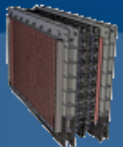
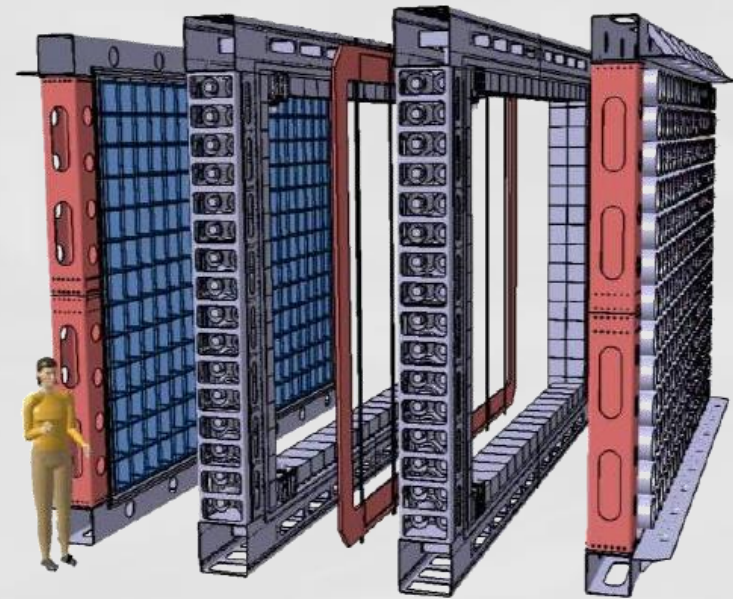


Trigger Architecture of the SuperNemo Experiment

Jihane Maalmi,

CNRS/IN2P3/LAL Orsay,

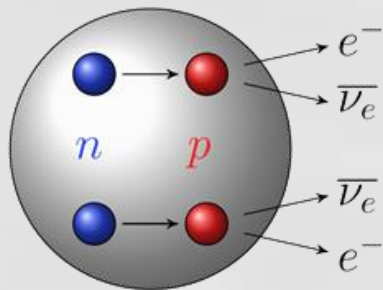
on behalf of SuperNemo Collaboration



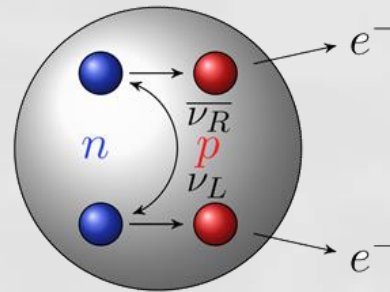
SuperNemo Physics Goal

Goal : Search for neutrinoless double β decay ($2\beta 0\nu$) which will prove that the neutrino is its own anti-particle (Majorana Particle)

$2\beta 2\nu$ processus

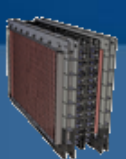
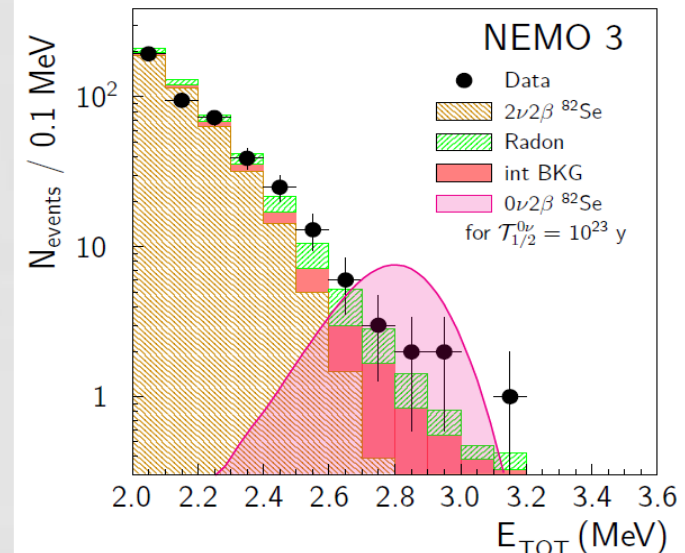
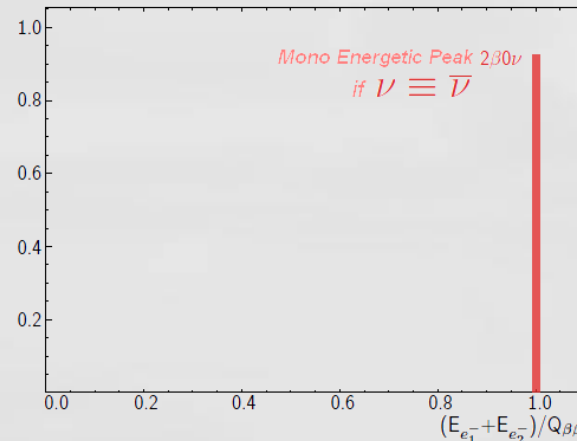
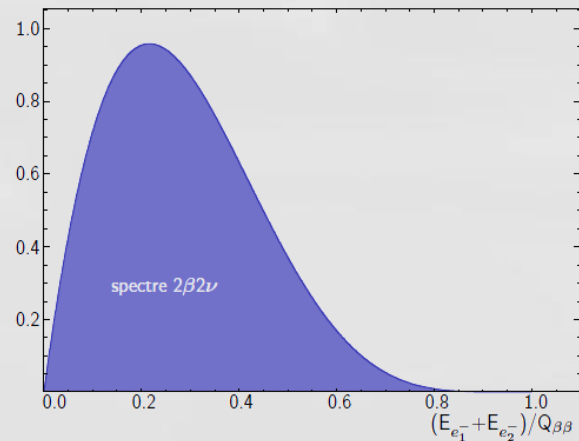


$2\beta 0\nu$ processus



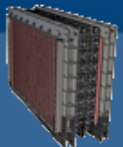
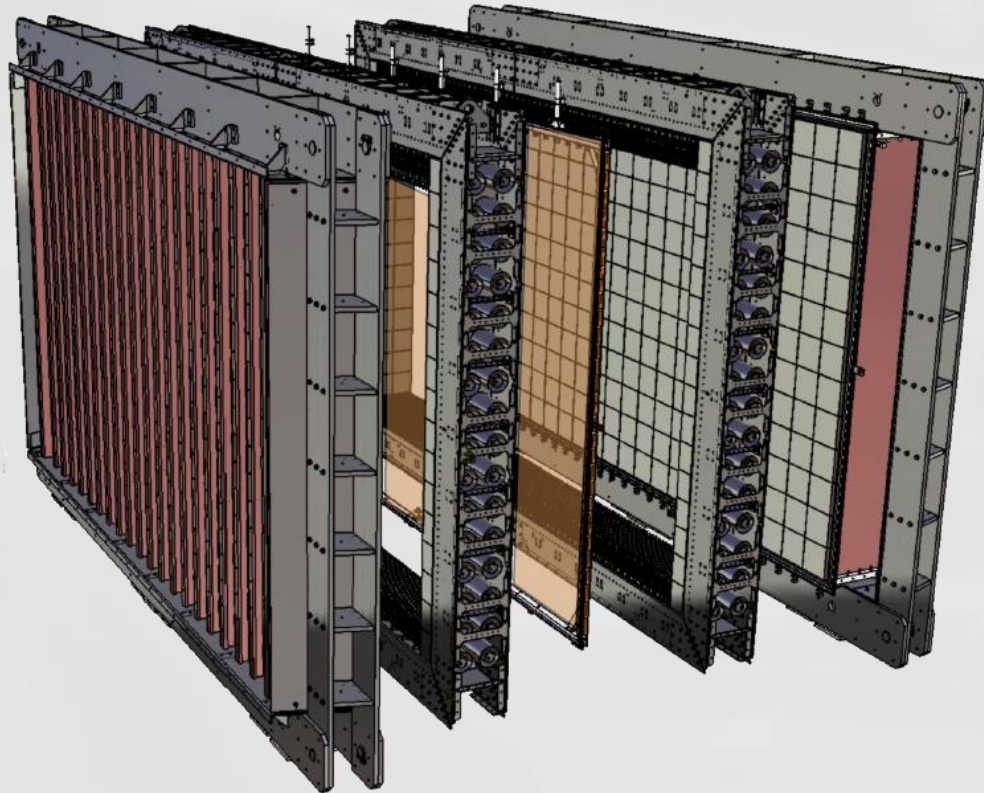
An ideal " $2\beta 0\nu$ experiment" should:

- Measure precisely the energy of the emitted electrons
- Identify individually all emitted particles



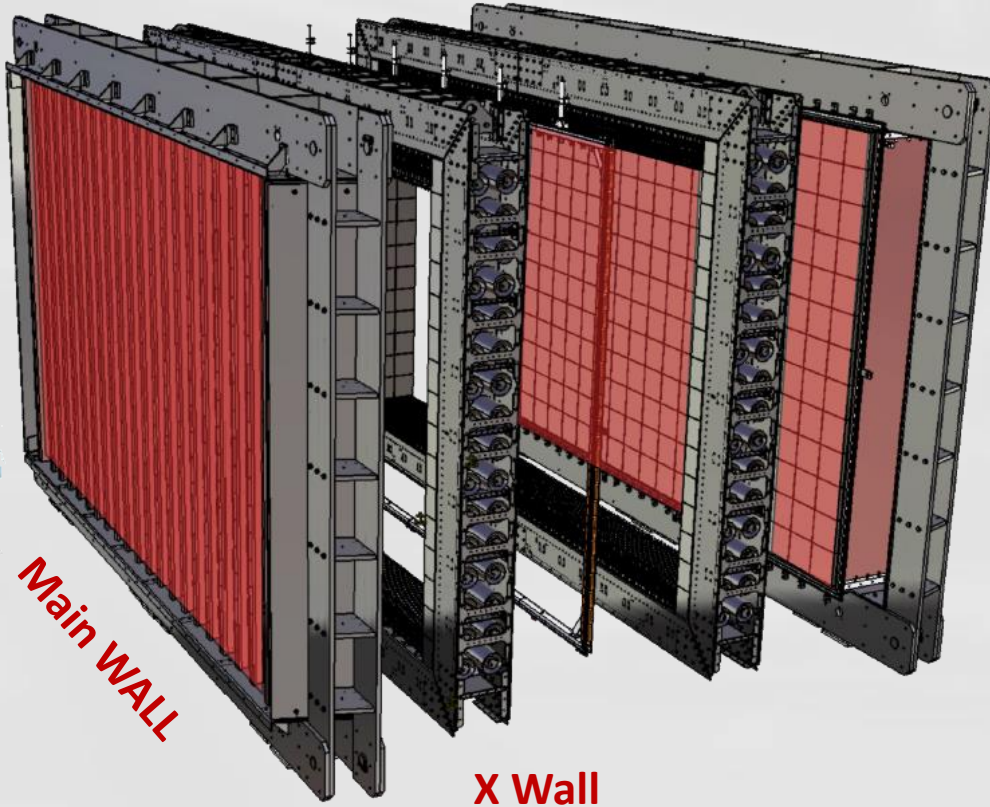
SuperNemo Detector Module

Source Foil of a $\beta\beta$ emitter: 7 kg
of ^{82}Se ($d= 53\text{mg}/\text{cm}^2$)



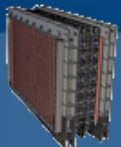
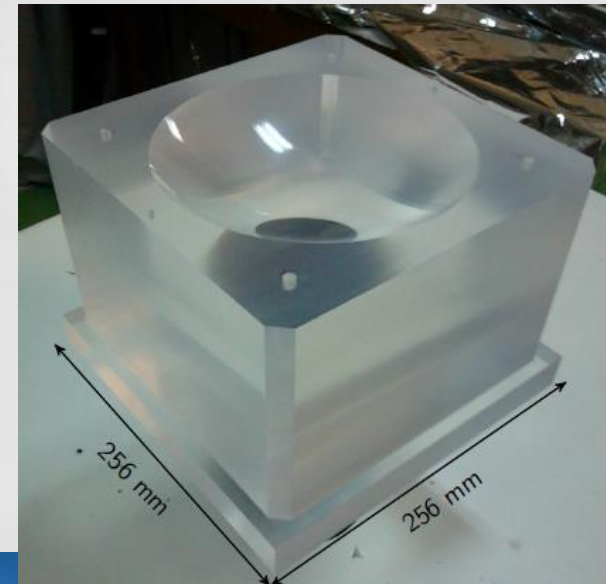
SuperNemo Detector Module

γ Veto



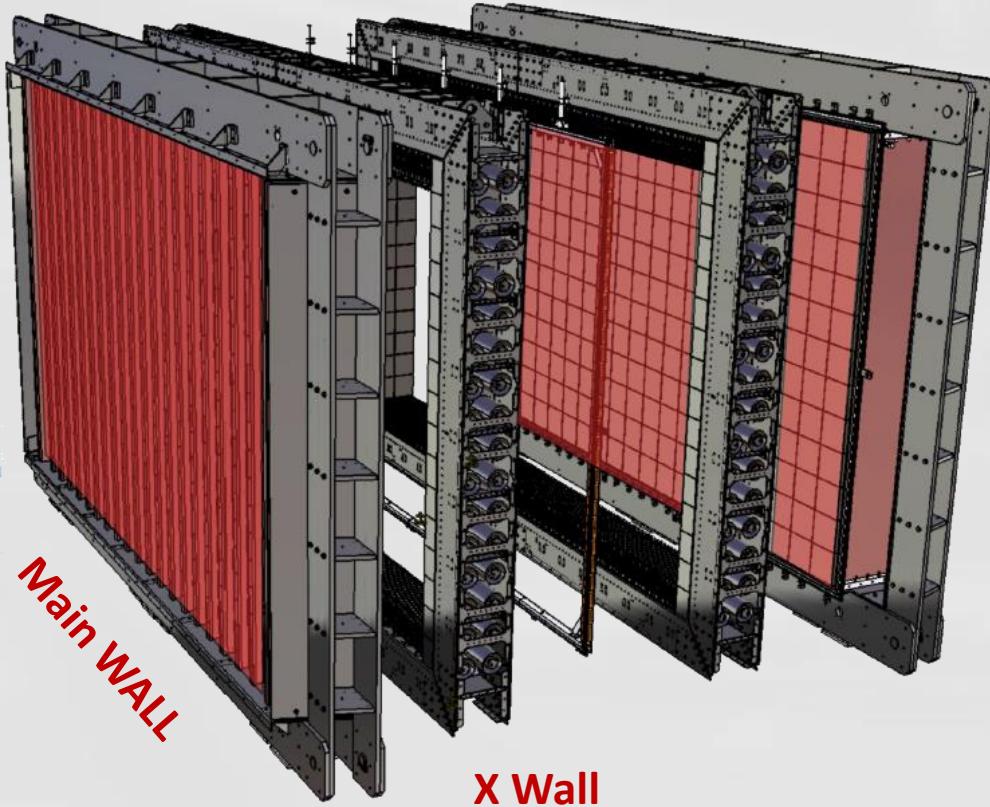
Source Foil of a $\beta\beta$ emitter: 7 kg
of ^{82}Se ($d= 53\text{mg}/\text{cm}^2$)

Calorimeter : 520 x 8'' PMTs +
192 x 5'' PMTs coupled with cubic
Polystyrene Scintillators



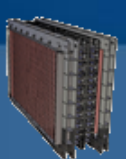
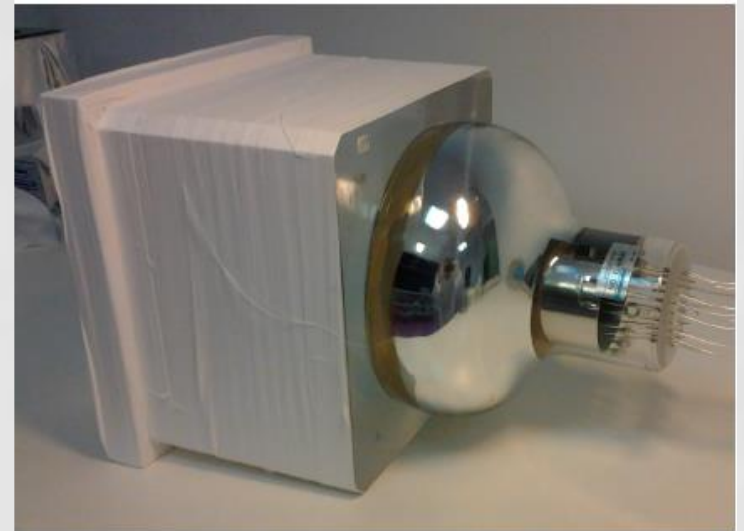
SuperNemo Detector Module

γ Veto

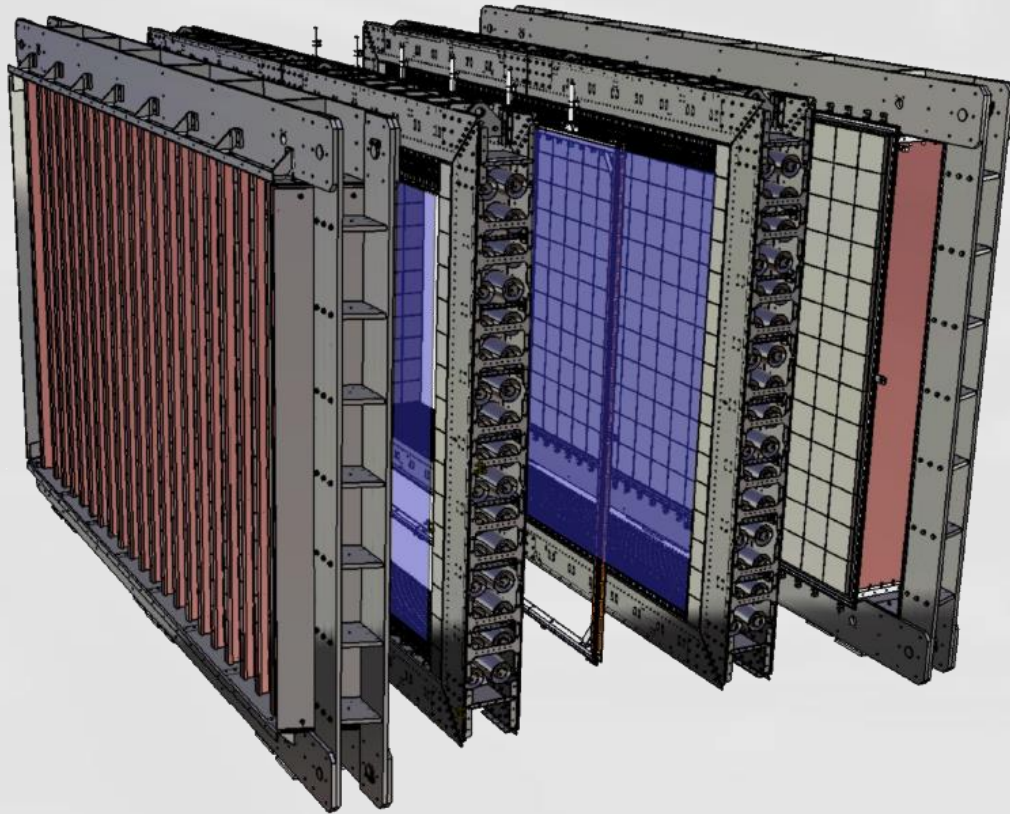


Source Foil of a $\beta\beta$ emitter: 7 kg
of ^{82}Se ($d= 53\text{mg}/\text{cm}^2$)

Calorimeter : 520 x 8'' PMTs +
192 x 5'' PMTs coupled with cubic
Polystyrene Scintillators



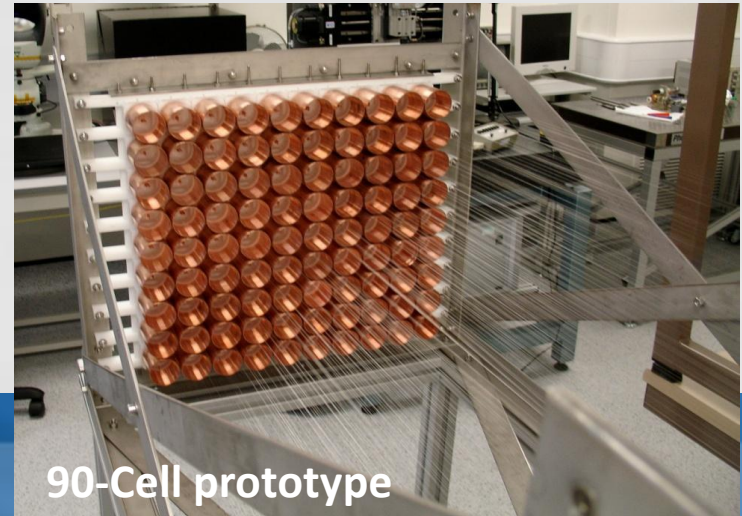
SuperNemo Detector Module



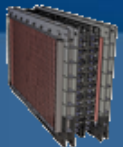
Source Foil of a $\beta\beta$ emitter: 7 kg of ^{82}Se ($d= 53\text{mg}/\text{cm}^2$)

Calorimeter : 520 x 8'' PMTs + 192 x 5'' PMTs coupled with cubic Polystyrene Scintillators

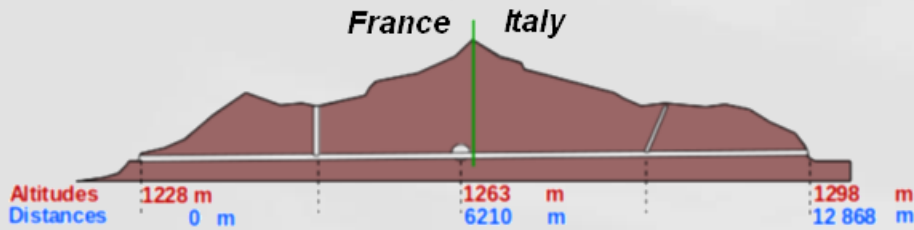
Tracker : array of 2034 vertical Geiger Cells



90-Cell prototype



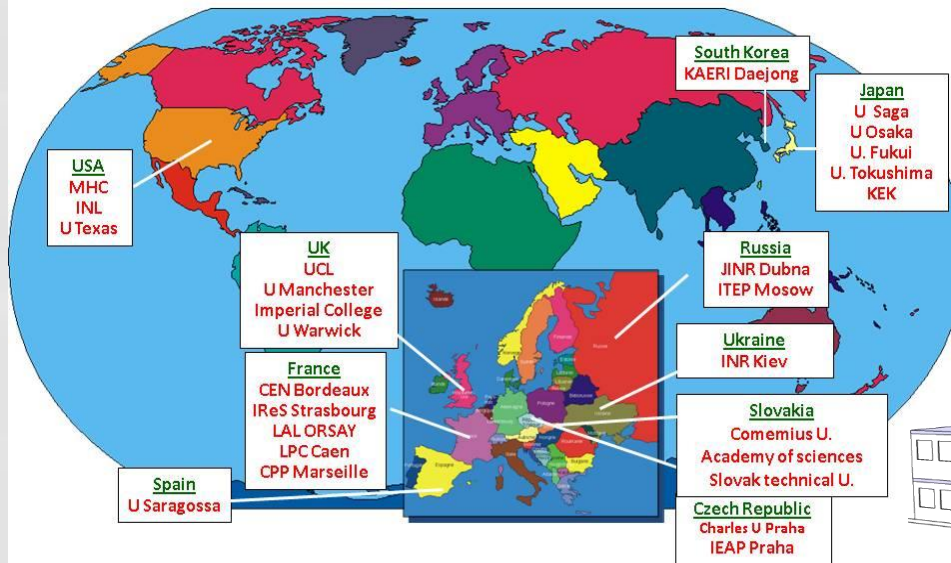
SuperNemo Collaboration



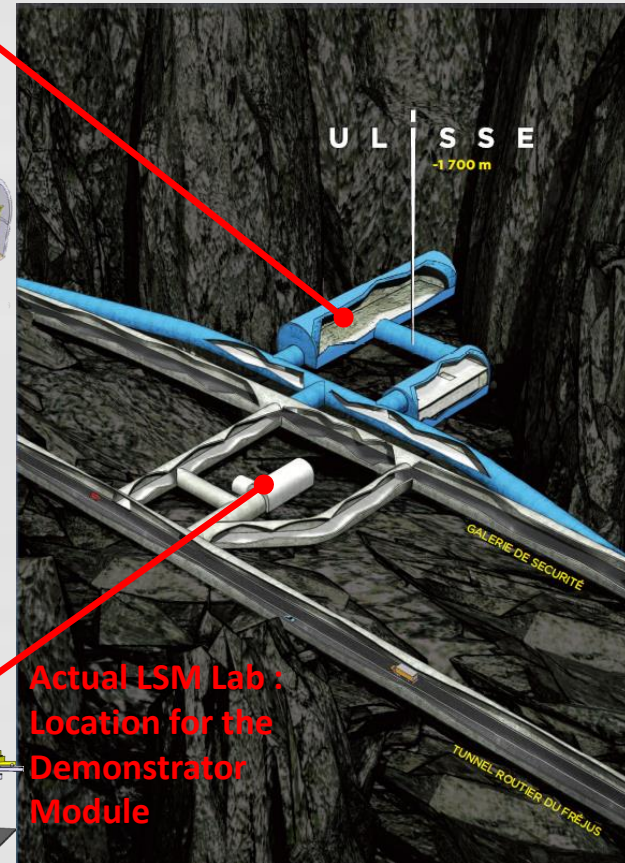
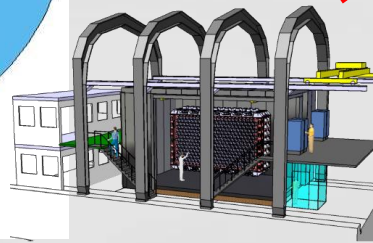
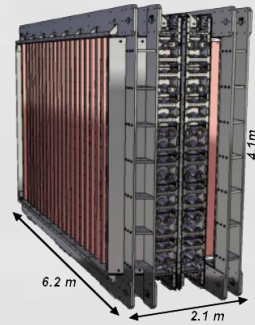
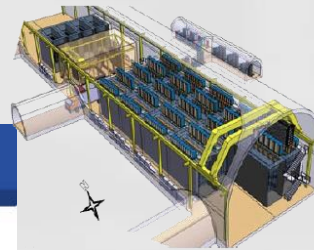
under **4800 m** of water equivalent!

SuperNEMO collaboration

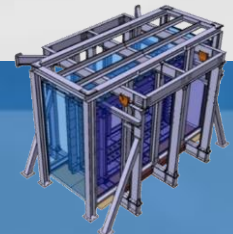
~ 80 physicists, 10 countries, 28 laboratories

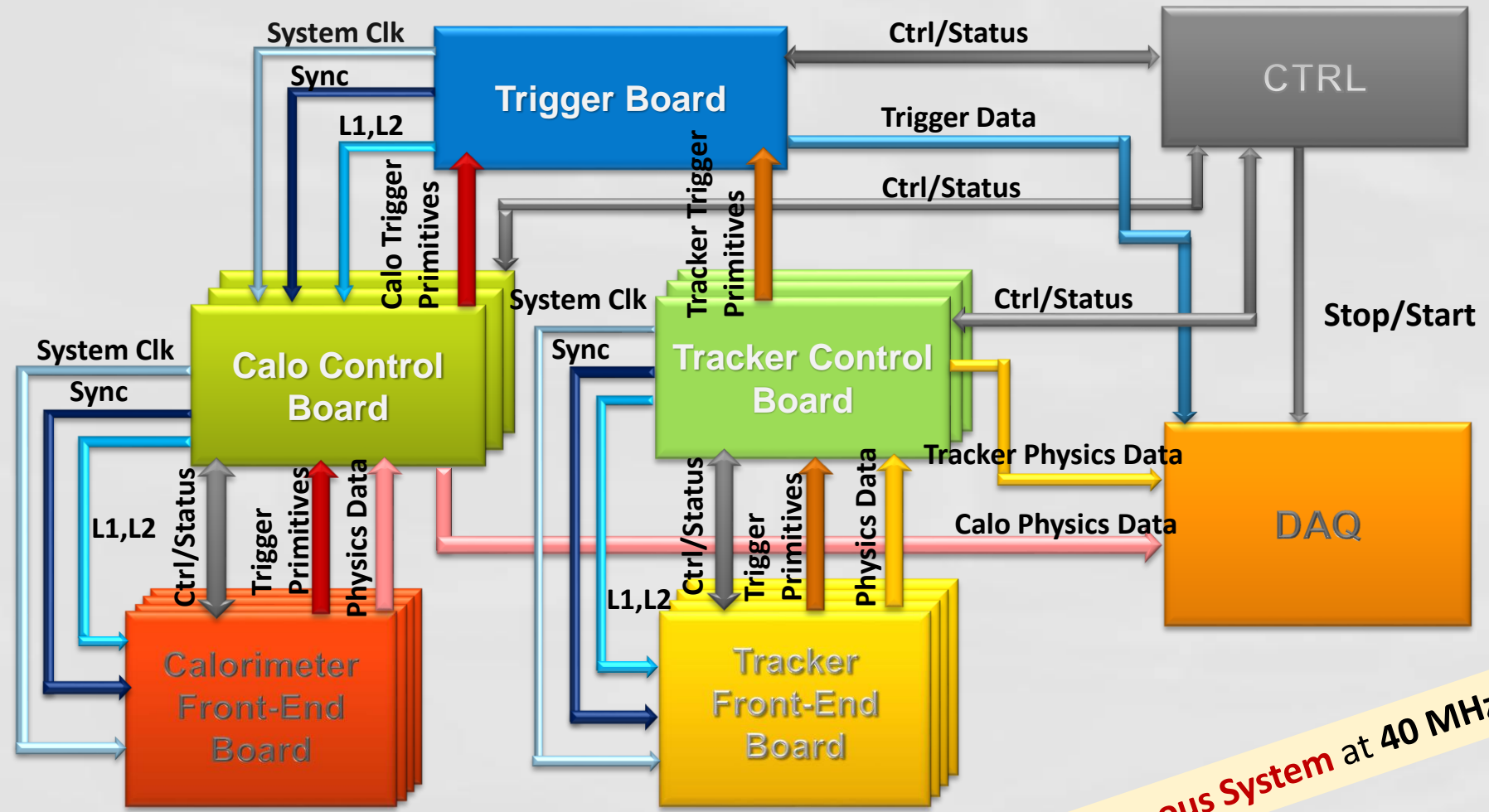


LSM extension:
Location for SuperNemo
20 Modules

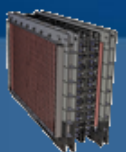


Actual LSM Lab:
Location for the
Demonstrator
Module





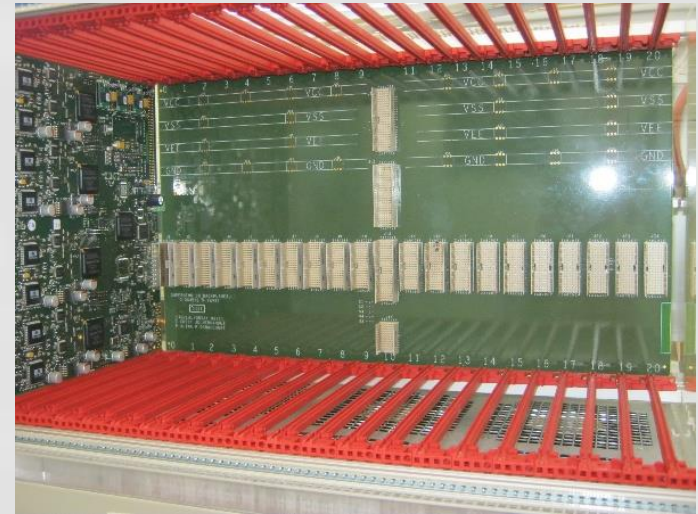
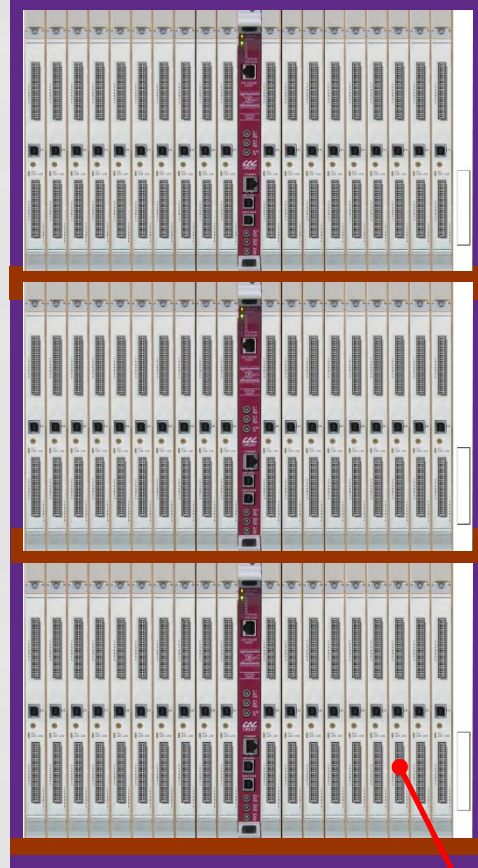
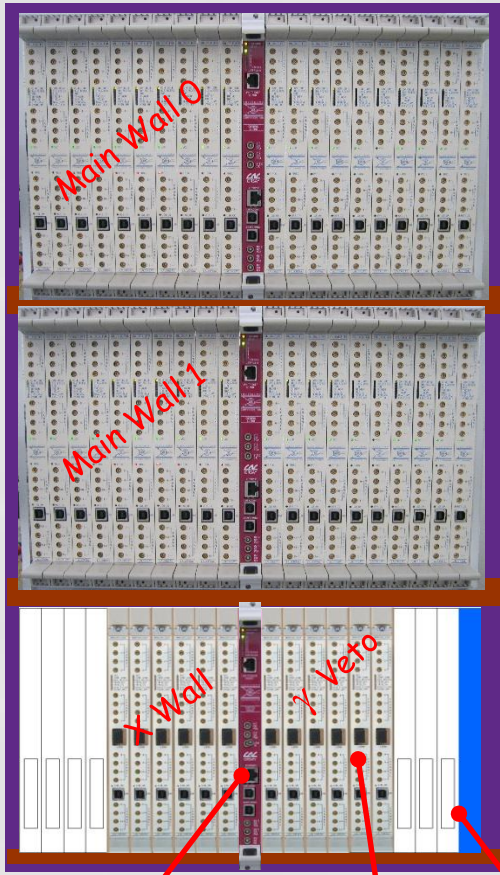
Synchronous System at 40 MHz



Physical Implementation

Calorimeter rack (3 crates)
712 Channels

Tracker rack (3 crates)
6102 Channels



Custom Backplane for:

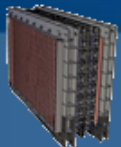
- **Clock distribution** (point to point)
- **Sync signal** (point to point)
- **Rx/Tx serialized links** (18 bits x 40 MHz)
- **Firmware Configuration**

Control Board

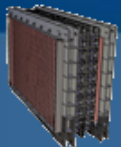
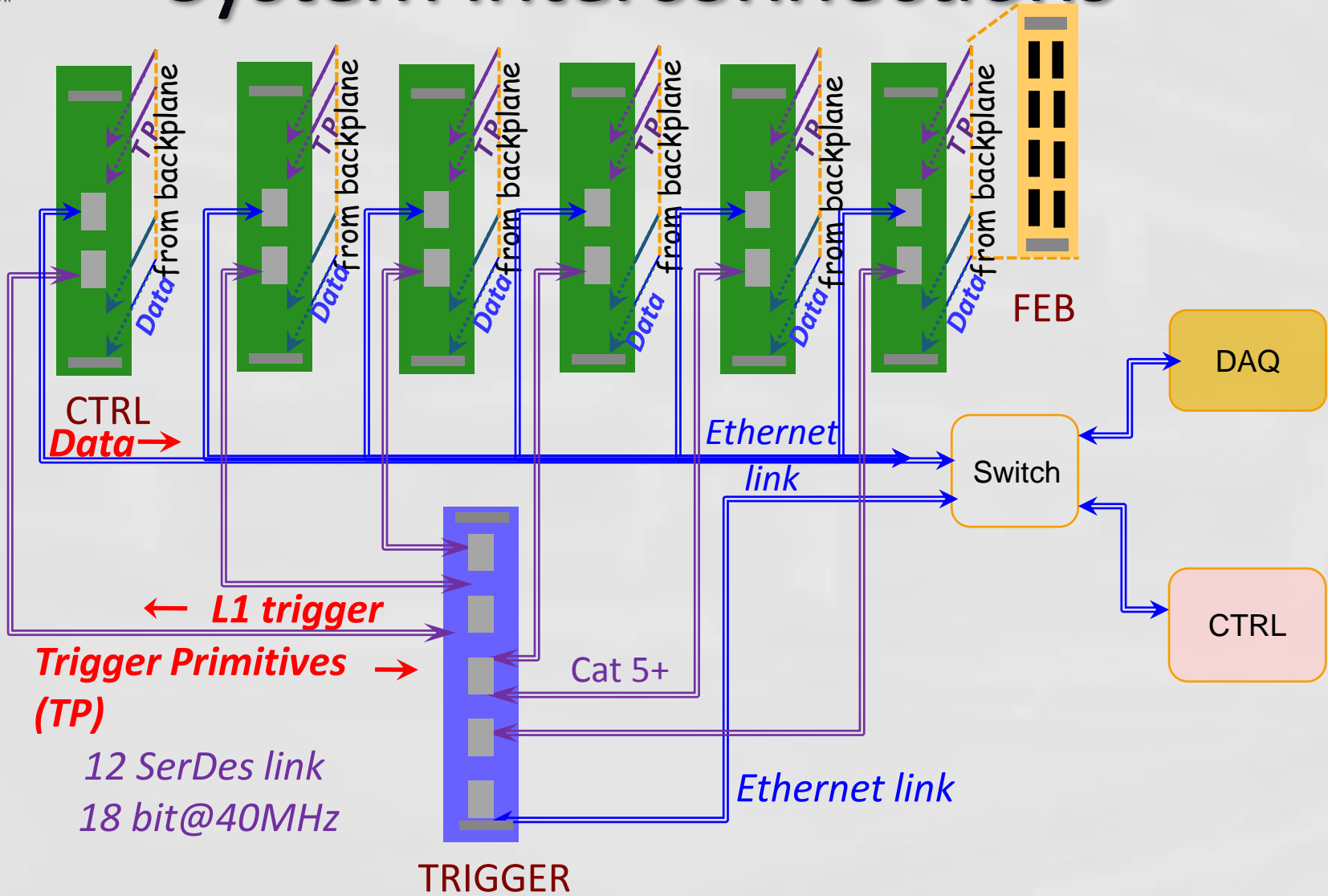
Calo FEB

Trigger Board

Tracker FEB



System Interconnections



Calorimeter Front End Board

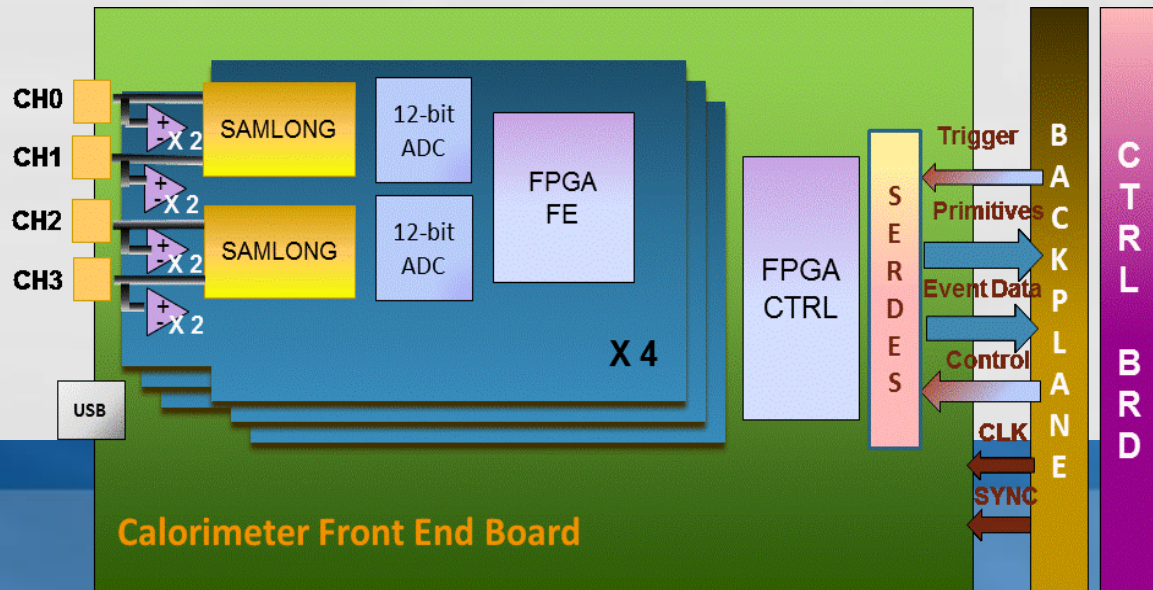
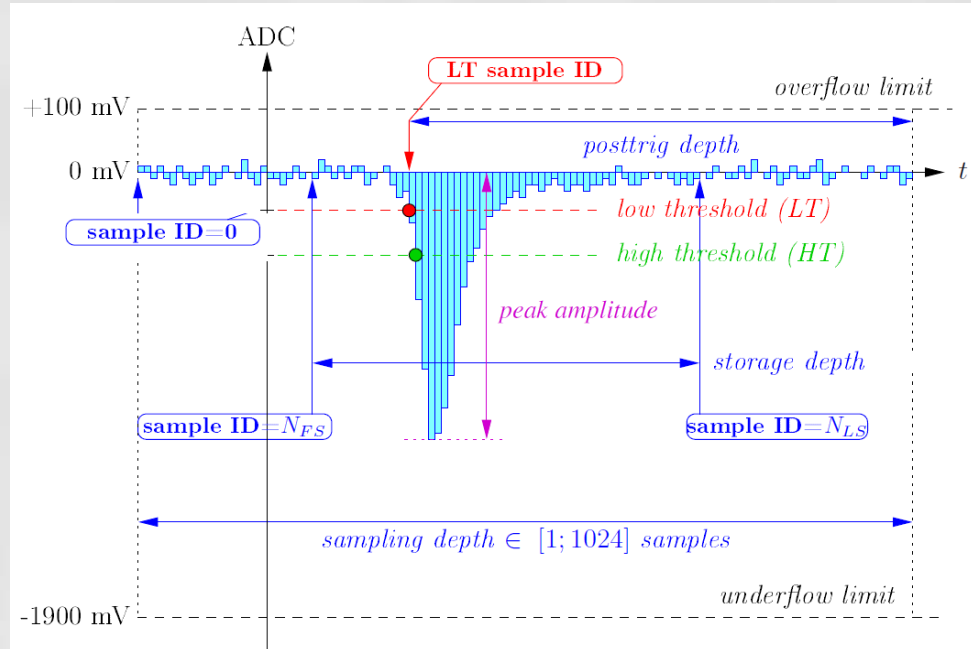
- The board is a **16-channel waveform digitizer** based on the **SAMLONG** ASIC running at **2.56 GS/s**. It permits recording a signal depth of 1024 samples and converting data over 12 bits.

- Data is time tagged at a **few ps rms**.

- There are **two different thresholds** on signal, which will be used to open gates for the calorimeter **trigger primitives**.

- Each channel includes a firmware block in charge of performing an **exhaustive signal feature extraction**.

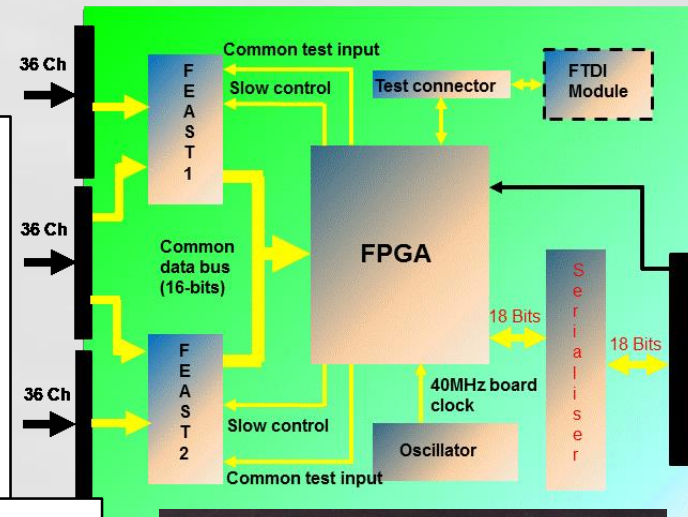
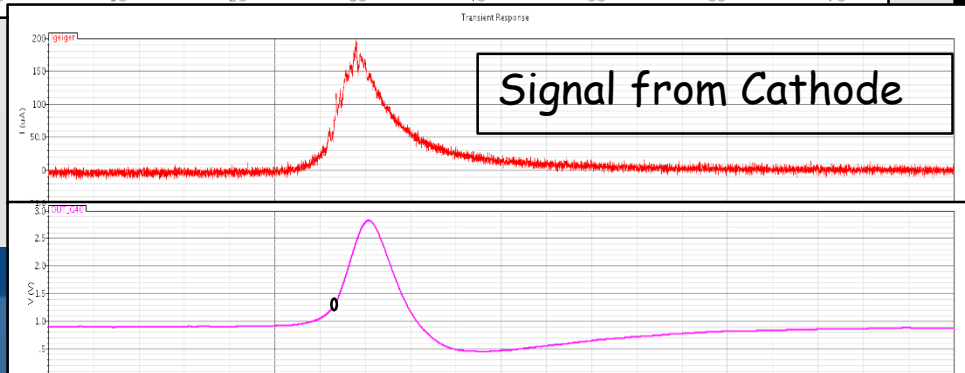
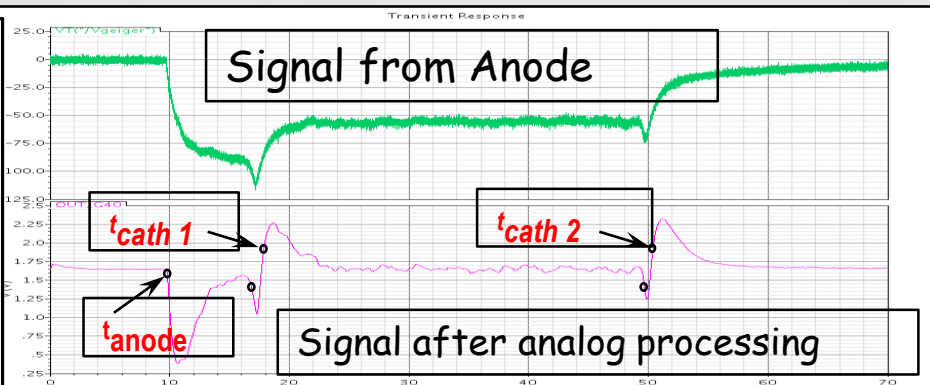
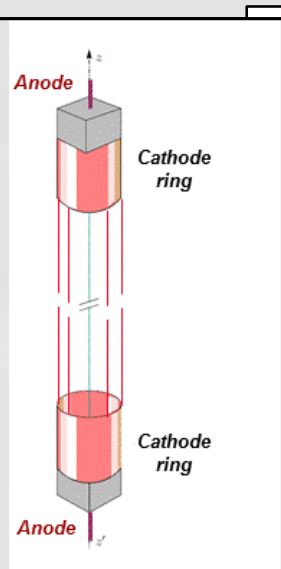
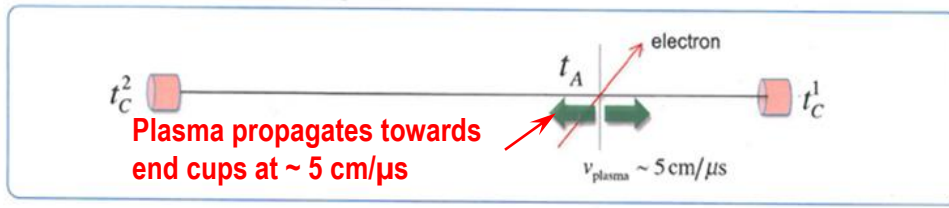
- Selected segments of waveforms can also be sent to DAQ.



Tracker Front End Board

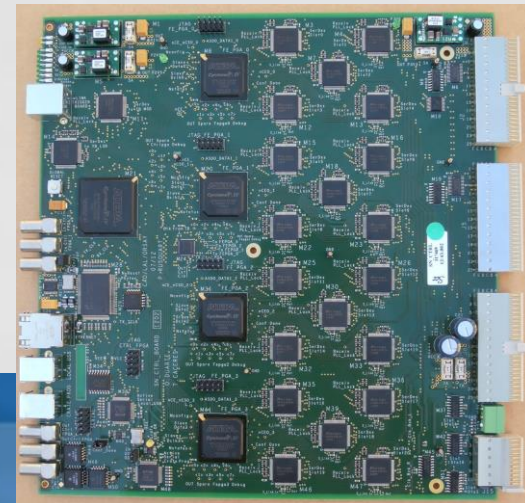
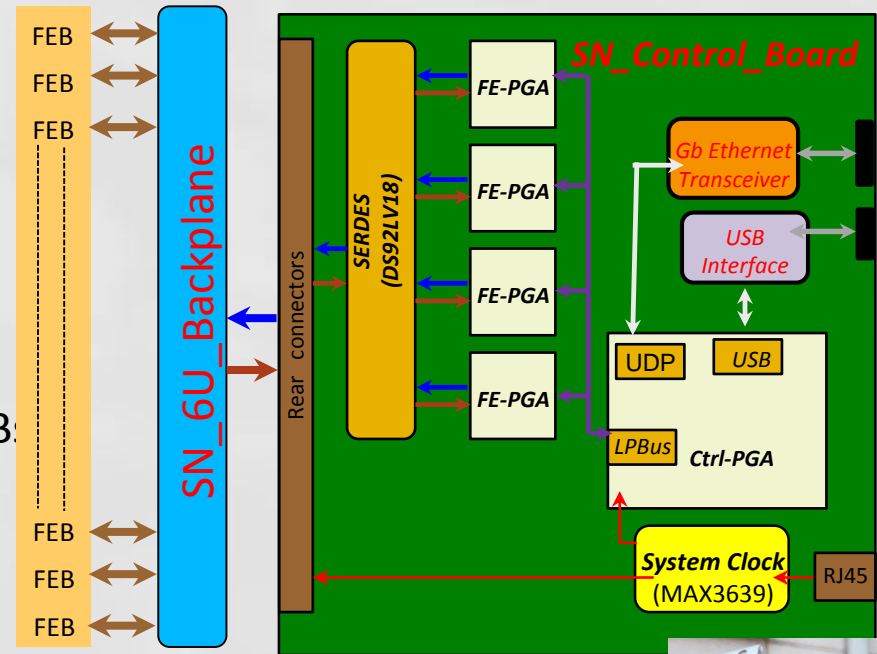
The board houses **108 channels** which can be shared in groups of 2 (Anode + 1 Cathode) or 3 (Anode + 2 Cathodes).

It is based on a pair of custom ASICs called **FEAST** which extract all the **timing information** from the anode and cathode signals (**analog treatment + 80-MHz TDC**). They also prepare the seeds for the tracker trigger primitives.

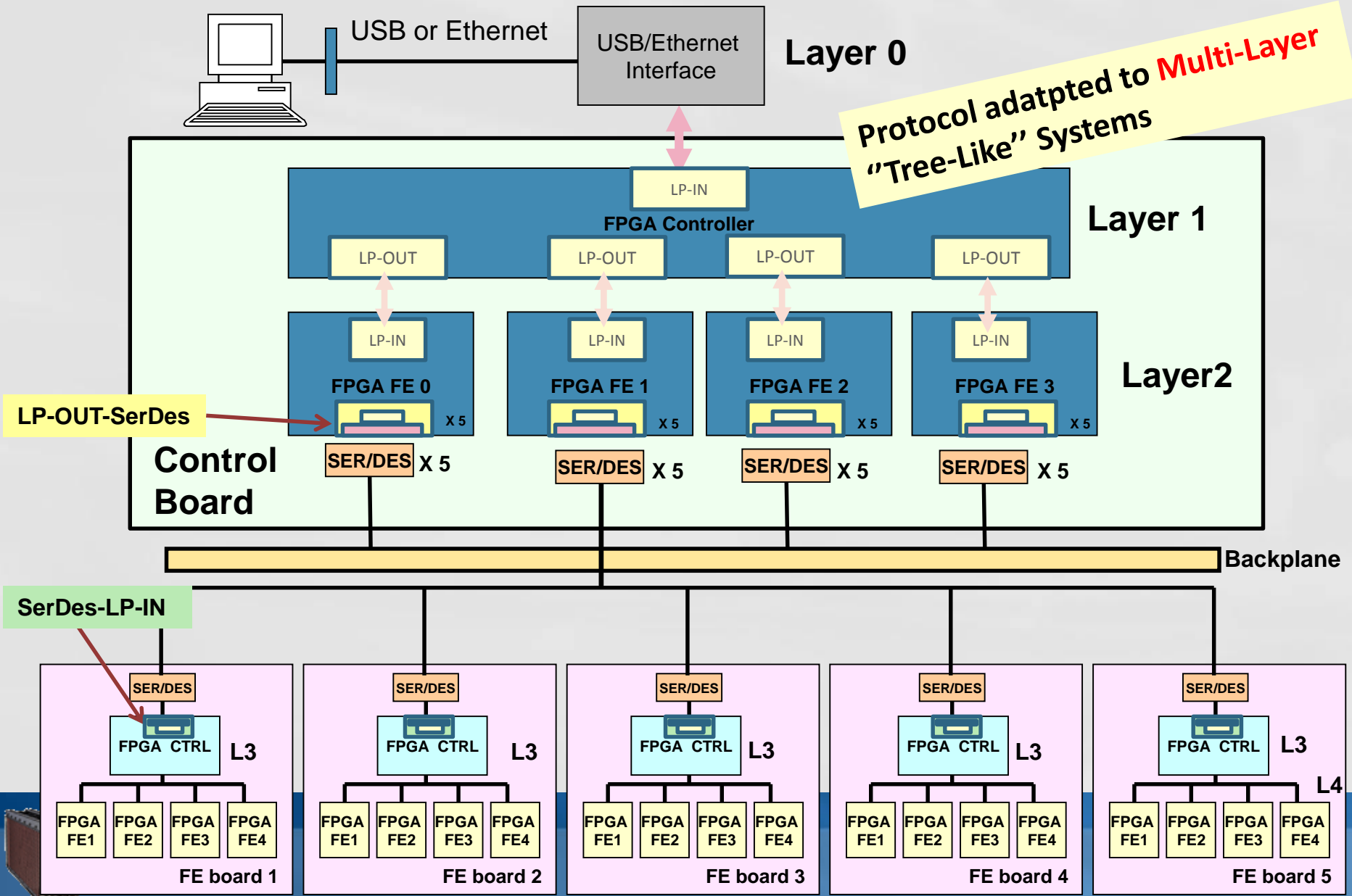


Control Board

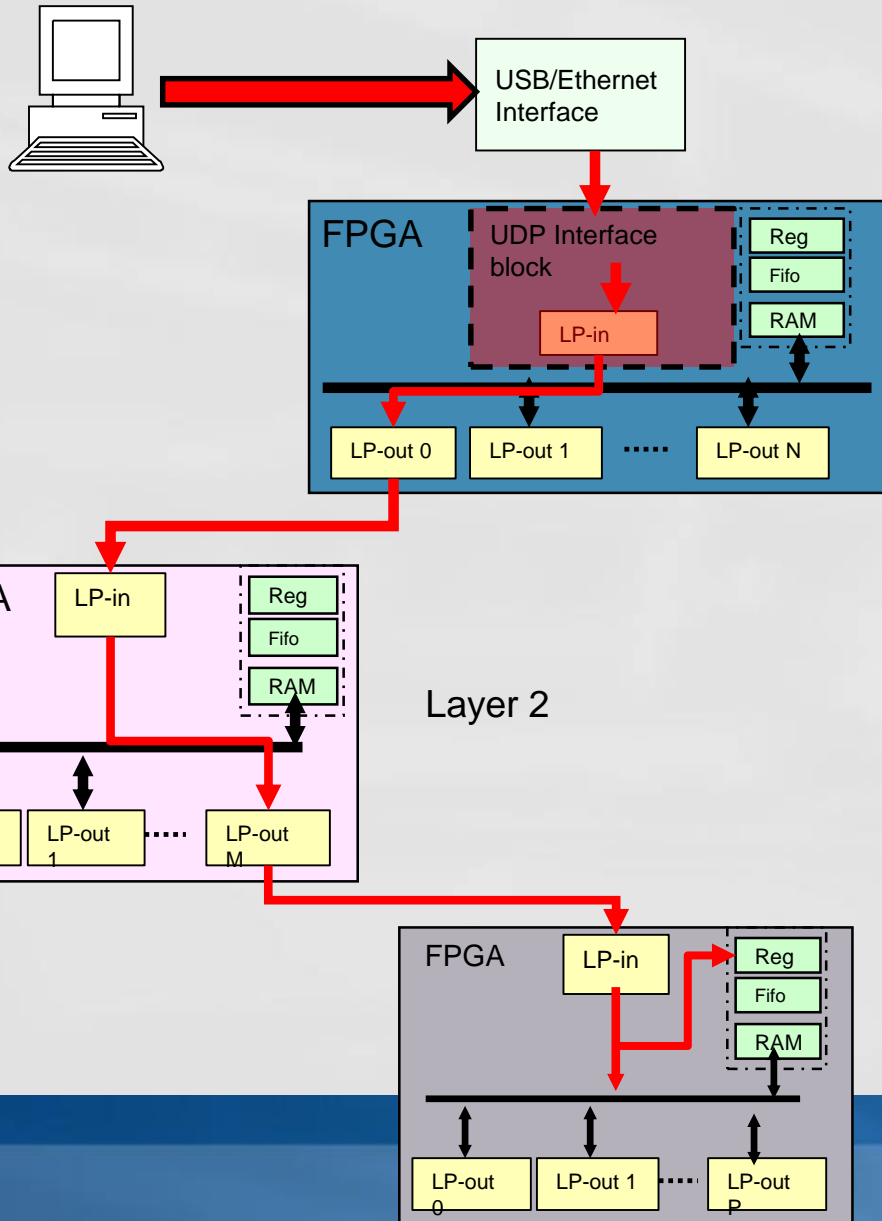
- The Ctrl Board is in charge of **controlling** and **reading** out the crates.
- It distributes:
 - The **40-MHz clock** to the FEBs
 - The **Sync signals**
 - The calorimeter and tracker **trigger decisions** (L1,L2)
 - The **serial control links** towards the FEBs
 - The signals for FEBs' **FPGA re-configuration** (via its dedicated USB interface)
- It gathers the **serial data links** from the FEBs.
- It builds the **crate Trigger Primitives**.
- Via its single **Gbit-UDP interface**, physics data is sent to **DAQ** whereas control data is sent to **Control System**.



CTRL and Readout Architecture

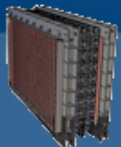


CONTROL

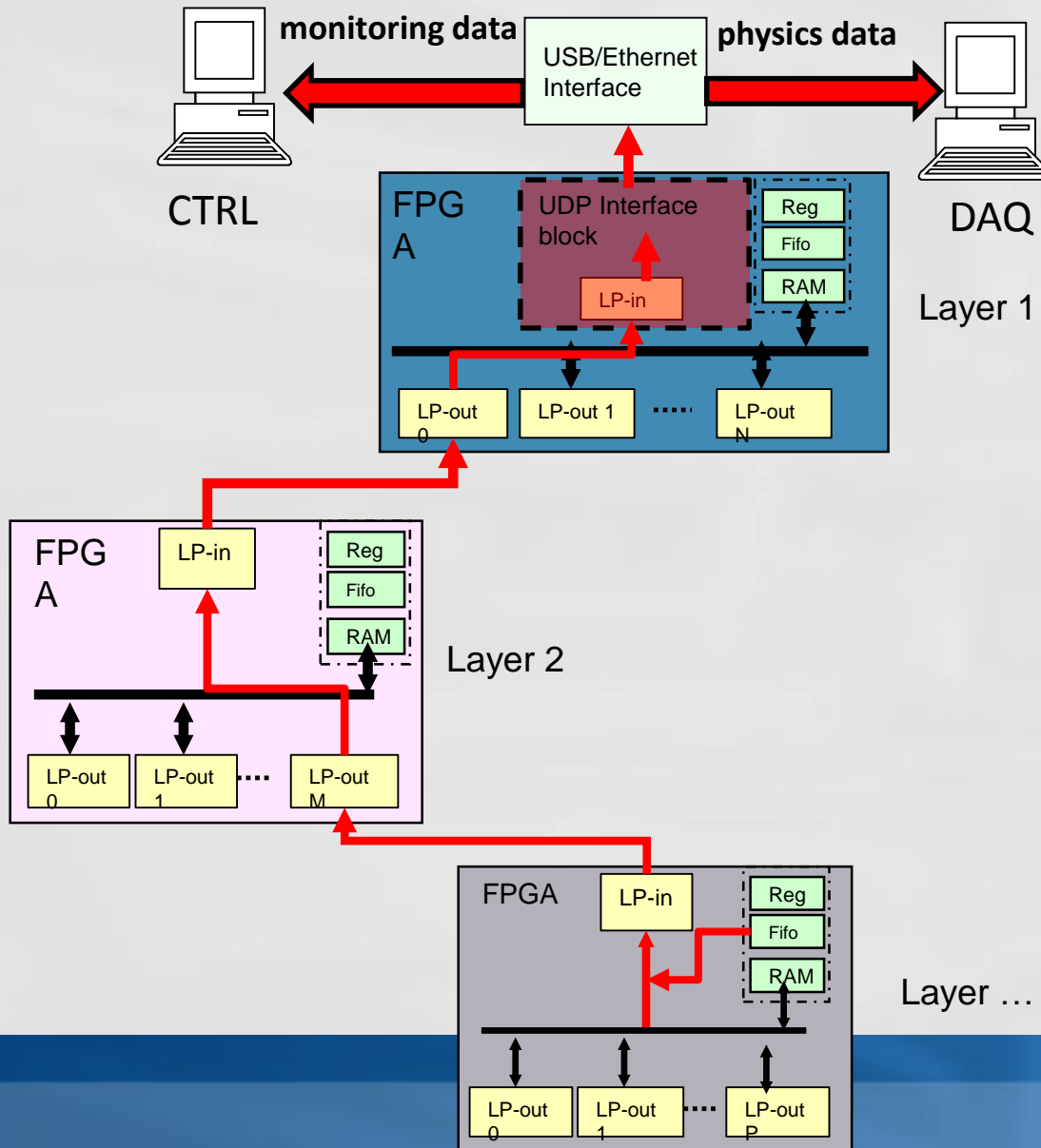


“Russian Dolls” home made protocol:

- Layer 1
- Here the frames are decapsulated at each layer
 - The frame crosses each layer **transparently** towards its final target.

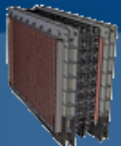


DATA READOUT



“Russian Dolls” home made protocol:

- Here the frames are encapsulated at each layer
- Data frame goes through each layer **transparently** and is switched between DAQ or CTRL depending on its nature. (detected in the header frame)



Trigger Architecture

◆ Trigger path

- FEBs send **Trigger Primitive (TP)** via the backplane to the Control Board (CB)
- CB **pre-processes** TP and sends via serial links to Trigger Board.
- Trigger Board (TB)
 - receives the primitives (TP)
 - builds calorimeter (**L1, ~1 μs latency**) and tracker (**L2, <10μs**) triggers
 - sends trigger decisions back to CBs via serial links
- CBs forwards them to FEBs
- FEBs **transmit data** to DAQ or **reject** the event if no trigger received

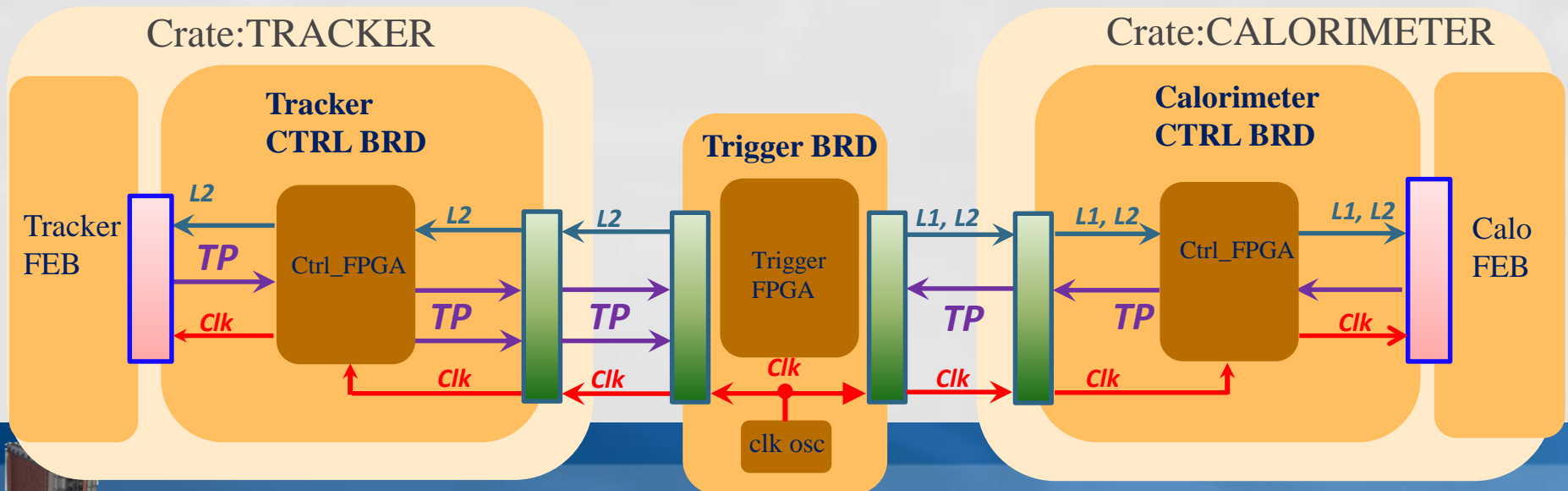
TP : Trigger Primitives

 RJ45

 Backplane

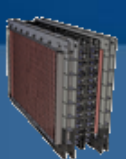
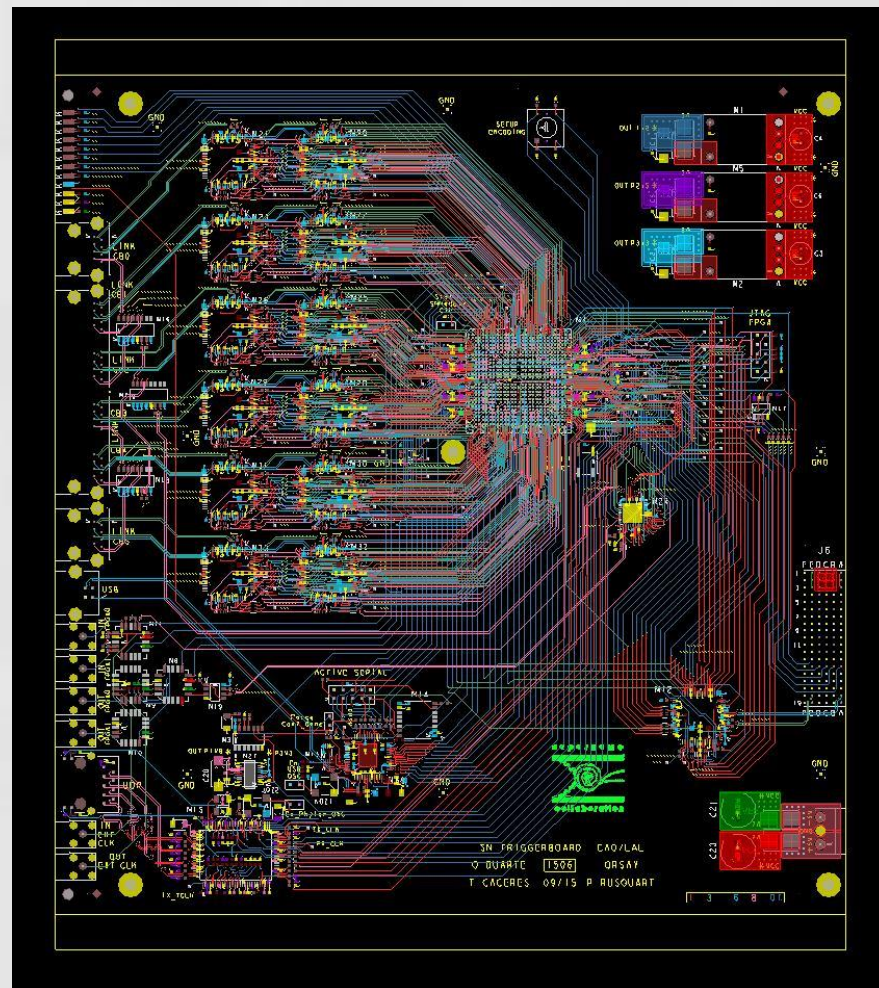
L1 : Level 1 Trigger

L2 : Level 2 Trigger



Trigger Board

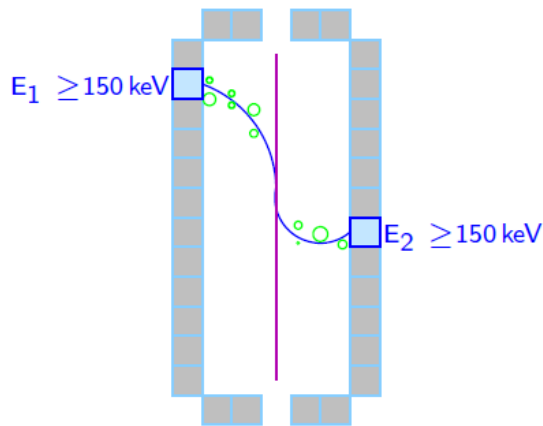
- The board is the **heart** of the **trigger** and **timing System**.
- It is built around a **Cyclone IV** FPGA.
- It is in charge of building the **trigger decisions** and of **distributing** via CAT5+ cables to the **Control** boards:
 - The **40-MHz clock**
 - The **Sync signals**
 - Serial links with Calorimeter and Tracker **triggers decisions (L1, L2)**
- It gathers from the control boards the serial links carrying the **Trigger Primitives**
- It is located in a Calorimeter Crate but it is connected to **Control System** and **DAQ** via its own **Gbit-UDP interface**.
- It has been sent for PCB production last week.



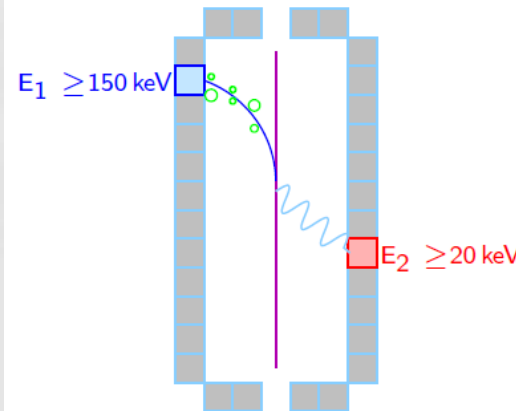
Trigger Strategy

Global Trigger **Strategy** :

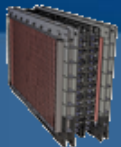
- **Noise rejection** by a factor ~ 100 :
estimated event rate ~ 5 to 10 Hz
- Keep all **Physics events** : $2 e^-$, $e^- n \gamma$, $n e^- +$ **delayed α**
 - Association of a **energy** deposit in the Calorimeter and a **track** in the Tracker.
 - Detection of **delayed alpha** particles. (cf. BiPo Cascade)



a $2 e^-$ Event
Scintillator Hits
associated with
tracks in the
Geiger Chamber



e- γ Event :
 γ crossing the Low
energy threshold in
association with a
High Energy deposit
due to the e-



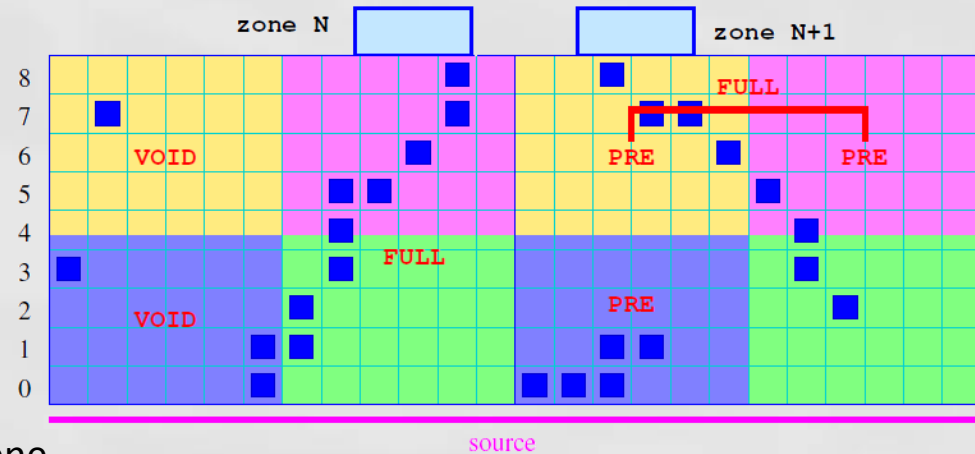
Trigger Strategy (2)

Calorimeter : decision made from a simple criteria based on multiplicity threshold crossing.

- 1st Level decision (L1 or L_{calo}):
 N_{tot} PMTs Hit $\geq 1, 2, 3...$
- preserve zoning triggers for further coincidence search

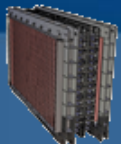
Tracker : search for very basic track patterns

- Zone Classification :
10 zones per sub-module, 4 subzones per zone
- step by step reduction of the combinatories
- only 3 patterns **VOID**, **FULL_TRACK**, **PRE_TRACK**



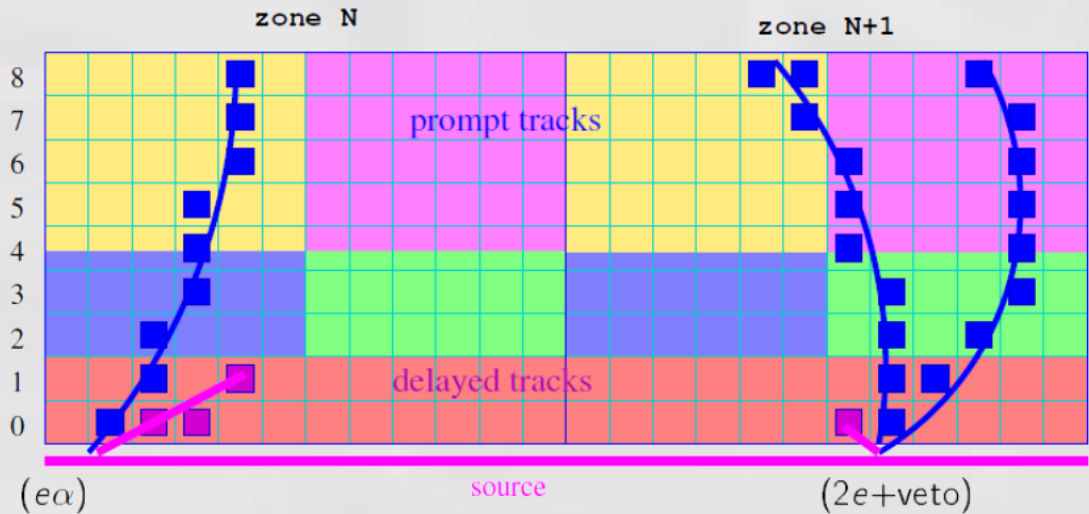
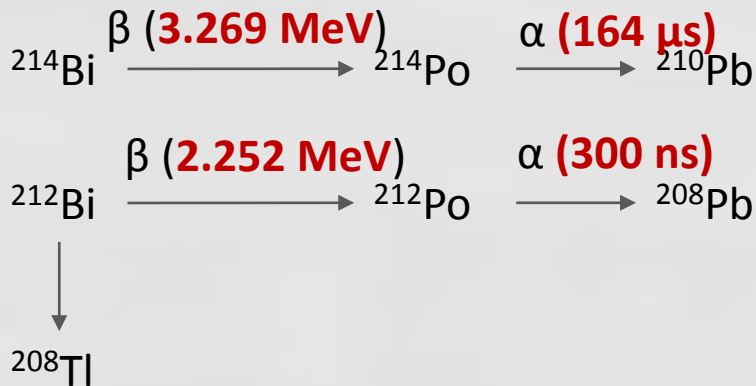
Full detector:

- synchronization of both Calorimeter and Tracker decisions
- search for some calorimeter/tracker, **space/time coincidences**
- Reject lonely self trigger/single rate triggering cells
- search for **special patterns** (delayed alpha) :
between events coincidences (ex : **Bi-Po cascades**)

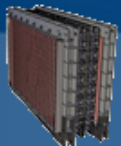


BiPo cascade special case

Goal : Measure ^{208}Tl and ^{214}Bi contaminations (due to **Radon**) through the detection of the so-called BiPo process, which corresponds to the detection of an electron followed by a delayed alpha particle.

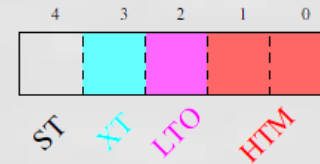


- α particle must probably will leave no energy in the Calorimeter (**no Calo Trigger**)
- Need to make coincidence between tracks in the same zone over a long time window
- **Tracker patterns** must be 'kept' in the Trigger Board for $\sim 300 \mu\text{s}$. In the case of coincidence, a **Tracker Trigger Only** will be generated

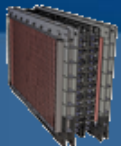
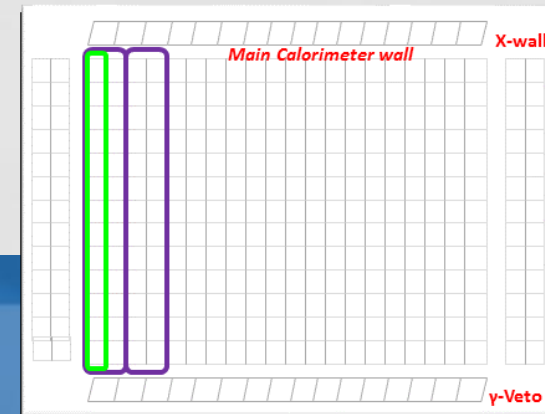
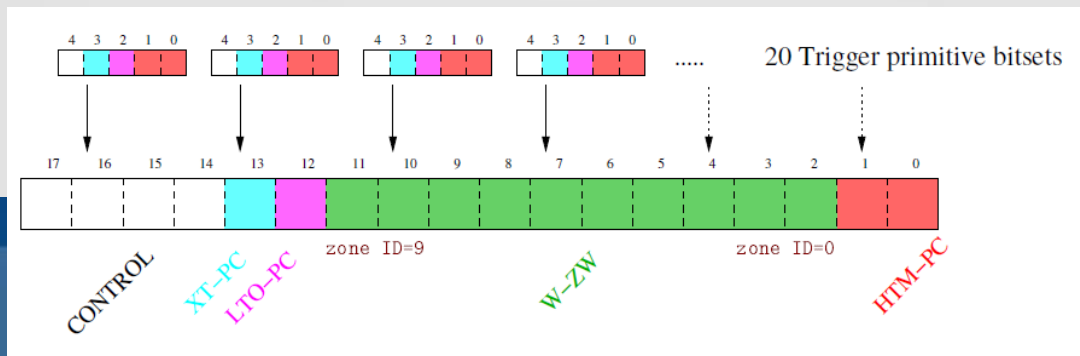


Calorimeter Trigger Primitives

- Each column of **optical module** (OM) is connected to a **FEB**.
- Each FEB builds a **Trigger Primitive** Bitset [5 bits] which will be sent to the control board at 40 MHz (**each 25 ns**):
 - HTM**: High Threshold Multiplicity [2 bits]: Number of channels above high threshold (~ 150 keV) in the column (up to 16 OMs)
 - LTO**: Low Threshold Only [1 bit]: at least 1 channel above low threshold only (~ 20 keV) => not above high threshold
 - XT and ST [2 bits]: currently => spare bits

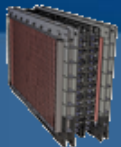
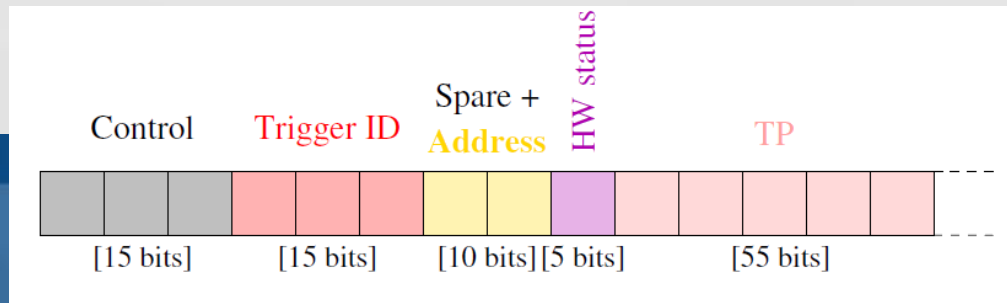


- The **Control Board merges** the TPBs coming from the FEBs (up to [100 bits]) and computes the 18-bits **Calorimeter Crate Trigger Word** (C-CTW):
 - HTM-PC**: High Threshold Multiplicity Per Crate [2 bits]
 - Zoning Word** [10 bits] depends on the type of the crate: Wall or Gamma veto and X-wall Zoning Word. Each bit can be activated in case of hit in the corresponding zone (zone ID=0-9).
 - LTO-PC**: Low Trigger Only Per Crate [1 bit]: this is defined by the 'OR' of all LTOs from FEBs.
 - CONTROL**: control bits [4 bits]



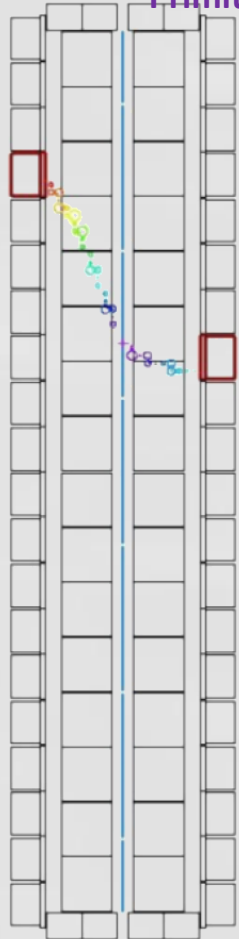
Tracker Trigger Primitives

- The principle is to build for each cell, a **trigger primitive** that indicates if the **cell** has been **recently hit** by a track.
- Therefore, a specific time period of **1600ns** (64 x 25 ns) is dedicated to the tracker e^- trigger.
- When a cell is hit, a **gate** (5-bit) is opened and decreased each 1600 ns. The cell will participate in the trigger decision as long as the gated signal is present.
 - This permits covering the longest possible drift time of $\sim 8\mu\text{s}$ towards the anode inside the chamber
- Every 1600 ns**, each FEB provides a 100-bit word made of:
 - Control : [15 bits]
 - TTID : Tracker Trigger ID [15 bits]: used to check T-TPB synchronization from different FEBs.
 - THWS** : Tracker HardWare Status [5 bits]
 - TP : **Trigger primitive Word** [55 bits]
- The Control Board **merges** the T-TPBs coming from the FEBs to build the Tracker Crate Trigger Word (T-CTW), and **transmits it directly** to the Trigger board.



Trigger Processing

Tracker Zoning
Word
Constructed from
Primitives



Simulated Event :
True Hits View

	zone 0	zone 1	zone 2	zone 3	zone 4	zone 5	zone 6	zone 7	zone 8	zone 9
[0]	[0]	[0]	[1]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
[0]	[00]	[00]	[01]	[00]	[00]	[00]	[00]	[00]	[00]	[00]
[0]	[00]	[11]	[01]	[01]	[00]	[00]	[00]	[00]	[00]	[00]
[0]	[0]	[1]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]

Calorimeter
Sided Zoning
Words
constructed
from
primitives

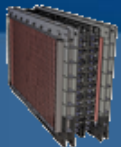
Trigger View

```
Final response = [01]
|-Zone-0-|-Zone-1-|-Zone-2-|-Zone-3-|-Zone-4-|-Zone-5-|-Zone-6-|-Zone-7-|-Zone-8-|-Zone-9-|
8 |.....*
7 |.....*
6 |.....*
5 |.....*
4 |.....*
3 |.....*
2 |.....*
1 |.....*
0 |.....*
0 |.....***
1 |.....**
2 |.....***
3 |.....**
4 |.....**
5 |.....**
6 |.....**
7 |.....**
8 |.....**
|-0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-| Board IDs
|-Zone-0-|-Zone-1-|-Zone-2-|-Zone-3-|-Zone-4-|-Zone-5-|-Zone-6-|-Zone-7-|-Zone-8-|-Zone-9-|
-----Crate-0-----|-----Crate-1-----|-----Crate-2-----|
```

Intermediate Trigger View

Post-Trigger Data Readout

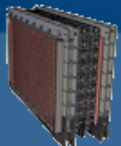
- **For the calorimeter FEB:**
 - Once the **Low Threshold** has been crossed, **recording** in the SAMLONG **analog memories** is **stopped**, waiting for the return of the trigger signals to perform the **Analog to Digital Conversion** and **send data** to DAQ.
 - If the latency of any of L1 or L2 is trespassed, recording is resumed.
- **For the tracker FEB:**
 - The FPGA waits for the **return** of the **Tracker Trigger decision(L2)** to select the channels whose data will be sent to DAQ once the Cathodic signals will have arrived
=> needs to wait for **~70 μ s**.



Estimation of Trigger Efficiency

- Preliminary estimations with track recognition patterns similar to those used in NEMO3

Process	VOID (%)	FULL TRACK (%)	PRE TRACK (%)
$^{82}\text{Se}(0\nu\beta\beta)$	$0,5 \pm 1,0 \cdot 10^{-2}_{\text{stat}}$	$97,9 \pm 1,4 \cdot 10^{-1}_{\text{stat}}$	$1,6 \pm 1,8 \cdot 10^{-2}_{\text{stat}}$
$^{82}\text{Se}(2\nu\beta\beta)$	$5,6 \pm 3,3 \cdot 10^{-2}_{\text{stat}}$	$91,0 \pm 1,3 \cdot 10^{-1}_{\text{stat}}$	$3,5 \pm 2,6 \cdot 10^{-2}_{\text{stat}}$
$^{214}\text{Bi}(\text{foil})$	$23,1 \pm 6,8 \cdot 10^{-2}_{\text{stat}}$	$69,7 \pm 1,2 \cdot 10^{-1}_{\text{stat}}$	$7,2 \pm 3,8 \cdot 10^{-2}_{\text{stat}}$
$^{208}\text{Tl}(\text{foil})$	$23,0 \pm 6,8 \cdot 10^{-2}_{\text{stat}}$	$71,4 \pm 1,2 \cdot 10^{-1}_{\text{stat}}$	$5,6 \pm 3,4 \cdot 10^{-2}_{\text{stat}}$



Conclusion

- The **goal** of the **SuperNemo demonstrator** is to prove the functionality of the system and the feasibility of a **“zero-background”** detector
 - Then the experiment could be extended to 20 such modules.
- We have designed a system architecture tailored to the needs of physics:
 - Low cost, based on two **custom front-end ASICs** and Cyclone III & IV FPGAs.
 - Custom crate and backplane => **320 ch/Calorimeter** and **2160 ch/Tracker** Crate
 - **Gbit-UDP**-based crate readout
 - Total electronics cost per calorimeter channel: ~ **140 €** (712ch/module)
 - Total electronics cost per tracker channel: ~ **15 €** (6102 ch/module)
- The way the **trigger logics** is designed permits a **flexible parametrization** with:
 - Calorimeter only, Tracker only, Calorimeter&Tracker, Event to Event Coincidence (implies an Event Builder post-processing)
 - more if needed . . .

