

ACIS Gain Studies

Temporal, Spatial, and Temperature Dependencies

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2000 Initial PHA -to- photon_energy transformation

$$\text{energy} = \text{gain}(X, Y, \text{energy}/\text{PHA}) \times \text{PHA}$$

or

$$\text{energy} = \text{response}(X, Y, \text{energy}, \text{flux}/\text{PHA}) \times \text{PHA}$$

2004 Time-evolution correction

$$\text{energy} = \text{gain}(X, Y, \text{energy}/\text{PHA}) \times [\text{PHA} + \Delta\text{PHA}(\text{time}, \text{PHA})]$$

2010 Time and Temperature corrections

$$\text{energy} = \text{gain}(X, Y, \text{energy}/\text{PHA}) \times [\text{PHA}(\text{temperature}) + \Delta\text{PHA}(\text{time}, \text{PHA})]$$

2017 Time and Temperature-time evolution corrections (BI chips)

$$\text{energy} = \text{gain}(X, Y, \text{energy}/\text{PHA}) \times [\text{PHA}(\text{temperature}(\text{time})) + \Delta\text{PHA}(\text{time}, \text{PHA})]$$

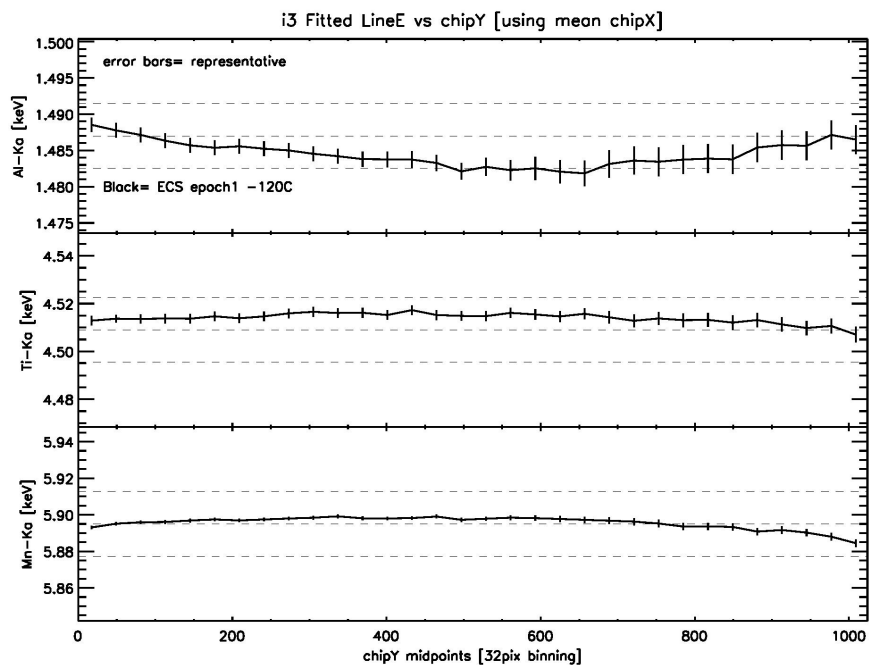


1. In the beginning...

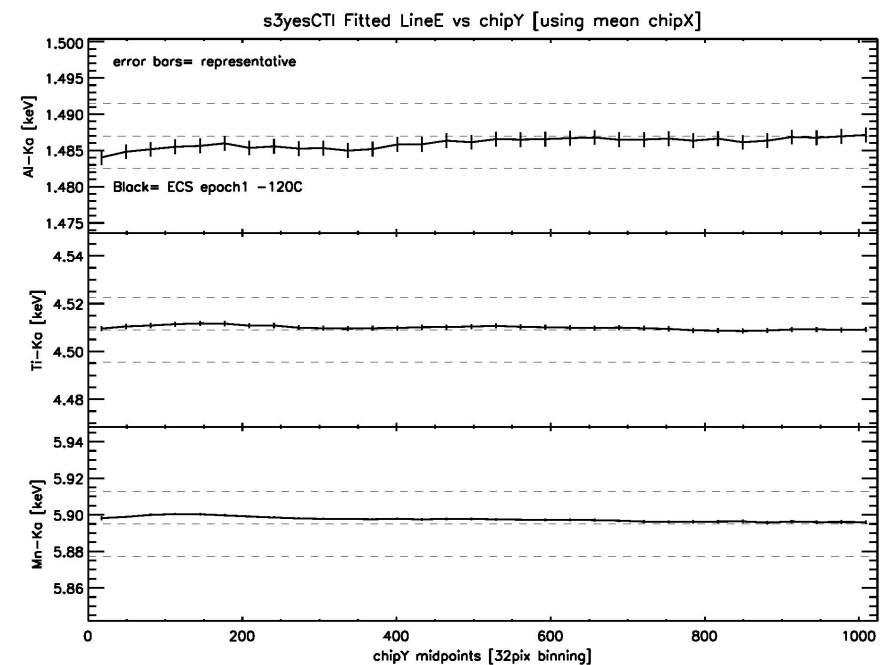
$$\text{energy} = \text{gain}(X, Y, \text{energy}/\text{PHA}) \times \text{PHA}$$

- **Gain table:** Ground calibration of response vs PHA (ADU) at discrete energies
position-dependent CTI effect
- **CALDB:** RMF(X,Y,PHA)
DET_GAIN(X,Y,PHA)

How accurate is (was) the PHA -to- Energy transformation?



ECS epoch1 -120C



1/29/2000-4/30/2000

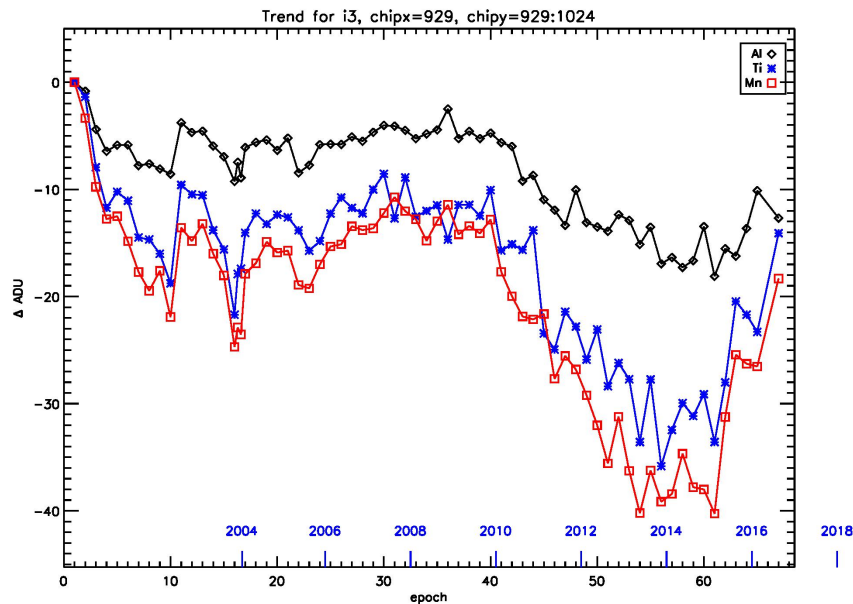


2. Time Dependence

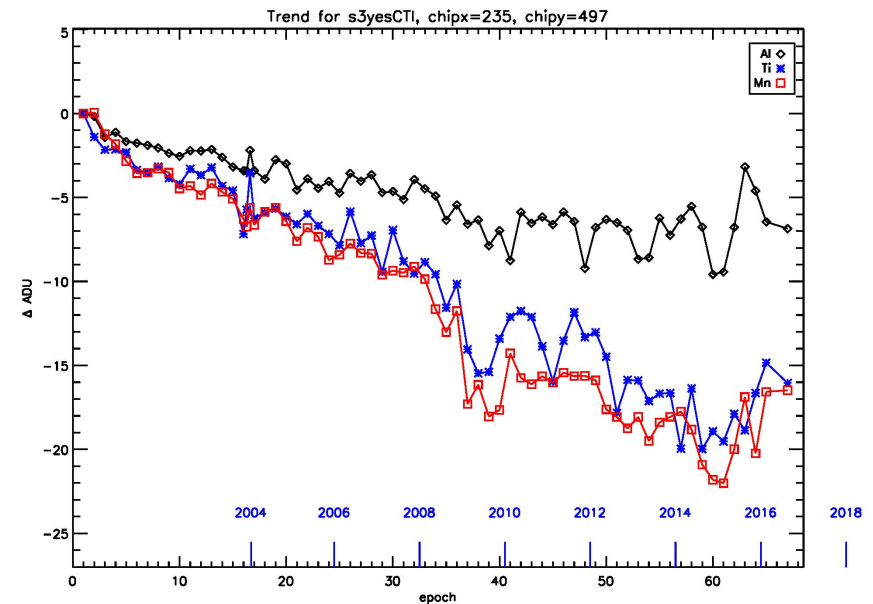
$$\text{energy} = \text{gain}(X, Y, \text{energy}/\text{PHA}) \times [\text{PHA} + \Delta\text{PHA}(\text{time}, \text{PHA})]$$

- **Problem:** CTI increases with time due to radiation damage; shifts event to a lower PHA
X-ray background affects CTI; charge trap density
I0 and I2 electronic drift; can shift counts to lower or higher PHA channel
- **Solution:** Apply a time-dependent channel shift correction calculated every 3* months from ECS
- **CALDB:** TGAIN(X, Y, $\Delta\text{PHA}/\text{PHA}$, time)

** 1 ADU ~ 4eV **



I3 aimpoint



S3 aimpoint

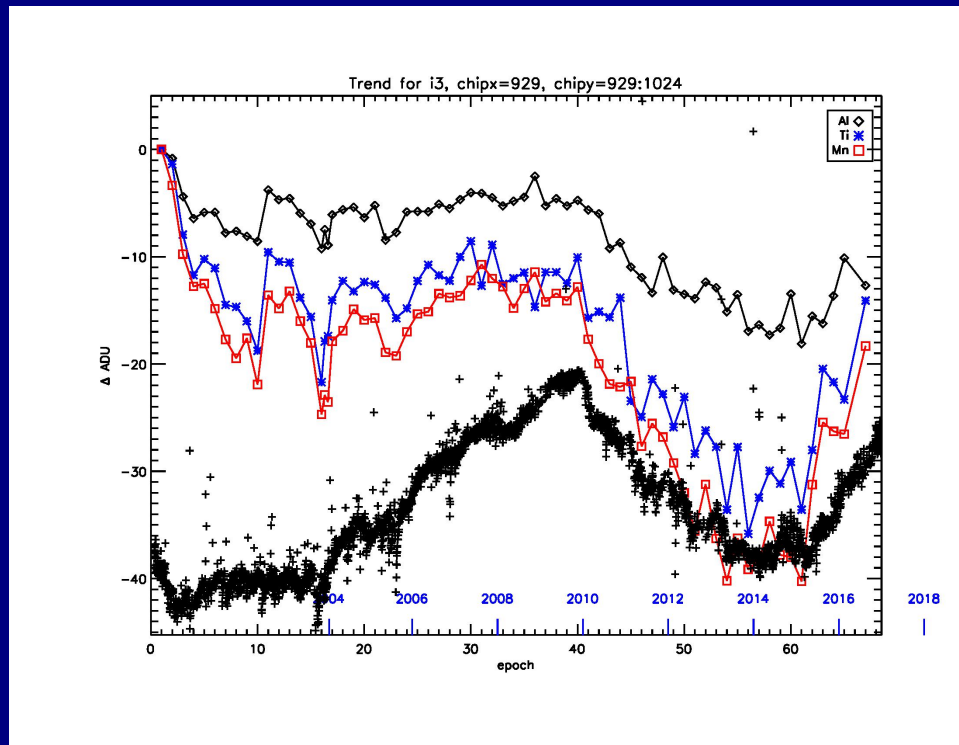


2. Time Dependence

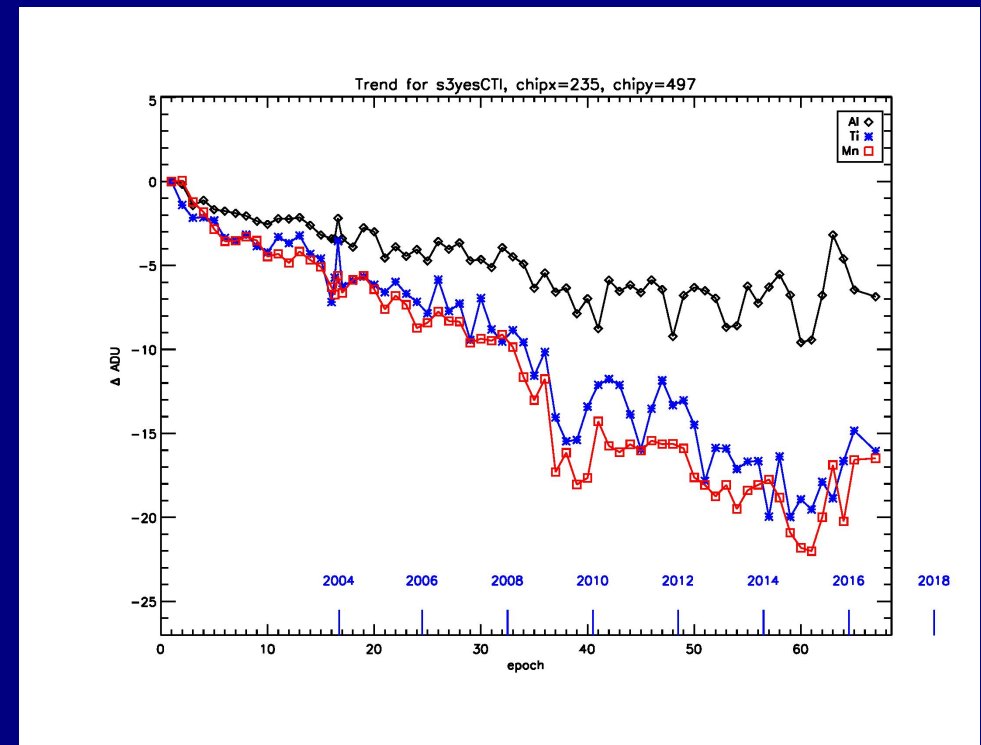
$$\text{energy} = \text{gain}(X, Y, \text{energy}/\text{PHA}) \times [\text{PHA} + \Delta\text{PHA}(\text{time}, \text{PHA})]$$

- **Problem:** CTI increases with time due to radiation damage; shifts event to a lower PHA
X-ray background affects CTI; charge trap density
I0 and I2 electronic drift; can shift counts to lower or higher PHA channel
- **Solution:** Apply a time-dependent channel shift correction calculated every 3* months from ECS
- **CALDB:** TGAIN(X,Y, Δ PHA/PHA,time)

** 1 ADU ~ 4eV **



I3 aimpoint



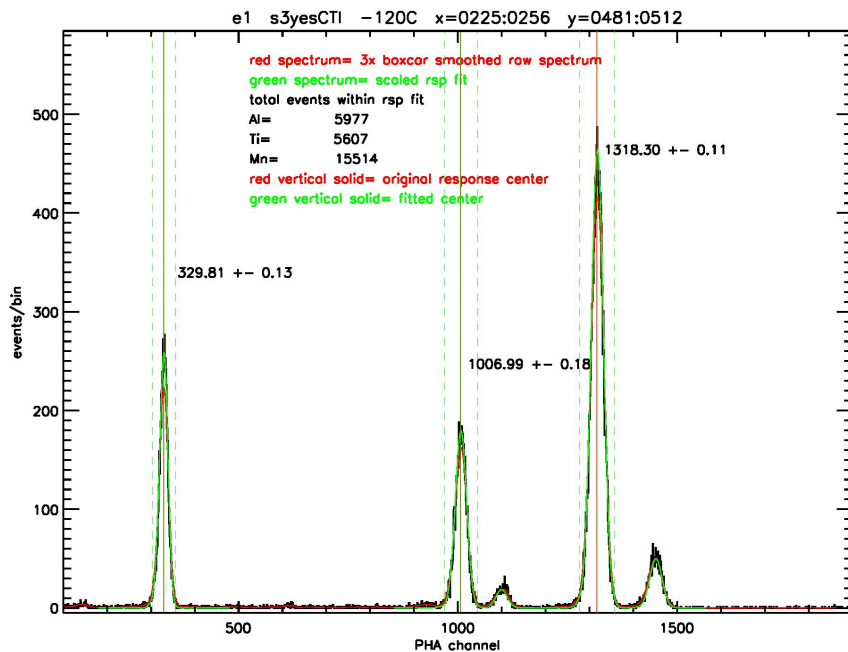
S3 aimpoint



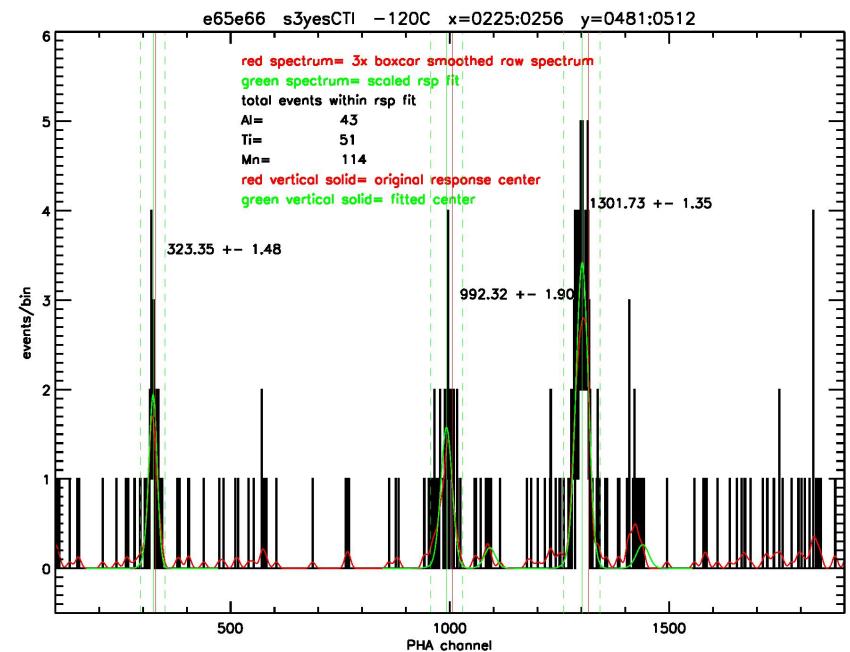
...plus Radioactive Decay

- **Problem:** ECS 55Fe source has a $\frac{1}{2}$ life of 2.7 years
- **Solution:** Change TGAIN interval from 3 months to 6 months
Fit line centroids with a very tailored c-stat script
soon... Increase chipX/Y regions from 32x32 to 64x64 pixels
soon... Include warmer FP_TEMP data

ECS ~y2000, 3 months, S3 aimpoint 32x32pix



ECS ~y2016, 6 months, S3 aimpoint 32x32pix

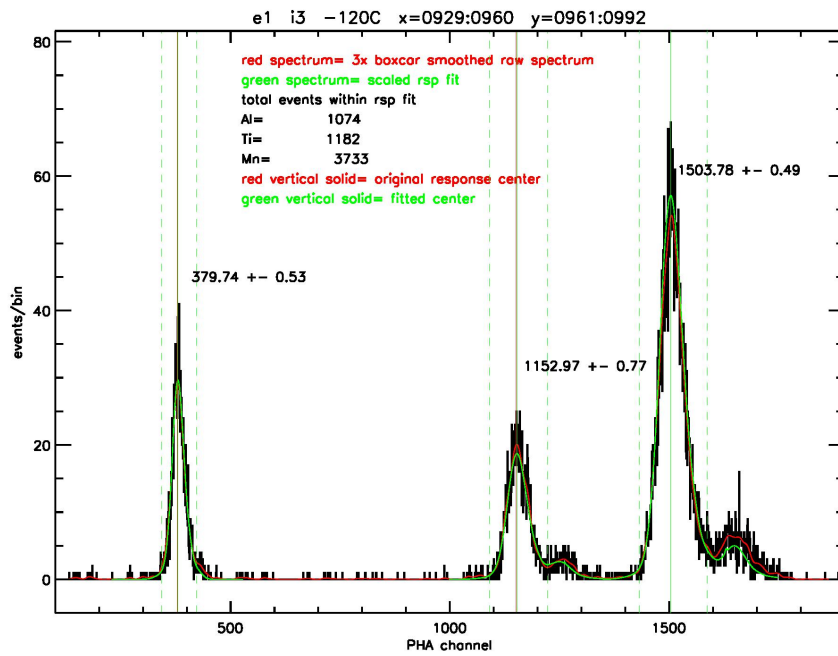


...plus Radioactive Decay

epoch1 y2000 line counts

- ✓ Al-Ka= 1,074
- ✓ Ti-Ka= 1,182
- ✓ Mn-Ka= 3,733

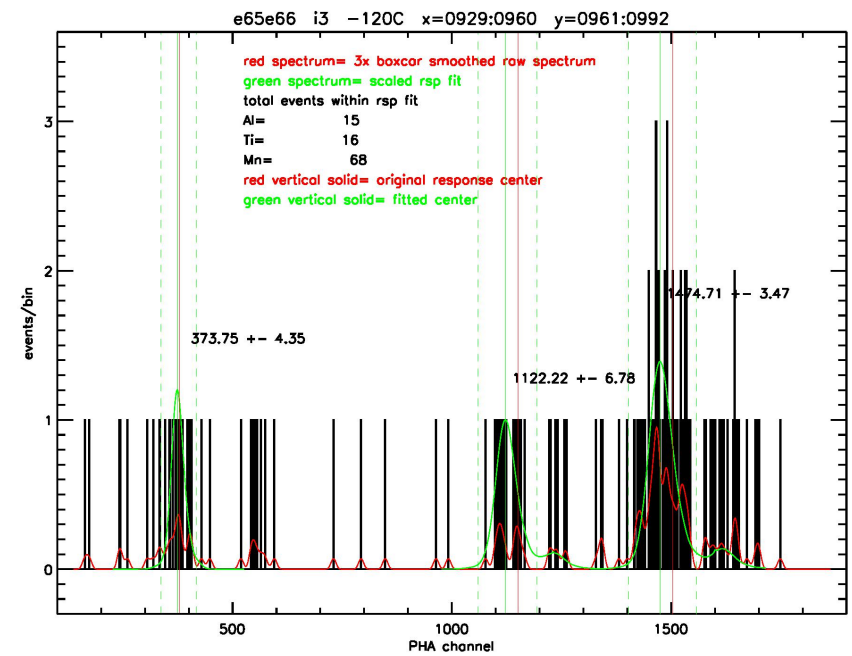
ECS 2000, 3 months, I3 aimpoint 32x32pix



epoch65-66 y2016 line counts

- x Al-Ka= 15
- x Ti-Ka= 16
- x Mn-Ka= 68

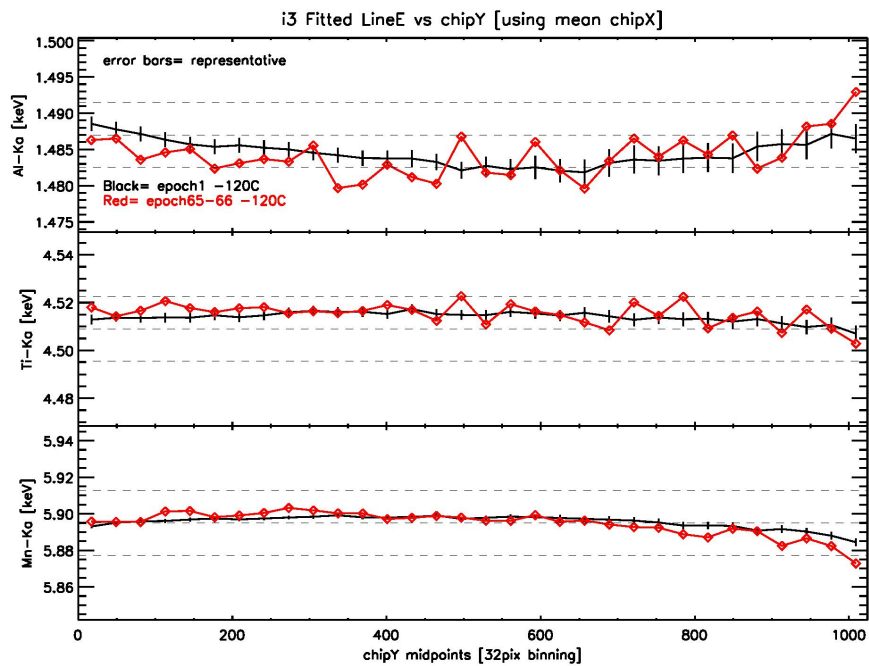
ECS 2016, 6 months, I3 aimpoint 32x32pix



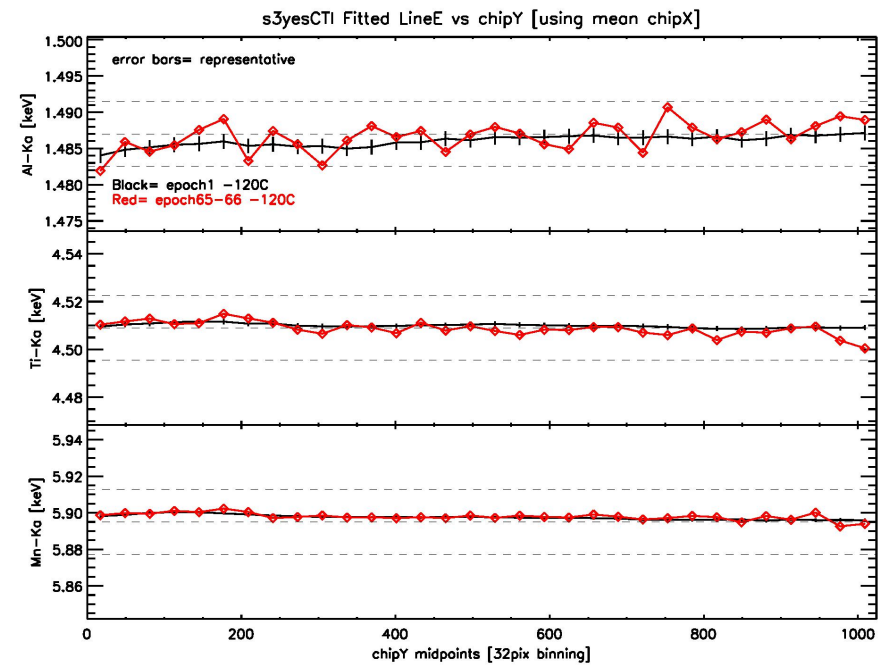
...and yet

TGAIN correction applied to 2016 ECS and re-fitted

i3 ~y2000 and ~y2016, 3 months



S3 ~y2000 and ~y2016, 3 months

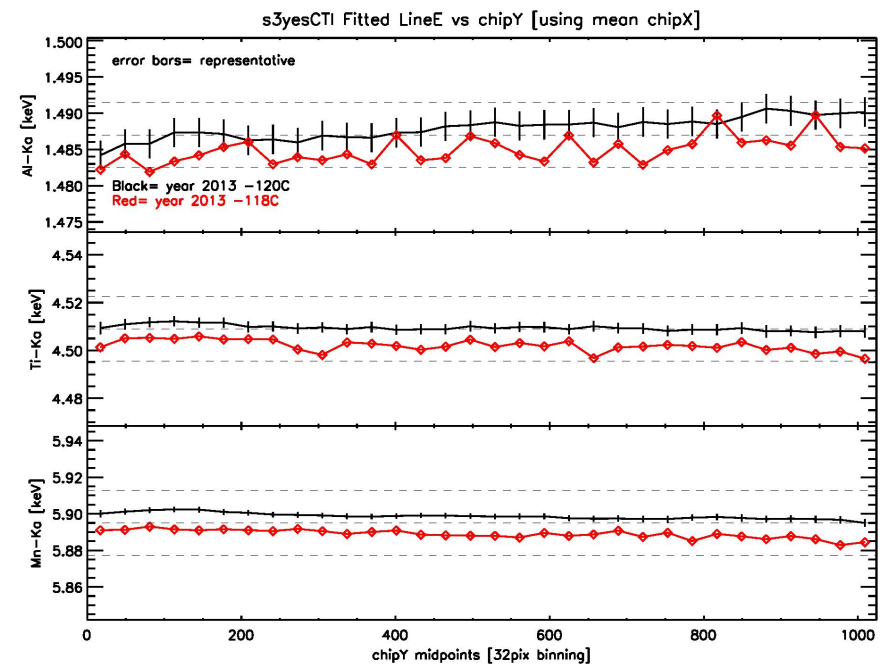
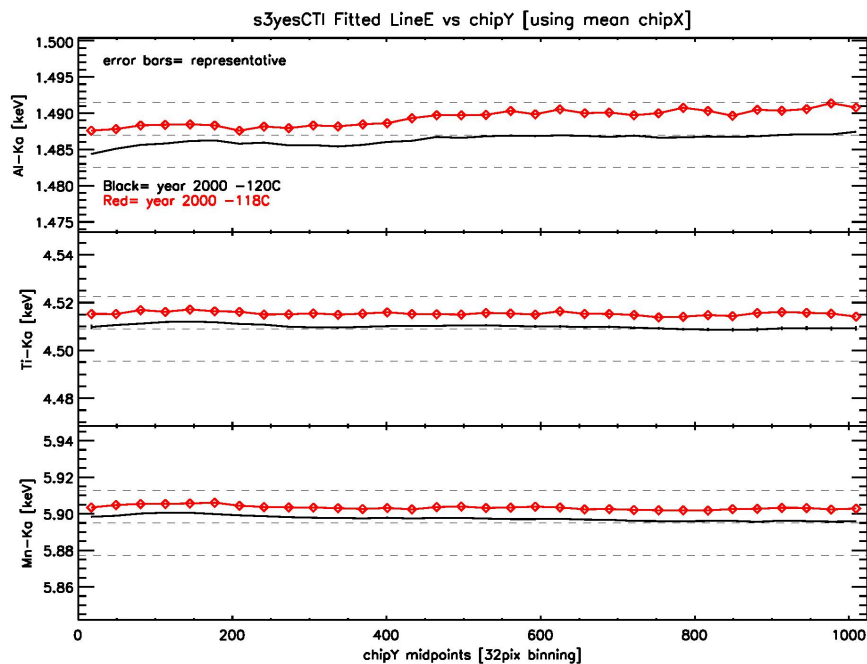


Static temperature-dependence

$$\text{energy} = \text{gain}(X, Y, \text{energy}/\text{PHA}) \times [\text{PHA}(\text{temperature}) + \Delta\text{PHA}(\text{time}, \text{PHA})]$$

“Evolution of temperature-dependent charge transfer inefficiency correction for ACIS on the Chandra X-ray Observatory,” Grant, Catherine E. et al, SPIE, 2016

- **Problem:** FP_TEMP effects charge trap time constants; resulting in increase or decrease to CTI
- **Solution:** Assume FP_TEMP variations are small
Assume no temperature-dependent evolution
Add FP_TEMP dependence into CTI corrector algorithm at a rate of $< -0.01\%/deg$
- **CALDB:** TCTI(X,Y,PHA,FP_TEMP)



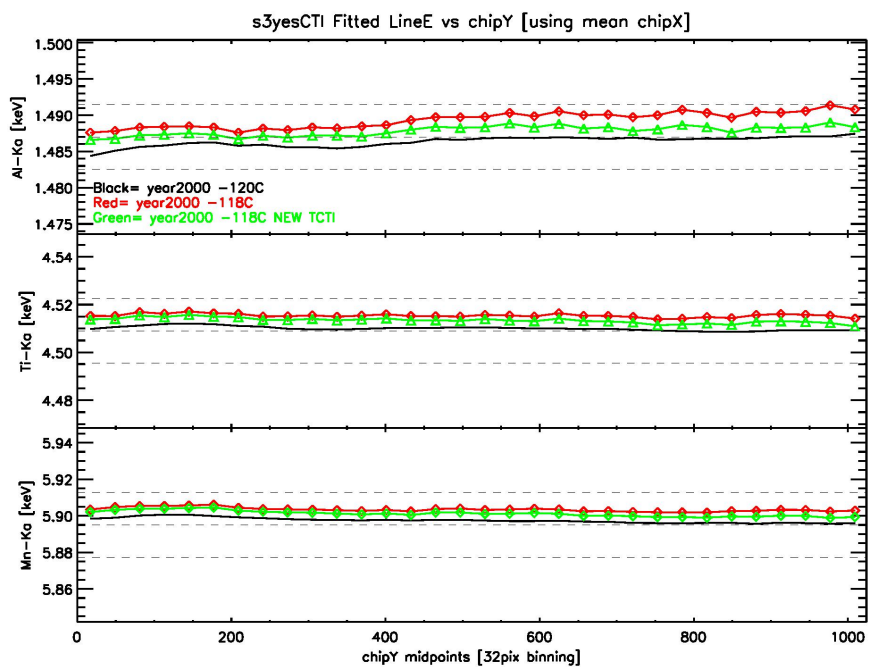
Temperature-Time Dependence BI chips

$$\text{energy} = \text{gain}(X, Y, \text{energy}/\text{PHA}) \times [\text{PHA}(\text{temperature}(\text{time})) + \Delta\text{PHA}(\text{time}, \text{PHA})]$$

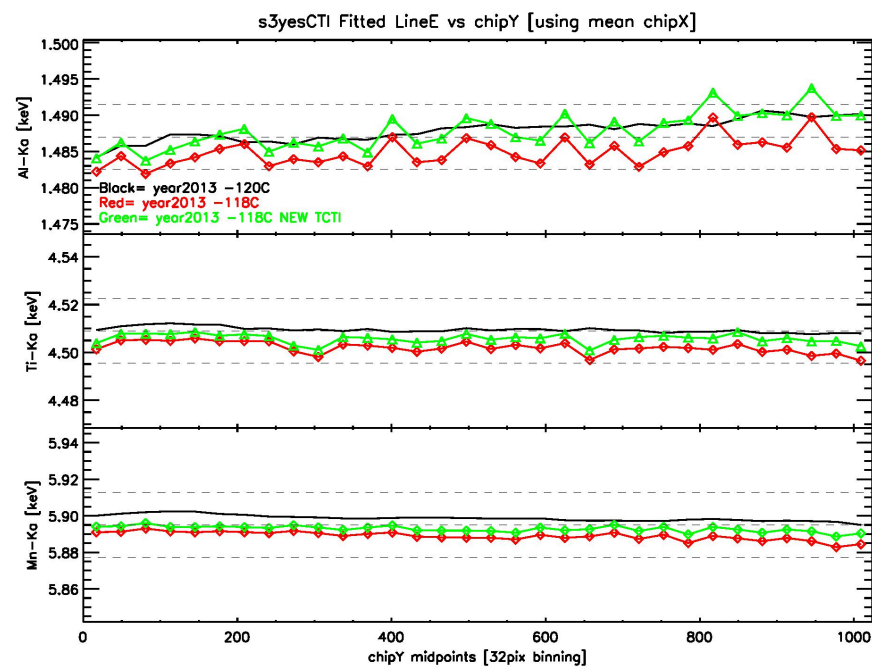
- **Problem:** FP_TEMP affect on CTI varies with time
- **Solution:** Vary TCTI correction from ~ -0.02%/deg in 2000 to +0.02%/deg in 2015
- **CALDB:** TCTI_2000, TCTI_2003, TCTI_2005, TCTI_2010, TCTI_2015
Release Date ~April 2017

**** T-TCTI improvement for warm S3 data ****

S3 y2000, 12months, -120C, -118C, -118C_Time-corrected



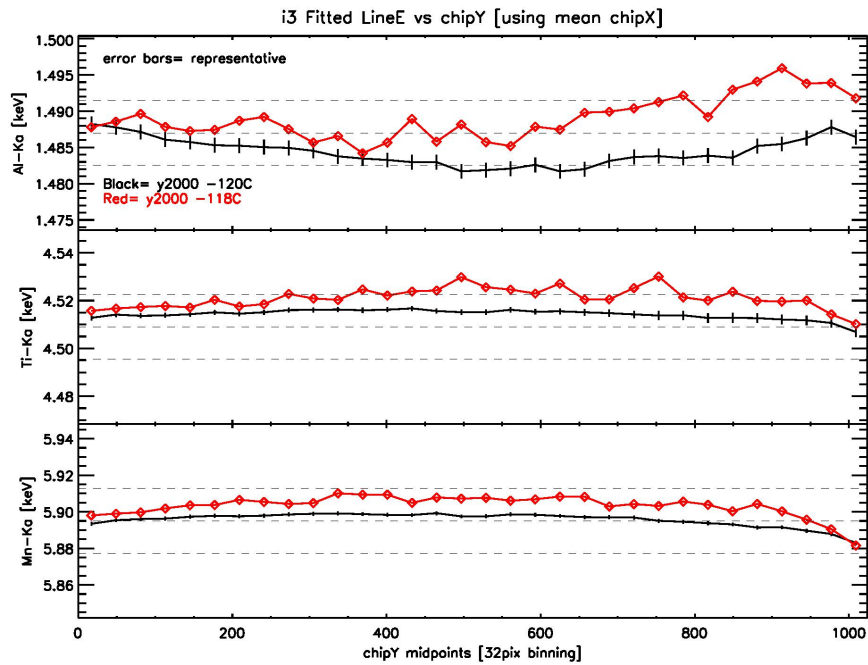
S3 y2013, 12months, -120C, -118C, -118C_Time-corrected



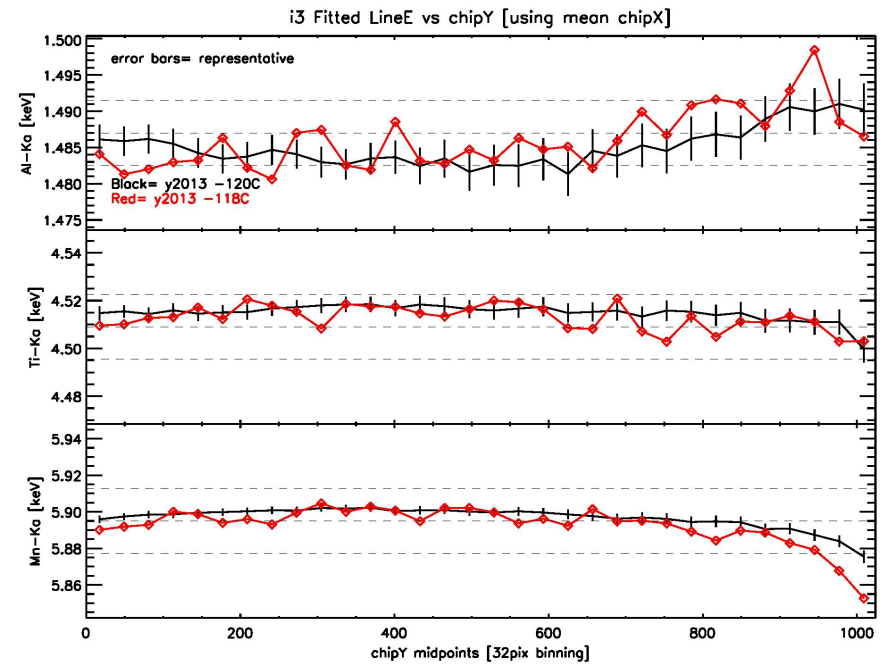
Temperature-Time Dependence FI chips

- Still using a static temperature dependence
- Weaker temperature evolution
- Data suggest CTI refinements needed for FI
More analysis needed

I3 y2000, 12 months, -120C, -118C



I3 y2013, 12 months, -120C, -118C



~April 2017

New T-TCTI CALDB files for BI chips in ~5 year increments

~Spring/Summer 2017

Updated TGAIN memo

Detailed plots of line energy accuracy per TGAIN region

How accurate is my ~1.5keV line fit on I3 between 257:288x and 97:128y?

~2017

DET_GAIN and response updates

~2017+

CTI refinements for FI chips

ECS epoch1
-120C
1/29/2000-4/30/2000

