



# Commercial Detector Readout Hardware

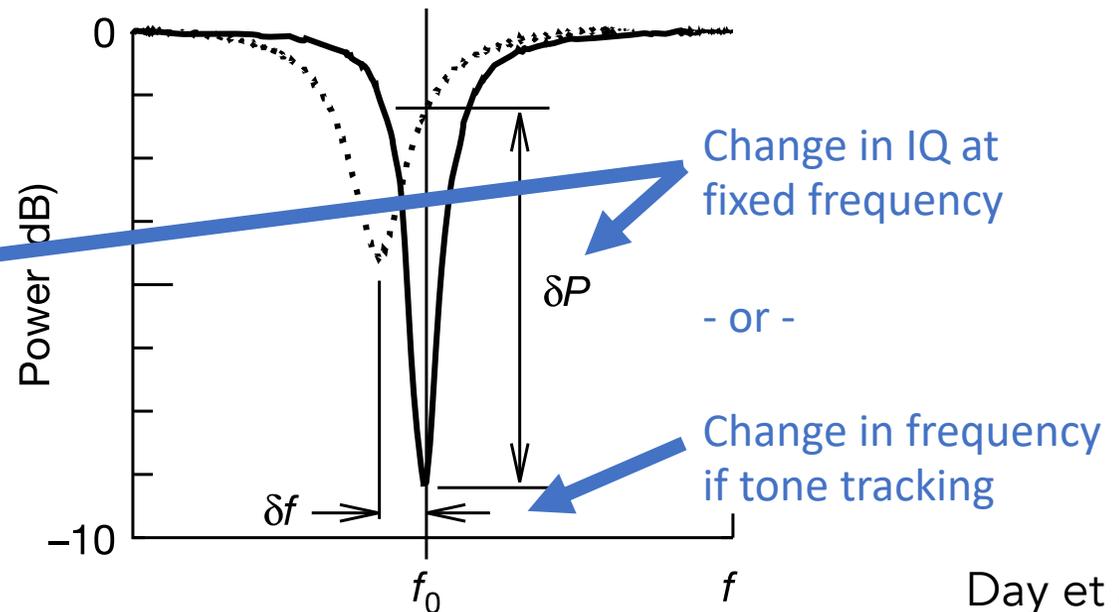
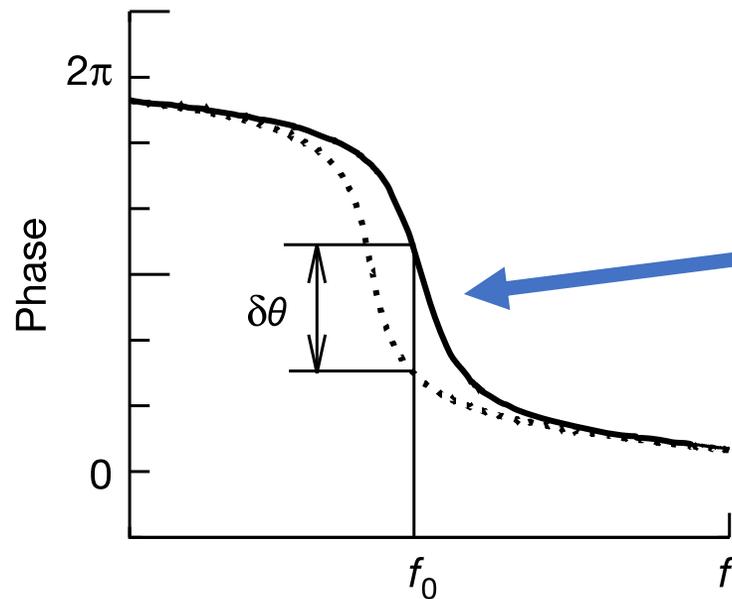
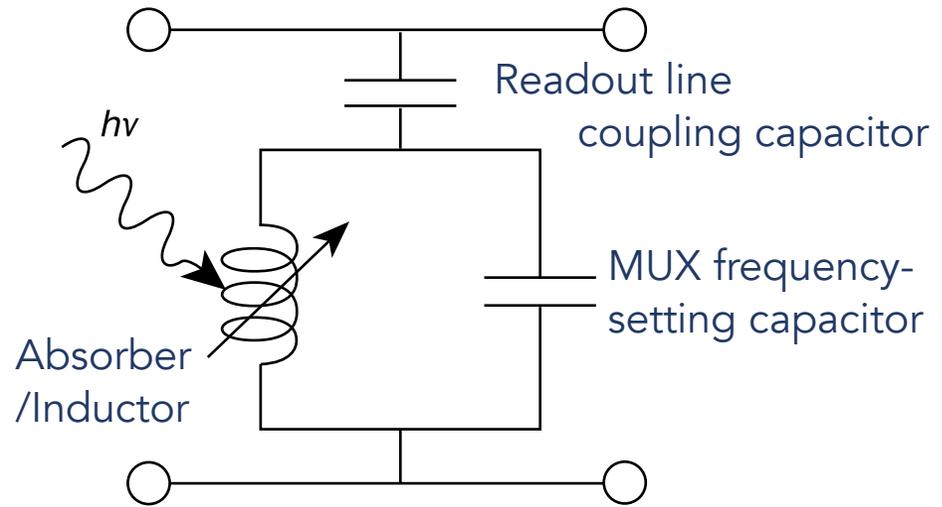
Sean Bryan  
*Arizona State University*

# Overview

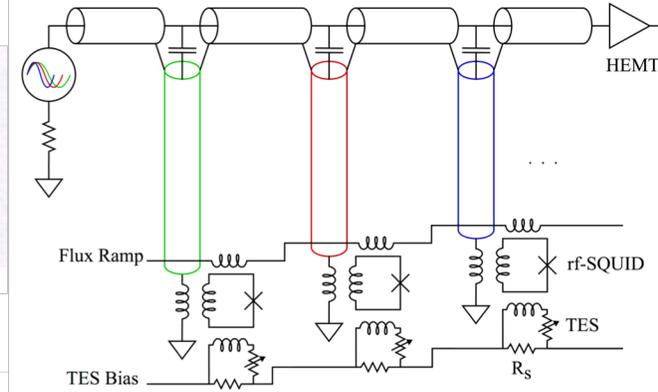
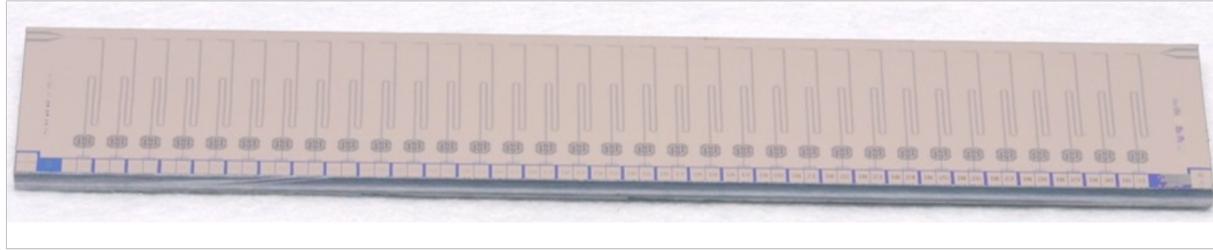
- RF readout applications
- FFT-based algorithm
- CORDIC-based algorithm
- RFSoc Hardware
- Integrated Analog IF Board

# KID Concept

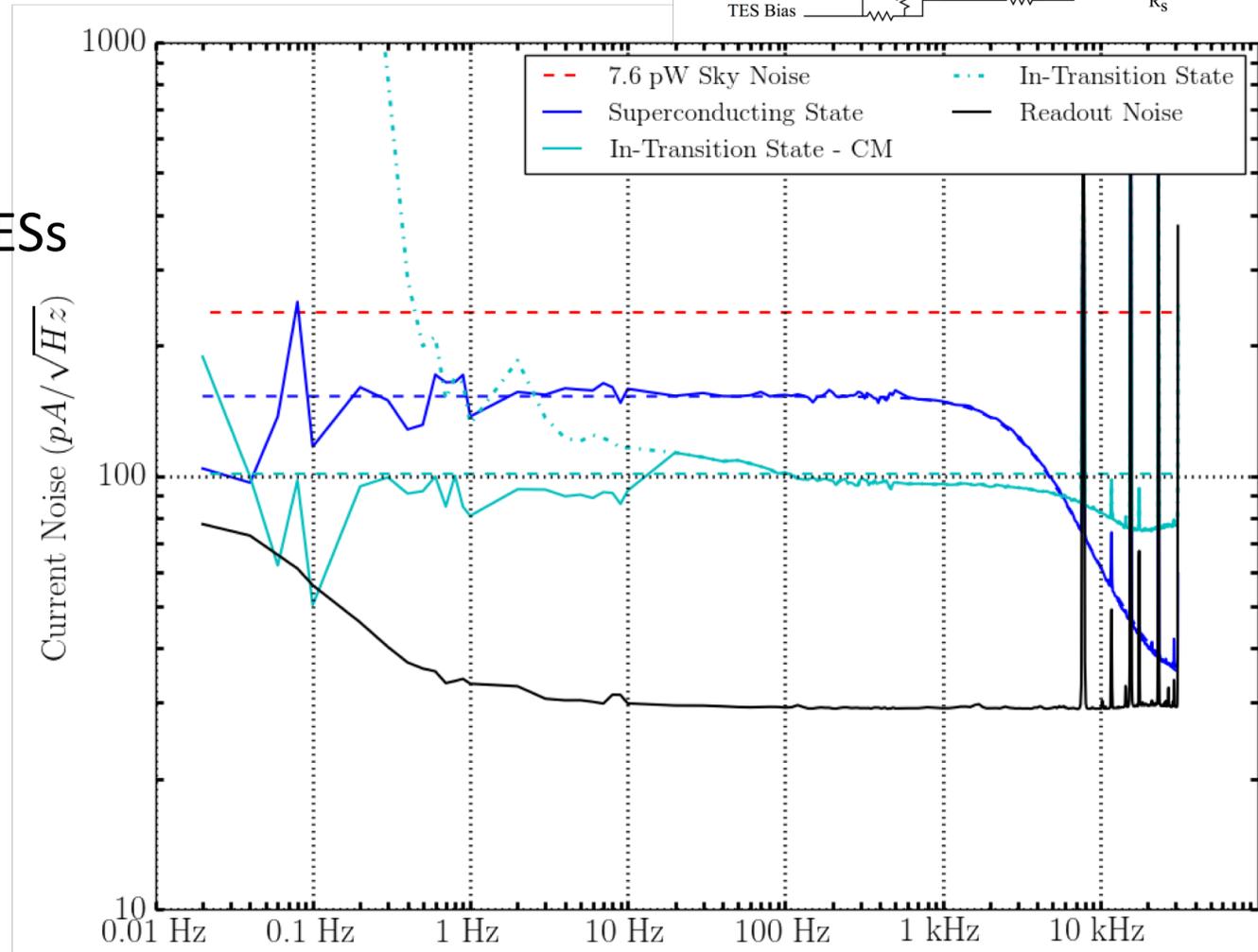
- Incoming mmwave light breaks Cooper pairs
- Change in Cooper pair density changes kinetic inductance
- Resulting frequency shift is monitored from outside the cryostat



# uMUX Readout



- “Best of both worlds”
  - High multiplexing factor of KIDs
  - High science+technical heritage of TESs
- Applications in mm-wave, FIR, X-ray, ...
- See other talks in this session and conference



# Anatomy of a BLAST-TNG readout module

CASPER  
ROACH2 Board

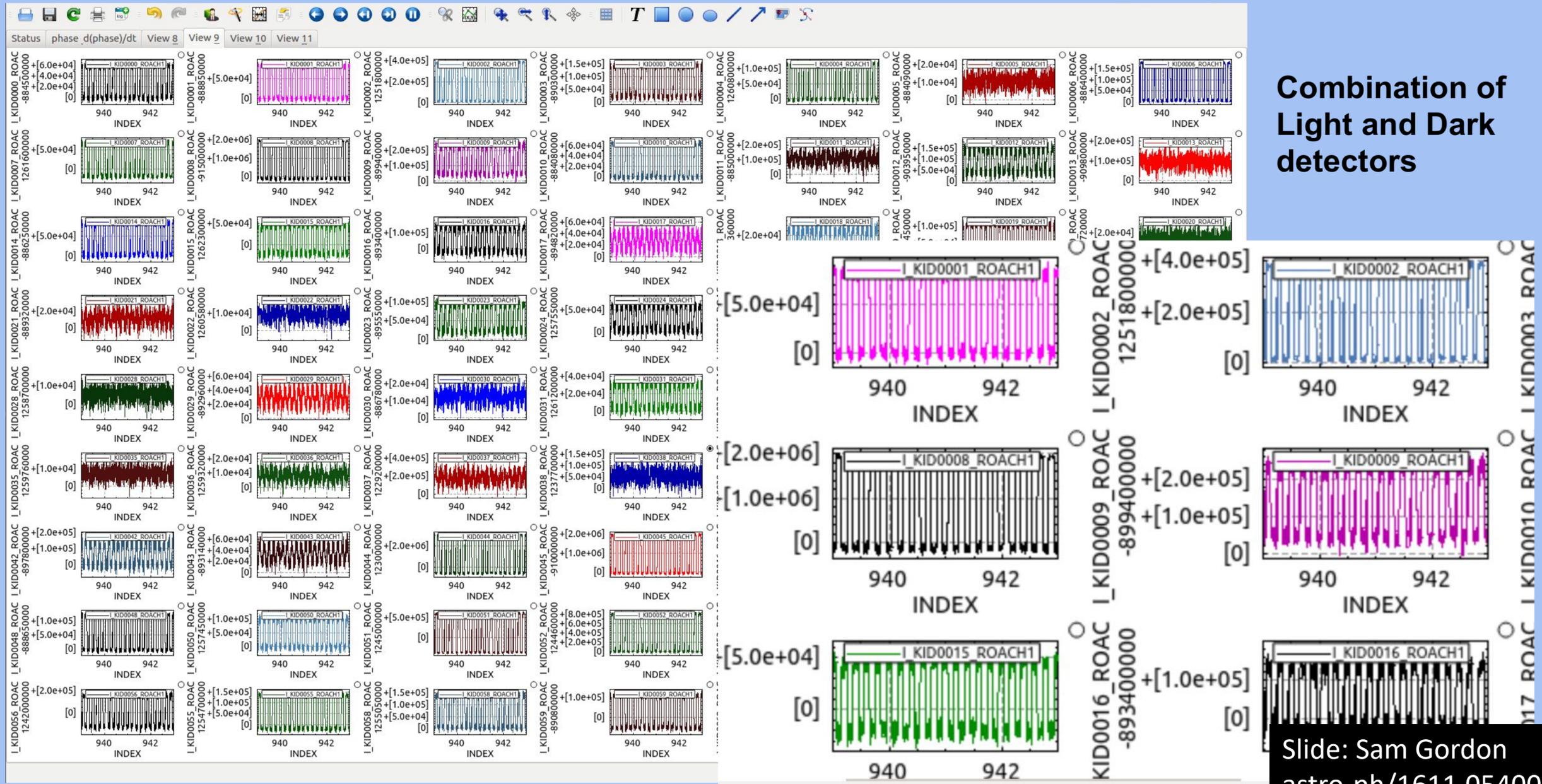
Techne  
Instruments  
MUSIC  
DAC/ADC Board

Front end RF  
electronics

Power consumption per  
module is  $\sim 85$  W



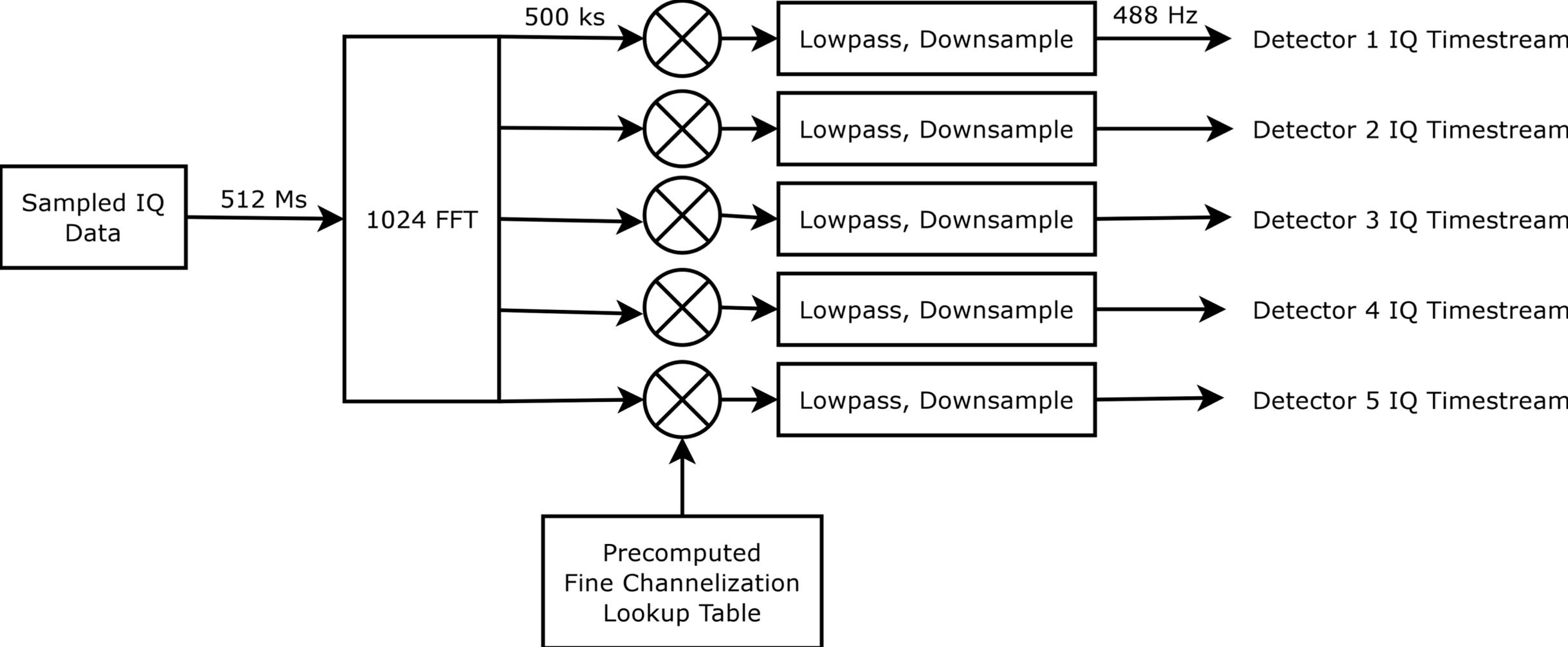
# BLAST-TNG 250 $\mu$ m Array: LN2 Chop, UPenn, Feb 2017



Combination of Light and Dark detectors

Slide: Sam Gordon  
astro-ph/1611.05400

# BLAST-TNG Readout Algorithm

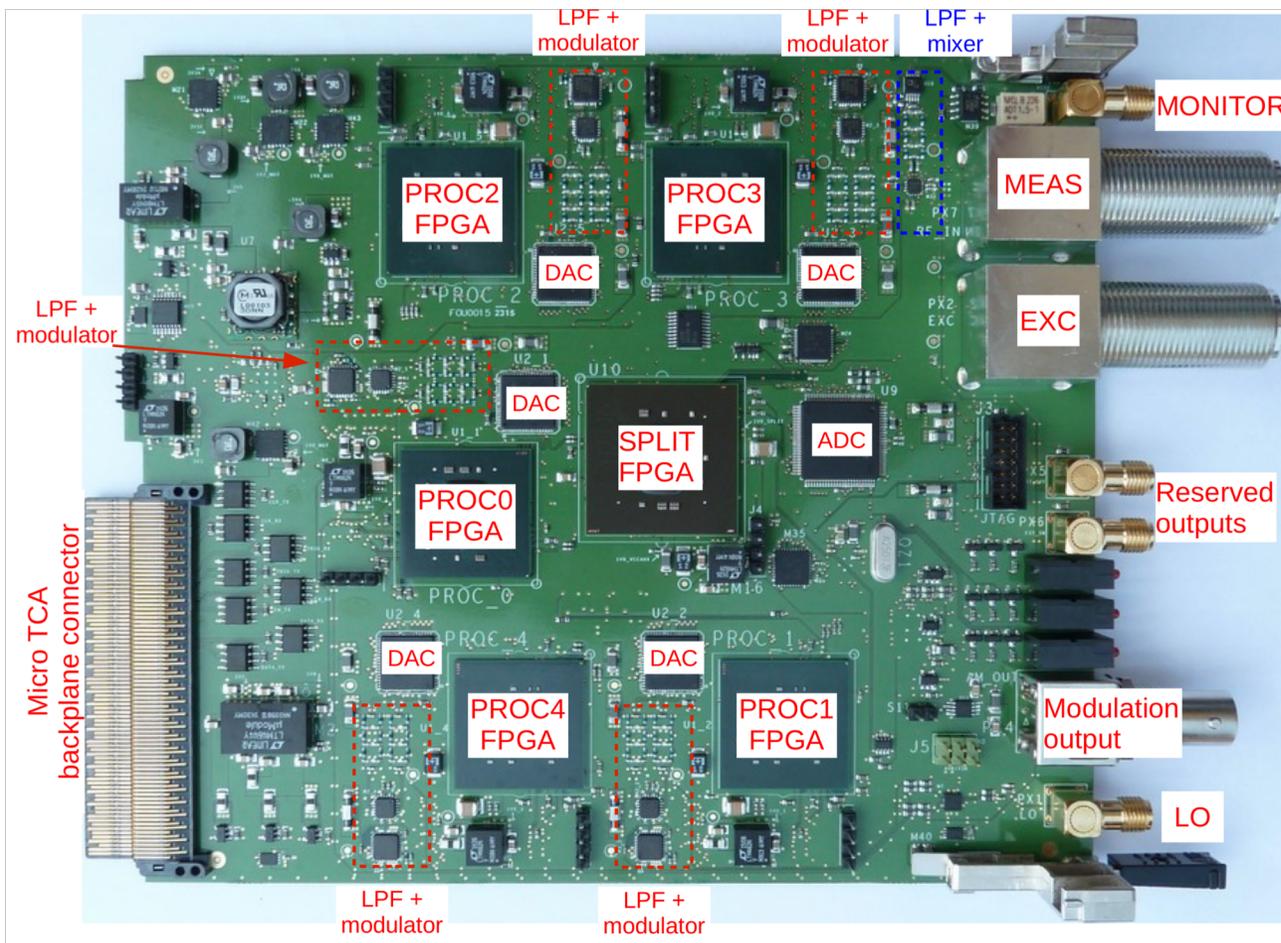


# Advantages/Disadvantages

- Uses FFT
- Precomputes tones and efficiently reads from RAM
- No control loop issues
- Soon to have high TRL from successful (!) balloon flight
- Tones precomputed in the CPU and loaded into RAM
  - Can't naturally track
  - Loses lock if resonator moves more than a linewidth
- Further work needed to study if computing tones on the FPGA could enable tone tracking yet remain efficient

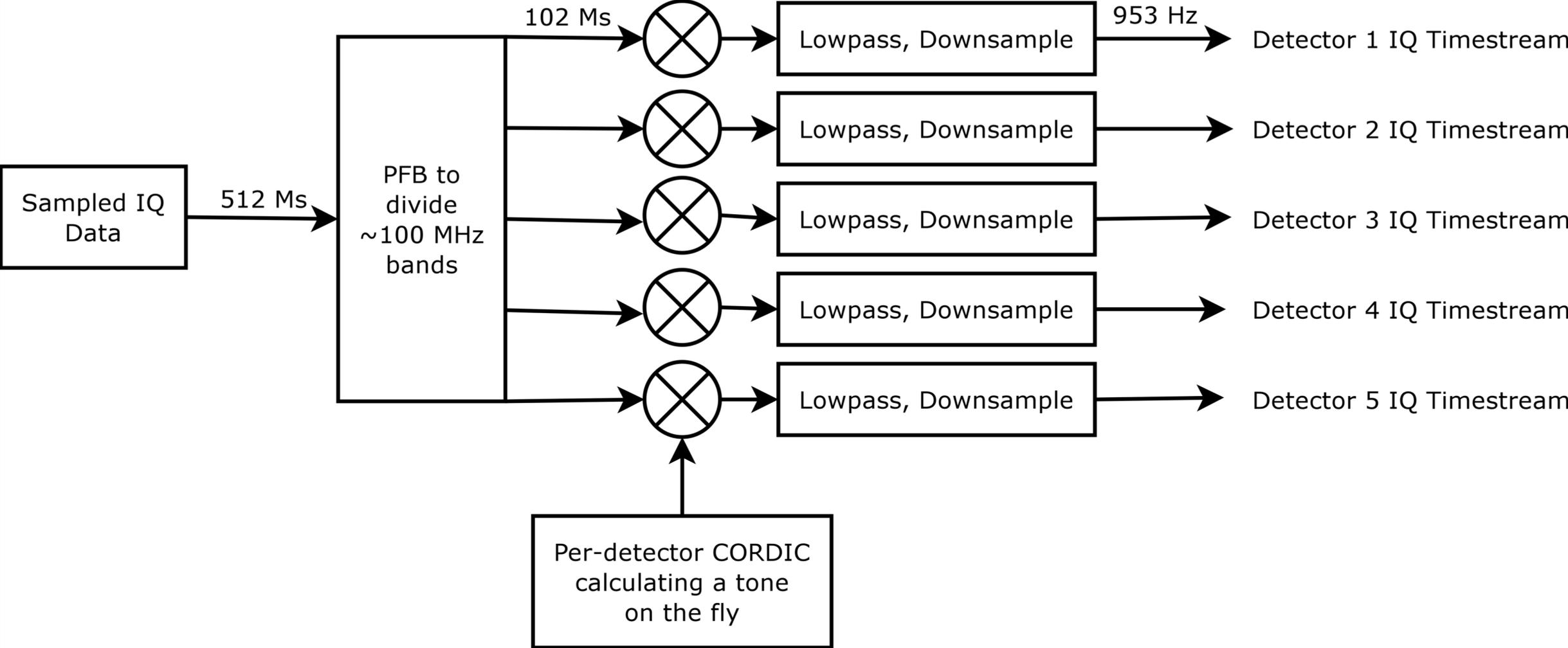
# NIKA2 Readout Hardware

astro-ph/1602.01288



(My tourism photos from a visit to NIKA2 on the IRAM 30m)

# NIKA2 Readout Algorithm

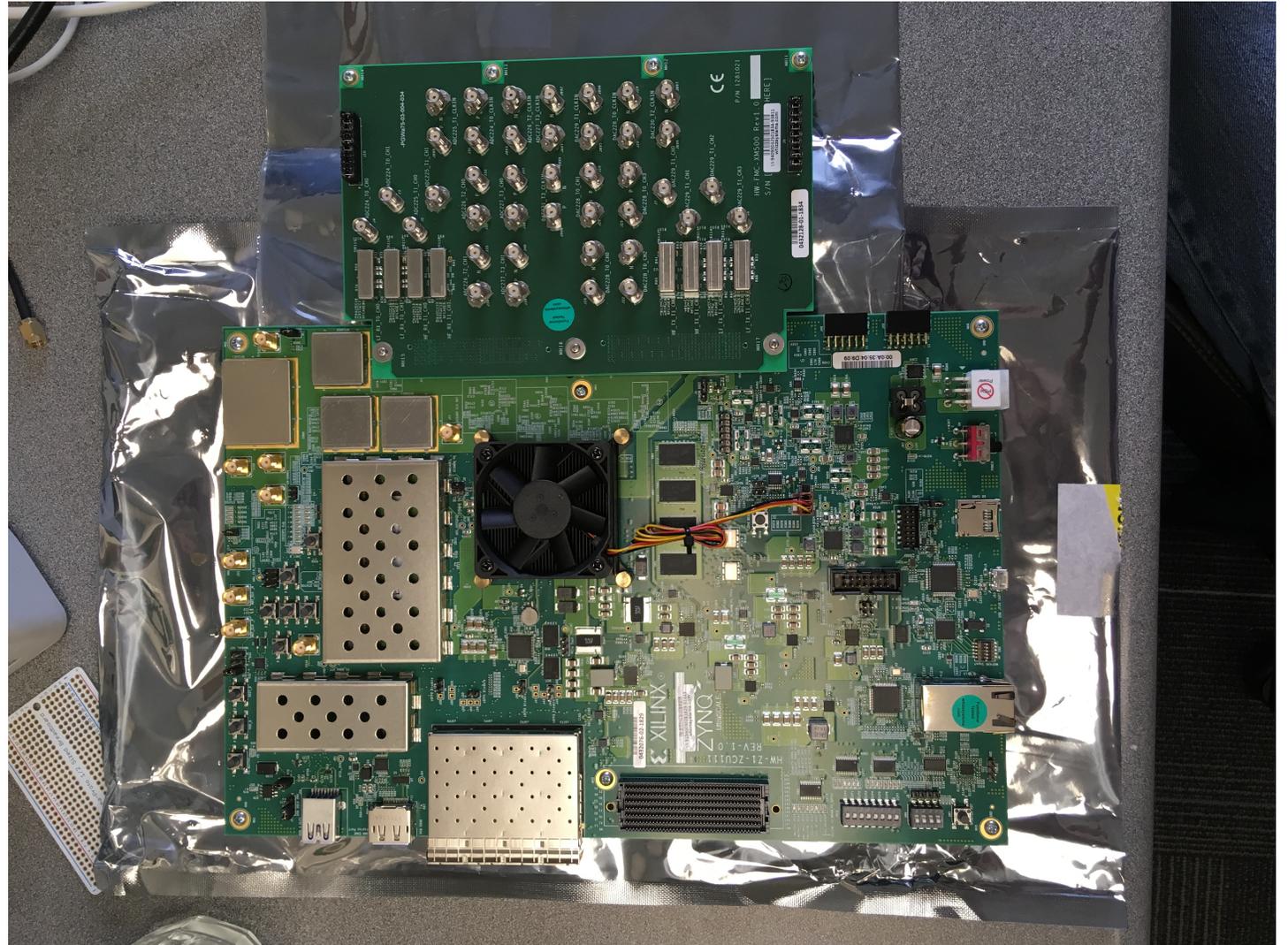


# Advantages/Disadvantages

- Uses modulation to effectively have two tones on each resonator
  - Measures Q and  $f_0$  for responsivity monitoring
  - Almost already tone tracking
- Conceptually similar to analog homodyne
  - “Simple” algorithm
- Currently has high TRL from successful deployment on IRAM30
- CORDIC takes a lot of FPGA compute
  - (SMuRF algorithm has some elements in common?)
- Further work needed to study if the algorithm can be made more efficient on the FPGA with an FFT

# Xilinx RFSoc Hardware

- RFSoc Chip = CPU + FPGA + DAC/ADC
- Board has that chip, lots of useful interfaces, and SMA connectors for RF
- 8x 4GSPS 12-bit ADCs
- 8x 6.4GSPS 14-bit DACs
- Uses 25 W (!)
- Photo is from my desk, WISCA group has experience with earlier version of board





# Zynq UltraScale+ RFSoc ZCU111 Evaluation Kit

Price: \$8,995

Part Number: EK-U1-ZCU111-G

Lead Time: 8 weeks 

Device Support: [Zynq UltraScale+ RFSoc](#)



 Click to Enlarge



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Contact Sales

# Naive Algorithm Scaling

- A lot of different things go into “resource use” on FPGAs, but here let’s naively consider just the DSP slice count
- NIKA2 has 5x Kintex-7 FPGAs per 400 detectors
  - Algorithm uses 166 DSP slices per FPGA
  - Scaling to the 4,272 DSP slices on the RFSoc yields **2,059 detectors**
- ROACH2 used in BLAST-TNG has a Virtex-6 per 512 detectors
  - Algorithm uses 105 DSP slices on the FPGA
  - Scaling to the 4,272 DSP slides on the RFSoc yields **20,831 detectors**

# Tone-Tracking Algorithm Development

- Develop interfaces with Vivado to get configuration settings in and data out on a sensible UDP frame over ethernet
- Develop a CORDIC-based non-tracking algorithm
- Develop a FFT-based non-tracking algorithm
- Simulate if a combined FFT/CORDIC method could enable tracking of even more than the naive  $\sim 2000$  detectors from CORDIC alone
- Develop the optimal tracking algorithm
- Open-source all of the above

# ASU's WISCA Center

*Wireless Information Systems and Computational Architectures*

- Move from new concept, to new theory, to new algorithms, to implementation

- Advanced communications, radar, sensing, positioning and navigation

- **Enable next generation advanced RF system research**

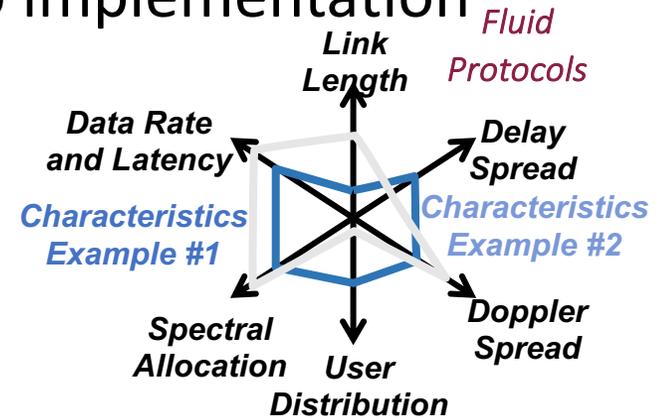
- Fluid radio protocols
- Interference robustness
- RF convergence

- **Perform experimental demonstrations**

- Quick over-the-air examples
- Real-time experiments

- **Develop new high-performance flexible computational architectures**

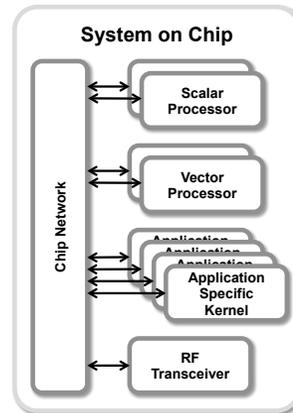
- Heterogeneous architectures



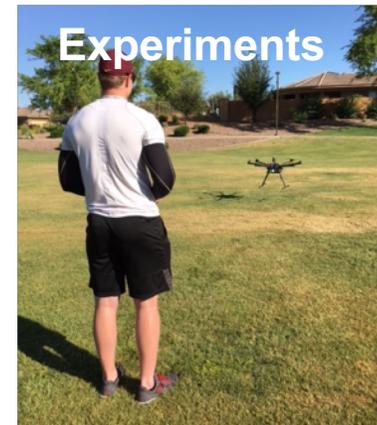
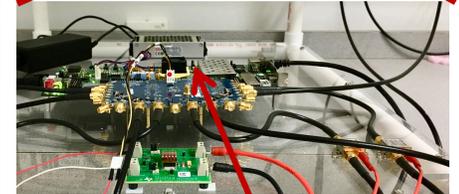
**Ettus**  
Software-Defined Radios



**New Chip**  
Architectures



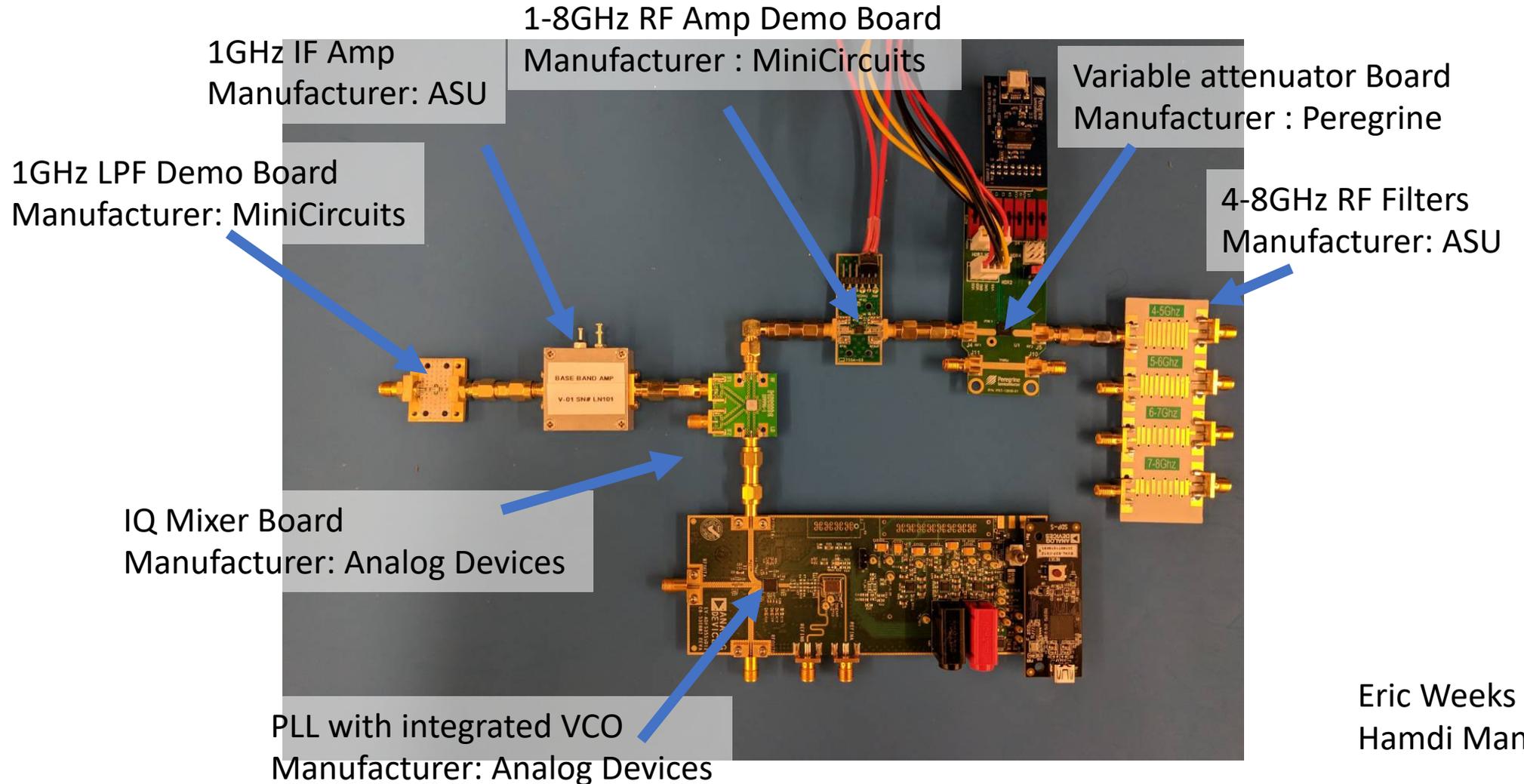
**Semi-Custom SDRs**



[wisca.asu.edu](http://wisca.asu.edu)



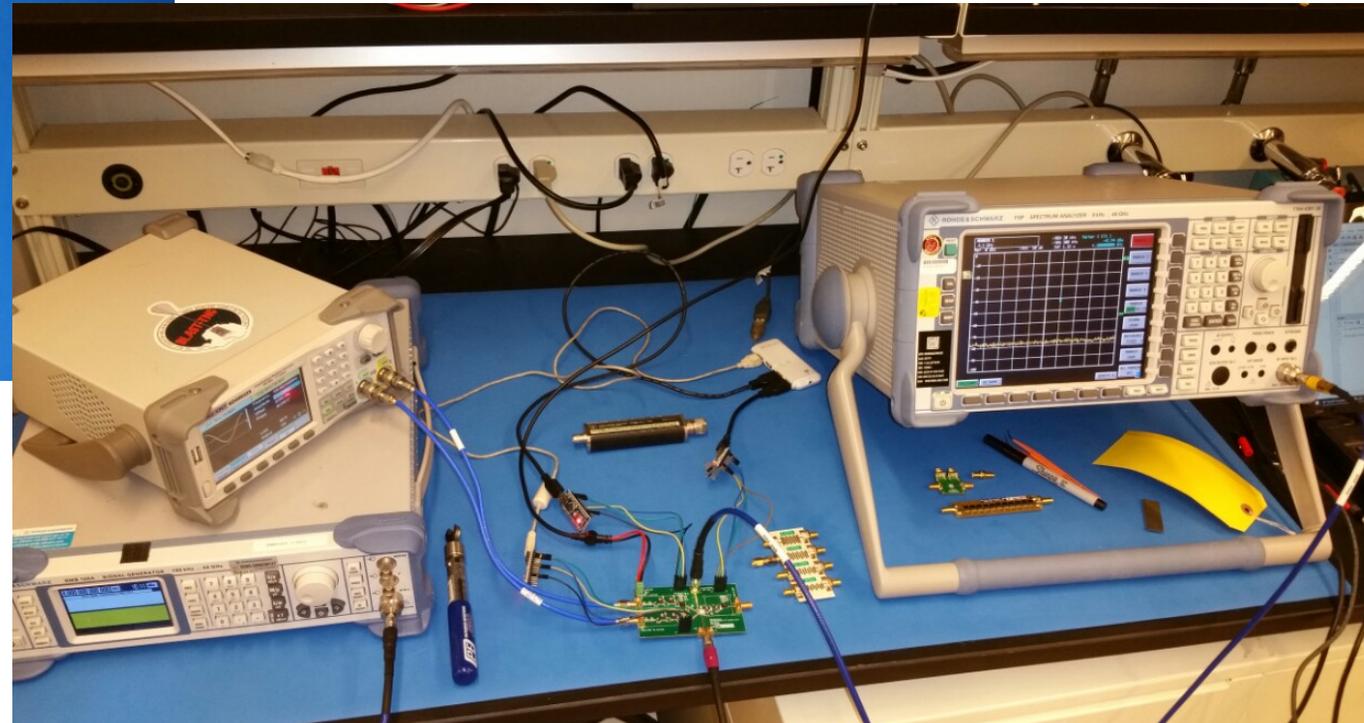
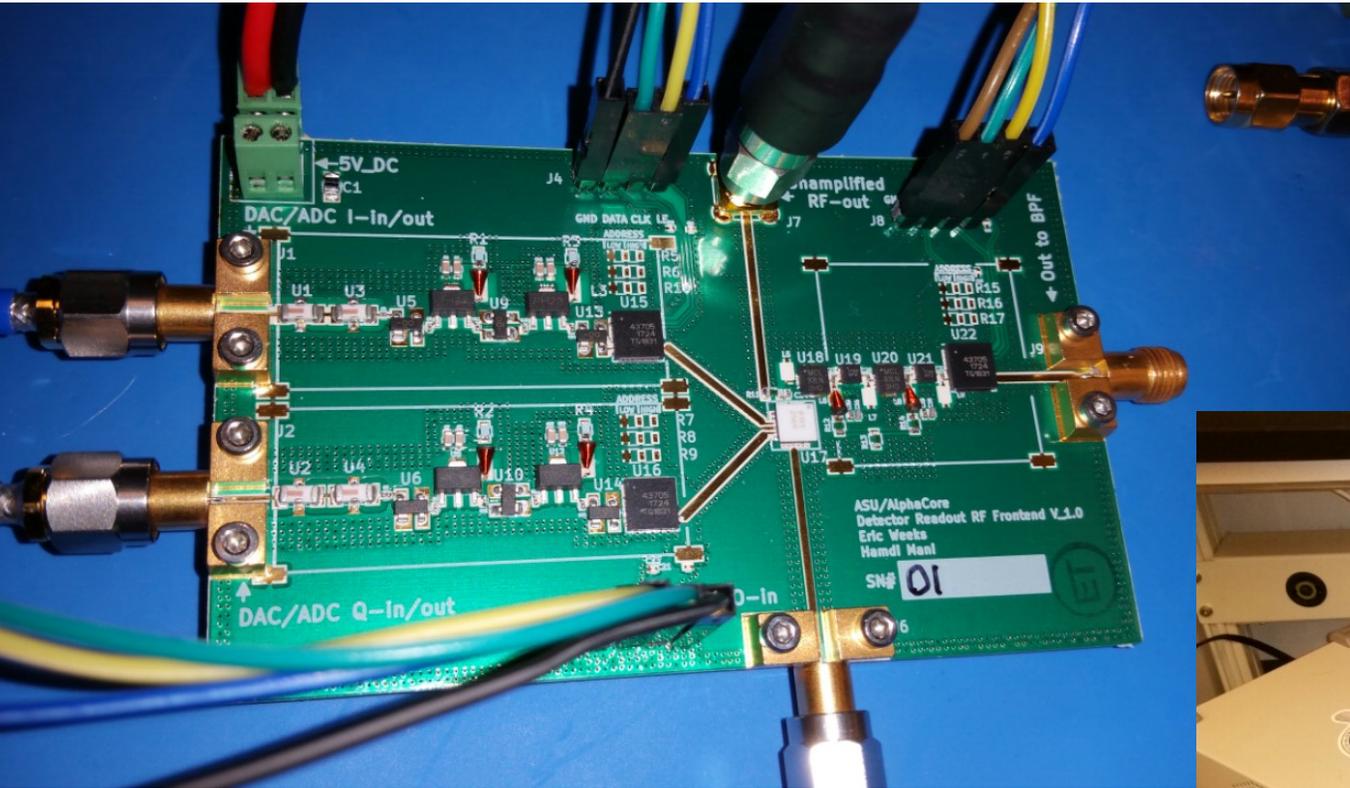
# Integrated Analog IF Board Development



Eric Weeks  
Hamdi Mani

...

# Integrated Analog IF Board Development



Eric Weeks  
Hamdi Mani

...

# Conclusions

- Both the FFT and CORDIC algorithms work well and have heritage
- Combining the advantages of both, especially for tone tracking, is worth further investigation
- Xilinx RFSoc FTW
  - Commercially-available board
  - Low power
  - Lots of compute