## GE CCD-C@445eV弹性峰矫正算法

原始数据

Step 1

截取弹件峰 附近区域

Step 2 中值滤波降噪

Step 3

线性背底扣除

2052\*2048 16bit Data

每列: 2052像素

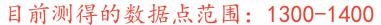
每行: 2048像素

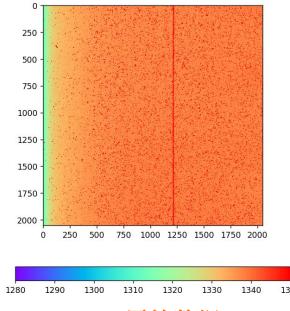
数据(16bit): 0-65535

截取弹性峰中心两边各200列 区域大小: 2052\*400 pixels

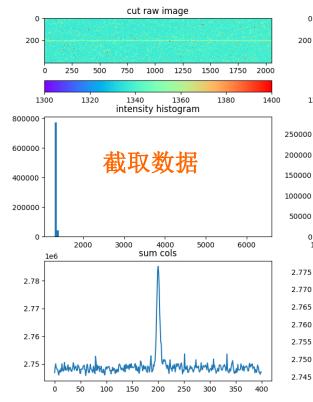
中值滤波: 像素点周 围3\*3的共9个像素的 数值按数值大小排序。 修改为中间值。

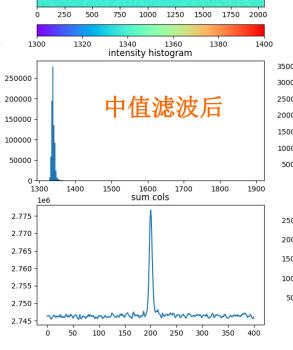
每一列400个像素点数 据,按照线性关系扣 除背底,弹性峰两边 拉平到0值。



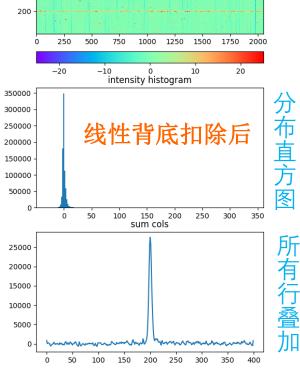


2.75





median blur image



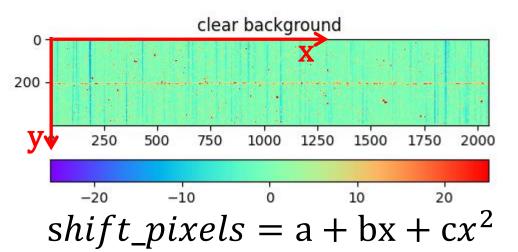
clear background

## GE\_CCD-C@445eV弹性峰矫正算法

预处理后数据

算法实现

弹性峰在CCD幅面上分布满足二次曲线关系



x为每一列(400个像素)所在的像素位置

### 参数的物理含义:

- 1. a代表弹性峰整体沿着y方向平移,因为已经置于中心 x=200位置,所以设置为0。
- 2. b代表弹性峰在每个x处线性平移,对应的谱线的倾斜
- 3. c代表弹性峰在每个x处按二次平移,对应与弯曲的弧度(与光栅常数相关: c=1e-7)

### 基本函数

```
def shift_pixel(index:int,j:int=1):
#return round(0.005 + index*0.01+index**2*(1+j*0.1)*1e-7)
#return round((0.001+0.005*j)*index+index**2*(1e-7))
return round((0.015+0.0005*j)*index+index**2*(1e-7)) # best fit result
```

#### 实现思路:

- 1. 对每一列(400个像素即0-399)按0.05的步长插值,得到400\*20=8000个新点,取中间(2800~5200)段共2400个点来进行偏移,即对应于中间120个像素。
- 2. 对于每一列所对应的x即index,使用shift\_pixel函数计算需要偏移的点数shift\_N。(即最小偏移一个点,对应于0.05个像素)
- 3.将该列的点2800- shift\_N到点5200- shift\_N,取出来进行 叠加,相当于向上平移shift\_N个点,向下则为+。
- 4. 将叠加后的数据(2400个点)插值后,输出为对应到原来 120个像素的数据列。
- 5. 最后将所得到的120个像素的数据进行Gauss拟合得到半高宽FWHM。

参数b优化: b=(0.0015+0.0005\*j)通过遍历j逐步缩小b的数值范围,直至最小的半高宽。

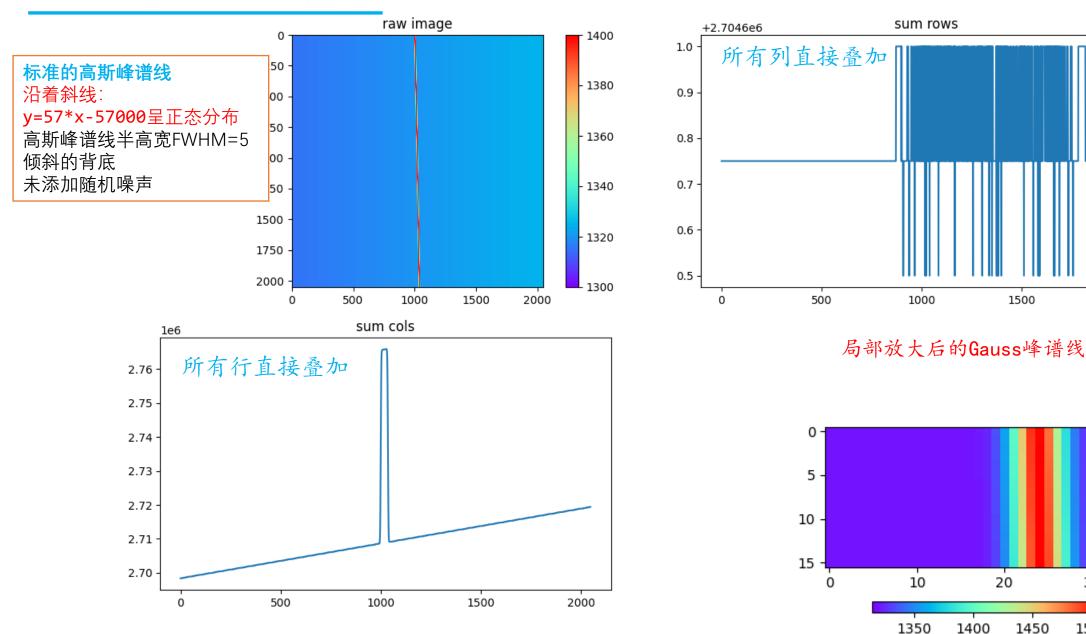
### 测试1:标准Gauss峰数据

### GE\_CCD-弹性峰矫正算法可靠性检验

2000

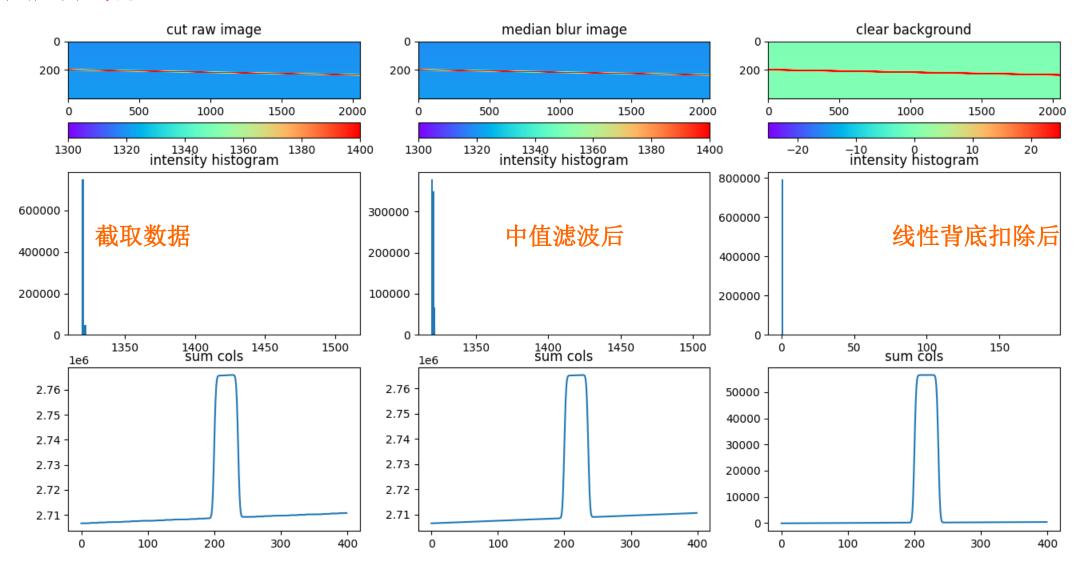
30

1500



## GE\_CCD-弹性峰矫正算法可靠性检验

### 高斯峰谱线半高宽FWHM=5



### 示例1:高斯峰矫正

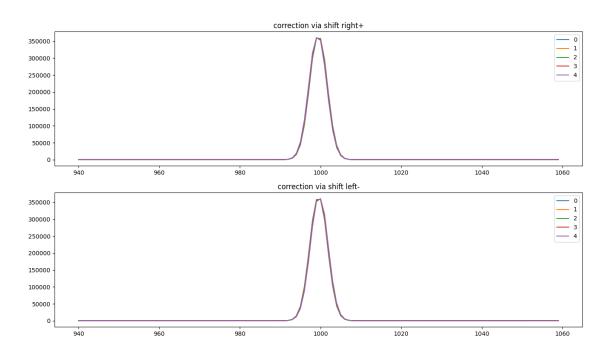
### GE\_CCD-弹性峰矫正算法可靠性检验

高斯峰为倾斜的直线: y=57\*x-57000矫正只需要一次项  $shift\_pixels = a + bx$ 

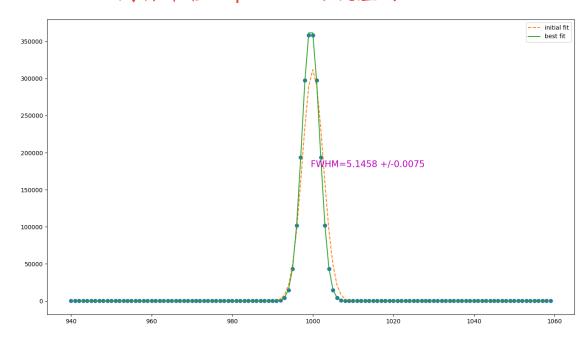
(由于算法中x按照0.05的步长插值,所以b的标准值为1/57/0.05)

b=-(1/57/0.05+0.001\*j)

j取值变化范围[-4,-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,4]

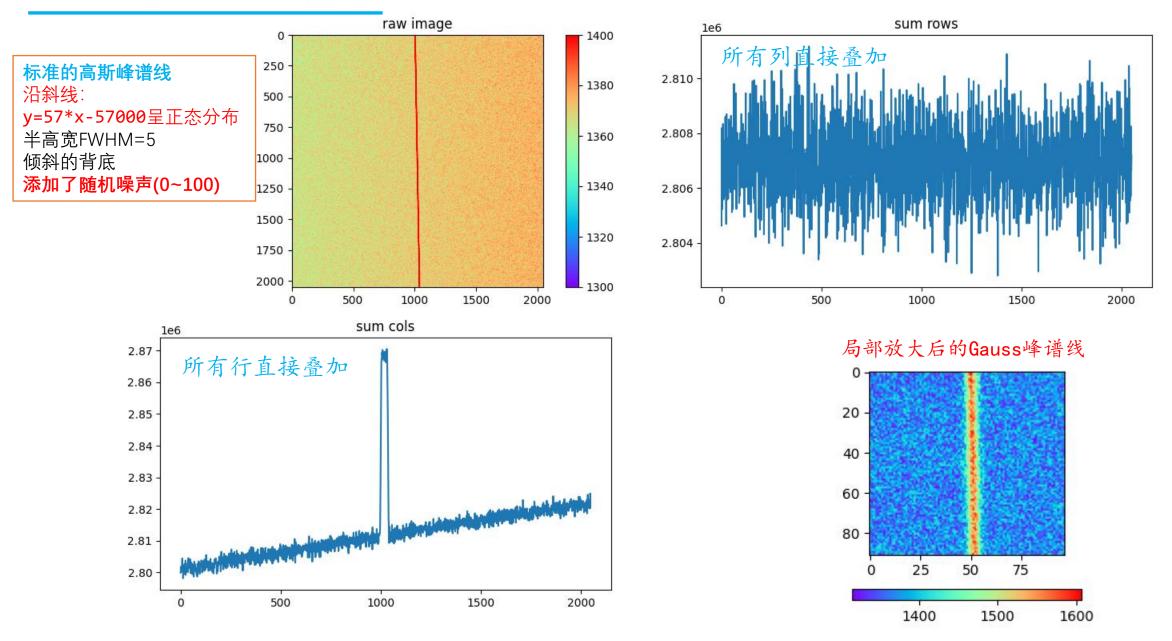


# 算法拟合结果: FWHM = $5.14 \pm 0.0075$ pixels 同标准值=5pixels的误差为2.8%



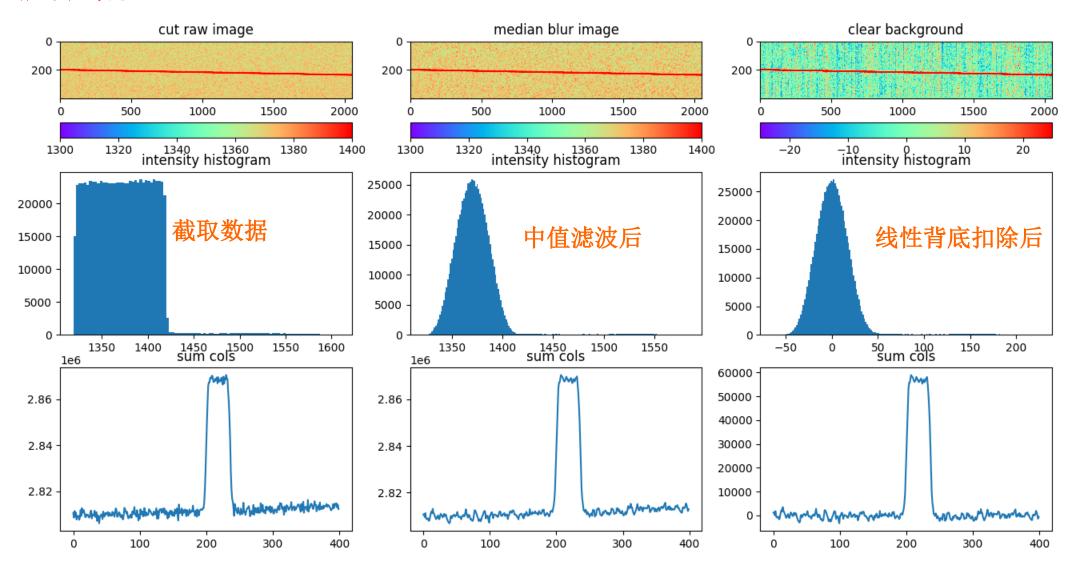
### 测试2:标准Gauss峰数据

## GE\_CCD-弹性峰拟合算法可靠性检验



## GE\_CCD-弹性峰矫正算法可靠性检验

### 高斯峰谱线半高宽FWHM=5



### 测试2:高斯峰矫正

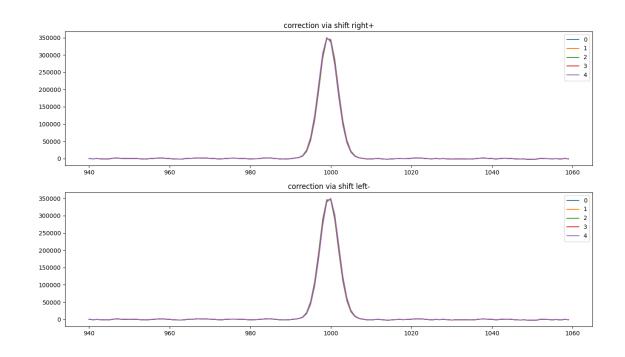
### GE\_CCD-弹性峰矫正算法可靠性检验

高斯峰为倾斜的直线: y=57\*x-57000矫正只需要一次项  $shift\_pixels = a + bx$ 

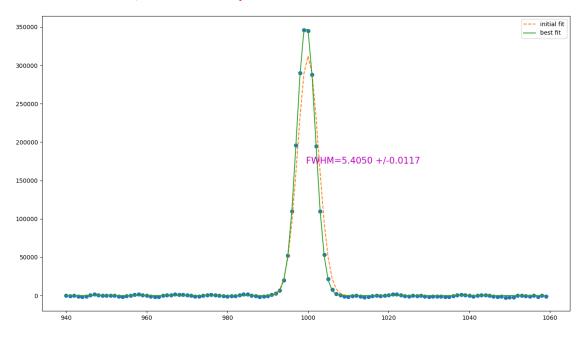
(由于算法中x按照0.05的步长插值,所以b的标准值为1/57/0.05)

b=-(1/57/0.05+0.001\*j)

j取值变化范围[-4,-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,4]



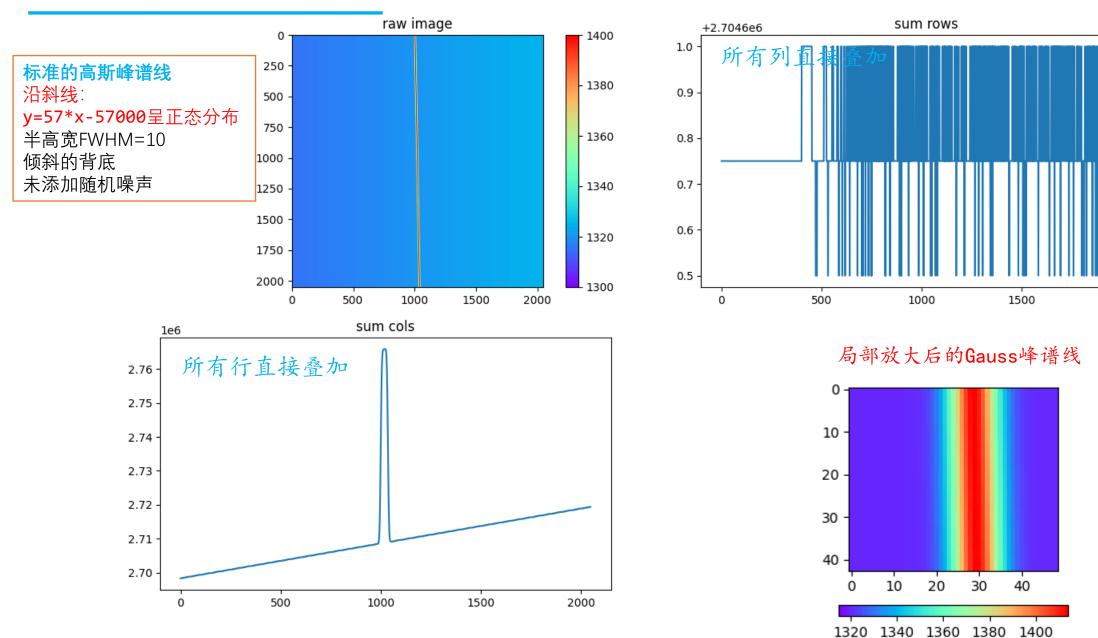
# 算法拟合结果: FWHM = $5.40 \pm 0.01$ pixels 同标准值=5pixels的误差为8%



### 测试3:标准Gauss峰数据

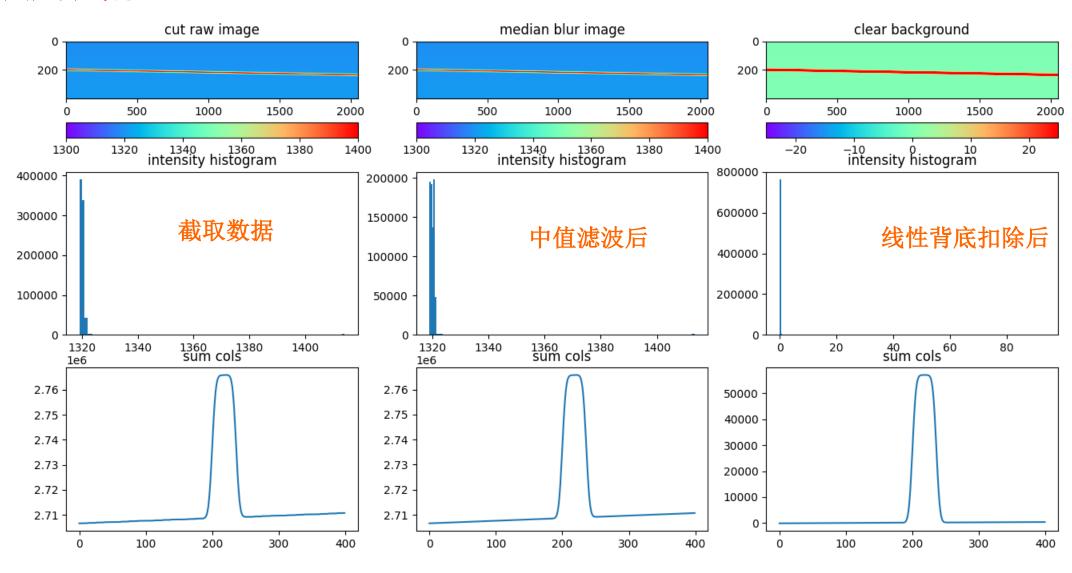
### GE\_CCD-弹性峰矫正算法可靠性检验

2000



## GE\_CCD-弹性峰矫正算法可靠性检验

高斯峰谱线半高宽FWHM=10



### 测试3:高斯峰矫正

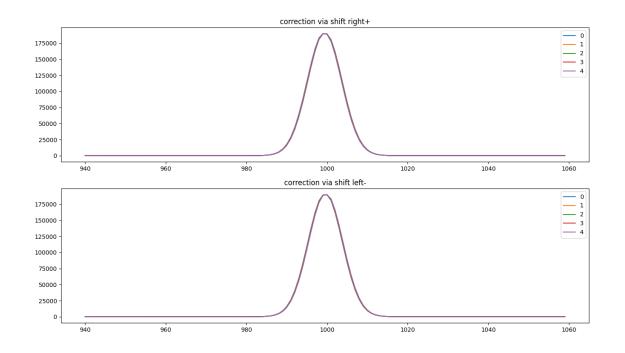
### GE\_CCD-弹性峰矫正算法可靠性检验

高斯峰为倾斜的直线: y=57\*x-57000矫正只需要一次项  $shift\_pixels = a + bx$ 

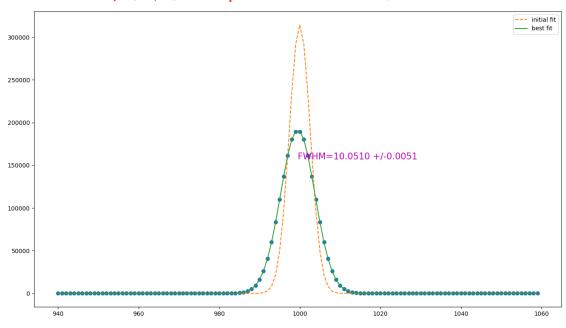
(由于算法中x按照0.05的步长插值,所以b的标准值为1/57/0.05)

b=-(1/57/0.05+0.001\*j)

j取值变化范围[-4,-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,4]

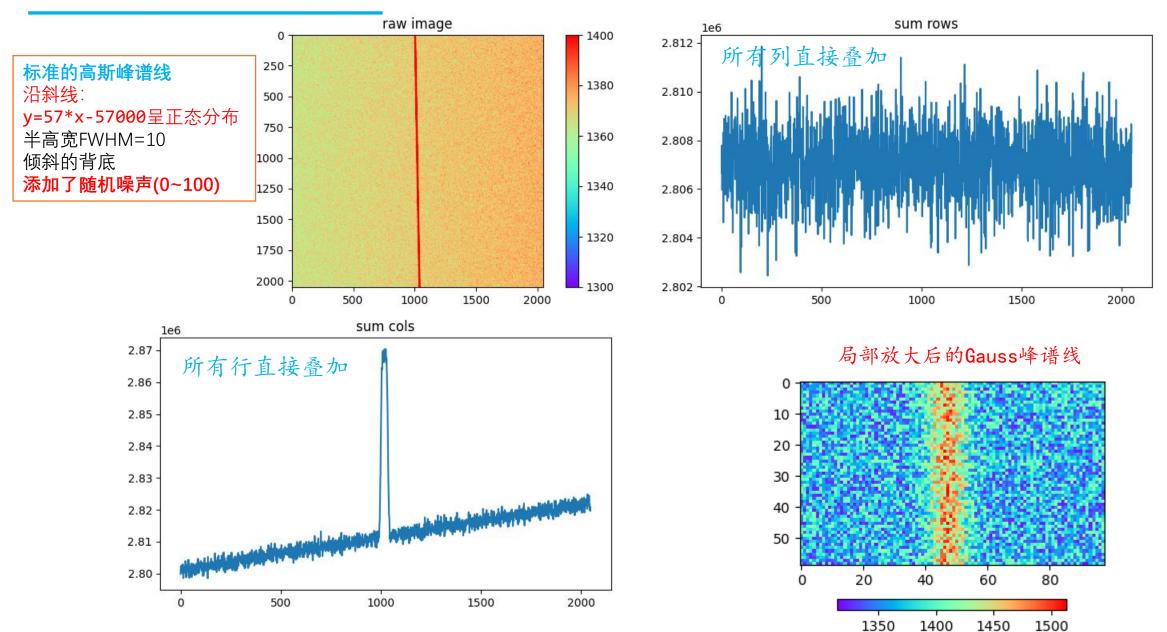


# 算法拟合结果: FWHM = $10.05 \pm 0.005$ pixels 同标准值=10pixels的误差为0.5%



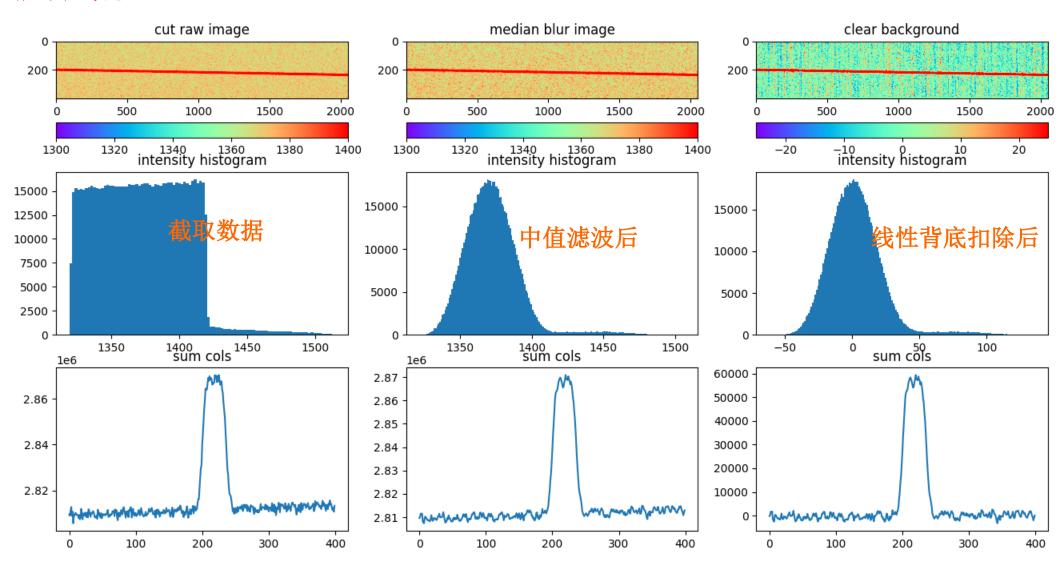
### 测试4:标准Gauss峰数据

### GE\_CCD-弹性峰矫正算法可靠性检验



## GE\_CCD-弹性峰拟合算法可靠性检验

高斯峰谱线半高宽FWHM=10



### 测试4:高斯峰矫正

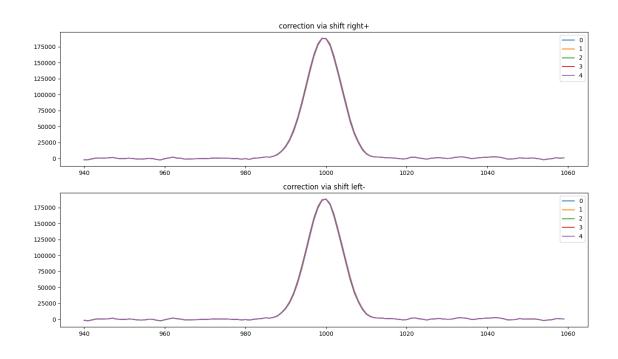
### GE\_CCD-弹性峰拟合算法可靠性检验

高斯峰为倾斜的直线: y=57\*x-57000矫正只需要一次项  $shift\_pixels = a + bx$ 

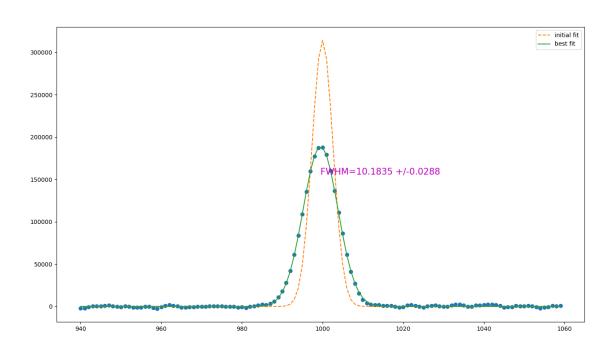
(由于算法中x按照0.05的步长插值,所以b的标准值为1/57/0.05)

b=-(1/57/0.05+0.001\*j)

j取值变化范围[-4,-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,4]



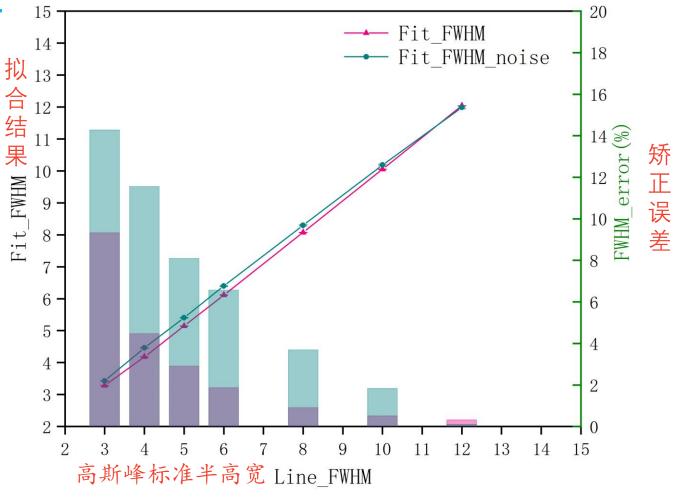
算法拟合结果: FWHM =  $10.18 \pm 0.029$ pixels 同标准值=10pixels的误差为1.8%



## 标准Gauss峰矫正结果汇总

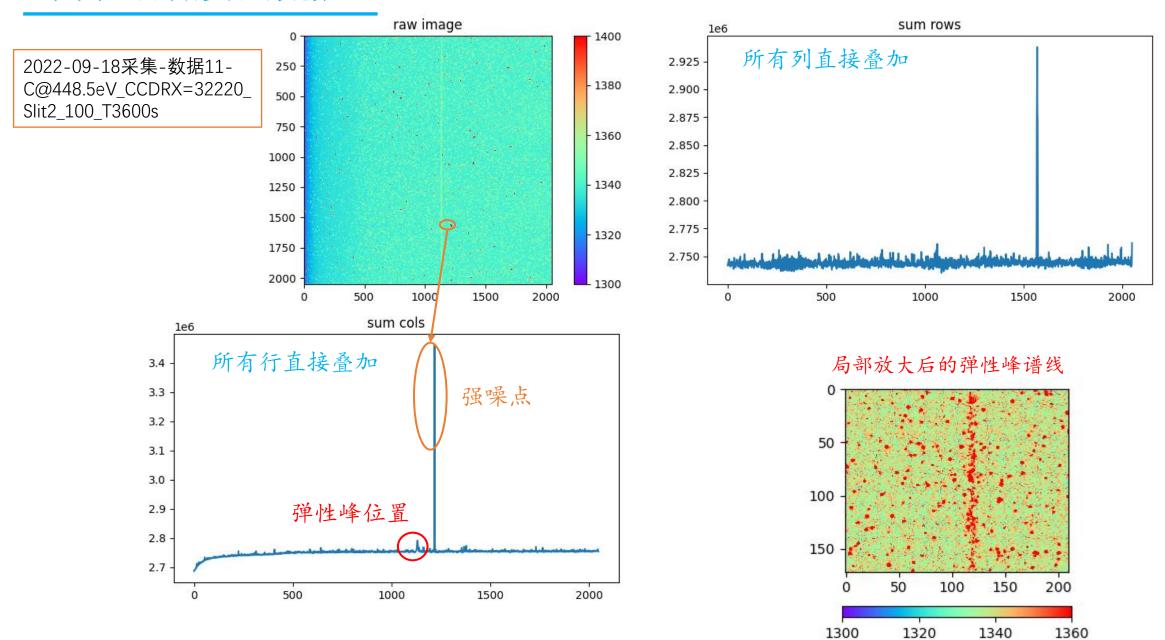
- ✓ 对于高斯峰半高宽在3-12pixels之间,矫正算法对 于标准的Gauss分布峰的矫 正误差要优于~10%
- ✓ 对高斯峰的背景增加噪声后, 矫正算法会略高估半高宽, 并且矫正误差会有明显上升, 但最大误差仍优于~15%

## GE\_CCD-弹性峰矫正算法可靠性检验

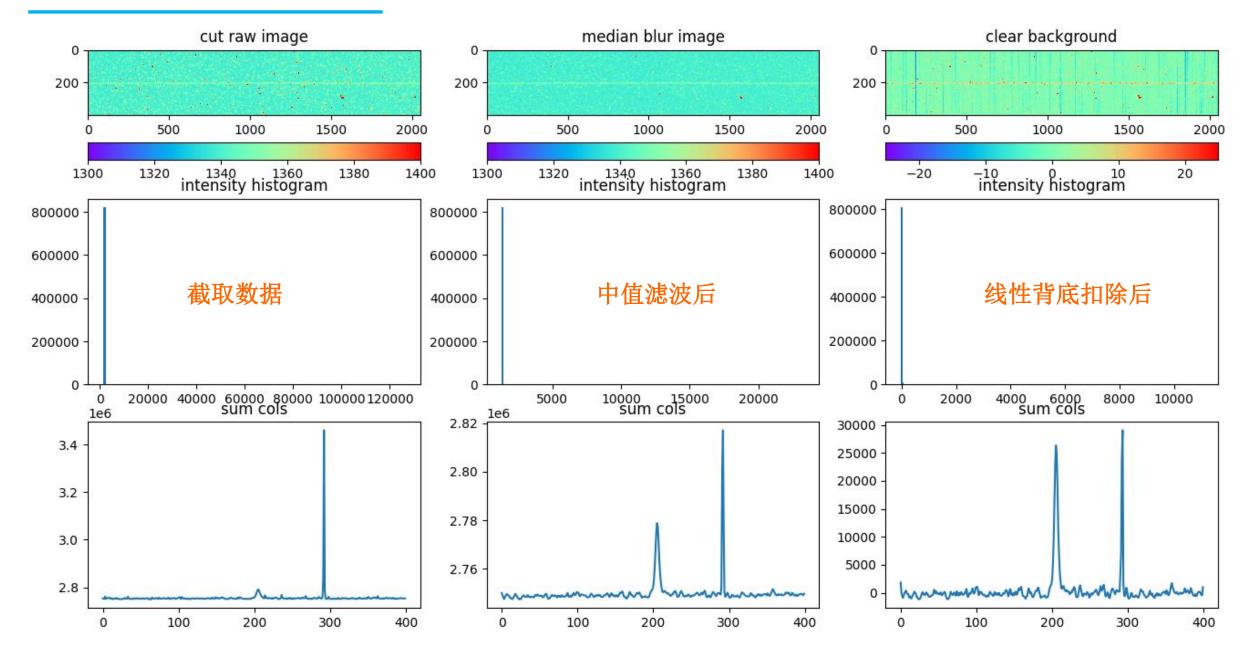


_	_	_	_		_	
Line_FWHM	Fit_FWHM	FWHM_err	FWHM_err_percent	Fit_FWHM_noise	_FWHM_noise_err	FWHM_Noise_err_percent
3	3.2798	0.0088	9.326666667	3.4283	0.0094	14.27666667
4	4.1791	0.0085	4.4775	4.4625	0.0109	11.5625
5	5.1458	0.0075	2.916	5.405	0.01178	8.1
6	6.1124	0.0065	1.873333333	6.3943	0.0139	6.571666667
8	8.0728	0.0054	0.91	8.2952	0.0171	3.69
10	10.051	0.0051	0.51	10.1835	0.0288	1.835
12	12.038	0.0055	0.316666667	11.9879	0.0472	0.100833333

### 示例1:原始实验数据

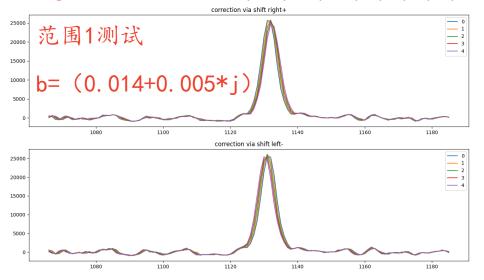


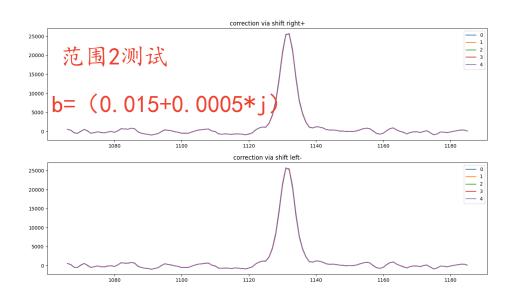
### 示例1:图像降噪和背底消除

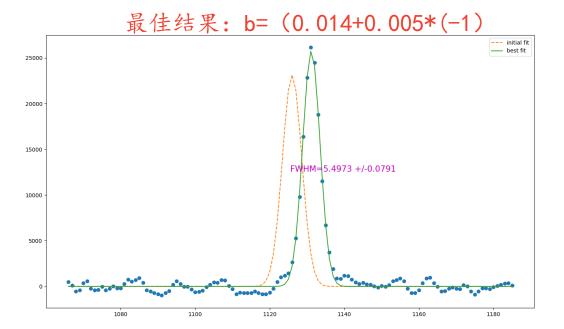


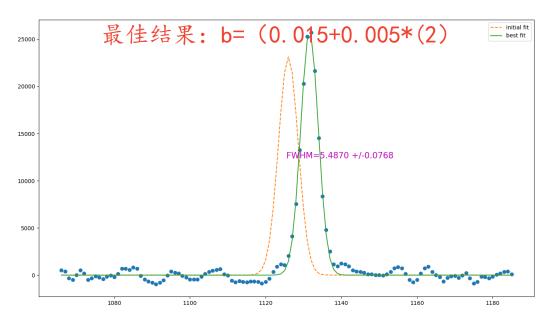
### 示例1:弹性峰矫正

j取值变化范围[-4,-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,4]

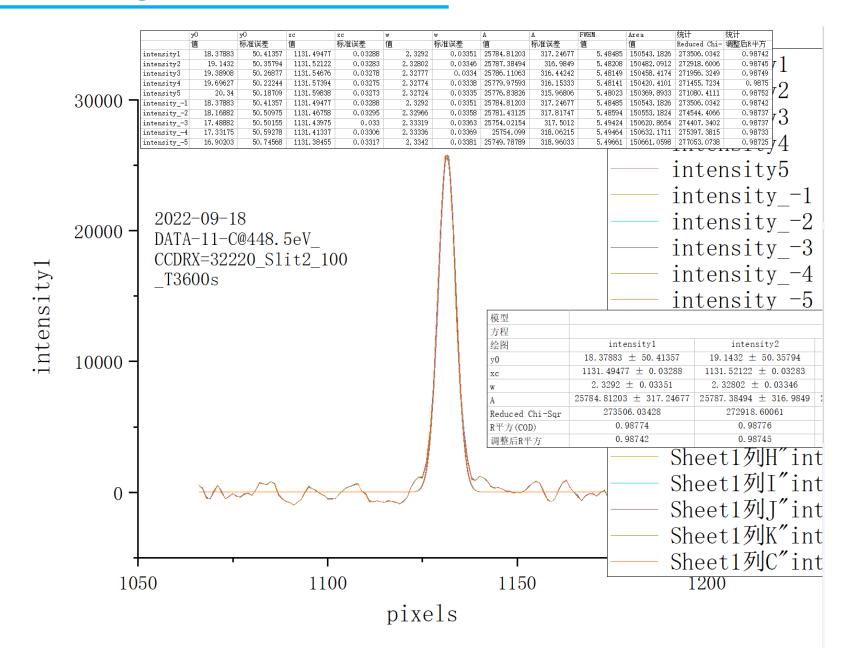








### 示例1:origin Gauss拟合结果



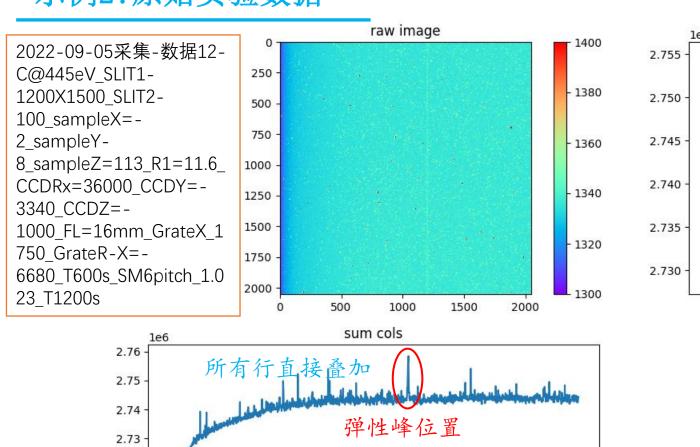
### SciPy自带Gauss拟合算法:

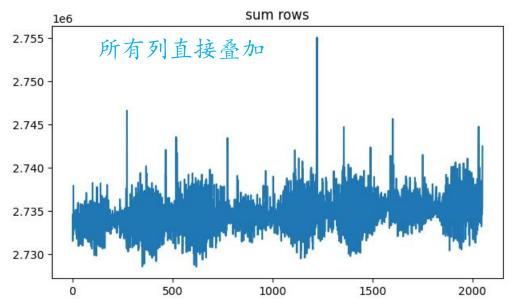
 $FWHM = 5.48 \pm 0.08$ pixels

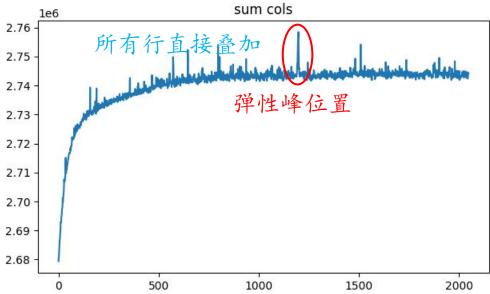
### Origin Gauss拟合结果:

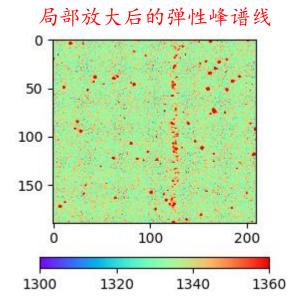
 $FWHM = 5.48 \pm 0.08$ pixels

### 示例2:原始实验数据

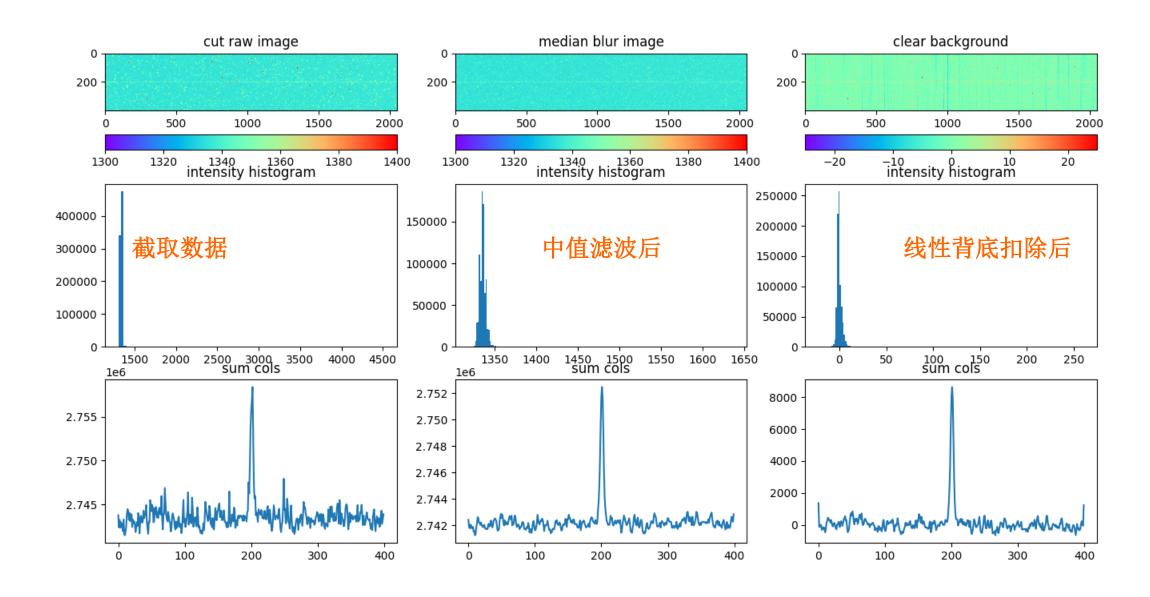






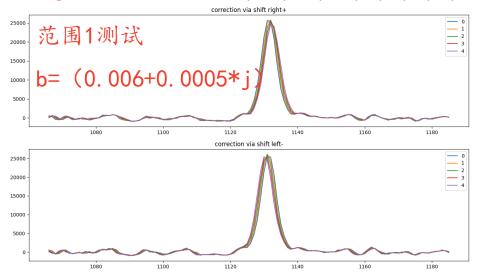


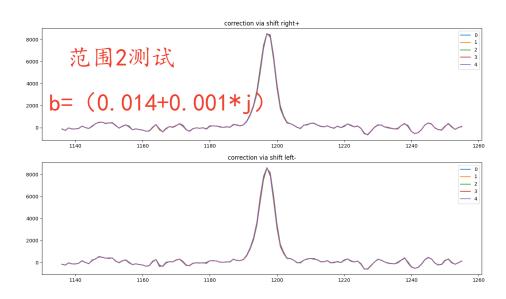
### 示例2:图像降噪和背底消除



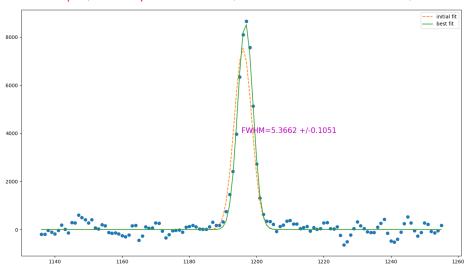
### 示例2:弹性峰矫正

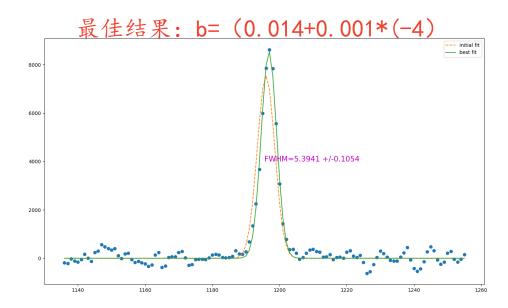
j取值变化范围[-4,-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,4]



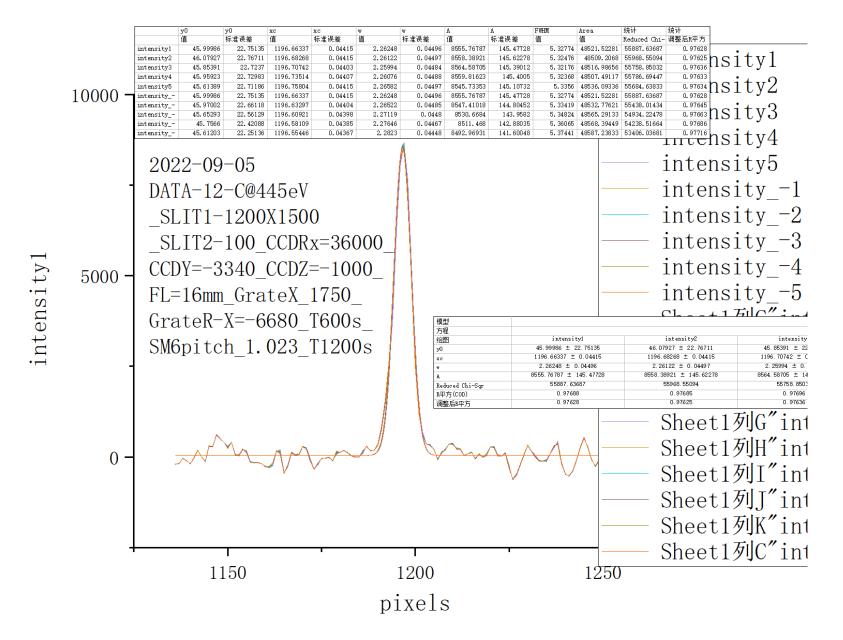


最佳结果: b= (0.006+0.0005\*2)





### 示例2:origin Gauss拟合结果



### SciPy自带Gauss拟合算法:

 $FWHM = 5.36 \pm 0.10$ pixels

### Origin Gauss拟合结果:

 $FWHM = 5.32 \pm 0.10$ pixels