ASTROSAT CALIBRATION MEETING

UVIT GROUND CALIBRATION

JOSEPH POSTMA, UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

DENIS LEAHY, UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

JOHN HUTCHINGS, NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL





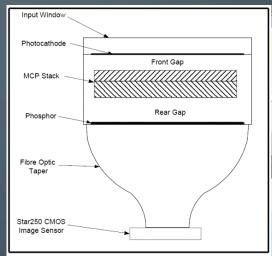


CALIBRATION TASKS

- Flat field
- Fixed pattern noise centroid bias correction
 - from flat field data
- Pulse Height Distributions
 - from flat field data
- Cosmic Rays
- Distortion line scans on micrometer stage
- Pipeline Drift correction & PSF Optimization

CPU – CAMERA PROXIMITY UNIT (DETECTOR)

- Intensified imager 39mm
- High gain photon counting
- Low gain integration mode
- Full field @ 29 Hz imaging
- Partial field up to 600 Hz



DETECTOR MODULE

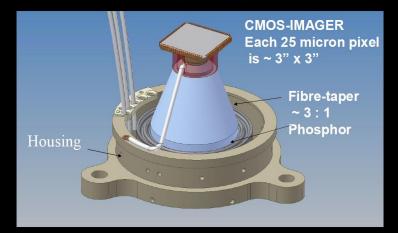
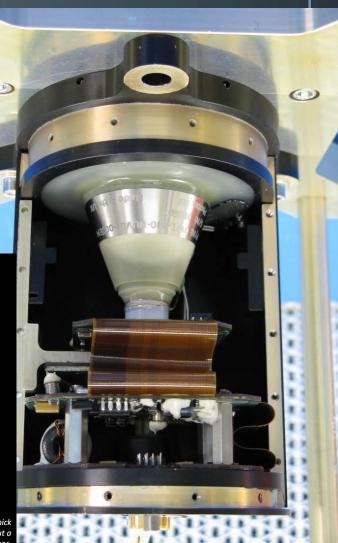
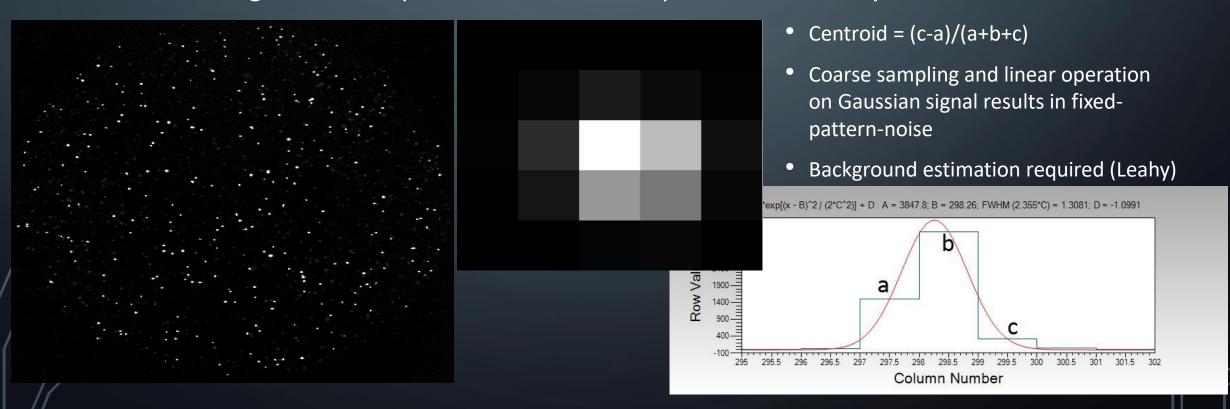


Fig. 2.19: Configuration of the detector module is shown. At the bottom, and hidden by the housing, are the 5 mm thick window with photo-cathode deposited on it, and a set of two micro-channels-plates for multiplication (by up to about a million) of the photo-electron. The electrons are accelerated by ~ 5 kV and strike the phosphor to emit a pulse of photons. The light from phosphor is transmitted to Star-250 (C-MOS Imager) by a fibre-taper. The fibre-taper also matches the 40 mm diameter of the window to size of the C-MOS Imager (512 X 512 pixels of 25 X 25 microns).



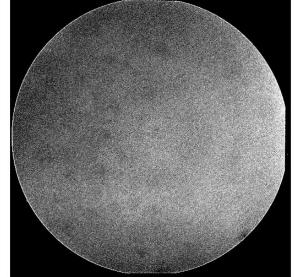
DETECTOR SYSTEM

- 2-D photon counting @ 30Hz to 600 Hz
- On-board photon event centroiding in photon-counting mode
- Integration mode also available (used mainly on VIS channel, for tracking)
- Centroiding allows sub-pixel resolution for improved astrometry



FLAT FIELD

- Performed with UV integrating sphere
 - 3 in. window placed directly at 2.5 in. CPU
- FUV, NUV, VIS Channels
- Integrated for ~12-24hrs @~300 cpf





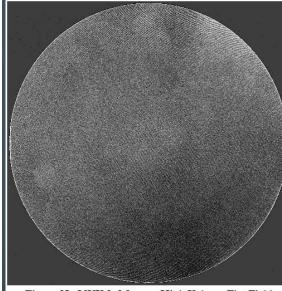


Figure 35: NUV 3x3 Square High Voltage Flat Field

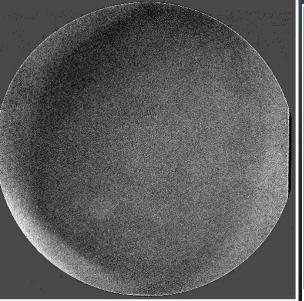


Figure 39: VIS 3x3 Square High Voltage Flat Field

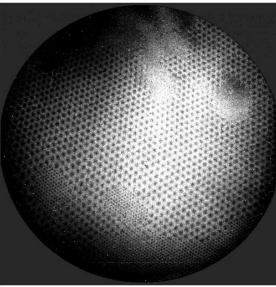


Figure 41: VIS 3x3 Square Low Voltage Flat Field

CENTROID BIAS CORRECTION

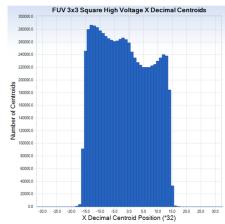


Figure 43: FUV 3x3 Square High Voltage X-Decimal Centroids

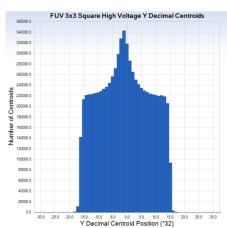


Figure 44: FUV 3x3 Square High Voltage Y-Decimal Centroids

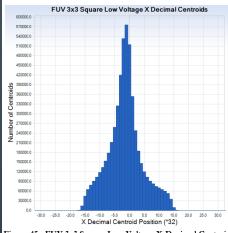


Figure 45: FUV 3x3 Square Low Voltage X-Decimal Centroids

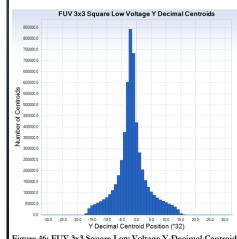
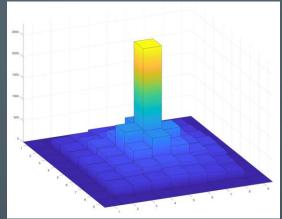
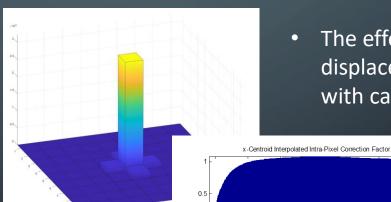
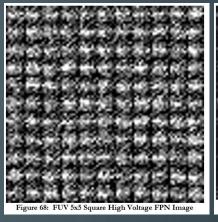
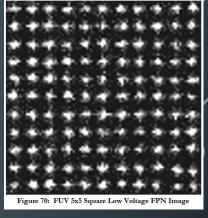


Figure 46: FUV 3x3 Square Low Voltage Y-Decimal Centroids









- The more a PSF tends toward a delta function at the pixel scale, the poorer the resolution of its centroid at sub-pixel scale
- The effect is systematic as a function of displacement from 0, thus is correctable with calibration

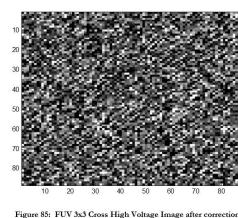
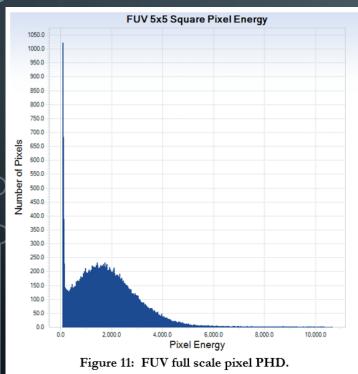
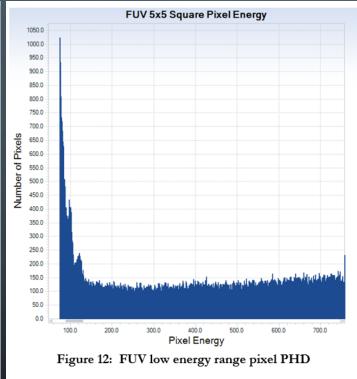


Figure 82: FUV 3x3 Cross High Voltage Interpolated FPN Correction Factor

PULSE HEIGHT DISTRIBUTION – CENTROID THRESHOLDS





FUV Thresholds:

Pixel = 300; Energy = 384

High Voltages:

Cathode = -270; MCP = $2\overline{300}$; Anode = $5\overline{000}$

NUV Thresholds:

Pixel = 500; Energy = 800

High Voltages:

Cathode = -200; MCP = 2060; Anode = 5000

VIS Thresholds:

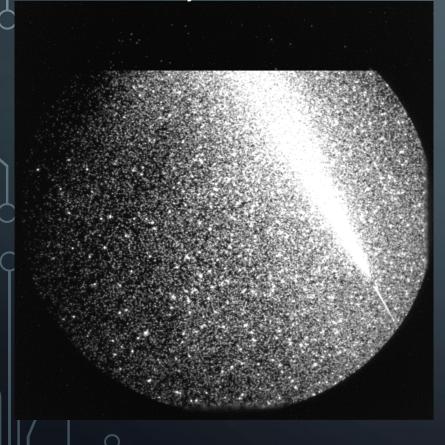
Pixel = 400; Energy = 512

High Voltages:

Cathode = -400; MCP = 2025; Anode = 5000

COSMIC RAYS

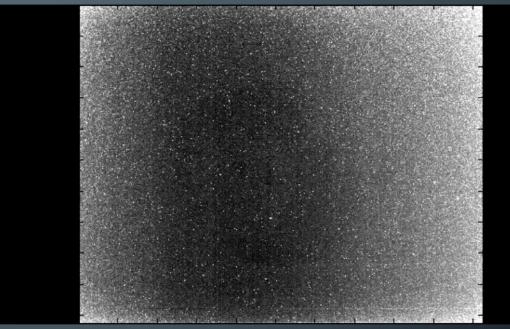
Major event







Nominal High Voltage – VIS Channel



Reduced Voltage – VIS Channel



DISTORTION

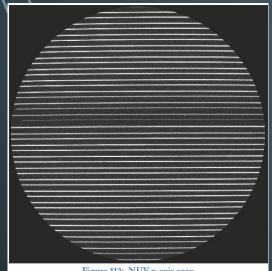
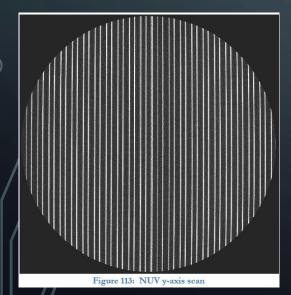
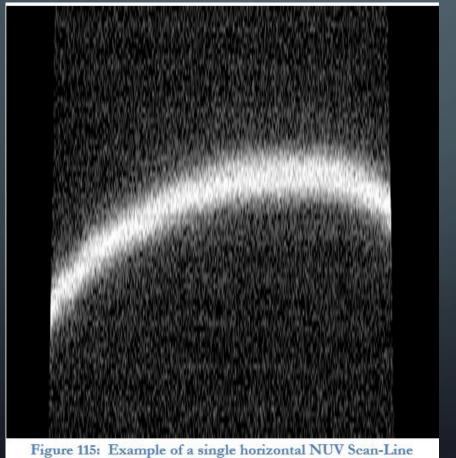
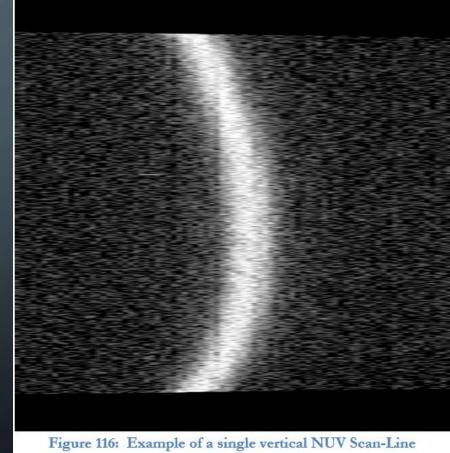


Figure 112: NUV x-axis scan

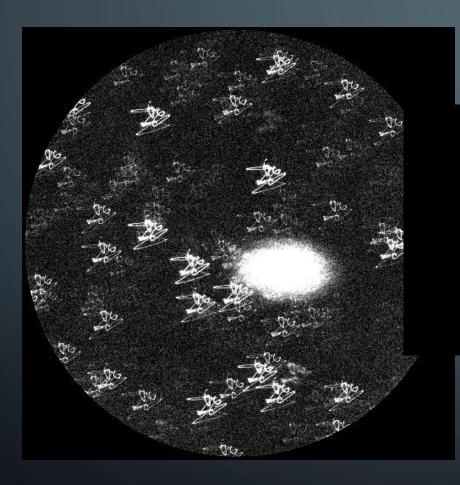


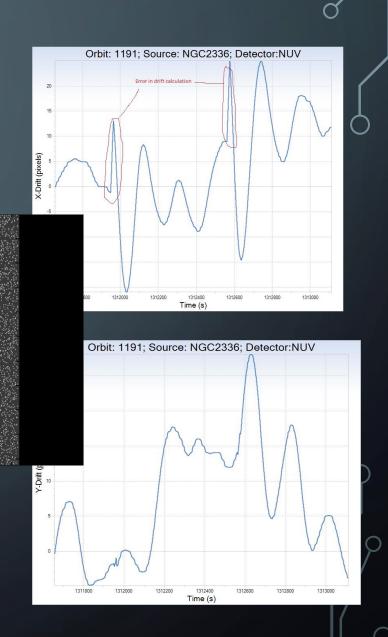
Raw distortion scale ~9" Stdv of WCS with GaiaDR3 now ~0.25"





DRIFT CORRECTION

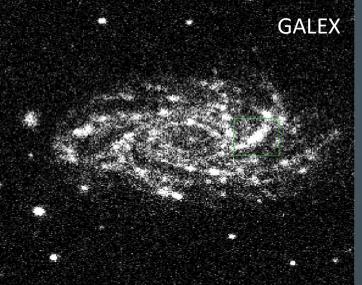




PERFORMANCE



NGC 2336



~ 5 arcmin



Successful data pipeline software test! (CCDLAB)

