

# **Detector System Requirements for TDAQ session**

## **IDEA drift chamber**

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# Data Transfer issues:

## IDEA DCH at Z-pole - Example

### Running conditions

- **91 GeV** c.m. energy
- **200 KHz** trigger rate
  - **100 KHz** Z decays
  - **30 KHz**  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$  hadrons
  - **50 KHz** Bhabha
  - **20 KHz** beam backgrounds

### DCH operating conditions

- drift cells: **56,000** , layers: **112**
- max drift time ( $\approx 1$  cm): **400 ns**
- cluster density: **20/cm**
- gas gain:  **$6 \times 10^5$**
- single  $e^-$  p.h.: **6 mV**
- r.m.s. electronics noise: **1 mV**
- $e^-$  threshold: **2 mV**; rise time **1 ns**
- signal digitization:  
**12 bits at  $2 \times 10^9$  bytes/s**

# "full signal spectrum" data transfer

- **Z decays:**  
 $10^5 \text{ events/s} \times 20 \text{ tracks/event} \times 130 \text{ cells/track} \times 4 \times 10^{-7} \text{ s} \times 2 \times 10^9 \text{ Bytes/cell/s} \approx \mathbf{200 \text{ GB/s}}$
- **$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$  hadrons:**  
 $3 \times 10^4 \text{ events/s} \times 10 \text{ tracks/event} \times 130 \text{ cells/track} \times 4 \times 10^{-7} \text{ s} \times 2 \times 10^9 \text{ Bytes/cell/s} \approx \mathbf{30 \text{ GB/s}}$
- **Bhabha:**  
 $5 \times 10^4 \text{ events/s} \times 2 \text{ tracks/event} \times 0 \text{ cells/track} \times 4 \times 10^{-7} \text{ s} \times 2 \times 10^9 \text{ Bytes/cell/s} \approx \mathbf{0 \text{ GB/s}}$
- **Beam noise** (assume 2.5% occupancy):  
 $2 \times 10^4 \text{ events/s} \times 1.5 \times 10^3 \text{ cells/event} \times 4 \times 10^{-7} \text{ s} \times 2 \times 10^9 \text{ Bytes/cell/s} \approx \mathbf{25 \text{ GB/s}}$
- **Isolated peaks** (assume 2.5% occupancy):  
 $2 \times 10^5 \text{ events/s} \times 1.5 \times 10^3 \text{ cells/event} \times 4 \times 10^{-7} \text{ s} \times 2 \times 10^9 \text{ Bytes/cell/s} \approx \mathbf{250 \text{ GB/s}}$

**Transferring all digitized data (reading both ends of wires):**

**$\geq 1 \text{ TB/s}$**

# A proposed solution for data reduction

The solution consists in transferring, for each hit drift cell only the minimal information relevant to the application of the cluster timing/counting techniques, i.e. **the amplitude** and **the arrival time of** each peak associated with **each individual ionisation electron**, instead of the **full spectrum of the signal**.

This is accomplished with a fast readout algorithm (**CluTim**) - which identifies in the digitized drift chamber signals the individual ionization peaks and records their time and amplitude - implemented on a **FPGA** for the real time parallel pre-processing of the data generated by the drift chamber and successively digitized by a 12-bit monolithic **pipeline sampling ADC** at conversion rates of up to **2.0 GSPS**.

# CluTim data transfer

- **Z decays:**  
 $10^5 \text{ events/s} \times 20 \text{ tracks/event} \times 130 \text{ cells/track} \times 50 \text{ peaks/cell} \times 2 \text{ Bytes/peak} \approx \mathbf{25 \text{ GB/s}}$
- **$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$  hadrons:**  
 $3 \times 10^4 \text{ events/s} \times 10 \text{ tracks/event} \times 130 \text{ cells/track} \times 50 \text{ peaks/cell} \times 2 \text{ Bytes/peak} \approx \mathbf{4 \text{ GB/s}}$
- **Bhabha:**  
 $5 \times 10^4 \text{ events/s} \times 2 \text{ tracks/event} \times 0 \text{ cells/track} \times 50 \text{ peaks/cell} \times 2 \text{ Bytes/peak} \approx \mathbf{0 \text{ GB/s}}$
- **Beam noise** (assume 2.5% occupancy):  
 $2 \times 10^4 \text{ events/s} \times 1.5 \times 10^3 \text{ cells/event} \times \text{a few peaks/cell} \times 2 \text{ Bytes/peak} \approx \mathbf{0 \text{ GB/s}}$
- **Isolated peaks** (assume 2.5% occupancy):  
 $2 \times 10^5 \text{ events/s} \times 1.5 \times 10^3 \text{ cells/event} \times \text{a few peaks/cell} \times 2 \text{ Bytes/peak} \approx \mathbf{0 \text{ GB/s}}$

**Transferring only time and amplitude of each electron peak  
(reading both ends of wires):**

**$\approx 60 \text{ GB/s}$**