

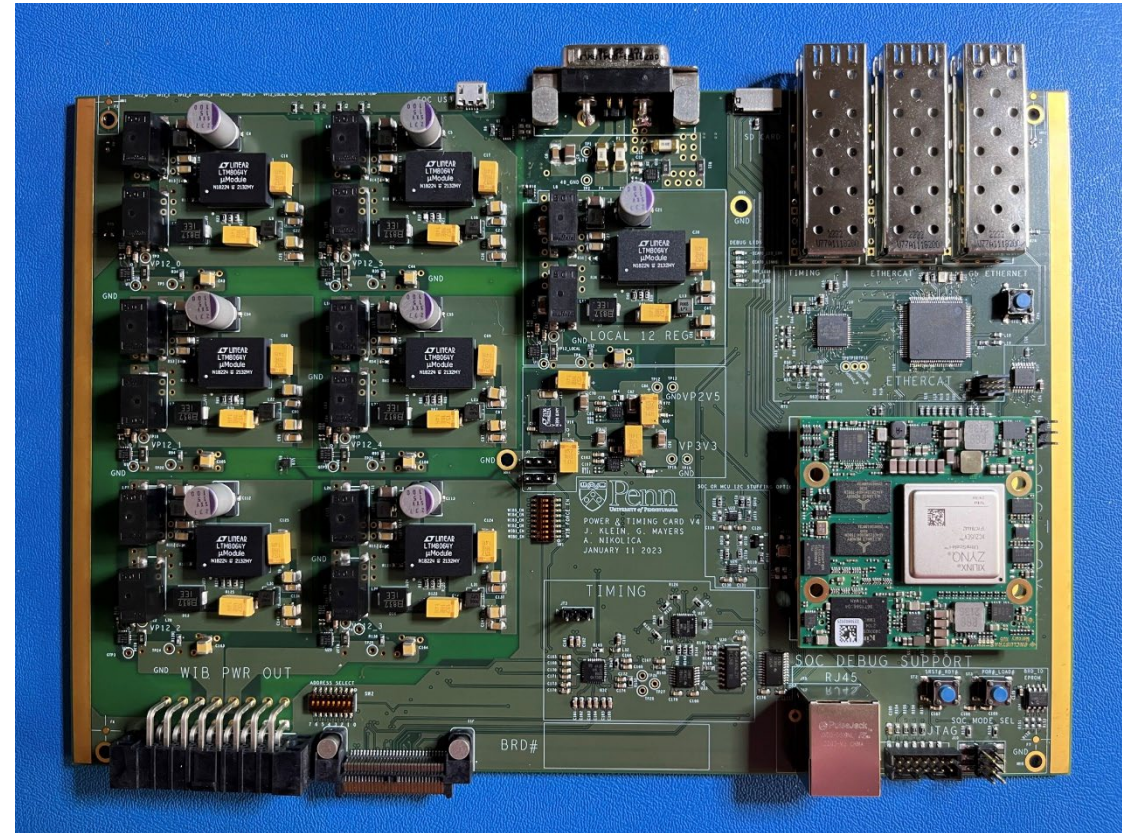
PTCv4 Design Status

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4 April 2023

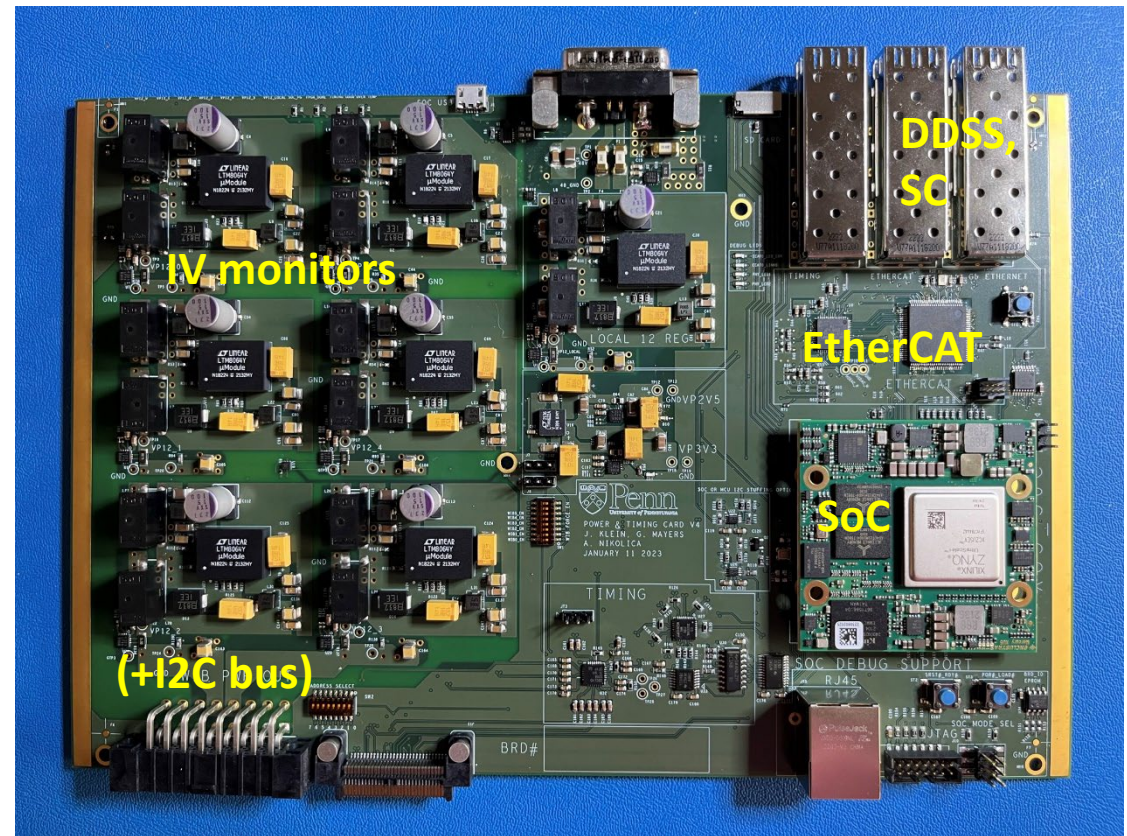
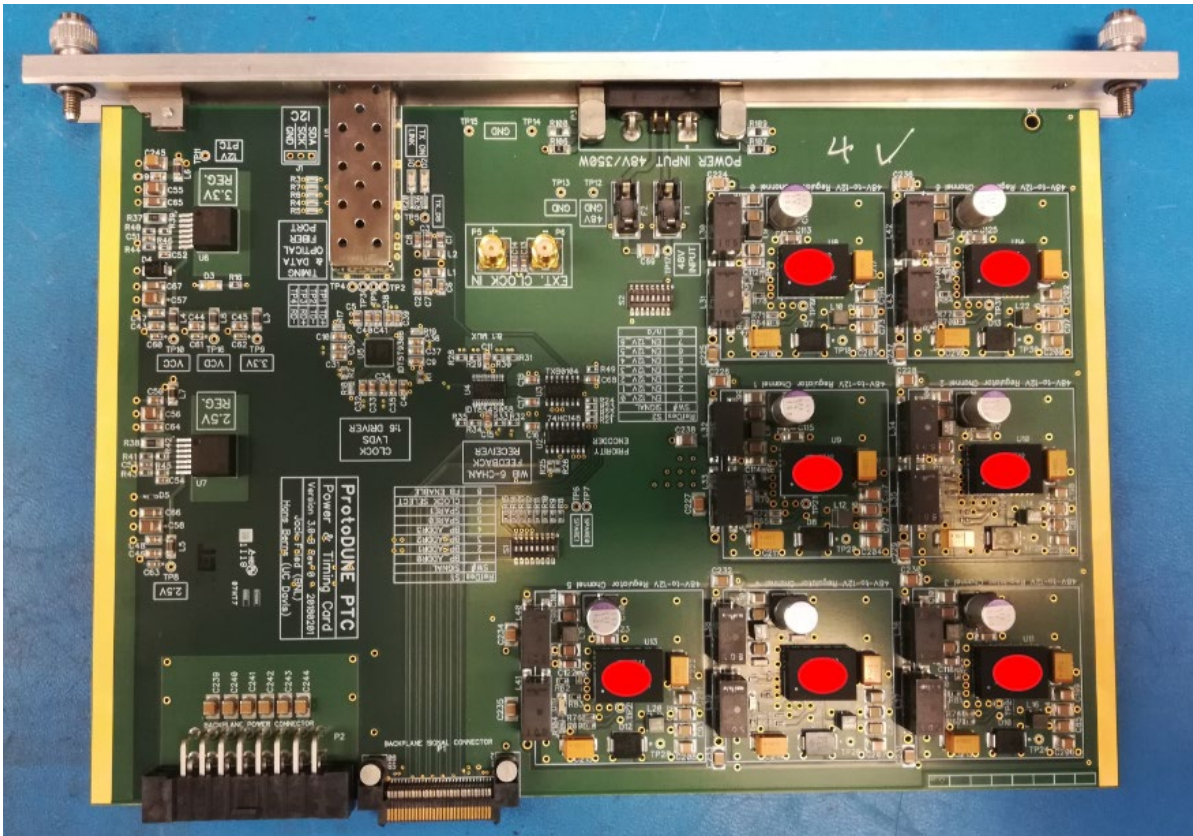
Introduction

- The current Power and Timing Card (v3B) provides power to 5-6 WIBs in a crate, and distributes timing information
- Reasons for re-designing the PTC:
 - Monitoring of local voltages and temperatures
 - Slow Control (SC) interface
 - DUNE Detector Safety System (DDSS) interface
 - Individual WIB control* and/or communications
- This presentation will focus on:
 - Assembly and bringup
 - List of tested features so far
 - Test stand
 - TODO list
 - Final FPGA choice
 - Parts procurement and assembly



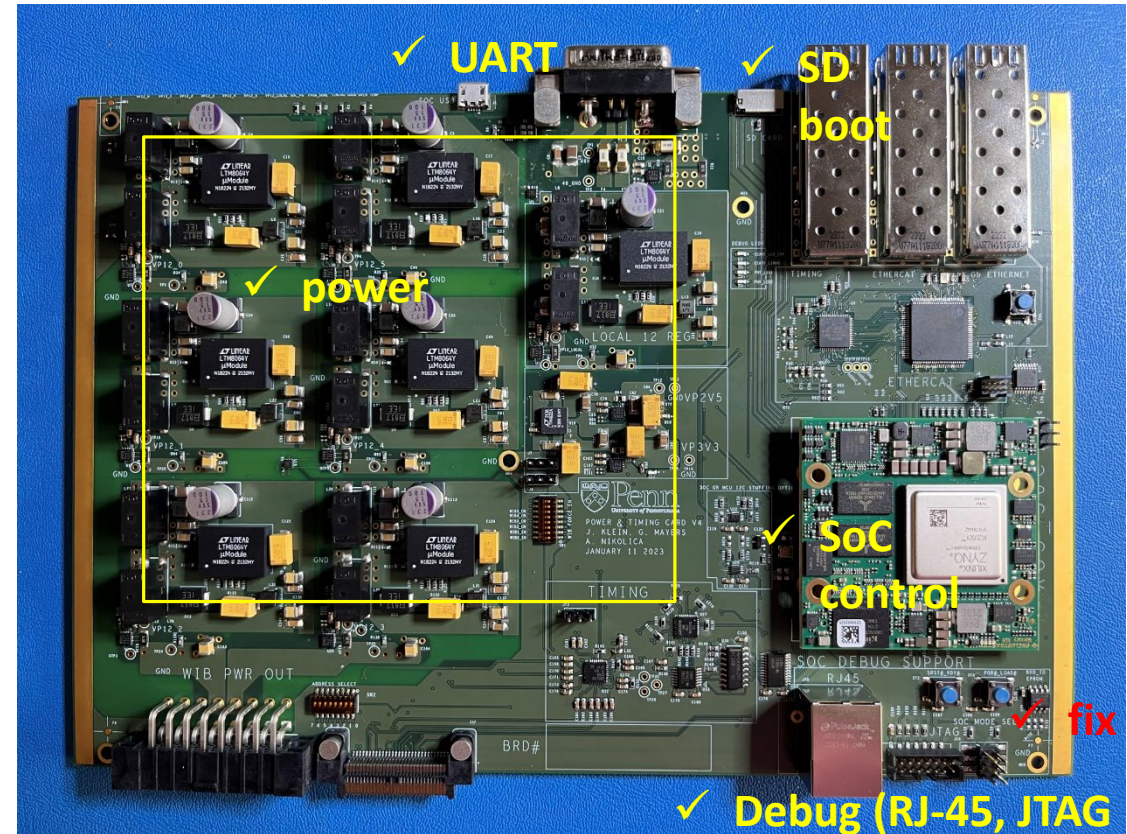
**Existing WIBv3 may not be able to be powered down in a crate with PTCv4 – details in backup slides*

PTCv3B and PTCv4 side-by-side



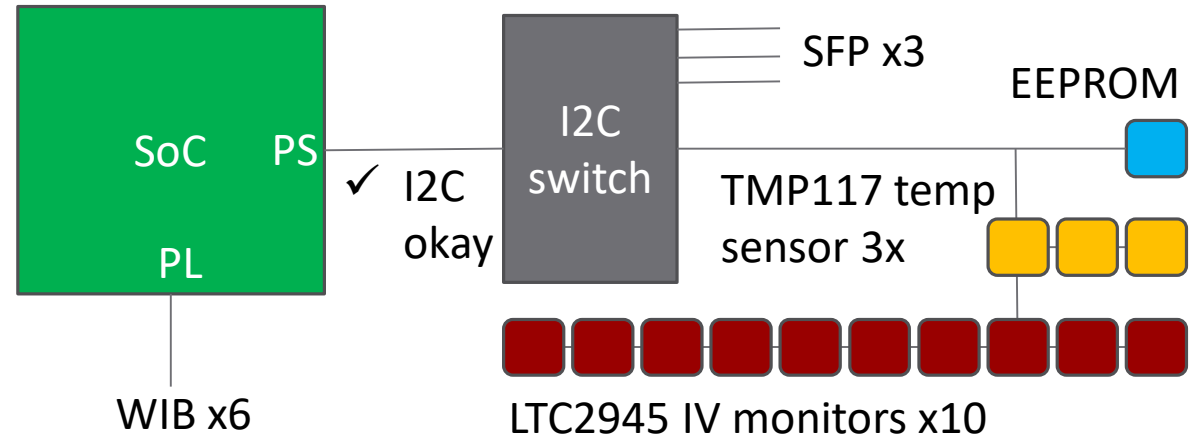
List of tests to date

- All six 12V regulators power up, can be enabled via FPGA register bit
- Local 12V, 3.3V, 2.5V power all ICs with no excessive current
- Enclustra Mercury XU5 mezzanine (Zynq 5EV Ultrascale+):
 - Boots via SD card
 - Front panel UART, debug RJ-45, and JTAG work
 - SFP status signals can be read in via FPGA register bits
- Errata:
 - One minor footprint error on pushbutton reset switches; mitigation in place for prototypes
- Working on I2C and GbE bringup



Currently working on: I2C reads

- There are a few I2C busses
 - Zynq PS I2C works to I2C switch
- SDA held low on bus with PTC temp and IV measurements
 - Double checked schematics, layout, bare board connectivity
 - Confirmed not a direct short
 - Have isolated EEPROM and temp sensors
 - Confirmed IV monitors are powered
- In process of debugging which of the 10 sensors is holding line low
 - Could also assemble second board and try

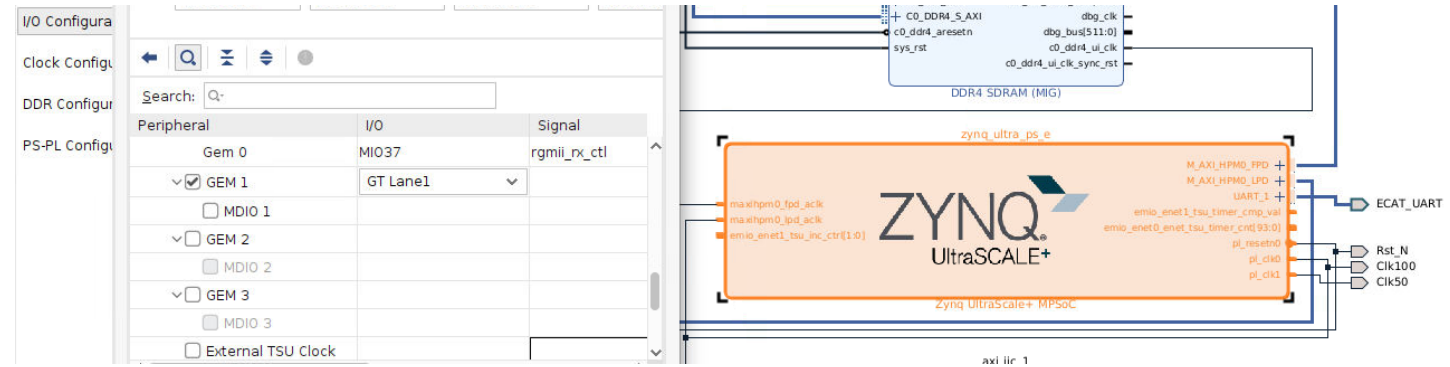


SDA held low



Currently working on: GbE to SC

- SC GbE is on front panel SFP
- Configured in Zynq settings
 - PS transceivers
 - Same HW/config as WIB
- Using 10Gtek A7S2-33-1GX1GT-SFP/GT3 fiber-to-copper converter
 - Same exact HW as WIB test stand
- Can see device come up, but cannot ping
- Verified reference clock is okay
- Need to dig further with Wireshark
- Possible PetaLinux issue?



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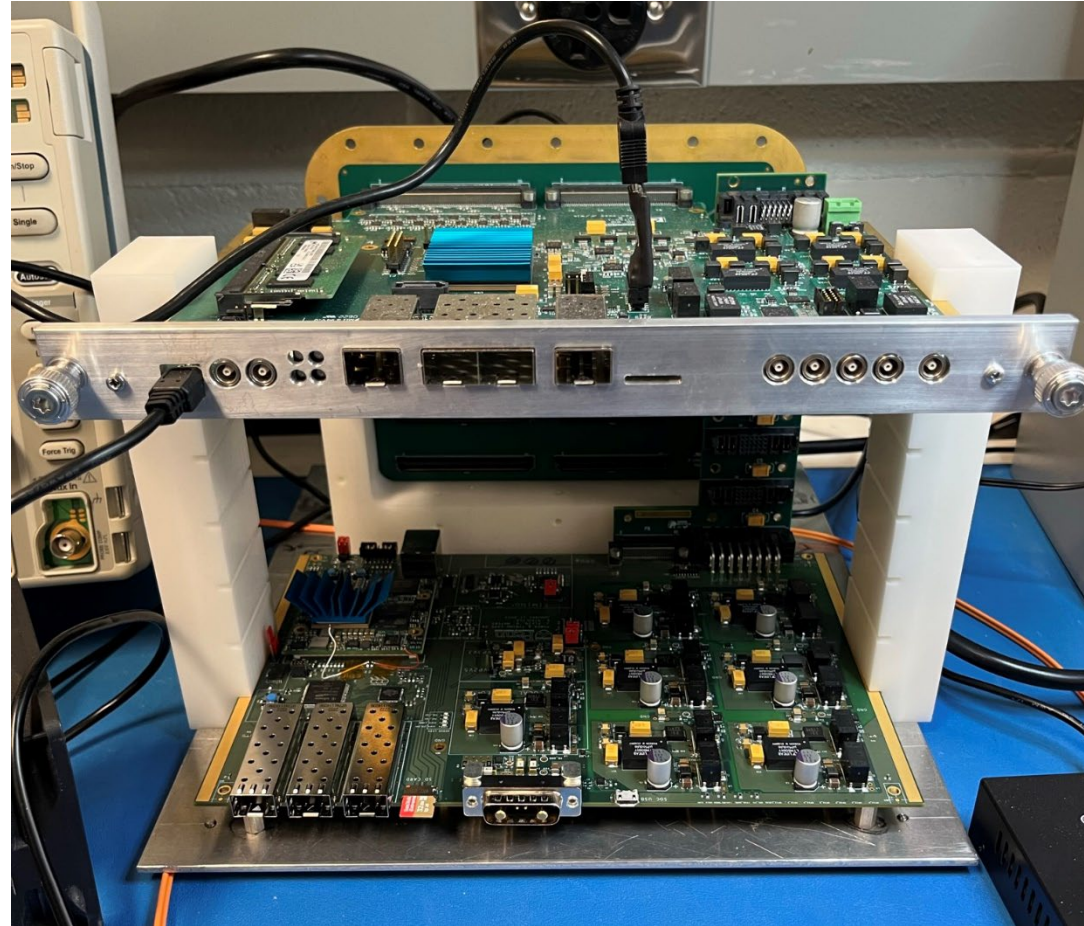
root@ptc:~# ifconfig
eth0  Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr C6:10:4A:82:8C:13
       inet6 addr: fe80::c410:4aff:fe82:8c13/64 Scope:Link
       UP BROADCAST MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
       RX packets:118 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
       TX packets:51 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
       collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
       RX bytes:13135 (12.8 KiB)  TX bytes:8082 (7.8 KiB)
       Interrupt:38

eth1  Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0A:35:00:22:01
       inet addr:192.168.200.12 Bcast:192.168.200.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
       inet6 addr: fe80::20a:35ff:fe00:2201/64 Scope:Link
       UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
       RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
       TX packets:44 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
       collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
       RX bytes:0 (0.0 B)  TX bytes:8609 (8.4 KiB)
       Interrupt:39

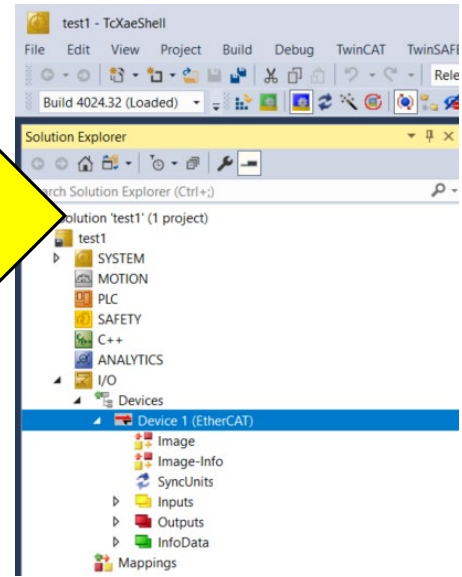
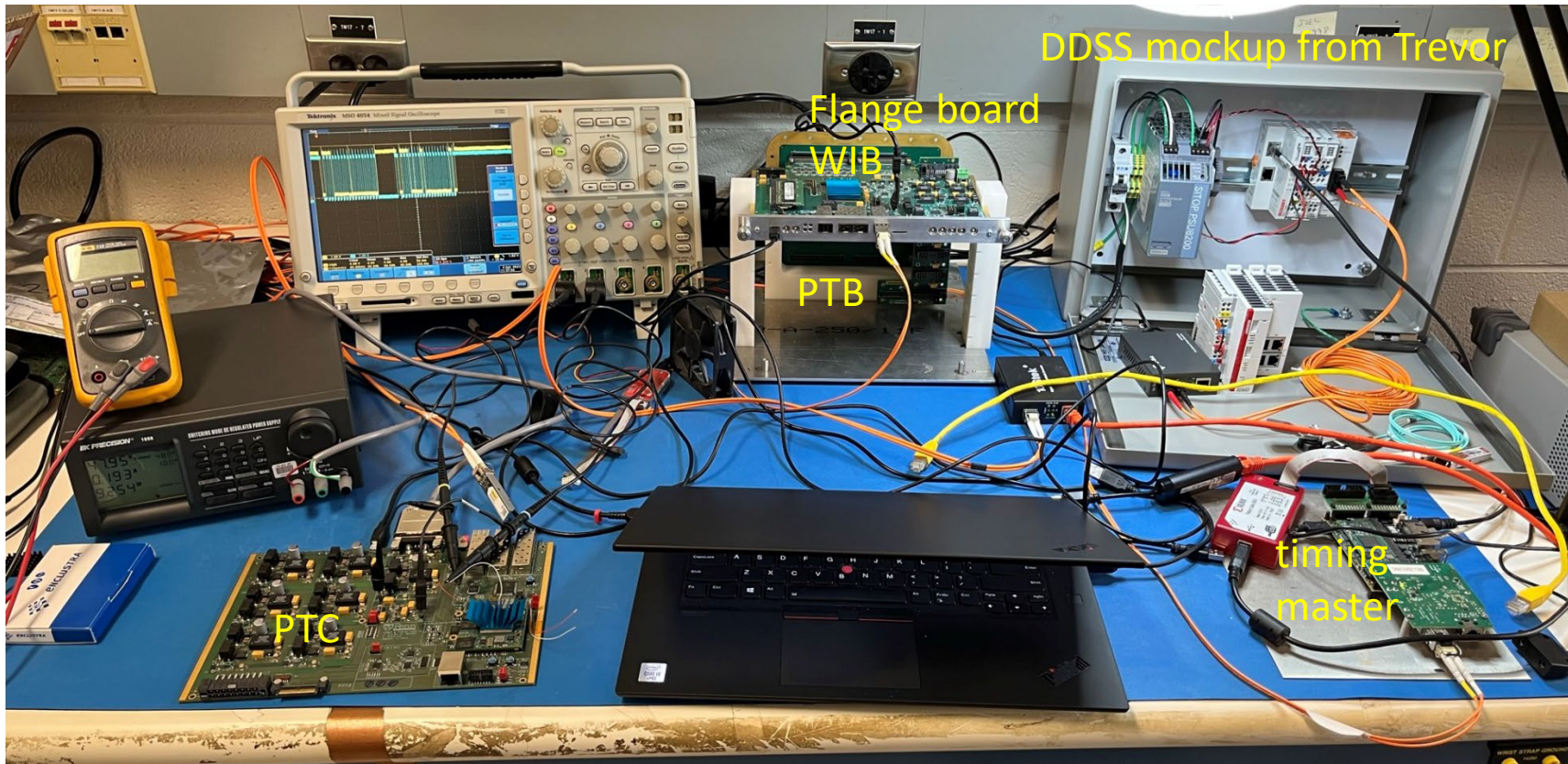
lo    Link encap:Local Loopback
       inet addr:127.0.0.1 Mask:255.0.0.0
       inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
       UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:65536  Metric:1
       RX packets:80 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
       TX packets:80 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
       collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
       RX bytes:6080 (5.9 KiB)  TX bytes:6080 (5.9 KiB)
    
```


Currently working on: powering a WIB

- Carefully checking new interfaces
 - I2C
 - Level translation on backplane addressing and timing priority encode
 - Power sequencing
- PTC-only tests:
 - SC and DDSS connections
 - On-board I2C read of IV monitors
 - Initial temp. measurements under load
- “One-WIB” tests:
 - Mechanical check with PTB
 - Powerup check for one WIB
 - I2C communications with one WIB
- Other tests that require a real WEIC:
 - Front panel mechanical check
 - Power and temp. testing with 6 WIBs
 - “Noise” measurements



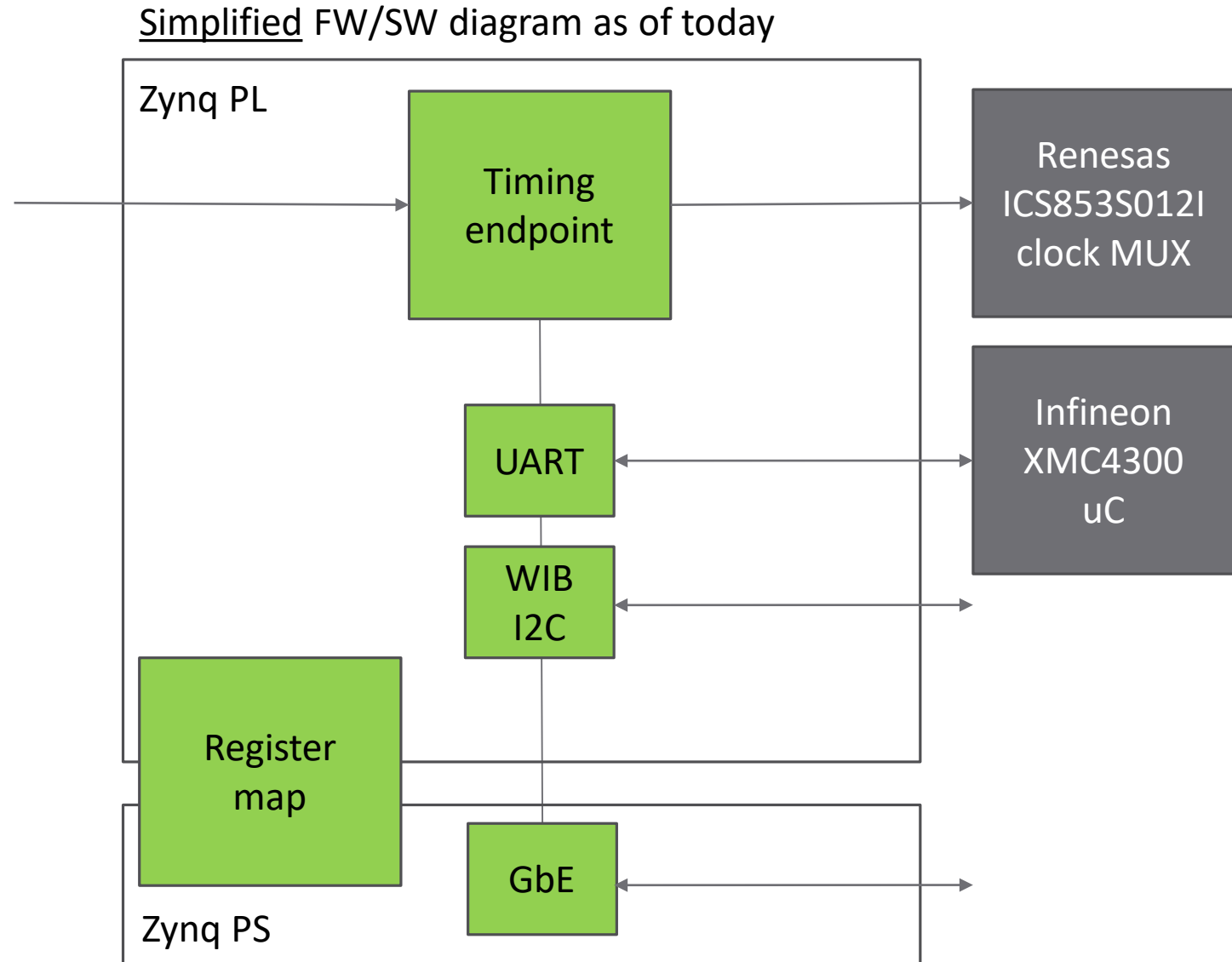
Penn test stand



Beckhoff TwinCAT
EtherCAT software master

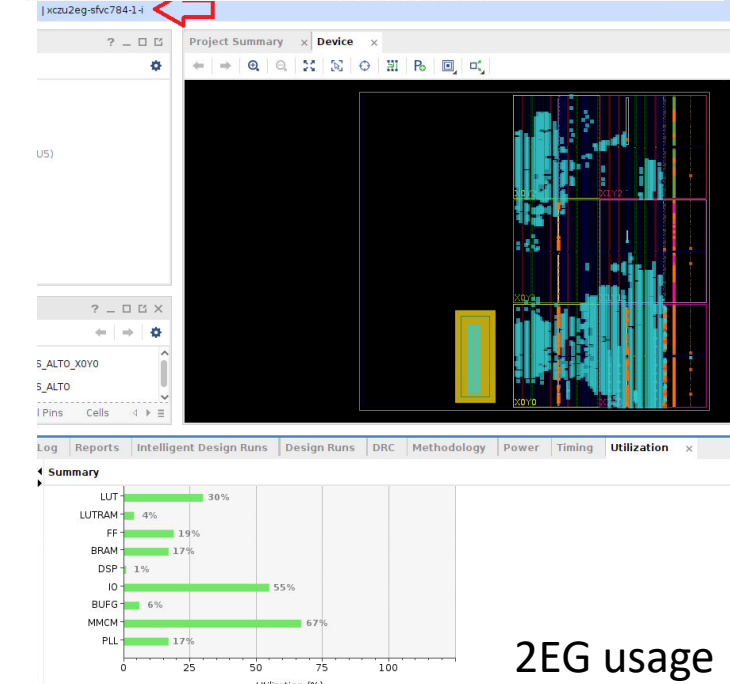
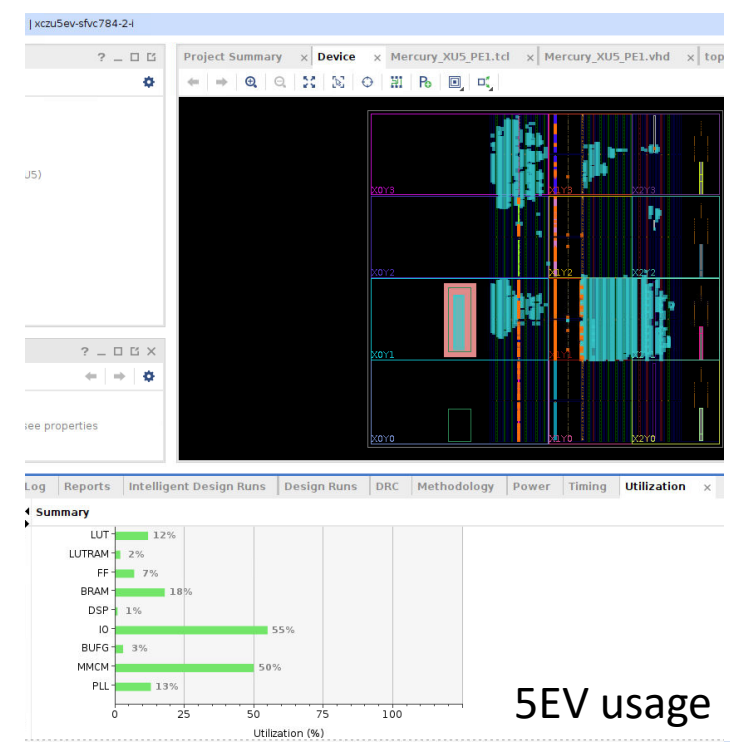
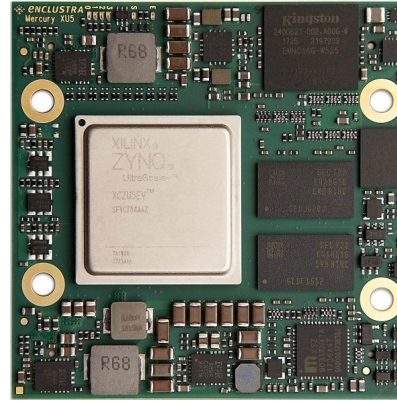
Firmware

- Firmware is work in progress
 - But looking fairly simple so far
- Lots of work probably done in SW



FPGA choice

- FPGA history
 - Originally suggested to use same FPGA as WIB
 - Agreed on using commercial mezzanine:
 - Enclustra ME-XU5-5EV-2I-D12E (prototypes)
 - Alternate: ME-XU5-2EG-1I-D11E*
 - Same Xilinx Zynq UltraScale+ FPGA family as WIB
 - Simple to design with, upgradeable during detector life
 - Option to use a custom mezzanine or on-board FPGA will be evaluated?
 - Mitigate concerns about reliability and switching noise
- Final FPGA choice
 - Depends on resource usage
 - May be able to go with alternate choice at lower cost
 - Will evaluate as testing proceeds



*Might require hardware additions / modifications

Mechanics

- Prototype front panels ordered from ProtoCase
- We also have ELMA extruded blanks
- Jason Farrell agreed to update production mechanical drawing

PTCv3B

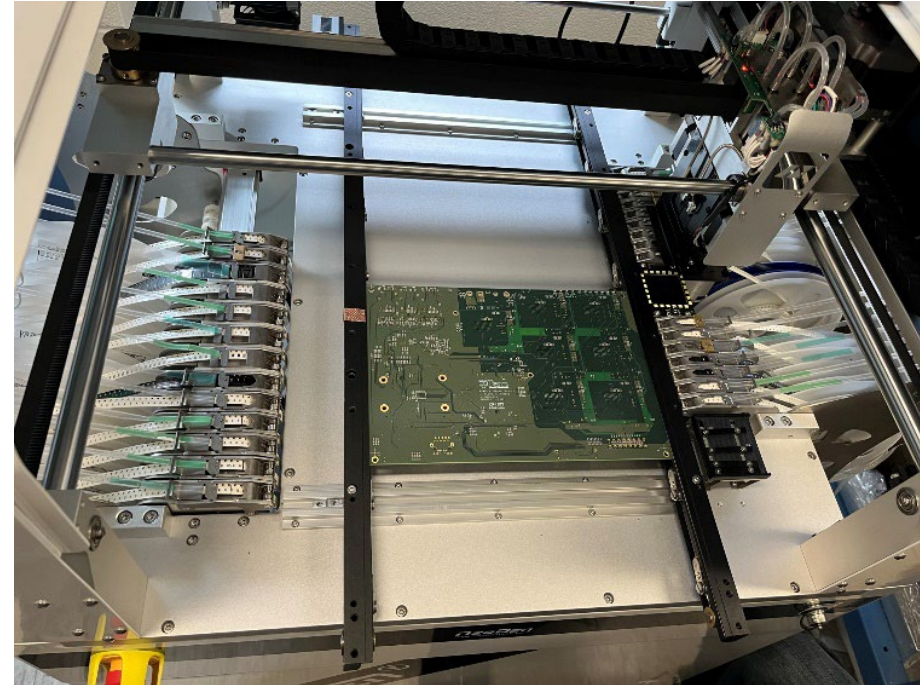


PTCv4



Next steps

- Continue debugging I2C, GbE
- Power up WIB
- Timing tests
- Assemble second PTC for BNL tests
- EtherCAT
- We have 2 assembly quotes for the production order
 - Zentech (have used before)
 - Advanced Assembly
- Component lead times are long
 - ICs continually go in and out of stock – will test functionality of critical ICs
 - Enclustra FPGA availability is getting better
- Needs for 2023:
 - 4+1 prototypes for VD Module 0, ICEBERG, BNL
 - Will need 4+1 boards for ProtoDUNE-II-HD or NP04 (schedule unclear)
- Full detector will have:
 - 150+10 PTCs for HD, and 80+10 PTCs for the VD



Pick-and-place setup



Summary

- ✓ PTC has been re-designed to provide:
 - ✓ Monitoring of local voltages and temperatures
 - ✓ Slow Control (SC) interface
 - ✓ DUNE Detector Safety System (DDSS) interface
 - ✓ Individual WIB control and/or communications

- ✓ Project status:
 - ✓ PCBs back and assembled
 - ✓ All components in-house
 - ✓ Bringup and firmware testing underway
 - Simple EtherCAT demo software exists using Infineon development board

- Work to do in the next month
 - Power and timing tests
 - Assembly second PTC

- Future work
 - Lots of software work (SC, DDSS – biggest unknown)



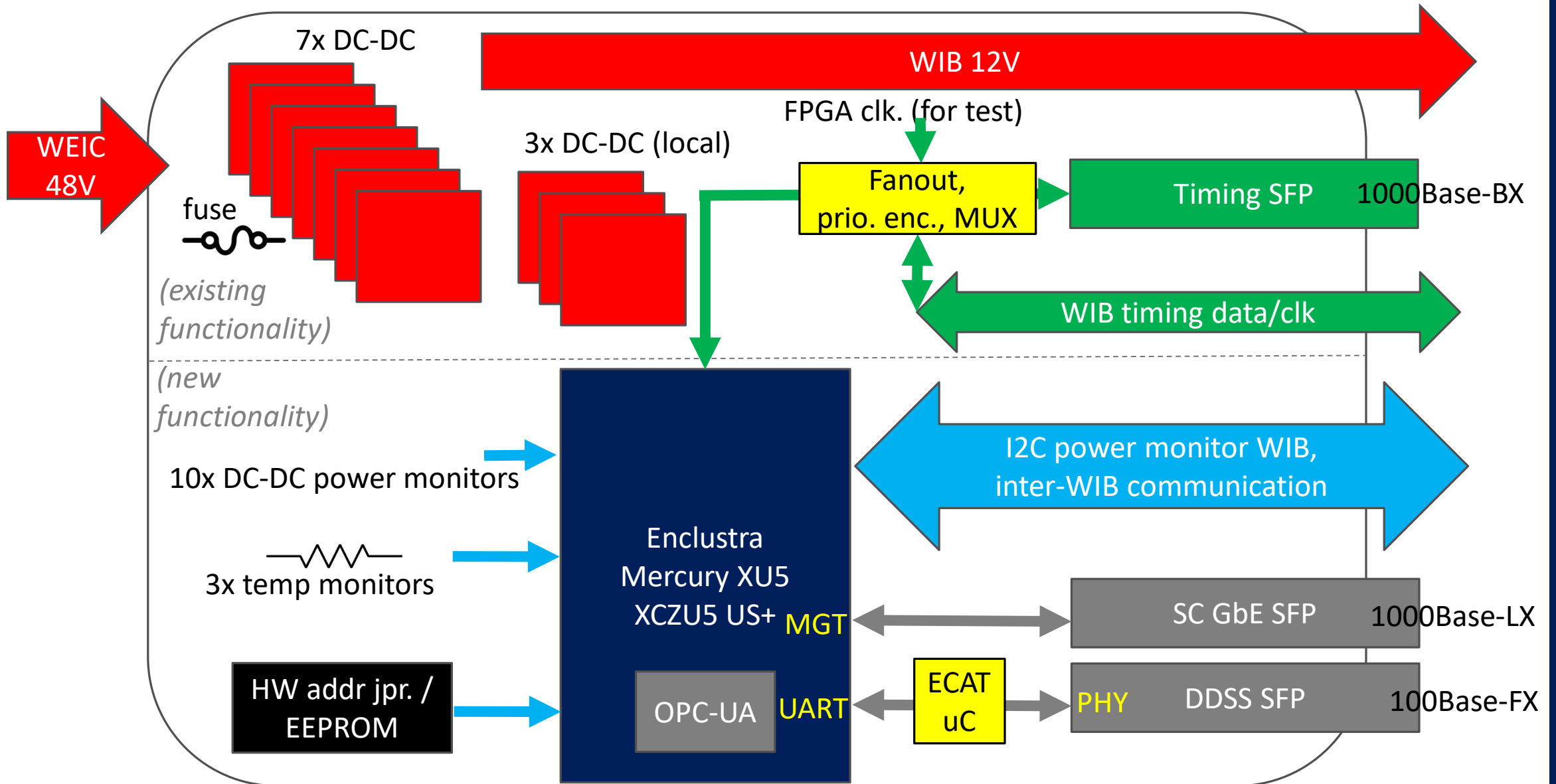
Backup



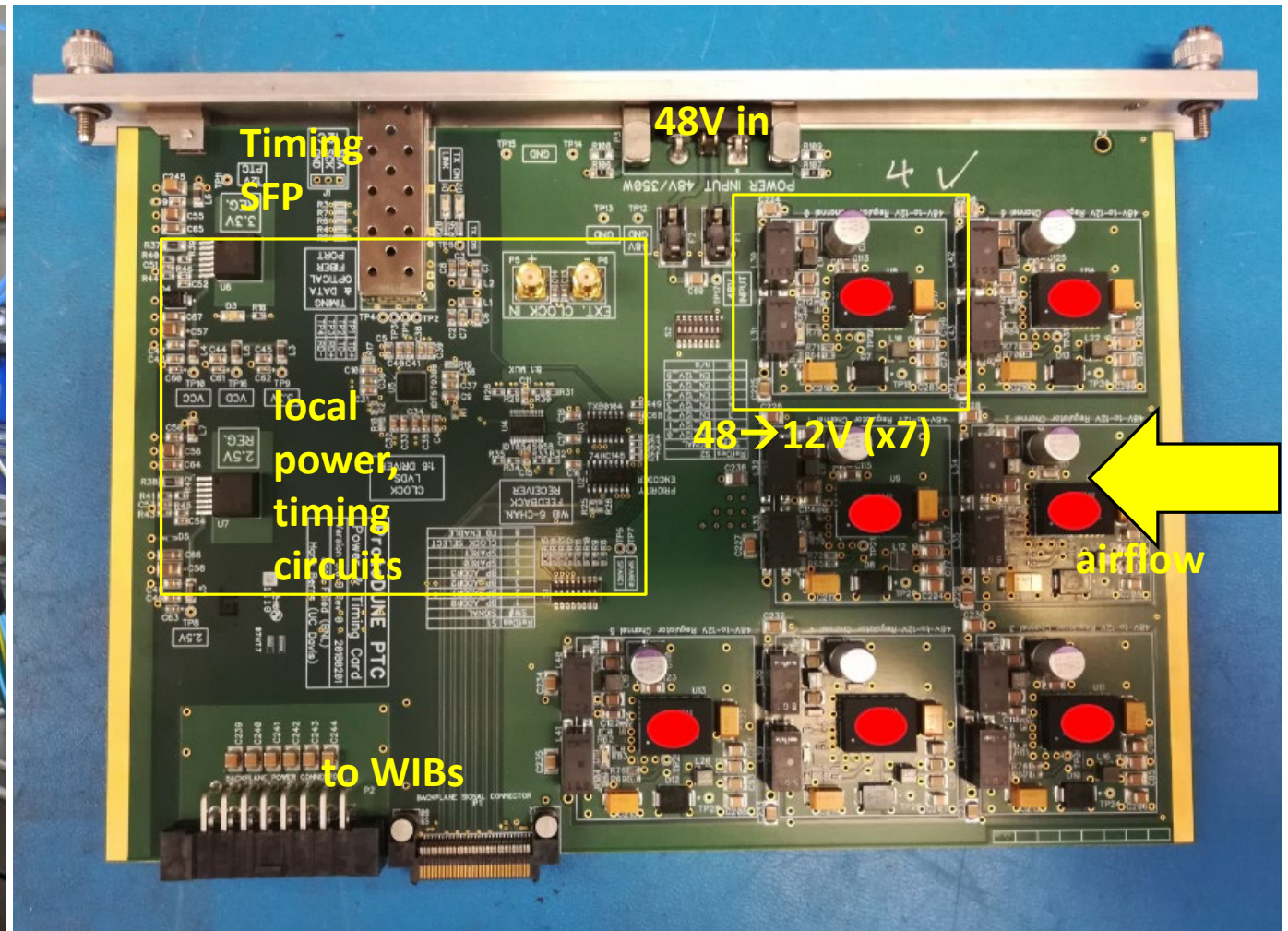
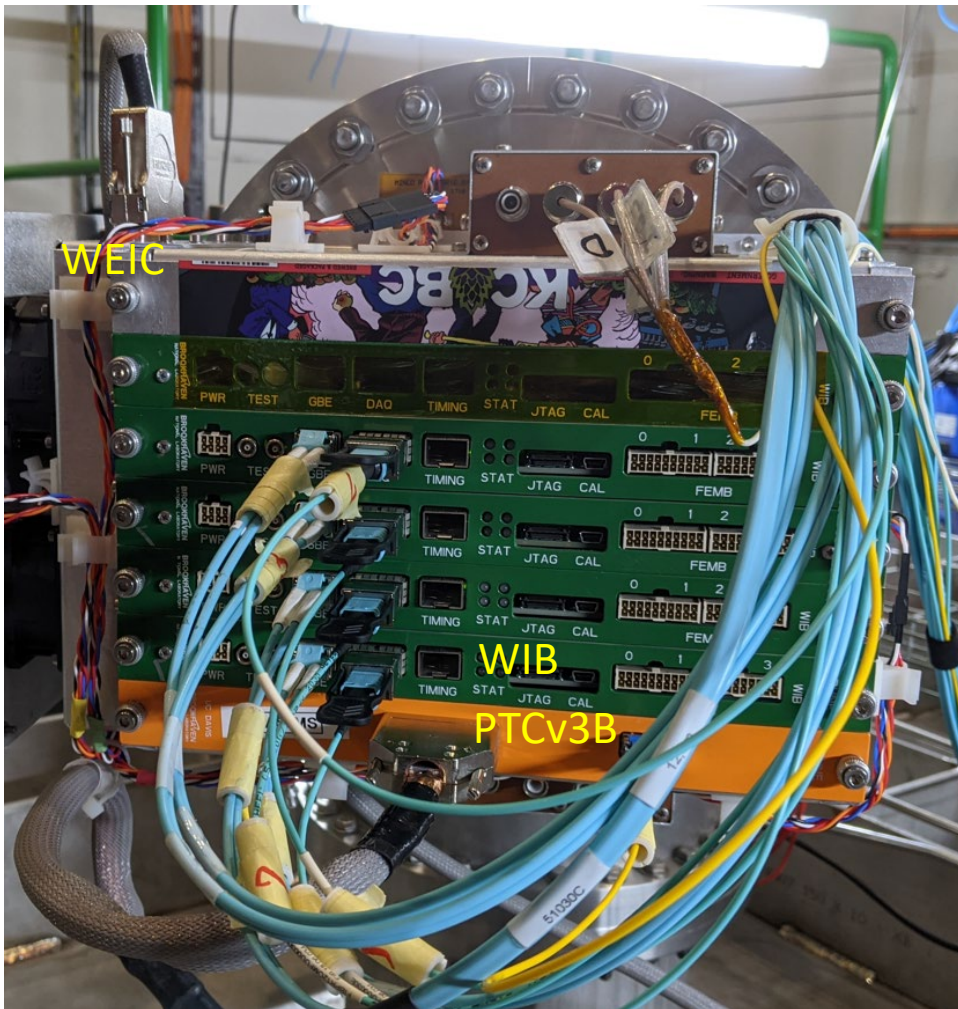
Additional documentation

- Draft Requirements and Specifications here: <https://edms.cern.ch/document/2731292/3>
- DDSS specifications: <https://edms.cern.ch/document/2401090/2>
- Beckhoff PHY selection guide: https://download.beckhoff.com/download/document/io/ethercat-development-products/an_phy_selection_guidev2.7.pdf
- Previous DUNE Collaboration Meeting presentation:
 - (26 January 2023)
https://indico.fnal.gov/event/53965/contributions/258363/attachments/163356/216220/PTC_status_20230126_v1e.pdf
- Previous Cold Electronics presentations:
 - (18 July 2022)
https://indico.fnal.gov/event/55442/contributions/246656/attachments/157237/205657/PTC_v4_Design.pdf
 - (25 Oct 2022)
https://indico.fnal.gov/event/56748/contributions/252918/attachments/160836/212036/PTC_status_20221025.pdf

Top level PTC v4 block diagram



Reminder: PCTv3B (current version)

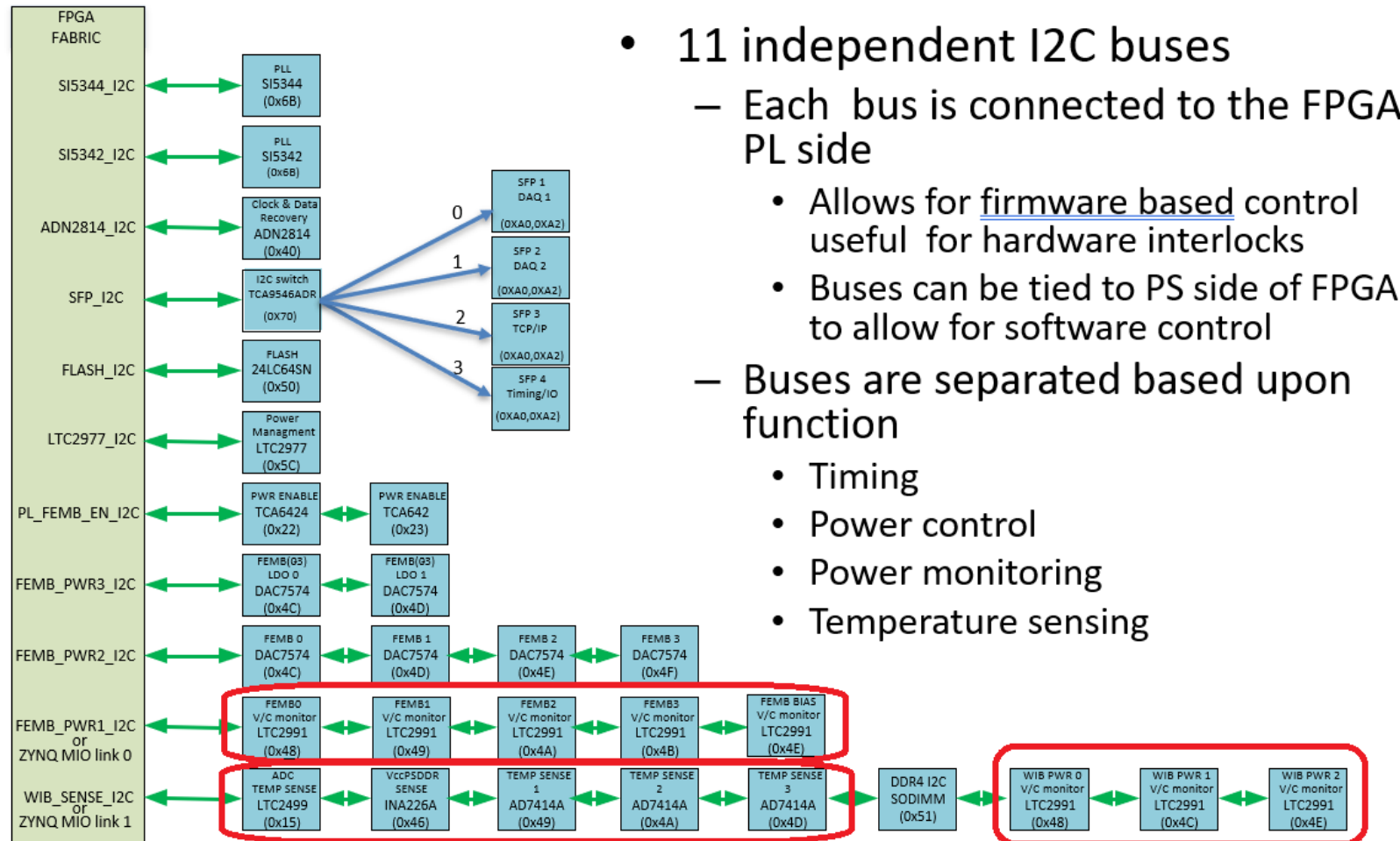


[J. Fried]

WIB monitored quantities



WIB I2C MAP



- 11 independent I2C buses
 - Each bus is connected to the FPGA PL side
 - Allows for firmware based control useful for hardware interlocks
 - Buses can be tied to PS side of FPGA to allow for software control
 - Buses are separated based upon function
 - Timing
 - Power control
 - Power monitoring
 - Temperature sensing



Architectural questions

- Powered-off WIBs
 - It was confirmed in conversation with Jack Fried at BNL that there is no way to permanently power off a WIB in a crate with PTCv4 without affecting functionality of all other WIBs in the crate
 - This is because WIBs have no IO buffering for the following signals: timing TX enables, crate addresses, spare IOs
 - This means a powered off WIB's FPGA can pull down a line
 - **There are two solutions, for prototypes ONLY:**
 - **Do not power off WIB for the first prototypes; only power cycle if needed, or remove from crate**
 - **Re-spin the PTB (power and timing backplane) to include buffers powered by local WIB and PTC 2.5V**
 - For the long term, the WIB will be re-spun with additional buffers added
- IO bandwidth
 - I2C will limit local BW
 - ~90 quantities that can be monitored, so maybe ~100sps rate for I2C bus @ 400kHz
 - EtherCAT 100Mbps is also a hard limit total BW
 - Really only need 1-2Hz for a lot of these power and temp measurements – much more reasonable
- Is PTC an independent OPC/UA endpoint, or the OPC/UA endpoint for all WIBs in a crate, or not an OPC/UA endpoint at all?
 - PTC can do any / all options
 - But final decision drives final hardware design (i.e. less powerful SoC needed if not an OPC/UA endpoint)