

SPI vs Compton comparison

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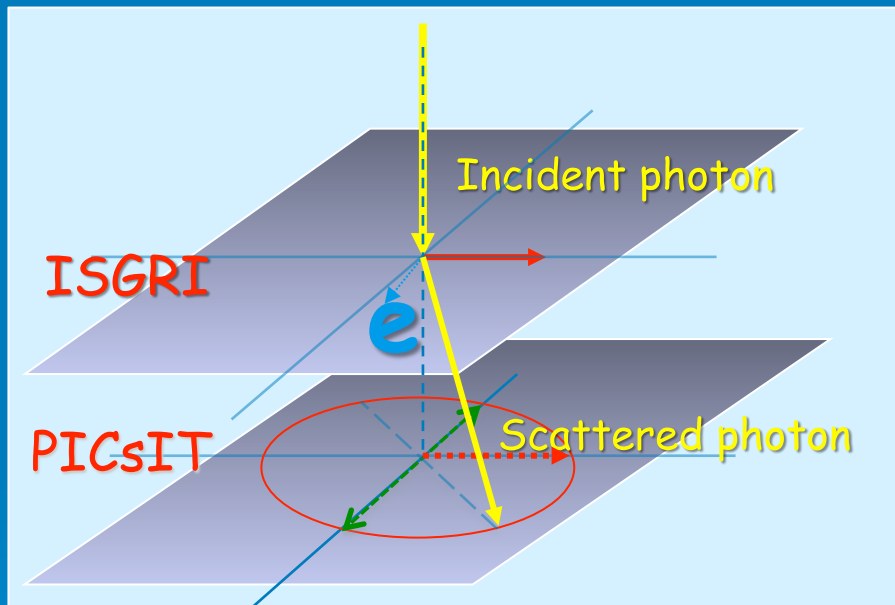
Plan

1. The IBIS/Compton telescope data analysis.
2. Spurious event subtraction : Sco X-1
3. Comparison SPI/Compton : the Crab
4. The different Cygnus X-1 data
5. Comparison SPI/Compton : Cygnus X-1
6. Conclusions

The IBIS/Compton mode data analysis



The IBIS/Compton telescope



- The IBIS telescope is a coded mask telescope which could be used as a Compton telescope.
- The Compton mode events are ISGRI and PICSIT events in temporal coincidence, within a window $\tau_W \approx 3.8 \mu\text{s}$.

- Within this window, chance coincidence, called hereafter “spurious events”, may also occur.



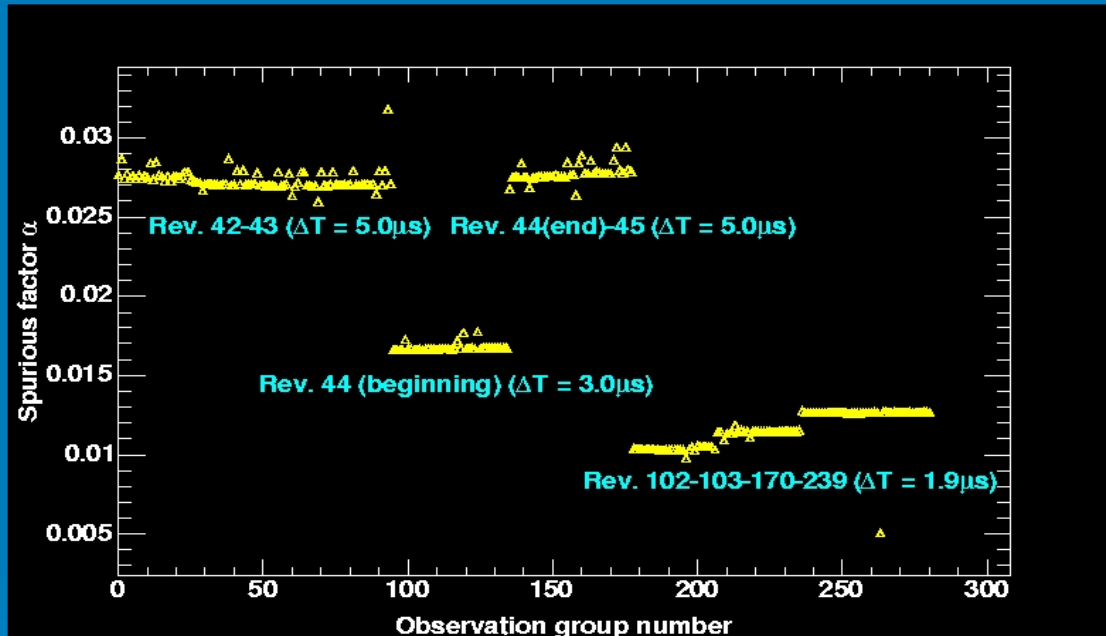
Data analysis summary

- Event selection
- Spurious events correction
- Uniformity correction*
- Coded mask deconvolution*

* similar to ISGRI data analysis



Spurious correction



“SPURIOUS EVENTS”



1 ISGRI event + 1
independent PICSIT event
detected during the
coincidence window

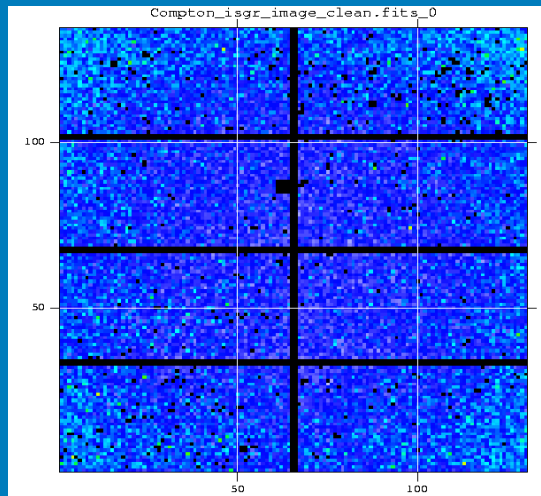


False source detection

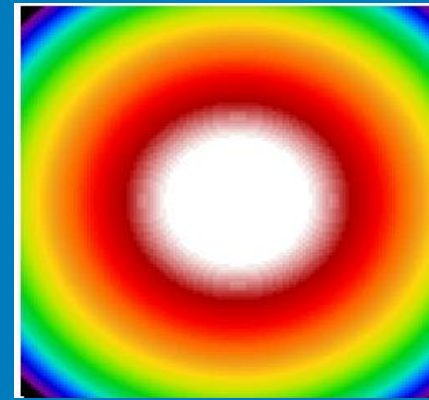
1. We compute the spurious events contribution: $N_{\text{SPUR}}/N_{\text{ISGRI}} \sim \tau_w N_{\text{PICSIT}}$
2. We compute “fake” spurious events, composed of one ISGRI single event randomly associated to one PiCsIT single event.
3. We build sky image with these events that we subtract from the Compton ones.



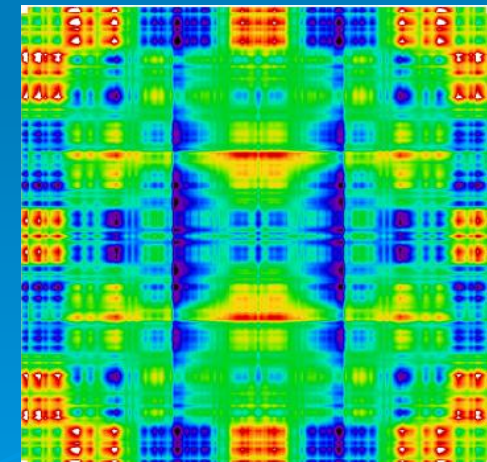
Compton imaging: Non-uniformity corrections



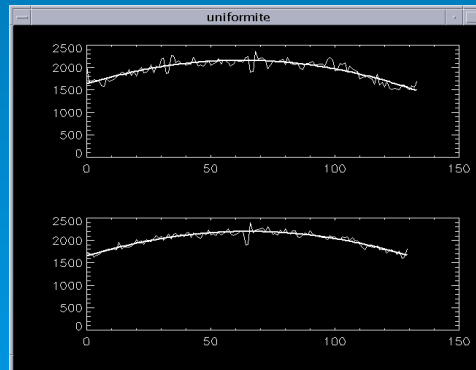
Compton/ISGRI
image



Uniformity map



Uniformity map
deconvolved

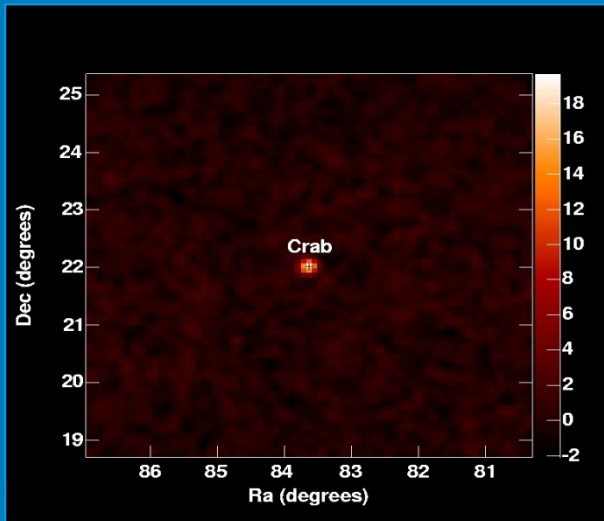


Uniformity profiles

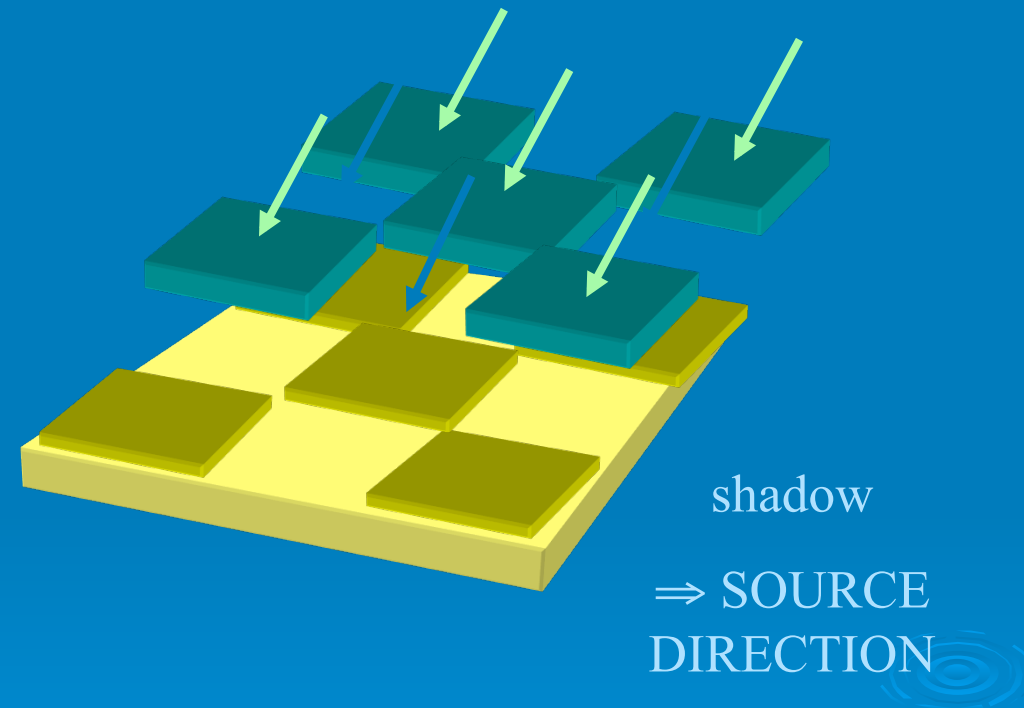


Image deconvolution

200-800 keV T=300 ks



Shadowgram deconvolution



Spurious events subtraction: Sco X-1

Sco X-1

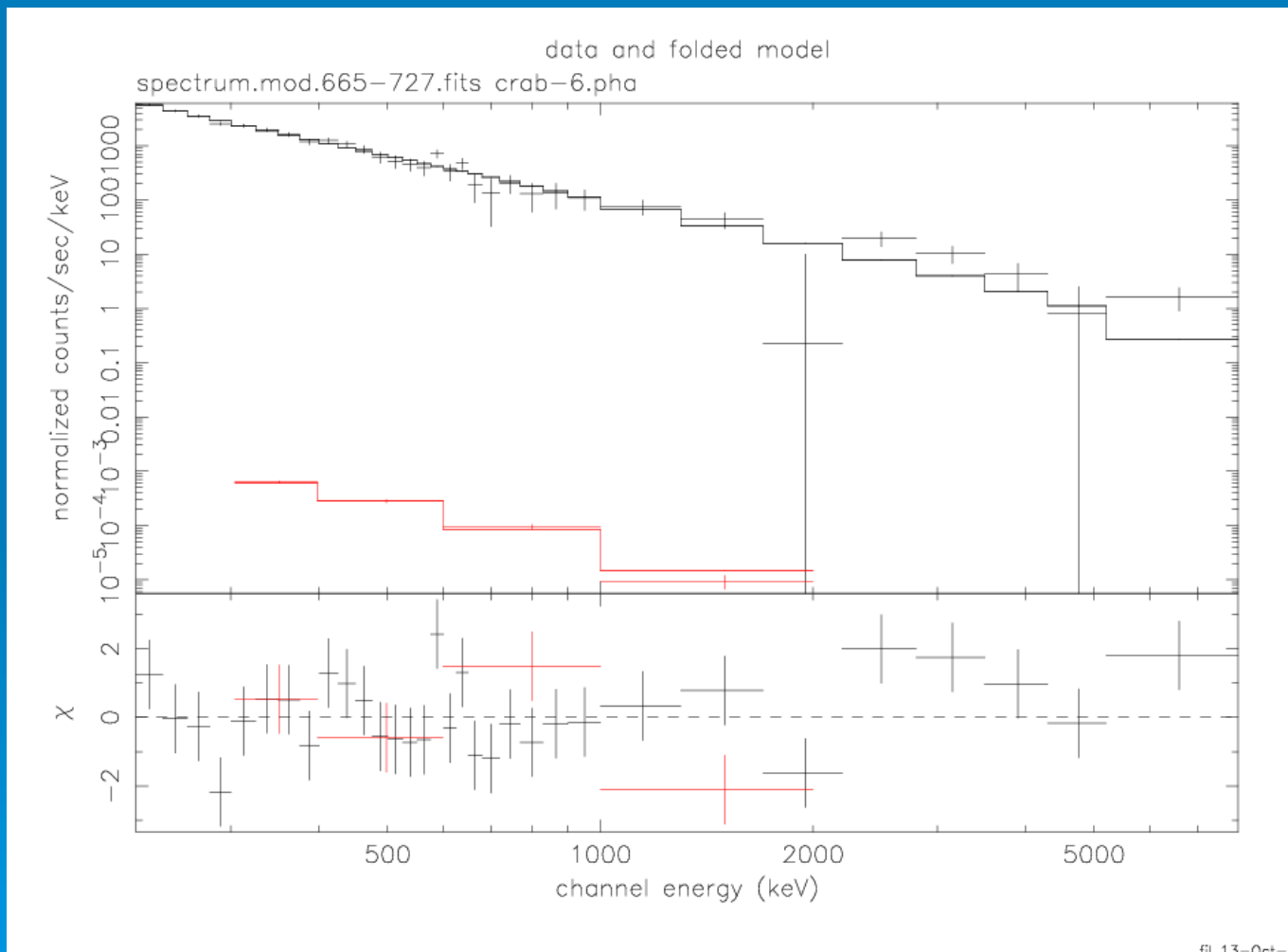
F_{ν} (2003-2009)
in 10^{-3} count/s
 ~ 3 Ms

300-400 keV : $-3,2 \pm 1,7$
400-600 keV : $-2,8 \pm 2,3$
600-1000 keV : $1,4 \pm 3,1$
1000-2000 keV : $5,4 \pm 2,9$

Total $0,8 \pm 2,0$ ($0,4 \sigma$)

Comparison SPI/ Compton: the Crab

Comparison Compton vs SPI : the Crab (2003 – 2009)

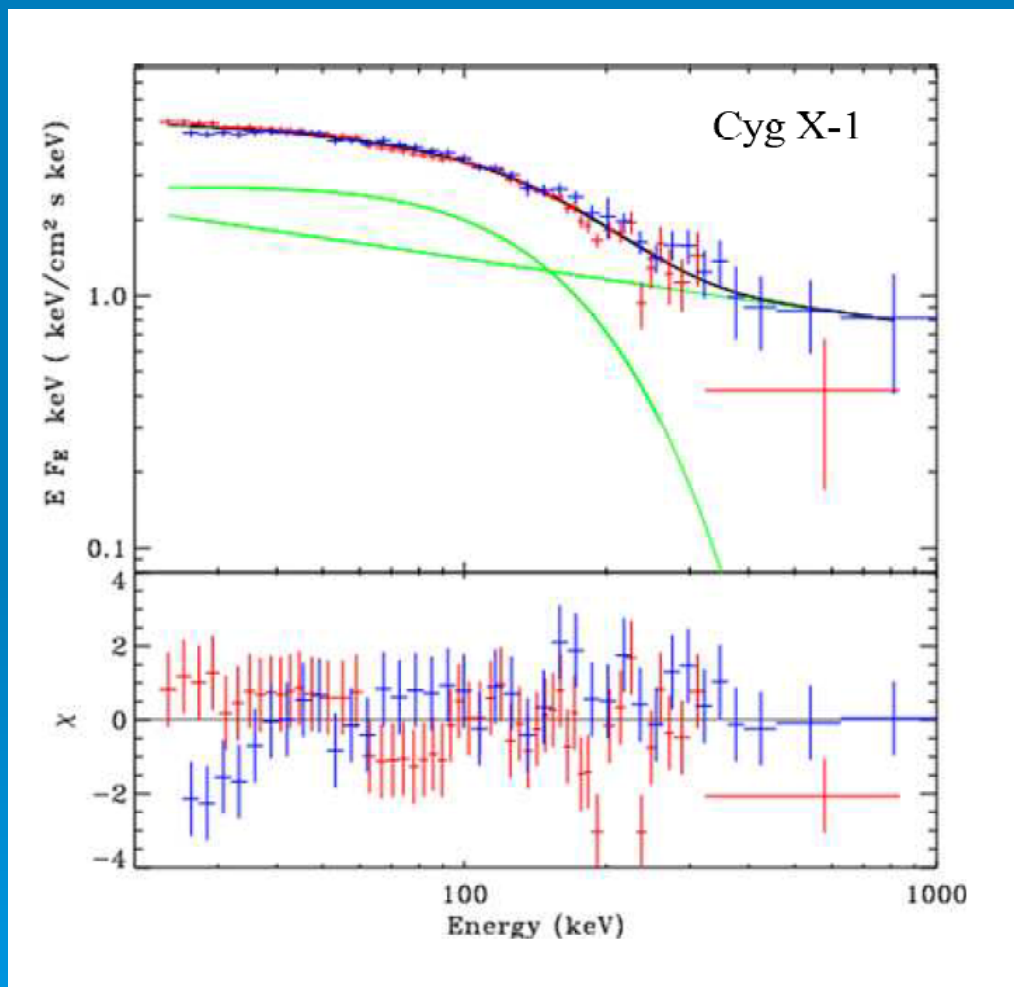


$$\alpha = -2.2 \pm 0.05$$
$$F_{1\text{keV}} = 16.03 \pm 4.5$$
$$C_{\text{ste}} C/\text{SPI} = 0.44$$
$$1896 \text{ Sw}$$
$$\chi^2_r = 1.37 (33 \text{ dof})$$

Compton mode and
SPI are consistent in
the 300 - 2000 keV
range provided a
normalisation factor
of 0.44 ...

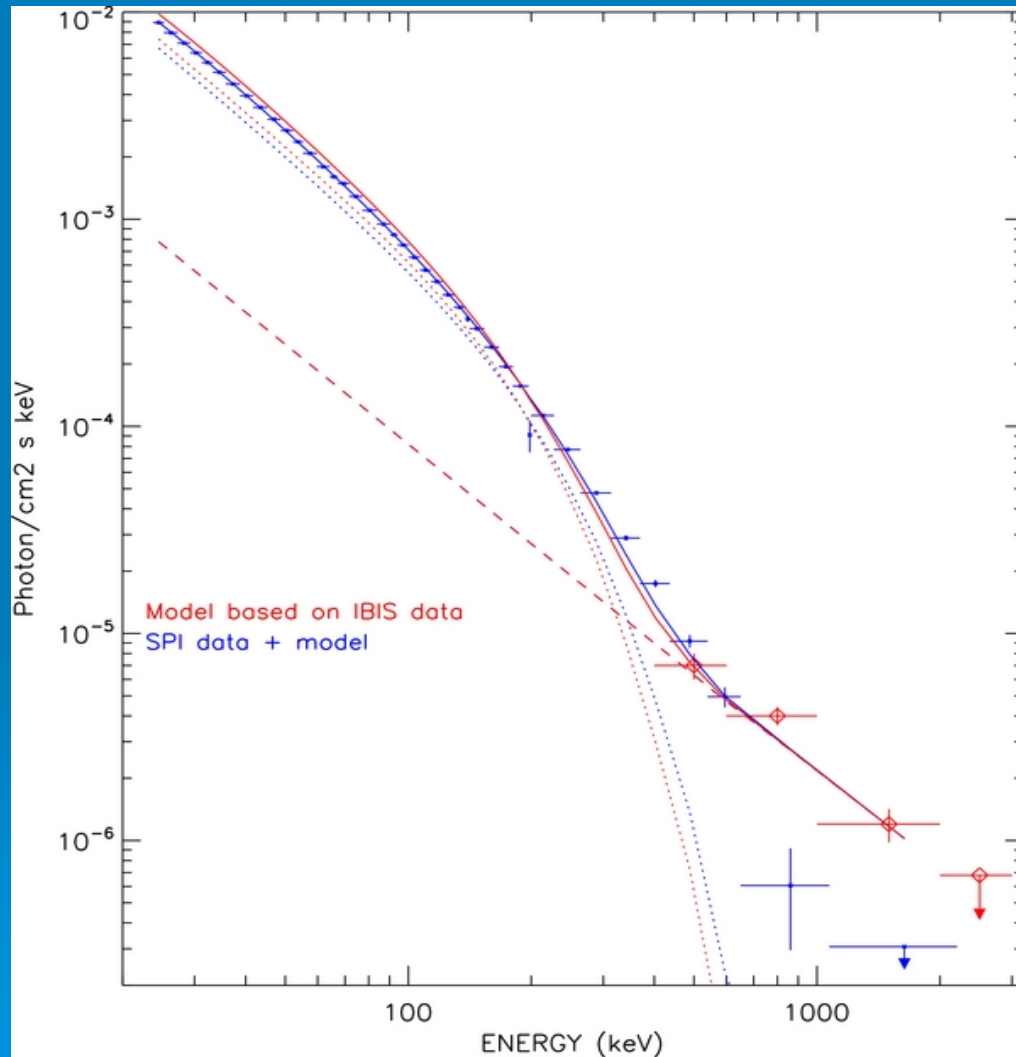
The different Cygnus-X1 data

SPI data (νF_ν): Bouchet (2010) from Malzac (2006)



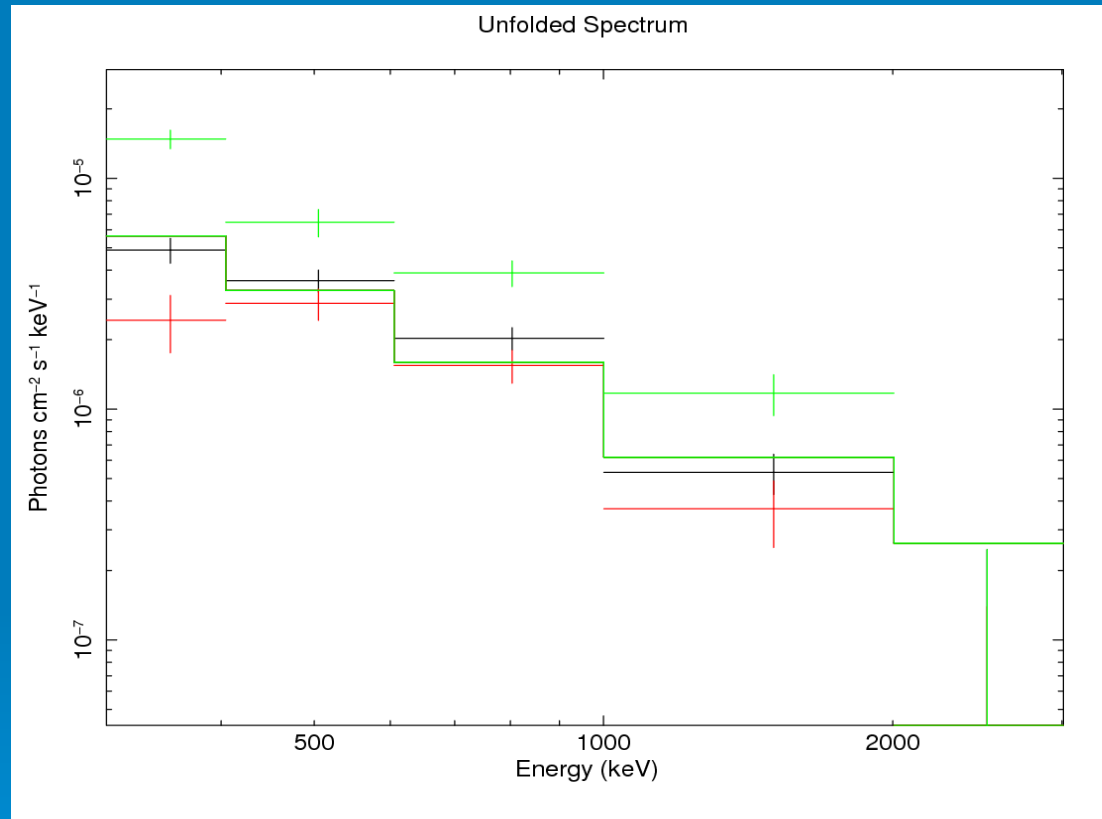
Red : ISGRI
Blue : SPI

SPI data (F_{ν}): Jourdain (2012)



Red : IBIS
Blue : SPI

Compton data (F_ν): 2003 – 2009

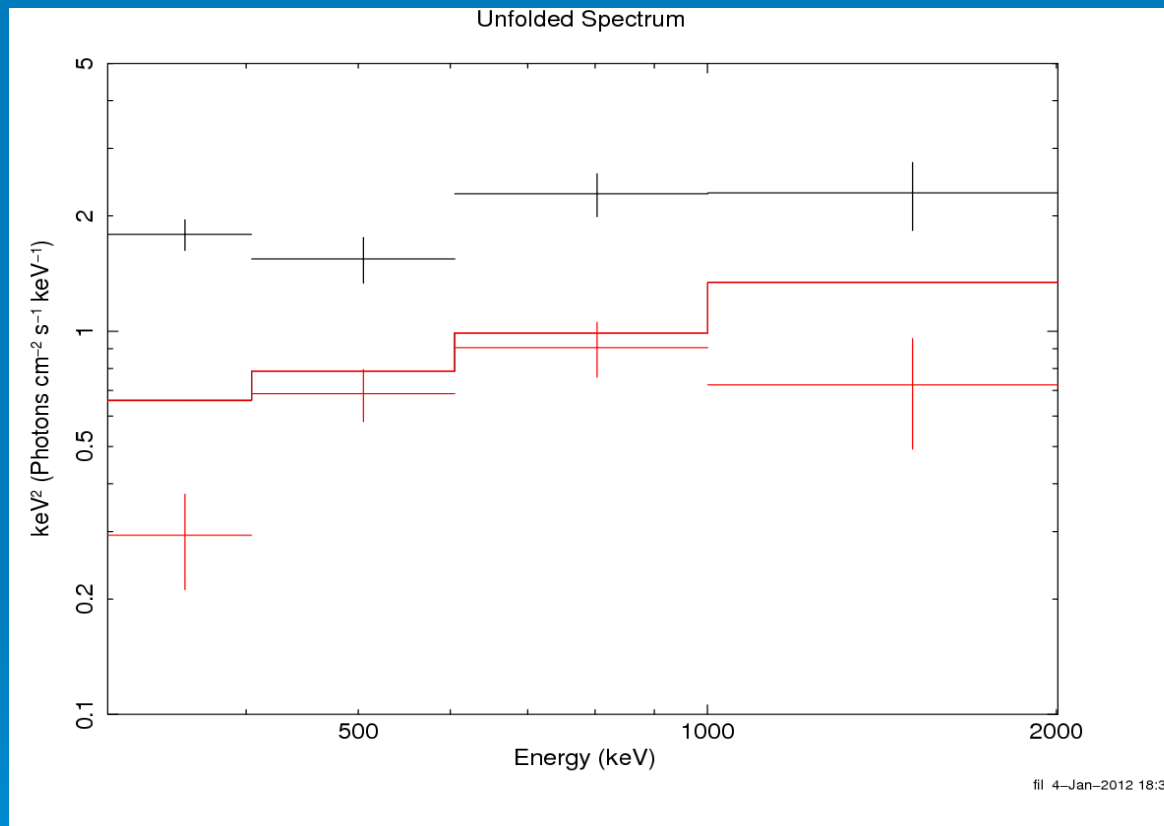


Green : 03/08 – 12/09 (L11)

Black : 03/03 – 12/09

Red : 03/03 – 12/07

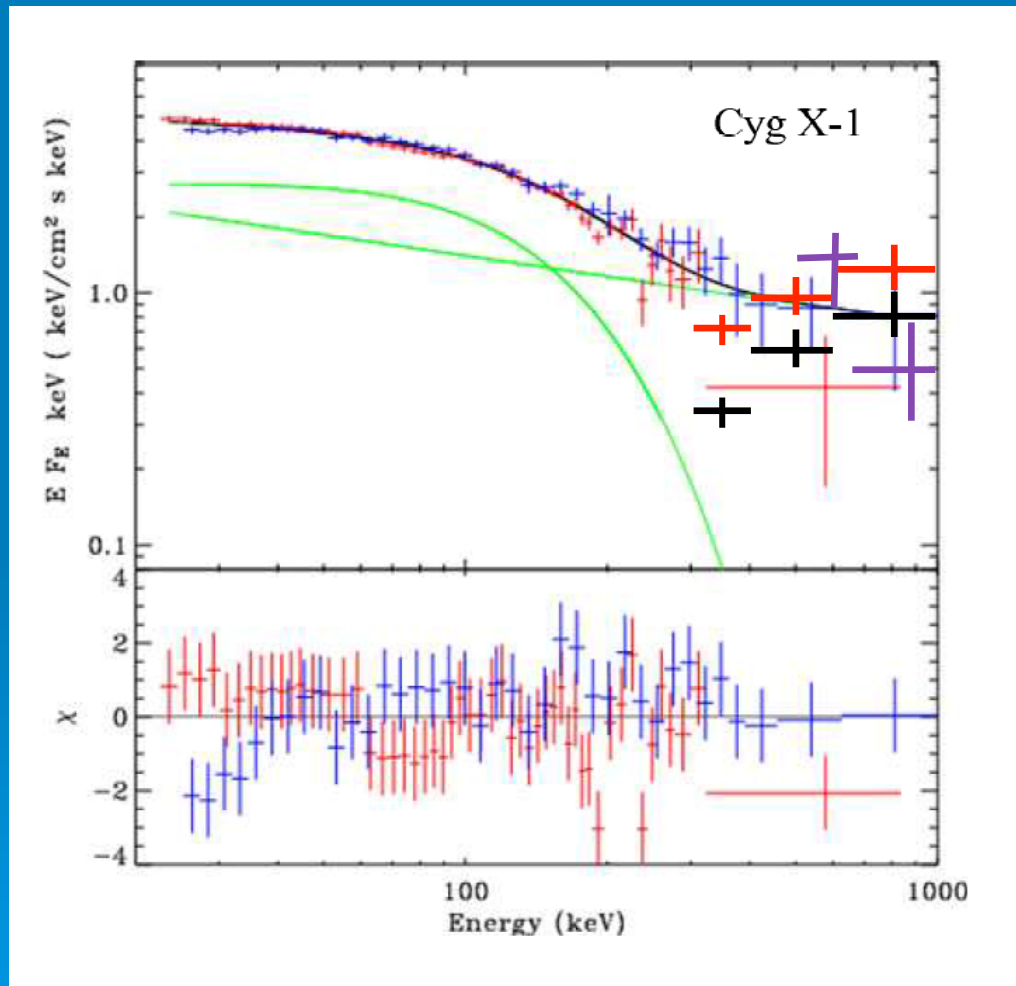
Compton data (νF_ν): 2003 – 2009



Black : 03/08 - 12/09 (L11)
Red : 03/03 - 12/07

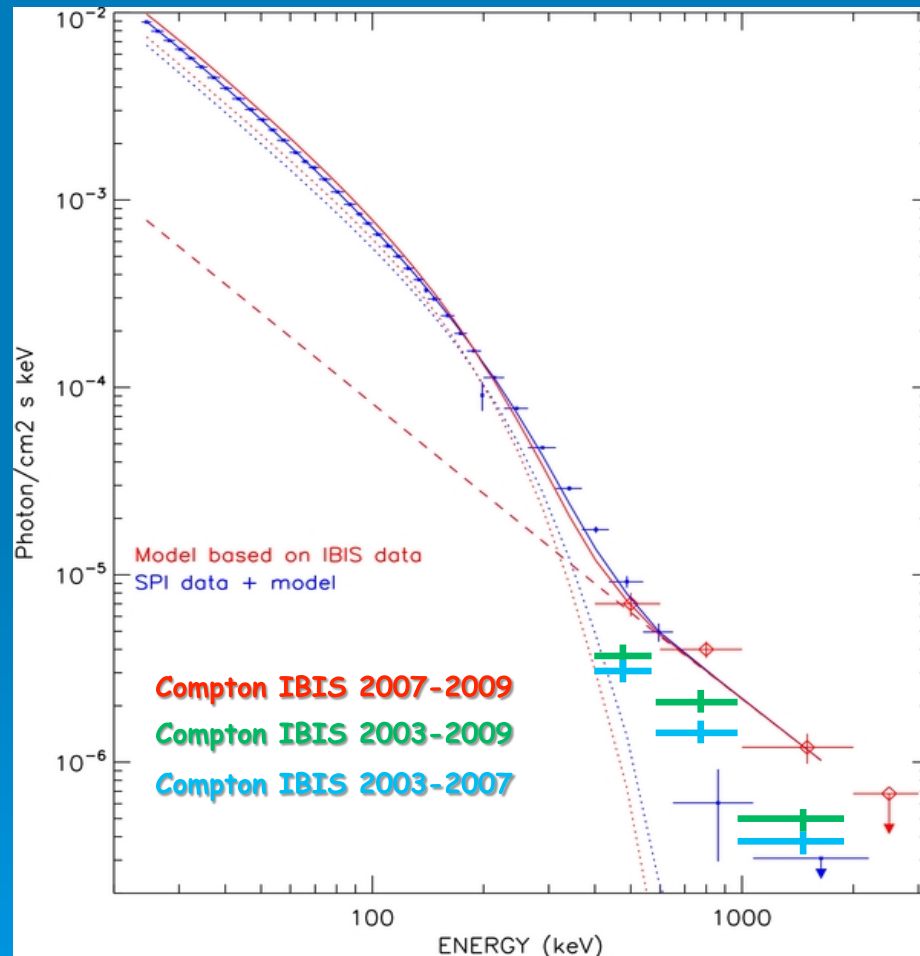
Comparison SPI/ Compton: Cygnus X-1

Compton vs SPI comparison (νF_ν): Bouchet vs Laurent



Blue : SPI (B. 2010)
Black : Compton
(03/03 - 12/07)
Red : Compton
(03/03 - 12/09)
Purple : SPI (J. 2012)

Compton vs SPI comparison (F_ν): Jourdain vs Laurent



Valeur F_ν (2003-2009)
en 10^{-6} ph/cm²/s/keV

300-400 keV : $5,7 \pm 0,7$
400-600 keV : $3,7 \pm 0,4$
600-1000 keV : $2,0 \pm 0,2$
1000-2000 keV : $0,5 \pm 0,1$

Conclusions

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- **Sco X-1** : no strong systematic effect due to spurious events
- **Crab** : The Compton and SPI mean spectrum over 2003 - 2009 are consistent provided a constant factor $\text{Compton/SPI} = 0.44$
- **Cygnus X-1** : Cross-calibration and/or MeV variability ? Work with SPI people on-going ...