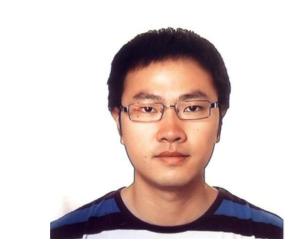


Design of a common verification board for different back-end electronics options of the JUNO experiment



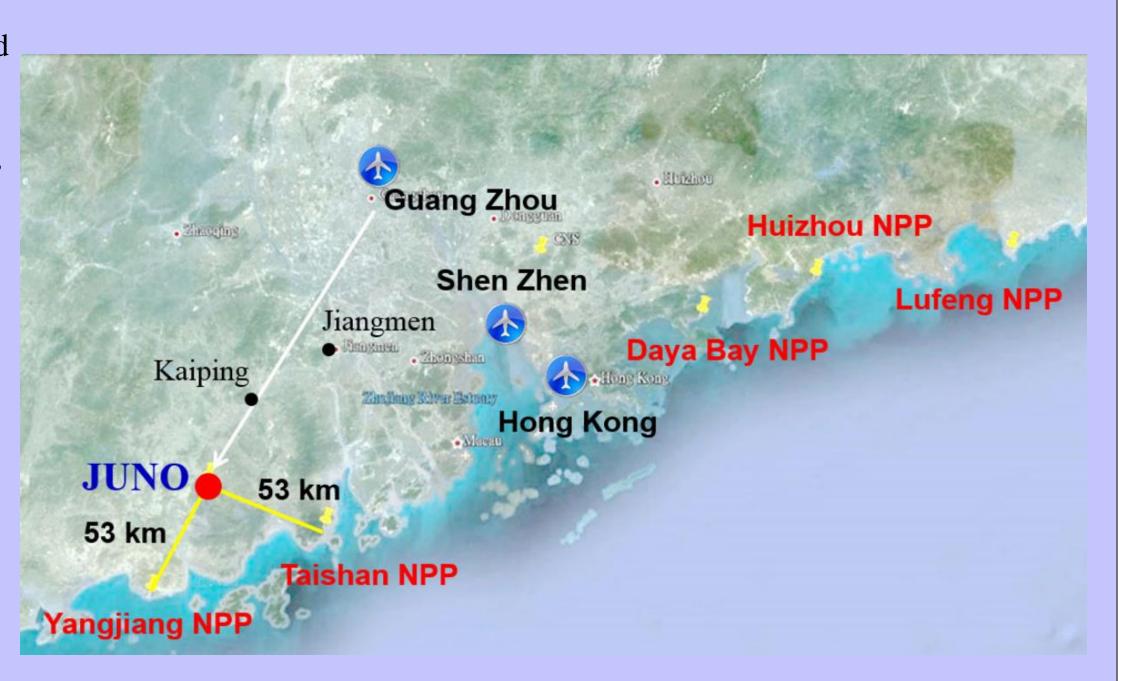


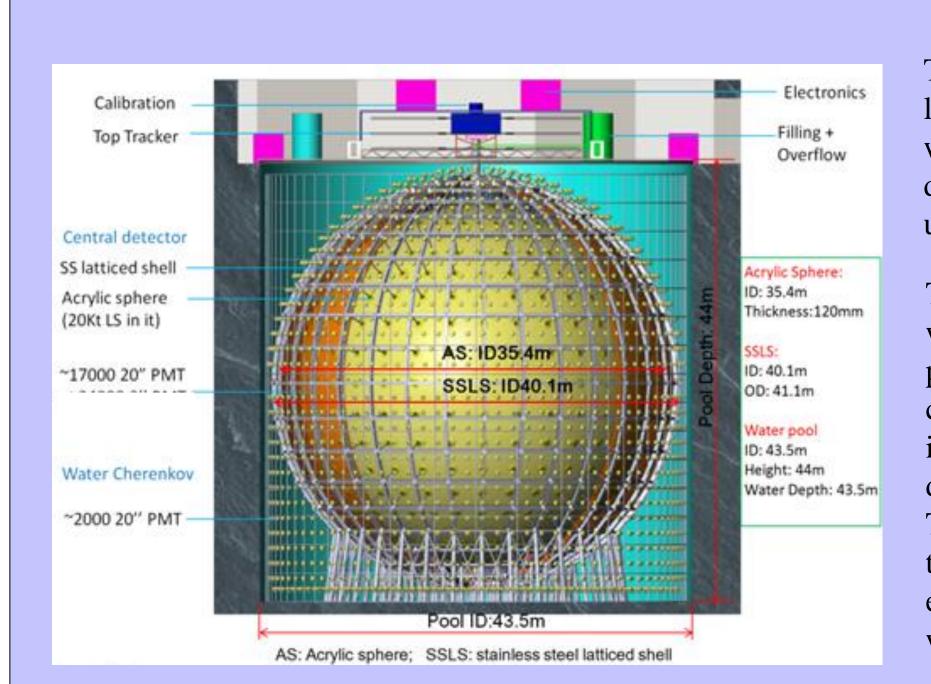
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The Jiangmen Underground Neutrino Observatory (JUNO) is a multi-purpose neutrino experiment. It was proposed in 2008 for the measurement of the neutrino mass hierarchy by detecting reactor antineutrinos from nuclear power plants (NPP).

The site location is optimized to have the best sensitivity for the neutrino mass hierarchy determination, which is at 53 km from both the Yangjiang and Taishan NPP.





The neutrino detector consists of a large volume of liquid scintillator with a 20 kton fiducial mass, deployed in a laboratory 700 meters underground.

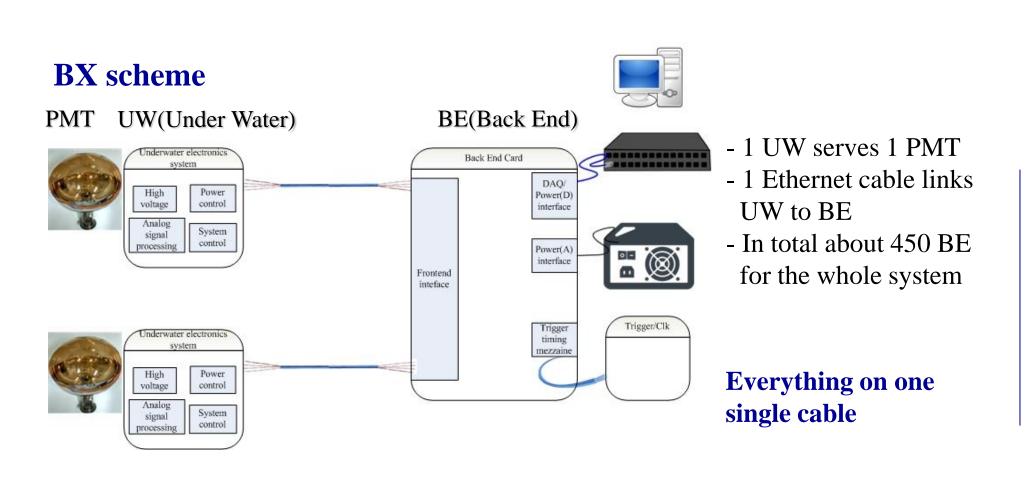
The JUNO readout electronics system will have to cope with signals of 17,000 photomultiplier tubes (PMT) of the central detector, as well as 2,000 PMT installed in the surrounding water pool to detect the Cherenkov light from muons. To avoid signal loss due to long distance transmission, most parts of the electronics system will be located in the water, close to the detector body.

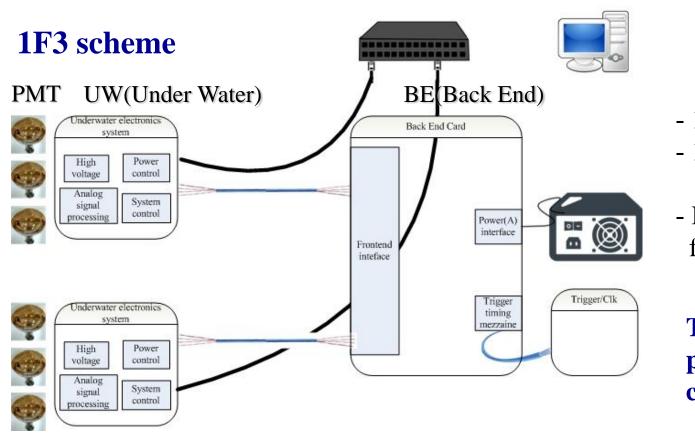
The JUNO electronics system can be separated into mainly two parts:

- the front-end electronics system performing analog signal processing (the underwater electronics), and after about 100 m cables,
- the back-end electronics system, sitting outside water, consisting of the DAQ and the trigger.

Data exchange between underwater electronics and backend electronics includes synchronized data (trigger and clock running at 250 Mbps and 62.5 MHz) and asynchronized data (100 Mbps Ethernet packet with event data and slow control command). Besides, power supply needs also to be delivered to underwater electronics from outside water.

Depending on the usage of transmission media (mainly Ethernet cables), some possible schemes linking the two parts are proposed. A common verification board, which is able to implement different types of tests, is important and critical for the choice of the best scheme and for the qualification of the full data chain.





- 1 UW serves 3 PMT - 1 Ethernet cable links UW to BE - In total about 150 BE for the whole system

Trigger and partly power on one single

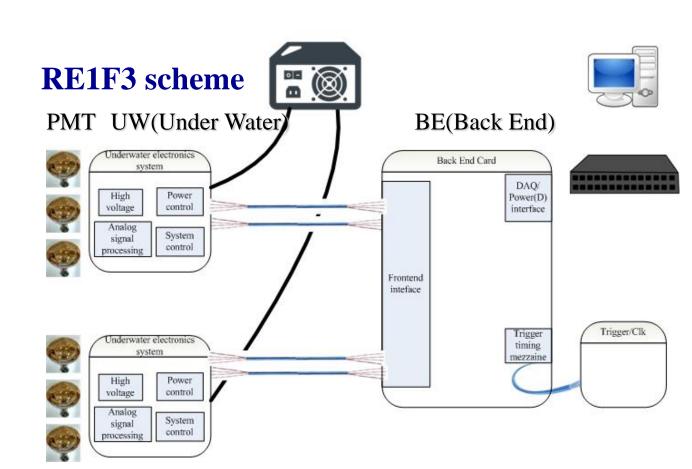
cable

One back-end (BE) card receives 48 Ethernet cables from underwater. The BE cards connect to trigger system through a FMC mezzanine card named TTIM, and can connect directly to DAQ and power supply, depending on the scheme. Basic requirements for the links in one Ethernet cable:

- Link 1: trigger request from underwater to BE, 1 per PMT channel, running at 250 Mbps, needs equalizer to compensate for signal loss
- Link 2: trigger acknowledgement from back-end to underwater, derived from central trigger processor, same for all channels
- Link 3: event data and status monitor data, 100 Mbps Ethernet tx packet, linked directly to the DAQ system
- Link 4: control command, 100 Mbps Ethernet rx packet, linked directly to DAQ system

Power delivery: around 20 W (BX scheme) or 35 W(1F3 or RE1F3 schemes) in total from POE and/or direct connection

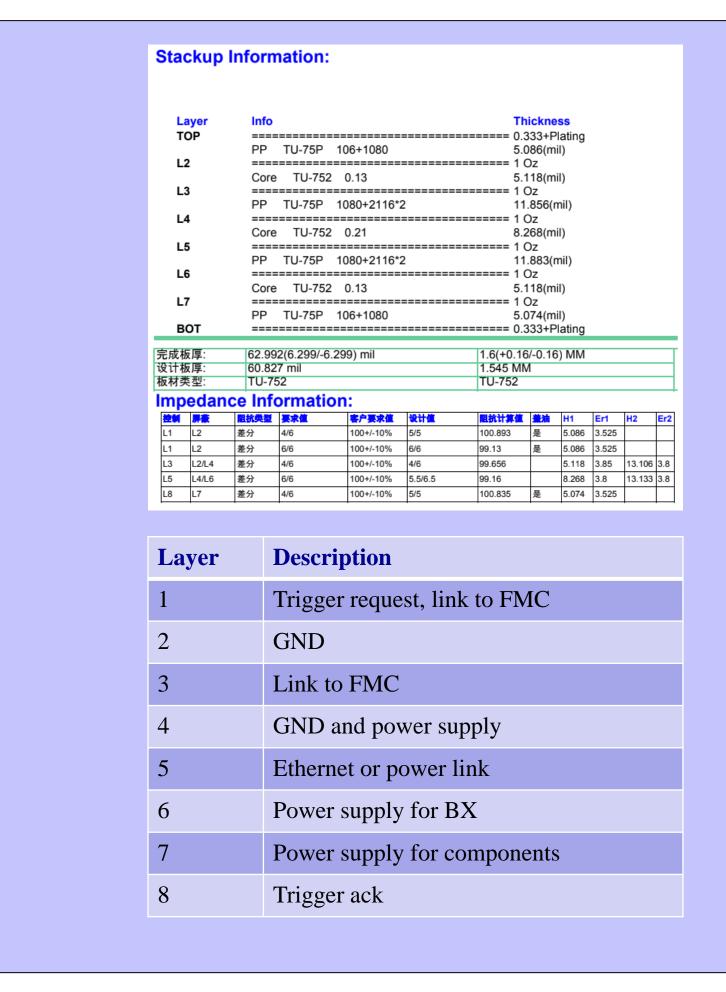
Pin definition of different schemes	BX	1F3	Partly redundant	Common solution
1,2	Trigger ack (250 Mbps with 15 W power)	Trigger ack (250 Mbps)	Trigger ack (250 Mbps)	Trigger ack (250 Mbps with 15 W power)
3,6	Trigger request (250 Mbps)	Trigger request (250 Mbps)	Trigger request (250 Mbps)	Trigger request (250 Mbps)
4,5	Ethernet tx (100 Mbps)	15 W Power +	Ethernet tx (100 Mbps)	Ethernet tx (100 Mbps) or 15 W Power +
7,8	Ethernet rx (100 Mbps)	15 W Power -	Ethernet rx (100 Mbps)	Ethernet rx (100 Mbps) or 15 W Power -

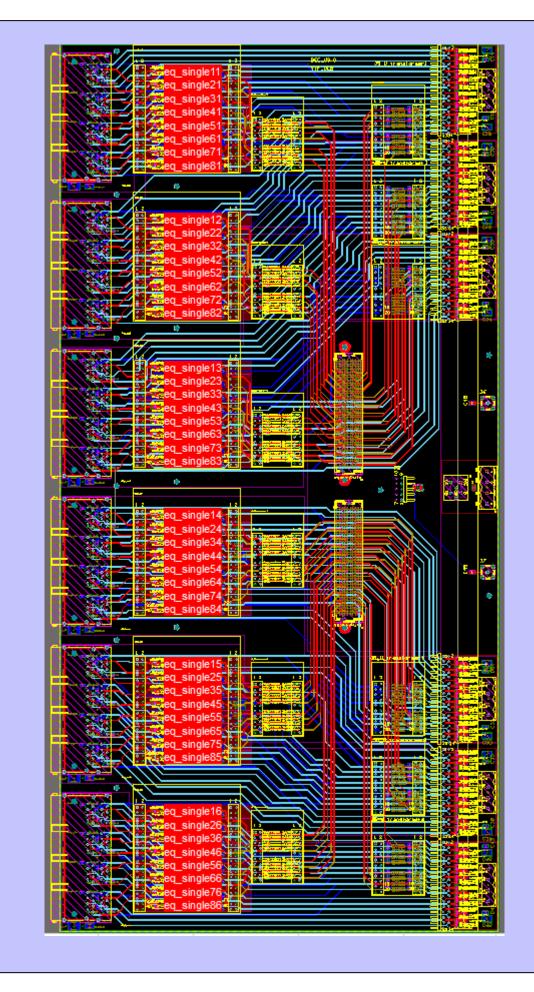


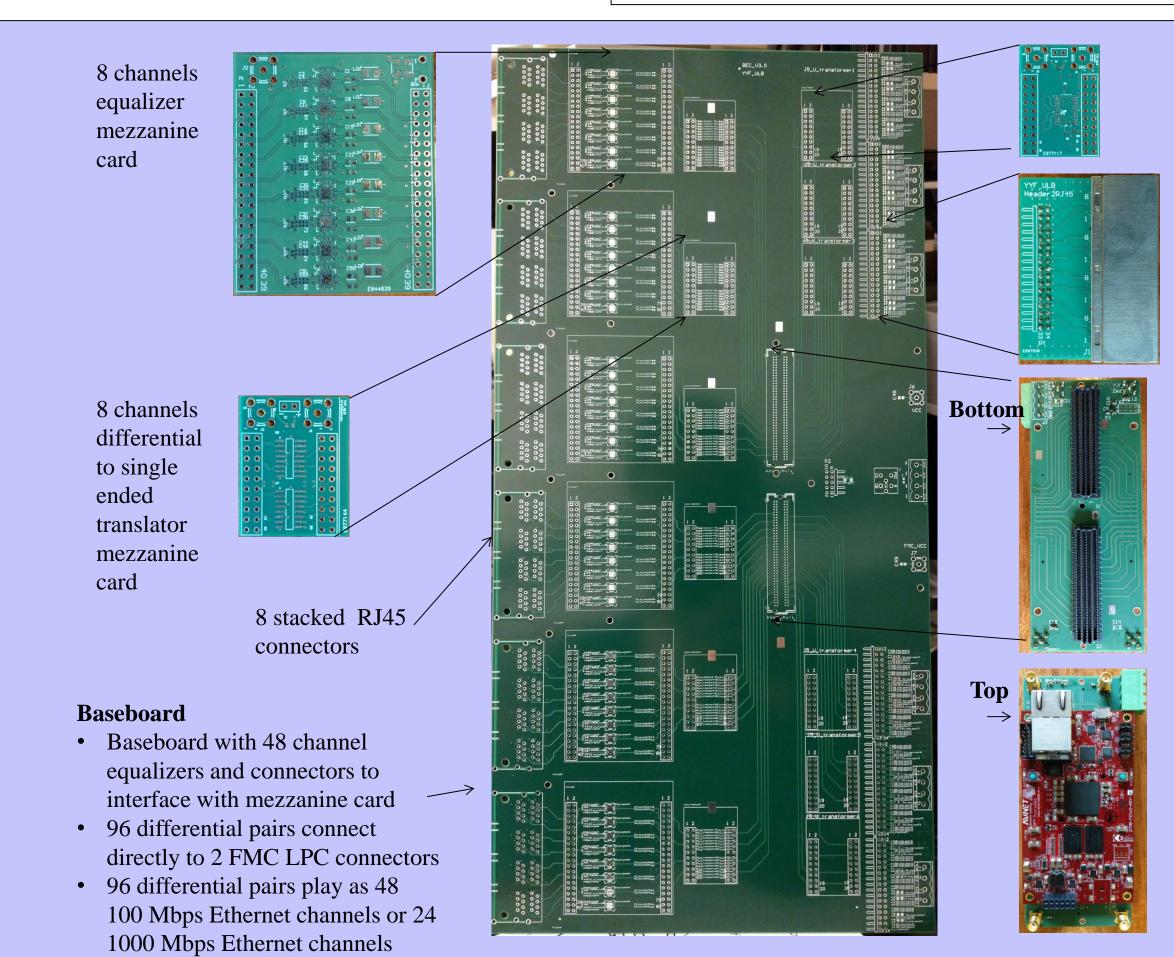
- 1 UW serves 3 PMT - 2 Ethernet cable links UW to BE - In total about 300 BE for
- the whole system
- **Trigger and event data** on two cables

Common verification board implementation:

- Use baseboard and mezzanine card structure;
 - the baseboard has the full function of the 1F3 scheme
- Able to test critical data path without the need of real underwater electronics and real TTIM
- Using two 0 Ohm resistors on each signal path to minimize signal stub
- All differential pairs use impedance control even for power supply
- Each channel for power supply use 12 mils track on 1 oz copper for 1A
- current with separate resettable fuse protection, 8 channels share one power module • Power supply for underwater electronics is separated from the power
- supply for back-end card, for different grounding possibilities
- Making library of mezzanine card and integrate into baseboard design
- Implementing individual trigger request and acknowledge connection to two FMC connectors for maximum flexibility





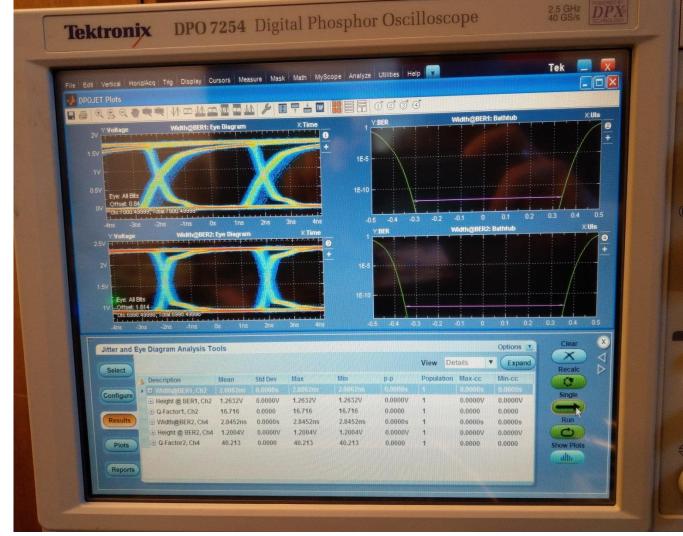


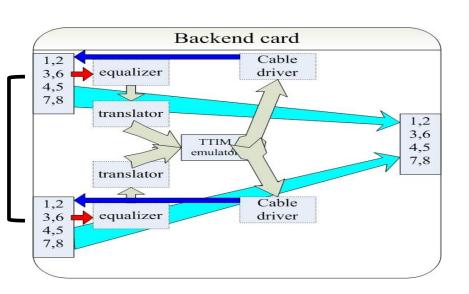
8 channel cable driver mezzanine card

4 channel header to Gbe Ethernet mezzanine card

FCI to FMC adaptor board Combine with microzed board as TTIM emulator •28 differential pairs ■12 drivers (2 adjacent per group directly output or through cable driver mezzanine) ■16 receivers (link directly to ZYNQ FPGA) • 32 single ended 32 receivers (link to FPGA via differential to single ended translator)







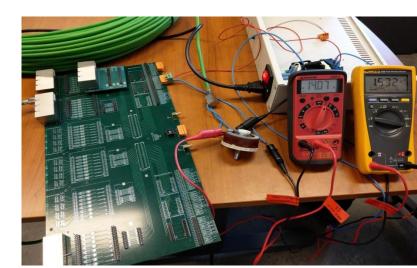
Data path test setup:

- Use TTIM emulator to generate 250 Mbps prbs-7 stream, directly drive two ends of one 100 meter Ethernet crossover cable, check eye diagram on both receiver ends
- Combine 4 spare pairs from 2 cables into 1 cable, connect PC and Gbe switch with such cable and run speed test on PC





One Gbe link is achieved: it means each 2 pairs are able to implement 100 Mbps Ethernet transfer



Power path test setup:

- Inject 30 V power supply on back-end card, connect to 50 Ohm 50 W potentiometer over 100 meter Ethernet
- cable Decrease resistor value until reaching trip
- current Switch off power supply and increase resistor value, then turn on the power supply to check the recovery of the fuse

Conclusions:

-Verification board implementation

performed successfully:

- Both baseboard and mezzanine board work fine
- Able to be the test platform for the different schemes
- Flexible for possible changes

-Test performed:

- 250 Mbps bi-directional data transfer
- 100 Mbps Ethernet data transfer
- 20 W power delivery

Future plan:

converge on the scheme

•a combine test with 48 channels with real JUNO hardware

is foreseen in the near future