

2-PMT-pulse-analysis

June 30, 2020

1 PMT Pulse analysis

A partire dal tutorial: [PMT Pulse analysis](#)

Lavori di Alvaro: [notes by Alvaro](#)

```
[1]: import numpy as np
from tqdm import tqdm
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# This just ensures some comments in dataframes below display nicely
import pandas as pd
pd.options.display.max_colwidth = 100

from scipy import stats
import strax
import straxen
from multihist import Histdd, Hist1d

# Print out exactly what versions we are using, for reference / troubleshooting:
import sys
import os.path as osp
```

```
[2]: st = straxen.contexts.xenonnt_online()
```

Si usa un background run di XENON1T

```
[3]: #dsets = st.select_runs(available='raw_records', include_tags='sciencerun1',
    ↪run_mode='background_stable')
#run_id = dsets.name.min()
st.select_runs()
```

```
Fetching run info from MongoDB: 100% | 1312/1312 [00:01<00:00,
726.98it/s]
Checking data availability: 100% | 2/2 [01:54<00:00, 57.00s/it]
```

```
[3]:      name number                                mode \
0      007158   7158                  xenonnt_commissioning_noise
1      007159   7159                  xenonnt_commissioning_noise
```

2	007160	7160	xenonnt_commissioning_noise
3	007161	7161	xenonnt_commissioning_noise
4	007162	7162	xenonnt_commissioning_pmtgain
...
1307	008465	8465	xenonnt_selftrigger_commissioning_lowe
1308	008466	8466	xenonnt_selftrigger_commissioning_lowe
1309	008467	8467	xenonnt_selftrigger_commissioning_lowe
1310	008468	8468	xenonnt_selftrigger_commissioning_lowe
1311	008469	8469	xenonnt_selftrigger_commissioning_lowe

		start		end	tags	lifetime \
0	2020-03-18	17:41:37.343	2020-03-18	17:42:43.982		00:01:06.639000
1	2020-03-19	08:37:22.348	2020-03-19	08:38:41.183		00:01:18.835000
2	2020-03-19	08:39:17.522	2020-03-19	08:40:48.522		00:01:31
3	2020-03-19	08:41:12.806	2020-03-19	08:44:42.178		00:03:29.372000
4	2020-03-19	10:47:10.153	2020-03-19	10:50:39.279	messy	00:03:29.126000
...
1307	2020-06-29	01:31:13.623	2020-06-29	02:31:15.909		01:00:02.286000
1308	2020-06-29	02:31:30.990	2020-06-29	03:31:32.176		01:00:01.186000
1309	2020-06-29	03:31:46.259	2020-06-29	04:31:48.534		01:00:02.275000
1310	2020-06-29	04:32:02.619	2020-06-29	05:32:03.966		01:00:01.347000
1311	2020-06-29	05:32:19.051	2020-06-29	06:32:21.380		01:00:02.329000

	tags.name	raw_records_available	peak_basics_available
0	NaN	True	False
1	NaN	True	False
2	NaN	False	False
3	NaN	False	False
4	NaN	False	False
...
1307	NaN	False	False
1308	NaN	False	False
1309	NaN	False	False
1310	NaN	False	False
1311	NaN	False	False

[1312 rows x 10 columns]

```
[4]: run_id = '007208'
wf_len_recorded = 98404
```

Questo run dura un'ora e non si possono caricare tutte le raw waveform data, prendiamo i primi 30 secondi:

2 RAW RECORDS

Selection dei **raw records**, che sono presi in input del plugin pulse_processing.

```
[5]: st.data_info('raw_records')
```

```
[5]:      Field name      Data type \
0         time          int64
1         length        int32
2          dt          int16
3        channel        int16
4 pulse_length        int32
5      record_i        int16
6      baseline        int16
7         data  ('<i2', (110,))

                                           Comment
0                                           Start time since unix epoch [ns]
1                                           Length of the interval in samples
2                                           Width of one sample [ns]
3                                           Channel/PMT number
4 Length of pulse to which the record belongs (without zero-padding)
5                                           Fragment number in the pulse
6      Baseline determined by the digitizer (if this is supported)
7                                           Waveform data in raw ADC counts
```

2.1 Plot dei primi records del run

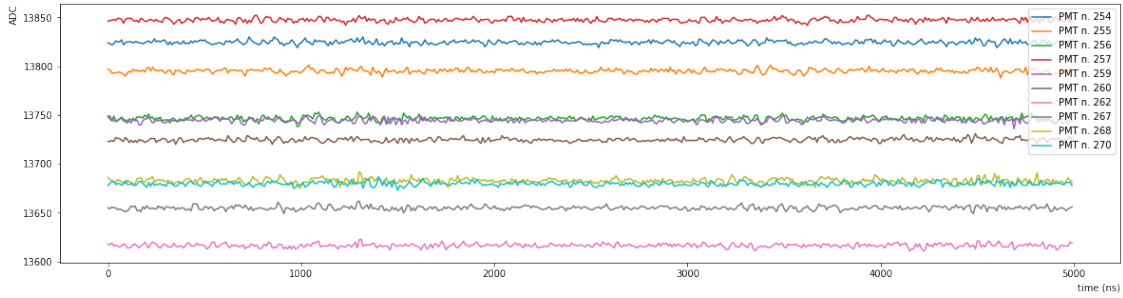
Si selezionano i record soltanto per i primi 30 secondi del run.

```
[46]: rr = st.get_array(run_id, 'raw_records', seconds_range=(0, 10))
      #rr_he = st.get_array(run_id, 'raw_records_he', seconds_range=(0, 2))
```

```
[50]: def plotRecords(rr,nn,llim,rlim,dlim,ulim):
      dt = rr['dt'][0]
      print('run',run_id,'total number of records',rr['data'].shape[0])
      dts = np.arange(0,rr['data'].shape[1]*dt,dt)
      plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))
      for i in range(nn):
          plt.plot(dts,rr['data'][i],label=f"PMT n. {rr['channel'][i]}")
      plt.legend()
      plt.xlabel("time (ns)", ha='right', x=1)
      plt.ylabel(f"ADC", ha='right', y=1)
      if rlim is not 0: plt.xlim(llim,rlim)
      if ulim is not 0: plt.ylim(dlim,ulim)
```

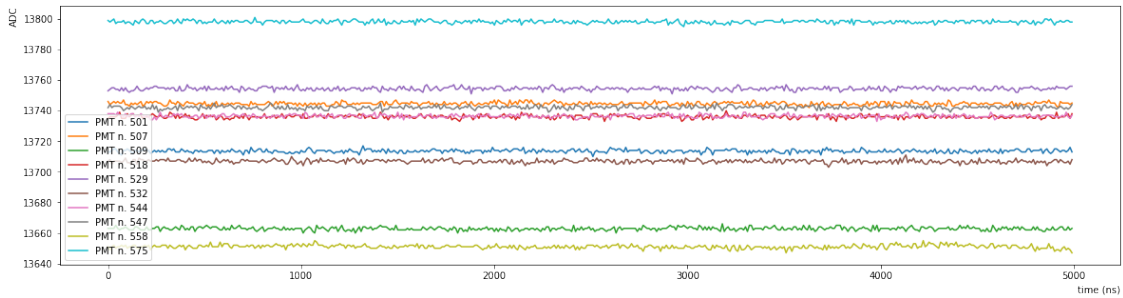
```
[51]: plotRecords(rr,10,400,0,15500,0)
```

run 007208 total number of records 1133538



```
[52]: plotRecords(rr_he,10,0,0,0,0)
```

run 007208 total number of records 149523



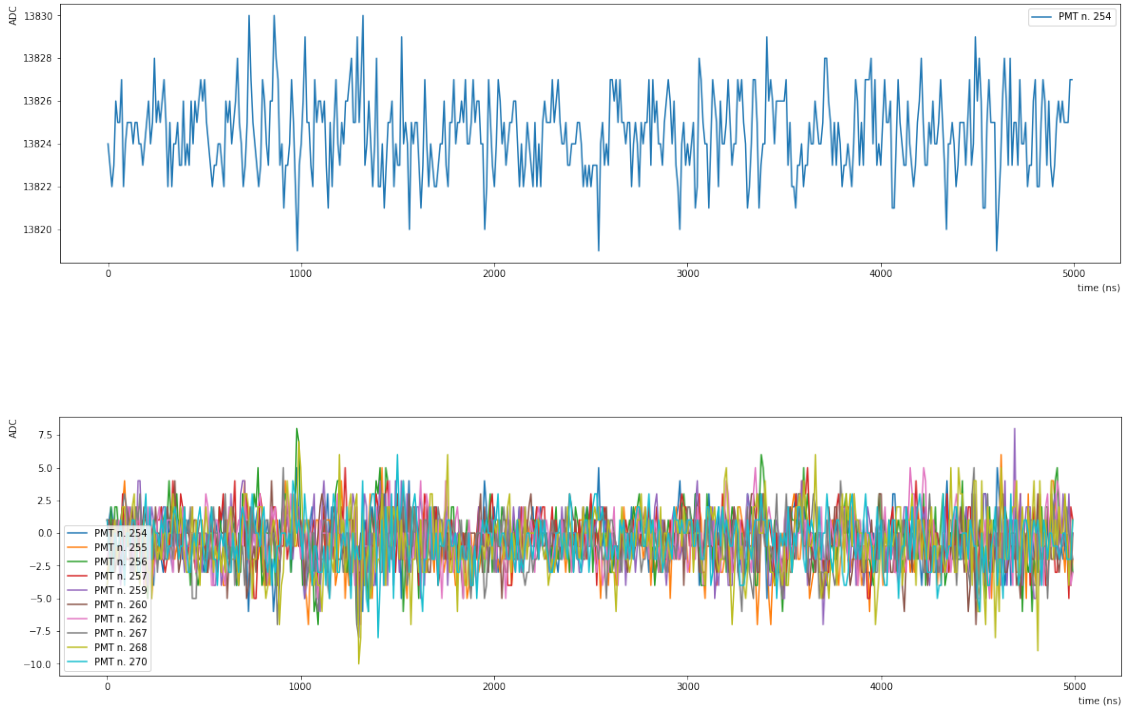
2.2 Sottrazione della baseline

```
[53]: rr0 = strax.raw_to_records(rr)
      strax.baseline(rr0)
      plt.figure(1)
      plotRecords(rr,1,0,0,0,0)
      plt.figure(2)
      plotRecords(rr0,10,0,0,0,0)
```

run 007208 total number of records 1133538

run 007208 total number of records 1133538

<Figure size 432x288 with 0 Axes>



2.3 Selezione di record e studio del noise per i primi PMT

```
[56]: def plotPMT(rr,id):
    #rrs = rr['data'][(rr['channel'] == id) & (rr['data'].min(1)>1.58e4) &
    ↪(rr['record_i']==0)] #before baseline subtraction
    rrs = rr['data'][(rr['channel'] == id) & (rr['data'].max(1)<10)]# &
    ↪(rr['record_i']==0)] #before baseline subtraction
    nev, rsize = rrs.shape[0], rrs.shape[1]
    print('Total number of events:',nev,'length of pulses:',rsize)
    if nev < 100: return
    dt = rr['dt'][0]
    dts = np.arange(0,rr['data'].shape[1]*dt,dt)
    plt.figure(1,figsize=(20,5))
    #for i in range(nn):
    #plt.plot(dts,rrs[i],label=f"{rr['channel'][i]} L={rr['pulse_length'][i]}")
    plt.plot(dts,rrs[0],label=f"PMT n.{id}")
    plt.title('raw records')
    plt.legend()
    plt.xlabel("time (ns)", ha='right', x=1)
    plt.ylabel(f"ADC", ha='right', y=1)

    bsize = 500
    bls = np.zeros([nev,bsize])
    for i in range(nev):
```

```

        for j in range(bsize):
            bls[i][j] = rrs[i][j]
plt.figure(2,figsize=(20,5))
#for i in range(nn):
#plt.plot(dts[:bsize],bls[i],label=f"{rr['channel'][i]}")
↳L={rr['pulse_length'][i]}")
plt.plot(dts[:bsize],bls[0],label=f"PMT n.{id}")
plt.title('raw records')
plt.legend()
plt.xlabel("time (ns)", ha='right', x=1)
plt.ylabel(f"ADC", ha='right', y=1)

sampling_rate = 1/(dts[1]-dts[0])*1000
for i in range(nev):
    fft = np.fft.rfft(bls[i][:])
    abs_fft = np.abs(fft)
    if i is 0: power_spectrum = np.square(abs_fft)
    else: power_spectrum += np.square(abs_fft)
power_spectrum /= nev
frequency = np.linspace(0, sampling_rate/2, len(power_spectrum))
plt.figure(3,figsize=(20,5))
plt.plot(frequency[1:], power_spectrum[1:],label=f"PMT n.{id}")
plt.title('Power Spectral Density')
plt.legend()
plt.xscale("log")
plt.yscale("log")
plt.xlabel("frequency (MHz)", ha='right', x=1)
plt.ylabel(f"power spectral density", ha='right', y=1)

#import scipy.signal as signal
ref = bls.mean(axis=0)
offset = np.mean(ref[:])
bl = np.zeros([nev,bsize])
for i in range(nev):
    bl[i] = bls[i][0:bsize]-np.mean(bls[i][0:bsize])
noise_matr = np.matmul(bl.transpose(), bl)/nev
#noise_matr = signal.convolve2d(noise_matr,np.identity(bsize-fsize+1),
↳boundary='symm', mode='valid')/(bsize-fsize+1)

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
plt.title(f'PMT n. {id}')
plt.imshow(noise_matr, cmap='viridis',origin='lower')
plt.colorbar()

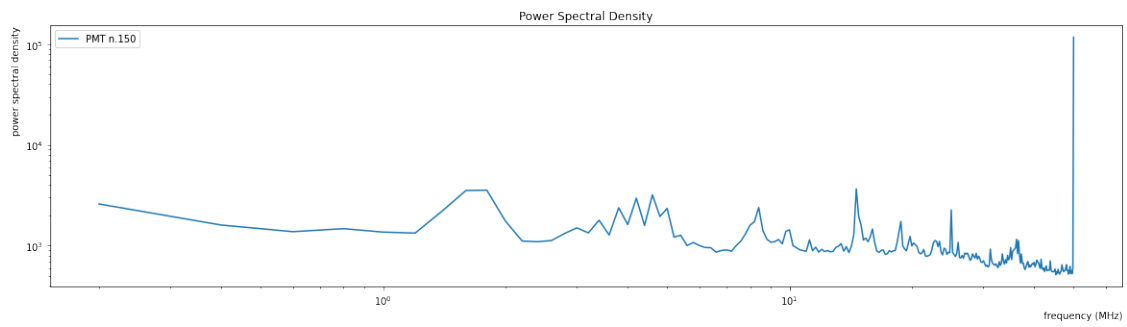
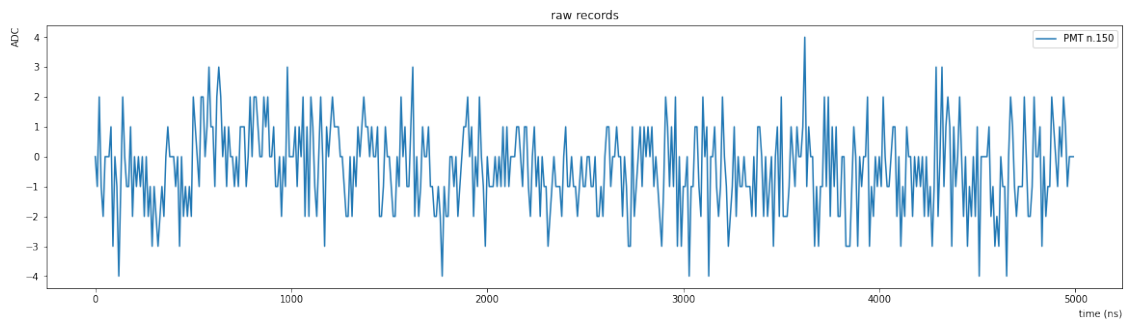
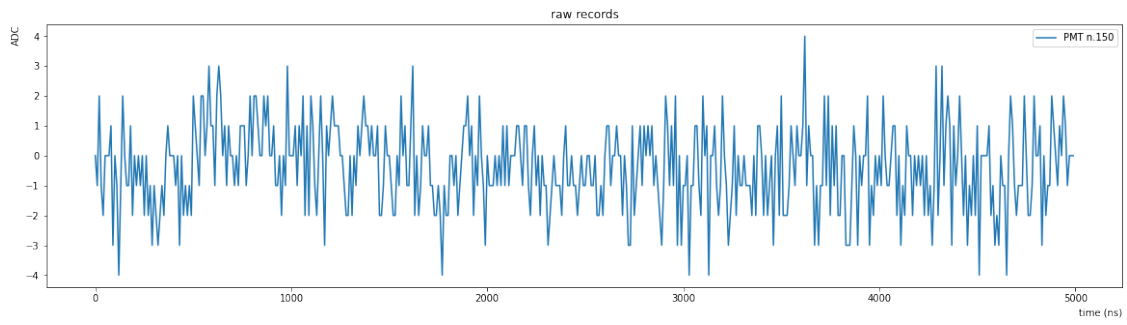
```

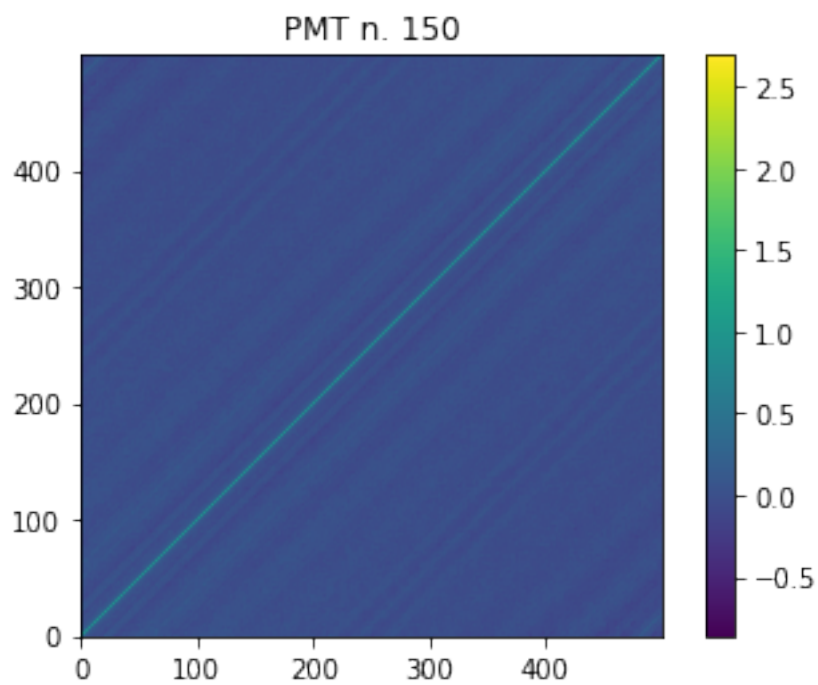
```

[61]: for i in range(1):
        plotPMT(rr0,i+150)

```

Total number of events: 2161 length of pulses: 500





[]:

[]: