JRA1 Telescope: NI Flex RIO DAQ

DAQ emulator software overview

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Abstract

The EUDET JRA1 Pixel Telescope is using a custom-made data acquisition system since a couple of years. In preparation for AIDA, the group decided to investigate different off the shelf I/O systems. The advantage of such a system is the easier support and the availability over the next years. The IPHC group selected the NI Flex Rio system and prepared LabView sources, which can rather easy be connected to the existing DAQ. In this memo describes the DAQ emulator software which can be used for DAQ development without the hardware.

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1 Introduction

The DAQ emulator software is a windows application which emulates the data stream produced by a telescope equipped with six Mimosa 26, read by the Flex RIO board. It has been developed with Borland C++ Builder 6 IDE, therefore you need this software suite to compile the project.

Its main goal is to have a tool to test the Flex RIO lib (eudet_frio) without the need to run all the hardware : Mimosa 26, JTAG control, Flex RIO board and DAQ. Because; otherwise debugging will quickly become painful, due to the number of things we need to handle.

Moreover, our EUDET collaborators will have to implement interface from EUDET DAQ to Flex RIO DAQ via Ethernet in this library. It will be easier for them to work with an emulator rather than with the whole DAQ chain (HW & SW).

We should also keep in mind that the DAQ application is Labview and it uses the eudet_frio lib embedded in a DLL, therefore it will complicate debugging. Especially if the software crashed … Because we don't have an integrated debugger for Labview and the DLL (one day I must take the time to have a close look to LabWindows CVi ;-).

The DAQ emulator also helps in this case, because it doesn't need to see eudet_frio library as a DLL. Library source files can be included in application and therefore we can use the debugger : inspect variable, set breakpoints and so on.

But please don't ask me how to use Borland debugger, I never use it … I have my own set of macros to log what happens in source file and it's enough in case of problem.

What this DAQ emulator can do ?

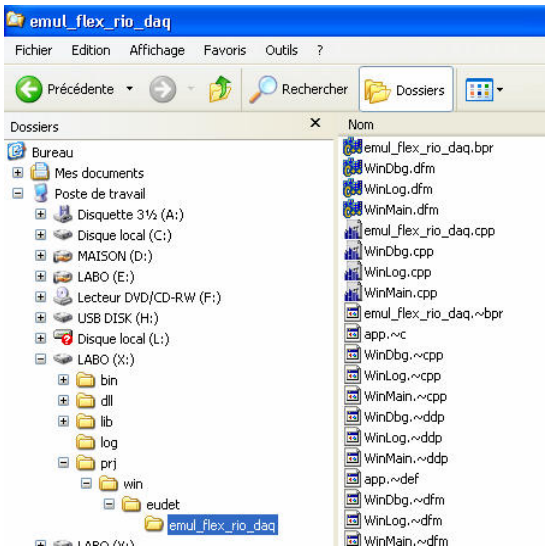
- It can emulate one or six Mimosa 26
- It has four modes of board " readout " emulation
  - IPHC → Data format for compatibility with our previous DAQ system
  - EUDET 1 → Acquire all frames & but doesn't store TLU triggers
    It stores only first three triggers → like in the IPHC mode
  - EUDET 2 → Acquire all frames & store TLU triggers (up to 288 / frame)
  - EUDET 3 → Acquire only frames with trigger & store TLU triggers

There is only one mode useful for EUDET collaboration → mode EUDET 3. The others modes had been developed to test the software step by step and to compare execution times. Because it was important to evaluate the execution time of frames with trigger extraction by software, and to do this we need to know execution time without this processing.

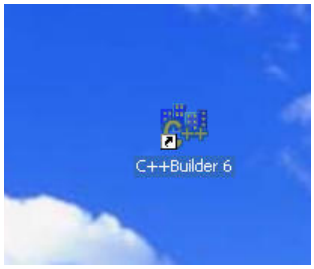
- The values of Mimosa 26 frame " relevant fields " are configurable from GUI
  - Header
  - Data length
  - Trailer
- The frame counter is incremented automatically, two modes are available
  - By default, incrementation starts at acquisition beginning → 0 .. 1799
  - It can be modified (source code) to increment from beginning of run
- The data size can be configured as
  - Fixed value hard coded in emulation function
  - Random value
  - Maximum value on first Mimosa 26, others hard coded in emulation function
- The data part of the frame contains 0, but user can modify the emulation function code to set any other value.
- Triggers (TLU & Flex RIO) are also configurable
  - **The number of trigger to emulate per frame or each N frames**
  - **The first three triggers + the last one are configurable from GUI**
  - **The others triggers are hard coded to 0 in emulation function**
- **Save run to disk, load run from disk, scan run & display frames " relevant fields "**

2 How to compile the software

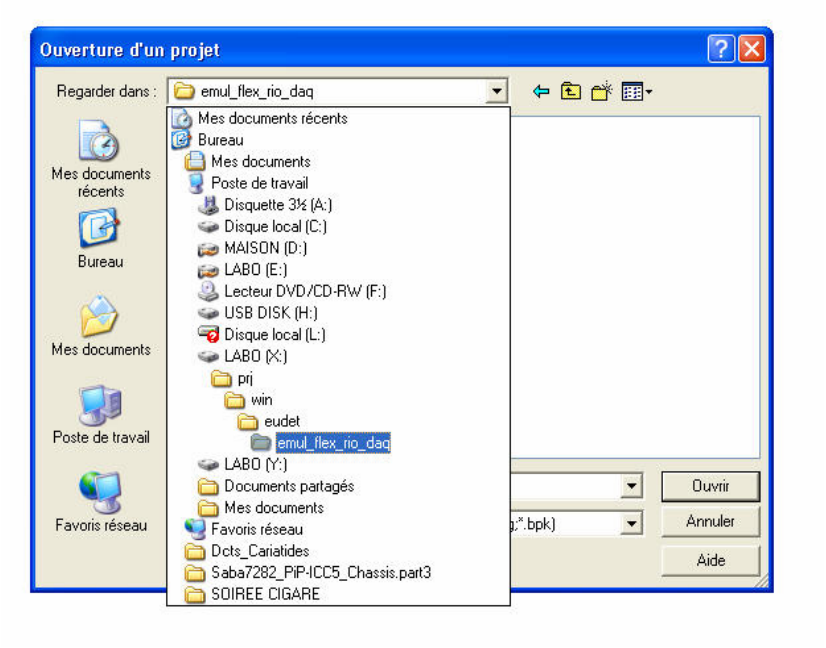
The application source code is in directory x:\prj\win\eudet\emul_flex_rio_daq.



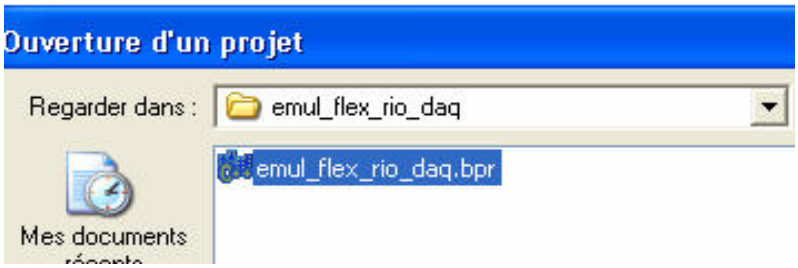
Launch C++ Builder



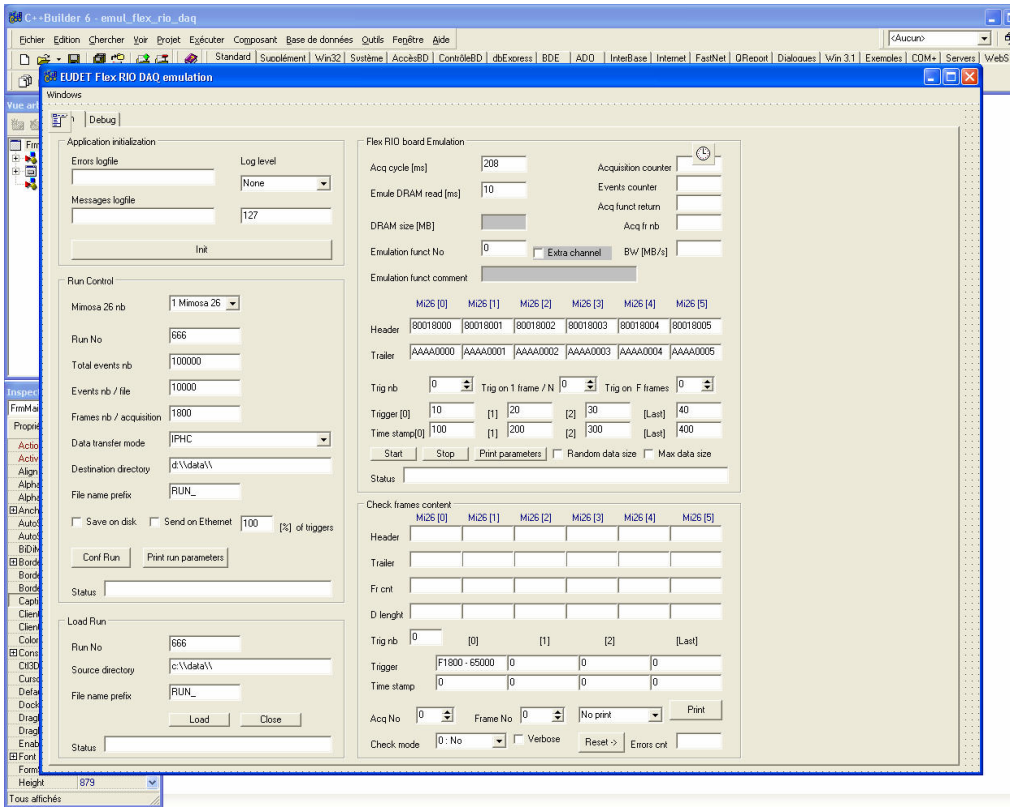
Open project

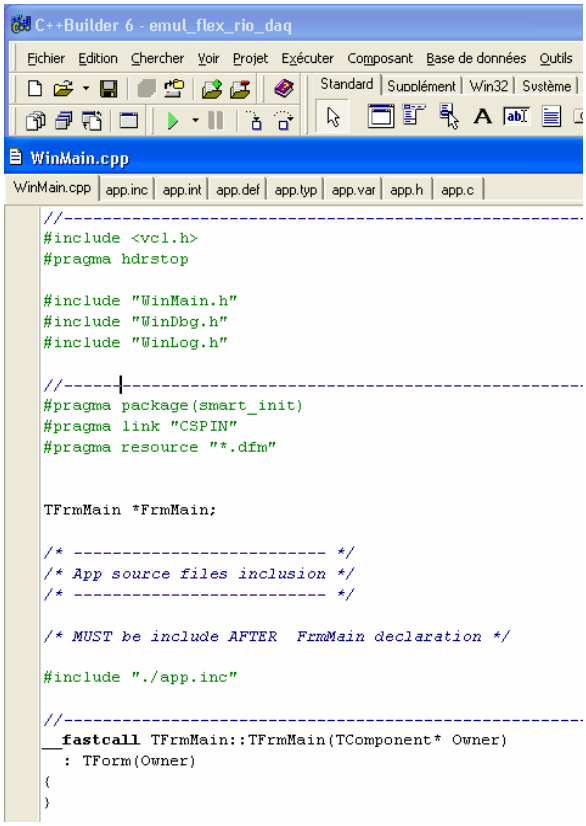


by selecting emul_flex_rio_daq.bpr file.



You should get the following window.



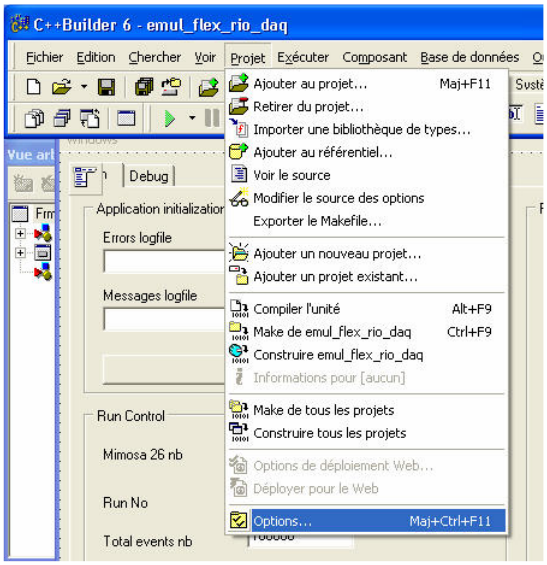


Lets have a look on the application source files list :

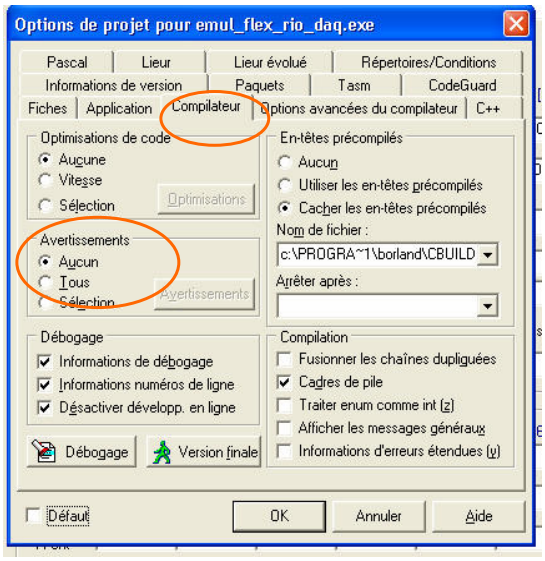
- **WinMain.cpp** → **Main window source code**
- **app.inc** → **Includes all source files ("copy / paste" of source …)**
- **app.int** → **Includes all interface files (cst, types, etc definitions)**
- **app.typ** → **Types definitions**
- **app.var** → **Global variables definition**
- **app.h** → **Functions prototypes**
- **app.c** → **C source code**

This organisation of files *.def, typ, var, h, c is not proposed or defined by Borland, it's my way of programming, which in fact comes from Borland Pascal language.

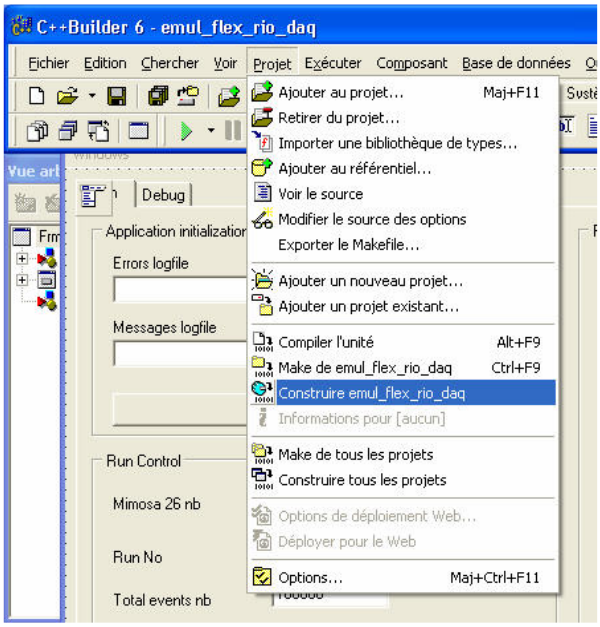
Disable warnings for compilation …



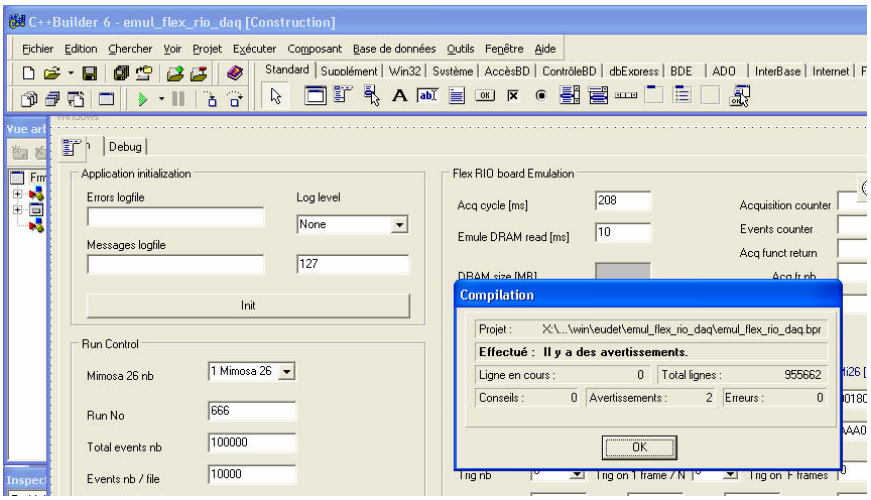
Compilator panel, subpanel “ warnings ”



Compile the project

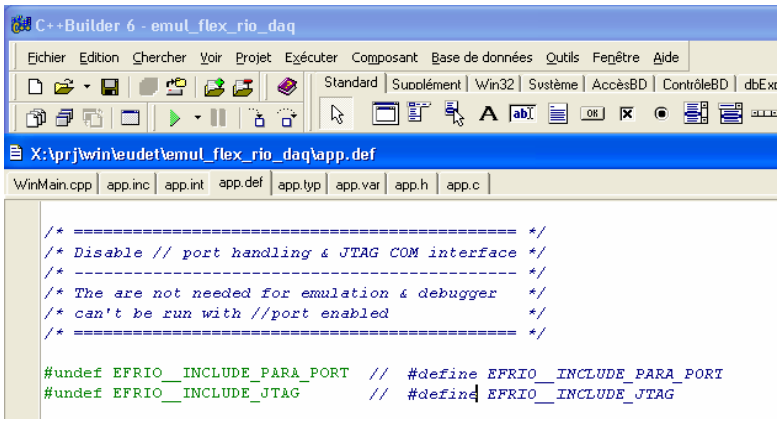


You should get " 0 errors "

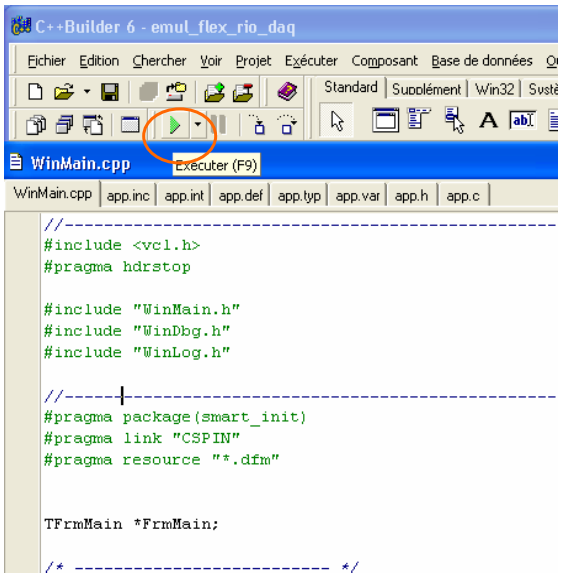


You can run it from the IDE, and of course can use debugger if needed to set breakpoints, inspect variables and so on. But first, you need to check that parallel port is disabled, otherwise you can't run the software from IDE.

The compilation directive " EFRIO__INCLUDE_PARA_PORT " must be disabled.



Now you can run it by a click on the green arrow.

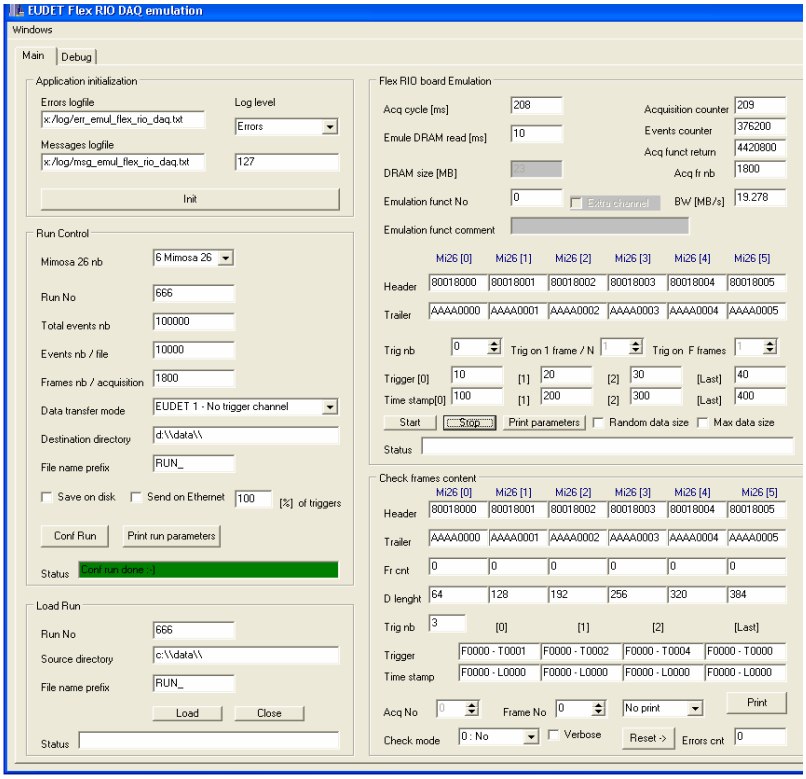


3 How to start the software

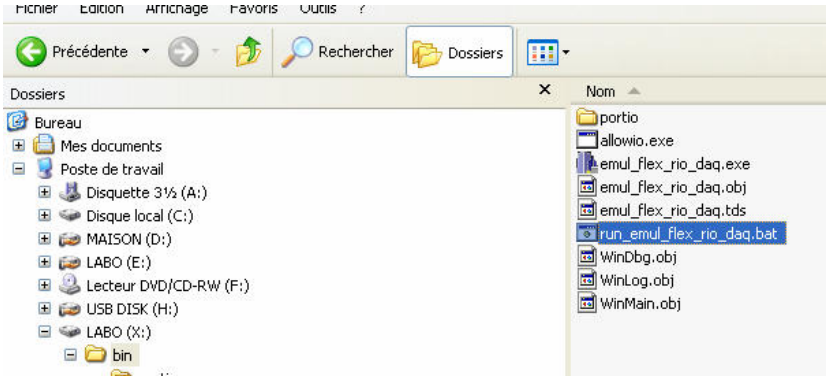
You can run it from IDE (see $ 2) if you need the debugger, or as a standalone application as explained in this chapter.

You can launch the executable file emul_flex_rio_daq.exe from x:\bin directory.

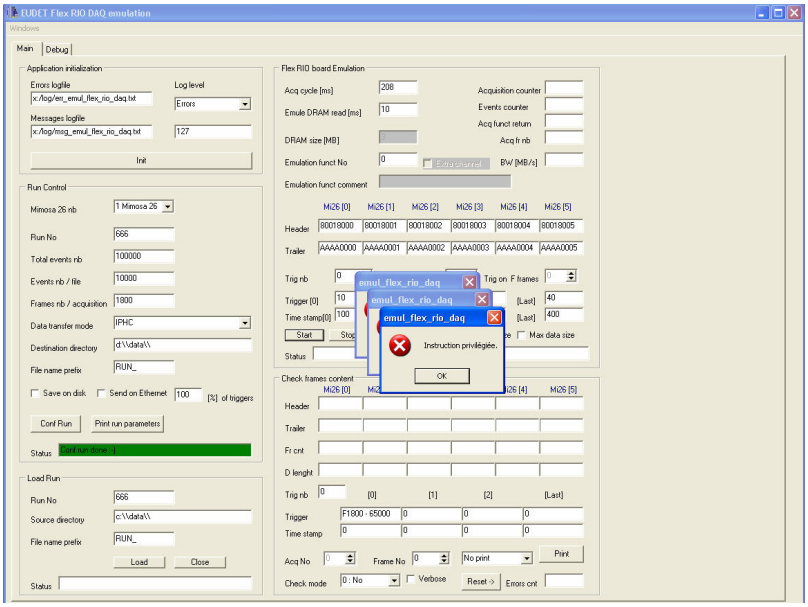
The following window should appear.



The emulator can also allow you to measure functions execution time by generating a pulse on PC parallel port during their execution. If you want to run the software in this mode, you need to compile it with parallel port enabled (the conditional compilation directive EFRIO__INCLUDE_PARA_PORT must be enabled in file app.def) and to run it via the a batch file names : run emul_flex_rio_daq.bat.

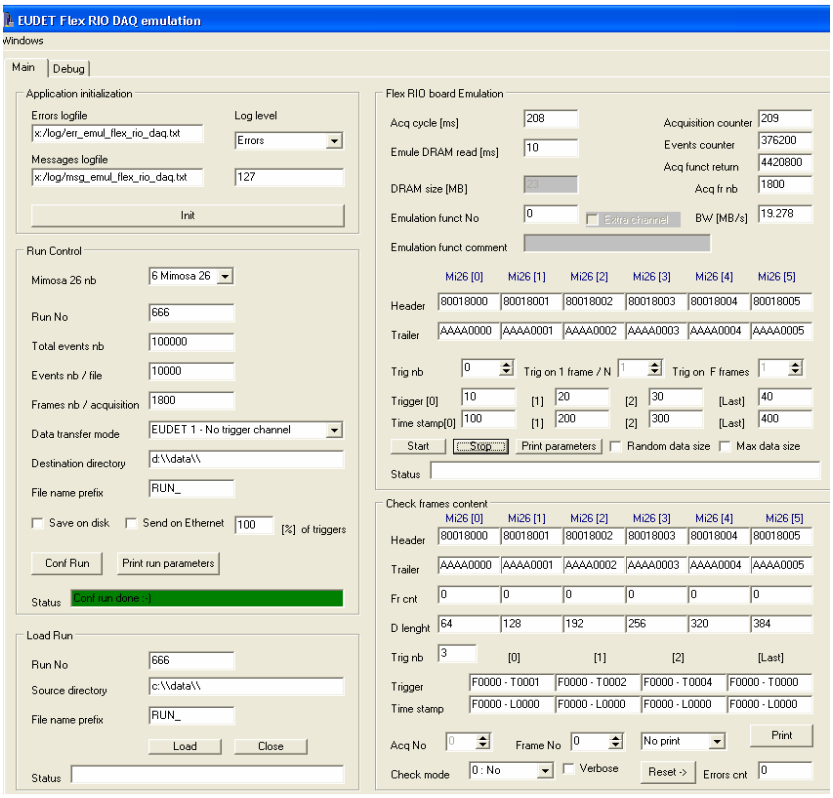


If, by mistake, you run the version compiled with PC parallel port handling directly via a call to executable file (not via the batch) you will get exception errors. Because access to parallel port is not allowed, please kill the program and start it via batch file.



4 Software GUI overview

The software has two panels : Main and a Debug panel on which user can add GUI controls and indicators to test code. There is also a Window to log messages.

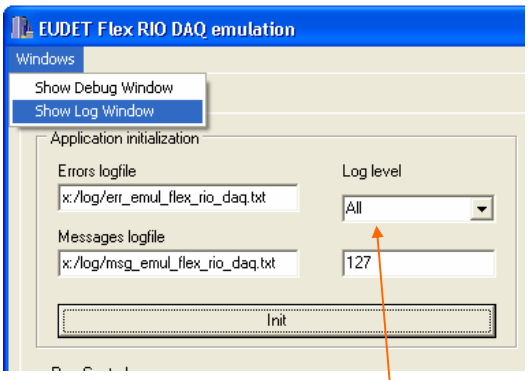


The main panel hast five sub panels :

- **Application initialization**
- **Run control**
- **Load Run**
- **Run RIO board Emulation**
- **Check frames content**

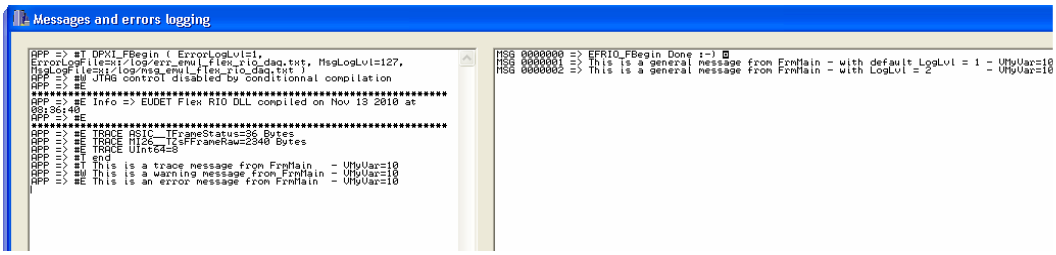
4.1 Window to log errors and general messages

Open this window via the menu " Windows ", submenu " Show Log Window ".



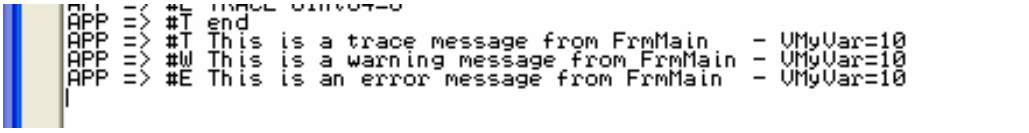
The log level specified is " All ", it means that all kind of messages will be logged.

The following window will appear



Left part displays errors message and right part general messages. The messages are also written in log file specified in the " Application initialization " subpanel.

A closer look to error messages list shows three messages printed as demonstration of messages logging macros.



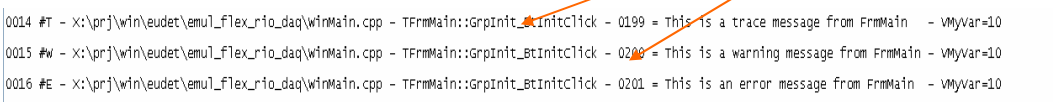
The letter indicates the level of error and the macro used to print it :

- **#T → Code tracing message - → Macro err_trace (…)**
- **#W → Warning messages → Macro err_warning (…)**
- **#E → Error message → Macro err_error (…)**

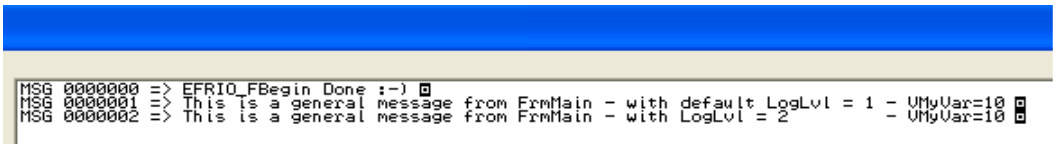
This is the source code which call theses macro

```
// ----------------------
// Error messages demo
// ----------------------

err_trace   (( ERR_OUT, "This is a trace message from FrmMain   - VMyVar=%d", VMyVar ));
err_warning (( ERR_OUT, "This is a warning message from FrmMain - VMyVar=%d", VMyVar ));
err_error   (( ERR_OUT, "This is an error message from FrmMain  - VMyVar=%d", VMyVar ));
```

These macros work like the " old " printf (…), accept the same syntax. In log files they print more information than in GUI → source file, function, line number

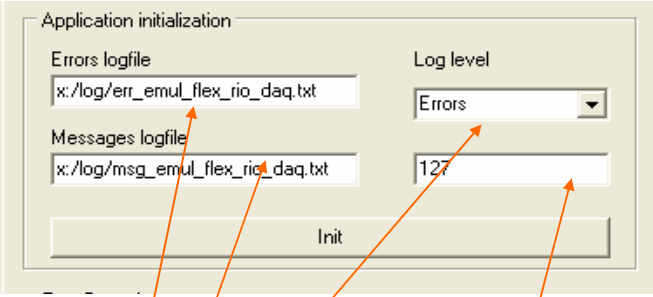


There is also macros to log general message (right panel)




```
// ---------------------
// General messages demo
// ---------------------

msg  (( MSG_OUT, "This is a general message from FrmMain - with default LogLvl = 1 - VMyVar=%d", VMyVar ));
msgl (( MSG_OUT, "This is a general message from FrmMain - with LogLvl = 2       - VMyVar=%d", VMyVar ), 2 );
```

4.2 Application initialization sub panel



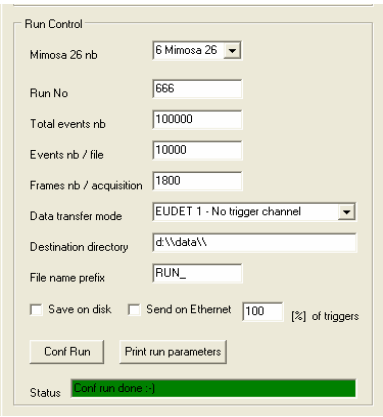
Via this panel you can define

- **The error logging level which can be**
  - **No**
  - **All**
  - **Warnings & Errors**
  - **Errors**
- **The general message logging level**
  - **127 to gel all messages**
  - **Other value → depend on the level convention used in macro call**
- **The log files used to store messages**
  - **Errors log file → for errors**
  - **Messages log file → for general messages**

Errors and general message are displays in " Errors & Messages" window (see $ 4.1) and printed in log files.

Once you have defined errors and messages log levels, you can click on " Init " button to initialize library and have a look to messages in the log window.

4.3 Run control sub panel



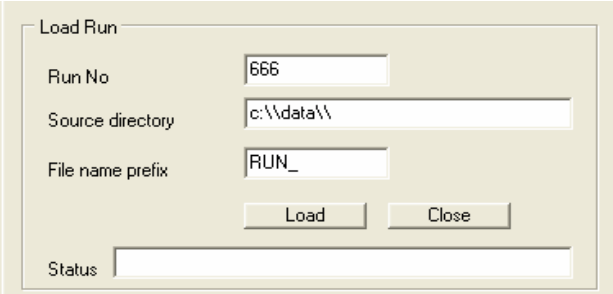
Via this panel you configure the run control :

- **Number of Mimosa 26 → Only two options : 1 or 6**
- **A number to identify the run**
- **The total event number to store in the run**
- **The events number stored per run file (a run is split in many files)**
- **The frames number per acquisition**
- **The data transfer mode (IPHC, EUDET 1,2,3 → See Introduction)**
- **Destination directory for run file**
- **Run file name prefix (RUN_666 → RUN_ is the prefix)**
- **Selection to save or not data to disk**
- **Selection to send data or not on Ethernet + % of triggers / events sent**

Some of theses parameters are not handled now, but they will be useful later.

Perform run configuration by clicking on button " Conf RUN". You can also print run configuration parameters record in log file via button " Print run parameters ".

4.4 Load Run sub panel



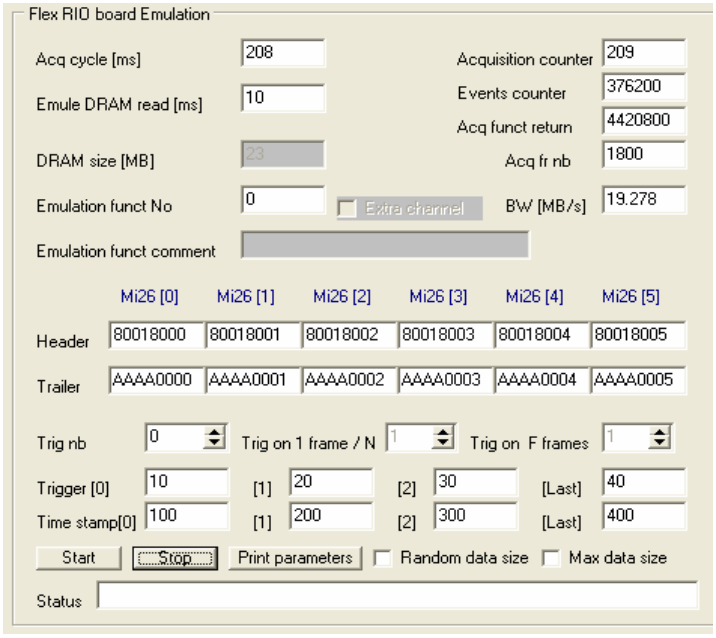
Via this panel you specify the run file you want to load :

- **The number which identifies the run**
- **The run directory**
- **The run file prefix**

Once parameters are set, click on " Load " to load a run file, the status field will indicated the result of operation.

Before loading another run or before closing the application, please click on
" Close " button.

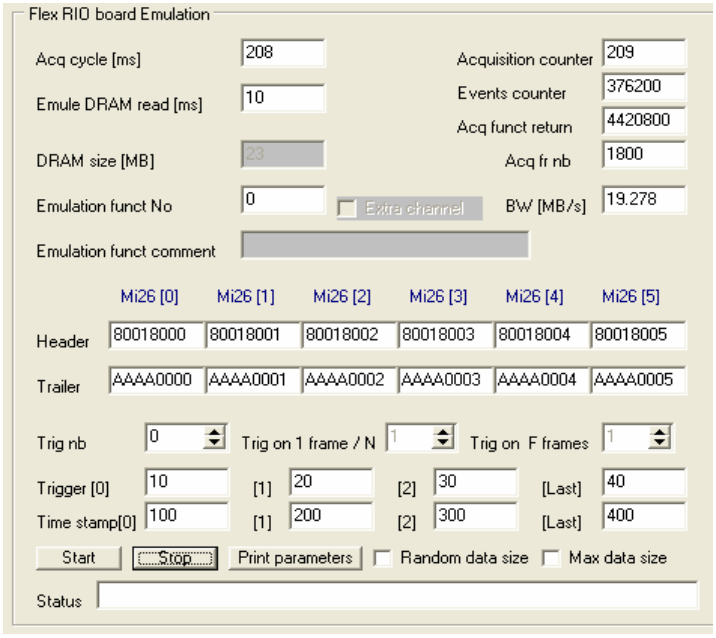
4.5 Run RIO board Emulation sub panel



Via this panel you configure DAQ emulation parameters

- **Acq cycle [ms] → Period between two acquisitions**
- **Emule DRAM → A delay to emulate Flex RIO DRAM access (not very useful)**
- **Emulation function No → Select which emulation function to use it is not implemented now, there is only one emulation function.**
- **Header → Header of each Mimosa 26**
- **Trailer → Trailer of each Mimosa 26**
- **Trig nb → Number of triggers / frame**
  - **In mode IPHC, EUDET 1 → field ignored → Always 3 triggers**
  - **In mode IPHC, EUDET 1-2 " Trig nb " are emulated on each frame.**
  - **in mode IPHC, EUDET 1-2 " Trig nb " are emulated on each frame. In mode EUDET 3 it is possible to emulate " Trig nb " each N**

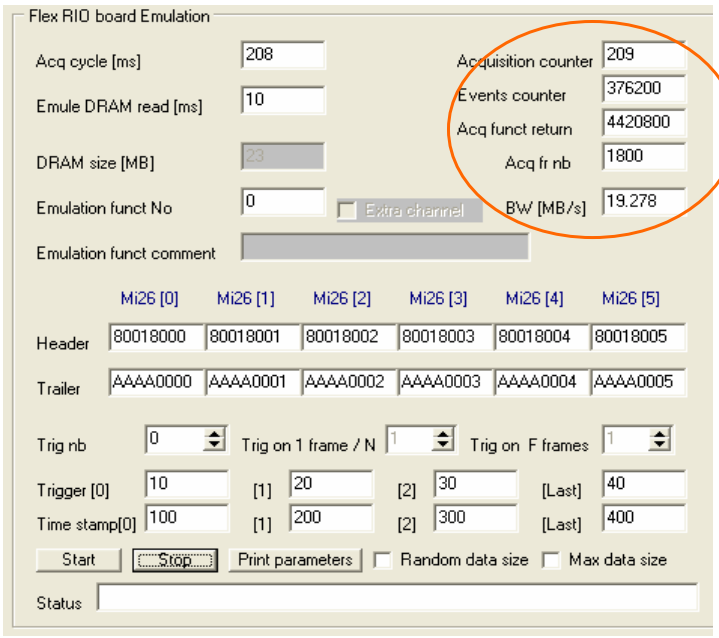
frames on F consecutive frames via the fields “ Trig on 1 frame/n ”, “ Trig on F frames ”.



- **Trigger [0], [1], [2], [last] = TLU triggers (up to 288 / frame)**
  - **In mode IPHC, EUDET 1 → They are ignored, three triggers are generated with values 16, 32, 64 for IPHC mode and 1, 2, 4 for EUDET 1 mode.**
  - **In modes EUDET2, EUDET 3 they allow to specify the first three triggers values [0], [1], [2] and the value of the last trigger [Trig nb – 1]. The triggers between [2] and [Trig nb – 1]. Have their value set to 0.**
- **Time stamp [0], [1], [2], [last] = Fex RIO triggers (up to 288 / frame)**
  - **In mode IPHC, EUDET 1 → They are ignored → no time stamp**
  - **In modes EUDET2, EUDET 3 they allow to specify the first three time stamps values [0], [1], [2] and the value of the last time stamp [Trig nb – 1]. The time stamp between [2] and [Trig nb – 1]. Have their value set to 0.**
- **" Trig on 1 frame / N " & " Trig on F frames " are only enabled in mode EUDET 3 and allow to generated " Trig Nb " triggers on F consecutive frames each N frames.**

- **Random data size → Allows to generate random data size on each Mimosa 26, by default the data size if fixed and hard coded in the emulation function.**

- **Max data size → Set maximum data size on first Mimosa 26**

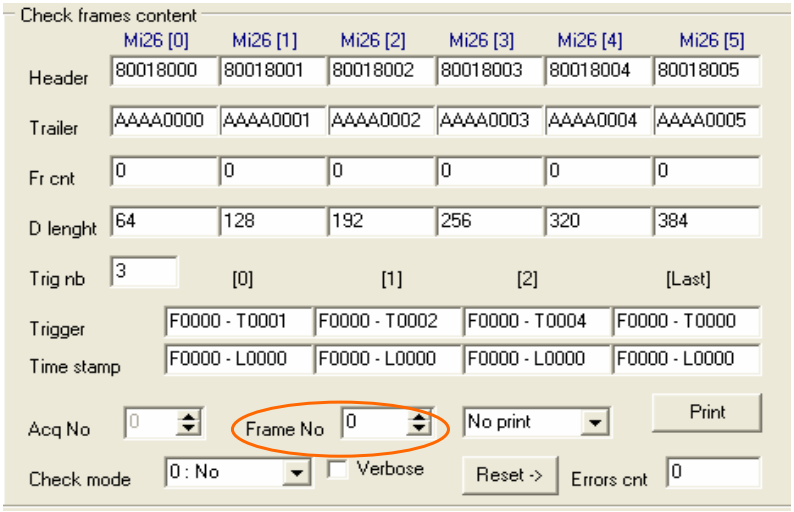


This panel has also displays

- **Acquisition counter → Counter of acquisitions**
- **Events counter → = Acquisition counter X Frame nb per acquisition**
- **Acq funct return → Code returned by acquisition function = acq size**
- **Acq fr nb → Number of frames per acquisition**
- **BW [MB/s} → Evaluation of data rate produced by DAQ**

Click on " Start " button to start DAQ emulation, on " Stop " to stop it and on " Print parameters " to print DAQ emulation parameters record value in log window & file.

Check frames content subpanel

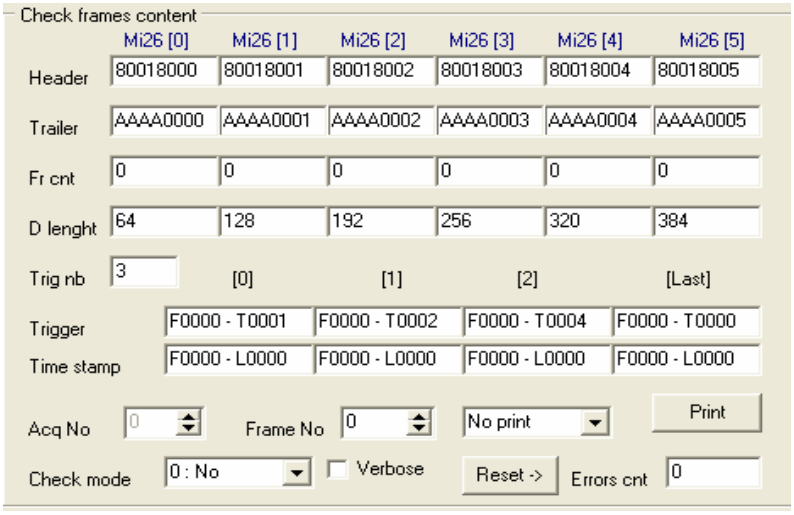


This panel shows on-line the values of Mimosa 26 data stream " relevant fields " of the frame selected by the control " Frame No "

- **Header of each Mimosa 26**
- **Trailer of each Mimosa 26**
- **Frame counter of each Mimosa 26**
- **Data length [in bytes] of each Mimosa 26**
- **The triggers number**
- **The first three triggers (TLU) + last one**
- **The first three time stamps (Flex RIO) + last one**

It's also possible to display frames off-line when emulation has been stopped. The eudet_frio lib keep in a buffer all the frames of current acquisition. Therefore it's possible to scan them off-line, specify the index of the frame in field " Frame No ", it will display content.

If you want to display frames content in text mode, select a print level via the control " No print ", move between frames and look in the errors and messages Window.

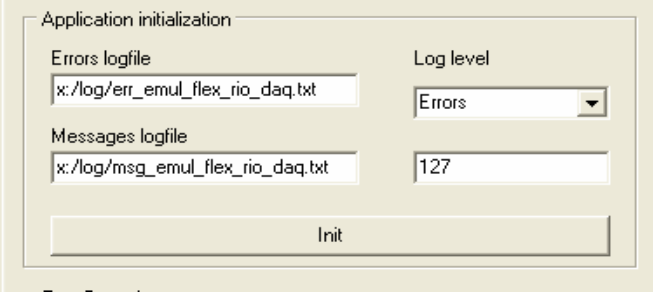


A verification of all frames of each acquisition can be done on-line. You can select the check level via the control " Check mode ", errors are count in the display " Errors cnt", which you can reset via button " Reset -→ ".

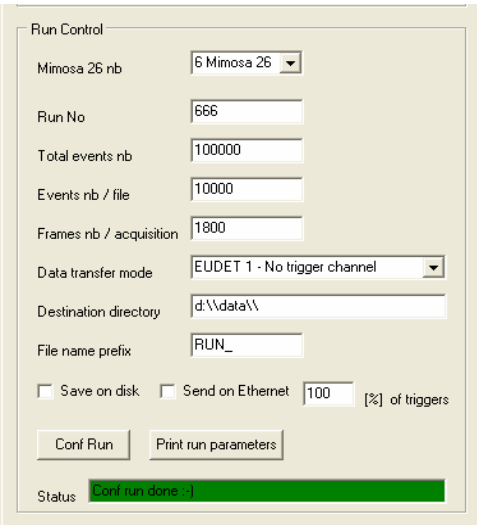
It's also possible to display frames loaded from a file. Load a file via the sub panel " Load run ", the " Acq No " control will be enabled and allows you to select the acquisition to scan via " Frame No " control. You must select the " Acq No " first and after you can display frames by selecting them via " Frame No ". If you forget to specify " Acq No" bad results may be displayed.

5 Procedure to start emulation

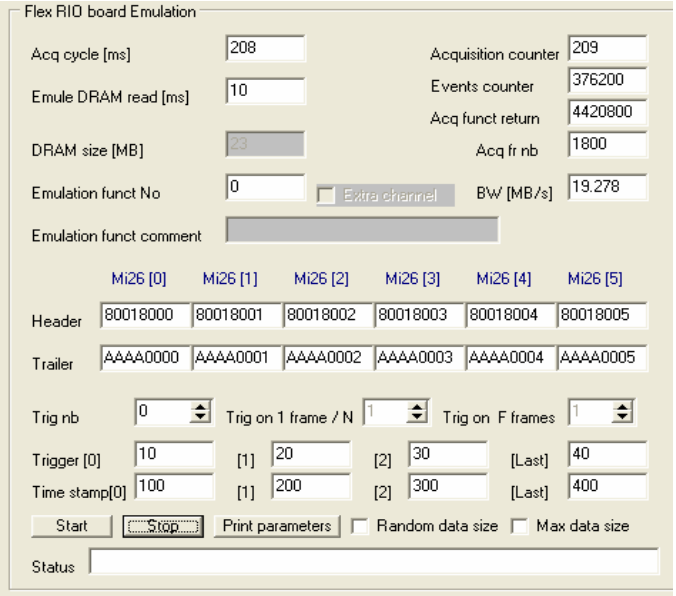
Initialize the software, need to be done only one time at beginning.



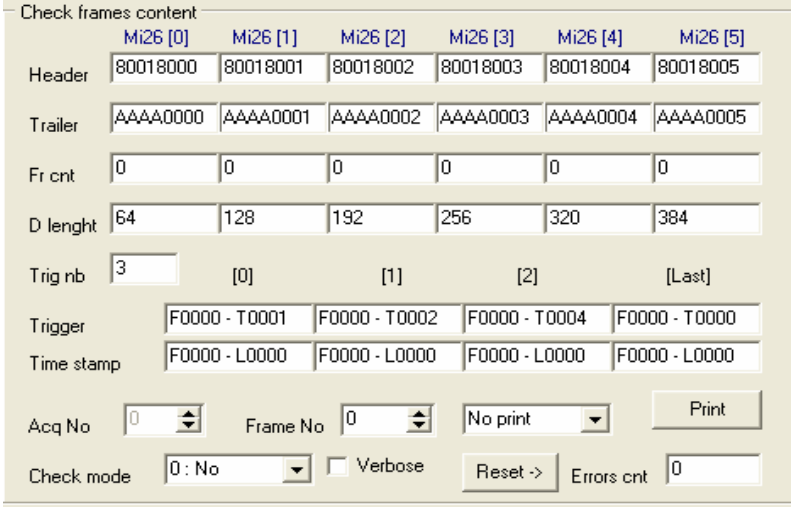
Set run configuration, the. Main parameters are the Mimosa 26 number and the data transfer mode. Then click on " Conf Run ".



Set emulation configuration → header, trailer, triggers … Start emulation by a click on " Start " button.



Look at results in " Check frames content " sub panel.

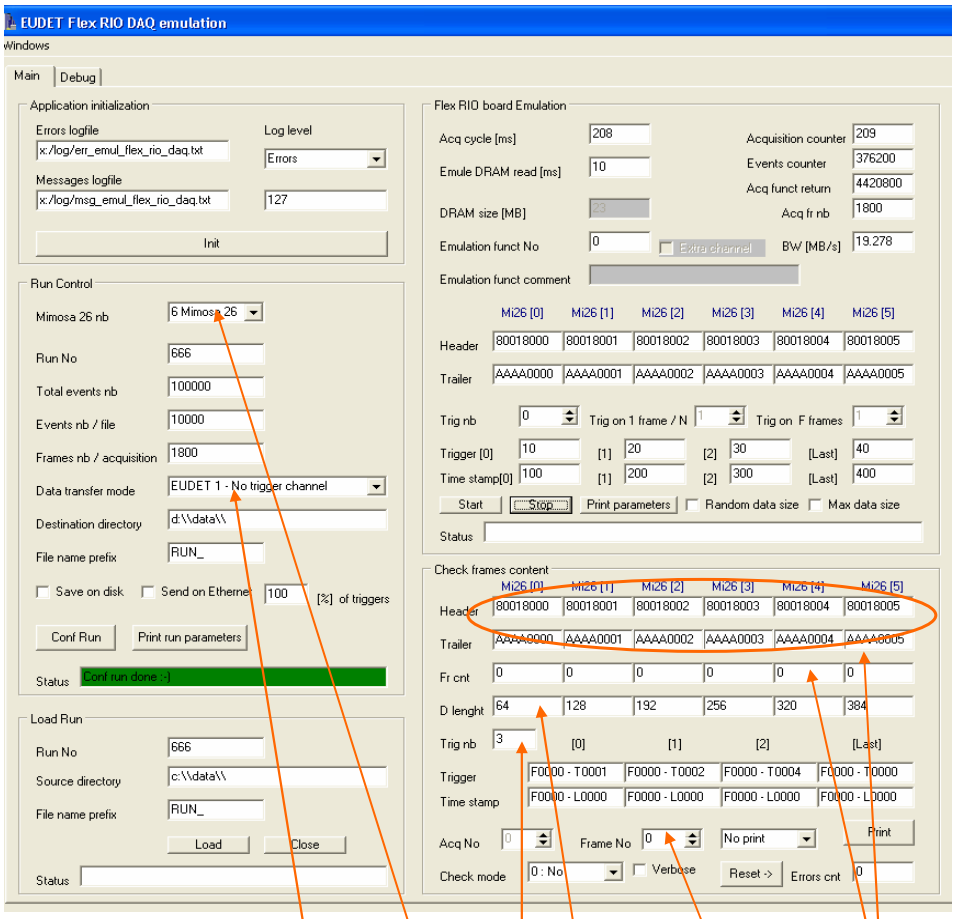


You can stop emulation via " Stop" button and go to " Run control " panel to select others run parameters.

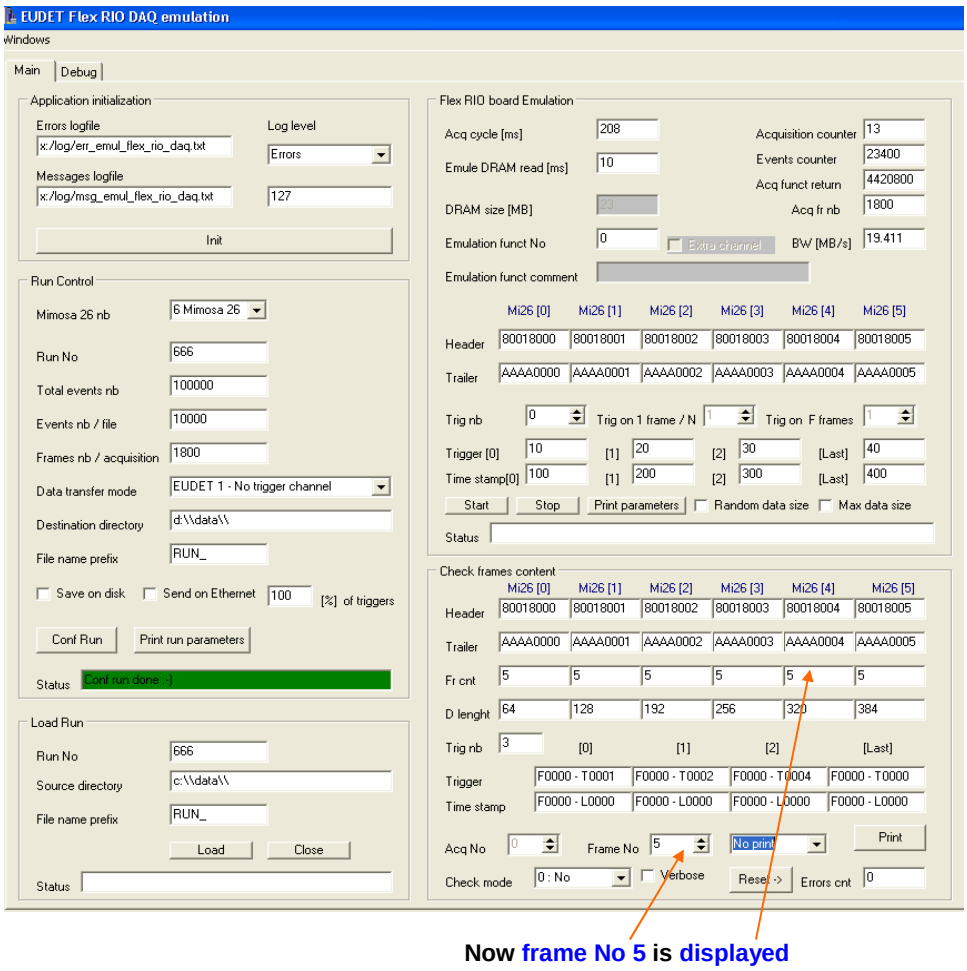
6 Playing with the DAQ emulator

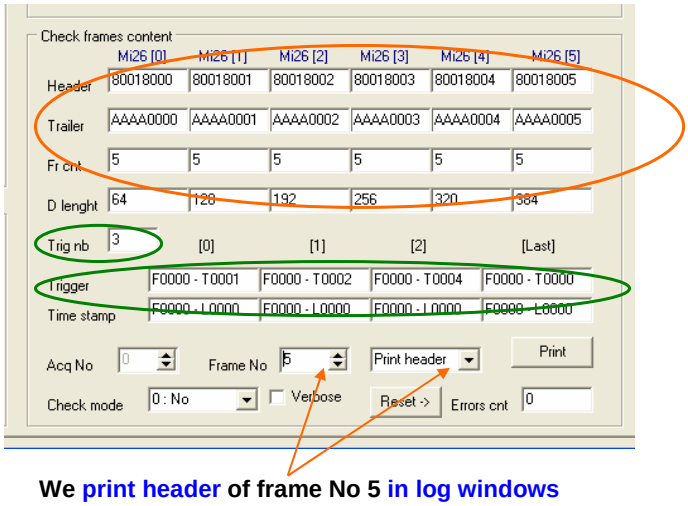
6.1 Mode EUDET 1

6.1.1 Fixed frame size

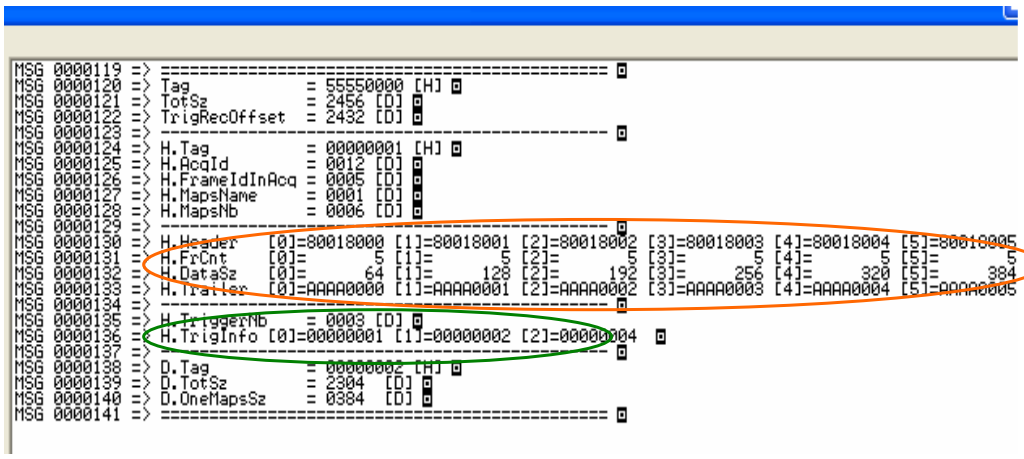


Emulator in mode EUDET 1, 6 Mimosa 26, default frame size, three trigger are generated and frame No 0 is displayed.

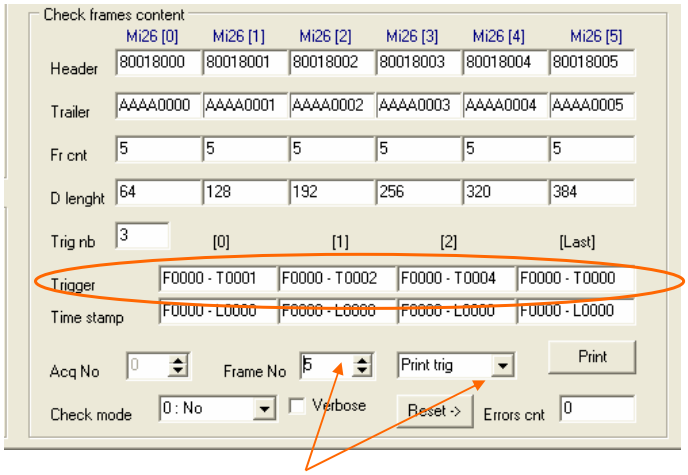

EUDET Flex RIO DAQ emulation
Windows
Main
Debug
Application initialization
Errors logfile
x:/log/err_emul_flex_rio_daq.txt
Log level
Errors
Messages logfile
x:/log/msg_emul_flex_rio_daq.txt
127
Init
Run Control
Mimosa 26 nb
6 Mimosa 26
Run No
666
Total events nb
100000
Events nb / file
10000
Frames nb / acquisition
1800
Data transfer mode
EUDET 1 - No trigger channel
Destination directory
d:\\data\\
File name prefix
RUN_
Save on disk
Send on Ethernet
100
[%] of triggers
Conf Run
Print run parameters
Status
Conf run done :-)
Load Run
Run No
666
Source directory
c:\\data\\
File name prefix
RUN_
Load
Close
Status
Flex RIO board Emulation
Acq cycle [ms]
208
Emule DRAM read [ms]
10
DRAM size [MB]
Emulation funct No
Emulation funct comment
Acquisition counter
13
Events counter
23400
Acq funct return
4420800
Acq fr nb
1800
Extra channel
BW [MB/s]
19.411
Mi26 [0]
Mi26 [1]
Mi26 [2]
Mi26 [3]
Mi26 [4]
Mi26 [5]
Header
80018000
80018001
80018002
80018003
80018004
80018005
Trailer
AAAA0000
AAAA0001
AAAA0002
AAAA0003
AAAA0004
AAAA0005
Trig nb
Trig on 1 frame / N
Trig on F frames
Trigger [0]
10
[1]
20
[2]
30
[Last]
40
Time stamp[0]
100
200
300
400
Start
Stop
Print parameters
Random data size
Max data size
Status
Check frames content
Fr cnt
5
D lenght
64
128
192
256
320
384
Trig nb
3
Trigger
Time stamp
F0000 - T0001
F0000 - T0002
F0000 - T0004
F0000 - T0000
F0000 - L0000
Acq No
Frame No
No print
Print
Check mode
0 : No
Verbose
Reset ->
Errors cnt
Now frame No 5 is displayed



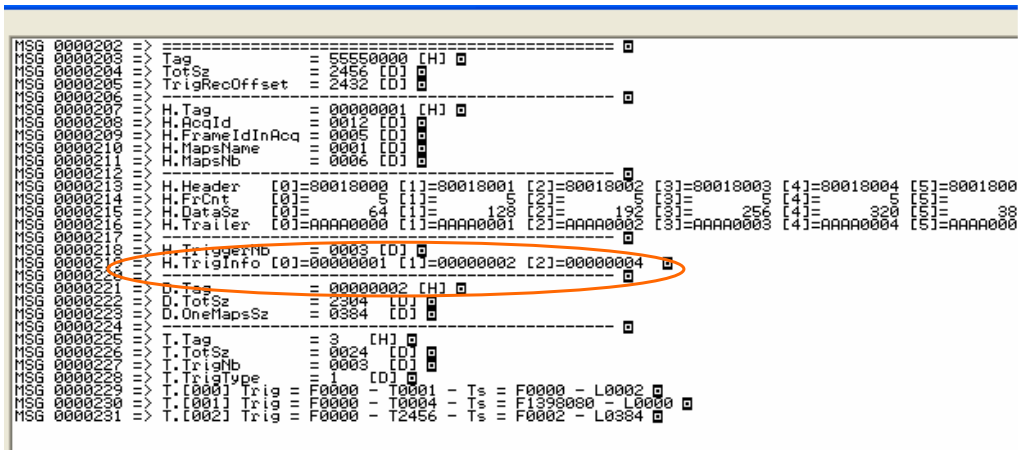
We print header of frame No 5 in log windows



This is the print result



We print header + triggers of frame No 5 in log windows



This is the print result

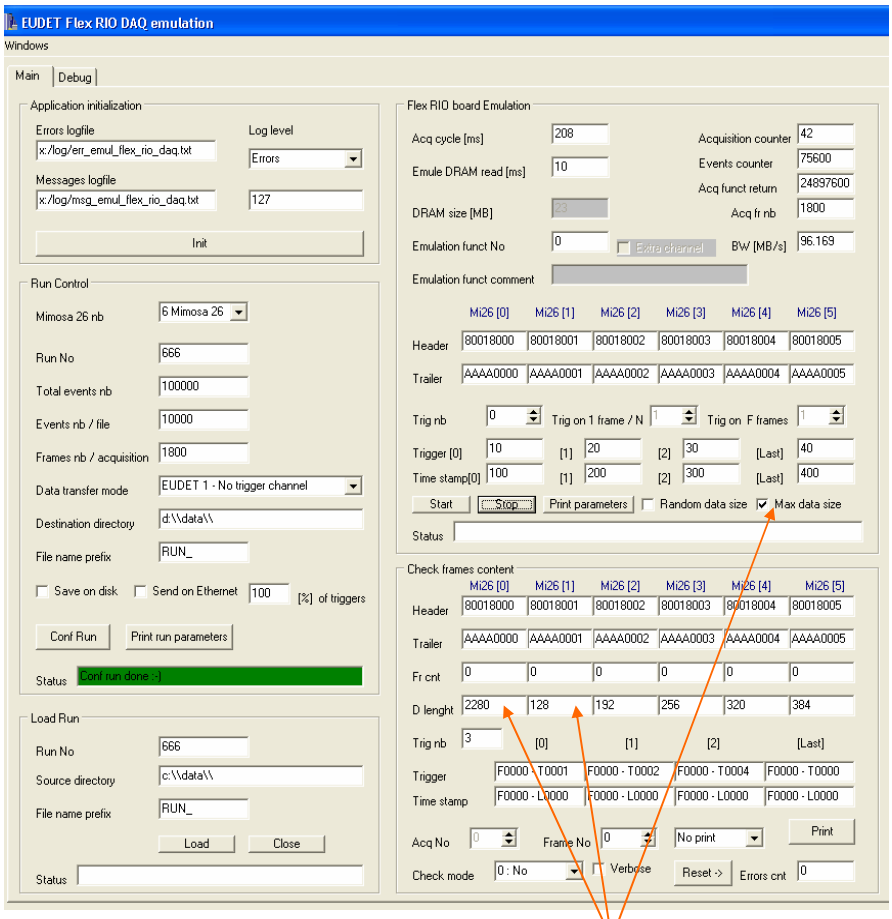
msg_emul_flex_rio_daq.txt - Bloc-notes

Fichier Edition Format Affichage ?

```
MSG 0000050 => ================================================
MSG 0000051 => Tag             = 55550000 [H]
MSG 0000052 => TotSz           = 2456 [D]
MSG 0000053 => TrigRecOffset   = 2432 [D]
MSG 0000054 => ------------------------------------------------
MSG 0000055 => H.Tag           = 00000001 [H]
MSG 0000056 => H.AcqId         = 0012 [D]
MSG 0000057 => H.FrameIdInAcq  = 0005 [D]
MSG 0000058 => H.MapsName      = 0001 [D]
MSG 0000059 => H.MapsNb        = 0006 [D]
MSG 0000060 => ------------------------------------------------
MSG 0000061 => H.Header    [0]=80018000 [1]=80018001 [2]=80018002 [3]=80018003 [4]=80018004 [5]=80018005
MSG 0000062 => H.FrCnt     [0]=       5 [1]=       5 [2]=       5 [3]=       5 [4]=       5 [5]=       5
MSG 0000063 => H.DataSz    [0]=      64 [1]=     128 [2]=     192 [3]=     256 [4]=     320 [5]=     384
MSG 0000064 => H.Trailer   [0]=AAAA0000 [1]=AAAA0001 [2]=AAAA0002 [3]=AAAA0003 [4]=AAAA0004 [5]=AAAA0005
MSG 0000065 => ------------------------------------------------
MSG 0000066 => H.TriggerNb     = 0003 [D]
MSG 0000067 => H.TrigInfo [0]=00000001 [1]=00000002 [2]=00000004
MSG 0000068 => ------------------------------------------------
MSG 0000069 => D.Tag           = 00000002 [H]
MSG 0000070 => D.TotSz         = 2304  [D]
MSG 0000071 => D.OneMapsSz     = 0384  [D]
MSG 0000072 => ================================================
MSG 0000073 => ================================================
MSG 0000074 => Tag             = 55550000 [H]
MSG 0000075 => TotSz           = 2456 [D]
MSG 0000076 => TrigRecOffset   = 2432 [D]
MSG 0000077 => ------------------------------------------------
MSG 0000078 => H.Tag           = 00000001 [H]
MSG 0000079 => H.AcqId         = 0012 [D]
MSG 0000080 => H.FrameIdInAcq  = 0005 [D]
MSG 0000081 => H.MapsName      = 0001 [D]
MSG 0000082 => H.MapsNb        = 0006 [D]
MSG 0000083 => ------------------------------------------------
MSG 0000084 => H.Header    [0]=80018000 [1]=80018001 [2]=80018002 [3]=80018003 [4]=80018004 [5]=80018005
MSG 0000085 => H.FrCnt     [0]=       5 [1]=       5 [2]=       5 [3]=       5 [4]=       5 [5]=       5
MSG 0000086 => H.DataSz    [0]=      64 [1]=     128 [2]=     192 [3]=     256 [4]=     320 [5]=     384
MSG 0000087 => H.Trailer   [0]=AAAA0000 [1]=AAAA0001 [2]=AAAA0002 [3]=AAAA0003 [4]=AAAA0004 [5]=AAAA0005
MSG 0000088 => ------------------------------------------------
MSG 0000089 => H.TriggerNb     = 0003 [D]
MSG 0000090 => H.TrigInfo [0]=00000001 [1]=00000002 [2]=00000004
MSG 0000091 => ------------------------------------------------
MSG 0000092 => D.Tag           = 00000002 [H]
MSG 0000093 => D.TotSz         = 2304  [D]
```

The frame is also printed in the log file x:\log\msg_emul_flex_rio_daq.txt.

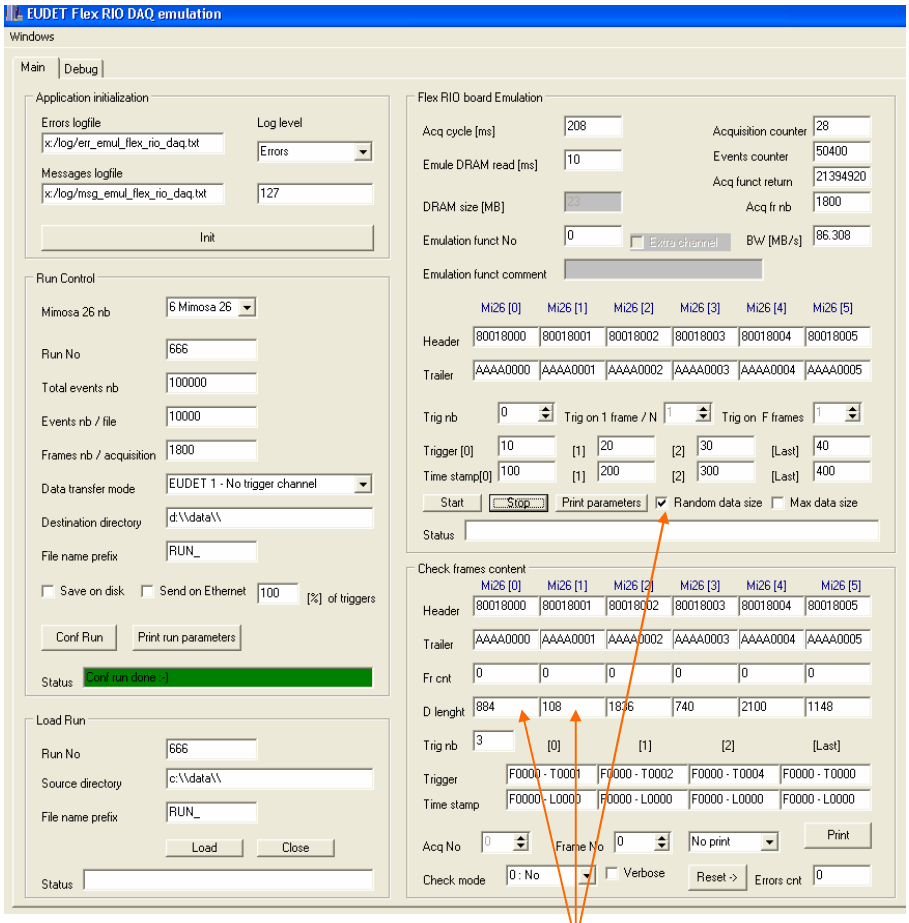
6.1.2 Maximum frame size



Emulator in mode EUDET 1, 6 Mimosa 26, maximal frame size, three trigger are generated and frame No 0 is displayed.

The first Mimosa 26 has maximum data length (2280 bytes), others keep default data length.

6.1.3 Random frame size

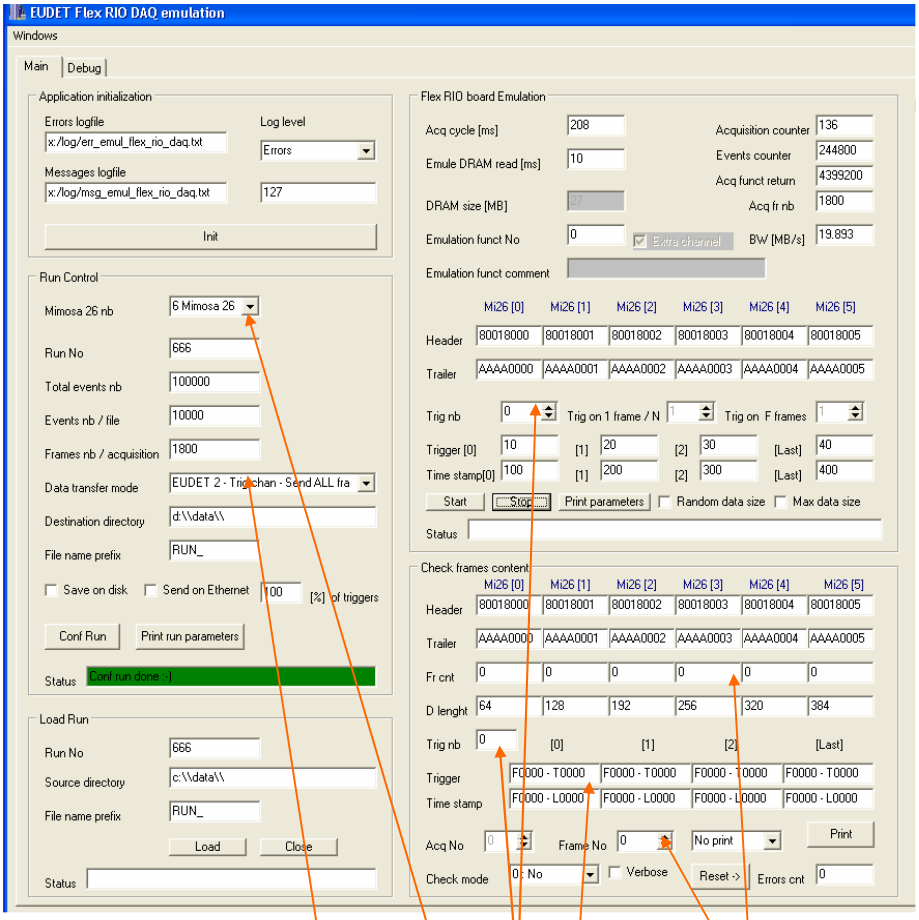


Emulator in mode EUDET 1, 6 Mimosa 26, random frame size, three trigger are generated and frame No 0 is displayed.

The six Mimosa 26 have a random data length.

6.2 Mode EUDET 2

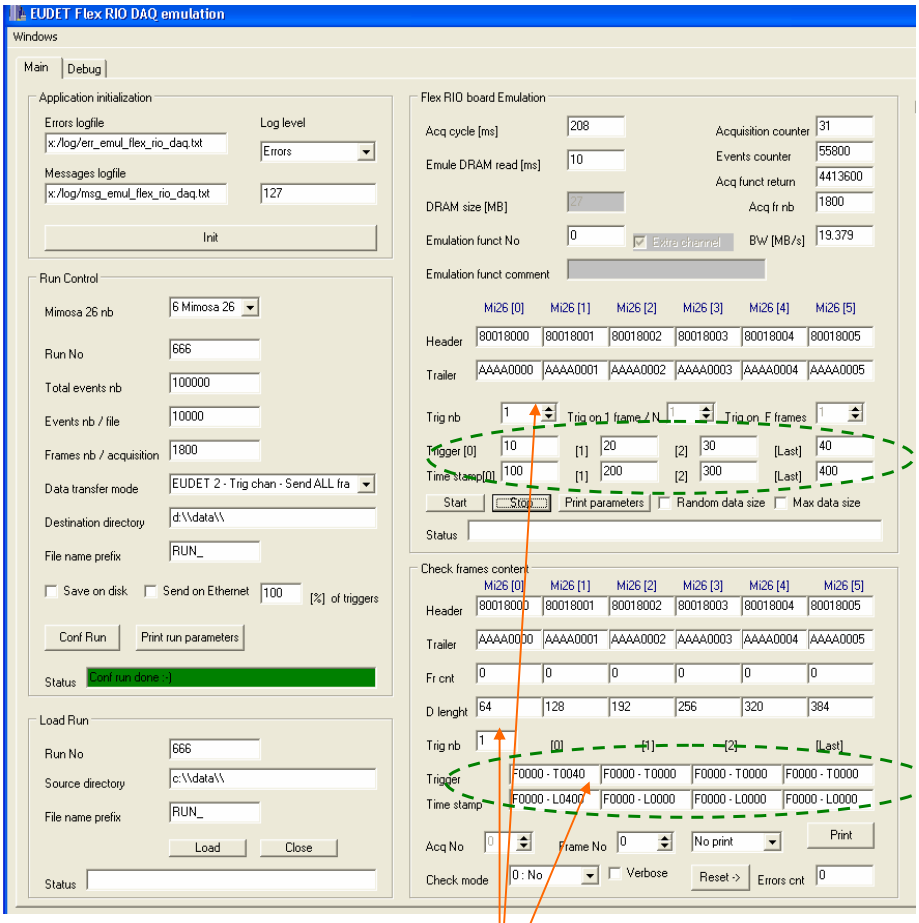
6.2.1 Default frame size & no trigger



Emulator in mode EUDET 2, 6 Mimosa 26, default frame size, no trigger and frame No 0 is displayed.

If there is no trigger " F0000 – T0000 " is displayed.,

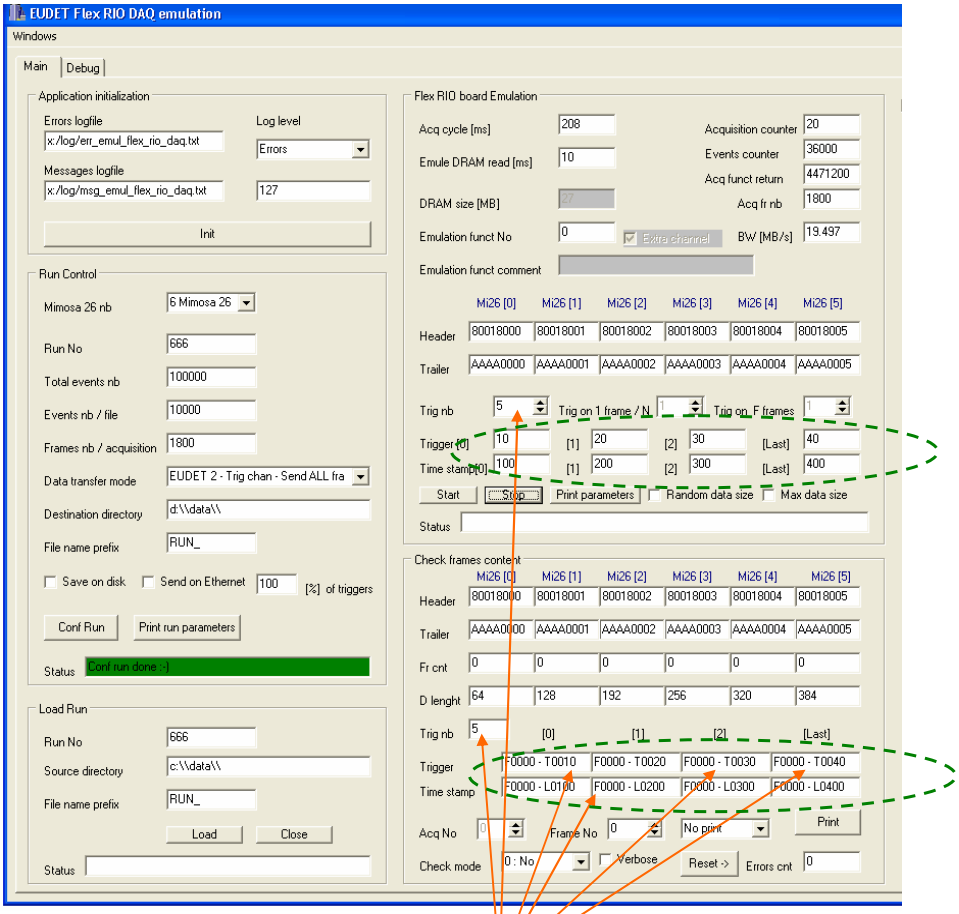
6.2.2 Default frame size & one trigger



Emulator in mode EUDET 2, 6 Mimosa 26, default frame size, one trigger generated and frame No 0 is displayed.

The triggers and time stamp values displayed in the bottom panel are the ones configured as emulation parameters in the top panel.

6.2.3 Default frame size & five triggers

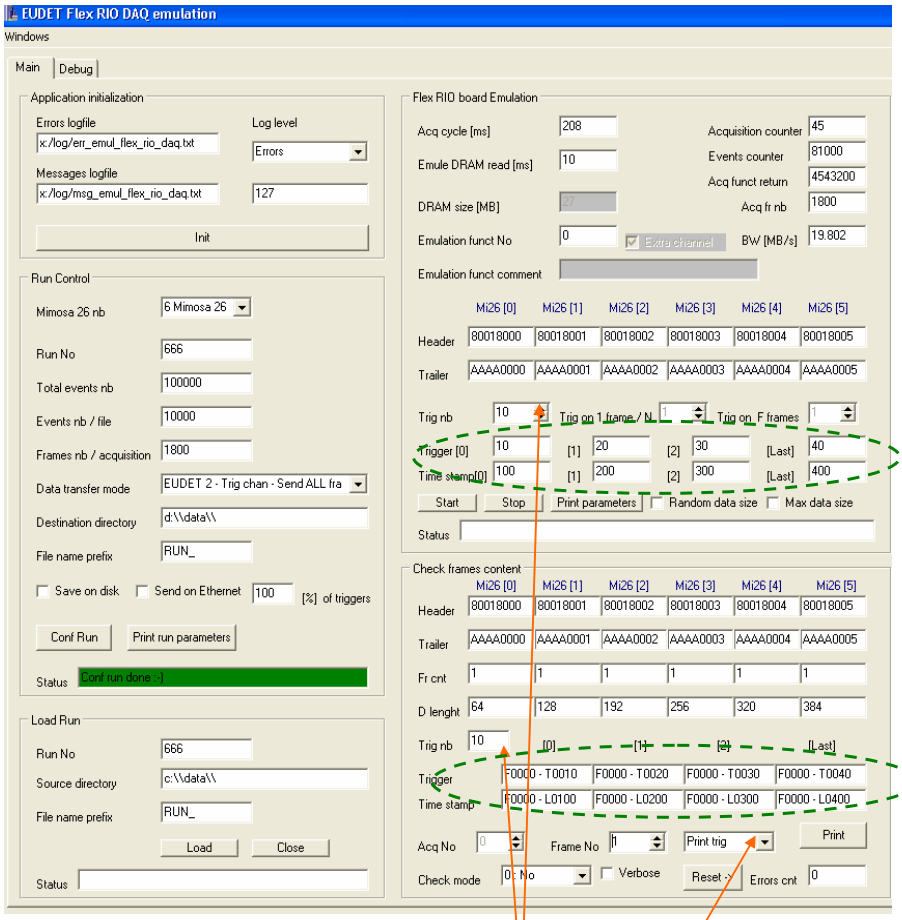


Emulator in mode EUDET 2, 6 Mimosa 26, default frame size, five triggers and frame No 0 is displayed.

The triggers and time stamp values displayed in the bottom panel are the ones configured as emulation parameters in the top panel.

The GUI displayed the first three triggers plus the last one of the five.

6.2.4 Default frame size & ten triggers

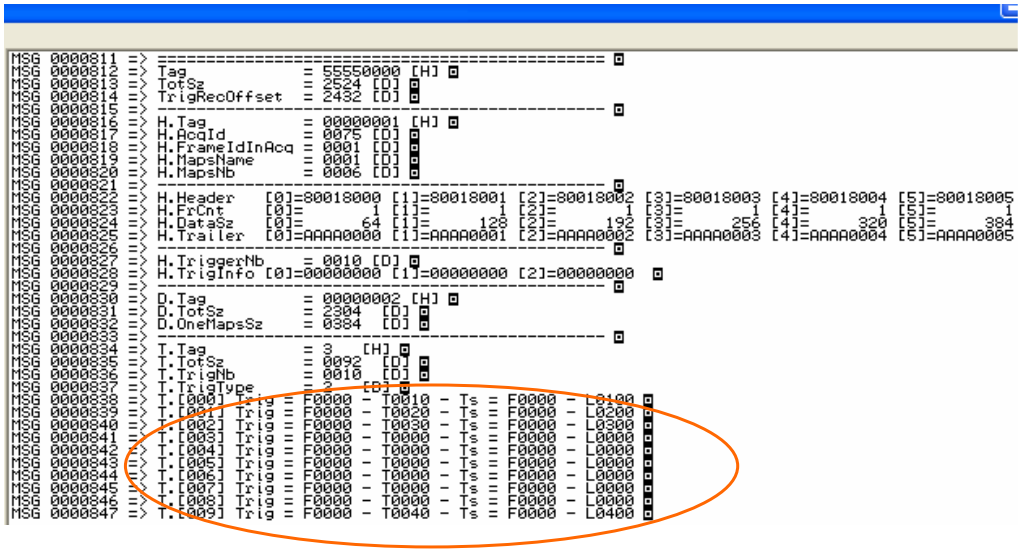


Emulator in mode EUDET 2, 6 Mimosa 26, default frame size, ten triggers and frame No 0 is displayed.

The triggers and time stamp values displayed in the bottom panel are the ones configured as emulation parameters in the top panel.

Printing of frame header and trigger list is selected.

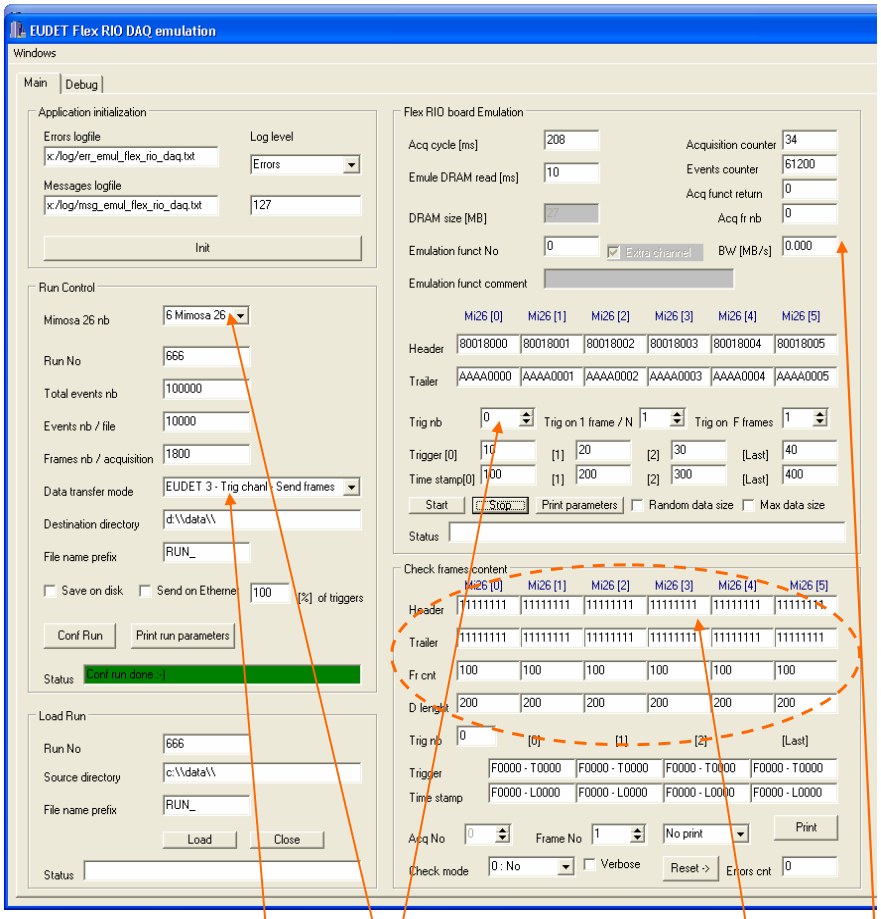
6.2.5 Print result.



We can see the trigger list, first three and last one are set with the values configured in GUI, others are set to0.

6.3 Mode EUDET 3

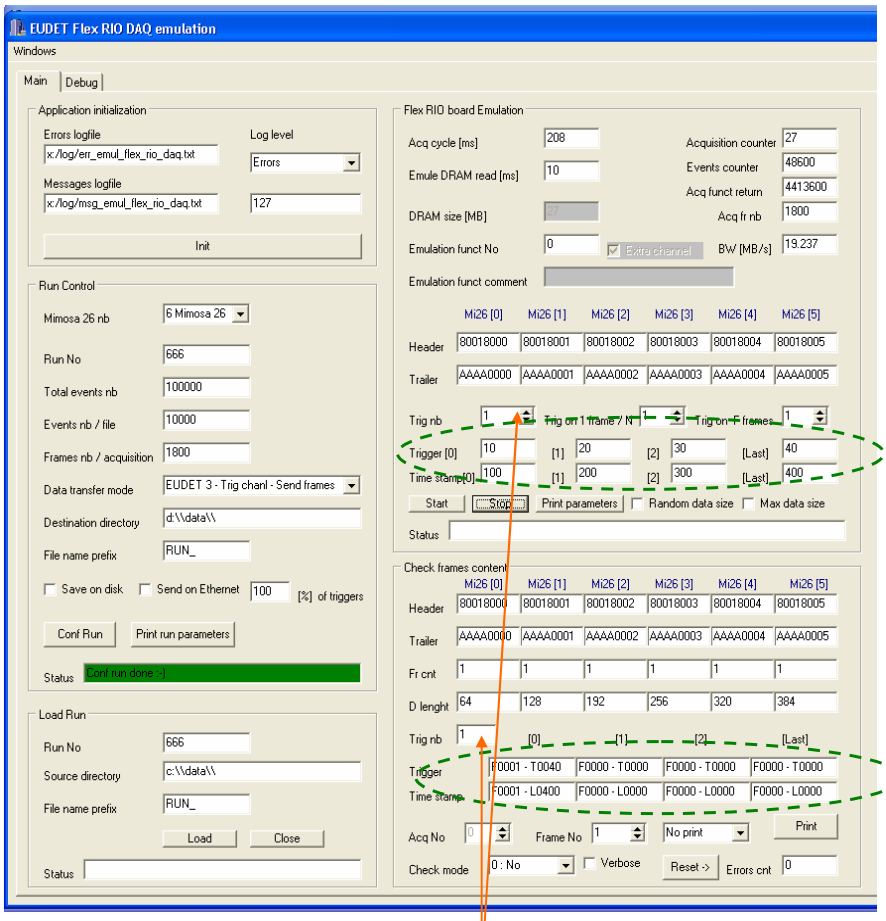
6.3.1 Default frame size & no trigger



Emulator in mode EUDET 3, 6 Mimosa 26, default frame size, no trigger, frame No 0 has a strange pattern and bandwidth field indicates 0 !

In EUDET mode 3, only frames with trigger are read. Therefore as there is no trigger, there are no frames, a default pattern is displayed for frame 0 and bandwidth is 0 because there is no data transfer.

6.3.2 Default frame size & one trigger

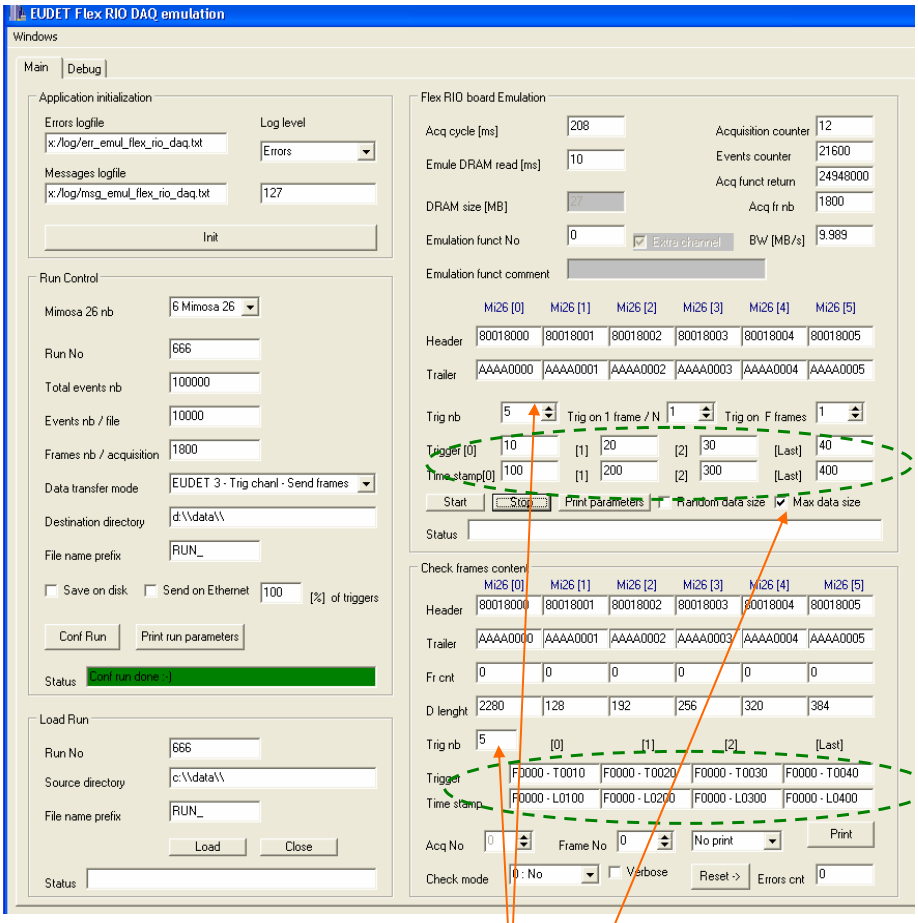


Emulator in mode EUDET 3, 6 Mimosa 26, default frame size, one trigger generated and frame No 0 is displayed.

Now there is one trigger, bandwidth is not zero and frame No is displayed.

The triggers and time stamp values displayed in the bottom panel are the ones configured as emulation parameters in the top panel.

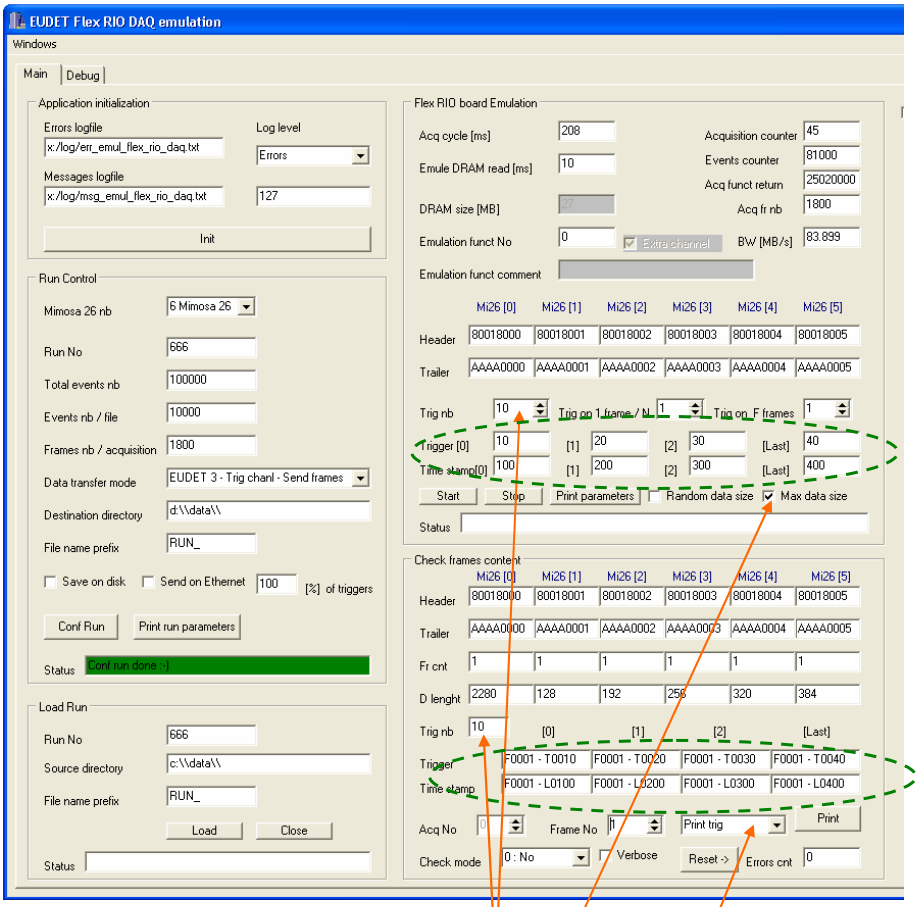
6.3.3 Maximum frame size & five triggers



Emulator in mode EUDET 3, 6 Mimosa 26, maximum frame size, five triggers generated and frame No 0 is displayed.

The triggers and time stamp values displayed in the bottom panel are the ones configured as emulation parameters in the top panel.

6.3.4 Maximum frame size & ten triggers



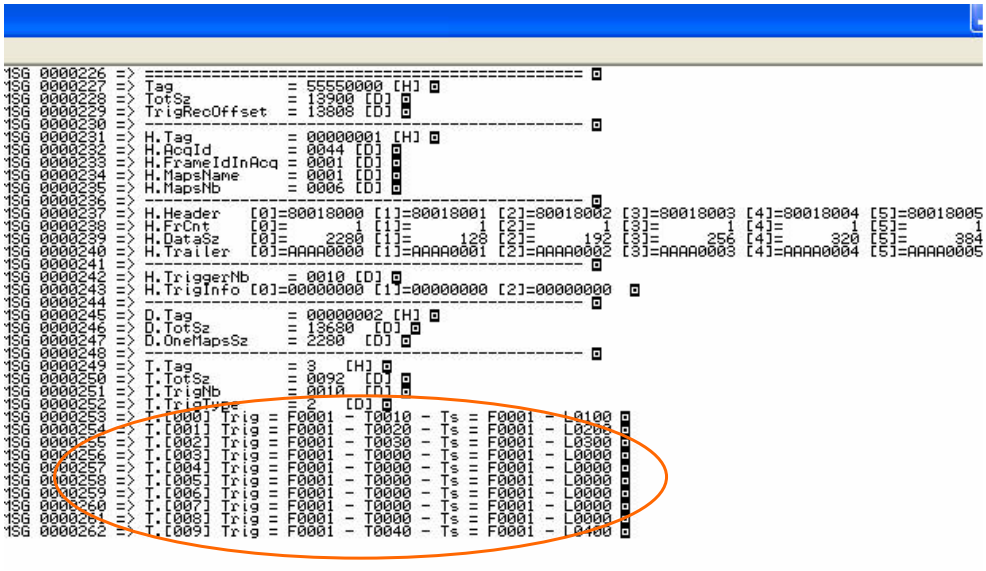
Emulator in mode EUDET 3, 6 Mimosa 26, maximum frame size, ten triggers generated and frame No 0 is displayed.

Now there is one trigger, bandwidth is not zero and frame No is displayed.

The triggers and time stamp values displayed in the bottom panel are the ones configured as emulation parameters in the top panel.

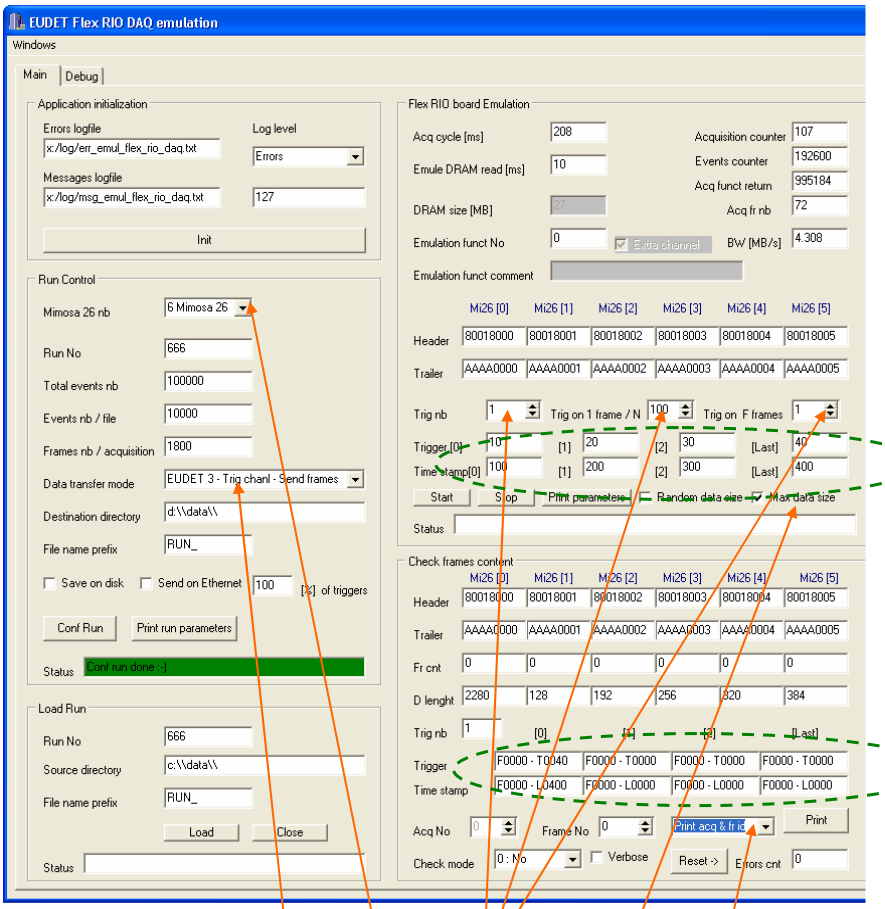
Printing of frame header and trigger list is selected.

6.3.5 Print result.



We can see the trigger list, first three and last one are set with the values configured in GUI, others are set to0.

6.3.6 Maximum frame size & 1 trigger / 100 frames

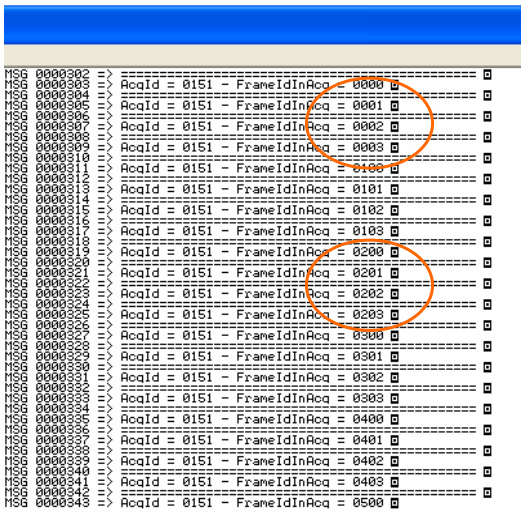


Emulator in mode EUDET 3, 6 Mimosa 26, maximum frame size, 1 trigger / 100 frames generated and frame No 0 is displayed.

The triggers and time stamp values displayed in the bottom panel are the ones configured as emulation parameters in the top panel.

Print minimal information → acquisition and frame No.

6.3.7 Print result.

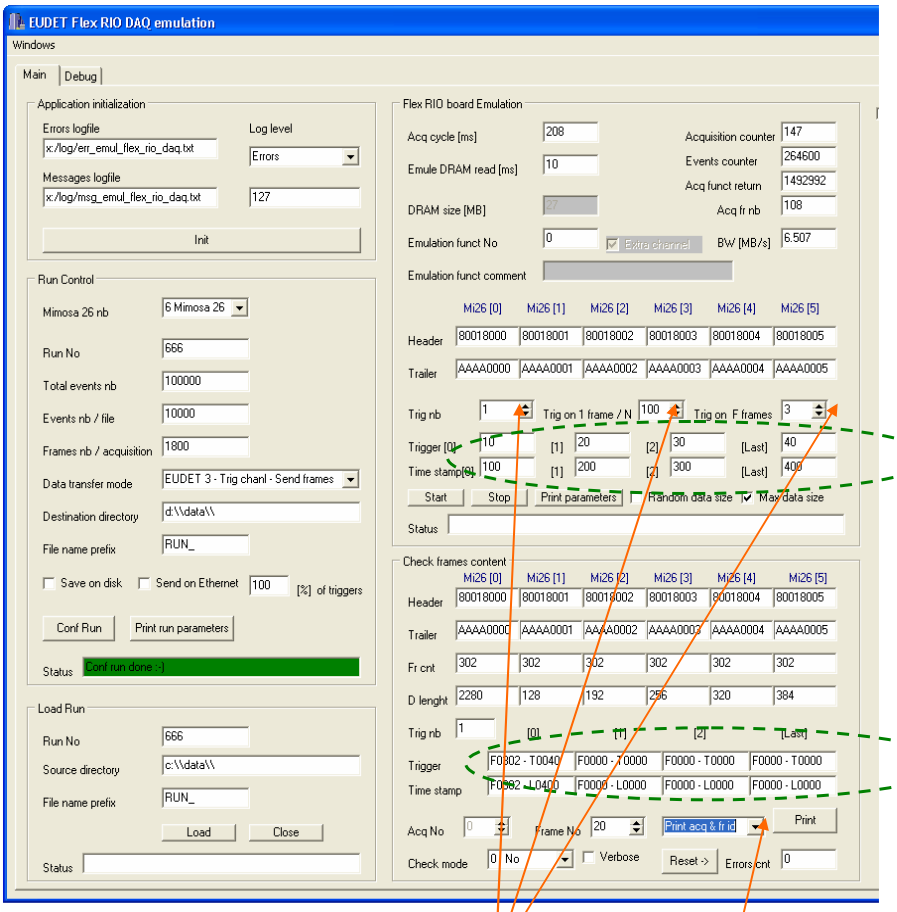


The frames acquired are 0,1,2,3 – 100,101,102,103 – 200, 201, 202, 203 etc …

We configured emulator to generate one trigger each 100 frames, therefore we should get the frames 0 – 100 – 200 etc … it's the case ☺

But we also get three following frames, that's because we have configured the DAQ to acquire also the three frames following the trigger. This is done by setting the constant EFRIO__FRAME_NB_TO_READ_AFTER_TRIG to 3 in eudet_frio.def file.

6.3.8 Maximum frame size & 3 consecutive triggers / 100 frames

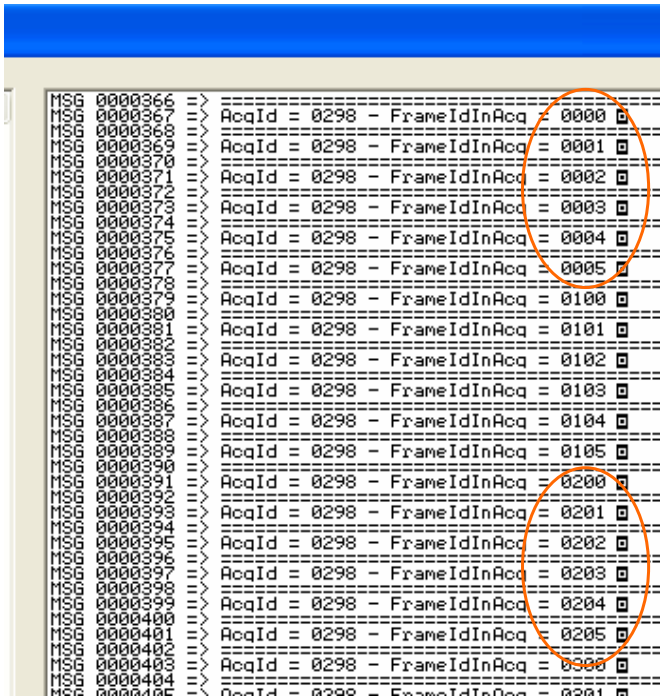


Emulator in mode EUDET 3, 6 Mimosa 26, maximum frame size, 3 consecutive triggers / 100 frames generated and frame No 0 is displayed.

The triggers and time stamp values displayed in the bottom panel are the ones configured as emulation parameters in the top panel.

Print minimal information → acquisition and frame No.

6.3.9 Print result.

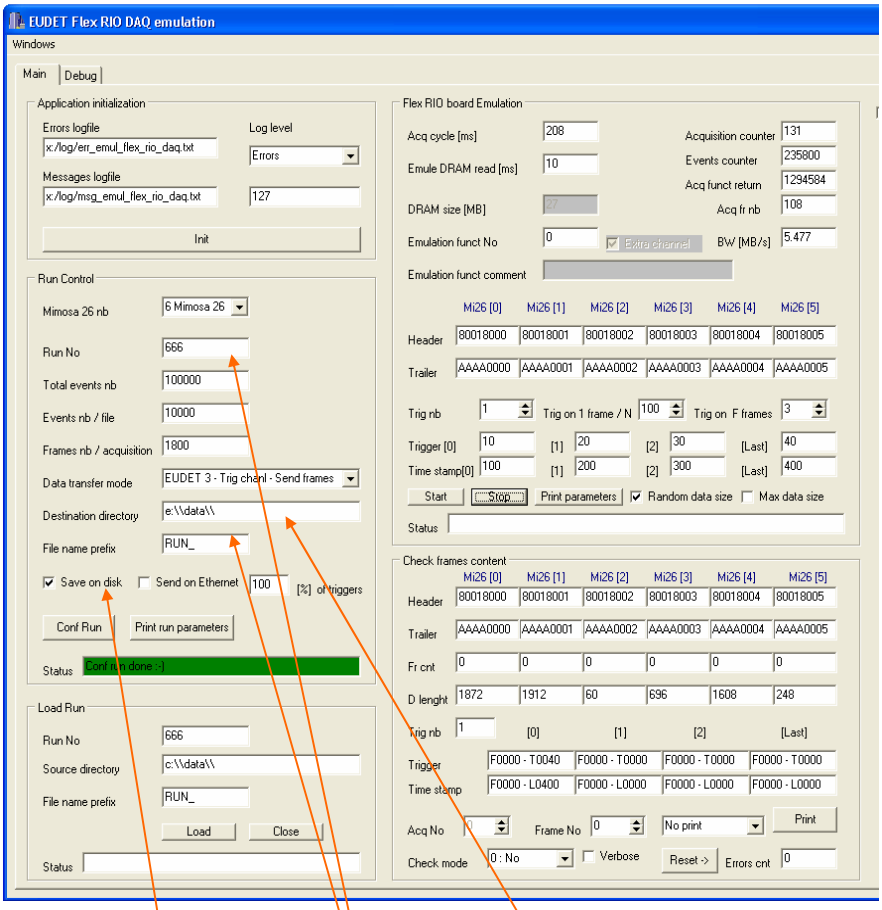


The frames acquired are 0,1,2,3,4,5 – 100,101,102,103,104,105 – 200, 201, 202, 203,204,205 etc …

We configured emulator to generate three triggers each 100 frames, therefore we should get the frames 0,1,2 – 100,101,102 – 200,201,202 etc … it's the case ☺

But we also get three following frames, that's because we have configured the DAQ to acquire also the three frames following the trigger. This is done by setting the constant EFRIO__FRAME_NB_TO_READ_AFTER_TRIG to 3 in eudet_frio.def file.

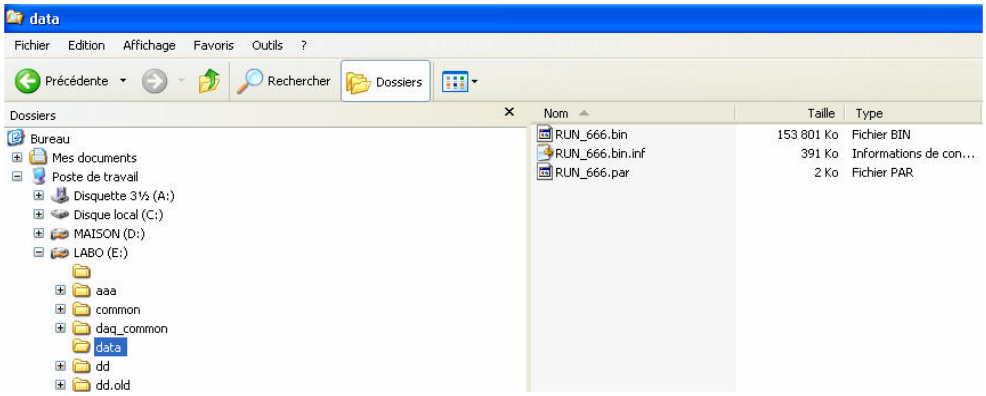
6.3.10 Random frame size & 3 consecutive triggers / 100 frames & save to disk



Emulator in mode EUDET 3, 6 Mimosa 26, maximum frame size, 3 consecutive triggers / 100 frames generated and frame No 0 is displayed.

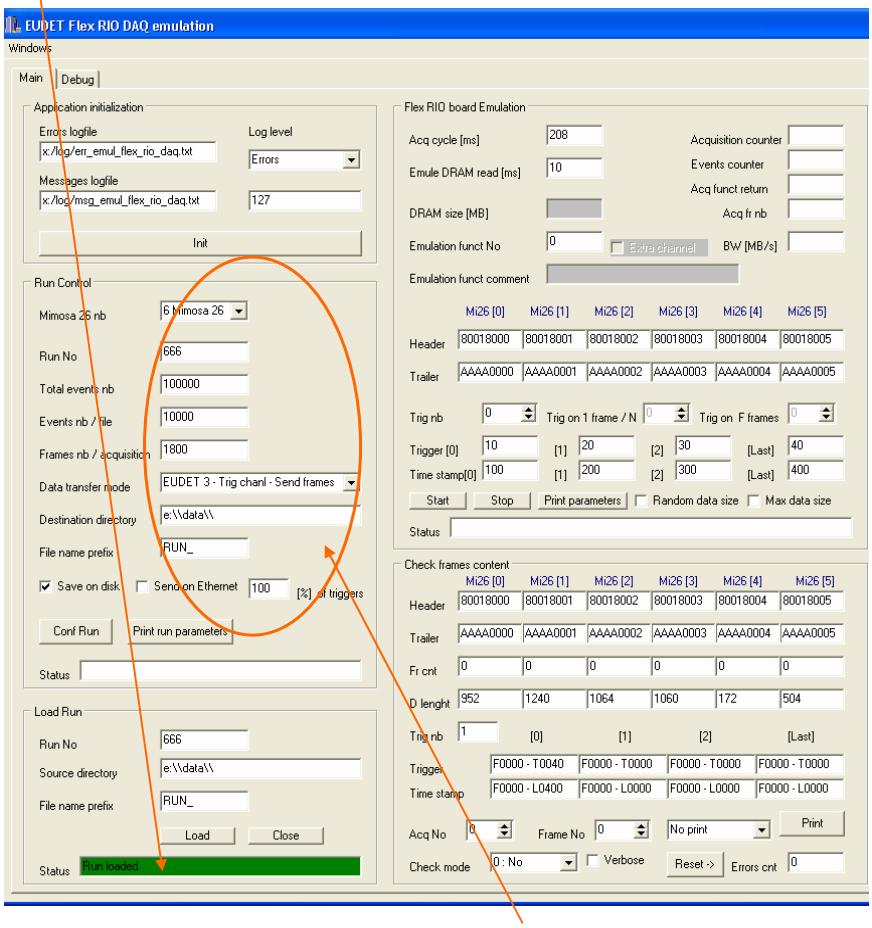
Saving data to run file RUN_666 in directory e:\data is enabled.

Run file RUN_666.bin created on disk in directory e:\data.



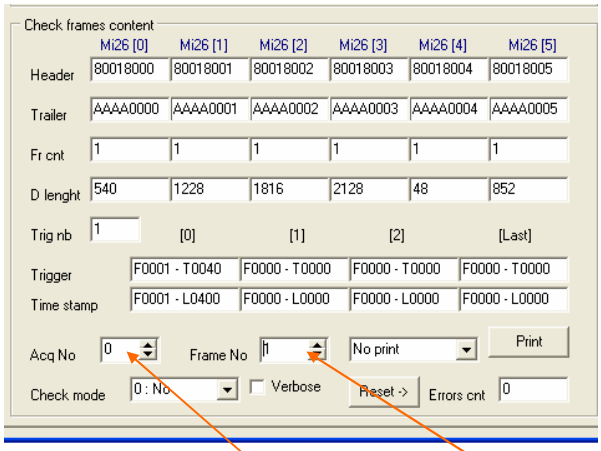
6.3.11 Load a run from disk

Load the run file created in 6.3.7 via the panel " Load Run ", if loading is successful the status field switch to green, otherwise it will get red.



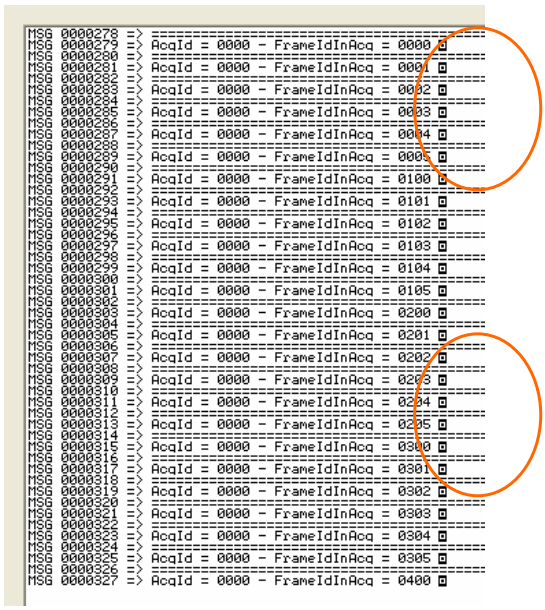
The run parameters, of the loaded file, are displayed in " Run Control " panel.

You can scan frames in the run



first specify the acquisition No and after the frame No to display

We can also print frames in text mode



We get the same sequence of frames – 0,1,2,3,4,5 – 100,101,102,103,104,105 etc .. - as the one in 6.3.7 when we took the rum

7 How to interface emulator to EUDET DAQ ?

7.1 Introduction

I never work with EUDET DAQ software, and I never find the time to read all the documentation about it. Therefore I will propose a sketch of interfacing and we will adjust it " on-line" if it doesn't fit well or is not applicable …

We can imagine a sequence in four steps :

- **EUDET DAQ send a request to emulator to configure run parameters**
- **EUDET DAQ send a request to start emulation**
- **EUDET DAQ wait for data from emulator**
- **EUDET DAQ send a stop request to stop emulation**

The emulator may have more parameters than EUDET can provide, it would not be a problem → they can be hard coded on emulator side.

In the current version of the software the emulator get his parameters from GUI controls, copy them in global variables named " context records " and call eudet_frio library functions to execute actions.

We can add a remote control option, selected via check box on GUI, if it's enabled all GUI controls no more act as controls but as indicators. They receive theirs values from EUDET DAQ via Ethernet. The GUI " Run Control " and " Flex RIO board emulation " panels will be simple display of request send by EUDET DAQ.

I think that this approach is close to what we need for the real DAQ control.

On emulator software point of view we have two directions

- **The input → run control & emulation request**
- **The output → telescope data stream**

7.2 The input side → Run control & Start emulation

7.2.1 Run control context record and configuration function

Context record EFRIO__TRunCont → eudet_frio.typ

```
typedef struct {

  SInt8  ParMi26Nb;                          // Mimosa 26 number
  SInt32 ParFrameNbPerAcq;                   // Frames number per acquisition

  SInt32 ParRunNo;                           // Run no
  SInt32 ParTotEvNb;                         // Total event number of run
  SInt32 ParEvNbPerFile;                     // Event number per file
  char   ParDestDir[GLB_FILE_PATH_SZ];       // Run file destination directory
  char   ParFileNamePrefix[GLB_FILE_PATH_SZ]; // Prefix of run file name, eg : RUN_666 => "RUN" is the prefix

  SInt8  ParDataTransferMode;                // Transfer mode see enum EFRIO__TRF_MODE in *.def file

  SInt8  ParTrigMode;                        // Trigger mode -> Future use
  SInt8  ParSaveOnDisk;                      // Save data on disk
  SInt8  ParSendOnEth;                       // Send data on Ethernet
  SInt8  ParSendOnEthPCent;                  // % of data sent on Ethernet

  SInt8  ParMeasDataRate;                    // Enable data rate measurement, hard coded in EFRIO__FConfRun (...)
  SInt8  ParAcqNbToMeasDataRate;             // Acq number used to measure data rate, hard coded in EFRIO__FConfRun (...)

  // SInt32 InfMi26FrameSzFromFlexRio;       // Not used now

  SInt32 InfZsFFrameRawBuffSz;               // If data ParDataTransferMode = IPHC        => Size of acquisition frames buffer
  SInt32 InfFrameBuffSz;                     // If data ParDataTransferMode = EUDET 1,2,3 => Size of acquisition frames buffer

  char   InfConfFileName[GLB_FILE_PATH_SZ];  // Run configuration file ( save EFRIO__TRunCont to disk ) name built form ParRunNo, ParDest
  char   InfDataFileName[GLB_FILE_PATH_SZ];  // Run data file name built from ParRunNo, ParFileNamePrefix, ParDestDir

                                             // Variables to measure data rate -> average over ParAcqNbToMeasDataRate acquisitions
  SInt32 InfDataRateMeasTotalSz;             // Total size acquired during ParAcqNbToMeasDataRate acquisitions
  SInt32 InfDataRateMeasStartTimeMs;         // Start time of measurement
  SInt32 InfDataRateMeasStopTimeMs;          // Stop time of measurement
  SInt32 InfDataRateMeasTotalTimeMs;         // Total time of measurement

  SInt32 ResAcqFunctRetCode;                 // Return code of Acq function

  SInt32 ResAcqCnt;                          // Acquisitions counter
  SInt32 ResFrameCnt;                        // Frames counter
  SInt32 ResEventCnt;                        // Events counter -> By default events counter = frames counter
                                             // but they may be different as more than one frame is needed to build a physics event

  float  ResDataRateMBytesPerSec;

  // Buffer for frames
  // Only one of the two is allocated depending on ParDataTransferMode = IPHC / EUDET

  MI26__TZsFFrameRaw* PtZsFFrameRaw;         // If data ParDataTransferMode = IPHC         => Acquisition frames buffer
  EFRIO__TFrame* PtFrame;                    // If data ParDataTransferMode = EUDET 1,2,3  => Acquisition frames buffer

} EFRIO__TRunCont;
```

Configuration function EFRIO_FConfRun (…) -→ eudet_frio.c

Less parameters than fields on EFRIO__TRunCont ;-)

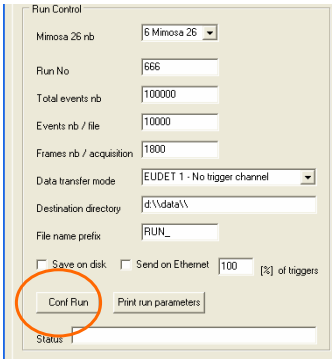
```
/* ============================================================================
Prototype : SInt32 EFRIO__FConfRun ( SInt8 Mi26Nb, SInt32 RunNo, SInt32 TotEvNb, SInt32
          :   EvNbPerFile, SInt32 FrameNbPerAcq, SInt8 DataTransferMode, char* DestDir,
          :   char* FileNamePrefix, SInt8 SaveToDisk, SInt8 SendOnEth, SInt8 SendOnEthPCent )
          :
Goal      : Config run parameters, eg : get them from GUI or Ethernet
          :
Inputs    : Mi26Nb            - Mimosa 26 number in the DAQ
          : RunNo             - Run no
          : TotEvNb           - Tot events number in run
          : EvNbPerFile       - Events number per file
          : FrameNbPerAcq     - Frames number per acquisition
          :
          : DataTransferMode  - Data transfert mode
          :
          : 0 - EFRIO__TRF_MODE_IPHC
          : => Demultiplex the data part, doesn't handle extra channel -> for compatibility with IPHC DAQ sw
          :
          : 1 - EFRIO__TRF_MODE_EUDET_1__NO_TRG_CHAN
          : => Don't demultiplex data part, don't care about extra channel, send all frames
          :
          : 2 - EFRIO__TRF_MODE_EUDET_2__TRG_CHAN__SEND_ALL_FRAMES
          : => Don't demultiplex data part, extract trigger info from extra channel, send all frames
          :
          : 3 - EFRIO__TRF_MODE_EUDET_3__TRG_CHAN__SEND_FRAMES_WITH_TRIG
          : => Don't demultiplex data part, extract trigger info from extra channel, send only frames with tr
          :
          : DestDir           - Destination directory for run file
          : FileNamePrefix    - Prefix of run file name ( eg : RUN_666 => "RUN" is the prefix )
          : SaveToDisk        - Save or not data to disk
          : SendOnEth         - Send or not data to Ethernet
          : SendOnEthPCent    - % of events send on Ethernet ( if SendOnEth = 1 )
          :
Ouputs    : The function returns
          :  0 if ok
          : -1 if an error occurs
          :
Globals   :
          :
Remark    :
          :
Level     :
Date      : 06/08/2010
Rev       : 04/11/2010
          : - Save to disk
Doc date  : 07/11/2010
Author    : Gilles CLAUS
E-mail    : gilles.claus@ires.in2p3.fr
Labo      : IPHC */
/* ============================================================================ */
```

Context printing function EFRIO_FPrintRunContRec (…) -→ eudet_frio_print.c

This function prints run context record in messages window and log file.

```
/* ======================================================================
Prototype : SInt32 EFRIO__FPrintRunContRec ( EFRIO__TRunCont* PtRec )
          :
Goal      : Print run context record in log file
          :
Inputs    : PtRec - Pointer on the record
          :
Ouputs    : The function returns
          :  0 if ok
          : -1 if PtRec = NULL
          :
Globals   :
          :
Remark    :
          :
Level     :
Date      : 09/08/2010
Doc date  : 07/11/2010
Author    : Gilles CLAUS
E-mail    : gilles.claus@ires.in2p3.fr
Labo      : IPHC */
/* ======================================================================
```

Part of code called by a click on button " Conf Run "




```
  // ----------------------
  // Conf run
  // ----------------------

  // Call DLL run configuration function with parameters get from GUI

  VRet = EFRIO__FConfRun (
    VMi26Nb,
    VRunNo,
    VTotEvNb,
    VEvNbPerFile,
    VFrNbPerAcq,
    VDataTrfMode,
    0 /* TrigMode */,
    VDestDir,
    VFileNamePrefix,
    VSaveOnDisk,
    VSendOnEth,
    VSendOnEthPCent );

  // Update status fields + enabled / disable some panel controls

  if ( VRet >= 0 ) {
    GrpRunCtrl_DispStatus->Text  = "Conf run done :-)";
    GrpRunCtrl_DispStatus->Color = clGreen;

    GrpEmulBoard->Enabled     = True;
    GrpChkFr_CSAcqNo->Enabled = False;
  }

  else {
    GrpRunCtrl_DispStatus->Text  = "Conf run failed !";
    GrpRunCtrl_DispStatus->Color = clRed;
    GrpEmulBoard->Enabled        = True;
    GrpChkFr_CSAcqNo->Enabled    = False;
  }

}
```

7.2.2 Emulation context record and configuration function

Context record EFRIO__TAcqEmul → eudet_frio.typ

```
typedef struct {

  SInt32  ParAcqCycleMs;                        // Delai between two acquisitions

  SInt32  ParEmuleDRamReadMs;                   // Delai added to PC DRAM access to emulate Flex RIO DRAM access time

  SInt32  ParEmuleFunctNo;                      // Select emulation function to call -> Future use = not implemented now
  SInt8   ParRandomDataSz;                      // Enables random generation of data size per Mimosa 26
                                                // By default data size is fixed in emulation function
                                                // Used to check if variabl length records are properly handled

  SInt8   ParSetMaxDataSzOnOneMaps;             // Set maximum possible data sze on first Mi26, overwrite value set by em
                                                // function, but next Mi26 keep the data size value from emulation functi
                                                // Used to check if DAQ loose frames while Mi26 provides full frames
  UInt32  ParAHeader[EFRIO__MAX_ASIC_NB];       // Emulated header of each Mi26

  UInt32  ParATrailer[EFRIO__MAX_ASIC_NB];      // Emulated trailer of each Mi26
  SInt32  ParTrigNbPerFrame;                    // Number of trigger per frame, set the part trigger nb (B31B16) of Mi26

                                                // In data transfer modes EUDET 2 & 3 a more complex trigger emulation is
                                                // We don't emulate ParTrigNbPerFrame on each frame but on N consecutives
                                                // each M frames
                                                //
  SInt32  ParTrigOnOneFrameOverN;               // Start emulate ParTrigNbPerFrame on one frame over M = ParTrigOnOneFram
  SInt32  ParTrigOnNConsecutiveFrames;          // Emulates on N consecutive frames = ParTrigOnNConsecutiveFrames
                                                // TLU trigger & Flex RIO trigger emulation
                                                // Up to 288 couples TLU & Flex RIO triggers can be emulated but only EFR
                                                // are configurabbles from GUI, now EFRIO__MAX_EMUL_GUI_TRIG_NB = 4
                                                // - First three are configurable from GUI
                                                // - The last one is configurable from GUI
                                                // - Others are configured in emulation function and set to 0
                                                //
  SInt32  ParATrig[EFRIO__MAX_EMUL_GUI_TRIG_NB];  // Emulated TLU trigger
  SInt32  ParATS[EFRIO__MAX_EMUL_GUI_TRIG_NB];    // Emulated Flex RIO trigger, called "Time stamp 1"
                                                // DRAM info to emulate Flex RIO readout ( we need a PC RAM bloc of same
                                                //
  SInt32  InfDRamSzMb;                          // DRAM size in MB
  SInt32  InfDRamSz;                            // DRAM size in bytes
  UInt32* InfDRamPtr;                           // DRAM pointer

  SInt8   InfExtraChan;                         // Extra channel status ( enabled or not ) depends on data transfer mode
  char    InfEmuleFuncCmt[GLB_CMT_SZ];          // A comment set by emulation function selected by ParEmuleFunctNo
                                                // -> Future use = not implemented now
                                                // DAQ emulation results
                                                //
  SInt32  ResAcqCnt;                            // Acquisition counter
  SInt32  ResEvCnt;                             // Events counter
                                                //
  SInt32  ResAcqFunctRetCode;                   // Error code returned by acquisition function

} EFRIO TAcqEmul;
```

Function which fill EFRIO__TAcqEmul with parameters from gui → WinMain.cpp

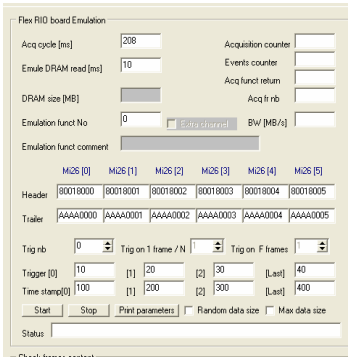
```
//---------------------------------------------------------------------------
void __fastcall TFrmMain::FGrpEmulBoardGetPar ( int Caller )
{
  SInt8 Vi;

  EFRIO_TAcqEmul*    VPtAcqEmul = &EFRIO__VGContext.AcqEmul;
  EFRIO__TRunCont*   VPtRunCont = &EFRIO__VGContext.RunCont;
  EFRIO__TBoardConf* VPtBoard   = EFRIO__VGContext.ABoardsConf;

  // Get param from GUI

  VPtAcqEmul->ParAcqCycleMs               = FEdit2DecInt ( GrpEmulBoard_EdAcqCycleMs      );
  VPtAcqEmul->ParEmuleDRamReadMs          = FEdit2DecInt ( GrpEmulBoard_EdEmuleDRamReadMs );
  VPtAcqEmul->ParEmuleFunctNo             = FEdit2DecInt ( GrpEmulBoard_EdEmulFunctNo     );
  VPtAcqEmul->ParRandomDataSz             = (SInt8) GrpEmulBoard_ChkRandomDataSz->Checked;
  VPtAcqEmul->ParSetMaxDataSzOnOneMaps    = (SInt8) GrpEmulBoard_ChkMaxDataSzOnOneMaps->Checke

  VPtAcqEmul->ParTrigNbPerFrame           = GrpEmulBoard_CsTrigNbPerFrame->Value;
  VPtAcqEmul->ParTrigOnOneFrameOverN      = GrpEmulBoard_CsTrigOneFrameOverN->Value;
  VPtAcqEmul->ParTrigOnNConsecutiveFrames = GrpEmulBoard_CsTrigOnNConsecutiveFrames->Value;

  for ( Vi=0; Vi < EFRIO__MAX_ASIC_NB; Vi++ ) {
    VPtAcqEmul->ParAHeader[Vi]  = FEdit2HexInt ( GrpEmulBoard__AEdHeader[Vi] );
    VPtAcqEmul->ParATrailer[Vi] = FEdit2HexInt ( GrpEmulBoard__AEdTrailer[Vi] );
  }

  for ( Vi=0; Vi < EFRIO__MAX_EMUL_GUI_TRIG_NB; Vi++ ) {
    VPtAcqEmul->ParATrig[Vi] = FEdit2DecInt ( GrpEmulBoard__AEdTrig[Vi] );
    VPtAcqEmul->ParATS[Vi]   = FEdit2DecInt ( GrpEmulBoard__AEdTS[Vi]   );
  }

}
```

Context printing function EFRIO_FPrintAcqEmulRec (…) → eudet_frio_print.c

This function prints run context record in messages window and log file.

```
/* DOC_FUNC_BEGIN */
/* ============================================================================
Prototype : SInt32 EFRIO__FPrintAcqEmulRec ( EFRIO_TAcqEmul* PtRec )
          :
Goal      : Print acquisition emulation context record in log file
          :
Inputs    : PtRec - Pointer on the record
          :
Ouputs    : The function returns
          :  0 if ok
          : -1 if PtRec = NULL
          :
Globals   :
          :
Remark    :
          :
Level     :
Date      : 31/10/2010
Doc date  : 07/11/2010
Author    : Gilles CLAUS
E-mail    : gilles.claus@ires.in2p3.fr
Labo      : IPHC */
/* ============================================================================
```

Part of code called by a click on button " Start "




```
void __fastcall TFrmMain::GrpEmulBoard_BtStartClick(TObject *Sender)
{
  SInt32 VRet = 0; // Variable to store error code of functions called

  EFRIO_TAcqEmul* VPtAcqEmul = &EFRIO__VGContext.AcqEmul; // Pointer to acq e

  // ------------------------------
  // Init DAQ emulation
  // ------------------------------

  EFRIO__FEmuleBegin ( 0 /* RunInLabview */ );

  // ------------------------------
  // Get parameter from GUI
  // ------------------------------

  FGrpEmulBoardGetPar (0);

  // ------------------------------
  // Display info
  // ------------------------------

  FDecInt2Edit ( VPtAcqEmul->InfDRamSzMb, GrpEmulBoard_DispDRamSzMB );

  GrpEmulBoard_DispExtraChan->Checked = (bool) VPtAcqEmul->InfExtraChan;

  // ------------------------------------------------------------------------
  // If saving is enabled ( run par ) => create run conf/par & data files
  // ------------------------------------------------------------------------

  EFRIO__FStartSavingOnFile ();

  // ------------------------------
  // Start acq emulation timer
  // ------------------------------

  TiEmuleAcqCycle->Interval = VPtAcqEmul->ParAcqCycleMs;
  TiEmuleAcqCycle->Enabled  = True;

}
```

7.2.3 How to access to context records → which variables ?

If the code is written in eudet_frio library we can access via the global variable EFRIO__VGContext which contains all variables of library.

```
/* ============================================== */
/* Lib context record                             */
/* ---------------------------------------------- */
/* This record contains all lib global variables  */
/* ---------------------------------------------- */
/* Date      : 07/08/2010                         */
/* Doc date  : 06/11/2010                         */
/* Author    : Gilles CLAUS                       */
/* E-mail    : gilles.claus@ires.in2p3.fr         */
/* Labo      : DRS - IPHC                         */
/* ============================================== */


typedef struct {

  SInt8 InfInitDone;                                    // Lib iit done or not

  EFRIO__TBoardConf   ABoardsConf[EFRIO__MAX_BOARDS_NB];   // Acquisition boards config
  EFRIO__TBoardStatus ABoardsStatus[EFRIO__MAX_BOARDS_NB]; // Acquisition boards status

  EFRIO_TAcqEmul      AcqEmul;                          // DAQ emulation context
  EFRIO_TFrCheck      FrCheck;                          // Frames check functions context

  EFRIO__TRunCont     RunCont;                          // Run context = parameters, memory s

  EFRIO__TFrameList   AAcqFrameList[1];                 // Frame list of acquistion - Can be

  // List of frame Id to read ( Eudet3Mode => Trigger + 2 following frames ) / acquistion - Can

  SInt16              AAAcqFrameWithTrigList[1][EFRIO__MAX_FRAME_NB_PER_ACQ];


  EFRIO__TTriggerRec* PtTmpTrigRec;                     // Temporary triggers record used for

} EFRIO__TContext;
```

You can use the following fields

- **RunCont to access run context record → EFRIO__TRunCont**
- **AcqEmul to access acquisition emulation context → EFRIO_TAcqEmul**

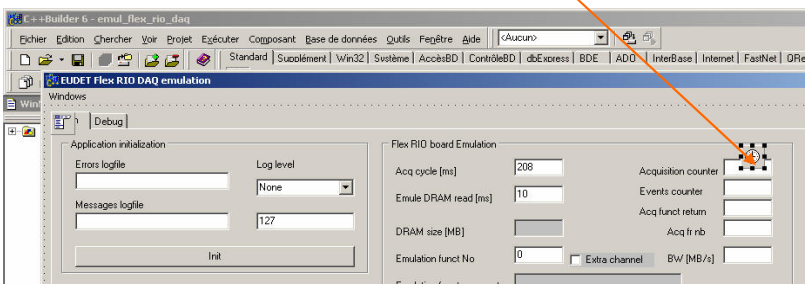
If the code is written outside eudet_frio library … you will find yourself the way … If you are afraid about global variables malediction … you can write a function which return a pointer to EFRIO_VGContext ;-) or encapsulate it in a class with a method to access to each field …

7.3 The output side → Telescope data stream

7.3.1 How the Flex RIO board is read ?

The flex RIO board acquires bunches of consecutive frames, then the software read the board. One of this bunches is called " an acquisition ", the default number of consecutives frames stored in one acquisition is 1800 (for historical reasons). As long as the software "runs fast enough" there is no missing frames from one acquisition to the next one. The period between acquisitions is ~ 207 ms for 1800 frames / acquisition.

As the time between two acquisitions is ~ 207 ms, we can use a timer to call the board readout function. It's done like this, with a timer in DAQ emulator, in Labview DAQ application it's done with an endless loop because we want to minimize the risk to loose frames.



This is a part of the timer callback function which call the eudet_frio library functions which process data (frame with trigger selection, etc …)

→ EFRIO__MI26_FFRioAcqDeserDataMi26 (…)

```
// ------------------------------------------------
// Call Fex RIO " acq deser data function "
// ------------------------------------------------

VPtAcqEmul->ResAcqFunctRetCode

  = EFRIO__MI26_FFRioAcqDeserDataMi26 (

      VPtRunCont->ParMi26Nb,
      0                                 /* BoardId              */,
      VPtFlexRioDRam,
      0                                 /* PtSrcW32AsInt        */,
      (VPtAcqEmul->InfDRamSz) / 4       /* EltNb                */,
      0                                 /* AcqStatus            */,
      0                                 /* TrigStatus           */,
      0                                 /* WaitMsAtEnd          */,
      VPtRunCont->ParDataTransferMode,
      0                                 /* TriggerHandlingMode */,
      VEmuleMode  );
```

The EFRIO__MI26_FFRioAcqDeserDataMi26 (…) :

- **Get access to Flex RIO data via parameter PtSrcW32AsPt or PtSrcW32AsInt**
- **Call the emulation function if needed**
- **Call the add-hoc function to process data depending of "DataTransferMode" and Mimosa 26 number.**

This is the function comment header in eudet_frio.c file.

```
/* ============================================================================
Prototype : SInt32 EFRIO__MI26_FFRioAcqDeserDataMi26 (
          :  SInt8 Mi26Nb, SInt32 BoardId, UInt32* PtSrcW32AsPt, UInt32 PtSrcW32AsInt,
          :  SInt32 EltNb, SInt8 AcqStatus, SInt16 TrigStatus, UInt32 WaitMsAtEnd,
          :  SInt8 DataConvertMode, SInt8 TriggerHandlingMode, SInt16 EmuleMode )
          :
Goal      : This function is the upper level of Flex RIO readout functions, it calls
          : the right redaout function depending on Mi26Nb & DataConvertMode parameters.
          : On Labview side, this function is encapsulated in a Vi of the same name,
          : which is called each time an acquisition is finished.
          :
          : This function also call the frames emulation functions if emulation mode
          : is enabled.
          :
          :
Inputs    : Mi26Nb               - Number of Mimosa 26 to acquire
          : BoardId              - Board identifier
          :
          : PtSrcW32AsPt         - Pointer on Flex RIO DRAM as pointer
          : PtSrcW32AsInt        - Pointer on Flex RIO DRAM as an integer
          :
          : EltNb                - Size of flex RIO DRAM in W32 ( 1 Elt = 1 W32 )
          : AcqStatus            - Acquisition status flag provide by board
          : TrigStatus           - Trigger status flag provide by board
          : WaitMsAtEnd          - Wait at end of function to measure free time
          :
          : DataConvertMode      - = DataTransferMode of EFRIO__FConfRun
          :                        See EFRIO__FConfRun for more inforation
          :
          : TriggerHandlingMode  - Mode of trigger operation

          : EmuleMode            - Enable frames emulation mode
          :
          :                      - 0   -> No frames emulation
          :
          :                      - 1   -> Emulation mode
          :                               Mode IPHC & EUDET 1 -> 3 triggers / frame
          :                               Mode EUDET 2 & 3    -> no trigger / frame
          :
          :                      - < 0 -> Emulation mode
          :                               Mode IPHC & EUDET 1 -> 3 triggers / frame
          :                               Mode EUDET 2 & 3    -> | EmuleMode | triggers / frame
          :
          :
Ouputs    : The function returns
          :  0 if ok
          : -1 if an error occurs
          :
Globals   :
          :
Remark    :
```

This is the part of EFRIO__MI26_FFRioAcqDeserDataMi26 (…) which calls the add-hoc data processing function in mode EUDET 3.

```
// EUDET mode 3

if ( DataConvertMode == EFRIO__TRF_MODE_EUDET_3__TRG_CHAN__SEND_FRAMES_WITH_TRIG ) {

  switch ( Mi26Nb ) {

    case 1 : {
      VRet = EFRIO__MI26_FFRioAcqDeserDataEudet3Mode1Mi26 ( BoardId, PtSrcW32AsPt, EltNb, AcqStatus, TrigStatus, DataConvertMode );
      break; }

    case 6 : {
      VRet = EFRIO__MI26_FFRioAcqDeserDataEudet3Mode6Mi26 ( BoardId, PtSrcW32AsPt, EltNb, AcqStatus, TrigStatus, DataConvertMode );
      break; }

    default : {
      err_retfail ( -1, (ERR_OUT,"Abort : EFRIO__TRF_MODE_EUDET_3__TRG_CHAN__SEND_FRAMES_WITH_TRIG -> This number of Mi26 = %d is no
      break; }

  }

  break;
}
```

7.3.2 How the data stream is organized ?

The data stream is organized " per acquisition ", if the number of frames per acquisition is set to 1800, the period between two acquisition will be 1800 x 115,2 µs (Mimosa 26 frame duration) = ~ 207 ms. It means that each 207 ms an acquisition will be ready in library memory, the number of frames will depend of the number of triggers therefore it can be less than 1800.

The eudet_frio library allocates a buffer large enough to contain an acquisition of the specified frames nb per acquisition value set in run control. This will be a single bloc of RAM on which you can have access in two ways :

- **Pointer on the bloc beginning → PtFrame**
- **An array of pointers on each frame → AFramePtr[i]**

It means that you can send on Ethernet the whole acquisition defined by PtFrame and it's size or frame by frame by scanning the array AFramePtr[i]. It's up to you to decide which method is the best.

7.3.3 Organization of one frame → EFRIO__TFrame

The type which define the frame is EFRIO__TFrame → eudet_frio.typ

```
/* ============================================ */
/* Frame record                                 */
/* -------------------------------------------- */
/* Contains :                                   */
/* - Data handling fields ( size etc )          */
/* - The frame header                           */
/* - The frame data part ( variable length )    */
/* - Followed by the triggers info part         */
/* -------------------------------------------- */
/* Date      : 25/10/2010                       */
/* Doc date  : 07/11/2010                       */
/* Author    : Gilles CLAUS                     */
/* E-mail    : gilles.claus@ires.in2p3.fr       */
/* Labo      : DRS - IPHC                       */
/* ============================================ */

typedef struct {

#ifdef EFRIO__FRAME_TAGS_ENABLE
  UInt32              Tag;            // EFRIO__FRAME_TAG
#endif
  SInt32              TotSz;          // Total size of this frame
  SInt32              TrigRecOffset;  // Offset ( in bytes ) from beginning of frame to trigger info par
  EFRIO__TFrameHeader Header;         // Frame header
  EFRIO__TFrameData   Data;           // Beginning of data part

  // The field EFRIO__TTriggerInfo is not defined here because "Data" has variable length
  // the field BegData of Data field is used a pointer to beginning of data part
  // The trigger info will be added at the end of this part but position is calculated dynamically

} EFRIO__TFrame;
```

The frame will contains the following items :

- **Size handling fields**
- **A header of fixed size → Header**
- **A data part of variable size → Data**
- **After the data part a list of triggers of variable size**

```
/* ============================================== */
/* Frame record                                   */
/* ---------------------------------------------- */
/* Contains :                                     */
/* - Data handling fields ( size etc )            */
/* - The frame header                             */
/* - The frame data part ( variable length )      */
/* - Followed by the triggers info part           */
/* ---------------------------------------------- */
/* Date      : 25/10/2010                         */
/* Doc date  : 07/11/2010                         */
/* Author    : Gilles CLAUS                       */
/* E-mail    : gilles.claus@ires.in2p3.fr         */
/* Labo      : DRS - IPHC                         */
/* ============================================== */

typedef struct {

#ifdef EFRIO__FRAME_TAGS_ENABLE
  UInt32              Tag;            // EFRIO__FRAME_TAG
#endif
  SInt32              TotSz;          // Total size of this frame
  SInt32              TrigRecOffset;  // Offset ( in bytes ) from beginning of frame to trigger info par
  EFRIO__TFrameHeader Header;         // Frame header
  EFRIO__TFrameData   Data;           // Beginning of data part

  // The field EFRIO__TTriggerInfo is not defined here because "Data" has variable length
  // the field BegData of Data field is used a pointer to beginning of data part
  // The trigger info will be added at the end of this part but position is calculated dynamically

} EFRIO__TFrame;
```

The first field “ Tag ” is used to tag beginning of frame in data stream, it can be helpful if someone need to deal with binary data. It’s value is set by constant EFRIO__FRAME_TAG define in eudet_frio.h. This field can be removed by conditional compilation.

The second field “ ToSz ” indicates the total size of the current frame. If you want to go o next frames, set a byte pointer on current one, add “ TotSz ”, cast the byte pointer to EFRIO__TFrame*, and it’s done.

The third field “ TrigRecOffset ” indicates the position of the trigger record in the frame, it follows data part which has a variable size. To go to trigger record, set a byte pointer on beginning of frame, add “TrigRecOffset ”, cast the byte pointer to EFRIO__TTriggerRec*, and it’s done.

The fourth field “ Header ” is the frame header, it has a fixed size.

The fifth field “ Data ” is the beginning of data part

There is no field in EFRIO_TFrame for the triggers record because it’s not possible as the Data field has a variable length, that’s why we need the field “TrigRecOffset ”.

7.3.4 The frame header record → EFRIO_TFrameHeader

```
/* ============================================== */
/* Frame header                                   */
/* ---------------------------------------------- */
/* Each frame starts with a header which contains */
/* - DAQ system info                              */
/* - Mimosa 26 relevant fields                    */
/* ---------------------------------------------- */
/* Date      : 22/10/2010                         */
/* Doc date  : 06/11/2010                         */
/* Author    : Gilles CLAUS                       */
/* E-mail    : gilles.claus@ires.in2p3.fr         */
/* Labo      : DRS - IPHC                         */
/* ============================================== */

typedef struct {

#ifdef EFRIO__FRAME_TAGS_ENABLE
  UInt32 Tag;                                  // EFRIO__FRAME_TAG_HEADER
#endif
  UInt16 AcqId;                                // Index of acquisition containing this frame
  UInt16 FrameIdInAcq;                         // Index of frame IN the CURRENT acquisition

  UInt16 MapsName;                             // MAPS name as a 16 bits code
  UInt16 MapsNb;                               // Total number of MAPS in data

  UInt32 AMapsHeader[EFRIO__MAX_ASIC_NB];      // Mimosa 26 header field
  UInt32 AMapsFrameCnt[EFRIO__MAX_ASIC_NB];    // Mimosa 26 frame counter field
  UInt16 AMapsDataLength[EFRIO__MAX_ASIC_NB];  // Mimosa 26 data length in BYTES -> It's final
  UInt32 AMapsTrailer[EFRIO__MAX_ASIC_NB];     // Mimosa 26 trailer field

  SInt16 TriggerNb;                            // Total triggers number during this frame

  UInt16 AMapsTrigInfo[EFRIO__MAX_TRIGGER_NB_STORED_IN_FRAME_DATA];   // First 3 "Mi26 trigger i
                                                                      // if more than 4 trigger

} EFRIO__TFrameHeader;
```

The first field " Tag " acts like EFRIO_TFrame Tag,
it is set to EFRIO__FRAME_TAG_HEADER

AcqId and FrameIdInAcq indicates the index of the acquisition which contains this frame and the index of the frame (0..1799) in this acquisition.

MapsName is a code to identify the MAPS, MapsNb the number of MAPS in DAQ.

The fields AMaps… are arrays containing Mimosa 26 frame header, … trailer

TriggerNb contains the number of trigger during the current frame

AMapsTrigInfo contains the first three triggers keep for compatibility with our previous DAQ -→ not useful for EUDET

7.3.5 The data part→ EFRIO_TFrameData

```
/* ============================================== */
/* Frame data                                     */
/* ---------------------------------------------- */
/* Each frame has a data part with variable size  */
/* ---------------------------------------------- */
/* Date       : 25/10/2010                        */
/* Doc date   : 06/11/2010                        */
/* Author     : Gilles CLAUS                      */
/* E-mail     : gilles.claus@ires.in2p3.fr        */
/* Labo       : DRS - IPHC                        */
/* ============================================== */

typedef struct {

#ifdef EFRIO__FRAME_TAGS_ENABLE
  UInt32 Tag;                      // EFRIO__FRAME_TAG_DATA
#endif
  UInt32 TotSz;                    // Total size of data bloc
  UInt32 OneMapsSz;                // Size of data of one MAPS

  UInt32 ADataW32[0];              // Beginning of data space

} EFRIO__TFrameData;
```

The first field " Tag " acts like EFRIO_TFrame Tag,
it is set to EFRIO__FRAME_TAG_DATA

The second field " TotSz " indicates the total size of data bloc

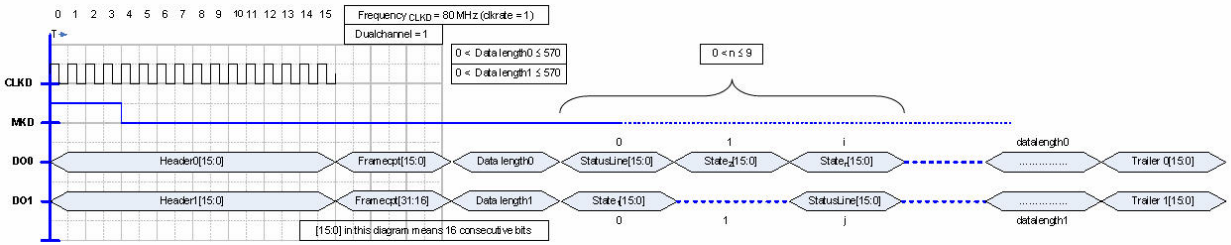
The third field " OneMapSz " indicates the data size for one MAPS, must be multiplied by the number of MAPS to get the size [in bytes] of ADataW32 array.

The fourth field " ADataW32" is a pointer to the first W32 of data.

Flex RIO DAQ proposal : Mimosa 26 data stream

Readout configuration N° 3 : 2 serial outputs @ 80 MHz

- Provides the whole states memory size : 1140 W16 (word of 16 bits) – 570 W16 / link



Summary

- Data generated on rising edge of Mimosa 26 clock
- Header → 16 bits / output
- Frame counter → 16 bits / output
- Data length (useful part of data) → 16 bits / output (Sum the 2 W16 to get matrix W16 size)
- Data → Max = 570 x 16 bits / output
- Trailer → 16 bits / output
- Padding zero → 32 bits / output
- Maximum stream size per output : 9216 bits = 576 W16 = 1152 W8 … Can be less → Defined by Data length field

WARNING !

The Mimosa 26 data stream is multiplexed on two data links D00 and D01, as explained on previous page. The Flex Rio firmware has a 16 bits deserializer connected to each data link and it doesn't demultiplex data after deserialization. Therefore this multiplexed data structure is still present in the " ADataW32 " array of the " EFRIO__TFrameData ".

The data stream has been demultiplexed to fill the EFRIO__TFrameHeader fields (header, frame counter, data length trailer) but not for the data part. This data demultiplexing has not been implemented because this processing cost execution time and when the first version of code has been written I didn't know if it would be better to make this processing on NI CPU side or on EUDET DAQ side.

As we have 100 ms free CPU time, it can be implemented on NI CPU side, but it is not done yet, the function EFRIO__MI26_FFRioAcqDeserDataEudet3Mode6Mi26 must be modified to implement it.

Organization of data part in case of one Mimosa 26 is read by DAQ :

W n = Word of 32 bits from array " ADataW32 "

Data n link d0 = Word number n of 16 bits on data link d0

Data n link d1 = Word number n of 16 bits on data link d1

	D31D16	D15D00
W 0 =	Data 0 link d1	Data 0 link d0
W 1 =	Data 1 link d1	Data 1 link d0
W 2 =	Data 2 link d1	Data 2 link d0
…….		
…….		
…….		
…….		
W n =	Data n link d1	Data n link d0

Organization of data part in case of six Mimosa 26 are read by DAQ :

W n = Word of 32 bits from array " ADataW32 "

Data n link d0 chip x = Word number n of 16 bits on data link d0 of chip N°x

Data n link d1 chip x = Word number n of 16 bits on data link d1 of chip N°x

	D31D16	D15D00
W 0 =	Data 0 link d1 chip 0	Data 0 link d0 chip 0
W 1 =	Data 0 link d1 chip 1	Data 1 link d0 chip 1
W 2 =	Data 0 link d1 chip 2	Data 2 link d0 chip 2
W 3 =	Data 0 link d1 chip 3	Data 2 link d0 chip 3
W 4 =	Data 0 link d1 chip 4	Data 2 link d0 chip 4
W 5 =	Data 0 link d1 chip 5	Data 2 link d0 chip 5
W 6 =	Data 1 link d1 chip 0	Data 1 link d0 chip 0
W 7 =	Data 1 link d1 chip 1	Data 1 link d0 chip 1
W 8 =	Data 1 link d1 chip 2	Data 1 link d0 chip 2
W 9 =	Data 1 link d1 chip 3	Data 1 link d0 chip 3
W 10 =	Data 1 link d1 chip 4	Data 1 link d0 chip 4
W 11 =	Data 1 link d1 chip 5	Data 1 link d0 chip 5
…….		
…….		
…….		
…….		
W n =	Data n link d1 chip 5	Data n link d0 chip 5

7.3.6 The trigger record → EFRIO_TFrameData

```
/* ============================================== */
/* Frame triggers list                             */
/* ---------------------------------------------- */
/* Each frame has a triggers list, up to          */
/* EFRIO__EXTRA_CHAN__MAX_TRIGGER_FIELD_NB fields */
/* which means up to                              */
/* EFRIO__EXTRA_CHAN__MAX_TRIGGER_INFO_NB         */
/* trigger info                                   */
/* ---------------------------------------------- */
/* Date      : 25/10/2010                         */
/* Doc date  : 07/11/2010                         */
/* Author    : Gilles CLAUS                       */
/* E-mail    : gilles.claus@ires.in2p3.fr         */
/* Labo      : DRS - IPHC                         */
/* ============================================== */

typedef struct {

#ifdef EFRIO__FRAME_TAGS_ENABLE
  UInt32 Tag;          // EFRIO__FRAME_TAG_TRIG
#endif
  UInt32 TotSz;        // Total size of trigger info bloc
  UInt16 TrigNb;       // Total trigger nb
  UInt16 TrigType;     // Type of trigger info stored

  UInt32 ATrig[0];     // Beginning off triggers list

} EFRIO__TTriggerRec;
```

The first field " Tag " acts like EFRIO_TFrame Tag,
it is set to EFRIO__FRAME_TAG_TRIG

The second field " TotSz " indicates the total size of trigger record

The third field " TrigNb " indicates the number of triggers

The fourth field " TrigType " indicates the type of trigger → reserved for future use

The fifth field " ATrig" is a pointer on triggers

7.3.7 The trigger record items

For each trigger eudet_frio library stores two triggers fields : first from TLU and second one from Flex RIO. It means that the array ATrig[] will contain TrigNb X 2 items.
The TLU trigger info is written first, followed by the Flex RIO trigger / time stamp. It means that array organization will be as followed :

- **Trigger [0] TLU → ATrig[0]**
- **Trigger [0] Flex RIO → ATrig[1]**
- **Trigger [1] TLU → ATrig[2]**
- **Trigger [1] Flex RIO → ATrig[3]**
- **…**
- **…**
- **…**
- **Trigger [TrigNb-1] TLU → ATrig[(TrigNb X 2)]**
- **Trigger [TrigNb-1] Flex RIO → ATrig[[(TrigNb X 2) + 1]**

TLU trigger record → EFRIO__TTluTrigger -= W32

```
/* ============================================== */
/* TLU trigger record                             */
/* ---------------------------------------------- */
/* Contains TLU trigger -> field TrigCnt          */
/* plus additional information                    */
/* ---------------------------------------------- */
/* Date      : 25/10/2010                         */
/* Doc date  : 06/11/2010                         */
/* Author    : Gilles CLAUS                       */
/* E-mail    : gilles.claus@ires.in2p3.fr         */
/* Labo      : DRS - IPHC                         */
/* ============================================== */


typedef union {

  UInt32 W32;

  struct {

    UInt32 TrigCnt         : 16; // Trigger counter read from TLU
    UInt32 FrameIdInAcq    : 11; // Index of frame in current acquisition duri
    UInt32 EventTakenByDut :  1; // For future use : Flag at 1 if DUT has take
    UInt32 Reserved        :  3;
    UInt32 InvalidInfo     :  1; // If 1 this field is not valid

  } F;

} EFRIO__TTluTrigger;
```

Flex RIO trigger / time stamp record → EFRIO__TFlexRioTimeStamp1 = W32

```
/* ============================================== */
/* Flex RIO time stamp 1 record                   */
/* ---------------------------------------------- */
/* This is the Flex RIO trigger, called           */
/* "time stamp" to avoid confusion / TLU          */
/* ---------------------------------------------- */
/* Date      : 25/10/2010                         */
/* Doc date  : 06/11/2010                         */
/* Author    : Gilles CLAUS                       */
/* E-mail    : gilles.claus@ires.in2p3.fr         */
/* Labo      : DRS - IPHC                         */
/* ============================================== */


typedef union {

  UInt32 W32;

  struct {

    UInt32 Mi26Line    : 10; // Line of Mi26 read during which t
    UInt32 Mi26Frame   : 21; // Frame of Mi26 ( = frame counter
    UInt32 InvalidInfo :  1; // If 1 this field is not valid

  } F;

} EFRIO__TFlexRioTimeStamp1;
```

7.3.8 How to access to frames data → which variables ?

If the code is written in eudet_frio library we can access via the global variable EFRIO__VGContext which contains all variables of library.

```
/* ============================================== */
/* Lib context record                             */
/* ---------------------------------------------- */
/* This record contains all lib global variables  */
/* ---------------------------------------------- */
/* Date      : 07/08/2010                         */
/* Doc date  : 06/11/2010                         */
/* Author    : Gilles CLAUS                       */
/* E-mail    : gilles.claus@ires.in2p3.fr         */
/* Labo      : DRS - IPHC                         */
/* ============================================== */


typedef struct {

  SInt8 InfInitDone;                                    // Lib iit done or not

  EFRIO__TBoardConf   ABoardsConf[EFRIO__MAX_BOARDS_NB];   // Acquisition boards config
  EFRIO__TBoardStatus ABoardsStatus[EFRIO__MAX_BOARDS_NB]; // Acquisition boards status

  EFRIO_TAcqEmul      AcqEmul;                          // DAQ emulation context
  EFRIO_TFrCheck      FrCheck;                          // Frames check functions context

  EFRIO__TRunCont     RunCont;                          // Run context = parameters, memory s

  EFRIO__TFrameList   AAcqFrameList[1];                 // Frame list of acquistion - Can be

  // List of frame Id to read ( Eudet3Mode => Trigger + 2 following frames ) / acquistion - Can

  SInt16              AAAcqFrameWithTrigList[1][EFRIO__MAX_FRAME_NB_PER_ACQ];


  EFRIO__TTriggerRec* PtTmpTrigRec;                     // Temporary triggers record used for

} EFRIO__TContext;
```

You can use the following fields

- **RunCont.PtFrame → EFRIO__TFrame* → Access to full bloc**
- **AAcqFrameList[0]. AFramePtr[FrameIndex] → Access frame by frame**

7.4 How / where to write the code ?

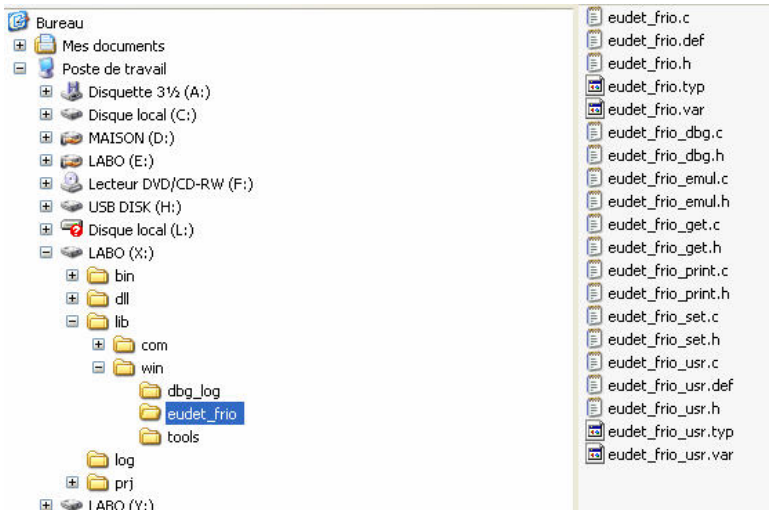
7.4.1 The eudet_frio library and DLL

It can be written in the eudet_frio library which is compiled as a DLL. The code can be C or C++. But for the interface to Labview, as far as I know, it must be simple C function, there is no easy way to interface a class to Labview. May be by encapsulation in ActiveX or .NET object ? I believe we don't such " funny things ", please use C and if a class is needed make a kind of wrapper via some C functions call. We want performances and reliability, we don't need state of the art in software development

7.4.2 Run control context record and configuration function

A set of files had been set in eudet_frio lib for user code implementation

- **Eudet_frio_usr.def → Macros and constants**
- **Eudet_frio_usr.typ → Types and classes definition**
- **Eudet_frio_usr.var → Global variables**
- **Eudet_frio_usr.h → Functions header**
- **Eudet_frio_usr.c → C or C++ code**

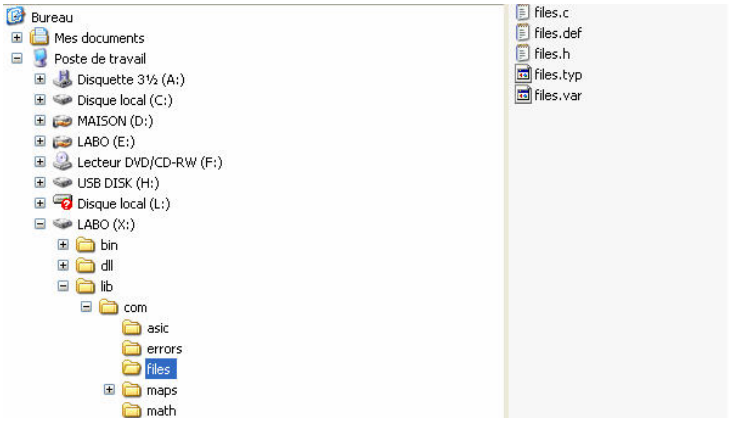


They are empty, fill free to use them for your own source code. Therefore we can easily provide a library upgrade without impacting your own source code.

7.5 Warning about files library

This library handles files I/O, It implements classes TCBinFile and TCStreamFile used by EUDET Flex RIO library (eudet_frio).

This library is in directory x:\lib\com\files



Warning about TCStreamFile class !

This class speed up disk access by

- **Making direct disk access = non buffered**
- **Having it's own thread to write data to disk, therefore saving is always done in background, it's not stopped while board is busy.**

But this class had been quickly designed to test the Flex RIO system hardware, therefore it has limitations and it had not been intensively tested. For example it creates a single file, the run is no split in different files … Therefore, if you decide to use it please do it carefully, test your code, report us bugs if needed.

Acknowledgement

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