



The detector read-out in ALICE during Run 3 and 4

Filippo Costa
ALICE O2/CRU

**CHEP 2016 Conference, San
Francisco, October 8-14, 2016**

for the ALICE collaboration

OUTLINE

- **1st PART: INTRODUCTION TO ALICE UPGRADE**
 - Motivation.
 - Requirements.
- **2nd PART : THE DETECTOR READOUT**
 - Main difference from the current readout schema.
 - System operation in triggered mode.
 - System operation in continuous mode.
- **3rd PART : RESULT and CURRENT STATUS**



INTRODUCTION TO ALICE RUN3

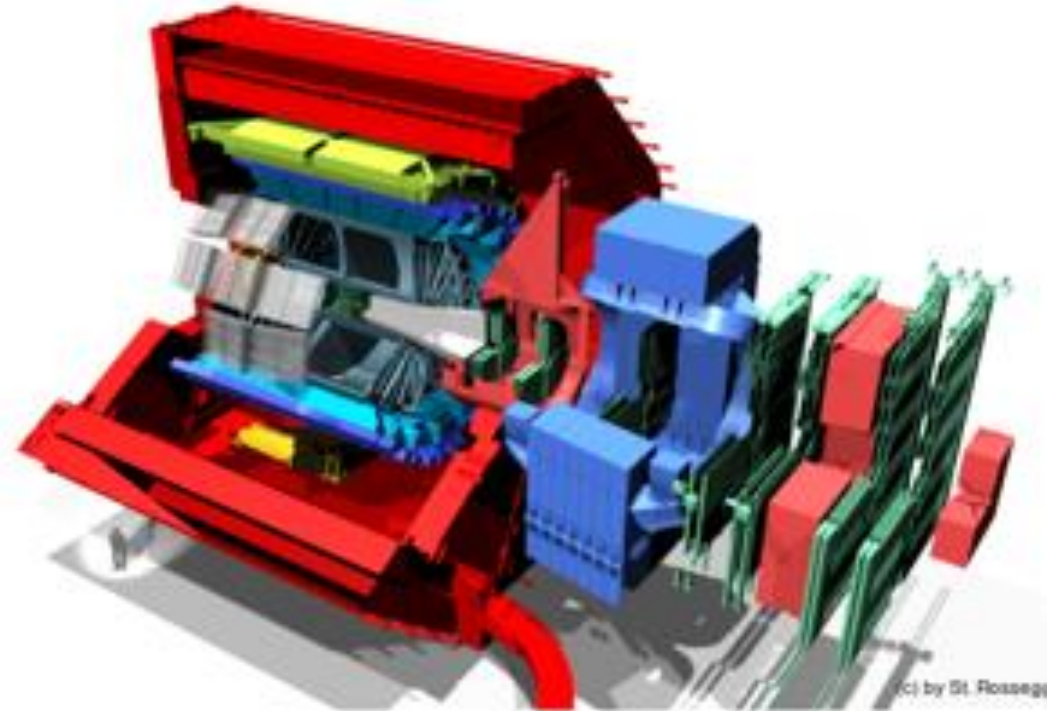
ALICE Upgrade Strategy

GOAL:

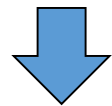
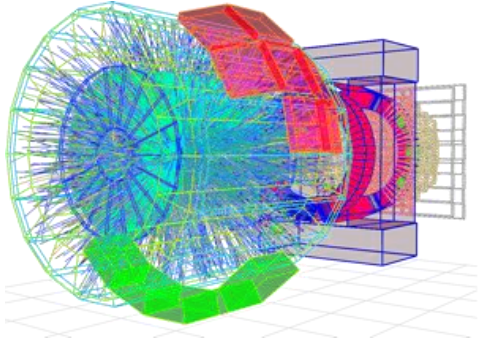
- High precision measurements of rare probes at low p_T which cannot be selected with a trigger. Target a recorded Pb-Pb luminosity $> 10 \text{ nb}^{-1} \Rightarrow 9 \times 10^{10}$ events to gain a factor 100 in statistics over the Run1 + Run2 programme.
- Significant improvements of vertexing and tracking capabilities

DETECTOR:

- Read-out all Pb-Pb interactions at a maximum rate of 50kHz (i.e. $L = 6 \times 10^{27} \text{ cm}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$) upon a minimum bias trigger
- Read-out all pp and p-Pb interaction at a maximum rate of 200 kHz.
- Perform online data reduction based on reconstruction of cluster and tracks
- Improve vertexing and tracking at low $p_T \Rightarrow$ New Inner Tracking System (ITS)
- TPC continuous readout to keep up with 50 kHz interaction rate, to deal with event pile-up and avoid trigger generated dead time.



ALICE UPGRADE



3.6 TByte/s into PC farm

O² (Online Offline) System

Partial calibration and reconstruction online, replacing the original raw data with compressed data



STORAGE

90 GB/s

Acq rate:
Pb-Pb 50 kHz
pp and p-Pb up to 200 kHz

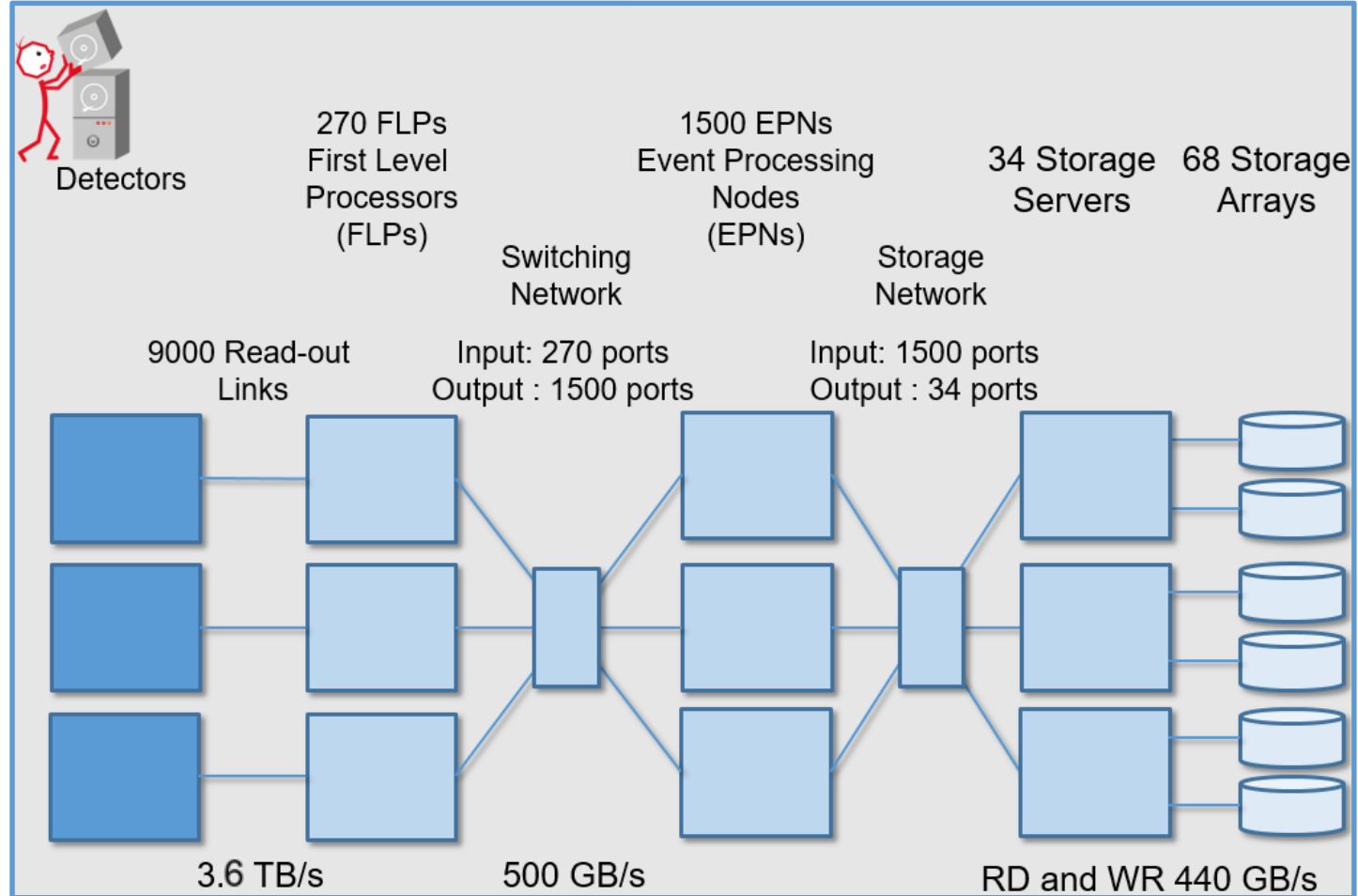
Complete change in detector readout

- continuous
- triggered

New DAQ - HLT - OFFLINE systems.

O² computing farm:

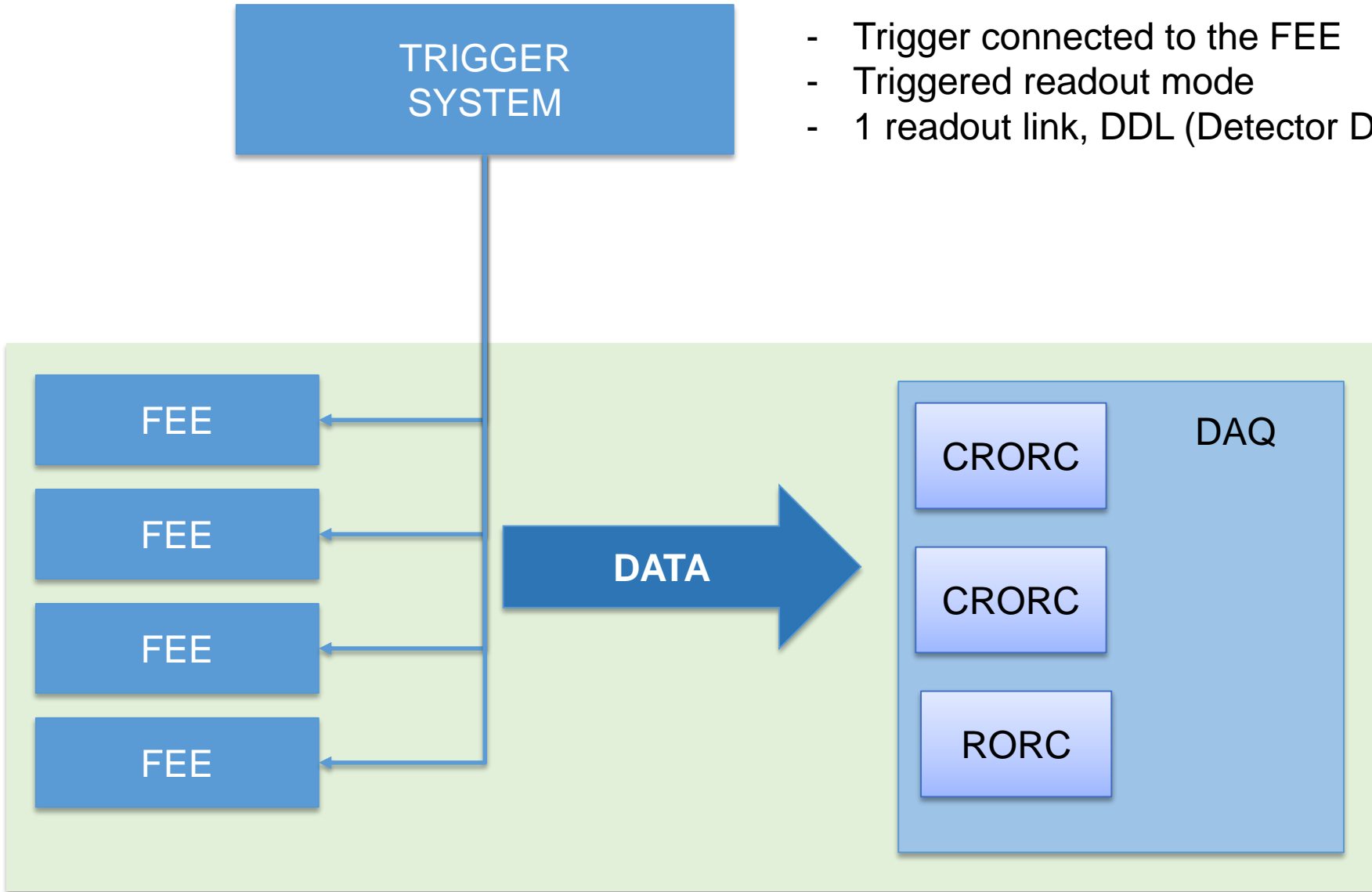
- ~ 100 k CPU cores
- ~ 5000 GPUs and ~500 FPGAs
- ~ 60 PB of storage



Main differences between RUN2 & RUN3

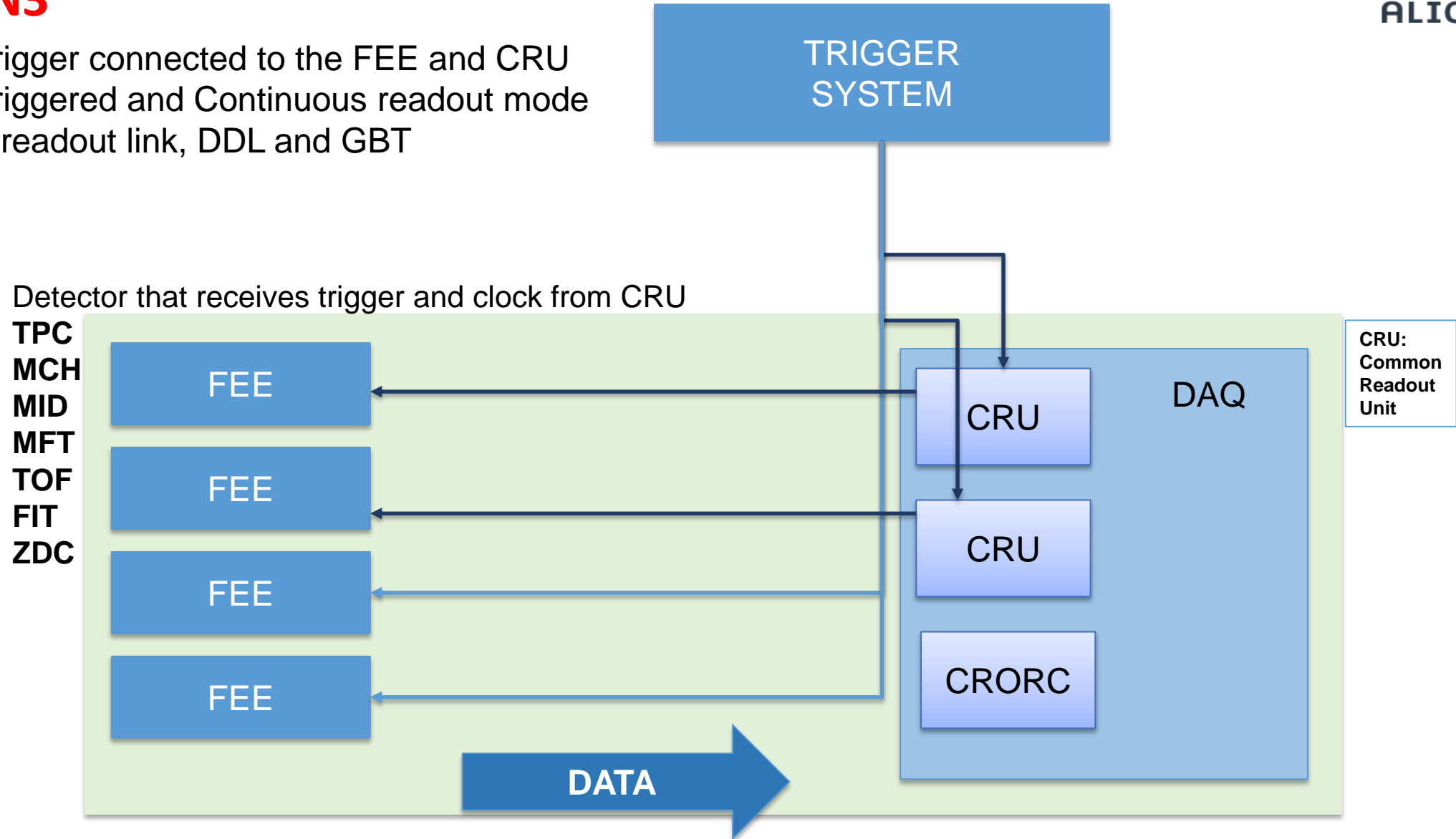
RUN2

- Trigger connected to the FEE
- Triggered readout mode
- 1 readout link, DDL (Detector Data Link)



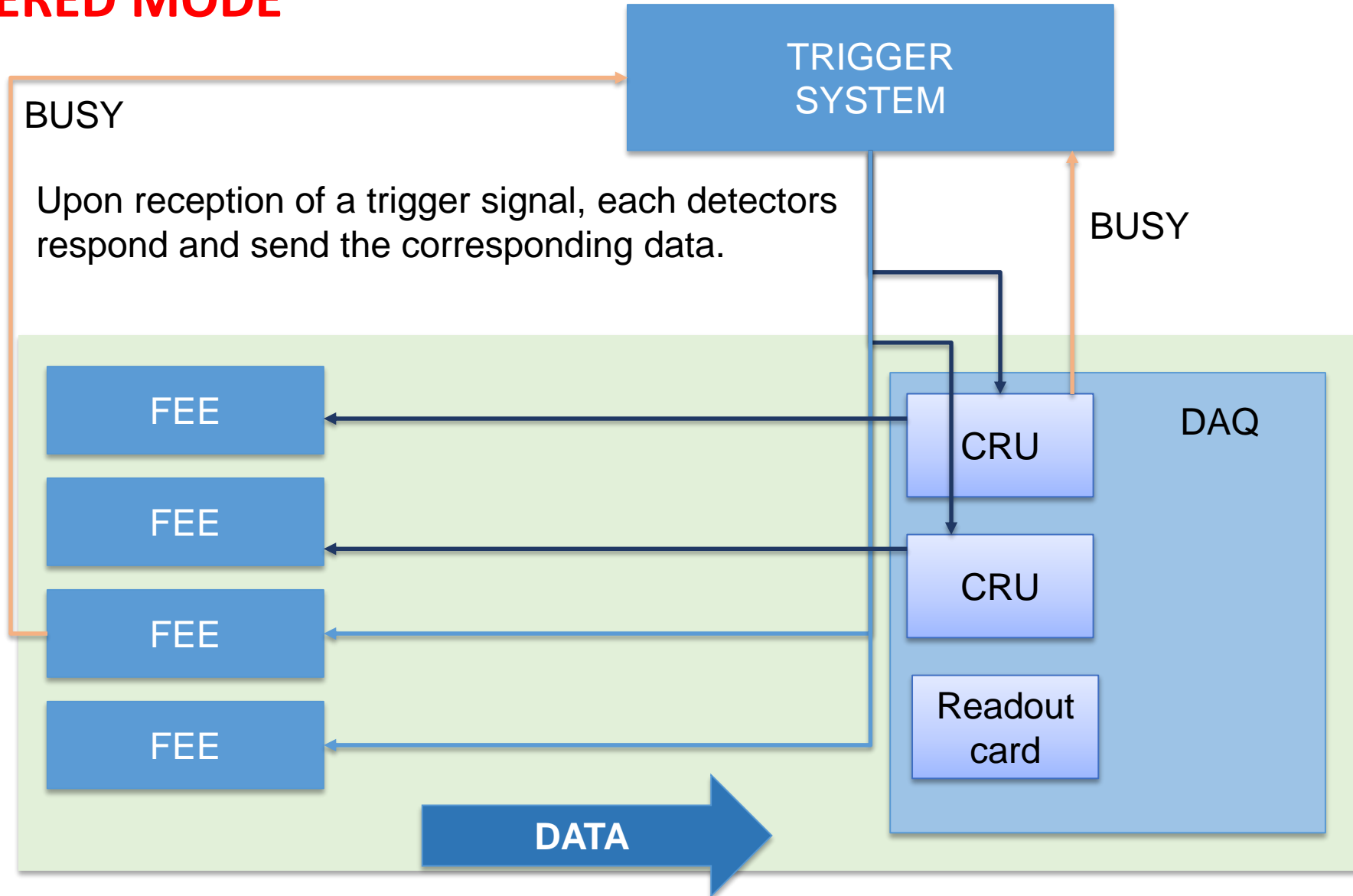
RUN3

- Trigger connected to the FEE and CRU
- Triggered and Continuous readout mode
- 2 readout link, DDL and GBT

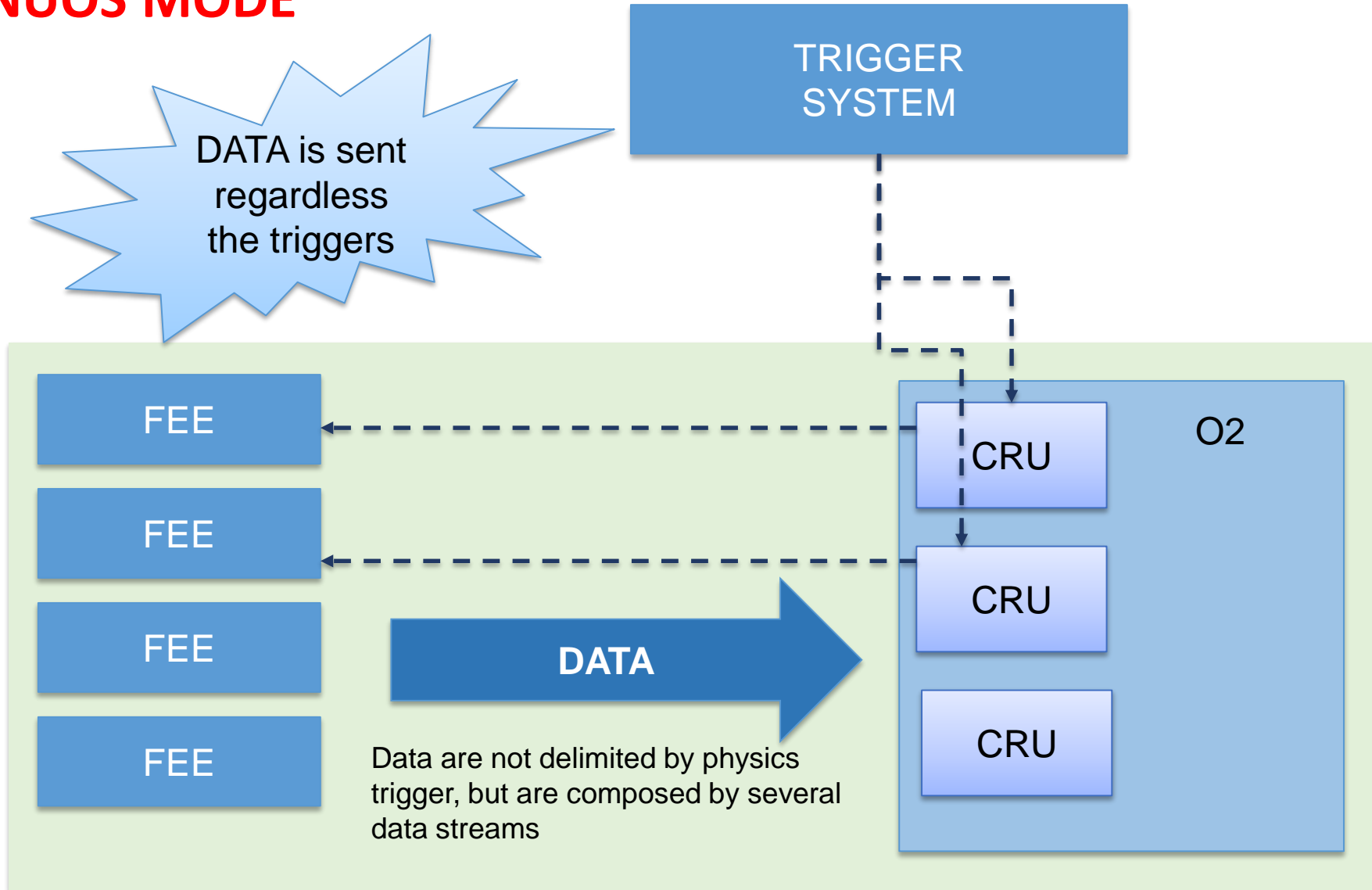


The detector readout during RUN3

TRIGGERED MODE



CONTINUOUS MODE



Heart Beat (HB)

issued in continuous & triggered modes to all detectors

HBF and TF rates programmable

Typical values:

- HB: 1 per orbit, 89.4 μ s: \sim 10 kHz
- TF: 1 every \sim 20 ms: \sim 50 Hz
- \rightarrow 1 TF = \sim 256 HBF

Continuous read-out



Heart Beat (HB)

issued in continuous & triggered modes to all detectors

Physics trigger

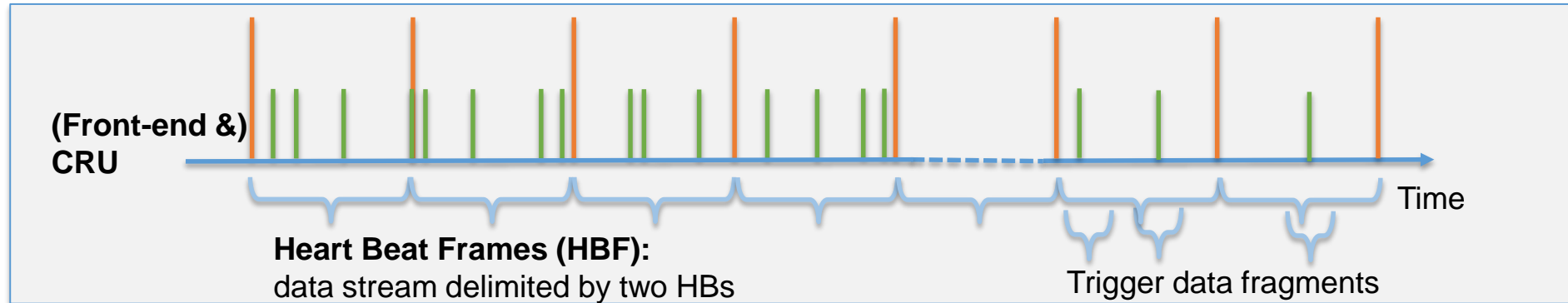
can be sent to upgraded detectors will be sent to non-upgraded detectors

HBF and TF rates programmable

Typical values:

- HB: 1 per orbit, 89.4 μ s: \sim 10 kHz
- TF: 1 every \sim 20 ms: \sim 50 Hz
- \rightarrow 1 TF = \sim 256 HBF

Triggered read-out



Heart Beat (HB)

issued in continuous & triggered modes to all detectors

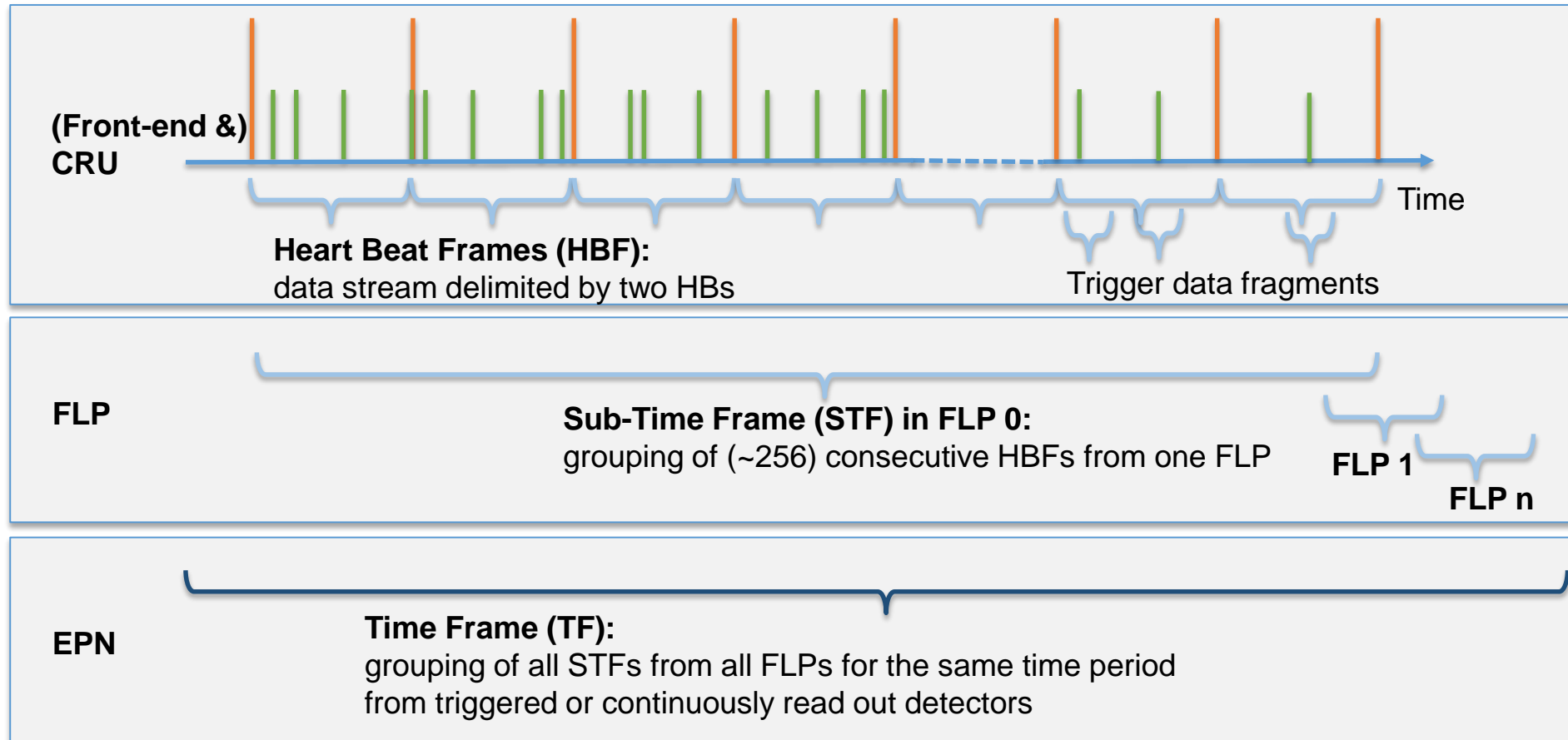
Physics trigger

can be sent to upgraded detectors will be sent to non-upgraded detectors

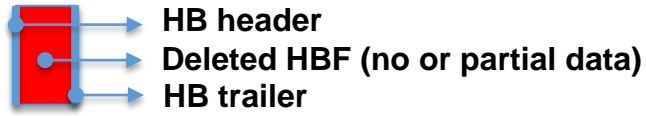
HBF and TF rates programmable
Typical values:

- HB: 1 per orbit, 89.4 μ s: \sim 10 kHz
- TF: 1 every \sim 20 ms: \sim 50 Hz
- \rightarrow 1 TF = \sim 256 HBF

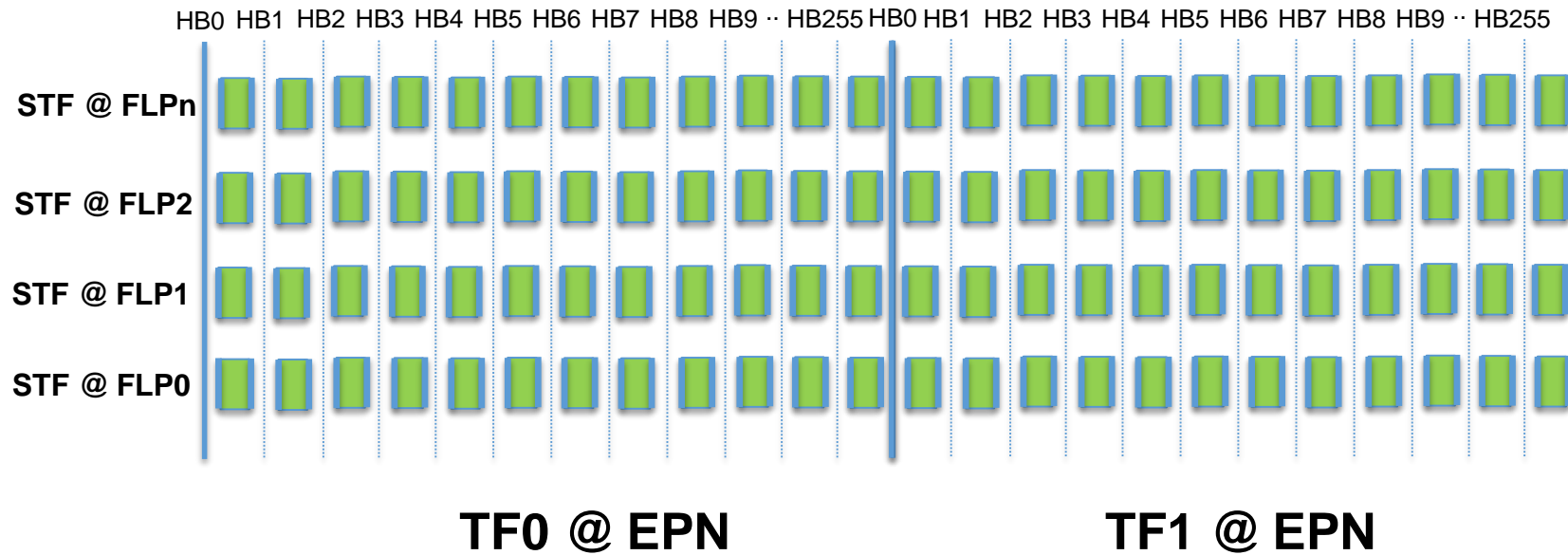
Triggered read-out



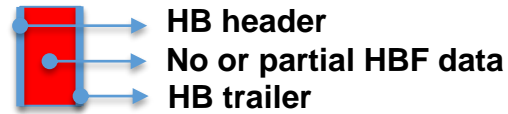
Time Frames/Heart Beat Frames



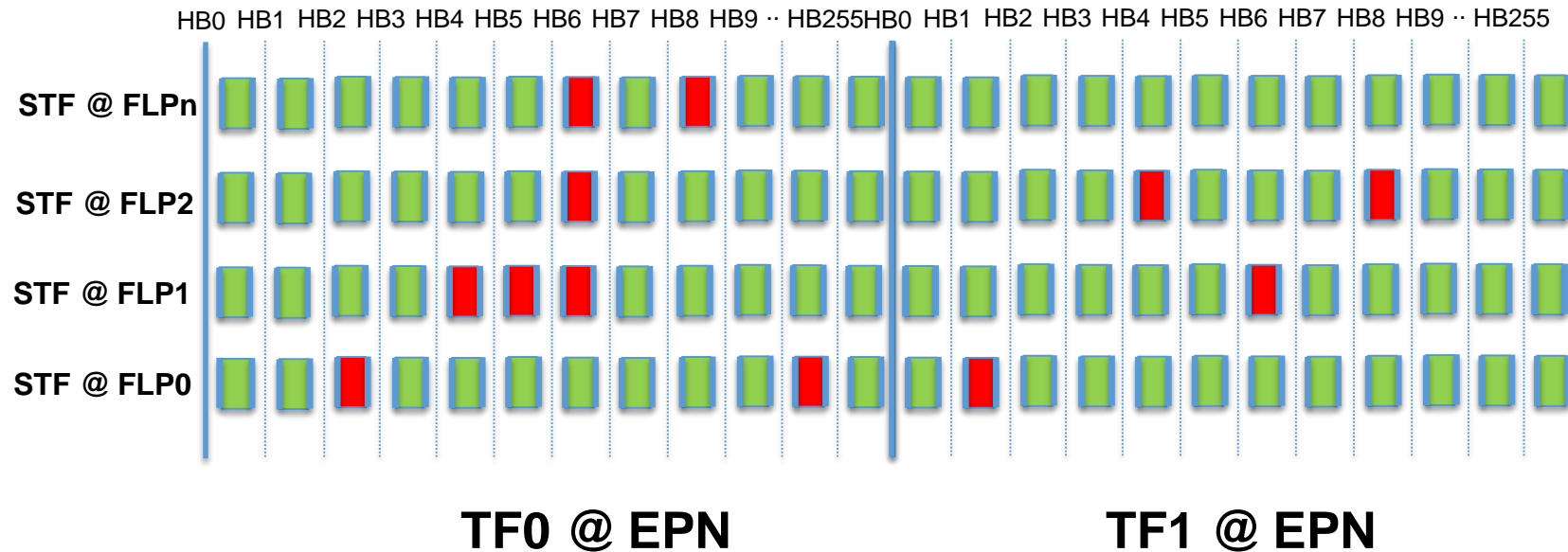
FLP .. First Level Processor
 EPN .. Event Processing Node
 STF .. Sub Time Frame
 TF .. Time Frame
 HB .. Heart Beat Trigger
 HBF .. Heart Beat Frame



What happens if CRU buffers get full?

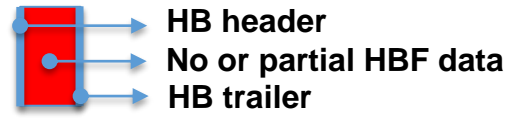


FLP .. First Level Processor
 EPN .. Event Processing Node
 STF .. Sub Time Frame
 TF .. Time Frame
 HB .. Heart Beat Trigger
 HBF .. Heart Beat Frame

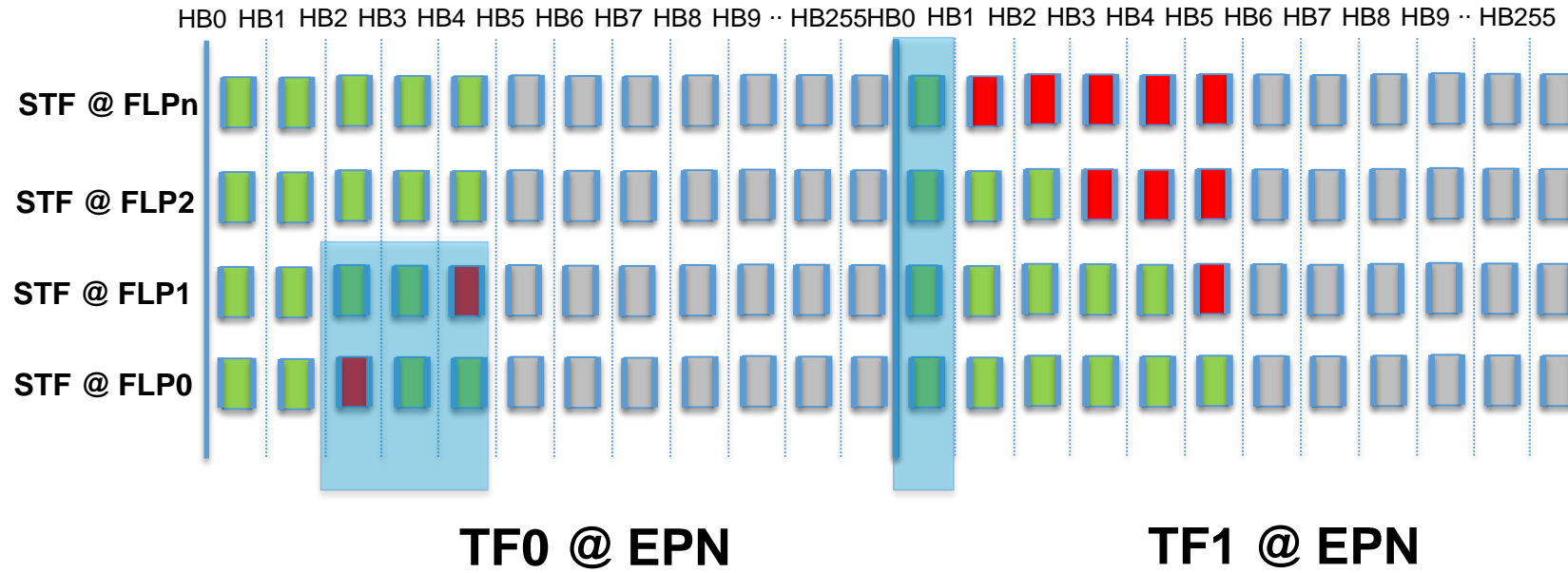


The main goal is to collect one complete TF or at least one or more HBFs

What happens if CRU buffers get full?



FLP .. First Level Processor
 EPN .. Event Processing Node
 STF .. Sub Time Frame
 TF .. Time Frame
 HB .. Heart Beat Trigger
 HBF .. Heart Beat Frame

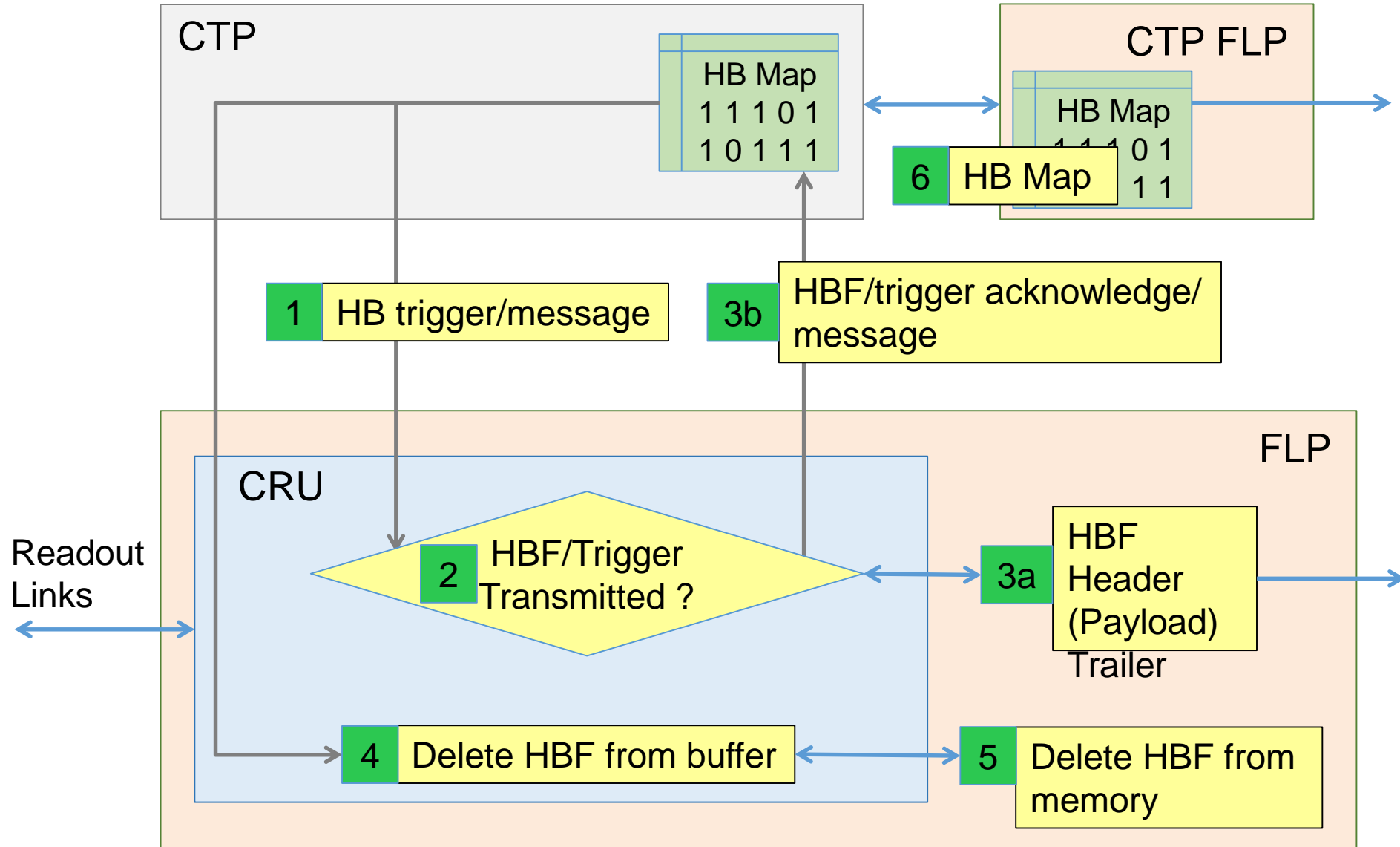


What happens if CRU buffers get full?

- CRU will autonomously abort the read-out of corresponding HBF
- Delete HBF data from buffer
- Send negative HB acknowledge to CTP
- Send negative acknowledge to FLP in the HB header/trailer pair
- Read-out continues
- Counter and state machine stay consistent

In nominal conditions occurrence assumed to be negligible

What happens if CRU buffers get full?





Current status of the development & RESULTS

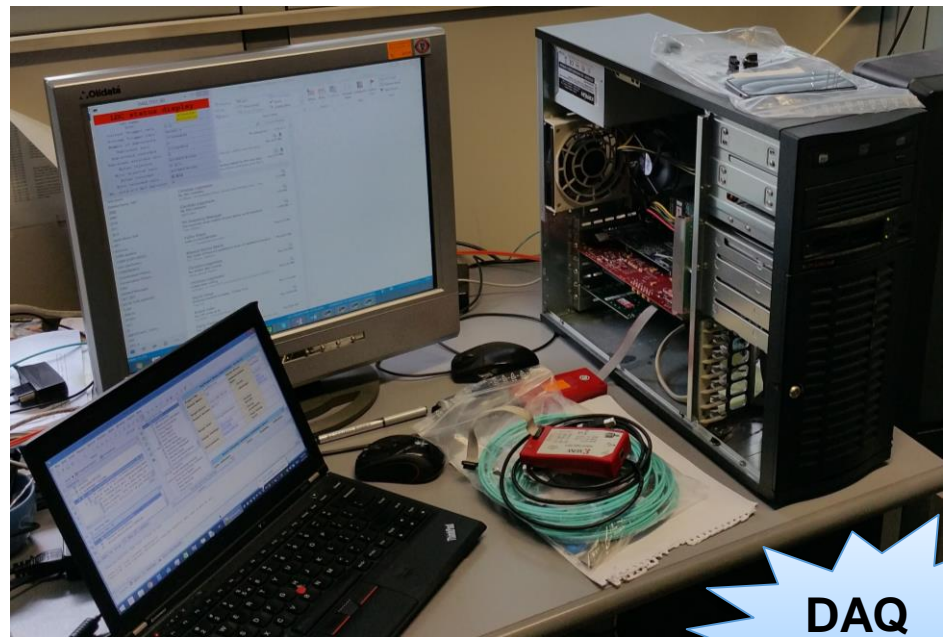
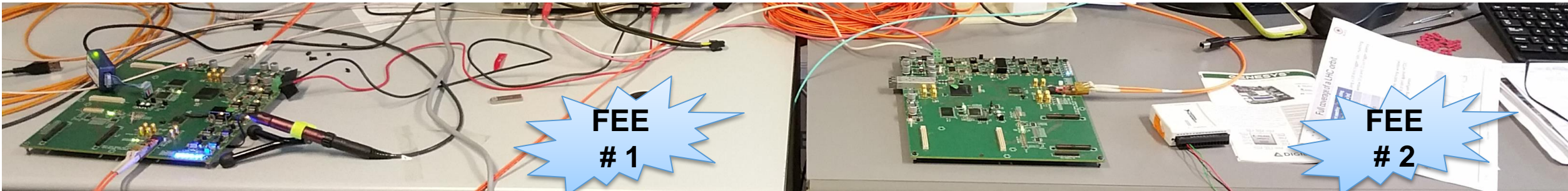
Current status

Several detectors have a readout chain using GBT to test their FEE prototype. The readout modes are triggered and continuous

Detector	number of GBT	readout mode
TOF	2	triggered
ITS	1	triggered
FIT	1	triggered
MCH	1	triggered
MID	1	continuous
TPC	2	continuous

TOF setup

2 GBT links connected to the readout system

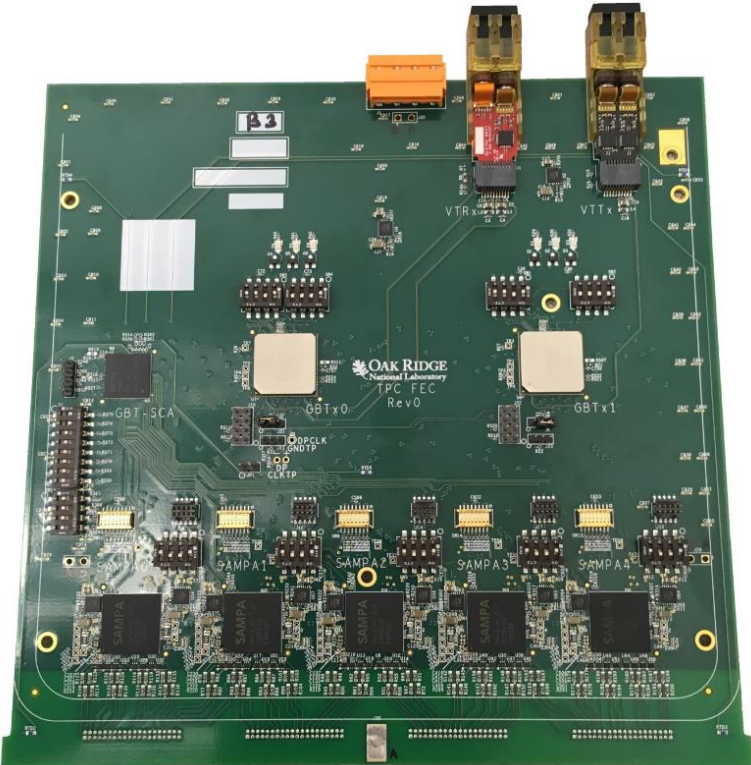


LDC status display	
LDC name	alone ldc
host	pcdaq4
Current Trigger rate	159807.0
Average Trigger rate	151596.4
Number of sub-events	18191564
Sub-event rate	159805
Sub-events recorded	18191566
Sub-event recorded rate	159807
Bytes injected	79242452944
Byte injected rate	696.113 MB/s
Bytes recorded	79242452944
Byte recorded rate	696.122 MB/s
Nb. evts w/o HLT decision	0

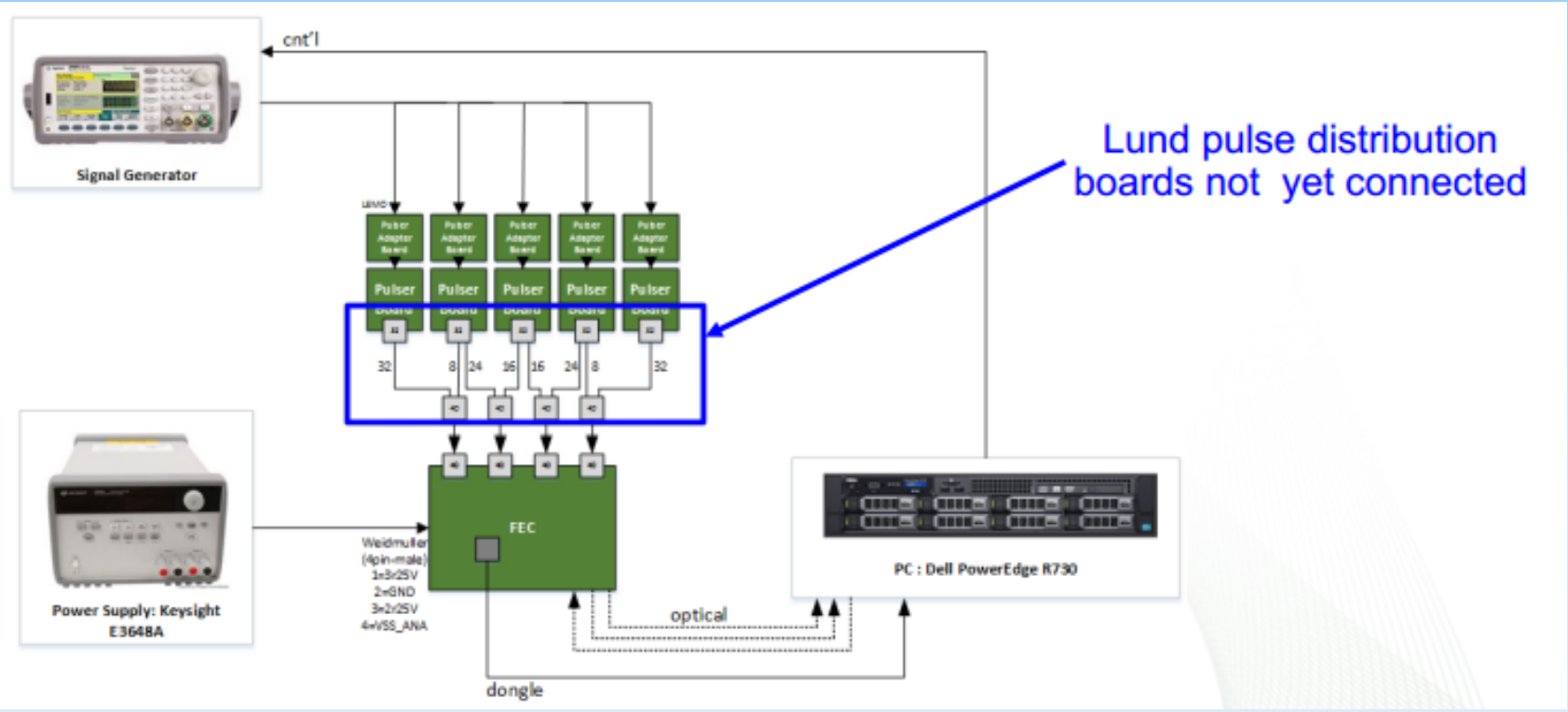
160 kHz

700 MB/s

TPC setup



Readout system used to collect data in continuous mode and to configure the FEE electronics using the GBT protocol

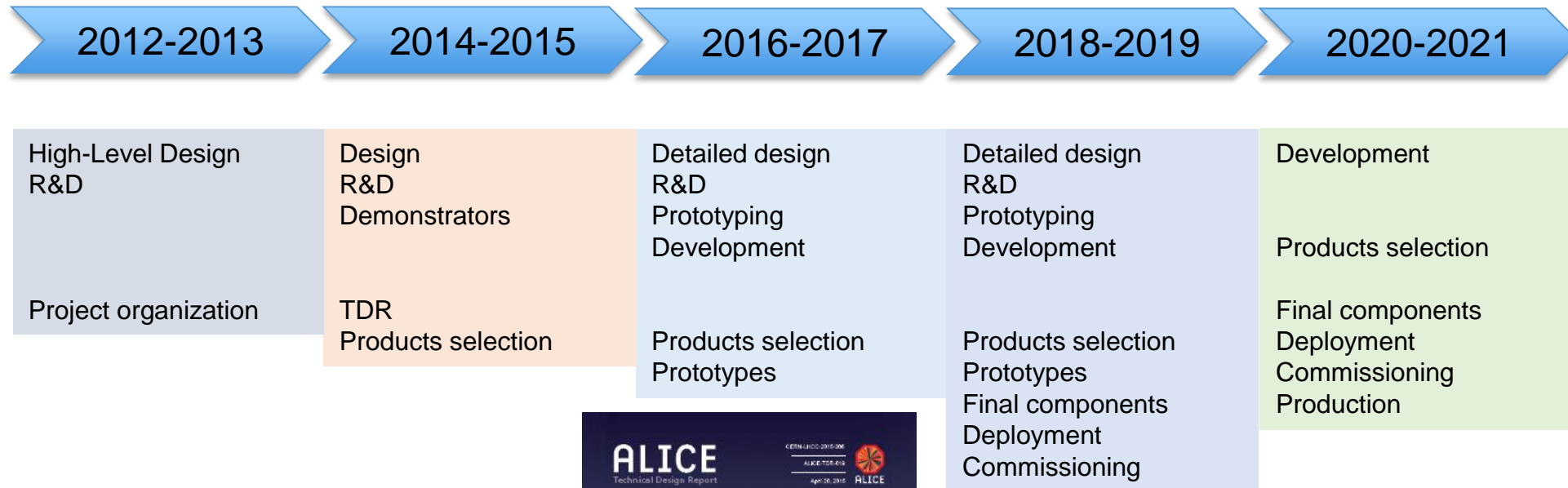




QUESTIONS?

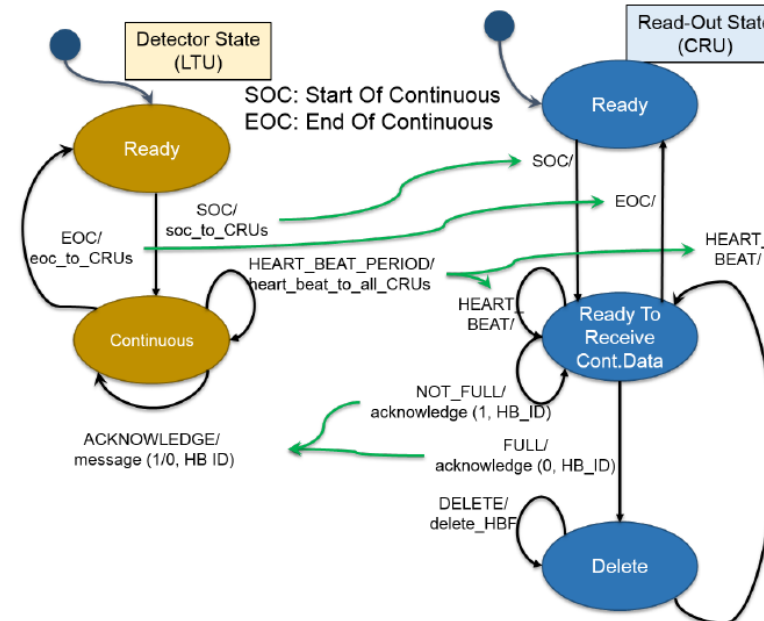
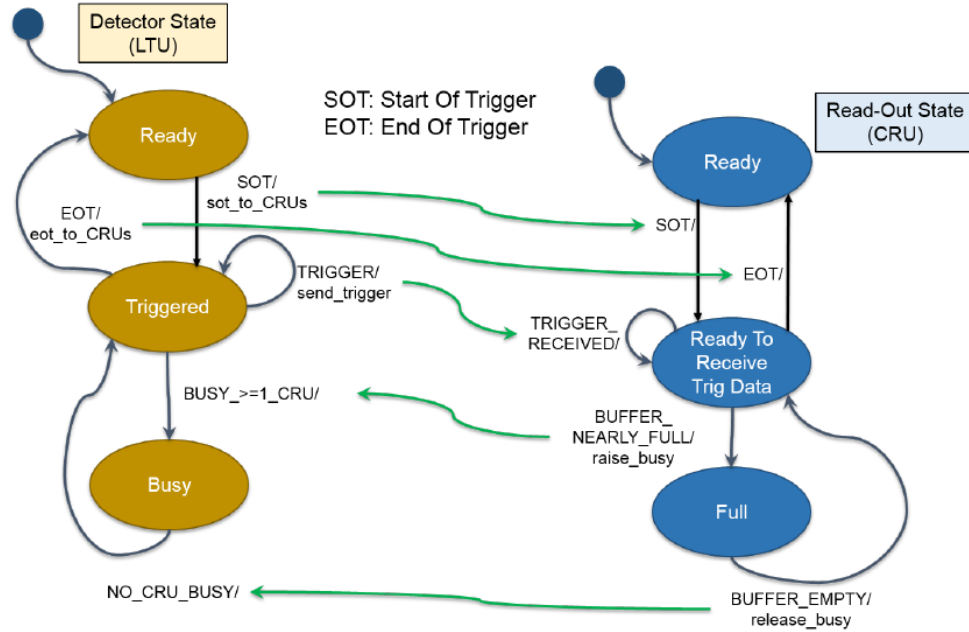
THANK YOU

Schedule



<https://cds.cern.ch/record/2011297/files/ALICE-TDR-019.pdf>

Busy, throttle schema



Active Data Streams	
GBT to CRU	CRU to FLP
0	0
1	1
1	0