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Relative Wavelength Calibration of the Full-sun Ultraviolet Rocket SpecTrograph (FURST)

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Donders: IAC-20,A7,3,7,x57894

-- Introduction -- 2 -- 3 -- 4 -- 5

-- Sounding Rockets -- FURST -- Existing Spectra

- A modular platform for experimental optical instruments
 - CLASP, Hi-C, MaGIXS, etc. [1-6]
- Spectral imaging during a sub-orbital flight
- Flexible launch locations such as:
 - White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico
 - Poker Flats, Alaska
- Quick project turn-around
- Diverse & international group

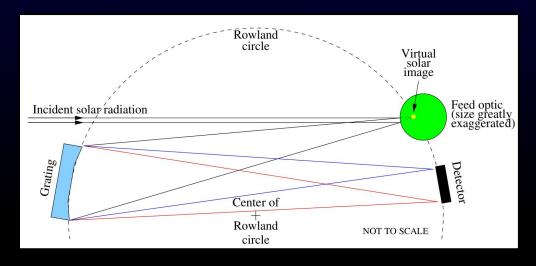




-- Introduction -- 2 -- 3 -- 4 -- 5

-- Sounding Rockets -- FURST -- Existing Spectra

- The Full-sun Ultraviolet Rocket SpecTrograph [7]
 - Will be able to directly compare our Sun's spectra with existing extra-solar data
- Uses a Rowland circle and 7 optical cylinders.
 - Each reflects ≈ 104 Å

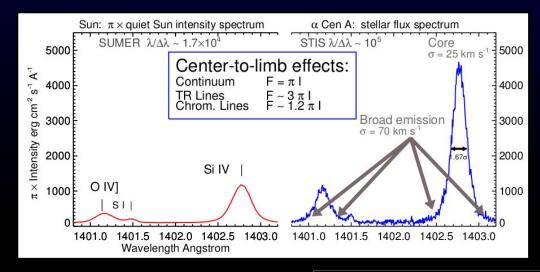




-- Introduction -- 2 -- 3 -- 4 -- 5

-- Sounding Rockets -- FURST -- Existing Spectra

- Limited range & resolution
- Example comparison [8]:
 - The Sun (SUMMER: R≈10⁴)
 - Alpha Centauri A (STIS: R≈10⁵)
- FURST goal is R > 10⁵
 - (3 km/s Doppler-shift)

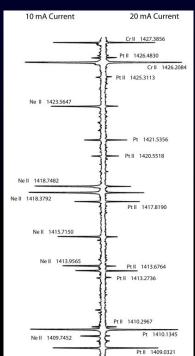




1 -- The Simulated Signal -- 3 -- 4 -- 5

-- Diagnostic Lamp -- Line-Spread Function -- Real Units

- Pt/Cr-Ne hollow cathode lamp signal
 - Sansonetti et al. 2004 [9]
 - Simulated at 20 mA current
 - Wavelength error of 0.002 Å
- Only a few of the most intense lines used for this simulation.
 - In the future, this will be done by hand-picking the 5 or so lines to be used for each channel, and carefully validating their locations and intensities.



Donders: IAC-20,A7,3,7,x57894



Nell 1409,7452 Webcam Placeholder

1 -- The Simulated Signal -- 3 -- 4 -- 5

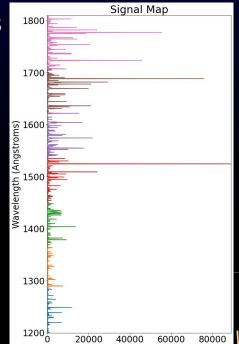
-- Diagnostic Lamp -- Line-Spread Function -- Real Units

- Data file gives locations and intensities
- Generate a Gaussian using:

$$I = (I_0 - I_b) e^{-\left(\frac{\lambda - \lambda_0}{2\sigma}\right)^2} + I_b$$

- Line-spread function varies
 - For now, we estimate it with a few experimental values:

$$\sigma_{width} = \begin{cases} 11.2 & \text{if } \lambda = 1170 \\ 15.6 & \text{if } \lambda = 1570 \\ 23.3 & \text{if } \lambda = 1170 \end{cases}$$



photons





1 -- The Simulated Signal -- 3 -- 4 -- 5

-- Diagnostic Lamp -- Line-Spread Function -- Real Units

- We ensure the mapping of the signal onto discrete pixels in each range.
- Conversion process:

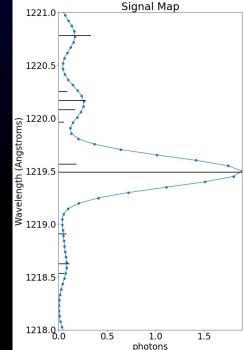
Arbitrary Units

Photons

Electrons

Data Numbers (DNs)

• We add noise with each step!



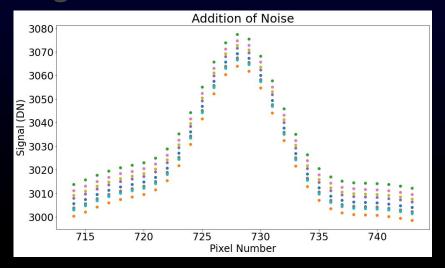




1 -- 2 -- Monte-Carlo Gaussian-Fitting -- 4 -- 5

-- Addition of Error -- Gaussian Fitting

- Fitting Process:
 - 1. Noise is added
 - 2. Fitting result is stored in a histogram
- Noise added:
 - Photon noise (Poisson)
 - Readout bias and noise (3000 ± 25 DN)
- Noise not yet added:
 - Effective Area, Vacuum Attenuation,
 Gain fluctuation during reading, etc.

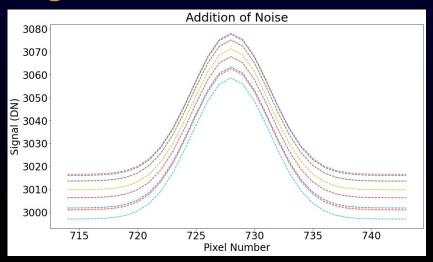




1 -- 2 -- Monte-Carlo Gaussian-Fitting -- 4 -- 5

-- Addition of Error -- Gaussian Fitting

- Fitting gives the peak location with sub-pixel resolution
 - Result is stored in a histogram
 - We us the mean and standard error of the mean of these histograms





1 -- 2 -- 3 -- The Wavelength Function -- 5

-- Orthogonal Distance Regression -- Propagation of Error

- Nonlinear ODR with user-supplied 2nd order polynomial
 - λ: wavelength and given error (from lamp data)
 - x: mapped pixel value with error (from simulation)

Cylinder #	$\Delta \lambda_0$	ΔA	ΔB
1	0.04408	8.76E-05	3.45E-08
2	0.01279	2.88E-05	1.41E-08
3	0.14301	38.8E-05	21.8E-08
4	0.06298	7.87E-05	2.50E-08
5	0.03362	6.87E-05	2.99E-08
6	0.04550	8.87E-05	3.78E-08
7	0.06204	12.7E-05	5.65E-08
Mean	0.05772	$\bar{1}2.4\bar{\text{E}}-05$	$\bar{5}.\bar{9}\bar{5}\bar{E}-\bar{0}\bar{8}$

$$\lambda = (\lambda_0 \pm \Delta \lambda_0) + (A \pm \Delta A) \cdot x + (B \pm \Delta B) \cdot x^2$$



Webcam Placeholder

1 -- 2 -- 3 -- The Wavelength Function -- 5

-- Orthogonal Distance Regression -- Propagation of Error

Error propagation gives:

$$\Delta \lambda = \sqrt{\Delta \lambda_0^2 + \Delta A^2 \cdot |x| + \Delta B^2 \cdot x^2}$$

 Converting to Resolution in doppler shift velocity:

$$R = \frac{\lambda}{\Delta \lambda} = \frac{c}{\Delta v} \implies \Delta v = c \frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda}$$

- Using pixel values 0 2047 for each:
 - Δ v ≈ 12 km/s
 - Δ v range ≈ 3-31 km/s

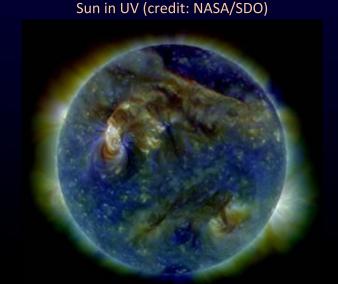
Range (Å)	$\Delta\lambda$ (Å)	$\Delta v \; (\mathrm{km/s})$
1200.0 - 1304.0	0.044 - 0.044	11.01 - 10.18
1284.3 - 1388.3	0.013 - 0.013	2.99 - 2.78
1368.7 - 1472.7	0.143 - 0.144	31.32 - 29.33
1453.0 - 1557.0	0.063 - 0.063	12.99 - 12.15
1537.3 - 1641.3	0.034 - 0.034	6.56 - 6.17
1621.7 - 1725.7	0.046 - 0.046	8.41 - 7.94
1706.0 - 1810.0	0.062 - 0.062	10.90 - 10.32
Mean —	-0.05786	-11.65



1 -- 2 -- 3 -- 4 -- Results and Conclusions

-- Summary -- Future Work

- 1. Simulated a diagnostic lamp signal, accounting for noise.
- 2. Developed a method for deriving the pixel-mapping function.
- 3. Estimated the propagation of error and expected resolution.
 - 12 km/s is achievable
 - 3 km/s may be possible
 - Will require additional research and advanced calibration techniques





1 -- 2 -- 3 -- 4 -- Results and Conclusions

-- Summary -- Future Work

- Measuring the actual line-spread function
- Experimental calibration of the diagnostic lamp
 - Understanding of wavelengths and intensities
 - Testing reliable lines in each cylinder range.
- Effective area calibration
 - New collimator build
- Gain fluctuation is significant.
 - We aim to diminish this through an Fe55 source used as a "control."

MSFC Collimator (credit: NASA)





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Webcam Placeholder