

Particle-induced background of XRISM Resolve and Xtend

Hiromasa Suzuki (University of Miyazaki), Caroline Kilbourne (NASA/GSFC), on behalf of the XRISM Cal-IP BGD team



Particle-induced background of XRISM



- XRISM is in low-Earth orbit. The "night-Earth occultation" data (~1.5 yr) represent pure particle-induced background (NXB)
- Particle-induced background is normally low and stable
- Current high solar activity sometimes affects background spectra significantly





Report on Xtend







- Average spectrum
 - Very similar to Hitomi SXI
 - Confirmed very low level
- Cut-off rigidity dependence
- Other parameter dependence Effect of high solar activity







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Particle-induced background of Xtend

- Average spectrum
- Cut-off rigidity dependence ullet
 - Factor of ~3 change in flux
 - No significant changes in spectral shape

COR dependence of Xtend background rate

... and spectra









- Average spectrum
- Cut-off rigidity dependence
- Other parameter dependences
 - ~30% along readout, no significant changes in spectral shape



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- Average spectrum
- Cut-off rigidity dependence
- Other parameter dependences
 - Weak dependence on satellite altitude, only significant when >570 km

Spectra from different satellite altitudes







- Average spectrum
- Cut-off rigidity dependence
- Other parameter dependence
- Effect of high solar activity
 - Night-Earth data are sometimes affected by solar flares/CMEs (day-Earth data are always affected)





Report on Resolve





X-Ray Imaging and Spectroscopy Mission

Resolve NXB provisional database v2 : to allow users to evaluate NXB in their data

- hand assembled from NXB event files in trend archive, as done for v1
- dates: December 25, 2023 through February 27, 2025
- Excluded entire OBSIDS:
 - that occurred prior to standard gain tracking
 - experienced hardware anomalies
 - were taken in forced-midres mode
 - were taken with the MXS on
 - experienced gain jumps
 - were missing essential gain fiducials
- Merged clean, NTE, non-SAA event data and applied recommended screening for RISE_TIME and pixel-to-pixel coincidence
- Checked for obvious-by-eye contamination from solar activity but identified no further cuts to be needed.
- EXPOSURE = 2.67 Ms (compared with 0.78 Ms of v1)



X-Ray Imaging and Spectroscopy Mission







Model developed for v1 of the database

- Empirical model intended simply to describe the background we measure, and not some fundamental spectrum that is altered by the instrument response.
 - A diagonal response matrix must be used.
 - Because of this, the instrumental broadening of the lines is included in the model.
- power law + 17 Gaussians: Al-K α_1 /K α_2 , Au-M α_1 , Cr-K α_1 /K α_2 , Mn-K α_1 /K α_2 , Fe-K α_1 /K α_2 , Ni-K α_1 /K α_2 , Cu-K α_1 /K α_2 , Au-L α_1 /L α_2 , Au-L β_1 /L β_2
 - Approximated as Gaussians because the statistics of the background did not justify specifying the known detailed descriptions of each line complex
 - For AI, Cr, Mn, Fe, Ni, and Cu lines, we fixed the sigma parameter of the Gaussians at values consistent with fits of Gaussians to the same lines in high-statistics, ground-calibration data.
 - The shapes of the Au lines were not available in the literature; they are entirely described by the fits to the background data file.
 - Central energies of the lines were fixed to the values in X-RAY DATA BOOKLET
 - Sigmas of Gaussian models of $K\alpha_1/K\alpha_2$ lines for each element are tied and fixed.
 - Line intensity ratio of $K\alpha_1/K\alpha_2$ is set to be 2:1 for each element.
- Applying same model to v2 database:
 - Normalization and index of power law changed 4-5%.
 - Normalizations of several lines changed more than this.
 - The statistics clearly show the doublet structure of the strongest K lines, and the residuals show the next lines we should add.







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Model made from v1 database vs. data from v2 database



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Looking for spatial non-uniformity:



Seems worse than expected from Poisson statistics, but...

splitting 2-12 keV data into halves, patterns don't persist





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<SC +X



<SC +X

- 20

- 15

- 10

- 5

Au La and Lb









- 8

^SC +Y - 60 - 55 - 50 - 45 - 40 - 35 - 30



^SC +Y



Plans:

- update NXB model
- map COR and NXB spectrum to anti-co rate
 - can integrated anti-co counts for an observation predict the NXB as well as (or better than) rslnxbgen?

Appendix: solar flare study using day-Earth observations





Summary: Particle-induced background of XRISM Resolve & Xtend



- Xtend

- Low level confirmed, bright sources observable up to ~10 keV
- COR dependence: flux changes by ~3x w/o spectral changes
- Spatial dependence: ~30% along readout w/o spectral changes
- Little dependence on satellite altitude
- Resolve
 - Improving spectral model using updated NXB database
 - Significant pixel-by-pixel variation present
 - Will investigate how well anti-co rate can predict NXB
- Night-Earth spectra are sometimes affected by solar flares/CMEs (day-Earth and science data are much more affected)
- Rather we can study solar physics using day-Earth observations (!)











- anti-co spectrum corresponding to time intervals included in the full NXB database of Resolve
- only events > 30 keV and with more than 2 samples above the trigger are used for coincidence screening of Resolve
 - above 30 keV, the duration test only removes a few events