Pixie-Net XL

User Manual

Version 3.32

November 1, 2022

Hardware Revisions: B

Software Revision: 3.32

Supported Variants and Firmware Revision:

Part Number	ID	Description	FW Rev.
Pixie-Net-8-14-250	8	8 channel, 14 bit, 250 MSPS, 10G	0x3142, 0x3141
Pixie-Net-8-14-500	7	8 channel, 14 bit, 500 MSPS, 10G	0x3171
Pixie-Net-16-14-250W	4W	16 channel, 14 bit, 250 MSPS, 1G, White Rabbit	0x3140
Pixie-Net-16-14-250T	4T	16 channel, 14 bit, 250 MSPS, 10G, TTCL	0x3141
Pixie-Net-16-14-250	4	16 channel, 14 bit, 250 MSPS, 10G	0x3141
Pixie-Net-8-14-125	1	8 channel, 14 bit, 125 MSPS, 10G	0x3111

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Contents

Safety

Please take a moment to review these safety precautions. They are provided both for your protection and to prevent damage to the Pixie module and connected equipment. This safety information applies to all operators and service personnel.

Specific Precautions

Power Source

The Pixie-Net XL module is powered through an AC/DC wall adapter. The default adapter has a variety of AC plug attachments for different localities. Please remember to shut down the Linux OS before removing the power plug

Note that "plug-in" modules require additional power, notably any SFP and PMOD modules. **SFP modules above 1W are not supported.**

User Adjustments/Disassembly

To avoid personal injury, and/or damage, always disconnect power before accessing the Pixie module's interior. There are no switches for user configuration inside the box, however, there are debug push button and headers experienced users may want to use.

Detector and Preamplifier Damage

Please review all instructions and safety precautions provided with these components before powering a connected system.

The Pixie module may be able to provide analog preamp power in a custom configuration. Please contact XIA for details.

Voltage Ratings

Signals on the analog inputs (gold SMB connectors) must not exceed ± 3.5V. Exceptions apply for certain attenuation and termination settings, see Appendix.

Signals on the digital inputs (gold MMCX connector and HDMI GPIO connector) must not exceed 3.3V. Please review the pinout in the appendix before making any connections.

Servicing and Cleaning

To avoid personal injury, and/or damage to the Pixie module or connected equipment, do not attempt to repair or clean the inside of these units.

Linux Passwords

The Pixie-Net XL Linux OS comes with default user IDs and passwords for 1) SSH login, 2) SMB file sharing, and 3) Web Operations as described below. Users should immediately change these passwords, especially when the Pixie-Net XL is connected to external networks. Don't let hackers take over your Pixie-Net XL!

Linux Backup

The Pixie-Net XL Linux OS is stored on a removable SD card. SD cards' file systems can become corrupted, which would crash the Linux system and make the Pixie-Net XL unable to operate. Therefore periodic backup of the SD card is recommended, for example using Win32DiskImager. (Byte for byte copy is required).
Note that all Linux passwords are stored on the SD card

Warranty Statement

XIA LLC warrants that this product will be free from defects in materials and workmanship for a period of one (1) year from the date of shipment. If any such product proves defective during this warranty period, XIA LLC, at its option, will either repair the defective products without charge for parts and labor, or will provide a replacement in exchange for the defective product.

In order to obtain service under this warranty, Customer must notify XIA LLC of the defect before the expiration of the warranty period and make suitable arrangements for the performance of the service.

This warranty shall not apply to any defect, failure or damage caused by improper uses or inadequate care. XIA LLC shall not be obligated to furnish service under this warranty a) to repair damage resulting from attempts by personnel other than XIA LLC representatives to repair or service the product; or b) to repair damage resulting from improper use or connection to incompatible equipment.

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Manual Conventions

The following conventions are used throughout this manual

Convention	Description	Example
»	The » symbol leads you through nested menu items and dialog box options.	The sequence **File»Page Setup»Options** directs you to pull down the **File** menu, select the **Page Setup** item, and choose **Options** from the sub menu.
Bold	Bold text denotes items that you must select or click on in the software, such as menu items, and dialog box options.	...click on the **MCA** tab.
[Bold]	Bold text within [ ] denotes a command button.	**[Start Run]** indicates the command button labeled Start Run.
`Monospace`	Items in this font denote text or characters that you enter from the keyboard, sections of code, file contents, and syntax examples.	`Setup.exe` refers to a file called "setup.exe" on the host computer.
"window"	Text in quotation refers to window titles, and quotations from other sources	"Options" indicates the window accessed via **Tools»Options**.
Italics	Italic text denotes a new term being introduced , or simply emphasis	*peaking time* refers to the length of the slow filter. ...it is important first to set the energy filter Gap so that SLOWGAP to *at least one unit greater than* the preamplifier risetime...
<Key> <Shift-Alt-Delete> or <Ctrl+D>	Angle brackets denote a key on the keybord (not case sensitive). A hyphen or plus between two or more key names denotes that the keys should be pressed simultaneously (not case sensitive).	<W> indicates the W key <Ctrl+W> represents holding the control key while pressing the W key on the keyboard
Bold italic	Warnings and cautionary text.	***CAUTION:*** *Improper connections or settings can result in damage to system components.*
CAPITALS	CAPITALS denote DSP parameter names	SLOWLEN is the length of the slow energy filter
SMALL CAPS	SMALL CAPS are used for panels/windows/graphs in the GUI.	…go to the MCADISPLAY panel and you see…

1 Introduction

The Pixie-Net XL consists of a Zynq System on Module (SoM), a main processing board with 2 FPGAs, and two ADC daughter boards.

The Zynq is a combination of an FPGA (Programmable Logic, PL) with an ARM processor (Processing System, PS). The PL captures the ADC data and applies digital pulse processing. The PS runs a basic Linux OS with gcc, webserver, etc; it has USB and Ethernet peripherals and 1GB of memory. In the Pixie-Net XL, the Zynq acts as the controller for the pulse processing that is implemented in the FPGAs.

Each FPGA connects to one ADC daughterboard, a clocking board for Ethernet output, and a SFP port to output list mode data at 1 Gsps (1G) or 10 Gsps (10G)

1.1 Pixie-Net XL Features

- Designed for
  - high precision γ-ray spectroscopy with HPGe detectors,
  - timing with fast scintillators (NaI, $LaBr_3$, etc),
  - pulse shape analysis to extract time, position, and/or particle type in segmented or strip detectors, phoswich detectors, or neutron detectors
  - coincidence acquisition
- Flexible digitization with two replaceable daughtercards, each with either of
  - 14 bit 125 MSPS ADC, 4 channels
  - 12 bit 250 MSPS ADC, 8 channels (single ended or differential input)
  - 14 bit 250 MSPS ADC, 4 channels
  - 16 bit 250 MSPS ADC, 4 channels (under redevelopment)
  - 14 bit 500 MSPS ADC, 4 channels (under redevelopment)
  - Contact XIA for more options
- Programmable gain and input offset, depending on ADC daughtercard.
- Programmable pulse height and pileup inspection parameters include trigger filter length, energy filter length, decay time, threshold, and rejection criteria.
- Triggered synchronous waveform acquisition across channels.
- Simultaneous amplitude measurement, waveform capture, and pulse shape analysis.
- On-board MCA memory
- Configurable digital inputs and outputs
- Embedded Linux environment, acting as a data acquisition PC with built-in SD card drive, USB host, 10/100/1000M Ethernet, webserver, GPIO
- List mode data output via 2 dedicated 10G SFP Ethernet ports (or White Rabbit compatible 1G Ethernet ports)
- Open source DAQ software

1.2 Specifications

1.2.1 Analog Inputs and Digitization

1.2.1.1 Variant DB01, 8-14-75 (non-standard)

Analog Inputs	
Signal Input (8x)	2x 4 analog SMB inputs. Switch selectable input impedance: 50Ω and 5kΩ. Switch selectable attenuation 1/1 and 1/8
Analog Gain	8 gain settings: 1.6 to 22.6
Analog Offset	Input range: After termination and attenuation, up to ±3.0V[1] DC can be added to compensate signal DC offsets. After DC offset compensation, signals in the range from 0V to (2V/analog gain) are accepted by the ADC. (See above for analog gain values)
Digitization	
ADC	2x 4 14bit, 75 MSPS ADC

1.2.1.2 Variant DB01, 8-14-125

Analog Inputs	
Signal Input (8x)	2x 4 analog SMB inputs. Switch selectable input impedance: 50Ω and 5kΩ. Switch selectable attenuation 1/1 and 1/8
Analog Gain	8 gain settings: 1.6 to 22.6
Analog Offset	Input range: After termination and attenuation, up to ±3.0V DC can be added to compensate signal DC offsets. After DC offset compensation, signals in the range from 0V to (2V/analog gain) are accepted by the ADC. (See above for analog gain values)
Digitization	
ADC	2x 4 14bit, 125 MSPS ADC

[1] The software parameter for offset DAC universally ranges from -1.25V to +1.25V and is mapped to the full range for each variant internally. For example, on DB01, parameter value 1.25V is actually 3.0V on the input

1.2.1.3 Variant DB02, 16-12-250 (non-standard)

Analog Inputs	
Signal Input (16x)	2x 8 differential analog inputs, 4 per microHDMI connector Input impedance: 1KOhm to GND each side.
Analog Gain	Fixed gain, factory adjustable
Analog Offset	Fixed offset
Digitization	
ADC	2x 8 12bit, 250 MSPS ADC
Power and Digital I/O	
Control	I2C SDA, SCL, 3 GPIO via HDMI connector 3.3V I/O, 4.7K pullup on ADC daughtercard DB02
Power	+5V filtered analog output via HDMI connector

1.2.1.4 Variant DB02, 16-14-250

Analog Inputs	
Signal Input (16x)	2x 8 differential analog inputs, 0.1” header Input impedance: 1KOhm to GND each side.
Analog Gain	Fixed gain, factory adjustable
Analog Offset	Fixed offset
Digitization	
ADC	2x 8 14bit, 250 MSPS ADC

1.2.1.5 Variant DB04, 16-14-250

Analog Inputs	
Signal Input (16x)	2x 8 analog inputs, 0.1” header Input impedance: 50 Ohm to GND.
Analog Gain	Fixed gain, factory adjustable
Analog Offset	Input range: After termination and attenuation, up to ±2.5V DC can be added to compensate signal DC offsets. After DC offset compensation, signals in the range from 0V to (2V/analog gain) are accepted by the ADC. (See above for analog gain values)
Digitization	
ADC	2x 8 14bit, 250 MSPS ADC

1.2.1.6 Variant DB06, 8-16-250 (under redevelopment)

Analog Inputs	
Signal Input (8x)	2x 4 analog SMB inputs. Switch selectable input impedance: 50Ω and 5kΩ. Switch selectable attenuation 1/1 and 1/8
Analog Gain	2 gain settings: 2 and 5
Analog Offset	Input range: After termination and attenuation, up to ±3.0V DC can be added to compensate signal DC offsets. After DC offset compensation, signals in the range from 0V to (2V/analog gain) are accepted by the ADC. (See above for analog gain values)
Digitization	
ADC	2x 4 16bit, 250 MSPS ADC

1.2.1.7 Variant DB06, 8-14-500 (under redevelopment)

Analog Inputs	
Signal Input (8x)	2x 4 analog SMB inputs. Switch selectable input impedance: 50Ω and 5kΩ. Switch selectable attenuation 1/1 and 1/8
Analog Gain	2 gain settings: 2 and 5
Analog Offset	Input range: After termination and attenuation, up to ±2.5V DC can be added to compensate signal DC offsets. After DC offset compensation, signals in the range from 0V to (2V/analog gain) are accepted by the ADC. (See above for analog gain values)
Digitization	
ADC	2x 4 14bit, 500 MSPS ADC

1.2.1.8 Variant DB08, 8-14-250

Analog Inputs	
Signal Input (8x)	2x 4 analog inputs, SMB Switch selectable input impedance: 50Ω and 5kΩ. Switch selectable attenuation 1/1 and 1/8
Analog Gain	2 gain settings: 2 and 5
Analog Offset	Input range: After termination and attenuation, up to ±2.5V DC can be added to compensate signal DC offsets. After DC offset compensation, signals in the range from 0V to (2V/analog gain) are accepted by the ADC. (See above for analog gain values)
Digitization	
ADC	2x 4 14bit, 250 MSPS ADC

1.2.2 Processing Platform

System Options	
Controller Options	• MicroZed (“MZ” option) • PicoZed (“PZ” option) • Z-turn (“ZT” option) Only one controller option is physically installed; with feature differences as noted below.
Ethernet Data Output Options	• 10 G Ethernet for each processing FPGA (“10G” option) • 1 G Ethernet with WR for each processing FPGA (“1G” option) • 10 G Ethernet for each processing FPGA plus 1G WR on PZ controller (“10G+WR” option) Only one Ethernet option is physically installed; with feature differences as noted below.
Embedded Processing (Zynq Controller)	
Processor	Xilinx Zynq
Data Interfaces	10/100/1000 Ethernet USB 2.0 (host) USB-UART SFP cage with Gbit serial I/O (“PZ” option) 10/100M Ethernet with RJ-45 connector, PTP compatible, (“PZ” option)
Memory	1 GB of DDR3 SDRAM 128 Mb of QSPI Flash 16 GB removable micro SD card (“ZT” and “MZ” options) 8 GB eMMC memory (“PZ” option)
Operating System	Linux (Xillinux – based on Ubuntu 18 LTS) Operates from Linux partition on SD card or eMMC memory
Real Time Clock	(“PZ” option)
Pulse Processing Features	
Architecture	Two Xilinx Kintex 7 FPGAs with dedicated I/O, each with - SFP cage with Gbit serial I/O - High density PCB connector for ADC daughtercard - micro HDMI connector with 13 GPIO signals (shared with MZ or PZ controller) - 512 MB SDRAM - White Rabbit voltage controlled oscillators and PROMs (“1G” option) - Oscillators for 10G Ethernet (“10G” or “10G+WR” option)
Digital Gain	Arbitrary gain factor for channel matching
Offset	DC offset adjustment from –1.25V to +1.25V, in 65535 steps.
Shaping	Trapezoidal filter with peaking times 0.048 to 63.4 µs Adjustable flat top to eliminate ballistic deficit effects
Trigger	Digital trapezoidal trigger filter with adjustable threshold. Rise time and flat top set independently.
Coincidence	Programmable coincidence window: 40 to 1016 ns Reject unwanted hit patterns of the channels
Data Collection Options	MCA number of bins 1Ki to 32Ki Waveform lengths and pre-trigger delay List mode data format (text, binary, content)

Data Outputs	
Spectrum	1024-32768 bins per channel, 32 bit deep (4.2 billion counts/bin). Additional memory for sum spectrum for clover detectors.
Statistics	Real time, counting time, filter dead time, input and throughput counts.
List Mode Event Data	Pulse height (energy), time stamps, pulse shape analysis results, waveform data (up to 4Ki samples), constant fraction timing, and ancillary data like hit patterns.
List Mode Output Path	- Store on local SD - Store on remote network drive - UDP output stream
Front Panel I/O	
Pulser Output	1 MMCX coaxial connector "PULSE" Periodic, exponentially decaying reference pulser. Programmable on/off
Veto Input	1 MMCX coaxial connector "VETO" input only default use: Veto signal to suppress event triggering 2.5V logic, 5V compatible
SFP (3x)	2x SFP cage for 1/10G Ethernet, 1G and White Rabbit compatible ("1G" option) 10G ("10G" option) 1x SFP cage for Zynq processor ("PZ" option) 1G and White Rabbit compatible ("1G+WR" option)
Indicators	3 LEDs controlled by processor for system status information 3 LEDS for SFP Ethernet link status
Analog Inputs	See analog specifications
Rear Panel I/O	
Logic Input/Output	General Purpose I/O connected to programmable logic: 2 micro HDMI connectors with 13 GPIO signals (not video) single ended or differential can be used as clock input factory set to 5V (default) or 2.5V logic.
Power	12V DC in. AC adapter requirements: 12V, 60W Barrel Plug 2.1mm I.D. x 5.5mm O.D., center positive Usage: typical ~60W

PMOD	2 12-pin 0.1" connectors for 8 I/O signals, 3.3V power, GND Compatible with PMOD I/O modules (I2C, GPIO, serial, wifi, GPS, …) 1 dedicated for each controller option
PTP Ethernet	RG-45 connectors for 10/100M Ethernet, PTP compatible ("PZ" option)
Clocks	1 MMCX coaxial connector "PTPCLK", programmable PTP clock out (PTP variant only, 3.3V) or external clock in (any variant, internal jumpers, 2.5V) 1 MMCX coaxial connector "PTPTRIG" programmable PTP trigger (e.g. PPS), 3.3V, output only
Controller I/O	USB, RG-45 Ethernet, UART, eMMC, SD card depending on controller option

Table 1-1. Specifications for the Pixie-Net XL

1.3 System Requirements

The digital spectroscopy system considered here consists of a Pixie-Net XL and a gamma ray detector with appropriate power supplies. A PC, smartphone or tablet is required to communicate with the Pixie-Net XL, but data acquisition can be fully contained in the Pixie-Net XL itself.

1.3.1 Drivers and Software

The Pixie-Net XL operates with an embedded Linux system that includes all software and drivers to communicate with external devices via Ethernet or USB. It can

- Make DAQ results available via webserver
- Read and write USB drives for data exchanges
- Share files over a Windows network

For higher convenience of communication and data analysis, we can provide the Pixie Viewer, based on Wavemetrics' Igor Pro. (Igor version 8 or higher is required).

1.3.2 Detector Signals

The Pixie-Net XL is designed for fast rising, exponentially decaying signals. Step pulses and short non-exponential pulses can be accommodated with specific parameter settings. Staircase type signals from reset preamplifiers generally need to be AC coupled.

Detector signals must not exceed ± 3.5V.

1.3.3 Power Requirements

The Pixie-Net XL consumes roughly 14 W, requiring the following currents from the AC adapter:

12V up to 6 A

1.3.4 Connectors and Cabling

The Pixie-Net XL uses SMB connectors for the analog inputs from the detectors. SMB to BNC adapter cables are provided with the module. Some variants may use HDMI or other high density cabling that requires matching detector output connectors or adapters.

MMCX connectors are used for power, analog outputs, and digital input/outputs. MMCX to BNC adapter cables are provided with the module.

MicroHDMI connectors are used for 13 additional digital inputs and outputs or for analog differential inputs, but not video. HDMI cables are widely available and not provided with the module.

SFP cages are intended for optical Ethernet connections, but can be used for copper Ethernet or other I/O with appropriate SFP modules and/or firmware changes. SFP modules and cables are widely available and not provided with the module by default.

RJ-45 connectors are used for standard 10/100/1000M or 10/100M copper Ethernet. Matching CAT-5 cables are widely available and not provided with the module.

1.4 Software and Firmware Overview

The data acquisition (DAQ) software of the Pixie-Net XL consists of a small set of C programs (API functions) executed on the ARM section of the Zynq controller. The controller configures, starts and monitors the data acquisition that is mainly contained in the FPGA fabric of the two Kintex FPGAs. The controller can read results and store them on the SD card (or network drives), but the main data path is from the ADC through FPGA pulse processing to SFP Ethernet output directly from each FPGA.

The API functions are called from the Linux command line or as CGI scripts from a web page or other program. DAQ results can be viewed or downloaded via the web page, or copied over the network. Acquisition parameters are stored in an .ini file that can be edited by the user to adjust parameter settings.

DAQ results (list mode data) can also be streamed out as UDP packages via a dedicated Ethernet connection. The receiving device must run a program to capture UDP packages and save them to file. XIA provides a basic receiver program for Linux and Windows as a coding example.

Firmware code for the on-board pulse processing functions is loaded to the fabrics as part of the powerup boot sequence.

Users may modify the API functions (source code and gcc compiler is included in the Linux environment on the SD card). Applications can be executed from the SD card or a mounted USB drive.

More sophisticated graphical user interfaces can be developed, providing control buttons and data analysis functions. One such interface is based on Igor Pro (see below); contact XIA for details and demo code for other implementations.

1.5 Support

A unique benefit of dealing with a small company like XIA is that the technical support for our sophisticated instruments is often provided by the same people who designed them. Our customers are thus able to get in-depth technical advice on how to fully utilize our products within the context of their particular applications.

Please read through the following sections before contacting us. Contact information is listed in the first few pages of this manual.

2 Setup

When powered up, the Pixie-Net XL automatically boots the Zynq controller's FPGA configuration and starts the Linux OS. The Linux OS automatically configures the pulse processing FPGAs and defines the processing parameters from the settings file[2]. This brings the system up to the last operational state when settings were saved.

There are several ways for a user to connect to the Pixie-Net XL Linux OS on the Zynq controller:

1. Serial port via USB-UART
2. Network SSH terminal
3. Web server
4. SMB (Samba) file sharing

The typical procedure for first time setup would be to first to power up the Pixie-Net XL (2.1), then install and configure drivers for the serial port on a USB master PC (2.2). Log on via serial port terminal and find the Pixie-Net XL's IP address. After that, the Pixie-Net XL can be operated through terminal, web interface and/or SMB.

2.1 Power

To power up the Pixie-Net XL, simply connect the 12V DC power plug from the AC adapter. The center pin must be positive and the adapter must be rated for 60W or more.

To power down the Pixie-Net XL, first shut down the Linux OS (type `halt`), then remove the 12V DC power plug (and any UART cable, which can power the controller [only] separately).

2.2 Serial Port (USB-UART)

The serial port connection requires a driver to map the UART to a serial port and a terminal running on the USB master PC. Windows installation consists of the following steps:

1. Download and extract/install the Silicon Labs CP210x USB-to-UART driver from www.silabs.com/products/development-tools/software/usb-to-uart-bridge-vcp-drivers. For more information, see
   microzed.org/sites/default/files/documentations/CP210x_Setup_Guide_1_2.pdf
2. Download and install Tera Term (or other suitable terminal program). See
   http://ttssh2.osdn.jp/
3. Connect USB cable between Pixie-Net XL and PC and power up the Pixie-Net XL (see 2.1)
   (PC: any USB port, Pixie-Net XL: port labeled UART 1[3])
4. From the Silicon Labs installation, run CP210xVCPInstaller_x64.exe to create a COM port
   - Find the new COM port's number in the Windows device manager
   - The COM port assignment is device specific, so this has to be repeated

[2] These steps can be executed manually by executing setup routines on the Zynq controller, see below.
[3] UART 0 for PZ option

every time switching to a different Pixie-Net XL unit. For the same Pixie-Net XL, this is a one-time operation.

5. Open Tera Term.
   - Connect via the serial port showing the COM number above
   - Select Setup > Serial port. Defaults are ok, except baud rate must be 115200
   - Adjust the font and size if desired
   - Login credentials for serial port login are required in Ubuntu 18.
     Factory defaults are **root/xia17pxn** (please change).

If the USB master PC is a Linux system, it is possible to use the Minicom utility as for serial port I/O. Usually no installation or drivers are required. It can be configured via

```
sudo minicom –s
```

and by specifying *ttyUSB0* as the port, with *no* HW flow control. See also https://help.ubuntu.com/community/Minicom .

2.3 Ethernet Connections

2.3.1 Controller I/O

The Pixie-Net XL has multiple Ethernet connections. For the initial setup described in the following sections, use the RJ-45 connector "LAN 1" [4] for standard CAT-5 cables near UART 1 on the rear panel. This is the 10/100/1000M Ethernet connection for the embedded Linux controller.

For this connection, MAC address is stored on a local PROM. The IP address is usually assigned automatically by the network (DHCP).

2.3.2 Data Output and White Rabbit

The other connections are, depending on the Ethernet Data Output Options:

- **SFP 0, 1:**

For "1G" option:	White Rabbit compatible 1G optical Ethernet. Copper SFP cables can be used, but will limit precision
For "10G" option: "10G+WR" or "10G+TTCL"	10G Ethernet connection (copper or optic) without WR synchronization

Both ports are only used to stream out list mode data as UDP packages (and additionally for WR synchronization in 1G). The receiving device must run software to capture the UDP data and store it to disk. XIA provides a simple UDP receiver code example.

For these connection, MAC and IP addresses are stored on a local PROM accessible via the WR UART (1G) or in the settings file (10G, 10G+WR, 10G+TTCL).

[4] LAN 0 for PZ option, 10/100M Ethernet

- **SFP Z:**
  For "10G+WR" option: White Rabbit compatible 1G optical Ethernet.
  Copper SFP modules can be used, but will lose precision

  This port is currently only used for White Rabbit synchronization with the PicoZed Zynq controller, no DAQ data I/O.

  For this connection, MAC and IP addresses are stored on a local PROM accessible via the WR UART

2.4 SSH login

Tera Term or another suitable program can be used to log in via the network once the Pixie-Net XL is powered, connected to a network, and its IP address is known. The IP address can be found by

- connecting via serial port terminal as described above, and typing `ifconfig`
- logging on to the network router, see list of connected devices
- just trying the one it had before, IP addresses seem fairly persistent through power cycles

To connect, open a terminal and make connection to the Pixie-Net XL's IP address. Default ID/PW is **root/xia17pxn** (*please change*).

Two possible free SSH terminal program for Android are "SSH Client" and "JuiceSSH", allowing login from a tablet or smartphone.

2.5 Web Interface

Any web browser can be used to log in via the network once the Pixie-Net XL is powered, connected to a network, and its IP address is known. The IP address can be found by

- connecting via serial port terminal as described above, and typing `ifconfig`
- logging on to the network router, see list of connected devices
- just try the one it had before, they seem fairly persistent through power cycles

To connect, enter Pixie-Net XL's IP address as the web address in your browser. Any browser should work; but XIA uses Firefox and does not test for compatibility with other browsers. No password is required for the Pixie-Net XL home page, however, login is required for web operations that duplicate terminal access to change settings and execute tasks. The default ID/PW is **webops/xia17pxn** (*please change*).

For proper operation of some links in the home page, prior execution of a function in the Linux terminal is required. See below for details.

2.6 SMB (Samba)

The Pixie-Net XL Linux OS is running Samba, a "Windows interoperability suite of programs for Linux and Unix". It allows the files in the Linux partition of the Pixie-Net XL SD card to be shared with Windows networking. By default, only one folder is shared (/var/www) which is the location of the API functions.

To connect, type `\\192.168.1.xxx\PNvarwww` in the Windows Explorer location bar, where `192.168.1.xxx` is the IP Address of the Pixie-Net XL found as above and `PNvarwww` is the name given to /var/www for file sharing purposes in Samba. Windows will prompt for login; the default ID/PW is **root/xia17pxn** (*please change*).

The settings file `settings.ini`, output data files, and all (source and executable) files of the API functions can now easily be copied or edited with Windows tools and programs. However, to *execute* the API functions, serial port or SSH login is required (or in some cases, API functions are executed from the web interface)

2.7 Required Initial Linux Commands

Once logged on via the Linux terminal or the web operations page, the following steps **should** be performed:

1. Change directory: `cd /var/www`
   This is the directory visible via the web server. Data created by execution of XIA API functions can be read via the web browser from this directory. For convenience, it contains a "release" of all XIA SW functions and is used as the default working directory. (Not required for web operations page)
2. Optional: Configure pulse processing FPGAs (see also section 4 for more options)
   `./bootfpga`
3. Optional: Apply settings to FPGA:
   `./progfippi`
4. Automatically set a few basic parameters such as DC offsets (and resolve random channel swapping): `./findsettings`
   This should be performed with the detector connected, with the correct polarity and termination setting.

Note: As of SW version 3.21, Steps 2 and 3 are already automatically executed at the startup of the Linux OS. Step 3 has to be repeated after every change to settings.ini

2.8 Useful Linux Commands

The following commands may be helpful

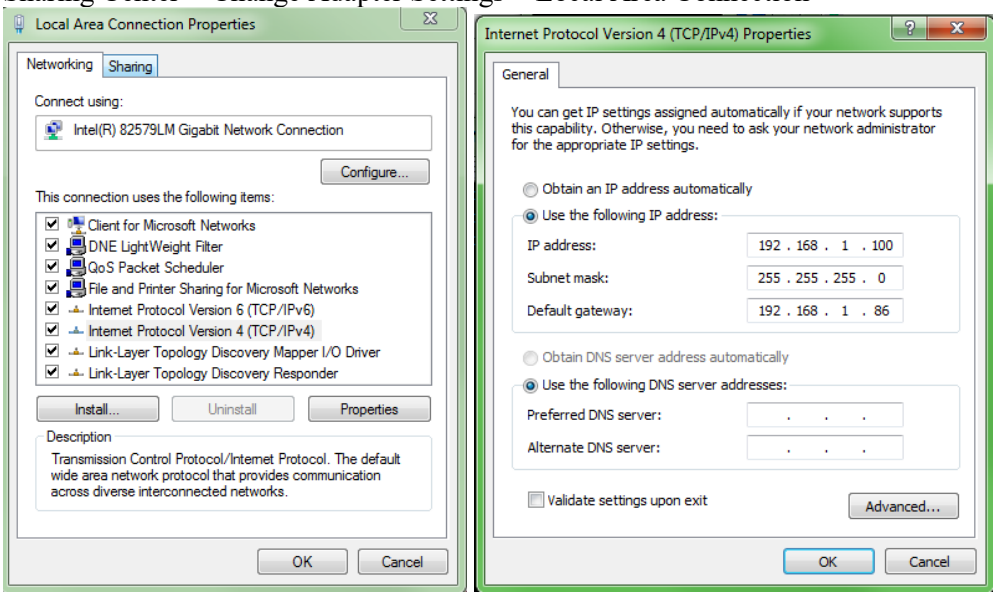
1. Type `ifconfig` to find the IP address
   The network does not come up by itself occasionally. This appears to coincide with the webpage being open in a browser during (re)boot. For a change of restart, type `sudo /etc/init.d/networking restart` else power cycle
2. The Zynq temperature is reported as a raw number in `/sys/devices/soc0/amba/f8007100.adc/iio:device0/in_temp0_raw`; the actual temperature can be computed by subtracting 2219 and multiplying with 0.12304. ADC and Zynq temperatures are also reported in the run statistics and by `./progfippi`
3. To change a parameter value in the settings file without opening/editing/closing the file, a sed command as follows can be used:
   `sed –i '/RUN_TYPE/c RUN_TYPE 0x410' settings.ini`
   This replaces (-i = in the file) the line containing the string "RUN_TYPE" with the text "RUN_TYPE 0x410".

4. To mount a USB drive (e.g. to copy data or SW updates), type
   `mount /dev/sda1 /mnt/usb`
   /var is not a suitable directory to mount the USB stick, as it confuses the web server
5. Type `date` to verify Linux time automagically updated to UTC
6. Use the mount command to mount external network drives. For example, to mount NASdrive/data from a PC with IP address 192.168.1.123, type
   `mount //192.168.1.123/data /mnt/data -o "username=[user],password=[passwd]"`
   with the appropriate values filled in for [user] and [passwd]
5. To mount the SD card boot partition to a folder /mnt/sd, execute
   `mount /dev/mmcblk0p1 /mnt/sd`
   this is useful to update the boot files without removing the SD card. The Pixie-Net XL has to be rebooted before the new boot files become effective.
6. To clear the command line history, type
   `history -c`
   `history -w`

2.9 Direct Network Connection between Pixie-Net XL and a Windows PC

The above description of setup and operation of the Pixie-Net XL assumes both Pixie-Net XL and the user device (PC, tablet, smartphone) are connected to a local network with DHCP server and gateway. Instead, it is possible to directly connect the Pixie-Net XL to a laptop or desktop with a standard Ethernet cable (no crossover cable required). However, a number of configurations have to be set manually:

1. On the Pixie-Net XL terminal, type `ifconfig eth1 up 192.168.1.86` to bring up the Ethernet connection and assign the IP number. In some cases, eth0 or eth2 has to be used instead of eth1.
2. On the Windows PC (here Windows 7), go to Start > Control Panel > Network and Sharing Center > Change Adapter Settings > Local Area Connection



In the Local Area Connection "Properties" dialog, select "Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)" and click "Properties".

In the properties dialog, set IP address, subnet mask, and gateway as shown above. (The gateway is equal to Pixie-Net XL's IP address.)

Note: The network will not be able to connect to the internet. The date/time of the Pixie-Net XL will likely be initialized to 1970.

3 Pixie-Net XL Operation

Basic operation of the Pixie-Net XL uses a combination of terminal commands and web interface. The former controls all data taking and requires login to the system. The latter displays data and is accessible to anyone. This provides a measure of security in instrument control while making it convenient to view data.

We recommend reading through the description of the *basic* methods for adjusting settings and acquiring data (sections 3.1 and 3.2) to get an understanding of the internal operation. The most *convenient* methods of operation are the webpage-only operation (section 3.3.5) and the Igor Pro GUI (section 14).

3.1 Adjust Settings

The pulse processing parameters must be adjusted (once) to match the detector characteristics. This includes analog settings such as gain and offset, and pulse processing parameters such as decay time and trigger threshold.

All settings are stored in an .ini file. The default settings file is configured for the Pixie-Net XL internal pulser. This file, *defaults.ini*, contains all the parameter settings as described in section 6. Settings are grouped into system (e.g. requested run time), module (e.g. coincidence pattern for all channels in one FPGA), and channel (e.g. offset). A condensed settings file, *settings.ini*, contains the most important parameters and **will override the defaults**.

The most basic method to change settings is to edit *var/www/settings.ini* and then execute `./progfippi` to apply them to the FPGA. If necessary, lines with additional parameters can be copied from *defaults.ini* into *settings.ini*; also lines can be deleted from *settings.ini* if there is no need to vary specific parameters. The file *defaults.ini* should be considered a read-only file. Editing can be accomplished with a built-in Linux editor through the terminal (for example VI) or by opening the file in a Windows editor through the SMB file sharing.

The most important parameters for initial setup are

REQ_RUNTIME	Requested runtime of the data acquisition
RUN_TYPE	0x301 for MCA only, 0x100, 0x105, 0x400 for list mode runs to SD card (or 1G) 0x110, 0x111, 0x410, 0x411 for list mode runs via 10G
CCSRA_INVERT_05	If 1, invert incoming signal
ANALOG_GAIN	14/75 and 14/125 ADCs: 1.6, 2.4, 3.5, 5.4, 6.7, 9.9, 14.7, 22.6 12/250 ADCs: fixed (ignored) 16/250, 14/500, 14/250 ADCs: 2.4 and 5.4
DIG_GAIN	Arbitrary gain factor for energies in MCA spectra and list mode events
VOFFSET	DC offset (ignored for 12/250 ADCs)
TAU	Exponential decay time of the input signal

(See also section 3.4 for optimizing trigger and energy filter settings)

When set up correctly, the signal baseline should be at approximately 10% of the full ADC range. The polarity and gain should be set such that pulses start with a fast rise and decay

back down to baseline, and do not go out of the ADC range (max 4096 or 16K steps for a 12 or 14 bit ADC). The decay time must be measured and specified as the parameter TAU. This is best verified by opening/refreshing the Pixie-Net XL ADC page in the web browser, or executing `./gettraces` and viewing the resulting ADC.csv file. You can also open/refresh the Run Statistics page in the web browser or execute `./runstats` and read the output parameters in the resulting RS.csv file. The current input count rate, out of range fraction, temperatures, and FPGA system time will update even when no run is in progress. The function `./findsettings` can assist in finding parameters such as DC offset. It also resolves random channel swapping between odd and even channels for the 250 MHz ADC variant (DB02, DB04, and DB08).

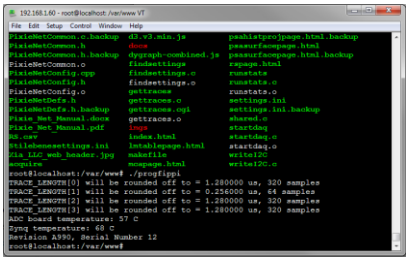
3.2 Basic Data Acquisition

1. In the terminal, type `./startdaq` or `./mcadaq` to start a DAQ run with current settings.
   The screen will be updated with print statements of the runtime
2. In the browser, navigate to the MCA page ("view spectra") or the Run Statistics page ("view run statistics") under DAQ Monitoring.
   Refresh these pages with browser button to see updates during DAQ
3. < wait > *Currently the only way to stop is ctrl-c*
4. When the DAQ finishes in the terminal, the final MCA, the run statistics, and the list mode data files have been created. *The filenames are fixed to MCA.csv, RS.csv and LMdata#.bin/b00* for `./startdaq` (# = module number, default 0)
5. In the browser, the data files can be viewed or downloaded (under "DAQ Results")
6. In the terminal, the data files can be copied to local USB drive or network drive
7. In a Windows Explorer window pointing to `\\<Pixie Net IP>\PNvarwww`, the data files can be copied or opened by Windows tools and programs.
8. For some run types, list mode data is streamed out via the SFP Ethernet connections as UDP packages. These have to be received by a suitable program on the destination device.

3.3 User Interface Options

There are a variety of interface options to operate the Pixie-Net XL. They range from basic terminal and file I/O to plug-ins for data acquisition or data analysis software. Fundamentally, the Pixie-Net XL communicates through generic interfaces such as serial port and Ethernet, so that any program emulating a serial port and reading files from a network drive can be used to operate the system. A few examples are listed in the following sections

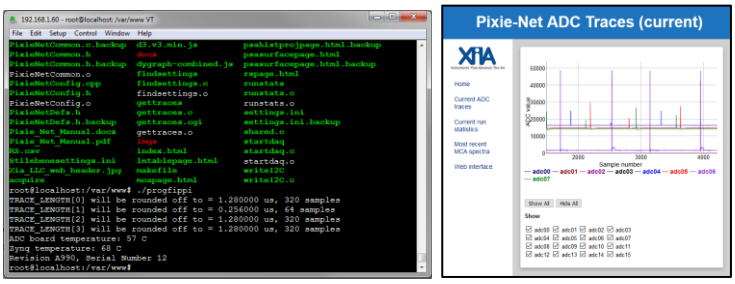
3.3.1 Terminal



At the most basic level, users can log in to the Pixie-Net XL with a terminal program and execute the C programs to set up and perform data acquisition (e.g. `./progfippi` and `./startdaq`). Settings are modified by editing the settings file settings.ini with a basic text editor like VI. Results are files on the Pixie-Net XL's SD card, which can be viewed with a text editor or copied to mounted network drives.

This environment may appeal most to users familiar with Linux, and also allows modification and recompilation of the C programs with the built-in gcc compiler.

3.3.2 Terminal and Webpages



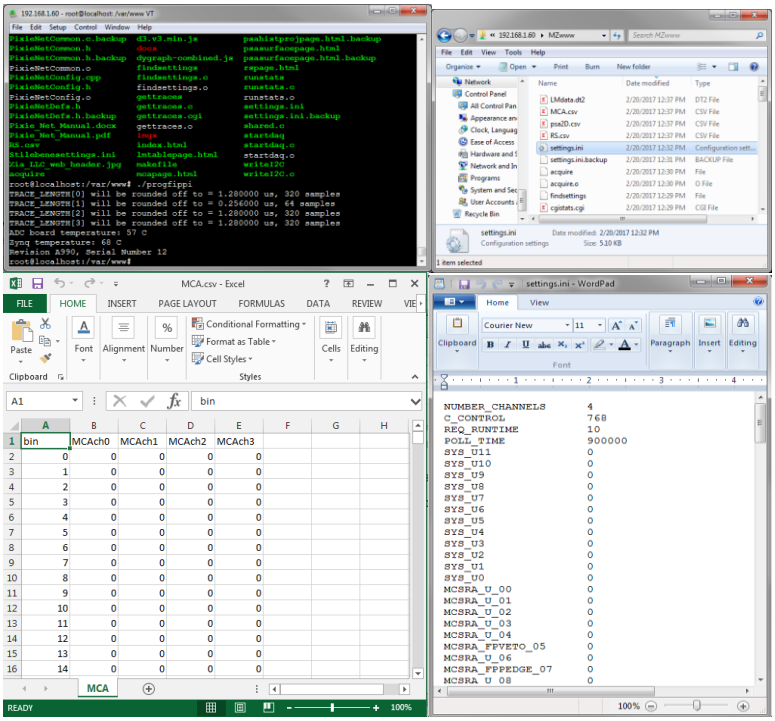
For direct graphical feedback, users can log in via terminal as in the preceding section, but view results as a webpage. The Pixie-Net XL is running a web server, and the output files are plotted on webpages with a variety of java scripts.

While still requiring familiarity with Linux, the graphical feedback makes for an easier setup and a better presentation of the results.

3.3.3 Terminal, SMB and Windows programs

With SMB file sharing, Windows programs can be used to directly view, edit, and analyze settings and results on the Pixie-Net XL's SD card. For example, the workflow could be

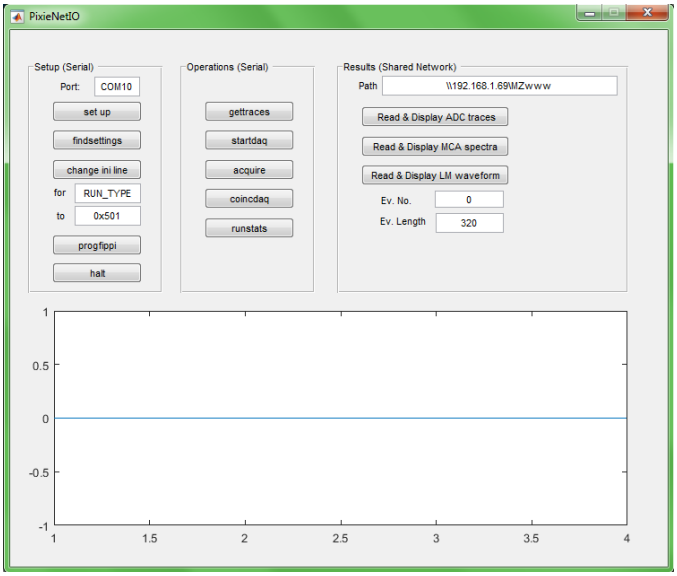
1) Using WordPad, open, modify, and save settings.ini
2) Execute `./progfippi` and `./startdaq` in the terminal
3) Open MCA.csv in Excel or other program to view, analyze, and plot results (or the webpages)



3.3.4 Graphical User Interface on Host PC

Many data acquisition and analysis program can communicate with serial ports, external files and web servers. Examples include Igor Pro, MATLAB, LabVIEW, and many more. It is therefore possible to develop graphical user interfaces with buttons and plots in such a program. As described in section 14, Igor Pro's "very dumb terminal" function (VDT2) can be used to send the commands normally typed into the terminal with the click of a button. After sending the command, Igor reads the Pixie-Net XL webpage and extracts and displays the data. Igor Pro version 8 and higher also can use the function URLrequest to communicate via the web API functions.

A demo MATLAB implementation is shown in the screenshot below. It uses serial port communication similar to the Igor Pro example described above, then reads and displays the data from files. (While in principle the Pixie-Net XL's Zynq firmware can be developed with MATLAB tools as well, this is currently not supported by XIA.)



Our current policy is to provide demo code for free, but to charge for software and support for more sophisticated user interfaces, in particular if customized for specific applications. Please contact XIA for more information.

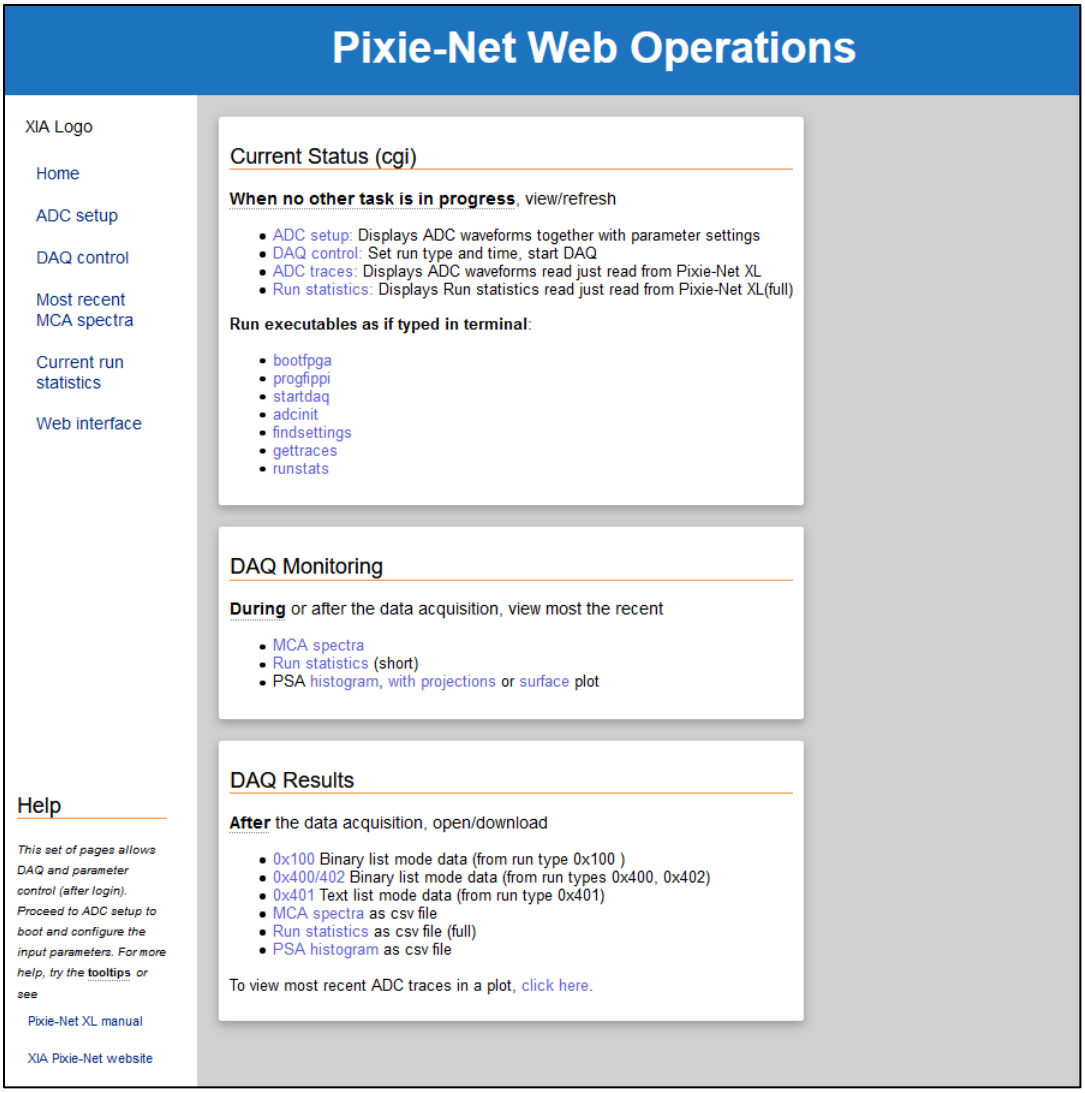
3.3.5 Webpage-Only Operation

As an alternative to the terminal entry and execution of the C programs to set up and perform data acquisition (e.g. `./progfippi` and `./startdaq`), there is a [moderately] secure web page that allows execution of the C programs as a cgi script through a browser.

The Web Operation page can be reached via a link in the Pixie-Net XL Home page. In its primitive form, it essentially lists the C functions that would normally be called by typing in the terminal; clicking on the function name executes the function. Data is created in a separate subdirectory with Linux permissions for data write access for the webserver (/var/www/webops). The Web Operation main page shows the equivalent links from the Pixie-Net XL home page to download and display the data.

As this webpage allows generation and execution of files from any remote user, the webserver has been set up to require authentication to access this webpage. Details of the setup are described in section 10. The default user ID/password is **webops/xia17pxn**, currently specified as plain text in the file /var/www/webopspasswords. Obviously, this is only moderately secure and should be a) changed by the user as soon as possible and b) upgraded to encrypted password storage for sensitive environments.

Two additional webpages implement a basic graphical user interface. In the setup page (section 5.11), ADC traces can be viewed and changes in key settings such as gain, offset and polarity can be applied to the settings file. In the DAQ control page (section 5.12), runtype and runtime can be set in the settings file and DAQ runs can started.



3.3.6 Web API

The webpage-only operation described in the previous section makes use of a number of cgi functions that are called by browser button clicks. Essentially, the browser issues an HTTP request to the Pixie-Net XL (e.g. http://192.168.1.67/progfippi.cgi), and the Pixie-Net XL's web server responds by executing the cgi function (here: programming parameters into the FPGA). While some of the cgi functions simply "print" a webpage (for example, cgitraces.cgi prints the ADC page with current ADC waveforms) the more sophisticated functions respond to http requests with more complex actions and return values. For example, cgiwritesettings.cgi parses the http request to update parameter values in settings.ini. These functions therefore essentially constitute a web API – a "programmatic interface consisting of one or more publicly exposed endpoints to a defined request–response message system"[5]. While limited in scope, this web API provides basic control of the Pixie-Net XL setup and data acquisition. It is primarily used by the webpage-only operation described above, but also can be used by any program that can issue http

[5] Wikipedia definition of server side web API, 2022

get commands. One such program is Igor Pro, (using the "URLrequest" function in version 8 and higher) and the demo GUI described in section 14 can serve as a coding example. A possible C implementation might make use of LibCurl.

The cgi functions are described in detail in section 4. This development is in progress and only the most common functions and parameters are supported at this time. Please contact XIA for more information.

3.3.6.1 Application Example

The web pages adcsetuppage (5.11) and daqpage (5.12) implement a browser based program on a remote PC utilizing the web API functions. (The program code, i.e. the javascript in the webpage, is provided by the Pixie-Net XL in the page itself but executed by the remote PC in the browser). For another implementation example of the web API we use Igor Pro (version 8 or higher). It supports a function "URLrequest" with the url given as a string argument [`urlstring`] and the server response returned in a string [`ServerResponse`]. User and password are handled automatically. Equivalent functions are assumed to exist in other tools.

Basic operation of the Pixie-Net XL would include the steps below. We use `ip/wo` as a shortcut to the webops folder on the Pixie-Net XL, e.g. "192.168.1.99/webops". "PC" stands for actions on the remote PC, "PN" for actions triggered on the Pixie-Net XL. This example assumes RUN_TYPE 0x110 or 0x410 and DATA_FLOW=4.

1. **Read settings from file on Pixie-Net XL's SD card to remote PC**
   PC: URLrequest with `urlstring="ip/wo/cgireadsettings.cgi"`
   PN: executes `cgireadsettings.cgi`, "prints" csv table of settings
   PC: receives csv table of settings in `ServerResponse`, sorts into local variables
2. **Change settings on remote PC**
   PC: change local variables corresponding to settings
3. **Write settings from remote PC to file on Pixie-Net XL's SD card**
   PC: URLrequest with `urlstring="ip/wo/cgiwritesettings.cgi"`
   [plus a string defining what is written with what value – see description of API function]
   PN: executes `cgiwritesettings.cgi`, updating settings.ini
4. **Apply settings to pulse processing FPGAs for Pixie-Net XL**
   PC: URLrequest with `urlstring="ip/wo/progfippi.cgi"`
   PN: executes `progfippi`, writing parameters in settings.ini to FPGAs
5. **Start UDP receiver on remote PC**
   PC: Execute "udp_receive" or equivalent in command line window.
   (Igor Pro can use xop to integrate into GUI)
6. **Start data acquisition for Pixie-Net XL**
   PC: URLrequest with `urlstring="ip/wo/startdaq.cgi"`
   PN: executes `startdaq`, which enables the UDP output and MCA histogramming
   PC: wait for URLrequest to complete, will take entire REQ_RUNTIME.

   Alternatively, PC can use `udpena.cgi` which will only start the UDP output and return right away. [see section 4 for optional arguments for WR time start/stop]
7. **Stop data acquisition for Pixie-Net XL**
   PC: when using `startdaq`, there is no method to stop the DAQ.

When starting a DAQ with `udpena.cgi`, it can be stopped with `udpdis.cgi`

8. **Collect output data**
   Copy LM data from udp_receive output file, MCAs and run statistics from SD card files or from webpages to final destination.

3.4 Optimizing Parameters

Optimization of the Pixie-Net XL's run parameters for best resolution depends on the individual systems and usually requires some degree of experimentation. Rough guidelines for setting parameters are described below.

3.4.1 Energy Filter Parameters

The main parameter to optimize energy resolution is the energy filter rise time (ENERGY_RISETIME). Generally, longer rise times result in better resolution, but reduce the throughput. Optimization should begin with scanning the rise time through the available range. Try 2µs, 4µs, 8µs, 11.2µs, take a run of 60s or so for each and note changes in energy resolution. Then fine tune the rise time.

The flat top (ENERGY_FLATTOP) usually needs only small adjustments. For a typical coaxial Ge-detector we suggest to use a flat top of 1.2µs. For a small detector (20% efficiency) a flat top of 0.8µs is a good choice. For larger detectors flat tops of 1.2µs and 1.6µs will be more appropriate. In general the flat top needs to be wide enough to accommodate the longest typical *signal rise time* from the detector. It then needs to be wider by one filter clock cycle than that minimum, but at least 3 filter clock cycles. Note that a filter clock cycle ranges from 0.026 to 0.853µs, depending on the filter range (FILTER_RANGE), so that it is not possible to have a very short flat top together with a very long filter rise time.

3.4.2 Threshold and Trigger Filter Parameters

In general, the trigger threshold (TRIGGER_THRESHOLD) should be set as low as possible for best resolution. If too low, the input count rate will go up dramatically and "noise peaks" will appear at the low energy end of the spectrum. If the threshold is too high, especially at high count rates, low energy events below the threshold can pass the pile-up inspector and pile up with larger events. This increases the measured energy and thus leads to exponential tails on the (ideally Gaussian) peaks in the spectrum. Ideally, the threshold should be set such that the noise peaks just disappear.

The settings of the trigger filter have only minor effect on the resolution. However, changing the trigger conditions might have some effect on certain undesirable peak shapes. A longer trigger filter rise time (TRIGGER_RISETIME) allows the threshold to be lowered more, since the noise is averaged over longer periods. This can help to remove tails on the peaks. A long trigger filter flat top (TRIGGER_FLATTOP) will help to trigger better on slow rising pulses and thus result in a sharper cut off at the threshold in the spectrum.

3.4.3 Decay Time

The preamplifier decay time τ (TAU) is used to correct the energy of a pulse sitting on the falling slope of a previous pulse. The calculations assume a simple exponential decay with one decay constant. A precise value of τ is especially important at high count rates where

pulses overlap more frequently. If τ is off the optimum, peaks in the spectrum will broaden, and if τ is very wrong, the spectrum will be significantly blurred.

A first rough estimate of τ can be obtained from the ADC traces. Fine tuning of τ can be achieved by exploring small variations around the estimated value (± 1-2 μs). This is best done at high count rates, as the effect on the resolution is more pronounced. The value of τ found through this way is also valid for low count rates. Manually enter τ, take a short run, and note the value of τ that gives the best resolution.

3.4.4 Baselines and ADC calibration

Between detector pulses, the Pixie module continuously measures baselines, which is ultimately used to correct for the DC offset. Multiple baseline measurements can be averaged to reduce noise (BLAVG), and a threshold (BLCUT) can be set to exclude the occasional bad measurement from the average.

4 API functions

4.1 progfippi

Functions performed

- Parse .ini file, extract FPGA parameters
- Convert parameters into "FPGA units", e.g. number of samples instead of microseconds
- Apply limits and dependencies, if not ok, give feedback and abort
- Read data from PROM and verify the current version of the Pixie-Net XL hardware is supported by the software
- Write to FPGA registers to apply settings
- Toggle I2C lines (0x002) to set gain etc. [May be moved to FPGA at some point]
- Issue DSP_CLR and RTC_CLR to PL resets

Arguments: fixed to read parameters from "settings.ini"

Output: Errors for bad settings, prints hardware info from PROM and temperatures

Restrictions: Do not execute during a data acquisition. Automatically executed at powerup

Web API:

- URL get request: <ip>/webops/progfippi.cgi
- Server action: See "functions performed" above
- Server response: Text as in "output" above
- Implementation example (Igor Pro):
  URLrequest/AUTH={usr,pw} url="<ip>/webops/progfippi.cgi"

4.2 gettraces, cgitraces, cgiprinttraces

Read untriggered ADC data: 2K samples, all present channels. gettraces writes to a local file ADC.csv, cgitraces prints a webpage with the ADC data to std out, which is piped into the webserver. cgiprinttraces prints data only to std out.

Functions performed

- Read ADC register in PL, write to file or print

Arguments: none

Output: ADC.csv

Restrictions: Do not execute during a data acquisition

Notes: The cgitraces program requires presence of the web page template adcpage.html in the same folder.

Web API:

- URL get request: <ip>/webops/ cgiprinttraces.cgi
- Server action: See "functions performed" above

4.3 findsettings

Perform a series of tasks assisting in the optimization of gain, offset, tau, etc

Functions performed

- Initialize ADCs
- Resolve random channel swapping between odd and even channels
- Ramp DACs and determine DAC setting for a baseline at 10% of the full ADC range (Note: Pulse polarity has to be set correctly for this function to work properly)
- TODO Acquire baselines and determine Tau

Arguments: none

Output: prints found values for offset, tau, etc

Restrictions: Do not execute during a data acquisition

Note: No changes are made to the settings file

Web API:

- URL get request: <ip>/webops/findsettings.cgi
- Server action: See "functions performed" above
- Server response: error message or list of offset values in the form
  `"Channel %u: DAC value %u, offset %fV, ADC %u\n"`
  repeated for each channel
- Implementation example (Igor Pro):
  URLrequest/AUTH={usr,pw} url="<ip>/webops/findsettings.cgi"

4.4 runstats, cgistats

These functions are used to read and output the run statistics registers. runstats writes them to a local file RS.csv. cgistats prints them as a webpage to std out, which is piped into the webserver; this is displayed as the "Run statistics" webpage. These functions can be used for development, setup, and diagnostics, for example the run statistics include module revision and serial number, temperature, ICR and OOR.

Run statistics registers are also read and written to the file RS.csv by the data acquisition routines (acquire, startdaq, etc). During a data acquisition, do not execute runstats and cgistats (i.e. do not load webpage "Run statistics" = cgistats.cgi) to avoid conflicting access to the run statistics registers and possible delays and dead times. Instead monitor the file RS.csv (i.e. load webpage "Run status"= rspage.html)

Functions performed

- Read Runstats registers in PL

- Read I2C info from PROM
- write to file

Arguments: none

Output: RS.csv

Restrictions: Do not execute during a data acquisition

Notes: The cgi program requires presence of the web page template rspage.html in the same folder.

4.5 startdaq

Start list mode run with or without waveforms (0x100, 0x400, 0x401, 0x404, 0x500, 0x501, 0x502). Pulse shape analysis data is acquired in run types 0x100, 0x400, 0x401 and 0x502 for modules licensed for that function.

This functions is relatively simple and limited in throughput. It serves as an introductory example to users that may want to customize data acquisition. The function `acquire` is more sophisticated and has higher throughput.

The parameter DATA_FLOW controls how the data is output to the local SD card vs the Ethernet interface, which in turn affects the throughput.

Functions performed

- Parse .ini file, extract parameters
- Compute coefficients for E reconstruction etc
- Set bits in reg 0x000 to start run
    - RunEnable -> 1 (an overall enable of the run)
    - nLive -> 0 (can be used to temporarily pause acquisition (rarely used))
- Monitor DAQ
    - Poll EVSTATS, if data ready:
      read event data from PL,
      compute E,
      read waveforms from PL,
      write to LM file (if LM run),
      increment MCA
    - Periodically save MCA to file (4Ki bins)
    - Periodically read runstats from PL and write to file
    - Periodically save PSA 2D histogram data to file
    - Periodically read BL data from PL, compute BLavg
- Stop when time is up
- Save final run statistics, PSA, and MCA to file (32Ki bins)

Arguments: none (file names are fixed)

Output: MCA.csv, RS.csv, RATES.csv, PSA.csv, LM file (text or binary)

Web API:

- URL get request: <ip>/webops/startdaq.cgi
- Optional argument: For WR_RUNTIME_CTRL > 3, add "?WR_tm_tai_start=##" with ## a White Rabbit time in the future to the URL get request to start DAQ at this time.
- Server action: See "functions performed" above
- Server response: error message in case of error
- Implementation example (Igor Pro):
  URLrequest/AUTH={usr,pw} url="<ip>/webops/startdaq.cgi"

4.6 mcadaq

Start MCA run (0x301) Simplified version of `startdaq` for MCA runs only.

Functions performed

- Parse .ini file, extract parameters
- Set bits in reg 0x000 to start run
  - RunEnable -> 1 (an overall enable of the run)
  - nLive -> 0 (can be used to temporarily pause acquisition (rarely used))
- Monitor DAQ
  - Poll EVSTATS, if data ready: increment MCA
  - Periodically save MCA to file (4Ki bins)
  - Periodically read runstats from PL and write to file
- Stop when time is up
- Save final run statistics, PSA, and MCA to file (32Ki bins)

Arguments: none (file names are fixed)

Output: MCA.csv, RS.csv, RATES.csv

4.7 acquire

Start list mode run with or without waveforms (0x400), coincidence list mode run (0x402), or MCA run (0x301). A more sophisticated and faster version of `startdaq`. Saves binary list mode data compatible with Pixie-4e.

Functions performed

- Parse .ini file, extract parameters
- Compute coefficients for E reconstruction etc
- Set bits in reg 0x000 to start run
  - RunEnable -> 1 (an overall enable of the run)

    - nLive -> 0 (can be used to temporarily pause acquisition (rarely used))
- Monitor DAQ
    - Poll EVSTATS, if data ready:
      read event data from PL,
      compute E,
      read waveforms from PL,
      write to LM file (if LM run),
      increment MCA
    - Periodically save MCA to file (4 Ki bins)
    - Periodically read runstats from PL and write to file
    - Periodically read BL data from PL, compute BLavg
- Stop when time is up
- Save final run statistics and MCA to file (32 Ki bins)

Arguments: optional filename for LM file, optional filename for .ini file with parameters, other file names fixed

Output: MCA.csv, RS.csv, LM file (binary)

4.8 coincdaq

Start list mode run in coincidence mode without waveforms (0x503). Coincidence mode runs build 4-channel event records that reduce or eliminate the need to parse through list mode data and find records close in time. This functions is relatively simple and limited in throughput. It serves as an introductory example to users that may want to customize data acquisition. The function `acquire` is more sophisticated and has higher throughput.

Functions performed

- Parse .ini file, extract parameters
- Compute coefficients for E reconstruction etc
- Set bits in reg 0x000 to start run
    - RunEnable -> 1 (an overall enable of the run)
    - nLive -> 0 (can be used to temporarily pause acquisition (rarely used))
- Monitor DAQ
    - Poll EVSTATS, if data ready from ALL channels:
      read event data from PL,
      compute E,
      read waveforms from PL,
      write to LM file,
      increment MCA
    - Periodically save MCA to file (4Ki bins)
    - Periodically read runstats from PL and write to file
    - Periodically read BL data from PL, compute BLavg

- Stop when time is up
- Save final run statistics, and MCA to file (32Ki bins)

Arguments: none (file names are fixed)

Output: MCA.csv, RS.csv, LM file (text only)

4.9 clockprog

Programs the clock PLL that buffers PTP or external clocks for FPGA and ADCs. A number of modes are hardcoded in the program; others can be added with the CDCE813-Q1 data sheet and TI's ClockPro utility as a reference. This allows for example using an external clock of arbitrary frequency. See also description of PTP variant.

Functions performed

- Program PLL for PTP and external clock

Arguments: mode (read and display, write to EEPROM, program PLL registers)

Output: display current register settings

Restrictions: Do not execute during a data acquisition

4.10 pollcsr

Reports the 16bit Control and Status Register value, which can be used to check if a run is in progress, or the 64bit White Rabbit time in seconds. (Note the use of arguments compared to Pixie-Net)

Functions performed

- Read CSR or WR time register, print and return value

Arguments: If QUERY_STRING (from http get) is mode=
0: CSR from MZ/PZ controller
1: CSR from Kintex #0
2: CSR from Kintex #1
3: WR time from PZ controller
4: WR time from Kintex #0
5: WR time from Kintex #1
without argument, defaults to 0

Output: print and return CSR or WR time value

Restrictions: None

Web API: URL get request: <ip>/webops/pollcsr.cgi?MODE=5

- Server action: See "functions performed" above
- Server response:
  For argument 0-2, a string of a 4-digit hexadecimal number, i.e. "0x####" with # = 0-F
  For argument 3-5, a string of a long unsigned integer number, e.g. "12345"

- Implementation example (Igor Pro):
  URLrequest/AUTH={usr,pw} url="<ip>/webops/pollcsr.cgi?mode=5"

4.11 bootfpga

Downloads the FPGA configuration data to the FPGAs.

Functions performed

- Read hardware information
- Select file to download
- Initialize FPGA and download
- Apply ADC initialization steps, if required

Arguments: WR units only: any argument loads 10G firmware instead of WR
Use –R for custom firmware supporting run type 0x404

Output: Status messages

Restrictions: Automatically executed after powerup. Must be followed by ./progfippi.

4.12 cgireadsettings.cgi

Parses the settings file (settings.ini) and returns key values as a comma separated list to be used by webpages

Functions performed

- Read settings file
- Print key values

Arguments: none

Output: prints headers and <values> as follows

channel,polarity,offset,analog gain,digital gain,tau,
00, <CCSRA_INVERT_05(00)>, <VOFFSET (00)>, <ANALOG_GAIN(00)>, <DIG_GAIN(00)>, <TAU(00)>,
…
31, <CCSRA_ INVERT _05(31)>, <VOFFSET (31)>, <ANALOG_GAIN(31)>, <DIG_GAIN(31)>, <TAU(31)>,
RUN_TYPE,<RUN_TYPE,
REQ_RUNTIME,<REQ_RUNTIME>,
DATA_FLOW,<DATA_FLOW>,
WR_RUNTIME_CTRL,<WR_RUNTIME_CTRL>,

Restrictions: none

Web API:

- URL get request: <ip>/webops/cgireadsettings.cgi
- Server action: See "functions performed" above
- Server response: csv data containing parameters in the following format:
  header line

```
 channel,polarity,offset,analog gain,digital gain,tau
```
values in format
```
 %d,%d,%04f,%02f,%04f,%04f,
```
repeated for each channel, and
followed by module parameters
```
 RUN_TYPE,0x%x,
 REQ_RUNTIME,%d,
 DATA_FLOW,%d,
 WR_RUNTIME_CTRL,%d,
```
note trailing commas

- Implementation example (Igor Pro):
```
URLrequest/AUTH={usr,pw} url="<ip>/webops/cgireadsettings.cgi"
for(ch=0;ch<MaxNchannels;ch+=1)
        polarity[ch]     = str2num(StringFromList( 7+6*ch, ServerResponse, ","))
        voffset[ch]      = str2num(StringFromList( 8+6*ch, ServerResponse, ","))
        analog_gain[ch]  = str2num(StringFromList( 9+6*ch, ServerResponse, ","))
        digital_gain[ch]   = str2num(StringFromList(10+6*ch, ServerResponse, ","))
        tau[ch]              = str2num(StringFromList(11+6*ch, ServerResponse, ","))
endfor
Run_Type     = str2num(StringFromList(6*(MaxNchannels+1)+2, ServerResponse, ","))
Req_Runtime  = str2num(StringFromList(6*(MaxNchannels+1)+4, ServerResponse, ","))
Data_Flow    = str2num(StringFromList( 6+6*(MaxNchannels+1), ServerResponse, ","))
WR_RT_CTRL = str2num(StringFromList( 8+6*(MaxNchannels+1), ServerResponse,","))
```
(with MaxNchannels=32)

4.13 cgiwritesettings.cgi

Receives a parameter=value string from a webpage are writes it to the settings file (settings.ini).

Functions performed

- Parse parameter=value string
- Replace matching line is settings.ini

Arguments: none

Output: Status messages, regenerated settings file

Restrictions: Do not execute during data acquisition

Web API:

- URL get request:
  <ip>/webops/cgiwritesettings.cgi?<PARAMETER>=<TYPE>&v<ch>=<value>
  where
  <PARAMETER> is the parameter name in the settings file
  <TYPE> is "MODULE" or "CHANNEL"
  <ch> is the channel number
  <value> is the new parameter value
- Server action: See "functions performed" above
- Server response: error message or success message

- Implementation example (Igor Pro):
  cmd = "192.168.1.100/webops/cgiwritesettings.cgi?TAU=CHANNEL
  for(ch=0;ch<MaxNchannels;ch+=1)
  sprintf chval,"&v%d=%4f",ch, tau[ch]
  cmd = cmd + chval
  endfor
  URLrequest/AUTH={usr,pw} url=cmd

4.14 adcinit

Calibration function to initialize some ADC variants

Functions performed

- DB01: check data capture. Already done as part of ./bootfpga
- DB02, DB04: do nothing
- DB06: 14bit, 500 MSPS variant only: Attempt to calibrate ADC cores.
  The ADC in the DB06 14/500 variant operates as 2 interleaved ADC cores digitizing at 250 MHz, that have to be matched in gain and offset. If not properly matched, even and odd samples appear offset by tens to hundreds of ADC steps.

Arguments: DB06 only:

- No argument: usage message
- 1 argument: 0 measure mismatch only
- 1 autoset calibration values
- 2 use default calibration values
- 3 run calibration procedure
- 4 arguments: arguments specify FPGA, channel in FPGA, address (hex), data (hex) to write; routine writes data to that register and exits

Output: Status messages,

Restrictions: Do not execute during a data acquisition

Notes: This function is under development. Mode 3 works reasonably well.

4.15 udpena[.cgi]

Executes the first portion of startdaq only, up to the point where the pulse processing and UDP output is enabled in the FPGAs. This will start the list mode data output stream (DATA_FLOW must be 4), but will not update MCA and run statistics on the SD card (seen in mcapage.html). The function completes while the DAQ is still in progress. Run statistics can be monitored by the `runstats` function. DAQ should be ended with `udpdis` (or `progfippi`).

Functions performed

- Initialize DAQ, including synchronization
- WR synchronization can use WR_RTCtrl=3 (or 4) with WR time given as QUERY_STRING (from http get).

Arguments: optional QUERY_STRING (from http get)

Output: Status messages. No files are created on SD card

Restrictions: none

4.16 udpdis[.cgi]

This is the opposite function to `udpena`. It ends (disables) the pulse processing and UDP output in the FPGAs. Saves final runs statistics to SD card.

Functions performed

- Ends (disables) the pulse processing
- Saves final runs statistics to SD card

Arguments: none

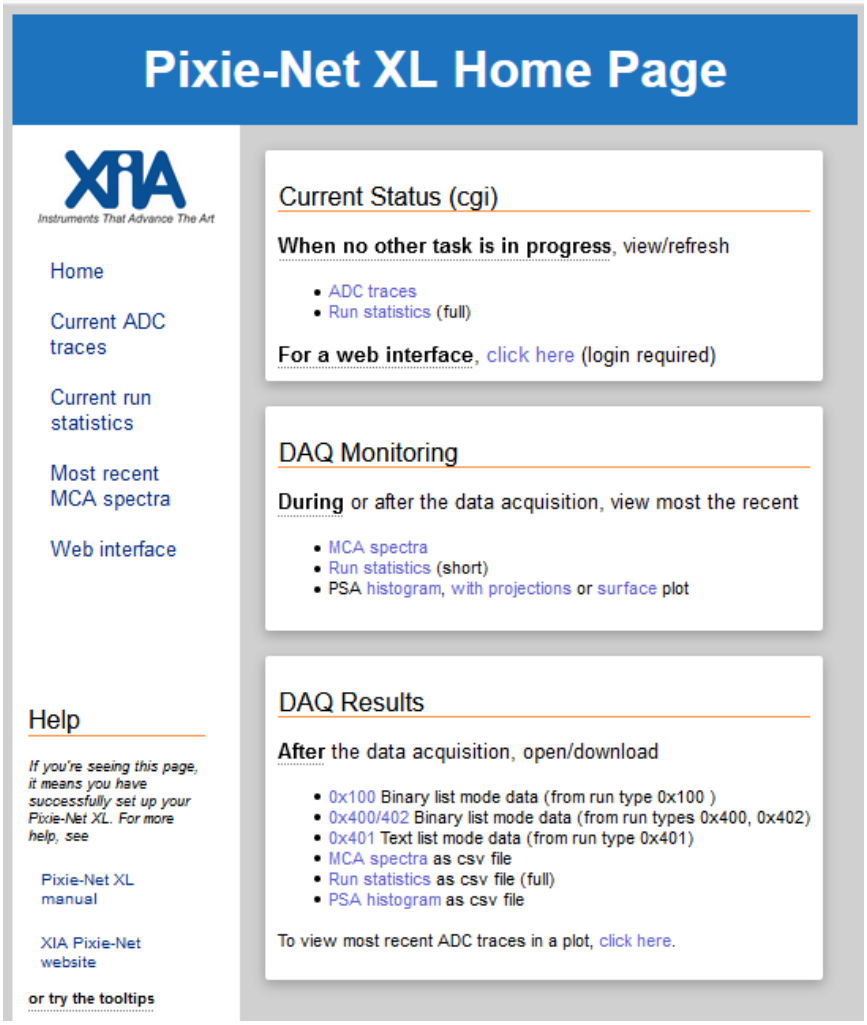
Output: Status messages, RS.csv, RATES.csv

Restrictions: none

5 Web Pages

The Pixie-Net XL web pages are located in /var/www; this is the default directory for the installed lighttpd webserver. Browsing to the Pixie-Net XL's IP address will bring up index.html, from which all other pages can be accessed.

5.1 index.html



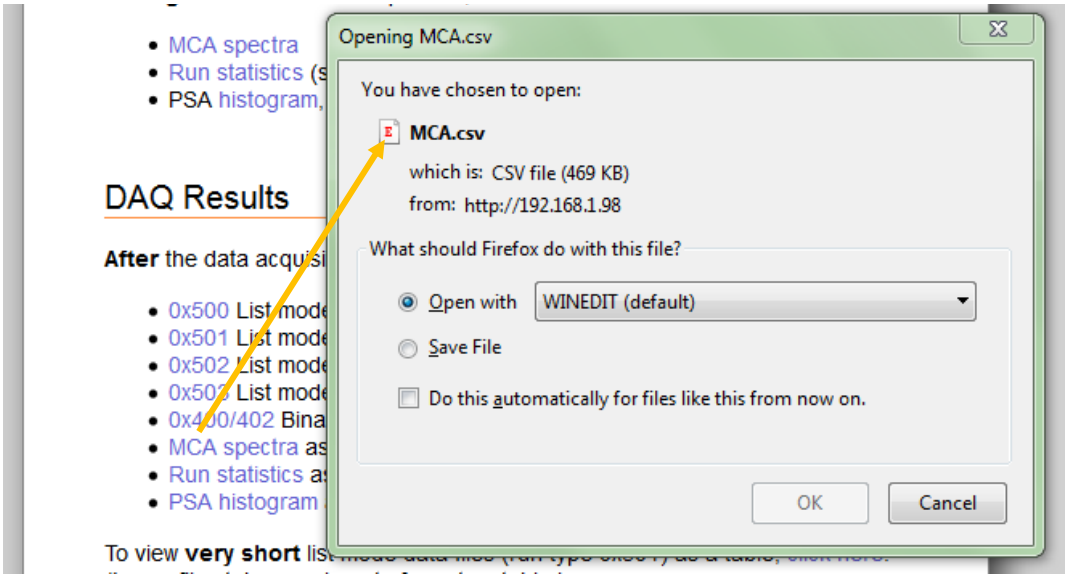
This is the home page for the Pixie-Net XL.

At the left sidebar of the page, there are a few shortcuts to common tasks or pages. Do not use the "current" links during a data acquisition, instead use the Run Status link in the next section which work on files generated by the data acquisition.

Under **DAQ Monitoring**, there are links to view (as plots or tables in the browser) the csv files from the most recent data acquisition for MCA spectra and run status.

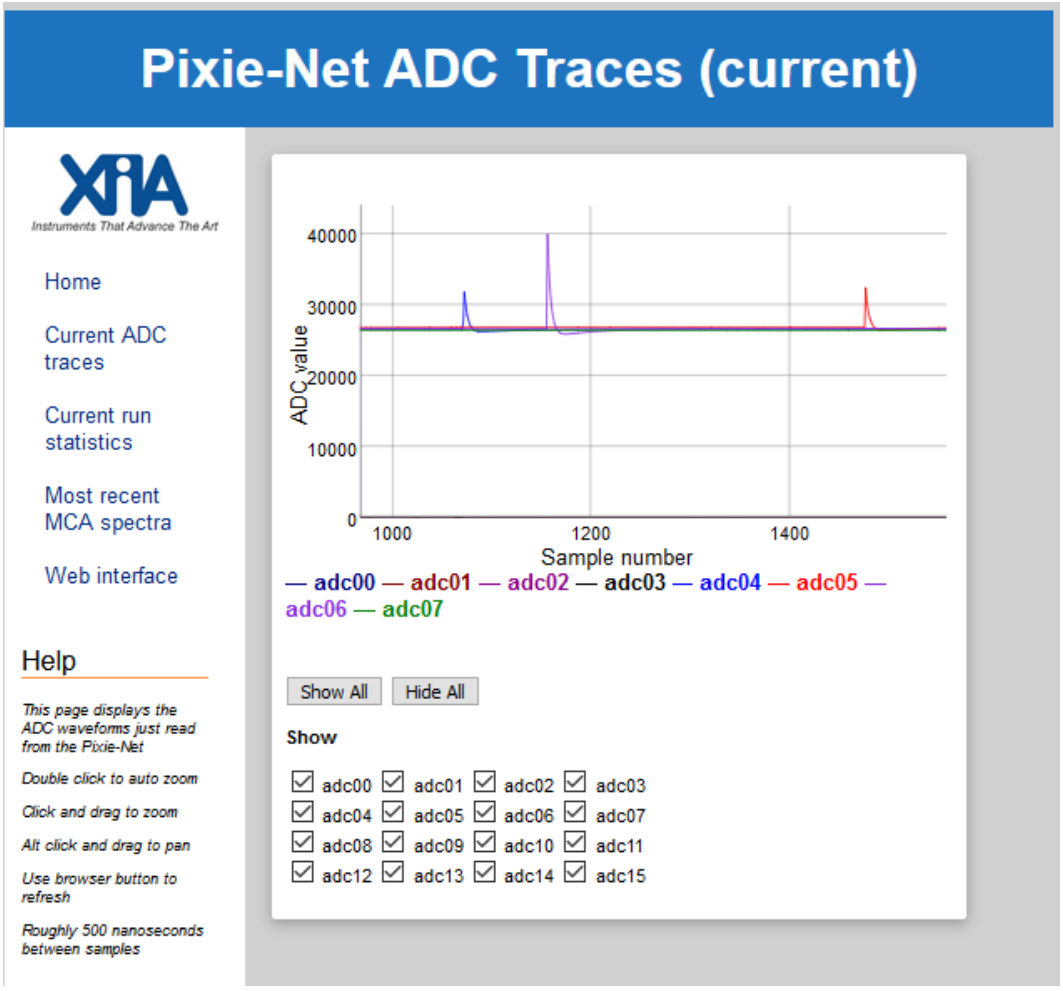
Under **DAQ Results**, the final data files from the most recent tasks can be downloaded or viewed in the browser. This requires that a task in the Linux terminal, such `startdaq`, `runstats`, `acquire` or `gettraces` has been executed and completed. The screenshot

below shows opening/downloading the MCA file. The file can then be opened, and its data displayed and analyzed, in any suitable program.
A further link runs a CGI script to extract and display a list mode waveform from the most recent 0x500 data acquisition (see below).



Under **Current Status**, procedures are executed directly on the Pixie-Net XL, their output generating webpages for ADC traces and other results instead of files. This combines the two steps of i) executing a function on the Pixie-Net XL terminal to create data and ii) refreshing the appropriate webpage to view the results. Do not execute these links during a data acquisition.
A further link opens the web operations page (see below) which allows execution of the terminal functions from the web browser. Login is required to prevent unauthorized access.

5.2 adcpage.html, cgitraces.cgi



The adcpage contains a chart showing untriggered wavefroms read from the Pixie-Net XL's ADCs. Internally, this is a dygraph javascript that links to the file ADC.csv. The csv file has to be generated or refreshed by executing `gettraces` on the Pixie-Net XL terminal.

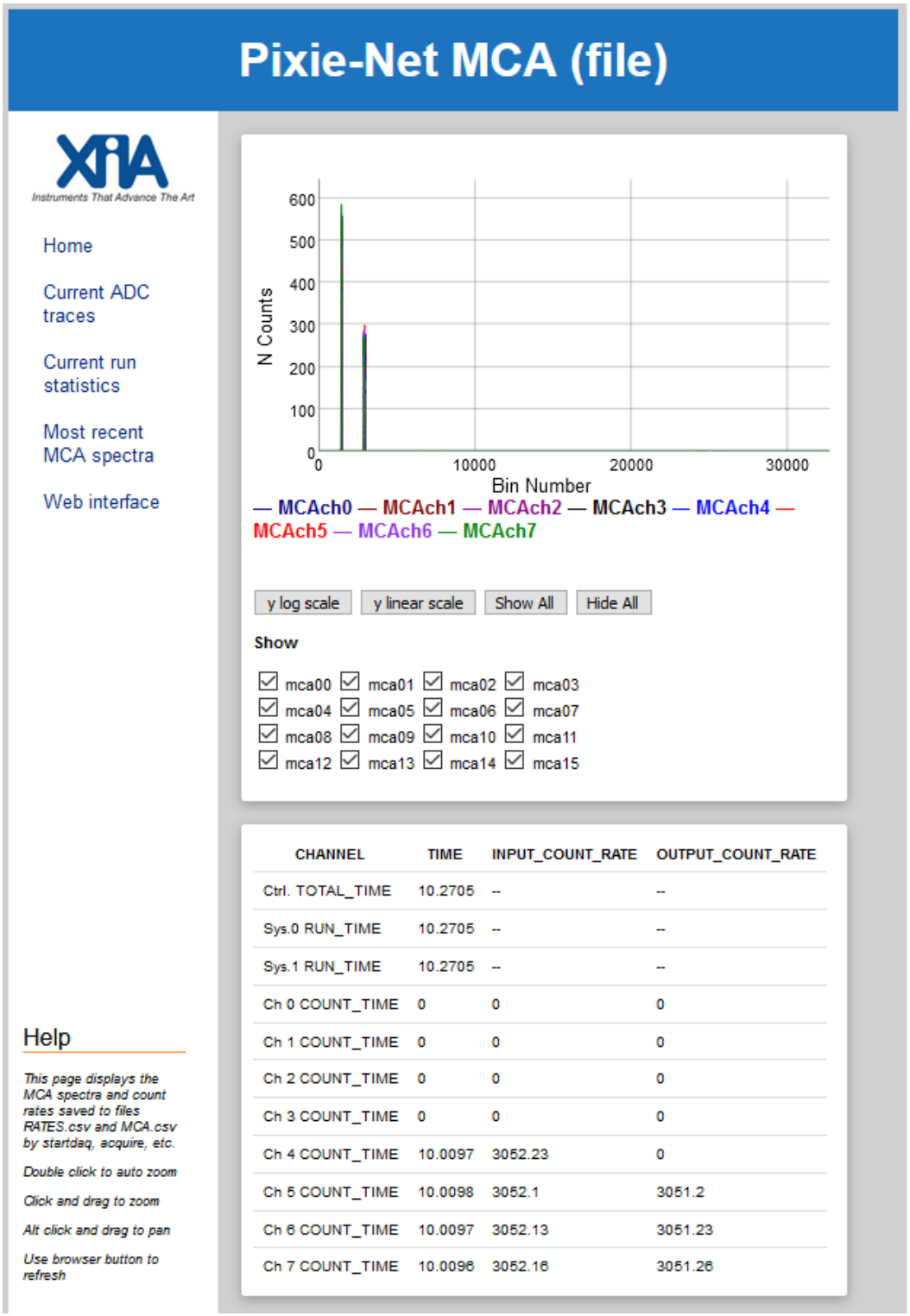
Buttons and checkboxes below the graph allow selection of the channels to view. (Checkboxes do not update from button actions.)

Mouse click and drag operations allow to zoom in and pan. See the help section for details. Use the browser **Refresh** button to update for new data.

An equivalent page reading and displaying the data can be generated by a cgi script from the web browser when no data acquisition is in progress.

Time between samples is controlled by parameter XDT in the settings file

5.3 mcapage.html



The mcapage contains a chart showing MCA spectra from the current or most recent data acquisition. Internally, this is a dygraph javascript that links to the files MCA.csv and

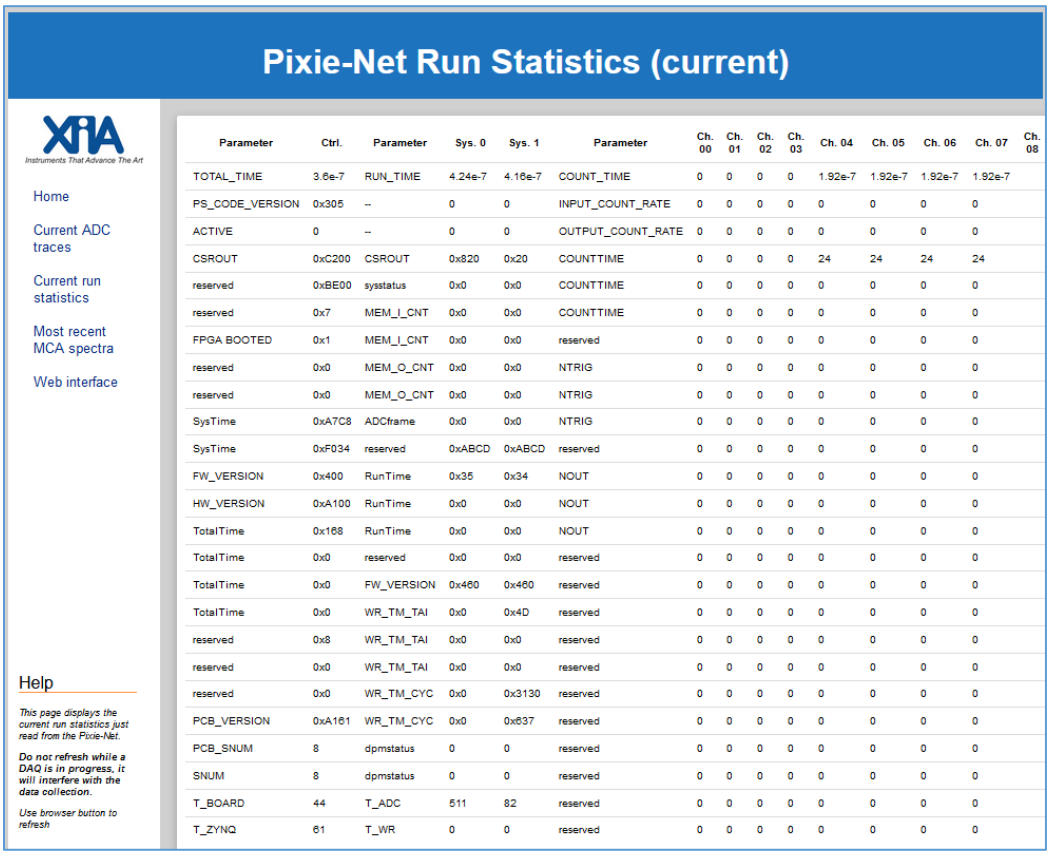
RATES.csv. The files are generated and periodically refreshed by DAQ functions like `startdaq` or `acquire`.

Buttons and checkboxes below the graph allow selection of the channels to view. (Checkboxes do not update from button actions.)

A table below the MCA plot shows the most important run statistics.

Mouse click and drag operations can be used to zoom in and pan.

5.4 rspage.html, cgistats.cgi



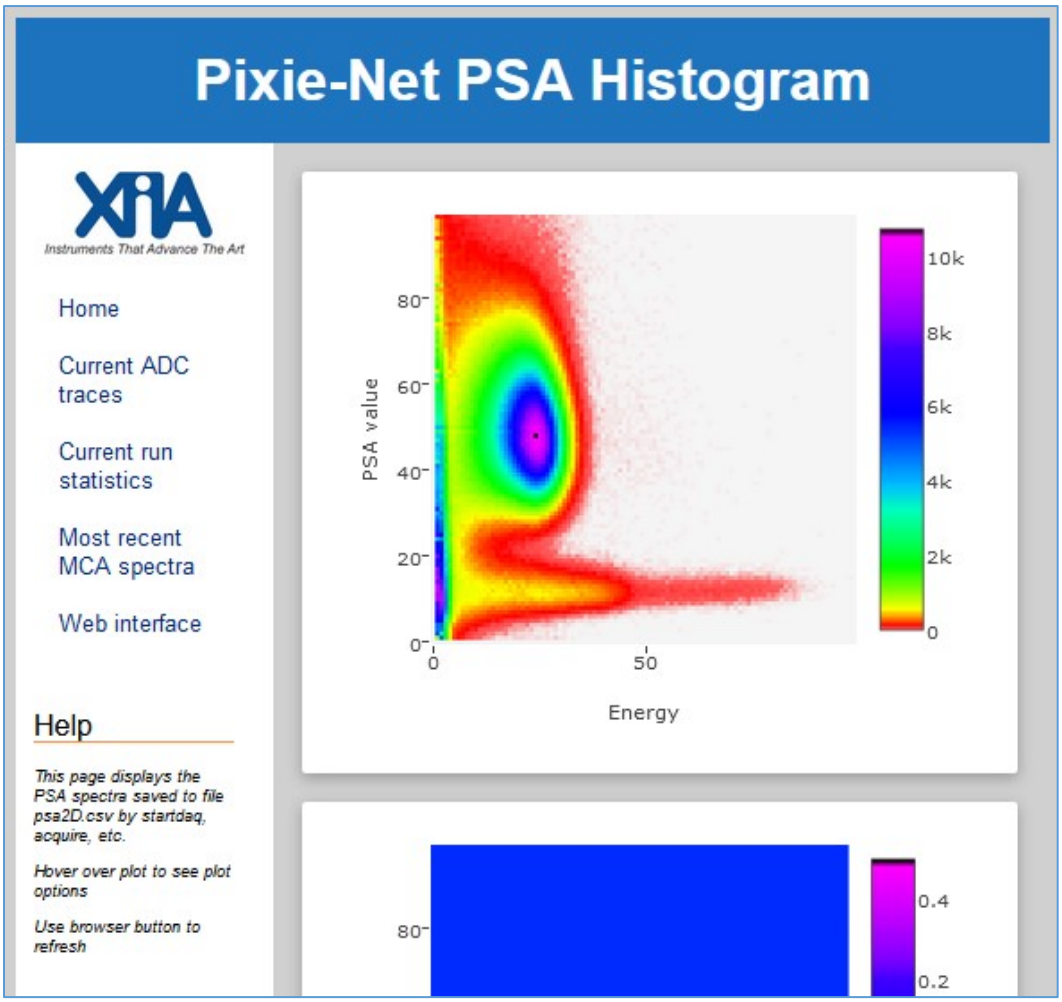
Parameter	Ctrl.	Parameter	Sys. 0	Sys. 1	Parameter	Ch. 00	Ch. 01	Ch. 02	Ch. 03	Ch. 04	Ch. 05	Ch. 06	Ch. 07	Ch. 08
TOTAL_TIME	3.6e-7	RUN_TIME	4.24e-7	4.16e-7	COUNT_TIME	0	0	0	0	1.92e-7	1.92e-7	1.92e-7	1.92e-7	
PS_CODE_VERSION	0x305	--	0	0	INPUT_COUNT_RATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ACTIVE	0	--	0	0	OUTPUT_COUNT_RATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CSROUT	0xC200	CSROUT	0x820	0x20	COUNTTIME	0	0	0	0	24	24	24	24	
reserved	0xBE00	sysstatus	0x0	0x0	COUNTTIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
reserved	0x7	MEM_I_CNT	0x0	0x0	COUNTTIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
FPGA BOOTED	0x1	MEM_I_CNT	0x0	0x0	reserved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
reserved	0x0	MEM_O_CNT	0x0	0x0	NTRIG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
reserved	0x0	MEM_O_CNT	0x0	0x0	NTRIG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SysTime	0xA7C8	ADCframe	0x0	0x0	NTRIG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SysTime	0xF034	reserved	0xABCD	0xABCD	reserved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
FW_VERSION	0x400	RunTime	0x35	0x34	NOUT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
HW_VERSION	0xA100	RunTime	0x0	0x0	NOUT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TotalTime	0x168	RunTime	0x0	0x0	NOUT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TotalTime	0x0	reserved	0x0	0x0	reserved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TotalTime	0x0	FW_VERSION	0x460	0x460	reserved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TotalTime	0x0	WR_TM_TAI	0x0	0x4D	reserved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
reserved	0x8	WR_TM_TAI	0x0	0x0	reserved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
reserved	0x0	WR_TM_TAI	0x0	0x0	reserved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
reserved	0x0	WR_TM_CYC	0x0	0x3130	reserved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PCB_VERSION	0xA161	WR_TM_CYC	0x0	0x637	reserved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PCB_SNUM	8	dpmstatus	0	0	reserved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SNUM	8	dpmstatus	0	0	reserved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
T_BOARD	44	T_ADC	511	82	reserved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
T_ZYNQ	61	T_WR	0	0	reserved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

The rspage contains a table showing the Run Status information: the run statistics from the most recent data acquisition (which can be the one in progress). Internally, this is a d3 javascript that links to the file RS.csv. The file is generated and periodically refreshed by DAQ functions like `./startdaq` or `./acquire`. It can also be generated outside a data acquisition by executing `./runstats` on the Pixie-Net XL terminal (actual run statistics will not change, but a real time counter increments and some hardware and status information may be of interest).

A similar page reading and displaying the data can be generated by the script cgistats.cgi from the web browser. This should only be used when no data acquisition is in progress This page is named Run Statistics to differentiate for the Run Status page described in the previous paragraph.

Units in the pages (and the underlying csv file) are in seconds or counts/s for the first 3 lines, then raw internal units (counts and ns).

5.5 psahistpage.html

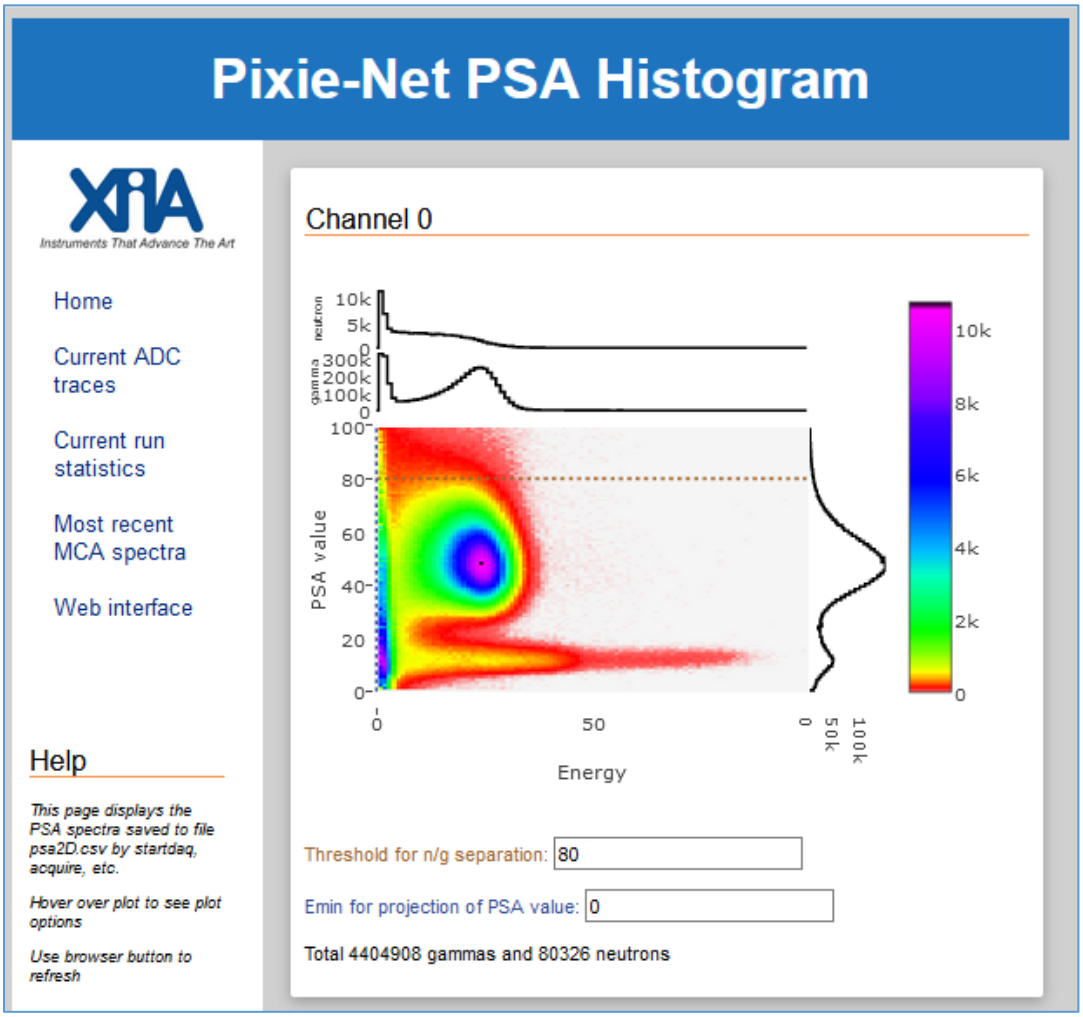


The psahistpage shows results of the pulse shape analysis (PSA) as a 2D histogram. The PSA, as described below, computes two sums over characteristic regions of the detector pulse, and calculates the ratio (PSA value) of the two sums. The PSA value is a condensed characteristic of the pulse shape, and can be used with suitable detectors to distinguish event or particle types, for example gammas and neutrons or gammas and alphas.

In the psahistpage, the PSA value (y) is plotted against the pulse energy E (x), and each pixel is colored by intensity. Typically neutrons and gammas fall into two separate branches in the plot.

Internally, this is a plotly javascript that links to the file PSA.csv. The file is generated and periodically refreshed by executing `startdaq` on the Pixie-Net XL terminal. Hovering over the plot makes visible options to zoom and save. The histogram has 100 bins in each direction.

5.6 psahistprojpage.html

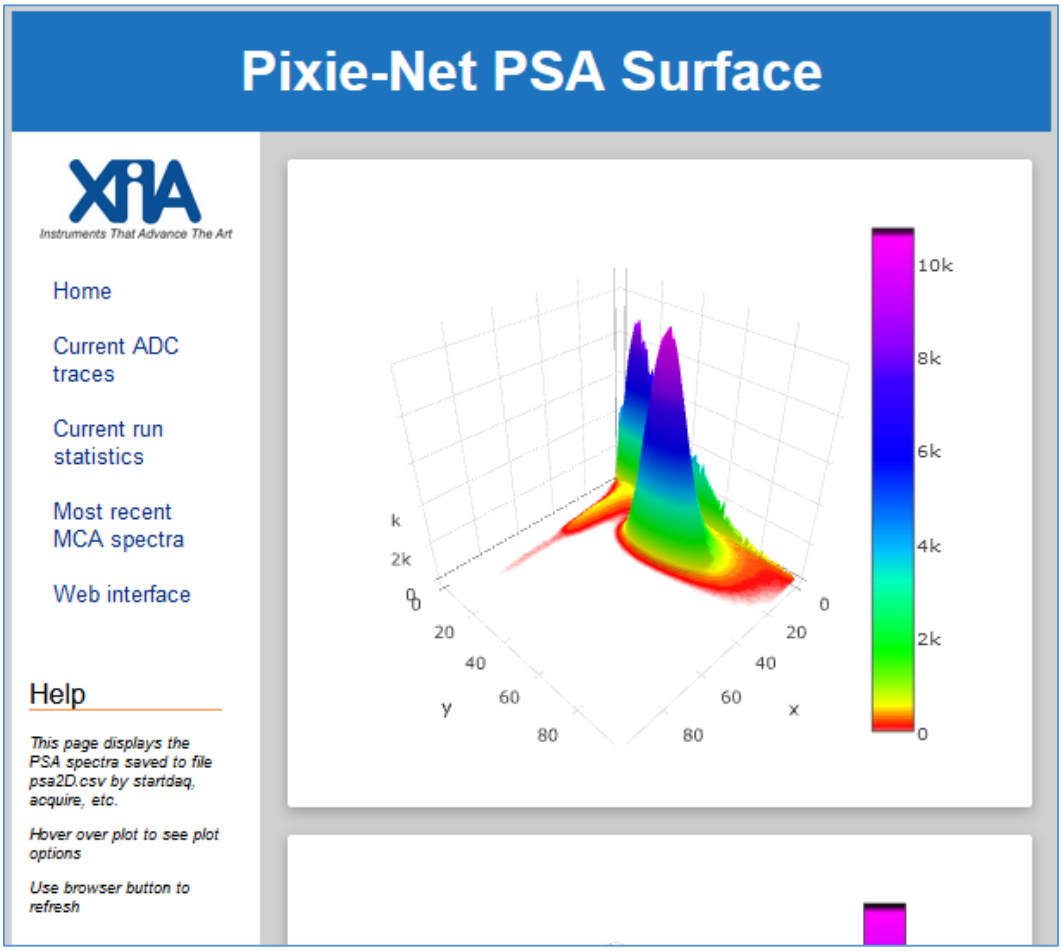


The psahistprojpage shows the same data as the psahistpage, but additionally computes

- a projections to the y axis for all bins > Emin
- a projection to the x axis for all bins > n/g threshold
- a projection to the x axis for all bins < n/g threshold
- the number of gammas and neutrons (E >Emin, PSA value >/< n/g threshold)

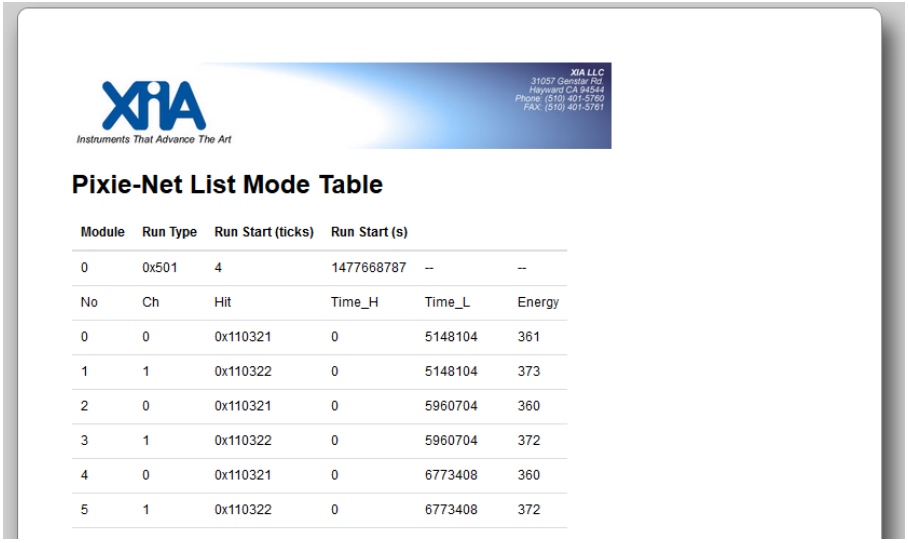
Emin and n/g threshold can be entered below the plot. Clicking the browser's refresh button will recalculate the projections.

5.7 psasurfacepage.html



The psasurfacepage shows the same data as the psahistpage, but as a 3D surface plot instead of a 2D histogram. Hovering over the plot makes visible options to rotate and pan the plot.

5.8 lmtablepage.html



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Instruments That Advance The Art

Pixie-Net List Mode Table

Module	Run Type	Run Start (ticks)	Run Start (s)		
0	0x501	4	1477668787	--	--
No	Ch	Hit	Time_H	Time_L	Energy
0	0	0x110321	0	5148104	361
1	1	0x110322	0	5148104	373
2	0	0x110321	0	5960704	360
3	1	0x110322	0	5960704	372
4	0	0x110321	0	6773408	360
5	1	0x110322	0	6773408	372

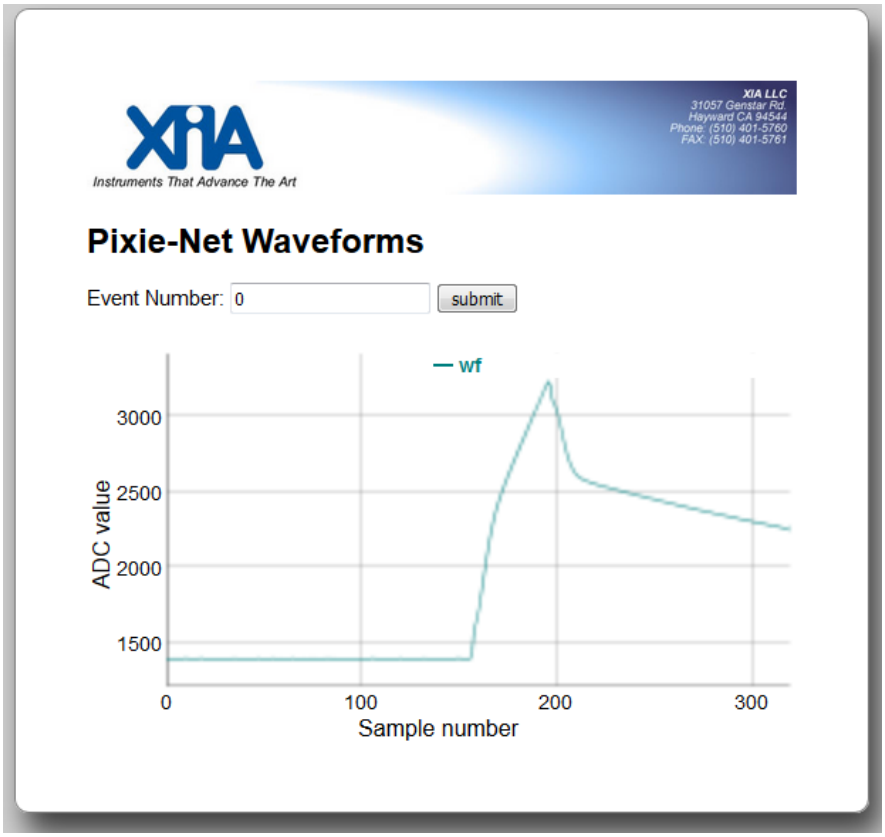
The lmtablepage contains a table showing the results from a list mode run of run type 0x501, which generates a csv table with hit pattern, time stamps, and energy (but no waveforms). The first two lines of the table list run type and start time.

The time stamps units are nanoseconds. The energies reported are in internal units, calibration to keV is required.

Note: This page will load very slowly for large data files. Download of the data file and analysis in a text editor or spreadsheet program is recommended.

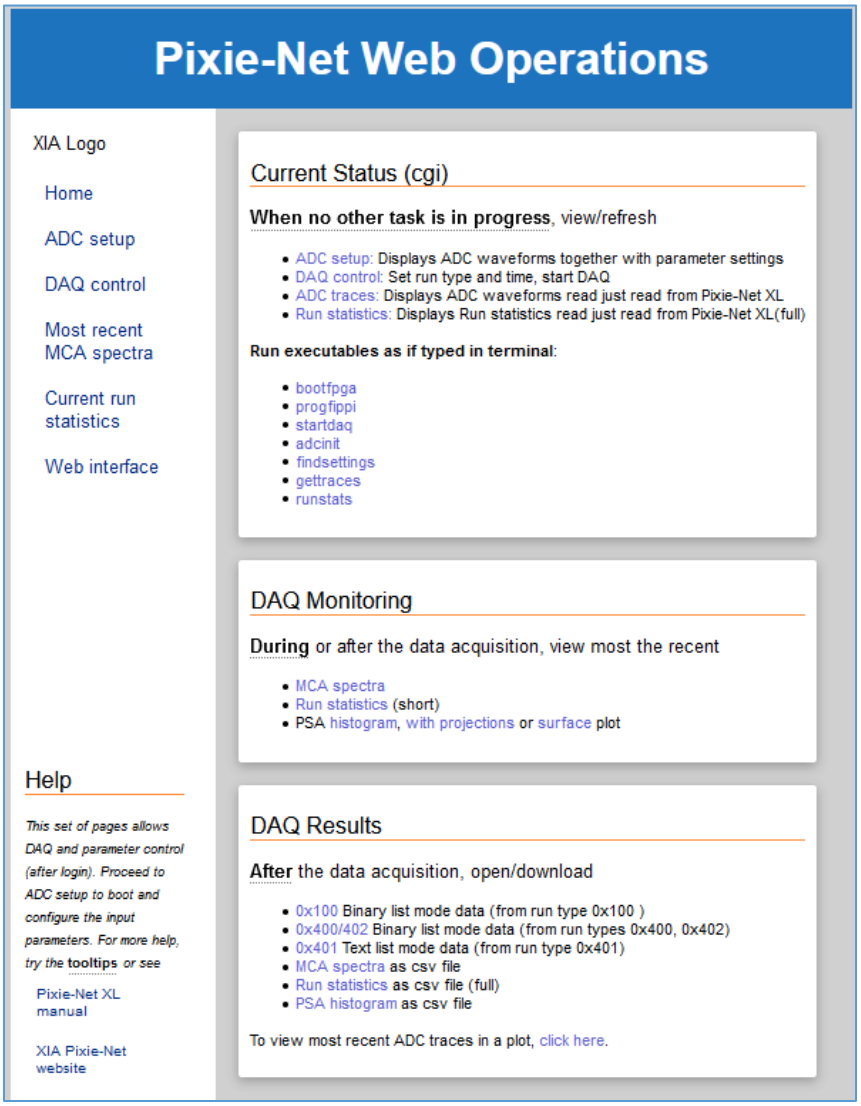
5.9 cgiwaveforms.cgi

Through a link from the Pixie-Net XL home page (under DAQ results), the Pixie-Net XL can execute a cgi script to extract the numbered waveform from the LMdata.txt file created in run type 0x500. When called from the home page, the event number defaults to zero; once the waveform page is displayed, a new event number can be entered which reloads the page with that event's waveform.



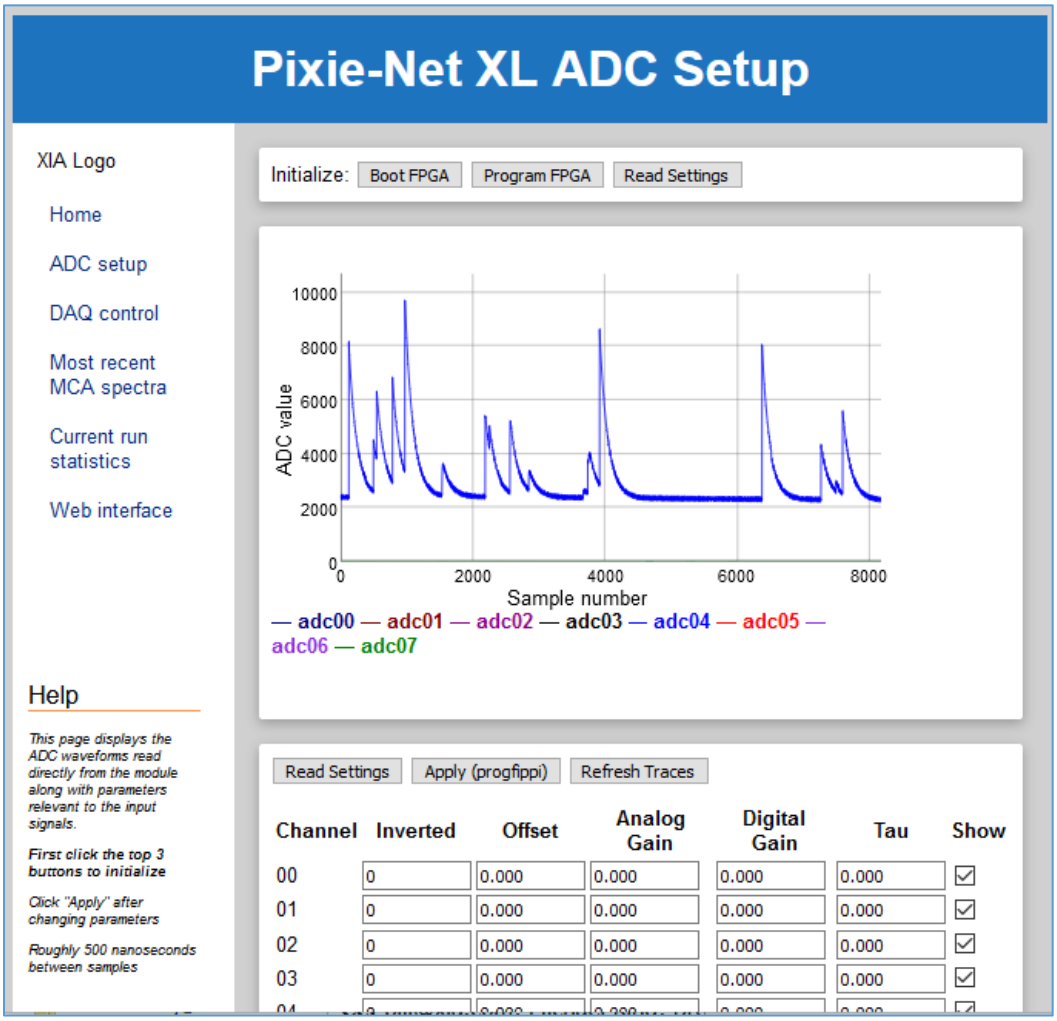
5.10 Web Operations (webops/webopsindex.html)

The web operations page allows execution of the terminal functions from the web browser. Login is required to prevent unauthorized access. Default ID/password are **webops/xia17pxn** (*please change*). Most of the links and functions from the home page are duplicated, with the following additions and differences:



- New list of API functions to be executed as CGI scripts.
  Clicking on one of these links executes the API function as if typed into the terminal.
- **Settings and data files are created in a new subfolder: /var/www/webops**
- API function output (e.g. error messages) is reported as a “plain text” web page; which is empty if no message. Use the browser back button to return to the webops page.
- Links to webpages for setup and DAQ control (see below)

5.11 Web Operations Setup (webops/adcsetuppage.html)



The web operations setup page can be used to initialize the Pixie-Net XL after powerup. The buttons "Boot FPGA" and "Program FPGA" are optional these functions will automatically execute at powerup. Click "Read Settings" read the contents of the settings file into the webpage control fields below. The buttons will turn green after execution. The FPGA booting will take several seconds, users should wait for the confirmation message before clicking the next button.

After initialization, new ADC waveforms can be read from the Pixie-Net XL by clicking the "Refresh Traces" button. This runs the equivalent of "gettraces" on the Pixie-Net XL and loads the resulting file ADC data into the page. Using the fields below, gain, offset, polarity, and decay time tau can be written to the settings file. The field will turn yellow while it is selected, on de-select the webpage will communicate with the Pixie-Net XL to update the settings file. To apply the new settings to the FPGA, click the button "Apply (progfippi)". This button turns yellow when a field (and therefore the settings file) has been modified, and back to gray after the settings gave been applied. The analog settings can thus be adjusted until the signal is properly in range (baseline about 10%, not clipped, pulses start with rising edges).

Notes:

- channels that are defined as “not Good” in the settings file will return constant 1 for the ADC waveforms.
- The modified settings file is in /var/www/webops, the standard one in /var/www/ is unchanged.

The checkboxes can be used to show or hide channels from the ADC plot.

This page is under development and will be updated.

5.12 Web Operations DAQ Control (webops/daqpage.html)

The web operations DAQ control page can be used to start and stop runs. This assumes the Pixie-Net XL has been initialized and configured, for example using the web operations setup page. After opening the page, first click “Read Settings” to read the parameters from the settings file into the control fields of the webpage. The control fields will turn yellow while selected; on de-select the webpage will communicate with the Pixie-Net XL to update the settings file. To apply the new settings to the FPGA, click the button “Apply (progfippi)”. This button turns yellow when a field (and therefore the settings file) has been modified, and back to gray after the settings gave been applied.

Clicking the “Start DAQ” button will start the acquisition on the Pixie-Net XL (startdaq). MCA spectra and run statistics can be monitored with the MCA and Runstats pages (in the webops section, since the files are created in /var/www/webops). A progress button on the DAQ page indicates the time elapsed, however, this progress is simply estimated by the time elapsed for the host PC displaying the webpage, not the actual run time elapsed on the Pixie-Net XL. Links under DAQ Results can be used to download the generated files.

Notes:

- The modified settings file is in /var/www/webops, the standard one in /var/www/ is unchanged.

This page is under development and will be updated.

6 Parameters in the Settings Files

The ini files contain the parameter settings for the data acquisition. There are two files, *defaults.ini* and *settings.ini*. The file *defaults.ini* should be considered read-only; it contains defaults for all parameters. The file *settings.ini* contains a subset of most relevant parameters, which will overwrite the defaults. Parameter lines can be added or removed from *settings.ini* to focus better on parameters relevant for a certain application. The .ini files are ASCII text files, one line per parameter. Parameter name spelling must be maintained, but the order is not essential. (Users customizing code can add parameters at the end of the file.) The parameter values are in physical units, and will be translated by the `progfippi` routine into values and bit patterns and then written into PL input registers.

Several control bit patterns are broken out as one bit per line. For other, less commonly used bit patterns, their value can be written as decimals or hexadecimals, for example 65536 or 0xFFFF.

The following sections describe the parameters. Unused parameters are shown in gray. Key parameters for *settings.ini* are shown in bold. NYI = not yet implemented.

6.1 System Parameters

Parameter Name	Units, Limits	Description
C_CONTROL	Bits, 0x0-FFFF	Unused, except Bit 12: if 1, use local files to control run start/stop
REQ_RUNTIME	**Seconds, 5..2^32**	**Requested run time in (full) seconds**
POLL_TIME	Tbd, 100..2^32	Number of internal polling loops between updates of csv output files. In the order of microseconds
CRATE_ID	Number, 0-15	Pixie-16 compatible number for different chassis/slots/modules
SLOT_ID	Number, 0-15	Pixie-16 compatible number for different chassis/slots/modules
MODULE_ID	Number, 0-15	Pixie-16 compatible number for different chassis/slots/modules
AUX_CTRL	Bits, 0x00-FF	Control bits for pulser, I2C addressing. See section 8
CLK_CTRL	Bits, 0x00-FF	Control bits for clock generation. See section 8, PLLSTART
WR_RUNTIME_CTRL	Number 0, 1, 2,3,4	if 1, run start/stop is synchronized to WR time in Kintex (next 10s rollover) if 2, run start/stop is synchronized to WR time in PicoZed (next 10s rollover) if 3, run start/stop is synchronized to WR time in Kintex (time specified by web query) if 4, run start/stop is synchronized to WR time in PicoZed (time specified by web query)
UDP_PAUSE	**64ns, 0-65535**	**Minimum delay between UDP packages**
DEST_MAC0	**Number 0..2^48**	**MAC address of the device receiving LM data through the Ethernet link from FPGA 0**
DEST_MAC1	**Number 0..2^48**	**MAC address of the device receiving LM data through the Ethernet link from FPGA 1**
SRC_MAC0	**Number 0..2^48**	**MAC address of the FPGA 0 sending LM data through the Ethernet link. In the 1G/WR variant, the WR PROM defines SRC_MAC instead**
SRC_MAC1	**Number 0..2^48**	**MAC address of the FPGA 1 sending LM data through the Ethernet link. In the 1G/WR variant, the WR PROM defines SRC_MAC instead**
DEST_IP0	**Number 0..2^32**	**IP address of the device receiving LM data through the Ethernet link from FPGA 0**
DEST_IP1	**Number 0..2^32**	**IP address of the device receiving LM data through the Ethernet link from FPGA 1**
SOURCE_IP0	**Number 0..2^32**	**IP address of FPGA 0 for Ethernet data output**
SOURCE_IP1	**Number 0..2^32**	**IP address of FPGA 1 for Ethernet data output**
DEST_PORT0	**Number 0..65535**	**IP port of the device receiving LM data through the Ethernet link from FPGA 0 Note: Receiver Software by default uses port 61002**

Parameter Name	Units, Limits	Description
DEST_PORT1	**Number 0..65535**	**IP port of the device receiving LM data through the Ethernet link from FPGA 1**
SOURCE_PORT0	**Number 0..65535**	**IP port of FPGA 0 for Ethernet data output**
SOURCE_PORT1	**Number 0..65535**	**IP port of FPGA 1 for Ethernet data output**
SLEEP_TIMEOUT	Number, 1000-65535	FPGA Clocks for pulse processing will be disabled after 64K x 40 ns x this number to save power. (2.6s for value 1000) Set to 65535 to prevent any disabling

6.2 Module Parameters

Parameter Name	Units Limits	Description
MCSRA_CWGROUP_00	0 or 1	In coinc mode runs (0x503 or 0x402), save only one record per coincidence window, NYI
MCSRA_P4ERUNSTATS_01	0 or 1	Count live time etc per Pixie-4e convention
MCSRA_U_02	0 or 1	Module control bit A.2, unused
MCSRA_U_03	0 or 1	Module control bit A.3, unused
MCSRA_FP_COUNT_04	0 or 1	Module control bit A.4, If 1, enables counting edges on MMCX input as "external timestamp". If 0, use local clock (White Rabbit clock if available) as "external timestamp" (Note: use FP_EXTCLR to clear local counter externally)
MCSRA_FP_VETO_05	0 or 1	Module control bit A.5, if 1, enables MMCX input as global Veto
MCSRA_FP_EXTCLR_06	0 or 1	Module control bit A.6, if 1, enables MMCX input as CLR for "external clock" counter / time stamp
MCSRA_FP_PEDGE_07	0 or 1	Module control bit A.7, toggles active edge for front panel pulse counter and counter clear
MCSRA_U_08	0 or 1	Module control bit A.8, unused
MCSRA_U_09	0 or 1	Module control bit A.9, unused
MCSRA_U_10	0 or 1	Module control bit A.10, unused
MCSRA_U_11	0 or 1	Module control bit A.11, unused
MCSRA_U_12	0 or 1	Module control bit A.12, unused
MCSRA_U_13	0 or 1	Module control bit A.13, unused
MCSRA_U_14	0 or 1	Module control bit A.14, unused
MCSRA_U_15	0 or 1	Module control bit A.15, unused
MCSRB_U_00	0 or 1	Module control bit B.0, unused
MCSRB_U_01	0 or 1	Module control bit B.0, unused
MCSRB_U_02	0 or 1	Module control bit B.0, unused
MCSRB_U_03	0 or 1	Module control bit B.3, unused
MCSRB_U_04	0 or 1	Module control bit B.0, unused
MCSRB_U_05	0 or 1	Module control bit B.0, unused
MCSRB_U_06	0 or 1	Module control bit B.0, unused
MCSRB_U_07	0 or 1	Module control bit B.0, unused
MCSRB_U_08	0 or 1	Module control bit B.8, unused
MCSRB_U_09	0 or 1	Module control bit B.9, unused
MCSRB_U_10	0 or 1	Module control bit B.10, unused
MCSRB_U_11	0 or 1	Module control bit B.11, unused
MCSRB_U_12	0 or 1	Module control bit B.12, unused
MCSRB_U_13	0 or 1	Module control bit B.13, unused
MCSRB_U_14	0 or 1	Module control bit B.14, unused
MCSRB_U_15	0 or 1	Module control bit B.15, unused
RUN_TYPE	**0x100,** 0x104, **0x105,** **0x110,** **0x111,**	**List mode run with waveforms, Pixie-16 style** List mode run with waveforms for 10G **List mode run with waveforms and PSA** **List mode run with waveforms for 10G** **List mode run with waveforms and PSA for 10G**

Parameter Name	Units Limits	Description
	0x301, **0x400,** 0x401, 0x402, 0x404, **0x410,** **0x411,** 0x500, 0x501, 0x502, 0x503	**MCA only run** **List mode run with waveforms.** List mode run with PSA, no waveforms (text dt2) Coincidence list mode run List mode run with custom headers for 10G **List mode run with waveforms for 10G** **List mode run with custom headers for 10G** List mode run with waveforms (text .txt) List mode run without waveforms (text .dat) List mode run with PSA, no waveforms (text dt2) Coincidence list mode run (text .dt3)
MAX_EVENTS	Number, 0-65535	Maximum Number of events per spill, NYI
COINC_PATTERN_0001	0 or 1	If 1, record events with hitpattern ch 3210 = #### (#### are the last 4 digits of the parameter name) For example, if COINC_PATTERN_0011=1, events with pulses in both channel 0 and 1 will be recorded (if rising edges occur within coincidence window length) If multiple COINC_PATTERN_#### are 1, events matching any of the patterns are recorded. For example if COINC_PATTERN_0111=1 and COINC_PATTERN_1011=1 and COINC_PATTERN_1101=1 and COINC_PATTERN_1110=1, pulses are recorded if exactly 3 channels have a pulse, but no matter which.
COINC_PATTERN_0010	0 or 1	
COINC_PATTERN_0011	0 or 1	
COINC_PATTERN_0100	0 or 1	
COINC_PATTERN_0101	0 or 1	
COINC_PATTERN_0110	0 or 1	
COINC_PATTERN_0111	0 or 1	
COINC_PATTERN_1000	0 or 1	
COINC_PATTERN_1001	0 or 1	
COINC_PATTERN_1010	0 or 1	
COINC_PATTERN_1011	0 or 1	
COINC_PATTERN_1100	0 or 1	
COINC_PATTERN_1101	0 or 1	
COINC_PATTERN_1110	0 or 1	
COINC_PATTERN_1111	0 or 1	
COINCIDENCE_WINDOW	µs, 0.040- 4.088	Coincidence window length
SYNC_AT_START	**0 , 1 or 2**	**If 0, do not reset timers at runstart** **If 1, reset timers with dedicated signal (write to RTC_CLR)** **If 2, reset using the Live* signal (at WR start time, if enabled)**
RESUME	0 or 1	If 1, resume previous run (continue MCA and run statistics) NYI
SLOW_FILTER_RANGE	**1..6**	**Decimation/averaging for energy filter** **See note 1**
FAST_FILTER_RANGE	--	unused
FASTTRIG_ BACKPLANEENA		Reserved for Pixie-16 style trigger distribution
TRIG_CONFIG0		Reserved for Pixie-16 style trigger distribution
TRIG_CONFIG1		Reserved for Pixie-16 style trigger distribution
TRIG_CONFIG2		Reserved for Pixie-16 style trigger distribution
TRIG_CONFIG3		Reserved for Pixie-16 style trigger distribution
MOD_U3		Unused
MOD_U2		Unused

Parameter Name	Units Limits	Description
MOD_U1		Unused
MOD_U0		Unused

6.3 Channel Parameters

Parameter Name	Units Limits	Description
CCSRA_FTRIGSEL_00	0 or 1	Reserved for Pixie-16 style trigger distribution
CCSRA_EXTTRIGSEL_01	0 or 1	Reserved for Pixie-16 style trigger distribution
CCSRA_GOOD_02	**0 or 1**	**Channel control bit A.2, if 0, channel will not be processed and not shown in ADC traces**
CCSRA_CHANTRIGSEL_03	0 or 1	Reserved for Pixie-16 style trigger distribution
CCSRA_SYNCDATAACQ_04	0 or 1	Channel control bit A.4, if 1, enable trigger (local and distributed)
CCSRA_INVERT_05	**0 or 1**	**Channel control bit A.5, if 1, ADC data is inverted before processing (for falling edge pulses)**
CCSRA_VETOENA_06	0 or 1	Channel control bit A.6, if 1, reject events based on Veto NYI
CCSRA_HISTOE_07	0 or 1	Channel control bit A.7, unused
CCSRA_TRACEENA_08	**0 or 1**	**Channel control bit A.8 If 1, record waveforms in list mode runs**
CCSRA_QDCENA_09	0 or 1	Channel control bit A.9 If 1, record QDC sums in list mode runs If 0, record PSA sums in list mode runs
CCSRA_CFDMODE_10	0 or 1	Channel control bit A.10 If 1, record CFD results in list mode runs
CCSRA_GLOBTRIG_11	0 or 1	Reserved for Pixie-16 style trigger distribution
CCSRA_ESUMSENA_12	0 or 1	Channel control bit A.12 If 1, record raw energy sums results in list mode runs, NYI
CCSRA_CHANTRIG_13	0 or 1	Reserved for Pixie-16 style trigger distribution
CCSRA_ENARELAY_14	0 or 1	Channel control bit A.14, unused
CCSRA_PILEUPCTRL_15	**0 or 1**	**Channel control bit A.15 If 1, reject pulses that are flagged as piled up, else record everything**
CCSRB_U_00	0 or 1	Channel control bit B.0,unused
CCSRB_U_01	0 or 1	Channel control bit B.1,unused
CCSRB_U_02	0 or 1	Channel control bit B.2,unused
CCSRB_U_03	0 or 1	Channel control bit B.3,unused
CCSRB_U_04	0 or 1	Channel control bit B.4,unused
CCSRB_U_05	0 or 1	Channel control bit B.5,unused
CCSRB_U_06	0 or 1	Channel control bit B.6,unused
CCSRB_U_07	0 or 1	Channel control bit B.7,unused
CCSRB_U_08	0 or 1	Channel control bit B.8,unused
CCSRB_U_09	0 or 1	Channel control bit B.9,unused
CCSRB_U_10	0 or 1	Channel control bit B.10,unused
CCSRB_U_11	0 or 1	Channel control bit B.11,unused
CCSRB_U_12	0 or 1	Channel control bit B.12,unused

Parameter Name	Units Limits	Description
CCSRB_U_13	0 or 1	Channel control bit B.13,unused
CCSRB_U_14	0 or 1	Channel control bit B.14,unused
CCSRB_U_15	0 or 1	Channel control bit B.15,unused
CCSRC_INVERSEPILEUP_00	0 or 1	Channel control bit C.0, if 1, capture piled up events - if PILEUPCTRL=0: header only for non-piled up events; header + waveforms for piled up events, NYI - if PILEUPCTRL=1: do not capture non-piled up events; capture header + waveforms for piled up events, NYI - always: do not capture non-piled up events; capture header + waveforms for piled up events
CCSRC_ENAENERGYCUT_01	0 or 1	Channel control bit C.1, reserved for advanced P16 functions
CCSRC_GROUPTRIGSEL_02	0 or 1	Channel control bit C.2, reserved for advanced P16 functions
CCSRC_CHANVETOSEL_03	0 or 1	Channel control bit C.3, reserved for advanced P16 functions
CCSRC_MODVETOSEL_04	0 or 1	Channel control bit C.4, reserved for advanced P16 functions
CCSRC_EXTTSENA_05	0 or 1	Channel control bit C.5, reserved for advanced P16 functions
CCSRC_RBADDIS_06	0 or 1	Channel control bit C.6, unused reserved for advanced P16 functions
CCSRC_U_07	0 or 1	Channel control bit C.7, unused
CCSRC_U_08	0 or 1	Channel control bit C.8, unused
CCSRC_U_09	0 or 1	Channel control bit C.9, unused
CCSRC_U_10	0 or 1	Channel control bit C.10, unused
CCSRC_U_11	0 or 1	Channel control bit C.11, unused
CCSRC_U_12	0 or 1	Channel control bit C.12, unused
CCSRC_U_13	0 or 1	Channel control bit C.13, unused
CCSRC_U_14	0 or 1	Channel control bit C.14, unused
CCSRC_U_15	0 or 1	Channel control bit C.15, unused
ANALOG_GAIN	**1.0-22.4**	**Gain with switches/relays/VGAs Values vary for different HW variants**
DIG_GAIN	**Positive float**	**Digital gain adjustment factor. The filtered pulse amplitude is multiplied with this factor before histogramming and reporting in list mode file. Binning artefacts can appear with very small or very large numbers**
VOFFSET	**V -1.25..1.25**	**Analog offset Used to compensate detector baseline offsets. Mapped to true offset range depending on HW variant (e.g. +/- 3V for DB01)**
ENERGY_RISETIME	**µs, 0.032 .. 62.976**	**Energy filter rise time See Note 1) and section 3.4.1**
ENERGY_FLATTOP	**µs,**	**Energy filter flat top**

Parameter Name	Units Limits	Description
	0.048 .. 62.976	**See Note 1) and section 3.4.1**
TRIGGER_RISETIME	**µs, 0.016 .. 0.480**	**Trigger filter rise time See note 2) and section 3.4.2**
TRIGGER_FLATTOP	**µs, 0.048 .. 0.0488**	**Trigger filter flat top See note 2) and section 3.4.2**
TRIGGER_THRESHOLD	**(ADC steps) 0..4096**	**Trigger threshold See note 3) and section 3.4.2**
THRESH_WIDTH		unused
TRACE_LENGTH	**µs, 0..16**	**Captured waveform length Must be multiple of 32 samples, max 4092 samples**
TRACE_DELAY	**µs, 0..16**	**Pre-trigger delay**
BINFACTOR	1-16	MCA binning factor: divide measured pulse height by by 2^N before binning
INTEGRATOR	0..2	Filter mode: 0-trapezoidal, 1-gap sum integral, NYI 2-ignore gap sum, NYI
BLCUT	Positive int	Threshold for bad baseline measurements See section 3.4.4
BASELINE_PERCENT	0-99	Target offset for baseline, nominally in percent, NYI
TAU	**µs positive float**	**Preamplifier decay time See section 3.4.3**
XDT	µs	Sampling interval in untriggered traces, NYI
BLAVG	65535.. 65528 and 0	Baseline averaging See section 3.4.4
MULTIPLICITY_MASKL		Reserved for Pixie-16 style coincidence logic
MULTIPLICITY_MASKM		Reserved for Pixie-16 style coincidence logic
MULTIPLICITY_MASKH		Reserved for Pixie-16 style coincidence logic
MULTIPLICITY_MASKX		Reserved for Pixie-16 style coincidence logic
FASTTRIG_BACKLEN		Reserved for Pixie-16 style coincidence logic
CFD_THRESHOLD	1..65535	CFD parameters. See section 12.3
CFD_DELAY	1..63	CFD parameters. See section 12.3
CFD_SCALE	0,2..7	CFD parameters. See section 12.3 0 – scale = 1.000

Parameter Name	Units Limits	Description
		1 – unsupported scale value 2 – scale = 0.750 3 – scale = 0.625 4 – scale = 0.500 5 – scale = 0.375 6 – scale = 0.250 7 – scale = 0.125
EXTTRIG_STRETCH		Reserved for Pixie-16 style coincidence logic
VETO_STRETCH		Reserved for Pixie-16 style coincidence logic
CHANTRIG_STRETCH		Reserved for Pixie-16 style coincidence logic
EXTERN_DELAYLEN		Reserved for Pixie-16 style coincidence logic
FTRIGOUT_DELAY		Reserved for Pixie-16 style coincidence logic
QDCLen0-7	2..32766	QDC sum length for Pixie-16 compatible QDC analysis (8 consecutive sums starting from beginning of captured waveform, or equivalent if not captured). If CCSRA_QDCENA_09 = 0, some of these parameters are used for Pixie-4e compatible pulse shape analysis (see section 12.2): QDCLen# = Length of PSA sum# [2..60] (PSA sums 2,3,… only acquired in runtype 0x404)
QDCDel0-7	-2 .. 500	Only used if CCSRA_QDCENA_09 = 0, for Pixie-4e compatible pulse shape analysis (see section 12.2): QDCDel# = Delay of PSA sum # relative to trigger point [-2..500] (PSA sums 2,3,… only acquired in runtype 0x404, with delays -60 .. 440)
QDC_DIV	4 or 32	Only used if CCSRA_QDCENA_09 = 0, for Pixie-4e compatible pulse shape analysis (see section 12.2): Divide all PSA sums by this factor
PSA_THRESHOLD	1.. 65530	PSA trigger threshold
Emin	0.. 65535	Suppress records in list mode for energies smaller than this number Only applies to DATA_FLOW <3
CHAN_U3		Unused
CHAN_U2		Unused
CHAN_U1		Unused
CHAN_U0		Unused

Notes

1. Energy filter rise time and flat top depend on FILTER_RANGE (FR). Higher filter ranges have allow longer filter times but with increased coarseness. Maximum combined length is 126 x 0.008µs* 2^FR

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

Table 6-1: Filter clock decimations and filter time granularity

2. Trigger filter rise time and flat top maximum combined length is 63 x 0.008µs
3. The internal triggering compares the output of the trigger filter (technically an area) with (TRIGGER_THRESHOLD * TRIGGER_RISETIME / 8), which must be <1024. The maximum for TRIGGER_THRESHOLD thus depends on TRIGGER_RISETIME. Fractional values for TRIGGER_THRESHOLD are acceptable. TRIGGER_THRESHOLD=0 turns off triggering for this channel.

7 Data Formats

7.1 List Mode Data Files

There are several types of list mode data acquisition, with waveforms and without, binary or text, and for special purposes. The following table gives an overview of their differences. The DATA_FLOW parameter control if the data is recorded on local SD card or sent as UDP packages via the FPGA Ethernet interface, and also the involvement of the Linux DAQ routine in that process.

Fully supported run types are listed in the table below. All run types can collect waveforms and generate binary output (see below for legacy text output options that can be reactivated upon request). The most common are shown in bold.

Run Type	Function	File extension	DATA_FLOW Options	Notes
0x100	**startdaq**	**.bin**	0,1,**2 to SD card** 3,4 to UDP (1G only)	**General purpose, compatible with Pixie-16**
0x105	startdaq	.bin	0,1,2 to SD card 3,4 to UDP (1G only)	Provides raw PSA information not available in 0x100 via UDP
0x110	**startdaq, udpena**	**.bin**	**3,4 to UDP (10G only)**	**General purpose, 3 extra header words compared to 0x100 due to 10G.**
0x111	startdaq, udpena	.bin	3,4 to UDP (10G only)	Provides raw PSA information not available in 0x110 via UDP
0x400	**startdaq**	**.b00**	0,1,**2 to SD card**	**General purpose, compatible with Pixie-4e**
0x410	**startdaq, udpena**	**.b00**	**3,4 to UDP (10G only)**	**General purpose, similar to Pixie-4e**
0x411	startdaq, udpena	.b00	3,4 to UDP (10G only)	General purpose, ANL compatible

As a general rule, times and time stamps are in units of 1 ns unless explicitly stated otherwise. Note that time counters are incremented at a rate of 125 MHz, i.e. by 8 ticks every 8 ns.

Note: It is quite straightforward to modify the code in e.g. startdaq to generate application specific output files on the local SD card. For custom formats in UDP data acquisitions, the UDP receiver program can be modified in the same manner.

7.1.1 Pixie-16 style binary list mode files (Run Type 0x100, 0x105)

DATA_FLOW 0,1,2 to SD card or 3,4 to UDP receiver (1G only)

The Pixie-Net XL supports generation of Pixie-16 style list mode files. Run type 0x100 is identical to the one generated by the Pixie-16. However, event header words 0-7, 16-17 are always reported and -- if QDC is enabled -- additionally words 8-15. Options to suppress energy sums or external time stamps are ignored.

In run type 0x105, the energy sums are replaced with PSA and CFD results. Run types 0x100 and 0x105 are only supported for recoding to SD card (or via 1G Ethernet), not 10G Ethernet.

7.1.1.1 Event Header

The list mode event header always starts with a 4-word (32-bit) block, which includes the event identification information, timestamp, energy and trace length, etc. Following this always-present 4-word block are the optional data blocks whose recording is selectable by the user. The placement of these data blocks in the event header always follows the order as described below. If the recording of a specific data block is not enabled by the user, all subsequent data blocks would simply shift upward by the length of the disabled data block.

In word 0, Chan# is the channel number. SlotID is the PXI slot number. CrateID is the PXI crate number. Header Length specifies the length of this event header. Event length specifies the length of this event, which could include both event header and trace. If Event Length equals to Header Length, Trace Length should be zero and no trace is recorded for this event. Finish code indicates whether this event is a piled up event (Finish Code = 1) or a single event (Finish Code = 0).

In word 1, EVTTIME_LO is the lower 32-bit of the 48-bit event timestamp recorded by the signal processing FPGA. This 48-bit event timestamp is latched by either the leading edge channel fast trigger or CFD trigger.

In word 2, EVTTIME_HI is the upper 16-bit of the 48-bit event timestamp. The result of the CFD computation (if enabled) varies slightly for the different ADC rates and precisions, see below.

In word 3, Event Energy is the 16-bit energy of the event computed by the Pixie-Net XL. The Trace Length is the length of the trace recorded for the event (in samples). If no trace is recorded, Trace Length will be 0. The trace out of range flag is an indicator showing whether or not the trace is out of the ADC range when the event is recorded. This could happen if the event pulse's amplitude is too big, causing the trace to be clipped over the upper limit of the ADC.

The 4-word fixed event header is followed by an optional 4-word block for raw energy sums and baselines (for debugging), an optional block of 8 QDC sums, and an optional block of 2 words for external time stamps.

Index	Data (32bit words)						Description
0	[31]	[30:17]	[16:12]	[11:8]	[7:4]	[3:0]	Fixed 4-word event header, word #0
	Finish Code (1 if piled up)	Event Length (32bit words)	Header Length (32bit words)	CrateID	SlotID	Chan#	
1	[31:0]						Fixed 4-word event header, word #1
	EVTTIME_LO[31:0]						
2	[31:16]				[15:0]		Fixed 4-word event header, word #2
	CFD Result [15:0]				EVTTIME_HI[15:0]		See below for variant information
3	[31]	[30:16]			[15:0]		Fixed 4-word event header, word #3
	Trace Out-of-Range Flag	Trace Length (in samples or 16bit words)			Event Energy		
4	Energy sum – trailing [31:0]						Trailing energy sum
5	Energy sum – leading [31:0]						Leading energy sum
6	Energy sum – gap [31:0]						Gap energy sum
7	Baseline [31:0]						Baseline value (NOT floating point)
8	QDCSum0 [31:0]						QDC sum #0
9	QDCSum1 [31:0]						QDC sum #1
10	QDCSum2 [31:0]						QDC sum #2
11	QDCSum3 [31:0]						QDC sum #3
12	QDCSum4 [31:0]						QDC sum #4
13	QDCSum5 [31:0]						QDC sum #5
14	QDCSum6 [31:0]						QDC sum #6
15	QDCSum7 [31:0]						QDC sum #7
16	Ext_TS_Lo [31:0]						Lower 32-bit of 48-bit external clock timestamp (if WR: cycle count x4, i.e. units of 1ns)
17	[31:16] not used, 0's		Ext_TS_Hi [15:0]				Upper 16-bit of 48-bit external clock timestamp (if WR: second count)

Table 7-1: Pixie-16 list mode event header data structure (per Pixie-16 manual in 32 bit words).

Word #	Variable	Description
0	IDs	00-03 Channel ID 04-07 Slot ID 08-11 Crate ID 12-15 Header Length in 32bit words, low 4 bits
1	Lengths	00-00 Header Length in 32bit words, highest bit 01-14 Event Length in 32bit words 15-15 Finish Code (1 if piled up)
2	EVTTIME	EVTTIME_LO[15:0] (units: 8ns)
3	EVTTIME	EVTTIME_LO[31:16] (units: 8ns)
4	EVTTIME	EVTTIME_HI[15:0] (units: 8ns)
5	CFD	CFD Result [15:0]
6	Energy	Event Energy
7	Trace	00-14 Trace Length (in samples or 16bit words) 15-15 Trace Out-of-Range Flag
8	0x100 Esum 0x105 PSA	Energy sum – trailing [15:00] Raw PSA sum: base
9	0x100 Esum 0x105 PSA	Energy sum – trailing [31:16] Raw PSA sum: max
10	0x100 Esum 0x105 PSA	Energy sum – leading [15:00] Raw PSA sum: sum 0
11	0x100 Esum 0x105 PSA	Energy sum – leading [31:16] Raw PSA sum: sum 1
12	0x100 Esum 0x105 CFD	Energy sum – gap [15:00] Raw CFD info
13	0x100 Esum 0x105 CFD	Energy sum – gap [31:16] Raw CFD sum 1 low
14	0x100 BLavg 0x105 CFD	Baseline [15:00] Raw CFD sum 2 low, sum 1 high
15	0x100 BLavg 0x105 CFD	Baseline [31:16] Raw CFD sum 2 high
16	Ext_TS	Ext_TS_Lo [15:00]
17	Ext_TS	Ext_TS_Lo [31:16]
18	Ext_TS	Ext_TS_Hi [15:00]
19	reserved	
20+	ADC data	ADC Data [15:0]

Table 7-2: Pixie-16 style list mode event header data structure in 16 bit words.
Words 8-15 vary for run type 0x100 and 0x105. 8 QDC sums may be inserted after word 15.

7.1.1.2 Waveforms

If trace recording is enabled, trace data will immediately follow the last word of the event header. Since raw ADC data points can be 16-bit, 14-bit or 12-bit numbers depending on the ADC variant that is used, two ADC data numbers are packed into one 32-bit word to improve the storage efficiency, as shown below. Since the event header could have variable length (4 to 18 words) depending on the selection of various output data options, the header length, event length and trace length that are recorded in the first 4 words of the event header should be used to parse each event data block and navigate through the output data file. For Pixie-Net XL variants with 12-bit ADC's, the upper 4 bits of each 16-bit ADC data number are filled with 0's. For Pixie-Net XL variants with 14-bit ADC's, the upper 2 bits of each 16-bit ADC data number are filled with 0's.

Index	Data		Description
n	Last word of event header [31:0]		Last word of event header. The event header could be 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 or 18 words long
n+1	ADC Data #1 [15:0]	ADC Data #0 [15:0]	Packing of ADC Data #0 and #1
n+2	ADC Data #3 [15:0]	ADC Data #2 [15:0]	Packing of ADC Data #2 and #3
…	…		

Table 7-3: Pixie-16 list mode trace data structure.

7.1.1.3 CFD results

Variant	Data			
100, 125 MHz	[31]	[30:16]		[15:0]
	CFD forced trigger bit	CFD Fractional Time[**14**:0] × **32768**		EVTTIME_HI[15:0]
250 MHz	[31]	[30]	[29:16]	[15:0]
	CFD forced trigger bit	CFD trigger source bit	CFD Fractional Time[**13**:0] × **16384**	EVTTIME_HI[15:0]
500 MHz	[31:29]		[28:16]	[15:0]
	CFD trigger source bits [2:0]		CFD Fractional Time[**12**:0] × **8191**	EVTTIME_HI[15:0]

Table 7-4: Word 2 of Event Header for different Pixie-16 variants

The CFD fractional time is the CFD trigger time computed by the Pixie-Net XL. It is multiplied by a power of two before being stored in the event header to report the fraction as an integer number. The power of 2 varies for the ADC digitization rate. The CFD fractional time will be 0 if CFD trigger is not enabled. To get the actual CFD fractional time, the CFD Fractional Time [N:0] stored in the event header should be first divided by that power of two. The CFD forced trigger bit indicates whether the CFD trigger is forced (1) or not forced (0). A forced CFD trigger is needed to avoid that the Pixie-Net XL channel gets stuck in an infinite loop if the CFD threshold is set too high or no zero crossing is encountered after 32 clock cycles have passed after the local fast trigger point. If the CFD forced trigger bit is 1, the CFD fractional time will be zero.

As explained elsewhere, in 250 MHz Pixie-Net XL modules, the ADCs run at the full 250 MHz speed, but the FPGA logic runs at 125 MHz in the Signal Processing FPGA. That means at every 8 ns interval, two 4 ns ADC samples are processed in parallel.

However, the CFD logic in the 250 (or 500) MHz Pixie-Net XL still looks for the CFD zero crossing point at every 4 (or 2 ns) ADC sample. Therefore, when using the 8 ns clock to capture the CFD zero crossing point location, there are two possibilities of the CFD zero crossing: it could either occur at the first 4 ns of the 8 ns interval (odd cycle) or at the second 4 ns of the 8 ns interval (even cycle). The Pixie-Net XL outputs such “within- cycle” information using the CFD trigger source bits in the event header. Offline analysis program can then know exactly when the CFD zero crossing occurred and the exact CFD fractional time can be known (see section 12 or the Pixie-16 manual for details).

The raw CFD data for run type 0x105 can be used as follows to compute the CFD result shown in table 7-9:

```
cfdsrc     = (word_12>>1) & 0x0001
cfdfrc     = (word_12>>2) & 0x0001
cfdout1    =  word_13 + (word_14 & 0x00FF)<<16
cfdout2    = (word_14 & 0xFF00)>>8 + word_15<<8
cfdout2    = 0x1000000 - cfdout2;       // convert to positive
ph = (double)cfdout1 / ( (double)cfdout1 + (double)cfdout2 )
```

To format the result as in the 0x100 list mode format, compute

```
if(250 MHz)
      cfd = (int)floor(ph*16384)
      cfd = (cfd&0x3FFF)
      cfd = cfd + (cfdsrc<<14)
      cfd = cfd + (cfdfrc<<15)
elseif(125 MHz)
      cfd = (int)floor(ph*32768)
      cfd = (cfd&0x7FFF)
      cfd = cfd + (cfdfrc<<15)
```

To format the result in ns, compute

```
      cfd = ph
      if(cfdsrc) cfd = cfd + 1
      if(cfdfrc) cfd = 0
      cfd = cfd * WFscale
```

where WFscale is 4 or 8 ns for 250 or 125 MHz sampling, respectively.

7.1.2 Modified Pixie-16 style binary list mode files (Run Type 0x110, 0x111)

DATA_FLOW 3,4 to UDP receiver (10G only)

Run types 0x110 and 0x111 are designed exclusively to stream data out as UDP packages via the 10G interface. Use of the 10G interface requires a specific number of words in a package. Therefore, in Run Type 0x110 and 0x111, 3 header words are added compared to Run Types 0x100 and 0x105, respectively. All other definitions are unchanged. Note that the Header Length and Event Length do not include the 3 extra words

Word #	Variable	Description
0	EventHeadLen	Event Header length in 16 bit words (23)
1	ModuleType	A number identifying the Pixie module type, including ADC bits and rate.
2	RunType	A number identifying the data format

3	IDs	00-03 Channel ID 04-07 Slot ID 08-11 Crate ID 12-15 Header Length in 32bit words, low 4 bits
4	Lengths	00-00 Header Length in 32bit words, highest bit 01-14 Event Length in 32bit words 15-15 Finish Code (1 if piled up) Header Length and Event Length do not count the first 3 words. It is recommended to use EventHeadLen+ Trace Length instead
5	EVTTIME	EVTTIME_LO[15:0] (units: 8ns)
6	EVTTIME	EVTTIME_LO[31:16] (units: 8ns)
7	EVTTIME	EVTTIME_HI[15:0] (units: 8ns)
8	CFD	CFD Result [15:0]
9	Energy	Event Energy
10	Trace	00-14 Trace Length (in samples or 16bit words) 15-15 Trace Out-of-Range Flag
11	0x110 Esum 0x111 PSA	Energy sum – trailing [15:00] Raw PSA sum: max
12	0x110 Esum 0x111 PSA	Energy sum – trailing [31:16] Raw PSA sum: base
13	0x110 Esum 0x111 PSA	Energy sum – leading [15:00] Raw PSA sum: sum 0
14	0x110 Esum 0x111 PSA	Energy sum – leading [31:16] Raw PSA sum: sum 1
15	0x110 Esum 0x111 CFD	Energy sum – gap [15:00] Raw CFD info
16	0x110 Esum 0x111 CFD	Energy sum – gap [31:16] Raw CFD sum 1 low
17	0x110 BLavg 0x111 CFD	Baseline [15:00] Raw CFD sum 2 low, sum 1 high
18	0x110 BLavg 0x111 CFD	Baseline [31:16] Raw CFD sum 2 high
19	Ext_TS	Ext_TS_Lo [15:00]
20	Ext_TS	Ext_TS_Lo [31:16]
21	Ext_TS	Ext_TS_Hi [15:00]
22	reserved	
23+	ADC data	ADC Data [15:0]

Table 7-5: list mode event header data structure in 16 bit words for Run Types 0x110 and 0x111. Words 8-15 vary for run type 0x110 and 0x111. QDC sums are not supported

7.1.3 Pixie-4e style binary list mode files (Run Type 0x400)

DATA_FLOW 0,1,2 to SD card

Run type 0x400 creates single-channel event records in binary format[6], **LMdata.b00**. This format is compatible with the Pixie-4e. The file starts with a file header of 32 words. The 32 words (16 bit unsigned integer, low byte first) are:

Word #	Variable	Description
0	BlkSize	Block size (16-bit words)
1	ModNum	Module number
2	RunFormat	Format descriptor = Run Type
3	ChanHeadLen	Channel Header Length
4	CoincPat	Coincidence pattern
5	CoincWin	Coincidence window in 8ns clock ticks
6	MaxCombEventLen	Maximum length of traces plus headers from all 4 channels (in blocks)
7	BoardVersion	Module type and revision
8	EventLength0	Length of traces from channel 0 plus header (in blocks)
9	EventLength1	Length of traces from channel 1 (in blocks)
10	EventLength2	Length of traces from channel 2 (in blocks)
11	EventLength3	Length of traces from channel 3 (in blocks)
12	SerialNumber	Serial number of that module
13--31	unused	Reserved

Table 7-6: File header data format, total 32 words (16bit).

Following the file header, the single channel event records are stored in sequential order. Each event starts out with a channel header of 32 words. The 32 words (16 bit) are:

Word #	Variable	Description
0	EvtPattern	Hit pattern.
1	EvtInfo	Event status flags.
2	NumTraceBlks	Number of blocks of Trace data to follow the header
3	NumTraceBlksPrev	Number of blocks of Trace data in previous record (for parsing back)
4	TrigTimeLO	Trigger time, low word (in units of 1 ns)
5	TrigTimeMI	Trigger time, middle word (in units of 2^16 x 1 ns)
6	TrigTimeHI	Trigger time, high word (in units of 2^32 x 1 ns)
7	TrigTimeX	Trigger time, extra 8 bits (in units of 2^48 x 1 ns)
8	Energy	Pulse Height
9	ChanNo	Channel number
10	PSA Values	Amplitude A
11	PSA Values	reserved
12	PSA Values	Base B
13	PSA Values	QDC0
14	PSA Values	QDC1
15	PSA Values	Ratio R *1000
16--31	reserved	

Table 7-7: Event (channel) header for Run Type 0x400, total 32 words (16bit).

[6] XIA can provide a utility to convert this data format to the IEC63047 list mode standard.

The hit pattern is a bit mask, which tells which channels were recorded detected within the specified coincidence window plus some additional status information, as listed in table 7.1. The channel header may be followed by waveform data. An offline analysis program can recognize this by reading the number of waveform blocks from the NumTraceBlks word. The block size is defined in the file header.

Bit #	Description
EvtPattern	
0..3	If set, indicates that data for channel 0..3 have been recorded[10]
4..7	4: Logic level of FRONT panel input 5: Result of LOCAL acceptance test 6: Logic level of backplane STATUS line, 7: Logic level of backplane TOKEN line (= result of global coincidence test), see section 7
8..11	If set, indicates that channel 0..3 has been hit in this event[7] (i.e. if zero, energy reported is invalid or only an estimate)
12..15	If set, indicates that the GATE input of channel 0..3 has been high at time of fast trigger
EvtInfo	
0	Coincidence test result
1	Logic level of backplane VETO line
2	If set, indicates event is piled up
3	If set, indicates waveform FIFO full
4	If set, indicates this channel was hit (else the event was recorded based on distributed trigger)
5	If set, indicates this channel was out of ADC range at time of fast trigger
6	If set, indicates that the GATE input of this channel has been high at time of fast trigger
7	If set, indicates that at least one of the PSA sums overflowed.
8..14	reserved
15	If set, indicates a data transmission error has been detected for this event. Parts of header and waveform may be corrupted

Table 7-8: Event pattern and Event info in Run Type 0x400, total 32 bits.

[7] As event records are for a single channel at a time, only one bit in [0..3] is set. If there was a coincident pulse in any other channel, the corresponding hits in [8..11] are set. However, recording of those other channels follows those channels' rules. For example, if a channel is piled up it will only be recorded if pileup rejection is turned off. Event records thus may show coincidence patterns with more channels than actually being recorded.

7.1.4 Modified Pixie-4e style binary list mode files (Run Type 0x410)

DATA_FLOW 3,4 to UDP receiver (10G only)

Run types 0x410 creates single-channel event records in binary format. This runtype is designed exclusively to stream data out as UDP packages via the 10G interface. The 31 words (16 bit unsigned integer, low byte first) are:

Word #	Variable	Description
0	EventHeadLen	Event Header length (31)
1	ModuleType	A number identifying the Pixie module type, including ADC bits and rate.
2	RunType	A number identifying the data format (0x410)
3	EvtPattern	Hit pattern.
4	EvtInfo	Event status flags.
5	NumTraceBlks	Number of blocks of Trace data to follow the header
6	NumTraceBlksPrev	Number of blocks of Trace data in previous record (for parsing back)
7	TrigTimeLO	Trigger time, low word (in units of 1 ns)
8	TrigTimeMI	Trigger time, middle word (in units of 2^16 x 1 ns)
9	TrigTimeHI	Trigger time, high word (in units of 2^32 x 1 ns)
10	TrigTimeX	Trigger time, extra 8 bits (in units of 2^48 x 1 ns)
11	Energy	Pulse Height
12	ChanNo	Channel number
13	PSA max (or ampl)	See section 12.2.3
14	(CFD)	
15	PSA base	
16	PSA Q0 (- base?)	
17	PSA Q1 (- base?)	
18	(PSA R)	
19	CFD raw	See section 7.1.1
20	CFD raw	
21	CFD raw	
22	CFD raw	
23	EXT_TS	
24	EXT_TS	
25	EXT_TS	
26	reserved	
27	reserved	
28	reserved	
29	reserved	
30	reserved	
30+	ADC Data [15:0]	ADC data

Table 7-9: Channel header for Run Type 0x410, total 31 words (16bit).

7.1.5 Gammasphere compatible binary list mode files (Run Type 0x411)

DATA_FLOW 3,4 to UDP receiver (10G only)

Run types 0x411 creates single-channel event records in binary format. This runtype is designed exclusively to stream data out as UDP packages via the 10G interface. It is compatible to the Gammasphere data format. The 31 words (16 bit unsigned integer, low byte first) are:

Word #	Variable	Description
0	Fixed	0xAAAA
1	Fixed	0xAAAA
2	USER_PACKET_DATA	Defined by user in settings.ini (Note: last 4 bits *may* indicate channel number)
3	GeoAddr + Packet Length	10-0: 31+ number of waveform samples 11: ID of Pixie-Net XL SFP port 15-12: MODULE_ID specified in settings.ini
4	TrigTimeLO	Trigger time, low word (in units of 1 ns)
5	TrigTimeMI	Trigger time, middle word (in units of 2^16 x 1 ns)
6	TrigTimeHI	Trigger time, high word (in units of 2^32 x 1 ns)
7	Types	3-0: Header Type (0xD) 9-4: reserved 10-15: header length (31)
8	CFD raw	
9	CFD raw	
10	CFD raw	
11	CFD raw	
12	BLavg	Baseline [15:00]
13	BLavg	Baseline [31:16]
14	Esum	Energy sum – leading [15:00]
15	Esum	Energy sum – leading [31:16]
16	Esum	Energy sum – trailing [15:00]
17	Esum	Energy sum – trailing [31:16]
18	Energy	Pulse Height
19	PSA max	
20	PSA base	
21	PSA sum0	
22	PSA sum1	
23	EXT_TS	
24	EXT_TS	
25	EXT_TS	
26	ModuleType	A number identifying the Pixie module type, including ADC bits and rate.
27	reserved	
28	Channel ID	Channel number
29	reserved	
30	reserved	
30+	ADC Data [15:0]	ADC data

Table 7-10: Channel header for Run Type 0x411, total 31 words (16bit).

7.1.6 Legacy Run Types

Run Type	File format	Wave-forms	Function	File extension	UDP output	Notes
0x104	binary	yes	startdaq	.bin	10G only	3 extra words to 0x100, for 10G block size
0x401	text	No	startdaq	.dt3	No	PSA
0x402	binary	Yes	acquire	.b00	No	Coincidences, compatible with Pixie-4e
0x404	binary	Yes	startdaq, udpena, udpdis	.bin	10G only	Extended header for 8x PSA sums
0x500	text	Yes	startdaq	.txt	No	General purpose, slow
0x501	text	No	startdaq	.dat	No	General purpose
0x502	text	No	startdaq	.dt2	No	PSA
0x503	text	No	coincdaq	.dt3	No	Coincidences

7.1.6.1 List mode files with waveforms (Run Type 0x500)

The default filename for list mode files with waveforms is **LMdata.txt**. Data is in text format and organized as one value per line. The first 4 lines report run type and run start time information. After that, for each event there are 8 header lines and N waveform sample lines. (N can be computed from the TRACE LENGTH in µs specified in the ini file.)

Line	Value	Example
0	File header: module number	Module: 0
1	File header: run type	Run Type: 0x500
2	File header: start time per FPGA clock counter, in units of ns	Run Start Time Stamp (ticks) : 4
3	File header: start time per Linux clock, in units of s since epoch	Run Start Time (s) : 1477668839
4	Event header: Event number	0
5	Event header: Channel number	0
6	Event header: Hit pattern	0x110321
7	Event header: upper 32 bit of FPGA time stamp (in units of 2^32 x 1 ns)	0
8	Event header: lower 32 bit of FPGA time stamp (in units of 1 ns)	26711904
9	Event header: energy	855
10	Event header: PSA result	0
11	Event header: CFD result	0
12	Event waveform: sample 0	539
13	Event waveform: sample 1	511
14	Event waveform: sample 2	525
	…	…

The hit pattern is a bit mask, which tells which channels were recorded detected within the specified coincidence window plus some additional status information, as listed in table 7.1.

Bit #	Description
0..3	If set, indicates that data for channel 0..3 have been recorded[1]
4..7	4: Logic level of FRONT panel input 5: Result of LOCAL acceptance test 6: reserved 7: reserved
8..11	If set, indicates that channel 0..3 has been hit in this event[8] (i.e. if zero, energy reported is invalid or only an estimate)
12..15	If set, indicates that the GATE input of channel 0..3 has been high at time of fast trigger
16	Coincidence test result
17	Logic level of backplane VETO line
18	If set, indicates event is piled up
19	If set, indicates waveform FIFO full
20	If set, indicates this channel was hit (else the event was recorded based on distributed trigger)
21	If set, indicates that the GATE input of this channel has been high at time of fast trigger
22	If set, indicates this channel was out of ADC range at time of fast trigger
23..30_4	Reserved
31	If set, indicates a data transmission error has been detected for this event. Parts of header and waveform may be corrupted

Table 7-11: Event pattern and Event info in Run Type 0x400, 0x500, 0x501, total 32 bits.

7.1.6.2 List mode files without waveforms (Run Type 0x501)

The default filename for list mode files without waveforms is **LMdata.dat**. Data consists of comma separated values and is organized as one event per line. The first 2 lines are names and values of run start information. Line 3 lists the column headers for the following event data. For example,

```
Module,RunType,Run_Start_ticks,Run_Start_sec,Unused1,Unused2
0,0x501,4,1477668787,--,--
No,Ch,Hit,Time_H,Time_L,Energy
0,0,0x110321,0,5148104,361
1,1,0x110322,0,5148104,373
2,0,0x110321,0,5960704,360
3,1,0x110322,0,5960704,372
```

lists in line 2 the module number, run type, and run start time in ns (FPGA) and s (Linux). Line 4 and beyond show the event number, channel number, hit pattern, upper and lower time stamp, energy. (See above for definition of these values).

7.1.6.3 List mode files with PSA (Run Type 0x502)

In run type 0x502, the data acquisition program creates list mode files without waveforms named **LMdata.dt2**. Similar to data in run type 0x501, it lists in the first 2 lines are names

[8] As event records are for a single channel at a time, only one bit in [0..3] is set. If there was a coincident pulse in any other channel, the corresponding hits in [8..11] are set. However, recording of those other channels follows those channels' rules. For example, if a channel is piled up it will only be recorded if pileup rejection is turned off. Event records thus may show coincidence patterns with more channels than actually being recorded.

and values of run start information. Line 3 lists the column headers for the following event data. For example,

```
Module,Run_Type,Run_Start_ticks,Run_Start_sec,Unused1,Unused2
0,0x502,-1107295228,1487638335,--,--
Event_No,Channel_No,Hit_Pattern,Event_Time_H,Event_Time_L,Energy,
Amplitude,CFD,Base,Q0,Q1,PSAvalue
0,0,0x110121,0,396065120,4972,695,0,122,766,289,377
1,0,0x110121,0,396136216,4496,554,0,124,693,305,440
2,0,0x110121,0,396342104,2367,593,0,122,652,287,440
3,0,0x110121,0,396342848,2367,253,0,123,346,172,497
4,0,0x110121,0,396422920,355,520,0,122,496,290,584
```

lists in line 2 the module number, run type, and run start time in ns (FPGA) and s (Linux). Line 4 and beyond show the event number, channel number, hit pattern, upper and lower time stamp, energy, and results of the PSA. (See above for definition of these values). In addition, run type 0x502 creates a file PSA.csv that contains the histogram data of PSA value vs energy (see below).

7.1.6.4 Coincidence list mode files without waveforms (Run Type 0x503)

The default filename for list mode files without waveforms is **LMdata.dt3**. Data consists of comma separated values and is organized as one 4-channel event per line. The first 2 lines are names and values of run start information. Line 3 lists the column headers for the following event data. For example,

```
Module,Run_Type,Run_Start_ticks,Run_Start_sec,Unused1,Unused2
0,0x503,3204391957,1490636304,--,--
Event_No,Hit_Pattern,Event_Time_H,Event_Time_L,PPStime,Time0,Time1,Time2,Time3,Energy0,Energy1,Energy2,Energy3
1,0x11032F,0,515640,0,515472,515400,0,0,3654,3726,0,0
2,0x11032F,0,1171000,0,1170832,1170760,0,0,3656,3726,0,0
3,0x11032F,0,1826360,0,1826192,1826120,0,0,3659,3727,0,0
4,0x11032F,0,2481720,0,2481552,2481480,0,0,3655,3727,0,0
5,0x11032F,0,3137080,0,3136912,3136840,0,0,3655,3725,0,0
6,0x11032F,0,3792440,0,3792272,3792200,0,0,3660,3732,0,0
7,0x11032F,0,4447800,0,4447632,4447560,0,0,3657,3727,0,0
```

lists in line 2 the module number, run type, and run start time in ns (FPGA) and s (Linux). Line 4 and beyond show the event number, hit pattern, upper and lower time stamp of the event, and local time stamp (24 bit) and energy for each channel. (See above for definition of these values). It also reports a PPStime, which is the local time latched by an external trigger signal. The local time stamp is captured at the rising edge of the pulse in that channel, the event time stamp is latched when the data is recorded in all channels.

7.1.6.5 PSA text data without waveforms (Run Type 0x401)

The .dt3 files created in Run Type 0x401 list energies, channel numbers, 48 bit time stamps, and 6 PSA values as tab delimited values, one event per line. (This is the same format as created with the Pixie Viewer AutoProcessListModeData option set to 3). See below for an example.

```
Module:     0
Run Type:   1025
Run Start Time (s):     33.912160
Event Channel TimeStamp Energy RT   Apeak Bsum  Q0 Q1 PSAval
0   0   16956079848  286   4369   8738   808   1361  2434   0
1   0   16956109724  899   4369   8738   739   628   65466  65535
```

...

Example of .dt3 file content

The headers have the following meanings:

TimeStamp	48 bit time stamp (2ns units)
Energy	Pulse Height
RT*	unused, reserved for rise time
Apeak*	peak amplitude
Bsum*	pre-trigger baseline sum
Q0*	first sum on rising edge of pulse
Q1*	second sum on rising edge of pulse
PSAval*	DSP computed ratio of Q sums

* = only meaningful when PSA firmware variant is active

7.1.6.6 Binary coincidence list mode files with waveforms (Run Type 0x402)

Run type 0x402 creates 4-channel event records in binary format, **LMdata.b00**. This format is compatible with the Pixie-4e. The file starts with a file header of 32 words, same as Run Type 0x400.

Following the file header, the 4-channel event records are stored in sequential order. Each event starts out with a channel header of 32 words. The 32 words (16 bit) are

Word #	Variable	Description
0	EvtPattern	Hit pattern.
1	EvtInfo	Event status flags.
2	NumTraceBlks	Number of blocks of Trace data to follow the header (all channels)
3	NumTraceBlksPrev	Number of blocks of Trace data in previous record (for parsing back)
4	TrigTimeHI	Event trigger time, high word
5	TrigTimeX	Event trigger time, extra 8 bits
6	Energy_sum	Sum of channel energies
7	NumUserDataBlks	Number of blocks of user header data to follow
8	LocalTimeLO_0	Local trigger time, low word (ch. 0)
9	LocalTimeMI_0	Local trigger time, middle word (ch. 0)
10	Energy_0	Pulse Height (ch. 0)
11	NumTraceBlks_0	Number of blocks of Trace data to follow the header (ch. 0)
12	LocalTimeLO_1	Local trigger time, low word (ch. 1)
13	LocalTimeMI_1	Local trigger time, middle word (ch. 1)
14	Energy_1	Pulse Height (ch. 1)
15	NumTraceBlks_1	Number of blocks of Trace data to follow the header (ch. 1)
16	LocalTimeLO_2	Local trigger time, low word (ch. 2)
17	LocalTimeMI_2	Local trigger time, middle word (ch. 2)
18	Energy_2	Pulse Height (ch. 2)
19	NumTraceBlks_2	Number of blocks of Trace data to follow the header (ch. 2)
20	LocalTimeLO_3	Local trigger time, low word (ch. 3)
21	LocalTimeMI_3	Local trigger time, middle word (ch. 3)
22	Energy_3	Pulse Height (ch. 3)
23	NumTraceBlks_3	Number of blocks of Trace data to follow the header (ch. 3)
24	reserved	reserved
25	reserved	reserved
26	TrigTimeLO	Event trigger time, low word
27	TrigTimeMI	Event trigger time, middle word
28--31	reserved	reserved

Table 7-12: Channel header for Run Type 0x402, total 32 words (16bit).

7.1.6.7 Binary list mode files with waveforms (Run Type 0x104)

Word #	Variable	Description
0	EventHeadLen	Event Header length (23)
1	ModuleType	A number identifying the Pixie module type, including ADC bits and rate.
2	RunType	A number identifying the data format
3	IDs	00-03 Channel ID 04-07 Slot ID 08-11 Crate ID 12-15 Header Length in 32bit words, low 4 bits
4	Lengths	00-00 Header Length in 32bit words, highest bit 01-14 Event Length in 32bit words 15-15 Finish Code (1 if piled up)
5	EVTTIME	EVTTIME_LO[15:0]
6	EVTTIME	EVTTIME_LO[31:16]
7	EVTTIME	EVTTIME_HI[15:0]
8	UDP_COUNT	Counter for UDP output packets [15:0]
9	Energy	Event Energy
10	Trace	00-14 Trace Length (in samples or 16bit words) 15-15 Trace Out-of-Range Flag
11	QDC0	00-15 QDC sum 0 [15:00]
12	QDC0	00-07 QDC sum 0 [23:16] 08-15 All zero
13	QDC1	00-15 QDC sum 1 [15:00]
14	QDC1	00-07 QDC sum 1 [23:16] 08-15 All zero
15	QDC2	00-15 QDC sum 2 [15:00]
16	QDC2	00-07 QDC sum 2 [23:16] 08-15 All zero
17	QDC3	00-15 QDC sum 3 [15:00]
18	QDC3	00-07 QDC sum 3 [23:16] 08-15 All zero
19	Ext_TS	Ext_TS_Lo [15:00]
20	Ext_TS	Ext_TS_Lo [31:16]
21	base	Averaged pre-trigger base [15:00]
22	max	Maximum of QDC samples [15:00]
23+	ADC data	ADC Data [15:0]

Table 7-13: List mode event header data structure (in 16 bit words) for 4 QDC words, base and maximum.

7.1.6.8 Binary list mode files over 10G Ethernet with waveforms (Run Type 0x404)

Word #	Variable	Description
0	EventHeadLen	Event Header length (47)
1	ModuleType	A number identifying the Pixie module type, including ADC bits and rate.
2	RunType	A number identifying the data format
3	ADCrate	ADC rate in MSPS
4	ADCbits	ADC precision in bits
5	FWversion	A number identifying the firmware version
6	UDP_COUNT	Counter for UDP output packets [15:0]
7	EvtPattern	Reserved for hit pattern NYI
8	EvtInfo	Event status flags.
9	NumTraceBlks	Number of blocks (16bit x 32 words) of trace data to follow the header
10	reserved	unused
11	TrigTimeLO	Trigger time, low word (in units of 1 ns)
12	TrigTimeMI	Trigger time, middle word (in units of 2^16 x 1 ns)
13	TrigTimeHI	Trigger time, high word (in units of 2^32 x 1 ns)
14	TrigTimeX	Trigger time (reserved)
15	Energy	Pulse Height
16	ChanNo	Channel number
17	QDC0	00-15 QDC sum 0 [15:00]
18	QDC0	00-07 QDC sum 0 [23:16] 08-15 All zero
19	QDC1	00-15 QDC sum 1 [15:00]
20	QDC1	00-07 QDC sum 1 [23:16] 08-15 All zero
21	QDC2	00-15 QDC sum 2 [15:00]
22	QDC2	00-07 QDC sum 2 [23:16] 08-15 All zero
23	QDC3	00-15 QDC sum 3 [15:00]
24	QDC3	00-07 QDC sum 3 [23:16] 08-15 All zero
25	QDC4	00-15 QDC sum 4 [15:00]
26	QDC4	00-07 QDC sum 4 [23:16] 08-15 All zero
27	QDC5	00-15 QDC sum 5 [15:00]
28	QDC5	00-07 QDC sum 5 [23:16] 08-15 All zero
29	QDC6	00-15 QDC sum 6 [15:00]
30	QDC6	00-07 QDC sum 6 [23:16] 08-15 All zero
31	QDC7	00-15 QDC sum 7 [15:00]
32	QDC7	00-07 QDC sum 7 [23:16] 08-15 All zero
33	base	Averaged pre-trigger base [15:00]
34	max	Maximum of QDC samples [15:00]
35	Ext_TS	Ext_TS_Lo [15:00] (in units on 1ns)
36	Ext_TS	Ext_TS_Lo [31:16]
37	reserved	unused
38	reserved	unused
39	reserved	unused
40	reserved	unused
41	reserved	unused
42	reserved	unused
43	reserved	unused
44	reserved	unused
45	reserved	unused
46	reserved	unused
47+	ADC data	ADC Data [15:0]

Table 7-14: LEGACY list mode event header data structure (in 16 bit words) for 8 QDC words, base and maximum.

7.2 Run Statistics Files

Run Statistics files contain comma separated values. There are two types of files: RS.csv and RATES.csv.

7.2.1 RS.csv

The first row lists the column headers. The columns are

`ParameterCo`	Name of controller parameter
`Controller`	Value of controller parameter
`ParameterSy`	Name of system parameter for FPHA #
`System#`	Value of system parameter
`ParameterCh`	Name of channel parameter
`Channel#`	Value of channel parameter for channel #

The units of the reported values are generally in seconds, nanoseconds, or counts per seconds. For example, the line

```
TOTAL_TIME,60.6966,RUN_TIME,60.6964,60.6964,COUNT_TIME, 0, 0, 0, 0,
```

reports an acquisition TOTAL TIME of 60.6966s (time the controller was requesting data), RUN_TIMEs of slightly less for each FPGA (due to dead time effects) and a COUNT_TIME of 0 for the listed channels (disabled)

7.2.2 RATES.csv

The first row lists the column headers. The columns are

`ParameterCo`	Name of controller parameter
`Controller`	Value of controller parameter

7.3 MCA Files

MCA files contain comma separated values. The first row lists the column headers (bin number and channel number). The following rows contain the values. For example,

```
bin,MCAch0,MCAch1,MCAch2,MCAch3 …
0,575,563,0,0 …
1,55,54,0,0
2,48,62,0,0
3,59,53,0,0
4,56,66,0,0
5,69,51,0,0
```


7.4 PSA Files

PSA files, generated in Run Type 0x502, contain comma separated values. The first row lists the column headers, i.e. PSA value bin numbers – 100 bins per channel numbered from 0 to 99. The first column lists the energy bin number – 100 bins numbered from 0 to 99.

```
,0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15 …
0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
1,0,927,5030,4657,4735,5798,6045,6773
2,0,4801,3505,4590,4712,5995,6901,769
3,0,1993,1978,2165,2370,2984,3618,425
4,0,496,577,642,795,1084,1318,1474,15
5,0,208,234,255,356,509,626,692,716,7
6,0,138,137,199,250,337,435,512,528,5
7,0,78,98,140,205,258,336,402,479,545
8,0,49,69,110,155,240,303,403,467,506
9,0,42,51,77,143,206,309,349,437,514,
…
```

8 Controller (MZ) Registers Visible to Linux

The FPGA (PL) registers described below are used to apply settings to the pulse processing firmware and read back event data. This is generally handled by XIA's API functions and users do not need to understand this functionality in detail. The primary way to set registers is by specifying parameters in the .ini file and call XIA's API function `progfippi` to convert and apply as appropriate. XIA may change register addresses and bits in future code revision, but will try to keep the settings file format constant and compatible.

8.1 I/O Registers

Address range is 0x000 – 0x03F. Can be read back to verify I/O. 16 bit each (single write ok)

Register	Address	R/W	Description
CSRIN	0	R/W	Run Control Register bits 0 RunEnable (set to start DAQ run) connected to line E1 for both K7s 9 nLive (set to 1 to pause DAQ run) = !RunEnable
COINCPATTERN	1	R/W	Allowed coincidence pattern and other control bits 0..15 CoincPattern
I2C	2	R/W	Control the SDA and SCL lines 0 SDA 1 SCL 2 SDA ENA (SDA output enable)
OUTBLOCK (global) DEVICE_CS	3	R/W	Specifies address range for reads **Bit 3 = select FPGA 0 for external I/O** **Bit 4 = select FPGA 1 for external I/O**
HV_DAC	4	R/W	HV DAC value (16 bit) unused
SERIAL_IO	5	R/W	Value for offboard serial IO (16 bit) unused
AUX_CTRL	6	R/W	Aux Control bits for HW 0 pulser enable 1 red LED on/off 2 reserved 3 synchronize to PTP triggers **4 select main I2C** **5 select DB0 I2C** **6 select DB1 I2C** 7 green LED on/off (now from done) 8 yellow LED on/off (now from runenable) 9 require WR time start/stop in PicoZed
FPGA_PROG ~~ADC_CTRL~~	7	R/W	**0 progb for FPGA boot** ~~Controls certain aspects of ADC operation~~ ~~0 swap channel 0/1 data streams~~ ~~1 swap channel 2/3 data streams~~
DSP_CLR **PLLSTART**	**8**	**W**	**Writing to this register issues a pulse to start programming the LMK PLL for ADC and FPGA processing clock** **Bits defined by CLK_CTRL:**

Register	Address	R/W	Description
			0 LMK_SEL0: if 1, use WR as ADC clk source, else other LMK 1 LMK_SEL1 if 1, use WR as ADC clk source, else FPGA 1
COUNTER_CLR	9	W	Writing to this register issues a pulse to clear runstats counters
RTC_CLR	10	W	Writing to this register issues a pulse to clear RTC time counter
	11	R/W	reserved
RUNCONTROL	12	R/W	0 LMRUN402 (coincidence mode) 1 MCARUN (no trace out mode) 2 CWGROUP (only 1 record per CW) 3 QSPI_MCA (set to read MCA data via QSPI stream, affects live if FIFO full)
FPGACONF	**13**	**W**	**FPGA configuration data**
REV	**14**	**R/W**	**HW revision from PROM (written by bootfpga)**
	15	R/W	Reserved
SERIAL DB0 A	**16**	**R/W**	**Value for DAC serial IO (16 bit) ch.0**
SERIAL DB0 B	**17**	**R/W**	**Value for DAC serial IO (16 bit) ch.1**
SERIAL DB0 C	**18**	**R/W**	**Value for DAC serial IO (16 bit) ch.2**
SERIAL DB0 D	**19**	**R/W**	**Value for DAC serial IO (16 bit) ch.3**
SERIAL DB1 A	**20**	**R/W**	**Value for DAC serial IO (16 bit) ch.4**
SERIAL DB1 B	**21**	**R/W**	**Value for DAC serial IO (16 bit) ch.5**
SERIAL DB1 C	**22**	**R/W**	**Value for DAC serial IO (16 bit) ch.6**
SERIAL DB1 D	**23**	**R/W**	**Value for DAC serial IO (16 bit) ch.7**
ExAddrForWrite	**24**	**R/W**	**Write address for external I/O data write**
ExDataWrite	**25**	**R/W**	**Write data for external I/O data write**
ExAddrForRead	**26**	**R/W**	**Write address for external I/O data read**
ExDataRead	**27**	**R**	**Read data for external I/O data read**
MCAdata0 low	**28**	**R**	**Read MCA data (E) from FIFO, advance FIFO**
MCAdata0 high	**29**	**R**	**Read MCA data (channel etc) from FIFO** 0-2 channel number 3 fippi ID 4 sign bit 5 pileup bit 6 rangebad 7 veto at time of fast trigger 8-11 coinc pattern ch. 0-3 12-15 fixed 0xA (or 0x2)
MCAdata1 low	**30**	**R**	**Read MCA data (E) from FIFO, advance FIFO**
MCAdata1 high	**31**	**R**	**Read MCA data (channel etc) from FIFO** Same as MCAdata0 high
Read only registers			
CSROUT_L	**32**	**R**	Run Status info bits 0 RunEnable (set to start DAQ run) 1 WR tm_link_up (1 = Ethernet link up for PZ) 2 SDA readback 3 WR tm_time_valid (1 = timecode is valid for PZ) 4 zdtfull 5 PTPenable required 6 reserved 7 MCAdataready0 ~~PTPenabled~~

Register	Address	R/W	Description
			8 MCAdataready1 9 nLive 10 PSA licensed 11 VetoIn 12 MCAfifofull 13 ACTIVE (=RunEnable) **14 FPGA configuration DONE** **15 FPGA configuration INIT**
CSROUT_H	33	R	Currently fixed 0xBE00
reserved	34	R	Internal use
reserved	35	R	
HW_VERSION	**36**	**R**	**HW ID number**
SNUM	**37**	**R**	**Serial number of the module**
SYSTIME_L	**38**	**R**	**Time since last boot (lower 16 bit) [lsb=1ns]**
SYSTIME_M	**39**	**R**	**Time since last boot (middle 16 bit)**
TOTALTIME_L	**40**	**R**	**Total run time (lower 16 bit) by controller**
TOTALTIME_M	**41**	**R**	**Total run time (mid 16 bit) [lsb=1ns]**
TOTALTIME_H	**42**	**R**	**Total run time (high 16 bit)**
TOTALTIME_X	**43**	**R**	**Total run time (extra 16 bit)**
FW_VERSION	**44**	**R**	**FW Revision number**
WR_TIME	**45**		WR time (s) L
WR_TIME	**46**		WR time (s) M
WR_TIME	**47**		WR time (s) H
WR_NSTIME	**48**		WR cycle time (ns) L
WR_NSTIME	**49**		WR cycle time (ns) H
reserved	50-63	R	unused
Write only registers			
WR_START_TAI_L	32	W	Start and stop time during which run is enabled if CSR bit 1 is set. Same units as WR_TIME.
WR_START_TAI_M	33	W	
WR_START_TAI_H	34	W	
WR_STOP_TAI_L	35	W	Start and stop time during which run is enabled if CSR bit 1 is set. Same units as WR_TIME.
WR_STOP_TAI_M	36	W	
WR_STOP_TAI_H	37	W	
	38-63	W	unused

9 Pulse Processing (K7) Register Map

These registers are indirectly visible to Linux through read/write from/to controller registers

The architecture of the Pixie-Net XL XL implies certain restrictions and indirections in the host register I/O. There are 4 levels of addressing involved

MicroZed (xillybus) address range (AMZ) as described in section 8. These are direct read and write operations. 4 registers handle data/address read/write (AMZ = 0x18-0x1B).

FPGA (K7) chip select: FPGA 0 or FPGA 1 via OUTBLOCK register
In AMZ=0x03 (OUTBLOCK), write 0x0 for MicroZed I/O, 0x04 for FPGA 0, 0x08 for FPGA1

K7 pages (~channel): There are pages of registers for the system and channel parameters; essentially each channel is a page (numbered as 0x10N for channel N), and the system registers is another page (number 0x000).
In AMZ = 0x18 (K7 address), write the FPGA's page address 0x03.
In AMZ = 0x19 (K7 write), write the page number e.g. 0x101 for ch.1.

K7 register address: In each page, 256 registers can be addressed. They are divided into 4 ranges: System I/O (0x0-3F), Channel I/O (0x40-7F), System O only (0x80-BF), Channel O only (0xC0-FF). Some addresses are unused. Specifying range and page are both necessary because it makes the address space more compact in the firmware. Note that the page number is ignored for writes to addresses lower than 0x40 (if page is only set in page 0, one could only change the page once)
Writes:
In AMZ = 0x18 (K7 address), write the address 0x0-FF
In AMZ = 0x19 (K7 write), write the value for that register
Reads:
In AMZ = 0x1A (K7 address), write the address 0x0-FF
In AMZ = 0x1B (K7 read), read the value for that register

Notes:

- K7 register addresses **do not** increment after reads
- The address write for read both sets the address and moves the data from K7 to MZ (data bus = valid for read). It is essential. However, it is so slow that it (almost) not finishes before an immediate read from MZ (external data read). Therefore [for now] the read from MZ is executed twice, the second read gives valid data.
- K7 header (and trace) memory is now a FIFO, just always read 32 (or TraceLength) words from top (register DC)

9.1 Input/Output Registers

System Address range is 0x000 – 0x03F. Channel address range is 0x40-0x7F with PAGE specified in 0x03. Can be read back to verify I/O. 16 bit each

Use these to specify parameters that control the data acquisition

1) set FPGA CS in controller register 0x03 (outblock)

2) write address for read (or write) to controller register 0x1A (or 0x18). See Address map below

3) read (or write) 16 bit numbers from (or to) controller register 0x1B (or 0x19)

For the event data trace and header memory, write memory address in step 2+3, then write the channel number, then write address for memory to controller register 0x1A and read from that address by reading from controller register 0x1B

Example 1: write CSR of K7 0

Write 0x03: set bit 3	select K7 0
Write 0x18: 0x0	address for K7 CSR (0x0)
Write 0x19: 0x0200	CSR value, bit 9 set

Example 2: read trace memory of channel 2 of K7 0 starting from 0x00

Write 0x03: set bit 3	select K7 0
Write 0x18: 0x12	address for MEM_ADDRESS_C
Write 0x19: 0x00	write starting MEM_ADDRESS_C for trace memory
Write 0x18: 0x03	address for channel number
Write 0x19: 0x102	write channel number
Write 0x1A: 0xDD	address for trace memory read (L)
Read 0x1B: tval	trace value
Write 0x1A: 0xDE	address for trace memory read (H), increments MEM_ ADDRESS_C
Read 0x1B: tval	trace value

Register	Address	R/W	Description	
CSRIN	0x00	R/W	Run Control Register bits	
			0 RunEnable (set to start DAQ run)	Now nLive via E1
			1 require WR time start/stop in Kintex	CountTime etc per P4e model
			2 P4E_RUNSTATS	Stream LM data via UDP and
			3 AUTO_UDP	MCA data to MZ, no control through ARM
			4 AUTO_QSPI	Stream MCA data to MZ, no control through ARM (no UDP)
			5 HEADER_ENA	Use header memory (set to 1 except for pure MCA runs with DATA_FLOW==5)
			6 DM_CONTROL	Allow DM to control UDP

Register	Address	R/W	Description	
			7 TG_TEST_ENA	output (see SW triggering, with DATA_FLOW==6) Enable test data generator in 10G firmware
			8 FP_COUNT	count FP pulses as ext_ts, else local clock (or WR)
			9 FP_VETO	use FP as VETO
			10 FP_EXTCLR	use FP to clear ext_ts
			11 FP_PEDGE	select rising/falling edge for count or clear
			12 HEADER_LONG	long headers in LM file
			13 SYNC_AT_START	clear time stamps at run start time (live falling edge)
			14 TTCL_CLK_OUT	if 1, output TTCL clk from FPGA, else local clk
			15 TTCL_CLK_SL	if 1, Kintex uses TTCL clk from jitter cleaner, else from TDF
COINCPATTERN	0x01	R/W	Allowed coincidence pattern and other control bits 0..15 CoincPattern	
ADCCTRL	0x02	R/W	0 swap 0-1 0 swap 2-3 0 swap 4-5 0 swap 6-7	ADC control bits. Currently only used for dual ADCs channel swapping (DB02, DB04, DB08)
PAGE	0x03	R/W	0..7 channel number 8 set to 1 to select channel pages, 0 for system page 10-15 reserved	
HOSTCLR	0x04	W	reset	Writing to this address resets counters, buffers, memories (SDRAM)
ADCSPI	0x05	R/W	Data for ADC control via SPI	
BITSLIP, ADC_DELAY	0x06	W	0-4: clk delay 8-12 data delay	Write starts bitslip (DB01) Write applies clk delay (DB04, DB06)
WR_START_L	0x07	R/W	Start time for comparison with WR time (tm_TAI seconds)	40 valid bits
WR_START_M	0x08	R/W		
WR_START_H	0x09	R/W		
WR_STOP_L	0x0A	R/W	Stop time for comparison with WR time (tm_TAI seconds)	40 valid bits
WR_STOP_M	0x0B	R/W		
WR_STOP_H	0x0C	R/W		
DEST_MAC_L	0x0D	R/W	Specify target/remote MAC for data transfers	
DEST_MAC_M	0x0E	R/W		
DEST_MAC_H	0x0F	R/W		

Register	Address	R/W	Description	
DEST_IP_L	0x10	R/W	Specify target/remote IP address for data transfers	
DEST_IP_H	0x11	R/W		
SOURCE_IP_L	0x12	R/W	Specify source IP address for data transfers	This should match the WR IP address in the WR PROM
SOURCE_IP_H	0x13	R/W		
CHECKSUM_ SHORT	0x14	R/W	IPv4 Checksum for a (fixed length) data packet without waveforms	
CHECKSUM_LONG	0x15	R/W	IPv4 Checksum for a (fixed length) data packet with waveforms	
ENERGY	0x16	R/W	ARM computed energy value for UDP data packet (unused)	Obsoleted by internal energy computation
CFD	0x17	R/W	ARM computed CFD value for UDP data packet	
UDP_CTRL	0x18	R/W	0-7 TRACEBLOCKS Number of 32-sample waveform blocks in packet 8-11 PAYLOAD TYPE 0 short (no waveforms) 1 long (waveforms) 12-15: CHANNEL ARM computed channel number for UDP data packet	Writing this word starts the data transfer
HDR_IDS	0x19	R/W	0-3 slot_id 4-7 crate id 8-11 header length 12-15 module id	0-7, 12-15 Replaces values in inforegister (17, 0x5C) since it's the same for all channels 8-11 is fixed to 10 (number of 32bit words in output header block for runtype 0x100)
UDP_PAUSE	0x1A	R/W	Minimum number of cycles to wait between UDP output packages	should take 4ms for UDP_PAUSE = 64K
PLLSPIA	0x1B	R/W	0-15 PLL SPI register address and control	Program PLL of WRclkDB (AD9516). Write to 0x1C starts transfer [Rev B only]
PLLSPID	0x1C	R/W	0-7 PLL SPI data	
DM_ACCEPT	0x1D	R/W	0 accept (1) or reject (0) data in SDRAM FIFO 1-15 unused	Write to 0x1D starts FIFO flush of 1 event. (DATA_FLOW==6 only)
DEST_PORT	0x1E	R/W	UDP port number	
SOURCE_PORT	0x1F	R/W	UDP port number	
SOURCE_MAC_L	0x20	W	Specify source MAC for data transfers	Ignored in 1G firmware
SOURCE_MAC_M	0x21	W		
SOURCE_MAC_H	0x22	W		
ADC_CHANNEL	0x23	W	0-7 channel number 8-15 adc_dt [7:0]	
ADC_INTERVAL	0x24	W	0-16 adc_dt [23:8]	Write starts ADC capture
SLEEP_TIMEOUT	0x25	W	Clocks disabled after 64K x 40 ns x this number	Set to 65535 to prevent any disabling

Register	Address	R/W	Description	
RUN_TYPE	0x26	W	Run type for event header in UDP transfers	
USER_PACKET_ DATA	0x27	W	User data word for run type 0x411	
TTCL_SYNC_TIME L	0x28	W	TTCL sync target time	
TTCL_SYNC_TIME M	0x29	W		
TTCL_SYNC_TIME H	0x30	W		
TTCL_APPR_WIN	0x31	W	TTCL acceptance window length	
	0x32-0x3F	R/W ?	Reserved	do not use
0 a	0x40	W	0 halt 1 invert 2 vetoena 3 SelExtTrigSrc 4-6 decimation 7-13 SlowLen 14-15 SlowPlusGapLen[1:0]	 SLOW_FILTER_RANGE ENERGY_RISETIME ENERGY_RISETIME, ENERGY_FLATTOP
0 b	0x41	W	0-4 SlowPlusGapLen [6:2] 5 SelChanTrigSrc 6 SyncDataAcq 7 GroupTrigSel 8-15 FastLen	ENERGY_RISETIME, ENERGY_FLATTOP TRIGGER_RISETIME
0 c	0x42	W	0-6 FastPlusGapLen 7-15 Threshold [8:0]	TRIGGER_RISETIME, TRIGGER_FLATTOP TRIGGER_THRESHOLD
0 d	0x43	W	0-6 Threshold [15:9] 7-12 CFDDelay 13 ChanVetoSel 14 ModVetoSel 15 input_ena	TRIGGER_THRESHOLD CFD_DELAY
1a	0x44	W	0-6 GapLen 7-15 RBDelayLen_SF [8:0]	ENERGY_FLATTOP ENERGY_RISETIME, ENERGY_FLATTOP
1b	0x45	W	0-2 RBDelayLen_SF [11:9] 3-15 PeakSep	ENERGY_RISETIME, ENERGY_FLATTOP
1c	0x46	W	0- 12 PeakSamp 13- 15 RBDelayLen_TF [2:0]	ENERGY_RISETIME, ENERGY_FLATTOP TRIGGER_RISETIME, TRIGGER_FLATTOP
1d	0x47	W	0-8 RBDelayLen_TF [11:3] 9-12 CFDScale 13 GOOD_CHANNEL 14 PILEUP_ENABLE 15 PILEUP_INVERT	 CFD_SCALE
2a	0x48	W	0-11 ChanTriginLen 12 SelExtFastTrig 13 Trace_Enable 14 QDC_Enable	CHANTRIG_STRETCH

Register	Address	R/W	Description	
			15 CFD_Enable	
2b	0x49	W	0-1 TrigMode 2 PILEUP_PAUSE 3 RBAD_DISABLE 4-15VetoLen	 Ignore closely following triggers (NYI) Ignore out of range (NYI) VETO_STRETCH
2c	0x4A	W	0-7 unused 8 – 15 FASTTRIG_BACKLEN [7:0]	 FASTTRIG_BACKLEN
2d	0x4B	W	0-3 FASTTRIG_BACKLEN [11:8] 4-15 EXTTRIG_STRETCH	FASTTRIG_BACKLEN EXTTRIG_STRETCH
3a	0x4C	W	Reserved DAC programming	
3b	0x4D	W	Reserved DAC programming	
5a	0x4E	W	0-8 FTRIGOUT_DELAY 9-15 unused	FTRIGOUT_DELAY
5b	0x4F	W	Unused	
5c	0x50	W	0-8 ADC_FIFOdelaylen 9-15 TRACE_DELAY [6:0]	EXTERN_DELAYLEN Misc trace related parameters
5d	0x51	W	0-3 TRACE_DELAY [9-7] 4-15 unused	
6a	0x52	W	QDC0Len	QDCLen0
6b	0x53	W	QDCLen1	QDCLen1
6c	0x54	W	QDCLen2	QDCLen2
6d	0x55	W	QDCLen3	QDCLen3
7a	0x56	W	QDCLen4	QDCLen4
7b	0x57	W	QDCLen5	QDCLen5
7c	0x58	W	QDCLen6	QDCLen6
7d	0x59	W	QDCLen7	QDCLen7
13a	0x5A	W	CFD_THRESH	CFD_THRESHOLD
13b	0x5B	W	PSA_THRESH	PSA_THRESHOLD
17 Info a (unused)	0x5C	W	0-3 chan_id 4-7 slot_id 8-11 crate id 12-14 mod type 15 mod address [0]	Channel # SLOT_ID CRATE_ID MODULE_ID ???
17 Info b (unused)	0x5D	W	0-4 mod address [5:1] 5-15 unused	
17 Info c	0x5E	W	0-13 TRACE_LEN 14-15 unused	TRACE_LENGTH
17 Info d	0x5F	W	Unused	
22a	0x60	W	0-2 testsignals_sel 3-6 testchan_sel	Not decoded, do not use
22b	0x61	W	Unused	Not decoded, do not use
	0x62	W	0-15 E coef C0 (low)	ENERGY_RISETIME,
	0x63	W	0-07 E coef C0 (high)	ENERGY_FLATTOP,

Register	Address	R/W	Description	
			8-15 BLAVG	TAU, BLAVG, BLcut Coefficients for energy computation
	0x64	W	0-15 E coef Cg (low)	
	0x65	W	0-07 E coef Cg (high) 8-15 unused	
	0x66	W	0-15 E coef C1 (low)	
	0x67	W	0-07 E coef C1 (high) 8-15 BLcut/4 (*4)	
	0x68-7F	W	Reserved	Not decoded, do not use

9.2 Output Only Registers

Address range is 0x080 – 0x0FF. Read only, 16 bits

Use these during the data acquisition to get info of the current status

Register	Address	R/W	Description
CSROUT	0x80	R	Run Status info bits 0-7: mirror CSRin 8: WR tm_link_up (1 = Ethernet link up) 9: WR tm_time_valid (1 = WR timecode is valid) 10: Transfer to SDRMA in progress flag 11: Transfer to UDP in progress flag 12: SDRAM full flag 13: ACTIVE (run in progress) 14-15: reserved
SYSSTATUS	0x81	R	System status bits
MEM_I_CNT_L	0x82	R	Number of events moved into SDRAM
MEM_I_CNT_M	0x83	R	
MEM_O_CNT_L	0x84	R	Number of events moved out from SDRAM
MEM_O_CNT_M	0x85	R	
ADCFRAME	0x86	R	Frame pattern of ADC capture
DEBUG_K	0x87	R	Fixed 0xABCD
RUN_TIME L	0x88	R	Run time (low)
RUN_TIME M	0x89	R	Run time (middle)
RUN_TIME H	0x8A	R	Run time (high)
	0x8B	R	reserved
FW_VERSION	0x8C	R	Version number of K7 firmware
WR_TM_TAI_L	0x8D	R	White Rabbit TAI part of the timecode (full seconds)
WR_TM_TAI_M	0x8E	R	
WR_TM_TAI_H	0x8F	R	
WR_TM_CYC_L	0x90	R	Fractional part of WR time, upshifted by 4, units 1ns
WR_TM_CYC_H	0x91	R	
DPM a	0x92	R	DPM status [15:00]
DPM b	0x93	R	DPM status [31:16]
DPM c	0x94	R	DPM status [47:32]
DPM d	0x95	R	DPM status [63:48]
PLL reg	0x96	R	Reserved for data from PLL or other SPI device
ADC_FIFO (low)	0x97	R	ADC value from FIFO (low). Read advances FIFO. Must specify ADC_CHANNEL and ADC_INTERVAL for FIFO first
ADC_FIFO (high)	0x98	R	ADC value from FIFO (high). Read advances FIFO. Must specify ADC_CHANNEL and ADC_INTERVAL for FIFO first

Register	Address	R/W	Description
	0x99-0xBF	R	Unused
Channel Specific Registers			
8a	0xC0	R	Count time counter L
8b	0xC1	R	Count time counter M
8c	0xC2	R	Count time counter H
8d	0xC3	R	reserved
9a	0xC4	R	ADC data
9b	0xC5	R	reserved
9c	0xC6	R	reserved
9d	0xC7	R	reserved
10a	0xC8	R	Baseline Lsum low
10b	0xC9	R	Baseline Lsum high
10c	0xCA	R	Baseline Tsum low
10d	0xCB	R	Baseline Tsum high
11a	0xCC	R	Baseline average low
11b	0xCD	R	Baseline average high
11c	0xCE	R	Baseline Gsum low
11d	0xCF	R	Baseline Gsum high , BL unlock
12a	0xD0	R	Fast Peak (NTRIG) counter L
12b	0xD1	R	Fast Peak (NTRIG) counter M
12c	0xD2	R	Fast Peak (NTRIG) counter H
12d	0xD3	R	reserved
	0xD4	R	NOUT counter L
	0xD5	R	NOUT counter M
	0xD6	R	NOUT counter H
	0xD7	R	reserved
	0xD8	R	Header FIFO [15:00]
	0xD9	R	Header FIFO [31:16]
	0xDA	R	Header FIFO [47:32]
	0xDB	R	Header FIFO [63:48], advance FIFO
	0xDC	R	Waveform FIFO [15:00]
	0xDD	R	Waveform FIFO [31:16]
	0xDE	R	Waveform FIFO [47:32]
	0xDF	R	Waveform FIFO [63:48], advance FIFO
	0xE0	R	BL lock
	0xE1	R	read to advance waveform FIFO by tracelength
	0xE2	R	read to advance Energy FIFO by 1
	0xE3	R	Energy FIFO [15:01], pileup flag[0]
	0xE4	R	NPPI counter L
	0xE5	R	NPPI counter M
	0xE6	R	NPPI counter H
	0xE7	R	reserved
	0xE8	R	FTDT counter L
	0xE9	R	FTDT counter M
	0xEA	R	FTDT counter H
	0xEB	R	reserved
	0xEC	R	GDT counter L
	0xED	R	GDT counter M

Register	Address	R/W	Description
	0xEE	R	GDT counter H
	0xEF	R	reserved
	0xF0	R	GCOUNT counter L, NYI
	0xF1	R	GCOUNT counter M, NYI
	0xF2	R	GCOUNT counter H, NYI
	0xF3	R	Reserved
	0xF4	R	Current ICR
	0xF5	R	Current Out-of-Range
reserved	0xF6-0xFF	R	unused

10 Linux Configuration

10.1 Licensing Information

The Pixie-Net XL software includes several components that are licensed with the GNU general public license (GPL). For most of them, the software is unchanged, and the source code is provided on the Pixie-Net XL SD card with the corresponding GPL license files. A small portion of the software is modified by XIA and the modified source code is provided both on the SD card and on XIA's website. The source code for the Linux kernel built by XIA for the Pixie-Net XL and for the full collection of Ubuntu Linux programs is too large for the SD card or to host by XIA, but we can provide it upon request. XIA strives to keep those programs up to date and our own code compatible with the latest version, however, the best source of the programs may be their official repository.

List of key GPL programs:

- LinuxPTP — source code on SD card or at http://linuxptp.sourceforge.net/
- ptp-mii-tool — source code on SD card or at https://github.com/giftnuss/net-tools (original mii-tool) or at http://support.xia.com/default.asp?W772 (XIA modification)
- Linux kernel — source code per request or at https://github.com/Xilinx/linux-xlnx
- Ubuntu files — source code and configuration files on SD or at https://releases.linaro.org/ubuntu/images/developer/latest/linaro-vivid-developer-20151215-714.tar.gz or per request

  includes
  - Lighttpd
  - Samba
  - g++
  - i2c-tools

10.2 Software Information

The Pixie-Net XL Linux system is originally based on Xillinux (1.3), which is based on Ubuntu LTS 12.04. The latest distribution (2.0) can be downloaded from the Xillinux website (http://xillybus.com/xillinux). In what is distributed by XIA, the kernel and Linux OS have been upgraded to Xilinx kernel release 2017.4 and Ubuntu 18.04 LTS, respectively.

The SD card contains the Linux OS (not visible to Windows) in a Linux partition ("root") and 4 boot files (visible) in a small FAT partition ("boot"). Controller configuration updates of the 4 bootfiles have to be copied to that boot partition. Updates to the control software for data acquisition etc requires copying the latest code into the folder /var/www in the root partition.

10.2.1 Ubuntu 18

In the latest Pixie-Net XL Ubuntu 18 release, the main differences to previous versions with Ubuntu 15 are

- added support for ntfs drives
- removal of ROOT
- removal of remote desktop login
- login required for UART/USB terminal
- bugfix applied in kernel for transmission of large files

On Ubuntu 18, The following Linux applications are installed with apt-get install.

- lighttpd
  /etc/lighttpd/lighttpd.conf modified as in /var/www/other_settings to allow cgi and web operations.

  Create "/var/www/webopspasswords
  webops:xia17pxn
  This file should be modified to change the password. For sensitive environments, change to encrypted passwords.

  Create folder /var/www/webops
  change owner to wwww-data (=lightttpd)
  in webops, make links to cgi, ini, jpg, js, html files from /var/www by executing every line in linklist.txt from the command line.
- g++
- i2c-tools
- samba (see configuration file in /var/www/other_settings)
  + sudo smbpasswd –a root xia17pxn
  + sudo service smbd restart
- python-dev
- libboost-all-dev
- minicom
- ntfs-3g (with fuse_fs driver enabled in kernel)
- ntfs-config
- ethtool
- linuxptp

The desktop xfce4 for graphical remote login and ROOT are **not** installed by default in Ubuntu 18 (ROOT is no longer an apt package).

10.2.2 Systemd startup routine to configure FPGAs

A *systemd* startup routine is called at boot time to configure the FPGAs and set the parameters (i.e. execute `./bootfpga` and `./progfippi`). The routine `pixie_boot.service` is located in `/etc/systemd/system/` and calls the shell

script `autoboot.sh` in `/var/www/`. Output from the script is captured in `autoboot.log`.

The script can be modified as necessary and executed from the command line or automatically at the next boot. The service file can be modified as well, but requires restarting the service with

```
systemctl disable pixie_boot.service
systemctl start pixie_boot.service
systemctl enable pixie_boot.service
```

A backup copy of `pixie_boot.service` is located in the folder `other_settings`

10.2.3 Other configurations

- Zync temperature
  For kernel 4.x, raw files are /sys/devices/soc0/amba/f8007100.adc/iio:device0, which is difficult to open/read from a program because of the colon.
  So we made a symbolic link :
  `ln -s /sys/devices/soc0/amba/f8007100.adc/iio\:device0/in_temp0_raw temp0_raw`
  to access it from PixieNetCommon.c and compute T in Celsius.
- To automatically give permission to all users to /dev/uio0 (avoiding the initial chmod command):
  insert the following line in the file /etc/udev/rules.d/10-local.rules:
  KERNEL==”uio0″, MODE=”666″
  and also in /etc/udev/uio.rules as it seems to overwrite the 10-local rules.

10.3 Other Settings

10.3.1 Static IP address

In some networks, it is required that the Pixie-Net has a static IP. This is usually configured by the “local network administrator” but here are some notes that may be helpful:

- Ubuntu 18
  As Ubuntu 18.04 uses netplan to manage the network, you can create a file ending in yaml in the /etc/netplan/ directory. As an example, see the 01-netplan.yaml in the “other settings” folder on the Pixie-Net. You would need to modify the IP address/gateway and may also be necessary to add additional DNS.
  After that, you can use the command netplan apply to apply the changes, or you can reboot.
- Ubuntu 15
  Ubuntu15 configures static IP by modifying the file /etc/network/interfaces. An example is also located in the “other settings” folder on the Pixie-Net. When using static IP, uncomment the 4-11 lines in the file and make the corresponding changes.

11 Theory of Operation

11.1 Digital Filters for γ-ray Detectors

Energy dispersive detectors, which include such solid state detectors as Si(Li), HPGe, HgI_2, CdTe and CZT detectors, are generally operated with charge sensitive preamplifiers as shown in Figure 6.1 (a). Here the detector D is biased by voltage source V and connected to the input of preamplifier A which has feedback capacitor C_f and feedback resistor R_f.

The output of the preamplifier following the absorption of an γ-ray of energy E_x in detector D is shown in Figure 6.1 (b) as a step of amplitude V_x (on a longer time scale, the step will decay exponentially back to the baseline, see section 6.3). When the γ-ray is absorbed in the detector material it releases an electric charge $Q_x = E_x/\varepsilon$, where ε is a material constant. Q_x is integrated onto C_f, to produce the voltage $V_x = Q_x/C_f = E_x/(\varepsilon C_f)$. Measuring the energy E_x of the γ-ray therefore requires a measurement of the voltage step V_x in the presence of the amplifier noise σ, as indicated in Figure 11-1 (b). Scintillator detectors read out with a photomultiplier tube generate pulses in a different mechanism, but for the most part they can still be described as fast rise followed by exponential decay, so the processing described below equally applies.

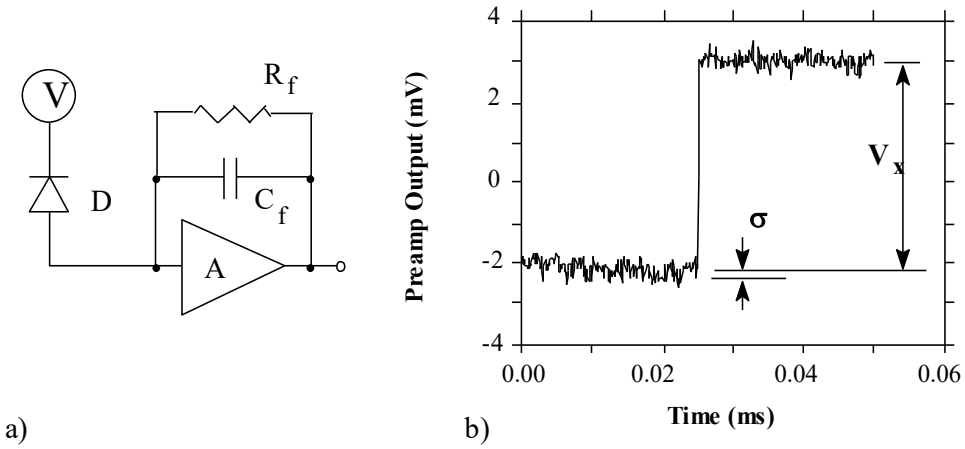


Figure 11-1: (a) Charge sensitive preamplifier with RC feedback; (b) Output on absorption of a □-ray.

Reducing noise in an electrical measurement is accomplished by filtering. Traditional analog filters use combinations of a differentiation stage and multiple integration stages to convert the preamp output steps, such as shown in Figure 11-1 (b), into either triangular or semi-Gaussian pulses whose amplitudes (with respect to their baselines) are then proportional to V_x and thus to the γ-ray's energy.

Digital filtering proceeds from a slightly different perspective. Here the signal has been digitized and is no longer continuous. Instead it is a string of discrete values as shown in Figure 11-2. Figure 11-2 is actually just a subset of Figure 11-1 (b), in which the signal was digitized by a Tektronix 544 TDS digital oscilloscope at 10 MSPS (mega samples per second). Given this data set, and some kind of arithmetic processor, the obvious approach to determining V_x is to take some sort of average over the points before the step and subtract

it from the value of the average over the points after the step. That is, as shown in Figure 11-2, averages are computed over the two regions marked “Length” (the “Gap” region is omitted because the signal is changing rapidly here), and their difference taken as a measure of V_x. Thus the value V_x may be found from the equation:

$$V_{x,k} = -\sum_{i(before)} W_i V_i + \sum_{i(after)} W_i V_i \qquad (1)$$

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

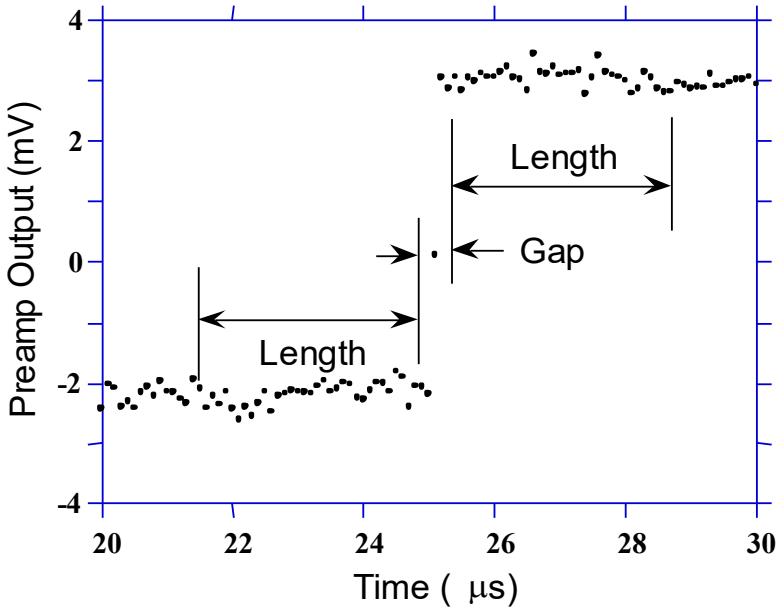


Figure 11-2: Digitized version of the data of Figure 6.1 (b) in the step region.

The primary differences between different digital signal processors lie in two areas: what set of weights W_i is used and how the regions are selected for the computation of Eqn. 1. Thus, for example, when larger weighting values are used for the region close to the step while smaller values are used for the data away from the step, Eqn. 1 produces “cusp-like” filters. When the weighting values are constant, one obtains triangular (if the gap is zero) or trapezoidal filters. The concept behind cusp-like filters is that, since the points nearest the step carry the most information about its height, they should be most strongly weighted in the averaging process. How one chooses the filter lengths results in time variant (the lengths vary from pulse to pulse) or time invariant (the lengths are the same for all pulses) filters. Traditional analog filters are time invariant. The concept behind time variant filters is that, since the γ-rays arrive randomly and the lengths between them vary accordingly, one can make maximum use of the available information by setting the length to the interpulse spacing.

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

The Pixie-Net XL takes a different approach because it was optimized for high speed operation. It implements a fixed length filter with all W_i values equal to unity and in fact computes this sum afresh for each new signal value k. Thus the equation implemented is:

$$LV_{x,k} = -\sum_{i=k-2L-G+1}^{k-L-G} V_i + \sum_{i=k-L+1}^{k} V_i \qquad (2)$$

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

While this relationship is very simple, it is still very effective. In the first place, this is the digital equivalent of triangular (or trapezoidal if $G \neq 0$) filtering which is the analog industry's standard for high rate processing. In the second place, one can show theoretically that if the noise in the signal is white (i.e. Gaussian distributed) above and below the step, which is typically the case for the short shaping times used for high signal rate processing, then the average in Eqn. 2 actually gives the best estimate of V_x in the least squares sense. This, of course, is why triangular filtering has been preferred at high rates. Triangular filtering with time variant filter lengths can, in principle, achieve both somewhat superior resolution and higher throughputs but comes at the cost of a significantly more complex circuit and a rate dependent resolution, which is unacceptable for many types of precise analysis. In practice, XIA's design has been found to duplicate the energy resolution of the best analog shapers while approximately doubling their throughput, providing experimental confirmation of the validity of the approach.

11.2 Trapezoidal Filtering in a Pixie Module

From this point onward, we will only consider trapezoidal filtering as it is implemented in a Pixie module according to Eqn. 6.2. The result of applying such a filter with Length L=1μs and Gap G=0.4μs to a γ-ray event is shown in Figure 6.3. The filter output is clearly trapezoidal in shape and has a rise time equal to L, a flattop equal to G, and a symmetrical fall time equal to L. The basewidth, which is a first-order measure of the filter's noise reduction properties, is thus 2L+G.

This raises several important points in comparing the noise performance of the Pixie module to analog filtering amplifiers. First, semi-Gaussian filters are usually specified by a *shaping time*. Their rise time is typically twice this and their pulses are not symmetric so that the basewidth is about 5.6 times the shaping time or 2.8 times their rise time. Thus a semi-Gaussian filter typically has a slightly better energy resolution than a triangular filter of the same rise time because it has a longer filtering time. This is typically accommodated in amplifiers offering both triangular and semi-Gaussian filtering by stretching the triangular rise time a bit, so that the *true* triangular rise time is typically 1.2 times the selected semi-Gaussian rise time. This also leads to an apparent advantage for the analog system when its energy resolution is compared to a digital system with the same nominal rise time.

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

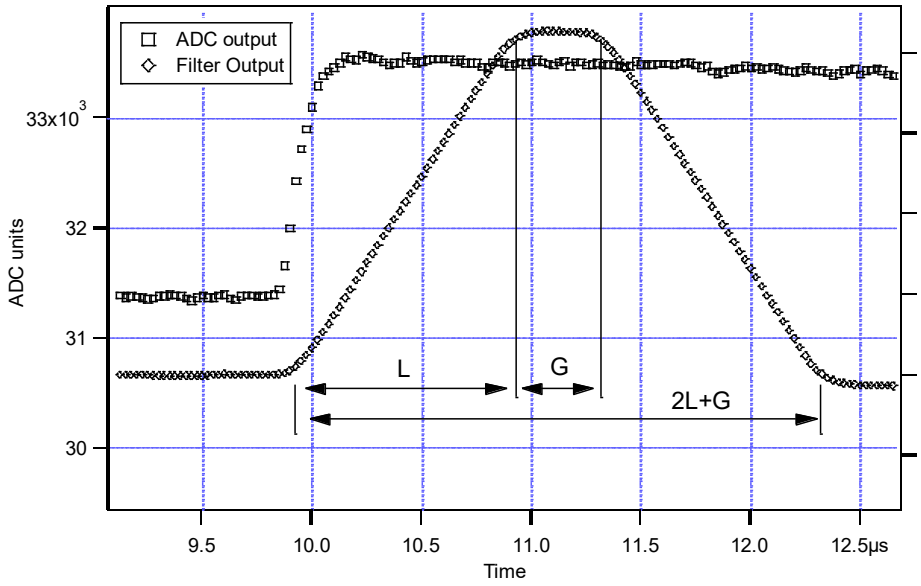


Figure 11-3: Trapezoidal filtering of a preamplifier step with L=1µs and G=0.4µs.

11.3 Baselines and Preamplifier Decay Times

Figure 11-4 shows an event over a longer time interval and how the filter treats the preamplifier noise in regions when no γ-ray pulses are present. As may be seen the effect of the filter is both to reduce the amplitude of the fluctuations and reduce their high frequency content. This region is called the *baseline* because it establishes the reference level from which the γ-ray peak amplitude V_x is to be measured. The fluctuations in the baseline have a standard deviation σ_e which is referred to as the *electronic noise* of the system, a number which depends on the rise time of the filter used. Riding on top of this noise, the γ-ray peaks contribute an additional noise term, the *Fano noise*, which arises from statistical fluctuations in the amount of charge Q_x produced when the γ-ray is absorbed in the detector. This Fano noise σ_f adds in quadrature with the electronic noise, so that the total noise σ_t in measuring V_x is found from

$$\sigma_t = \mathrm{sqrt}(\sigma_f^2 + \sigma_e^2) \qquad (3)$$

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

With a RC-type preamplifier, the slope of the preamplifier is rarely zero. Every step decays exponentially back to the DC level of the preamplifier. During such a decay, the baselines are obviously not zero. This can be seen in Figure 11-4, where the filter output during the exponential decay after the pulse is below the initial level. Note also that the flat top region is sloped downwards.

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

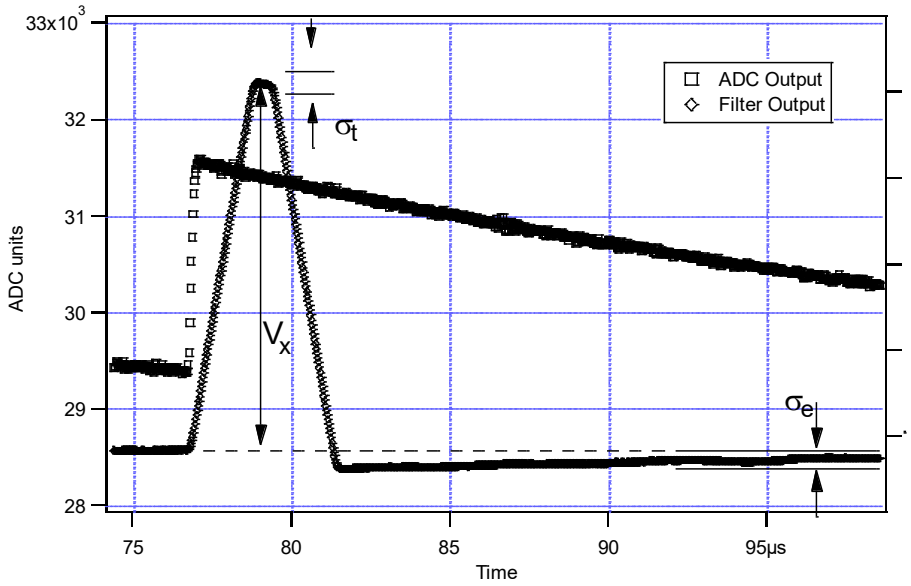


Figure 11-4: A γ-ray event displayed over a longer time period to show baseline noise and the effect of preamplifier decay time.

11.4 Thresholds and Pile-up Inspection

As noted above, we wish to capture a value of V_x for each γ-ray detected and use these values to construct a spectrum. This process is also significantly different between digital and analog systems. In the analog system the peak value must be "captured" into an analog storage device, usually a capacitor, and "held" until it is digitized. Then the digital value is used to update a memory location to build the desired spectrum. During this analog to digital conversion process the system is dead to other events, which can severely reduce system throughput. Even single channel analyzer systems introduce significant dead time at this stage since they must wait some period (typically a few microseconds) to determine whether or not the window condition is satisfied.

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

The peak detection and sampling in a Pixie module is handled as indicated in Figure 11-5. Two trapezoidal filters are implemented, a *fast filter* and a *slow filter*. The fast filter is used to detect the arrival of γ-rays, the slow filter is used for the measurement of V_x, with reduced noise at longer filter rise times. The fast filter has a filter length $L_f = 0.1\mu s$ and a gap $G_f = 0.1\mu s$. The slow filter has $L_s = 1.2\mu s$ and $G_s = 0.35\mu s$.

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

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

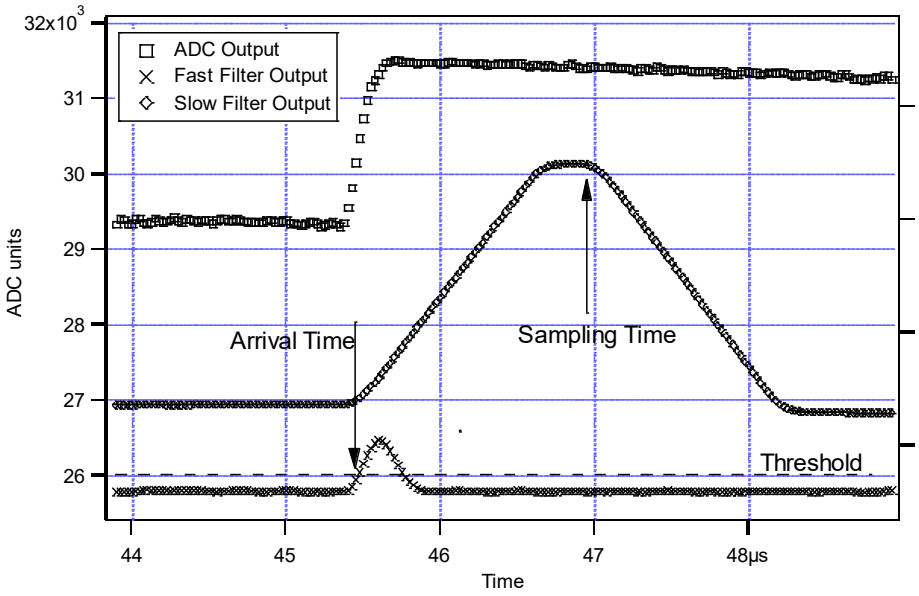


Figure 11-5: Peak detection and sampling in a Pixie module.

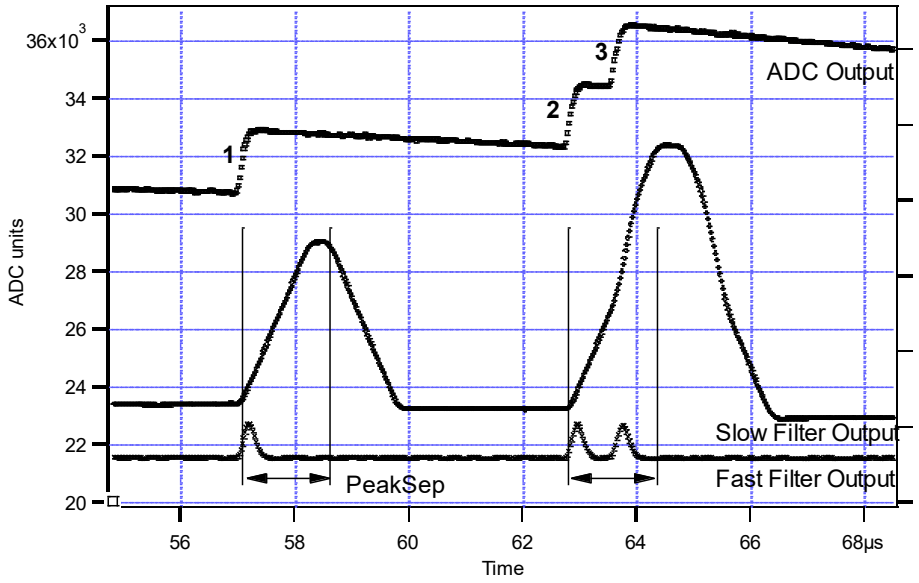


Figure 11-6: A sequence of 3 γ-ray pulses separated by various intervals to show the origin of pileup and demonstrate how it is detected by the Pixie module.

The value V_x captured will only be a valid measure of the associated γ-ray's energy provided that the filtered pulse is sufficiently well separated in time from its preceding and succeeding neighbor pulses so that their peak amplitudes are not distorted by the action of the trapezoidal filter. That is, if the pulse is not *piled up*. The relevant issues may be understood by reference to Figure 11-6, which shows 3 γ-rays arriving separated by various

intervals. The fast filter has a filter length L_f = 0.1μs and a gap G_f =0.1μs. The slow filter has L_s = 1.2μs and G_s = 0.35μs.

Because the trapezoidal filter is a linear filter, its output for a series of pulses is the linear sum of its outputs for the individual members in the series. Pileup occurs when the rising edge of one pulse lies under the peak (specifically the sampling point) of its neighbor. Thus, in Figure 6.6, peaks 1 and 2 are sufficiently well separated so that the leading edge of peak 2 falls after the peak of pulse 1. Because the trapezoidal filter function is symmetrical, this also means that pulse 1's trailing edge also does not fall under the peak of pulse 2. For this to be true, the two pulses must be separated by at least an interval of L + G. Peaks 2 and 3, which are separated by less than 1.0 μs, are thus seen to pileup in the present example with a 1.2 μs rise time.

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

Because the fast filter rise time is only 0.1 μs, these γ-ray pulses do not pileup in the fast filter channel. The Pixie module can therefore test for slow channel pileup by measuring the fast filter for the interval PEAKSEP after a pulse arrival time. If no second pulse occurs in this interval, then there is no trailing edge pileup and the pulse is validated for acquisition. PEAKSEP is usually set to a value close to L + G + 1. Pulse 1 passes this test, as shown in Figure 6.6. Pulse 2, however, fails the PEAKSEP test because pulse 3 follows less than 1.0 μs. Notice, by the symmetry of the trapezoidal filter, if pulse 2 is rejected because of pulse 3, then pulse 3 is similarly rejected because of pulse 2.

11.5 Filter Range

To accommodate a wide range of energy filter rise times from tens of nanoseconds to tens of microseconds, the filters are implemented in the FPGA with different clock decimations (filter ranges). The ADC sampling rate is always 8ns (2ns or 4ns in 500 MSPS or 250 MSPS variants), but in higher clock decimations, several ADC samples are averaged before entering the energy filtering logic. In filter range 1, 2^1 samples are averaged, 2^2 samples in filter range 2, and so on. Since the sum of rise time and flat top is limited to 127 decimated clock cycles, filter time granularity and filter time are limited to the values listed in Table 6.1.

11.6 Data Flow

11.6.1 Data Capture Process

The data capture in the Pixie-Net XL starts with the detection of a rising edge in the detector signal. At the rising edge, when the trigger filter output goes above the trigger threshold, a *fast trigger* is generated. The *fast trigger* can be blocked by gating signals, for example an external digital VETO signal. At appropriate times after the fast trigger, the following data values are captured into temporary storage:

- Time stamps (immediately)
- Coincidence information (after ½ of the channel's coincidence window)
- Energy sums (after energy filter rise time + energy filter flat top)
- Pileup and out-of-range information (after energy filter rise time + energy filter flat top)

- Optional QDC and PSA sums at the end of the last sum
- Starting address of ADC waveform memory

and the (delayed) waveform data begins to flow into the waveform memory, for the user specified length of trace. When the last of these data capture processes is complete, the data is moved from temporary storage to a *header memory* internal to the FPGA. (Waveform data is not moved again.). This front end header memory can store several hundred events and the front end trace memory can store 8K samples.

11.6.2 Data Flow

Traditionally, when the front end memories are not empty, a flag is raised for the ARM processor (strictly speaking, the Linux DAQ program running on the ARM processor). Noticing this flag, the ARM processor reads one record and checks if it is to be recorded per the user defined pileup and coincidence conditions. If so, the ARM processor computes final energies, increments the MCA histogram, reads the list mode data from the FPGA and writes it to file. If the event is piled up or otherwise rejected, it is cleared from the front end memories without recording. When the front end memories are empty, the ARM processor reads baseline measurements and keeps a running average. This traditional mode is rather slow.

To increase the throughput, portions or all of the readout process can be done by the FPGA and data from the front end memories can be buffered in a large SDRAM emmory. This is controlled by the DATA_FLOW parameter. In the fastest mode, DATA_FLOW =4, the FPGA determines if an event is to be rejected, if not it is moved to SDRAM storage, and from there send out automatically as a UDP package, as detailed below.

The table below summarizes the DATA_FLOW options.

DATA_ FLOW	Function	LM data file on	RS, MCA file on	Runtype	DAQ function	LM values computed
0	ARM in full control	SD card	SD card	0x100, 0x105, 0x400, 0x401	startdaq	E, PSA, CFD
1	Baseline average from FPGA	SD card	SD card	0x100, 0x105, 0x400, 0x401	startdaq	E, PSA, CFD
2	E and baseline average from FPGA	SD card	SD card	0x100, 0x105, 0x400, 0x401	startdaq	E, PSA, CFD
3	UDP output	Remote PC	SD card	0x100, 0x105, 0x110, 0x111, 0x410, 0x411	startdaq	E, CFD
4	Auto UDP, pileup test in FPGA	Remote PC	SD card	0x100, 0x105, 0x110, 0x111, 0x410, 0x411	startdaq, udpena, udpdis	E
5	MCA only, pileup test in FPGA	n/a	SD card	0x301	mcadaq	E
6	UDP output with DM approval	Remote PC	SD card, (DM)	0x100	netdaq	E, CFD

For DATA_FLOW=1, the FPGA computes a baseline average from the raw energy filter sums, reducing readout load for the ARM processor. For DATA_FLOW=2, the FPGA also computes the final pulse height value E so that the ARM does not need to read any baselines and raw sums at all. For DATA_FLOW=3, the ARM only reads raw CFD values, computes

the final CFD ratio and writes it back to the FPGA, and then directs the FPGA data to the Ethernet output, as a UDP data package that can be received and written to file by a remote PC. For DATA_FLOW=4, the FPGA sends the UDP packages out automatically, without CFD result, and the ARM's role is limited to incrementing the MCA spectra and monitoring run statistics. If a DAQ is started with `udpena`, the ARM only starts the processing in the FPGA and does nothing more, so no files are created on the SD card until `udpdis` is excuted, which stops the FPGA and saves the run statistcs only to SD card. For DATA_FLOW=5, no LM data is stored and a dedicated, simplified DAQ function is used (`mcadaq`) to increment MCA and run statistics only. For DATA_FLOW=6, the UDP data output is further subject to approval of an external "decision maker" (see software triggering, section 12.3).

The table below summarizes the DATA_FLOW parameter restrictions.

DATA_ FLOW	Tracelength	Trace delay	Trace Enable	Veto, out-of-range rejection	Pileup inspection options	NOUT counter
0	Multiple of 32 samples	Any	Any	Applied by FPGA	Applied by ARM	Counts pulses passing pileup test in FPGA
1	Multiple of 32 samples	Any	Any	Applied by FPGA	Applied by ARM	
2	Multiple of 32 samples	Any	Any	Applied by FPGA	Applied by ARM	
3	Multiple of 32 samples,	Any	Any	Applied by FPGA	Applied by ARM	
4	Multiple of 32 samples, All channels equal to ch.0	Any	All channels equal to ch.0	Applied by FPGA	Applied by FPGA	
5	Ignored	Ignored	disabled	Applied by FPGA	Applied by FPGA	
6	Multiple of 32 samples	Any	Any	Applied by FPGA	Applied by ARM	

11.7 Dead Time and Run Statistics

11.7.1 Definitions

Dead time in the Pixie-Net XL data acquisition can occur at several processing stages. For the purpose of this document, we distinguish three types of dead time (described below), each with a number of contributions from different processes.

Please note: There is a conceptual difference between momentary dead time (associated with a pulse) and cumulative dead time (sum of dead time contributions during an acquisition). Their relation is not trivial.

Live time is often used to describe the portion of the overall time during which the system was not dead. However, since dead time can occur on several levels, this term is prone to misunderstandings and not used here.

11.7.1.1 Dead time associated with each pulse

1. Filter dead time

At the most fundamental level, the energy filter implemented in the FPGA requires a certain amount of pulse waveform (the "filter time") to measure the energy. Once a rising edge of a pulse is detected at time T0, the FPGA computes three filter sums using the waveform data from T- (a energy filter rise time before T0) to T1 (a flat top time plus filter rise time after T0), see section 11.4 and figure 11-7. If a second pulse occurs during this time, the energy measurement will be incorrect. Therefore, processing in the FPGA includes pileup rejection which enforces a minimum distance between pulses and validates a pulse for recording only if no more than one pulse occurred from T0 to T1. Consequently, each pulse creates a dead time Td = (T1 – T0) equal to the filter time. This dead time, simply given by the time to measure the pulse height, is unavoidable unless pulse height measurements are allowed to overlap (which would produce false results).

Assuming randomly occurring pulses, the effect of dead time on the output count rate is governed by Poisson statistics for paralyzable systems with pileup rejection[9]. This means the output count rate OCR (valid pulses) is a function of filter dead time Td and input count rate ICR given by

$$OCR = ICR * \exp(-ICR* 2 * Td), \quad (4)$$

which reaches a maximum $OCR_{max} = ICR_{max}/e$ at $ICR_{max} = 1/(2*Td)$. Simply speaking, the factor 2 for Td comes from the fact that not only is an event E2 invalid when it falls into the dead time of a previous event E1, but E1 is rejected as piled up as well. This filter dead time is accumulated in the SFDT counter in each processing channel.

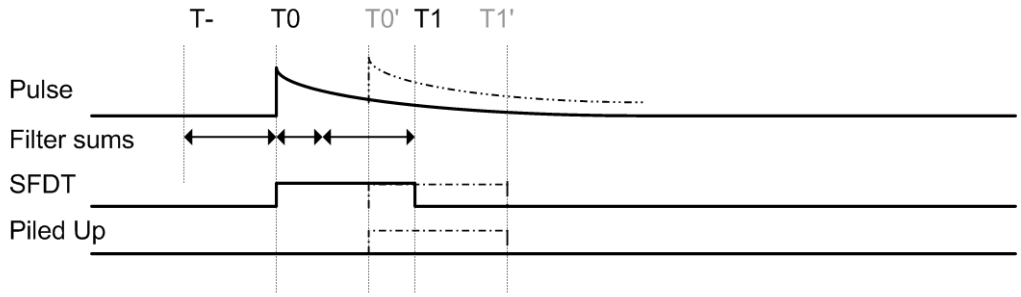


Figure 11-7: Filter dead time. A pulse arriving at T0 will incur slow filter dead time (for energy measurement) until T1. At T1, the pileup status is latched – for a single pulse, it is logic low and the event is accepted. A second pulse arriving at T0' will extend the dead time and cause the pileup status to be logic high. Unless pileup rejection is disabled, both events are rejected.

2. Fast trigger dead time (FTDT)

A second type of dead time only affects the trigger filter. Triggers are issued when the trigger filter output goes above the trigger threshold set by the user. However, the trigger filter output will remain above threshold for a finite amount of time, depending on the length of the trigger filter and the rise time of the input signal. During this time, no second trigger can be issued[10]. Therefore triggers are not counted during this time, and when

[9] G. Knoll, Radiation and Measurement, J Wiley & Sons, Inc, 2000, chapters 4 and 17.
[10] The MAXWIDTH parameter can be used to define a maximum acceptable time over threshold and thus to reject events piled up "on the rising edge".

computing the input count rate, the time lost has to be taken into account. FTDT is thus purely a correction for the computation of the input count rate.

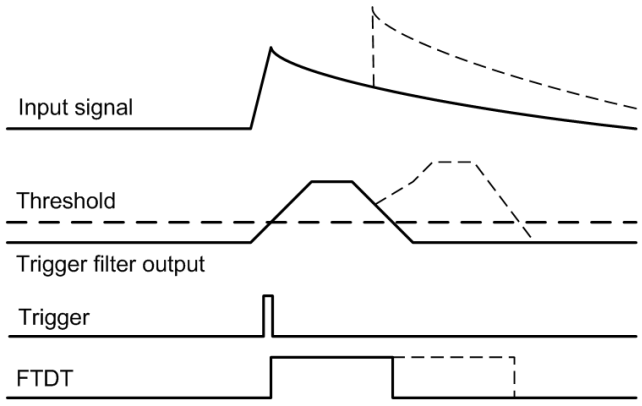


Figure 11-8: Fast Trigger Dead Time (FTDT). A second pulse is not detected if the trigger filter output is still above threshold.

3. Other

In the Pixie-Net XL, up to 500 events (and/or total 8Ki waveform samples) are buffered in the FPGA. Thus new events are accepted while captured ones are read out and processed further. If the buffers fill up, the channel pauses acquisition and stops the count time counter.

11.7.1.2 Dead time associated with external conditions

There are three dead time effects that originate from outside the trigger/filter FPGA. The first two have the effect of stopping the Pixie-4 Express count time counter, the last is counted separately.

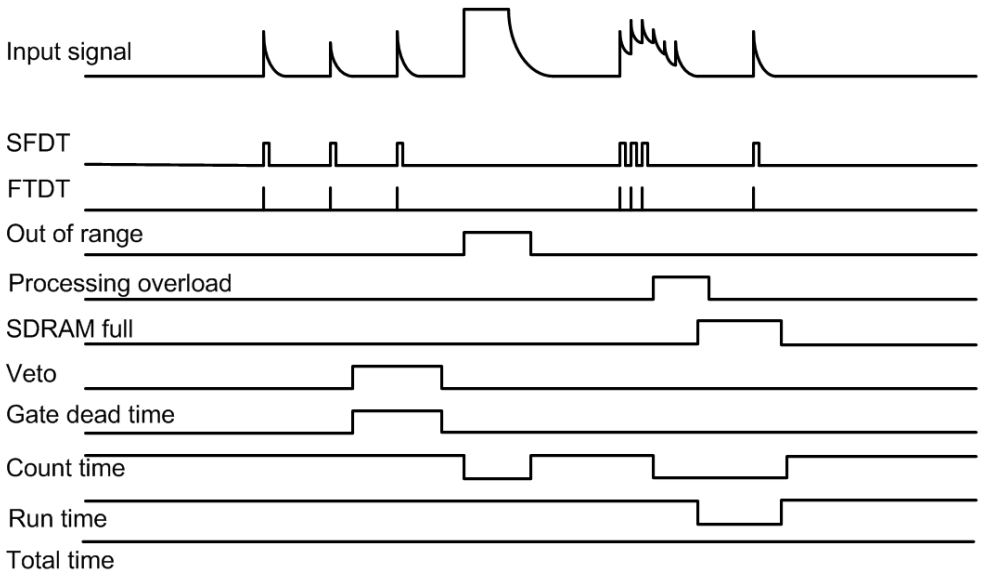


Figure 11-9: The count time counter is stopped when the signal is out of range and when events are rejected because of a processing backlog (e.g. local buffer memory full or file write process busy). SFDT and FTDT are only counted when the count time is on. The gate dead time is counted

in a separate counter, but also only when the count time is on. Run time and total time are always on unless the run is stopped (see below).

1. Signal out of range

When detector gains or offsets drift, or an unusual large pulse is generated in the detector, the analog input of the ADC may go out of range. In this condition, the FPGA can not accumulate meaningful filter sums and thus is considered dead. This condition persists during the actual out-of-range time and several filter times afterwards until the bad ADC samples are purged from filter memory. The count time counter is stopped during the out-of-range condition because no triggers can be issued and no pulses are counted.

2. On-board pulse processing limit

The on-board pulse processing by the ARM processor computes the pulse height (energy) from raw energy filter sums, which is then stored in list mode memory and/or binned into spectrum memory. In the Pixie-Net XL, the computation itself takes only a few cycles, but there is significant readout and other overhead .In List mode with nonzero waveforms, the limit is strongly dependent on the length of the captured waveform. Bursts of pulses may still exceed the processing rate momentarily, fill the buffers, and so prevent the channel from acquiring more data. Thus the count time counter is stopped during such buffer full (processing overload) conditions.

3. *Gate* or *Veto*

If an external signal prohibits acquisition using the *Gate* or *Veto* signals, the channel is also dead (disabled on purpose). The appropriate way to count *Gate* or *Veto* dead time may depend on the experiment. The Pixie-Net XL counts both gate time and number of gate pulses. Please contact XIA for details.

11.7.2 Count time and dead time counters

The Pixie-Net XL firmware has been optimized to reduce the dead time as much as possible, and a number of counters measure the remaining dead times as well as the number of counts to provide information for dead time correction. The result of these counters is stored in the following output variables:

TOTAL TIME

The TOTAL TIME is an attempt to measure the real laboratory time during which the Pixie module was requested to take data. It essentially counts the time from the command to start a data acquisition to the command to end it. The TOTAL TIME includes the time spent for run start initialization and host readout. However, since it is based on the Zynq internal clock and only updated periodically, it may not be as precise as a “laboratory wall clock” over long time spans.

RUN TIME

The RUN TIME variable tracks the time during which the Pixie-Net XL was “switched on” for data acquisition. It’s currently identical to the TOTAL TIME

COUNT TIME

The COUNT TIME is counted in the FPGA independently for each channel and measures the time the channel is ready for acquisition. The COUNT TIME counter starts when the ARM processor finished all setup routines at the beginning of a run, omits the times the ADC signal is out of range, each channel's local 500-event buffer is full, and ends when the ARM encounters an end run condition. Internally, the “counter on” signal is called LCE. It is thus the time during which triggers are counted and can cause recording (or pile up) of data, the best available measurement of the time the channel was active. The

difference between COUNT TIME and TOTAL TIME can be used to determine how long the local 500-event buffers were full and waiting for readout or other events prevented the channel from data taking (e.g. out of range).

FTDT (fast trigger dead time)

The fast trigger dead time counts the time the trigger filter is unable to issue triggers because the trigger filter output is already above threshold (and can not recognize a second pulse). It does not include the time triggers have been "paused" for a short time after a first trigger (an advanced user option to suppress double triggering), because the concept is that all triggers occurring during the pause are counted as only one trigger. When computing the input count rate, one should divide the number of triggers counted (FASTPEAKS) by the difference (COUNT TIME – FTDT) since triggers are not counted during FTDT.

SFDT (slow filter dead time)

The slow filter dead time counts the time new triggers will not lead to the recording of new data. This is the time the pileup inspection is taking place and the summation of energy filter sums is in progress (section 11.7.1.1). In case pileup inspection is inverted or disabled, there is no contribution to SFDT.

GDT (*GATE* dead time)

The dead time from *Veto* /GFLT is counted separately from SFDT for each channel. As mentioned above, the use of these signals may depend on the application.

In the current firmware, the time during which GDT is counted depends on several user options on signal source and polarity. The source options result in a signal GCE to be counted, the polarity selects whether to count while GCE is high or low, as listed in the following table.

Use Veto	Gate Mode	GCE	Count @ Fall	GDT incremented
0	0	(*Veto* OR *Gate**) AND LCE	0	GCE high
1	0	*Gate** AND LCE	0	GCE high
0	1	(*Veto* OR *Gate**)	0	GCE high
1	1	*Gate**	0	GCE high
0	0	(*Veto* OR *Gate**) AND LCE	1	GCE low
1	0	*Gate** AND LCE	1	GCE low
0	1	(*Veto* OR *Gate**)	1	GCE low
1	1	*Gate**	1	GCE low

* possibly shaped and delayed

For the case that the Veto input is used for a GFLT-type validation pulse, it may be more useful to work with the number of pulses issued. They can be counted by using the *Veto* input as the source for GATE PULSEs, which are counted in the variable GCOUNT.

11.7.3 Count Rates

Besides the count time and dead times, the Pixie-Net XL counts the numbers of triggers in each channel, NTRIG, the number of valid single channel events, NUMEVENTS, and the number of valid pulses stored for each channel, NOUT. To accommodate dead time correction for pileup even in cases where events are not recorded for other reasons (e.g. not matching coincidence or veto requirements), a counter NPPI counts the number of locally triggered events passing pileup inspection. In addition, it counts the number of gate pulses for each channel, GCOUNT. FASTPEAKS and GCOUNT are inhibited when the COUNT TIME counter is not incrementing. NUMEVENTS and NOUT by nature only count events captured when the COUNT TIME counter is incrementing.

Count rates are then computed as follows:

Input count rate	ICR	=	NTRIG / (COUNT TIME – FTDT)
Event rate	ER	=	NUMEVENTS / RUN TIME
Channel output count rate	OCR	=	NOUT / COUNT TIME
Channel Pass Pileup Rate	PPR	=	NPPI / COUNT TIME
Gate count rate	GCR	=	GCOUNT / COUNT TIME

Users are free to use the reported values to compute rates and time better matching their preferred definitions.

Notes:

- Output pulse counters are updated whenever an event has been processed; input, gate and all time counters are updated every ~7ms. Therefore reading rates at random times, e.g. clicking *Update* in the Pixie Viewer, might return slight inconsistencies between input rates and output rates. At the end of the run, all rates are updated and these effects should disappear.
- NOUT is counted for each event a channel is processed no matter if the channel had a valid hit or not. Thus a channel that is processed in "group trigger" mode may have an output count rate even though its input count rate is zero.
- Since COUNT TIME counters are paused local 500-event buffers are full, the input and output count rates should be considered as "rates while active" as opposed to actual rates per elapsed lab time. For input count rates, this is the more intuitive case, since the detector will not stop generating pulses when the channel becomes inactive due to a full buffer and the input count rate should closely correspond to the detector's rate. For output count rates, it is a matter of perspective – should it mean the total number of counts per acquisition lab time or the number of counts processed while the Pixie module is taking date? The former would produce unreasonably low count rates when e.g. the signal goes out of range periodically, since it will not account for the duty cycle of the signal source. The latter would produce unreasonably high rates if the system is near its processing limit and often paused full buffers, though it will better reflect the pileup rejection statistics. The choices made in the current firmware select the latter case, but by multiplying the output count rate with COUNT TIME / TOTAL TIME, the former can be recovered.

11.7.4 Dead time correction in the Pixie-Net XL

Historically, dead time correction in analog systems relied on the system dead time measurements taken directly from the acquisition system and the recorded output count rate. For example, a peak sensing ADC module might output a "dead time" signal during the several microseconds it would require to capture the peak value. Thus reconstruction of true count rate required the knowledge of dead times associated with various stages of acquisition and the subsequent mathematical modeling to tie this quantity to the input rate. The classic paralyzable and non-paralyzable models of pulse acquisition do exactly that. For example, the dead time from a non-paralyzable ADC conversion process simply "takes away" active counting time (Td for each output count) and so one can use the classical

model of OCR = ICR/(1+Td*ICR), derive[11] OCR/ICR = (real time – dead time)/(real time), and solve for ICR as a function of measured OCR, real time and dead time.

In the Pixie-Net XL, the input count rate is measured directly with the trigger filter, and so the system dead time bears only theoretical or diagnostic value. For any measurements where accurate determination of true (source) counts are required (activity measurements), the empirical ratio ICR/OCR is the only really unbiased quantity for dead time correction. No matter what the actual dead time the acquisition process incurs on the system, the ICR/OCR ratio applied to any region of interest in the energy spectrum correctly reconstructs the true counts in this region, assuming a random source so that pulses are lost with equal probability in each region or in time. **For cases where events are added by group trigger or removed by coincidence or veto requirements, PPR should be used instead of OCR.**

In the Pixie-Net XL firmware design, the counter SFDT attempts to independently account for the system dead time. SFDT counts the time during which the pileup rejection will reject this and any subsequent pulse that are too close in time. Essentially it measures – cumulative for all pulses – the time from the first trigger until a new trigger is again allowed, extended by any trigger during the interval. This is a paralyzable dead time with pileup rejection, closely matching the classical model. SFDT correctly measures the *time* during which pulses are not recorded, but unless simplified to the assumptions in the classical model, it is not trivial to compute from that the *number* of pulses lost. The detailed mathematical treatment is beyond the scope of this writing.

Please also see a related application note: XIA Pixie-4e Dead Time Correction

[11] OCR(1+Td*ICR) = ICR can be written as OCR = ICR(1-OCR*Td). The measured cumulative dead time DT is DT = OCR*Td*RT. Therefore OCR/ICR = RT-DT/RT.

12 Hardware and Firmware Variants

This sections describe hardware and firmware variants of the Pixie-Net XL. Typically, they are purchased separately as a licensed add-on to the standard hardware, firmware, and software. Please contact XIA for details.

12.1 White Rabbit Time Synchronization

The White Rabbit (WR) time synchronization is a standard feature of the Pixie-Net XL hardware and firmware. It is not required for standalone operation of a single Pixie-Net XL. However, it can be used to synchronize the time stamps between two or more Pixie-Net XL or between a WR master and a Pixie-Net XL. The Pixie-Net XL thus reports list mode data files where event time stamps are given in date/time of the WR clock master, to sub-nanosecond precision.

12.1.1 Setup

By default, the Pixie-Net XL is configured as a WR clock slave on ports SFP 0,1 or Z. This requires a WR slave compatible SFP module to be used in SFP 1 (**the blue one**). The optical fiber is then connected to the SFP module of a WR master (**the purple one**), for example a WR-LEN, a WR switch, or a Pixie-Net XL configured as WR master.

The "LINK" LED should turn on when the Pixie-Net XL is properly booted and connected to an Ethernet host, not necessarily with WR capabilities. The LED does not indicate WR synchronization status.

In the "10G+WR" option, ports SFP 0,1 and the FPGAs associated with them operate on the clock controlled by SFP Z and its associated FPGA.

The WR shell UART interface of the WR FPGA is connected to the UART port of the Pixie-Net XL's Zynq controller[12]. This can be used to change the WR configuration of the Pixie-Net XL, for example IP numbers, or to change from WR clock slave to WR clock master (Remember to change SFP module also). In the Pixie-Net XL terminal window, type

```
minicom
```

to open the UART session. At the `wrc` prompt, enter commands as described in the WR user manual, section 4 and appendix A. Commonly used commands are

`ptp stop`	best to stop synchronization before making changes
`mode slave`	change to WR clock slave mode
`mode master`	change to WR clock master mode
`ptp start`	restart synchronization after making changes
`gui`	see status information in a text GUI. Use "ESC" to exit

Master/slave mode, MAC address, IP address etc can be saved on the on-board WR PROM for automatic configuration of the WR core after booting. Exit minicom by typing `<ctrl> a q` . This does not stop the WR core operations.

[12] More complicated in the 10G+WR and PZ option

12.1.2 Data Acquisition

With the WR core active and connected to a WR clock master, the Pixie-Net XL FPGA operates on a clock that is synchronized in phase and frequency to the clock master and has access to the WR time/date of the master. The synchronized clock is used for the ADCs and pulse processing (with suitable multiplication/division of frequency, if necessary). The WR time/date is used in the firmware and software as follows

- In the software (startdaq), if the parameter WR_RUNTIME_CTRL is set to 1 in settings.ini, startdaq reads the WR time/date prior to starting the data acquisition, computes the target start and stop time (at 10s intervals) and writes it to the FPGA. The data acquisition is then enabled as usual.
- In the firmware, if the parameter WR_RUNTIME_CTRL is set to 1 in settings.ini, the FPGA will only take data while the WR time is between target start and stop time
- In the firmware, list mode events always record the WR time/date in the "external time stamp" field. The "trigger time" is reset at the WR start time and increments in sync with the WR clocks.

To facilitate data acquisition with multiple Pixie-Net XL modules, a number of Linux shell scripts have been developed for booting, data acquisition, and file transfer from/to a host PC. They require the correct Ethernet IP of the Zynq controller as a parameter hard coded in the files.

- wrsetup_2x.sh
  This function goes through the steps of booting FPGAs, applying parameters, and adjusting some settings. It needs to be executes once after powerup
- wrdaq_2x.sh
  This function asks for the requested run time, changes the settings file, and calls `./startdaq` on both Pixie-Net XL.
- wrcollect_2x.sh
  This function copies the binary list mode, MCA, and run statistics files from the Pixie-Net XL to the host PC (local directory) and renames them with _[IPaddr].
- wrhalt_2x
  This function shuts down Linux on two Pixie-Net XL units.

By using these scripts, it is no longer necessary to log on to each Pixie-Net XL and type commands manually. However, the modules must be set up for automatic SSH with a public key (see notes in wrsetup_2x.sh).

12.1.3 Output Data

The WR time/date is reported in the List Mode data as generated by the `./startdaq` function:

- In run type 0x400, the time/date is reported in previously unused fields of the channel header:
  - A 32 bit number TS_{low} reported in words 18 and 19 of the channel header is 16 times the number of clock cycles in the current WR second, i.e.
    TS_{low} = CH[18] + CH[19]*65536 (in ns)
    For the WR clock operating at 62.5 MHz, or 16ns per cycle, the result TS_{low} is in units of 1 ns.

- A 16 bit number TS_{high} reported in word 20 of the channel header is the lower 16 bit of the current WR second (nominally since 1970)
  TS_{high} = CH[20] (in s)
- Word 21 of the channel header is reserved for higher bits of the WR second, currently all zero

- In run type 0x100, the time/date is reported in the "external time" fields of the event header (32bit format):
  - A 32 bit number TS_{low} reported in words 16 of the event header is 16 times the number of clock cycles in the current WR second, i.e.
    TS_{low} = EH[16] (in ns)
    For the WR clock operating at 62.5 MHz, or 16ns per cycle, the result TS_{low} is in units of 1 ns.
  - A 16 bit number TS_{high} reported in word 17 of the event header is the lower 16 bit of the current WR second (nominally since 1970)
    TS_{high} = EH[17] (in s)
  - The upper 16 bit of event header word 17 is reserved for higher bits of the WR second, currently all zero

12.1.4 Ethernet Data Output

The WR logic implements an Ethernet data interface in addition to the clock synchronization. This can be used to output list mode data from the FPGA to a remote data receiver, without the need of the data flowing through the Zynq processor with slow I/O. At the time of writing, the Ethernet data output is using the UDP protocol, with one event per UDP package. A host PC or equivalent device is required to receive and store the UDP data. This PC can be the same as the one used to communicate with the Zynq controller or a different one; however the Zynq control connects to the Pixie-Net XL via 10/100/1000 Ethernet (copper) and the UDP data output connects through a WR switch via 1Gbps fiberoptic to each of the Pixie-Net XL's FPGA SFP ports.

The WR Ethernet data output logic currently only supports list mode data format 0x100. For debug or diagnostic purposes, there are different modes of Zynq involvement in the data flow, which is specified by the DATA_FLOW parameter in the settings file (see section 11.6). DATA_FLOW=4 is the recommended mode for normal purposes.

On the receiving PC, a simple program can receive UDP packages and store them to disk. Example programs for Windows and Linux are provided in the Pixie-Net software release package.

The WR logic requires the destination MAC address and source/destination IP addresses and ports to be specified in the settings file, for each of the 2 FPGAs. The destination can be the same for both FPGAs. Source MAC is taken from the WR PROM, which is programmed through the WR UART interface.

12.2 Pulse Shape Analysis

A variety of radiation detectors have the ability to discern between different types of radiation, such as neutrons and gamma rays, by creating different pulse shapes for different types of interactions. In addition, phoswich detectors, consisting of multiple layers of different scintillators, produce different pulse shapes depending on which layer absorbs the radiation. A suitable pulse shape analysis (PSA) can detect such differences, which then can be used for particle identification. The Pixie-Net XL firmware includes such PSA functions (enabled for specifically licensed units).

12.2.1 Overview

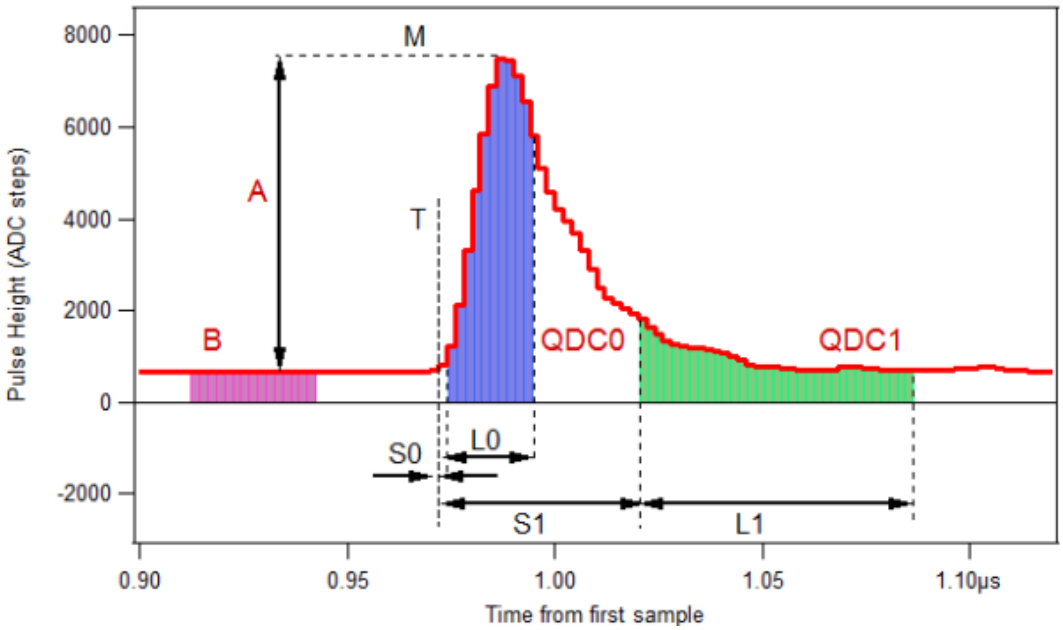


Figure 12-1: The PSA quantities and input parameters

The approach used by the Pixie-Net XL is a digital version of the Charge Comparison Method, where two sums over characteristic regions of the pulse are accumulated and a suitable ratio expresses the difference in pulse shape. This is an established method used in a variety of applications, well suited for online processing due to its simplicity. In this case, the functions compute baseline average sum *B*, amplitude *A*, and two sums *QDC0* and *QDC1* over characteristic areas of the pulse, as shown in Fig.1. The first 8 samples of the waveform are summed and normalized to obtain *B*. The maximum sample M in the waveform is located, then subtracted by *B* to obtain *A*. Four input parameters (L0, L1, S0, S1), specified prior to the data acquisition, define the length and delay of the sums *QDC0* and *QDC1* relative to the trigger T, as shown in Fig, 1. The sums *QDC0* and *QDC1* are baseline subtracted by *B* (scaled according to L0 and L1, respectively). Another return value, or PSA ratio $R = QDC1/QDC0$ is computed as the final result to differentiate pulse types. (Other ratios or combinations can be implemented on request). These data, plus the timestamp *TrigTime* and overall pulse height *E* computed with a trapezoidal filter, are written into the list mode data stream, followed by optional storage of the full waveform for each event.

12.2.2 PSA Input Parameters

PSA input parameters are specified in the settings file. For each channel, the parameter QDC0_LENGTH corresponds to L0, QDC1_LENGTH corresponds to L1, QDC0_DELAY corresponds to S0, and QDC1_DELAY corresponds to S1. In addition, the Boolean QDC_DIV8 can be set to 1 for long sums, where the result of QDC0 or QDC1 may overflow its 16-bit output variable. The parameter PSA_TESHOLD is used to detect the rising edge of a pulse. The threshold applies to both sums.

The sum lengths and delays can be set individually, with the following limitations:

- QDC1 must finish last (i.e. S1+L1 > S0+L0)
- L0, L1 must be between 2 and 60, and a multiple of 2
- L0+S0, L1+S1 must be between 0 and 250
- The difference of S0 and S1 must be a multiple of 2 (e.g S0 = 1, S1 = 17)

Two additional input parameters are used by the ARM C code, which accumulates a 2D histogram of the PSA data. This histogram plots PSA value R vs energy E. both R and E are 16 bit numbers which can range from 0 to 65536. The histogram has 100 bins[13] in each direction. Therefore R and E must be divided by a scaling factor to map the value to a bin. These factors are

- MCA2D_SCALEX, i.e. bin x = E / MCA2D_SCALEX
- MCA2D_SCALEY, i.e. bin y = R / MCA2D_SCALEY

To see the full range, MCA2D_SCALEX/Y should be 655. In practice, a smaller value is often useful to "zoom in" to a particular range.

In the current settings files, the parameters are mapped to P16-style QDC parameters as follows:

QDCLen0 = QDC0_LENGTH = L0 = Length of PSA sum0 [2..60]

QDCLen1 = QDC1_LENGTH = L1 = Length of PSA sum1 [2..60]

QDCLen2 = QDC0_DELAY = S0 = Delay of PSA sum 0 relatve to trigger point [0..250]

QDCLen3 = QDC0_DELAY = S0 = Delay of PSA sum 1 relative to trigger point [0..250]

QDCLen4 = QDC_DIV8 = if 1, divide PSA sum by 8

QDCLen5 = PSA_TESHOLD = PSA trigger threshold

12.2.3 PSA Return Values

The ARM processor writes the PSA return values to the list mode data stream. The PSA values are placed into words 10-15 of the channel header in run type 0x400 as described above. Table 11-1 lists the mapping of the values to the channel header locations. To accommodate fractions for the ratio R, the number recorded in the file is 1000*R.

For text output in Run Type 0x401, 0x500 and 0x502, see section 7.

[13] The 2D histogram can be recreated offline from list mode data with arbitrary number of bins. 100 was chosen for online binning to keep processor load and website rendering speed within reason. The number is a compile parameter and can be modified by experienced users if necessary.

Word #	Variable	Description
0	EvtPattern	Hit pattern.
1	EvtInfo	Event status flags.
2	NumTraceBlks	Number of blocks of Trace data to follow the header
3	NumTraceBlksPrev	Number of blocks of Trace data in previous record (for parsing back)
4	TrigTimeLO	Trigger time, low word
5	TrigTimeMI	Trigger time, middle word
6	TrigTimeHI	Trigger time, high word
7	TrigTimeX	Trigger time, extra 8 bits
8	Energy	Pulse Height
9	ChanNo	Channel number
10	PSA Values	Amplitude A
11	PSA Values	reserved
12	PSA Values	Base B
13	PSA Values	QDC0
14	PSA Values	QDC1
15	PSA Values	Ratio R *1000
16--32	reserved	

Table 11-1: Channel header data format for PSA data acquisition in Run Type 0x400.

12.2.4 Reduced General Purpose Functionality

None?

12.3 Constant Fraction Timing (CFD)

The following CFD algorithm is implemented in the signal processing FPGA of the 100 MHz and 250 MHz modules. Assume the digitized waveform can be represented by data series *Trace[i]*, i = 0, 1, 2, etc. First the fast filter response (FF) of the digitized waveform is computed as follows:

$$FF[i] = \sum_{j=i-(FL-1)}^{i} Trace[j] - \sum_{j=i-(2*FL+FG-1)}^{i-(FL+FG)} Trace[j] \tag{12-1}$$

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

$$CFD[i+D] = FF[i+D]*(1-w/8) - FF[i] \tag{12-2}$$

Where *D* is called the CFD delay length and *w* is called the CFD scaling factor (*w*=0, 2, …, 7).[14]

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

$$f = \frac{CFDout1}{CFDout1 - CFDout2} \tag{12-3}$$

where *CFDout1* is the CFD response amplitude right before the ZCP, and *CFDout2* is the CFD response amplitude right after the ZCP (subtraction is used in the denominator since

[14] w=1 is not supported. It is built from 3 fractions of 2 (1/2 + 1/4 + 1/8) and therefore needs more FPGA resources

CFDout2 is negative). The Pixie-Net XL DAQ routine computes the CFD final value as follows and stores it in the output data stream for online or offline analysis.

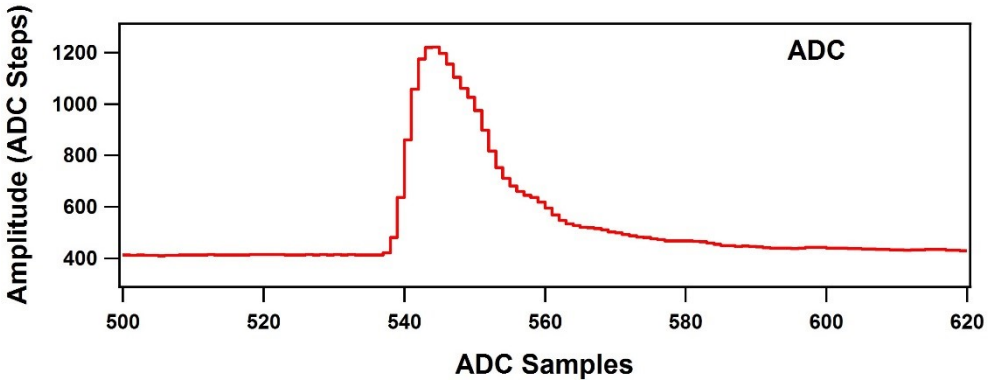
$$CFD = \frac{CFDout1}{CFDout1 - CFDout2} \times N \tag{12-4}$$

Where N is scaling factor, which equals to 32768 for 100 MHz modules and 16384 for 250 MHz modules, respectively. This result however is not available in UDP streaming modes (DATA_FLOW 3 or 4). Instead, it has to be computed by the receiving program (or offline).

Figure 12-2 shows a sample ADC trace, its fast filter response and its CFD response, respectively. The top figure shows a raw ADC trace. After computing the fast filter response on the raw ADC trace using Equation 12-1, the fast filter response is compared against the fast filter threshold as shown in the middle figure. The ADC sample where the fast filter response crosses the fast filter threshold is called the fast trigger point, which also starts the search for the CFD zero crossing point. The CFD response is computed using Equation 12-2 and is shown in the bottom figure (for actual implementation in the firmware, the fast filter response *FF* is delayed slightly before being used for computing the CFD response so that there are sufficient number of CFD response points to look for the zero crossing point after the fast trigger). To prevent premature CFD trigger as a result of the noise in the CFD response before the actual trigger, a DSP parameter called *CFDThresh* is used to suppress those noise-caused zero crossing. However, if a zero crossing point cannot be found within a certain period after the fast trigger (typically 32 clock cycles), e.g., due to unnecessarily high *CFDThresh*, a forced CFD Trigger will be issued and a flag will be set in an event header word to indicate that the recorded CFD time for this event is invalid. However, the event will still have a valid timestamp which is latched by the fast filter trigger when fast filter crosses over the trigger threshold. The aforementioned CFD parameters correspond to the following processing parameters.

Table 12-1 Corresponding Parameters for the CFD Parameters

CFD Parameters	Parameters in the settings file
FL	TRIGGER_RISETIME
FG	TRIGGER_FLATTOP
Fast Filter Threshold	TRIGGER_THRESHOLD
D	CFD_DELAY
W	CFD_SCALE (valid values: 0, 2, … and 7)
CFD Threshold	CFD_THRESHOLD



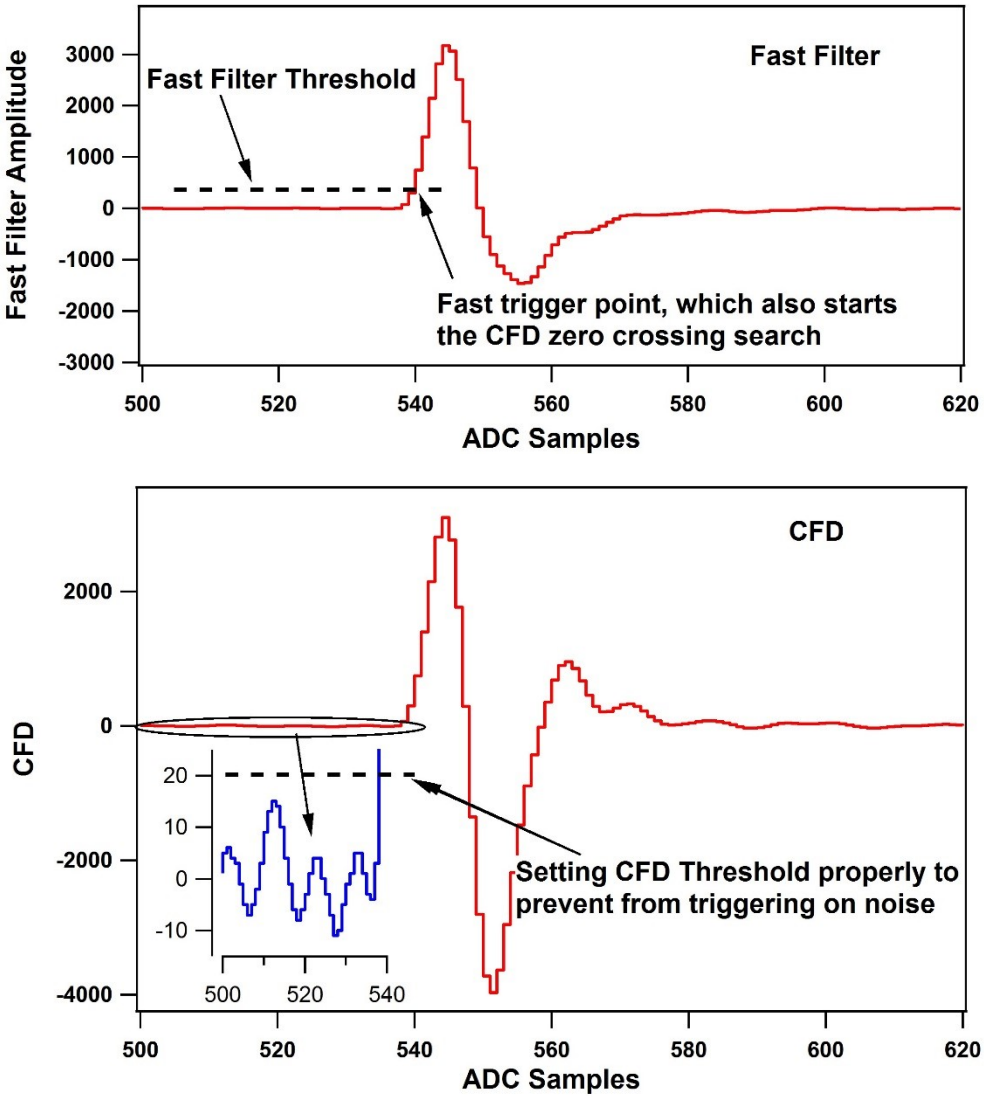


Figure 12-2: Illustration of the Pixie-16 CFD algorithm

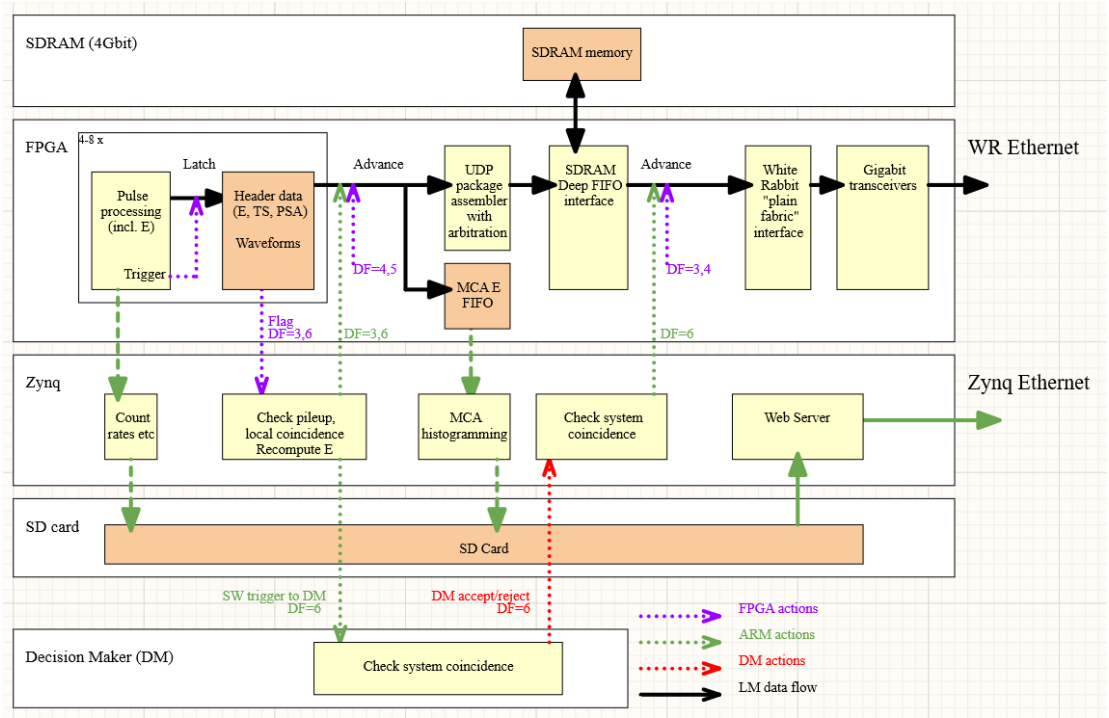
In the 250 MHz Pixie-Net XL modules, the event timestamp is counted with 125 MHz clock ticks, i.e., 8 ns intervals, and two consecutive 250 MHz ADC samples are captured in one 8 ns interval as well. The CFD trigger also runs at 125 MHz, but the CFD zero crossing point is still reported as a fractional time between two neighboring 250 MHz ADC samples, which are processed by the FPGA in one 125 MHz clock cycle. However, the CFD zero crossing point could be in either the odd or even clock cycle of the captured 250 MHz ADC waveforms. Therefore, the firmware outputs a "CFD trigger source" bit in the output data stream to indicate whether the CFD zero crossing point is in the odd or even clock cycle of the captured 250 MHz ADC waveforms.

12.4 Software Triggering

12.4.1 Pixie-Net XL Firmware

Software triggering is a new concept in the Pixie-Net XL. The idea is that external, hard wired clock and trigger signals can be replaced by software communication. The purpose of external clock distribution is to ensure timestamps and other data are synchronized in multiple independent DAQ units. In the Pixie-Net XL, this functionality is provided by the White Rabbit clock synchronization. The purpose of external trigger distribution is usually to reduce data collected in a DAQ channel by applying coincidence or multiplicity requirements. (Another purpose is triggering acquisition in channels that do not see local pulses, which is not yet implemented.)

The software triggering concept of the Pixie-Net is outlined in the data flow block diagram below. The pulse processing FPGA, for each channel, latches header data and waveforms when it detects a detector pulse in local FPGA memory. The header data includes energy filter sums, time stamps, CFD/PSA data and also the pulse height E computed by the FPGA. When data is in the header memory, a flag is raised for the Zynq processor (DATA_FLOW=3 or 6) , which applies a local coincidence test before advancing the data to the next memory buffer stage, a large external SDRAM, and a local FPGA buffer for MCA histogramming, or rejecting the event altogether. (For DATA_FLOW = 4 or 5, the data is automatically advanced to the next memory stage by FPGA logic). In DATA_FLOW = 6, the Zynq processor also sends a software trigger message to the external DM. The DM collects trigger messages from multiple Pixie-Net Xl DAQ modules, then sends and accept/reject message to the Pixie-Net XL. The Zynq processor then advances the data from the SDRAM to the WR Ethernet output or flushes it out of the memory. (In DATA_FLOW = 3 or 4, the SDRAM data is always advanced to the WR Ethernet output by FPGA logic as all decisions have already been made locally. Data_FLOW = 5 is used for MCA-only acquisition, no LM data is stored). To accommodate latencies in the DM message exchange, the accept/reject messaged passed on by the Zynq to the FPGA are also buffered in a small FIFO.



List mode data is therefore first buffered in front end buffers holding ~500 events to give the Zynq time to make local coincidence decisions. It is further buffered in the SDRAM memory to give the DM time for system-wide coincidence decisions. Monitoring data is accumulated on the Zynq's SD card for local storage and readout through a web server. (In diagnostic modes DATA_FLOW <3, list mode data is also stored on the SD card.)

12.4.2 Decision Maker Software

(insert description here)

12.5 TTCL Compatible Clock and Trigger Distribution

A HW version that supports TTCL I/O is under development. It requires a modified clocking board with dedicated SFP connectors.

(add more detail later)

13 Hardware Information

13.1 Access to the PCB hardware

To access the internal jumpers, ADC daughtercard switches, or clocking daughterboards please follow these steps:

- Remove power and USB connections
- Remove the 8 hex screws on the front panel (with SFPs) and rear panel (with power).
- Detach rear panel, then disconnect the fan cable connector (blue wire: left),
- Slide the board assembly out of the box towards the front, keeping the front panel snapped into the SFP connectors
- Locate the jumpers at the bottom side of the (green) motherboard.
- Reverse steps for re-assembly.

13.2 Jumpers

13.2.1 Revision A Modules

Pixie-Net XL Revision A has the following internal jumpers

- **JP400, JP401**
  When a shunt is connecting pin 1 and pin 2 in each jumper (position "="), the rear panel PMOD pinout is identical to the MicroZed PMOD
  When a shunt is connecting both pin 1 and another shunt is connection both pin 2 (position "||"), the rear panel PMOD pinout has pins 2 and 3 swapped. This is useful for some UART PMOD devices, e.g. the Digilent GPS module.
  Currently used exclusively for WR UART
- **JP622 (A, B)**
  When a shunt is placed on JP622 in position "loc", the PTP Ethernet PHY is operating on a local clock. In position "sys" it is operating on the clock controlled by the WR slave logic.
- **JP800**
  When a shunt is placed on JP800 in position "in" the MMCX connector "ptpclk" is used as an input. In position "out" it is an output of the clock controlled by the PTP or WR logic (PTP 1 or SFP 1).
- **JP911, JP912**
  A shunt on these jumpers controls the input to the main clock tree:
  - in position "EXT", the MMCX connector "ptpclk" is used (see also JP800)
  - in position " PTP", the PTP synchronized clock is used (PTP 1)
  - in position "LOC", the WR controlled local clock oscillators are used (SFP 1)

13.2.2 Revision B and C Modules

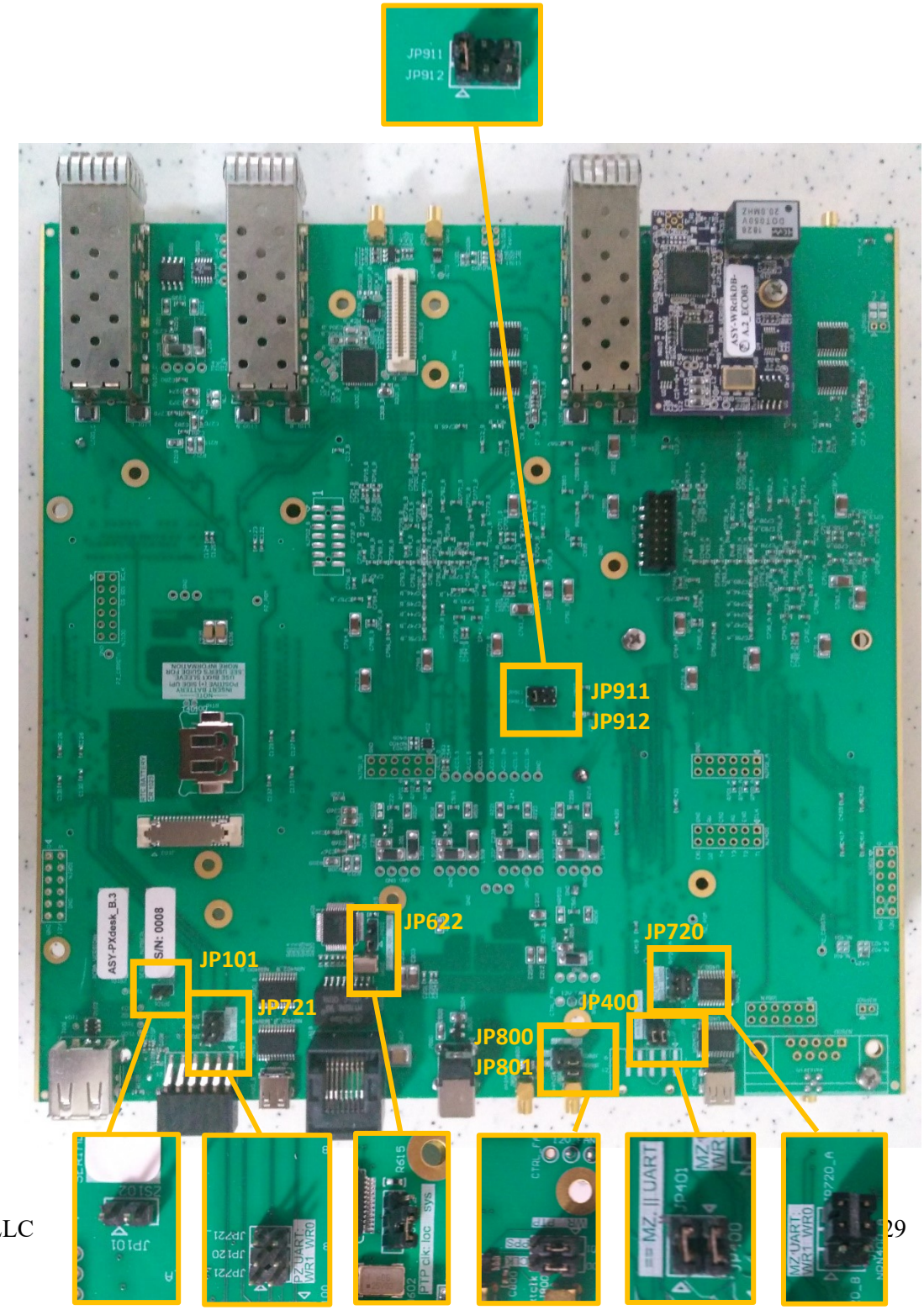
Pixie-Net XL Revision B has the following internal jumpers on the main board

- **JP400/401**
  default: "=="
  When a shunt is connecting pin 1 and pin 2 in each jumper (position "="), the rear panel PMOD pinout is identical to the MicroZed PMOD
  When a shunt is connecting both pin 1 and another shunt is connection both pin 2 (position "‖"), the rear panel PMOD pinout has pins 2 and 3 swapped. This is useful for some UART PMOD devices, e.g. the Digilent GPS module. Currently used exclusively for WR UART
- **Rev. B only: JP622 (A, B)**
  default: "loc"
  When a shunt is placed on JP622 in position "loc", the PTP Ethernet PHY is operating on a local clock. In position "sys" it is operating on the clock controlled by the WR slave logic.
- **JP800**
  default: "WR"
  When a shunt is placed on JP800 in position "WR" the MMCX connector J800 "CLK OUT" outputs a clock synchronized by White Rabbit (typically 10 MHz), or a custom clock from the FPGA K7_1 in custom designs.
  Rev B: In position "PTP" , J800 outputs the on-board slow clock as defined by JP911/912
  Rev C: In position "PZ" , J800 outputs the on-board slow clock as defined by JP911/912
- **JP801**
  default: "WR"
  When a shunt is placed on JP801 in position "WR" the MMCX connector J801 "PPS" outputs a pulse per second signal synchronized by White Rabbit or a custom trigger signal from the FPGA K7_1 in custom designs.
  Rev B: In position "PTP", J801 outputs a trigger signal generated by the PicoZed PTP PHY.
  Rev C: In position "PZ", J801 outputs a trigger signal generated by the PicoZed.
- **JP911/912**
  default: "Kintex 1" (Rev. B: pin with triangle mark)
  A shunt on these jumpers controls the input to the main slow clock tree (25 MHz):
  - in position " PZ" the output clock from the PicoZed controller is used (optional White Rabbit synchronization). (Rev B: output from PTP Ethernet PHY.)
  - in position "External" (middle), the MMCX connector J802 "CLK IN" is used, expecting a 25 MHz clock.
  - in position "Kintex 1", the output clock from the Kintex FPGA 1 (near MicoZed) is used (optional White Rabbit synchronization)
- **JP420/720_A/B: "MZ UART"**
  default: WR1 (for Rev B: WR0)
  Connect middle pins pair to the pair on the right or left. A shunt on these jumpers connects the MicroZed's UART port to the White Rabbit UART from FPGA K7_0 or K7_1. "WR1" means connecting to the FPGA closer to the MicroZed (connected to SFP 1). "WR0" connects to the FPGA connected to SFP 0. (Rev B units have WR0 and WR1 labels swapped)
- **JP120/721_A/B: "PZ UART"**
  default: none
  Connect middle pins pair to the pair on the right or left. A shunt on these jumpers connects the PicoZed's UART port to the White Rabbit UART from FPGA K7_0 or K7_1.
- **JP121/122: "PZ UART to PMOD"**
  default: none

Connect PicoZed's PS UART pins to two for the PL pins that are part of the PMOD connector.

- **JP101**
  default: none
  JP101 is not a jumper, just an optional connector to plug into the UART from the PZ USB/UART port normally used for the root serial port terminal

Note: do not use the PMOD UART for external devices if jumpers JP720/721 or JP121/122 connect the UART to the White Rabbit UART.



13.3 EEPROMs

The Pixie-Net XL has several EEPROMS to store setup information

- Each of the two ADC daughtercards has an EEPROM + Thermometer chip. These chips are read during `./progfippi` and `./bootfpga` to get information on the daughterboard type and temperature. The information is programmed by XIA and should not be modified.
- The PXdesk main board has an EEPROM + Thermometer chip. This chip is read during `./progfippi` and `./bootfpga` to get information on the main board type, serial number, and temperature. The information is programmed by XIA and should not be modified.
- Each of the White Rabbit clock daughterboards has an EEPROM to store White Rabbit related configuration information, including SFP calibration data, MAC and IP addresses. They are programmed via the White Rabbit UART interface, which is connected to the Zynq controller (minicom).[15] Only one of these EEPROMs can be accessed at a time, use jumpers JP720/721 to switch. See the White Rabbit manual for more information.
- The Zynq controller has additional non-volatile memory that configures Linux or u-boot options. This memory can be modified through the Zynq serial interface when connected via USB/UART (not SSH). Power cycle with the USB/UART terminal open and connected, and press any key within 1-3 seconds to enter the u-boot configuration utility. Then, for example to change the Zynq's MAC address, type at the u-boot prompt

  ```
  set ethaddr 00:11:22:33:44:55
  saveenv
  ```

  then power cycle again.

13.4 LEDs

The Pixie-Net XL has several LED indicators:

- Each SFP port has a "link" LED (orange). These indicate the presence of an Ethernet connection, but sometimes also only the presence of an SFP module.
- A green "POWER" LED indicates the Pixie-Net is turned on and booted.
  - Blinks if not booted
  - Constantly on when booted ok

[15] More complicated in the PZ 10G+WR option

- An orange “ACTIVE” LED indicates that data acquisition is in progress
- A solid red “ERROR” LED indicates that the internal buffer for MCA increments is full (or turned on by the DAQ routine for some other reason). This usually means that the Pixie-Net XL can temporarily not process any more data until the buffer is emptied.
  The list mode SDRAM buffer and the UDP output pipeline currently do NOT contribute to the “full” status.
  A slow blinking red “ERROR” LED indicates that the FPGAs are in sleep mode to save power.
- The “LAN 1” Ethernet connector has built-in LEDs for link and activity.

13.5 Dimensions

The external dimensions of the Pixie-Net XL are

W = 202.4mm,

H = 77.4 mm,

D = 193.8 mm

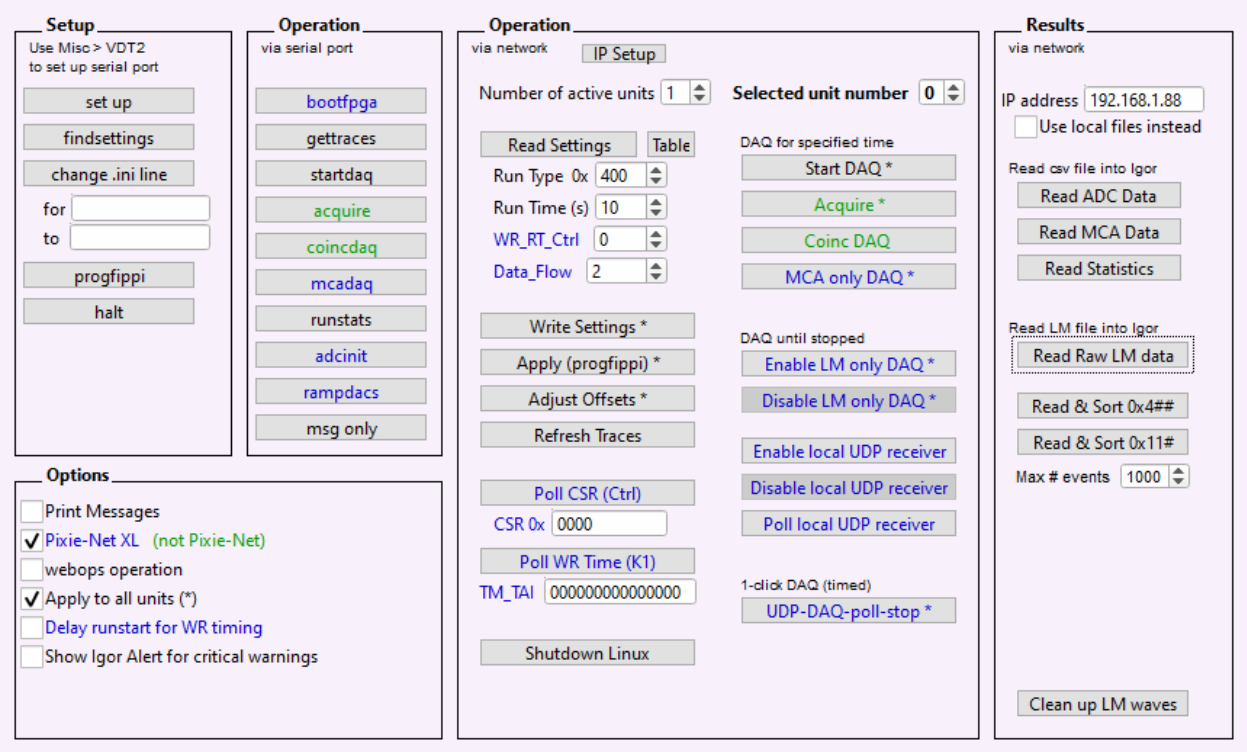
Allow extra clearance in D for connectors extending beyond the enclosure out (and cables plugging in).

Mechanical drawings are available upon request.

13.6 Switching Between Clocking Options

	10G	**10G + WR (PicoZed)**	**1G +WR**	**10G + TTCL**
WRclkDB model	10G	10G + FB for PicoZed	FB	TTCL adapter
PROM MB (“PCB_VERSION”)	0xA###	0xD###	0xB###	0xC###
CLK_CTRL (power cycle after change)	0	0?	3	0 (rev A Si bug) 3 (rev B)
Zynq controller	MicroZed or Z-turn	PicoZed	MicroZed or Z-turn	MicroZed or Z-turn
Zynq HW_VERSION	MZ = 0xA### ZT = 0xE###	PZ = 0xD###	MZ = 0xA### ZT = 0xE###	MZ = 0xA### ZT = 0xE###
WR UART	n/a	Connect external to PMOD 0	Default jumpers, use MZ minicom	n/a
Kintex SFP	10G	10 G	1G WR	10G
PZ SFP	n/a	1G WR	n/a	n/a
TTCL SFP	n/a	n/a	n/a	TTCL
Source IP and MAC for LM data	Settings.ini	Settings.ini	Settings.ini and PROM on WRclkDB	Settings.ini

14 Igor Pro GUI



14.1 Introduction and Setup

A graphical user interface based on Igor Pro is intended to simplify operation of the Pixie-Net and Pixie-Net XL. The GUI provides a panel with control buttons to execute API functions on the Linux OS, manages key parameter settings, and displays results.

The interface requires the following "installation" steps:

1. Install Igor Pro version 8 or higher on the user's control PC ("the PC" thereafter).
2. Copy the Igor extension VDT2.xop (by Wavemetrics) from the "More Igor Extensions" folder to the "Igor Extensions" folder. Make sure to get the correct version for 32 vs 64 bit application.
3. Extract the zip file from XIA containing Igor experiment and procedure files into any folder on the PC.
4. (Optional) From that folder, copy udp_xop##.xop to the "Igor Extensions" folder if the UDP receiver functionality is to be used within Igor.

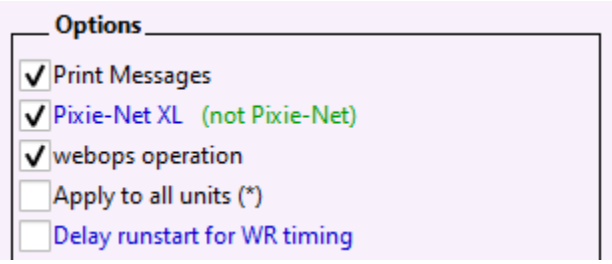
Open the GUI program by double clicking on Pixie.pxp. This will open the Igor application with the PIXIE-NET XL panel shown above. (If not, got to top menu **XIA** and select **Pixie-Net XL panel** or type F2).

The following assumes that the Pixie-Net (XL) is powered up, the autoboot routine executed successfully to configure FPGAs and parameters, and the IP address is known.

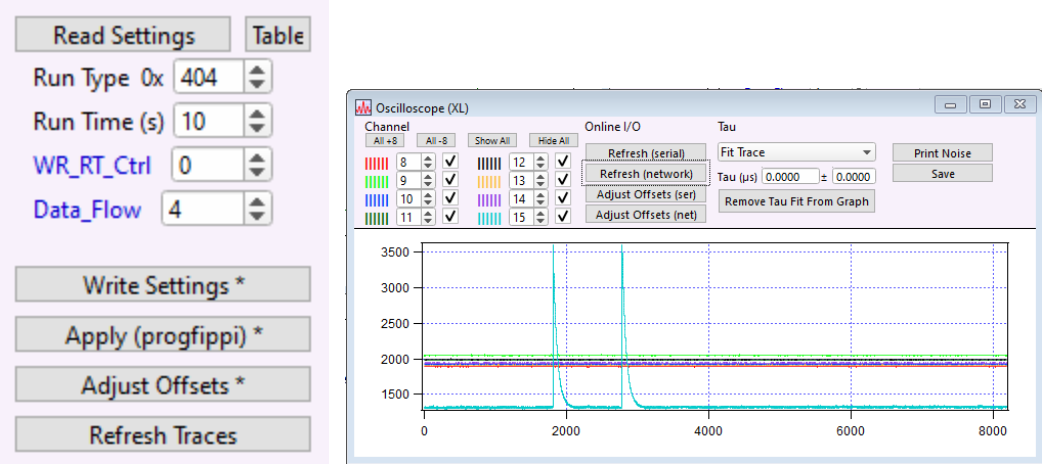
14.2 Operation via web API (Recommended)

The web API operation uses the center block of controls in the PIXIE-NET XL panel. Operation is largely equivalent to the ADCsetup and ADCcontrol webpages; the same web API function are called, only from Igor instead of from the browser. Note that the communication target is the folder /var/www/webops.

The interface currently supports up to 4 Pixie-Net devices. Click on [**IP setup]** to open a table to specify the IP addresses, user names and passwords. Then choose the number of units in use **[Number of active units]** and **[Select the unit number]** to communicate with.

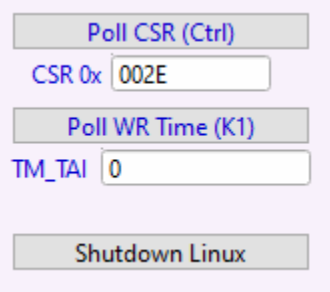


Some operations, such as writing parameters or starting a DAQ can be applied to all units. These operations are marked with * but the checkbox **[Apply to all units]** must be checked. Furthermore, make sure to check **[webops operation]** unless operating in serial port mode and **[Pixie-Net XL]** unless using a Pixie-Net. (Blue text indicates a control is only relevant for Pixie-Net XL, green text only for Pixie-Net.) When the **[Print Messages]** box is checked, the full server response and other information is printed in the Igor history window.



Clicking the **[Read Settings]** button reads a number of key parameters[16] from the settings file (from /var/www/webops/settings.ini). The values are displayed in a table and in the fields below the button. Values can be edited in the table and fields, then written back to the settings file by clicking **[Write Settings].** This will change the settings file, but values are only applied to the pulse processing FPGAs after clicking **[Apply (progfippi)]**.

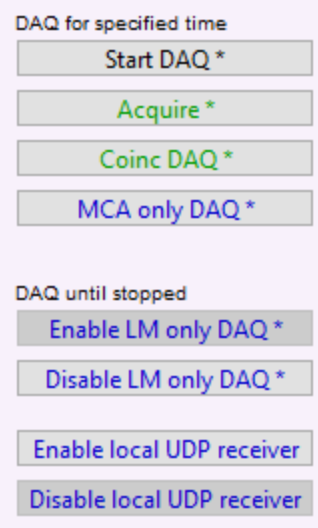
A common settings change is to adjust the DC offsets of the input, which can be performed by clicking **[Adjust Offsets**]. The function is rather slow to execute. While it changes the offsets in the Pixie-Net XL, it does not change the settings file automatically (to avoid overwriting previous values with something worse). Instead, verify the offsets are ok by clicking **[Refresh Traces]** and opening the Oscilloscope panel (top menu **XIA** > **Oscilloscope XL** or F3). Then manually update the values in the parameter table with the values printed in the Igor history window, click **[Write Settings]** and **[Apply**].



For the Pixie-Net XL, additional status information can be obtained with the **[Poll CSR]** and **[Poll WR Time]** button. Details are described elsewhere.

Before powering down the Pixie-Net XL, it is strongly recommended to shut down the Linux OS. This is not executed directly from Igor (Security concerns in the web API) but the **[Shutdown Linux]** button opens a Windows command window with an ssh session for root, in which (after specifying the password) the system can be shut down by typing `halt`.

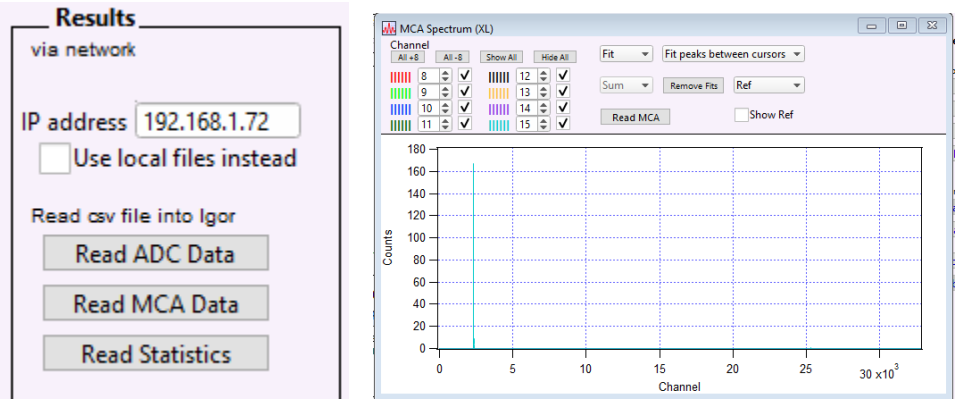
[16] Parameters not included in the "key parameters" must be edited in the ini file. XIA welcomes suggestions to choose additional "key parameters".



Data acquisition can be started with the DAQ buttons. For the top 4 buttons, the button text matches the API functions, please see descriptions in section 4. Note that these DAQ functions run for the specified RUN TIME, and Igor will wait for the DAQ to finish.

The lower 4 DAQ buttons correspond to the API functions udpena and udpdis. This simplified run mode starts a list mode only DAQ, where the Linux OS is not involved. The **[Enable LM only DAQ]** simply turns on the DAQ in the FPGAs, and **[Disable LM only DAQ]** turns it off. No function is running on the Linux OS and therefore the web API function call returns immediately.

Since the list mode data is streamed out as UDP packages in this mode, a receiver program has to capture the UDP packets and write them to file. If the file "udp_xop##.xop" is correctly installed for Igor to use, the buttons **[Enable local UDP receiver]** and **[Disable local UDP receiver]** can be used to start and stop the receiver program within the xop. Otherwise, the standalone program `udp_receive.exe` can be manually started from a Windows command line (or on a different PC altogether).



During and after a DAQ, the files created on the Pixie-Net's SD card can be read into Igor using the buttons in the results block. *Note: The IP address shown here is only valid if the webops option is not selected.* Clicking any of the **[Read …]** buttons will retrieve the files ADC.csv, MCA.csv, or RS.csv from the Pixie-Net XL SD card and display them in the OSCILLOSCOPE, MCA SPECTRUM, or RUN STATISTICS TABLE, respectively. The **[Use local**

files instead] option can be used to select the files manually in a file open dialog instead of reading from the remote SD card.

14.3 Operation via Serial Port

If the Pixie-Net XL is connected to the PC with the UART/USB serial port, the controls in the upper left SETUP and OPERATION blocks can be used instead of web API calls. The button text matches the API function name, please see descriptions in section 4. Essentially, clicking a button is equivalent to typing the button name into the terminal window.

To change parameters in the ini file (located in /var/www), specify the parameter name in the **[for ___]** control field, and the values for all channels in the **[to ___]** field.

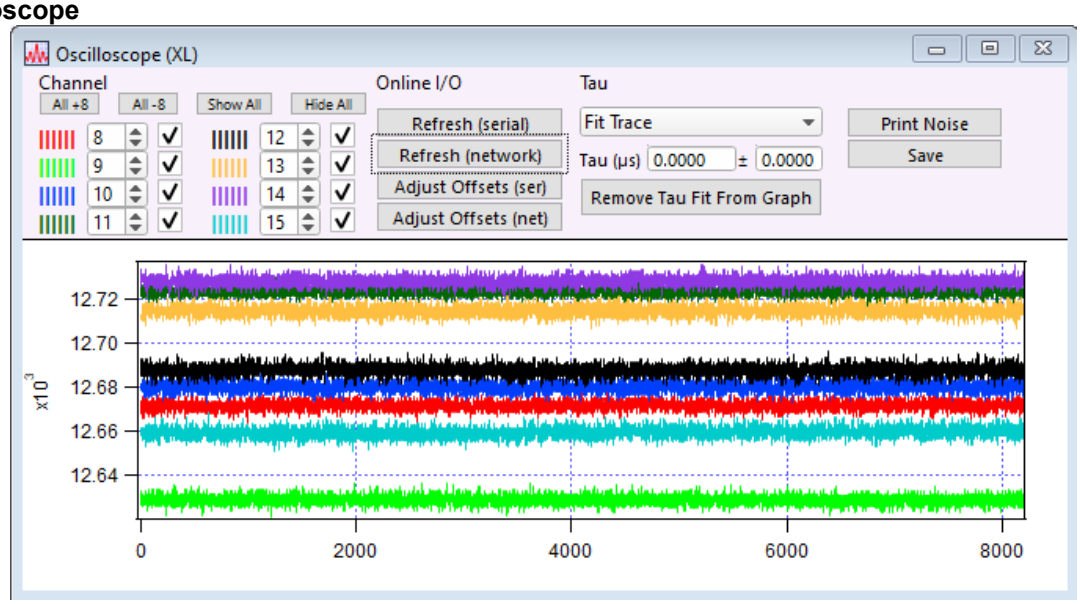
As in the web API operation, files created on the Pixie-Net's SD card can be read into Igor using the buttons in the results block. However, you must specify the **[IP address]** and files are from the folder /var/www.

14.4 Results

The Pixie-Net XL generates 4 data files, which can be viewed in dedicated plots and tables:

Data	File	Plot/Table
ADC traces	ADC.csv	OSCILLOSCOPE
MCA spectra	MCA.csv	MCA SPECTRUM
Run statistics	RS.csv	RUN STATS TABLE
List mode data	LMdata.bin/b00/dat/dt2	LIST MODE TRACES

14.4.1 Oscilloscope

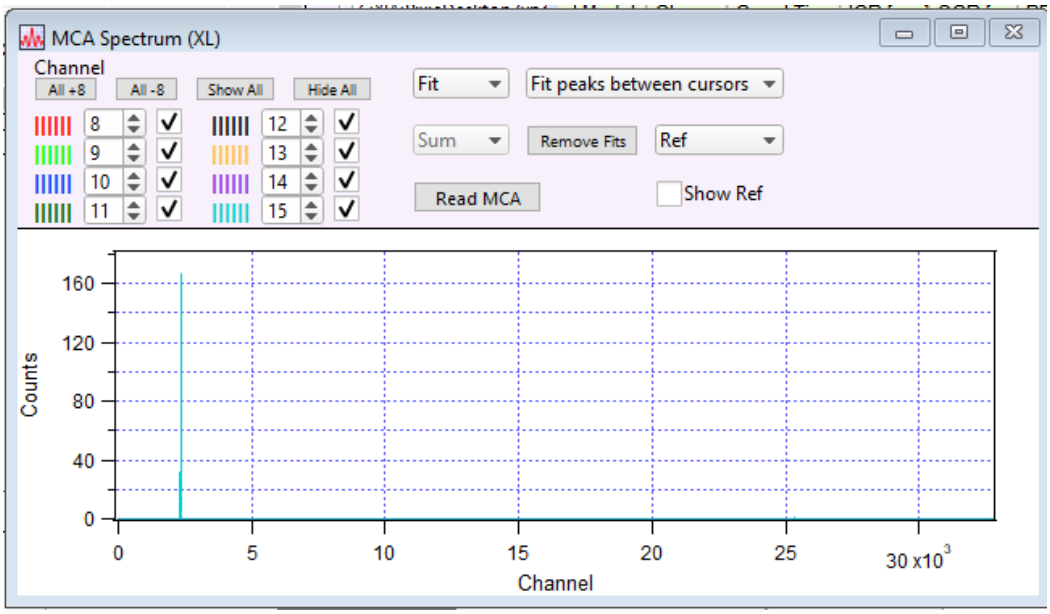


ADC traces are displayed in the OSCILLOSCOPE. It shows 8 channels in a common plot. Checkboxes in the upper left can be used to show/hide a channel. To accommodate configurations with more than 8 channels, the physical channels can be assigned arbitrarily to display channels. Display channels are always numbered 0 (red) to 7 (cyan), but the control field net to the checkbox specifies the physical channel. Buttons above the check boxes can be used to show/hide all, or add/subtract 8 for all display channels.

The control buttons duplicate the **[Refresh]** and **[Adjust offset]** buttons in the main PIXIE-NET XL panel, for web API (network or serial communication, respectively. Pulses in the display channels can be fitted to exponential decay, which can help to estimate the TAU parameter for the settings file. Further options allow to print the noise (std deviation) of each trace in the Igor history window, and to save the ADC data to a file.

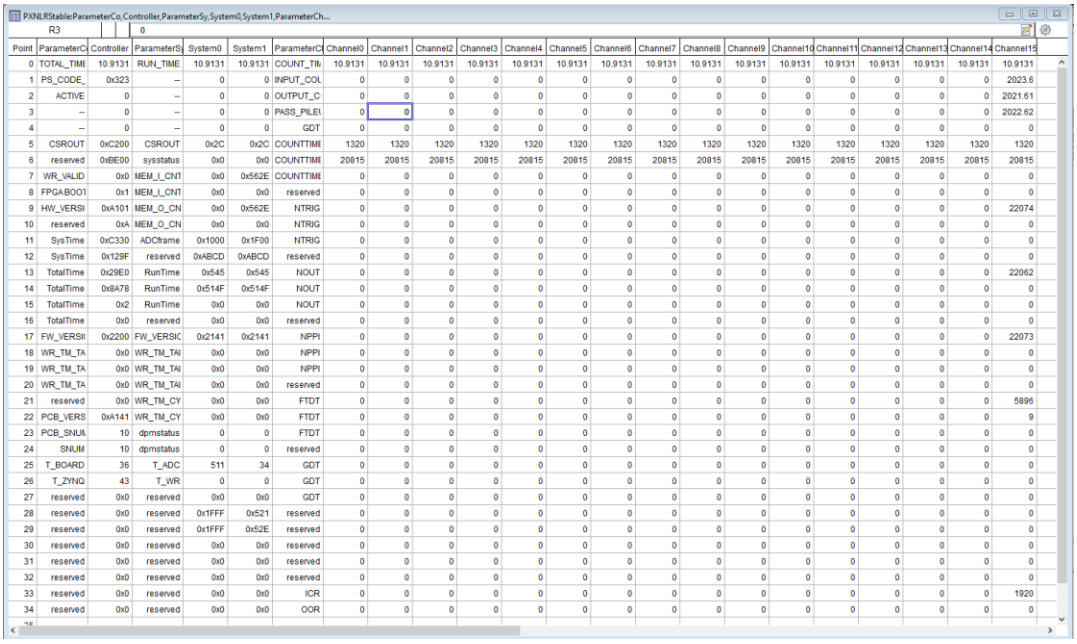
14.4.2 MCA Spectrum

MCA spectra are displayed in the MCA SPECTRUM plot. Selection of the channels to display is identical to the OSCILLOSCOPE. Display channels can be fitted with a Gaussian to determine peak resolution. The **[Read MCA]** button duplicates the button in the PIXIE-NET XL panel.

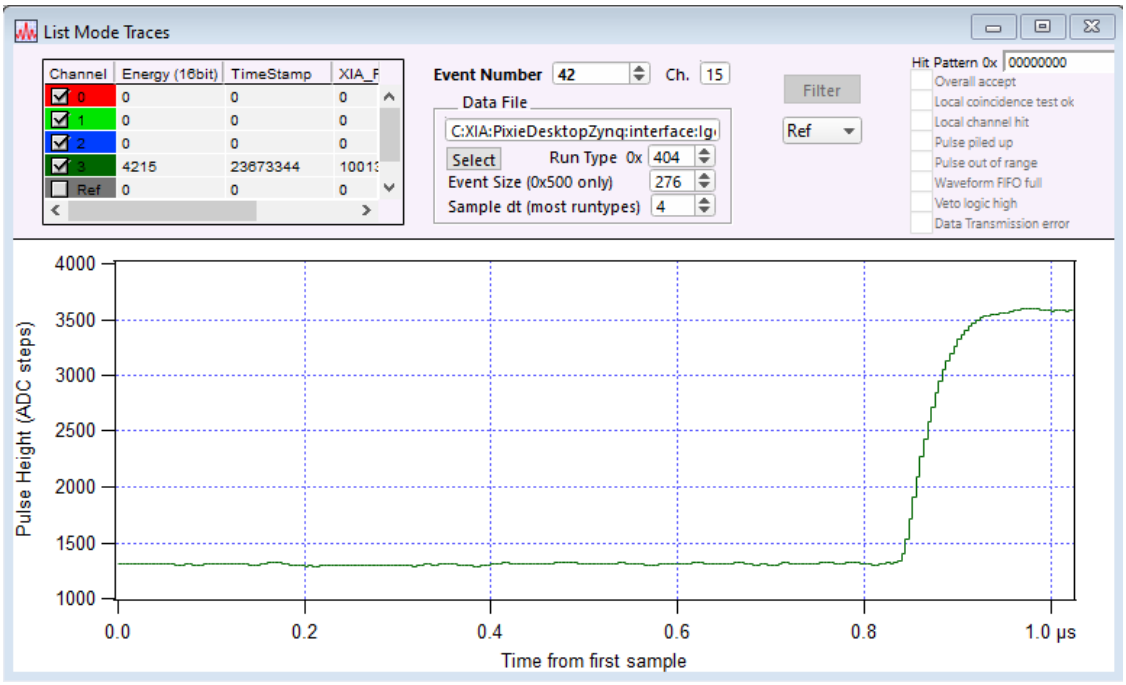


14.4.3 Run Statistics Table

The data from RS.csv is displayed in a large table. For parameter descriptions, see sections 8 and 9.



14.4.4 List Mode Traces



The List Mode Traces plot can be used to view individual pulses from the list mode data files. The file can be selected in a dialog with the **[Select]** button; then the event number can be selected with the **[Event Number]** control. Detection of the run type is (usually) automatic.

The display, for traditional reasons, displays 4 channels. For systems with more than 4 physical channels, physical channels >= 4 are mapped into display channels 0-3. Display channel is physical channel modulo 4. The physical channel is shown in the **[Ch. __]** field. The panel also shows a number of data extracted from the event hit patterns and event info records; this is still only partially implemented.

14.5 Web API coding example

The source code for the Igor GUI is part of the GUI distribution. Simply open the procedure window "PixieNetXL.ipf" and view the code as an application example. Actual communication with the Pixie-Net is contained in the function "PixieNet_WebIO". Buttons in the Pixie-Net XL panel are serviced by the function "PNXL_ButtonControl".

While a number of Igor-specific functions are used to assemble and parse the strings for web communication, we believe equivalent functions exist in C, C++ or other programming environments, which should make porting the code relatively straightforward. Please contact XIA if you need support.

