

# Software system for data acquisition and analysis operating the ATLAS-TPX Network

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**Abstract**—A network of 15 Timepix pixel detectors was installed within the ATLAS experiment at CERN, Geneva. The network is capable of real-time measurement of the composition and spectral characteristics of the radiation fields. Its operation is managed by a dedicated software system. The presented article describes primary components of this system responsible for communication with detector hardware, online operation monitoring, remote acquisition control, automated data verification and analysis. The processed data can be accessed through an interactive web-based Data Visualization Application, which is available to the scientific community.

## I. INTRODUCTION

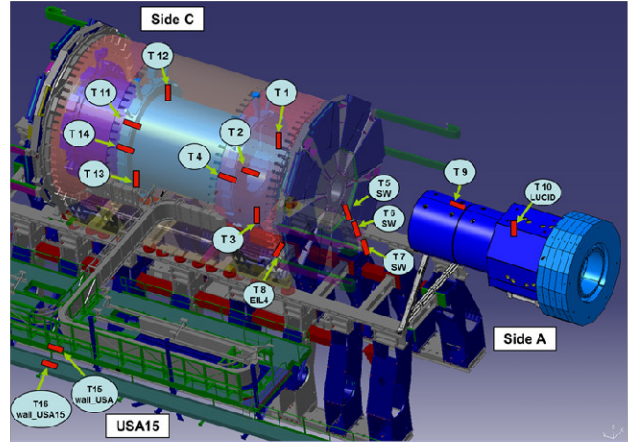
The ATLAS-MPX Network has been installed in the ATLAS cavern at the LHC at CERN [1]. During the 2013-2014 shut-down period this network was upgraded to a two-layer Timepix design (ATLAS-TPX) with a faster readout system and improved capabilities to discriminate charged particles and gamma rays against neutrons [2].

Operation of the network is managed by a distributed software system comprised of several independent components:

- The Acquisition and Control Subsystem handles communication with detectors through the readout interface.
- The Data Analysis Subsystem automatically verifies and processes frames taken by detectors.
- The Data Visualization Application displays processed data in the form of pixel matrices and trace flux charts.

## II. DEVICE DESIGN

Each ATLAS-TPX device consists of two Timepix [3] readout chips with silicon sensor layers of thicknesses  $300\ \mu\text{m}$  and  $500\ \mu\text{m}$  facing each other [4]. They are interlaced by a set of neutron converters. The Timepix ASIC (application specific integrated circuit) divides the sensor area into a square matrix of  $256 \times 256$  contiguous pixels with a pixel dimension of  $55\ \mu\text{m}$ . It allows a configuration of each pixel in either of the three modes of operation:



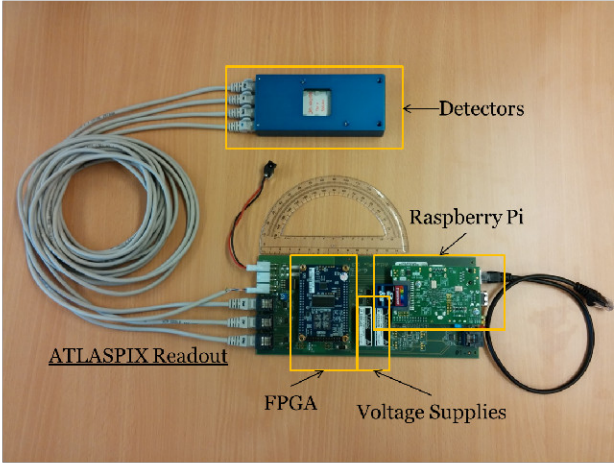


Fig. 2. ATLAS-TPX device, connected to its readout system through three Ethernet cables. The readout system consists of an FPGA, handling the device settings and operation, and a Raspberry Pi minicomputer for sending the data to the control PC in human readable format. Two voltage supplies are used for feeding the proper bias to each of the sensor layers.

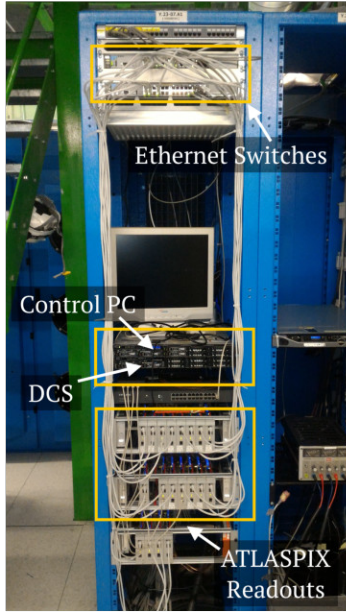


Fig. 3. TPX rack in the shielded technical room in the ATLAS cavern. The photo shows the installed ATLASPIX readouts connected to the Control PC, which communicates with DCS, EOS and FSM over the ATLAS Network.

control detectors remotely during operation of the machine. To manage multiple detectors simultaneously, a computer is directly connected to all readouts. This computer, also known as the *Control PC*, gathers all measured data and forwards commands from the system operator to the detectors through the ATLASPIX readout.

The Control PC (seen in Fig. 3) is connected directly to the ATLAS Network, which is isolated from the rest of CERN network infrastructure. Consequently, all communications outside the network have to utilize other systems. Acquisition control and real-time status monitoring of the network uses DCS (Detector Control System). Measured data is transferred to the EOS distributed storage system [8], [9].

#### IV. ACQUISITION & CONTROL SUBSYSTEM

ATLAS-TPX network operation is controlled by the Acquisition & Control Subsystem [10] hosted at the Control PC. The primary function of this software is to manage communication with all ATLASPIX readouts using a dedicated low-level protocol consisting of 19 instructions. These instructions fall into 3 general categories:

- 1) Acquisition Control Instructions are used to signal the beginning and the end of the data taking period and to retrieve the measured data from the detectors.
- 2) Hardware Configuration Instructions read and modify D/A and A/D converter values.
- 3) Device Status Queries are used to ascertain the general and the acquisition status of the detectors as well as the ATLASPIX readouts.

The software provides a network interface which allows system operators to control detector acquisition by remotely issuing high-level commands. Translated into low-level instructions, these commands are then relayed to the ATLASPIX readouts responsible for their execution.

High-level commands can be issued either through HTTP REST API accessible from the ATLAS Network or through DCS (Detector Control System) accessible from the ATLAS Control Room. Unlike low-level instructions, these commands need to be transmitted only when changes in detector configuration or acquisition are requested.

Network status monitoring is provided by FSM (Finite State Machine). During regular operation, the control software periodically queries the status of all ATLASPIX readouts as well as the Control PC itself. This information is then forwarded to FSM responsible for the determination of the overall status of the network. The monitored values include:

- General status information – connection status of all detectors and their respective ATLASPIX readouts, critical DAC values.
- Acquisition mode settings of all detectors.
- Control PC information – available disk space utilization, CPU and memory load.
- EOS availability – connection status and network traffic.

Apart from system health indicators and performance meters, the control software also reports back the results of lightweight real-time data analysis for each detector in operation. These results are calculated and aggregated synchronously during the data taking process, and can therefore serve as a continuous feedback for acquisition parameter correction.

#### V. DATA ANALYSIS SUBSYSTEM

The Data Analysis Subsystem is comprised of virtual machines hosted at CERN Meyrin data center and managed by OpenStack private cloud. Each machine provides multitude of *worker nodes* responsible for parallel execution of queued *jobs* – mutually independent operations that interact with data files. Scheduling and completion of such jobs as well as the heartbeat and load of workers is continuously tracked by a single centralized *manager node*, which indirectly communicates with all workers through shared PostgreSQL database cluster.





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