Decoding CODA files for the Moller polarimeter

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Decoding the binary CODA files

This was accomplished by a combination of

- Using cefdmp on a Hall A computer to view CODA moller_data_xxxxx.dat files event by event
- 2. Reading the binary in hex mode in a viewing program (Emacs M-x hexl-mode)
- 3. Running the standalone CODA event viewer code provided by Bob Michaels http://hallaweb.jlab.org/software/tools/simpleAna_18Oct2016.tar
- 4. Finding snippets of explanations about CODA online such as https://hallaweb.jlab.org/equipment/dag/dstruct_year2001.html
- 5. Tracing the logic/action of the FORTRAN analyzer rawread.f
- 6. User manuals for the TDC and scaler (included in Git repos)

CODA header-- 32 bytes (8 words)

NOTE!! A CODA header event starts every block=0x8000 bytes!

0020 0000 0000 0000 0800 0000 0800 0000 0020 0000 0200 0000 aa00 0000 0001 dac0

c0da0100 in little endian

Header word definitions

- 1. Size of block in 4-byte words (=8192)
- 2. Block number starting at 0
- 3. Size of header in 4-byte words (=8)
- 4. Start of first event in this block
- Number of words used in this block
- 6. Version of file format (=1)
- Reserved
- 8. Magic number for error detection (=c0da0100)

Note: these headers are excluded from cefdmp output

CODA data types and event types

word_1 gives length of event in 4-byte words (not including itself)

0400 0000 cc01 1100 1a31 4f5d 7443 0000 0100 0000

word_2 encodes event type and data type. If the word =aabb ccdd (which is little endian for 0xddccbbaa)

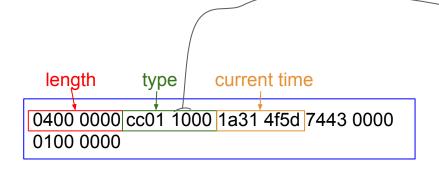
- event type = word>>16 (or ddcc)**
- data type = (word & 0x0000ff00)>>8 (or bb) In the example above we have an event type of 0x11=17 and a data type of 0x1=1

Name	Data type	Event type	Word 2	Word 2 in Hex
Sync	1	16	cc01 1000	0x1001cc
Prestart	1	17	cc01 1100	0x1101cc
Go	1	18	cc01 1200	0x1201cc
Pause	1	19	cc01 1300	0x1301cc
End	1	20	cc01 1400	0x1401cc
EPICS	16	131	cc10 8300	0x8310cc
Physics++	16	<15	cc10 0100	0x110cc

⁺⁺Event types <15 are various types of triggers

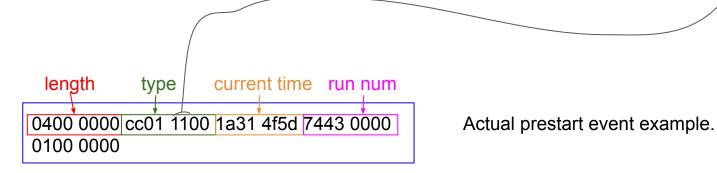
^{**}dd always seems to be 0

Decoding CODA data type=1, event type=16 (Sync)

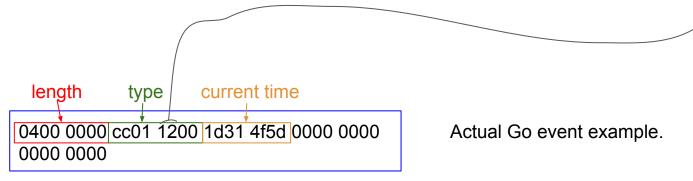


Note! This is **not an actual sync event** example. I didn't come across a "sync" event in the files I looked at but inferred from the kumac that the only interesting information from a sync event is the current time directly following the type word.

Decoding CODA data type=1, event type=17 (Prestart)

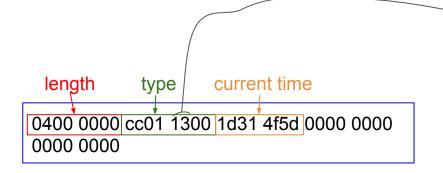


Decoding CODA data type=1, event type=18 (Go)



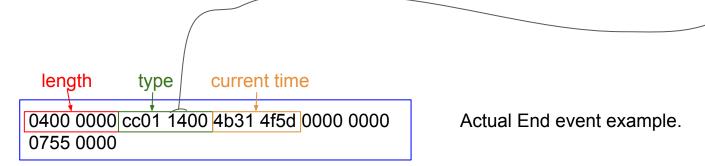
The current time from the Go event is the closest we have to start of data taking time.

Decoding CODA data type=1, event type=19 (Pause)



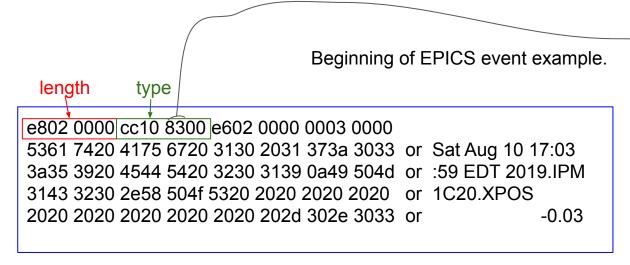
Note! This is **not an actual pause** event example. I didn't come across a pause event in the files I looked at but inferred from the kumac that the only interesting information from a pause event is the current time directly following the type word.

Decoding CODA data type=1, event type=20 (End)



Note that there are still events that occur after the End event hits the datastream. **However**, events after the End event are not utilized.

Decoding CODA data type=16, event type=131 (EPICS)

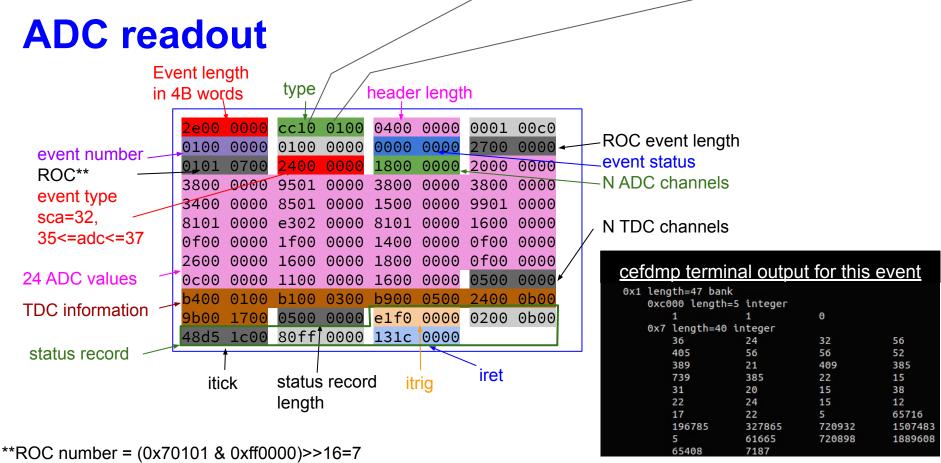


EPICS events are recorded in ASCII not binary.

No one has built a decoder for Moller EPICS events yet.

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Decoding CODA data type=16, event type=1 (Physics)



Specific ADC event example

Note: the meaning of words marked with '?' is not known but these are not utilized in the analysis chain.

event len	CODA type ?	headr len	? ROC len
		N ADC cha	
ADC [1]	ADC [2]	ADC [3]	ADC [4]
ADC []	ADC[]	ADC [N-1]	N TDC cha
TDC [0]	TDC [1]	TDC [2]	
TDC[N-1]	stat len	trig info	?
itick	?	rtrn code	

2e00	0000	cc10	0100	0400	0000	0001	00c0
0100	0000	0100	0000	0000	0000	2700	0000
0101	0700	2400	0000	1800	0000	2000	0000
3800	0000	9501	0000	3800	0000	3800	0000
3400	0000	8501	0000	1500	0000	9901	0000
8101	0000	e302	0000	8101	0000	1600	0000
0f00	0000	1f00	0000	1400	0000	0f00	0000
2600	0000	1600	0000	1800	0000	0f00	0000
0c00	0000	1100	0000	1600	0000	0500	0000
b400	0100	b100	0300	b900	0500	2400	0b00
9b00	1700	0500	0000	e1f0	0000	0200	0b00
48 d 5	1c00	80ff	0000	131c	0000		

General ADC event structure

Evt Len (including header)	Evt type	Header Len=-4	?
Evt. num.	?	Evt status	ROC Len
Coda info (including ROC)	Moller evt type	N_ADC ch	ADC[0]
		ADC[N_ADC-1]	N_TDC ch
TDC[0]		TDC[N_TDC-1]	N_TDC2 ch**
TDC2[32]		TDC2[N_TDC2]	Status Record Len=5
Trigger info (itrig)	?	itick	?
iret			

^{**}This second bank of TDC information is only read out if Physics event type=37. I don't have an example of this type of event.

TDC information: (see Scaler.pdf in Git repos)

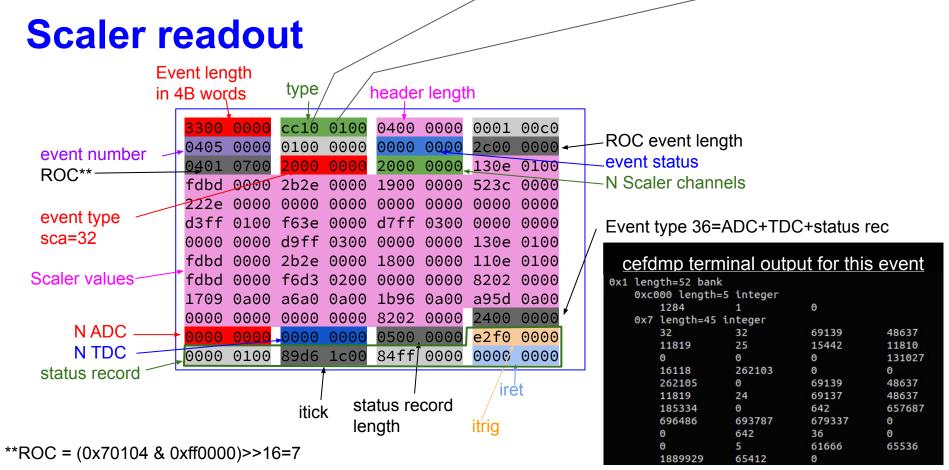
- The first word is N TDC
- The TDC is only 16 bit which only requires half the 32 bit word so the first 16 bits are the TDC values TDC[i] & 0xffff which for the
- example below gives 0xb4, 0xb1, 0xb9, 0x24, 0x9b • The last 17th bit encodes the TDC trigger phase (ited) with leading
 - edge = 1 and trailing edge = 0 ited[i] = (TDC[i]>>16) & 1, which for the first example below is (0x100b4 >> 16)&1 = 1
 - Bits 18-22 are channel number (itch)
- itch[i] = ((TDC[i] >> 17) & 0x1f) which for the example below is 0, 1, 2, 5, 11 (Note that the FORTRAN code increments
- these by 1 so the channel numbering starts at 1) 0500 0000 b400 0100 b100 0300 b900 0500
- 2400 0b00 9b00 1700

Trigger information:

- The first word of the status record is the length of the status record
- The first 8 bits of the second word is the 8 channels of itrig (either 0 or 1) encoded bitwise so 0xe1 =1110 0001 giving itrig[]={1,0,0,0,0,1,1,1}
- itick is the optional 4th word of the status record and is the number of ticks per event of the 120 Hz CPU clock
- iret is the optional 6th word of the status record and is a return/error code

0500 0000 e1f0 0000 0200 0b00 48d5 1c00 80ff 0000 131c 0000

Decoding CODA data type=16, event type=1 (Physics)



Specific scaler readout example

```
cc10 0100 0400 0000
                           0001 0000
0405 0000 0100 0000 0000 0000
                           2c00 0000
0401 0700
         2000
             0000
                  2000 0000
                           130e 0100
fdbd 0000 2b2e 0000 1900 0000 523c 0000
d3ff 0100 f63e 0000 d7ff 0300 0000 0000
0000 0000 d9ff 0300 0000 0000 130e 0100
fdbd 0000 2b2e 0000 1800 0000 110e 0100
fdbd 0000 f6d3 0200 0000 0000 8202 0000
1709 0a00 a6a0 0a00 1b96 0a00 a95d 0a00
0000 0000 0000 0000 8202 0000 2400 0000
         0000 0000 0500 0000
                           e2f0 0000
0000 0100 89d6 1c00 84ff 0000
                           0000 0000
```

```
CODA type
                    headr len
event num
                    evnt stat ROC len
ROC Num
                    N Scal ch
          Moll type
                               Sca
                                   [0]
Sca [0]
           Sca [0]
                     Sca [0]
                                Sca [0]
         Sca [..] Sca [N-1]
                              Moll type
N ADC cha N TDC cha
                    stat len
                              trig info
          itick
                               rtrn code
```

General scaler event structure

Evt Len (including header)	Evt type	Header Len=4	?
Evt. num.	?	Evt status	ROC Len
ROC info	Moller evt type	N_Sca ch=32	Sca[0]
		Sca[N_Sca-1]	Moller evt type=36
N_ADC=0	N_TDC=0	Status Record Len=5	Trigger info (itrig)
?	itick	?	iret

It looks like in order to include the status record for scaler events, they append an ADC+TDC+status record event with 0 channels for ADC and TDC