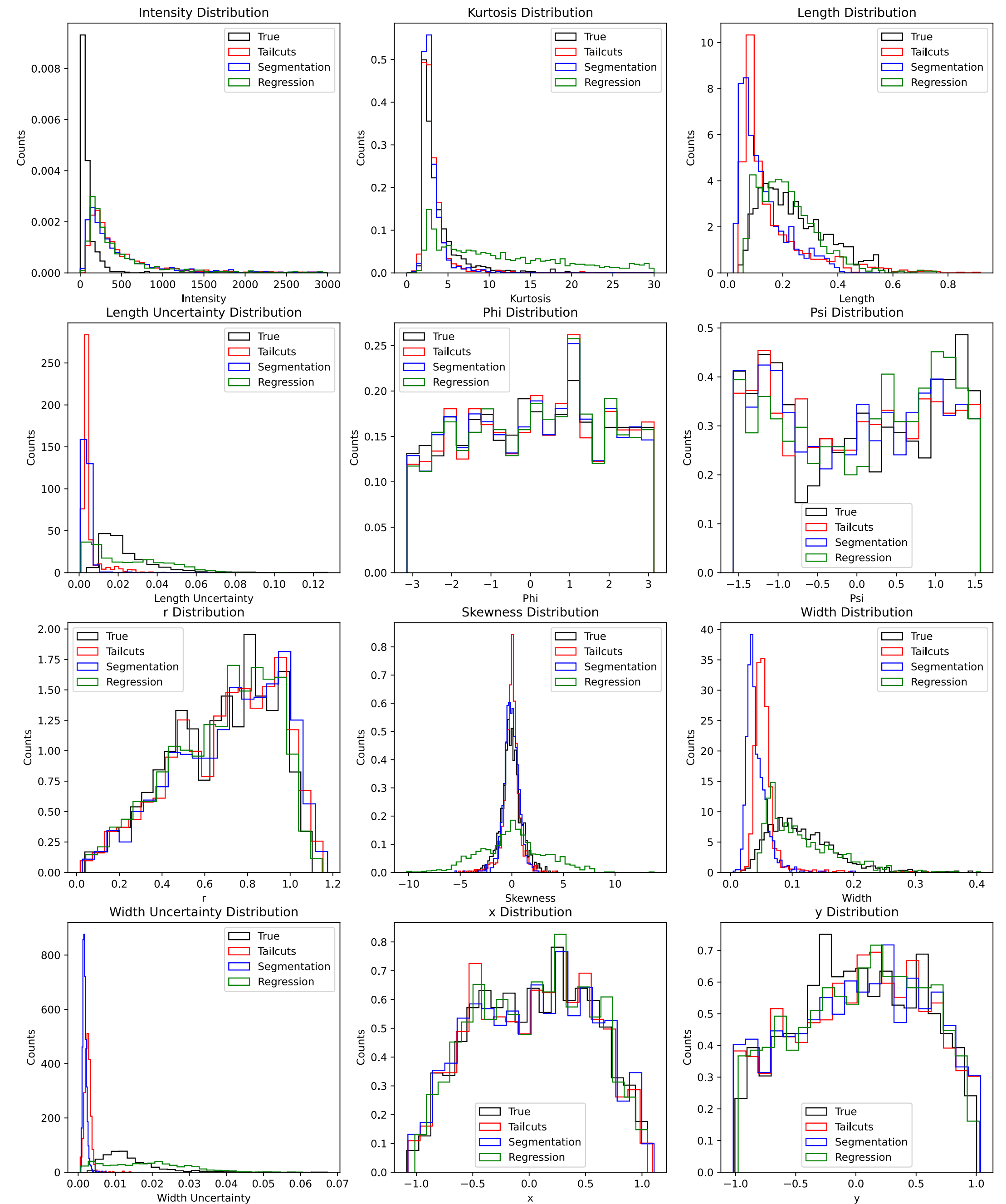
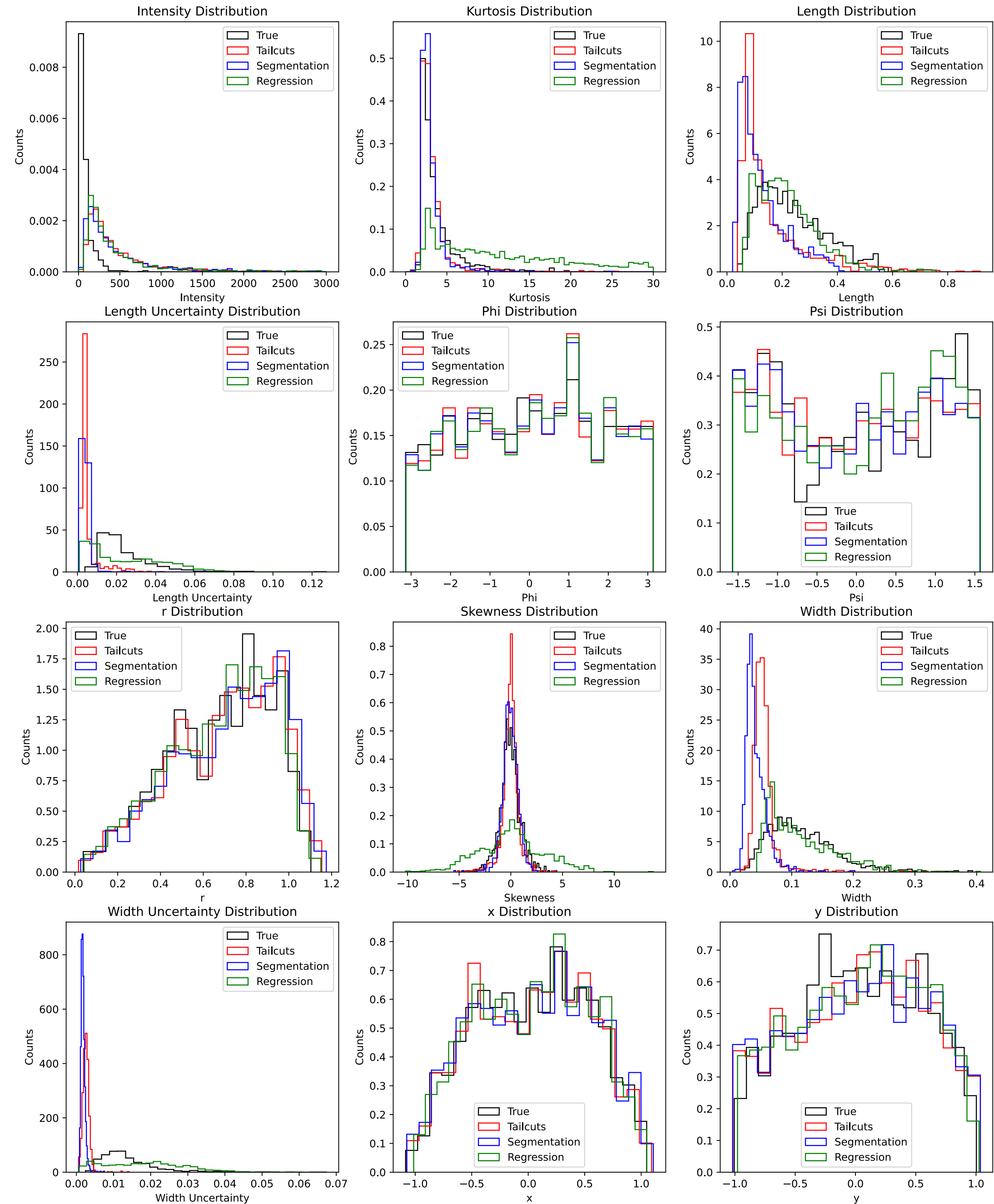


However, 3 errors:

1. Not rounded to integers
2. True parameters calculated as binary mask
3. Rounding errors for images with large intensity

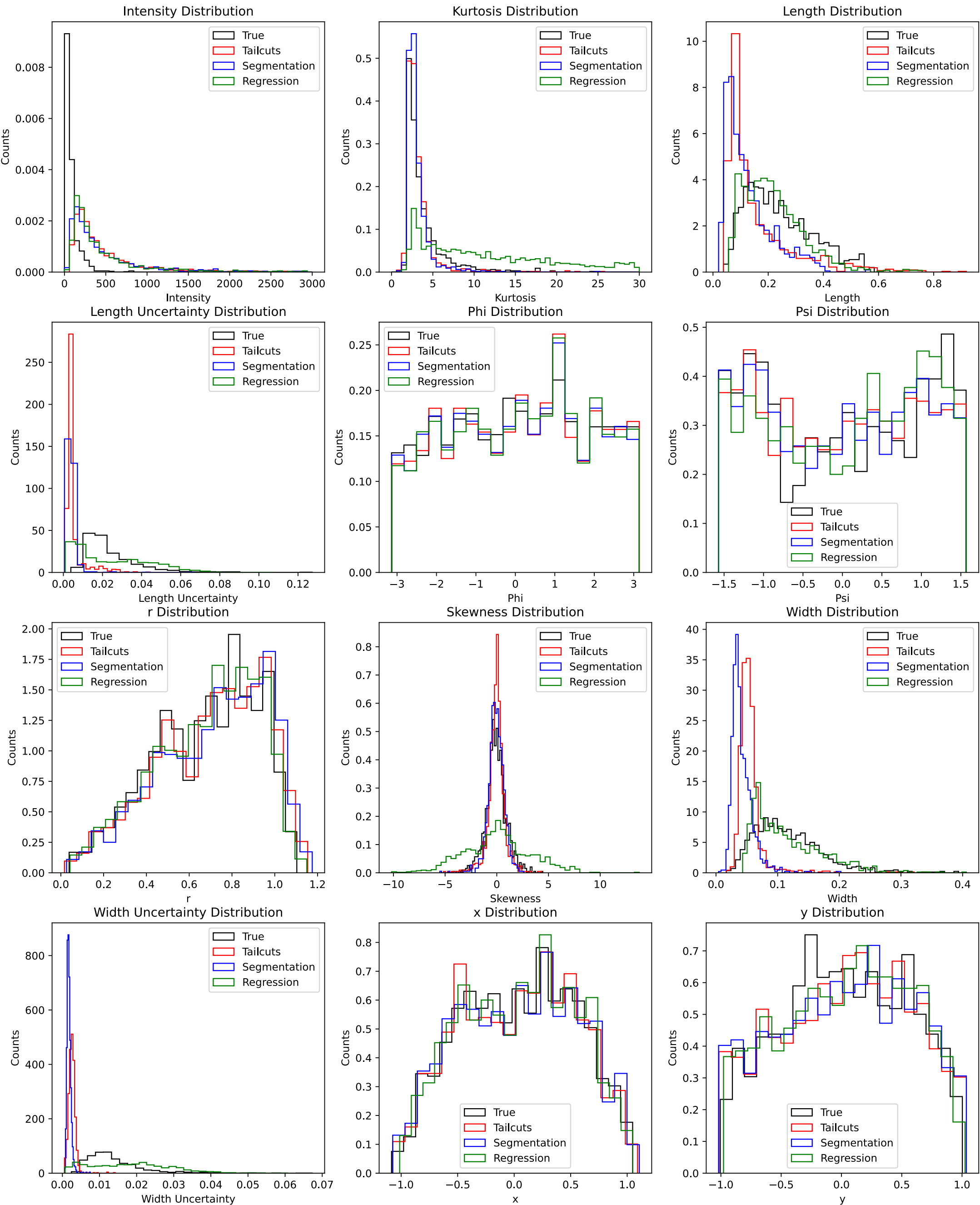




1. Not rounded to integers

This effect smooths out the distribution more, leading for example to a higher kurtosis.

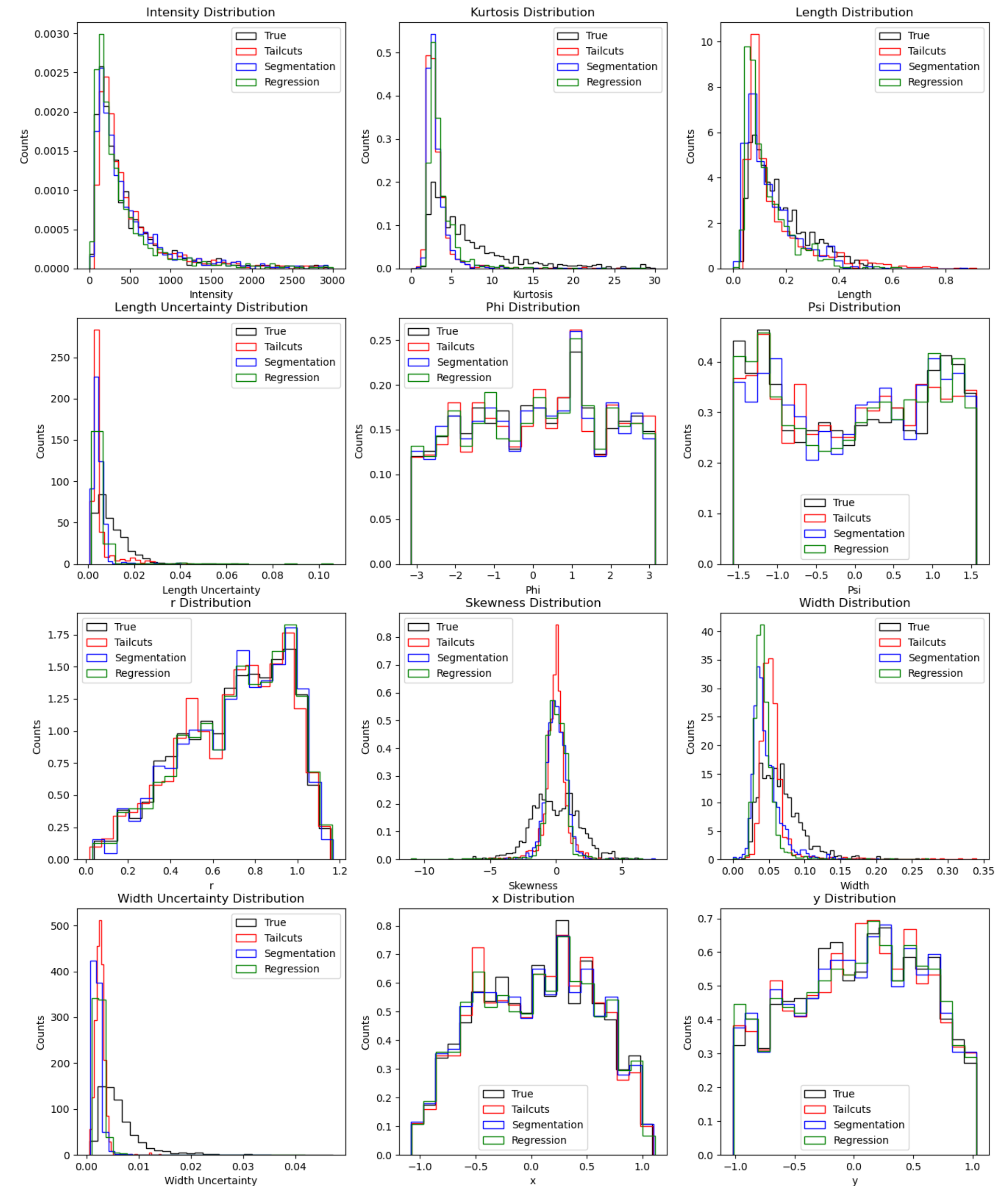
Also length and width are getting estimated higher, as the values go on further out.



2. True parameters from binary mask images

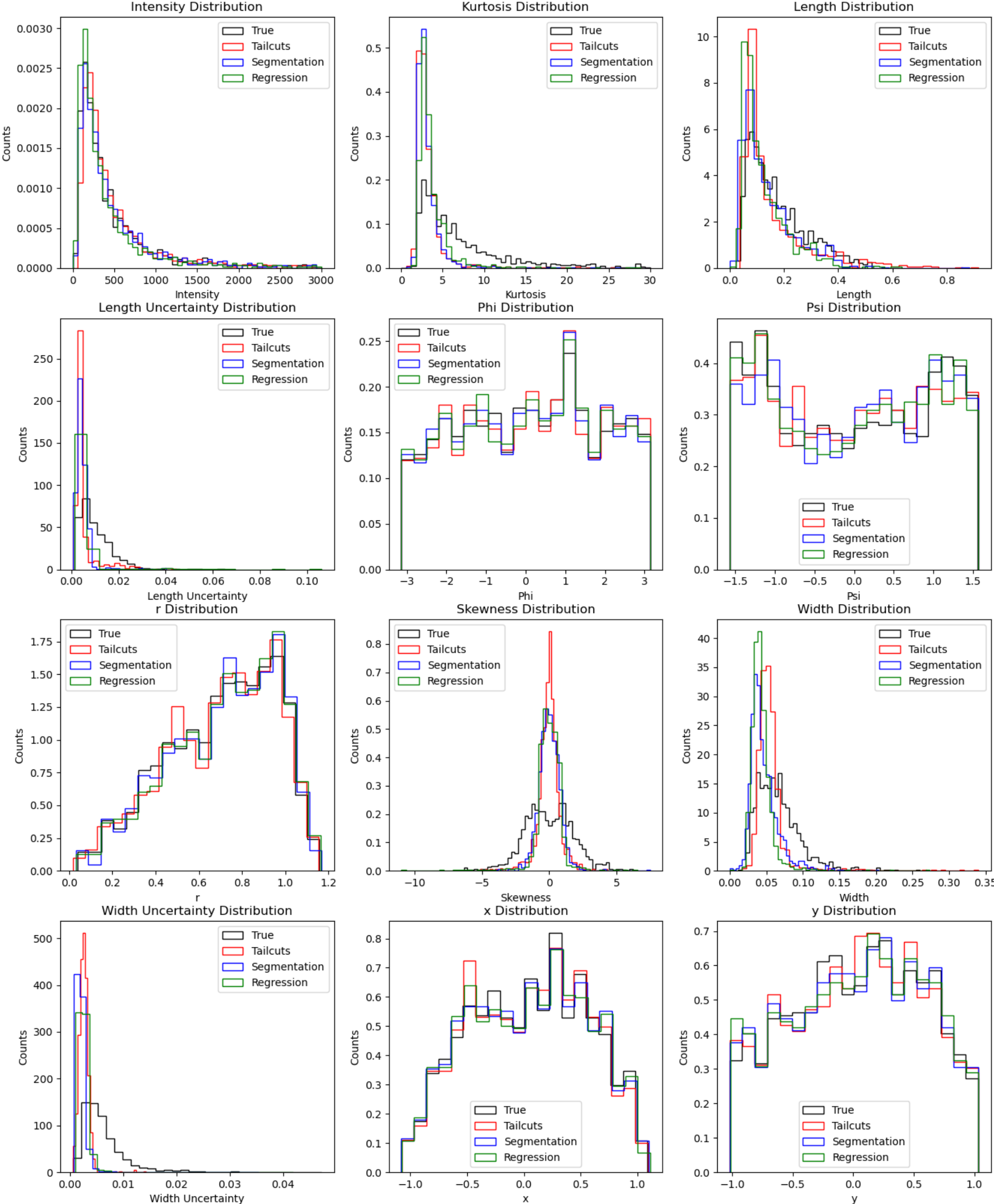
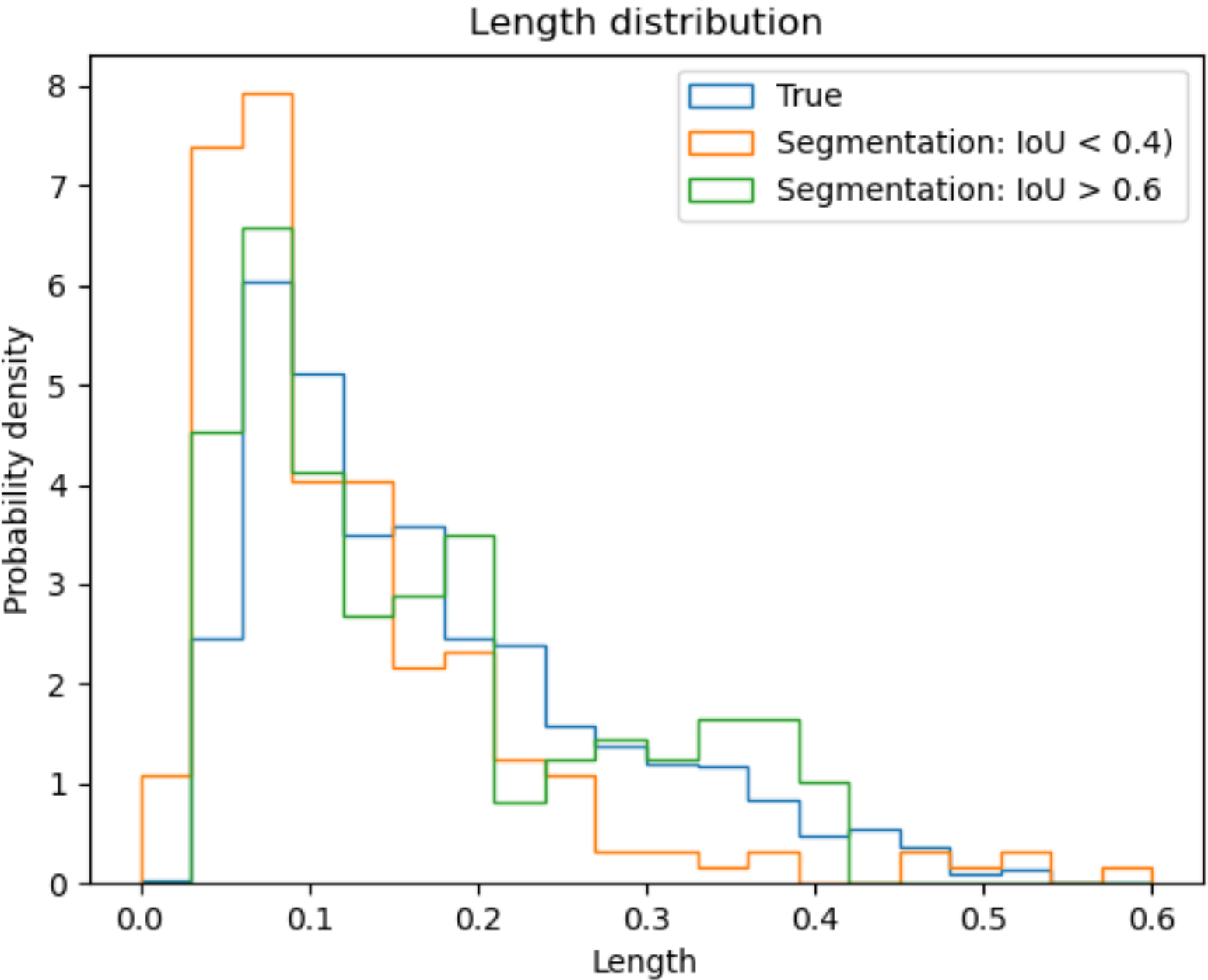
When you correct for this —>

Length and width still often underestimated slightly, but seems logical as the cleaning might not guess the entire shape



2. True parameters from binary mask images

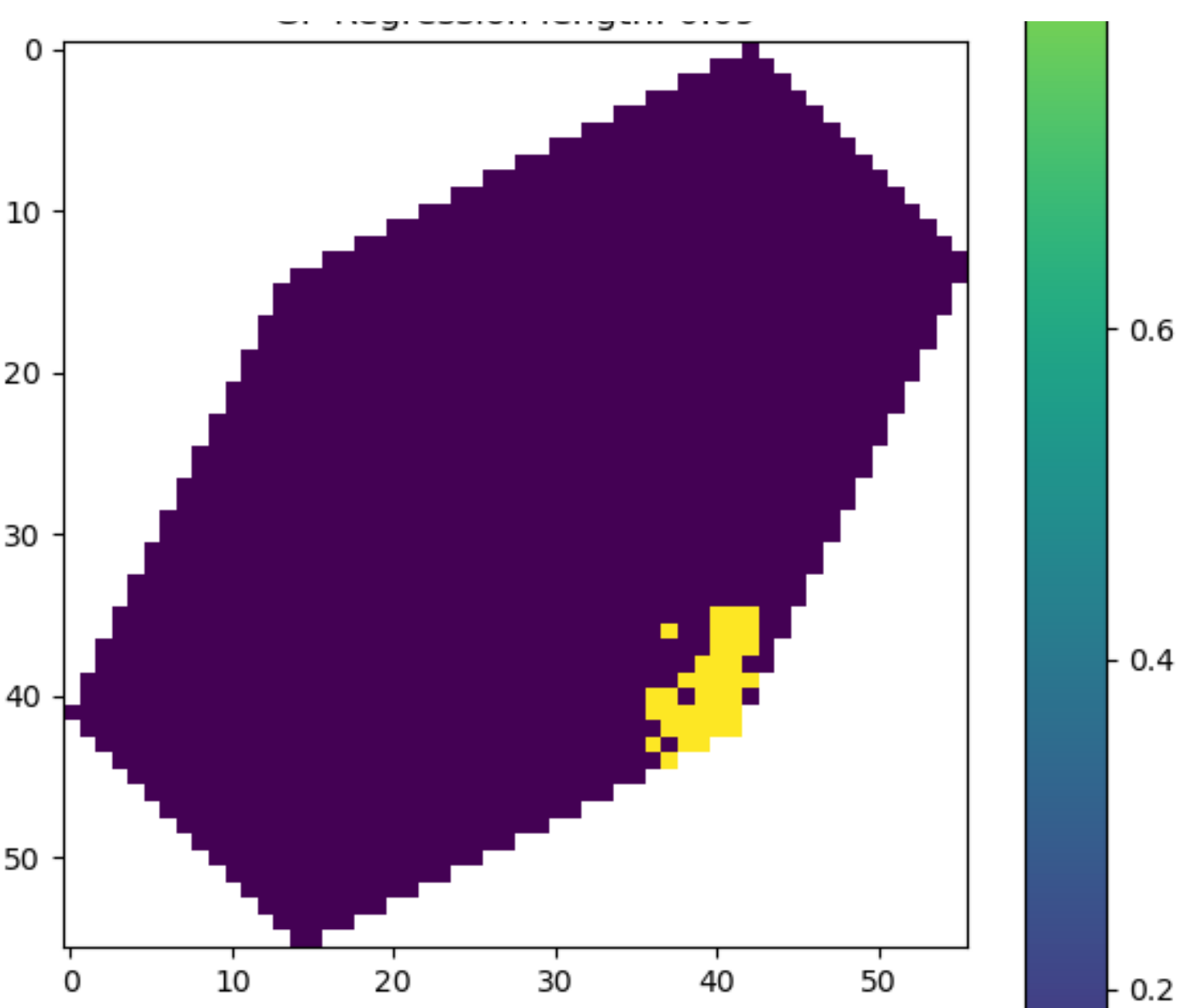
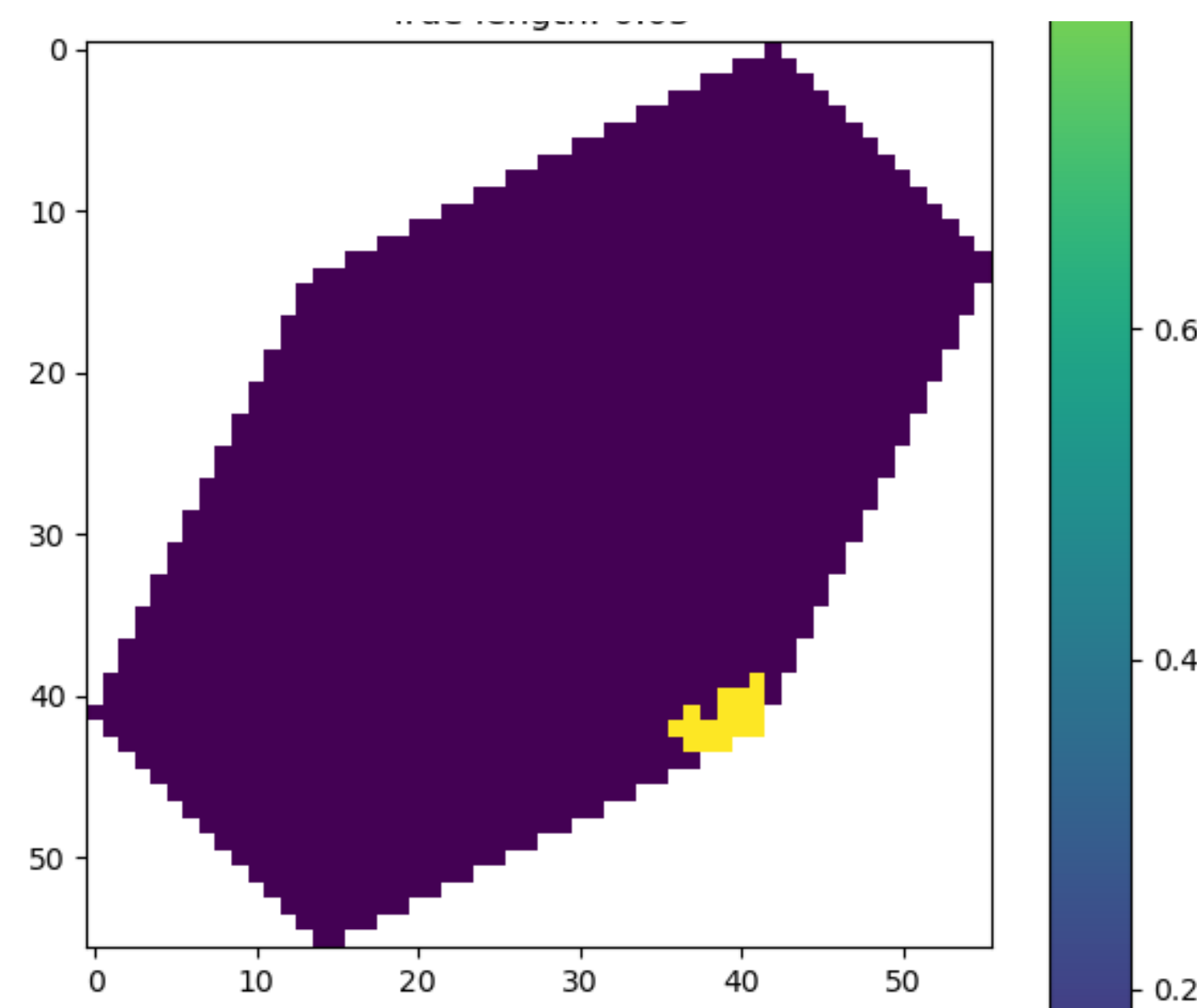
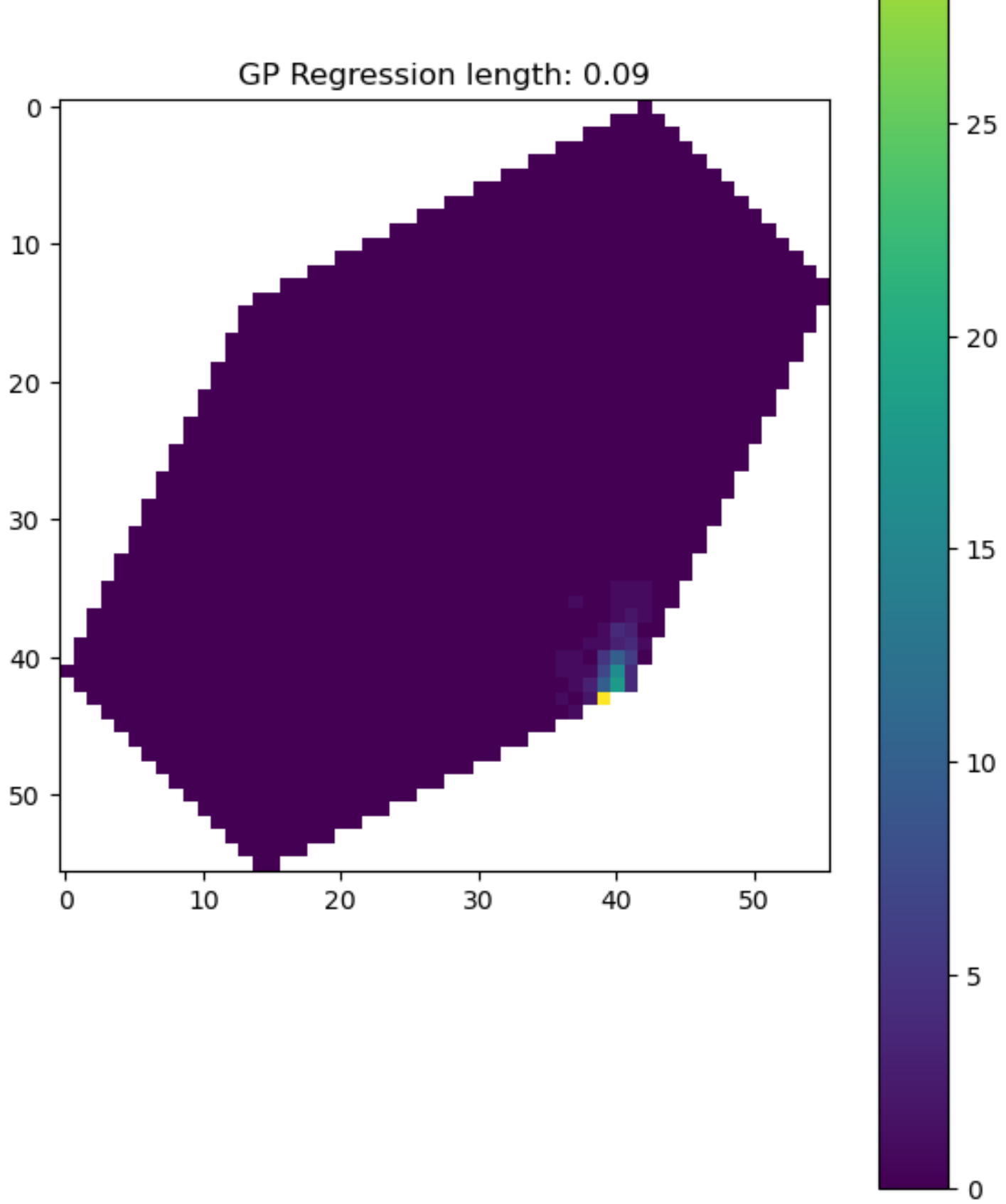
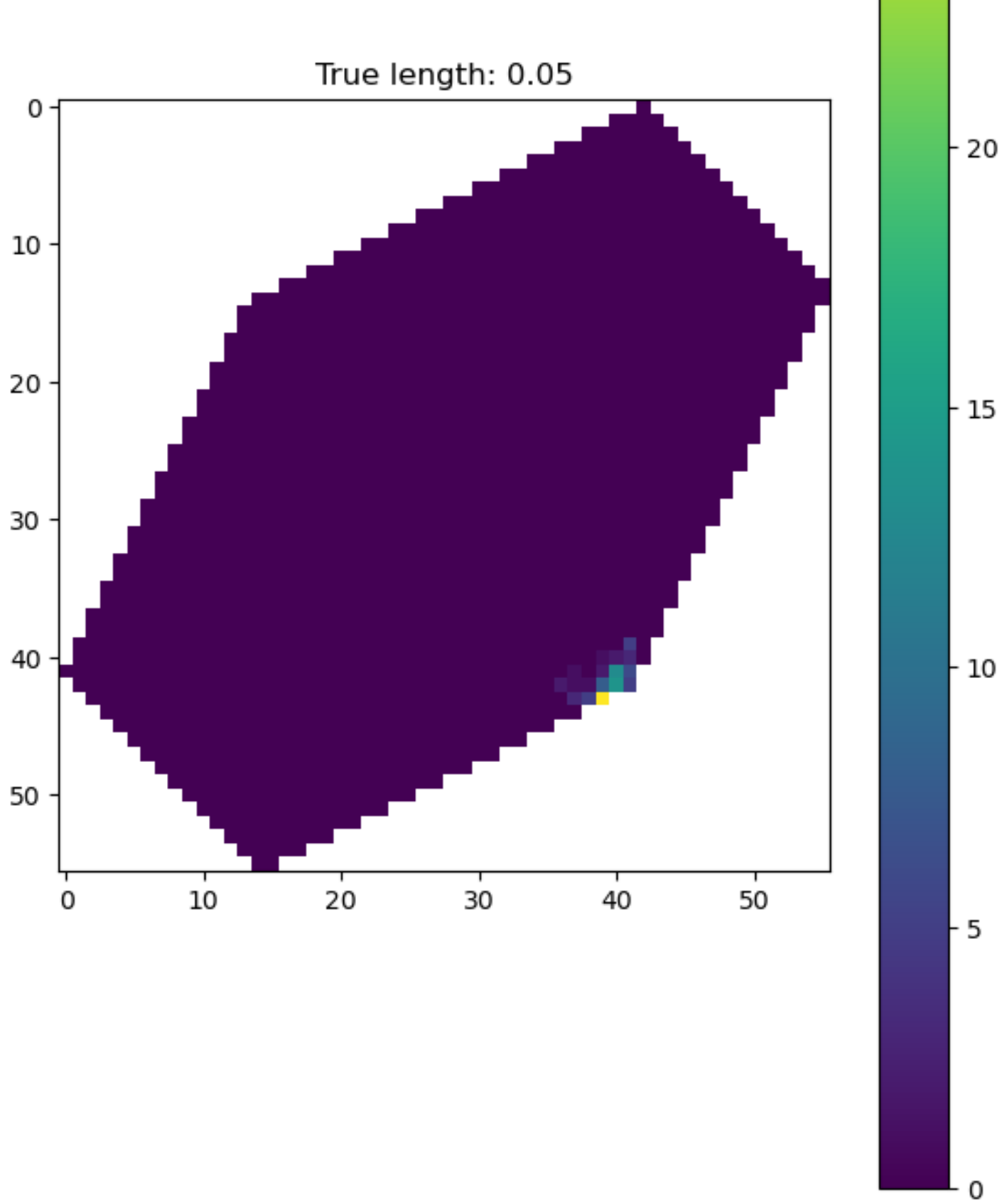
Length and width still often underestimated slightly, but seems logical as the cleaning might not guess the entire shape



3. Rounding errors for images with large intensity

Binary mask of true and clean

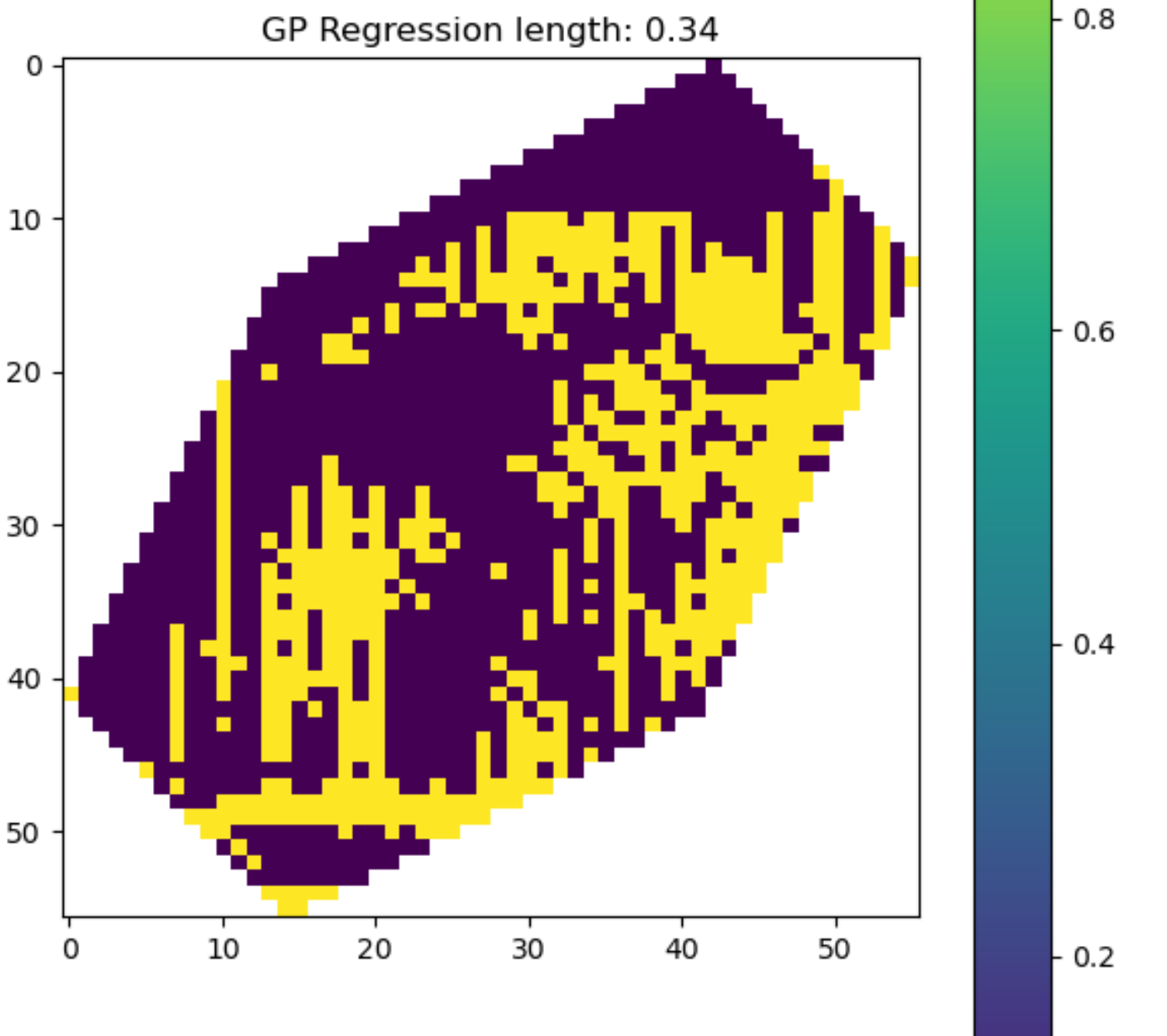
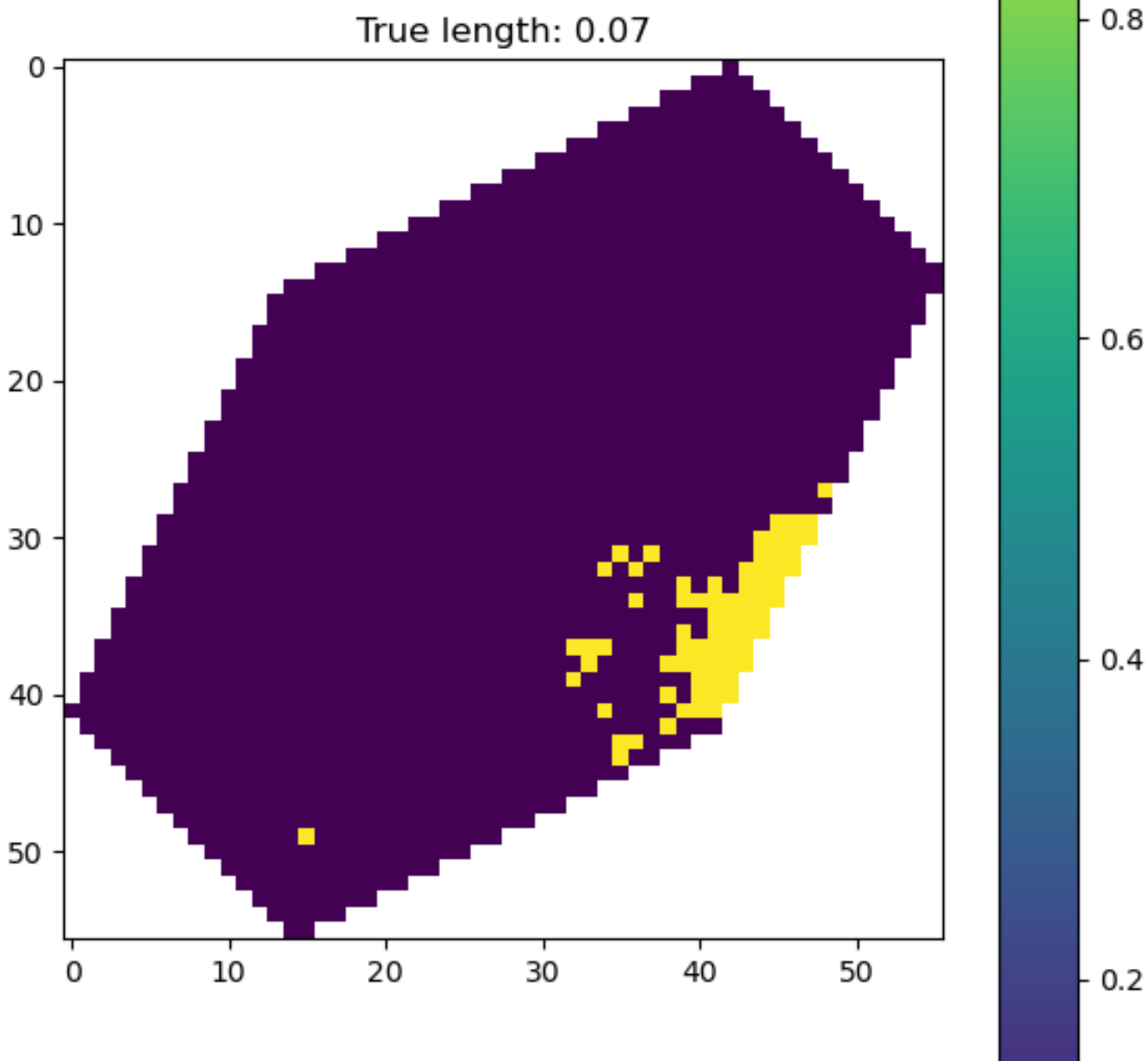
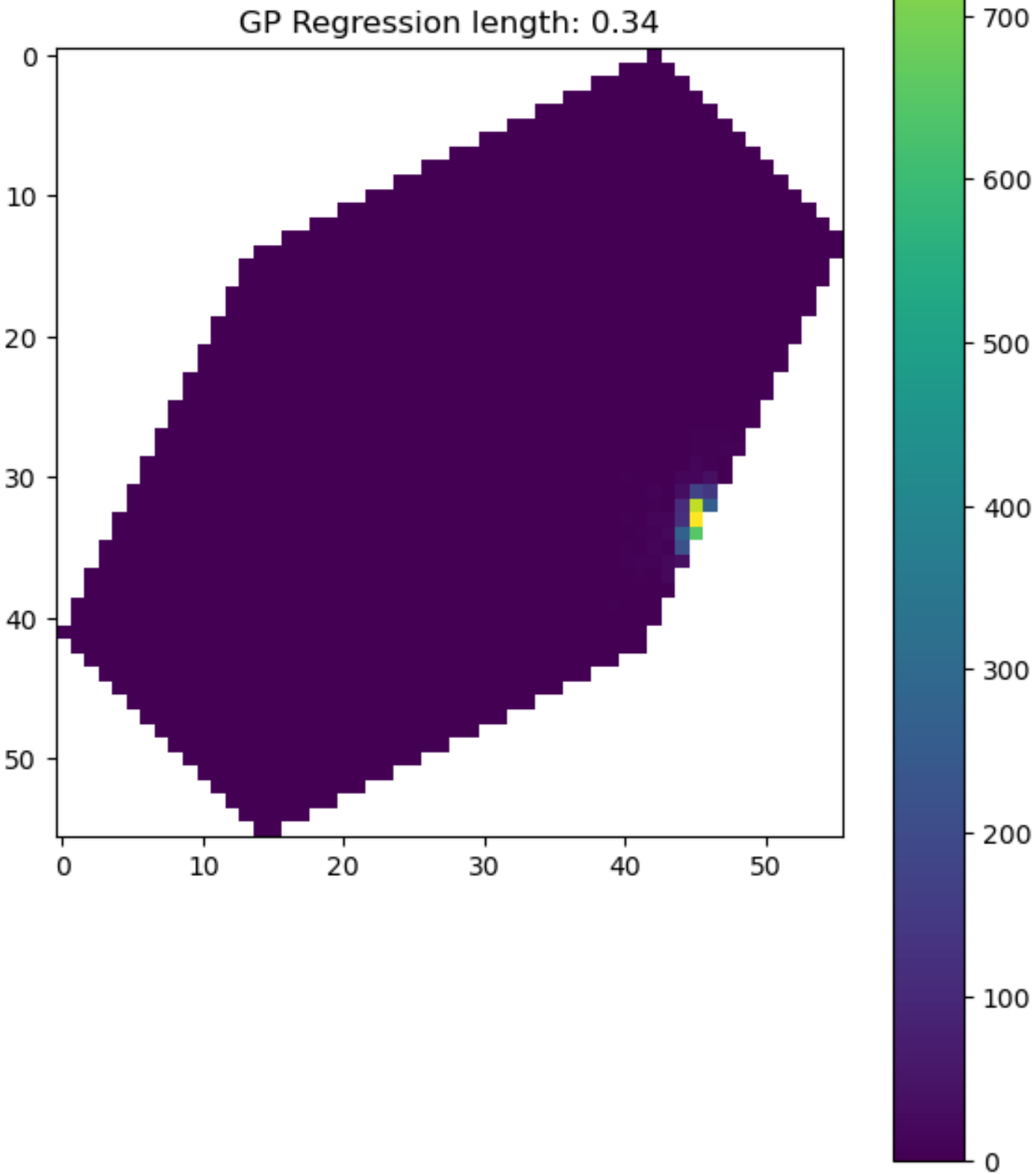
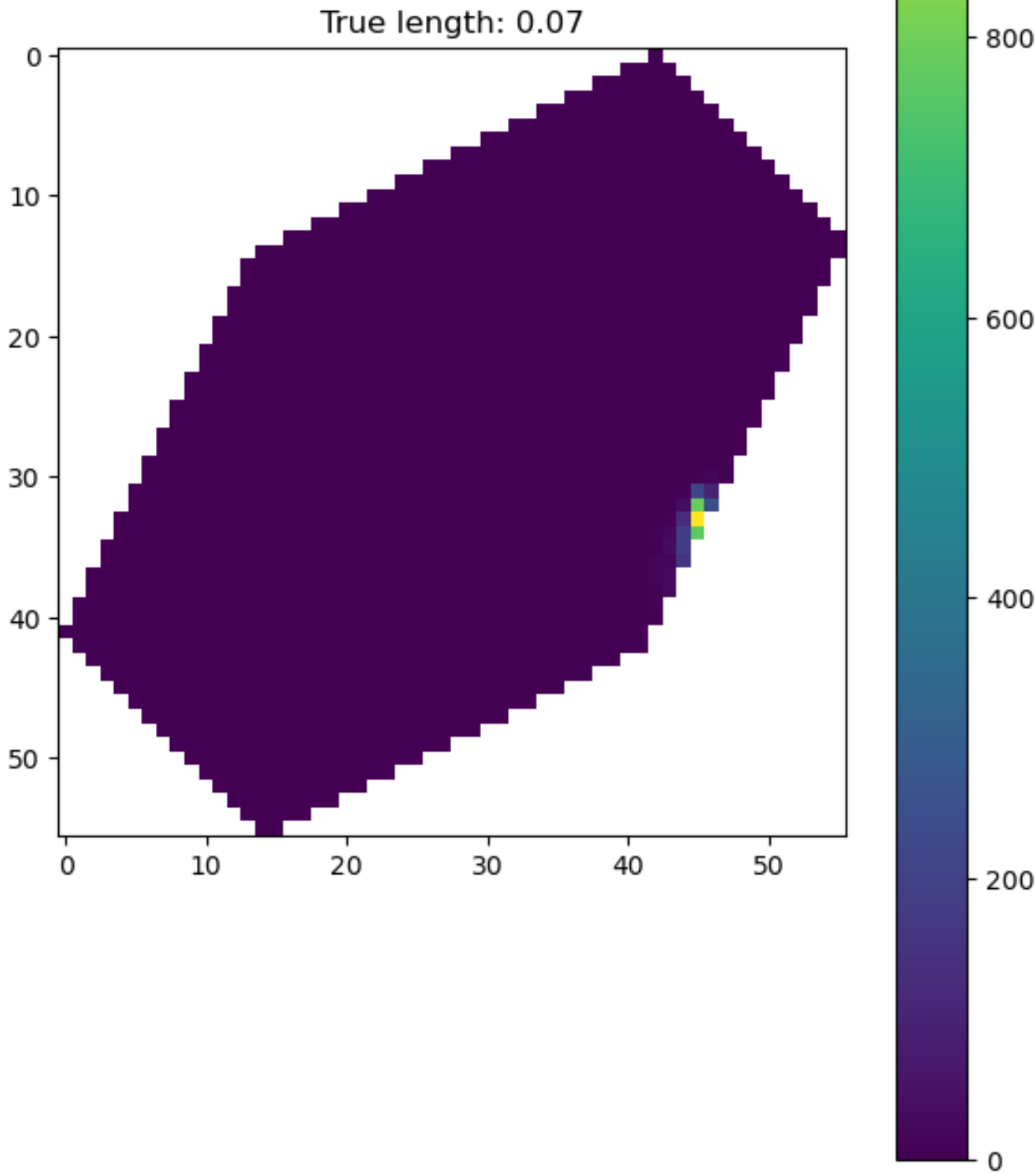
Max pixel: 35



3. Rounding errors
for images with
large intensity

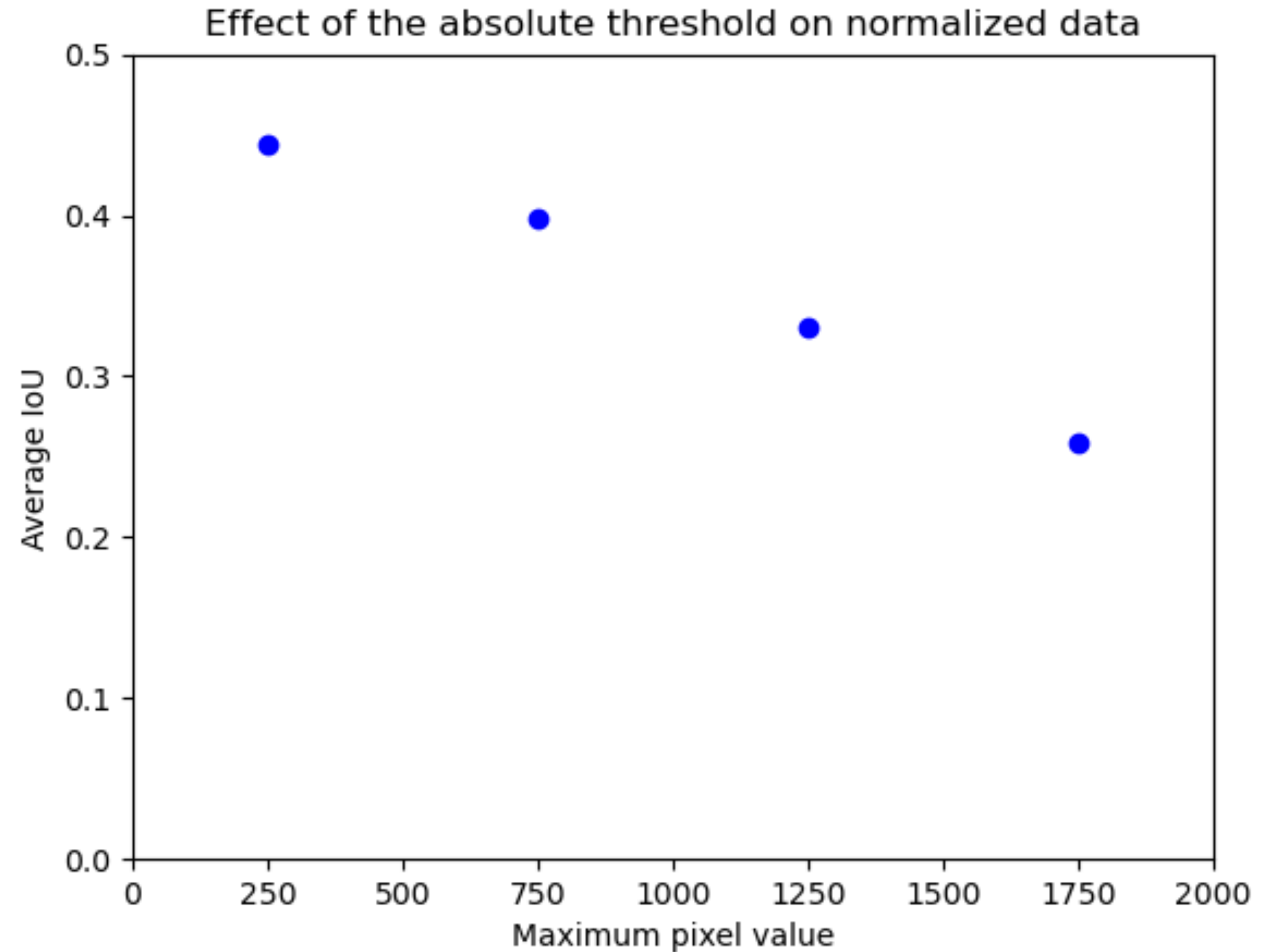
Binary mask of
true and clean

Max pixel: ~1000



3. Rounding errors for images with large intensity

Reason: Data is normalized in model, but pixels are included when > 0.5 . This means for images with high maximum pixels that extremely low normalized pixel values are also included

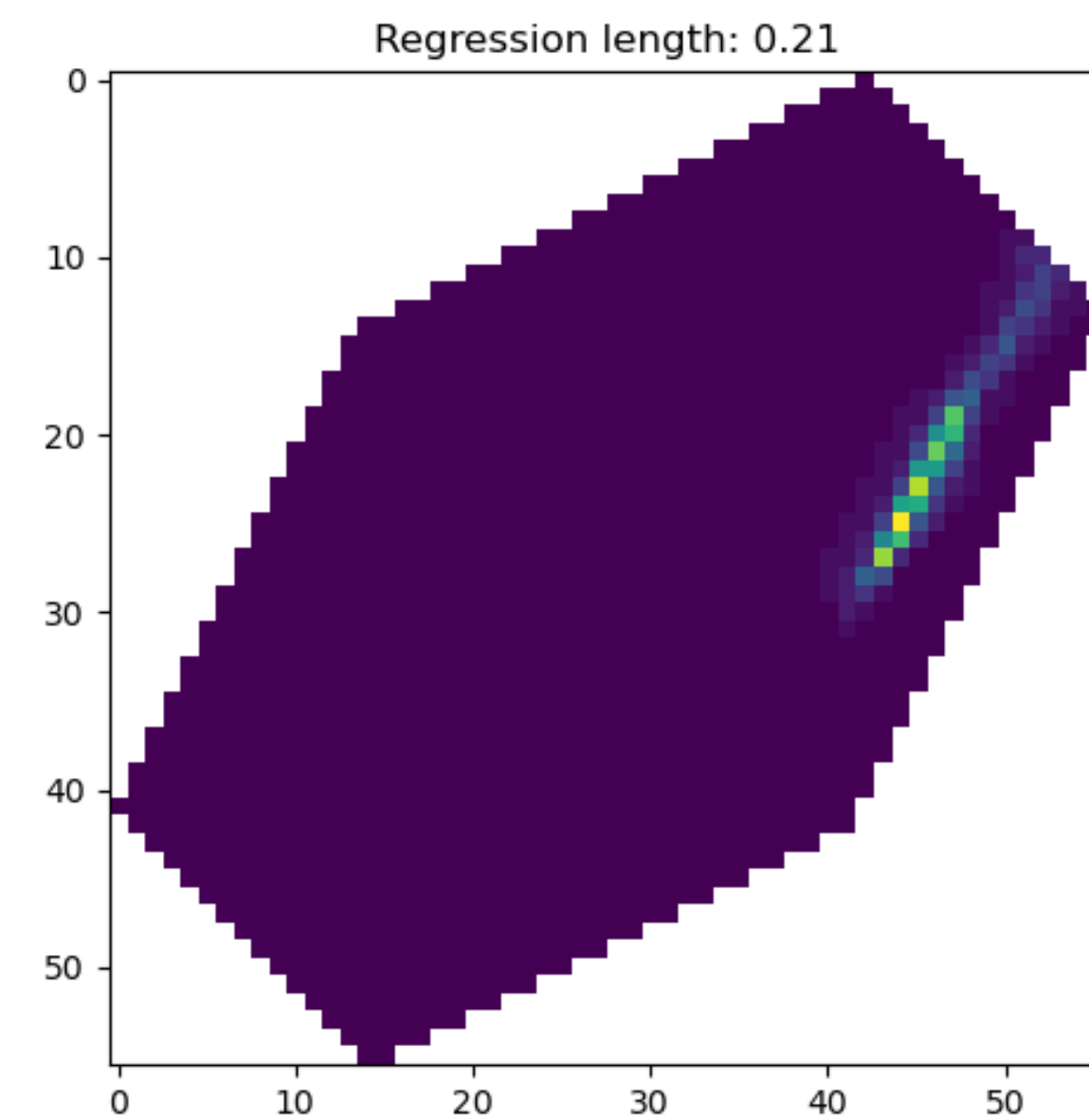
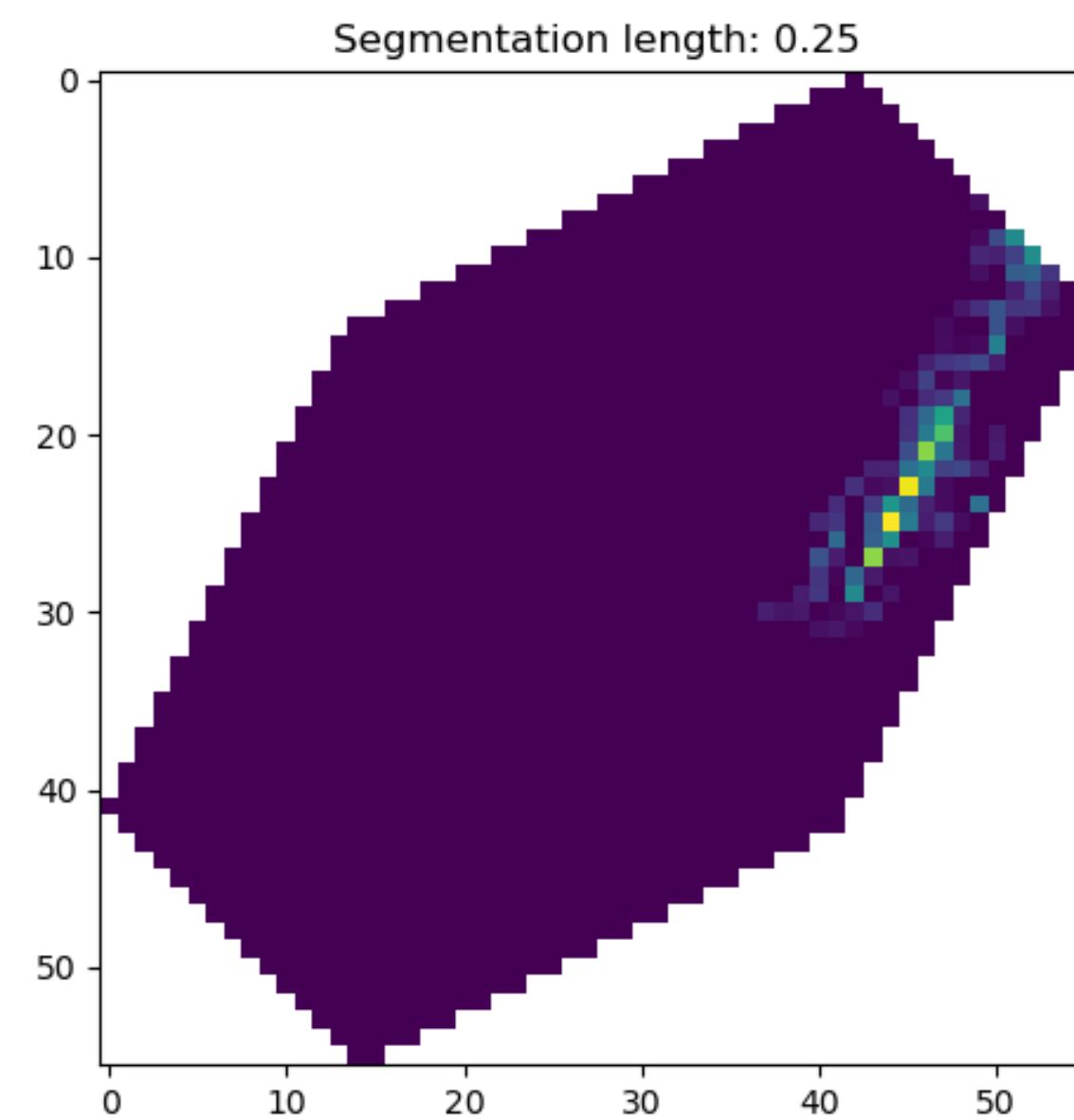
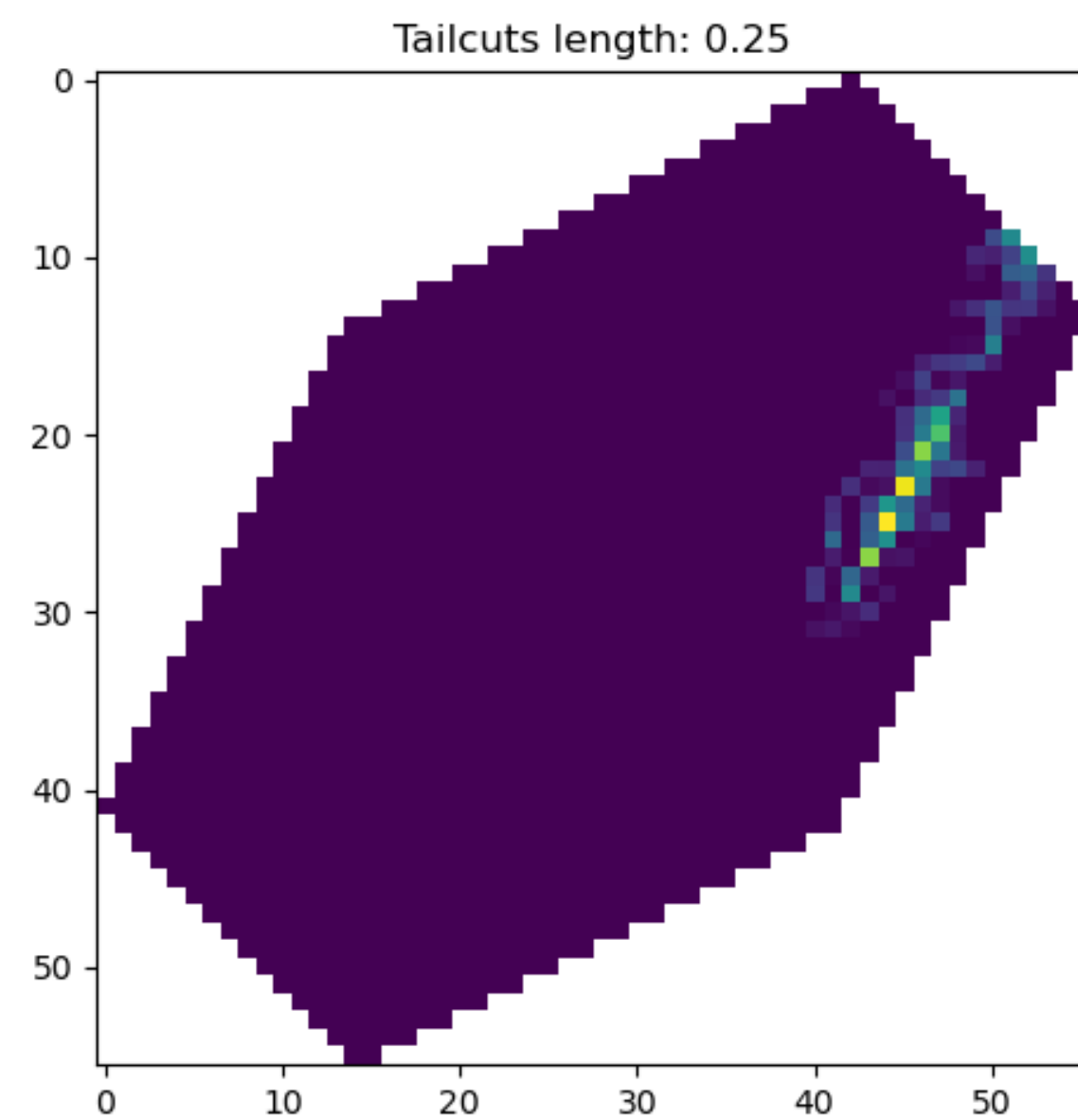
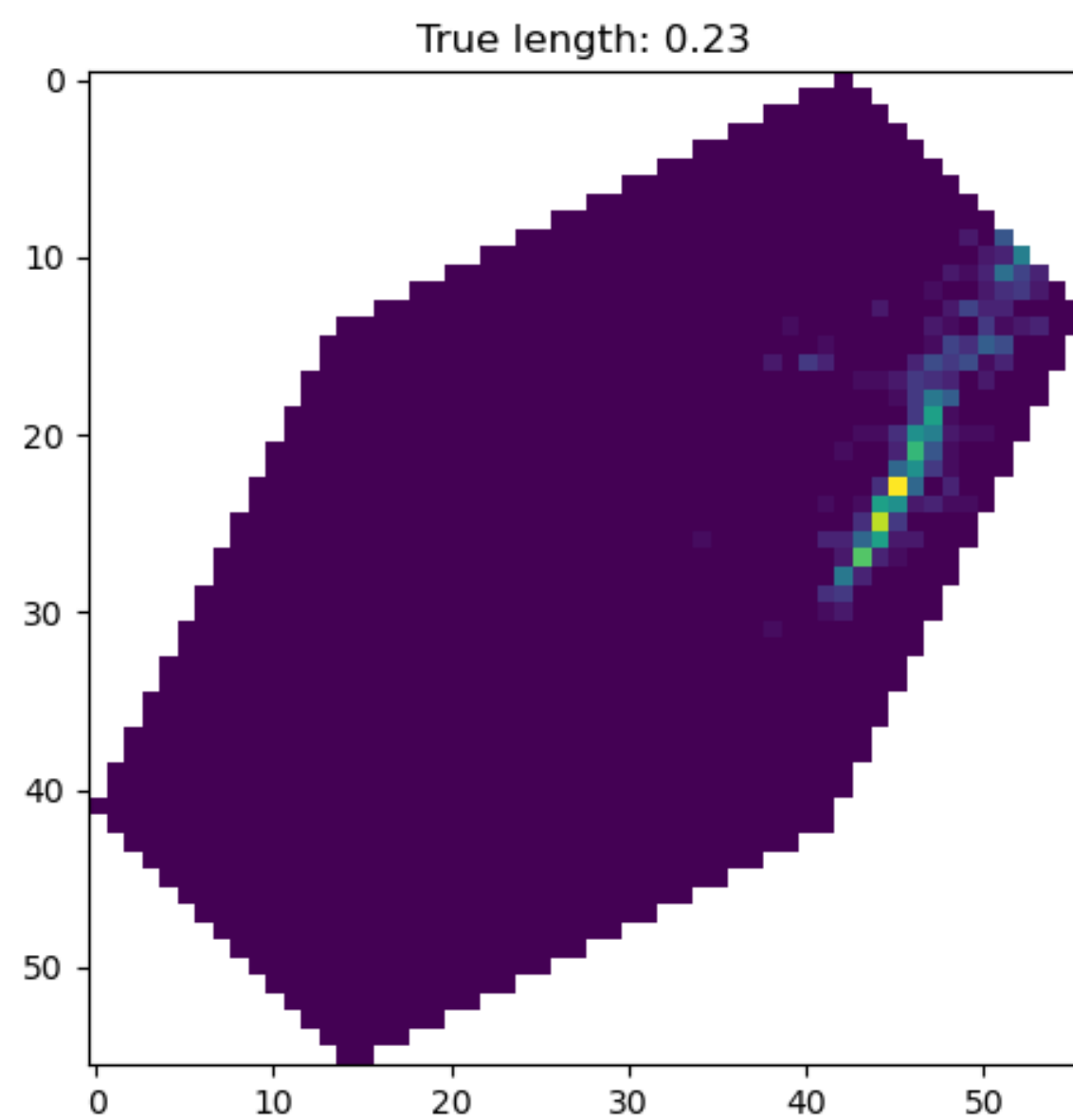


3. Rounding errors for images with large intensity

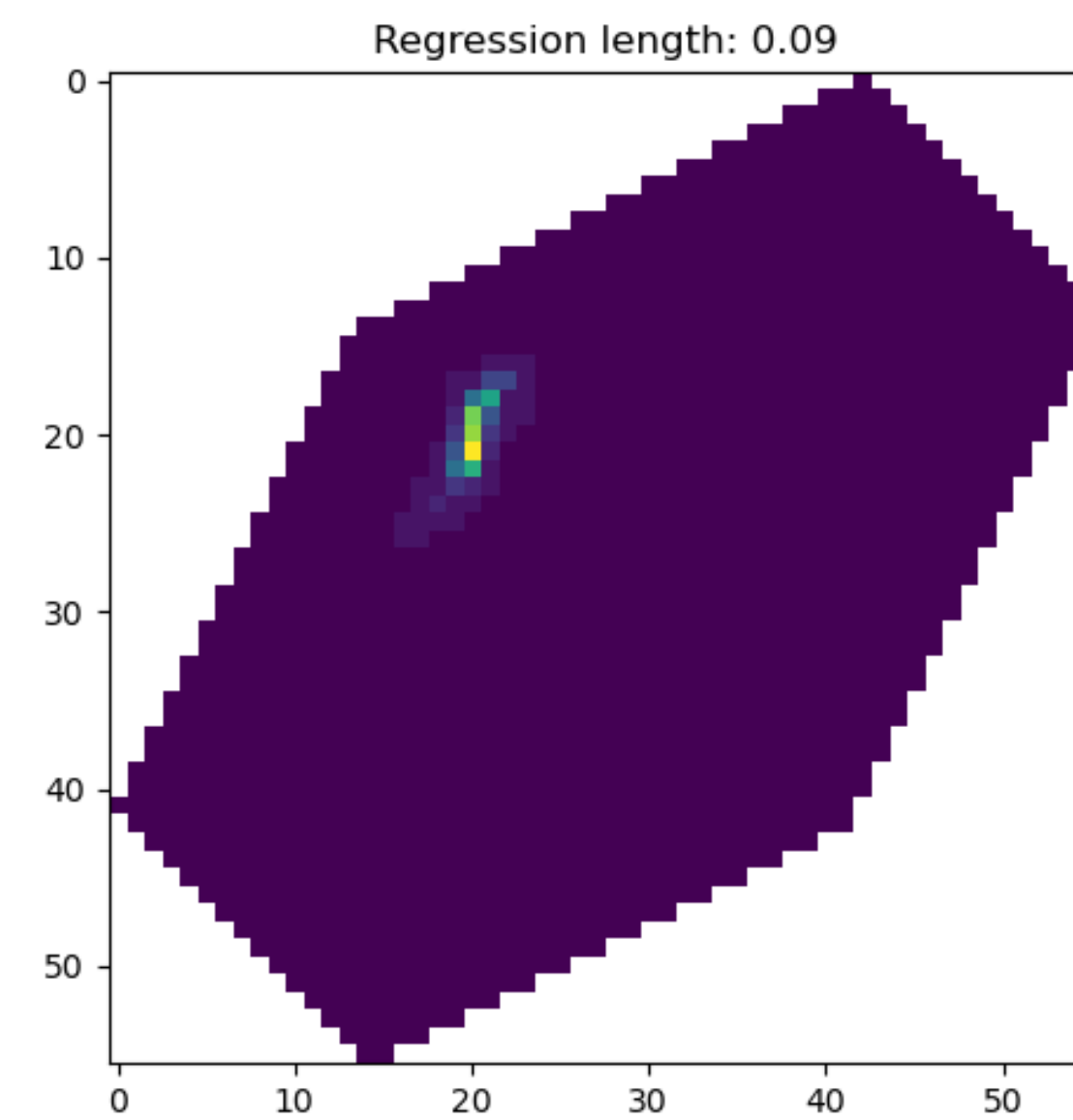
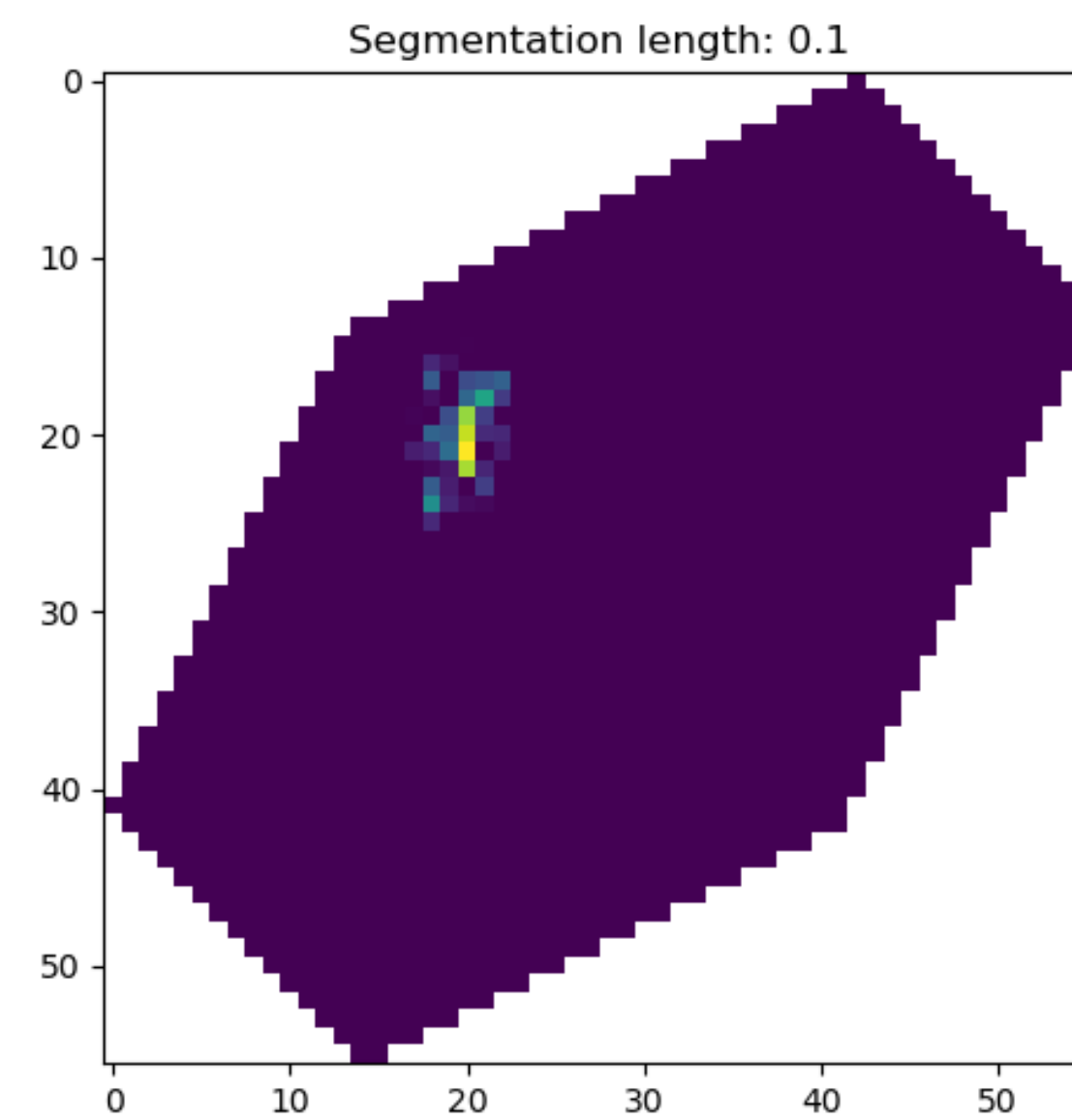
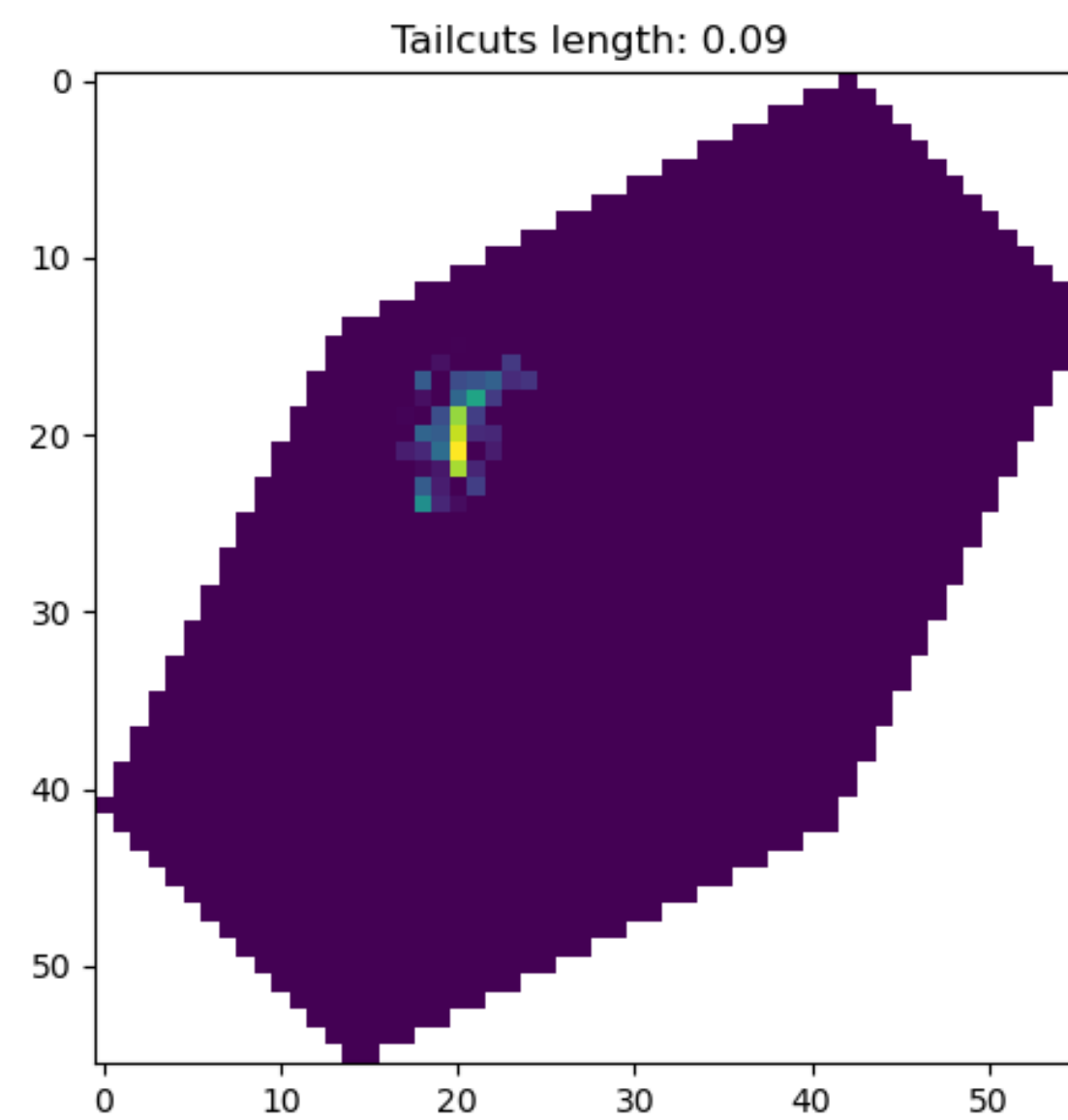
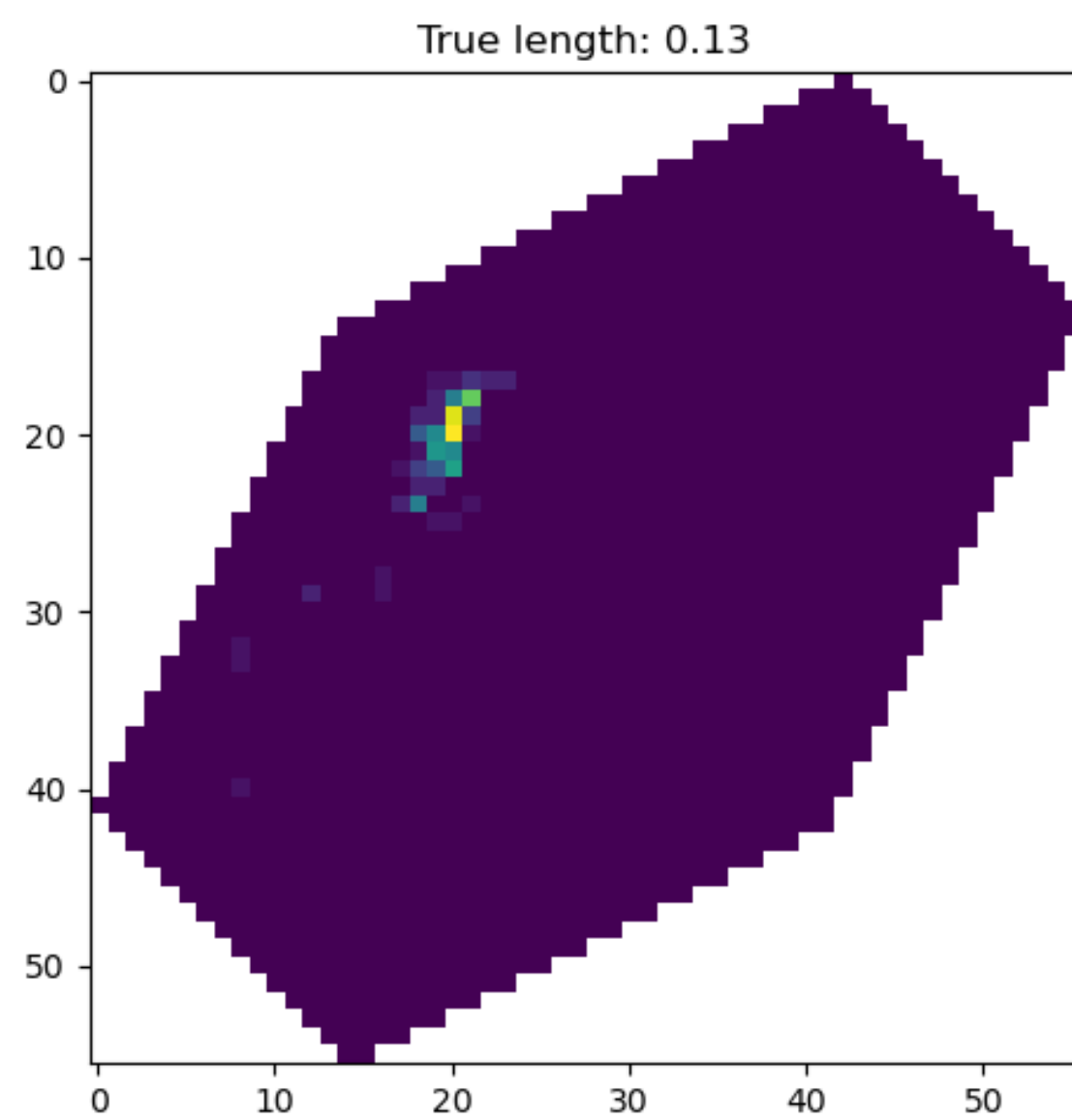
Solution: Combine an absolute threshold with a relative threshold

Some other stuff...

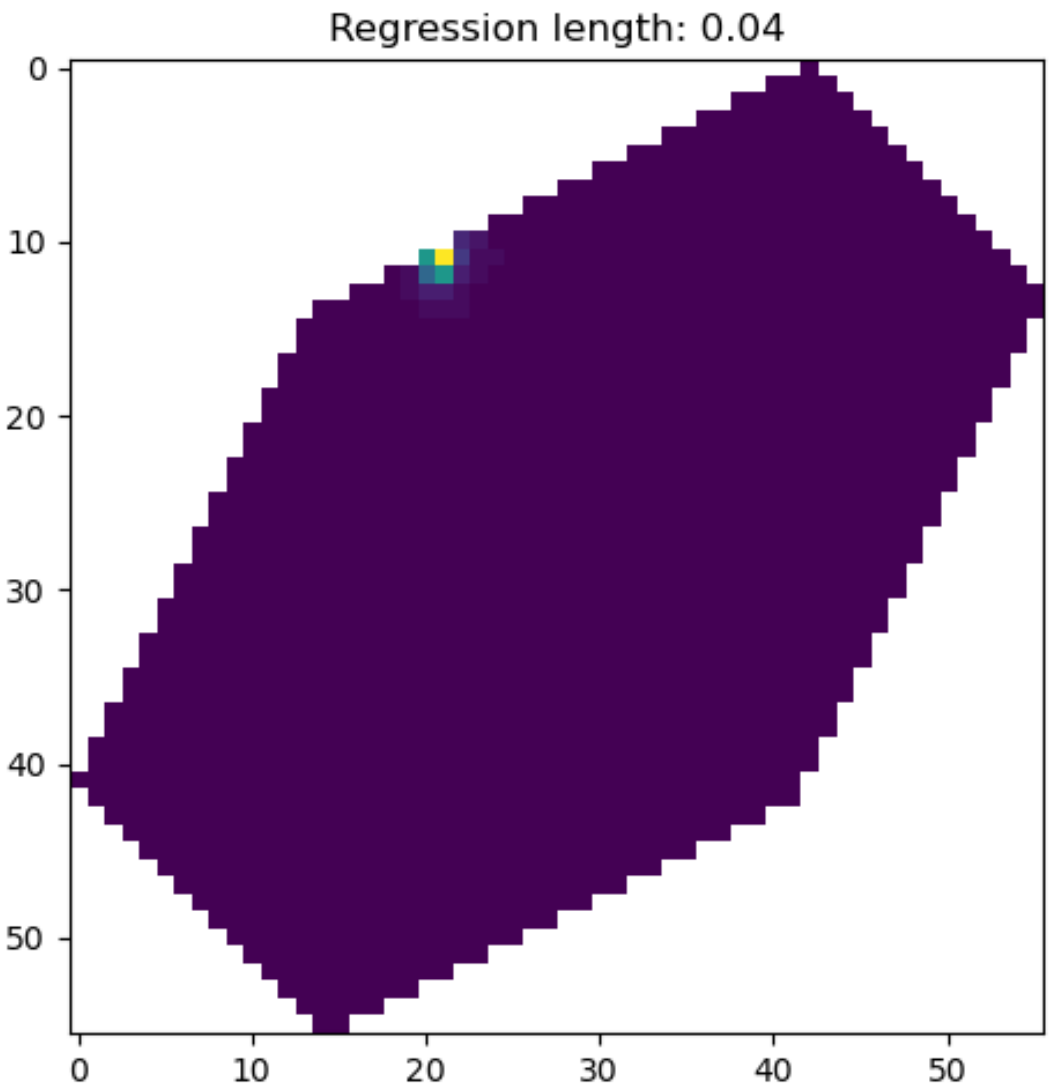
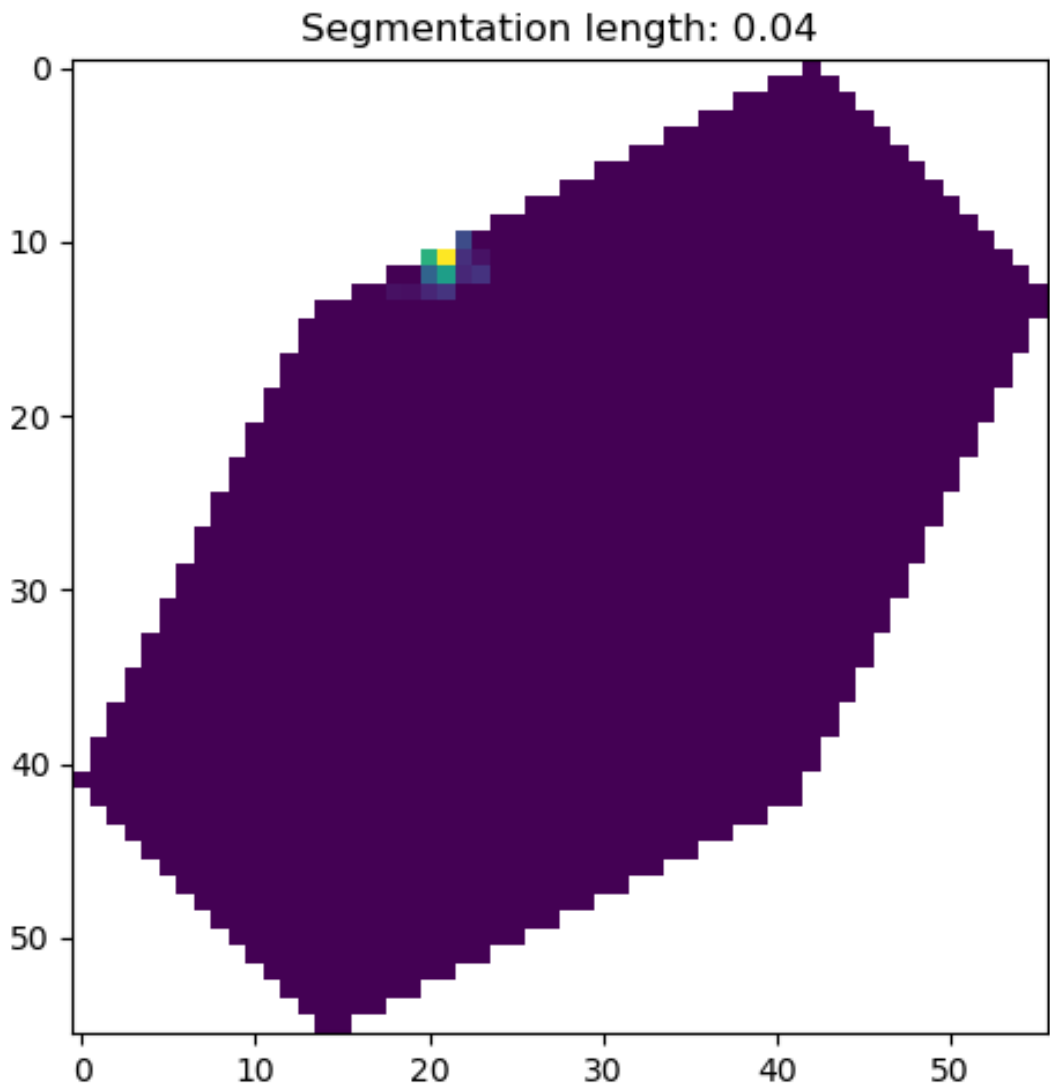
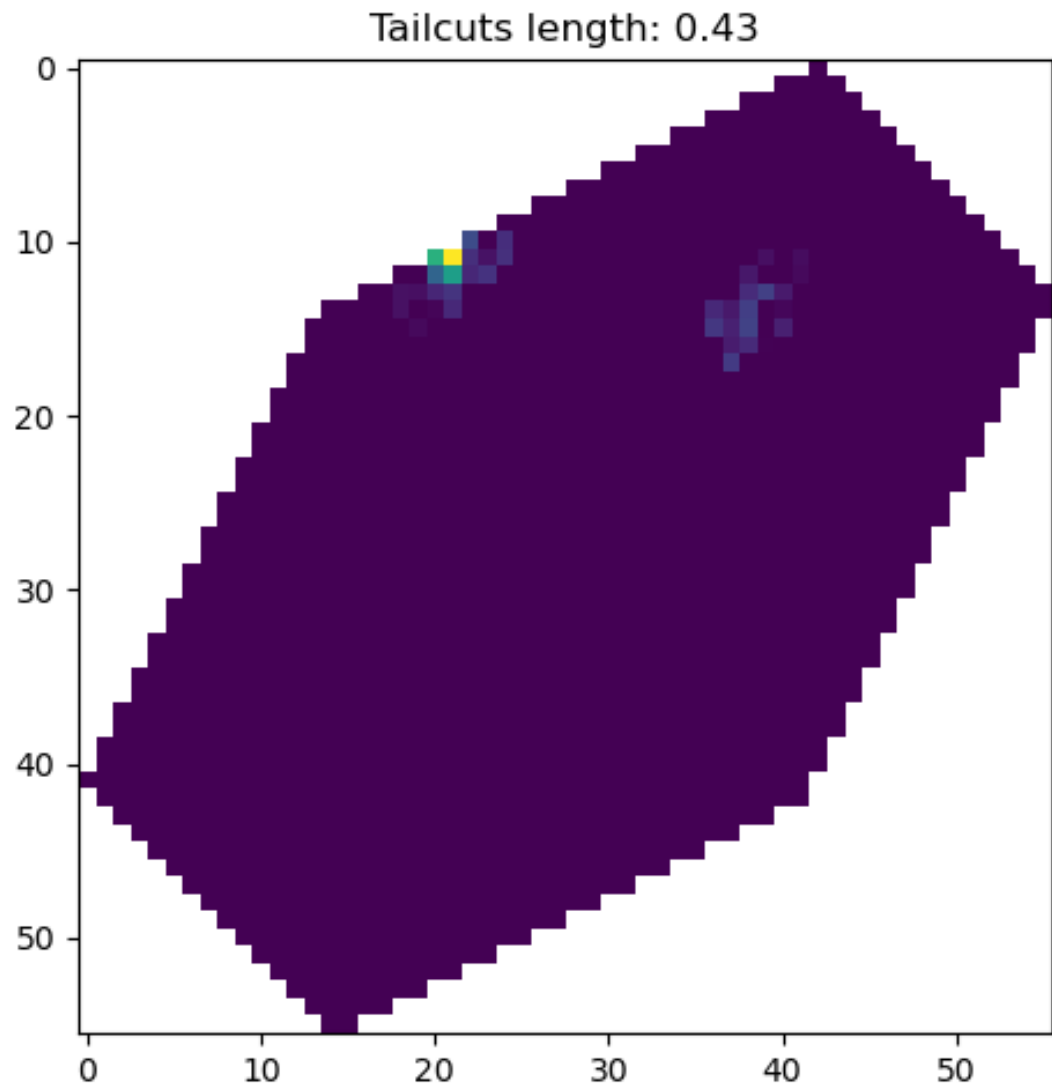
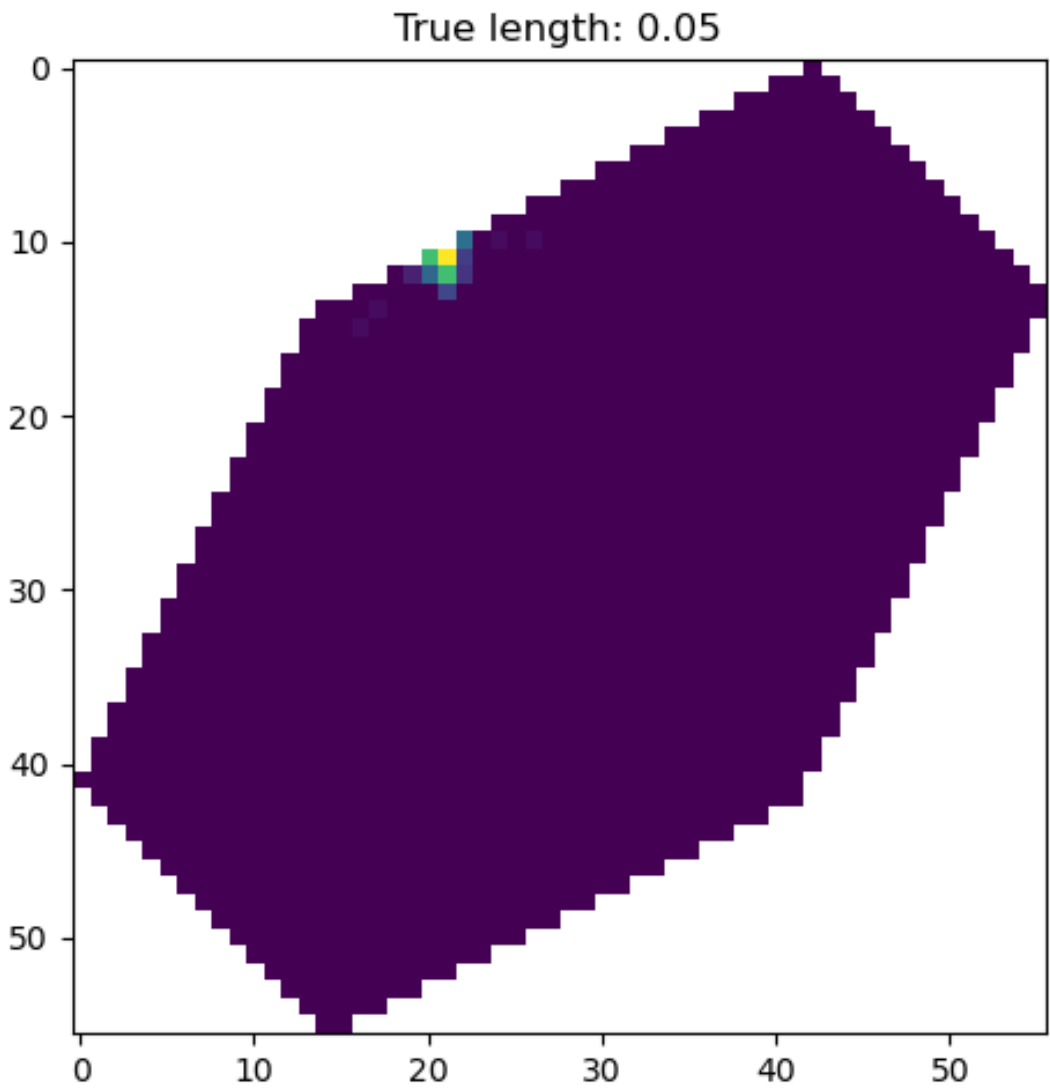
Example 1



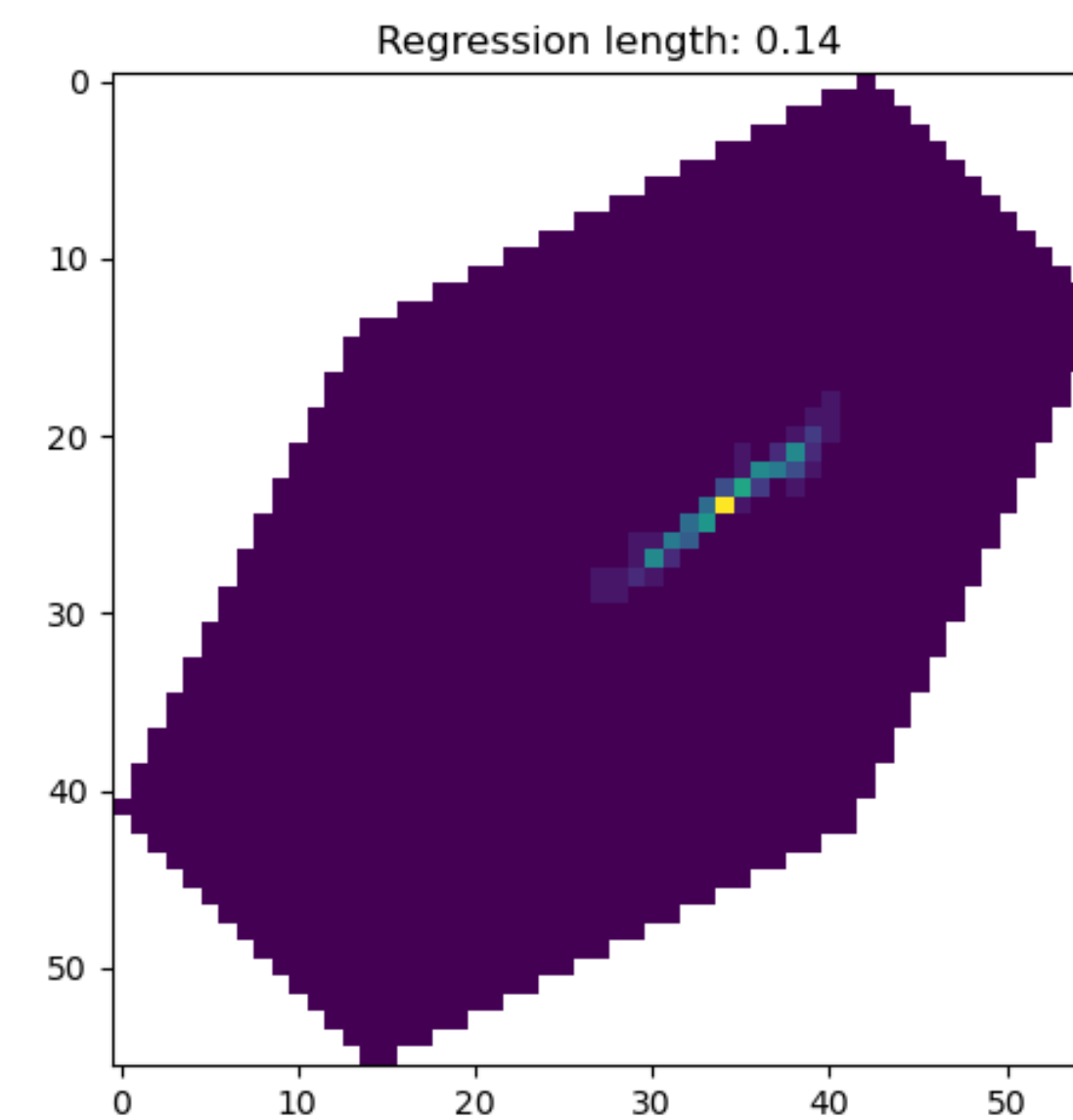
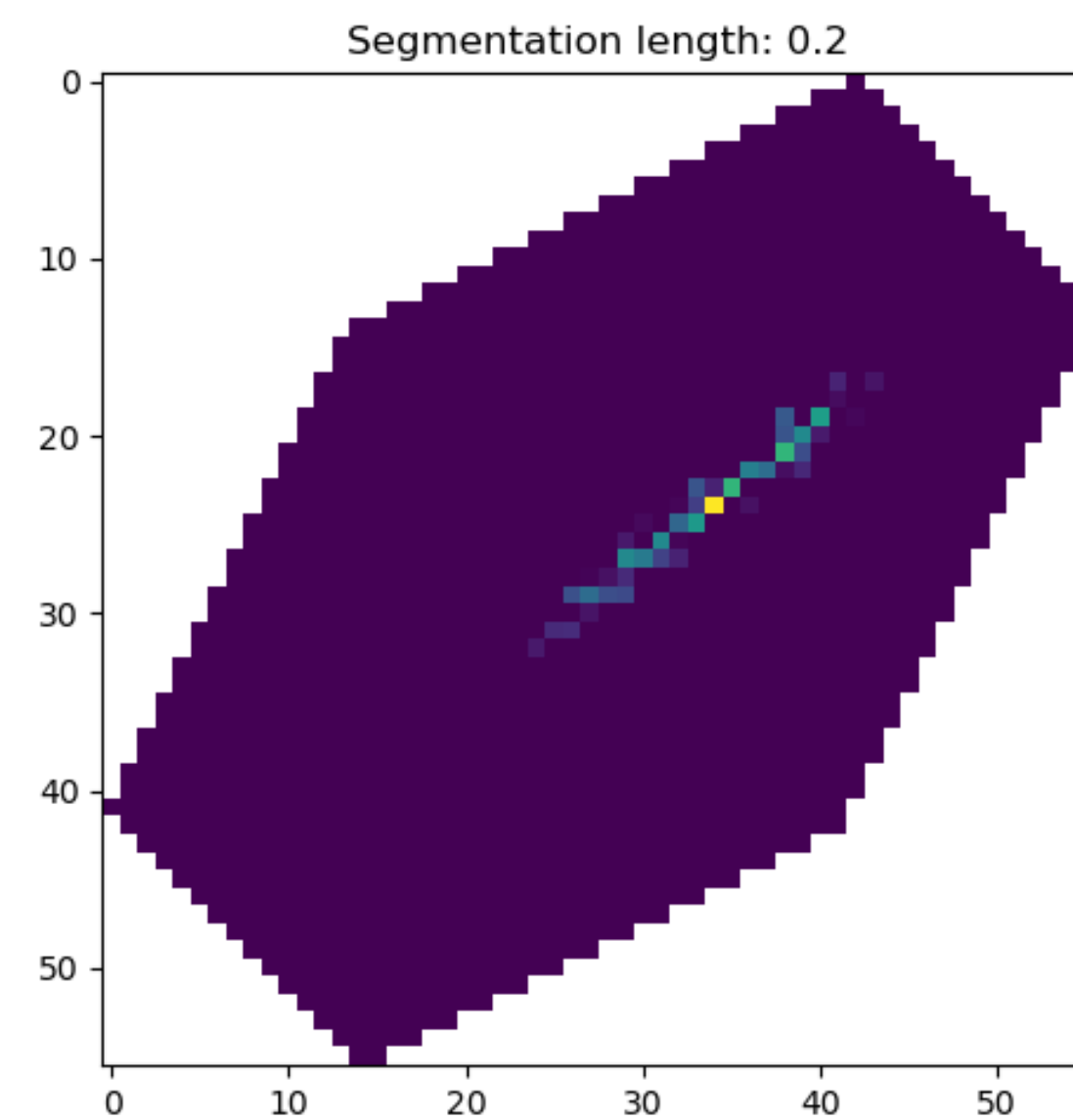
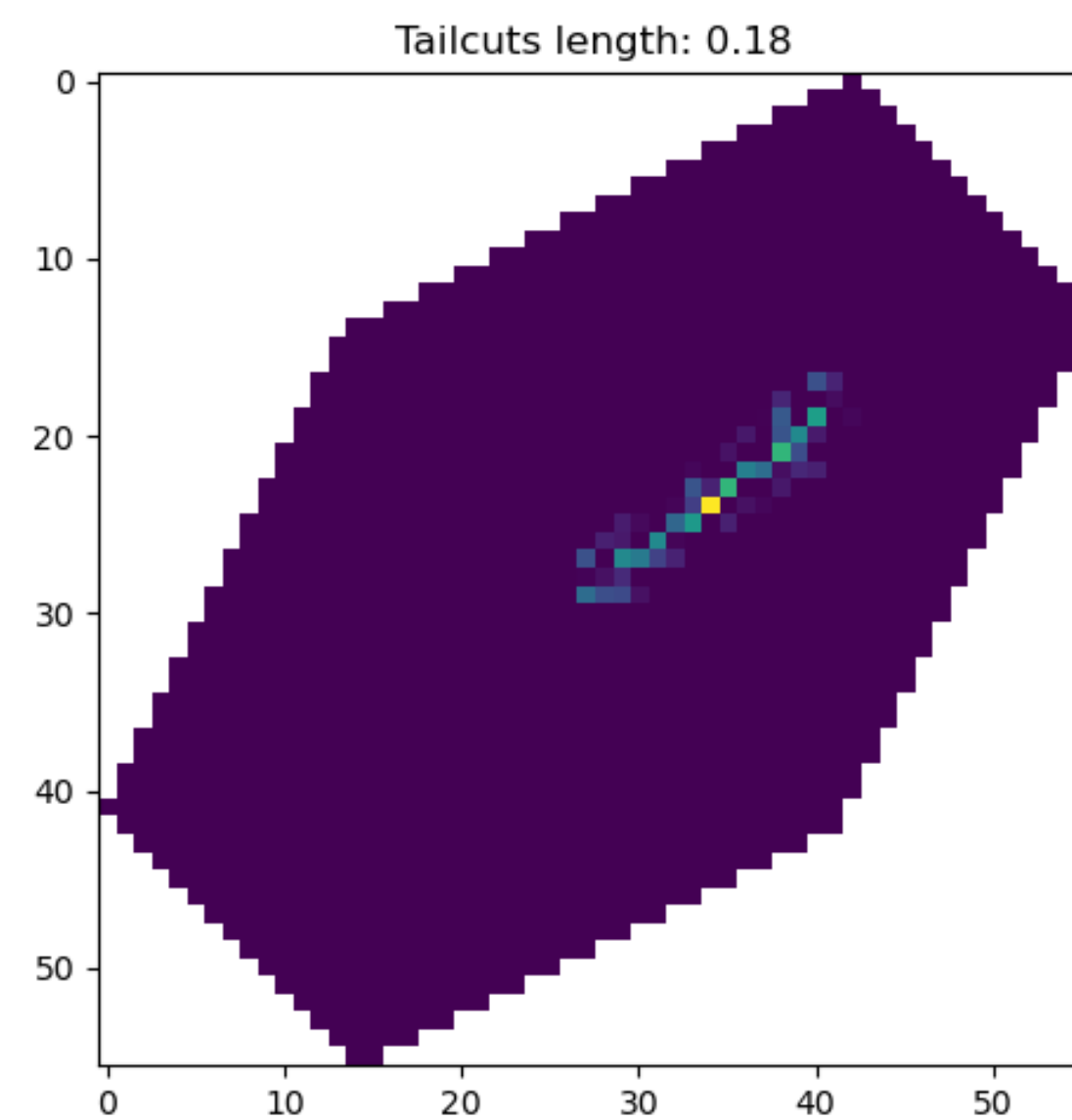
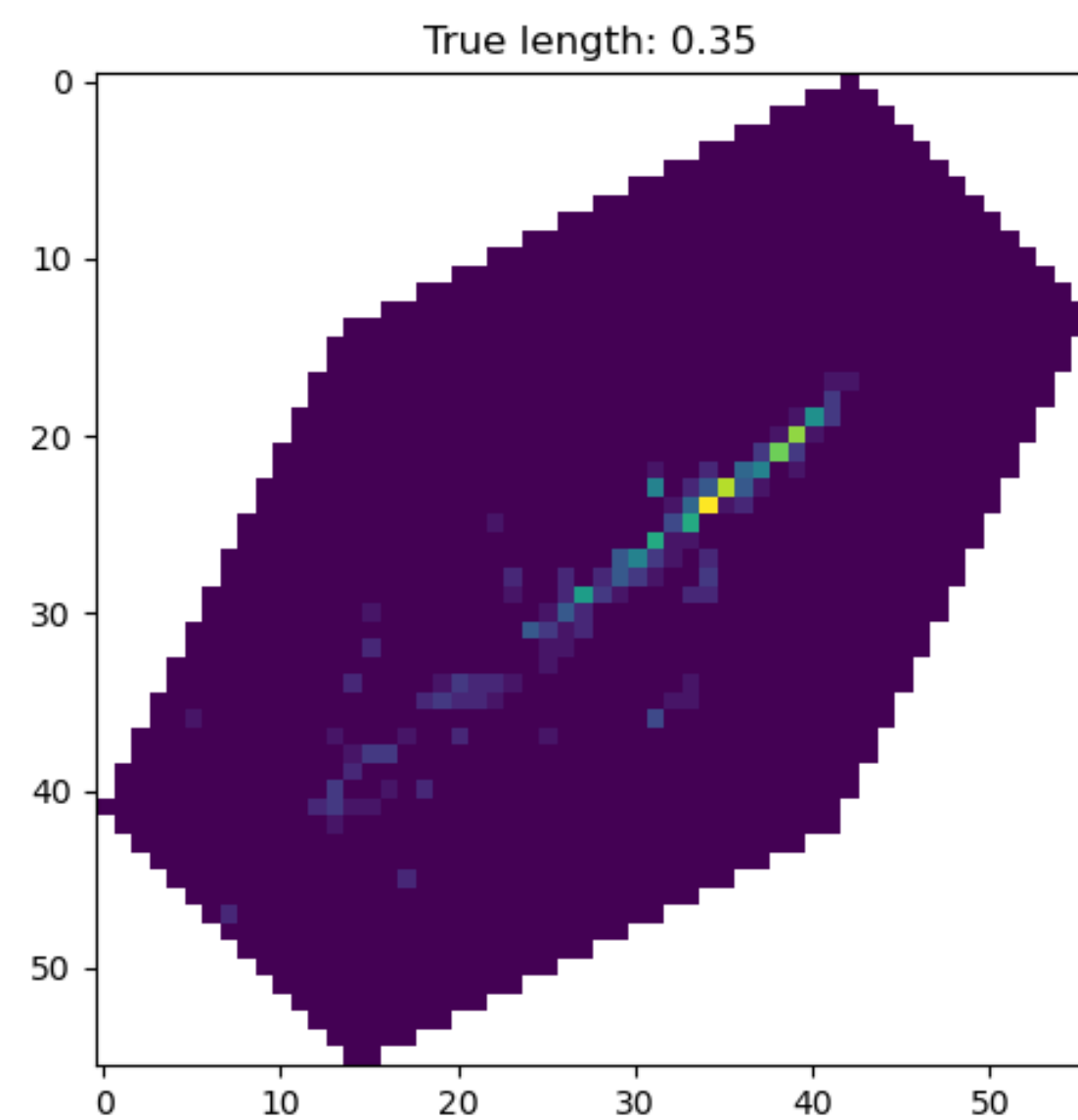
Example 2



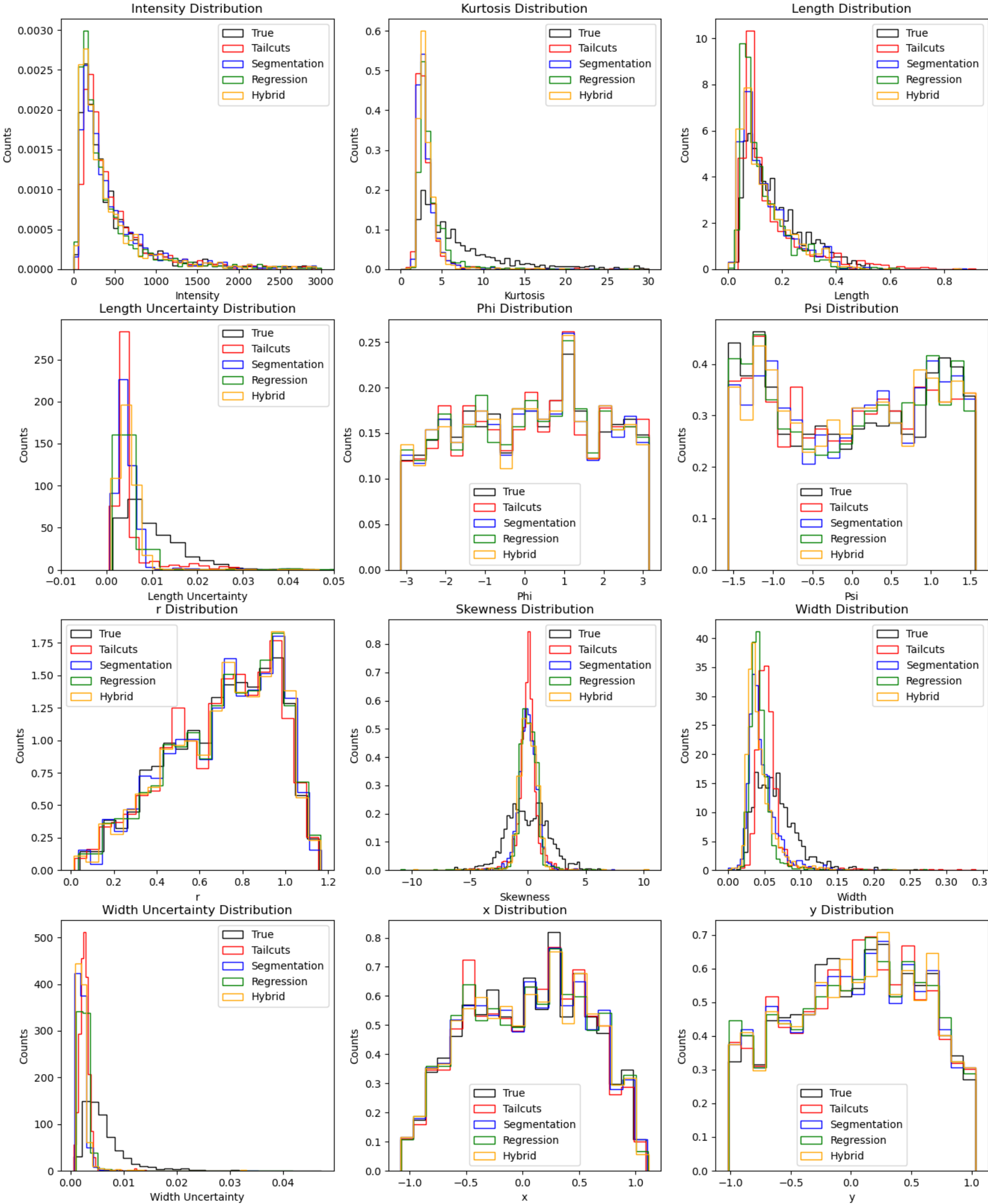
Example 3



Example 4



Hybrid Hillas parameters



Exploring performance and SNR

