

# evenergyshift

March 6, 2025

## Abstract

A task to add an ad-hoc energy shift to events in an event file

## 1 Instruments/Modes

	Instrument	Mode
EPIC		IMAGING

## 2 Use

pipeline processing	no
interactive analysis	yes

# 3 Description

The SAS calculates the initial energy of the photon arriving in a CCD, using a large number of corrections based on temporal, spatial and energy information. Nevertheless, in some cases the photon energies can still be seen to be shifted from their true positions, when modelling the spectrum in a spectral fitting package. Principally this becomes obvious by residuals which are visible around the Si  $K_{\alpha}$  line at 1.84 keV and the Au-M edge at 2.2 keV and AU-L edge at 11.9 keV.

eveventshift provides the user with an *ad hoc* method of moving the energies to remove these residuals.

The original event energies are stored in a new column called PLORIG.

This task is currently restricted to EPIC-pn event files, taken from observations made with the FastTiming or FastBurst modes. The header keyword SUBMODE must contain one of those strings for the task to run.



## 3.1 Algorithm

Up to 3 energies with associated offsets may be provided on the command line. The code interpolates linearly between these energies.

If one offset is supplied then the output energy of an event is given by:

PI\_out = PI\_in + off1

where PLout is the output PI channel value, PLIN is the input value and off1 is the supplied offset in the offset1 parameter.

If two offsets are supplied then the output energy of an event is given by:

PI\_out = PI\_in + off1 for PI\_IN <= pi1
PI\_out = PI\_in + off1 + (off2-off1) \* (PI\_in-pi1)/(pi2-pi1) for PI\_IN >pi1

where off2 is the second offset value in eV, pi1 is the PI channel in which the offset should be off1 and pi2 is the PI channel where the offset should be off2. For PI channels higher than pi2 the output value will be extrapolated. NB: This is prone to create large offsets at higher energies if two values are provided at energies with a small separation, e.g. 1.84 and 2.2 keV. If extrapolate is *false* then

PI\_out = PI\_in + off2 for PI\_IN >pi2

If three offsets are supplied then the output energy of an event is given by:

```
PI_out = PI_in + off1 for PI_IN <= pi1
PI_out = PI_in + off1 + (off2-off1) * (PI_in-pi1)/(pi2-pi1) for pi1<PI_IN <=pi2
PI_out = PI_in + off2 + (off3-off2) * (PI_in-pi2)/(pi3-pi2) for PI_IN >pi2
```

If extrapolate is *false* then

PI\_out = PI\_in + off3 for PI\_IN >pi3

### 3.2 Examples

A single offset to all events may be applied by providing a value for the offset1 parameter.

This will produce an output file, pntimeevents\_shift35.ds, with the same events as the input file but each with a PI value 35 eV higher than the original. The original values are stored in a new column called PI\_ORIG.



```
evenergyshift table=pnburstevts.ds
    outset=pnburstevts_shift.ds pi1=1839 offset1=10
    pi2=11919 offset2=30
```

This will produce an output file, pnburstevts events\_shift.ds, with events of energy up to 1839 eV being shifted up wards in energy by 10 eV and higher energy events being progressively shifted up to 30 eV at 11919 eV and increasingly at higher energies.

This section documents the parameters recognized by this task (if any).

As the previous example but energies greater than 11919 eV will be shifted by exactly 30 eV.

## 3.3 Caveats

This routine currently works on files containing an extension with events with the column PI stored as a 16 byte Integer. Which is the default produced by the XMM-Newton pipeline and SAS software. It will not work on files where PI is stored as a 32 byte integer or a REAL number.

## 4 Parameters

Parameter	Mand	Type	Default	Constraints
			·	
	1	-		
table	yes	dataset		
The name of the input even	t file. Note t	hat this sho	uld be an uncompressed	l FITS file.
outset	yes	dateset		
The name of the output eve	ent file.			
offset1	yes	integer		
The offset value for events i	n units of eV			
pi1	no	integer	1740	
The energy of the offset give	en by offset	:1.		
withoffset2	no	boolean	No	
Whether a second offset has	s been suppli	ed.		
offset2	yes	integer		
The offset value of a second	calibration			
pi2	yes	integer		
The second of the offerst side	1 22	-		1

The energy of the offset given by offset2.



withoffset3	no	boolean	No						
Whether a third offset has been supplied.									
offset3	yes	integer							
The offset value of a third calibration point in eV.									
pi3	yes	integer							
The energy of the offset given by offset3.									

extrapolatenobooleanNoWhether to extrapolate the energy shift beyond the highest provided offset energy (true) or to set the shift to the offset of the highest provided energy (false).

## 5 Errors

This section documents warnings and errors generated by this task (if any). Note that warnings and errors can also be generated in the SAS infrastructure libraries, in which case they would not be documented here. Refer to the index of all errors and warnings available in the HTML version of the SAS documentation.

## NoPIColumnFound (error)

The input file did not contain a PI column

#### PIColNotInteger16 (error)

The PI column was not of type 2-byte Integer

### IncompatibleMode (error)

The observation has not been made in EPIC-pn Timing or Burst mode

## 6 Input Files

• an event file with a column, PI, of type Integer\*16

# 7 Output Files

• an event file with a column, PI, whose values have been shifted and a column, PI\_ORIG, with the original event energies.



8 Algorithm

# 9 Comments

References