SVEC FMC-TDC developer’s manual

*Support document for the TDC drivers developers*

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# TDC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1 lists the characteristics of the FMC TDC board. In this TDC application we are only interested in time difference between rising edges of pulses. Note also that pulses of width <100 ns are considered as noise and are rejected. Typical measurements of this application are 10 ns - 500 us (time difference between pulses).

The ACAM chip is registering all the arriving edges, rising and falling, and the subtraction and pulse rejection takes place at the software level.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Input channels | 5 channels TTL with software selectable 50 Ohm termination.  Inputs need to be protected against +15V pulses with pulse width > 10us at 50Hz. |
| Channels enable | Software controlled switch that enables/ disables all 5 channels |
| Timestamps buffer | Circular buffer that keeps the last 128 pulses (256 rising and falling edges); programmable interrupts implemented based on the number of accumulated timestamps or the amount of elapsed time. |
|  |  |
| Timestamps precision | +/- 700 ps deviation |
| Timebase accuracy | +/- 4 ppm from a local TCXO on the FMC board; much better accuracy would be reached when used on a White Rabbit enabled FMC carrier. |
| Max input pulse rate | 31.25 MHz from all 5 channels.  If the input rate overpasses this value the user is notified with an interrupt. |
|  |  |
| Timestamps | Timestamps apply to both rising and falling edges of incoming pulses; on the software level the falling edges are only used for the calculation of the pulse width so that pulses < 100 ns are ignored; rising edges are subtracted between them. |
| Min input pulse width | 100 ns, narrower pulses are ignored on software level by subtracting a falling edge from the previous rising one. |
| ACAM mode | I-mode, 81ps resolution, +/- 500ps precision (6σ) |
|  |  |
| Connectors | LEMO 00 |
| FMC connector | Low Pin Count |
| PCB | 6 layers |

Table : TDC specifications

# SPEC TDC

The SVEC board can house two FMC TDC mezzanine boards. The communication with the VME interface takes place through the VME64x core that is instantiated in the TDC gateware.

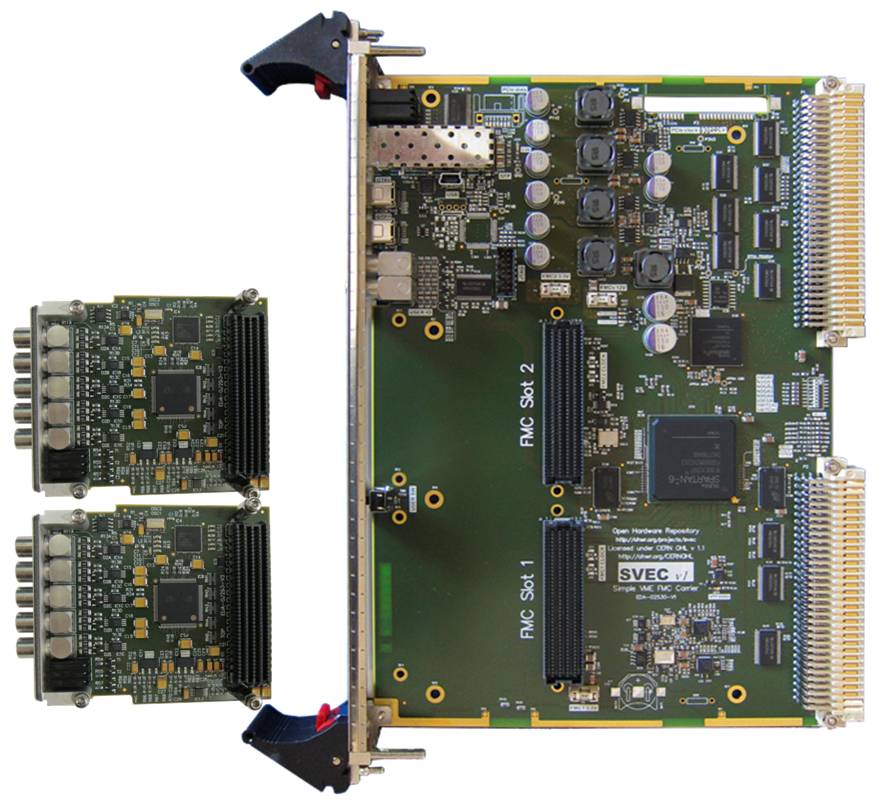


Figure : TDC mezzanines and SVEC carrier

# DATA FORMAT

For each one of the mezzanines the TDC gateware is retrieving timestamps generated by the ACAM chip, it is adapting them to a comprehensive format and it is then making them available in a circular buffer to the PCIe interface. Each final timestamp is a 128-bit word with the following structure:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Bits | Description |
| [127:96] | Metadata: rising/falling tstamp, channel number |
| [127..125]: Input Channel, 0 to 4  [123] : Edge Type | “1” means rising edge, “0” means falling |
| [122..96] : used for debugging |
| [95:64] | Local UTC time: the resolution is 1 s |
| [63:32] | Coarse time within the current UTC time: the resolution is 8 ns |
| [31:0] | Fine time: the resolution is 81.03 ps |

Table 2: Timestamp format. Timestamp [ps] = (Local UTC \* 1012) + (Coarse time \* 8 \* 103) + (Fine time \* 81.03)

As the structure indicates, each timestamp is referred to a UTC second. The coarse and fine times indicate with 81.03 ps resolution the amount of time passed after the last UTC second.

# ADDRESS MAPPING

The SVEC FMC TDC gateware is a modular design including the components described in Table 3. The communication with all the components takes place through VME; Table 3 lists the base addressing of the different components.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Component | Base Address |
| Crossbar SDB records | 0x00000 |
| Carrier 1-wire | 0x10000 |
| Carrier info | 0x20000 |
| VIC | 0x30000 |
| TDC#1 1-wire | 0x50000 |
| TDC#1 configuration | 0x51000 |
| TDC#1 EIC | 0x52000 |
| TDC#1 EEPROM I2C | 0x53000 |
| TDC#1 timestamps circular buffer | 0x54000 |
| TDC#2 1-wire | 0x60000 |
| TDC#2 configuration | 0x61000 |
| TDC#2 EIC | 0x62000 |
| TDC#2 EEPROM I2C | 0x63000 |
| TDC#2 timestamps circular buffer | 0x64000 |

Table : Components addressing

Hereon follows a description of each component and a suggested operation procedure. Note that the components for TDC#1 and TDC#2 are identical, only the addressing is different.

### SDB crossbar

The WISHBONE crossbar implements SDB records [1]. The records describe the WISHBONE slaves and their mapping on the bus. The SDB records ROM is located at offset 0x0. In order to identify the gateware the following SDB meta-information records are used: integration, repo-url, synthesis tool.

### Carrier 1-wire

Consult [2] for a detailed description of the 1-wire core register map.

### Carrier info:

The following registers are used:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Register name | R/W | Description | | Byte Address |
| Carrier type and PCB version | R | [bits 4..0] | Binary coded PCB layout version | 0x20000 |
| [bits 15..5] | Carrier type : 0x1 = SPEC  0x2 = SVEC  0x3 = VFC  0x4 = SPEXI |
| [bits 31..6] | not used |
| Status | R | [bit 0] | FMC 1 presence, active low | 0x20004 |
| [bit 2] | clk\_62m5\_sys PLL status, active high |
| [bit 4] | FMC 2 presence, active low |
| [bit 5] | tdc1\_clk\_125m PLL status, active high |
| [bit 6] | tdc2\_clk\_125m PLL status, active high |
| [bit 3, 31..7] | not used |
| Reset | W | [bit 3] | TDC#1 reset, active low | 0x2000C |
| [bit 4] | TDC#2 reset, active low |

Table : Carrier info registers map for SVEC

### VIC

In order to redirect interrupts from different cores to the corresponding driver in the Linux kernel in a generic way, a two layers scheme is used. The first layer is the Embedded Interrupt Controllers, described in section VII, which is multiplexing the different interrupt sources into one single line. The second layer is the Vectored Interrupt Controller, VIC, which is multiplexing interrupt lines from different EICs into a single line to the host. In this case, the VIC interrupt request output is connected to the GPIO 8 of the GN4124 chip. The GN4124 must be configured to generate a MSI when a rising edge is detected on GPIO 8. The VIC keeps a table (IVT\_RAM) initialized with the base addresses of the EICs connected to each one of its inputs. Here there is only the TDC EIC at address 0x52000. describes all the VIC registers.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Register name | R/W | Description | | | | Byte Address |
| CTL  VIC Control reg | R/W | [bit 0] | ENABLE | Write ‘1’ to enable the VIC operation  Write ‘0’ to disable the VIC operation | | 0x30000 |
| [bit 1] | POL | Write ‘1’ to set the IRQ output active high  Write ‘0’ to set the IRQ output active low | |
| [bit 2] | EMU\_  EDGE | Write ‘1’ to force a low pulse of EMU\_LEN-clock- cycles at each write to EOIR.  Write ‘0’ for a normal IQR master line behavior | |
| [bit 3] | EMU\_  LEN | Length of the delay between write to EOIR and re-assertion of irq\_master\_o | |
| RISR  Raw Irq Status | R | [bit 0] | Current state of the FMC TDC mezzanine #1 interrupt | | | 0x30004 |
| [bit 1] | Current state of the FMC TDC mezzanine #2 interrupt | | |
| [bits 31..2] | Not used | | |  |
| IER  Irq Enable Reg | W | [bit 0] | Write ‘1’ to enable the FMC TDC mezzanine #1 interrupt  Write ‘0’ has no effect | | | 0x30008 |
| [bit 1] | Write ‘1’ to enable the FMC TDC mezzanine #2 interrupt  Write ‘0’ has no effect | | |
| [bits 31..2] | Not used | | |  |
| IDR  Irq Disable Reg | W | [bit 0] | Write ‘1’ to disable the FMC TDC mezzanine #1 interrupt  Write ‘0’ has no effect | | | 0x3000C |
| [bit 1] | Write ‘1’ to disable the FMC TDC mezzanine #2 interrupt  Write ‘0’ has no effect | | |
| [bits 31..2] | Not used | | |  |
| IMR  Irq Mask | R | [bit 0] | Read ‘1’ means FMC TDC mezzanine #1 interrupt is enabled  Read ‘0’ means FMC TDC mezzanine #1 interrupt is disabled | | | 0x30010 |
| [bit 1] | Read ‘1’ means FMC TDC mezzanine #2 interrupt is enabled  Read ‘0’ means FMC TDC mezzanine #2 interrupt is disabled | | |
| [bits 31..2] | Not used | | |
| IMR  Vector Address reg | R | [bits 31..0] | Address of the pending interrupt vector, read from the IVT\_RAM | | | 0x30014 |
| SWIR  Software Irq Reg | W | [bits 31..0] | Writing ‘1’ to one of the bits causes a software emulation of the respective interrupt. | | | 0x30018 |
| EOIR  End Of Irq Ack Reg | W | [bit 0] | Writing ‘1’ acknowledges an FMC TDC mezzanine #1 pending interrupt | | | 0x3001C |
| [bit 1] | Writing ‘1’ acknowledges an FMC TDC mezzanine #2 pending interrupt | | |
| [bits 31..2] | Not used | | |
| MEM  RAM with Interrupt Vector Table | R | [bits 31..0] | IVT\_RAM | | Contain the address “0x52000” of the FMC TDC mezzanine #1 EIC WISHBONE slave | 0x30020 |
| [bits 31..0] | Contain the address “0x62000” of the FMC TDC mezzanine #2 EIC WISHBONE slave | 0x30024 |
|  | Rest of the RAM not used | 0x30028…  0x3003F |

**Table 5: VIC register map**

Table 6 describes how the VIC should be configured.

|  |
| --- |
| VIC control register |
| ENABLE = ‘1’ |
| POL = ‘1’ |
| EMU\_EDGE = ‘0’ |

Table : VIC configuration for SVEC

### Mezzanine 1-wire

Similarly to the Carrier 1-wire of section, consult [2] for a detailed description of the 1-wire core register map.

### TDC configuration

To operate the FMC TDC board it is necessary to give values to certain configuration registers. This includes registers for the configuration of the ACAM chip and other local registers for the TDC core.

#### TDC configuration: ACAM chip Registers

The following registers are part of the TDC core and are used for the communication with the ACAM chip. For a detailed description of the registers please consult the TDC-GPX documentation [3].

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | R/W | Description | Byte Address  TDC#1/ TDC#2 | Typical Value |
| Acam config reg. 0 | R/W | rising/falling edges config | 0x51000/  0x61000 | x01F0FC81 |
| Acam config reg. 1 | R/W | Channel adjustments (other modes) | 0x51004/  0x61004 | x00000000 |
| Acam config reg. 2 | R/W | mode I and disable unused channels according to the application | 0x51008/  0x61008 | x00000E02 |
| Acam config reg. 3 | R/W | resolutions and tests (other modes) | 0:5100C/  0x6100C | x00000000 |
| Acam config reg. 4 | R/W | start timer set to 16 and resets | 0:51010/  0x61010 | x0200000F |
| Acam config reg. 5 | R/W | start retrigger OFF and offset set to 2.000 | 0:51014/  0:61014 | x000007D0 |
| Acam config reg. 6 | R/W | LF flags levels to be defined according to the application | 0:51018/  0:61018 | x00000003 |
| Acam config reg. 7 | R/W | PLL values: RefClkDiv=7, HSDiv=234, PhaseNeg | 0:5101C/  0:6101C | x00001FEA |
| Acam config reg. 11 | R/W | ERR flag config on the 8 Hit FIFOs | 0:5102C/  0:6102C | x00FF0000 |
| Acam config reg. 12 | R/W | INT flag config on Start nb overflow + HFIFO & IFIFO status flags | 0:51030/  0:61030 | x04000000 |
| Acam config reg. 14 | R/W | 16-bit mode control | 0:51038/  0:61038 | x00000000 |

Table : ACAM configuration registers

**Acam config reg. 0:** Is set to enable the internal oscillator and the rising and falling edges for the TTL inputs 1 to 5.

**Acam config reg. 1:** Not used in the ACAM mode chosen for this application.

**Acam config reg. 2:** Sets the operational mode of the ACAM chip to the I-mode. Disables channels 6 to 8.

**Acam config reg. 3:** Not used in the ACAM mode chosen for this application.

**Acam config reg. 4:** Sets the StartTimer to 16; i.e. 512 ns. Sets the EF pin to drive all the time.

**Acam config reg. 5:** Sets start retrigger to OFF. Sets the programmable internal start offset to 2000.

**Acam config reg. 6:** Sets the threshold level for the LF flags arbitrary to 3. Can be changed if required for further developments of the application.

**Acam config reg. 7:** Sets the ACAM internal PLL values. RefClkDiv=7, HSDiv=234 and inverts the phase output.

**Acam config reg. 11:** Sets the ErrFlag pin to report for any full flags on the HitFIFOs.

**Acam config reg. 12:** Sets the IntFlag to the highest bit of the Start# (Start number) counter.

#### TDC configuration: ACAM read-back Registers

A different set of registers is used to store the values of the registers that are read-back directly from the ACAM chip. This set of registers includes the configuration registers detailed above, plus the Read-only registers to access the Interface FIFOs registers as well as the Start01 register.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | R/W | Description | Byte Address TDC#1/ TDC#2 | Typical Value |
| Acam readback reg. 0 | R | rising/falling edges config | 0x51040/  0x61040 | xc1F0FC81 |
| Acam readback reg. 1 | R | Channel adjustments (other modes) | 0x51044/  0x61044 | xc0000000 |
| Acam readback reg. 2 | R | mode I and disable unused channels | 0x51048/  0x61048 | xc0000E02 |
| Acam readback reg. 3 | R | resolutions and tests (other modes) | 0x5104C/  0x6104C | xc0000000 |
| Acam readback reg. 4 | R | start timer set to 16 and resets | 0x51050/  0x61050 | xc200000F |
| Acam readback reg. 5 | R | start retrigger OFF and offset set to 2.000 | 0x51054/  0x61054 | xc00007D0 |
| Acam readback reg. 6 | R | LF flags levels to max | 0x51058/  0x61058 | xc00000FC |
| Acam readback reg. 7 | R | PLL values: RefClkDiv=7, HSDiv=234, PhaseNeg | 0x5105C/  0x6105C | xc0001FEA |
| Acam readback reg. 8 | R | IFIFO 1 | 0x51060/  0x61060 |  |
| Acam readback reg. 9 | R | IFIFO 2 | 0x51064/  0x61064 |  |
| Acam readback reg. 10 | R | Start01 | 0x51068/  0x61048 |  |
| Acam readback reg. 11 | R | ERR flag config on the 8 Hit FIFOs | 0x5106C/  0x6106C | xc0FF0000 |
| Acam readback reg. 12 | R | INT flag config on Start nb overflow + HFIFO & IFIFO status flags | 0x51070/  0x61070 | xc4000800 |
| Acam readback reg. 14 | R | 16-bit mode control | 0x51078/  0x61078 | xc0000000 |

Table : ACAM read-back registers

#### TDC configuration: Local Registers

The following table lists the local configuration registers and the value they should be set to through PCIe writes. Note that the default reset value of the registers is 0x0, apart from the IRQ tstamp thresh (reset value: 0xFF), IRQ time thresh (reset value: 0xC8) and DAC word (reset value: 0xA8F5).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | R/W | Description | | Byte Address  TDC#1/ TDC#2 | Typical  Set Value |
| Starting UTC time | R/W | [bits 31..0] | updated on demand by PCI-e or reset | 0x51080/  0x61080 |  |
| Inputs enable | R/W | [bit 0] | input ch 1 termination enable | 0x51084/  0x61084 | 0x0000009F |
| [bit 1] | input ch 2 termination enable |
| [bit 2] | input ch 3 termination enable |
| [bit 3] | input ch 4 termination enable |
| [bit 4] | input ch 5 termination enable |
| [bit 7] | general enable for all channels |
| [bits 5,6,31..8] | not used |
| IRQ tstamp thresh | R/W | [bits 7..0] | an interrupt is issued if the number of accumulated timestamps since the last irq exceeds this threshold | 0x51090/  0x61090 | 0x000000FF  = full mem |
| [bits 31..8] | not used |
| IRQ time thresh | R/W | [bits 31..0] | an interrupt is issued if this amount of ms has passed after the last irq and at least a timestamp has been registered | 0x51094/  0x61094 | 0x000000C8  = 200 ms |
| DAC word | R/W | [bits 23..0] | word to be sent to the DAC | 0x51098/  0x61098 | 0x0000A8F5  = 1.65 V |
| [bits 31..24] | not used |
| Current UTC time | R | [bits 31..0] | calculated by the core according to the local 125 MHz clk and the “staring utc time” register | 0x510A0/  0x610A0 |  |
| Circular buffer write pointer | R | [bits 11..0] | number of 8-bit-words to be read from the circular buffer  = number of 128-bit-timestamps\*16 | 0x510A8/  0x610A8 |  |
| Da Capo counter | [bits 31..12] | number of times the circular buffer has been overwritten |
| Control Register | W | [bits 11..0] | Commands the main core FSM | 0x510FC/  0x610FC | See **Error! Reference source not found.** |
| [bits 31..12] | Not used |

Table : TDC core local registers

Amongst the registers for the operation of the TDC core, one in particular is utterly important: the Control Register allows commanding the main Finite State Machine.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Control Register Bit |  | Action Description | Control Register Value |
| Bit 0 |  | Activate acquisition | x00000001 |
| Bit 1 |  | De-activate acquisition | x00000002 |
| Bit 2 |  | Load ACAM config | x00000004 |
| Bit 3 |  | Read ACAM configuration | x00000008 |
| Bit 4 |  | Read ACAM status | x00000010 |
| Bit 5 |  | Read ACAM IFIFO 1 | x00000020 |
| Bit 6 |  | Read ACAM IFIFO 2 | x00000040 |
| Bit 7 |  | Read ACAMStart01 register | x00000080 |
| Bit 8 |  | Reset ACAM chip | x00000100 |
| Bit 9 |  | Load UTC time | x00000200 |
| Bit 10 |  | Clear Da Capo flag | x00000400 |
| Bit 11 |  | Configure DAC by sending the DAC word | x00000800 |

Table : Control register actions

##### Read/Write

**Starting UTC time:** Sets the initial value for the TDC core internal time base to which all timestamps will be referenced. Note that since in this application we are only interested in differences between timestamps, the actual UTC time is not significant (it is eliminated in the subtraction).

**Input enable controls:** Controls the terminations on each input as well as the general enable of the inputs.

**DAC word:** Word to be sent to the TDC mezzanine DAC. Note that the control register has to be activated for the reconfiguration of the DAC to take place (11th bit). Note also that the reconfiguration of the DAC is always followed by the reconfiguration of the local PLL. The default value sets the DAC to its middle value.

**IRQ timestamps threshold:** Sets the threshold according to which interrupts on IRQ register bit 0 are issued. If the accumulated timestamps after the last IRQ (or the beginning of time) exceed this threshold then an interrupt is raised. The default value is 256 timestamps, which is the full memory.

**IRQ time threshold:** Sets the threshold according to which interrupts on IRQ register bit 1 are issued. If the amount of ms that have passed since the last IRQ (or the beginning of time) exceeds this threshold and at least one timestamp has been registered, then an interrupt is raised. The default value is 0xC8 that is 200 ms.

##### Read only

**Current UTC time:** As the TDC core keeps track of UTC time according to its local oscillator, this registers provides the current local value used for the timestamps, in order for the software application to perform the correspondent correction with respect to the official UTC. Whenever the drift between the local UTC and the official UTC needs to be corrected, the new value for the local UTC is set and updated through the corresponding command of the Control Register. It is not necessary to stop the acquisition for this.

**WR pointer:** Keeps track of the next position to be written in the circular buffer memory for the timestamps (12 LSb). It includes the ‘Da Capo counter’ that keeps track of the number of overruns of the memory block (20 MSb).

##### Write only

**Control register:** Only one bit at a time can be activated since each bit carries a command. The value is cleared upon writing.

### 

### TDC EIC

The TDC EIC gathers the interrupts from the TDC core. The TDC core can generate an interrupt in any of the following three cases:

* when the amount of timestamps written in the “circular\_buffer”, since the last interrupt or since the startup of the acquisition, exceeds the PCIe settable threshold irq\_tstamp\_threshold. We refer to this interrupt as “timestamps interrupt”.
* when some timestamps have been written in the circular\_buffer (>=1 timestamp) and the amount of time passed since the last interrupt or since the acquisition startup, exceeds the PCIe settable threshold irq\_time\_threshold. We refer to this interrupt as “time interrupt”.
* when the ACAM raises the Error flag; this means that the ACAM Hit FIFOs have been receiving pulses with a frequency > 31.25 MHz. We refer to this interrupt as “acam error interrupt”.

The three inputs are multiplexed in the EIC and the result is forwarded to the VIC. Interrupt sources can be masked using the enable and disable registers. Table 11 describes the TDC EIC registers.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | R/W | Description | | | | | Byte Address for TDC#1/ TDC#2 |
| EIC IRR  Interrupt disable register | W | Writing ‘1’ disables the handling of the interrupt associated with the corresponding bit. Writing ‘0’ has no effect. | | | | | 0x52000/  0x62000 |
| [bit 0] | write ‘1’ to disable “tstamps irq” | | | |
| [bit 1] | write ‘1’ to disable “time irq” | | | |
| [bit 2] | write ‘1’ to disable “acam error irq” | | | |
| [bits 31..3] | not used | | | |
| EIC IER  Interrupt enable register | W | Writing ‘1’ enables the handling of the interrupt associated with the corresponding bit. Writing ‘0’ has no effect. | | | | | 0x52004/  0x62004 |
| [bit 0] | | write ‘1’ to enable “tstamps irq” | | |
| [bit 1] | | write ‘1’ to enable “time irq” | | |
| [bit 2] | | write ‘1’ to enable “acam error irq” | | |
| [bits 31..3] | | not used | | |
| EIC IMR  Interrupt mask register | R | Shows which interrupts are enabled. Reading ‘1’ means that the interrupt associated with the bitfield is enabled. | | | | | 0x52008/  0x62008 |
| [bit 0] | | | read ‘1’ means “tstamps irq” is enabled | |
| [bit 1] | | | read ‘1’ means “time irq” is enabled | |
| [bit 2] | | | read ‘1’ means “acam error irq” is enabled | |
| [bits 31..3] | | | not used | |
| EIC ISR  Interrupt status register | R/W | Each bit represents the state of the corresponding interrupt. Reading ‘1’ means the interrupt is pending. Writing ‘1’ to a bit clears the corresponding interrupt. Writing ‘0’ has no effect. | | | | | 0x5200C/  0x6200C |
| [bit 0] | | | | read ‘1’ means “tstamps irq” is pending  read ‘0’ means no pending interrupt  write ‘1’ to clear the “tstamps irq”  write ‘0’ has no effect |
| [bit 1] | | | | read ‘1’ means “time irq” is pending  read ‘0’ means no pending interrupt  write ‘1’ to clear the “time irq”  write ‘0’ has no effect |
| [bit 2] | | | | read ‘1’ means “acam error irq” is pending  read ‘0’ means no pending interrupt  write ‘1’ to clear the “t acam error irq”  write ‘0’ has no effect |
| [bits 31..3] | | | | not used |

Table : TDC EIC registers

### Mezzanine EEPROM I2C

Consult [4] for a detailed description of the I2C EEPROM core register map.

### TDC timestamps circular buffer

The timestamps that are retrieved from the ACAM and are formatted in the 128-bit words of are finally stored in a circular buffer accessible through base address 0x54000. The “write pointer” described in indicates how many bytes (= timestamps\*16) are available for reading.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | R/W | Byte Address for TDC#1/ TDC#2 |
| timestamp #0 | R | 0x54000/  0x64000 |
| timestamp #1 | R | 0x54016/  0x64016 |
| … | … | … |
| timestamp #256 | R | 0x54FFF/  0x64FFF |

Table : Circular buffer map

# CONFIGURATION SEQUENCE

The following points describe the steps that need to be followed on the software level so as to operate the TDC boards right after powering them up.

### At power-up

* Load the carrier FPGA with the SVEC TDC core [**bitstream**](http://www.ohwr.org/projects/fmc-tdc/repository/changes/firmware/tdc.bit)**.**
* **Reset** both TDC#1 and TDC#2 through the corresponding bits of the carrier info reset register (see Table 4). This launches the configuration of the PLLs on the TDC mezzanines that will last for ~1ms. After that the 1-wire and I2C cores for the mezzanines can be accessed.
* After the resets, the **FSM** for each mezzanine is in the “**inactive**” state, which means that the configuration registers can be accessed. Write the configuration registers described in Table 7 for both TDC#1 and TDC#2.
* For both TDC#1 and TDC#2 load the ACAM configuration registers **to the ACAM chip**. The command to load them is issued by enabling the control register bit 2 (see Table 10).
* Optionally, for **verification**, read back the configuration of the ACAM chips by enabling the control register bit 3 (see Table 10) and reading the corresponding Read-back Registers (see Table 8).
* For TDC#1 and TDC#2 **reset the ACAM** chips through the control register bit 8 (see Table 10).
* Optionally, for TDC#1 and TDC#2 read back for verification the **Status Register of the ACAM** chips, by issuing the corresponding command through the control register bit 4 (see Table 10) and reading the corresponding Read-back Register (see Table 8).
* Configure the **VIC** (see Table 6) and enable the **TDC#1 EIC** and **TDC#2 EIC** (see ).
* Optionally, for TDC#1 and TDC#2 configure the **DAC** by writing a new DAC word on the corresponding TDC core local register (see Table 9) and setting the control register bit 11 (see Table 10); the default value is 1.65 V, in the middle of the range.
* Optionally, for TDC#1 and TDC#2 configure the **interrupt thresholds** by writing on the corresponding TDC core local registers (see Table 9); the default value for the tstamps\_irq is 256 (circular buffer full) and for the time\_irq 200 ms.
* The reference starting time for the TDC#1 and TDC#2 **local UTC (**where the timestamps are referred to) can be set through the corresponding TDC core local register (see Table 9) and loaded for operation with a command on the control register bit 9 (see Table 10).
* For both TDC#1 and TDC#2 enable the **inputs** and the desired termination resistors though the dedicated registers (see Table 9).
* For both TDC#1 and TDC#2 **launch** the **acquisition** by enabling the control register bit 1 (see Table 10). This generates the **TStart** signal for the ACAM chips, and from that moment on, every pulse arriving to the ACAM inputs will generate a timestamp that will be immediately fetched by the TDC core and stored in the corresponding circular buffer for each mezzanine.

### Operation

* The software should be in mode of **expecting interrupts**.
* When an interrupt arrives, the VIC IMR should be checked to verify to which of the mezzanines the interrupt refers to. Then the corresponding “write pointer” register (see Table 9) should be read so as to know how many timestamps are available in the **circular buffer** of that mezzanine.
* The timestamps are retrieved by reading this amount of bytes starting from address 0x54000 for TDC#1 and 0x64000 for TDC#2.
* The interrupt should then be cleared and the driver should go back to the mode of waiting for a new interrupt.

Note that in the responsibilities of the driver is to discard pulses narrower than 100 ns. Every rising edge timestamp of a channel should be subtracted by the following falling edge (of the same channel) so as to confirm this pulse length.