



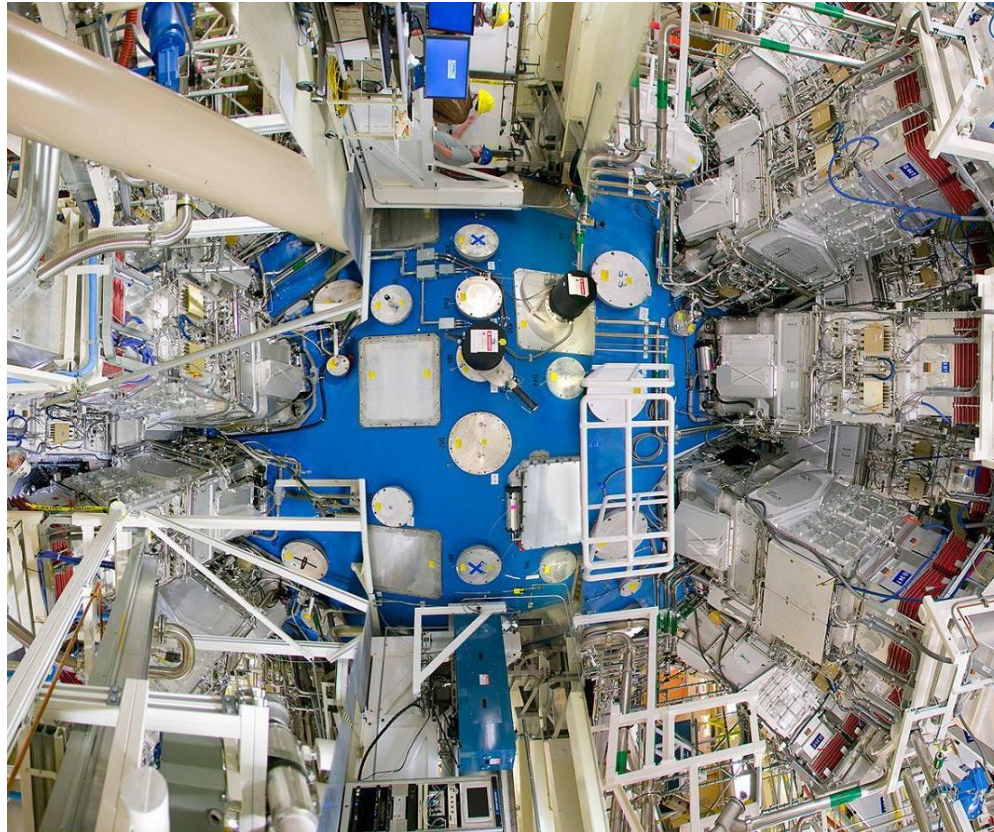
# An Ultra-high-Speed Waveform Digitizer Prototype for High-Intensity Laser Plasma Diagnostics

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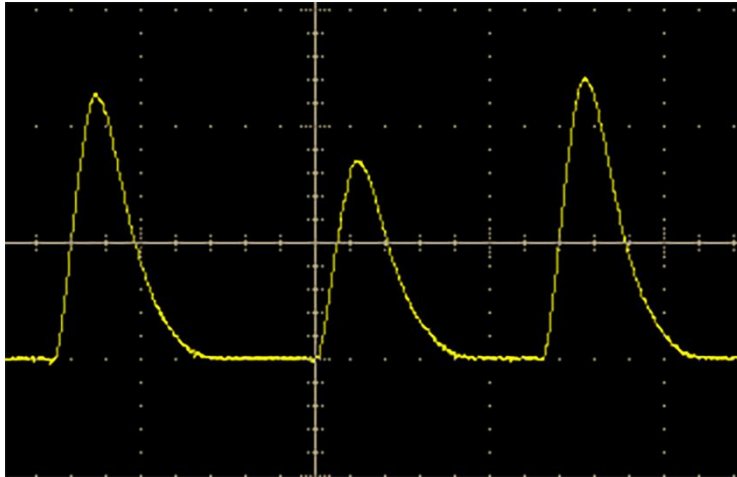
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- High-intensity lasers are used to produce plasma
- A series of detectors are installed around the target chamber to conduct plasma diagnostics.



Waveform digitization:

- Time measurement
- Amplitude measurement (Energy)
- Waveform Analysis (Particle identification)

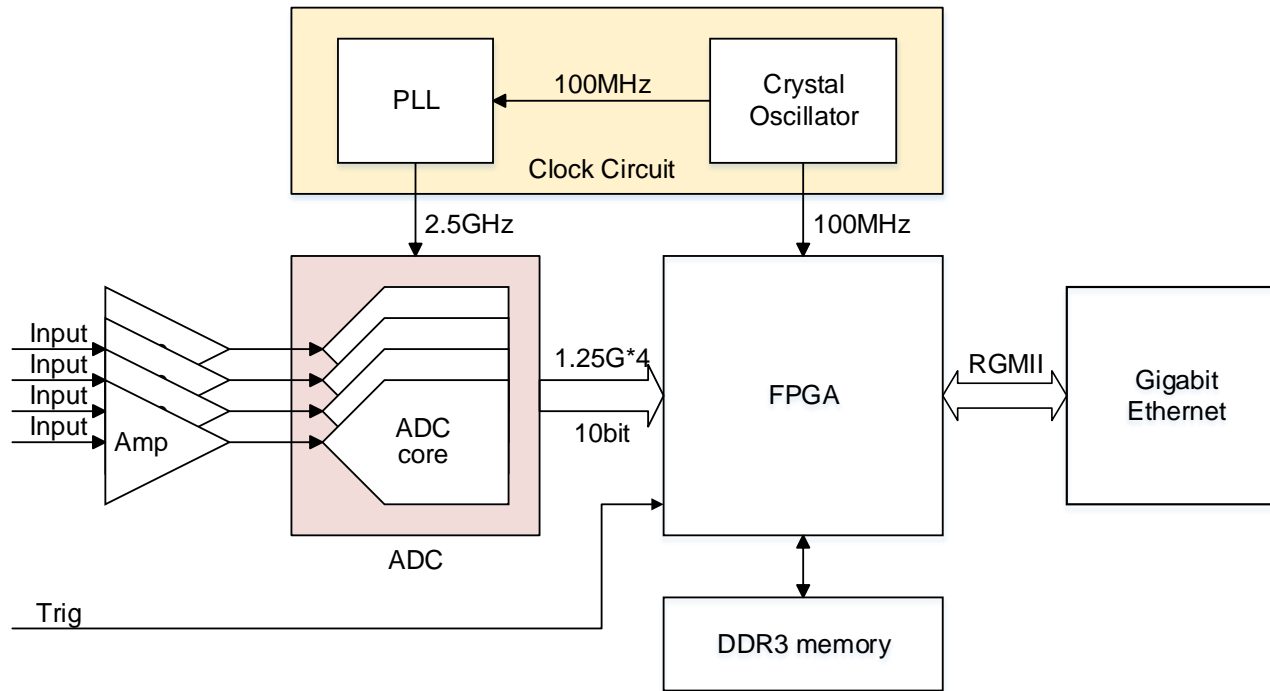
With the development of the experimental technology, the number and performance of detectors are increasing

There is a growing demand for waveform digitizers



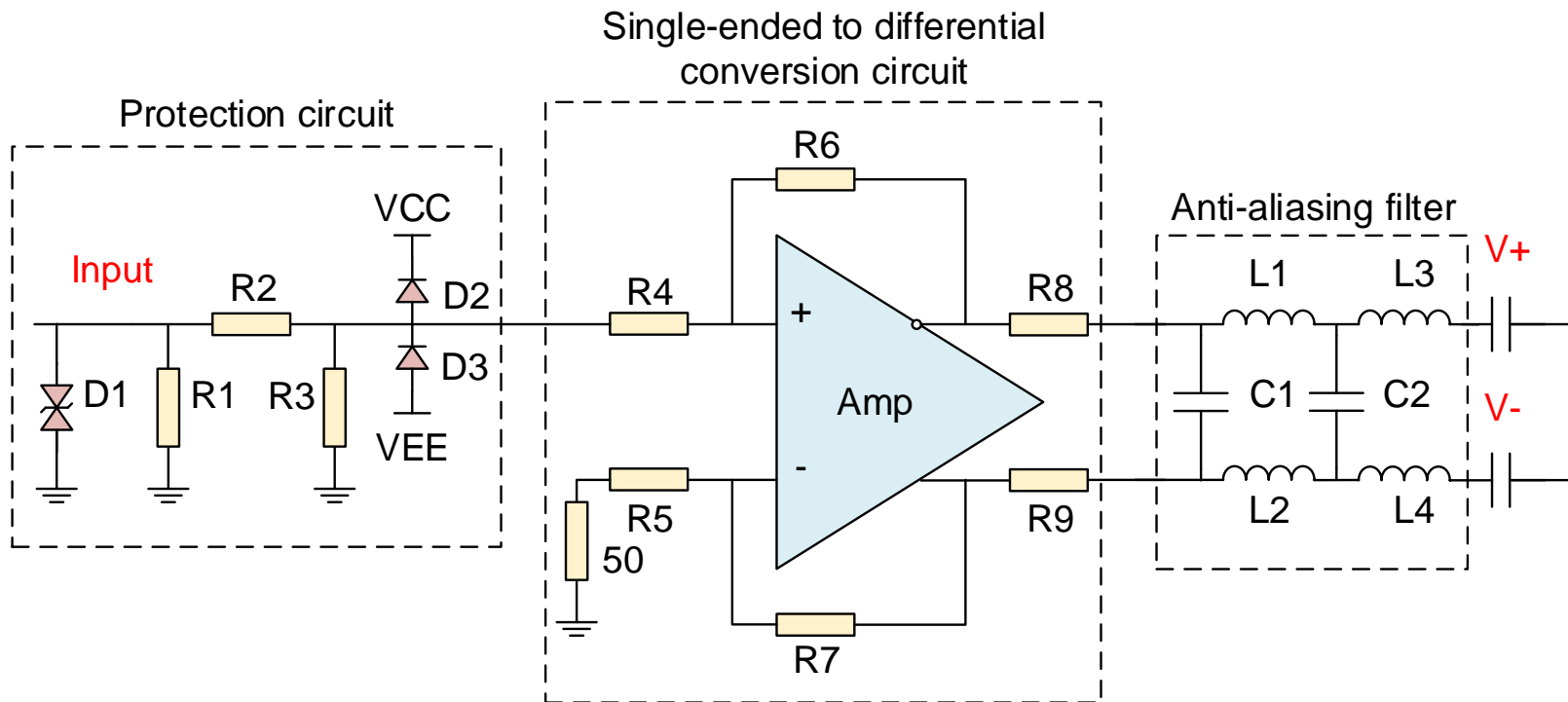
## Universal waveform digitizer :

1. High speed, bandwidth and resolution meet needs of various measurements
2. Enough speed interface between digitizer and computer upload data within the experimental intervals
3. Small volume and power consumption be installed conveniently



- 5Gsps( $1.25*4$ )
- 10bits
- 4GB DDR3

An ultra-high speed waveform digitizer prototype



TVS diode: ESD protection

$\pi$ -type resistor network: termination and amplitude attenuation

D2/3: large signal protection

Fully differential amplifier: single-ended detector signal to differential level

Anti-aliasing filter: filter out the high frequency noise

Jitter of sampling clock has a significant effect on ENOB  
 Ignoring all other noises:

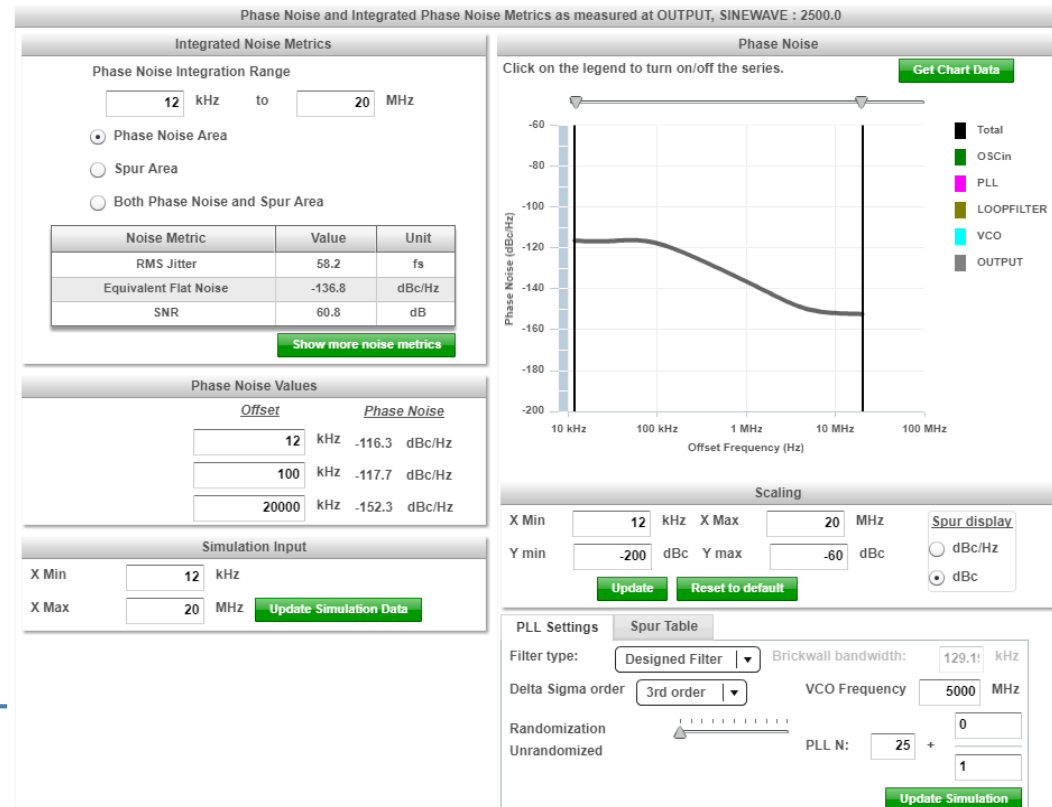
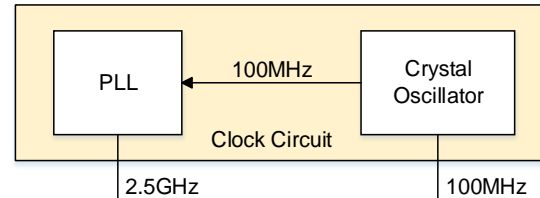
$$SNR = -20\log(2\pi f_{in} t_{jitter\_total})$$

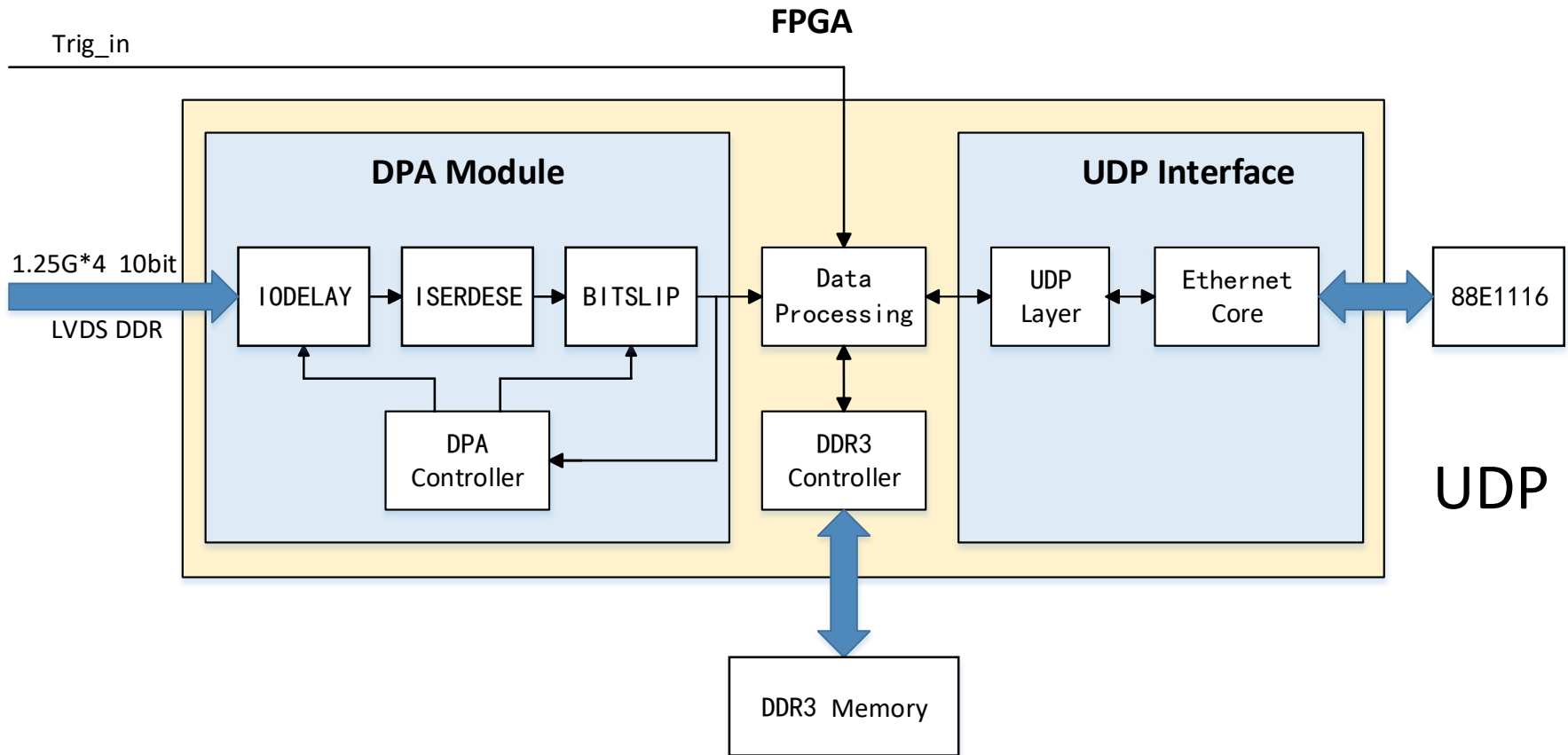
$$ENOB = (SNR - 1.76) / 6.02$$

$$t_{jitter\_total}^2 = t_{jitter\_clk}^2 + t_{jitter\_ape}^2$$

Clock Circuit

$$t_{jitter\_clk} < 60fs$$





UDP

## Dynamic phase alignment (DPA) module:

position the captured clock edge in the center of the data eye to provide maximum margin

## User datagram protocol (UDP):

higher transmission efficiency and lower resource consumption than TCP



## Features:

- **Size: 21\*8.4cm**

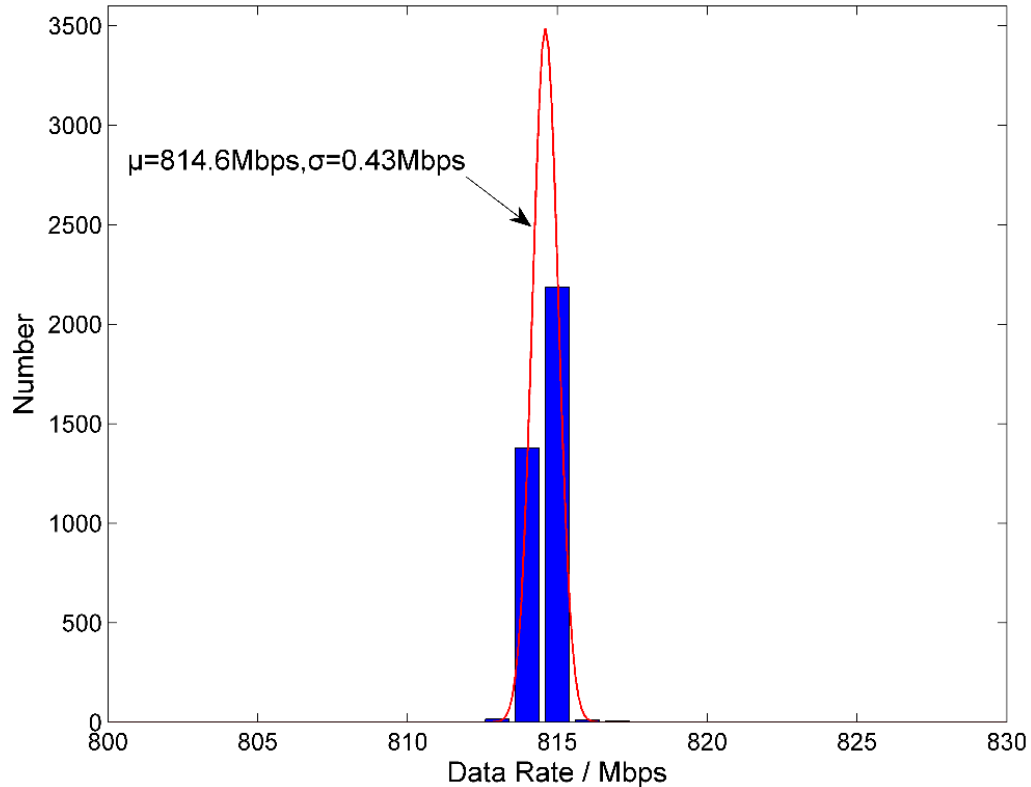
able to be installed in a limited space and easy to be shielded

- **Peak power consumption~16W Sleeping mode<5W:**

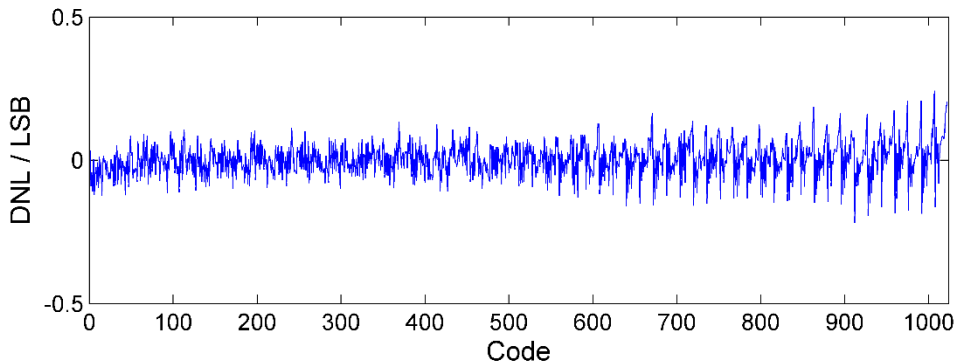
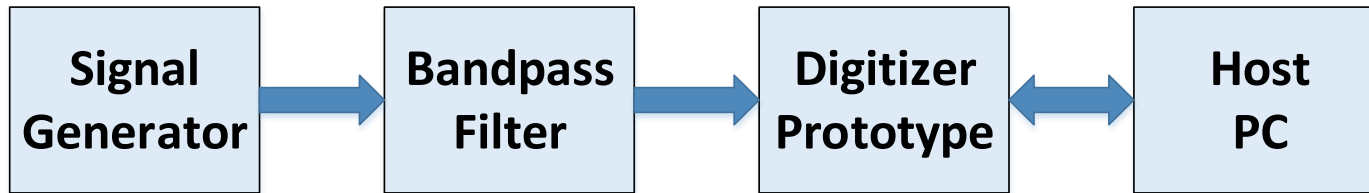
no additional cooling measures other than the passive ones  
(heat sinks and heat conduction rubber)



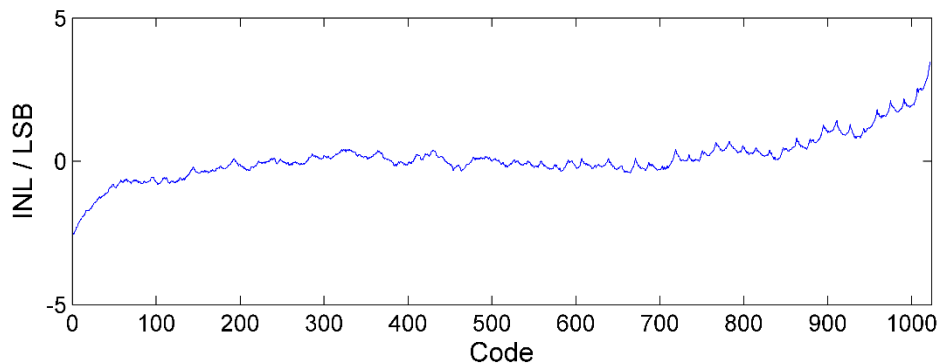
# Gigabit Ethernet Test



The prototype reply 256 packets of data for each data request command from PC  
Each packet contains 1024 bytes user data  
A counter outputting the binary code is used as data source  
no packet loss and error code within 10 h



DNL:  
ranges from -0.22 LSB to +0.24LSB

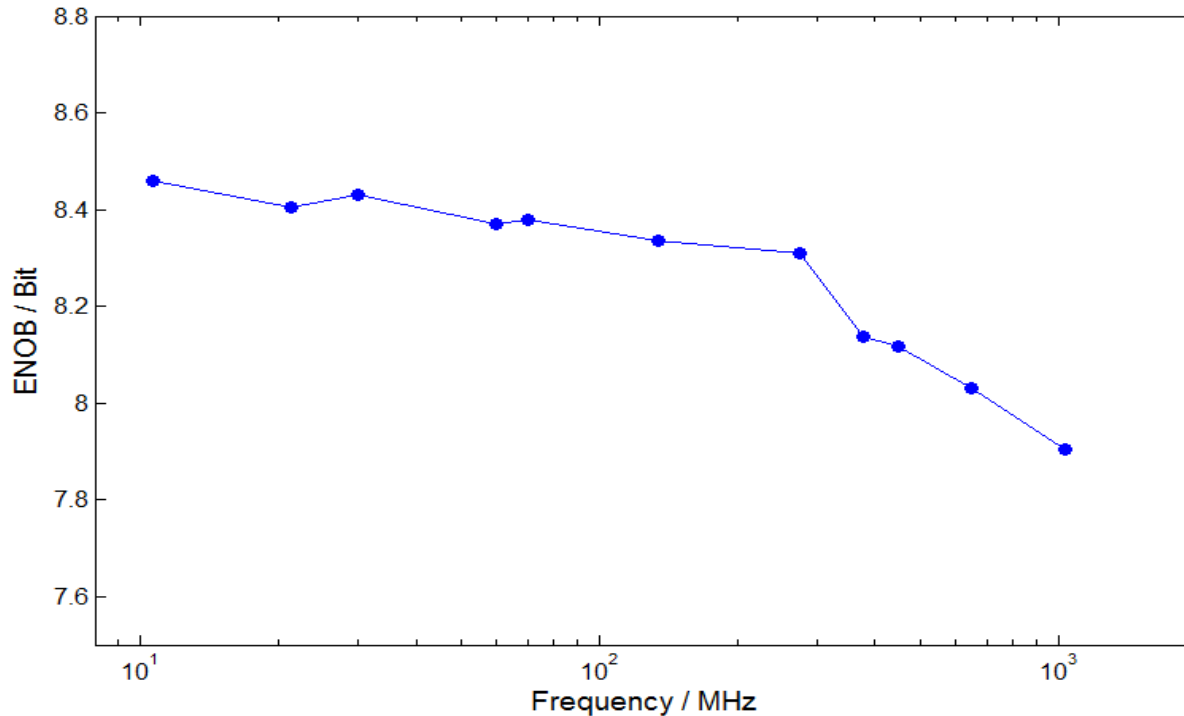
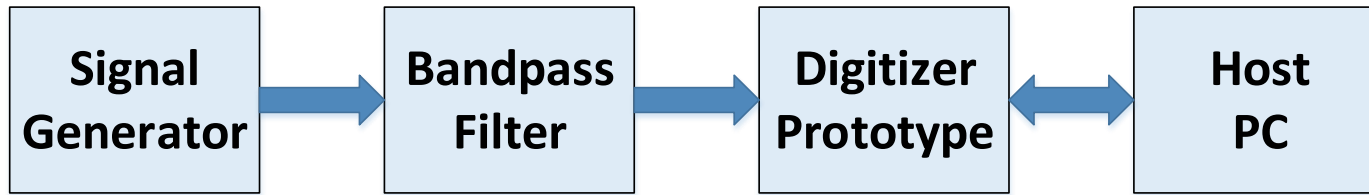


INL:  
ranges from -2.53 LSB to +3.47LSB.

Code density method

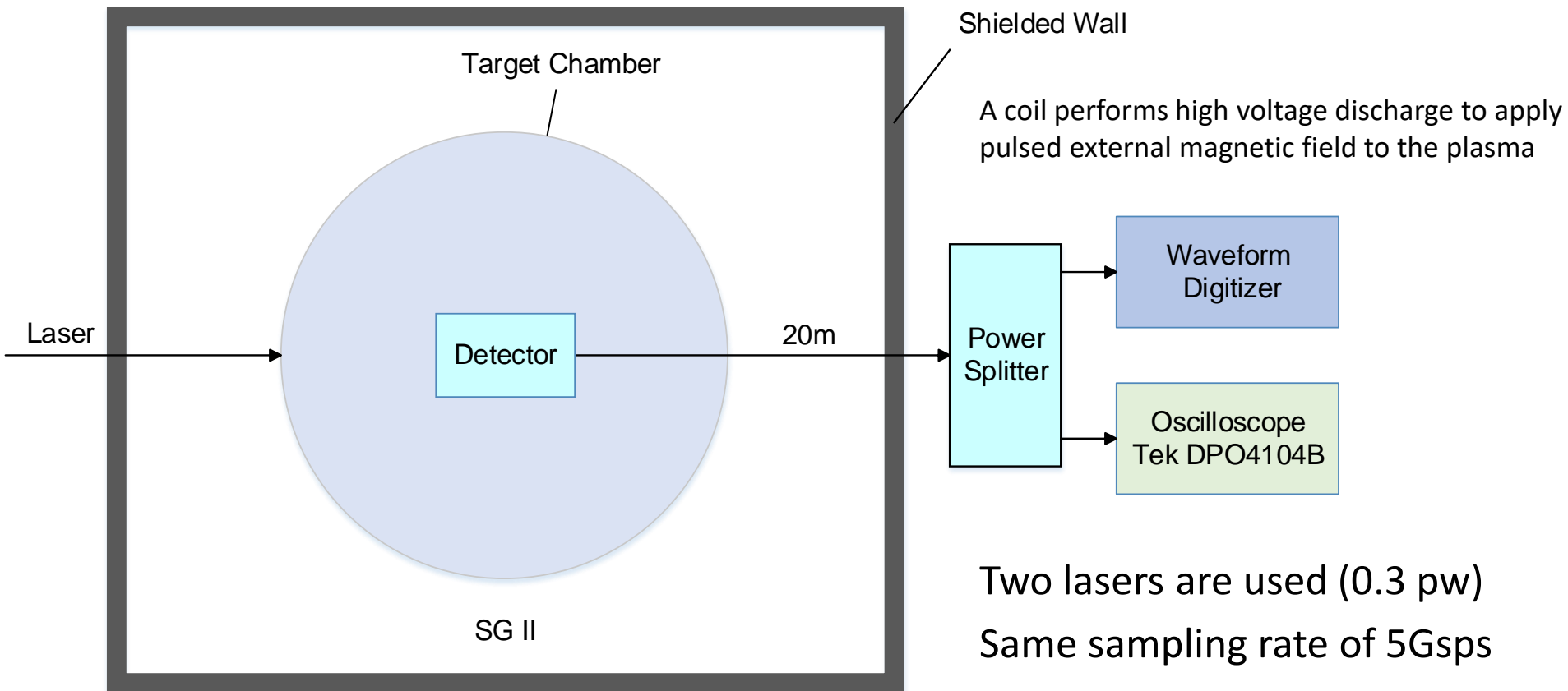


# Dynamic Performance Test



Sine wave signals :  
10.7MHz to 1034MHz  
100 000 sampling point  
Fast Fourier Transform(FFT)

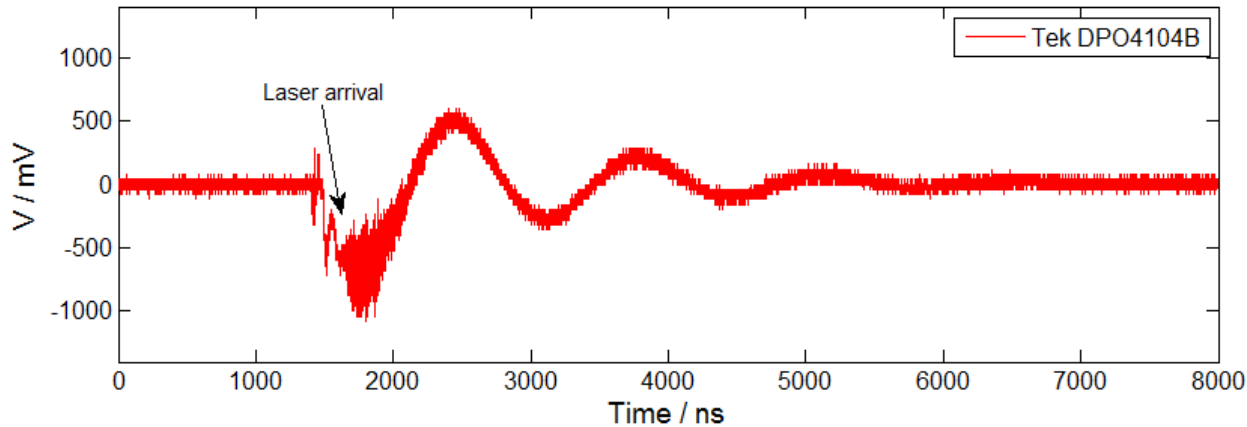
ENOB reaches 8.4 bits at 10.7MHz, drops to 7.9 bits at 1034MHz



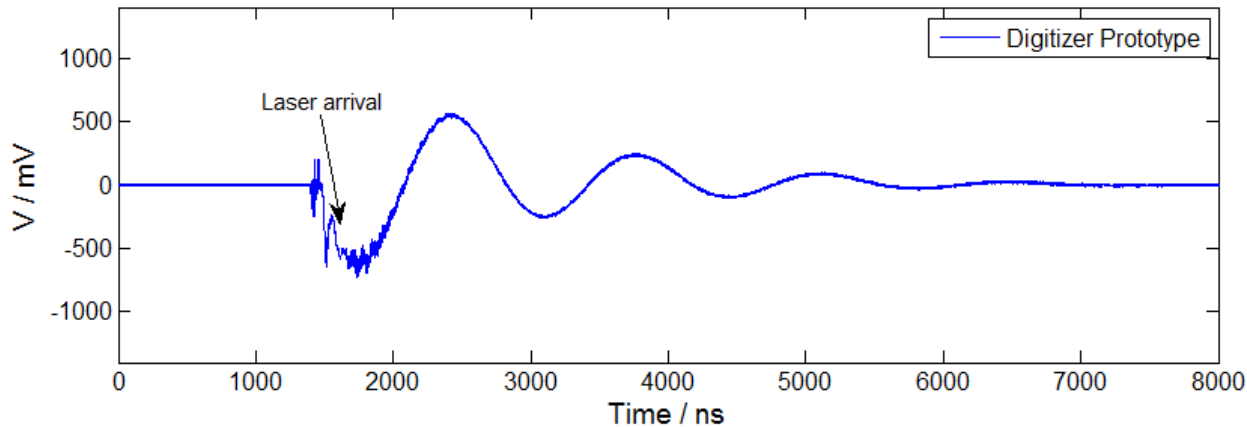
Magnetized laser plasma with pulsed external strong magnetic



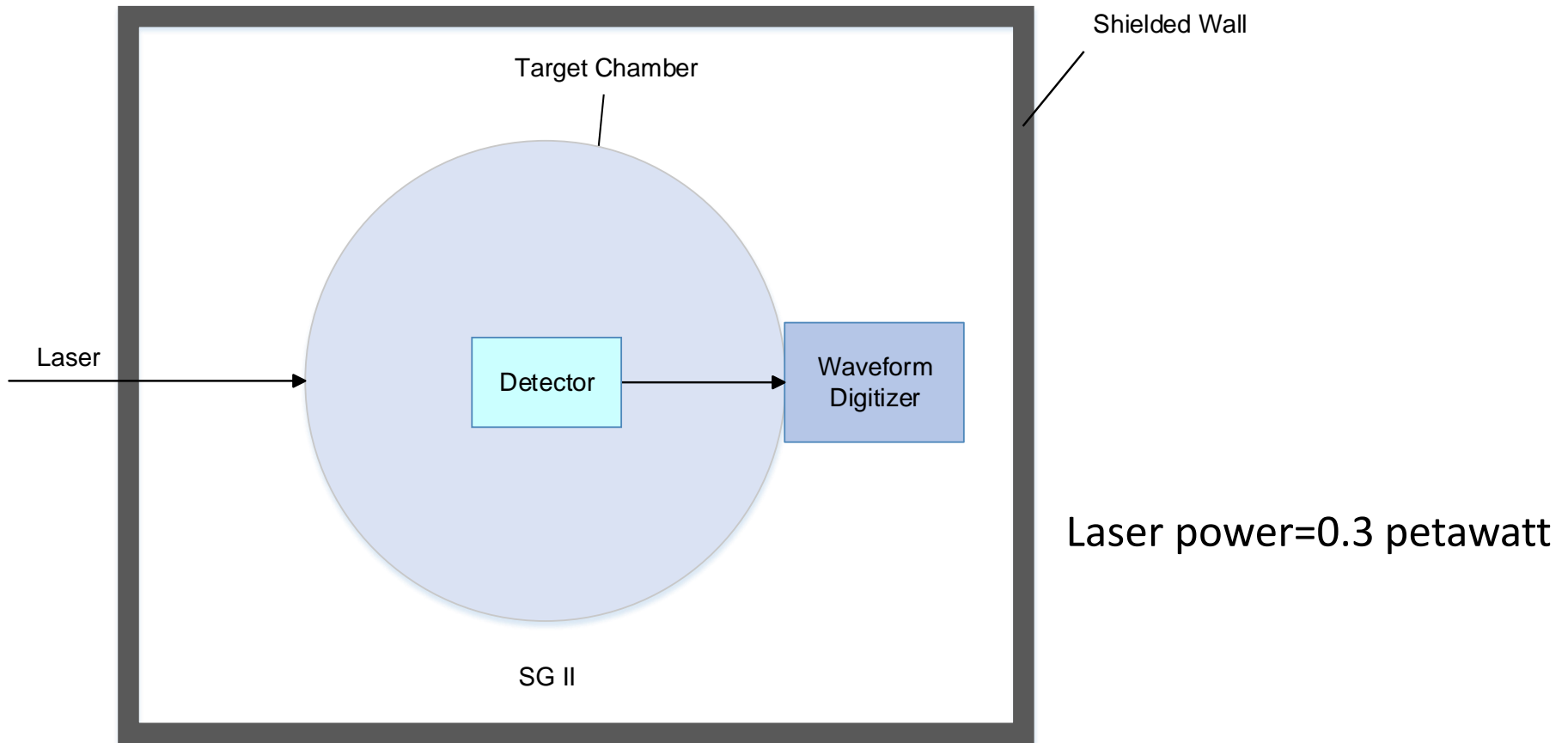
# Experiment and Comparison



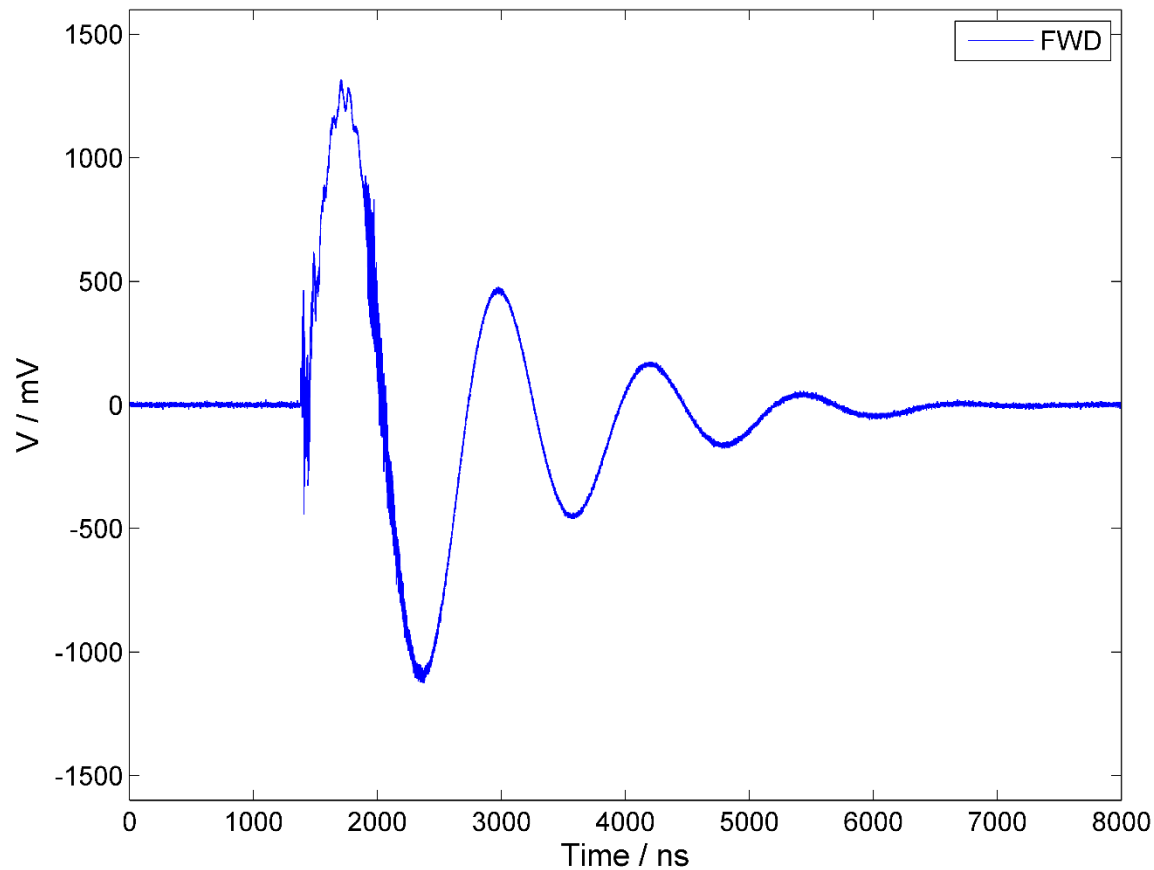
a damped sine signal



Prototype and the oscilloscope are placed outside the shielding wall  
Prototype has lower baseline noise, stronger resistance to radiation interference.



Magnetized laser plasma with pulsed external strong magnetic



Prototype is placed inside the shielding wall

Prototype withstands the strong radiation on frond end and works well



# Summary



## Waveform Digitizer Prototype:

- 5Gsps sampling rate and 7.9 bits ENOB within 1GHz
- higher accuracy and smaller volume than commercial oscilloscopes
- Able to work on front end after well shielded
- Provide a better choice compared with commercial oscilloscopes

## NEXT:

- Improve the sampling rate and bandwidth
- Reduce power consumption and volume



**THANKS !**