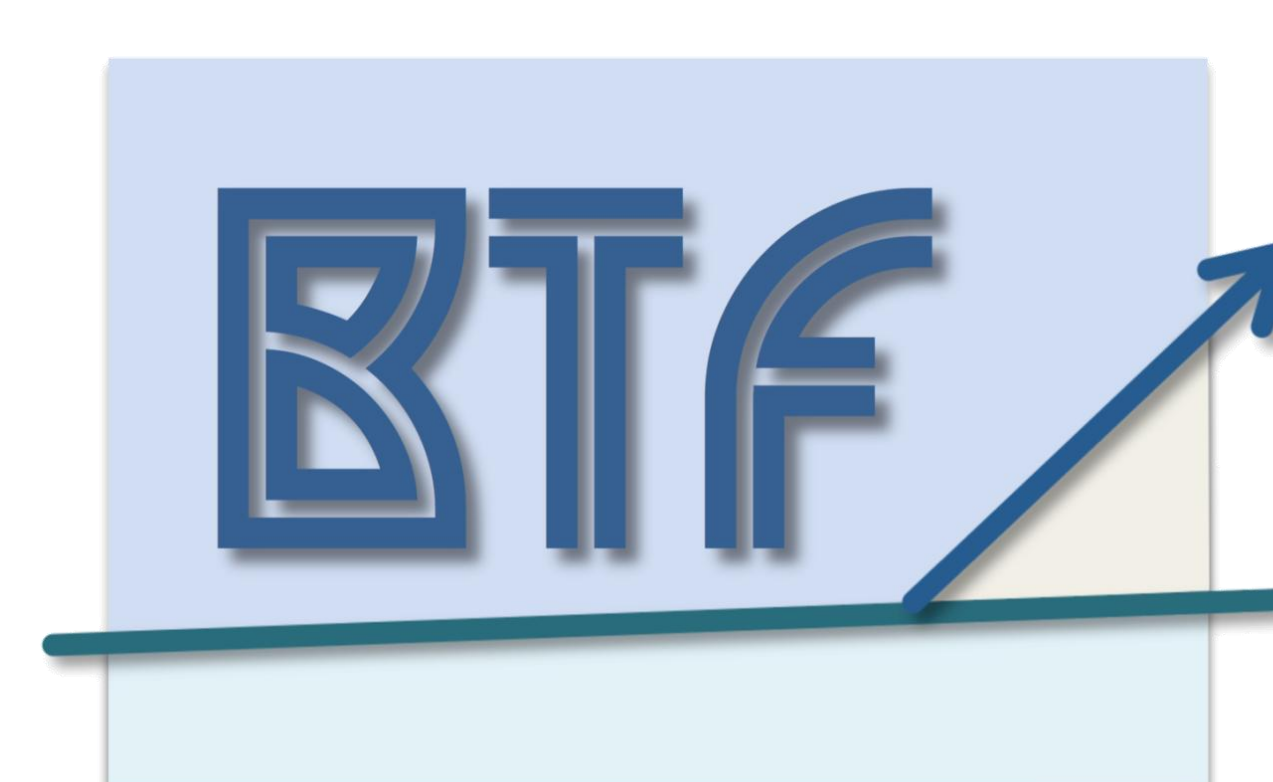
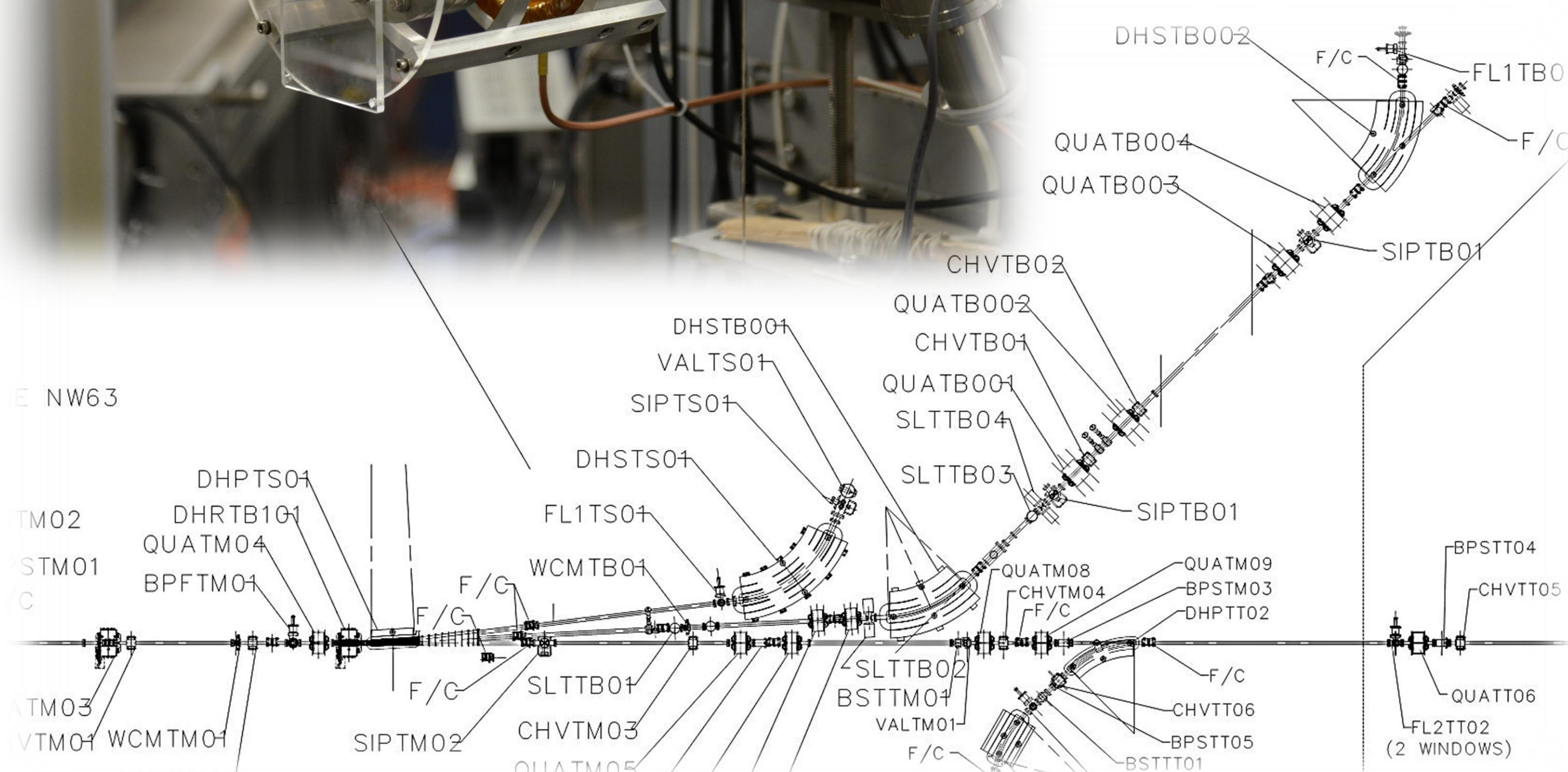




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FITPIX Kit Detectors: sensors have a square pixel of $55\ \mu\text{m}$ side in a 256×256 pixels (overall side length 1.4 mm) layout for a square sensitive area of about $2\ \text{cm}^2$ and $300\ \mu\text{m}$ of thickness



In order to have a completely arbitrary access to live data at the maximum frame-rate within the BTF duty cycle, we have implemented software architecture with a typical producer-consumer layout, implementing data caching on MEMCACHED server, to allow more than one different consumers at the same time.

Thread on FitPIX N

Callback
frame by frame
on dev interrupt 1

Thread on FitPIX 1

Callback
frame by frame
on dev interrupt N



MEMCACHED

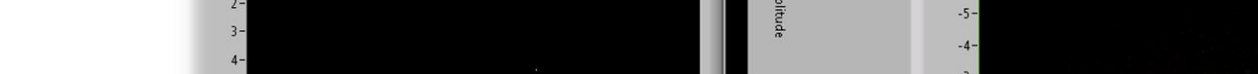
Table 1: Time Profiling PIXET Software with Python Scripting on MC

CODE (OS)	MC	Trigger	Trigger Type	Frame time [s]	N frames	N Rep	Acq. Rate [Hz]
PIXET(WIN) Py	Y	50 Hz	HW_Start	1.00E-05	1000	10	23.26
PIXET(WIN) Py	Y	50 Hz	HW_Start	1.00E-05	1	1000	24.61
PIXET(WIN) Py	N	50 Hz	HW_Start	1.00E-05	1000	10	48.48
PIXET(WIN) Py	N	50 Hz	HW_Start	1.00E-05	1	1000	24.90

- array = send all the matrix data (65536 pixel value data, indirect pixel indexing),
- sparse mode 2dim array = a variable size bi-dimensional array [2,N]. Each slice is the couple of pixel data: pixel number and pixel value
- ultra sparse mode array = each array element stores the over threshold pixel number

All of these cases are headed by the following values:

- Case and FitPIX configuration identifier;
- Time tag (resolution 0.1 ms);
- number of fired pixel;
- frame number;



The figure consists of three panels. The left panel is a scatter plot showing pixel values (y-axis, 0 to 100) versus pixel number (x-axis, 0 to 1000). The middle panel is a histogram showing the distribution of pixel values (y-axis, 0 to 100) versus pixel number (x-axis, 0 to 1000). The right panel is a 2D heatmap showing the distribution of pixel values (y-axis, 0 to 100) versus pixel number (x-axis, 0 to 1000). A color bar on the right indicates the pixel value range from 0 to 100.

We have developed a LabVIEW runtime extracted beam parameters display (such as 3-d transverse image, beam centroid and Gaussian fit data), working both as shot by shot (instantaneous) and in cumulative mode. In addition, we have implemented a combined C/Root code, released freely, that fetches MC keys and integrates ROOT library to save ROOT trees, both in single and in multiple FitPIX configurations.

Table 5: Two detector, low data regime, consumer timing

Frame	Max Delay [s]	framerate [Hz]	Rejected
100000	0.010	49.98	0
100000	0.005	49.95	1
100000	0.002	49.95	6
100000	0.001	49.63	486

Table 3: Two Detector, Low Data, Timing Profile

Low	USB_0	USB_1	MC_0	MC_1
Mean[s]	5.9E-05	5.9E-05	8.62E-04	8.9E-04
Std[s]	1.7E-05	1.7E-05	1.79E-04	1.5E-04

Table 4: Two Detector, Full Matrix, Timing Profile

Full	USB_0	USB_1	MC_0	MC_1
Mean[s]	5.8E-05	6.0E-05	2.23E-02	2.33E-02
Std[s]	1.6E-05	1.5E-05	2.09E-03	1.37E-03

Table 2: Time Profiling BTF Compiled Code

Trigger	Trigger FitPIX	Frame time [s]	N frames	Rep	MC	Sparse file	Acq. Rate [Hz]
50 Hz	HW_Start	1.00E-05	1000	10	N	N	49.97
50 Hz	HW_Start	1.00E-05	1	1000	N	N	25.03
50 Hz	HW_Start	1.00E-05	1000	10	Y	N	31.00
50 Hz	HW_Start	1.00E-05	1	1000	Y	N	24.92
50 Hz	HW_Start	1.00E-05	1000	10	Y	Y	49.98
50 Hz	HW_Start	1.00E-05	1	1000	Y	Y	25.21
Auto	PXC_TRG_NO	1.00E-05	1000	10	Y	Y	41.80
Auto	PXC_TRG_NO	1.00E-05	1	1000	Y	Y	26.40
Auto	PXC_TRG_NO	1.00E-05	1000	10	Y	Y	78.64
Auto	PXC_TRG_NO	1.00E-05	1	1000	Y	Y	38.60

