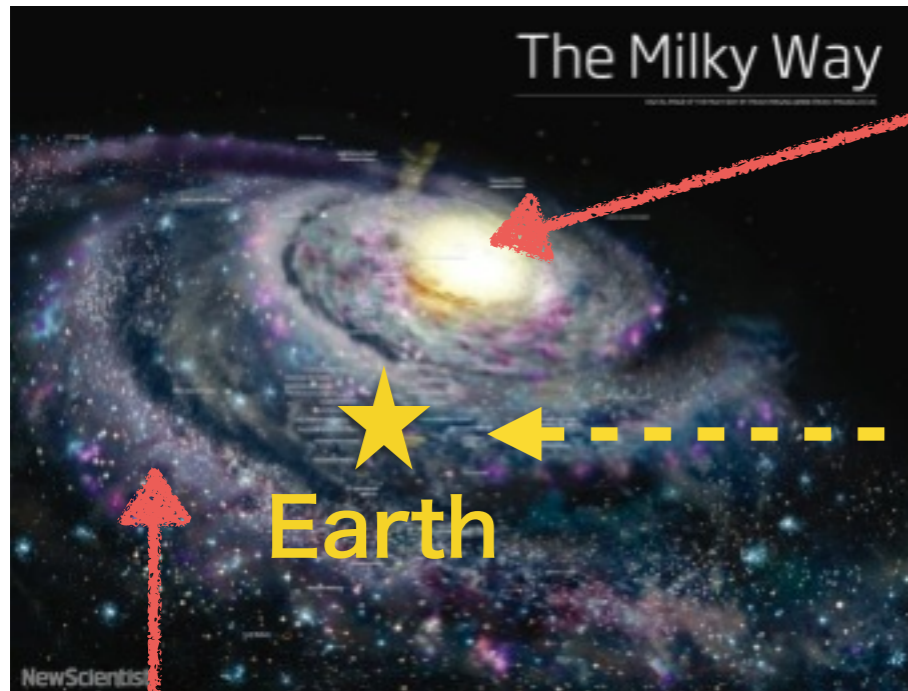
The background of the slide features two large radio telescope dishes, likely part of the Cherenkov Telescope Array (CTA), set against a dramatic sunset sky. The sun is low on the horizon, casting a warm orange and yellow glow. The dishes are dark, with their intricate support structures visible. The sky transitions from a deep orange near the horizon to a dark blue at the top. The overall scene is serene and emphasizes the scale of the astronomical instruments.

**Development of
a High-Speed Data Acquisition System
for the Large-Sized Telescopes of CTA**

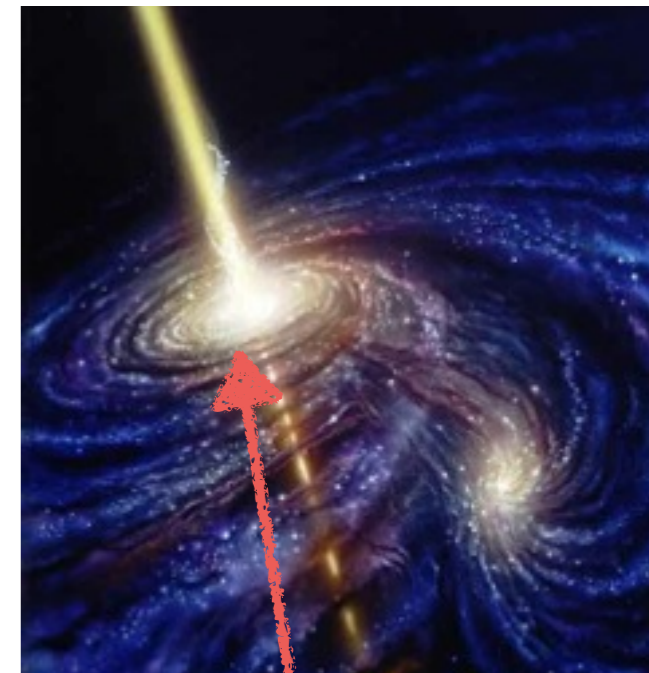
**Kazuma Ishio
University of Tokyo**

Gamma-ray astrophysics

Attempts to solve extreme universe

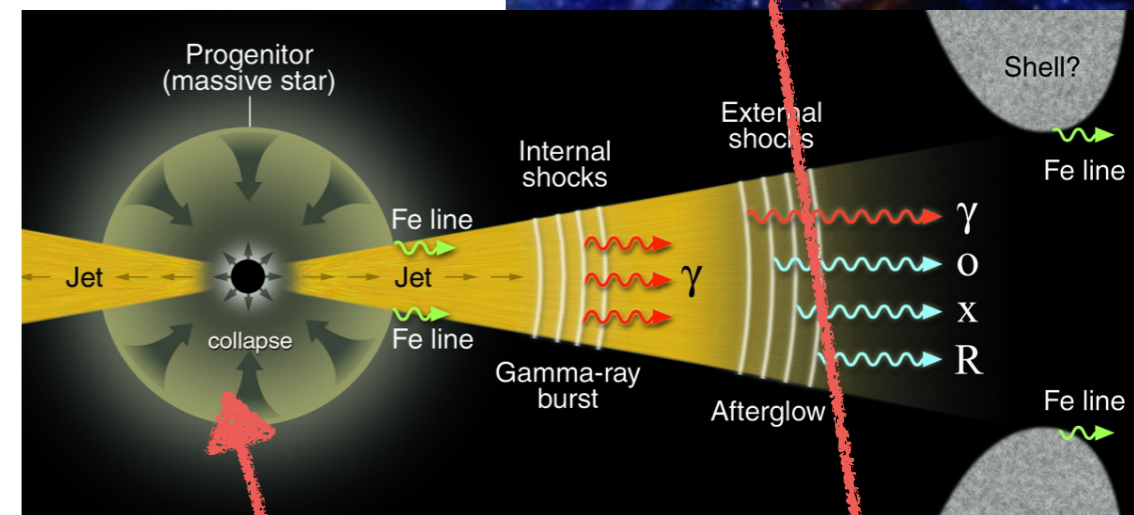


- Galactic center
- Dark matter



- Super Nova Remnants and pulsars

- Star formation history and Inter Galactic Magnetic Field by EBL absorption



- Gamma Ray Bursts

TeV scale universe is a space laboratory and a hint for Cosmic Ray origin

- Active Galactic Nuclei

Energy range and detectors

1GeV

10GeV

100GeV

1TeV

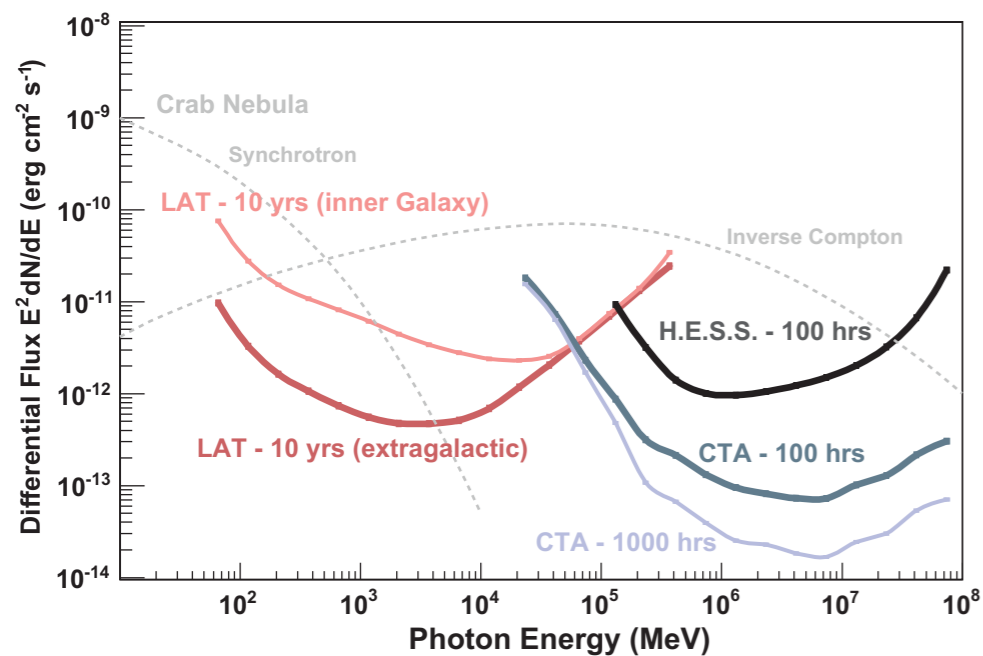
10TeV

Satellites

Ground based



IACT(Imaging Atmospheric Cherenkov Telescope)



Energy range and detectors

1GeV

10GeV

100GeV

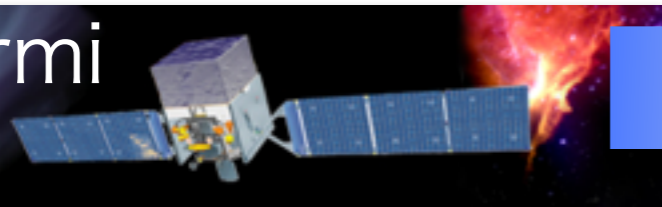
1TeV

10TeV

Satellites

Ground based

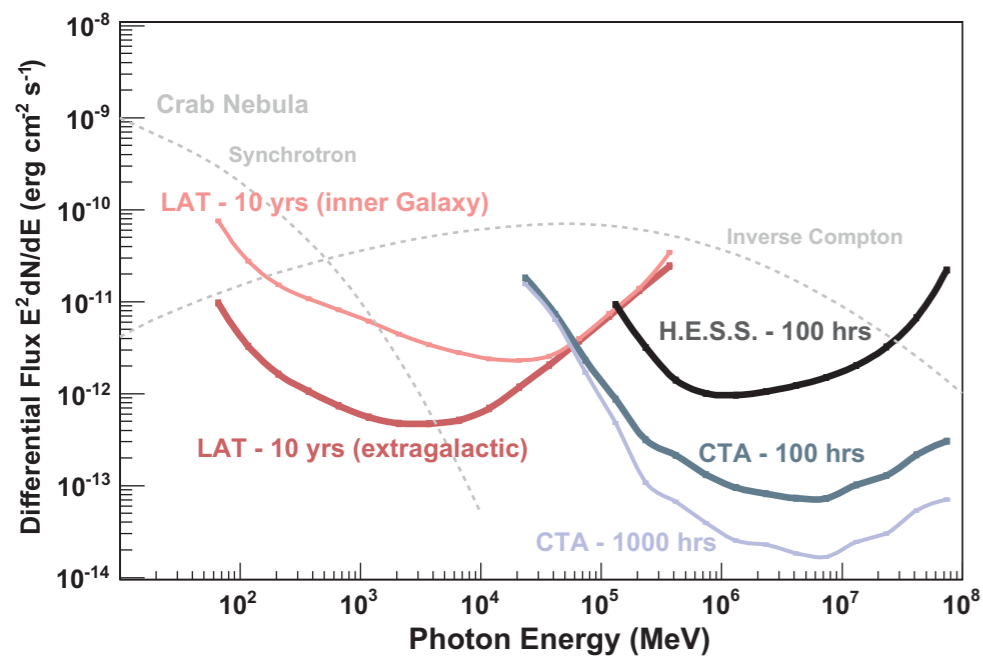
Fermi



High E
→ Less flux

Limited by
photon statistics

IACT (Imaging Atmospheric Cherenkov Telescope)



Energy range and detectors

1GeV

10GeV

100GeV

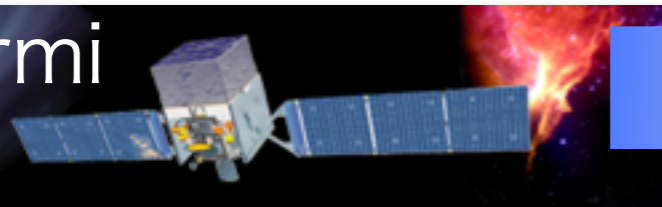
1TeV

10TeV

Satellites

Ground based

Fermi



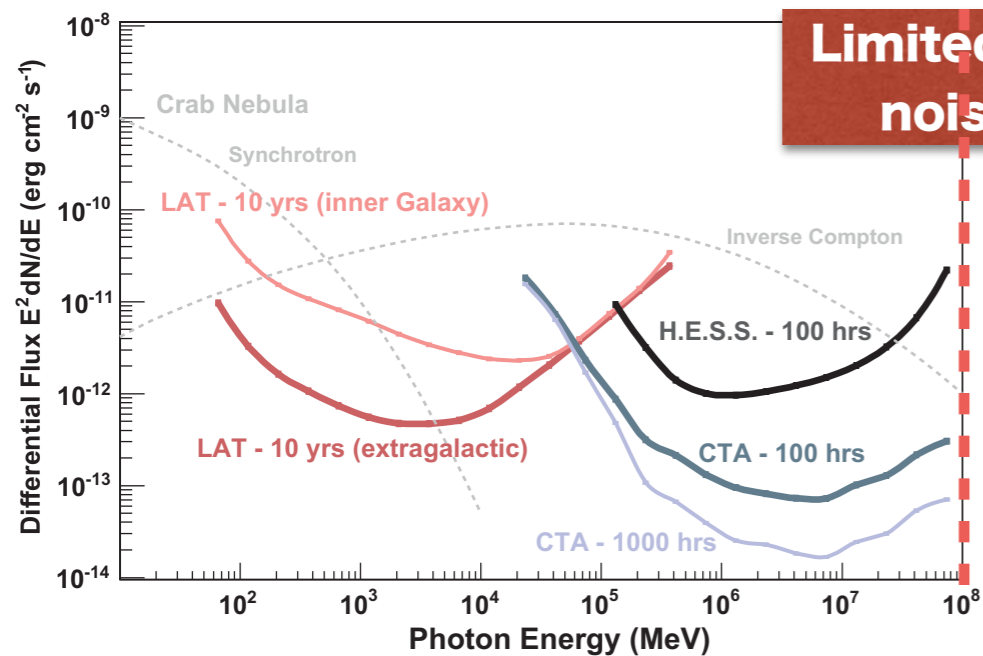
High E
→ Less flux

Limited by
photon statistics

IACT (Imaging Atmospheric Cherenkov Telescope)

MAGIC

HESS



Limited by
noise

Low E
→ dim shower

"valley"

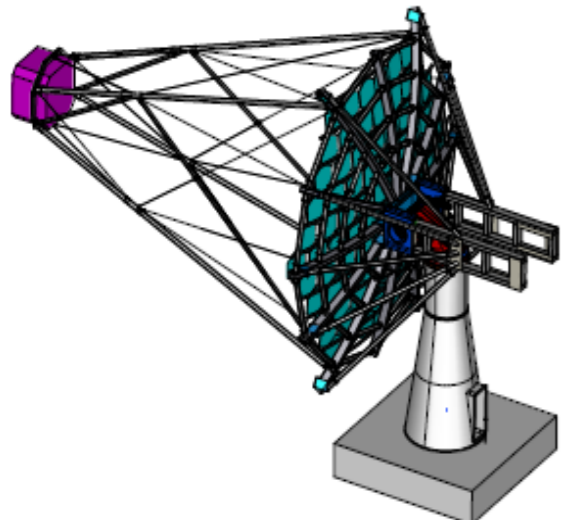
but, important range for
high redshift sources...

VERITAS

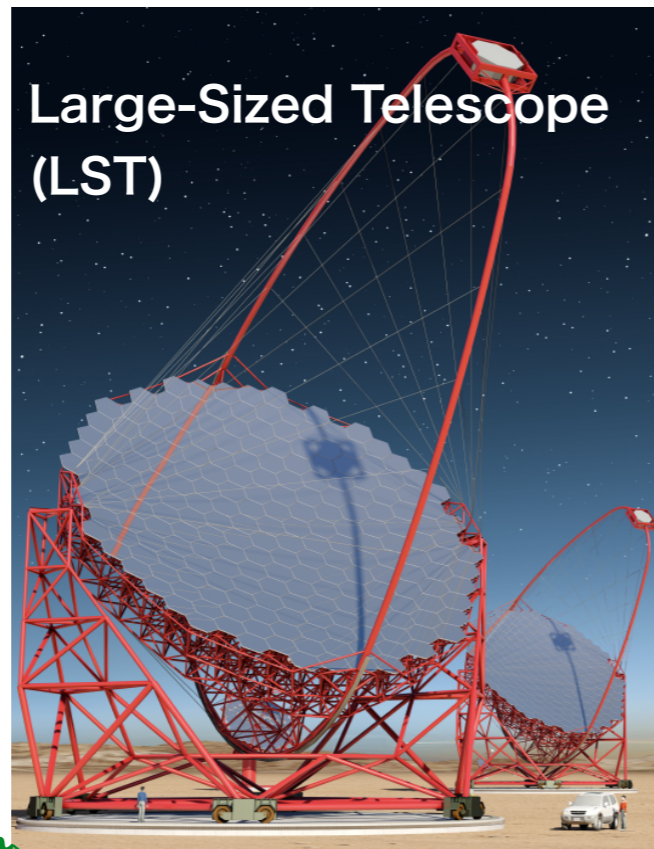


CTA project — next generation IACT

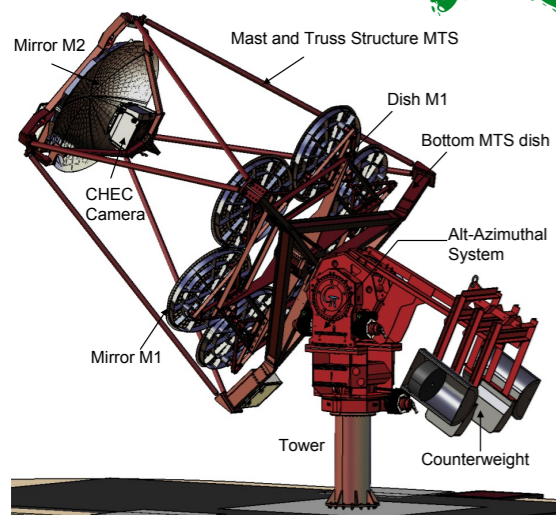
x10 sensitivity in 4 decades of E range



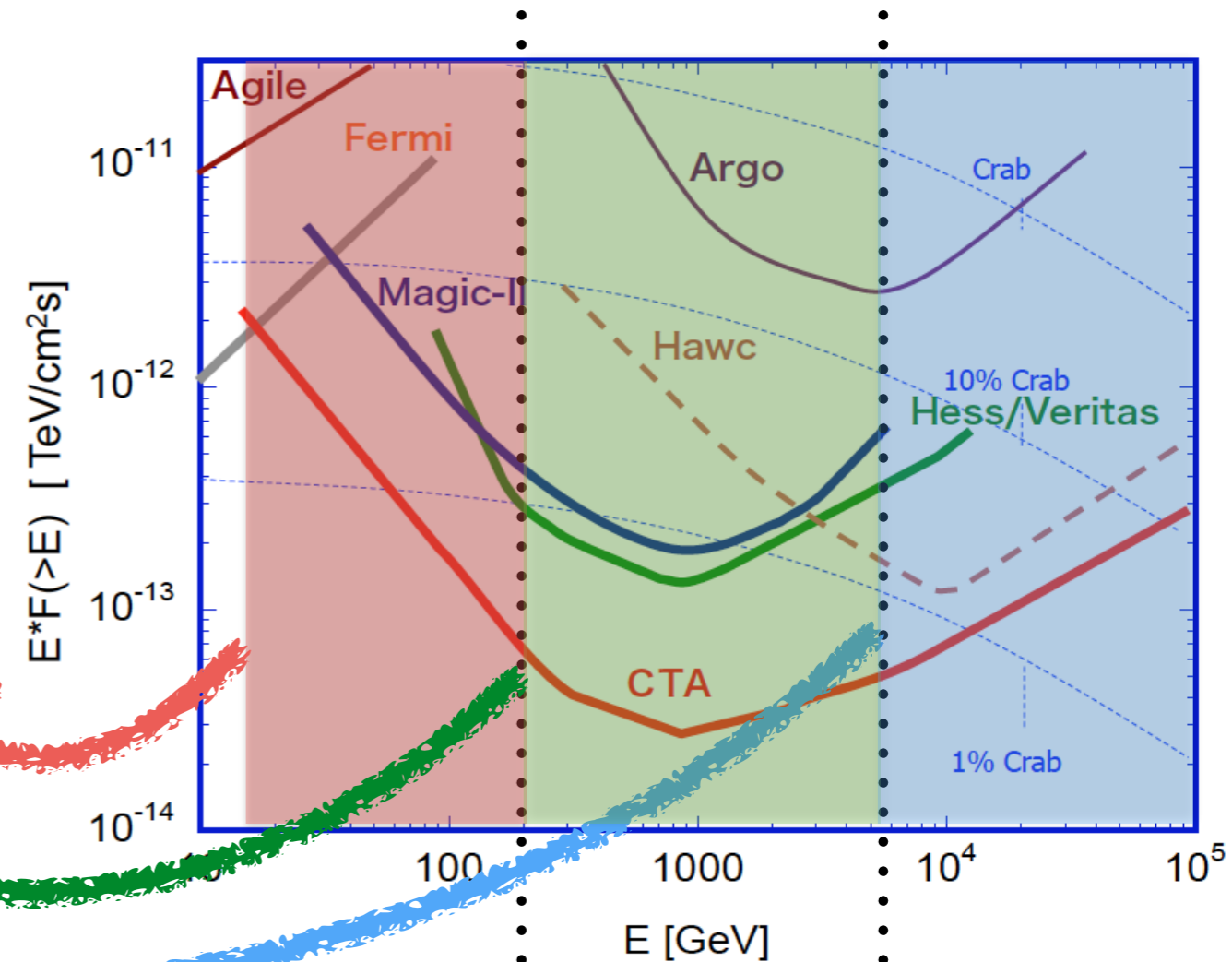
Mid-Sized Telescope (MST)



Large-Sized Telescope (LST)



Small-Sized Telescope (SST)



For 3 E ranges, dedicated types are designed.

So much stress on LST DAQ

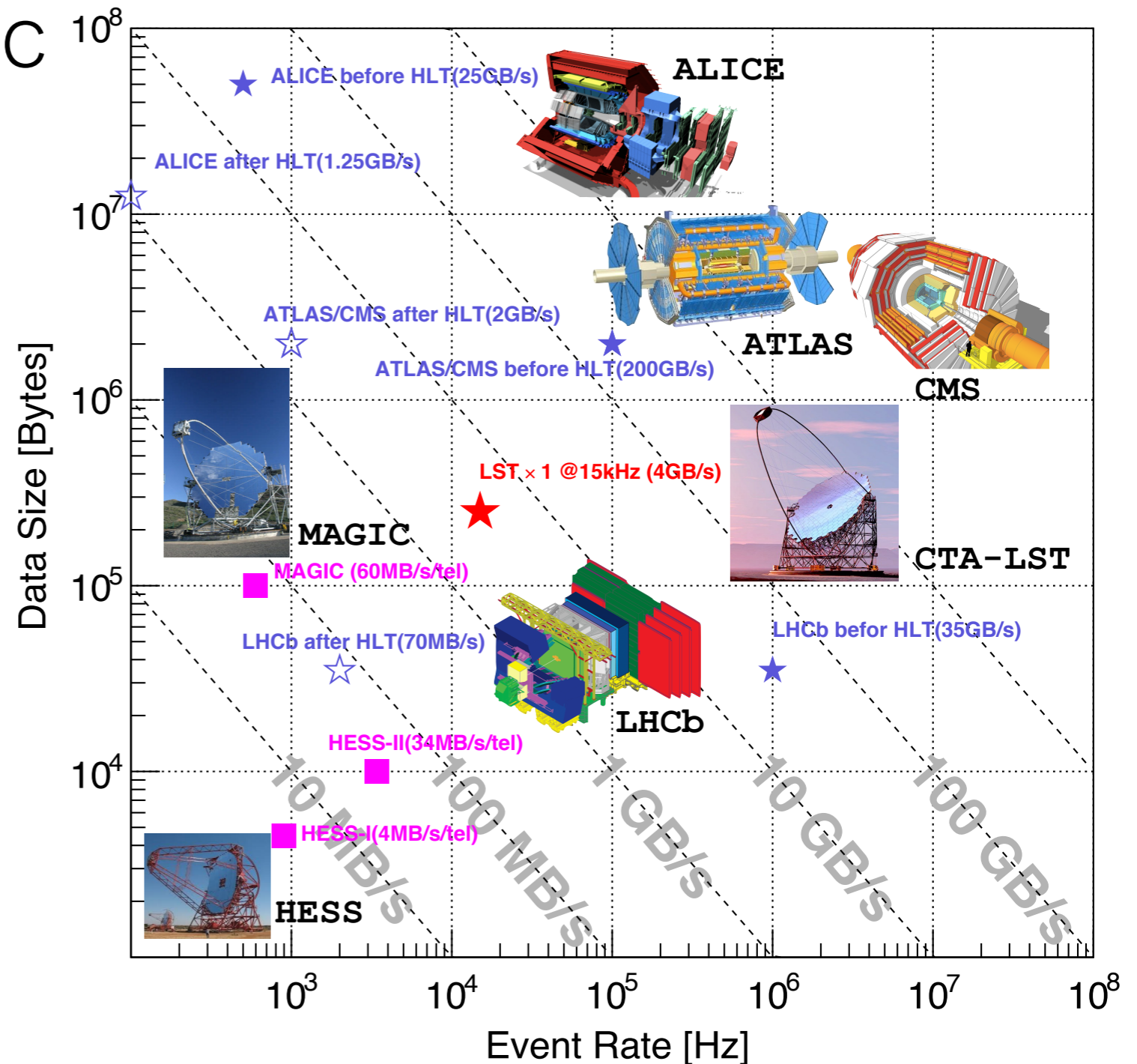
LST design based on MAGIC

- E threshold $\sim 20\text{GeV}$
(MAGIC : 30GeV)
- FoV $\sim 4.5^\circ$
(MAGIC : 2.5°)
- Stereo with 4 tels.
(MAGIC : 2tels)

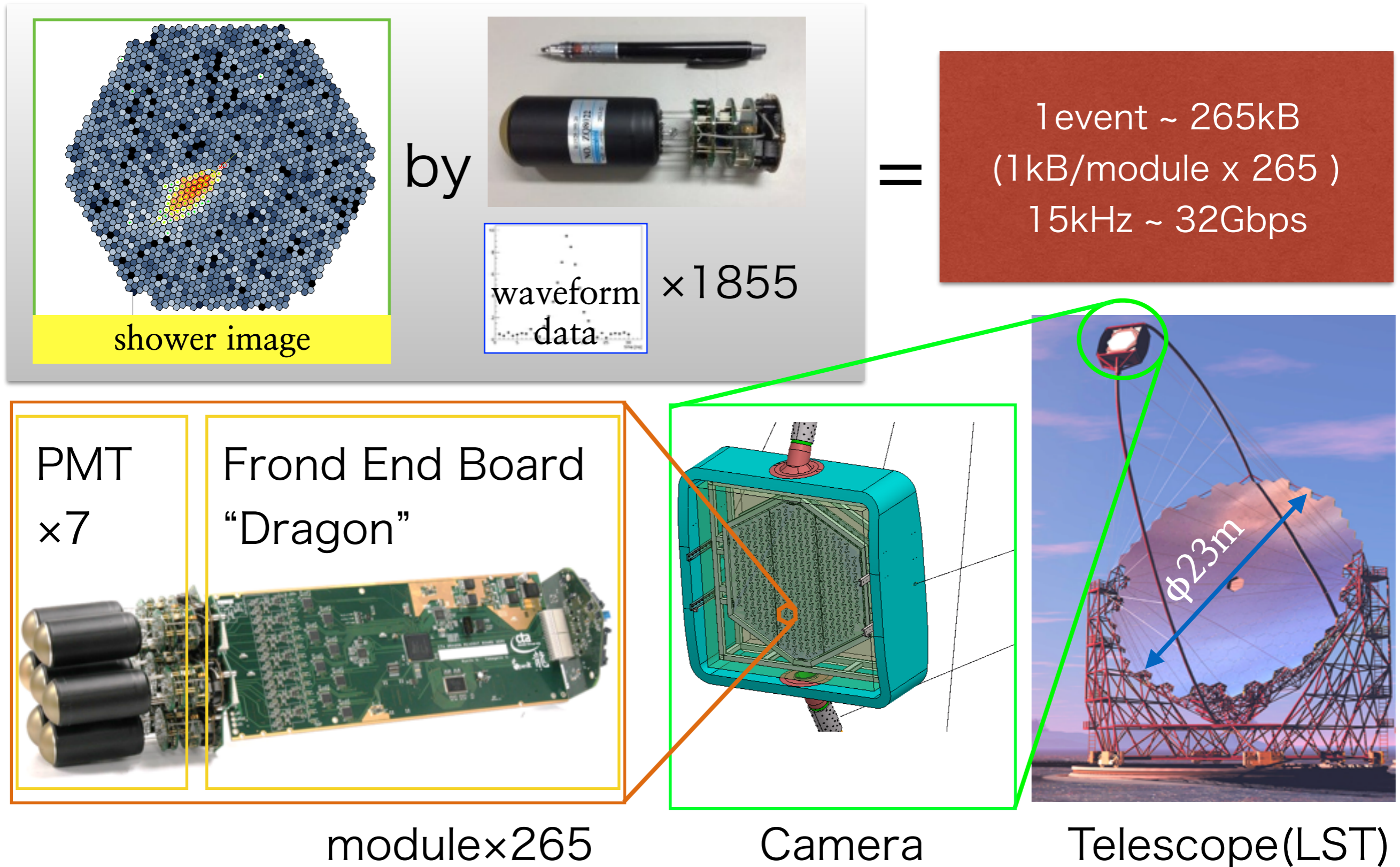


Estimated DAQ rate

15kHz \sim **32Gbps/tel**
(MAGIC : 600Hz)

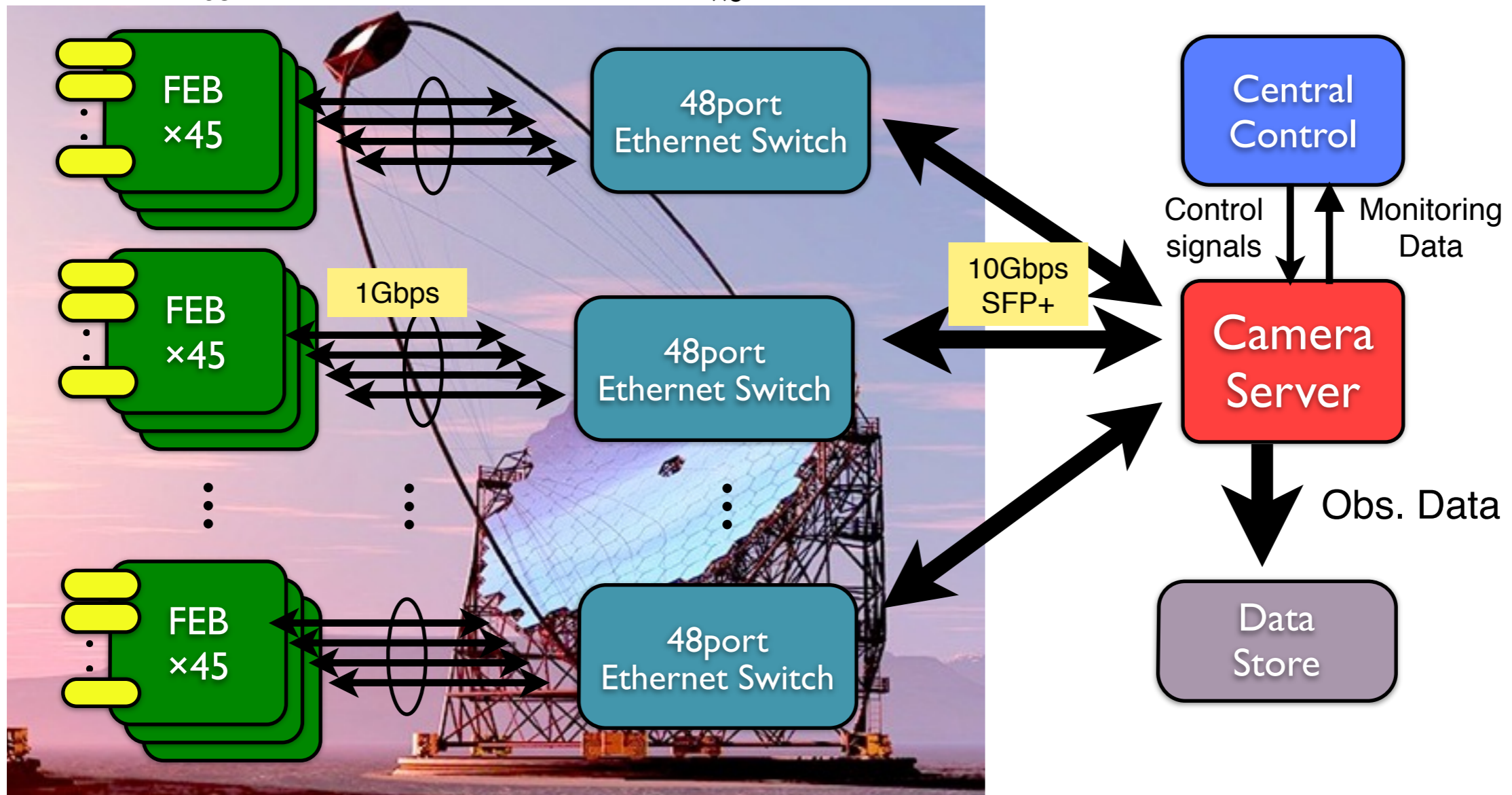


Trigger rate and DAQ rate



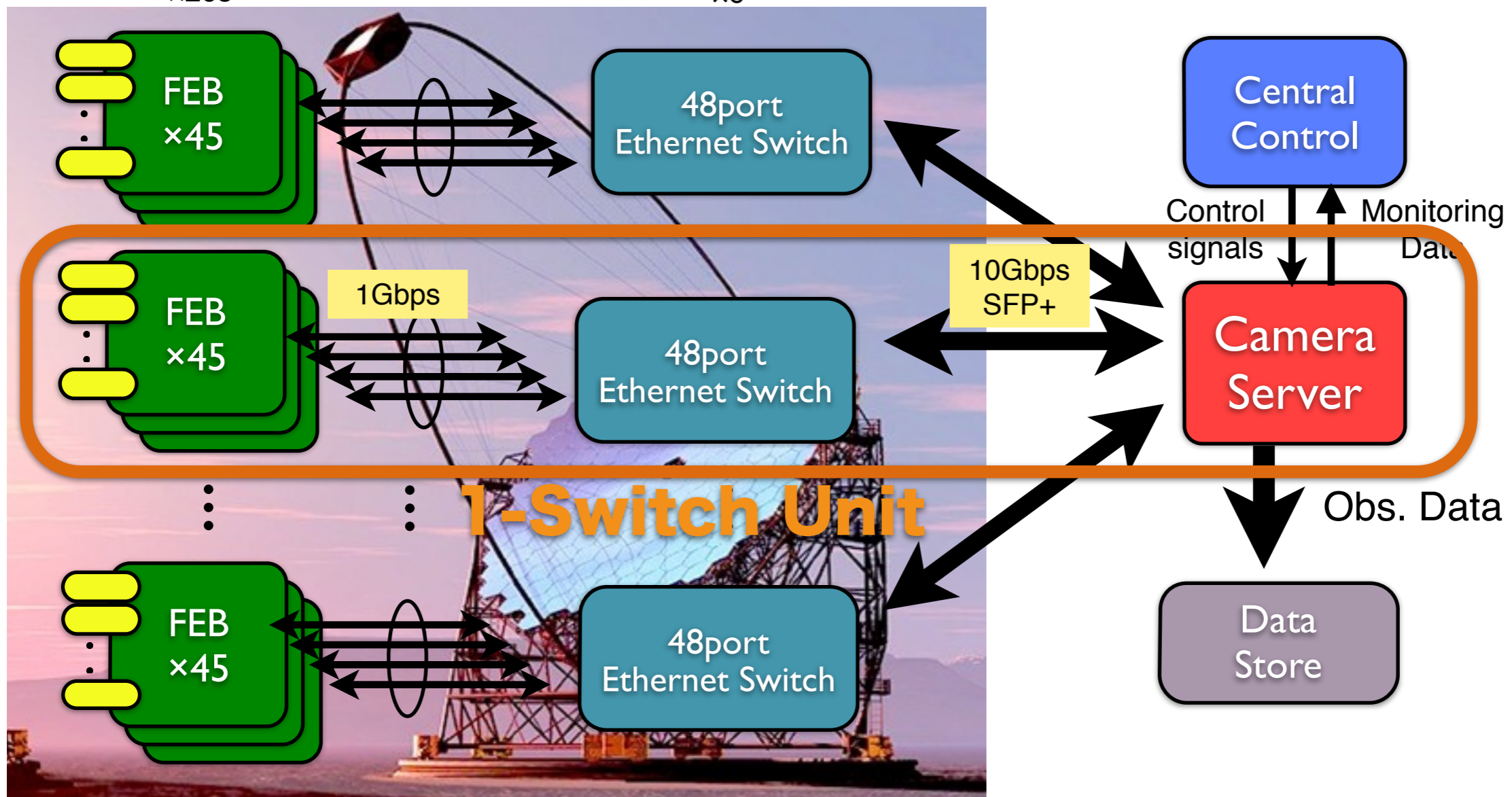
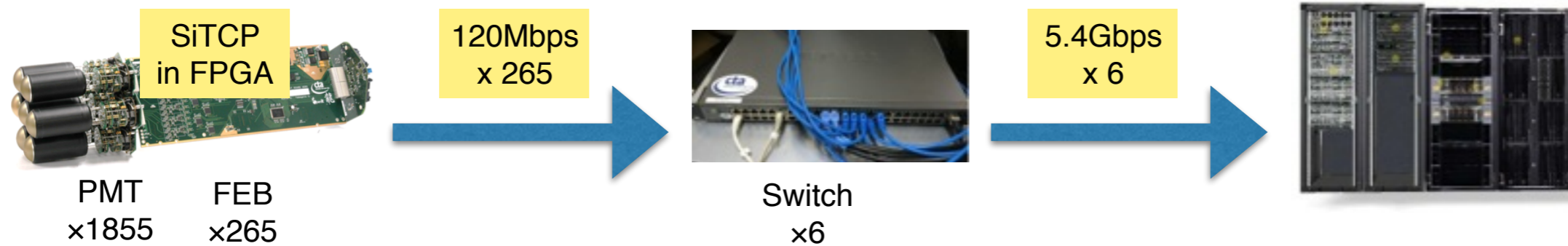
Hardware design for DAQ

Based on the connection via TCP/IP protocol

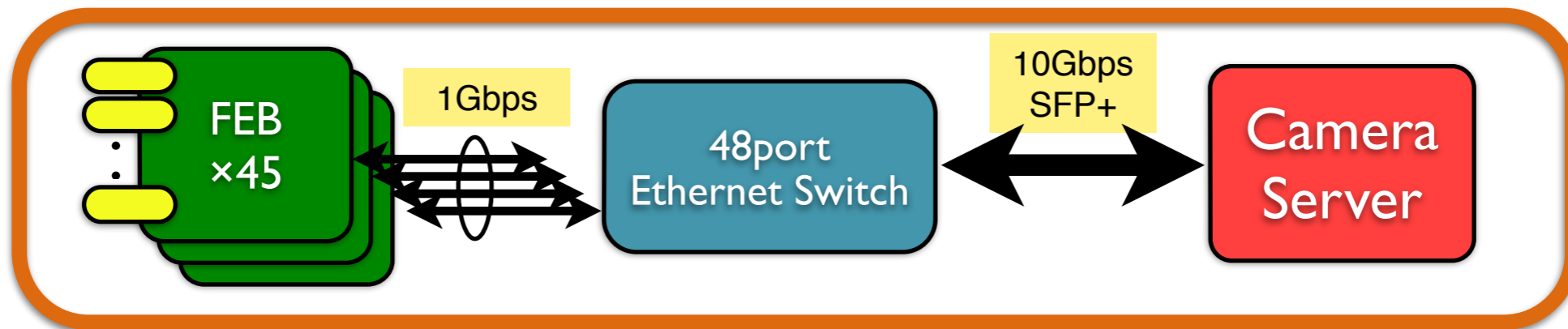


Hardware design for DAQ

Based on the connection via TCP/IP protocol

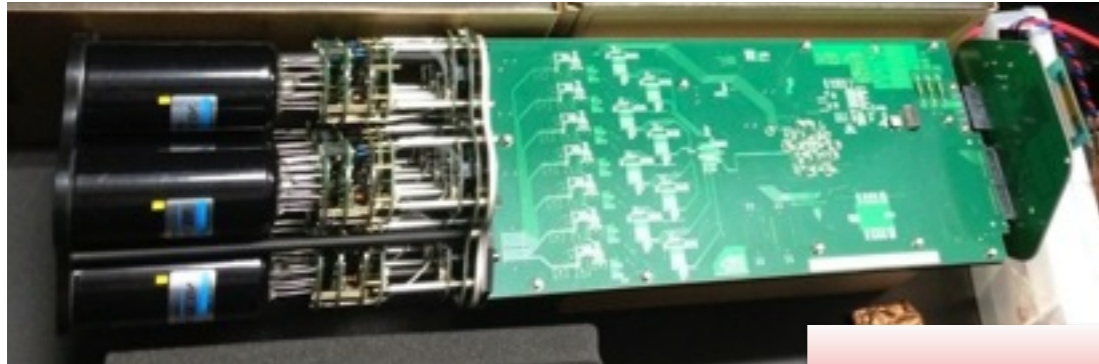


Representative devices used



1-Switch Unit

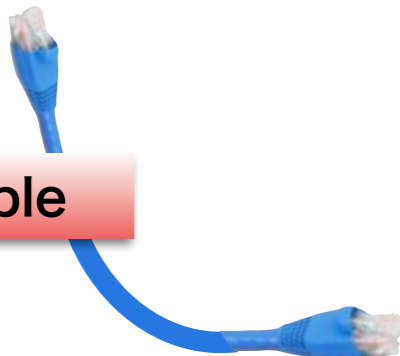
Dragon FEB



Camera Server



Cat6 cable

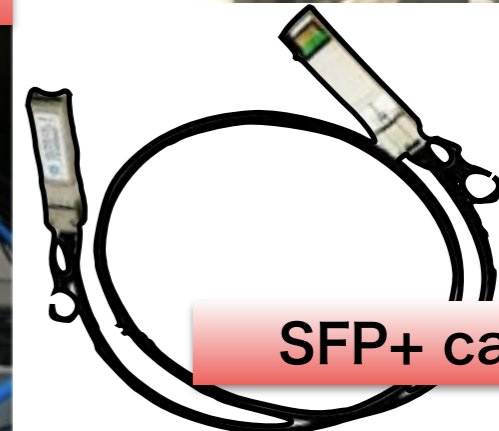


Ethernet Switch

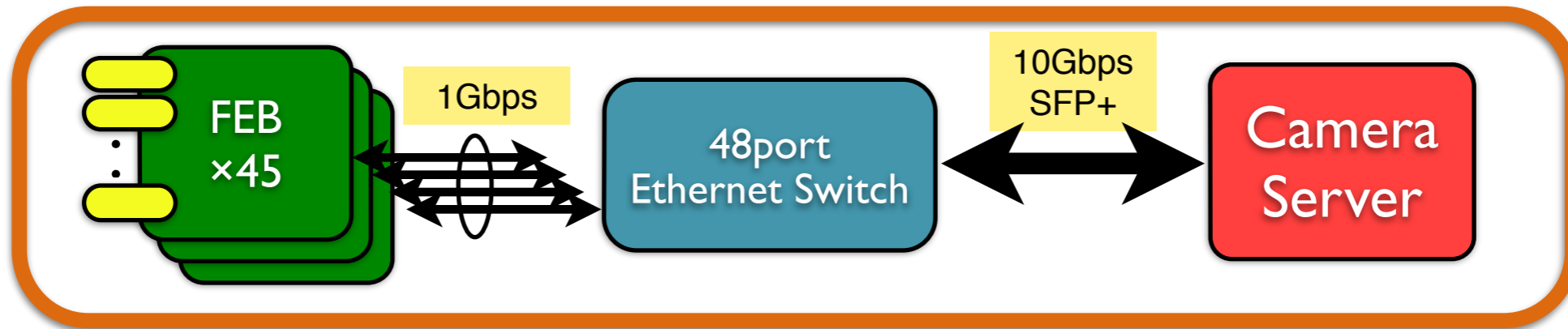


Netgear GS752TXS

SFP+ cable

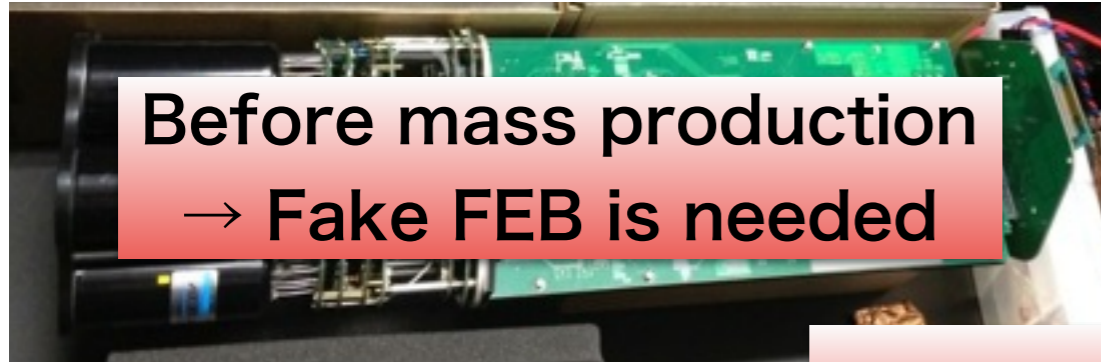


Representative devices used

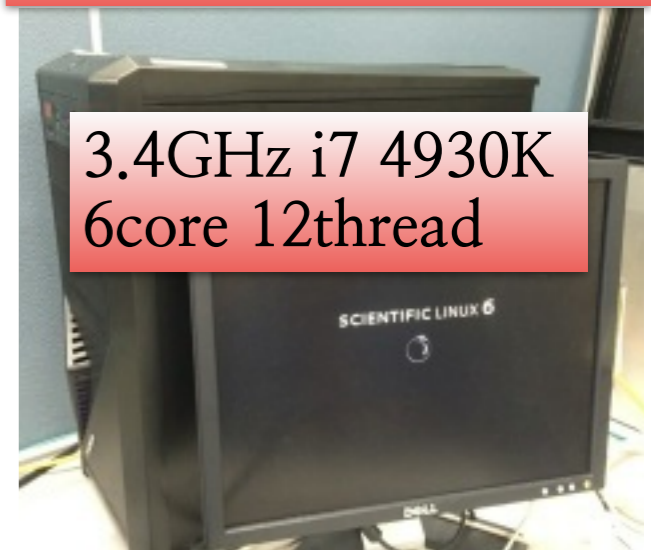


1-Switch Unit

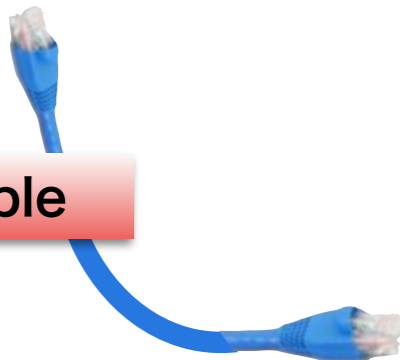
Dragon FEB



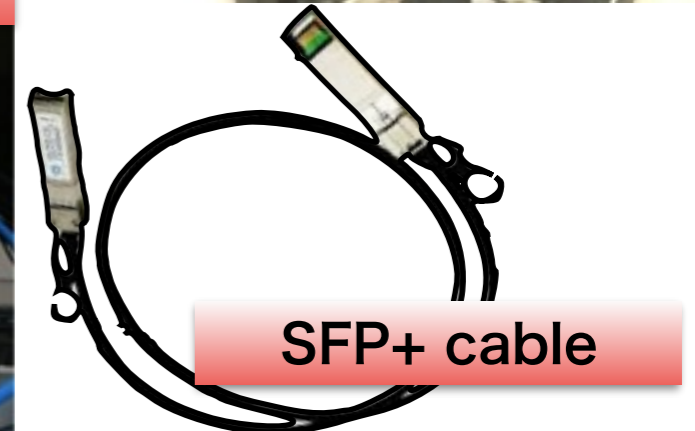
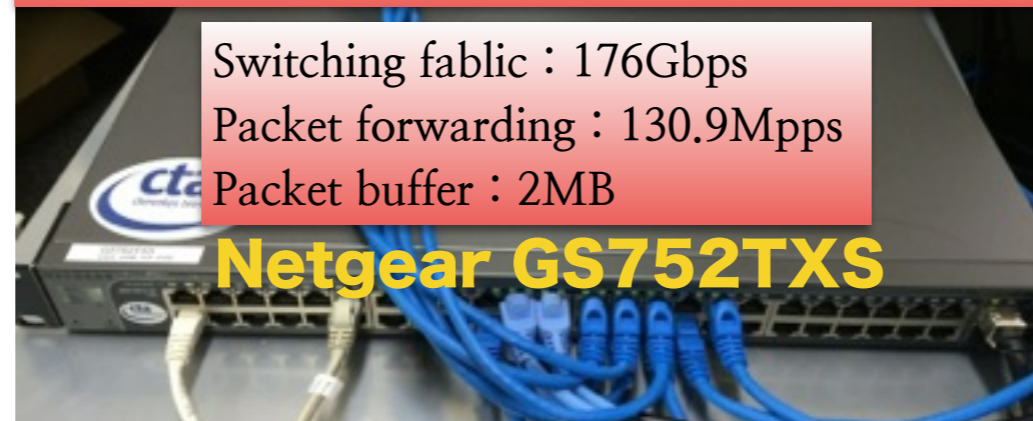
Camera Server



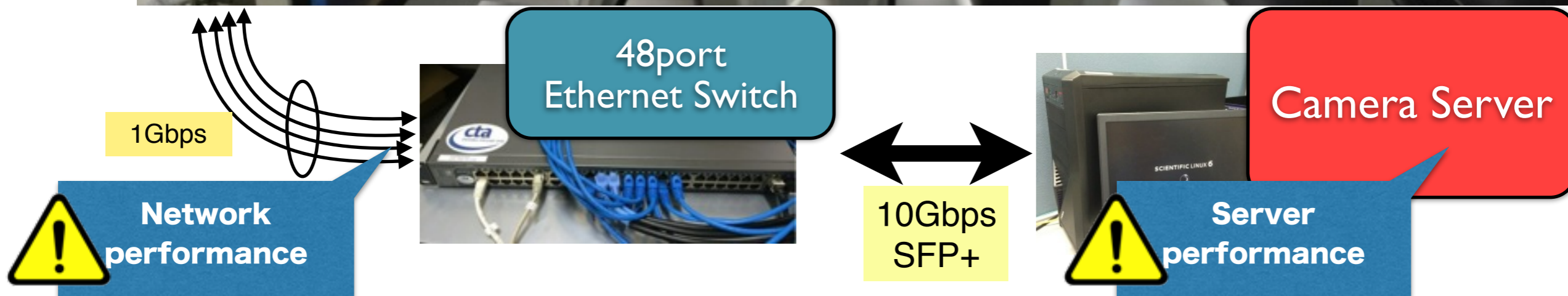
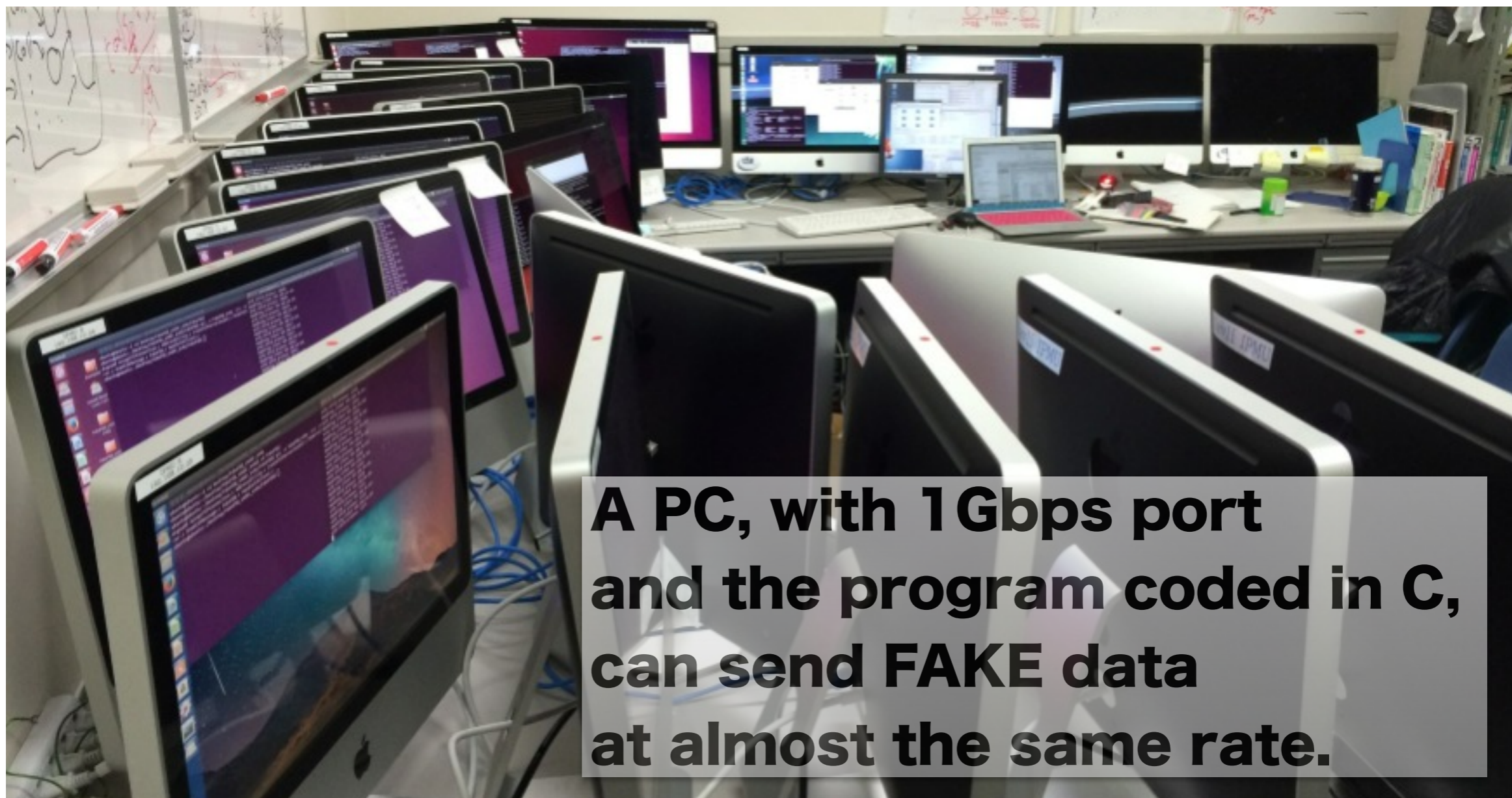
Cat6 cable



Ethernet Switch



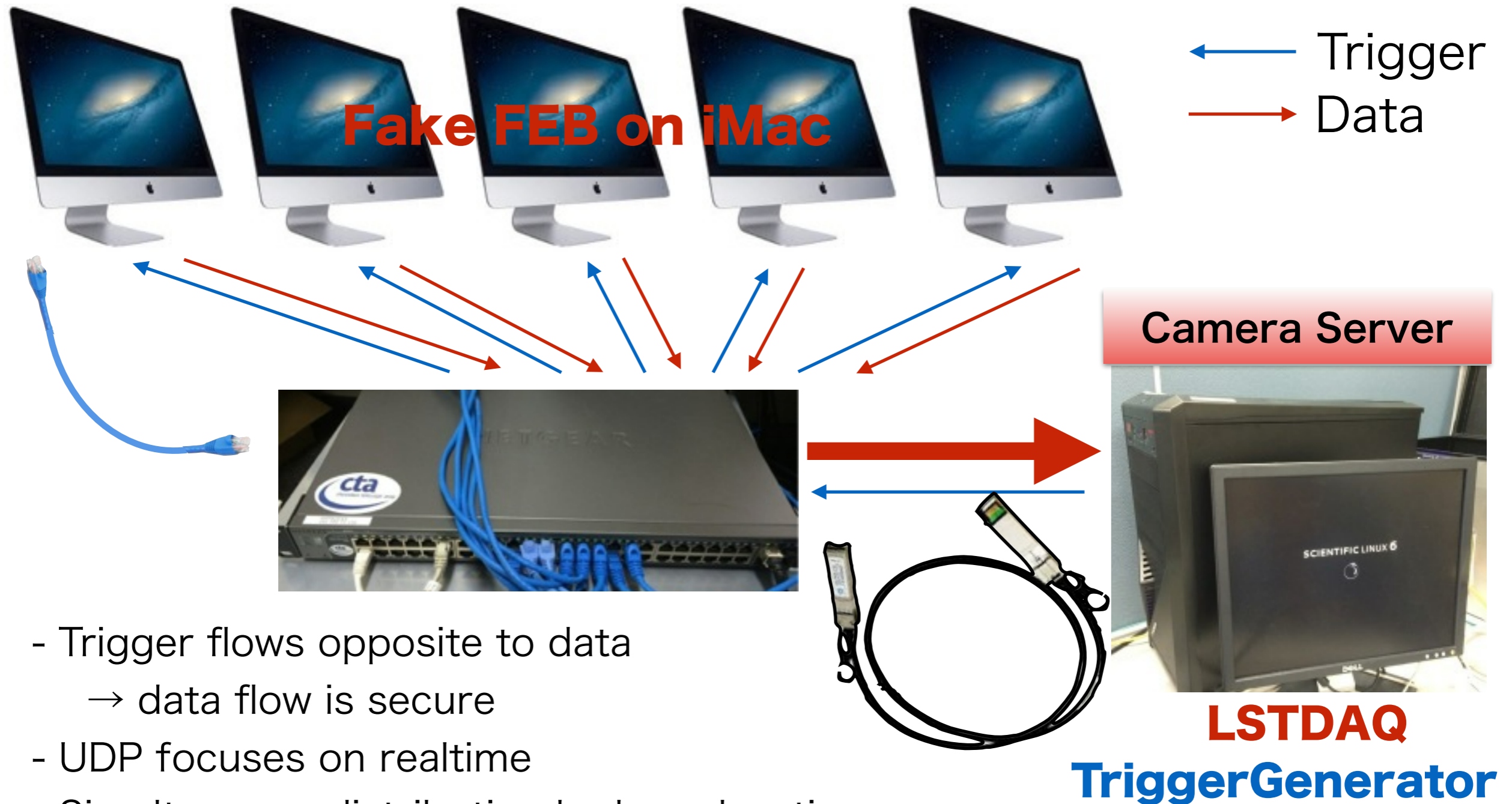
“Fake” FEBs — 26 iMac



UDP based trigger functionality

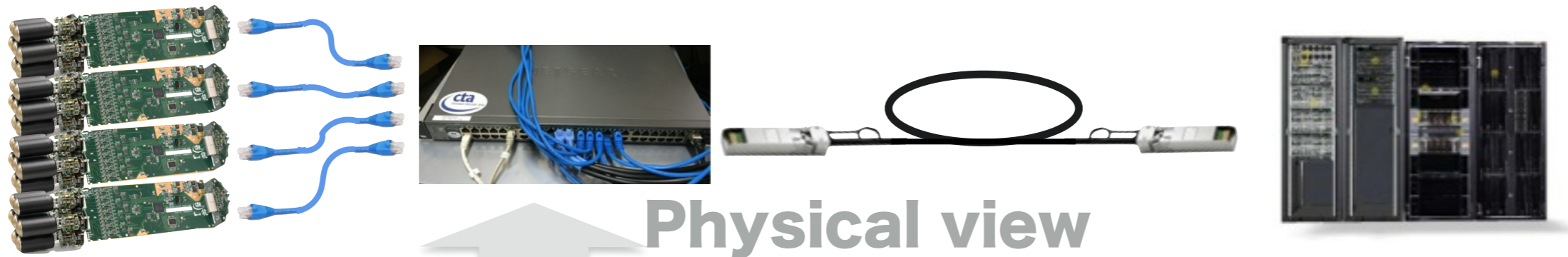
Dragon FEB is triggered by hardware signal.

Fake FEB is triggered by UDP packet.

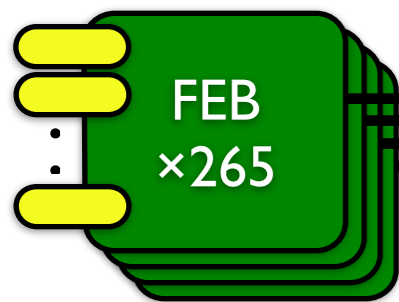


- Trigger flows opposite to data
→ data flow is secure
- UDP focuses on realtime
- Simultaneous distribution by broadcasting
- Trigger number inside the packet (for event building)

DAQ program



Logical view

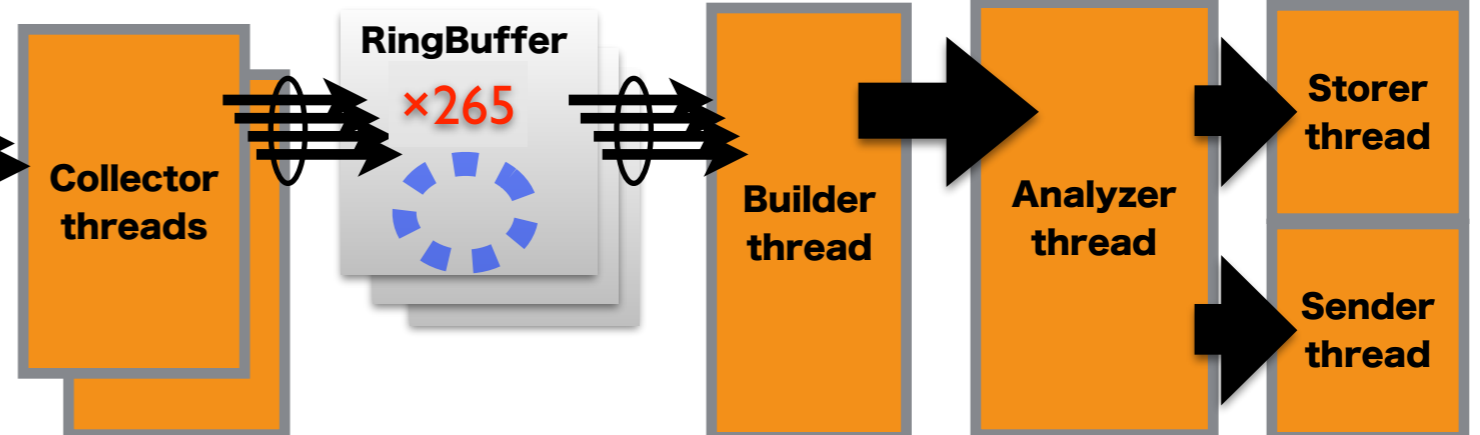


TCP/IP connections

IP address

1 ~ 265

C++ based DAQ program

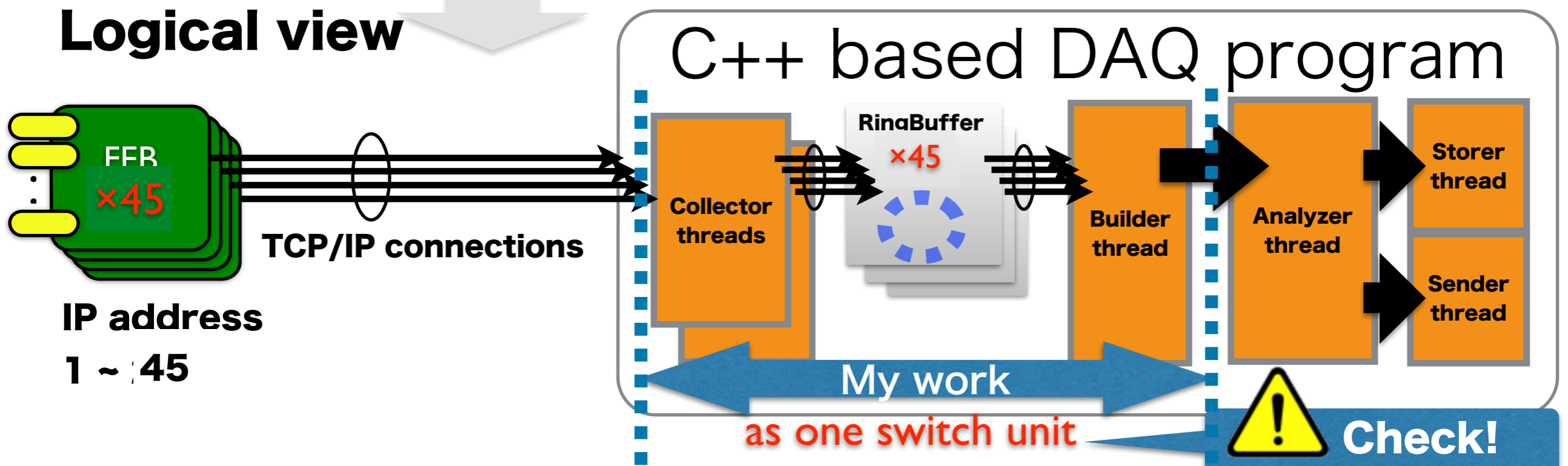


- RingBuffers — Temporal buffer to perform eventbuilding
- Parallel computing by multi-thread
 - collector — connects to FEBs via TCP/IP, and stores arrived data from sockets to RingBuffers. # of collectors is configurable.
 - builder — performs event building, in which data from all connections are combined one by one.

DAQ program



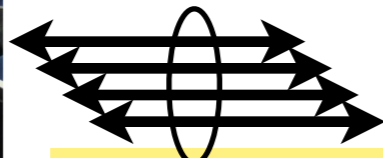
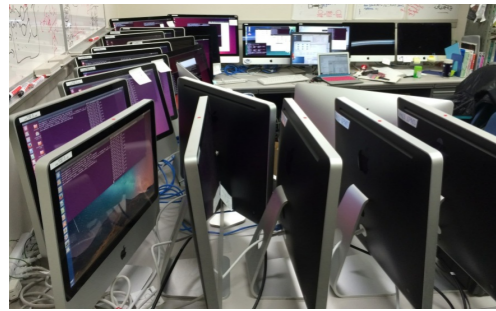
Logical view



- RingBuffers — Temporal buffer to perform eventbuilding
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Performance of Network & CPU(thread)

Performance vs # of collectors



1 Gbps Ethernet xN

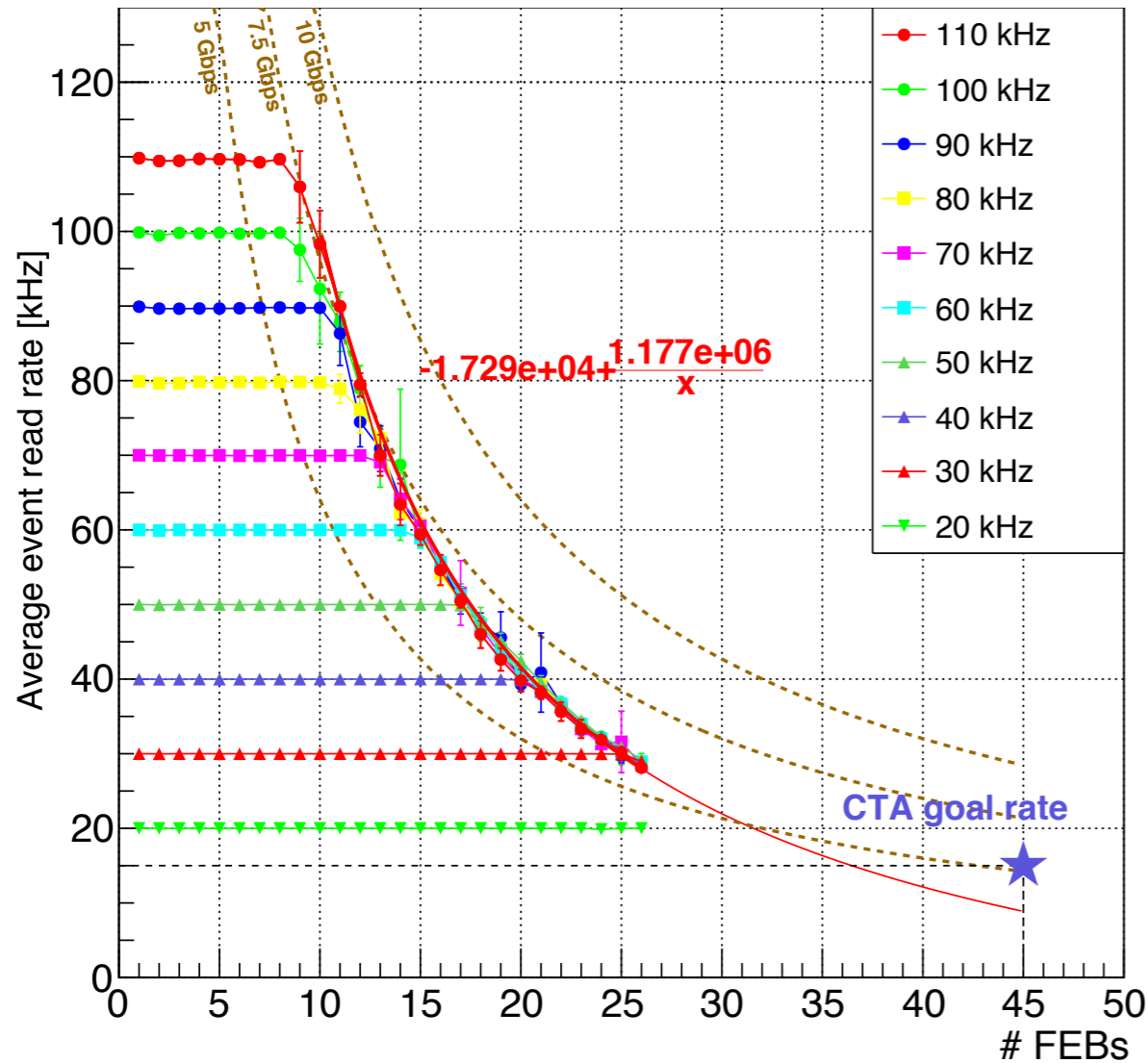
48port Ethernet Switch



10Gbps SFP+

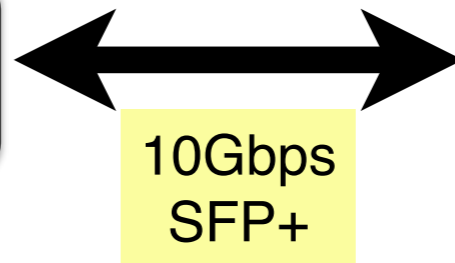
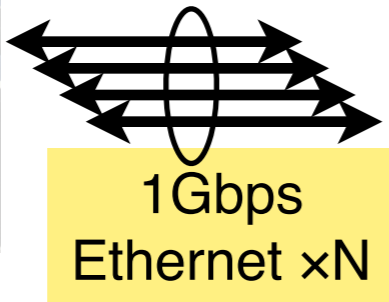
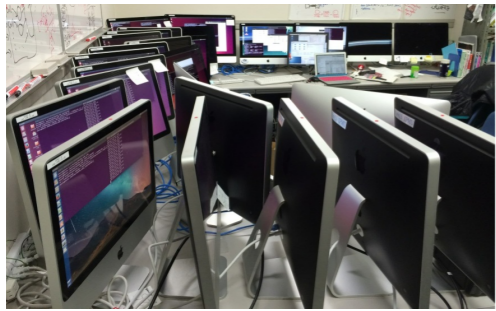
Camera Server

1 collector

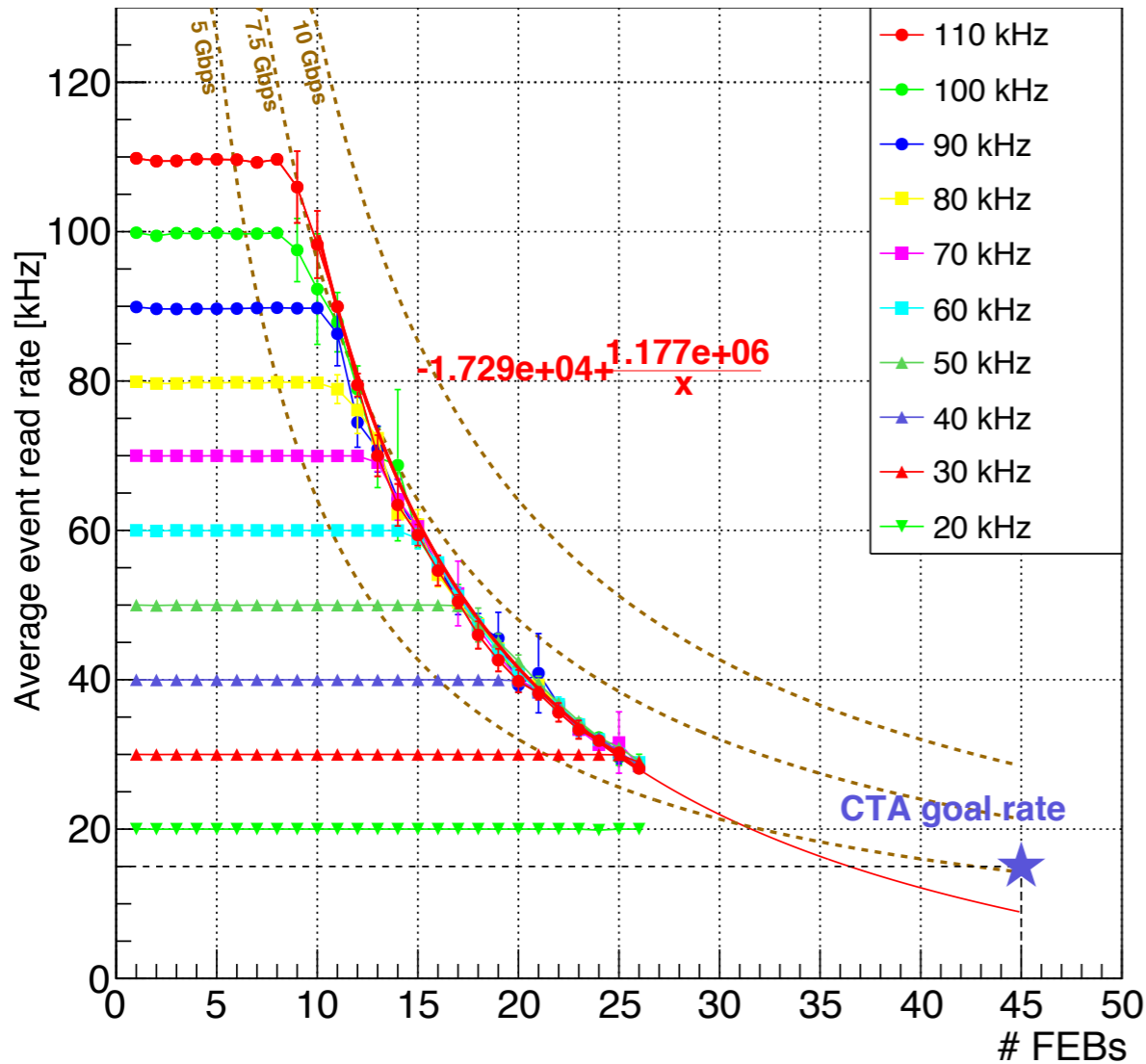


Below goal rate

Performance vs # of collectors

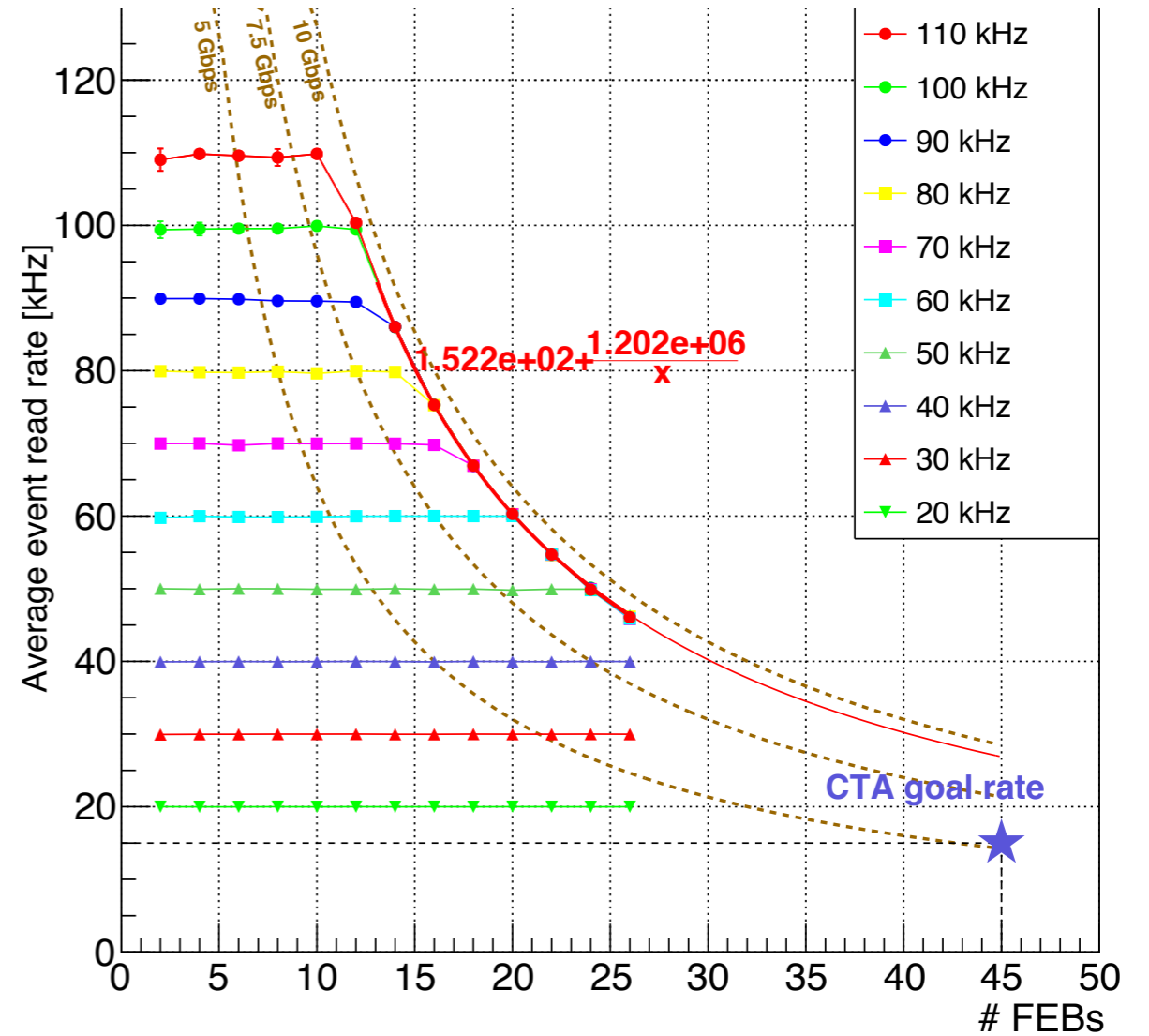


1 collector



Below goal rate

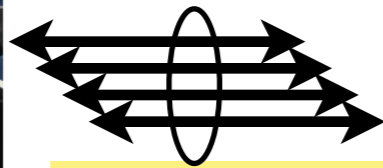
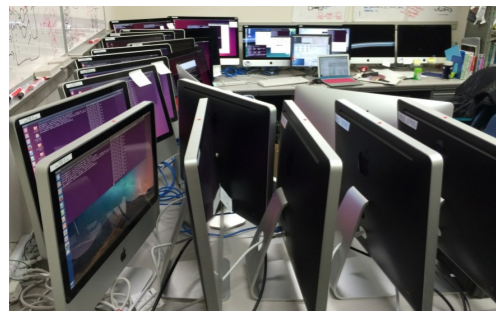
2 collectors



Safety factor 2 is expected.

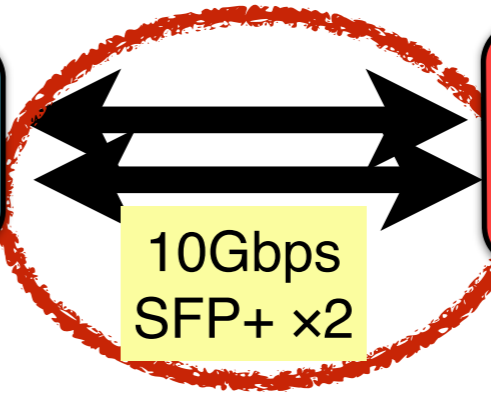


Performance vs # of fiber connections



1 Gbps Ethernet xN

48port Ethernet Switch

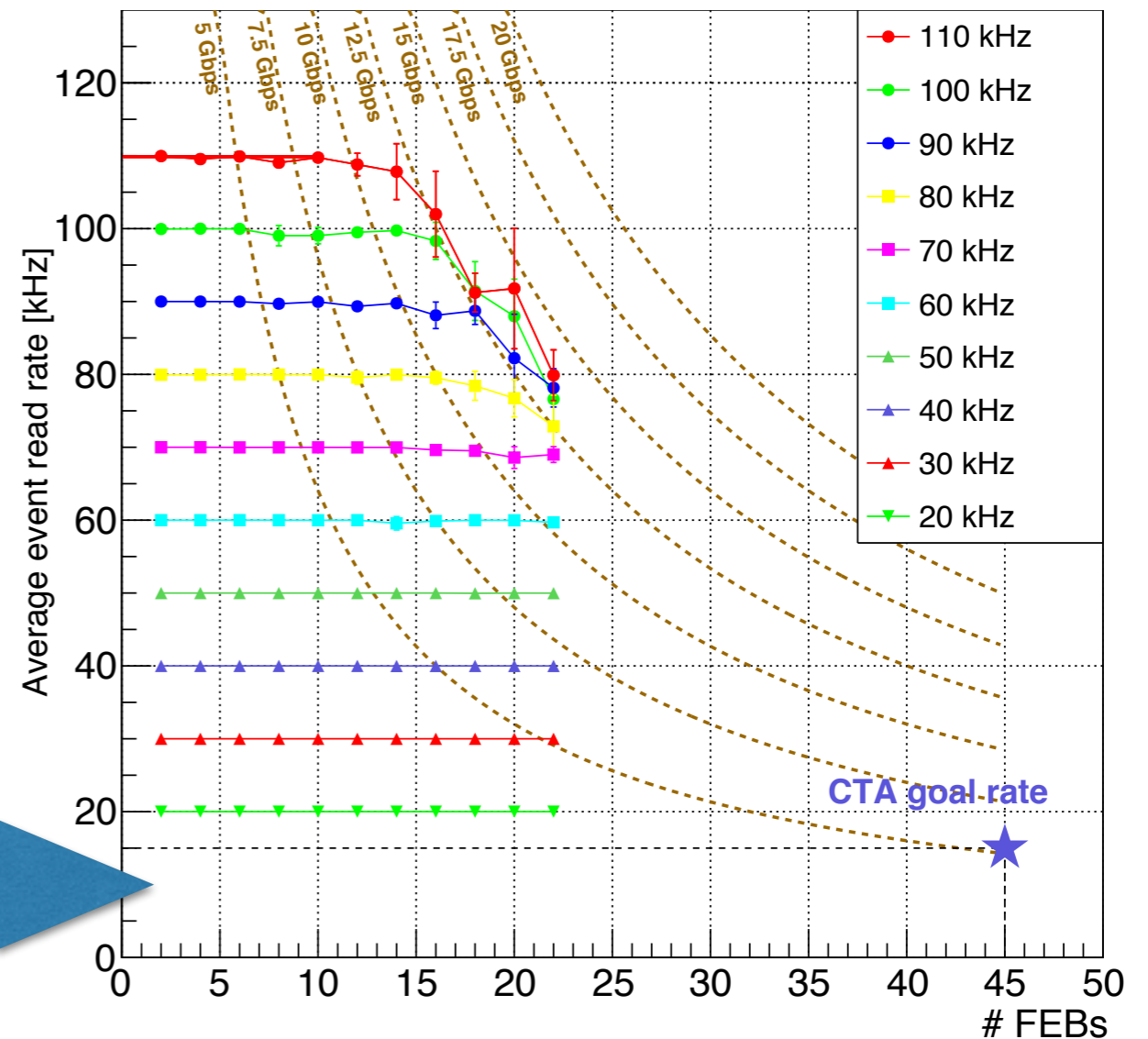
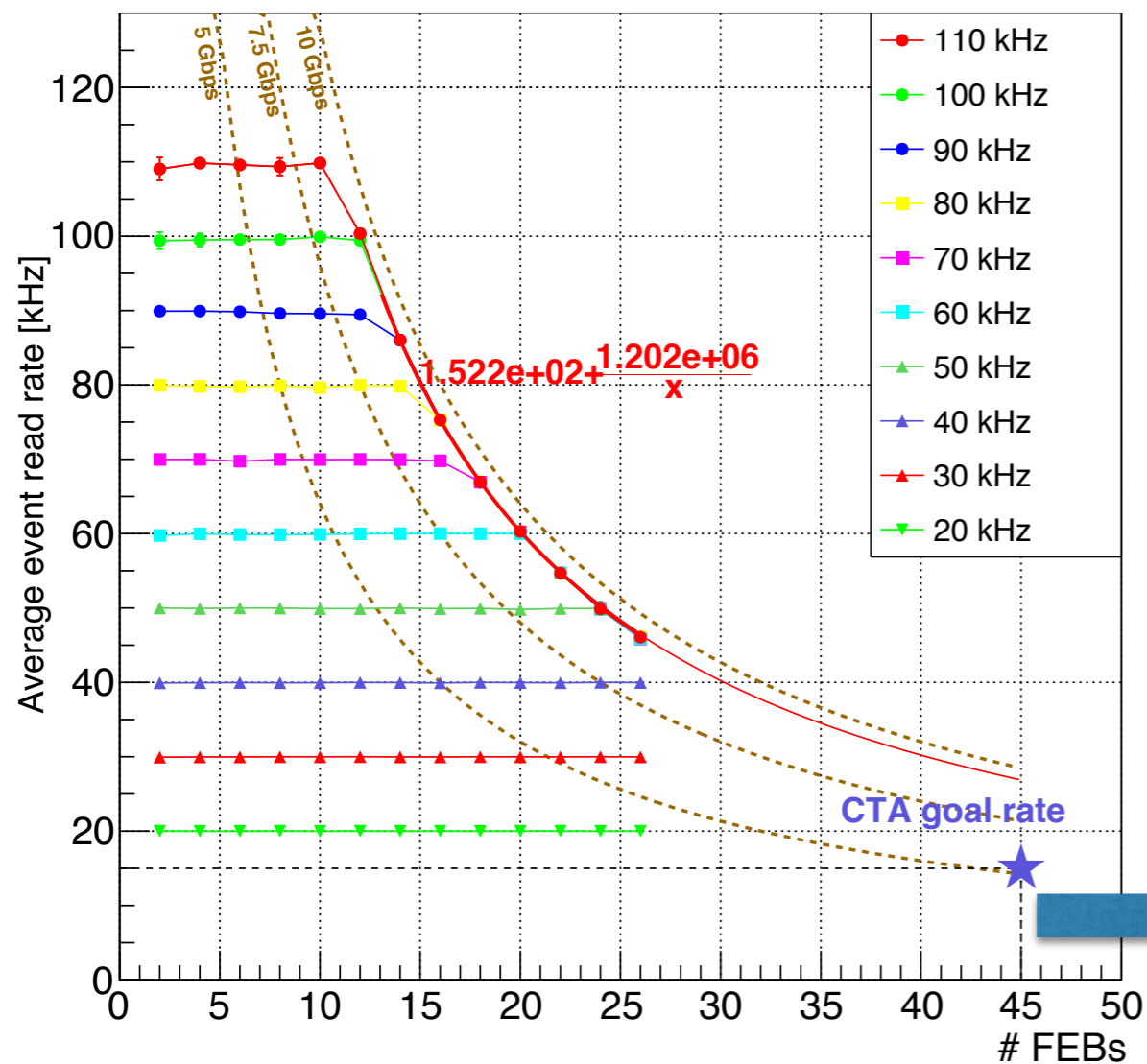


10 Gbps SFP+ x2

Camera Server

2 collectors, 1 x 10 Gbps SFP+
Limited by 10 Gbps connection

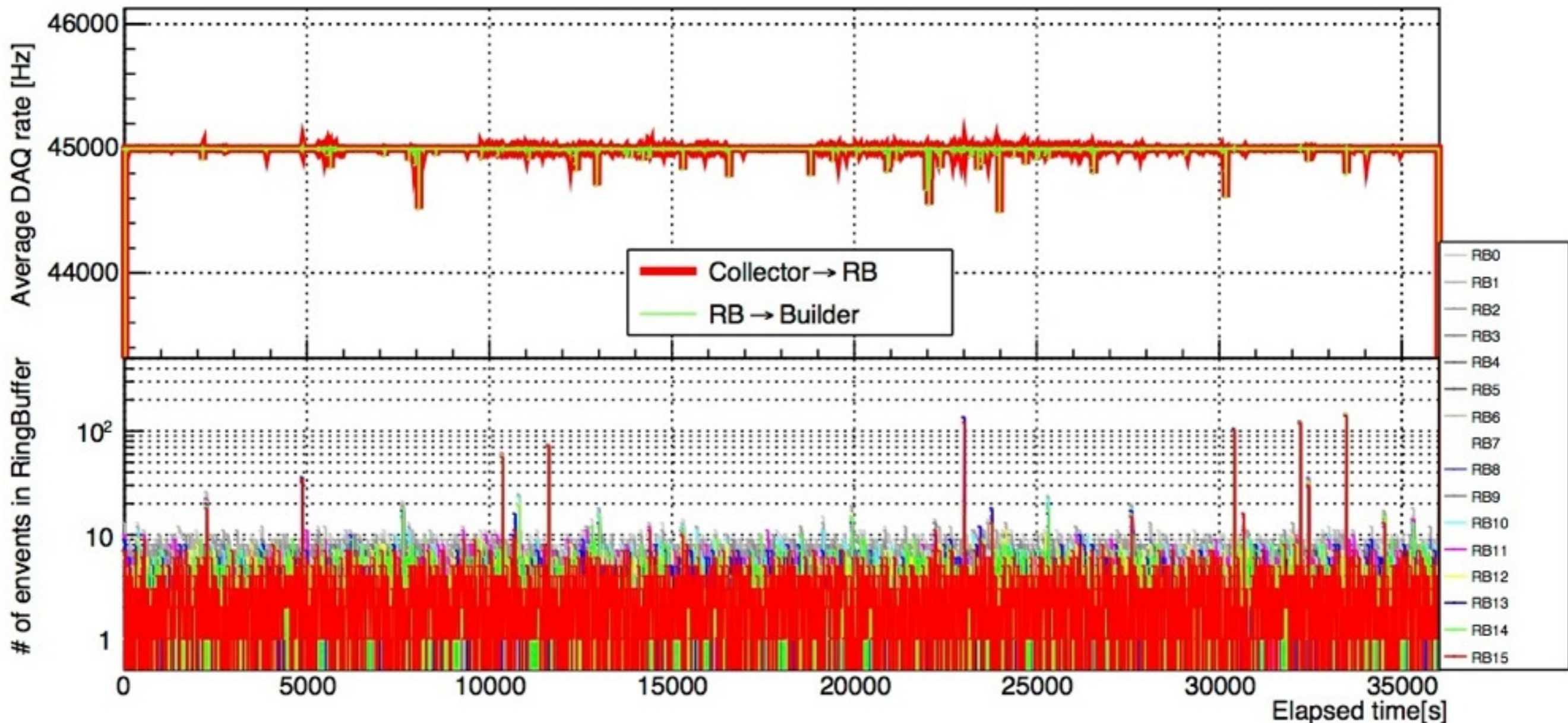
2 collectors, 2 x 10 Gbps SFP+
Limited by CPU core speed



Stability

Long-term test (10hours)

- Data acquisition
 - from 16 Fake FEBs at 45kHz trigger rate
 - (Same stress as from 48 FEBs at 15kHz trigger rate)
- Performance meets the goal rate.



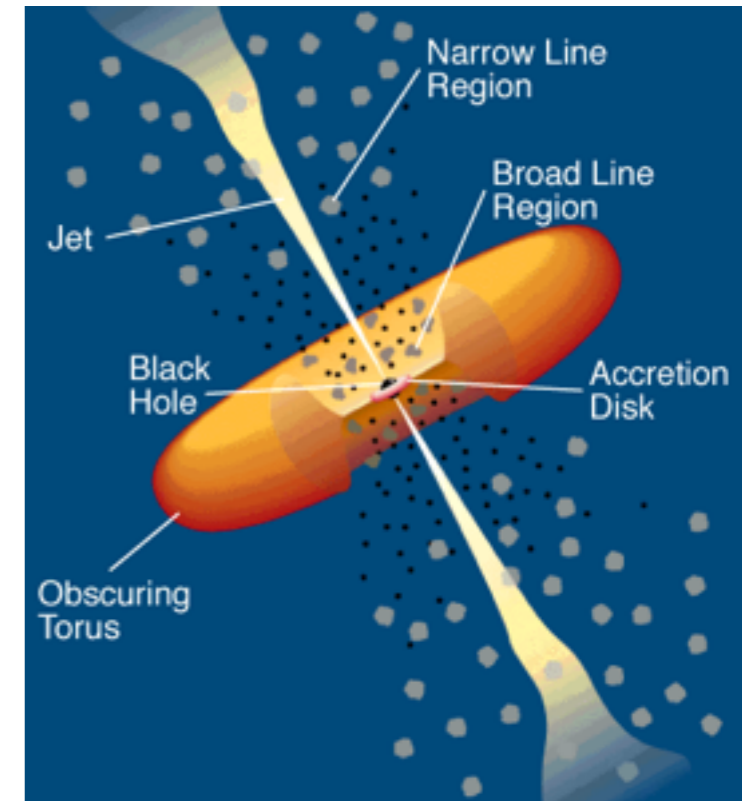
Summary

- The challenge for **the lowest Energy threshold** among all existing IACTs forces CTA-LST to have a very high trigger rate of **~15kHz**, which leads to ultra high DAQ rate of **~40Gbps**.
- **I developed a first version of the DAQ program (in C++)** as well as **“fake FEB”** for evaluating its performance.
- **The system fulfills the demanding requirements** of CTA LST
→Need to operate with 2 (or more) collectors.

Active Galactic Nuclei (AGNs)

Why do we need to study AGNs (→ Jets) ??

Although widely studied during the last half century at different frequencies (from low-frequency radio up to very high γ -ray photon energies), they are still superficially understood objects.



Many key questions regarding extragalactic jets remain open:

- **Jet composition** (*B and ultrarelativistic e-e+; something else?*)
- **Jet magnetic field** (*how strong? what is its structure?*)
- **Jet launching** (*rotating SMBHs vs accretion disks*)
- **Jet evolution and energetics** (*kinetic power, lifetimes, „feedback”*)
- **Particle acceleration** (*shocks? turbulence? reconnection?*)
- **What produces variability on various timescales** (*years down to minutes*)

Gamma-ray astronomy provides a new window to study these objects.

→ **High quality data only since few years:**

→ **At GeV energies with Fermi-LAT (since summer 2008)**

→ **At TeV energies with new generation of Cherenkov Telescopes (since 2004)**

→ **MAGIC had a substantial upgrades in 2012**

During my PhD at MPP I would like to use this gamma-ray instrumentation to understand better these extreme objects

Motivation to do PhD in Max Planck Institute

I want to work with MAGIC telescopes,
in order to **do physics with high-quality gamma-ray observations**,
and to **get experience with a running instrument** (operations and maintenance).



Study of AGN with MAGIC

- Jet (Composition, magnetic field, source, evolution)
- Particle acceleration in jet
(shock, turbulence or reconnection)
- Source of variability of jet
(years to minutes)

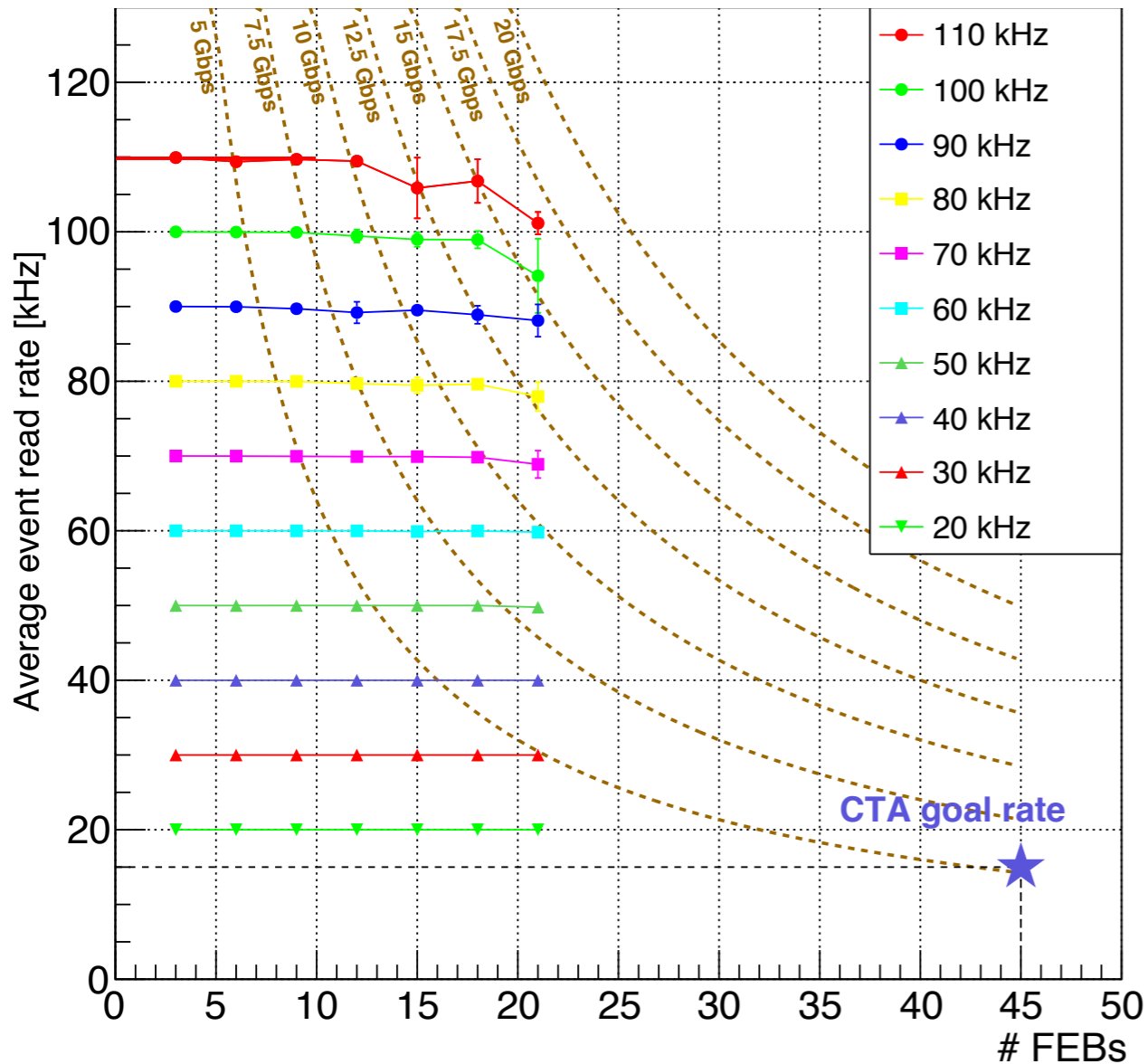


Commissioning of LST

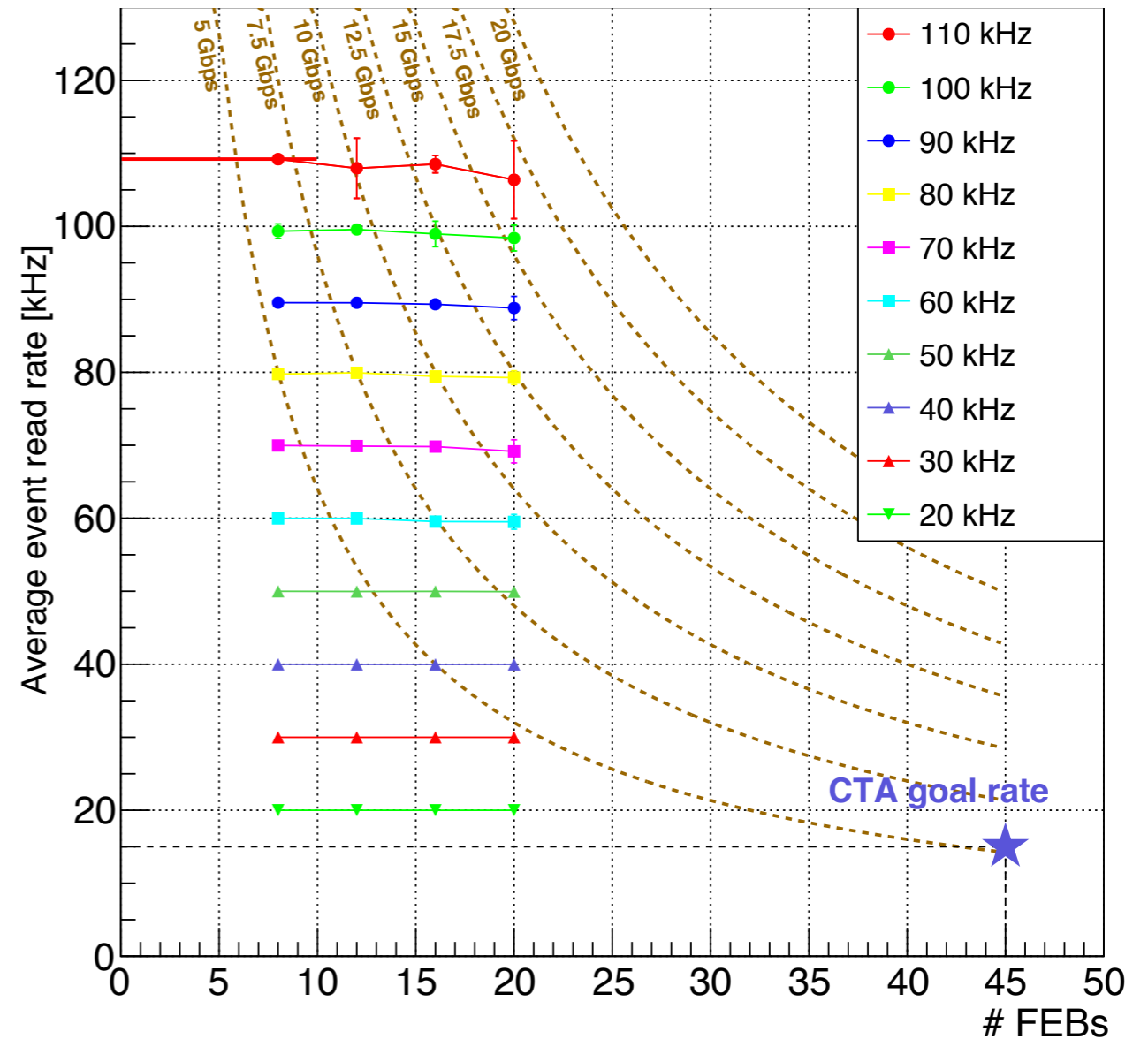
- Technical:
data reduction strategy, error handling ...
- Physics:
future AGN scientific program ...

Effect of Doubling fiber connections

3 collectors



4 collectors

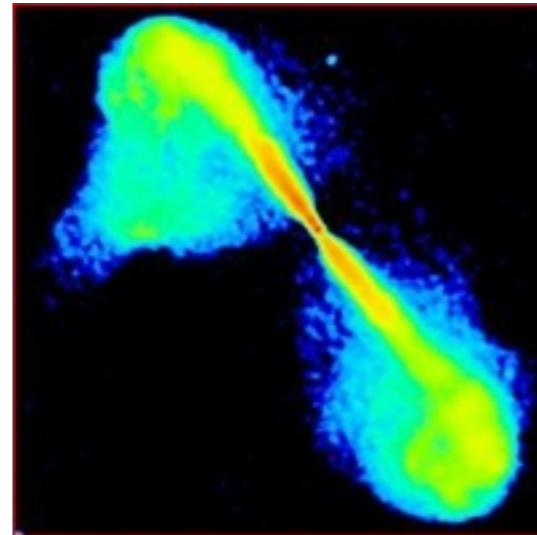
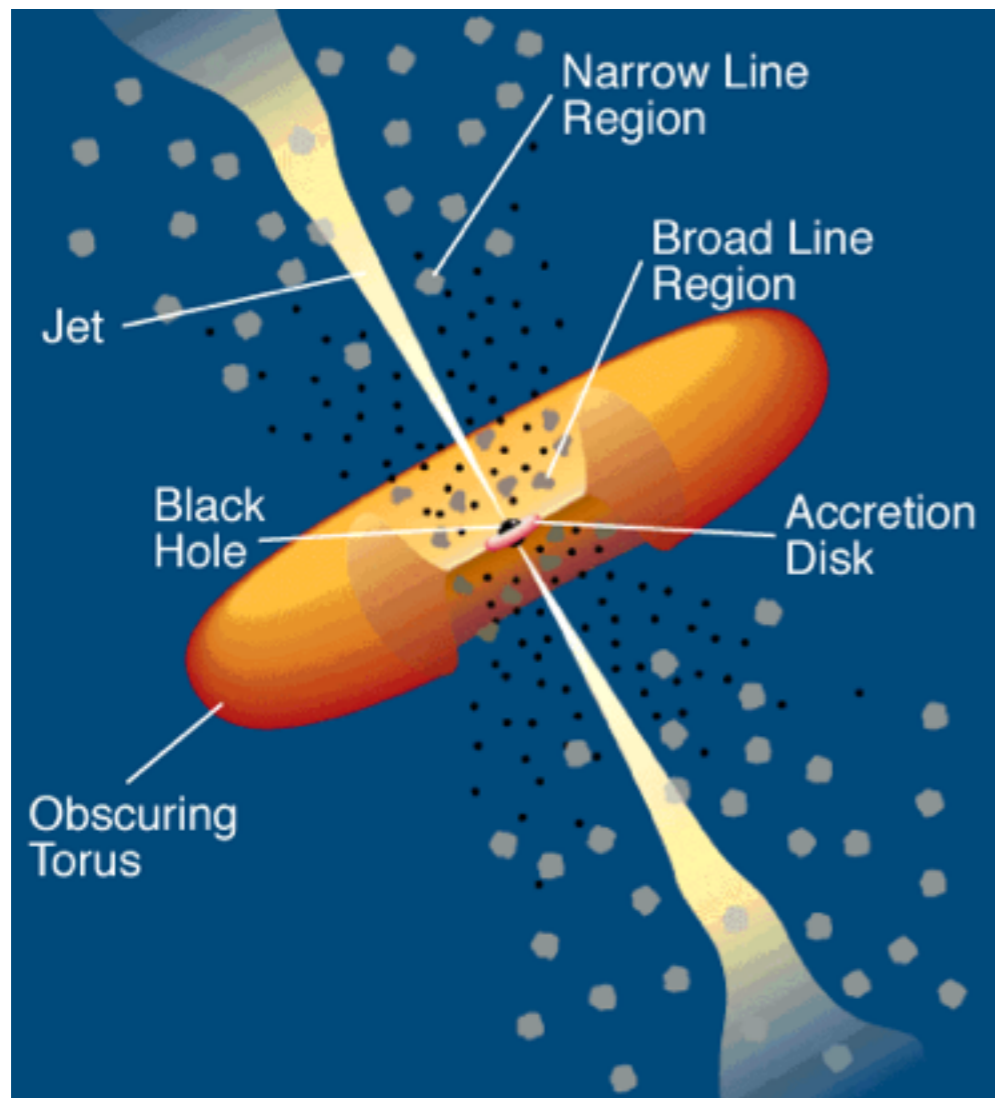


With theoretically 20Gbps connection,
the limit cannot be seen.

Active Galactic Nuclei (AGNs)

Pictorial description of an AGN

Image Credit: C.M.Urry & P. Padovani



Jets are extremely well collimated streams of plasma emanating from the centers of active galactic nuclei (AGNs), and propagating with relativistic bulk velocities up to kpc/Mpc distances.

Extragalactic jets are the largest structures in the Universe, reaching even Mpc scales. They are everywhere up to the highest redshifts.

Jets are produced by rapidly rotating supermassive ($\sim 10^6$ - $10^9 M_{\odot}$) black holes surrounded by magnetized accretion disks. Thus, jets are direct probes of black hole physics.

Jets are extremely efficient accelerators of particles to ultrarelativistic energies. They are known to produce electrons with 10^{14} eV energies, and are claimed to accelerate protons up to the highest observed energies $\geq 10^{20}$ eV .