



# IRACSIM: Simulating IRAC Data

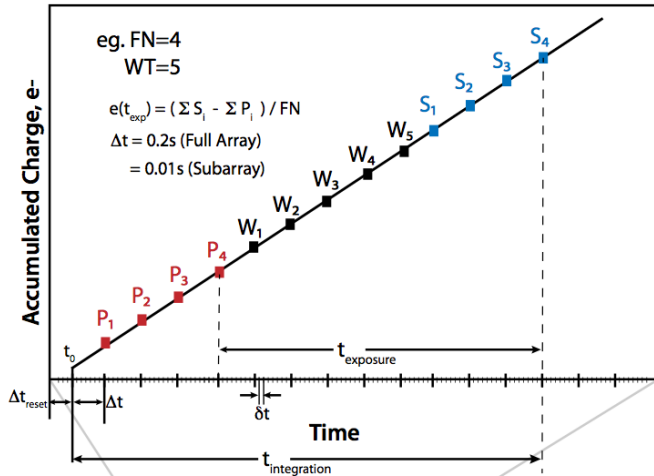
**Jim Ingalls**  
**(Spitzer Science Center)**

**K. Mighell**  
**(NOAO)**

# Components of a Data Simulator



## IRAC Photometry Model



Create vectors  $(x, y, L)$ , sampled on intervals of  $\delta t$ .

For each DCE (save as data file):

For each SubFrame (1x 256 x 256 for Full Array, 64 x 32 x 32 for Subarray):

- 1) Produce PRF realizations at pixel  $(i_p, j_p)$  covering the complete  $t_{\text{integration}} - t_0$  of the current integration (which starts at  $t_0$ ),  
 $e(i_p, j_p, k) = e(\delta t) * L(t_k) * f_{\text{PRF}}[i_p, j_p, x(t_k), y(t_k)]$  ( $f_{\text{PRF}}$  is normalized to 1.0 at the peak)

$e(\delta t)$  = the per pixel electron accumulation in  $\delta t$   
 $= \delta t * \text{GAIN} * [F(\text{Jy}) / 1\text{e}6] / (\text{pixel sr}) / \text{FLUXCONV}$  (Assumes all flux in single pixel)  
 $= \text{DN}_{\text{peak}}(\delta t) * \text{GAIN}$  [ $\text{DN}_{\text{peak}}(\delta t)$  can be estimated by scaling ratio of measured aperture flux to DN in the peak pixel]

- 2) For each Fowler Sample  $i$ , compute the Pedestal and Signal images by integrating the PRF realizations. Assume  $\Delta t$  is an integer multiple  $n$  of  $\delta t$ .

$t(P_i) - t_0 = \text{time of pedestal read } i = \Delta t * i = \delta t * (n * i)$

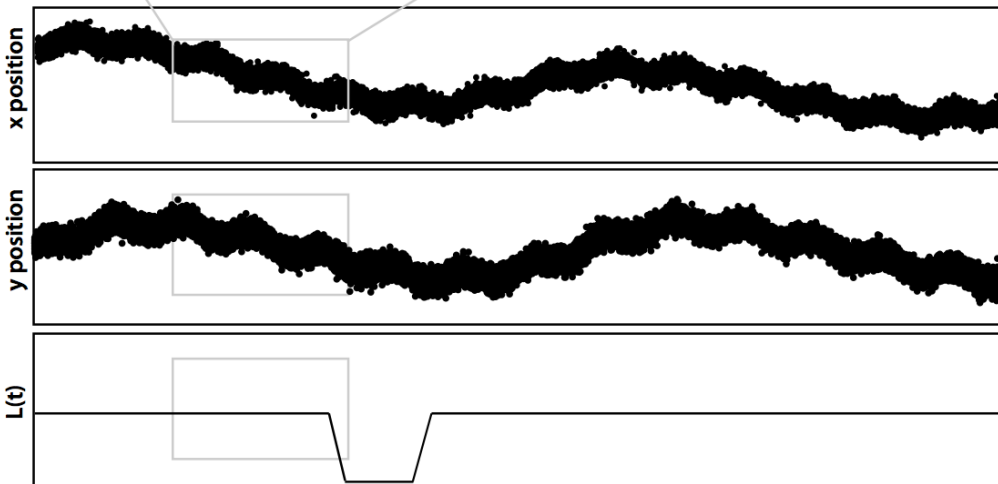
$t(S_i) - t_0 = \text{time of signal read } i = \Delta t * (\text{FN} + \text{WT} + i)$   
 $= \delta t * [n * (\text{FN} + \text{WT} + i)]$

$$S_i(i_p, j_p) = \sum_{k=1}^{n * i} \{e(i_p, j_p, k) + e_{\text{RN}}(k) + e_{\text{PN}}[e(i_p, j_p, k)]\}$$

$e_{\text{RN}}$  = Gaussian random variable with  $\sigma = \text{read noise}$

$$P_i(i_p, j_p) = \sum_{k=1}^{n * (\text{FN} + \text{WT} + i)} \{e(i_p, j_p, k) + e_{\text{PN}}[e(i_p, j_p, k)]\}$$

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- 3) Compute the mean electron count in  $t_{\text{exp}}$  image.

$$e(i_p, j_p) = (\sum S_i - \sum P_i) / \text{FN}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{\text{FN}} (S_i - P_i) / \text{FN}$$

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$$\text{DN}(i_p, j_p) = e(i_p, j_p) / \text{GAIN}$$

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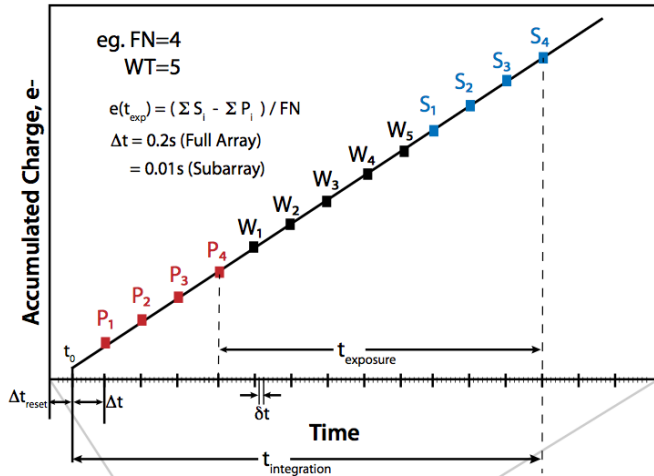
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• Source Variation

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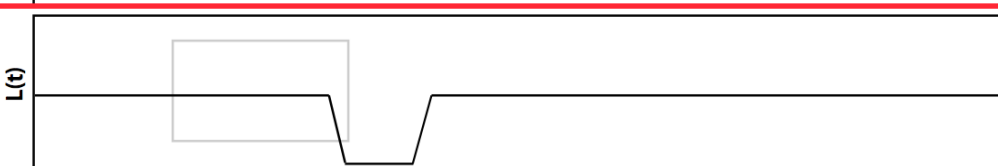
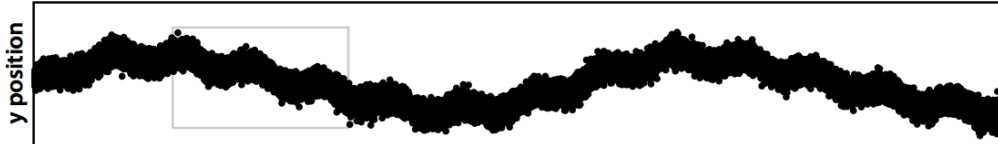
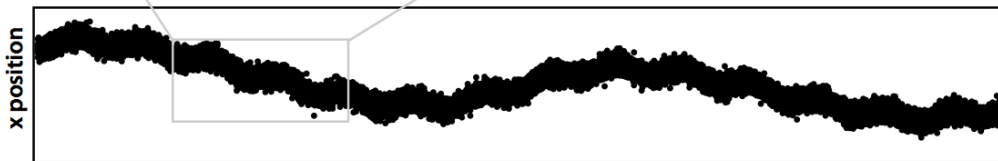
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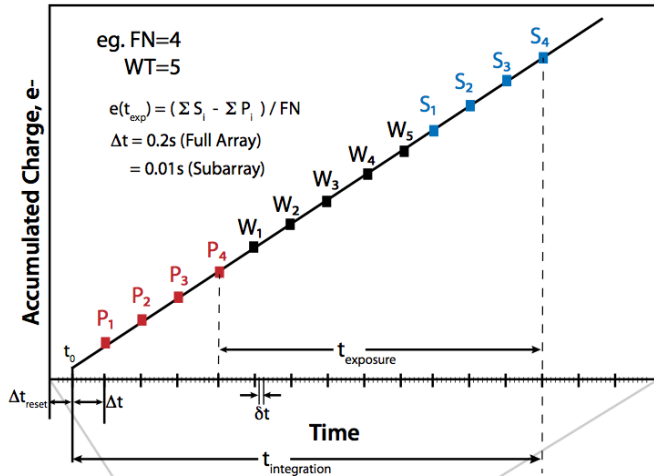
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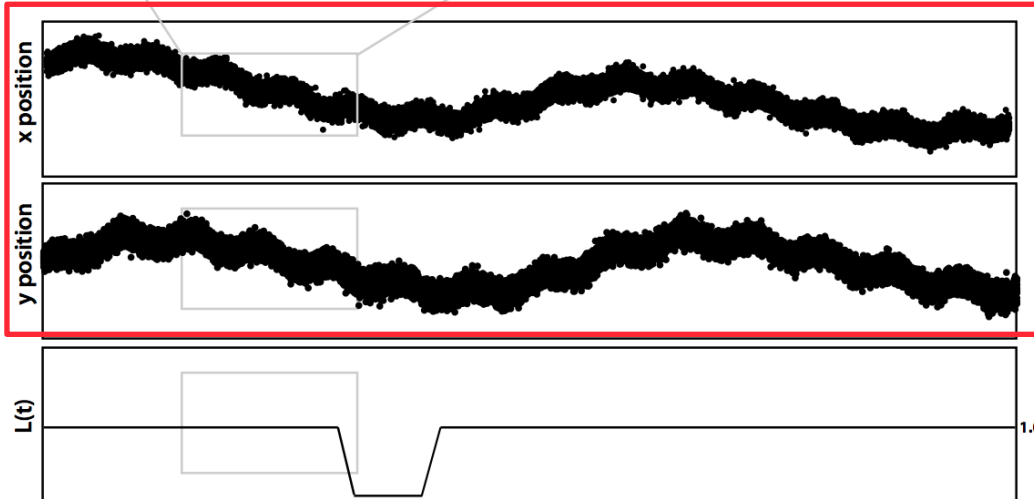
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- Source Variation
- Pointing Variation



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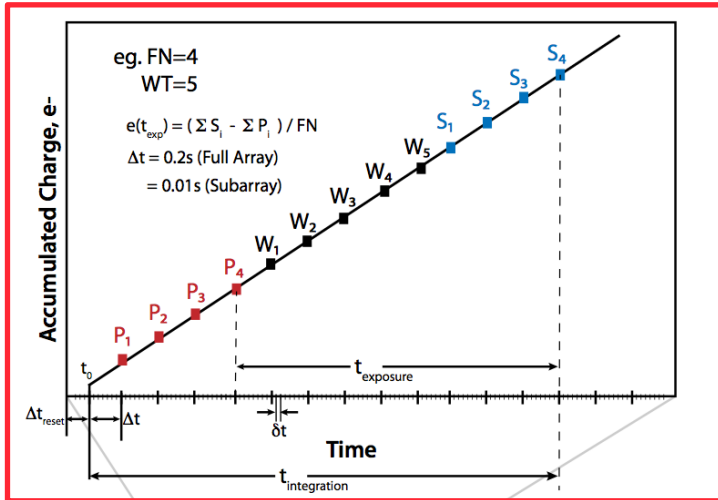
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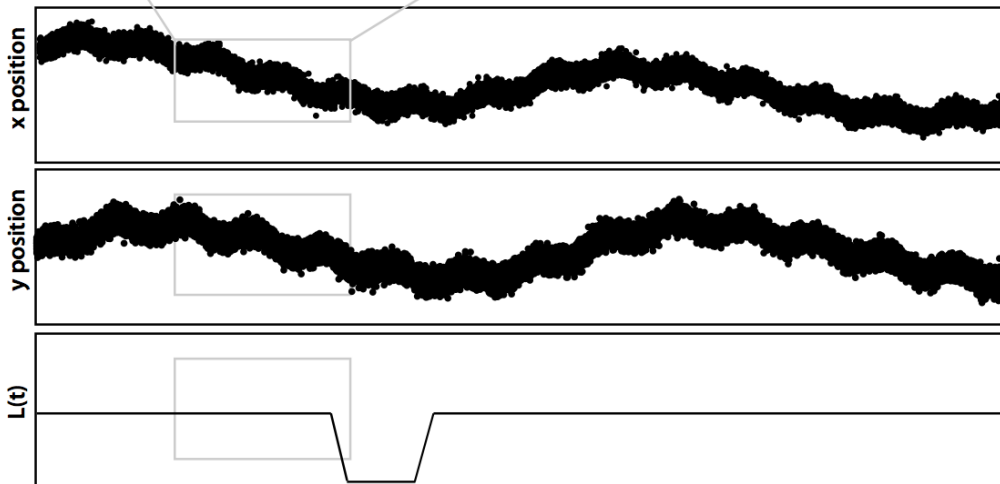
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- Source Variation
- Pointing Variation
- Detector Sampling



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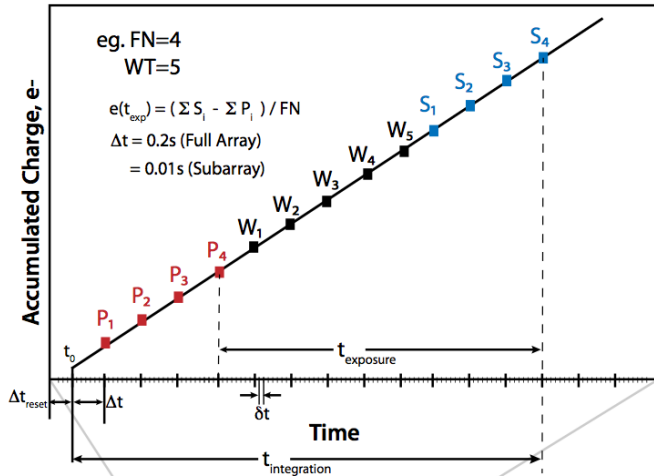
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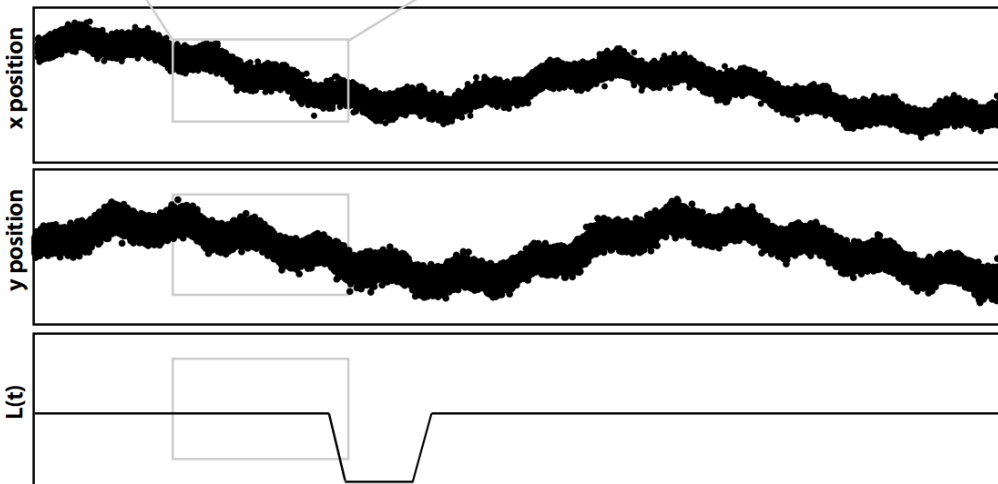
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- Source Variation
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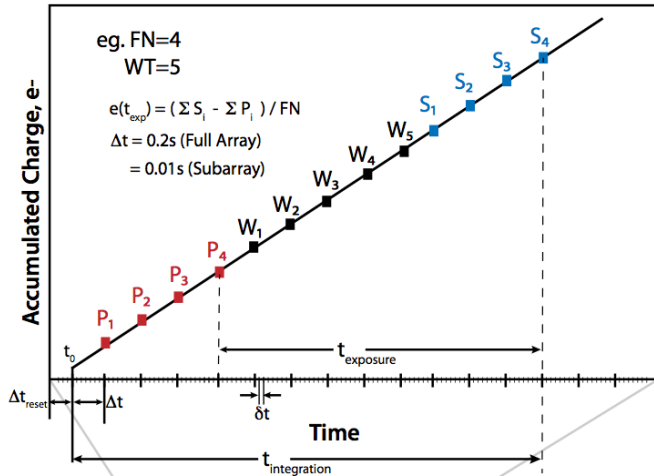
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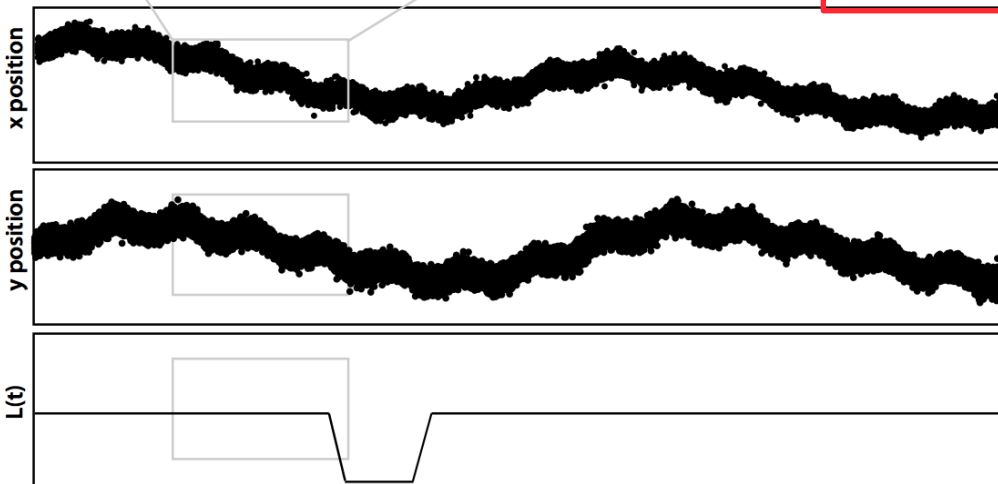
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- Source Variation
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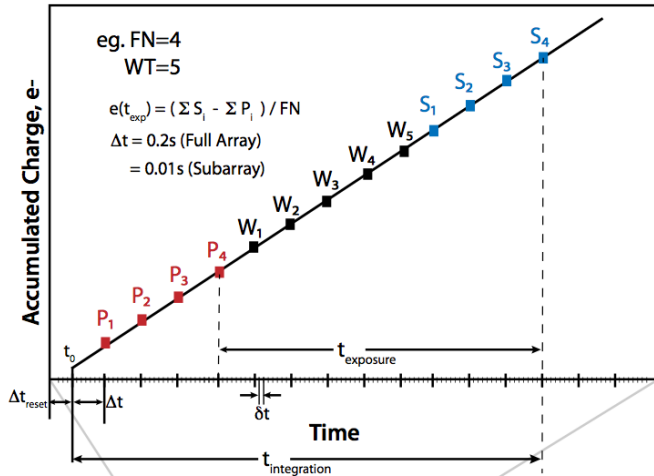
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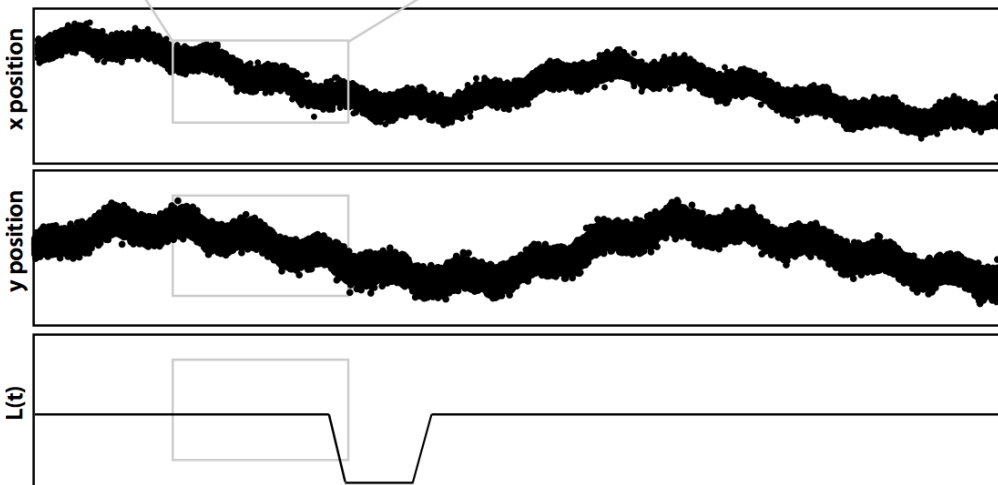
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- Source Variation
- Pointing Variation
- Detector Sampling
- PSF Structure/Pixel Sampling
- Noise
- Calibration



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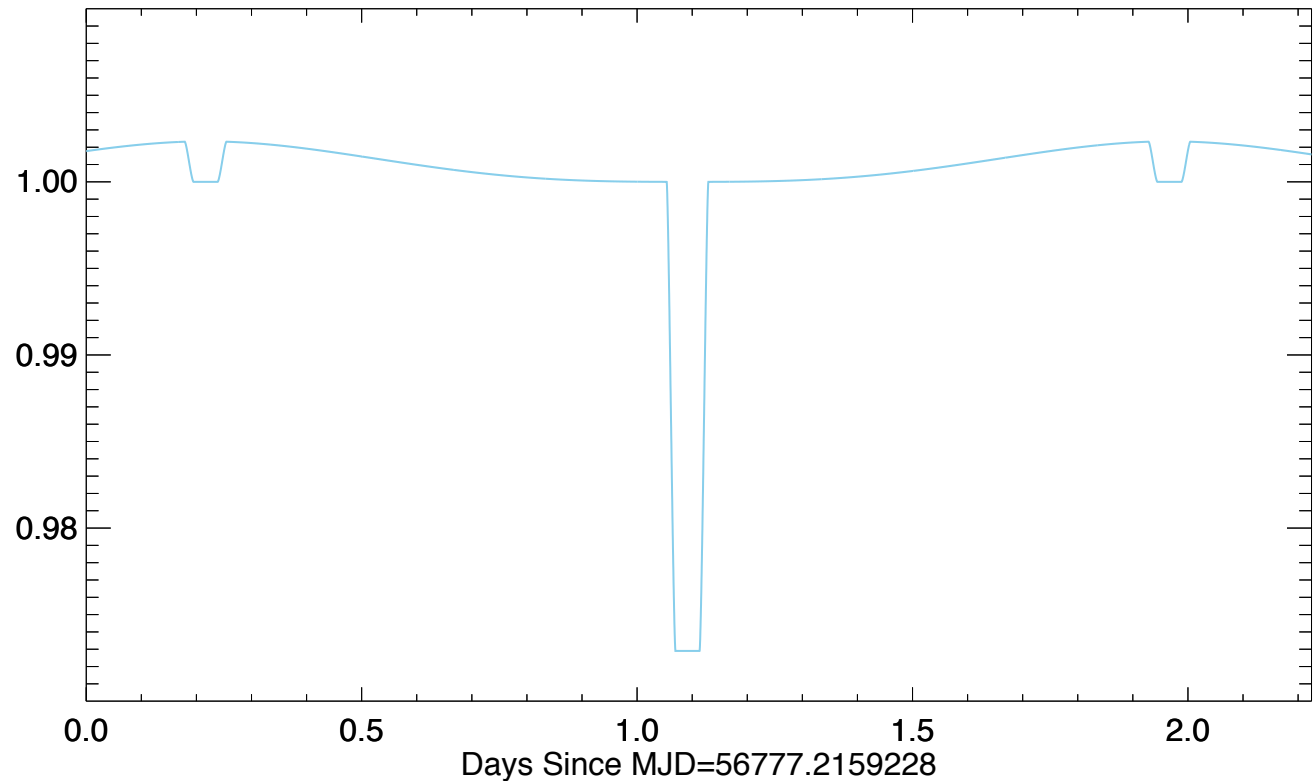
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# Source Brightness Variations



- Normalized brightness as a function of time expected (default = constant)
- Automatic download of Exoplanets.org database
- Adapted Mandel & Agol transit shape functions
- Phase curve for tidally locked blackbody Lambert sphere from Seager

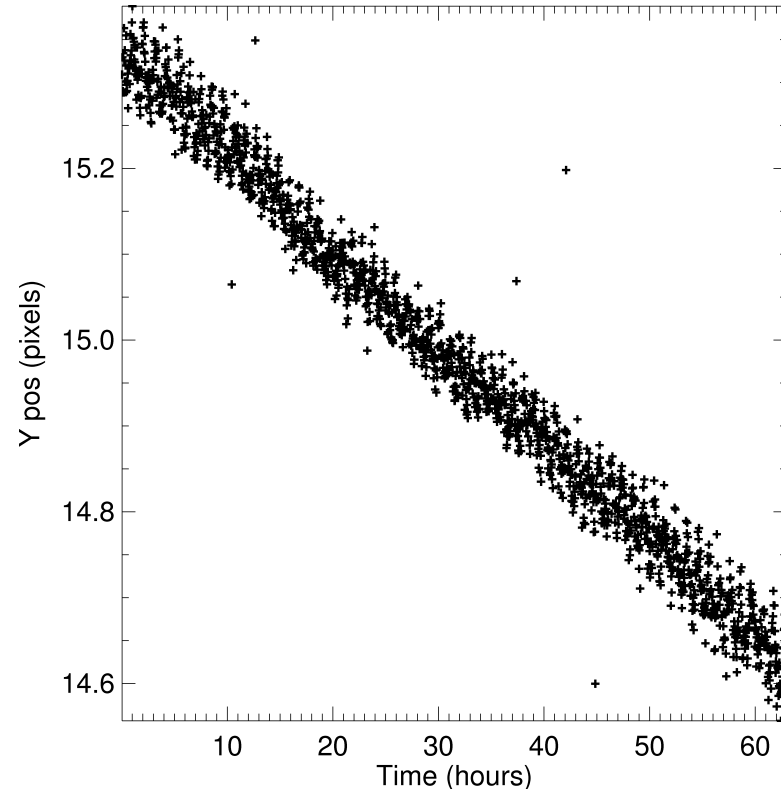


# Pointing Model



- Empirical
- IRAC Detector-Based
- Include all known effects
- Most effects specified with an amplitude (vs time) and direction along the detector plane, resulting in projected X and Y pixel behavior
- Allow the user to adjust model parameters, or “turn off” an effect
- User can allow parameters to float and random values within reasonable ranges will be chosen

Centroid drift of staring mode observation of XO3

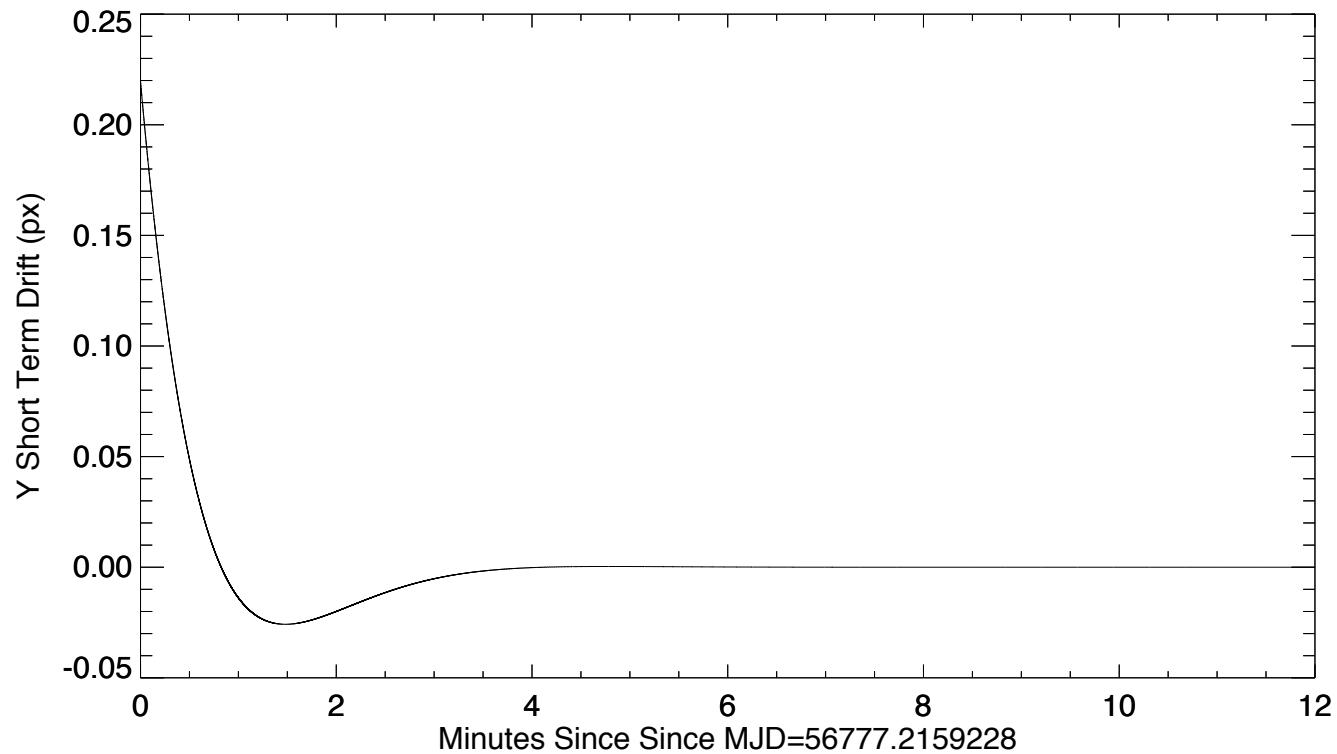


Long term drift < 0.3 arcsec/day

# Pointing Model: Short Term “Settling” Drift



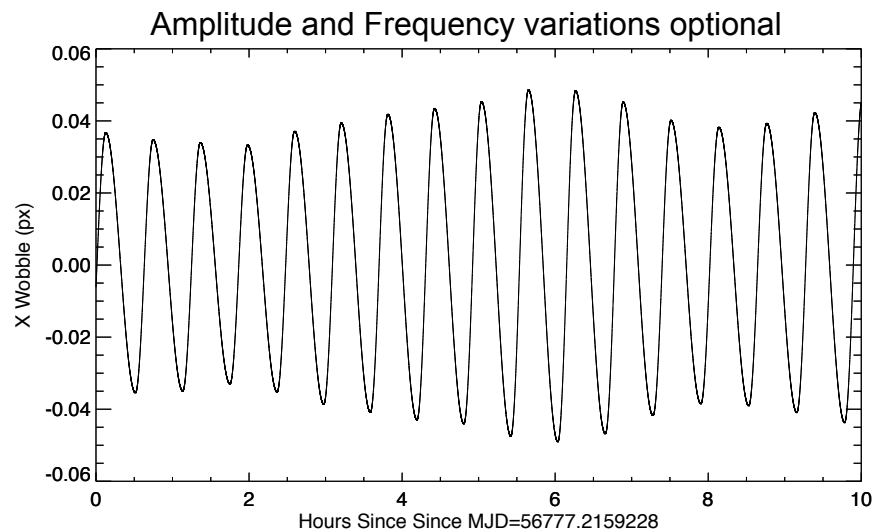
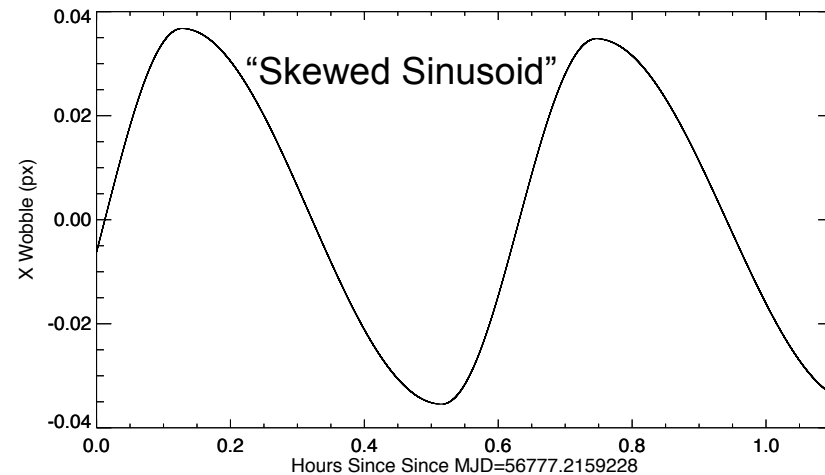
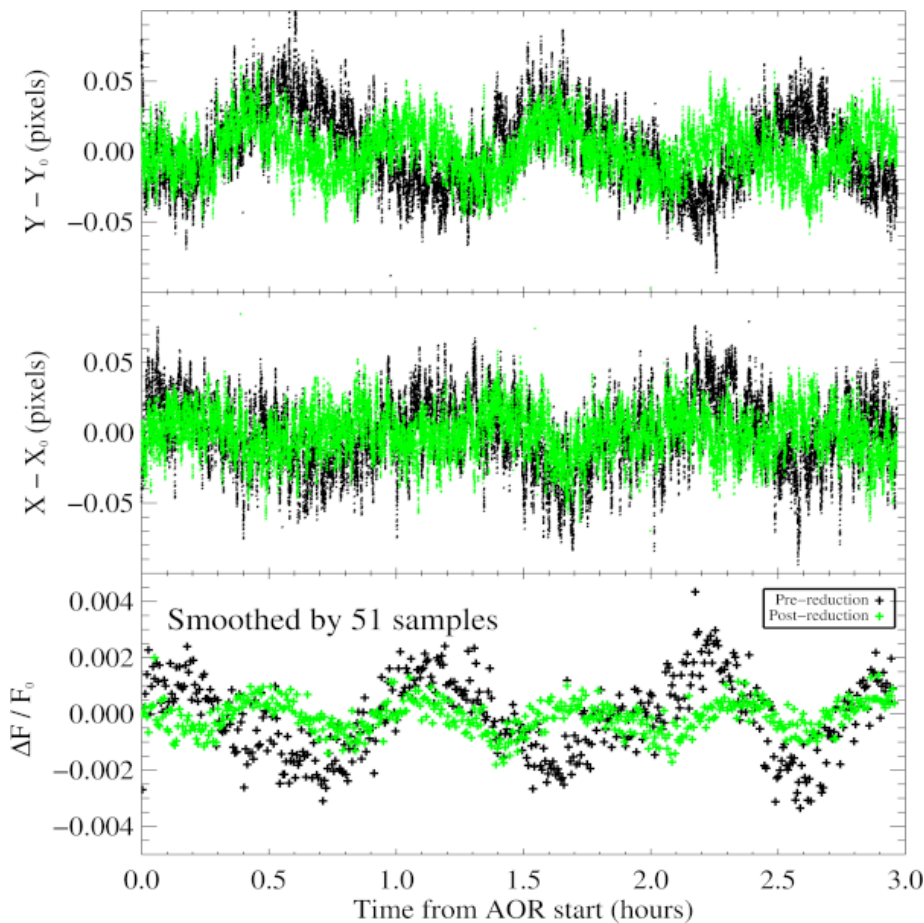
- Rapidly Decaying Sinusoid
- Decay can be positive or negative



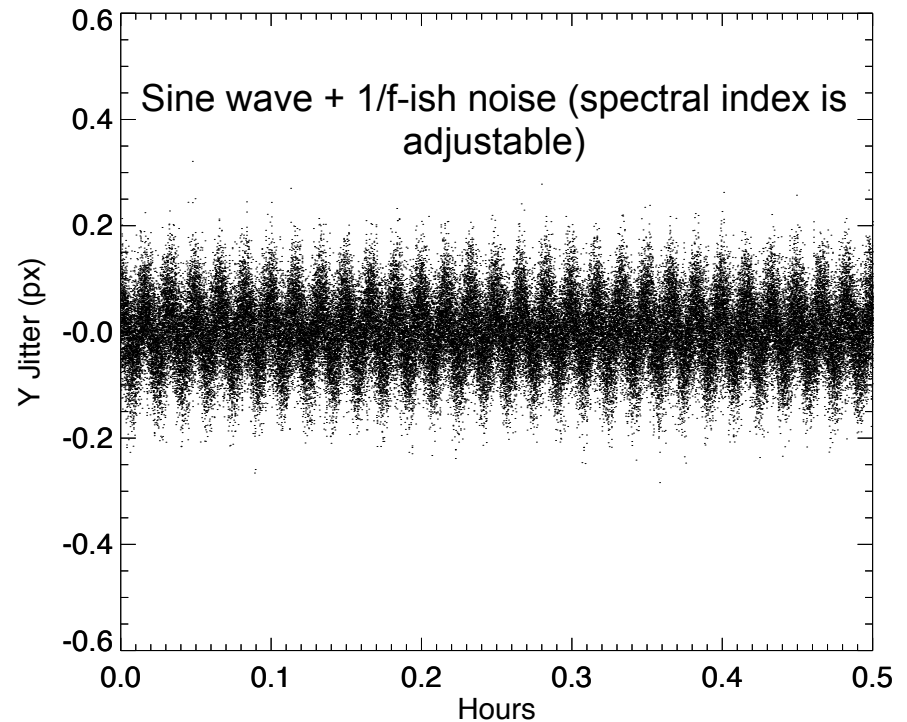
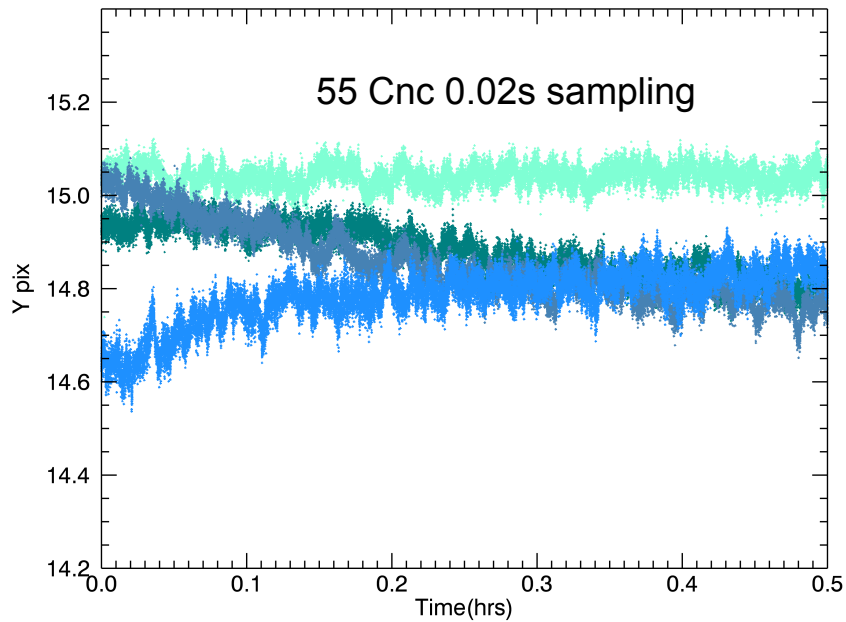
# Pointing Model: Heater Wobble



Photometry of HD 158460  
Pre (black) and Post (green) heater change



# Pointing Model: High Frequency "Jitter"

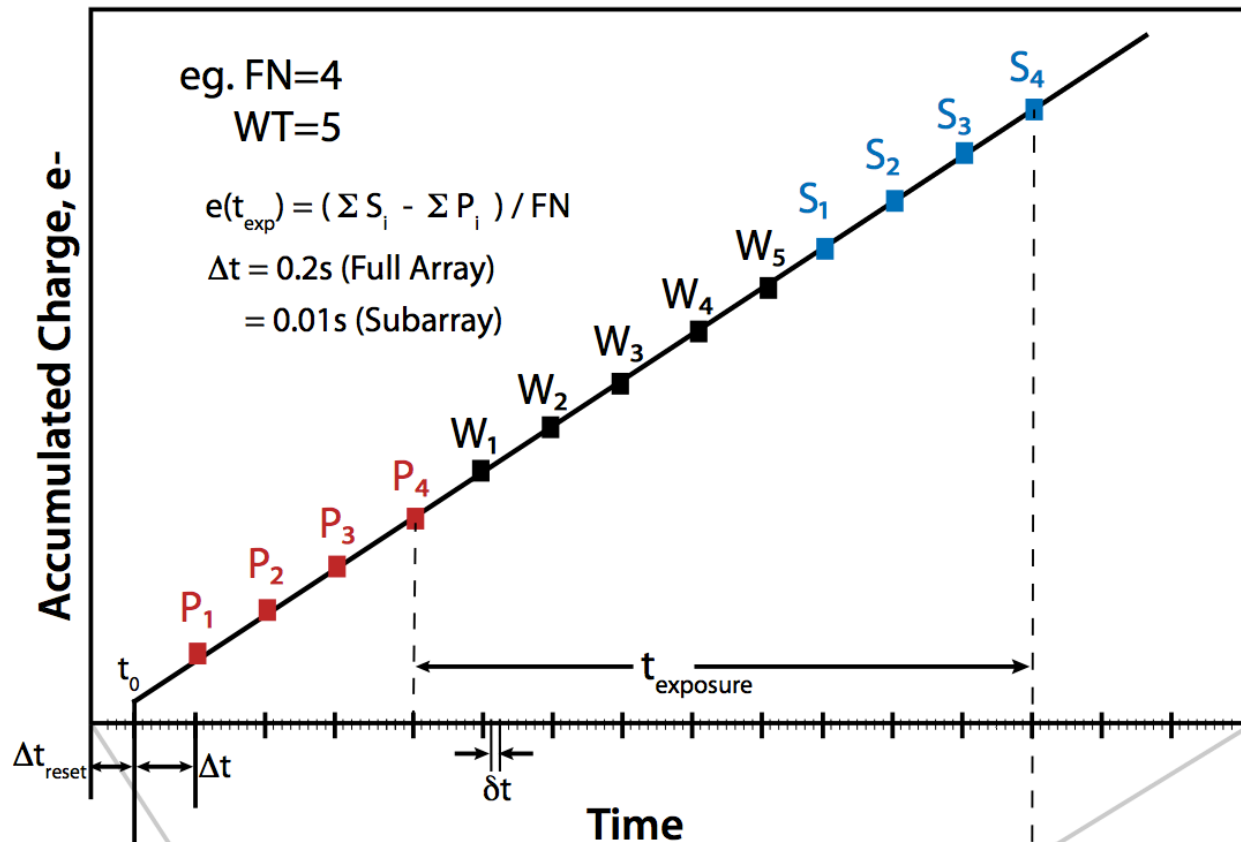


- Fluctuations faster than the Pointing Control System can react

# Simulating IRAC Integration



- Pointing model is sampled every 1ms
- IRAC PRF is realized (e/ms/px) for every (x,y) offset in the pointing model
- Array is “read” by integrating the 1 ms images to make Fowler samples



# Simulator Inputs



- Position(s) of one or more sources
- Date & Time of observation
- Source flux density (ies)
- Source light curve
- AOR-type observational parameters (channel, frametime, number of repeats, Full or Subarray)
- Pointing model parameters

# Simulator Outputs



- BCD image files
- Uncertainty files
- Can produce results in DN or electrons
- Realistic Fits header (should fool your software)
- Header lists average x,y position over integration from pointing model

```
SIMPLE = T / Written by IDL: Thu May 15 15:57:58 2014
BITPIX = -32 / Number of bits per data pixel
NAXIS = 3 / Number of data axes
NAXIS1 = 32 /
NAXIS2 = 32 /
NAXIS3 = 64 /
DATE = '2014-04-29' / Creation UTC (YYYY-MM-DD) date of FITS header
COMMENT FITS (Flexible Image Transport System) format is defined in 'Astronomy
COMMENT and Astrophysics', volume 376, page 359; bibcode 2001A&A...376...359H
COMMENT
COMMENT *****THESE ARE SIMULATED DATA*****
COMMENT
ORIGIN = 'Spitzer Science Center (FAKE DATA)' /Organization generating this FIT
TELESCOP= 'Spitzer (FAKE DATA)' /SPITZER Space Telescope
INSTRUME= 'IRAC (FAKE DATA)' /SPITZER Space Telescope instrument ID
CHNLNUM = 2 /1 digit instrument channel number
EXPTYPE = 'sci' /Exposure Type
REQTYPE = 'AOR' /Request type (AOR, IER, or SER)
AOT_TYPE = 'IracMapPC' /Observation template type
AORLABEL= 'WASP52_sim_ch2' /AOR Label
FOVID = 77 /Field of View ID
FOVNAME = 'IRAC_Center_of_4.5umSub-Array' /Field of View Name

/ TIME AND EXPOSURE INFORMATION

DATE_OBS= '2014-04-30T05:10:55.731' /Date & time (UTC) at DCE start
MJD_OBS = 56777.2159228 /[days] MJD in UTC at DCE start (,JD-2400000.5)
HMJD_OBS= 56777.2159228 /[days] Corresponding Helioc. Mod. Julian Date
EMJD_OBS= 56777.2159228 /[days] Solar System Barycenter Mod. Julian Date
SCLK_OBS= 1083301855.73 /[sec] SCLK time (since 1/1/1980) at DCE start
AORTIME = 2.000000 /[sec] Frameset selected in IRAC AOT
SAMPTIME = 0.01000000 /[sec] Sample integration time
FRAMTIME = 2.000000 /[sec] Time spent integrating (whole array)
COMMENT Photons in Well = Flux[photons/sec/pixel] * FRAMTIME
EXPTIME = 1.920000000000 /[sec] Effective integration time per pixel
COMMENT DN per pixel = Flux[photons/sec/pixel] / GAIN * EXPTIME
AINTBEG = 21833809.2939 /[secs since IRAC turn-on] Time of integ. start
ATIMEEND= 21833937.7959 /[secs since IRAC turn-on] Time of integ. end
AFOWLNUM= 8 /Fowler number
AWAITPER= 184 /[0.01 sec] Wait period
AREADMOD= 1 /Full (0) or subarray (1)
HDR_MODE= F /DCE taken in High Dynamic Range mode

/ TARGET AND POINTING INFORMATION

OBJECT = 'WASP-52 b' /Target Name
CRVAL1 = 348.494767764 /[deg] RA at CRPIX1,CRPIX2 (using ptg model)
CRVAL2 = 8.76141566878 /[deg] DEC at CRPIX1,CRPIX2 (using ptg model)
RA_HMS = '23h13m58.7s' /[hh:mm:ss.s] CRVAL1 as sexagesimal
DEC_HMS = '008d45m41s' /[dd:mm:ss] CRVAL2 as sexagesimal
RADESYS = 'ICRS' /International Celestial Reference System
EQUINOX = 2000.00 /Equinox for ICRS celestial coord. sys.
CD1_1 = -0.000337893987308 /CD matrix element
CD1_2 = 0.000000000000 /CD matrix element
CD2_1 = 0.000000000000 /CD matrix element
CD2_2 = 0.000337737990775 /CD matrix element
CTYPE1 = 'RA---TAN-SIP' /RA---TAN with distortion in pixel space
CTYPE2 = 'DEC--TAN-SIP' /DEC--TAN with distortion in pixel space
CRPIX1 = 16.5000 /Reference pixel along axis 1
CRPIX2 = 16.5000 /Reference pixel along axis 2
PKSCAL1 = -1.21641835431 /[arcsec/pix] Scale for axis 1 at CRPIX1,CRPIX2
```



# Simulator Outputs



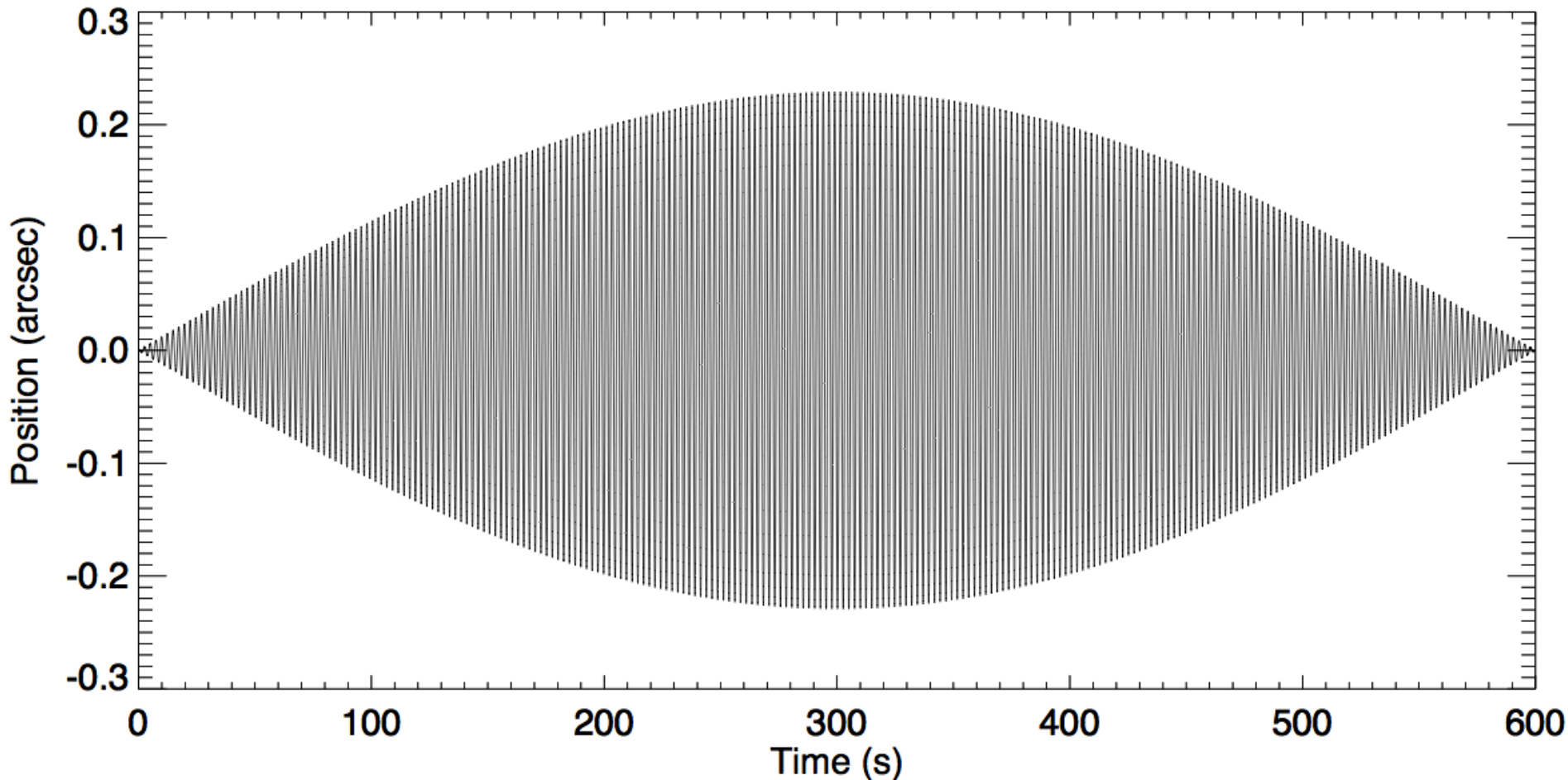
## / SIMULATION INFORMATION

```
<LOCAT =          15.3082349651 /X Position of Star 0 (simulated, average)
<LOCAT =          15.0917280049 /Y Position of Star 0 (simulated, average)
<YMEAN01= '(15.337853,15.309308)' /(X,Y) Position of Star 0 on subframe 1
<YMEAN02= '(15.338775,15.291182)' /(X,Y) Position of Star 0 on subframe 2
<YMEAN03= '(15.326275,15.266002)' /(X,Y) Position of Star 0 on subframe 3
<YMEAN04= '(15.328428,15.250069)' /(X,Y) Position of Star 0 on subframe 4
<YMEAN05= '(15.304004,15.228810)' /(X,Y) Position of Star 0 on subframe 5
<YMEAN06= '(15.322533,15.215123)' /(X,Y) Position of Star 0 on subframe 6
<YMEAN07= '(15.292161,15.181839)' /(X,Y) Position of Star 0 on subframe 7
<YMEAN08= '(15.313308,15.156205)' /(X,Y) Position of Star 0 on subframe 8
<YMEAN09= '(15.288550,15.148015)' /(X,Y) Position of Star 0 on subframe 9
```

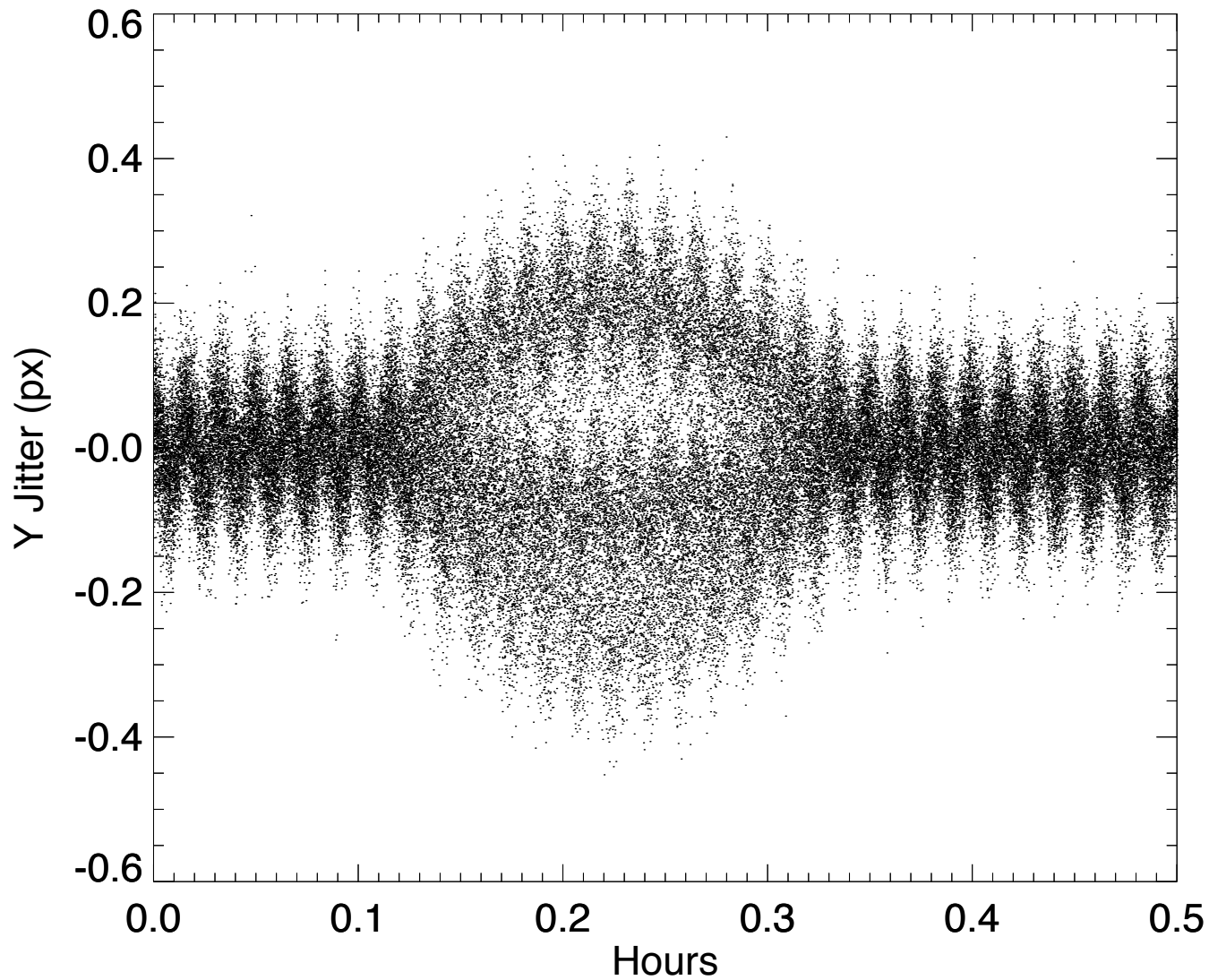
# Noise Pixel Spikes: High Frequency Ringing?



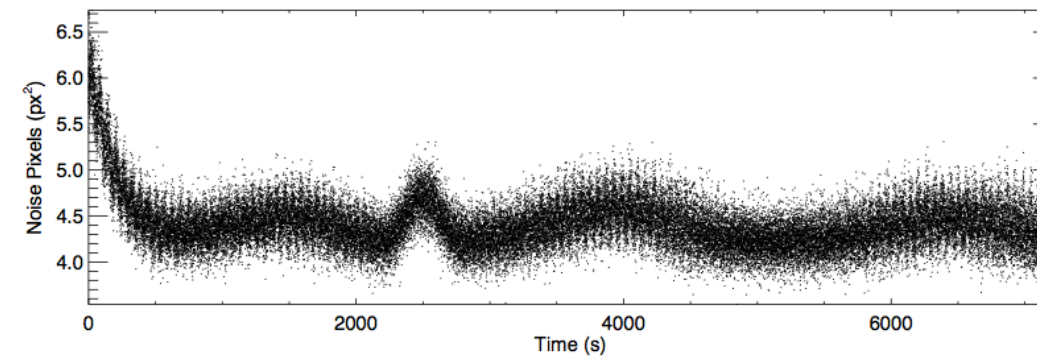
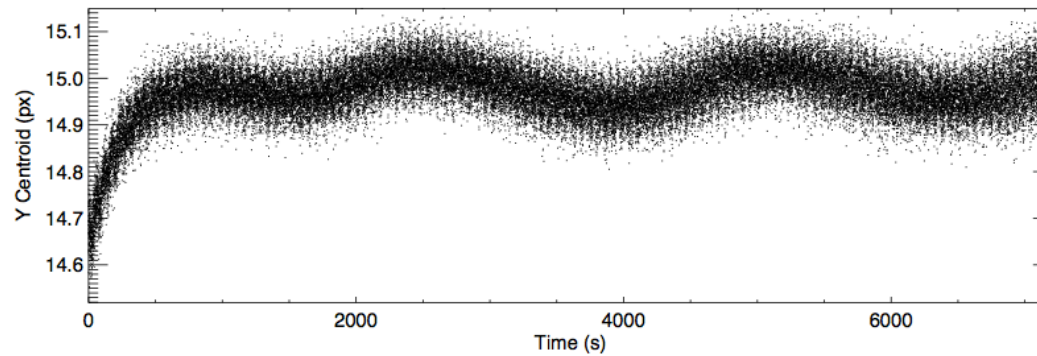
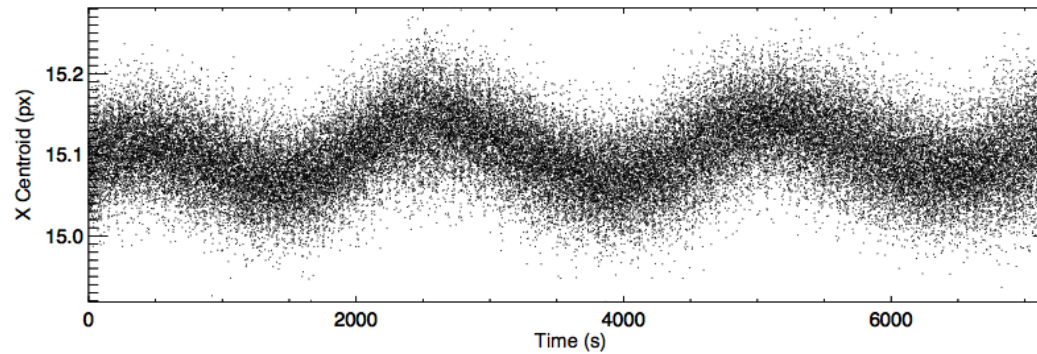
- Attempt to replicate spikes in Noise Pixels
- Position oscillates faster than the per-frame integration
- Image is smeared, centroid is maintained



# Noise Pixel Spikes: High Frequency Ringing?



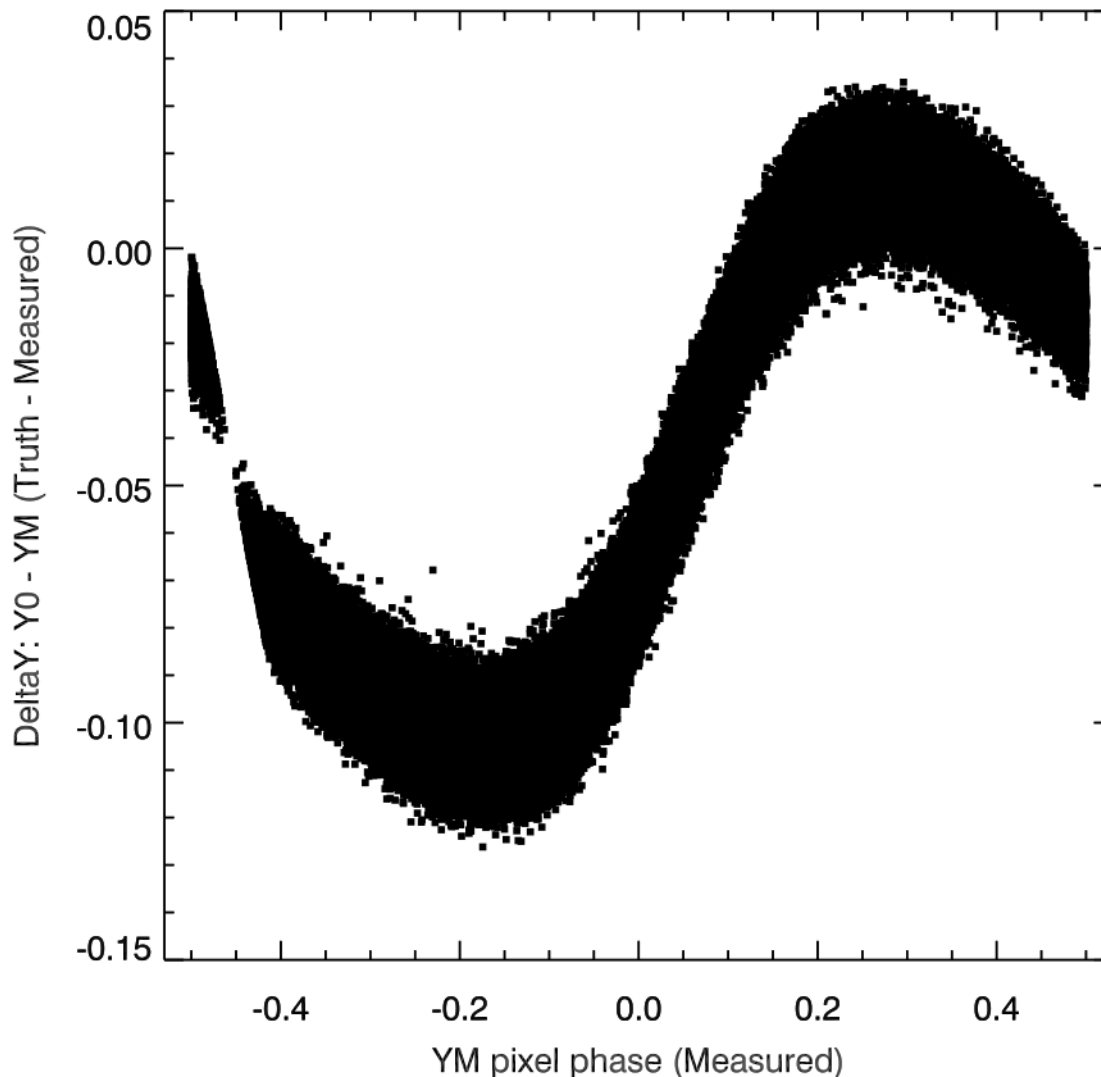
# Noise Pixel Spikes: High Frequency Ringing?



# Measuring Bias in Centroid Methods



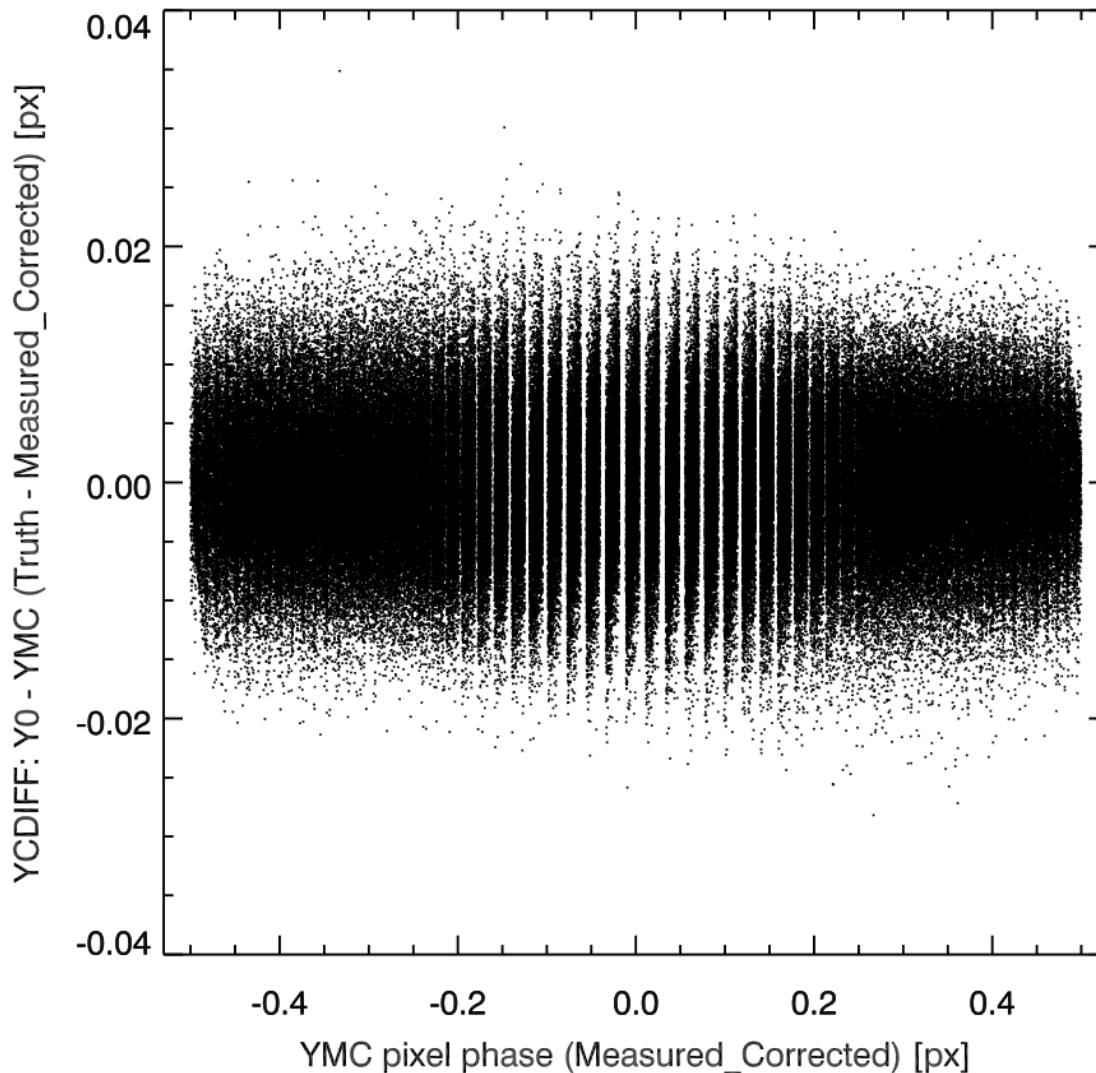
- Work done by Ken Mighell (NOAO)
- Simulate point sources on a grid of subpixel positions
- Turn off pointing model
- Measure Error between input source position and moment centroid
- Separable in X and Y
- Repeatable
- Correction derived from mean at each pixel phase



# Measuring Bias in Centroid Methods



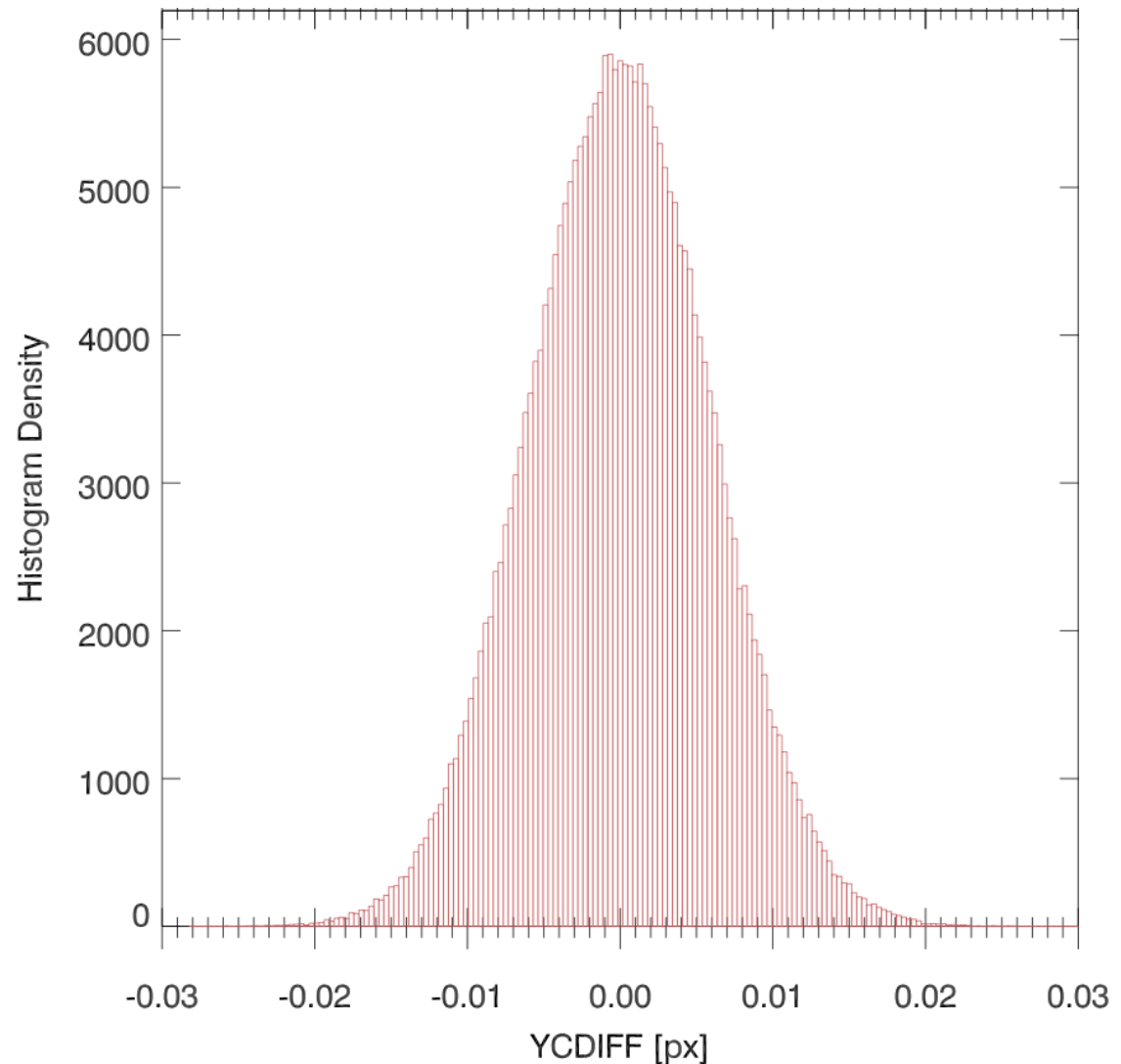
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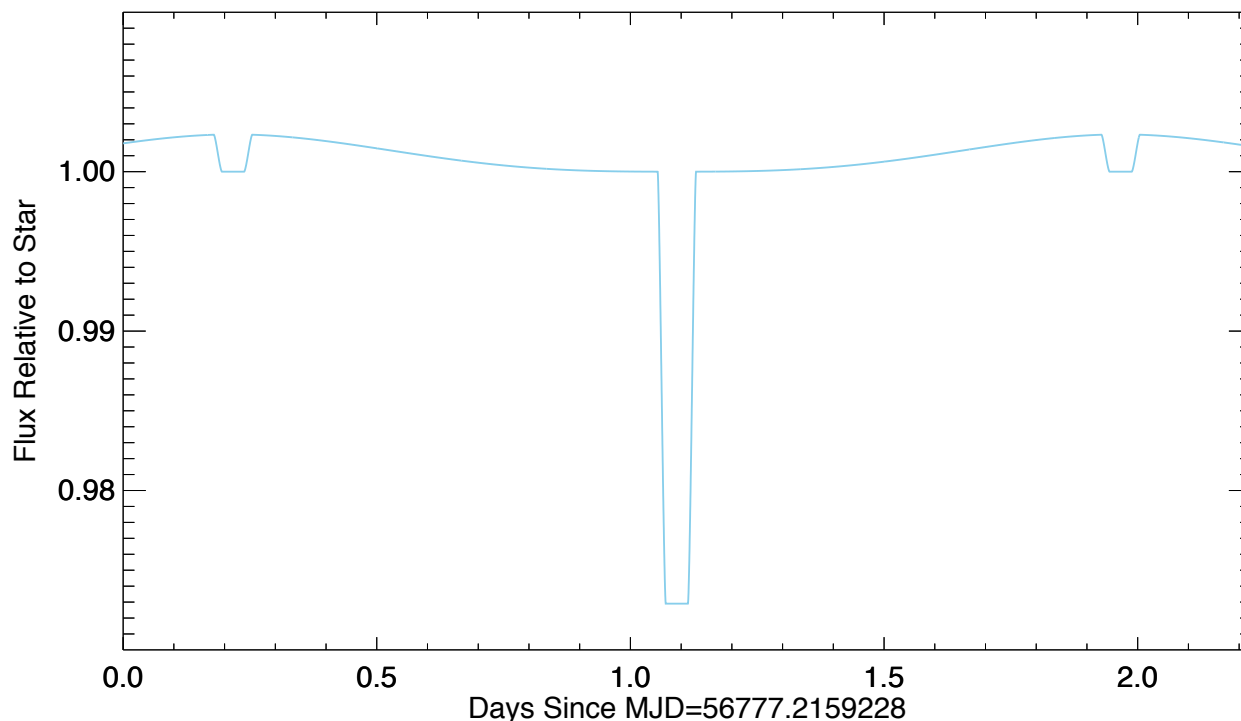
- Moment centroiding can be used for  $\sim 0.01$  arcsecond astrometry!



# Creating the Data Challenge Dataset



- WASP-52 chosen(not too long, detectable transit and eclipse)
- Observations “broken up” into 12hr AORs
- Reposition using PCRS Pickup at the beginning of each AOR (0.1px repeatability)
- 30-min Pre-AOR run to allow for short term drift





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- 30-min Pre-AOR run to allow for short term drift
- Noise Pixel bumps added to trip people up.

