

Unfolding Gammapy

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Settings

- True and Reconstructed Energy Range from 1 TeV to 100 TeV
- Background Spectrum
 - PowerLaw
(Idx=-2, Amp= $10^{-12} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ TeV}^{-1}$, Ref=1 TeV)
- Source Spectrum
 - LogParabola
(Amp= $10^{-12} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ TeV}^{-1}$, Ref=1 TeV, $\alpha=2$, $\beta=1$)
- Unfolding Spectrum
 - PieceWiseNorm · PowerLaw (Idx=0)
 - Flat Prior
 - Frozen PowerLaw Parameters: only Fitting Norms

I used the poisson likelihood of the counts:

$$\epsilon = 10^{-8}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum n_{\text{pred}} - n_{\text{true}} \cdot \log_{10} (n_{\text{pred}} + \epsilon)$$

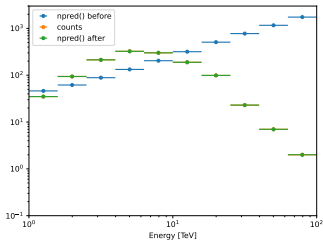
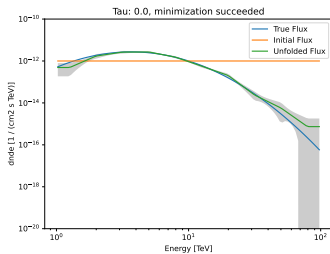
I used the tikhonov regularization (flat 2nd derivative, matrix \mathbf{C}) on the norm parameters (f) (they represent the bin heights of the unfolding, hence need to be (2nd derivative)-flat?)

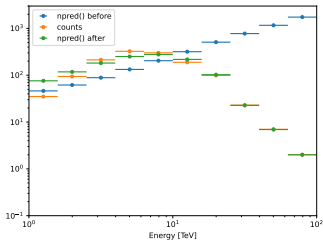
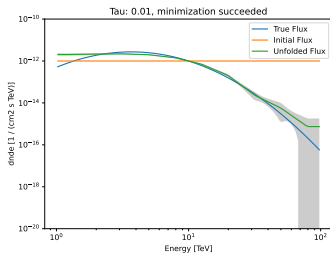
$$\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{C}f)^{\top}(\tau\mathbf{1})^{-1}(\mathbf{C}f)$$

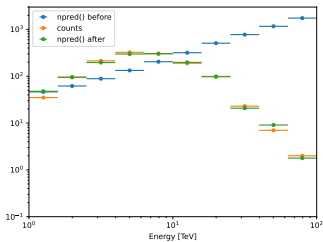
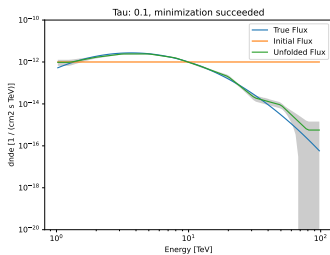
Results

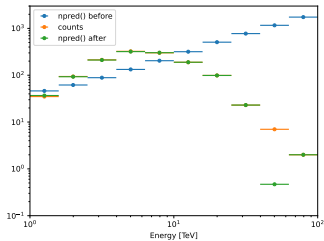
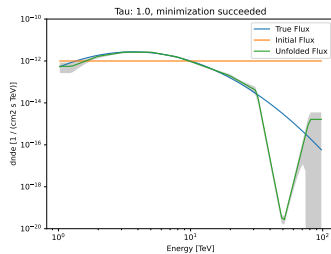
- The following plots show the true spectrum, the start spectrum (i.e. before the unfolding) and the unfolded spectrum.
- $\text{Tau}=0$ means no regularization.
- 10 reconstructed energy bins are used, 80 true energy bins
- Some norms are unfolded to **nan**, which is of course nonsense and makes for really large error bands
- This was not hand-optimized, just some settings ran. If the fit failed (e.g. unfolding **nans**), the results are still shown.
- Low Sigma/Bias means 0.01, Higher Sigma/Bias means 0.1 for each

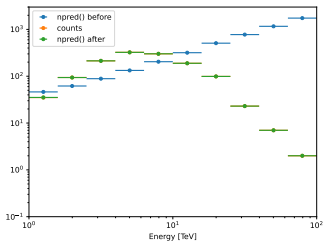
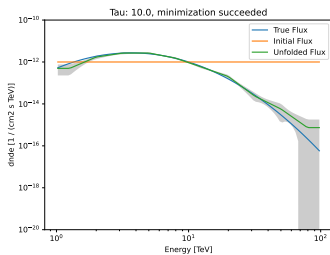
Low Sigma/Bias, 10 Unfolding Bins











Higher Sigma/Bias, 10 Unfolding Bins

