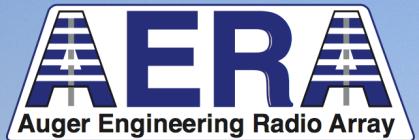
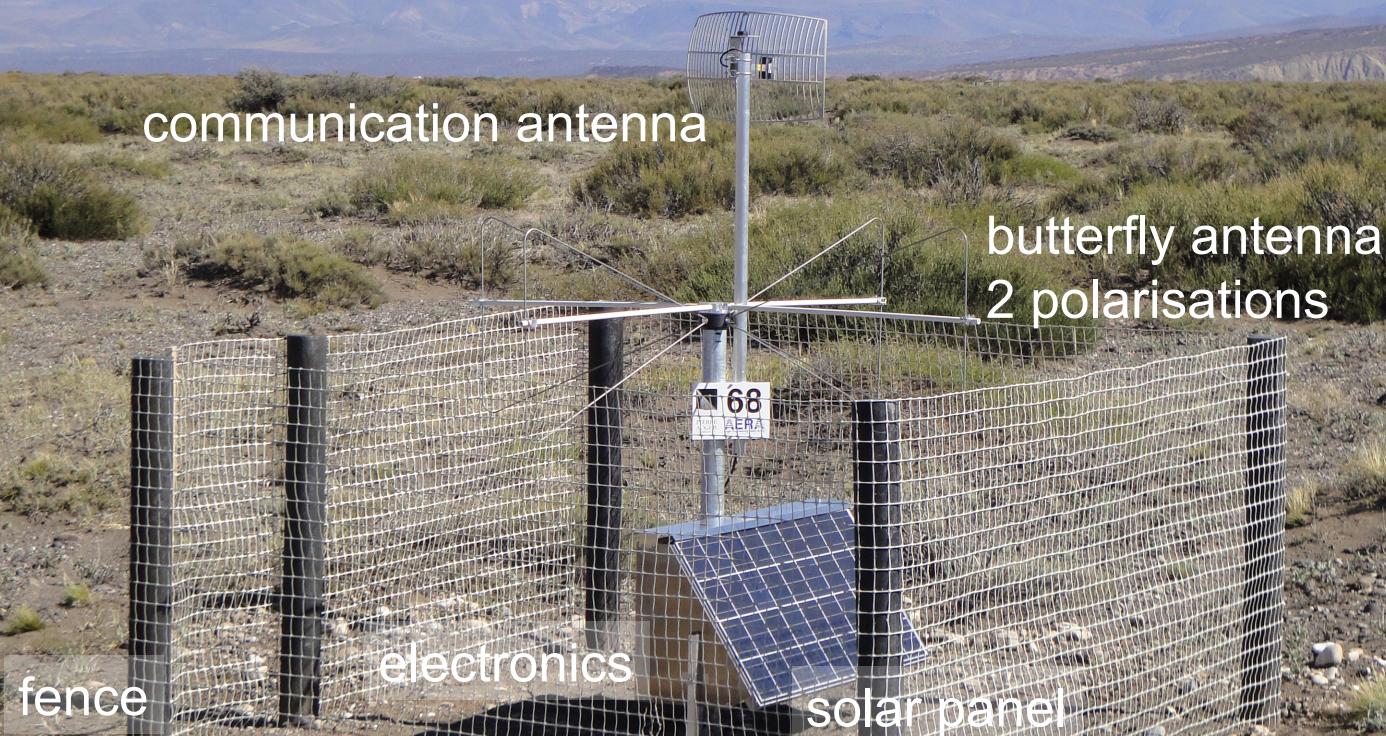


The AERA DAQ and GRAND scalability

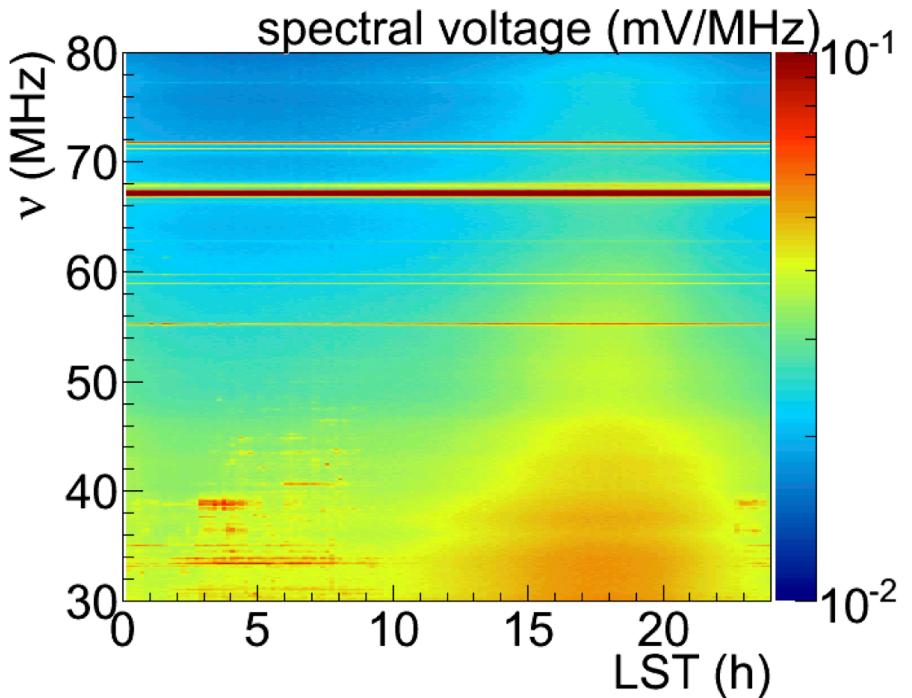
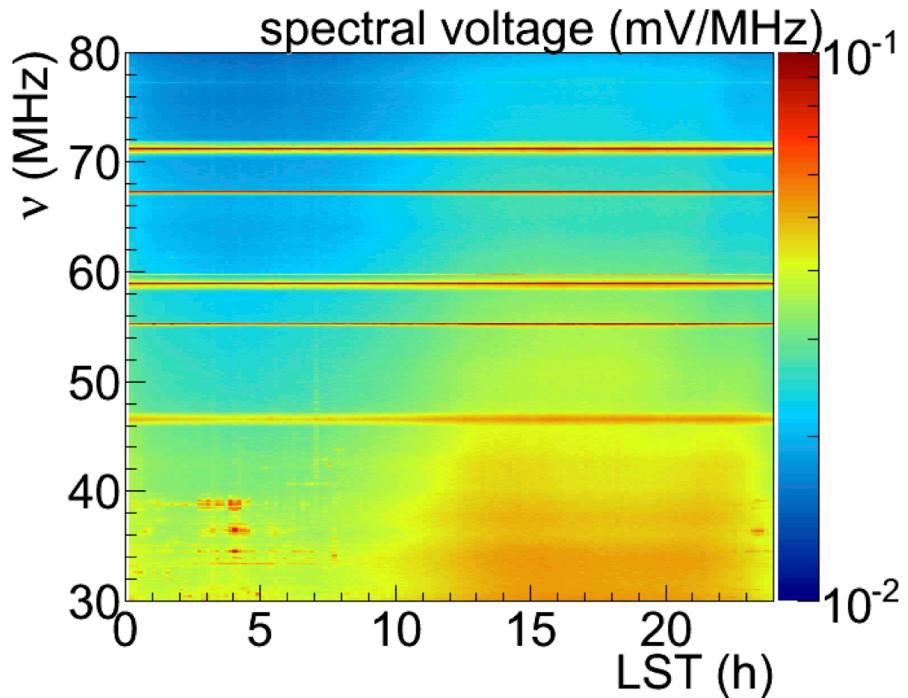
Charles Timmermans
Nikhef/Radboud university Nijmegen



AERA II detection station

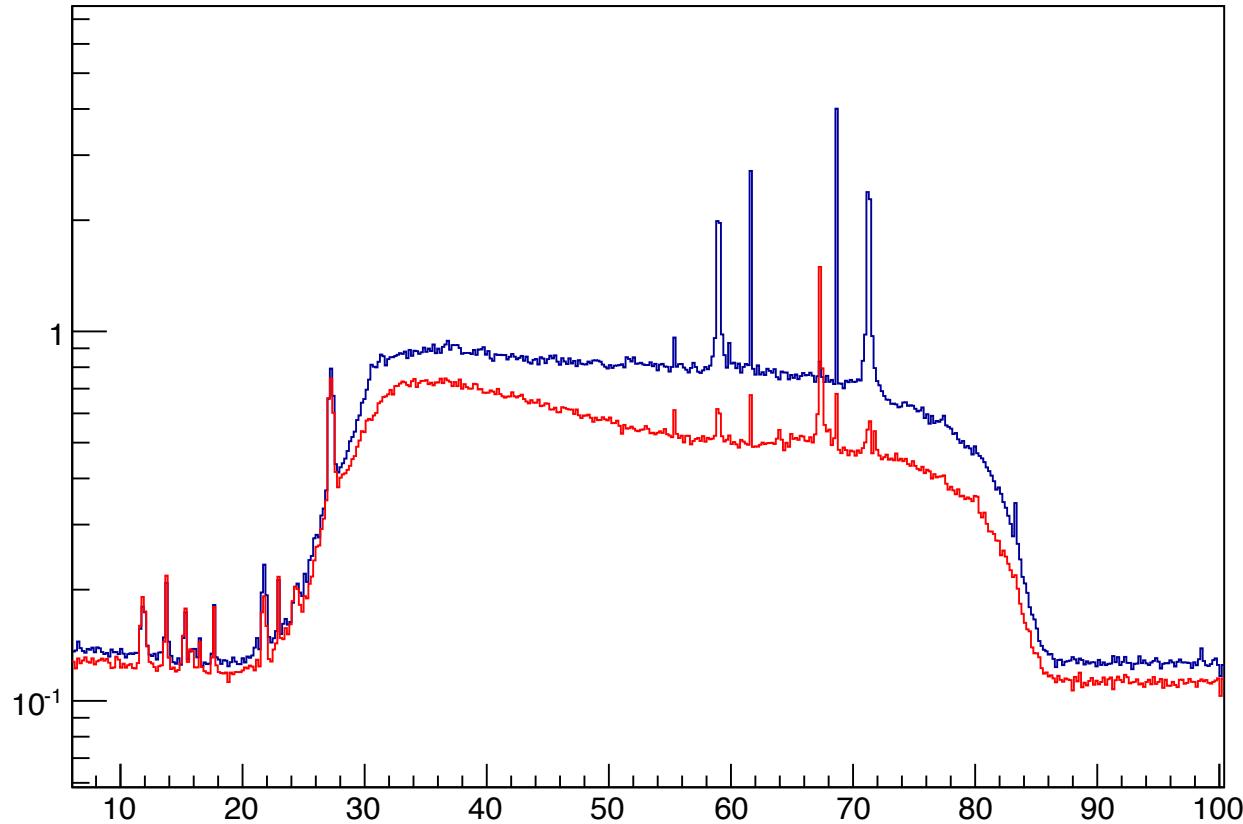


AERA Spectrum



Noise in AERA

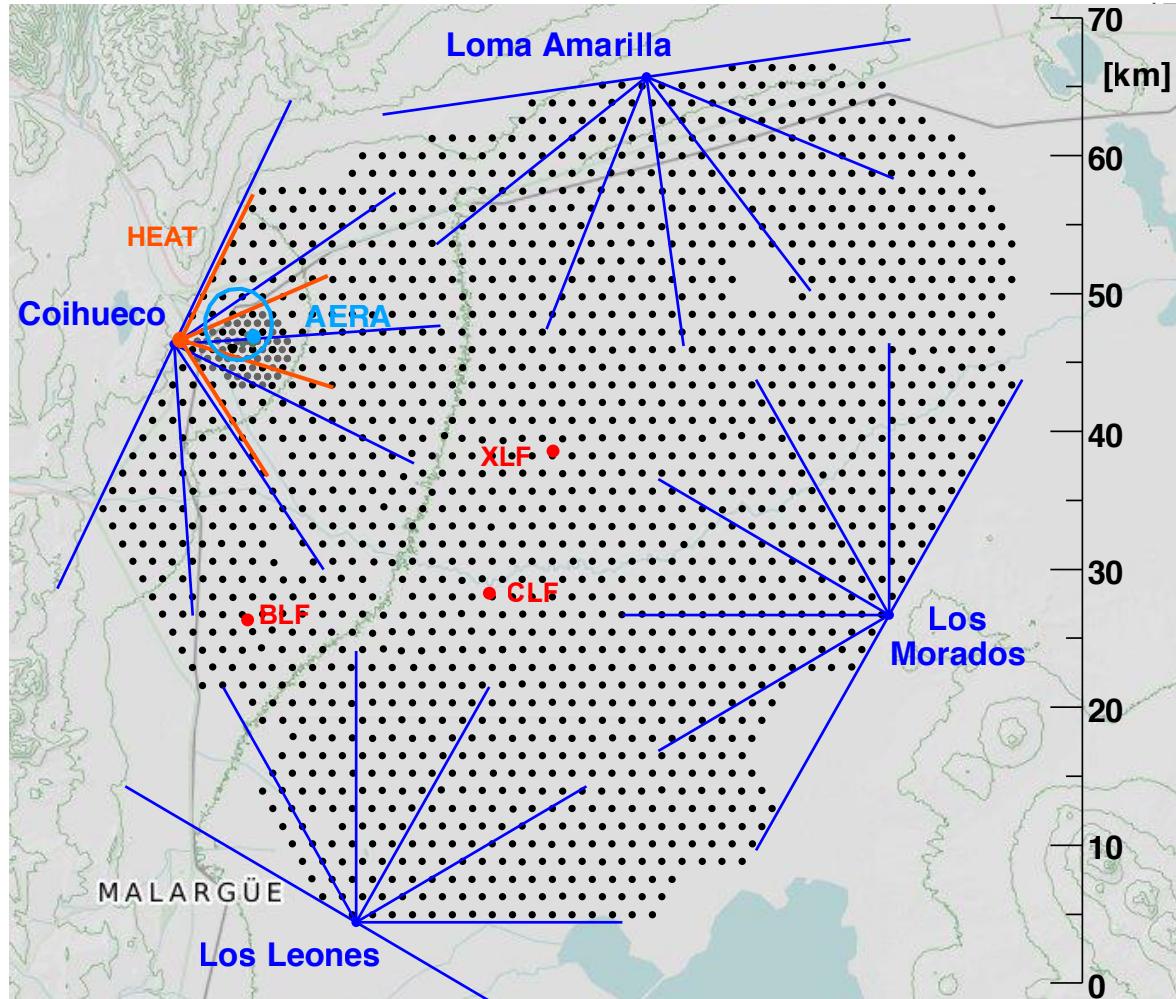
FFT101C1

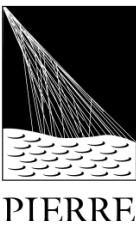


AERA in Auger

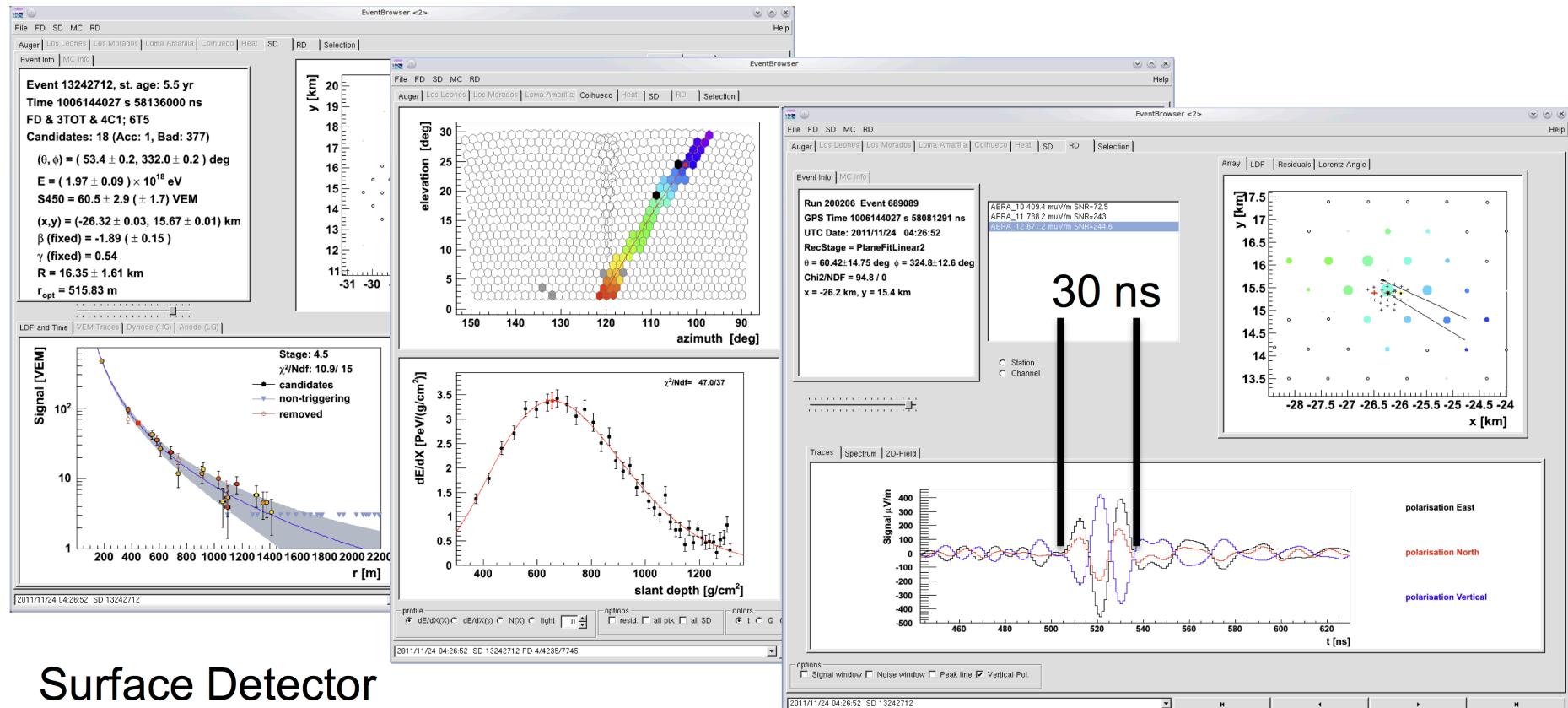
Currently 124 stations on 6 km^2 in the North-west site of Auger.

Extension to increase area to 13 km^2 , using 25 additional stations planned for this year





First achievements of AERA



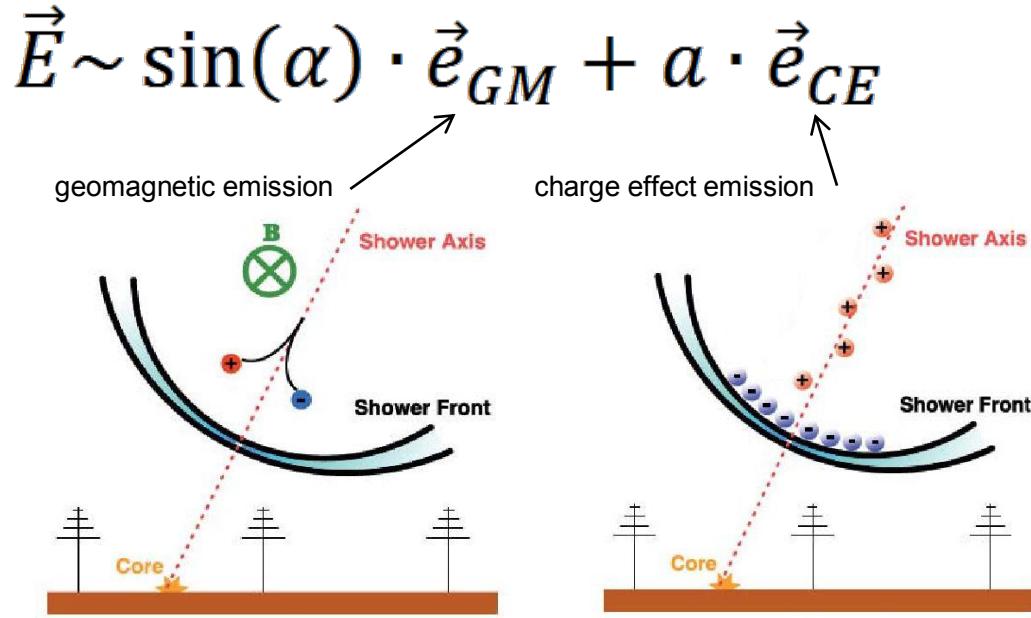
Surface Detector

Fluorescence Detector

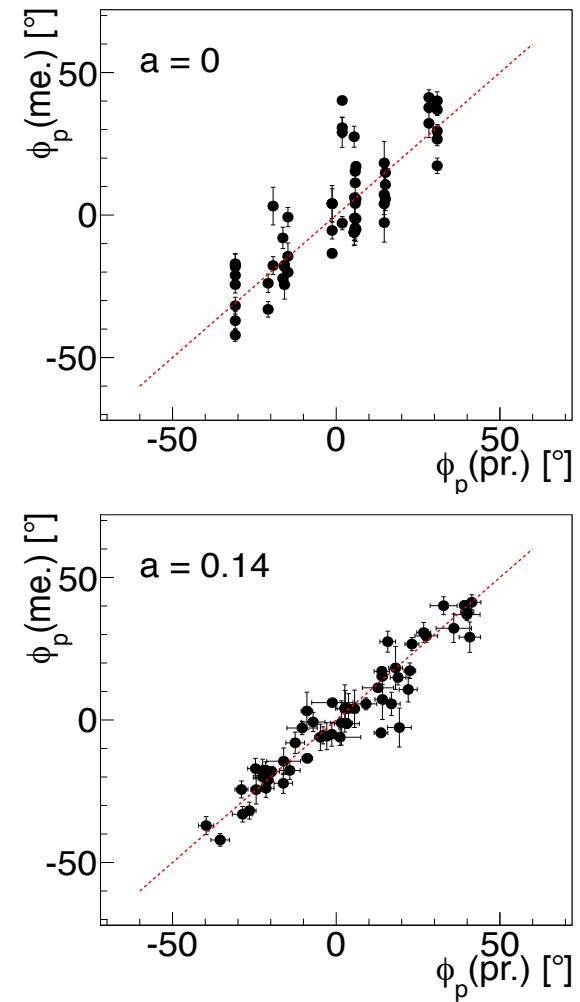
Radio Detector

Full study of events measured with several techniques is carried out.

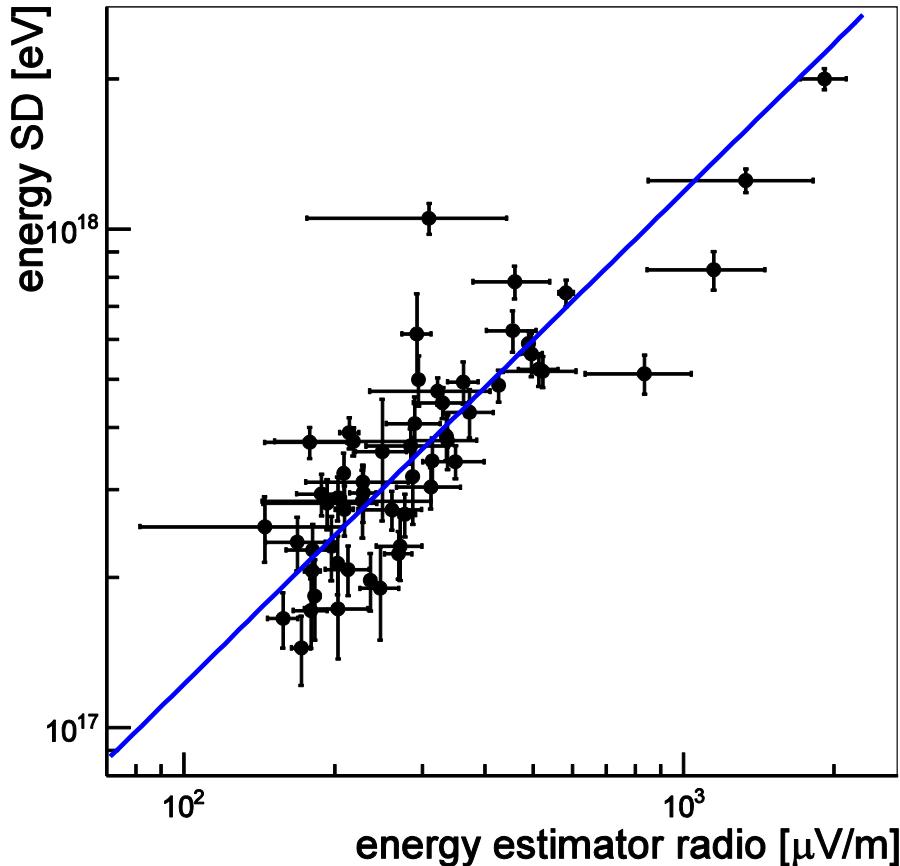
First achievements of AERA



Polarization of the radio signal clearly indicates an effect of the net charge of the shower front.

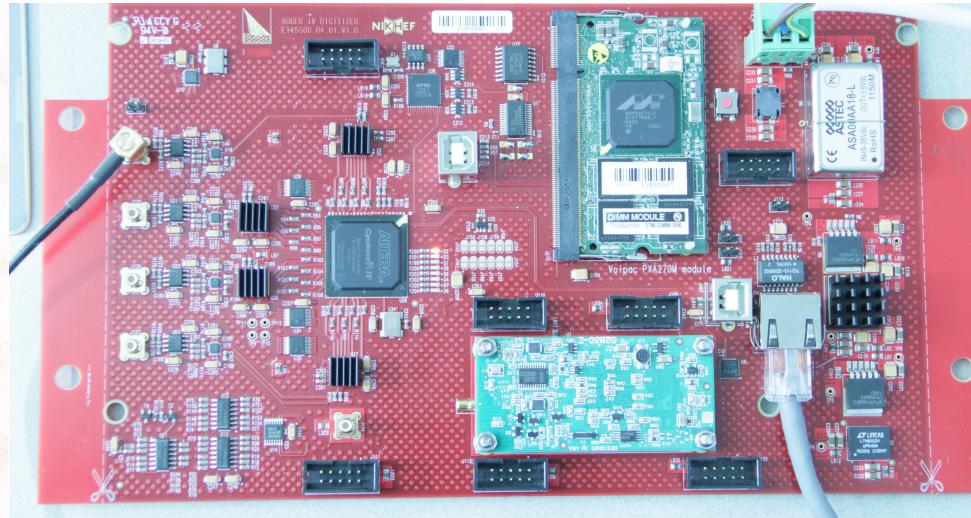
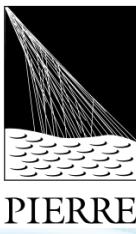


First achievements of AERA



The amount of energy in radio at the surface correlates perfectly to the energy estimate of the Auger surface detectors. (paper in preparation)

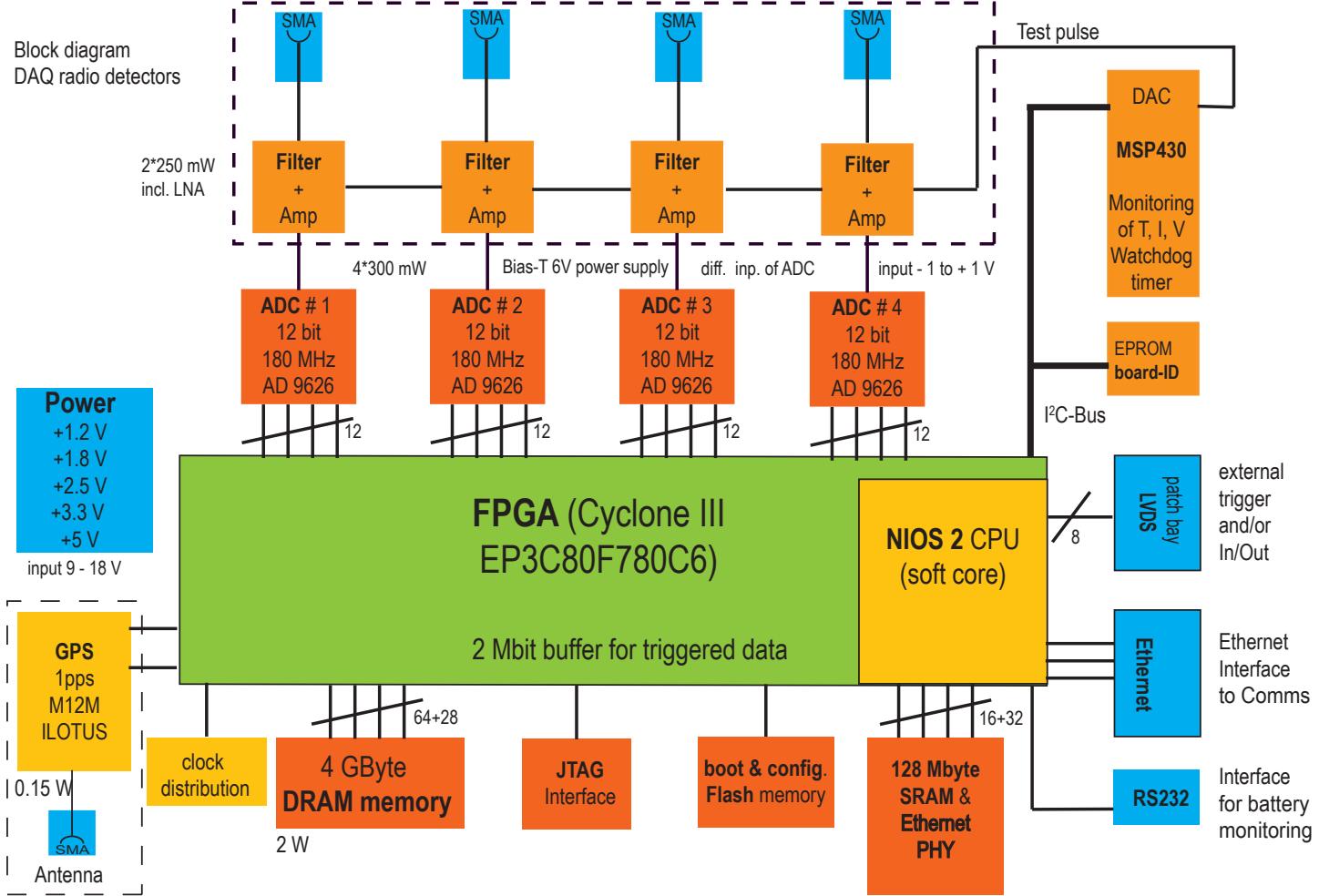
Front-end hardware –Engineering emphasis differences



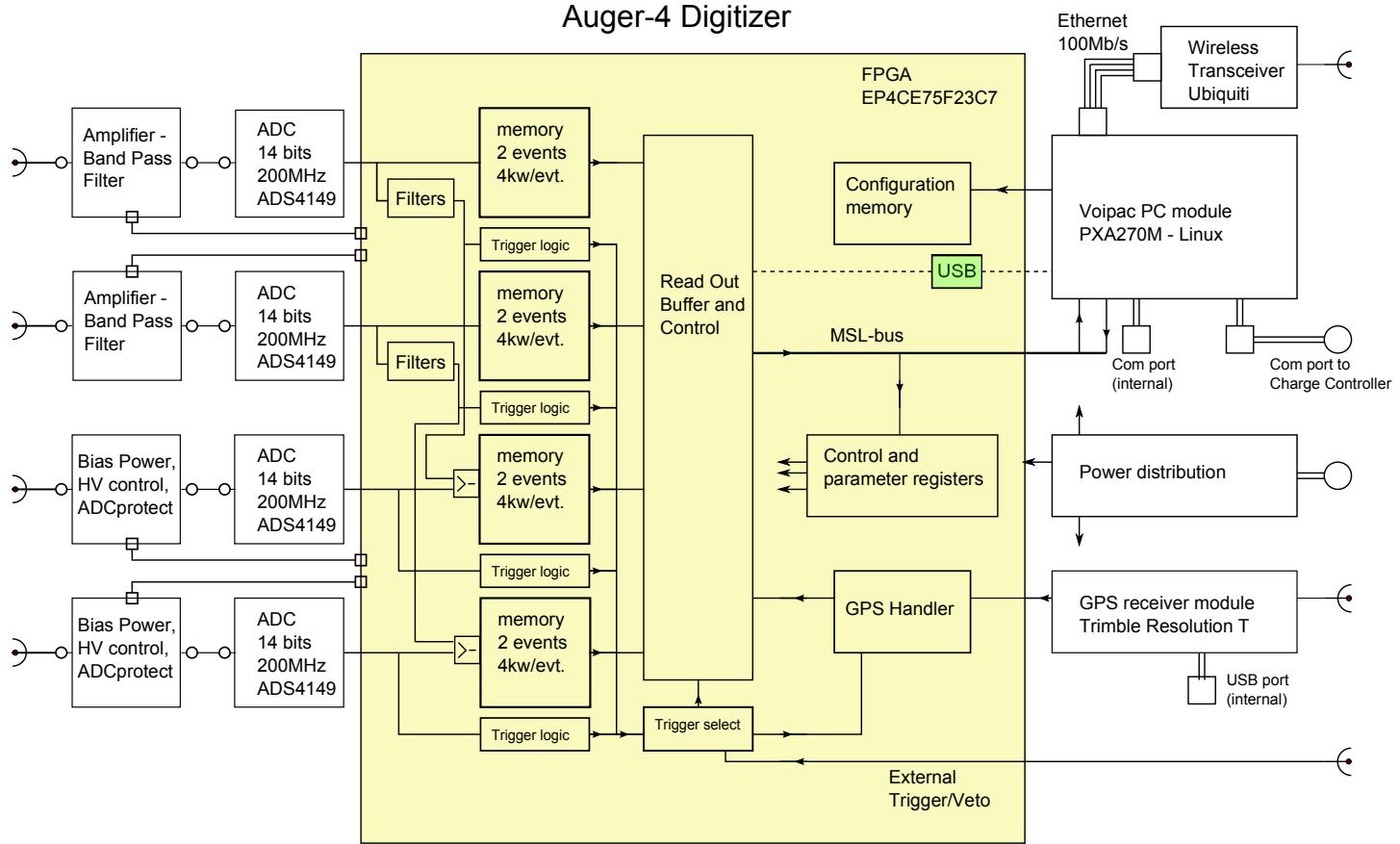
- Store 7 seconds of data (external trigger)
- Use sharp analogue filters (remove noise)
- Powerful FPGA (noise reduction/trigger)

- ARM-CPU (self trigger, storing triggered events)
- Filter designed to reduce dispersion (maintain signal)
- Power efficient FPGA (noise reduction/trigger)

Block Diagram A



Block Diagram B

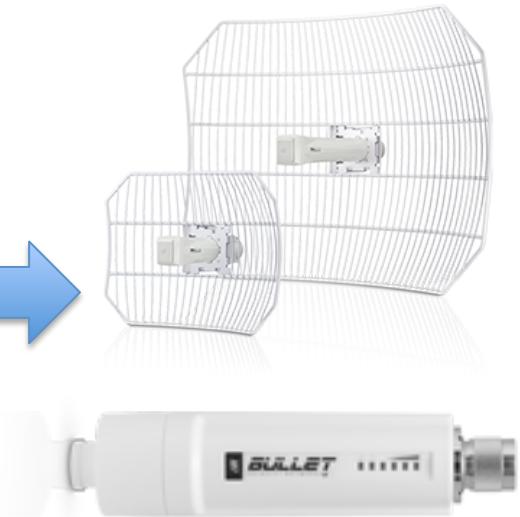


5 GHz Commercial Wireless COMMS

20 dBi 90° sector antenna +
Ubiquity 5 GHz Rocket M access point



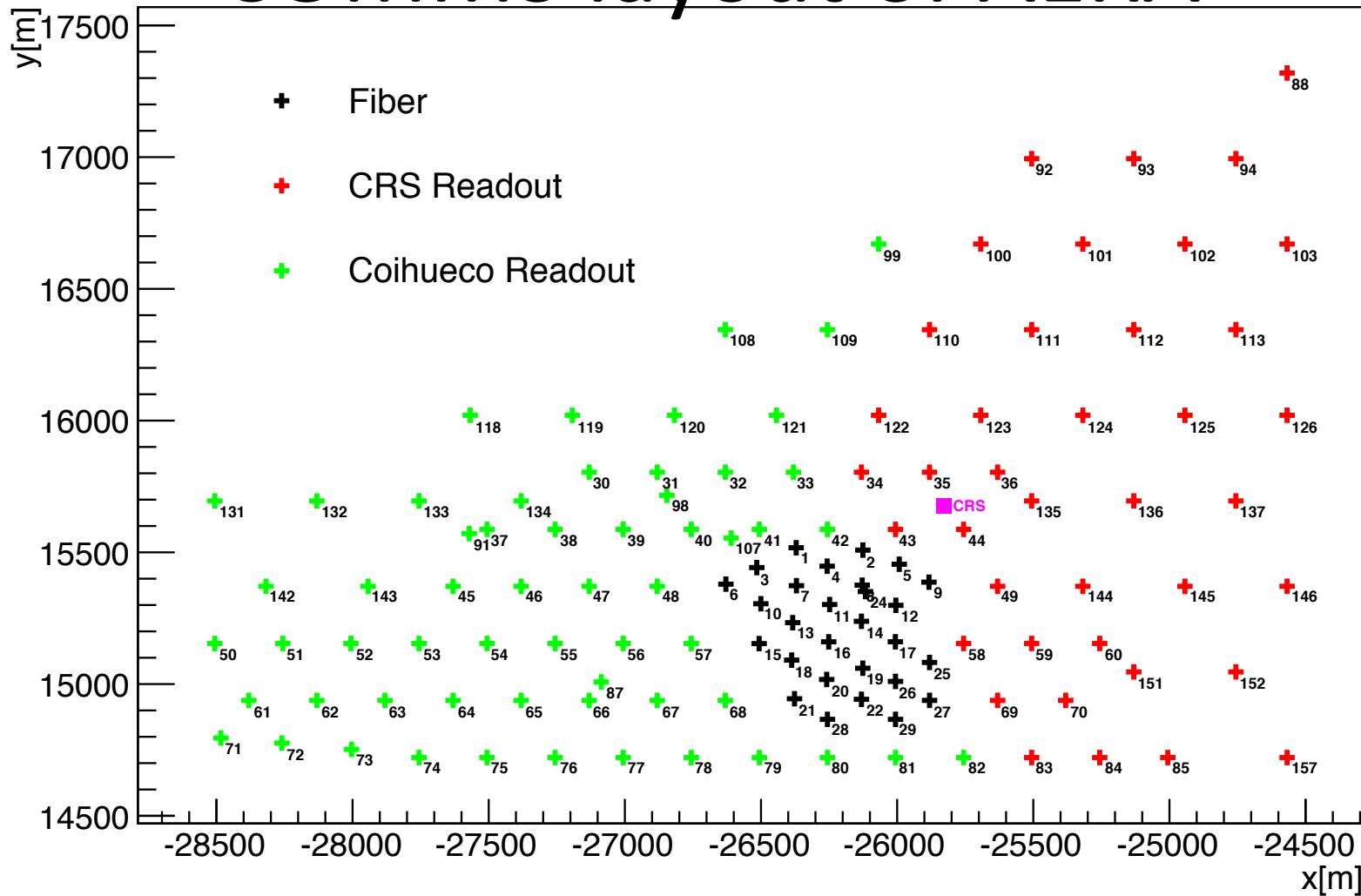
Stations: 30 dBi parabolic dish antenna +
Ubiquity 5 GHz Bullet M subscriber unit



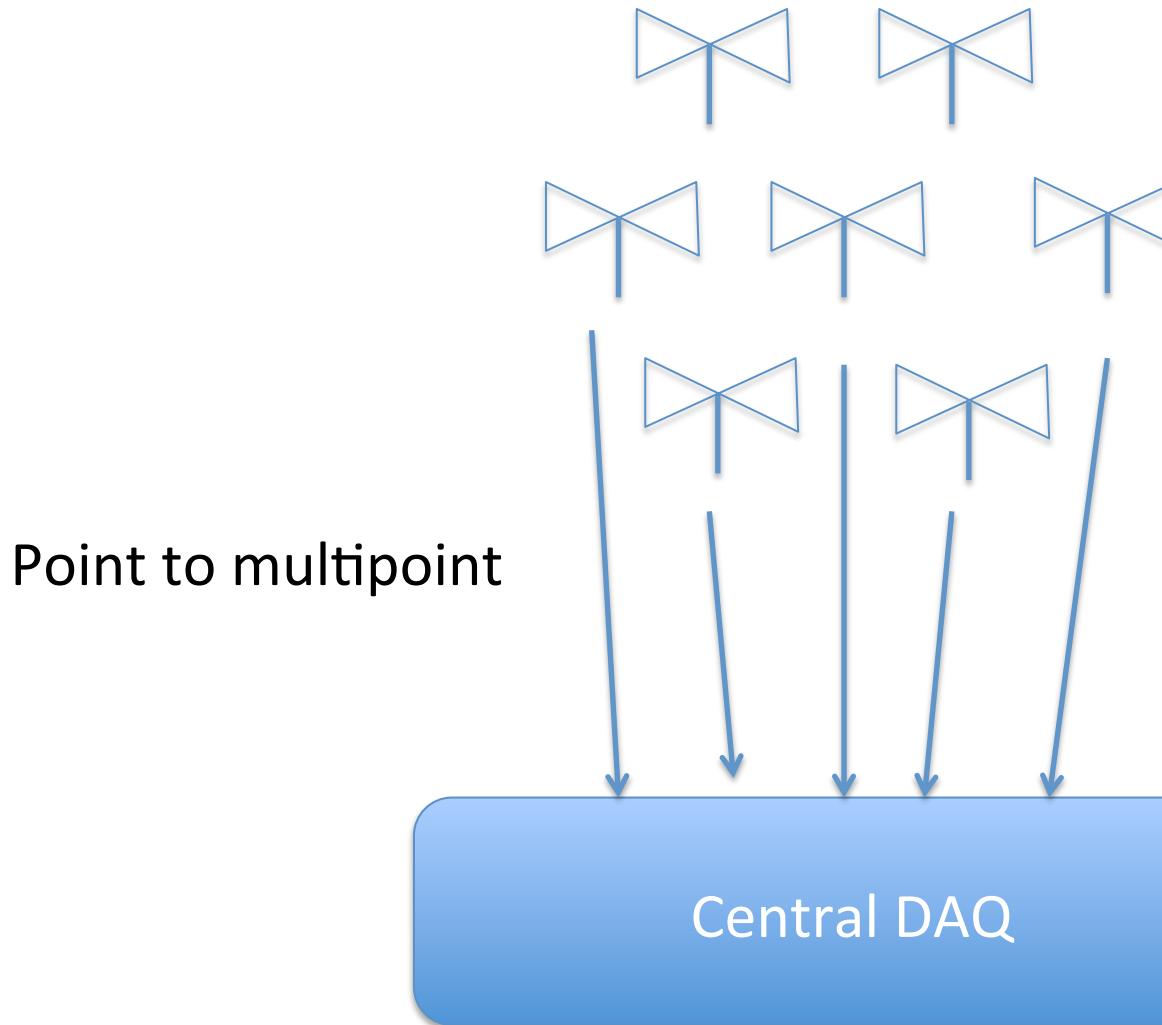
Tested up to 10 km

For 150 subscribers: two 40 MHz channels in 5 GHz band gives 2 Mbps per station,
required ~0.5 Mbps

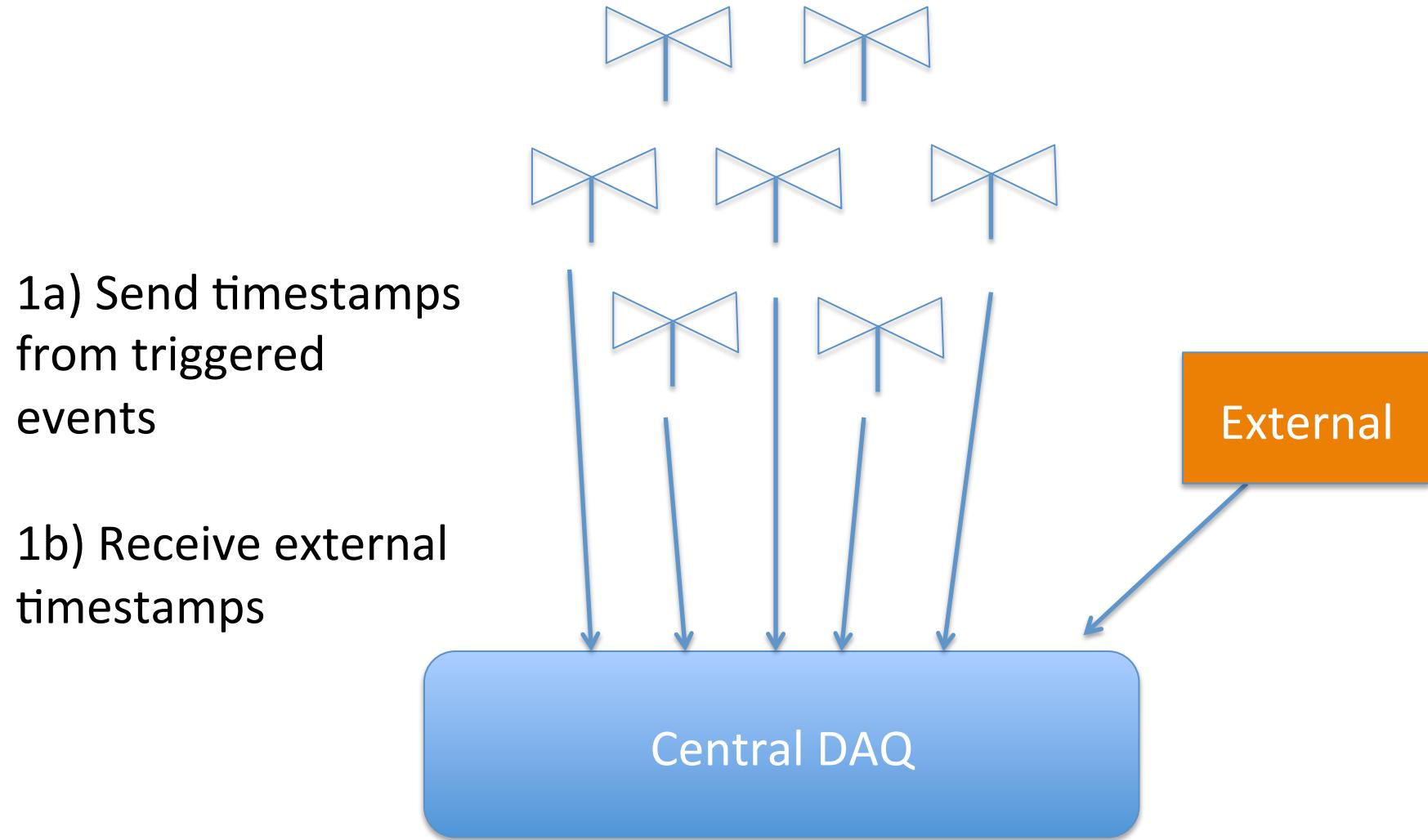
COMMS layout of AERA



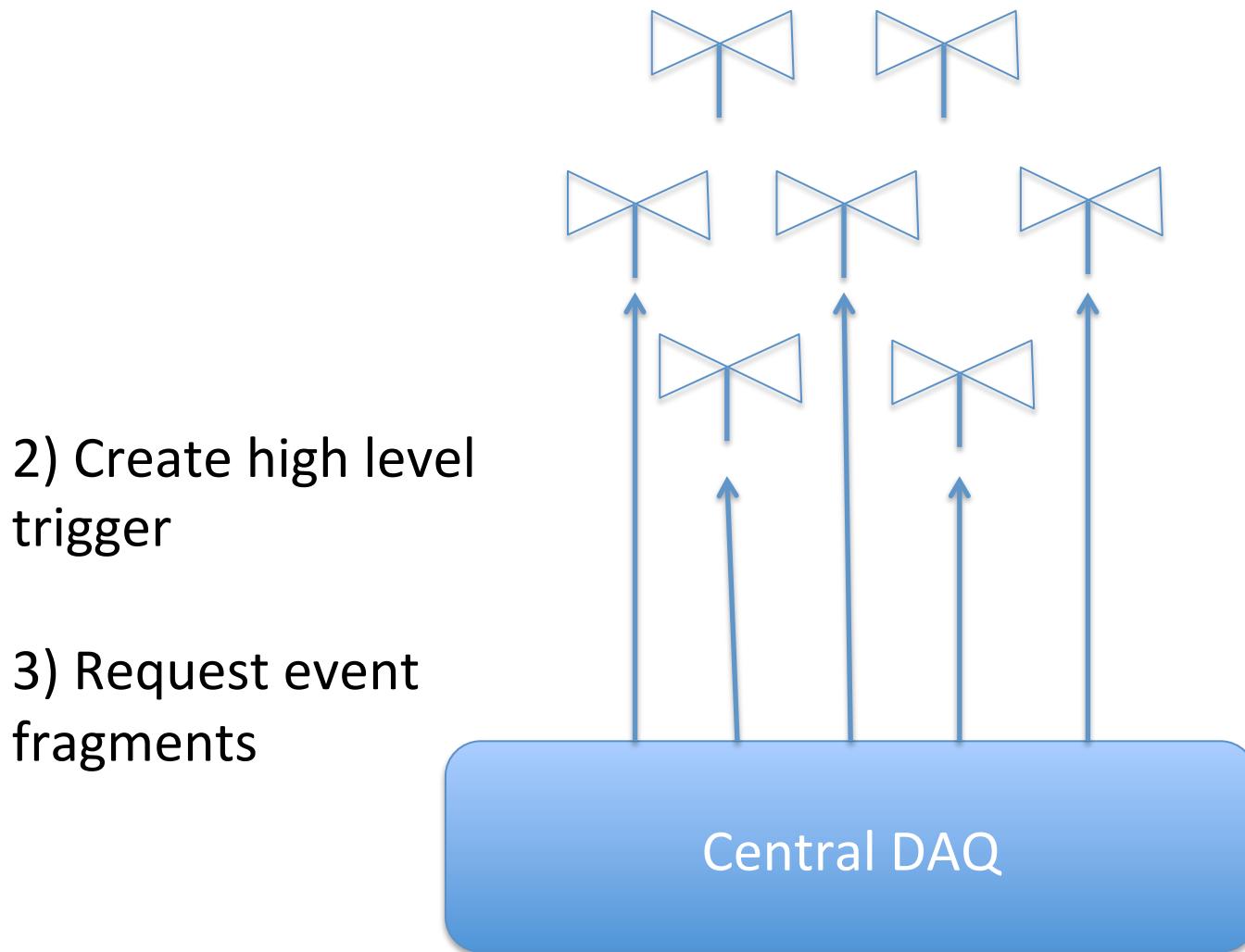
DAQ implementation



DAQ implementation

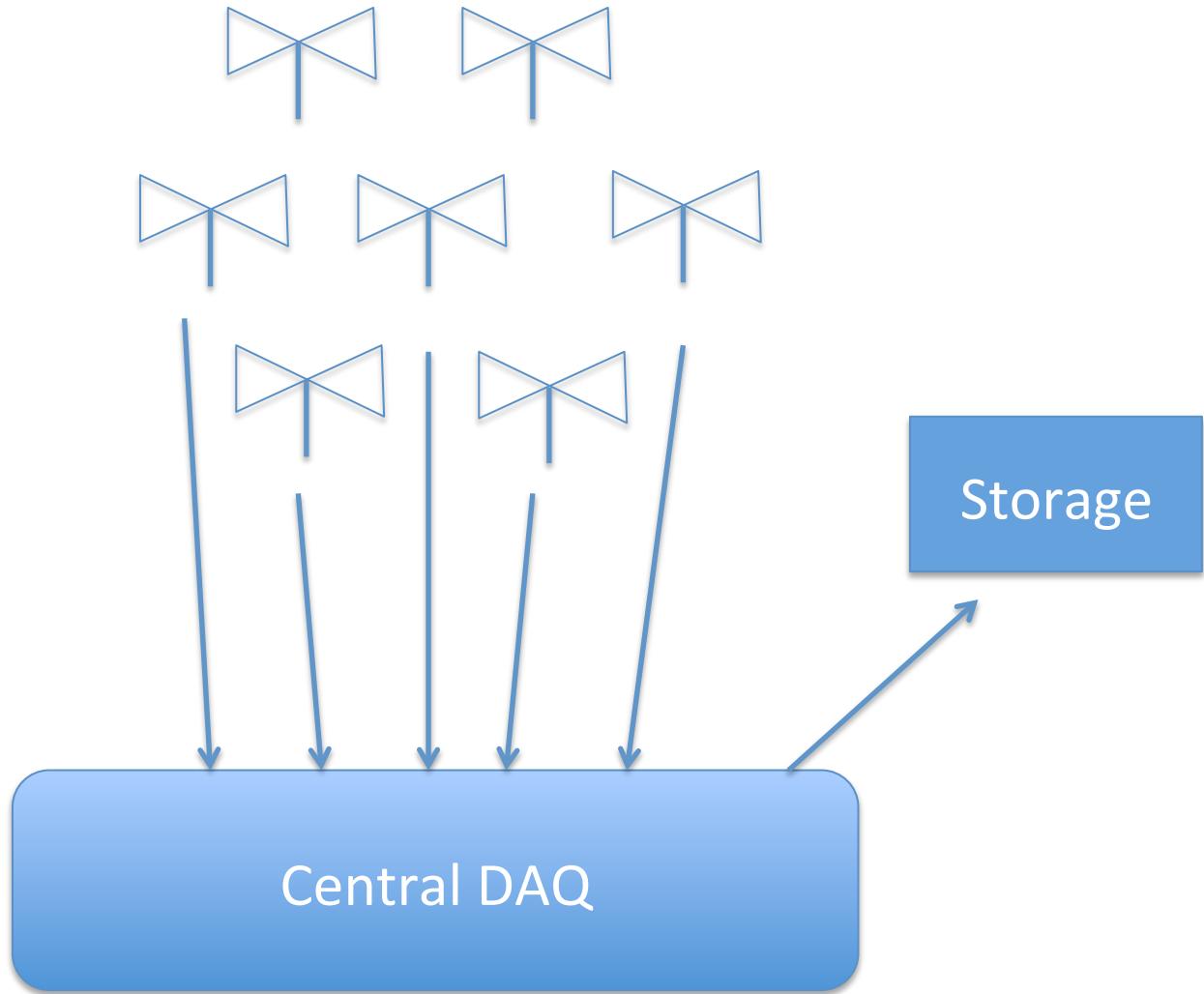


DAQ implementation

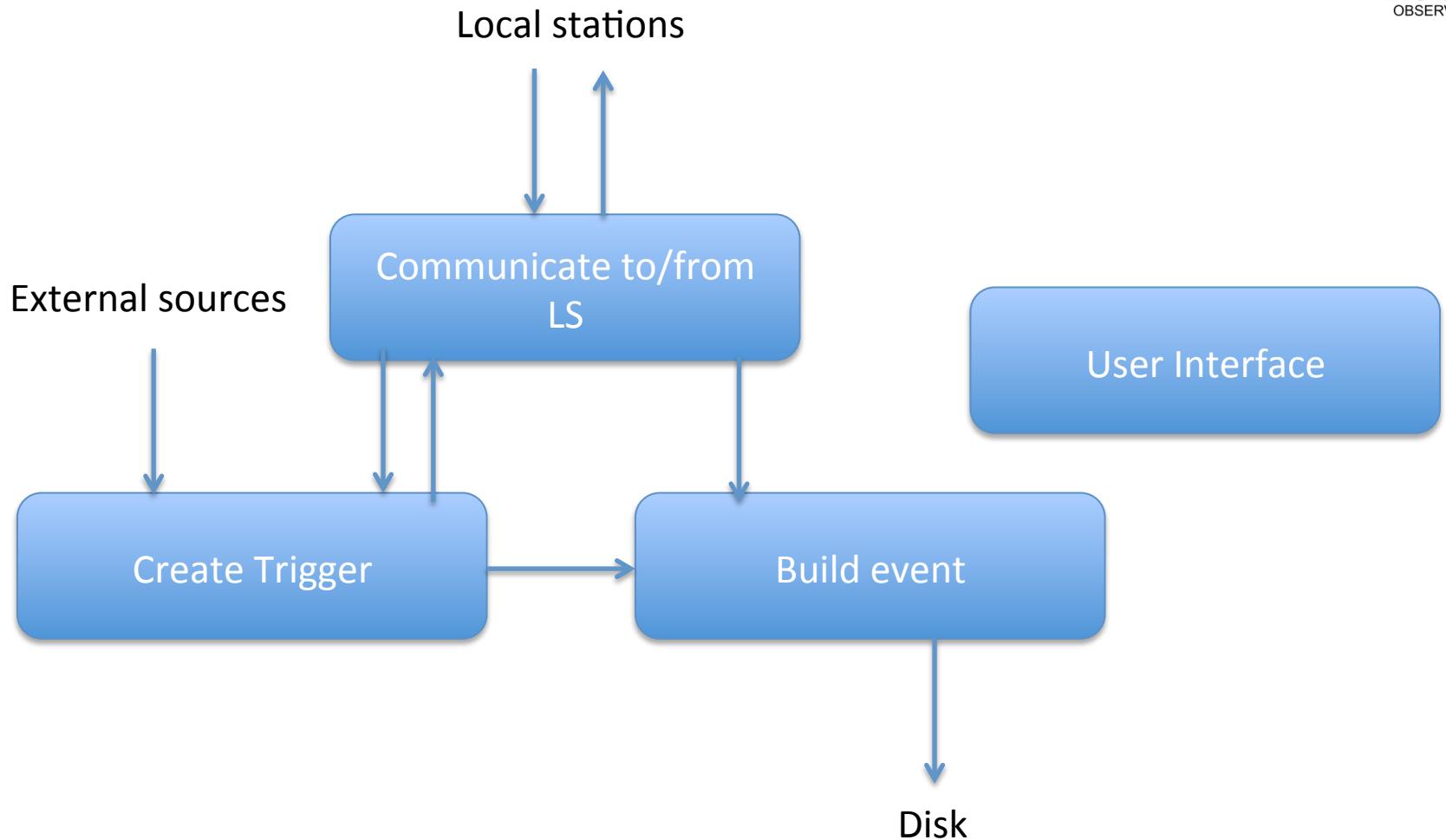


DAQ implementation

- 4) Build event
- 5) Write event



Core DAQ Software



Scalability AERA DAQ

- Online software
 - Single central trigger is limited
 - Division in segments needs worrying about boundaries
 - Sending timestamps forms a significant fraction of total used bandwidth
 - Trigger rate large array forms a challenge for eventbuilding

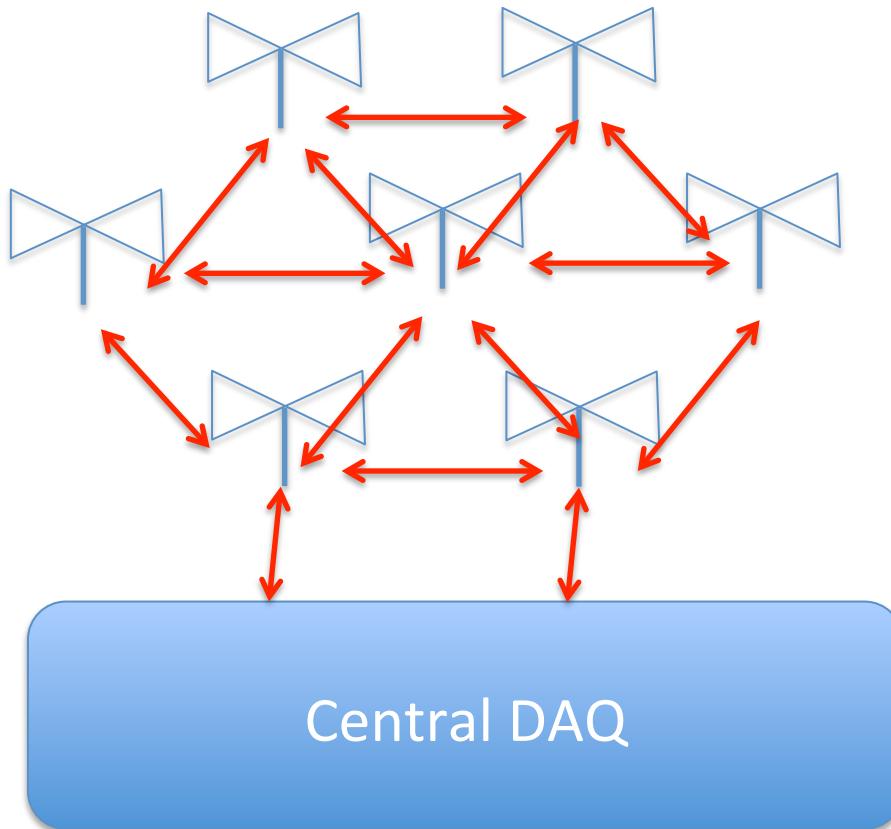
Scalability AERA DAQ

- COMMS system
 - High throughput commercial system works well
 - On board chip would decrease costs and power consumption
 - Point-multipoint solution might not scale to 90,000 units (maybe not even with many multipoints)
 - Mesh-like structure could enhance integrity of the network

Scalability Mesh-like structure

Every station
communicates to
nearest neighbors.

Provide many paths
and short distance
communications



Higher level
triggering could be
done in the field.

Central DAQ only
needs to build event
and perform
monitoring tasks

Scalability AERA DAQ

- Local Station Electronics
 - Two expensive general solutions.
 - R&D to improve self trigger needed for a GRAND-like setup
 - Simplification to a more focused version leading to simplified layout would be needed

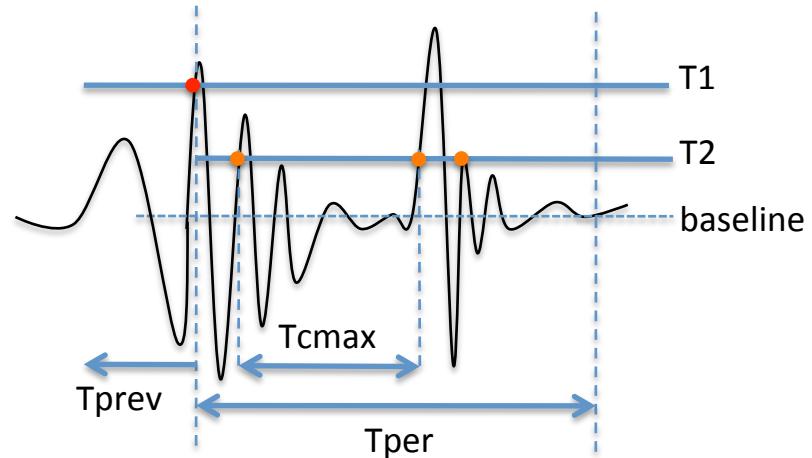
Scalability - Self trigger

Now based upon:

Rejection of multi-pulsed signal

Removal of single-frequency noise

Selection on pulse width



An additional selection based upon polarization and LDF could be added when direction and core position are known. → Requires reconstruction in the field

Summary

- AERA is making full use of its location in Auger to achieve its physics goals
- The front-end electronics of the AERA daq is universal and could be improved for a large radio array.
- The wireless configuration of AERA is with great difficulty scalable to GRAND sizes, an alternative has been shown
- Bottlenecks in the AERA DAQ software architecture make it difficult to port to GRAND scales. An alternative direction was provided