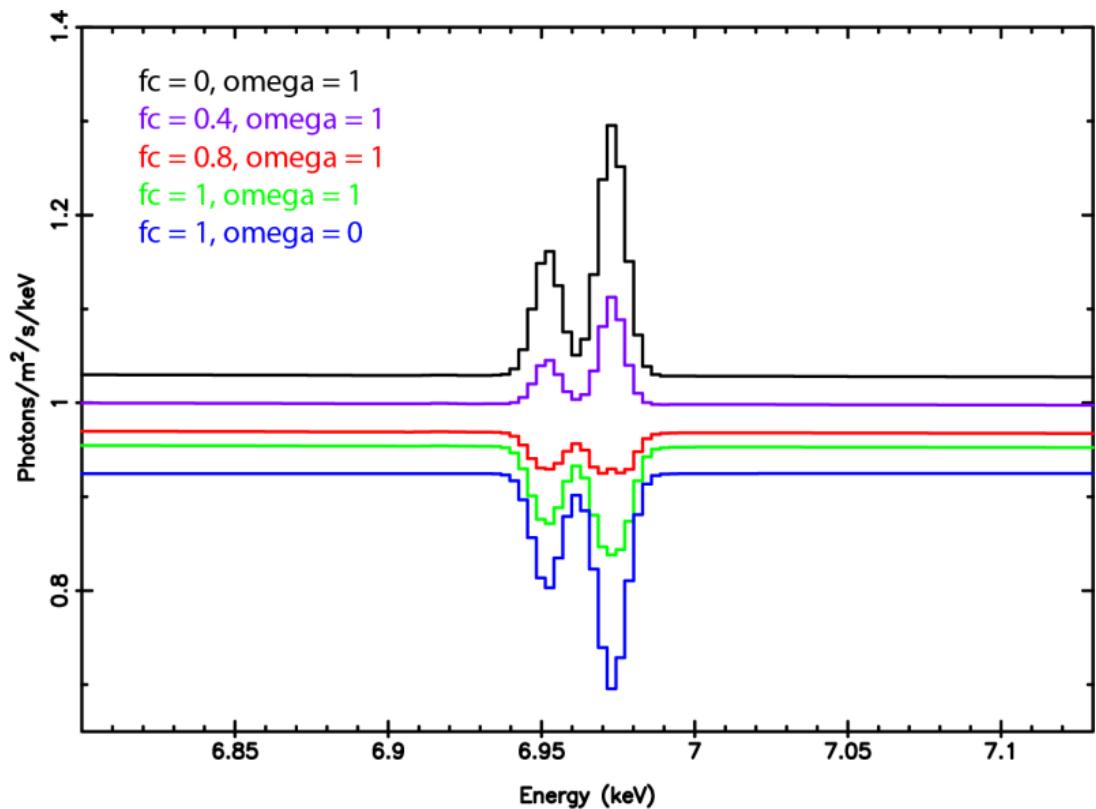
Potential diagnostics: resonant scattering,
blending M1 transition, charge exchange...

Fe XXVI Lyman α lines

X-ray binaries Tsujimoto+25

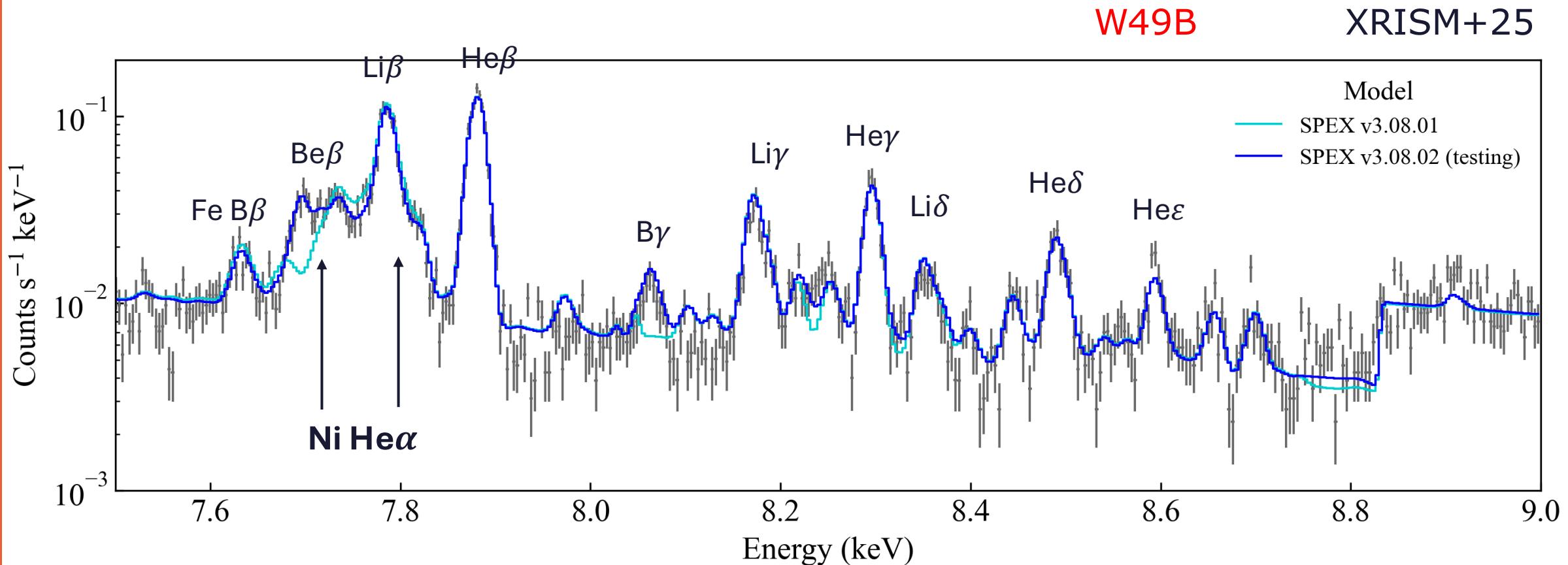


Pion calculation



Potential diagnostics: saturation/partial covering, scattered emission, high density, high UV flux, polarization...

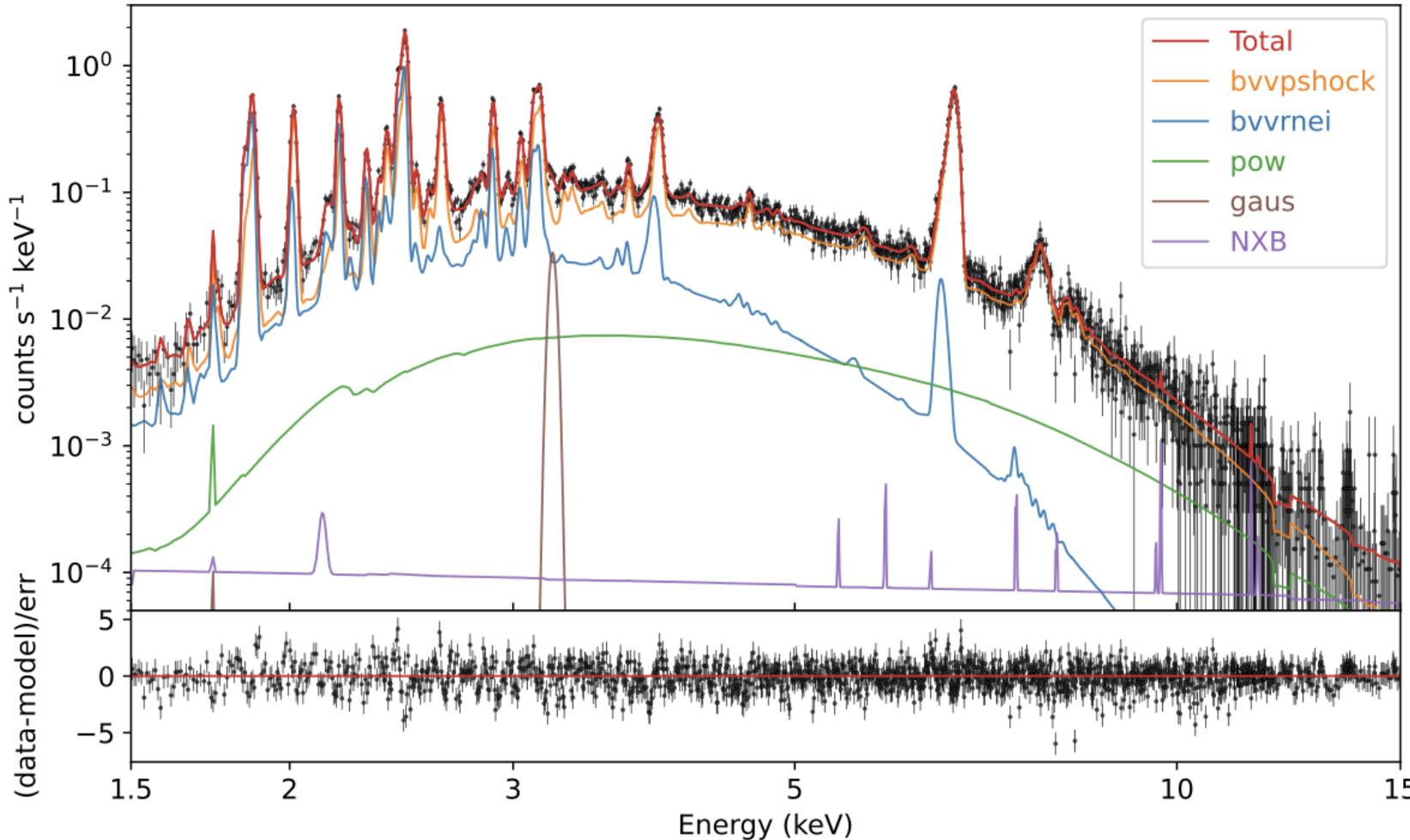
Fe K β lines



- Improved atomic data: innershell excitation and DR data for C-, B-, Be-, and Li-like ions
- K β to $>\text{K}\varepsilon$ lines are resolved with XRISM
- These data on Si, S, and Fe are more essential for measuring Ni, P, Cl, and K abundances due to line blending

Fe K β and Ni line complex

Cas A Plucinsky+25

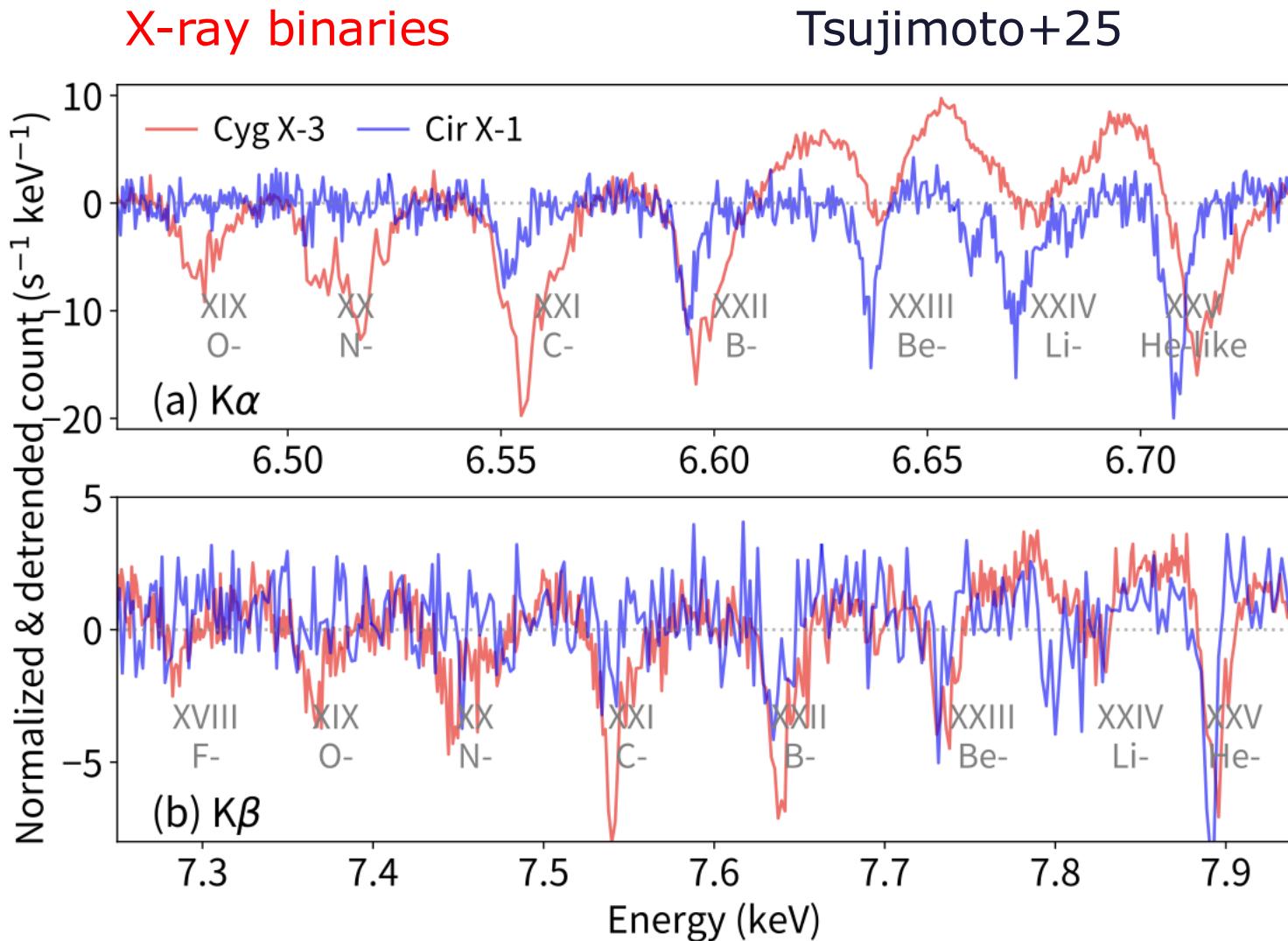


$\text{Ni/Fe} = 1$ (AtomDB 3.1.0)

$= 0.6$ (SPEX 3.08.01)

Both Fe and Ni are in intermediate charge states.

Fe $K\beta$ lines in X-ray binaries

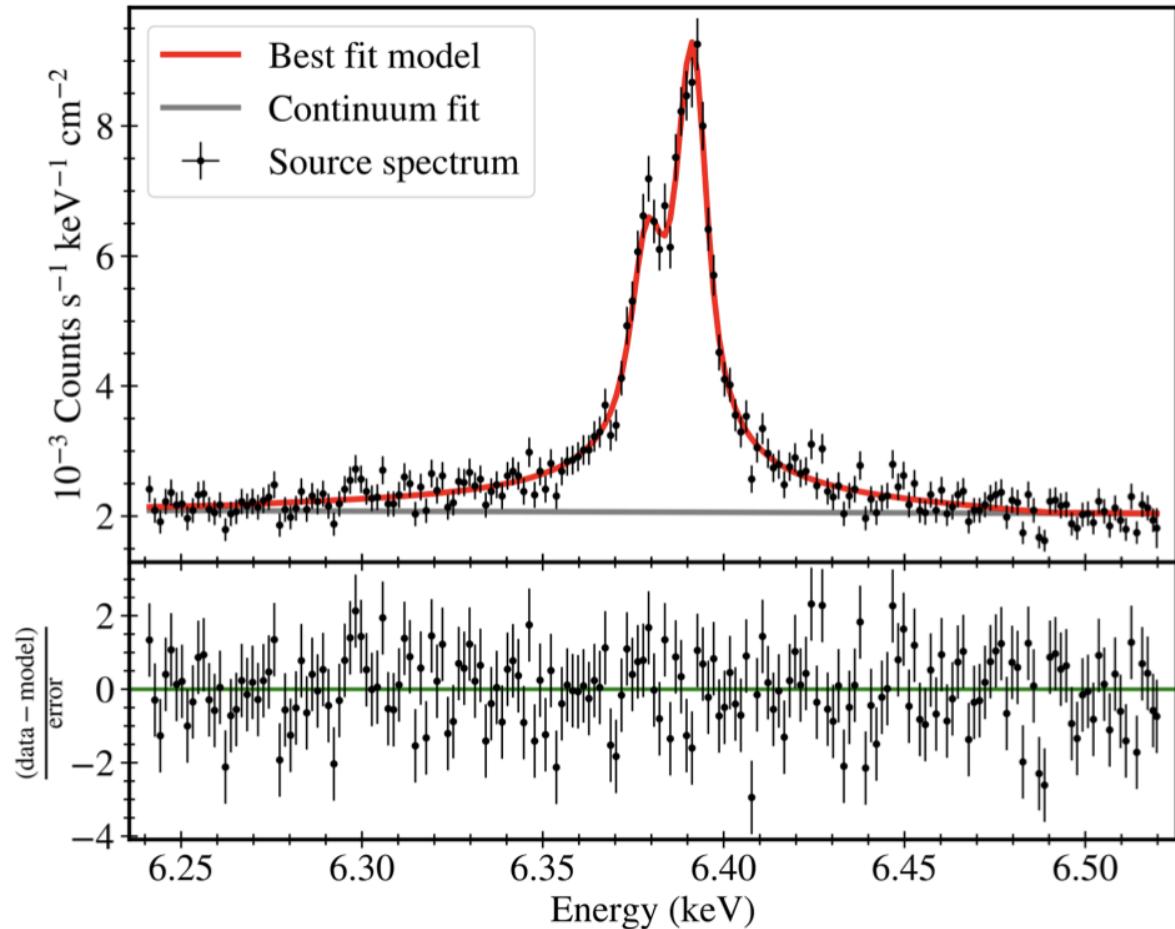


- Fe $K\beta$ lines are better diagnostics of outflow velocity and optical depth, as $K\alpha$ can be saturated or blended with scatter emission
- Atomic data still need to be improved on $K\beta$

~Neutral Fe K α lines

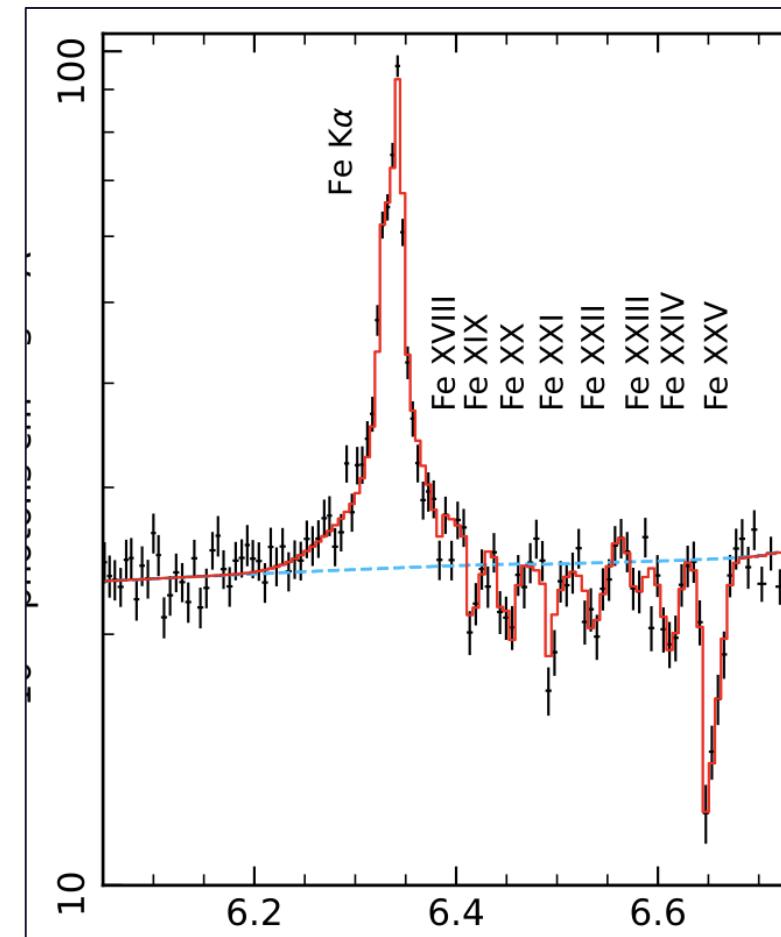
Cen A

Bogensberger+25



NGC 3783

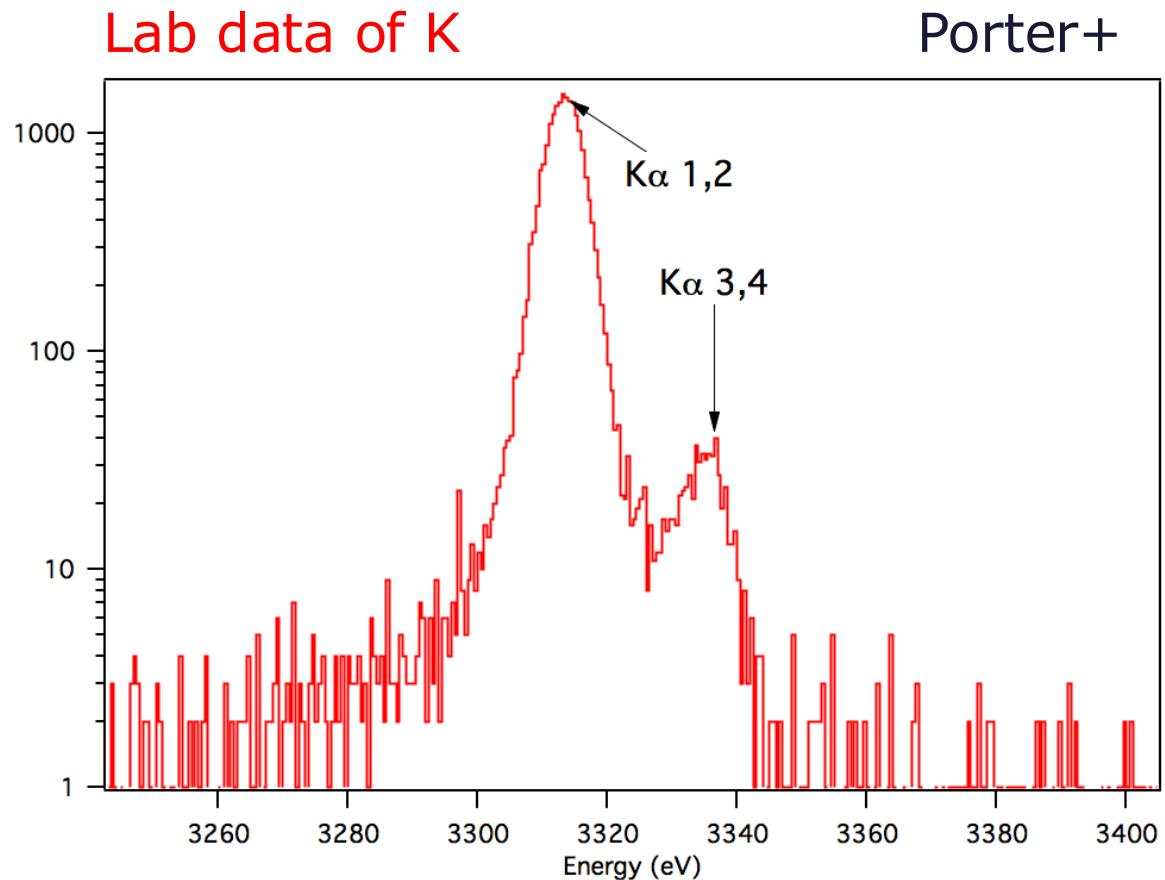
Mehdipour+25



- Fe K α main lines are complexes of large number transitions forming two main peaks
- No existing atomic model. For now, use Holzer+1997 lab model

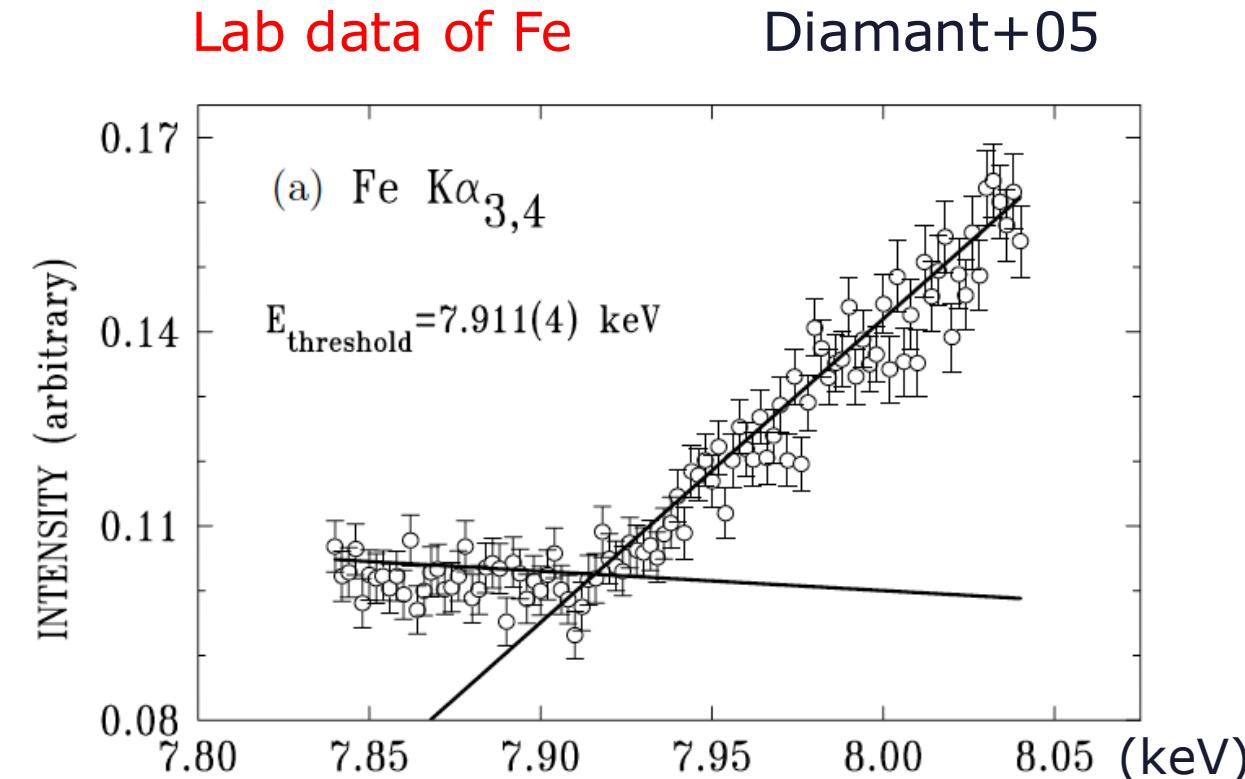
~Neutral Fe $K\alpha$ lines - satellites

Lab data of K



Porter+

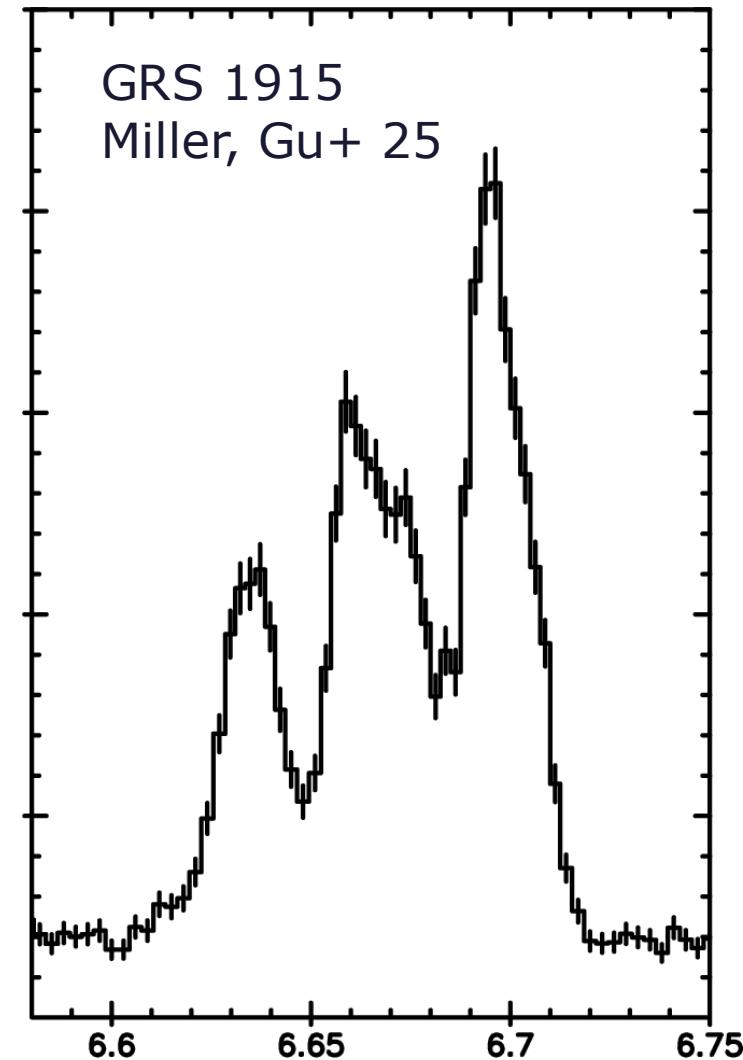
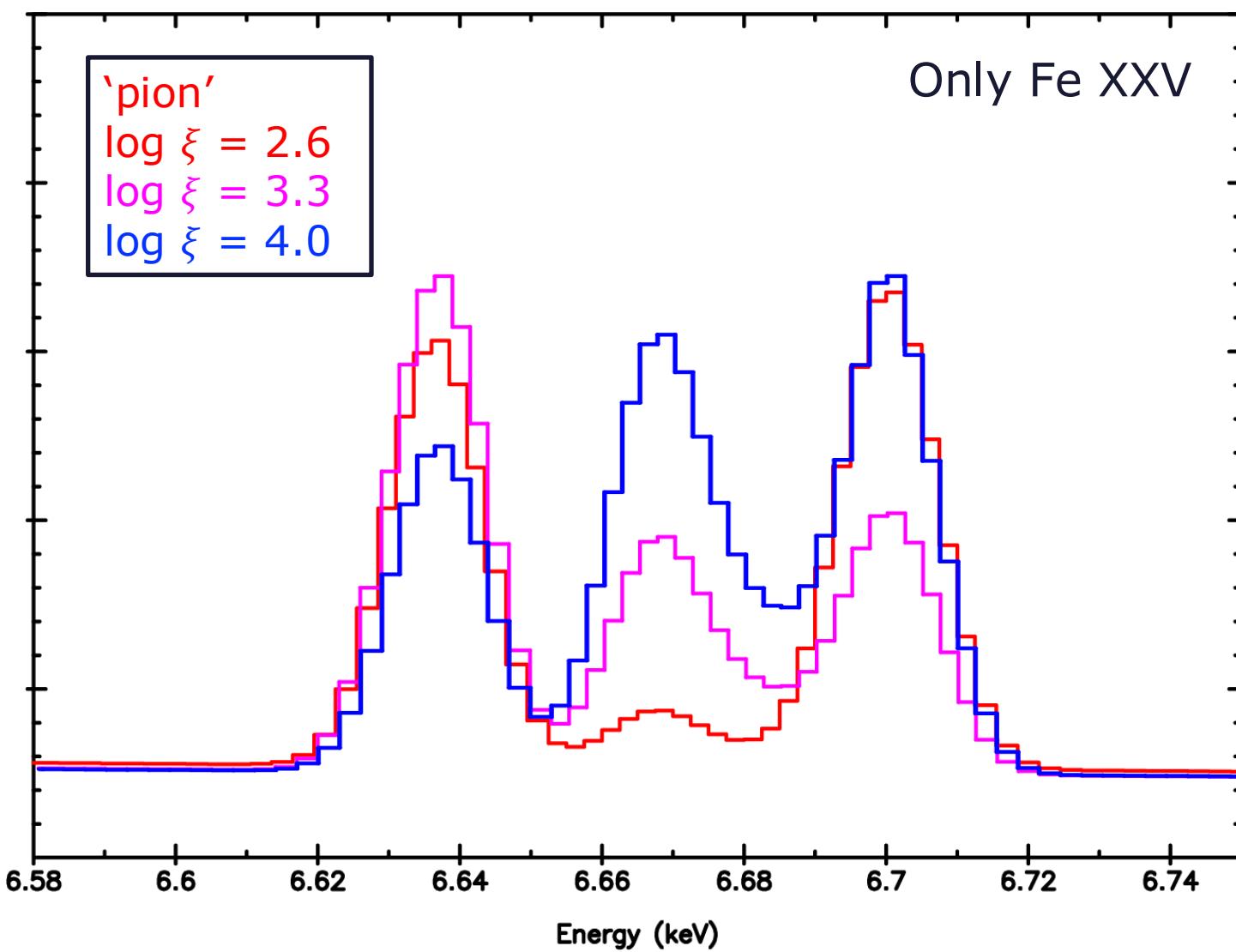
Lab data of Fe



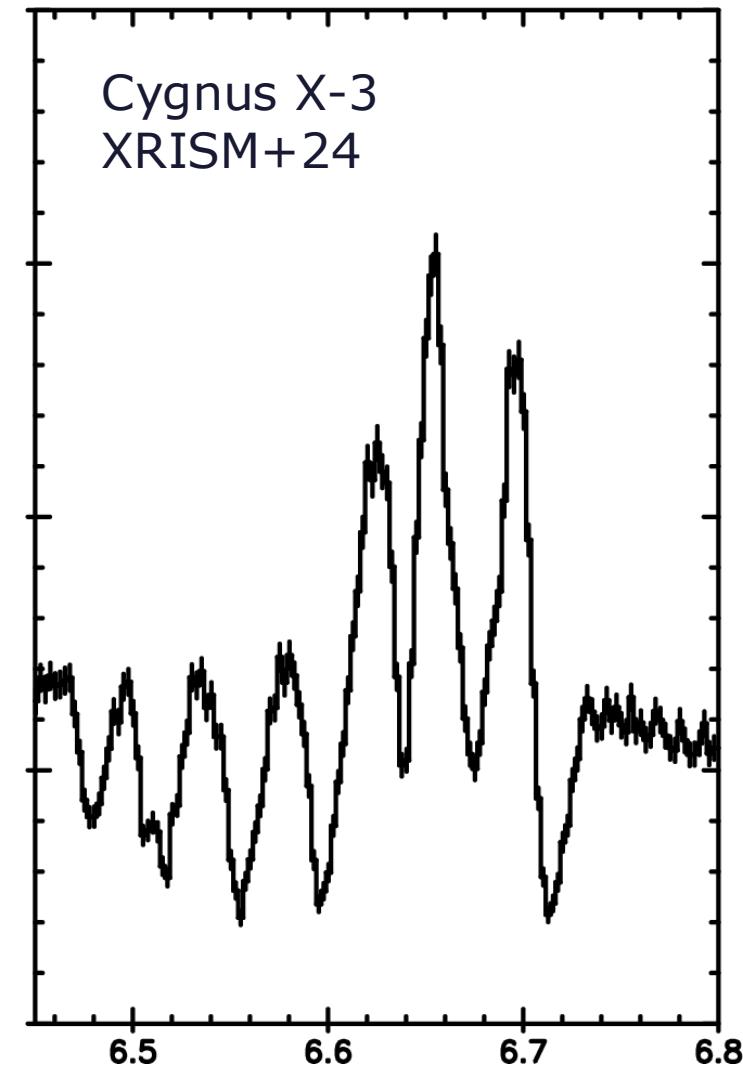
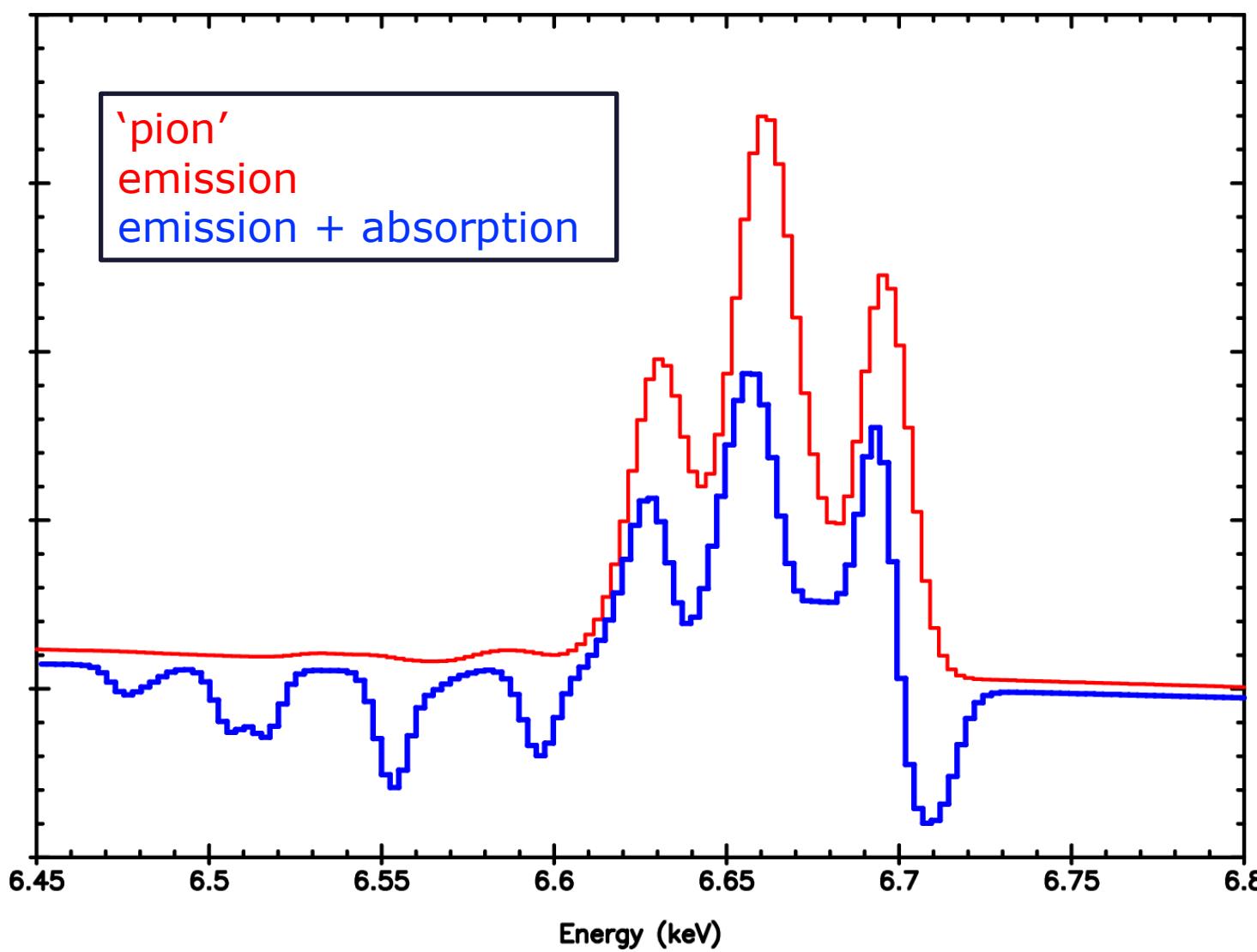
Diamant+05

- Satellites are detected in a few objects with Resolve
- Diagnostics of incident photon spectrum on the reflector (Vander Meulen+)

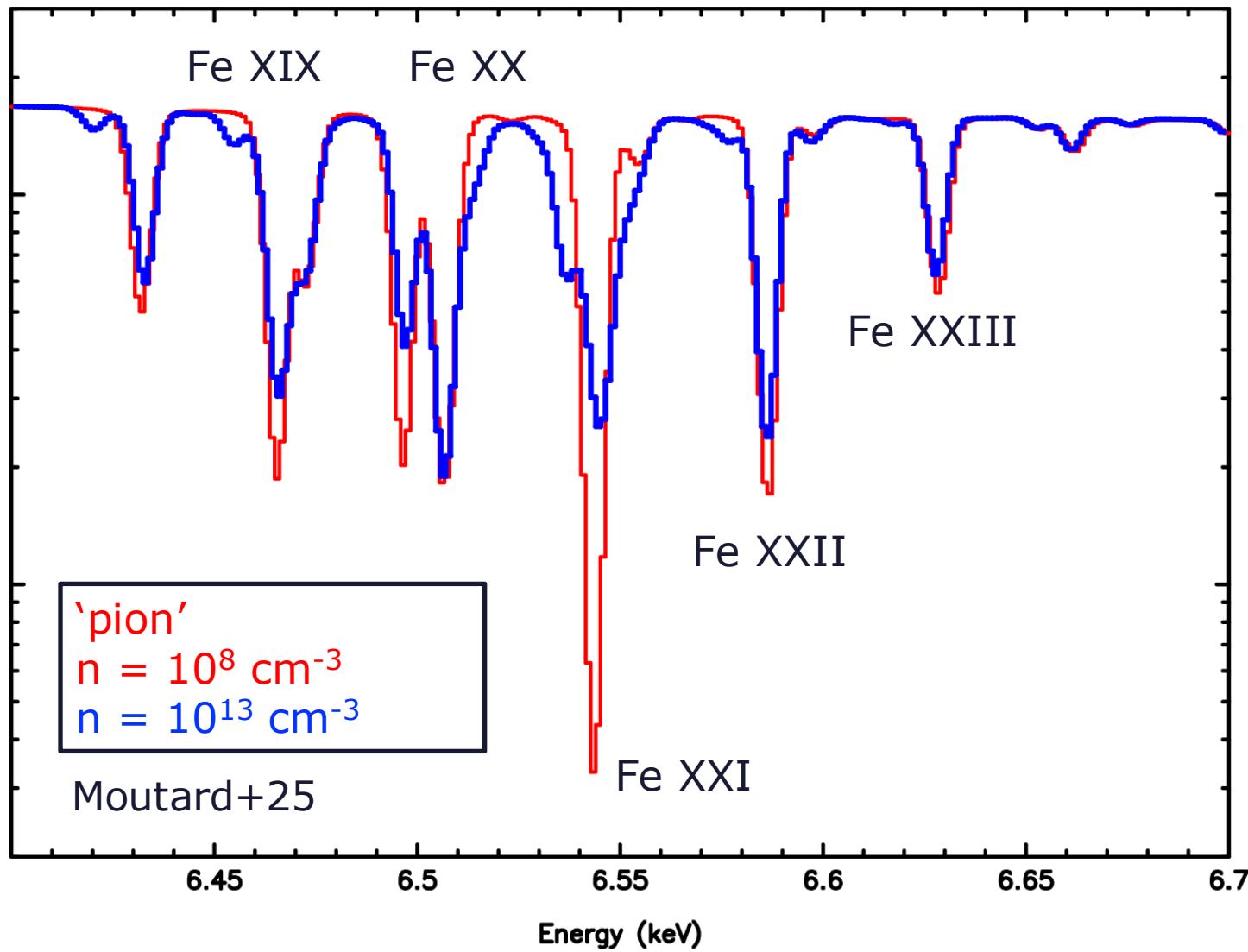
Photonionized emission



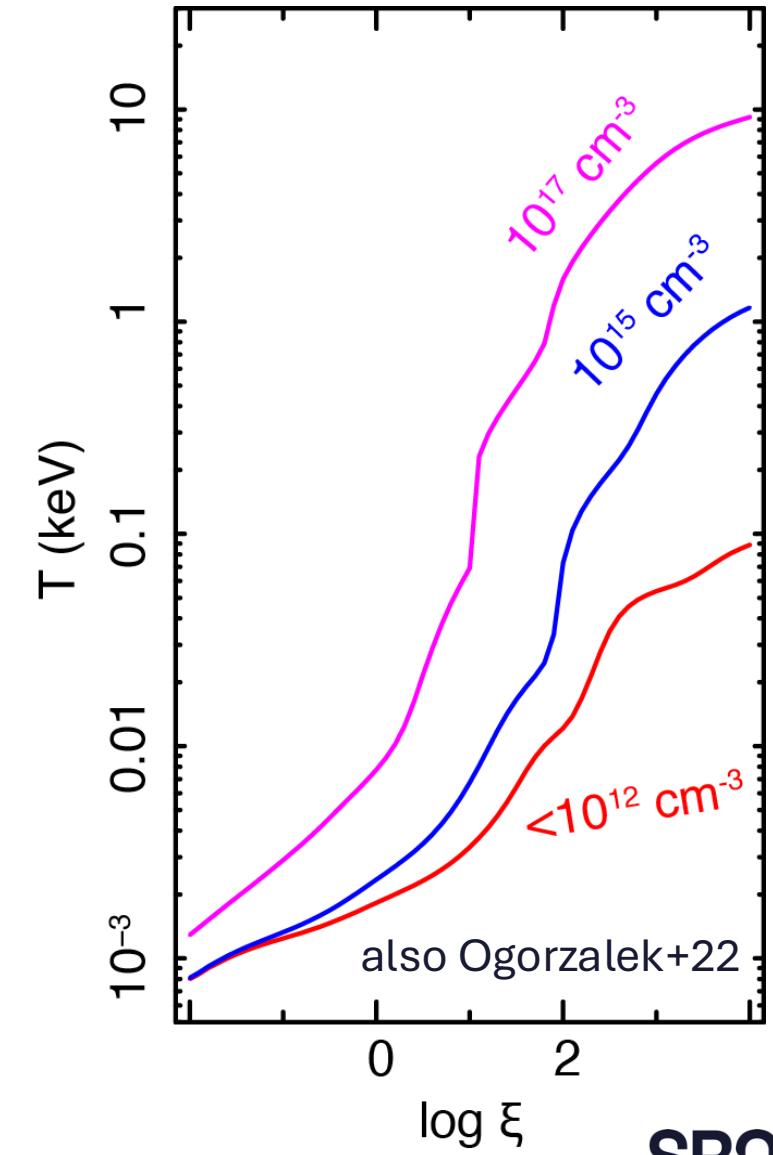
Both emission and absorption present



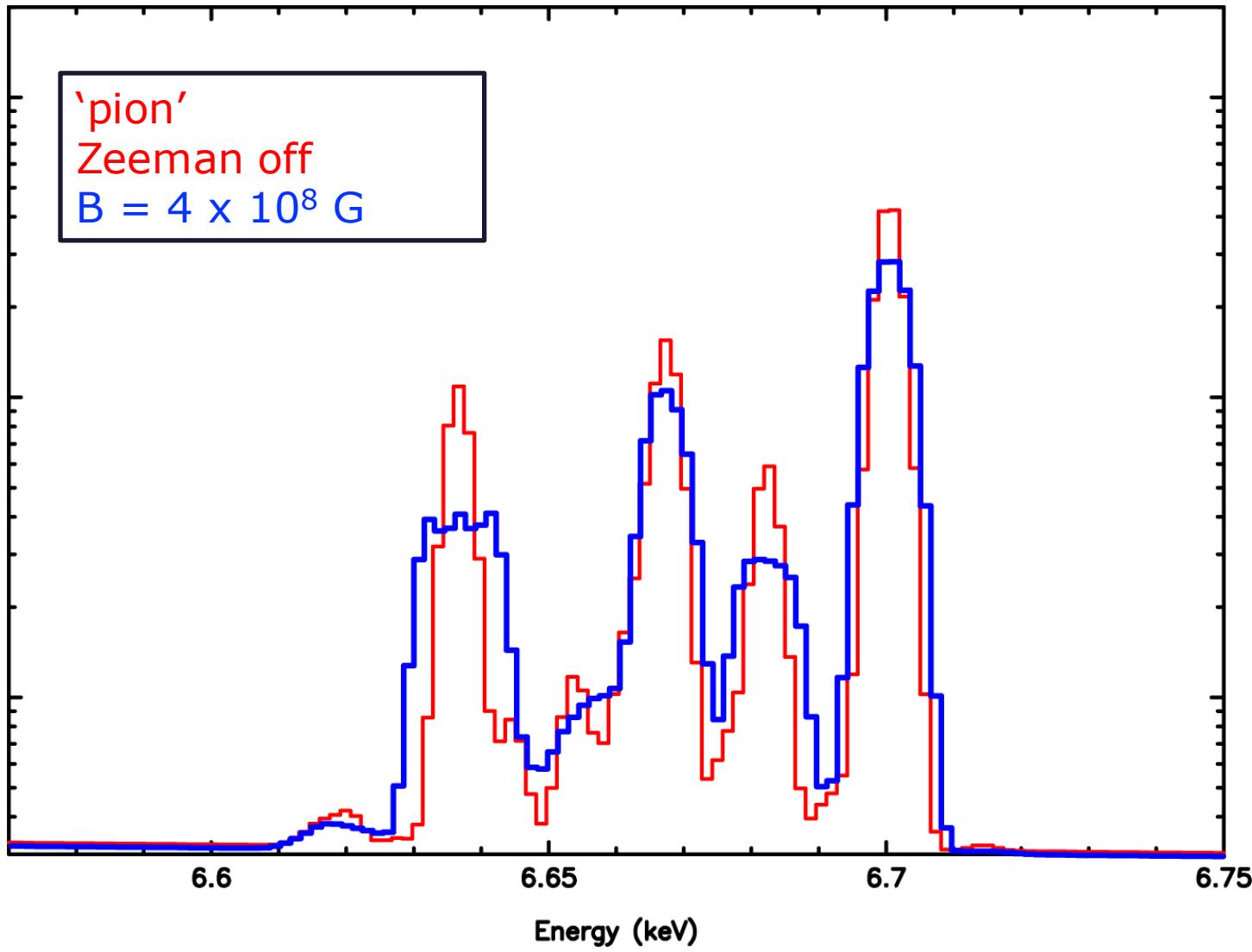
Effects from high density plasmas



Density effect on Ion fraction



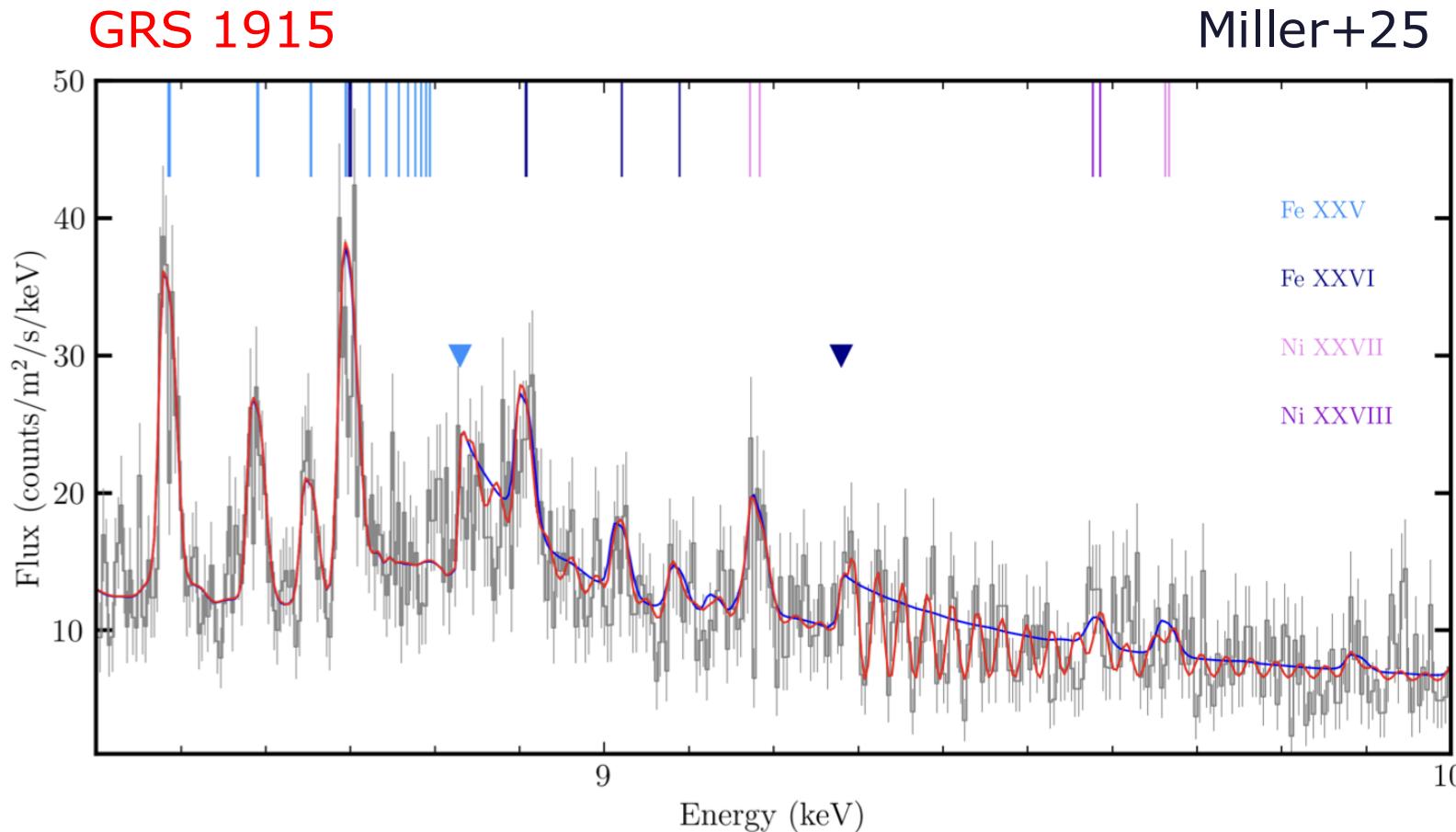
Effects from strong magnetic field



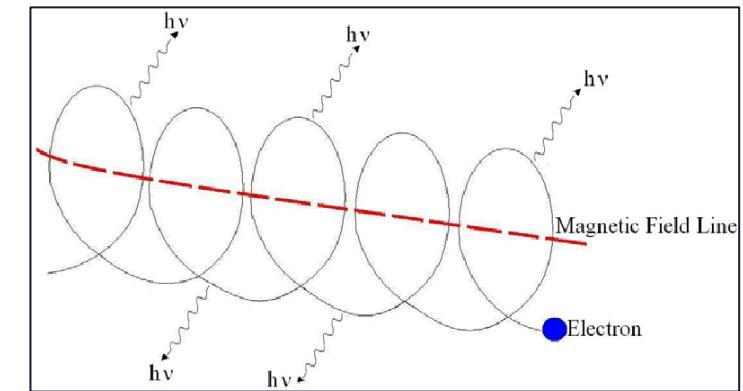
Zeeman effect



Landau quantum effect



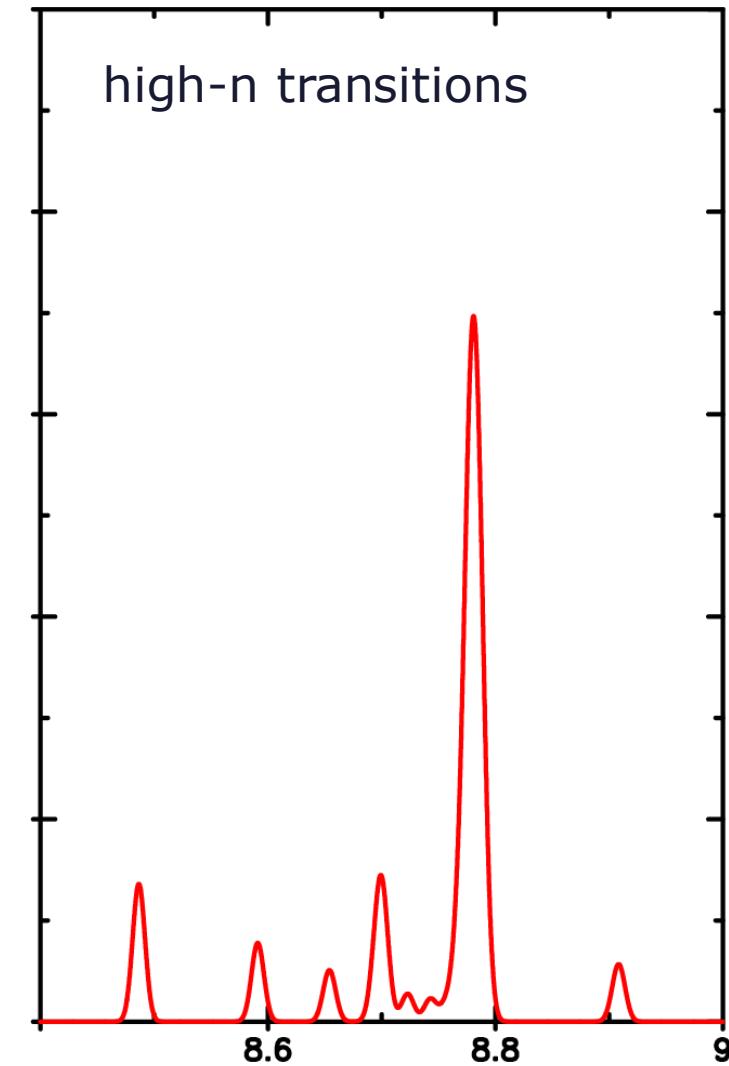
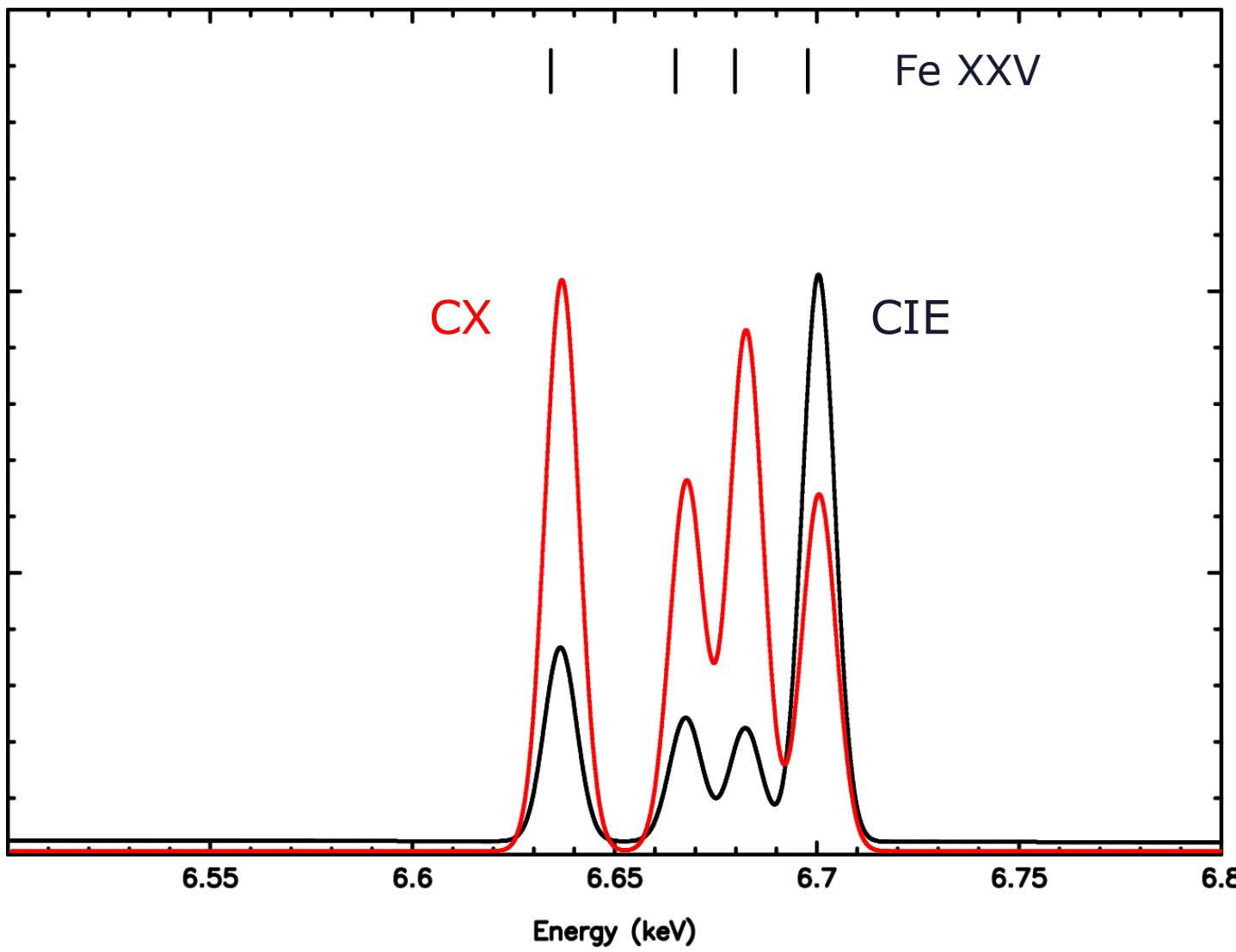
Quantum levels from
cyclotron of free electrons



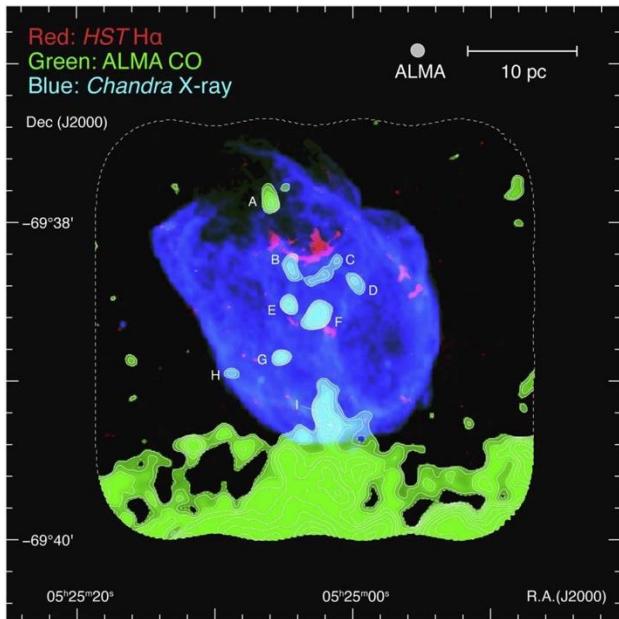
Available in SPEX v3.08.02

Either 2.5×10^9 G in the accretion disk
Or
A set of well-structured UFOs

Charge exchange emission



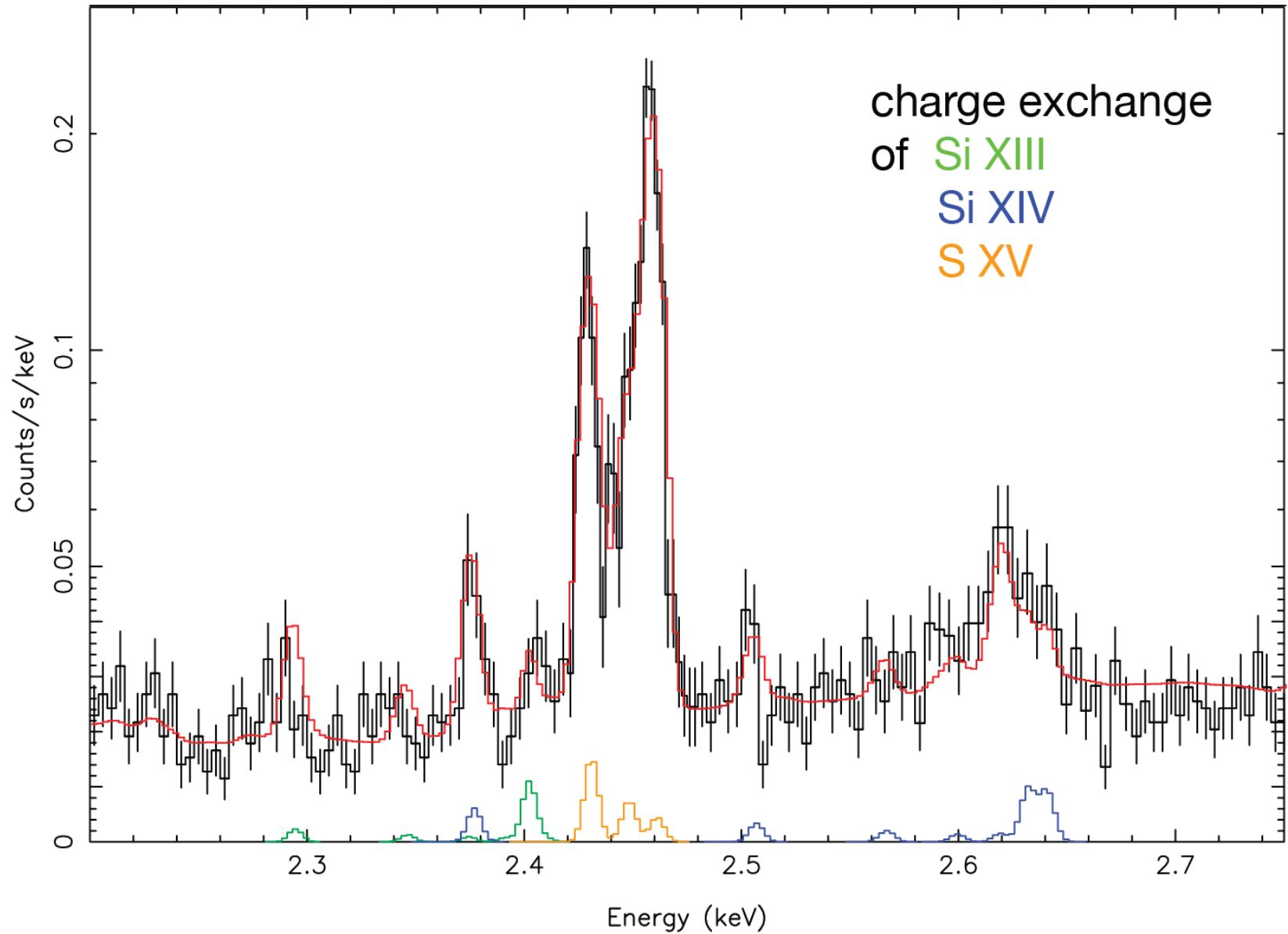
N132D: potential charge exchange



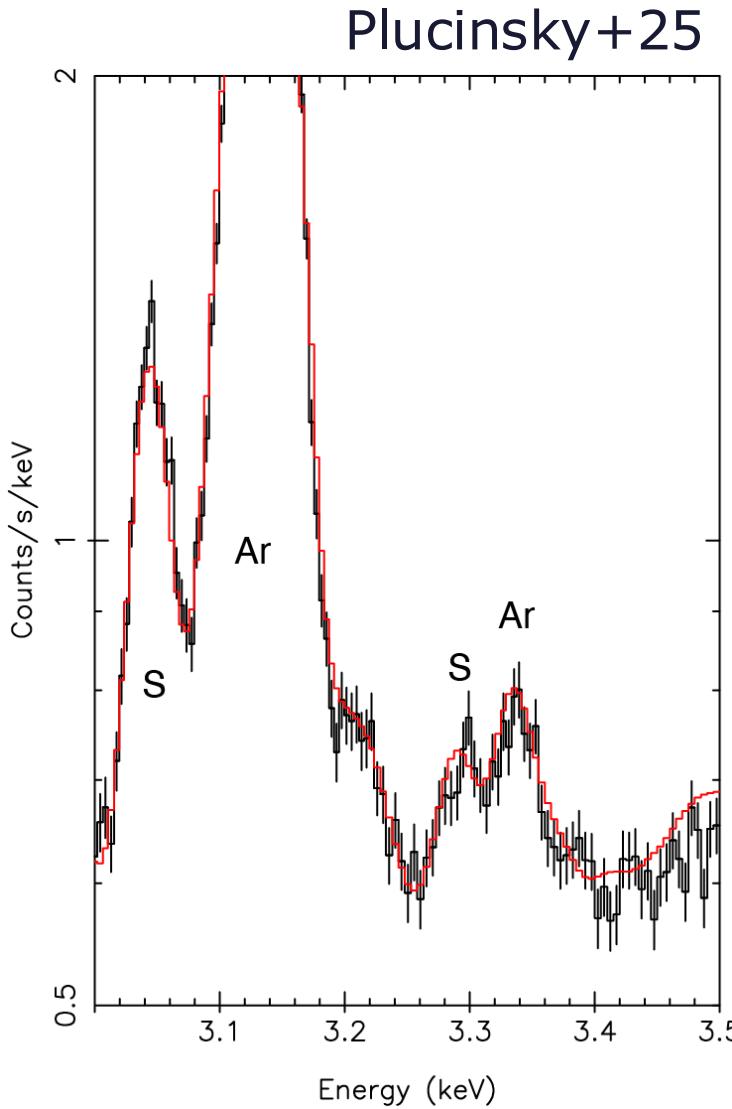
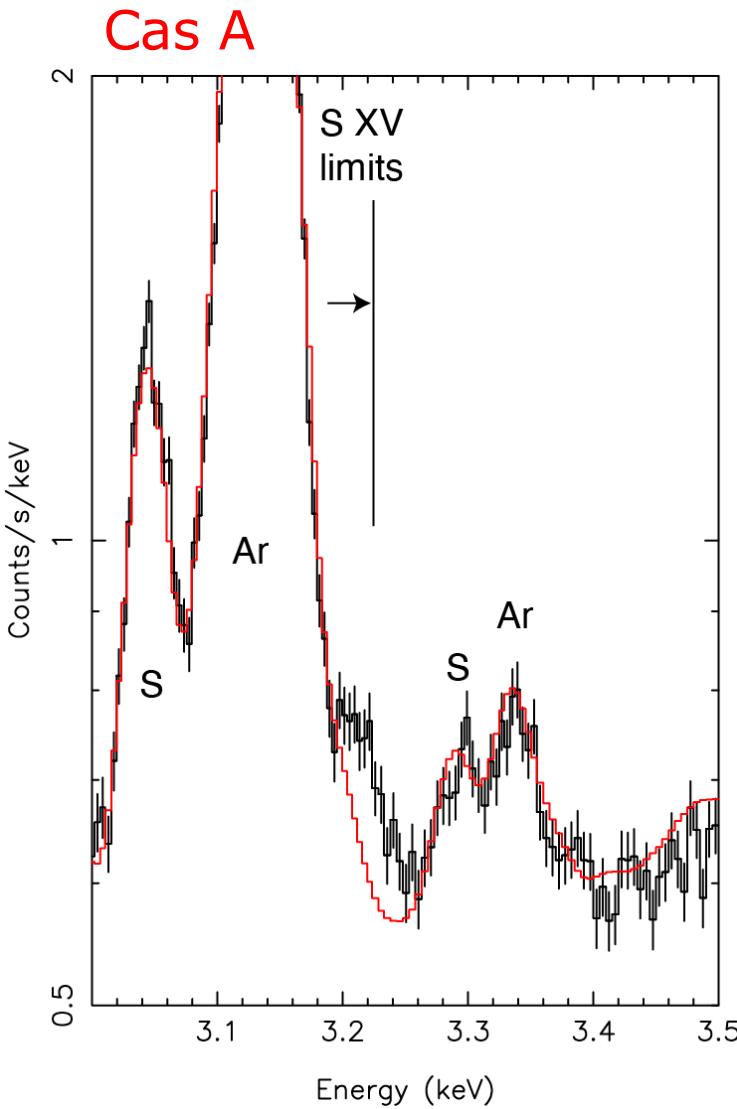
Shock-neutral
interaction

Diagnostics of freeze-in
temperature

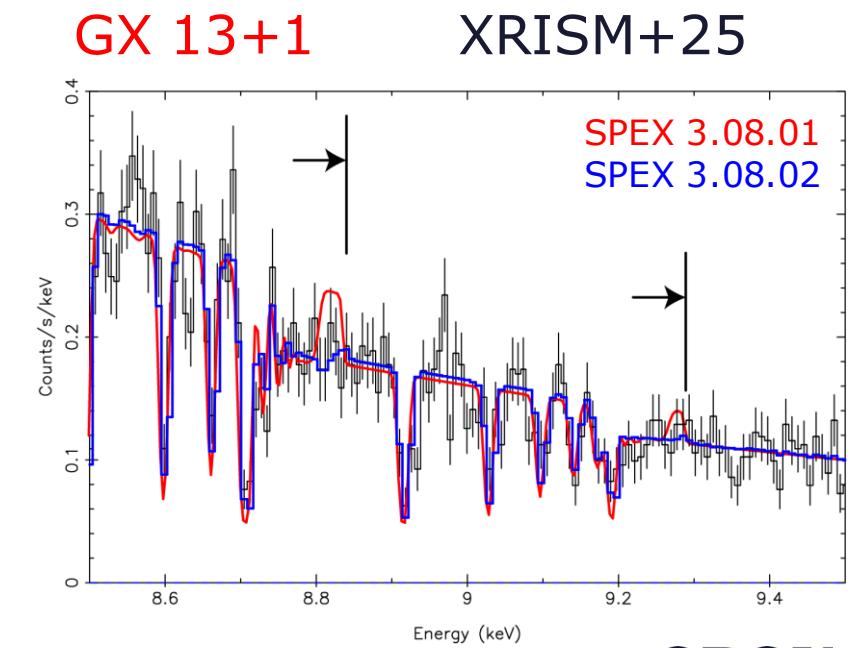
Gu+2025



Rydberg series up to very high n states



- Data up to **n=52** for Si, S, and Fe by FAC
- Essential for identifying RRC components in supernova remnants, or for measuring density based on Debye screening from ejecta of X-ray binaries



Summary

- Plasma model has demonstrated the power analyzing XRISM data from collisional and photoionized plasmas, both in and out of equilibrium
- New SPEX provides tools for unusual conditions, such as non-thermal, high density, or strong magnetic fields
- XRISM and XIFU are propelling lab astro forward

SRON FDM/TES
detector (~ 2.5 eV)
on Heidelberg EBIT
since 2024 summer

