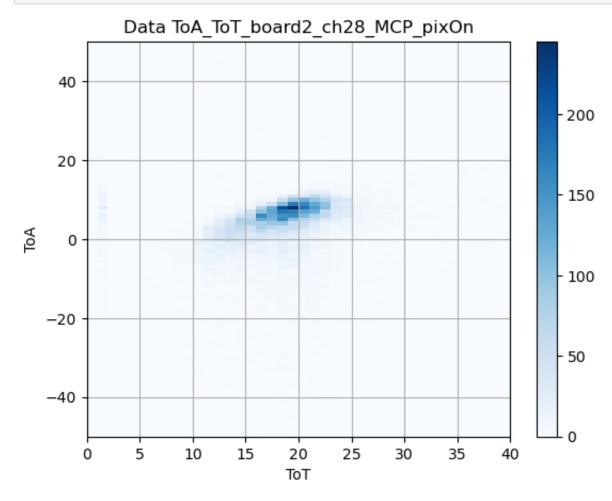
```
In [1]: |
        import uproot4 as uproot
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import numpy as np
        import math
        import hist
        import mplhep
        import scipy
        from scipy.optimize import curve_fit
        root name = ['RunData-20221017-83800751 PLOTS.root',
                      'RunData-20221018-1289979 PLOTS.root',
                      'RunData-20221018-4410040 PLOTS.root',
                      'RunData-20221018-5262581 PLOTS.root',
                      'RunData-20221018-6807935 PLOTS.root']
        def tree names():
            tree_names = [[None]*1]*32
            for i in range (0,32):
                if i <10:
                     tree_names[i] = 'ToA_ToT_board2_ch0' + str(i) + '_MCP_pixOn'
                     tree names[i] = 'ToA ToT board2 ch' + str(i) + ' MCP pixOn'
            return tree names
In [2]: def import_data(root_name, tree_name):
            a function which imports data from the CERN ROOT file,
            given the name of the root file & the tree that you
            want to extract data from.
            root = uproot.open(root name)
            tree = root[tree name]
            h = uproot.models.TH.Model TH2D v4.to hist(tree)
            w,x,y = h.to_numpy()
            return w,x,y,h
In [3]: #Importing the data from the root file. The index passed into
        #tree names() is the channel number, eg. ch28
        name = tree names()[28]
        root = root_name[3]
        w,ToT,ToA,h = import_data(root,name)
        print('no of photons in this channel = ' + str(w.sum()))
```

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no of photons in this channel = 11385.0

```
In [4]: #Plotting a 2D histogram of the data before applying any corrections.

plt.pcolormesh(ToT, ToA, w.T,cmap='Blues')
plt.xlabel('ToT')
plt.ylabel('ToA')
plt.ylim([-50,50])
plt.xlim([0,40])
plt.title('Data ' + name)
plt.grid()
plt.colorbar()
plt.savefig('ToAvsToTboard2ch19mcppixon.png')
plt.show()
```



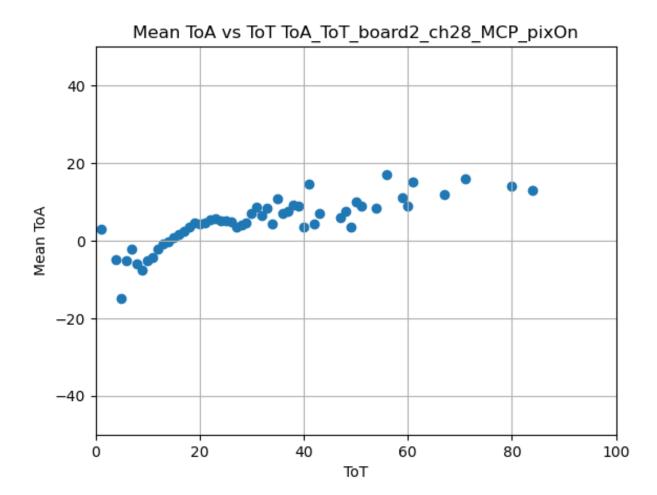
/var/folders/8k/h3kxl_651x3cg0_0vcmg27wc0000gn/T/ipykernel_37321/13557242
02.py:6: RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in double_scalars
 mean_ToA.append(np.sum(y*np.arange(-224,225,1))/y.sum())

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```
#Removing all the empty columns and rows, where there are 0 events,
In [6]:
        #from the data. ' popped' is a reference to list.pop() which removes
        #elements from a list
        indices =[]
        ToA_popped = []
        for i in range(0,len(y)-1):
             if w.T[i][:].sum() != 0:
                 indices.append(i)
             else:
                 pass
        for i in indices:
             ToA popped.append(y[i])
        indices =[]
        ToT popped = []
        mean popped = []
        for i in range(0,len(ToT)-1):
             if w[i][:].sum() != 0:
                 indices.append(i)
             else:
                pass
        for i in indices:
             ToT_popped.append(ToT[i])
             mean_popped.append(mean_ToA[i])
        ToT popped = np.array(ToT popped)
        ToA_popped = np.array(ToA_popped)
        mean_popped = np.array(mean_popped)
        Result = w[:, \neg np.all(w == 0, axis = 0)]
        Result = Result.T[:,~np.all(Result.T == 0, axis = 0)]
        w popped = Result
In [7]:
        #Plotting the Mean ToA against ToT. Without removing the empty values
        #from the data, there would be a lot of data points along the
        #Mean ToA = 0 axis which would affect the fitting of a function
        #to the data.
        plt.scatter(ToT_popped,mean_popped)
        plt.ylim([-50,50])
        plt.xlim([0,100])
        plt.xlabel('ToT')
        plt.ylabel('Mean ToA')
        #plt.xscale('log')
        #plt.yscale('log')
        plt.title('Mean ToA vs ToT ' + name)
        #plt.legend()
        plt.grid()
```

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plt.show()



```
In [8]: #Defining a polynomial function and fitting it to the
    #mean ToA vs ToT data for this channel.

def polynomial(x,f,a,b,c,d,e,g,h,j):
    return a + b * x + c*x**2 + d * x**3 + e *x**4 + f * np.log(g* x

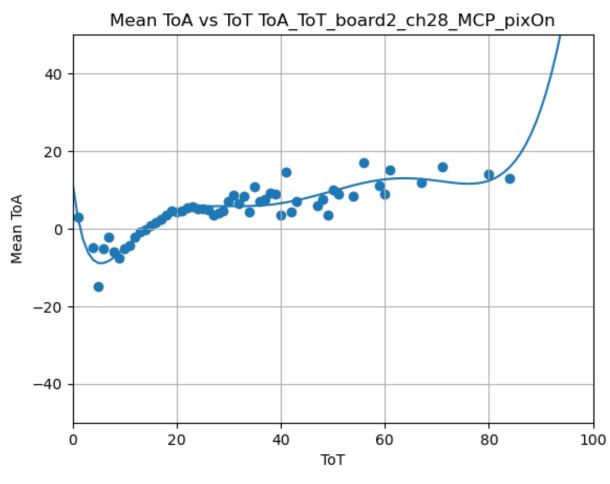
fit,cov = curve_fit(polynomial,ToT_popped, mean_popped,sigma = np.sqrt((w)

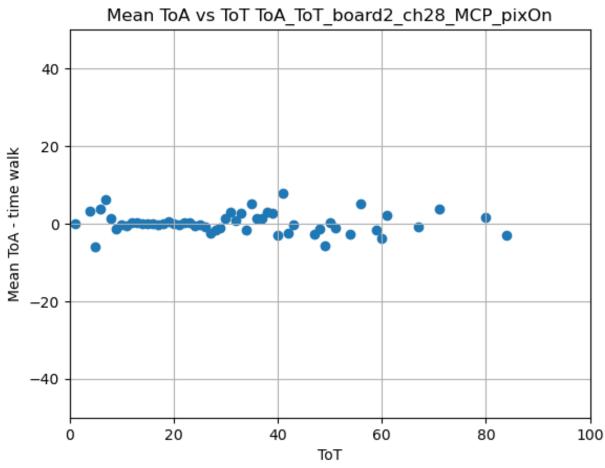
/var/folders/8k/h3kxl_651x3cg0_0vcmg27wc0000gn/T/ipykernel_37321/11762367
06.py:5: RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in log
    return a + b * x + c*x**2 + d * x**3 + e *x**4 + f * np.log(g* x + h) + j * x**5
```

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```
In [9]: #Plotting the data and the fitted curve on the same axes.
        plt.plot(ToT,polynomial(ToT,fit[0],fit[1],fit[2],fit[3],fit[4],fit[5],fit
        plt.scatter(ToT popped, mean popped)
        plt.ylim([-50,50])
        plt.xlim([0,100])
        plt.xlabel('ToT')
        plt.ylabel('Mean ToA')
        #plt.xscale('log')
        #plt.yscale('log')
        plt.title('Mean ToA vs ToT ' + name)
        #plt.legend()
        plt.grid()
        plt.savefig('meanToAvsToTwithFitboard2ch19mcppixon.png')
        plt.show()
        #Subtracting the time walk from the Mean ToA and plotting this against
        #the ToT. If the mean ToA is roughly centred on 0 which is encouraging
        plt.scatter(ToT_popped, mean_popped - polynomial(ToT_popped,
                                                          fit[0],
                                                         fit[1],
                                                         fit[2],
                                                         fit[3],
                                                        fit[4],fit[5],fit[6],fit[7
        plt.ylim([-50,50])
        plt.xlim([0,100])
        plt.xlabel('ToT')
        plt.ylabel('Mean ToA - time walk')
        #plt.xscale('log')
        #plt.yscale('log')
        plt.title('Mean ToA vs ToT ' + name)
        #plt.legend()
        plt.grid()
        plt.savefig('TWCmeanToAvsToTwithFitboard2ch19mcppixon.png')
        plt.show()
```

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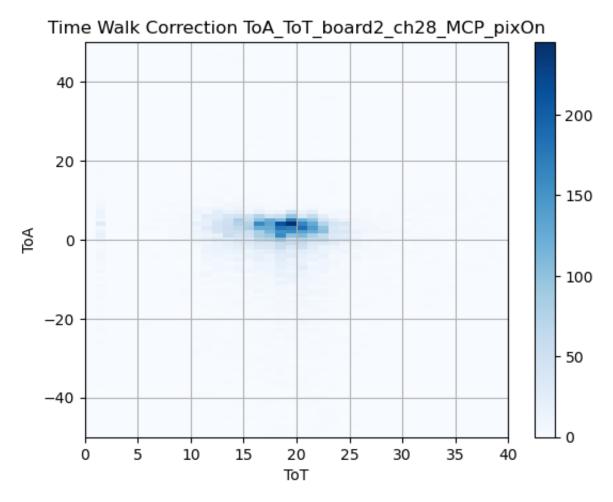


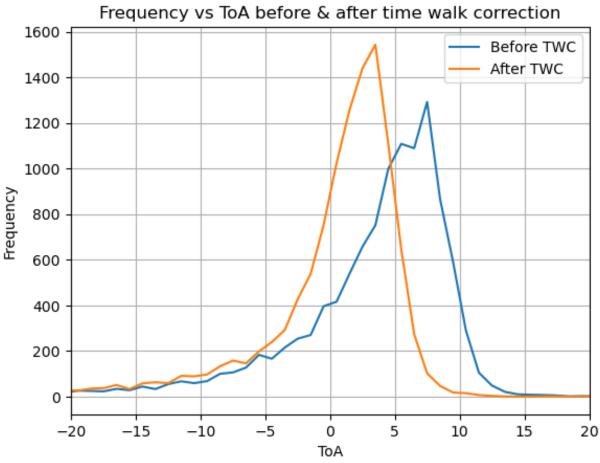


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```
In [10]: #Taking a vertical slice of the data & subtracting the time walk,
         #then repeating for each vertical slice and plotting plt.pcolormesh
         #really didn't want to cooperate and so it took way longer than it
         #should have to get this to work. Finally, I'm also plotting ToA vs
         #Frequency before and after the time walk is subtracted. Each slice
         #is plotted individually. It is clear to see that the means is
         #shifted closer to zero, but it appears that a tail still remains.
         time walks = []
         for i in range (0, w.shape[0]):
             time_walk = polynomial(ToT[i],fit[0],fit[1],fit[2],fit[3],fit[4],fit[
             time_walks.append(time_walk)
         twc = np.empty([w.shape[0],w.shape[1]])
         for i in range(0, w.shape[0]):
             indx = np.digitize(ToA + time walks[i],ToA)
             for j in range(0,len(indx)):
                  if indx[j]>448:
                      indx[j] = 448
             indx = indx[0:-1]
             twc[i] = w[i][indx]
         plt.pcolormesh(ToT, ToA, twc.T,cmap='Blues')
         plt.xlabel('ToT')
         plt.ylabel('ToA')
         plt.ylim([-50,50])
         plt.xlim([0,40])
         plt.title('Time Walk Correction ' + name)
         plt.grid()
         plt.colorbar()
         plt.show()
         plt.plot(ToA[0:-1],w.sum(axis=0),label='Before TWC')
         plt.xlim([-20,20])
         plt.title('Frequency vs ToA before & after time walk correction')
         plt.xlabel('ToA')
         plt.ylabel('Frequency')
         plt.plot(ToA[0:-1],twc.sum(axis=0),label='After TWC')
         plt.xlim([-20,20])
         plt.xlabel('ToA')
         plt.ylabel('Frequency')
         plt.legend()
         plt.grid()
         plt.show()
```

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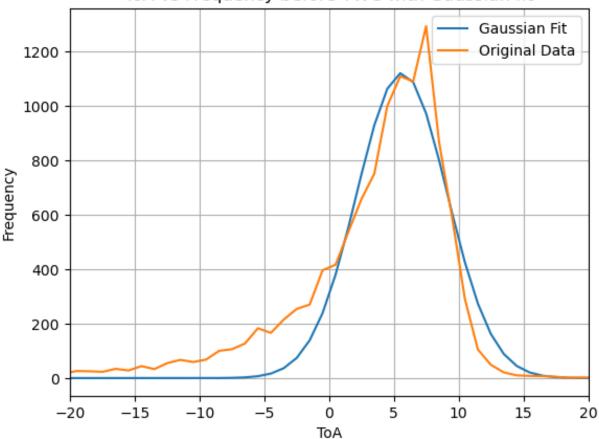


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```
In [11]:     def gaussian(x,r,sigma,N):
         return np.array(scipy.stats.norm.pdf(x,r,sigma)) * N

In [12]:     fit2,cov2 = curve_fit(gaussian,ToA[0:-1],w.sum(axis=0))
     plt.plot(ToA[0:-1],gaussian(ToA[0:-1],fit2[0],fit2[1],fit2[2]),label='Gau
     plt.plot(ToA[0:-1],w.sum(axis=0),label='Original Data')
     plt.xlim([-20,20])
     plt.legend()
     plt.title('ToA vs Frequency before TWC with Gaussian fit')
     plt.ylabel('ToA')
     plt.ylabel('Frequency')
     plt.grid()
     plt.show()
```

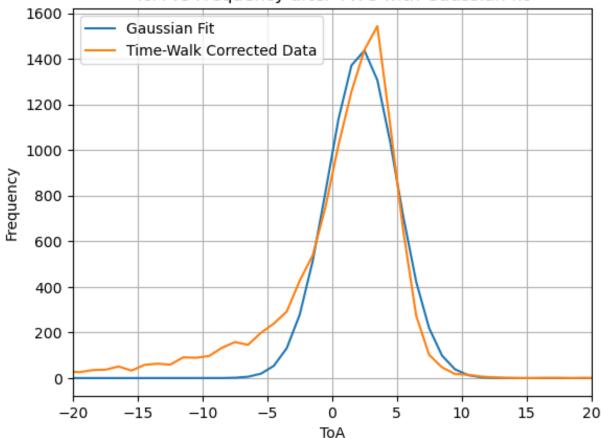
ToA vs Frequency before TWC with Gaussian fit



```
In [13]: fit3,cov3 = curve_fit(gaussian,ToA[0:-1],twc.sum(axis=0),p0=(0,5,1000))
    plt.plot(ToA[0:-1],gaussian(ToA[0:-1],fit3[0],fit3[1],fit3[2]),label='Gau
    plt.plot(ToA[0:-1],twc.sum(axis=0),label='Time-Walk Corrected Data')
    plt.xlim([-20,20])
    plt.legend()
    plt.title('ToA vs Frequency after TWC with Gaussian fit')
    plt.xlabel('ToA')
    plt.ylabel('Frequency')
    plt.grid()
    plt.show()
```

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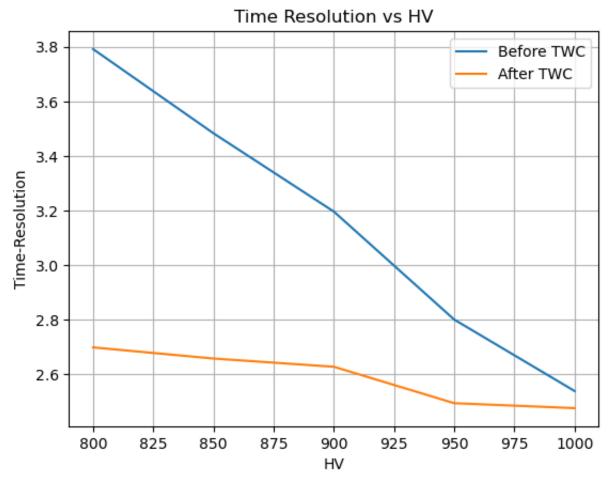


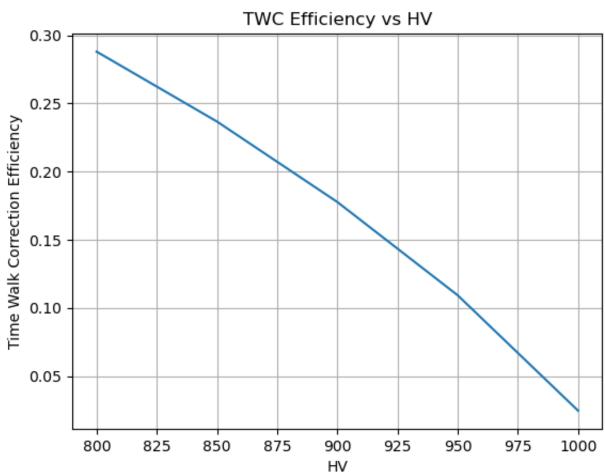
```
In [14]:
         print('time resolution without the time walk correction is ' + str(fit2[1
         print('time resolution with the time walk correction is ' + str(fit3[1]))
```

time resolution without the time walk correction is 3.483326033534835 time resolution with the time walk correction is 2.6585422164967603

```
In [15]:
         HV = [1000, 950, 900, 850, 800]
          sigma_before = [2.539485194902906,2.8010578972580045,3.196553384748066,3.
          sigma after = [2.47697425768142, 2.4949759751327467, 2.628456756607356, 2.65]
          plt.plot(HV, sigma before, label='Before TWC')
          plt.plot(HV, sigma after, label='After TWC')
          plt.legend()
          plt.grid()
          plt.title('Time Resolution vs HV')
          plt.xlabel('HV')
          plt.ylabel('Time-Resolution')
          plt.show()
          plt.plot(HV,1-np.array(sigma_after)/np.array(sigma_before))
          plt.grid()
          plt.title('TWC Efficiency vs HV')
          plt.xlabel('HV')
          plt.ylabel('Time Walk Correction Efficiency')
          plt.show()
```

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