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**GDDAQ**  
**发行版本 V20250908**

**Hongyi Wu(吴鸿毅)**

2025 年 09 月 08 日



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## Contents:

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<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Version . . . . .	3
1.2	About . . . . .	3
<b>2</b>	<b>Program installation</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1	Software installation steps . . . . .	6
2.2	Registration of each module in LINUX OS . . . . .	7
<b>3</b>	<b>Firmware</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1	Latest Firmware . . . . .	9
3.2	Firmware Update . . . . .	10
<b>4</b>	<b>GUI Guide</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Time synchronization</b>	<b>13</b>
5.1	Clock source setting . . . . .	13
5.2	Synchronous acquisition . . . . .	16
5.3	SYNC-CLKIN . . . . .	17
5.4	SIN-GPIO . . . . .	17
5.5	SIN-TRGOUT . . . . .	17
5.6	External clock of the system . . . . .	17
<b>6</b>	<b>Graphical interactive interface</b>	<b>19</b>
6.1	Configuration file . . . . .	19
6.2	login interface . . . . .	20
6.3	Main control interface . . . . .	22
6.4	Online monitoring of web pages . . . . .	28
<b>7</b>	<b>SCOPE firmware</b>	<b>29</b>
7.1	Basic . . . . .	30
7.1.1	Input . . . . .	30
7.1.2	Trigger . . . . .	32
7.1.3	scope . . . . .	34
7.1.4	Debug . . . . .	36
7.2	Logic parameter . . . . .	39
7.2.1	Run . . . . .	39
7.2.2	FrontPanel . . . . .	45
7.2.3	Veto . . . . .	50
7.2.4	ITL . . . . .	51
7.2.5	mask . . . . .	54
<b>8</b>	<b>PHA firmware</b>	<b>57</b>

8.1	Basic . . . . .	58
8.1.1	Input . . . . .	58
8.1.2	Trigger . . . . .	61
8.1.3	Wave . . . . .	63
8.1.4	Record . . . . .	66
8.1.5	PHA . . . . .	68
8.1.6	Debug . . . . .	72
8.2	Logic . . . . .	75
8.2.1	Run . . . . .	75
8.2.2	FrontPanel . . . . .	79
8.2.3	Veto . . . . .	84
8.2.4	ITL . . . . .	86
8.2.5	mask . . . . .	89
<b>9</b>	<b>PSD firmware</b>	<b>93</b>
9.1	Basic . . . . .	94
9.1.1	Input . . . . .	94
9.1.2	Trigger . . . . .	97
9.1.3	Wave . . . . .	99
9.1.4	Record . . . . .	102
9.1.5	PSD-T . . . . .	104
9.1.6	PSD-E . . . . .	109
9.1.7	Debug . . . . .	113
9.2	Logic parameter . . . . .	116
9.2.1	Run . . . . .	116
9.2.2	FrontPanel . . . . .	120
9.2.3	Veto . . . . .	125
9.2.4	ITL . . . . .	127
9.2.5	mask . . . . .	130
<b>10</b>	<b>ZLE firmware</b>	<b>133</b>
10.1	Basic . . . . .	134
10.1.1	Input . . . . .	134
10.1.2	Trigger . . . . .	137
10.1.3	ZLE . . . . .	138
10.1.4	Debug . . . . .	140
10.2	Logic parameter . . . . .	143
10.2.1	Run . . . . .	143
10.2.2	FrontPanel . . . . .	149
10.2.3	Veto . . . . .	154
10.2.4	ITL . . . . .	155
10.2.5	mask . . . . .	158
<b>11</b>	<b>Open FPGA</b>	<b>161</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>UserDPP firmware</b>	<b>163</b>
12.1	Basic . . . . .	164
12.1.1	Input . . . . .	164
12.1.2	UserDPP . . . . .	165
12.2	Logic . . . . .	165
<b>13</b>	<b>Applications</b>	<b>167</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>HPGe</b>	<b>169</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Si</b>	<b>173</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>UserDPP 应用</b>	<b>175</b>
16.1	2745 HPGe . . . . .	175

16.2	2740 He-3	175
16.3	2740 Si	175
16.4	2730 BaF2	175
<b>17</b>	<b>Data analysis</b>	<b>179</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Decoder</b>	<b>181</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>Event Builder</b>	<b>183</b>



Welcome to GDDAQ's guides.

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# CHAPTER 1

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## Introduction

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### 1.1 Version

- **GUI Qt:** The program is in the stage of rapid version iteration. Welcome to download and use it.

Download the latest version: [PKUCAENDAQ](#)

Manual: [简体中文](#)/[English](#)

If you have any comments or suggestions for this project(function addition or improvement), please contact [Hongyi Wu](#) ([wuhongyi@qq.com](mailto:wuhongyi@qq.com) / [wuhongyi@pku.edu.cn](mailto:wuhongyi@pku.edu.cn)).

### 1.2 About

This program supports CAEN digital 2.0 data acquisition modules, including 2745/2740/2730/2751. Support mixed use of PHA/PSD/ZLE/DAW/SCOPE/OPEN firmware for different modules. The implementation of general external logic requires the V2495 module.

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- **2021 - now**

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# CHAPTER 2

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## Program installation

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This program installation requires reliance on third-party libraries such as Boost, OpenSSL, Qt5, ROOT 6, etc. The following versions have been tested.

- **OS**

- Ubuntu 20.04/22.04/24.04
- Fedora 40
- Rocky 9

- **boost >= 1.67**

- 1.71.0
- 1.74.0
- 1.75.0
- 1.83.0

- **OpenSSL**

- 1.1.1
- 3.0.2
- 3.0.7
- 3.0.13
- 3.2.2

- **Qt 5**

- 5.12.8
- 5.15.3
- 5.15.9
- 5.15.13
- 5.15.17

- **ROOT 6**

- 6.24.08 some bug

- 6.26.16
- 6.30.06 some bug
- 6.32.04 some bug

**The systems tested by this program include Ubuntu20.04/22.04/24.04 Fedora40 Rocky9. Supports compilation of various LINUX operating systems. If your operating system compilation does not pass, please contact Hongyi Wu**

```
# Ubuntu20.04 Dependency installation
sudo apt -y install libboost-dev libboost-all-dev libssl-dev openssl qt5-default_
↳qtcreator libqt5charts5-dev
# Ubuntu22.04 Dependency installation
sudo apt -y install libboost-dev libboost-all-dev libssl-dev openssl libqt5charts5-
↳dev
# Ubuntu24.04 Dependency installation
sudo apt -y install libboost-dev libboost-all-dev libssl-dev openssl libqt5charts5-
↳dev
# Fedora 40 Dependency installation
sudo dnf -y install redhat-lsb-core boost boost-devel openssl openssl-devel qt5-
↳qtcharts qt5-qtcharts-devel qt5-qtbase qt5-qtbase-devel
# Rocky 9 Dependency installation
sudo dnf -y install boost boost-devel openssl openssl-devel qt5-qtcharts qt5-
↳qtcharts-devel qt5-qtbase qt5-qtbase-devel
# ROOT 6 recommend 6.26.16
```

## 2.1 Software installation steps

- Delete the old version PKUCAENDAQ folder from the personal directory
- Extract this package to your personal directory (\$HOME)
- Compile and install drivers in the *driver* folder

```
cd driver
tar -zxvf CAENDGTZ-USB-Drv-1.3.tgz
cd 27xx-digitizer-usb-driver/
sudo ./install.sh

cd ..
tar -zxvf caen_felib-v1.3.2.tar.gz
cd caen_felib-v1.3.2/
./configure --disable-assert
make
sudo make install
sudo ldconfig

cd ..
tar -zxvf caen_dig2-v1.8.1.tar.gz
cd caen_dig2-v1.8.1/
./configure --disable-assert
make
sudo make install
sudo ldconfig
```

- Compile GUI software

```
cd GUI
chmod +x makefile.sh.x
./makefile.sh.x
```

(续下页)

(接上页)

```
# Waiting for the compilation to complete. After the compilation is passed, the
→executable file gddaq will be generated in the folder
# Check if the executable file gddaq has been generated, and if so, compile
→successfully. If not, please contact Hongyi Wu.
```

## 2.2 Registration of each module in LINUX OS

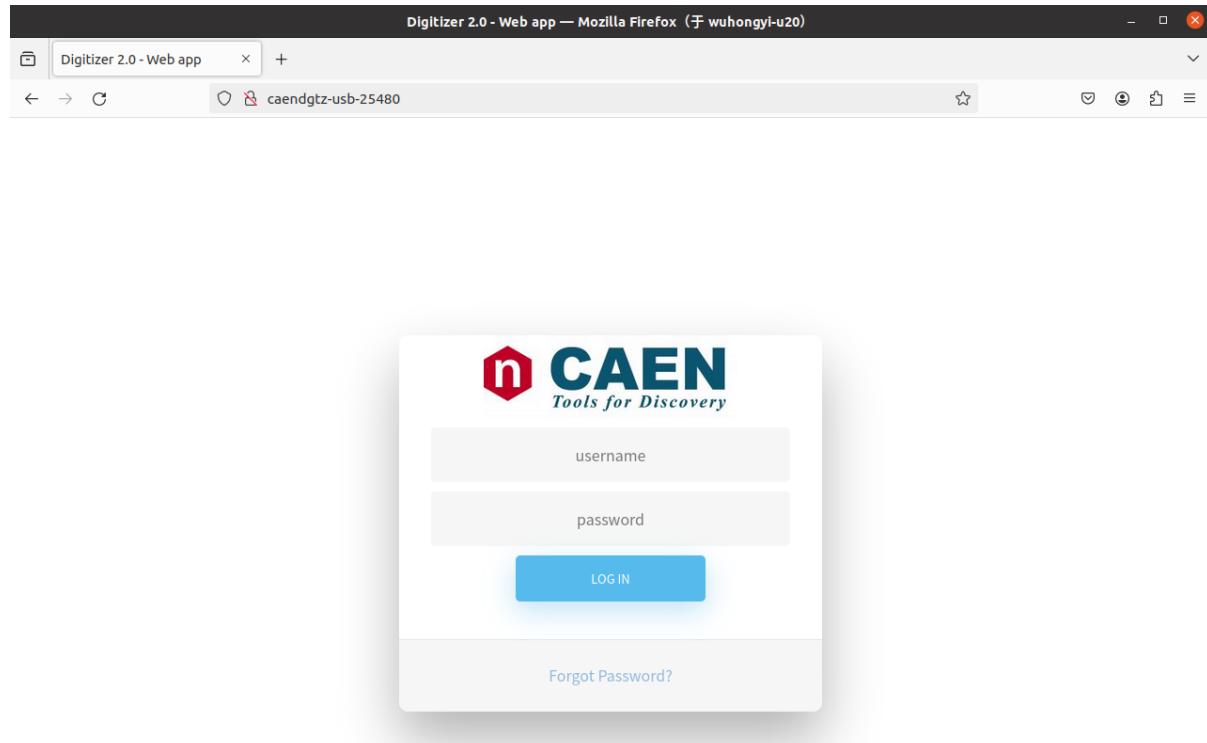
Due to the inability of some Linux distributions to automatically retrieve the USB name of the digitizer, registration is required when using this module for the first time. Module registration needs to be done module by module. During the registration process, only one module can be connected to the LINUX OS via USB.

Connect the Type-C end of the USB3.0 cable to the module and the other end to the computer. Then enter CAENDGTZ-USB-{PIDNUMBER} in the browser, where {PIDNUMBER} is replaced with the PID code of the module being used, for example: CAENDGTZ-USB-25480. Check if it can be accessed. If it cannot be accessed, it means that the module has not been registered as a driver yet.

In the USB driver installation package, such as **CAENDGTZ-USB-Drv-1.2**, there is a driver registration script file *regPID.sh*, which can be run using the following command. After execution, you will see a prompt indicating successful registration.

```
sudo ./regPID.sh
```

Afterwards, by accessing CAENDGTZ-USB-{PIDNUMBER} through the webpage, you can see the following login page, with the default username and password being *admin*.



After logging in, the interface is shown below. In the left menu bar, network settings can be made. If you want to obtain data through Ethernet cable, you can set the IP through this page. According to the laboratory network situation, choose DHCP to automatically allocate IP or manually configure IP. After setting the IP, entering the module's IP in the browser can also access the settings page.

The screenshot shows the Digitizer 2.0 Home page in Mozilla Firefox. The title bar reads "Digitizer 2.0 - Home — Mozilla Firefox (于 wuhongyi-u20)". The main content area is divided into three sections: "Errors flags", "Board information", and "Hardware monitor".

**Errors flags:**

- Power Status (Green)
- Board Init (Green)
- SI5341 PLL Lock (Green)
- SI5395 PLL Lock (Green)
- LMK04832 PLL Lock (Green)
- JESD204B Lock (Green)
- DDR4 PL Bank0 Calibration (Green)
- DDR4 PL Bank1 Calibration (Green)
- DDR4 PS Calibration (Green)
- FPGA Configuration (Green)
- BIC Check (Green)
- ADC Temp (Green)
- Air Outlet Temp (Green)
- FPGA Temp (Green)
- DC/DC Temp (Green)
- Clock In (Green)
- ADC Shutdown (Green)

**Board information:**

- Model name: DT2745B
- Firmware version: 2022092904
- Firmware type: DPP\_PSD
- Bitstream version: 0.1.27
- PID: 25480
- License: Not Licensed
- Trial time left: 02:16
- BIOS: 2.1
- System: 2022090600
- LAN Link up (Green)
- USB Link up (Green)

**Hardware monitor:**

- Temp Sens Air In: 31.2 °C
- Temp Sens Air Out: 44.4 °C
- Temp Sens Core: 69.2 °C
- Temp Sens First ADC: 40.3 °C
- Temp Sens Last ADC: 54.1 °C
- Temp Sens DC/DC: 43.9 °C
- V In Sens DC/DC: 5.039 V
- V Out Sens DC/DC: 0.725 V
- I Out Sens DC/DC: 7.484 A
- Speed Sens Fan 1: 3330 rpm
- Speed Sens Fan 2: 3300 rpm

# CHAPTER 3

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## Firmware

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### 3.1 Latest Firmware

- 2745
  - V2745-scope-1G-2025022600.cup
  - V2745-dpp-pha-1G-2025052201.cup
  - V2745-dpp-psd-1G-2025052200.cup
  - V2745-dpp-zle-1G-2025012707.cup
  - V2745-OpenDPP-2025090802.cup
  - V2745-OpenScope-2025051100.cup
- 2740
  - V2740-scope-1G-2025022600.cup
  - V2740-dpp-pha-1G-2025052201.cup
  - V2740-dpp-psd-1G-2025052200.cup
  - V2740-dpp-zle-1G-2025012707.cup
  - V2740-OpenDPP-2025090801.cup
  - V2740-OpenScope-2025051102.cup
- 2730
  - V2730-scope-1G-2025060602.cup
  - V2730-dpp-pha-1G-2025070302.cup
  - V2730-dpp-psd-1G-2025052203.cup
  - V2730-OpenDPP-2025090800.cup
- 2751
  - V2751-scope-1G-2025040700.cup

## 3.2 Firmware Update

Access the module configuration page via USB (CAENDGTZ-USB-{PIDNUMBER}) or IP. There is a “Firmware” option in the left menu bar. Click to enter the page, as shown below:

Version	Type	Status	Action
2023112703	ETH 1G	Current	<span style="color: blue;">⋮</span>
DPP-PHA			
2023091902	ETH 1G		<span style="color: blue;">⋮</span>
DPP-ZLE			
2023091901	ETH 1G		<span style="color: blue;">⋮</span>
DPP-PSD			
2023091900	ETH 1G		<span style="color: blue;">⋮</span>
Scope			
2022052302	ETH 1G	Factory	<span style="color: red;">⋮</span>
Factory firmware Scope			

Check whether the Scope/PHA/PSD/ZLE firmware versions on this page are consistent with those in the firmware folder of the obtained package. If they are not, upload new firmware through “Upload new firmware”. Each firmware on the webpage has a blue down triangle button on the right side. By clicking the button, you can switch to the currently used firmware, set the default firmware loaded at startup, etc. In addition, promptly delete old versions of firmware.

# CHAPTER 4

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## GUI Guide

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Before using graphical software, please read about time synchronization, GUI, and other related content.



# CHAPTER 5

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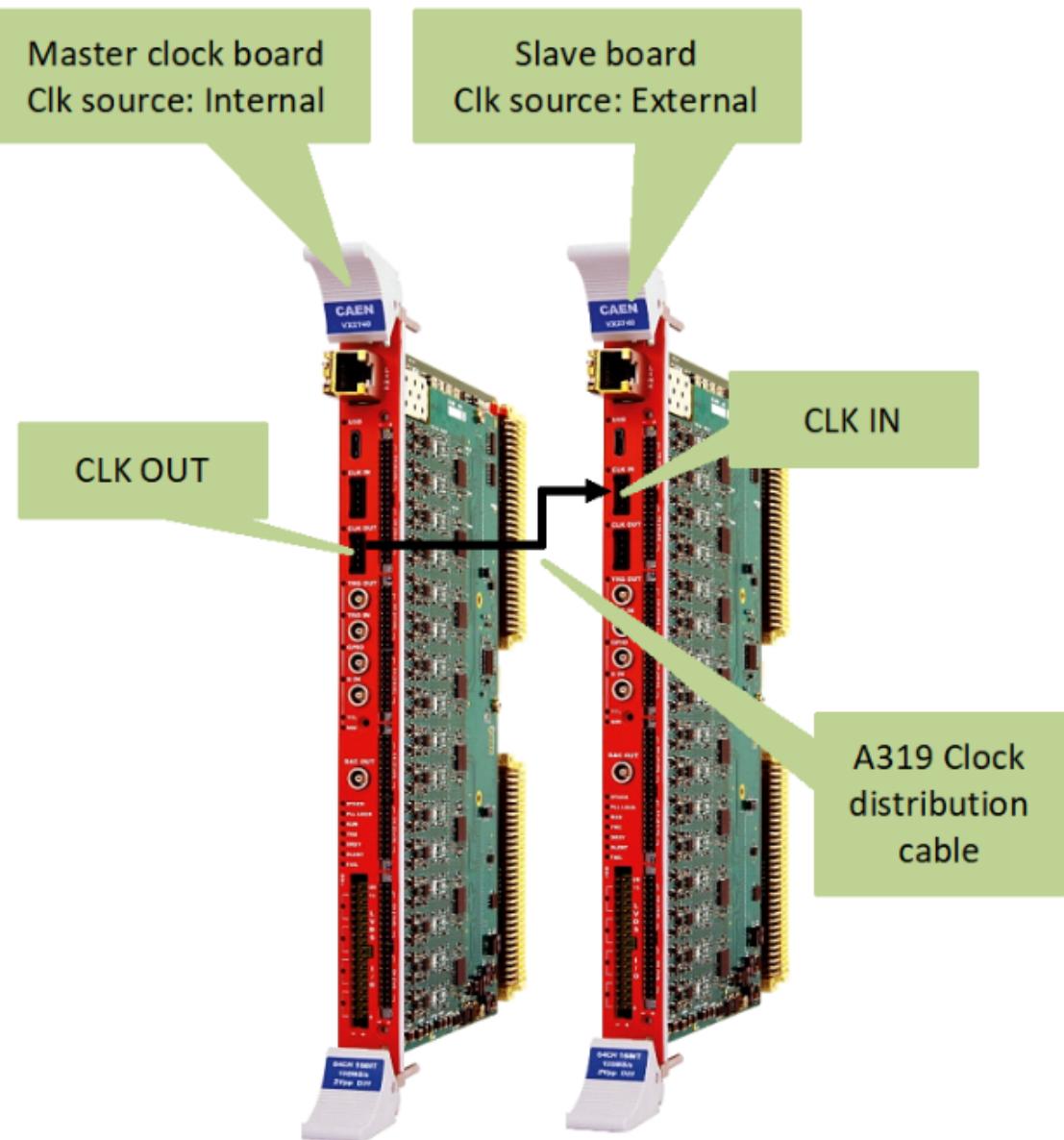
## Time synchronization

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In a multi module acquisition system, a fundamental requirement is that all modules acquisition data synchronously. It requires all modules to share a clock source and then start and end data acquisition simultaneously.

### 5.1 Clock source setting

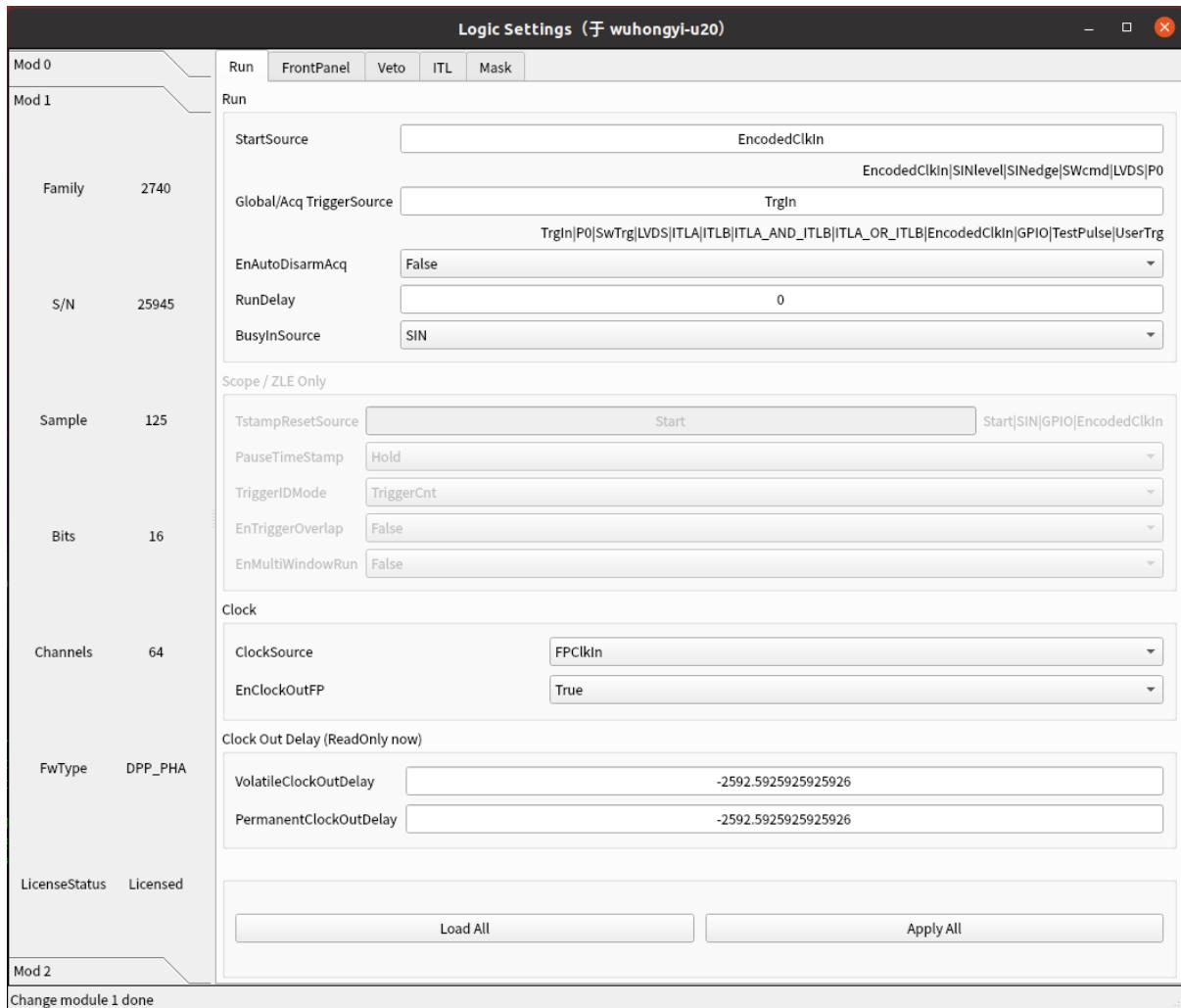
CAEN's clock can be connected in series through the A319 cable on the front panel or shared through the chassis backplane (under development). The following figure shows a typical clock synchronization configuration diagram, where the previous CLK OUT is connected to the next CLK IN through A319.



After connecting the clock synchronization cable, it is necessary to sequentially set the clock source for each module. For the main module, it is necessary to set ClockSource to Internal and EnClockOutFP to True, as shown in the following figure:



For all slave modules, ClockSource needs to be FPClkIn, and EnClockOutFP needs to be set to True, as shown in the following figure:



The above settings are to output the internal clock of the main module through the front panel, and receive the clock signals transmitted from the previous module through the front panel in sequence from the sub modules.

## 5.2 Synchronous acquisition

For a synchronous system, the main module is usually set to control the start and end of acquisition, and other sub modules also need to make corresponding settings. There are three common ways to control the start and end of the acquisition through the front panel: SYNC-CLKIN、SIN-GPIO、SIN-TRGOUT。Among them, SYNC-CLKIN is the most widely used because it is included in the clock synchronization line of the front panel, while the other two require the SIN/GPIO/TRGOUT LEMO port on the front panel, commonly used for synchronous acquisition with other acquisition systems.

## 5.3 SYNC-CLKIN

The master module needs to set StartSource to SWcmd and SyncOutMode to Run. Set StartSource to EncodedClkIn and SyncOutMode to SyncIn for all slave modules.

## 5.4 SIN-GPIO

The master module needs to set StartSource to SWcmd and GPIOMode to Run. Set StartSource to SIN level and GPOMode to SIN for all slave modules.

## 5.5 SIN-TRGOUT

Connect the TRGOUT of the master module to the SIN of the first slave module, and so on.

The master module needs to set StartSource to SWcmd and TrgOutMode to Run. Set StartSource to SINlevel and TrgOutMode to Run for all slave modules.

## 5.6 External clock of the system

The default clock frequency of the x27xx module is 62.5 MHz. When the DAQ needs to synchronize with other acquisition systems and the clock input from the external system is not 62.5 MHz, it is necessary to configure the PLL. CAEN provides configuration files for some clock frequencies. If the clock frequency you are using is not available on the CAEN website, please contact CAEN to obtain the corresponding file.

As shown in the figure below, click “Upload new PLL” to upload the required PLL-related files.

The screenshot shows the VX2730 configuration interface. On the left is a sidebar with icons for Dashboard, Board ID card, Network settings, User management, Time/Date settings, Parameters, Firmware, and Clock settings (which is highlighted). The main area has a header with a back arrow and the text "VX2730 [PID: 52209]".

**Clock settings:** This section allows configuring the clock source (Internal or External) and output clock (Enable or Disable). It includes a "Permanent Clock Output delay" field with a value of -2592.593 ps and an "Apply" button.

**PLL configuration:** This section allows uploading new configuration files. It shows the current configuration as "si5395" and "si5395\_default\_config.txt". A dropdown menu lists "si5395\_default\_config.txt" and buttons for "Delete" and "Apply".

At the bottom of the sidebar, there is a status bar showing "2025/5/26 GMT+8 21:02:29" and "Version 1.3.1 ©2021-2025 CAEN SpA".

As shown in the figure below, select the desired configuration file, click the “apply” button, and then select external input for the clock option. After that, reboot the module to make the PLL effective.

## PLL configuration

The PLL Configuration allows you to upload new configuration files and select which one to apply.

[Upload new PLL](#)

Current configuration (si5395) -> [si5395\\_default\\_config.txt](#)

Choose configuration:

si5395\_default\_config.txt

si5395\_V2724\_01-Refclk100M.txt  
si5395\_V2724\_01-Refclk10M.txt  
si5395\_V2724\_01-Refclk20M.txt  
si5395\_V2724\_01-Refclk25M.txt  
si5395\_V2724\_01-Refclk50M.txt  
si5395\_default\_config.txt



[✓ Apply](#)

# CHAPTER 6

## Graphical interactive interface

### 6.1 Configuration file

The configuration file is placed in the **pars** folder, JSON format file, mainly containing module PID or IP information.

```
{  
  "modules": 3,  
  "connecttype": "eth",  
  "pid": [25480, 25945, 24946],  
  "ip": ["162.105.54.162", "162.105.54.187", "162.105.54.90"],  
  
  "par": "setting.json",  
  
  "userpars": "../pars/init.txt"  
}
```

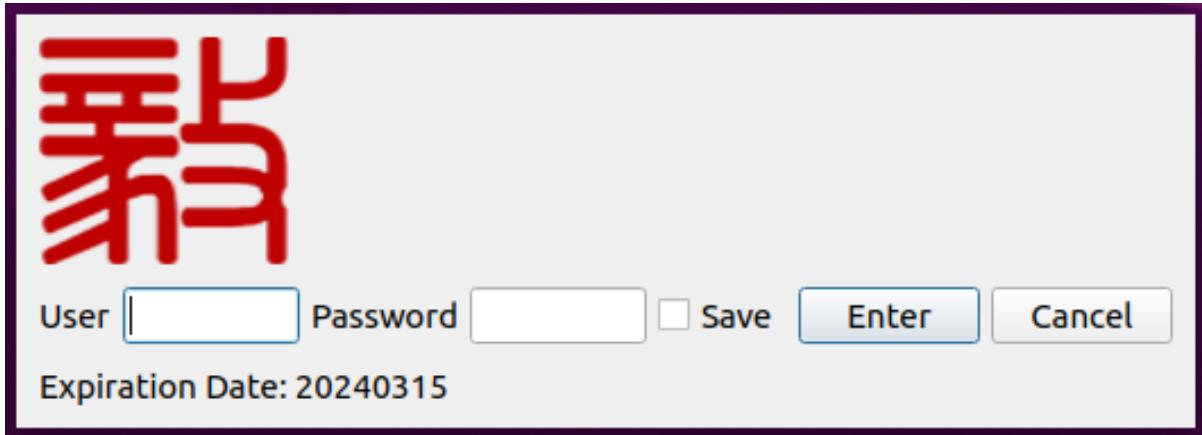
Among them, the parameter *modules* is the number of data acquisition modules used by the system, and the parameter *connecttype* is the connection method between the acquisition modules and the computer, which can be filled in with “usb” or “eth”. Using USB for reading, the maximum limit for a single module is 280 MB/s, while using network for reading, the 1G network has a maximum limit of 110 MB/s. If USB is used for reading, the parameter PID will take effect, which will be the PID of each module in the system in sequence. If network reading is used, the parameter IP takes effect, which is the IPV4 IP of each module in the system.

Enter the GUI directory and execute the following command to pop up the main control interface

```
./gddaq  
# If the following error occurs, set the following environment variables  
# ./gddaq: error while loading shared libraries: libCAEN_FELib.so.0: cannot open  
# shared object file: No such file or directory  
# export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/local/lib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
```

## 6.2 login interface

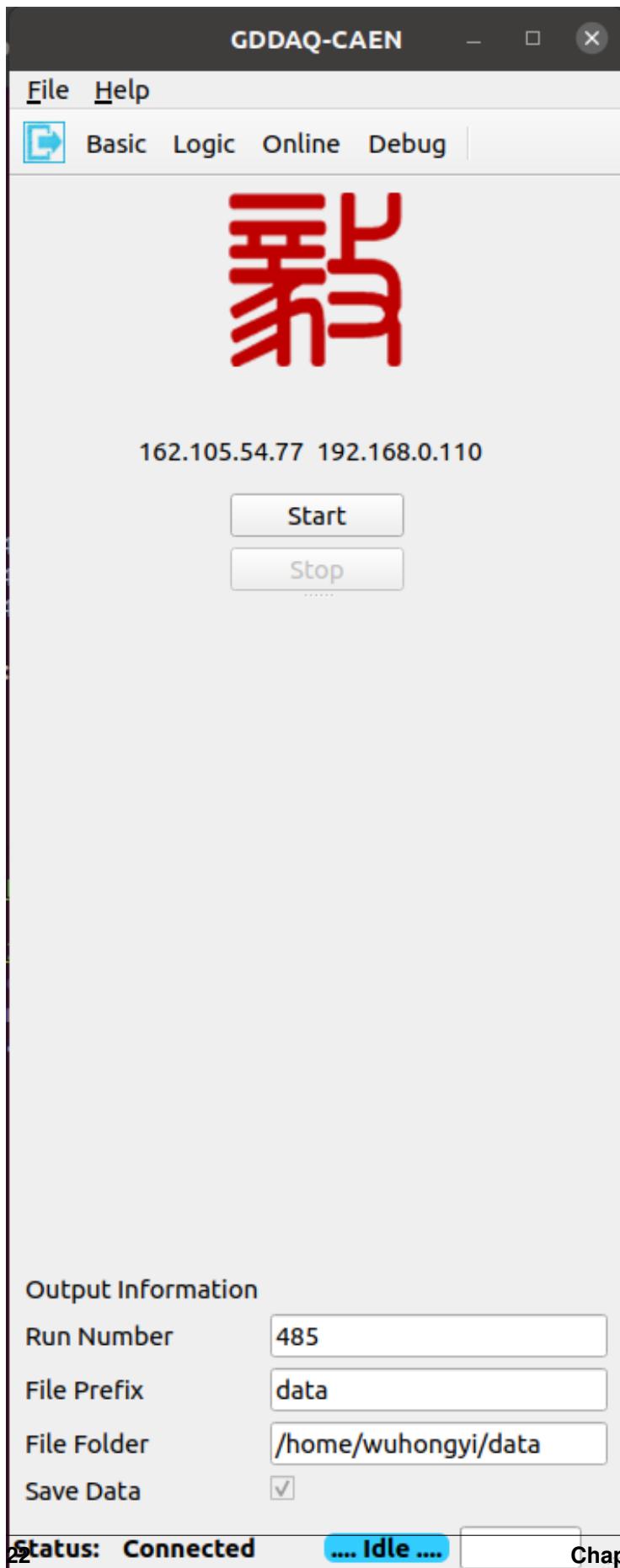
In order to achieve different operation permissions for different login accounts. Reducing the operational permissions of experimental duty personnel has not yet been implemented…



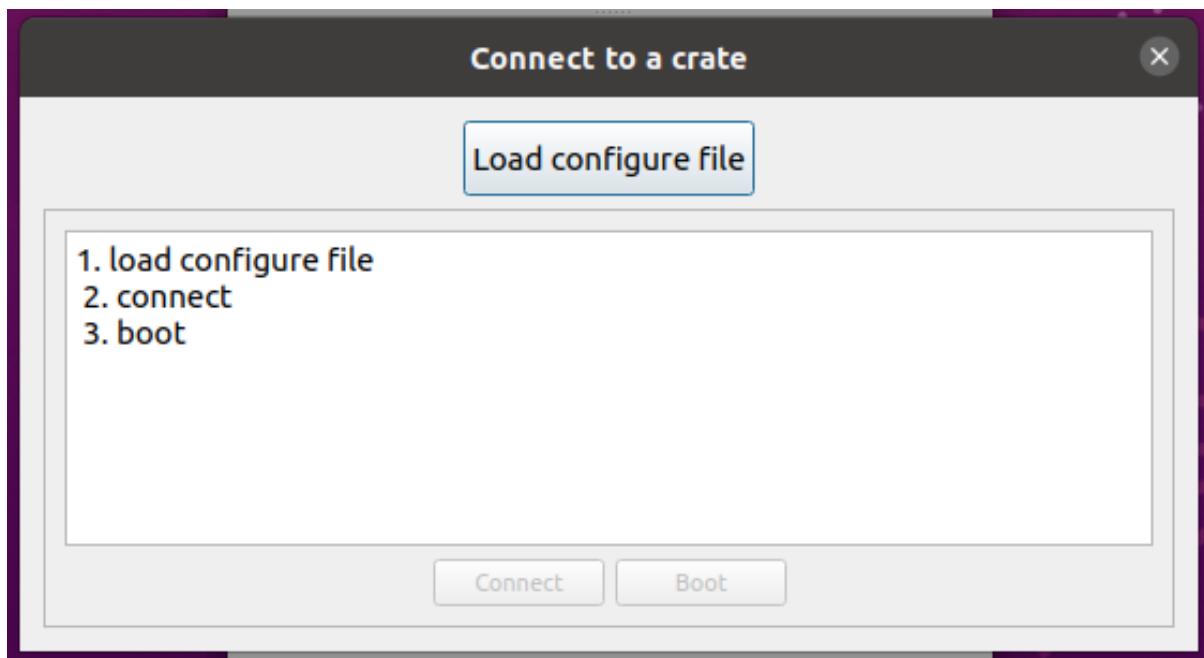
After entering the username (admin) and password (admin), the main control interface will pop up.



### 6.3 Main control interface

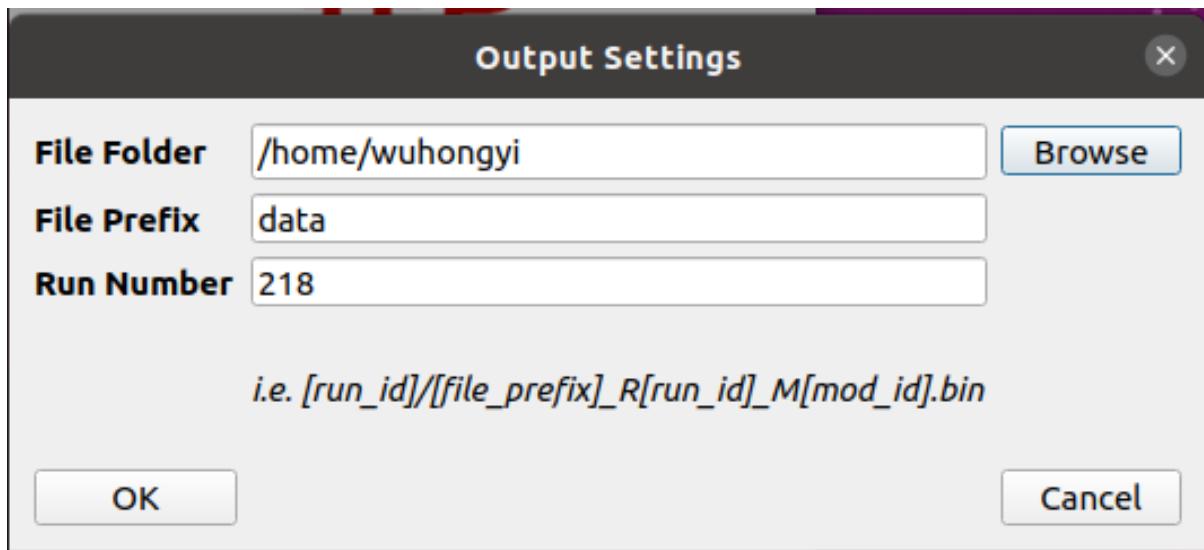


Select “connect to device” from the drop-down menu in the upper left corner of the main interface. The following interface will pop up. Click on the file selection box and select the pre configured parameter file.

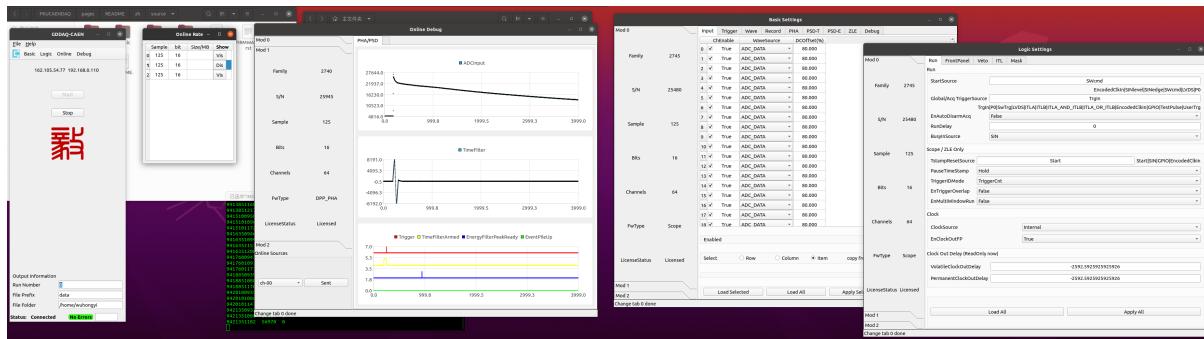


After the configuration file is loaded, the main configuration information, PID or IP information, will be displayed in the middle of the dialog box. Then click “connect”, and then click “boot”. After completing the progress bar, the pop-up interface will automatically close. All modules in the configuration file have completed initialization.

Select “Output Configure” from the drop-down menu in the upper left corner of the main interface, and the following interface will pop up. This interface is used to set the folder, file name, and run number for outputting data. Press the OK button to close the interface. The above information can only be modified on this interface and displayed on the main interface.



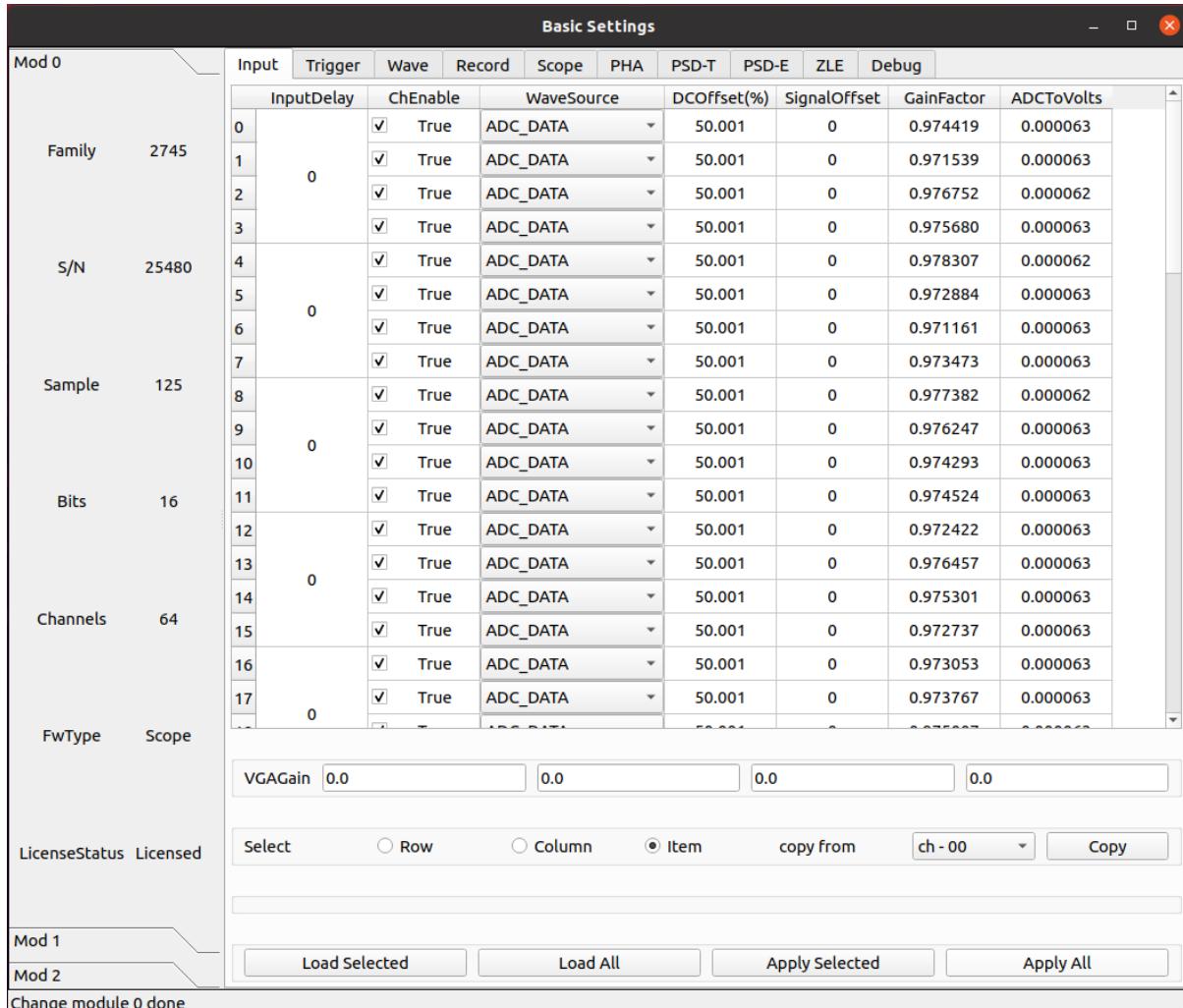
After completing the system initialization, the Basic, Logic, Online, and Debug buttons above the main control interface will float up. Clicking on them will pop up the corresponding sub interface, and clicking again will hide it.



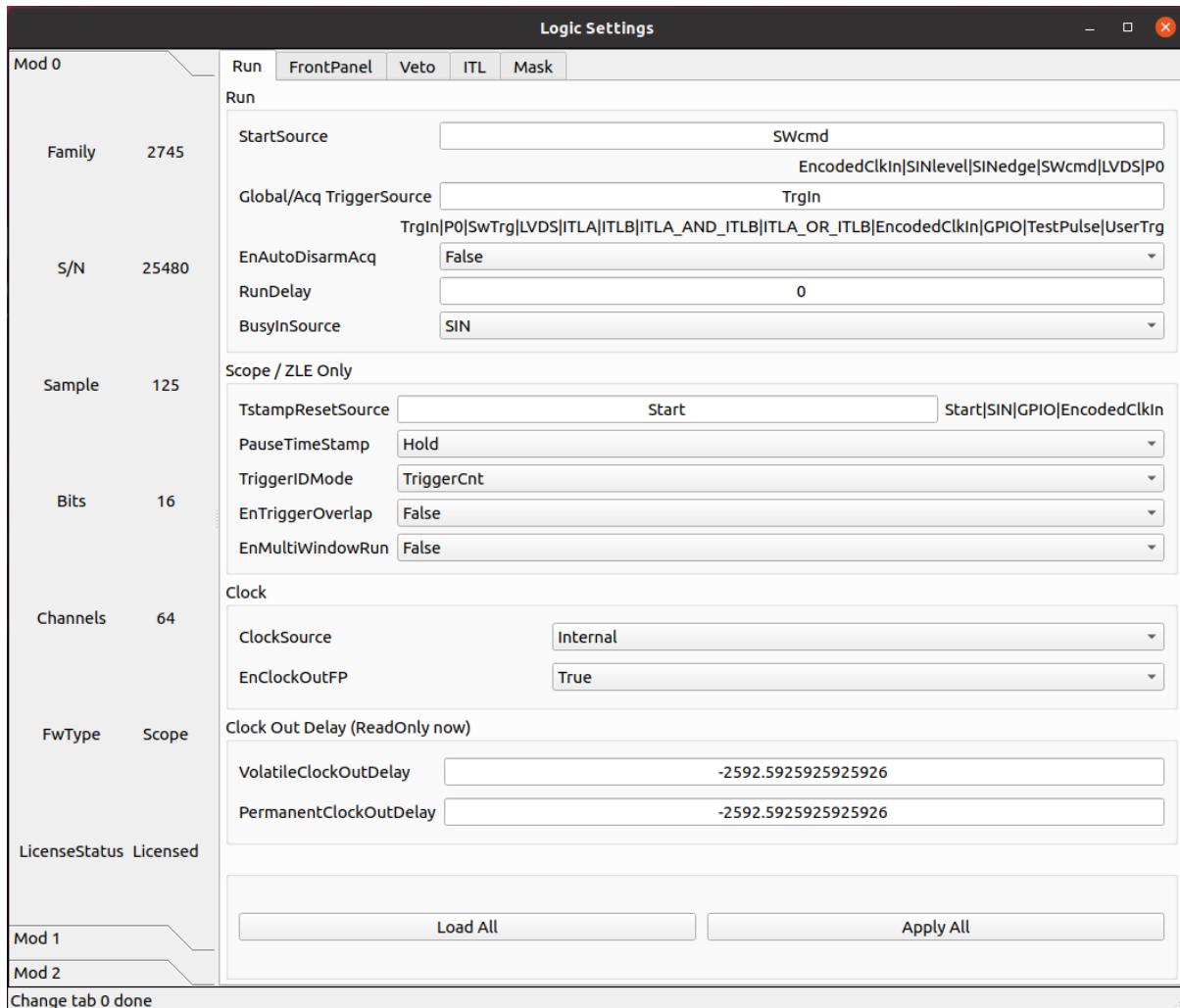
In the Basic, Logic, Debug sub interfaces that pop up, when the system has multiple modules, switch the acquisition module by clicking on the “Mod 0”, “Mod 1”, “Mod 2” and other switching tags on the left side. When switching, the information on the right page will be automatically read. There are multiple tabs above each sub interface, click on the tab to switch to the corresponding parameter configuration page.

Due to the adaptability of this program to different firmware, different configurable parameters will be displayed in different firmware on the same parameter settings tab.

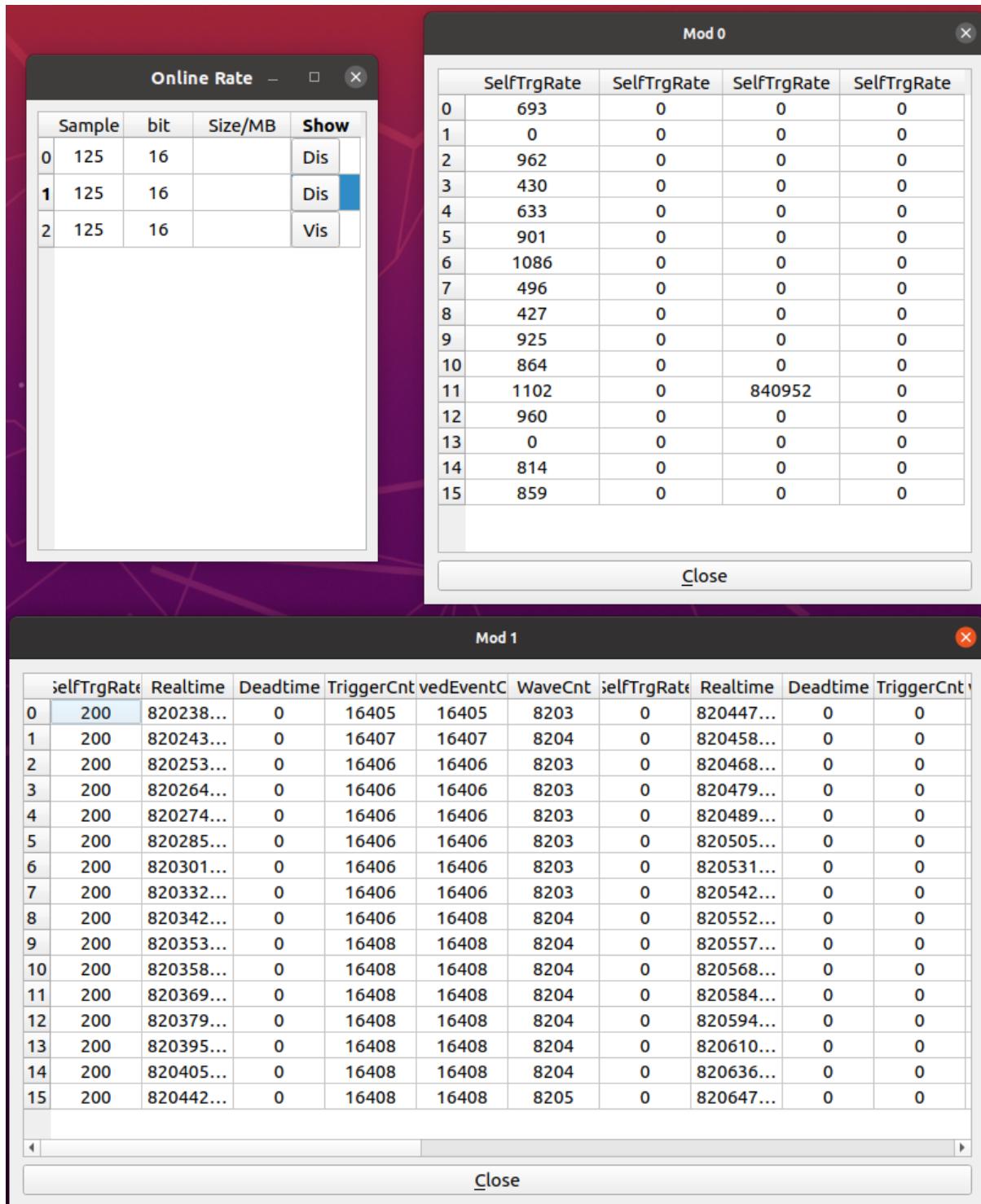
## Basic parameter settings



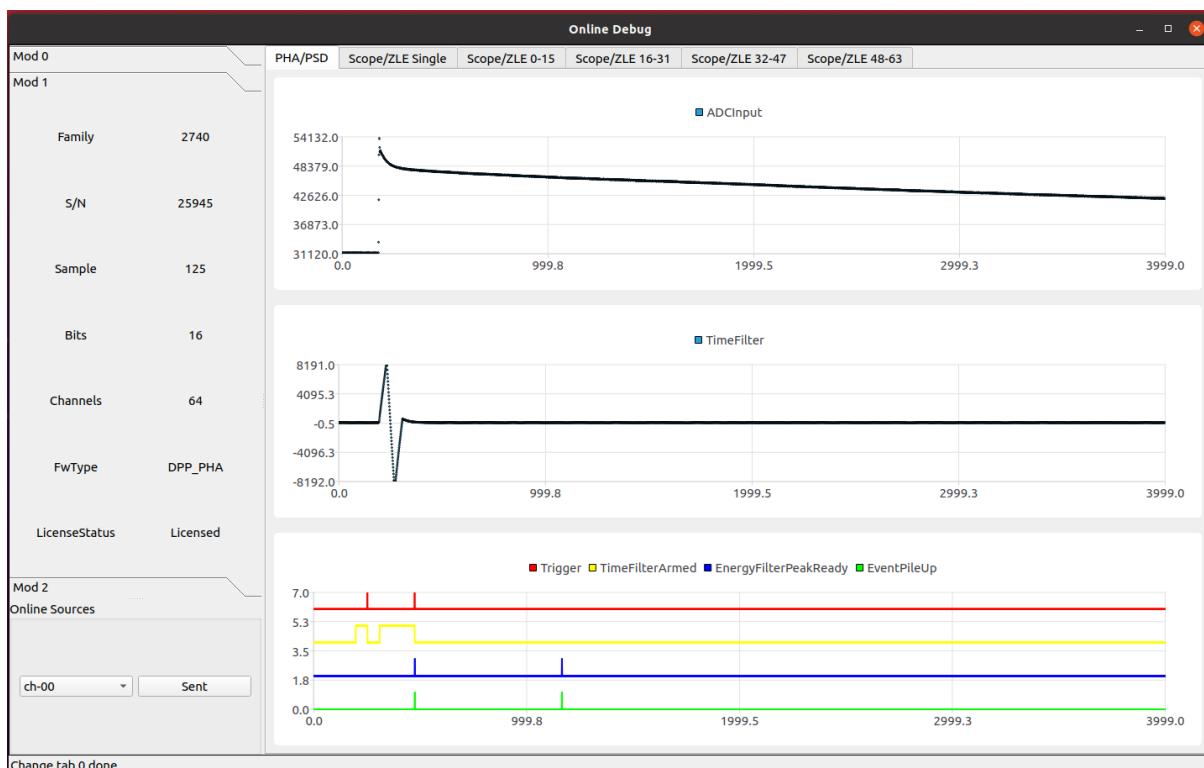
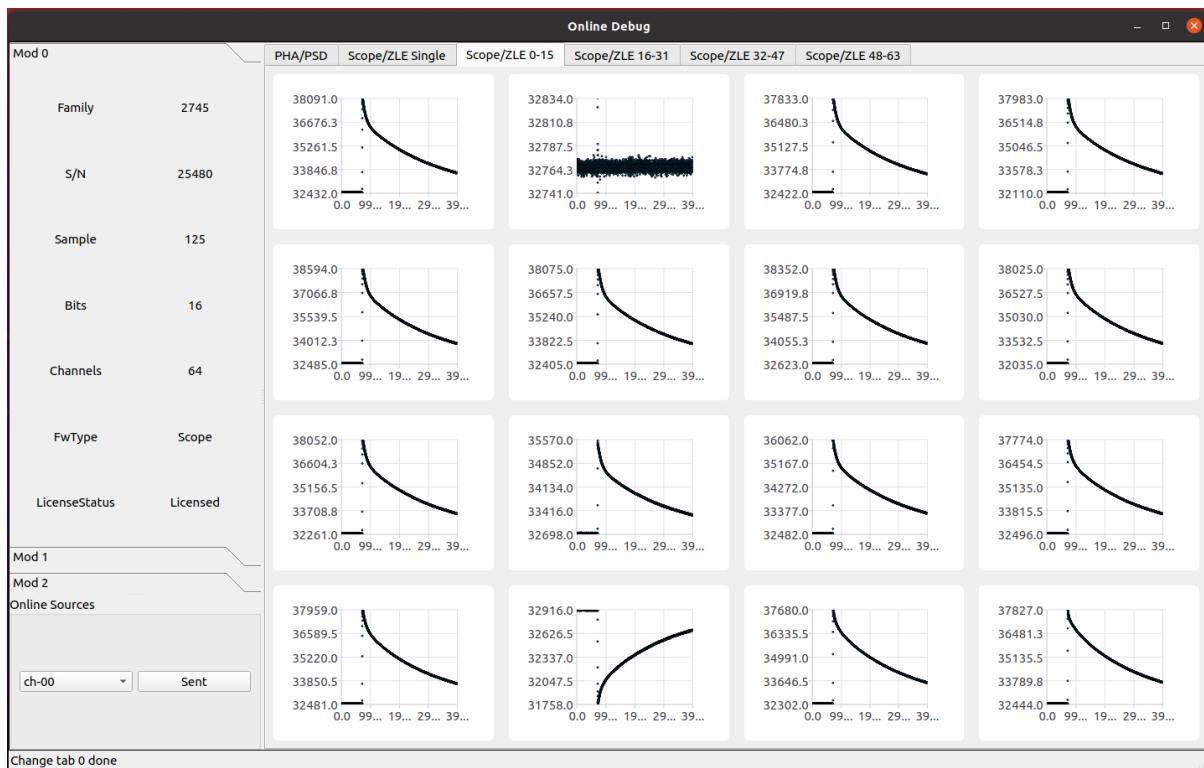
## Logic parameter settings



### Real time count rate monitoring



Waveform monitoring and debugging



## 6.4 Online monitoring of web pages

The GUI program occupies port 8765 for online display, which can be accessed by users through IP 8765, and can be accessed locally using 127.0.0.1:8765.

Accessing online monitoring requires logging in, with two users set up: admin and guest. The password for admin is admin, and this account has all access permissions and can perform operations such as clearing spectra at any time. The guest does not have a password and can only view online monitoring information.

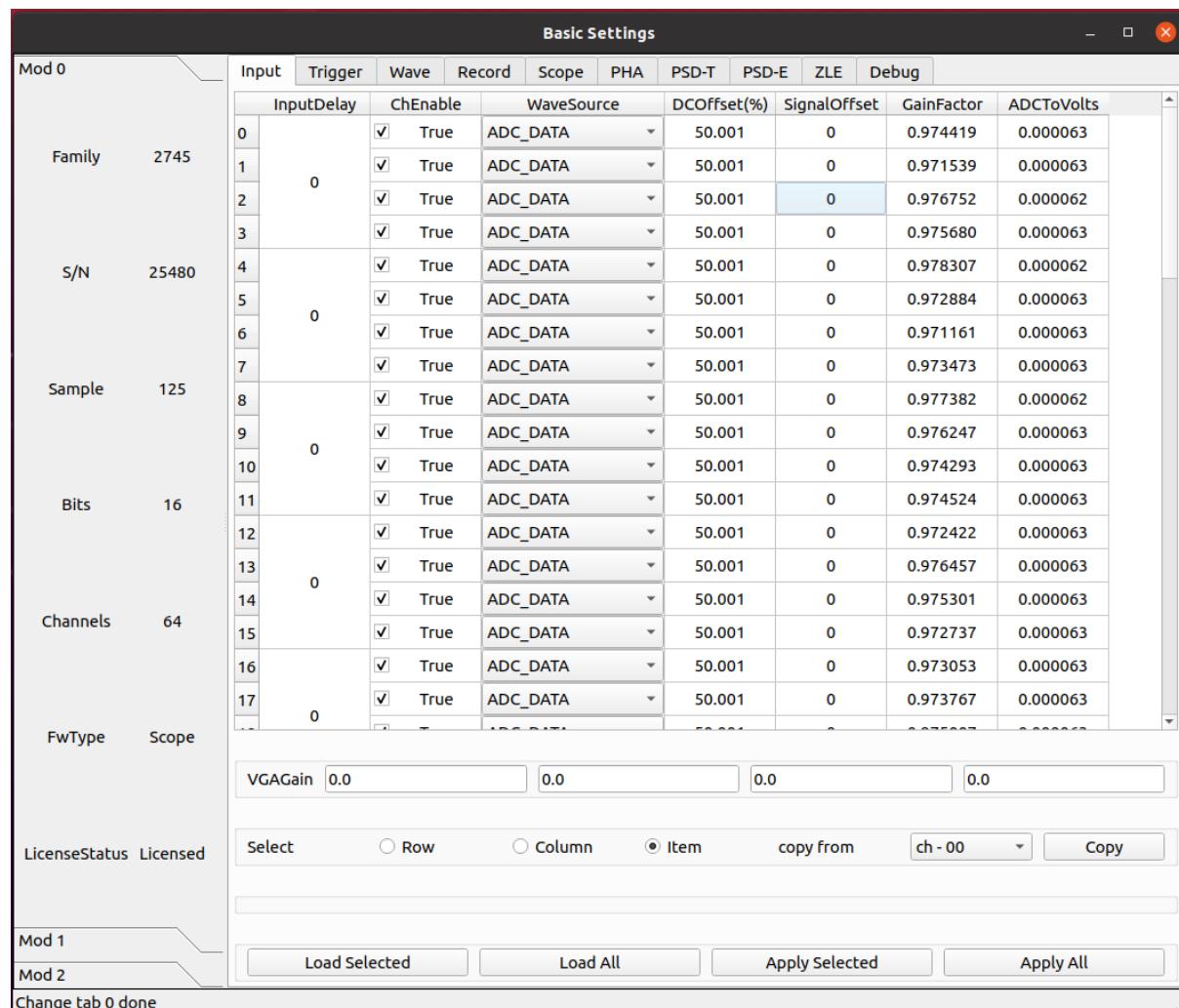


## CHAPTER 7

SCOPE firmware

## 7.1 Basic

### 7.1.1 Input



**parameter ChGain**

Unique to x2730.

Sets the gain of the Variable Gain Amplifiers (VGA). Unit of Measure: dB

**parameter InputDelay**

Set input delay. The value is set at groups of 4 channels for x2745/x2740.

Unit: sample

**parameter ChEnable**

Enable the channels for the acquisition, according to the Index. When the channel is disabled, it does not give any data and its self-trigger is off.

- True: The channel is enabled for the acquisition
- False: The channel is disabled for the acquisition

**parameter WaveSource**

In normal mode, the acquired waveform represents a sequence of ADC samples, resulting from the A/D conversion of the analog input. For test purposes, it is possible to replace the ADC data with internal data generators.

- **ADC\_DATA**
  - Data from the ADC (normal operating mode)
- **ADC\_TEST\_TOGGLE**
  - Toggle between 0x5555 and 0xAAAA (test mode)
- **ADC\_TEST\_RAMP**
  - 16-bit ramp pattern (test mode)
- **ADC\_TEST\_SIN**
  - 8-point sine wave test pattern
- **ADC\_TEST\_PRBS**
  - 16-bit PRBS generated by a 23-bit PRBS pattern generator (test mode)
- **Ramp**
  - Data from a ramp generator. It is actually a 16-bit field, where the 6 most significant bits identify the channel and the 10 less significant bits are the samples of a ramp from 0x000 up to 0x3FF (i.e. 0 to 1023). It is so a 10-bit ramp with offset given by “channel\*1024”. For channel 0, it is a counter from 0 to 1023; for channel 1, it is a counter from 1024 to 2047, and so on
- **IPE**
  - Not implemented
- **SquareWave**
  - Internally generated programmable square wave

### parameter DCOffset

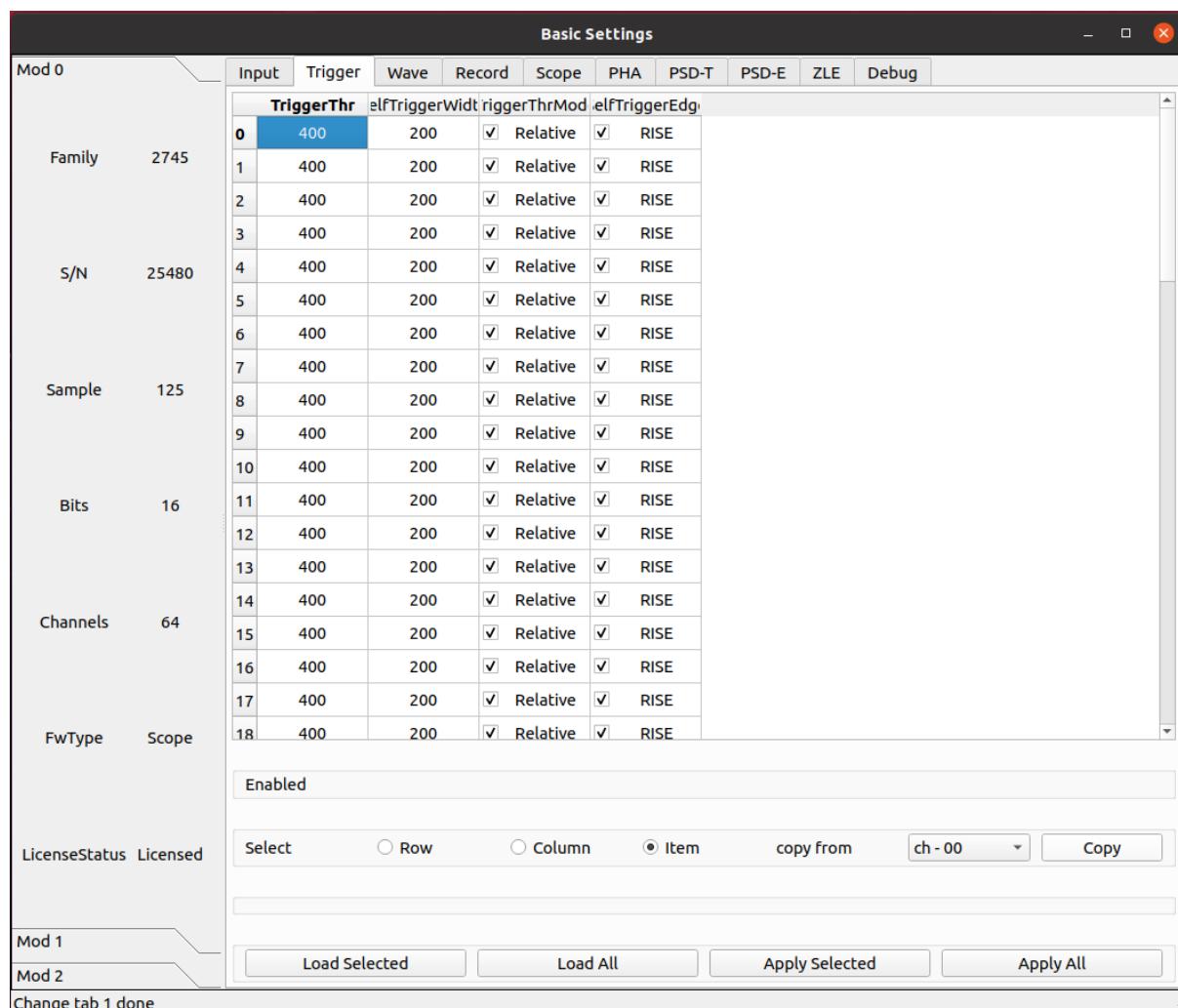
A constant DC offset (controlled by a 16-bit DAC) is added to the analog input, individually for each channel, to adjust the position of the signal baseline (that is the “zero volt” of the analog input) within the dynamic range of the ADC. Because of the tolerance of the components, it is necessary to calibrate the offset DAC. The calibration is done by factory testing and normally it is not necessary to recalibrate the digitizer. It is however possible to perform a new calibration. The calibration parameters are stored in the flash memory of the board and loaded at power on. They are automatically applied by the internal logic every time the DCoffset parameter is written or read. DCoffset is expressed as a NUMBER number, in percent of the full-scale. When the DCoffset is 0, the baseline of the input signal is at 0 ADC counts. When the DCoffset is 100, the baseline of the input signal is at  $2^{\{NBIT\}} - 1$  ADC counts.

### parameter VGAGain

Unique to x2745.

Set the gain of the variable gain amplifier (VGA) in increments of 0.5 dB. Parameter settings are grouped every 16 channels, with 64 channels divided into 4 groups. The minimum can be set to 0 and the maximum to 40.

## 7.1.2 Trigger



### parameter TriggerThr

Each channel of the digitizer has a digital leading-edge discriminator with programmable threshold able to self-trigger on the input pulses and generate a self-trigger signal (or an overthreshold signal) feeding the internal trigger logics or digitizer outputs.

This parameter sets the trigger threshold. Typically, the value is relative to the baseline of the signal and the threshold is a 17-bit signed NUMBER number; in this case, the threshold automatically follows the baseline when the DCOffset parameter changes. Sometimes, it is preferable to set an absolute value for the threshold, referred to the ADC range. In this case, the threshold is unsigned NUMBER number. The threshold is relative to the baseline whose value is determined by the DCOffset.

### parameter SelfTriggerWidth

The output of the digital leading-edge comparator, that generates the self-trigger signal, can be used in “linear” mode, meaning that it lasts for the time the signal remains above (or below) the threshold, thus acting as an “Over-Threshold” signal, or can pass through a programmable gate generator that makes it a fixed-width pulse. The gate generator is a non-retriggerable monostable that goes high when the threshold is crossed and returns low after the programmed time. This parameter defines the fixed width of the overthreshold pulse.

### parameter TriggerThrMode

Defines whether the trigger threshold is relative to the baseline or absolute.

- **Relative**

- The threshold is relative to the baseline and automatically follows it when the DCOffset parameter is changed.

- **Absolute**

- The threshold is absolute, referred to the ADC input range. It does not follow the DCOffset setting.

### parameter SelfTriggerEdge

Defines whether the self-trigger must be issued on the rising or falling crossing of the threshold. Likewise, the overthreshold signal will be TRUE when the signal is either above or below the threshold.

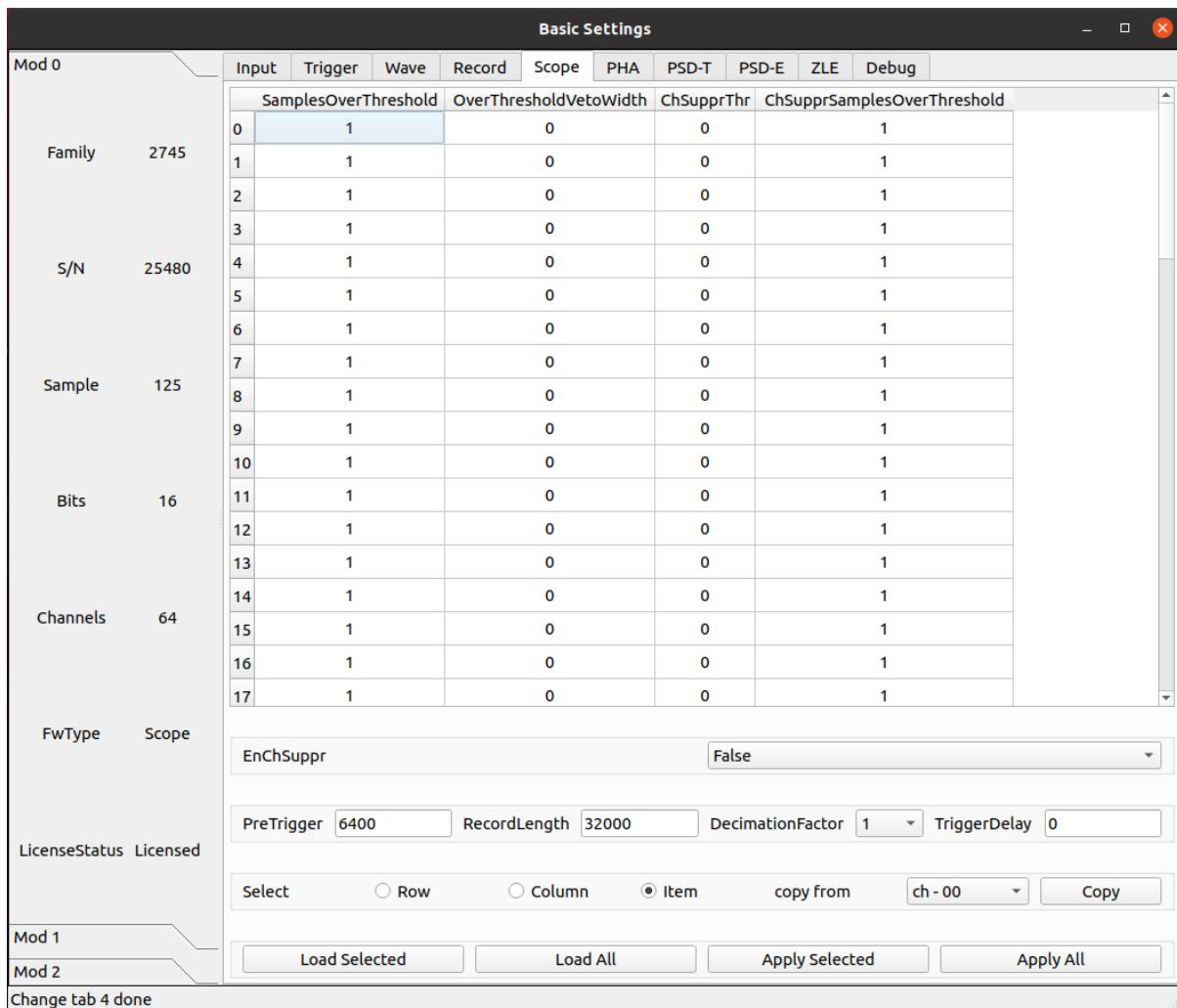
- **RISE**

- The trigger occurs on the rising crossing of the threshold and the OverThr is true when the signal is above the threshold

- **FALL**

- The trigger occurs on the falling crossing of the threshold and the OverThr is true when the signal is below the threshold

### 7.1.3 scope



#### parameter SamplesOverThreshold

Number of samples over threshold.

#### parameter OverThresholdVetoWidth

Veto width to discard triggers when crossing the threshold in the opposite direction to the trigger one

#### parameter ChSupprThr

Threshold for channel zero-suppression. Configuration parameters *TriggerThrMode* and *SelfTriggerEdge* shared with *TriggerThr*.

**parameter ChUpperSamplesOverThreshold**

Samples over threshold for channel zero-suppression

**parameter EnChSupper**

Enable channel zero-suppression

- **True**
  - Channel zero-suppression is enabled
- **False**
  - Channel zero-suppression is disabled

**parameter PreTrigger**

The time before the position of the trigger in the waveform (i.e. size of the pre-trigger window). The actual size of the waveform will be automatically rounded to the closest allowed value. It is possible to get the exact size by reading back the parameter

Unit of Measure: ns

**parameter RecordLength**

The waveform Size (i.e. size of the acquisition window). The actual size of the waveform will be automatically rounded to the closest allowed value. It is possible to get the exact size by reading back the parameter. The record length in time depends on wave resolution.

Unit of Measure: ns

**parameter DecimationFactor**

Sets the decimation factor to be applied to the Digitizer nominal sampling frequency. If enabled, the RecordLength, PreTrigger and TriggerDelay parameter versions should not be used.

- **1**
  - Decimation disabled (default)
- **2**
  - Sampling Frequency / 2
- **4**
  - Sampling Frequency / 4
- **8**
  - Sampling Frequency / 8
- **16**
  - Sampling Frequency / 16
- **32**
  - Sampling Frequency / 32
- **64**
  - Sampling Frequency / 64

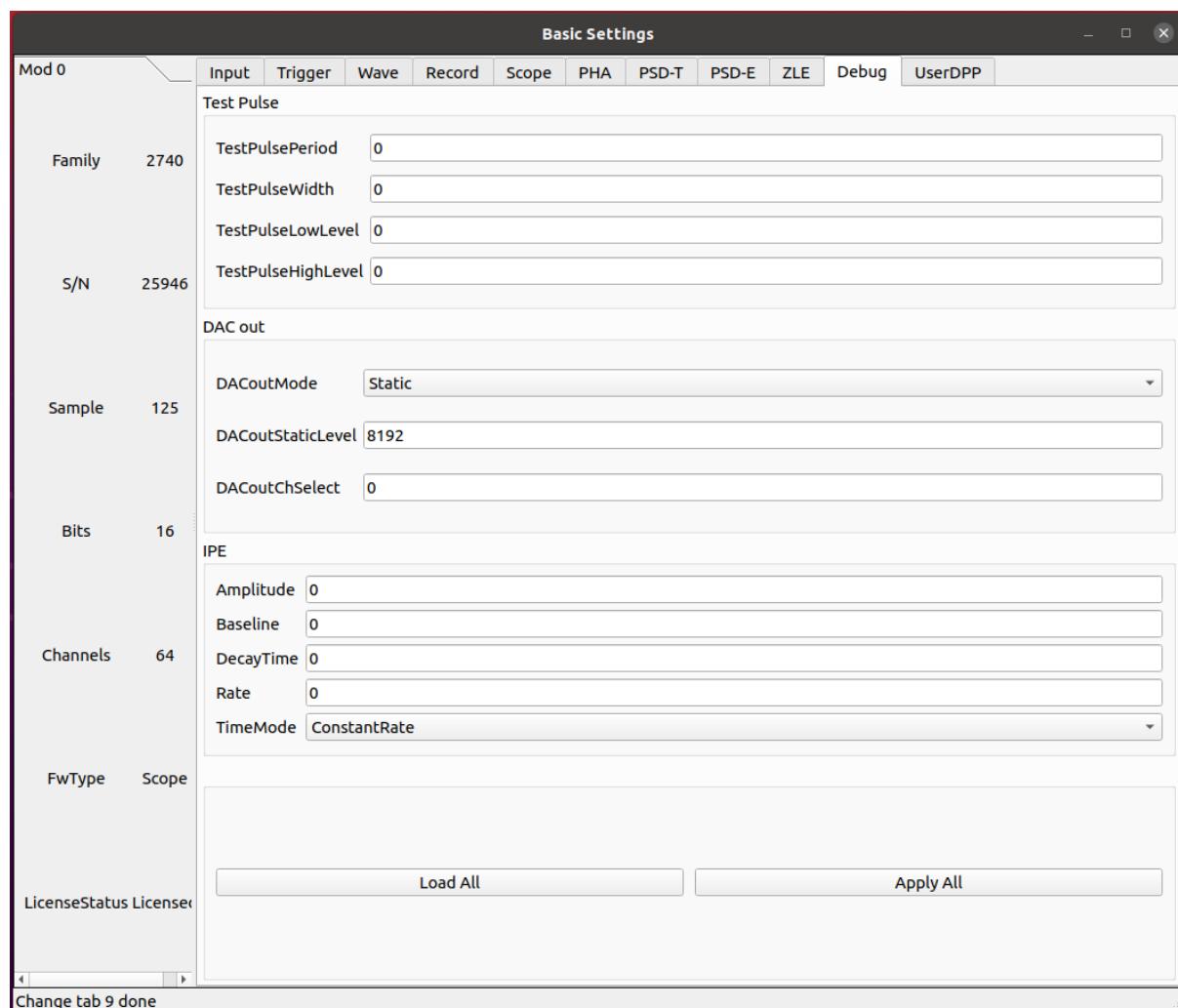
- 128
  - Sampling Frequency / 128
- 256
  - Sampling Frequency / 256
- 512
  - Sampling Frequency / 512
- 1024
  - Sampling Frequency / 1024

#### parameter TriggerDelay

Time representing the delay added to the acquisition trigger. This parameter can be used to acquire a window that starts after the position of the trigger

Unit of Measure: ns

### 7.1.4 Debug



**parameter TestPulsePeriod**

The Test Pulse is a programmable square wave that can be used as an internal periodic trigger (mainly for test purposes) or to generate a logic test pulse (TTL or NIM) on the TRGOUT and GPIO outputs. This parameter sets the period of the Test Pulse.

Unit of Measure: ns

**parameter TestPulseWidth**

Width of the Test Pulse (time that the signal stays high = 1).

Unit of Measure: ns

**parameter TestPulseLowLevel**

Low level of the Test Pulse expressed in ADC counts

Unit of Measure: ADC counts

**parameter TestPulseHighLevel**

High level of the Test Pulse expressed in ADC counts

Unit of Measure: ADC counts

**parameter DACoutMode**

Selects the signal type to be sent in output on the front panel DAC connector.

- **Static**
  - DAC output stays at a fixed level, given by the DACoutStaticLevel parameter
- **Ramp**
  - The DAC output is driven by a 14-bit counter
- **Sin5MHz**
  - The DAC output is a sine wave at 5 MHz with fixed amplitude
- **Square**
  - Square wave with period and width set by TestPulsePeriod and TestPulseWidth and amplitude between TestPulseLowLevel and TestPulseHighLevel.
- **IPE**
  - Not implemented
- **ChInput**
  - The DAC reproduces the input signal received by one input channel, selected by the DACoutChSelect parameter
- **MemOccupancy**
  - Level of the memory occupancy (not yet implemented)
- **ChSum**
  - The DAC reproduces the “analog” sum of all the digitizer inputs (not yet implemented)
- **OverThrSum**

- The DAC output is proportional to the number of channels that are currently above the threshold

#### **parameter DACoutStaticLevel**

When DACoutMode = Static, this parameter sets the 14-bit level of the DAC static output.

#### **parameter DACoutChSelect**

When DACoutMode = ChInput, the DAC reproduces the input signal of the channel selected by this parameter.

#### **parameter IPEAmplitude**

The new digitizers are equipped with an Internal Pulse Emulator capable of generating exponential pulses. This parameter determines the amplitude of the pulse.

Unit of Measure: ADC counts

#### **parameter IPBaseline**

Sets the offset of the exponential pulses generated by the Internal Pulse Emulator.

Unit of Measure: ADC counts

#### **parameter IPDecayTime**

Sets the decay time of the exponential pulses generated by the Internal Pulse Emulator.

Unit of Measure: ns

#### **parameter IPERate**

Sets the rate of the exponential pulses generated by the Internal Pulse Emulator.

Unit of Measure: Hz

#### **parameter IPETimeMode**

Selectes the time distribution of the Internal Pulse Emulator.

- **ConstantRate**

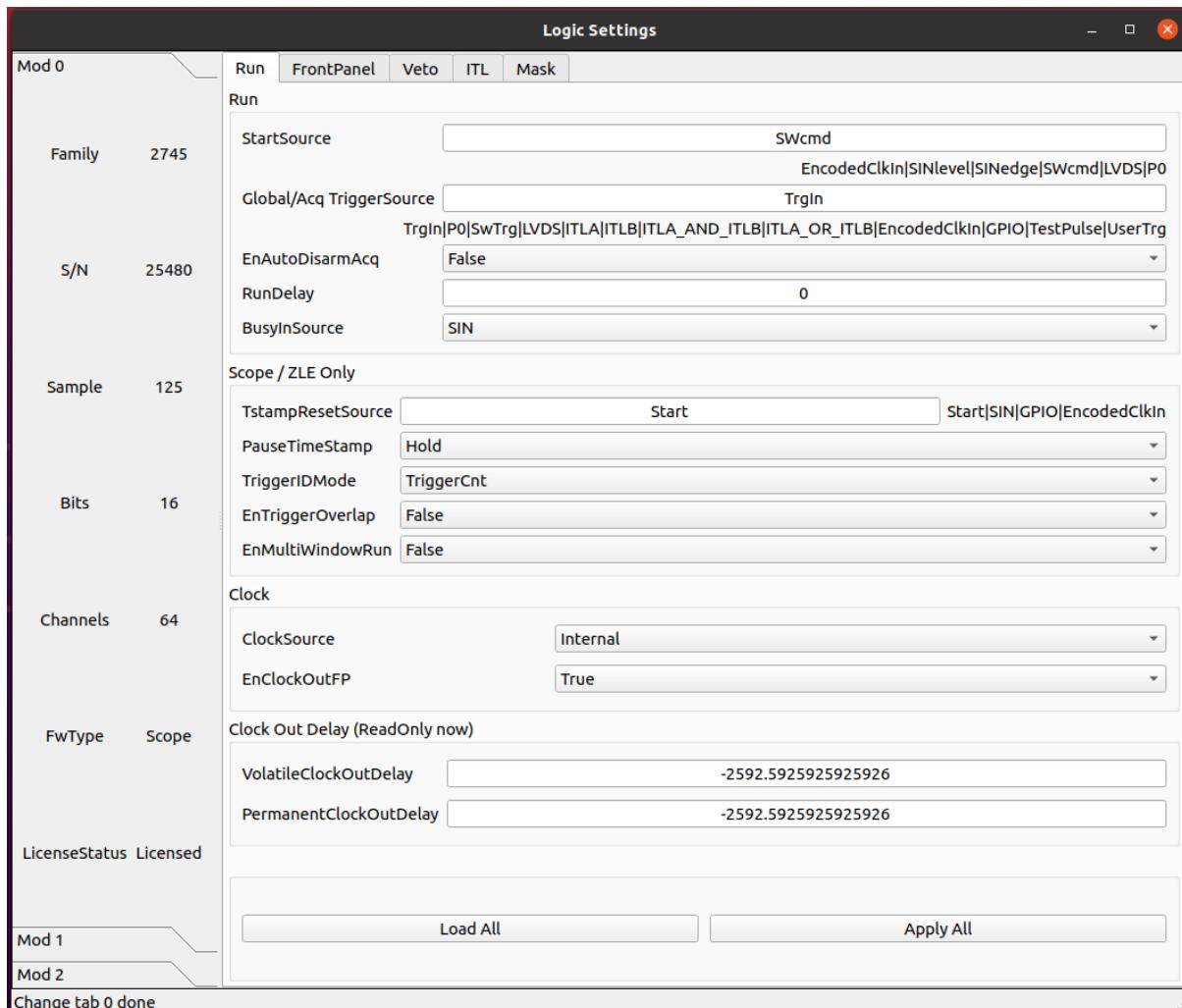
- Pulse shapes are constant over time. It is possible to set the frequency using the IPERate parameter

- **Poissonian**

- The pulse rate follows a Poisson distribution. The average frequency value can be configured using the IPERate parameter

## 7.2 Logic parameter

### 7.2.1 Run



#### parameter StartSource

Defines the source for the start of run. Multiple options are allowed, separated by “|” .

- **EncodedClkIn**

- Start from CLK-IN/SYNC connector on the front panel. This is a 4-pin connector (LVDS signals) used to propagate the reference clock (typ. 62.5 MHz) and a Sync signal. The rising edge of the Sync starts the acquisition, that lasts until the Sync returns low (falling edge).

- **SINlevel**

- Start from SIN (1=run, 0=stop)

- **SINedge**

- Start from SIN (rising edge = run; stop from SW)

- **SWcmd**

- Start from SW

- **LVDS**

- Start from LVDS
- **FirstTrigger**
  - Start on 1st trigger (stop from SW)
- **P0**
  - Start from P0 (backplane)

### parameter AcqTriggerSource

Defines the source for the Acquisition Trigger, which is the signal that opens the acquisition window and saves the waveforms in the memory buffers. Multiple options are allowed, separated by “|” .

- **TrgIn**
  - Front Panel TRGIN
- **P0**
  - Trigger from P0 (backplane)
- **SwTrg**
  - Software trigger
- **LVDS**
  - LVDS trgin
- **ITLA**
  - Internal Trigger Logic A: combination of channel self-triggers
- **ITLB**
  - Internal Trigger Logic B: combination of channel self-triggers
- **ITLA\_AND\_ITLB**
  - Second level Trigger logic making the AND of ITL A and B
- **ITLA\_OR\_ITLB**
  - Second level Trigger logic making the OR of ITL A and B
- **EncodedClkIn**
  - Not implemented (encoded CLK-IN trigger)
- **GPIO**
  - Front Panel GPIO
- **TestPulse**
  - Internal Test Pulse
- **UserTrg**
  - User custom trigger source

### parameter EnAutoDisarmAcq

When enabled, the Auto Disarm option disarms the acquisition at the stop of run. When the start of run is controlled by an external signal, this option prevents the digitizer to restart without the intervention of the software.

- **True**
  - The acquisition is automatically disarmed after the stop. It is therefore necessary to rearm the digitizer (with the relevant command sent by the software) before starting a new run.
- **False**
  - The acquisition is not disarmed after the stop. Multiple transition of the start signal will produce multiple runs.

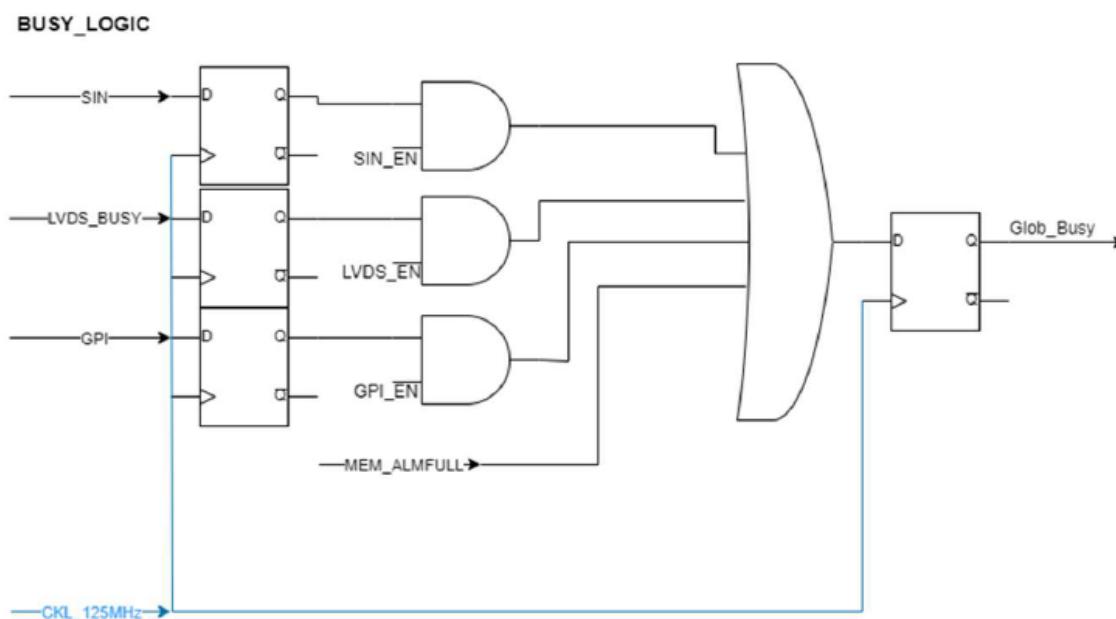
### parameter RunDelay

When the start of run is controlled by a RUN signal that is propagated in daisy chain between the boards (for instance through the ClkIn- ClkOut or SIN-GPIO sync chain), it is necessary to compensate for the propagation delay and let the boards start exactly at the same time. The RunDelay parameter allows the start of the acquisition to be delayed by a given number of clock cycles with respect to the rising edge of the RUN signal. Assuming that the propagation delay is 2 cycles, the RunDelay setting will be 0 for the last board in the chain, 2 for the previous one, and so on up 2x(NB-1) for the first one.

Unit of Measure: ns

### parameter BusyInSource

In a multi-board system, it might be necessary to prevent one board to accept a new trigger while another board is full and thus unable to accept the same trigger. For this reason, each board can generate a Busy signal to notify that it is unable to get a new trigger. If the busy/veto mechanism has some latency, it is advisable to generate the busy slightly before the digitizer become full. For this purpose, it is possible to assert the busy output when the acquisition memory reaches a certain level of occupancy (internally managed). The OR of the busy signals is typically used to stop the global trigger. It is possible to get the individual busy signals from each board and make an external OR logic or connect the boards with cables to propagate the Busy along the chain. Each board makes an OR between its internal busy and the busy input signal coming from the previous board, thus having a global Busy at the end of the line. This parameter defines the source of the Busy Input (schematized in the figure below)



- **Disabled**
  - The Busy is given by the Internal Busy only (Memory full or almost full)
- **SIN**
  - Busy input from SIN on front panel
- **GPIO**
  - Busy input coming from GPIO on front panel, used as a simple input. It is also possible to use GPIO as a wired OR (bidirectional). In this mode, the Busy line goes high as soon as one board drives it high. All the boards can read the Busy line and use it as a veto for the trigger
- **LVDS**
  - LVDS trgin

### parameter TstampResetSource

Defines the source of the timestamp reset. Multiple options are allowed, separated by “|” . The timestamp of the board (internal counter running at 125 MHz) is typically reset at the start of each run, which corresponds to the “zero” of the timestamps. In Multi-board systems, the synchronization of the clock and RUN signals allows event data coming from different boards to be merged and correlated by the time stamp. However, it is possible to configure different ways to control the reset of the time stamp in the cases where it is necessary to synchronize it with an external global time stamping system.

- **Start**
  - Time stamp reset at the start of run
- **SIN**
  - SIN input
- **GPIO**
  - GPIO used as input
- **EncodedClkIn**
  - Not implemented (encoded in CLK-IN/SYNC)

### parameter PauseTimeStamp

Allows the time stamp to either stop or run during the pauses of the acquisition

- **Hold**
  - The timestamp stops while pausing the acquisition
- **Run**
  - The timestamp runs while pausing the acquisition

## parameter TriggerIDMode

The event data packet contains a 24-bit identifier called TriggerID. This can be the total trigger counter, the saved event counter or a pattern coming from the LVDS I/Os.

- **TriggerCnt**

- The Event triggerID is associated to the total trigger counter. This is a 24-bit counter that is reset at the start of run and increased with every received trigger, including those ones that are not accepted. In this mode, events coming from multiple boards can be correlated by the triggerID that is supposed to be synchronized. There might be gaps due to lost triggers.

- **EventCnt**

- The Event triggerID is a sequential number of the saved event. In this case, there are no gaps in the sequence, but it is not guaranteed that the trigger ID of multiple boards are aligned, thus it is not possible to use it for data correlation.

- **LVDSpattern**

- The triggerID is taken from the 16 LVDS inputs at the time of the trigger arrival. The user can provide an external trigger pattern to correlate the event data between boards or even with other readout electronics

## parameter EnTriggerOverlap

Allows a trigger occurring within the acquisition window of a previous trigger to be either accepted or rejected. When accepted, the previous window is prematurely closed and the new window immediately opened, without any dead time between the two.

- **True**

- Triggers with overlapped acquisition windows are accepted.

- **False**

- Triggers with overlapped acquisition windows are not accepted. The rejected triggers are counted by the total trigger counter, so that the trigger-ID in the event header allows for tracing the rejected triggers.

## parameter EnMultiWindowRun

When the acquisition start and stop are controlled by an external “RUN” signal (e.g. feeding SIN), it is possible to configure the digitizer to work in two different modes:

The RUN signal acts as a start (rising edge) and stop (falling edge). Therefore, multiple transitions of the RUN signal cause multiple runs (provided that the Auto Disarm option is disabled). At every start of run, the timestamp is reset, and all the statistics and counters are cleared. Typically, the software produces different output files.

The RUN signal acts as “enable” of the acquisition: once the digitizer has been armed, the first rising edge of RUN starts the acquisition. When RUN goes down, the acquisition is “paused” rather than stopped. This means that all data and statistics are frozen, and the timestamp can be either stopped or left running, depending on the PauseTimeStamp parameter. The RUN signal can toggle multiple times within the same acquisition. The stop of the acquisition will be done by a software command. It is necessary to disarm and rearm the acquisition before starting a new run with the rising edge of the RUN signal.

- **True**

- MultiWindow run is enabled. The RUN signal acts as start (first rising edge) and pause (subsequent falling edges) for the acquisition. The stop of the acquisition is always given by a software command

- **False**

- The RUN signal acts as start and stop for the acquisition

#### **parameter ClockSource**

This is the source of the system clock. Multiple options are not allowed

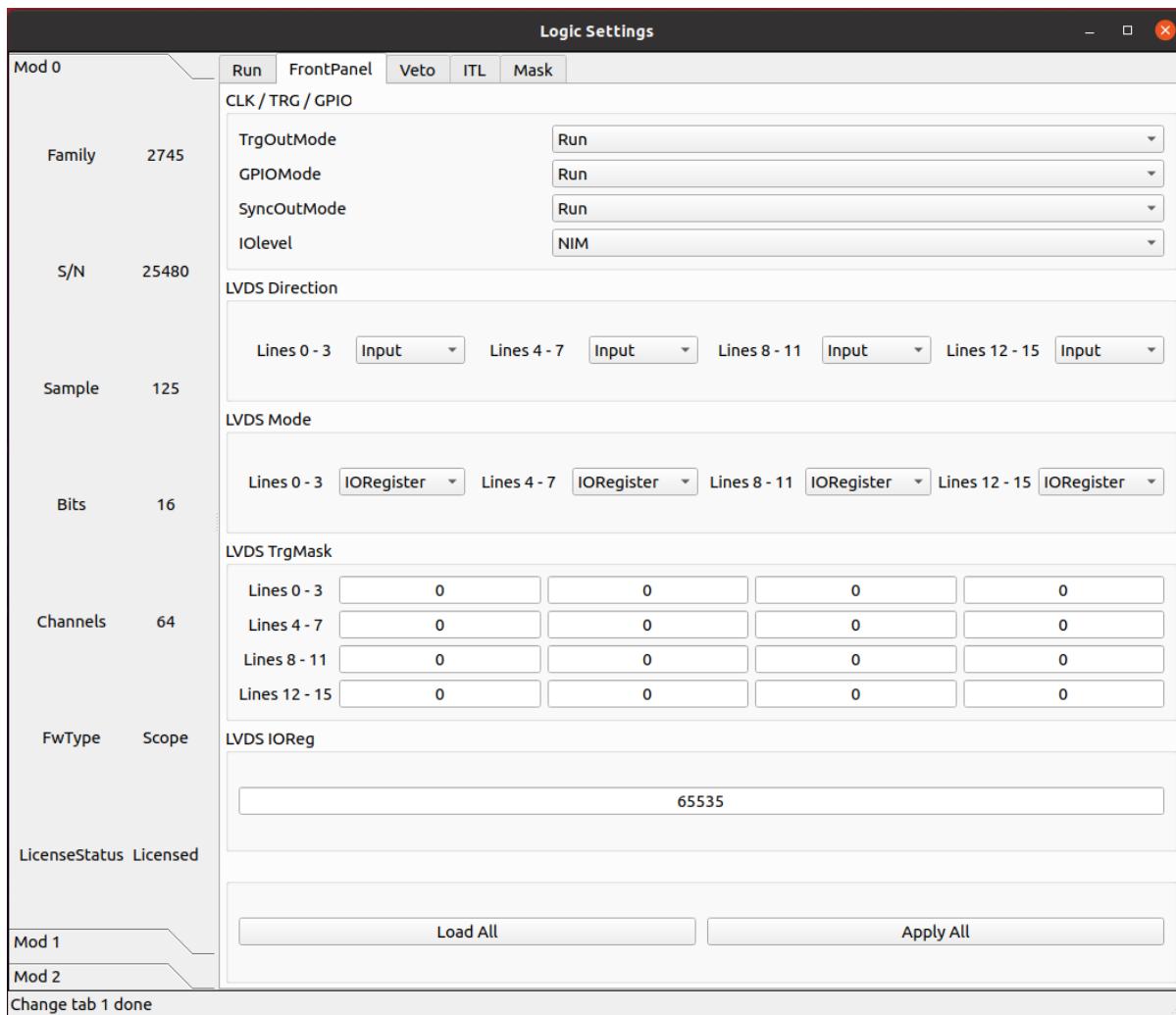
- **Internal**
  - Local oscillator, 62.5 MHz
- **FPClkIn**
  - Front Panel Clock input

#### **parameter EnClockOutFP**

Enables clock output on Front Panel for the daisy chain propagation of the clock between multiple boards.

- **True**
  - Enabled
- **False**
  - Disabled

## 7.2.2 FrontPanel



### parameter TrgOutMode

Selects the signal that is routed to the TRGOOUT output. Multiple options are not allowed.

- **Disabled**
  - TRGOOUT output disabled
- **TrgIn**
  - Propagation of Front Panel TRGIN (TRGOOUT is a replica, with some delay, of the TRGIN signal)
- **P0**
  - Propagation of P0 trigger
- **SwTrg**
  - Software trigger
- **LVDS**
  - LVDS trgin
- **ITLA**
  - Internal Trigger Logic A: combination of channel self-triggers

- **ITLB**
  - Internal Trigger Logic B: combination of channel self-triggers
- **ITLA\_AND\_ITLB**
  - Second level Trigger logic making the AND of ITL A and B
- **ITLA\_OR\_ITLB**
  - Second level Trigger logic making the OR of ITL A and B
- **EncodedClkIn**
  - Not implemented (propagation of the Encoded CLK-IN trigger)
- **Run**
  - Propagation of the RUN signal (acquisition start/stop), before applying the delay given by the Run-Delay parameter
- **RefClk**
  - Monitor of the 62.5 MHz clock (used for phase alignment)
- **TestPulse**
  - Internal Test Pulse
- **Busy**
  - Busy of the board
- **UserTrgout**
  - Trgout coming from the User Logic (open FPGA)
- **Fixed0**
  - 0 level signal
- **Fixed1**
  - 1 level signal
- **SyncIn**
  - SyncIn signal
- **SIN**
  - SIN connector signal
- **GPIO**
  - GPIO connector signal
- **LBinClk**
  - Internal Logic B clock signal
- **AcceptTrg**
  - Accepted triggers signal
- **TrgClk**
  - Trigger clock signal

## parameter GPIOMode

Selects the signal that is routed to the GPIO, when this is used as output. Multiple options are not allowed. The GPIO on the front panel is a bidirectional signal that can be used in three different ways:

As independent board output (each board drives its own GPIO)

As a shared input for the boards: the signal is driven high (= 1) or low (= 0) by an external source and connected in “short circuit” among multiple boards using “T” connectors at the inputs. The GPIO is not internally terminated, thus it is necessary to put a 50 Ohm terminator at the end of the line (last “T” of the chain)

As a shared bidirectional line, making a “wired OR”. One or more boards can simultaneously drive the signal high (= 1). If no board drives the GPIO, it remains low (= 0). All boards can read back the signal. It is necessary to put a 50 Ohm terminator at both ends of the line (first and last “T” of the chain). This mode can be used to generate, for instance, the global Busy and Veto logic for multiple boards.

- **Disabled**

- GPIO disabled

- **TrgIn**

- Propagation of Front Panel TRGIN (GPIO is a replica, with some delay, of the TRGIN signal)

- **P0**

- Propagation of P0 trigger

- **SIN**

- Propagation of SIN

- **LVDS**

- LVDS trgin

- **ITLA**

- Internal Trigger Logic A: combination of channel self-triggers

- **ITLB**

- Internal Trigger Logic B: combination of channel self-triggers

- **ITLA\_AND\_ITLB**

- Second level Trigger logic making the AND of ITL A and B

- **ITLA\_OR\_ITLB**

- Second level Trigger logic making the OR of ITL A and B

- **EncodedClkIn**

- Not implemented (propagation of the Encoded CLK-IN trigger)

- **SwTrg**

- Software trigger

- **Run**

- Propagation of RUN

- **RefClk**

- Monitor of the 62.5 MHz clock (used for phase alignment)

- **TestPulse**

- Internal Test Pulse

- **Busy**
  - Busy of the board
- **UserGPO**
  - GPO coming from the User Logic (open FPGA)
- **Fixed0**
  - 0 level signal
- **Fixed1**
  - 1 level signal

### parameter SyncOutMode

In a multi-board system, it can be useful to propagate a synchronous signal together with the clock (to synchronize the start of the run, for example) on CLK OUT front panel connector. This parameter defines which signal must be sent out. Multiple options are not allowed.

- **Disabled**
  - SyncoutMode is disabled
- **SyncIn**
  - SyncIn signal (if provided with clkIn on CLK IN connector)
- **TestPulse**
  - Internal Test Pulse
- **IntClk**
  - Internal 62.5 MHz clock (for test purposes)
- **Run**
  - Propagation of RUN signal
- **User**
  - User customSyncoutMode

### parameter IOlevel

Sets the electrical logic level of the LEMO I/Os (TRGIN, SIN, TRGOUT, GPIO).

Note that TRGIN and SIN are internally terminated to 50 Ohm, while GPIO and TRGOUT require the termination to 50 Ohms at the receiver

- **NIM**
  - NIM logic (0 = 0V, 1 = -0.8V, that is -16mA)
- **TTL**
  - Low Voltage TTL logic (0 = 0V, 1 = 3.3V)

## parameter LVDSDirection

Assigns the direction to a quartet of LVDS I/Os.

- **Input**

- The LVDS lines of the relevant quartet are used as input. The relevant LED on the front panel is OFF.

- **Output**

- The LVDS lines of the relevant quartet are used as output. The relevant LED on the front panel lights-up.

## parameter LVDSMode

The digitizer is equipped with 16 LVDS I/Os that can be programmed to be inputs or outputs by groups of 4 (quartets), depending on the LVDSDirection parameter. Once the direction has been selected, it is possible to select the functionality of the LVDS lines, individually for each quartet.

- **SelfTriggers**

- This option is available only when the LVDS are set as outputs. Each LVDS line can be assigned to a combination of the 64 self-triggers, implemented as a masked OR, where the mask is set by the LVDSTrgMask parameter(16 independent masks, one per LVDS line)

- **Sync**

- Whatever is the direction of the quartet, the 4 lines are rigidly assigned to specific acquisition signals:  
0 = Run 1 = Trigger 2 = Busy 3= Veto It is possible to implement a daisy chain distribution of these signals using one quartet as input and another one as output

- **IORRegister**

- The LVDS lines of the quartet are statically controlled by the LVDSIORReg parameter. Use the SetValue function to set the relevant LVDS lines when programmed as output. Use GetValue to read the status of the LVDS lines when programmed as inputs.

- **User**

- User custom.

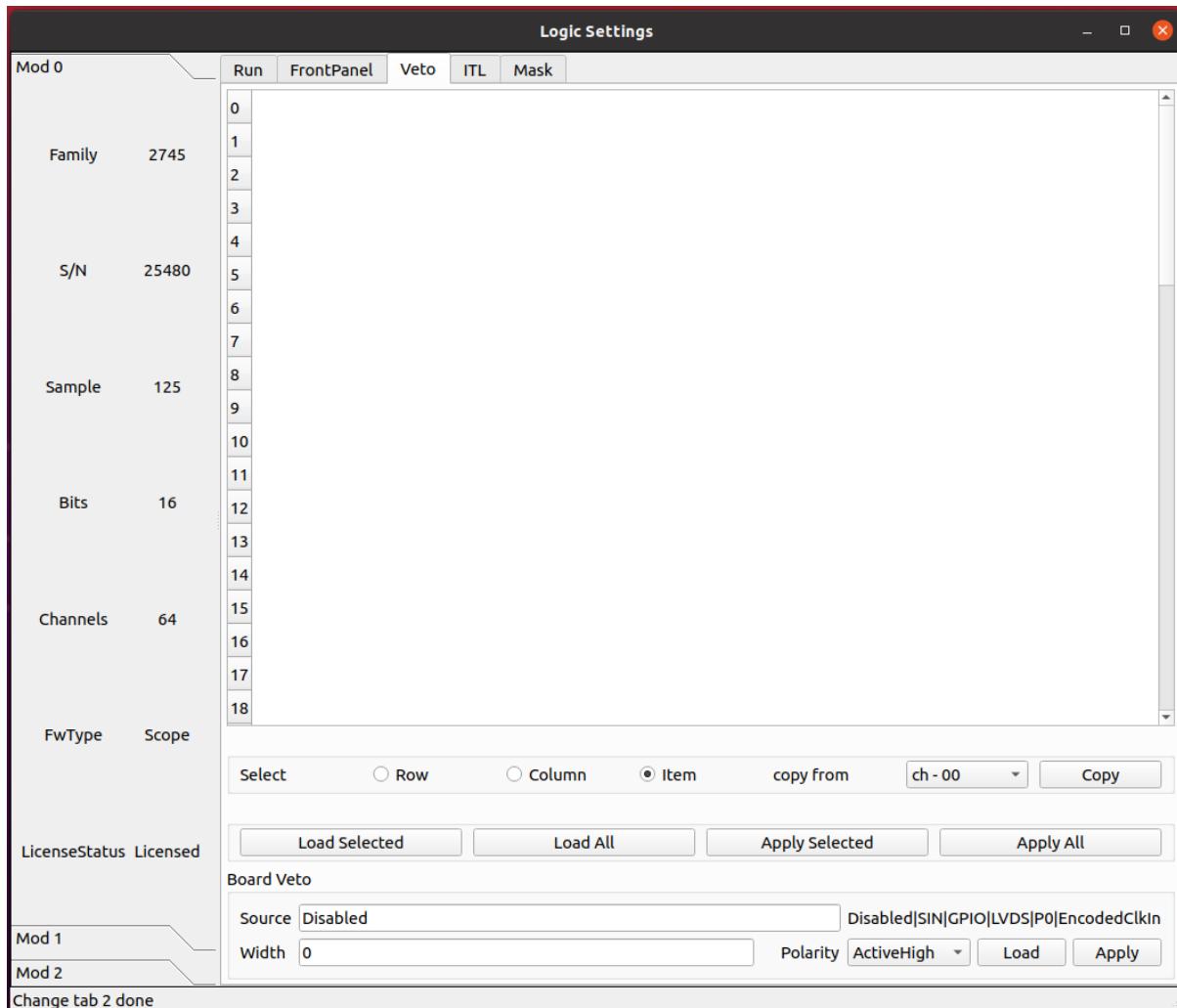
## parameter LVDSTrgMask

Each LVDS line can be assigned to a combination of the 64 self-triggers, implemented as a masked OR, where the mask is set by this parameter. There are 16 independent masks, one per LVDS line. Note that the trigger mask assignment does not imply the LVDS direction and mode settings. It is therefore necessary to set the Direction = Output and Mode = SelfTriggers to use the Self-Trigger propagation to the LVDS I/Os.

## parameter LVDSIORReg

Set the status of the LVDS I/O for the quartets when they are programmed to be output and Mode = IORRegister. This parameter reads out the status of the quartets in the case the LVDS I/O are programmed as inputs (possibly externally driven).

### 7.2.3 Veto



#### parameter VetoSource

Defines the source for the Veto, which is the signal that inhibits the acquisition trigger. Multiple options are allowed, separated by “|”. The VETO signal can be either active high or low, depending on the VetoPolarity parameter. When active low, it acts as a GATE for the trigger. It is possible to stretch the duration of the VETO by means of the parameter VetoWidth.

- **Disabled**
  - VETO is always OFF
- **SIN**
  - SIN on the front panel
- **GPIO**
  - GPIO on the front panel (used as input)
- **LVDS**
  - LVDS trgin
- **P0**
  - P0 (signal from the backplane)

- **EncodedClkIn**
  - Not implemented (encoded CLK-IN veto)

### parameter **VetoWidth**

Whatever is the source of the VETO signal, it is possible to stretch the duration of the veto up to a given time by means of a re-triggerable monostable. When 0, the monostable is disabled and the veto lasts as long as the selected source is active.

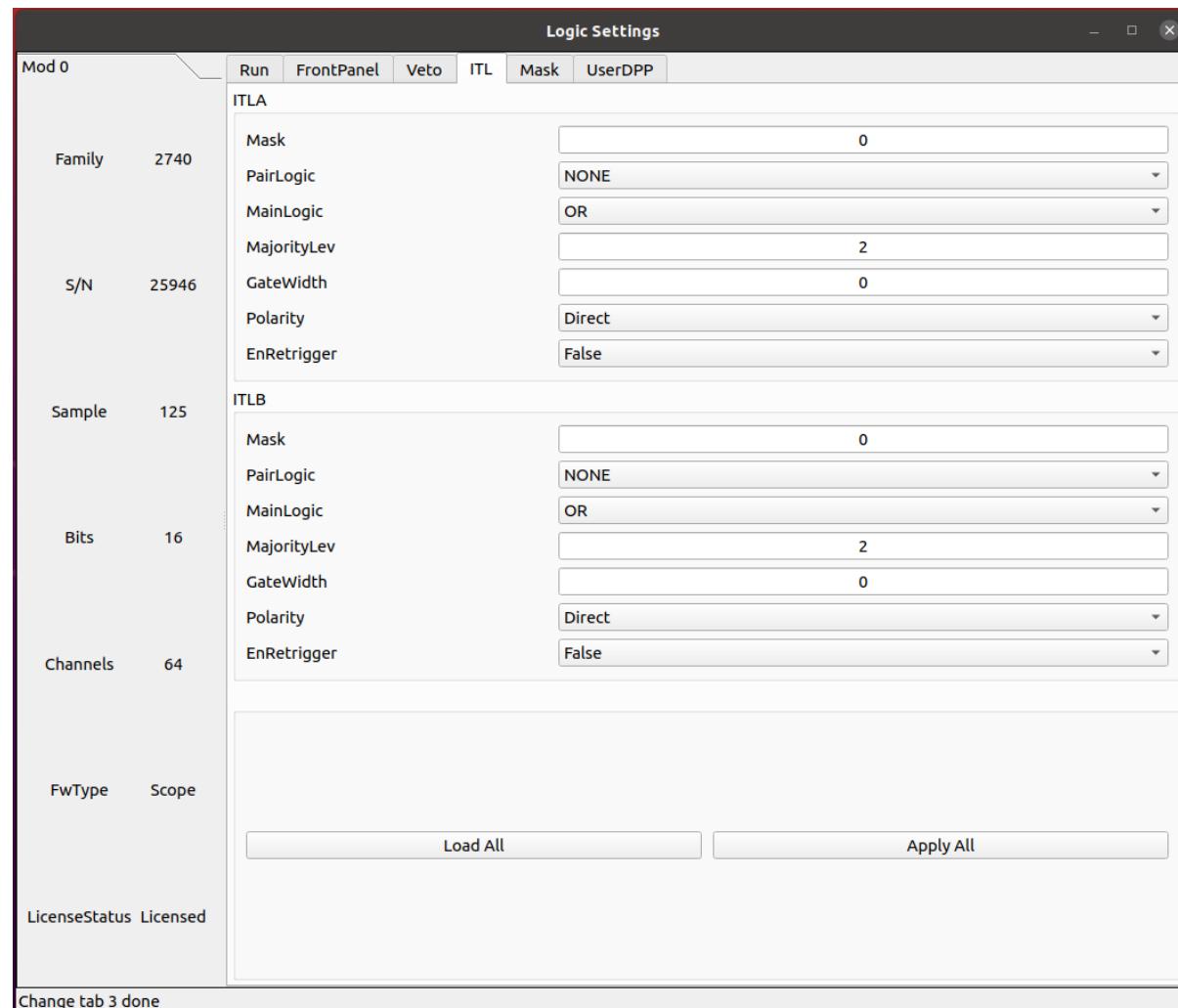
Unit of Measure: ns

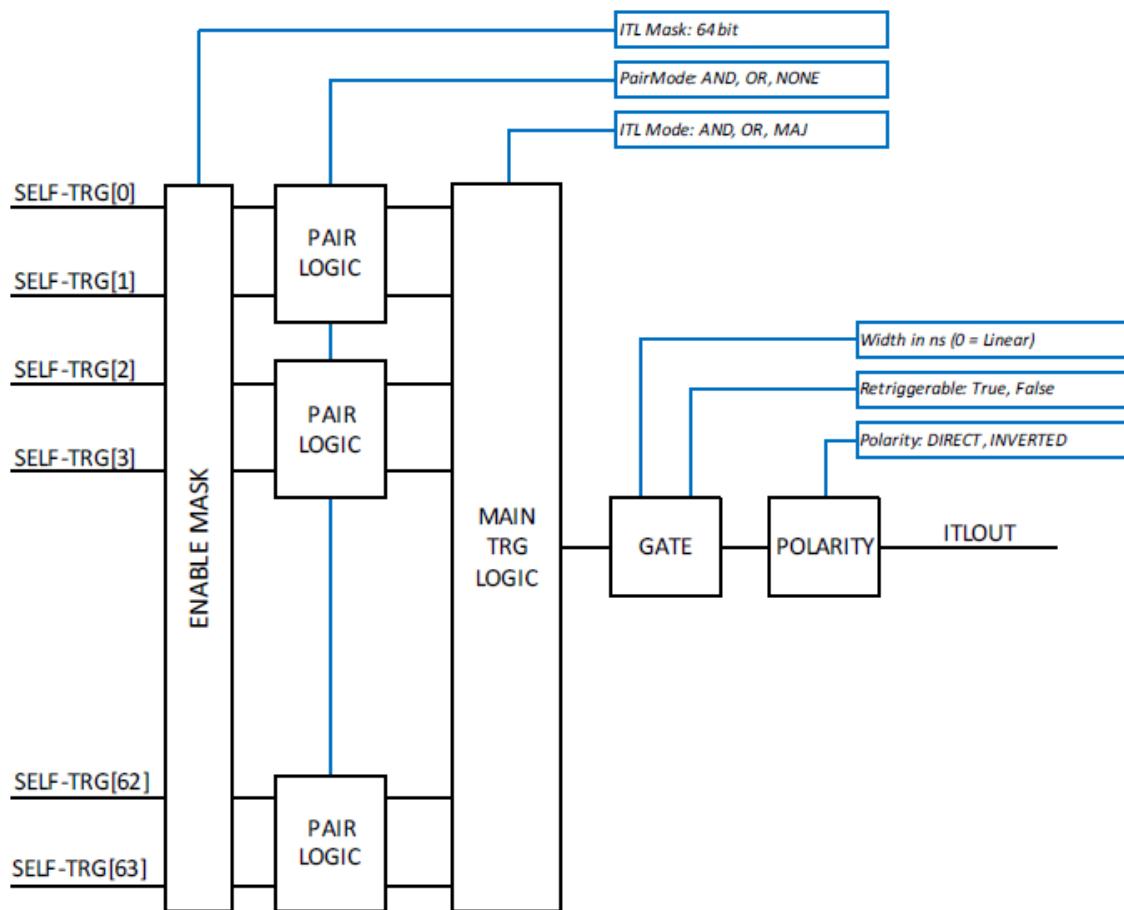
### parameter **VetoPolarity**

Defines the polarity of the Veto

- **ActiveHigh**
  - Veto is active high. The signal acts as an “Inhibit” for the trigger
- **ActiveLow**
  - Veto is active low. The signal acts as a “Gate” the trigger

## 7.2.4 ITL





### parameter ITLA/BMask

Enable Mask at the input of the ITLA/B.

### parameter ITLA/BPairLogic

Pairs of channels can be combined with an OR or AND before feeding in the Main trigger Logic. This is typically used in the readout of tubes or scintillator bars, where the two ends are read in coincidence, for instance in position sensitive detectors (the coincidence window will be set by the SelfTriggerWidth parameter). When the AND/OR logic is applied, the two outputs of the Pair Logic blocks are identical.

Note that they are counted twice in the following Majority logic. If the Pair Logic is disabled ( “NONE” option), the block is transparent, and the two outputs are just a replica of the inputs.

- **OR**
  - Both Pair Logic Outputs = OR of two consecutive self-triggers
- **AND**
  - Both Pair Logic Outputs = AND of two consecutive self-triggers
- **NONE**
  - Outputs = Inputs

## parameter ITLA/BMainLogic

Each channel of the digitizer feature a digital bipolar triangular filter discriminator with programmable rise time and threshold able to self-trigger on the input pulses and generate a self-trigger signal. In DPP Mode, the channels acquire independently, so the channel self-trigger is used locally to acquire a waveform. The trigger threshold is then referred to the bipolar triangular filter, and the threshold crossing arms the event selection. The trigger fires at the zero crossing of the time filter signal. The user can see the derivative trace on the signal inspector. It is also possible to combine all the self-triggers of the board, according to a specific trigger logic. There are two independent logic blocks, ITLA and ITLB. Their output can be used separately to feed, for instance, AcqTrigger and TrgOut, or combined in a second level trigger logic to implement more complex trigger schemes. Therefore, the ITLs can either generate the local acquisition trigger, common to all the channels, for the acquisition of the waveform, or propagate the signal outside, through the TRGOUT, thus making it possible to combine triggers of multiple boards in an external trigger logic, that eventually feeds back the TRGIN of the digitizers. Each ITL is made of an input enable mask (64 bits, one per channel), an optional pairing logic that combines the self triggers of two consecutive channels (e.g. paired coincidence) and the main trigger logic that combines the 64 selftriggers with an OR, AND or Majority logic. The output can be linear (no stretching) or reshaped by a programmable gate generator, either re-triggerable or not and finally programmed for polarity (direct or inverted).

- **OR**
  - ITLOUT = masked OR of channel self-triggers
- **AND**
  - ITLOUT = masked AND of channel self-triggers
- **Majority**
  - ITLOUT = masked Majority of channel self-triggers

## parameter ITLA/BMajorityLev

Defines the majority level of the Main Logic of the ITL A/B block. The majority output is calculated at every clock cycle, and it becomes TRUE when  $Nch \geq MajLev$ , where Nch is the number of self-triggers active in that clock cycle and MajLev is the programmed majority level.

Note that when the Pair Logic is used to combine the self triggers two by two (AND/OR), each pair produces two identical signals that will be counted twice in the majority level.

## parameter ITLA/BGateWidth

Width of the gate generator at the output of the ITLA/B block.

Unit of Measure: ns

## parameter ITLA/BPolarity

Polarity of the gate generator output.

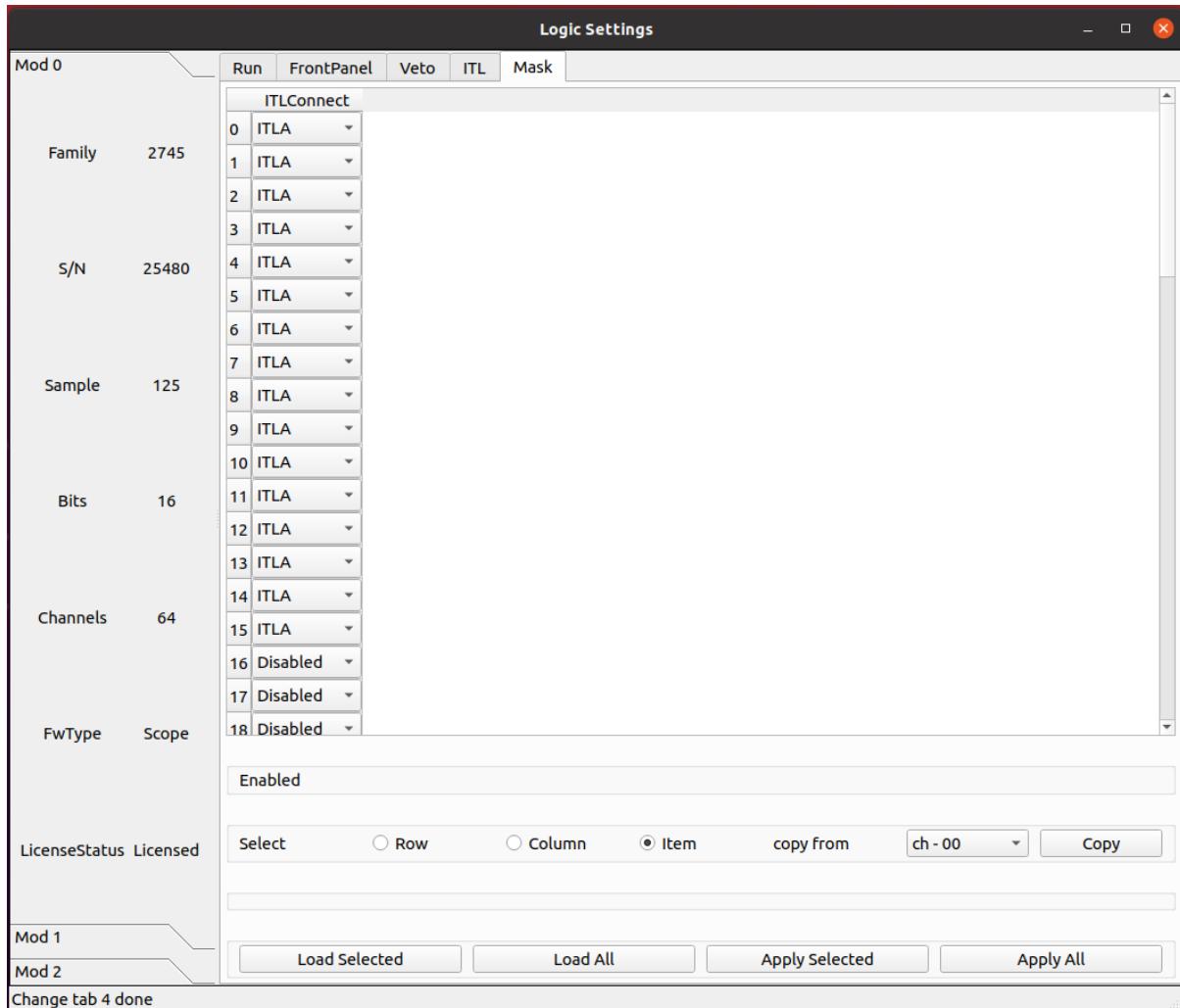
- **Direct**
  - Direct polarity
- **Inverted**
  - Inverted polarity

### parameter ITLA/BEnRetrigger

Set the ITLA/B to be retriggerable.

- **True**
  - The ITLA/B is retriggerable
- **False**
  - The ITLA/B is not retriggerable

### 7.2.5 mask



### parameter ITLConnect

Alternative to ITLAMask, ITLBMask. Determines if the channel partecipate in ITLA or ITLB

- **Disabled**
  - The channel is disabled
- **ITLA**
  - The channel participates in ITLA logic block
- **ITLB**

- The channel participates in ITLB logic block



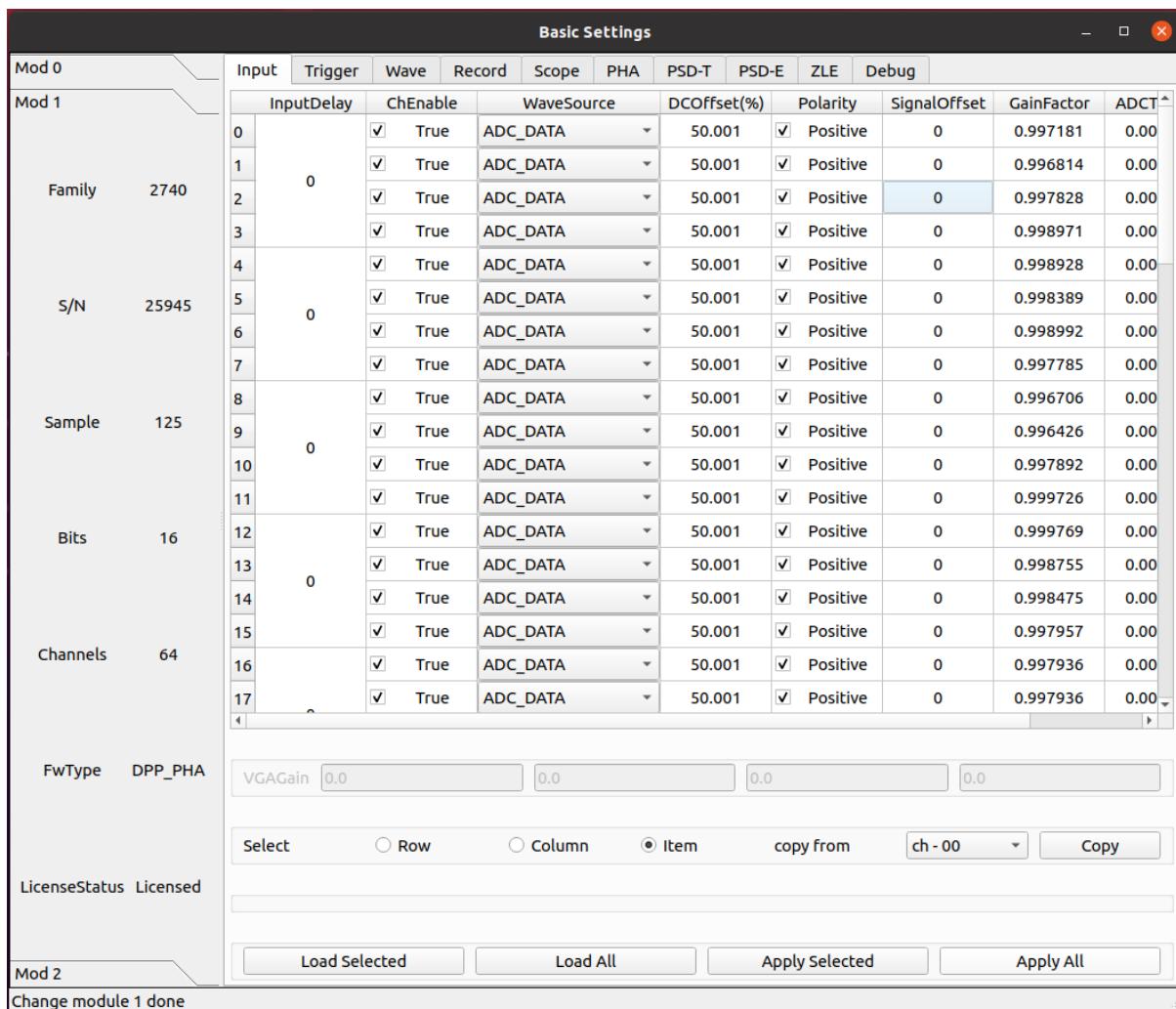


## CHAPTER 8

## PHA firmware

## 8.1 Basic

### 8.1.1 Input



**parameter ChGain**

Unique to x2730.

Sets the gain of the Variable Gain Amplifiers (VGA). Unit of Measure: dB

**parameter InputDelay**

Set input delay. The value is set at groups of 4 channels for x2745/x2740.

Unit: sample

**parameter ChEnable**

Enable the channels for the acquisition, according to the Index. When the channel is disabled, it does not give any data and its self-trigger is off.

- True: The channel is enabled for the acquisition
- False: The channel is disabled for the acquisition

**parameter WaveSource**

In normal mode, the acquired waveform represents a sequence of ADC samples, resulting from the A/D conversion of the analog input. For test purposes, it is possible to replace the ADC data with internal data generators.

- **ADC\_DATA**
  - Data from the ADC (normal operating mode)
- **ADC\_TEST\_TOGGLE**
  - Toggle between 0x5555 and 0xAAAA (test mode)
- **ADC\_TEST\_RAMP**
  - 16-bit ramp pattern (test mode)
- **ADC\_TEST\_SIN**
  - 8-point sine wave test pattern
- **ADC\_TEST\_PRBS**
  - 16-bit PRBS generated by a 23-bit PRBS pattern generator (test mode)
- **Ramp**
  - Data from a ramp generator. It is actually a 16-bit field, where the 6 most significant bits identify the channel and the 10 less significant bits are the samples of a ramp from 0x000 up to 0x3FF (i.e. 0 to 1023). It is so a 10-bit ramp with offset given by “channel\*1024”. For channel 0, it is a counter from 0 to 1023; for channel 1, it is a counter from 1024 to 2047, and so on
- **IPE**
  - Not implemented
- **SquareWave**
  - Internally generated programmable square wave

### parameter DCOffset

A constant DC offset (controlled by a 16-bit DAC) is added to the analog input, individually for each channel, to adjust the position of the signal baseline (that is the “zero volt” of the analog input) within the dynamic range of the ADC. Because of the tolerance of the components, it is necessary to calibrate the offset DAC. The calibration is done by factory testing and normally it is not necessary to recalibrate the digitizer. It is however possible to perform a new calibration. The calibration parameters are stored in the flash memory of the board and loaded at power on. They are automatically applied by the internal logic every time the DCoffset parameter is written or read. DCoffset is expressed as a NUMBER number, in percent of the full-scale. When the DCoffset is 0, the baseline of the input signal is at 0 ADC counts. When the DCoffset is 100, the baseline of the input signal is at  $2^{\{NBIT\}}-1$  ADC counts.

### parameter Polarity

Allows to set the polarity of the input pulse.

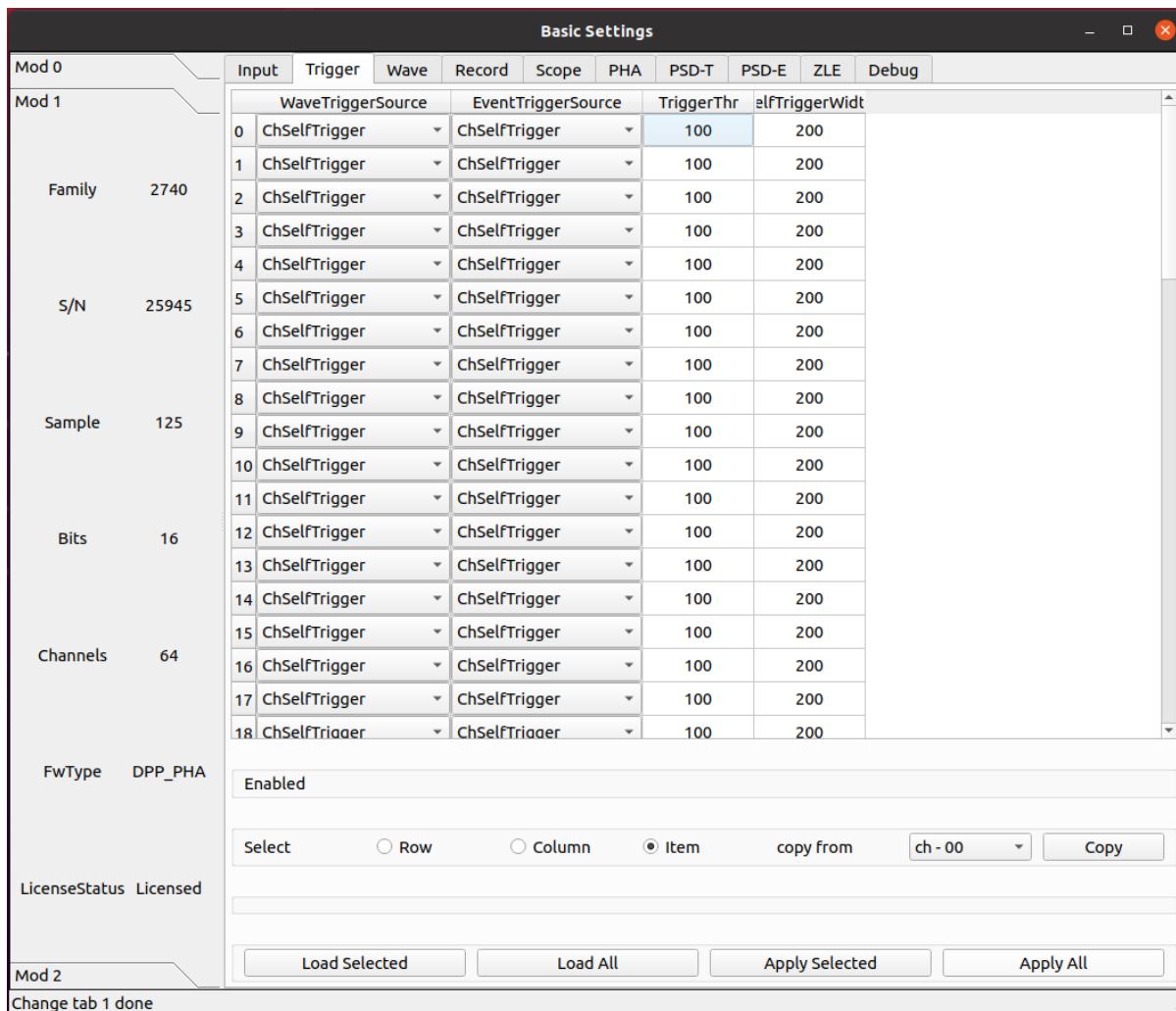
- **Positive**
  - Positive polarity
- **Negative**
  - Negative polarity

### parameter VGAGain

Unique to x2745.

Set the gain of the variable gain amplifier (VGA) in increments of 0.5 dB. Parameter settings are grouped every 16 channels, with 64 channels divided into 4 groups. The minimum can be set to 0 and the maximum to 40.

## 8.1.2 Trigger



### parameter WaveTriggerSource

Allows to set the trigger source for the waveform. Setting this parameter means to get an event including the waveform and the associated time stamp and energy information..

- **Disabled**
  - No trigger source enabled for the waveform
- **Ch64Trigger**
  - One (or more) channel self-trigger can generate a trigger for a waveform
- **ChSelfTrigger**
  - Channel self-trigger can generate a trigger for a waveform
- **SwTrg**
  - Software Trigger can generate a trigger for a waveform
- **ADCOversaturation**
  - ADC Oversaturation can generate a trigger for a waveform
- **ADCUndersaturation**
  - ADC Undersaturation can generate a trigger for a waveform

- **ExternalInhibit**
  - Inhibit can generate a trigger for a waveform
- **TRGIN**
  - External TRGIN can generate a trigger for a waveform
- **GlobalTriggerSource**
  - Acquisition Trigger Source (the same of the Scope mode) can generate a trigger for a waveform
- **LVDS**
  - A signal on the LVDS connectors can generate a trigger for a waveform
- **ITLA**
  - Internal Trigger Logic A can generate a trigger for a waveform
- **ITLB**
  - Internal Trigger Logic B can generate a trigger for a waveform

### **parameter EventTriggerSource**

Allows to set the trigger source for a Time-Energy (T-E) event. Setting this parameter means to get an event including time stamp and energy information

- **Disabled**
  - No trigger source enabled for the T-E event
- **Ch64Trigger**
  - One (or more) channel self-trigger can generate a trigger for a T-E event
- **ChSelfTrigger**
  - Channel self-trigger can generate a trigger for a T-E event
- **SwTrg**
  - Software Trigger can generate a trigger for a T-E event
- **TRGIN**
  - External TRGIN can generate a trigger for a T-E event
- **GlobalTriggerSource**
  - Acquisition Trigger Source (the same of the Scope mode) can generate a trigger for a T-E event
- **LVDS**
  - A signal on the LVDS connectors can generate a trigger for a T-E event
- **ITLA**
  - Internal Trigger Logic A can generate a trigger for a T-E event
- **ITLB**
  - Internal Trigger Logic B can generate a trigger for a T-E event

### parameter TriggerThr

Each channel of the digitizer has a digital leading-edge discriminator with programmable threshold able to self-trigger on the input pulses and generate a self-trigger signal (or an overthreshold signal) feeding the internal trigger logics or digitizer outputs. This parameter sets the trigger threshold. Typically, the value is relative to the baseline of the signal and the threshold is a 17-bit signed NUMBER number; in this case, the threshold automatically follows the baseline when the DCoffset parameter changes. Sometimes, it is preferable to set an absolute value for the threshold, referred to the ADC range. In this case, the threshold is unsigned NUMBER number.

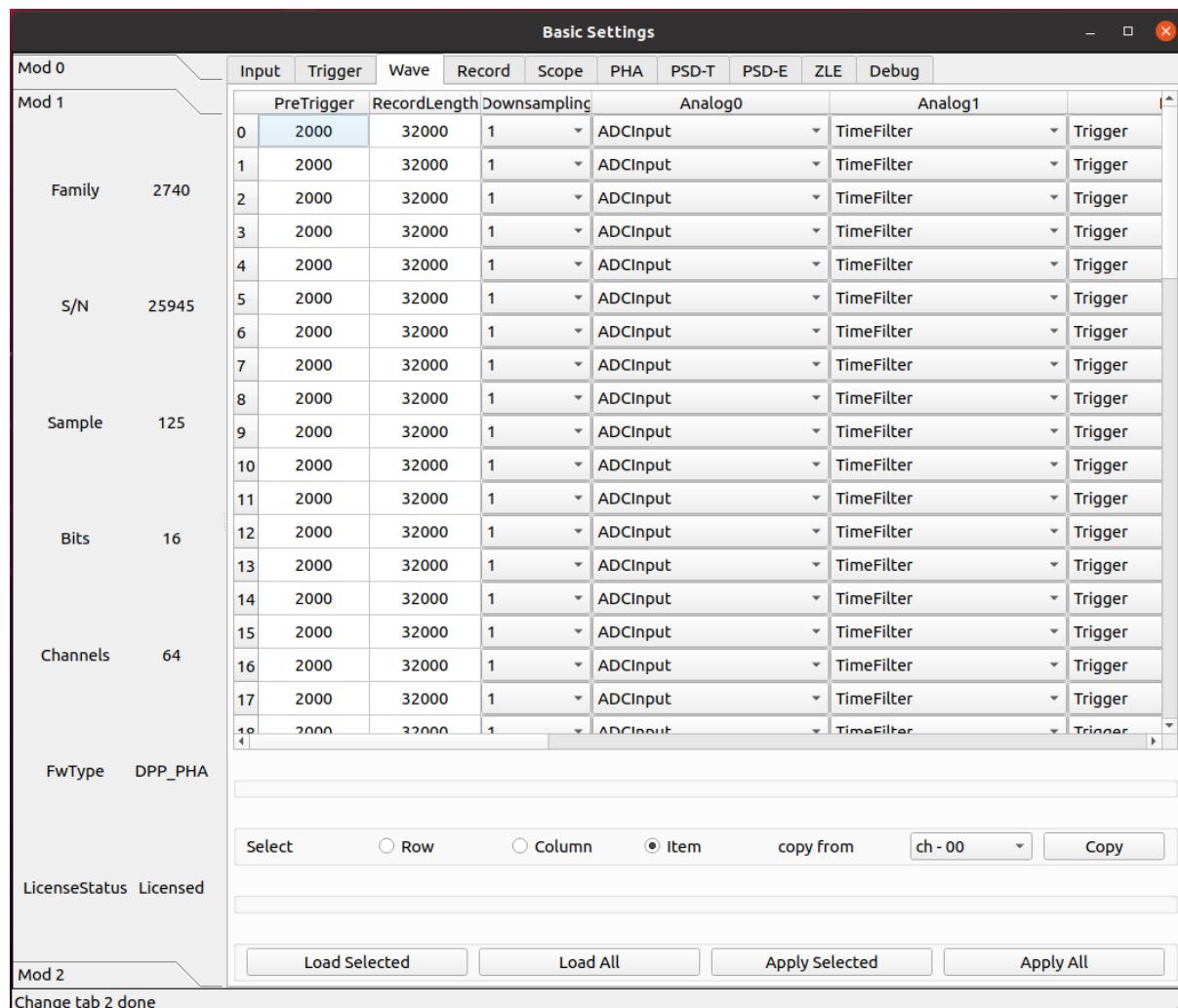
Unit of Measure: ADC counts

### parameter SelfTriggerWidth

The output of the digital leading-edge comparator, that generates the self-trigger signal, can be used in “linear” mode, meaning that it lasts for the time the signal remains above (or below) the threshold, thus acting as an “Over-Threshold” signal, or can pass through a programmable gate generator that makes it a fixed-width pulse. The gate generator is a non-retriggerable monostable that goes high when the threshold is crossed and returns low after the programmed time. This parameter defines the fixed width of the overthreshold pulse.

Unit of Measure: ns

## 8.1.3 Wave



### **parameter PreTrigger**

Time coming before the position of the trigger in the waveform (i.e. size of the pre-trigger window).

Unit of Measure: ns

### **parameter RecordLength**

The waveform size. Integer representing the time in ns. The actual size of the waveform will be automatically rounded to the closest allowed value. It is possible to get the exact size by reading back the parameter. The record length in time depends on wave resolution.

Unit of Measure: ns

### **parameter DownsamplingFactor**

Downsampling factor for the waveform resolution.

- 1
  - x1
- 2
  - x2
- 4
  - x4
- 8
  - x8

### **parameter Analog0/1**

Waveform Analog Probe0/1

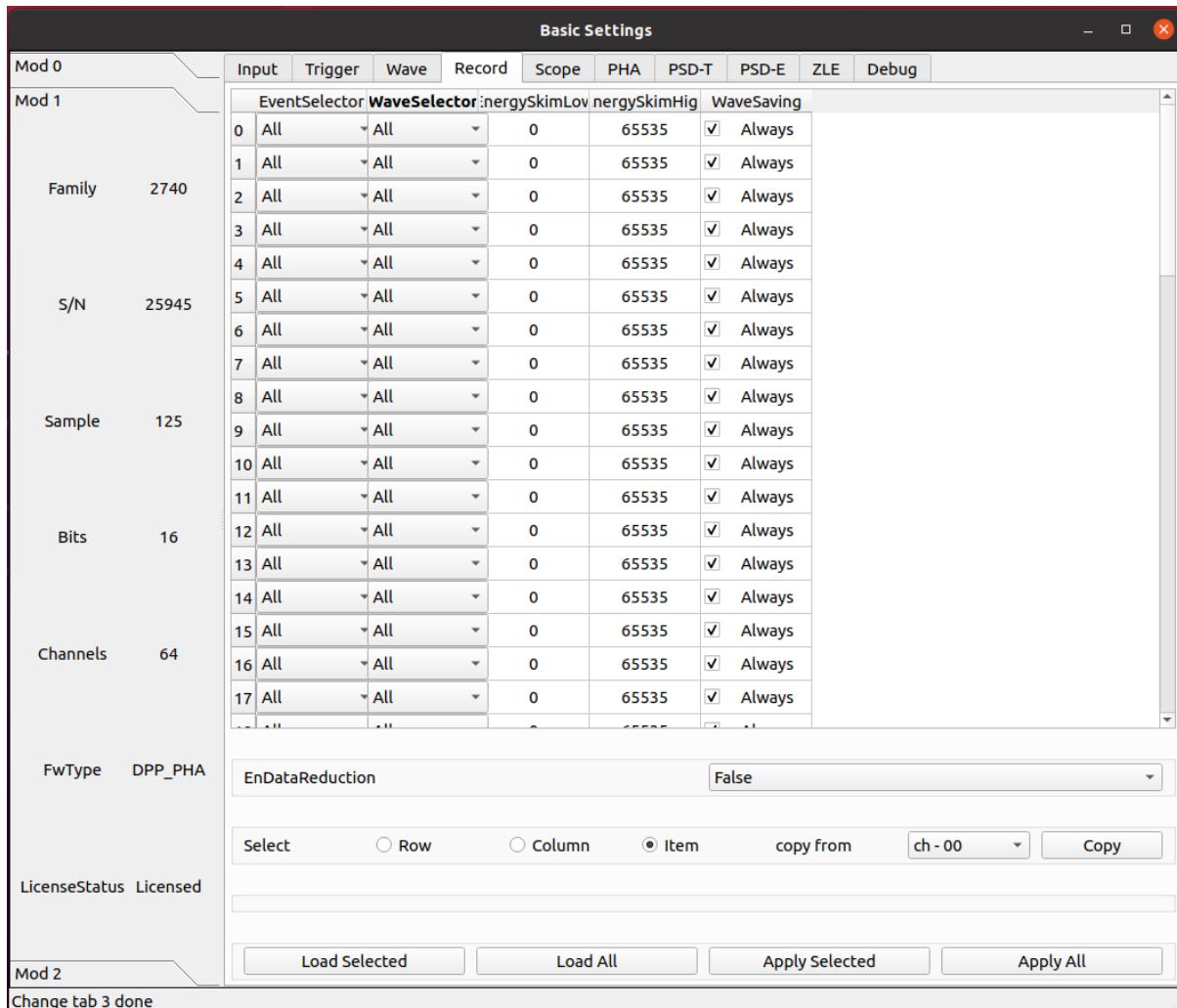
- **ADCInput**
  - ADC input probe
- **TimeFilter**
  - Time Filter probe
- **EnergyFilter**
  - Energy Filter probe
- **EnergyFilterBaseline**
  - Energy Filter Baseline
- **EnergyFilterMinusBaseline**
  - [Energy Filter –Baseline] probe

**parameter Digital0/1/2/3**

Waveform Digital Probe

- **Trigger**
  - Trigger probe
- **TimeFilterArmed**
  - Time Filter Armed probe
- **ReTriggerGuard**
  - ReTrigger Guard probe
- **EnergyFilterBaselineFreeze**
  - Energy Filter Baseline Freeze probe
- **EnergyFilterPeaking**
  - Energy Filter Peaking probe
- **EnergyFilterPeakReady**
  - Energy Filter Peak Ready probe
- **EnergyFilterPileupGuard**
  - Energy Filter Pile Up Guard probe
- **EventPileUp**
  - Event Pile Up probe
- **ADCSaturation**
  - ADC Saturation probe
- **ADCSaturationProtection**
  - ADC Saturation Protection probe
- **PostSaturationEvent**
  - Post Saturation Event probe
- **EnergyFilterSaturation**
  - Energy Filter Saturation probe
- **AcquisitionInhibit**
  - Acquisition Inhibit probe

## 8.1.4 Record



### parameter EventSelector

Allows to set which events have to be saved.

- All
  - All events are saved
- PileUp
  - Only pileup events are saved
- EnergySkim
  - Save only the events in the Energy Skim range

## parameter WaveSelector

Allows to set which waveform have to be saved.

- **All**
  - All waves are saved
- **PileUp**
  - Only pileup waves are saved
- **EnergySkim**
  - Save only waves in the Energy Skim range

## parameter EnergySkimLowDiscriminator

Allows to flag events with energy higher than the low skim threshold. 16-bit value.

Unit of Measure: bin

## parameter EnergySkimHighDiscriminator

Allows to flag events with energy lower than the high skim threshold. 16-bit value.

Unit of Measure: bin

## parameter WaveSaving

Allows to save waveforms always or on request only.

- **Always**
  - Waveforms are always saved
- **OnRequest**
  - Waveforms are saved on request

## parameter EnDataReduction

If enabled, events consisting of 2 words are compressed in a single word event.

- **True**
  - Option enabled
- **False**
  - Option disabled

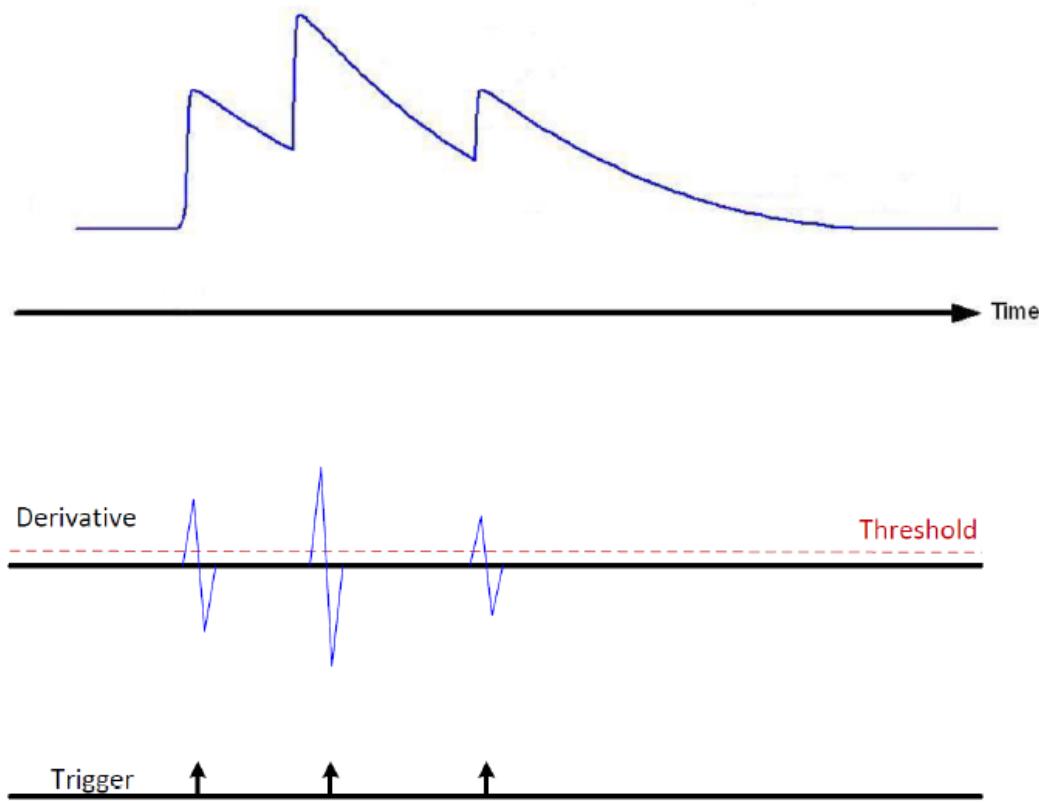
## 8.1.5 PHA

Basic Settings											
Mod 0		Input	Trigger	Wave	Record	Scope	PHA	PSD-T	PSD-E	ZLE	Debug
Mod 1		TriggerTriangular	RetriggerGuard	PileupGuard	BaselineAvg	BaselineGuard	EnergyRiseTime	EnergyFlatTop	PoleZero	all	
		0	296	504	960	Medium	0	5000	1000	50000	
		1	296	504	960	Medium	0	5000	1000	50000	
Family	2740	2	296	504	960	Medium	0	5000	1000	50000	
		3	296	504	960	Medium	0	5000	1000	50000	
		4	296	504	960	Medium	0	5000	1000	50000	
S/N	25945	5	296	504	960	Medium	0	5000	1000	50000	
		6	296	504	960	Medium	0	5000	1000	50000	
		7	296	504	960	Medium	0	5000	1000	50000	
Sample	125	8	296	504	960	Medium	0	5000	1000	50000	
		9	296	504	960	Medium	0	5000	1000	50000	
		10	296	504	960	Medium	0	5000	1000	50000	
		11	296	504	960	Medium	0	5000	1000	50000	
Bits	16	12	296	504	960	Medium	0	5000	1000	50000	
		13	296	504	960	Medium	0	5000	1000	50000	
		14	296	504	960	Medium	0	5000	1000	50000	
Channels	64	15	296	504	960	Medium	0	5000	1000	50000	
		16	296	504	960	Medium	0	5000	1000	50000	
		17	296	504	960	Medium	0	5000	1000	50000	
FwType	DPP_PHA										
LicenseStatus	Licensed										
Mod 2											
Change tab 5 done											
<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled											
Select <input type="radio"/> Row <input type="radio"/> Column <input checked="" type="radio"/> Item copy from ch - 00 <input type="button" value="Copy"/>											
<input type="button" value="Load Selected"/> <input type="button" value="Load All"/> <input type="button" value="Apply Selected"/> <input type="button" value="Apply All"/>											

### parameter TriggerTriangular

The x27xx digitizer running the DPP firmware discriminates events based on a triangular signal, whose rise time can be defined by the user. The TriggerThreshold is then referred to the derivative of the triangle itself, and the threshold crossing arms the event selection. The trigger fires at the zero crossing of the derivative signal itself. This parameter allows to set the rise time of the time filter.

Unit of Measure: ns



### parameter RetriggerGuard

In case of fast signal such as those coming from PMTs possible overshoots in the fast discriminator signal may occur causing a retrigger and so possible fake pile-up. This parameter allows to set a retrigger inhibit guard (in ns). 10-bit value.

Unit of Measure: ns

### parameter PileupGuard

If two events are separated by less than the trapezoid duration, then the relevant trapezoids overlap. The trapezoid duration is defined as RT + FT + PileUpGuard, where RT is the trapezoid Rise Time, FT is the trapezoid Flat Top, the PileUpGuard starts at the end of the Peaking time (see EnergyFilterPeakingPosition). This parameter allows to set the trapezoid filter pileup guard (in ns). 10-bit value.

Unit of Measure: ns

### parameter BaselineAvg

Allows to enable a low-frequency filter for the energy filter

- **Fixed**
  - Baseline fixed at 0
- **VeryLow**
  - Baseline samples for average = 16
- **Low**
  - Baseline samples for average = 64

- **MediumLow**
  - Baseline samples for average = 256
- **Medium**
  - Baseline samples for average = 1024
- **MediumHigh**
  - Baseline samples for average = 4096
- **High**
  - Baseline samples for average = 16384

**parameter BaselineGuard**

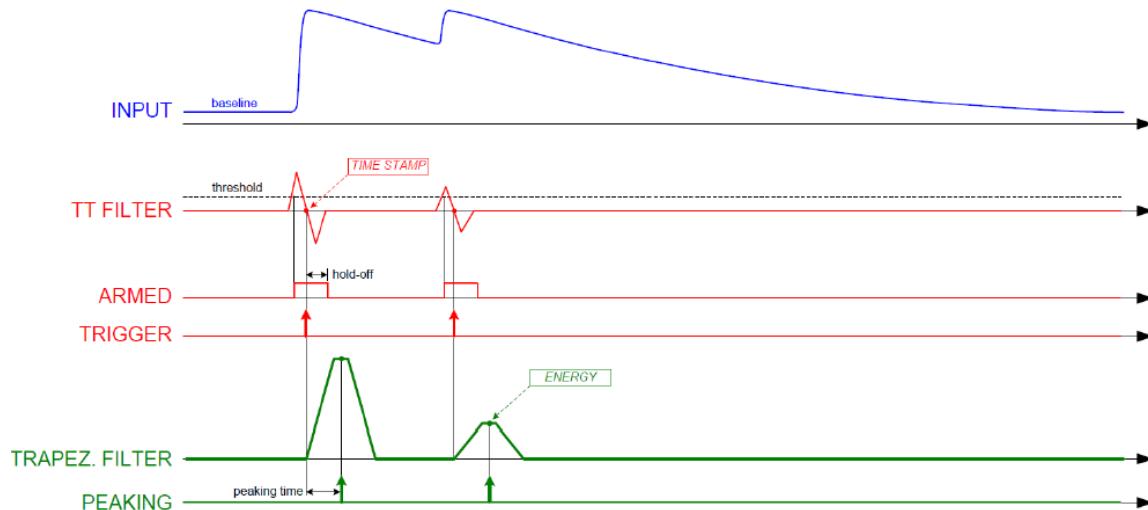
In addition to the Baseline Average, the user can also set the Baseline Hold-Off or Baseline Guard value to freeze the baseline calculation beyond the trapezoid end, thus reducing the noise on the baseline calculation. This parameter allows to set the trapezoid filter baseline protection after peak (in ns). 10-bit value.

Unit of Measure: ns

**parameter EnergyRiseTime**

The digitizer x27xx running the DPP-PHA firmware evaluates the energy value using a Trapezoidal filter. As in the traditional analog chain, the Shaping Amplifier is able to convert the exponential shape from the Charge Sensitive Preamplifier into a Gaussian shape whose height is proportional to the pulse energy, in the same way the Trapezoidal filter is able to transform it into a trapezoidal signal whose amplitude is proportional to the input pulse height (energy). In this analogy, the Energy Filter Rise Time corresponds to the Shaping Time times a factor of 2/2.5.

Unit of Measure: ns



### parameter EnergyFlatTop

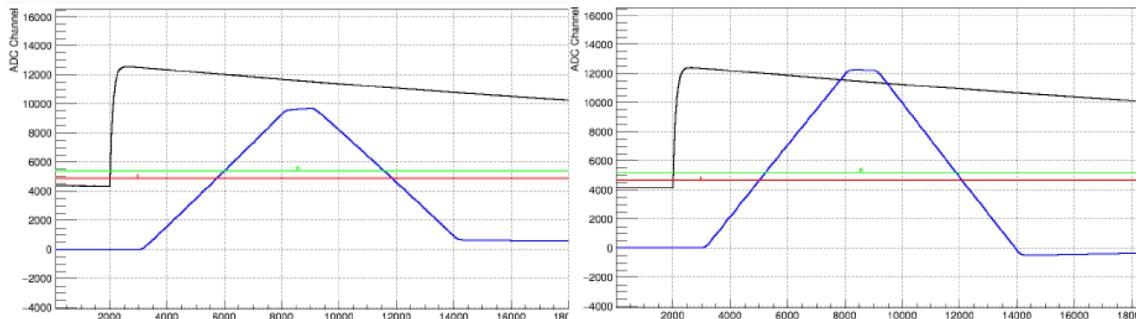
The energy value of the input pulse is evaluated as the height of the trapezoid in its Flat Top region. The user must take care that the flat top is really flat and that the Peaking (i.e. the samples used for the energy calculation) is in the flat region. Moreover the correct setting of flat top and peaking helps in the correct evaluation of the energy especially when large volume detectors are involved and the ballistic deficit may cause a significant error in the energy calculation. In this case it may be convenient to increase the flat top duration and delay the peaking time to wait for the full charge collection. This parameter allows to set the trapezoid flat top (in ns or samples). 9-bit value.

Unit of Measure: ns

### parameter PoleZero

Like the Gaussian pulse of the Shaping Amplifier, also the trapezoid requires an accurate pole-zero adjustment to guarantee the correct return to the baseline at the end of the falling edge. To correctly set the pole-zero the user must take care of setting the proper Trapezoid Decay Time value (which corresponds also to the Input Decay Time) to avoid either undershoot or overshoot effects. Pole Zero Adjustment can reduce signal artifacts due to pulses pile up occurring when the counting rate is high compared to the pulse decay.

Unit of Measure: ns



### parameter PeakingPosition

The trapezoid Peaking Position in percentage (%) of the flat top.

Unit of Measure: %

### parameter PeakingAvg

The number of samples used to evaluate the peak.

- **OneShot**
  - 1 sample
- **LowAVG**
  - 4 samples
- **MediumAVG**
  - 16 samples
- **HighAVG**
  - 64 samples

**parameter FineGain**

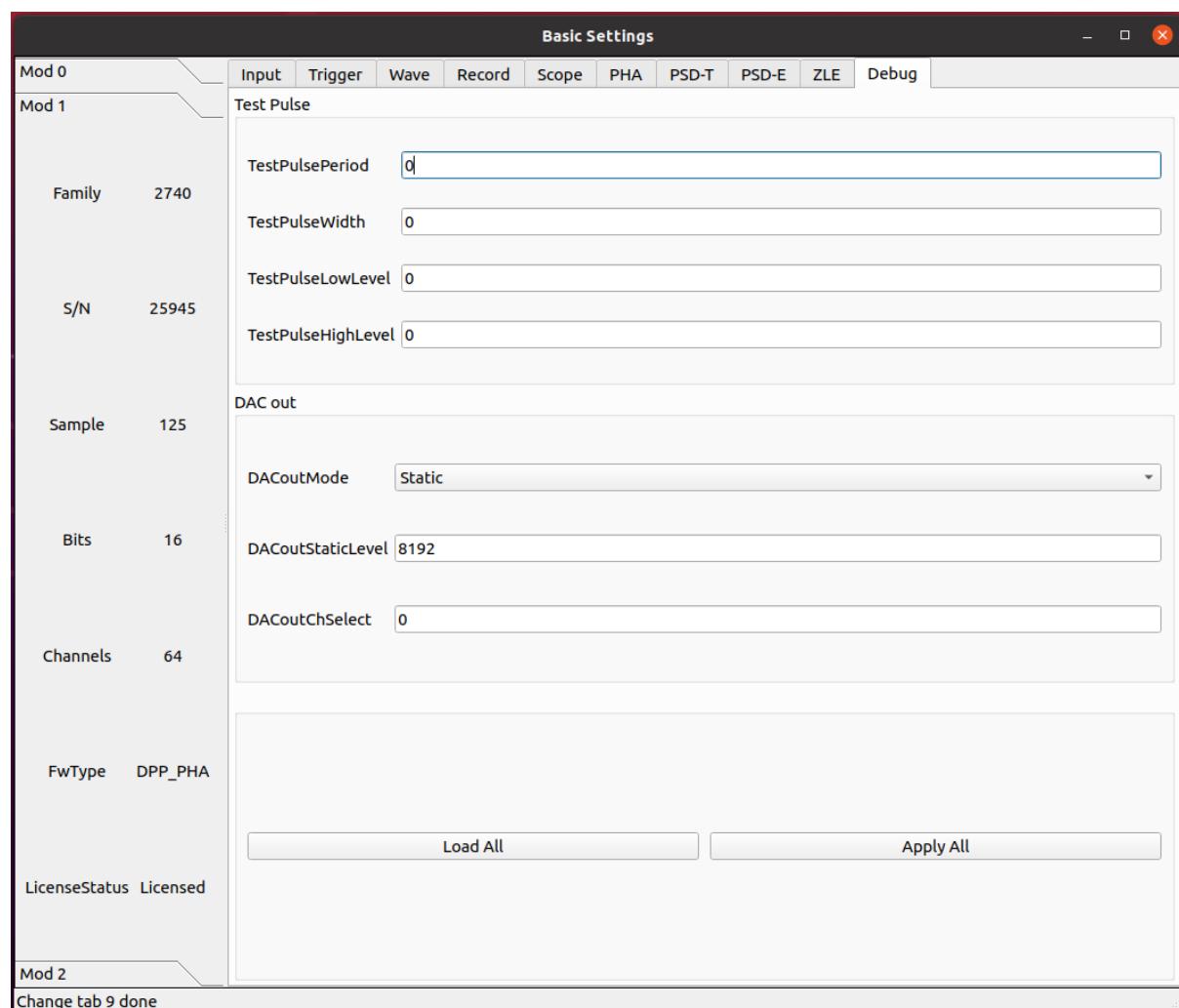
Allows to set the energy fine gain. The energy fine gain is a digital multiplication factor and does not change the Full Scale Range. 16-bit value.

Increment: 0.001

**parameter LFLimitation**

Allows to enable a low-frequency filter for the energy filter

- On
  - Enabled
- Off
  - Disabled

**8.1.6 Debug**

**parameter TestPulsePeriod**

The Test Pulse is a programmable square wave that can be used as an internal periodic trigger (mainly for test purposes) or to generate a logic test pulse (TTL or NIM) on the TRGOUT and GPIO outputs. This parameter sets the period of the Test Pulse.

Unit of Measure: ns

**parameter TestPulseWidth**

Width of the Test Pulse (time that the signal stays high = 1).

Unit of Measure: ns

**parameter TestPulseLowLevel**

Low level of the Test Pulse expressed in ADC counts

Unit of Measure: ADC counts

**parameter TestPulseHighLevel**

High level of the Test Pulse expressed in ADC counts

Unit of Measure: ADC counts

**parameter DACoutMode**

Selects the signal type to be sent in output on the front panel DAC connector.

- **Static**
  - DAC output stays at a fixed level, given by the DACoutStaticLevel parameter
- **Ramp**
  - The DAC output is driven by a 14-bit counter
- **Sin5MHz**
  - The DAC output is a sine wave at 5 MHz with fixed amplitude
- **Square**
  - Square wave with period and width set by TestPulsePeriod and TestPulseWidth and amplitude between TestPulseLowLevel and TestPulseHighLevel.
- **IPE**
  - Not implemented
- **ChInput**
  - The DAC reproduces the input signal received by one input channel, selected by the DACoutChSelect parameter
- **MemOccupancy**
  - Level of the memory occupancy (not yet implemented)
- **ChSum**
  - The DAC reproduces the “analog” sum of all the digitizer inputs (not yet implemented)
- **OverThrSum**

- The DAC output is proportional to the number of channels that are currently above the threshold

#### **parameter DACoutStaticLevel**

When DACoutMode = Static, this parameter sets the 14-bit level of the DAC static output.

#### **parameter DACoutChSelect**

When DACoutMode = ChInput, the DAC reproduces the input signal of the channel selected by this parameter.

#### **parameter IPEAmplitude**

The new digitizers are equipped with an Internal Pulse Emulator capable of generating exponential pulses. This parameter determines the amplitude of the pulse.

Unit of Measure: ADC counts

#### **parameter IPBaseline**

Sets the offset of the exponential pulses generated by the Internal Pulse Emulator.

Unit of Measure: ADC counts

#### **parameter IPDecayTime**

Sets the decay time of the exponential pulses generated by the Internal Pulse Emulator.

Unit of Measure: ns

#### **parameter IPERate**

Sets the rate of the exponential pulses generated by the Internal Pulse Emulator.

Unit of Measure: Hz

#### **parameter IPETimeMode**

Selectes the time distribution of the Internal Pulse Emulator.

- **ConstantRate**

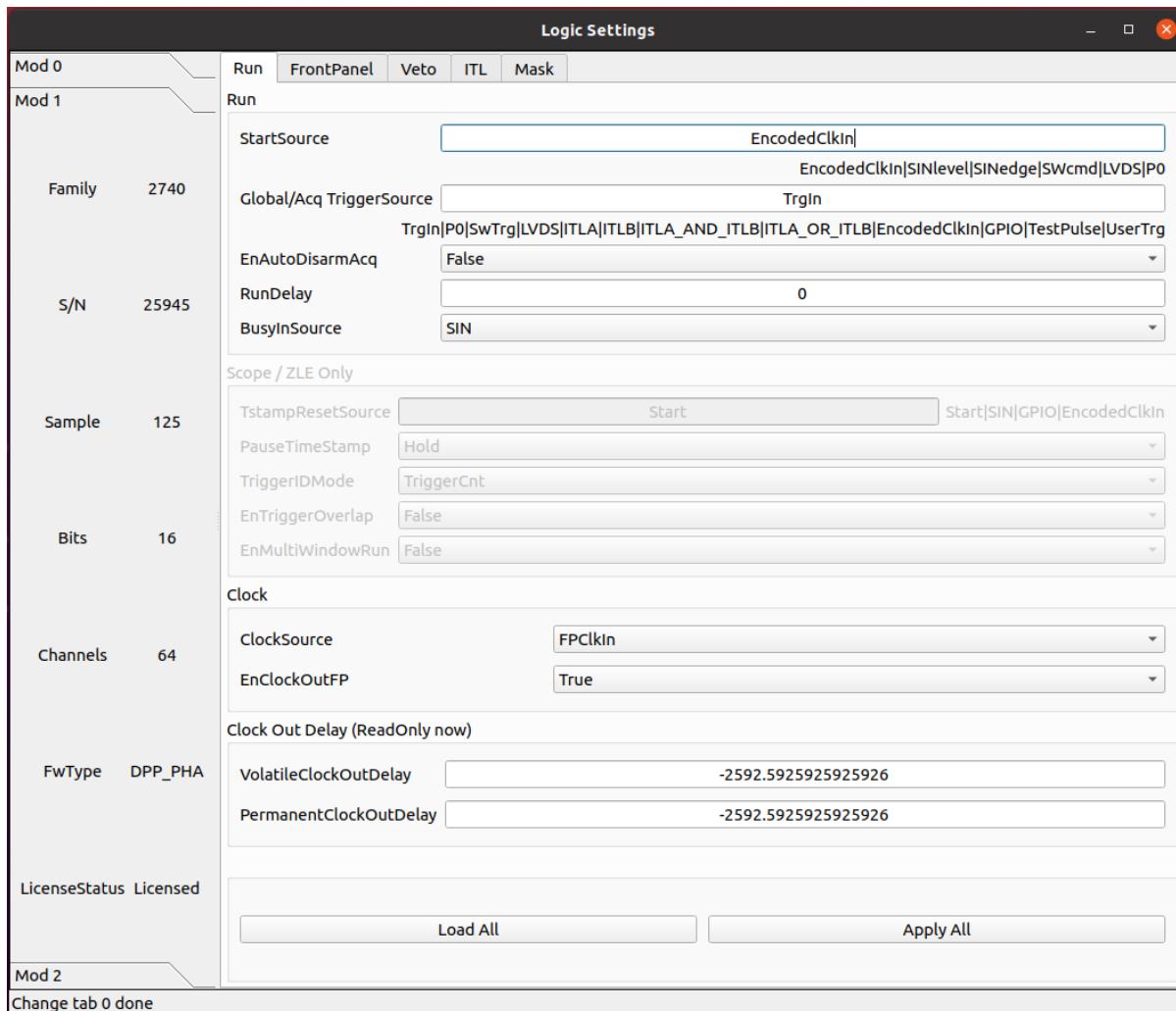
- Pulse shapes are constant over time. It is possible to set the frequency using the IPERate parameter

- **Poissonian**

- The pulse rate follows a Poisson distribution. The average frequency value can be configured using the IPERate parameter

## 8.2 Logic

### 8.2.1 Run



#### parameter StartSource

Defines the source for the start of run. Multiple options are allowed, separated by “|” .

- **EncodedClkIn**

- Start from CLK-IN/SYNC connector on the front panel. This is a 4-pin connector (LVDS signals) used to propagate the reference clock (typ. 62.5 MHz) and a Sync signal. The rising edge of the Sync starts the acquisition, that lasts until the Sync returns low (falling edge).

- **SINlevel**

- Start from SIN (1=run, 0=stop)

- **SINedge**

- Start from SIN (rising edge = run; stop from SW)

- **SWcmd**

- Start from SW

- **LVDS**

- Start from LVDS
- **P0**
  - Start from P0 (backplane)

### **parameter GlobalTriggerSource**

Defines the source for the Acquisition Trigger, which is the signal that opens the acquisition window and saves the waveforms in the memory buffers. Multiple options are allowed, separated by “|” .

- **TrgIn**
  - Front Panel TRGIN
- **P0**
  - Trigger from P0 (backplane)
- **SwTrg**
  - Software trigger
- **LVDS**
  - LVDS trgin
- **ITLA**
  - Internal Trigger Logic A: combination of channel self-triggers
- **ITLB**
  - Internal Trigger Logic B: combination of channel self-triggers
- **ITLA\_AND\_ITLB**
  - Second level Trigger logic making the AND of ITL A and B
- **ITLA\_OR\_ITLB**
  - Second level Trigger logic making the OR of ITL A and B
- **EncodedClkIn**
  - Not implemented (encoded CLK-IN trigger)
- **GPIO**
  - Front Panel GPIO
- **TestPulse**
  - Internal Test Pulse
- **UserTrg**
  - User custom trigger source

### parameter EnAutoDisarmAcq

When enabled, the Auto Disarm option disarms the acquisition at the stop of run. When the start of run is controlled by an external signal, this option prevents the digitizer to restart without the intervention of the software.

- **True**
  - The acquisition is automatically disarmed after the stop. It is therefore necessary to rearm the digitizer (with the relevant command sent by the software) before starting a new run.
- **False**
  - The acquisition is not disarmed after the stop. Multiple transition of the start signal will produce multiple runs.

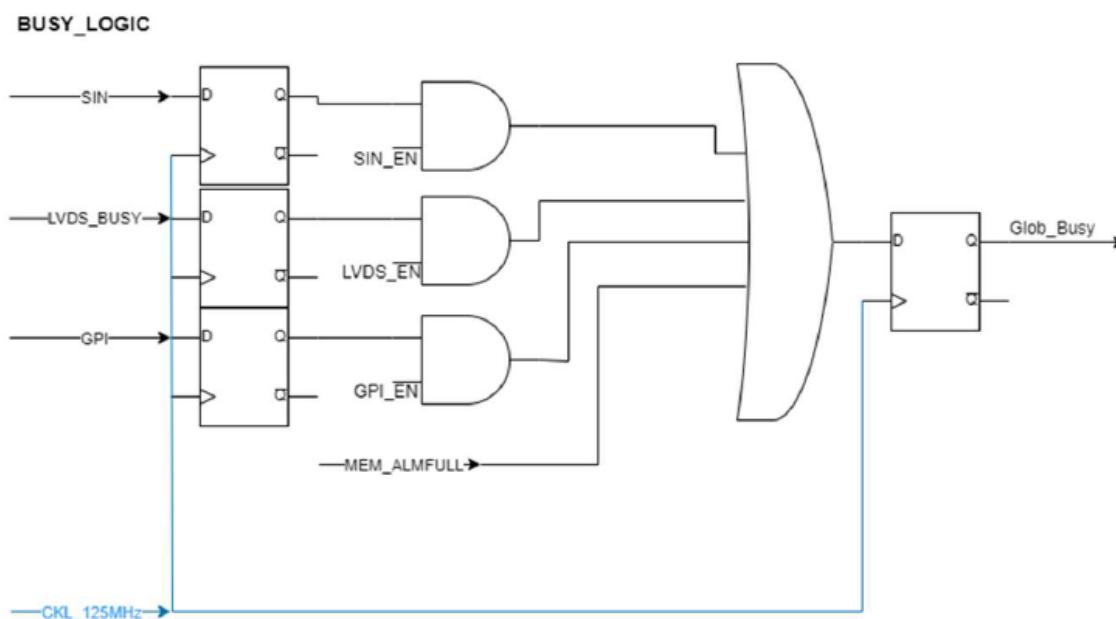
### parameter RunDelay

When the start of run is controlled by a RUN signal that is propagated in daisy chain between the boards (for instance through the ClkIn- ClkOut or SIN-GPIO sync chain), it is necessary to compensate for the propagation delay and let the boards start exactly at the same time. The RunDelay parameter allows the start of the acquisition to be delayed by a given number of clock cycles with respect to the rising edge of the RUN signal. Assuming that the propagation delay is 2 cycles, the RunDelay setting will be 0 for the last board in the chain, 2 for the previous one, and so on up 2x(NB-1) for the first one.

Unit of Measure: ns

### parameter BusyInSource

In a multi-board system, it might be necessary to prevent one board to accept a new trigger while another board is full and thus unable to accept the same trigger. For this reason, each board can generate a Busy signal to notify that it is unable to get a new trigger. If the busy/veto mechanism has some latency, it is advisable to generate the busy slightly before the digitizer become full. For this purpose, it is possible to assert the busy output when the acquisition memory reaches a certain level of occupancy (internally managed). The OR of the busy signals is typically used to stop the global trigger. It is possible to get the individual busy signals from each board and make an external OR logic or connect the boards with cables to propagate the Busy along the chain. Each board makes an OR between its internal busy and the busy input signal coming from the previous board, thus having a global Busy at the end of the line. This parameter defines the source of the Busy Input (schematized in the figure below)



- **Disabled**
  - The Busy is given by the Internal Busy only (Memory full or almost full)
- **SIN**
  - Busy input from SIN on front panel
- **GPIO**
  - Busy input coming from GPIO on front panel, used as a simple input. It is also possible to use GPIO as a wired OR (bidirectional). In this mode, the Busy line goes high as soon as one board drives it high. All the boards can read the Busy line and use it as a veto for the trigger
- **LVDS**
  - LVDS trgin

### parameter ClockSource

This is the source of the system clock. Multiple options are not allowed

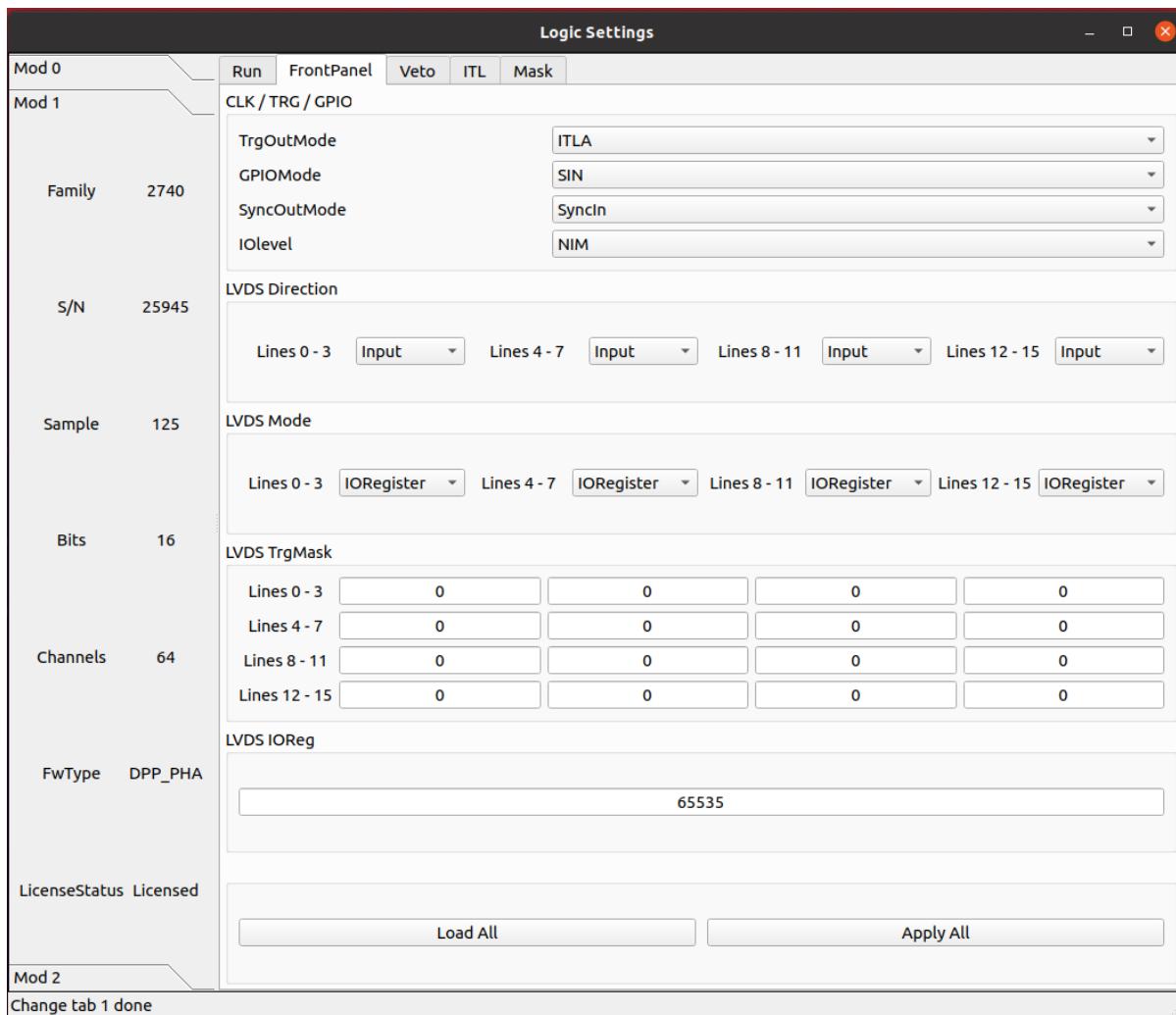
- **Internal**
  - Local oscillator, 62.5 MHz
- **FPClkIn**
  - Front Panel Clock input

### parameter EnClockOutFP

Enables clock output on Front Panel for the daisy chain propagation of the clock between multiple boards.

- **True**
  - Enabled
- **False**
  - Disabled

## 8.2.2 FrontPanel



### parameter TrgOutMode

Selects the signal that is routed to the TRGOOUT output. Multiple options are not allowed.

- **Disabled**
  - TRGOOUT output disabled
- **TrgIn**
  - Propagation of Front Panel TRGIN (TRGOOUT is a replica, with some delay, of the TRGIN signal)
- **P0**
  - Propagation of P0 trigger
- **SwTrg**
  - Software trigger
- **LVDS**
  - LVDS trgin
- **ITLA**
  - Internal Trigger Logic A: combination of channel self-triggers

- **ITLB**
  - Internal Trigger Logic B: combination of channel self-triggers
- **ITLA\_AND\_ITLB**
  - Second level Trigger logic making the AND of ITL A and B
- **ITLA\_OR\_ITLB**
  - Second level Trigger logic making the OR of ITL A and B
- **EncodedClkIn**
  - Not implemented (propagation of the Encoded CLK-IN trigger)
- **Run**
  - Propagation of the RUN signal (acquisition start/stop), before applying the delay given by the Run-Delay parameter
- **RefClk**
  - Monitor of the 62.5 MHz clock (used for phase alignment)
- **TestPulse**
  - Internal Test Pulse
- **Busy**
  - Busy of the board
- **UserTrgout**
  - Trgout coming from the User Logic (open FPGA)
- **Fixed0**
  - 0 level signal
- **Fixed1**
  - 1 level signal
- **SyncIn**
  - SyncIn signal
- **SIN**
  - SIN connector signal
- **GPIO**
  - GPIO connector signal
- **LBinClk**
  - Internal Logic B clock signal
- **AcceptTrg**
  - Accepted triggers signal
- **TrgClk**
  - Trigger clock signal

## parameter GPIOMode

Selects the signal that is routed to the GPIO, when this is used as output. Multiple options are not allowed. The GPIO on the front panel is a bidirectional signal that can be used in three different ways:

As independent board output (each board drives its own GPIO)

As a shared input for the boards: the signal is driven high (= 1) or low (= 0) by an external source and connected in “short circuit” among multiple boards using “T” connectors at the inputs. The GPIO is not internally terminated, thus it is necessary to put a 50 Ohm terminator at the end of the line (last “T” of the chain)

As a shared bidirectional line, making a “wired OR”. One or more boards can simultaneously drive the signal high (= 1). If no board drives the GPIO, it remains low (= 0). All boards can read back the signal. It is necessary to put a 50 Ohm terminator at both ends of the line (first and last “T” of the chain). This mode can be used to generate, for instance, the global Busy and Veto logic for multiple boards.

- **Disabled**

- GPIO disabled

- **TrgIn**

- Propagation of Front Panel TRGIN (GPIO is a replica, with some delay, of the TRGIN signal)

- **P0**

- Propagation of P0 trigger

- **SIN**

- Propagation of SIN

- **LVDS**

- LVDS trgin

- **ITLA**

- Internal Trigger Logic A: combination of channel self-triggers

- **ITLB**

- Internal Trigger Logic B: combination of channel self-triggers

- **ITLA\_AND\_ITLB**

- Second level Trigger logic making the AND of ITL A and B

- **ITLA\_OR\_ITLB**

- Second level Trigger logic making the OR of ITL A and B

- **EncodedClkIn**

- Not implemented (propagation of the Encoded CLK-IN trigger)

- **SwTrg**

- Software trigger

- **Run**

- Propagation of RUN

- **RefClk**

- Monitor of the 62.5 MHz clock (used for phase alignment)

- **TestPulse**

- Internal Test Pulse

- **Busy**
  - Busy of the board
- **UserGPO**
  - GPO coming from the User Logic (open FPGA)
- **Fixed0**
  - 0 level signal
- **Fixed1**
  - 1 level signal

### parameter SyncOutMode

In a multi-board system, it can be useful to propagate a synchronous signal together with the clock (to synchronize the start of the run, for example) on CLK OUT front panel connector. This parameter defines which signal must be sent out. Multiple options are not allowed.

- **Disabled**
  - SyncoutMode is disabled
- **SyncIn**
  - SyncIn signal (if provided with clkIn on CLK IN connector)
- **TestPulse**
  - Internal Test Pulse
- **IntClk**
  - Internal 62.5 MHz clock (for test purposes)
- **Run**
  - Propagation of RUN signal
- **User**
  - User customSyncoutMode

### parameter IOlevel

Sets the electrical logic level of the LEMO I/Os (TRGIN, SIN, TRGOUT, GPIO).

Note that TRGIN and SIN are internally terminated to 50 Ohm, while GPIO and TRGOUT require the termination to 50 Ohms at the receiver

- **NIM**
  - NIM logic (0 = 0V, 1 = -0.8V, that is -16mA)
- **TTL**
  - Low Voltage TTL logic (0 = 0V, 1 = 3.3V)

## parameter LVDSDirection

Assigns the direction to a quartet of LVDS I/Os.

- **Input**

- The LVDS lines of the relevant quartet are used as input. The relevant LED on the front panel is OFF.

- **Output**

- The LVDS lines of the relevant quartet are used as output. The relevant LED on the front panel lights-up.

## parameter LVDSMode

The digitizer is equipped with 16 LVDS I/Os that can be programmed to be inputs or outputs by groups of 4 (quartets), depending on the LVDSDirection parameter. Once the direction has been selected, it is possible to select the functionality of the LVDS lines, individually for each quartet.

- **SelfTriggers**

- This option is available only when the LVDS are set as outputs. Each LVDS line can be assigned to a combination of the 64 self-triggers, implemented as a masked OR, where the mask is set by the LVDSTrgMask parameter(16 independent masks, one per LVDS line)

- **Sync**

- Whatever is the direction of the quartet, the 4 lines are rigidly assigned to specific acquisition signals:  
0 = Run 1 = Trigger 2 = Busy 3= Veto It is possible to implement a daisy chain distribution of these signals using one quartet as input and another one as output

- **IORRegister**

- The LVDS lines of the quartet are statically controlled by the LVDSIORReg parameter. Use the SetValue function to set the relevant LVDS lines when programmed as output. Use GetValue to read the status of the LVDS lines when programmed as inputs.

- **User**

- User custom.

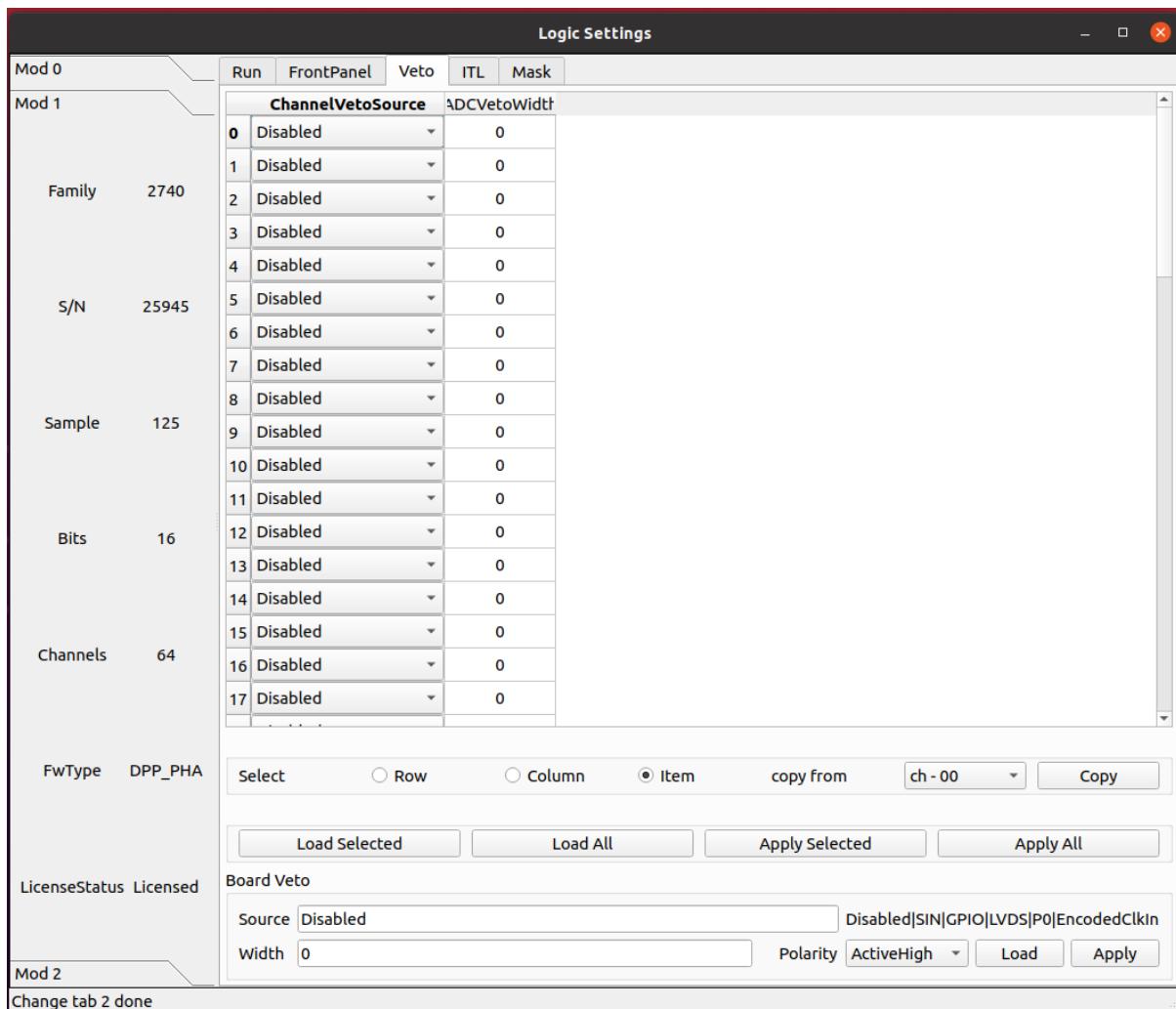
## parameter LVDSTrgMask

Each LVDS line can be assigned to a combination of the 64 self-triggers, implemented as a masked OR, where the mask is set by this parameter. There are 16 independent masks, one per LVDS line. Note that the trigger mask assignment does not imply the LVDS direction and mode settings. It is therefore necessary to set the Direction = Output and Mode = SelfTriggers to use the Self-Trigger propagation to the LVDS I/Os.

## parameter LVDSIORReg

Set the status of the LVDS I/O for the quartets when they are programmed to be output and Mode = IORRegister. This parameter reads out the status of the quartets in the case the LVDS I/O are programmed as inputs (possibly externally driven).

### 8.2.3 Veto



#### parameter ChannelVetoSource

Allows to set the veto for each channel; it can be external (which means one of the veto options in the previous table), or it can be on a channel base.

- **Disabled**
  - Any channel veto source is disabled
- **BoardVeto**
  - Enables board veto
- **ADCOversaturation**: Enables veto due to ADC oversaturation
- **ADCUndersaturation**: Enables veto due to ADC undersaturation

**parameter ADCVetoWidth**

It is the width of the ADC veto (undersaturation and oversaturation width) expressed in ns.

Unit of Measure: ns

**parameter VetoSource**

Defines the source for the Veto, which is the signal that inhibits the acquisition trigger. Multiple options are allowed, separated by “|”. The VETO signal can be either active high or low, depending on the VetoPolarity parameter. When active low, it acts as a GATE for the trigger. It is possible to stretch the duration of the VETO by means of the parameter VetoWidth.

- **Disabled**
  - VETO is always OFF
- **SIN**
  - SIN on the front panel
- **GPIO**
  - GPIO on the front panel (used as input)
- **LVDS**
  - LVDS trgin
- **P0**
  - P0 (signal from the backplane)
- **EncodedClkIn**
  - Not implemented (encoded CLK-IN veto)

**parameter VetoWidth**

Whatever is the source of the VETO signal, it is possible to stretch the duration of the veto up to a given time by means of a re-triggerable monostable. When 0, the monostable is disabled and the veto lasts as long as the selected source is active.

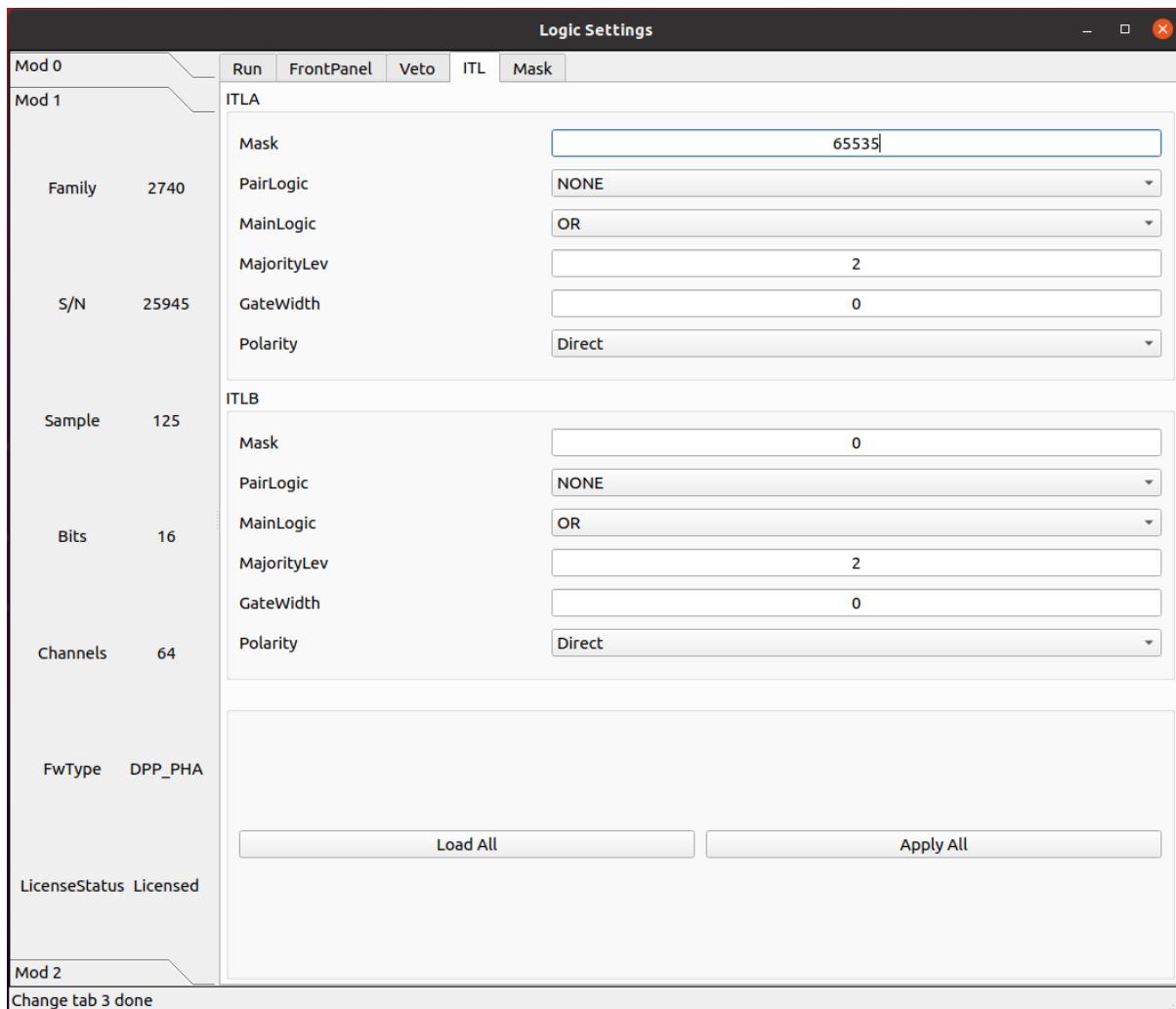
Unit of Measure: ns

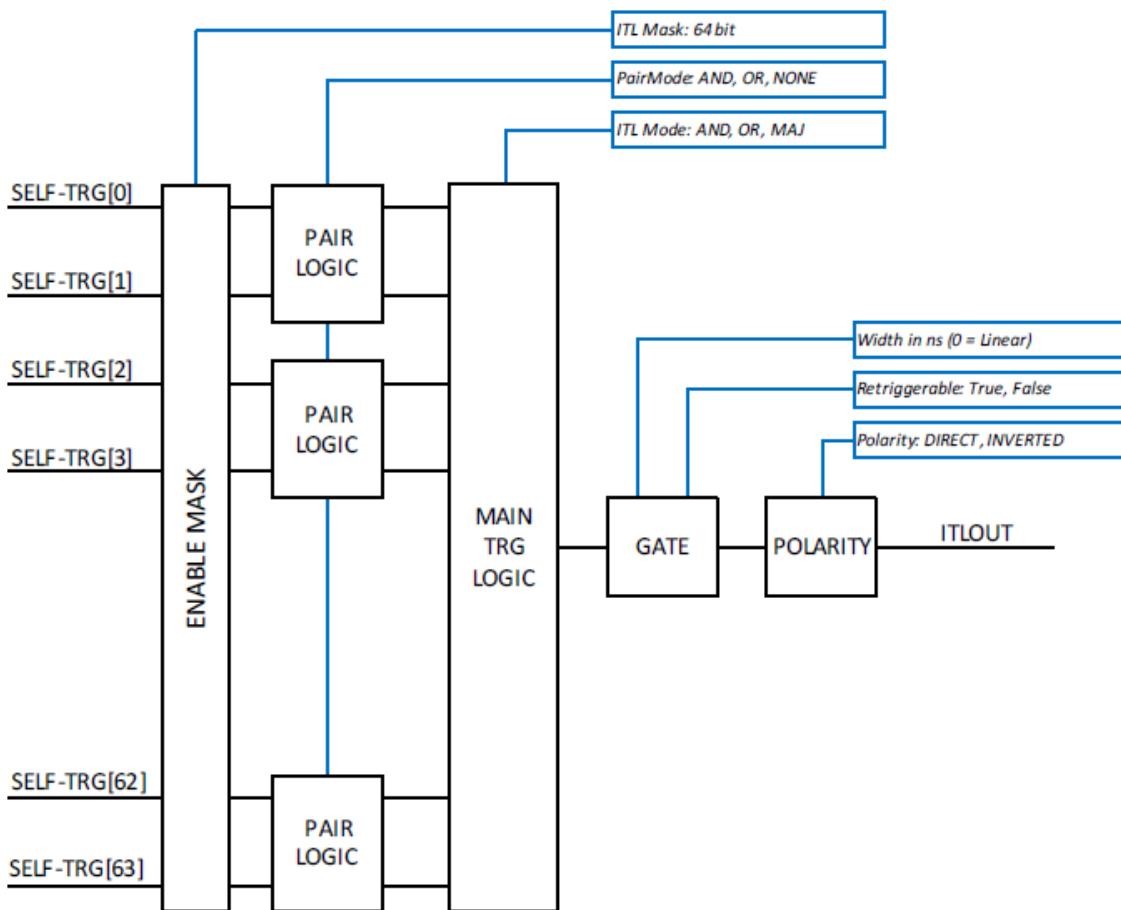
**parameter VetoPolarity**

Defines the polarity of the Veto

- **ActiveHigh**
  - Veto is active high. The signal acts as an “Inhibit” for the trigger
- **ActiveLow**
  - Veto is active low. The signal acts as a “Gate” the trigger

## 8.2.4 ITL





### parameter ITLA/BMask

Enable Mask at the input of the ITLA/B.

### parameter ITLA/BPairLogic

Pairs of channels can be combined with an OR or AND before feeding in the Main trigger Logic. This is typically used in the readout of tubes or scintillator bars, where the two ends are read in coincidence, for instance in position sensitive detectors (the coincidence window will be set by the SelfTriggerWidth parameter). When the AND/OR logic is applied, the two outputs of the Pair Logic blocks are identical.

Note that they are counted twice in the following Majority logic. If the Pair Logic is disabled ("NONE" option), the block is transparent, and the two outputs are just a replica of the inputs.

- **OR**
  - Both Pair Logic Outputs = OR of two consecutive self-triggers
- **AND**
  - Both Pair Logic Outputs = AND of two consecutive self-triggers
- **NONE**
  - Outputs = Inputs

### parameter ITLA/BMainLogic

Each channel of the digitizer feature a digital bipolar triangular filter discriminator with programmable rise time and threshold able to self-trigger on the input pulses and generate a self-trigger signal. In DPP Mode, the channels acquire independently, so the channel self-trigger is used locally to acquire a waveform. The trigger threshold is then referred to the bipolar triangular filter, and the threshold crossing arms the event selection. The trigger fires at the zero crossing of the time filter signal. The user can see the derivative trace on the signal inspector. It is also possible to combine all the self-triggers of the board, according to a specific trigger logic. There are two independent logic blocks, ITLA and ITLB. Their output can be used separately to feed, for instance, AcqTrigger and TrgOut, or combined in a second level trigger logic to implement more complex trigger schemes. Therefore, the ITLs can either generate the local acquisition trigger, common to all the channels, for the acquisition of the waveform, or propagate the signal outside, through the TRGOUT, thus making it possible to combine triggers of multiple boards in an external trigger logic, that eventually feeds back the TRGIN of the digitizers. Each ITL is made of an input enable mask (64 bits, one per channel), an optional pairing logic that combines the self triggers of two consecutive channels (e.g. paired coincidence) and the main trigger logic that combines the 64 selftriggers with an OR, AND or Majority logic. The output can be linear (no stretching) or reshaped by a programmable gate generator, either re-triggerable or not and finally programmed for polarity (direct or inverted).

- **OR**
  - ITLOUT = masked OR of channel self-triggers
- **AND**
  - ITLOUT = masked AND of channel self-triggers
- **Majority**
  - ITLOUT = masked Majority of channel self-triggers

### parameter ITLA/BMajorityLev

Defines the majority level of the Main Logic of the ITL A/B block. The majority output is calculated at every clock cycle, and it becomes TRUE when  $Nch \geq MajLev$ , where Nch is the number of self-triggers active in that clock cycle and MajLev is the programmed majority level.

Note that when the Pair Logic is used to combine the self triggers two by two (AND/OR), each pair produces two identical signals that will be counted twice in the majority level.

### parameter ITLA/BGateWidth

Width of the gate generator at the output of the ITLA/B block.

Unit of Measure: ns

### parameter ITLA/BPolarity

Polarity of the gate generator output.

- **Direct**
  - Direct polarity
- **Inverted**
  - Inverted polarity

### parameter ITLA/BEnRetrigger

Set the ITLA/B to be retriggerable.

- **True**
  - The ITLA/B is retriggerable
- **False**
  - The ITLA/B is not retriggerable

### 8.2.5 mask

		Logic Settings				
		Run	FrontPanel	Veto	ITL	Mask
Mod 0						
Mod 1						
		ITLConnect	ChannelsTriggerMask	CoincidenceMask	AnTCoincidenceMask	CoincidenceLength
		0 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		1 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		2 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		3 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		4 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		5 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		6 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		7 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		8 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		9 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		10 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		11 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		12 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		13 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		14 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		15 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		16 Disabled	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		17 Disabled	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
FwType	DPP_PHA	Enabled				
LicenseStatus	Licensed	Select	<input type="radio"/> Row	<input type="radio"/> Column	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Item	copy from ch - 00 Copy
Mod 2		Load Selected	Load All	Apply Selected	Apply All	
Change tab 4 done						

### parameter ITLConnect

Alternative to ITLAMask, ITLBMask. Determines if the channel partecipate in ITLA or ITLB

- **Disabled**
  - The channel is disabled
- **ITLA**
  - The channel participates in ITLA logic block
- **ITLB**

- The channel participates in ITLB logic block

### parameter **ChannelsTriggerMask**

Allows to set the mask over 64 bits to generate a channel trigger. It can be used to trigger a channel using a trigger coming from another channel. It also allows to set the mask over 64 bits to enable the channel to participate in the coincidence logic defined in CoincidenceMask and AntiCoincidenceMask (option Channel64Trg). 64-bit enable mask, each bit representing a channel.

### parameter **CoincidenceMask**

Allows to set the coincidence mask that generates a trigger on the specified channel.

- **Disabled**

- All the coincidence sources are disabled

- **Ch64Trigger**

- One of the 64 channels can generate a coincidence signal

- **TRGIN**

- TRGIN can generate a coincidence signal

- **GlobalTriggerSource**

- Acquisition Trigger can generate a coincidence signal

- **ITLA**

- ITLA can generate a coincidence signal

- **ITLB**

- ITLB can generate a coincidence signal

### parameter **AntiCoincidenceMask**

Allows to set the anticoincidence mask that generates a trigger on the specified channel.

- **Disabled**

- All the coincidence sources are disabled

- **Ch64Trigger**

- One of the 64 channels can generate a coincidence signal

- **TRGIN**

- TRGIN can generate a coincidence signal

- **GlobalTriggerSource**

- Acquisition Trigger can generate a coincidence signal

- **ITLA**

- ITLA can generate a coincidence signal

- **ITLB**

- ITLB can generate a coincidence signal

**parameter CoincidenceLength**

Coincidence window length in nanoseconds (ns). 16-bit value.

Unit of Measure: ns





CHAPTER 9

## PSD firmware

9.1 Basic

### 9.1.1 Input

Basic Settings											
Mod 0		Input	Trigger	Wave	Record	Scope	PHA	PSD-T	PSD-E	ZLE	Debug
Mod 1											
Mod 2											
Family	2740	InputDelay	ChEnable	WaveSource		DCOffset(%)	Polarity	SignalOffset	GainFactor	ADCT	A
		0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True	ADC_DATA	50.001	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative	0	1.000459	0.00
		1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True	ADC_DATA	50.001	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative	0	0.999812	0.00
		2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True	ADC_DATA	50.001	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative	0	1.001667	0.00
		3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True	ADC_DATA	50.001	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative	0	1.001775	0.00
S/N	25946	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True	ADC_DATA	50.001	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative	0	0.999553	0.00
		4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True	ADC_DATA	50.001	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative	0	0.999963	0.00
		5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True	ADC_DATA	50.001	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative	0	1.003802	0.00
		6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True	ADC_DATA	50.001	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative	0	1.003371	0.00
		7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True	ADC_DATA	50.001	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative	0	1.000179	0.00
Sample	125	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True	ADC_DATA	50.001	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative	0	1.001451	0.00
		8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True	ADC_DATA	50.001	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative	0	0.998453	0.00
		9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True	ADC_DATA	50.001	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative	0	0.999963	0.00
		10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True	ADC_DATA	50.001	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative	0	0.998734	0.00
		11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True	ADC_DATA	50.001	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative	0	1.001084	0.00
Bits	16	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True	ADC_DATA	50.001	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative	0	1.001818	0.00
		12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True	ADC_DATA	50.001	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative	0	1.000912	0.00
		13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True	ADC_DATA	50.001	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative	0	0.999337	0.00
		14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True	ADC_DATA	50.001	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative	0	0.998302	0.00
		15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True	ADC_DATA	50.001	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative	0	1.000179	0.00
Channels	64	16	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True	ADC_DATA	50.001	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative	0	1.001451	0.00
		17	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True	ADC_DATA	50.001	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative	0	0.999963	0.00
FwType	DPP_PSD	VGAGain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
LicenseStatus	Licensed	Select	<input type="radio"/>	Row	<input type="radio"/>	Column	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Item	copy from	ch - 00	Copy
		Load Selected	Load All	Apply Selected	Apply All						

**parameter ChGain**

Unique to x2730.

Sets the gain of the Variable Gain Amplifiers (VGA). Unit of Measure: dB

**parameter InputDelay**

Set input delay. The value is set at groups of 4 channels for x2745/x2740.

Unit: sample

**parameter ChEnable**

Enable the channels for the acquisition, according to the Index. When the channel is disabled, it does not give any data and its self-trigger is off.

- True: The channel is enabled for the acquisition
- False: The channel is disabled for the acquisition

**parameter WaveSource**

In normal mode, the acquired waveform represents a sequence of ADC samples, resulting from the A/D conversion of the analog input. For test purposes, it is possible to replace the ADC data with internal data generators.

- **ADC\_DATA**
  - Data from the ADC (normal operating mode)
- **ADC\_TEST\_TOGGLE**
  - Toggle between 0x5555 and 0xAAAA (test mode)
- **ADC\_TEST\_RAMP**
  - 16-bit ramp pattern (test mode)
- **ADC\_TEST\_SIN**
  - 8-point sine wave test pattern
- **ADC\_TEST\_PRBS**
  - 16-bit PRBS generated by a 23-bit PRBS pattern generator (test mode)
- **Ramp**
  - Data from a ramp generator. It is actually a 16-bit field, where the 6 most significant bits identify the channel and the 10 less significant bits are the samples of a ramp from 0x000 up to 0x3FF (i.e. 0 to 1023). It is so a 10-bit ramp with offset given by “channel\*1024”. For channel 0, it is a counter from 0 to 1023; for channel 1, it is a counter from 1024 to 2047, and so on
- **IPE**
  - Not implemented
- **SquareWave**
  - Internally generated programmable square wave

### parameter DCOffset

A constant DC offset (controlled by a 16-bit DAC) is added to the analog input, individually for each channel, to adjust the position of the signal baseline (that is the “zero volt” of the analog input) within the dynamic range of the ADC. Because of the tolerance of the components, it is necessary to calibrate the offset DAC. The calibration is done by factory testing and normally it is not necessary to recalibrate the digitizer. It is however possible to perform a new calibration. The calibration parameters are stored in the flash memory of the board and loaded at power on. They are automatically applied by the internal logic every time the DCoffset parameter is written or read. DCoffset is expressed as a NUMBER number, in percent of the full-scale. When the DCoffset is 0, the baseline of the input signal is at 0 ADC counts. When the DCoffset is 100, the baseline of the input signal is at  $2^{\{NBIT\}}-1$  ADC counts.

### parameter Polarity

Allows to set the polarity of the input pulse.

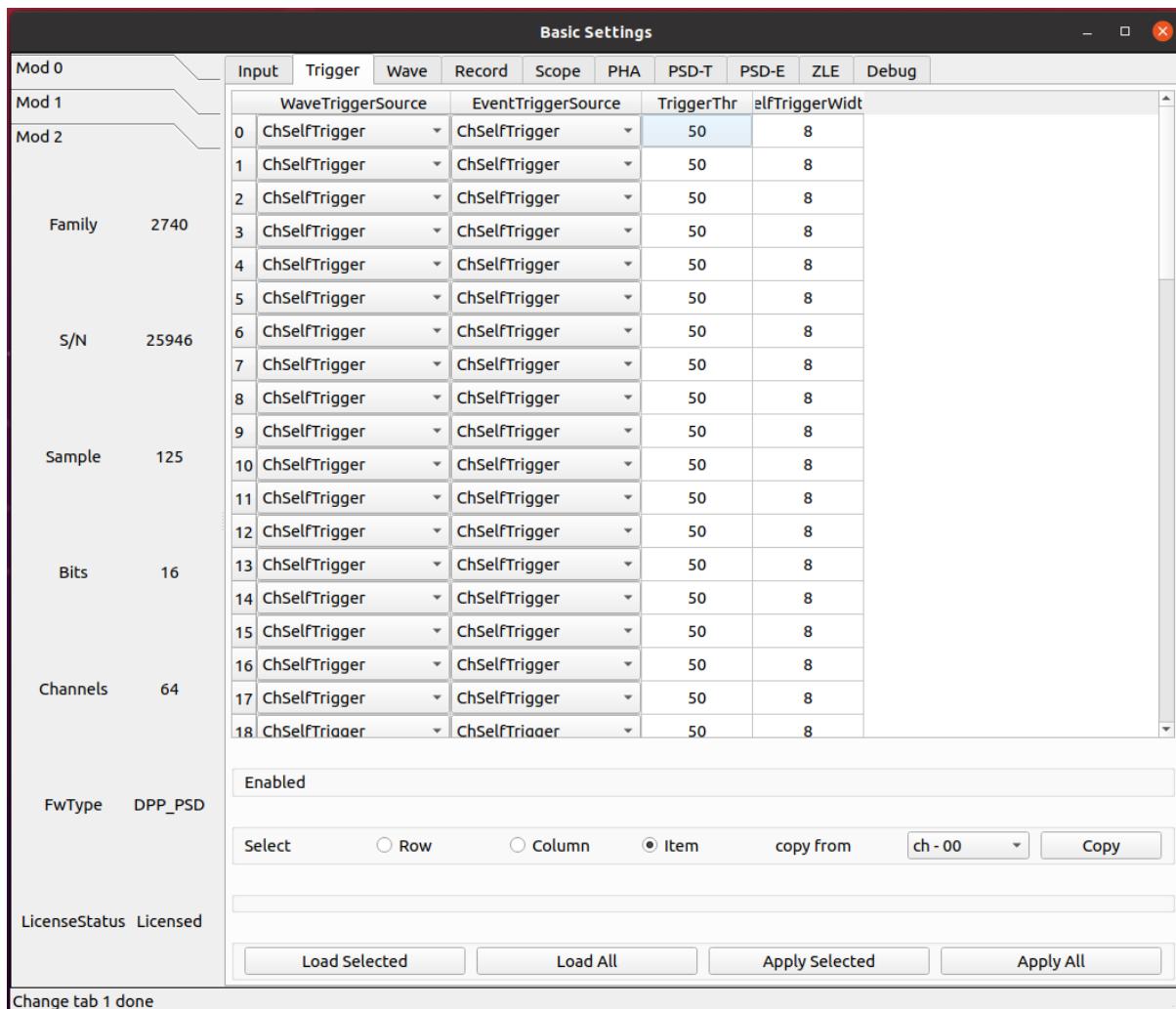
- **Positive**
  - Positive polarity
- **Negative**
  - Negative polarity

### parameter VGAGain

Unique to x2745.

Set the gain of the variable gain amplifier (VGA) in increments of 0.5 dB. Parameter settings are grouped every 16 channels, with 64 channels divided into 4 groups. The minimum can be set to 0 and the maximum to 40.

## 9.1.2 Trigger



## parameter WaveTriggerSource

Allows to set the trigger source for the waveform. Setting this parameter means to get an event including the waveform and the associated time stamp and energy information..

- **Disabled**
    - No trigger source enabled for the waveform
  - **Ch64Trigger**
    - One (or more) channel self-trigger can generate a trigger for a waveform
  - **ChSelfTrigger**
    - Channel self-trigger can generate a trigger for a waveform
  - **SwTrg**
    - Software Trigger can generate a trigger for a waveform
  - **ADCOverSaturation**
    - ADC Oversaturation can generate a trigger for a waveform
  - **ADCUnderSaturation**
    - ADC Undersaturation can generate a trigger for a waveform

- **ExternalInhibit**
  - Inhibit can generate a trigger for a waveform
- **TRGIN**
  - External TRGIN can generate a trigger for a waveform
- **GlobalTriggerSource**
  - Acquisition Trigger Source (the same of the Scope mode) can generate a trigger for a waveform
- **LVDS**
  - A signal on the LVDS connectors can generate a trigger for a waveform
- **ITLA**
  - Internal Trigger Logic A can generate a trigger for a waveform
- **ITLB**
  - Internal Trigger Logic B can generate a trigger for a waveform

### **parameter EventTriggerSource**

Allows to set the trigger source for a Time-Energy (T-E) event. Setting this parameter means to get an event including time stamp and energy information

- **Disabled**
  - No trigger source enabled for the T-E event
- **Ch64Trigger**
  - One (or more) channel self-trigger can generate a trigger for a T-E event
- **ChSelfTrigger**
  - Channel self-trigger can generate a trigger for a T-E event
- **SwTrg**
  - Software Trigger can generate a trigger for a T-E event
- **TRGIN**
  - External TRGIN can generate a trigger for a T-E event
- **GlobalTriggerSource**
  - Acquisition Trigger Source (the same of the Scope mode) can generate a trigger for a T-E event
- **LVDS**
  - A signal on the LVDS connectors can generate a trigger for a T-E event
- **ITLA**
  - Internal Trigger Logic A can generate a trigger for a T-E event
- **ITLB**
  - Internal Trigger Logic B can generate a trigger for a T-E event

### parameter TriggerThr

Each channel of the digitizer has a digital leading-edge discriminator with programmable threshold able to self-trigger on the input pulses and generate a self-trigger signal (or an overthreshold signal) feeding the internal trigger logics or digitizer outputs. This parameter sets the trigger threshold. Typically, the value is relative to the baseline of the signal and the threshold is a 17-bit signed NUMBER number; in this case, the threshold automatically follows the baseline when the DCoffset parameter changes. Sometimes, it is preferable to set an absolute value for the threshold, referred to the ADC range. In this case, the threshold is unsigned NUMBER number.

Unit of Measure: ADC counts

### parameter SelfTriggerWidth

The output of the digital leading-edge comparator, that generates the self-trigger signal, can be used in “linear” mode, meaning that it lasts for the time the signal remains above (or below) the threshold, thus acting as an “Over-Threshold” signal, or can pass through a programmable gate generator that makes it a fixed-width pulse. The gate generator is a non-retriggerable monostable that goes high when the threshold is crossed and returns low after the programmed time. This parameter defines the fixed width of the overthreshold pulse.

Unit of Measure: ns

### 9.1.3 Wave

Basic Settings																				
Mod 0		Input	Trigger	Wave	Record	Scope	PHA	PSD-T	PSD-E	ZLE	Debug									
Mod 1																				
Mod 2																				
Family	2740	PreTrigger	RecordLength	Downsampling	Analog0		Analog1		Digital0											
		1	96	992	1	▼	ADCInput	▼	CFDFilter	▼	Trigger									
		2	96	992	1	▼	ADCInput	▼	CFDFilter	▼	Trigger									
		3	96	992	1	▼	ADCInput	▼	CFDFilter	▼	Trigger									
		4	96	992	1	▼	ADCInput	▼	CFDFilter	▼	Trigger									
		5	96	992	1	▼	ADCInput	▼	CFDFilter	▼	Trigger									
		6	96	992	1	▼	ADCInput	▼	CFDFilter	▼	Trigger									
		7	96	992	1	▼	ADCInput	▼	CFDFilter	▼	Trigger									
		8	96	992	1	▼	ADCInput	▼	CFDFilter	▼	Trigger									
		9	96	992	1	▼	ADCInput	▼	CFDFilter	▼	Trigger									
		10	96	992	1	▼	ADCInput	▼	CFDFilter	▼	Trigger									
		11	96	992	1	▼	ADCInput	▼	CFDFilter	▼	Trigger									
		12	96	992	1	▼	ADCInput	▼	CFDFilter	▼	Trigger									
		13	96	992	1	▼	ADCInput	▼	CFDFilter	▼	Trigger									
		14	96	992	1	▼	ADCInput	▼	CFDFilter	▼	Trigger									
		15	96	992	1	▼	ADCInput	▼	CFDFilter	▼	Trigger									
		16	96	992	1	▼	ADCInput	▼	CFDFilter	▼	Trigger									
		17	96	992	1	▼	ADCInput	▼	CFDFilter	▼	Trigger									
		18	96	992	1	▼	ADCInput	▼	CFDFilter	▼	Trigger									
		19	96	992	1	▼	ADCInput	▼	CFDFilter	▼	Trigger									
Channels		64																		
FwType		DPP_PSD																		
LicenseStatus		Licensed																		
<input type="button" value="Load Selected"/> <input type="button" value="Load All"/> <input type="button" value="Apply Selected"/> <input type="button" value="Apply All"/>																				
Change tab 2 done																				

### **parameter PreTrigger**

Time coming before the position of the trigger in the waveform (i.e. size of the pre-trigger window).

Unit of Measure: ns

### **parameter RecordLength**

The waveform size. Integer representing the time in ns. The actual size of the waveform will be automatically rounded to the closest allowed value. It is possible to get the exact size by reading back the parameter. The record length in time depends on wave resolution.

Unit of Measure: ns

### **parameter DownsamplingFactor**

Downsampling factor for the waveform resolution.

- 1
  - x1
- 2
  - x2
- 4
  - x4
- 8
  - x8

### **parameter Analog0/1**

- ADCInput
  - ADC input probe
- ADCInputBaseline
  - ADC input baseline probe
- CFDFilter
  - Constant Fraction Discriminator filter probe

### **parameter Digital0/1/2/3**

- Trigger
  - Trigger probe
- CFDFilterArmed
  - Constant Fraction Discriminator Filter Armed probe
- ReTriggerGuard
  - ReTrigger Guard probe
- ADCInputBaselineFreeze
  - ADC Input Baseline Freeze probe

- **ADCInputOverthreshold**
  - ADCInputOverthreshold
- **ChargeReady**
  - Charge Ready probe
- **LongGate**
  - Long Gate probe
- **PileUpTrigger**
  - Pile Up Trigger probe
- **ShortGate**
  - Short Gate probe
- **ChargeOverRange**
  - Integrated Charge Over Range probe
- **ADCSaturation**
  - ADC Saturation probe
- **ADCInputNegativeOverthreshold**
  - ADC Input Negative Overthreshold probe

## 9.1.4 Record

**Basic Settings**

		Input	Trigger	Wave	Record	Scope	PHA	PSD-T	PSD-E	ZLE	Debug				
Mod 0															
Mod 1															
Mod 2															
Family	2740	EventSelector	WaveSelector	energySkimLow	energySkimHigh	WaveSaving									
		0	All	All	0	65535	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Always							
1		All	All	0	65535	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Always								
2		All	All	0	65535	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Always								
3		All	All	0	65535	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Always								
4		All	All	0	65535	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Always								
5		All	All	0	65535	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Always								
S/N		25946	6	All	All	0	65535	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Always						
Sample	125	7	All	All	0	65535	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Always							
		8	All	All	0	65535	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Always							
		9	All	All	0	65535	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Always							
		10	All	All	0	65535	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Always							
		11	All	All	0	65535	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Always							
		12	All	All	0	65535	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Always							
		Bits	16	13	All	All	0	65535	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Always					
		Channels	64	14	All	All	0	65535	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Always					
		15	All	All	0	65535	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Always							
		16	All	All	0	65535	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Always							
		17	All	All	0	65535	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Always							
FwType	DPP_PSD	EnDataReduction						<input type="checkbox"/> False							
LicenseStatus	Licensed	Select	<input type="radio"/> Row	<input type="radio"/> Column	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Item	copy from			ch - 00	Copy					
<input type="button" value="Load Selected"/> <input type="button" value="Load All"/> <input type="button" value="Apply Selected"/> <input type="button" value="Apply All"/>															

## parameter EventSelector

Allows to set which events have to be saved.

- All
    - All events are saved
  - PileUp
    - Only pileup events are saved
  - EnergySkim
    - Save only the events in the Energy Skim range

### parameter WaveSelector

Allows to set which waveform have to be saved.

- **All**
  - All waves are saved
- **PileUp**
  - Only pileup waves are saved
- **EnergySkim**
  - Save only waves in the Energy Skim range

### parameter EnergySkimLowDiscriminator

Allows to flag events with energy higher than the low skim threshold. 16-bit value.

Unit of Measure: bin

### parameter EnergySkimHighDiscriminator

Allows to flag events with energy lower than the high skim threshold. 16-bit value.

Unit of Measure: bin

### parameter WaveSaving

Allows to save waveforms always or on request only.

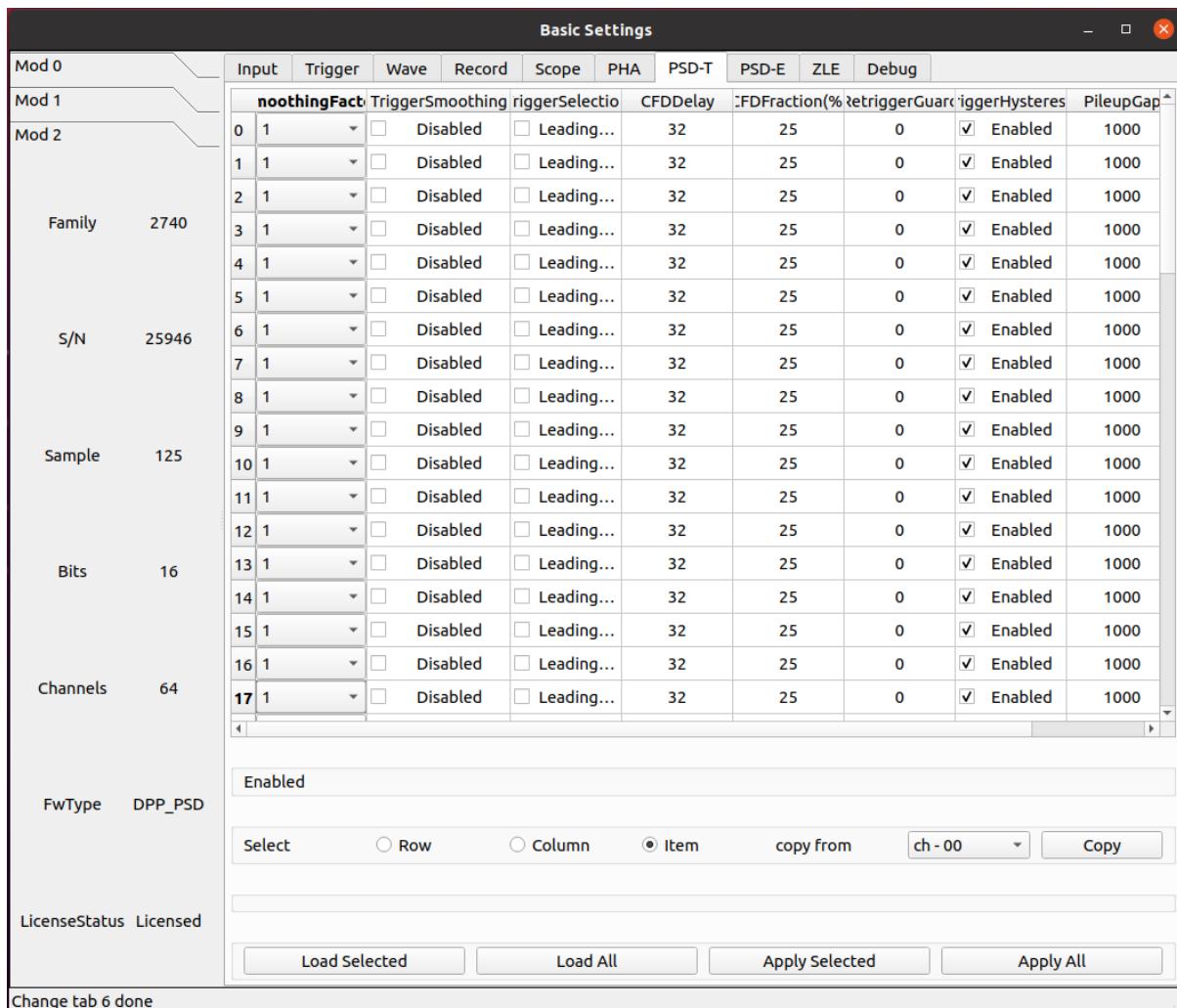
- **Always**
  - Waveforms are always saved
- **OnRequest**
  - Waveforms are saved on request

### parameter EnDataReduction

If enabled, events consisting of 2 words are compressed in a single word event.

- **True**
  - Option enabled
- **False**
  - Option disabled

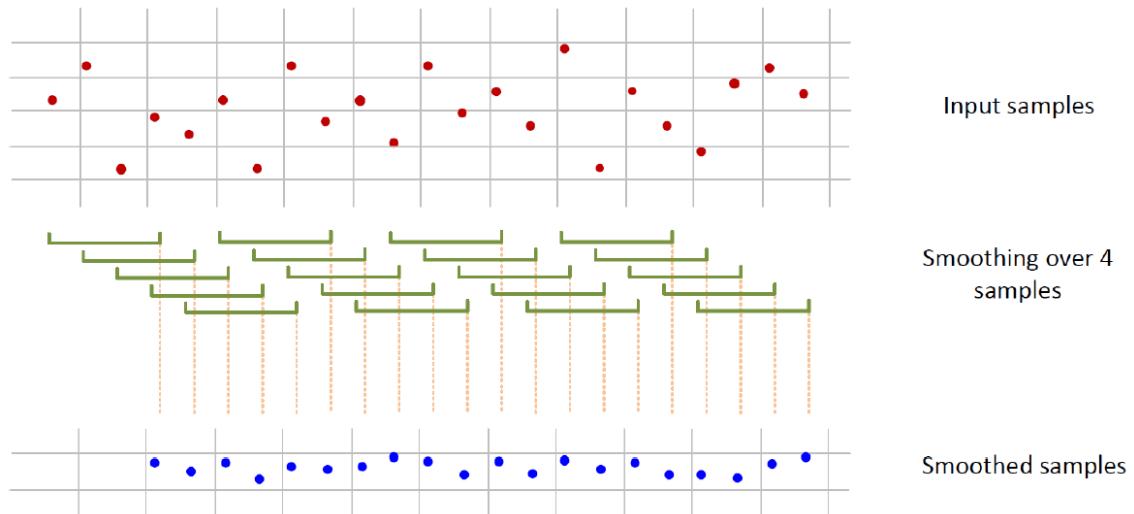
## 9.1.5 PSD-T



### parameter SmoothingFactor

The smoothing is a moving average filter, where the input samples are replaced by the mean value of the previous n samples, where n is: 2, 4, 8 and 16 samples. When enabled (see TimeFilterSmoothing), the trigger is applied on the smoothed samples, thus reducing triggering on noise. Both CFD and LED triggering modes can be used on the smoothed input. The charge integration is either performed on the input samples and/or on the smoothed samples, according the ChargeSmoothing parameter.

- 1
  - Smoothing is disabled.
- 2
  - Smoothing is done averaging 2 samples.
- 4
  - Smoothing is done averaging 4 samples.
- 8
  - Smoothing is done averaging 8 samples.
- 16
  - Smoothing is done averaging 16 samples.



### parameter TriggerSmoothing

Enable/Disable Smoothing factor for the time filter.

- **Enabled**
  - Smoothing factor is enabled for the time filter.
- **Disabled**
  - Smoothing factor is disabled for the time filter.

### parameter TriggerSelection

The DPP-PSD allows the user to select the pulses according to two methods: leading edge, where a pulse is identified when its samples crosses a programmable threshold value, or through a digital constant fraction discrimination to have a better timing information. In both cases once the event is selected, the signal is delayed by a programmable number of samples (corresponding to the “pre-trigger” value in ns) to be able to integrate the pulse before the trigger (“Pre-Gate”). The gates for charge integration are then generated and received by the charge accumulator before the signal. While the gates are active, the baseline remains frozen until the last averaged value and its value is used as charge integration reference. For the whole duration of a programmable “retrigger guard” (see TimeFilterRetriggerGuardT, TimeFilterRetriggerGuardS) value, other trigger signals are inhibited. It is recommended to set a trigger hold-off value compatible with the signal width. The baseline remains frozen for the whole trigger hold-off duration. This parameter allows to set the Leading Edge or Constant Fraction Discriminator Filter selection

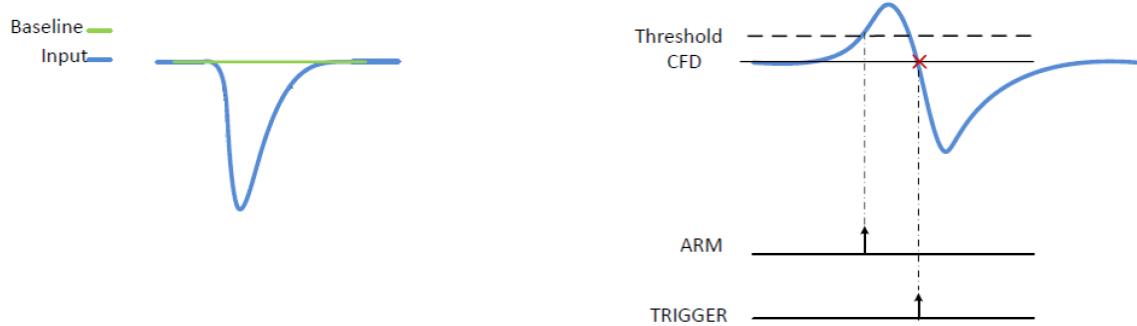
- **LeadingEdge**
  - Set the Leading Edge discriminator
- **CFD**
  - Set the Constant Fraction discriminator

### parameter CFDDelay

The x27xx digitizer running the DPP\_PSD firmware discriminates events based on a CFD signal. The digital CFD signal has been implemented in the classical way except for the input signal inversion. The input waveform is first inverted, then attenuated by a factor  $f$  equal to the desired timing fraction (see CDFraction) of full amplitude, then the signal is inverted again and delayed by a time  $d$  equal to the time it takes the pulse to rise from the constant fraction level to the pulse peak; the latest two signals are summed to produce a bipolar pulse, the CFD, and its zero crossing –corresponding to the fraction  $f$  of the input pulse –is taken as the trigger time.

The delay of the CFD signal can be defined by the user. The TriggerThreshold is then referred to the CFD itself, and the threshold crossing arms the event selection. The trigger fires at the zero crossing of the derivative signal itself.

Unit of Measure: ns



### parameter CDFraction

CFD Fraction. Unit of Measure: %

- 25
  - 25%
- 50
  - 50%
- 75
  - 75%
- 100
  - 100%

### parameter RetriggerGuard

In case of fast signal such as those coming from PMTs possible overshoots in the fast discriminator signal may occur causing a retrigger and so possible fake pile-up. This parameter allows to set a retrigger inhibit guard (in ns). 10-bit value.

Unit of Measure: ns

## parameter TriggerHysteresis

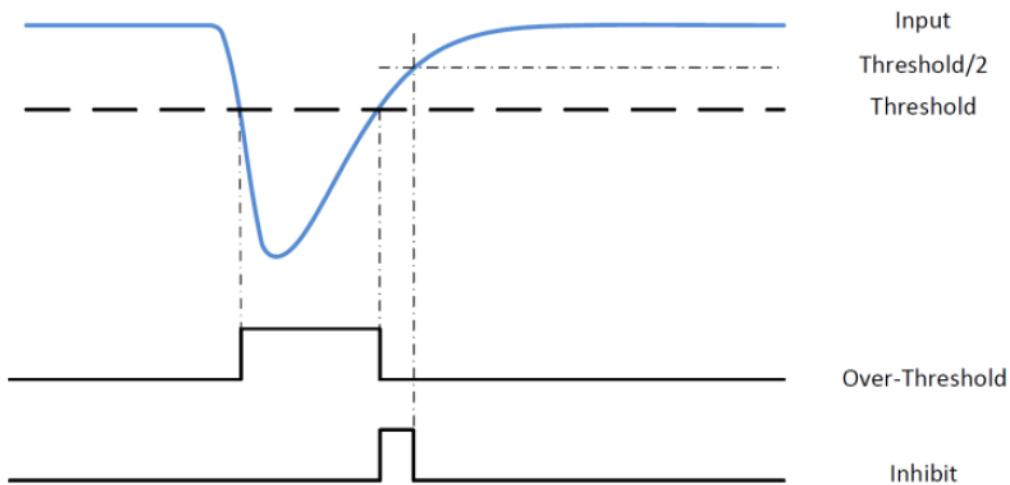
When the input signal is no more over-threshold, the trigger could fire again in the tail of the pulse, especially in case the tail contains spikes or noise. The “Trigger Hysteresis” feature inhibits any trigger until the input pulse reaches half of the threshold value itself. See for a diagram of this feature. This parameters allows to Enable/Disable Trigger hysteresis mechanism.

- **Disabled**

- Trigger hysteresis mechanism is disabled.

- **Enabled**

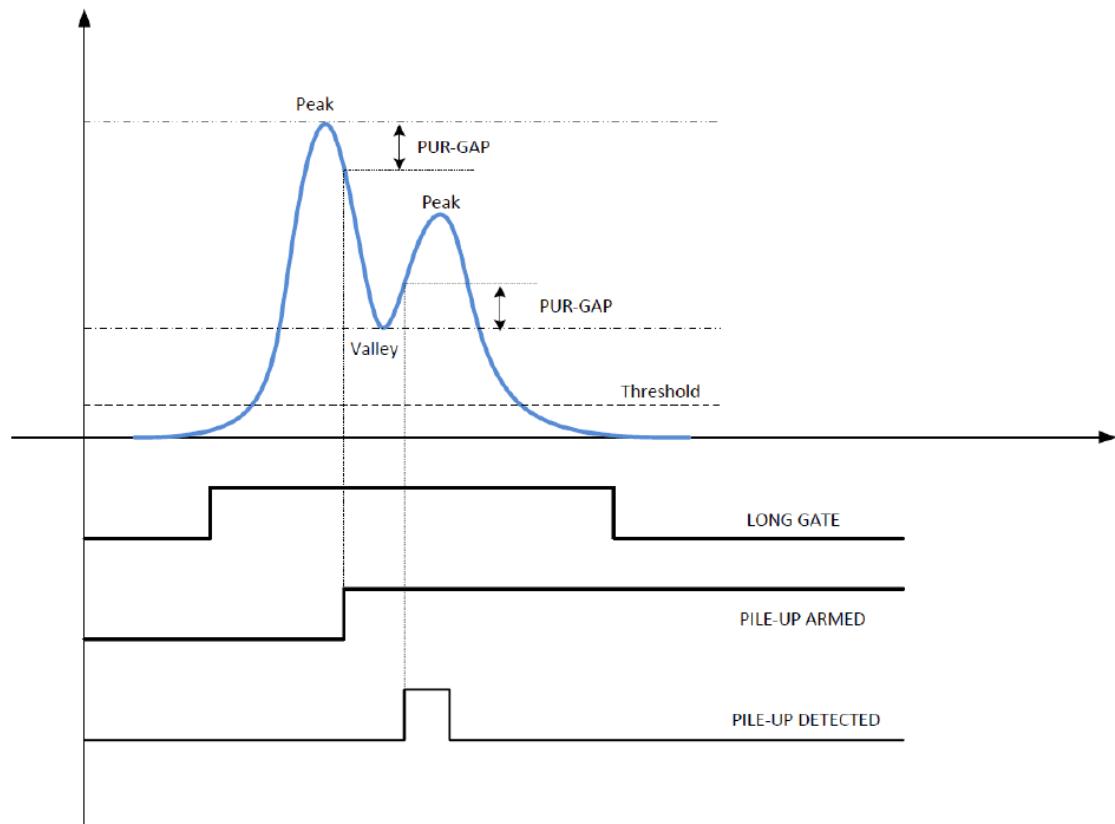
- Trigger hysteresis mechanism is enabled.



## parameter PileupGap

The DPP-PSD firmware is mainly designed to work with fast signals like those coming from scintillation detectors coupled with Photomultiplier Tubes. The relevant output signals do not show long decay tails as in the case of charge sensitive preamplifiers, and the probability of pile-up between two pulses is quite low. In particular, the case of a second pulse sitting on the exponential tail of the previous one is rather rare. However, with the PSD algorithm, it is important to separate fast and slow components of the light emitted by the scintillation detector. Typically, the fast component is a quick pulse (few tens of ns) while the slow component is a quite long tail (typically a few  $\mu$ s) having amplitude much smaller than the fast component. To get the best results in the pulse shape discrimination, it is necessary to set the “Long Gate” as long as the full duration of the slow component. Under these conditions, most likely the events in pile-up occur during the long gate and cause an error in the calculation of the charge of the slow component. For this reason, it is important to detect these cases. In the DPP-PSD firmware, two events are considered in pile-up when there is a situation of peak-valley-peak inside the same gate, where the gap between the valley and the peak is a programmable value. Referring to Figure 6, when the peak value is reached the algorithm evaluates the point corresponding to the PileupGap (PUR-GAP) value and gets ready to detect a pile-up event (PILE-UP ARMED). If there is a condition of “valley”, and the input signal overcomes the PUR-GAP threshold, then the event is tagged as pile-up. In the default configuration the firmware does not take any action and the total charge of the event is evaluated within the gate and saved into memory.

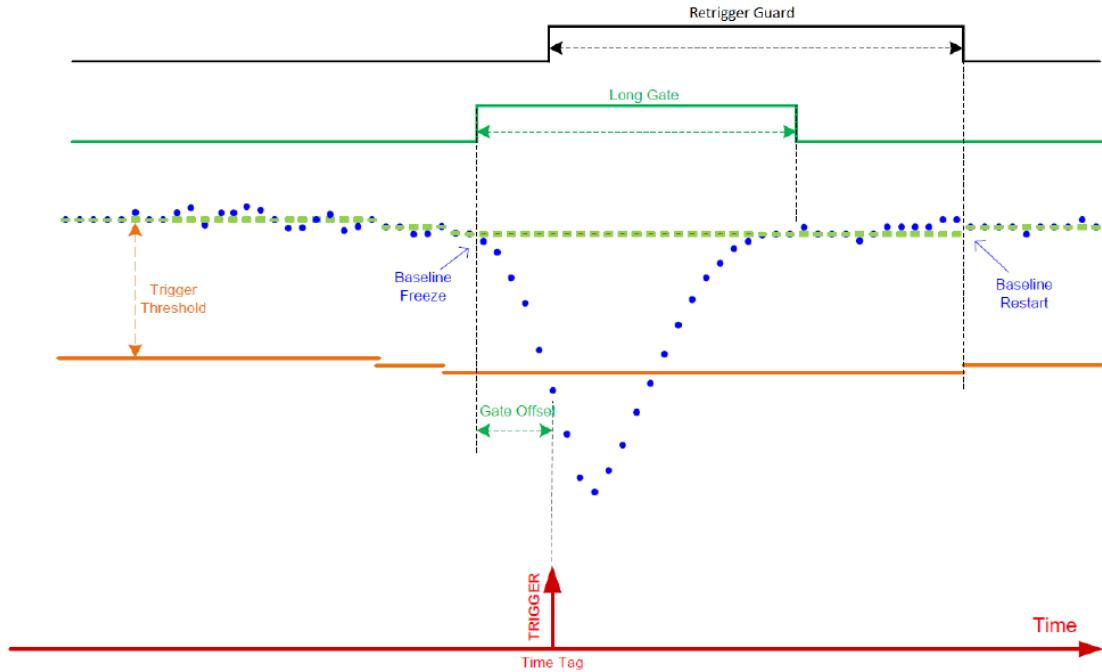
This parameter allows to set the Peak Gap to identify pile up.



## 9.1.6 PSD-E

Basic Settings												
		Input	Trigger	Wave	Record	Scope	PHA	PSD-T	PSD-E	ZLE	Debug	
Mod 0		BaselineAvg	AbsoluteBL	BLGuard	largeSmoothir	LongGate	ShortGate	OffsetGate	LongPedestal	Si		
Mod 1		0 MediumHigh	1000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabled	296	80	48	0			
Mod 2		1 MediumHigh	1000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabled	296	80	48	0			
Family	2740	2 MediumHigh	1000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabled	296	80	48	0			
		3 MediumHigh	1000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabled	296	80	48	0			
		4 MediumHigh	1000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabled	296	80	48	0			
		5 MediumHigh	1000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabled	296	80	48	0			
		6 MediumHigh	1000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabled	296	80	48	0			
		7 MediumHigh	1000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabled	296	80	48	0			
		8 MediumHigh	1000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabled	296	80	48	0			
		9 MediumHigh	1000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabled	296	80	48	0			
S/N	25946	10 MediumHigh	1000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabled	296	80	48	0			
		11 MediumHigh	1000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabled	296	80	48	0			
		12 MediumHigh	1000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabled	296	80	48	0			
		13 MediumHigh	1000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabled	296	80	48	0			
		14 MediumHigh	1000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabled	296	80	48	0			
		15 MediumHigh	1000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabled	296	80	48	0			
		16 MediumHigh	1000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabled	296	80	48	0			
		17 MediumHigh	1000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabled	296	80	48	0			
		Enabled										
FwType		Select	<input type="radio"/> Row	<input type="radio"/> Column	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Item	copy from	ch - 00		Copy			
LicenseStatus												

- **MediumHigh**
  - Baseline samples for average = 256
- **High**
  - Baseline samples for average = 1024



#### parameter AbsoluteBL

Absolute value of the ADCInput signal baseline.

Unit of Measure: ADC counts

#### parameter BLGuard

Energy Filter Baseline Evaluation Guard before the integration gate open in nanoseconds (ns).

#### parameter ChargeSmoothing

Enable/Disable Smoothing factor for the charge evaluation.

- **Enabled**
  - Smoothing factor is enabled in the charge evaluation
- **Disabled**
  - Smoothing factor is disabled in the charge evaluation

**parameter ShortGate**

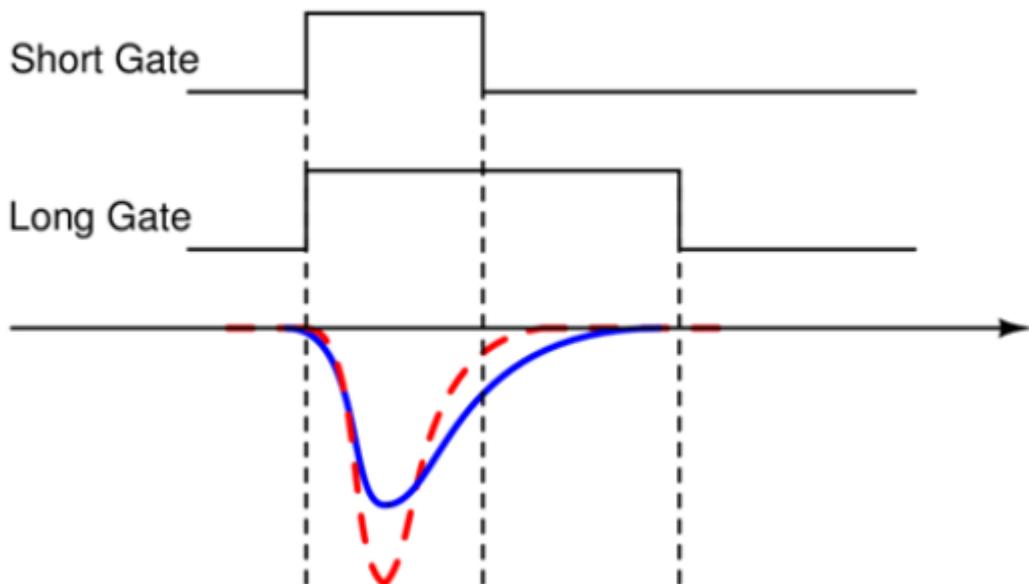
This parameter allows to set the Gate Short Length.

Unit of Measure: ns

**parameter LongGate**

The aim of the DPP-PSD firmware is to perform a charge integration of the input signal and to calculate the PSD factor performing a double gate integration of the input ( $Q_{short}$  and  $Q_{long}$ ). Figure below shows the short and long gates position for two signals of different shapes. This parameter allows to set the Gate Long Length.

Unit of Measure: ns

**parameter OffsetGate**

This parameter allows to set the Gate Offset with respect to the trigger signal.

Unit of Measure: ns

**parameter LongPedestal**

This parameter allows to set the Long Charge Integrator Pedestal. This feature is useful in case of energies close to zero.

### parameter ShortPedestal

This parameter allows to set the Long Charge Integrator Pedestal. This feature is useful in case of energies close to zero.

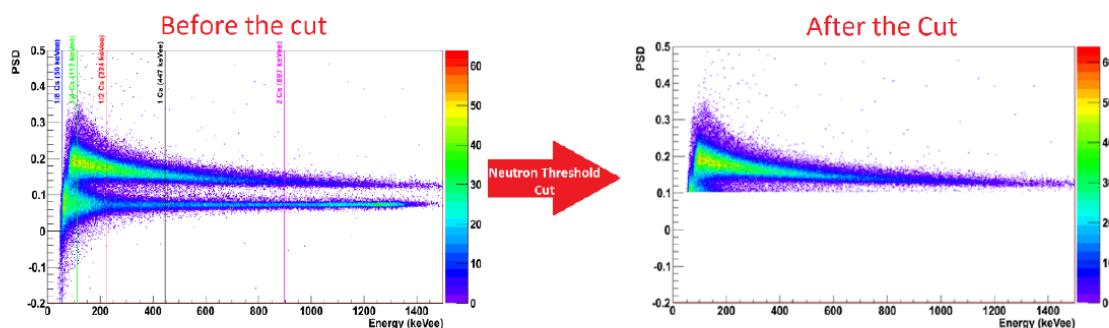
### parameter EnergyGain

This parameter allows to set the Energy Gain i.e. to rescale the signal charge.

- **x1**
  - Charge value is multiplied x1.
- **x4**
  - Charge value is multiplied x4.
- **x16**
  - Charge value is multiplied x16.
- **x64**
  - Charge value is multiplied x64.
- **x256**
  - Charge value is multiplied x256.

### parameter NeutronThr

This parameter allows to set the Neutron Energy Threshold for Neutron Discriminator. The FW compare the difference “Energy Long” – “Energy Short” (i.e. the difference between the charge integrated in the Long gate and in the Short gate) with the threshold set by this parameter to decide whether the event has to be rejected. Referring to the example of neutron/gamma discrimination shown in the figure below, the cut on PSD allows the user to reject most of the gamma events, thus recording only neutrons and the small amount of gamma overlapping with the neutrons.



### parameter EventReject

Enable Neutron Rejection for Events. See NeutronThreshold parameter

- **Disabled**

- Neutron rejection for events is disabled.

- **Enabled**

- Neutron rejection for events is enabled.

### parameter WaveReject

Enable Neutron Rejection for Waves. See NeutronThreshold parameter

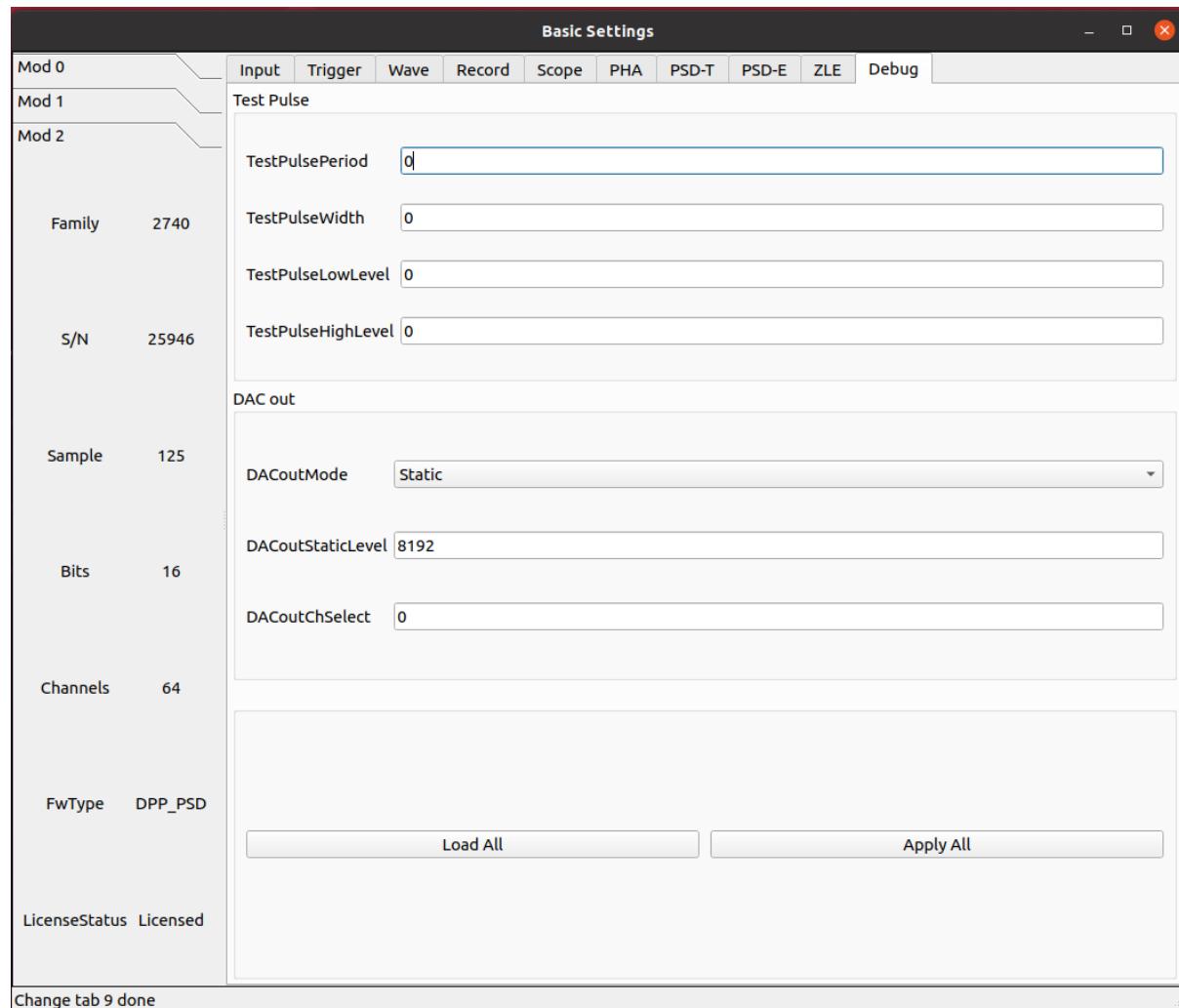
- **Disabled**

- Neutron rejection for waves is disabled.

- **Enabled**

- Neutron rejection for waves is enabled.

## 9.1.7 Debug



### parameter TestPulsePeriod

The Test Pulse is a programmable square wave that can be used as an internal periodic trigger (mainly for test purposes) or to generate a logic test pulse (TTL or NIM) on the TRGOUT and GPIO outputs. This parameter sets the period of the Test Pulse.

Unit of Measure: ns

### parameter TestPulseWidth

Width of the Test Pulse (time that the signal stays high = 1).

Unit of Measure: ns

### parameter TestPulseLowLevel

Low level of the Test Pulse expressed in ADC counts

Unit of Measure: ADC counts

### parameter TestPulseHighLevel

High level of the Test Pulse expressed in ADC counts

Unit of Measure: ADC counts

### parameter DACoutMode

Selects the signal type to be sent in output on the front panel DAC connector.

- **Static**
  - DAC output stays at a fixed level, given by the DACoutStaticLevel parameter
- **Ramp**
  - The DAC output is driven by a 14-bit counter
- **Sin5MHz**
  - The DAC output is a sine wave at 5 MHz with fixed amplitude
- **Square**
  - Square wave with period and width set by TestPulsePeriod and TestPulseWidth and amplitude between TestPulseLowLevel and TestPulseHighLevel.
- **IPE**
  - Not implemented
- **ChInput**
  - The DAC reproduces the input signal received by one input channel, selected by the DACoutChSelect parameter
- **MemOccupancy**
  - Level of the memory occupancy (not yet implemented)
- **ChSum**
  - The DAC reproduces the “analog” sum of all the digitizer inputs (not yet implemented)
- **OverThrSum**

- The DAC output is proportional to the number of channels that are currently above the threshold

#### **parameter DACoutStaticLevel**

When DACoutMode = Static, this parameter sets the 14-bit level of the DAC static output.

#### **parameter DACoutChSelect**

When DACoutMode = ChInput, the DAC reproduces the input signal of the channel selected by this parameter.

#### **parameter IPEAmplitude**

The new digitizers are equipped with an Internal Pulse Emulator capable of generating exponential pulses. This parameter determines the amplitude of the pulse.

Unit of Measure: ADC counts

#### **parameter IPBaseline**

Sets the offset of the exponential pulses generated by the Internal Pulse Emulator.

Unit of Measure: ADC counts

#### **parameter IPDecayTime**

Sets the decay time of the exponential pulses generated by the Internal Pulse Emulator.

Unit of Measure: ns

#### **parameter IPERate**

Sets the rate of the exponential pulses generated by the Internal Pulse Emulator.

Unit of Measure: Hz

#### **parameter IPETimeMode**

Selectes the time distribution of the Internal Pulse Emulator.

- **ConstantRate**

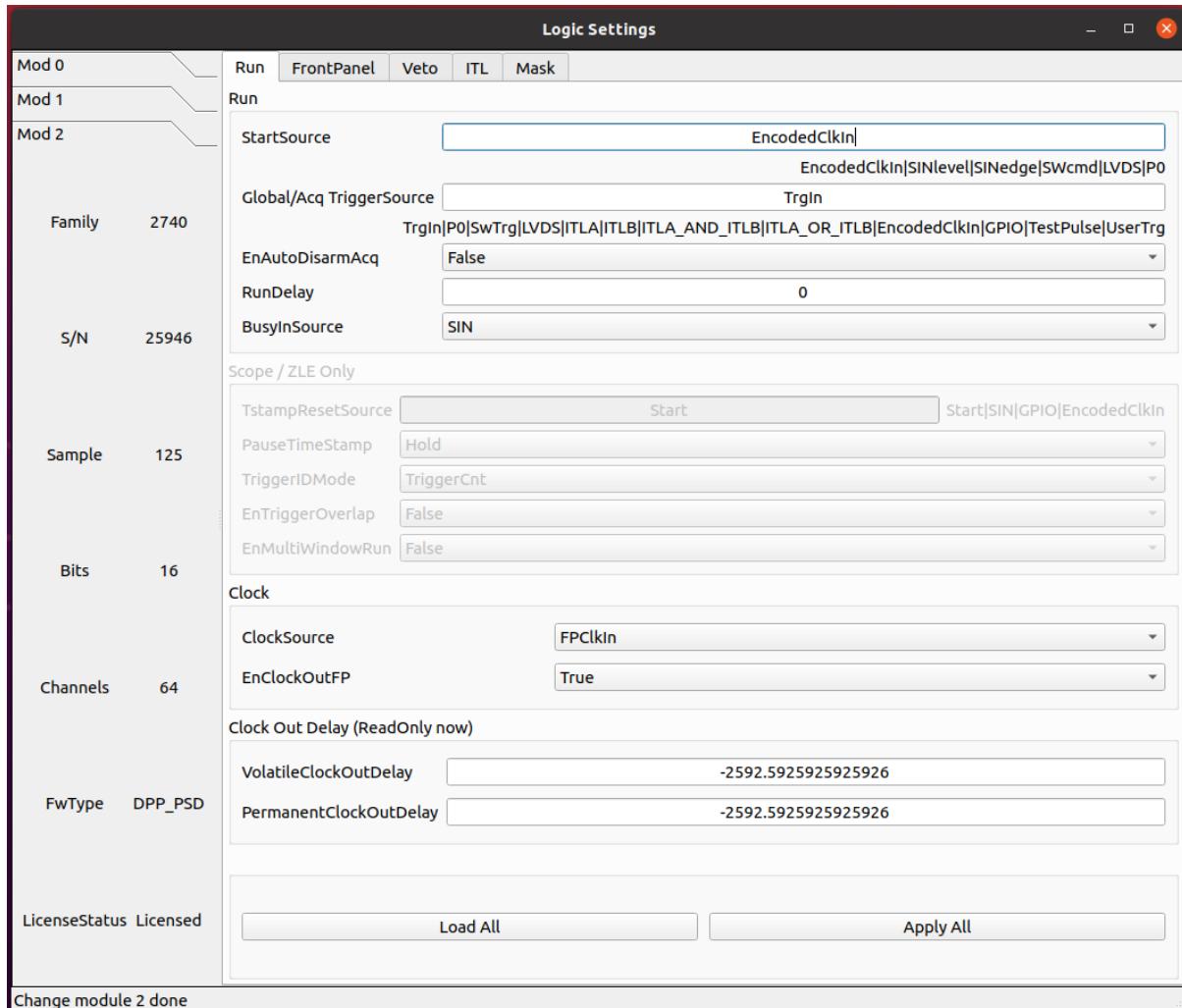
- Pulse shapes are constant over time. It is possible to set the frequency using the IPERate parameter

- **Poissonian**

- The pulse rate follows a Poisson distribution. The average frequency value can be configured using the IPERate parameter

## 9.2 Logic parameter

### 9.2.1 Run



#### parameter StartSource

Defines the source for the start of run. Multiple options are allowed, separated by “|” .

- **EncodedClkIn**

- Start from CLK-IN/SYNC connector on the front panel. This is a 4-pin connector (LVDS signals) used to propagate the reference clock (typ. 62.5 MHz) and a Sync signal. The rising edge of the Sync starts the acquisition, that lasts until the Sync returns low (falling edge).

- **SINlevel**

- Start from SIN (1=run, 0=stop)

- **SINedge**

- Start from SIN (rising edge = run; stop from SW)

- **SWcmd**

- Start from SW

- **LVDS**

- Start from LVDS
- **P0**
  - Start from P0 (backplane)

### **parameter GlobalTriggerSource**

Defines the source for the Acquisition Trigger, which is the signal that opens the acquisition window and saves the waveforms in the memory buffers. Multiple options are allowed, separated by “|” .

- **TrgIn**
  - Front Panel TRGIN
- **P0**
  - Trigger from P0 (backplane)
- **SwTrg**
  - Software trigger
- **LVDS**
  - LVDS trgin
- **ITLA**
  - Internal Trigger Logic A: combination of channel self-triggers
- **ITLB**
  - Internal Trigger Logic B: combination of channel self-triggers
- **ITLA\_AND\_ITLB**
  - Second level Trigger logic making the AND of ITL A and B
- **ITLA\_OR\_ITLB**
  - Second level Trigger logic making the OR of ITL A and B
- **EncodedClkIn**
  - Not implemented (encoded CLK-IN trigger)
- **GPIO**
  - Front Panel GPIO
- **TestPulse**
  - Internal Test Pulse
- **UserTrg**
  - User custom trigger source

### parameter EnAutoDisarmAcq

When enabled, the Auto Disarm option disarms the acquisition at the stop of run. When the start of run is controlled by an external signal, this option prevents the digitizer to restart without the intervention of the software.

- **True**
  - The acquisition is automatically disarmed after the stop. It is therefore necessary to rearm the digitizer (with the relevant command sent by the software) before starting a new run.
- **False**
  - The acquisition is not disarmed after the stop. Multiple transition of the start signal will produce multiple runs.

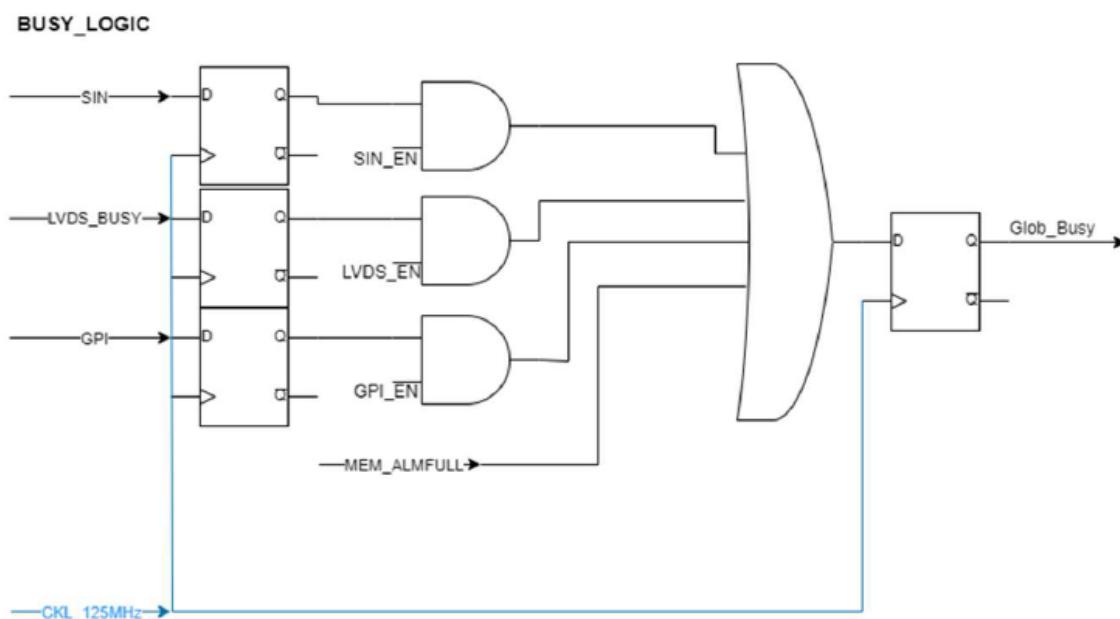
### parameter RunDelay

When the start of run is controlled by a RUN signal that is propagated in daisy chain between the boards (for instance through the ClkIn- ClkOut or SIN-GPIO sync chain), it is necessary to compensate for the propagation delay and let the boards start exactly at the same time. The RunDelay parameter allows the start of the acquisition to be delayed by a given number of clock cycles with respect to the rising edge of the RUN signal. Assuming that the propagation delay is 2 cycles, the RunDelay setting will be 0 for the last board in the chain, 2 for the previous one, and so on up 2x(NB-1) for the first one.

Unit of Measure: ns

### parameter BusyInSource

In a multi-board system, it might be necessary to prevent one board to accept a new trigger while another board is full and thus unable to accept the same trigger. For this reason, each board can generate a Busy signal to notify that it is unable to get a new trigger. If the busy/veto mechanism has some latency, it is advisable to generate the busy slightly before the digitizer become full. For this purpose, it is possible to assert the busy output when the acquisition memory reaches a certain level of occupancy (internally managed). The OR of the busy signals is typically used to stop the global trigger. It is possible to get the individual busy signals from each board and make an external OR logic or connect the boards with cables to propagate the Busy along the chain. Each board makes an OR between its internal busy and the busy input signal coming from the previous board, thus having a global Busy at the end of the line. This parameter defines the source of the Busy Input (schematized in the figure below)



- **Disabled**
  - The Busy is given by the Internal Busy only (Memory full or almost full)
- **SIN**
  - Busy input from SIN on front panel
- **GPIO**
  - Busy input coming from GPIO on front panel, used as a simple input. It is also possible to use GPIO as a wired OR (bidirectional). In this mode, the Busy line goes high as soon as one board drives it high. All the boards can read the Busy line and use it as a veto for the trigger
- **LVDS**
  - LVDS trgin

### **parameter ClockSource**

This is the source of the system clock. Multiple options are not allowed

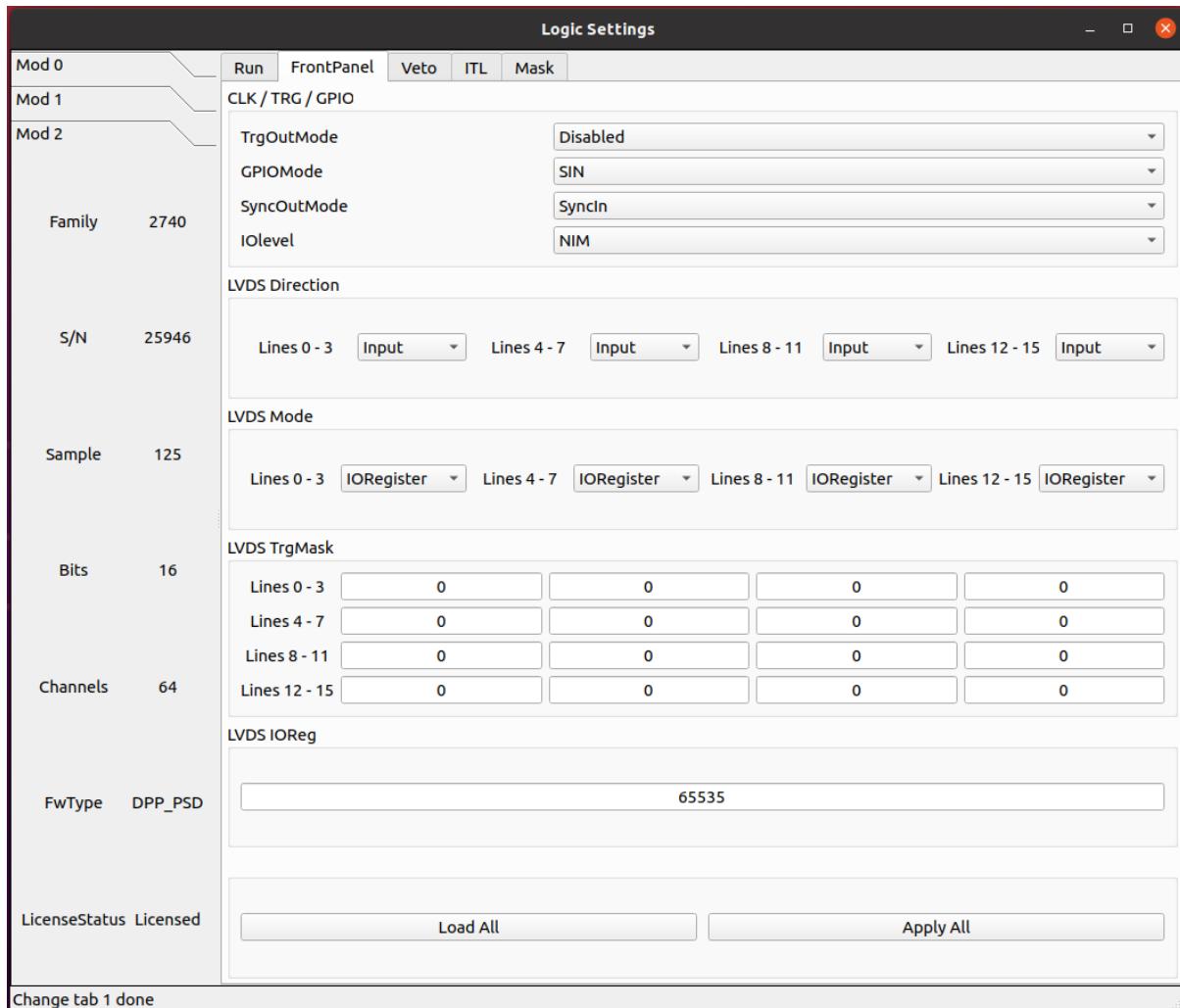
- **Internal**
  - Local oscillator, 62.5 MHz
- **FPClkIn**
  - Front Panel Clock input

### **parameter EnClockOutFP**

Enables clock output on Front Panel for the daisy chain propagation of the clock between multiple boards.

- **True**
  - Enabled
- **False**
  - Disabled

## 9.2.2 FrontPanel



### parameter TrgOutMode

Selects the signal that is routed to the TRGOOUT output. Multiple options are not allowed.

- **Disabled**
  - TRGOOUT output disabled
- **TrgIn**
  - Propagation of Front Panel TRGIN (TRGOOUT is a replica, with some delay, of the TRGIN signal)
- **P0**
  - Propagation of P0 trigger
- **SwTrg**
  - Software trigger
- **LVDS**
  - LVDS trgin
- **ITLA**
  - Internal Trigger Logic A: combination of channel self-triggers

- **ITLB**
  - Internal Trigger Logic B: combination of channel self-triggers
- **ITLA\_AND\_ITLB**
  - Second level Trigger logic making the AND of ITL A and B
- **ITLA\_OR\_ITLB**
  - Second level Trigger logic making the OR of ITL A and B
- **EncodedClkIn**
  - Not implemented (propagation of the Encoded CLK-IN trigger)
- **Run**
  - Propagation of the RUN signal (acquisition start/stop), before applying the delay given by the Run-Delay parameter
- **RefClk**
  - Monitor of the 62.5 MHz clock (used for phase alignment)
- **TestPulse**
  - Internal Test Pulse
- **Busy**
  - Busy of the board
- **UserTrgout**
  - Trgout coming from the User Logic (open FPGA)
- **Fixed0**
  - 0 level signal
- **Fixed1**
  - 1 level signal
- **SyncIn**
  - SyncIn signal
- **SIN**
  - SIN connector signal
- **GPIO**
  - GPIO connector signal
- **LBinClk**
  - Internal Logic B clock signal
- **AcceptTrg**
  - Accepted triggers signal
- **TrgClk**
  - Trigger clock signal

**parameter GPIOMode**

Selects the signal that is routed to the GPIO, when this is used as output. Multiple options are not allowed. The GPIO on the front panel is a bidirectional signal that can be used in three different ways:

As independent board output (each board drives its own GPIO)

As a shared input for the boards: the signal is driven high (= 1) or low (= 0) by an external source and connected in “short circuit” among multiple boards using “T” connectors at the inputs. The GPIO is not internally terminated, thus it is necessary to put a 50 Ohm terminator at the end of the line (last “T” of the chain)

As a shared bidirectional line, making a “wired OR”. One or more boards can simultaneously drive the signal high (= 1). If no board drives the GPIO, it remains low (= 0). All boards can read back the signal. It is necessary to put a 50 Ohm terminator at both ends of the line (first and last “T” of the chain). This mode can be used to generate, for instance, the global Busy and Veto logic for multiple boards.

- **Disabled**

- GPIO disabled

- **TrgIn**

- Propagation of Front Panel TRGIN (GPIO is a replica, with some delay, of the TRGIN signal)

- **P0**

- Propagation of P0 trigger

- **SIN**

- Propagation of SIN

- **LVDS**

- LVDS trgin

- **ITLA**

- Internal Trigger Logic A: combination of channel self-triggers

- **ITLB**

- Internal Trigger Logic B: combination of channel self-triggers

- **ITLA\_AND\_ITLB**

- Second level Trigger logic making the AND of ITL A and B

- **ITLA\_OR\_ITLB**

- Second level Trigger logic making the OR of ITL A and B

- **EncodedClkIn**

- Not implemented (propagation of the Encoded CLK-IN trigger)

- **SwTrg**

- Software trigger

- **Run**

- Propagation of RUN

- **RefClk**

- Monitor of the 62.5 MHz clock (used for phase alignment)

- **TestPulse**

- Internal Test Pulse

- **Busy**
  - Busy of the board
- **UserGPO**
  - GPO coming from the User Logic (open FPGA)
- **Fixed0**
  - 0 level signal
- **Fixed1**
  - 1 level signal

### **parameter SyncOutMode**

In a multi-board system, it can be useful to propagate a synchronous signal together with the clock (to synchronize the start of the run, for example) on CLK OUT front panel connector. This parameter defines which signal must be sent out. Multiple options are not allowed.

- **Disabled**
  - SyncoutMode is disabled
- **SyncIn**
  - SyncIn signal (if provided with clkIn on CLK IN connector)
- **TestPulse**
  - Internal Test Pulse
- **IntClk**
  - Internal 62.5 MHz clock (for test purposes)
- **Run**
  - Propagation of RUN signal
- **User**
  - User customSyncoutMode

### **parameter IOlevel**

Sets the electrical logic level of the LEMO I/Os (TRGIN, SIN, TRGOUT, GPIO).

Note that TRGIN and SIN are internally terminated to 50 Ohm, while GPIO and TRGOUT require the termination to 50 Ohms at the receiver

- **NIM**
  - NIM logic (0 = 0V, 1 = -0.8V, that is -16mA)
- **TTL**
  - Low Voltage TTL logic (0 = 0V, 1 = 3.3V)

### parameter LVDSDirection

Assigns the direction to a quartet of LVDS I/Os.

- **Input**

- The LVDS lines of the relevant quartet are used as input. The relevant LED on the front panel is OFF.

- **Output**

- The LVDS lines of the relevant quartet are used as output. The relevant LED on the front panel lights-up.

### parameter LVDSMode

The digitizer is equipped with 16 LVDS I/Os that can be programmed to be inputs or outputs by groups of 4 (quartets), depending on the LVDSDirection parameter. Once the direction has been selected, it is possible to select the functionality of the LVDS lines, individually for each quartet.

- **SelfTriggers**

- This option is available only when the LVDS are set as outputs. Each LVDS line can be assigned to a combination of the 64 self-triggers, implemented as a masked OR, where the mask is set by the LVDSTrgMask parameter(16 independent masks, one per LVDS line)

- **Sync**

- Whatever is the direction of the quartet, the 4 lines are rigidly assigned to specific acquisition signals:  
0 = Run 1 = Trigger 2 = Busy 3= Veto It is possible to implement a daisy chain distribution of these signals using one quartet as input and another one as output

- **IORegister**

- The LVDS lines of the quartet are statically controlled by the LVDSIORReg parameter. Use the SetValue function to set the relevant LVDS lines when programmed as output. Use GetValue to read the status of the LVDS lines when programmed as inputs.

- **User**

- User custom.

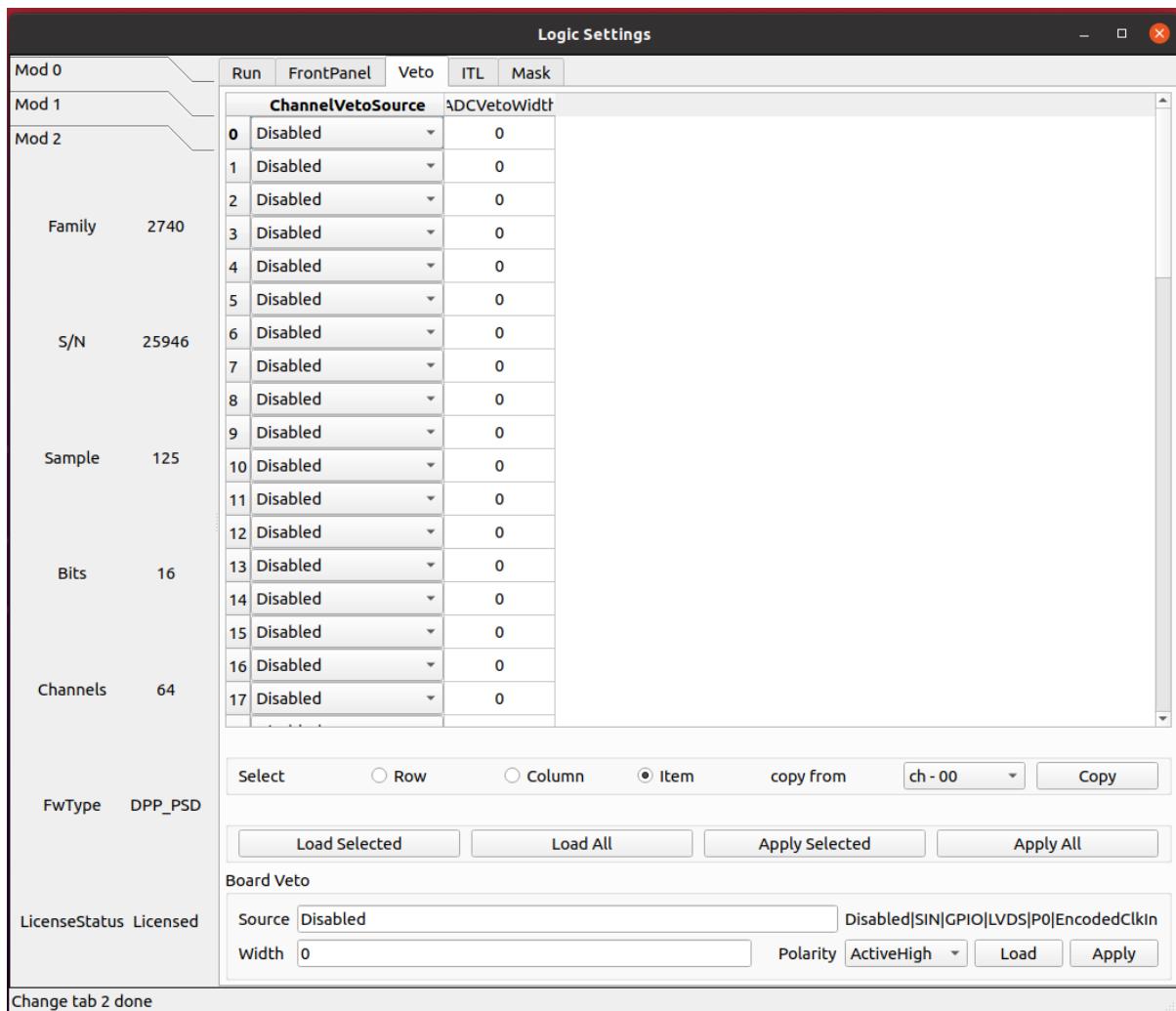
### parameter LVDSTrgMask

Each LVDS line can be assigned to a combination of the 64 self-triggers, implemented as a masked OR, where the mask is set by this parameter. There are 16 independent masks, one per LVDS line. Note that the trigger mask assignment does not imply the LVDS direction and mode settings. It is therefore necessary to set the Direction = Output and Mode = SelfTriggers to use the Self-Trigger propagation to the LVDS I/Os.

### parameter LVDSIORReg

Set the status of the LVDS I/O for the quartets when they are programmed to be output and Mode = IORegister. This parameter reads out the status of the quartets in the case the LVDS I/O are programmed as inputs (possibly externally driven).

### 9.2.3 Veto



#### parameter ChannelVetoSource

Allows to set the veto for each channel; it can be external (which means one of the veto options in the previous table), or it can be on a channel base.

- **Disabled**
  - Any channel veto source is disabled
- **BoardVeto**
  - Enables board veto
- ADCOverSaturation: Enables veto due to ADC oversaturation
- ADCUnderSaturation: Enables veto due to ADC undersaturation

**parameter ADCVetoWidth**

It is the width of the ADC veto (undersaturation and oversaturation width) expressed in ns.

Unit of Measure: ns

**parameter VetoSource**

Defines the source for the Veto, which is the signal that inhibits the acquisition trigger. Multiple options are allowed, separated by “|”. The VETO signal can be either active high or low, depending on the VetoPolarity parameter. When active low, it acts as a GATE for the trigger. It is possible to stretch the duration of the VETO by means of the parameter VetoWidth.

- **Disabled**
  - VETO is always OFF
- **SIN**
  - SIN on the front panel
- **GPIO**
  - GPIO on the front panel (used as input)
- **LVDS**
  - LVDS trgin
- **P0**
  - P0 (signal from the backplane)
- **EncodedClkIn**
  - Not implemented (encoded CLK-IN veto)

**parameter VetoWidth**

Whatever is the source of the VETO signal, it is possible to stretch the duration of the veto up to a given time by means of a re-triggerable monostable. When 0, the monostable is disabled and the veto lasts as long as the selected source is active.

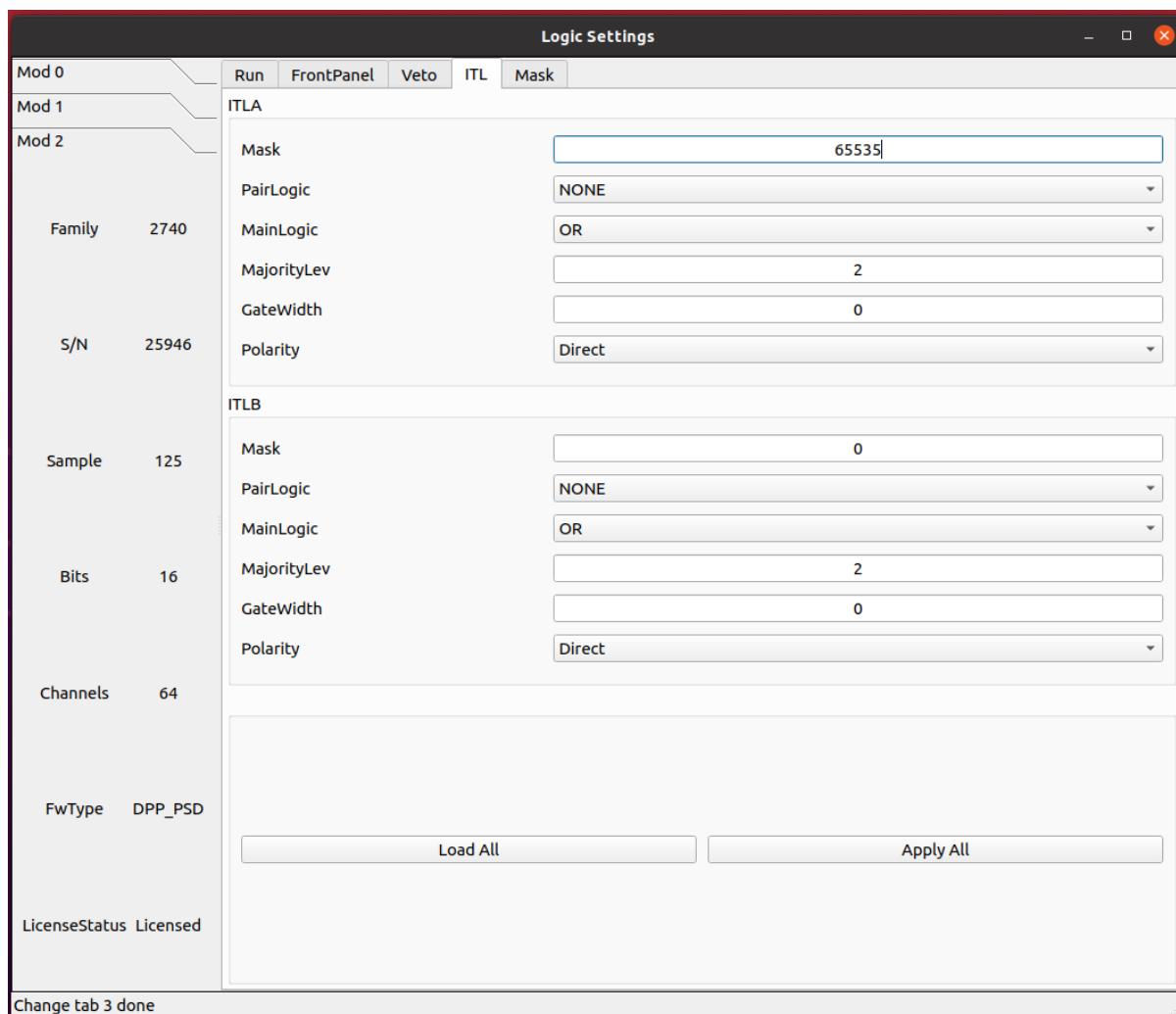
Unit of Measure: ns

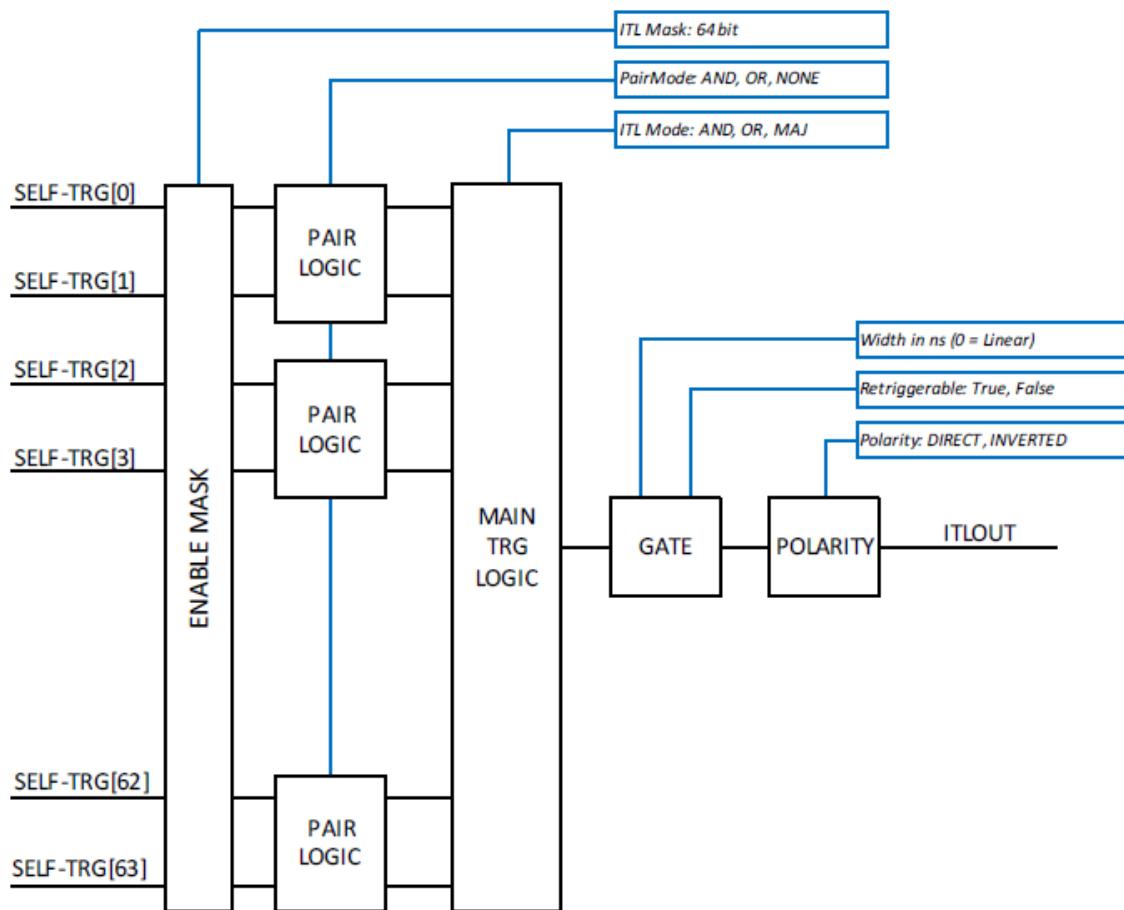
**parameter VetoPolarity**

Defines the polarity of the Veto

- **ActiveHigh**
  - Veto is active high. The signal acts as an “Inhibit” for the trigger
- **ActiveLow**
  - Veto is active low. The signal acts as a “Gate” the trigger

## 9.2.4 ITL





#### parameter ITLA/BMask

Enable Mask at the input of the ITLA/B.

#### parameter ITLA/BPairLogic

Pairs of channels can be combined with an OR or AND before feeding in the Main trigger Logic. This is typically used in the readout of tubes or scintillator bars, where the two ends are read in coincidence, for instance in position sensitive detectors (the coincidence window will be set by the SelfTriggerWidth parameter). When the AND/OR logic is applied, the two outputs of the Pair Logic blocks are identical.

Note that they are counted twice in the following Majority logic. If the Pair Logic is disabled ("NONE" option), the block is transparent, and the two outputs are just a replica of the inputs.

- **OR**
  - Both Pair Logic Outputs = OR of two consecutive self-triggers
- **AND**
  - Both Pair Logic Outputs = AND of two consecutive self-triggers
- **NONE**
  - Outputs = Inputs

## parameter ITLA/BMainLogic

Each channel of the digitizer feature a digital bipolar triangular filter discriminator with programmable rise time and threshold able to self-trigger on the input pulses and generate a self-trigger signal. In DPP Mode, the channels acquire independently, so the channel self-trigger is used locally to acquire a waveform. The trigger threshold is then referred to the bipolar triangular filter, and the threshold crossing arms the event selection. The trigger fires at the zero crossing of the time filter signal. The user can see the derivative trace on the signal inspector. It is also possible to combine all the self-triggers of the board, according to a specific trigger logic. There are two independent logic blocks, ITLA and ITLB. Their output can be used separately to feed, for instance, AcqTrigger and TrgOut, or combined in a second level trigger logic to implement more complex trigger schemes. Therefore, the ITLs can either generate the local acquisition trigger, common to all the channels, for the acquisition of the waveform, or propagate the signal outside, through the TRGOUT, thus making it possible to combine triggers of multiple boards in an external trigger logic, that eventually feeds back the TRGIN of the digitizers. Each ITL is made of an input enable mask (64 bits, one per channel), an optional pairing logic that combines the self triggers of two consecutive channels (e.g. paired coincidence) and the main trigger logic that combines the 64 selftriggers with an OR, AND or Majority logic. The output can be linear (no stretching) or reshaped by a programmable gate generator, either re-triggerable or not and finally programmed for polarity (direct or inverted).

- **OR**
  - ITLOUT = masked OR of channel self-triggers
- **AND**
  - ITLOUT = masked AND of channel self-triggers
- **Majority**
  - ITLOUT = masked Majority of channel self-triggers

## parameter ITLA/BMajorityLev

Defines the majority level of the Main Logic of the ITL A/B block. The majority output is calculated at every clock cycle, and it becomes TRUE when  $Nch \geq MajLev$ , where Nch is the number of self-triggers active in that clock cycle and MajLev is the programmed majority level.

Note that when the Pair Logic is used to combine the self triggers two by two (AND/OR), each pair produces two identical signals that will be counted twice in the majority level.

## parameter ITLA/BGateWidth

Width of the gate generator at the output of the ITLA/B block.

Unit of Measure: ns

## parameter ITLA/BPolarity

Polarity of the gate generator output.

- **Direct**
  - Direct polarity
- **Inverted**
  - Inverted polarity

### parameter ITLA/BEnRetrigger

Set the ITLA/B to be retriggerable.

- **True**
  - The ITLA/B is retriggerable
- **False**
  - The ITLA/B is not retriggerable

### 9.2.5 mask

		Logic Settings				
		Run	FrontPanel	Veto	ITL	Mask
Mod 0						
Mod 1						
Mod 2						
Family	2740	ITLConnect	ChannelsTriggerMask	CoincidenceMask	AnTCoincidenceMask	CoincidenceLength
		0 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		1 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		2 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		3 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		4 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		5 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		6 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
S/N	25946	ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		7 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		8 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		9 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		10 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		11 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		12 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		13 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
Sample	125	ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		14 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		15 ITLA	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		16 Disabled	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
		17 Disabled	0	Disabled	Disabled	0
Bits	16	Enabled				
		Select	<input type="radio"/> Row	<input type="radio"/> Column	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Item	copy from ch - 00
						Copy
Channels	64					
FwType	DPP_PSD					
LicenseStatus	Licensed					
		Load Selected	Load All	Apply Selected	Apply All	

### parameter ITLConnect

Alternative to ITLAMask, ITLBMask. Determines if the channel partecipate in ITLA or ITLB

- **Disabled**
  - The channel is disabled
- **ITLA**
  - The channel participates in ITLA logic block
- **ITLB**

- The channel participates in ITLB logic block

### **parameter ChannelsTriggerMask**

Allows to set the mask over 64 bits to generate a channel trigger. It can be used to trigger a channel using a trigger coming from another channel. It also allows to set the mask over 64 bits to enable the channel to participate in the coincidence logic defined in CoincidenceMask and AntiCoincidenceMask (option Channel64Trg). 64-bit enable mask, each bit representing a channel.

### **parameter CoincidenceMask**

Allows to set the coincidence mask that generates a trigger on the specified channel.

- **Disabled**
  - All the coincidence sources are disabled
- **Ch64Trigger**
  - One of the 64 channels can generate a coincidence signal
- **TRGIN**
  - TRGIN can generate a coincidence signal
- **GlobalTriggerSource**
  - Acquisition Trigger can generate a coincidence signal
- **ITLA**
  - ITLA can generate a coincidence signal
- **ITLB**
  - ITLB can generate a coincidence signal

### **parameter AntiCoincidenceMask**

Allows to set the anticoincidence mask that generates a trigger on the specified channel.

- **Disabled**
  - All the coincidence sources are disabled
- **Ch64Trigger**
  - One of the 64 channels can generate a coincidence signal
- **TRGIN**
  - TRGIN can generate a coincidence signal
- **GlobalTriggerSource**
  - Acquisition Trigger can generate a coincidence signal
- **ITLA**
  - ITLA can generate a coincidence signal
- **ITLB**
  - ITLB can generate a coincidence signal

**parameter CoincidenceLength**

Coincidence window length in nanoseconds (ns). 16-bit value.

Unit of Measure: ns

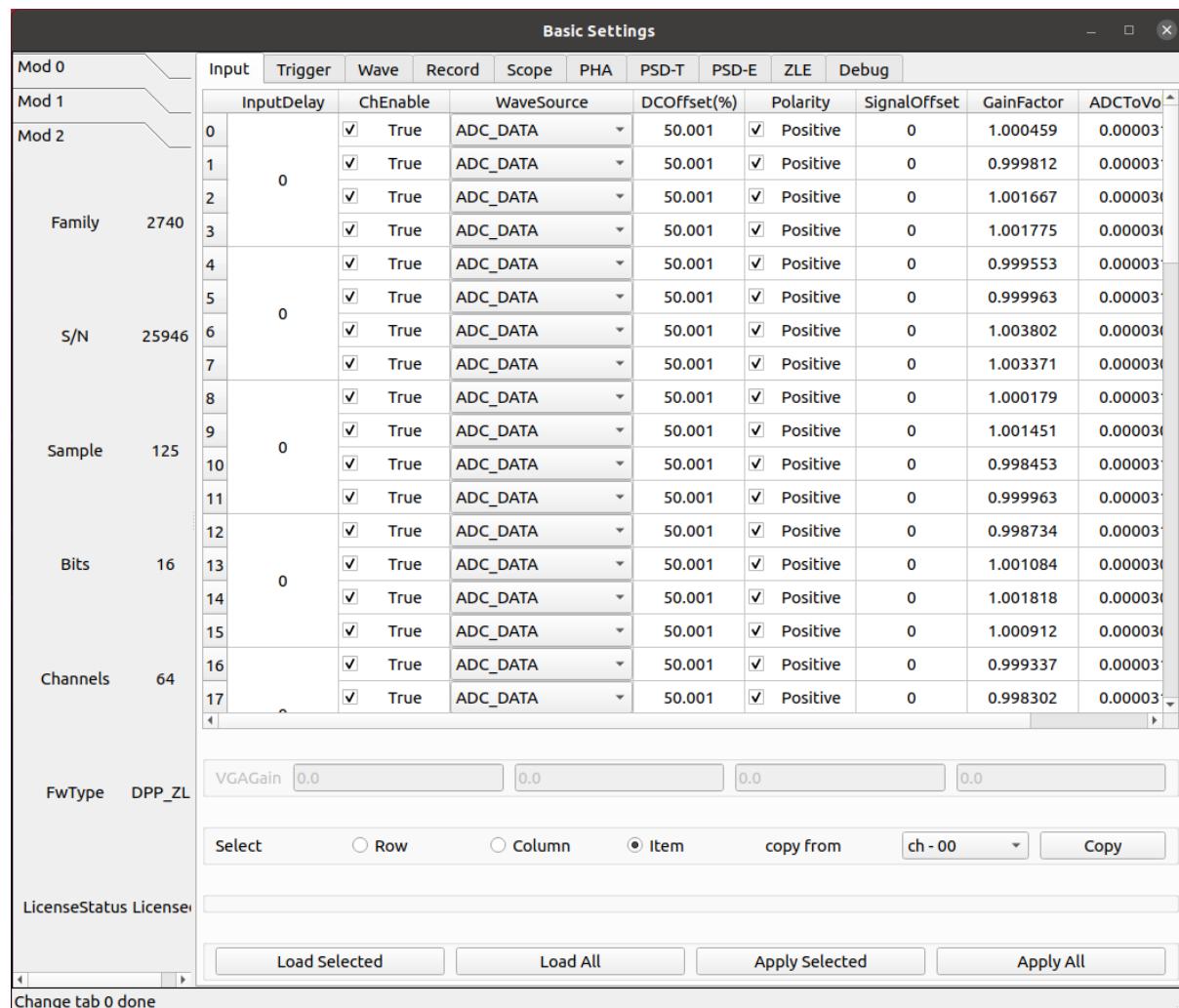


# CHAPTER 10

ZLE firmware

## 10.1 Basic

### 10.1.1 Input



Change tab 0 done

**parameter ChGain**

Unique to x2730.

Sets the gain of the Variable Gain Amplifiers (VGA). Unit of Measure: dB

**parameter InputDelay**

Set input delay. The value is set at groups of 4 channels for x2745/x2740.

Unit: sample

**parameter ChEnable**

Enable the channels for the acquisition, according to the Index. When the channel is disabled, it does not give any data and its self-trigger is off.

- True: The channel is enabled for the acquisition
- False: The channel is disabled for the acquisition

**parameter WaveSource**

In normal mode, the acquired waveform represents a sequence of ADC samples, resulting from the A/D conversion of the analog input. For test purposes, it is possible to replace the ADC data with internal data generators.

- **ADC\_DATA**
  - Data from the ADC (normal operating mode)
- **ADC\_TEST\_TOGGLE**
  - Toggle between 0x5555 and 0xAAAA (test mode)
- **ADC\_TEST\_RAMP**
  - 16-bit ramp pattern (test mode)
- **ADC\_TEST\_SIN**
  - 8-point sine wave test pattern
- **ADC\_TEST\_PRBS**
  - 16-bit PRBS generated by a 23-bit PRBS pattern generator (test mode)
- **Ramp**
  - Data from a ramp generator. It is actually a 16-bit field, where the 6 most significant bits identify the channel and the 10 less significant bits are the samples of a ramp from 0x000 up to 0x3FF (i.e. 0 to 1023). It is so a 10-bit ramp with offset given by “channel\*1024”. For channel 0, it is a counter from 0 to 1023; for channel 1, it is a counter from 1024 to 2047, and so on
- **IPE**
  - Not implemented
- **SquareWave**
  - Internally generated programmable square wave

### parameter DCOffset

A constant DC offset (controlled by a 16-bit DAC) is added to the analog input, individually for each channel, to adjust the position of the signal baseline (that is the “zero volt” of the analog input) within the dynamic range of the ADC. Because of the tolerance of the components, it is necessary to calibrate the offset DAC. The calibration is done by factory testing and normally it is not necessary to recalibrate the digitizer. It is however possible to perform a new calibration. The calibration parameters are stored in the flash memory of the board and loaded at power on. They are automatically applied by the internal logic every time the DCoffset parameter is written or read. DCoffset is expressed as a NUMBER number, in percent of the full-scale. When the DCoffset is 0, the baseline of the input signal is at 0 ADC counts. When the DCoffset is 100, the baseline of the input signal is at  $2^{\{NBIT\}}-1$  ADC counts.

Unit of Measure: %

### parameter Polarity

Allows to set the polarity of the input pulse.

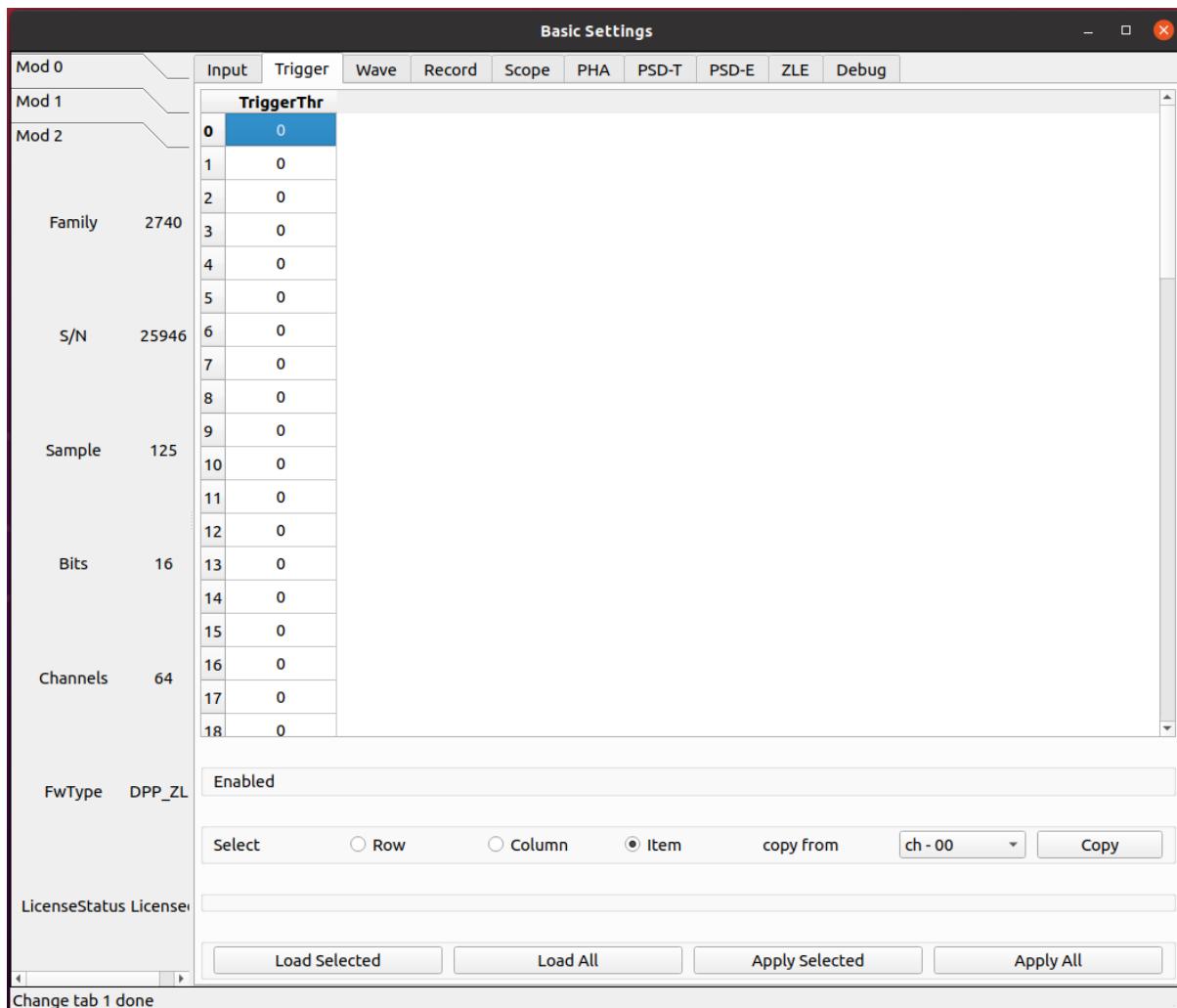
- **Positive**
  - Positive polarity
- **Negative**
  - Negative polarity

### parameter VGAGain

Unique to x2745.

Set the gain of the variable gain amplifier (VGA) in increments of 0.5 dB. Parameter settings are grouped every 16 channels, with 64 channels divided into 4 groups. The minimum can be set to 0 and the maximum to 40.

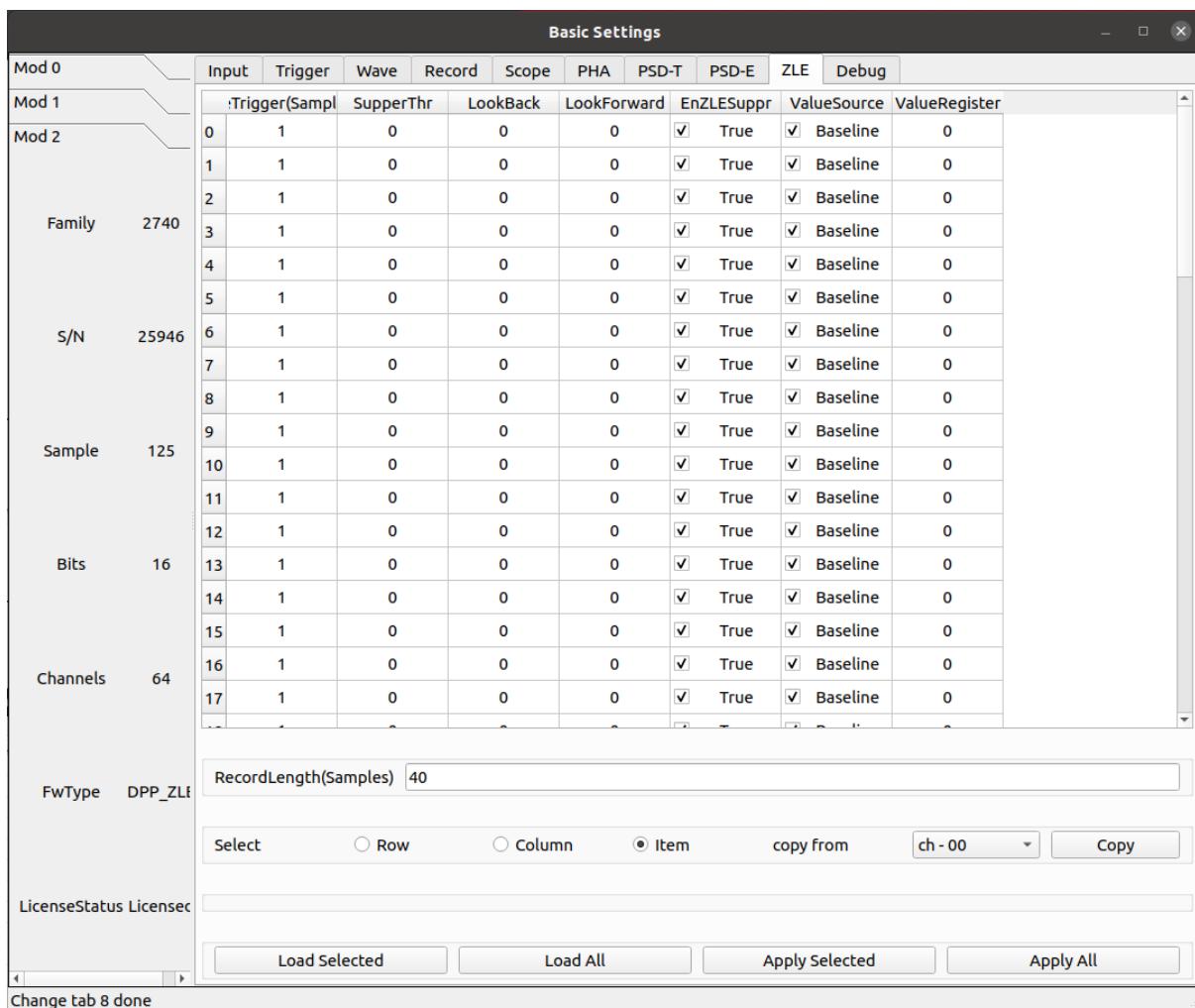
## 10.1.2 Trigger



**parameter TriggerThr**

Each channel of the digitizer has a digital leading-edge discriminator with programmable threshold able to self-trigger on the input pulses and generate a self-trigger signal (or an overthreshold signal) feeding the internal trigger logics or digitizer outputs. This parameter sets the trigger threshold. Typically, the value is relative to the baseline of the signal and the threshold is a 17-bit signed NUMBER number; in this case, the threshold automatically follows the baseline when the DCoffset parameter changes. Sometimes, it is preferable to set an absolute value for the threshold, referred to the ADC range. In this case, the threshold is unsigned NUMBER number.

### 10.1.3 ZLE



#### parameter PreTrigger

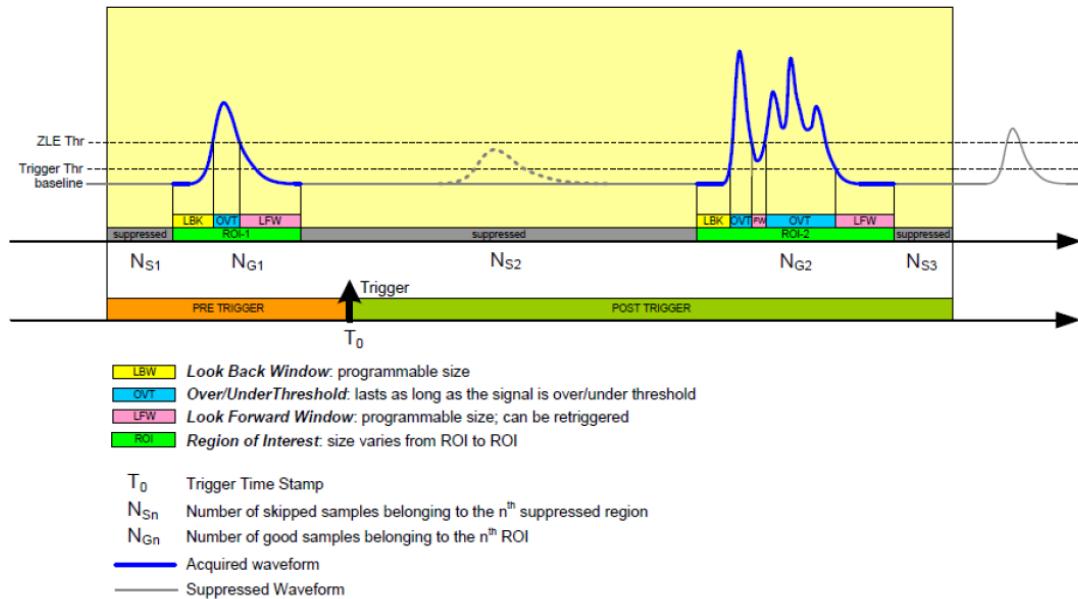
Number of samples coming before the position of the trigger in the waveform (i.e. size of the pre-trigger window).

Unit of Measure: Samples

#### parameter SupperThr

The ZLE algorithm further checks whether the ZLE suppression threshold (ZLESupprThreshold) is crossed and saves the overthreshold samples (under threshold in case of negative polarity), which are referred as “good” samples. In addition, also a programmable number of samples can be acquired before and after the over/under threshold (ChLookBackSamples and ChLookForwardSamples respectively). “Skipped” samples are discarded; only a word reporting the number of skipped samples is present in the final data. This parameter allows to set the ZLE data suppression threshold.

The figure below shows the parameters of the ZLE algorithm. The signal recording starts ChLookBackSamples samples before the ZLE threshold crossing (LBW in the picture) and stops ChLookForwardSamples samples after the crossing in the opposite direction (LFW in the picture). The recorded regions define the ROI (region of interest) of the algorithm. Outside the ROI the algorithm reports the number of skipped samples.



### parameter LookBack

This parameter allows to set the ZLE look-back samples.

Unit of Measure: Samples

### parameter LookForward

This parameter allows to set the ZLE look-forward samples.

Unit of Measure: Samples

### parameter EnZLESuppr

When this bit is set, no ZLE data reduction is applied.

- **True**
  - ZLE Data reduction is enabled.
- **False**
  - ZLE Data reduction is disabled.

### parameter ValueSource

Selection of the default sample value in the payload (baseline or register).

- **Baseline**
  - Default sample value is Baseline.
- **Register**
  - Default sample value is the value.

**parameter ValueRegister**

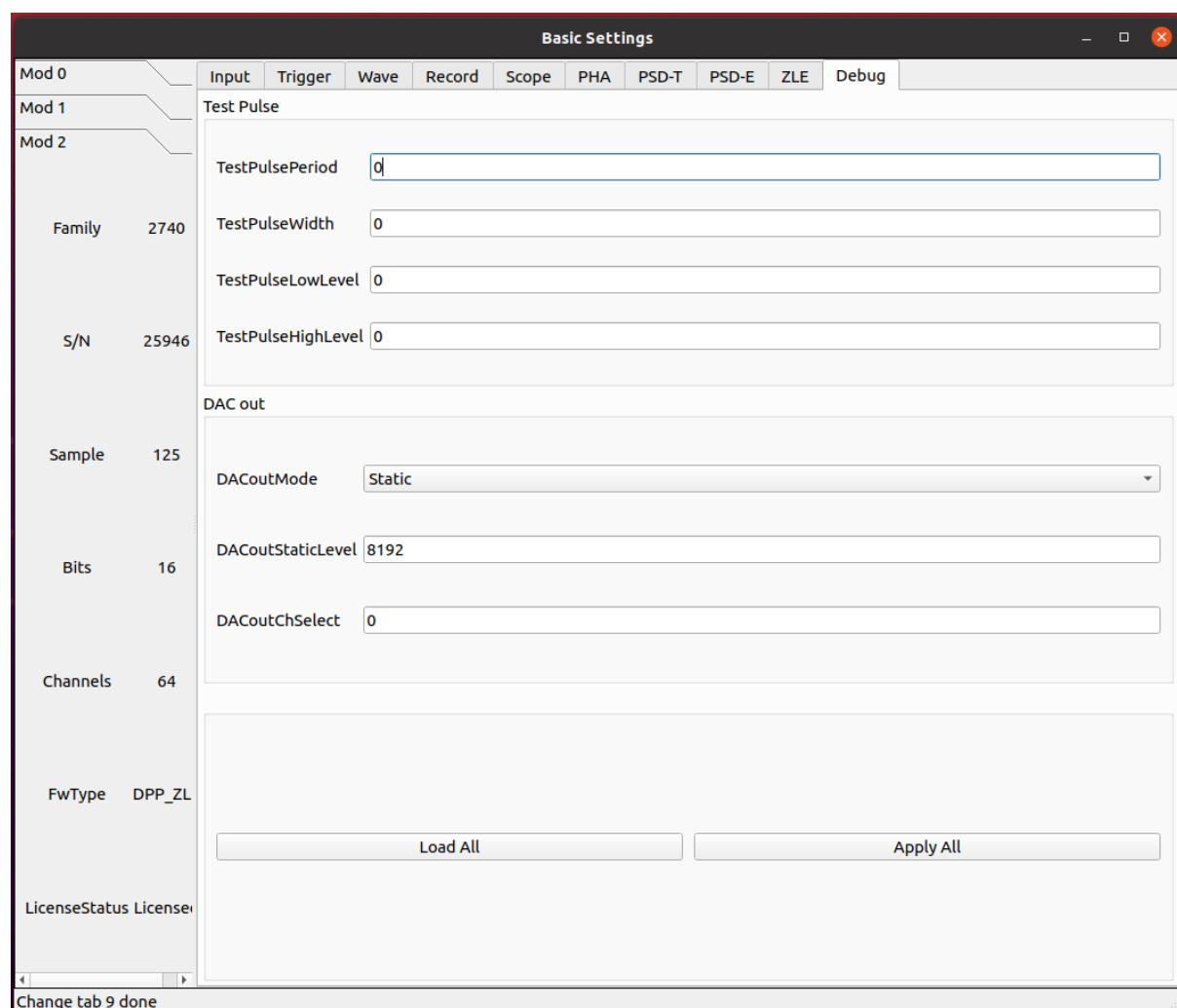
ZLE default sample value register.

Unit of Measure: ADC counts

**parameter RecordLength**

The waveform Size (i.e. size of the acquisition window). The actual size of the waveform will be automatically rounded to the closest allowed value. It is possible to get the exact size by reading back the parameter. The record length in time depends on wave resolution.

Unit of Measure: Samples

**10.1.4 Debug**

**parameter TestPulsePeriod**

The Test Pulse is a programmable square wave that can be used as an internal periodic trigger (mainly for test purposes) or to generate a logic test pulse (TTL or NIM) on the TRGOUT and GPIO outputs. This parameter sets the period of the Test Pulse.

Unit of Measure: ns

**parameter TestPulseWidth**

Width of the Test Pulse (time that the signal stays high = 1).

Unit of Measure: ns

**parameter TestPulseLowLevel**

Low level of the Test Pulse expressed in ADC counts

Unit of Measure: ADC counts

**parameter TestPulseHighLevel**

High level of the Test Pulse expressed in ADC counts

Unit of Measure: ADC counts

**parameter DACoutMode**

Selects the signal type to be sent in output on the front panel DAC connector.

- **Static**
  - DAC output stays at a fixed level, given by the DACoutStaticLevel parameter
- **Ramp**
  - The DAC output is driven by a 14-bit counter
- **Sin5MHz**
  - The DAC output is a sine wave at 5 MHz with fixed amplitude
- **Square**
  - Square wave with period and width set by TestPulsePeriod and TestPulseWidth and amplitude between TestPulseLowLevel and TestPulseHighLevel.
- **IPE**
  - Not implemented
- **ChInput**
  - The DAC reproduces the input signal received by one input channel, selected by the DACoutChSelect parameter
- **MemOccupancy**
  - Level of the memory occupancy (not yet implemented)
- **ChSum**
  - The DAC reproduces the “analog” sum of all the digitizer inputs (not yet implemented)
- **OverThrSum**

- The DAC output is proportional to the number of channels that are currently above the threshold

#### **parameter DACoutStaticLevel**

When DACoutMode = Static, this parameter sets the 14-bit level of the DAC static output.

#### **parameter DACoutChSelect**

When DACoutMode = ChInput, the DAC reproduces the input signal of the channel selected by this parameter.

#### **parameter IPEAmplitude**

The new digitizers are equipped with an Internal Pulse Emulator capable of generating exponential pulses. This parameter determines the amplitude of the pulse.

Unit of Measure: ADC counts

#### **parameter IPBaseline**

Sets the offset of the exponential pulses generated by the Internal Pulse Emulator.

Unit of Measure: ADC counts

#### **parameter IPDecayTime**

Sets the decay time of the exponential pulses generated by the Internal Pulse Emulator.

Unit of Measure: ns

#### **parameter IPERate**

Sets the rate of the exponential pulses generated by the Internal Pulse Emulator.

Unit of Measure: Hz

#### **parameter IPETimeMode**

Selectes the time distribution of the Internal Pulse Emulator.

- **ConstantRate**

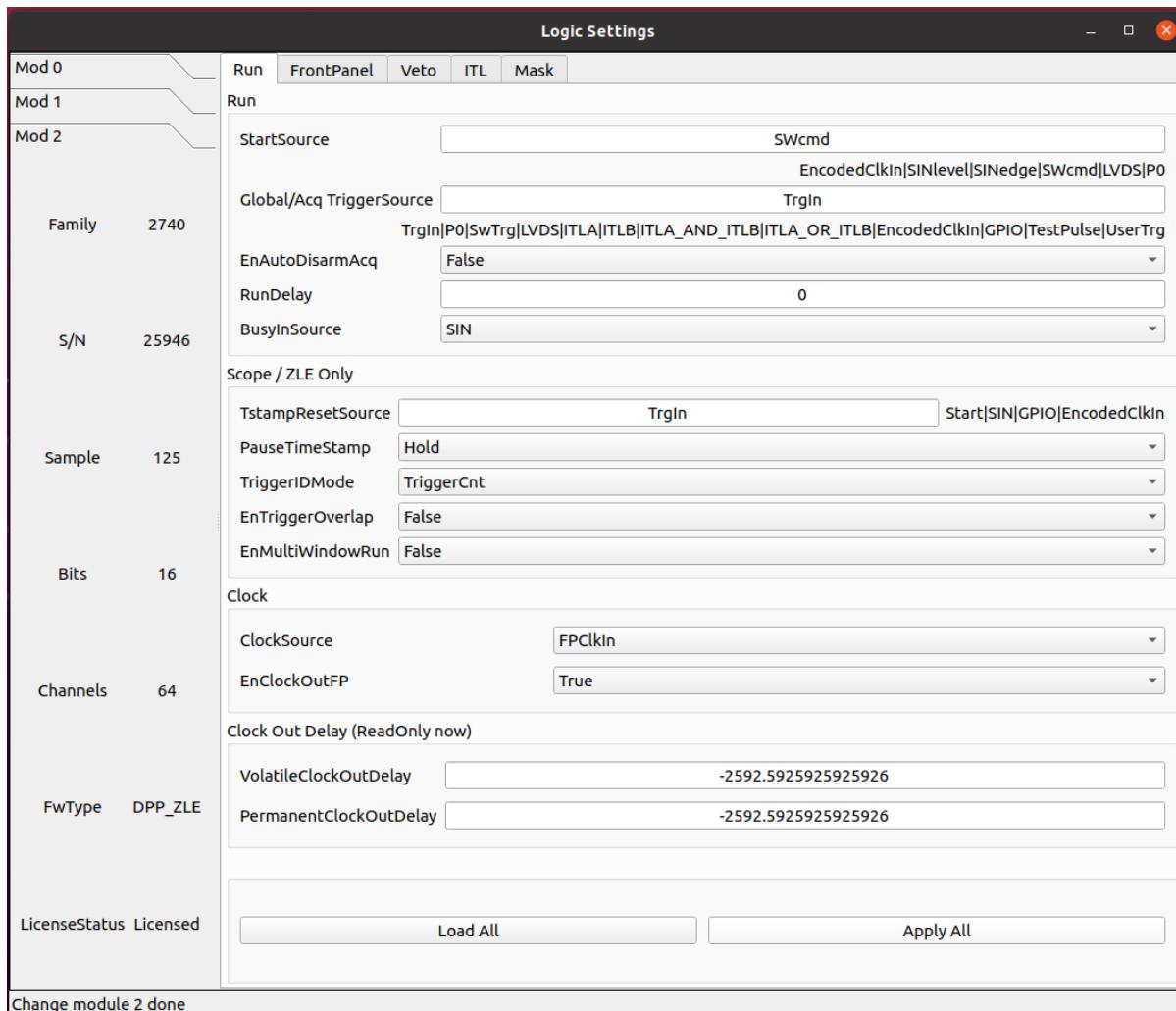
- Pulse shapes are constant over time. It is possible to set the frequency using the IPERate parameter

- **Poissonian**

- The pulse rate follows a Poisson distribution. The average frequency value can be configured using the IPERate parameter

## 10.2 Logic parameter

### 10.2.1 Run



#### parameter StartSource

Defines the source for the start of run. Multiple options are allowed, separated by “|” .

- **EncodedClkIn**
  - Start from CLK-IN/SYNC connector on the front panel. This is a 4-pin connector (LVDS signals) used to propagate the reference clock (typ. 62.5 MHz) and a Sync signal. The rising edge of the Sync starts the acquisition, that lasts until the Sync returns low (falling edge).
- **SINlevel**
  - Start from SIN (1=run, 0=stop)
- **SINedge**
  - Start from SIN (rising edge = run; stop from SW)
- **SWcmd**
  - Start from SW
- **LVDS**

- Start from LVDS
- **FirstTrigger**
  - Start on 1st trigger (stop from SW)
- **P0**
  - Start from P0 (backplane)

### parameter AcqTriggerSource

Defines the source for the Acquisition Trigger, which is the signal that opens the acquisition window and saves the waveforms in the memory buffers. Multiple options are allowed, separated by “|” .

- **TrgIn**
  - Front Panel TRGIN
- **P0**
  - Trigger from P0 (backplane)
- **SwTrg**
  - Software trigger
- **LVDS**
  - LVDS trgin
- **ITLA**
  - Internal Trigger Logic A: combination of channel self-triggers
- **ITLB**
  - Internal Trigger Logic B: combination of channel self-triggers
- **ITLA\_AND\_ITLB**
  - Second level Trigger logic making the AND of ITL A and B
- **ITLA\_OR\_ITLB**
  - Second level Trigger logic making the OR of ITL A and B
- **EncodedClkIn**
  - Not implemented (encoded CLK-IN trigger)
- **GPIO**
  - Front Panel GPIO
- **TestPulse**
  - Internal Test Pulse
- **UserTrg**
  - User custom trigger source

### parameter EnAutoDisarmAcq

When enabled, the Auto Disarm option disarms the acquisition at the stop of run. When the start of run is controlled by an external signal, this option prevents the digitizer to restart without the intervention of the software.

- **True**
  - The acquisition is automatically disarmed after the stop. It is therefore necessary to rearm the digitizer (with the relevant command sent by the software) before starting a new run.
- **False**
  - The acquisition is not disarmed after the stop. Multiple transition of the start signal will produce multiple runs.

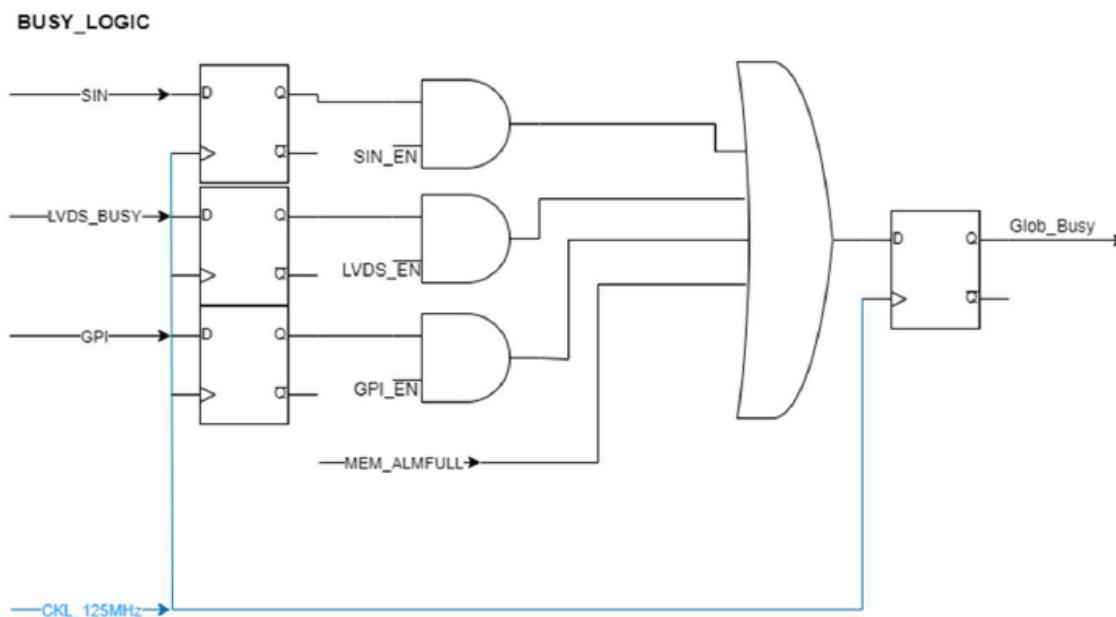
### parameter RunDelay

When the start of run is controlled by a RUN signal that is propagated in daisy chain between the boards (for instance through the ClkIn- ClkOut or SIN-GPIO sync chain), it is necessary to compensate for the propagation delay and let the boards start exactly at the same time. The RunDelay parameter allows the start of the acquisition to be delayed by a given number of clock cycles with respect to the rising edge of the RUN signal. Assuming that the propagation delay is 2 cycles, the RunDelay setting will be 0 for the last board in the chain, 2 for the previous one, and so on up 2x(NB-1) for the first one.

Unit of Measure: ns

### parameter BusyInSource

In a multi-board system, it might be necessary to prevent one board to accept a new trigger while another board is full and thus unable to accept the same trigger. For this reason, each board can generate a Busy signal to notify that it is unable to get a new trigger. If the busy/veto mechanism has some latency, it is advisable to generate the busy slightly before the digitizer become full. For this purpose, it is possible to assert the busy output when the acquisition memory reaches a certain level of occupancy (internally managed). The OR of the busy signals is typically used to stop the global trigger. It is possible to get the individual busy signals from each board and make an external OR logic or connect the boards with cables to propagate the Busy along the chain. Each board makes an OR between its internal busy and the busy input signal coming from the previous board, thus having a global Busy at the end of the line. This parameter defines the source of the Busy Input (schematized in the figure below)



- **Disabled**
  - The Busy is given by the Internal Busy only (Memory full or almost full)
- **SIN**
  - Busy input from SIN on front panel
- **GPIO**
  - Busy input coming from GPIO on front panel, used as a simple input. It is also possible to use GPIO as a wired OR (bidirectional). In this mode, the Busy line goes high as soon as one board drives it high. All the boards can read the Busy line and use it as a veto for the trigger
- **LVDS**
  - LVDS trgin

### parameter TstampResetSource

Defines the source of the timestamp reset. Multiple options are allowed, separated by “|” . The timestamp of the board (internal counter running at 125 MHz) is typically reset at the start of each run, which corresponds to the “zero” of the timestamps. In Multi-board systems, the synchronization of the clock and RUN signals allows event data coming from different boards to be merged and correlated by the time stamp. However, it is possible to configure different ways to control the reset of the time stamp in the cases where it is necessary to synchronize it with an external global time stamping system.

- **Start**
  - Time stamp reset at the start of run
- **SIN**
  - SIN input
- **GPIO**
  - GPIO used as input
- **EncodedClkIn**
  - Not implemented (encoded in CLK-IN/SYNC)

### parameter PauseTimeStamp

Allows the time stamp to either stop or run during the pauses of the acquisition

- **Hold**
  - The timestamp stops while pausing the acquisition
- **Run**
  - The timestamp runs while pausing the acquisition

## parameter TriggerIDMode

The event data packet contains a 24-bit identifier called TriggerID. This can be the total trigger counter, the saved event counter or a pattern coming from the LVDS I/Os.

- **TriggerCnt**

- The Event triggerID is associated to the total trigger counter. This is a 24-bit counter that is reset at the start of run and increased with every received trigger, including those ones that are not accepted. In this mode, events coming from multiple boards can be correlated by the triggerID that is supposed to be synchronized. There might be gaps due to lost triggers.

- **EventCnt**

- The Event triggerID is a sequential number of the saved event. In this case, there are no gaps in the sequence, but it is not guaranteed that the trigger ID of multiple boards are aligned, thus it is not possible to use it for data correlation.

- **LVDSpattern**

- The triggerID is taken from the 16 LVDS inputs at the time of the trigger arrival. The user can provide an external trigger pattern to correlate the event data between boards or even with other readout electronics

## parameter EnTriggerOverlap

Allows a trigger occurring within the acquisition window of a previous trigger to be either accepted or rejected. When accepted, the previous window is prematurely closed and the new window immediately opened, without any dead time between the two.

- **True**

- Triggers with overlapped acquisition windows are accepted.

- **False**

- Triggers with overlapped acquisition windows are not accepted. The rejected triggers are counted by the total trigger counter, so that the trigger-ID in the event header allows for tracing the rejected triggers.

## parameter EnMultiWindowRun

When the acquisition start and stop are controlled by an external “RUN” signal (e.g. feeding SIN), it is possible to configure the digitizer to work in two different modes:

The RUN signal acts as a start (rising edge) and stop (falling edge). Therefore, multiple transitions of the RUN signal cause multiple runs (provided that the Auto Disarm option is disabled). At every start of run, the timestamp is reset, and all the statistics and counters are cleared. Typically, the software produces different output files.

The RUN signal acts as “enable” of the acquisition: once the digitizer has been armed, the first rising edge of RUN starts the acquisition. When RUN goes down, the acquisition is “paused” rather than stopped. This means that all data and statistics are frozen, and the timestamp can be either stopped or left running, depending on the PauseTimeStamp parameter. The RUN signal can toggle multiple times within the same acquisition. The stop of the acquisition will be done by a software command. It is necessary to disarm and rearm the acquisition before starting a new run with the rising edge of the RUN signal.

- **True**

- MultiWindow run is enabled. The RUN signal acts as start (first rising edge) and pause (subsequent falling edges) for the acquisition. The stop of the acquisition is always given by a software command

- **False**

- The RUN signal acts as start and stop for the acquisition

#### **parameter ClockSource**

This is the source of the system clock. Multiple options are not allowed

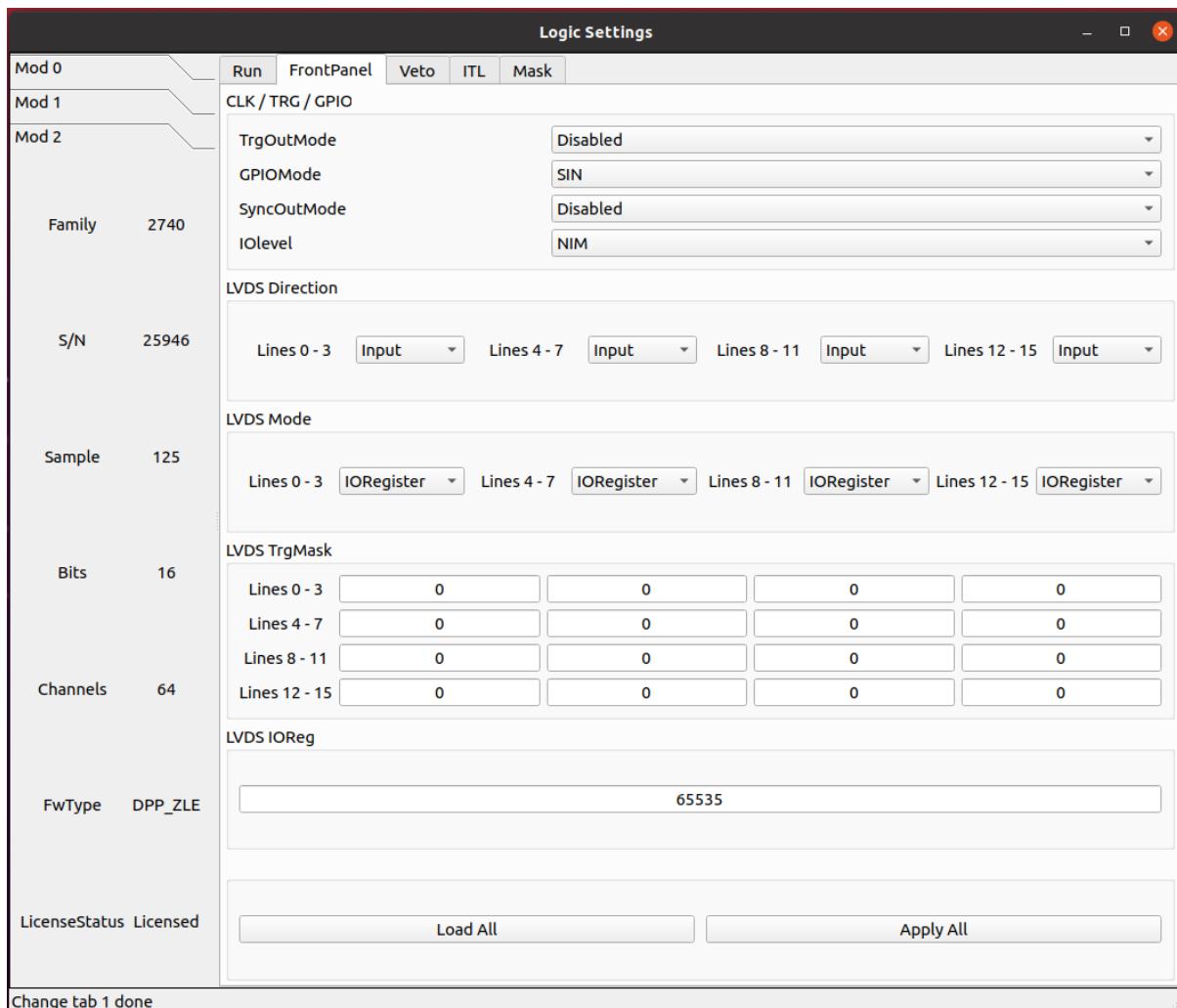
- **Internal**
  - Local oscillator, 62.5 MHz
- **FPClkIn**
  - Front Panel Clock input

#### **parameter EnClockOutFP**

Enables clock output on Front Panel for the daisy chain propagation of the clock between multiple boards.

- **True**
  - Enabled
- **False**
  - Disabled

## 10.2.2 FrontPanel



### parameter TrgOutMode

Selects the signal that is routed to the TRGOOUT output. Multiple options are not allowed.

- **Disabled**
  - TRGOOUT output disabled
- **TrgIn**
  - Propagation of Front Panel TRGIN (TRGOOUT is a replica, with some delay, of the TRGIN signal)
- **P0**
  - Propagation of P0 trigger
- **SwTrg**
  - Software trigger
- **LVDS**
  - LVDS trgin
- **ITLA**
  - Internal Trigger Logic A: combination of channel self-triggers

- **ITLB**
  - Internal Trigger Logic B: combination of channel self-triggers
- **ITLA\_AND\_ITLB**
  - Second level Trigger logic making the AND of ITL A and B
- **ITLA\_OR\_ITLB**
  - Second level Trigger logic making the OR of ITL A and B
- **EncodedClkIn**
  - Not implemented (propagation of the Encoded CLK-IN trigger)
- **Run**
  - Propagation of the RUN signal (acquisition start/stop), before applying the delay given by the Run-Delay parameter
- **RefClk**
  - Monitor of the 62.5 MHz clock (used for phase alignment)
- **TestPulse**
  - Internal Test Pulse
- **Busy**
  - Busy of the board
- **UserTrgout**
  - Trgout coming from the User Logic (open FPGA)
- **Fixed0**
  - 0 level signal
- **Fixed1**
  - 1 level signal
- **SyncIn**
  - SyncIn signal
- **SIN**
  - SIN connector signal
- **GPIO**
  - GPIO connector signal
- **LBinClk**
  - Internal Logic B clock signal
- **AcceptTrg**
  - Accepted triggers signal
- **TrgClk**
  - Trigger clock signal

## parameter GPIOMode

Selects the signal that is routed to the GPIO, when this is used as output. Multiple options are not allowed. The GPIO on the front panel is a bidirectional signal that can be used in three different ways:

As independent board output (each board drives its own GPIO)

As a shared input for the boards: the signal is driven high (= 1) or low (= 0) by an external source and connected in “short circuit” among multiple boards using “T” connectors at the inputs. The GPIO is not internally terminated, thus it is necessary to put a 50 Ohm terminator at the end of the line (last “T” of the chain)

As a shared bidirectional line, making a “wired OR”. One or more boards can simultaneously drive the signal high (= 1). If no board drives the GPIO, it remains low (= 0). All boards can read back the signal. It is necessary to put a 50 Ohm terminator at both ends of the line (first and last “T” of the chain). This mode can be used to generate, for instance, the global Busy and Veto logic for multiple boards.

- **Disabled**

- GPIO disabled

- **TrgIn**

- Propagation of Front Panel TRGIN (GPIO is a replica, with some delay, of the TRGIN signal)

- **P0**

- Propagation of P0 trigger

- **SIN**

- Propagation of SIN

- **LVDS**

- LVDS trgin

- **ITLA**

- Internal Trigger Logic A: combination of channel self-triggers

- **ITLB**

- Internal Trigger Logic B: combination of channel self-triggers

- **ITLA\_AND\_ITLB**

- Second level Trigger logic making the AND of ITL A and B

- **ITLA\_OR\_ITLB**

- Second level Trigger logic making the OR of ITL A and B

- **EncodedClkIn**

- Not implemented (propagation of the Encoded CLK-IN trigger)

- **SwTrg**

- Software trigger

- **Run**

- Propagation of RUN

- **RefClk**

- Monitor of the 62.5 MHz clock (used for phase alignment)

- **TestPulse**

- Internal Test Pulse

- **Busy**
  - Busy of the board
- **UserGPO**
  - GPO coming from the User Logic (open FPGA)
- **Fixed0**
  - 0 level signal
- **Fixed1**
  - 1 level signal

### parameter SyncOutMode

In a multi-board system, it can be useful to propagate a synchronous signal together with the clock (to synchronize the start of the run, for example) on CLK OUT front panel connector. This parameter defines which signal must be sent out. Multiple options are not allowed.

- **Disabled**
  - SyncoutMode is disabled
- **SyncIn**
  - SyncIn signal (if provided with clkIn on CLK IN connector)
- **TestPulse**
  - Internal Test Pulse
- **IntClk**
  - Internal 62.5 MHz clock (for test purposes)
- **Run**
  - Propagation of RUN signal
- **User**
  - User customSyncoutMode

### parameter IOlevel

Sets the electrical logic level of the LEMO I/Os (TRGIN, SIN, TRGOUT, GPIO).

Note that TRGIN and SIN are internally terminated to 50 Ohm, while GPIO and TRGOUT require the termination to 50 Ohms at the receiver

- **NIM**
  - NIM logic (0 = 0V, 1 = -0.8V, that is -16mA)
- **TTL**
  - Low Voltage TTL logic (0 = 0V, 1 = 3.3V)

## parameter LVDSDirection

Assigns the direction to a quartet of LVDS I/Os.

- **Input**

- The LVDS lines of the relevant quartet are used as input. The relevant LED on the front panel is OFF.

- **Output**

- The LVDS lines of the relevant quartet are used as output. The relevant LED on the front panel lights-up.

## parameter LVDSMode

The digitizer is equipped with 16 LVDS I/Os that can be programmed to be inputs or outputs by groups of 4 (quartets), depending on the LVDSDirection parameter. Once the direction has been selected, it is possible to select the functionality of the LVDS lines, individually for each quartet.

- **SelfTriggers**

- This option is available only when the LVDS are set as outputs. Each LVDS line can be assigned to a combination of the 64 self-triggers, implemented as a masked OR, where the mask is set by the LVDSTrgMask parameter(16 independent masks, one per LVDS line)

- **Sync**

- Whatever is the direction of the quartet, the 4 lines are rigidly assigned to specific acquisition signals:  
0 = Run 1 = Trigger 2 = Busy 3= Veto It is possible to implement a daisy chain distribution of these signals using one quartet as input and another one as output

- **IORRegister**

- The LVDS lines of the quartet are statically controlled by the LVDSIORReg parameter. Use the SetValue function to set the relevant LVDS lines when programmed as output. Use GetValue to read the status of the LVDS lines when programmed as inputs.

- **User**

- User custom.

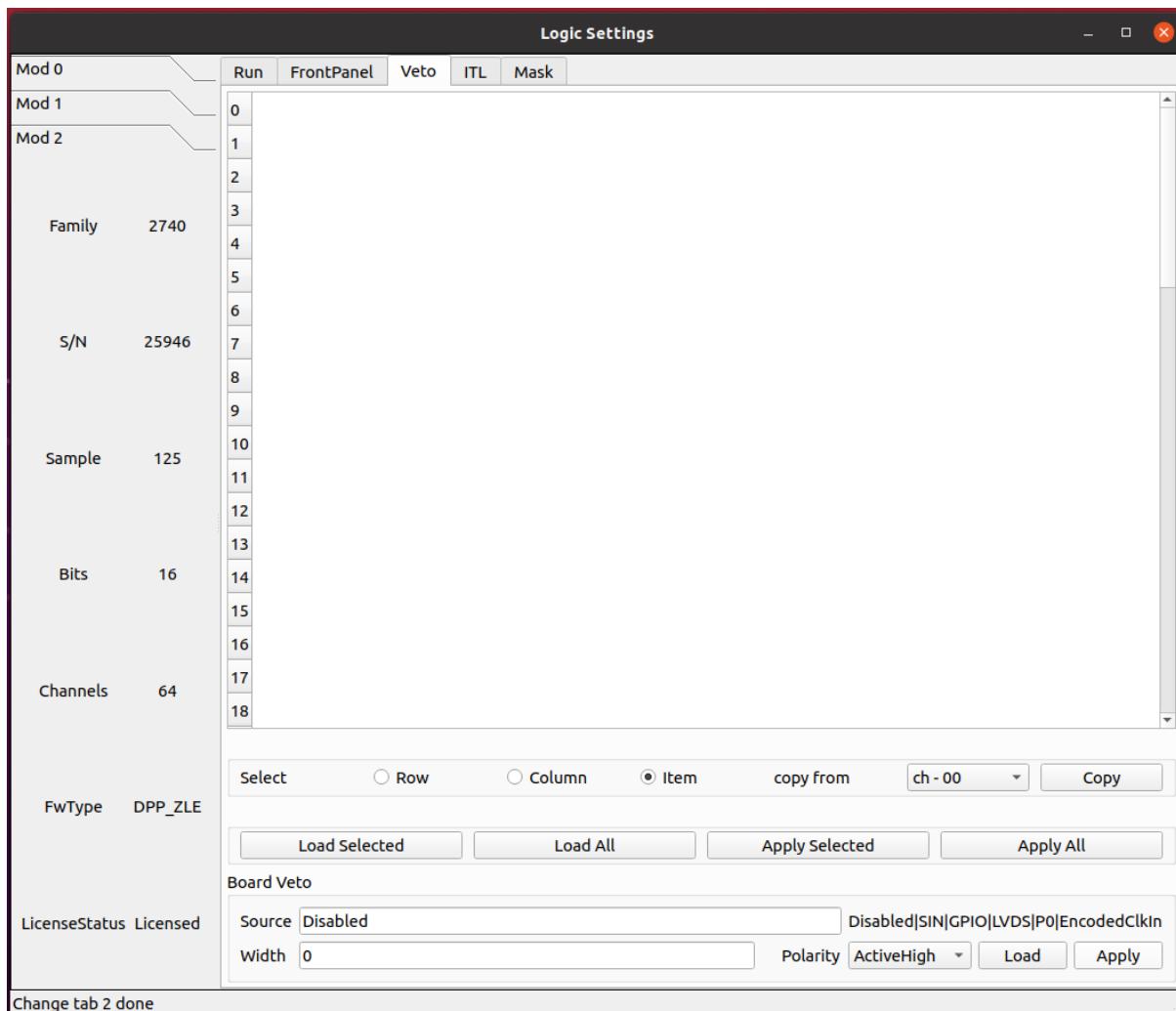
## parameter LVDSTrgMask

Each LVDS line can be assigned to a combination of the 64 self-triggers, implemented as a masked OR, where the mask is set by this parameter. There are 16 independent masks, one per LVDS line. Note that the trigger mask assignment does not imply the LVDS direction and mode settings. It is therefore necessary to set the Direction = Output and Mode = SelfTriggers to use the Self-Trigger propagation to the LVDS I/Os.

## parameter LVDSIORReg

Set the status of the LVDS I/O for the quartets when they are programmed to be output and Mode = IORRegister. This parameter reads out the status of the quartets in the case the LVDS I/O are programmed as inputs (possibly externally driven).

### 10.2.3 Veto



#### parameter VetoSource

Defines the source for the Veto, which is the signal that inhibits the acquisition trigger. Multiple options are allowed, separated by “|”. The VETO signal can be either active high or low, depending on the VetoPolarity parameter. When active low, it acts as a GATE for the trigger. It is possible to stretch the duration of the VETO by means of the parameter VetoWidth.

- **Disabled**
  - VETO is always OFF
- **SIN**
  - SIN on the front panel
- **GPIO**
  - GPIO on the front panel (used as input)
- **LVDS**
  - LVDS trgin
- **P0**
  - P0 (signal from the backplane)

- **EncodedClkIn**
  - Not implemented (encoded CLK-IN veto)

### parameter **VetoWidth**

Whatever is the source of the VETO signal, it is possible to stretch the duration of the veto up to a given time by means of a re-triggerable monostable. When 0, the monostable is disabled and the veto lasts as long as the selected source is active.

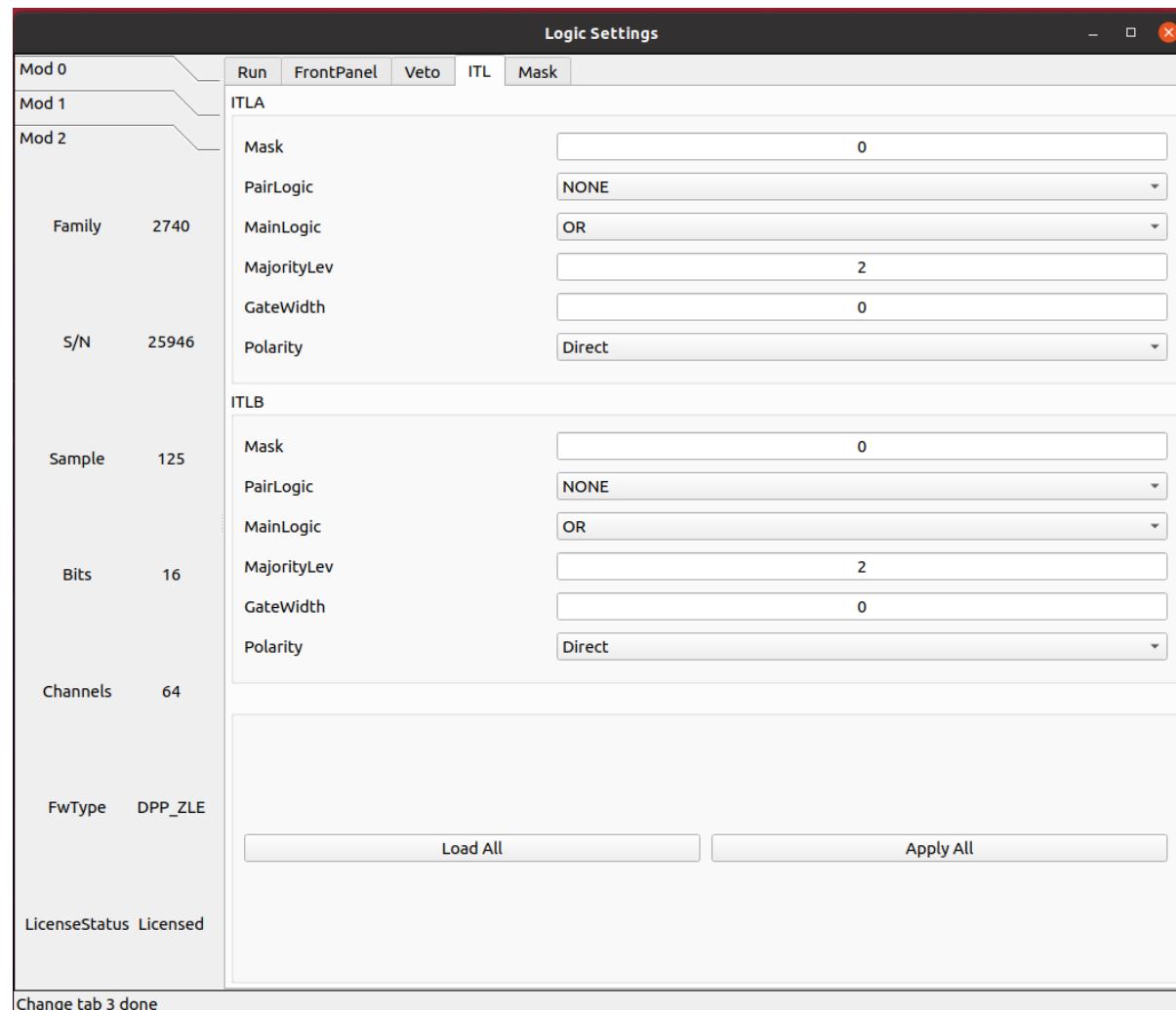
Unit of Measure: ns

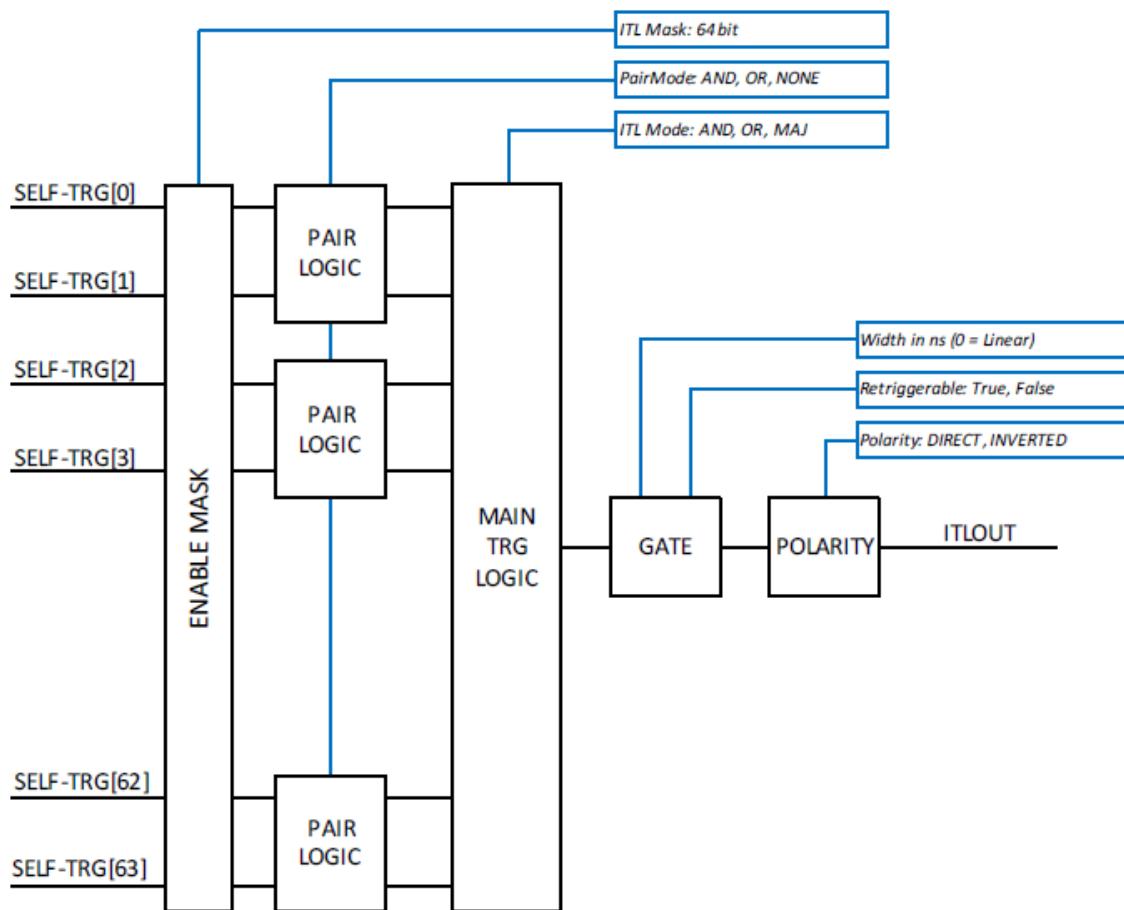
### parameter **VetoPolarity**

Defines the polarity of the Veto

- **ActiveHigh**
  - Veto is active high. The signal acts as an “Inhibit” for the trigger
- **ActiveLow**
  - Veto is active low. The signal acts as a “Gate” the trigger

## 10.2.4 ITL





#### parameter ITLA/BMask

Enable Mask at the input of the ITLA/B.

#### parameter ITLA/BPairLogic

Pairs of channels can be combined with an OR or AND before feeding in the Main trigger Logic. This is typically used in the readout of tubes or scintillator bars, where the two ends are read in coincidence, for instance in position sensitive detectors (the coincidence window will be set by the SelfTriggerWidth parameter). When the AND/OR logic is applied, the two outputs of the Pair Logic blocks are identical.

Note that they are counted twice in the following Majority logic. If the Pair Logic is disabled ("NONE" option), the block is transparent, and the two outputs are just a replica of the inputs.

- **OR**
  - Both Pair Logic Outputs = OR of two consecutive self-triggers
- **AND**
  - Both Pair Logic Outputs = AND of two consecutive self-triggers
- **NONE**
  - Outputs = Inputs

## parameter ITLA/BMainLogic

Each channel of the digitizer feature a digital bipolar triangular filter discriminator with programmable rise time and threshold able to self-trigger on the input pulses and generate a self-trigger signal. In DPP Mode, the channels acquire independently, so the channel self-trigger is used locally to acquire a waveform. The trigger threshold is then referred to the bipolar triangular filter, and the threshold crossing arms the event selection. The trigger fires at the zero crossing of the time filter signal. The user can see the derivative trace on the signal inspector. It is also possible to combine all the self-triggers of the board, according to a specific trigger logic. There are two independent logic blocks, ITLA and ITLB. Their output can be used separately to feed, for instance, AcqTrigger and TrgOut, or combined in a second level trigger logic to implement more complex trigger schemes. Therefore, the ITLs can either generate the local acquisition trigger, common to all the channels, for the acquisition of the waveform, or propagate the signal outside, through the TRGOUT, thus making it possible to combine triggers of multiple boards in an external trigger logic, that eventually feeds back the TRGIN of the digitizers. Each ITL is made of an input enable mask (64 bits, one per channel), an optional pairing logic that combines the self triggers of two consecutive channels (e.g. paired coincidence) and the main trigger logic that combines the 64 selftriggers with an OR, AND or Majority logic. The output can be linear (no stretching) or reshaped by a programmable gate generator, either re-triggerable or not and finally programmed for polarity (direct or inverted).

- **OR**
  - ITLOUT = masked OR of channel self-triggers
- **AND**
  - ITLOUT = masked AND of channel self-triggers
- **Majority**
  - ITLOUT = masked Majority of channel self-triggers

## parameter ITLA/BMajorityLev

Defines the majority level of the Main Logic of the ITL A/B block. The majority output is calculated at every clock cycle, and it becomes TRUE when  $Nch \geq MajLev$ , where Nch is the number of self-triggers active in that clock cycle and MajLev is the programmed majority level.

Note that when the Pair Logic is used to combine the self triggers two by two (AND/OR), each pair produces two identical signals that will be counted twice in the majority level.

## parameter ITLA/BGateWidth

Width of the gate generator at the output of the ITLA/B block.

Unit of Measure: ns

## parameter ITLA/BPolarity

Polarity of the gate generator output.

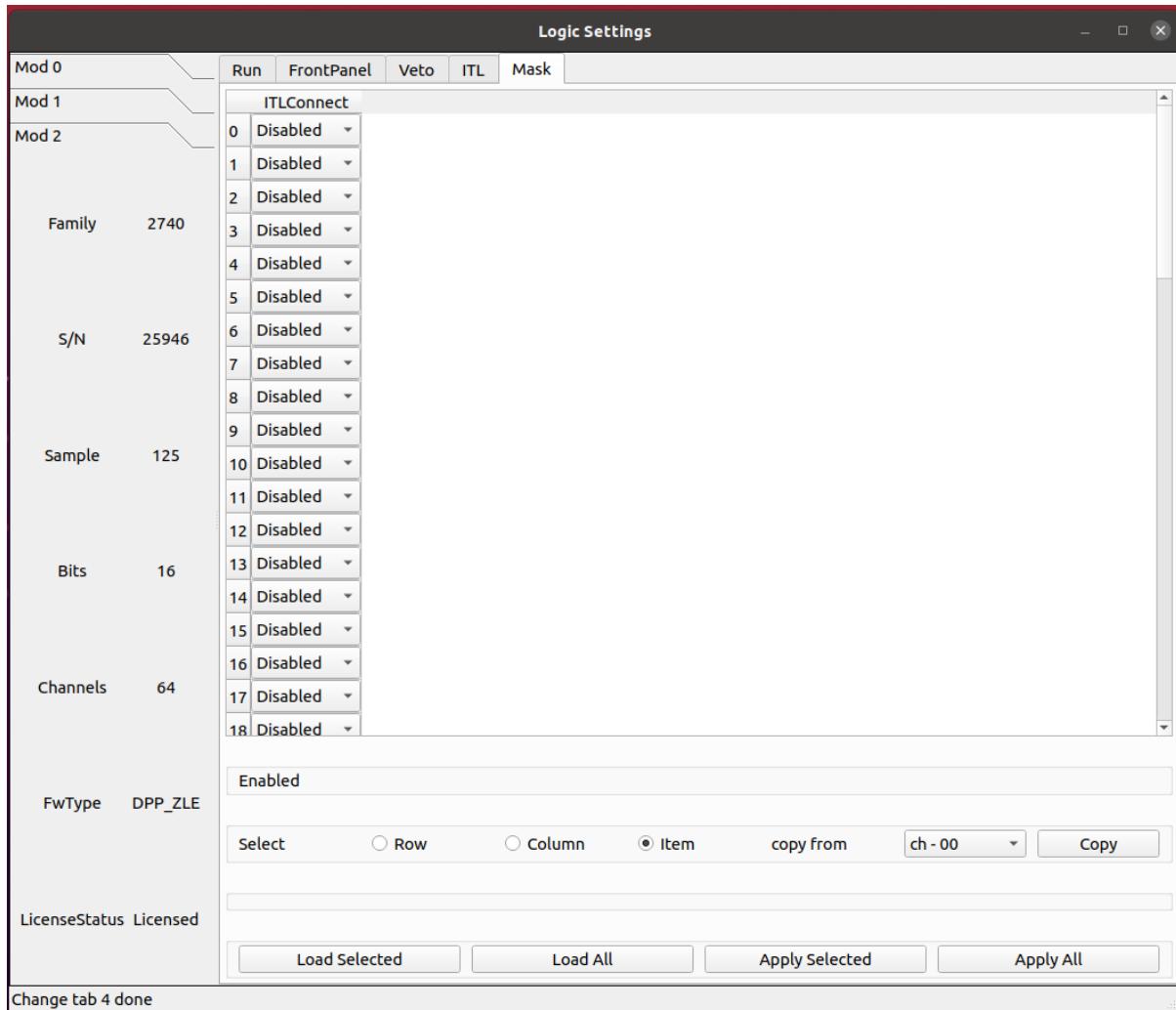
- **Direct**
  - Direct polarity
- **Inverted**
  - Inverted polarity

### parameter ITLA/BEnRetrigger

Set the ITLA/B to be retriggerable.

- **True**
  - The ITLA/B is retriggerable
- **False**
  - The ITLA/B is not retriggerable

### 10.2.5 mask



### parameter ITLConnect

Alternative to ITLAMask, ITLBMask. Determines if the channel partecipate in ITLA or ITLB

- **Disabled**
  - The channel is disabled
- **ITLA**
  - The channel participates in ITLA logic block
- **ITLB**

- The channel participates in ITLB logic block



# CHAPTER 11

## Open FPGA

CAEN open FPGA includes two development modes, one is the graphical software SCI-Compiler, which is suitable for people without FPGA programming foundation to develop firmware; The other is a non-public Open-FDK, suitable for professional FPGA developers. The firmware developed in these two modes can be distinguished by the information of the firmware. The firmware we released is developed for Open-FDK.

### Firmware

This page allows you to upload a new CUP file (firmware image) to your digitizer and select which firmware to run as the default or current version. The 'current' firmware is the one currently running on the digitizer, while the 'default' firmware is the one loaded at startup. You can switch between the loaded firmware on-the-fly, except in cases where changing the communication link is required.

Storage Space Usage:

16%	Upload new firmware...
2024040906 <span style="background-color: #00AEEF; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">ETH 1G</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid #00AEEF; padding: 2px;">Current</span>
V2740 Open DPP 2024040906 generated by CAEN Open FDK	
2024031601 <span style="background-color: #00AEEF; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">ETH 1G</span>	
V2740 OpenDPP firmware generated by SCI-Compiler	
2023112703 <span style="background-color: #00AEEF; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">ETH 1G</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid #00AEEF; padding: 2px;">Default</span>
DPP-PHA	
2023091902 <span style="background-color: #00AEEF; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">ETH 1G</span>	
DPP-ZLE	
2023091901 <span style="background-color: #00AEEF; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">ETH 1G</span>	
DPP-PSD	
2023091900 <span style="background-color: #00AEEF; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">ETH 1G</span>	
Scope	
2022052302 <span style="background-color: #FF0000; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">ETH 1G</span>	<span style="background-color: #FF0000; color: white; border: 1px solid #FF0000; padding: 2px;">Factory</span>
Factory firmware Scope	

The firmware developed by SCI-Compiler requires the running acquisition module to have a SCI-Compiler Runtime license, otherwise it can only run for 30 minutes. The 30 minute testing time can be regained by restarting.

## Firmware

This page allows you to upload a new CUP file (firmware image) to your digitizer and select which firmware to run as the default or current version. The 'current' firmware is the one currently running on the digitizer, while the 'default' firmware is the one loaded at startup. You can switch between the loaded firmware on-the-fly, except in cases where changing the communication link is required.

Storage Space Usage:

<div style="width: 100px; height: 10px; background-color: #2e6b2e; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="width: 100px; height: 1px; background-color: #ccc; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="background-color: #007bff; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; border-radius: 3px;">Upload new firmware...</div>
<p>2024040906 <span style="border: 1px solid #007bff; padding: 2px 5px; border-radius: 3px;">ETH 1G</span></p> <p>V2740 Open DPP 2024040906 generated by CAEN Open FDK</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><span style="border: 1px solid #007bff; padding: 2px 5px; border-radius: 3px; background-color: #007bff; color: white;">Current</span> <span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px; border-radius: 3px;">⋮</span></p>
<p>2024031601 <span style="border: 1px solid #007bff; padding: 2px 5px; border-radius: 3px;">ETH 1G</span></p> <p>V2740 OpenDPP firmware generated by SCI-Compiler</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px; border-radius: 3px;">⋮</span></p>
<p>2023112703 <span style="border: 1px solid #007bff; padding: 2px 5px; border-radius: 3px;">ETH 1G</span></p> <p>DPP-PHA</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><span style="border: 1px solid #007bff; padding: 2px 5px; border-radius: 3px; background-color: #007bff; color: white;">Default</span> <span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px; border-radius: 3px;">⋮</span></p>
<p>2023091902 <span style="border: 1px solid #007bff; padding: 2px 5px; border-radius: 3px;">ETH 1G</span></p> <p>DPP-ZLE</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px; border-radius: 3px;">⋮</span></p>
<p>2023091901 <span style="border: 1px solid #007bff; padding: 2px 5px; border-radius: 3px;">ETH 1G</span></p> <p>DPP-PSD</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px; border-radius: 3px;">⋮</span></p>
<p>2023091900 <span style="border: 1px solid #007bff; padding: 2px 5px; border-radius: 3px;">ETH 1G</span></p> <p>Scope</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px; border-radius: 3px;">⋮</span></p>
<p>2022052302 <span style="border: 1px solid #007bff; padding: 2px 5px; border-radius: 3px;">ETH 1G</span></p> <p>Factory firmware Scope</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><span style="border: 1px solid #cc0000; padding: 2px 5px; border-radius: 3px; background-color: #cc0000; color: white;">Factory</span> <span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px; border-radius: 3px;">⋮</span></p>

The firmware developed by Open-FDK does not have any license requirements for the acquisition modules.

# CHAPTER 12

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## UserDPP firmware

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The firmware developed by Hongyi Wu will soon be updated in this section of the manual.

The firmware of 2730 has an FPGA running clock of 125 MHz. Add up the four sampling points of each clock as one sampling point for processing.

Coming soon…

## 12.1 Basic

### 12.1.1 Input

Basic Settings

Mod 0		Input									
Family	2730	ChGain		ChEnable		WaveSource		DCOffset(%)	SignalOffset	GainFactor	ADCtoVolts
		0	1	0	1	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	90.002	0	0.988227	0.000247064
S/N	51413	1	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	False	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	50.003	0	0.989006	0.000246870
		2	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	False	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	50.003	0	0.982689	0.000248457
		3	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	False	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	50.003	0	0.983987	0.000248129
		4	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	False	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	50.003	0	0.985718	0.000247693
		5	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	False	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	50.003	0	0.981823	0.000248676
		6	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	False	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	50.003	0	0.986064	0.000247606
		7	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	False	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	50.003	0	0.984419	0.000248020
		8	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	False	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	50.003	0	0.998698	0.000244474
Sample	500	9	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	False	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	50.003	0	0.994977	0.000245388
		10	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	False	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	50.003	0	0.992986	0.000245880
		11	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	False	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	50.003	0	0.992294	0.000246052
		12	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	False	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	50.003	0	0.980612	0.000248983
		13	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	False	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	50.003	0	0.985025	0.000247867
		14	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	False	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	50.003	0	0.980352	0.000249049
		15	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	False	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	50.003	0	0.983641	0.000248216
		16	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	False	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	50.003	0	0.998352	0.000244559
Bits	14	17	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	False	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	50.003	0	0.997919	0.000244665
		18	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	False	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	50.003	0	0.999999	0.000244665
		19	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	False	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	50.003	0	0.999999	0.000244665
		20	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	False	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	50.003	0	0.999999	0.000244665
		21	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	False	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	50.003	0	0.999999	0.000244665
		22	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	False	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	50.003	0	0.999999	0.000244665
		23	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	False	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	50.003	0	0.999999	0.000244665
		24	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	False	ADC_DATA	ADC_DATA	50.003	0	0.999999	0.000244665
FwType	DPP_OPE	VGAGain		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LicenseStatus	Licensed	Select	<input type="radio"/>	Row	<input type="radio"/>	Column	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Item	copy from	ch - 00	Copy
		Load Selected	Load All	Apply Selected	Apply All						

Change tab 0 done

## 12.1.2 UserDPP

**Basic Settings**

Mod 0		Basic Settings										
		Input	Trigger	Wave	Record	Scope	PHA	PSD-T	PSD-E	ZLE	Debug	UserDPP
		Polarity	FL	FL+FG	Threshold	Pre-trigger	Wave Length	DataFormat	Qoffset			
Family	2730	0	0	2	2	100	10	0	1	5		
		1	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		2	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		3	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		4	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		5	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		6	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		7	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
S/N	51413	8	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		9	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		10	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		11	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		12	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		13	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		14	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		15	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
Sample	500	16	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		17	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		18	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		19	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		20	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		21	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		22	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		23	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
Bits	14	24	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		25	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		26	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		27	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		28	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		29	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		30	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		31	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
Channels	32	32	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		33	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		34	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		35	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		36	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		37	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		38	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
		39	1	10	10	32768	10	0	0	10		
FwType	DPP_OPE	Debug Regs 0x0				Value 0x0	Read	Write				
LicenceStatus	Licensed	Select	<input type="radio"/> Row	<input type="radio"/> Column	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Item	copy from ch - 00	Copy					
Load Selected Load All Apply Selected Apply All												

Change tab 10 done

## 12.2 Logic



# CHAPTER 13

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## Applications

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This chapter introduces some experimental application cases, test results, etc.

$$dB = 20\lg(A/B)$$

- **0 dB**
  - x1
- **6 dB**
  - x2
- **9.5 dB**
  - x3
- **12 dB**
  - x4
- **14 dB**
  - x5
- **15.6 dB**
  - x6
- **16.9 dB**
  - x7
- **18 dB**
  - x8
- **19 dB**
  - x9
- **20 dB**
  - x10
- **21.6 dB**
  - x12

- **22.3 dB**
  - x13
- **22.9 dB**
  - x14
- **24.1 dB**
  - x15
- **25.1 dB**
  - x18
- **26 dB**
  - x20
- **29.5 dB**
  - x30
- **32 dB**
  - x40
- **34 dB**
  - x50
- **35.6 dB**
  - x60
- **36.9 dB**
  - x70
- **38 dB**
  - x80
- **39 dB**
  - x90
- **40 dB**
  - x100

# CHAPTER 14

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## HPGe

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- **VGAGain**

- Adjust the gain to achieve a measurement range of 6 MeV

- **Thre**

- based on the noise situation
  - about 50

- **PoleZero**

- based on pre amp parameter
  - about 50us

- **TriggerTriangular**

- 104 ns

- **BaselineAvg**

- MediumHigt

- **EnergyRiseTIme**

- 5104 ns

- **EnergyFlatTop**

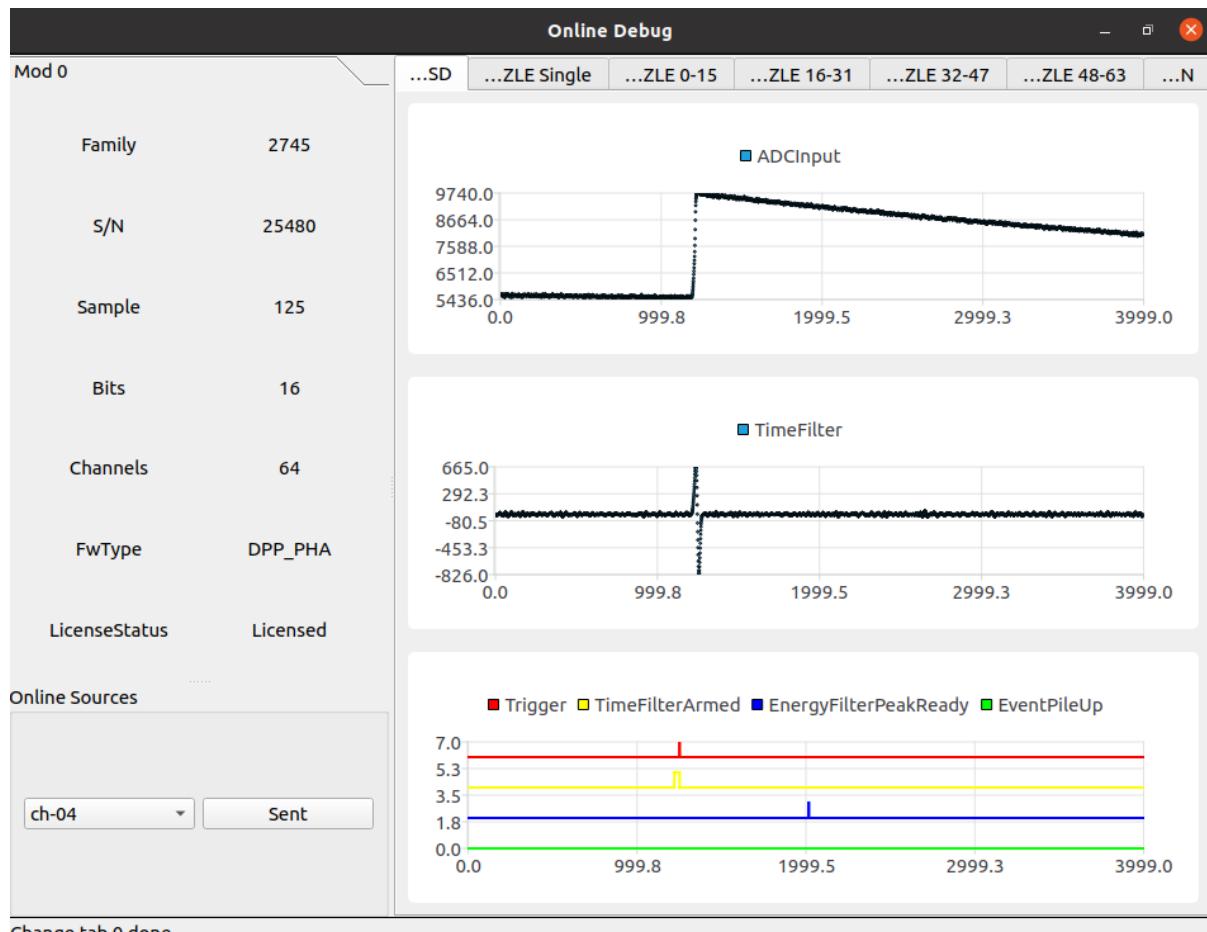
- 1200 ns

- **PeakingPosition**

- 91%

- **PeakingAvg**

- OneShot







# CHAPTER 15

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Si

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Coming soon.



# CHAPTER 16

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UserDPP 应用

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## 16.1 2745 HPGe

## 16.2 2740 He-3

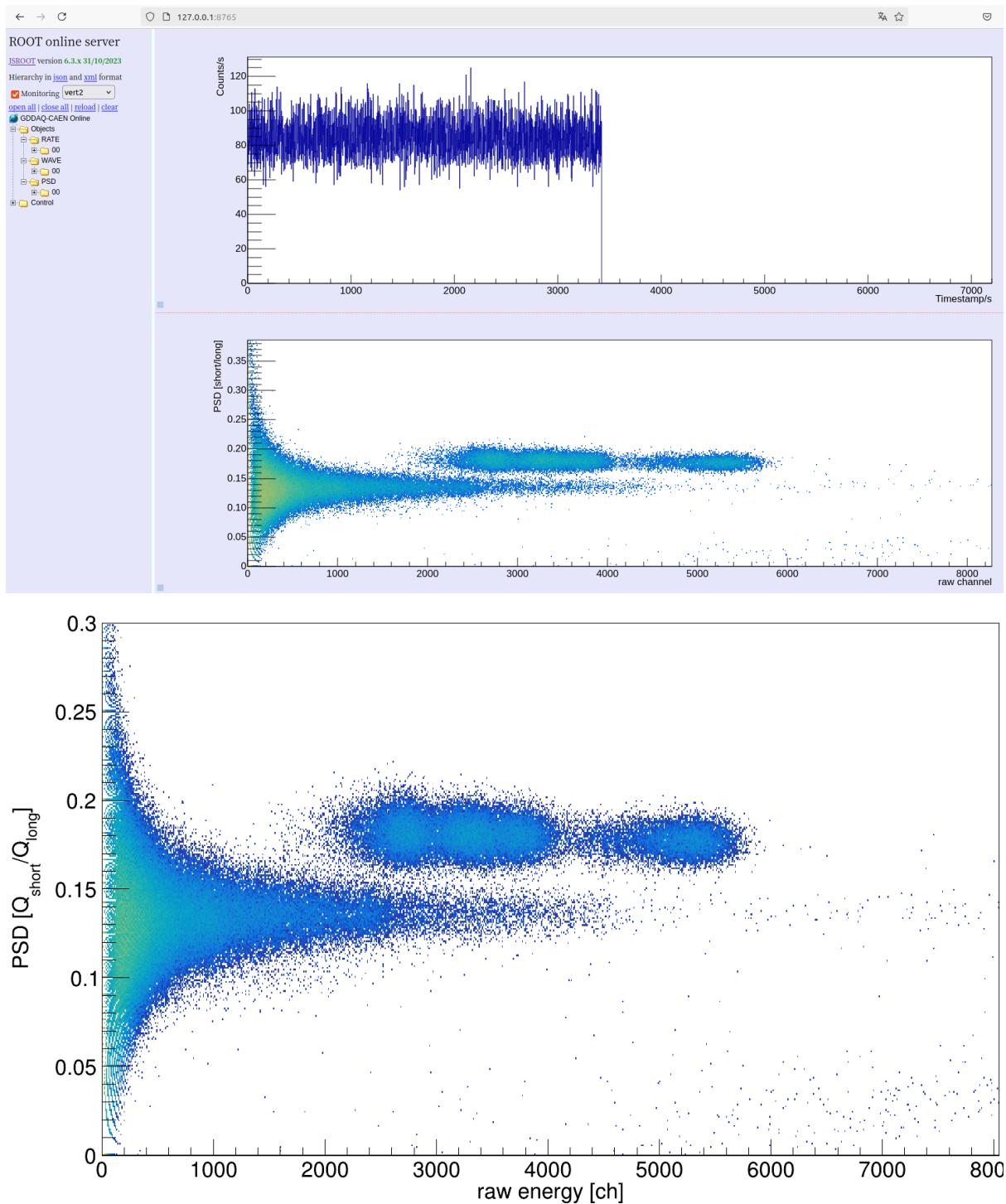
## 16.3 2740 Si

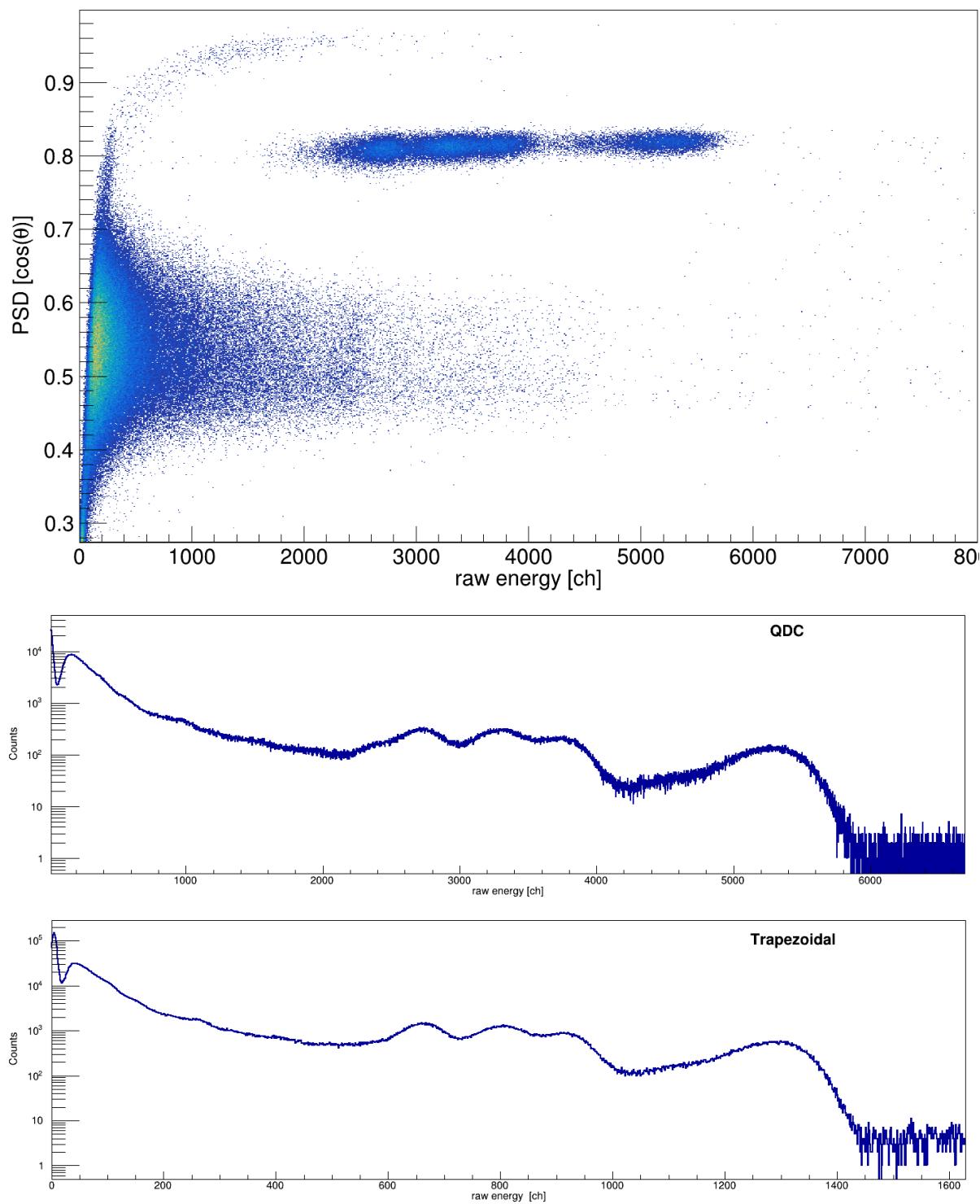
## 16.4 2730 BaF2

1 inch BaF2 detector

parameter

- polarity: 0
- FL: 2
- FL+FG: 2
- Threshold: 100
- Qoffset: 5
- Qshort: 10
- Qlong: 150
- QGainShift: 4
- $2^n$  BL: 5
- BL Hold: 2000
- RT offset: 10
- RT gate: 80
- XIAOffset: 145
- SL: 140
- SG: 10







# CHAPTER 17

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## Data analysis

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The output timestamp unit of the data conversion program is **ns**



# CHAPTER 18

## Decoder

The **DecodeAndSortAll** program is used to convert data recorded by different modules one run into a ROOT file. The user's physical analysis is based on the ROOT file generated by this program. The data generated by this program has been arranged in ascending order of timestamp.

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

```
// #define ONLYPHA  
// #define ONLYPSD  
// #define ONLYZLE  
// #define ONLYSCOPE
```

If all modules in the DAQ only use one type of firmware, enable the corresponding definition. If there is no definition of a single firmware, the output data file will default to supporting all types of firmware.

```
#define ROOTFILEPATH "./"           //the path of ROOT file  
#define ROOTFILENAME "data"        //the name of ROOT file  
// The path and file name for ROOT files
```

```
#define RAWFILEPATH "/home/wuhongyi/"      //Path of raw data  
#define RAWFILENAME "data"                //The file name of the raw data  
#define MODNUMBER 2                      //Number of modules used in the chassis  
const unsigned short SamplingRate[MODNUMBER] = {500, 125}; //Specify the sampling  
→rate of each modules separately; 125/500/1000 sampling rates; 0 to skip the  
→module  
const unsigned short Firmware[MODNUMBER] = {2, 0}; //DPP_PHA=0 DPP_ZLE=1 DPP_PSD=2  
→DPP_DAW=3 OPEN=4 Scope=5  
// Specify the firmware type for each module. If the type is specified incorrectly,  
→ there will be issues decoding the data
```

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

```
make clean  
make
```

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

```
./decodeandsort [RunNnumber]
```

Among them, *[RunNnumber]* is the running number of the file you want to convert.



# CHAPTER 19

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## Event Builder

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coming soon…