PRBEM sensor response format & response function library

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Introduction

- The PRBEM Response Function File Format provides a standard way to describe the response of a sensor to one or more species as a function of energy and sensor angles
- The PRBEM Response Function Library provides tools for generating and manipulating response functions to perform scientific analyses such as bowtie analysis, spectral inversion, angular inversion, and data assimilation
 - Fully available in Matlab
 - In development in Python

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Response file format

Top-level data in a response file:

- FORMAT_VERSION string providing the version X.Y.Z for the response file format
- CHANNEL NAMES an array of strings given channel names
- SPECIES an array of strings giving species names
- L UNIT length unit (e.g., 'cm')
- E_UNIT energy unit (e.g., 'MeV')
- REFERENCES list of paper references and websites (list of strings)

Default values of the channel-specific variables can be supplied as <u>top level</u> variables (without the leading period) or as species-specific variables (without a channel name or leading period)

Channel-specific data in a response file:

- DEAD TIME PER COUNT dead time per count, (sec)
- DEAD TYPE type of dead time (string, 'BLOCKING', or 'NONBLOCKING', 'AGGREGATE_BLOCKING', 'AGGREGATE_NONBLOCKING'') [At this time, description of AGGREGATE dead times is not fully defined because it involves some scheme of aggregating expected counts across multiple coupled data channels. For each coupled list of channels, there will be a variable called COUNTS_TOTAL_MAX – maximum counts across all channels (scalar)]
- COUNTS MAX -maximum counts the data channel
- CROSSCALIB cross calibration "fudge factor" (scalar)
- CROSSCALIB RMSE RMS error of the natural log of the counts for each channel, from calibration against a gold standard (scalar)
- TH TYPE (optional) type of THETA (polar angle) response
 - "TBL" table, requires TH_GRID and A(THETA)
 - "PINHOLE" delta function at THETA=0, requires G, BIDIRECTIONAL
 - "CYL_TELE" cylindrical telescope, requires R1, R2, D, BIDIRECTIONAL
 - "DISK" disk geometry, requires R1, BIDIRECTIONAL
 - "SLAB" slab geometry, requires W1, H1, BIDIRECTIONAL

- The response file provides all the information needed to compute the sensor response as a function of incident energy and sensor angles
- Global metadata such as data units, grids, supported species, channel names
- For each data channel, it provides the response to one or more species
- Common idealized channel types are supported (e.g., integral energy channel, cylindrical telescope geometry)
- 1-, 2-, and 3-D tables are used for nonanalytical aspects of response
- Format was originally CDF and .mat, but migrating to HDF5 because of its greater capacity and flexibility



There are several independent "extras" available in the PRBEM project at github

- csda_rpp single event effects modeling
- invlib spectral and pitch angle inversions
- kdtree fast multi-dimensional nearest neighbors lookup
- Istar fast L* using grid approach
- nnlib small neural network library
- opendc open diffusion code & utilities
- rfl sensor response function library
- var2cdf share variables between languages via CDF
- var2hdf5 share variables between languages via HDF5

RFL – Document (main branch)

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- Response function library document describes the main equations for analytical models of sensor response, conversion between sensor and magnetic field angles, etc
- Has been used to provide sensor response for MagEIS, RPS, AeroCube-6, REACH, etc

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RFL – Document, (main branch) continued

These quantities define the response function R below:

$$y \approx \lambda = \frac{1}{X_{cal}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{2\pi\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} R(E,\theta,\phi) \int_{t_1}^{t_2} j(E,\alpha(\theta,\phi,t),\beta(\theta,\phi,t)) dt \sin\theta d\theta d\phi dE$$

When energy and angular response are separable, we have:

$$y \approx \lambda = \frac{1}{X_{cal}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \varepsilon(E) \int_{0}^{2\pi\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi\pi} A_{eff}(\theta, \phi) \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} j(E, \alpha(\theta, \phi, t), \beta(\theta, \phi, t)) dt \sin \theta d\theta d\phi dE$$

We usually wish to compute weights h_{ijk} , such that the integral can be replaced by a sum: $y \approx \frac{2}{3} \approx \sum h_{ijk} i (E_i - G_i) = \sum h_{ijk} i$

$$y \approx \lambda \approx \sum_{ijk} h_{ijk} j(E_i, \alpha_j, \beta_k) = \sum_{ijk} h_{ijk} j_{ijk}$$

This is particularly helpful for inversion and data assimilation.

Manipulations to define h_{ijk} explicitly:

$$y \approx \lambda = \frac{1}{X_{cal}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{0}^{2\pi} j(E, \alpha, \beta) \left[\int_{t_1}^{t_2} R(E, \theta(\alpha, \beta, t), \phi(\alpha, \beta, t)) dt \right] d\beta d\cos \alpha dE$$
$$\approx \frac{1}{X_{cal}} \sum_{ijk} j_{ijk} \left[\int_{t_1}^{t_2} R(E_i, \theta(\alpha_j, \beta_k, t), \phi(\alpha_j, \beta_k, t)) dt \right] \Delta \beta_k \Delta \cos \alpha_j \Delta E_i$$
$$h_{ijk} = \frac{1}{X_{cal}} \left[\int_{t_1}^{t_2} R(E_i, \theta(\alpha_j, \beta_k, t), \phi(\alpha_j, \beta_k, t)) dt \right] \Delta \beta_k \Delta \cos \alpha_j \Delta E_i$$

- The response function describes the sensor response (effective area) as a function of energy and 2 sensor angles: θ (polar) and φ (azimuth)
- The file format allows various ways to specify this response function, from a 3-D table, to an idealized omnidirectional integral channel, and many approximations in between (e.g., two-element telescope)
- From a specified sensor response, it is possible to use the library to generate numerical integration weights as a 1-D, 2-D, or 3-D function/table in (*E*, θ, φ) or (*E*, α, β) systems
- These weights can be used and reused in spectral inversion, angular inversion, data assimilation, and bowtie analysis

RFL – Matlab (main branch)

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- Matlab code is mature and on the main branch
- Functions are provided to compute the numerical integration weights (trapezoidal method) for integrals over (E, α, β, t) or (E, θ, φ)
- Multiple examples, e.g., ICO (rfl_make_ico.m), SAMPEX PET (rfl_make_sampex_pet.m)
- Bowtie analysis (rfl_bowtie.m)
- Rotations from (α, β) to/from (θ, φ) , Euler angles
- Load/save to CDF, HDF5, .mat response files
- Generate CSV energy response file for isotropic approximation

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RFL – Matlab (main branch), applications







Figures from Claudpierre+2021 (ESM) https://doi.org/10.1007/s11214-021-00855-2, License CC BY 4.0

RFL – Python (main branch)

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- Response function types implemented as class heirarchy
- HDF5 supported
- Started on generic multi-element telescope
- Needs more examples / cookbook
- Needs bowtie analysis
- Needs testing

Summary

- The Response Function File Format provides a standard way to describe the response of a sensor to one or more species as a function of energy and sensor angles
- The Response Function Library provides tools for generating and manipulating response functions to perform scientific analyses such as bowtie analysis, spectral inversion, angular inversion, and data assimilation
 - Fully available in Matlab
 - In development in Python

Abstract

Abstract: The PRBEM response function file format can be used to describe the 1-D, 2-D, or 3-D response of a radiation sensor to one or more particle species. It supports idealized response functions for single-detector and dual-detector sensors in both rectangular and cylindrical geometries. It also supports look-up table responses produced by particle transport codes. The Response Function Library is originally a Matlab code, presently being converted to Python. The library is used for various manipulations of response functions. It includes transforms from pitch-angle/gyrophase coordinates to sensor angles. It provides calculation of numerical integration weights for spectral inversion, angular inversion, and 3-D data assimilation (measurement matrices). It also provides a bowtie analysis capability. The response file format standard and response function library code are community-maintained at https://github.com/PRBEM/IRBEM-extras/tree/main/rfl.