Preliminary images for FOXSI-3 Silicon detector – Active region targets

Science call – Sept 26 2018

Timing (estimates)

One frame = 2 ms

HV started ramping up at +30 seconds after launch

Assume:

Observation started at +110 seconds after launch

Target exposure time:

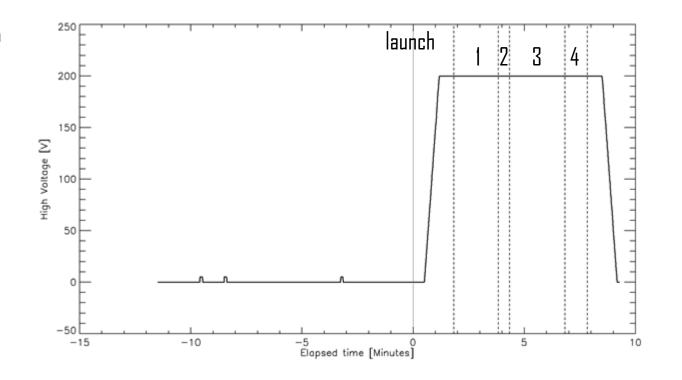
1 (AR): 120 seconds

2 (NP): 30 seconds

3 (QS): 150 seconds

4 (AR): 60 seconds

On the plot, t=0 is launch



To select target, assume that we needed 4 seconds to point at the beginning of the target observation time and 2 seconds of uncertainty at the end → Exclude the 4 first seconds and the 2 last seconds of each target from analysis

In the following, focus on active region = target 1 + target 4

Silicon images with level1 data: number of events

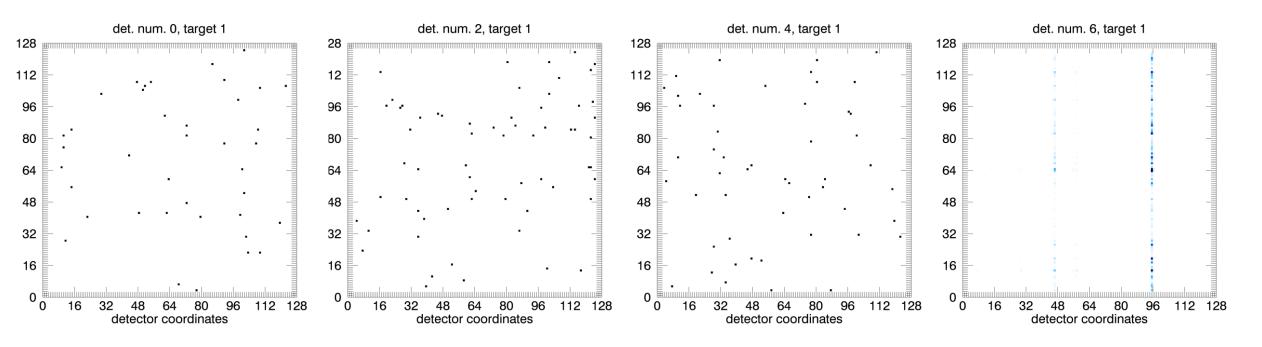
For each frame, check the error flag. If error flag is 0, the event is a "good event", otherwise it is a "bad event".

	Target 1		Target 4	
_	Good events	Bad events	Good events	Bad events
Det. Pos. 0	39	144	21	61
Det. Pos. 2	63	127	21	42
Det. Pos. 4	51	83	18	37
Det. Pos. 6	10918	11759	17482	7636

- Detector 6 is noisy
- Do we usually have that many "bad" events?

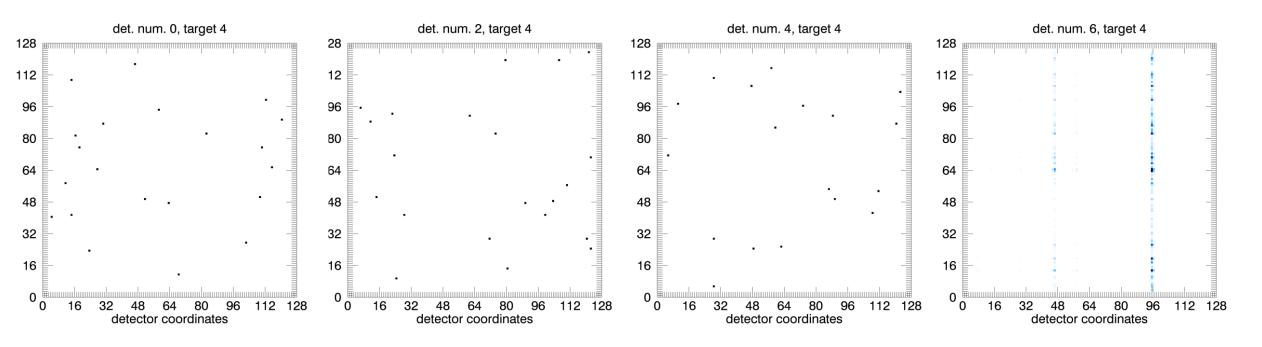
Silicon images in detector coordinates With level1 data

Target 1



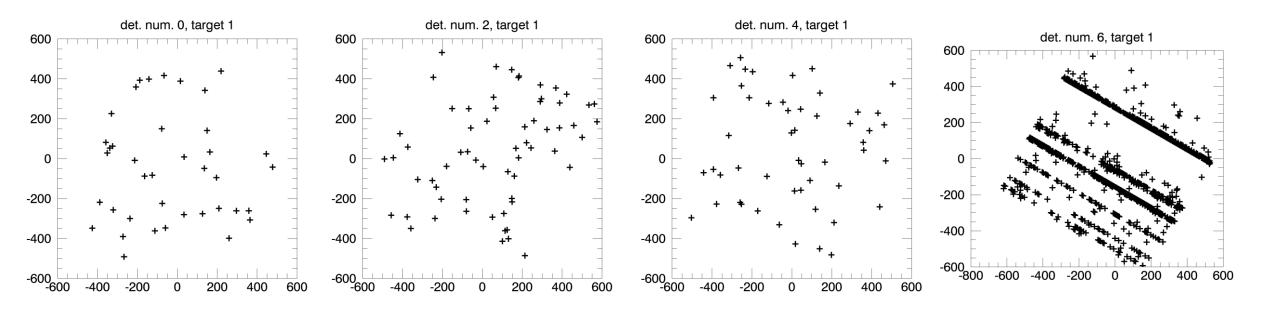
Silicon images in detector coordinates With level1 data

Target 4



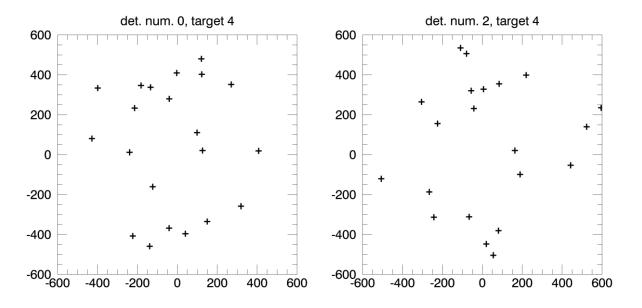
Silicon "images" in payload coordinates With level1 data

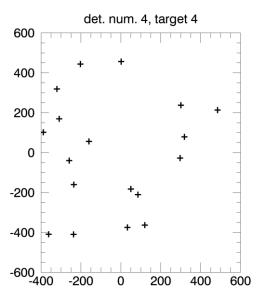
Target 1

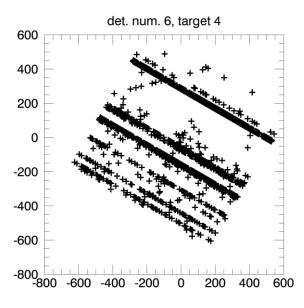


Silicon "images" in payload coordinates With level1 data

Target 1







Next steps for active region analysis

Immediate next steps for images:

- Check what are the error flags to know what are the sources of "bad" events (Sophie)
- Try to ignore noisy strips in det 6 data... other ideas? (Sophie)
- Do the same kind of analysis for CdTe = need to check the level0 to level1 procedure + geometry (Sophie)
- Level 2 data → We have to review our current energy calibration (Sophie and Athiray)

Other next steps for images:

• Use statistical analysis to say what is the probability that the counts are randomly distributed (Sophie)

Other next steps for active region analysis:

- Lightcurves → time binning and/or kernel density estimation (Sophie?)
- Spectroscopy (UMN)