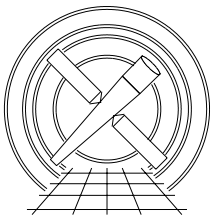
Chandra X-Ray Center



Grating Data Products:
Level 1.5 to CXC Archive Interface Control Document

(`http://space.mit.edu/ASC/docs/ICD_L1.5.ps.gz`)

Revision 1.5 — 26 Feb 1999

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Unresolved Issues

The following is a list of unresolved, un-reviewed, or un-implemented items:

1. 990208: Need clarification on region coordinate systems (page 15).
2. 990209: uncertainty of 1 pixel in maximum of GDP coordinates. (Page 11).
3. 990209: TYPE of radial coordinates in region need to be specifed. (page 15).
4. 990226 Some `TNULL` values specified as NaN are implemented as 0.0 (`TG_R, TG_D, TG_MLAM, TG_LAM`; see p. 8). The zeroes should be unambiguous in conjunction with other parameters, but implemention will eventually change to NaN.

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1 Introduction

This document describes the interface to be employed in transferring the products of grating (HETG, the High Energy Transmission Grating, or LETG, the Low Energy Transmission Grating) obervations Standard Data Processing from the CXC Level 1.5 processing pipeline to the CXC Data Archive, according to the requirements stipulated in the "ASC Data System Requirements" (Applicable Document 2).

1.1 Purpose

TG (generically referring to HETG and LETG Transmission Grating instruments) Level 1.5 processing, described in Applicable Document 2, consists of event processing of HRC or ACIS Level 1 products (which are described in Applicable Documents 5 and 6) to add grating-specific coordinates and associated values. Level 1.5 denotes an intermediate stage between Level 1 (primarily re-formatting and coordinate transformations) and Level 2 (primarily source analysis), since some minimal analysis is necessary on grating observations before coordinate transformations can be done (e.g., source detection). This document describes the *additional* structure and content of the resulting event files and of region and summary files that are generated from Level 1 products during Level 1.5 processing.

1.2 Scope

This interface shall apply to all TG-specific data products that are generated by CXC Level 1.5 pipelines and distributed to the CXC Data Archive during the course of the CXO mission (see Applicable Document 2 and the "ASC Data System Software Design," Applicable Document 3).

1.3 Applicable Documents

The Applicable Documents required for background and detail on grating Level 1.5 products are as follows:

1. AXAF Coordinate Systems (SDS-2.0 Rev 4.2)
   `http://hea-www.harvard.edu/~jcm/asc/coords`
2. ASC AMO-2400 (SE03)
   ASC Data System Requirements (ASC.302.93.0008)
3. ASC AMO-2401 (DS01)
   ASC Data System Software Design (ASC.500.93.0006)
4. ASC FITS File Designers' Guide (ASC-FITS-1.4)
   `http://hea-www.harvard.edu/~arots/asc/fits/ascfits.ps`
5. HRC Data Products Guide:
   Level 1 to ASC Archive Interface Control Document (Version 1.5)
   `http://hea-www.harvard.edu/asclocal/icd/HRC_Level1/hrcl1icd_15.ps`
6. ACIS Data Products Guide:
   Level 1 to ASC Archive Interface Control Document (Rev.1.7)
   `http://space.mit.edu/ASC/docs/acis_l1.ps.gz`

7. FITS File Names for the AXAF Archive (version on 1999-01-26T18:20:00):
   `http://hea-www.harvard.edu/~arots/asc/archive/files.html`
8. FITS REGION Binary Table Design (ASC-FITS-REGION-1.0)
   `http://hea-www.harvard.edu/~arots/asc/fits/region.ps`
9. Analysis Reference Data for:
   Exposure Maps and Grating Levels 1.5-2 Pipelines
   (Revision 1.2)
   `http://hea-www.harvard.edu/asclocal/icd/ARD/Rev1.2/ARD_ICD1.2.ps`
10. Data Products Interface Document: Detect tools (Revision 1.3 DRAFT)
    `http://hea-www.harvard.edu/asclocal/icd/Detect/detecticd_13.ps`

1.4 Functional Description

1.4.1 Data Content Summary

TG data sets generated by the Level 1.5 processing pipeline shall consist of data files conforming to the FITS format as described the "ASC FITS File Designers' Guide" (Applicable Document 4) and references therein. These files contain header keyword entries and binary table (BINTABLE) extensions. Following rules outlined in the ASC FITS Guide, all these files will contain a null primary header followed by a main binary table (the "principal HDU") and auxiliary extensions ("auxiliary HDU").

Any other types of files will either be of types in common use (e.g., PostScript), or fully described here (e.g., ASCII region files of IRAF/PROS).

1.4.2 Recipients and Utilization

The primary recipients of TG Level 1.5 data products, via distribution from the archive, are CXO observers, who will utilize these data products for scientific data analysis. The CXC may also make use of specific Level 1.5 data products for instrument calibration, instrument and/or spacecraft monitoring and trends analysis, and validation and verification of the Level 0, Level 1, and Level 1.5 software and of the data products themselves. Level 1.5 data products will also be used in Level 2 (standard data analysis) pipelines, the products of which will be used for all of the above purposes.

1.4.3 Pertinent Relationships with Other Interfaces

Changes to the definition of HRC or ACIS Level 1 data products, as described in Applicable Documents 5 and 6, may affect the Level 1.5 data products described in the current document.

1.5 Assumptions and Constraints

For each TG science event run reported in the CXO telemetry stream, Level 1.5 processing shall generate a set of product files as described in Section 2.1. The products depend upon possibly time-dependent calibration data for coordinate transformations and region definitions.

The natural subdivision of TG Level 1.5 processing is the Observation Interval (ObI). Each ObI may span several TG science runs, which are the atomic unit of

the scientific instrument's telemetry. TG data will therefore be processed by ObI by the Level 1.5 pipeline. The pipeline will accept a list of one or more ObIs and process each independently.

1.6 Products Not Covered

TG Level 1.5 products that are used for maintenance and diagnostic purposes (those that are not supplied to the user for scientific data analysis), or which are generic CXO Level 1.5 products (those parts of the product which are common to ACIS and HRC Level 1 products), are not currently included within the interface defined by this document.

2 Detailed Interface Specifications

2.1 Labeling and Identification

The data files generated by the Level 1.5 processing pipeline shall be assigned external names as defined by the following general convention, (specified in "FITS File Names for the AXAF Archive", Document 7): `<i><s><t><v>_[<f>_]<c><l>[<sl>].<type>` where the mnemonics are:

`<i>` instrument: "acis", "hrci", "hrcs", ...
`<s>` data source: "x", "f", "t", "b", "s", "u"
`<t>` TSTART (integer part): "#########"
`<v>` processing run (version): "N###"
`<f>` optional discriminator (e.g., FEP Id)
`<c>` contents: "evt", "prf", "hst", "src", "win", "bias", ...
`<l>` processing level: single digit: "0", "1", "2"
`<sl>` sublevel: single lower case letter; e.g., 1.5 is "1a"
`<type>` superfluous: usually "fits"

Relevant values for instrument (`<i>`) are `aciss` or `hrcs`; for data source (`<s>`) is "f" for flight. The appropriate designation for the file contents, processing level, and sublevel (`<c><l><sl>`) is `_evt1a`. The spatial-spectral extraction region mask is encoded as an extension in the Level 1.5 FITS file, but may optionally be provided as an ASCII file following the above conventions, but with a `<type>` equal to `reg`. (`<root>_evt1a.reg` if ASCII, `<root>_reg1a.fits` if a separate FITS file.)

The source table which holds candidate zero-order centroid sky positions is a separate FITS binary table whose name is of the form `<root>_src1a.fits`.

No additional non-instrument-specific data products are output by the TG Level 1.5 processing pipeline.

2.2 Substructure Definition and Format

The "ASC FITS Designers' Guide" (Applicable Document 4) defines and lists header components for the primary header and for all binary table extensions. Since grating data are always obtained with either the HRC or ACIS detectors, file content is also described in detail by the HRC and ACIS Level 1 Interface Control Documents (Applicable Documents 5 and 6).

2.3 Source Table (*_src1a.fits)

The grating spectral diffraction coordinates have their origin at the zero-order image centroid. These are determined by a detection algorithm and stored in a table. The detection differs from the imaging mode in that sources are detected in each observation interval independently, positions compared, and merged into a single list with a source-identifier assigned. The basic structure of the cell-detection output can be found in "Data Products Interface Document: Detect tools" (Document 10). The only addition for grating detection is a column called TG_SRCID, and modification of the content descriptor keywords, which are as follows:

```
EXTNAME = 'SRCLIST  '           / Grating source list
CONTENT = 'TGSRC   '
HDUNAME = 'SRCLIST '
HDUCLASS= 'OGIP    '
HDUCLAS1= 'SRCLIST '
TTYPEn  = 'TG_SRCID'           / Source identifier
TFORMn  = '1I      '           /
TLMINn  = 0                    /
```

(n is to be replaced by the appropriate column number).

2.4 Event Data Files (*_evt1a.fits)

2.4.1 HDU Components

The following table describes the file structure by Header-Data Unit number, type, extension name, content, and HDU classes. An asterisk (*) denotes the ASC principal HDU. The HDUNAME is identical to EXTNAME.

HDU	TYPE	EXTNAME	CONTENT	HDUCLASS	Description
0	NULL	N/A	N/A	N/A	NULL primary.
1*	EVT	EVENTS	TGEVT1	OGIP EVENTS RESOLVED ALL	Event table with diffraction coordinates and attributes.
2		GTI	GTI	OGIP GTI ALL	Good-Time Intervals table
3	TGM	REGION	TGMASK1	ASC REGION STANDARD	Sky region enclosing diffracted photons.

2.4.2 HDU Header Components

The "ASC FITS Designers' Guide" (Applicable Document 4) defines and lists general header components for the primary header and for all extensions. The components for each HDU are:

0. Primary HDU: (Null)

   Image mandatory
   Null configuration control

Short timing
Short observation

1. Principal table HDU: EVENTS

   Bintable mandatory
   Table coordinates
   Full configuration control
   Full observation
   Full timing

2. Auxiliary table HDU: GTI

   Bintable mandatory
   Table coordinates
   Short configuration control
   Short timing
   Short observation

3. Auxiliary table HDU: REGION

   Bintable mandatory
   Short configuration control
   table coordinate system
   Short timing
   Short observation

2.4.3 Header/Trailer Description Details

Table 1 shows the associated keywords that differ from ACIS or HRC L1 files to specify the TG Level 1.5 products.

```
GRATING = 'HETG    '            / HETG, LETG or NONE
CONTENT = 'TGEVT1   '            /
HDUCLASS= 'OGIP     '            /
HDUCLAS1= 'EVENTS  '            /
HDUCLAS2= 'ALL     '            /
HDUCLAS3= 'RESOLVED'            / CXC definition for TG coord. events
HDUSPEC = 'Grating Data Products: Level 1.5 ICD, V1.1' / ICD ref.
HDUDOC  = 'ASC-FITS-1.0: McDowell, Rots: ASC FITS Designers Guide' /
```

Table 1: *Level 1.5 - specific FITS Header Keywords*

The binary tables are further described by an extension header that immediately follows the keyword header (since the primary data unit is empty). In the file definition tables that follow, only the associated fields added to the Level 1 products by Level 1.5 processing or which require additional explanation are defined.

2.4.4 Keywords Describing Calibration Data

Resolution of HETGS (HETG + ACIS-S) photons into diffraction orders requires application of the calibration from wavelength to pulse-height (PI, for Pulse-Invariant signal), and information on the distribution of the response. To do this, a

```
ACSYS1  = 'ASC-GDP-x.x'         / (optional) grating diffraction pixel coords
TCTYP1  = 'GDPX       '         / Grating Diffraction Pixels
TCRVL1  =                 0.0   / Nominal angle
TCRPX1  =             16384.5   / Reference pixel
TCDLT1  = 1.59265544165e-5      / [degrees/pixel]
TDBIN1  = 10                    / default [pixels/bin]
TCUNI1  = 'deg'                 / Unit of GDP
ACSYS2  = 'ASC-GDP-x.x'         / (optional) grating diffraction pixel coords
TCTYP2  = 'GDPY       '         / Grating Diffraction Pixels
TCRVL2  =                 0.0   / Nominal angle
TCRPX2  =             16384.5   / Reference pixel
TCDLT2  = 1.59265544165e-5      / [degrees/pixel]
TDBIN2  = 10                    / default [pixels/bin]
TCUNI2  = 'deg'                 / Unit of GDP
```

Table 2: *Special Keywords for TG Columns with coordinate systems. Grating coordinates can be specified either by angle, wavelength, or pixel. The pixel system requires a coordinate system. (Column numbers and keyword values are representative and not to be taken as a literal requirement.)*

special table is read, which was in turn generated from the CCD response matrices (RMFs), for a given fractional enclosed energy. Subsequent processing will require knowledge of this filter, so a keyword is stored in the event extension header, as defined in Table 3.

Specifications of calibration files can be found in the Analysis Reference Data ICD (Document 9).

```
COMMENT Order-sorting lookup tables:
COMMENT   Tables of Energy_lo and Energy_hi vs E used for order-sorting,
COMMENT   constructed for a specific fractional enclosed probability
COMMENT Reference ICD for file definition is: ARD ICD v1.1.
COMMENT
 ACISDE='acis_95_V0.0.fits'          /E_lo, E_hi vs energy table vs CCD
```

Table 3: *Special Keywords describing calibration files. The name is an example, and is determined at file-creation time by a parameter.*

2.4.5 Level 1.5 Column Descriptions

During Level 1.5 processing, event coordinates undergo several transformations. Given a zero-order centroid in sky coordinates, a region angle, and region width, events within each region are given several new coordinates (for CXO coordinate system details, see Applicable Document 1). Proper interpretation of the spectrum requires consistent selection on several coordinates. For example, a (TG_R, TG_D) image should only be made for a selection on TG_SRCID.

TG_SRCID is the source number, as output from the detection algorithm. There is a limit of 10 sources per L1.5 event-list (but the actual IDs can be greater

than 10, as determined by detect algorithms). A TG_SRCID of 0 means background — the photon has not been associated with a detected source. (The maximum of 10 was a compromise between implementation efficiency and a feasible maximum number of sources for a grating observation; 32-bits were allocated, with 3 bits per source.)

TG_PART identifies the region of the spectrum of which the photon is a part. This can have only specific values as follows:

0: zero order;

1: HEG part of the spectrum;

2: MEG part;

3: LETG photon;

4–7: LETG/HESF parts of the spectrum;

99: background.

The region components are shown in a schematic image in Figure 1.

TG_R**:** diffraction angle, parallel to the dispersion. For an on-axis source, the angle ranges from -0.5 to $+0.5$ degrees for HETGS, and about twice that for LETGS. Offset-pointing can increase the range somewhat.

For background or zero-order photons, TG_R is undefined, and stored as NaN.

TG_D**:** cross-dispersion (spatial) angle. For an on-axis source, this ranges from about -0.1 to 0.1 degrees for HETGS or LETGS. In practice, it is generally restricted to much less (-0.001 to 0.001 degrees), though in backup modes (e.g., HETG/HRC-I), it could conceivably be as large as 1 degree.

For background or zero-order photons, TG_D is undefined, and stored as NaN.

TG_MLAM**:** The diffraction order times the wavelength. This can range from about -200Å to 200 Å for on-axis data (LETGS). Off-axis pointing theoretically allows -400 to 400 Å (though with a severe penalty in resolution!)

For background or zero-order photons, TG_MLAM is undefined, and stored as NaN.

TG_M**:** The diffraction order, if resolved. This is a small integer, not likely to be of absolute value greater than 10 for HETG/ACIS-S. The value, 99, is used as a flag for "unresolved" or background photons.

For LETGS photons (detector is HRC, TG_PART is 3-7), TG_M will be either $+1$ or -1 (since HRC cannot resolve the orders via a pulse-height).

The physically meaningful geometric limit set by the ACIS-S array with HETG is about ± 62. This is for a 10 keV photon observed with the aim-point at one end of the ACIS-S array, and the detected photon at the other end. It is not a likely scenario, but is used to define allowed physically conceivable data ranges.

TG_LAM**:** Photon wavelength, if resolved.

For LETGS events (TG_PART is 3–7), TG_LAM will be set to the first-order wavelength at that position.

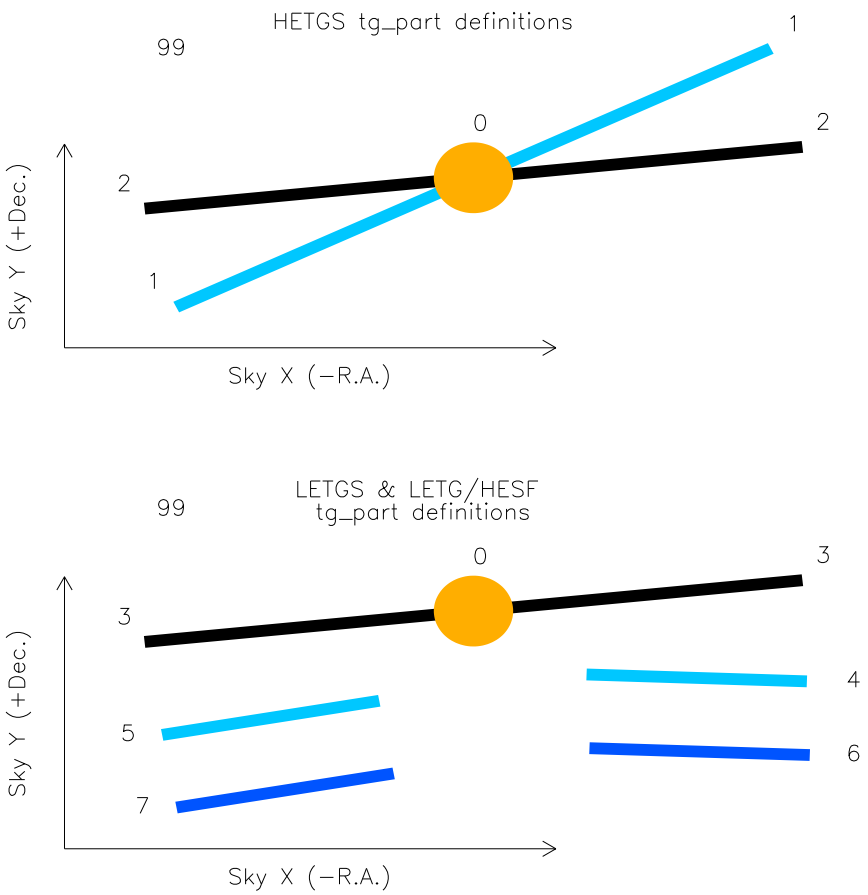

Figure 1: *This is a schematic representation of the grating region showing the different parts of the spectrum. On the top is the HETG specification, and on the bottom, LETG. For the LETG, the parts, 4–7 are optional, only being required if the HESF is in the beam. Scales are arbitrary. There has been a small rotation applied, to emphasize the fact that in sky coordinates, the spectrum can have any orientation. It is also possible that the zero-order be off the detector. In this case, there will be no zero-order photons, but it's position and region are still required for the coordinate system origin.*

For background or zero-order photons, TG_LAM is undefined, and stored as NaN.

TG_SMAP**:** Source map. This is a bitmap which matches photons to multiple sources. This is partially redundant with TG_SRCID, but is used in the case of multiple sources observed with HETG in which MEG and HEG parts from different sources cross. Then, if photons cannot be resolved to a specific source (e.g., it could resolve to either of two sources), the bits will indicate which sources it could belong to.

Ten bits are allocated for the up-to-ten sources in the region specification. The least significant bit is assigned to the first source in the region, the next-to-least significant to the next source, etc. Note that the sources themselves may not be numbered sequentially from 1 to 10. Thus, if the region specification has three sources enumerated 1, 3, and 4, then if a photon could not be resolved between source 1 and 4, the bitmap would have the binary value, 101. To continue the example, consider the following table:

source #	tg_srcid	smap bits
1	1	001
2	3	010
3	4	100

The first three sources in the region have ID's of 1, 3, and 4. Each gets a bit of the TG_SMAP field. Any photons which are un-resolved between different sources (and are *not* background), have TG_SMAP set to the "bitwise OR" of the appropriate "smap bits".

$GDPX$**,** $GDPY$ (optional) refer to coordinates in Grating Diffraction Pixels. These are analogous to TG_R and TG_D. They are intermediate coordinates.

For background or zero-order photons, $GDPX$ and $GDPY$ are undefined, and stored as 0.

TTYPE	TUNIT	TFORM	TLMIN	TLMAX	TDBIN	TNULL
TG_R	deg	1D | 1E	-2.0	2.0	$1.593E-4$	NaN^*
TG_D	deg	1D | 1E	-2.0	2.0	$1.593E-4$	NaN^*
TG_MLAM	angstrom	1D | 1E	-400.0	400.0	$2.0E-3$	NaN^*
TG_M		1I	-62	62	N/A	99
TG_LAM	angstrom	1D | 1E	0.0	400.0	$2.0E-3$	NaN^*
TG_PART		1I	0	99	N/A	N/A
TG_SMAP		1I	0	32767	N/A	N/A
TG_SRCID		1I	0	TBD	N/A	N/A
GDPX	pixel	1J	1	2^{16} (65536)	10	0
GDPY	pixel	1J	1	2^{15} (32768)	10	0

TTYPE	FITS Comment Field
TG_R	Diffraction angle, relative to zero-order centroid
TG_D	Cross-dispersion angle
TG_MLAM	Order times wavelength (m * lambda)
TG_M	Diffraction order (m)
TG_LAM	wavelength (lambda)
TG_PART	component index (HEG, MEG, LEG, HESF regions)
TG_SMAP	source map; flags for up to 10 sources
TG_SRCID	source ID, index from detect table
GDPX	grating diffraction pixel, dispersion direction
GDPY	grating diffraction pixel, cross-dispersion direction

Table 4: *FITS Event Data File binary table contents (one entry per event). "N/A" means "Not Applicable". Where the* `TFORM` *is given as "*$1D|1E$*", the default is the first form ("*$1D$*").*
** "NaN" is the IEEE standard for "Not A Number". It is not actually indicated in the header, but implied as a missing or undefined by the FITS standard.*

2.4.6 Columns Dropped from Level 1 Files

There are some columns in Level 1 input files which are seldom used, so it is not necessary to carry them into Level 1.5. They will always be available in Level 1 products.

HRC columns to omit:

`CRSV`
`CRSU`
`AMP_SF`
`AV1`
`AV2`
`AV3`
`AU1`
`AU2`
`AU3`

RAWX
RAWY
SUMAMPS

ACIS columns to omit:
PHAS

2.5 Grating Spectral Region Definitions (REGION BINTABLE extension or *.reg ASCII file)

For each ObI, a regional mask is created for each observation, as defined by the zero-order sky coordinates output from source detection and width and angle parameters. The source regions are designed to be of generous dimensions, such that the L1.5 product is a superset of photons likely to be selected for analysis, thus avoiding re-running the L1.5 pipeline for alternate selection criteria. It is defined in sky (X, Y) coordinates (typically a right-ascension and declination tangent-plane system) and is used to filter the events for transformation to grating diffraction coordinates. Two forms are supported: an ASCII descriptor, and a FITS implementation.

2.5.1 *.reg (ASCII) Region File Definition

The ASCII region file follows the IRAF/PROS Region File definition (see the documentation avialible in IRAF/XRAY via "help regions", for example), with some pipeline directives added in comment fields. The coordinates are given as sky pixel values, whose coordinate system can be obtained from the event-file's (*_evt1.fits) extension header keywords for columns labeled X and Y.

- The first line of the *.reg file contains a line of the format #.GRATING mode where mode is HETG, LETG, DRAKE, HEG, or MEG. Note that the modes HEG and MEG are special, in that one cannot observe in flight with them separately; they are for special processing purposes of ground-calibration data, simulations, or specially filtered flight data.
- The second line of the file contains a line of the format "#.SRC n" where n is the current source ID.
- Each line preceding a region should have a line of the format "#.COMPONENT n # TG_PART = n = mode" where n is the grating part associated with that region section. The grating parts are listed below. Component is indentical with TG_PART.

  The first half of the line (#.COMPONENT n) is required. The second half of the line (# TG_PART = n = mode) is primarily for user documentation, but is necessary for conversion into fits via the dmrega2fits tool.
- For any given source, a maximum of 8 distinct parts (neglecting background) exist. These parts are: zero order, heg arm, meg arm, letg, Drake 1, Drake 2, Drake 3, and Drake 4. For any given source, not all of these parts will be listed.
- Relevant parts of a source are listed one per line. The ordering of the parts depends on the type of data The parts for each mode are, in region-file line order:

Grating	TG_PART	Mnemonic
HETG	0	Zero-order
	1	HEG
	2	MEG
LETG	0	Zero-order
	3	LEG
DRAKE (HESF)	0	Zero-order
	3	LEG
	4	Drake1
	5	Drake2
	6	Drake3
	7	Drake4
HEG	0	Zero-order
	1	HEG
MEG	0	Zero-order
	2	MEG

- Parts that belong to a source are identified as follows:

  `physical; <format> ;`

  where `<format>` is any of the following:

  BOX `xcenter ycenter xwidth yheight [angle]`

  CIRCLE `xcenter ycenter radius`

  ROTBOX `xcenter ycenter xwidth yheight angle`

- abbreviations `b, c,` or `r` may also be used for `BOX, CIRCLE,` and `ROTBOX`, respectively.

- blank lines are ignored; they may be used to make the `*.reg` more readable to users, but are not used by the code.

- a separate source comment line (e.g. `#.SRC 3`) must be supplied before each source included in the region file. A region file may specify multiple sources.

- `ASCII` characters may be in upper or lowercase.

- Lines beginning with "`#.`" are processed as instructions by Level 1.5 software. They are treated as normal comments by other region parsers.

- Lines starting with a "`#`" and succeeded by any other characters other than "`.`" are considered comments.

In *ALL* cases, the zero-order part is *required* even if the zero-order was off the detector, or deleted via intentional detector modes prior to telemetry.)

Example — A single HETG source, source ID of 1:

```
#.GRATING HETG
#.SRC 1
#.COMPONENT 0  # TG_PART = 0 = gzo
physical; circle 3200.1 3200.349 70;
#.COMPONENT 1  # TG_PART = 1 = heg
physical; rotbox 3200 3200 3300 119 -5.3d;
#.COMPONENT 2  # TG_PART = 2 = meg
physical; rotbox 3200 3200 3300 119 5.00d;
```

Example — Two LETG sources, source IDs of 2 and 4:

```
#.GRATING LETG
#.SRC 2
#.COMPONENT 0  # TG_PART = 0 = gzo
physical; c 2000.1, 2000.0249, 100;
#.COMPONENT 1  # TG_PART = 3 = leg
physical; box 2000, 2000 2000 140;

#.SRC 4
#.COMPONENT 0  # TG_PART = 0 = gzo
physical; c 4000, 4000, 100;
#.COMPONENT 1  # TG_PART = 3 = leg
physical; box 4000, 4000 3500 150;
```

2.5.2 FITS Region Extension Definition

The generic definition of an ASC FITS region is given in the "FITS REGION Binary Table Design" (Applicable Document 8. The region HDU will be a single `REGION` auxiliary extension, whose header is comprised of:

- a mandatory `REGION`-content header,
- table coordinate system and ranges,
- short configuration control,
- short timing, and
- short observation information components.

The components which differ substantially from the event file's other extensions (events, GTI) are the mandatory `REGION` keywords, and the table coordinate system. A region specification is in general specific to the ObI.

The `REGION` definition for Level 1.5 spectral mask are comprised of components described by a circle for zero-order and rotated boxes for diffracted orders. There are generally multiple components for each spectrum and possibly multiple sources per observation.

EXTNAME = 'REGION '	/ Region specification table
HDUNAME = 'REGION '	
CONTENT = 'TGMASK1 '	
HDUCLASS= 'ASC '	
HDUCLAS1= 'REGION '	
HDUCLAS2= 'STANDARD'	
MTYPE1 = 'pos '	
MFORM1 = 'X,Y '	
TCTYP2 = 'RA---TAN'	/ sky X WCS
TCRVL2 = 0.0	/ Nominal angle
TCRPX2 = 16384.5	/ Reference pixel
TCDLT2 = 1.59265544165e-5	/ [degrees/pixel]
TDBIN2 = 10	/ default [pixels/bin]
TCUNI2 = 'deg'	/ Unit of X
TCTYP3 = 'DEC--TAN '	/ Sky Y WCS
TCRVL3 = 0.0	/ Nominal angle
TCRPX3 = 16384.5	/ Reference pixel
TCDLT3 = 1.59265544165e-5	/ [degrees/pixel]
TDBIN3 = 10	/ default [degrees/bin]
TCUNI3 = 'deg'	/ Unit of Y
TCTYP4 = '???--TAN '	/ Sky XY WCS - for a radius value
TCDLT4 = 1.59265544165e-5	/ [degrees/pixel]
TDBIN4 = 10	/ default [pixels/bin]
TCUNI4 = 'deg'	/ Unit of radius

Table 5: *Special Keywords for grating* REGION *FITS File. region coordinates are specified in terms of sky* (X, Y)*, so that coordinate system must be specified. (Column numbers and keyword values are representative and not to be taken as a literal requirement.)*

The conditional interpretation of the COMPONENT upon GRATING value is shown in Table 7. The interpretation of the coordinate vectors for grating region shapes, as given in the FITS region specification (Applicable Document 8) is:

CIRCLE: First element of X, Y, R vectors specifies center and radius.

ROTBOX: First element of each X and Y vectors specify the center of a rectangle. The first element of ROTANG specifies counter-clockwise rotation of the rectangle with respect to X and Y axes. The center of the rotation is the center of the rectangle (given by X, Y).

Other elements of X, Y are undefined. The first two elements of R specify the full-widths of X and Y, respectively.

For the LETG, components 4–7 are optional (e.g., the source was not imaged onto the HESF (Drake Flat)).

2.6 Volume, Size, and Frequency Estimates

The columns added to an HRC or ACIS Level 1 file in Level 1.5 processing add about 48 to 64 bytes per photon. A 10-source HETG region file extension is about 720 bytes.

TTYPE	TUNIT	TFORM	TLMIN	TLMAX	Comment
SHAPE	-	16A	-	-	Shape of region: may be CIRCLE, ROTBOX, or BOX.
X	pixel	12E	0.5	65534.5	sky X (RA) coordinate vector for SHAPE.
Y	pixel	12E	0.5	65534.5	sky Y (Dec) coordinate vector for SHAPE.
R	pixel	12E	0	65534.5	radius vector for SHAPE (sky units)
ROTANG	deg	12E	0	360	Rotation angle for SHAPE, in degrees.
COMPONENT	-	I	0	7	Component number that SHAPE belongs to (default is 1). Interpretation of this depends upon the GRATING column. (The component number is identical to TG_PART.)
SOURCE	-	I	0	10	Source number.
GRATING	-	16A	-	-	Applicable grating; one of: HETG, LETG, DRAKE, HEG, or MEG.

Table 6: *FITS grating region file binary table contents.*

GRATING	COMPONENT	Meaning
HETG	0	Zero-order
	1	HEG arm
	2	MEG arm
LETG	0	Zero-order
	3	LEG arm
	4	HESF (Drake Flat) region 1 (optional)
	5	HESF (Drake Flat) region 2 (optional)
	6	HESF (Drake Flat) region 3 (optional)
	7	HESF (Drake Flat) region 4 (optional)

Table 7: *Region table component interpretation. Zero-order regions are optional. Grating is either HETG or LETG. If Grating is LETG, then HESF parts are also optional.*