



The 1st INTEGRAL Data Analysis Workshop,
ISDC, Versoix

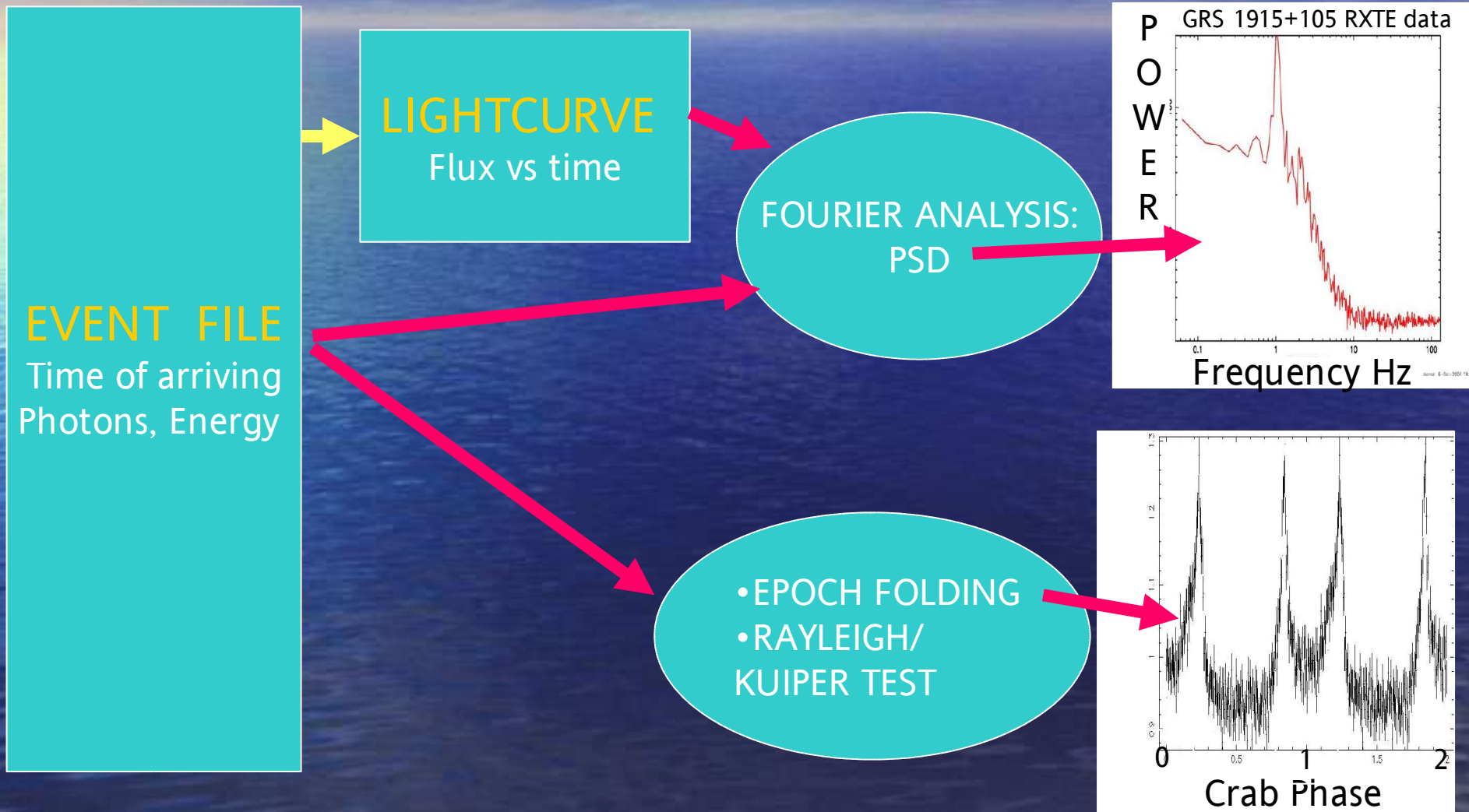
A new timing analysis of ISGRI data combining Rayleigh test and PIF method

Clément CABANAC

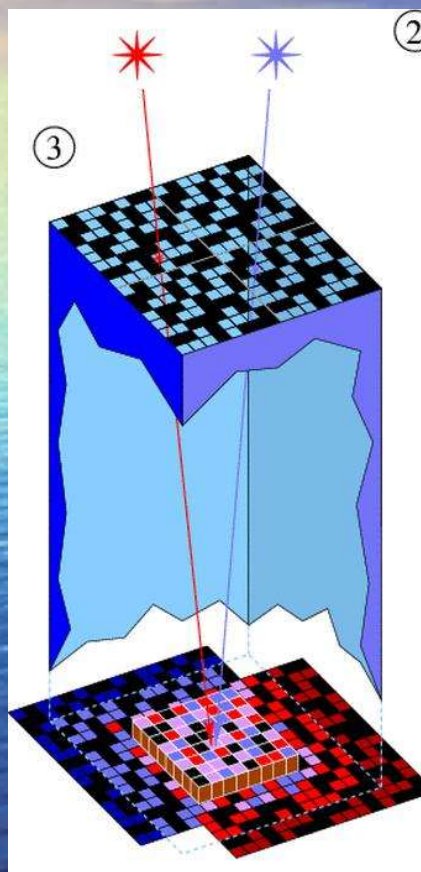
Laboratoire d'Astrophysique de
Grenoble (LAOG), France



Standard timing analysis



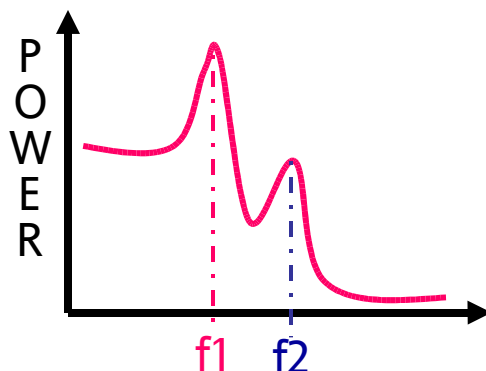
Problem with coded mask aperture



TWO SOURCES ILLUMINATE
THE SAME PIXEL

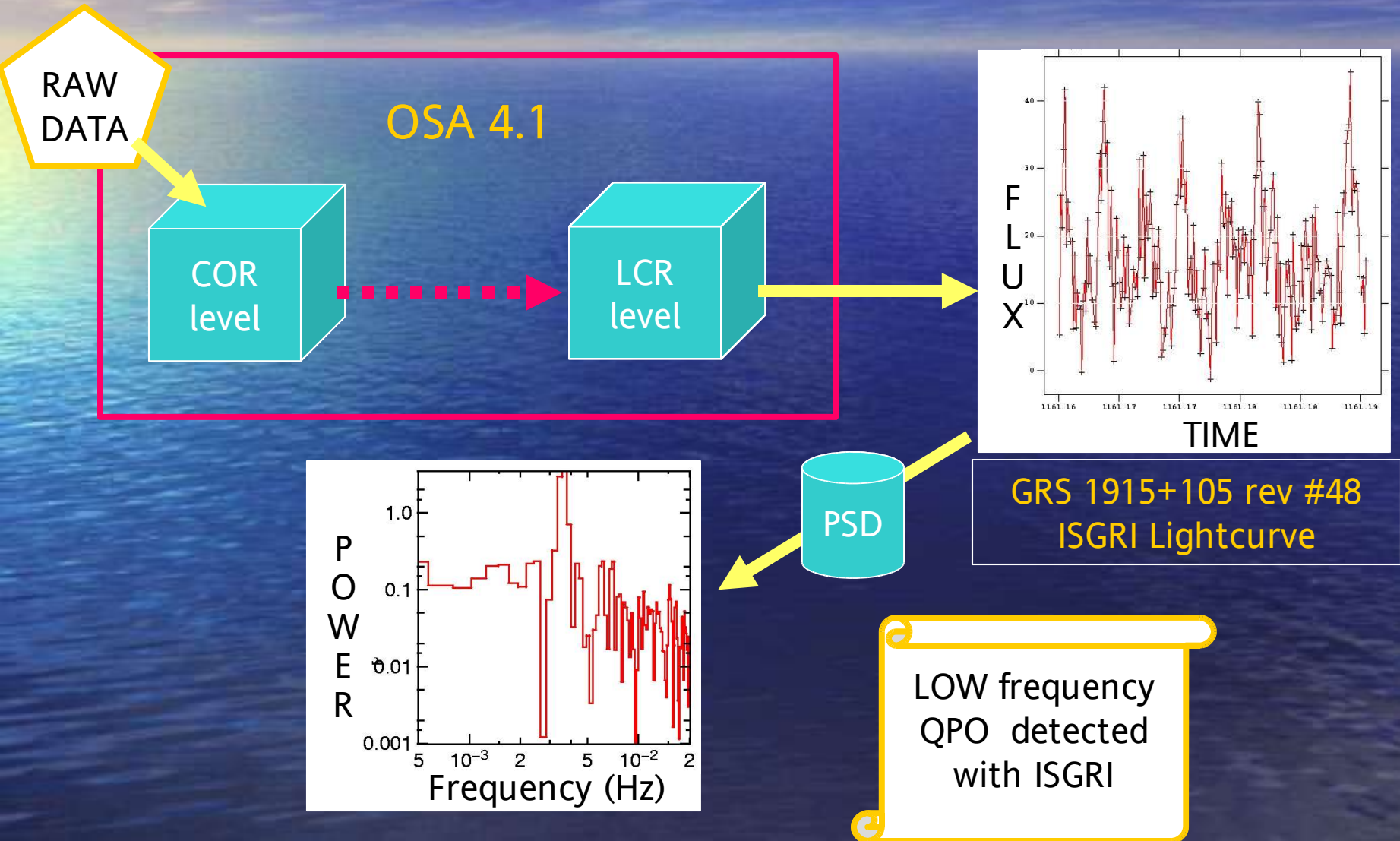
If SRC1 luminosity sinusoidally
oscillating at frequency f_1
and SRC2 luminosity oscillating
at frequency f_2

PSD on full detector



CONFUSION
between
both sources
signal

Standard timing analysis with ISGRI data



Back to the event files... And the PIF...

- At shorter time scales, less statistic

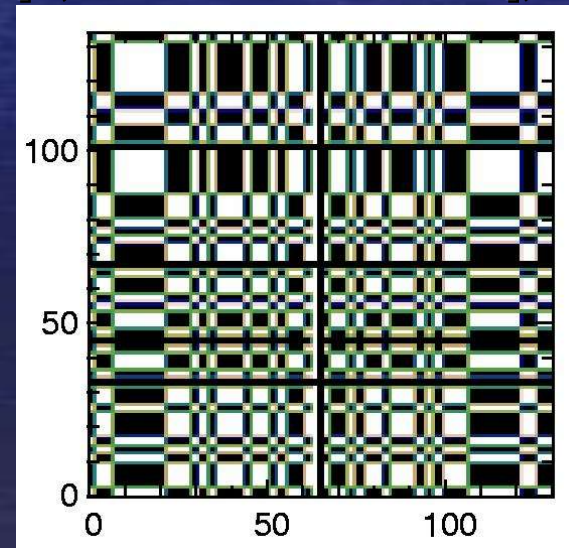
→ difficulty to analyze the signal at high frequency

- Idea : using directly the event file produced by the command **evts_extract** available with OSA 4.1 package.

- PIF : “Pixel Illumination Factor” $\in [0,1] \approx$ probability that each source illuminates a considered pixel
- Each event k ($k \in [1, n_{\text{event}}]$) described by its arriving time t_k on the detector and its PIF value $p_{k,j}$ ($j \in [1, \# \text{source in the FOV}]$).

	<input type="checkbox"/> TIME 1D d	<input type="checkbox"/> PIF_1 1D	<input type="checkbox"/> PIF_2 1D
1	1.160362912531E+03	0.000000000000E+00	7.441939115524E-01
2	1.160362912541E+03	8.988144993782E-01	0.000000000000E+00
3	1.160362912546E+03	0.000000000000E+00	1.000000000000E+00
4	1.160362912574E+03	0.000000000000E+00	7.079735398293E-01
5	1.160362912580E+03	2.442847341299E-01	9.948028326035E-01
6	1.160362912589E+03	0.000000000000E+00	0.000000000000E+00
7	1.160362912597E+03	5.593928694725E-01	1.000000000000E+00
8	1.160362912607E+03	0.000000000000E+00	3.708754181862E-01
9	1.160362912646E+03	0.000000000000E+00	1.000000000000E+00
10	1.160362912650E+03	0.000000000000E+00	1.000000000000E+00
11	1.160362912717E+03	3.039270937443E-01	0.000000000000E+00

Typical event files



The Rayleigh test

- Case of a non pulsating source

Choice of a pulsation ω

Phase $\varphi_k = \omega.t_k$ of each event randomly distributed

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{n \text{ event}} e^{i.\omega.t_k} = 0$$

- Case of a pulsating source emitting at

$$\omega_1 = 2\pi.f_1$$

More photons detected by detector at each period

$$T_1 = 1/f_1$$

- If $\omega = \omega_1$ a lot of $\cos(\omega.t_k)$ (or $\sin(\omega.t_k)$) added constructively

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{n \text{ event}} e^{i.\omega.t_k} \approx I_\omega.e^{i.\psi} \neq 0$$

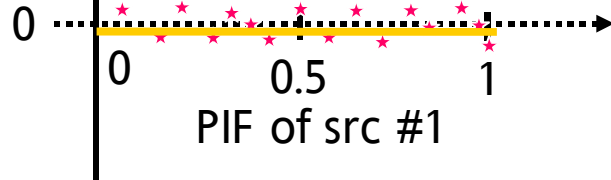
$$\forall \omega \neq \omega_1$$

PIF method and Rayleigh test

Non pulsating source or

$$\omega \neq \omega_1$$

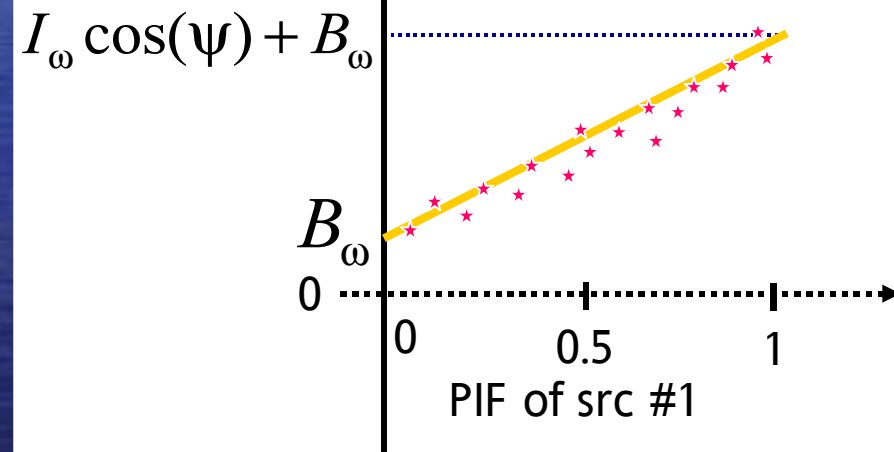
$$\sum \cos(\omega.t_k)$$



- Here $I_\omega = B_\omega = 0$

$$\omega = \omega_1$$

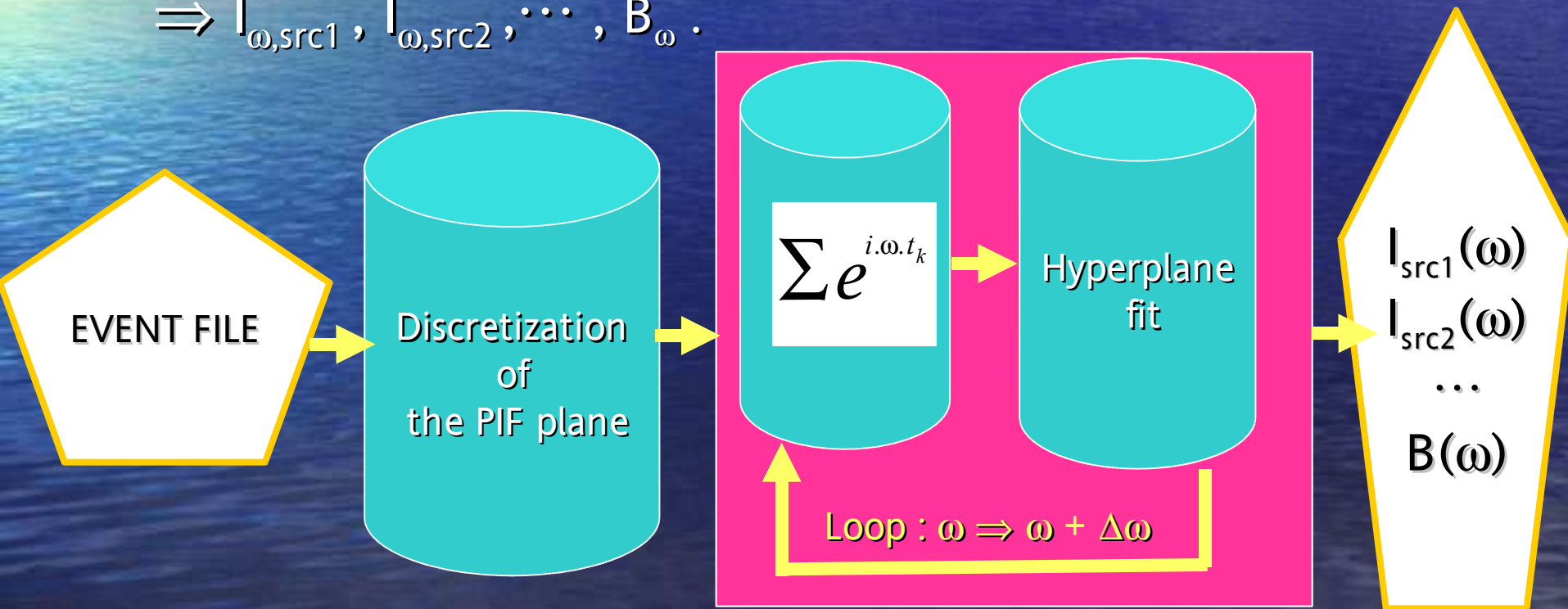
$$\sum \cos(\omega.t_k)$$



- Fit of the straight line \Rightarrow
 I_ω, B_ω
- $B_\omega \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ background
(residuals) oscillating at ω .

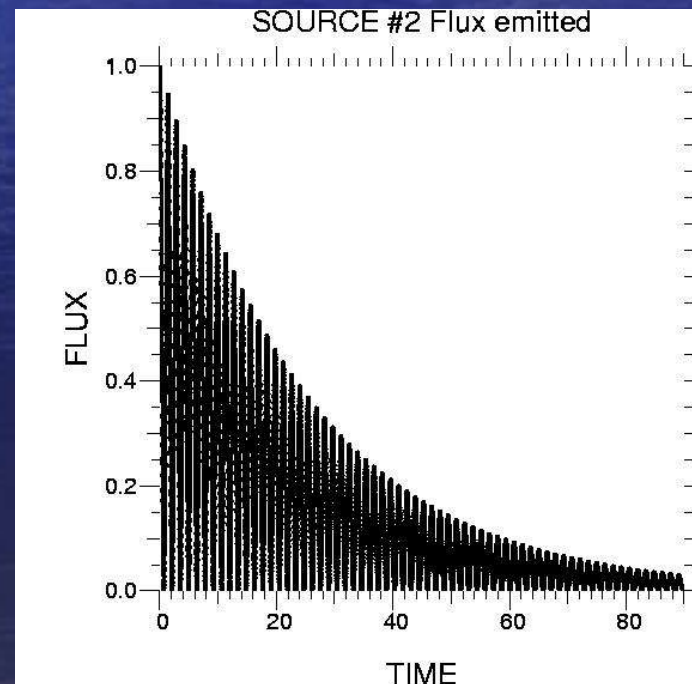
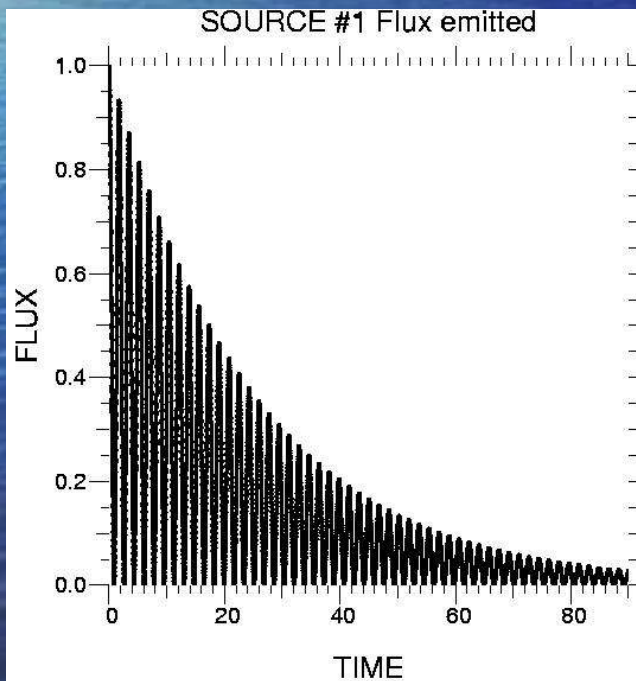
Principles of the algorithm

- In reality more than 1 source in the FOV
- Linear fit \Rightarrow Hyperplane fit (in $\text{PIF}_{\text{src1}}, \text{PIF}_{\text{src2}}, \dots$ plane)
 $\Rightarrow I_{\omega, \text{src1}}, I_{\omega, \text{src2}}, \dots, B_{\omega}$.



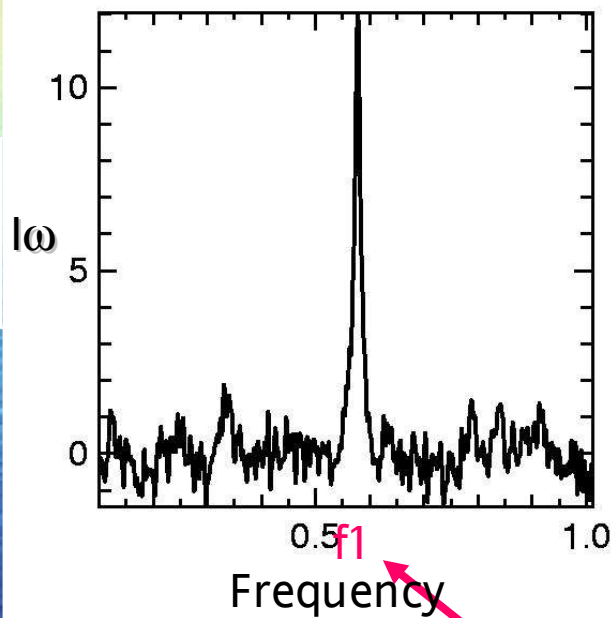
Two oscillating simulated sources

- Two sources (distant from 1° in the sky) emitting through the mask & oscillating at $f_1 = 0.58$ & $f_2 = 0.71$ by a MonteCarlo-like procedure + background (constant).
=> 9000 events (3000 for each source and 3000 for background)

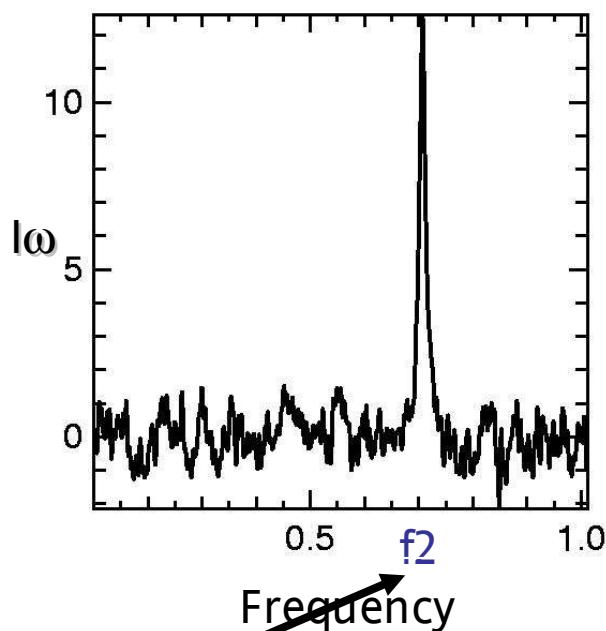


Preliminary results

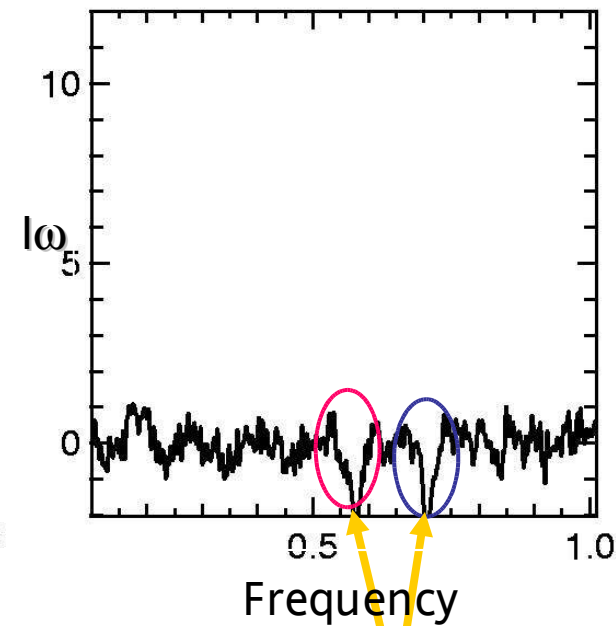
SOURCE number 1



SOURCE number 2



BACKGROUND



SEPARATED
SIGNAL !!!

Residual
signal of
the sources

Conclusion and perspectives

- Detection of each signal separately.
- Background contribution cancelled if constant.
- Adapted for signal where phase = constant (pulsar)
- Code written in Yorick
- Tests on real data (two pulsars in ISGRI FOV = ideal)
- Improvement of the algorithm to detect QPOs (phase of the signal non constant)
- A lot of application in sight...
- Work in progress...



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