

# How to analyze a full experiment in Julia

Florian Henkes – Technical University of Munich  
Oliver Schulz – Max-Planck Institute for Physics

# What happens in this talk



1. Introduction to LEGEND and  $0\nu\beta\beta$ -decay physics
2. What is the JuLeAna Software Stack?
3. Features and highlights in the application to LEGEND data
4. Summary & Outlook

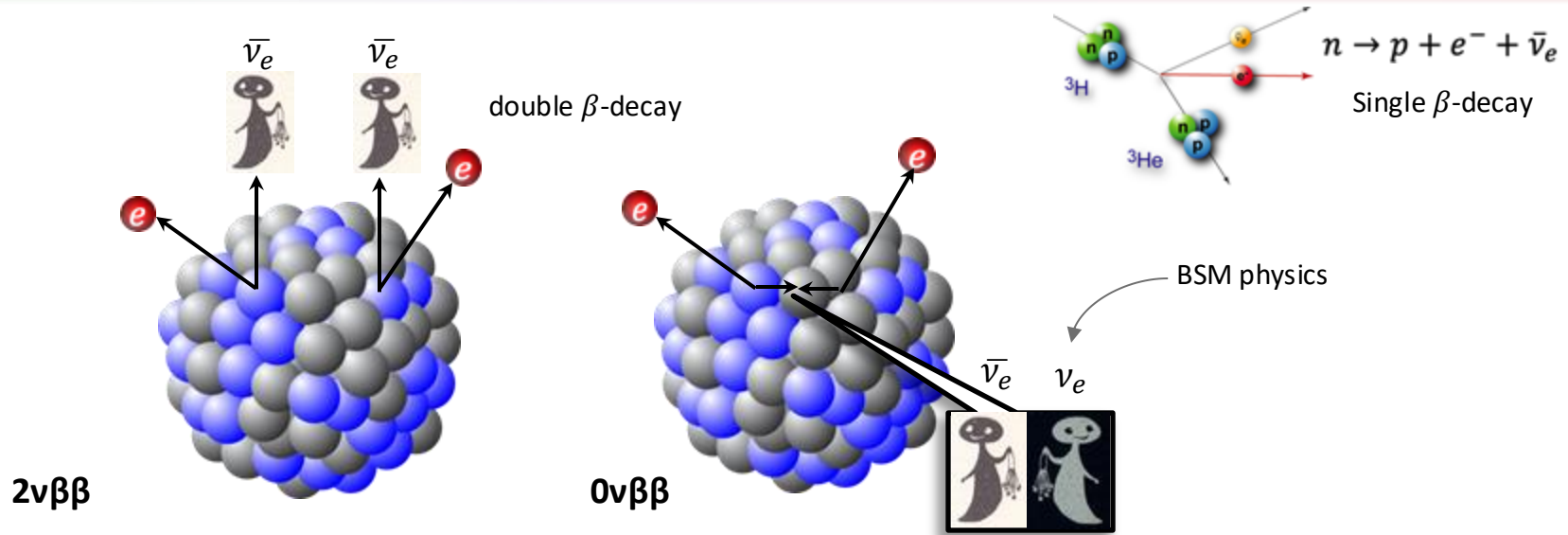


# What happens in this talk



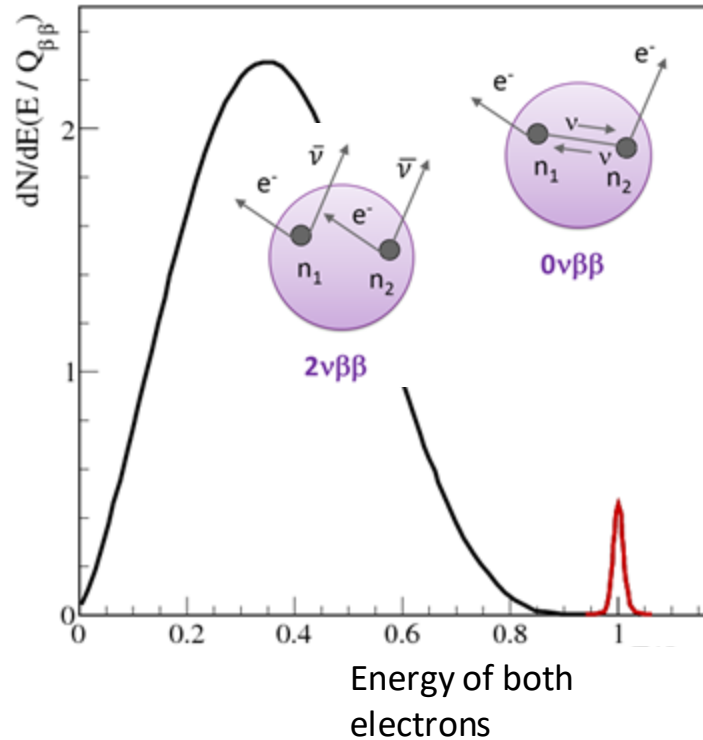
1. Introduction to **LEGEND** and  $0\nu\beta\beta$ -decay physics
2. What is the JuLeAna Software Stack?
3. Features and highlights in the application to LEGEND data
4. Summary & Outlook

# Neutrinoless double beta decay



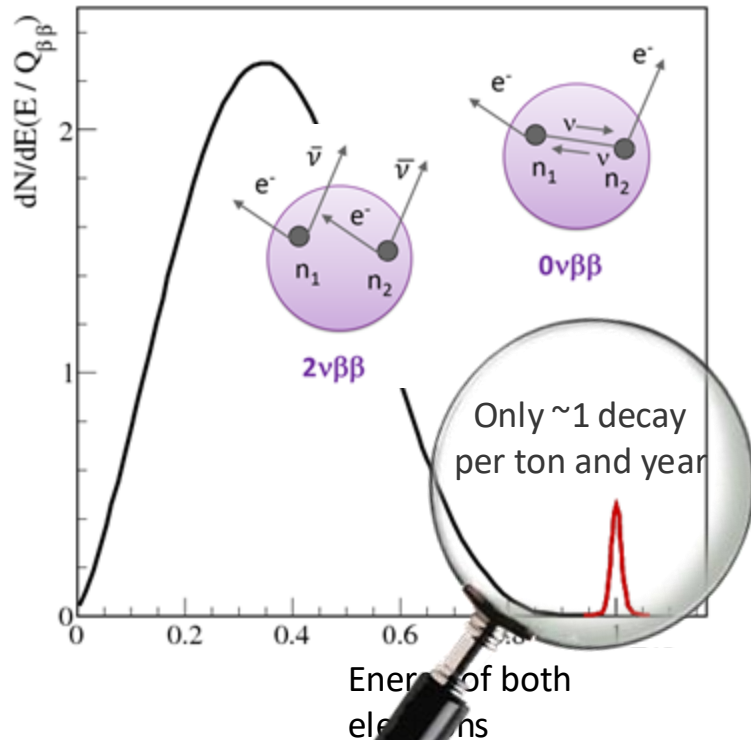
- $2\nu\beta\beta$ : simultaneous decay of two neutrons in a nucleus (observed e.g. in  ${}^{76}\text{Ge}$ )
- $0\nu\beta\beta$ : process in which two particles are created without balancing anti-particles
  - Lepton-Number Violation by 2 orders
  - Could possibly explain matter-antimatter asymmetry in the early universe

# The signature



- $2\nu\beta\beta$ : continuous energy spectrum
- $0\nu\beta\beta$ : peak at the Q-value
- For  $^{76}\text{Ge}$ :  $Q = 2.039 \text{ MeV}$

# The challenge



- $2\nu\beta\beta$ : continuous energy spectrum
- $0\nu\beta\beta$ : peak at the Q-value
- For  $^{76}\text{Ge}$ :  $Q_{\beta\beta} = 2.039$  MeV

## Key requirements:

- Large exposure (tonne-scale)
- Excellent energy resolution ( $\sim 1\%$  @  $Q_{\beta\beta}$ )
- Low background ( $< 1$  cts/year/t/ROI)

# The LEGEND Experiment



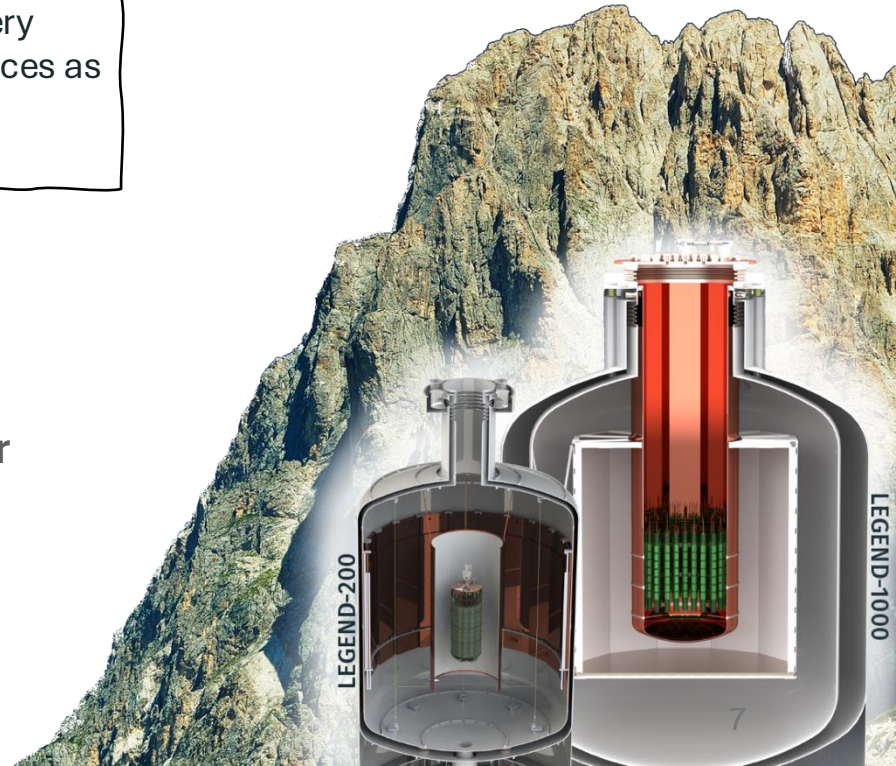
“The collaboration aims to develop a **phased,  $^{76}\text{Ge}$ -based** double-beta decay experimental program with discovery potential at a **half-life beyond  $10^{28}\text{yr}$** , using existing resources as appropriate to expedite physics results.”

## LEGEND-200

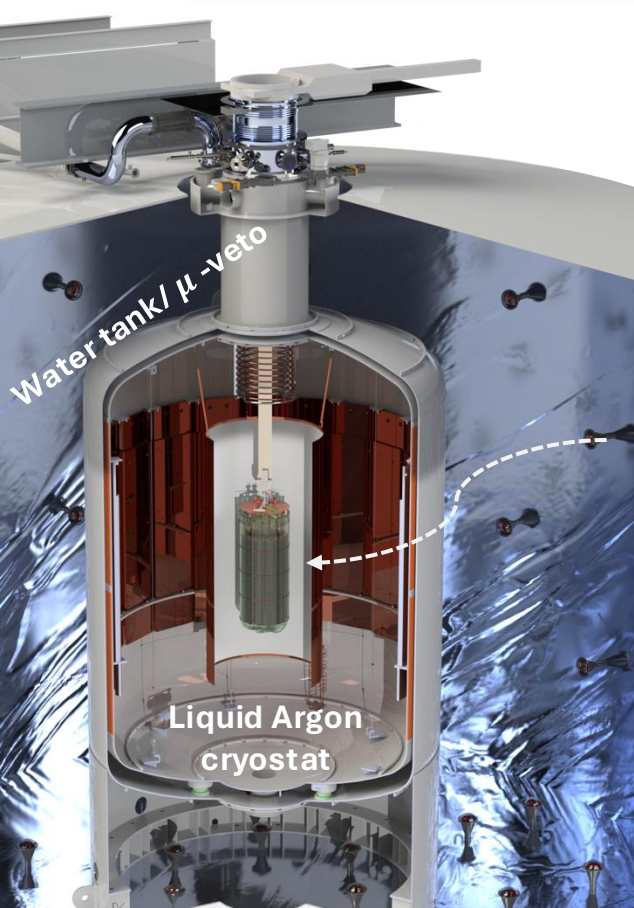
- **200kg** of  $^{\text{enr}}\text{Ge}$  (x 5yr), in *GERDA cryostat*
- Physics data taking since March 2023
- $B \sim 2 \cdot 10^{-4}$  cts / (keV · kg · yr)  $\rightarrow T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 10^{27}$  yr

## LEGEND-1000

- **1t** of  $^{\text{enr}}\text{Ge}$  (x 10yr), pending funding
- $B < 10^{-45}$  cts / (keV · kg · yr)  $\rightarrow T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 10^{28}$  yr
- Fully cover  $m_{\beta\beta}$  inverted ordering region

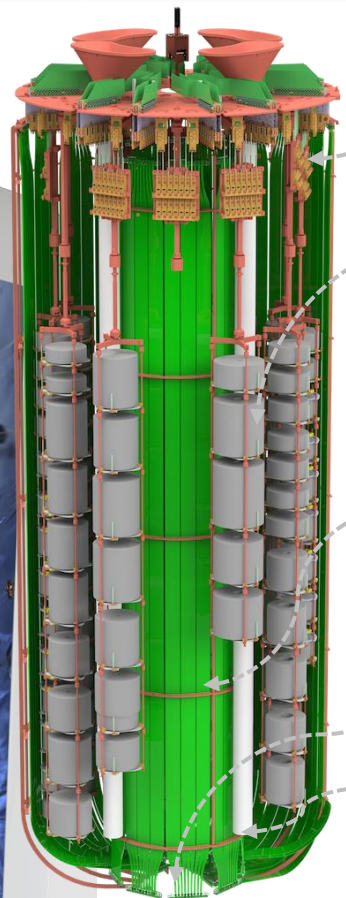


# The LEGEND Experiment



Water tank/  $\mu$ -veto

Liquid Argon cryostat

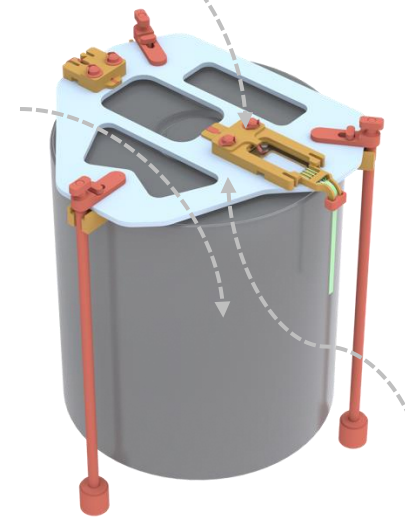


HPGe readout electronics

Larger mass  
(inverted coaxial)  
HPGe detectors with up to  
4 kg

Liquid Argon  
instrumentation:  
inner & outer fiber barrels  
with silicon photomultiplier  
(SiPM) readout at top &  
bottom

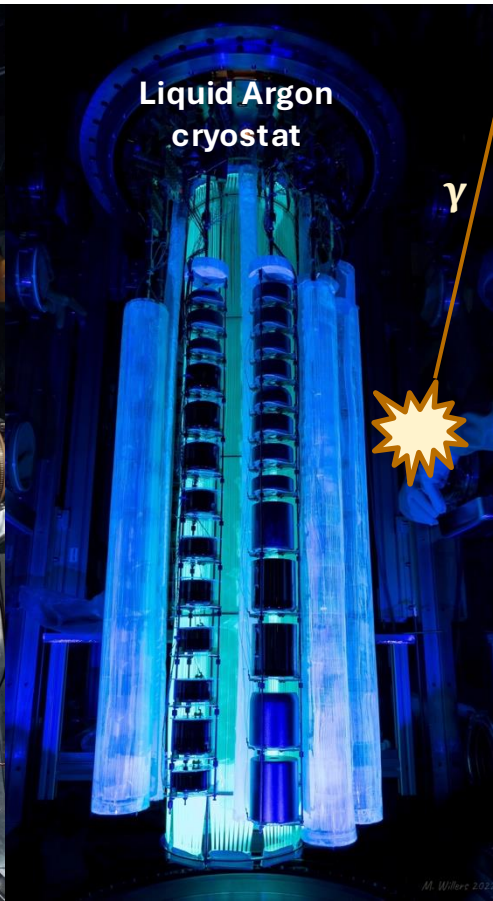
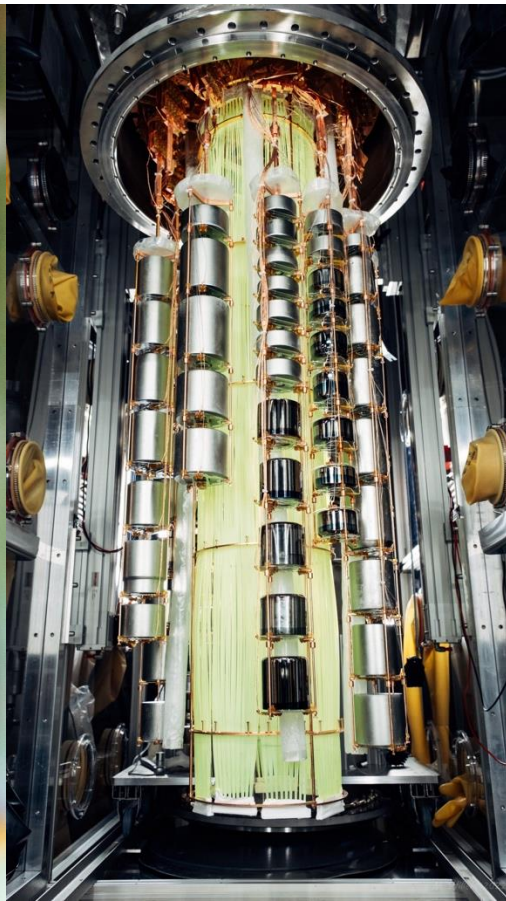
Source funnels  
for  $^{228}\text{Th}$  calibration sources



Detector mount:  
underground copper,  
optically active PEN  
plates and radiopure PEI



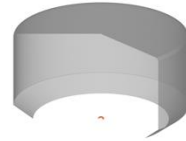
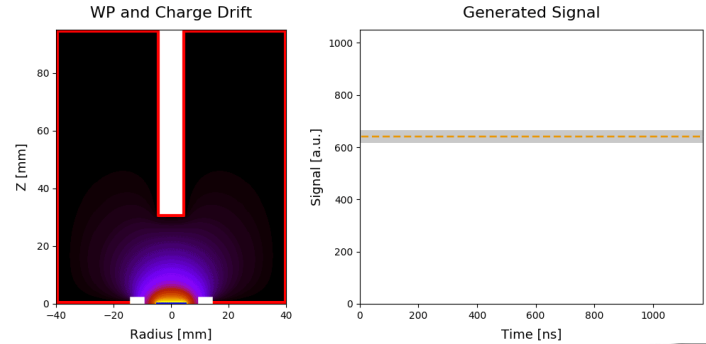
# The LEGEND Experiment



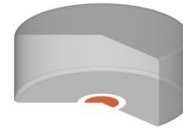
# HPGe Detectors



- **Detector = source** of  $\beta\beta$  decay events
- **Isotope enrichment** from 7.7% to > 90 % possible
- Very good **energy resolution of  $\approx 0.1\%$**  (FWHM) at 2039 keV (Q $\beta\beta$  of  $^{76}\text{Ge}$ )
- High **density** & high **detection efficiency**



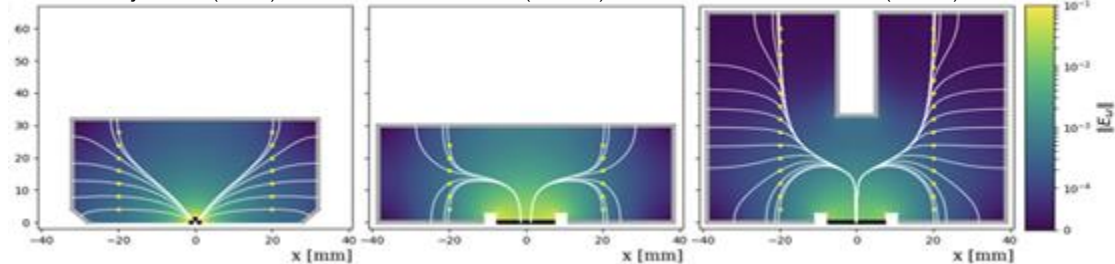
Majorana (PPC)



Gerda (BEGe)



LEGEND (ICPC)

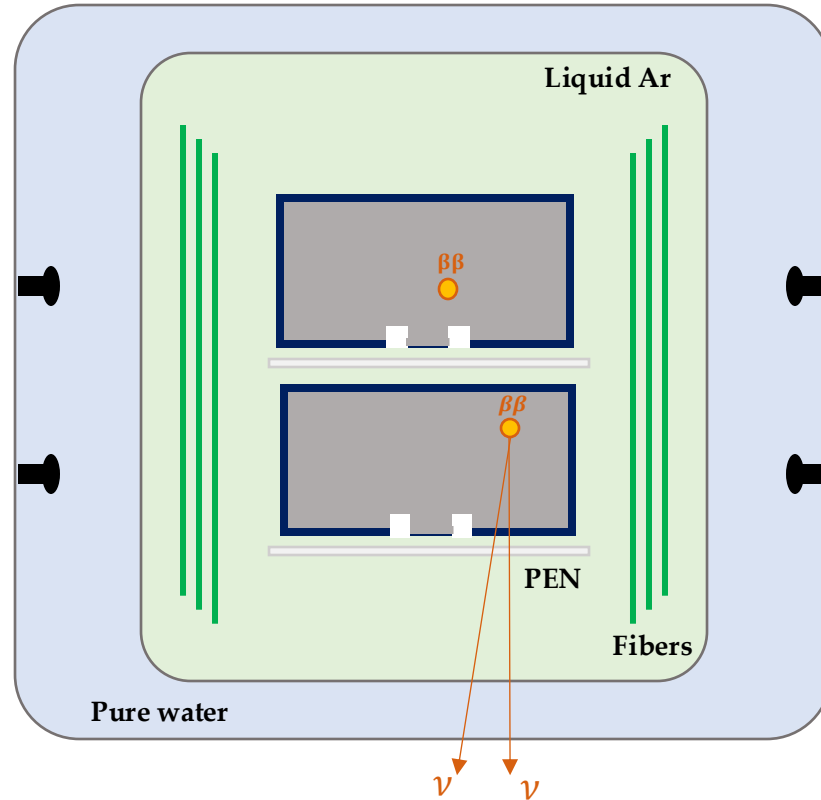


# Background Reduction Strategy



MJD,  
GERDA,  
LEGEND

$\beta\beta$  decay signal:  
single-site event  
energy deposition  
in a  $\sim 1 \text{ mm}^3$  volume

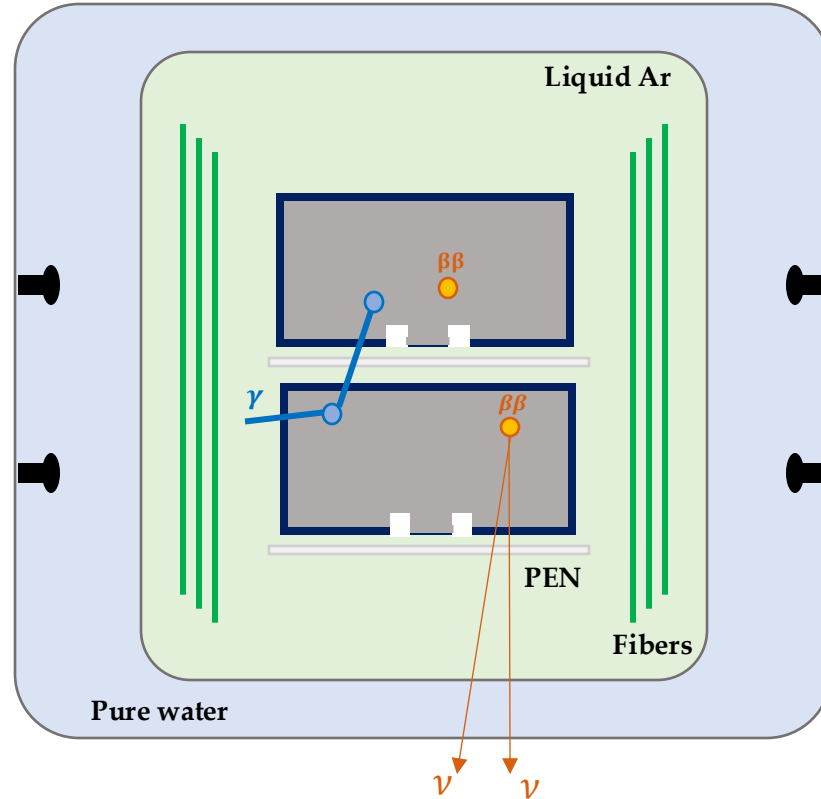


# Background Reduction Strategy



MJD,  
GERDA,  
LEGEND

$\beta\beta$  decay signal:  
single-site event  
energy deposition  
in a  $\sim 1 \text{ mm}^3$  volume



Ge detector anti-  
coincidence

MJD,  
GERDA,  
LEGEND

# Background Reduction Strategy

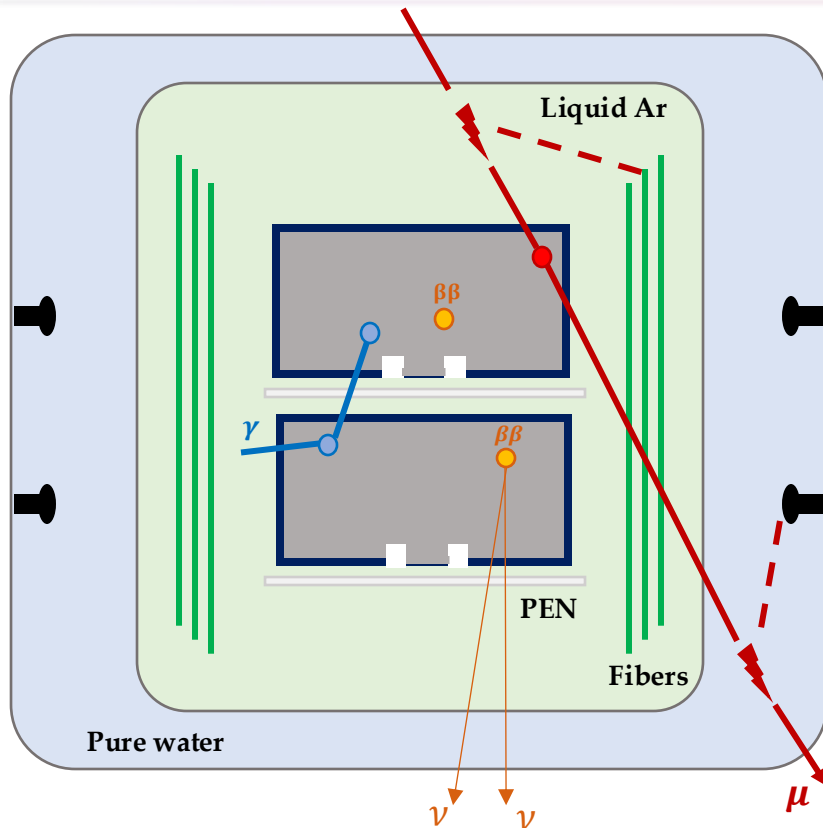


MJD,  
GERDA,  
LEGEND

$\beta\beta$  decay signal:  
single-site event  
energy deposition  
in a  $\sim 1 \text{ mm}^3$  volume

MJD,  
GERDA,  
LEGEND

Muon veto based on  
Cherenkov light and  
plastic scintillator



Ge detector anti-  
coincidence

MJD,  
GERDA,  
LEGEND

# Background Reduction Strategy

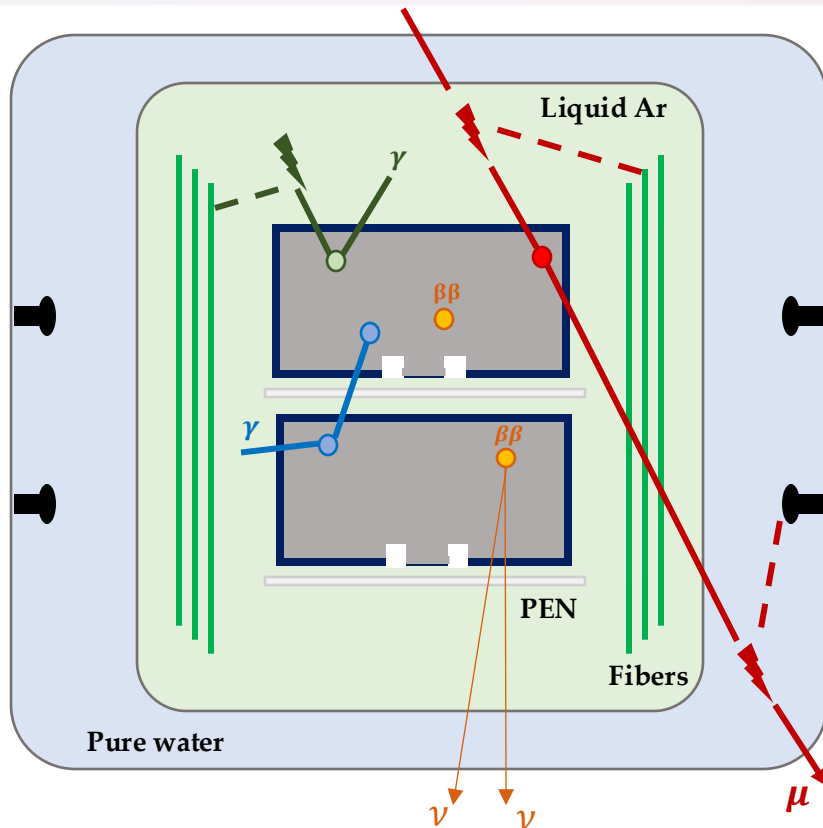


MJD,  
GERDA,  
LEGEND

$\beta\beta$  decay signal:  
single-site event  
energy deposition  
in a  $\sim 1 \text{ mm}^3$  volume

MJD,  
GERDA,  
LEGEND

Muon veto based on  
Cherenkov light and  
plastic scintillator



Ge detector anti-  
coincidence

MJD,  
GERDA,  
LEGEND

LAr veto based on  
Ar scintillation light  
read-out by fibers

GERDA,  
LEGEND

# Background Reduction Strategy



MJD,  
GERDA,  
LEGEND

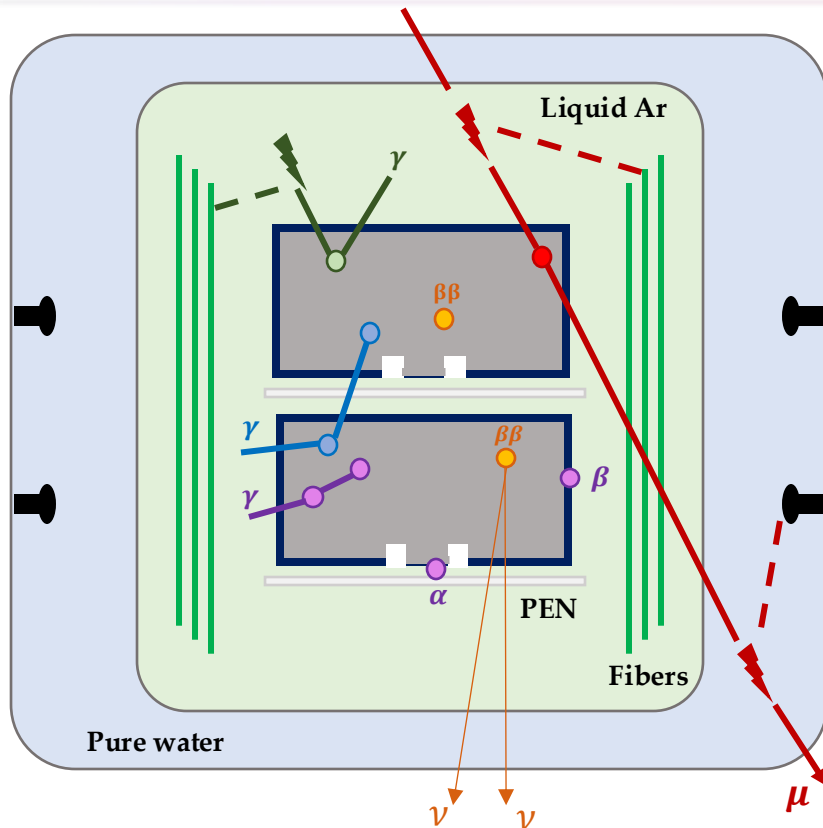
$\beta\beta$  decay signal:  
single-site event  
energy deposition  
in a  $\sim 1 \text{ mm}^3$  volume

MJD,  
GERDA,  
LEGEND

Muon veto based on  
Cherenkov light and  
plastic scintillator

MJD,  
GERDA,  
LEGEND

Pulse shape  
discrimination (PSD)  
for multi-site and  
surface events



Ge detector anti-  
coincidence

MJD,  
GERDA,  
LEGEND

LAr veto based on  
Ar scintillation light  
read-out by fibers

GERDA,  
LEGEND

# Background Reduction Strategy



MJD,  
GERDA,  
LEGEND

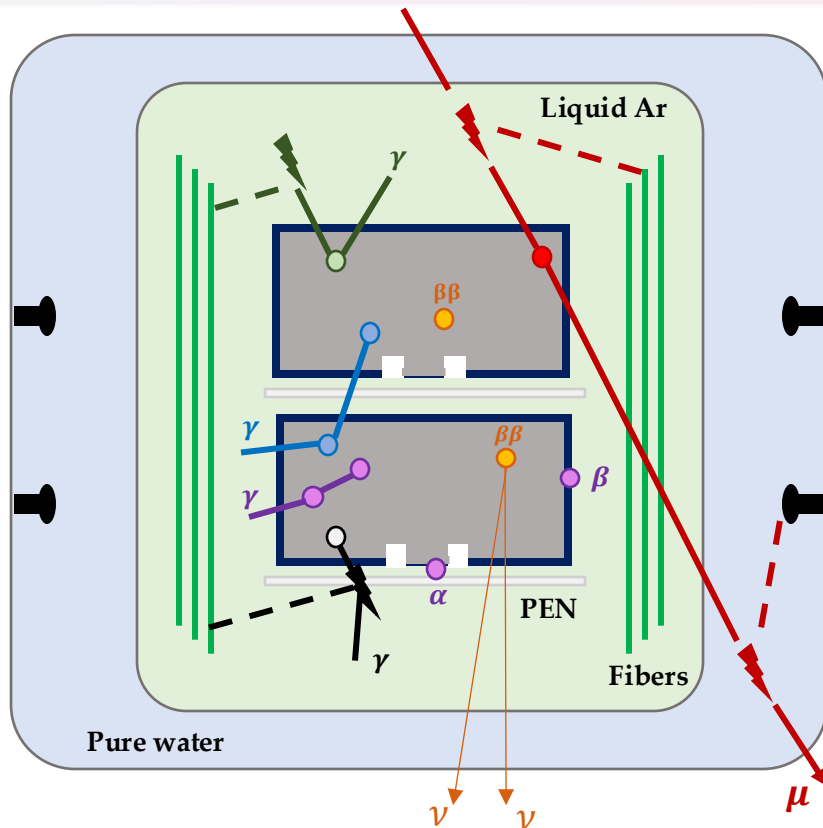
$\beta\beta$  decay signal:  
single-site event  
energy deposition  
in a  $\sim 1 \text{ mm}^3$  volume

MJD,  
GERDA,  
LEGEND

Muon veto based on  
Cherenkov light and  
plastic scintillator

MJD,  
GERDA,  
LEGEND

Pulse shape  
discrimination (PSD)  
for multi-site and  
surface events



Ge detector anti-  
coincidence

MJD,  
GERDA,  
LEGEND

LAr veto based on  
Ar scintillation light  
read-out by fibers

GERDA,  
LEGEND

Scintillating PEN  
plate detector  
holders

LEGEND



# What happens in this talk

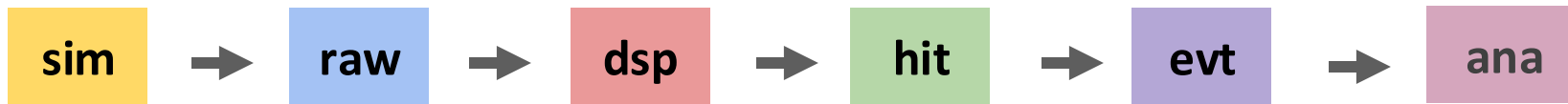


1. Introduction to LEGEND and  $0\nu\beta\beta$ -decay physics
- 2. What is the JuLeAna Software Stack?**
3. Features and highlights in the application to LEGEND data
4. Summary & Outlook

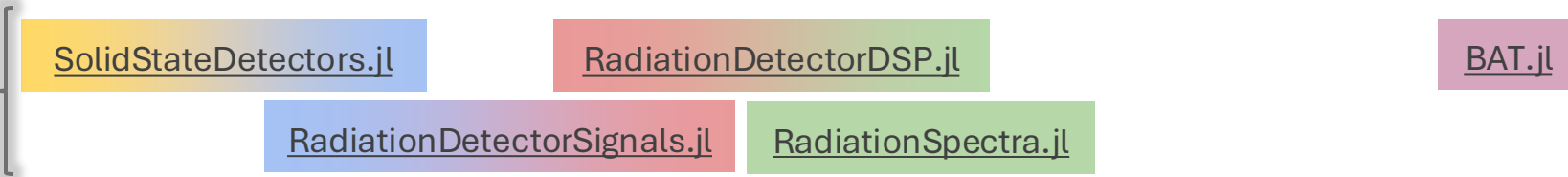
# The Software Stack



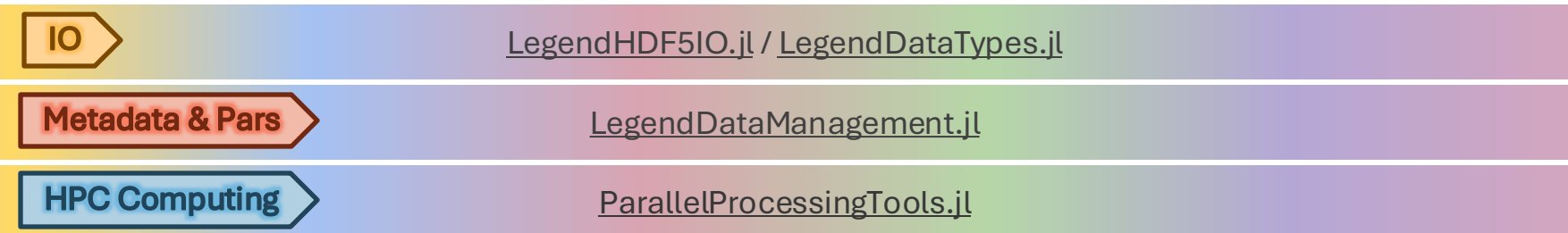
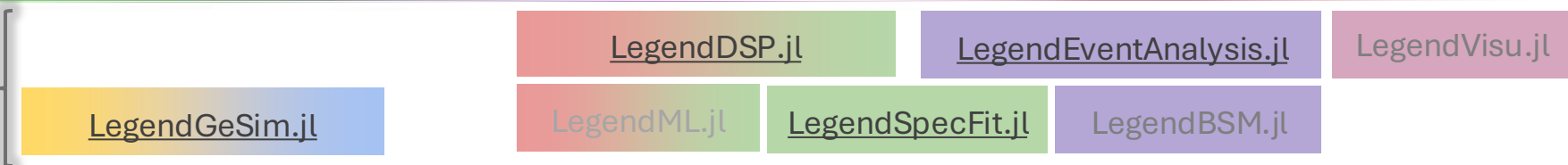
DataTier



Official  
  
-physics



~~LEGEND~~  
Registry



# What happens in this talk



1. Introduction to LEGEND and  $0\nu\beta\beta$ -decay physics
2. What is the JuLeAna Software Stack?
3. **Features and highlights in the application to LEGEND data**
4. Summary & Outlook

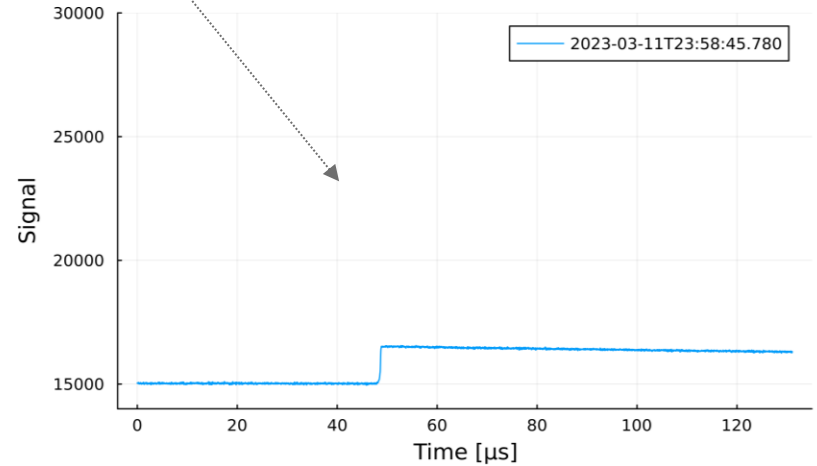


- All waveform data saved for offline processing
  - O(100) of HPGe channels
  - O(50) of SiPM channels
- *raw* tier based on HDF5
  - **Cal** runs ~1.1 TB
  - **Phy** runs ~700 GB

- Read/Write IO into custom signal structs
- Fully connected to LegendDataManagement
- Possibility to read custom compression algorithms

Custom plot recipes

Raw Waveforms



[RadiationDetectorSignals.jl](#)

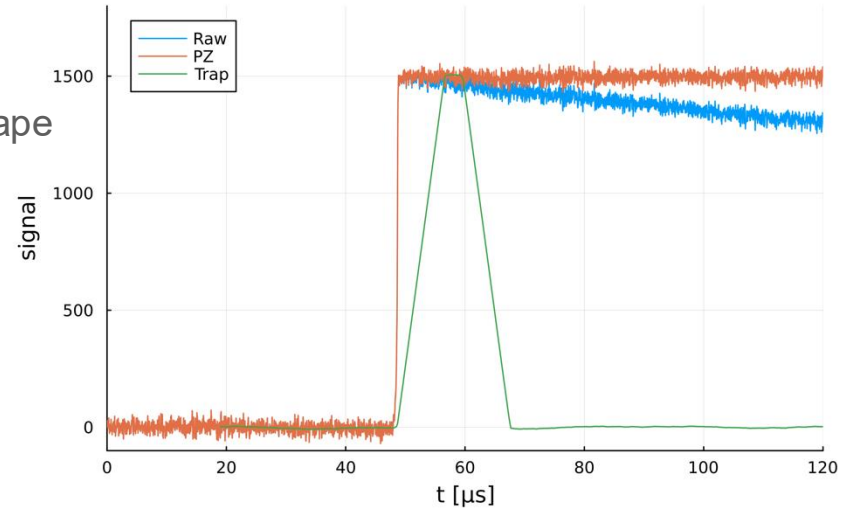
[LegendHDF5IO.jl](#) /  
[LegendDataTypes.jl](#)

raw

# Digital Signal Processing



- First step in analysis chain → **DSP**
  - *Signal height* contains energy information
  - *Signal derivative* (“current”) contains Pulse Shape information
  - *Time points* contain drift information



- Filter and stats algorithm definitions
- Easy-to-extend API
- Filter optimization routine and DSP block definitions custom to LEGEND
- (Almost) fully runnable on GPUs

RadiationDetectorDSP.jl

LegendDSP.jl

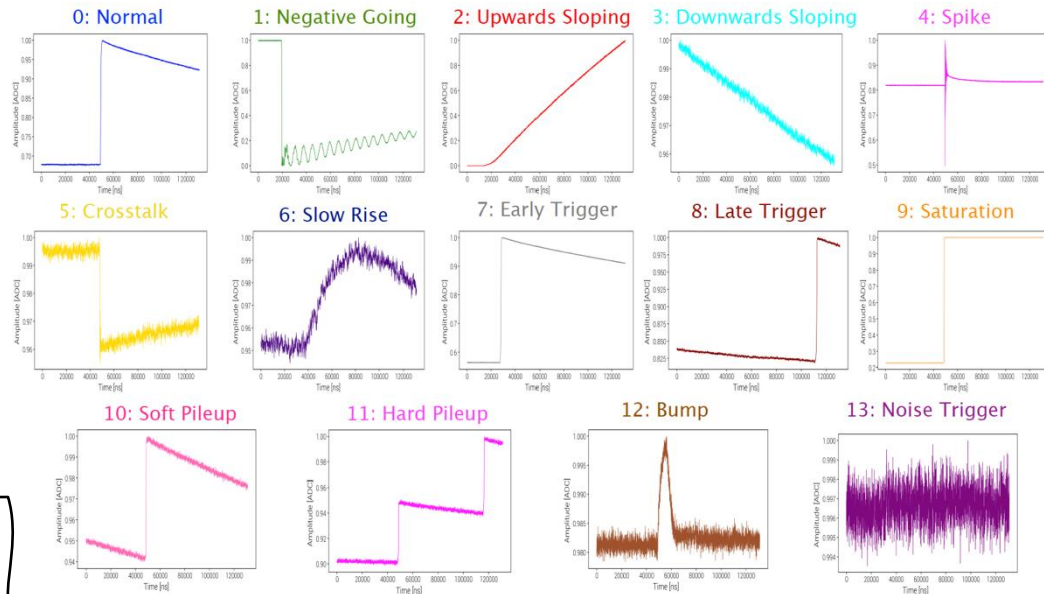
raw

dsp

# Quality Cuts



- Quality cuts = Important step to identify non-physical events
- ML based quality cuts using Affinity Propagator



- *So far:* training process still in python
- Evaluation happens in Julia by exporting the models
- Julia implementation currently under active development

LegendML.jl

raw

dsp

hit

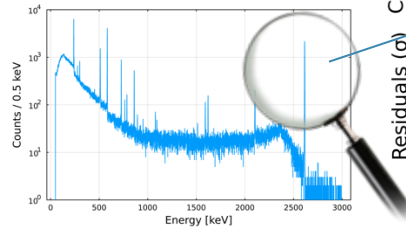
# Energy Calibration



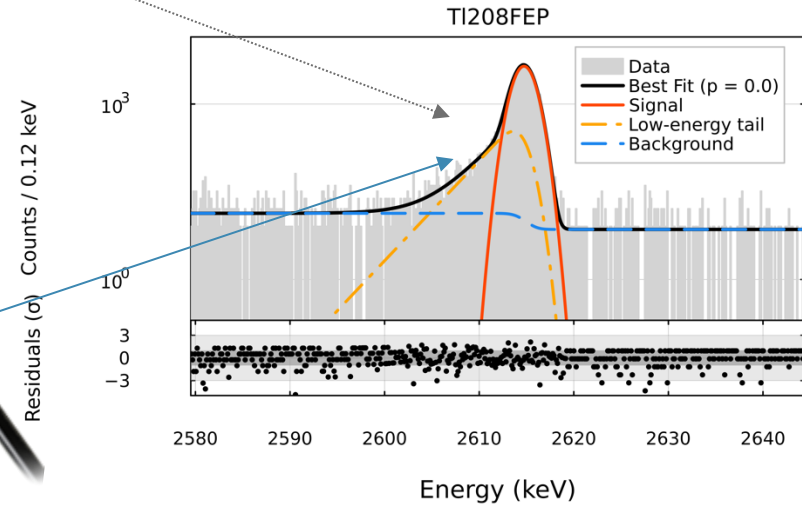
- Extract calibration curve + FWHM
- Each peak fitted with custom peak shape using

*Bayesian Guided MLE technique*

→ s. *Olivers in next session*



Custom plot recipes



- Auto calibration routines based on combination of *peak search* and *peak ratio matching*
- For spectral fitting customized MLE methods with selectable peak shape

RadiationSpectra.jl

LegendSpecFit.jl

raw

dsp

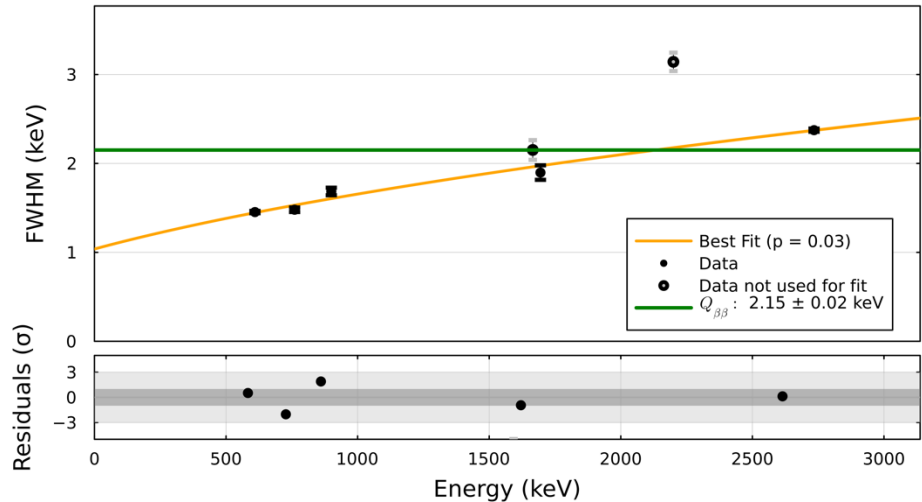
hit

# Energy Calibration



- *Energy Calibration*: Linear fit of peak positions against literature values
- *Peak FWHMs* to extrapolate resolutions at  $Q_{\beta\beta}$

- Auto calibration routines based on combination of *peak search* and *peak ratio matching*
- For FWHM and calibration, custom  $\chi^2$ -fitter with generic *PolynomiamlFuncs* and uncertainty handling via *Measurements.jl*



[RadiationSpectra.jl](#)

[LegendSpecFit.jl](#)

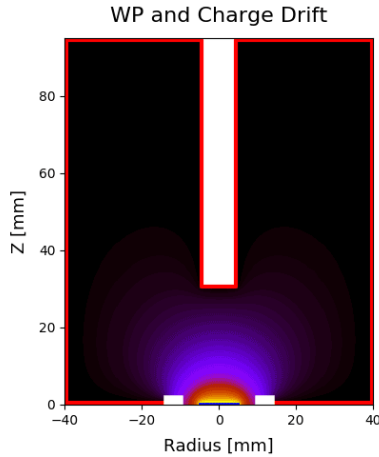
raw

dsp

hit

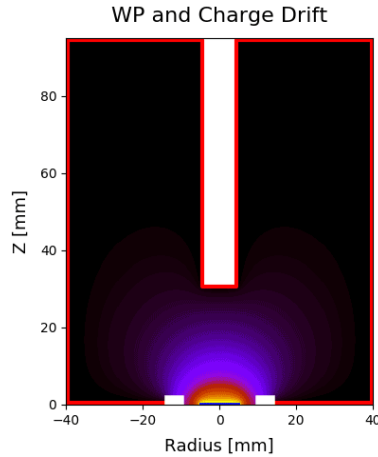


# Pulse Shape Discrimination



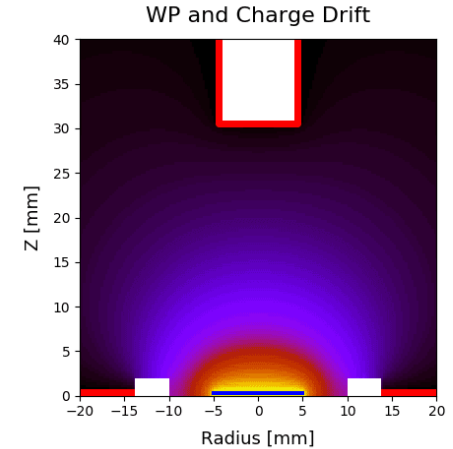
**Signal-Like event**

- Localized  
→ *Single-Site Event (SSE)*
- **A/E always similar**



**Gamma background**

- Multiple Compton scatterings, pair production, ...  
→ *Multi-Site Event (MSE)*
- **A/E smaller than signal-like**



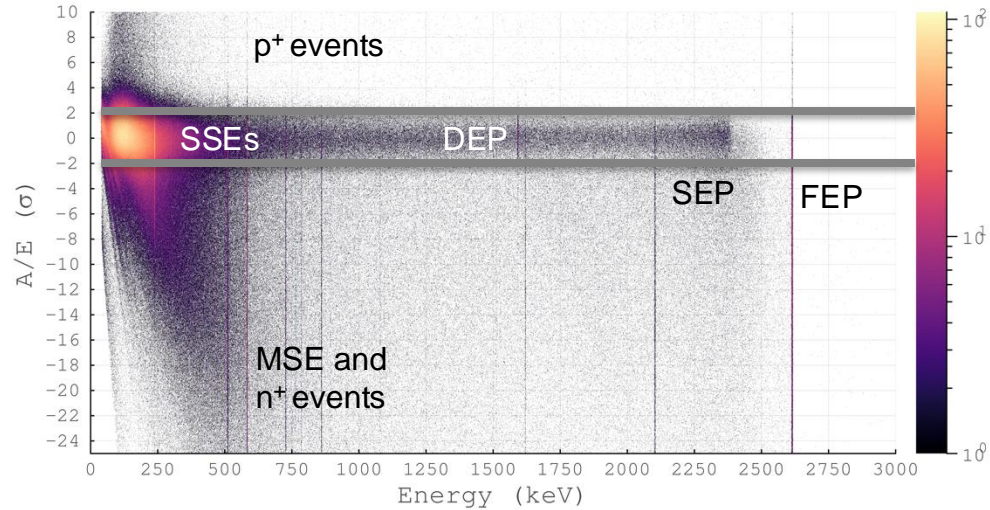
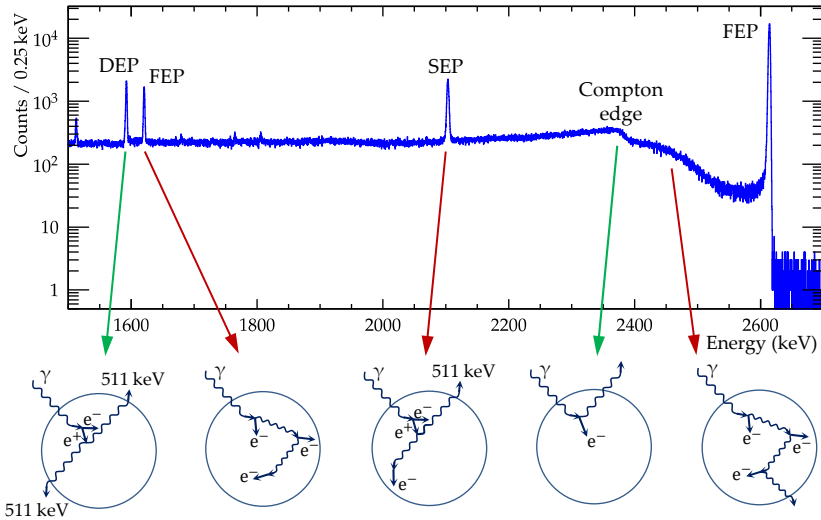
**Surface  $\alpha$**

- SSE, but short drift-time in large weighting potential but short drift-time in large weighting potential
- **A/E larger than signal-like**

# Pulse Shape Discrimination



## Double Escape Peak (DEP) as proxy for Single Site Events (SSE)



[RadiationDetectorDSP.jl](#)

[LegendDSP.jl](#)

raw

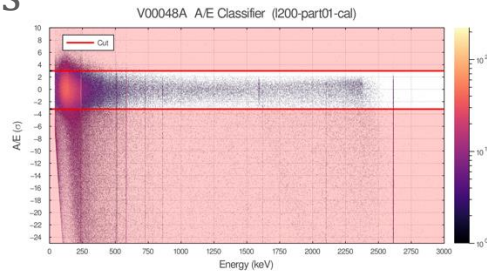
dsp

hit

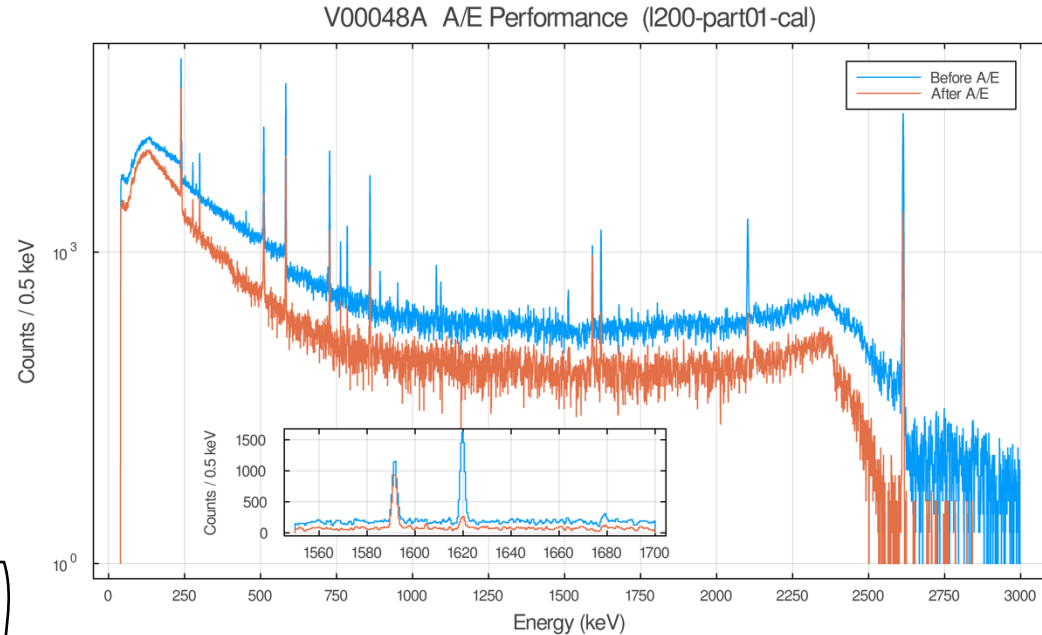
# A/E Cut



- Low-sided cut to reduce Multi-Site Events (MSE)
- High-sided cut at  $3.0 \sigma$  to suppress  $\alpha$ 's



- Auto cut tuning routines based on a combination of energy calibration and fitting routines



RadiationSpectra.jl

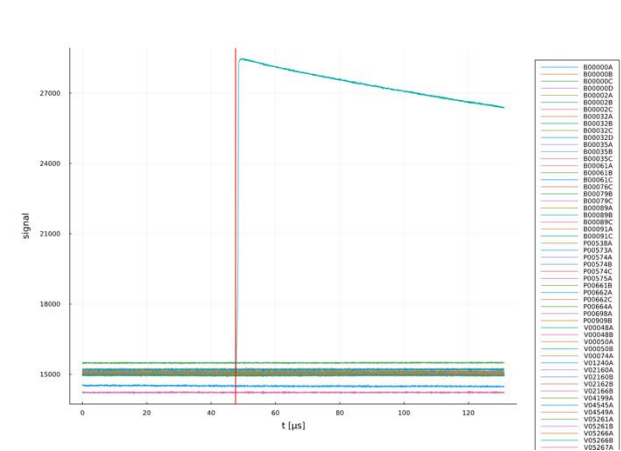
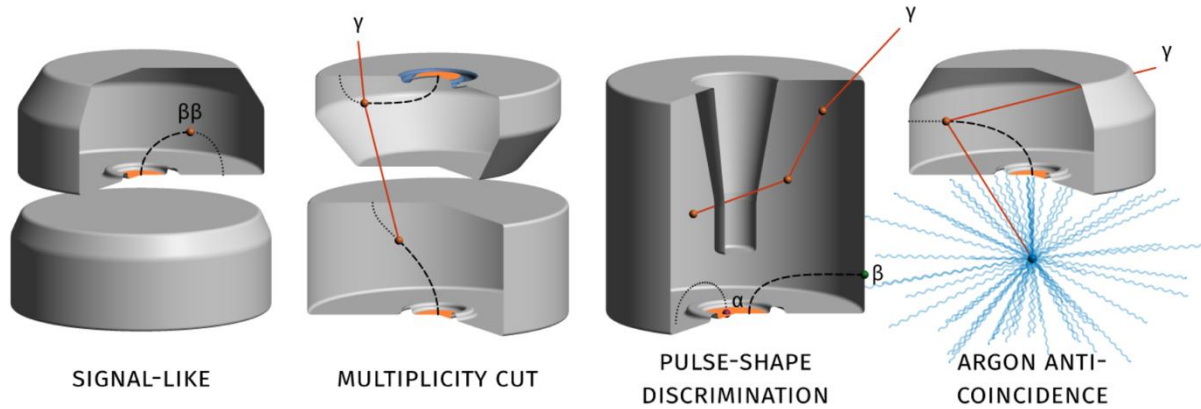
LegendSpecFit.jl

raw

dsp

hit

# Event Building



- Define Software trigger condition:
  - Any{Energy<sub>HPGe</sub>} > 25keV && waveform passes QC
- Define physical event condition:
  - All{HPGe<sub>No-Trigger</sub>} == “Baseline-Only”
- Define Lar cut condition:
  - Sum{Energy<sub>SiPM</sub> in [t<sub>0</sub> – 1μs, t<sub>0</sub> + 5μs]} > 4 PE
- Define Anti-Coincidence
  - Number{Trigger<sub>HPGe</sub>} == 1
- Define PSD cut
  - All{HPGe<sub>Trigger</sub>} == Single-site events

[LegendEventAnalysis.jl](#)



# SLURM Cluster Computing



Can scale cluster up and down repeatedly, even from interactive Julia session



Timeout/retry mechanism, atomic file I/O with optional local caching, and more



Best LH5 write performance achieved so far  
1.2 TB in 70 seconds




Ran up to 4000 multi-cpu worker processes in parallel



Under development: better distributed progress and performance monitoring

Many long nights, but now we can ... start with a single worker

```
FlexWorkerPool{WorkerPool}(..., label="mypool")  
host cobra01 (1 workers): 
```

All performed on MPCDF  
Munich HPC systems  
Cobra/Raven/Viper

# SLURM Cluster Computing



Can scale cluster up and down repeatedly, even from interactive Julia session



Timeout/retry mechanism, atomic file I/O with optional local caching, and more



Best LH5 write performance achieved so far  
1.2 TB in 70 seconds



Ran up to 4000 multi-cpu worker processes in parallel



Under development: better distributed progress and performance monitoring

Poor little worker ... this will take a while ... let's invite some friends

```
FlexWorkerPool{WorkerPool}(..., label="mypool")  
host cobra01 (1 workers):
```

All performed on MPCDF  
Munich HPC systems  
Cobra/Raven/Viper

# SLURM Cluster Computing



Can scale cluster up and down repeatedly, even from interactive Julia session



Timeout/retry mechanism, atomic file I/O with optional local caching, and more



Best LH5 write performance achieved so far  
1.2 TB in 70 seconds



Ran up to 4000 multi-cpu worker processes in parallel



Under development: better distributed progress and performance monitoring

We can add workers on the fly via SLURM, connect to a running Julia session

```
FlexWorkerPool{WorkerPool}(..., label="mypool")
host co3004 (20 workers):
host co3017 (20 workers):
host co3343 (20 workers):
host co3344 (20 workers):
host co3497 (20 workers):
host co3498 (20 workers):
host co3502 (20 workers):
host co3505 (20 workers):
host co5059 (20 workers):
host co5370 (20 workers):
host co5417 (20 workers):
host co5566 (20 workers):
host co5582 (20 workers):
host co5583 (20 workers):
host co5591 (20 workers):
host co5595 (20 workers):
```

All performed on MPCDF  
Munich HPC systems  
Cobra/Raven/Viper

# SLURM Cluster Computing



Can scale cluster up and down repeatedly, even from interactive Julia session



Timeout/retry mechanism, atomic file I/O with optional local caching, and more



Best LH5 write performance achieved so far  
1.2 TB in 70 seconds



Ran up to 4000 multi-cpu worker processes in parallel



Under development: better distributed progress and performance monitoring

... and let them take over:

```
FlexWorkerPool{WorkerPool}(..., label="mypool")
host co3004 (20 workers): 🔥 🔥 🔥 🔥 🔥 🔥 🔥 🔥 🔥 🔥 🔥 🔥 🔥 🔥 🔥 🔥 🔥 🔥 🔥 🔥 🔥 🔥
host co3017 (20 workers): 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧
host co3343 (20 workers): 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧
host co3344 (20 workers): 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧
host co3497 (20 workers): 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧
host co3498 (20 workers): 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧
host co3502 (20 workers): 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧
host co3505 (20 workers): 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧
host co5059 (20 workers): 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧
host co5370 (20 workers): 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧
host co5417 (20 workers): 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧
host co5566 (20 workers): 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧
host co5582 (20 workers): 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧
host co5583 (20 workers): 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧
host co5591 (20 workers): 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧
host co5595 (20 workers): 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧 🔧
```

All performed on MPCDF  
Munich HPC systems  
Cobra/Raven/Viper



# SLURM Cluster Computing



Can scale cluster up and down repeatedly, even from interactive Julia session



Timeout/retry mechanism, atomic file I/O with optional local caching, and more



Best LH5 write performance achieved so far  
1.2 TB in 70 seconds



Ran up to 4000 multi-cpu worker processes in parallel



Under development: better distributed progress and performance monitoring

When we're done, we can remove the SLURM workers (save some budget) and continue:

```
FlexWorkerPool{WorkerPool}(..., label="mypool")  
host cobra01 (1 workers): z-z
```

All performed on MPCDF  
Munich HPC systems  
Cobra/Raven/Viper

# Altogether → Dataflow



## Custom dataflow containing

- Processor based execution of individual runs or detectors
- Configuration via *JSON*
- Debug mode for *interactive* testing
- Can run on HPC, *local* notebook or single server natively
- Custom mini graph computing for dependencies
- *Markdown* based logging infrastructure
- *Pars* read and write with unit and error handling via *Unitful.jl* and *Measurements.jl*

```
> julia -i main.jl -c config/processing_config.json --only_runs --rm "local" -p 3 -r 0
The latest version of Julia in the '1.10' channel is 1.10.5+0.aarch64.apple.darwin14. You currently have '1.10.4+0.aarch64.apple.darwin14' installed. Run:
juliaup update

In your terminal shell to install Julia 1.10.5+0.aarch64.apple.darwin14 and update the '1.10' channel to that version.

juleana

[ Info: Using Julia 1.10.4
[ Info: Using dataflow project
[ Info: Activating project at "/Users/legend/L200/legend-julia-dataflow"
[ Info: Load LEGEND packages
Update LEGEND packages? ["LegendRDF510", "LegendDataTypes", "LegendDataManagement", "LegendSpecFits", "LegendDSP", "LegendEventAnalysis"]
> No
[ Info: Loading Legend Metadata
[ Info: Log path: /Users/legend/L200/data/partitioning/generated/jllog/2024-10-01T07:29:23.037
[ Info: Process only analysis runs
[ Info: Process only runs
[ Info: Runmode: local
[ Info: Process runs: [0] in periods: [3]
[ Info: Start Data processing

Select action:
> Execute processors
  Reload processors
  Select periods
  Reload processing config
  Reset dependency graph
  Submit workers
  Exit
```

```
"e_zac": {
  "fit": {
    "TL208FEP": {
      "skew_width": {
        "val": 0.00127417663243801,
        "err": 7.26620752178326e-5
      },
      "μ": {
        "unit": "keV",
        "val": 2616.0045498134514,
        "err": 0.20960014815095052
      }
    }
  }
}
```

# What happens in this talk



1. Introduction to LEGEND and  $0\nu\beta\beta$ -decay physics
2. What is the JuLeAna Software Stack?
3. Features and highlights in the application to LEGEND data
4. **Summary & Outlook**

# Summary & Outlook



And of course we have T-shirts

- LEGEND features full Julia based Software Stack which can tackle all tiers
- Promising approach without any dependencies to other languages or tools
- In future → Try to release more and more tools and general purpose packages



# BACKUP

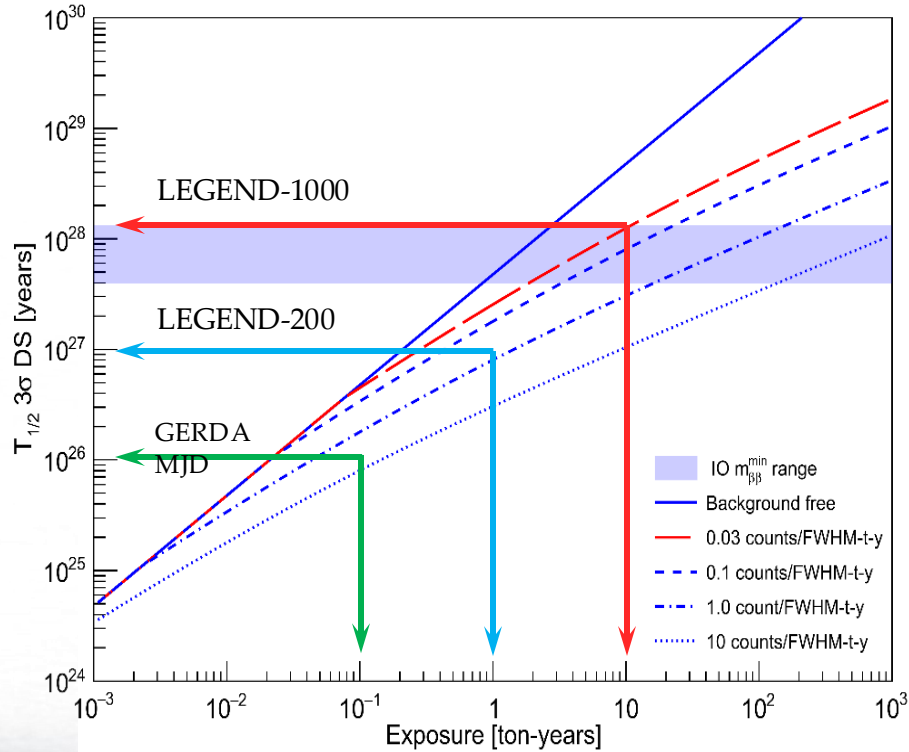
# Role of Julia Software Stack



- *Primary* LEGEND software stack in Python, *alternative* in Julia
  - **Validation:** Independent code guards physics results against bugs in primary stack
  - **Experimentation:** Primary stack needs stable interface, alternative can use bleeding-edge technology and change/evolve more freely
  - **Future perspective:** Find out what's possible for LEGEND-1000
- Community-wide and LEGEND-specific open-source packages
- Custom dataflow and management routines for throughput cluster computing



# LEGEND Experiment



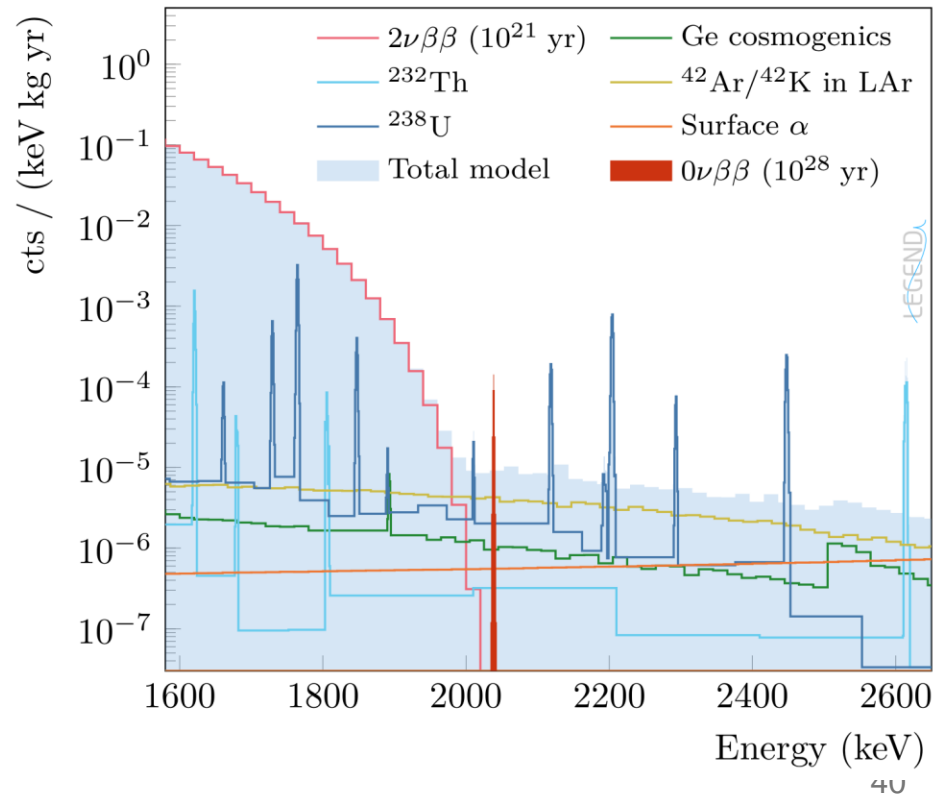
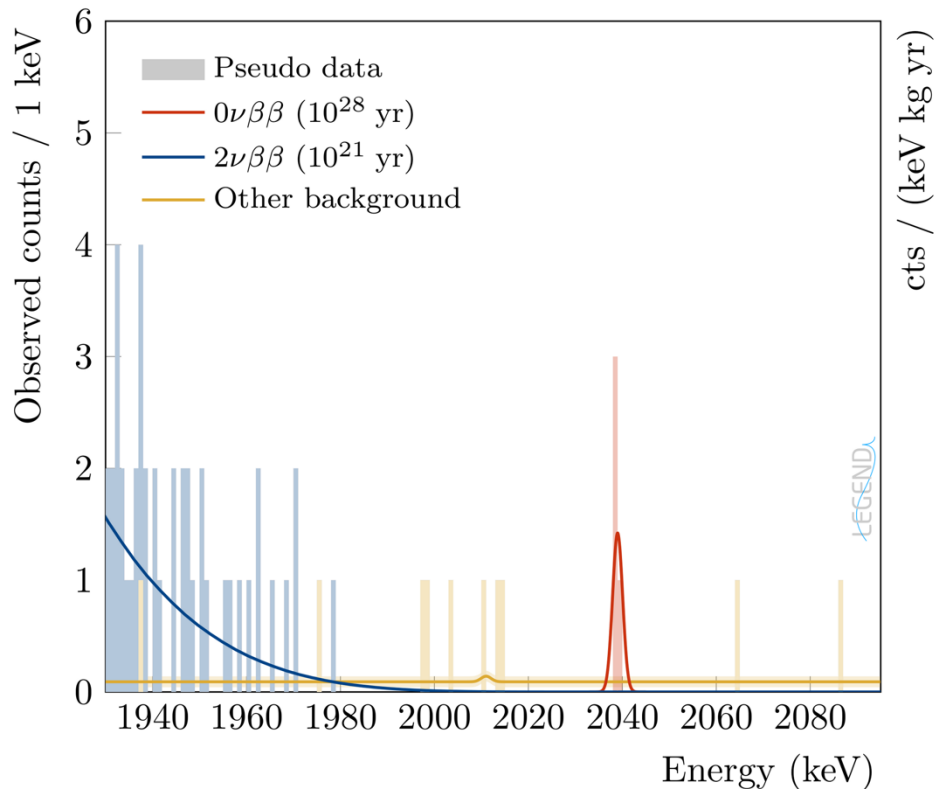
Goal is to cover inverted ordering with  $3\sigma$  CL:

$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 10^{28} \text{ yr}$$

$$\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle \propto \frac{1}{g_A^2 |M^{0\nu}|} \sqrt{\frac{1}{T_{1/2}^{0\nu} G^{0\nu}}}$$

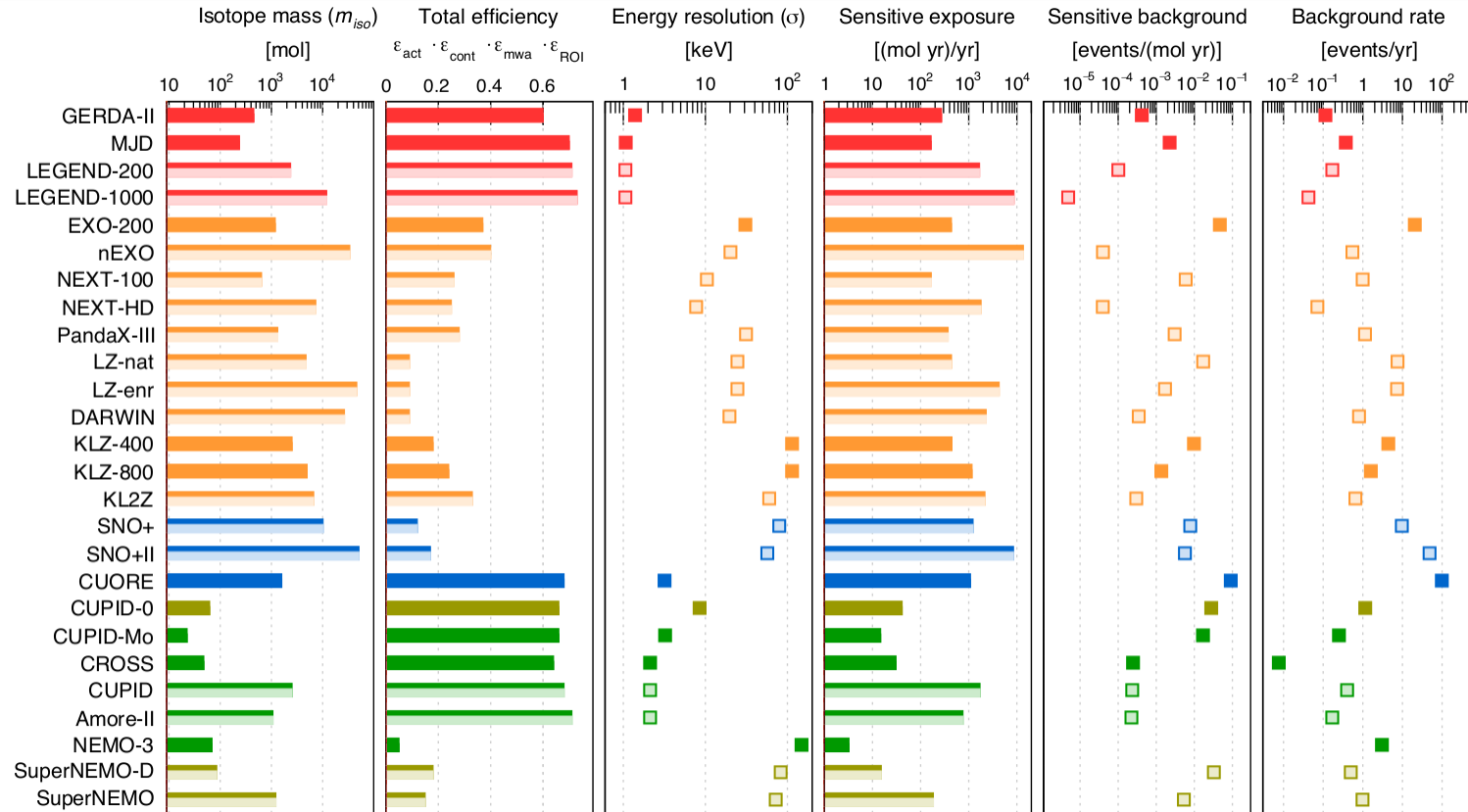
$\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle$ : Effective Majorana mass  
 $T_{1/2}^{0\nu}$ : Decay half-life  
 $M^{0\nu}$ : Nuclear matrix element  
 $G^{0\nu}$ : Phase space factor

# LEGEND Experiment

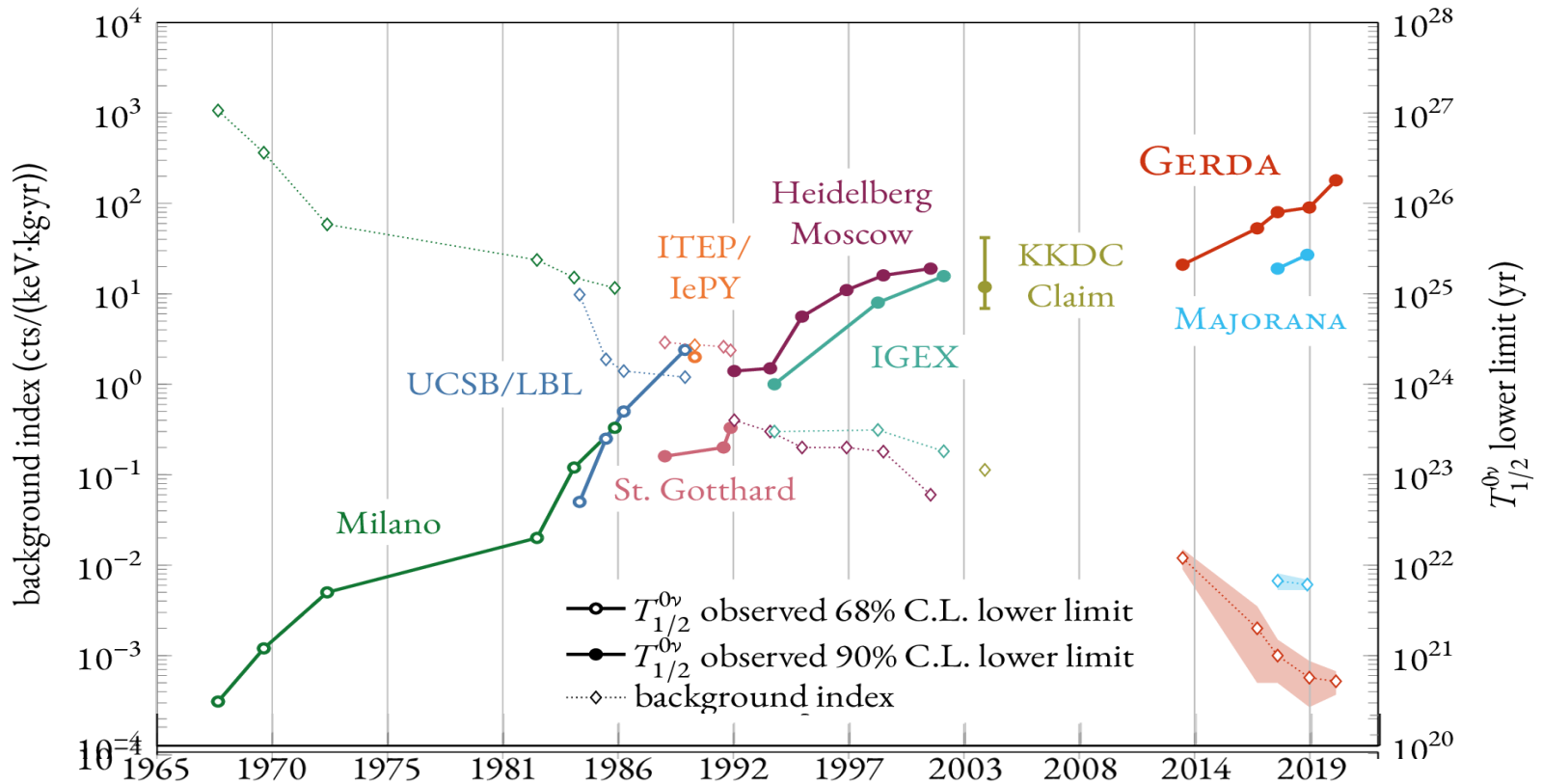




# $0\nu\beta\beta$ Decay Physics



# LEGEND Experiment



# Filter Optimization

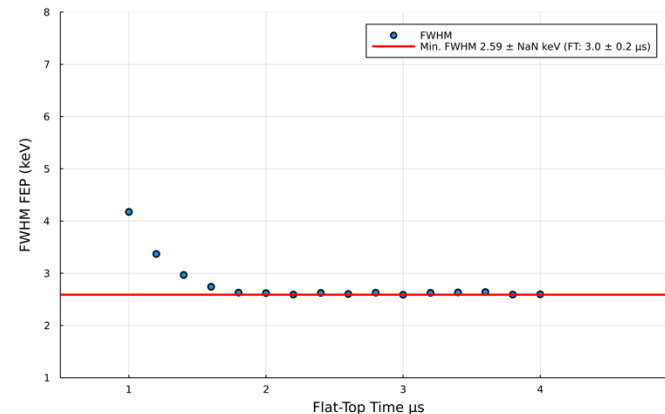
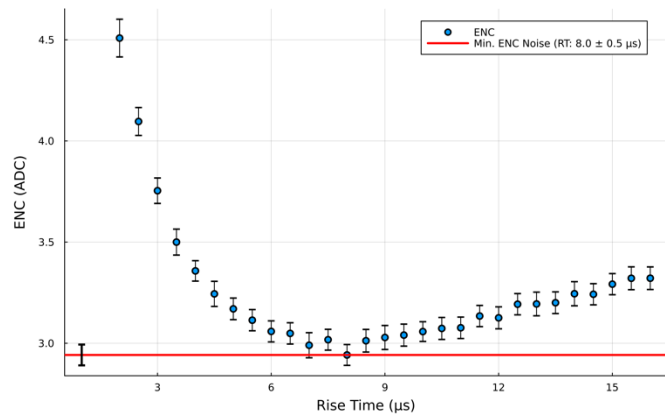


- To enhance performance

→ Filter parameter for energy and pulse shape

Two step process for energy filters:

1. Optimize *rise time* on baseline events
2. Optimize *flat-top time* by fitting peak shape

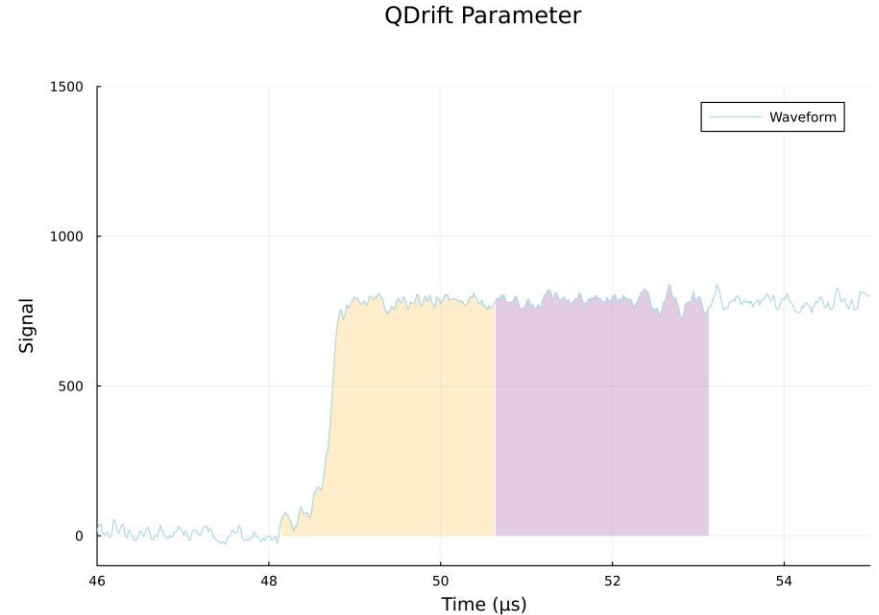


# Charge Trapping Correction



- Trapping of charge from the initial charge cloud during drift
- Can be corrected via the correlation of the drift time weighted with the charge

$$\text{QDrift} = \text{Area2} - \text{Area1}$$



# Charge Trapping Correction



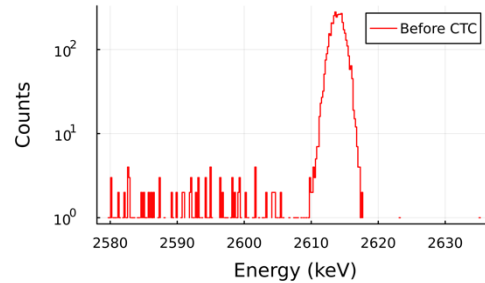
- Trapping of charge from the initial charge cloud during drift
- Can be corrected via the correlation of the drift time weighted with the charge

$$Q_{\text{Drift}} = \text{Area2} - \text{Area1}$$

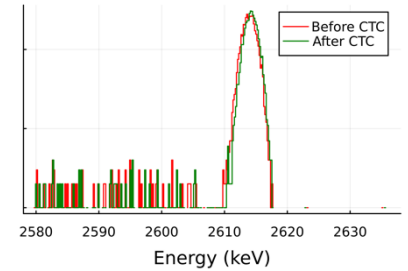
$$\rightarrow E_{\text{CTC}} = E + f_{\text{ct}} \cdot Q_{\text{Drift}}$$

→ Corrected energy optimized by optimizing  $f_{\text{ct}}$  via *PeakHeight/FWHM*

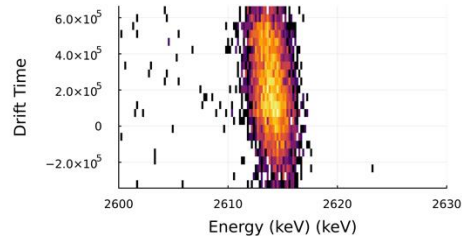
FWHM  $2.57 \pm 0.03$



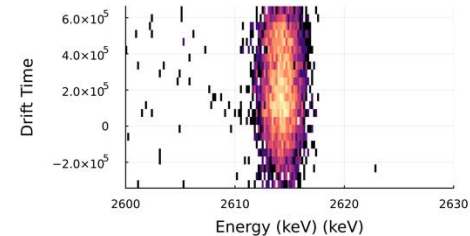
FWHM  $2.44 \pm 0.03$



Before Correction



After Correction



# Charge Trapping Correction

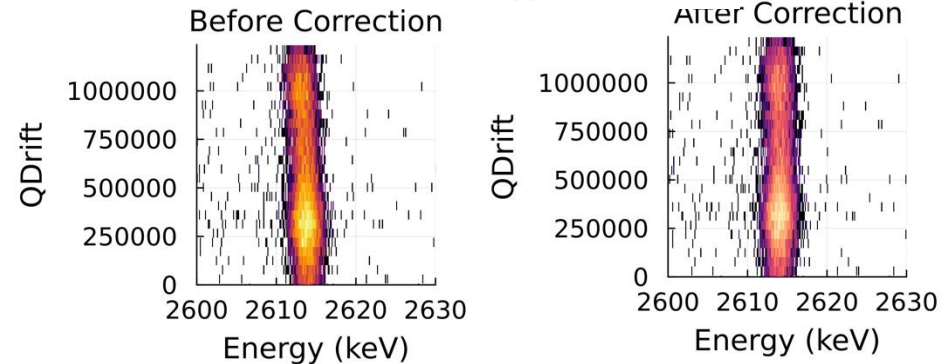
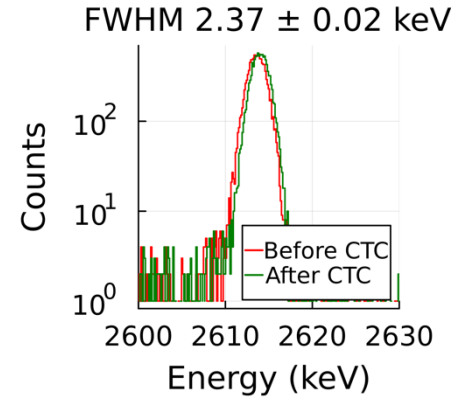


- Trapping of charge from the initial charge cloud during drift
- Can be corrected via the correlation of the drift time weighted with the charge

$$Q_{\text{Drift}} = \text{Area2} - \text{Area1}$$

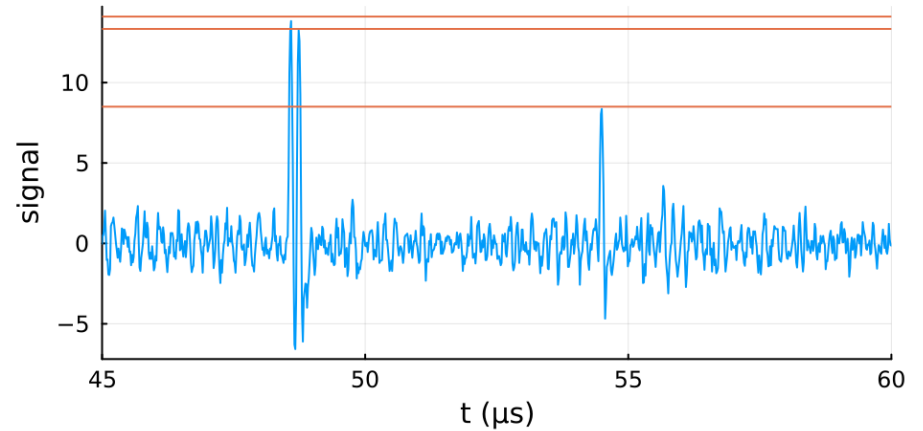
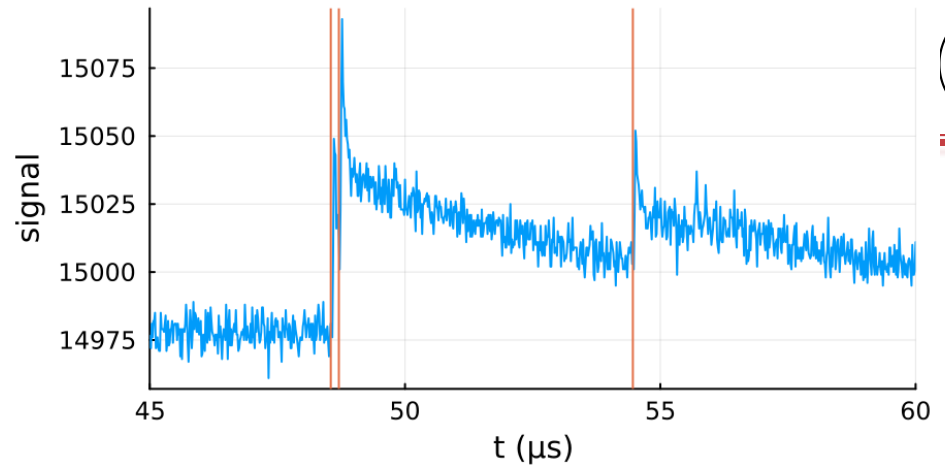
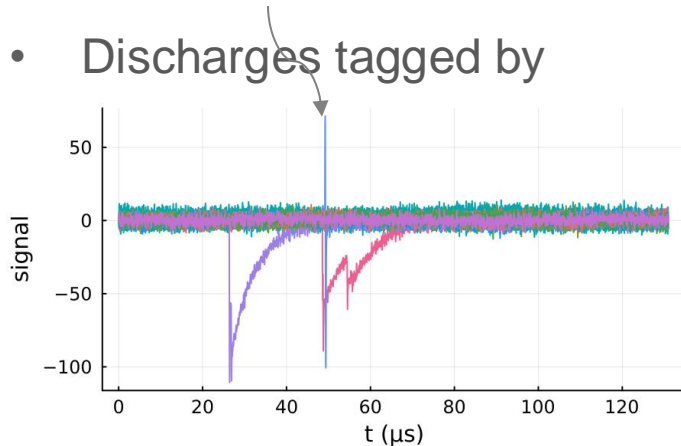
$$\rightarrow E_{\text{CTC}} = E + f_{\text{ct}} \cdot Q_{\text{Drift}}$$

→ Corrected energy optimized by optimizing  $f_{\text{ct}}$  via  $\text{PeakHeight}/\text{FWHM}$



# SiPMs

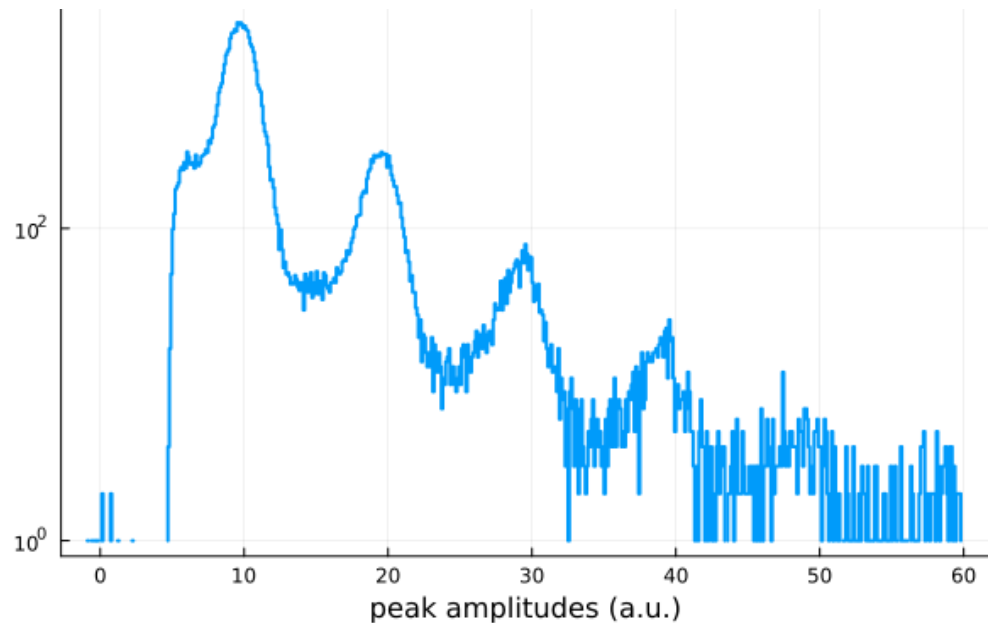
- Find peak positions that cross threshold
- Amplitudes of peak positions in filtered waveforms
- Discharges tagged by





In *uncalibrated* histogram

- Find peaks “1 p.e.” and “2 p.e.”  
peak positions
- Linear calibration





# SiPMs



In *uncalibrated* histogram

- Find peaks “1 p.e.” and “2 p.e.” peak positions
- Linear calibration

