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Modules for Advanced Camera for Surveys (ACS).

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/acs/

Contents:
The calacs module contains a function `calacs` that calls the CALACS executable. Use this function to facilitate batch runs of CALACS, or for the TEAL interface.

### 1.1 Examples

In Python without TEAL:

```python
>>> from acstools import calacs
>>> calacs.calacs(filename)
```

In Python with TEAL:

```python
>>> from stsci.tools import teal
>>> from acstools import calacs
>>> teal.teal('calacs')
```

In Pyraf:

```python
--> import acstools
--> epar calacs
```

```python
acstools.calacs.calacs(input_file, exec_path=None, time_stamps=False, temp_files=False, verbose=False, debug=False, quiet=False, single_core=False)
```

Run the calacs.e executable as from the shell.

By default this will run the calacs given by ‘calacs.e’.

**Parameters**

- `input_file` : str
  
  Name of input file.

- `exec_path` : str, optional
  
  The complete path to a calacs executable.

- `time_stamps` : bool, optional
  
  Set to True to turn on the printing of time stamps.

- `temp_files` : bool, optional
  
  Set to True to have CALACS save temporary files.

- `verbose` : bool, optional
  
  Set to True for verbose output.
debug : bool, optional
    Set to True to turn on debugging output.

quiet : bool, optional
    Set to True for quiet output.

single_core : bool, optional
    CTE correction in CALACS will by default try to use all available CPUs on your computer. Set this to True to force the use of just one CPU.
A detailed description of this new and improved CALACS will be available in a future publication of ACS Data Handbook. In the meantime, if you have questions not answered in this documentation, please contact STScI Help Desk (help[at]stsci.edu).

2.1 Running CALACS

2.1.1 Where to Find CALACS

CALACS is now part of HSTCAL package, which can be downloaded from http://www.stsci.edu/institute/software_hardware/stsdas/download-stsdas

2.1.2 Usage

From the command line:

calacs.e jb1f89eaq_raw.fits [command line options]

2.1.3 Command Line Options

CALACS supports several command line options:

- **-t**
  - Print verbose time stamps.
- **-s**
  - Save temporary files.
- **-v**
  - Turn on verbose output.
- **-d**
  - Turn on debug output.
- **-q**
  - Turn on quiet output.
– Turn off parallel processing for PCTECORR. Try this option if you encounter problems running CALACS with PCTECORR=PERFORM.

### 2.1.4 Parallel Processing with OpenMP

By default, CALACS will attempt to perform PCTECORR using all available CPUs on your machine. You can set the maximum number of CPUs available for CALACS by setting the `OMP_NUM_THREADS` environmental variable.

In tcsh:
```
setenv OMP_NUM_THREADS 2
```

In bash:
```
export OMP_NUM_THREADS=2
```

### 2.1.5 Batch CALACS

The recommended method for running CALACS in batch mode is to use Python and the `acstools` package in STSDAS distribution.

For example:
```
from acstools import calacs
import glob

for fits in glob.iglob('j*_raw.fits'):
    calacs.calacs(fits)
```

### 2.2 BIASCORR

BIASCORR is now performed before BLEVCORR. This should not significantly affect science results. This change was necessary to accommodate BIASFILE subtraction in DN with the rest of the calculations done in ELECTRONS.

### 2.3 Unit Conversion to Electrons

The image is multiplied by gain right after BIASCORR, converting it to ELECTRONS. This step is no longer embedded within FLATCORR.

### 2.4 BLEVCORR

BLEVCORR is now performed after BIASCORR. Calculations are done in ELECTRONS.

For post-SM4 full-frame WFC exposures, it also includes:

- de-striping to remove stripes introduced by new hardware installed during SM-4 (J. Anderson; ACS ISR 2011-05); and
- if JWROTYPE=DS_int and CCDGAIN=2, also correct for bias shift (ACS ISR 2012-02) and cross-talk (N. Grogin; ACS ISR 2010-02).
2.5 Pixel-Based CTE Correction (PCTECORR)

For all full-frame WFC exposures, pixel-based CTE correction (ACS ISR 2010-03 and 2012-03) is applied at the end of the ACSCCD series; i.e., after BLEVCORR.

Because the CTE correction is applied before DARKCORR and FLSHCORR, it is necessary to use a CTE-corrected dark (DRKCFILE) and post-flash (FLSCFILE) if the PCTECORR step is enabled.

Parameters characterizing the CTE correction are stored in a reference table, PCTETAB.

2.5.1 Required Keywords

Running CALACS with pixel-based CTE correction requires the following header keywords:

- **PCTECORR**
  - By default, set to PERFORM for all full-frame WFC exposures.

- **PCTETAB**
  - Reference table containing CTE correction parameters. By default, it should be in the jref directory and have the suffix _cte.fits.

- **DRKCFILE**
  - Similar to DARKFILE but with CTE correction performed. By default, it should be in the jref directory and have the suffix _dkc.fits. This is necessary because PCTECORR is done before DARKCORR.

- **FLSCFILE (if FLSHCORR=PERFORM)**
  - Similar to FLSHFILE but with CTE correction performed. By default, it should be in the jref directory and have the suffix _flsc.fits. This is necessary because PCTECORR is done before FLSHCORR.

2.5.2 Optional Keywords

You may adjust some CTE correction algorithm parameters by changing the following keywords in RAW image header. The default values are picked for optimum results in a typical WFC full-frame exposure. Changing these values is not recommended unless you know what you are doing.

- **PCTENSMD**
  - Read noise mitigation mode:
    - 0 - No mitigation
    - 1 - Perform noise smoothing
    - 2 - No noise smoothing
  - Overwrites NSEMODEL in PCTETAB.

- **PCTERNCL**
  - Read noise level of image in ELECTRONS. This is not used if you specified no mitigation in read noise mitigation mode.
  - Overwrites RN_CLIP in PCTETAB.

- **PCTETRSH**
  - Over-subtraction correction threshold. Pixel below this value in ELECTRONS after CTE correction is considered over-corrected and will re-corrected with smaller correction.
Overwrites SUBTHRSH in PCTETAB.

- **PCTESMIT**
  - Number of iterations of readout simulation per column.
  - Overwrites SIM_NIT in PCTETAB.

- **PCTESHFT**
  - Number of shifts each readout simulation is broken up into.
  - Overwrites SHFT_NIT in PCTETAB.

### 2.6 Dark Current Subtraction (DARKCORR)

It uses DARKFILE if PCTECORR=OMIT, otherwise it uses DRKCFILE (CTE-corrected dark reference file).

Dark image is now scaled by EXPTIME and FLASHDUR. For post-SM4 non-BIAS WFC images, extra 3 seconds are also added to account for idle time before readout. Any image with non-zero EXPTIME is considered not a BIAS.

### 2.7 Post-Flash Correction (FLSHCORR)

Post-flash correction is now performed after DARKCORR in the ACS2D step. When FLSHCORR=PERFORM, it uses FLSHFILE if PCTECORR=OMIT, otherwise it uses FLSCFILE (CTE-corrected post-flash reference file).

### 2.8 FLATCORR

Conversion from DN to ELECTRONS no longer depends on FLATCORR=PERFORM. Unit conversion is done for all exposures after BIASCORR.

### 2.9 Photometry Keywords (PHOTCcorr)

The PHOTCcorr step is now performed using tables of precomputed values instead of calls to SYNPHOT. The correct table for a given image must be specified in the IMPHTTAB header keyword in order for CALACS to perform the PHOTCcorr step. By default, it should be in the jref directory and have the suffix _imp.fits. Each DETECTOR uses a different table.

If you do not wish to use this feature, set PHOTCcorr to OMIT.

### 2.10 CALACS Output

Using RAW as input:

- flt.fits: Same as existing FLT.
- flc.fits: Similar to FLT, except with pixel-based CTE correction applied.

Using ASN as input with ACSREJ:

- crj.fits: Same as existing CRJ.
• crc.fits: Similar to CRJ, except with pixel-based CTE correction applied.
The acsccd module contains a function `acsccd` that calls the ACSCCD executable. Use this function to facilitate batch runs of ACSCCD, or for the TEAL interface.

**Warning:** Do not use with SBC MAMA images.

### 3.1 Examples

In Python without TEAL:

```python
>>> from acstools import acsccd
>>> acsccd.acsccd('*raw.fits')
```

In Python with TEAL:

```python
>>> from stsci.tools import teal
>>> from acstools import acsccd
>>> teal.teal('acsccd')
```

In Pyraf:

```python
--> import acstools
--> epar acsccd
```

`acstools.acsccd.acsccd(input, exec_path='', time_stamps=False, verbose=False, quiet=False, single_core=False)`

Run the acsccd.e executable as from the shell.

Output is automatically named based on input and PCTECORR:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INPUT</th>
<th>PCTECORR</th>
<th>OUTPUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>_raw.fits</code></td>
<td>OMIT</td>
<td><code>_blv_tmp.fits</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>_raw.fits</code></td>
<td>PERFORM</td>
<td><code>_blc_tmp.fits</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Calibration flags are controlled by primary header.

**Warning:** Do not use with SBC MAMA images.

**Parameters**

- `input`: str or list of str
  - Input filenames in one of these formats:
    - a single filename (`'j1234567q_raw.fits'`)
• a Python list of filenames
• a partial filename with wildcards (‘*raw.fits’)
• filename of an ASN table (‘j12345670_asn.fits’)
• an at-file (@input)

exec_path : str, optional
The complete path to ACSCCD executable. If not given, run ACSCCD given by ‘acsccd.exe’.

time_stamps : bool, optional
Set to True to turn on the printing of time stamps.

verbose : bool, optional
Set to True for verbose output.

quiet : bool, optional
Set to True for quiet output.

single_core : bool, optional
CTE correction in ACSCCD will by default try to use all available CPUs on your computer. Set this to True to force the use of just one CPU.
The `acsrej` module contains a function `acsrej` that calls the ACSREJ executable. Use this function to facilitate batch runs of ACSREJ, or for the TEAL interface.

### 4.1 Examples

In Python without TEAL:

```python
>>> from acstools import acsrej
>>> acsrej.acsrej('*flt.fits', 'combined_image.fits')
```

In Python with TEAL:

```python
>>> from stsci.tools import teal
>>> from acstools import acsrej
>>> teal.teal('acsrej')
```

In Pyraf:

```python
--> import acstools
--> epar acsrej
```

```python
acstools.acsrej.acsrej(input, output, exec_path='', time_stamps=False, verbose=False, shadcorr=False, crrejtab='', cmask=False, scalense=None, initgues='', sky_sub='', crsigmas='', crradius=None, crthresh=None, badinpdq=None, newbias=False)
```

Run the `acsrej.e` executable as from the shell.

**Parameters**

**input**: `str` or list of `str`

Input filenames in one of these formats:

- a Python list of filenames
- a partial filename with wildcards (`*flt.fits`)
- filename of an ASN table (`j12345670_asn.fits`)
- an at-file (`@input`)

**output**: `str`

Output filename.

**exec_path**: `str`, optional

The complete path to ACSREJ executable. If not given, run ACSREJ given by `acsrej.e`. 

**time_stamps**: bool, optional

Set to True to turn on the printing of time stamps.

**verbose**: bool, optional

Set to True for verbose output.

**shadcorr**: bool, optional

Perform shutter shading correction. If this is False but SHADCORR is set to PERFORM in the header of the first image, the correction will be applied anyway. Only use this with CCD image, not SBC MAMA.

**crrejtab**: str, optional

CRREJTAB to use. If not given, will use CRREJTAB given in the primary header of the first input image.

**crmask**: bool, optional

Flag CR-rejected pixels in input files. If False, will use CRMASK value in CRREJTAB.

**scalense**: float, optional

Multiplicative scale factor (in percents) applied to noise. Acceptable values are 0 to 100, inclusive. If None, will use SCALENSE from CRREJTAB.

**initgues**: {'med', 'min'}, optional

Scheme for computing initial-guess image. If not given, will use INITGUES from CRREJTAB.

**skysub**: {'none', 'mode'}, optional

Scheme for computing sky levels to be subtracted. If not given, will use SKYSUB from CRREJTAB.

**crsigmas**: str, optional

Cosmic ray rejection thresholds given in the format of 'sig1,sig2,...'. Number of sigmas given will be the number of rejection iterations done. At least 1 and at most 20 sigmas accepted. If not given, will use CRSIGMAS from CRREJTAB.

**crradius**: float, optional

Radius (in pixels) to propagate the cosmic ray. If None, will use CRRADIUS from CRREJTAB.

**crthresh**: float, optional

Cosmic ray rejection propagation threshold. If None, will use CRTHRESH from CRREJTAB.

**badinpdq**: int, optional

Data quality flag used for cosmic ray rejection. If None, will use BADINPDQ from CRREJTAB.

**newbias**: bool, optional

ERR is just read noise, not Poisson noise. This is used for BIAS images.
The `acs2d` module contains a function `acs2d` that calls the ACS2D executable. Use this function to facilitate batch runs of ACS2D, or for the TEAL interface.

### 5.1 Examples

In Python without TEAL:

```python
>>> from acstools import acs2d
>>> acs2d.acs2d('*blv_tmp.fits')
```

In Python with TEAL:

```python
>>> from stsci.tools import teal
>>> from acstools import acs2d
>>> teal.teal('acs2d')
```

In Pyraf:

```python
--> import acstools
--> epar acs2d
```

```python
acstools.acs2d.acs2d(input, exec_path='', time_stamps=False, verbose=False, quiet=False, dqicorr=False, glincorr=False, lflgcorr=False, darkcorr=False, flshcorr=False, flatcorr=False, shadcorr=False, photcorr=False)
```

Run the `acs2d.e` executable as from the shell.

Output is automatically named based on input suffix:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INPUT</th>
<th>OUTPUT</th>
<th>EXPECTED DATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*_raw.fits</td>
<td>*_flt.fits</td>
<td>SBC image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*blv_tmp.fits</td>
<td>*_flt.fits</td>
<td>ACSCCD output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*blc_tmp.fits</td>
<td>*_flc.fits</td>
<td>ACSCCD output with PCTECORR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*crj_tmp.fits</td>
<td>*crj.fits</td>
<td>ACSREJ output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*crc_tmp.fits</td>
<td>*crc.fits</td>
<td>ACSREJ output with PCTECORR.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Parameters**

- `input`: str or list of str
  
  Input filenames in one of these formats:
  
  - a single filename (`'j1234567q_blv_tmp.fits'`)
  - a Python list of filenames
  - a partial filename with wildcards (`'*blv_tmp.fits'`)
• filename of an ASN table (‘j12345670_asn.fits’)

• an at-file (@input)

exec_path : str, optional

The complete path to ACS2D executable. If not given, run ACS2D given by ‘acs2d.e’.

time_stamps : bool, optional

Set to True to turn on the printing of time stamps.

verbose : bool, optional

Set to True for verbose output.

quiet : bool, optional

Set to True for quiet output.

dqicorr, glincorr, lflgcorr, darkcorr, flshcorr, flatcorr, shadcorr, photcorr : bool, optional

Enable XXXXCORR. If all False, will set all but FLHCORR and SHADCORR to PERFORM. If any is True, will set that to PERFORM and the rest to OMIT. GLINCORR and LFLGCORR are used for SBC MAMA only. FLHCORR and SHADCORR are used for CCD only.
ACSSUM

The acssum module contains a function `acssum` that calls the ACSSUM executable. Use this function to facilitate batch runs of ACSSUM, or for the TEAL interface.

### 6.1 Examples

In Python without TEAL:

```python
>>> from acstools import acssum
>>> acssum.acssum('*flt.fits', 'combined_image.fits')
```

In Python with TEAL:

```python
>>> from stsci.tools import teal
>>> from acstools import acssum
>>> teal.teal('acssum')
```

In Pyraf:

```python
--> import acstools
--> epar acssum
```

```python
acstools.acssum.acssum(input, output, exec_path='', time_stamps=False, verbose=False, quiet=False)
```

Run the acssum.e executable as from the shell.

**Parameters**

- **input**: str or list of str
  
  Input filenames in one of these formats:
  
  • a Python list of filenames
  • a partial filename with wildcards (’*flt.fits’)
  • filename of an ASN table (’j12345670_asn.fits’)
  • an at-file (@input)

- **output**: str
  
  Output filename. If `output` is ‘’ and `input` is ‘*_asn.fits’, `output` will be automatically set to ‘*_sfl.fits’. Otherwise, it is an error not to provide a specific `output`.

- **exec_path**: str, optional
  
  The complete path to ACSSUM executable. If not given, run ACSSUM given by ‘acssum.e’.
**time_stamps** : bool, optional

Set to True to turn on the printing of time stamps.

**verbose** : bool, optional

Set to True for verbose output.

**quiet** : bool, optional

Set to True for quiet output.
ACS PIXEL CTE CORRECTION

This task implements a pixel-based CTE correction for calibrated ACS/WFC images. Functions to apply pixel-based CTE correction to ACS images.

The algorithm implemented in this code was described in detail by [Anderson] as available online at:
http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2010PASP..122.1035A

Note:
- This code only works for ACS/WFC but can be modified to work on other detectors.
- It was developed for use with full-frame GAIN=2 FLT images as input.
- It has not been fully tested with any other formats.
- Noise is slightly enhanced in the output (see [Anderson]).
- This code assumes a linear time dependence for a given set of coefficients.
- This algorithm does not account for traps with very long release timescale but it is not an issue for ACS/WFC.
- This code also does not account for second-exposure effect.
- Multi-threading support was not implemented in this version.

7.1 Optional preprocessing for nonstandard FLT input

If you are not using a fully calibrated FLT image as input, you might also need to do one or more of the following before running the task:
- Convert image to unit of electrons.
- For combined image (e.g., superdark), set noise_model to 0.
- Primary FITS header (EXT 0) must have these keywords populated:
  
  - ROOTNAME
  - INSTRUME (must be ACS)
  - DETECTOR (must be WFC)
  - CCDAMP (ABCD, AD, BC, A, B, C, or D)
  - EXPSTART
  - ATODGNA, ATODGNB, ATODGNC, ATODGND
• SCI FITS header (EXT 1 or 4) must have these keywords populated:
  - EXTNAME (must be SCI)
  - EXTVER (1 or 2)

• ERR FITS header (EXT 2 or 5) must have these keywords populated:
  - EXTNAME (must be ERR)
  - EXTVER (1 or 2)

• DQ FITS header (EXT 3 or 6) must have these keywords populated:
  - EXTNAME (must be DQ)
  - EXTVER (1 or 2)

7.1.1 Examples

To correct a set of ACS FLT images, with one new CTE-corrected image for each input.

```python
>>> from acstools import PixCteCorr
>>> PixCteCorr.CteCorr('j*q_flt.fits')
```

Using the TEAL GUI.

```python
>>> from acstools import PixCteCorr
>>> from stsci.tools import teal
>>> teal.teal('PixCteCorr')
```

From within PyRAF:

```python
--> from acstools import PixCteCorr
--> epar PixCteCorr
```

7.1.2 References

```python
acstools.PixCteCorr.CteCorr(input, outFits='', read_noise=None, noise_model=None, over-sub_thres=None, sim_nit=None, shift_nit=None)
```

Run all the CTE corrections on all the input files.

This function simply calls `YCte` on each input image parsed from the `input` parameter, and passes all remaining parameter values through unchanged.

**Parameters**

- **input**: str or list of str
  - name of FLT image(s) to be corrected. The name(s) can be specified either as:
    - a single filename (`'j1234567q_flt.fits'`)
    - a Python list of filenames
    - a partial filename with wildcards (`'*flt.fits'`)
    - filename of an ASN table (`'j12345670_asn.fits'`)
    - an at-file (`@input`)
**Parameters**

`inFits` : str

FLT image to be corrected.

`outFits` : str

CTE corrected image in the same directory as input. If not given, will use ROOTNAME\_cte.fits instead. Existing file will be overwritten.

**Notes**

- EXT 0 header will be updated. ERR arrays will be added in quadrature with 10% of the correction. DQ not changed.
- Does not work on RAW but can be modified to do so.

**Examples**

Correct a single FLT image and write output to ‘j12345678\_cte.fits’:

```python
>>> import PixCteCorr
>>> PixCteCorr.YCte('j12345678\_flt.fits')
```
Acstools Documentation, Release 1.7.1

Acstools.PixCteCorr.AddYCte(infile, outfile, shift_nit=None, units=None)
Add CTE blurring to input image using an inversion of the CTE correction code.

Note: No changes are made to the error or data quality arrays. Data should not have bias or prescan regions. Image must have PCTETAB, DETECTOR, and EXPSTART header keywords, as well as gain information if the image is in counts.

Parameters
- infile : str
  Filename of image to be blurred. Should have the PCTETAB header keyword pointing to the PCTETAB reference file.
- outfile : str
  Filename of blurred output image.
- shift_nit : int, optional
  Number of times column is shifted during simulated readout. If None, takes value from PCTETAB header SHFT_NIT keyword.
- units : {None, 'electrons', 'counts'}, optional
  If 'electrons', the input image is assumed to have units of electrons and no gain operations are performed. If 'counts', the data are assumed to be in DN and they are converted to electrons before CTE blurring is performed. The ATODGN* keywords from the primary header are used for the conversions. If None, the BUNIT keyword from the science extension headers is used to set the unit behavior. Defaults to None.

Raises
- ValueError
  If the units keyword is not a valid value.
  If the input image comes from an incompatible detector.

7.2 Version

Acstools.PixCteCorr.__version__ = '1.2.1'
str(object) -> string
Return a nice string representation of the object. If the argument is a string, the return value is the same object.

Acstools.PixCteCorr.__vdate__ = '11-Oct-2012'
str(object) -> string
Return a nice string representation of the object. If the argument is a string, the return value is the same object.

str(object) -> string
Return a nice string representation of the object. If the argument is a string, the return value is the same object.
acstools.PixCteCorr.ACS_CTE_VER = ‘3.2’
str(object) -> string

Return a nice string representation of the object. If the argument is a string, the return value is the same object.

7.3 Authors

Original Fortran program by Jay Anderson.
Conversion to Python done by (ordered by last name): Matt Davis, Warren Hack, and Pey Lian Lim
8.1 Examples

In Python without TEAL:

```python
>>> from acstools import acs_destripe
>>> acs_destripe.clean('uncorrected_flt.fits', 'csck', clobber=False,
...                     maxiter=15, sigrej=2.0)
```

In Python with TEAL:

```python
>>> from acstools import acs_destripe
>>> from stsci.tools import teal
>>> teal.teal('acs_destripe')
```

In Pyraf:

```
--> import acstools
--> teal acs_destripe
```

From command line:

```
% ./acs_destripe [-h][-c] input output [maxiter # [sigrej #]]
```

`acstools.acs_destripe.clean` *(input, suffix, maxiter=15, sigrej=2.0, clobber=False)*

Remove horizontal stripes from ACS WFC post-SM4 data.

**Note:** Input data must be an ACS/WFC FLT image, with 2 SCI extensions. Does not work on RAW image. Uses the flatfield specified by the image header keyword PFLTFILE. If keyword value is ‘N/A’, as is the case with biases and darks, then unity flatfield is used.

**Parameters**

- **input**: str or list of str
  
  Input filenames in one of these formats:
  
  • a Python list of filenames
  • a partial filename with wildcards (‘*flt.fits’)
  • filename of an ASN table (‘j12345670_asn.fits’)
  • an at-file (@input)
suffix : str

The string to use to add to each input file name to indicate an output product. This string will be appended to the _flt suffix in each input filename to create the new output filename. For example, setting suffix='csck' will create *_flt_csck.fits' images.

maxiter : int

This parameter controls the maximum number of iterations to perform when computing the statistics used to compute the row-by-row corrections.

sigrej : float

This parameter sets the sigma level for the rejection applied during each iteration of statistics computations for the row-by-row corrections.

clobber : bool

Specify whether or not to ‘clobber’ (delete then replace) previously generated products with the same names.

8.2 Global Variables

acstools.acs_destripe.ABcrosstalk = 9.1e-05
           float(x) -> floating point number

   Convert a string or number to a floating point number, if possible.

acstools.acs_destripe.CDcrosstalk = 9.1e-05
           float(x) -> floating point number

   Convert a string or number to a floating point number, if possible.

acstools.acs_destripe.MJD_SM4 = 54967
           int(x[, base]) -> integer

   Convert a string or number to an integer, if possible. A floating point argument will be truncated towards zero (this does not include a string representation of a floating point number!) When converting a string, use the optional base. It is an error to supply a base when converting a non-string. If base is zero, the proper base is guessed based on the string content. If the argument is outside the integer range a long object will be returned instead.

8.3 Version

acstools.acs_destripe.__version__ = ‘0.2.4’
           str(object) -> string

   Return a nice string representation of the object. If the argument is a string, the return value is the same object.

acstools.acs_destripe.__vdate__ = ‘17-May-2012’
           str(object) -> string

   Return a nice string representation of the object. If the argument is a string, the return value is the same object.
8.4 Author

acstools.aca_destripe.__author__ = ‘Norman Grogin, STScI, March 2012.’

str(object) -> string

Return a nice string representation of the object. If the argument is a string, the return value is the same object.
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