

PMT Simulation code optimization

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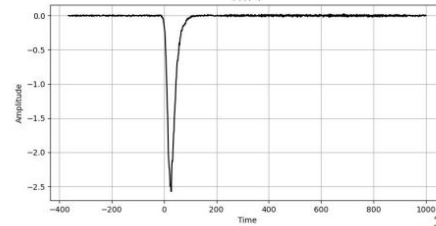
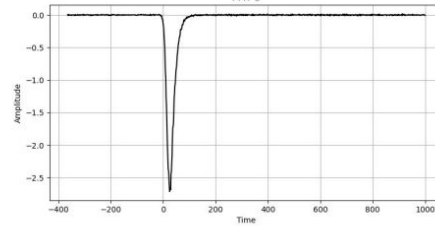
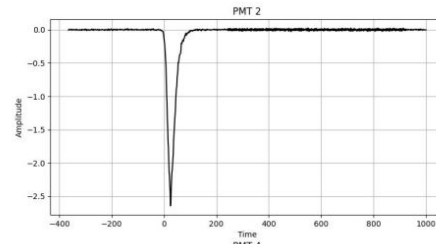
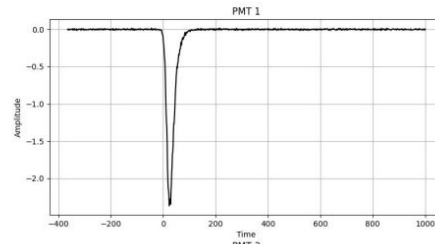
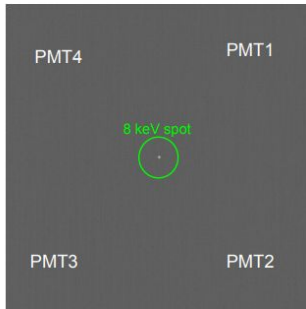
Introduction

From Pietro Meloni's presentation (May 30, 2023)

Example 1 (8 keV ER spot at $z = 450$ mm)

Number of voxels is $\sim 50k$ (it increases with z because of diffusion)

Each voxel contains ~ 1000 photons. It takes **6 hours** for one event.



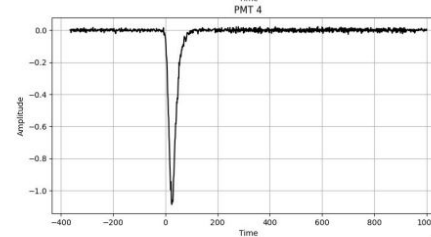
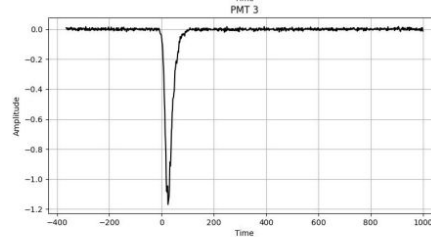
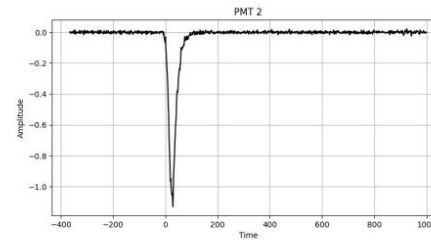
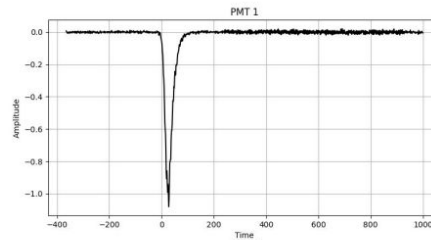
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Introduction

From Pietro Meloni's presentation (May 30, 2023)

Example 2 (8 keV ER spot at $z = 50$ mm)

Number of voxels is $\sim 10k$ (it increases with z because of diffusion)
Each voxel contains ~ 2000 photons. It takes **20 min** for one event.



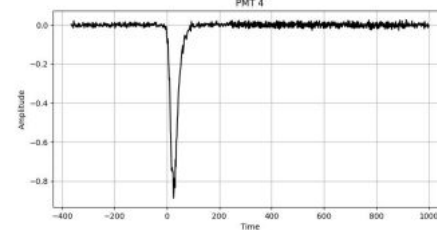
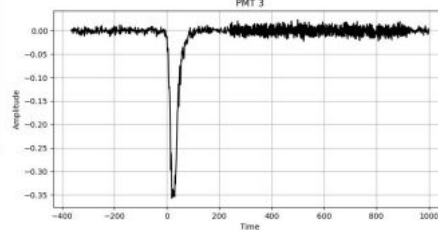
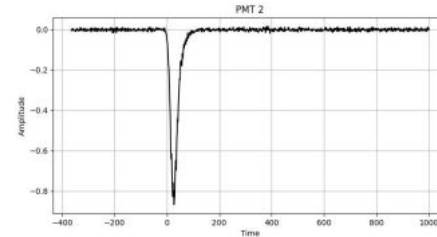
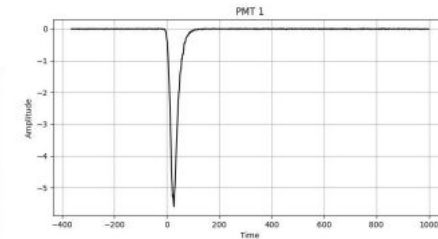
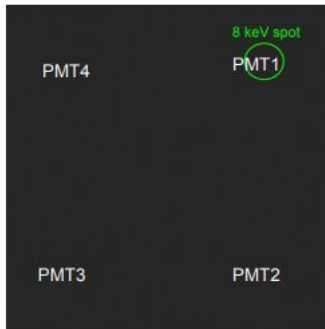
Introduction

From Pietro Meloni's presentation (May 30, 2023)

Example 3 (non-centered 8 keV ER spot at $z = 50$ mm)

Number of voxels is $\sim 10k$

Each voxel contains ~ 2000 photons. It takes **20 min** for one event.



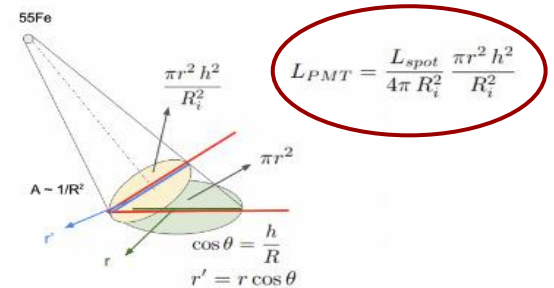
Code optimization

Proposed ideas to improve and speed up the code

- Use NumPy to vectorize the functions - **Signal generation** ✓
- Parallelize the generation of waveforms on each PMT - **Signal generation** ✓
- Use propagation photons equation - **Photon propagation**

Fix issues and updates

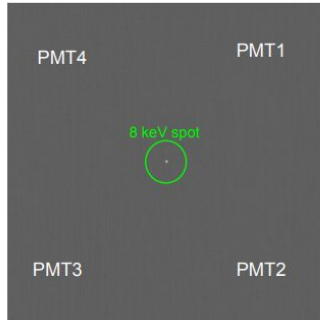
- Old code was not considering the PMT quantum efficiency
- Noise covariance matrix updated (from corrected waveforms)



Code optimization

Example 1 | Centered | 50k voxels, each voxel contains 1000 photons

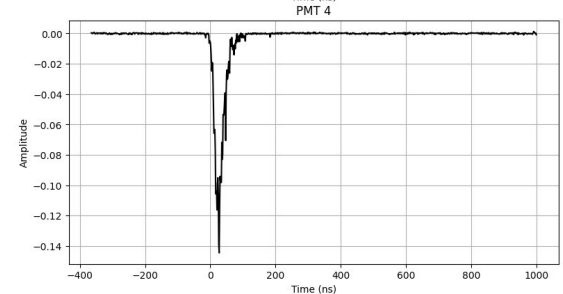
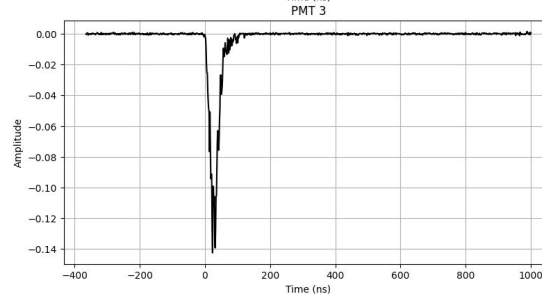
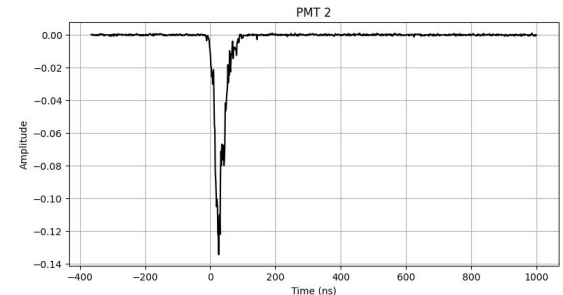
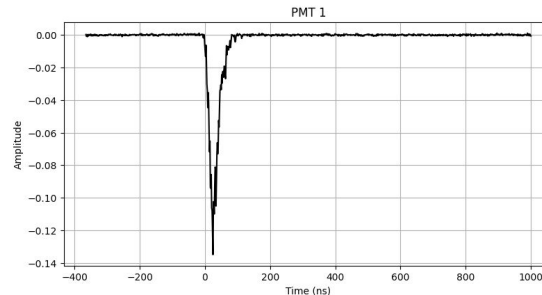
Implemented idea for signal generation: NumPy to vectorize the functions



PhotonPropagation(): 14 min 58 sec

SignalSimulation(): 11 sec

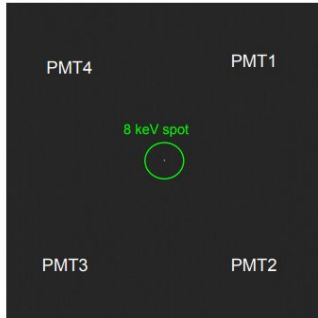
Before: **6 hours**



Code optimization

Example 2 | Centered | 10k voxels, each voxel contains 2000 photons

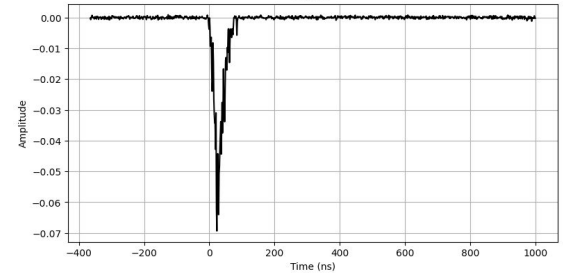
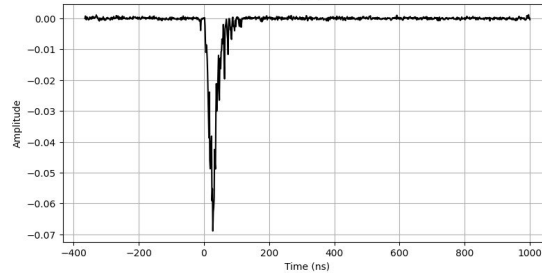
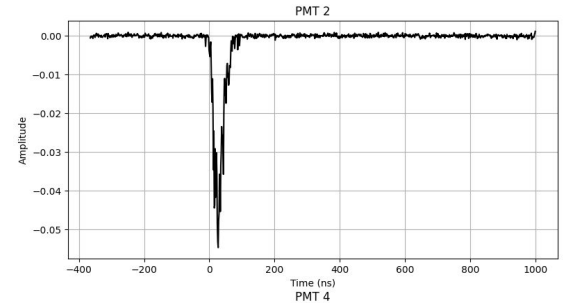
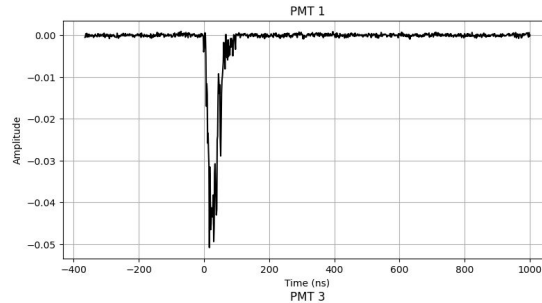
Implemented idea for signal generation: NumPy to vectorize the functions



PhotonPropagation(): 6 min

SignalSimulation(): 3 sec

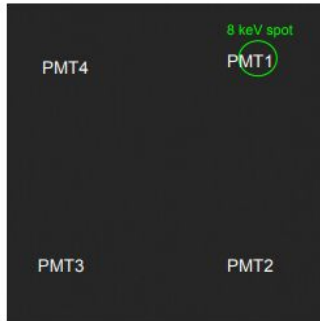
Before: **20 min**



Code optimization

Example 3 | non-centered | 10k voxels, each voxel contains 2000 photons

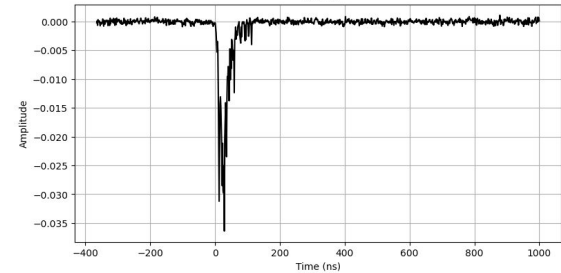
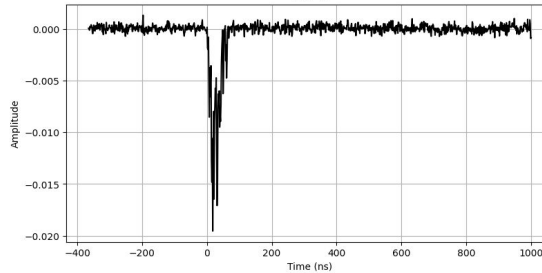
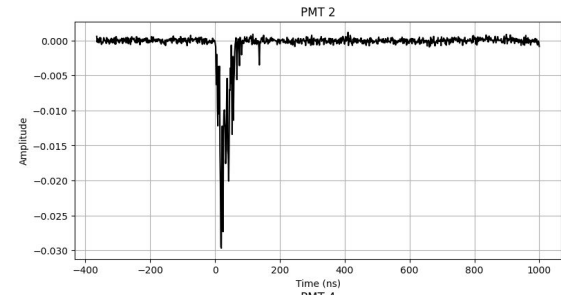
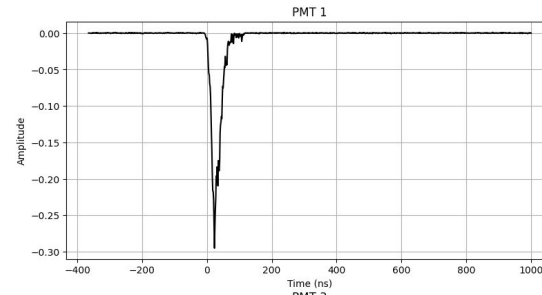
Implemented idea for signal generation: NumPy to vectorize the functions



PhotonPropagation(): 6 min

SignalSimulation(): 3 sec

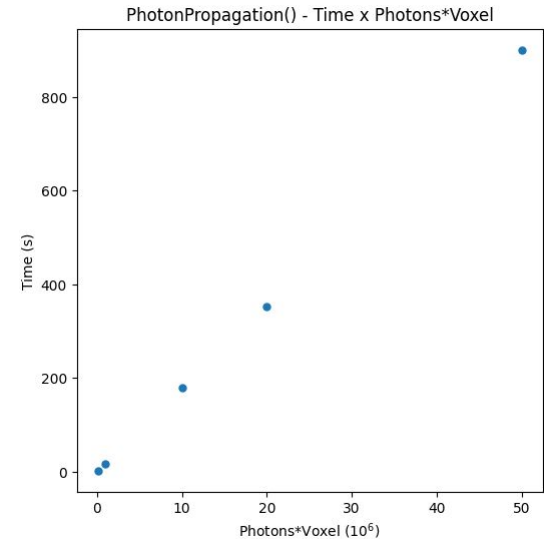
Before: **20 min**



Code optimization

Analysis for different number of voxels and photons

Voxels	Photons/voxel	PhotonPropagation()	SignalSimulation()
100	1k	1.6 sec	0.08 sec
1k	1k	17.4 sec	0.32 sec
10k	1k	2 min 57 sec	2.3 sec
1k	100	1.6 sec	0.25 sec
1k	1k	19 sec	0.24 sec
1k	10k	3 min 3 sec	0.33 sec



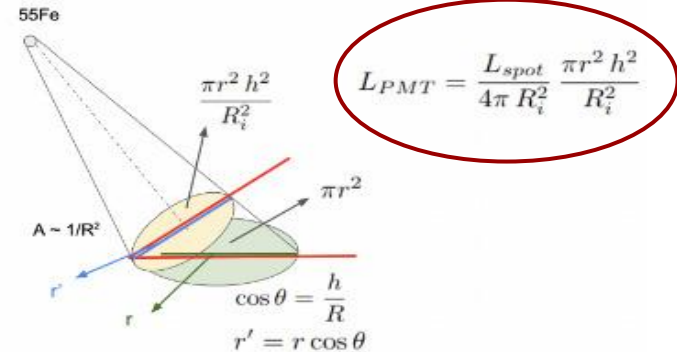
Results

Optimization results

- **Signal generation** - Optimized ✓
- **Photon propagation** - In progress
 - Created a module to calculate PMT hits using the photon prop. equation

Next steps

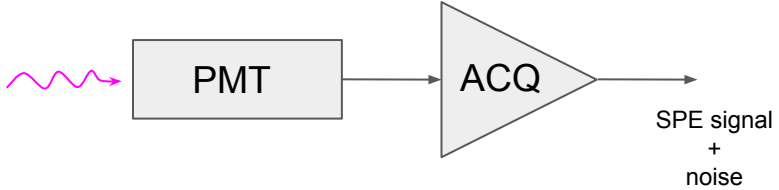
- Finish photon propagation optimization
- Add the code modifications to the digitization repository



PMT signal characterization (match between LED and Experiment setups?)

- PMT signal simulation is based on the SPE response (ACQ board included)
 - ACQ bandwidth is an important parameter

Different bandwidth might change SPE shape and amplitude distribution



- SPE signal acquisition setup: LED

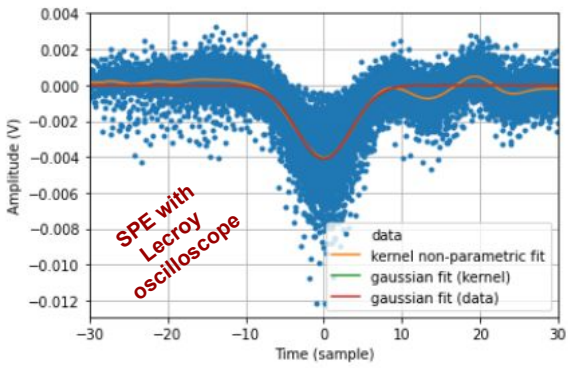
- PMT: R7378A (Hamamatsu)
- Sampling Rate: 5 GS/s (0.2 ns)
- Bandwidth: ??

Lecroy oscilloscope

- Experiment setup:

- PMT: R7378A (Hamamatsu)
- Sampling Rate: 750 MS/s (1.33 ns)
- Bandwidth:
 - Analog inputs 500 Mhz ??

*V1742
5, 2.5, 1 GS/s
and 0.75 GS/s*



**Rising time
~1.5 ns
(datasheet)**