

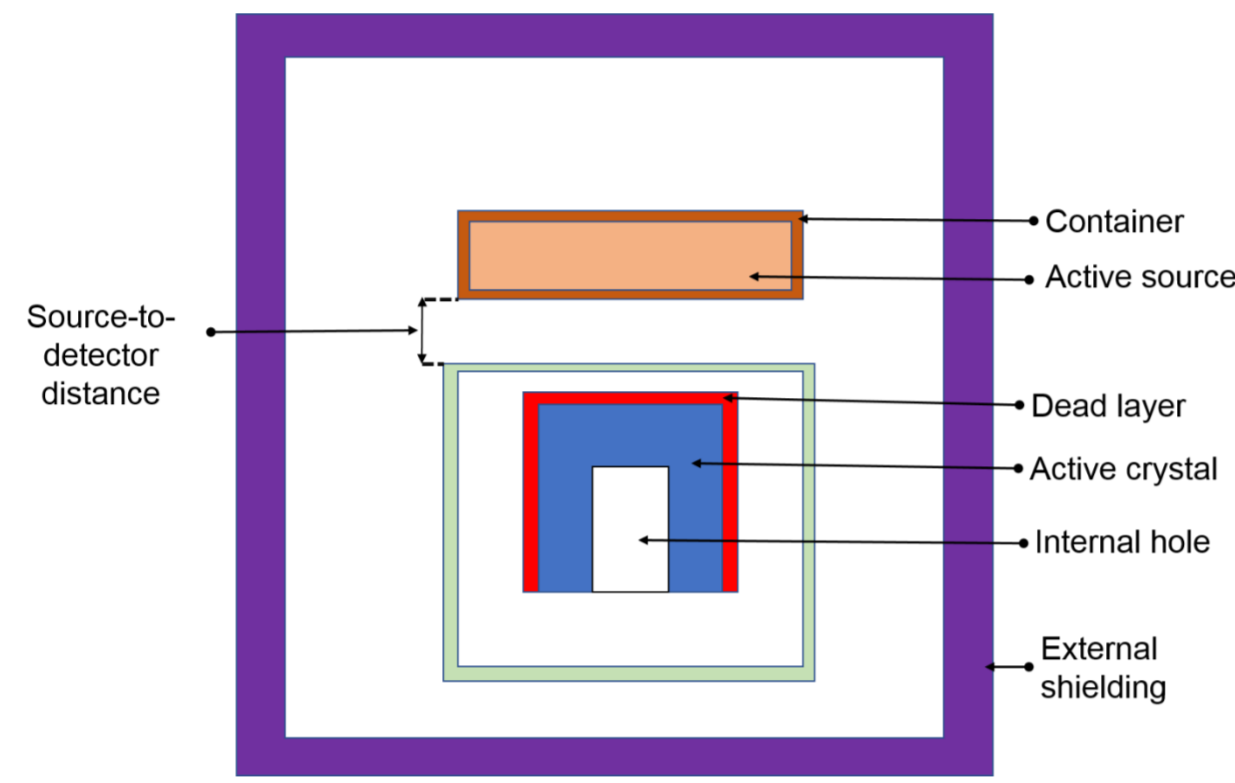
# PUFI: A TOOL TO PREPARE GEOMETRY FILES FOR PENELOPE MONTE CARLO SIMULATION IN GAMMA-RAY SPECTROMETRY



## Introduction



PUFI (PENELOPE User-Friendly Interface) is a convenient interface designed to facilitate the preparation of PENELOPE geometry files for application to gamma-ray spectrometry. The software considers typical cases with a cylindrical geometry including detector, volume source and shielding.



The practical use of the Monte Carlo code PENELOPE requires the careful preparation of input geometry files to describe the experimental conditions.

The geometry is defined by a text file, which consists of a sequence of blocks describing the different elements according to a specific format.

First, limiting surfaces must be defined, then different "bodies" are described from the intersection of the pre-defined surfaces.

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>>>>>> Source definition.
SKPAR 2 (Primary particles: 1=electron, 2=photon, 3=positron)
SENRG 2.0E5 [Initial energy, in eV]
SPOSIT 0 0 2.1 [Source position: X0,Y0,Z0 in cm]
SBGX 9.2 9.2 4.2
SBGY 6
SCONE 0 0 180 [Beam direction: THETA,PHI in deg]

>>>>>> Material data and simulation parameters.
MNAME Ge.mat [EABS(1-3),CL,C2,WCC,WCR]
MNAME Al.mat [EABS(1-3),CL,C2,WCC,WCR]
MNAME WATF.mat [EABS(1-3),CL,C2,WCC,WCR]
MNAME Polyth.mat [EABS(1-3),CL,C2,WCC,WCR]
MNAME AT.mat [EABS(1-3),CL,C2,WCC,WCR]
MNAME Pb.mat [EABS(1-3),CL,C2,WCC,WCR]
MNAME AW.mat [EABS(1-3),CL,C2,WCC,WCR]

>>>>>> Geometry definition file.
GEOMFN AW_geo

>>>>>> Energy deposition detectors (up to 25).
ENDETC 5e3 5.E5 550 [Energy window and number of channels]
EDDDV 2 [Active body; one Time for each body]

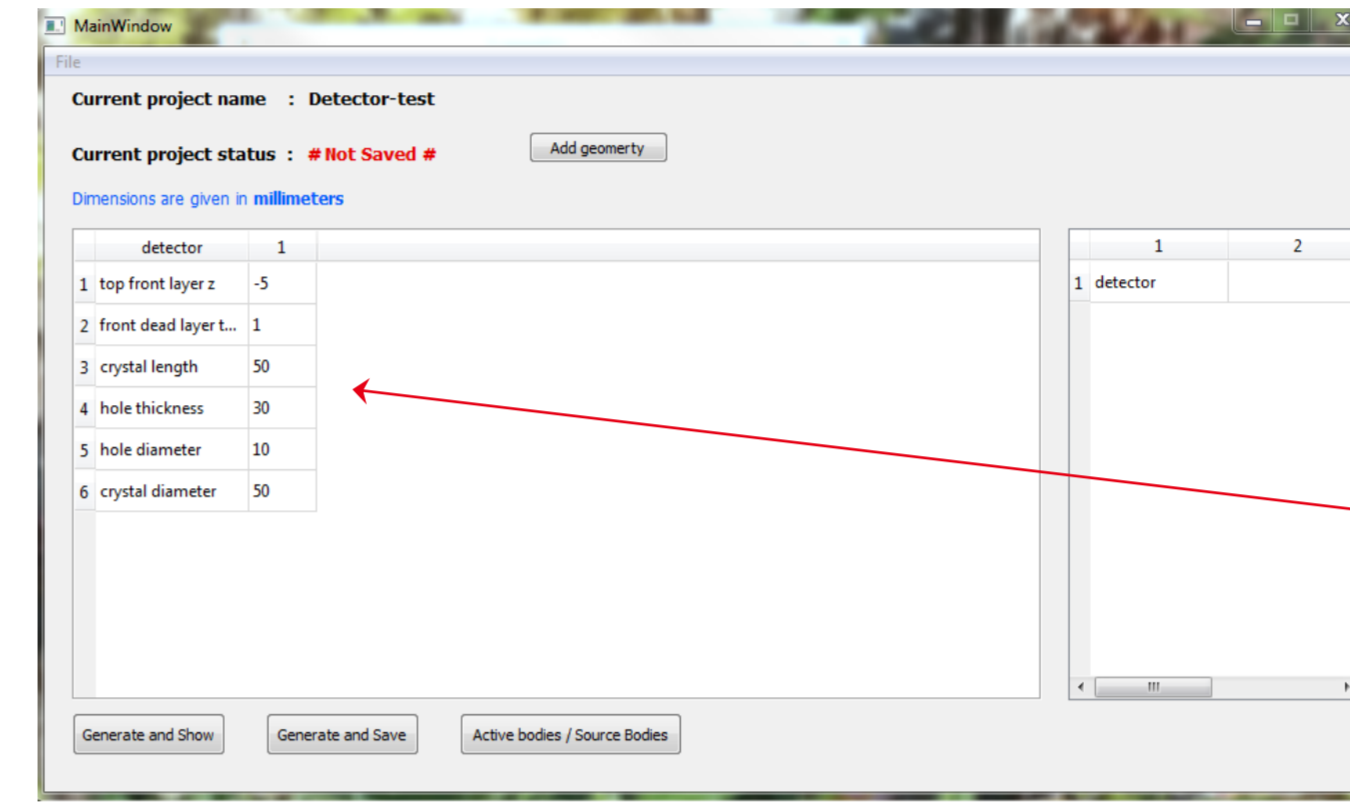
>>>>>> Job properties.
MDSH 100000000 [Desired number of showers, max=2^31-1]
TIME 3000 [Alotted simulation time, in sec]
RSEED 12345 54321 [Random number generator seeds]
    
```

Example of input file to run PENELOPE

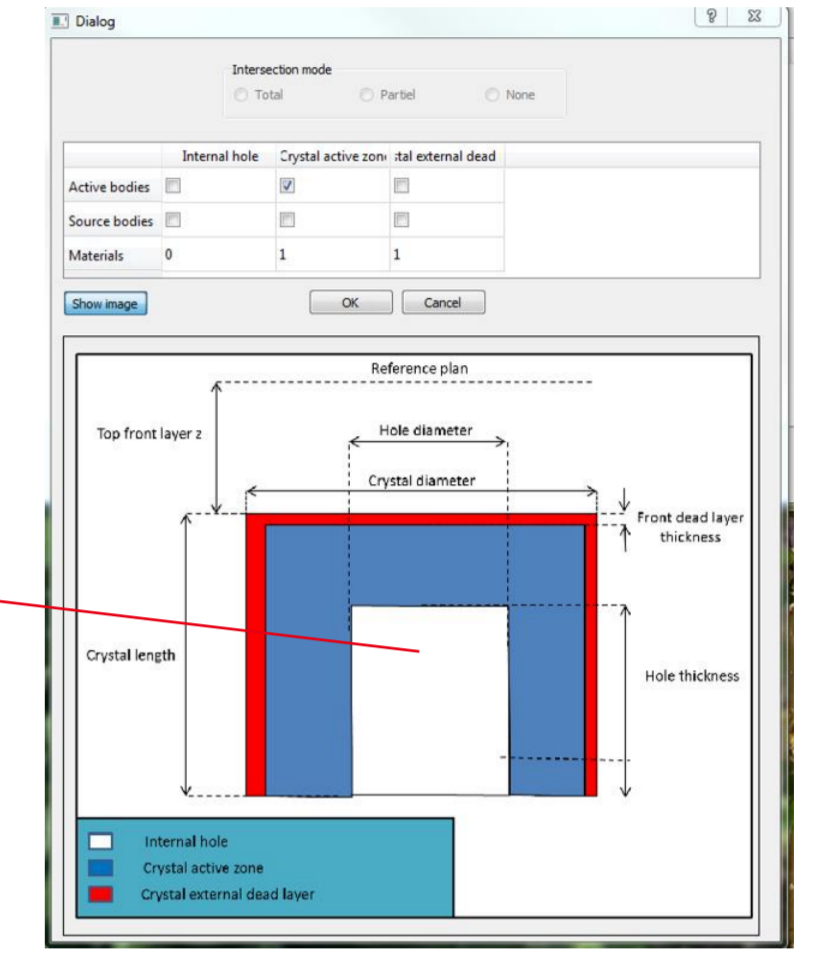
## Practical use

PUFI is a standalone software written in Python.

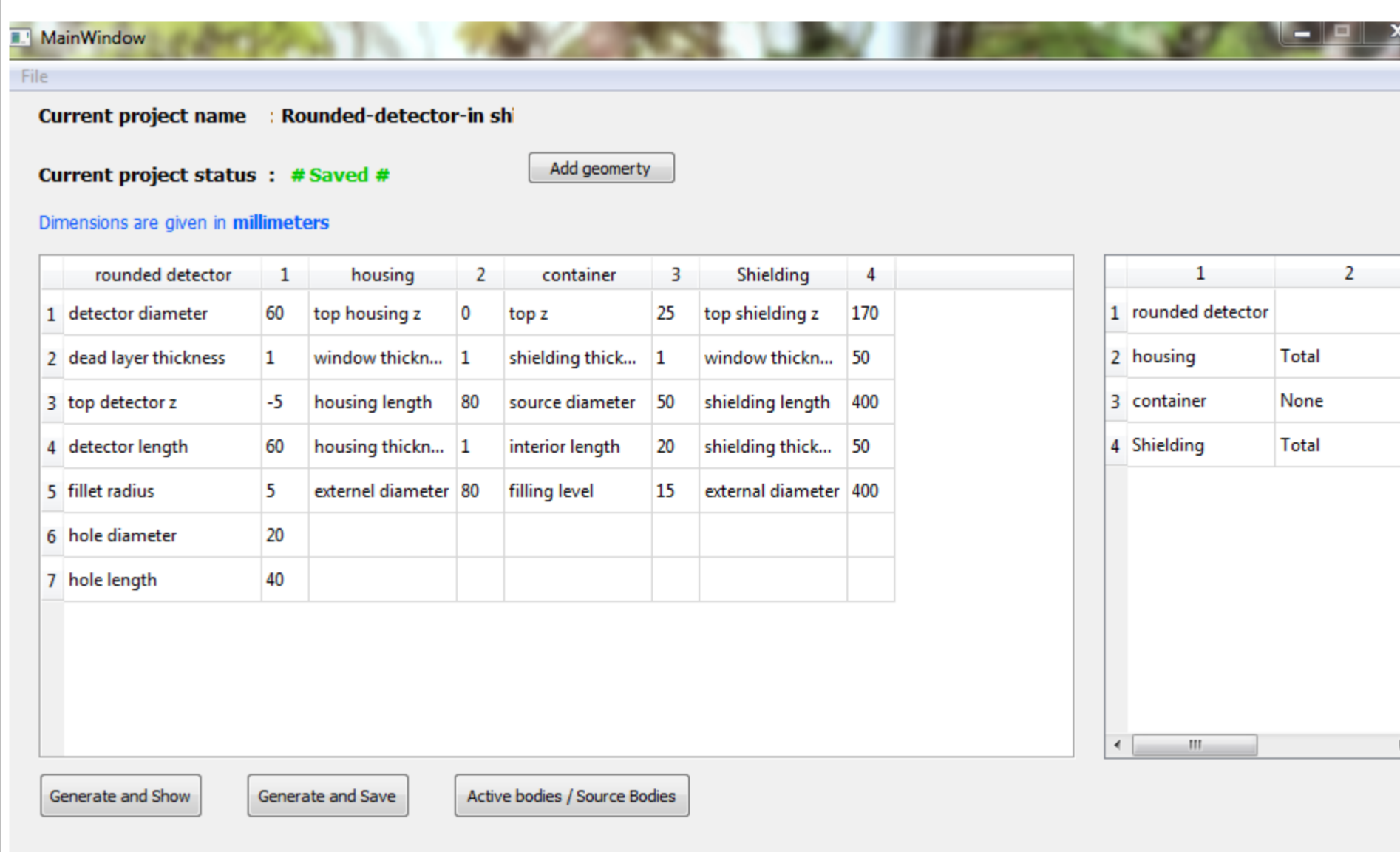
The main window allows a specific "project" (geometrical arrangement) to be prepared by selecting elemental geometries.



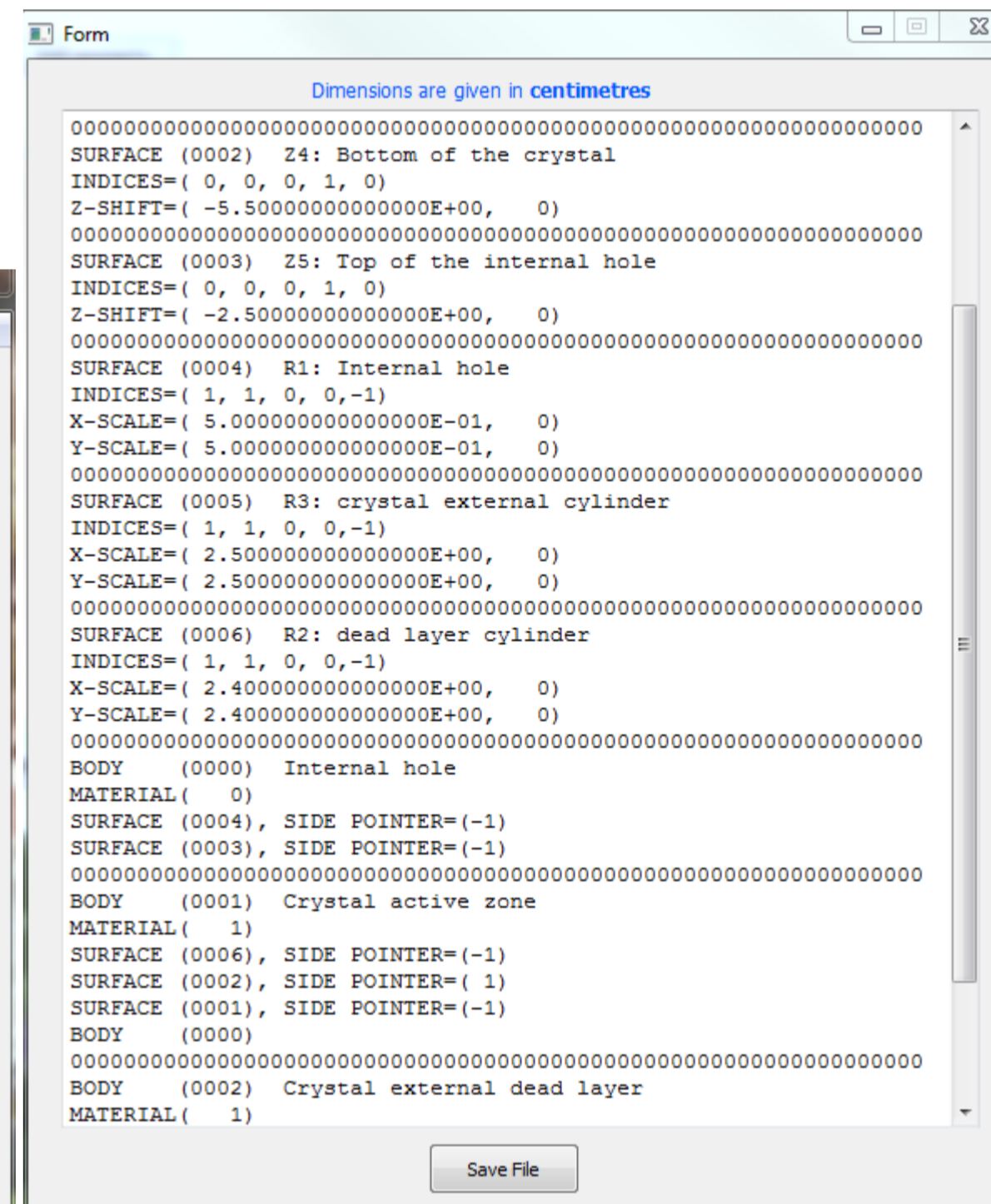
- Elemental geometries:
- Cylinder
  - Detector
  - Rounded detector
  - Cylindrical container
  - Marinelli container



For each elemental geometry, only a few parameters are required



Example of project prepared with 4 elemental geometries



Example of generated geometry file for PENELOPE

## Case of rounded detector

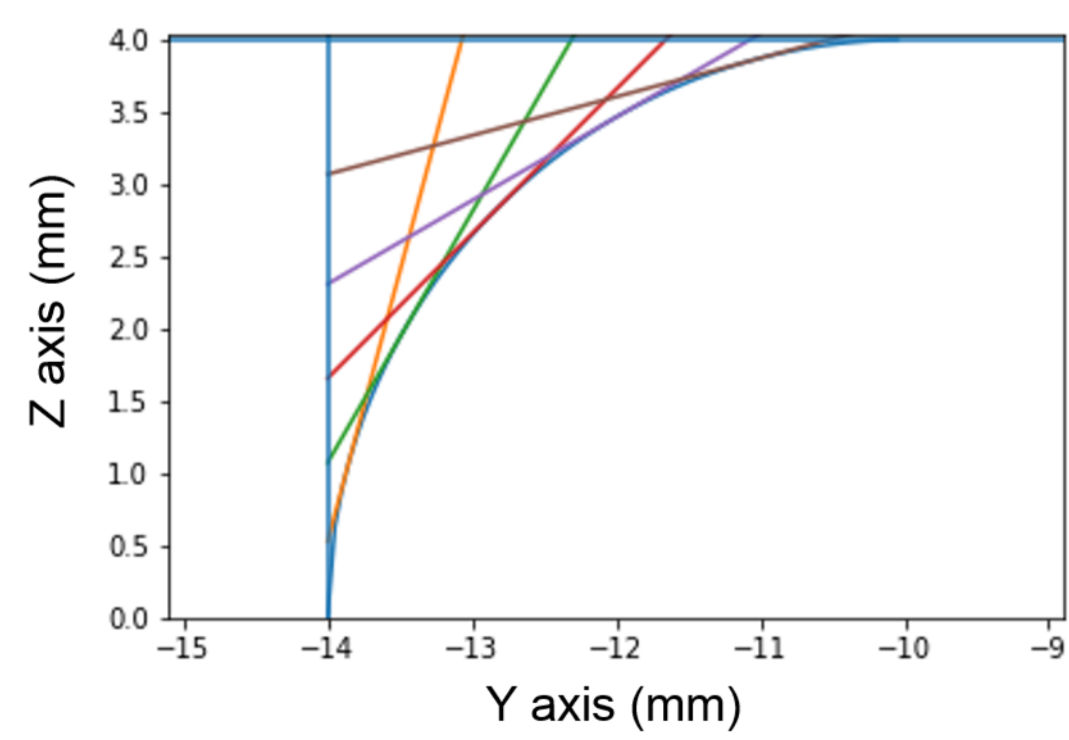
The rounded shape of the crystal upper part should be modeled as the intersection of a torus and a cylinder.

$$\text{Torus equation: } (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - R)^2 + z^2 = r^2$$

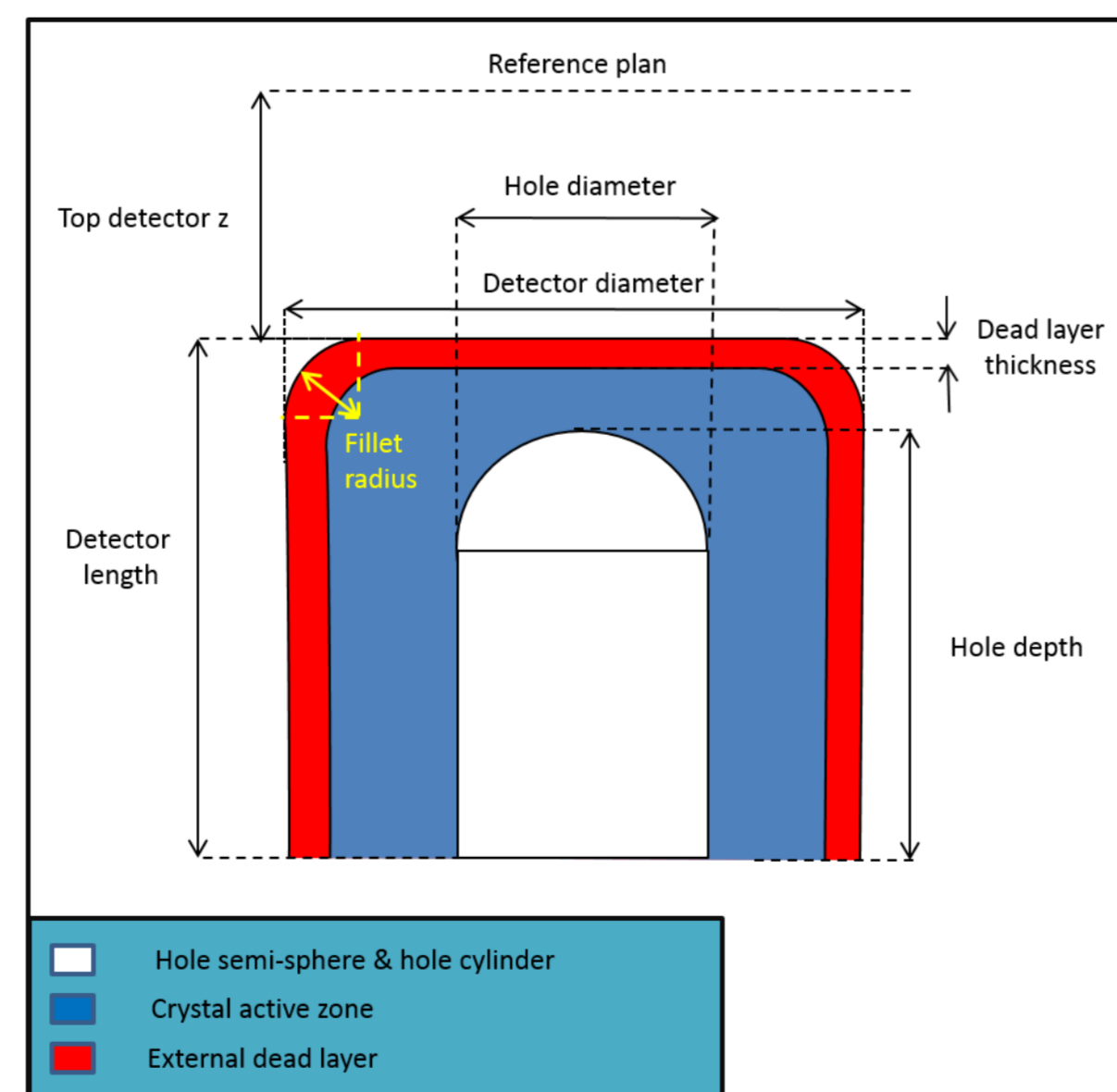
As this equation is not quadratic, it can not be directly modelled by PENELOPE.

PUFI performs an approximation to model the rounding using several cones that can be described by reduced quadrics.

$$\text{Cone equation: } x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0$$

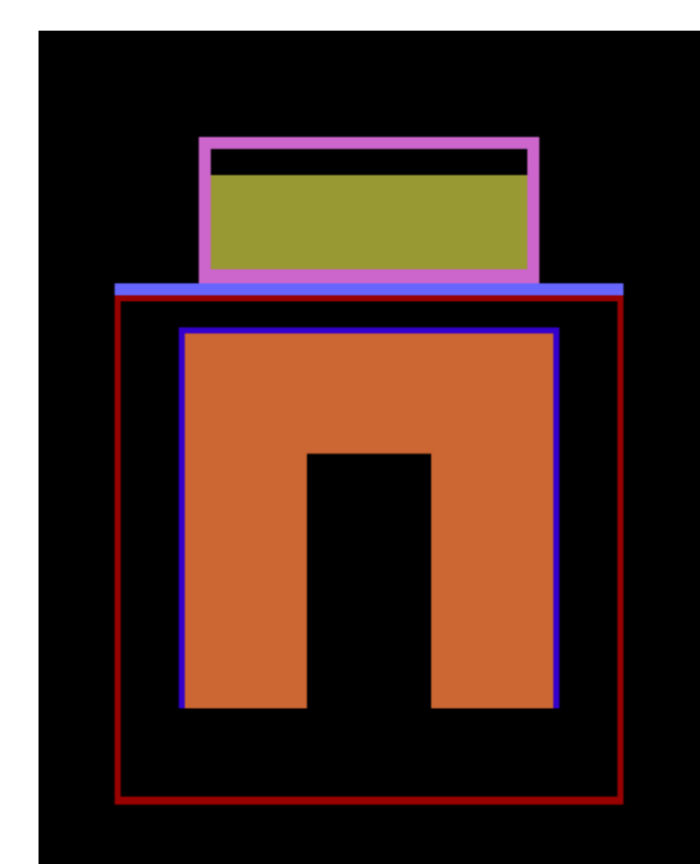


Approximation of a torus using the intersection of five cones and a cylinder (Projection on (y,z) plane)

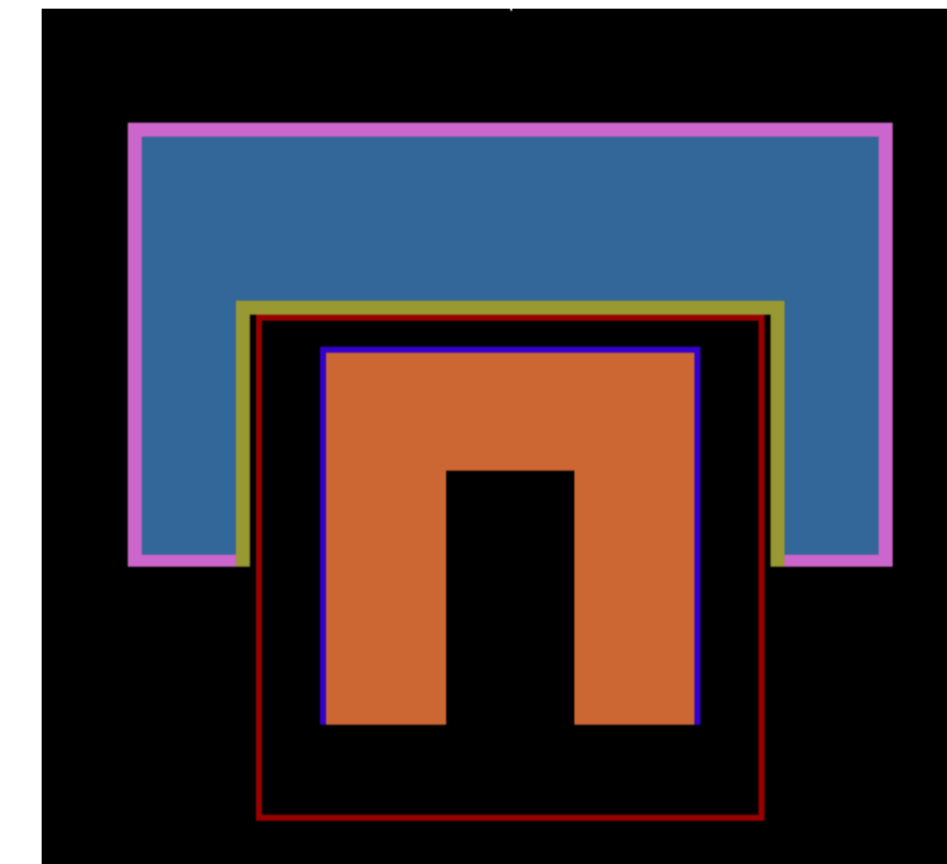


## Examples

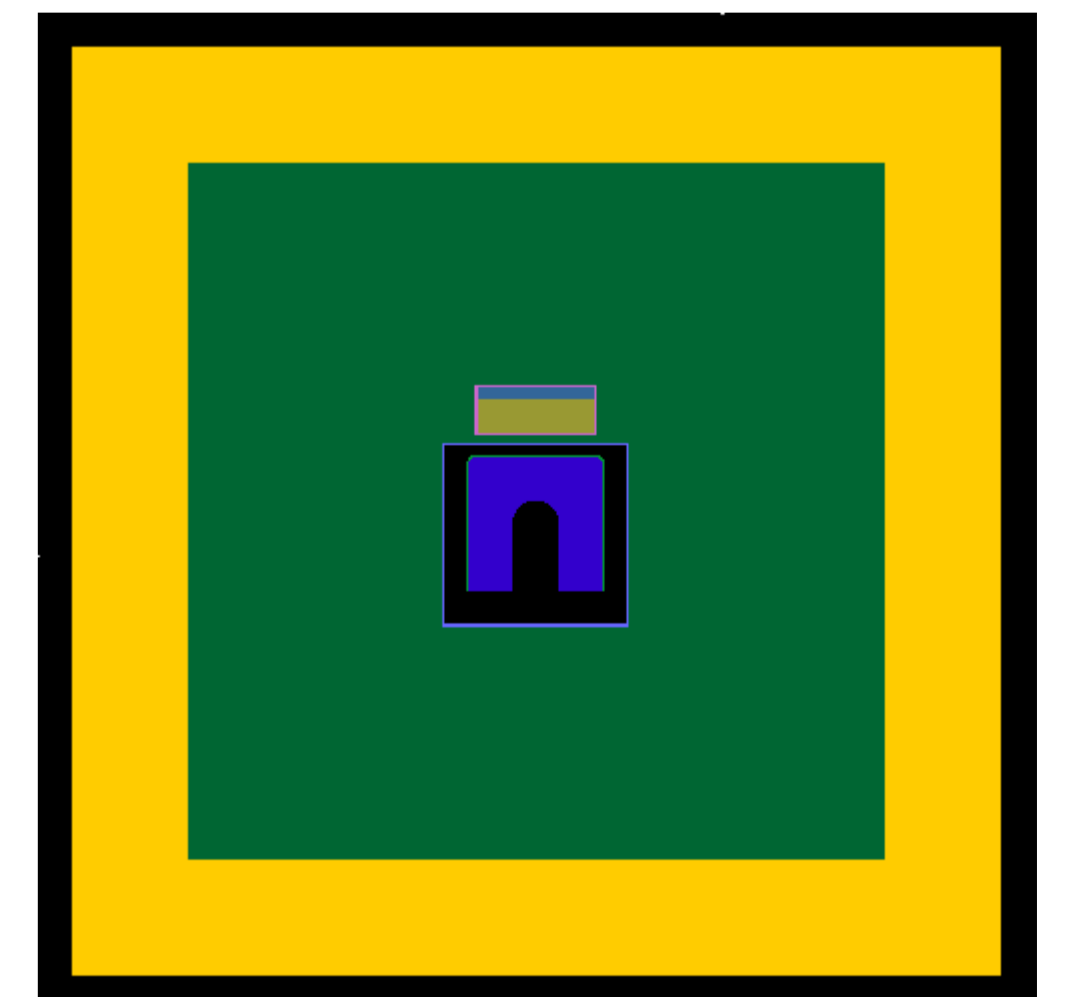
Different projects have been prepared:



Detector and cylindrical container



Detector and Marinelli container



Rounded detector and container in lead shielding

From these prepared geometries, it is very convenient to modify some dimensions directly in the main window to generate new cases.

This can be useful to test the influence of changing the dimensions of the source or the dead layer thickness, etc.

## Conclusion and perspectives

PUFI is available on the LNHB website ([http://www.lnhb.fr/icrm\\_gs\\_wg/icrm\\_gs\\_wg\\_information/](http://www.lnhb.fr/icrm_gs_wg/icrm_gs_wg_information/)), together with geometry example files and the user's manual.

Some example geometries are taken from the ICRM GSWG Monte Carlo exercise (Lépy *et al.*, ICRM2019), and include two types of detectors and three types of volume sources. The cases of a Marinelli container and a volume source with an absorbing screen are also included.

As part of the increasingly frequent use of Monte Carlo simulation, PUFi brings a simple approach to optimize experimental conditions in gamma-ray spectrometry.

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