

Performance and Geant4 simulation of particle detection with low-cost CMOS technology

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Grupo de Altas Energías

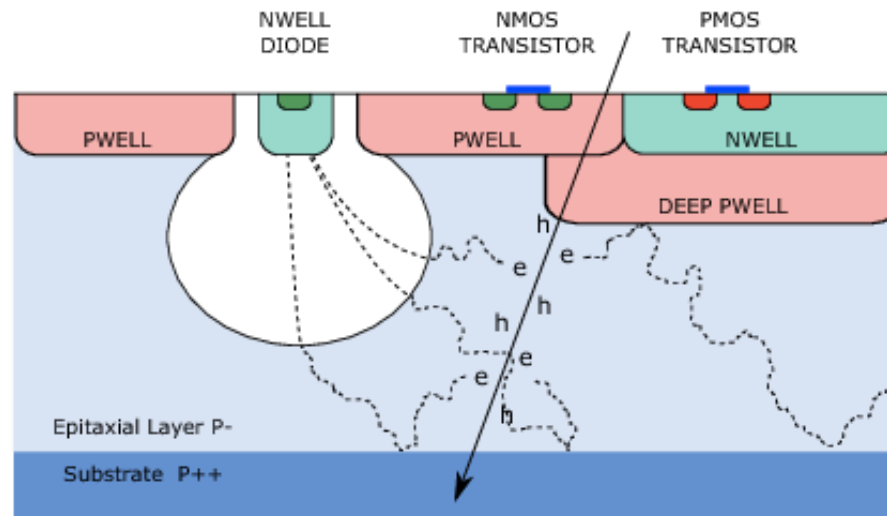


November 14th, Universidad San Francisco de Quito

Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductors (CMOS):
used to detect particles: gamma rays, electrons, alphas, etc.

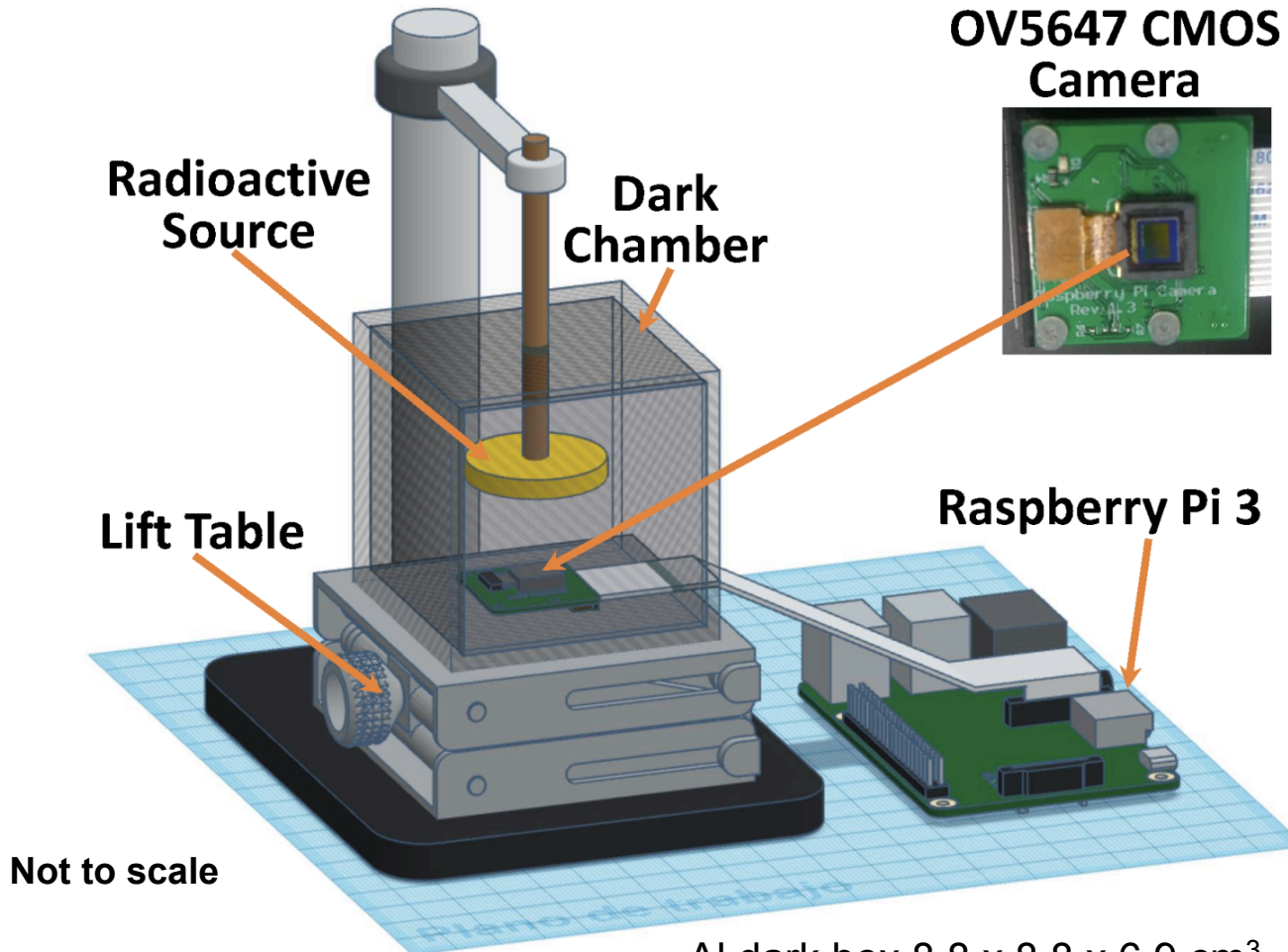
Examples:

- discrimination between alpha and non-alpha particles by identifying ionization events
- photon imaging using fluorescence X-rays and gamma rays



physi.uni-heidelberg.de/~sma/teaching/ParticleDetectors2/

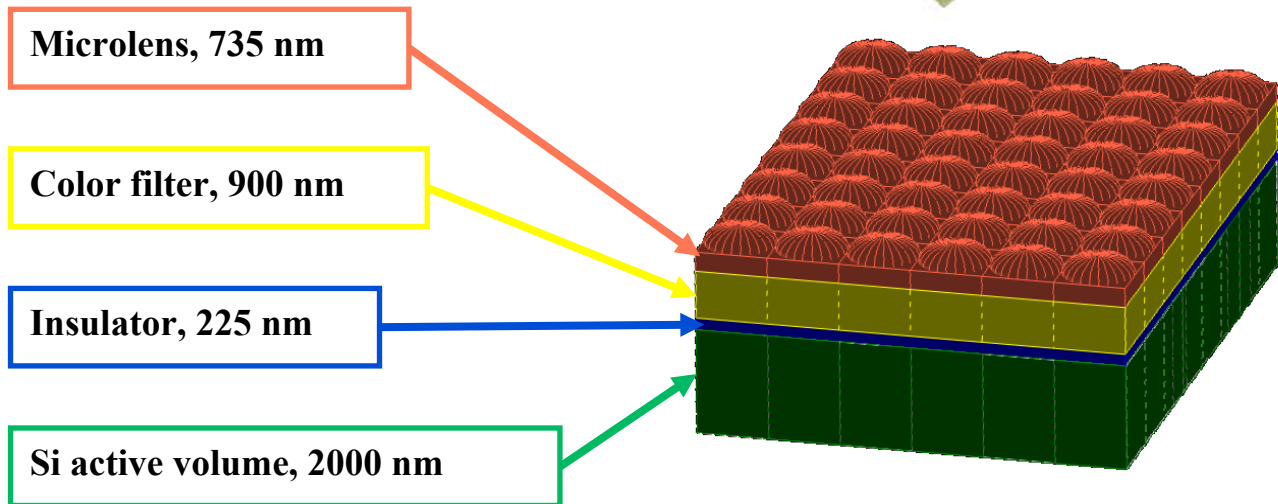
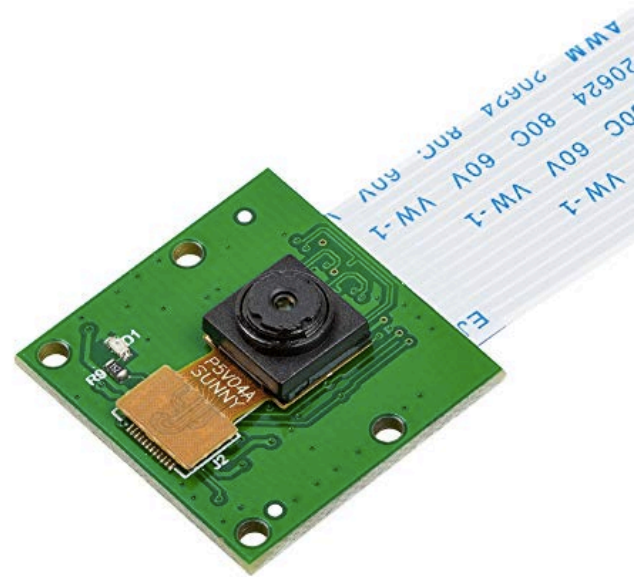
Experimental Setup



Not to scale

- Al dark box $8.8 \times 8.8 \times 6.9 \text{ cm}^3$
- Raspberry Pi 3b: small, low-cost single-board computer
- CMOS: $3.67 \times 2.73 \text{ mm}^2$ active area
- Radioactive source: 0.6 cm diameter, height of 0.28 cm

- **5 Mp** low-cost (<\$15) CMOS camera
- Pixel pitch = $1.4 \times 1.4 \mu\text{m}^2$



For **stability** in data acquisition fixed settings:

- **Shutter speed** = 0.5 s (frame exposure time)
- **Image resolution** = 2592x1944\$ pixels (5 Mp) = maximum
- **Analog gain** = 8, max stable response without image distortion
- **Digital gain** = 1, no artificial gain
- **White balance** = 1, no color correction

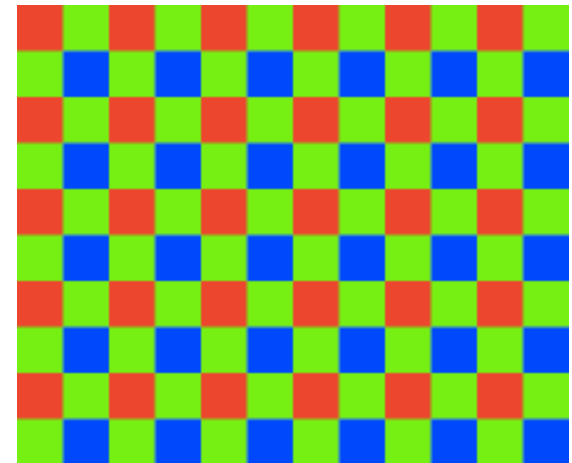
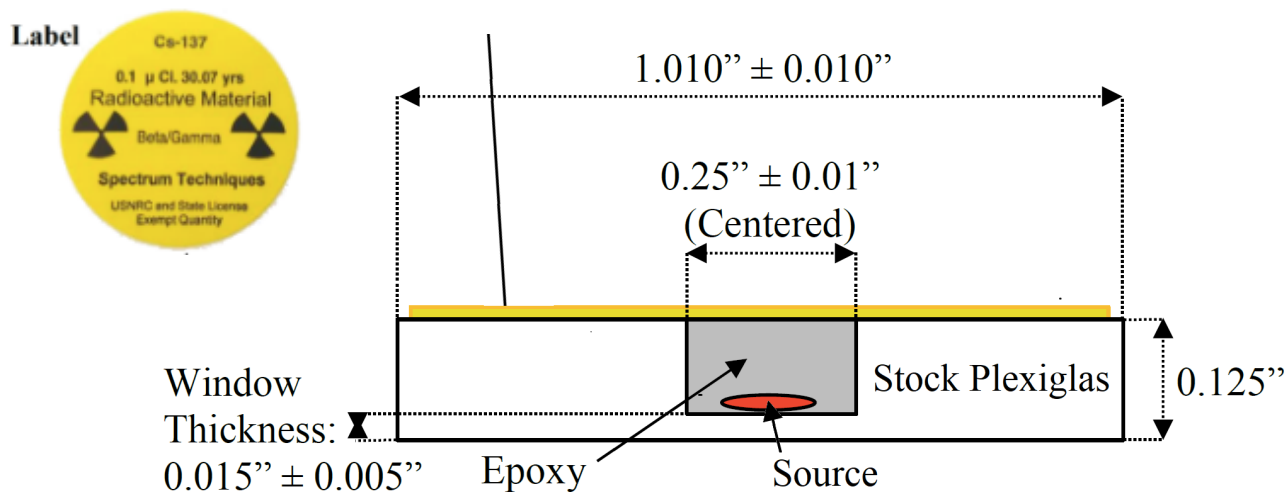


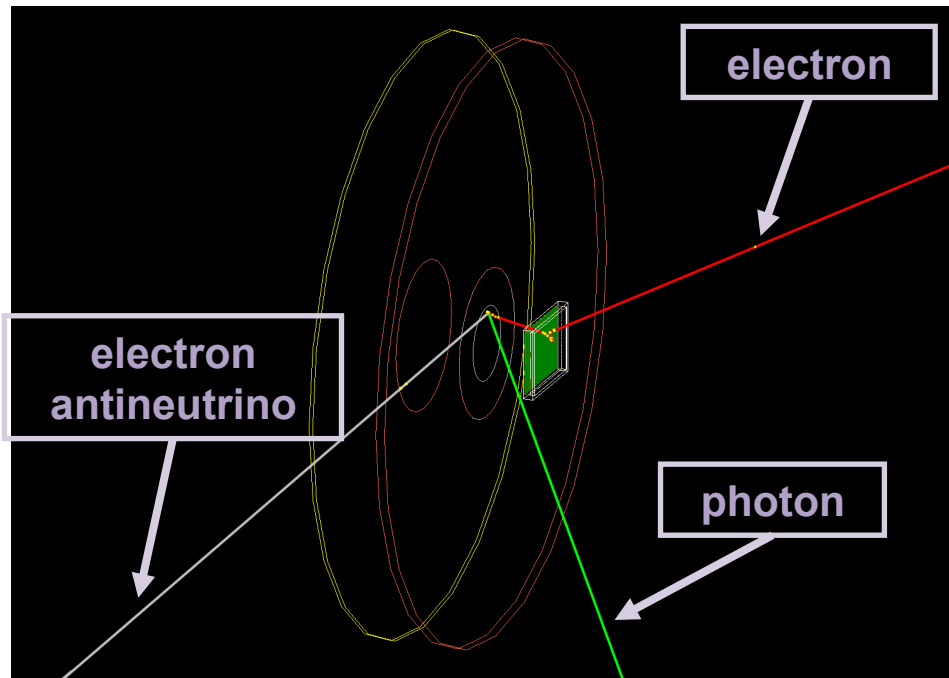
Image capture:

- **10-bit Bayer format:** 3 color matrices R(25%) G(50%) B(25%)
- Measure intensity: add matrices

Beta emitters:

- **Sr90**: electrons $E_{\max} = 0.546 \text{ MeV}$ -> Y90: electrons $E_{\max} = 2.28 \text{ MeV}$
Activity: 3174 Bq
- **Cs137**: electrons $E = 0.514 \text{ MeV}$ -> Ba-137m: 0.662 MeV photons
Activity: 7982 Bq





Simulate 0.5 s:

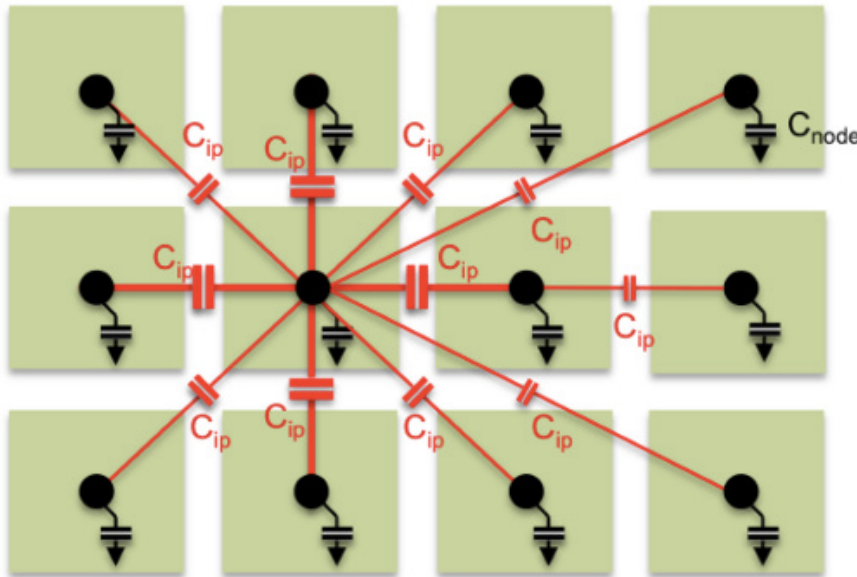
- Sr90: 1587 events
- Cs137: 3991 events
- Geant4 gives: energy deposited in pixel matrix

Further steps:

- Convert to electrons in Si using 3.6 eV factor (energy to generate e⁻/hole pair)
- Apply Interpixel Capacitance (IPC)
- Convert electron number into ADC counts:
FWC (full well capacity) = 4300 e⁻ = 1023 ADC
Minimum = 5 e⁻ = 1 ADC

Inter Pixel Capacitance (IPC)

Crosstalk: fringing fields from capacitors in each pixel cause the voltage readings in a pixel to depend on the charges in neighboring pixels



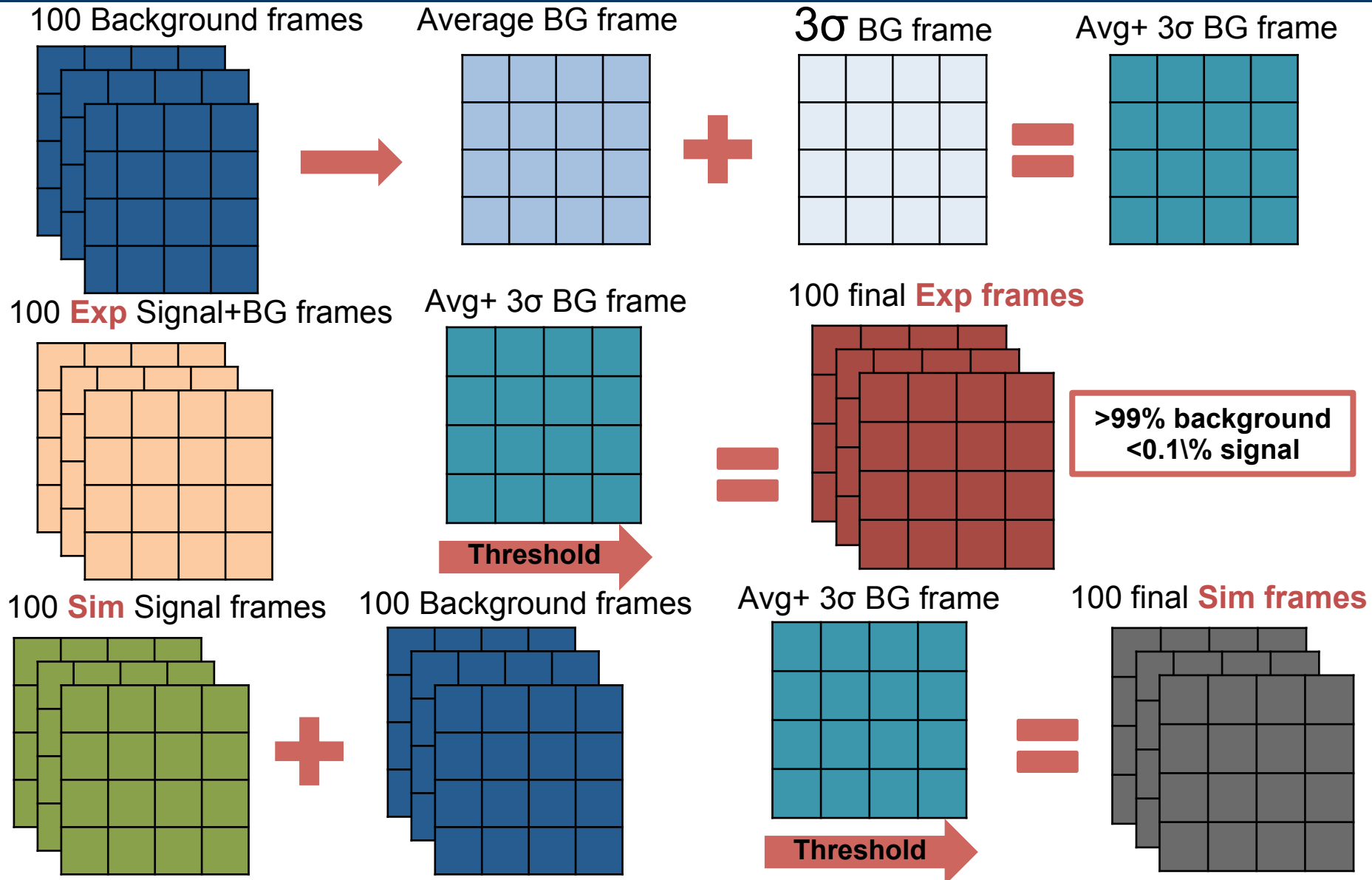
<https://doi.org/10.1364/AO.51.002877>

Two-dimensional symmetry model

ξ^2	ξ	ξ^2
ξ	$\frac{1 - \xi^2}{4(\xi + \xi^2)}$	ξ
ξ^2	ξ	ξ^2

Standard value of $\xi=0.075$

Background subtraction by pixel

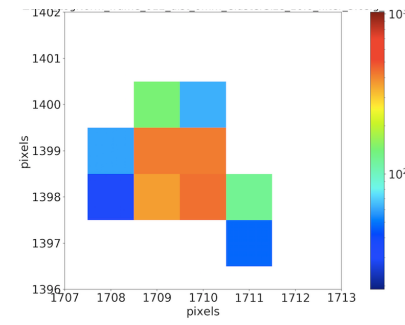
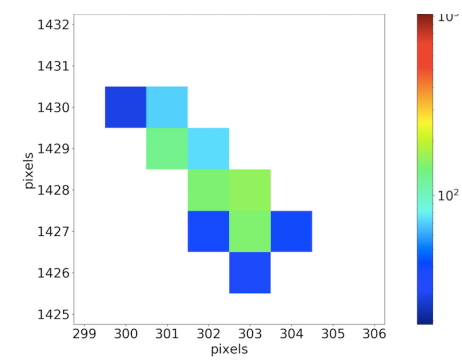
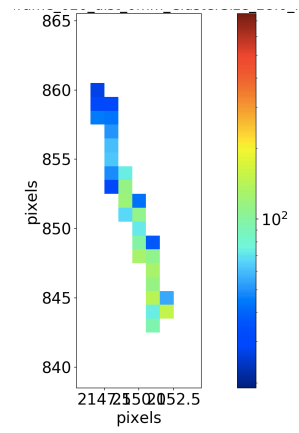
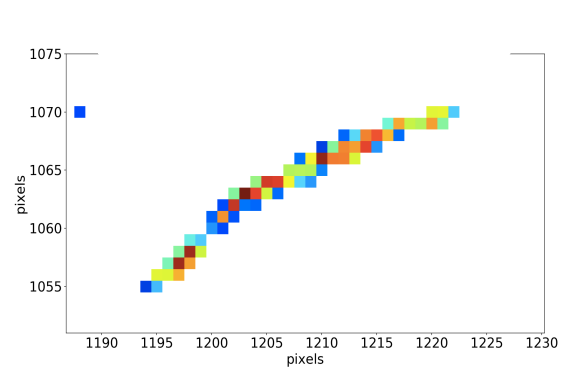
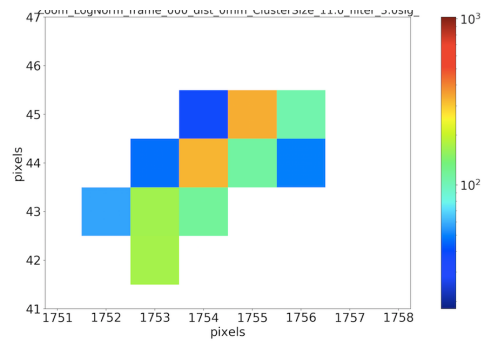
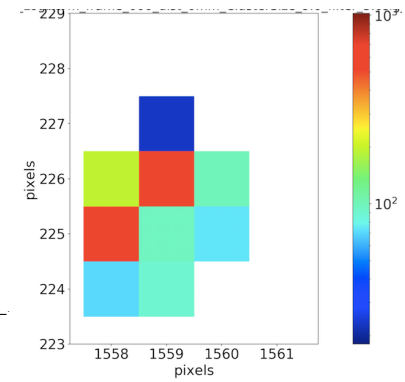
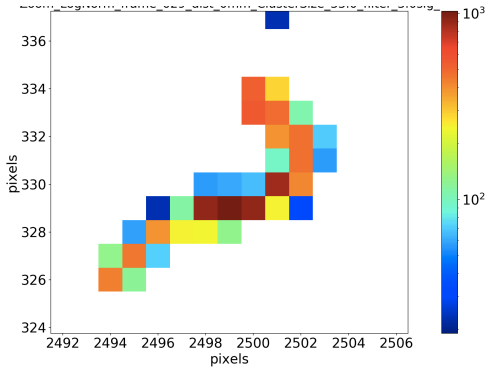
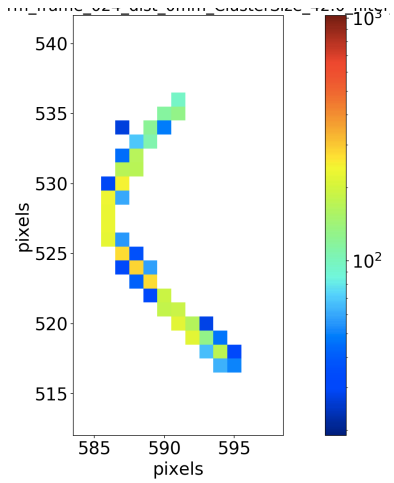


Pixel Clusters

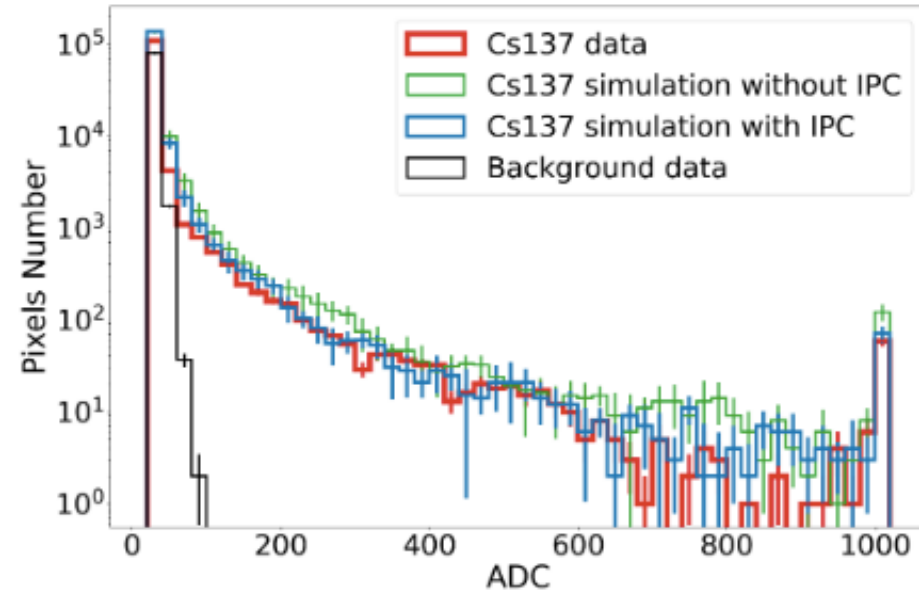
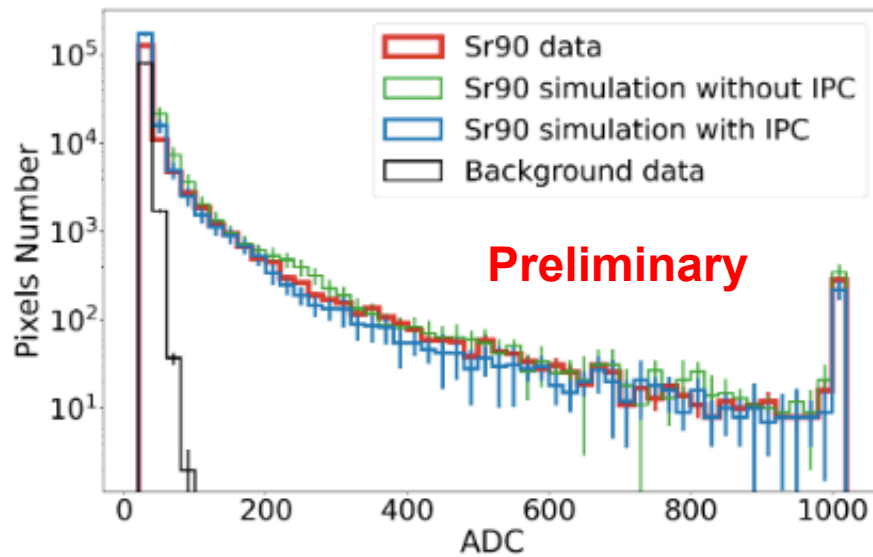
Using **OpenCV libraries** to find clusters:

For each cluster calculate:

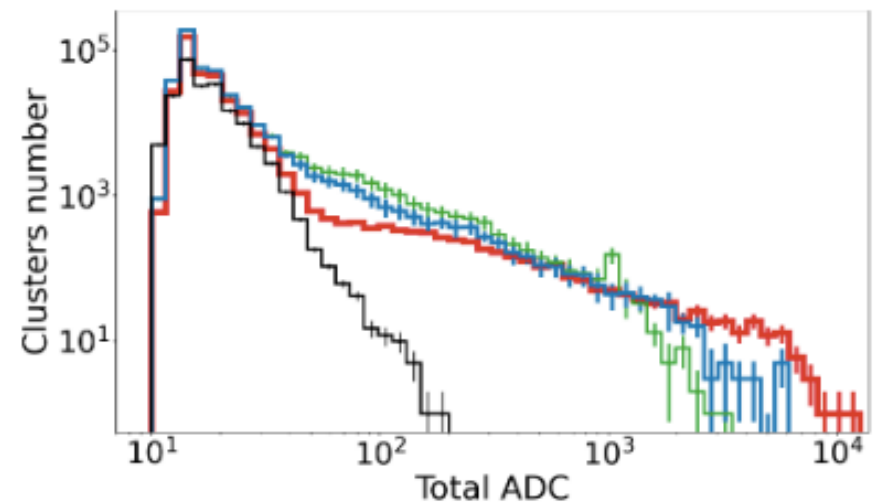
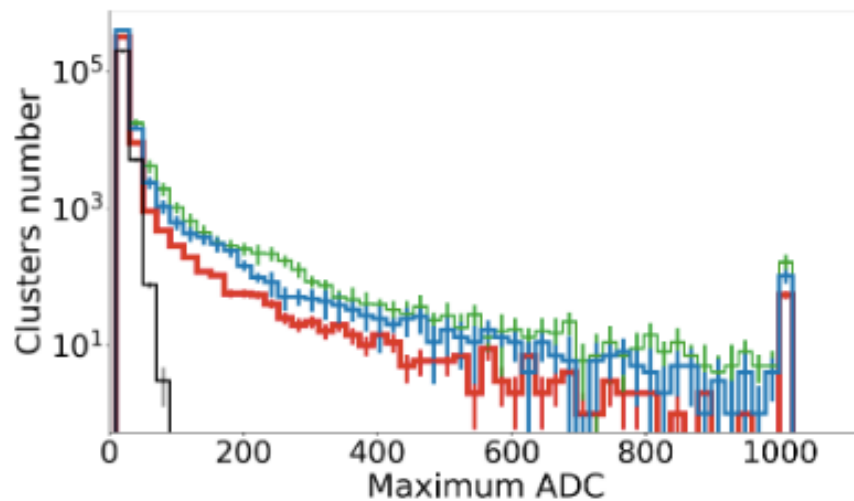
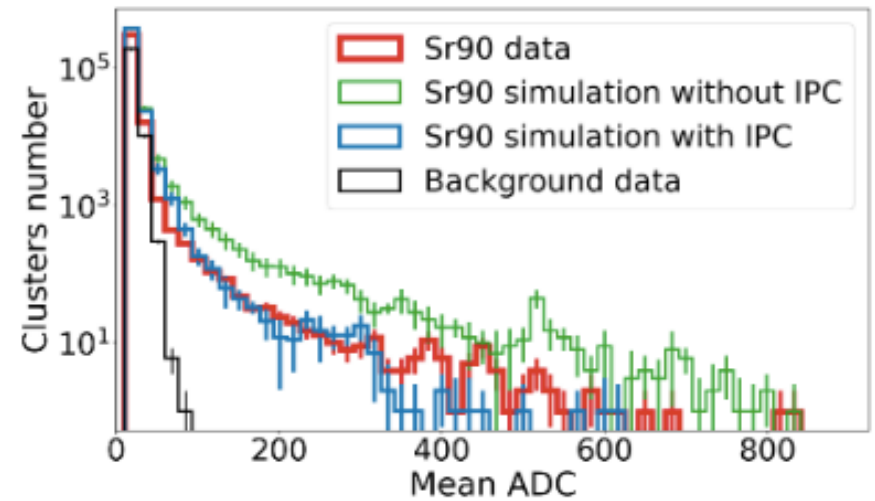
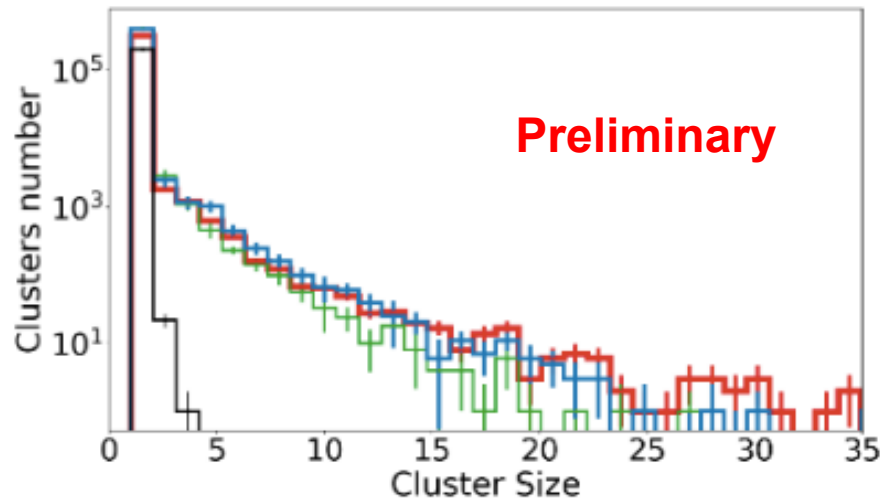
- **size** (i.e. number of pixels),
- **mean ADC**,
- **maximum ADC**
- **total ADC number**



Data/Simulation comparison at pixel level

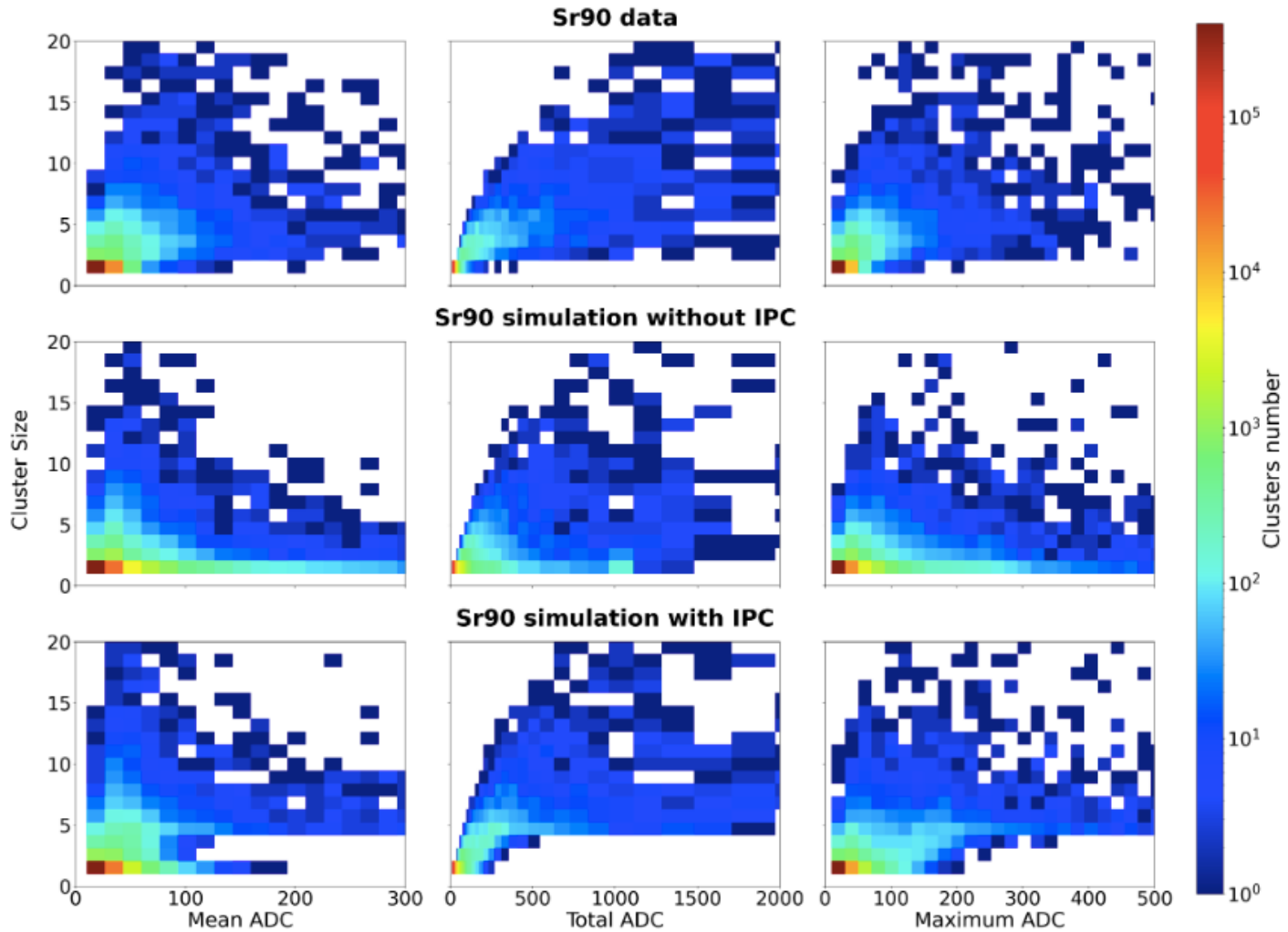


Data/Simulation comparison at cluster level

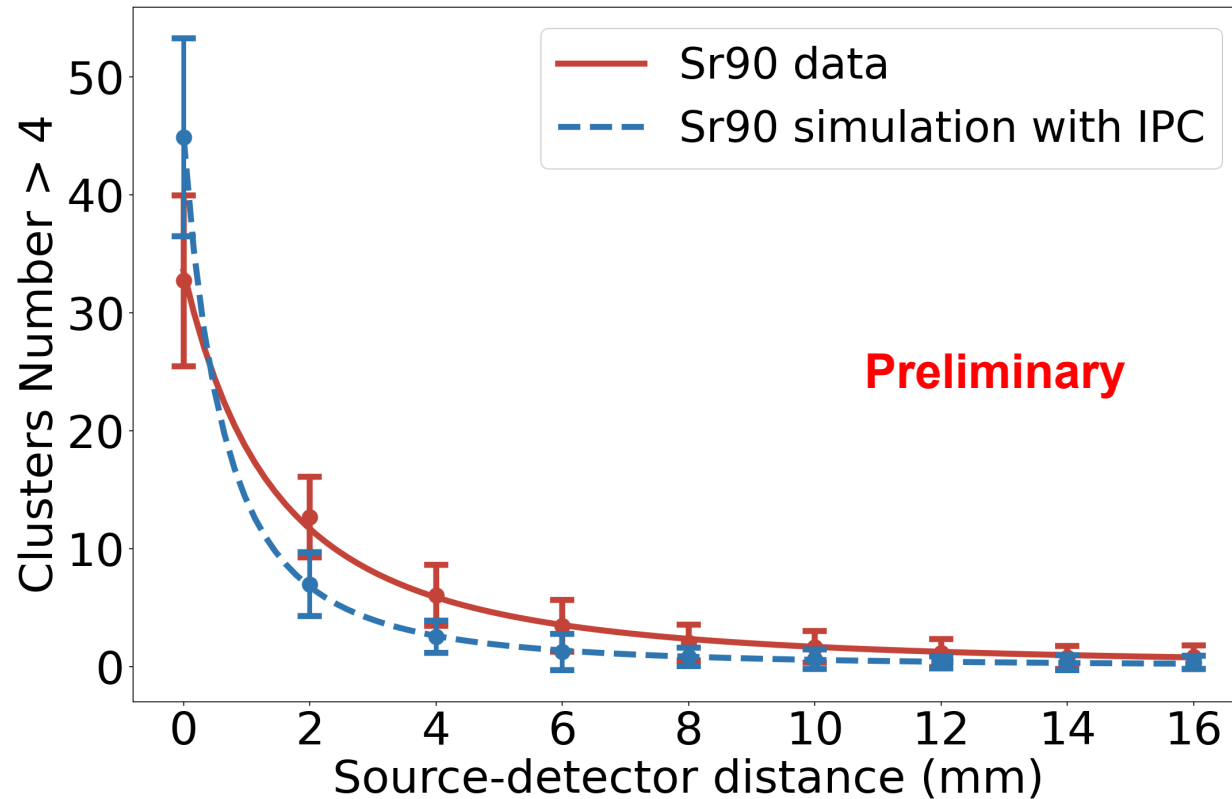


Data/Simulation comparison: variables correlation at cluster level

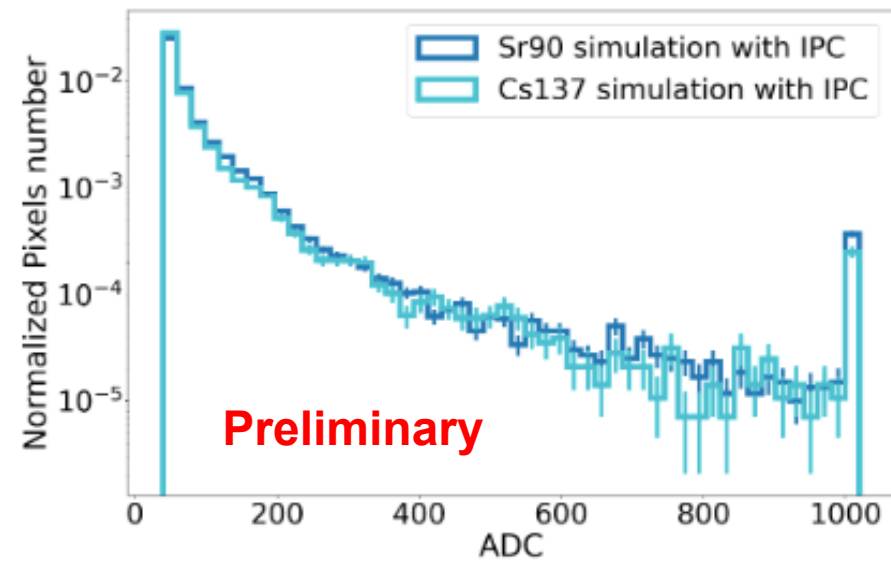
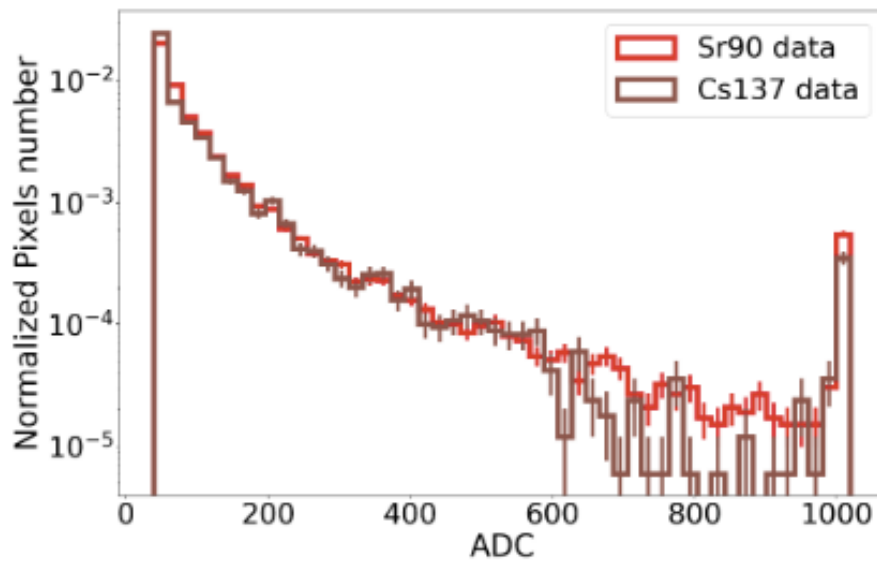
Preliminary



Source distance dependence



Source comparison



Similar distribution between radioactive sources

- Experimental setup for data acquisition with CMOS camera and Raspberry Pi.
- Camera settings for stable and sensitive measurements.
- Background reduction procedure: from 99% pixels to $>0.1\%$ signal pixels.
- Implemented detailed Geant4 simulation, including energy to ADC conversion and IPC crosstalk.
- Good agreement (within 1 sigma) between experiment and simulation at pixel, cluster and correlation level.
- Experimental data and simulation follow an inverse square distance distribution.
- It is not possible to distinguish between radioactive sources.

Thanks!

Profesores Investigadores:

<https://investigacion.pucp.edu.pe/grupos/hep/>



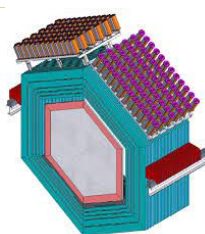
Dr. Joel Jones



Dr. Alberto Gago
Líder del Grupo



Dr. José Bazo



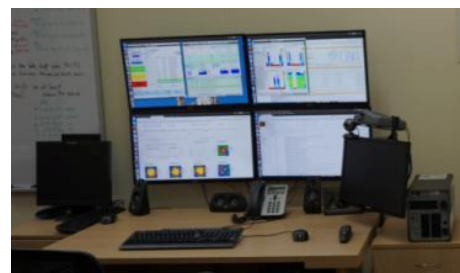
ALICE

Estudiantes:

- Doctorado: 9
- Maestría: 4
- Egresados: 4
- Pregrado: 9



Graduados: 1 doctorado, 26 maestría, 5 licenciatura



The Southern Wide-field Gamma-ray Observatory

Teoría/fenomenología

- Oscilaciones de neutrinos
- Neutrinos pesados
- Supersimetría
- Nueva física en colisionadores
- Astropartículas

Experimentos Internacionales

- MINERvA (2006)
- ALICE (2009)
- DUNE (2017)
- SWGO (2019)

Desarrollo de detectores

- SiPM, webcam, Arduino, Raspberry Pi
- Muones y fuentes radioactivas

Source comparison

