



# SPI work at MPE

INTEGRAL User Group Meeting #26  
1./2. December 2021

- DLR support for INTEGRAL operation (1 full position) has been extended for the next 3 years (Jan. 2022 – Dec. 2024)
- [REDACTED] is leaving for Paris  
[REDACTED] is taking over starting Jan. 1, 2022
- Extension of background model to 2-8 MeV
- PySPI for GRB analysis
- GEANT4 simulations for SPI for higher-resolution response



# Routine Activities @ MPE 2020+



Routine procedures (XZ) (→ automatic; documented)

Data import, routine processing

Quality checking

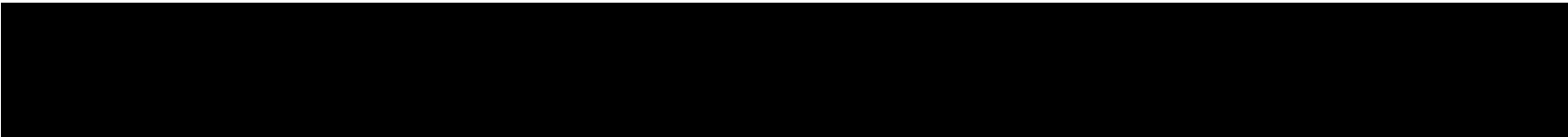
Spectral fitting → response database

Background database

Performance validation (incl. annealings)

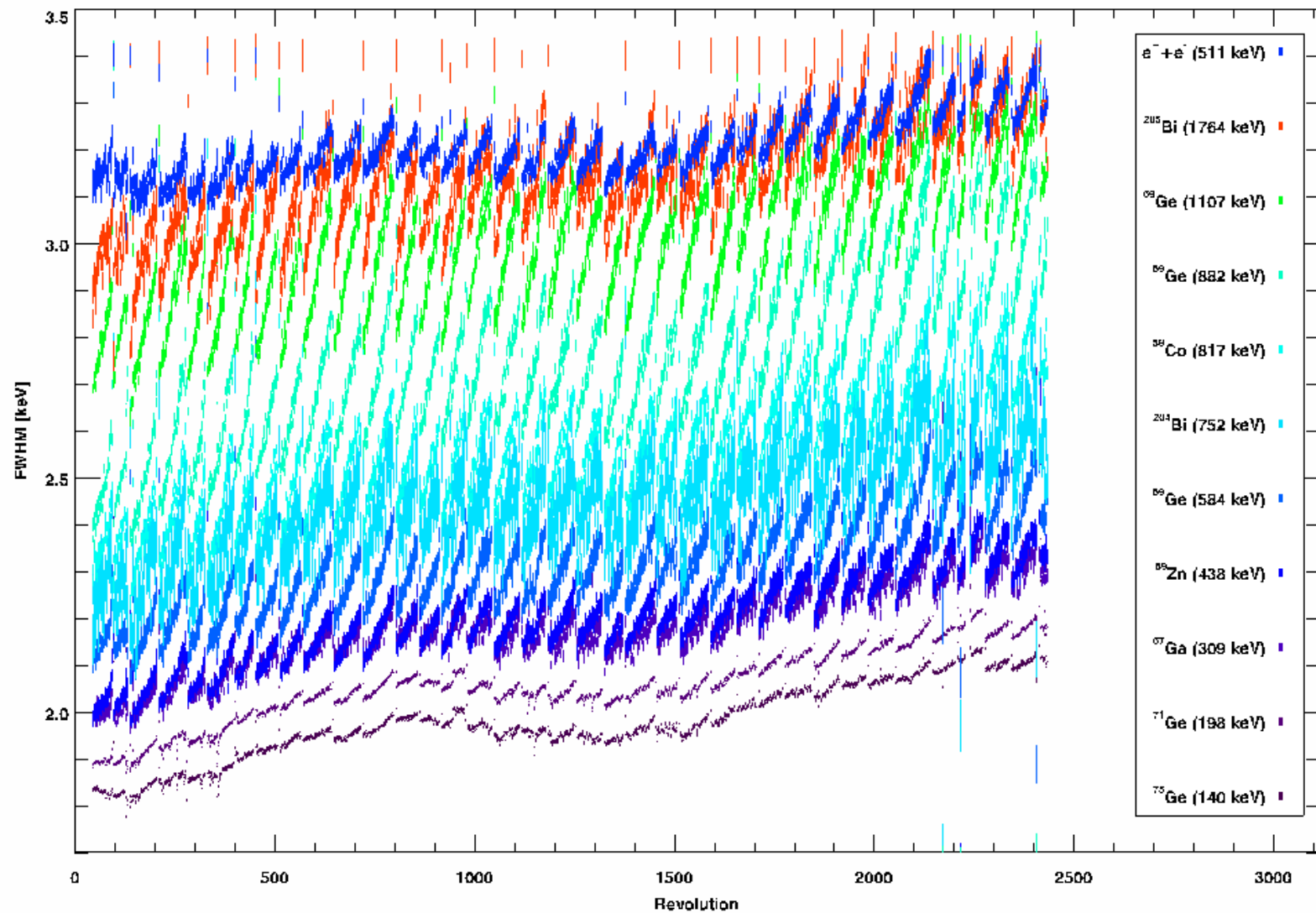
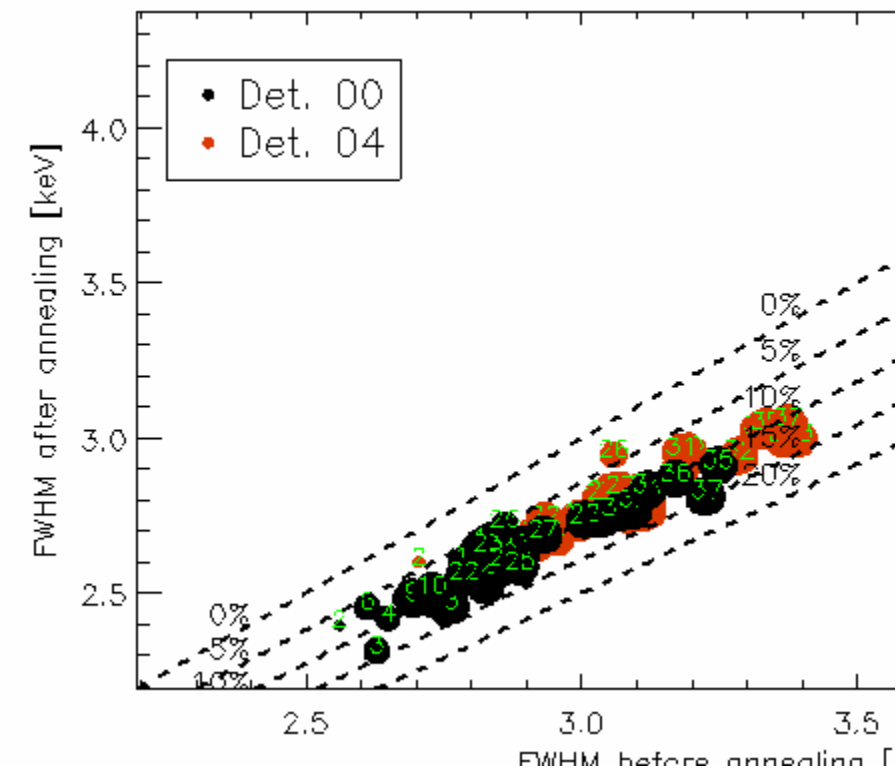
Software maintenance

Interaction with ISDC



# Present status

➤ SPI annealing: OK





# Present status



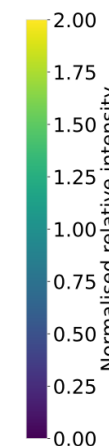
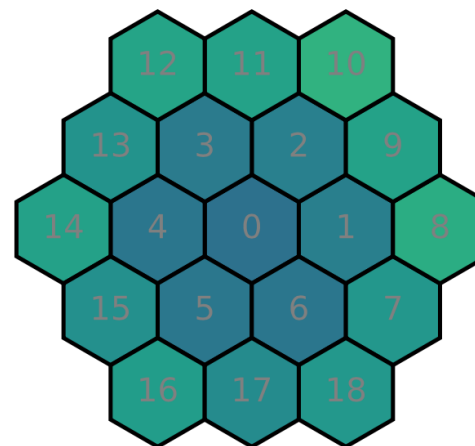
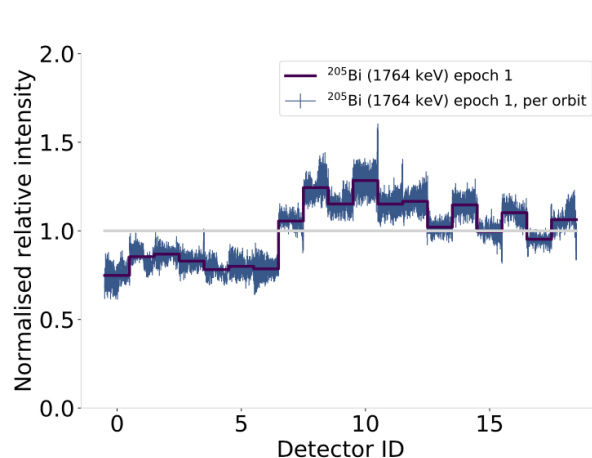
- SPI annealing: OK
- ACS calibration: unchanged since 11/2018 report (Diehl)
- Response database: regularly updated
- Background database: extended to 2-8 MeV

# Including double-detector events

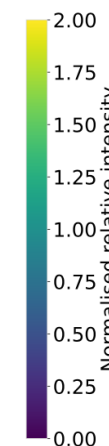
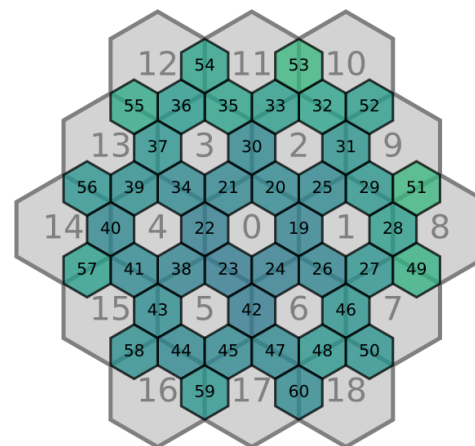
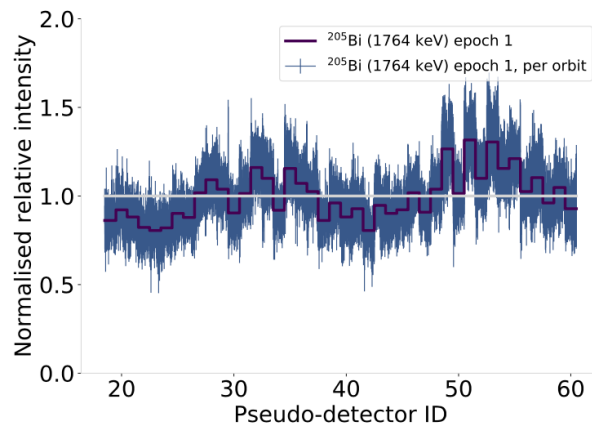
Using also multiple-detector events in SPI at energies > 2 MeV

...building a model for instrumental background in detail:

*Pleintinger 2020*



single events

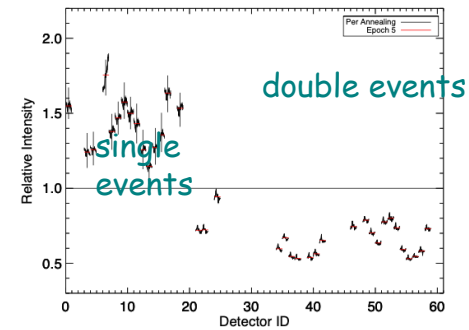


double events

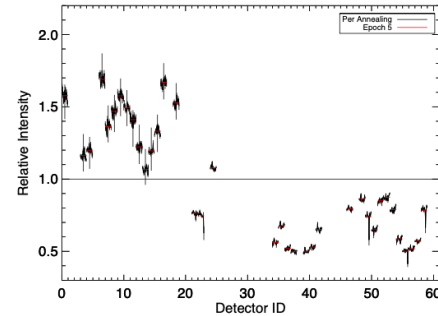
# Including double-detector events

building a model for instrumental background in detail:

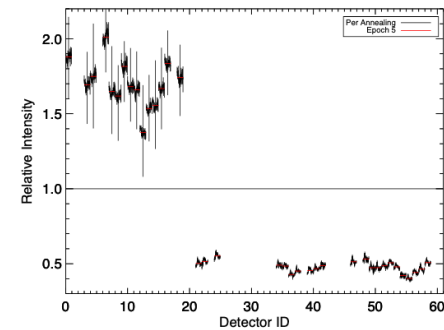
Weinberger 2021



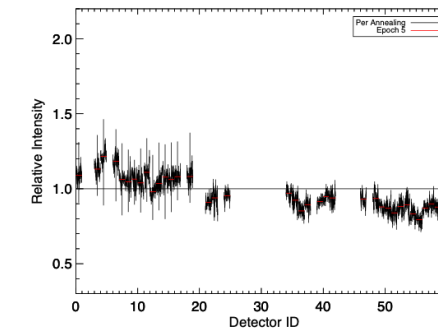
(a) Continuum in the energy range 3500 – 3600 keV



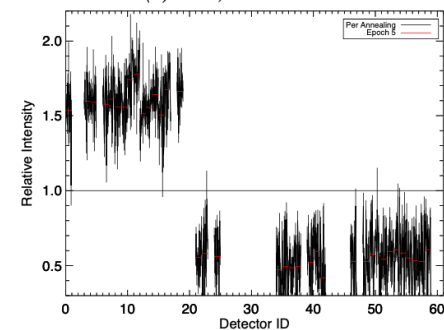
(b) Continuum in the energy range 6450 – 6550 keV



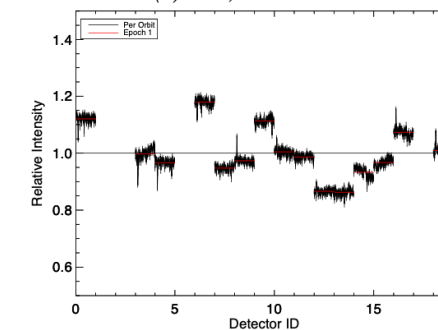
(c)  $^{24}\text{Na}$ , 2754 keV



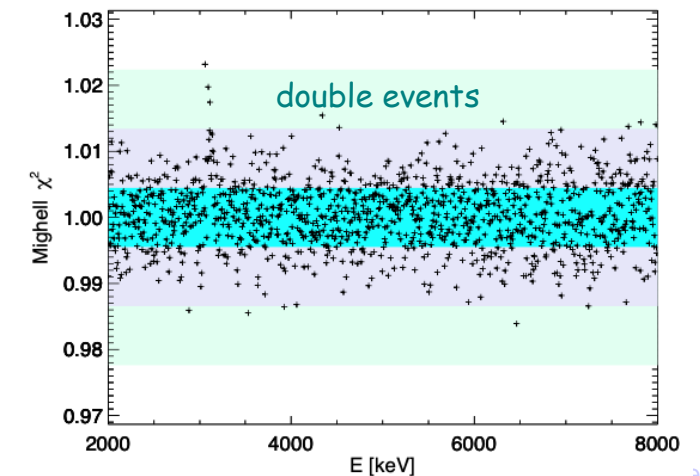
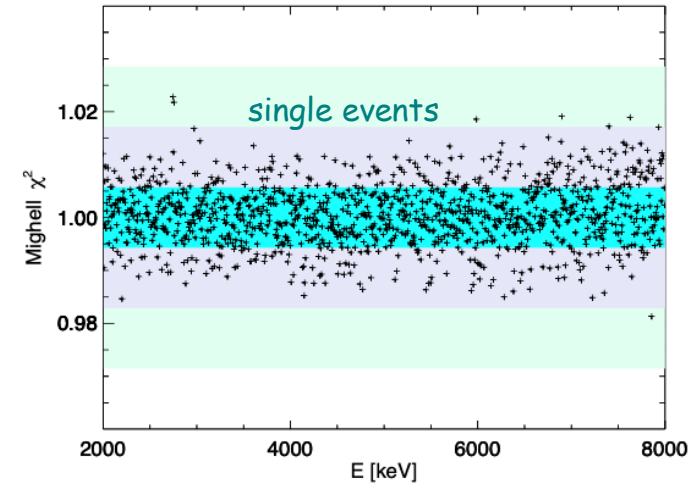
(d)  $^{66}\text{Ga}$ , 3800 keV



(e)  $^{48}\text{Ti}$ , 6760 keV

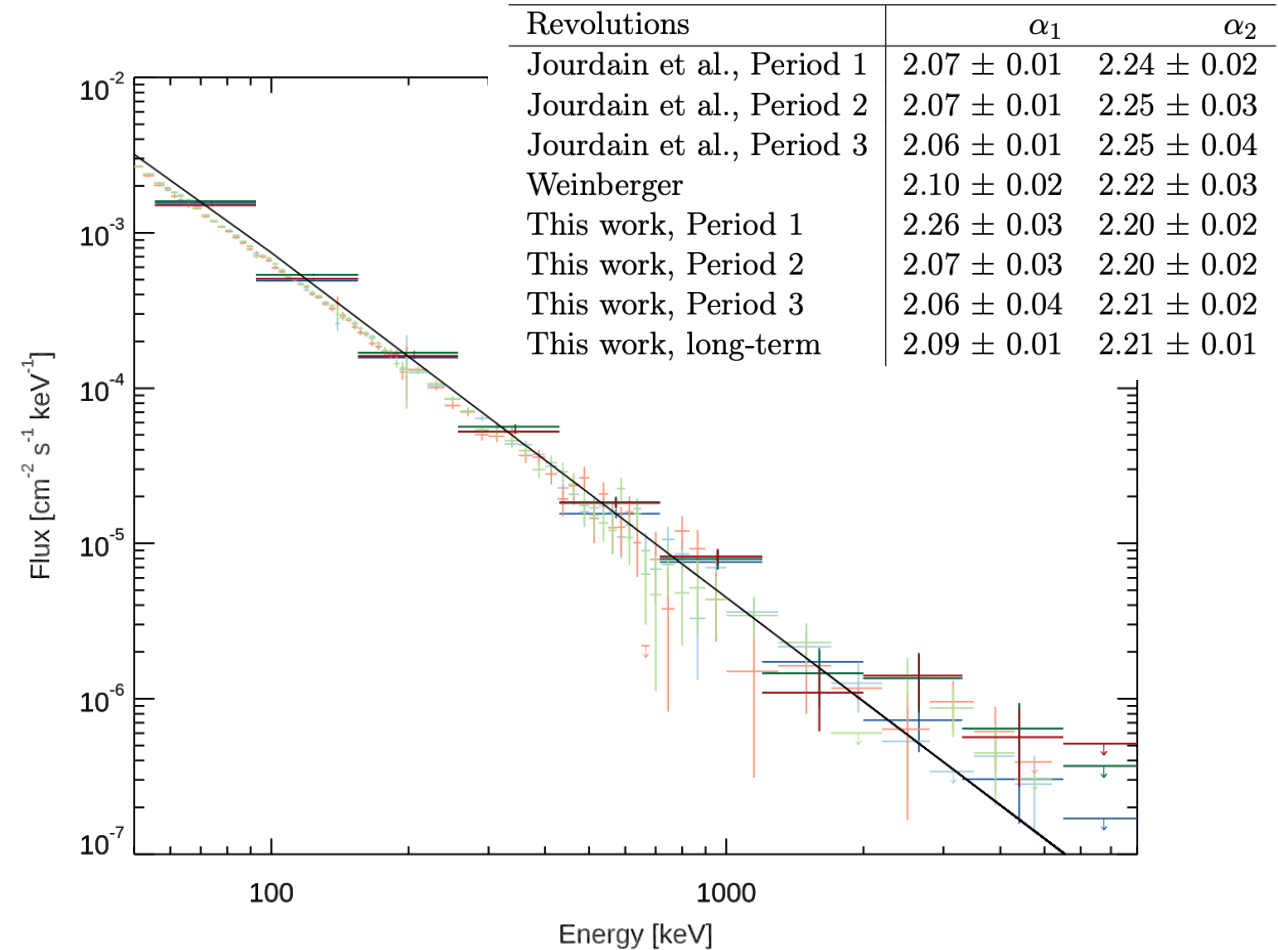
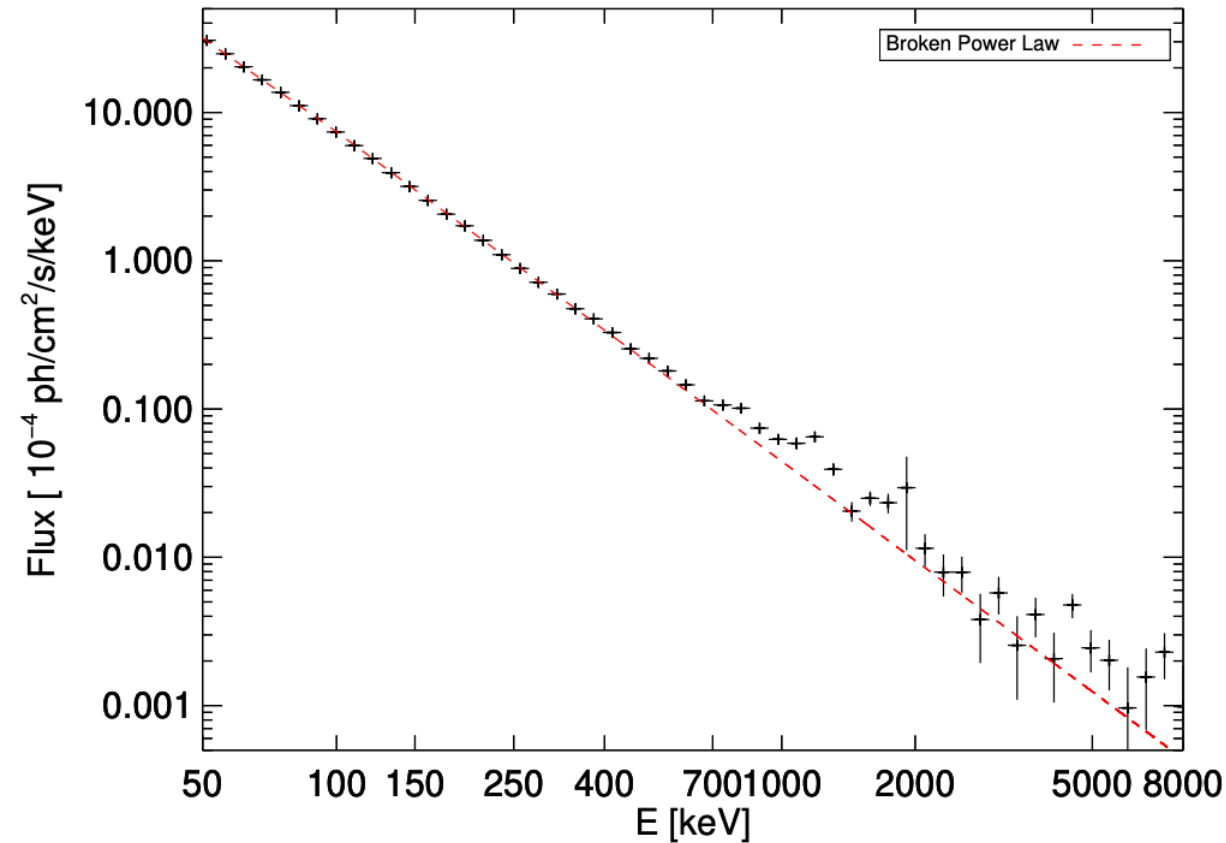


(f) Continuum 780 – 920 keV



## Crab spectrum in fine energy bins up to 8 MeV

*Kuhn & Weinberger 2021*

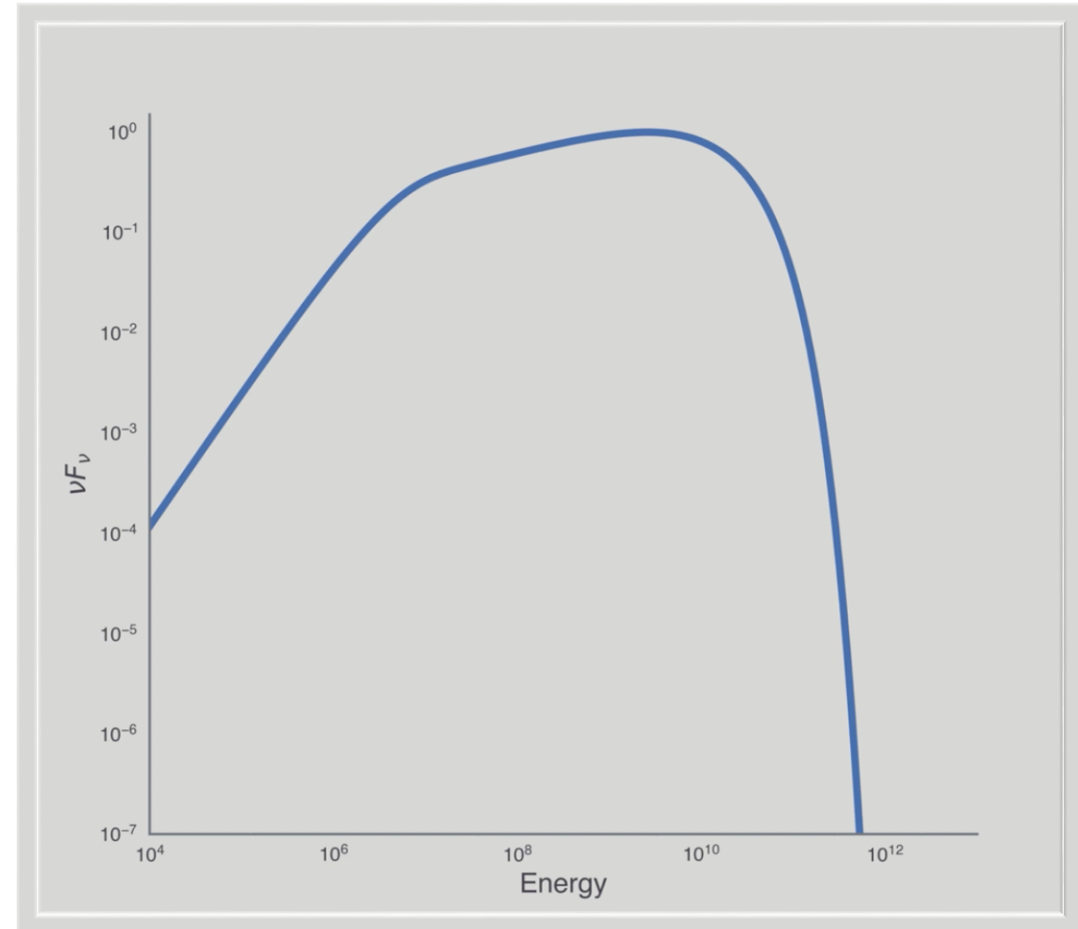


→ consistent with other SPI analyses



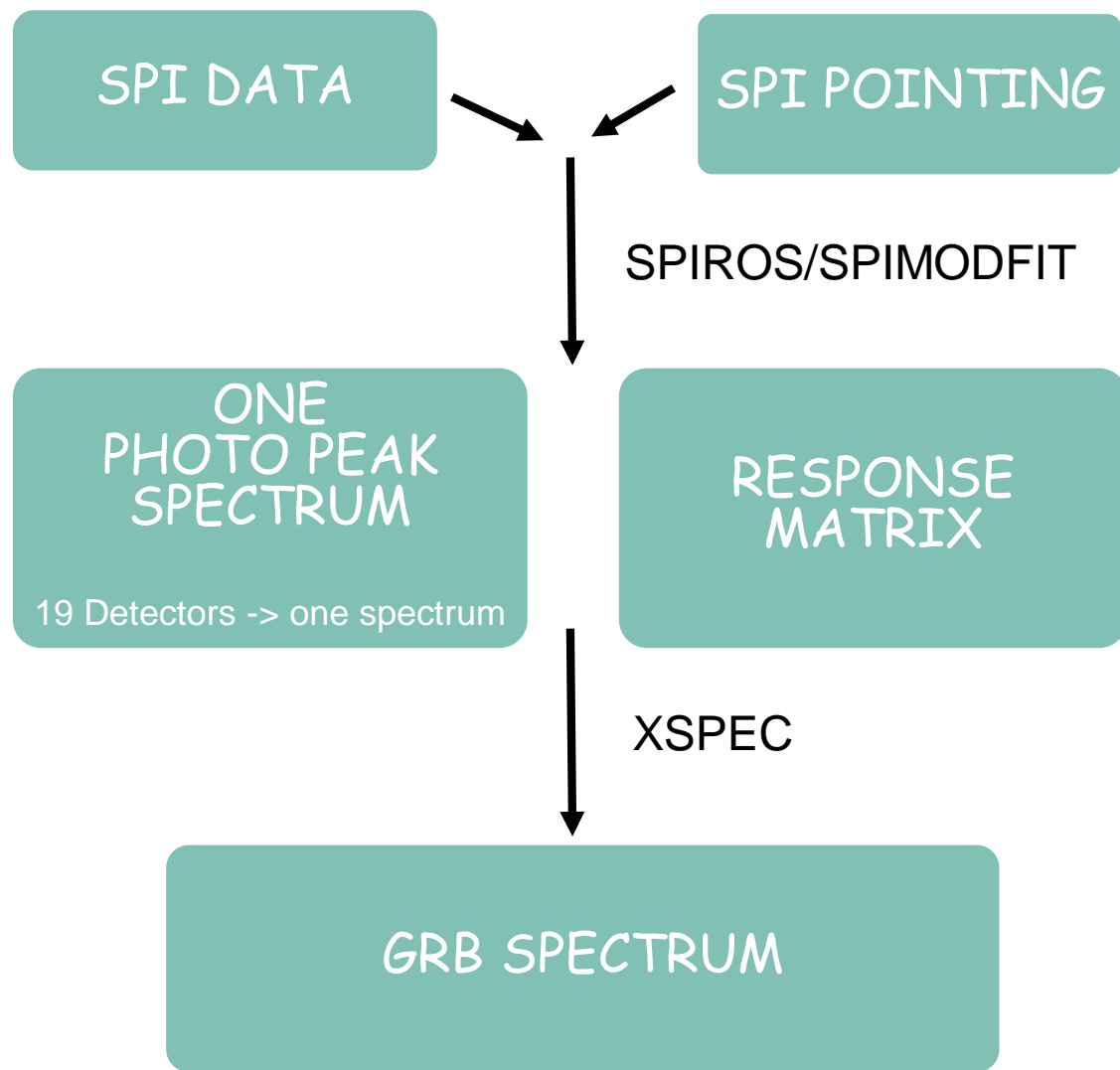
# Why PySPI? -- What can SPI (still) do for GRBs?

- ▶ Very good energy resolution: 2.5 keV at 1-2 MeV as compared to 100 keV (Fermi/GBM)
- ▶ Energy range covers  $\nu F_\nu$  peak of most GRBs
  - Ideal to precisely measure the curvature around peak
  - Key to distinguish between physical models
- ▶ Potential problems:
  - Only photopeak used instead of full response
    - ➔ at 1(3) MeV only 68(50)% of photons in photopeak
  - After response correction another fitting per energy bin
  - Inappropriate statistics in low-count regime

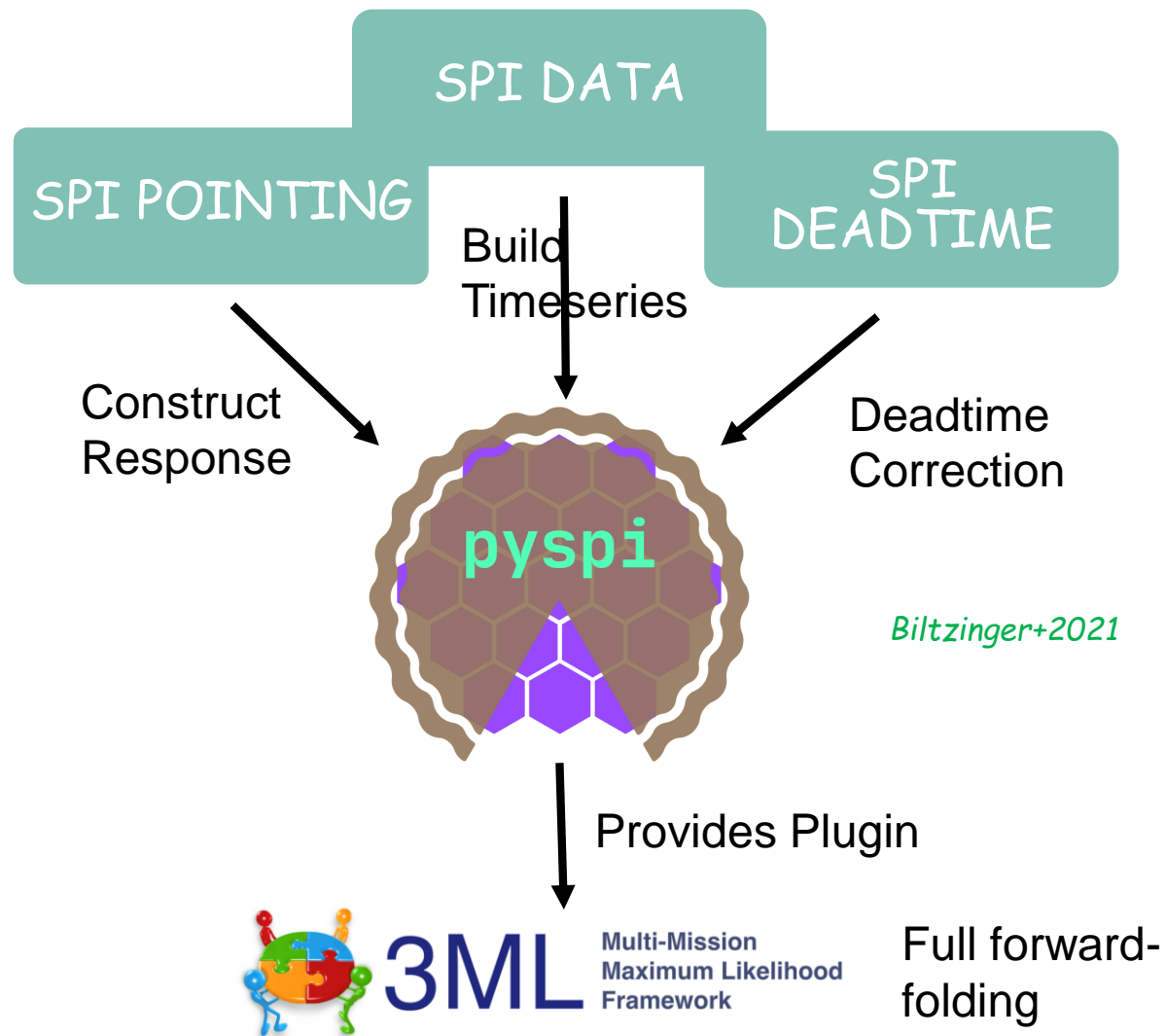


Credit: J. Michael Burgess

## GRB analysis with OSA



## GRB analysis with PySPI



# PySPI(GRB) features

- Pure python and easy to install; no dependency on OSA
- Every detector is treated as independent detector
- Full forward folding and correct Likelihood for fits
- Allows for any PSD event selection (can fit the PSD efficiency)
- Makes joint fits with other instruments possible (Bayesian and ML)
- Presently works only for single science windows, due to missing time-dependent background implementation

*Biltzinger+2021*

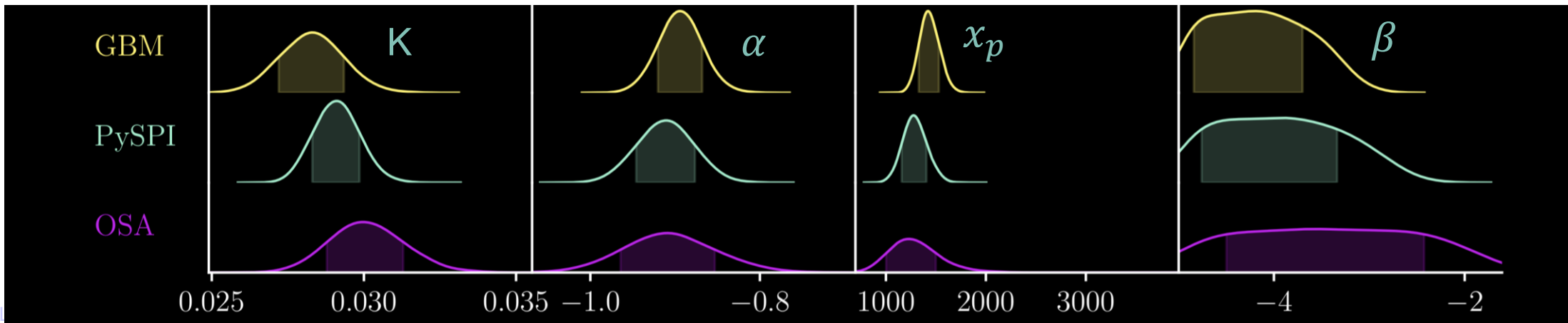
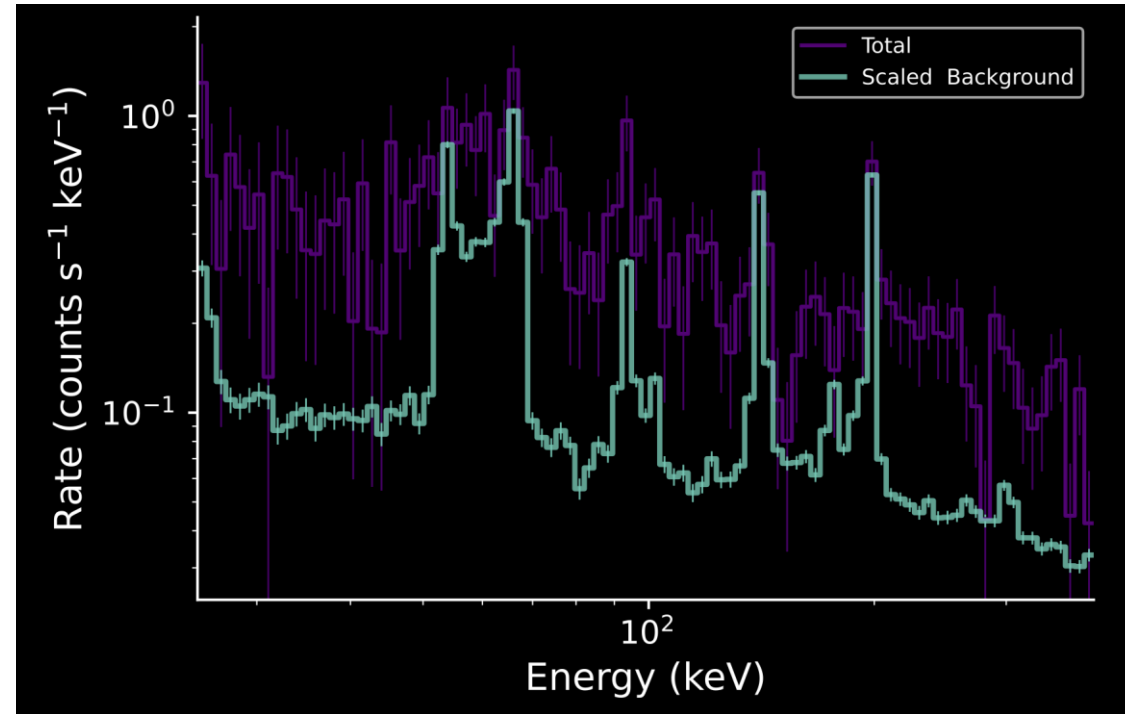


<https://github.com/BjoernBiltzinger/pyspi>

# Results: GRB 120711A

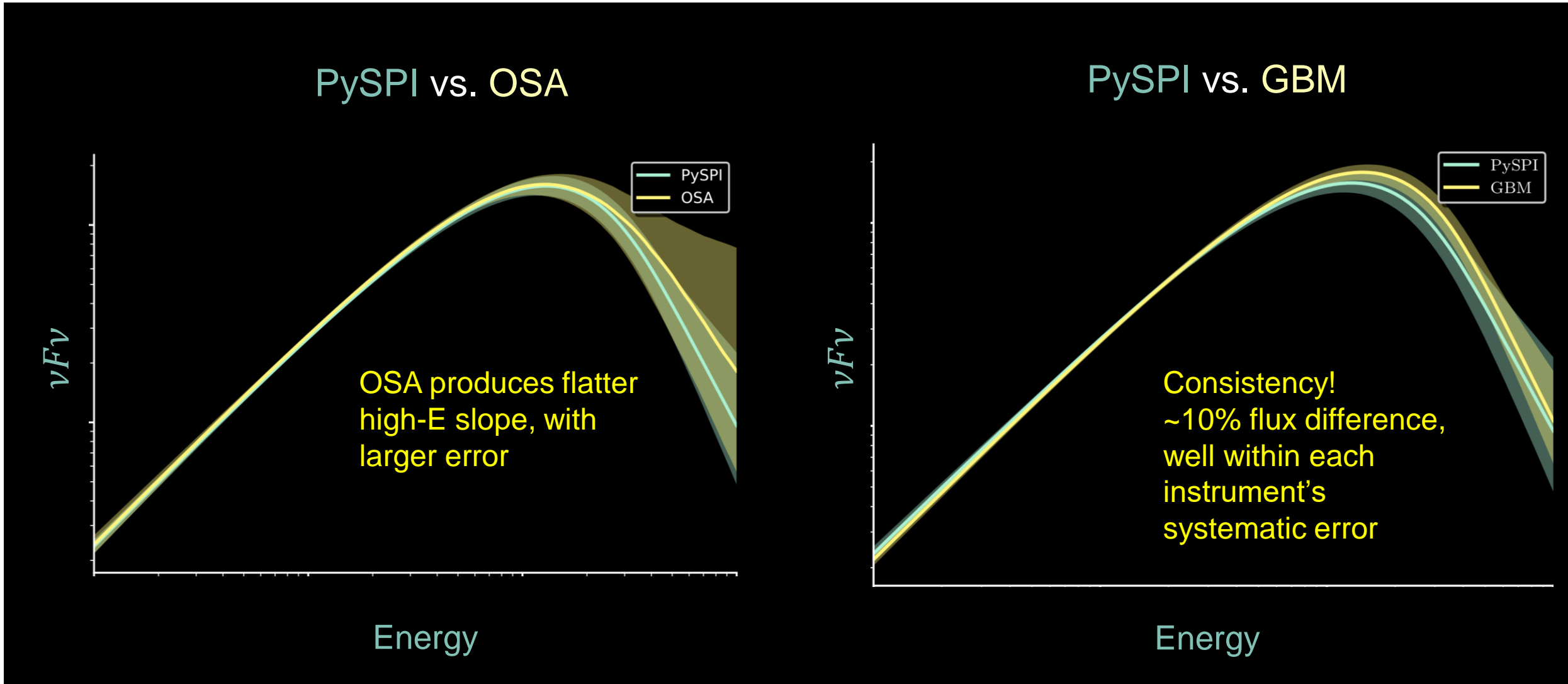
Biltzinger+2021

- ▶ Seen by SPI and GBM
- ▶ Fit with Band function first
  - Cross-check:
    - GBM and PySPI results match
    - difference between OSA and PySPI



# Results: GRB 120711A

Biltzinger+2021



# Response simulation

- ▶ Geant4 simulation:  
Building high(er) spectral resolution response,  
to make use of the very good energy resolution

Credit: Geant4  
simulation setup  
by Maxime Chauvin

*Biltzinger+2021*

