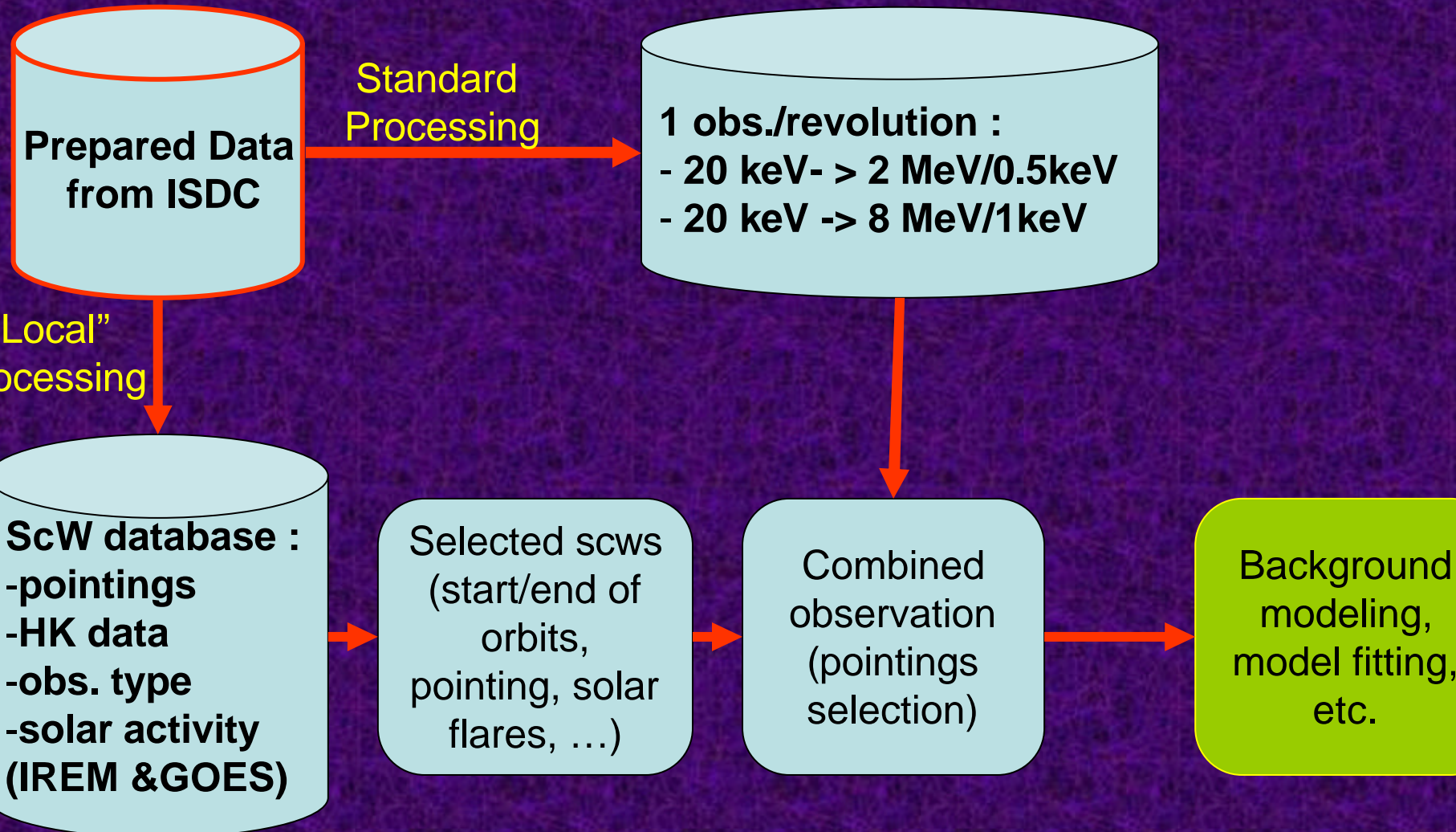


# Bulge and Galactic Ridge Emission around 511 keV with SPI

(Some) background modeling  
issues on flux and morphology ...

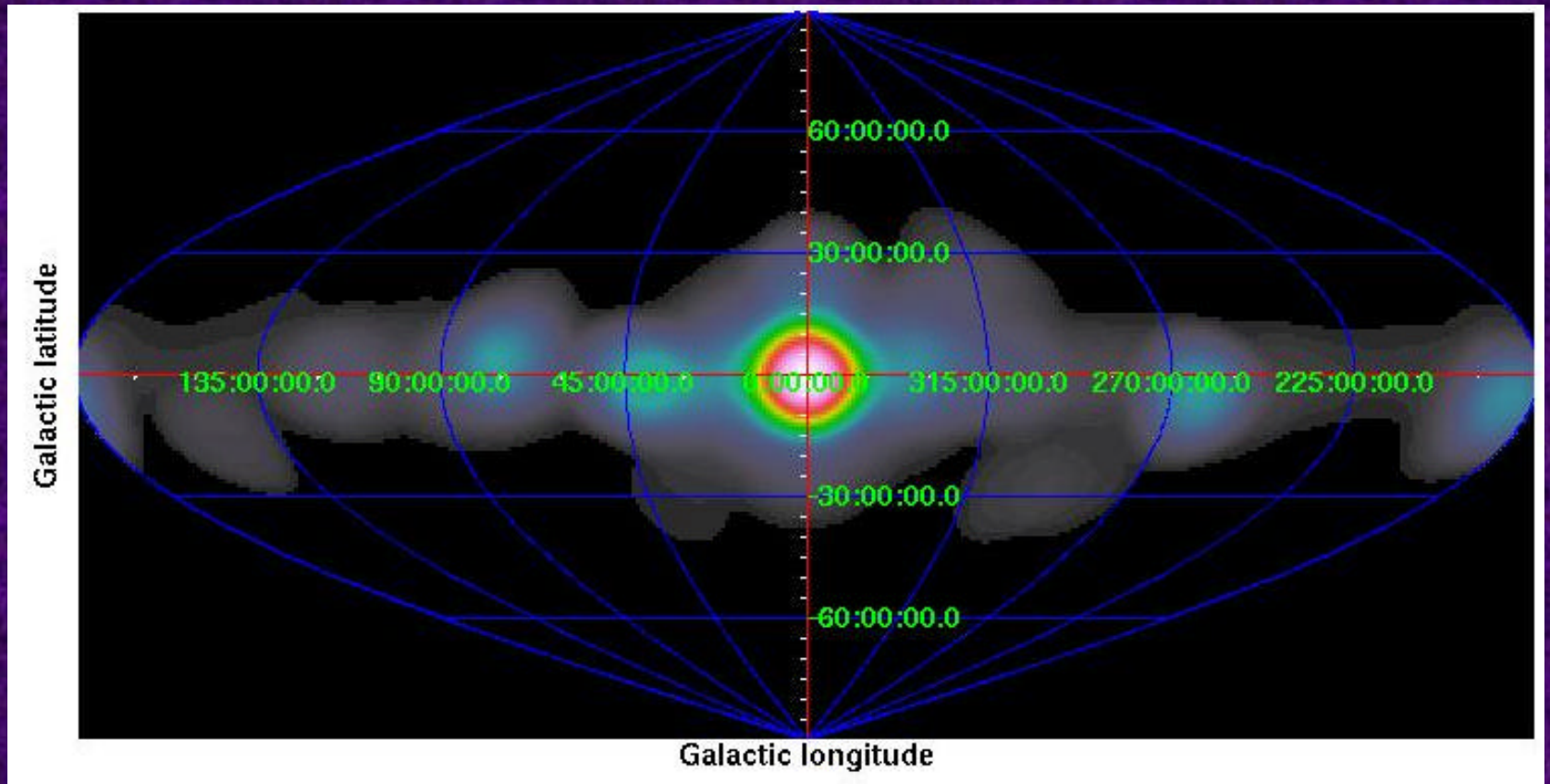
# General Data Processing at MPE



# Data processing in the 511 keV region

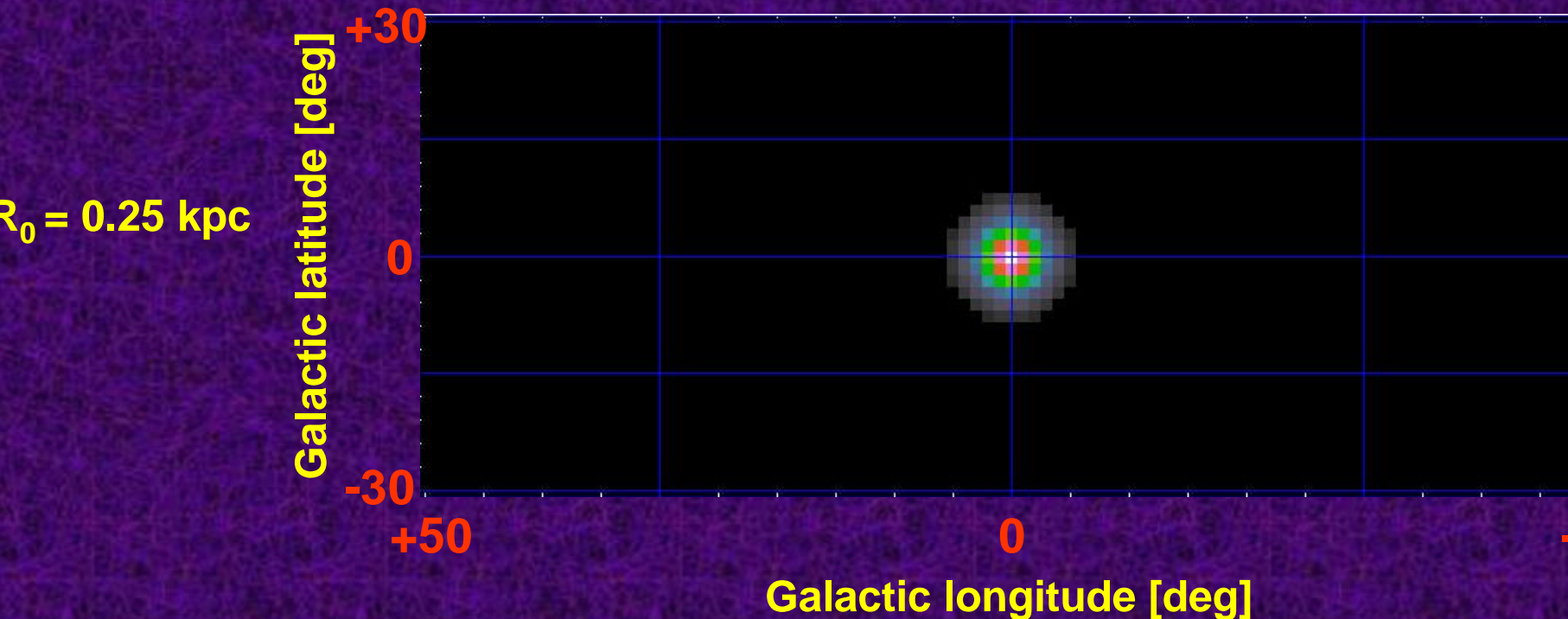
- Energy range : 484 - 550 keV / 6 keV
- Rejection of :
  - ends of orbits (first and last 10%)
  - vicinity of solar flares (from IREM data)
- Revolutions 15 ? 225 :
  - Public data (@ 10 déc. 2004)
  - GPS+GCDE
  - Gal. latitude < 30 deg

# Exposure map



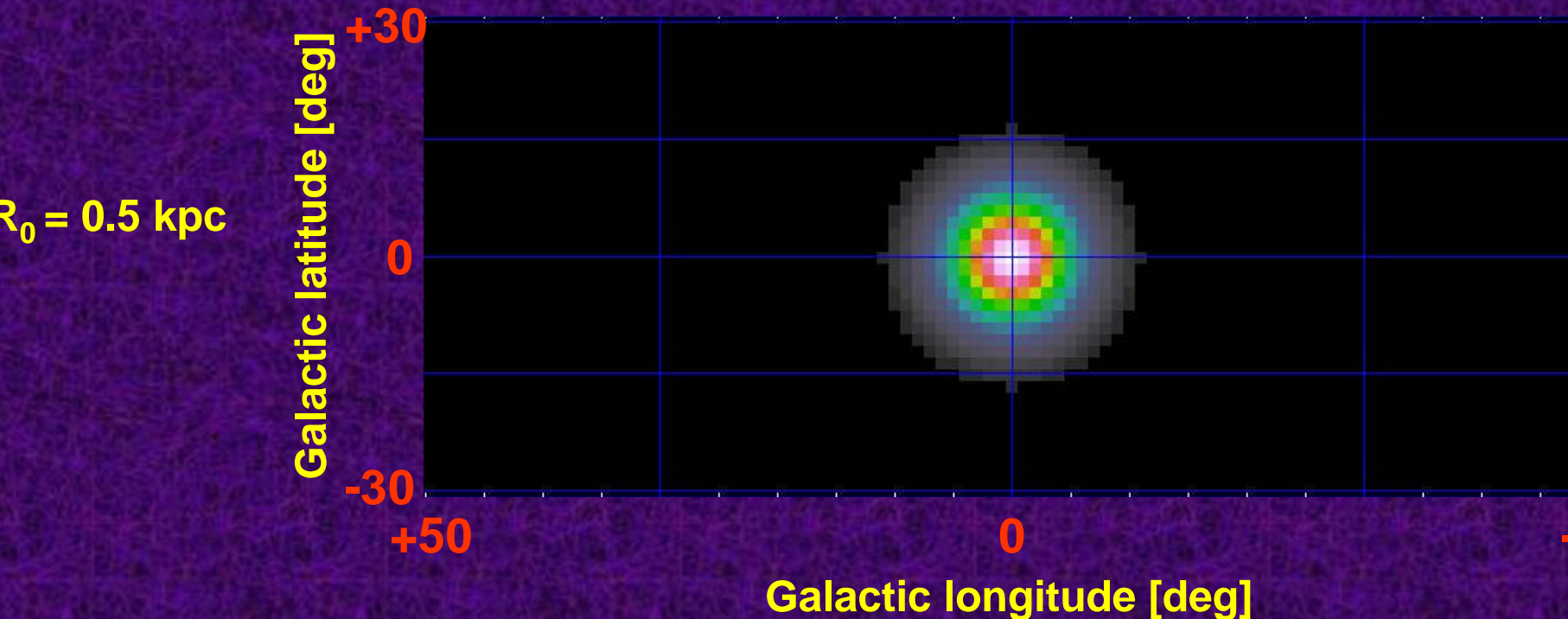
# Fitted models

- Model fitting with 7 image components :
  - 3 bulge models :  $I(R,z) = I_0 \exp(-0.5(R^2+z^2)/R_0^2)$



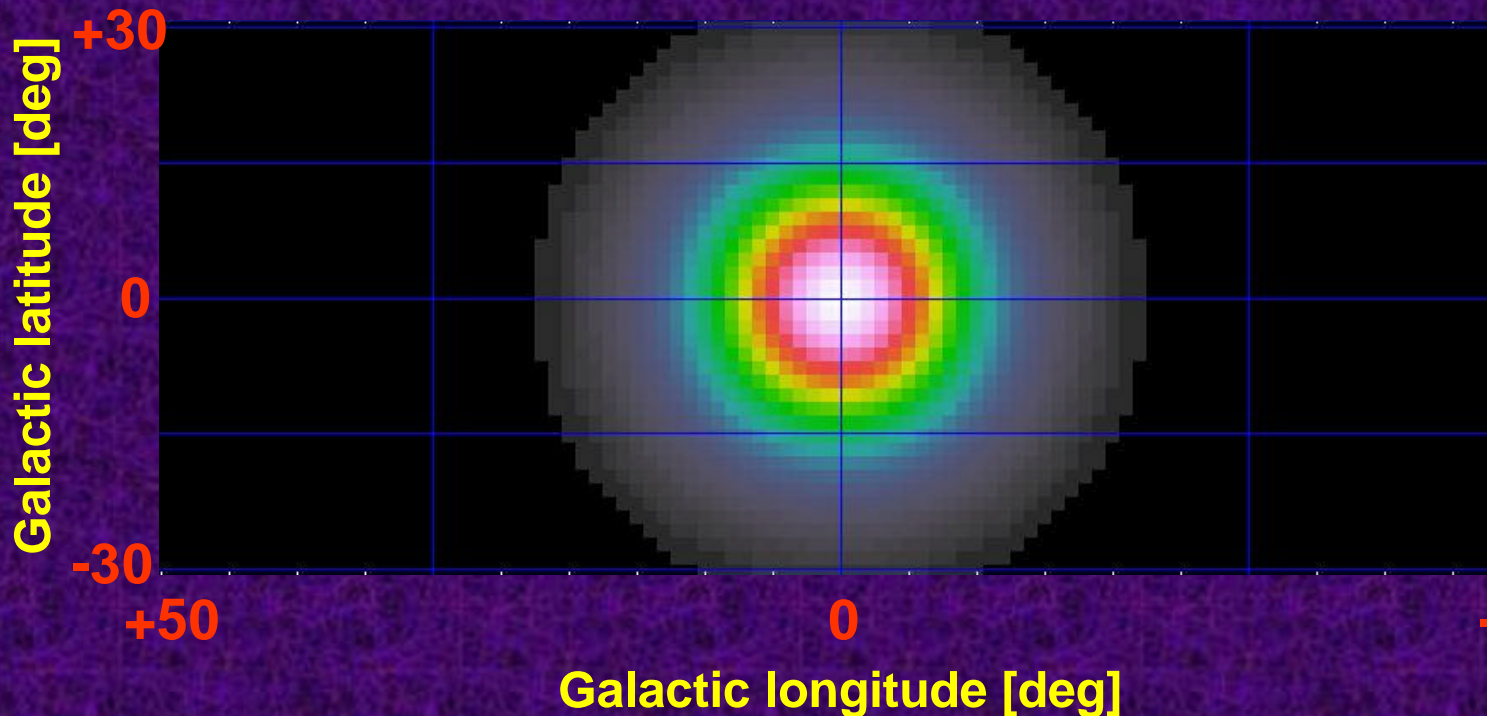
# Fitted models

- Model fitting with 7 image components :
  - 3 bulge models :  $\rho(R,z) = \rho_0 \exp(-0.5(R^2+z^2)/R_0^2)$



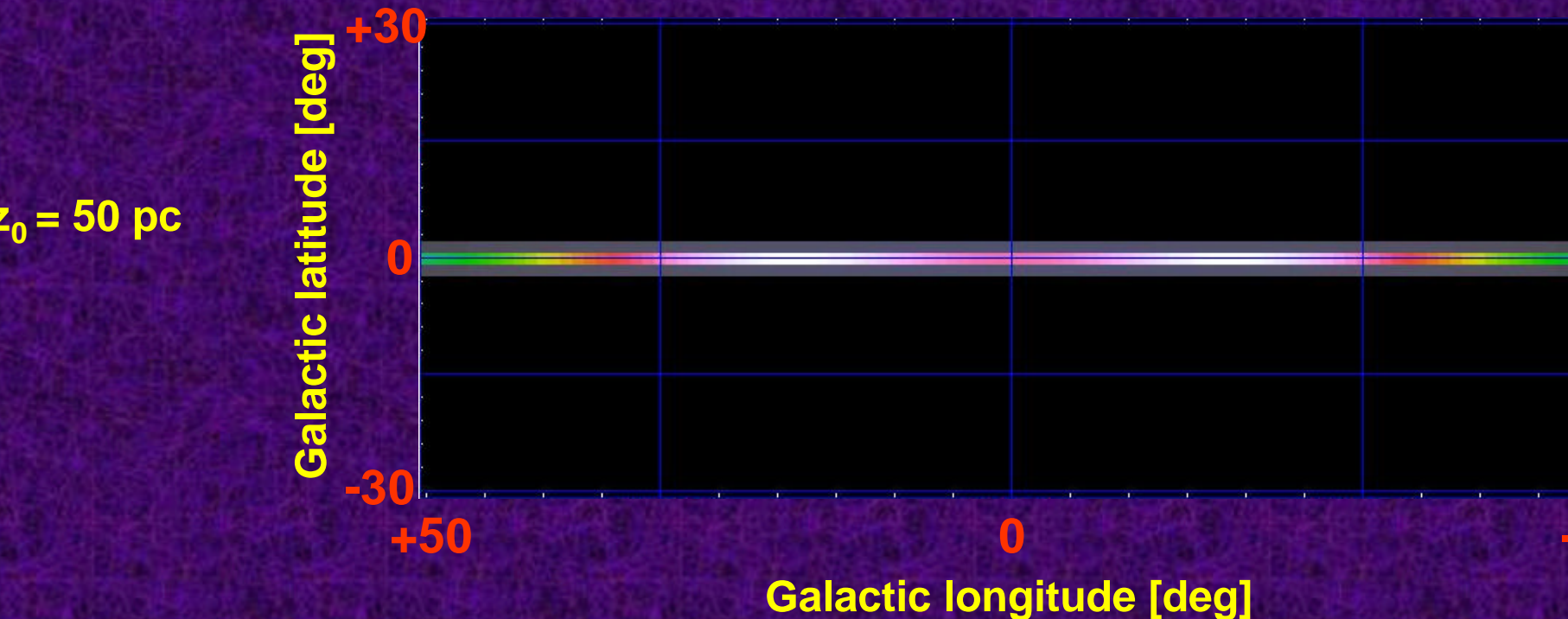
# Fitted models

- Model fitting with 7 image components :
  - 3 bulge models :  $\rho(R,z) = \rho_0 \exp(-0.5(R^2+z^2)/R_0^2)$



# Fitted models

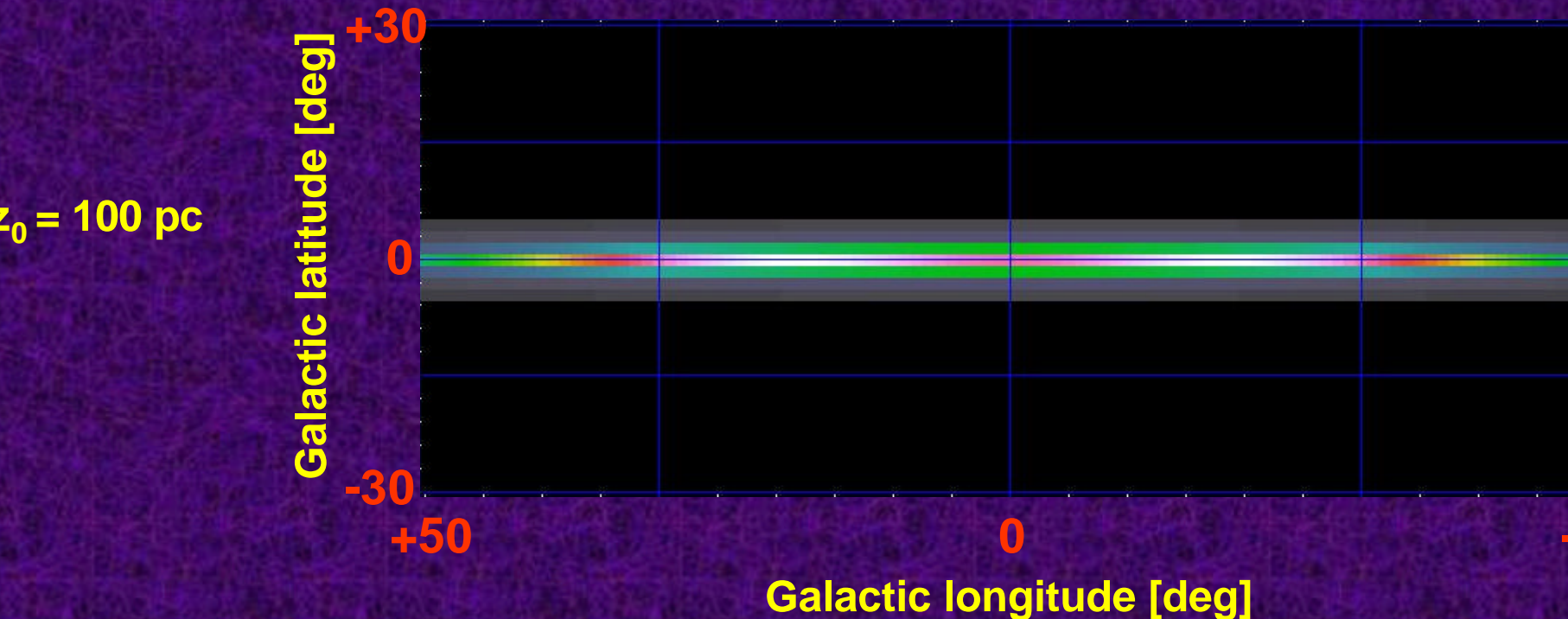
- Model fitting with 7 image components :
  - 4 disc models :  $\rho(R,z) = \rho_0(\exp(-(a/R_0)^2) - \exp(-(a/R_i)^2))$   
 $R_0=5\text{kpc}$ ,  $R_i=3\text{kpc}$ ,  $a^2 = R^2 + R_0^2 \cdot z^2/z_0^2$





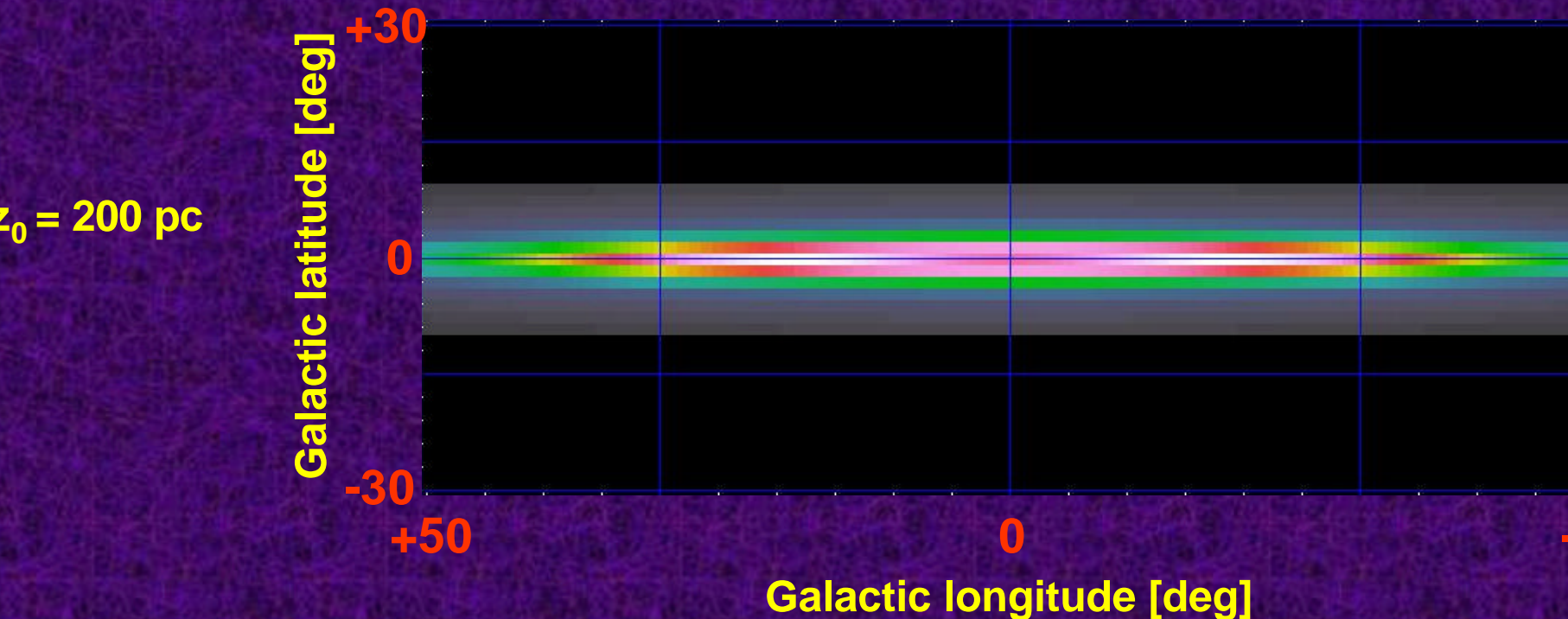
# Fitted models

- Model fitting with 7 image components :
  - 4 disc models :  $\rho(R,z) = \rho_0(\exp(-(a/R_0)^2) - \exp(-(a/R_i)^2))$   
 $R_0=5\text{kpc}$ ,  $R_i=3\text{kpc}$ ,  $a^2 = R^2 + R_0^2 \cdot z^2/z_0^2$



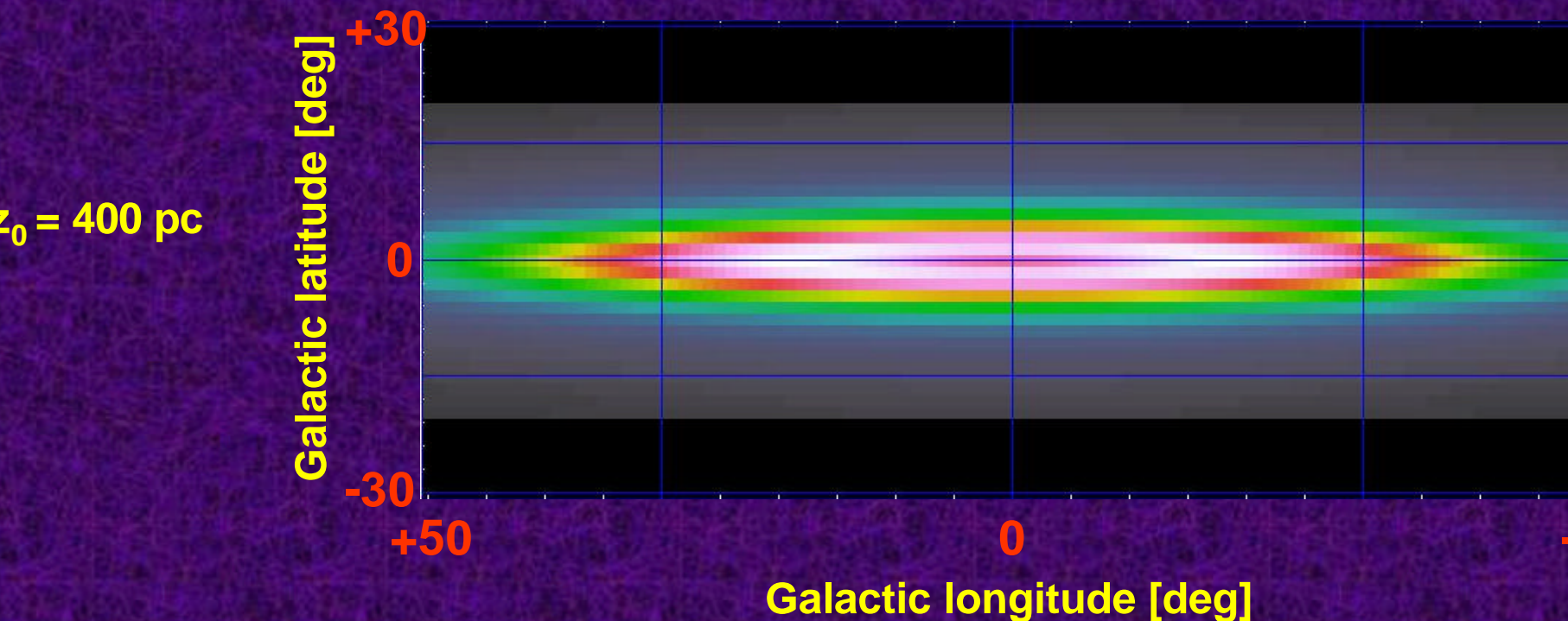
# Fitted models

- Model fitting with 7 image components :
  - 4 disc models :  $\rho(R,z) = \rho_0(\exp(-(a/R_0)^2) - \exp(-(a/R_i)^2))$   
 $R_0=5\text{kpc}$ ,  $R_i=3\text{kpc}$ ,  $a^2 = R^2 + R_0^2 \cdot z^2/z_0^2$



# Fitted models

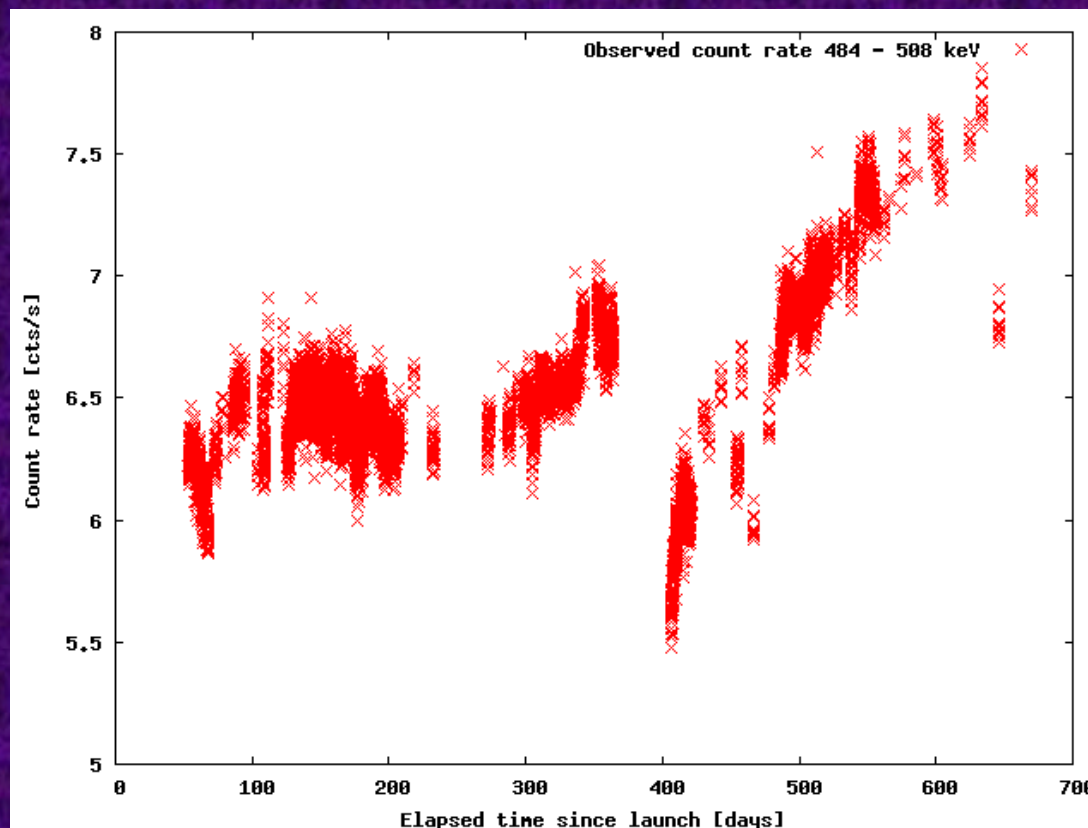
- Model fitting with 7 image components :
  - 4 disc models :  $\rho(R,z) = \rho_0(\exp(-(a/R_0)^2) - \exp(-(a/R_i)^2))$   
 $R_0=5\text{kpc}$ ,  $R_i=3\text{kpc}$ ,  $a^2 = R^2 + R_0^2 \cdot z^2/z_0^2$



# Background modeling (I)

- $\Rightarrow$  modeling background time variability for each detectors

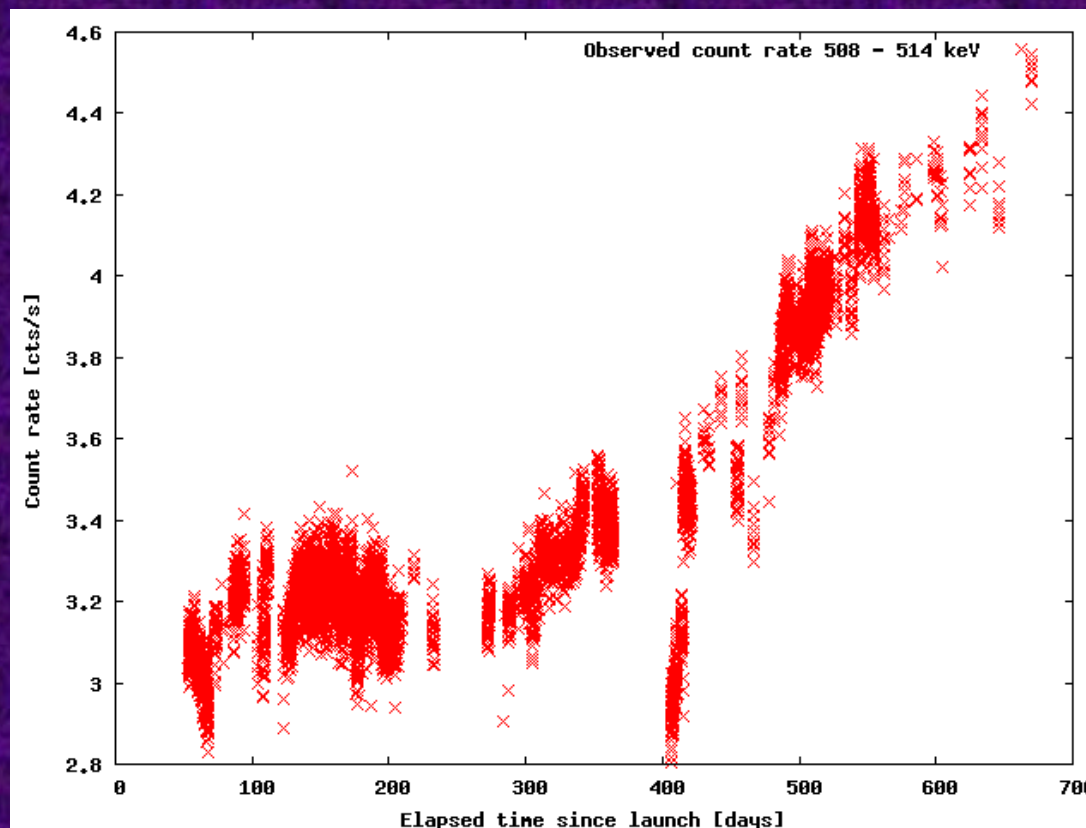
**Counts rate evolution  
in 484 - 508 keV**



# Background modeling (I)

- $\Rightarrow$  modeling background time variability for each detectors

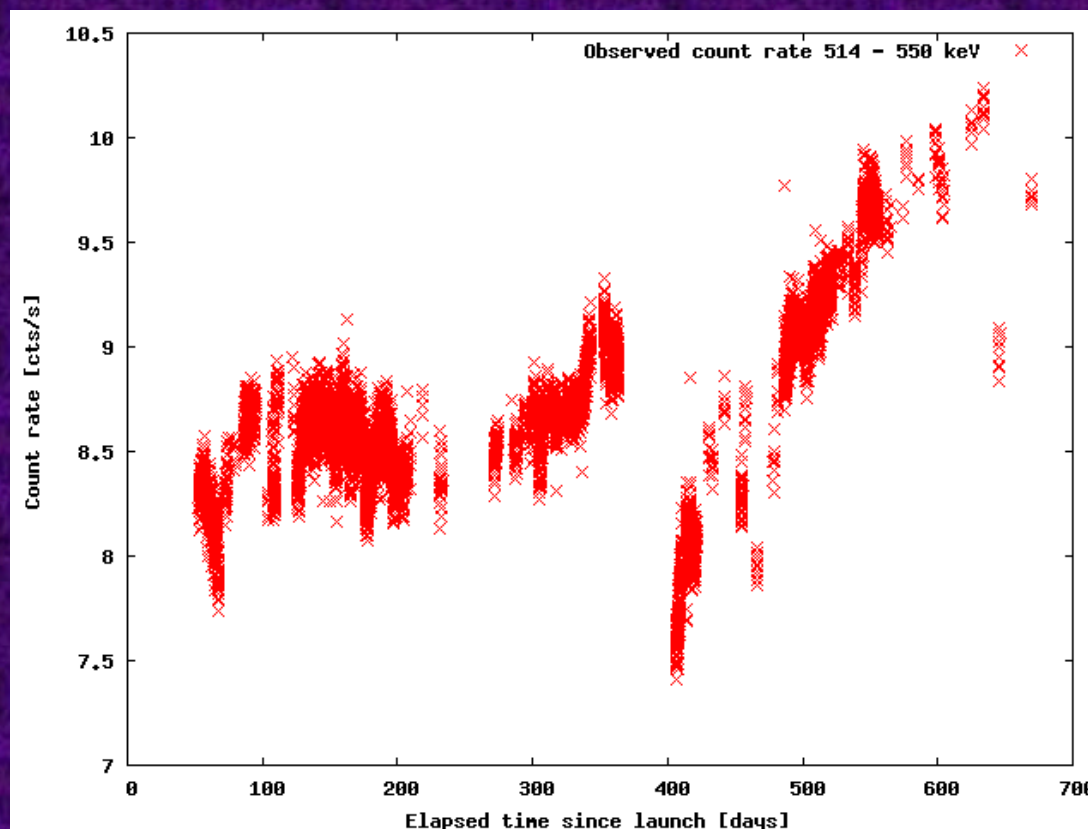
**Counts rate evolution  
in 508 - 514 keV**



# Background modeling (I)

- $\Rightarrow$  modeling background time variability for each detectors

**Counts rate evolution  
in 514 - 550 keV**



# Background modeling (II)

Variability tracers :

– In-situ measurements :

- Ge Saturated events
- Flux in the 520 – 550 keV range



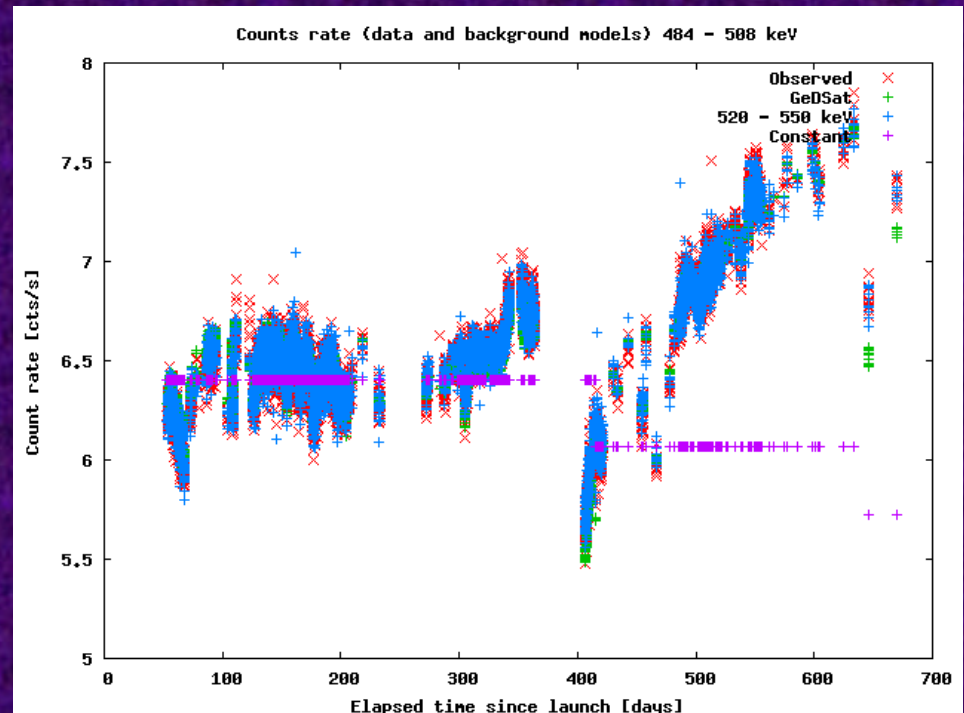
Normalized on global count rates  
(before and after det 2 failure)

– Constant rate (prop. to livetime), normalized on Off obs.

Additional variability parameters : h(1), 300(3), 100(7), 30(21) and 3(124) days

**Events rate compared  
with input background  
models**

**484 - 508 keV**



# Background modeling (II)

Variability tracers :

– In-situ measurements :

- Ge Saturated events
- Flux in the 520 – 550 keV range



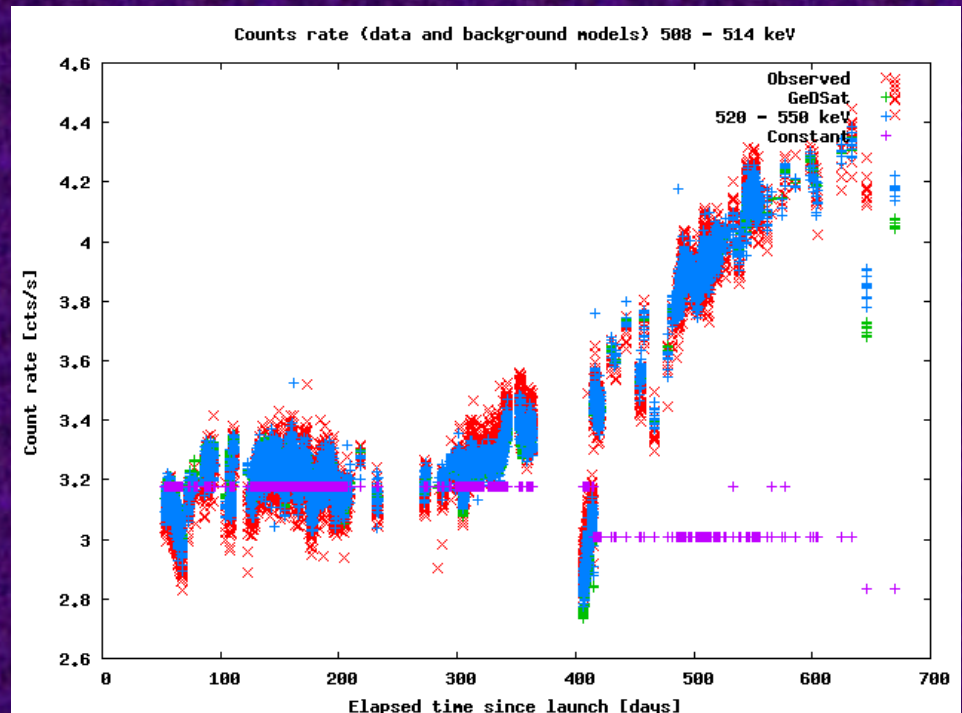
Normalized on global count rates  
(before and after det 2 failure)

– Constant rate (prop. to livetime), normalized on Off obs.

Additional variability parameters : h(1), 300(3), 100(7), 30(21) and 3(124) days

**Events rate compared  
with input background  
models**

**508 - 514 keV**





# Background modeling (II)

Variability tracers :

– In-situ measurements :

- Ge Saturated events
- Flux in the 520 – 550 keV range



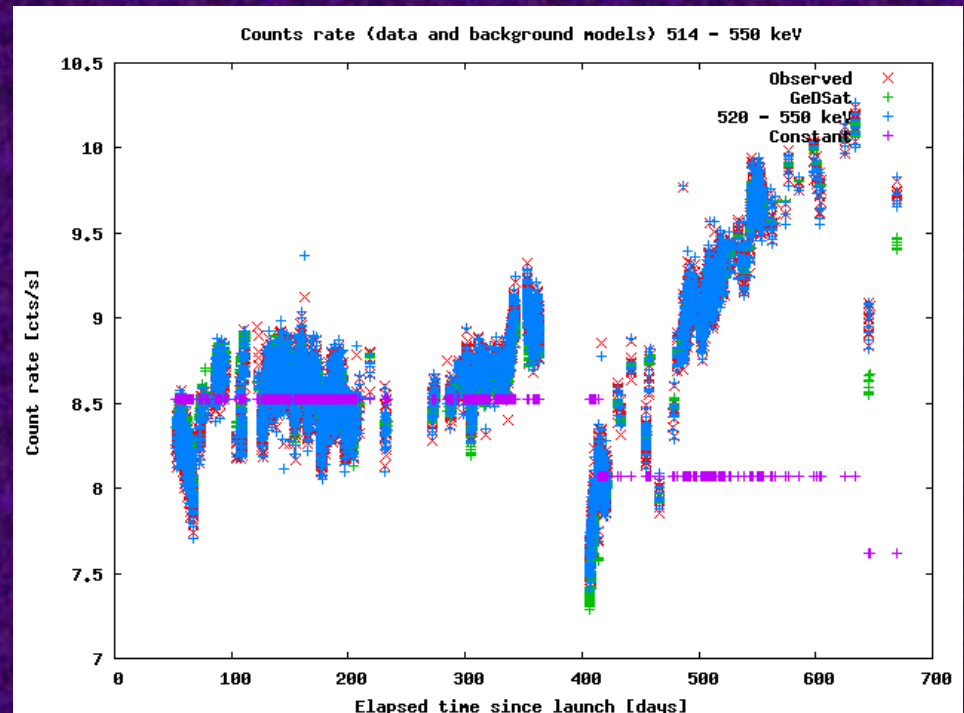
Normalized on global count rates  
(before and after det 2 failure)

– Constant rate (prop. to livetime), normalized on Off obs.

Additional variability parameters : h(1), 300(3), 100(7), 30(21) and 3(124) days

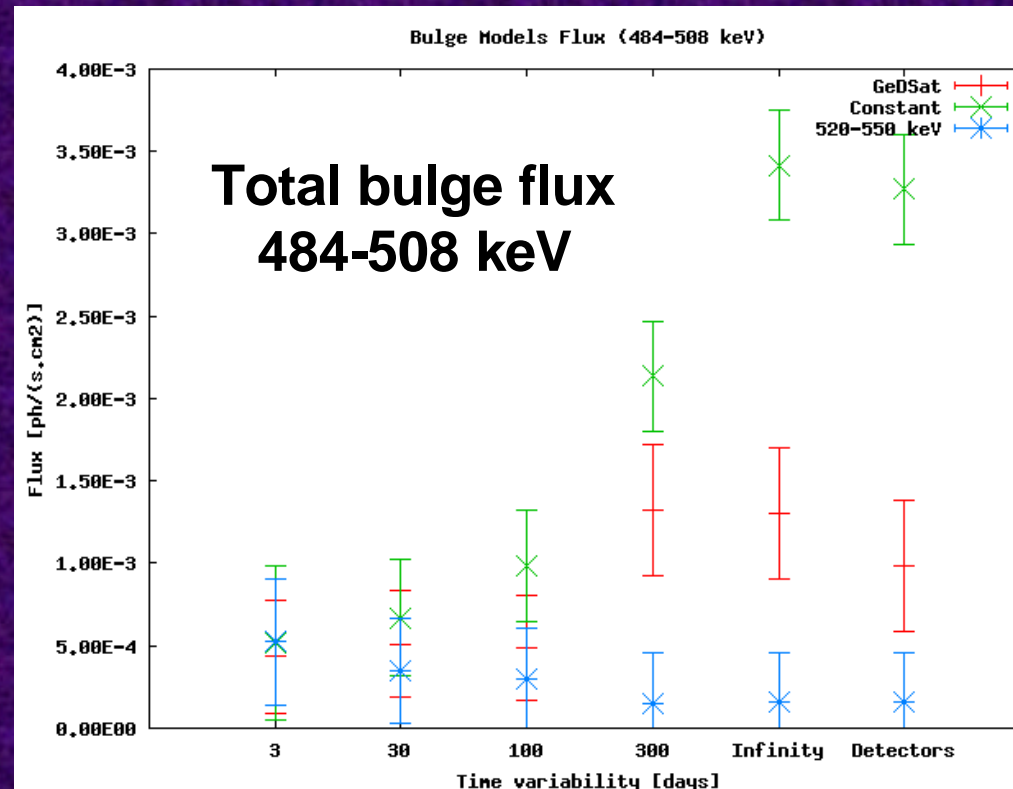
**Events rate compared  
with input background  
models**

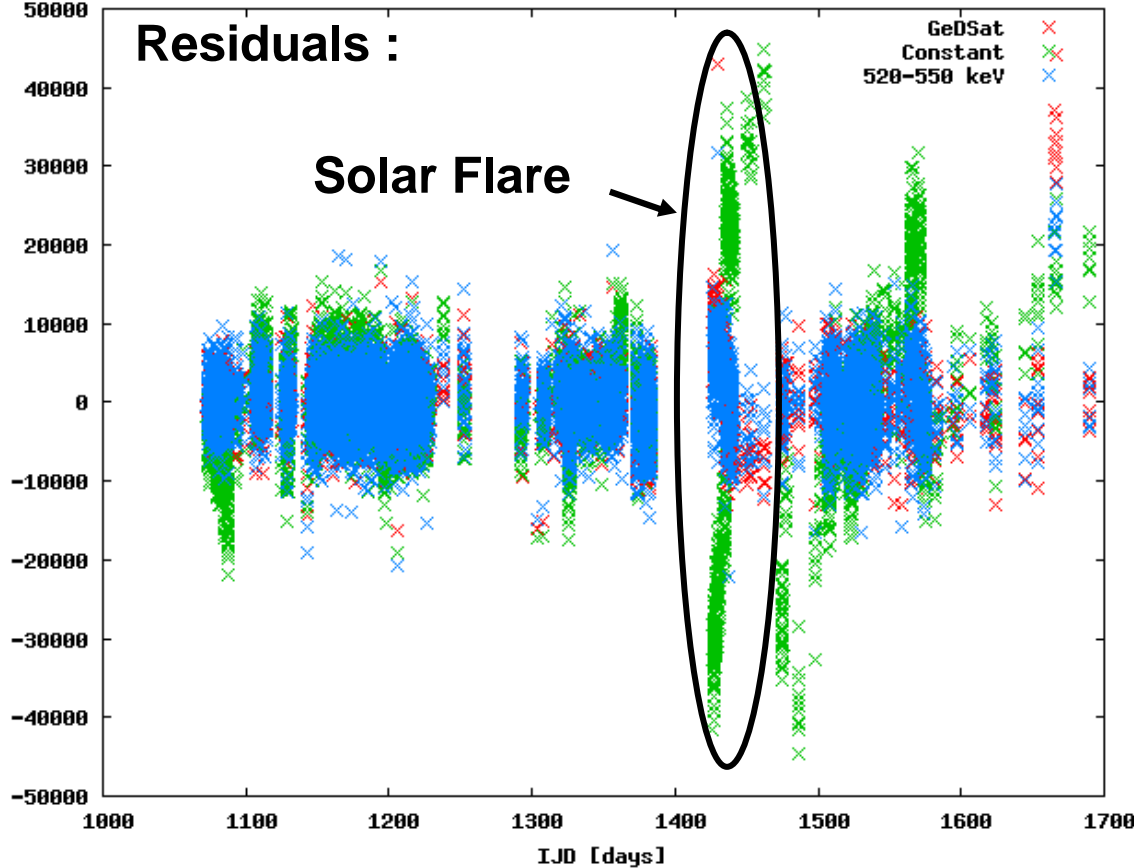
**514 - 550 keV**



# Model fitting results (preliminary)

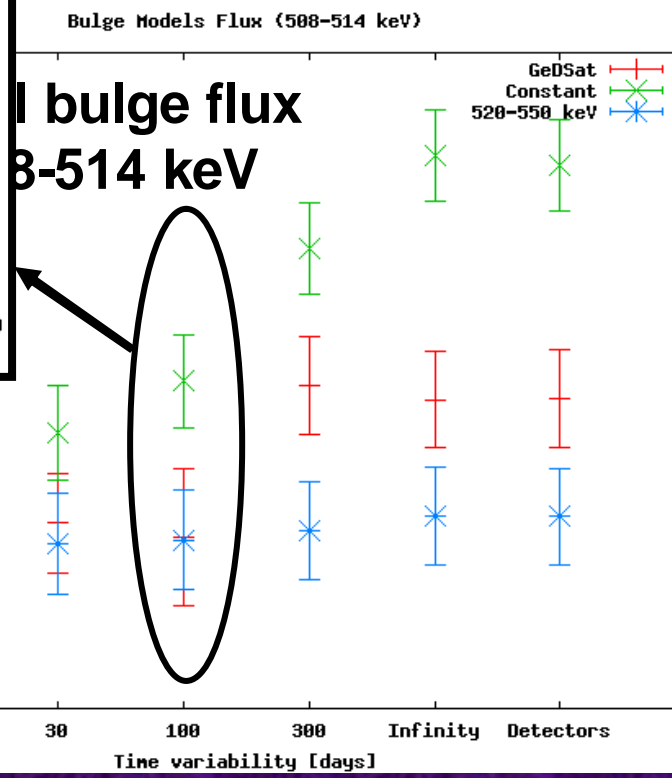
- Maximum of likelihood method
- Probably over-estimated error bars:
  - positivity constraint  $\Rightarrow$  non-zero gradient ...





preliminary)

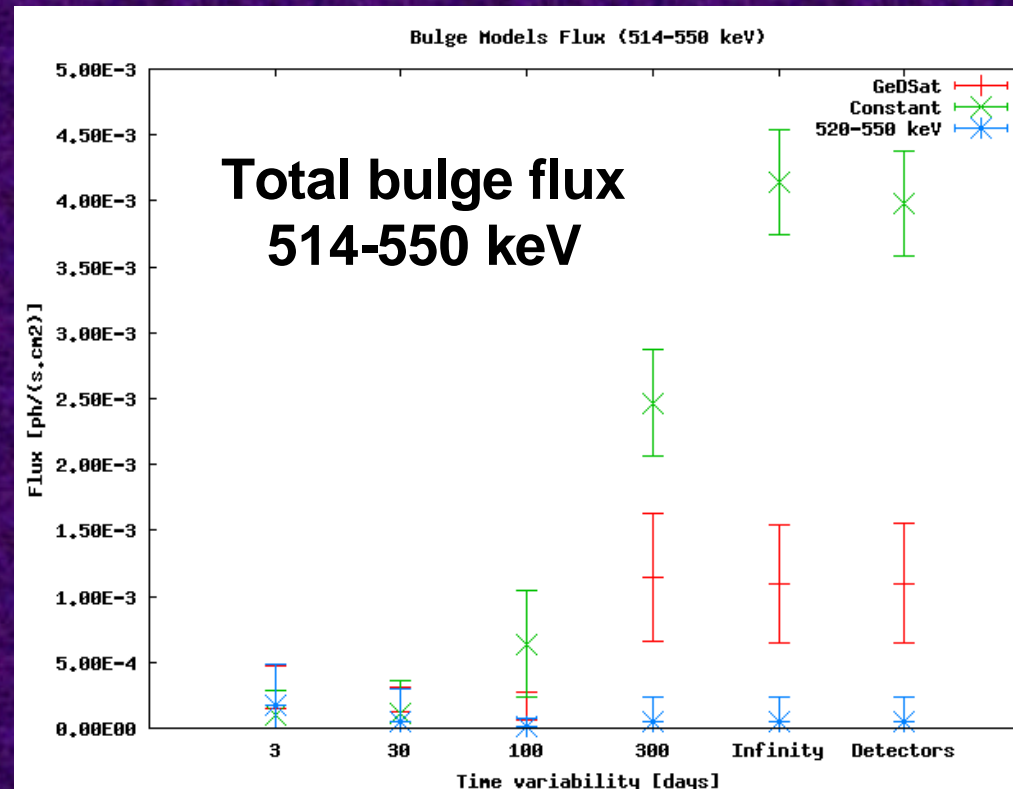
it ...



# Model fitting results (preliminary)

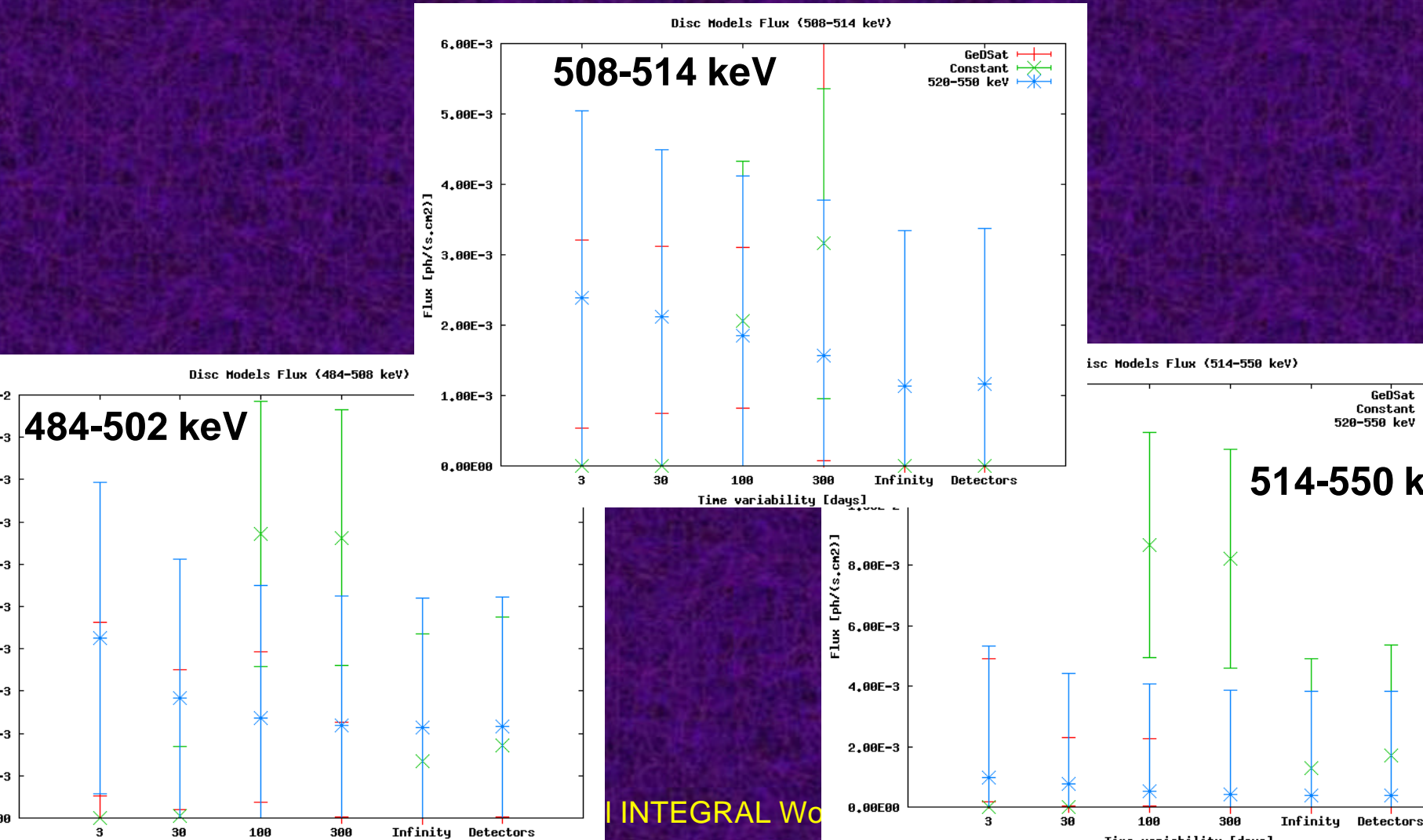
- Maximum of likelihood method
- Bad error bars handling :
  - positivity constraint => non-zero gradient ...

→ Flux dependant on bgnd model  
→ Stability for time variability  
 $t < \sim 100$  days



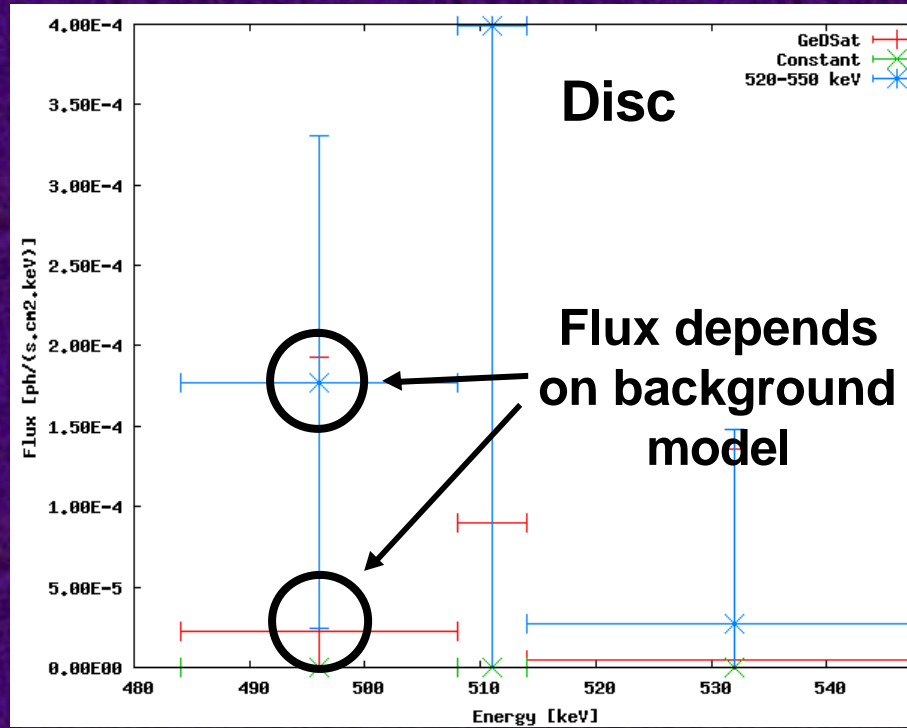
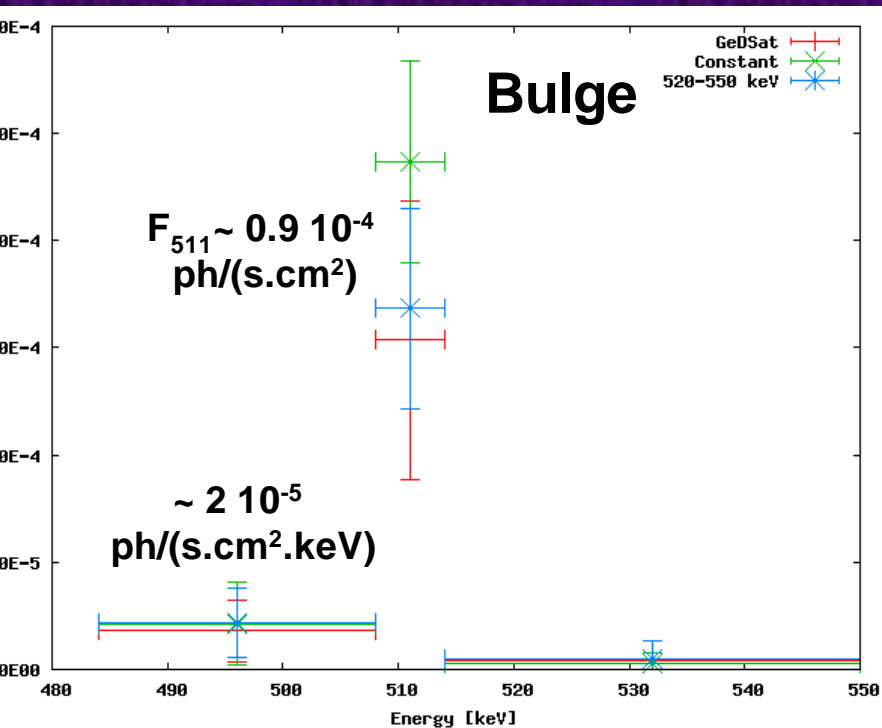
# Model fitting results (preliminary)

Disc components : no detection ?



# Model fitting results (preliminary)

## Background variability of 3 days : spectra



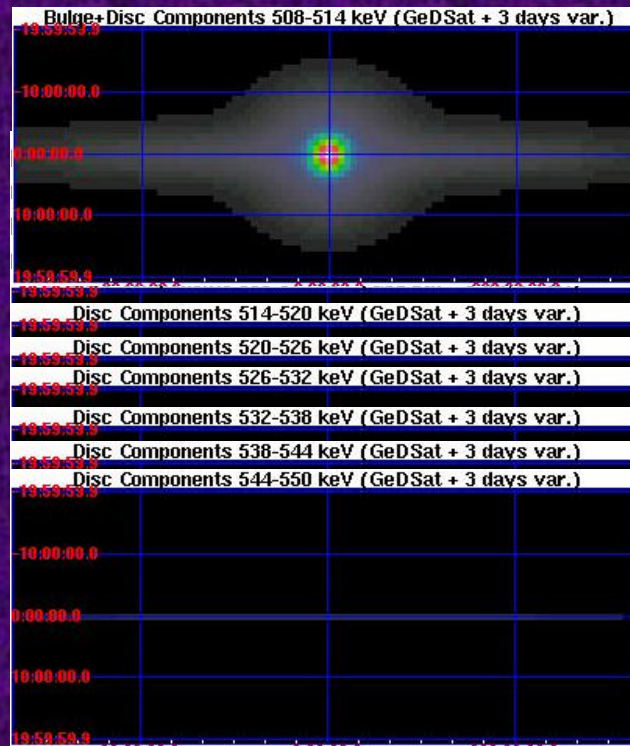
# Model fitting results (preliminary)

Background variability of 3 days + GeDSat : morphology

484 – 508 keV



508 – 514 keV



514 – 550 keV



Same linear color scale, except 508-514 keV : factor

# Conclusion and further work

- Background modeling issues :
  - Bad background modeling introduce strong systematic errors
  - Ge saturated events / continuum flux tracers are almost equivalent : good for short term variation, need an additional time variability ( $\tau \sim 1$  month)
  - Large scale maps correlated with background models
- No evidence of disc emission
- No evidence of bulge emission above 511 keV
- Next steps :
  - Better error handling (unconstrained fits or MCMC estimation)
  - Multi-components background fitting
  - Smoother time variations (splines)
  - Extended energy range