



Multi-Channel Electronics



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(on behalf of)
Mark Halpern
and a lot of
people @ UBC*



Multi-Channel Electronics

- Warm electronics of multi-pixel time-multiplexed CCD-like bolometers array
- Each MCE box controls bias, fb and reads the signals from a (up to) 32X41 pixel sub-array → 25 boxes for SWcam
- mounted on the cryostat wall and connected to cryogenic cables through 5 MDMs
- connected by a fiber optic cable to a data acquisition PC running RTL



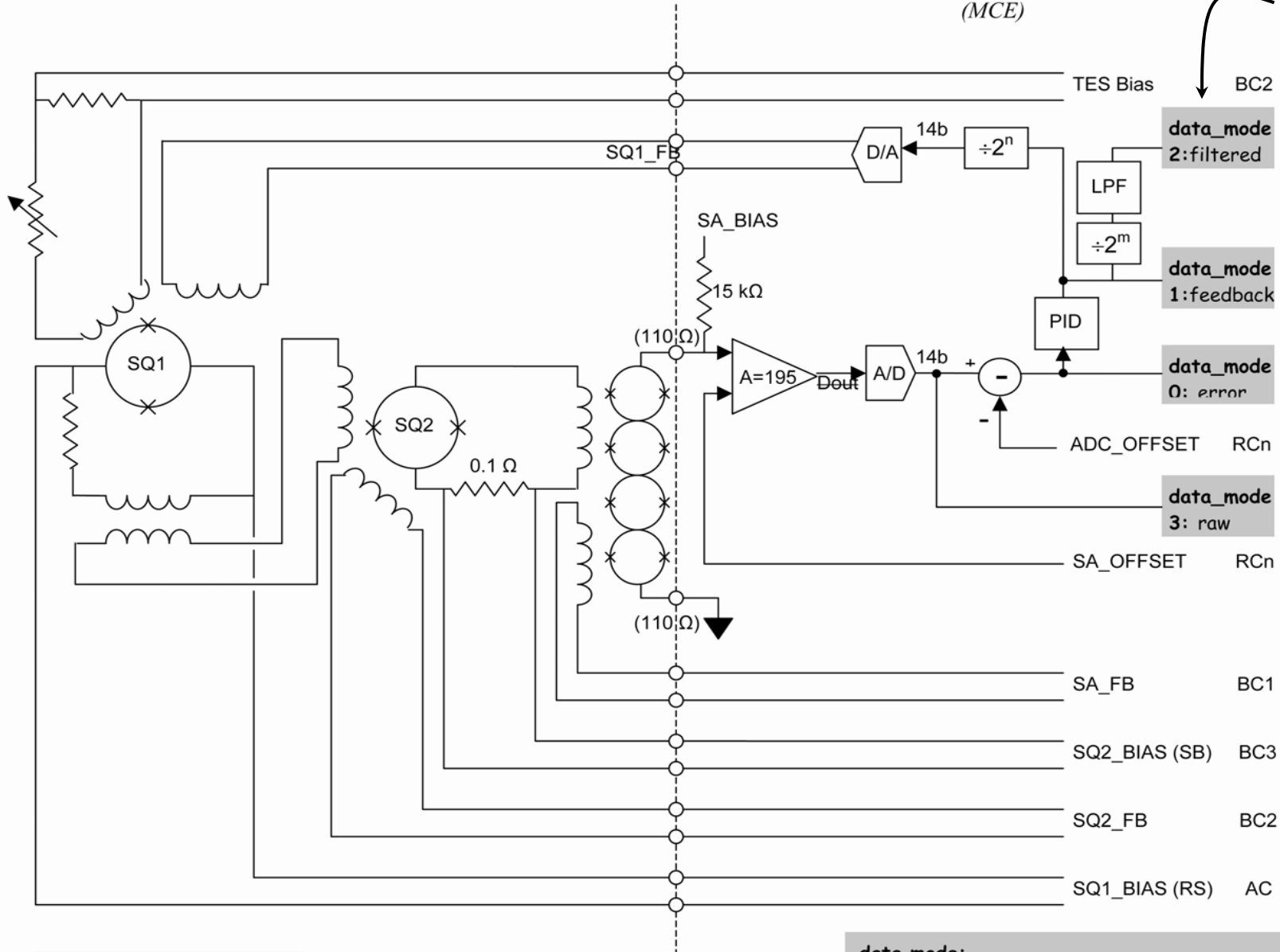
Multi-Channel Electronics

- 4 readout cards (RC)
 - each reads 8 output columns through 14-bit 50MHz ADCs
- 1 address card (AC)= squid-1 Bias
 - addresses the [41] rows at $v_{\text{add}} \leq 850\text{kHz}$, set by L/R
 - $v_{\text{frame}} \leq v_{\text{add}} / 41 \approx 20\text{kHz}$
- 1 clock card (CC)
 - master card: interprets the commands and synchronizes all the cards using a 25MHz clock. Drives fibre to PC.
- 3 bias cards (BC)
 - BC 1: squid series-array feedback (x32) + TES bias(x1)
 - BC 2: squid-2 feedback (x32)
 - BC 3: squid-2 bias(x32) + TES heaters(x1)



Cold Electronics

Warm Electronics
(MCE)



Servo mode:

1: const 2: ramp 3: servo

data mode:

0: error	1: pre-scale feedback	2: filtered data
3: raw	4: 18b fb + 14b er	5: 24b fb + 8b



MCE hardware and firmware

- Hardware: UBC electronic lab (Stan Knotek head). PCI card to communicate with MCE over fibre optic cable (San-Diego Univ.). Rethink for CCAT...
- Everything generated in firmware with ALTERA fpga (Mandana Amiri and Bryce Burger firmware developers...and much more!) (10 man-year fw development so far)
- UK ATC DAS; shell scripts that call C functions to issue commands to MCE + some visualization





MCE data modes

- Operating data modes:
 - Engineering modes:
 - No filtering no synchronization needed
 - AD converter signal is sent to the CC at 850kHz; useful for Fourier analysis
 - error, unfilt. fb, filtered fb, 18b fb+14b er, 24b fb + 8b
 - In normal science mode the SQ1 fb signal read at 20kHz, is low-pass filtered (4-pole BW with $v_{\text{cutoff}} \sim 50$ Hz); data may be reported sending a command like: supply 1000 frames...however we need a synchronization



MCE synchronization

- We built a sync box that supplies data-valid pulses (DV) to the MCE's (through optic fiber) and to the pointing system together with a Sequence Number
- Upon specific command, at every DV, the CC waits to finish one address cycle and reports $41 \times 8 \times 4$ 32-bit values + header to RTL
- No other commands (but stop) are allowed during acquisition. Remember that in the engineering modes we can always change parameters and request new frames as fast as the RTL allows ($\sim 400\text{Hz}$)



MCE SQUIDS characterization

- We run commands to change parameters and acquire frames
- Start from the SSA, then the SQ2 and then SQ1
- We want to find the best bias' and fb for a correct functionality of the SQUIDS by measuring their V-phi
- Individual choices for the SSA bias, SSA fb, SQ2 bias. Compromise for the SQ1 bias over the 32 SQ1 of a given row and single choice for the SQ2 fb which however is also a compromise over the 41 rows of a given column → space for further work



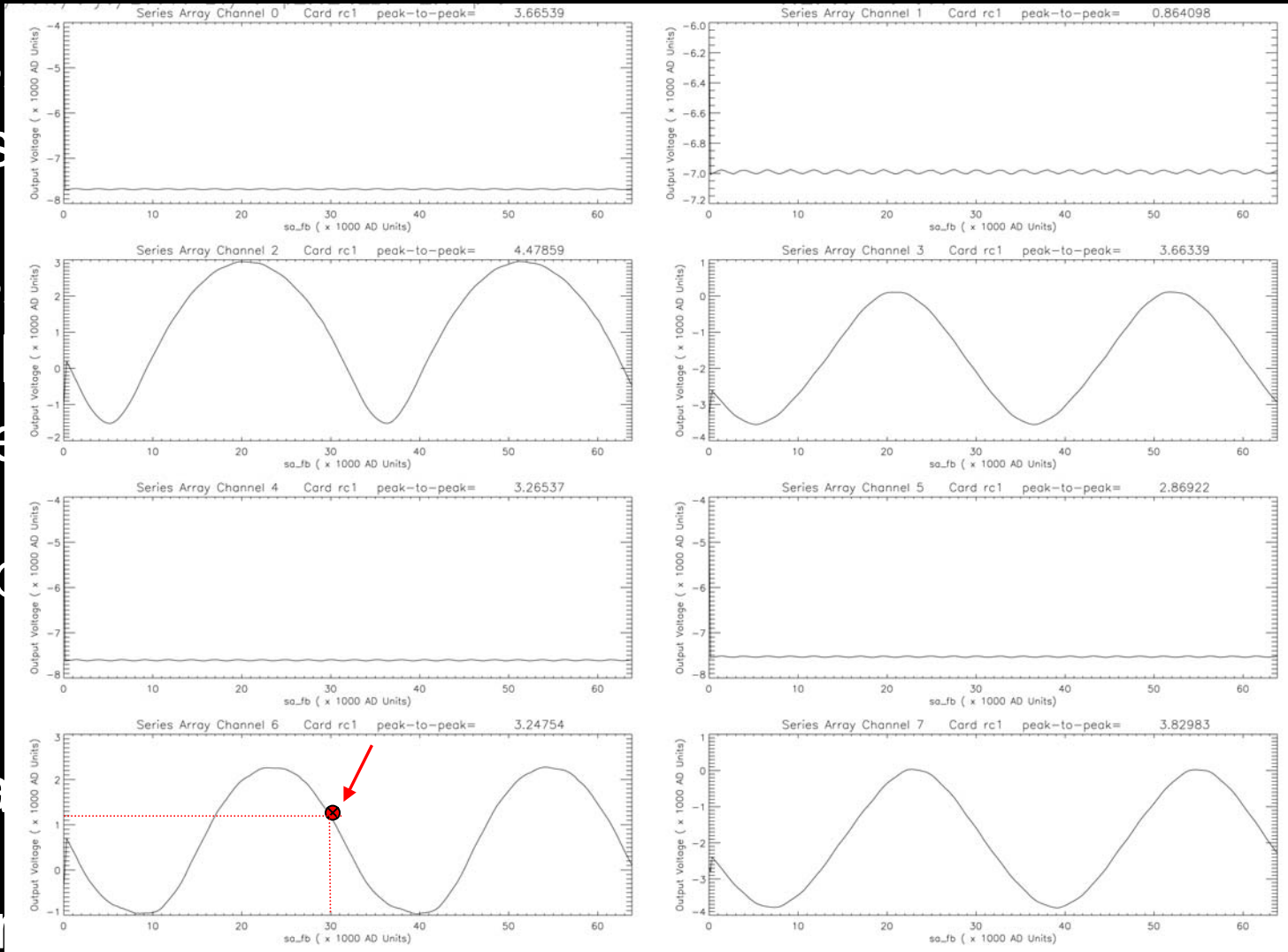
MCE SSA characterization

- SSA: 2D grid ramping of the SSA fb and the SSA bias
- SSA gets to the I_{c_max} and the V-phi curve is exploited by reading the output as a function of the fb for every bias
- In principle we want the highest slope but this occurs and $I < I_{c_max}$.
- Bias chosen by the maximum peak-to-peak
- Target chosen in the mid range (not the max slope)



MCE SSA characterization

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- bias
- SSA
- exp
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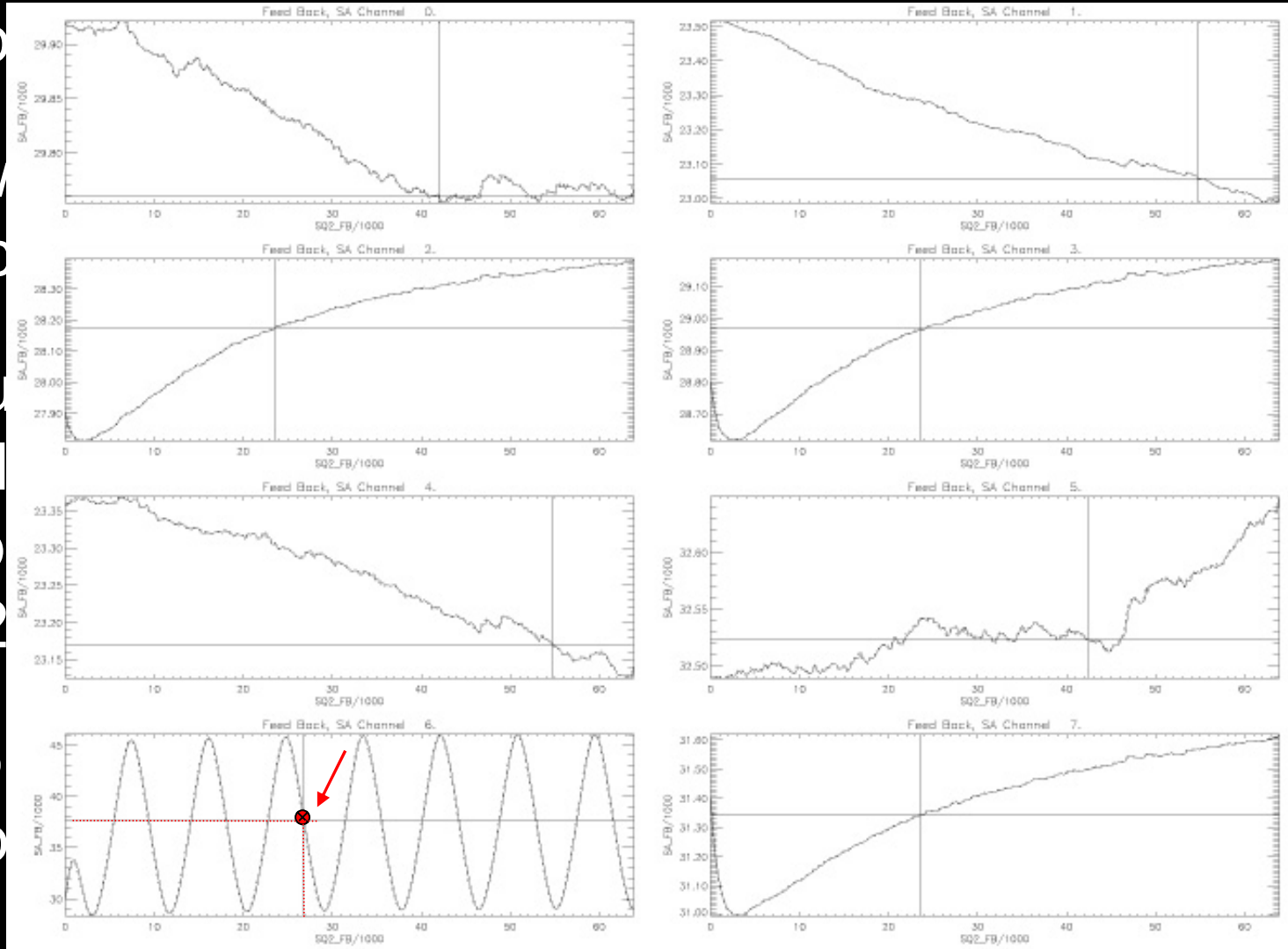
MCE SQ2 characterization

- In principle one could do the same for the SQ2
- However this would give a strange convolution difficult to interpret
- Thus we run a closed loop ramping the SQ2 fb and reading the SSA fb adjusted in such a way that the output stay at a fixed value. This gives you the real SQ2 V-phi curve
- C program performs the calculation with a simple proportional feedback term and repeats it twice
- This allows to find SQ2 bias and SSA fb



MCE SQ2 characterization

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- SQ2
- C p
- prop
- This allows to find SQ2 bias and SSA fb



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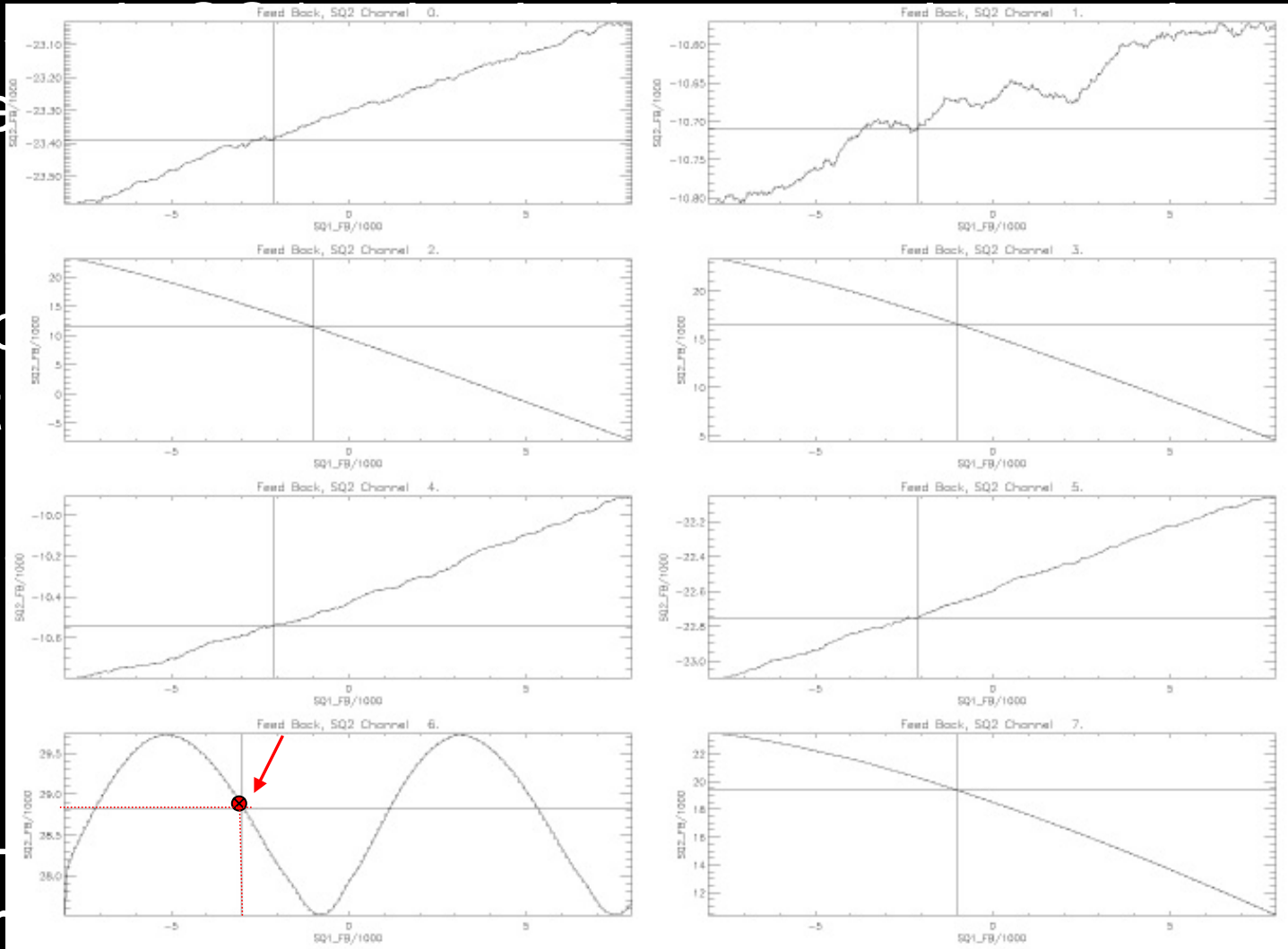
MCE SQ1 characterization

- We study SQ1 using both an open loop and a closed loop using different commands
- We choose the SQ1 bias (RS) which is a compromise over the 32 columns of each row. We want all of them to be on but also the best solution
- We are able to choose 41 different SQ1 bias' but they are already a compromise...however there could be a gradient
- We choose the SQ2 fb which is a compromise over the 41 rows of each column and again can set different values for the 32 SQ2 fb



MCE SQ1 characterization

- We close
- We comp want
- We SQ1
- We the 4 differ

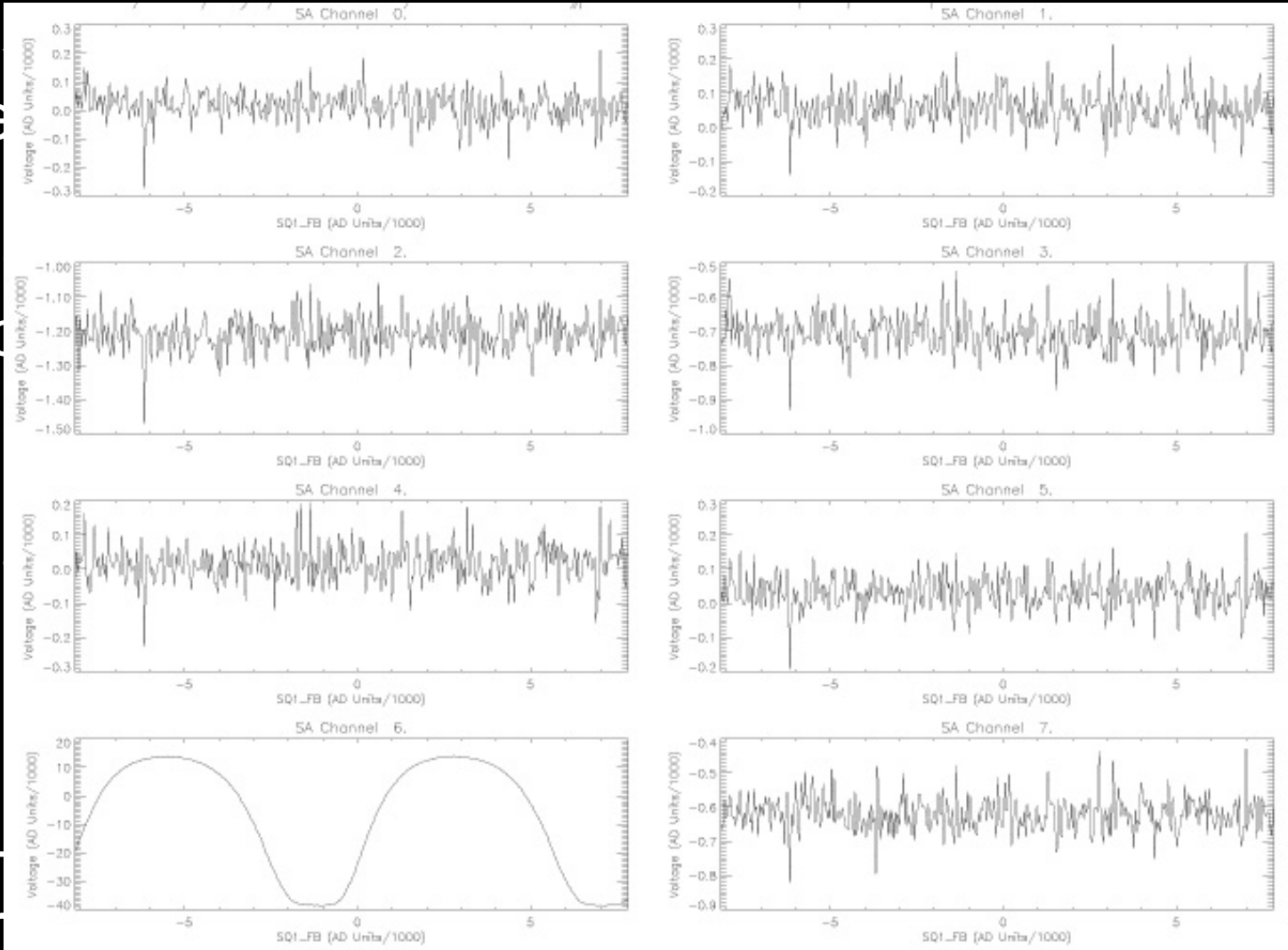


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MCE SQ1 characterization

- We close
- We comp want
- We SQ1
- We the 4 differ



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MCE SQUIDS locking

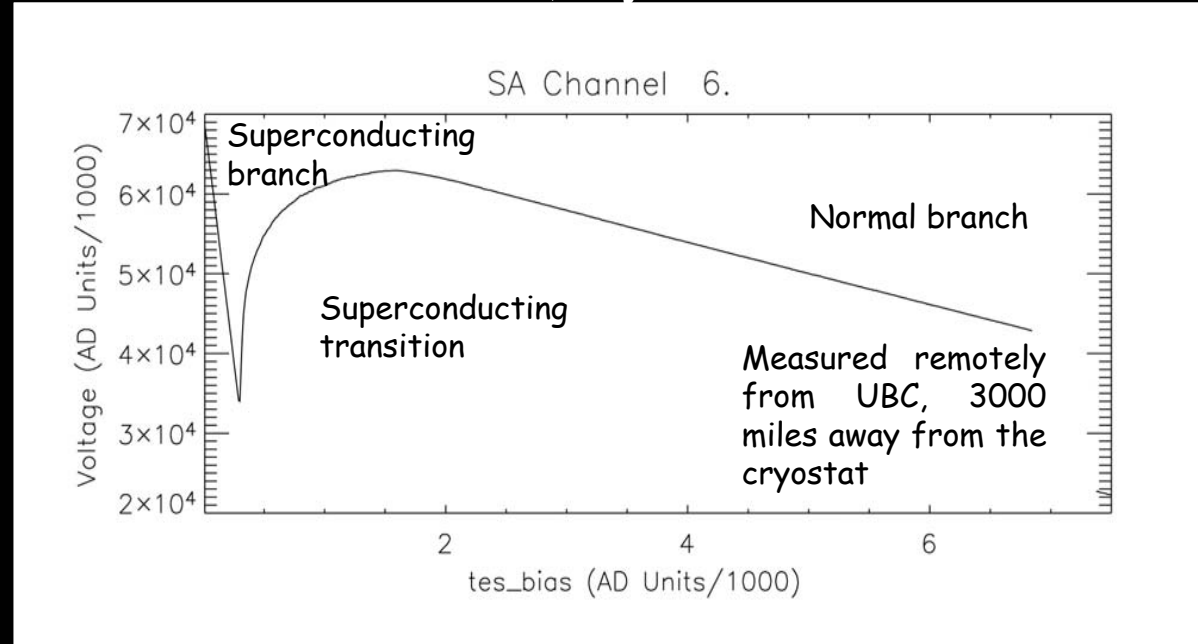
- Then we turn on the servo loop and we choose the correct PID values to keep the system locked
- Once locked the error goes to zero and the fb to a constant value
- We can now take data or calculate TES I-V curves by sweeping the TES bias
- An autoseup program has been developed



MCE remote operation

- On ACT and CLOVER system we already perform remote operation with no need to touch the electronics
- Even the characterization and the visualization of the plotted data
- Last bit was the possibility to download firmware through an ethernet connection

ACT I-V curve; cryostat in Princeton





That's it...

