

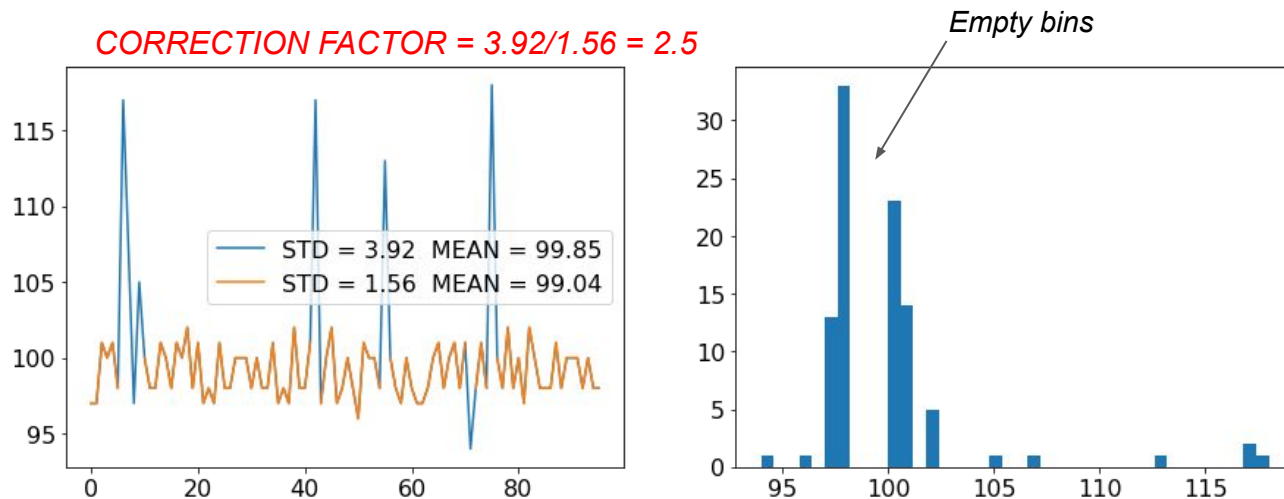
CMOS Noise Simulation

Proposal

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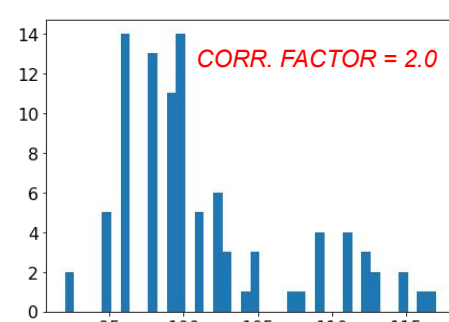
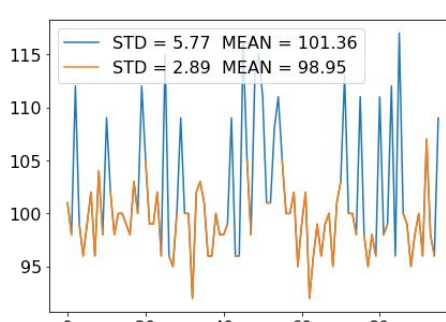
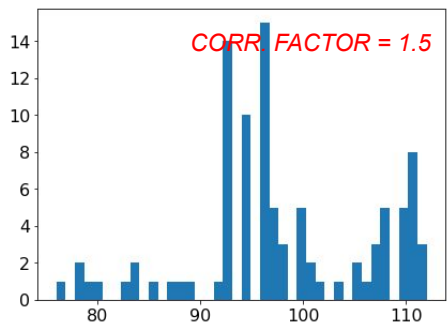
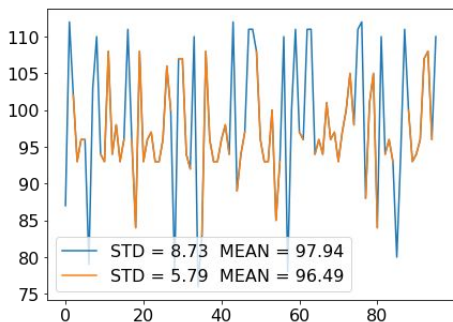
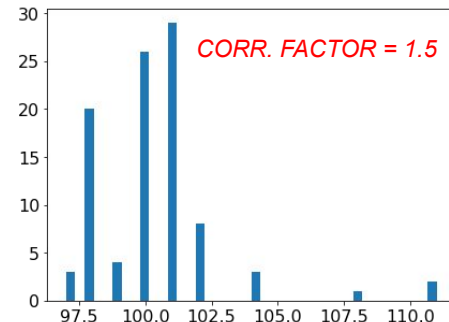
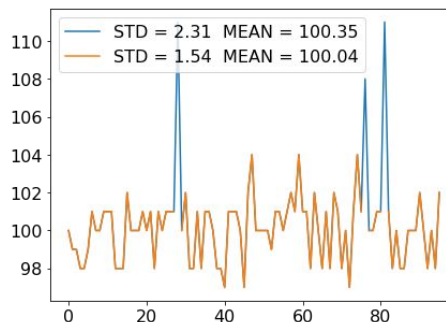
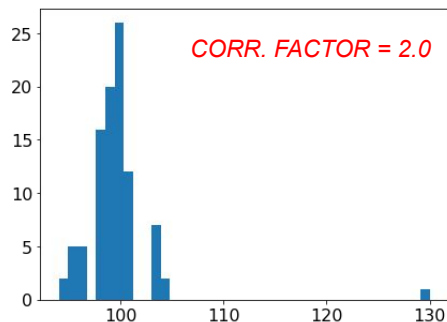
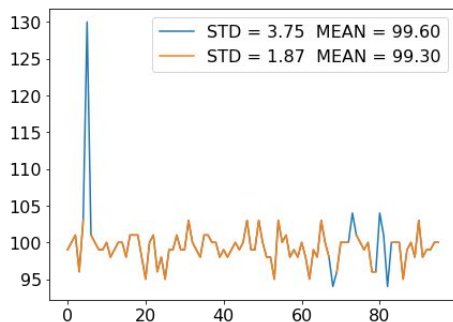
ORCA Flash sensor - Noise characteristics

- ORCAD Flash sensor noise process
 - Non Gaussian
 - High occurrence of telegraph noise (“spikes”) ~ **20%**
 - Empty bins

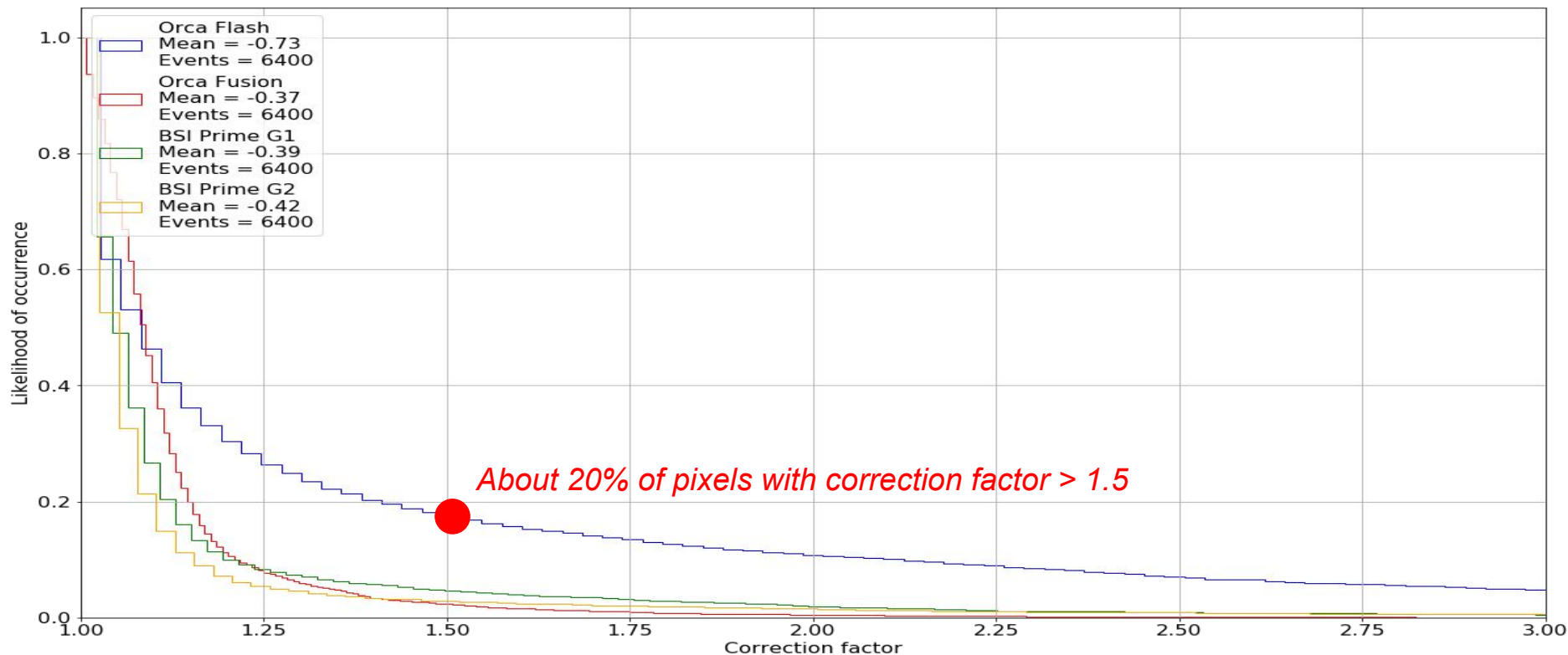


ORCA Flash sensor - Noise characteristics

- Other examples

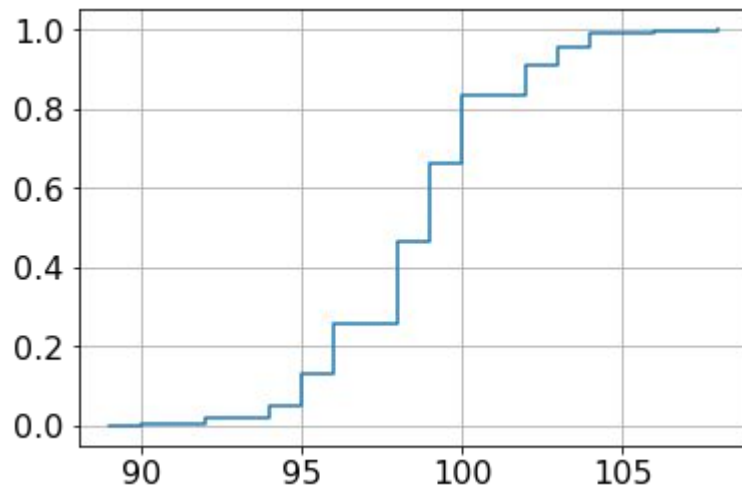
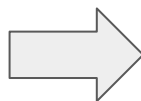
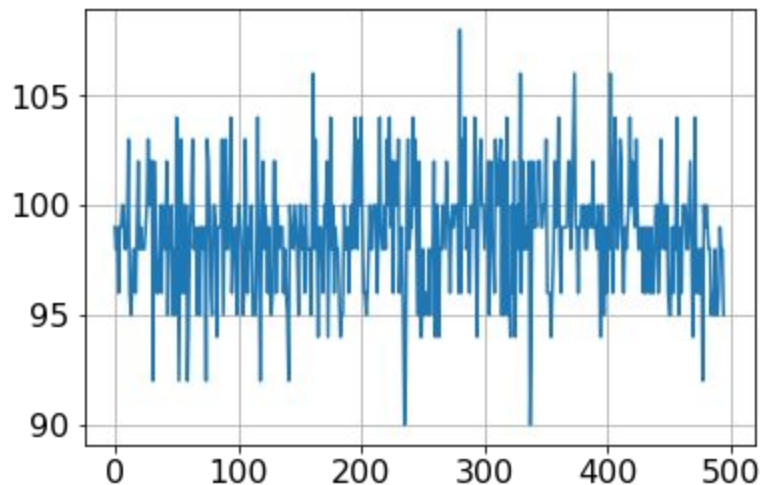


ORCA Flash sensor - Noise characteristics



ORCA Flash sensor - Simulation proposal

- Simulate noise from its ECDF measurement
- Each pixel with its own ECDF



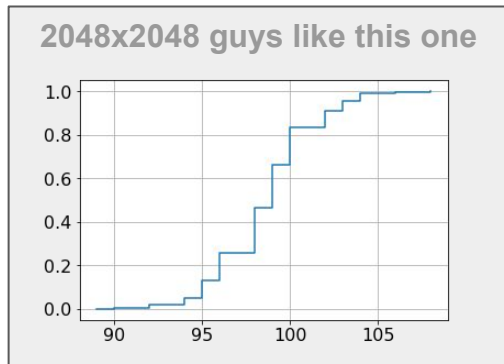
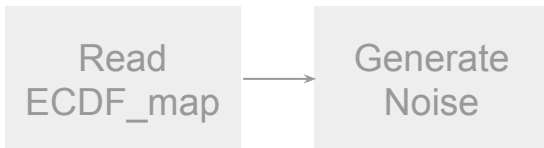
ORCA Flash sensor - Simulation proposal

Two codes are being implemented (*tests with run 2054*):

1. Creation a ECDF_map file (~ ped_map) from a noise acquisition run



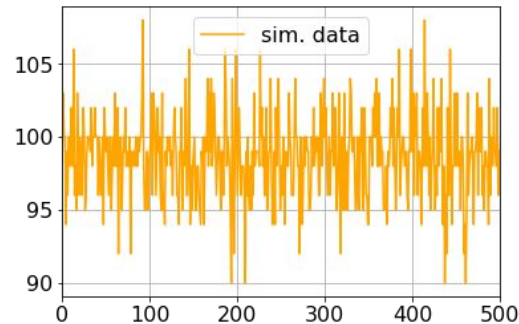
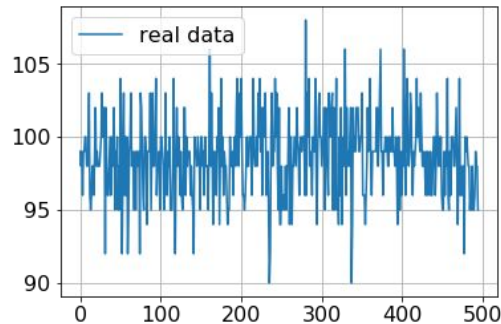
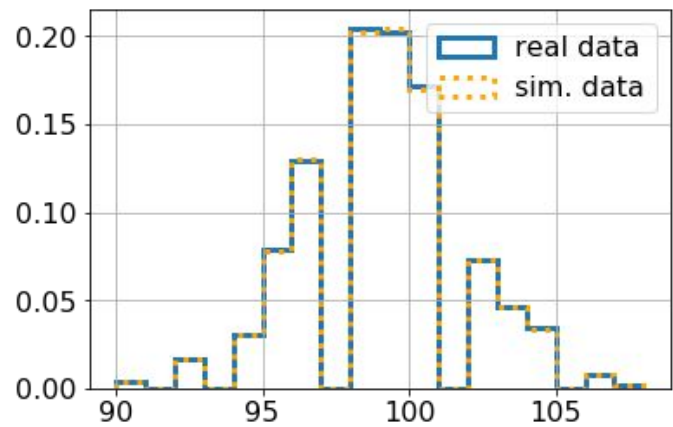
2. Simulation using ECDF_map file



ORCA Flash sensor - Simulation proposal

Simulating 100k samples to compare simulated and real data

Example of a pixel



ORCA Flash sensor - Simulation proposal

- Processing time to create ECDF file = **30 min.**
 - Using a real run with 500 images (RAM limitation)
 - Each pixel having its own ECDF
 - Using only 1 CPU
- Processing time to generate noise
= **2.5 min. for 500 images of 2048x2048**

Conclusions

- Gaussian noise assumption was not compatible with our problem.
- The solution was to use ECDF in order to have a more realistic simulation.

Next steps

- Generate ~7k images and run the reconstruction algorithm to compare **simulated** and **real** sensor noise.
- Choose the right format for saving the new **ped_map** (.root, .h5, .npy), accordingly to what will be better for match with other collaboration tools;
- Implement a parallelization in GPU or CPU (if needed);
- Make the code available for the collaboration (GitHub).