

# Analysis of the ACIS Particle Background and Generation of Model Spectra



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## Chandra ACIS particle background

- Cosmic-ray particles are a significant contributor to the X-ray background.
- No public tool exists to estimate the particle-induced background for Chandra.
- Previous work (Bartalucci et al. 2014) studied average spectral shape and spatial variation for ACIS-I chips in VFAINT mode.
- **We aim to understand the time and spatial variation of the ACIS-I & S background in VFAINT & FAINT mode in order to provide spectral models.**

## Data reduction

- Used “ACIS stowed” and blank-sky observations (Table 1).
- Data range from 2002 to 2016 with total exposure of ~940 ks (stowed), and from 2007 to 2010 with total exposure of ~2930 ks (blank-sky).
- Obtained “merged data” for both the stowed and blank-sky observations by taking sum over all the observations.

Stowed	Blank-sky	Blank-sky (continued)
OBSID   DATE   EXPOSURE (ks)	OBSID   DATE   EXPOSURE (ks)	OBSID   DATE   EXPOSURE (ks)
62664   2016-12-08   9.11	12043   2010-03-18   129.58	12223   2010-06-13   100.71
62665   2016-11-03   9.10	12044   2010-03-23   99.53	12227   2010-07-14   54.32
62666   2016-10-14   9.00	12045   2010-03-28   99.72	12230   2010-07-11   33.81
62667   2016-09-26   10.64	12046   2010-04-08   78.02	12231   2010-07-12   24.72
62668   2015-12-09   47.38	12047   2010-04-12   10.14	12232   2010-07-18   32.89
62678   2012-06-15   47.38	12048   2010-05-23   138.10	12233   2010-07-16   35.57
62802   2011-11-09   50.56	12049   2010-05-28   86.94	12234   2010-07-22   49.15
62804   2010-07-12   47.45	12050   2010-06-03   29.66	8591   2007-09-20   45.43
62809   2010-03-06   45.60	12051   2010-06-15   57.29	8592   2007-10-22   86.64
62810   2009-11-04   49.86	12052   2010-06-15   110.41	8593   2007-10-26   49.49
62811   2009-06-19   12.38	12053   2010-07-05   68.11	8594   2007-11-01   141.40
62812   2008-06-18   33.15	12054   2010-07-09   61.00	8595   2007-10-19   115.42
62813   2008-11-03   49.02	12055   2010-05-15   80.68	8596   2007-10-24   115.12
62814   2008-07-26   48.72	12123   2010-03-21   24.79	8597   2007-10-17   59.28
62815   2007-11-08   46.45	12128   2010-03-27   22.80	9575   2007-10-27   108.69
62816   2007-05-28   46.28	12129   2010-04-03   77.14	9578   2007-10-30   38.57
62819   2006-11-18   47.29	12135   2010-04-06   62.53	9593   2007-09-22   46.43
62823   2006-06-01   44.11	12137   2010-04-16   92.78	9596   2007-11-04   111.89
62824   2005-11-13   47.17	12138   2010-04-18   38.53	9718   2007-10-03   49.38
62831   2005-06-10   47.20	12213   2010-05-17   61.29	
62836   2004-11-04   46.62	12218   2010-06-11   87.98	
62846   2003-12-08   45.86	12219   2010-06-06   33.66	
62848   2003-05-04   47.46	12220   2010-06-18   48.13	
62850   2002-09-03   52.49	12222   2010-06-05   30.64	

Table 1: Observation logs.

## Modeling the background spectra

- Spectral model includes:
  - Al, Si, Ni and Au fluorescence lines as zero-width Gaussians (Table 2).
  - “frame store lines” (produced by inappropriate correction of CTI for events that convert in the frame store region) as broad Gaussians with flat top.
  - continuum as powerlaw, broken powerlaw, exponential and broad Gaussians.
- Spatial variation:
  - used the merged data.
  - flux and spectral shape (mainly frame store lines and continua (<~1 keV)) vary along CHIPY axis.
  - each chip divided into 32 regions along CHIPY, and modeled (Figure 1).
- Time variation:
  - used the individual stowed spectra extracted from the whole chip regions.
  - stowed data flux showed a negative correlation with the solar activities (Figure 2).
  - <~10% variation in spectral shapes (difference in low- and high-E flux ratio), parametrized by fitting the individual stowed spectra (Figure 2).

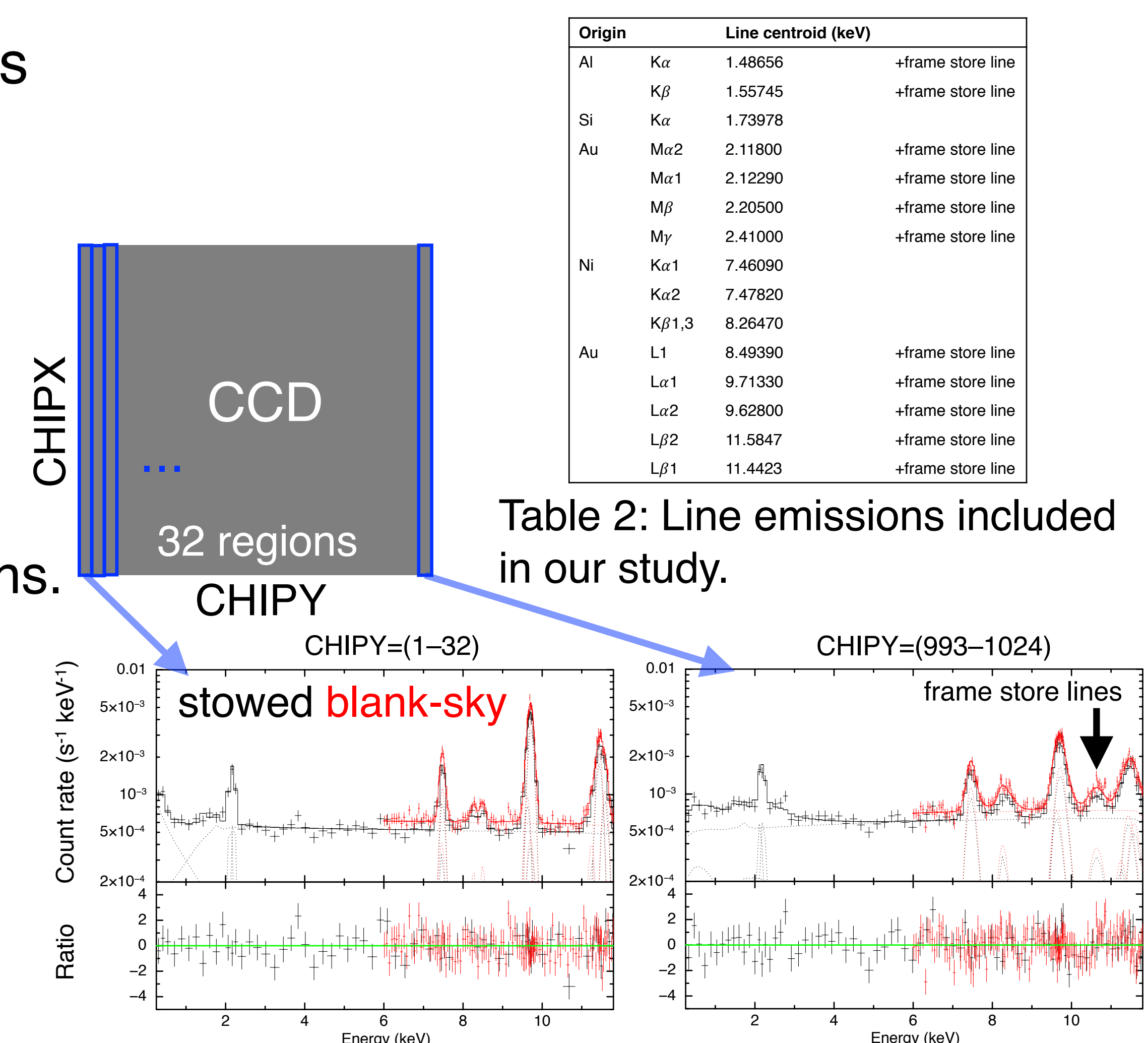


Figure 1: Spectral variation along CHIPY axis (I0, VFAINT mode).

## The tool to generate particle background model

- **We have developed software to generate a model spectrum for the particle-induced X-ray background given an input events file and extraction region.**
- Compare the output spectral model to the merged data extracted from the whole chip regions (scaled to fit 9.0–11.5 keV range; Figure 3).
- Applied to an observation of an extended source on the ACIS-I array (fitted using 9.0–11.5 keV; Figure 4).
- Issues to be addressed:
  - evaluate the uncertainty of the tool quantitatively.
  - check the software bugs to publish it.

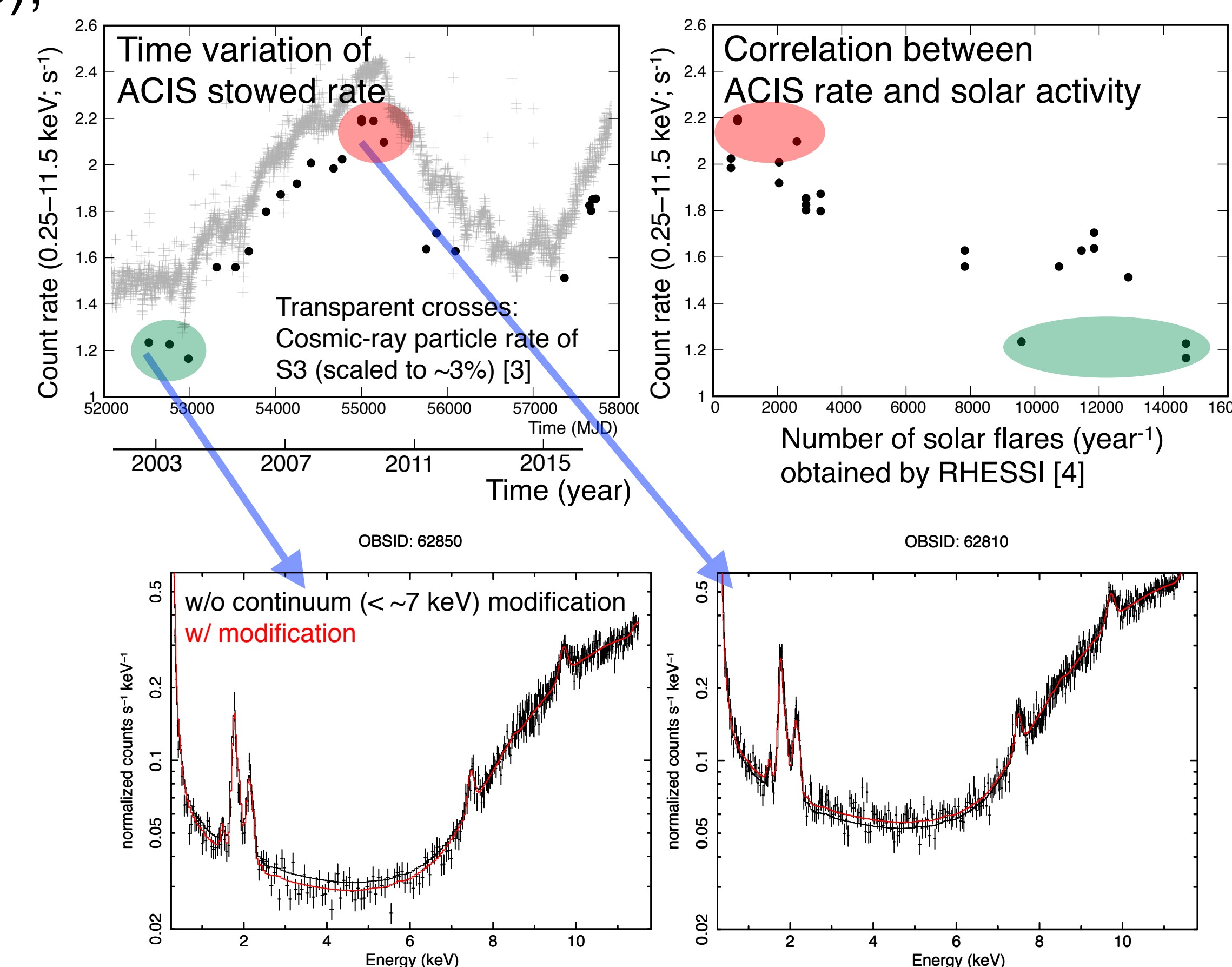


Figure 2: Time variation of ACIS (S3, FAINT mode) particle background rate and spectral shape.

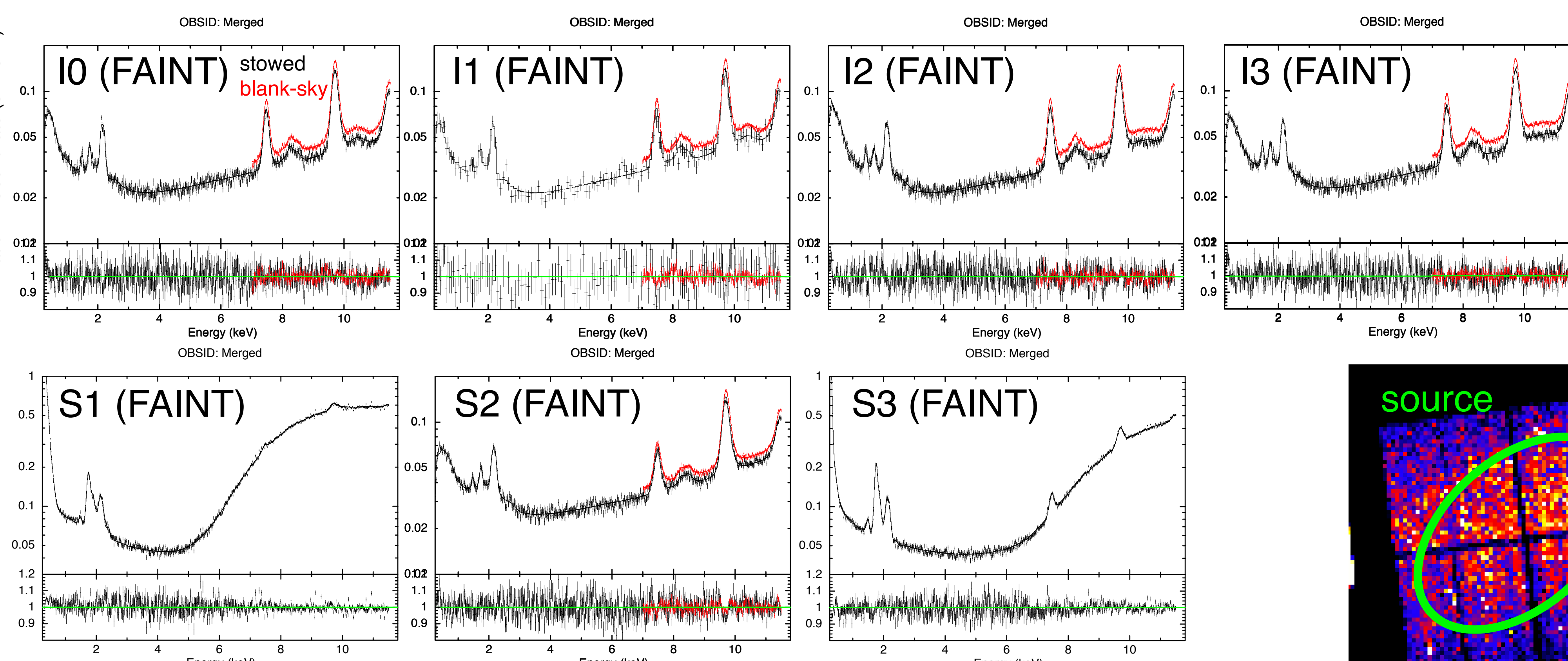


Figure 3: Comparison between the merged data and the output spectral models of the tool.

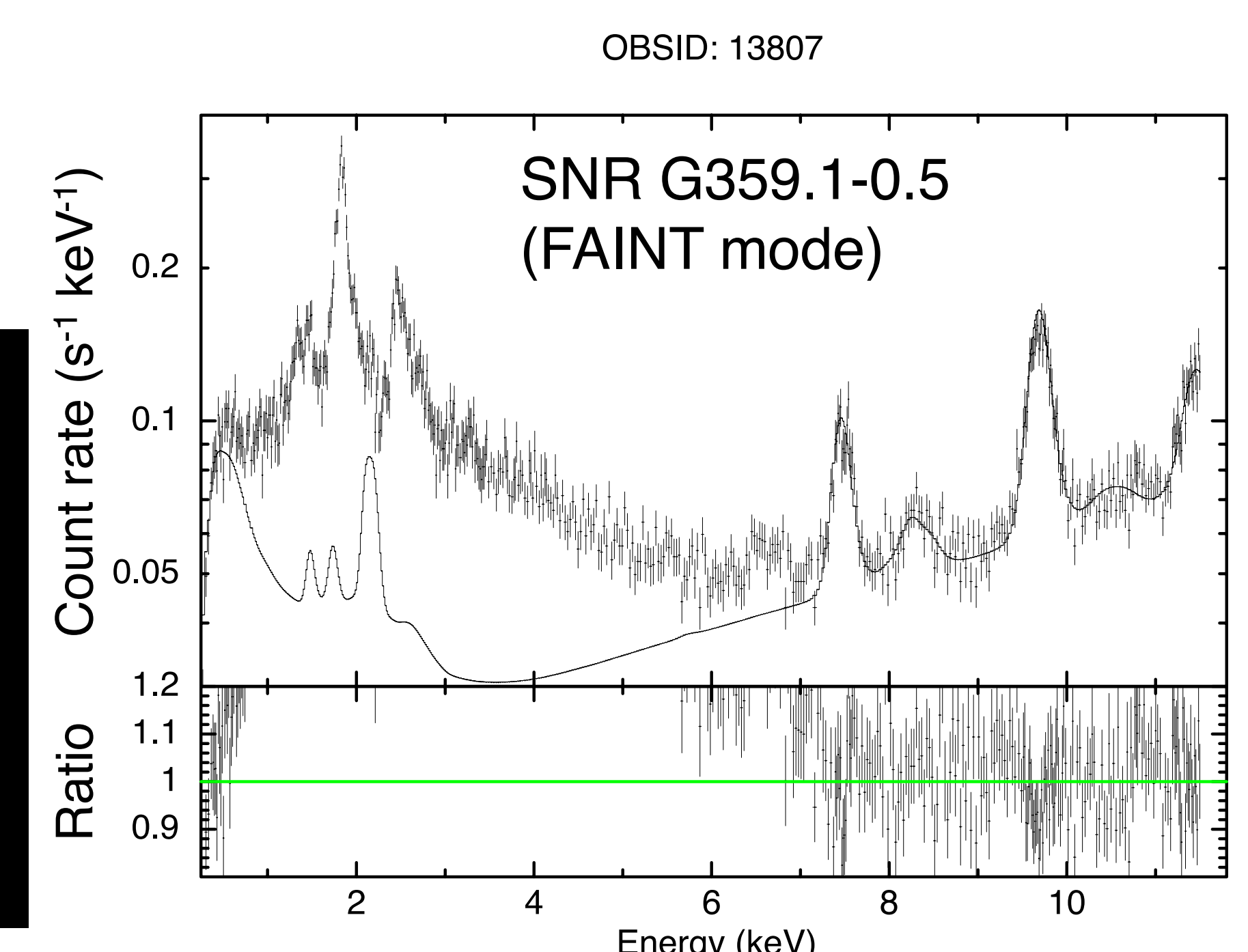
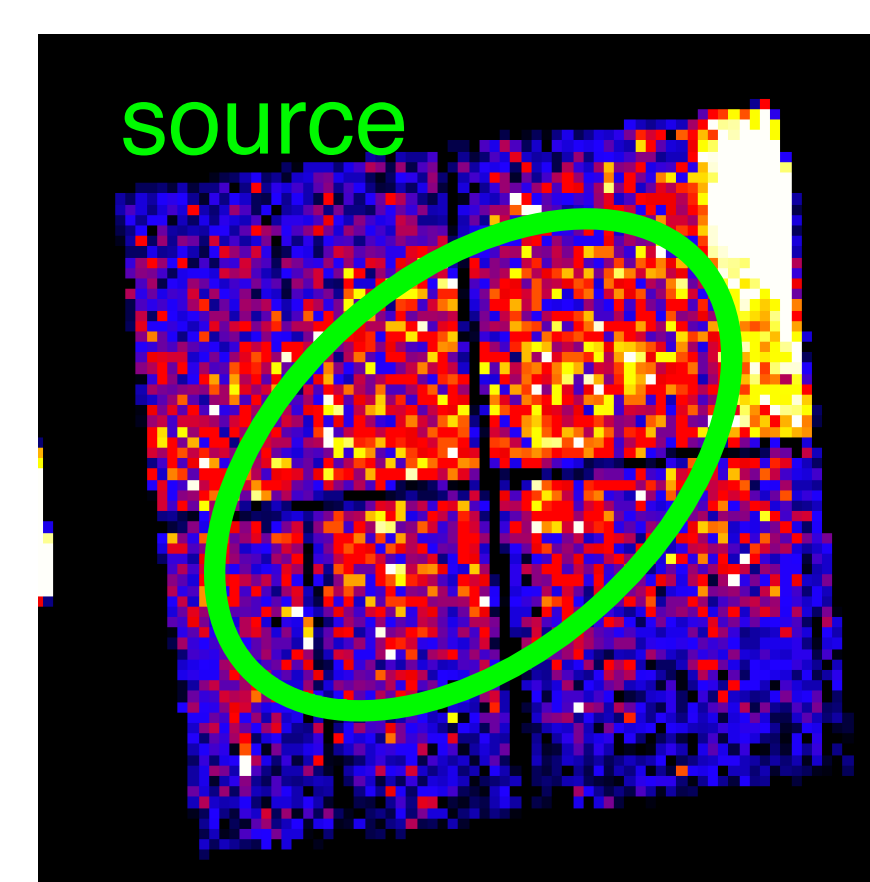


Figure 4: Application of the tool to the SNR G359.1-0.5. The source region covers all the four ACIS-I chips.

## References

1. Bartalucci, I., Mazzotta, P., Bourdin, H., et al. 2014, AAP, 566, A25
2. Mizuno, T., Kamae, T., Godfrey, G., et al. 2004, ApJ, 614, 1113
3. ACIS CTI monitoring: <https://space.mit.edu/~cgrant/cti/cti120.html>
4. RHESSI solar flare list: <https://hesperia.gsfc.nasa.gov/rhessi3/data-access/rhessi-data/flare-list/index.html>