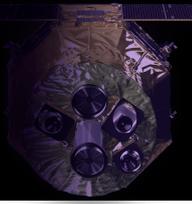


# Timing calibration of *Resolve* microcalorimeter spectrometer on XRISM

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S. Koyama, C. Kilbourne, M. Tsujimoto, M. Eckart, M.  
Leutenegger, R. Cumbee, C. de Vries, Y. Terada, Y. Ishisaki,  
and many other members in the Resolve team

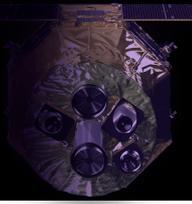


## **1. Introduction**

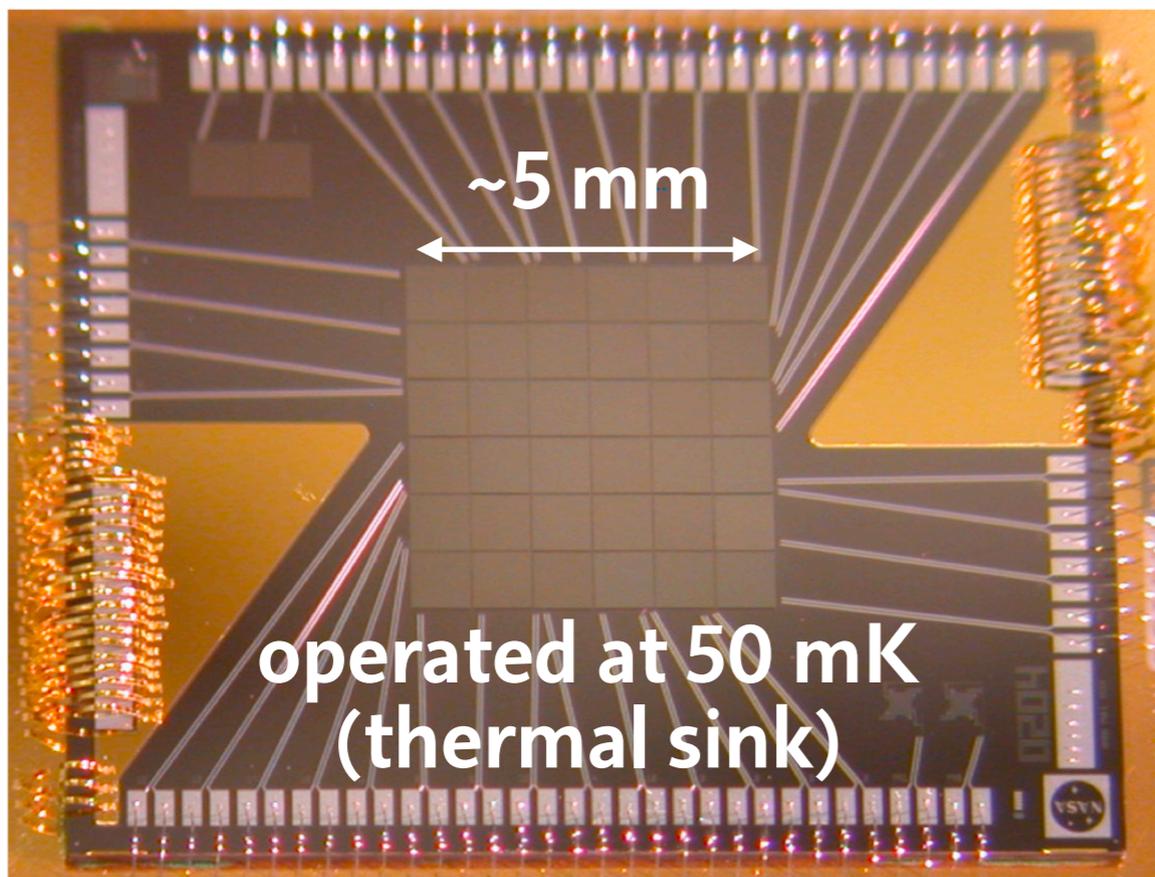
- Time assignment in SXS and Resolve
- Time correction in SXS and Resolve

## **2. Results from SXS**

## **3. Plan for Resolve**



= **Non-dispersive high-resolution spectrometer with nearly identical design/performance to Hitomi/SXS**



**6x6 pixels for 3'x3' FoV**

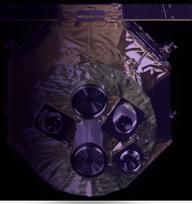
**$\Delta E = 5-7$  eV (FWHM)**

**0.3-12 keV band pass**

**SXS spare array ( $\neq$  Resolve FM array)**

**Nearly identical detector & pulse processor**

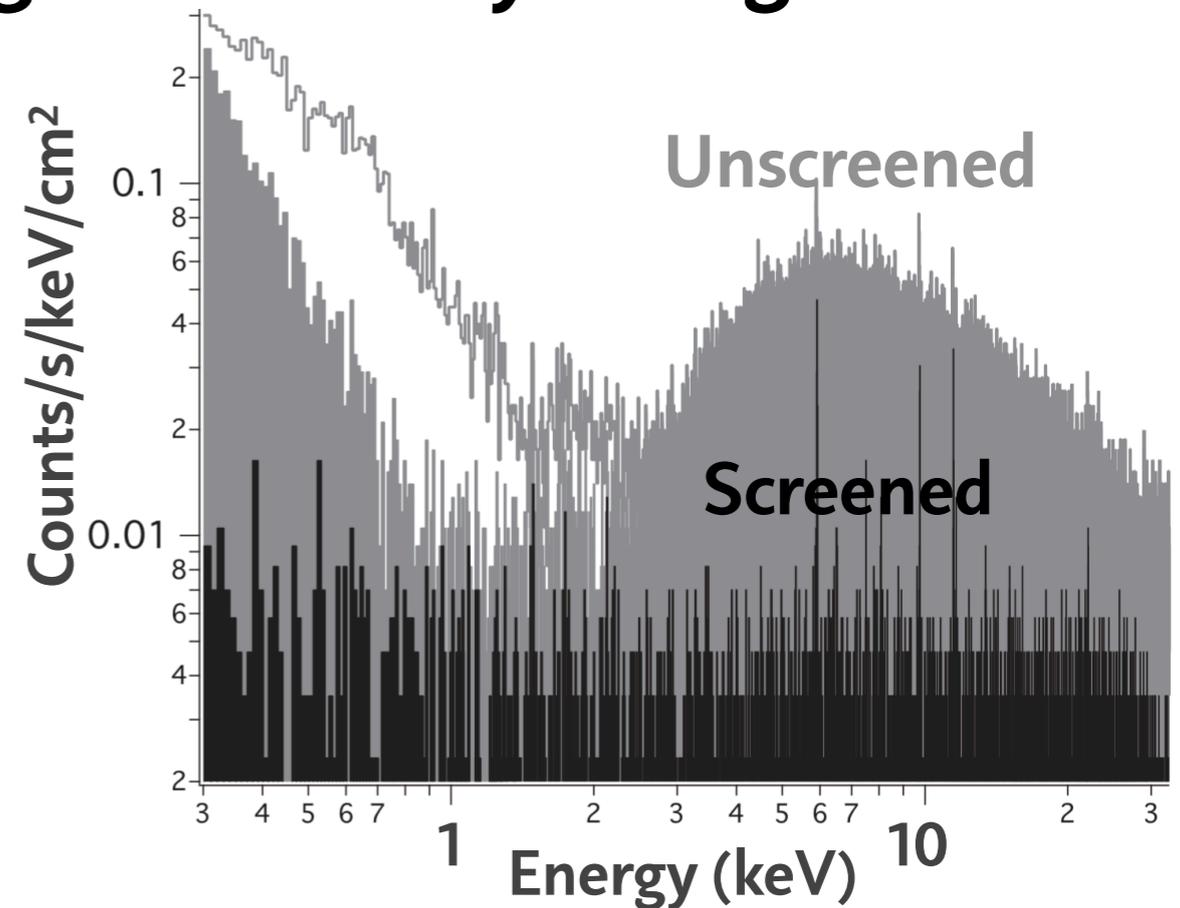
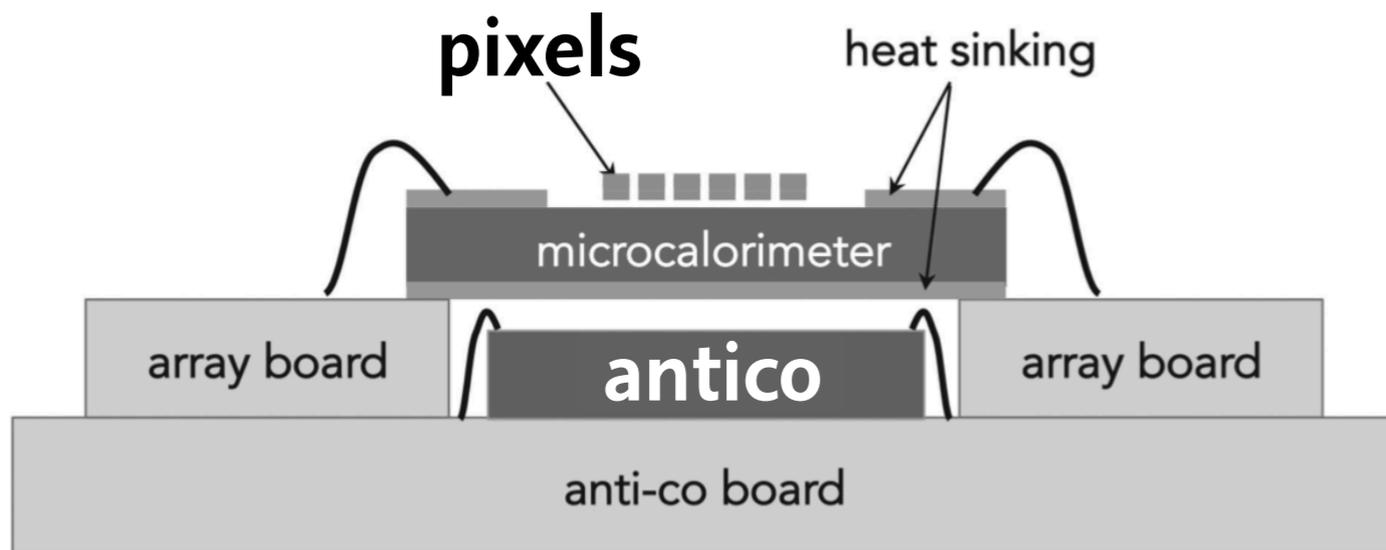
**→ timing capability will also be identical to SXS**



## 1. Relative timing:

### Optimize coincidence screening of non x-ray backgrounds

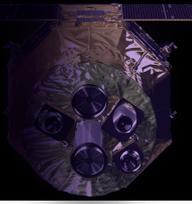
◆ Kilbourne, Sawada, et al. PASJ, 2018



antico:  $\sim 0.5$  cps  $\rightarrow$  **time window  $< 2$  ms** for  $< 0.1\%$  false coincidence

## 2. Absolute timing:

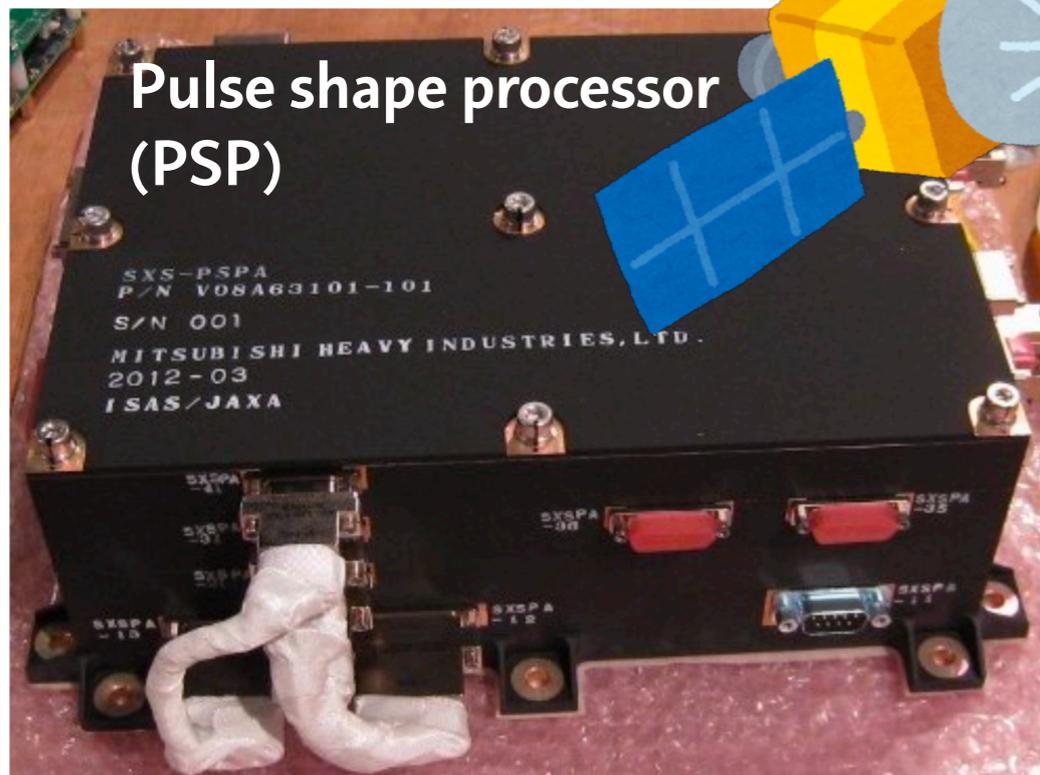
Scientific requirements (LMXBs, pulsars, ...)  $\sim$  **1 ms**



## The same system as used in Hitomi/SXS

1. Assign trigger time
2. Apply calibration coefficients to trigger time
3. Convert instrument time to satellite time

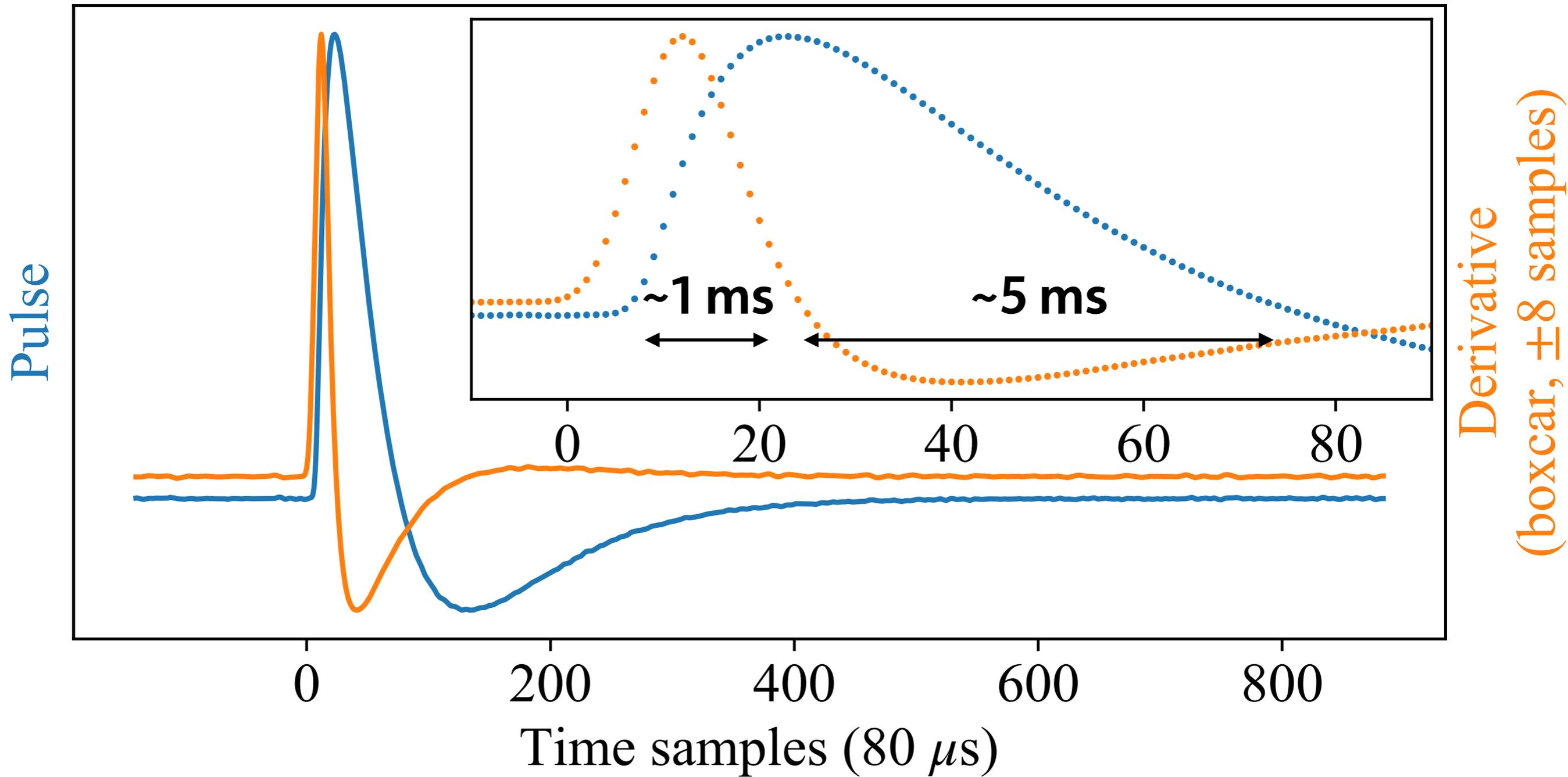
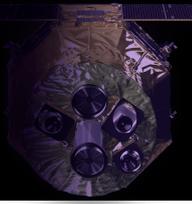
On-board process

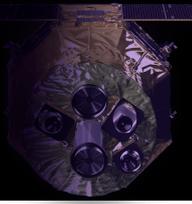


On-ground pipeline process

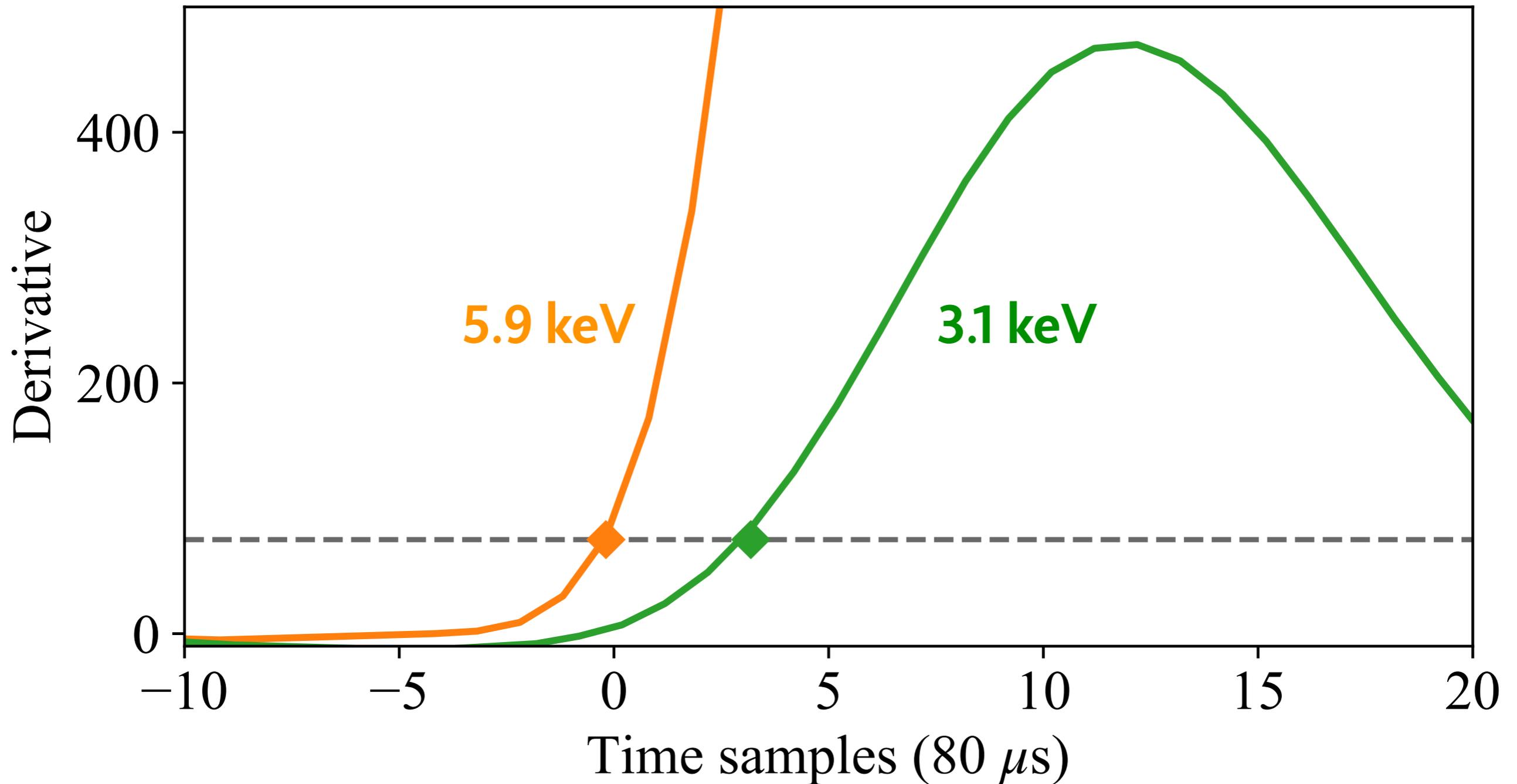


Design of timing cal. (2.) depends on how PSP assigns trigger times (1.)

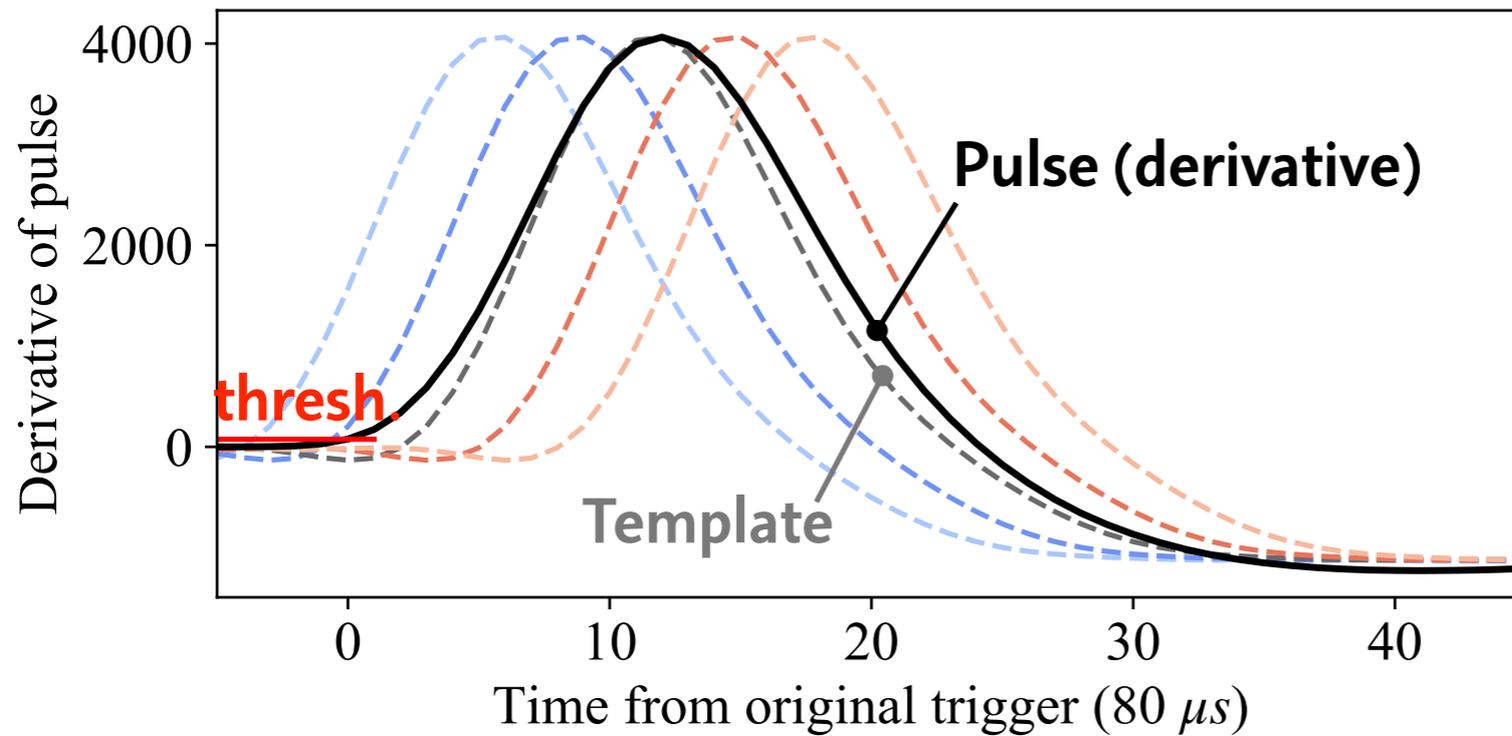
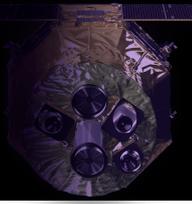




- Apply a threshold to derivative

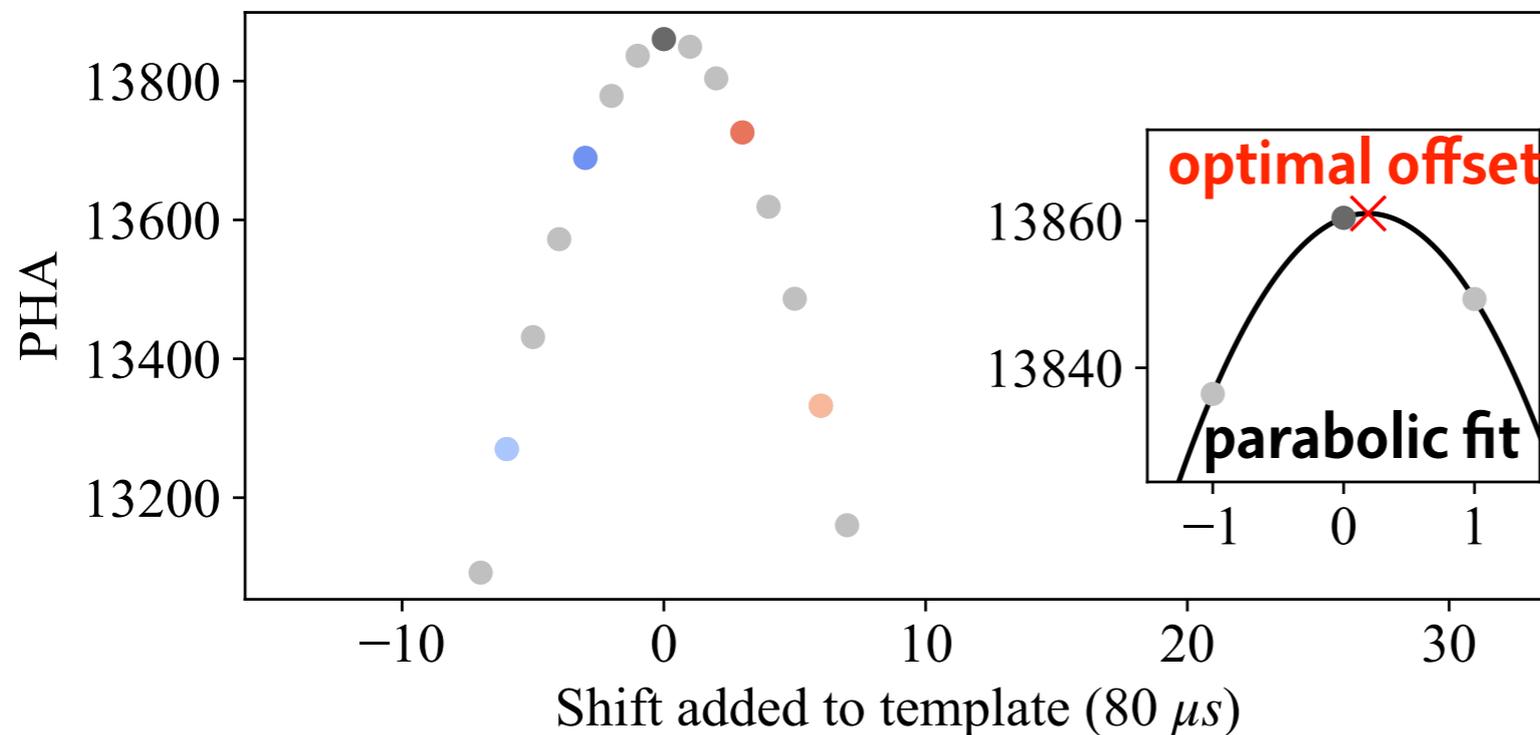


- Energy dependent offset  $\rightarrow$  corrected by “optimal filtering”



1. Get trigger time.  
(80  $\mu$ s resolution)

2. Calculate PHA w/template.  
Repeat for various offsets.

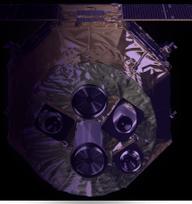


3. Find optimal offset.  
(5  $\mu$ s resolution)

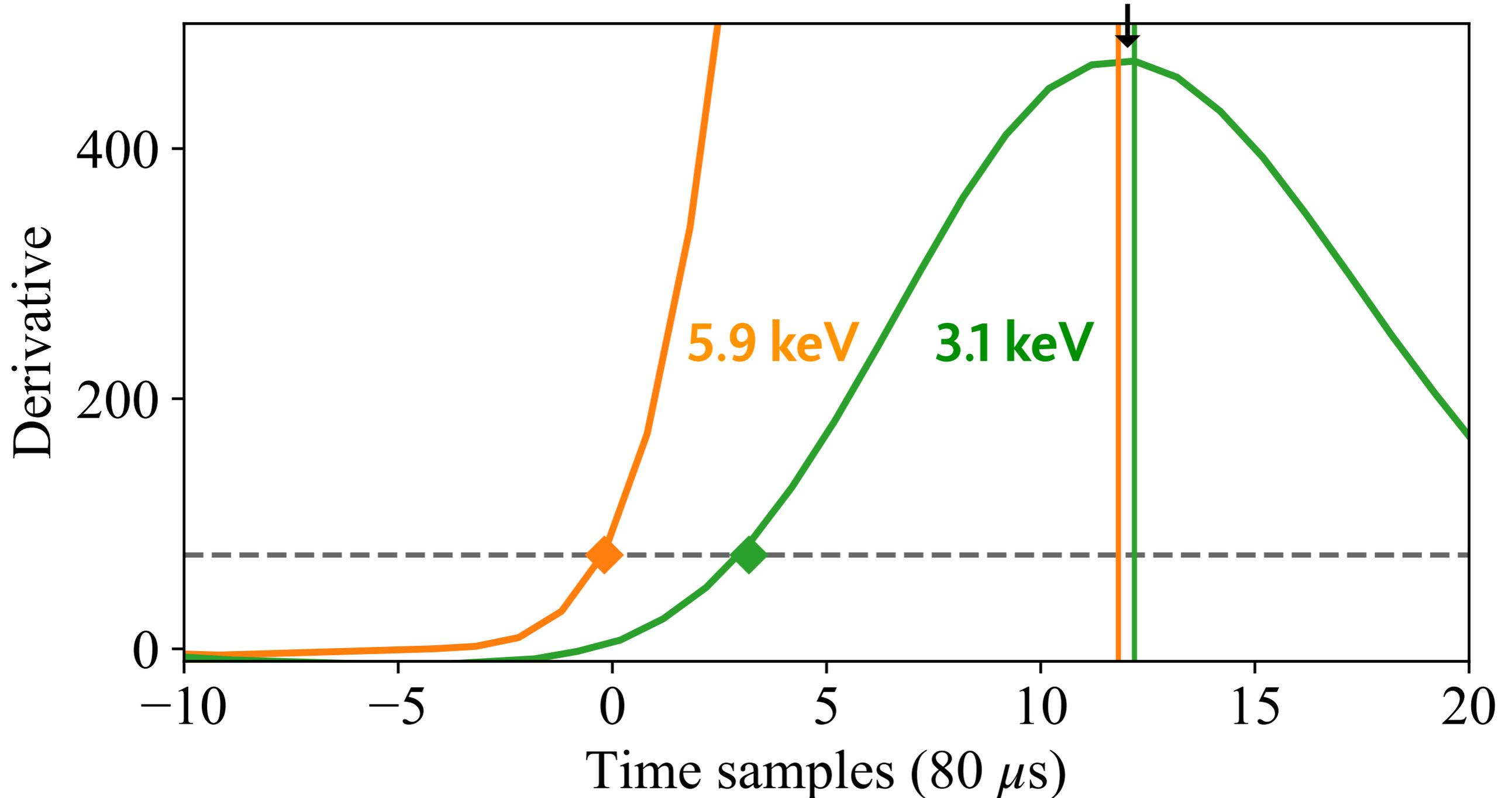
4. Record trigger time shifted  
by optimal offset.

**PSP assigns (almost)  $E$ -independent trigger times at 5  $\mu$ s resolution**

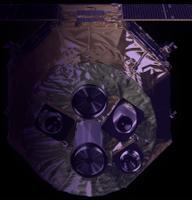
# Trigger time for “Low-res” events



- If two pulses are too close, PSP cannot use opt. filtering (Low-res)
- For L-res, use time when derivative hits the maximum

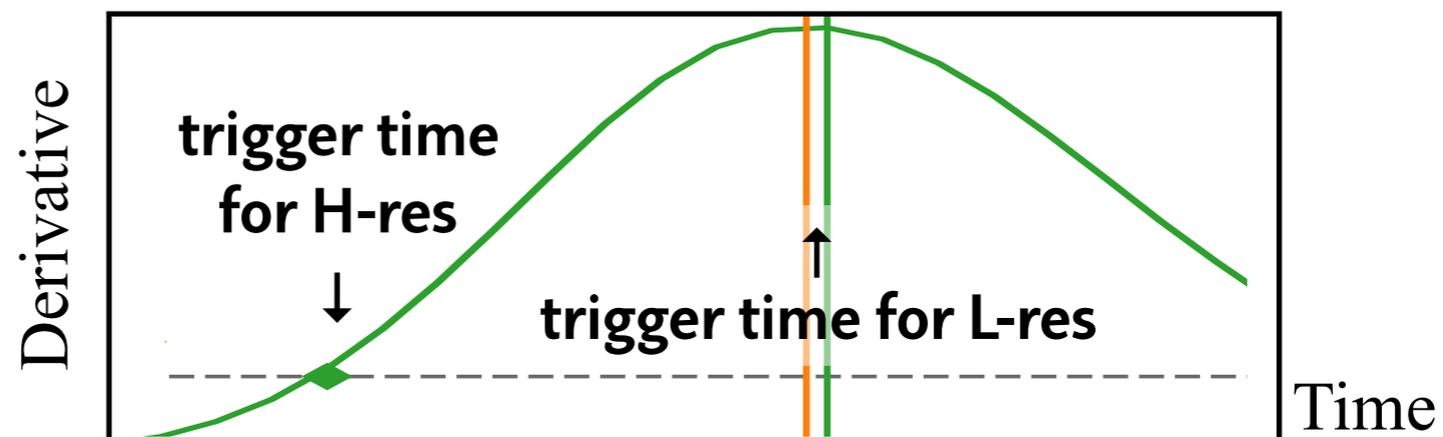


- Less energy dependent than the original trigger



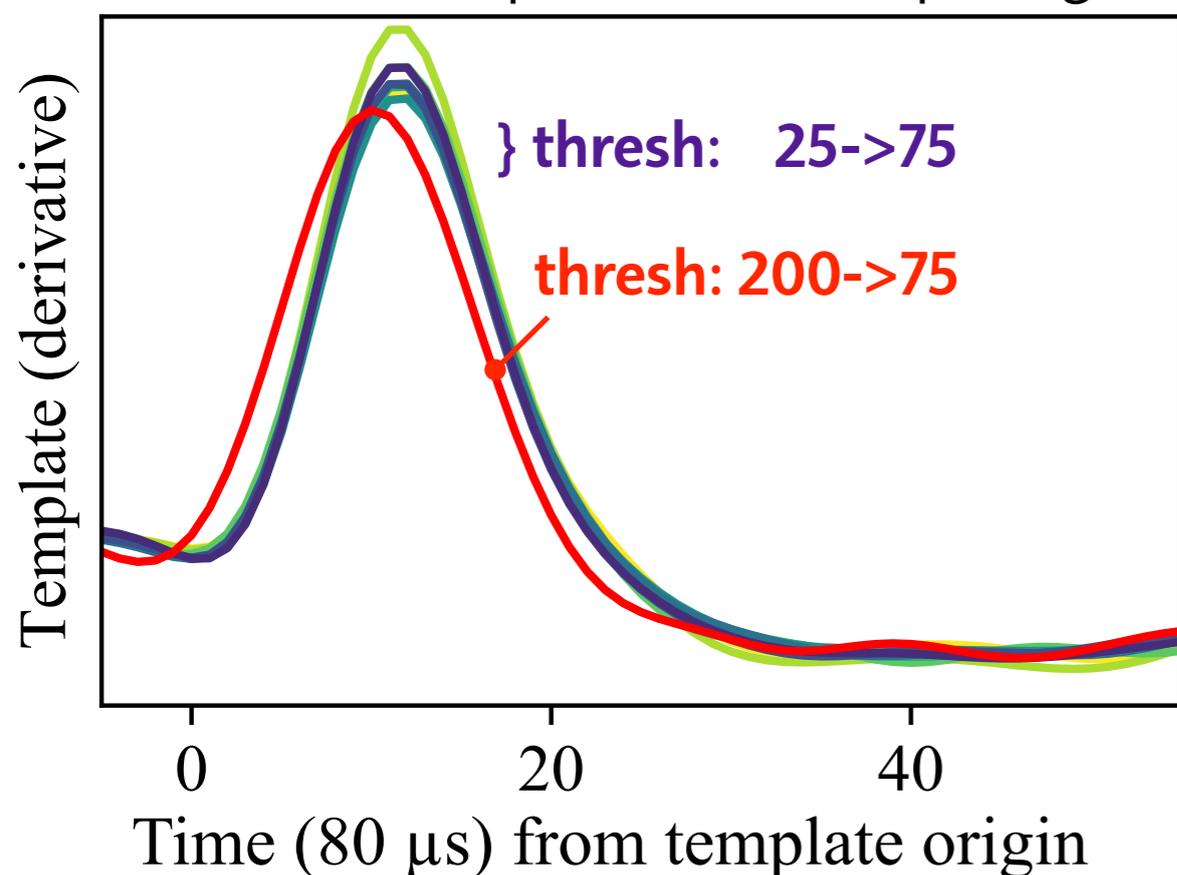
## ◆ Grade dependence

→ trigger point definition



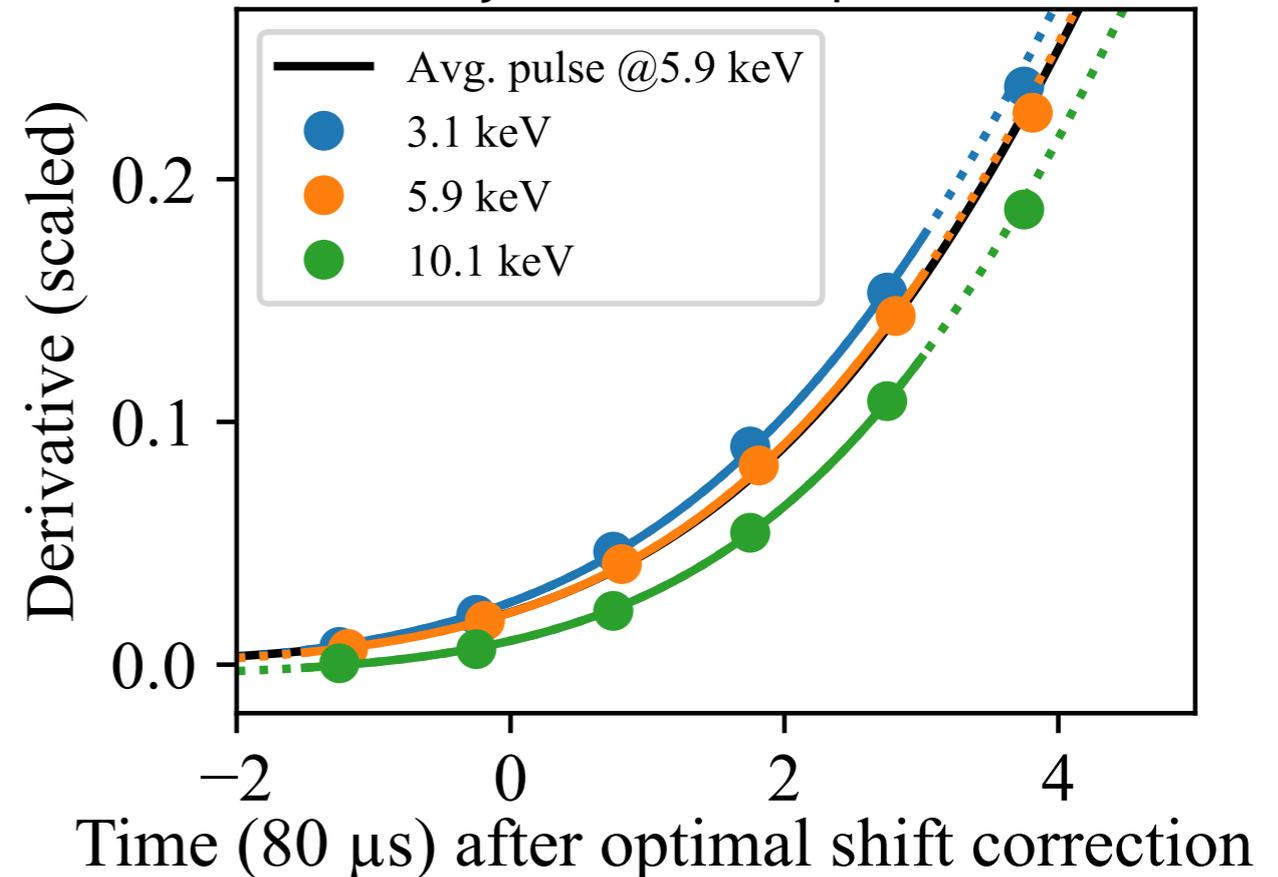
## ◆ Pixel dependence

→ threshold update after template generation



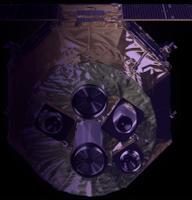
## ◆ Energy dependence

→ non-linearity of detector pulses



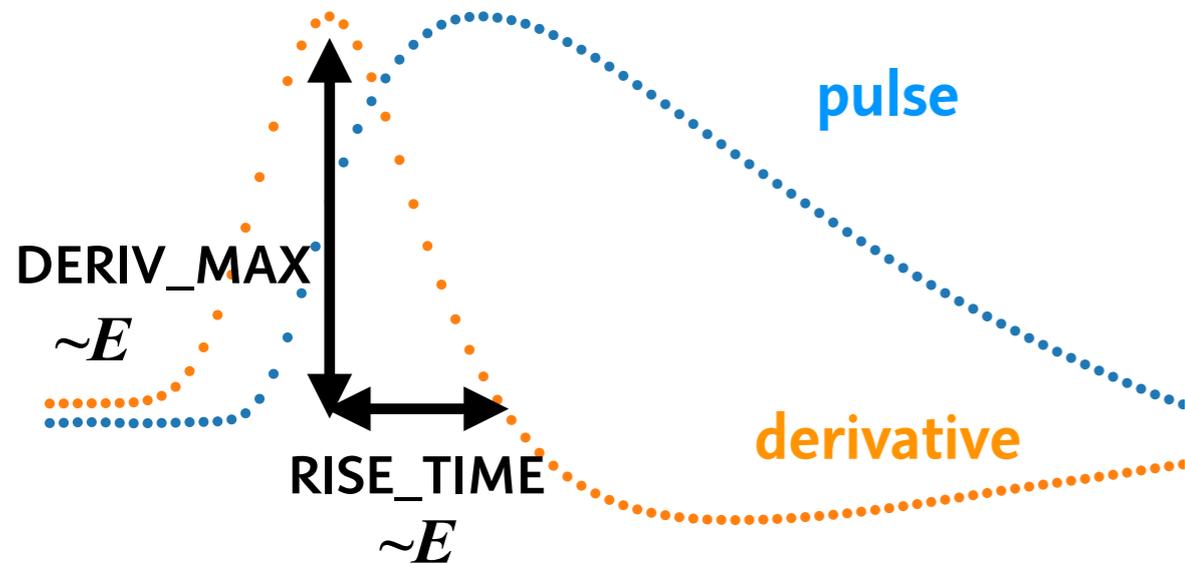
**All these dependences are caused by imperfectness of optimal filtering**

# Time correction in pipeline



## ◆ Calibration formula

$$\text{Calibrated time} = \text{Trigger time} - (a * \text{RISE\_TIME} + b * \text{DERIV\_MAX} + c)$$



**a** and **b** for *E*-dependence  
(we didn't use *a* in SXS)

**c** for absolute timing

## ◆ CALDB format

Column	Name	Format
2	AH	36D
3	BH	36D
4	CH	36D
5	AM	36D
6	BM	36D

Grade (green text) points to columns 4, 5, and 6.  
Pixel (blue text) points to column 6.

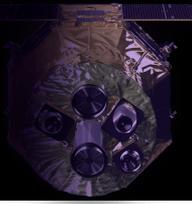
separate CALDB entries for different **grades** and **pixels**

This formalization worked well for SXS, and will be used for Resolve

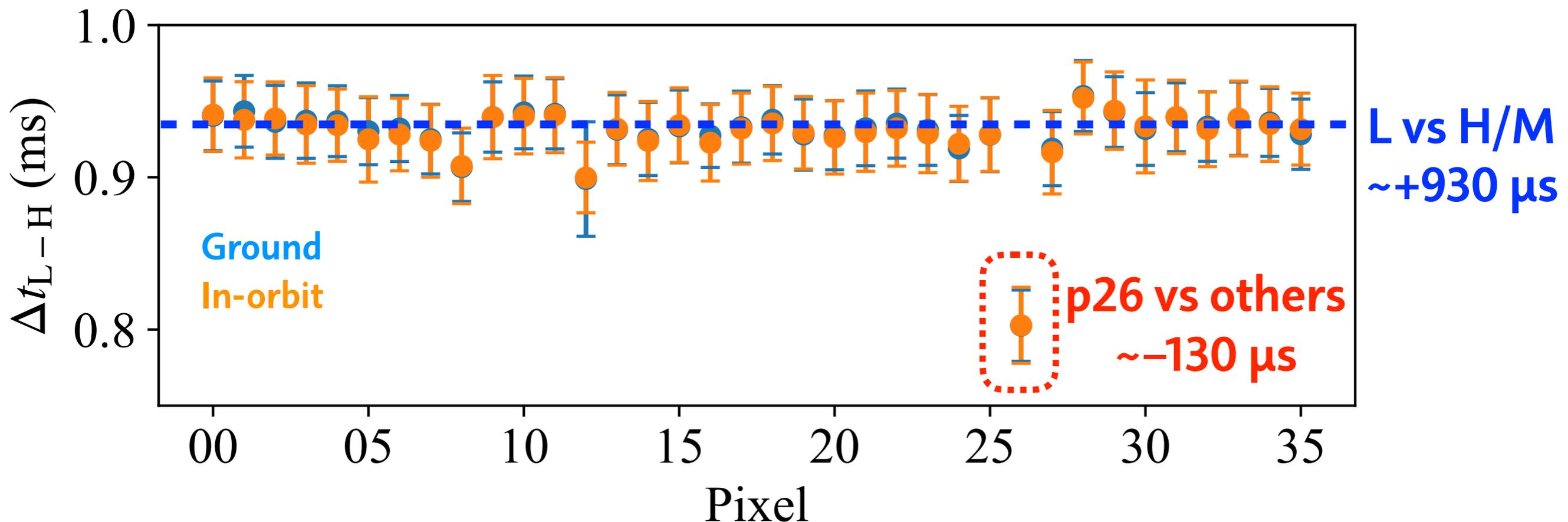
# Summary of timing calibration

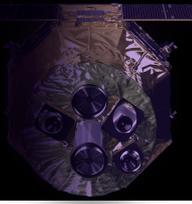


		Major mechanism	In SXS, calibrated by	
			Ground	In-orbit
Relative	Pixels	trigger threshold inconsistency	pulse records of cosmic-ray events	← Ground cal. confirmed w/cosmic ray events in orbit
	Grades	trigger point definition	pulse records of cosmic-ray events	← Ground cal. confirmed w/Crab pulsar
	Energies	non-linearity of pulse shape	N/A	folded light curve of Crab pulsar
Absolute		offset from real photon arrival time	N/A	folded light curve of Crab pulsar



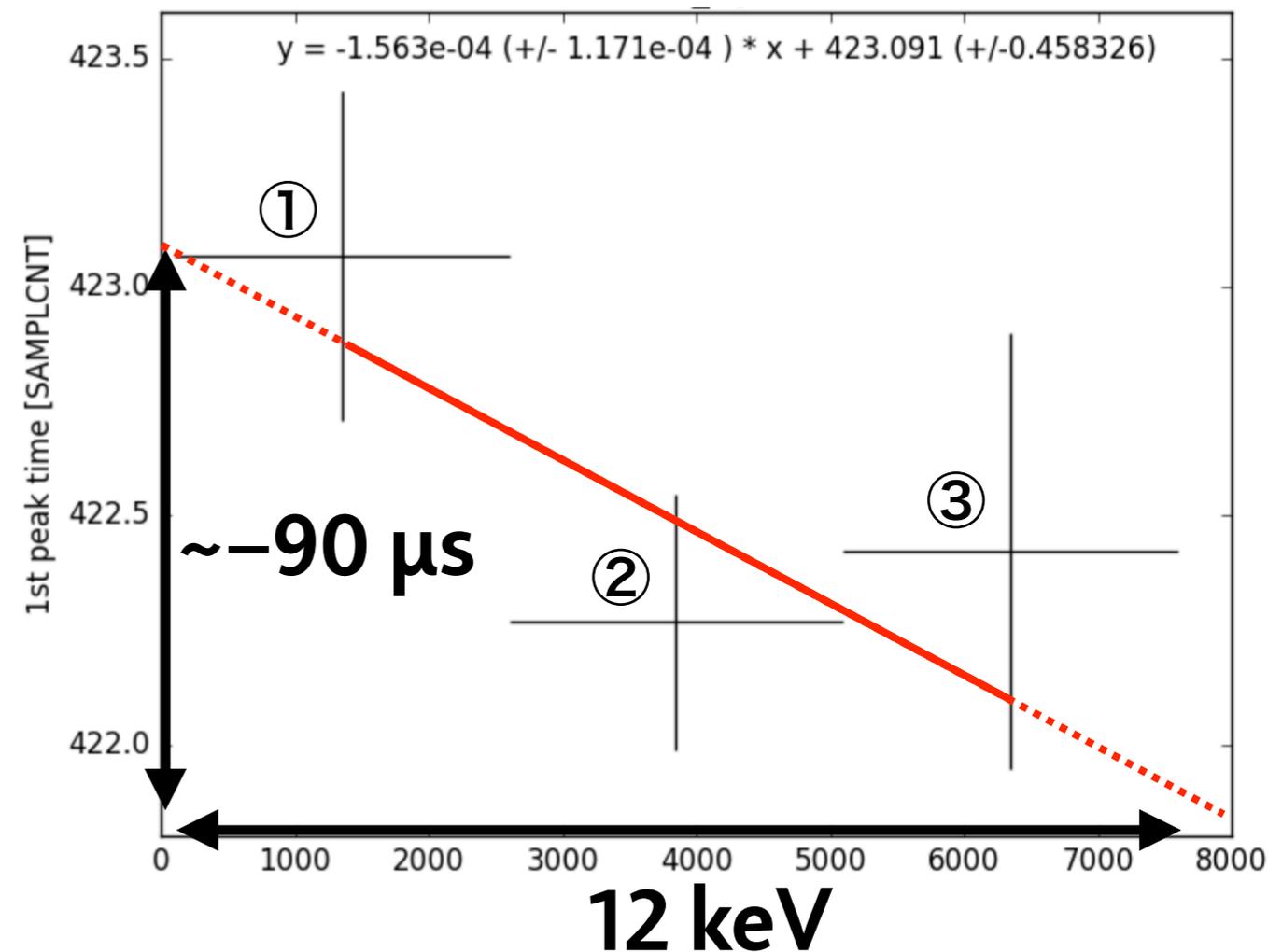
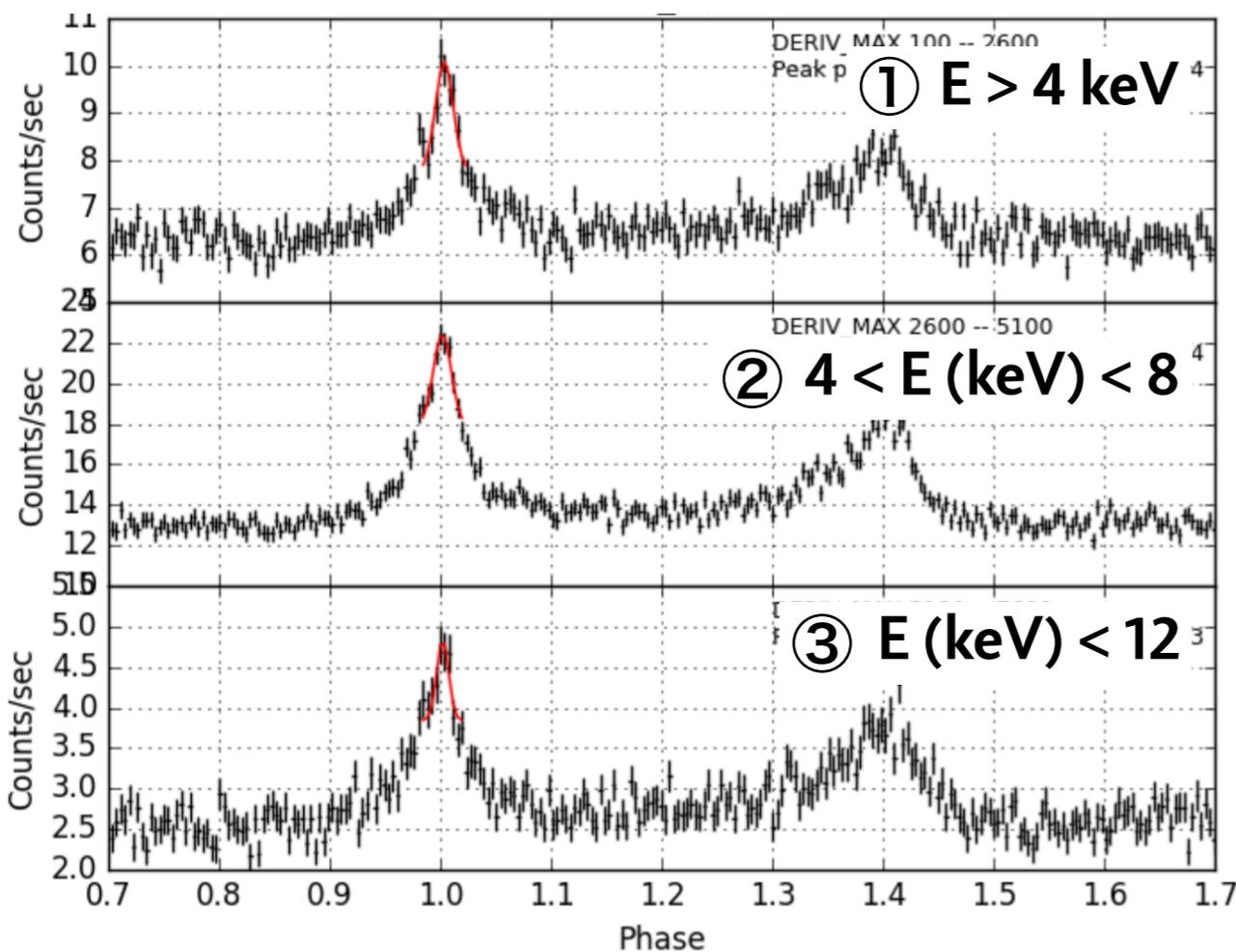
- **Pulse records of cosmic ray events in the ground tests**
  - Calculate L-res times for H-res events and compare these
    - → grade-to-grade (L to H/M) offset
  - L-res times are insensitive to trigger thresholds
    - → pixel-to-pixel offsets



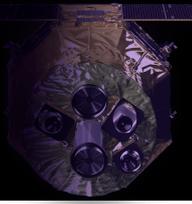


- **In-orbit Crab pulsar data** (3/25, 9.7 ks after screening)
  1. Divide events for grades and three ranges of DERIV\_MAX ( $\sim E$ )
  2. Make folded light curve for each and get peak phases
  3. Derive slope of peak phases as a function of DERIV\_MAX

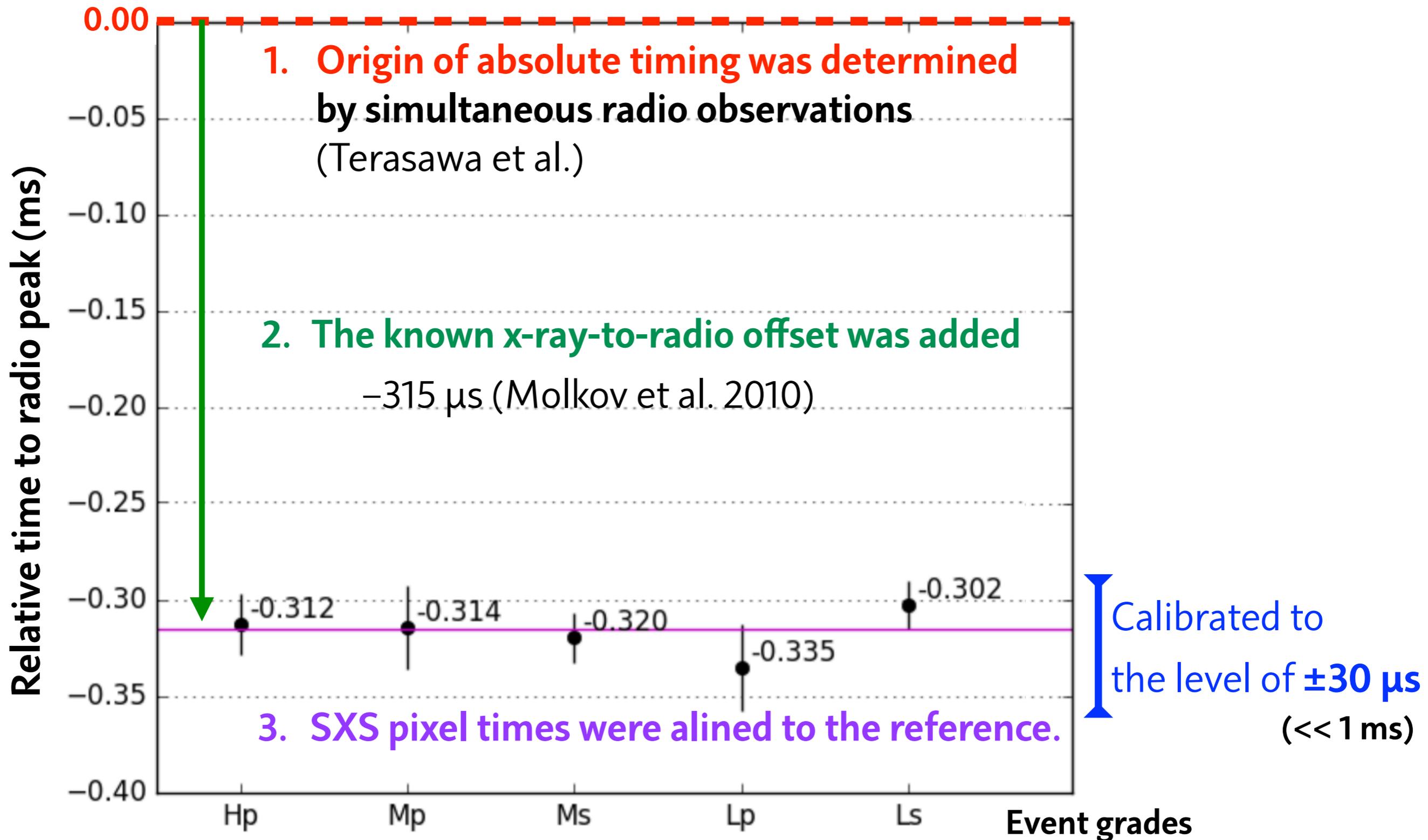
## An example from H-res case

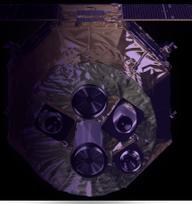


# SXS results - Absolute timing

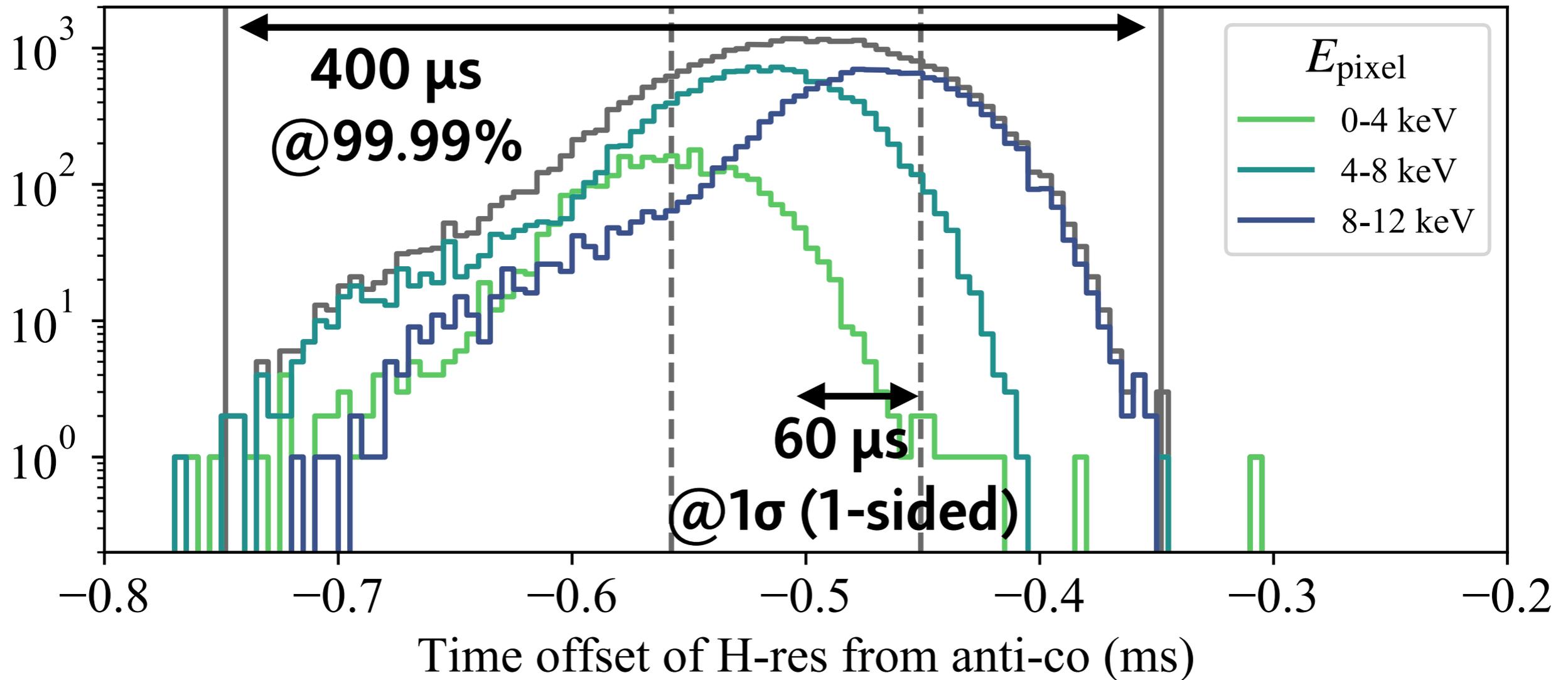


- Calibrated by Crab pulsar coordinated radio observations

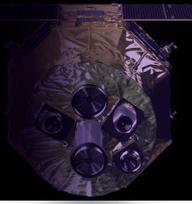




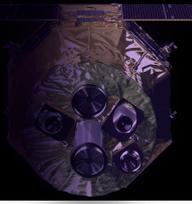
- After all the corrections were applied, pixel event times were compared to associated antico event times



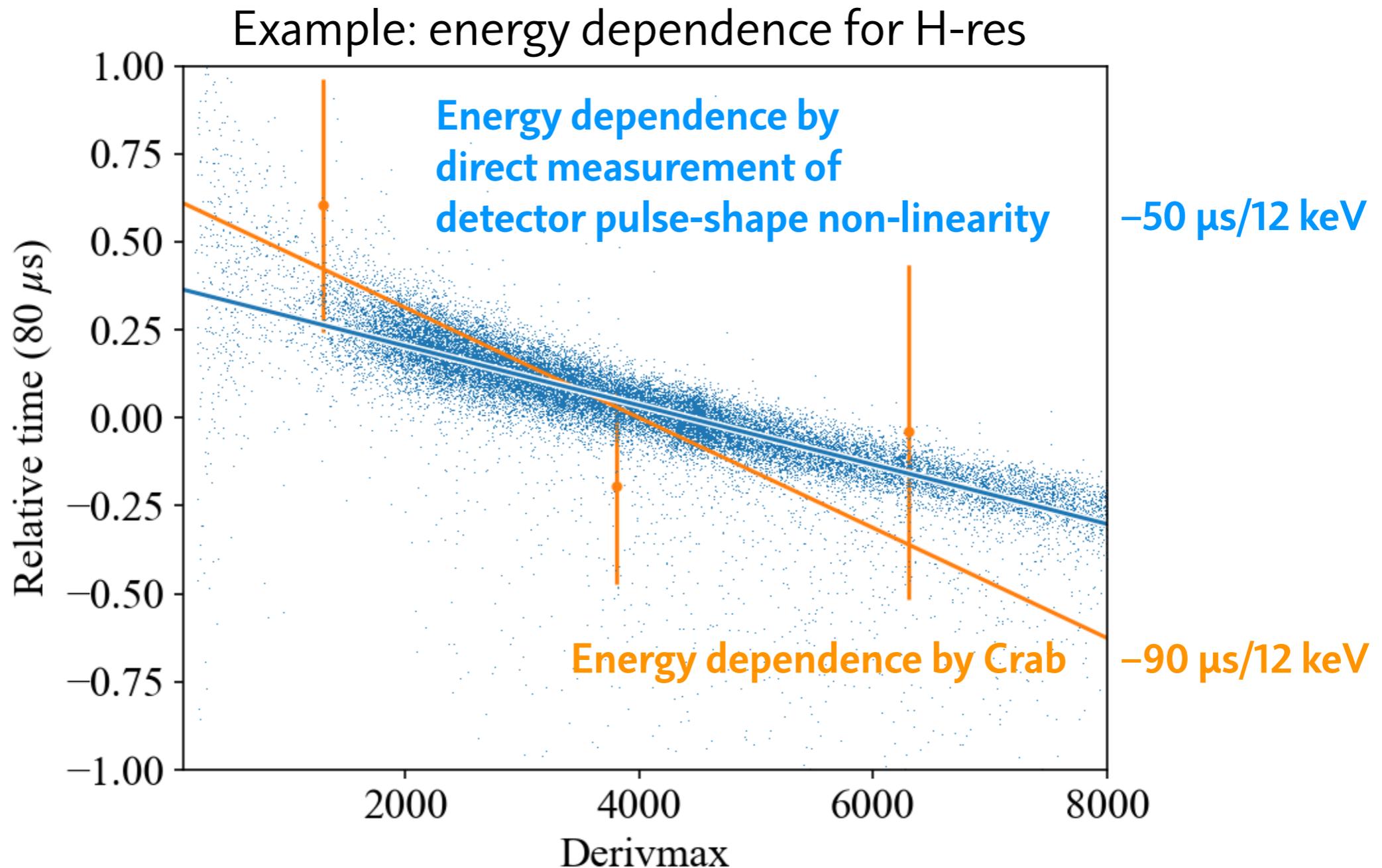
- Coincidence window size was set to  $500 \mu\text{s}$ .
  - $0.5 \text{ cps (ave.)} * 500 \mu\text{s} \sim 0.03\%$  false coincidence ... small enough.



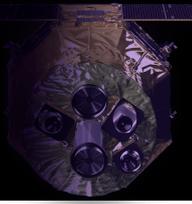
- **We need to**
  - 1. Evaluate uncertainties in SXS timing cal.**
  - 2. Set *Resolve* timing cal. requirement**
  - 3. Make plan for *Resolve* timing cal.**



- **Source of uncertainty** - sampling, statistical, and **systematic**
- Any rel. timing can also be calibrated using detector pulse records

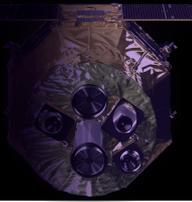


- Although marginal, there is some discrepancy ... need to watch in Resolve



- (Tentative) timing cal. requirement is set based on SXS results

		H & M-res	L-res	antico
<b>Uncertainty (SXS)</b>	Time assignment Resolution	5 $\mu$ s	80 $\mu$ s	80 $\mu$ s
	Statistical (Crab, $1\sigma$ )	20 $\mu$ s	30 $\mu$ s	40 $\mu$ s
	Systematic	40 $\mu$ s	120 $\mu$ s	N/A
<b>Relative timing requirement (<math>1\sigma</math>)</b>		<b>80 <math>\mu</math>s</b>	<b>160 <math>\mu</math>s</b>	<b>160 <math>\mu</math>s</b> (~1 ms window)
<b>Absolute timing requirement (<math>1\sigma</math>)</b>		<b>1 ms</b>		



## ◆ Guiding principle: do what we did (successfully) in SXS

### • Ground calibration

✓ Pixel-to-pixel & grade-to-grade

- **Detector pulse records of cosmic-ray events**
- **Modulated X-ray Source (MXS) data**

### • In-orbit calibration

✓ Energy dependence

- **Folding analysis of Crab pulsar** (hopefully with longer exposure)
- **Detector pulse records in orbit**

✓ Absolute timing

- **Folding analysis of Crab pulsar**

- Coordinated radio observations are required, as done in SXS



Used in SXS CALDB



Newly added for cross-check

- 1. XRISM/Resolve will use the same time assignment and correction system as Hitomi/SXS.**
- 2. Timing requirement for Resolve is (tentatively) set based on the SXS calibration results.**
- 3. Started discussion on Resolve timing calibration plan. Lessons from SXS will be used to improve the plan.**