

The *Suzaku/XIS*: Status Report



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for the *Suzaku/XIS* Team

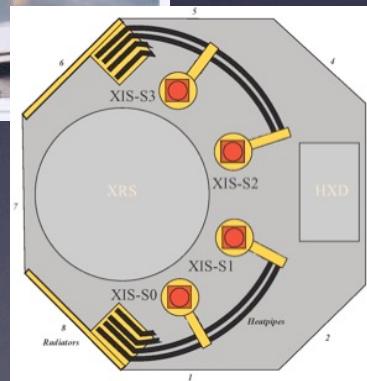


Outline

- instrument health and status
 - spacecraft and instrument anomalies
 - gain and effective area tracking
 - changes in background
 - changes in charge injection
- calibration status
 - CTI and RMF fine-tuning
 - open issues

Suzaku/XIS - Overview

- 4 CCDs with independent X-ray telescopes (XRTs)
- 3 front-illuminated (FI) XIS0 XIS2 XIS3
1 back-illuminated (BI) XIS1



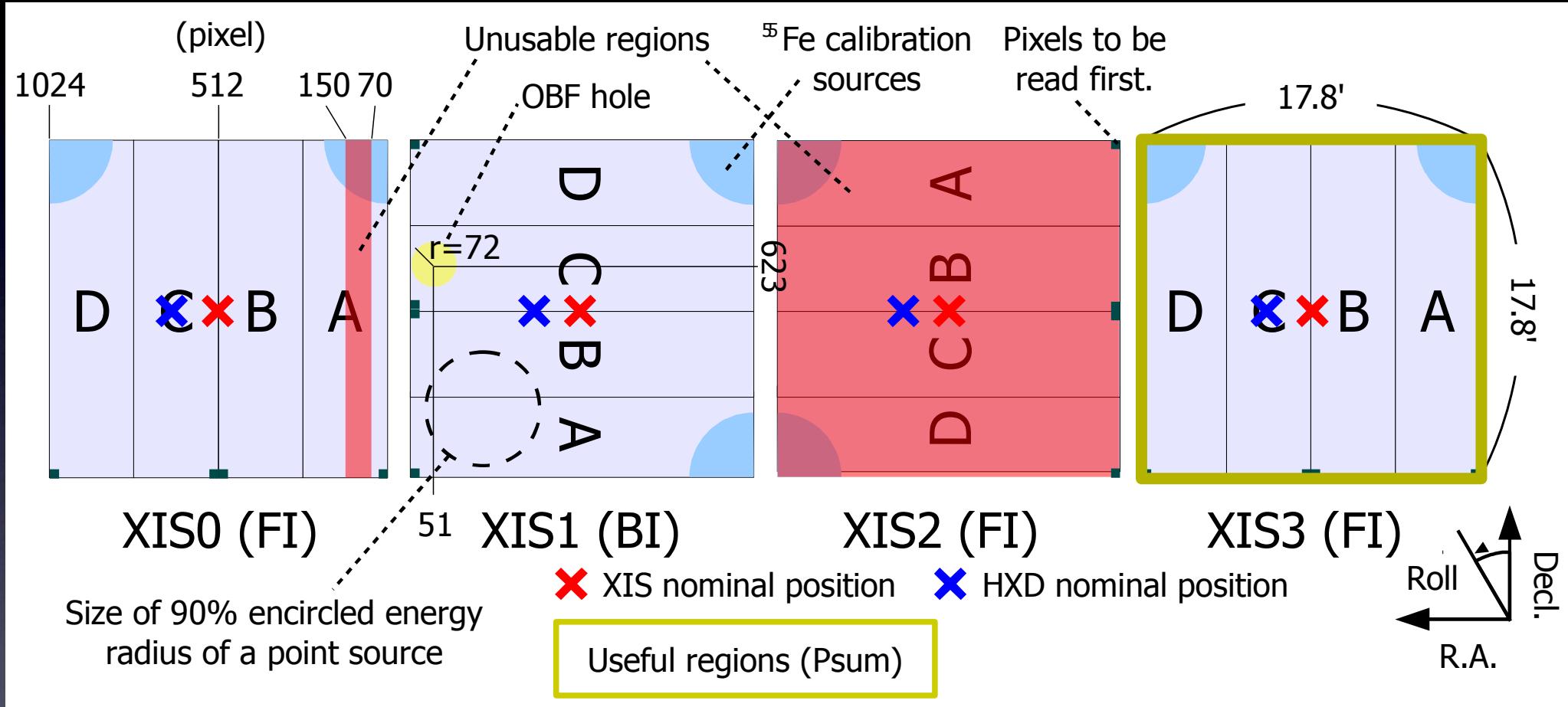
Field of view	17.8' x 17.8'
Energy range	0.2-12 keV
Energy resolution	~180 eV @6keV
Effective area	340 (FI)/390 (BI) cm ² @1.5keV
Time resolution	8 s (Normal) - 7.8 ms (Psum)

from Tsujimoto's “pocket guide”

Major XIS Events

July 10, 2005	launch of <i>Suzaku</i>
August 13, 2005	XIS doors open, start of observations
November 9, 2006	anomaly (μ -meteorite?) in XIS2; 2/3 of chip affected, XIS2 switched off
January 30, 2008	CPU board malfunction in MPU; switch to redundant board
June 23, 2009	anomaly (μ -meteorite?) in XIS0; 1/8 of chip affected, XIS0 safe for normal ops
December 18, 2009	anomaly (μ -meteorite?) in XIS1; no CCD damage, likely hole in XIS1 OBF

XIS Status



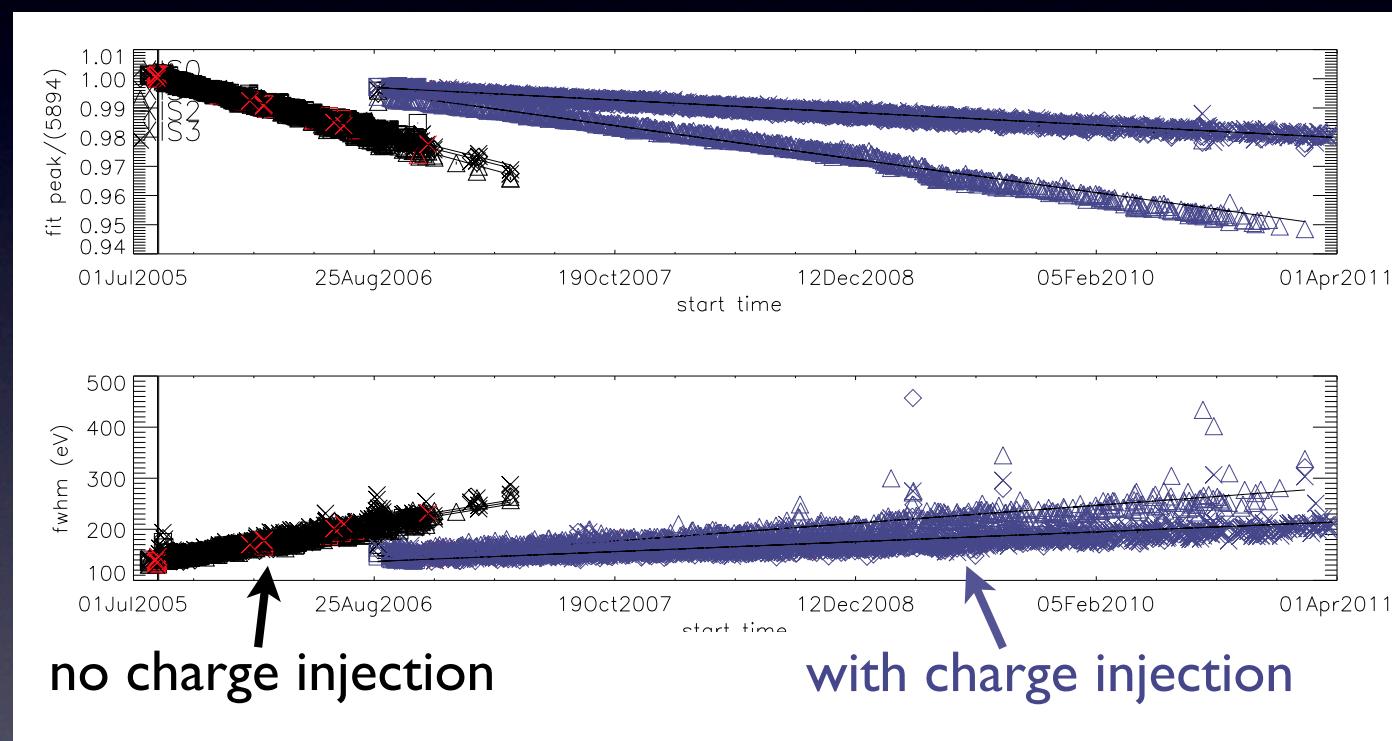
from Tsujimoto's "pocket guide"

Gain and FWHM Tracking

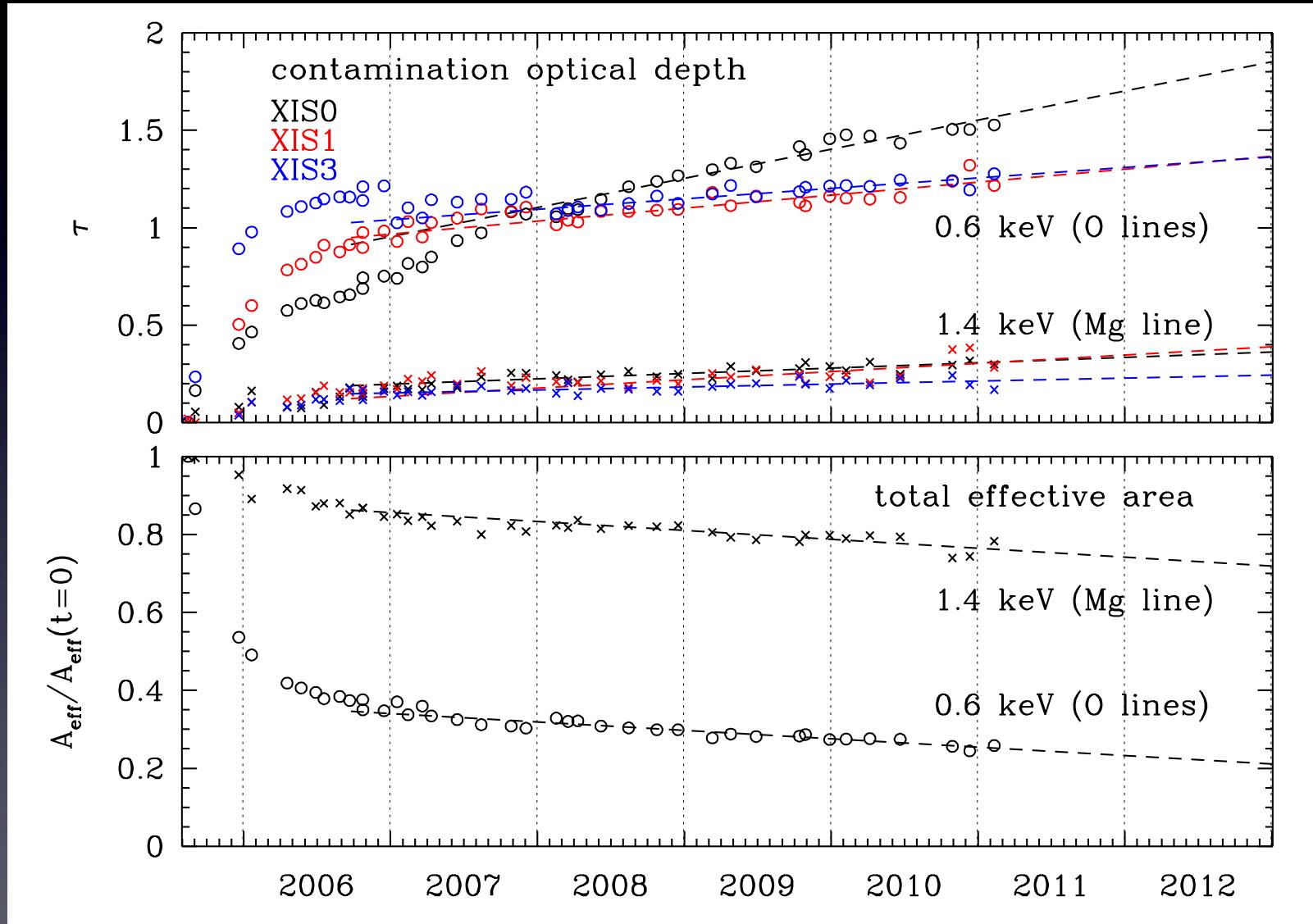
- ^{55}Fe cal sources $\rightarrow \text{Mn K}\alpha$ at 5.9 keV
raw data, no CTI correction

- gain change
with SCI on
(% per yr)
 $\text{XIS0 } -0.399 \pm 0.001$
 $\text{XIS3 } -0.372 \pm 0.001$
 $\text{XISI } -0.997 \pm 0.001$

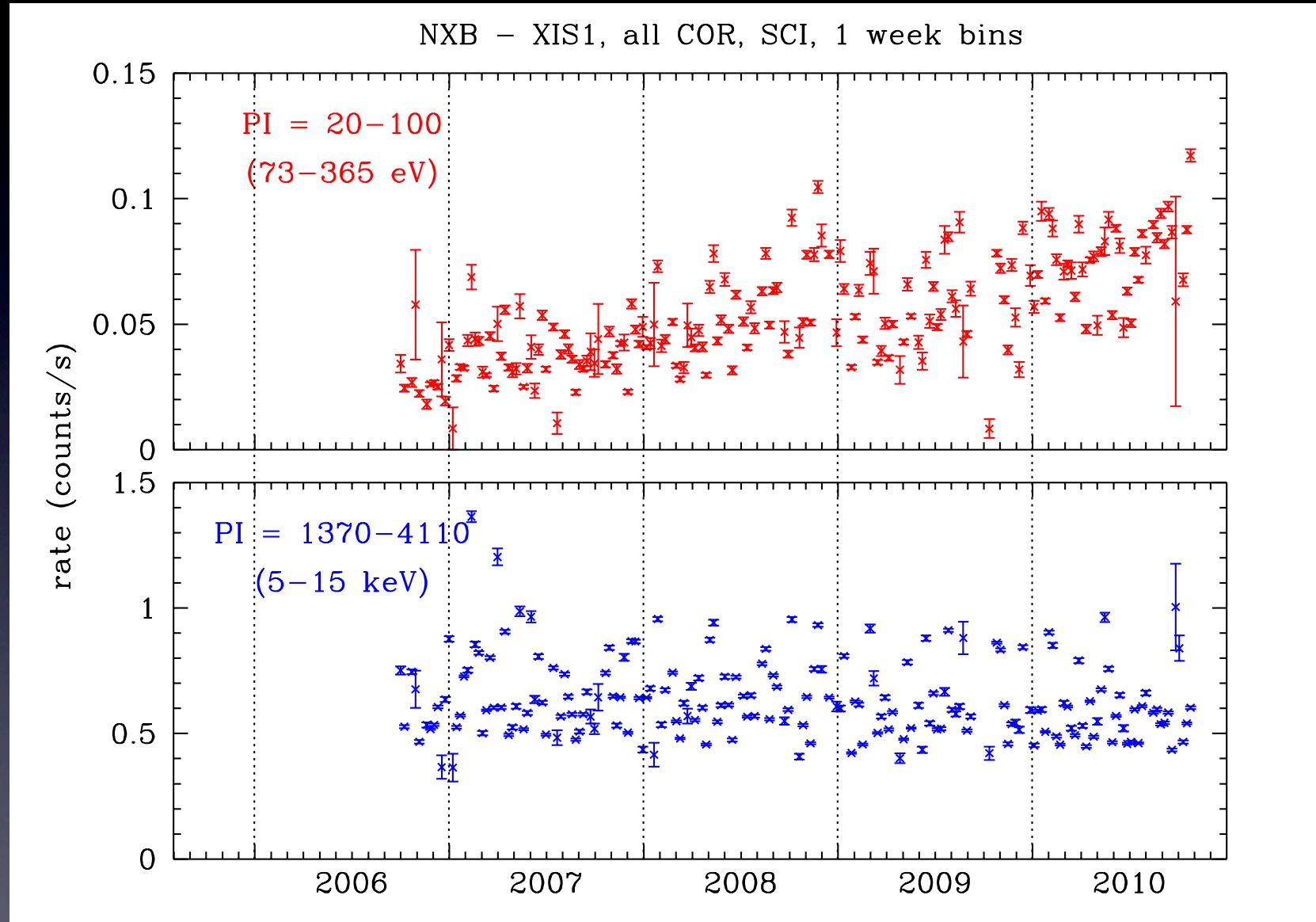
- FWHM change
with SCI on
(eV per yr)
 $\text{XIS0 } 16.1 \pm 0.8$
 $\text{XIS3 } 16.8 \pm 1.4$
 $\text{XISI } 30.4 \pm 1.2$



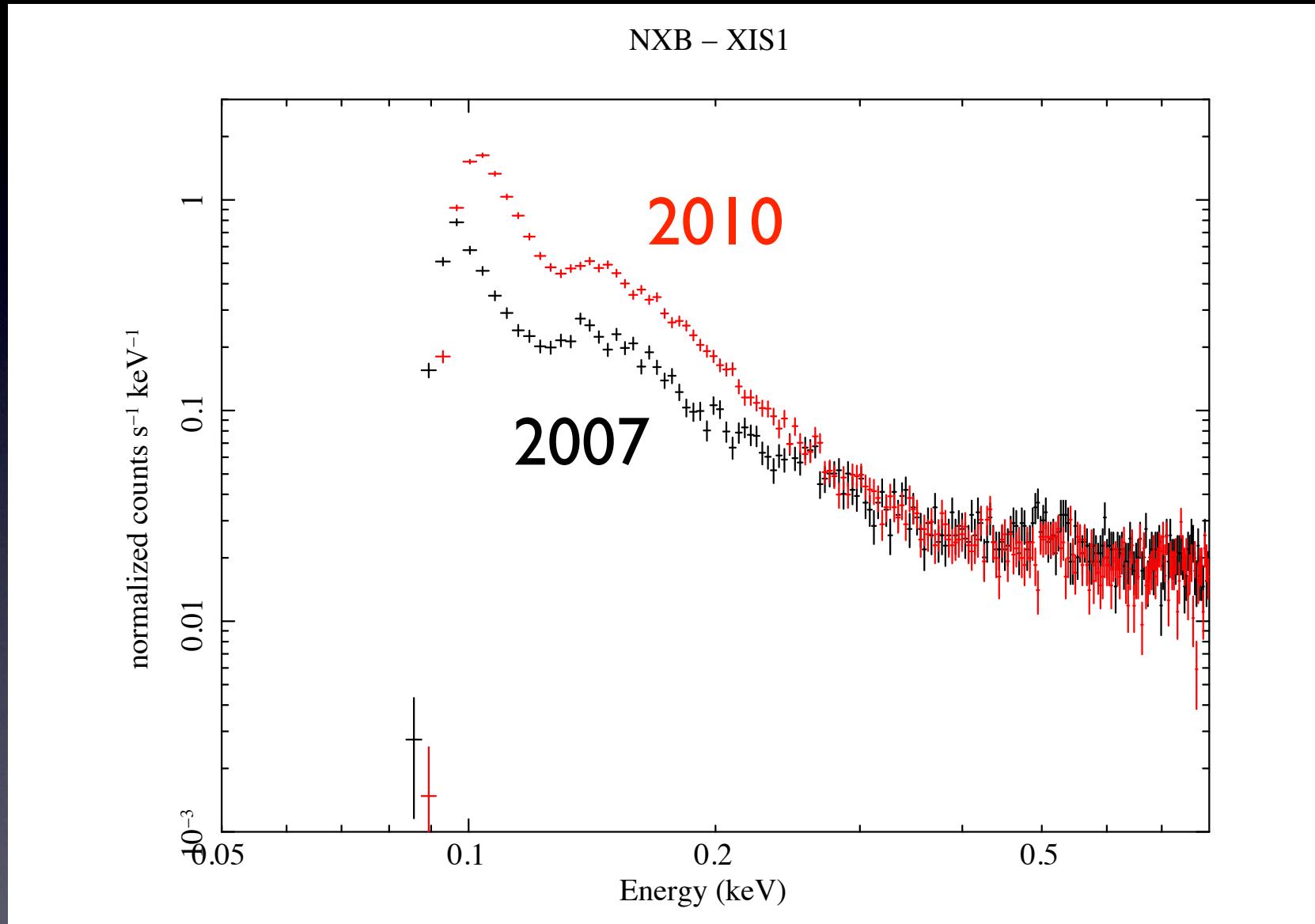
Effective Area Tracking



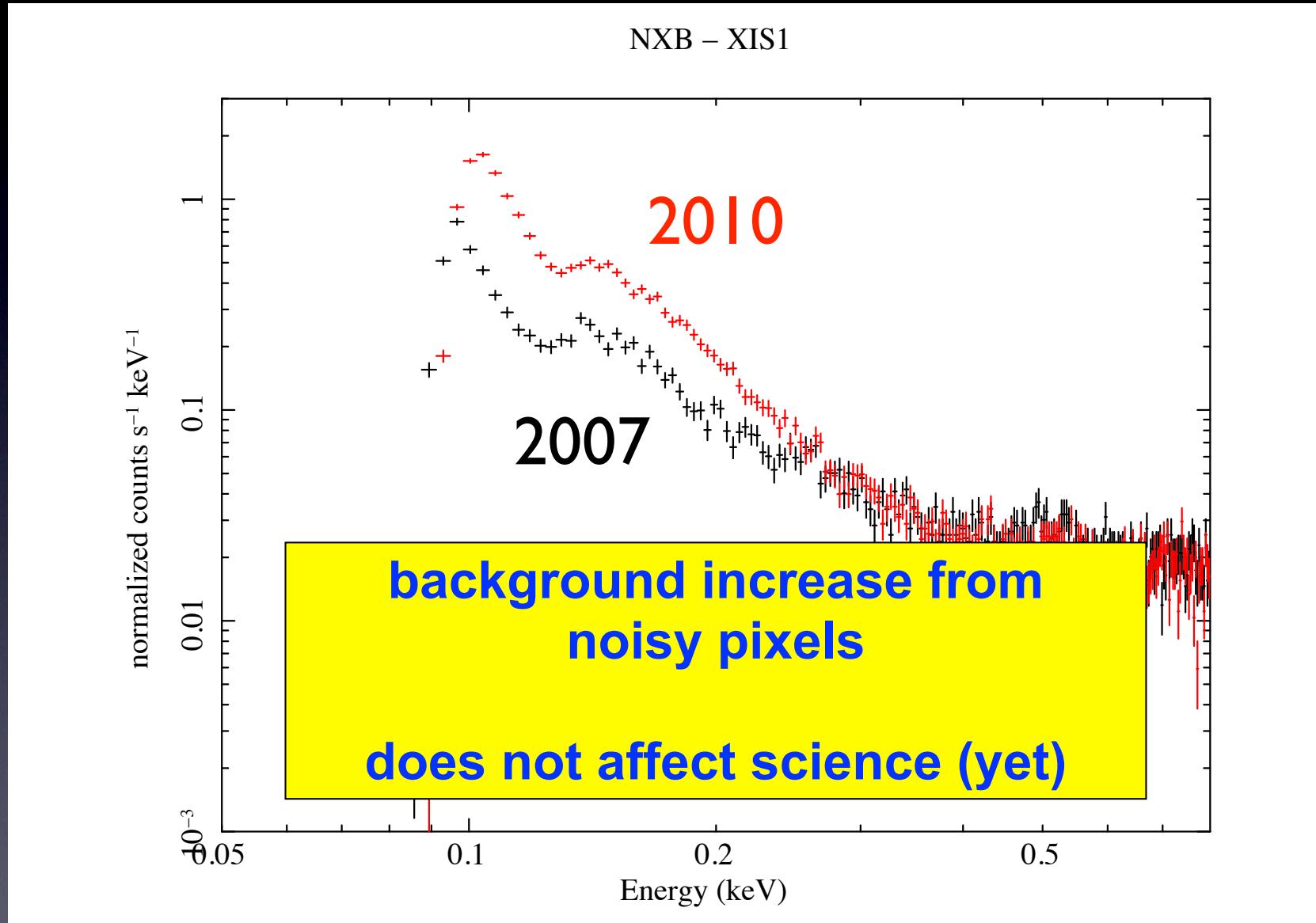
Background Tracking



Background Tracking

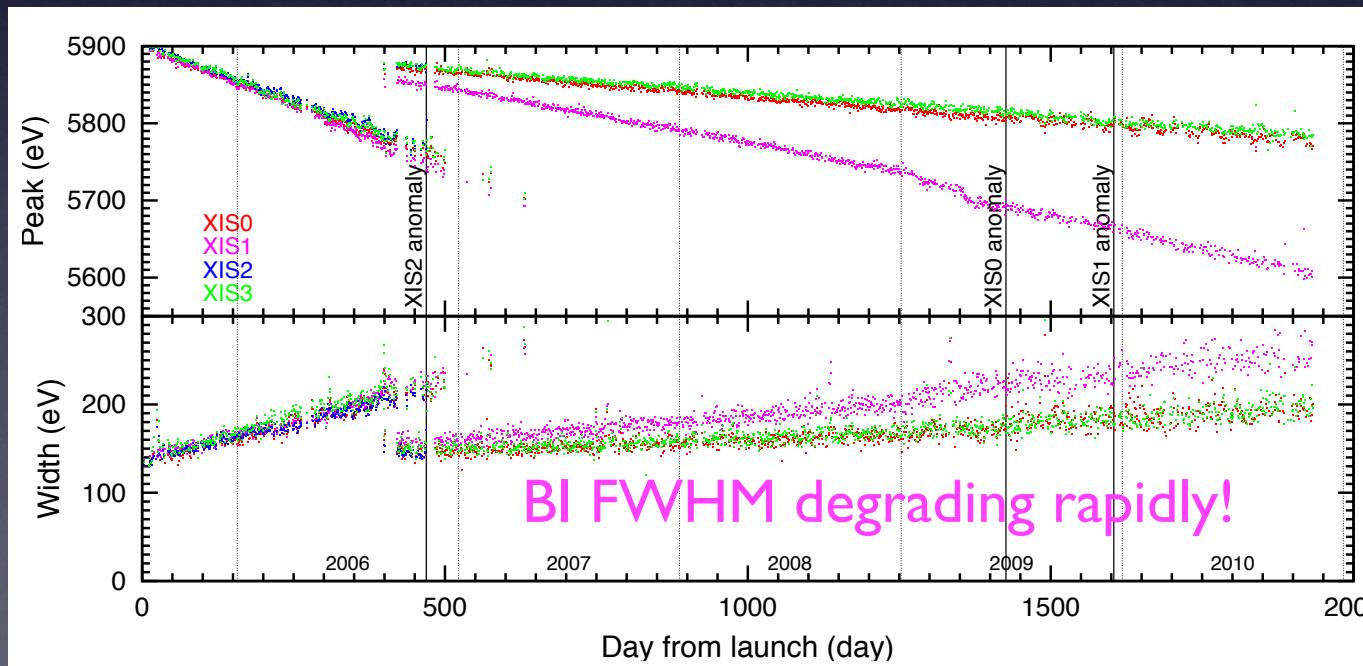
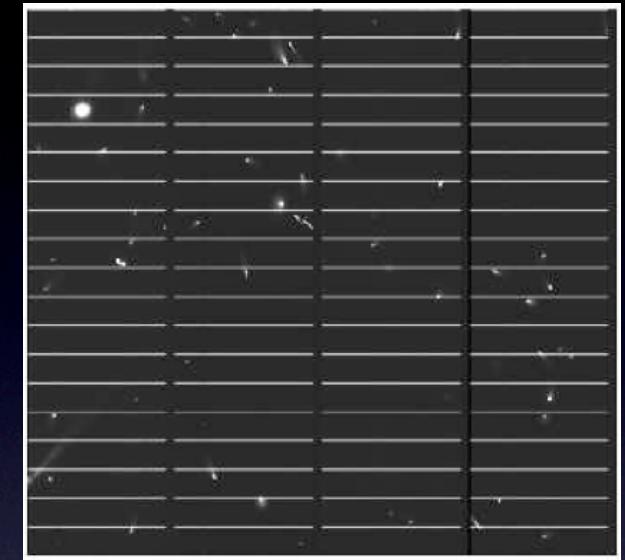


Background Tracking



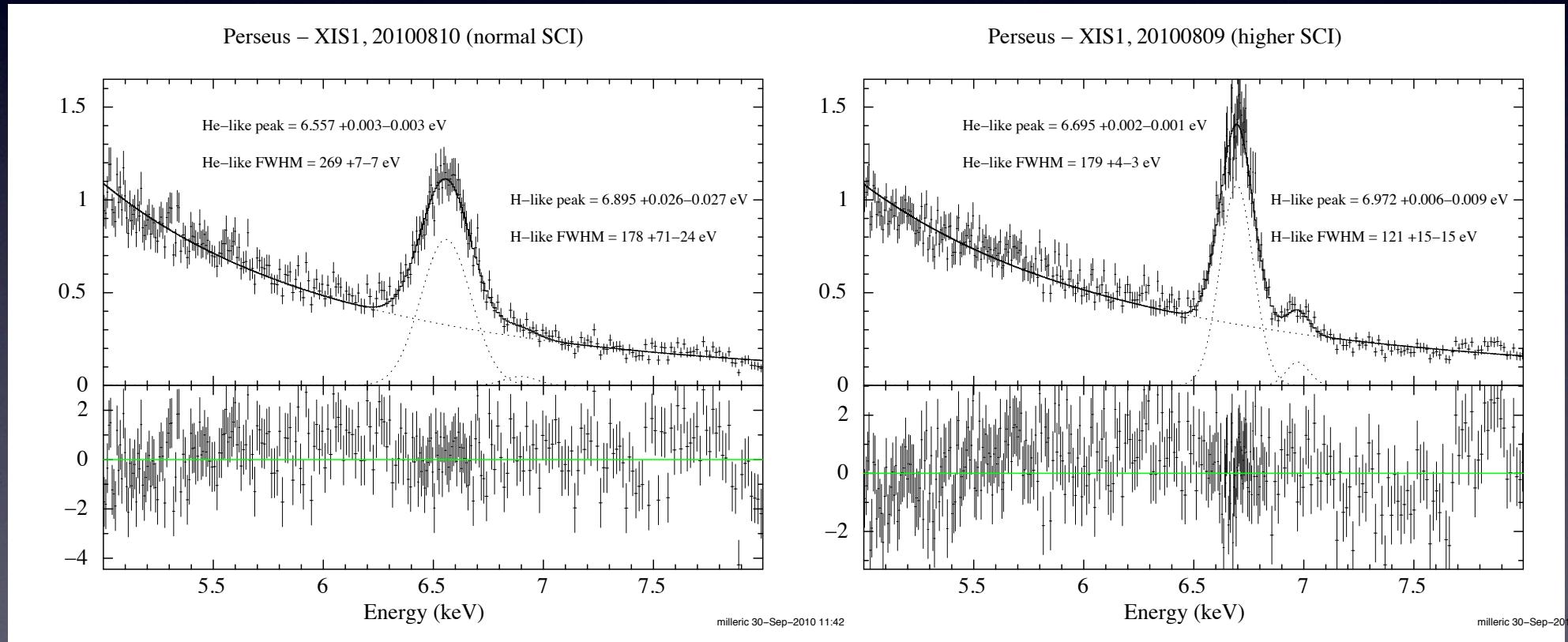
Charge Injection Changes

- row of charge injected every 54 rows
“spaced-row” (SCI)
- fills traps, reduces CTI
- FI: 6 keV
BI: 2 keV (to reduce noise < 0.4 keV)



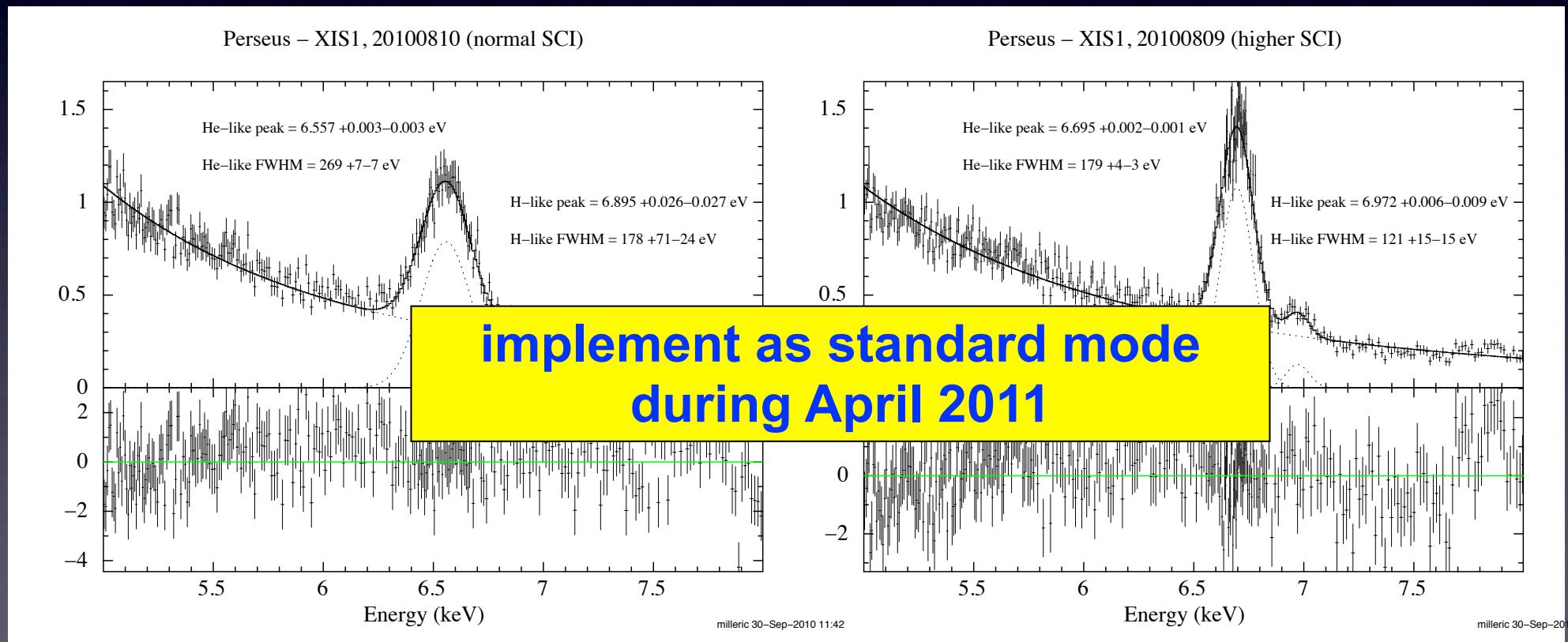
Charge Injection Changes

- August 2010 start experiment w/ increased BI SCI
- FWHM improves; $180 \rightarrow 120$ km/s at 6.5 keV (Fano limit??)
- telemetry saturation from trailing row (mask onboard)



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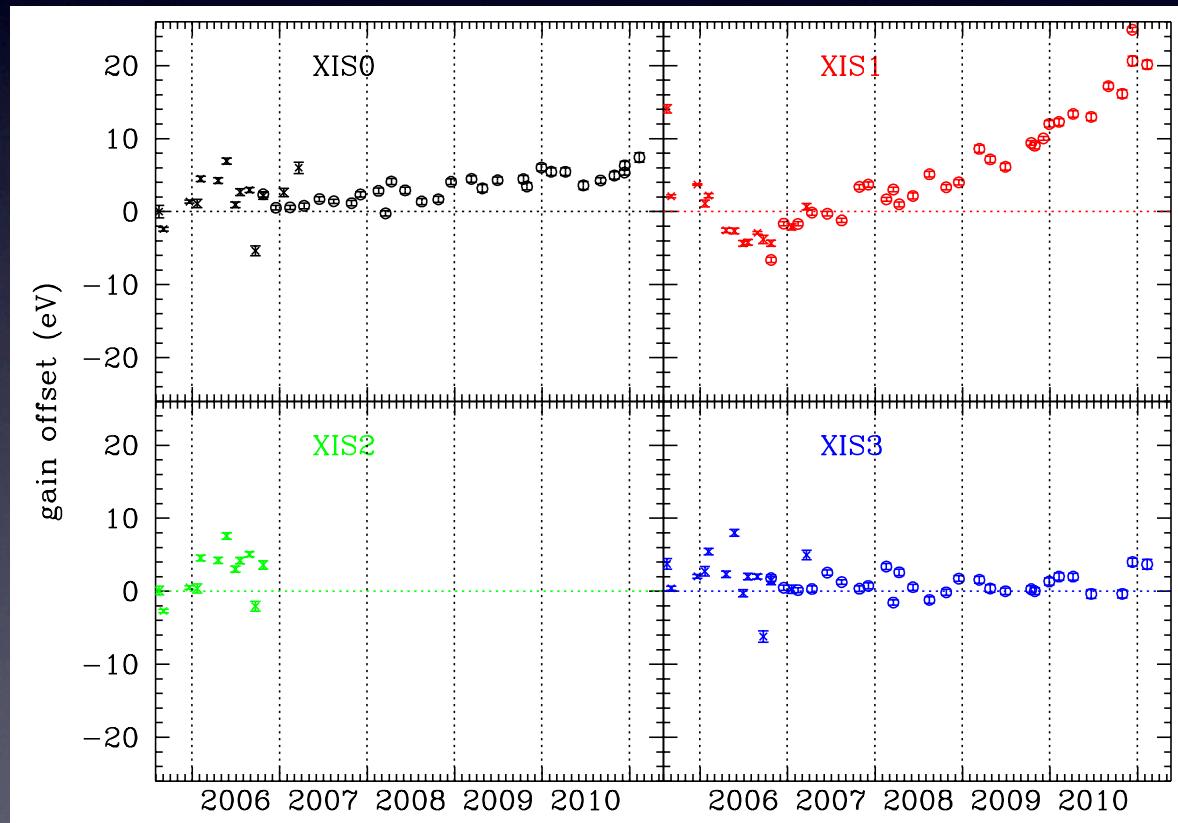


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Energy Scale Calibration

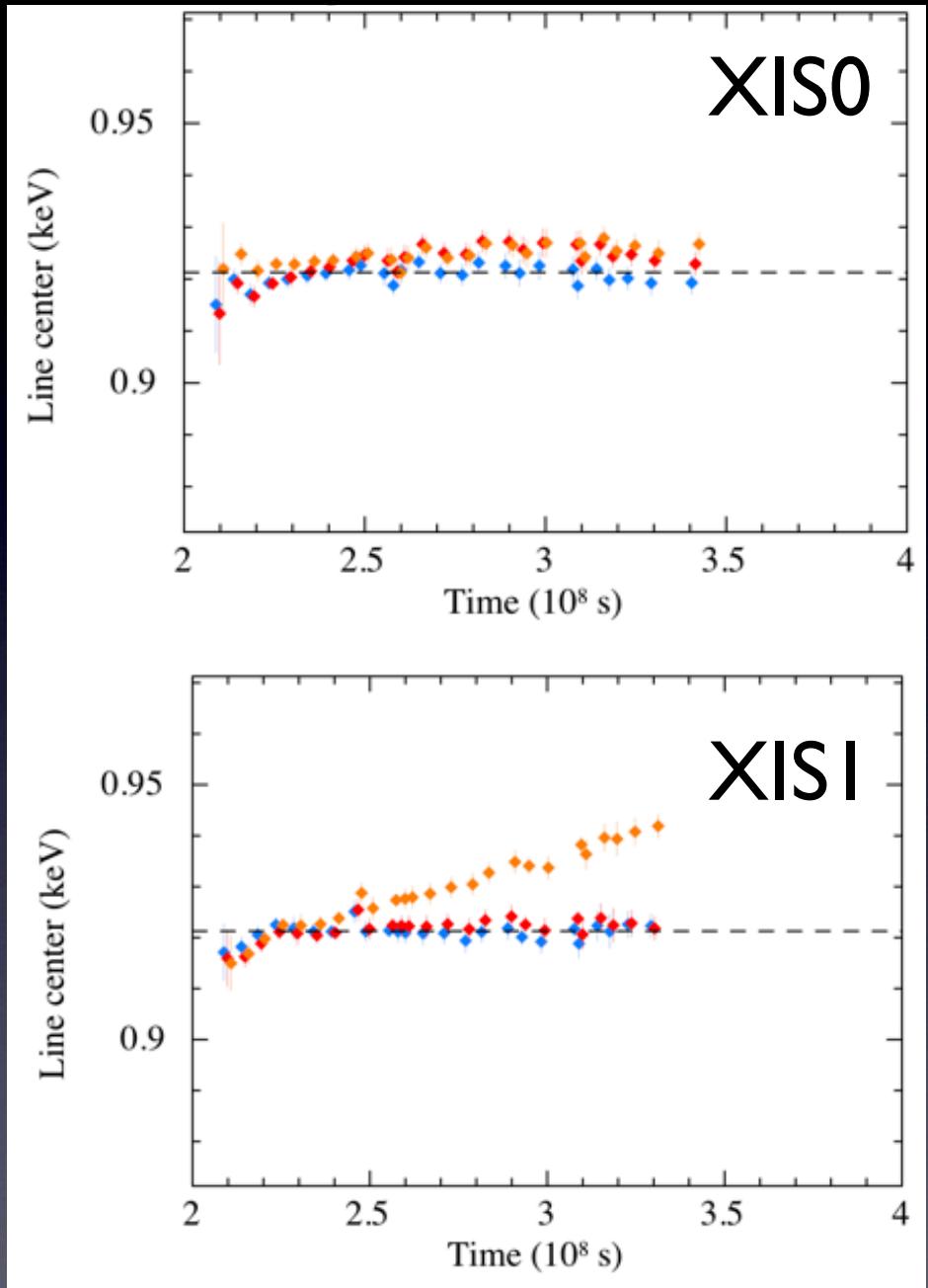
- at 1 keV, energy scale over-corrected at recent times
- fine tune CTI parameters to make low/high energy agree



gain shift
0.5-1 keV
from
E0102
(data-model)

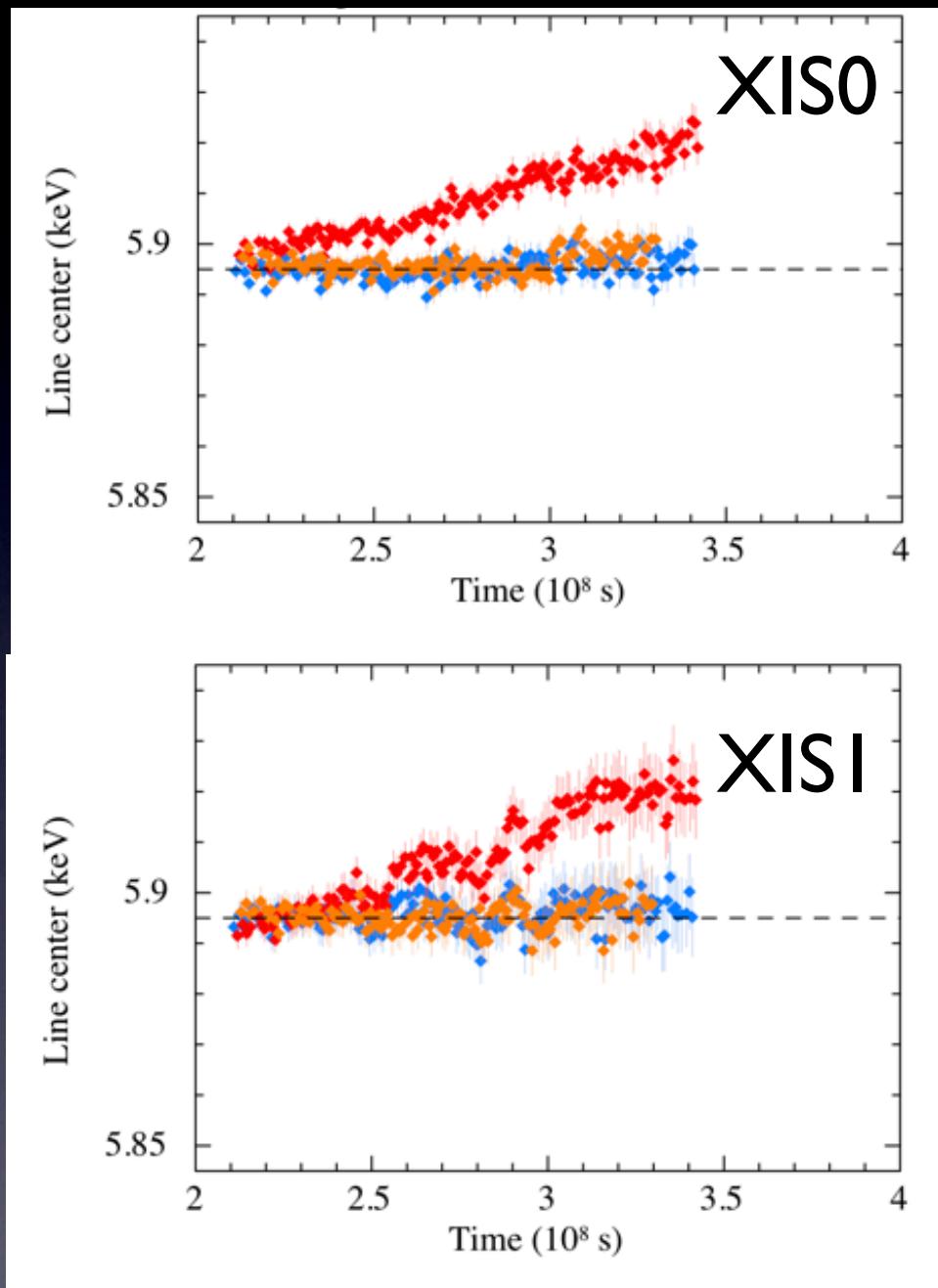
Results for Ne He α

- current release, ver.14,
ID=20100929
- new makepi before fine
tuning, ID=20110123
- new makepi after fine
tuning, ID=20110219



Results for Mn K α

- current release, ver.14,
ID=20100929
- new makepi before fine
tuning, ID=20110123
- new makepi after fine
tuning, ID=20110219



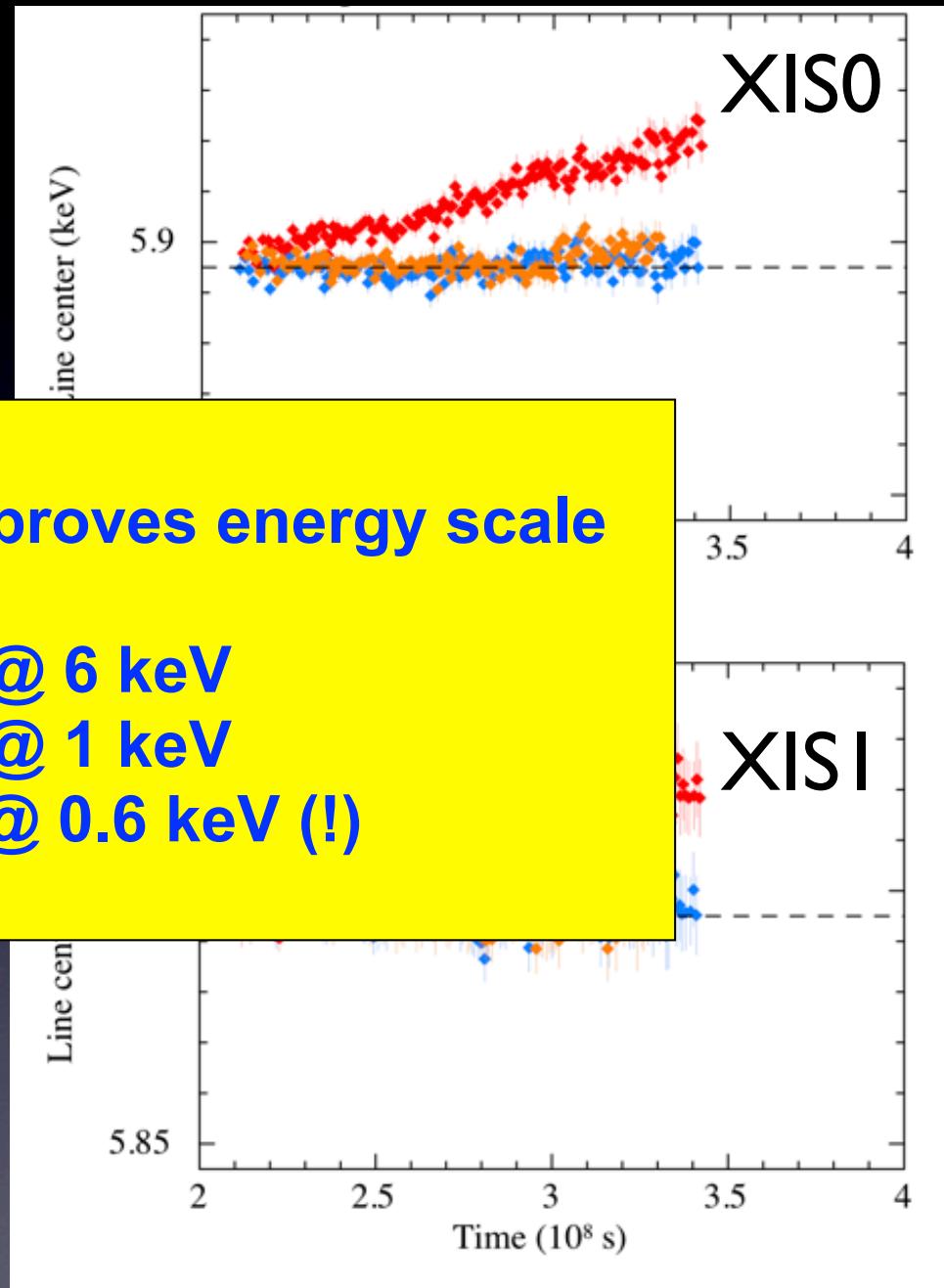
Results for Mn K α

- current release, ver.14,
ID=20100929

- new mask
tuning, ID
- new mask
tuning, ID

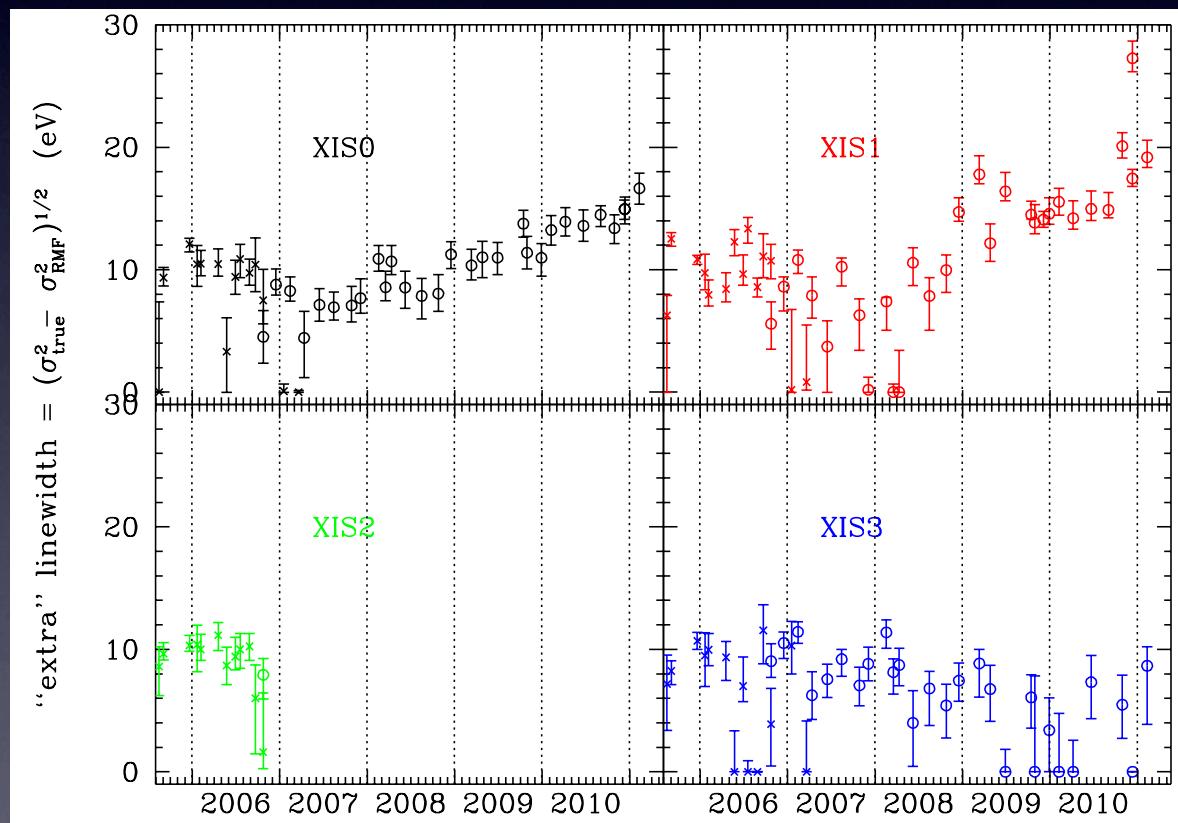
fine tuning CTI improves energy scale

**0.1% @ 6 keV
0.5% @ 1 keV
1.0% @ 0.6 keV (!)**



Response Calibration

- low-energy FWHM underestimated for XIS0, XIS1
- discrepancy increasing since 2008

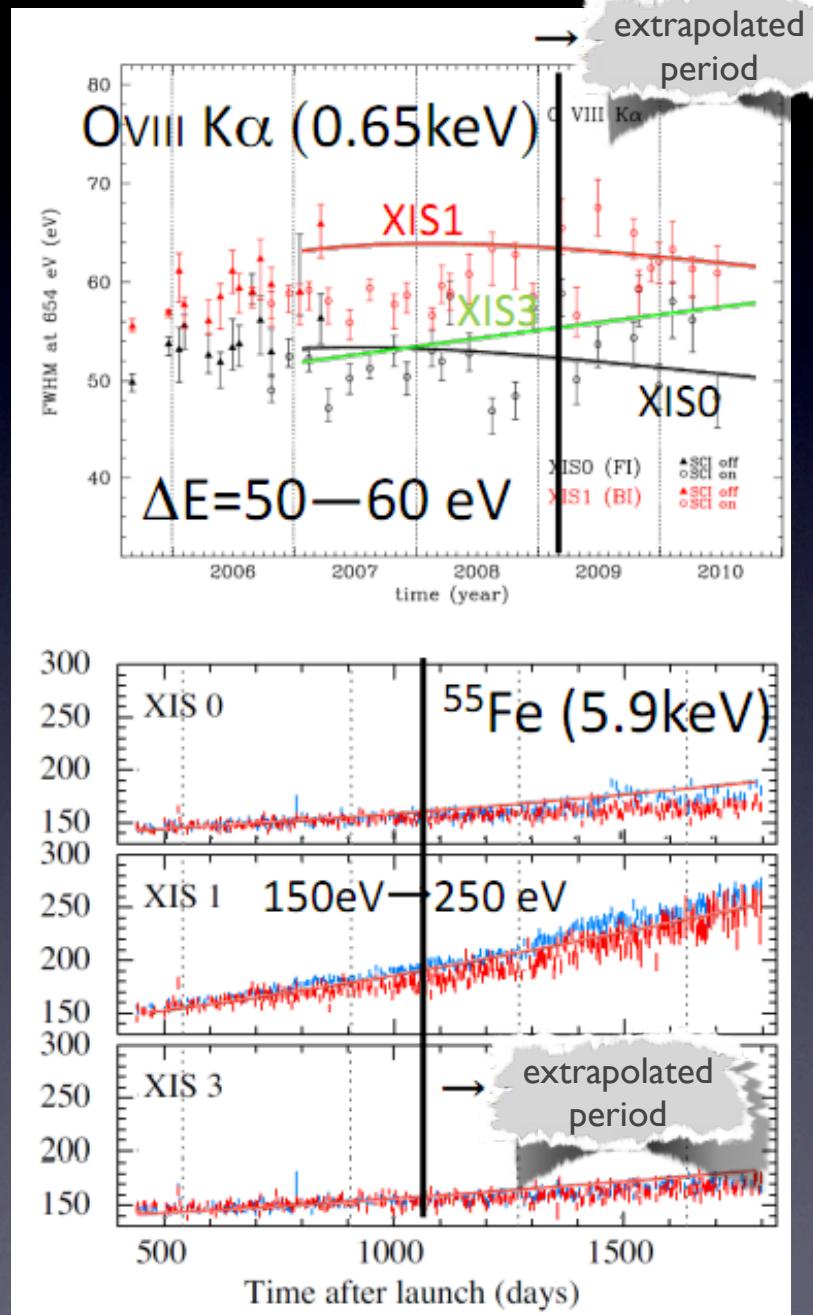


residual σ
0.5-1 keV
from
E0102

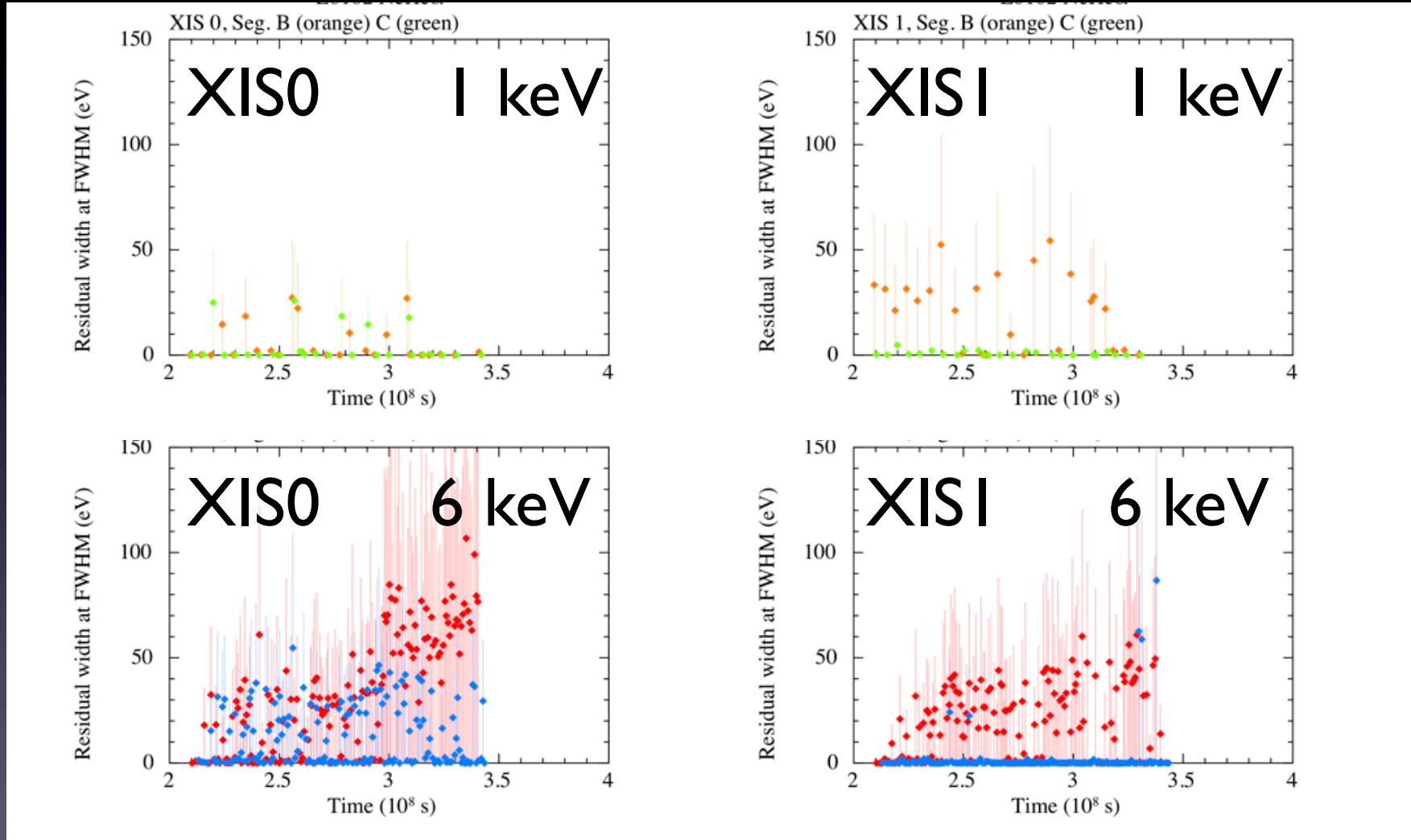
Problems with Response

taken from Nobukawa report on 20110210

- indirect modeling
 - implicit boundary condition:
 $\text{FWHM}_a=0 @ E=0$
FWHM slope is **too steep at low E**
- unexpected behavior of the model
 - FWHM at OVIII for XIS0 and XIS1 is **decreasing with time!**



New RMF Params (In Progress)



Open Calibration Issues

- P-Sum (timing) mode
 - only XIS3; response files soon to appear in CALDB
- OBF contamination
 - new composition/evolution model
 - rolled out in Jan 2011, broke FTOOLS, rolled back in
 - new CALDB and FTOOLS update ASAP
- Si edge
 - still working on it

XIS Status - Summary

- XIS0 has lost ~ 10% of area but is operating safely
- XIS1,3 are operating normally

**X-RAY IMAGING SPECTROMETER (XIS)
INSTRUMENT MONITORING**

CCD PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Cal Source Monitoring Using information from the Fe55 calibration source regions, we track the gain, spectral resolution, hot pixels, and CTI indicators. SCI-off and SCI-on data are monitored separately. These data have not been processed by the calibration software.

Monthly Cal Source Spectra Spectra of integrated monthly Fe55 cal source data, by sensor and SCI setting.

INSTRUMENT HEALTH MONITORING

Instrument HK Monitoring Tracking of the CCD temperature, baseplate temperature, and TEC voltage.

CCD Temperature Anomalies Summary of anomalous temperature excursions for each detector.

CONTAMINATION MONITORING

Point Source Monitoring Tracking the on-axis OBF contamination with regular observations of soft point sources (primarily E0102). Tracking the spatial dependence of the OBF contamination with monthly integrated observations of the sunlit Earth, which emits field-filling O and N emission lines.

XIS INFO

HOME
NEWS
ABOUT
PEOPLE
GALLERY
CALIBRATION
MONITORING
TEAM PAGE

XIS COLLABORATORS

ISAS/JAXA
KYOTO U.
OSAKA U.

SUZAKU INFO

GO FACILITY
SUZAKU AT ISAS
XRS AT GSFC
HXD AT TOKYO U.
XRT AT GSFC

Mit MIT Kavli Institute for Astrophysics and Space Research
Last updated: Wed May 27 11:11:45 EDT 2009
email: milleric@mit.edu

Suzaku X-ray Imaging Spectrometer Quick Reference 2010/03/27 M. Tsujimoto (ISAS; XIS support astronomer)

This leaflet is intended to assist users to plan an XIS observation. The Suzaku web page (<http://www.astro.isas.jaxa.jp/suzaku/index.html.en>) and the "Technical Description" document supplement the information. Consult xisop@astro.isas.jaxa.jp for further details.

Basics XIS is equipped with four X-ray CCDs (XIS0-3) for imaging and non-dispersive spectroscopy. The four CCDs are at the focus of four co-aligned telescopes and observe the same field. Three CCDs are front-illuminated (FI) and one is back-illuminated (BI), superior respectively in the hard- and soft-band. XIS is operated simultaneously with HXD.

Field of view 17.8 x 17.8

Energy range 0.2-12 keV

Energy resolution <10% (@6keV)

Effective area 240 (FI)/390 (BI) cm² @ 1 keV

Time resolution 8 s (Normal) / 7.8 ms (Pulse)

Aim point Good either XIS- or HXD-nominal position, depending on which detector you emphasize. The count rate differs by ~10%. Positions other than these may be useful for mapping observations.

Clocking XIS is operated in a combination of clocking and editing modes. Users are responsible to choose the appropriate clocking mode. It is acceptable to use different clocking modes for different segments (<1/16 [sensor] sources) use Normal mode with no option. For bright (>1/16 [sensor]) point-like sources, choose Normal mode with appropriate window and/or burst options. For high timing accuracy, choose Pulse (XIS3) and others (XIS0).

Clock mode	Win.	no	Normal										Pulse	
			1/4	1/8	no	no	no	no	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4		1/8
Opt	Burst	no	no	no	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	no
Max cr/s to avoid pile-up	12	48	96	48	1.3	1.9	7.1	96	1.9	3.2	7.1	1.9	1.5	10*
Loss rate %	2	7	14	76	91	94	98	54	77	86	94	57	0	*
Support	OK	OK	*2	OK	*3	*2	OK	OK	*2	*2	*2	*2	*2*	*2*

*1: The rates are "hard limits". A 5-10% margin should be considered. Annual reductions can also work.
*2: Calibration not guaranteed. *3: BI only. *4: FI only. *5: HXD-nominal only.
Window option ... 1/n (n=4 or 8) option reads (1024x1024/n) pixels centered at the aim position in 8/s [s]. (Pros) Photons not lost for the observed area. (Cons) The observed area reduced by 1/n. The calibrated sources not observed.
Burst option ... m [s] (m=0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 2.0) option reads photons arriving in m seconds. Pros: photons not reduced. (Cons) A fraction 1/m of photons lost.
Pulse mode ... 128 rows are stacked along the readout direction, yielding (1024x8) pixel data. (Pros) High timing accuracy; 7.8 ms in recording event arrival time. (Cons) Spatial information lost along the readout direction. Spectral performance severely degraded due to inefficient noise reduction, the unavailability of the the sacrificed charge injection technique, etc.

<http://space.mit.edu/XIS/monitor>

http://www.astro.isas.jaxa.jp/~tsujimot/pg_xis.pdf

