31 October 2024

Gammapy meeting -Li&Ma Time dependent-Failing cases

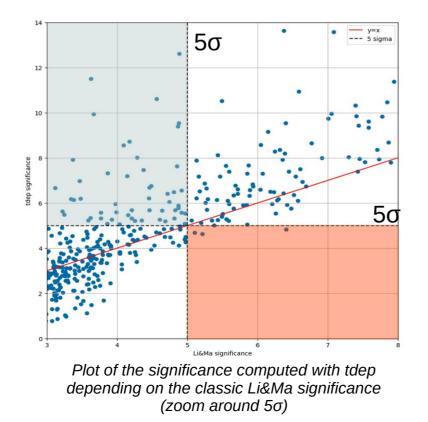
Reminder: the method

$$L_{0} = \frac{e^{-\bar{b}_{0}T_{ON}}(\bar{b}_{0}T_{ON})^{N_{ON}}}{N_{ON}!} \frac{e^{-\bar{b}_{0}T_{OFF}}(\bar{b}_{0}T_{OFF})^{N_{OFF}}}{N_{OFF}!}$$

$$L = \left(\prod_{t_{i}=(\Delta t,...,N\Delta t)} \frac{(\Delta t (b+s(t_{i})))^{[0,1]}}{\{0,1\}!} e^{-\Delta t (b+s(t_{i}))}\right) \left(\frac{(b T_{OFF})^{N_{OFF}}}{N_{OFF}!} e^{-b T_{OFF}}\right)$$

$$TS = -2\log\left(\frac{L_{0}}{L}\right)$$

Progress: results with 50,000 simulated sources



tdep Li&Ma allowing new detections which are not possible with classic method

Issue: still ~0.7 % of failing analysis whereas classic method works

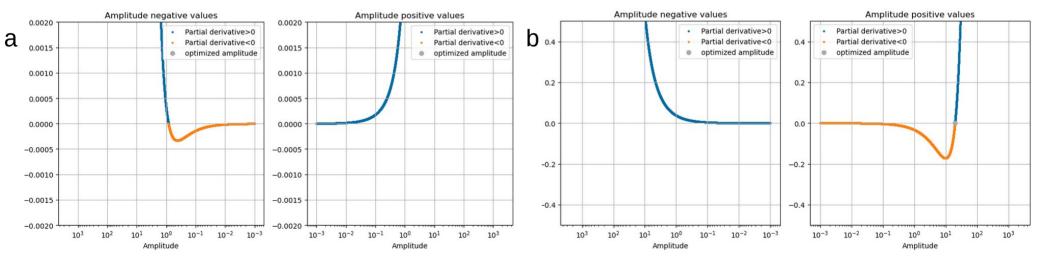
=> due to optimization of the signal amplitude $s(t) = \theta f(t)$

=> maximize the log likelihood (find the root of partial derivative)

$$\frac{\partial \log L}{\partial b}(\theta) = \frac{N_{OFF}}{b} + \sum_{t_i \in t_{ON}} \frac{1}{b + \theta f(t_i)} - (T_{ON} + T_{OFF})$$

Issue: still ~0.7 % of failing analysis whereas classic method works

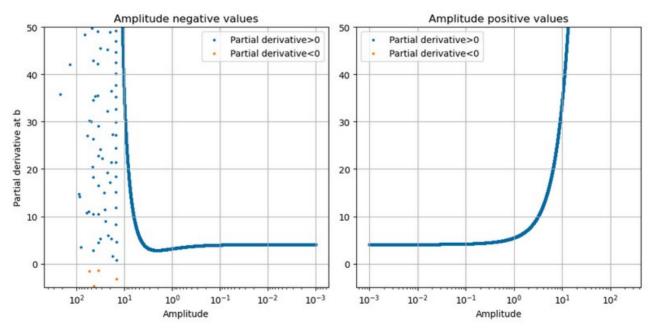
 \rightarrow working analysis examples :



Partial derivative of log likelihood at b, with negative (a) and positive (b) amplitude maximizing the log likelihood

Issue: still ~0.7 % of failing analysis whereas classic method works

 \rightarrow failing analysis examples :



Partial derivative of log likelihood at b, with no root

<u>Issue</u>: still ~0.7 % of failing analysis whereas classic method works \rightarrow identity:

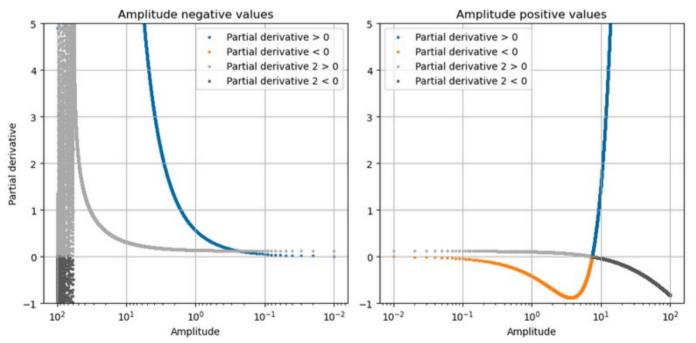
$$b \frac{\partial \log L}{\partial b}(\theta) + \theta b \frac{\partial \log L}{\partial \theta}(\theta) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow N_{ON} + N_{OFF} - (b (T_{ON} + T_{OFF}) + \theta \int_{0}^{T_{ON}} dt f(t)) = 0$$

Not verified in failing cases

Issue: still ~0.7 % of failing analysis whereas classic method works

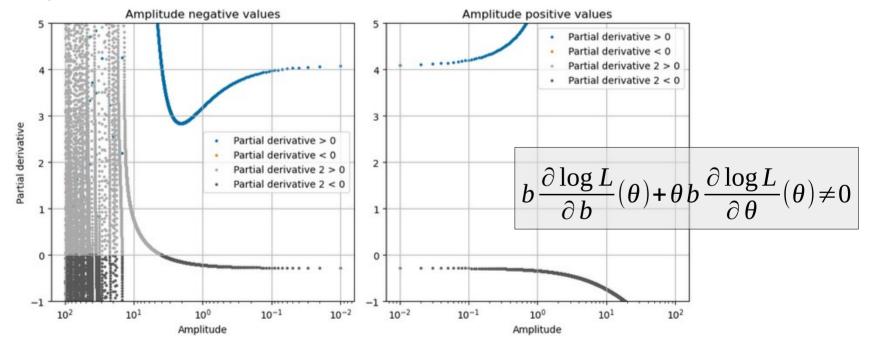
\rightarrow second partial derivative:



Both partial derivative of log likelihood at b and θ , with positive amplitude root

Issue: still ~0.7 % of failing analysis whereas classic method works

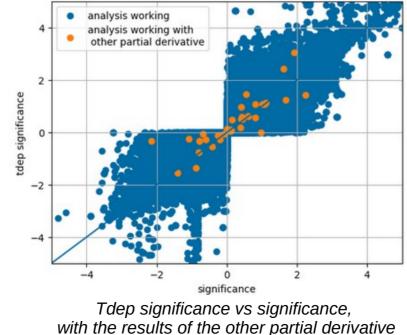
 \rightarrow second partial derivative:



Both partial derivative of log likelihood at b and θ , in the case where the identity is not respected

<u>Issue</u>: still ~0.7 % of failing analysis whereas classic method works

 \rightarrow second partial derivative: find the root by performing brentq method on the second partial derivative ?



still ~0.3 % of failing analysis

Methods

→ Evaluating the significance :
$$TS = -2 \log(\frac{L_0}{L})$$
 $\sigma = \sqrt{TS}$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{with} \quad L_{0} = \frac{e^{-\bar{b}_{0}T_{ON}}(\bar{b}_{0}T_{ON})^{N_{ON}}}{N_{ON}!} \frac{e^{-\bar{b}_{0}T_{OFF}}(\bar{b}_{0}T_{OFF})^{N_{OFF}}}{N_{OFF}!} \\ \\ L = (\prod_{t_{i} = (\Delta t, \dots, N\Delta t)} \frac{(\Delta t (b + s(t_{i})))^{[0,1]}}{\{0,1\}!} e^{-\Delta t (b + s(t_{i}))}) (\frac{(b T_{OFF})^{N_{OFF}}}{N_{OFF}!} e^{-b T_{OFF}}) \\ \\ \text{and} \quad b_{0} = \frac{N_{ON} + N_{OFF}}{T_{ON} + T_{OFF}} \qquad b = \frac{N_{ON} + N_{OFF} - \theta \int_{0}^{T_{ON}} dt f(t)}{T_{ON} + T_{OFF}} \qquad s(t) = \theta f(t) \qquad f(t) = t^{-1} \end{array}$$

 \rightarrow Only free parameter : amplitude of the signal, to optimize with :

$$\frac{\partial \log L}{\partial b}(\theta) \!=\! \frac{N_{OFF}}{b} \!+\! \sum_{t_i \in t_{ON}} \frac{1}{b \!+\! \theta f(t_i)} \!-\! \left(T_{ON} \!+\! T_{OFF}\right)$$

Methods

 \rightarrow Evaluating the background rate:

$$\begin{split} b \frac{\partial \log L}{\partial b}(\theta) + \theta b \frac{\partial \log L}{\partial \theta}(\theta) &= 0 \quad \text{identity between partial derivatives} \\ \Rightarrow b &= \frac{N_{ON} + N_{OFF} - \theta \int_{0}^{T_{ON}} dt f(t)}{T_{ON} + T_{OFF}} \\ \text{with} \quad \frac{\partial \log L}{\partial b}(\theta) &= \frac{N_{OFF}}{b} + \sum_{t_i \in t_{ON}} \frac{1}{b + \theta f(t_i)} - (T_{ON} + T_{OFF}) \\ \quad \frac{\partial \log L}{\partial \theta}(\theta) &= \sum_{t_i \in t_{ON}} \frac{1}{b + \theta f(t_i)} - \int_{t_0}^{T_{ON}} dt f(t) \end{split}$$