This spec, which is incomplete, describes some of processing steps for continuous-clocking mode data.

1.1 Description

1.2 Input

1.3 Output

1.4 Parameters

1.5 Processing

1.5.1 Error checking

The following steps are performed once prior to the processing of the data for each input ACIS event.

1. obsfile:

   (a) Validation:
       i. Existence:
           If

           \[
           \text{obsfile} \neq \text{none and none} \neq \text{obsfile} \neq \text{NONE} \quad (1) \\
           \text{obsfile} \neq \text{none} \neq \text{obsfile} \neq \text{NONE} \quad (2)
           \]

           and the obsfile does not exist, then obsfile is changed to “none” and acis_process_events produces a warning message.
ii. Permission:
   If
   
   \[
   \text{obsfile} \neq \text{none \ and} \quad (3)
   
   \text{obsfile} \neq \text{NONE} \quad (4)
   
   \]

   and the file permissions do not allow the \text{obsfile} to be read, then \text{obsfile} is changed to “none” and \text{acis.process_events} produces a warning message.

iii. OBS_MODE:
   If
   
   \[
   \text{obsfile} \neq \text{none \ and} \quad (5)
   
   \text{obsfile} \neq \text{NONE}, \quad (6)
   
   \]

   then
   A. If the \text{obsfile} does not include the keyword \text{obs_mode}, then OBS_MODE is set to “none”.
   B. If the \text{obsfile} includes the keyword \text{obs_mode} and

   \[
   \text{obs_mode} = \text{pointing \ or} \quad (7)
   
   \text{obs_mode} = \text{POINTING \ or} \quad (8)
   
   \text{obs_mode} = \text{secondary \ or} \quad (9)
   
   \text{obs_mode} = \text{SECONDARY,} \quad (10)
   
   \]

   then OBS_MODE is set to the value of \text{obs_mode}. Hereafter this keyword is referred to as OBS_MODE.
   C. If the \text{obsfile} includes the keyword \text{obs_mode} and

   \[
   \text{obs_mode} \neq \text{pointing \ and} \quad (11)
   
   \text{obs_mode} \neq \text{POINTING \ and} \quad (12)
   
   \text{obs_mode} \neq \text{secondary \ and} \quad (13)
   
   \text{obs_mode} \neq \text{SECONDARY,} \quad (14)
   
   \]

   then OBS_MODE is set to “none”.

2. infile:
   (a) Existence:
   If the \text{infile} does not exist, then \text{acis.process_events} exits with an error message.
   (b) Permission:
   If the \text{infile} exists, but the file permissions do not allow it to be read, then \text{acis.process_events} exits with an error message.
   (c) Validation:
   i. OBS_MODE:
   If OBS_MODE = none, then
   A. The OBS_MODE is read from the HDU \text{h}_\text{in} keyword of the same name. Hereafter this keyword is referred to as OBS_MODE.
   B. If the HDU \text{h}_\text{in} does not include the keyword OBS_MODE, then OBS_MODE is set to “none” and \text{acis.process_events} produces a warning message.
C. If the HDU $h_{in}$ includes the keyword Obs\_Mode and

- \texttt{obs\_mode} \neq \text{pointing and (15)}
- \texttt{obs\_mode} \neq \text{POINTING and (16)}
- \texttt{obs\_mode} \neq \text{secondary and (17)}
- \texttt{obs\_mode} \neq \text{SECONDARY}, (18)

then \texttt{Obs\_Mode} is set to “none” and \texttt{acis\_process\_events} produces a warning message.

ii. \texttt{DATAMODE}:

The \texttt{DATAMODE} is read from the HDU $h_{in}$ keyword of the same name. If the HDU $h_{in}$ does not include the keyword \texttt{DATAMODE} or if

- \texttt{DATAMODE} \neq \text{CC33\_FAINT and (19)}
- \texttt{DATAMODE} \neq \text{CC33\_GRADED and (20)}
- \texttt{DATAMODE} \neq \text{FAINT and (21)}
- \texttt{DATAMODE} \neq \text{FAINT\_BIAS and (22)}
- \texttt{DATAMODE} \neq \text{GRADED and (23)}
- \texttt{DATAMODE} \neq \text{VFAINT, (24)}

then \texttt{acis\_process\_events} exits with an error message. Hereafter, the value of this keyword is referred to as \texttt{DATAMODE}_{in}.

iii. \texttt{CONTENT}:

If the \texttt{infile} does not have an HDU $h_{in}$ with the keyword

- \texttt{CONTENT} = \text{EVT0 or (25)}
- \texttt{CONTENT} = \text{EVT1 or (26)}
- \texttt{CONTENT} = \text{TGEVT1 or (27)}
- \texttt{CONTENT} = \text{EVT2, (28)}

then \texttt{acis\_process\_events} exits with an error message. Hereafter, the value of this keyword is referred to as \texttt{CONTENT}_{in}.

iv. \texttt{TIME}:

If HDU $h_{in}$ of the \texttt{infile} does not include the column \texttt{TIME}, then \texttt{acis\_process\_events} exits with an error message. Hereafter, this column is referred to as \texttt{TIME}_{in}.

v. \texttt{TIME\_RO}:

If

- \texttt{DATAMODE}_{in} = \text{CC33\_FAINT or (29)}
- \texttt{DATAMODE}_{in} = \text{CC33\_GRADED, (30)}

if

- \texttt{CONTENT}_{in} = \text{EVT1 or (31)}
- \texttt{CONTENT}_{in} = \text{TGEVT1 or (32)}
- \texttt{CONTENT}_{in} = \text{EVT2, (33)}

and if HDU $h_{in}$ of the \texttt{infile} does not include the column \texttt{TIME\_RO}, then \texttt{acis\_process\_events} exits with an error message. Hereafter, this column is referred to as \texttt{TIME\_RO}_{in}.

vi. \texttt{EXPNO}:

If HDU $h_{in}$ the \texttt{infile} does not include the column \texttt{EXPNO}, then \texttt{acis\_process\_events} exits with an error message. Hereafter, this column is referred to as \texttt{EXPNO}_{in}.  

3
vii. CCD_ID:
A. If

\[
\text{CONTENT}_{in} = \text{EVT0} \quad \text{(34)}
\]
and if HDU \(h_{in}\) of the infile does not include the keyword CCD_ID, then \text{acis}\_\text{process}\_\text{events} exits with an error message. Hereafter, this keyword is referred to as CCD_ID_{in}.
B. If

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CONTENT}_{in} &= \text{EVT1 or} \\
\text{CONTENT}_{in} &= \text{TGEVT1 or} \\
\text{CONTENT}_{in} &= \text{EVT2}
\end{align*} \quad \text{(35)-(37)}
\]
and if HDU \(h_{in}\) of the infile does not include the column CCD_ID, then \text{acis}\_\text{process}\_\text{events} exits with an error message. Hereafter, this column is referred to as CCD_ID_{in}.

viii. CCDX:
A. If

\[
\text{CONTENT}_{in} = \text{EVT0} \quad \text{(38)}
\]
and if HDU \(h_{in}\) of the infile does not include the column CCDX, then \text{acis}\_\text{process}\_\text{events} exits with an error message. Hereafter, this column is referred to as CCDX_{in}.

ix. CHIPX:
A. If

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CONTENT}_{in} &= \text{EVT1 or} \\
\text{CONTENT}_{in} &= \text{TGEVT1 or} \\
\text{CONTENT}_{in} &= \text{EVT2}
\end{align*} \quad \text{(39)-(41)}
\]
and if HDU \(h_{in}\) of the infile does not include the column CHIPX, then \text{acis}\_\text{process}\_\text{events} exits with an error message. Hereafter, this column is referred to as CHIPX_{in}.

x. CCDY:
A. If

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CONTENT}_{in} &= \text{EVT0}, \quad \text{(42)}
\end{align*}
\]
if

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DATAMODE}_{in} &= \text{FAINT or} \\
\text{DATAMODE}_{in} &= \text{FAINT\_BIAS or} \\
\text{DATAMODE}_{in} &= \text{GRADED or} \\
\text{DATAMODE}_{in} &= \text{VFAINT,}
\end{align*} \quad \text{(43)-(46)}
\]
and if HDU \(h_{in}\) of the infile does not include the column CCDY, then \text{acis}\_\text{process}\_\text{events} exits with an error message. Hereafter, this column is referred to as CCDY_{in}.

xi. TROW:
A. If

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CONTENT}_{in} &= \text{EVT0}, \quad \text{(47)}
\end{align*}
\]
if

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DATAMODE}_{in} &= \text{CC33\_FAINT or} \\
\text{DATAMODE}_{in} &= \text{CC33\_GRADED}
\end{align*} \quad \text{(48)-(49)}
\]
and if HDU \(h_{in}\) of the infile does not include the column TROW, then \text{acis}\_\text{process}\_\text{events} exits with an error message. Hereafter, this column is referred to as TROW_{in}.
xii. CHIPY:

A. If

\[
\text{CONTENT}_{\text{in}} = \text{EVT1 or (50)}
\]
\[
\text{CONTENT}_{\text{in}} = \text{TGEVT1 or (51)}
\]
\[
\text{CONTENT}_{\text{in}} = \text{EVT2 (52)}
\]

and if HDU \( h_{\text{in}} \) of the infile does not include the column CHIPY, then \text{acis_process_events} exits with an error message. Hereafter, this column is referred to as \( \text{CHIPY}_{\text{in}} \).

xiii. TIMEDEL:

If

\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{CC33.FAINT or (53)}
\]
\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{CC33.GRADED (54)}
\]

and HDU \( h_{\text{in}} \) of the infile does not include the keyword TIMEDEL, then \text{acis_process_events} exits with an error message. Hereafter this keyword is referred to as \( \text{TIMEDEL}_{\text{in}} \).

xiv. RA\_TARG, DEC\_TARG, RA\_NOM, DEC\_NOM, RA\_PNT, DEC\_PNT, CHIPY\_TG, CHIPY\_ZO, and TG\_M:

If

\[
\text{OBS\_MODE} = \text{pointing or (55)}
\]
\[
\text{OBS\_MODE} = \text{POINTING (56)}
\]

and

\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{CC33.FAINT or (57)}
\]
\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{CC33.GRADED, (58)}
\]

then

A. RA\_TARG, DEC\_TARG, RA\_NOM, DEC\_NOM, RA\_PNT, DEC\_PNT:

If HDU \( h_{\text{in}} \) of the infile does not include the keywords RA\_TARG, DEC\_TARG, RA\_NOM, DEC\_NOM, RA\_PNT, and DEC\_PNT, then \text{acis_process_events} exits with an error message. Hereafter these keywords are referred to as RA\_TARG\_in, DEC\_TARG\_in, RA\_NOM\_in, DEC\_NOM\_in, RA\_PNT\_in, and DEC\_PNT\_in, respectively.

B. CHIPY\_TG, CHIPY\_ZO, and TG\_M:

If

\[
\text{CONTENT}_{\text{in}} = \text{TGEVT1 (59)}
\]

and if HDU \( h_{\text{in}} \) of the infile does not include the columns CHIPY\_TG, CHIPY\_ZO, and TG\_M, then \text{acis_process_events} exits with an error message. Hereafter these columns are referred to as CHIPY\_TG\_in, CHIPY\_ZO\_in, and TG\_M\_in, respectively.

3. stop:

(a) Lowercase:

The parameter string is converted to contain only lower case letters.

(b) Validation:

i. Setting:

If

\[
\text{stop} \neq \text{none and (60)}
\]
then \texttt{stop} is changed to “none” and \texttt{acis\_process\_events} produces a warning message.

ii. \texttt{OBS\_MODE}:

If

\begin{align*}
\texttt{OBS\_MODE} \neq \text{pointing and} & \quad (66) \\
\texttt{OBS\_MODE} \neq \text{POINTING} & \quad (67)
\end{align*}

and

\begin{align*}
\texttt{stop} \neq \text{none and} & \quad (68) \\
\texttt{stop} \neq \text{chip and} & \quad (69) \\
\texttt{stop} \neq \text{tdet,} & \quad (70)
\end{align*}

then \texttt{stop} is changed to “none” and \texttt{acis\_process\_events} produces a warning message.

4. \texttt{acaofffile}:

(a) Validation for CC mode:

If

\begin{align*}
\texttt{OBS\_MODE} = \text{pointing or} & \quad (71) \\
\texttt{OBS\_MODE} = \text{POINTING} & \quad (72)
\end{align*}

and

\begin{align*}
\texttt{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{CC33\_FAINT or} & \quad (73) \\
\texttt{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{CC33\_GRADED,} & \quad (74)
\end{align*}

then

i. Setting:

If

\begin{align*}
\texttt{acaofffile} = \text{none or} & \quad (75) \\
\texttt{acaofffile} = \text{NONE,} & \quad (76)
\end{align*}

then \texttt{acis\_process\_events} exits with an error message.

ii. Existence:

If the \texttt{acaofffile} does not exist, then \texttt{acis\_process\_events} exits with an error message.

iii. Permission:

If the \texttt{acaofffile} exists, but the file permissions do not allow it to be read, then \texttt{acis\_process\_events} exits with an error message.

iv. \texttt{CONTENT}:

If the \texttt{acaofffile} does not have an HDU $h_{\text{acaoff}}$ with the keyword

\begin{align*}
\texttt{CONTENT} = \text{ASPSOL,} & \quad (77)
\end{align*}

then \texttt{acis\_process\_events} exits with an error message.
v. Keyword:
  If HDU hacaoff of the acaofffile does not include the keyword TSTART, then acis_process_events exits with an error message.

vi. Columns:
  If HDU hacaoff of the acaofffile does not include the columns TIME, RA, DEC, and ROLL then acis_process_events exits with an error message. Hereafter, these columns are referred to as TIMEacaoff, RAcacaoff, DECacaoff, and ROLLaacaoff.

vii. Sequential:
  If more than one valid acaofffile is specified, but the the values TSTART are not in increasing order, then acis_process_events exits with an error message.

5. doevtgrade:
   (a) Lowercase:
      The parameter string is converted to contain only lower case letters.
   (b) Validation:
      If

      doevtgrade ≠ yes and 
      doevtgrade ≠ no, (78)

      then acis_process_events exits with an error message.

6. apply_cti:
   (a) Lowercase:
      The parameter string is converted to contain only lower case letters.
   (b) Validation:
      i. Setting:
         If

         apply_cti ≠ yes and
         apply_cti ≠ no (80)

      then acis_process_events exits with an error message.
      ii. PHAS:
          If

          apply_cti = yes (82)

          and if the infile does not include the column PHAS, then apply_cti is changed to “no” and acis_process_events produces a warning message.
      iii. doevtgrade:
          If

          apply_cti = yes and
          doevtgrade = no, (84)

          then apply_cti is changed to “no” and acis_process_events produces a warning message.

7. alignmentfile:
(a) Validation for CC mode:

If

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{OBS\_MODE} & = \text{pointing or } \text{(85)} \\
\text{OBS\_MODE} & = \text{POINTING} \quad \text{(86)}
\end{align*}
\]

and

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} & = \text{CC33\_FAINT or } \text{(87)} \\
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} & = \text{CC33\_GRADED,} \quad \text{(88)}
\end{align*}
\]

then

i. Setting:

If

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{alignmentfile} & = \text{none or } \text{(89)} \\
\text{alignmentfile} & = \text{NONE,} \quad \text{(90)}
\end{align*}
\]

then \texttt{acis\_process\_events} exits with an error message.

ii. Existence:

If the \texttt{alignmentfile} does not exist, then \texttt{acis\_process\_events} exits with an error message.

iii. Permission:

If the \texttt{alignmentfile} exists, but the file permissions do not allow it to be read, then \texttt{acis\_process\_events} exits with an error message.

iv. \texttt{CONTENT}:

If the \texttt{alignmentfile} does not have an HDU \texttt{h\_alignment} with the keyword

\[
\text{CONTENT} = \text{ASPSOL,} \quad \text{(91)}
\]

then \texttt{acis\_process\_events} exits with an error message.

v. Keyword:

If HDU \texttt{h\_alignment} of the \texttt{alignmentfile} does not include the keyword \texttt{TSTART}, then \texttt{acis\_process\_events} exits with an error message.

vi. Columns:

If HDU \texttt{h\_alignment} of the \texttt{alignmentfile} does not include the columns \texttt{DY}, \texttt{DZ}, and \texttt{DTHETA} then \texttt{acis\_process\_events} exits with an error message.

vii. Sequential:

If more than one valid \texttt{alignmentfile} is specified, but the the values \texttt{TSTART} are not in increasing order, then \texttt{acis\_process\_events} exits with an error message.

8. \texttt{badpixfile}:

(a) Validation:

i. Existence:

If

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{badpixfile} & \neq \text{none and } \text{(92)} \\
\text{badpixfile} & \neq \text{NONE} \quad \text{(93)}
\end{align*}
\]

and the \texttt{badpixfile} does not exist, then \texttt{badpixfile} is changed to “none” and \texttt{acis\_process\_events} produces a warning message.
ii. Permission:
If
\[
\text{badpixfile} \neq \text{none and } \text{badpixfile} \neq \text{NONE}
\]
and the file permissions do not allow it to be read, then \text{badpixfile} is changed to “none” and \text{acis\_process\_events} produces a warning message.

iii. \text{CONTENT}:
If
\[
\text{badpixfile} \neq \text{none and } \text{badpixfile} \neq \text{NONE}
\]
and the \text{badpixfile} does not have one or more HDUs \(h_{\text{badpix}}\) with the keyword
\[
\text{CONTENT} = \text{BADPIX} \text{ or } \text{CONTENT} = \text{CDB\_ACIS\_BADPIX},
\]
then \text{badpixfile} is changed to “none” and \text{acis\_process\_events} produces a warning message.

iv. Keyword:
If
\[
\text{badpixfile} \neq \text{none and } \text{badpixfile} \neq \text{NONE}
\]
and the HDU(s) \(h_{\text{badpix}}\) of the \text{badpixfile} do not include the keyword \text{CCD\_ID}, then \text{badpixfile} is changed to “none” and \text{acis\_process\_events} produces a warning message. Hereafter this keyword is referred to as \text{CCD\_ID}_{\text{badpix}}.

v. Columns:
If
\[
\text{badpixfile} \neq \text{none and } \text{badpixfile} \neq \text{NONE}
\]
and the HDU(s) \(h_{\text{badpix}}\) of the \text{badpixfile} do not include the columns \text{CHIPX}, \text{CHIPY}, \text{TIME}, \text{TIME\_STOP}, and \text{STATUS}, then \text{badpixfile} is changed to “none” and \text{acis\_process\_events} produces a warning message. Hereafter these columns are referred to as \text{CHIPX}_{\text{badpix}}, \text{CHIPY}_{\text{badpix}}, \text{TIME}_{\text{badpix}}, \text{TIME\_STOP}_{\text{badpix}}, and \text{STATUS}_{\text{badpix}}, respectively.

9. \text{ctifile}:
(a) Validation:
If
\[
\text{ctifile} \neq \text{caldb and } \text{ctifile} \neq \text{CALDB},
\]
then
i. Existence:
If the \text{ctifile} does not exist, then \text{apply\_cti} is changed to “no” and \text{acis\_process\_events} produces a warning message.
ii. Permission:
    If the ctifile exists, but the file permissions do not allow it to be read, then apply.cti is changed to “no” and acis_process_events produces a warning message.

iii. CONTENT:
    If the ctifile does not have one or more HDUs hcti with the keyword

\[
\text{CONTENT} = \text{CDB\_ACIS\_CTI}, \tag{106}
\]

then apply.cti is changed to “no” and acis_process_events produces a warning message.

iv. Columns:
    If the first such HDU of the ctifile does not include the columns CCD\_ID, CHIPX\_LO, CHIPX\_HI, CHIPY\_LO, CHIPY\_HI, PHA, VOLUME\_X, VOLUME\_Y, FRCTRLX, FRCTRLY, TCTIX, and TCTIY, then apply.cti is changed to “no” and acis_process_events produces a warning message.

10. clobber:
    (a) Lowercase:
        The parameter string is converted to contain only lower case letters.
    (b) Validation:
        i. Setting:
            If

\[
\text{clobber} \neq \text{yes and} \tag{107}
\]
\[
\text{clobber} \neq \text{no}, \tag{108}
\]

then clobber is changed to “no” and acis_process_events produces a warning message.

ii. Permission:
    If

\[
\text{clobber} = \text{yes} \tag{109}
\]

and the outfile exists, but the file permissions of the outfile do not allow it to be over-written, then acis_process_events exits with an error message.

iii. Don’t overwrite:
    If

\[
\text{clobber} = \text{no} \tag{110}
\]

and the outfile exists, then acis_process_events exits with an error message.

11. pix_adj:
    (a) Lowercase:
        The parameter string is converted to contain only lower case letters.
    (b) Validation:
        i. Setting:
            If

\[
\text{pix\_adj} \neq \text{centroid and} \tag{111}
\]
\[
\text{pix\_adj} \neq \text{edser and} \tag{112}
\]
\[
\text{pix\_adj} \neq \text{none and} \tag{113}
\]
\[
\text{pix\_adj} \neq \text{randomize}, \tag{114}
\]

then pix_adj is changed to “none” and acis_process_events produces a warning message.
ii. **OBS_MODE:**
   If
   
   \[
   \text{OBS\_MODE} \neq \text{pointing} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{OBS\_MODE} \neq \text{POINTING}
   \]
   
   and
   
   \[
   \text{pix\_adj} \neq \text{none},
   \]
   
   then `pix_adj` is changed to “none” and `acis\_process\_events` produces a warning message.

iii. **stop:**
   If
   
   \[
   \text{pix\_adj} = \text{centroid} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{pix\_adj} = \text{edser} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{pix\_adj} = \text{randomize}
   \]
   
   and if
   
   \[
   \text{stop} \neq \text{sky},
   \]
   
   then `pix_adj` is changed to “none” and `acis\_process\_events` produces a warning message.

iv. **PHAS:**
   If
   
   \[
   \text{pix\_adj} = \text{centroid}
   \]
   
   and if the `infile` does not include the column `PHAS`, then `pix_adj` is changed to “none” and `acis\_process\_events` produces a warning message.

v. **FLTGRADE:**
   If
   
   \[
   \text{pix\_adj} = \text{edser}
   \]
   
   and if the `infile` does not include the column `FLTGRADE`, then `pix_adj` is changed to “none” and `acis\_process\_events` produces a warning message.

12. **subpixfile:**
   (a) If
   
   \[
   \text{pix\_adj} = \text{edser},
   \]
   
   then
   
   i. **Existence:**
      If the `subpixfile` does not exist, then `pix_adj` is changed to “none” and `acis\_process\_events` produces a warning message.
   
   ii. **Permission:**
      If the `subpixfile` exists, but the file permissions do not allow it to be read, then `pix_adj` is changed to “none” and `acis\_process\_events` produces a warning message.
   
   iii. **Validation:**
A. CONTENT:
If the subpixfile does not have one or more HDUs \( h_{\text{subpix}} \) with the keyword
\[
\text{CONTENT} = \text{AXAF\_SUBPIX},
\]
then pix_adj is changed to “none” and acis\_process\_events produces a warning message.

B. Keyword:
If the HDUs \( h_{\text{subpix}} \) of the subpixfile do not include the keyword CCD\_ID, then pix_adj is changed to “none” and acis\_process\_events produces a warning message.

C. Columns:
If the HDUs \( h_{\text{subpix}} \) of the subpixfile do not include binary tables with the columns FLTGRADE, NPOINTS, ENERGY, CHIPX\_OFFSET, and CHIPY\_OFFSET, then pix_adj is changed to “none” and acis\_process\_events produces a warning message. Hereafter these columns are referred to as FLTGRADE\_subpix, NPOINTS\_subpix, ENERGY\_subpix, CHIPX\_OFFSET\_subpix, and CHIPY\_OFFSET\_subpix, respectively.

1.5.2 Initializations

1. Focal-point CCD:
If
\[
\text{OBS\_MODE} = \text{pointing or POINTING}
\]
and
\[
\text{DATAMODE}\_\text{in} = \text{CC33\_FAINT or CC33\_GRADED},
\]
then the values of RA\_PNT\_in and DEC\_PNT\_in are used to determine the CCD\_ID associated with the focal point. Hereafter this value is referred to as CCD\_ID\_focus.*

2. Zeroth-order coordinates:
If
\[
\text{OBS\_MODE} = \text{pointing or POINTING}
\]
and
\[
\text{DATAMODE}\_\text{in} = \text{CC33\_FAINT or CC33\_GRADED}
\]
and
\[
\text{CONTENT}\_\text{in} = \text{TGEVT1},
\]
then the CHIPY\_ZO\_in coordinates are processed to obtain the minimum, median, and maximum values:
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CHIPY\_ZO}\_\text{min} & = \text{minimum (CHIPY\_ZO}\_\text{in}), \\
\text{CHIPY\_ZO}\_\text{med} & = \text{median (CHIPY\_ZO}\_\text{in}), \\
\text{CHIPY\_ZO}\_\text{max} & = \text{maximum (CHIPY\_ZO}\_\text{in}).
\end{align*}
\]

*The focal point is the location associated with the optical axis in the absence of dither. This location should not be confused with the aim point, which is the location illuminated by an undithered point source provided that the source is not offset from the target location.
Only events in the good-time intervals are included in the computation of the values of \( \text{CHIPY}_0 \text{min} \), \( \text{CHIPY}_0 \text{med} \), and \( \text{CHIPY}_0 \text{max} \).

3. \text{acaofffile}:

If

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{OBS\_MODE} &= \text{pointing or} \quad (138) \\
\text{OBS\_MODE} &= \text{POINTING} \quad (139)
\end{align*}
\]

and

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DATAMODE} &= \text{CC33\_FAINT or} \quad (140) \\
\text{DATAMODE} &= \text{CC33\_GRADED} \quad (141)
\end{align*}
\]

then

(a) \( \text{TIME}_{\text{min}}, \text{TIME}_{\text{max}}, \text{RA}_c, \) and \( \text{DEC}_c \):

The \text{acaofffile} data are processed to determine the earliest and latest times for which there is aspect information and to determine the right ascension and declination coordinates near the center of the dither pattern:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{TIME}_{\text{min}} &= \min (\text{TIME}_{\text{acaoff}}), \quad (142) \\
\text{TIME}_{\text{max}} &= \max (\text{TIME}_{\text{acaoff}}), \quad (143) \\
\text{RA}_c &= \text{median} (\text{RA}_{\text{acaoff}}), \quad \text{and} \quad (144) \\
\text{DEC}_c &= \text{median} (\text{DEC}_{\text{acaoff}}). \quad (145)
\end{align*}
\]

(b) \( \text{TIME}_c \):

The \text{acaofffile} data are processed to determine the time \( \text{TIME}_c \) at which the quantity

\[
\cos (\text{DEC}_{\text{acaoff}}) \cos (\text{DEC}_c) \cos (\text{RA}_{\text{acaoff}} - \text{RA}_c) + \sin (\text{DEC}_{\text{acaoff}}) \sin (\text{DEC}_c)
\]

is maximized (i.e. the time at which the telescope is pointed the closest to \( (\text{RA}_c, \text{DEC}_c) \)).

(c) \( \text{RA}_{\text{ADJ}1}, \text{DEC}_{\text{ADJ}1}, \text{RA}_{\text{ADJ}S}, \text{DEC}_{\text{ADJ}S} \):

The effective values of RA and DEC are computed for the ACIS-I and ACIS-S arrays. These coordinates are used to determine the values of \( \text{TIME} \) and \( \text{CHIPY}_{\text{ADJ}} \).

i. ACIS-I aim point:

For the ACIS-I array, the values of \( \text{RA}_{\text{ADJ}1} \) and \( \text{DEC}_{\text{ADJ}1} \) are initialized assuming that the source is at the ACIS-I aim point [i.e. that \( (\text{TIME}, \text{CCD\_ID}, \text{CHIPX}, \text{CHIPY}) = (\text{TIME}_c, 3, 965, 963) \)†].

ii. ACIS-S aim point:

For the ACIS-S array, the values of \( \text{RA}_{\text{ADJ}S} \) and \( \text{DEC}_{\text{ADJ}S} \) are initialized assuming that the source is at the ACIS-S aim point [i.e. that \( (\text{TIME}, \text{CCD\_ID}, \text{CHIPX}, \text{CHIPY}) = (\text{TIME}_c, 7, 227, 509) \)‡].

iii. Target location:

For the CCD at the focal point (i.e. \( \text{CCD\_ID\_focus} \)), the values of \( \text{CHIPY} \) are computed for each row of the \text{acaofffile}, assuming that the source is at the location specified by \( \text{RA\_TARG}_{\text{in}} \) and \( \text{DEC\_TARG}_{\text{in}} \). These values of \( \text{CHIPY} \) are referred to as \( \text{CHIPY}_{\text{TARG}} \). If

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{median} (\text{CHIPY}_{\text{TARG}}) &\geq 16.5 \quad \text{and} \quad (147) \\
\text{median} (\text{CHIPY}_{\text{TARG}}) &< 1008.5, \quad (148)
\end{align*}
\]

then

†As described in the Proposers’ Observatory Guide, the location of the aim point on the ACIS-I array has drifted with time. The location used here is within a few dozen pixels of the actual aim point, provided the default \( \text{SIM\_Y \ and \ SIM\_Z} \) offsets are used.

‡Again, the location used here is within a few dozen pixels of the actual aim point, provided the default \( \text{SIM\_Y \ and \ SIM\_Z} \) offsets are used.
A. ACIS-I:
If
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CCD\_ID}_{\text{focus}} & \geq 0 \text{ and } \quad (149) \\
\text{CCD\_ID}_{\text{focus}} & \leq 3, \quad (150)
\end{align*}
\]
then
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{RA\_ADJ}_I &= \text{RA\_TARG}_{\text{in}} \text{ and } \quad (151) \\
\text{DEC\_ADJ}_I &= \text{DEC\_TARG}_{\text{in}}. \quad (152)
\end{align*}
\]

B. ACIS-S:
If
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CCD\_ID}_{\text{focus}} & \geq 4 \text{ and } \quad (153) \\
\text{CCD\_ID}_{\text{focus}} & \leq 9, \quad (154)
\end{align*}
\]
then
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{RA\_ADJS} &= \text{RA\_TARG}_{\text{in}} \text{ and } \quad (155) \\
\text{DEC\_ADJS} &= \text{DEC\_TARG}_{\text{in}}. \quad (156)
\end{align*}
\]

1.5.3 Loop over events

The following steps are performed, in sequence, for each event.

1. STATUS:
   (a) Exists:
       If HDU $h_{iin}$ of the infile includes a 32-bit column named STATUS, then
       i. The values of the bits for an event are read from the infile.
       ii. The value of STATUS[$k$] is set to zero for bits $k = 1$–$5$, $14$, $16$–$19$, and $23$ (of 0–31), bits that can be set by acis\_process\_events.
       iii. If 
           \[
           \text{doevtgrade} = \text{yes}, \quad (157)
           \]
           then the value of STATUS[20], the other bit that can be set by acis\_process\_events, is set to zero.
   (b) Does not exist:
       If HDU $h_{iin}$ does not include a 32-bit column named STATUS, then
       i. A set of 32 bits are allocated for the event.
       ii. The values of the 32 bits are initialized to zero.

2. EXPNO:
   (a) Read:
       The value of EXPNO for an event is given by EXPNO$_{in}$.
   (b) Validation:
       If
       \[
       \begin{align*}
       \text{EXPNO} & < 0 \text{ or } \quad (158) \\
       \text{EXPNO} & \geq 10^8, \quad (159)
       \end{align*}
       \]
       then acis\_process\_events produces a warning upon completion with a count of the total number of events for which one or the other of these conditions is true. These values should not occur.
3. **CCD_ID**:

(a) Read: The value of \texttt{CCD\_ID} for an event is given by \texttt{CCD\_ID_{in}}.

(b) Validation:

\begin{align*}
\text{CCD\_ID} &< 0 \text{ or } \\
\text{CCD\_ID} &> 9,
\end{align*}

then \texttt{acis\_process\_events} exits with an error message because \texttt{CCD\_ID}-dependent computations could fail if the value of \texttt{CCD\_ID} is unphysical.

4. **CHIPX**:

(a) Read:

i. Level 0:

\begin{align*}
\text{CONTENT}_{in} &= \text{EVT0},
\end{align*}

then the value of \texttt{CHIPX} for an event is given by

\begin{align*}
\text{CHIPX} &= \text{CCDX}_{in} + 1.
\end{align*}

ii. Level 1, 1.5, or 2:

\begin{align*}
\text{CONTENT}_{in} &= \text{EVT1}, \text{ or } \\
\text{CONTENT}_{in} &= \text{TGEVT1}, \text{ or } \\
\text{CONTENT}_{in} &= \text{EVT2},
\end{align*}

then the value of \texttt{CHIPX} for an event is given by \texttt{CHIPX}_{in}.

(b) Validation:

i. Unphysical:

\begin{align*}
\text{CHIPX} &< 1 \text{ or } \\
\text{CHIPX} &> 1024,
\end{align*}

then \texttt{acis\_process\_events} exits with an error message because \texttt{CHIPX}-dependent computations could fail if the value of \texttt{CHIPX} is unphysical.

ii. Unexpected:

\begin{align*}
\text{CHIPX} &= 1 \text{ or } \\
\text{CHIPX} &= 1024,
\end{align*}

then \texttt{acis\_process\_events} produces a warning upon completion with a count of the total number of events for which one or the other of these conditions is true. Although these values are not unphysical, they should not occur.

5. **NODE\_ID**:
(a) Calculate:
The NODE ID of an event is given by
\[
\text{NODE ID} = \text{int} \left( \frac{\text{CHIPX} - 1}{256} \right),
\]
where “int” means the integer portion of (i.e. truncate or round down) the quantity in parentheses.

6. CHPY:

(a) Read:

i. Level 0:
If
\[
\text{CONTENT}_{\text{in}} = \text{EVT0},
\]
then
A. TE mode:
If
\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{FAINT} \text{ or } \text{FAINT_BIAS} \text{ or } \text{GRADED} \text{ or } \text{VFAINT},
\]
then the value of CHPY for an event is given by
\[
\text{CHPY} = \text{CCDY}_{\text{in}} + 1.
\]

B. CC mode:
If
\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{CC33_FAIN} \text{ or } \text{CC33_GRADED},
\]
then the value of CHPY for an event is given by
\[
\text{CHPY} = \text{TROW}_{\text{in}} + 1.
\]

ii. Level 1, 1.5, or 2:
If
\[
\text{CONTENT}_{\text{in}} = \text{EVT1} \text{ or } \text{TGEVT1} \text{ or } \text{EVT2},
\]
then the value of CHPY for an event is given by CHPY_{in}.

(b) Validation:

i. Unphysical:
A. TE mode:
If
\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{FAINT} \text{ or } \text{FAINT_BIAS} \text{ or } \text{GRADED} \text{ or } \text{VFAINT}.
\]
and if

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CHIPY} &< 1 \; \text{or} \\
\text{CHIPY} &> 1024,
\end{align*}
\]

then \texttt{acis\_process\_events} exits with an error message because CHIPY-dependent computations could fail if the value of CHIPY is unphysical.

B. CC mode:
If

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DATAMODE}_{in} &= \text{CC33\_FAINT} \; \text{or} \\
\text{DATAMODE}_{in} &= \text{CC33\_GRADED}
\end{align*}
\]

and if

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CHIPY} &< 1 \; \text{or} \\
\text{CHIPY} &> 512,
\end{align*}
\]

then \texttt{acis\_process\_events} exits with an error message because the CHIPY value is out of range and CHIPY-dependent computations could fail if the value of CHIPY is unphysical (especially if it is less than 1).

ii. Unexpected:
A. FAINT, FAINT\_BIAS, or GRADED:
If

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DATAMODE}_{in} &= \text{FAINT} \; \text{or} \\
\text{DATAMODE}_{in} &= \text{FAINT\_BIAS} \; \text{or} \\
\text{DATAMODE}_{in} &= \text{GRADED}
\end{align*}
\]

and if

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CHIPY} &= 1 \; \text{or} \\
\text{CHIPY} &= 1024,
\end{align*}
\]

then \texttt{acis\_process\_events} produces a warning upon completion with a count of the total number of events for which one or the other of these conditions is true. Although these values are not unphysical, they should not occur.

B. VFAINT:
If

\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{in} = \text{VFAINT}
\]

and if

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CHIPY} &= 1 \; \text{or} \\
\text{CHIPY} &= 2 \; \text{or} \\
\text{CHIPY} &= 1023 \; \text{or} \\
\text{CHIPY} &= 1024,
\end{align*}
\]

then \texttt{acis\_process\_events} produces a warning upon completion with a count of the total number of events for which one or another of these conditions is true. Although these values are not unphysical, they should not occur.
C. CC33\_FAINT or CC33\_GRADED:

If

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} &= \text{CC33\_FAINT} \text{ or } \\
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} &= \text{CC33\_GRADED}
\end{align*}
\]

and if

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CHIPY} &= 1 \text{ or } \\
\text{CHIPY} &= 512,
\end{align*}
\]

then acis\_process\_events produces a warning upon completion with a count of the total number of events for which one or the other of these conditions is true. Although these values are not unphysical, they should not occur.

7. \(TG_M\):

(a) CC mode with gratings:

If

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{OBS\_MODE} &= \text{pointing} \text{ or } \\
\text{OBS\_MODE} &= \text{POINTING}
\end{align*}
\]

and

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} &= \text{CC33\_FAINT} \text{ or } \\
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} &= \text{CC33\_GRADED}
\end{align*}
\]

and

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CONTENT}_{\text{in}} &= \text{TGEVT1},
\end{align*}
\]

then

i. Read:

The value of \(TG_M\) for an event is given by \(TG_M_{\text{in}}\).

ii. Validation:

A. If

\[
TG_M < -99,
\]

then

\[
TG_M = -99
\]

and acis\_process\_events produces a warning upon completion with a count of the total number of events for which this condition is true. These values should not occur.

B. If

\[
TG_M > 99,
\]

then

\[
TG_M = 99
\]

and acis\_process\_events produces a warning upon completion with a count of the total number of events for which this condition is true. These values should not occur.
8. CHIPY\_TG:

(a) CC mode with gratings:

If

\[
\text{OBS\_MODE} = \text{pointing or}\quad (217)
\]
\[
\text{OBS\_MODE} = \text{POINTING}\quad (218)
\]

and

\[
\text{DATAMODE}\_n = \text{CC33\_FAINT or}\quad (219)
\]
\[
\text{DATAMODE}\_n = \text{CC33\_GRADED}\quad (220)
\]

and

\[
\text{CONTENT}\_n = \text{TGEVT1,}\quad (221)
\]

then

i. Read:
The value of CHIPY\_TG for an event is given by CHIPY\_TG\_n.

ii. Validation:

A. If

\[
\text{TG\_M} > -99 \quad \text{and}\quad (222)
\]
\[
\text{TG\_M} < 99,\quad (223)
\]

and if

\[
\text{CHIPY\_TG} \leq 0 \quad \text{or}\quad (224)
\]
\[
\text{CHIPY\_TG} \geq 1025,\quad (225)
\]

then \text{acis\_process\_events} exits with an error message because CHIPY\_TG-dependent computations could fail if the value of CHIPY\_TG is unphysical.

B. If

\[
\text{TG\_M} > -99,\quad (226)
\]
\[
\text{TG\_M} < 99, \text{and}\quad (227)
\]
\[
\text{CHIPY\_TG} < 1,\quad (228)
\]

then

\[
\text{CHIPY\_TG} = 1.\quad (229)
\]

C. If

\[
\text{TG\_M} > -99,\quad (230)
\]
\[
\text{TG\_M} < 99, \text{and}\quad (231)
\]
\[
\text{CHIPY\_TG} > 1024,\quad (232)
\]

then

\[
\text{CHIPY\_TG} = 1024.\quad (233)
\]
9. CHIPY,ZO:
   (a) CC mode with gratings:
   If
   \[
   \text{OBS\_MODE} = \text{pointing or } \quad \text{(234)}
   \]
   \[
   \text{OBS\_MODE} = \text{POINTING} \quad \text{(235)}
   \]
   and
   \[
   \text{DATAMODE}_{in} = \text{CC33\_FAINT or } \quad \text{(236)}
   \]
   \[
   \text{DATAMODE}_{in} = \text{CC33\_GRADED} \quad \text{(237)}
   \]
   and
   \[
   \text{CONTENT}_{in} = \text{TGEVT1}, \quad \text{(238)}
   \]
   then
   i. Read:
   The value of CHIPY,ZO for an event is given by CHIPY,ZO_{in}.

10. TIME,RO:
   (a) CC mode:
   If
   \[
   \text{DATAMODE}_{in} = \text{CC33\_FAINT or } \quad \text{(239)}
   \]
   \[
   \text{DATAMODE}_{in} = \text{CC33\_GRADED,} \quad \text{(240)}
   \]
   then
   i. Read:
   A. Level 0:
   If
   \[
   \text{CONTENT}_{in} = \text{EVT0,} \quad \text{(241)}
   \]
   then the value of TIME,RO for an event is given by TIME_{in}.
   B. Level 1, 1.5, or 2:
   If
   \[
   \text{CONTENT}_{in} = \text{EVT1, or } \quad \text{(242)}
   \]
   \[
   \text{CONTENT}_{in} = \text{TGEVT1, or } \quad \text{(243)}
   \]
   \[
   \text{CONTENT}_{in} = \text{EVT2,} \quad \text{(244)}
   \]
   then the value of TIME,RO for an event is given by TIME,RO_{in}.
   ii. Validation:
   If
   \[
   \text{TIME,RO} < 0 \quad \text{or } \quad \text{(245)}
   \]
   \[
   \text{TIME,RO} \geq 3 \times 10^{6}, \quad \text{(246)}
   \]
   then acis\_process\_events produces a warning upon completion with a count of the total
   number of events for which one or the other of these conditions is true. These values should
   not occur.
11. **TIME** and **CHIPY\_ADJ**:

(a) Read or calculate:

i. **TE** mode:

If

\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{FAINT or (247)}
\]
\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{FAINT\_BIAS or (248)}
\]
\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{GRADED or (249)}
\]
\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{VFAINT},
\]

then

\[
\text{TIME} = \text{TIME}_{\text{in}} \text{ and (251)}
\]
\[
\text{CHIPY\_ADJ} = \text{CHIPY}.
\]

ii. **Pointing CC** mode without grating data:

If

\[
\text{OBS\_MODE} = \text{pointing or (253)}
\]
\[
\text{OBS\_MODE} = \text{POINTING (254)}
\]

and

\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{CC33\_FAINT or (255)}
\]
\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{CC33\_GRADED (256)}
\]

and

\[
\text{CONTENT}_{\text{in}} = \text{EVT0 or (257)}
\]
\[
\text{CONTENT}_{\text{in}} = \text{EVT1 or (258)}
\]
\[
\text{CONTENT}_{\text{in}} = \text{EVT2, (259)}
\]

then

A. **TIME\:'**:

The approximate time of arrival

\[
\text{TIME}' = \text{TIME}_{\text{RO}} - (512 + 1028) \times \text{TIMEDEL}_{\text{in}}.
\]

B. **CHIPY\_ADJ\:'**:

If

\[
\text{CCD\_ID}_{\text{focus}} \geq 0 \text{ and (261)}
\]
\[
\text{CCD\_ID}_{\text{focus}} \leq 3,
\]

then **CHIPY\_ADJ\:'** (the approximate value of **CHIPY\_ADJ**) is given by the **CHIPY** location (on the focal-point CCD) of the coordinates **RA\_ADJ**\_I and **DEC\_ADJ**\_I at the time **TIME\:'**. If **TIME\:' < TIME\_min or TIME\:' > TIME\_max**, then **TIME\_c** is used instead of **TIME\:'**. If

\[
\text{CCD\_ID}_{\text{focus}} \geq 4 \text{ and (263)}
\]
\[
\text{CCD\_ID}_{\text{focus}} \leq 9,
\]

then **CHIPY\_ADJ\:'** is given by the **CHIPY** location (on the focal-point CCD) of the coordinates **RA\_ADJ**\_S and **DEC\_ADJ**\_S at the time **TIME\:'**. If **TIME\:' < TIME\_min or TIME\:' > TIME\_max**, then **TIME\_c** is used instead of **TIME\:'**.
C. **TIME:**
   The value of CHIPY\_ADJ\_ is used to obtain a better estimate of the time of arrival

   \[ \text{TIME} = \text{TIME}_{RO} - (\text{CHIPY\_ADJ}\_ + 1028) \times \text{TIMEDEL}_{in}. \]  

(265)

D. **CHIPY\_ADJ:**
   If

   \[
   \begin{align*}
   \text{CCD\_ID}_{\text{focus}} & \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \\
   \text{CCD\_ID}_{\text{focus}} & \leq 3,
   \end{align*}
   \]

(266)  

(267)

then the value of CHIPY\_ADJ is given by the CHIPY location (on the focal-point CCD) of the coordinates RA\_ADJ\_I and DEC\_ADJ\_I at the time \text{TIME}. If \text{TIME} < \text{TIME}_{\text{min}} \text{ or } \text{TIME} > \text{TIME}_{\text{max}}, then \text{TIME}_{c} is used instead of \text{TIME}. If

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CCD\_ID}_{\text{focus}} & \geq 4 \quad \text{and} \\
\text{CCD\_ID}_{\text{focus}} & \leq 9,
\end{align*}
\]

(268)  

(269)

then the value of CHIPY\_ADJ is given by the CHIPY location (on the focal-point CCD) of the coordinates RA\_ADJ\_S and DEC\_ADJ\_S at the time \text{TIME}. If \text{TIME} < \text{TIME}_{\text{min}} \text{ or } \text{TIME} > \text{TIME}_{\text{max}}, then \text{TIME}_{c} is used instead of \text{TIME}.

iii. Pointing CC mode with ACIS-S grating data:
   If

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{OBS\_MODE} & = \text{pointing or} \\
\text{OBS\_MODE} & = \text{POINTING}
\end{align*}
\]

(270)  

(271)

and

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DATAMODE}_{in} & = \text{CC33\_FAINT or} \\
\text{DATAMODE}_{in} & = \text{CC33\_GRADED}
\end{align*}
\]

(272)  

(273)

and

\[
\text{CONTENT}_{in} = \text{TGEVT1}
\]

(274)

and

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CCD\_ID}_{\text{focus}} & \geq 4 \quad \text{and} \\
\text{CCD\_ID}_{\text{focus}} & \leq 9,
\end{align*}
\]

(275)  

(276)

then

A. **Source events:**
   If

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{TG\_M} & > -99 \quad \text{and} \\
\text{TG\_M} & < 99,
\end{align*}
\]

(277)  

(278)

then

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CHIPY\_ADJ} & = \text{CHIPY\_TG} \quad \text{and} \\
\text{TIME} & = \text{TIME}_{RO} - (\text{CHIPY\_ADJ} \_ + 1028) \times \text{TIMEDEL}_{in}.
\end{align*}
\]

(279)  

(280)

If the event does not occur during a good-time interval, then \text{CHIPY\_ADJ} = \text{CHIPY\_ZO\_med} instead of \text{CHIPY\_TG} in equation 279.
B. Background events with zeroth order on the array:

If

\[ TG_M = -99 \text{ or } \]
\[ TG_M = 99 \]  \hspace{1cm} (281)

and if

\[ CHIPYZO_{\text{min}} \geq 0.5 \text{ and } \]
\[ CHIPYZO_{\text{max}} < 1024.5, \]  \hspace{1cm} (283)

then

\[ CHIPY_ADJ = CHIPYZO \text{ and } \]
\[ TIME = TIME_{RO} - (CHIPY_ADJ + 1028) \times TIMEDEL_{in}. \]  \hspace{1cm} (285)

If the event does not occur during a good-time interval, then \( CHIPY_ADJ = CHIPYZO_{med} \) instead of \( CHIPYZO \) in equation. 285.

C. Background events with zeroth order off the array:

If

\[ TG_M = -99 \text{ or } \]
\[ TG_M = 99 \]  \hspace{1cm} (287)

and if

\[ CHIPYZO_{\text{max}} < 0.5 \text{ or } \]
\[ CHIPYZO_{\text{min}} \geq 1024.5, \]  \hspace{1cm} (289)

then

\[ CHIPY_ADJ = 512 + (CHIPYZO - CHIPYZO_{med}) \text{ and } \]
\[ TIME = TIME_{RO} - (CHIPY_ADJ + 1028) \times TIMEDEL_{in}. \]  \hspace{1cm} (291)

If the event does not occur during a good-time interval, then \( CHIPY_ADJ = 512 \) instead of \( 512 + CHIPYZO - CHIPYZO_{med} \) in equation. 291.

iv. Pointing CC mode with ACIS-I grating data:

If

\[ OBS_MODE = \text{pointing or } \]
\[ OBS_MODE = \text{POINTING} \]  \hspace{1cm} (293)

and

\[ DATAMODE_{in} = \text{CC33\_FAINT or } \]
\[ DATAMODE_{in} = \text{CC33\_GRADED} \]  \hspace{1cm} (295)

and

\[ CONTENT_{in} = \text{TGEVT1} \]  \hspace{1cm} (297)

and

\[ CCD_ID_{focus} \geq 0 \text{ and } \]
\[ CCD_ID_{focus} \leq 3, \]  \hspace{1cm} (299)

then
A. \( \text{TIME}' \):
The approximate time of arrival
\[
\text{TIME}' = \text{TIME}_\text{RO} - (512 + 1028) \times \text{TIMEDEL}_\text{in}.
\] (300)

B. \( \text{CHIPY\_ADJ}' \):
\( \text{CHIPY\_ADJ}' \) (the approximate value of \( \text{CHIPY\_ADJ} \)) is given by the \( \text{CHIPY} \) location (on the focal-point CCD) of the coordinates \( \text{RA\_ADJ}_I \) and \( \text{DEC\_ADJ}_I \) at the time \( \text{TIME}' \). If the event does not occur during a good-time interval, then \( \text{TIME}_c \) is used instead of \( \text{TIME}' \).

C. \( \text{TIME} \):
The value of \( \text{CHIPY\_ADJ}' \) is used to obtain a better estimate of the time of arrival
\[
\text{TIME} = \text{TIME}_\text{RO} - (\text{CHIPY\_ADJ}' + 1028) \times \text{TIMEDEL}_\text{in}.
\] (301)

D. \( \text{CHIPY\_ADJ} \):
The value of \( \text{CHIPY\_ADJ} \) is given by the \( \text{CHIPY} \) location (on the focal-point CCD) of the coordinates \( \text{RA\_ADJ}_I \) and \( \text{DEC\_ADJ}_I \) at the time \( \text{TIME} \). If the event does not occur during a good-time interval, then \( \text{TIME}_c \) is used instead of \( \text{TIME} \).

v. Secondary CC mode:
If

\[
\text{OBS\_MODE} \neq \text{pointing} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{OBS\_MODE} \neq \text{POINTING},
\] (302)

(303)

then

A. \( \text{TIME} \):
\[
\text{TIME} = \text{TIME}_\text{RO} - (512 + 1028) \times \text{TIMEDEL}_\text{in}.
\] (304)

B. \( \text{CHIPY\_ADJ} \):
\[
\text{CHIPY\_ADJ} = 512.
\] (305)

(b) Validation:

i. If

\[
\text{TIME} < 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \text{TIME} \geq 3 \times 10^9,
\] (306)

(307)

then \text{acis\_process\_events} produces a warning upon completion with a count of the total number of events for which one or the other of these conditions is true. These values should not occur.

ii. If

\[
\text{CHIPY\_ADJ} < 0.5 \quad \text{or} \quad \text{CHIPY\_ADJ} \geq 1024.5,
\] (308)

(309)

then \text{acis\_process\_events} exits with an error message because \( \text{CHIPY\_ADJ} \)-dependent computations could fail if the value of \( \text{CHIPY\_ADJ} \) is unphysical.

12. Bad pixel:
(a) If

\[
\text{badpixfile} \neq \text{none and badpixfile} \neq \text{NONE}
\]

and if the \text{badpixfile} includes a valid HDU \( h_{\text{badpix}} \) where \( \text{CCD}_\text{ID}_{\text{badpix}} = \text{CCD}_\text{ID} \), then the HDU \( h_{\text{badpix}} \) is searched as follows to determine if the event should have one or more \text{STATUS} bits set to one.

i. If \text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{CC33\_FAINT} or \text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{CC33\_GRADED} and if there are one or more rows \( r \) in HDU \( h_{\text{badpix}} \) where

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CHIPX} & \geq \text{CHIPX}_{\text{badpix},r}[0], \\
\text{CHIPX} & \leq \text{CHIPX}_{\text{badpix},r}[1], \\
\text{TIME} & \geq \text{TIME}_{\text{badpix},r}, \\
\text{TIME} & < \text{TIME\_STOP}_{\text{badpix},r}
\end{align*}
\]

and where

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{STATUS}_{\text{badpix},r}[5] & = 1 \text{ or} \\
\text{STATUS}_{\text{badpix},r}[6] & = 1 \text{ or} \\
\text{STATUS}_{\text{badpix},r}[9] & = 1,
\end{align*}
\]

then

\[
\text{STATUS}[0] = 1
\]

for the event. Here \( \text{CCD\_ID}_{\text{badpix}} \) is the value of the keyword \text{CCD\_ID} in HDU \( h_{\text{badpix}} \) of the \text{badpixfile}, \( \text{CHIPX}_{\text{badpix},r}[0] \) and \( \text{CHIPX}_{\text{badpix},r}[1] \) are the first and second values in the vector column named \text{CHIPX} of row \( r \) of HDU \( h_{\text{badpix}} \) of the \text{badpixfile}, and \( \text{TIME}_{\text{badpix},r} \) and \( \text{TIME\_STOP}_{\text{badpix},r} \) are the values in the columns named \text{TIME} and \text{TIME\_STOP}, respectively, of row \( r \) of HDU \( h_{\text{badpix}} \) of the \text{badpixfile}.

ii. If \text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{CC33\_FAINT} or \text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{CC33\_GRADED} and if there are one or more rows \( r \) in HDU \( h_{\text{badpix}} \) where

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CHIPX} & \geq \text{CHIPX}_{\text{badpix},r}[0], \\
\text{CHIPX} & \leq \text{CHIPX}_{\text{badpix},r}[1], \\
\text{TIME} & \geq \text{TIME}_{\text{badpix},r}, \\
\text{TIME} & < \text{TIME\_STOP}_{\text{badpix},r}
\end{align*}
\]

and where

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{STATUS}_{\text{badpix},r}[0] & = 1 \text{ or} \\
\text{STATUS}_{\text{badpix},r}[1] & = 1 \text{ or} \\
\text{STATUS}_{\text{badpix},r}[7] & = 1 \text{ or} \\
\text{STATUS}_{\text{badpix},r}[11] & = 1 \text{ or} \\
\text{STATUS}_{\text{badpix},r}[12] & = 1 \text{ or} \\
\text{STATUS}_{\text{badpix},r}[13] & = 1 \text{ or} \\
\text{STATUS}_{\text{badpix},r}[14] & = 1 \text{ or} \\
\text{STATUS}_{\text{badpix},r}[16] & = 1,
\end{align*}
\]

then

\[
\text{STATUS}[4] = 1
\]

for the event.
iii. If DATAMODE\textsubscript{in} = CC33\textunderscore FAINT or DATAMODE\textsubscript{in} = CC33\textunderscore GRADED and if there are one or more rows \( r \) in HDU \( h_{\text{badpix}} \) where

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CHIPX} & \geq \text{CHIPX}\textsubscript{badpix},r[0], \\
\text{CHIPX} & \leq \text{CHIPX}\textsubscript{badpix},r[1], \\
\text{TIME} & \geq \text{TIME}\textsubscript{badpix},r, \\
\text{TIME} & < \text{TIME}\textsubscript{STOP}_{\text{badpix},r}
\end{align*}
\]

and where

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{STATUS}\textsubscript{badpix},r[8] & = 1 \text{ or } \\
\text{STATUS}\textsubscript{badpix},r[10] & = 1,
\end{align*}
\]

then

\[
\text{STATUS}[5] = 1
\]

for the event.

iv. If DATAMODE\textsubscript{in} = CC33\textunderscore FAINT or DATAMODE\textsubscript{in} = CC33\textunderscore GRADED and if there are one or more rows \( r \) in HDU \( h_{\text{badpix}} \) where

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CHIPX} & \geq \text{CHIPX}\textsubscript{badpix},r[0], \\
\text{CHIPX} & \leq \text{CHIPX}\textsubscript{badpix},r[1], \\
\text{TIME} & \geq \text{TIME}\textsubscript{badpix},r, \\
\text{TIME} & < \text{TIME}\textsubscript{STOP}_{\text{badpix},r}
\end{align*}
\]

and where

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{STATUS}\textsubscript{badpix},r[3] & = 1,
\end{align*}
\]

then

\[
\text{STATUS}[6] = 1
\]

for the event.

v. If DATAMODE\textsubscript{in} = CC33\textunderscore FAINT or DATAMODE\textsubscript{in} = CC33\textunderscore GRADED and if there are one or more rows \( r \) in HDU \( h_{\text{badpix}} \) where

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CHIPX} & \geq \text{CHIPX}\textsubscript{badpix},r[0], \\
\text{CHIPX} & \leq \text{CHIPX}\textsubscript{badpix},r[1], \\
\text{TIME} & \geq \text{TIME}\textsubscript{badpix},r, \\
\text{TIME} & < \text{TIME}\textsubscript{STOP}_{\text{badpix},r}
\end{align*}
\]

and where

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{STATUS}\textsubscript{badpix},r[2] & = 1 \text{ or } \\
\text{STATUS}\textsubscript{badpix},r[4] & = 1,
\end{align*}
\]

then

\[
\text{STATUS}[8] = 1
\]

for the event.
vi. If $\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{CC33}_\text{FAINT}$ or $\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{CC33}_\text{GRADED}$ and if there are one or more rows $r$ in HDU $h_{\text{badpix}}$ where

$$\begin{align*}
\text{CHIPX} & \geq \text{CHIPX}_{\text{badpix},r}[0], \\
\text{CHIPX} & \leq \text{CHIPX}_{\text{badpix},r}[1], \\
\text{TIME} & \geq \text{TIME}_{\text{badpix},r}, \\
\text{TIME} & < \text{TIME}_{\text{STOP}}_{\text{badpix},r}
\end{align*}$$

and where

$$\text{STATUS}_{\text{badpix},r}[15] = 1,$$

then

$$\text{STATUS}[16] = 1$$

for the event.

vii. In summary, the mapping between a bad-pixel STATUS bit and the corresponding event STATUS bit is listed in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bad-pixel STATUS bit</th>
<th>Event STATUS bit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Bad-pixel to event STATUS bit mapping

13. PHAS:

(a) If HDU 1 of the infile includes the column PHAS, then

i. the values of PHAS for an event are read from the infile.

ii. If $\text{PHAS}[4] <$ the split threshold, then $\text{STATUS}[k] = 1$ for bit $k = 1$.

iii. If $\text{PHAS}[4] \leq \text{PHAS}[j]$, for one or more $j = 0$–3 or 5–8, then $\text{STATUS}[k] = 1$ for bit $k = 1$.

iv. If $\text{PHAS}[j] > 4095$, for one or more $j = 0$–8, then $\text{STATUS}[k] = 1$ for bit $k = 2$.

14. PHAS:\text{adj}:

(a) If HDU 1 of the infile includes $\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{CC33}_\text{FAINT}$, if the parameter apply_cti = yes, and if the ctifile and mtfilee are specified, then the CTI-adjusted pulse heights are computed as follows.
i. The real-valued arrays for the serial CTI adjustment $\Delta_x$, the parallel CTI adjustment $\Delta_y$, and the adjusted pulse heights $\text{PHAS}_\text{ADJ}$ are initialized such that

$$\Delta_x[j] = 0,$$

$$\Delta_y[j] = 0, \text{ and}$$

$$\text{PHAS}_\text{ADJ}[j] = \text{PHAS}[j]$$

for every element $j = 0$–8, where the starting point for the adjusted pulse heights are the unadjusted pulse heights $\text{PHAS}$. Note that the values of the unadjusted pulse heights $\text{PHAS}$ remain unchanged to ensure that it is possible to remove the CTI adjustment or to reapply unadjusted pulse heights $\text{PHAS}$ if the algorithm or calibration data are modified.

ii. The CTI iteration counter $n$ is initialized such that

$$n = 1.$$  

iii. The temporary variables $\Delta'_x$, $\Delta'_y$, and $\text{PHAS}_\text{ADJ}'$ are set such that

$$\Delta'_x[j] = \Delta_x[j],$$

$$\Delta'_y[j] = \Delta_y[j], \text{ and}$$

$$\text{PHAS}_\text{ADJ}'[j] = \text{PHAS}_\text{ADJ}[j]$$

for each element $j$.

iv. A. If there is a serial CTI trap-density map in the ctifile for CCD_ID and if NODE_ID = 0 or 2, then the values of $\Delta_x$ are given by

$$\Delta_x[0] = c_x[0]s_x\rho_x[0]V_x[0],$$

$$\Delta_x[1] = c_x[1]s_x\rho_x[1]V_x[1] - c'_x[0]s_x\rho_x[0]V_x[0],$$


where

$$c_x[j] = \begin{cases} 
0 & \text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta'_x[j] + \Delta'_y[j] < \text{split threshold} \\
& \text{for all } j, \\
\text{FRCTRLX} & \text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta'_x[j] + \Delta'_y[j] \geq \text{split threshold} \text{ and} \\
& \text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta'_x[j] + \Delta'_y[j] < \\
& \text{PHAS}[j - 1] + \Delta'_x[j - 1] + \Delta'_y[j - 1] \\
& \text{for } j = 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, \\
1 & \text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta'_x[j] + \Delta'_y[j] \geq \text{split threshold} \\
& \text{for } j = 0, 3, 6 \\
& \text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta'_x[j] + \Delta'_y[j] \geq \text{split threshold} \text{ and} \\
& \text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta'_x[j] + \Delta'_y[j] \geq \\
& \text{PHAS}[j - 1] + \Delta'_x[j - 1] + \Delta'_y[j - 1] \\
& \text{for } j = 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 
\end{cases}$$
\[ c_x'[j] = \begin{cases} 0 \quad \text{FRCTRLX} \\ \text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta'_p[j] + \Delta'_p[j] < \text{split threshold or} \\ \text{PHAS}[j + 1] + \Delta'_p[j + 1] + \Delta'_p[j + 1] < \text{split threshold or} \\ j \rightarrow \text{CHIPX} = 1, 256, 513, \text{or } 768 \\ (\text{for } j = 0, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7), \\ \text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta'_p[j] + \Delta'_p[j] > \\ \text{PHAS}[j + 1] + \Delta'_p[j + 1] + \Delta'_p[j + 1] \text{ and} \\ \text{PHAS}[j + 1] + \Delta'_p[j + 1] + \Delta'_p[j + 1] \geq \text{split threshold} \\ (\text{for } j = 0, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7), \\ \text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta'_p[j] + \Delta'_p[j] \leq \\ \text{PHAS}[j + 1] + \Delta'_p[j + 1] + \Delta'_p[j + 1] \text{ and} \\ \text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta'_p[j] + \Delta'_p[j] \geq \text{split threshold} \\ (\text{for } j = 0, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7), \\ 1 \end{cases} \]

\[ s_x = 1 + \text{TCTIX}(T - \text{FP_TEMP}), \] \hspace{1cm} (375)

\[ T = \left( \frac{t' - t_k}{t'_{k+1} - t_k} \right) (\text{FP_TEMP}_{k+1} - \text{FP_TEMP}_k) + \text{FP_TEMP}_k, \] \hspace{1cm} (376)

\[ t' = t + \text{TIMEDEL}_{\text{in}}(\text{TIMEPIXR}_{\text{evt}} - 0.5), \] \hspace{1cm} (377)

\[ t' = \text{TIME}_{k+1} + \text{TIMEDEL}_{\text{mtl}}(\text{TIMEPIXR}_{\text{mtl}} - 0.5), \] \hspace{1cm} (378)

\[ t'_{k+1} = \text{TIME}_{k+1} + \text{TIMEDEL}_{\text{mtl}}(\text{TIMEPIXR}_{\text{mtl}} - 0.5), \] \hspace{1cm} (379)

\[ \rho_x[j] = \text{serial trap density}, \] \hspace{1cm} (380)

\[ V_x[j] = \left( \frac{\text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta'_p[j] + \Delta'_p[j] - \text{PHA}_t}{\text{PHA}_{t+1} - \text{PHA}_t} \right) (\text{VOLUME}_{X_{t+1}} - \text{VOLUME}_{X_t}) + \text{VOLUME}_{X_t}, \] \hspace{1cm} (381)
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{PHA}_l & \text{ is the } l^{th} \text{ element of the column PHA in the ctifile,} \\
\text{PHA}_l \text{ (and PHA}_{l+1}) & \text{ are CCD_ID dependent,} \\
\text{PHA}_l & \leq \text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta'_x[j] + \Delta'_y[j], \\
\text{If } \text{PHA}_l & > \text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta'_x[j] + \Delta'_y[j] \text{ for } l = 0, \text{ then } l = 0, \\
\text{PHA}_{l+1} & \text{ is the } (l + 1)^{th} \text{ element of the column PHA in the ctifile,} \\
\text{PHA}_{l+1} & > \text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta'_x[j] + \Delta'_y[j], \\
\text{If } \text{PHA}_{l+1} & \leq \text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta'_x[j] + \Delta'_y[j] \text{ for } l = n, \text{ where } n \text{ is the last} \\
\text{element, then } l = n, \\
\text{VOLUME}_X & \text{ is the } l^{th} \text{ element of the column VOLUME}_X \text{ in the ctifile,} \\
\text{VOLUME}_X & \text{, which is CCD_ID dependent, is associated with PHA}_l, \\
\text{VOLUME}_X & \text{, which is CCD_ID dependent, is associated with PHA}_{l+1} \\
\text{VOLUME}_X & \text{, which is CCD_ID dependent, is associated with PHA}_{l+1}
\end{align*}
\]

B. If there is a serial CTI trap-density map in the ctifile for CCD_ID and if NODE_ID = 1
or 3, then the values of \( \Delta_x \) are given by

\[
\begin{align*}
\Delta_x[0] & = c_x[0]s_x\rho_x[0]V_x[0] - c'_x[0]s_x\rho_x[1]V_x[1], \quad (382) \\
\Delta_x[5] & = c_x[5]s_x\rho_x[5]V_x[5], \quad (387) \\
\Delta_x[8] & = c_x[8]s_x\rho_x[8]V_x[8]. \quad (390)
\end{align*}
\]

where

\[
\begin{align*}
\begin{cases}
0 & \text{for all } j, \\
\text{FRCTRLX} & \\
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
c_x[j] =
\begin{cases}
\text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta'_x[j] + \Delta'_y[j] < \text{split threshold} & \text{for all } j, \\
\text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta'_x[j] + \Delta'_y[j] \geq \text{split threshold and} & \\
\text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta'_x[j] + \Delta'_y[j] < & \\
\text{PHAS}[j + 1] + \Delta'_x[j + 1] + \Delta'_y[j + 1] & \text{for } j = 0, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, \\
\text{PHAS}[j + 1] + \Delta'_x[j + 1] + \Delta'_y[j + 1] \geq \text{split threshold} & \\
\text{for } j = 2, 5, 8 & \\
\text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta'_x[j] + \Delta'_y[j] \geq \text{split threshold and} & \\
\text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta'_x[j] + \Delta'_y[j] \geq & \\
\text{PHAS}[j + 1] + \Delta'_x[j + 1] + \Delta'_y[j + 1] & \text{for } j = 0, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7,
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

30
If there is a parallel CTI trap-density map in the \textit{ctifile} are given by \ref{equation:delta-y}. \ref{equation:delta-y} and \ref{equation:delta-y}, respectively.

\begin{align*}
c_y[j] &= \begin{cases} 
0 & \text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta_x'[j] + \Delta_y'[j] < \text{split threshold or} \\
& \text{PHAS}[j - 1] + \Delta_x'[j - 1] + \Delta_y'[j - 1] < \text{split threshold or} \\
& j \rightarrow \text{CHIPX} = 257, 512, 769, \text{ or } 1024 \\
& (\text{for } j = 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8), \\
& \text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta_x'[j] + \Delta_y'[j] > \\
& \text{PHAS}[j - 1] + \Delta_x'[j - 1] + \Delta_y'[j - 1] \text{ and} \\
& \text{PHAS}[j - 1] + \Delta_x'[j - 1] + \Delta_y'[j - 1] \geq \text{split threshold} \\
& (\text{for } j = 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8), \\
& \text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta_x'[j] + \Delta_y'[j] \leq \\
& \text{PHAS}[j - 1] + \Delta_x'[j - 1] + \Delta_y'[j - 1] \text{ and} \\
& \text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta_x'[j] + \Delta_y'[j] \geq \text{split threshold} \\
& (\text{for } j = 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8), \\
1 & \end{cases} \\
\end{align*}

v. If there is a parallel CTI trap-density map in the \textit{ctifile} for \text{CCD_ID}, then the values of \Delta_y are given by

\begin{align*}
\Delta_y[0] &= c_y[0]s_y\rho_y[0]V_y[0], \\
\Delta_y[1] &= c_y[1]s_y\rho_y[1]V_y[1], \\
\end{align*}

where

\begin{align*}
c_y[j] &= \begin{cases} 
0 & \text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta_x'[j] + \Delta_y'[j] < \text{split threshold} \\
& (\text{for all } j), \\
& \text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta_x'[j] + \Delta_y'[j] \geq \text{split threshold and} \\
& \text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta_x'[j] + \Delta_y'[j] < \\
& \text{PHAS}[j - 3] + \Delta_x'[j - 3] + \Delta_y'[j - 3] \\
& (\text{for } j = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8), \\
& \text{PHAS}[j] + \Delta_x'[j] + \Delta_y'[j] \geq \text{split threshold} \\
& (\text{for } j = 0, 1, 2) \\
1 & \end{cases} \\
\end{align*}
vii. A. If

\[ |\text{PHAS} \_\text{ADJ}'[j] - \text{PHAS} \_\text{ADJ}[j]| < \text{cticonverge} \quad (\text{for all } j) \] \quad (404)

\[ n \leq \text{max}_\text{cti} \_\text{iter}, \quad (405) \]

then the computation of \text{PHAS} \_\text{ADJ} is complete for the event.
B. If
\[|\text{PHAS}_\text{ADJ}'[j] - \text{PHAS}_\text{ADJ}[j]| \geq \text{cticonverge}\] (for one or more \(j\)) and \(n < \text{max}_\text{cti}_\text{iter},\) \(\text{(407)}\)

then \(n = n + 1\) and steps 1.5.14(a)iii–1.5.14(a)vii are repeated.

C. If
\[|\text{PHAS}_\text{ADJ}'[j] - \text{PHAS}_\text{ADJ}[j]| \geq \text{cticonverge}\] (for one or more \(j\)) and \(n \geq \text{max}_\text{cti}_\text{iter},\) \(\text{(409)}\)

then no additional iterations are performed, the values of \(\text{PHAS}_\text{ADJ}[j]\) from the most recent iteration are used as are, and \(\text{STATUS}[k] = 1\) for bit \(k = 20\) to indicate that the CTI adjustment did not converge.

15. FLTGRADE:

(a) If
\[
\text{DATAMODE}_n = \text{CC33\_FAINT} \text{ and } \text{apply}_\text{cti} = \text{yes},
\]

then
\[
\text{FLTGRADE} = c[t][0] + 2c[t][1] + 4c[t][2] + 8c[t][3] + 16c[t][5] + 32c[t][6] + 64c[t][7] + 128c[t][8],
\]
\(\text{(412)}\)

where
\[
c[t][j] = \begin{cases} 
0 & \text{if } \text{PHAS}_\text{ADJ}[j] < \text{split threshold} \\
1 & \text{otherwise,}
\end{cases}
\]
\(\text{(413)}\)

and the elements \(j = 0–3\) and \(5–8\) of \(\text{PHAS}_\text{ADJ}\) are depicted in Figure 1.

(b) If
\[
\text{DATAMODE}_n = \text{CC33\_FAINT} \text{ and } \text{apply}_\text{cti} = \text{no},
\]

then
\[
\text{FLTGRADE} = c[t][0] + 2c[t][1] + 4c[t][2] + 8c[t][3] + 16c[t][5] + 32c[t][6] + 64c[t][7] + 128c[t][8],
\]
\(\text{(416)}\)

where
\[
c[t][j] = \begin{cases} 
0 & \text{if } \text{PHAS}[j] < \text{split threshold} \\
0 & \text{if } \text{PHAS}[j] > 4095 \\
0 & \text{if } \text{PHAS}[j] > \text{PHAS}[4] \text{ for } j = 0 - 3 \\
0 & \text{if } \text{PHAS}[j] > \text{PHAS}[4] \text{ for } j = 5 - 8 \\
1 & \text{otherwise.}
\end{cases}
\]
\(\text{(417)}\)

(c) If
\[
\text{DATAMODE}_n = \text{CC33\_GRADED},
\]

then the FLTGRADE of an event is equal to the value of FLTGRADE for the event in the infile.

16. GRADE:

(a) If the grade\text{file} is specified, then the GRADE of an event is determined from the FLTGRADE of the event as follows.
Figure 1: The relative CHIPX and CHI PY coordinates of the nine elements $j = 0$–$8$ of a 3 pixel × 3 pixel event island PHAS$[j]$ or PHAS$\text{ADJ}[j]$.

i. The appropriate HDU of the grade file is identified. This HDU is the one where the header keyword CBD10001 includes the DATAMODE$_{in}$ of HDU 1 of the infile.

ii. The row $i$ of the appropriate HDU of the grade file is identified. This row is the one where

$$\text{FLTGRADE}_{\text{grade},i} = \text{FLTGRADE},$$

where \text{FLTGRADE}_{\text{grade}} is a column in the grade file.

iii. The GRADE of the event is given by

$$\text{GRADE} = \text{GRADE}_{\text{grade},i},$$

where \text{GRADE}_{\text{grade}} is a column in the grade file.

17. PHA$\text{RO}$:

(a) If

$$\text{DATAMODE}_{in} = \text{CC33}_\text{FAINT},$$

then

$$\text{PHA}_\text{RO} = \sum_{j=0}^{8} \beta[j]p[j],$$

where

i. $p[j] = \text{PHAS}[j].$

ii. The elements $j = 0$–$8$ of PHAS are depicted in Figure 1.
iii.

\[ \beta[j] = 0 \quad \text{if} \quad p[j] < \text{split threshold}. \] (424)

iv.

\[ \beta[j] = 0 \quad \text{if} \quad \begin{cases} p[j] > p[4] & \text{(for} \ j = 0-3) \\ p[j] \geq p[4] & \text{(for} \ j = 5-8) \end{cases} \] (425)

v. If \( \text{CORNERS} = -1 \), then

\[ \beta[0] = \beta[2] = \beta[6] = \beta[8] = 0. \] (426)

vi. If \( \text{CORNERS} = 0 \), then there are no additional constraints on \( \beta[0], \beta[2], \beta[6], \) and \( \beta[8] \).

vii. If \( \text{CORNERS} = 1 \), then

\begin{align*}
\beta[0] &= 0 \quad \text{if} \quad \beta[1] = 0 \text{ and } \beta[3] = 0. \\
\beta[2] &= 0 \quad \text{if} \quad \beta[1] = 0 \text{ and } \beta[5] = 0. \\
\beta[6] &= 0 \quad \text{if} \quad \beta[3] = 0 \text{ and } \beta[7] = 0. \\
\beta[8] &= 0 \quad \text{if} \quad \beta[5] = 0 \text{ and } \beta[7] = 0. 
\end{align*}

(427) \hspace{1cm} (428) \hspace{1cm} (429) \hspace{1cm} (430)

viii. If \( \text{CORNERS} = 2 \), then

\begin{align*}
\beta[0] &= 0 \quad \text{if} \quad \beta[1] = 0 \text{ or } \beta[3] = 0 \text{ or } \text{GRADE} \neq 6. \\
\beta[2] &= 0 \quad \text{if} \quad \beta[1] = 0 \text{ or } \beta[5] = 0 \text{ or } \text{GRADE} \neq 6. \\
\beta[6] &= 0 \quad \text{if} \quad \beta[3] = 0 \text{ or } \beta[7] = 0 \text{ or } \text{GRADE} \neq 6. \\
\beta[8] &= 0 \quad \text{if} \quad \beta[5] = 0 \text{ or } \beta[7] = 0 \text{ or } \text{GRADE} \neq 6. 
\end{align*}

(431) \hspace{1cm} (432) \hspace{1cm} (433) \hspace{1cm} (434)

(b) If \( \text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{CC33 GRADED} \),

then

i. If \( \text{CONTENT}_{\text{in}} = \text{EVT0} \),

then the value of \( \text{PHA}_{\text{R0}} \) for the event is the value of \( \text{PHA} \) in the \text{inmel}.

ii. If \( \text{CONTENT}_{\text{in}} = \text{EVT1}, \text{TGEVT1}, \) or \( \text{EVT2} \),

then the value of \( \text{PHA}_{\text{R0}} \) for the event is the value of \( \text{PHA}_{\text{R0}} \) in the \text{inmel}.

18. \( \text{PHA} \), including time-dependent gain:

(a) If \( \text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{CC33 FAINT} \),

then

\[ \text{PHA} = \sum_{j=0}^{8} \beta[j] p[j], \] (439)

where

i. \( p[j] = \begin{cases} \text{PHAS}_{\text{ADJ}}[j] & \text{if apply}_{\text{cti}} = \text{yes} \\ \text{PHAS}[j] & \text{if apply}_{\text{cti}} = \text{no} \end{cases} \) (440)

ii. The elements \( j = 0-8 \) of \( \text{PHAS}_{\text{ADJ}} \) (or \( \text{PHAS} \)) are depicted in Figure 1.
iii. 

\[ \beta[j] = 0 \text{ if } p[j] < \text{split threshold}. \]  

(441)

iv. If the CTI adjustment is not performed, then

\[ \beta[j] = 0 \text{ if } \begin{cases} p[j] > p[4] & \text{for } j = 0-3 \\ p[j] \geq p[4] & \text{for } j = 5-8 \end{cases} \]  

(442)

v. If \( \text{CORNERS} = -1 \), then 

\[ \beta[0] = \beta[2] = \beta[6] = \beta[8] = 0. \]  

(443)

vi. If \( \text{CORNERS} = 0 \), then there are no additional constraints on \( \beta[0], \beta[2], \beta[6], \) and \( \beta[8] \).

vii. If \( \text{CORNERS} = 1 \), then 

\[ \beta[0] = 0 \text{ if } \beta[1] = 0 \text{ and } \beta[3] = 0. \]  

(444)

\[ \beta[2] = 0 \text{ if } \beta[1] = 0 \text{ and } \beta[5] = 0. \]  

(445)

\[ \beta[6] = 0 \text{ if } \beta[3] = 0 \text{ and } \beta[7] = 0. \]  

(446)

\[ \beta[8] = 0 \text{ if } \beta[5] = 0 \text{ and } \beta[7] = 0. \]  

(447)

viii. If \( \text{CORNERS} = 2 \), then 

\[ \beta[0] = 0 \text{ if } \beta[1] = 0 \text{ or } \beta[3] = 0 \text{ or } \text{GRADE} \neq 6. \]  

(448)

\[ \beta[2] = 0 \text{ if } \beta[1] = 0 \text{ or } \beta[5] = 0 \text{ or } \text{GRADE} \neq 6. \]  

(449)

\[ \beta[6] = 0 \text{ if } \beta[3] = 0 \text{ or } \beta[7] = 0 \text{ or } \text{GRADE} \neq 6. \]  

(450)

\[ \beta[8] = 0 \text{ if } \beta[5] = 0 \text{ or } \beta[7] = 0 \text{ or } \text{GRADE} \neq 6. \]  

(451)

(b) If \( \text{DATAMODE}_n = \text{CC33, GRADED} \), 

then the value of \( \text{PHA} \) for the event is read from the \textit{infile}.

(c) If \( \text{apply, tgain} = \text{yes} \), 

then

\[ \text{PHA} = \text{PHA} - \text{int} \left( \frac{\text{TIME} - \text{EPOCH1}}{\text{EPOCH2} - \text{EPOCH1}} \right) \left( \delta_2 - \delta_1 \right) + \delta_1 - \epsilon \], 

(454)

where

\[ \text{int} = \text{the integer portion of (i.e. truncate or round down)}, \]  

(455)

\[ \text{TIME} = \text{the time of the event}, \]  

(456)

\[ \text{EPOCH1} = \text{a keyword in the tgainfile}, \]  

(457)

\[ \text{EPOCH2} = \text{a keyword in the tgainfile}, \]  

(458)

\[ \delta_1 = \left( \frac{\text{PHA} - \text{PHA}_{m}[r]}{\text{PHA}_{m+1}[r] - \text{PHA}_{m}[r]} \right) \left( \text{DELTPHA1}_{m+1}[r] - \text{DELTPHA1}_{m}[r] \right) + \]  

(459)

\[ \text{DELTPHA1}_{m}[r], \]  

(460)
\( r \) is the row of the \texttt{tgainfile} where
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CCD\_ID}[r] &= \text{CCD\_ID}, \\
\text{CHIPX\_LO}[r] &\leq \text{CHIPX}, \\
\text{CHIPX\_HI}[r] &\geq \text{CHIPX}, \\
\text{CHIPY\_LO}[r] &\leq \text{nint}(...), \text{and} \\
\text{CHIPY\_HI}[r] &\geq \text{nint}(...).
\end{align*}
\]
\( m \) is the element of row \( r \) where
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{PHA}_m[r] &\leq \text{PHA} \quad \text{and} \\
\text{PHA}_{m+1}[r] &> \text{PHA}.
\end{align*}
\]
If \( \text{PHA} < \text{PHA}_m[r] \) for \( m = 0 \), then \( m = 0 \).
If \( \text{PHA} \geq \text{PHA}_m[r] \) for \( m = M \) and \( M \) is the last element of \( \text{PHA}[r] \), then \( m = M - 1 \).
The \texttt{tgainfile} includes a binary table with columns named
\texttt{CCD\_ID}, \texttt{CHIPX\_LO}, \texttt{CHIPX\_HI}, \texttt{CHIPY\_LO}, \texttt{CHIPY\_HI}, \texttt{PHA}, \texttt{DELTPHA1}, and \texttt{DELTPHA2}.

\[
\delta_2 = \left( \frac{\text{PHA} - \text{PHA}_m[r]}{\text{PHA}_{m+1}[r] - \text{PHA}_m[r]} \right) (\text{DELTPHA2}_{m+1}[r] - \text{DELTPHA2}_m[r]) + \text{DELTPHA2}_m[r].
\]
\( \epsilon \) is a uniform random deviate in the range \( [0,1) \),
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{If } \text{rand\_pha} = \text{no}, & \quad \text{then } \epsilon = 0. \\
\text{If } \text{PHAs} \geq 32767, & \quad \text{then } \text{STATUS}[k] = 1 \text{ for bit } k = 3.
\end{align*}
\]
19. \texttt{CORN\_PHA}:
(a) If

\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{m} = \text{CC33\_GRADED},
\]
then the value of \texttt{CORN\_PHA} is read from the \texttt{infile}.

20. \texttt{ENERGY}:
(a) If the parameter \texttt{calculate\_pi} = \texttt{yes}, if the parameter \texttt{gainfile} is specified, and if \( \text{PHA} > 0 \), then

i. The row \( i \) in the \texttt{gainfile} is identified such that

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CCD\_ID} &= \text{CCD\_ID}_{\text{gain},i}, \\
\text{CHIPX\_MIN}_{\text{gain},i} &\leq \text{CHIPX} \leq \text{CHIPX\_MAX}_{\text{gain},i}, \quad \text{and} \\
\text{CHIPY\_MIN}_{\text{gain},i} &\leq \text{nint}(...), \text{and} \\
\text{CHIPY\_MAX}_{\text{gain},i} &\geq \text{nint}(...).
\end{align*}
\]

where \( \text{CCD\_ID}_{\text{gain}}, \text{CHIPX\_MIN}_{\text{gain}}, \text{CHIPX\_MAX}_{\text{gain}}, \text{CHIPY\_MIN}_{\text{gain}}, \text{and} \text{CHIPY\_MAX}_{\text{gain}} \) are columns in the \texttt{gainfile}.
ii. A uniform random deviate \( \Delta p \) is computed over the interval from \( [-0.5, +0.5] \).
iii. The element \( j \) of row \( i \) of \( \text{PHA}_{\text{gain}} \) is identified such that

\[
\text{PHA}_{\text{gain},i}[j] \leq (\text{PHA} + \Delta p) < \text{PHA}_{\text{gain},i}[j + 1],
\]
where \( \text{PHA}_{\text{gain}} \) is a vector column in the \texttt{gainfile}. If \( \text{PHA} + \Delta p < \text{PHA}_{\text{gain},i}[0] \), then \( j = 0 \). If \( \text{PHA}_{\text{gain},i}[\text{NPOINTS} - 2] \leq \text{PHA} + \Delta p \), then \( j = \text{NPOINTS} - 2 \), where \text{NPOINTS} is a column in the \texttt{gainfile}.  

37
iv. The ENERGY of an event is computed from the PHA of the event:

\[
\text{ENERGY} = \frac{\text{PHA} + \Delta p - \text{PHA}_{\text{gain},i}[j]}{\text{PHA}_{\text{gain},i}[j + 1] - \text{PHA}_{\text{gain},i}[j]} \left( \text{ENERGY}_{\text{gain},i}[j + 1] - \text{ENERGY}_{\text{gain},i}[j] \right) + \text{ENERGY}_{\text{gain},i}[j],
\]

where \( \text{ENERGY}_{\text{gain}} \) is a vector column in the gainfile.

v. If ENERGY < 0, then ENERGY = 0.

(b) If the parameter calculate.pi = yes, if the parameter gainfile is specified, and if PHA ≤ 0, then ENERGY = 0.

(c) If the parameter calculate.pi = no or if the parameter gainfile is not specified, then

i. If the infile includes the ENERGY of an event, then the ENERGY of the event is equal to the ENERGY in the infile.

ii. If the infile does not include the ENERGY of an event, then ENERGY = 0.

21. PI:

(a) If

\[
\text{calculate.pi} = \text{yes},
\]

then

i. \[ \text{PI} = \text{int} \left( \frac{\text{ENERGY}}{\text{pi_bin_width}} \right) + 1, \] \tag{474}

where "int" indicates the integer portion of what is in parentheses (i.e. the value is truncated or rounded down).

ii. If \( \text{PI} < 1 \), then \( \text{PI} = 1 \).

iii. If \( \text{PI} > \text{pi_num_bins} \), then \( \text{PI} = \text{pi_num_bins} \).

(b) If \( \text{calculate.pi} = \text{no} \) \tag{477}

and if the infile includes the value of PI for an event, then the value of PI is read from the infile.

22. pix_adj:

(a) centroid:

If \( \text{pix_adj} = \text{centroid} \), \tag{478}

then

\[
\text{CHIPX}_{\text{ADJ}} = \text{CHIPX}_{\text{ADJ}} - w'[0] + w'[2] - w'[3] + w'[5] - w'[6] + w'[8],
\] \tag{479}
and if

\[
\text{DATAMODE} = \text{CC33.FAINT} \text{ or } \text{FAINT or } \text{FAINT.BIAS or } \text{GRADED or } \text{VFAINT},
\]

then

\[
\text{CHIPY\_ADJ} = \text{CHIPY\_ADJ} - w'[0] - w'[1] - w'[2] + w'[6] + w'[7] + w'[8]
\]

and if

\[
\text{DATAMODE} = \text{CC33.FAINT} \text{ or } \text{CC33.GRADED},
\]

then

\[
\text{TIME} = \text{TIME} + (w'[0] + w'[1] + w'[2] - w'[6] - w'[7] - w'[8]) \times \text{TIMEDEL}
\]

where

\[
w'[j] = \frac{w[j]}{\sum_{j=0}^{8} w[j]},
\]

\[
w[j] = \begin{cases} 
  p[j] & \text{if the pixel is valid} \\
  0 & \text{if the pixel is invalid}
\end{cases}
\]

\[
p[j] = \begin{cases} 
  \text{PHAS\_ADJ}[j] & \text{if apply\_cti} = \text{yes} \\
  \text{PHAS}[j] & \text{if apply\_cti} = \text{no}
\end{cases}
\]

and the pixel is invalid if

\[
\beta[j] = 0 \text{ or } \text{STATUS}[0] = 1 \text{ or } \text{STATUS}[1] = 1 \text{ or } \text{STATUS}[2] = 1 \text{ or } \text{STATUS}[3] = 1 \text{ or } \text{STATUS}[4] = 1 \text{ or } \text{STATUS}[11] = 1 \text{ or } \text{STATUS}[13] = 1 \text{ or } \text{STATUS}[14] = 1 \text{ or } \text{STATUS}[15] = 1 \text{ or } \text{STATUS}[16] = 1.
\]

Note that it is possible for the centroid algorithm to yield an adjustment to CHIPX\_ADJ and/or CHIPY\_ADJ that is greater than half a pixel. However, the adjustment cannot equal or exceed one pixel.
(b) edser:

If $\text{pix Adj} = \text{edser}$, then

$$\text{CHIPX Adj} = \text{CHIPX Adj} + \left( \frac{\text{ENERGY} - E[k]}{E[k+1] - E[k]} \right) (\Delta X[k+1] - \Delta X[k]) + \Delta X[k]$$ \hspace{1cm} (505)

and if

$$\text{DATAMODE} = \text{CC33 FAINT or (506)}$$
$$\text{DATAMODE} = \text{CC33 GRADED or (507)}$$
$$\text{DATAMODE} = \text{FAINT or (508)}$$
$$\text{DATAMODE} = \text{FAINT BIAS or (509)}$$
$$\text{DATAMODE} = \text{GRADED or (510)}$$
$$\text{DATAMODE} = \text{VFAINT, (511)}$$

then

$$\text{CHIPY Adj} = \text{CHIPY Adj} + \left( \frac{\text{ENERGY} - E[k]}{E[k+1] - E[k]} \right) (\Delta Y[k+1] - \Delta Y[k]) + \Delta Y[k]$$ \hspace{1cm} (512)

and if

$$\text{DATAMODE} = \text{CC33 FAINT or (513)}$$
$$\text{DATAMODE} = \text{CC33 GRADED, (514)}$$

then

$$\text{TIME} = \text{TIME} - \left( \frac{\text{ENERGY} - E[k]}{E[k+1] - E[k]} \right) (\Delta Y[k+1] - \Delta Y[k]) + \Delta Y[k] \times \text{TMEDEL}_{\text{in}}, (515)$$

where $E[k]$ and $E[k+1]$, $X[k]$ and $X[k+1]$, and $Y[k]$ and $Y[k+1]$ are the $k$ and $(k+1)^{\text{th}}$ elements of the vector columns $\text{ENERGY}_{\text{subpix}}$, $\text{CHIPX OFFSET}_{\text{subpix}}$, and $\text{CHIPY OFFSET}_{\text{subpix}}$, respectively. These columns are in the HDU of the subpixfile where the value of the keyword $\text{CCD ID}$ is equal to the value of the $\text{CCD ID}$ of the event. The appropriate row of these columns is the one where $\text{FLTGRADE}_{\text{subpix}} = \text{FLTGRADE}$. The values of $k$ are the ones where

$$\text{ENERGY} \geq E[k] \text{ and}$$
$$\text{ENERGY} < E[k+1].$$ \hspace{1cm} (516)

(517)

Note that if

$$\text{ENERGY} \leq E[0],$$

then $k = 0$. Similarly, if

$$\text{ENERGY} \geq E[\text{NPOINTS}_{\text{subpix}} - 2],$$

then $k = \text{NPOINTS}_{\text{subpix}} - 2$.

(c) none:

If $\text{pix Adj} = \text{none}$, then the values of $\text{CHIPX Adj}$ and $\text{CHIPY Adj}$ remain unchanged.
(d) randomize:
If
\[ \text{pix\_adj} = \text{randomize}, \]
then
\[ \text{CHIPX\_ADJ} = \text{CHIPX\_ADJ} + \epsilon_x \]
and if
\[ \text{DATAMODE} = \text{CC33\_FAINT or} \]
\[ \text{DATAMODE} = \text{CC33\_GRADED or} \]
\[ \text{DATAMODE} = \text{FAINT or} \]
\[ \text{DATAMODE} = \text{FAINT\_BIAS or} \]
\[ \text{DATAMODE} = \text{GRADED or} \]
\[ \text{DATAMODE} = \text{VFAINT}, \]
then
\[ \text{CHIPY\_ADJ} = \text{CHIPY\_ADJ} + \epsilon_y \]
and if
\[ \text{DATAMODE} = \text{CC33\_FAINT or} \]
\[ \text{DATAMODE} = \text{CC33\_GRADED}, \]
then
\[ \text{TIME} = \text{TIME} - \epsilon_y \times \text{TIMEDEL}_{\text{in}}, \]
where \( \epsilon_x \) and \( \epsilon_y \) are uniform random deviates in the range \([-0.5, +0.5) \) pixel.
(e) If
\[ \text{CHIPX\_ADJ} < 0.5, \]
then
\[ \text{CHIPX\_ADJ} = 1. \]
(f) If
\[ \text{CHIPX\_ADJ} \geq 1024.5, \]
then
\[ \text{CHIPX\_ADJ} = 1024. \]
(g) If
\[ \text{CHIPX\_ADJ} < 0.5, \]
then
\[ \text{CHIPX\_ADJ} = 1. \]
(h) If

\[ \text{CHIPY}_{\text{ADJ}} \geq 1024.5, \quad (539) \]

then

\[ \text{CHIPY}_{\text{ADJ}} = 1024. \quad (540) \]

23. \text{TDETX} and \text{TDETY}:

(a) If

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{stop} &= \text{tdet or} \quad (541) \\
\text{stop} &= \text{det or} \quad (542) \\
\text{stop} &= \text{tan or} \quad (543) \\
\text{stop} &= \text{sky}, \quad (544)
\end{align*}
\]

then the values of \text{TDETX} and \text{TDETY} are computed using the values of \text{nint(CHIPX}_{\text{ADJ}}) and \text{nint(CHIPY}_{\text{ADJ}}). Here, “\text{nint}” indicates that the real-valued coordinate is rounded to the nearest integer before the computation of the \text{TDET} coordinate.

24. \text{DETX} and \text{DETY}:

(a) If

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{stop} &= \text{det or} \quad (545) \\
\text{stop} &= \text{tan or} \quad (546) \\
\text{stop} &= \text{sky}, \quad (547)
\end{align*}
\]

then the values of \text{DETX} and \text{DETY} are computed using the real-valued coordinates \text{CHIPX}_{\text{ADJ}} and \text{CHIPY}_{\text{ADJ}}.

25. \text{X} and \text{Y}:

(a) If

\[ \text{stop} = \text{sky}, \quad (548) \]

then the values of \text{X} and \text{Y} are computed using the real-valued coordinates \text{CHIPX}_{\text{ADJ}} and \text{CHIPY}_{\text{ADJ}}.

26. \text{SKY}\_1D:

(a) If

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} &= \text{CC33\_FAINT or} \quad (549) \\
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} &= \text{CC33\_GRADED} \quad (550)
\end{align*}
\]

and if

\[ \text{stop} = \text{sky}, \quad (551) \]

then the value of \text{SKY}\_1D is computed.
1.5.4 Write outfile

1. **PIX\_ADJ:**
   
   (a) If
   
   \[ \text{pix\_adj} = \text{centroid}, \]
   
   then
   
   \[ \text{PIX\_ADJ} = \text{CENTROID}, \]
   
   (b) If
   
   \[ \text{pix\_adj} = \text{edser}, \]
   
   then
   
   \[ \text{PIX\_ADJ} = \text{EDSER}, \]
   
   (c) If
   
   \[ \text{pix\_adj} = \text{none}, \]
   
   then
   
   \[ \text{PIX\_ADJ} = \text{NONE}, \]
   
   (d) If
   
   \[ \text{pix\_adj} = \text{randomize}, \]
   
   then
   
   \[ \text{PIX\_ADJ} = \text{RANDOMIZE}, \]

2. **RAND\_SKY:**
   
   (a) If
   
   \[ \text{pix\_adj} = \text{centroid}, \]
   
   then
   
   \[ \text{RAND\_SKY} = 0.0, \]
   
   (b) If
   
   \[ \text{pix\_adj} = \text{edser}, \]
   
   then
   
   \[ \text{RAND\_SKY} = 0.0, \]
   
   (c) If
   
   \[ \text{pix\_adj} = \text{none}, \]
   
   then
   
   \[ \text{RAND\_SKY} = 0.0, \]
(d) If
\[
\text{pix} \_\text{adj} = \text{randomize},
\]
then
\[
\text{RAND} \_\text{SKY} = 0.5,
\]

3. **TIME\_ADJ:**

(a) **TE mode:**
If
\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{FAINT or}
\]
\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{FAINT\_BIAS or}
\]
\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{GRADED or}
\]
\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{VFAINT},
\]
then
\[
\text{TIME} \_\text{ADJ} = \text{NONE}.
\]

(b) **Pointing CC mode without grating data:**
   i. If
\[
\text{OBS} \_\text{MODE} = \text{pointing or}
\]
\[
\text{OBS} \_\text{MODE} = \text{POINTING}
\]
and
\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{CC33\_FAINT or}
\]
\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} = \text{CC33\_GRADED}
\]
and
\[
\text{CONTENT}_{\text{in}} = \text{EVT0 or}
\]
\[
\text{CONTENT}_{\text{in}} = \text{EVT1 or}
\]
\[
\text{CONTENT}_{\text{in}} = \text{EVT2}
\]
and
\[
\text{CCD} \_\text{ID}_{\text{focus}} \geq 0 \text{ and}
\]
\[
\text{CCD} \_\text{ID}_{\text{focus}} \leq 3
\]
and
\[
\cos (\text{DEC} \_\text{ADJ}_1) \cos (\text{DEC} \_\text{TARG}_{\text{in}}) \cos (\text{RA} \_\text{ADJ}_1 - \text{RA} \_\text{TARG}_{\text{in}}) + \]
\[
\sin (\text{DEC} \_\text{ADJ}_1) \sin (\text{DEC} \_\text{TARG}_{\text{in}}) <
\]
\[
4.855 \times 10^{-11},
\]
then
\[
\text{TIME} \_\text{ADJ} = \text{TARGET}.
\]
ii. If

\[
\text{OBS\_MODE} = \text{pointing or}
\]
\[
\text{OBS\_MODE} = \text{POINTING}
\]

and

\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{in} = \text{CC33}\_FAINT \text{ or}
\]
\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{in} = \text{CC33}\_GRADED
\]

and

\[
\text{CONTENT}_{in} = \text{EVT0 or}
\]
\[
\text{CONTENT}_{in} = \text{EVT1 or}
\]
\[
\text{CONTENT}_{in} = \text{EVT2}
\]

and

\[
\text{CCD\_ID}_{focus} \geq 4 \text{ and}
\]
\[
\text{CCD\_ID}_{focus} \leq 9
\]

and

\[
\cos(\text{DEC\_ADJ}_{S}) \cos(\text{DEC\_TARG}_{in}) \cos(\text{RA\_ADJ}_{S} - \text{RA\_TARG}_{in}) + \\
\sin(\text{DEC\_ADJ}_{S}) \sin(\text{DEC\_TARG}_{in}) < 4.855 \times 10^{-11},
\]

then

\[
\text{TIME\_ADJ} = \text{TARGET}.
\]

iii. If

\[
\text{OBS\_MODE} = \text{pointing or}
\]
\[
\text{OBS\_MODE} = \text{POINTING}
\]

and

\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{in} = \text{CC33}\_FAINT \text{ or}
\]
\[
\text{DATAMODE}_{in} = \text{CC33}\_GRADED
\]

and

\[
\text{CONTENT}_{in} = \text{EVT0 or}
\]
\[
\text{CONTENT}_{in} = \text{EVT1 or}
\]
\[
\text{CONTENT}_{in} = \text{EVT2}
\]

and

\[
\text{CCD\_ID}_{focus} \geq 0 \text{ and}
\]
\[
\text{CCD\_ID}_{focus} \leq 3
\]
and
\[
\cos(DEC_{ADJ}) \cos(DEC_{TARG_{in}}) \cos(RA_{ADJ} - RA_{TARG_{in}}) + \\
\sin(DEC_{ADJ}) \sin(DEC_{TARG_{in}}) \geq 4.855 \times 10^{-11},
\]
then
\[
TIME_{ADJ} = AIMPOINT. 
\]
iv. If
\[
OBS\_MODE = \text{pointing or} \\
OBS\_MODE = \text{POINTING}
\]
and
\[
DATAMODE_{in} = \text{CC33\_FAINT or} \\
DATAMODE_{in} = \text{CC33\_GRADED}
\]
and
\[
CONTENT_{in} = \text{EVT0 or} \\
CONTENT_{in} = \text{EVT1 or} \\
CONTENT_{in} = \text{EVT2}
\]
and
\[
CCD\_ID_{focus} \geq 4 \text{ and} \\
CCD\_ID_{focus} \leq 9
\]
and
\[
\cos(DEC_{ADJ}) \cos(DEC_{TARG_{in}}) \cos(RA_{ADJ} - RA_{TARG_{in}}) + \\
\sin(DEC_{ADJ}) \sin(DEC_{TARG_{in}}) \geq 4.855 \times 10^{-11},
\]
then
\[
TIME_{ADJ} = AIMPOINT. 
\]
\[(c)\text{ Pointing CC mode with ACIS-S grating data: If}
\]
\[
OBS\_MODE = \text{pointing or} \\
OBS\_MODE = \text{POINTING}
\]
and
\[
DATAMODE_{in} = \text{CC33\_FAINT or} \\
DATAMODE_{in} = \text{CC33\_GRADED}
\]
and
\[
CONTENT_{in} = \text{TGEVT1}
\]
and
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CCD\_ID}_{\text{focus}} & \geq 4 \quad \text{and} \\
\text{CCD\_ID}_{\text{focus}} & \leq 9, \\
\end{align*}
\]
then
\[
\text{TIME\_ADJ} = \text{GRATING}.
\]

(d) Pointing CC mode with ACIS-I grating data:

i. If
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{OBS\_MODE} & = \text{pointing or} \\
\text{OBS\_MODE} & = \text{POINTING}
\end{align*}
\]
and
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} & = \text{CC33\_FAINT or} \\
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} & = \text{CC33\_GRADED}
\end{align*}
\]
and
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CONTENT}_{\text{in}} & = \text{TGEVT1}
\end{align*}
\]
and
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CCD\_ID}_{\text{focus}} & \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \\
\text{CCD\_ID}_{\text{focus}} & \leq 3
\end{align*}
\]
and
\[
\begin{align*}
\cos (\text{DEC\_ADJ}_{\text{I}}) \cos (\text{DEC\_TARG}_{\text{in}}) \cos (\text{RA\_ADJ}_{\text{I}} - \text{RA\_TARG}_{\text{in}}) + \\
\sin (\text{DEC\_ADJ}_{\text{I}}) \sin (\text{DEC\_TARG}_{\text{in}}) < \\
4.855 \times 10^{-11},
\end{align*}
\]
then
\[
\text{TIME\_ADJ} = \text{TARGET}.
\]

ii. If
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{OBS\_MODE} & = \text{pointing or} \\
\text{OBS\_MODE} & = \text{POINTING}
\end{align*}
\]
and
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} & = \text{CC33\_FAINT or} \\
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} & = \text{CC33\_GRADED}
\end{align*}
\]
and
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CONTENT}_{\text{in}} & = \text{TGEVT1}
\end{align*}
\]
and

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CCD\_ID\_focus} & \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \\
\text{CCD\_ID\_focus} & \leq 3
\end{align*}
\]  \quad (649)  \quad (650)

and

\[
\begin{align*}
\cos(\text{DEC\_ADJ}_1) \cos(\text{DEC\_TARG}_{\text{in}}) \cos(\text{RA\_ADJ}_1 - \text{RA\_TARG}_{\text{in}}) + \\
\sin(\text{DEC\_ADJ}_1) \sin(\text{DEC\_TARG}_{\text{in}}) & \geq \\
4.855 \times 10^{-11},
\end{align*}
\]  \quad (651)  \quad (652)  \quad (653)

then

\[
\text{TIME\_ADJ} = \text{AIMPOINT}.
\]  \quad (654)

(e) Secondary CC mode:

If

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{OBS\_MODE} & \neq \text{pointing and} \\
\text{OBS\_MODE} & \neq \text{POINTING}
\end{align*}
\]  \quad (655)  \quad (656)

and

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} & = \text{CC33\_FAINT or} \\
\text{DATAMODE}_{\text{in}} & = \text{CC33\_GRADED},
\end{align*}
\]  \quad (657)  \quad (658)

then

\[
\text{TIME\_ADJ} = \text{MIDCHIP}.
\]  \quad (659)

2 TBD

- Complete the spec to include all of the timed exposure mode processing.
- Complete sections 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4.
- Should CONTENTs other than EVT0, EVT1, TGEVT1, and EVT2 be included?
- Should CONTENT = EVT2 be dropped?
- Should DATAMODEs other than CC33\_FAINT, CC33\_GRADED, FAINT, FAINT\_BIAS, GRADED, and VFAINT be included?
- Are the RA\_TARG, DEC\_TARG, RA\_NOM, DEC\_NOM, and TIMEDEL keywords in the output of afe (need obsfile sometimes)?
- What if TIME\_RO is not in the infile (output of afe? EVT2 files?)?
- What if a small fraction of the values of CHIPY\_TARG are off the chip due to bad aspect?
- Make sure that the STATUS bits are unset and reset properly.
- What about aoff and soff files instead of asol files?
- Are the $\beta$ in PHA\_RO the same as the $\beta$ in PHA?
- Should something be done about SKY\_1D?