

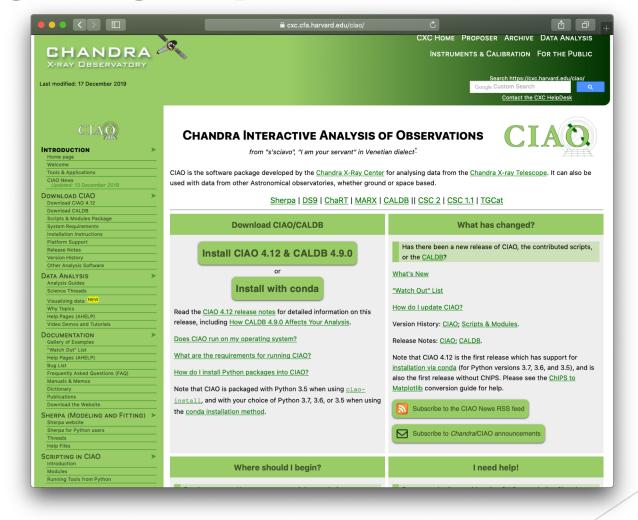


CIAO Analysis

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First, a quick detour on documentation and getting help...







"ahelp" — AXAF Help in CIAO

CHANDRA A

- CIAO and Sherpa comes with the command-line "ahelp" system.
- ahelp has corresponding online counterpart, which is updated between software releases.
 - cxc.harvard.edu/ciao/ahelp
 - cxc.harvard.edu/sherpa/ahelp
- Python-environments also supports document strings, which Sherpa has migrated to as its primary documentation system.
- Every component of CIAO has a help text: tools, packages (Sherpa), scripts and Python modules, and concepts (regions, coords, datamodel, etc.).

```
unix% ahelp <toolname>
unix% ahelp <context>
unix% ahelp -c
```

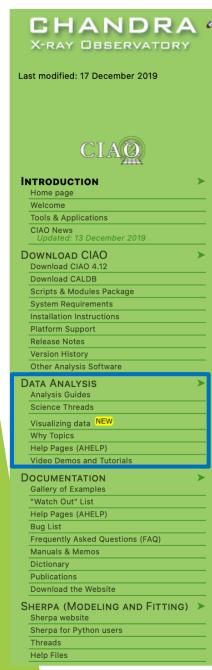
In Sherpa the string must be in quotes:

```
sherpa> ahelp "toolname"
sherpa> ahelp("toolname")
sherpa> help("docstring")
```

```
Tip: if you run a tool in the default interactive mode, when prompted for a parameter, entering '?' opens the tool's ahelp file.

unix% dmextract
Input event file (): ?
```





Science Analysis "Threads"

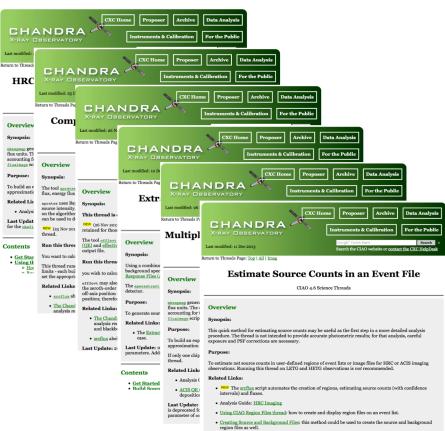


- Science Threads are the most important document type. Primarily organized based on science analysis categories.
 - ▶ over 150 CIAO and Sherpa threads, designed to teach users the approach and concerns that go along with analysis
 - ▶ all threads begin with a "quick overview" to provide a synopsis, purpose, and 'when to use' the thread
 - updated and added to as needed; look for "new" and "updated" icon tags



More on Science Analysis Threads

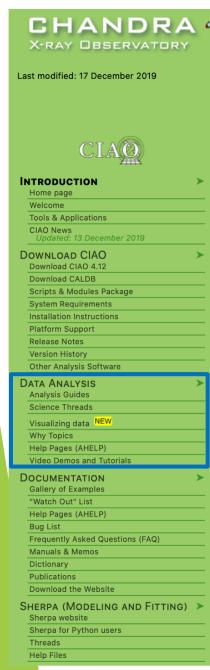




- Threads are just an example on approaching a problem. Don't blindly follow the examples verbatim, the threads are not strict recipes.
- Threads answer more detailed issues that may affect science; ahelps give the details behind the tool itself.
 - An effort in the last few years is to wrap laborious thread analysis steps with a single command-line script.

srcflux **script**





"Guides" and "Why" Pages

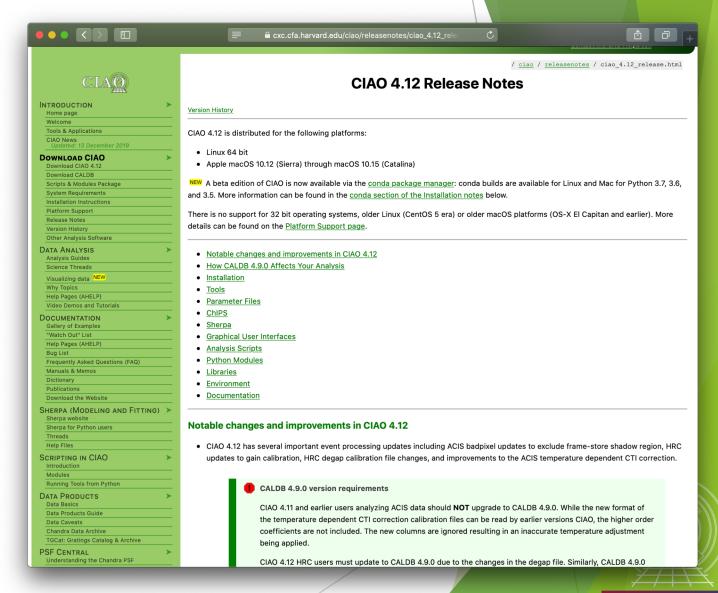
- Analysis Guides are a roadmap to broad categories of analyses; organized based on detector and instrument configuration or source morphology, providing links to more detailed documents, such as science threads.
- ▶ Why Topics supplement threads with more detailed information.
 - some topics highlight common pitfalls and nuances in the software
 - ▶ others topics discuss aspects of *Chandra* and the data obtained with it
 - some of these topics will also discuss why certain science decisions are made, enabling the user to tailor the analysis to a particular dataset



CIAO Release Notes

- CIAO release notes are revised whenever a new version or patch of a package is updated.
- CalDB components are updated periodically, but will vary from one release to the next.
 - categorized by detector and instrument configuration
 - describes files changed and affects on tools, analysis type, and threads
 - since calibrations evolve with time, note the dates calibration files go into effect for the observation
 - more details on the CalDB can be found at: cxc.harvard.edu/caldb
- Details of changes to contributed scripts can be seen at: cxc.harvard.edu/ciao/download/scr ipts/history.html

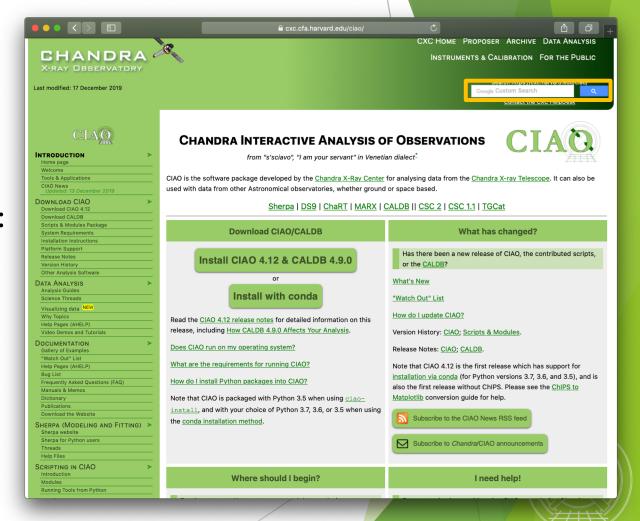




A Word of Caution... cxc.harvard.edu/ciao

- forwards to the most recent release version of CIAO
- version-specific website can be found at: cxc.harvard.edu/ciaoX.Y
- similar address structure for Sherpa pages:
 - cxc.harvard.edu/sherpa
 cxc.harvard.edu/sherpaX.Y
- Be careful when using search engines!
 - mostly leads to out-of-date pages
 - check the software version of top indexed pages
 - use search field embedded in page



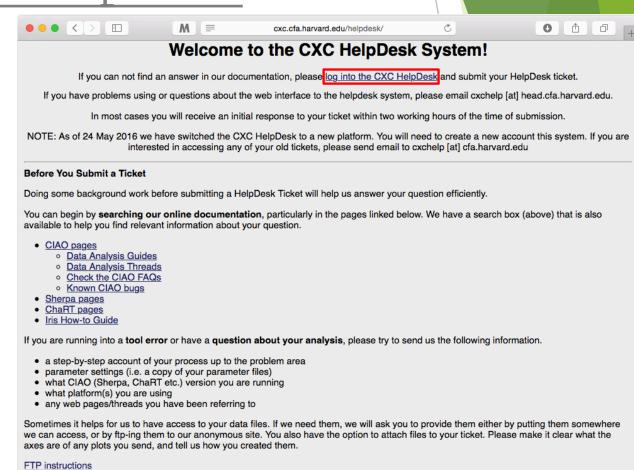


CHANDRA 4

The Chandra Helpdesk cxc.harvard.edu/helpdesk

Provides support for:

- proposals
- proposal planning
- observation scheduling and issues
- proprietary data
- data archive
- data analysis and DS9
 - help with data processing steps and to understand why they are applied
 - help highlight and understand the kinds of mistakes that are made during analysis



If you have **multiple related questions**, your problems may be more efficiently dealt with in a single ticket. Please think about consolidating questions whenever possible. However, if you have several **unrelated** questions, each should be the subject of a separate ticket.

CENTER FOR

Contents of a Ticket

CHANDRA X-RAY OBSERVATORY

- software information
 - CIAO version
 - CalDB version
 - ▶ Sherpa—stand alone or CIAO distribution
- platform and operating system
- question
 - ▶ what is the problem or concern encountered?
 - contextualize the question: what are you trying to do, what is your goal?
 - ▶ if referencing a document, include citation beyond just the authors (journal, volume, page)
- what did you do?
 - describe what you've done and the steps taken
 - provide commands used
 - copy-and-paste text or provide a log file; no screenshots of terminal, please
 - include any messages returned by tool, including warning and error messages
 - provide supporting data files



Finally...

- Please reply back if you're satisfied with the answer/solution so we can go ahead and close the ticket.
- ▶ If you have a completely unrelated question, instead of adding to an existing ticket, just open a new ticket.
- ► Help us help you!
 - ▶ the more information you're able to provide up front means a quicker resolution to the concern
- Ultimately, the documentation, software, and helpdesk are meant to help you get to a specific data product.
 - what you do with the data product will be determined by your science goals and judgement
 - doing science is outside the scope of what helpdesk can support







The Chandra Data Archive

cxc.harvard.edu/cda



ChaSeR: Chandra Search and Retrieval System cda.harvard.edu/chaser



	M	cda.harvard.edu/ch	naser/		
Chandra X-ray Center New S	Search	Observation S	earch Retrieval	List Help Chandra Data Archive	
Search				Reset	
File Upload Coordinate	Choose File no file	selected			
Target Name Name Resolver SIMBAD/N		Cone Search RA/Long/I Coord System Equ	Dec/Lat/b patorial J2000 † Equinox 2000 Radius	10 arcmin	
Observation ID Proposal Title Start Date Exposure Time (ks)	PI Na	ence Number me c Release Date oved Time (ks)	Proposal Number Observer Name Avg. Count Rate (hz)		
Unobserved Untriggered ACIS ACIS-I ACIS-I ACIS-S	Solar System Stars and W WD Binaries BH and NS E SN, SNR and Grating None LETG HETG	D and CV Binaries	DDT CAL None HST Joint Observatories NOAO	Observing Cycle 01 02 03 04	
Customize Output: Sort Order Status Row Limit 50 5 Coord System Equatorial		ing _descending Format Sexagesimal (hh/dd mi	NRAO NuSTAR	03 04	
For online support please contact the CXC Helpdesk.					

ChaSeR: Chandra Search and Retrieval System cda.harvard.edu/chaser

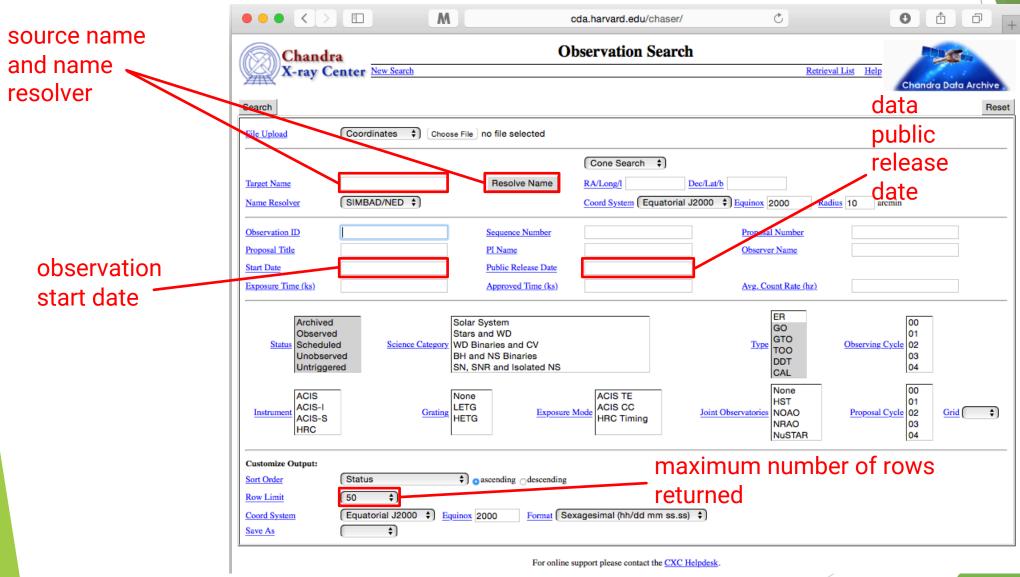
- browse the observation catalog with a variety of search criteria
- > search fields are self-explanatory, links lead to description of usage and input format
- cone search or range of coordinates around a celestial position or target name
 - ▶ target name can be be resolved to a position with SIMBAD and NED
 - ▶ a list of up to 5000 positions can also be supplied to query the catalog
- \triangleright syntax for a range of dates: T_1/T_2 , $T_1/$, $/T_2$
 - ► T_n format: YYYY-MM-DD
 - \triangleright between T_1 and T_2 , after T_1 , before T_2





ChaSeR (continued)







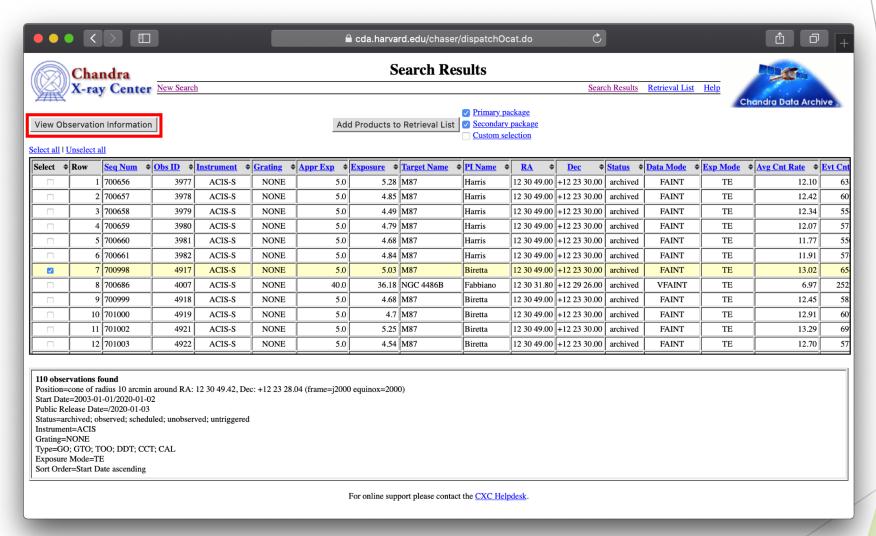
ChaSeR (continued)



	● ● ● 〈 〉
	Chandra X-ray Center New Search Chandra Data Archive
M87	Search File Upload Coordinates Choose File no file selected
W107	Cone Search † Target Name Resolve Name Re
	Observation ID Sequence Number Proposal Title Proposal Title PI Name Observer Name Start Date 2003-01-01/2020-01-02 Public Release Date /2020-01-03 Exposure Time (ks) Approved Time (ks) Avg. Count Rate (hz)
	Archived Observed Status Scheduled Unobserved Untriggered Science Category Unopserved Untriggered Solar System and Exoplanets Stars and WD WD Binaries and CV BH and NS Binaries SN, SNR and Isolated NS Solar System and Exoplanets Stars and WD WD Binaries and CV BH and NS Binaries SN, SNR and Isolated NS ER GO GTO TOO DDT TOO DDT CCT
	Instrument ACIS ACIS-I ACIS-S HRC ACIS-S HRC None LETG HETG Exposure Mode HETG ACIS TE ACIS CC HRC Timing ACIS TE ACIS CC HRC Timing Joint Observatories None HST NOAO NRAO NRAO NRAO NuSTAR O Grid Toint Observatories O None HST NOAO NRAO NRAO NRAO NuSTAR
	Customize Output: Sort Order Start Date \$ ascending descending Row Limit No Limit \$ Coord System Equatorial J2000 \$ Equinox 2000 Format Sexagesimal (hh/dd mm ss.ss) \$ Save As \$ \$ \$
	For online support please contact the CXC Helpdesk.

ChaSeR Query Results







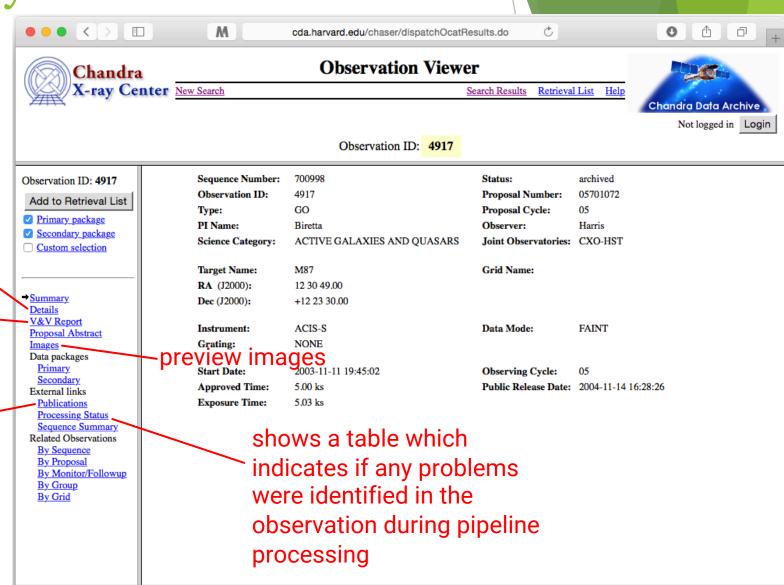
CHANDRA X-RAY DESERVATORY

ChaSeR ObsID Entry

details of the instrument configuration for the observation

V&V—Verification and Validation—report includes a summary of any anomalies during the observation, usually noted in the Comments section

> list of ADS links to publications that have made use of the observation data



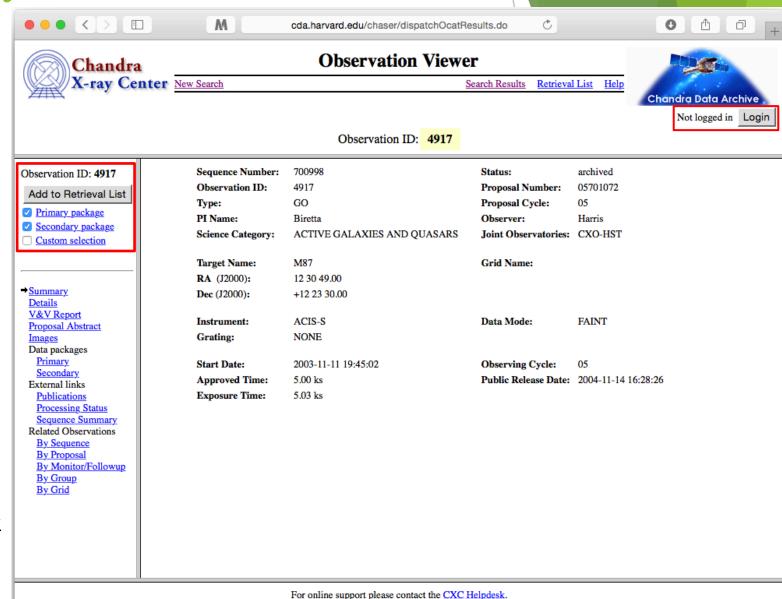
For online support please contact the CXC Helpdesk.

The 2nd AAS Chandra/CIAO Workshop—Honolulu, Hawai'i, Janua

CHANDRA X-RAY OBSERVATORY

ChaSeR ObsID Entry

- for non-proprietary data:
 - option to stage primary, secondary, or customized set of data products for retrieval
 - for typical analysis, once you have the ObsID of interest, just use: download_chandra obsid
- ChaSeR is required to obtain proprietary data.
- If the existing archive interfaces do not meet your needs, the archive team may consider a special request: cxc.harvard.edu/cgi-gen/cda/specreq



Beyond ChaSeR: find chandra obsid

```
CHANDRA
X-RAY OBSERVATORY
```

```
unix% find chandra obsid 4C19.44
# obsid sepn
            inst grat time
                               obsdate
                                        piname
                                                target
        0.0 ACIS-S NONE 9.1 2001-01-08 Sambruna 1354+195
2140
6903
        0.1 ACIS-S NONE 43.7 2006-04-01 Harris 4C19.44
6904
        0.1 ACIS-S NONE 34.8 2006-03-20 Harris 4C19.44
7302 0.1 ACIS-S NONE 68.9 2006-03-28 Harris 4C19.44
        0.1 ACIS-S NONE
                        41.5 2006-03-30 Harris 4C19.44
7303
```

```
Parameters for ${HOME}/cxcds_param4/find_chandra_obsid.par
                              RA, ObsId, or name of source
         arg =
                              Dec of source if arg is not the ObsId/name
         dec =
      (radius = 1.0)
                              Radius for search overlap in arcmin
                              What ObsIDs should be downloaded?
    (download = none)
  (instrument = all)
                              Choice of instrument
     (grating = all)
                              Choice of grating
      (detail = basic)
                             Columns to display
      (mirror = )
                             Use this instead of the CDA FTP site
     (verbose = 1)
                             Verbose level
        (mode = h)
```

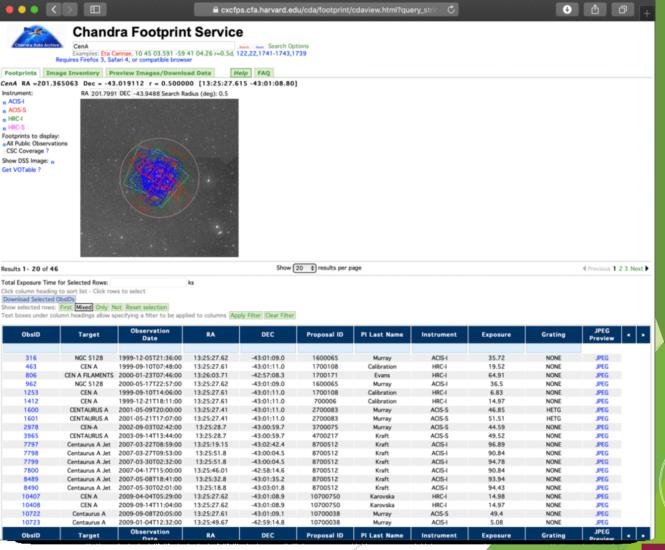


Beyond ChaSeR: Chandra Footprint Service

CHANDRA X-RAY OBSERVATORY

cxcfps.cfa.harvard.edu/cda/footprint/cdaview.html

A search by position or object name overlays the footprints of *Chandra* Observations on Digital Sky Survey images, allowing further selection and retrieval of observations.

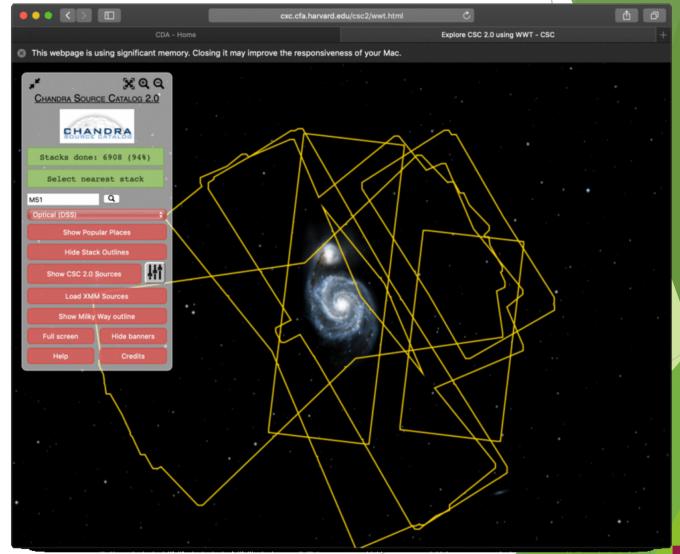


Beyond ChaSeR: Chandra Source Catalog-Worldwide Telescope

CHANDRA X-RAY OBSERVATORY

cxc.harvard.edu/csc2/wwt.html

- ► Uses the AAS's WWT interface to explore the sky coverage and source properties of CSC 2.0.
- Provides links for ObsIDs to ChaSeR.
- Provides info to access catalog data products via CSCView.



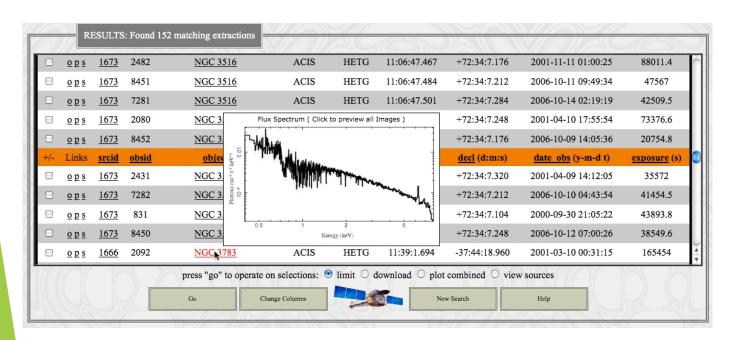
Beyond ChaSeR: TGCat

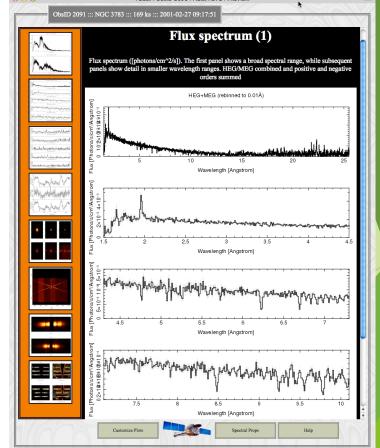
tgcat.mit.edu





- Includes all publicly available gratings observations.
- Provides calibrated spectra and responses.
- Provides quick-look visualization and summary products.





CHANDRA X-RAY OBSERVATORY

NASA's HEASARC Archive

(High-Energy Astrophysics Science Archive Research Center)
heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/archive.html

- Primary portal to all data from EUV/X-ray/y-ray missions (past and present) with NASA involvement and supported with public funds.
 - also provides access to data archives of other space agencies
- NASA's primary repository of the observations of relic CMB radiation from space missions, balloons, and ground-based facilities in the sub-mm, mm and cm bands.





Threads of Analyses

cxc.harvard.edu/ciao/threads

cxc.harvard.edu/sherpa/threads



Analyses:



- The data contained in the events list informs us of the types of data products we can generate.
 - ▶ Image—bin on spatial-axes, lose energy and temporal information
 - Spectra—bin on spectral-axis, lose spatial and temporal information
 - Lightcurves—bin on time-axis, lose spatial and energy information
 - Source Lists—identify regions in spatial, energy, and time coordinates corresponding to sources
- Available data products determine possible types of analysis.

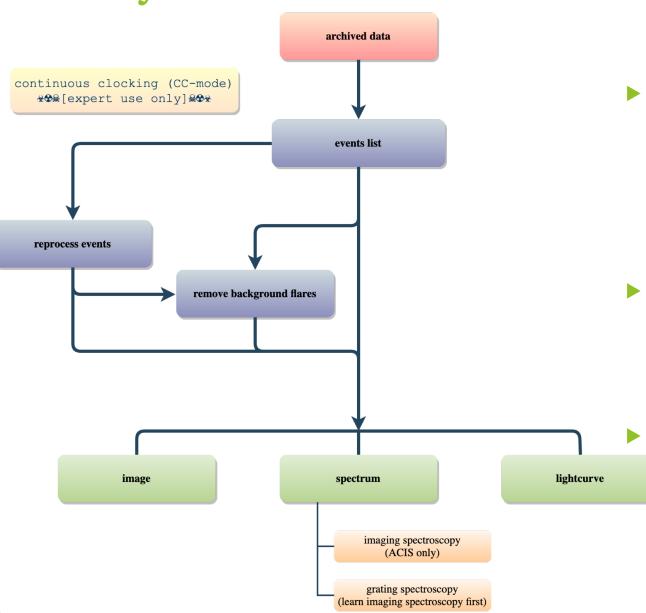
unix% dmlist evt.fits cols

- Example Overview: extract and fit a spectrum
 - download data
 - exclude serendipitous field sources and find periods of flaring background
 - define extraction regions
 - extract spectra and generate response files
 - spectral fitting and source flux



Analyses Paths



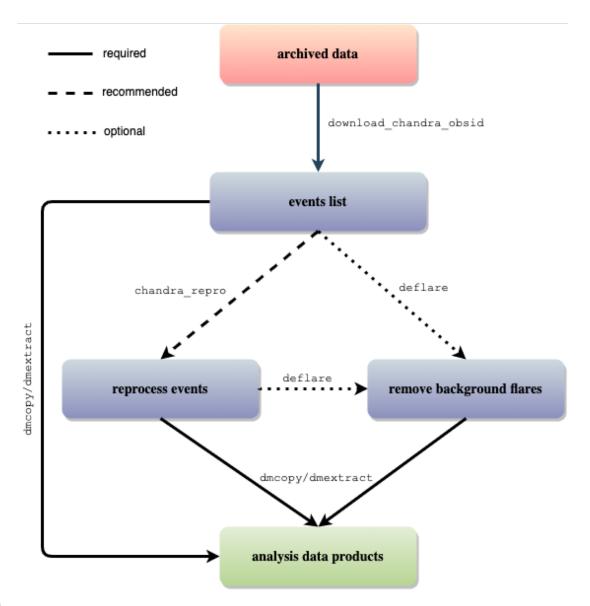


- image
 - radial profiles
 - smoothing & PSFs
 - cross-correlation & auto-correlation
 - flux maps
- spectrum
 - model fitting
 - spectral deprojection for 3D source properties
 - lightcurve
 - Gregory-Loredo variability tests
 - power spectrum
 - phase-resolved spectroscopy



Data Product Extraction





- reprocess downloaded data to ensure latest calibration products are applied to the data set
 - rarely, the CalDB used by standard data processing pipeline is ahead of publicly available CalDB
 - occasionally, bug in a newly released CalDB causes erroneous values when applied to events
- background flares
 - most likely to affect extended sources, particularly diffuse features
 - weak point sources more likely to be than bright point sources





Download and Reprocess (single ObsID) [almost] always: reprocess, reprocess, reprocess

```
unix% download_chandra_obsid 7302

. . . SCREEN OUTPUT (DOWNLOAD PROGRESS). . .

unix% dmkeypar primary/acisf07302N002_evt2.fits.gz DATAMODE echo+
FAINT

unix% chandra_repro indir=7302 outdir=7302/repro check_vf_pha=no
Processing input directory '${HOME}/Work/Example/7302'

. . . MORE SCREEN OUTPUT . . .

The data have been reprocessed.
Start your analysis with the new products in
${HOME}/Work/Example/7302/repro
```

- Latest version of timedependent gain applied.
- Latest temperature-dependent CTI correction applied.
- Ensures common set of calibration files used.

Tip: boolean arguments can also be recognized as for example: echo=yes/echo+ and echo=no/echo-

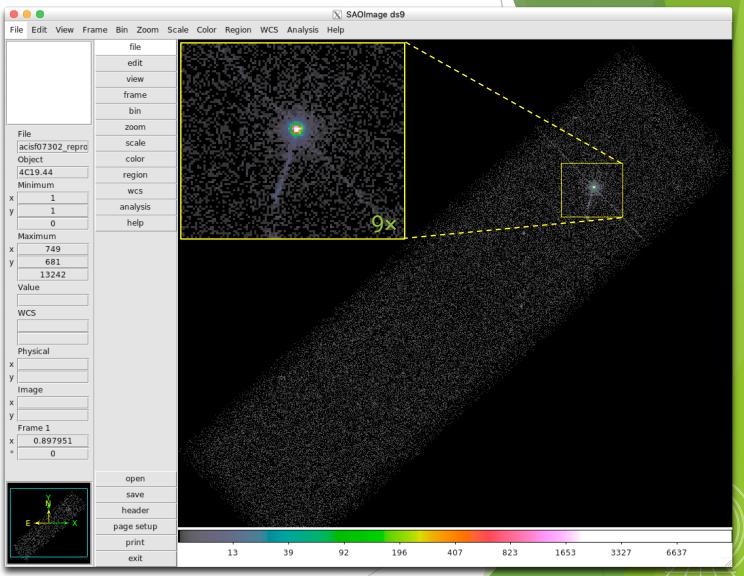
- Can download multiple datasets using a comma-separated string of ObsIDs and specify file types.
- check_vf_pha controls whether acis_process_events flags potential events near the event island as cosmic rays that are filtered out by the tool.



Quick Glance:

- quasar 4C+19.44/PKS 1354+195
 - ► ~69 ks observation of a ~190 ks joint *CXO* program with *HST* and VLA
- ► ACIS-S3, sub-array
 - other special cases: multi-ObI,
 Interleaved (aka "alternating exposure") mode, and spatial window
 - ACIS CC-mode and HRC-S Timing mode
- readout streak
 - events detected during frame readout have correct column, random row
 - source bright enough to have readout streak will have some degree of pile up
 - extract streak spectrum
 - acisreadcorr used to remove readout streak for cosmetic or source detection purposes, but has issues with sub-array mode



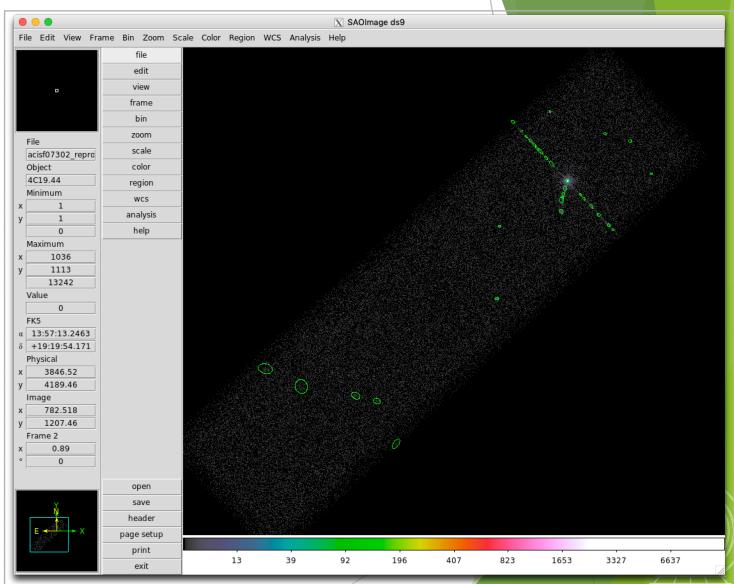


Background Flares and Source Detection



- Create lightcurve of the background events.
 - exclude sources in the field
 - exclude readout streak
- X-ray source detection
 - ▶ Identify statistically significant brightness enhancements, over local background, deriving from both unresolved & resolved and point & extended X-ray sources.
 - Other source properties, like intensity and size, may also be reported, but may be more reliably evaluated separately.

Note: source properties derived from source detection aren't intended for photometric usage!



Background Flares and Source Detection



CIAO source detection algorithms

wavdetect — wavelet correlation

Pros

- works well in crowded fields
- works well with point sources embedded in diffuse emission
- only requires an approximate PSF shape
- not strongly affected by detector edge effects

celldetect — sliding cell

Pros

- fast and robust
- works well for point sources
- only requires an approximate PSF shape
- can handle very large images easily

Cons

- · slow, especially if many wavelets are used
- memory intensive
- no recursive blocking built-in, so running on entire image may require multiple, binned images. Source lists must then be combined.

Cons

- extended sources are difficult without careful cell size selection
- can get confused in crowded fields
- exposure maps needed to reduce edge effects
- not very sensitive unless background maps are used, which may be difficult to construct

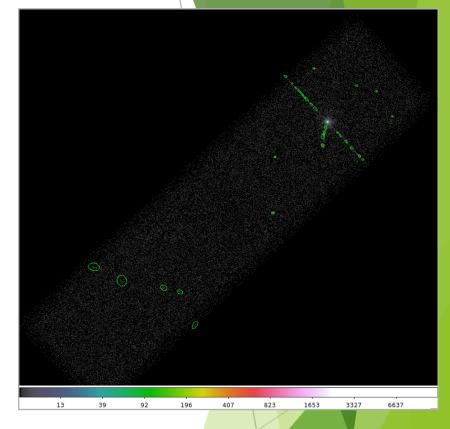
vtpdetect — Voronoi tessellation and percolation

Pros

- works well for extended sources and irregularly shaped sources
- works on large areas at full resolution
- works well on low surface brightness extended sources

ons

- can get confused in crowded fields
- slow, especially if there is a large number of photons and the contrast between background and sources is low



Reality is X-ray source detection is often a difficult — or at least challenging — task. A reliable source list may require running more than one tool, or one tool multiple times.

Source Detection (cont.)

- Reducing spurious source detections.
 - All CIAO detection tools can use an optional exposure map
 - PSF maps can be used by celldetect and wavdetect
- fluximage provides an easy interface to generate these data products.

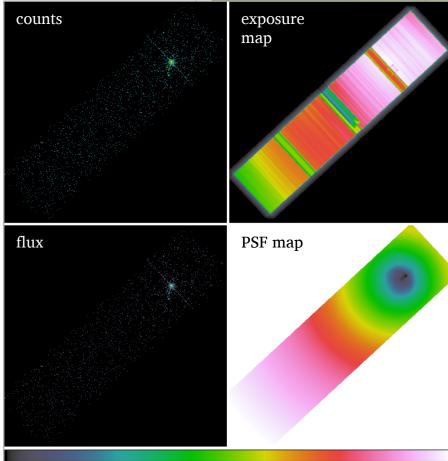
```
unix% fluximage acisf07302 repro evt2.fits
? outroot=flux/7302 binsize=1 bands=broad psfecf=0.393
     SCREEN OUTPUT . . .
The following files were created:
 The clipped counts image is:
                                     Note: prior to
     flux/7302 broad thresh.img
                                     CIAO 4.11, the
                                     separate mkpsfmap
 The clipped exposure map is:
                                     tool needs to be
     flux/7302 broad thresh.expmap
                                     run to generate
 The PSF map is:
                                     the PSF map.
     flux/7302 broad thresh.psfmap
 The exposure-corrected image is:
     flux/7302 broad flux.img
```

reduces false source detections from detector effects

PSF info allows for more reliable characterization of source; does not affect detection

ECF=0.393 corresponds to the 1σ integrated volume of a 2D Gaussian





unix% mkpsfmap infile=7302_broad_thresh.img \
? outfile=7302_broad_thresh.psfmap \
? energy=2.3 ecf=0.393

0.245

effective energy used for exposure map (2.3 keV for CSC broad band)

CENTER FOR ASTROPHYSIC

0.402

Source Detection Inputs fluximage Data Products

- Binned counts map with clipping.
- Exposure maps are observation-specific maps of the instrument sensitivity, incorporating mirror area and detector QE, convolved with the telescope's aspect solution.
 - units of $cm^2 \cdot s \cdot \frac{count}{photon}$ or $cm^2 \cdot \frac{count}{photon}$
 - analogous to optical/IR flat field image
- Exposure-corrected image (flux map): $\frac{counts \ map}{exposure \ map}$
- PSF map provides the PSF size at each pixel of an image.
 - the mkpsfmap size is the radius of a circular region enclosing a given fraction of the counts from a point source (the "ECF" or "encircled counts fraction")
 - sizes are for a PSF of a given monochromatic energy or photon distribution



ObsID 10095: Tycho's SNR counts map exposure map count flux map PSF map arcsec 0.25 0.27 0.36 0.49 0.75 1.3 2.3

CHANDRA X-ray Observatory

Source Detection

by way of wavdetect

```
unix% punlearn ardlib
unix% acis set ardlib 7302/repro/acisf07302 repro bpix1.fits
unix% pset wavdetect infile=7302 broad thresh.img
unix% pset wavdetect psffile=7302 broad thresh.psfmap
unix% pset wavdetect expfile=7302 broad thresh.expmap
unix% pset wavdetect outfile=detect/.
unix% pset wavdetect scellfile=detect/.
unix% pset wavdetect imagefile=detect/.
unix% pset wavdetect defnbkgfile=detect/.
unix% pset wavdetect regfile=detect/.
unix% pset wavdetect scales="1.0 2.0 4.0 8.0 16.0 32.0"
unix% pset wavdetect sigthresh=1e-6
unix% wavdetect clobber+ verbose=1 mode=h
 . . SCREEN OUTPUT . . .
Output background image: detect/7302 broad nbkg.img
Output source image: detect/7302 broad image.img
Output source cell image: detect/7302 broad scell.img
Output source list file: detect/7302 broad src.fits
Output source regions file: detect/7302 broad src.reg
```

set bad pixel file for the tool to use in the terminal

Note: infile requires Z-valued pixels for valid results

fluximage results

output files, the "." in the arguments automatically names output files for wavdetect based on infile string

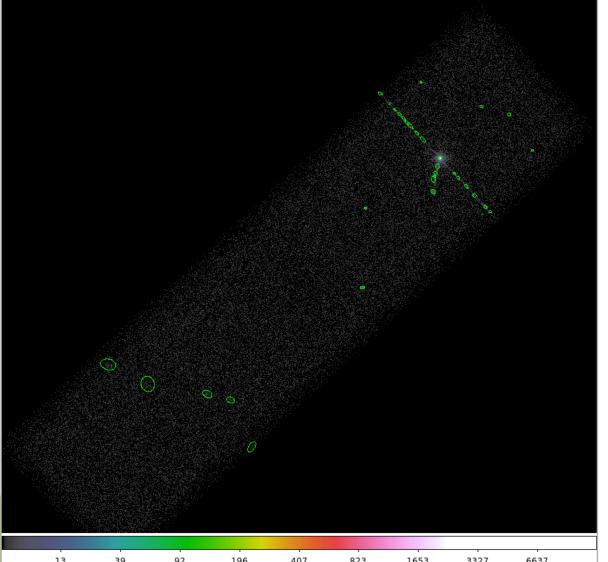
set of wavelet scales

regfile is the ASCII region file and outfile is the source list



CHANDRA X-RAY OBSERVATORY

wavdetect Results



The 2nd AAS Chandra/CIAO Workshop—Honolulu, Hawai'i, January 3-4, 2020

Explore the source list with DS9 and dmlist.

unix% dmlist detect/7302_broad_src.fits blocks Dataset: detect/7302 broad src.fits Block Name Dimensions Block 1: PRIMARY Null 2: SRCLIST Table 26 cols x 33 rows Block unix% dmlist 7302 src.fits cols Columns for Table Block SRCLIST Unit Type Range Real8 360.0 Source Right Ascension deg deg Real8 -90.0: 90.0 Source Declination Real8 -Inf:+Inf Source Right Ascension Err deg DEC ERR deg Real8 -Inf:+Inf Source Declination Error Real8 3386.50: 4354.50 Physical coordinates POS(X,Y)pixel pixel Real8 -Inf:+Inf Source X position error Real8 -Inf:+Inf Y ERR pixel Source Y position error NPIXSOU pixel Int4 pixels in source region NET COUNTS count Real4 -Inf:+Inf Net source counts NET COUNTS ERR count Real4 -Inf:+Inf Error in net source counts BKG COUNTS count Real4 -Inf:+Inf Background counts BKG COUNTS ERR count Real4 -Inf:+Inf Error in BKG_COUNTS MORE INFO . . .

Source Detection (cont.) by way of wavdetect

- Wavelets are correlated with data image at each scale size.
 - scales are the radii of the Ricker (aka "Mexican Hat") wavelet function
 - scales in units of image pixels
 - minimum and maximum scales chosen w.r.t. instrumental PSF sizes
 - smaller scales tend to detect small features and larger scales, large features
 - very large scales may be needed to characterize extended sources
 - \triangleright scales typically separated by factor of 2 or $\sqrt{2}$
- sigthresh parameter is the threshold that a pixel belongs to a source.
 - ► $sigthresh \approx \frac{1}{number\ of\ image\ pixels}$



- ellsigma parameter affects the region size in regfile for visualization purposes.
 - scales the major- and minor-axes of the ellipses for each detection
 - does not affect source detection or source properties

```
unix% dmlist flux/7302_broad_thresh.img blocks

Dataset: flux/7302_broad_thresh.img

Block Name Type Dimensions

Block 1: EVENTS_IMAGE Image Int4(968x926)

unix% python -c 'print(1/(968*926))'
1.1156132302804205e-06
```

Finding background flares

- ► The deflare script is a command-line interface to the lightcurves Python module to apply the lc_clean and lc_sigma_clip algorithms.
 - requires an input lightcurve of the background
 - returns a GTI file that can be used to filter FITS tables
 - done on a per CCD basis
- Extract lightcurve for each CCD, excluding the field sources.

```
unix% dmcopy acisf07302_repro_evt2.fits"[energy=500:7000,ccd_id=7]" 7302_0.5-7.0keV.evt
unix% dmextract "7302_0.5-7.0keV.evt[exclude sky=region(detect/7302_broad_src.fits)][bin time=::259.28]" \
? 7302_bkg.lc opt=ltc1
```

run deflare

```
unix% deflare infile=7302_bkg.lc outfile=7302.gti \
? method=sigma plot=yes

. . . SCREEN OUTPUT . . .

Creating GTI file
Created: 7302.gti
Light curve cleaned using the lc_sigma_clip routine.
```

Optional: Applying GTI to events file

```
unix% dmcopy "acisf07302_repro_evt2.fits[@7302.gti]" \
? 7302_clean_evt.fits

unix% dmkeypar acisf07302_repro_evt2.fits EXPOSURE echo+
68937.080789336
unix% dmkeypar 7302_clean_evt.fits EXPOSURE echo+
68443.824820477
```



HARVARD & SMITHSONIAN

CHANDRA X-RAY DESERVATORY

mean rate= 0.202157 s^{-1}

Count Rate [s-1]

Should deflaring always be applied?

Generally: IF we have variable background, AND if it would be significant for the source region, THEN we exclude the affected times.

- Need to weigh the pros and cons.
 - ightharpoonup reduced exposure time \Rightarrow less source counts
 - ▶ longer exposure time ⇒ higher uncertainty from background

Point source

- how much of the observed background will coincide with the point source?
- how much brighter is the apparent surface brightness of the source over the background?

Extended source

- accounting for background more important than in point source analysis
- complex spatial structure in source may dominate over background effects
- does effects in embedded structure spillover to ambient background?
- ▶ how much source free background available in observation?



