

# Optimal binning of time histograms using variable bin size

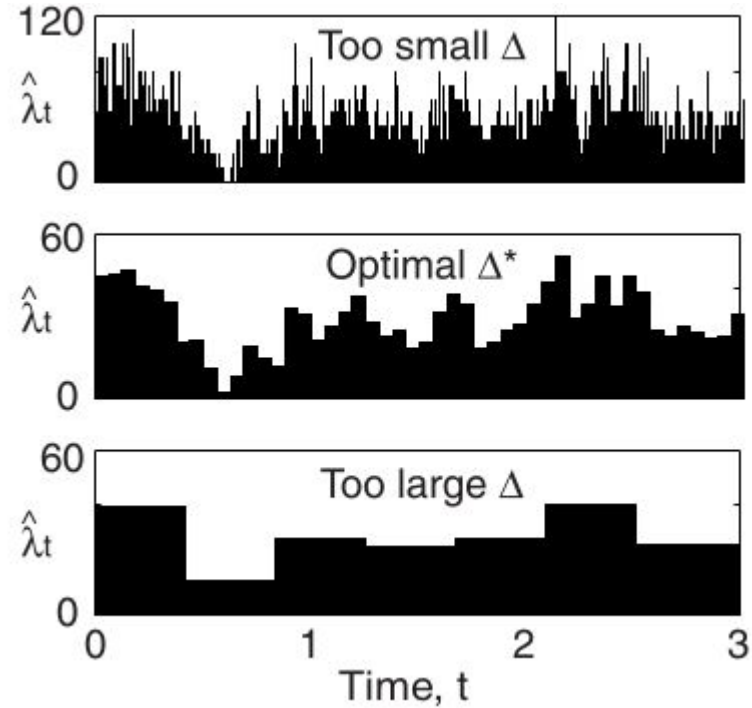
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IFAE Summer Fellowship 2022

Gerard Marcet Carbonell - Pizza seminar - September 21st 2022

# Why do we care about bin size

- Loss of information
- Introduction of bias



Previous work on the subject

## **A Method for Selecting the Bin Size of a Time Histogram**

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## Defining a cost function - MISE approach

$$\text{MISE} \equiv \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T E (\hat{\lambda}_t - \lambda_t)^2 dt,$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{k}{\Delta}$$

## Defining a cost function - MISE approach

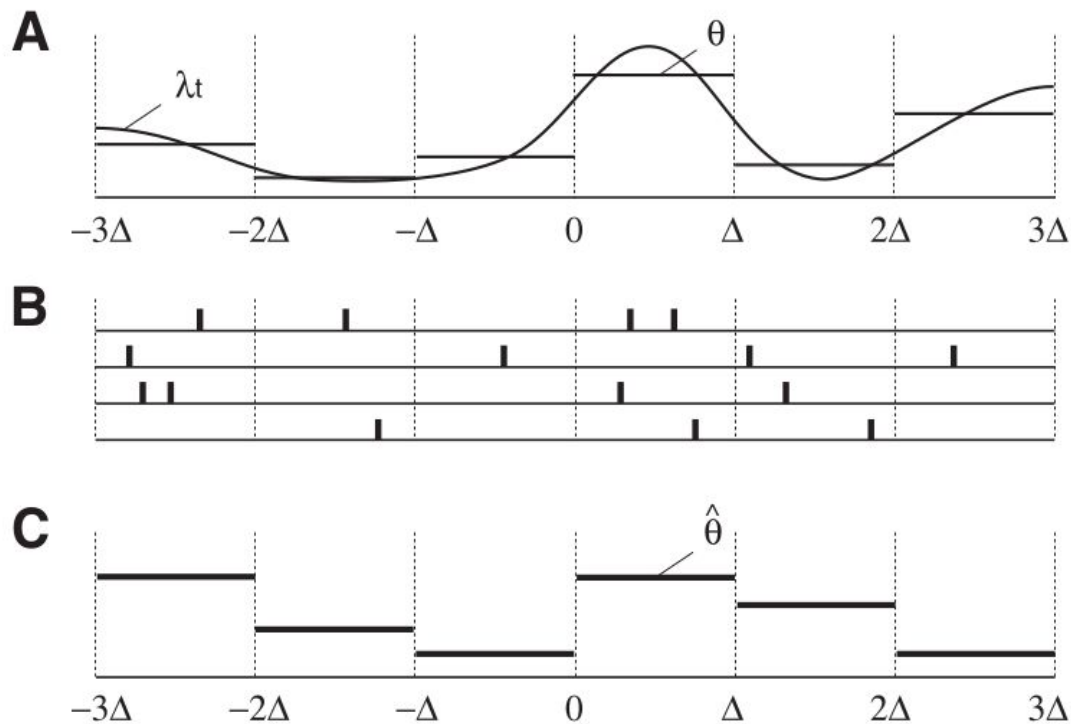
$$\begin{aligned} C_n(\Delta) &\equiv \text{MISE} - \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (\lambda_t - \langle \theta \rangle)^2 dt \\ &= \langle E(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2 \rangle - \langle (\theta - \langle \theta \rangle)^2 \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

$$C_n(\Delta) = \frac{2\bar{k} - v}{(\Delta)^2}.$$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{\Delta} \int_0^{\Delta} \lambda_t dt.$$

$$E\hat{\theta} = \theta.$$

# Defining a cost function - MISE approach



## Defining a cost function with variable bins

$$C(\text{lightcurve}) = \frac{2}{T} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{k_i}{\Delta_i} - \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\Delta_i}{T} \left( \frac{k_i}{\Delta_i} - \frac{K}{T} \right)^2$$

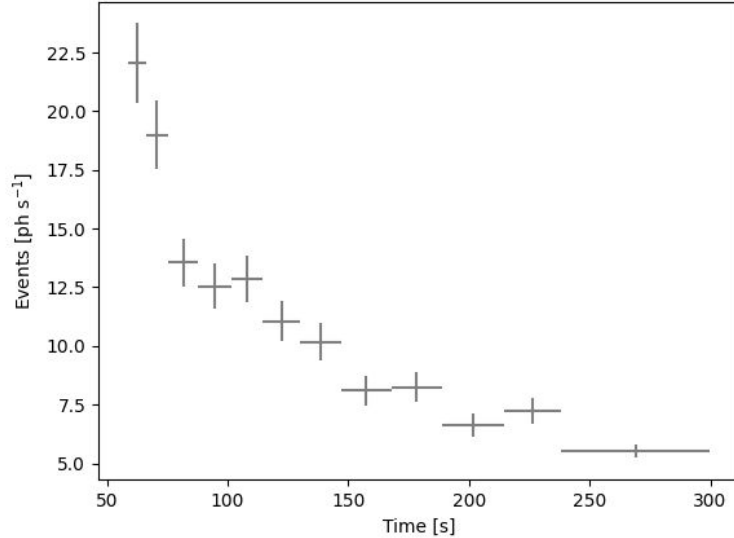
$$C_n(\Delta) = \frac{2\bar{k} - v}{(\Delta)^2} \quad \leftarrow \text{Shimazaki and Shinomoto's cost function}$$



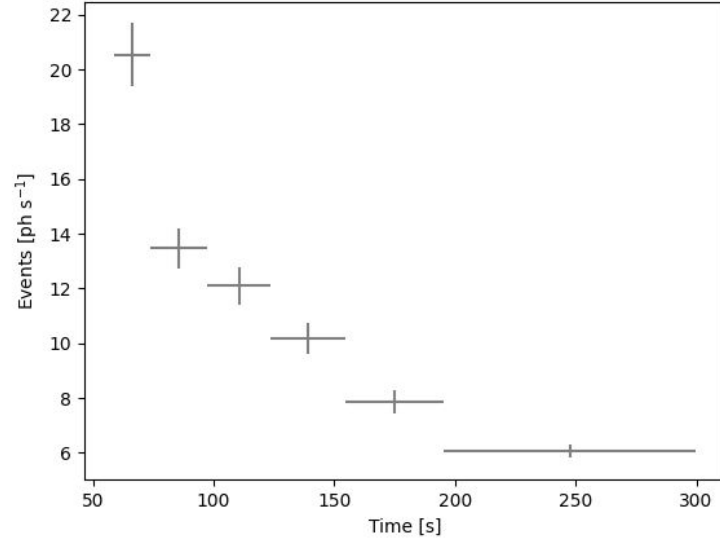


# Application of the method: content constant binning

Optimal content per bin  
(170 events/bin)

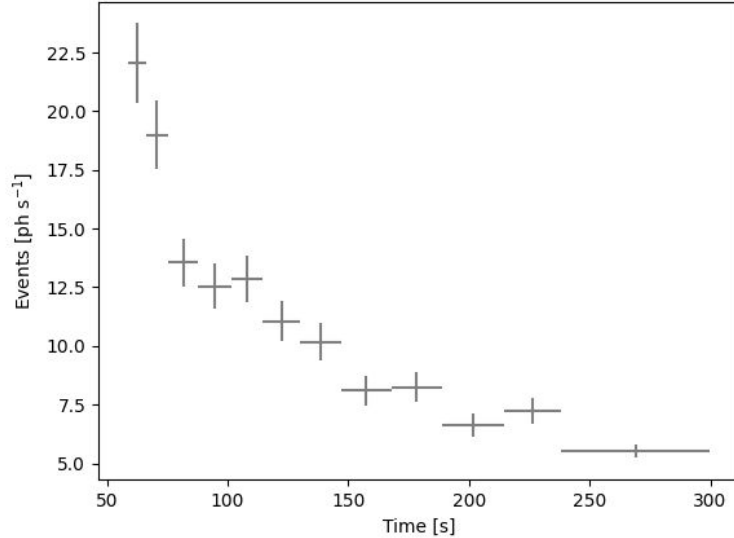


Too many events per bin  
(317 events/bin)

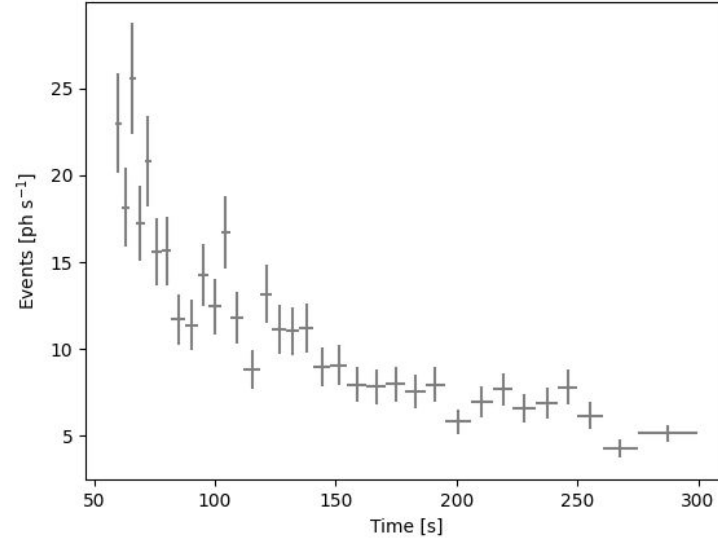


# Application of the method: content constant binning

Optimal content per bin  
(170 events/bin)



Too few events per bin  
(63 events/bin)



# LST4 Camera integration

