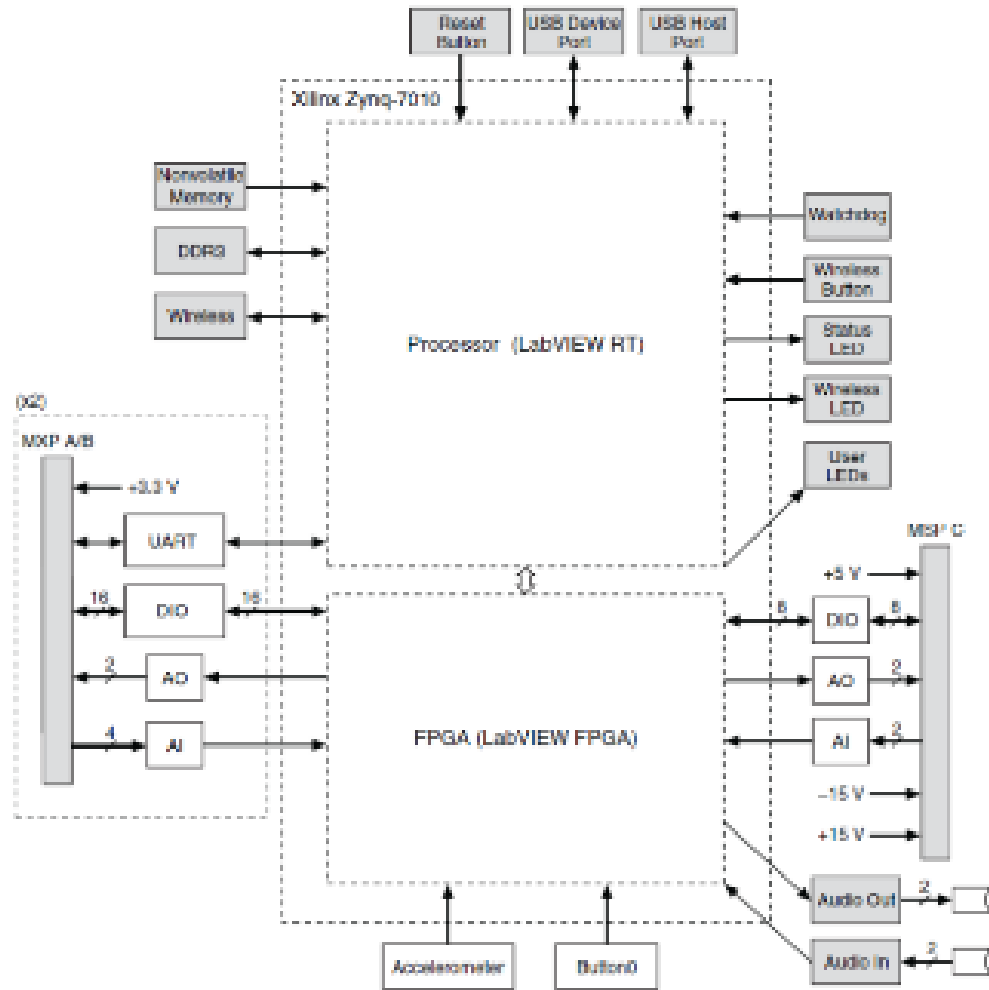


Hardware of the NI MyRIO

NI MyRIO hardware electronic:

- Field-Programmable Gate Array (FPGA), ARM Cortex-A9 processor,
- Clock: 40 MHz
- 6 Analog input: 500kSpS (Sampling rate)/ 0->5V in range.
- DIO: 20+.
- USB/wireless connectivity with a host computer.
- LabVIEW codes, developed on the LabVIEW™ platform.



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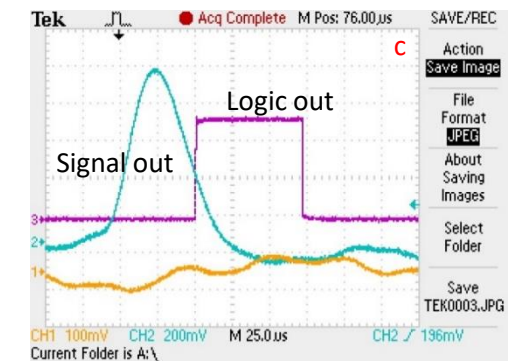


Pulse Height Analysis

Energy spectrum measurement
with Scintillation detector

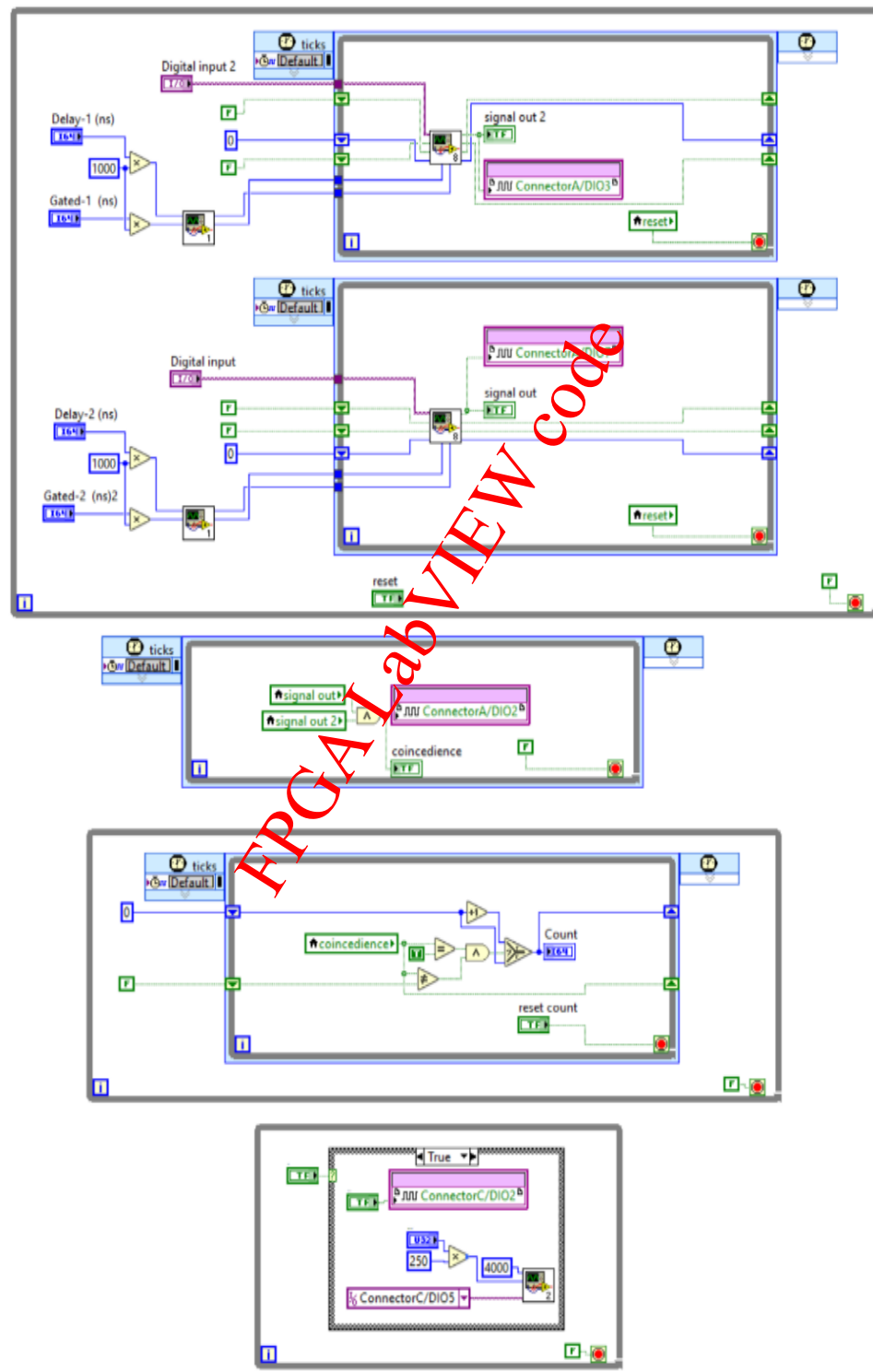
Gate/Delay Module
Coin. Module
Counter Module
Rotation Module

Gamma-gamma angular
distribution measurement
with scintillation detectors





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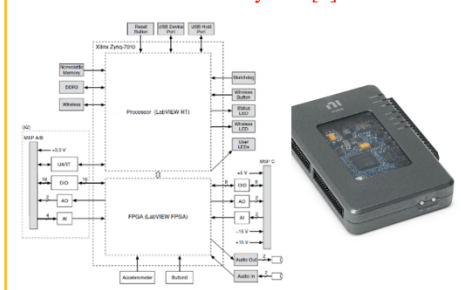


Introduction

This work presents advancements in a coincidence electronics and a Pulse Height Analyzer (PHA) utilizing commercial FPGA-based (Field-Programmable Gate Array) hardware for radiation scintillation detectors.

- The FPGA-based coincidence electronics performance is assessed through an experimental setup for the gamma-gamma angular distribution of a Na-22 radioisotope source.
- The FPGA-based PHA undergoes testing with a NaI(Tl) detector, with a subsequent comparison of energy resolution against a commercial EASY-MCA 2K from AMETEK Inc.

Hardware of the NI MyRIO [1]



- NI MyRIO [1]:
- Field-Programmable Gate Array (FPGA), ARM Cortex-A9 processor,
 - Analog input (AI), digital input and output (DIO),
 - USB/wireless connectivity with a host computer.
 - LabVIEW codes, developed on the LabVIEW™ platform [2].

Gamma-gamma angular distribution system

The diagram shows the experimental setup for gamma-gamma angular distribution, including a Na-22 source, detectors, amplifiers, and the FPGA-based coincidence electronics. A graph shows the angular distribution of counts per channel versus angle (Deg.), with data points for Na-22 and a fitted background curve.

Initial parameters:
 (1) Positions of CsI(Tl)-1 relative to CsI(Tl)-2, including start and finish rotation angles; (2) Step rotation angle; and (3) Duration per step rotation angle.

FPGA-BASED PULSE HEIGHT ANALAYER

The block diagram shows the signal path from a NaI(Tl) detector through a pre-amplifier, 2026 Canberra amplifier, and the FPGA-based PHA on the NI MyRIO. The PHA block includes an ADC, data buffer, gate delay, counter, and 30memory. The output is connected to a computer interface.

Two graphs compare the pulse height distributions for Na-22 and Co-60 sources. The left graph shows the FPGA-based PHA results, and the right graph shows the EASY-MCA 2K results. The energy resolution is compared in the table below.

RI sources	Energy (keV)	Energy resolution (%)	
		FPGA-based PHA (This work)	EASY-MCA 2K, AMETEK Inc. [3]
Na-22	511	10.4 ± 0.1	10.4 ± 0.1
Co-60	1274	7.0 ± 0.1	6.8 ± 0.1
	1173	6.9 ± 0.1	7.1 ± 0.1
	1332	6.6 ± 0.1	6.7 ± 0.1

Conclusions

- The system's automation potential, incorporating angular rotation via a step motor, coincidence counting, and spectrum saving, is demonstrated.
- FPGA-based PHA for NaI(Tl) detector exhibits commendable performance in comparison to the commercial EASY-MCA 2K from AMETEK Inc.

References

- [1] NI MyRIO-1900, National Instruments Corp., [Online] <https://www.ni.com/>
- [2] NI LabVIEW software, National Instruments Corp., [Online] <http://www.ni.com/labview/>
- [3] EASY-MCA 2K, AMETEK Inc., [Online] <https://www.ortec-online.com/>

Acknowledge

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