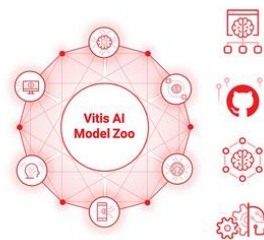
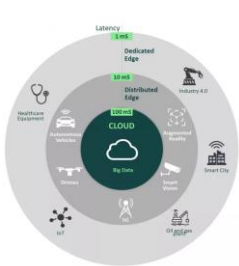


Data Acquisition System for Fundamental Physics Research



➔ *A State of the Art from an electronics's point of view*

DI2I workshop – July, 10-12th, 2023
F.Druillole – LP2I Bordeaux –

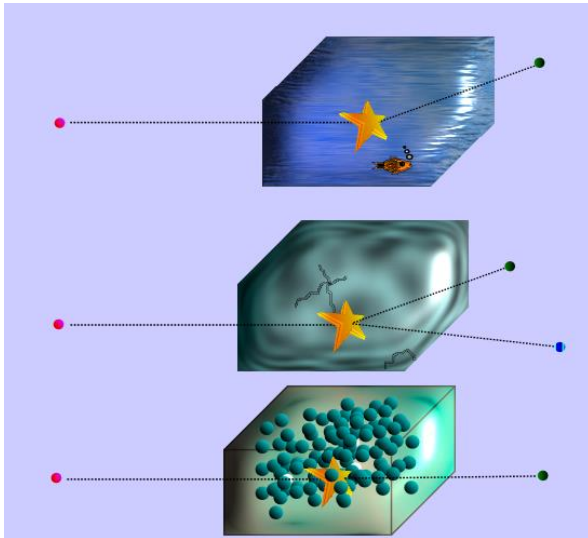


Accelerator generation with hls4ml 	Automatic integration in ESP 	Full-system RTL simulation 	Full-system test on FPGA
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Principles

Detectors: medium sensitive to particles reaction
→ properties change → creation of a charge

→ liquid



→ solid

→ gas

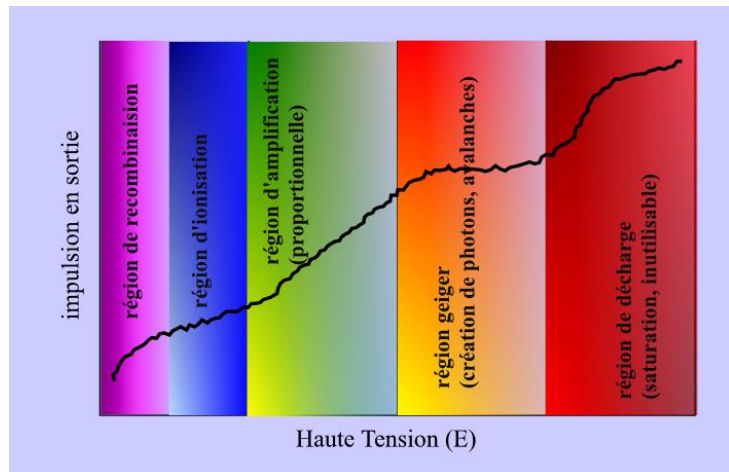
What are we looking for:

- Counting rate
- Deposited Energies
- Impulsion (quadrivector)
- Particles' beam position
- Particles' track
- Duration of interaction
- Time of flight of the particles
- mass

Multi-channel
Acquisition
system

What do we need to optimize:

- Minimizing background: to reject useless signals
- Perturbations : EMC
- Electronics noise

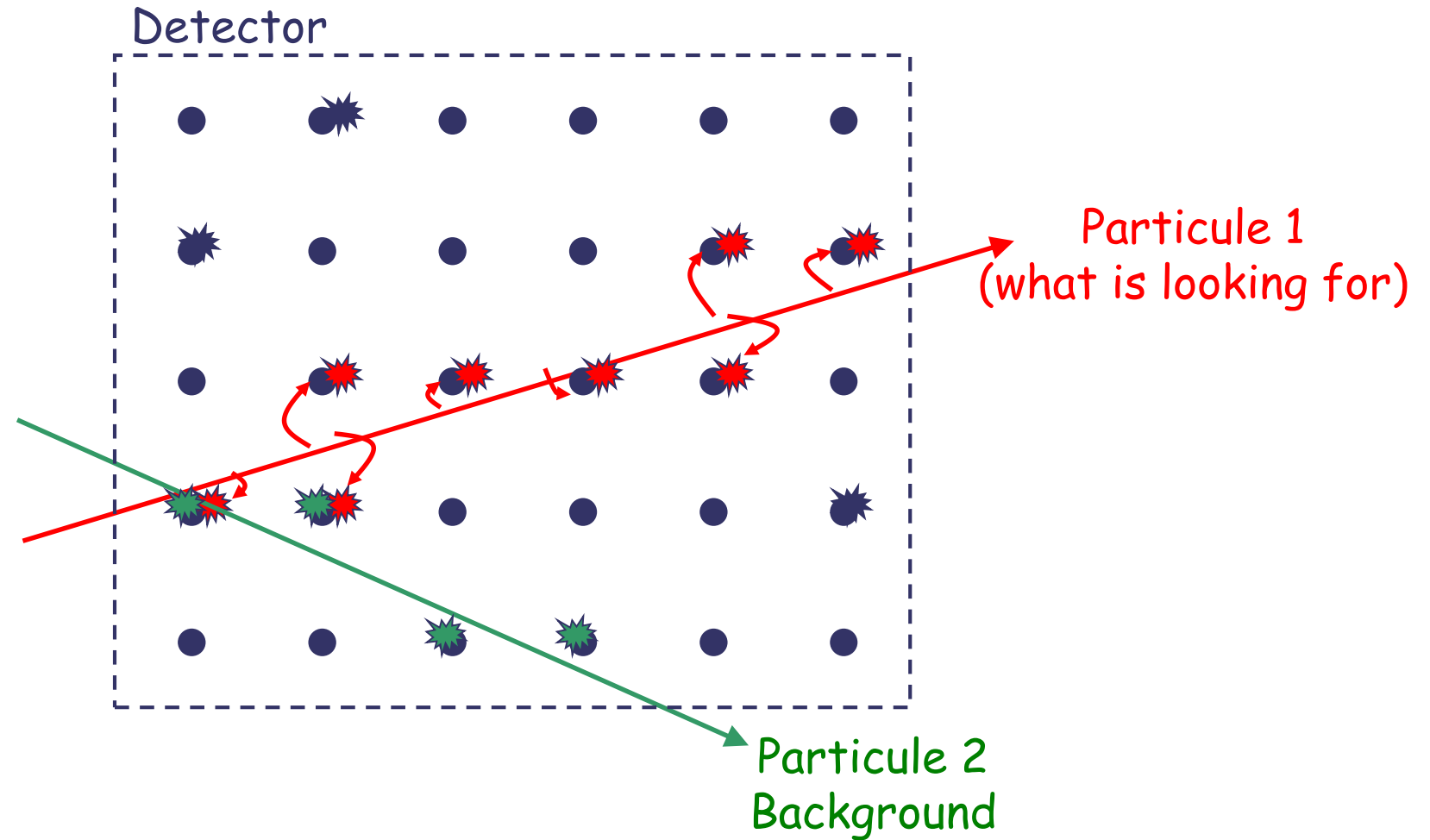


➔ From electronic's point of view, everything is Voltage and current

Principles – detectors of particules

- Element of detection

- ✱ Hit Noise
- ✱ Hit particule 1 (background)
- ✱ Hit particule 2

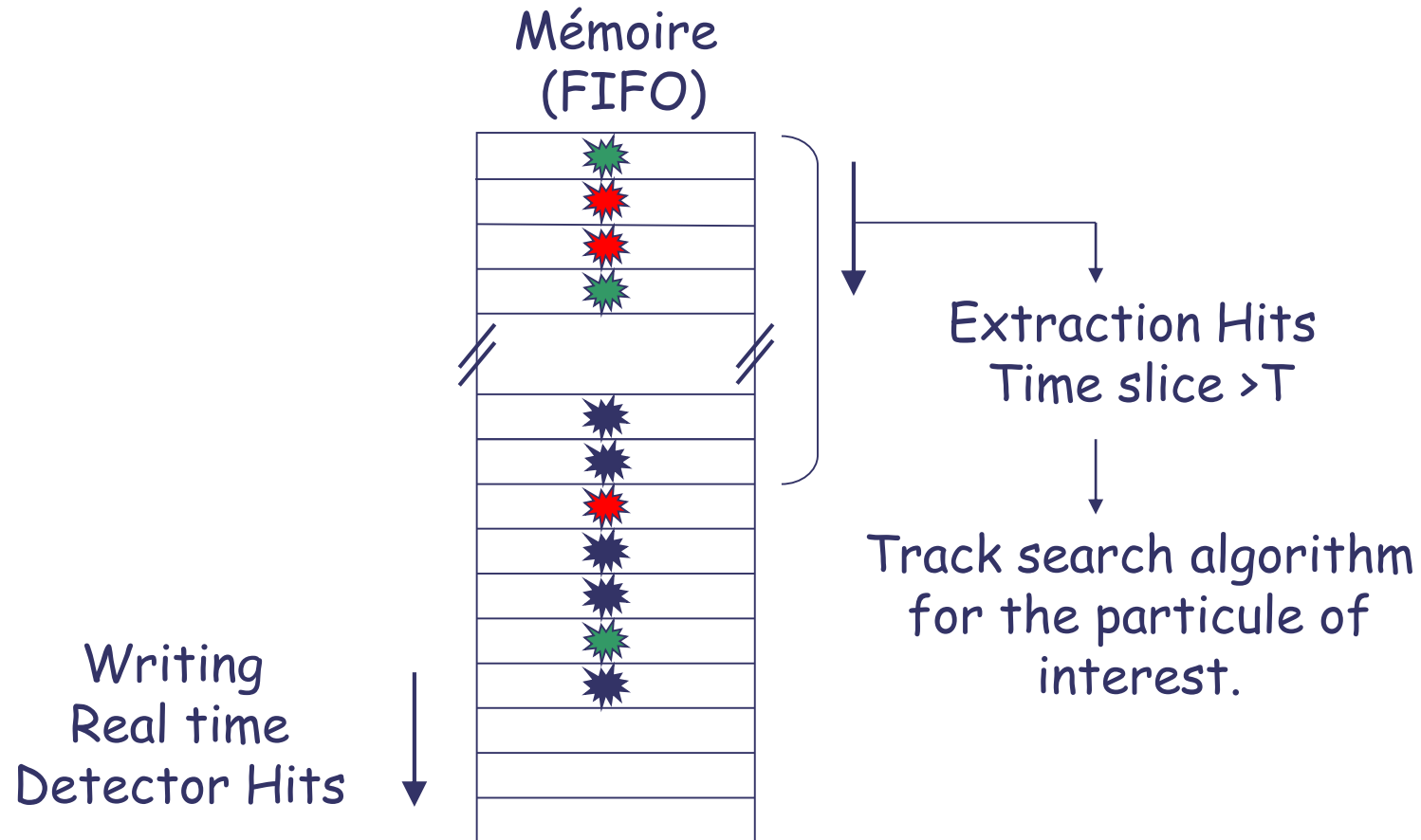




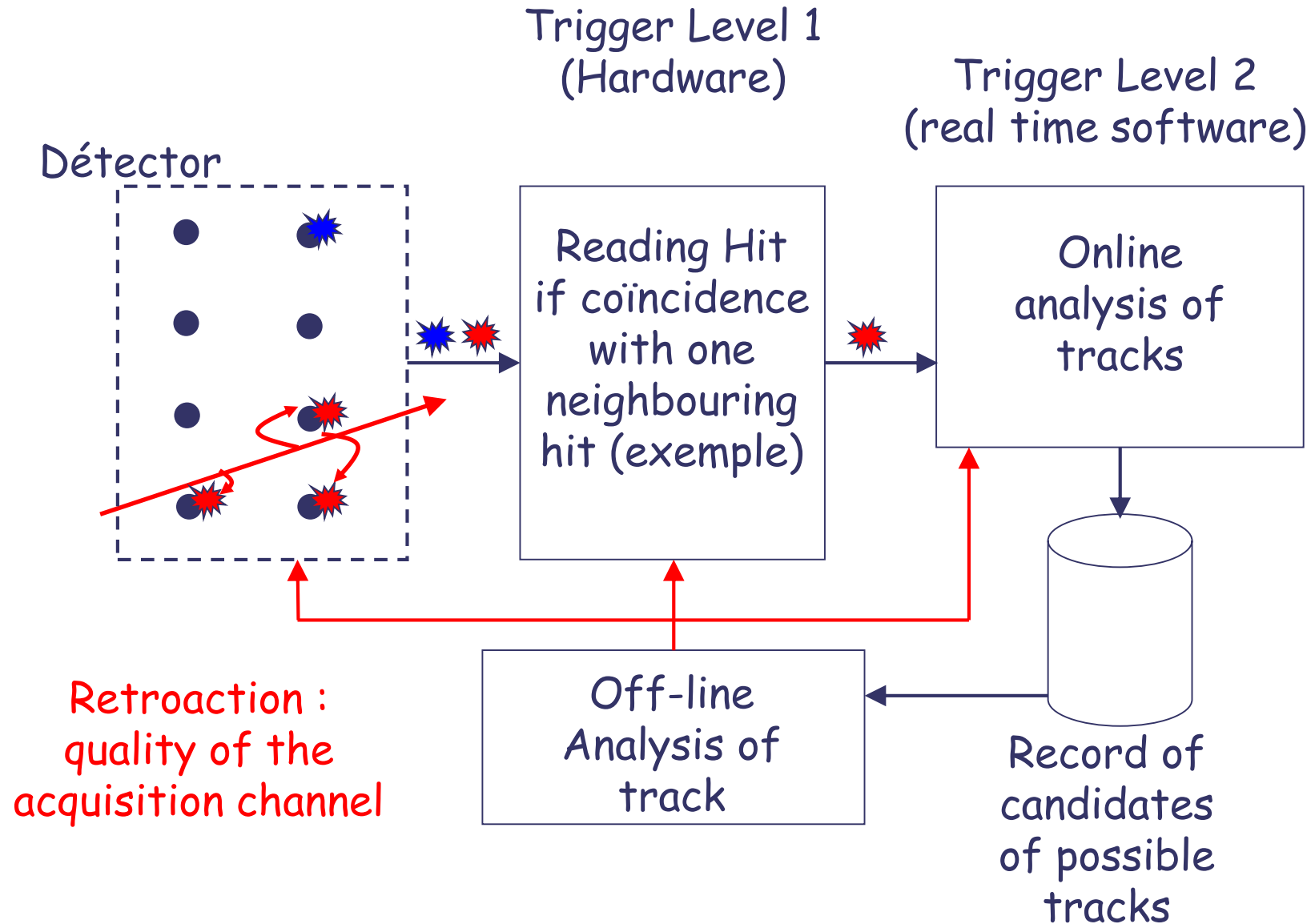
Hit = space and time information

T = life time of the particules of interest from the detector.

- ✱ Hit Noise
- ✱ Hit particule 1 (background)
- ✱ Hit particule 2 (what is looking for)



Principles – Decreasing the data stream



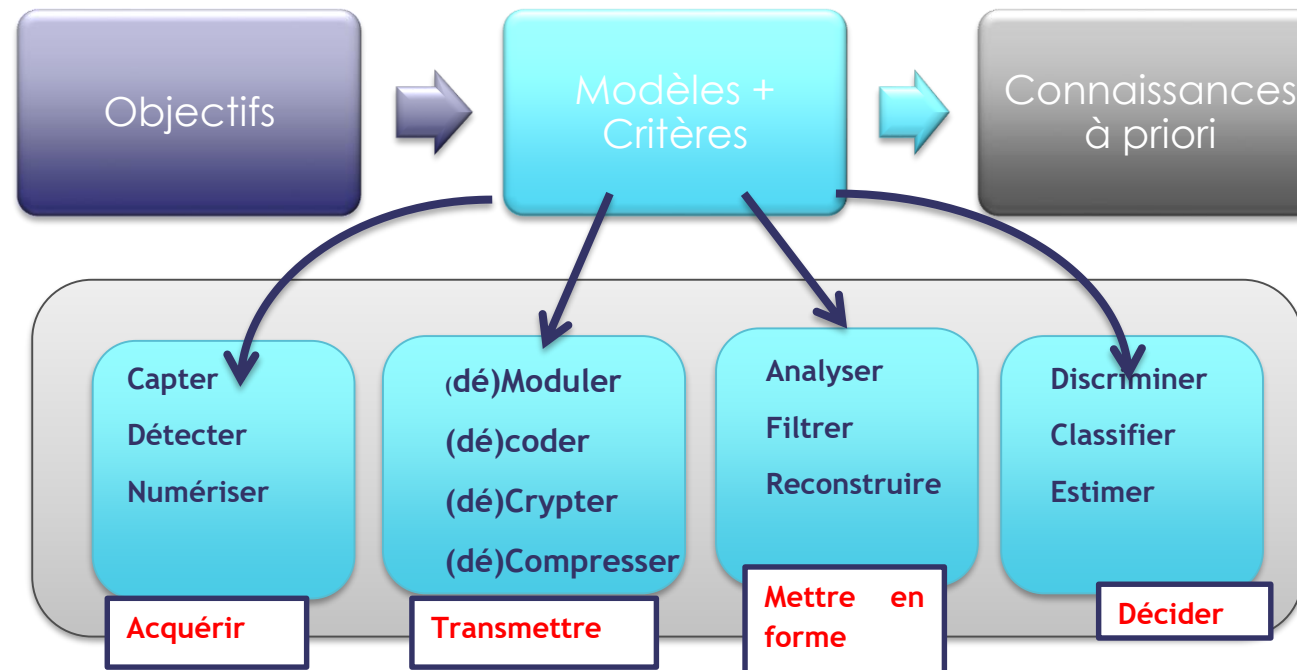
Principles – Tools and vocabulary

ASP/DSP

- Study of signals in their mathematical form and modeling a physical phenomenon
- $x(t) = a.\sin(w.t) + e(t)$

Decision theory

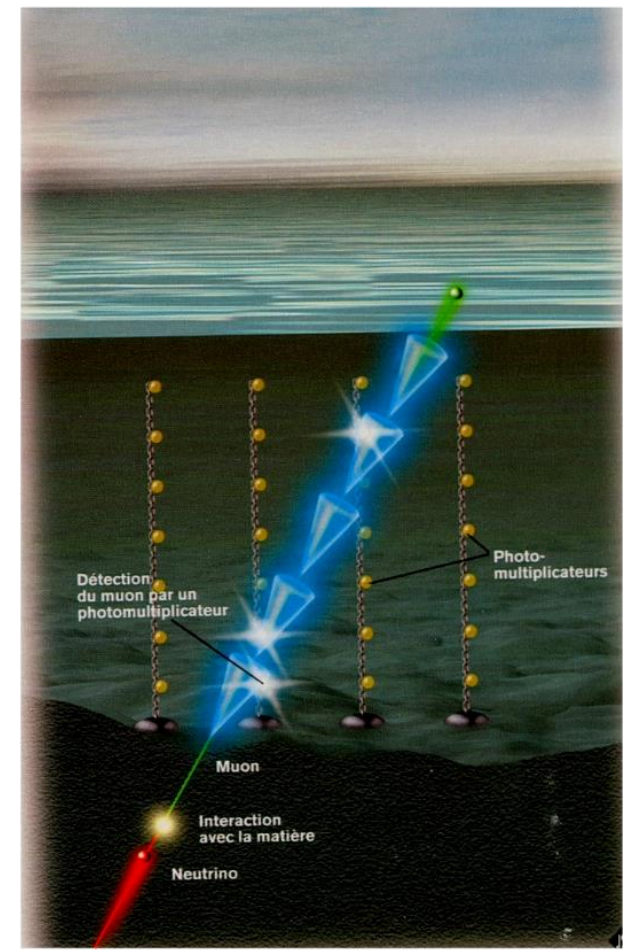
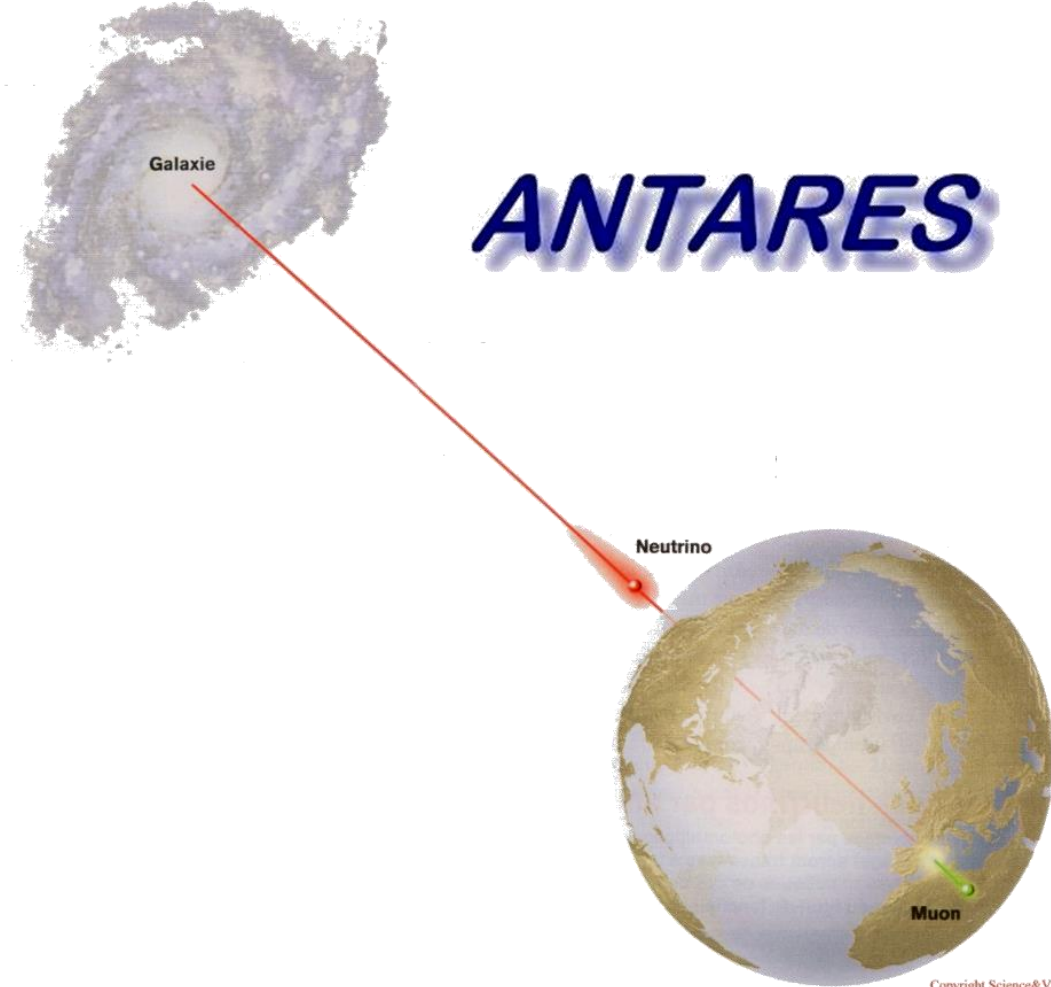
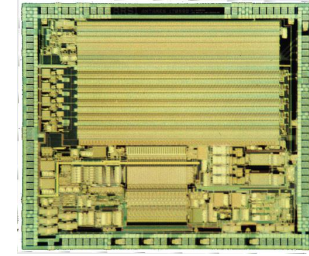
- Development of statistical models from A PRIORI knowledge in order to make an optimal choice from observations (decision-making from criteria)



DAQ 25 years ago....

Astronomy with a Neutrino Telescope
ANTARES
and Abyss environmental RESearch

ARS1



Le site de l'expérience



Station côtière
Institut Michel Pacha

Station
d'alimentation



Câble sous-marin
(Fibre optique et alimentation)

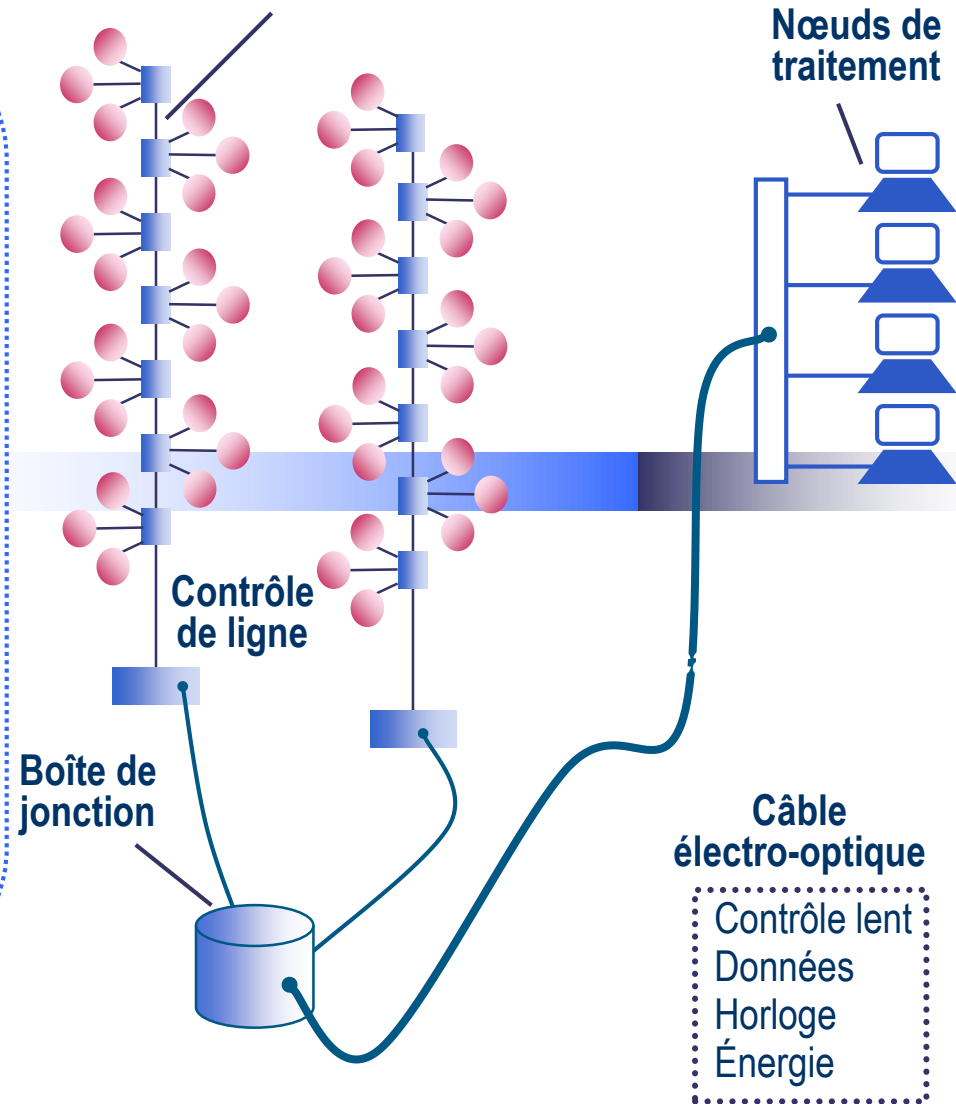
Le détecteur Antares

- 12 lignes de 75 PMTs
- 5 secteurs/ligne
- 5 étages/secteur
- 3 PMs/étage



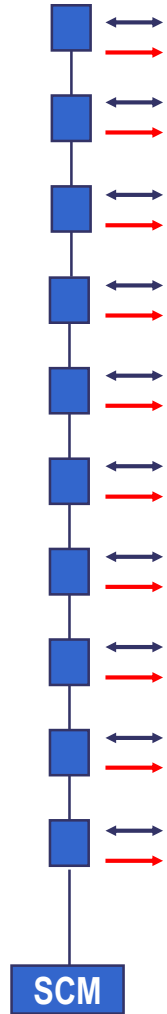
Le projet "0.1 km²"

- 12 lignes de détection (400 m)
- 300 nœuds d'acquisition (25 / ligne)
- 900 photomultiplicateurs (3 / nœud)
- 1800 sources de données à 20 Mb/s max
- Système réparti sur 30 000 000 m³ à 2500 m sous l'eau
- Ferme de 100 nœuds de traitement

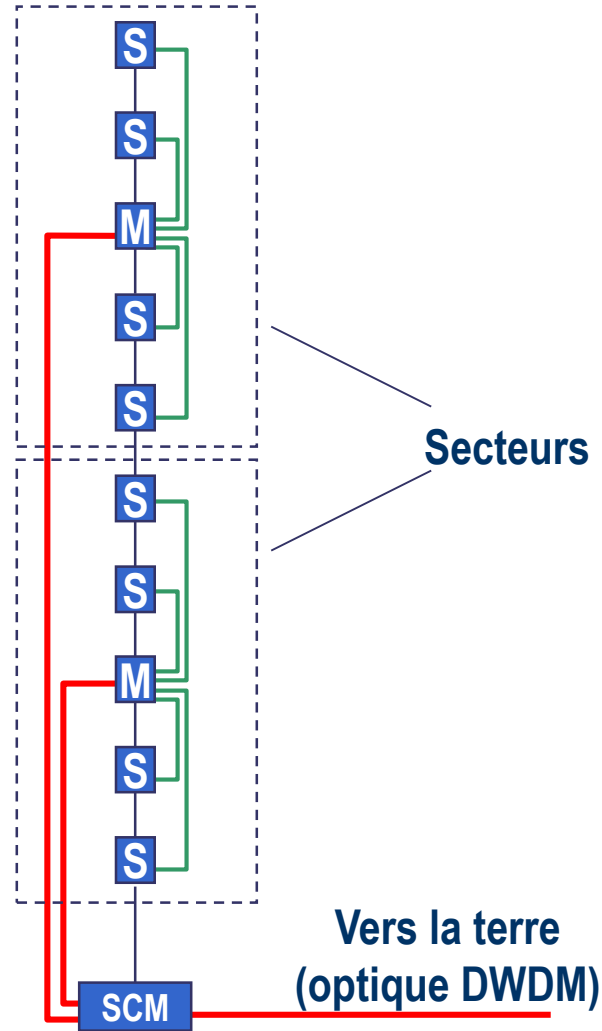


Topologie du réseau (1)

Chaque étage a son propre flot de données
(Slow Control & Données de physique)

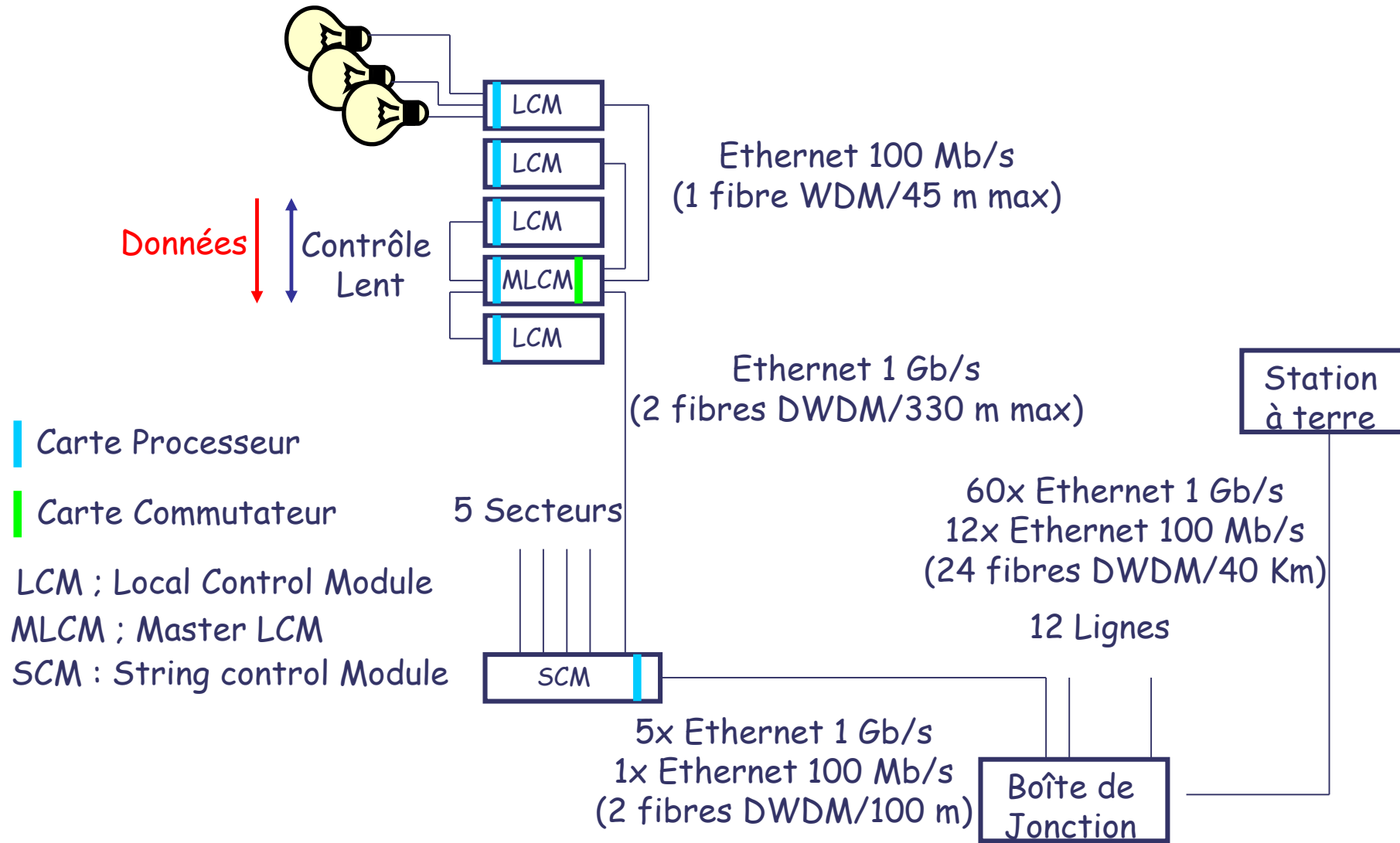


Rigidité du câble EM
Diamètre du câble
Complexité connectique

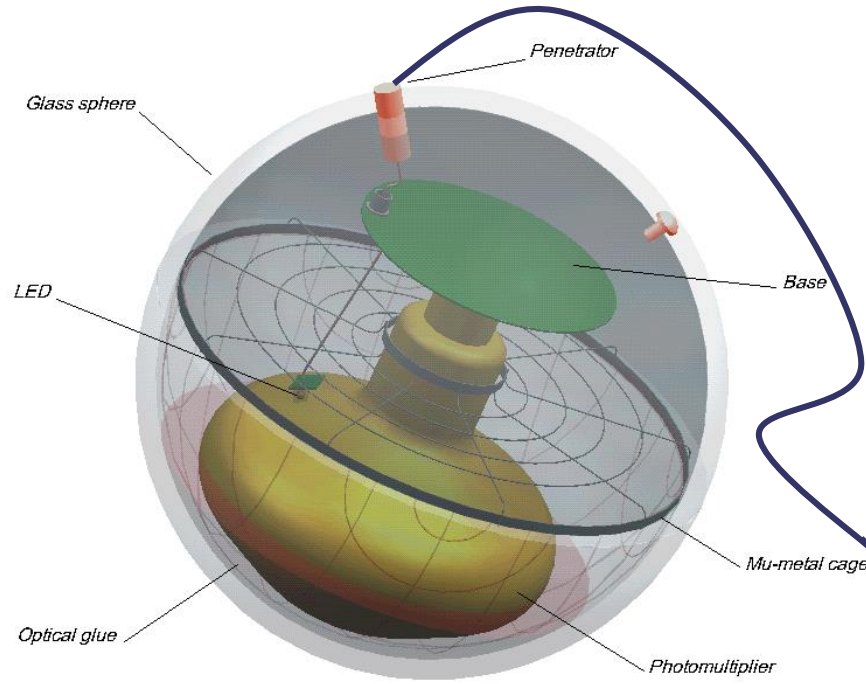
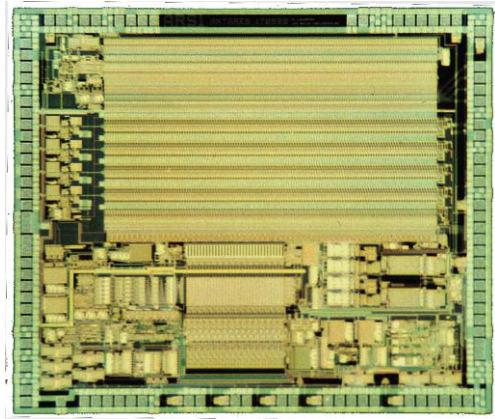


- Data synchronisation with the 100MHz ethernet clock.
- Possible to start on the same edge for all connected node

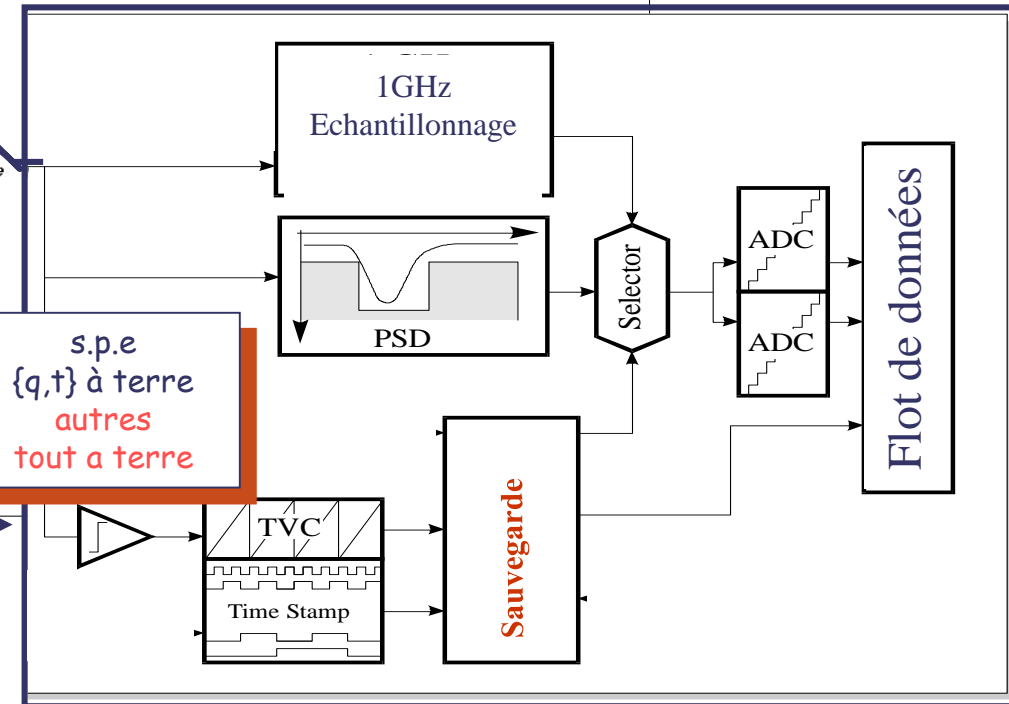
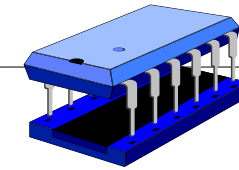
Lecture du détecteur : un réseau Ethernet



Signaux optiques

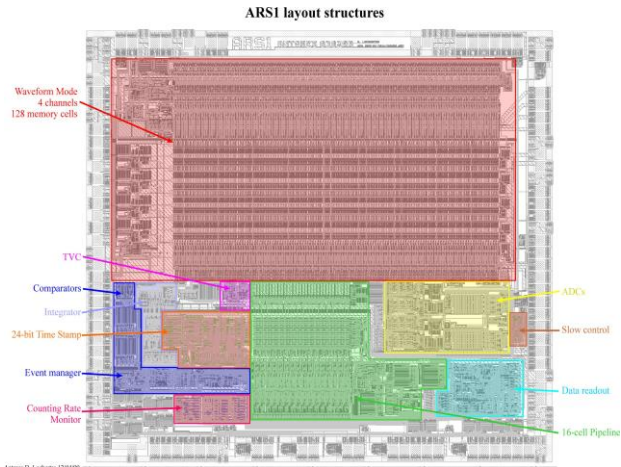


ARS
Analog Ring Sampler

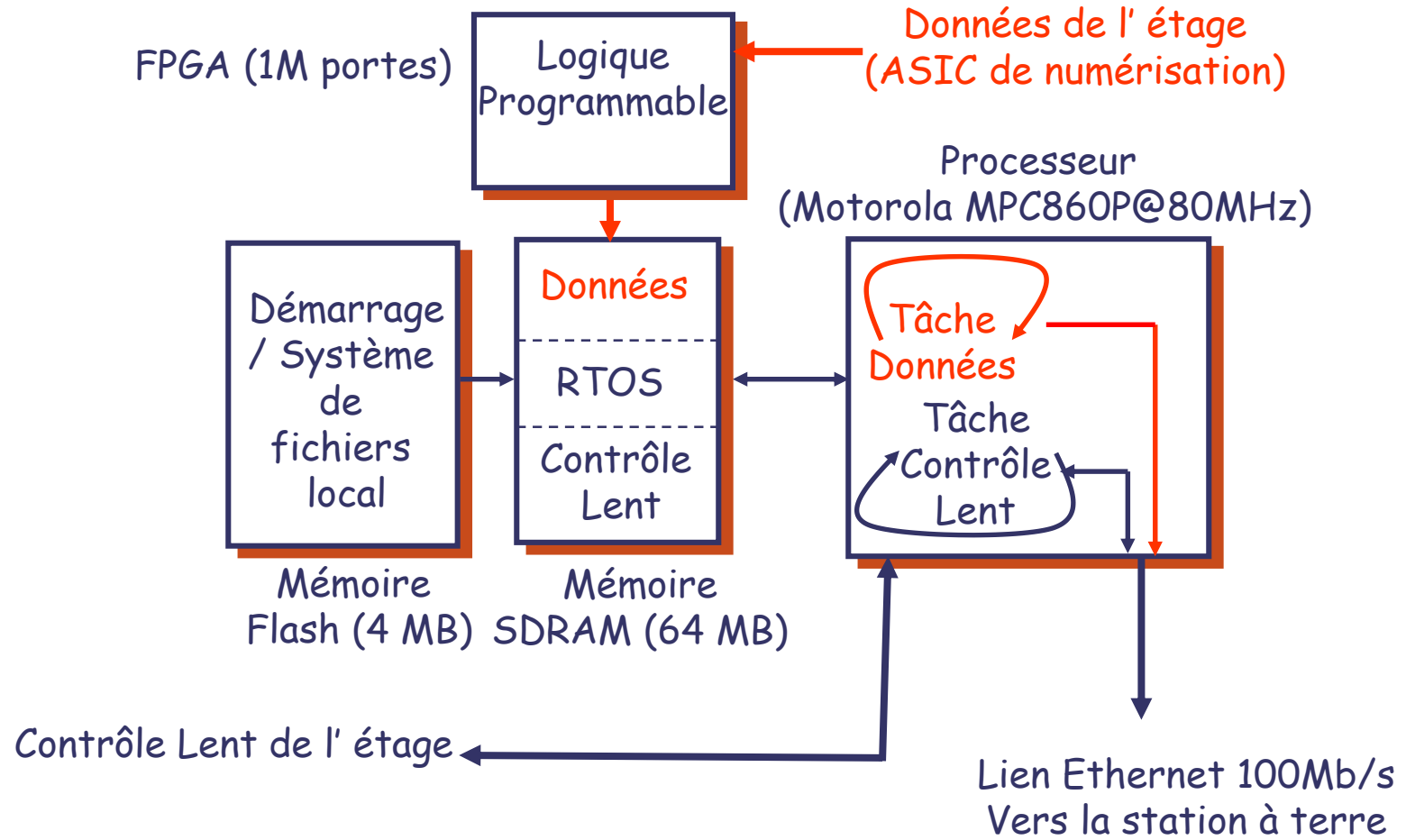
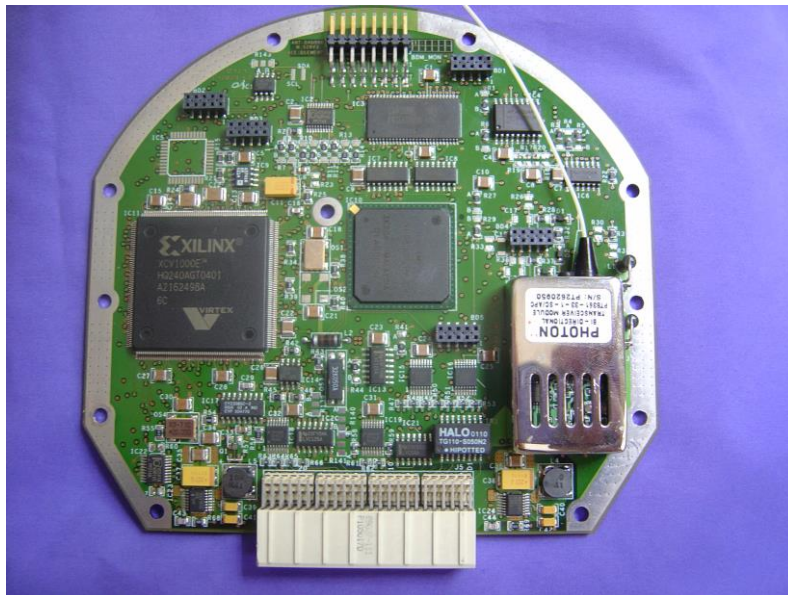
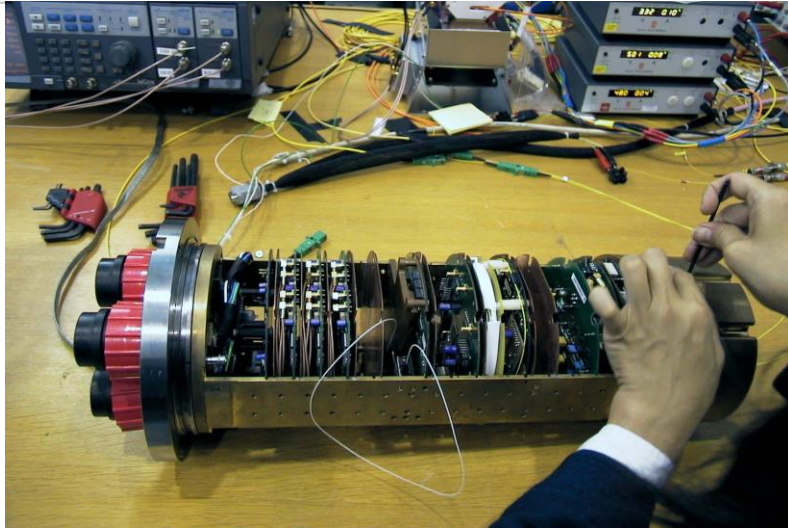


s.p.e
{q,t} à terre
autres
tout a terre

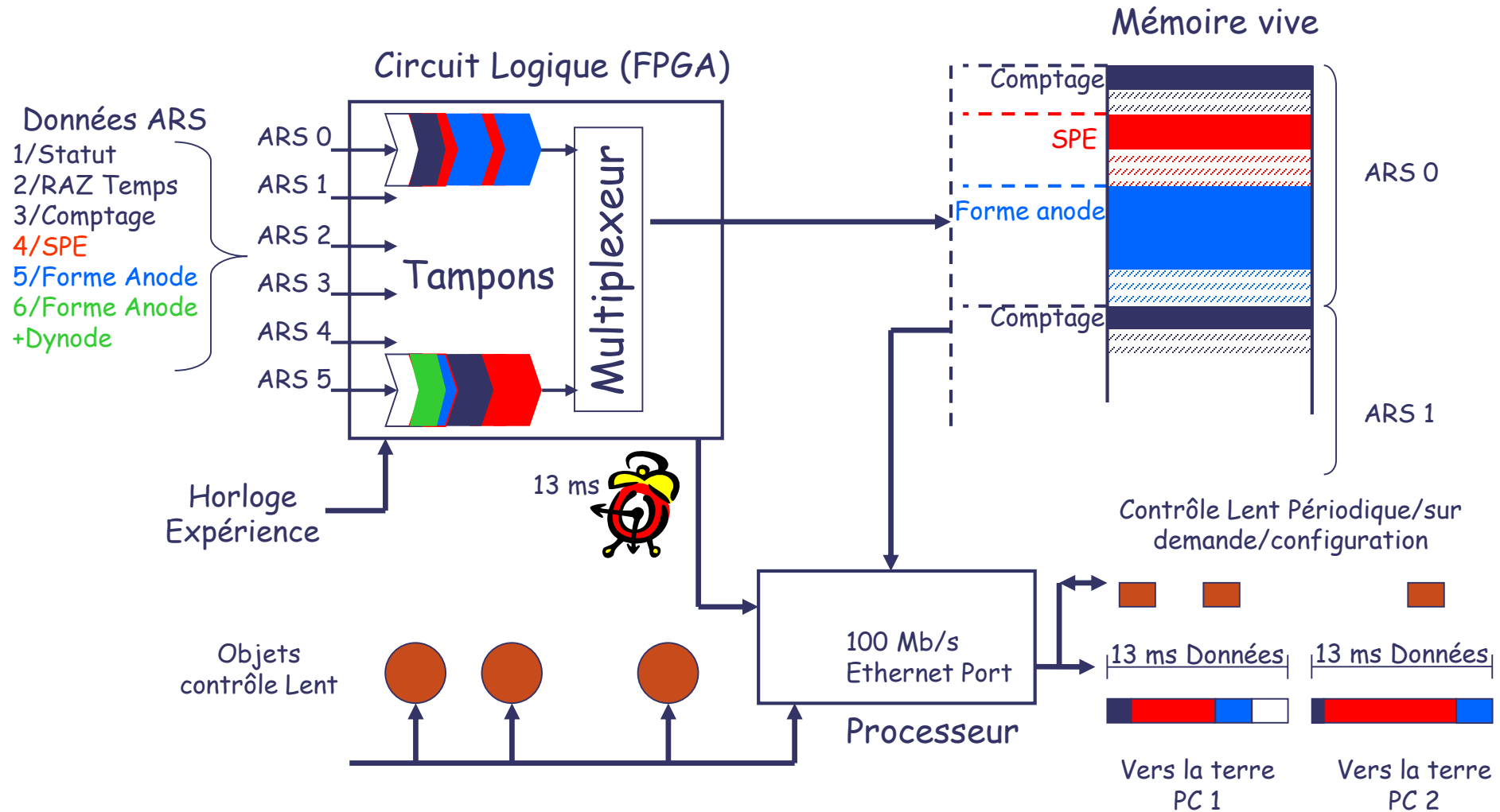
**Intégration
Développement
à Saclay**



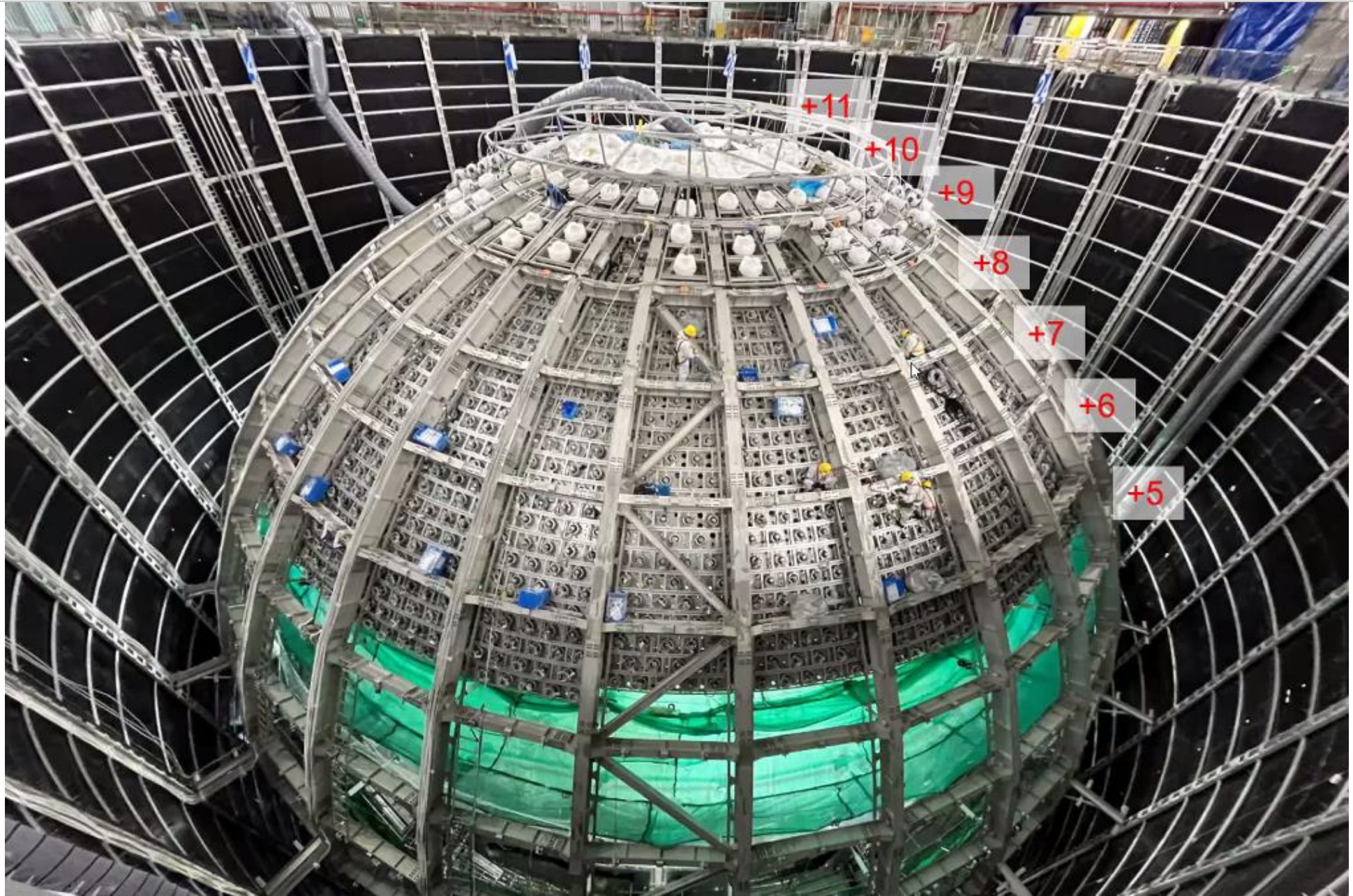
Module de Contrôle Local (LCM)



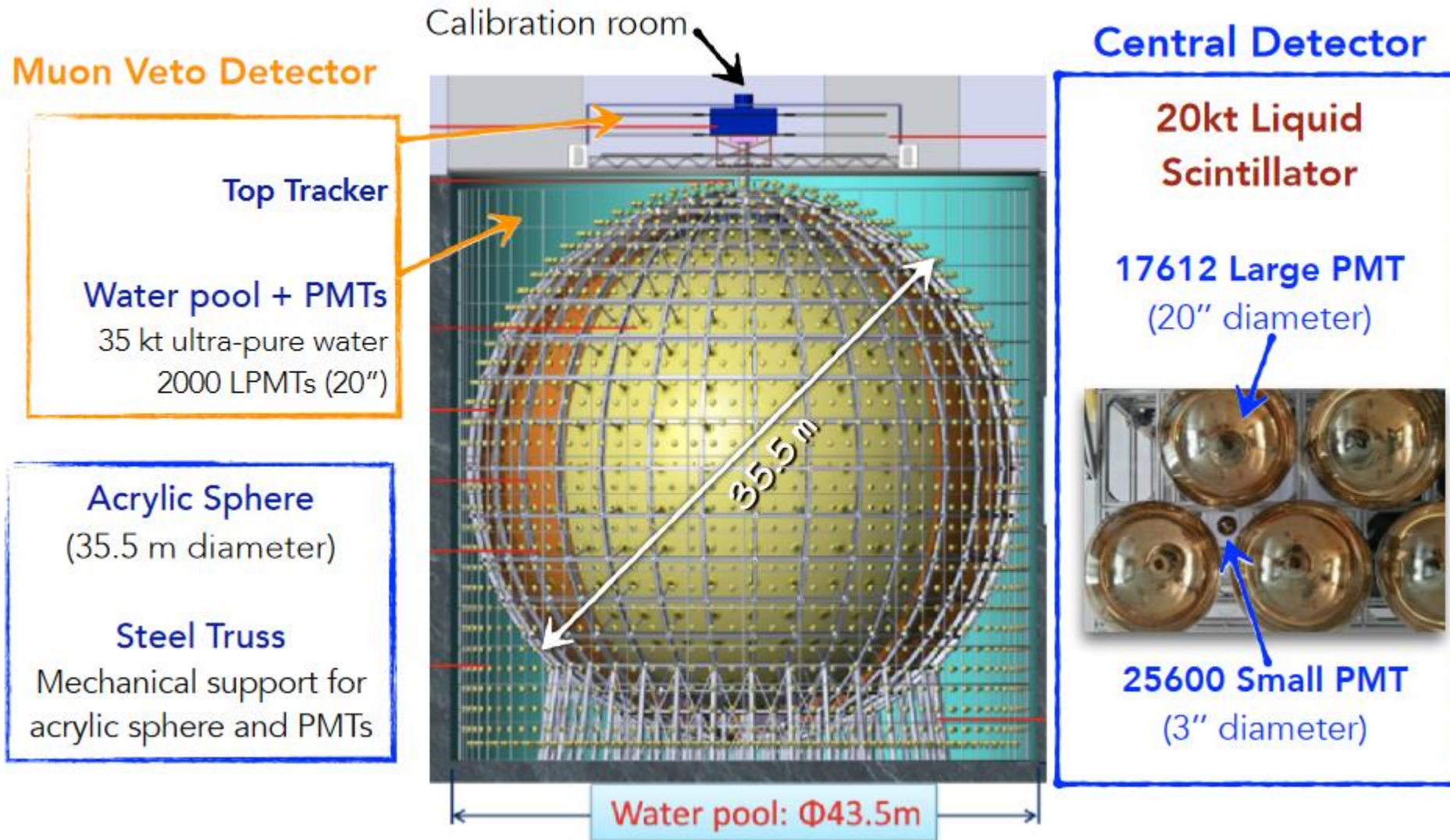
Traitement LCM des données/du Contrôle Lent



JUNO: Conception & Deployment (2016-2024)

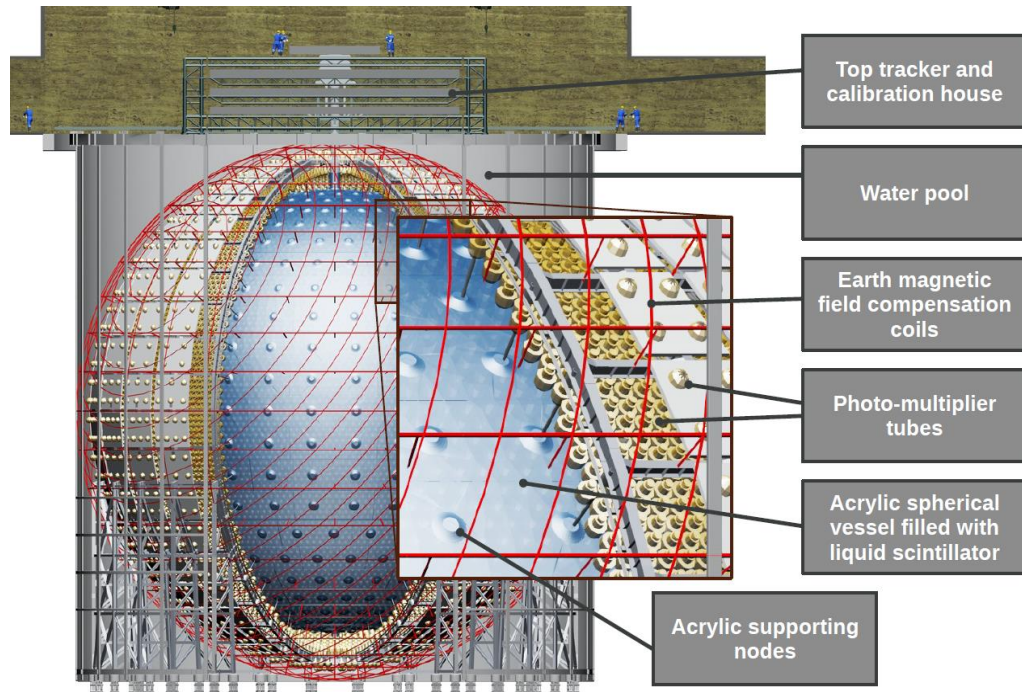


JUNO Experience : Detector



JUNO Detector Performance

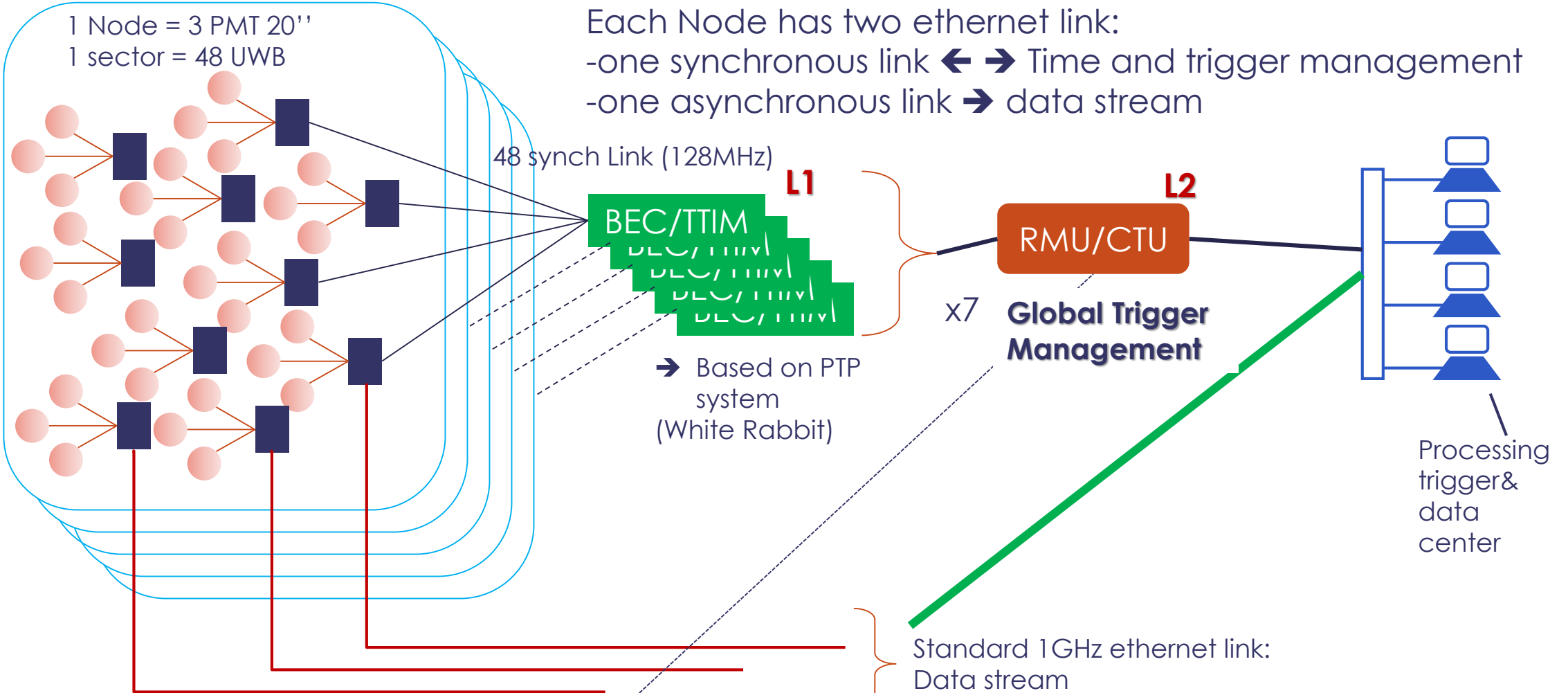
- Detect 100,000 neutrinos in 6 years of data collection → 20,000 tons of liquid Scintillator (LS) in a sphere with 35 m diameter
- Energy resolution of $3\%/\sqrt{E(\text{MeV})}$
 - System of 18000 PM 20'' and 26000 PM 3'' (78% angular coverage) to detect ~1500 photoelectrons / MeV



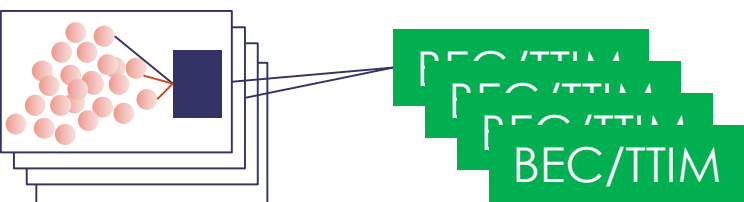
DAQ now days....

Each Node has two ethernet link:

- one synchronous link \leftrightarrow Time and trigger management
- one asynchronous link \rightarrow data stream



1 Node = 128 PMT 3''



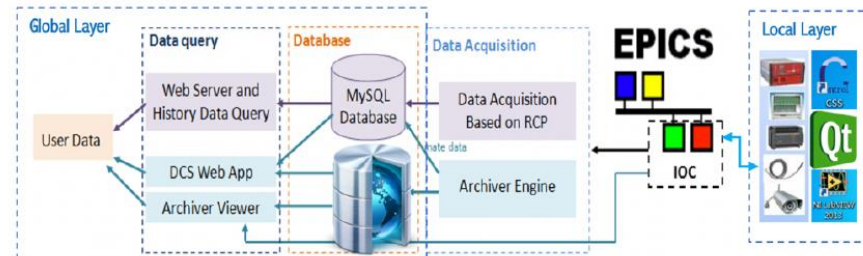
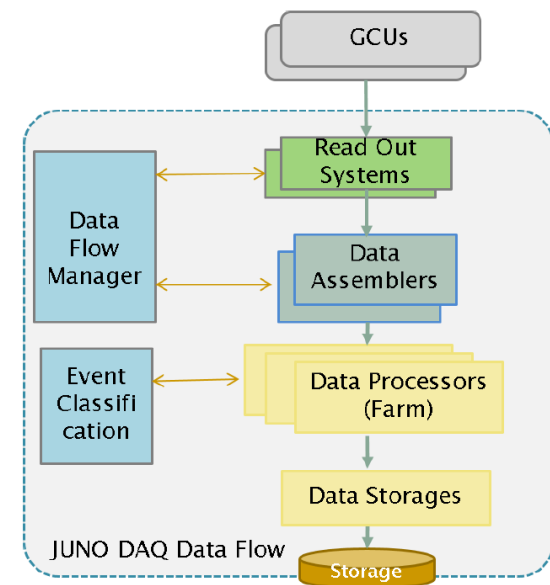
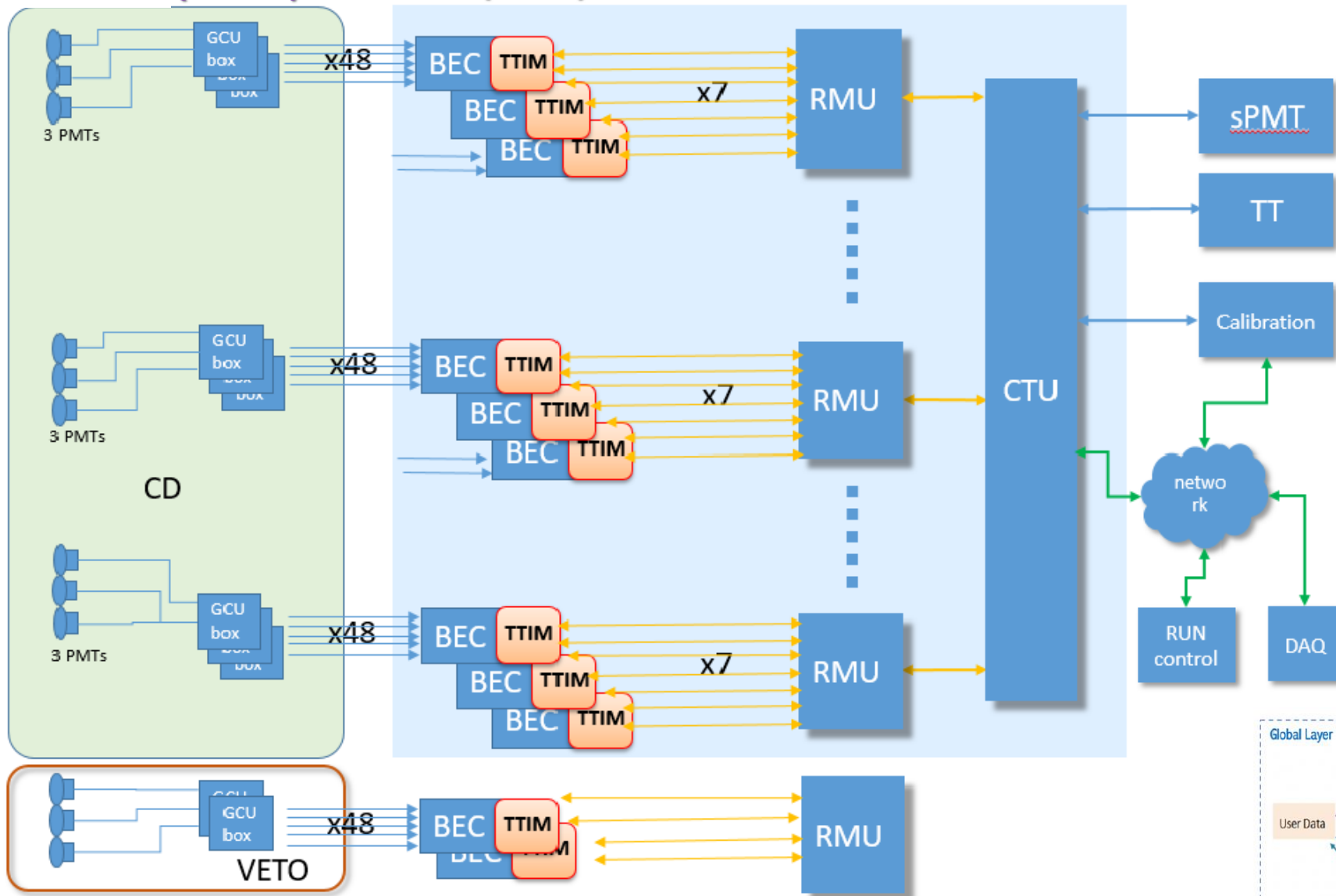
LPMT 17612

GCU (<=7056)

BackEnd Card (<=147)

Reorganize & Multiplex Unit
RMU x 21

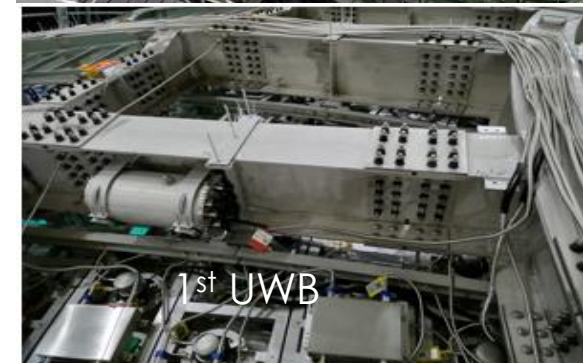
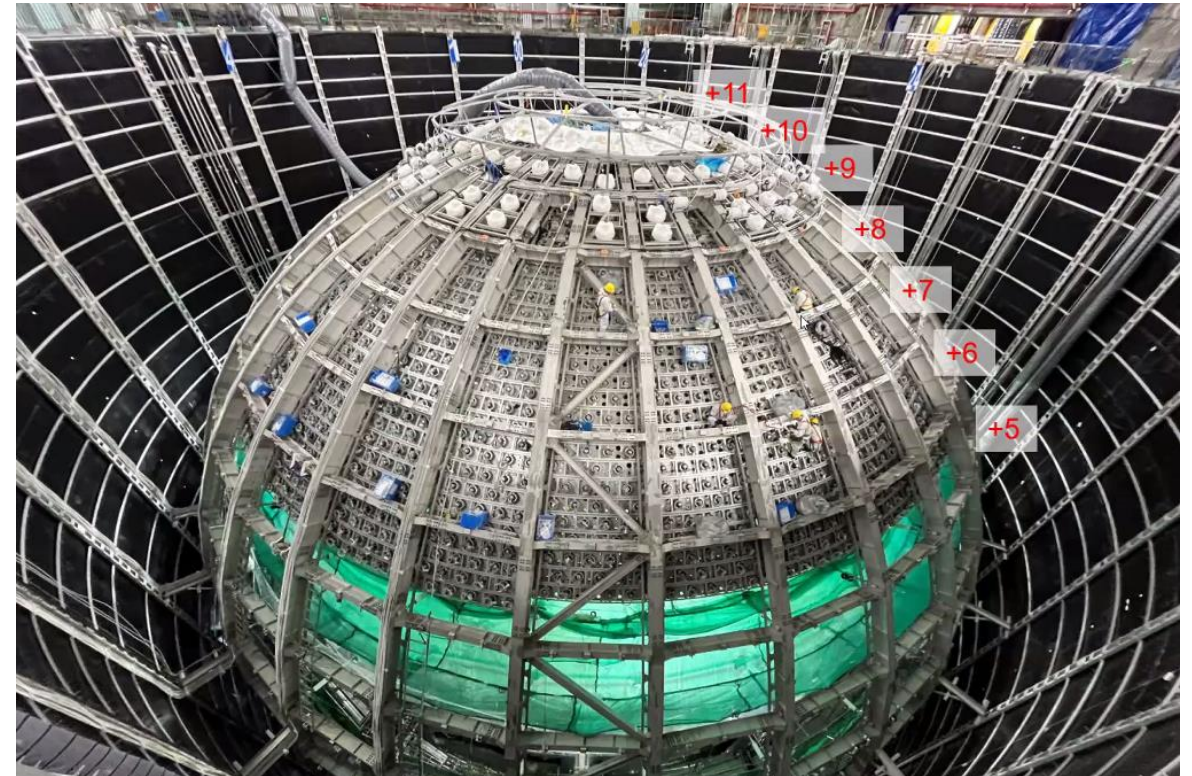
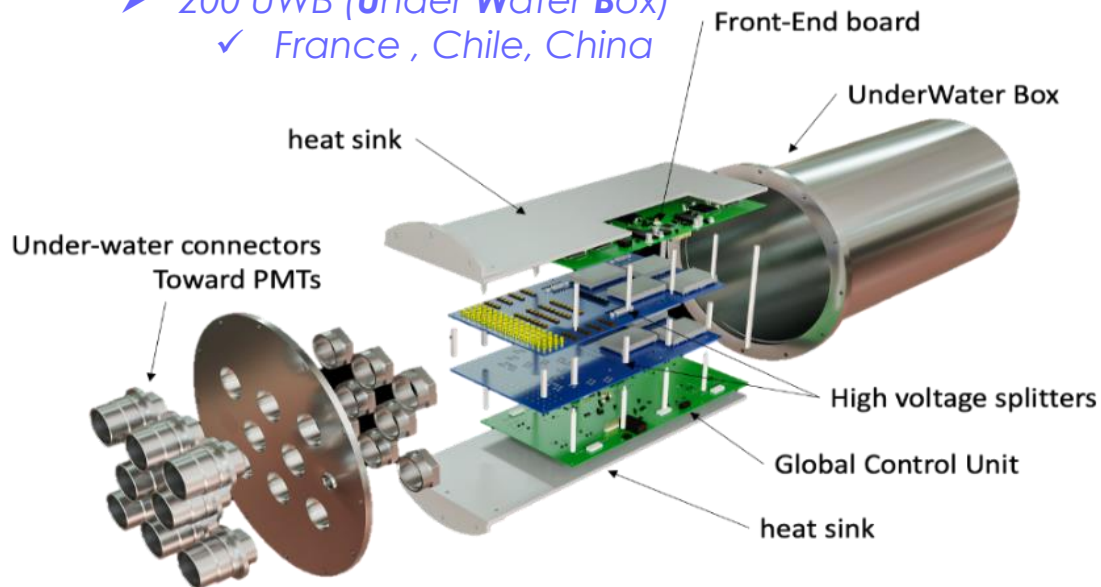
Central Trigger Unit
CTU x 1



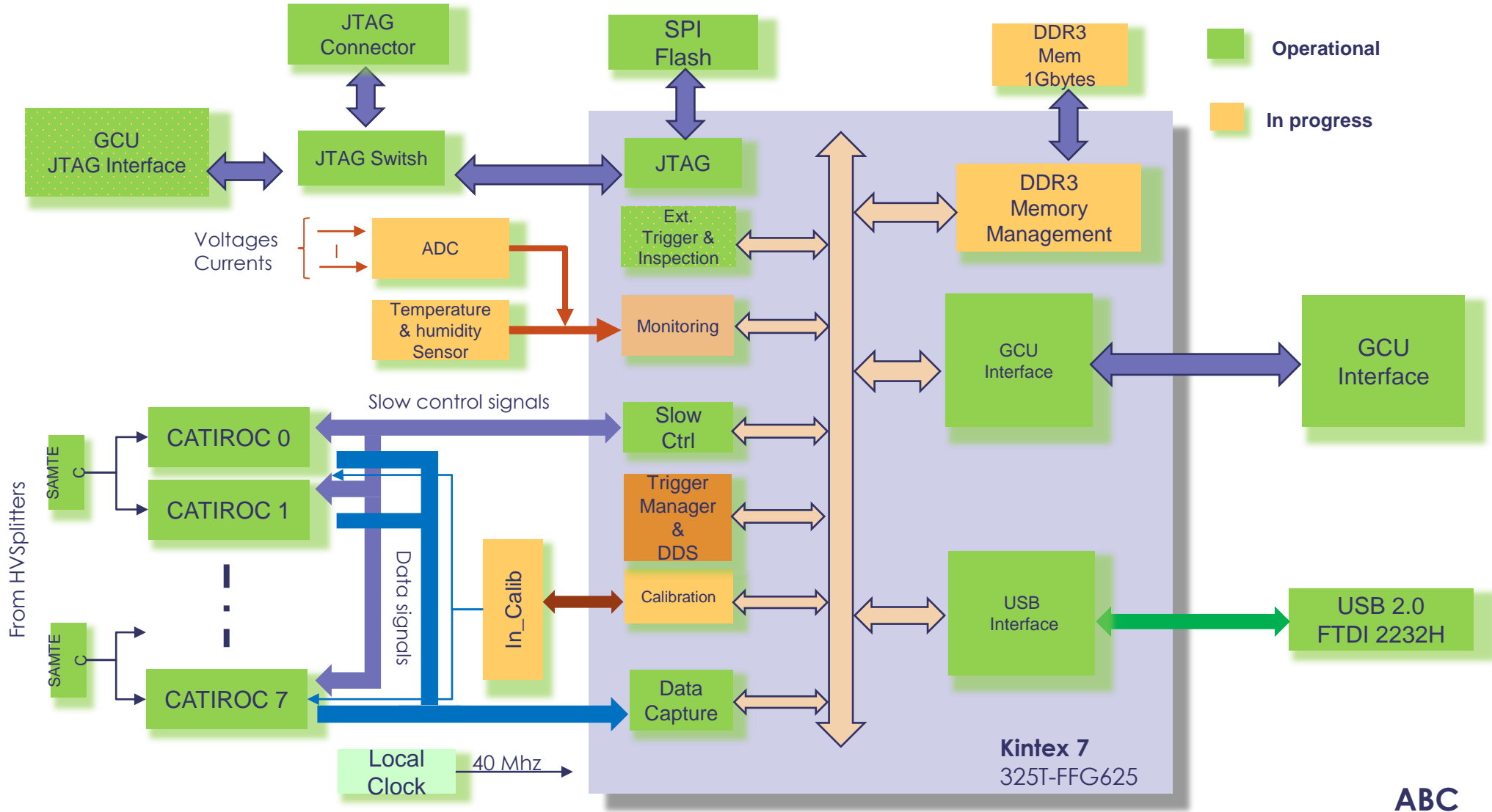
JUNO sPMT Project

JUNO – SPMT : (FRANCE, CHINA, CHILE)

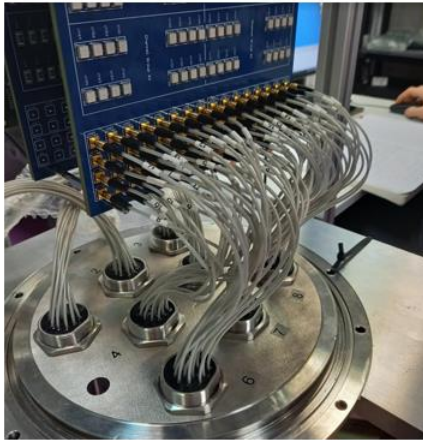
- PMTs:
 - 25 600 photomultipliers 3''
 - ✓ CHINA (HZC)
- Electronic
 - ❖ Front End Electronics for sPMTs
 - ✓ France: IN2P3
 - ❖ High Voltages Splitters
 - ✓ Chile
 - ❖ Global Control Modules
 - ✓ China
- Mechanical
 - 200 UWB (Under Water Box)
 - ✓ France , Chile, China



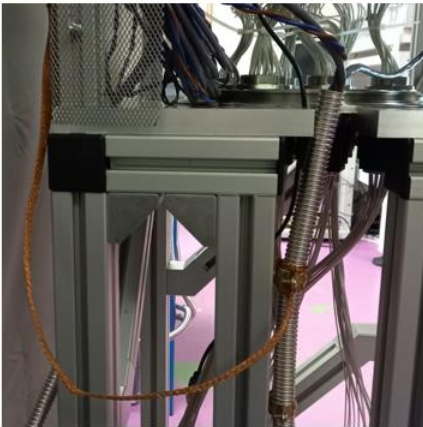
JUNO sPMT : ABC Block Diagram



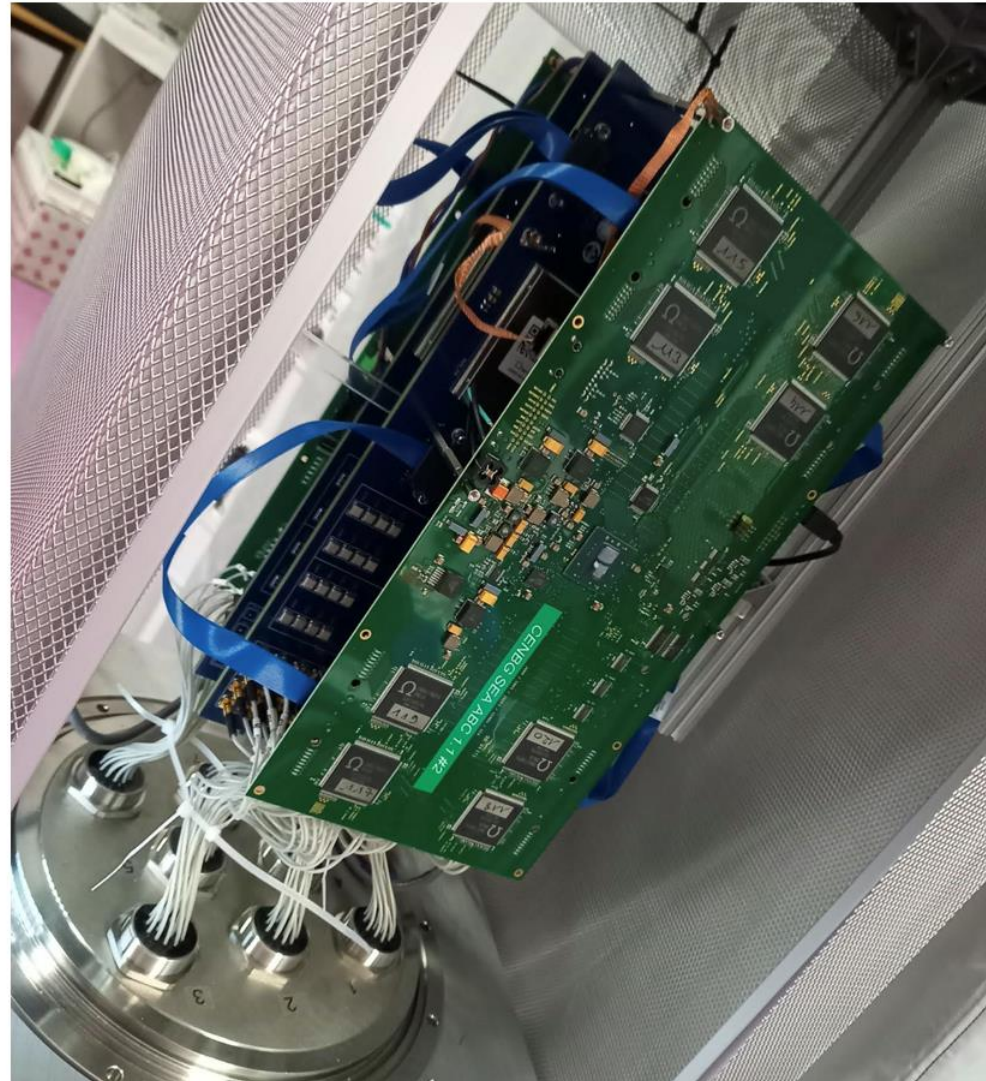
LP2IB Combined test bench



Detail of PMT connection

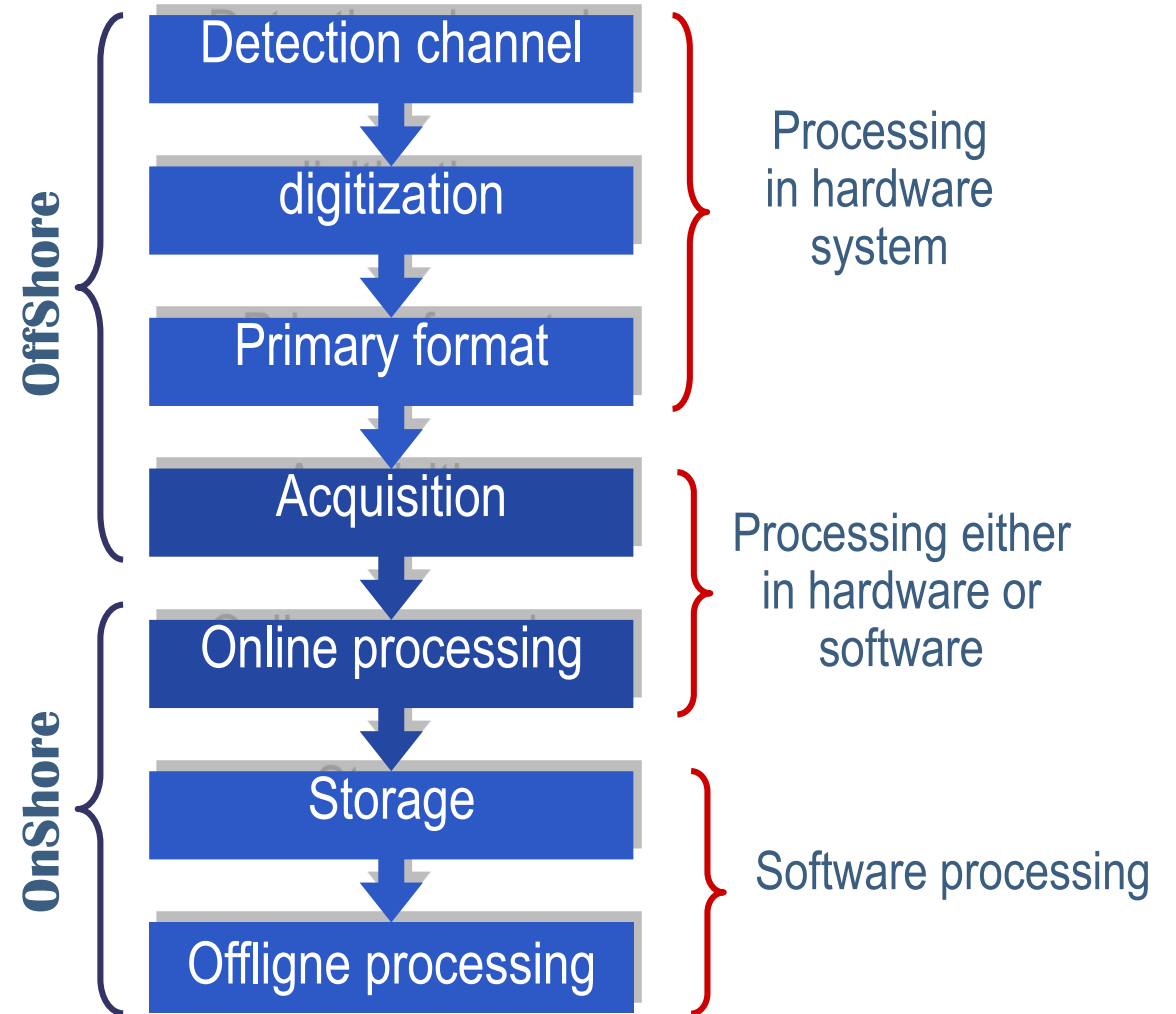


80 meter bellow connection
Detail of GND connection

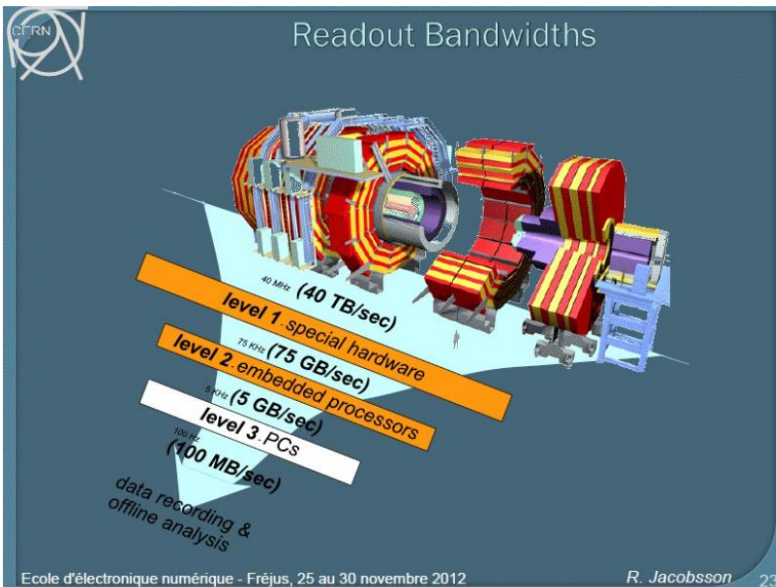
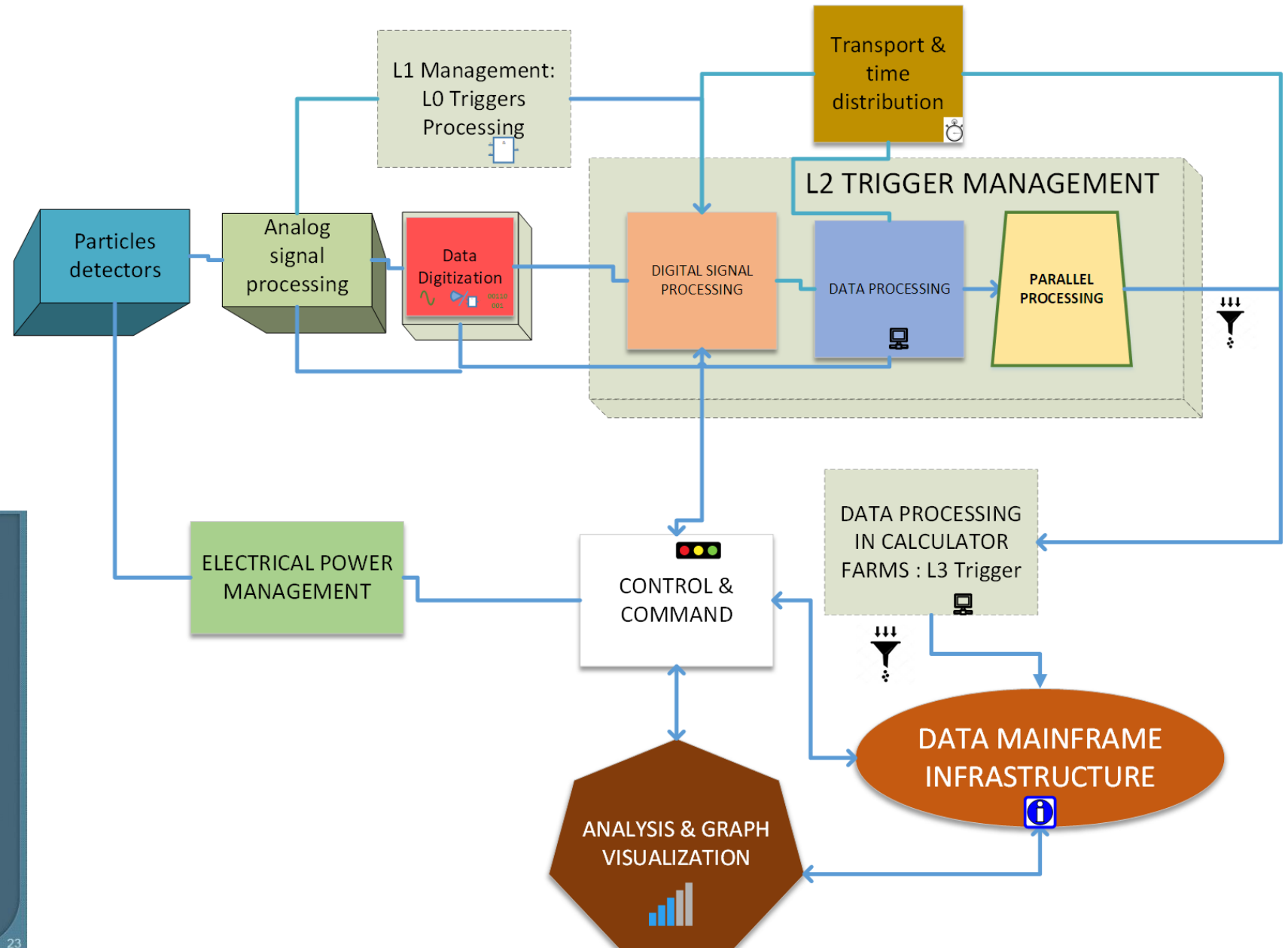


TDAQ System(Trigger & Data AcQuisition)

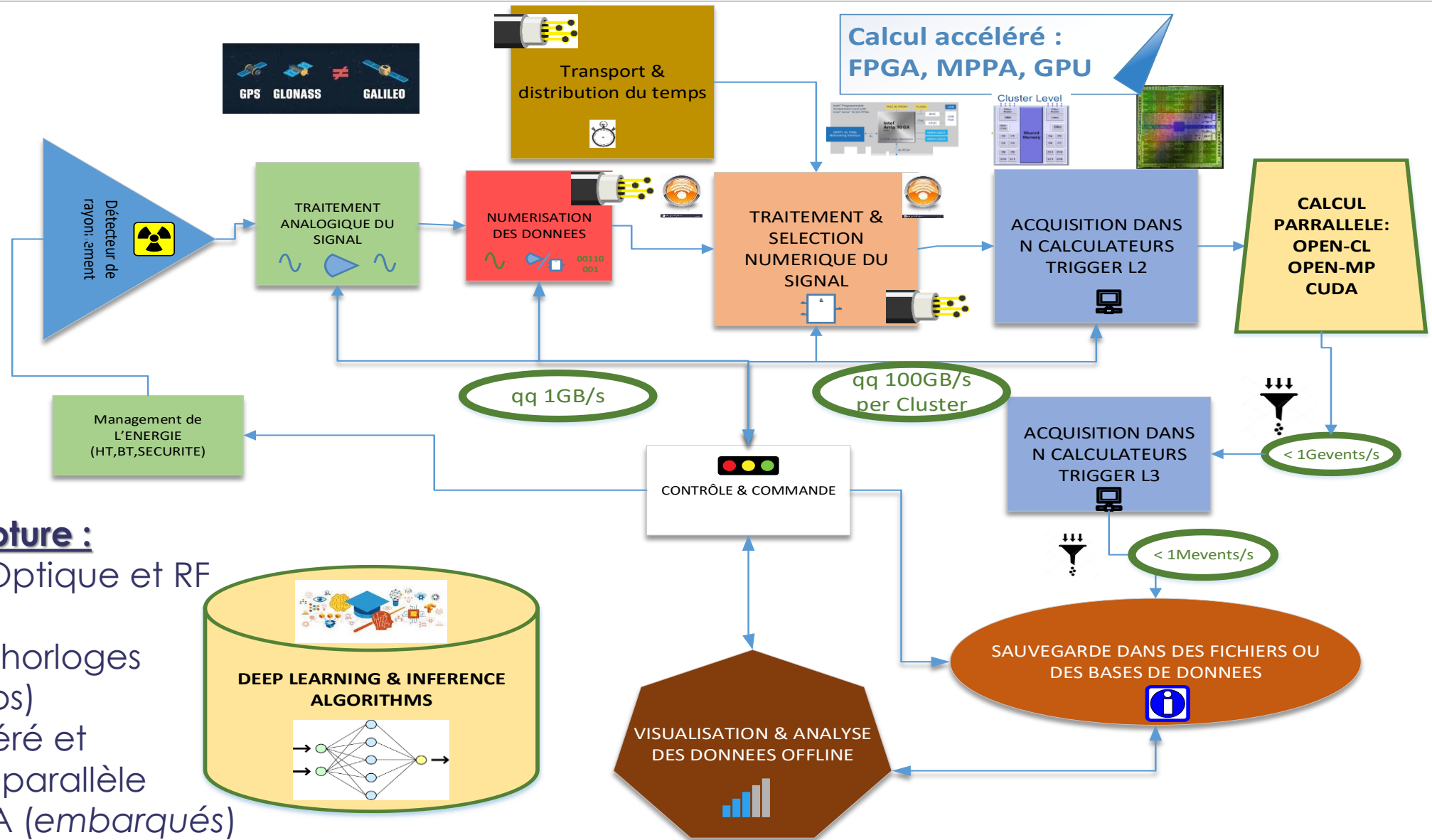
- Hardware and software System
- Real Time System
- Distributed System
- Heterogenous Systems
- Evolving long-term projects



Dominant Design in Instruments for research in fundamental physics



Acceleration of emerging technologies



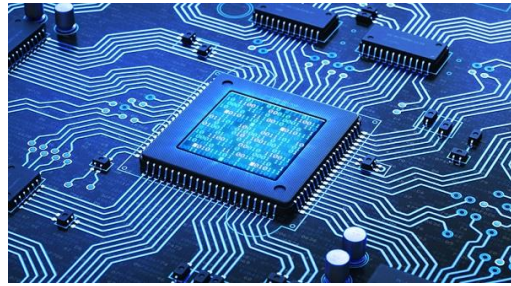
Les points de rupture :

- Transmission Optique et RF des FE
- Distribution d'horloges précises (qq ps)
- Calcul accéléré et massivement parallèle
- Algorithmes IA (*embarqués*)

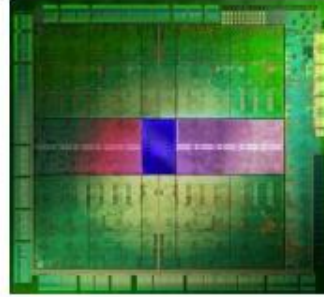
Technologies after digitization



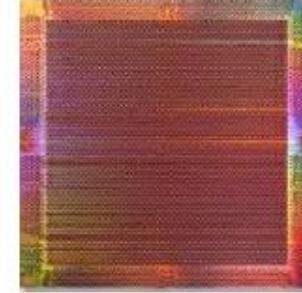
MPPA



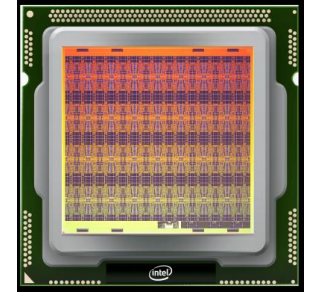
ASICs



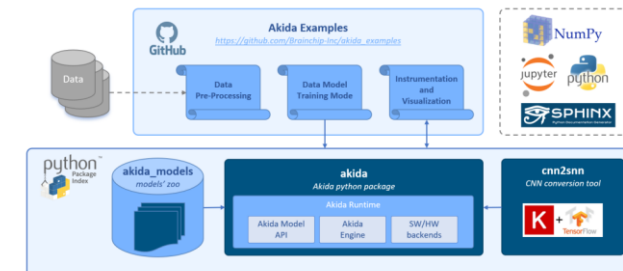
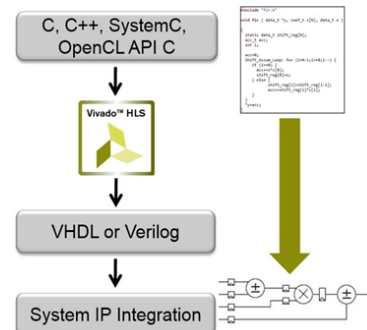
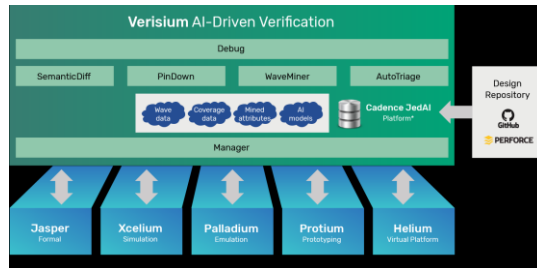
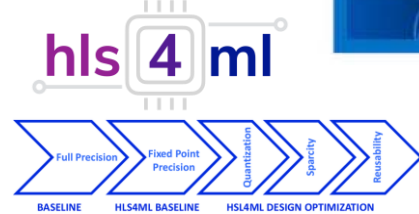
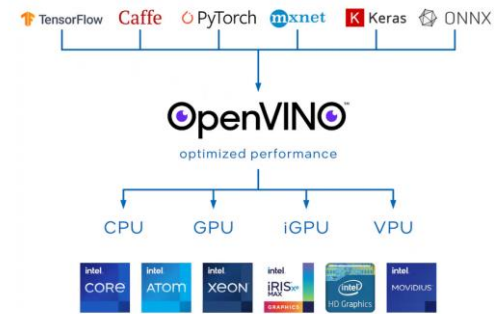
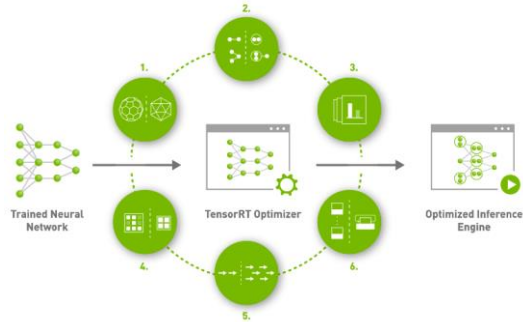
GPUs



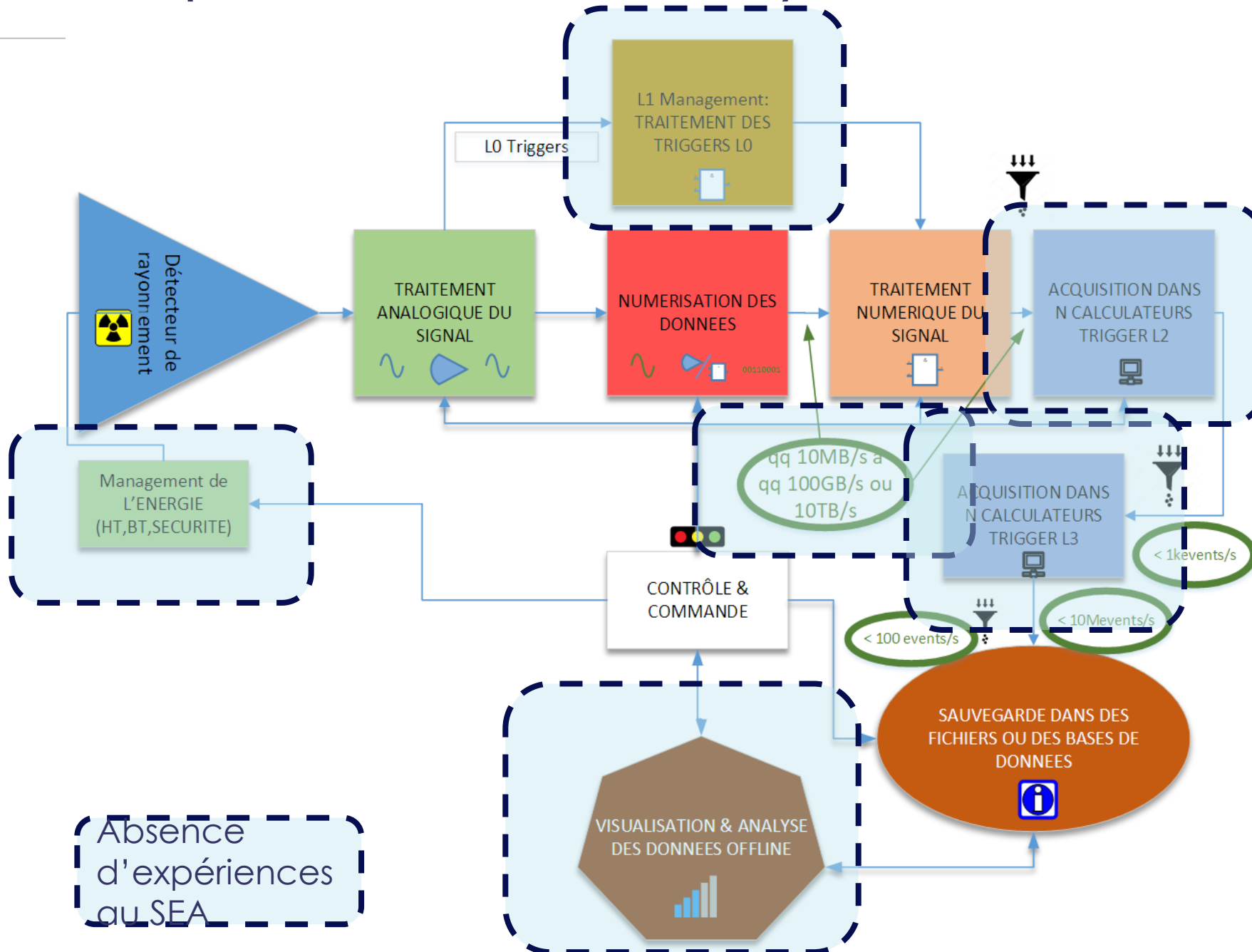
FPGAs



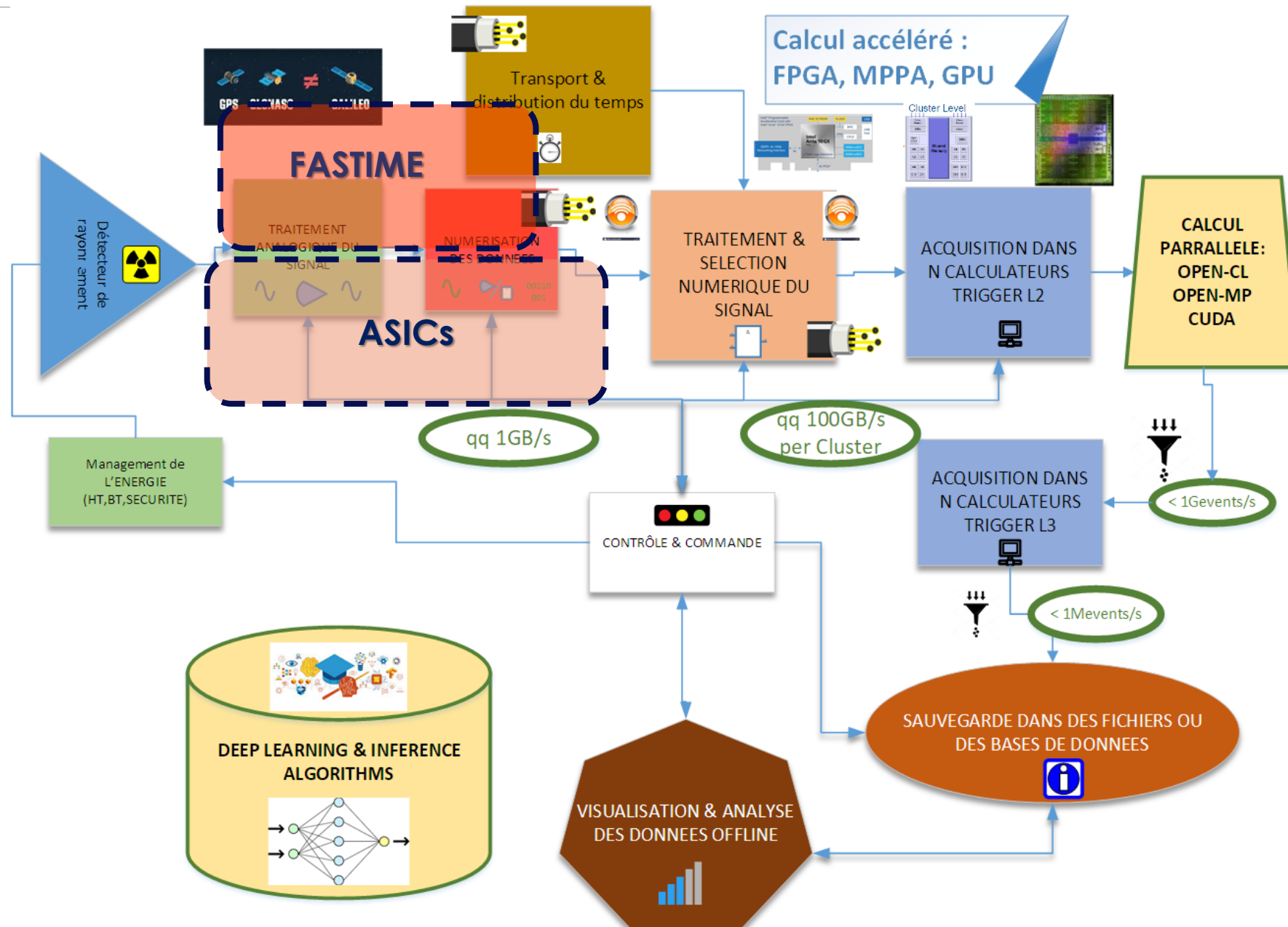
NMC



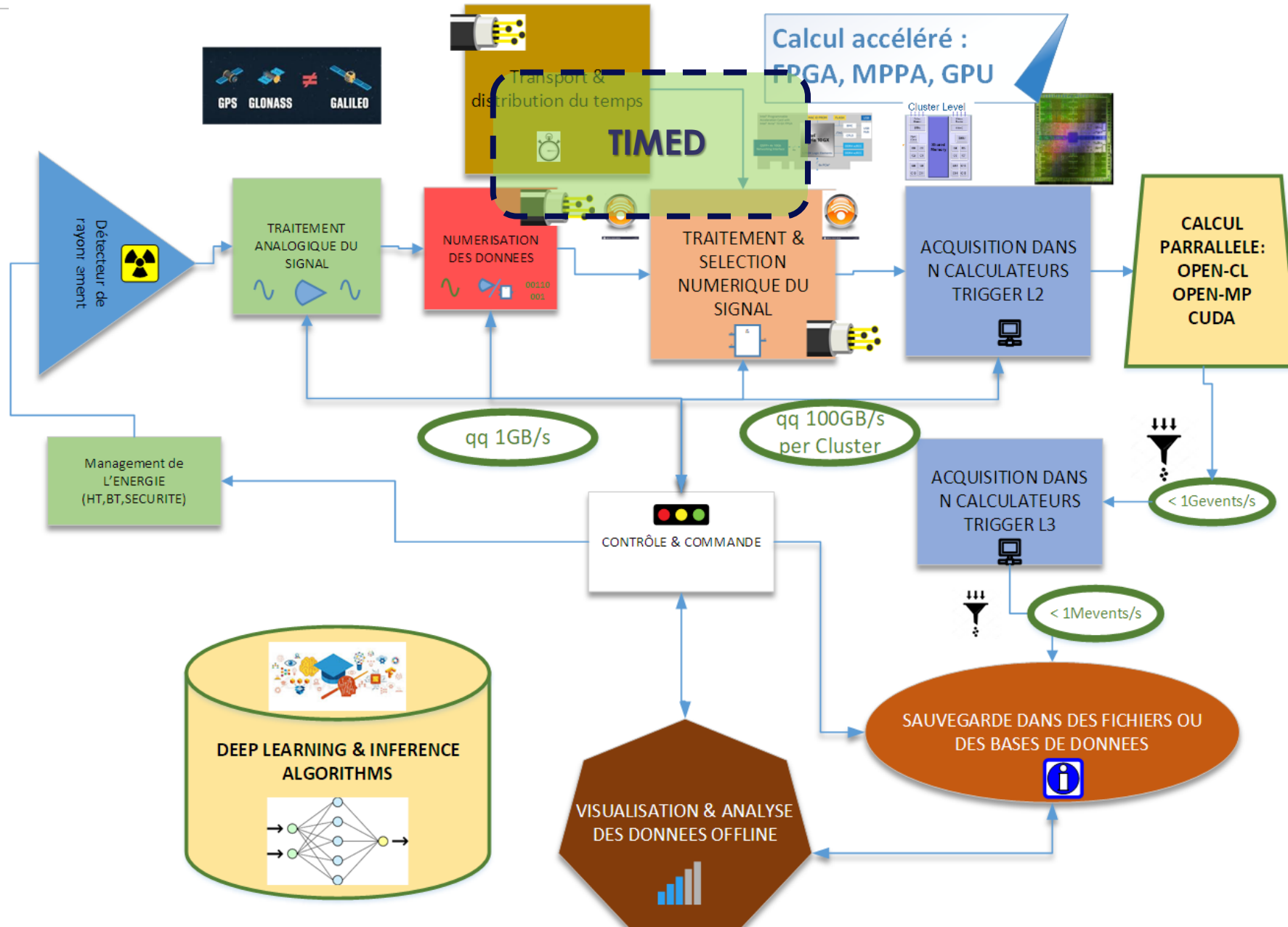
IN2P3 R&T Roadmap for the futur in Fundamental Physics



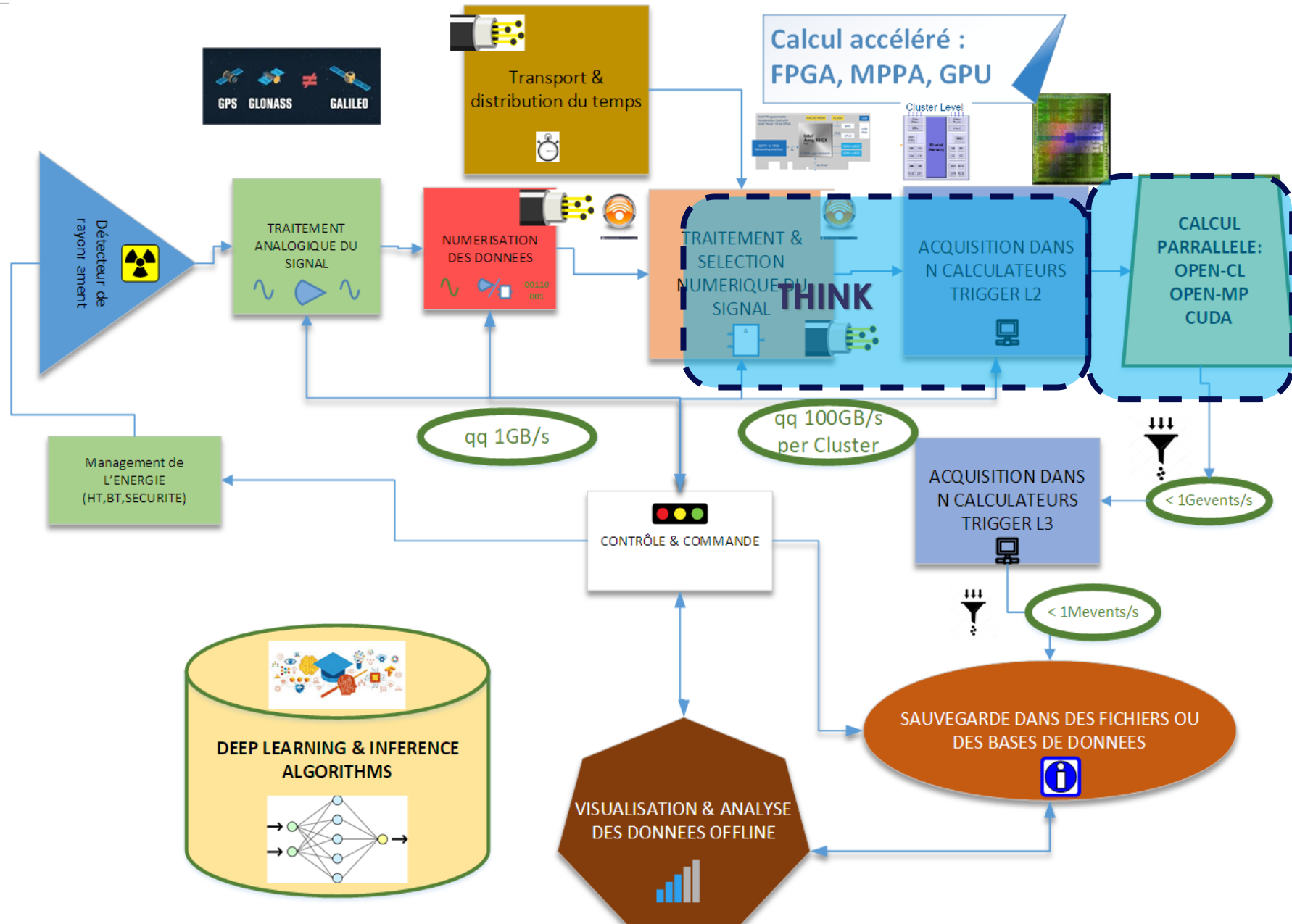
CONTEXTE DES R&T VALIDEES



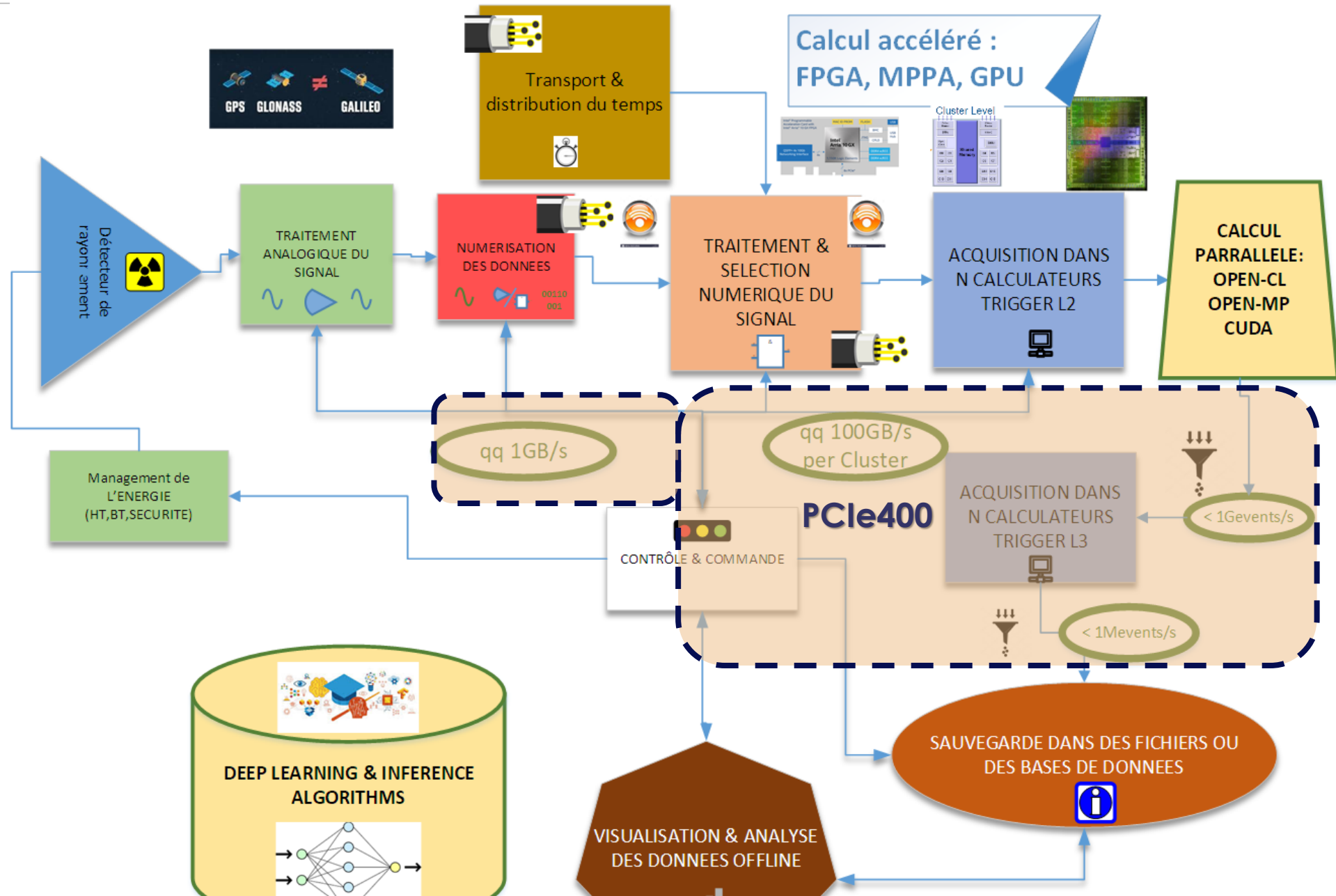
IN2P3 R&T Roadmap for the futur in Fundamental Physics



IN2P3 R&T Roadmap for the futur in Fundamental Physics



IN2P3 R&T Roadmap for the futur in Fundamental Physics



IN2P3 R&T Roadmap for the futur in Fundamental Physics

