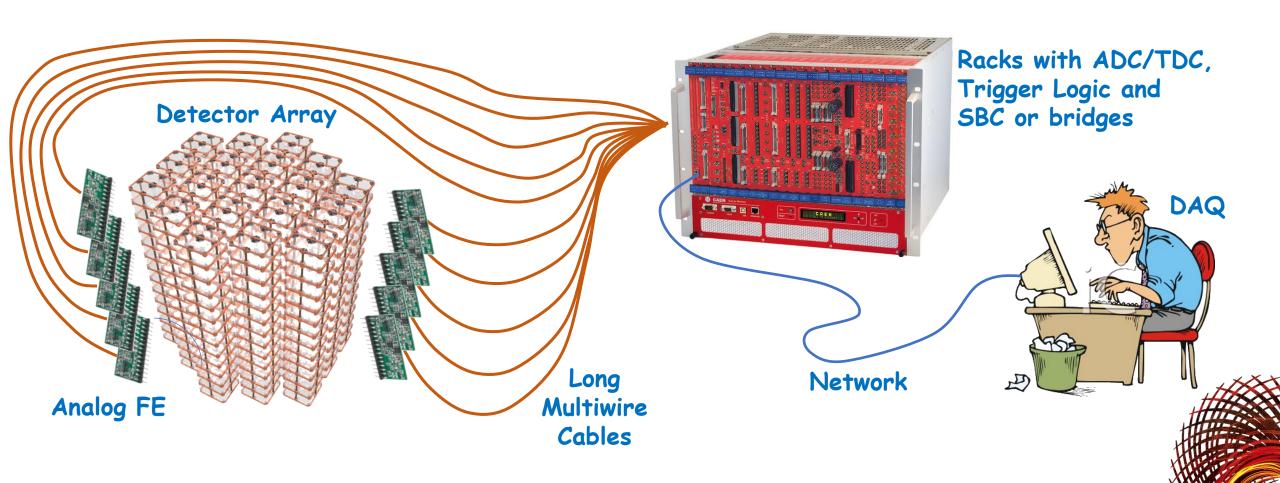


Carlo Tintori

SiPM workshop: from fundamental research to industrial applications – Bari, 2-4 Oct. 2019

Traditional Readout System

- Front End Preamplifiers close to the detectors
- Long cables bring analog signals to readout electronics (ADC, TDC, etc.)
- A/D conversion, online data processing and communication concentrated in racks

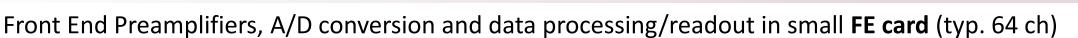


Nuclear

nstruments

CAE

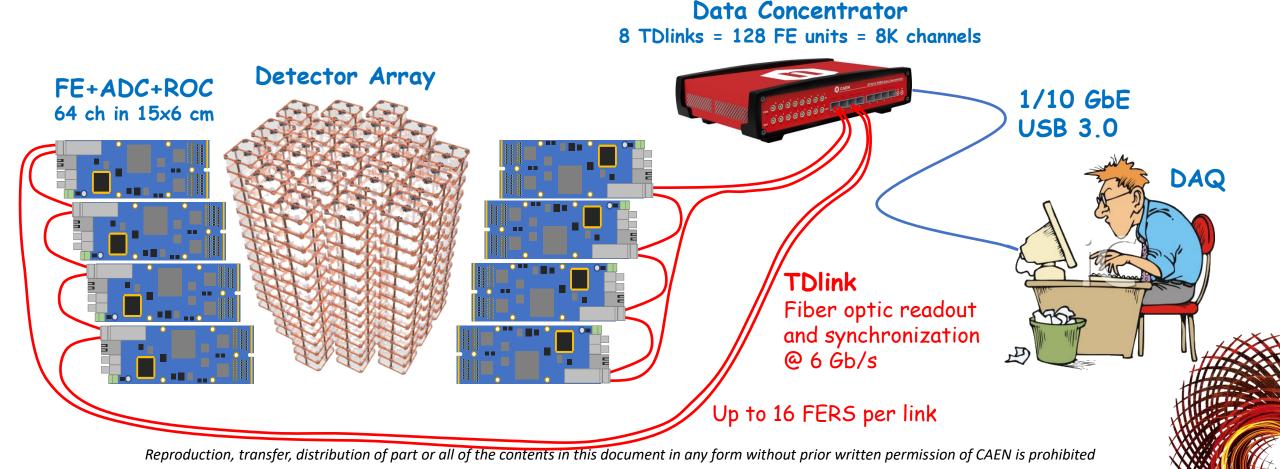
Distributed Front End Readout System



Nuclear

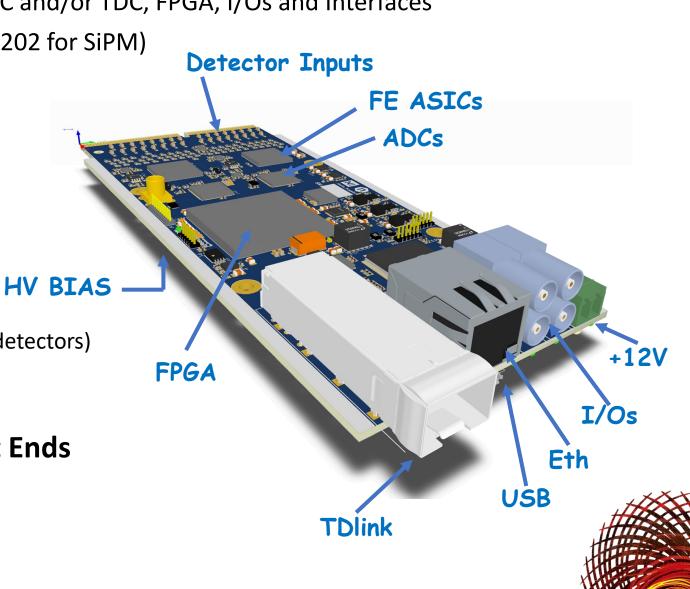
nstruments

- **TDlink**: single optical ring connection for synchronization, readout and slow control
- Data Concentrator: provides global synch, trigger logic, event data building and storage
- Easy scalability to thousands channels: up to 8192 channels per Data Concentrator
- Less cable cost, noise pickup, signal attenuation. Fast deployment



FERS units

- A52xx: single card housing Front End ASICs, ADC and/or TDC, FPGA, I/Os and Interfaces
- Detector Bias included in some models (e.g. A5202 for SiPM)
- A new line of FE and readout electronics for:
 - SiPM
 - PMTs and MA-PMTs
 - Gas Detector, wire chambers
 - GEM
 - Micromegas
 - Silicon Strip Detectors
 - Neutron Detectors (Position Sense Tubes, He3 detectors)
 - Segmented HPGe detectors
- Same Infrastructure for different Front Ends



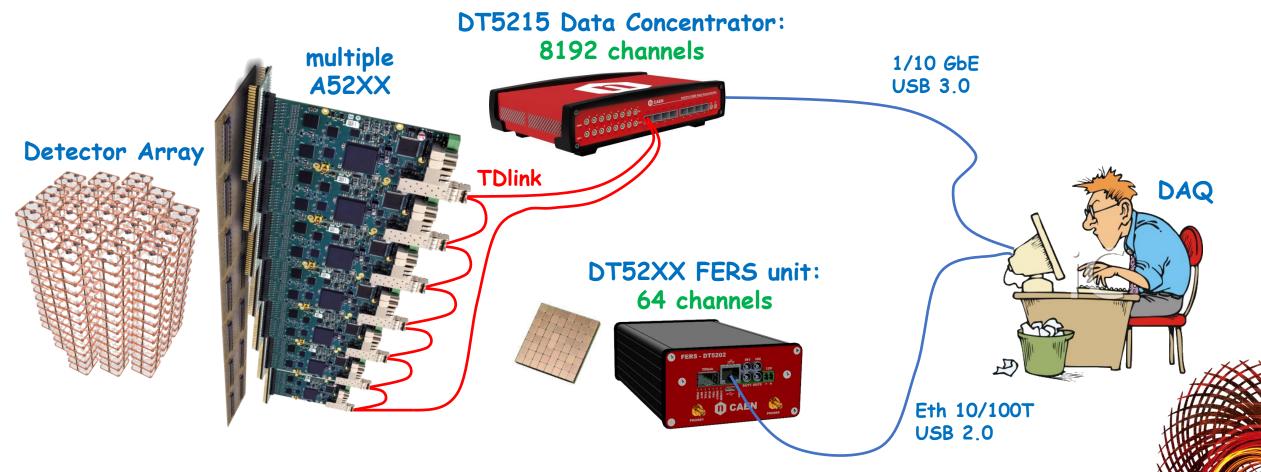
Nuclear

nstruments

From evaluation to large experiments



- One FERS unit can be used stand-alone in a desktop form factor
- Direct connection to PC (USB or Ethernet). No additional hardware required!
- Same user interface (SW, libraries, etc.), same hardware and performances
- Naked FERS units can be easily arranged in backplanes/mechanics to build large systems

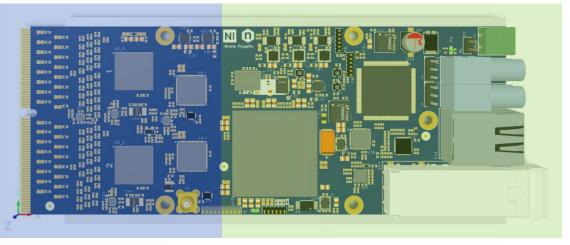


FERS flavors (future plans)



- **Citiroc:** SiPM Spectroscopy (Weeroc)
- **Petiroc:** SiPM timing (Weeroc)
- Maroc: MA-PMT (Weeroc)
- **Skiroc:** Silicon Detector (Weeroc)
- **Gemroc:** Gem Detector (Weeroc)
- VMM3: Micromegas, Gem (BNL)
- Sampic: 10 GS/s SCA waveform digitizer and ps TDC (LaL)
- AARDVARC / ASOC: 13 GS/s and 3.2 GS/s SCA waveform digitizer and ps TDC (Nalu Scientific)
- picoTDC: 3/5 ps TDC (CERN)
- Hybrid Solutions: FE in separate box, plug-in FERS with flash ADCs (e.g. 16 channel, 100 MS/s, 14 bit)
 - A1442: 16/32 channel preamp for Silicon Strip Detectors
 - **PADIFF**: 32 channel preamp for Neutron Detector
 - **Detached ASIC** boards for **cryogenic** applications

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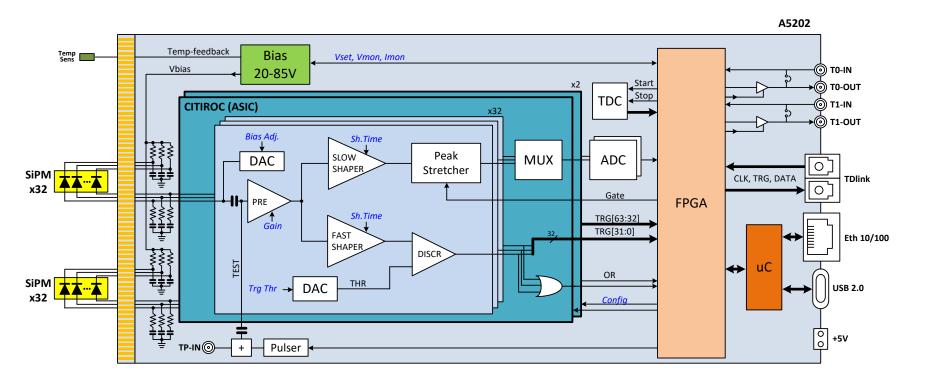
DETECTOR SPECIFIC COMMON INFRASTRUCTURE



A5202: 64 channel SiPM readout (Citiroc 1A)



- Based on two ASICs Citiroc 1A (Weeroc): 64 channel SiPM readout
- Embedded HV bias (20-85V) with temperature feedback. Individual HV adjust per channel
- Programmable gain and shaping time for High Res PHA (Multiplexed A/D, max Trg Rate = 100 Kcps)
- Individual discriminator thresholds: down to 1/3 p.e.
- Discriminator outputs for high rate counting (20 Mcps), Time stamping (0.5 ns) and ToT (low res PHA)
- 50 ps TDC for high resolution time stamping of OR trigger (to an external time reference signal)
- Acquisition modes: photon counting, spectroscopy mode (PHA), list mode (channel ID + Tstamp + ToT)





Acquisition Modes (for A5202)



- Spectroscopy Mode (PHA):
 - A/D conversion of the pulse height (preamp + shaper + peak hold + mux + 14 bit ADC)
 - Common trigger (int. or ext.)
 - Zero suppression with programmable thresholds (read fired channels only)
 - Max trigger rate = 100 KHz (dead time = \sim 10 µs per trigger)
- **Counting Mode** (e.g. photon counting in SiPMs):
 - Counters fed by fast discriminator signals
 - Simultaneous latched at programmable time frames and saved to memory (MCS mode)
 - No dead time in counting, up to ~20 Mcps/ch
- **Timing Mode** (List of Tstamps and/or Time over Threshold):
 - Independent hit recording: channel ID + timing (0.5 ns resolution)
 - Common start or common stop (T-ref signal from LEMO input)
 - Gating mode (coincidence with external gate)
 - Optionally, **ToT** (0.5 ns) provided for low resolution PHA: Charge Resolution = 1.5%
 - Max total hit rate = ~50 Mcps/board
- Waveform Mode:
 - Signal inspection: mux output waveform and control signals
 - Not used for physics (in A5202), only for debugging

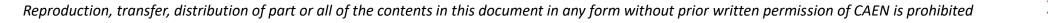


Readout Modes



Common Trigger Mode

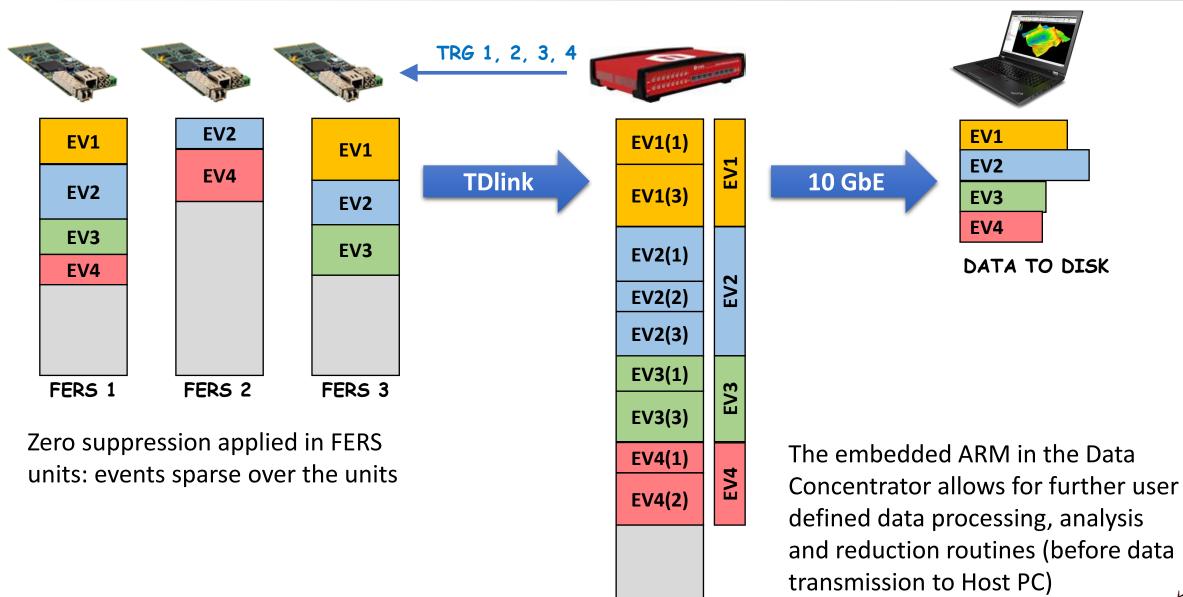
- **FERS units**: generate a trigger request (typically OR of channel discriminators)
- Data Concentrators: receive and combine requests from all units and generate the Global Trigger
- Triggers produce formatted data packets in the FERS units. Little local data buffering.
- Data Concentrator reads data fragments belonging to the same event from FERS units (using Tstamp or Trigger-ID)
- Event Building and data reduction takes place in the ARM processor of the Data Concentrator
- Trigger-less Mode (independent channel acquisition)
 - FERS units: each channel pushes data asynchronously, typically at different rates
 - Data aggregated in small packets in FERS units, then bigger packets in Data Concentrator
 - No trigger and data correlation in HW. Events reconstruction in DAQ.
- ARM processor running Linux and local DDR memory available in Data Concentrator
- High throughput data transfer to host computers via 10 GbE or USB 3.0
- Users can run custom routines for data handling in the embedded ARM



Event Building in Concentrator Board

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 Tools for Discovery
 Instruments



CONCENTRATOR

Conclusions



- A new line of distributed readout electronics for multi-detector arrays is under development
- The FERS is a compact, scalable and versatile readout system
- Easy scaling up from a single desktop evaluation board to a >10K channel system
- Single fiber option ring connection for synchronization, slow control and readout
- 1st member of the family: A5202, 64 channel, SiPM readout module with Citiroc 1A and HV bias. Under test...
- Other FERS units with different Front End electronics coming soon





