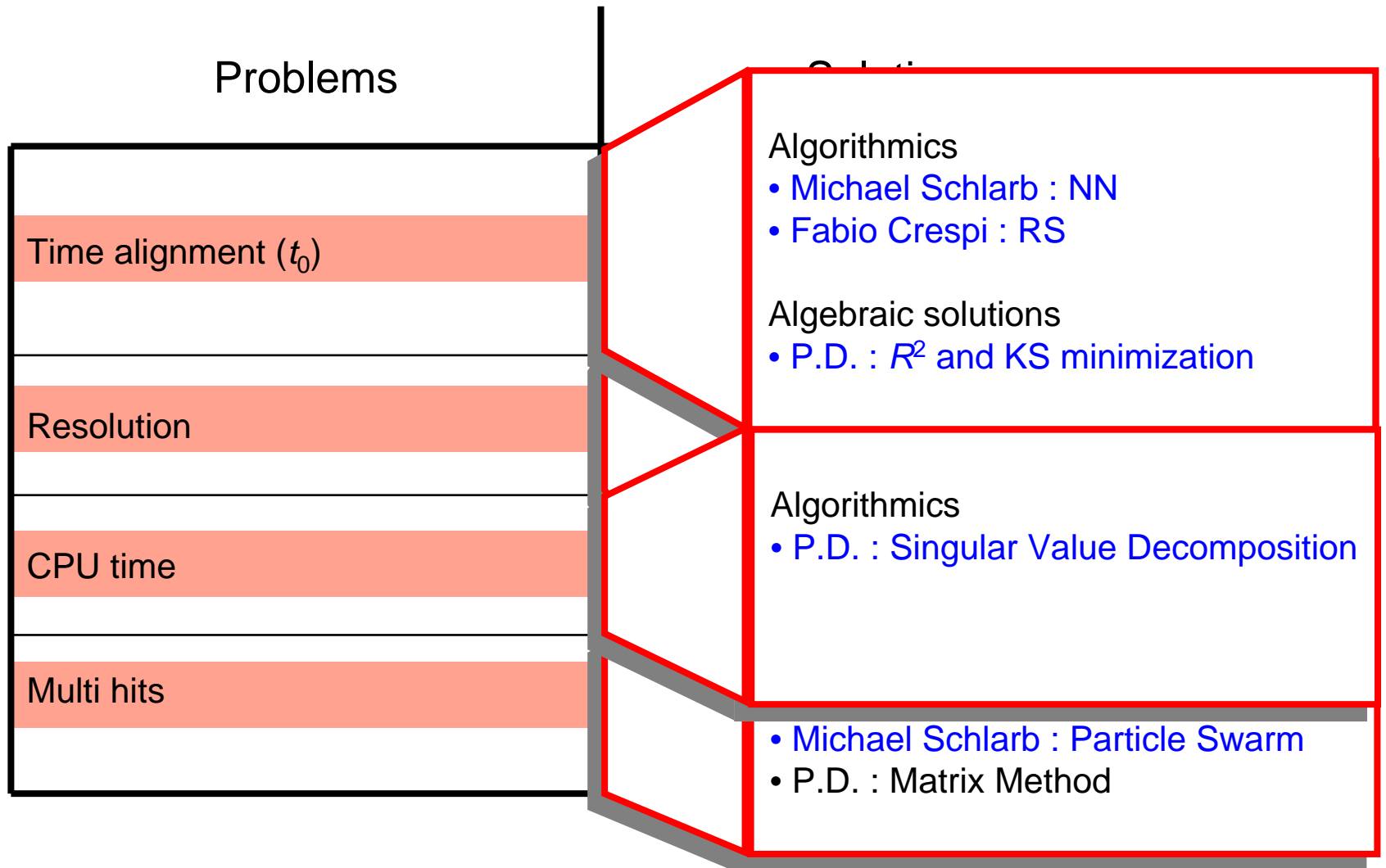


# PSA status



# SVD

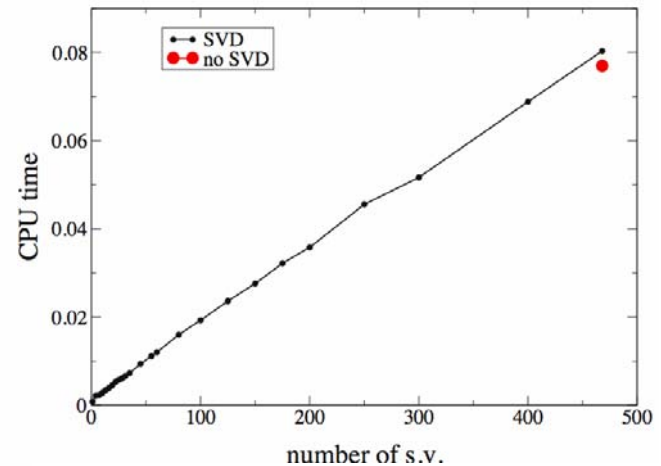
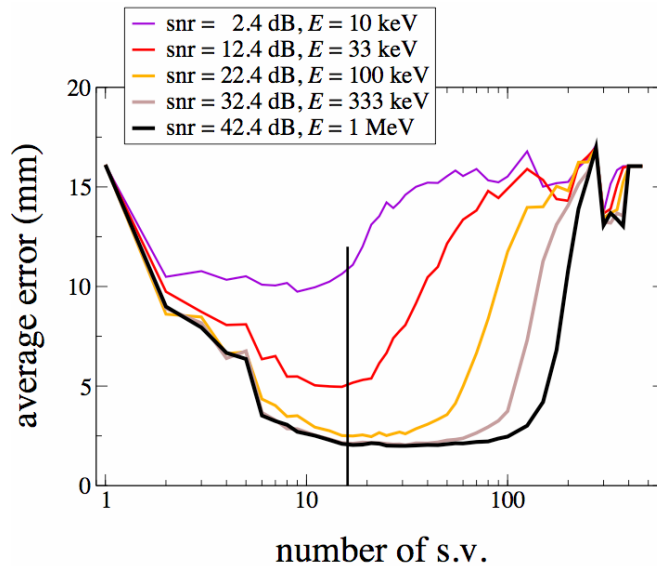
## • method

SVD :

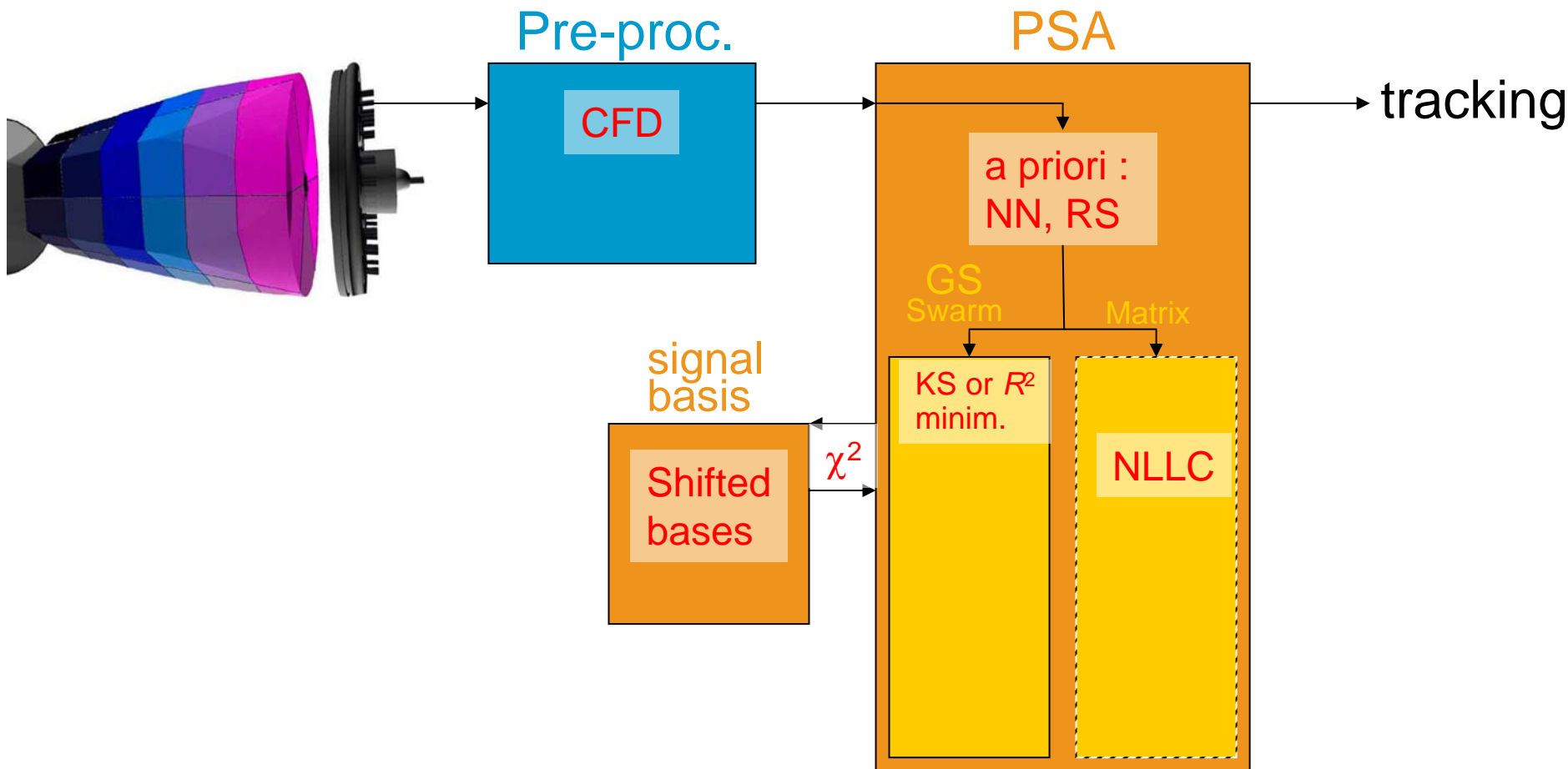
- reduces the size of the signals
- keeping the max. information
- improving the conditioning
- out-of line calculations

- ⇒ reduces the CPU time
- ⇒ no resolution loss
- ⇒ improve resol. and decomposition power

## • results



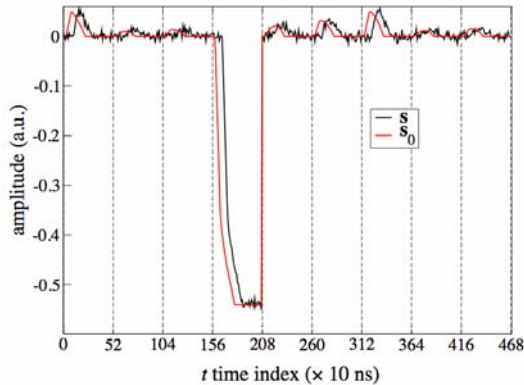
# $t_0$ correction



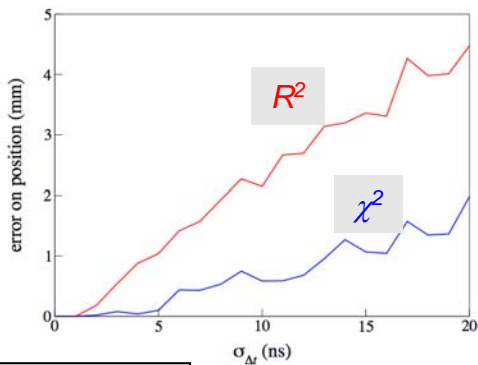
# $\chi^2$ method

Published in  
P.D. *et al.* behalf AGATA, NIMB 269 (2009) 542  
P.D. *et al.* behalf AGATA, JPG 36 (2009) 037001

## • method

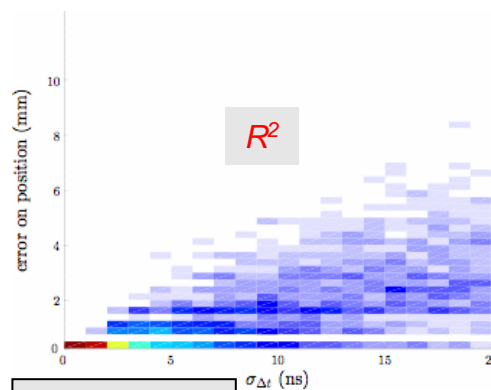


## • results

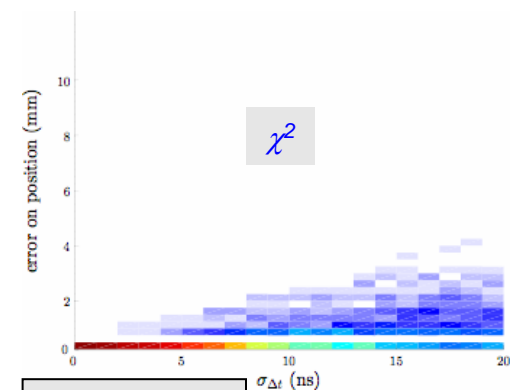


a given (xyz)

$$R^2 = \sum_i (s_i - s_i^{\text{ref}})^2$$
$$\chi^2 = \sum_i \frac{(s_i - s_i^{\text{ref}})^2}{\sigma_i^2} \quad \text{with} \quad \sigma_i^2 = \sigma_{\text{noise}}^2 + ds_i^{\text{ref}} \frac{2}{dt} \sigma_{\Delta t}^2$$

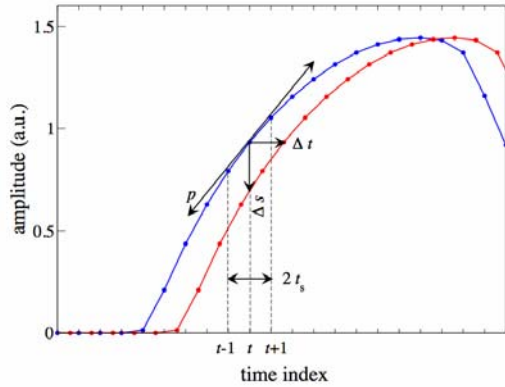


the whole basis

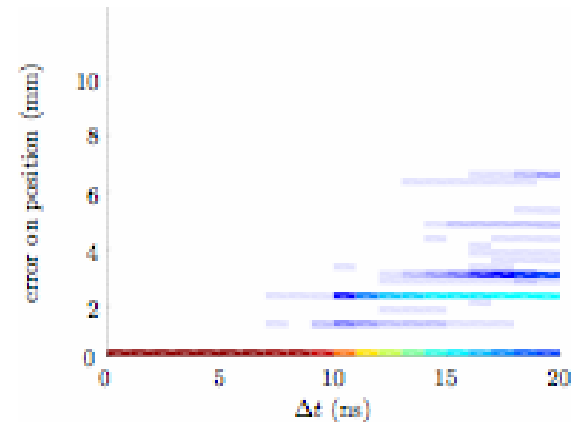
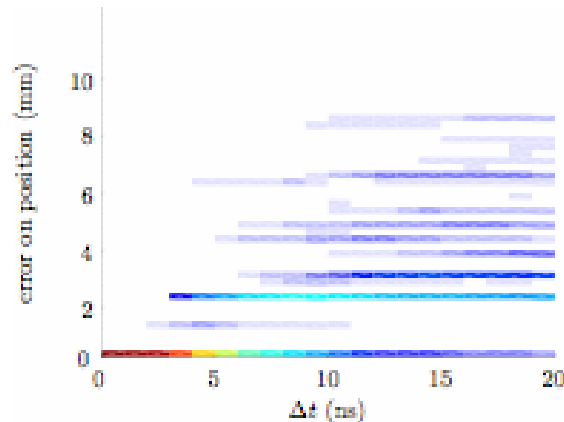
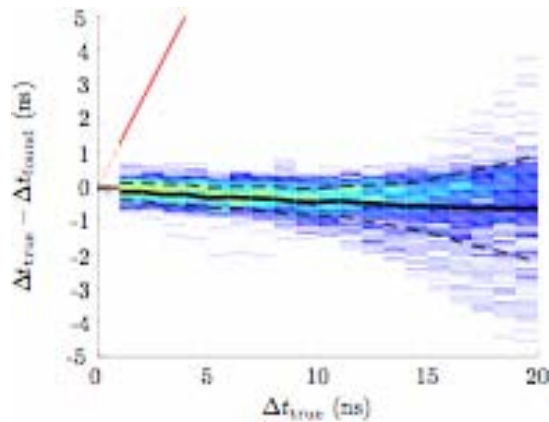


the whole basis

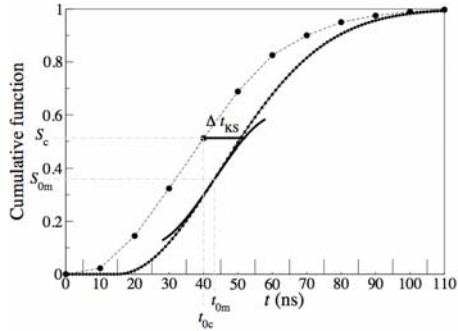
## • method



## • results



## • method

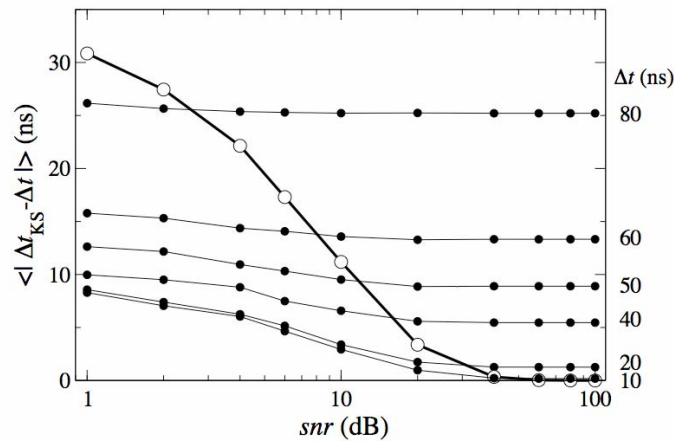


$$S(t) = \sum_{t'=1}^t s(t') / \sum_{t'} s(t')$$

$$S_c = S_m + (t_{0c} + \Delta t_{KS} - t_{0m}) s_{0m} + 1/6 (t_{0c} + \Delta t_{KS} - t_{0m})^3 r_{0m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta t_{KS} \quad \frac{\partial \Delta t_{KS}}{\partial S_c} \sim \frac{1}{s_0}$$

## • results



# $t_0$ correction

