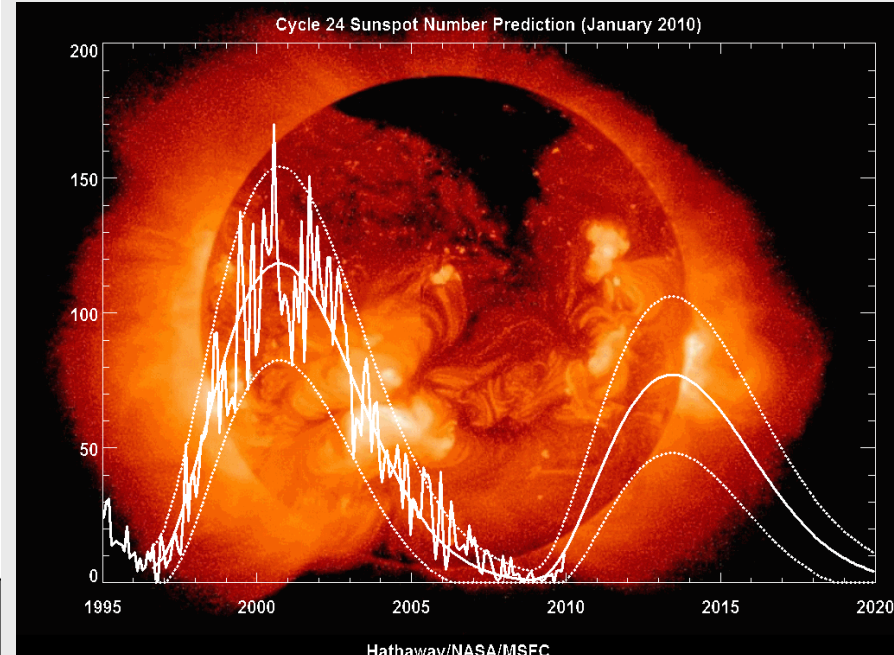
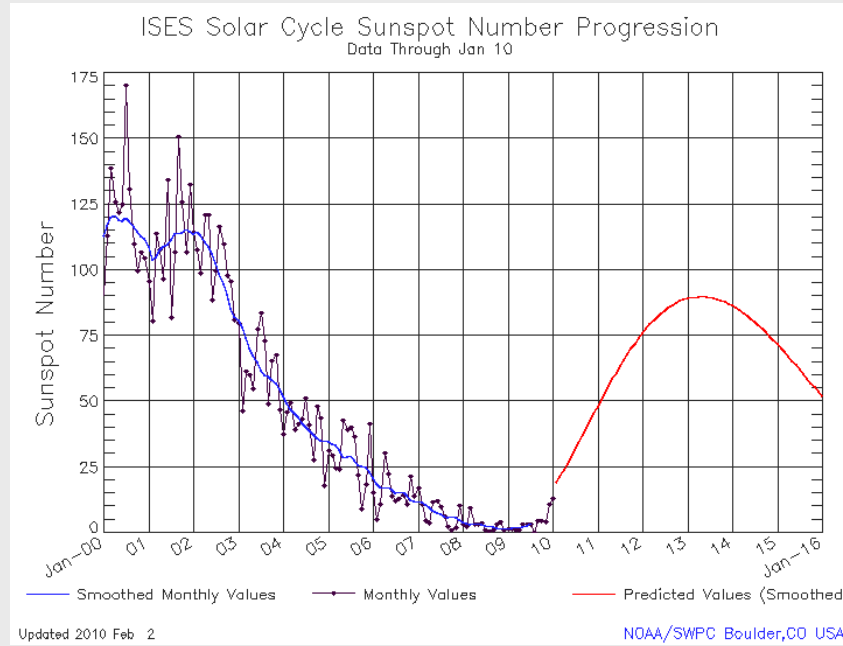
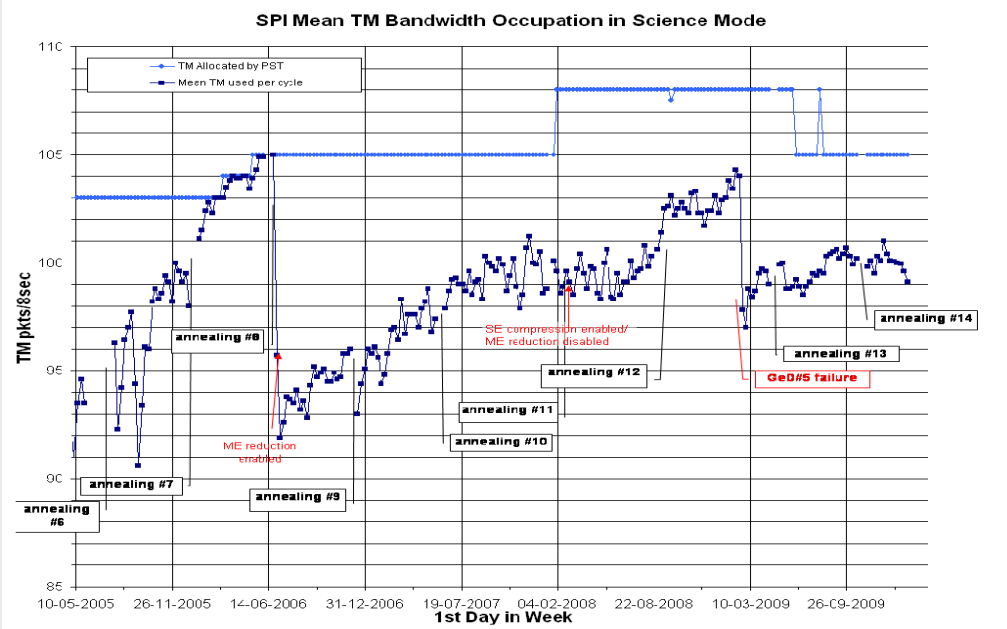


SPI STATUS



IASW 4.3.5

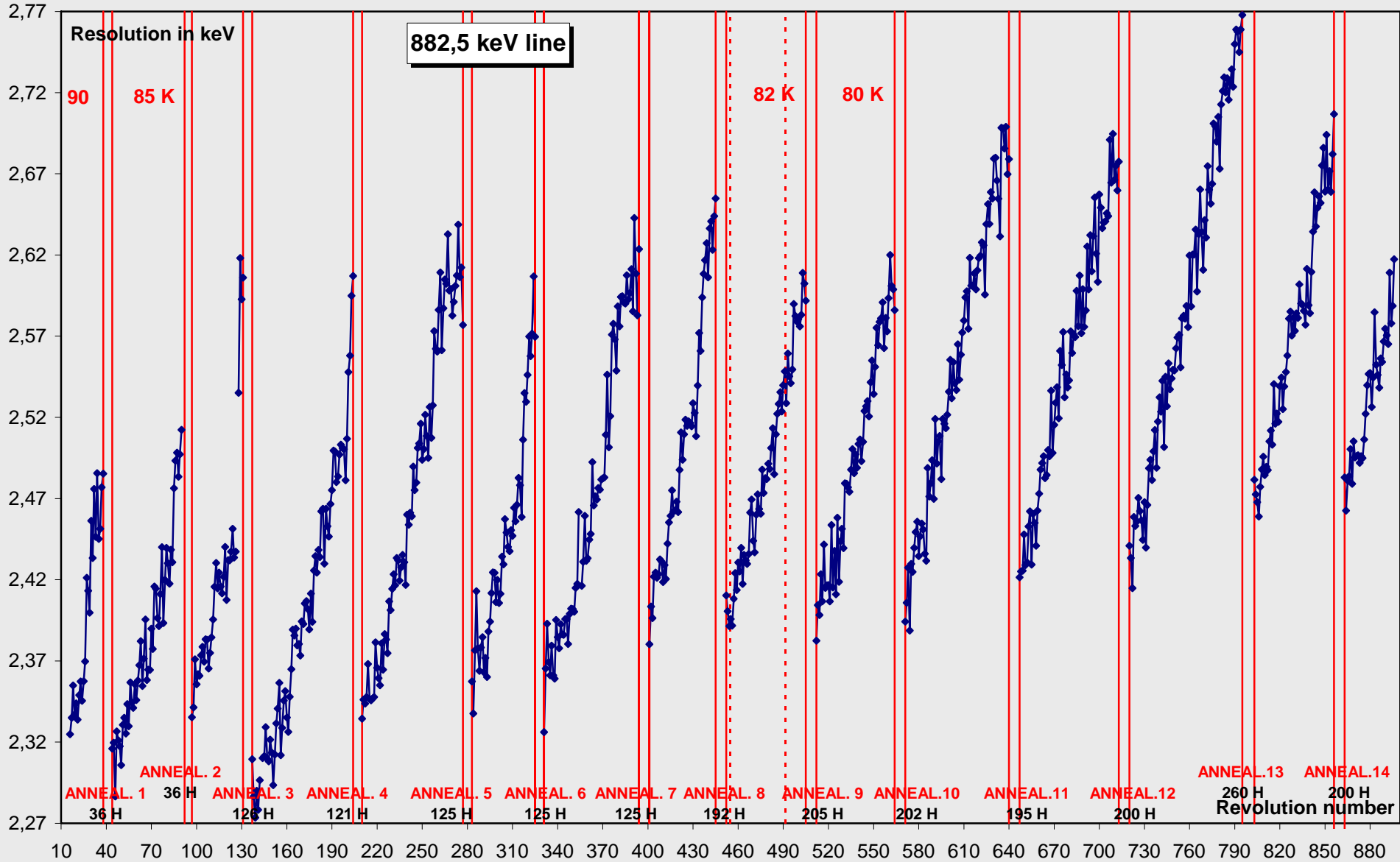
- Automatic reduction of HV to 1500V below the belts.
- On-board compression of PE events:
 - Compression without loss gain 3-4 pkts
 - Compression+reduction gain 9 Pkts....
- Test on november 5th:
 - New algorithm waiting activation.
- Aim: recover some margin for GRB and strong transient event.
- Best answer to “bright event” action.....!

ANNEALING: 14th SUMMARY

- Start: October 19th
- 105C on October 21th
- 200 hours at 105C
- November 1st: CDE on
- November 4th CDE2 pair stops for 2hrs: LCL trip
- November 5th Camera switch-on at 98k
- Smooth reactivation with some GeD pollution
- Nominal HV settings at 80K
- Recovery not perfect but “good”

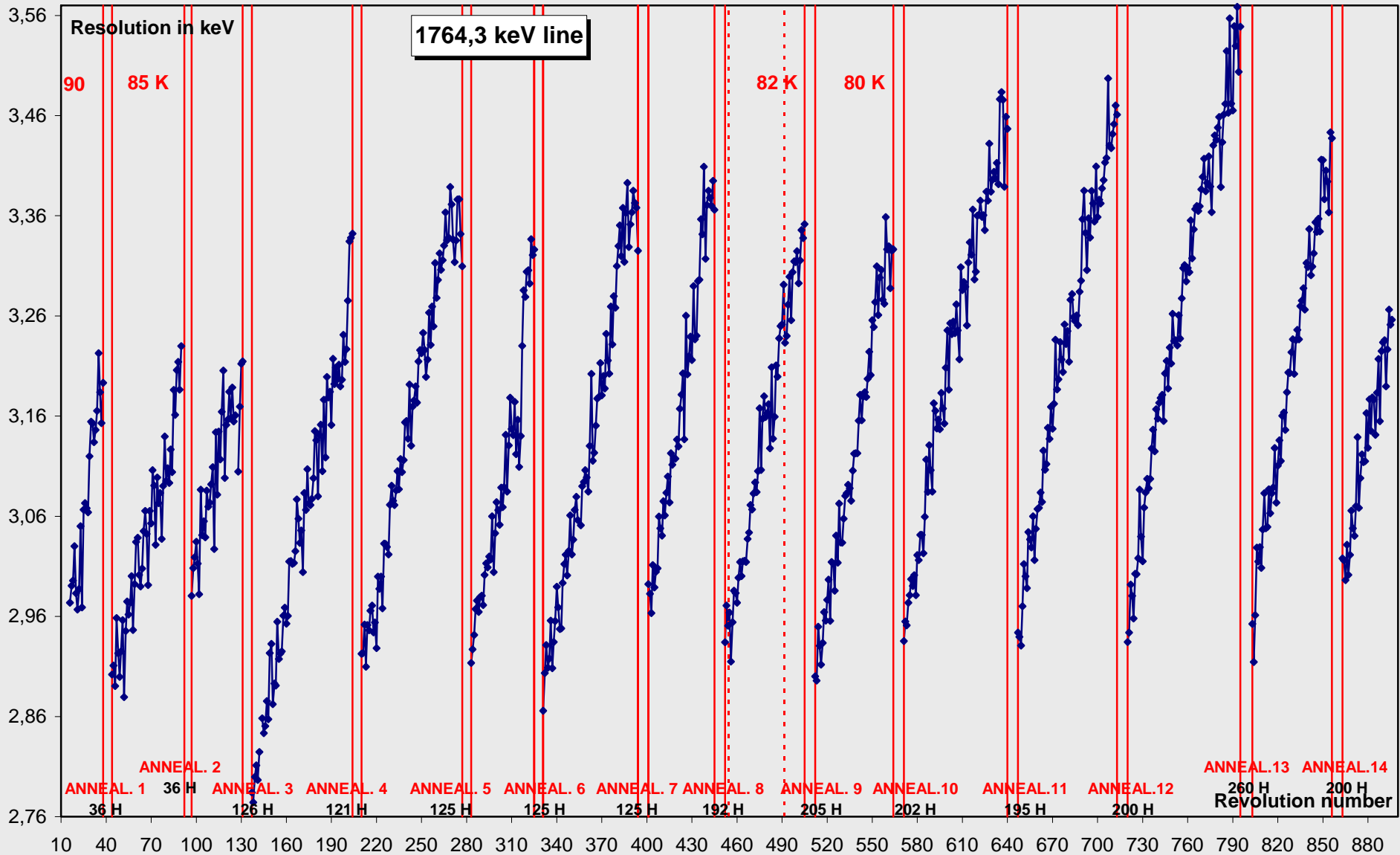
ENERGY RESOLUTION HISTORY: 882.5 keV

- Regular annealing (GeD at 105C) restore GeD energy resolution.



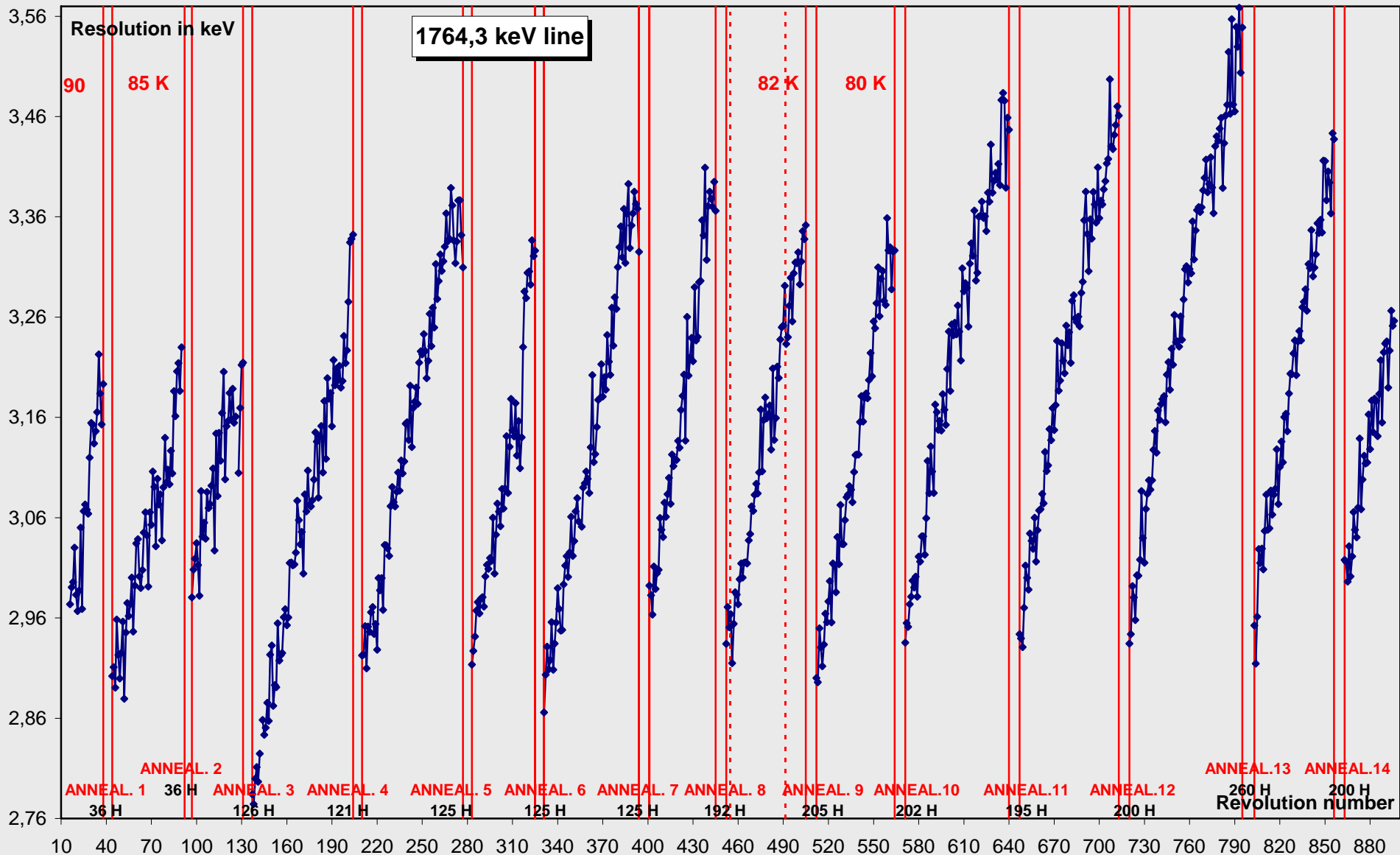
ENERGY RESOLUTION HISTORY: 1764.3 keV

- Regular annealing (GeD at 105C) restore GeD energy resolution.



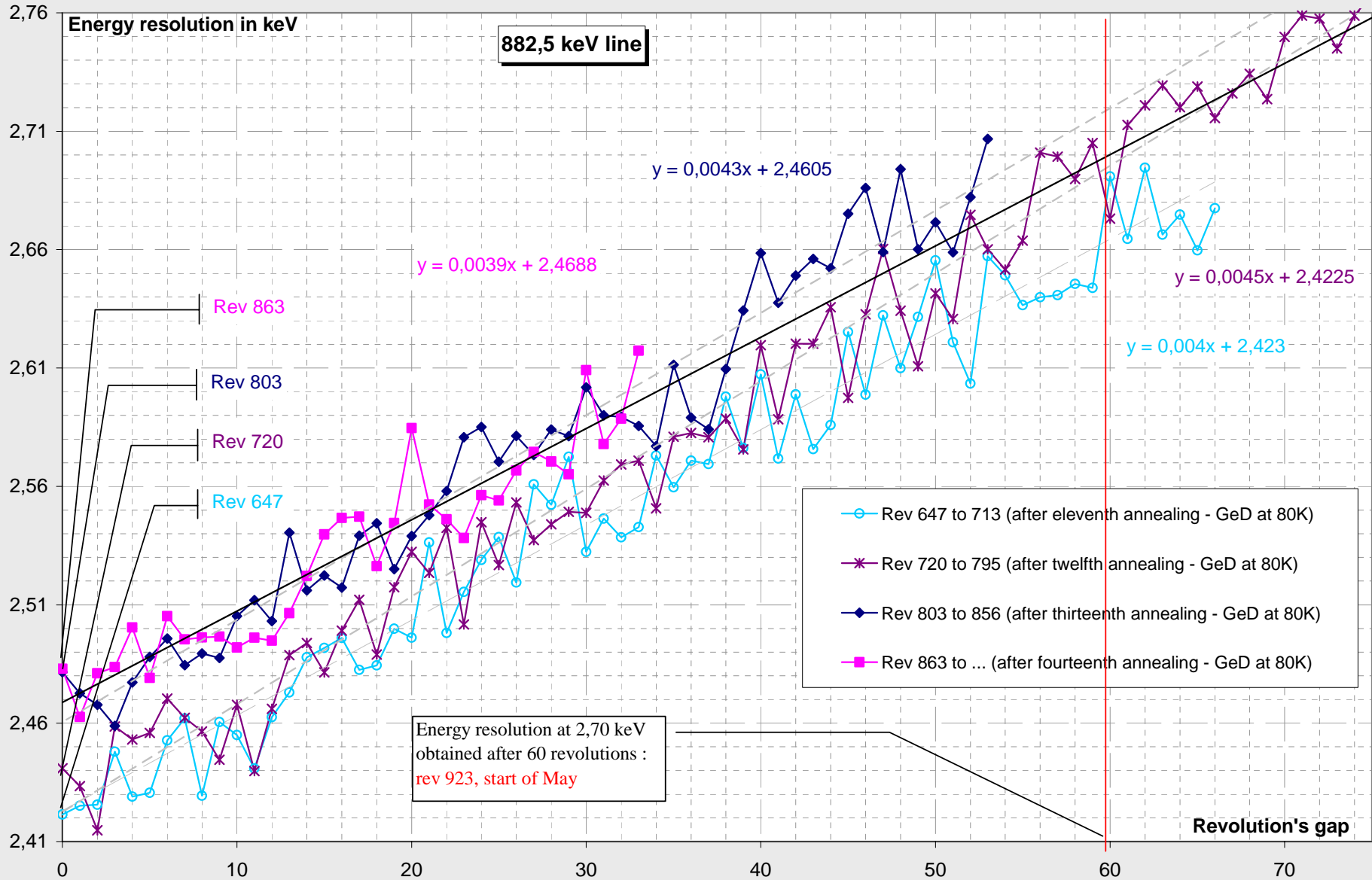
ENERGY RESOLUTION HISTORY: 2754 keV

- Regular annealing (GeD at 105C) restore GeD energy resolution.



NEXT ANNEALING, IF TEMPERATURE < 81K

- Current extrapolation gives April 15th - May 1st

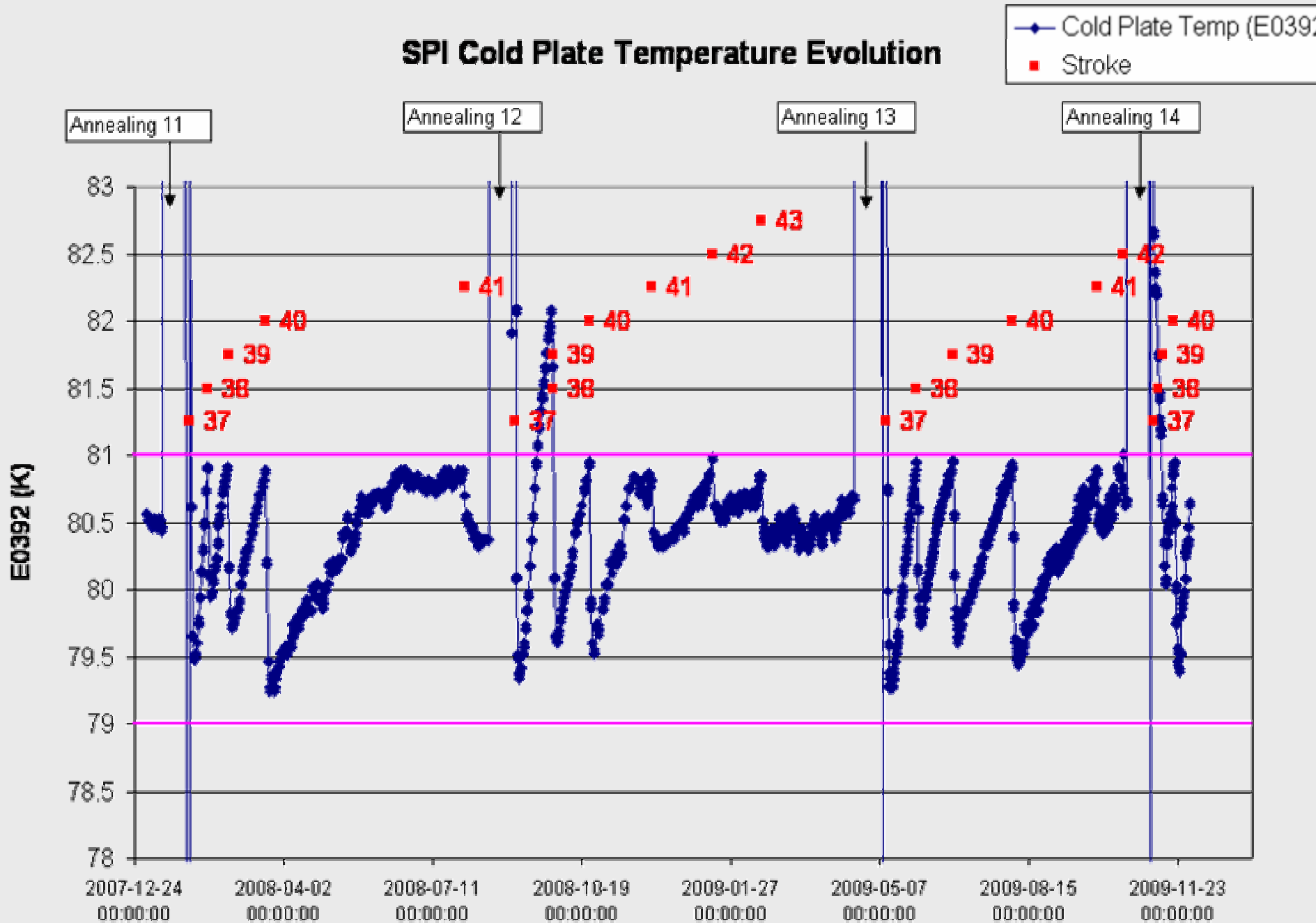


LCL “ANOMALY”

- November 4th LCL powering CDE2 opened
 - During the cooling phase GeD’s at 120K
 - With compressors at full stroke
 - During working hours
- CDE2 stops for 2hrs:
 - 13K Cold finger temperature increase
 - CDE1 was master then didn’t stop
- Smooth reactivation of CDE2

LCL "ANOMALY" ---- CONSEQUENCES

SPI Cold Plate Temperature Evolution



LCL “ANOMALY” ---- CONSEQUENCES

- Cooling system efficiency decrease is due to contamination transfer (We hope !)
- This very high degradation rate is probably due to the cold tip reheat....
- To compensate:
 - Stroke increase
 - in practice this is limited by the LCL max current or machines temperature.
- Then the temperature will drift, then annealing....
- Aim is to push annealing in April:
 - End of eclipse season
 - “nominal” annealing date

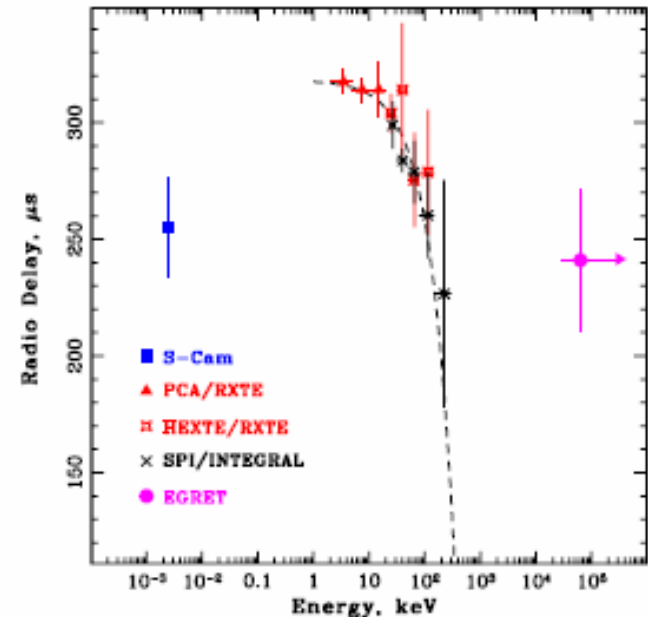
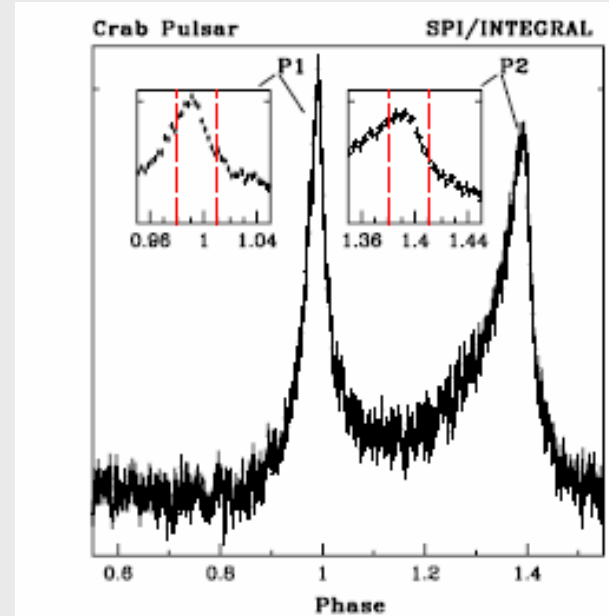
LCL “ANOMALY”

- LCL trip are more and more frequent
- Consequences on SPI are very high
- This case was easy...in case of problem over night on the master CDE it would have been worse
- We have to retry to switch to backup configuration:
 - 1 LCL per compressor.
- We try to improve the cooling system operations:
 - Keep the radiator heaters on during annealing
 - Improve the radiator regulation using on-board functions

The Crab pulsar

(Molkov, Jourdain and Roques, accepted to ApJ)

- Intensive work on Crab pulsar by S. Molkov
- Detection of some ground station synchro problems
Solved by iterative work with ESOC
- Optimization of S/N using SPI response
- Delay of $275 \pm 15 \mu\text{s}$ between 20-200 keV and radio
- Hints of delay evolution with photon energy

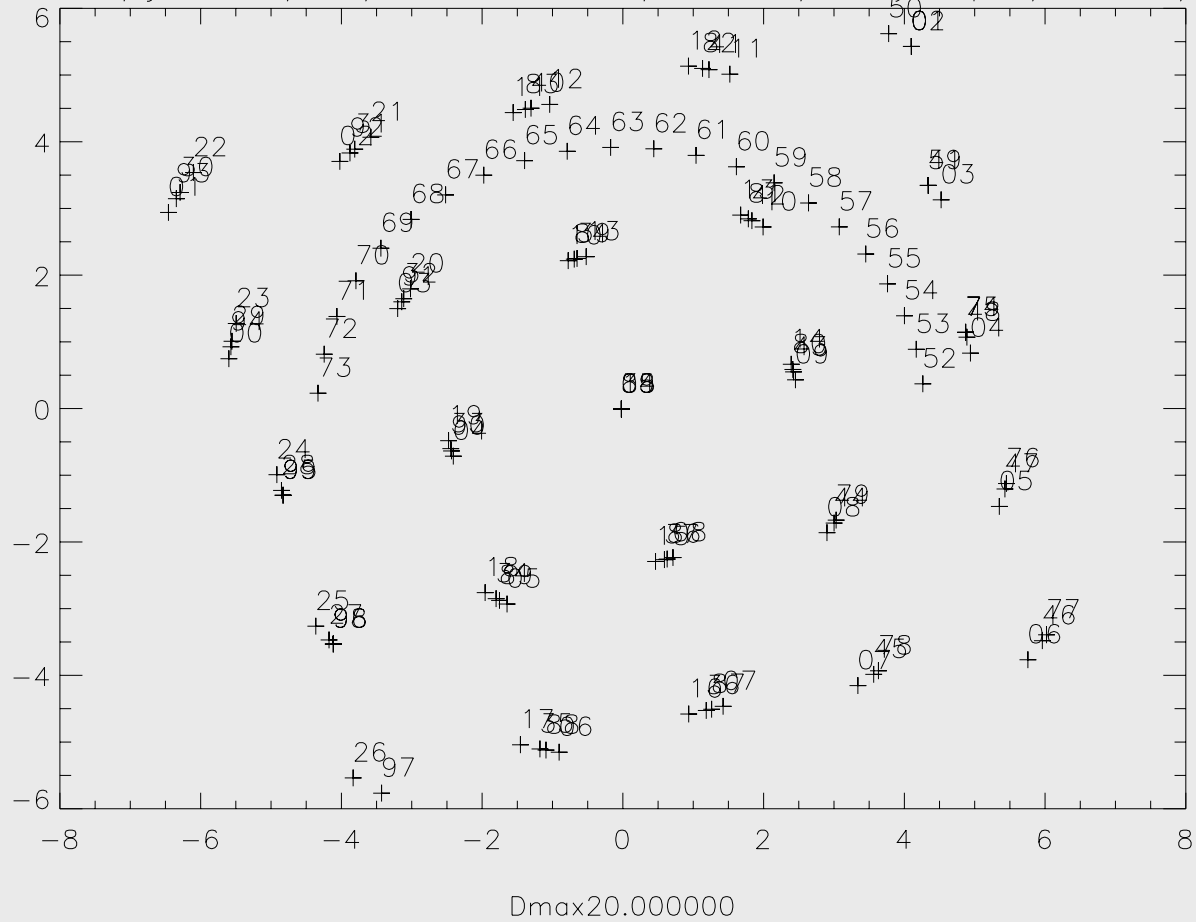


Revolution 839

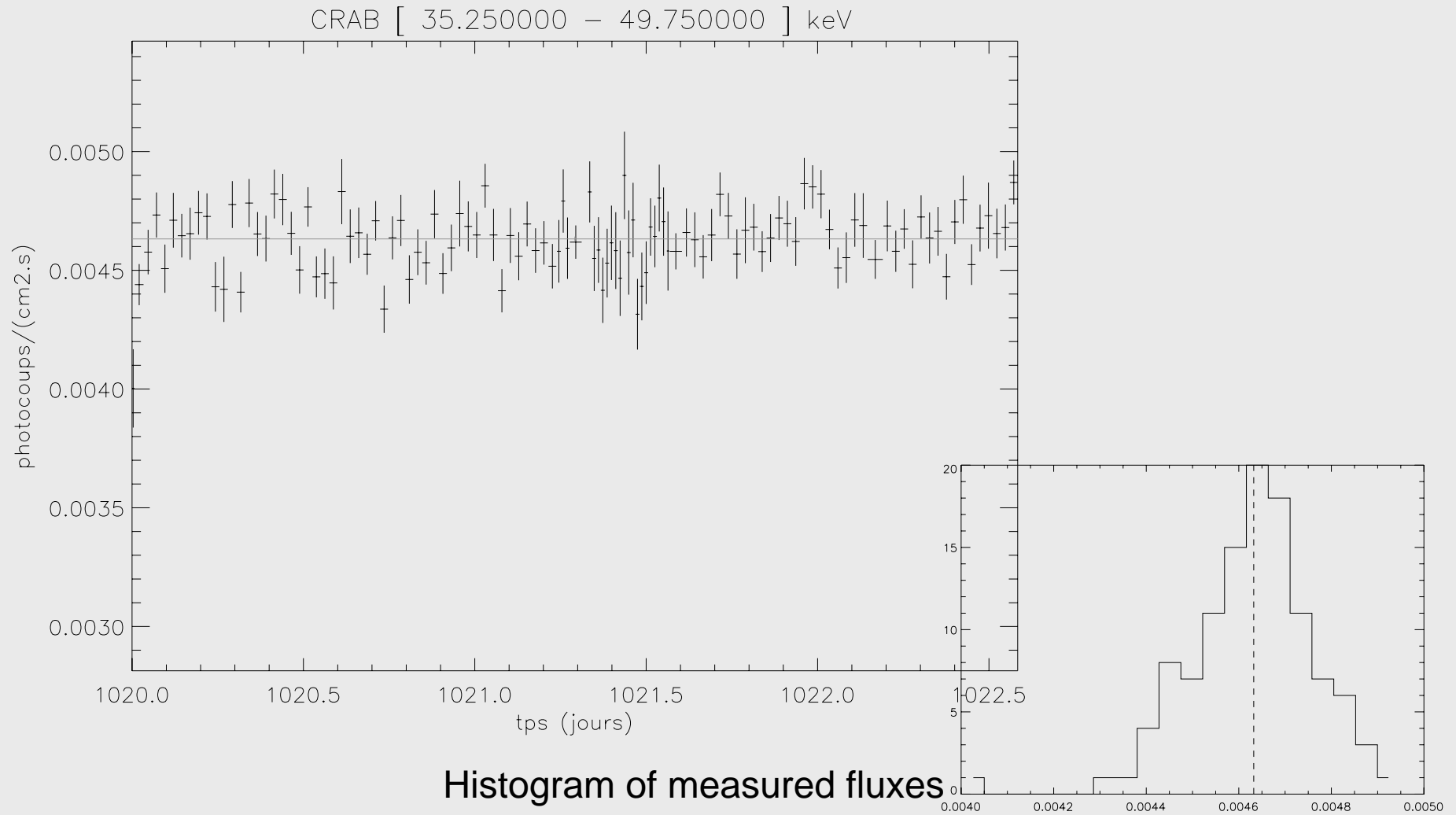
- First observation on the Crab Nebula with 16 detector configuration
- New dithering (IBIS proposal) « 5x5 wide » 182 ks
- 22 ks JEM-X arc (end of rev 239)

Dithering Pattern

/users-data/jourdain/SPI/CRAB.new2010/000839/analysis.psd/refdata/pntg.fits

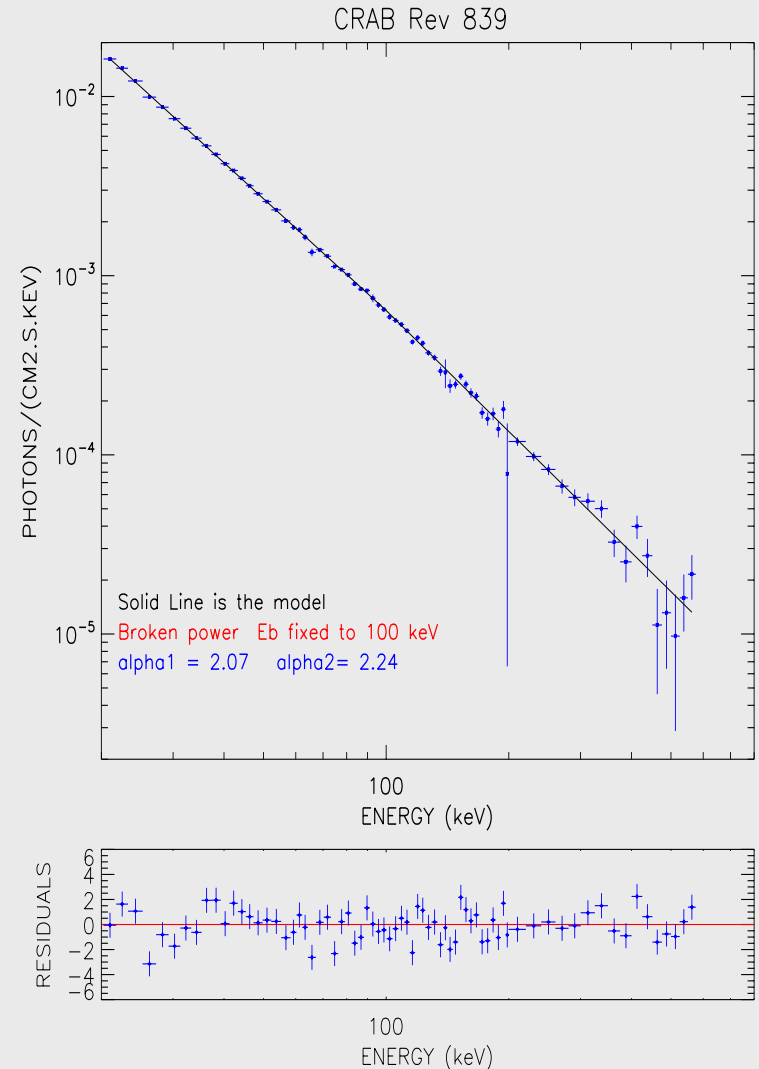


Flux on a scw timescale



REV 839 Averaged spectrum

Parameters	$\alpha 1$	$\alpha 2$	F@ 100 keV ph/cm2 s keV
Rev 839	2.07	2.24	$6.45 \cdot 10^{-4}$
To compare :			
Sum 1 rev 43 to 45	2.07	2.24	$6.45 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Sum 2 rev 239 to 605	2.07	2.25	$6.35 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Sum 3 rev 665 to 727	2.06	2.25	$6.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$



The 16 Ged's calibration files are validated

FUTURE CALIBRATIONS

ONE PATTERN (50ks) PROVIDES « ENOUGH » STATISTICS UP TO ~ 200 keV

- Each annealing increases the central hole size: the high energy efficiency will necessarily decrease.
- 4 Revs allows a good control of SPI up to ~2 MeV
- AIM is to obtain

**RELIABLE DATA UP TO A FEW MEV
IN THE STANDARD 5X5 PATTERN
AND
REFERENCE SPECTRA FOR CROSS-CALIBRATION**

« good » cross calibration only exists for 16 ks !

IUG has accepted the principle of 4 revolutions per year on Crab