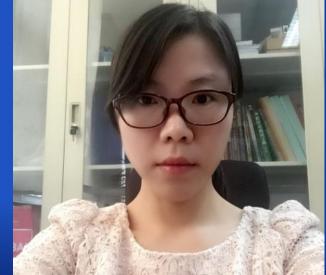
The DAQ System for a Beam Detection System



Based on TPC-THGEM

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Abstract

A beam detection system has been developed for tracks, position and energy calibration of electron.

It consists of a TPC (thick gas electron multiplier detector), a PDD (particle distribution detector), a detector to be calibrated and a silicon-based energy detector.

The DAQ of this detection system is divided into readout system (ROS) and online data processing system (ODP).

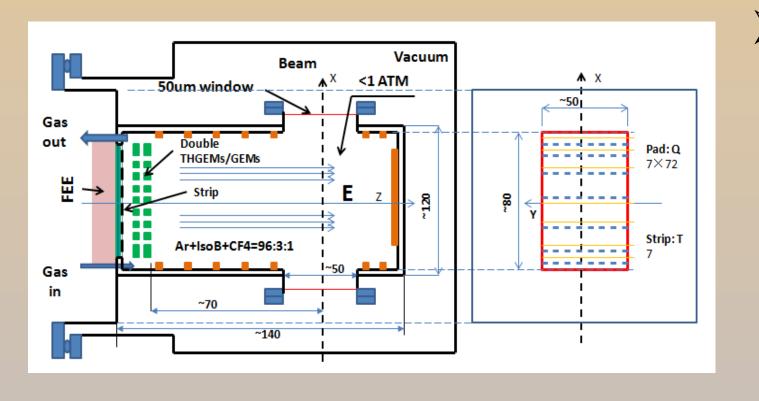
This paper will present the system and software architecture design, implement of the DAQ software and evaluation of its ROS performance.

Introduction

System and Software Architecture Design

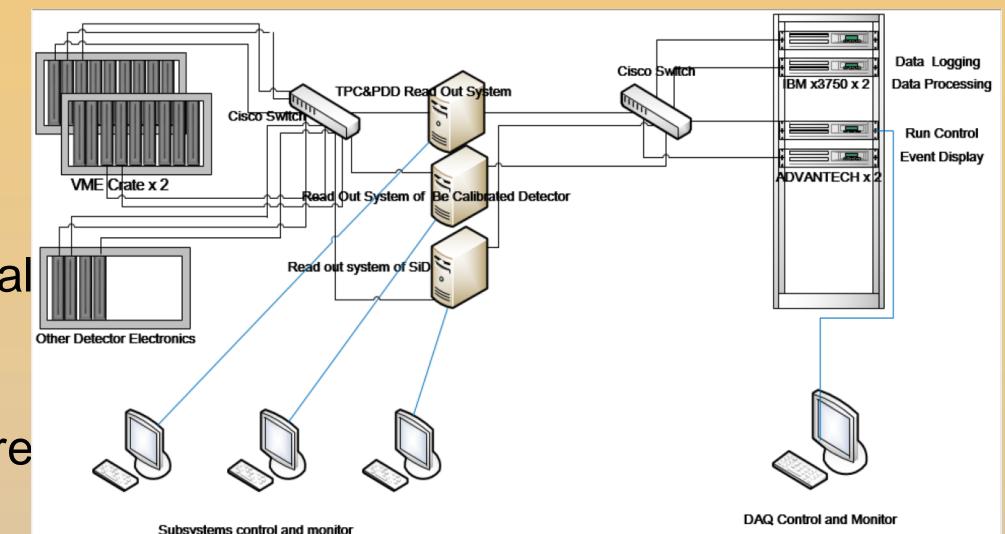
THE beam detection system is aimed to study the effect of location, energy and direction factors of electron beam on the detector.

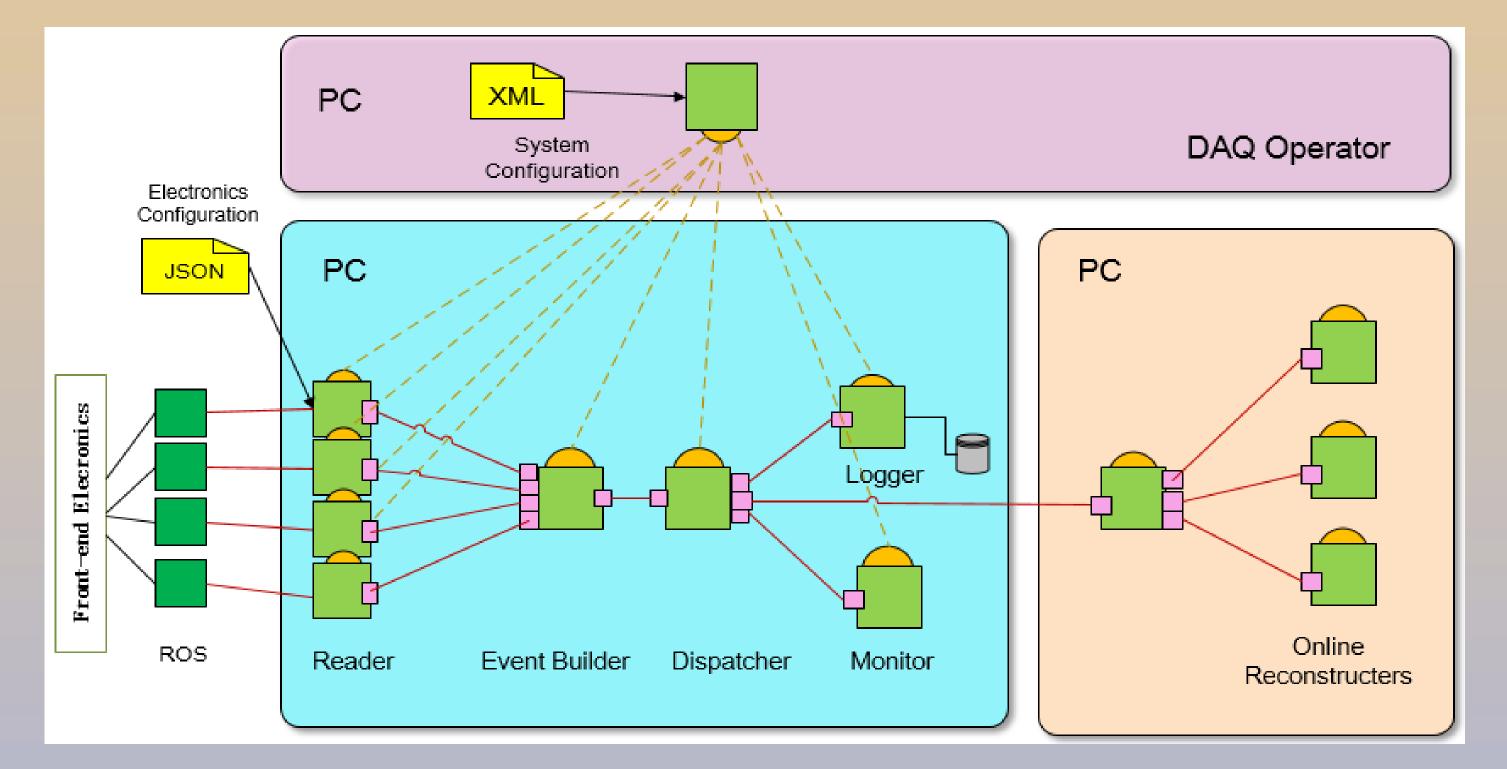
- The TPC detector is the main detector, it aims to measure tracks of electron online. It is designed with several pads, with which measure tracks of electron in sample.
- The PDD detector is a position detector, played the following effect in this system.

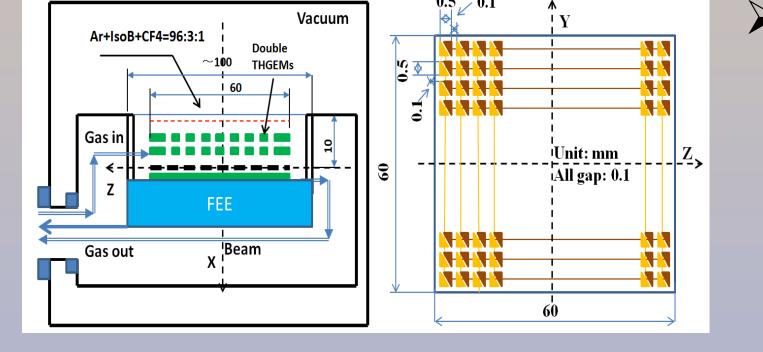


- > To determine the difference between extended position and reconstructed position when low energy electron passing through the TPC, as well as the probability of electron scattering after piercing the exit window of the TPC.

The DAQ system architecture is designed to a multi level system using advanced commercial computer and network technology as shown in the figure on the right side.







- > To determine the accuracy of the scanning magnet positioned on high-energy electron, then to determine whether we can remove the online TPC detector for high energy position calibration.
- The data flow component diagram of this DAQ software is shown in the figure above. It is based on DAQ-Middleware software framework.

System Requirements

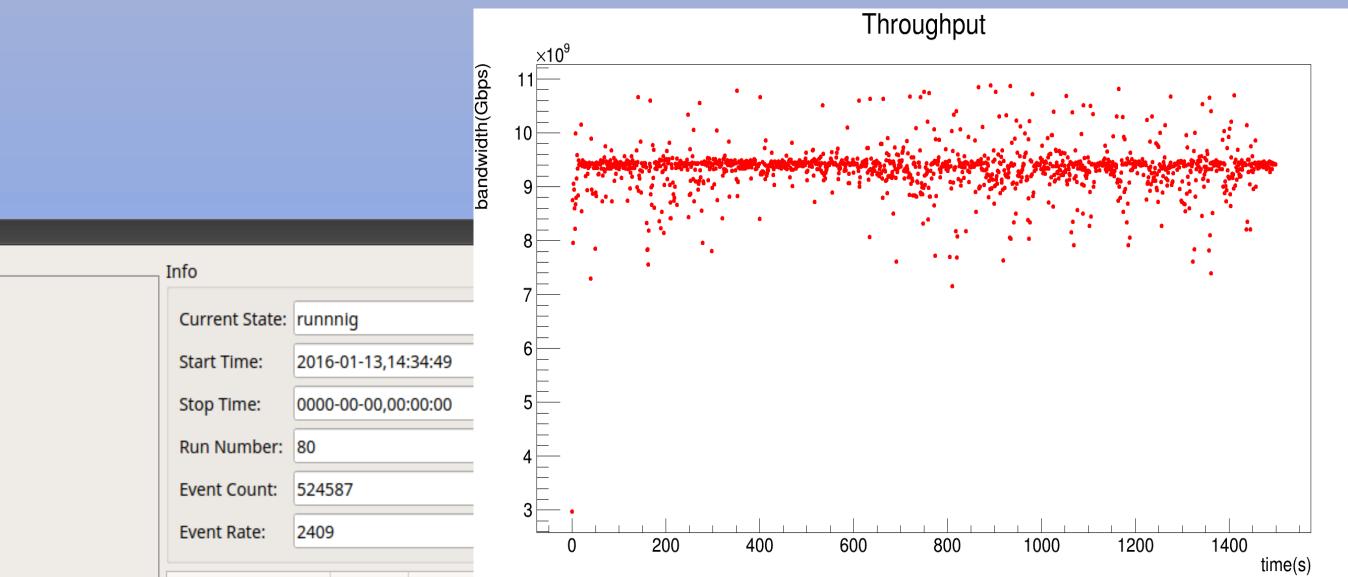
The experiment requires ROS of each detector should be running independently, configure the parameters of detectors and frontend electronics conveniently and system control should be flexible.

- Run mode requirement is shown in the figure on the right side.
- ROS should be able to read 511 channels of TPC and 200 channels of PDD electronics with 100Hz

Run Mode	TPC	PDD	Be Calibrated	SiD
Online Calibration Mode	Y		Y	
Independent Calibration Mode			Y	
Debugging Mode I	Y	Y		
Debugging Mode II	Y			
Debugging Mode III		Y		
Energy Calibration Mode				Y

SUMMARY OF RUN MODE REQUIREMENTS

Software Implement and Performance Evaluation



1606

6786

303.1

Entries

Std Dev

trigger rate.

Control GUI required some information display in real-time, such as run number, number of event read out etc.

References

		Time	Level	Log		
save raw data to disk	2016-01-13,14:34:41	NORMAL	Stopping ReadOut			
connect		2016-01-13,14:34:41	NORMAL	ReadOut stopped		EventRate
		2016-01-13,14:34:44	NORMAL	Starting ReadOut		
	disconnect	2016-01-13,14:34:44	NORMAL	ReadOut started, no raw data will be saved		
configure		2016-01-13,14:34:47	NORMAL	Stopping ReadOut		
	unconfigure	2016-01-13,14:34:47	NORMAL	ReadOut stopped		
	start	2016-01-13,14:34:49	NORMAL	Starting ReadOut		
	stop	2016-01-13,14:34:49	NORMAL	ReadOut started, no raw data will be saved	Ŧ	

T. Uchida, Hardware-Based TCP Processor for Gigabit Ethernet, IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci. NS 55 (2008) 1631. II. Y. Yasu, K. Nakayoshi, E. Inoue, H. Sendai, H. Fujii, N. Ando, T. Kotoku, et al., A Data Acquisition Middleware, in Proc. IEEE/NPSS Real Time Conference, pp. 1-3, May 2007. III. Y. Nagasaka, H. Maeda, H. Sendai, E. Inoue, T. Kotoku, N. Ando, S. Ajimura, M. Wada, Communication architecture of DAQ-Middleware, Proc. IEEE/NPSS Real Time Conference, pp. 1-3, 2012.

IV. Y. Nagasaka, H. Maeda, H. Hori, H. Sendai, E. Inoue, E. Hamada, T. Kotoku, S. Ajimura and M. Wada, Performance Improvements of DAQMiddleware, IEEE, 2014.

control

Detectors

SID

✓ TPC

✓ PDD

OtherD