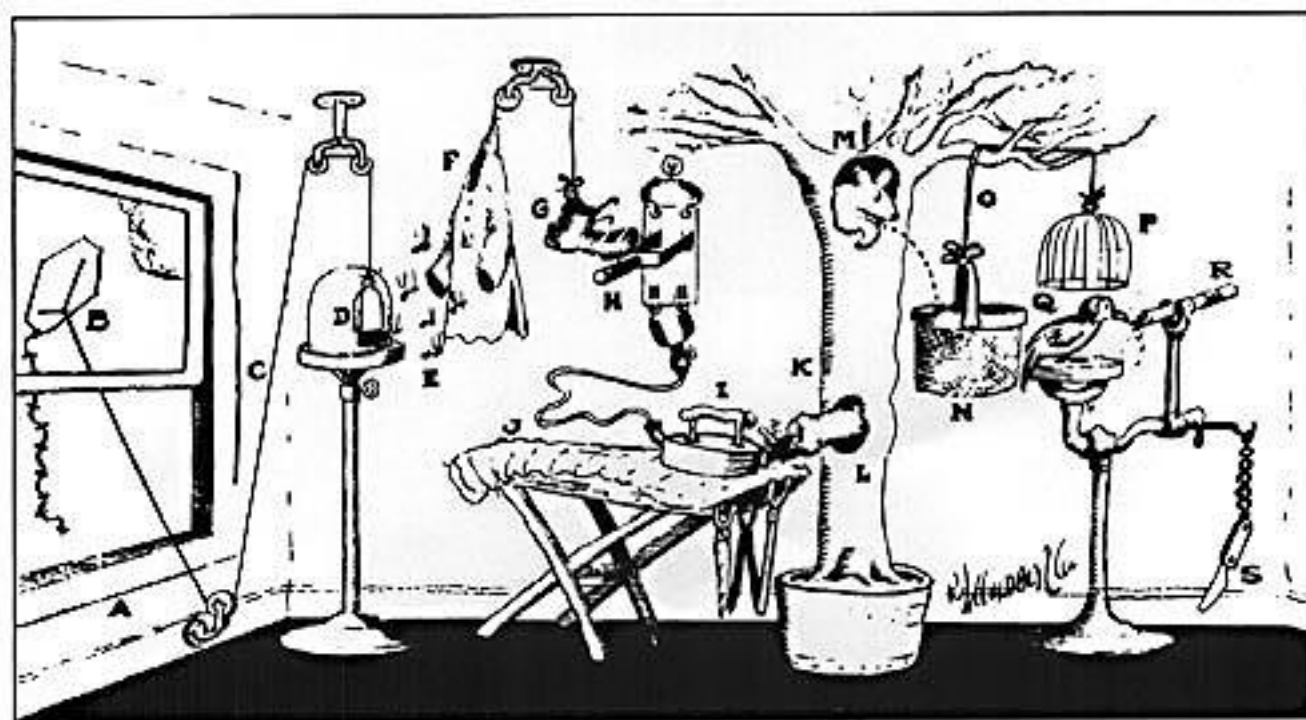
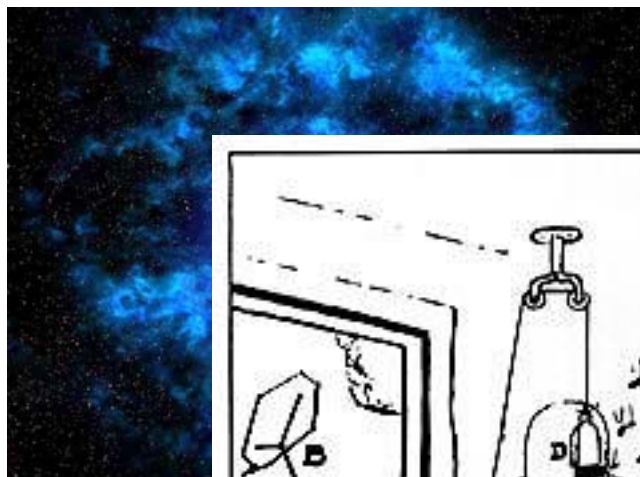


Swift Triggering

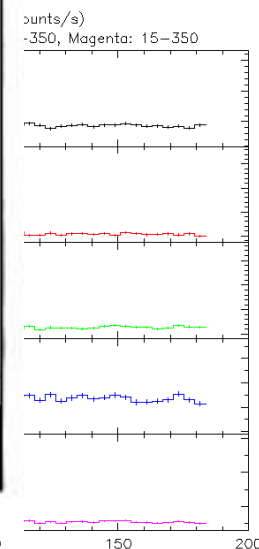


**Kas McLean,
Ed Fenimore, David Palmer,
Stephanie Fiorenza**

Swift Triggering



Pencil Sharpener RUBE GOLDBERG (tm) RGI 038



MET - 174053760.32

8-Jul-2006 08:22

Why Bother?

- φ Capitalize on Swift's strengths
- φ Work around Swift's weaknesses
- φ Catch and locate as many GRBs as possible

Swift

Burst Alert Telescope (BAT)

- 32,000 CdZnTe detectors
- 2 sr field of view

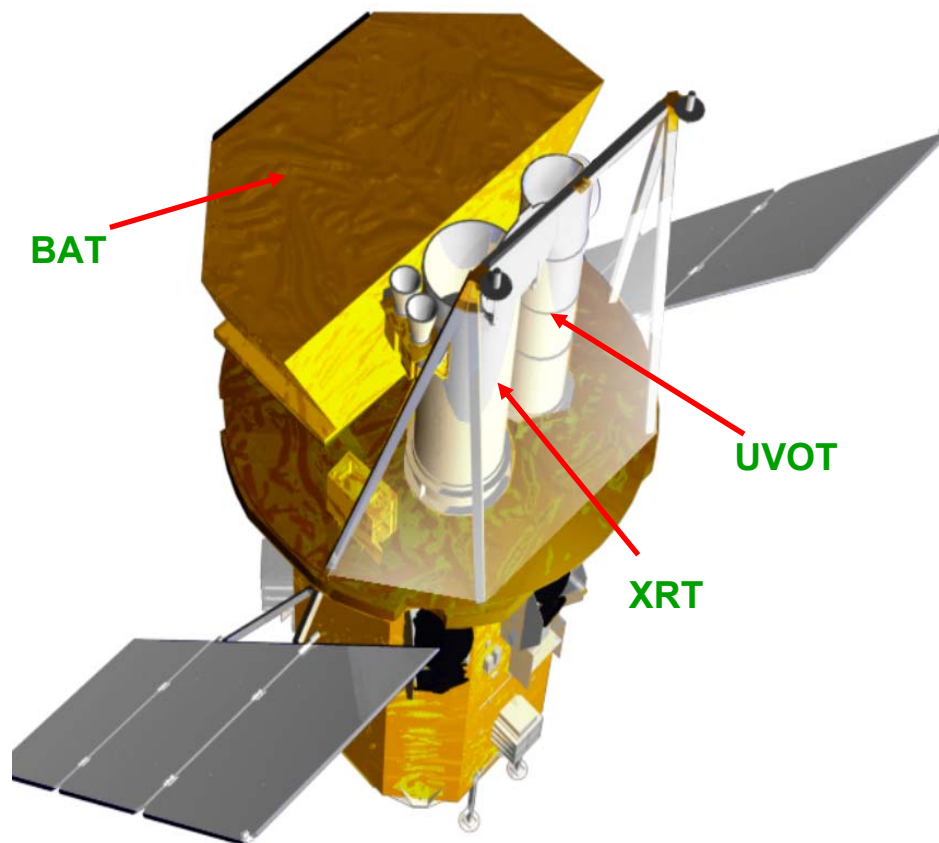
X-Ray Telescope (XRT)

- CCD spectroscopy
- Arcsec GRB positions

UV-Optical Telescope (UVOT)

- Sub-arcsec position
- 22 mag sensitivity

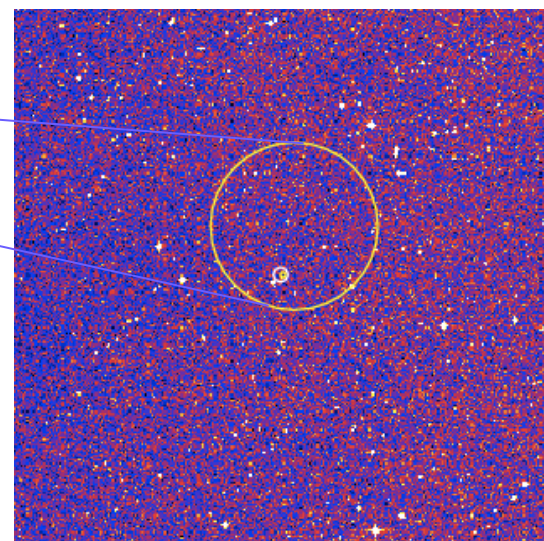
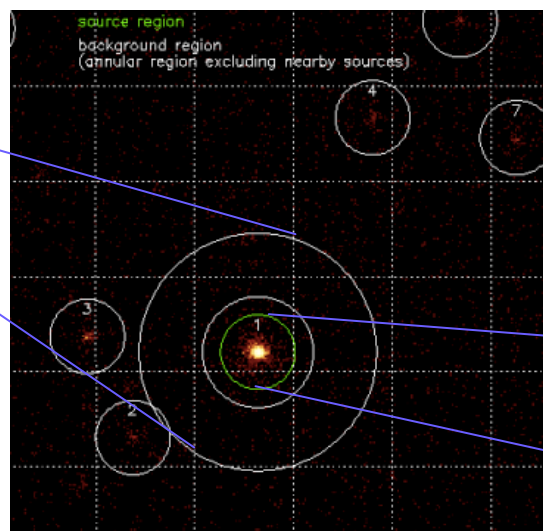
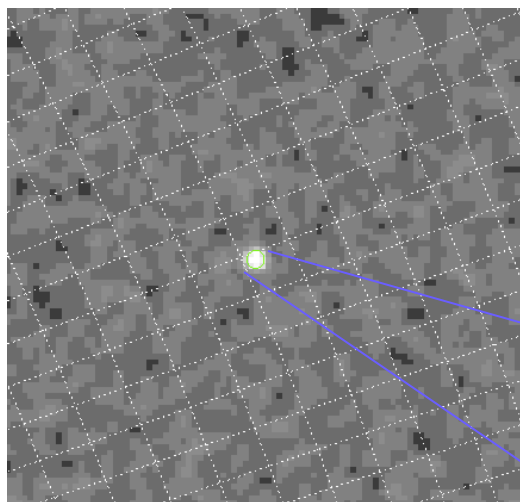
Spacecraft slews XRT & UVOT to GRB in <100 s



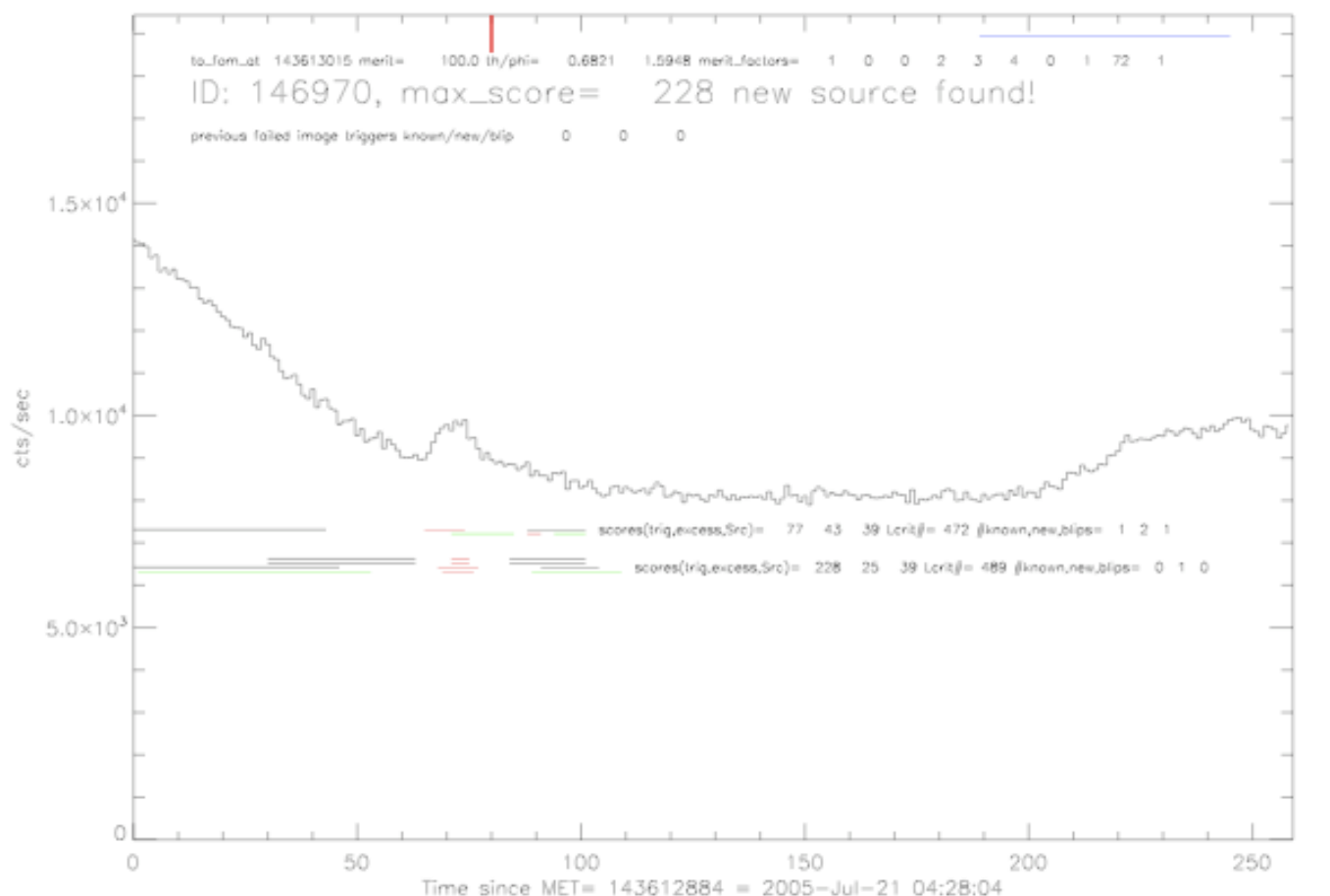
The Glamour Shots



In the beginning, there was a trigger...



A Needle in a Haystack



How BAT Triggers

Coded Apertures 101

QuickTime™ and a
YUV420 codec decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

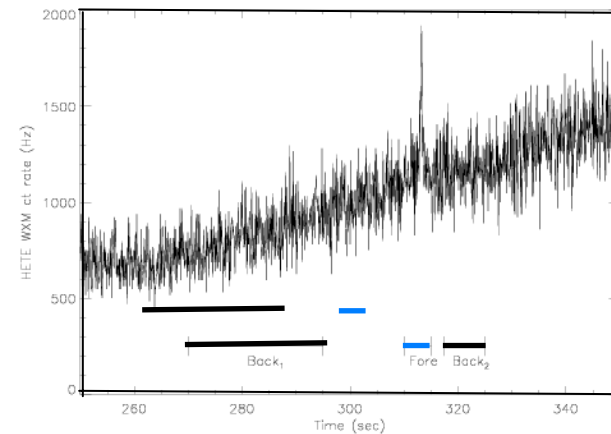
To Find a GRB: Constant Trigger Evaluation

- φ **Every second, ~2700 rate trigger criteria evaluated on board**
 - Individual criteria
 - detector area
 - energy
 - foreground duration
 - number of background samples
 - Fully explore GRB phase space

- φ **Every minute, one image trigger evaluated**
 - Looks for slow rising GRBs that rate criteria would have missed

Dividing Phase Space: The Trigger Criteria

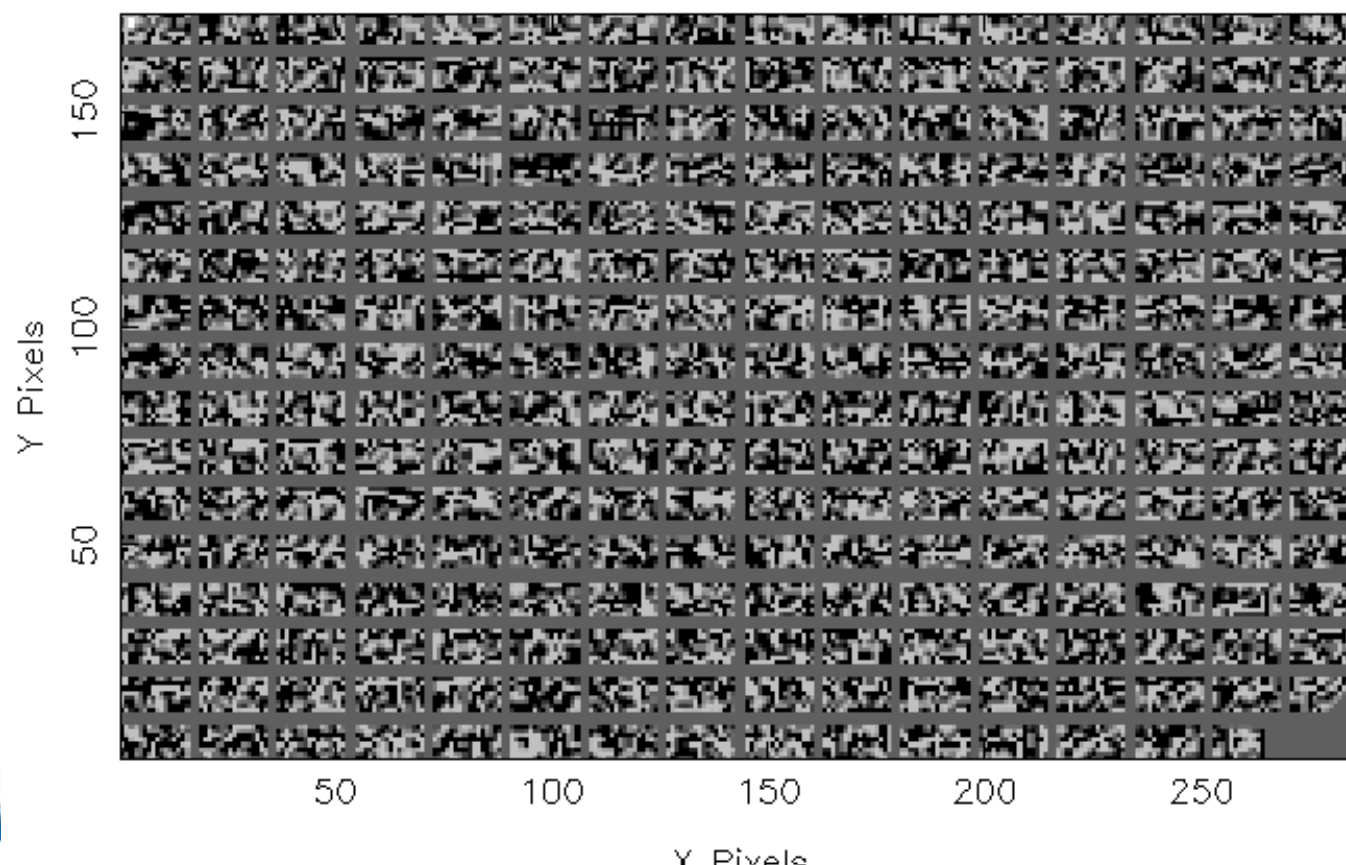
- φ **Time duration**
 - log coverage from 4msec to 32 sec
- φ **Energy range**
 - 15-25 keV, 15-50 keV
 - 25-100 keV, 50-350 keV
- φ **Area of the focal plane**
 - Full focal plane
 - 4 halves (top, bottom, left, right)
 - 4 quarters
- φ **Number of background samples**
 - One sided- BATSE-like trigger
 - Bracketed - removes trends in the data
- φ ***Over 600 unique criteria used on board***
 - Can command up to ~1000



The Triggering process — the rate trigger

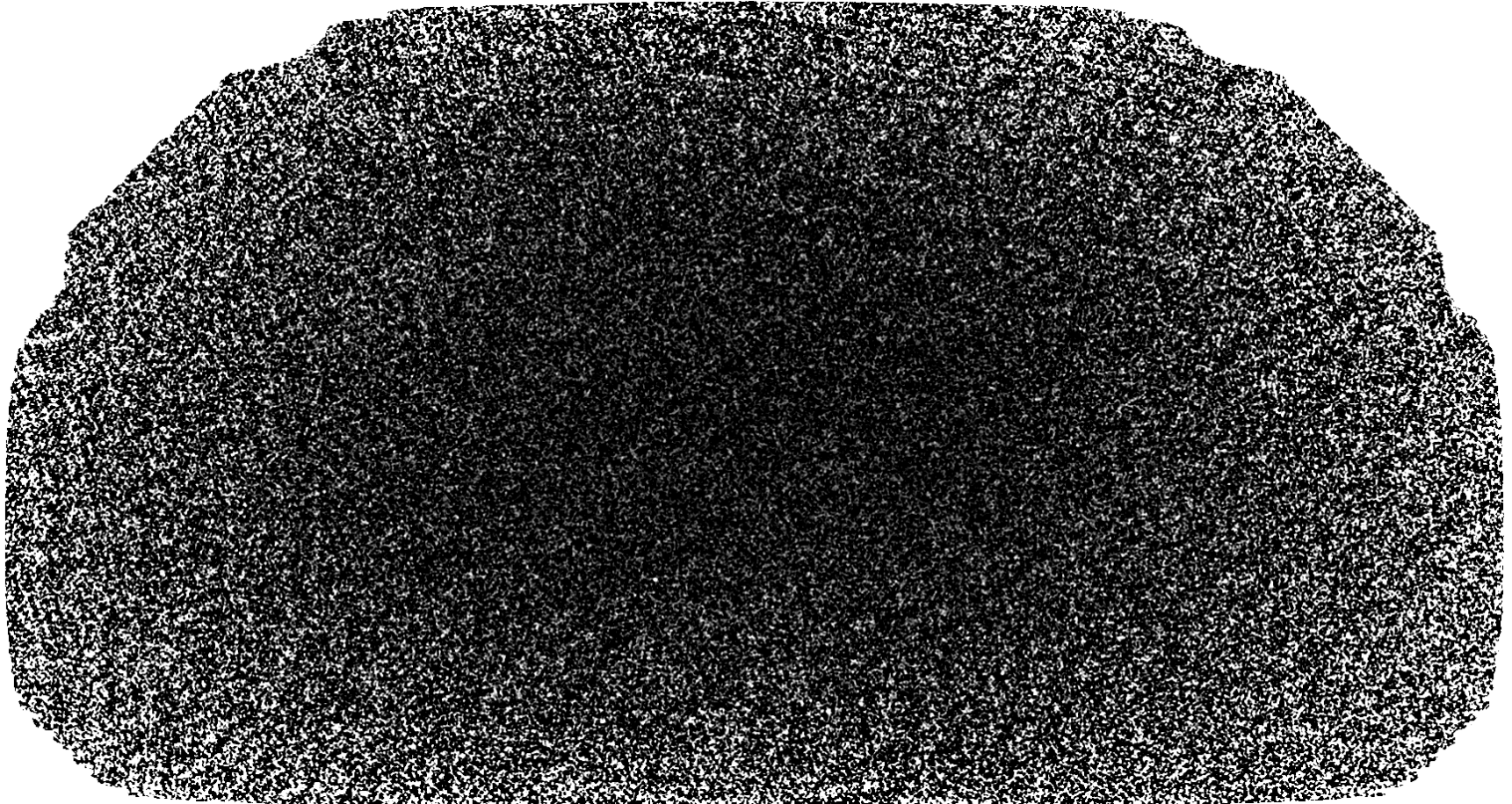


SWIFT BAT

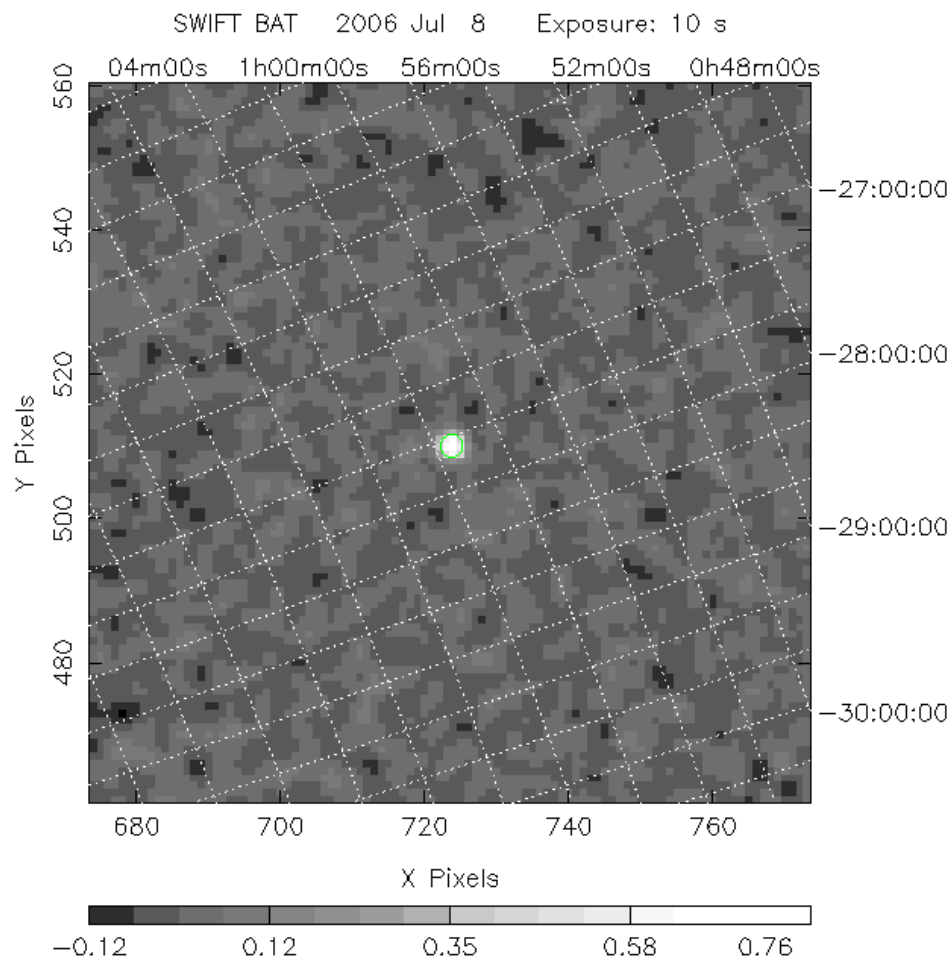


The Triggering process—FFT imaging

- Use the detector map to make a full-sky image by FFT convolution



The Triggering process —back projections



The Triggering process—Anything there?



— scores(trig,excess,Src)= 43 0 0 Lcrit#= 116 #known,new,blips= 0 0 0

— scores(trig,excess,Src)= 128 145 23 Lcrit#= 128 #known,new,blips= 1 0 1

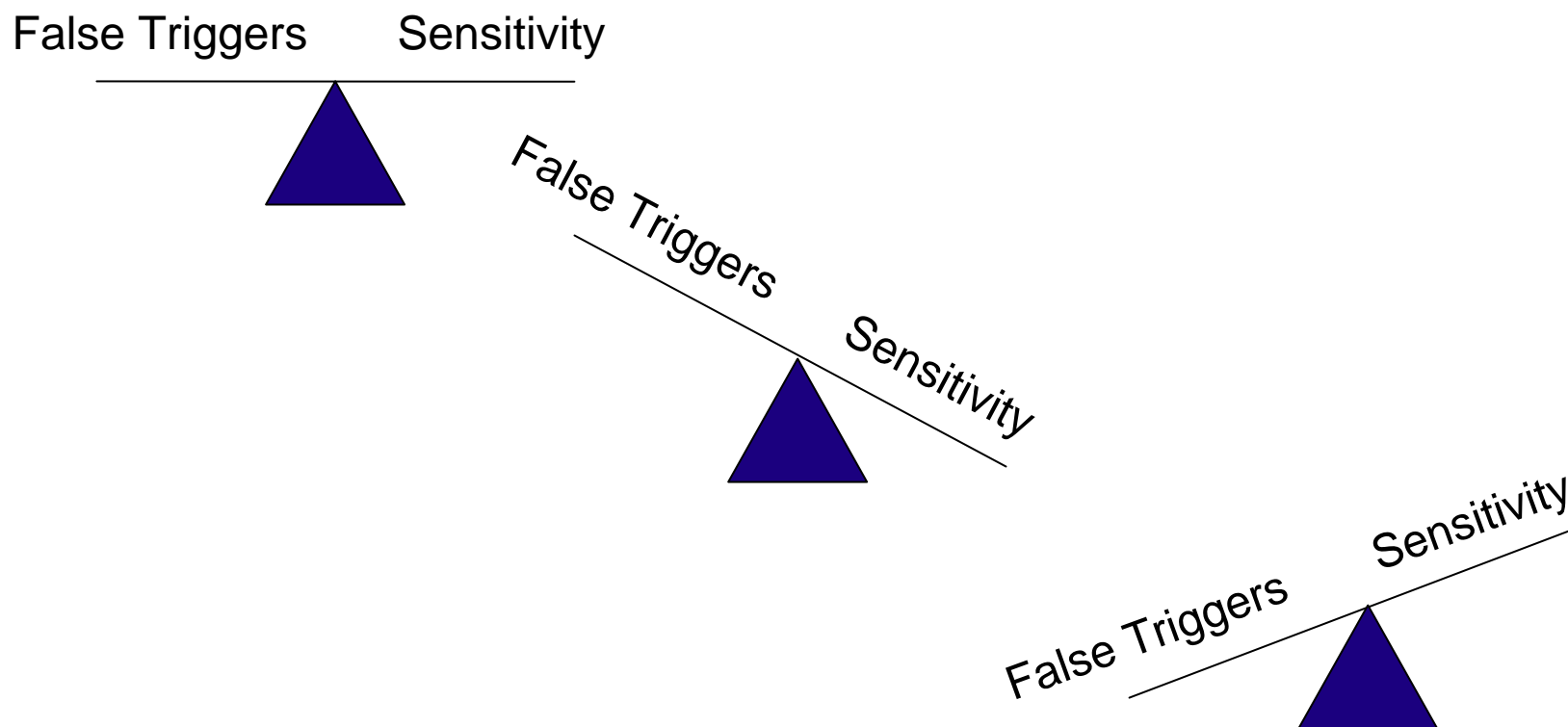
— scores(trig,excess,Src)= 181 205 0 Lcrit#= 128 #known,new,blips= 1 0 0

— scores(trig,excess,Src)= 251 380 0 Lcrit#= 244 #known,new,blips= 1 0 0

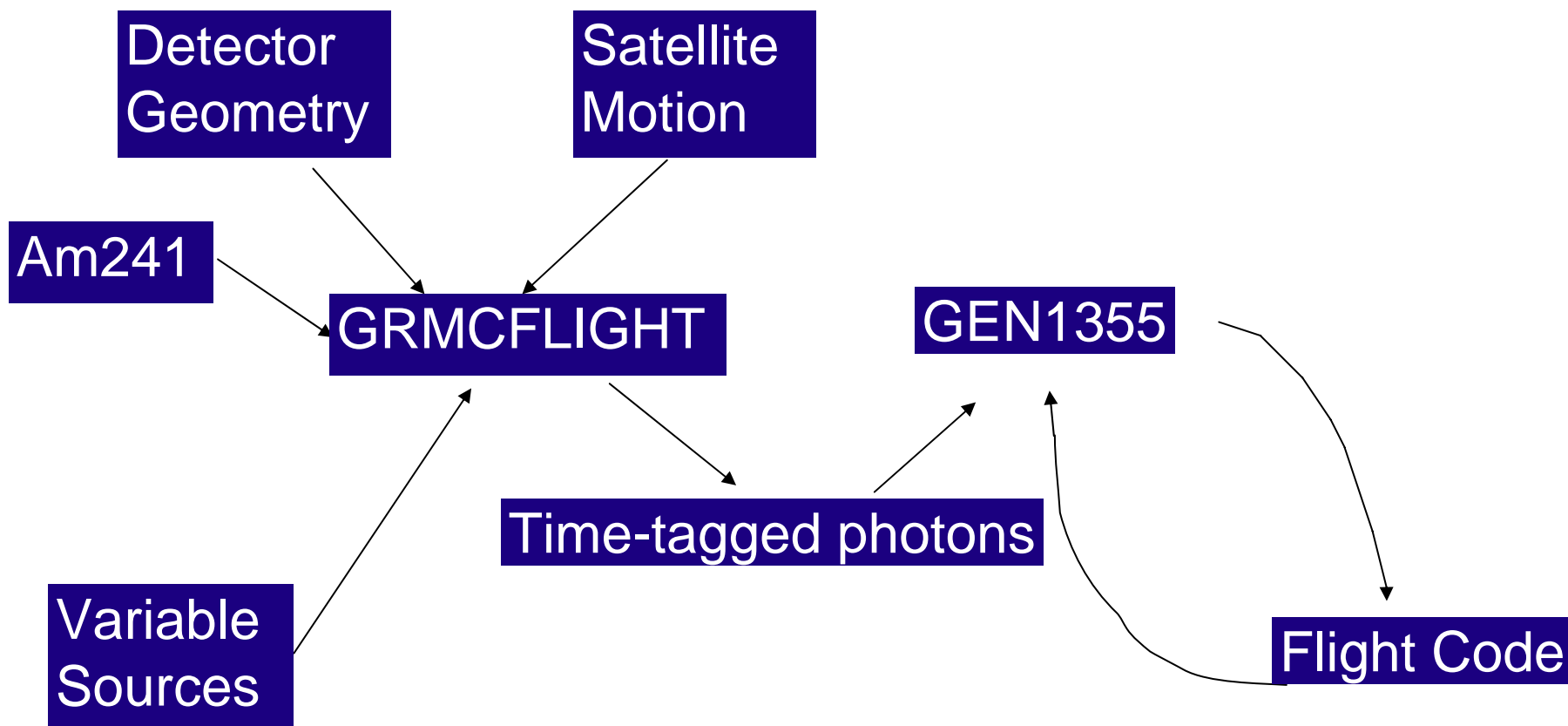
— scores(trig,excess,Src)= 434 618 0 Lcrit#= 280 #known,new,blips= 1 0 0

— scores(trig,excess,Src)= 510 676 0 Lcrit#= 408 #known,new,blips= 1 0 0

The Balancing Act



The Simulation Setup



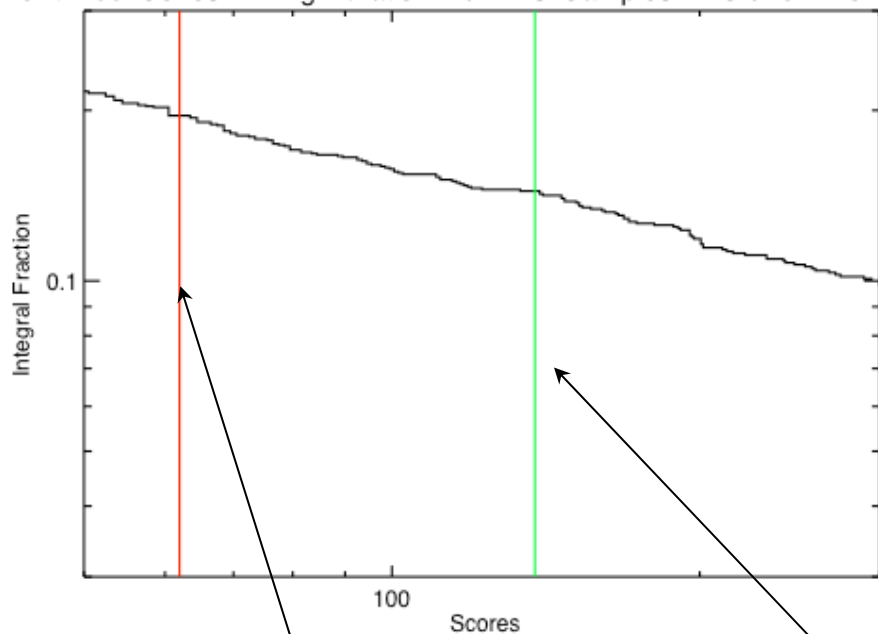
Setting Thresholds, part 1

- φ **Get distribution of rate scores at high background**
- φ **From distribution of thresholds for each criteria**
 - Calculate mean of scores
 - Calculate stdev of scores
- φ **New threshold = mean of scores + 2*stdev of scores**

- φ **Tolerate false rate triggers**
 - Caught by image check -> no TDRS/GCN message and no slew
 - More photon tagged data for ground analysis

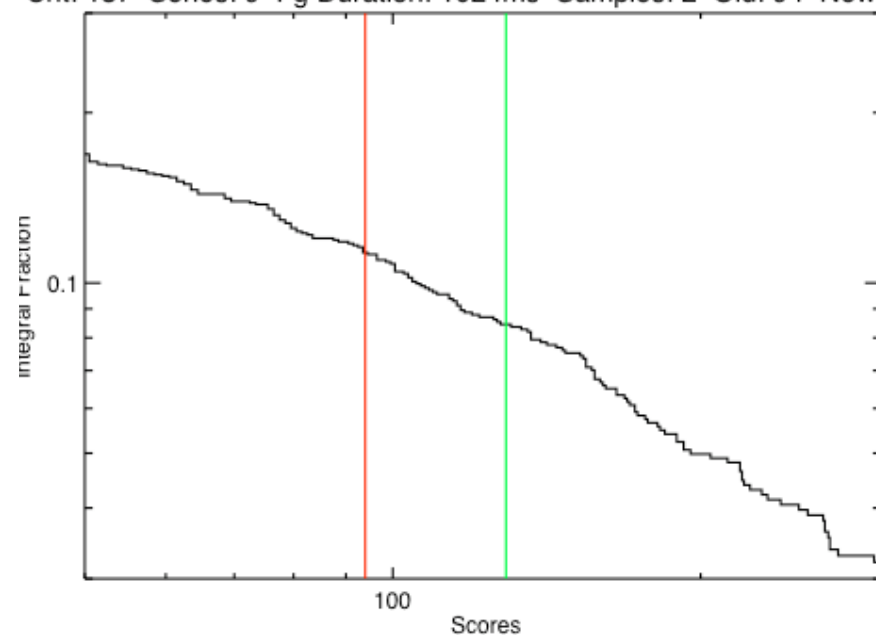
The Threshold Reality Check

Crit: 155 Series: 27 Fg Duration: 1024ms Samples: 2 Old: 62 New: 138



Ground Simulation

Crit: 137 Series: 9 Fg Duration: 1024ms Samples: 2 Old: 94 New: 129



Flight Data

Setting Thresholds, part 2

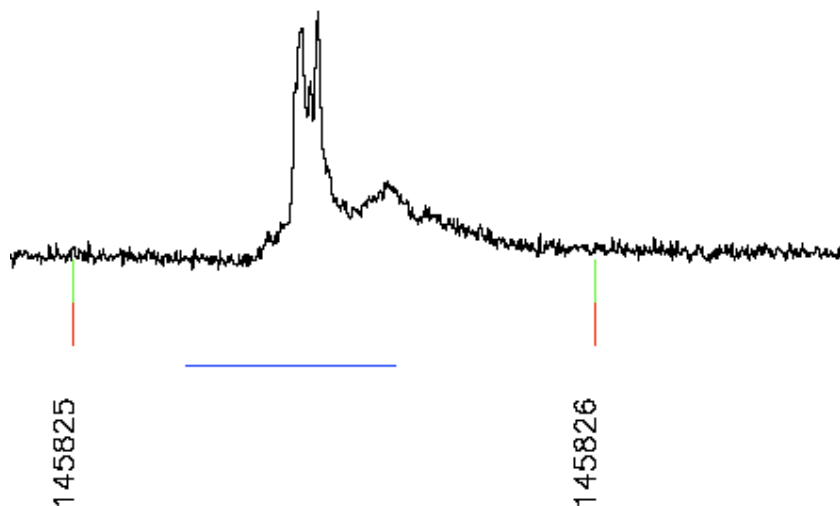
- φ Onboard scores included those from cosmic ray showers, real GRBs, bright sources, etc.
- φ Simulation data only included a high count rate background
- φ Mean and stdev susceptible to outliers, thus unnecessarily raising the thresholds

- φ $\text{Threshold} = \text{median_scores} + 7 \times \text{interquartile range}$
 - removes the effect of outliers on threshold setting

Triggering tweaks:

- φ **Adjust the significance thresholds for each criteria**
- φ **Adjust the threshold in FFT image for back-projection**
- φ **Adjust threshold for certainly and possibly interesting detection**
- φ **Ratcheting duration**
- φ **Adjust the times and thresholds for speculative imaging**

Missed Bursts, Known Sources, and Solar Flares, oh my!



QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

How are we doing?

- φ **We see short GRBs and long GRBs**
 - With short trigger criteria (≤ 64 ms)
 - With long trigger criteria
 - With 1 minute image triggers
- φ **We see other bursting sources**
 - E.g. SGR 1806-20, H1608-522
- φ **We see slower known and unknown sources**
 - E.g. SWIFT 1753.5-0127
- φ **I have looked through months of light curves**
 - No blatant cases where we should have triggered but didn't
 - Many things that looked like bursts in rate data
 - Working on locating them with IPN

We are doing very well

Room for Improvement

- φ Find optimal energy ranges that yield the highest image significance
- φ Find best time structures that yield the highest rate significance
 - space between background and foreground samples

Why have such a complicated triggering system?

