

FAST MODES IN EPIC-PN

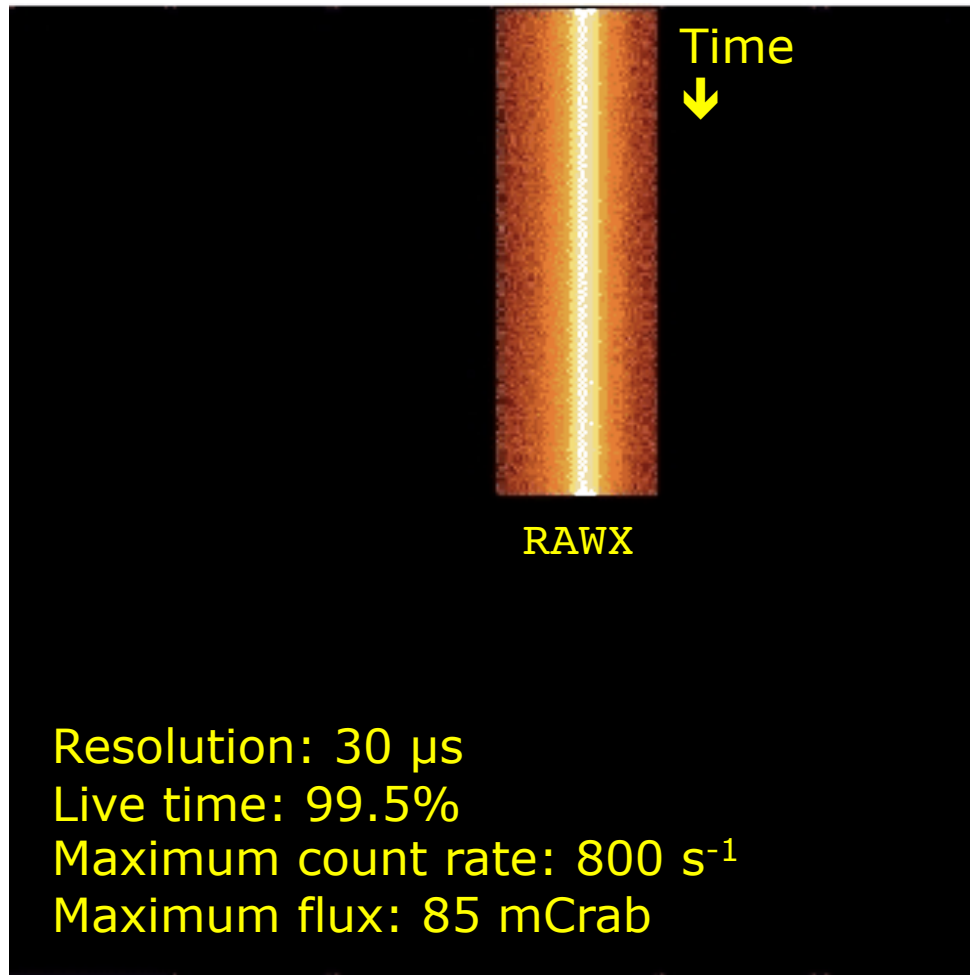
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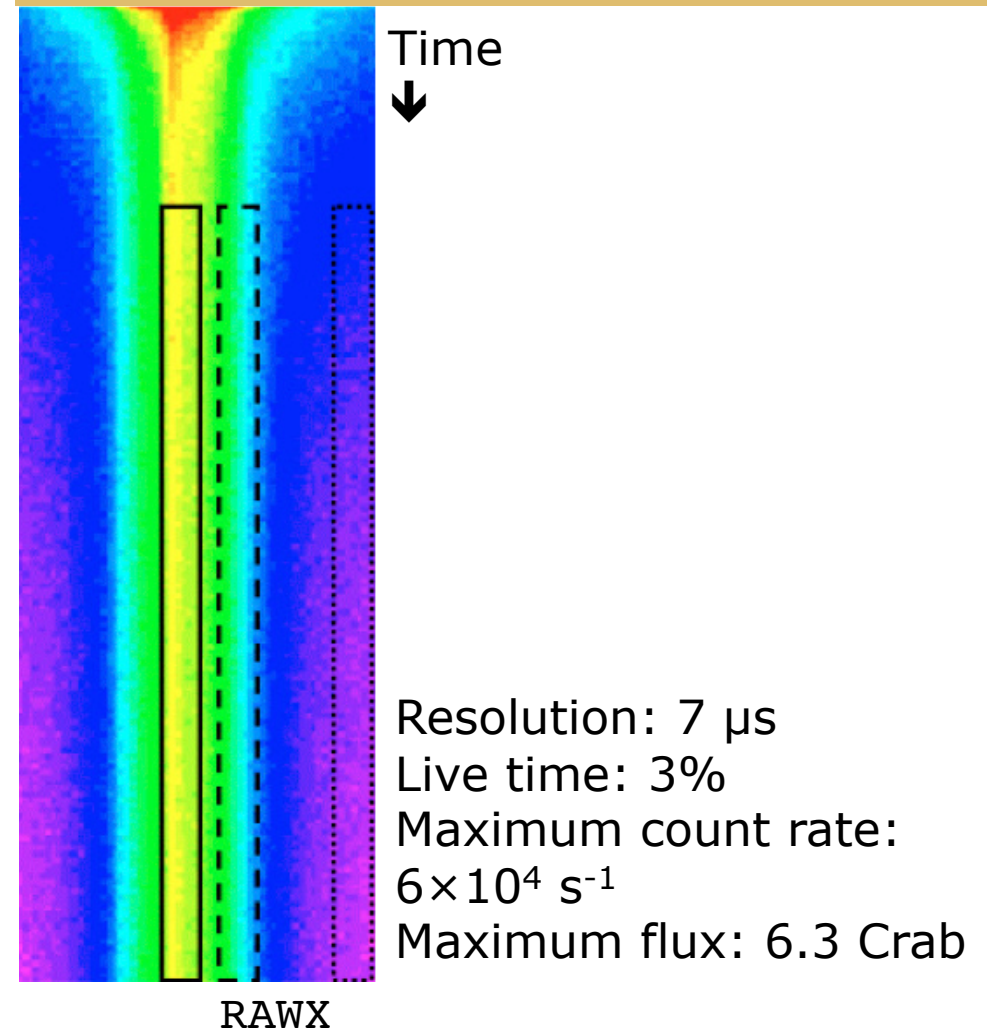
Two flavours of Fast Modes



Timing Mode (CCD#4 only)



Burst Mode (CCD#4 only)



Timing Mode: how it works



- 10 lines are shifted towards the anodes
- The integrated signal is read as a single line (“macropixels”)
- During a frame time 200 lines are read (corresponding to 2000 “physical” lines)
- The original spatial information (RAWX, RAWY) is collapsed along the Y-axis
- Mode-dependent calibration elements:
 - ▣ CTI
 - ▣ PATTERN (i.e., grade) fraction as a function of energy
 - ▣ Noise

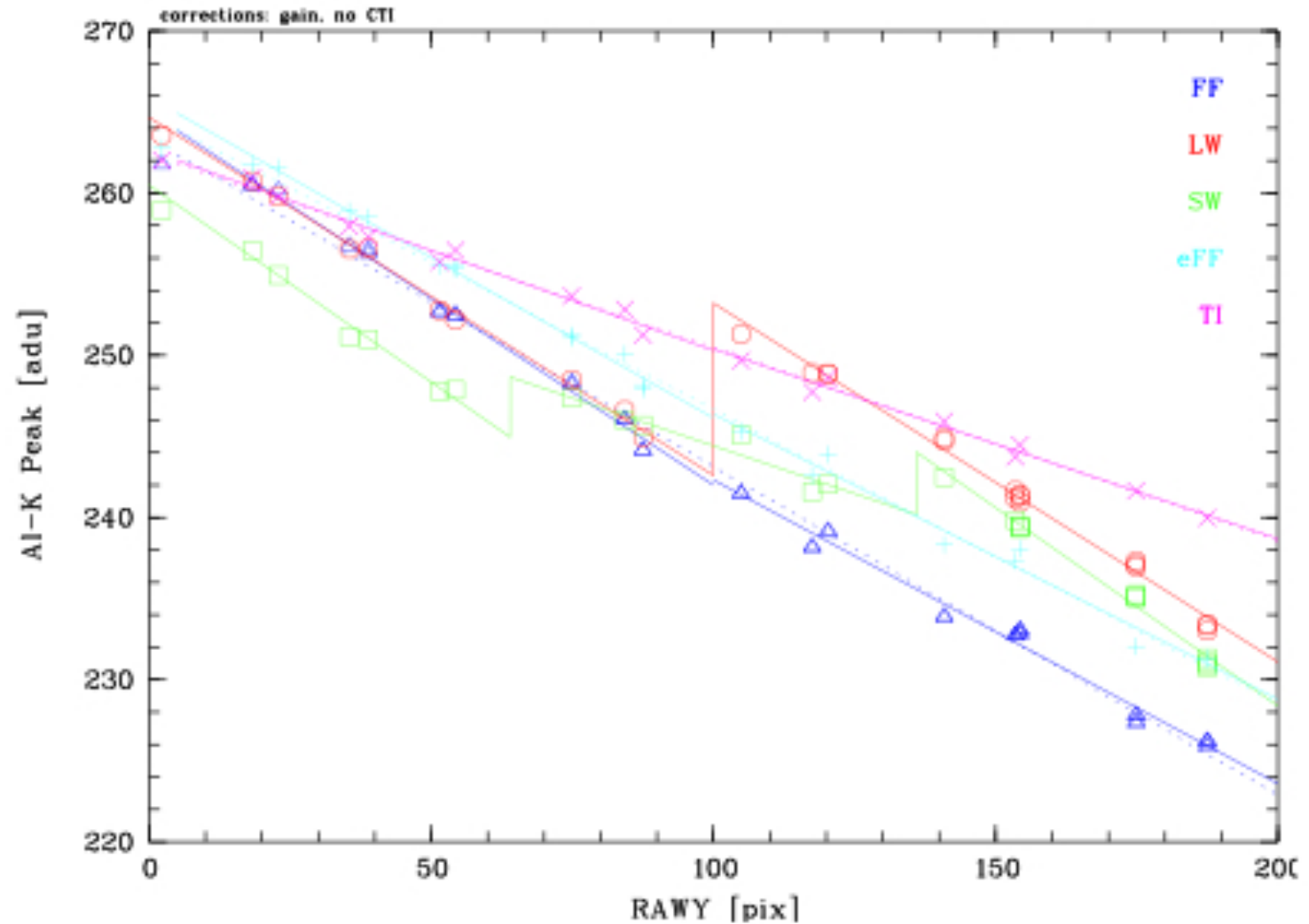
Mode-dependent CTI



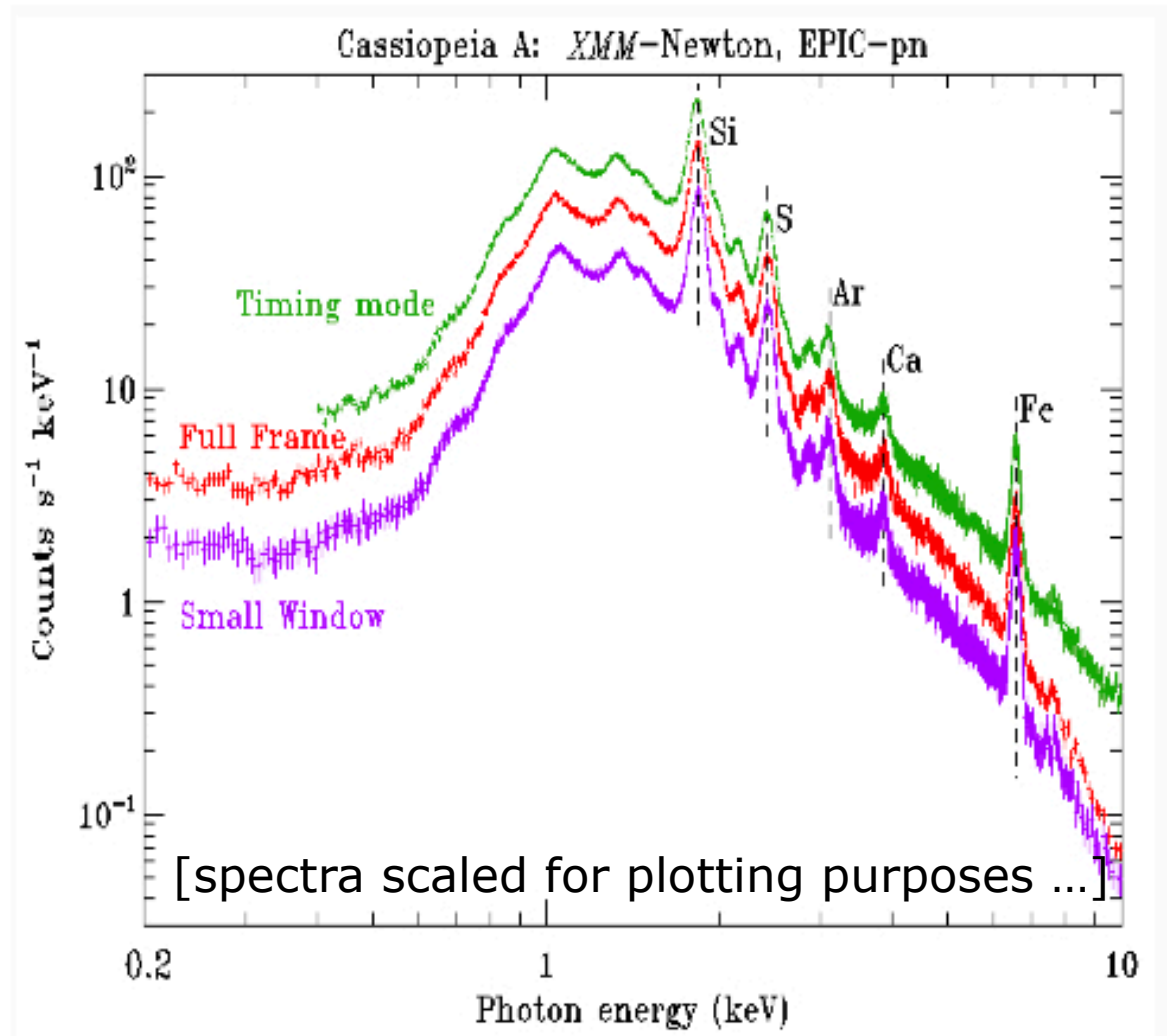
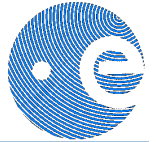
CTI in Timing Mode calibrated on-flight using observations of the Crab Nebula.

Calibration driven by smoothing residuals at the instrumental Si- and Au-edge.

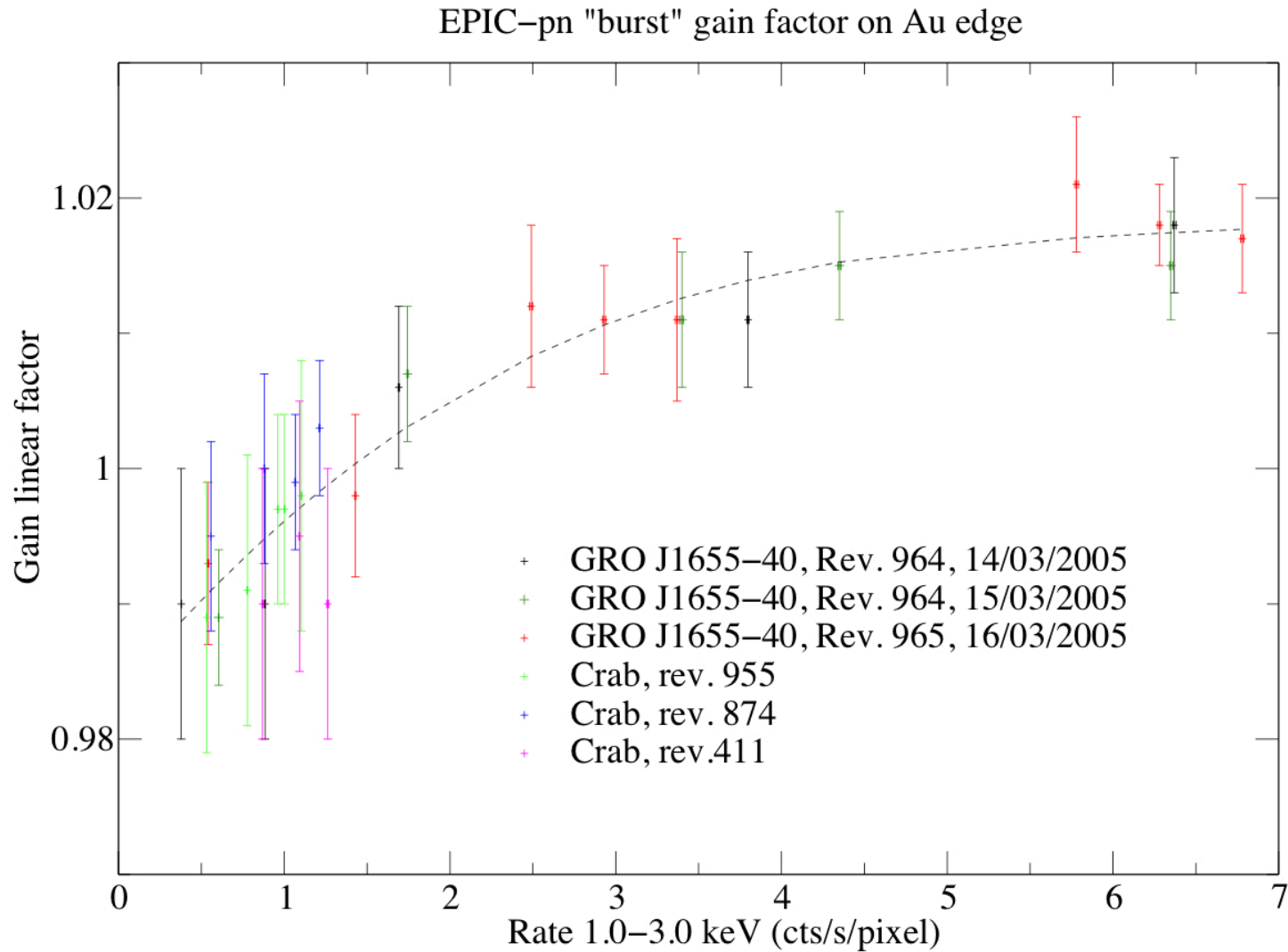
CTI as an energy-dependent correction function relative to Full Frame



Early calibration results



Early evidence for rate-dependent CTI



Implementation RDCTI



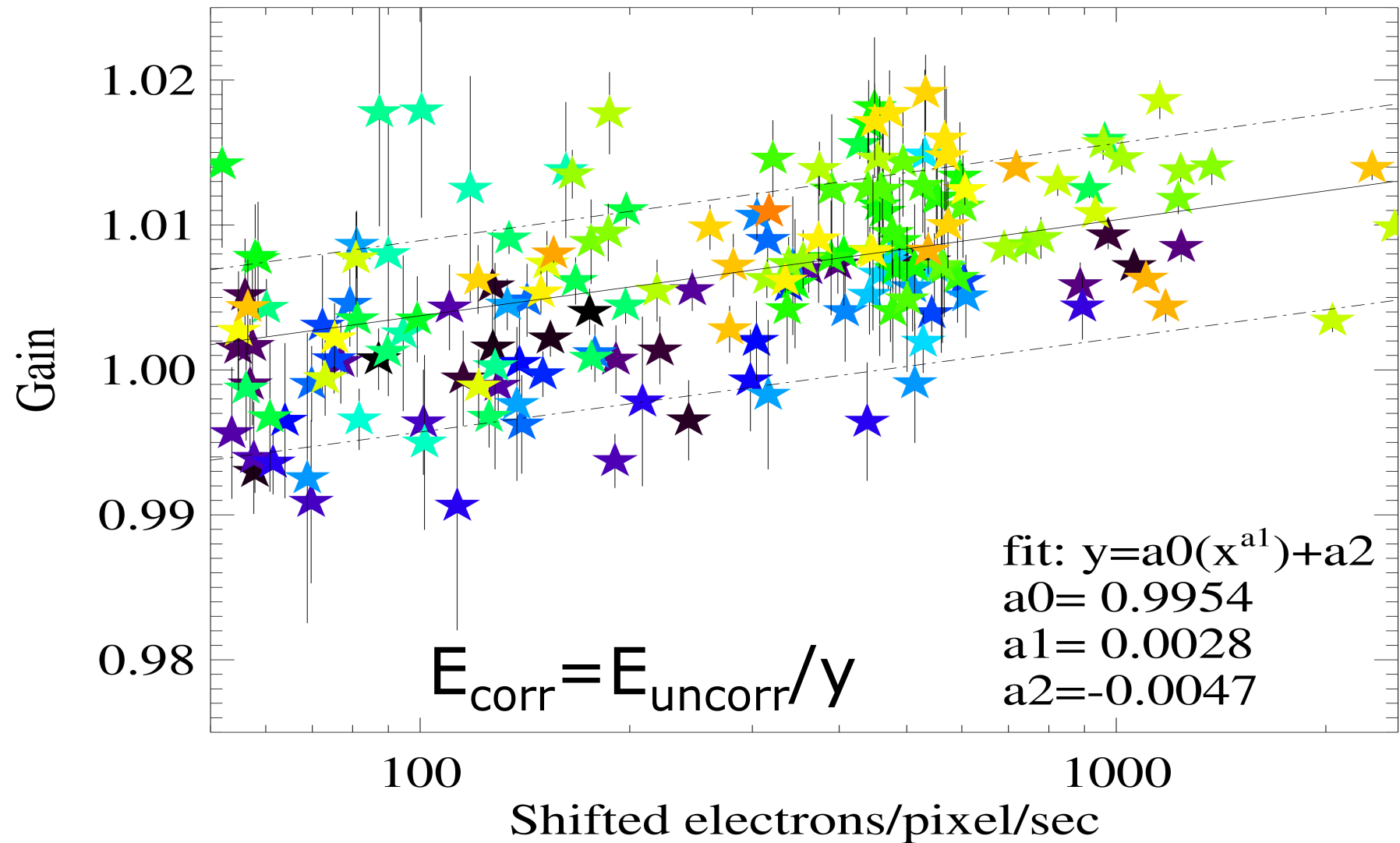
- a sample of 36 exposures in EPIC-pn Burst Mode and 42 exposures in EPIC-pn Timing Mode has been selected on the basis that the background-subtracted net source light curve was statistically consistent with being constant
- for each of the sample source, spectra have been extracted from each of the four columns surrounding the boresight column (this included)
- each spectrum was fit in the 1.5–3 keV energy band with a simple continuum model: power-law+black body corrected for photoelectric absorption. A constant gain shift G_{corr} was applied to the spectral model (through the **gain** function in XSPEC) and calculated for each spectrum under the condition to minimise the χ^2
- for each spectrum, the number of equivalent shifted electrons N_e was calculated, according to the following formula:

$$N_e = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N_p} E_i}{N_{pixels} \times T_{exp} \times 3.6}$$

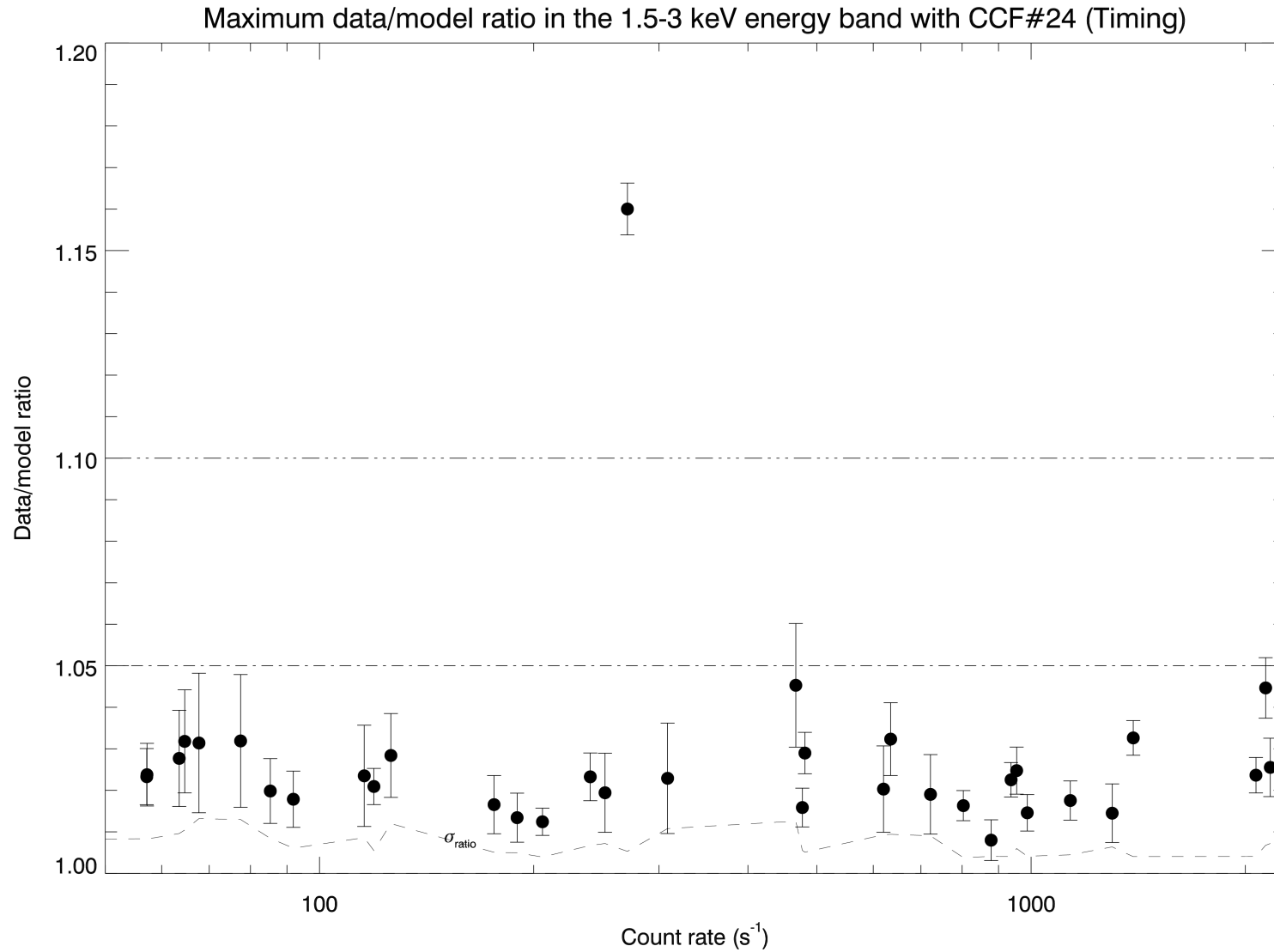
where E_i is the energy of the i -th photon, N_{pixels} is the number of pixels of the column whence each spectrum was extracted, N_p is the number of detected photons, T_{exp} is the exposure time and the factor 3.6 (in eV) represents the energy required to produce an electron-hole pair.



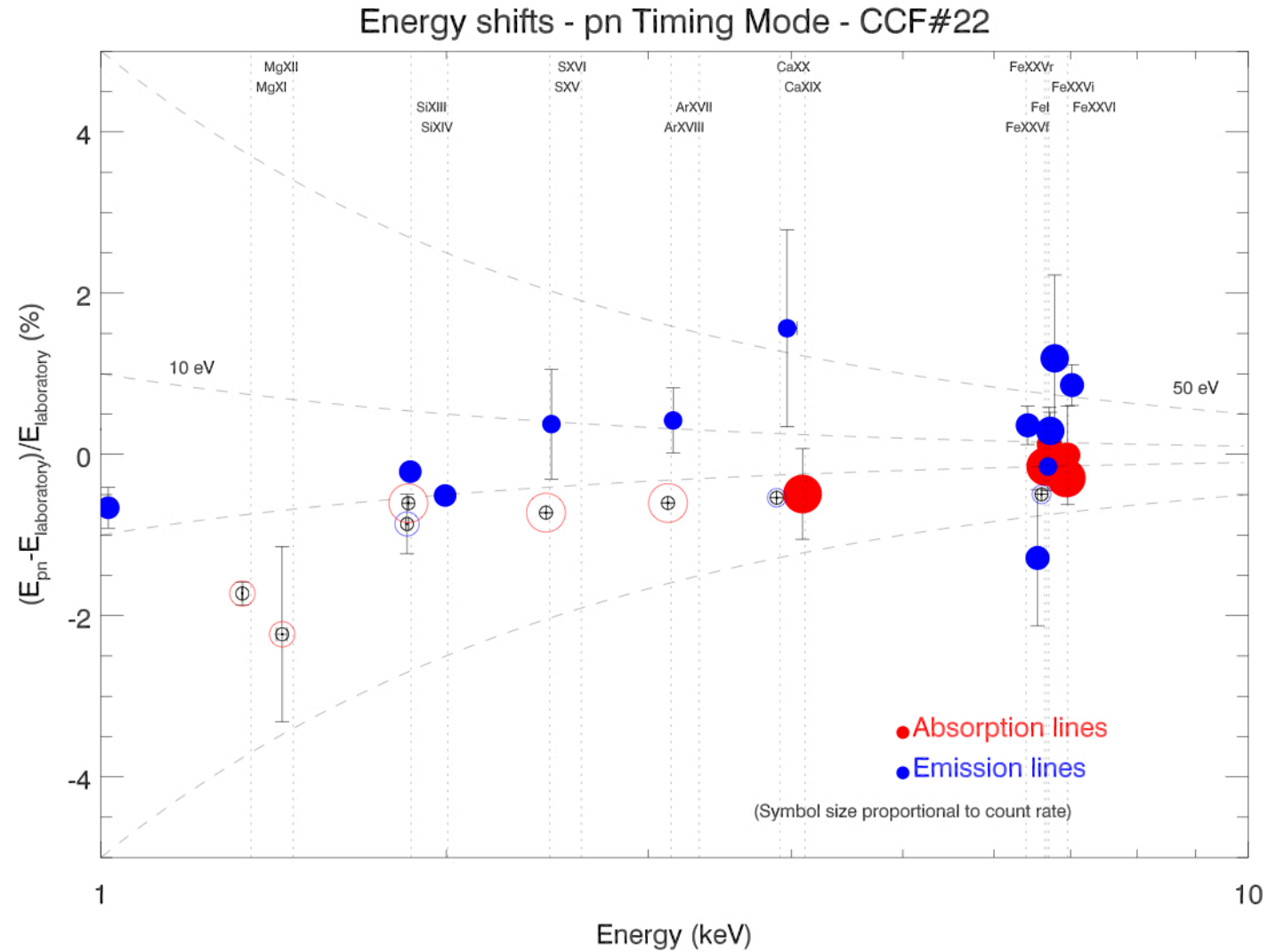
Rate dependent CTI - pn timing mode



Validation: instrumental edges



Validation: spectral accuracy – I.



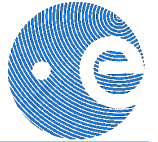
Validation spectral accuracy – II.



Table 1: Iron line measurements in EPIC-pn Timing Mode exposures

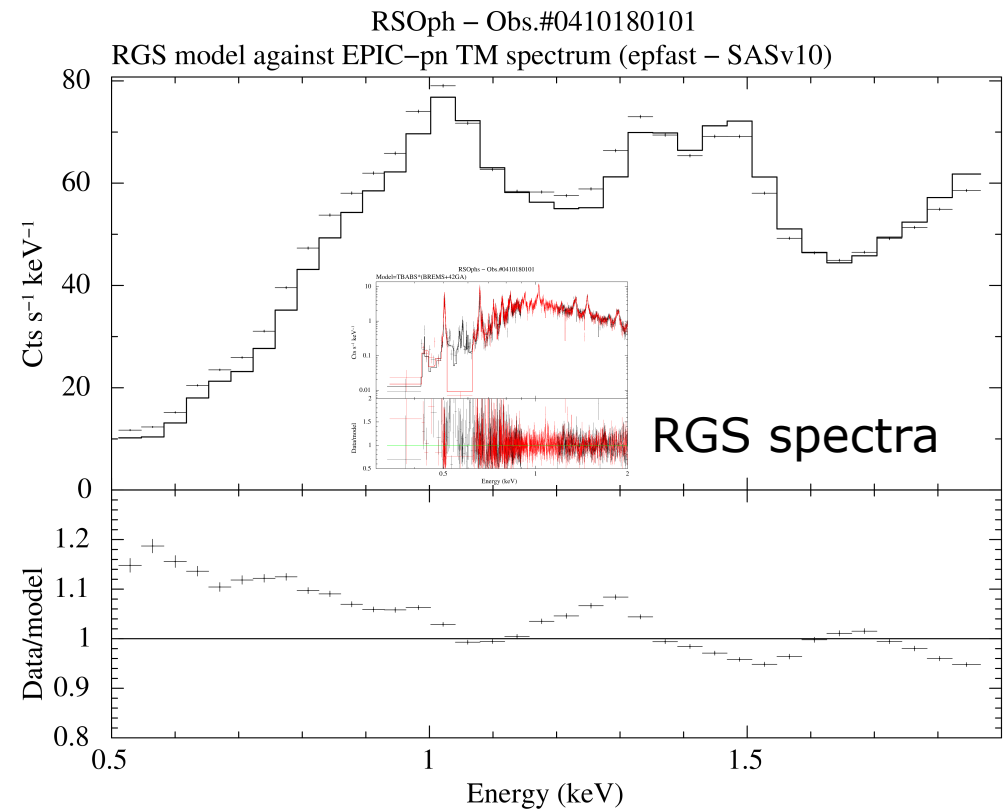
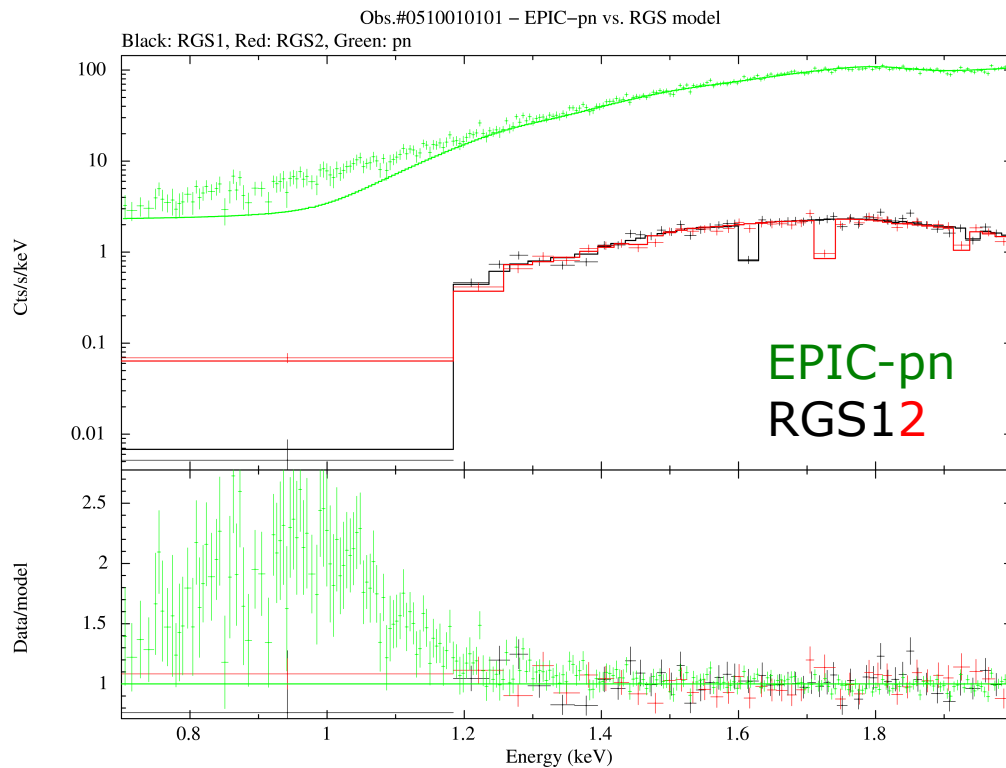
Obs.#	Source	E_c (keV)	Identification
0036140201	X1323-619	$6.720 \pm_{0.009}^{0.016a}$	FE XXV (r)
0085290301	4U1915-05	$6.70 \pm_{0.02}^{0.04a}$	FE XXV (r)
0085290301	4U1915-05	$6.96 \pm_{0.04}^{0.03a}$	FE XXVI
0111230101	X1822-371	$6.432 \pm_{0.015}^{0.010b}$	FE I
0111230101	X1822-371	$6.55 \pm_{0.05}^{0.06b}$	FE XXV (f) (?)
0111230101	X1822-371	$7.020 \pm_{0.018}^{0.016b}$	FE XXVI (?)
0122340901	GX13+1	$6.660 \pm_{0.013}^{0.010a}$	FE XXV (i/f)
0111390301	UX Arietis	$6.690 \pm_{0.020}^{0.014b}$	FE XXV (r)
0137550301	CasA	6.603 ± 0.010^b	FE XXV (f)
0405510301	XB1254-69	6.78 ± 0.07^a	FE XXV (r)

Soft excess in obscured objects



X-ray obscured binary

RSOph in Super-Soft state

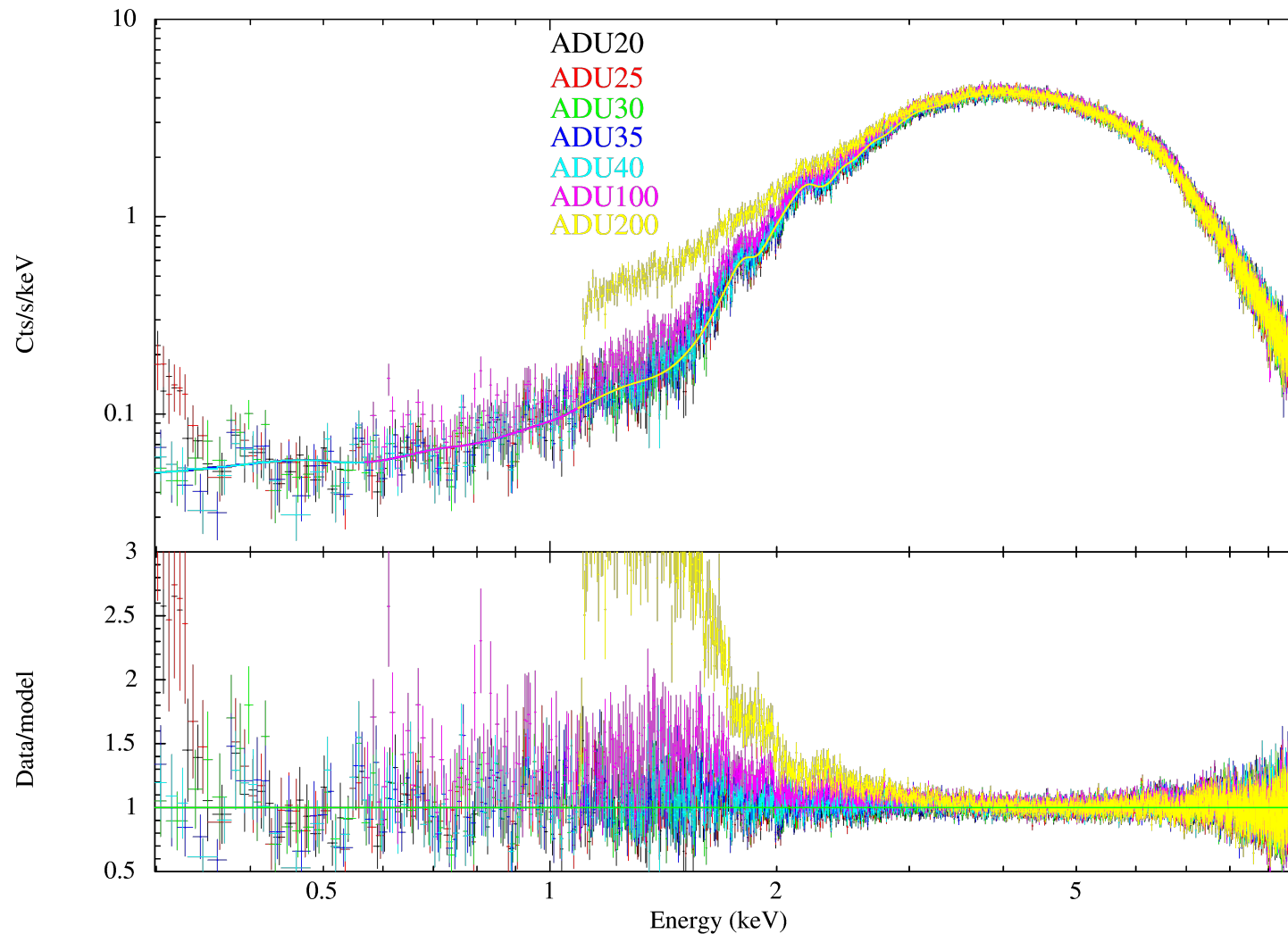


Residuals against the best-fit RGS model

Threshold effect?



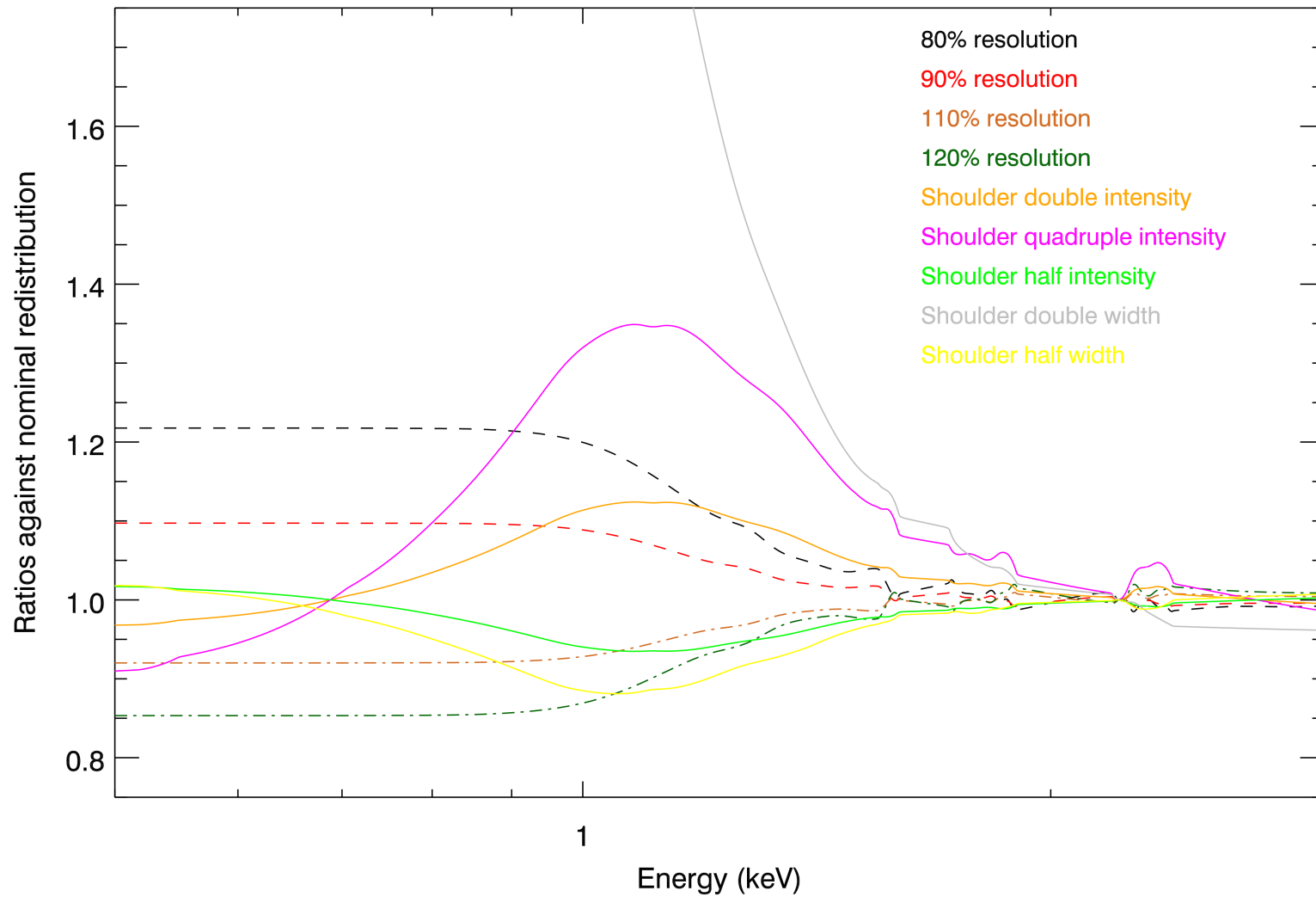
4U1624-39 – EPIC-pn Small Window – Obs.#0098610201
Residuals against ADU20 empirical model



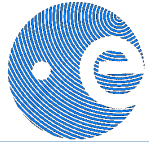
Resolution effect?



Black-body+power-law, $N_H=3 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

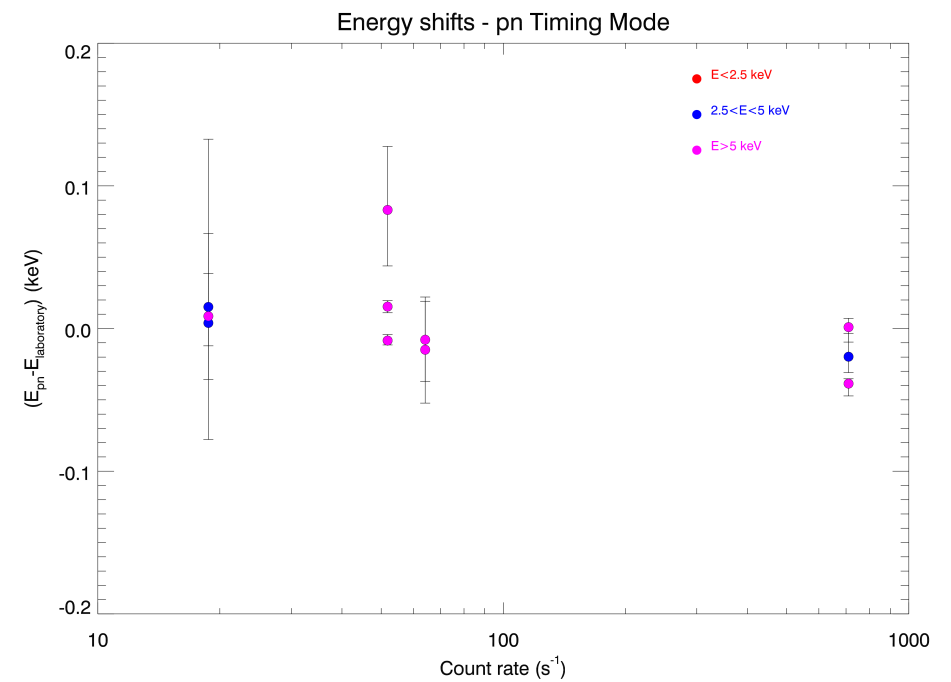
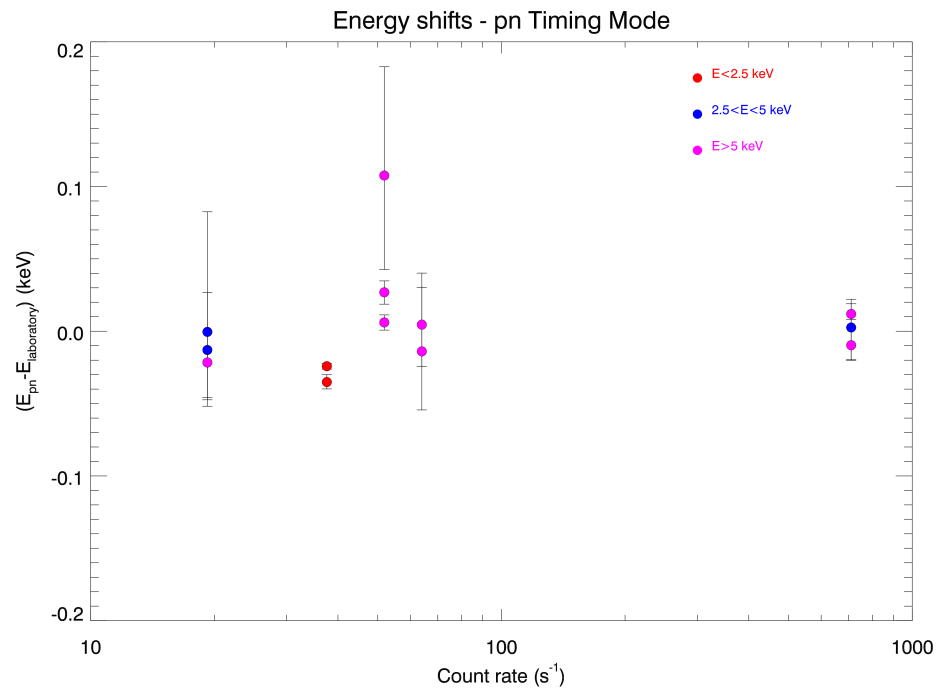


RDCTI does not work at 6 keV



Without RDCTI

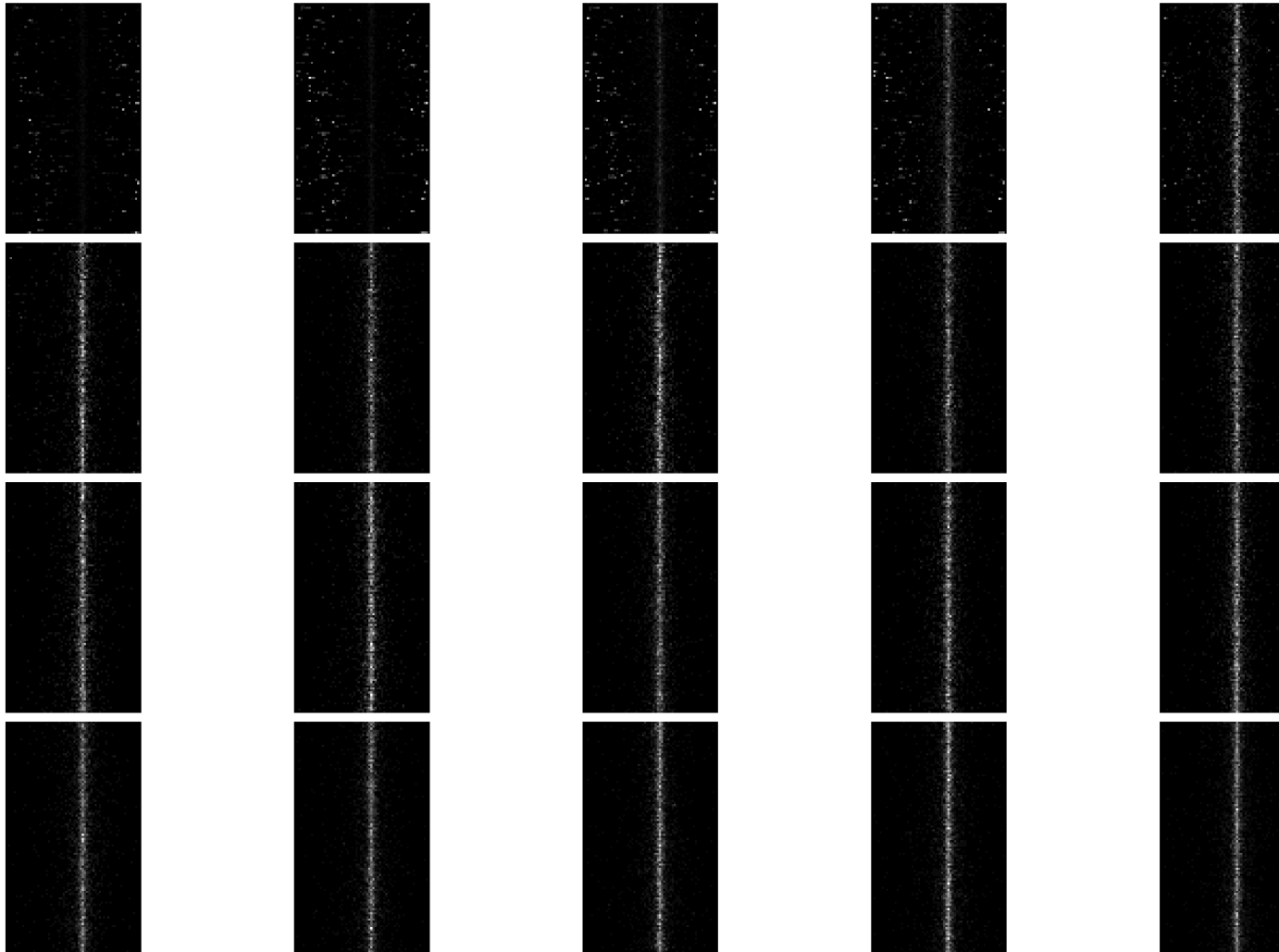
With RDCTI



X-ray loading



200-210 eV



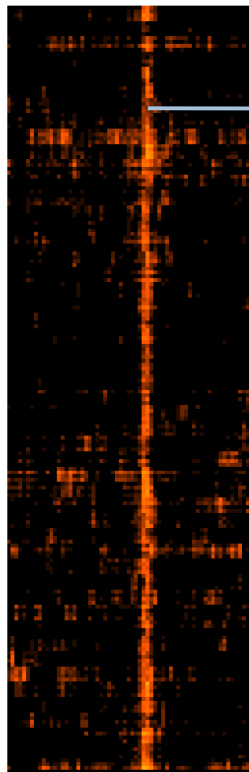
390-400 eV



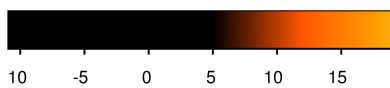
Rate-dependent X-ray loading



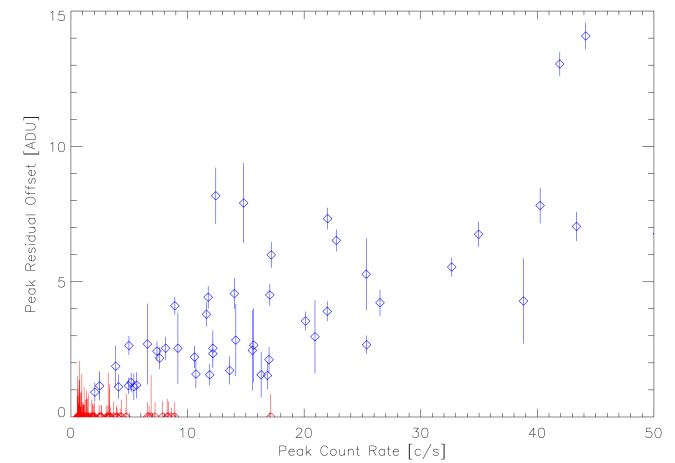
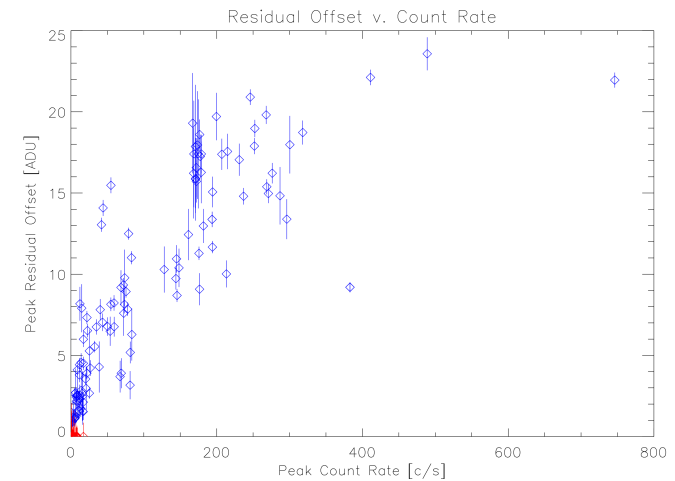
Offset map in Timing Mode



Boresight column



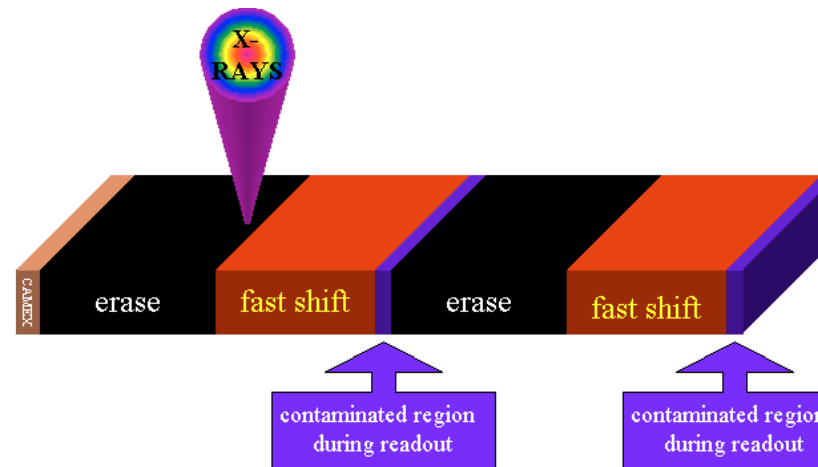
Rate-dependent X-ray loading



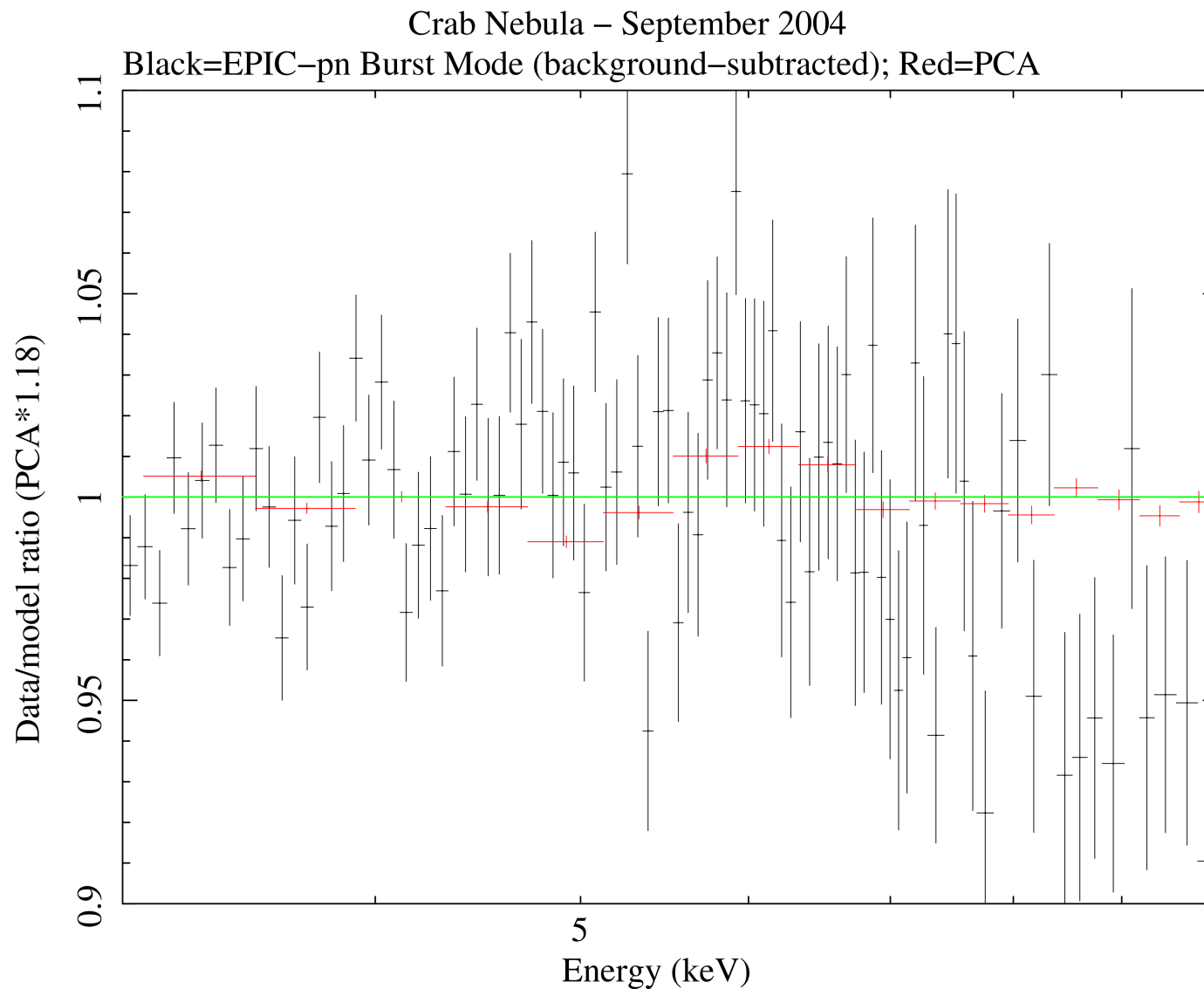
Burst Mode: how it works



- During $14.4 \mu s$ 200 lines are fast-shifted while accumulating photons from the source
- The stored information is read, removing the first 20 lines which are contaminated from the source
- The CCD is then erase with a fast shift of 200 lines
- A new cycle starts



Burst Mode versus RXTE/PCA: I.



X-ray loading in Burst Mode

