Guide to RavenDAQ

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1 Installation

Raven Code prerequisites:

- Gigabit Ethernet board (compatible with UDP jumbo packet)
- LabView 2017 (or previous in compatibility mode)
- Linux-based OS (Theoretically it works also with Windows)

RavenDAQ doesn't need any other programs, if in the PC are installed LabView it will work.

1.1 Procedure

- Copy the RavenDAQ folder in the PC;
- Disconnect the PC from the LAN or WIFI;
- Connect the FEC to the PC with the Ethernet cable and power in it;
- Open a terminal and try to ping the FEC, it will answer to the ping request ("ping 10.0.0.2");
- In the network option select UDP packet with jumbo frame (9000 MTU);
- Open ports in the firewall (UDP packets in/out for 6006, 6007, 6023, 6024, 6039, 6040, 6263, 6519, 6520);
- Open the SC2.vi and try to initialize the FEC to check if it is working or not (If not it will show an error).

2 Settings

2.1 RavenDAQ connection settings

Before starting the acquisition it is important to set the right number of APV and timestamp number on the DAQ interface. The other settings normally are already correct.

The millisecond

2.2 Checking the mappings

The first things to do is check or modify the APV mapping in the specific file $(apv_mapping)$.

In the file, firstly, we find the dimensions of the APV surface in terms of PAD with row per columns logic (for example 16 PAD x 8 PAD, 16 row and 8 columns), after there is the PAD order, from top to bottom and from left to right.

	5								became:
									34
									36
									38
									40
									42
	44								
34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48		46
18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32		48
1,-0/23									18
• • •	•••	•••		•••					20
• • •									22
									24
									26
									28
									30
									32

3 RavenDAQ code

The code is divided in 5 block (while loops) in which run one of the tab/function of the DAQ.

4 Decoding raw file

DATE saves data from FEC in real time, so it's important to understand how the date are stored in the raw file. This is only a little preview on how complicated it is:

```
0000 0080 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0100 0000 ffff ffff 646b db58
2782 0e00 cc19 0100 1600 0000 0100 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0400 0000
008f 0e6b 0043 4441 a00f bbaa 0bfb 0b68
0c59 0c58 0c57 0c56 0c56 0c55 0c54 0c56
0c54 0c54 0c53 0c55 0c55 0c53 0c54 0c54
0c54 0c56 0c54 0c51 0c54 0c54 0c53 0c53
0c54 0c53 0c55 0c54 0c54 0c55 0c55 0c55
0b67 04a6 0c57 0bfb 0c5a 0c58 0c54 0c56
0c56 0c55 0c54 0c55 0c52 0c54 0c53 0c53
0c55 0c55 0c54 0c52 0c53 0c55 0c54 0c54
0c54 0c55 0c56 0c54 0c54 0c54 0c54 0c54
0c54 0c53 04a4 0c54 0bf9 0b66 0c59 0c5a
0c56 0c59 0c55 0c55 0c53 0c54 0c53 0c55
0c53 0c52 0c50 0c52 0c50 0c50 0c51 0c50
0c54 0c54 0c54 0c54 0c54 0c52 0c53 0c56
0a44 0a50 0a6c 0a1c 0a3b 0a60 0a80 0a05
```

Here we some colors:

- the number of the apv
- mean ADC in ASCII, from here there are the data from the APV
- other bit value from FEC
- 0 digital values (>3000)
- 1 digital values (<1200)
- analogical values (1200< and <3000)
- show the 12 word part with mean the start
 of the analog value from PADs AVP for the first timestamp