## Ghost Hunter Design Report

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#### Idea

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So, use threshold method to find the first PE and substract single PE waveform from original waveform, in order to search for the next PE.

• Select waveform whose PE numbers = 1.

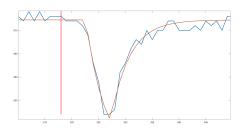
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- Use cuts to ensure that signal is within the range and not to weak.

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- According to [1], the standard waveform for a single PE is:

$$0 \le t < T: \quad i_{in}(t) = I_s \left( 1 - e^{-t/RC} \right)$$
$$T \le t \le \infty \quad i_{in}(t) = I_s \left( e^{T/RC} - 1 \right) \cdot e^{-t/RC}$$

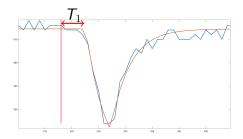
Fit single PE waveform with function

$$T_1 \leqslant t < T_2: \quad U = A \left( 1 - e^{-t/RC} \right)$$
  
 $t \geqslant T_2: \quad U = A \left[ e^{(T_2 - T_1)/RC} - 1 \right] e^{-t/RC}$ 



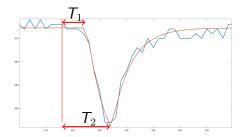
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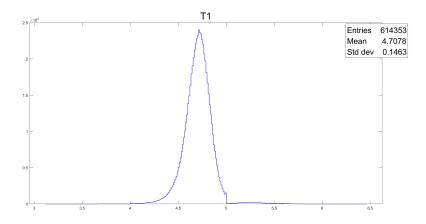
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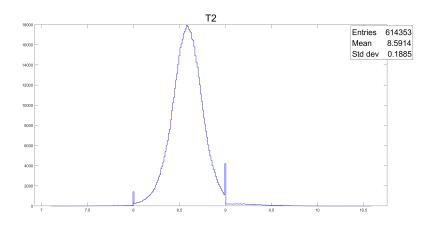


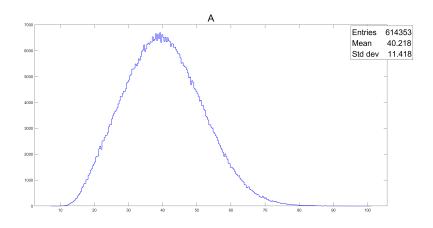
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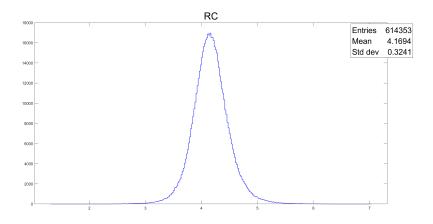
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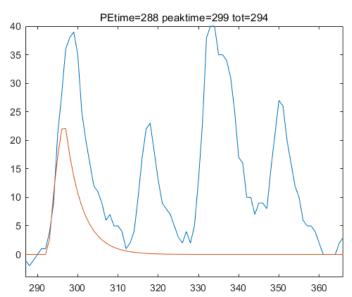


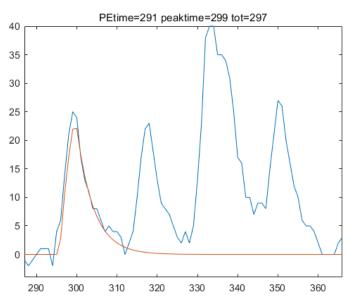


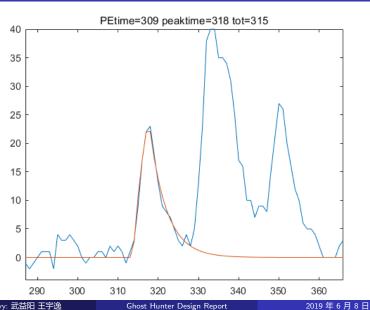


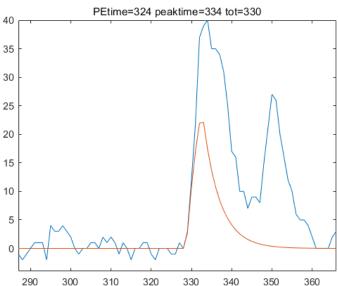


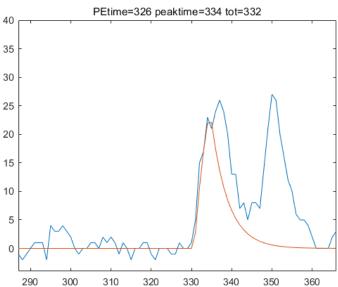


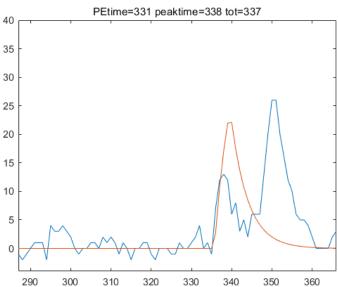


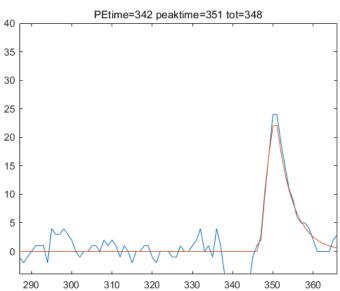












answer: 288,291,309,324,326,331,342

truth: 288,291,309,324,325,329,342

 $wasserstein\_distance = 0.4286$ 

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Solution: process exceptional signals separatedly; cut fake PEs.

# Thanks for listening!

#### Reference



Helmuth Spieler.

Pulse processing and analysis.

In IEEE NPSS Short Course, 1993 Nuclear Science Symposium, San Francisco, California, 2002.