

# V&V Summary Report

## L2 ASCDS Version : 8.4.3

Observation 13219 - L2 Version 3  
Chandra X-Ray Center

L2 Processing Date : Feb 6 2012

See [axaff13219N003\\_VV002\\_vvref2.pdf](#) for the full report

V&V Scientist	Joy Nichols
V&V Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2012.02.15
V&V Edition	2
V&V Disposition and Status	OK
V&V Charge Time	12

## Comments

Due to significant telemetry saturation, the effective exposure time is substantially less than the duration of the observation and varies from chip-to-chip. This is expected for bright sources. Charge time is the same as scheduled time. ONTIME calculation is based on CCD chip 7, where the zeroth order is located. ==== Zeroth order (and spectral arms) piled up. Standard data processing software did not correctly locate the zeroth order due to pileup. Manual intervention was used during this processing to input the correct sky coordinates (x=4117.79, y=4066.89) into the \*src1a.fits file table. These corrected coordinates were determined using a software tool developed by CXC called findzero (currently in ISIS). The tool calculates the point of intersection of the readout streak and the meg arm. Note that these corrected coordinates of the zeroth order cannot be reproduced by running tgdetect on the data. ====

The data for this observation have been processed using the 'EDSER' sub-pixel event-repositioning algorithm of Li et al. (2004, ApJ, 610, 1204). Small-scale features should become sharper for sources near the aim point. The improvement will be less noticeable for off-axis sources where the size of the point-spread function is comparable to or larger than the size of an ACIS pixel. To take full advantage of the improvement, images should be binned on spatial scales smaller than the

size of an ACIS pixel. Note that, at present, the point-spread function has not been calibrated for data to which the EDSER algorithm has been applied. If dither was disabled for the observation, then the algorithm can introduce artificial aliasing effects on spatial scales smaller than a pixel. If you would prefer to use no sub-pixel adjustment or to apply a coordinate randomization, then use `acis_process_events` to reprocess the data with the parameter `pix_adj=NONE` or `RANDOMIZE`, respectively.

