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README

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Figure: PKU logo

[English](#) | [简体中文](#)

Version

We recommend users to download a stable version

Stable Version

Stable Version Version:2019.02.24

Download the latest version, please click: [PKUXIADAQ](#) stable

For web page manual, please click: [English](#) [简体中文](#)

- manual version in markdown: README/
- manual version in offline web: docs/
- manual version in pdf: README_en.pdf README_ch.pdf

Pre-alpha

Pre-alpha Version:2019.02.24

Download the latest version: [PKUXIADAQ](#)

manual version in web page: [English](#) [简体中文](#)

- If you have any comments or suggestions for this project(function addition or improvement), please send an email to Hongyi Wu(wuhongyi@qq.com).
- We will improve the Chinese/English manuals of the software as soon as possible. Currently, we mainly explain the use of the software through our demonstration.

About

This manual applies only to XIA LLC Pixie-16

- This program is developed by the **group of experimental nuclear physics of Peking University**.
- The earliest graphical interface development of this program is based on NSCL DDAS Nscope(<http://docs.nscl.msu.edu/daq/newsite/ddas-1.1/nscope.html>).
- Thanks to Hui Tan's(XIA LLC) support for our development.

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- Zhihuan Li 李智煥
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The development of this program is supported by the following :

- XIA LLC
 - Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences(IMP)
 - China Institute of Atomic Energy(CIAE)
 - The University of Hong Kong(HKU)
 - Shandong University, Weihai(SDU)
 - ...
-

This program is applicable to XIA Pixie16 module, which supports the 100/250/500 MHz sampling rates(specifically, information about the module can be found in File->About in the graphics software) and supports up to 8-chassis synchronous operation, that means, at least 1600-channel signals are simultaneously collected. **This package requires the CERN ROOT6 version and the resolution display above 1920x1080.**

The program is designed to be compatible with the 100/250/500 MHz modules. Simply add the firmware location of the corresponding sample rate modules to cfgPixie16.txt. The program can automatically identify the module's type and load the corresponding firmware. Currently we only have 14-bit 100/250 MHz modules, so this type of modules can be run by default. To support other types, please contact XIA LLC to obtain the corresponding firmware or contact Hongyi Wu(wuhongyi@qq.com).

contents

The following files/folders are included in the user's use package:

- Decode(Converting raw binary data to ROOT file)
 - docs(Web page manual)
-

- firmware
 - firmware/firmware.md(History of firmware)
 - GUI
 - MakeEvent(event builder , optional)
 - NOGUI(Non-graphics software. New version is upgrading, temporarily unavailable)
 - OnlineStatics(Online monitoring program)
 - parset(parameter setting file)
 - PlxSdk.tar.gz(Plx9054 driver)
 - README(manual version in markdown)
 - README.md(introduction for home page)
 - README.pdf(manual version in pdf)
 - software(non-standard pixie16 driver API revised by Hongyi Wu)
 - TestTool(testing tool for developer, not necessary for users)
-

Update

- The main control interface development based on the ROOT GUI is highly complex, which is difficult for users to modify now. It is not easy for users to develop their own version based on this program.
- We are also developing acquisition software for online/offline analysis based on web control:
 - ZeroMQ
 - FastCGI
 - JSROOT
 - web
 - ...

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updated: 2019-03-08 16:59:23

Installation of Software

- [The steps for Installation](#)
- [Instruction for use](#)

Installation for this software is required by

- CERN ROOT 6
 - GCC >= 4.8
- FFTW3

The operating system tested by this program includes Scientific Linux 7.2/7.3/7.4

[danger] For danger

Graphical interface programs and non-graphical interface programs cannot run at the same time!

The steps for Installation

- Delete the old version of the PKUXIADAQ folder in your personal directory
- Extract this package into your personal directory (\$HOME)
- Set up environment variables
- Compile Plx9054 driver
- Compile pixie16 driver API (this API has been modified by Wu Hongyi, driven by unofficial standards)
- Compile graphical acquisition software
- Compile non-graphical acquisition software
- Compile online monitor program
- Compile data converter program
- Compile event reconstruction program (optional)

```
## Set up environment variables

# Add the following content into .bashrc file
export PLX_SDK_DIR=$HOME/PKUXIADAQ/PlxSdk

# put PKUXIADAQ.tar.gz(or PKUXIADAQ-master.tar.gz) in the personal directory /home, the position ~/
tar -zxvf PKUXIADAQ.tar.gz
or
tar -zxvf PKUXIADAQ-master.tar.gz
mv PKUXIADAQ-master PKUXIADAQ

# Acquire PKUXIADAQ directory
```

```
## Compile Plx9054 driver

# Open a new terminal
cd ~
cd PKUXIADAQ/
#Delete the undeleted driver that may exist. If there is no such directory, you do not need to execute the command.
rm -rf PlxSdk
tar -zxvf PlxSdk.tar.gz
cd PlxSdk/PlxApi/
make clean
```

```
make
# If it succeeds, you will see Library "Library/PlxApi.a" built successfully

cd ../Samples/ApiTest/
make clean
make
#if it succeeds, you will see Application "App/ApiTest" built successfully

cd ../../Driver/
./builddriver 9054

# If it succeeds, you will see Driver "Plx9054/Plx9054.ko" built sucessfully
```

```
## Compile pixie16

cd ~
cd PKUXIADAQ/software/
make clean
make

# As long as no error is reported, the libPixie16App.a libPixie16Sys.a will be generated in the folder
```

```
# Modify settings parameters
cd ~
cd PKUXIADAQ/parset/

# Modify cfgPixie16.txt file.
# The value after CrateID indicates the chassis number, and the value is allowed to be 0-15. If there is only a
# chassis, the parameter is set freely (usually the default 0 is used). If multiple chassis are running synchron
# ously, make sure that the number of each chassis is set to a different value.
# SettingPars Following is the parameter setting file and write the parameter configuration file to be used.
# ModuleSlot The first value number indicates the number of plugins, and if there are 3 plugins, it is 3. The f
# ollowing numbers are for each plug-in in the slot position of the chassis (the slot position is counted from 2)
# , and there are three plugins followed by 2 3 4 respectively.
# AutoRunModeTimes The following values are the time for automatic switching in automatic operation mode.
# Parameter ModuleSamplingRate and ModuleBits only take effect in offline mode. When the main interface is initi
# alized in Offline mode, this parameter is read.

# Modify the Run.config file, the first line in the file is the original data storage path, and the second is t
# he file name.
# Modify the RunNumber file, the value in this file is the run number of the actual run.
```

```
## Compile graphical acquisition software

cd ~
cd PKUXIADAQ/GUI/
make clean
make
```

```
## Compile non-graphical acquisition software

cd ~
cd PKUXIADAQ/NOGUI/
make clean
make
```

```
## Compile online monitor program

cd ~
cd PKUXIADAQ/OnlineStatics/

# modify the parameters in the PixieOnline.config file
# the content of the first line is the storage path of acquired data files.
# the content of the second line is the names of acquired data files.

make clean
make
```

```
## Compile data converter program

cd ~
cd PKUXIADAQ/Decode/

# Modify UserDefine.hh according to the instructions in the program.

make clean
make
```

```
## Compile event reconstruction program

cd ~
cd PKUXIADAQ/MakeEvent/

# Modify UserDefine.hh according to the instructions in the program.

make clean
make
```

Instruction for use

- Restart the computer after booting the chassis (the computer must be open later than the chassis)
- Load Plx9054 driver under ROOT permission after opening the chassis
- Normal acquisition

```
## Load Plx9054 driver under ROOT permission

cd ~
cd PKUXIADAQ/PlxSdk/Bin/
su #input ROOT password
./Plx_load 9054

# You Will see a prompt to load successfully

exit #Exit ROOT permission 退出ROOT权限
```

```
## Start the graphical interface program

cd ~
cd ~/PKUXIADAQ/GUI
./pku

# The graphical interface will pop up.
# You can choose Online/Offline Mode then press Boot to initialize.
```

```
# After waiting for initialization, you can modify the output data file path, file name, and run number. Press  
the Complete button to confirm.  
# The LSRunStart button becomes operational at this time. You can start pressing Start and then press Stop for  
the second time.  
# Online Statistics option selections mean sending online statistics  
# Update Energy Monitor: Each time you select it, the energy spectrum information is read from the plug-in and  
sent to the online program (frequent select)
```

```
## Start the non-graphical interface program  
  
cd ~  
cd ~/PKUXIADAQ/NOGUI  
./pku
```

```
## Start online monitor program  
  
cd ~  
cd PKUXIADAQ/OnlineStatics/  
./online  
  
# The graphical interface will pop up.  
# Check the path to the original data folder above and the file name is correct. Confirm by pressing Complete.  
# Press RunStart to start monitoring and update the input rate and output rate of each channel every 3 seconds.  
(The first time you enable the program after opening the chassis, you need to enable it after the acquisition  
is turned on)  
# In the lower right corner of the monitoring interface, there is monitoring of the amount of hard disk usage f  
or writing data.  
  
# EnergyMonitor page is used to view the spectrum. Due to the internal register size limitations of the plug-in  
, this energy spectrum differs from the actual spectrum in channel range.
```

```
## execute data converter program  
  
cd ~  
cd PKUXIADAQ/Decode/  
  
# After the last run of acquisition, we can convert the previous run of data to ROOT file.  
  
.decode xxx  
#xxx indicates Run Number
```

Guide

- [Output Data Structures](#)

User's Manual Digital Gamma Finder (DGF) PIXIE-16 Version 1.40, October 2009

Pixie-16 User Manual Version 3.00 August 21, 2018

[info] IMPORTANT

The Pixie-16 is designed for single exponentially decaying signals.

Step pulses or short non-exponential pulses can be accommodated with specific parameter settings.

Staircase type signals from reset preamplifiers generally need to be AC coupled.

[danger] IMPORTANT

The amplitude of the detector output signals is not recommended to exceed +/-3.5V if 50Ohm input termination jumper is installed and the 1:4 attenuation is not used.

Do Not Hot-Swap!

To avoid personal injury, and/or damage to the DGF-Pixie-16, always turn off crate power before removing the DGF-Pixie-16 from the crate!

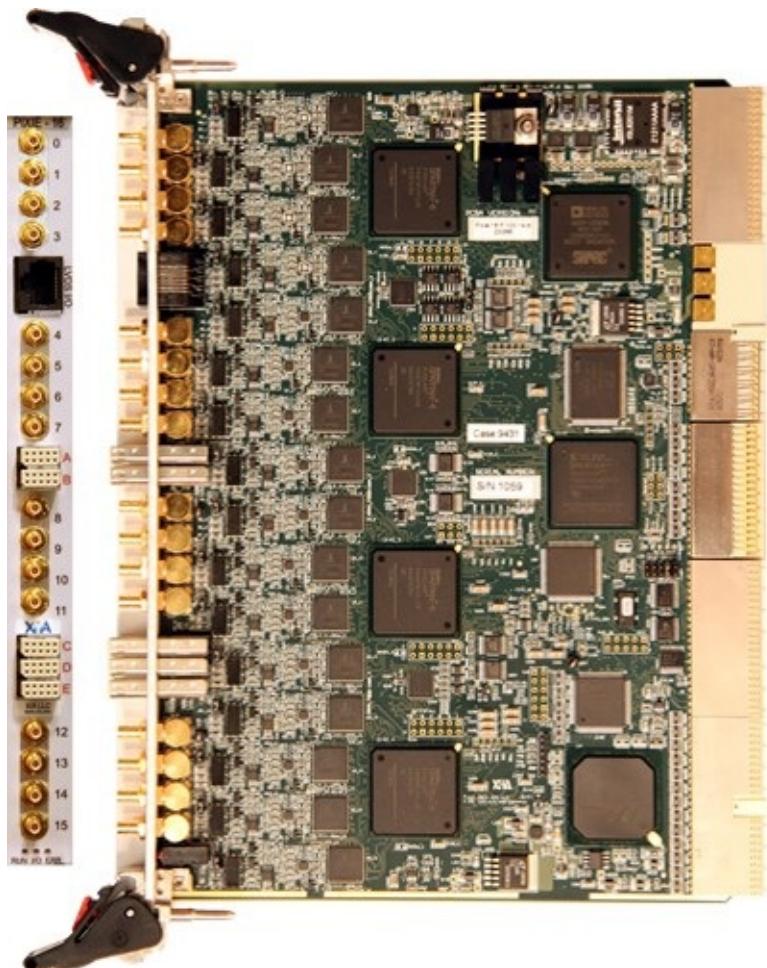


Figure: pixie16

The DGF Pixie-16 is a 16-channel all-digital waveform acquisition and spectrometer card based on the CompactPCI/PXI standard for fast data readout to the host. It combines spectroscopy with waveform digitizing and the option of on-line pulse shape analysis. The Pixie-16 accepts signals from virtually any radiation detector. Incoming signals are digitized by 12/14/16-bit 100/250/500 MSPS ADCs. Waveforms of up to 163.8 μ s in length for each channel can be stored in a FIFO.

The waveforms are available for onboard pulse shape analysis, which can be customized by adding user functions to the core processing software. Waveforms, timestamps, and the results of the pulse shape analysis can be read out by the host system for further off-line processing. Pulse heights are calculated to 16-bit precision and can be binned into spectra with up to 32K channels. The Pixie-16 supports coincidence spectroscopy and can recognize complex hit patterns.

Data readout rates through the CompactPCI/PXI backplane to the host computer can be up to 109 Mbyte/s. The standard PXI backplane, as well as additional custom backplane connections are used to distribute clocks and trigger signals between several Pixie-16 modules for group operation. A complete data acquisition and processing systems can be built by combining Pixie-16 modules with commercially available CompactPCI/PXI processor, controller or I/O modules in the same chassis.

The Pixie-16 is an instrument for waveform acquisition and MCA histogramming for arrays of gamma ray or other radiation detectors such as

- 100 MSPS
 - Segmented HPGe detectors.
 - Scintillator/PMT combinations: NaI, CsI, BGO and many others.
 - Gas detector.
 - Silicon strip detectors.
- 250 MSPS
 - Scintillator
 - LaBr3
- 500 MSPS
 - Scintillator
 - LaBr3

The Pixie-16 modules must be operated in a custom 6U CompactPCI/PXI chassis providing high currents at specific voltages not included in the CompactPCI/PXI standard 1 . Currently XIA provides a 14-slot chassis. Put the host computer(or remote PXI controller) in the system slot (slot 1) of your chassis. Put the Pixie-16 modules into any free peripheral slot (slot 2-14) with the chassis still powered down. After modules are installed, power up the chassis (Pixie-16 modules are not hot swappable). If using a remote controller, be sure to boot the host computer after powering up the chassis.

Output Data Structures

Event header as the first 4 words RevD(12-bit,100MHz),RevF(14-bit,100MHz)

Index	Data					
0	[31]	[30:17]	[16:12]	[11:8]	[7:4]	[3:0]
	Finish Code	Event Length	Header Length	CratID	SlotID	Chan#
1	[31:0] EVTTIME_LO[31:0]					
2	[31]	[30:16] CFD Fractional Time[14:0] x 32768			[15:0] EVTTIME_HI[15:0]	
3	[31]	[30:16] Trace Length		[15:0] Event Energy		

(EVTTIME_LO[31:0]+EVTTIME_HI[15:0]x2³²+(CFD_Fractional_Time[14:0]/32768))x10ns

Finish Code: 0-good event,1- pileup event

CFD forced trigger bit: 0- valid ,1-invalid (Threshold was set too high)

Trace Out-of-Range Flag: 0- trace in range, 1- trace is out of range



Event header as the first 4 words RevF(12/14/16-bit,250MHz)

Index	Data					
0	[31]	[30:17]	[16:12]	[11:8]	[7:4]	[3:0]
	Finish Code	Event Length	Header Length	CratID	SlotID	Chan#
1	[31:0] EVTTIME_LO[31:0]					
2	[31]	[30]	[29:16] CFDFractionalTime[13:0]x16384		[15:0] EVTTIME_HI[15:0]	
3	[31]	[30:16] Trace Length		[15:0] Event Energy		

((EVTTIME_LO[31:0]+EVTTIME_HI[15:0]x2³²)x2 - CFD trigger source bit + (CFD_Fractional_Time[13:0]/16384))x4ns

Finish Code: 0-good event,1- pileup event

CFD forced trigger bit: 0- valid ,1-invalid (Threshold was set too high)

CFD trigger source bit:

Trace Out-of-Range Flag: 0- trace in range, 1- trace is out of range



Event header as the first 4 words RevF(12/14-bit,500MHz)

Index	Data					
0	[31]	[30:17]	[16:12]	[11:8]	[7:4]	[3:0]
	Finish Code	Event Length	Header Length	CratID	SlotID	Chan#
1	[31:0] EVTTIME_LO[31:0]					
2	[31:29]	[28:16] CFD Fractional Time[12:0] x 8192		[15:0] EVTTIME_HI[15:0]		
3	[31]	[30:16] Trace Length		[15:0] Event Energy		

(EVTTIME_LO[31:0]+EVTTIME_HI[15:0]x2³²)x10 + ((CFD_Fractional_Time[12:0]/8192)+ CFD trigger source bits[2:0]-1)x2ns

Finish Code: 0-good event,1- pileup event

CFD trigger source bits:

Trace Out-of-Range Flag: 0- trace in range, 1- trace is out of range



If trace recording is enabled, trace data will immediately follow the last word of the event header. Since raw ADC data points are 12/14/16-bit number, two 12/14/16-bit numbers are packed into one 32-bit word. Since the event header could have variable length(4,6,8,10,12,14 ,16 or 18 words) depending on the selection of various output data options, the header length, event length and trace length that are recorded in the first 4 words of the event header should be used to navigate through the output data stream.

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Crate

- remote control
- slot

remote control

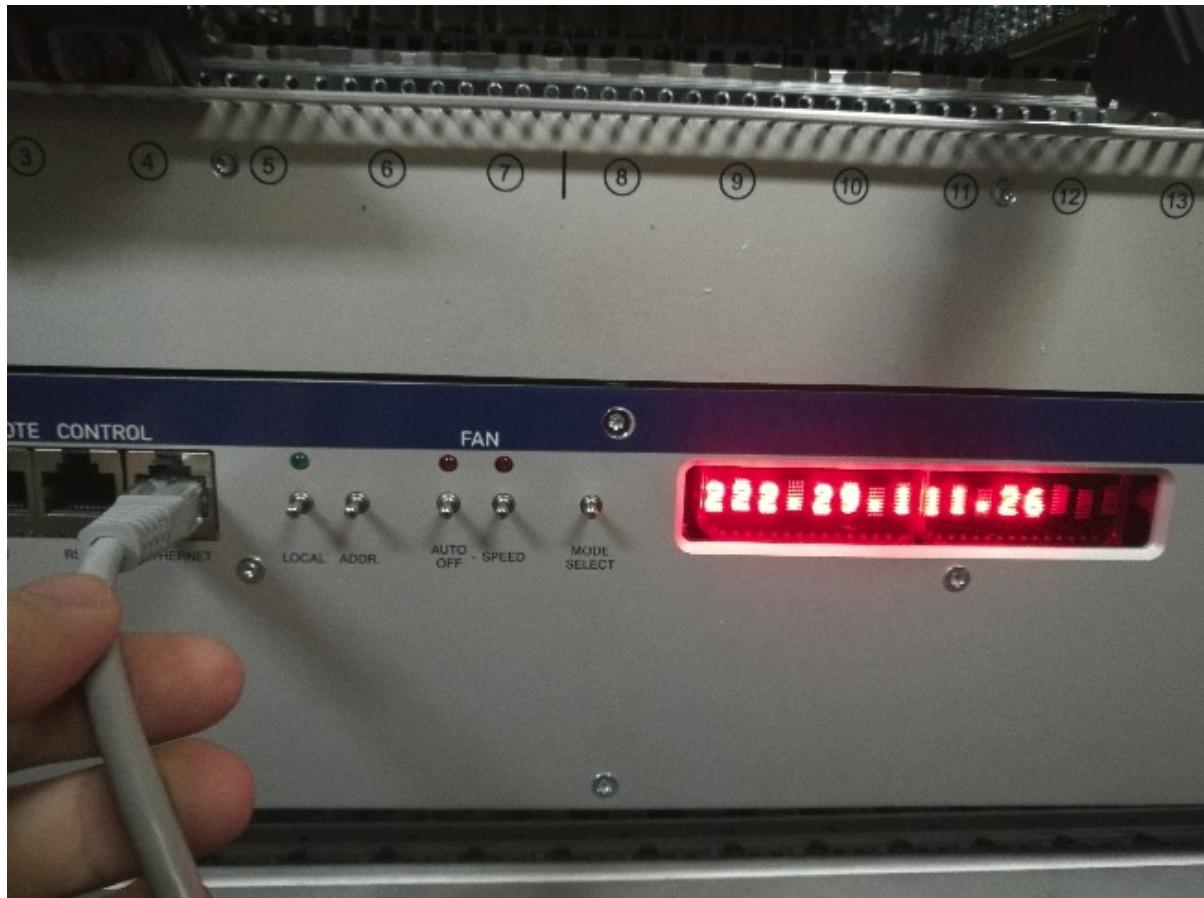


Figure: connect and IP

Connect the chassis network port with the network cable as shown in the figure above, and then the screen on the right side will quickly flash over the assigned IP. For example, the IP here is 222.29.111.26. If users don't see the IP clearly, the network cable can be pulled out and reconnected.

UEP6000/PL500 - Mozilla Firefox

UEP6000/PL500 | 222.29.111.26 | 搜索 | 星 | 下载 | 家 | 三

[UEP6000/PL500](#) [W-IE-NE-R](#)

MAIN POWER VME SYSRESET FAN SLOWER FAN FASTER

Global Status

Power Supply Status	OFF
Fan Tray Status	OK
Fan Speed	0 RPM
Fan Speed (mean)	0 RPM
Fan Temperature	69°F

Output Voltages

Channel	Name	Voltage	Current	Status
U0	+5V5	0.00V	0A	OK
U1	+12V	0.0V	0.0A	OK
U2	+5V0	0.00V	0.0A	OK
U3	+3V3	0.00V	0A	OK
U5	-12V	0.0V	0.0A	OK
U6	-6V0	0.00V	0.0A	OK
U7	+1V8	0.00V	0A	OK

External Temperature Sensors and Voltage Inputs

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
66°F		66°F		66°F			

Figure: open control page

As shown in the figure above, users can enter the control page by typing IP in the browser and it is shown that the chassis is off in the figure.

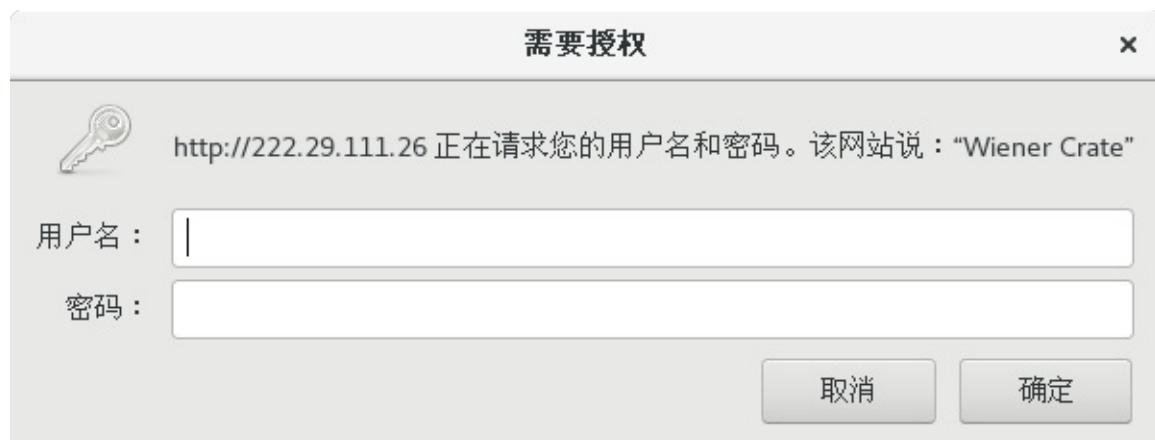


Figure: Login

The button **MAIN POWER** is used to control the opening and closing of the chassis. The login box above will pop up when you click it for the first time.

Type the username "private", and the default password is "private".

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window titled "UEP6000/PL500 - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar shows the URL "UEP6000/PL500". The main content area displays the following information:

- Global Status** table:

Power Supply Status	ON
Fan Tray Status	OK
Fan Speed	3300 RPM
Fan Speed (mean)	3290 RPM
Fan Temperature	64°F
- Output Voltages** table:

Channel	Name	Voltage	Current	Status
U0	+5V5	5.49V	6A	OK
U1	+12V	12.0V	0.2A	OK
U2	+5V0	5.00V	0.2A	OK
U3	+3V3	3.31V	5A	OK
U5	-12V	12.0V	0.0A	OK
U6	-6V0	6.00V	4.5A	OK
U7	+1V8	1.81V	1A	OK
- External Temperature Sensors and Voltage Inputs** table:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
64°F		66°F		64°F			

Figure: status

After the chassis is open , the monitoring parameters is shown in the figure above.

Wherein, the buttons in the upper right corner **FAN SLOWER*** and **FAN FASTER**** are used to regulate the speed of the fan.

slot

There are 14 slots in the chassis, and the Numbers 1-14 are marked on the bottom, in which slot 1 is for the controller slot and slots 2-14 are for the acquisition modules.

FIRMWARE

Peking University Custom Firmware

Added the following features based on standard firmware :

- 100MHz 12 bit(picxie16_revd_12b100m_firmware_release_10092018)
 - The value is set to 0 when the calculated energy is negative.
 - The pileup event energy is not set to 0, output calculated values directly.
- 100MHz 14 bit(picxie16_revfpku_14b100m_firmware_release_08232018)
 - multiplicity results(front panel A) can be output regardless of MultiplicityMaskHigh[31]=0 or 1
 - The value is set to 0 when the calculated energy is negative.
 - The pileup event energy is not set to 0, output calculated values directly.
 - In the record waveform mode, when the waveform buffer is full, the module is not busy, and the header continues to record. In this case, the output event data has no waveform.
 - The record waveform mode with down frequency output. The strategy adopted is to select the output of 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, 1/64, 1/128 frequency, ie how many points retain one point. The points retained are the averaged values.
 - tried to speed up the event processing, by removing some of the unnecessary wait when reading trace from each channel.
 - Also removed a few unnecessary processing routines in the DSP code:
 - (1) no longer process pile-up rejection or inverse pile-up rejection, all events will be accepted, but still with pileup flag in the event header;
 - (2) removed "no traces for large pulses" feature.
- 100MHz 14 bit(picxie16_revfpku_14b100m_dsp_update_05082018)
 - multiplicity results(front panel A) can be output regardless of MultiplicityMaskHigh[31]=0 or 1
 - The value is set to 0 when the calculated energy is negative.
 - The pileup event energy is not set to 0, output calculated values directly.
 - In the record waveform mode, when the waveform buffer is full, the module is not busy, and the header continues to record. In this case, the output event data has no waveform.
 - The record waveform mode with down frequency output. The strategy adopted is to select the output of 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, 1/64, 1/128 frequency, ie how many points retain one point. The points retained are the averaged values.
- 250MHz 16bit(picxie16_revfpku_16b250m_release_02182019)
 - multiplicity results can be output regardless of MultiplicityMaskHigh[31]=0 or 1. Output from front panel A and RJ45.
 - The value is set to 0 when the calculated energy is negative.
 - The pileup event energy is not set to 0, output calculated values directly.
- 250MHz 14bit(picxie16_revfpku_14b250m_release_02232019)
 - multiplicity results can be output regardless of MultiplicityMaskHigh[31]=0 or 1. Output from front panel A and RJ45.
 - The value is set to 0 when the calculated energy is negative.
 - The pileup event energy is not set to 0, output calculated values directly.

Decode

The Decode program is used to convert data collected by different capture cards in the same run into a ROOT file. The user's physical analysis is based on the ROOT file generated by the program.

The user first needs to modify the definition in the **UesrDefine.hh** file.

```
#define ROOTFILEPATH "/home/wuhongyi/data/" //The path to generate the ROOT file
#define RAWFILEPATH "/home/wuhongyi/data/" //The path of the original binary
#define RAWFILENAME "data" //The filename of the original binary

#define Crate0
#define Crate0num 5 //Number of plugins used in this chassis
const int Crate0SamplingRate[Crate0num] = {100,100,100,250,250}; //Specify the sampling rate for each plugin separately, 100/250/500 three sampling rates, 0 means skipping the plugin.
```

Users need to modify the following contents:

- The directory where the original binary files are stored.
- The directory where the generated ROOT files are stored.
- File name.
- Number of capture cards used in the chassis.
- The sampling frequency corresponding to each acquisition card. If the sampling frequency is set to 0, the data of the acquisition card is ignored.

After modifying, execute the following command to compile the program:

```
make clean
make
```

After the compilation is successful, an executable file **decode** will be generated, and the program will run as follows:

```
./decode [RuNnumber]
```

[RuNnumber] is the file run number you want to convert.

For example:

```
./decode 3
```

ROOT File Branch :

- sr(short): sample rate , 100/250/500 , This value is specified in UesrDefine.hh.
- pileup(bool): pile-up flag
- outofr(bool): the overrange flag
- cid(short): chassis number
- sid(short): slot number
- ch(short): channel number
- evte(unsigned short): energy
- ts(long int 64 bit): timestamps
- ets(long int 64 bit): external timestamps

- cfd(short): cfd value
- cfdft(bool): Is the cfd value valid? yes or no
- cfds(short): cfd source , only for 250/500 MHz modules
- trae(unsigned int): energy trapezoidal rising segment integral
- leae(unsigned int): energy trapezoidal falling segment integral
- gape(unsigned int): energy trapezoidal gaps segment integral
- base(double): the baseline of the energy trapezoidal algorithm
- qs(unsigned int): the integral of eight QDC areas
- ltra(unsigned short): umber of waveform acquisition points
- data(unsigned short): waveform data
- dt(unsigned short): In order to view each waveform directly, an array of values from 0 - N-1 is added
- nevt(unsigned int): the number of this event in this ROOT file

The following figure shows the Branch definition in a file:

```
[wuhongyi@ScientificLinux data]$ root data_R0595.root
root [0]
Attaching file data_R0595.root as _file0...
(TFile *) 0x1 f6edd0
root [1] .ls
TFile**          data_R0595.root
TFile*           data_R0595.root
  KEY: TTree   tree;175      PKU XIA Pixie-16 Data
  KEY: TTree   tree;174      PKU XIA Pixie-16 Data
root [2] tree->Print()
*****
*Tree   :tree    : PKU XIA Pixie-16 Data
*Entries : 1123666 : Total = 13993888785 bytes File Size = 3708728891 *
*   :           : Tree compression factor = 3.77
*****
*Br   0 :sr     : sr/S
*Entries : 1123666 : Total Size= 2263185 bytes File Size = 167039 *
*Baskets : 175 : Basket Size= 51200 bytes Compression= 13.53 *
*.....
*Br   1 :pileup  : pileup/0
*Entries : 1123666 : Total Size= 1140233 bytes File Size = 30956 *
*Baskets : 175 : Basket Size= 51200 bytes Compression= 36.71 *
*.....
*Br   2 :outofr  : outofr/0
*Entries : 1123666 : Total Size= 1140233 bytes File Size = 23284 *
*Baskets : 175 : Basket Size= 51200 bytes Compression= 48.81 *
*.....
*Br   3 :cid    : cid/S
*Entries : 1123666 : Total Size= 2263364 bytes File Size = 27637 *
*Baskets : 175 : Basket Size= 51200 bytes Compression= 81.76 *
*.....
*Br   4 :sid    : sid/S
*Entries : 1123666 : Total Size= 2263364 bytes File Size = 175529 *
*Baskets : 175 : Basket Size= 51200 bytes Compression= 12.87 *
*.....
*Br   5 :ch     : ch/S
*Entries : 1123666 : Total Size= 2263185 bytes File Size = 284004 *
*Baskets : 175 : Basket Size= 51200 bytes Compression= 7.96 *
*.....
*Br   6 :evte   : evte/s
*Entries : 1123666 : Total Size= 2263543 bytes File Size = 1631103 *
*Baskets : 175 : Basket Size= 51200 bytes Compression= 1.39 *
*.....
*Br   7 :ts     : ts/L
*Entries : 1123666 : Total Size= 9020679 bytes File Size = 3066162 *
*Baskets : 349 : Basket Size= 51200 bytes Compression= 2.94 *
*.....
*Br   8 :ets    : ets/L
*Entries : 1123666 : Total Size= 9021032 bytes File Size = 73195 *
*Baskets : 349 : Basket Size= 51200 bytes Compression= 123.15 *
*.....
*Br   9 :cfd    : cfd/S
*Entries : 1123666 : Total Size= 2263364 bytes File Size = 2191516 *
*Baskets : 175 : Basket Size= 51200 bytes Compression= 1.03 *
*.....
*Br  10 :cfdfit : cfdfit/0
*Entries : 1123666 : Total Size= 1140054 bytes File Size = 30291 *
*Baskets : 175 : Basket Size= 51200 bytes Compression= 37.51 *
*.....
*Br  11 :cfds   : cfds/S
*Entries : 1123666 : Total Size= 2263543 bytes File Size = 269187 *
```

```

*Baskets : 175 : Basket Size= 51200 bytes Compression= 8.39 *
*.....*
*Br 12 :trae : trae/i
*Entries : 1123666 : Total Size= 4510879 bytes File Size = 2642761 *
*Baskets : 175 : Basket Size= 51200 bytes Compression= 1.71 *
*.....*
*Br 13 :leae : leae/i
*Entries : 1123666 : Total Size= 4510879 bytes File Size = 2886877 *
*Baskets : 175 : Basket Size= 51200 bytes Compression= 1.56 *
*.....*
*Br 14 :gape : gape/i
*Entries : 1123666 : Total Size= 4510879 bytes File Size = 2982289 *
*Baskets : 175 : Basket Size= 51200 bytes Compression= 1.51 *
*.....*
*Br 15 :base : base/D
*Entries : 1123666 : Total Size= 9021385 bytes File Size = 3984210 *
*Baskets : 349 : Basket Size= 51200 bytes Compression= 2.26 *
*.....*
*Br 16 :qs : qs[8]/i
*Entries : 1123666 : Total Size= 35989106 bytes File Size = 23047394 *
*Baskets : 354 : Basket Size= 174592 bytes Compression= 1.56 *
*.....*
*Br 17 :ltra : ltra/s
*Entries : 1123666 : Total Size= 2263543 bytes File Size = 230891 *
*Baskets : 175 : Basket Size= 51200 bytes Compression= 9.79 *
*.....*
*Br 18 :data : data[ltra]/s
*Entries : 1123666 : Total Size= 6945634237 bytes File Size = 3206301603 *
*Baskets : 1689 : Basket Size= 25600000 bytes Compression= 2.17 *
*.....*
*Br 19 :dt : dt[ltra]/s
*Entries : 1123666 : Total Size= 6945630851 bytes File Size = 457034676 *
*Baskets : 1689 : Basket Size= 25600000 bytes Compression= 15.20 *
*.....*
*Br 20 :nevt : nevt/I
*Entries : 1123666 : Total Size= 4510879 bytes File Size = 1581484 *
*Baskets : 175 : Basket Size= 51200 bytes Compression= 2.85 *
*.....*

```

At the end of each run of data conversion, a **txt** file will be generated in this folder, which counts the following information for each channel of the modules:

- Mod: Module number, starting from 0.
- Channel: Channel marker, 0 - 15.
- OutOfRange: Number of events whose signal amplitude exceeds the range of the analog-to-digital conversion module.
- Pileup: Number of events marked as pile-up.
- CfdForcedTrigger: Number of events forced by cfd (cfd does not exceed threshold).
- Energy->0: Calculate the number of events with trapezoidal energy less than 0 (the result is less than 0 and is directly marked as 0).
- WaveformCount: Number of events recording the waveform.
- TotalEvent: Total number of output events.

GUI

- [The main control interface](#)

After setting the parameter file in the **parset**, enter the GUI directory and execute the following command to pop up the main control interface.

```
./pku
```

The main control interface



Figure: MainFrame

At the top of the main interface are five drop-down columns: File, UV_Setup, Expert, Monitor, and Offline. The submenu inside is as follows:

- File
 - Exit
 - About
- UV_Setup
 - Base Setup
 - Trigger Filter
 - Energy
 - CFD
 - QDC
 - Decimation
 - Copy Pars
 - Save2File
- Expert
 - Module Variables
 - CSRA
 - Logic Set
- Monitor
 - Hist & XDT
 - Trace & Baseline
- Offline
 - Adjust Par
 - Simulation(Not yet implemented)

After the main interface is open, select the **Online Mode** option. You need to connect to the chassis. All functions (including offline analysis) can be used in this mode. If the **Online Mode** option is not selected, it means that the offline mode is enabled, and the acquired parameters can be set and modified or analyze the acquired waveform.

After selecting or not selecting the **Online Mode** option, press the **Boot** button to start the initialization process and see the status changes in the *Information* section at the bottom.

After the system is successfully initialized, confirm the file storage path, file name, and file number in the *Setup* column. If there is any problem, modify it directly. After confirming, press **Complete**.

After confirming the information in the *Setup* column, the main button **LSRunStart** in the *Control* column is open. Click this button to get data acquisition open, the button status changes to **LSRunStop**, click the button again, the data acquisition completed, and the *Run Num* number is automatically added. Click **LSRunStart** again to open the next run.

Currently, you can adjust and modify the parameters through the submenu in the top drop-down bar before you acquire data. Do not manipulate all options except the *Control* bar when acquiring data.

The **Online Statistics** option in the *Control* column is turned on to get the input rate and output rate information for each signal sent to the *OnlineStatistics* program every 3 s.

Clicking the Update Energy Monitor option once will send the one-dimensional spectrum of each channel in all the internal registers of the modules to the Online Statistics program. Sending this information will cause a certain dead time. Please do not click this option frequently.

File toolbar drop-downs

Here it has no practical use.

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About

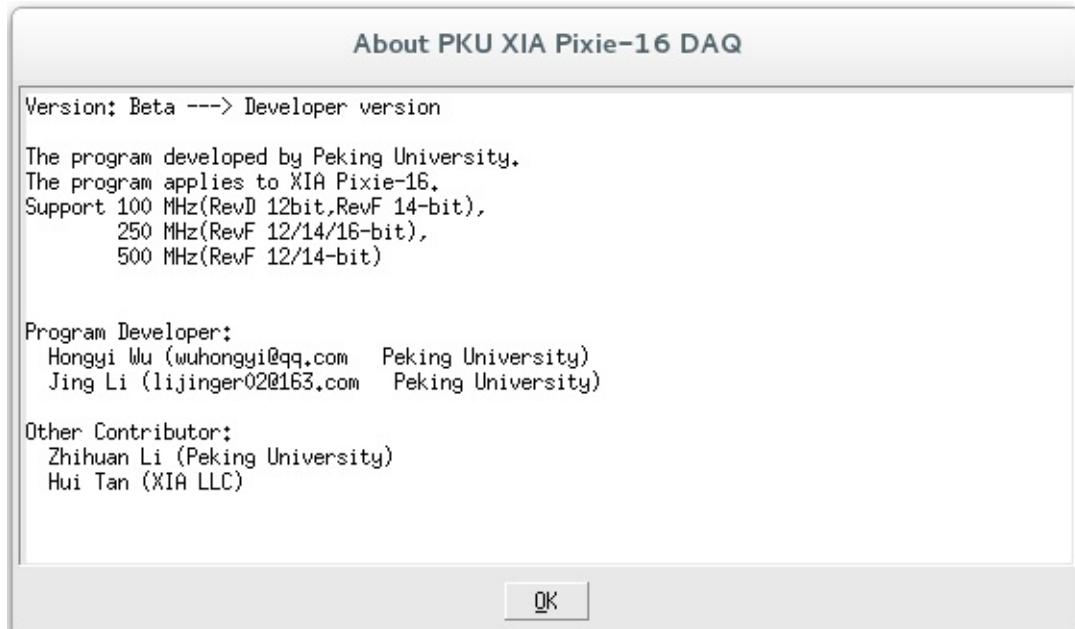


Figure: About

The introduction of software developer. The basic operating instructions of the main program will be added later.

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UV_Setup

The adjustments in this drop-down column are the basics, and anyone using the Pixie16 acquisition system should be familiar with and master the operating techniques.

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Base Setup

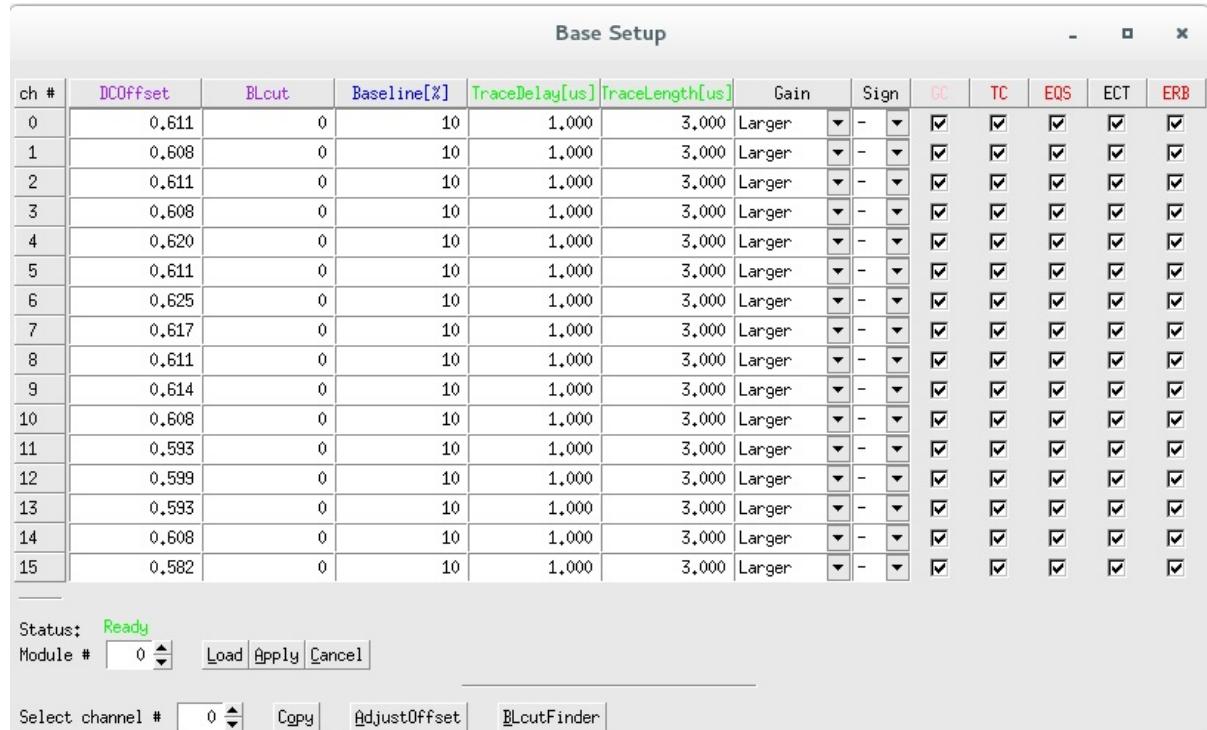


Figure: Base Setup

The status below the interface shows a **green Ready** to indicate that the interface can be operated, otherwise you need to wait.

In the interface, the parameters behind the **Module** are used to select the adjusted module, **Load** is used to read the parameter value of the modules, and **Apply** is to write the value in the interface to the module.

The parameter following the **Select Channel** at the bottom of the interface indicates that you can choose to copy the parameters of the channel on the interface to other channels, click **Copy** to complete the copy, and then **Apply** to write the parameters to the module.

The **Base Setup** page controls the analog gain, offset and polarity for each channel. It is useful to click on **Trace & Baseline** in the top control **Monitor** bar to view the signal read from the ADCs while adjusting these parameters. The display shows one or all 16 channels of a module; you can set the sampling interval for each block to capture a longer time frame in **Hist & XDT** page. Click **Draw** to update the graph.

Pulses from the detector should fall in the range from 0 to 16383(14 bit), with the baseline at ~1638 to allow for drifts and/or undershoots and no clipping at the upper limit. If there is clipping, adjust the Gain and Offset or click on the *AdjustOffset* button to let the software set the DC offsets to proper levels.

Since the trigger/filter circuits in the FPGA only act on rising pulses, negative pulses are inverted at the input of the FPGA, and the waveforms shown in the ADC trace display include this optional inversion. Thus set the channel's Polarity such that pulses from the detector appear with positive amplitude (rising edge).

In the **Base Setup** tab, you can set the total trace length and the pre-trigger trace delay for the waveforms to be acquired in list mode runs.

The trace delay cannot be longer than the trace length, and for each Pixie-16 variant, there is also a limit for the maximum value of trace delay and trace length.

Parameters introduction

- The option *Gain* indicates the gain adjustment. The user can select the *Larger* or *Small*. The gain parameters corresponding to the two files of each module can be tested by the user or be chosen by consulting the manufacturer.
- The option *Sign* indicates the polarity of the selected input signal. The positive signal selects "+" and the negative signal selects "-".
- The option *GC* indicates whether the channel is data recorded. If it is checked, it means that the channel is recorded. If it is not checked, it means that it is not recorded.
- The option *ECT* means to enable CFD trigger. Otherwise, regular trapezoidal fast trigger will be used.

The red *TC*, *EQS*, *ERB* are used to select which raw data to output:

- The option *TC* indicates the recording waveform. At this time, *TraceDelay* and *TraceLength* are valid. If not selected, the waveform is not recorded.
- The option *EQS* means that the scores of the eight QDCs are recorded, and if they are not selected, they are not recorded.
- The option *ERB* represents the three-part area integral of the energy trapezoid(raw energy sums) and the baseline value of the trapezoidal calculation.

The green *TraceDelay* and *TraceLength* are the points of the output data. The parameter is divided by the nominal sampling rate of the acquisition card to calculate the actual output data points of the waveform:

- *TraceDelay* indicates the length of the acquired waveform before the trigger.
- *TraceLength* represents the entire waveform acquisition length. It should be specially noted that when using the down frequency mode, the actual waveform length is $\text{TraceDelay} \times 2^N / \text{TraceLength} \times 2^N$ (N is the down-frequency parameter).

The blue *Baseline* is used to adjust the baseline position and adjust the baseline to the user's expected position by voltage compensation:

- The *Baseline* adjustable range is 0 - 100, which indicates the percentage of the waveform's baseline that falls within the full scale. For example, for a vertical precision 14-bit capture card, setting this parameter to 10 means that the baseline reduction compensation is adjusted to around 10% of the 16384 full-scale, near 1638.
- The purple *DCOffset* and *BLcut* users do not need to be modified, and the parameters can be adjusted automatically. After modifying *Baseline*, *Gain*, and *Sign* in this submenu, you need to press the bottom of the *AdjustOffset*, and then press *BLcutFinder* to automatically adjust these two parameters.

Important note

[info] trace length in 500 MHz

For the 500 MHz Pixie-16 modules, the ADCs are running at 500 MHz, but the traces are recorded with 100 MHz clocks in the FPGA with 5 ADC samples captured in each 10 ns interval. In addition, the data packing from the FPGA to the onboard External FIFO is two sets of 5 ADC samples in one transfer. So the trace length should be multiples of 20 ns, i.e., 20 ns, 40 ns, ... for instance, a trace length of 500 ns and a trace delay of 200 ns.

[info] Good channel

Only channels marked as good will have their events recorded.

This setting has no bearing on the channel's capability to issue a trigger.

There can be a triggering channel whose data are discarded.

Channels not marked as good will be excluded from the automatic offset adjustment.

Baseline measurements

The Pixie-16 constantly takes baseline measurements when no pulse is detected and keeps a baseline average to be subtracted from the energy filter output during pulse height reconstruction. Baseline measurements that differ from the average by more than the BaselineCut value will be rejected as they are likely contaminated with small pulses below the trigger threshold.

A series of baseline measurements for each channel can be viewed in **Trace & Baseline** page, and in the BASELINE panel a histogram of baselines can be built to verify that the Baseline Cut does not reject measurements falling into the main (ideally Gaussian) peak in the baseline distribution.

Usually, it is sufficient to keep Baseline Cut at its default value.

Note: Since the baseline computation takes into account the exponential decay, no pulses should be noticeable in the baseline display if

- a) the decay time is set correctly and
- b) the detector pulses are truly exponential.

Baseline Percent is a parameter used for automatic offset adjustment; by clicking on the *AdjustOffses* button, offsets will be set such that the baseline seen in the ADC trace display falls at the Baseline Percent fraction of the full ADC range (e.g. for a 12-bit ADC and Baseline Percent = 10% the baseline falls at ADC step 409 out of 4096 total).

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Trigger Filter

- GUI
- Digital Filters

GUI

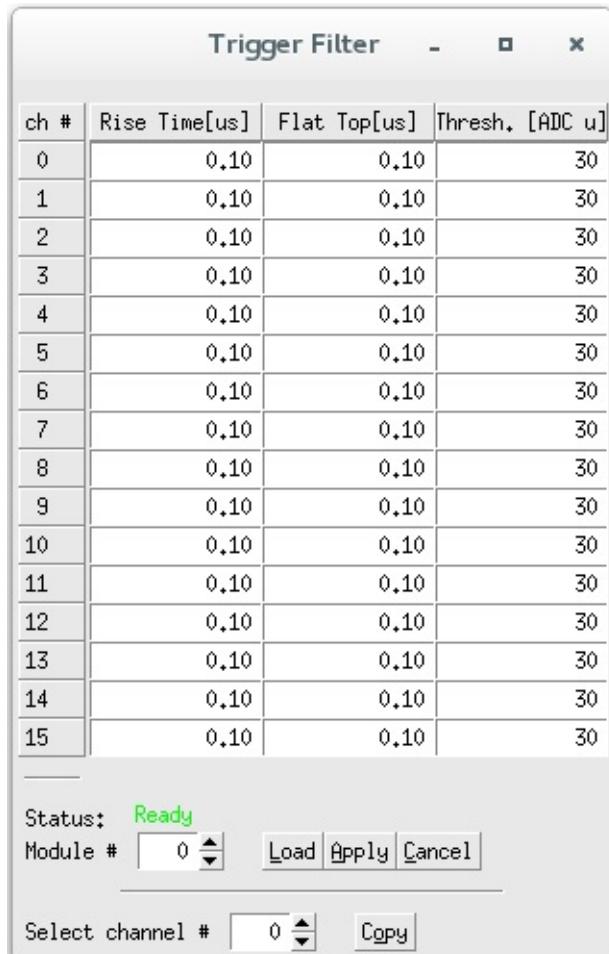


Figure: Trigger Filter

When the status below the interface is displaying **green Ready**, it means that the interface can be operated, otherwise you need to wait. The operation of the bottom button is the same as above.

- The parameter *Rise Time* mean trigger filter rise time.
- The parameter *Flat Top* mean trigger filter flat top time.
- The parameter *Thresh.* represents the threshold, which is set relative to the fast filter waveform.

General rules of thumb for the following important parameters are:

- A longer trigger filter rise time averages more samples and thus allows setting lower thresholds without triggering on noise.
- Typically the threshold should be set as low as possible, just above the noise level.
- A longer trigger filter flat top time makes it easier to detect slow rising pulses.

Digital Filters

Energy dispersive detectors, which include such solid state detectors as Si(Li), HPGe, HgI₂, CdTe and CZT detectors, are generally operated with charge sensitive preamplifiers as shown in Figure. Here the detector **D** is biased by voltage source **V** and connected to the input of **preamplifier A** which has feedback capacitor **C_f** and feedback resistor **R_f**.

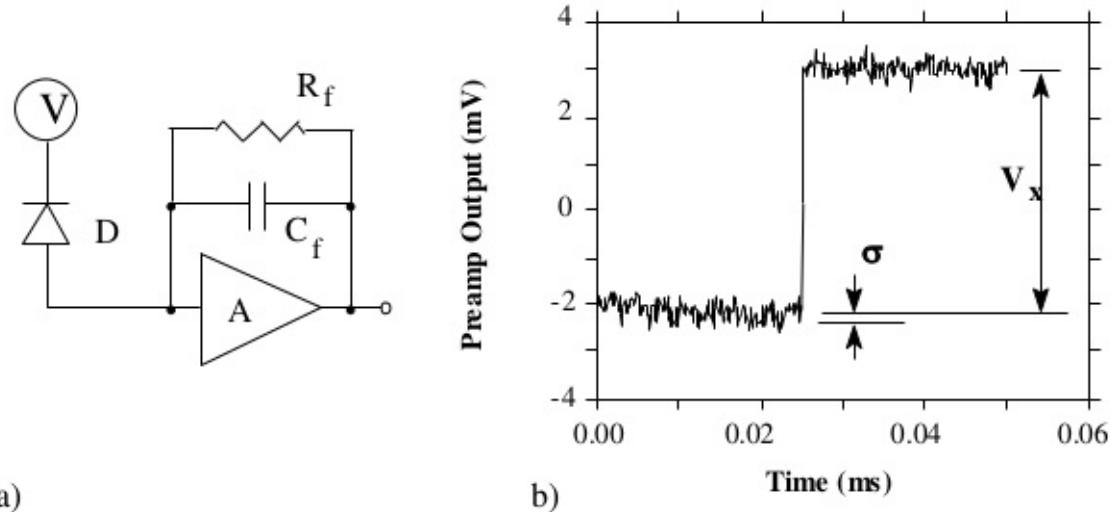


Figure: (a) Charge sensitive preamplifier with RC feedback; (b) Output on absorption of a gamma ray

Reducing noise in an electrical measurement is accomplished by filtering. Traditional analog filters use combinations of a differentiation stage and multiple integration stages to convert the preamp output steps, such as shown in Figure (b), into either triangular or semi-Gaussian pulses whose amplitudes (with respect to their baselines) are then proportional to V_x and thus to the gamma-ray's energy.

Digital filtering proceeds from a slightly different perspective. Here the signal has been digitized and is no longer continuous. Instead it is a string of discrete values as shown in Figure. Figure is actually just a subset of Figure (b), in which the signal was digitized by a Tektronix 544 TDS digital oscilloscope at 10 MSPS (mega samples per second). Given this data set, and some kind of arithmetic processor, the obvious approach to determining V_x is to take some sort of average over the points before the step and subtract it from the value of the average over the points after the step. That is, as shown in Figure *Digitized version of the data of Figure (b) in the step region*, averages are computed over the two regions marked "Length" (the "Gap" region is omitted because the signal is changing rapidly here), and their difference taken as a measure of V_x . Thus the value V_x may be found from the following equation:



Where the values of the weighting constants W_i determine the type of average being computed. The sums of the values of the two sets of weights must be individually normalized.

The primary differences between different digital signal processors lie in two areas: what set of weights W_i is used and how the regions are selected for the computation of Equation.

Thus, for example, when larger weighting values are used for the region close to the step while smaller values are used for the data away from the step, Equation produces "cusp-like" filters. When the weighting values are constant, one obtains triangular (if the gap is zero) or trapezoidal filters. The concept behind cusp-like filters is that, since the points nearest the step carry the most information about its height, they should be most strongly weighted in the averaging process. How one chooses the filter lengths

results in time variant (the lengths vary from pulse to pulse) or time invariant (the lengths are the same for all pulses) filters. Traditional analog filters are time invariant. The concept behind time variant filters is that, since the gamma-rays arrive randomly and the lengths between them vary accordingly, one can make maximum use of the available information by setting the length to the interpulse spacing.

In principle, the very best filtering is accomplished by using cusp-like weights and time variant filter length selection. There are serious costs associated with this approach however, both in terms of computational power required to evaluate the sums in real time and in the complexity of the electronics required to generate (usually from stored coefficients) normalized W_i sets on a pulse by pulse basis.

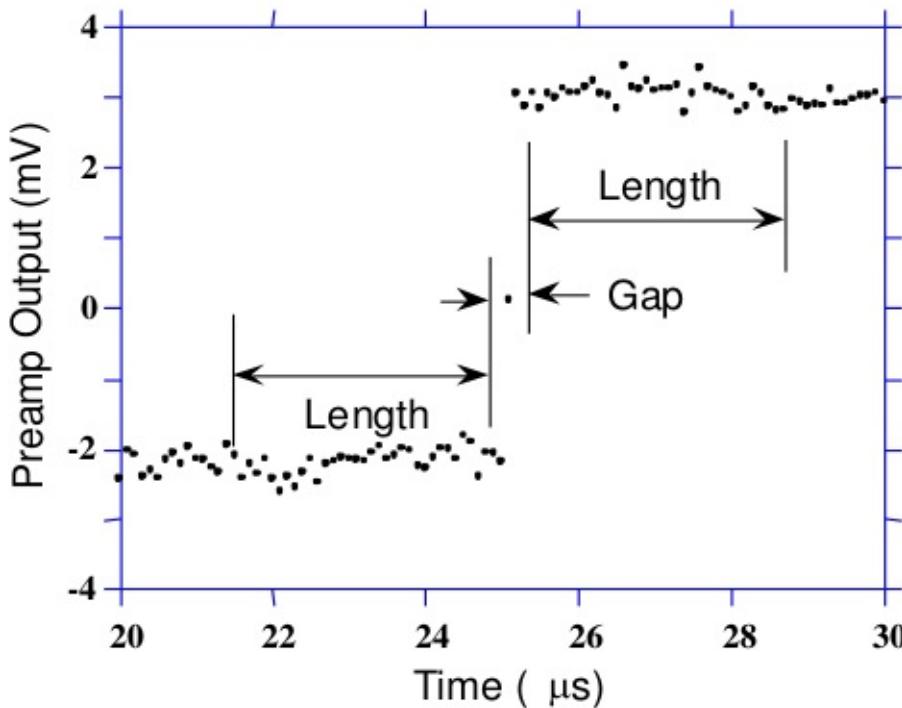


Figure: Digitized version of the data of Figure (b) in the step region

The Pixie-16 takes a different approach because it was optimized for high speed operation.

It implements a fixed length filter with all W_i values equal to unity and in fact computes this sum afresh for each new signal value k . Thus the equation implemented is:



Where the filter length is L and the gap is G . The factor L multiplying $V_{x,k}$ arises because the sum of the weights here is not normalized. Accommodating this factor is trivial.

While this relationship is very simple, it is still very effective. In the first place, this is the digital equivalent of triangular (or trapezoidal if $G \neq 0$) filtering which is the analog industry's standard for high rate processing. In the second place, one can show theoretically that if the noise in the signal is white (i.e., Gaussian distributed) above and below the step, which is typically the case for the short shaping times used for high signal rate processing, then the average in Equation actually gives the best estimate of V_x in the least squares sense. This, of course, is why triangular filtering has been preferred at high rates.

Triangular filtering with time variant filter lengths can, in principle, achieve both somewhat superior resolution and higher throughputs but comes at the cost of a significantly more complex circuit and a rate dependent resolution, which is unacceptable for many types of precise analysis. In practice, XIA's design has been found to duplicate the energy resolution of the best analog shapers while approximately doubling their throughput, providing experimental confirmation of the validity of the approach.

Energy

- GUI
- Filter Range
- Trapezoidal Filtering
- Baselines and Preamp. Decay Times
- Pileup Inspection

GUI

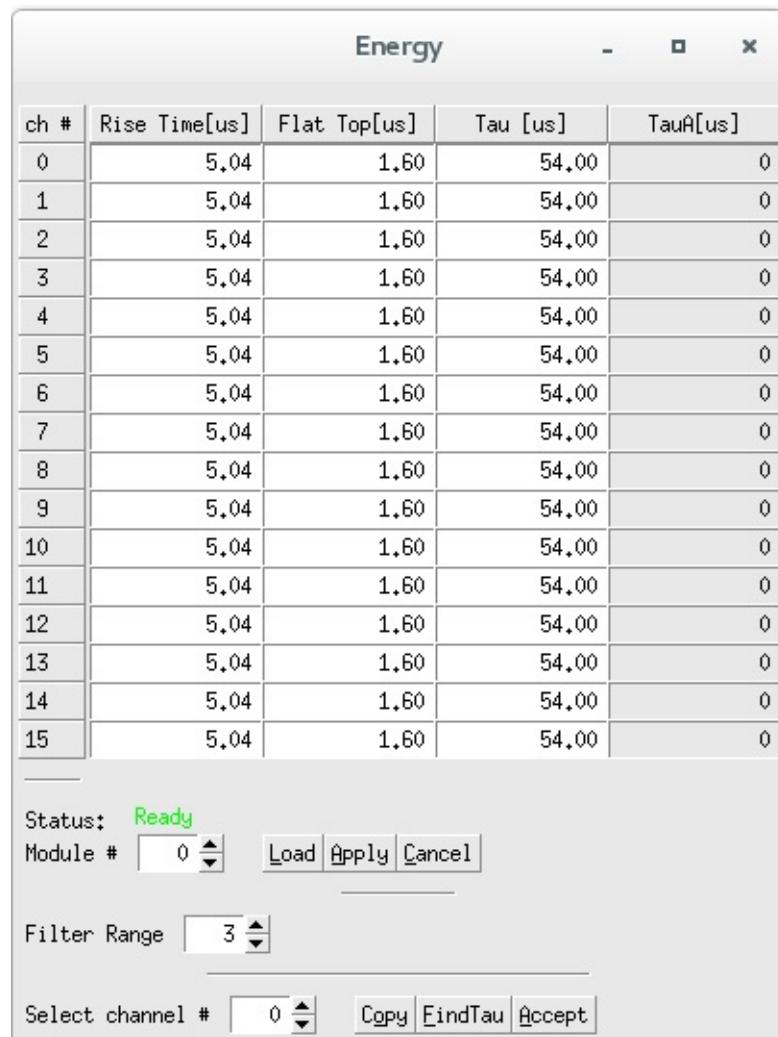


Figure: Energy

When the status below the interface is displaying **green Ready**, it means that the interface can be operated, otherwise you need to wait. The operation of the bottom button is the same as above.

- The parameter Rise Time, please refer to *Trapezoidal Filtering*
- The parameter Flat Top, please refer to *Trapezoidal Filtering*
- The parameter Tau, please refer to *Baselines and Preamp. Decay Times*

- The parameter filter range, please refer to *Filter Range*

The most critical parameter for the energy computation is the signal decay time Tau. It is used to compensate for the falling edge of a previous pulse in the computation of the energy. You can either enter Tau directly for each channel, or enter an approximate value in the right control, select a channel, and click Find it to let the software determine the decay time automatically. Click Accept it to apply the found value to the channel. (If the approximate value is unchanged, the software could not find a better value.)

At high count rates, pulses overlap with each other at higher frequency. In order to compute the energy or pulse height of those pulses accurately without the need to wait until they decay back to baseline level completely, the pulse height computation algorithm implemented in the Pixie-16 uses the decay time to compute and remove the contribution from the exponentially decaying tail of the overlapping prior pulse when computing the pulse height of the current pulse.

[danger] single exponential decay constant

It is assumed the pulses have only a single exponential decay constant. If pulses have multiple decay constants, it might be possible to use the decay constant that dominates the decay of the pulse, but the accuracy of pulse height computation will be degraded.

General rules of thumb for the following important parameters are:

- The energy filter flat top time should be larger than the longest pulse rise time.
- The energy filter rise time can be varied to balance the resolution and throughput.
- In general, energy resolution improves with the increase of energy filter rise time, up to an optimum when longer filters only add more noise into the measurement.
- The energy filter dead time TD is about $2(T_{rise} + T_{flat})$, and the maximum throughput for Poisson statistics is $1/(TD \cdot e)$. For HPGe detectors, a rise time of 4-6us and a flat top of 1us are usually appropriate.
- Choose the smallest energy filter range that allows setting the optimum energy filter rise time. Larger filter ranges allow longer filter sums, but increase the granularity of possible values for the energy filter rise time and flat top time and increase the jitter of latching the energy filter output relative to the rising edge of the pulse. This is usually only important for very fast pulses.

Filter Range

To accommodate a wide range of energy filter rise times from tens of nanoseconds to tens of microseconds, the filters are implemented in the FPGA with different clock decimations(filter ranges). The ADC sampling rate is either 2ns, 4ns, or 10ns depending on the ADC variant that is used, but in higher clock decimations, several ADC samples are averaged before entering the energy filtering logic. In filter range 1, 2^1 samples are averaged, 2^2 samples in filter range 2, and so on. Since the sum of rise time and flat top is limited to 127 decimated clock cycles, filter time granularity and filter time are limited to the values listed in Table .

Filter range	Filter granularity	max. $T_{rise}+T_{flat}$	min. T_{rise}	min. T_{flat}
1	0.02μs	2.54μs	0.04μs	0.06μs
2	0.04μs	5.08μs	0.08μs	0.12μs
3	0.08μs	10.16μs	0.16μs	0.24μs
4	0.16μs	20.32μs	0.32μs	0.48μs
5	0.32μs	40.64μs	0.64μs	0.96μs
6	0.64μs	81.28μs	1.28μs	1.92μs

Figure: Filter clock decimations and filter time granularity for 100 MHz or 500 MHz

Filter range	Filter granularity	max. $T_{rise}+T_{flat}$	min. T_{rise}	min. T_{flat}
1	0.016 μ s	2.032 μ s	0.032 μ s	0.048 μ s
2	0.032 μ s	4.064 μ s	0.064 μ s	0.096 μ s
3	0.064 μ s	8.128 μ s	0.128 μ s	0.192 μ s
4	0.128 μ s	16.256 μ s	0.256 μ s	0.384 μ s
5	0.256 μ s	32.512 μ s	0.512 μ s	0.768 μ s
6	0.512 μ s	65.024 μ s	1.024 μ s	1.536 μ s

Figure: Filter clock decimations and filter time granularity for 250 MHz

Trapezoidal Filtering

From this point onward, only trapezoidal filtering will be considered as it is implemented in a Pixie-16 module according to Equation \square . The result of applying such a filter with Length $L=1$ us and Gap $G=0.4$ us to a gamma-ray event is shown in Figure. The filter output is clearly trapezoidal in shape and has a rise time equal to L , a flattop equal to G , and a symmetrical fall time equal to L . The basewidth, which is a first-order measure of the filter's noise reduction properties, is thus $2L+G$.

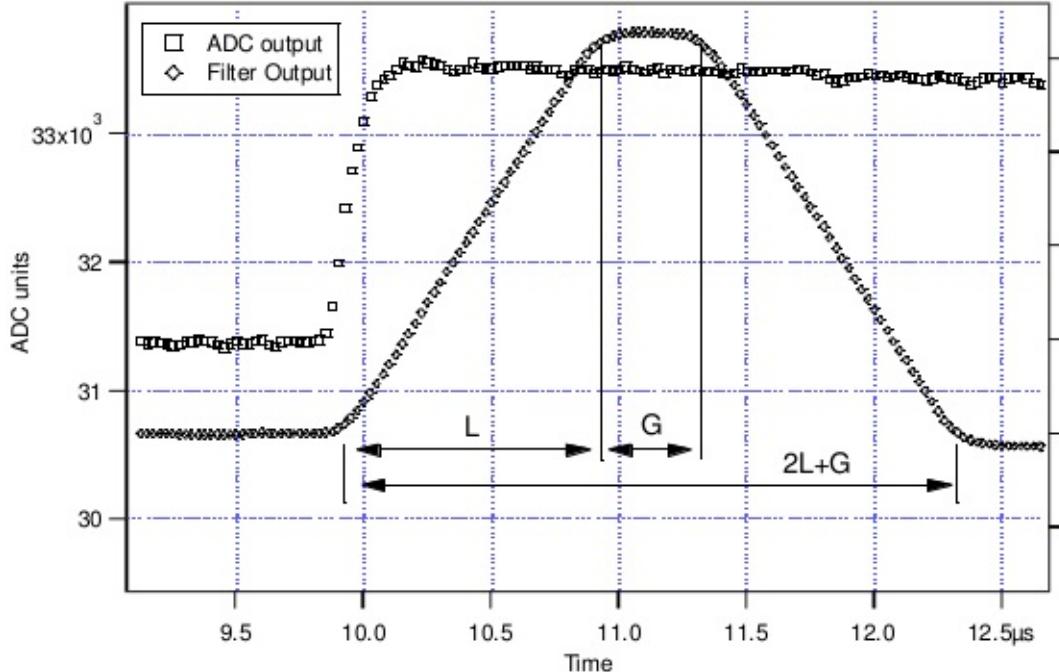


Figure: Trapezoidal filtering of a preamplifier step with $L=1\mu$ s and $G=0.4\mu$ s

This raises several important points in comparing the noise performance of the Pixie-16 module to analog filtering amplifiers.

- First, semi-Gaussian filters are usually specified by a shaping time.
 - Their rise time is typically twice this and their pulses are not symmetric so that the basewidth is about 5.6 times the shaping time or 2.8 times their rise time.

- Thus a semi-Gaussian filter typically has a slightly better energy resolution than a triangular filter of the same rise time because it has a longer filtering time.
 - This is typically accommodated in amplifiers offering both triangular and semi-Gaussian filtering by stretching the triangular rise time a bit, so that the true triangular rise time is typically 1.2 times the selected semi-Gaussian rise time.
 - This also leads to an apparent advantage for the analog system when its energy resolution is compared to a digital system with the same nominal rise time.

One important characteristic of a digitally shaped trapezoidal pulse is its extremely sharp termination on completion of the basewidth $2L+G$. This may be compared to analog filtered pulses whose tails may persist up to 40% of the rise time, a phenomenon due to the finite bandwidth of the analog filter. As can be seen below, this sharp termination gives the digital filter a definite rate advantage in pileup free throughput.

Baselines and Preamp. Decay Times

Figure shows an event over a longer time interval and how the filter treats the preamplifier noise in regions when no gamma-ray pulses are present.

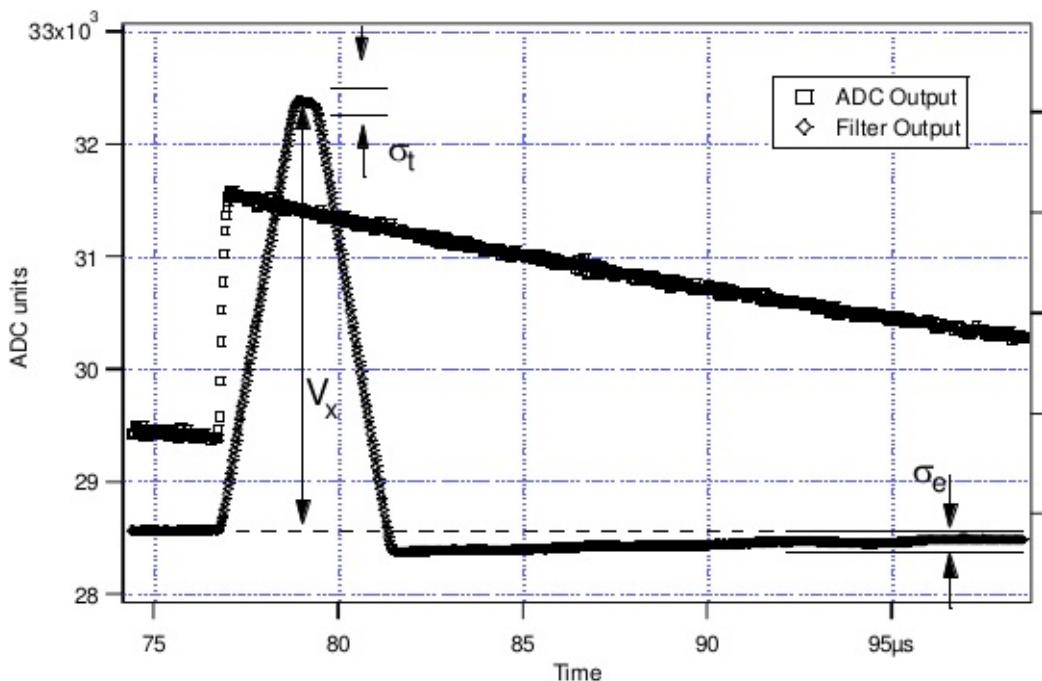


Figure: A gamma-ray event displayed over a longer time period to show baseline noise and the effect of preamplifier decay time

As may be seen the effect of the filter is both to reduce the amplitude of the fluctuations and reduce their high frequency content. This region is called the baseline because it establishes the reference level from which the gamma-ray peak amplitude V_x is to be measured. The fluctuations in the baseline have a standard deviation σ_e which is referred to as the electronic noise of the system, a number which depends on the rise time of the filter used. Riding on top of this noise, the gamma-ray peaks contribute an additional noise term, the Fano noise, which arises from statistical fluctuations in the amount of charge Q_x produced when the gamma-ray is absorbed in the detector. This Fano noise adds in quadrature with the electronic noise, so that the total noise in measuring V_x is found from:

The Fano noise is only a property of the detector material. The electronic noise, on the other hand, may have contributions from both the preamplifier and the amplifier. When the preamplifier and amplifier are both well designed and well matched, however, the amplifier's noise contribution should be essentially negligible. Achieving this in the mixed analog-digital environment of a digital pulse processor is a non-trivial task, however.

With a RC-type preamplifier, the slope of the preamplifier is rarely zero. Every step decays exponentially back to the DC level of the preamplifier. During such a decay, the baselines are obviously not zero. This can be seen in Figure, where the filter output during the exponential decay after the pulse is below the initial level. Note also that the flat top region is sloped downwards.

Using the decay constant \square , the baselines can be mapped back to the DC level. This allows precise determination of gamma-ray energies, even if the pulse sits on the falling slope of a previous pulse. The value of \square , being a characteristic of the preamplifier, has to be determined by the user and host software and downloaded to the module.

Pileup Inspection

As noted above, the goal is to capture a value of Vx for each gamma-ray detected and use these values to construct a spectrum.

[info] info

This process is also significantly different between digital and analog systems. In the analog system the peak value must be “captured” into an analog storage device, usually a capacitor, and “held” until it is digitized. Then the digital value is used to update a memory location to build the desired spectrum. During this analog to digital conversion process the system is dead to other events, which can severely reduce system throughput. Even single channel analyzer systems introduce significant deadtime at this stage since they must wait some period (typically a few microseconds) to determine whether or not the window condition is satisfied.

Digital systems are much more efficient in this regard, since the values output by the filter are already digital values. All that is required is to take the filter sums, reconstruct the energy Vx , and add it to the spectrum. In the Pixie-16, the filter sums are continuously updated in the FPGA, and are captured into event buffers. Reconstructing the energy and incrementing the spectrum is done by the DSP, so that the FPGA is ready to take new data immediately (unless the buffers are full). This is a significant source of the enhanced throughput found in digital systems.

The peak detection and sampling in a Pixie-16 module is handled as indicated in Figure *Peak detection and sampling*. Two trapezoidal filters are implemented, a fast filter and a slow filter. The fast filter is used to detect the arrival of gamma-rays, the slow filter is used for the measurement of Vx , with reduced noise at longer filter rise times. The fast filter has a filter length Lf = 0.1us and a gap Gf = 0.1us. The slow filter has Ls = 1.2us and Gs = 0.35us.

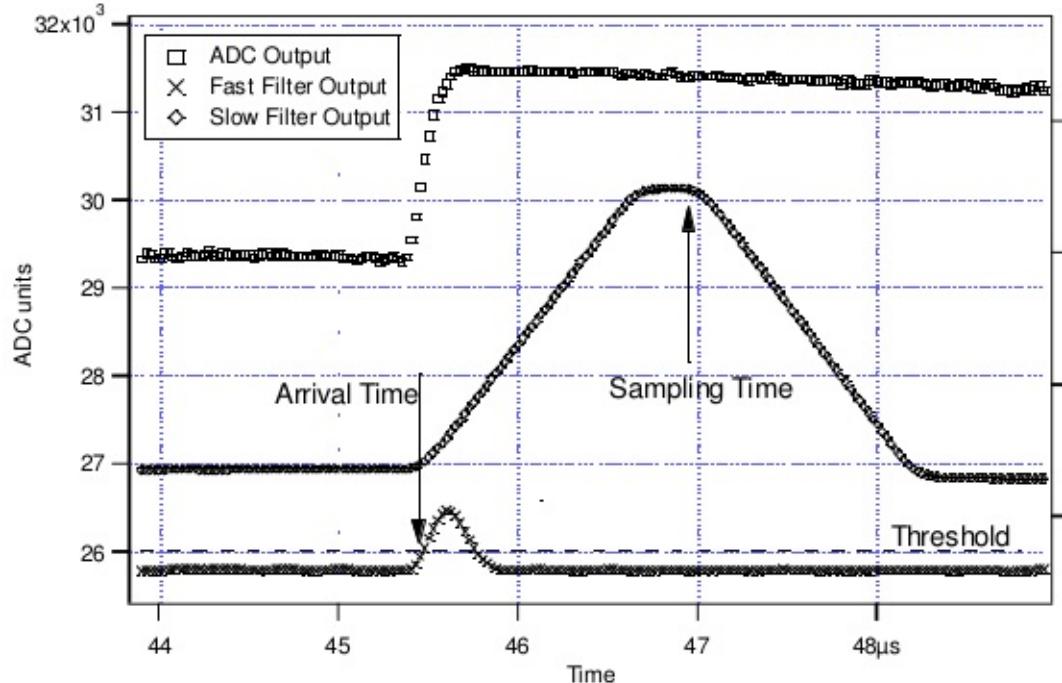


Figure: Peak detection and sampling

The arrival of the gamma-ray step(in the preamplifier output) is detected by digitally comparing the fast filter output to **THRESHOLD**, a digital constant set by the user. Crossing the threshold starts a delay line to wait **PEAKSAMP** clock cycles to arrive at the appropriate time to sample the value of the slow filter. Because the digital filtering processes are deterministic, **PEAKSAMP** depends only on the values of the fast and slow filter constants.

The slow filter value captured following **PEAKSAMP** is then the slow digital filter's estimate of V_x . Using a delay line allows to stage sampling of multiple pulses even within a **PEAKSAMP** interval (though the filter values themselves are then not correct representations of a single pulse's height).

The value V_x captured will only be a valid measure of the associated gamma-ray's energy provided that the filtered pulse is sufficiently well separated in time from its preceding and succeeding neighbor pulses so that their peak amplitudes are not distorted by the action of the trapezoidal filter. That is, if the pulse is not piled up. The relevant issues may be understood by reference to Figure, which shows 3 gamma-rays arriving separated by various intervals. The fast filter has a filter length $L_f = 0.1\mu s$ and a gap $G_f = 0.1\mu s$. The slow filter has $L_s = 1.2\mu s$ and $G_s = 0.35\mu s$.

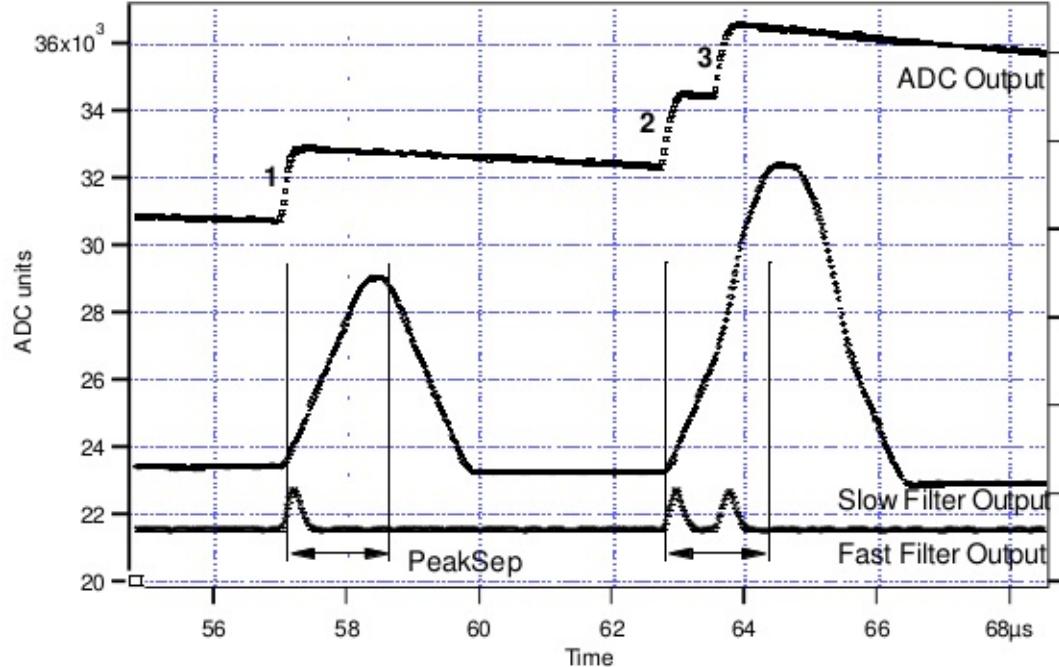


Figure: A sequence of 3 gamma-ray pulses separated by various intervals to show the origin of pileup and demonstrate how it is detected by the Pixie module

Because the trapezoidal filter is a linear filter, its output for a series of pulses is the linear sum of its outputs for the individual members in the series. Pileup occurs when the rising edge of one pulse lies under the peak (specifically the sampling point) of its neighbor. Thus, in Figure , peaks 1 an 2 are sufficiently well separated so that the leading edge of peak 2 falls after the peak of pulse 1. Because the trapezoidal filter function is symmetrical, this also means that pulse 1's trailing edge also does not fall under the peak of pulse 2. For this to be true, the two pulses must be separated by at least an interval of $L+G$. Peaks 2 and 3, which are separated by less than 1.0 us, are thus seen to pileup in the present example with a 1.2 us rise time.

This leads to an important point: whether pulses suffer slow pileup depends critically on the rise time of the filter being used. The amount of pileup which occurs at a given average signal rate will increase with longer rise times.

Because the fast filter rise time is only 0.1 us, these gamma-ray pulses do not pileup in the fast filter channel. The Pixie-16 module can therefore test for slow channel pileup by measuring the fast filter for the interval PEAKSEP after a pulse arrival time. If no second pulse occurs in this interval, then there is no trailing edge pileup and the pulse is validated for acquisition. **PEAKSEP** is usually set to a value close to $L+G+1$. Pulse 1 passes this test, as shown in Figure. Pulse 2, however, fails the **PEAKSEP** test because pulse 3 follows less than 1.0 us. Notice, by the symmetry of the trapezoidal filter, if pulse 2 is rejected because of pulse 3, then pulse 3 is similarly rejected because of pulse 2.

CFD

ch #	CFD Delay[us]	CFD Frac[0-7]	CFD Thre
0	0.10	2.00	120.00
1	0.10	2.00	120.00
2	0.10	2.00	120.00
3	0.10	2.00	120.00
4	0.10	2.00	120.00
5	0.10	2.00	120.00
6	0.10	2.00	120.00
7	0.10	2.00	120.00
8	0.10	2.00	120.00
9	0.10	2.00	120.00
10	0.10	2.00	120.00
11	0.10	2.00	120.00
12	0.10	2.00	120.00
13	0.10	2.00	120.00
14	0.10	2.00	120.00
15	0.10	2.00	120.00

Status: **Ready**
 Module #:

Select channel #:

Figure: CFD

TODO

100 MHz and 250 MHz modules

The following CFD algorithm is implemented in the signal processing FPGA of the 100 MHz(Rev. B, C, D and F) and 250 MHz(Rev. F) Pixie-16 modules.

Assume the digitized waveform can be represented by data series $\text{Trace}[i]$, $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. First the fast filter response(FF) of the digitized waveform is computed as follows:



Where FL is called the fast length and FG is called the fast gap of the digital trapezoidal filter. Then the CFD is computed as follows:

$$CFD[i + D] = FF[i + D] \times (1 - w/8) - FF[i]$$

Where D is called the CFD delay length and w is called the CFD scaling factor($w=0, 1, \dots, 7$).

The CFD zero crossing point(ZCP) is then determined when $\boxed{\quad}$ and $CFD[i + 1] < 0$. The timestamp is latched at Trace point i , and the fraction time f is given by the ratio of the two CFD response amplitudes right before and after the ZCP.



Where CFDout1 is the CFD response amplitude right before the ZCP, and CFDout2 is the CFD response amplitude right after the ZCP(subtraction is used in the denominator since CFDout2 is negative). The Pixie-16 DSP computes the CFD final value as follows and stores it in the output data stream for online or offline analysis.



Where N is scaling factor, which equals to 32768 for 100 MHz modules and 16384 for 250 MHz modules, respectively.

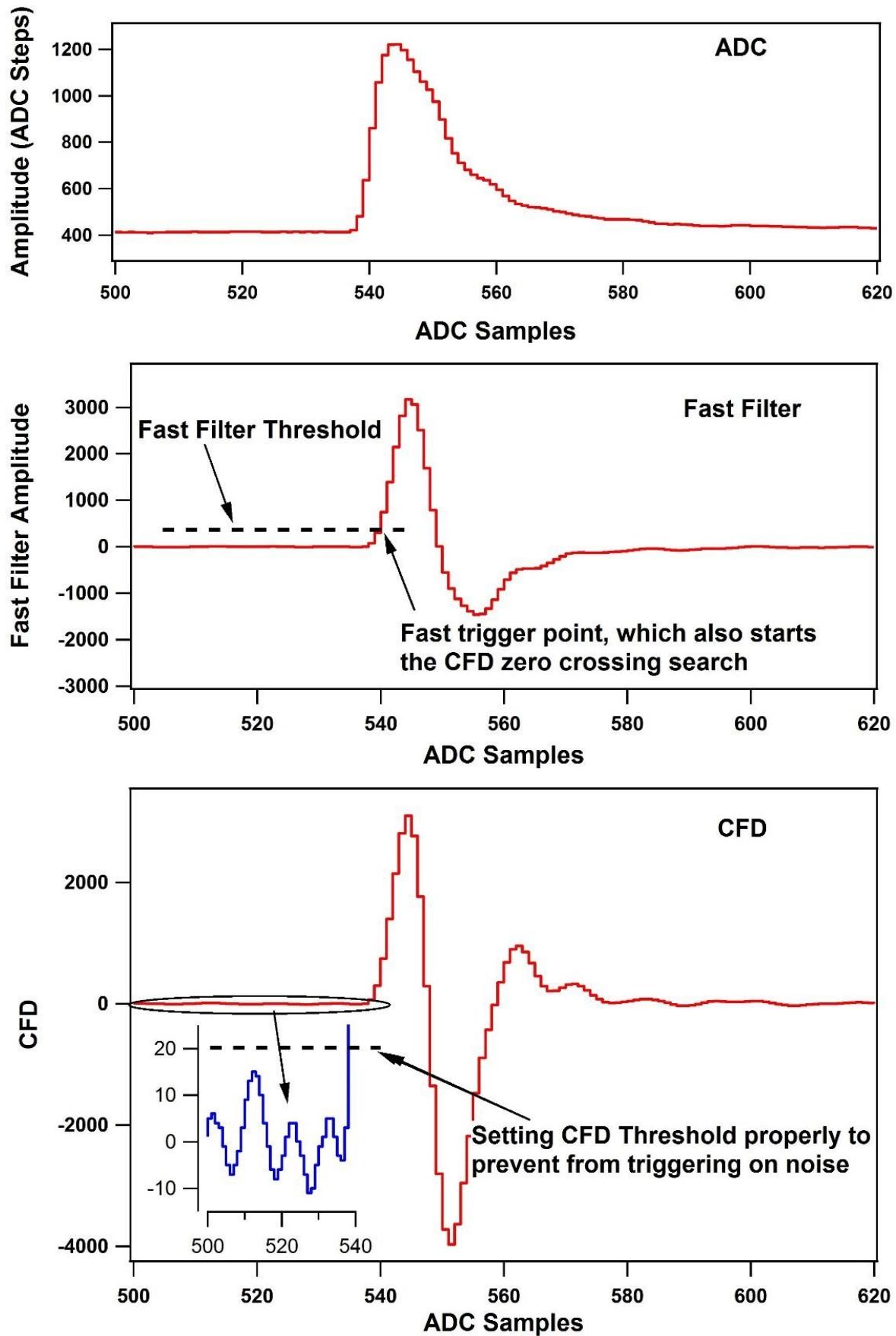


Figure shows a sample ADC trace, its fast filter response and its CFD response, respectively.

The top figure shows a raw ADC trace. After computing the fast filter response on the raw ADC trace using Equation $FF[i]$, the fast filter response is compared against the fast filter threshold as shown in the middle figure. The ADC sample where the fast filter response crosses the fast filter threshold is called the fast trigger point, which also starts the search for the CFD zero crossing point.

The CFD response is computed using Equation $CFD[i + D]$ and is shown in the bottom figure (for actual implementation in the firmware, the fast filter response FF is delayed slightly before being used for computing the CFD response so that there are sufficient number of CFD response points to look for the zero crossing point after the fast trigger). To prevent premature CFD trigger as a result of the noise in the CFD response before the actual trigger, a DSP parameter called `CFDThresh` is used to suppress those noise-caused zero crossing. However, if a zero crossing point cannot be found within a certain period after the fast trigger (typically 32 clock cycles), e.g., due to unnecessarily high `CFDThresh`, a forced CFD Trigger will be issued and a flag will be set in an event header word to indicate that the recorded CFD time for this event is invalid.

However, the event will still have a valid timestamp which is latched by the fast filter trigger when fast filter crosses over the trigger threshold. The aforementioned CFD parameters correspond to the following DSP parameters.

CFD Parameters	DSP Parameters
FL	FastLength
FG	FastGap
Fast Filter Threshold	FastThresh
D	CFDDelay
W	CFDScale (valid values: 0, 1, 2, ... and 7)
CFD Threshold	CFDThresh

Figure: Corresponding DSP Parameters for the CFD Parameters

[info] 250 MHz

In the 250 MHz Pixie-16 modules, the event timestamp is counted with 125 MHz clock ticks, i.e., 8 ns intervals, and two consecutive 250 MHz ADC samples are captured in one 8 ns interval as well.

The CFD trigger also runs at 125 MHz, but the CFD zero crossing point is still reported as a fractional time between two neighboring 250 MHz ADC samples, which are processed by the FPGA in one 125 MHz clock cycle.

However, the CFD zero crossing point could be in either the odd or even clock cycle of the captured 250 MHz ADC waveforms.

Therefore, the firmware outputs a "CFD trigger source" bit in the output data stream to indicate whether the CFD zero crossing point is in the odd or even clock cycle of the captured 250 MHz ADC waveforms.

[info] 100 MHz

In the 100 MHz Pixie-16 modules, event timestamp, CFD trigger, and ADC waveform capture are all carried out with the same 100 MHz clock. So there is no need to report "CFD trigger source" for the 100 MHz Pixie-16 modules.

500 MHz modules

The CFD algorithm discussed in the previous section for the 100 MHz and 250 MHz Pixie-16 modules can also be written in the following format:



Where $a(i)$ is the ADC trace data, k is the index, and w , B , D , and L are CFD parameters.

The CFD algorithm implemented in the 500 MHz Pixie-16 modules is special when compared to the one implemented in the 100 MHz and 250 MHz Pixie-16 modules in terms of the ability to adjust parameters w, B, D, and L.

The reason for this is that in the 500 MHz Pixie-16 modules, ADC data that come into the FPGA at the speed of 500 MHz is first slowed down with a ratio of 1:5, in other words, the FPGA captures 5 ADC samples at the rate of 100 MHz, i.e., every 10 ns. The FPGA then tries to find the CFD trigger point between any two adjacent 2-ns ADC samples within that 10 ns by first building sums of ADC samples and then calculating differences between delayed and non-delayed sums until the zero crossing point is found. However, in the 500 MHz Pixie-16 modules, the FPGA does not have enough resources to build sums for 5 ADC samples in parallel with variable delays. Therefore, the CFD algorithm for the 500 MHz modules was implemented using a set of fixed CFD parameters as shown in Table *Fixed CFD Parameter Values for 500 MHz Pixie-16 Modules*. Tests show these fixed parameters give best performance for LaBr₃(Ce) detectors.

CFD Parameters	Fixed Values for 500 MHz Modules
w	1
B	5
D	5
L	1

Figure: Fixed CFD Parameter Values for 500 MHz Pixie-16 Modules

The CFD time given by the 500 MHz Pixie-16 modules consists of two parts: a shift within the 5 ADC samples and a fractional time between two ADC samples where the CFD zero crossing occurred. The shift within the 5 ADC samples is reported as the 3-bit CFD trigger source[2:0] is defined as follows.

CFD Trigger Source [2:0]	Zero Crossing Point (ZCP) Location
000	ZCP occurred between the 5th ADC sample of the previous 5-sample group and the 1st ADC sample of the current 5-sample group
001	ZCP occurred between the 1th ADC sample of the current 5-sample group and the 2nd ADC sample of the current 5-sample group
010	ZCP occurred between the 2nd ADC sample of the current 5-sample group and the 3rd ADC sample of the current 5-sample group
011	ZCP occurred between the 3rd ADC sample of the current 5-sample group and the 4th ADC sample of the current 5-sample group
100	ZCP occurred between the 4th ADC sample of the current 5-sample group and the 5th ADC sample of the current 5-sample group
101	Not used
110	Not used
111	CFD trigger is forced, so CFD time is invalid

Figure: Meanings of the CFD Trigger Source for 500 MHz Pixie-16 Modules

The CFD fractional time is given as follows:



QDC

ch #	QDC len0[us]	QDC len1[us]	QDC len2[us]	QDC len3[us]	QDC len4[us]	QDC len5[us]	QDC len6[us]	QDC len7[us]
0	0.30	0.63	0.88	1.13	1.38	1.63	1.88	2.13
1	0.30	0.63	0.88	1.13	1.38	1.63	1.88	2.13
2	0.30	0.63	0.88	1.13	1.38	1.63	1.88	2.13
3	0.30	0.63	0.88	1.13	1.38	1.63	1.88	2.13
4	0.30	0.63	0.88	1.13	1.38	1.63	1.88	2.13
5	0.30	0.63	0.88	1.13	1.38	1.63	1.88	2.13
6	0.30	0.63	0.88	1.13	1.38	1.63	1.88	2.13
7	0.30	0.63	0.88	1.13	1.38	1.63	1.88	2.13
8	0.30	0.63	0.88	1.13	1.38	1.63	1.88	2.13
9	0.30	0.63	0.88	1.13	1.38	1.63	1.88	2.13
10	0.30	0.63	0.88	1.13	1.38	1.63	1.88	2.13
11	0.30	0.63	0.88	1.13	1.38	1.63	1.88	2.13
12	0.30	0.63	0.88	1.13	1.38	1.63	1.88	2.13
13	0.30	0.63	0.88	1.13	1.38	1.63	1.88	2.13
14	0.30	0.63	0.88	1.13	1.38	1.63	1.88	2.13
15	0.30	0.63	0.88	1.13	1.38	1.63	1.88	2.13

Status: Ready

Module #

Select channel #

Figure: QDC

Eight QDC sums, each of which can have different lengths, are computed in the Signal Processing FPGA of a Pixie-16 module for each channel and the sums are written to the list mode output data stream if the user requests so.

The recording of QDC sums starts at the waveform point which is *Pre-trigger Trace Length* or *Trace Delay* earlier than the trigger point, which is either the CFD trigger or channel fast trigger depending on whether or not CFD trigger mode is enabled.

The eight QDC sums are computed one by one continuously, but they are not overlapping. The recording of QDC sums ends when the eight intervals have all passed.

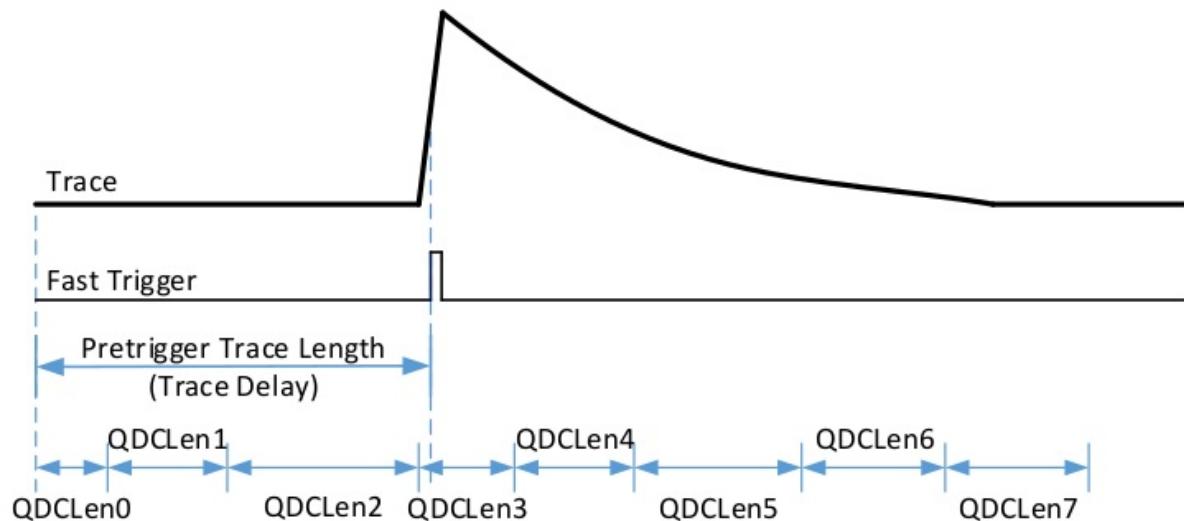


Figure: The 8 QDC sums of a triggered event

Decimation

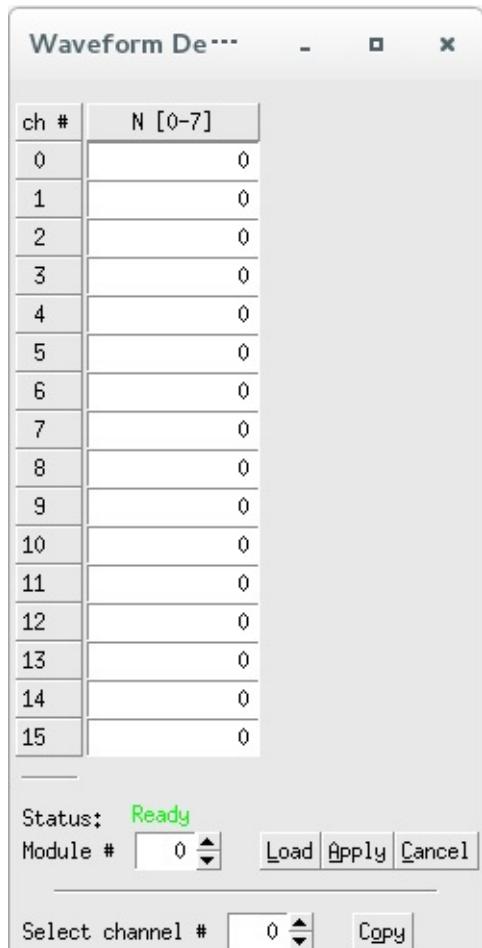


Figure: Decimation

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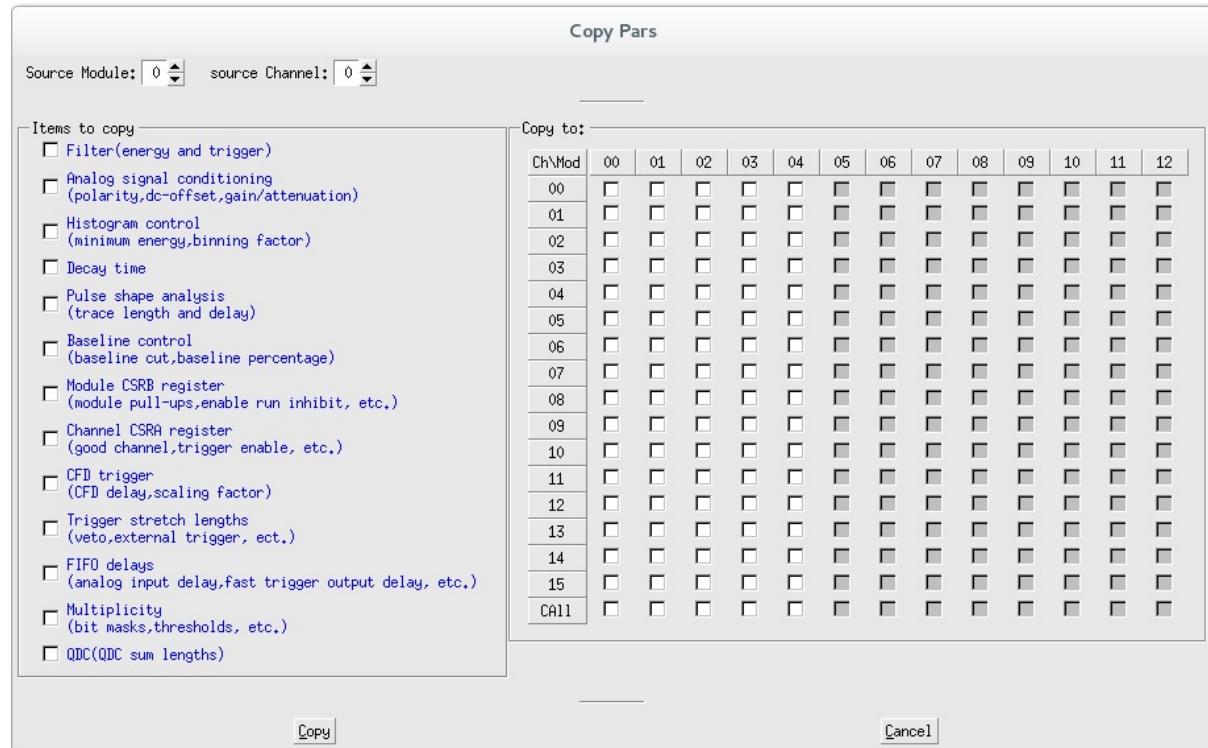


Figure: Copy Pars

.. **TODO** ..

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Save2File

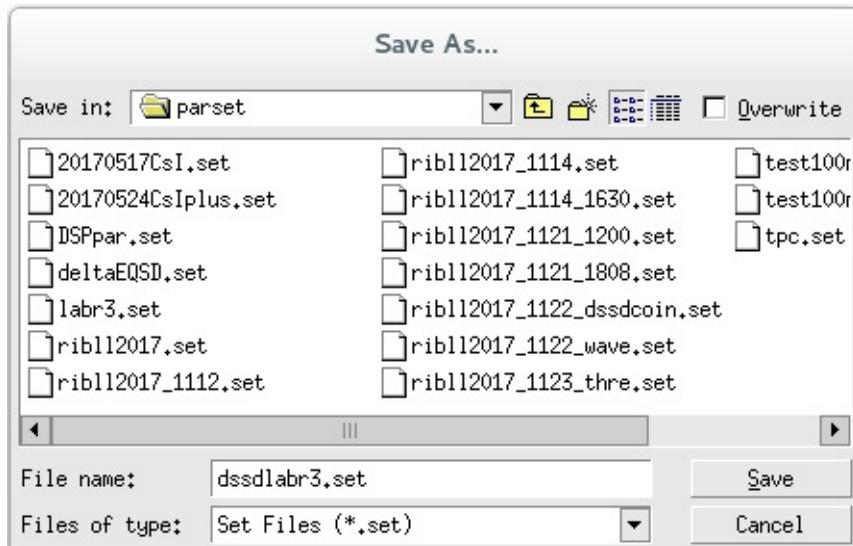


Figure: Save2File

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Expert

The contents in this drop-down column are high-level, and you need to learn to master the acquisition logic.

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Module Variables

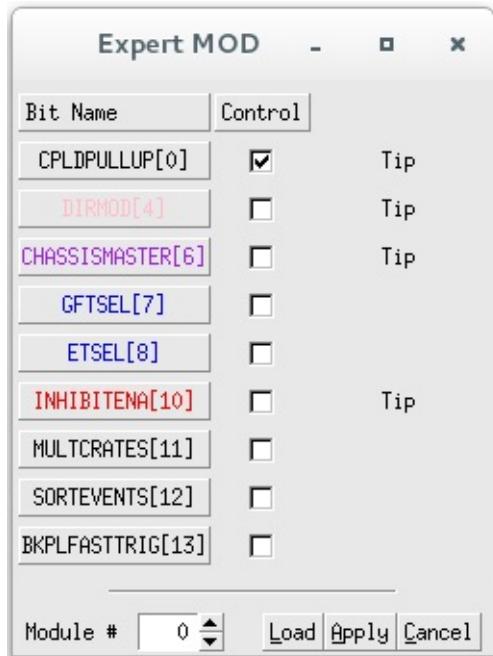


Figure: Module Variables

In addition to distributing the global clock signal, the Pixie-16 rear I/O trigger module can also share global triggers and run synchronization signals. The global trigger signals include the global validation trigger and global fast trigger, plus the Pixie-16 FPGA data storage buffers' full flag signal. The run synchronization signals include synchronous run start and stop signals that can be shared among multiple crates.

In order to enable the distribution of such global triggers and run synchronization signals, certain Pixie-16 parameters have to be set properly. The parameter that controls the trigger distribution and run synchronization is the Module Control Register B (ModCSRB).

ModCSRB is a 32-bit parameter with each of 32 bits controlling different operation modes of the Pixie-16 module.

[info] Trigger Distribution and Run Synchronization

For the System Director module that is installed in the Master crate, bits 0, 4, 6 and 11 of ModCSRB should be set to 1 (checked & enabled).

For the Crate Master module that is installed in the Slave crate, bits 0, 6 and 11 of ModCSRB should be set to 1 (checked & enabled).

For the General modules that are installed in both the Slave crate and Master crate, bit 11 of ModCSRB should be set to 1 (checked & enabled).

Register definition

Module Control Register B affecting the module as a whole.

- bit 0 - MODCSRB_CPLDPULLUP

- Enable pullups for PXI trigger lines on the backplane through an onboard CPLD.
- With the pullups, those PXI trigger lines default to logic high state.
- Only when one module actively pulls a line to logic low state will such a line be in the low state.
- Therefore signals transmitted over those PXI trigger lines are actively low signals.
- **Note: enable this bit only for one module per crate (e.g. the crate master module)**
- bit 4 - MODCSRB_DIRMOD
 - Set this module as the Director module so that it can send triggers, trace and header DPM full signal and run synchronization signal to all crates through the rear I/O trigger modules.
 - Here triggers include fast trigger and validation trigger
 - **Note: enable this bit only for one module among all crates (e.g. the system director module in multi-crate configuration)**
- bit 6 - MODCSRB_CHASSISMASTER
 - Set this module as the chassis master module so that it can send triggers, trace and header DPM full signal and run synchronization signal to the backplane of the local crate.
 - Here triggers include fast trigger and validation trigger
 - **Note: enable this bit only for one module per crate(e.g. the crate master module)**
- bit 7 - MODCSRB_GFTSEL
 - Select external fast trigger source(=1: external validation trigger, =0: external fast trigger, in case these two signals are swapped at the Pixie-16 front panel input connectors)
- bit 8 - MODCSRB_ETSEL
 - Select external validation trigger source(=1: external fast trigger, =0: external validation trigger, in case these two signals are swapped at the Pixie-16 front panel input connectors)
- bit 10 - MODCSRB_INHIBITENA
 - Enable(=1) or disable(=0) the use of external INHIBIT signal.
 - When enabled, the external INHIBIT signal in the logic high state will prevent the run from starting until this external INHIBIT signal goes to logic low state.
- bit 11 - MODCSRB_MULTCRATES
 - Set this module to run in the multi-crate mode(=1) or in the local-crate mode(=0).
 - If the module is running in multi-crate mode, it will use the trace and header DPM full signal and run synchronization signal that are generated and distributed among multiple crates.
 - If the module is running in local-crate mode, it will use the trace and header DPM full signal and run synchronization signal generated in the local crate.
- bit 12 - MODCSRB_SORTEVENTS
 - Sort(=1) or do not sort(=0) events from all 16 channels of a Pixie-16 module based on the timestamps of the events, before storing the events in the external FIFO.
 - Note: all 16 channels must have the same DAQ parameters setting to use this feature
- bit 13 - MODCSRB_BKPLFASTTRIG
 - Enable(=1) or disable(=0) the sending of 16 local fast triggers to the 16 lines on the backplane of the crate.
 - **Note: only one module can enable this option in each PCI bus segment of a crate(not limited to the crate master module, e.g. any module in each PCI bus segment)**

CSRA

Ch #	FTS	MSE	GC	CSE	BDA	SP	CTV	HE	TC	EQS	ECT	MVT	ERB	CVT	IR	NPR	IPR	NTL	GTS	CVS	MVS	ETS
0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
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7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
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CAll	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Module #

Figure: CSRA

- The yellow FTS and GTS combinations are used to select the channel fast trigger:
 - When both are not selected, it is local fast trigger.
 - When selecting FTS, it is a latched module fast trigger.
 - FTS is not selected, GTS is selected as a latched channel validation trigger.
- Blue MSE, CSE, MVT, CVT are used to select module/channel validation trigger:
 - MVT is the module validation trigger.
 - CVT is the channel validation trigger.
 - MSE select module validation trigger depends on System FPGA or front panel module GATE.
 - CSE selection channel validation trigger depends on System FPGA or front panel channel GATE.
- The pink NPR, IPR combination is used to select the treatment of the pileup event:
 - All events are logged when both are not selected, and the accumulated event energy value is invalid.
 - NPR selection does not record stacking events when IPR is not selected.
 - When the NPR is not selected, the event record waveform is accumulated, and the waveform is not recorded when it is not stacked.
 - When both NPR and IPR are selected, only the stacked events are recorded.
- Green CTV, CVS, MVS are used to select module/channel veto:
 - MVS select module veto depending on the front panel module GATE or module validation trigger.
 - CVS select channel veto depending on the front panel channel GATE or channel validation trigger.
 - CTV is whether to enable channel trigger veto.
- The Red contents are the basic settings.
 - Black NTL is to keep the waveform out of range.
 - Black ETS is to record the data of the external clock.
- The remaining BDA does not need to be selected, HE does not matter.

Register definition

Channel Control Register A affecting each channel individually

- bit 0 - CCSRA_FTRIGSEL
 - Channel fast trigger selection(=1: module fast trigger from the System FPGA; =0: the selection depends on the value of another bit CCSRA_GROUPTRIGSEL – if CCSRA_GROUPTRIGSEL = 1, select the channel validation trigger from the System FPGA, and if CCSRA_GROUPTRIGSEL = 0, select this channel’s local fast trigger)
- bit 1 - CCSRA_EXTTRIGSEL
 - Module validation trigger selection(=1: module gate input from the Pixie-16 front panel Module Gate LVDS connector; =0: module validation trigger from the System FPGA)
- bit 2 - CCSRA_GOOD
 - Set this channel as a Good channel(=1) or a not Good channel(=0).
 - **When a channel is set to be a not Good channel, it still generates local fast triggers, which could be used in multiplicity computation, etc., but this channel will not record list mode data or MCA data, and will not update its baseline value**
- bit 3 - CCSRA_CHANTRIGSEL
 - Channel validation signal selection(=1: channel gate input from the Pixie-16 front panel Channel Gate LVDS connector; =0:channel validation trigger from the System FPGA)
- bit 4 - CCSRA_SYNCDATAAACQ
 - Choose the level of synchronous data acquisition for this channel(=1: stops taking data when the trace or header DPM for any channel of any Pixie-16 module in the system is full; =0: stops taking data only when the trace or header DPM for this channel of this Pixie-16 module is full)
- bit 5 - CCSRA_POLARITY
 - Choose this channel’s input signal polarity(=1: invert input signal’s polarity; =0: do not invert input signal’s polarity).
 - **Please note in Pixie-16, signal processing requires positive rising input signal. So if input signal has a negative falling edge, it should be inverted by setting this CCSRA_POLARITY bit to 1**
- bit 6 - CCSRA_VETOENA
 - Enable(=1) or disable(=0) this channel’s veto.
 - If veto is enabled, this channel’s fast trigger will be vetoed by either the module veto signal(see bit 20 CCSRA_MODVETOSEL below) or channel veto signal(see bit 19 CCSRA_CHANVETOSEL below).
 - But if veto is disabled, this channel’s fast trigger will not be vetoed by either veto signal, even if either veto signal is present
- bit 7 - CCSRA_HISTOE
 - Enable(=1) or disable(=0) the histogramming of pulse energy values in the onboard MCA memory.
 - However, the current Pixie-16 firmware always histograms pulse energy values in the onboard MCA memory.
 - So this CCSRA_HISTOE is essentially not in use at the moment
- bit 8 - CCSRA_TRACEENA
 - Enable(=1) or disable(=0) trace capture in the list mode run for this channel
- bit 9 - CCSRA_QDCENA
 - Enable(=1) or disable(=0) QDC sums recording in the list mode run for this channel.
 - There are a total of 8 QDC sums for each event
- bit 10 - CCSRA_CFDMODE
 - Enable(=1) or disable(=0) CFD trigger in the list mode run for this channel.
 - CFD trigger is used to latch sub-sample timing for the event time of arrival or timestamp
- bit 11 - CCSRA_GLOBTRIG
 - Enable(=1) or disable(=0) the requirement of module validation trigger for this channel.
 - If enabled, only when module validation trigger overlaps the channel fast trigger will the events be recorded for this channel
- bit 12 - CCSRA_ESUMSENA
 - Enable(=1) or disable(=0) the recording of raw energy sums and baseline values in the list mode run for this channel.

- There are a total of three raw energy sums and one baseline value for each event.
- **Please note the baseline value is stored in the format of 32-bit IEEE float point(IEEE 754)**
- bit 13 - CCSRA_CHANTRIG
 - Enable(=1) or disable(=0) the requirement of channel validation trigger for this channel.
 - If enabled, only when channel validation trigger overlaps the channel fast trigger will the events be recorded for this channel
- bit 14 - CCSRA_ENARELAY
 - Switch between two attenuations or gains for the input signal in this channel through an input relay(=1: close the input relay resulting in no input signal attenuation; =0: open the input relay resulting in a 1/4 input signal attenuation)
- bit 15/16 - CCSRA_PILEUPCTRL/CCSRA_INVERSEPILEUP
 - Control normal pileup rejection(bit 15) and inverse pileup rejection(bit 16) for list mode runs:
 - 1) Bits [16:15] = 00, record all events
 - 2) Bits [16:15] = 01, only record single events, i.e., reject piled up events
 - 3) Bits [16:15] = 10, record everything for piled up events, but will not record trace for single events even if trace recording is enabled, i.e., only record event header
 - 4) Bits [16:15] = 11, only record piled up events, i.e., reject single events
 - In all cases, if the event is piled up, no energy will be computed for such event
- bit 17 - CCSRA_ENAENERGYCUT
 - Enable(=1) or disable(=0) the “no traces for large pulses” feature.
 - If enabled, trace will not be recorded if the event energy is larger than the value set in DSP parameter EnergyLow
- bit 18 - CCSRA_GROUPTRIGSEL
 - Select channel fast trigger – this bit works together with the CCSRA_FTRIGSEL bit(bit 0): if CCSRA_FTRIGSEL=1, this CCSRA_GROUPTRIGSEL bit has no effect; if CCSRA_FTRIGSEL=0, then if CCSRA_GROUPTRIGSEL=1, select the channel validation trigger from the System FPGA, and if CCSRA_GROUPTRIGSEL=0, select this channel’s local fast trigger
- bit 19 - CCSRA_CHANVETOSEL
 - Channel veto signal selection(=1: channel validation trigger from the System FPGA; =0: channel gate input from the Pixie-16 front panel Channel Gate LVDS connector)
- bit 20 - CCSRA_MODVETOSEL
 - Module veto signal selection(=1: module validation trigger from the System FPGA; =0: module gate input from the Pixie-16 front panel Module Gate LVDS connector)
- bit 21 - CCSRA_EXTTSENA
 - Enable(=1) or disable(=0) the recording of the 48-bit external clock timestamp in the event header during list mode run for this channel

Logic Set

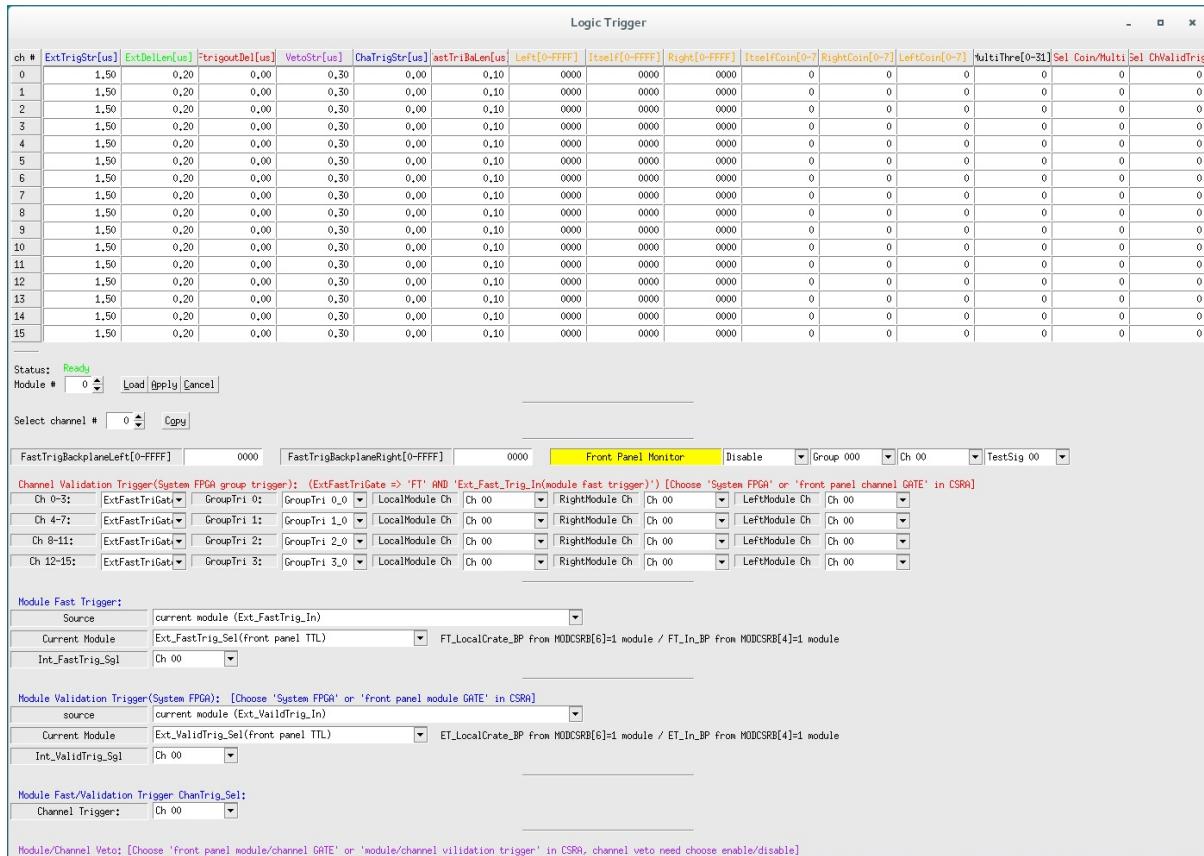


Figure: Logic Set

TODO

			Range[us]
1	Fast trigger stretch length	FT门宽	0.01-40.95
2	Fast trigger delay length	FT延迟	0-5.11
3	Extern delay	采集信号延迟	0-5.11
4	External trigger stretch length		0.01-40.95
5	Channel trigger stretch length		0.01-40.95
6	Veto stretch length		0.01-40.95

Figure: stretch length

Monitor

The adjustment in this drop-down column is to monitor the waveform noise level, baseline distribution, and so on.

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Hist & XDT

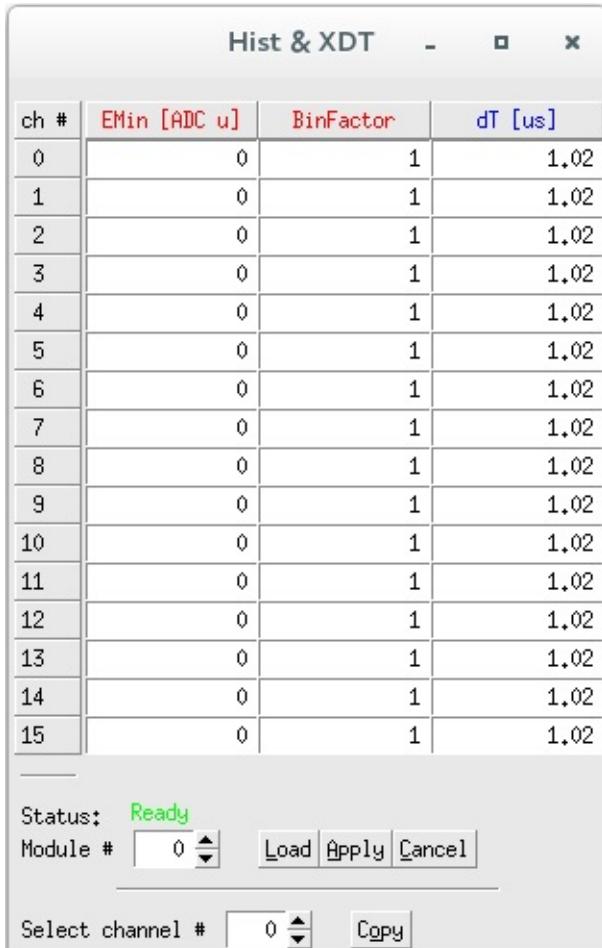


Figure: Hist & XDT

The binning factor controls the number of MCA bins in the spectrum. Energies are computed as 16 bit numbers, allowing in principle 64K MCA bins.

However, spectrum memory for each channel is limited to 32K bins, so computed energy values are divided by \$2^{binning factor}\$. E_{min} is reserved for a future function to subtract a constant “minimum energy” from the computed energy value before binning to essentially cut off the lower end of the spectrum.

Trace & Baseline

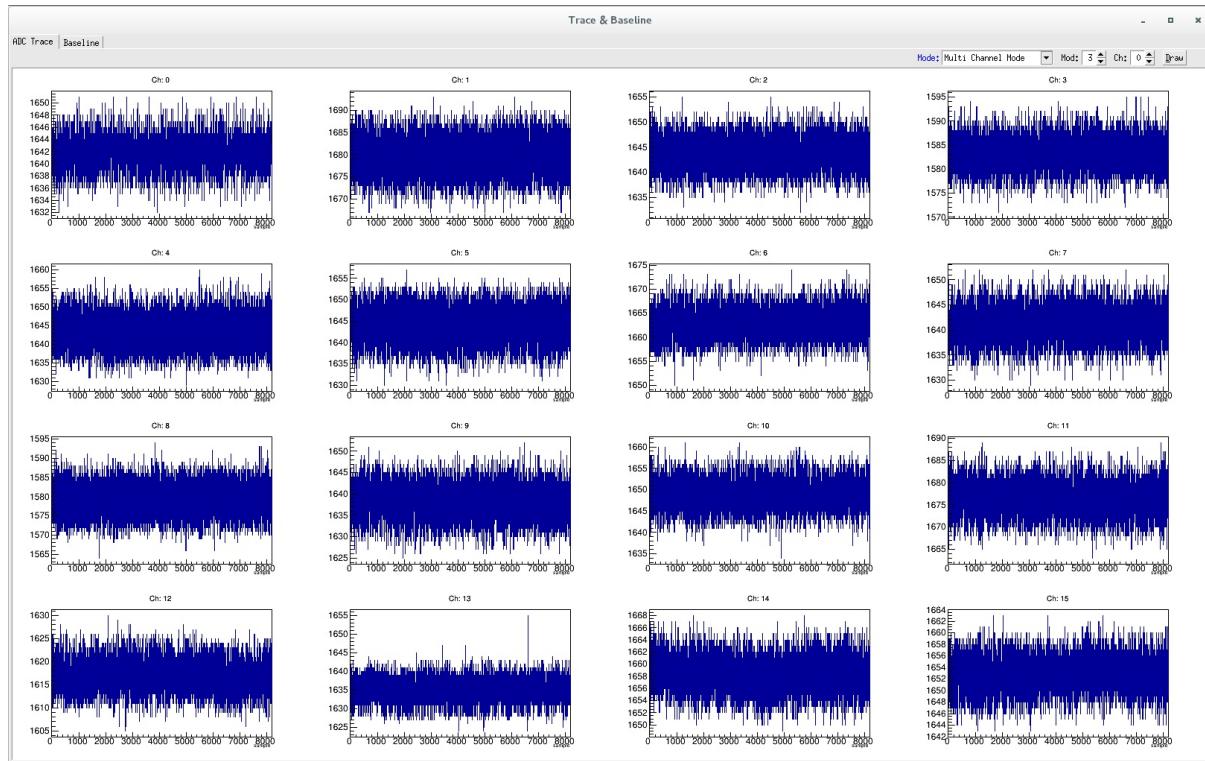


Figure: Trace & Baseline

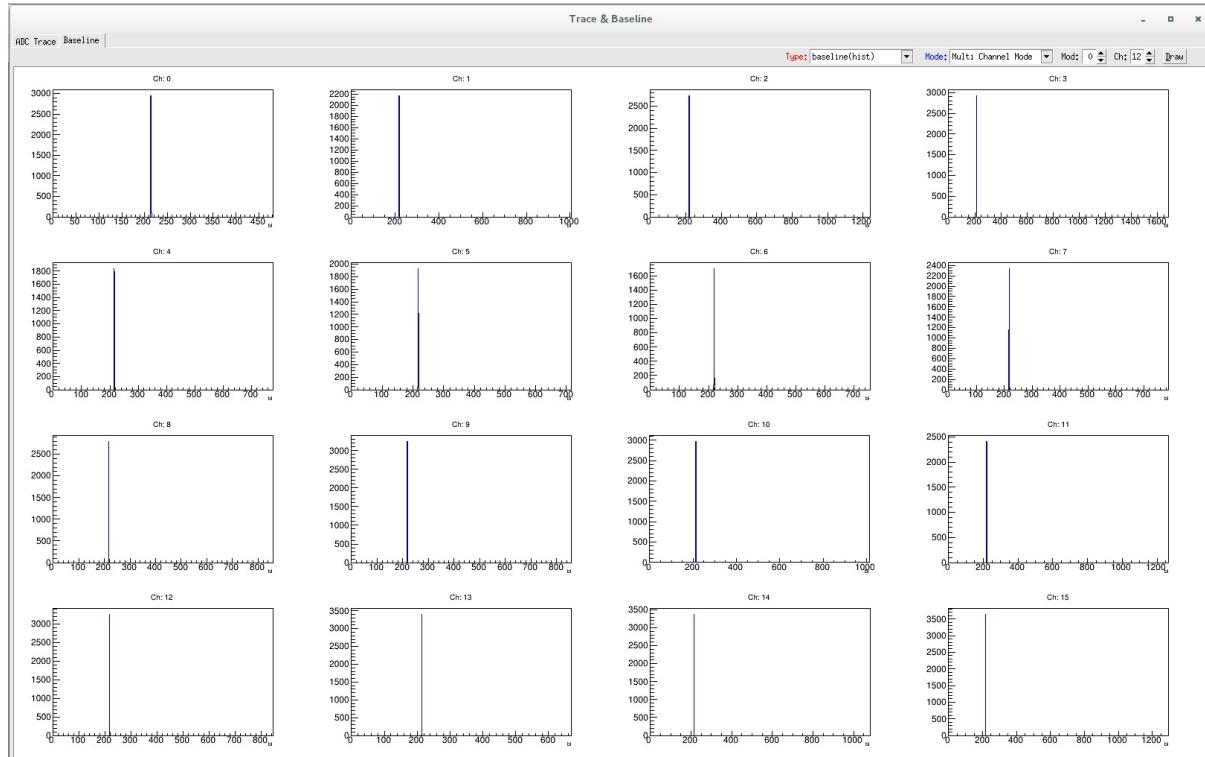


Figure: Trace & Baseline

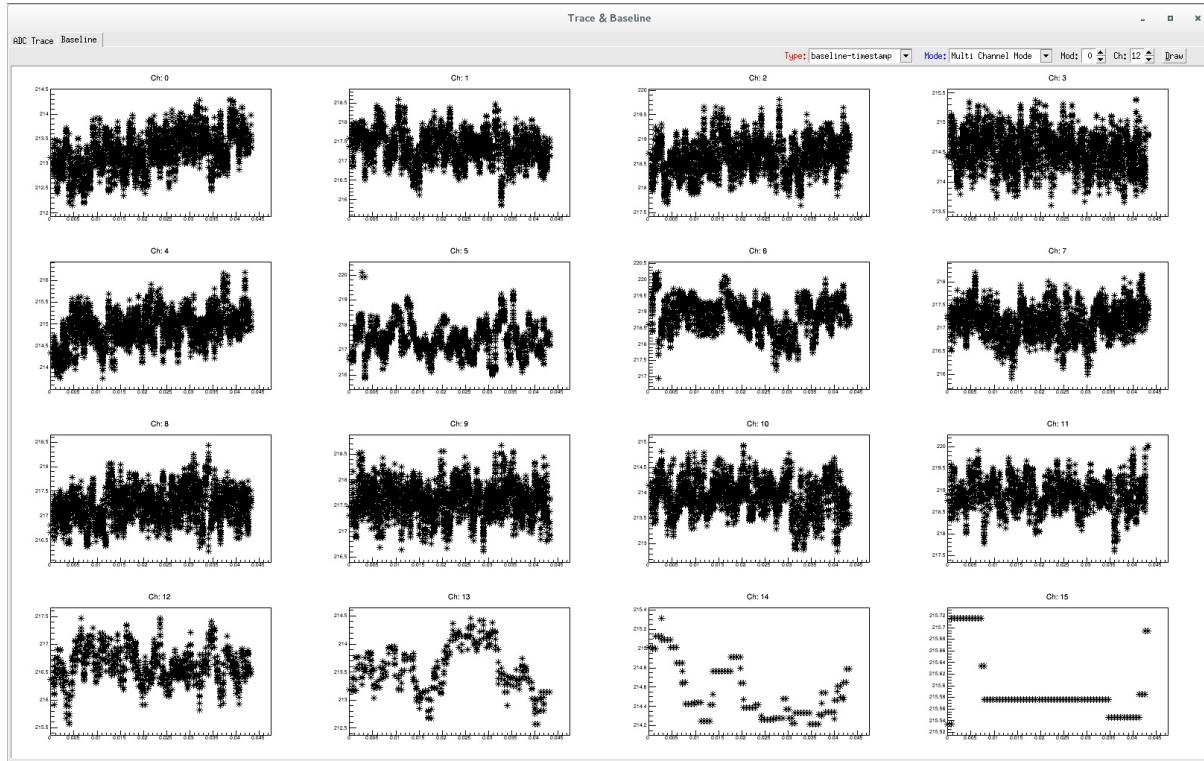


Figure: Trace & Baseline

.. TODO ..

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Offline

The contents in this drop-down column are the offline parameter optimization adjustment.

InitData

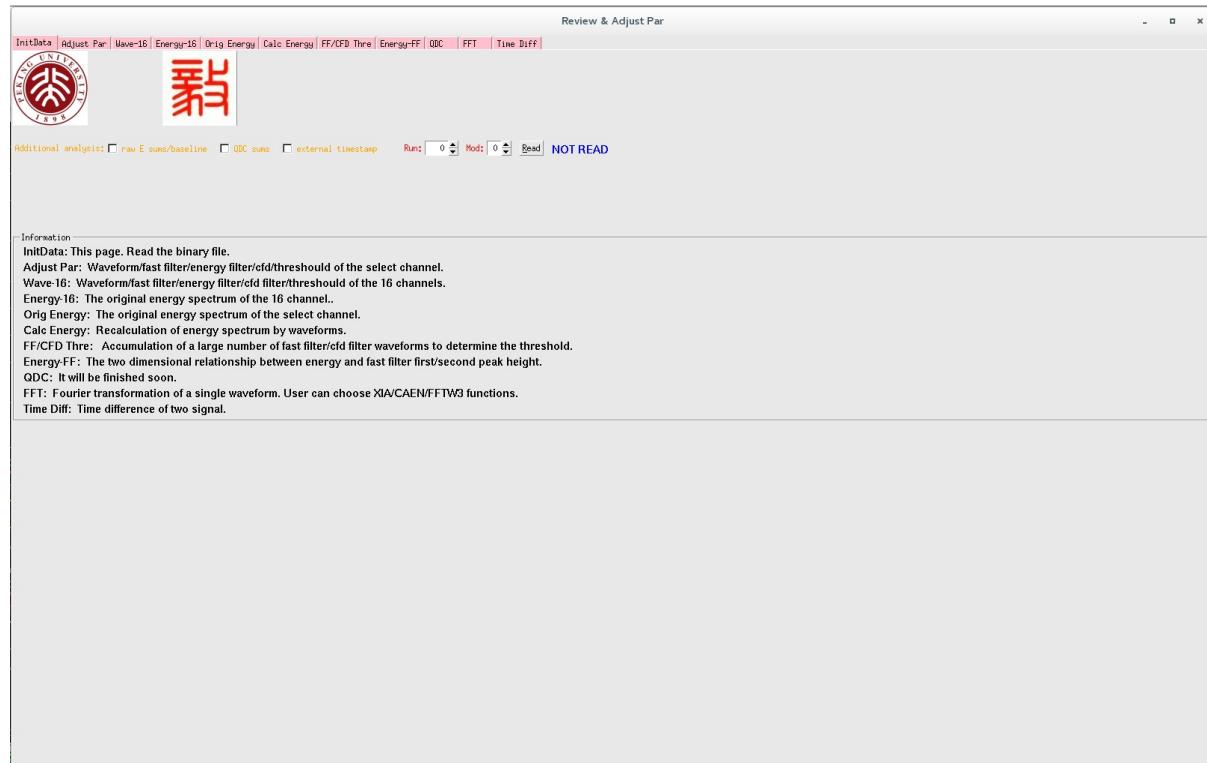


Figure: Adjust Par

- **Run:** Select the file run number to be read, **Mod:** selects to read which module, and the button **Read** loads the file main information (channel address, energy, waveform position, etc.) into the memory.
- Additional analysis: Among the three options, the selection indicates that the information is included when reading the file data into memory. Some analysis methods can only be enabled if this data is read. But the premise is that this information needs to be recorded during data collection.
- **InitData:** This page. Read the binary file.
- **Adjust Par:** Waveform/fast filter/energy filter/cfd/threshold of the select channel.
- **Wave-16:** Waveform/fast filter/energy filter/cfd filter/threshold of the 16 channels.
- **Energy-16:** The original energy spectrum of the 16 channel..
- **Orig Energy:** The original energy spectrum of the select channel.
- **Calc Energy:** Recalculation of energy spectrum by waveforms.
- **FF/CFD Thre:** Accumulation of a large number of fast filter/cfd filter waveforms to determine the threshold.
- **Energy-FF:** The two dimensional relationship between energy and fast filter first/second peak height.
- **QDC:** It will be finished soon.
- **FFT:** Fourier transformation of a single waveform. User can choose XIA/CAEN/FFTW3 functions.
- **Time Diff:** Time difference of two signal.

Adjust Par

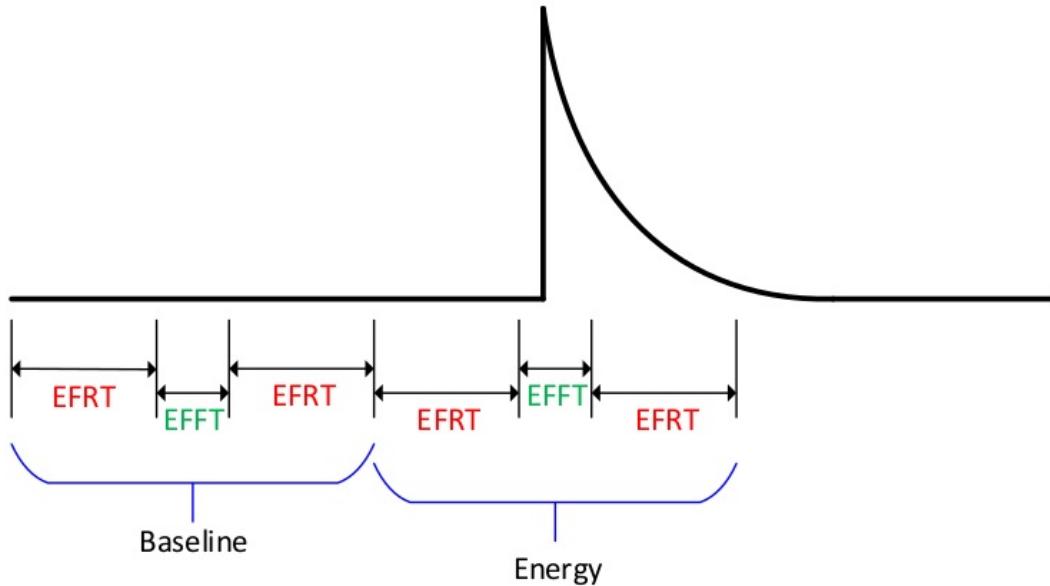


Figure: offlineapi

To calculate the fast filter and slow filter cfd curves offline from the acquired waveform, the following requirements are imposed on the acquired waveform. In the above figure, the calculated energy is the difference between the energy of the algorithm and the baseline of the algorithm. To get the correct trapezoid, the premise is that there is a long enough point in front to calculate the baseline.

In the figure, EFRT stands for Energy Filter Rise Time and EFFT stands for Energy Filter Flat Top.

To compute energy filter response offline, the ideal settings are:

- Total trace length > $2(2 \text{ EFRT} + \text{EFFT})$
- Pre-trigger trace (Trace-delay) length > $(3 * \text{EFRT} + \text{EFFT})$

Of course, this is just one way to calculate the trapezoid. If we record the baseline of the energy trapezoid for each event and use the average of the pre-trigger partial points as the infinite extension to the left of the waveform, then this is not limited by this condition Pre-trigger trace length > $(3 * \text{EFRT} + \text{EFFT})$. In the following pages, when using the Old Baseline method to calculate the energy trapezoid, there is a premise that the pre-trigger trace length requires at least 200 points because the left side of the waveform is averaged by the first 200 points.

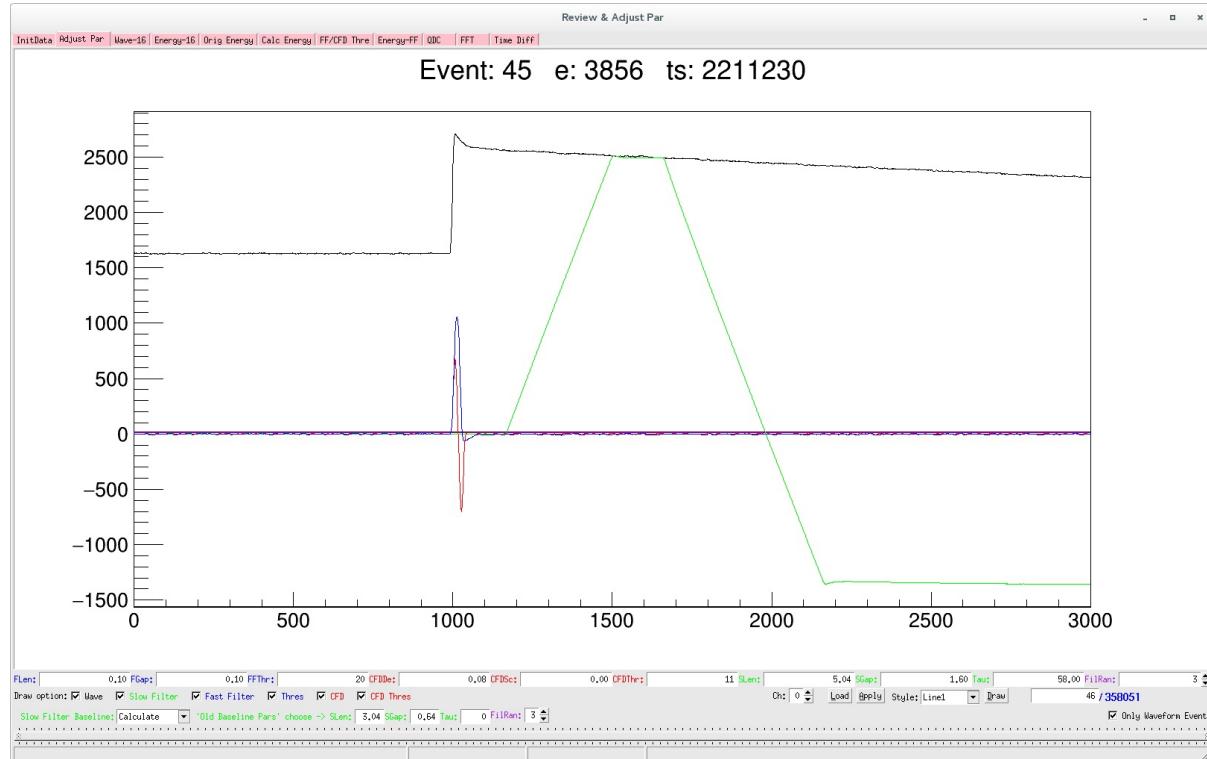


Figure: Adjustpars3

When the acquired waveform pre-trigger trace length $> 3 \times \text{EFRT} + \text{EFFT}$, the pre-trigger trace provides enough points to calculate the baseline, and the SF BL algorithm can choose Calculate, otherwise the Old Baseline algorithm needs to be selected. When recording data with the premise of the Old Baseline algorithm, select to turn on the baseline for the trapezoid and the raw E sums/baseline option for the InitData page. When the Old Baseline algorithm is selected, the next four option parameters take effect, which are the parameters of the energy trapezoid used in the data acquisition.

The green curve in the above figure is a typical condition that does not satisfy the pre-trigger trace length $> 3 \times \text{EFRT} + \text{EFFT}$ when the Calculate algorithm is used. The figure shows a pre-trigger trace length of 10 us, an EFRT of 5.04 us, and an EFFT of 1.60 us.

In this case, you should use the Old Baseline algorithm shown below.

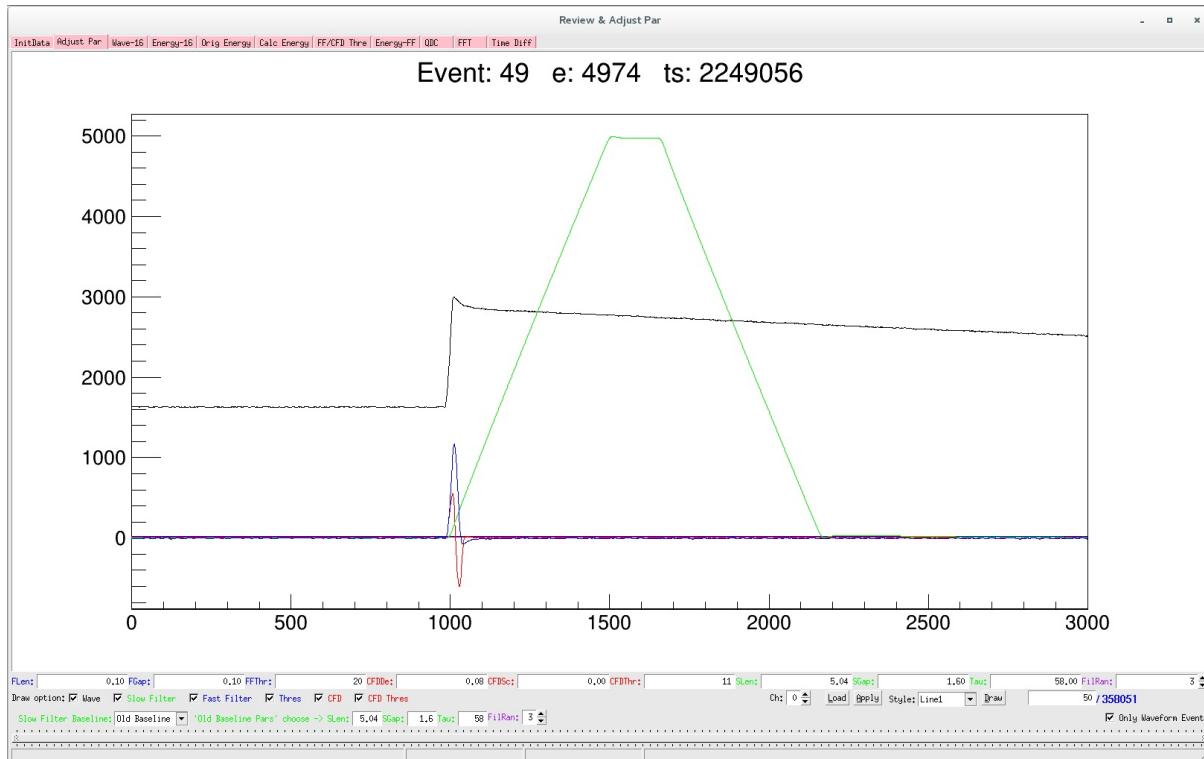


Figure: Adjustpars1

The user can choose to view the channel of the waveform. The button *Load* can read and display the current parameter setting. When modifying the above parameters, you need to press the *Apply* button to make it effective. The button *Draw* is used to display the event waveform of the next channel.

Users can choose to display multiple waveforms in **Wave / Slow Filter / Fast filter / Thres / CFD / CFD Thres** or select the drawing style of the curve.

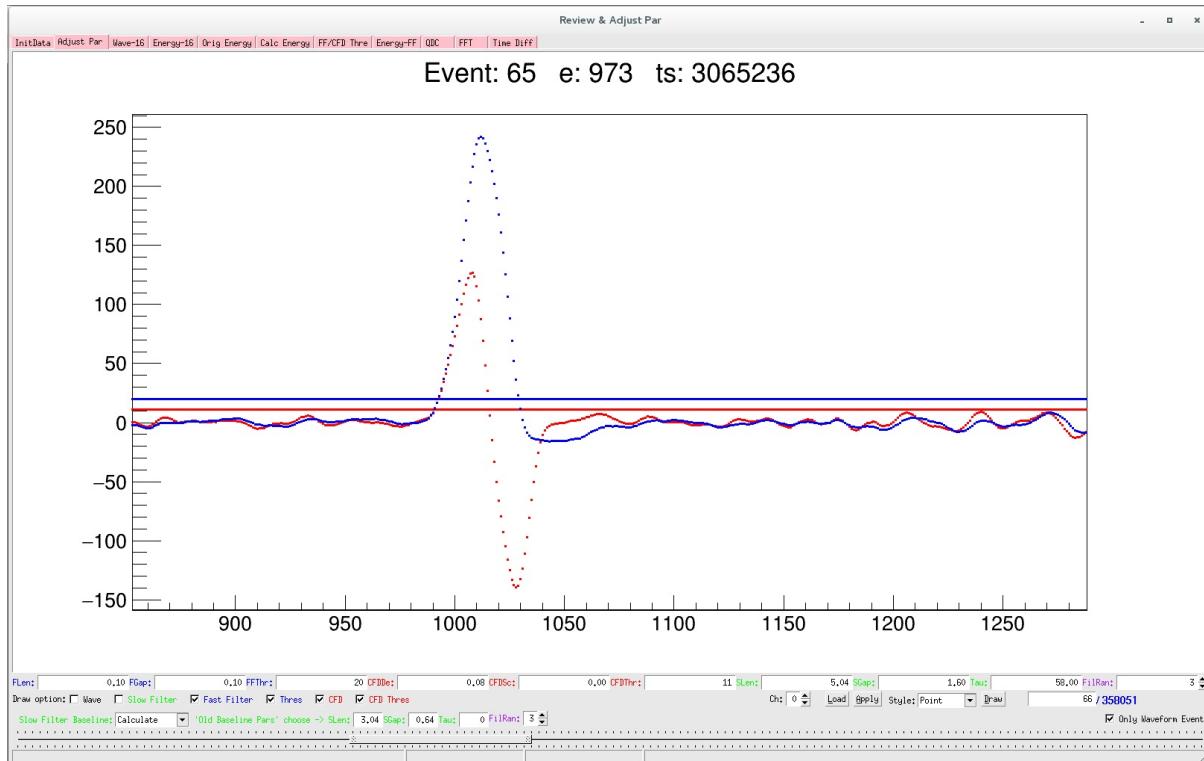


Figure: Adjustpars2

The figure above shows four waveforms , fast filter, Thres, CFD, and CFD Thres. The pattern displays in dots. The lowest level horizontal bar can be dragged at both ends, and the user can pull to control the display range of the waveform abscissa, as shown in the figure of 800 - 1300 points. In this case, clicking the Draw button will hold the specified coordinate range.

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Wave-16

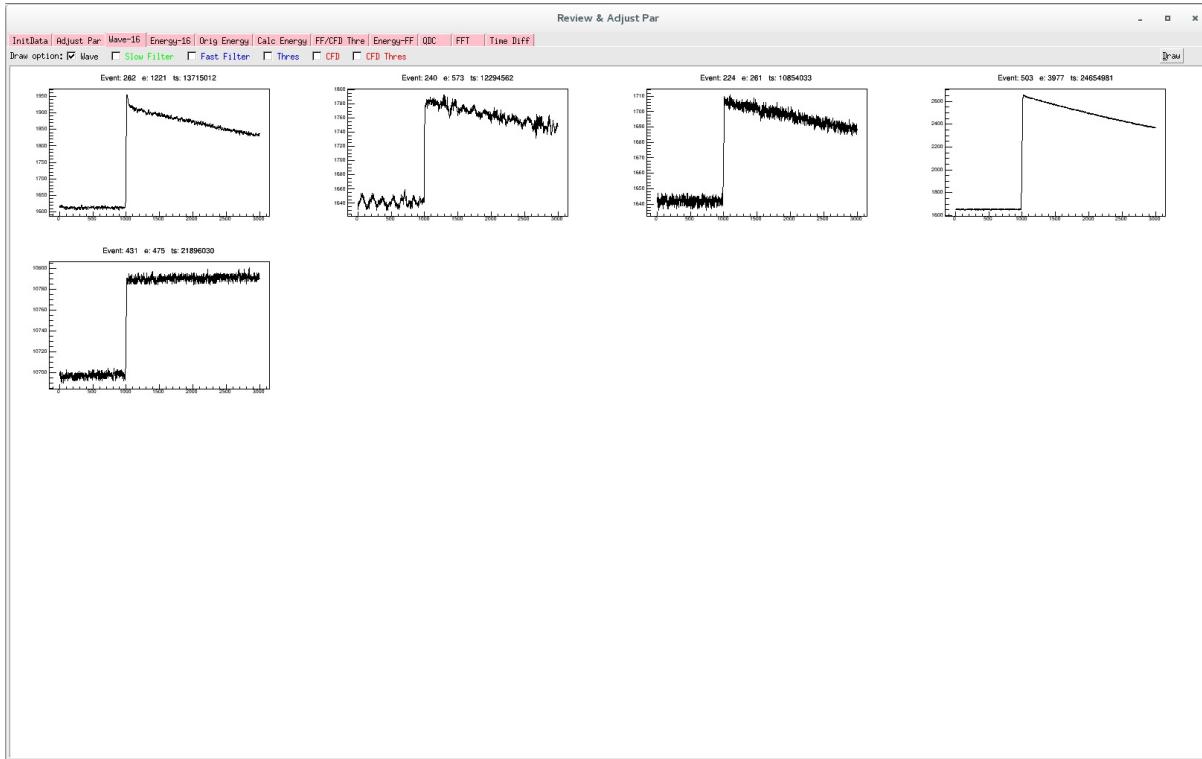


Figure: Waveform16

This page is used to view 16 channels of raw waveforms, filter waveforms, thresholds, and so on. Users can choose to display multiple waveforms in **Wave/Slow Filter/Fast filter/Thres/CFD/CFD Thres** simultaneously.

Through this page, the user can quickly check whether the waveforms of all channels of the module are normal and whether the parameter settings are reasonable. Click the button **Draw** once to display the next waveform for all channels.

It should be noted that when the acquired waveform pre-trigger trace length is greater than $3 \times EFRT + EFFT$, the Slow Filter waveform on this page is correct.

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Energy-16

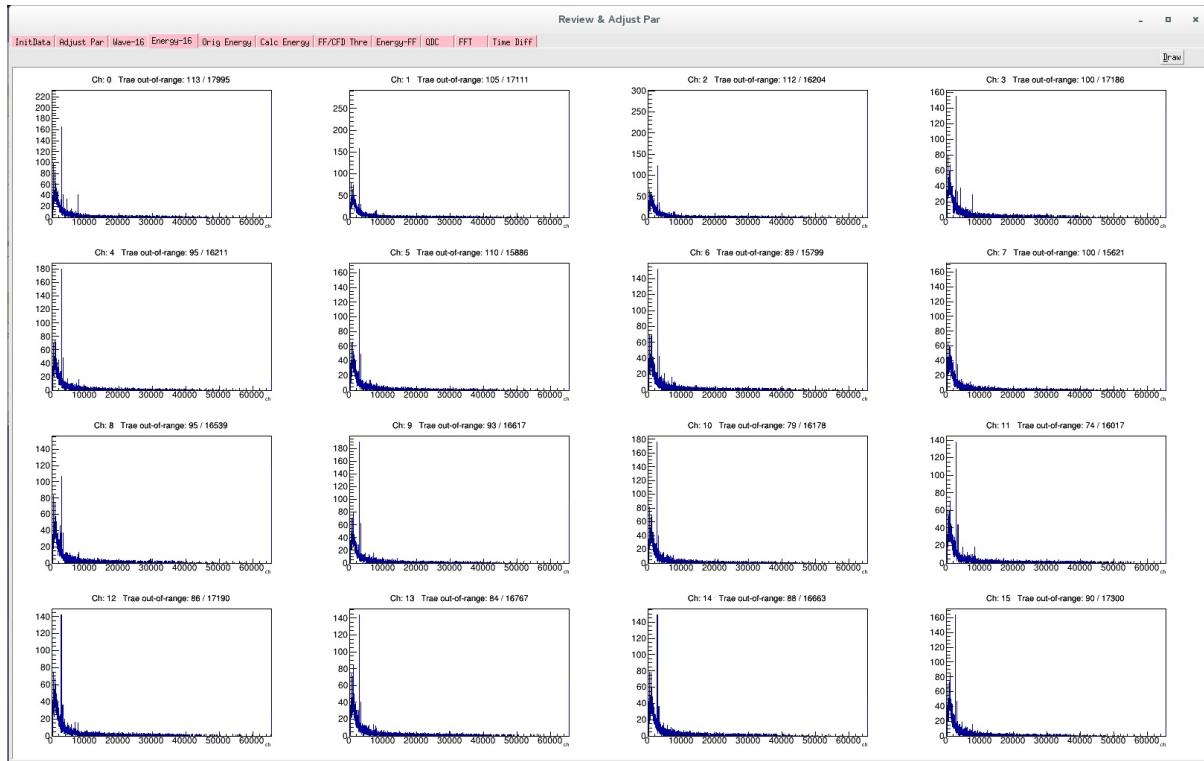


Figure: Energy16

This interface is used to view the 1D spectrum of 16 channels simultaneously. Click the button *Draw* in the top right corner.

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Orig Energy

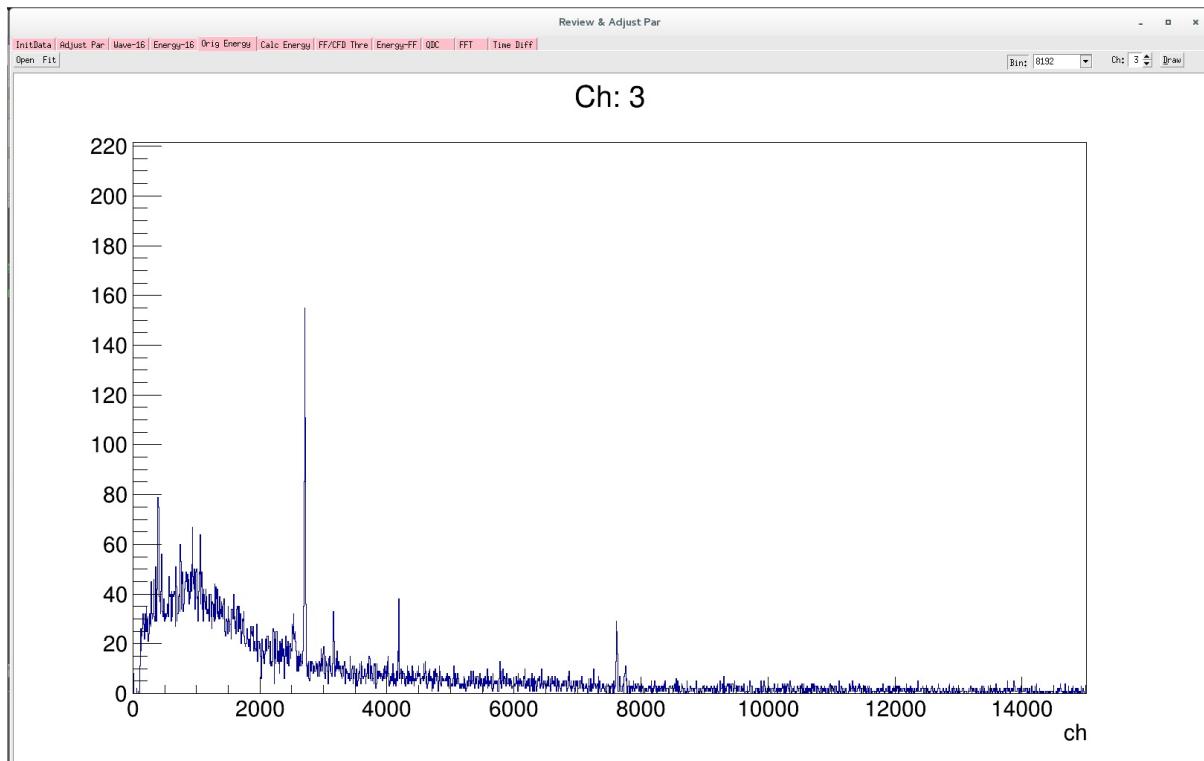


Figure: OrigEnergy

This page is used to quickly view the energy spectrum of a channel. The user selects the number of bins of the spectrum, which represents how many points we can divide 0-65536 into. Select to view the channel and then press the *Draw* button.

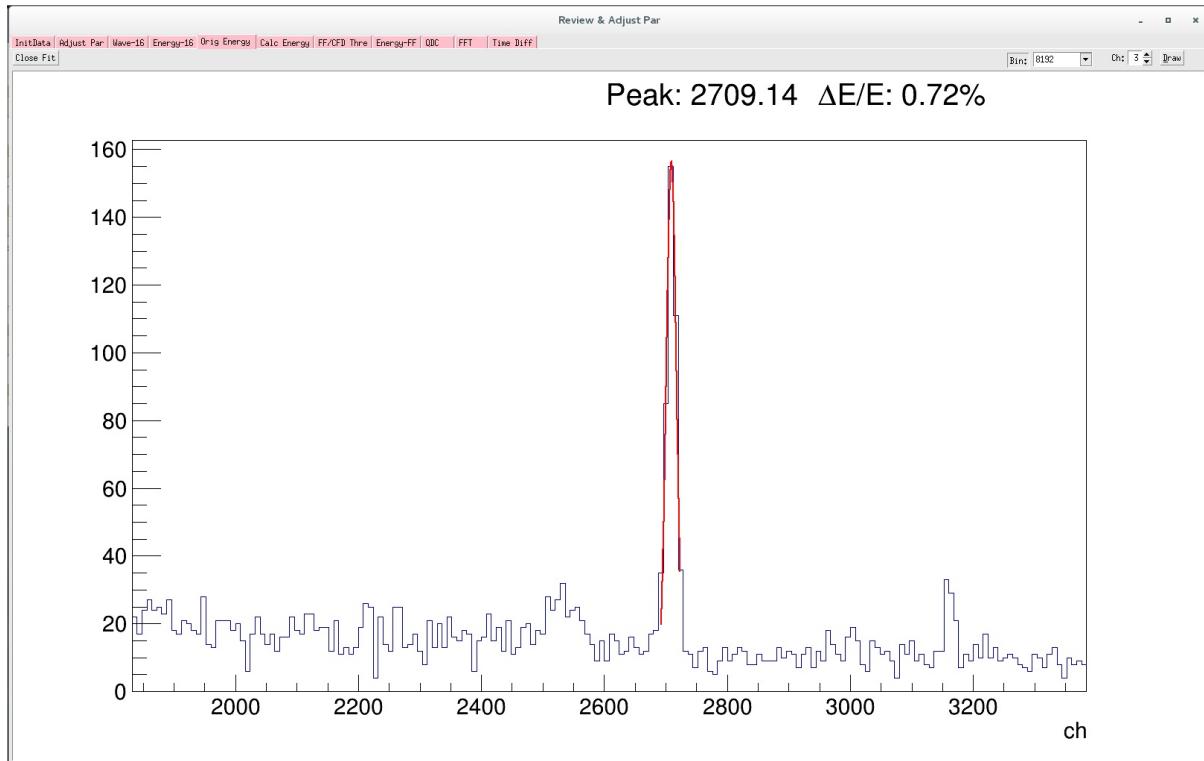


Figure: OrigEnergyFit

The *Open Fit* button in the upper left corner is used for fast Gaussian fitting to see energy resolution. Click the button to turn on the fitting mode, and click the button again to turn it off. Move the mouse to the blue line of the histogram and the mouse cross will become a triangular arrow. The mouse of the triangle arrow clicks on two positions in the histogram, and the interval between the two points is the fitting interval, then the energy resolution can be viewed.

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Calc Energy

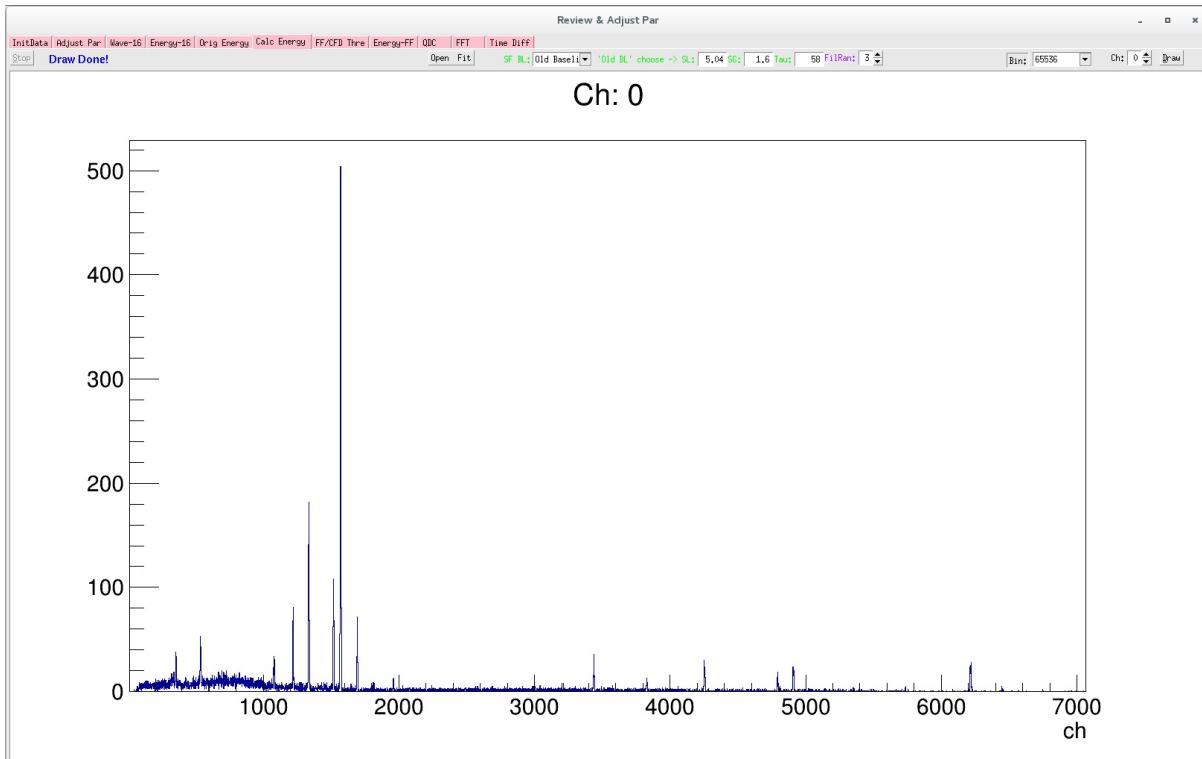


Figure: CalcEnergy

This page recalculates the energy using the acquired waveform. Like the **Adjust Par** page, the SF BL algorithm can choose either the Calculate algorithm or the Old Baseline algorithm.

The fast filter and energy filter parameters used to calculate the energy adopt the setting parameters of the module. The user needs to select the number of bins that the energy about 65536 channels are divided into. You can select 1024/2048/4096/8192/16384/32768/65536. Select the calculated channel and then press the button *Draw* to start the calculation, the upper left corner will display the progress of the calculation, or press the button *Stop* to terminate the calculation early. When the calculation is terminated, the spectrum will be displayed on the artboard.

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FF/CFD Thre

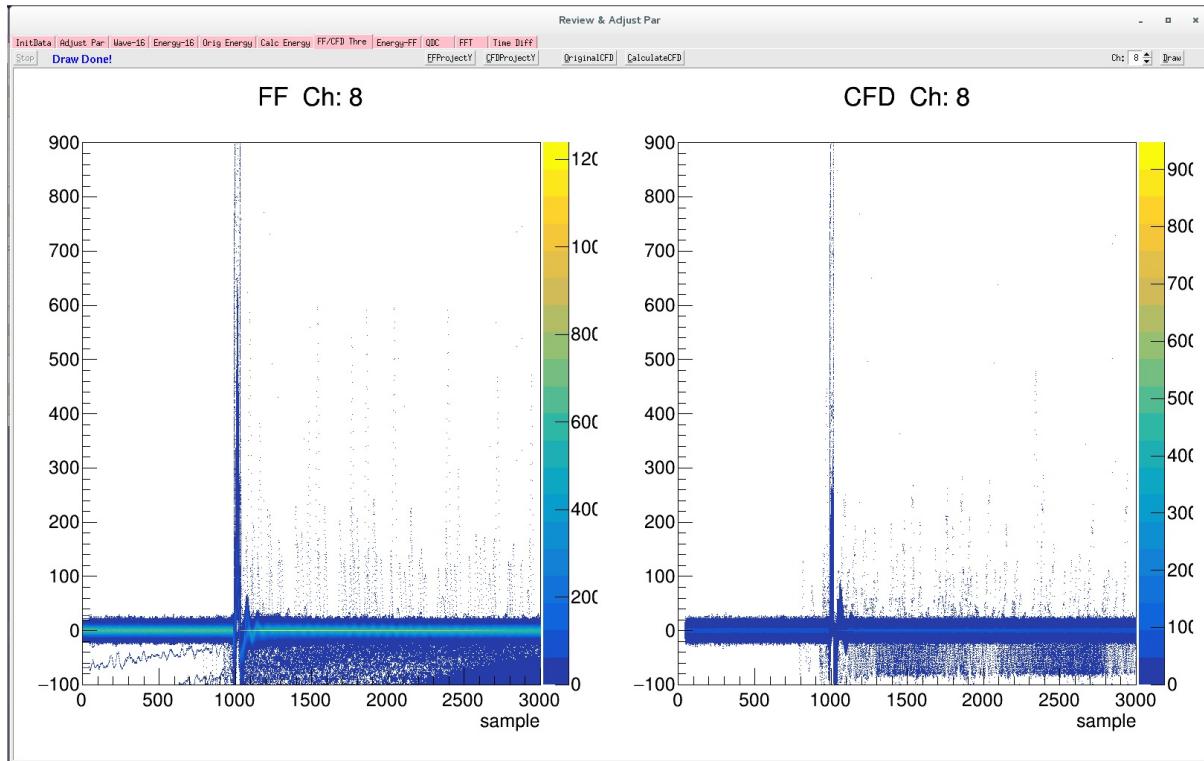


Figure: FFCFDThre

This interface is used for the accumulation of fast filter waveforms and cfd filter waveforms. The user selects the channel to view and presses the *Draw* button to start the calculation. The top left corner of the page can monitor the progress from time to time, or press the *Stop* button to terminate the calculation early. The calculation ends as shown in the figure above.

The upper buttons *FFProjectY*, *CFDProjectY*, *OriginalCFD*, and *CalculateCFD* respectively pop up the sub-painters.

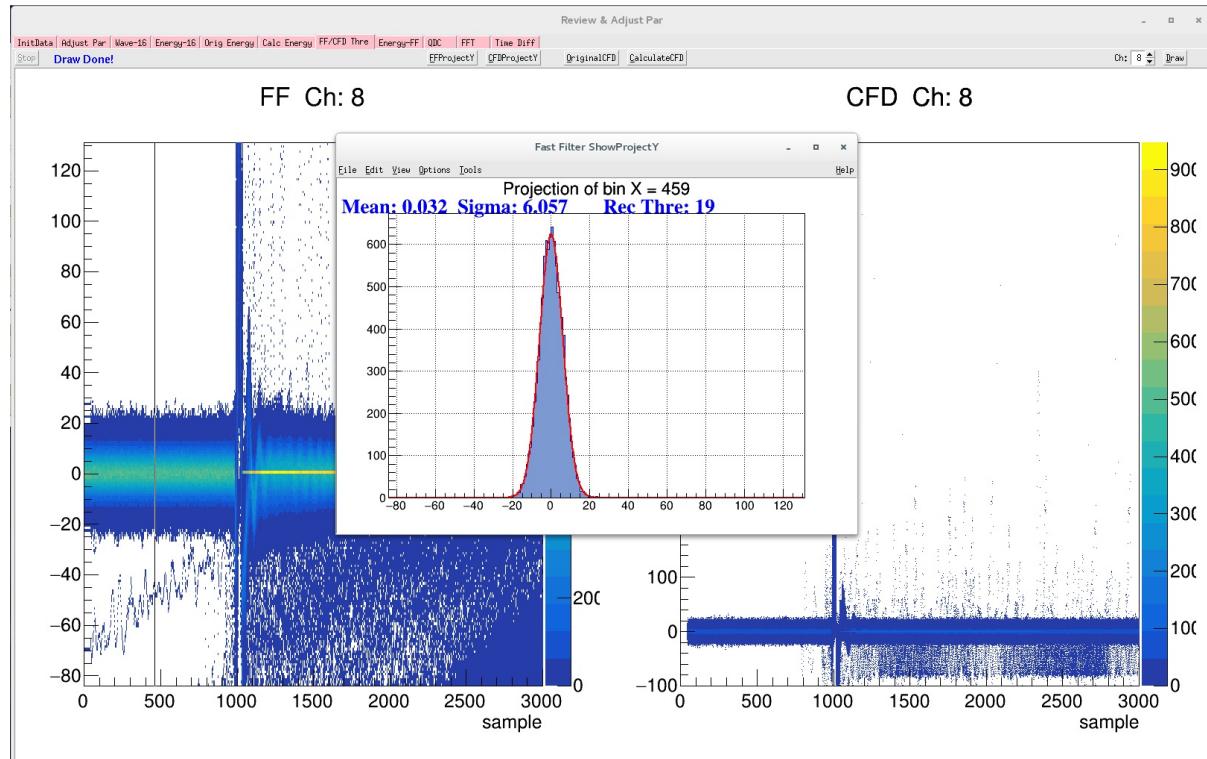


Figure: FFCFDThreFFProjectY

Click the button *FFProjectY* to open the view of the fast filter projection. Click again to close the function. When the function is turned on, place the mouse on the 2D map and move the mouse left and right. The Fast Filter ShowProjectY sub-panel displays the projection distribution of the position pointed by the mouse. This distribution before triggering also characterizes the level of noise.

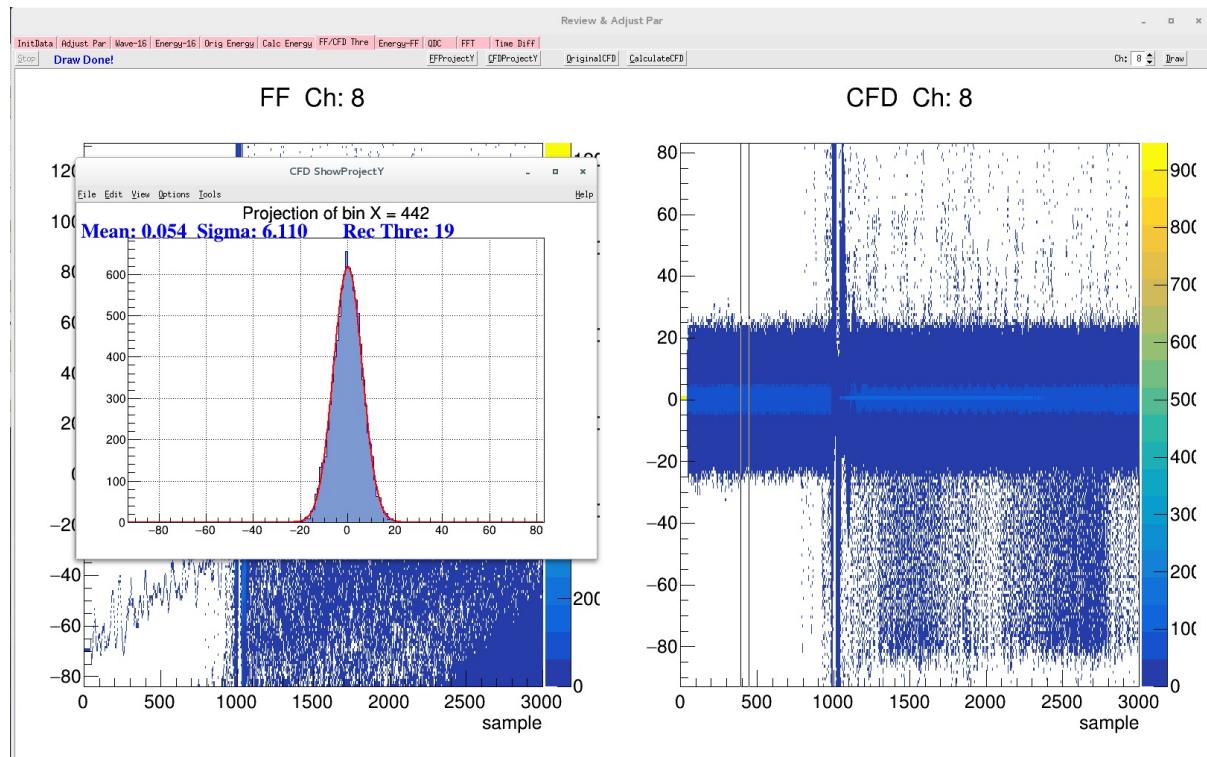


Figure: FFCFDThreCFDProjectY

Similarly, the button *CFDProjectY* function is as shown in the figure above.

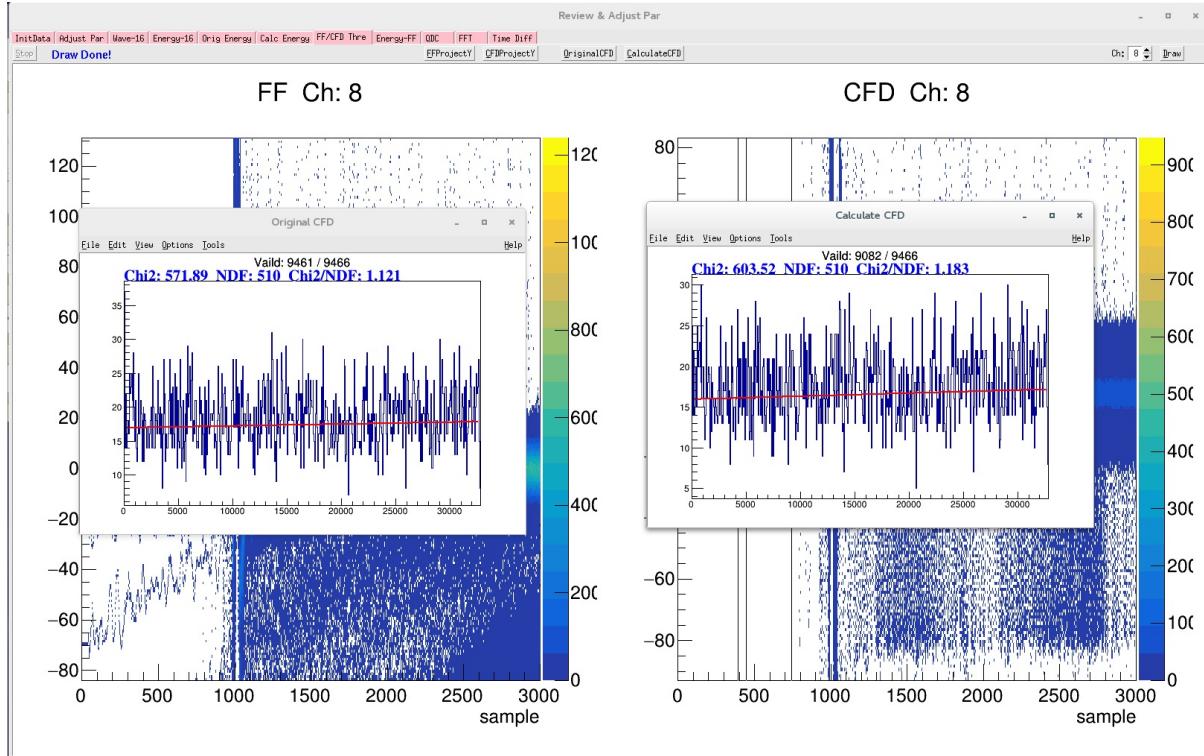


Figure: FFCFDThreCFD

Click the button *OriginalCFD* to display the distribution of CFD values in the raw data on the left. Click the button *CalculateCFD* to display the result of the offline waveform calculation on the right, and the parameters used for the calculation are the current ones. For a suitable CFD parameter setting, the CFD should be evenly distributed.

Energy-FF

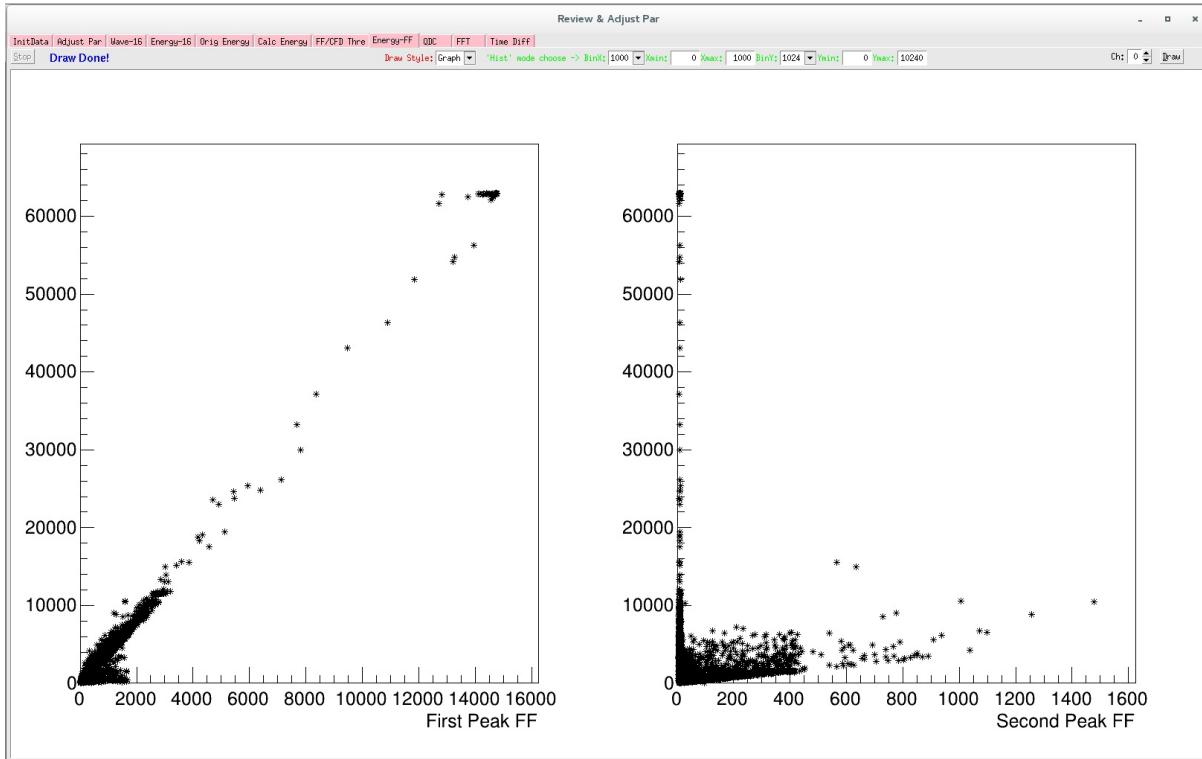


Figure: EnergyFFGraph

This interface is a two-dimensional map of the energy and fast filter peak heights used to determine the appropriate threshold. The left picture is a two-dimensional correlation between energy and fast filter, which should have a good linear relationship. The right picture shows the two-dimensional correlation between the energy and the remaining maximum value of the part of the fast filer where the trapezoid is thrown away, which characterizes the noise level. And the energy should be uncorrelated with this value.

Firstly, for **Draw Style** we choose **Graph**, which is the 2D scatter plot mode. Select the channel you want to view, then press the *Draw* button to start the calculation, in the top left corner the progress from time to time can be monitored, or you can press the *Stop* button to terminate the calculation early. The calculation ends as shown in the figure above.

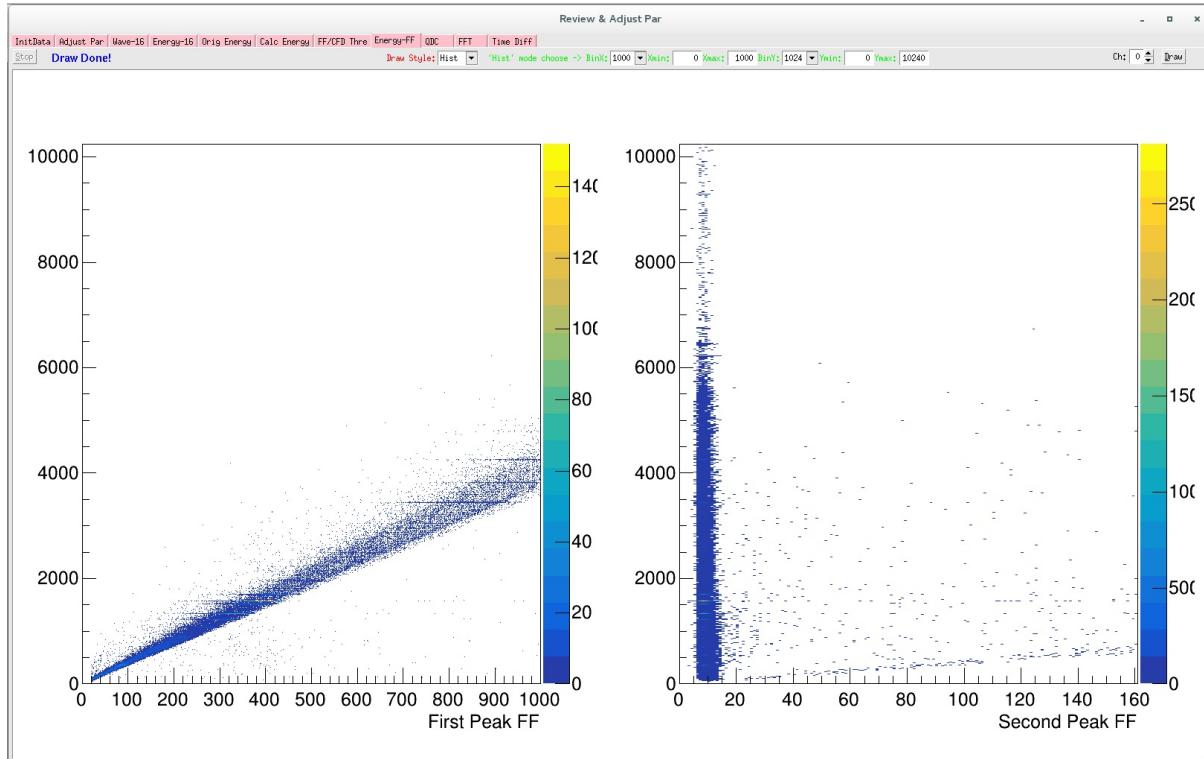


Figure: EnergyFFHist

The 2D scatter plot does not visually show the density distribution of the displayed data points, so for **Draw Style** we select the **Hist mode**. Select the bins or ranges of the X and Y axis, and then press the *Draw* button to start the calculation. The result is shown in the figure above, and the right figure reflects the level of noise.

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QDC

to do not completed

QDC TODO 功能未完成

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FFT

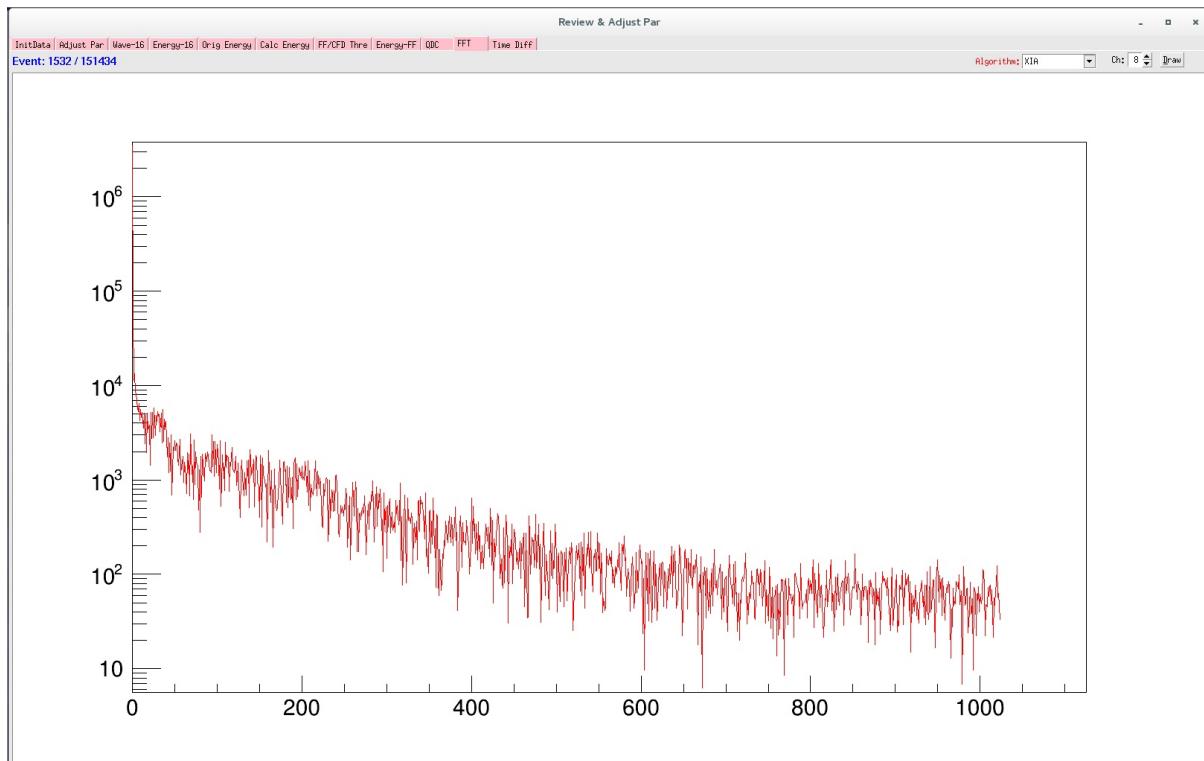


Figure: FFT

This interface is used to quickly view the Fourier transform of the waveform. Users can choose different algorithms, such as **XIA**, **fftw3**, **CAEN(HANNING)**, **CAEN(HAMMING)**, **CAEN(BLACKMAN)**, **CAEN(RECT)**. Select the channel you want to view. Then press the *Draw* button, and each time the button is clicked, the next result is displayed.

the ADC trace display also includes the option to view a FFT of the acquired trace. This is useful to diagnose noise contributions.

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Time Diff

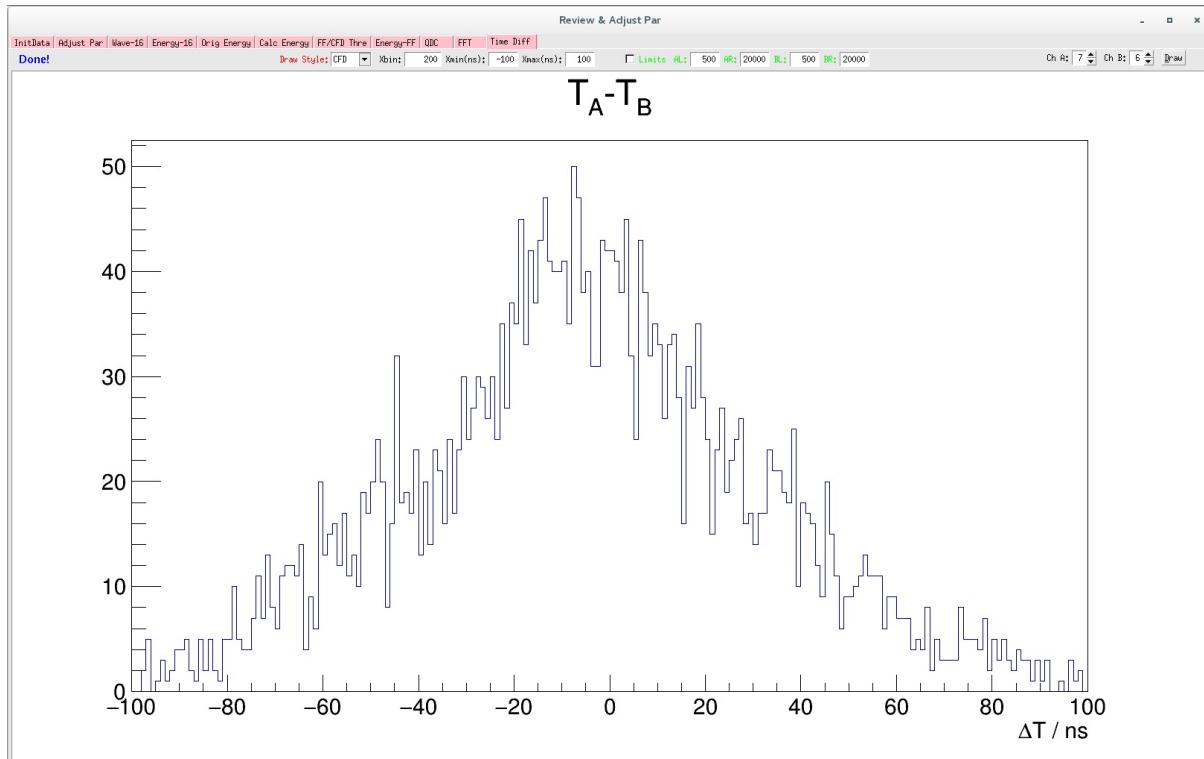


Figure: Time Diff

This interface is used to quickly view the time resolution of the two signals. The user can choose to view the time difference between the two signals of the zero crossing of the CFD algorithm or the time difference between two signals of the fast filter over threshold. **Xbin** represents the bin number of the abscissa, **Xmin** represents the minimum value of the abscissa, and **Xmax** represents the maximum value of the abscissa. With Ch A, Ch B we can select the two channels we want to view. Then press the **Draw** button.

The option **Limits** selection turns on the energy range constraint. After selecting this option, the following four parameters, AL, AR, BL, and BR, take effect, which respectively represent the left and right ranges of the Ch A/B energy address, and only events with energy falling in this interval are filled into the histogram. The **Orig Energy** page allows the user to select the appropriate energy channel interval.

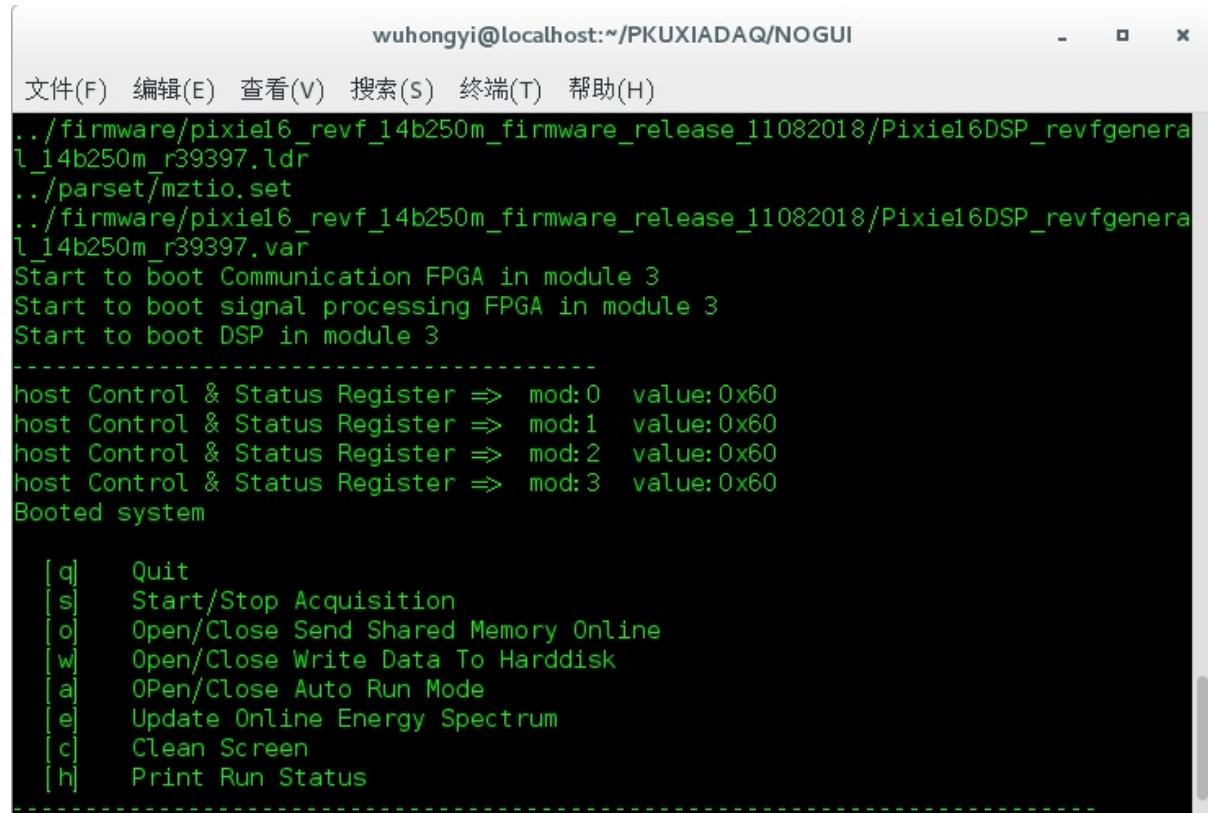
Simulation(暂未实现)

Different types of detection and different signal-to-noise ratio waveforms are generated by the model to assist the user in learning parameter optimization adjustment.

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NOGUI

When the program is started, the firmware will be automatically loaded for initialization. After the initialization is completed, the following interface appears



```
wuhongyi@localhost:~/PKUXIADAQ/NOGUI
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)
.../firmware/pixie16_revf_14b250m_firmware_release_11082018/Pixie16DSP_revfgenera
l_14b250m_r39397.ldr
.../parset/mztio.set
.../firmware/pixie16_revf_14b250m_firmware_release_11082018/Pixie16DSP_revfgenera
l_14b250m_r39397.var
Start to boot Communication FPGA in module 3
Start to boot signal processing FPGA in module 3
Start to boot DSP in module 3
-----
host Control & Status Register => mod:0 value:0x60
host Control & Status Register => mod:1 value:0x60
host Control & Status Register => mod:2 value:0x60
host Control & Status Register => mod:3 value:0x60
Booted system

[ q] Quit
[ s] Start/Stop Acquisition
[ o] Open/Close Send Shared Memory Online
[ w] Open/Close Write Data To Harddisk
[ a] Open/Close Auto Run Mode
[ e] Update Online Energy Spectrum
[ c] Clean Screen
[ h] Print Run Status
```

Figure: Main Frame

The following are the functions of all commands.

[q]	Exit the program
[s]	Controls the start and stop of the acquisition
[o]	Controls the opening and closing of online shared memory
[w]	Control data write to the hard disk on and off
[a]	Controls the automatic operation mode on and off
[e]	Refreshing the spectrum of online monitoring
[c]	Clear the screen to display this command prompt
[h]	Output operation control parameters

The figure below is a typical running interface information, which can clearly see the current operating mode.

```

s
created the directory /home/wuhongyi/data/0320.
open: /home/wuhongyi/data/0320/data_R0320_M00.bin
open: /home/wuhongyi/data/0320/data_R0320_M01.bin
open: /home/wuhongyi/data/0320/data_R0320_M02.bin
open: /home/wuhongyi/data/0320/data_R0320_M03.bin
RUN START
SHM Opend!
Running No. 320
Auto Run Mode: CLOSE
Send Shared Memory Online: OPEN
Write Data To Harddisk: OPEN
a
The times for each run: 180 s
h

[ q]   Quit
[ s]   Start/Stop Acquisition
[ o]   Open/Close Send Shared Memory Online
[ w]   Open/Close Write Data To Harddisk
[ a]   OOpen/Close Auto Run Mode
[ e]   Update Online Energy Spectrum
[ c]   Clean Screen
[ h]   Print Run Status
-----
Running No. 320
Auto Run Mode: OPEN - 180 s per run
Send Shared Memory Online: OPEN
Write Data To Harddisk: OPEN

```

Figure: run mode

auto run

When the automatic operation mode is turned on, it will automatically switch to the next round according to the time set by the user.

The time parameter is set in the file parset/cfgPixie16.txt

```

# Only use in NOGUI, unit: second
AutoRunModeTimes 180

```

Online Stattics

Modify the file **PixieOnline.config** in **OnlineStattics**, where the first line is the original binary file storage path and the second line is the file name. The two-line parameters is file name. There are used to monitor the real-time size and disk usage of each file.

Open the online monitoring main interface by executing the following command:

```
./online
```

Check the binary file path and file name for any problems. If there is no problem, click the button **Complete**, then click **RunStart** to enable online monitoring, and online monitoring will be refreshed every 3 seconds. The trigger rate of each channel and the actual event output rate of each channel can be monitored in real time.

The monitoring interface is as follows:

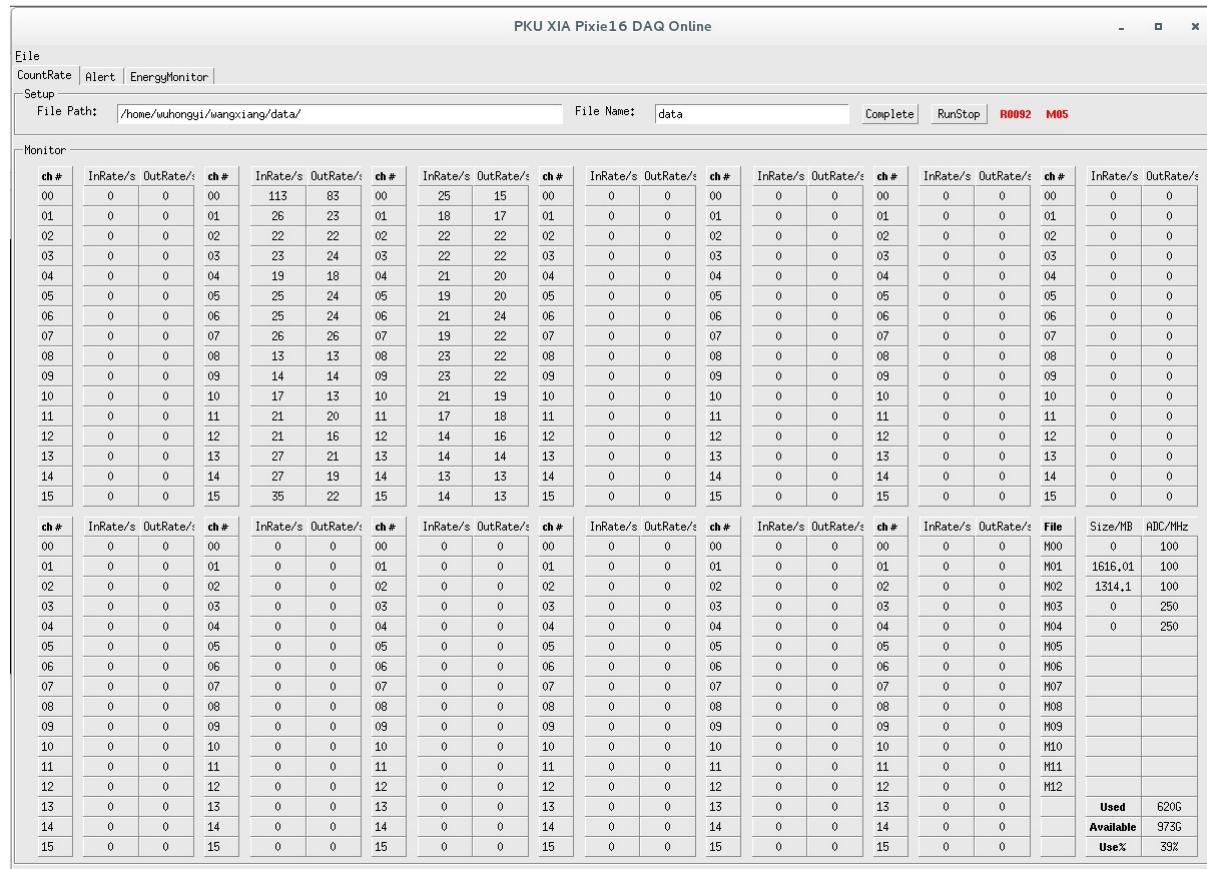


Figure: OnlineMainFrame

MakeEvent

本转换程序的使用前提，插件必须从第一个插槽开始，中间不留空插槽。

MakeEvent 程序用来快速将数据组装成与传统 **VME** 获取数据类似的结构，方便实验时的初步物理分析，最终的物理分析不能以本程序产生的数据为基准。

用户首先需要修改 **UesrDefine.hh** 文件中的定义

```
#define OUTFILEPATH "/home/wuhongyi/data/"
#define RAWFILEPATH "/home/wuhongyi/data/"
#define RAWFILENAME "data"

// 设置插件个数
#define BOARDNUMBER 5
```

用户需要修改：

- 原始 ROOT 文件的路径
- 生成的事件结构 ROOT 文件的存放路径
- 文件名
- 使用采集卡个数

修改之后执行以下命令编译程序：

```
make clean
make
```

编译成功之后将生成一个可执行文件 **event**，程序运行方式：

```
./event [RunNumber] [windows]
```

其中 **[RunNumber]** 为想要转换的文件运行编号，**[windows]** 为事件的时间窗，单位为 ns。

ROOT File Branch：

- sr: 采样率，该事件中该通道数值不为0表示探测到信号。
- adc: 能量
- outofr: 标记是否超模数转换的量程
- qdc: QDC的八段积分
- tdc: 时间
- cfd: cfd数值
- cfdft: 标记CFD数值是否有效
- cfds: 仅适用于 250/500 MHz 采集卡，cfds source

TODO 这里添加一个**Branch**截图。。。

Front Panel

- Analog Signal Input Connectors(all revisions)
- LVDS I/O Port (all revisions)
- Digital I/O Connectors(Rev. F only)
- Front Panel LEDs (all revisions)
- 3.3V I/O Connector(Rev. D only)
- GATE Inputs(Rev. D only)
- 3.3V I/O Connector(Rev. B and C only)
- Digital Signals in Standard Firmware(all revisions)

On the front panel of each Pixie-16 module, there are 16 analog signal input connectors, one LVDS I/O port, five digital I/O connectors as well as three LEDs near the bottom of the front panel. In addition, a sticker showing Pixie-16 model number (e.g., P16L-250-14, meaning the 14-bit, 250 MHz variant of the Pixie-16) is affixed to the top handle of the front panel, and another sticker indicating the serial number of the Pixie-16 module (e.g., S/N 1100) is placed at the bottom handle of the front panel.

Analog Signal Input Connectors(all revisions)

- Connector Labels
 - 0 to 15 for 16 channels
- Connector Type
 - SMB Jack

Each Pixie-16 module accepts 16 analog input signals, and each input connector is a SMB Jack (male contact) connector.

LVDS I/O Port (all revisions)

Connected Signals	4 LVDS pairs (F_{O1p}/F_{O1n} , F_{I1p}/F_{I1n} , F_{I5p}/F_{I5n} , F_{O5p}/F_{O5n} , see below for pin layout)
Signal Direction	Input or Output, software configurable
Cable Type	Cat 5 or Cat 6 (the same ones used for Ethernet)

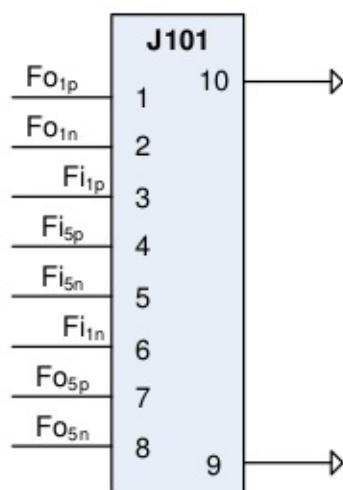


Figure: LVDS I/O Port

Each Pixie-16 module is equipped with one LVDS I/O port on its front panel. LVDS stands for low voltage differential signaling. The LVDS I/O connector is a RJ45 connector, which implies that the same Cat 5 or Cat 6 Ethernet cables can be used to connect signals to or from this I/O port. However, no Ethernet connectivity is available through this Pixie-16 I/O port.

Four differential signal pairs, i.e., between pin-pairs Fo_{1p}/Fo_{1n} , Fi_{1p}/Fi_{1n} , Fi_{5p}/Fi_{5n} , and Fo_{5p}/Fo_{5n} , are available from this I/O port. Each pair can be configured as either an input or output signal.

Digital I/O Connectors(Rev. F only)

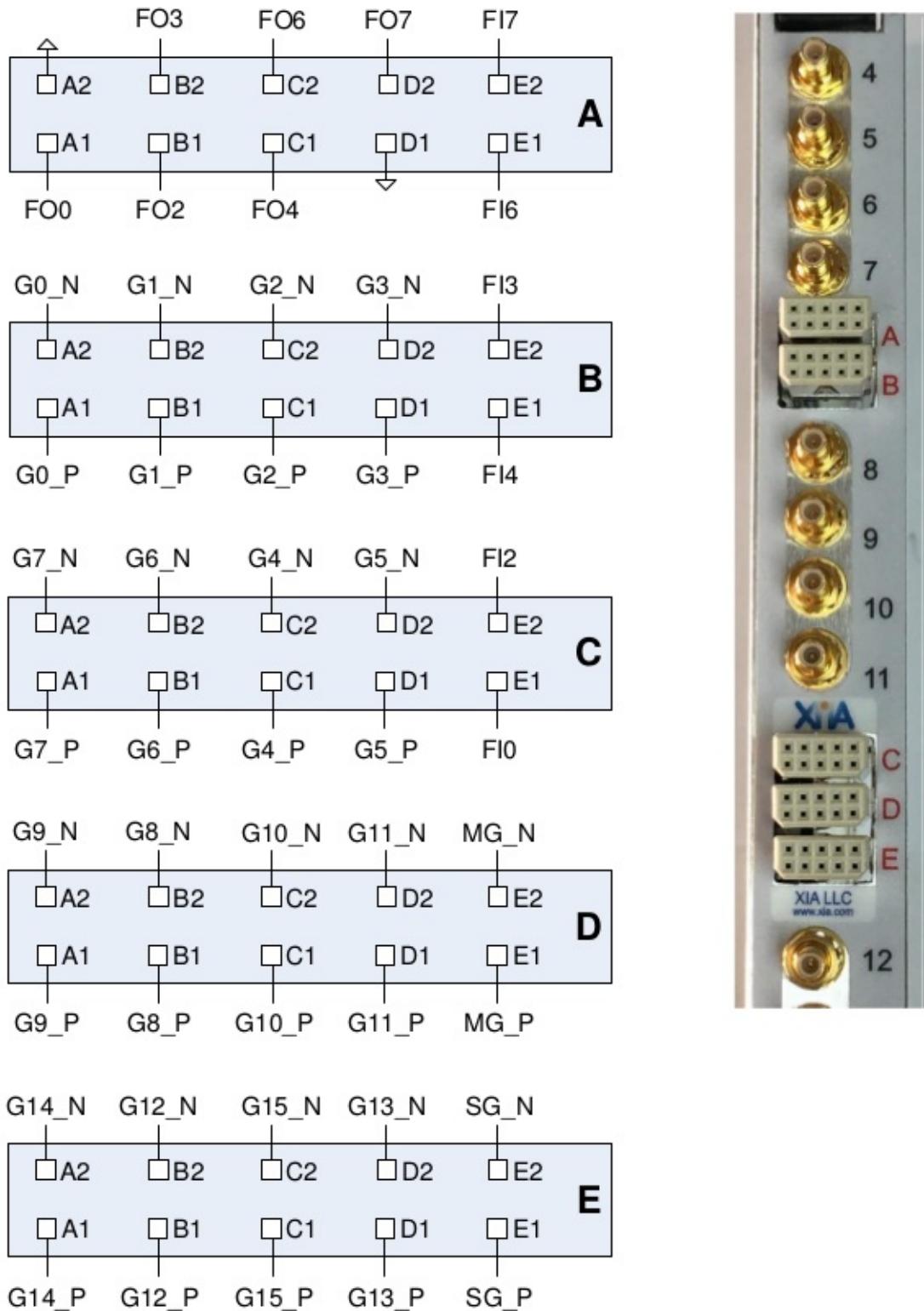


Figure: Digital I/O Connectors A, B, C, D and E

The Pixie-16 Rev. F modules are equipped with five har-link® connectors on its front panel which act as digital I/O connectors. The 2mm pitch har-link® connector from HARTING is designed for high speed data transfer with rates up to 2 Gbit/s. Its EMI shielding, shown in Figure *2mm pitch har-link® connector from HARTING*, guarantees excellent performance in EM-polluted environment.



Figure: 2mm pitch har-link® connector from HARTING

Each har-link® connector has 2 rows with 5 pins on each row, and is labelled using one of the five letters in red color font, from A to E. The signals connected to each pin of these five connectors are shown in Table Rev. F Module's Digital I/O Connectors.

Connector Type	har-link® (HARTING, 2mm pin spacing)
FI ₀ , FI ₂ , FI ₃ , FI ₄ , FI ₆ , FI ₇	TTL digital input signals (max. 5V)
FO ₀ , FO ₂ , FO ₃ , FO ₄ , FO ₆ , FO ₇	Digital outputs for test/debug purpose (TTL 5V)
Gx_P/Gx_N (x=0-15)	Channel Gate Inputs (0-15 for 16 channels) (LVDS format)
MG_P/MG_N	Module Gate Input (LVDS format)
SG_P/SG_N	Spare Gate Input (LVDS format)

Figure: Rev. F Module's Digital I/O Connectors

Among them, FI₀, FI₂, FI₃, FI₄, FI₆, FI₇ are six TTL digital input signals. They can be signals like global fast trigger, global validation trigger, external clock, run inhibit, etc. The specific usage of each input pin is determined by the specific firmware that is downloaded to the Pixie-16 module (see Table 1-9 for input signals supported by the standard firmware). The six digital output signals, FO₀, FO₂, FO₃, FO₄, FO₆, FO₇, which are connected to six test output pins on the System FPGA of the Pixie-16, can be used to assist a user in the process of system setup. These test pins are connected to various internal signals of the Pixie-16 to provide insight of the current status of the system.

The Channel Gate Inputs (0-15 for 16 channels) are LVDS format input signals which independently gate the data acquisition of each of the 16 channels of a Pixie-16 module.

The Channel Gate signal is level sensitive signal, i.e., when the level of the Channel Gate Signal is logic high(1), the gate signal is effective; when the level of the Channel Gate Signal is logic low(0), the gate signal is not in use. In normal cases, the Channel Gate Signal is set up to veto the data acquisition in a given channel, i.e., at the time of the arrival of fast trigger in that channel, if the Channel Gate Signal is logic high(1), that fast trigger is discarded since it is vetoed. However, this type of logic can be

reversed through setting corresponding registers in the FPGA via software. In such cases, the Channel Gate Signal is set up to validate the data acquisition in a given channel, i.e., at the time of fast trigger in that channel, only if the Channel Gate Signal is logic high(1) will that fast trigger be accepted to have the event recorded.

The Module Gate Input is a LVDS format signal that gates the data acquisition in all 16 channels of a Pixie-16 module. It is also a level sensitive signal, i.e., when the level of the Module Gate Signal is logic high(1), the gate signal is effective; when the level of the Module Gate Signal is logic low(0), the gate signal is not in use. In normal cases, the Module Gate Signal is set up to veto the data acquisition in all 16 channels, i.e., at the time of the arrival of fast trigger in any of the 16 channels, if the Module Gate Signal is logic high(1), that fast trigger of that channel is discarded since it is vetoed. However, this type of logic can be reversed through setting corresponding registers in the FPGA via software.

In such cases, the Module Gate Signal is set up to validate the data acquisition in all 16 channels, i.e., at the time of fast trigger in any of the 16 channel, only if the Module Gate Signal is logic high(1) will that fast trigger of that channel be accepted to have the event recorded.

The Spare Gate Input is a LVDS format signal that is reserved for special applications.

Such applications typically require development of custom firmware to support special functionalities of the Pixie-16 system.

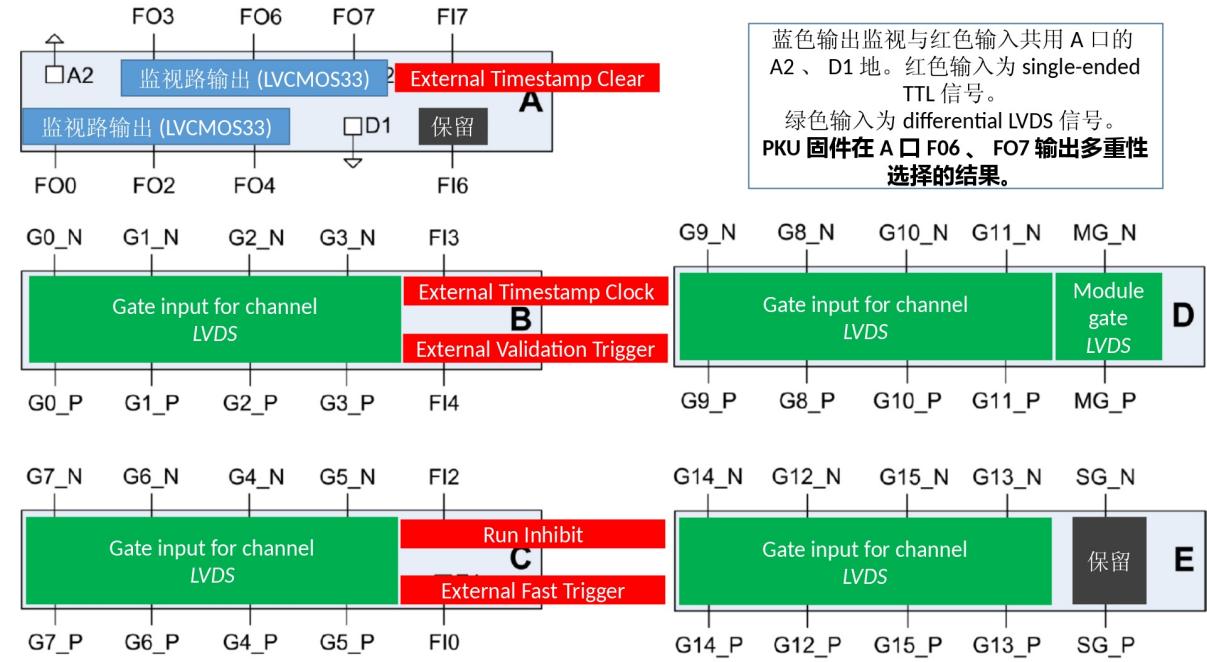


Figure: frontpanel

Front Panel LEDs (all revisions)

Near the bottom of the Pixie-16 front panel, there are three LEDs. They are labelled as RUN, I/O, and ERR, from left to right. They correspond to three different colors, **green, yellow, and red**, respectively.

LED Name	Color	Function
RUN	Green	ON when run is in progress, and OFF if run is stopped or not started yet
I/O	Yellow	Flashing when there is I/O activity on the PCI bus between the Pixie-16 module and host computer
ERR	Red	ON when there is no more space in the External FIFO for storage of list mode event data, and OFF when there is sufficient space to store at least one more list mode event data (ON does not indicate any actual error condition. Rather, it simply indicates the External FIFO's FULL condition)

Figure: Front Panel LEDs for the Pixie-16 Modules

The **RUN LED** will be turned on when a run in the Pixie-16 module is in progress, and will be turned off when the run is stopped or not started yet.

The **I/O LED** will blink when there is I/O activity on the PCI bus between the Pixie-16 module and host computer.

The **ERR LED** is, in fact, not to signal any error condition in the Pixie-16 module. Instead, it is used to indicate whether or not the External FIFO of the Pixie-16 module is full. It will be ON when there is no more space in the External FIFO for storage of list mode event data, and OFF when there is sufficient space to store at least one more list mode event data. When the External FIFO is full, no more list mode event data can be written into it until the host software reads out part of the data in the External FIFO through the PCI bus.

3.3V I/O Connector(Rev. D only)

Connector Type	Single-ended, 2mm pin spacing
FO ₀ , FO ₂ , FO ₃ , FO ₄ , FO ₆ , FO ₇	Digital outputs for test/debug purpose (3.3V)

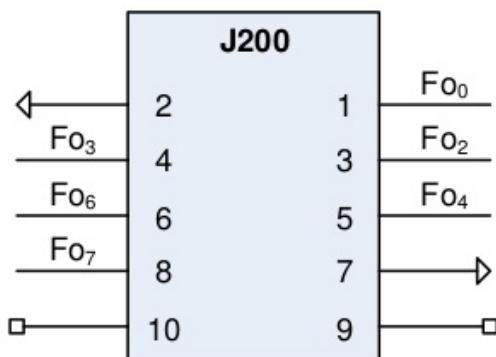


Figure: Rev. D Module's 3.3V I/O Connector

On Rev. D Pixie-16 modules, between analog input SMB connectors for channel 7 and channel 8, respectively, is the 3.3V I/O Connector(J200). It has 10 single-ended pins with 2mm spacing. Pins #1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 are connected to six digital output signals from the System FPGA of the Pixie-16 module, i.e. FO0, FO2, FO3, FO4, FO6, FO7, mainly for the purpose of testing and debugging. Pins #2 and 7 are ground pins, and pins #9 and 10 are not in use.

GATE Inputs(Rev. D only)

Connector Type	Amphenol FCI® 55 Position Header, 2mm pin spacing
FI ₀ , FI ₂ , FI ₃ , FI ₄ , FI ₆ , FI ₇	TTL digital input signals (max. 5V)
Gx _{in+} /Gx _{in-} (x=0-15)	Channel Gate Inputs (0-15 for 16 channels) (LVDS format)
MG _{in+} /MG _{in-}	Module Gate Input (LVDS format)
SG _{in+} /SG _{in-}	Spare Gate Input (LVDS format)



Figure: Rev. D Module's GATE Inputs

On Rev. D Pixie-16 modules, between analog input SMB connectors for channel 11 and channel 12, respectively, is the GATE INPUTS connector. This connector is an Amphenol FCI® 55 Position Header with 2mm pin spacing. The layout of these 55 pins is shown in Figure *Rev. D Module's GATE INPUTS Connector*. The 11 pins from the middle pin column (J150C) are all tied to the Ground. Among the first 8 rows of the GATE INPUTS connector, each differential pair of pins from the A/B columns(J150A/J150B) or the D/E columns (J150D/J150E) corresponds to one channel's GATE INPUT, which has the LVDS format, e.g. Gx_{in+}/Gx_{in-}(x=0-15). Differential pair of pins at J150A3/J150B3 is the Module Gate Input signal, MG_{in+}/MG_{in-}. Channel Gate Input signal can be used to veto or validate that given channel's own trigger. Module Gate Input signal works on the whole module level, i.e. it can be used to veto or validate all 16 channels' own trigger of that given module. Differential pair of pins at J150D3/J150E3 is the Spare Gate Input signal, SG_{in+}/SG_{in-}. Spare Gate Input signal can be used for special applications which require a custom firmware.

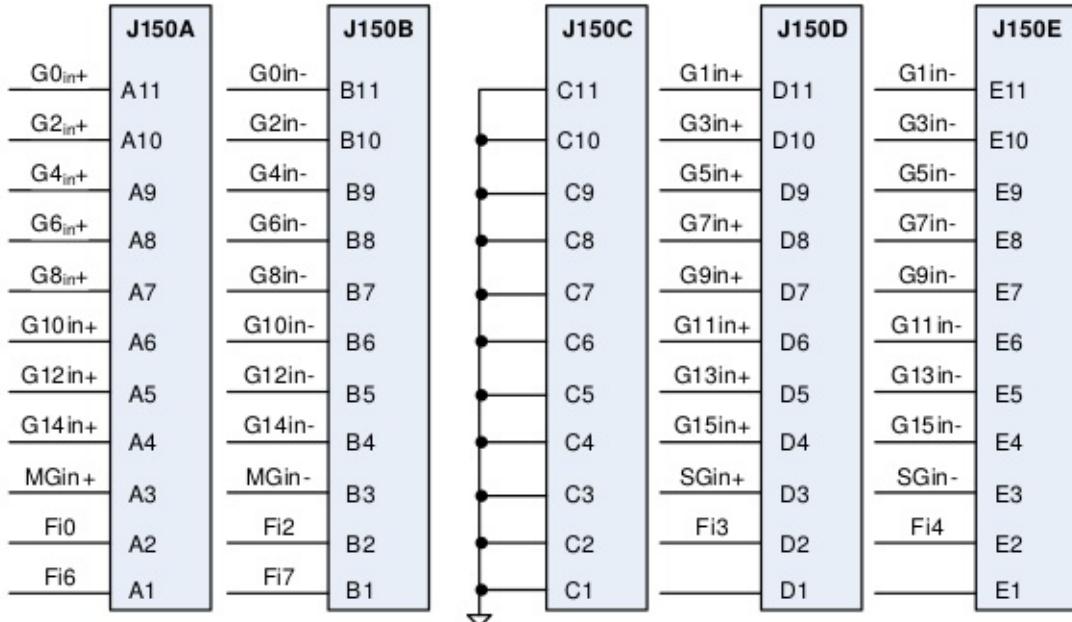


Figure: Rev. D Module's GATE INPUTS Connector

On Rev. D Pixie-16 modules, the TTL digital input signals (max. 5V), i.e. FI0, FI2, FI3, FI4, FI6, FI7, are distributed among the bottom two rows of the GATE INPUTS Connector, as illustrated in Figure Rev. D Module's GATE INPUTS Connector.

3.3V I/O Connector(Rev. B and C only)

Connector Type	Single-ended, 2mm pin spacing
FI ₀ , FI ₂ , FI ₃ , FI ₄ , FI ₆ , FI ₇	TTL digital input signals (max. 5V)
FO ₀ , FO ₂ , FO ₃ , FO ₄ , FO ₆ , FO ₇	Digital outputs for test/debug purpose (3.3V)

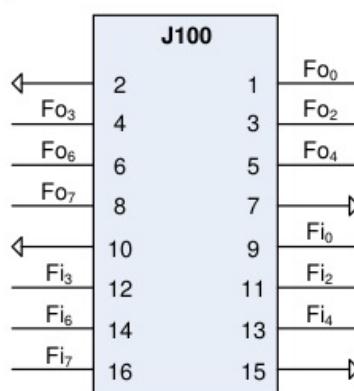
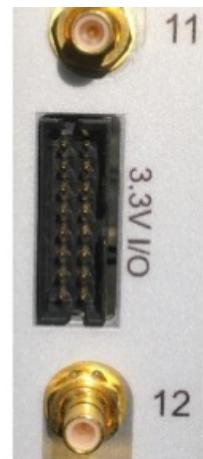


Figure: Rev. B and C Module's 3.3V I/O Connector

On Rev. B and C Pixie-16 modules, between analog input SMB connectors for channel 11 and channel 12, respectively, is the 3.3V I/O Connector(J100). It has 16 single-ended pins with 2mm spacing. Pins #1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 are connected to six digital output signals from the System FPGA of the Pixie-16 module, i.e. FO0, FO2, FO3, FO4, FO6, FO7, mainly for the purpose of

testing and debugging. Pins #2, 7, 10 and 15 are ground pins. Pins #9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 16 are connected to the six TTL digital input signals (max. 5V), i.e. FI0, FI2, FI3, FI4, FI6, FI7.

Digital Signals in Standard Firmware(all revisions)

The standard firmware of the Pixie-16 supports input and output of digital signals through its front panel I/O connectors, which were discussed earlier.

TTL digital input signals	Connected signals in standard firmware	Direction	Description
FI ₀	EXT_FASTTRIG	Input	External fast trigger signal
FI ₂	INHIBIT	Input	Run inhibit signal
FI ₃	EXT_TS_CLK	Input	External timestamp clock signal
FI ₄	EXT_VALIDTRIG	Input	External validation signal
FI ₆	not used		
FI ₇	EXT_TS_CLR	Input	External timestamp clear signal

Figure: TTL Digital Input Signals

Table *TTL Digital Input Signals* shows the five TTL digital input signals supported by the Pixie-16 standard firmware.

Among them, the signals **EXT_TS_CLK** and **EXT_TS_CLR** are used for external timestamping in the Pixie-16, i.e. the Pixie-16 accepting an external clock signal(the frequency of this external clock is not recommended to exceed about 20 MHz in order to avoid the clock signal integrity issue), counting such clock signal with a 48-bit counter, and outputting such counter value to the list mode data stream when an event trigger occurs.

The external timestamping is useful for synchronizing the Pixie-16 data acquisition system with another data acquisition system through correlating the external timestamps of the events recorded by both systems.

The **INHIBIT** signal is used by an external system to inhibit the data acquisition run in a Pixie-16 system when synchronization requirement is enabled in the Pixie-16 modules. It is a level sensitive signal, i.e. when the **INHIBIT** signal is at the logic high level, the run in the Pixie-16 won't start. Only when the **INHIBIT** signal goes to the logic low level will the run start in the Pixie-16. During the run, if the **INHIBIT** signal returns to the logic high level, the run will be aborted.

The **EXT_FASTTRIG** signal is the external fast trigger signal, which can be used to replace the local fast trigger for recording events in the Pixie-16 modules. The **EXT_VALIDTRIG** signal is the external validation signal, which can be used to validate events in the Pixie-16 modules.

Connector J101 Pins	Connected signals in standard firmware	Direction	Description
F _{o1p} /F _{o1n}	not used		
F _{i1p} /F _{i1n}	LVDS_VALIDTRIG	Input	External validation trigger signal in LVDS format
F _{i5p} /F _{i5n}	LVDS_FASTTRIG	Input	External fast trigger signal in LVDS format
F _{o5p} /F _{o5n}	SYNC_LVDS_FP	Output	Pixie-16 synchronization output signal in LVDS format (to synchronize with other DAQ systems)

Figure: Connector J101 LVDS I/O Port Signals

Table *Connector J101 LVDS I/O Port Signals* shows the Pixie-16 connector J101 LVDS I/O port signals. This J101 LVDS I/O port can use the regular Ethernet cable for connection but it does not have Ethernet connectivity. Among the four LVDS pairs available from this J101 port, one pair is currently not in use, two pairs are used for input and one pair is used for output. The **LVDS_VALIDTRIG** is the external validation trigger signal in LVDS format, and the **LVDS_FASTTRIG** is the external fast trigger signal in LVDS format. The **SYNC_LVDS_FP** is an output signal from the Pixie-16 module to indicate to external data acquisition systems the synchronization status of the Pixie-16 system so that both data acquisition systems can be synchronized.

TTL digital output signals	Connected signals in standard firmware		Direction	Description	
F _{O₀}	FTRIG_DELAY	FTRIG_DELAY	Output	Delayed local fast trigger of one of the 16 channels	Delayed local fast trigger of one of the 16 channels
F _{O₂}	FTRIG_VAL	VETO_CE	Output	Validated, delayed local fast trigger one of the 16 channels	Stretched veto trigger of one of the 16 channels
F _{O₃}	ETRIG_CE	LDPMFULL	Output	Stretched external global validation trigger of one of the 16 channels	Module level dual port memory (DPM) full status flag
F _{O₄}	CHANTRIG_CE	SDPMFULL	Output	Stretched channel validation trigger of one of the 16 channels	System level dual port memory (DPM) full status flag
F _{O₆}	FTIN_OR	FTIN_OR	Output	OR of 16 local fast triggers	OR of 16 local fast triggers
F _{O₇}	TEST_SEL	TEST_SEL	Output	Selected test signal	Selected test signal

Figure: TTL Digital Output Signals

Table *TTL Digital Output Signals* lists the six Pixie-16 TTL digital output signals. Two groups of six output signals can be chosen through software settings (see bits [14:12] and [19:16] of TrigConfig0). The last output signal TEST_SEL can be further selected through software settings. More details about these signals will be provided in later sections of this manual.

用于逻辑转换的可编程逻辑插件



Figure: Lupo x495

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Logic

- Module Fast Trigger (for trigger)
- Module Validation Trigger (for control logic)
- Channel Validation Trigger(for trigger/control logic)
- Veto
- System FPGA (coincidence/multiplicity)

对于某路信号的每个事件是否有效被记录取决于：

- Fast trigger select (一级trigger)
- Control logic (二级trigger)

Fast trigger select :

- Local fast filter
- Channel validation trigger
- Module fast trigger

Control logic :

- Module validation trigger
- Channel validation trigger
- Veto
- Pileup
- ...

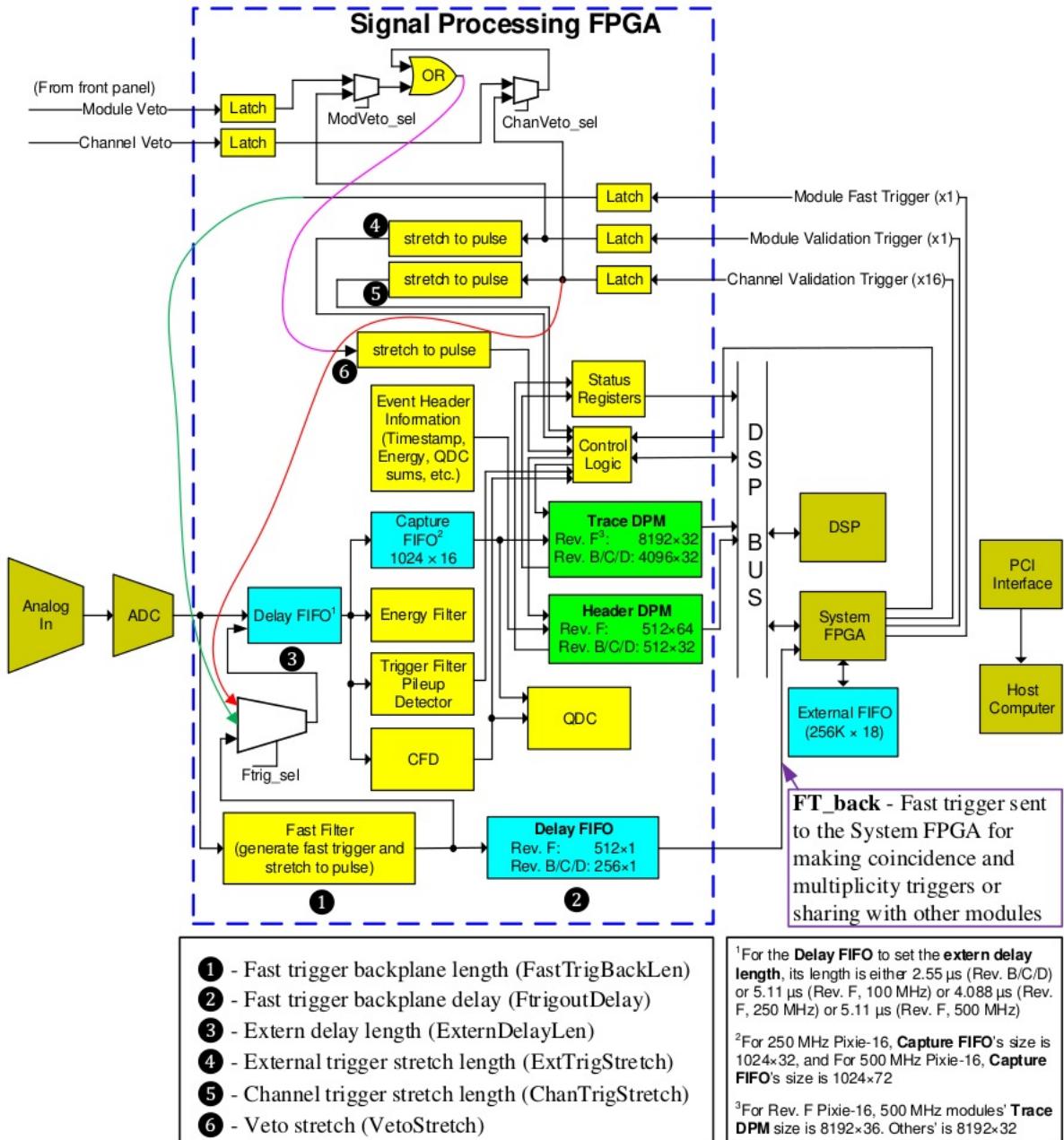


Figure: illustrates the signal processing in the Pixie-16 modules

As shown in Figure, the incoming analog pulse is first digitized by the ADC and then enters the signal processing circuitries in the Signal Processing FPGA, each of which processes ADC data from 4 channels of a Pixie-16 module.

The digitized data stream is first fed into two branches: a fast filter generating fast triggers to be sent to the System FPGA and a Delay FIFO which could be used to compensate for the delay between fast triggers and the external triggers.

The digitized data stream passing through the Delay FIFO is then branched into four parts:

- 1) energy filter which samples energy running sums at the PeakSample time;
- 2) trigger filter which detects pulse and performs pileup inspection;
- 3) capture FIFO which delays the ADC data according to the trace delay parameter value before the ADC data is streamed into the Trace Dual Port Memory (DPM) when a valid pulse is detected;
- 4) CFD circuitry where a CFD trigger is generated to trigger the computation of QDC sums, latch timestamps and record

traces.

The Control Logic in the signal processing FPGA utilizes the local fast trigger, CFD trigger, veto and external triggers to determine whether and when to stream waveform data into the Trace DPM and to write event information into the Header DPM. The DSP polls the status of the DPMs through the Status Registers and moves event data into the External FIFO through the DSP bus and the System FPGA.

Trigger Stretch Lengths

- **External trigger stretch** is used to stretch the module validation trigger pulse.
- **Channel trigger stretch** is used to stretch the channel validation trigger pulse.
- **Veto stretch** is used to stretch the veto pulse for this channel.
- **Fast trigger backplane length** is used to stretch the fast trigger pulse to be sent to the System FPGA, where this fast trigger can be sent to the backplane to be shared with other modules, or can be used for making coincidence or multiplicity triggers.

FIFO Delays

- **External delay length** is used to delay the incoming ADC waveform and the local fast trigger in order to compensate for the delayed arrival of the external trigger pulses, e.g., module validation trigger, channel validation trigger, etc.
- **Fast trigger backplane delay** is used to delay the fast trigger pulse before it is sent to the System FPGA for sharing with other modules through the backplane or making coincidence or multiplicity triggers.

Parameters	Range	
	100 or 500 MHz	250 MHz
<i>External trigger stretch</i>	0.01 – 40.95 µs	0.008 – 32.76 µs
<i>Channel trigger stretch</i>	0.01 – 40.95 µs	0.008 – 32.76 µs
<i>Veto stretch</i>	0.01 – 40.95 µs	0.008 – 32.76 µs
<i>Fast trigger backplane length</i>	0.01 – 40.95 µs	0.008 – 32.76 µs
<i>External delay length</i>	0 – 2.55 µs (Rev. B/C/D) 0 – 5.11 µs (Rev. F)	0 – 4.088 µs
<i>Fast trigger backplane delay</i>	0 – 2.55 µs (Rev. B/C/D) 0 – 5.11 µs (Rev. F)	0 – 4.088 µs

Figure: Range for Trigger Stretch Lengths and FIFO Delays in Pixie-16 Modules

Module Fast Trigger (for trigger)

Module fast trigger 有以下四种来源可供选择：

- Ext_FastTrig_In(来源于本插件)
 - Ext_FastTrig_Sel(前面板 TTL 输入)
 - Int_FastTrig_Sgl(内部某路 FT)
 - FTIN_Or(内部 FT 的 OR)
 - LVDS_ValidTrig_FP(前面板网口输入)
 - ChanTrig_Sel(内部某路的 valid trigger)(与 module validation trigger 共用一个设置)
- FT_LocalCrate_BP(本机箱中指定插件送出的 trigger)
- FT_In_BP(多机箱中指定机箱上指定插件发送的 trigger)
- FT_WiredOr(本机箱中所有插件发送出 trigger 的 OR)

Module Validation Trigger (for control logic)

Module validation trigger 有以下来源可供选择：

- Ext_ValidTrig_In(来源于本插件)
 - Ext_ValidTrig_Sel(前面板 TTL 输入)
 - Int_ValidTrig_Sgl(内部某路 FT)
 - FTIN_Or(内部 FT 的 OR)
 - LVDS_ValidTrig_FP(前面板网口输入)
 - ChanTrig_Sel(内部某路的 valid trigger) (与 module fast trigger 共用一个设置)
- ET_LocalCrate_BP(本机箱中指定插件送出的 trigger)
- ET_In_BP(多机箱中指定机箱上指定插件发送的 trigger)
- ET_WiredOr(本机箱中所有插件发送出 trigger 的 OR)
- 前面板 module GATE 输入 LVDS 信号

Channel Validation Trigger(for trigger/control logic)

Channel validation trigger 来源有以下选择：

- 每路独立设置，来源于多重性选择
- 每路独立设置，来源于符合
- 每4路共用一个设置，来源于左、中、右插件某路的 FT
- 每4路共用一个设置，来源于自身 FT 与 Ext_FastTrig_In 的符合
- 每路独立设置，前面板 channel GATE 输入 LVDS 信号(与前面板 Veto 共用一个输入口)

Veto

来源于 ModuleVeto 与 ChannelVeto 的 OR

- ModuleVeto 来源有两个选择：
 - Module Validation Trigger
 - 前面板 Module Gate
- ChannelVeto 来源有两个选择：
 - Channel Validtion Trigger
 - 前面板 Gate input for channel (与前面板 Channel validation trigger 共用一个输入口)

System FPGA (coincidence/multiplicity)

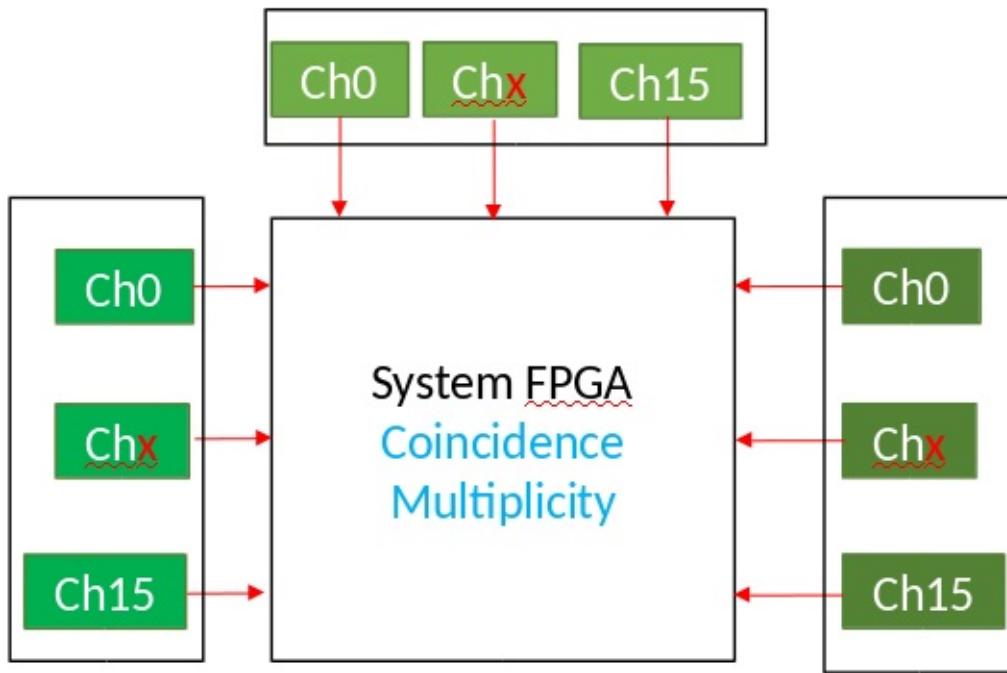


Figure: System FPGA

Multiplicity : 对设置的该channel来说，左邻插件、自身插件、右邻插件共48路，可以选择参与多重性选择的路数

Coincidence : 对设置的该channel来说，左邻插件、自身插件、右邻插件，每个插件均满足设置的符合条件，才能给出符合

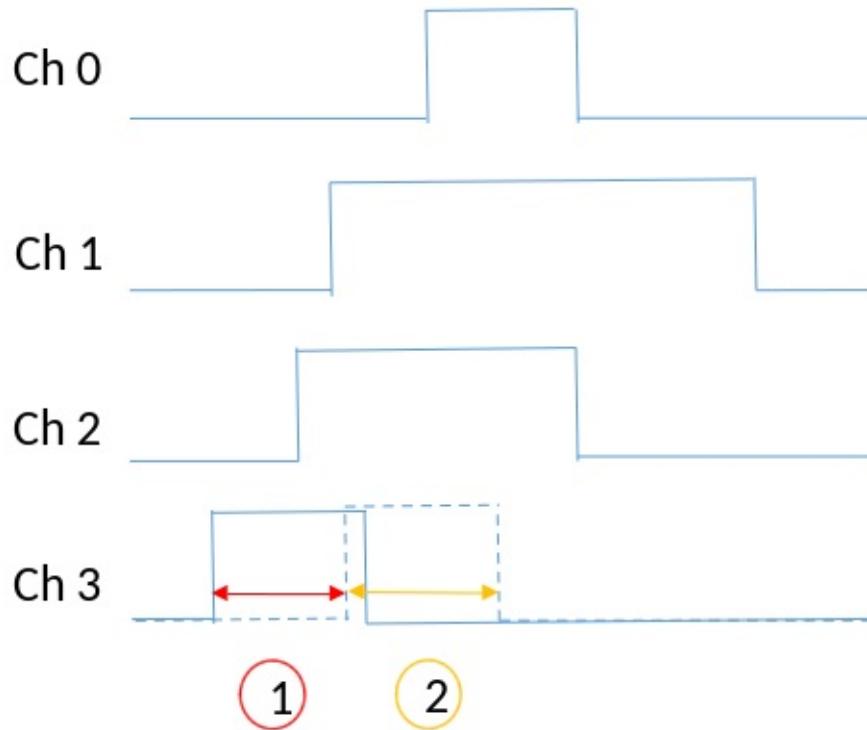


Figure: fast trigger stretch/delay

其它插件的fast filter通过机箱背板传到该插件需要时间，大约100ns左右。因此通过调节门宽、延迟来保证符合、多重性选择。

- Fast trigger stretch length 设置 fast filter 门宽，
- fast trigger delay length 设置 fast filter 延迟。

Control logic (module/channel validation trigger)

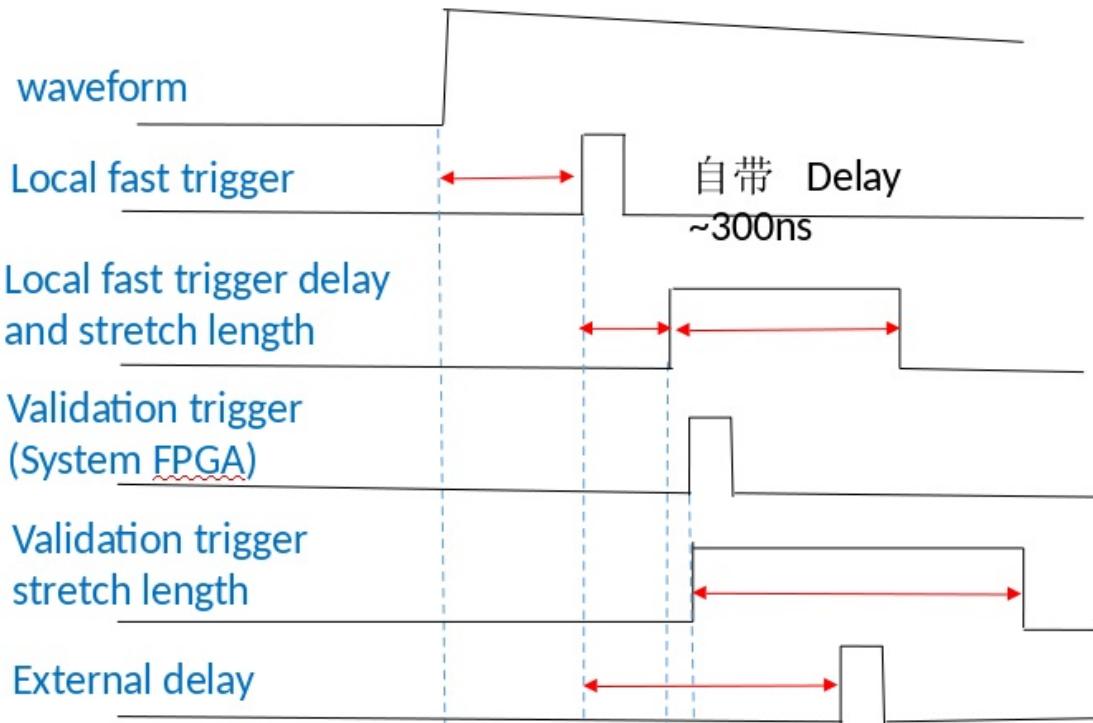


Figure: validation trigger

特别需要注意信号经过背板传输大约需要时间 100 ns。

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Multiple Modules Synchronously

- Individual Clock Mode
- PXI Clock Mode
- Daisy-chained Clock Mode
- Multi-Crate Clock Mode
 - Installation of Pixie-16 Modules
 - Clock Jumper (JP101) Settings on the Pixie-16 Modules
 - Cable Connections for Pixie-16 Rear I/O Trigger Modules
 - Jumper Settings on the Pixie-16 Rear I/O Trigger Modules

When many Pixie-16 modules are operated together as a system, it may be required to synchronize clocks and timers between them and to distribute triggers across modules. It will also be necessary to ensure that runs are started and stopped synchronously in all modules. All these signals are distributed through the PXI backplane of the Pixie-16 crate.

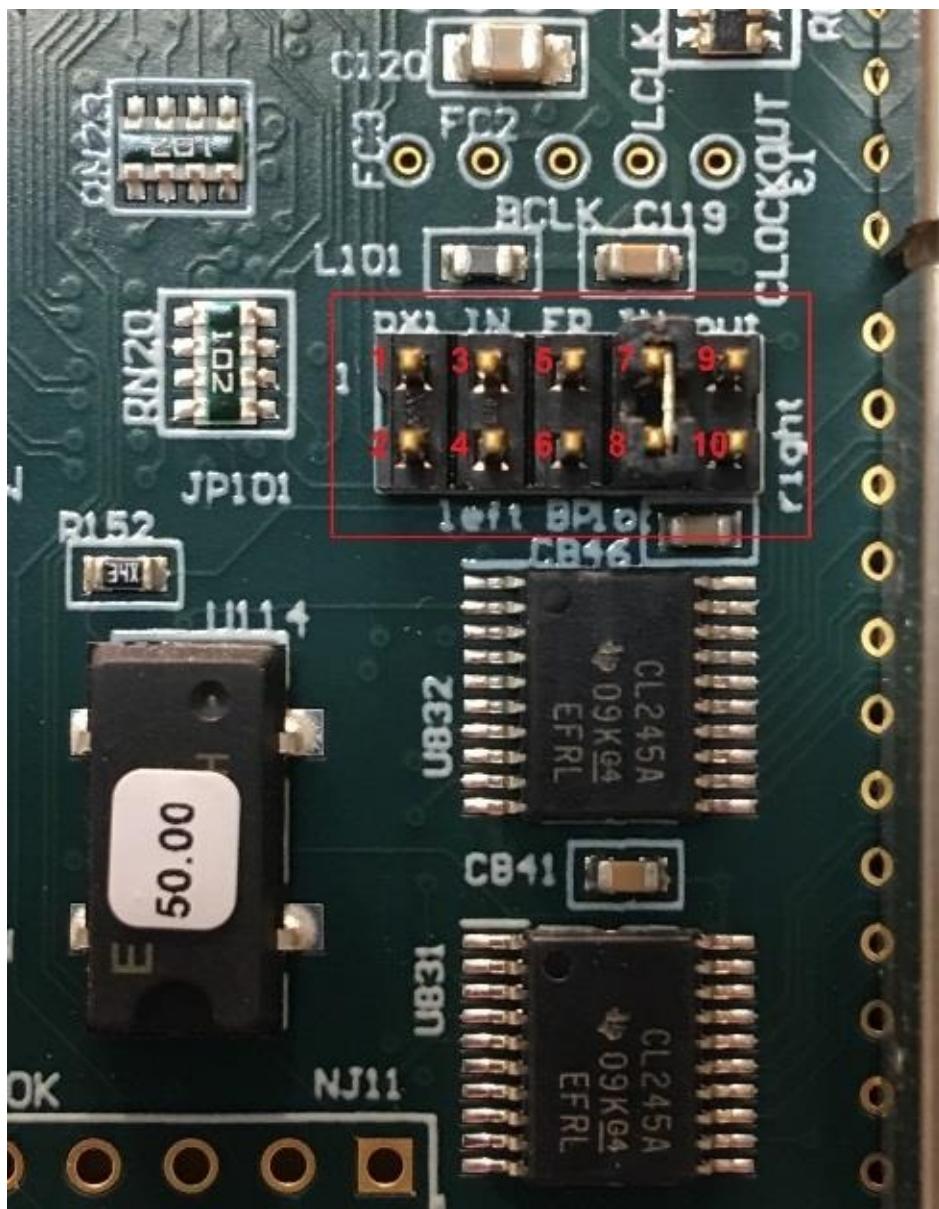


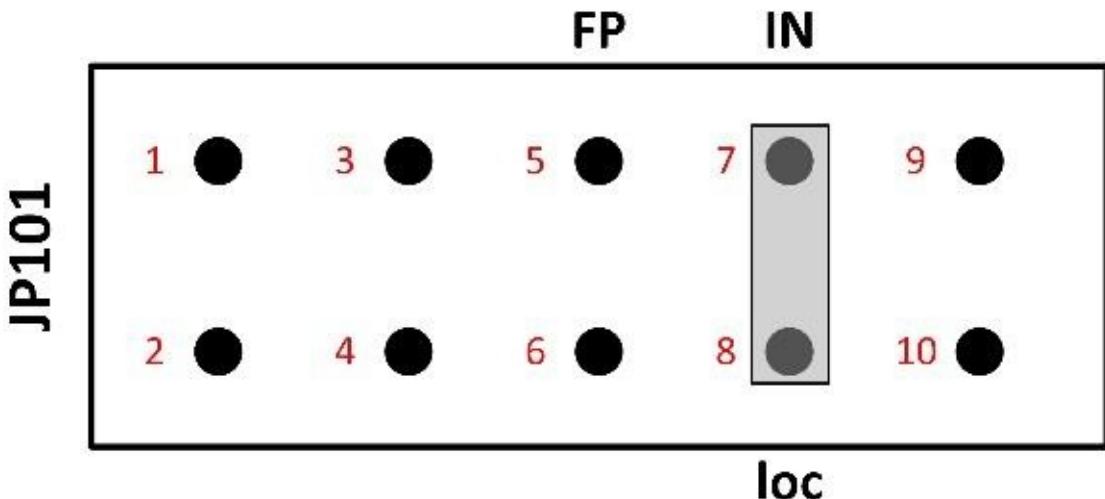
Figure: JP101

In a multi-module system there will be one clock master and a number of clock slaves or repeaters. The clock function of a module can be selected by setting shunts on Jumper JP101 near the bottom right corner of the board. The 10-pin Jumper JP101 is shown in the picture on the top with those pins labelled in red color. Shunts are provided to connect pins that are appropriate for each chosen clock distribution mode. Four clock distribution modes, individual clock mode, PXI clock mode, daisy-chained clock mode, and multi- crate clock mode, are described below.

[warning] Please Note

In 250 MHz or 500 MHz Pixie-16 modules, the frequency of signal processing clock in the FPGA has been divided down to either 125 MHz or 100 MHz, respectively, for more practical implementation of the design. That division might result in different clock phase and thus different timestamp offset for each channel within a given 250 MHz or 500 MHz Pixie-16 module whenever the module is reinitialized. Calibration might be needed to quantify the different timestamp offset for each channel.

Individual Clock Mode

*Figure: individual clock mode*

If only one Pixie-16 module is used in the system, or if clocks between modules do not need to be synchronized, the module(s) should be set into individual clock mode. Connect pin 7 of JP101 (the clock input) with a shunt to pin 8 (loc – IN). This will use the 50 MHz local crystal oscillator of the Pixie-16 module as the clock source.

PXI Clock Mode

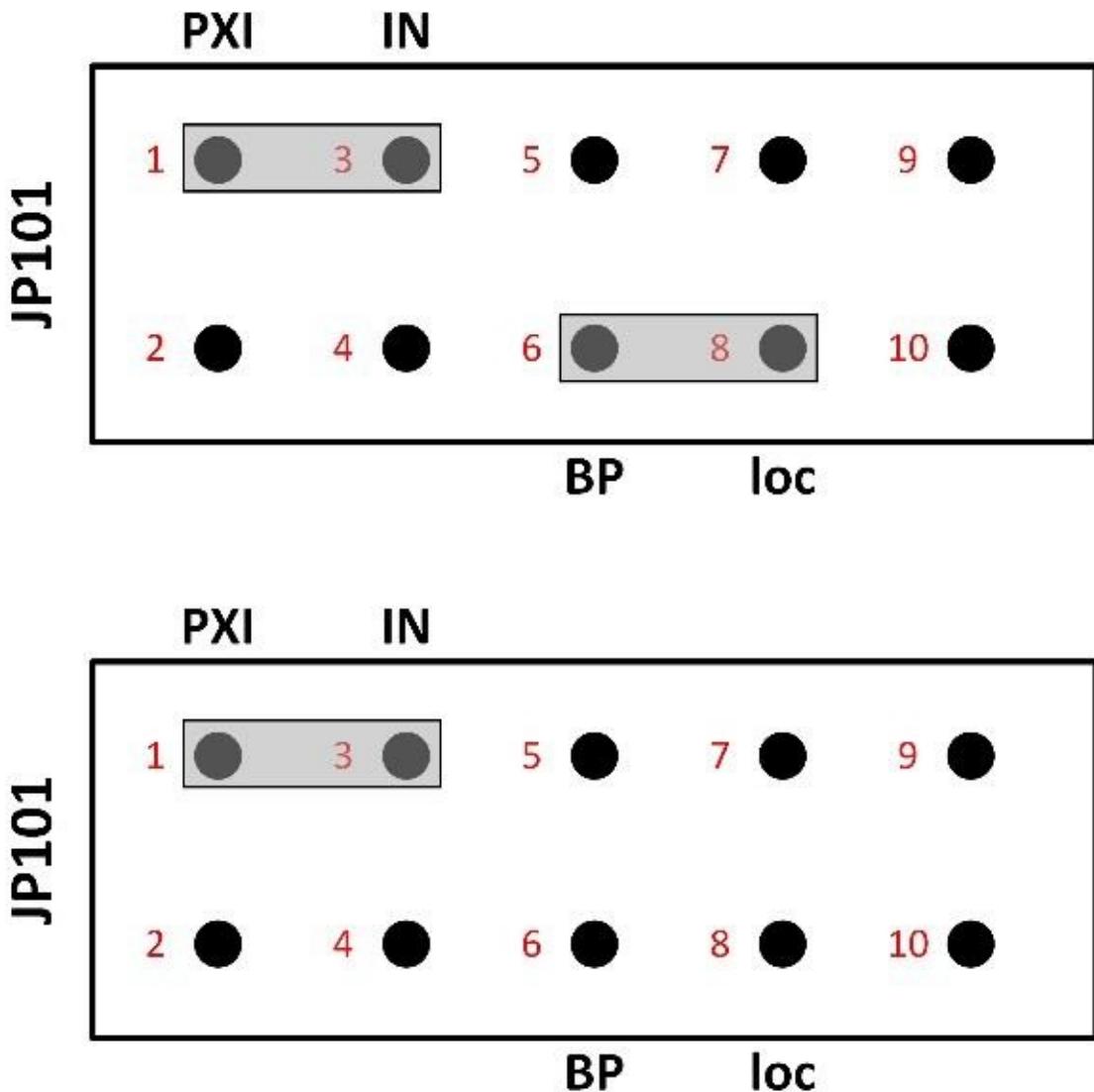


Figure: PXI clock mode

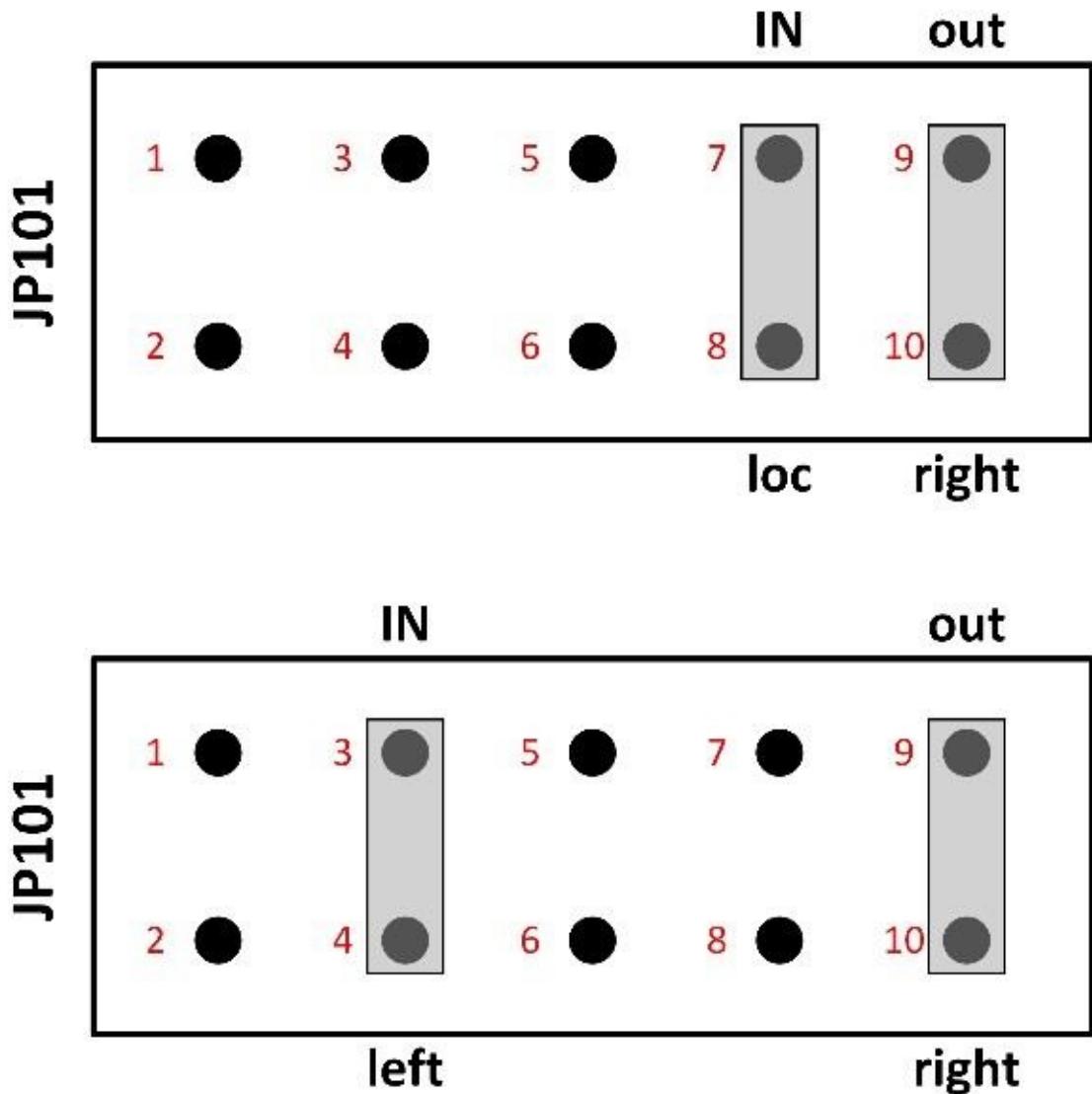
The preferred way to distribute clocks among multiple Pixie-16 modules is to use the PXI clock distributed on the backplane. This clock is by default generated on the backplane and is a 10MHz clock signal, which is then repeated by a fan out buffer and connected to each crate slot by a dedicated line with minimum skew(equal trace length to each slot). Although the 10MHz is too slow to be a useful clock for the Pixie-16, it can be overridden by a local clock signal from a Pixie-16 module that is installed in slot 2 through proper shunt settings on the JP101.

A Pixie-16 module can be configured to be the PXI clock master in slot 2 by connecting pins 6 and 8 (loc – BP) of the JP101. All modules, including the clock master, should be set to receive the PXI clock by connecting pin 1 and 3 on JP101 (PXI – IN). In this way, the 50 MHz clock from the Pixie-16 clock master is distributed to all Pixie-16 modules through the backplane with nearly

identical clock phase.

One other advantage of the PXI clock mode over the daisy-chained clock mode, which will be discussed next, is that except for the Pixie-16 master module, which has to be installed in slot 2, other Pixie-16 slave modules can be installed in any other slot of the Pixie-16 crate. In contrast, when the daisy-chained clock mode is used, all Pixie-16 modules have to be installed next to each other, i.e. no gap is allowed between modules.

Daisy-chained Clock Mode

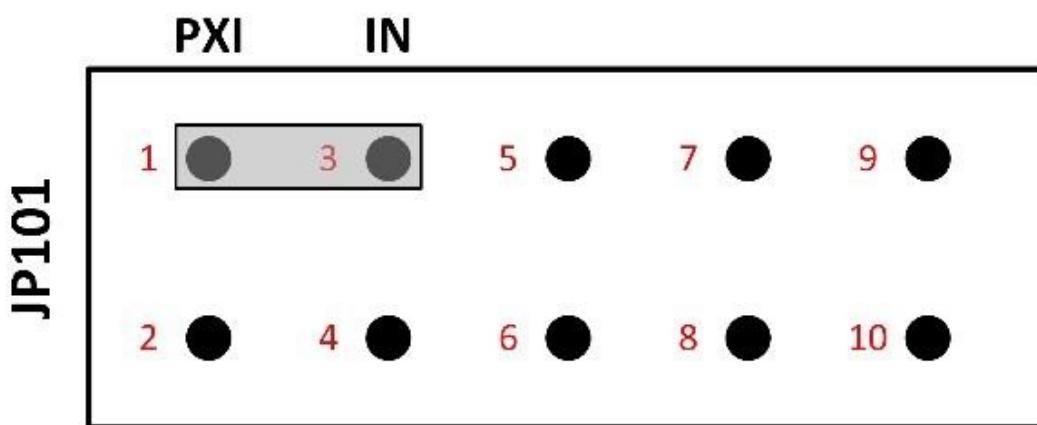
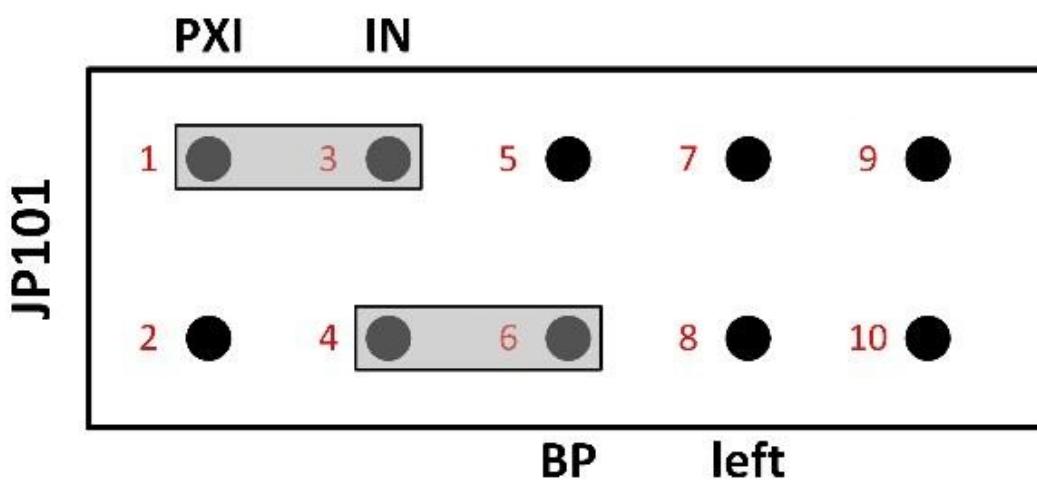
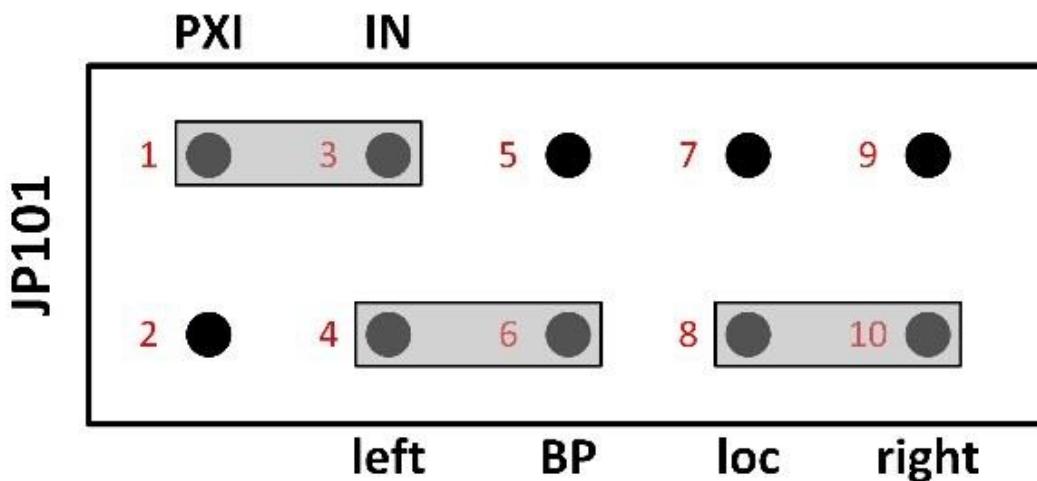


Top: Daisy-chain clock master (leftmost module)
 Bottom: Daisy-chain clock repeater

Figure: daisy-chained clock mode

A further option for clock distribution is to daisy-chain the clocks from one module to the other, with each module repeating the clock signal and transmitting it to the neighbor on the right. This requires one master module, located in the leftmost slot of the group of Pixie-16 modules. The master module uses its local crystal oscillator as the input and sends its output to the right (loc – IN, out – right). Other Pixie-16 modules in the crate should be configured as clock repeaters by using the signal from the left neighbor as the input and sending its output to the right (left – IN, out – right). However, as mentioned earlier, there must be no slot gap between modules.

Multi-Crate Clock Mode



Top: System Director Module

Middle: Crate Master Module

Bottom: Regular Module

Figure: multi-crate clock mode

In multi-crate systems, a global clock signal can be distributed among these crates using dedicated trigger and clock distribution cards, i.e. the Pixie-16 Rear I/O trigger modules, which are available from XIA.

An example of clock distribution between two crates is illustrated below.

Installation of Pixie-16 Modules

Multiple Pixie-16 modules can be installed in two 14-slot Pixie-16 crates, #1 and #2. For clock distribution purpose, crate #1 is called the Master crate, where the system-wide global clock for all Pixie-16 modules is originated, and crate #2 is called the Slave crate, which receives the global clock from the Master crate.

The Pixie-16 module installed in slot 2 of the Master crate is designated as the System Director Module, whose local 50 MHz crystal oscillator acts as the source of the system-wide global clock. The distribution of the clock signal from the System Director Module to all Pixie-16 modules in the 2-crate system is done through the Pixie-16 Rear I/O trigger modules.

The Pixie-16 module installed in slot 2 of the Slave crate is called the crate Master module, which is responsible for receiving the global clock from the Master crate and sending such clock to all modules in that crate through length-matched traces on the backplane. The System Director Module is also responsible for sending the global clock to all modules in the Master crate. Therefore, it is also a crate Master module. Other modules in these two crates are regular modules. Table shows the different types of modules in a 2-crate system.

Crate #	1				
Slot #	2	3	...	13	14
Module	System Director Module / Crate Master Module	Regular Module	...	Regular Module	Regular Module
Crate #	2				
Slot #	2	3	...	13	14
Module	Crate Master Module	Regular Module	...	Regular Module	Regular Module

Figure: Module Definitions in a 2-crate System

Clock Jumper (JP101) Settings on the Pixie-16 Modules

For all Pixie-16 modules in a 2-crate system to use the same global clock signal, the clock jumper (JP101) in all modules should be set according to Table *Clock Jumper JP101 Settings in a 2-crate System* and Figure *multi-crate clock mode*.

System Director Module	Connect pins 1 and 3, 4 and 6, 8 and 10.
Crate Master Module	Connect pins 1 and 3, 4 and 6.
Regular Module	Connect pins 1 and 3.

Figure: Clock Jumper JP101 Settings in a 2-crate System

Cable Connections for Pixie-16 Rear I/O Trigger Modules

The Pixie-16 Rear I/O trigger modules are installed at the rear side of each crate where a 6U card cage is installed. Figure *rear I/O trigger modules* shows a Pixie-16 Rear I/O trigger module is installed directly behind either the Director or the Master module, respectively, to share clock, triggers, and run start or stop synchronization signals among multiple Pixie-16 crates. The rear of the backplane has connectors J3, J4 and J5, but it does not have J1 and J2, since it does not need to use CompactPCI or PXI communication.

Typically the first slot at the rear of the backplane with J3, J4, J5 connectors installed is the slot where the Pixie-16 Rear I/O trigger module should be installed. While installing the module, please ensure the alignment of top and bottom rails with the trigger module to avoid damage to the backplane pins.

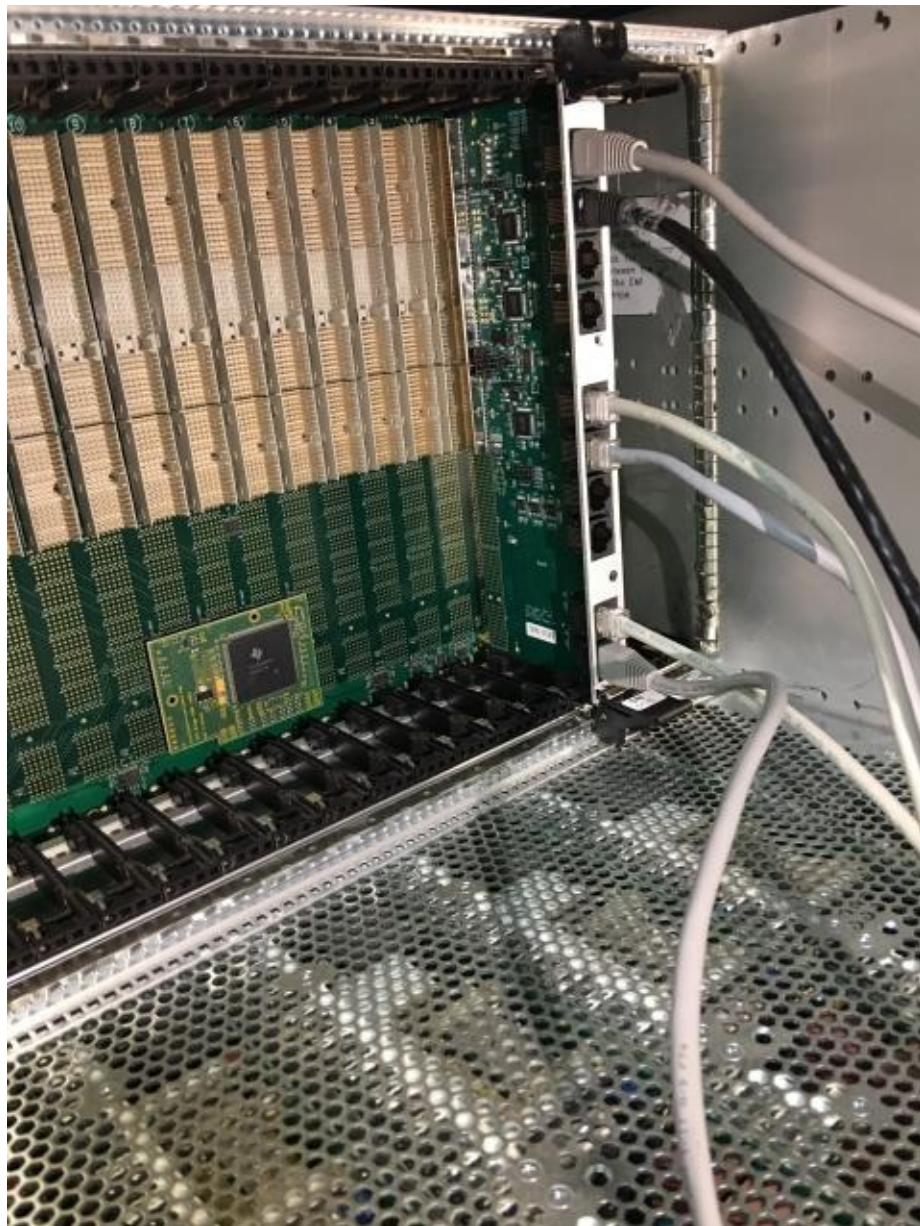


Figure: rear I/O trigger modules

Figure *Cable connections between two Pixie-16 rear I/O trigger modules* shows the cable connections between two Pixie-16 rear I/O trigger modules that are installed in two separate crates. All connection cables are Category 5 or 6 Ethernet cables and shall have the same length to minimize clock phase difference between Pixie-16 modules in the two crates.

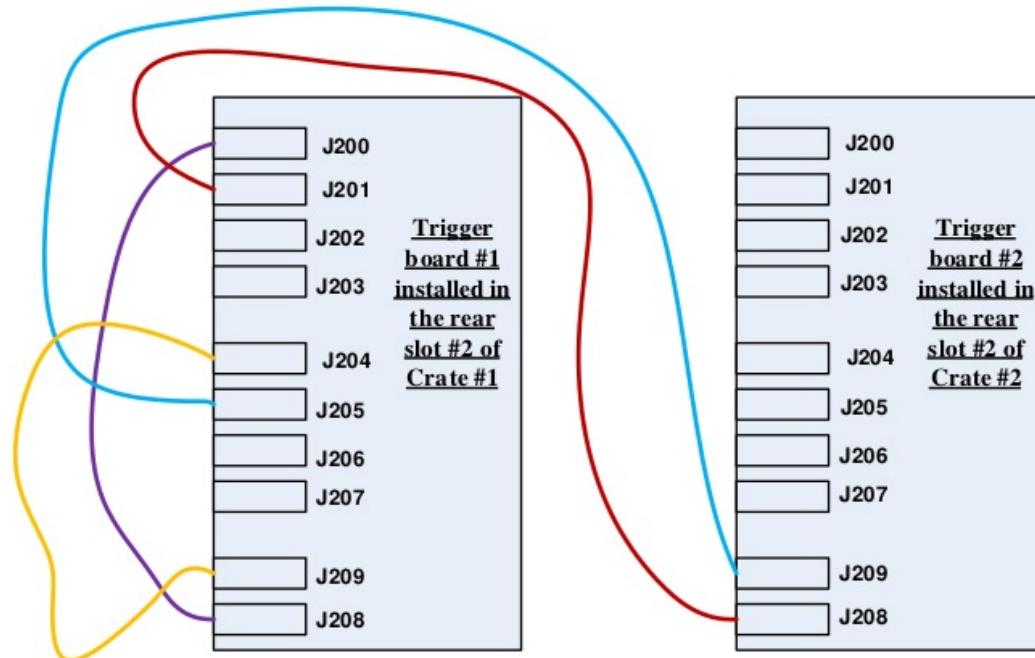


Figure: Cable connections between two Pixie-16 rear I/O trigger modules

Jumper Settings on the Pixie-16 Rear I/O Trigger Modules

Trigger module #1 is installed in the rear slot #2 of crate #1. As mentioned earlier, the rear slot #2 is located at the back of the crate and is at the direct opposite side of the front slot #2 of the crate. Care should be taken when installing the trigger module into the rear slot #2 by avoiding bending any pins of the rear side of the backplane, since that could cause the 3.3V pin to be shorted to neighboring ground pin and thus damage the whole backplane.

Please note pin numbering for all jumpers on the trigger module is counted from right to left when facing the top side of the module, i.e. the backplane connectors J3 to J5 are on the left (only exception is JP1, which is in vertical orientation and should be counted from bottom to top). A tiny '1' label is painted on the right hand side of the jumpers, indicating pin 1. Figure *Pin numbering for the jumpers on the Pixie-16 rear I/O trigger module* shows the pin '1' in red boxes.

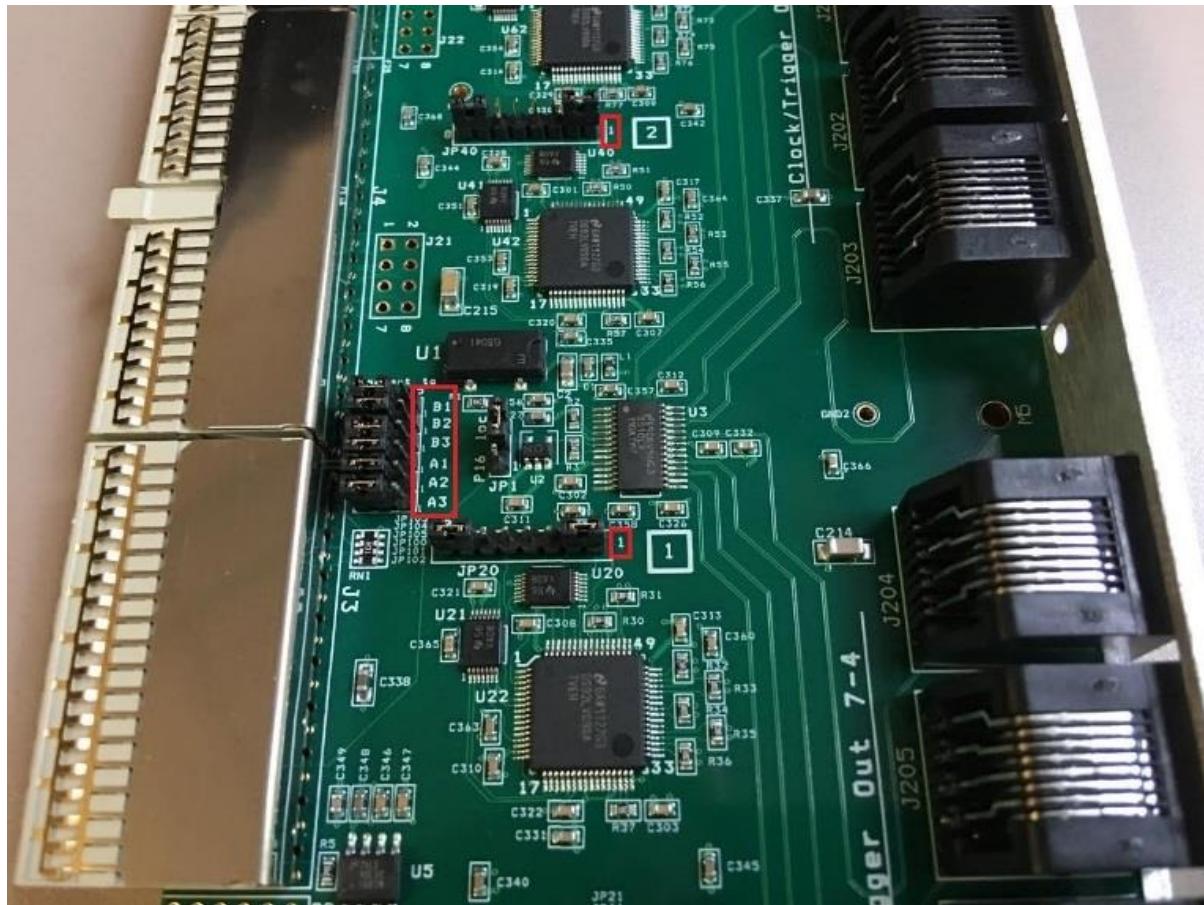


Figure: Pin numbering for the jumpers on the Pixie-16 rear I/O trigger module

Table Rear I/O Trigger Module #1's Jumper Settings shows the jumper settings of the Pixie-16 rear I/O trigger module #1 in a 2-crane system.

JP1	Connect pins 1 and 2 for "P16"
JP20	Connect pins 2 and 3, 6 and 7
JP40	Connect pins 2 and 3, 6 and 7
JP60	Connect pins 1 and 2, 7 and 8
JP21	Connect pins 2 and 3
JP41	Connect pins 2 and 3
JP61	Connect pins 1 and 2
JP100	Connect pins 2 and 3 (connect to J4)
JP101	Connect pins 2 and 3 (connect to J4)
JP102	Connect pins 2 and 3 (connect to J4)
JP103	Connect pins 2 and 3 (connect to J4)
JP104	Connect pins 2 and 3 (connect to J4)
JP105	Connect pins 2 and 3 (connect to J4)

Figure: Rear I/O Trigger Module #1's Jumper Settings

Trigger module #2 is installed in the rear slot #2 of crate #2. Table *Rear I/O Trigger Module #2's Jumper Settings* shows the jumper settings of the Pixie-16 rear I/O trigger module #2 in a 2-crate system.

JP1	Connect pins 2 and 3 for “loc”
JP20	Connect pins 1 and 2, 7 and 8
JP40	Connect pins 1 and 2, 7 and 8
JP60	Connect pins 2 and 3, 6 and 7
JP21	Don't connect any pin
JP41	Don't connect any pin
JP61	Connect pins 1 and 2
JP100	Connect pins 2 and 3 (connect to J4)
JP101	Connect pins 2 and 3 (connect to J4)
JP102	Connect pins 2 and 3 (connect to J4)
JP103	Connect pins 2 and 3 (connect to J4)
JP104	Connect pins 2 and 3 (connect to J4)
JP105	Connect pins 2 and 3 (connect to J4)

Figure: Rear I/O Trigger Module #2's Jumper Settings

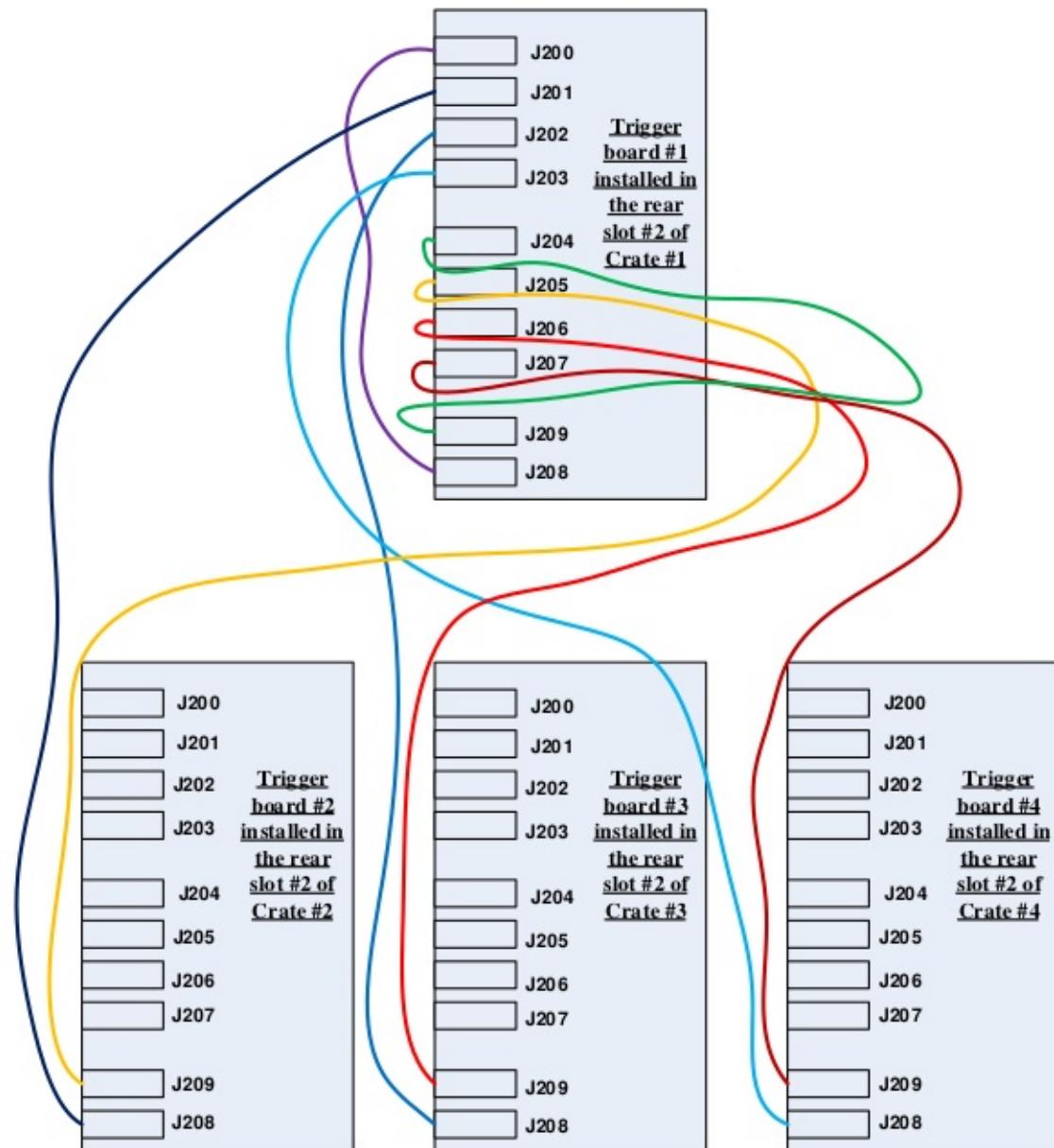


Figure: Cable connections among four Pixie-16 rear I/O trigger modules

Please note, if there are a total of four crates, the cable connections among those four Pixie-16 rear I/O trigger modules that are installed in those four separate crates should follow the connection methods shown in Figure 1-17. For the jumper settings on the Pixie-16 rear I/O trigger modules, trigger module #1 and #2 should use the same jumper settings as those in the trigger module #1 and #2 of the 2-crate system, respectively, whereas trigger module #3 and #4 should use the same jumper settings as those in trigger module #2.

Applications

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Time Resolution

- Pulse Generator
- 100M module
 - 2 channel in one module
 - 2 channel in one crate
 - 2 channel in different crate
- 250M module
 - 2 channel in one module
 - 2 channel in one crate
 - 2 channel in different crate
- 100M & 250M module
 - 2 channel in one crate
 - 2 channel in different crate

Pulse Generator

- Model PB-5
 - <https://www.berkeleynucleonics.com/model-pb-5>

100M module

- Width: 100ns
- Rise time: 0.1 us
- Fall time: 100 us
- Rate: 1.0 kHz
- Delay: 250ns
- Ampl: 10.0 V
- Polarity: Pos
- Pulse Top: Flat
- Atten: 1X
- PB-5 Pulse: ON

The pulse generator generates a signal that is split into two through the splitter.

2 channel in one module

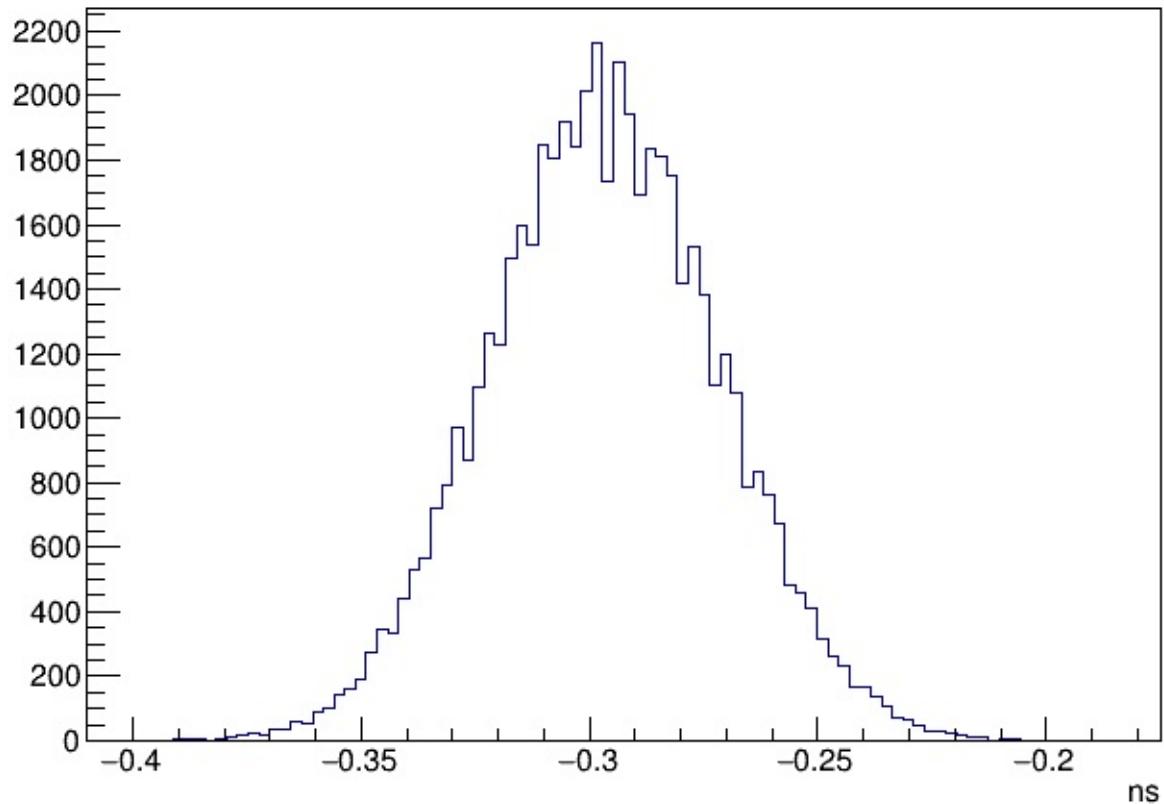


Figure: 2 channel in one module

FWHM \sim 60ps

2 channel in one crate

2 channel in different crate

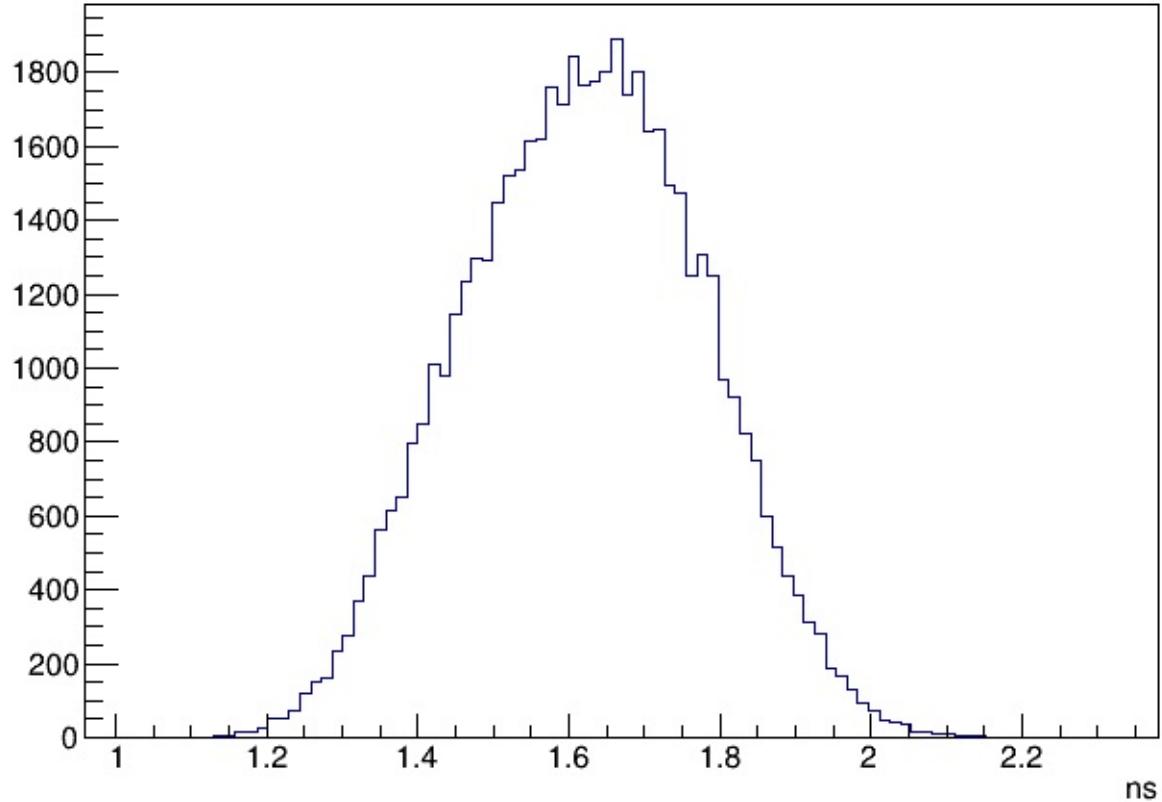


Figure: 2 channel in different crate

FWHM \sim 360 ps

250M module

2 channel in one module

2 channel in one crate

2 channel in different crate

100M & 250M module

2 channel in one crate

2 channel in different crate

Recommended Parameters

- [HPGe](#)
 - [100M](#)
 - [250M](#)
- [BGO](#)
 - [100M](#)
- [Si](#)
- [LaBr3](#)
 - [250M](#)

HPGe

100M

- fast filter
 - FL: 0.1
 - GF: 0.1
- slow filter
 - SL: 5.04
 - SG: 1.2/1.6
 - Range: 3
 - TAU: 以实际测量为准
- cfd filter
 - dealy: 0.02
 - scale: 5

250M

- fast filter
 - FL: 0.13
 - GF: 0.13
- slow filter
 - SL: 5.04
 - SG: 1.2
 - Range: 3
 - TAU: 以实际测量为准
- cfd filter
 - dealy: 0.08
 - scale: 0

BGO

100M

- fast filter

- FL: 0.06
 - GF: 0.0
 - slow filter
 - SL:
 - SG:
 - Range: 1
 - TAU: 以实际测量为准
 - cfd filter
 - dealy: 0.08
 - scale: 0
-

Si

TODO

LaBr3

250M

- fast filter
 - FL: 0.08
 - GF: 0.02
 - slow filter
 - SL: 0.14/0.13
 - SG: 0.05
 - Range: 1
 - TAU: 以实际测量为准(0.02)
 - cfd filter
 - dealy: 0.02
 - scale: 0
 - Trace
 - Delay: 1.496
 - Length: 3.504
 - QDC
 - 0.12,0.25,0.35,0.45,0.55,0.65,0.75,0.85
-

In Beam Gamma

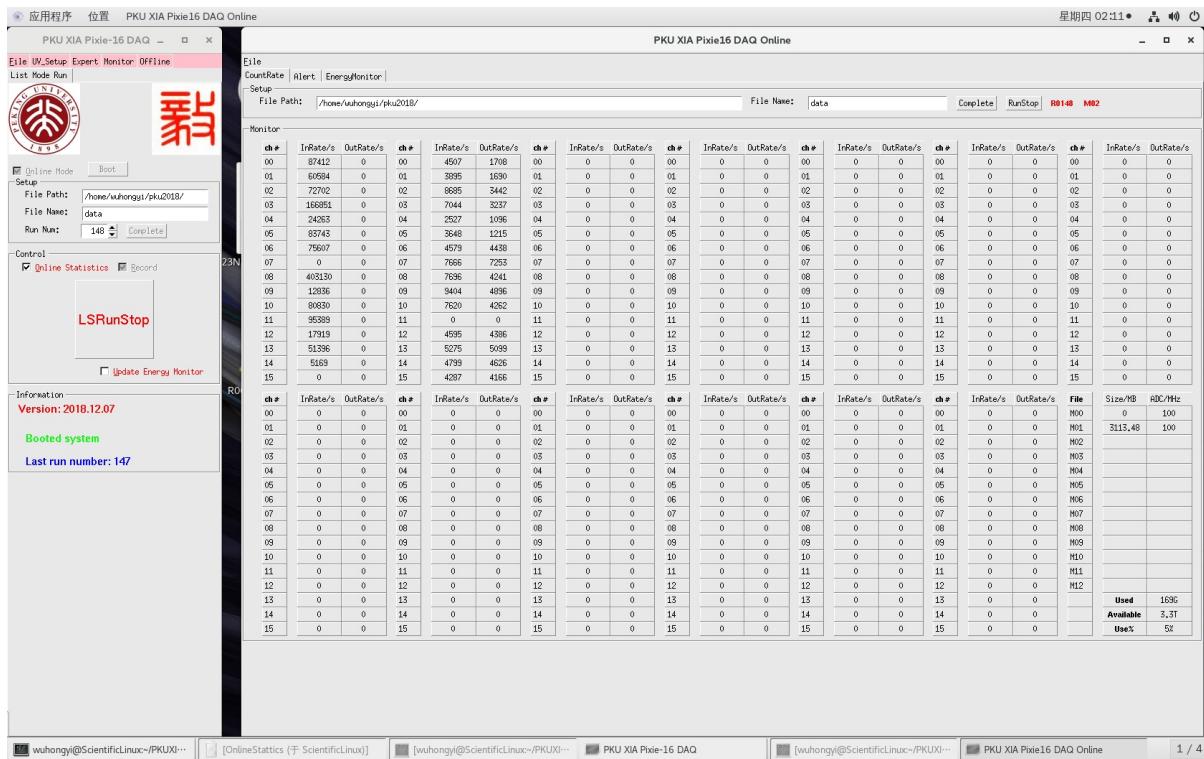


Figure: CIAE 2018 online

Veto gate width

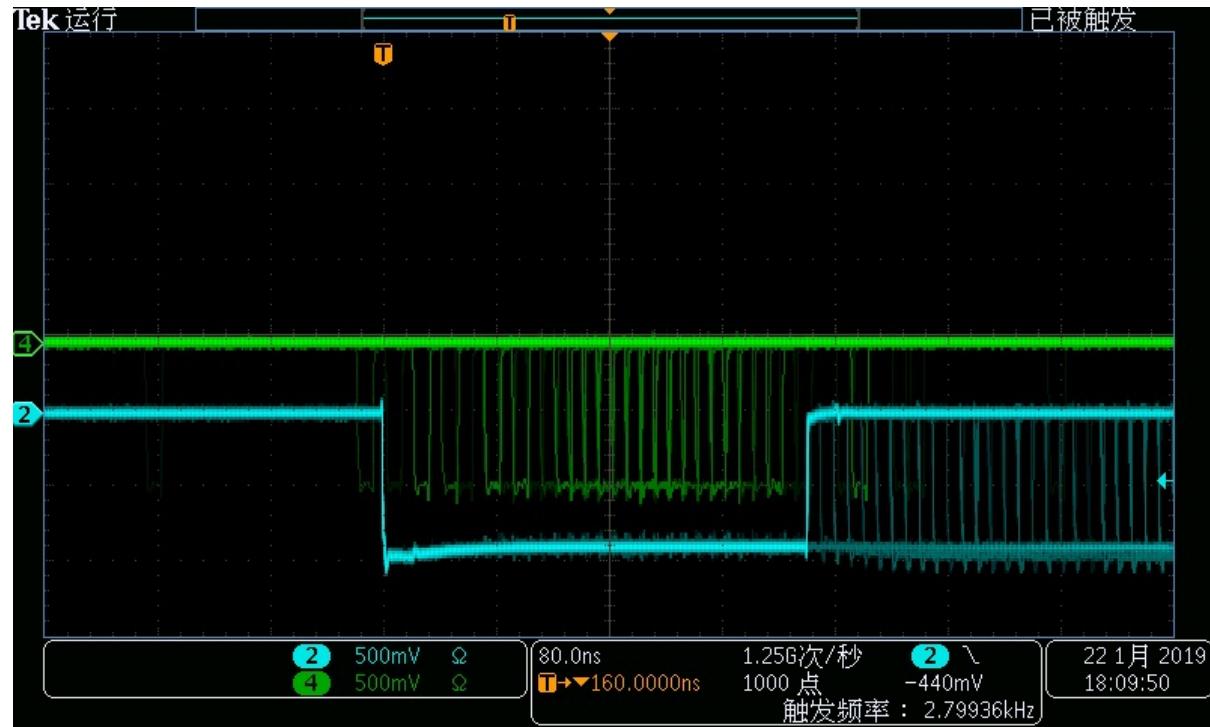


Figure: BGO VETO GATE WIDTH

Peak-to-total

Peak-to-total without BGO: 13.89%

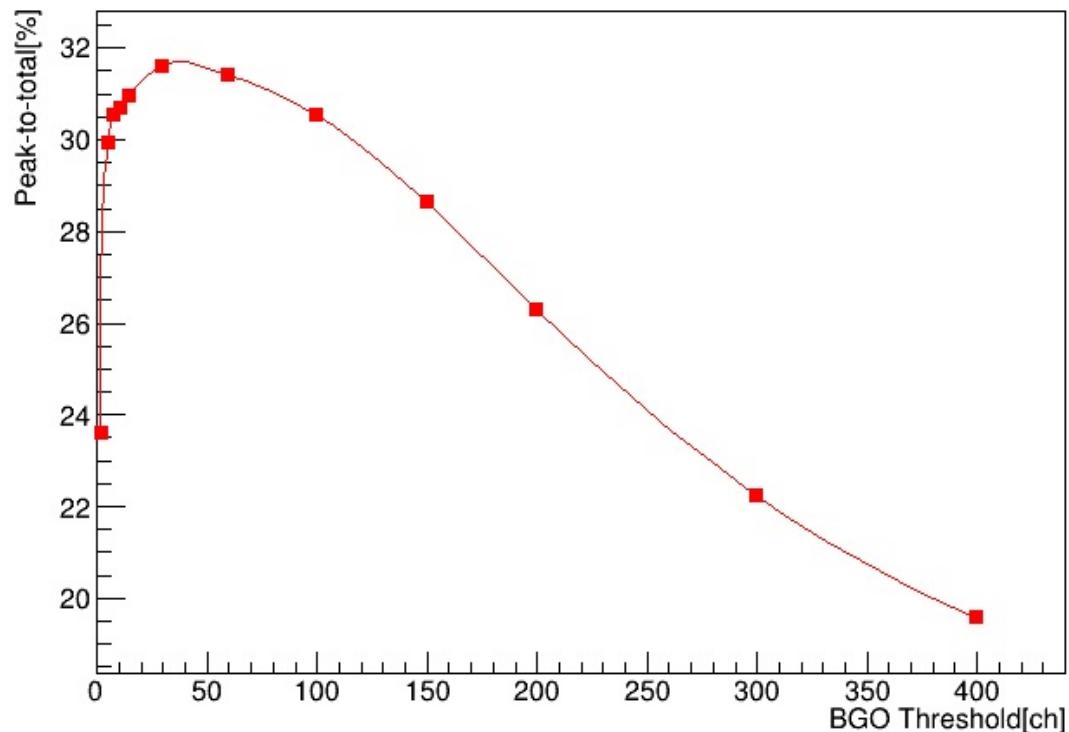


Figure: CIAE 2018 peak-to-total

开发者指南

本章节介绍 Pixie16 开发中使用的Pixie-16 API 函数及获取程序的基本原理。

为用户提供基于我们获取程序开发的可能。

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XIA API

It from **Programmer's Manual Digital Gamma Finder (DGF) PIXIE-16 Version 1.40, October 2009**

```
// Configure modules for communication in PXI chassis
// Use this function to configure the Pixie-16 modules in the PXI chassis.
// NumModules is the total number of Pixie-16 modules installed in the system. PXISlotMap is the pointer to an
array that must have at least as many entries as there are Pixie-16 modules in the chassis.
// PXISlotMap serves as a simple mapping of the logical module number and the physical slot number that the mod
ules reside in. The logical module number runs from 0. For instance, in a system with 5 Pixie-16 modules, these
5 modules may occupy slots 3 through 7. The user must fill PXISlotMap as follows: PXISlotMap = {3, 4, 5, 6, 7
...} since module number 0 resides in slot number 3, etc. To find out in which slot a module is located, any pi
ece of subsequent code can use the expression PXISlotMap[ModNum], where ModNum is the logic module number.
// OfflineMode is used to indicate to the API whether the system is running in OFFLINE mode (1) or ONLINE mode
(0). OFFLINE mode is useful for situations where no Pixie-16 modules are present but users can still test their
calls to the API functions in their application software.
// This function must be called as the first step in the boot process. It makes the modules known to the system
and "opens" each module for communication.
// The function relies on an initialization file (pxisys.ini) that contains information about the Host PC's PCI
buses, including the slot enumeration scheme. XIA's software distribution normally puts this file under the sa
me folder as Pixie-16 software installation folder. However, the user has the flexibility of putting it in othe
r folders by simply changing the definition of the string PCISysIniFile_Windows or PCISysIniFile_Linux in the h
eader part of the file pixie16sys.c, depending on which operating system is being used.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16InitSystem (
    unsigned short NumModules,      // total number of Pixie16 modules in the system
    unsigned short *PXISlotMap,     // an array containing the PXI slot number for each pixie16 module
    unsigned short OfflineMode ); // specify if the system is in offline mode
```

```
// Release user virtual addressees assigned to modules
// Use this function to release the user virtual addressees that are assigned to Pixie-16 modules when these mo
dules are initialized by function Pixie16InitSystem. This function should be called before a user's application
exits.
// If ModNum is set to less than the total number of modules in the system, only the module specified by ModNum
will be closed. But if ModNum is equal to the total number of modules in the system, e.g. there are 5 modules
in the chassis and ModNum = 5, then all modules in the system will be closed altogether. Note that the modules
are counted starting at 0.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16ExitSystem (
    unsigned short ModNum );      // module number
```

```
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16ReadModuleInfo (
    unsigned short ModNum,        // module number
    unsigned short *ModRev,       // returned module revision
    unsigned int *ModSerNum,      // returned module serial number
    unsigned short *ModADCBits,   // returned module ADC bits
    unsigned short *ModADCMSPS ); // returned module ADC sampling rate
```

```
// Boot modules so that they can be set up for data taking
// Use this function to boot Pixie-16 modules so that they can be set up for data taking. The function download
s to the Pixie-16 modules the communication FPGA configurations, signal processing FPGA configurations, trigger
FPGA configurations (Revision A modules only), executable code for the digital signal processor (DSP), and DSP
parameters.
// The FPGA configurations consist of a fixed number of words depending on the hardware mounted on the modules;
the DSP codes have a length which depends on the actual compiled code; and the set of DSP parameters always co
nsists of 1280 32-bit words for each module. The host software has to make the names of those boot data files o
n the hard disk available to the boot function.
// If ModNum is set to be less than the total number of modules in the system, only the module specified by Mod
Num will be booted. But if ModNum is equal to the total number of modules in the system, e.g. there are 5 modul
es in the chassis and ModNum = 5, then all modules in the system will be booted.
```

```
// The boot pattern is a bit mask (shown below) indicating which on-board chip will be booted. Under normal circumstances, all on-board chips should be booted, i.e. the boot pattern would be 0x7F. For Rev-B, C, D modules, bit 1, i.e., "Boot trigger FPGA", will be ignored even if that bit is set to 1.
```

```
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16BootModule (
    char *ComFPGAConfigFile,           // name of communications FPGA configuration file
    char *SPFFPGAConfigFile,          // name of signal processing FPGA configuration file
    char *TrigFPGAConfigFile,         // name of trigger FPGA configuration file
    char *DSPCodeFile,                // name of executable code file for digital signal processor (DSP)
    char *DSPParFile,                 // name of DSP parameter file
    char *DSPVarFile,                 // name of DSP variable names file
    unsigned short ModNum,            // pixie module number
    unsigned short BootPattern ); // boot pattern bit mask
```

```
// Acquire ADC traces in single or multiple modules
// Use this function to acquire ADC traces from Pixie-16 modules. Specify the module using ModNum. If ModNum is set to be less than the total number of modules in the system, only the module specified by ModNum will have its ADC traces acquired. But if ModNum is equal to the total number of modules in the system, then all modules in the system will have their ADC traces acquired.
// After the successful return of this function, the DSP's internal memory will be filled with ADC trace data. A user's application software should then call another function Pixie16ReadSglChanADCTrace to read the ADC trace data out to the host computer, channel by channel.
```

```
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16AcquireADCTrace (
    unsigned short ModNum ); // module number
```

```
// Read ADC trace data from a channel in a module
// Use this function to read ADC trace data from a Pixie-16 module. Before calling this function, another function Pixie16AcquireADCTrace should be called to fill the DSP internal memory first. Also, the host code should allocate appropriate amount of memory to store the trace data. The ADC trace data length for each channel is 8192. Since the trace data are 16-bit unsigned integers (actually only the lower 14-bit contains real data due to the on-board 14-bit ADC), two consecutive 16-bit words are packed into one 32-bit word in the DSP internal memory. So for each channel, 4096 32-bit words are read out first from the DSP, and then each 32-bit word is unpacked to form two 16-bit words.
// Specify the module using ModNum and the channel on the module using ChanNum. Note that both the modules and channels are counted starting at 0.
```

```
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16ReadSglChanADCTrace (
    unsigned short *Trace_Buffer, // trace data
    unsigned int Trace_Length,   // trace length
    unsigned short ModNum,       // module number
    unsigned short ChanNum ); // channel number
```

```
// Transfer data between host and DSP internal memory
// Use this function to directly transfer data between the host and the DSP internal memory of a Pixie-16 module. The DSP internal memory is split into two blocks with address range 0x40000 to 0x4FFFF for the first block and address range 0x50000 to 0x5FFFF for the second block. Within the first block, address range 0x40000 to 0x49FFF is reserved for program memory and shouldn't be accessed directly by the host. Address range 0x4A000 to 0x4A4FF is used by the DSP I/O parameters which are stored in the configuration files (.set files) in the host. Within this range, 0x4A000 to 0x4A33F can be both read and written, but 0x4A340 to 0x4A4FF can only be read but not written. The remaining address range (0x4A500 to 4FFFF) in the first block and the entire second block (0x50000 to 0x5FFFF) should only be read but not written by the host. Use Direction = 1 for read and Direction = 0 for write.
```

```
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16IMbufferIO (
    unsigned int *Buffer,             // buffer data
    unsigned int NumWords,            // number of buffer words to read or write
    unsigned int Address,             // buffer address
    unsigned short Direction,        // I/O direction
    unsigned short ModNum ); // module number
```

```
// Transfer data between host and DSP external memory
// Use this function to directly read data from or write data to the on-board external memory of a Pixie-16 module. The valid memory address is from 0x0 to 0x7FFFF (32-bit wide). Use Direction = 1 for read and Direction = 0 for write.
// The external memory is used to store the histogram data accumulated for each of the 16 channels of a Pixie-16 module. Each channel has a fixed histogram length of 32768 words(32-bit wide), and the placement of the histo
```

```

gram data in the memory is in the same order of the channel number, i.e. channel 0 occupies memory address 0x0
to 0xFFFF, channel 1 occupies 0x8000 to 0xFFFF, and so on.
// NOTE: another function Pixie16ReadHistogramFromModule can also be used to read out the histograms except tha
t it needs to be called channel by channel.
// In Rev-A modules, part of the external memory is also used to store the list mode data in ping-pong bufferin
g mode. This function can be used to read list mode data from the buffers.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16EMbufferIO (
    unsigned int *Buffer,           // buffer data
    unsigned int NumWords,          // number of buffer words to read or write
    unsigned int Address,           // buffer address
    unsigned short Direction,       // I/O direction
    unsigned short ModNum );        // module number

// Start a list mode data acquisition run
// Use this function to start a list mode data acquisition run in Pixie-16 modules. List mode run is used to co
llect data on an event-by-event basis, gathering energies, timestamps, pulse shape analysis values, and wavefor
ms, for each event. Runs will continue until a preset number of events are reached or the user terminates the r
un by calling function Pixie16EndRun. Once the run is progress, if the run is set to terminate after a given nu
mber of events have been accumulated, another function, Pixie16CheckRunStatus, should be called to check if the
run has finished. To start the data acquisition this function has to be called for every Pixie-16 module in th
e system. If all modules are to run synchronously, The last module addressed will release all others and the ac
quisition starts then. The first module to end the run will immediately stop the run in all other modules.
// Use mode=NEW_RUN (=1) to erase histograms and statistics information before launching the new run. Note that
this will cause a start up delay of up to 1 millisecond. Use mode=RESUME_RUN (=0) to resume an earlier run. Th
is mode has a start up delay of only a few microseconds.
// For Rev-A modules, currently there are 4 list mode run types supported. They are 0x100 (general purpose run)
, 0x101 (without waveforms), 0x102 (without auxiliary data) and 0x103 (energy and timestamp only).
// For Rev-B, C, D modules, there are only one list mode run type supported, that is, 0x100. However, different
output data options can be chosen by enabling or disabling different CHANCSRA bits.
// Histograms and statistics data are updated incrementally from run to run provided RESUME_RUN mode is used.
// ModNum is the module number which starts counting at 0. If ModNum is set to be less than the total number of
modules in the system, only the module specified by ModNum will have its list mode run started. But if ModNum
is set to equal to the total number of modules in the system, then all modules in the system will have their ru
ns started together.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16StartListModeRun (
    unsigned short ModNum,          // module number
    unsigned short RunType,         // run type
    unsigned short mode );          // run mode

// Start a MCA histogram mode data acquisition run
// Use this function to begin a data acquisition run that accumulates energy histograms, one for each channel.
It launches a data acquisition run in which only energy information is preserved and histogrammed locally to ea
ch channel.
// Call this function for each Pixie-16 module in the system. The last module addressed will allow the actual d
ata acquisition to begin. Histogram run can be self-terminating when the elapsed run time exceeds the preset ru
n time, or the user can prematurely terminate the run by calling Pixie16EndRun. On completion, final histogram
and statistics data will be available.
// Use mode=NEW_RUN (=1) to erase histograms and statistics information before launching the new run. Use mode=
RESUME_RUN (=0) to resume an earlier run.
// ModNum is the module number which starts counting at 0. If ModNum is set to be less than the total number of
modules in the system, only the module specified by ModNum will have its histogram run started. But if ModNum
is set to be equal to the total number of modules in the system, then all modules in the system will have their
runs started together.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16StartHistogramRun (
    unsigned short ModNum,          // module number
    unsigned short mode );          // run mode

// Check status of a data acquisition run
// Use this function to check the run status of a Pixie-16 module while a list mode data acquisition run is in
progress. If the run is still in progress continue polling.
// If the return code of this function indicates the run has finished, there might still be some data in the ex
ternal memory (Rev-A modules) or external FIFO (Rev-B, C, D modules) that need to be read out to the host. In a
ddition, final run statistics and histogram data are available for reading out too.
// In MCA histogram run mode, this function can also be called to check if the run is still in progress even th

```

```

ough it is normally self-terminating.
// ModNum is the module number which starts counting at 0.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16CheckRunStatus (
    unsigned short ModNum );           // Pixie module number

// Stop a data acquisition run
// Use this function to end a histogram run, or to force the end of a list mode run. In a multi-module system,
if all modules are running synchronously, only one module needs to be addressed this way. It will immediately s
top the run in all other module in the system.
// ModNum is the module number which starts counting at 0.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16EndRun (
    unsigned short ModNum );           // Pixie module number

// Compute input count rate
// Use this function to calculate the input count rate on one channel of a Pixie-16 module. This function does
not communicate with Pixie-16 modules. Before calling this function, another function, Pixie16ReadStatisticsFr
mModule, should be called to read statistics data from the module first.
// *Statistics is a pointer to an array whose size is exactly 448 unsigned integer words (32-bit). The *Statist
ics array is filled with data from a Pixie-16 module after calling function Pixie16ReadStatisticsFromModule. Mo
dNum is the module number which starts counting at 0. ChanNum is the channel number which starts counting at 0.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT double PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16ComputeInputCountRate (
    unsigned int *Statistics,
    unsigned short ModNum,
    unsigned short ChanNum );

// Compute output count rate of a channel
// Use this function to calculate the output count rate on one channel of a Pixie-16 module. This function does
not communicate with Pixie-16 modules. Before calling this function, another function, Pixie16ReadStatisticsFr
omModule, should be called to read statistics data from the module first.
// *Statistics is a pointer to an array whose size is exactly 448 unsigned integer words (32-bit). The *Statist
ics array is filled with data from a Pixie-16 module after calling function Pixie16ReadStatisticsFromModule. Mo
dNum is the module number which starts counting at 0. ChanNum is the channel number which starts counting at 0.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT double PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16ComputeOutputCountRate (
    unsigned int *Statistics,
    unsigned short ModNum,
    unsigned short ChanNum );

// Compute live time that a channel accumulated in a run
// Use this function to calculate the live time that one channel of a Pixie-16 module has spent on data acquisi
tion. This function does not communicate with Pixie-16 modules. Before calling this function, another function,
Pixie16ReadStatisticsFromModule, should be called to read statistics data from the module first.
// *Statistics is a pointer to an array whose size is exactly 448 unsigned integer words (32-bit). The *Statist
ics array is filled with data from a Pixie-16 module after calling function Pixie16ReadStatisticsFromModule. Mo
dNum is the module number which starts counting at 0. ChanNum is the channel number which starts counting at 0.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT double PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16ComputeLiveTime (
    unsigned int *Statistics,
    unsigned short ModNum,
    unsigned short ChanNum );

// Compute number of events processed by a channel
// Use this function to calculate the number of events that have been processed by a Pixie-16 module during a d
ata acquisition run. This function is only used by Rev-A modules. This function does not communicate with Pixie
-16 modules. Before calling this function, another function, Pixie16ReadStatisticsFromModule, should be called
to read statistics data from the module first.
// *Statistics is a pointer to an array whose size is exactly 448 unsigned integer words (32-bit). The *Statist
ics array is filled with data from a Pixie-16 module after calling function Pixie16ReadStatisticsFromModule. Mo
dNum is the module number which starts counting at 0. ChanNum is the channel number which starts counting at 0.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT double PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16ComputeProcessedEvents (
    unsigned int *Statistics,
    unsigned short ModNum );

```

```
// Compute real time that a channel accumulated in a run
// Use this function to calculate the real time that a Pixie-16 module has spent on data acquisition. This function does not communicate with Pixie-16 modules. Before calling this function, another function, Pixie16ReadStatisticsFromModule, should be called to read statistics data from the module first.
// *Statistics is a pointer to an array whose size is exactly 448 unsigned integer words (32-bit). The *Statistics array is filled with data from a Pixie-16 module after calling function Pixie16ReadStatisticsFromModule. ModNum is the module number which starts counting at 0. ChanNum is the channel number which starts counting at 0.
```

```
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT double PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16ComputeRealTime (
    unsigned int    *Statistics,
    unsigned short ModNum );
```

```
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16complexFFT (
    double *data,
    unsigned int length );

// Test one bit of a 16-bit unsigned integer
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT unsigned short PIXIE16APP_API APP16_TstBit (
    unsigned short bit,
    unsigned short value );

// Set one bit of a 16-bit unsigned integer
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT unsigned short PIXIE16APP_API APP16_SetBit (
    unsigned short bit,
    unsigned short value );

// Clear one bit of a 16-bit unsigned integer
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT unsigned short PIXIE16APP_API APP16_ClrBit (
    unsigned short bit,
    unsigned short value );

// Set one bit of a 32-bit unsigned integer
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT unsigned int PIXIE16APP_API APP32_SetBit (
    unsigned short bit,
    unsigned int value );

// Clear one bit of a 32-bit unsigned integer
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT unsigned int PIXIE16APP_API APP32_ClrBit (
    unsigned short bit,
    unsigned int value );

// Test one bit of a 32-bit unsigned integer
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT unsigned int PIXIE16APP_API APP32_TstBit (
    unsigned short bit,
    unsigned int value );
```

```
// Program on-board DACs
// Use this function to reprogram the on-board digital to analog converters (DAC) of the Pixie-16 modules. In this operation the DSP uses data from the DSP parameters that were previously downloaded.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16SetDACs (
    unsigned short ModNum );
```

```
// Program on-board signal processing FPGAs
// Use this function to program the on-board signal processing FPGAs of the Pixie-16 modules. After the host computer has written the DSP parameters to the DSP memory, the DSP needs to write some of these parameters to the FPGAs. This function makes the DSP perform that action.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16ProgramFippi (
    unsigned short ModNum );
```

```
// Adjust DC-offsets in single or multiple modules
// Use this function to adjust the DC-offsets of Pixie-16 modules. Specify the module using ModNum. If ModNum is set to be less than the total number of modules in the system, only the module specified by ModNum will have its DC-offsets adjusted. But if ModNum is set to be equal to the total number of modules in the system, then al
```

```

1 modules in the system will have their DC-offsets adjusted.
// After the DC-offset levels have been adjusted, the baseline level of the digitized input signals will be determined by the DSP parameter BaselinePercent. For instance, if BaselinePercent is set to 10(%), the baseline level of the input signals will be ~ 1638 on the 14-bit ADC scale (minimum: 0; maximum: 16383).
// The main purpose of this function is to ensure the input signals fall within the voltage range of the ADCs to ensure all input signals can be digitized by the ADCs properly.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16AdjustOffsets (
    unsigned short ModNum );

```

```

// Acquire baselines from a module
// Use this function to acquire baselines from Pixie-16 modules. Specify the module using ModNum. If ModNum is set to be less than the total number of modules in the system, only the module specified by ModNum will have its baselines acquired. But if ModNum is set to be equal to the total number of modules in the system, then all modules in the system will have their baselines acquired.
// After the successful return of this function, the DSP's internal memory will be filled with baselines data. Users should then call another function Pixie16ReadSglChanBaselines to read the baselines data out to the host computer, channel by channel.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16AcquireBaselines (
    unsigned short ModNum );           // module number

```

```

// Read baselines from a channel in a module
// Use this function to read baselines data from a Pixie-16 module. Before calling this function, another function Pixie16AcquireBaselines should be called to fill the DSP internal memory first. Also, the host code should allocate appropriate amount of memory to store the baseline data. The baselines data length for each channel is 3640. In the DSP internal memory, each baseline data is a 32-bit IEEE floating point number. After being read out to the host, this function will convert each baseline data to a decimal number. In addition to baseline values, timestamps corresponding to each baseline were also returned after this function call.
// Specify the module using ModNum and the channel on the module using ChanNum. Note that the modules and channels are counted starting at 0.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16ReadSglChanBaselines (
    double *Baselines,                // returned baselines values
    double *TimeStamps,               // time stamp for each baseline value
    unsigned short NumBases,          // number of baseline values to read
    unsigned short ModNum,             // module number
    unsigned short ChanNum );         // channel number

```

```

// Ramp Offset DACs of a module and record the baselines
// Use this function to execute the RAMP_OFFSETDACS control task run. Each Offset DAC has 65536 steps, and the RAMP_OFFSETDACS control task ramps the DAC from 0 to 65335 with a step size of 64, i.e., a total of 1024 steps. At each DAC step, the control task computes the baseline value as the representation of the signal baseline and stores it in the DSP memory. After the control task is finished, the stored baseline values are read out to the host computer and saved to a binary file called "rampdacs.bin" in the form of IEEE 32-bit floating point numbers. Users can then plot the baseline values vs. DAC steps to determine the appropriate DAC value to be set in the DSP in order to bring the input signals into the voltage range of the ADCs. However, this function is no longer needed due to the introduction of function Pixie16AdjustOffsets.
// If ModNum is set to less than the total number of modules in the system, only the module specified by ModNum will start the RAMP_OFFSETDACS control task run. But if ModNum is equal to the total number of modules in the system, e.g. there are 5 modules in the chassis and ModNum = 5, then all modules in the system will start the RAMP_OFFSETDACS control task run. Note that the modules are counted starting at 0.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16RampOffsetDacs (
    double *DCValues,                 // returned DC offset values
    unsigned short NumbCvals,          // number of DC values to read
    unsigned short ModNum );

```

```

// Execute special control tasks
// Use this function to call special control tasks. This may include programming the Fippi or setting the DACs after downloading DSP parameters.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16ControlTaskRun (
    unsigned short ModNum,             // Pixie module number
    unsigned short ControlTask,        // Control task number
    unsigned int Max_Poll );          // Timeout control in unit of ms for control task run

```

```

// Find the Baseline Cut values of a module
// Use this function to find the Baseline Cut value for one channel of a Pixie-16 module. The baseline cut value is then downloaded to the DSP, where baselines are captured and averaged over time. The cut value would prevent a bad baseline value from being used in the averaging process, i.e., if a baseline value is outside the baseline cut range, it will not be used for computing the baseline average. Averaging baselines over time improves energy resolution measurement.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16BLcutFinder (
    unsigned short ModNum,           // Pixie module number
    unsigned short ChanNum,          // Pixie channel number
    unsigned int *BLcut );          // BLcut return value

// Find the exponential decay time of a channel
// Use this function to find the exponential decay time constant (Tau value) of the detector or preamplifier signal that is connected to one channel of a Pixie-16 module. The found Tau value is returned via pointer *Tau.

PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16TauFinder (
    unsigned short ModNum,           // Pixie module number
    double *Tau );                 // 16 returned Tau values, in #s

// Write a MODULE level parameter to a module
// Use this function to write a module parameter to a Pixie-16 module.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16WriteSglModPar (
    char *ModParName,              // the name of the module parameter
    unsigned int *ModParData,       // the module parameter value to be written to the module
    unsigned short ModNum );       // module number

// Read a MODULE level parameter from a module
// Use this function to read a module parameter from a Pixie-16 module.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16ReadSglModPar (
    char *ModParName,              // the name of the module parameter
    unsigned int *ModParData,       // the module parameter value to be read from the module
    unsigned short ModNum );       // module number

// Write a CHANNEL level parameter to a module
// Use this function to write a channel parameter to a Pixie-16 module.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16WriteSglChanPar (
    char *ChanParName,             // the name of the channel parameter
    double ChanParData,            // the channel parameter value to be written to the module
    unsigned short ModNum,         // module number
    unsigned short ChanNum );      // channel number

// Read a CHANNEL level parameter from a module
// Use this function to read a channel parameter from a Pixie-16 module.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16ReadSglChanPar (
    char *ChanParName,             // the name of the channel parameter
    double *ChanParData,            // the channel parameter value to be read from the module
    unsigned short ModNum,         // module number
    unsigned short ChanNum );      // channel number

// Read histogram data from a module
// Use this function to read out the histogram data from a Pixie-16 module's histogram memory. Before calling this function, the host code should allocate appropriate amount of memory to store the histogram data. The default histogram length is 32768. Histogram data are 32-bit unsigned integers.
// Specify the module using ModNum and the channel on the module using ChanNum. Note that both the modules and channels are counted starting at 0.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16ReadHistogramFromModule (
    unsigned int *Histogram,        // histogram data
    unsigned int NumWords,          // number of words to be read out
    unsigned short ModNum,          // module number
    unsigned short ChanNum);       // channel number

```

```
// Read run statistics data from a module
// Use this function to read out statistics data from a Pixie-16 module. Before calling this function, the host
// code should allocate appropriate amount of memory to store the statistics data. The number of statistics data
// for each module is fixed at 448. Statistics data are 32-bit unsigned integers.
// Specify the module using ModNum. Note that the modules are counted starting at 0.
```

```
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16ReadStatisticsFromModule (
    unsigned int *Statistics, // run statistics data
    unsigned short ModNum ); // module number
```

```
// Read histogram data from a module and save to a file
// Use this function to read histogram data from a Pixie-16 module and save the data to a file. New data will b
e appended to the end of the file. So the same file name can be used for multiple modules and the data from eac
h module will be stored in the order that this function is called.
```

```
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16SaveHistogramToFile (
    char *FileName, // histogram data file name
    unsigned short ModNum); // module number
```

```
// Parse a list mode data file to get events information
// Use this function to parse the list mode events in the list mode data file. The number of events for each mo
dule will be reported.
```

```
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16GetModuleEvents (
    char *FileName, // the list mode data file name (with complete path)
    unsigned int *ModuleEvents ); // receives number of events for each module
```

```
// Get detailed events information from a data file
// Use this function to retrieve the detailed information of each event in the list mode data file for the desi
gnated module. Before calling this function to get the individual events information, another function Pixie16G
etModuleEvents should be called first to determine the number of events that have been recorded for each module
. If the number of events for a given module is nEvents, a memory block *EventInformation should be allocated w
ith a length of (nEvents*68):
```

```
// EventInformation = (unsigned long *)malloc(sizeof(unsigned long) * nEvents * 68);
// where 68 is the length of the information records of each event (energy, timestamps, etc.) and has the follo
wing structure.
```

```
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16GetEventsInfo (
    char *FileName, // the list mode data file name (with complete path)
    unsigned int *EventInformation, // to hold event information
    unsigned short ModuleNumber); // the module whose events are to be retrieved
```

```
// Read trace data from a list mode data file
// Use this function to retrieve list mode trace from a list mode data file. It uses the trace length and file
location information obtained from function Pixie16GetEventsInfo for the selected event.
```

```
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16ReadListModeTrace (
    char *FileName, // list mode data file name
    unsigned short *Trace_Data, // list mode trace data (16-bit words)
    unsigned short NumWords, // number of 16-bit words to be read out
    unsigned int FileLocation); // the location of the trace in the file
```

```
// Read histogram data from a histogram data file
// Use this function to read histogram data from a histogram data file. Before calling this function, the host
// code should allocate appropriate amount of memory to store the histogram data. The default histogram length is
32768. Histogram data are 32-bit unsigned integers.
```

```
// Specify the module using ModNum and the channel on the module using ChanNum. Note that both the modules and
channels are counted starting at 0.
```

```
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16ReadHistogramFromFile (
    char *FileName, // the histogram data file name (with complete path)
    unsigned int *Histogram, // histogram data
    unsigned int NumWords, // number of words to be read out
    unsigned short ModNum, // module number
    unsigned short ChanNum); // channel number
```

```
// Read DSP parameters from modules and save to a file
// Use this function to save DSP parameters to a settings file. It will first read the values of DSP parameters
on each Pixie-16 module and then write them to the settings file. Each module has exactly 1280 DSP parameter v
alues (32-bit unsigned integers), and depending on the value of PRESET_MAX_MODULES (defined in pixie16app_defs.h),
the settings file should have exactly (1280 * PRESET_MAX_MODULES * 4) bytes when stored on the computer har
d drive.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16SaveDSPParametersToFile (
    char *FileName ); // the DSP parameters file name (with complete path)
```

```
// Load DSP parameters to modules from a file
// Use this function to read DSP parameters from a settings file and then download the settings to Pixie-16 mod
ules that are installed in the system. Each module has exactly 1280 DSP parameter values (32-bit unsigned integ
ers), and depending on the value of PRESET_MAX_MODULES (defined in pixie16app_defs.h), the settings file should
have exactly (1280 * PRESET_MAX_MODULES * 4) bytes when stored on the computer hard drive.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16LoadDSPParametersFromFile (
    char *FileName ); // the DSP parameters file name (with complete path)
```

```
// Copy DSP parameters from a module to others
// Use this function to copy DSP parameters from one module to the others that are installed in the system.
// BitMask is bit pattern which designates which items should be copied from the source module to the destinati
on module(s).
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16CopyDSPParameters (
    unsigned short BitMask, // copy items bit mask
    unsigned short SourceModule, // source module
    unsigned short SourceChannel, // source channel
    unsigned short *DestinationMask ); // the destination module and channel bit mask
```

```
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16ReadMSGFile (
    char *ReturnMsgStr );
```

```
// Convert a decimal into IEEE 32-bit floating point number
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT unsigned int PIXIE16APP_API Decimal2IEEEFloating(double DecimalNumber);

// Convert an IEEE 32-bit floating point number to a decimal
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT double PIXIE16APP_API IEEEFloating2Decimal(unsigned int IEEEFloatingNumber);
```

```
// Read data from external FIFO and save to a file
// Use this function to read data from the external FIFO of a module. This function can only be used for Pixie-16 Revision-B, C, and D modules.
// This function first checks the status of the external FIFO of a Pixie-16 module, and if there are data in th
e external FIFO, this function then reads list mode data (32-bit unsigned integers) from the external FIFO. So
this function essentially encapsulates both functions Pixie16CheckExternalFIFOStatus and Pixie16ReadDataFromExt
ernalFIFO within one function. The number of words that are read from the external FIFO is recorded in variable
*nFIFOWords.
// The function also expects setting the value of a variable called "EndOfRunRead" to indicate whether this rea
d is at the end of a run (1) or during the run (0). This is necessary since the external FIFO needs special tre
atment when the host reads the last few words from the external FIFO due to its pipelined structure.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16SaveExternalFIFODataToFile (
    char *FileName, // list mode data file name
    unsigned int *nFIFOWords, // number of words read from external FIFO
    unsigned short ModNum, // module number
    unsigned short EndOfRunRead); // indicator whether this is the end of run read
```

```
// Read from or write to registers on a module
// Use this function to read data from or write data to a register in a Pixie-16 module.
// Specify the module using ModNum. Note that the modules are counted starting at 0.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16RegisterIO (
    unsigned short ModNum, // the Pixie module to communicate to
    unsigned int address, // register address
```

```
    unsigned short direction,      // either MOD_READ or MOD_WRITE
    unsigned int   *value );      // holds or receives the data
```

```
// Read Control & Status Register value from a module
// Use this function to read the host Control & Status Register (CSR) value.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16ReadCSR (
    unsigned short ModNum,
    unsigned int   *CSR );
```

```
// Write to Control & Status Register in a module
// Use this function to write a value to the host Control & Status Register (CSR).
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16WriteCSR (
    unsigned short ModNum,
    unsigned int   CSR );
```

```
// Check status of external FIFO of a module
// Use this function to check the status of the external FIFO of a Pixie-16 module while a list mode data acquisition run is in progress. The function returns the number of words (32-bit) that the external FIFO currently has. If the number of words is greater than a user-set threshold, function Pixie16ReadDataFromExternalFIFO can then be used to read the data from the external FIFO. The threshold can be set by the user to either minimize reading overhead or to read data out of the FIFO as quickly as possible.
// *nFIFOWords returns the number of 32-bit words that the external FIFO currently has.
// ModNum is the module number which starts counting at 0.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16CheckExternalFIFOStatus (
    unsigned int   *nFIFOWords,
    unsigned short ModNum );
```

```
// Read data from external FIFO of a module
// Use this function to read data from the external FIFO of a module. This function can only be used for Pixie-16 Revision-B, C, and D modules.
// This function reads list mode data from the external FIFO of a Pixie-16 module. The data are 32-bit unsigned integers. Normally, function Pixie16CheckExternalFIFOStatus is called first to see how many words the external FIFO currently has, then this function is called to read the data from the FIFO.
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16ReadDataFromExternalFIFO (
    unsigned int   *ExtFIFO_Data, // To receive the external FIFO data
    unsigned int   nFIFOWords,   // number of words to read from external FIFO
    unsigned short ModNum );   // module number
```

```
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16ComputeFastFiltersOffline (
    char          *FileName,           // the list mode data file name (with complete path)
    unsigned short ModuleNumber,       // the module whose events are to be analyzed
    unsigned short ChannelNumber,      // the channel whose events are to be analyzed
    unsigned int   FileLocation,        // the location of the trace in the file
    unsigned short RcdTraceLength,     // recorded trace length
    unsigned short *RcdTrace,          // recorded trace
    double         *fastfilter,        // fast filter response
    double         *cfd );            // cfd response
```

```
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API Pixie16ComputeSlowFiltersOffline (
    char          *FileName,           // the list mode data file name (with complete path)
    unsigned short ModuleNumber,       // the module whose events are to be analyzed
    unsigned short ChannelNumber,      // the channel whose events are to be analyzed
    unsigned int   FileLocation,        // the location of the trace in the file
    unsigned short RcdTraceLength,     // recorded trace length
    unsigned short *RcdTrace,          // recorded trace
    double         *slowfilter );      // slow filter response
```

```
// Add by Hongyi Wu
```

```
PIXIE16APP_EXPORT int PIXIE16APP_API HongyiWuPixie16ComputeSlowFiltersOffline (
    char          *FileName,           // the list mode data file name (with complete path)
    unsigned short ModuleNumber,      // the module whose events are to be analyzed
    unsigned short ChannelNumber,     // the channel whose events are to be analyzed
    unsigned int   FileLocation,      // the location of the trace in the file
    unsigned short RcdTraceLength,    // recorded trace length
    unsigned short *RcdTrace,         // recorded trace
    double        *slowfilter,        // slow filter response
    unsigned int   bl,
    double        sl,
    double        sg,
    double        tau,
    int           sfr,
    int           pointtobl );
```

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PKU Code

本节介绍程序的主要思路。

DOTO 需要补充框图帮助理解程序！！！

Decode

- decoder.cc
- decoder.hh
 - 读取二进制文件
- main.cc
 - 主程序
- Makefile
- r2root.cc
- r2root.hh
 - 保存ROOT文件
- UserDefine.hh
 - 用户定义参数

GUI

- Base.cc
- Base.hh
 - 子界面，基线、极性、增益、波形长度、数据记录等参数调节
- Cfd.cc
- Cfd.hh
 - 子界面，CFD参数调节
- CopyPars.cc
- CopyPars.hh
 - 子界面，参数复制
- Csra.cc
- Csra.hh
 - 子界面，方便快速调节每通道的控制寄存器
- Decimation.cc
- Decimation.hh
 - 子界面，降频参数设置
- Detector.cc
- Detector.hh
 - 数据采集循环主体
- Energy.cc
- Energy.hh
 - 子界面，梯形参数调节界面
- ExpertMod.cc
- ExpertMod.hh
 - 子界面，采集卡模块参数设置
- Global.cc
- Global.hh

- 全局函数
- HistXDT.cc
- HistXDT.hh
 - 子界面，设置记录的一维能谱的最小值、bin宽及DSP抓波形时的部长
- LogicTrigger.cc
- LogicTrigger.hh
 - 子界面，逻辑参数调节
- main.cc
- MainFrame.cc
- MainFrame.hh
 - 主控制界面
- MainLinkdef.h
- Makefile
- Offline.cc
- Offline.hh
 - 离线分析主界面，离线分析功能代码
- OfflineData.cc
- OfflineData.hh
 - 离线分析读取文件数据
- pkuFFTW.cc
- pkuFFTW.hh
 - 基于FFTW3封装类
- Qdc.cc
- Qdc.hh
 - 子界面，用于 QDC 积分门窗的调节
- ReadChanStatus.cc
- ReadChanStatus.hh
 - 子界面，查看DSP中抓取的波形及baseline
- Simulation.cc
- Simulation.hh
 - 未实现
- Table.cc
- Table.hh
 - 基类，用于参数调节界面
- TriggerFilter.cc
- TriggerFilter.hh
 - 子界面，fast filter 参数调节界面
- wuReadData.hh
 - 模版函数，用来读取输入卡

MakeEvent

- main.cc
 - 主程序
- Makefile
- sort.cc
- sort.hh
 - 事件组装
- UserDefine.hh
 - 用户定义参数

OnlineStattics

- Linkdef.hh
- main.cc
 - 主程序
- Makefile
- Online.cc
- Online.hh
 - 在线监视界面
- PixieOnline.config

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