

Timing calibration in NEMO

M. Circella

Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Bari
on behalf of the NEMO Collaboration

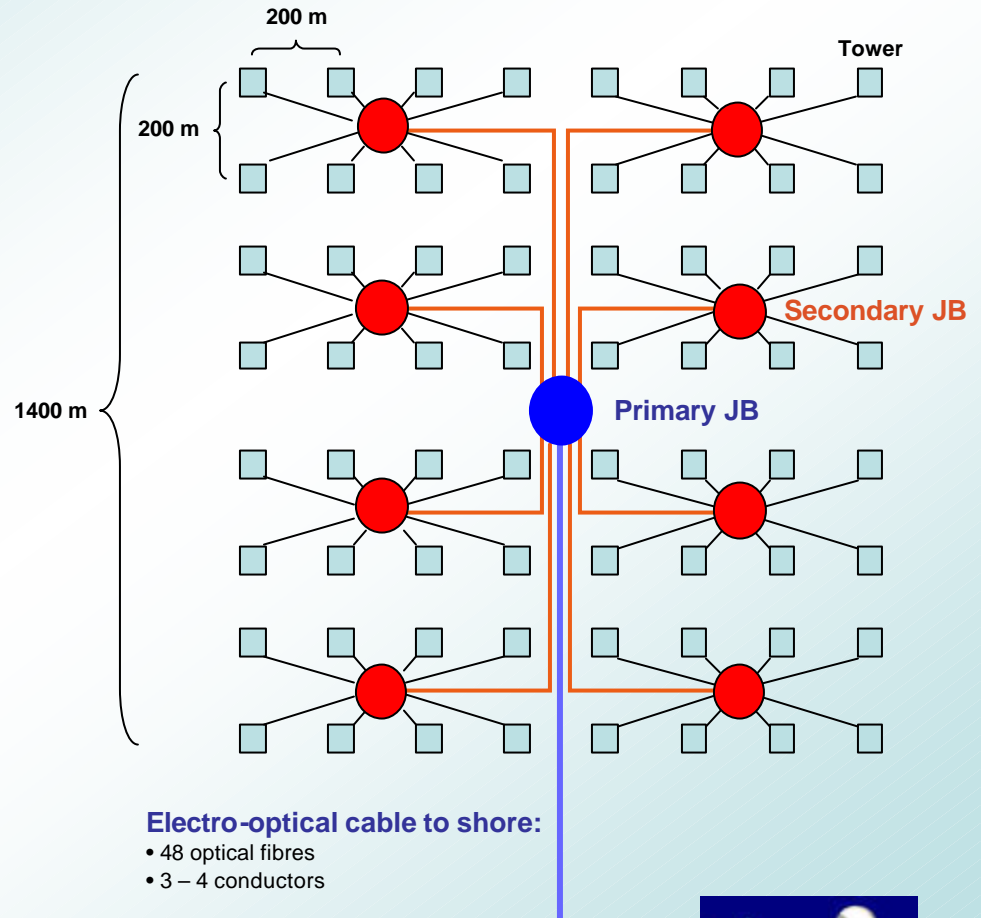


M. Circella and the NEMO Coll., Timing Calibration in NEMO
VLVnT workshop, Amsterdam, October 2003

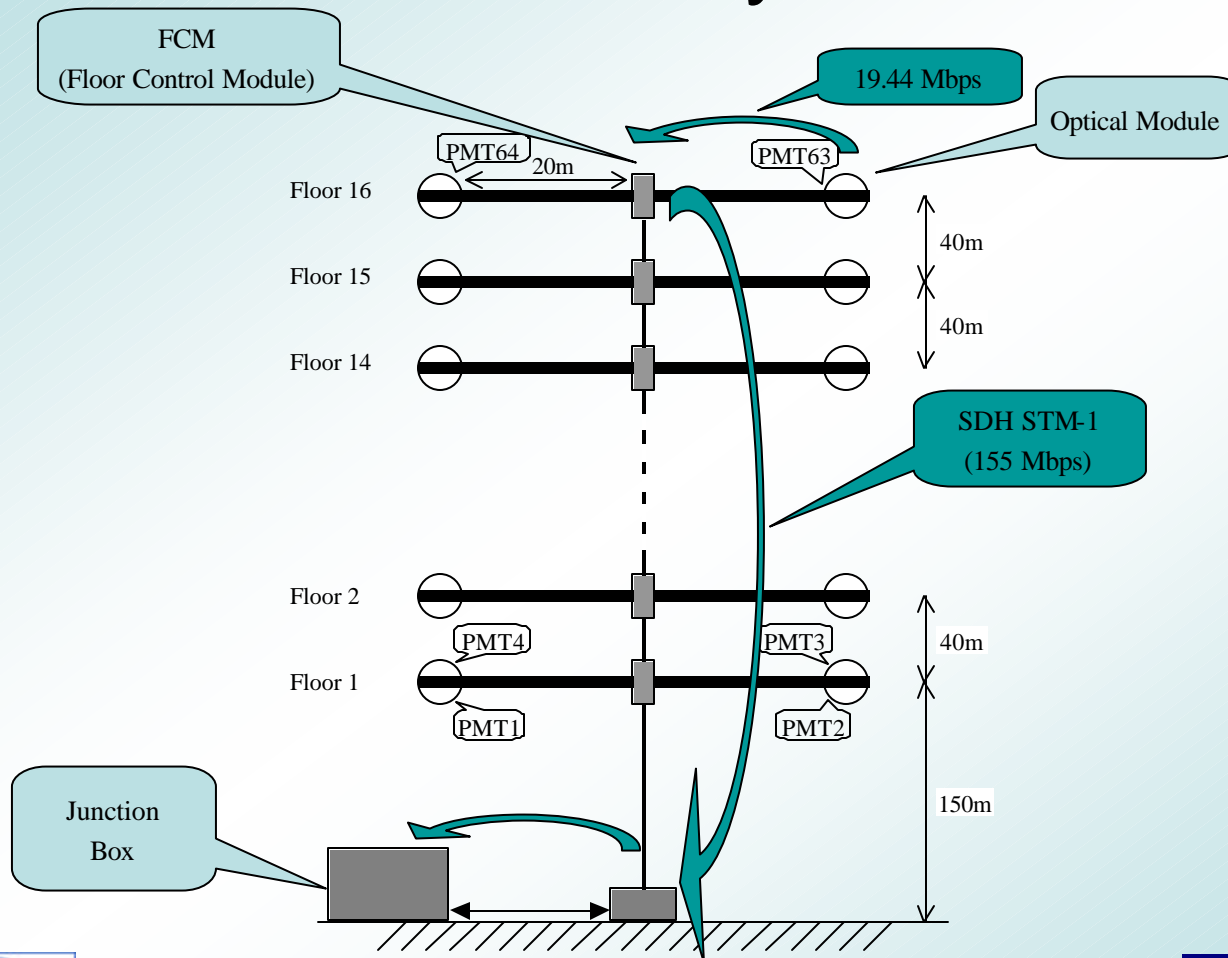


NEMO Telescope layout

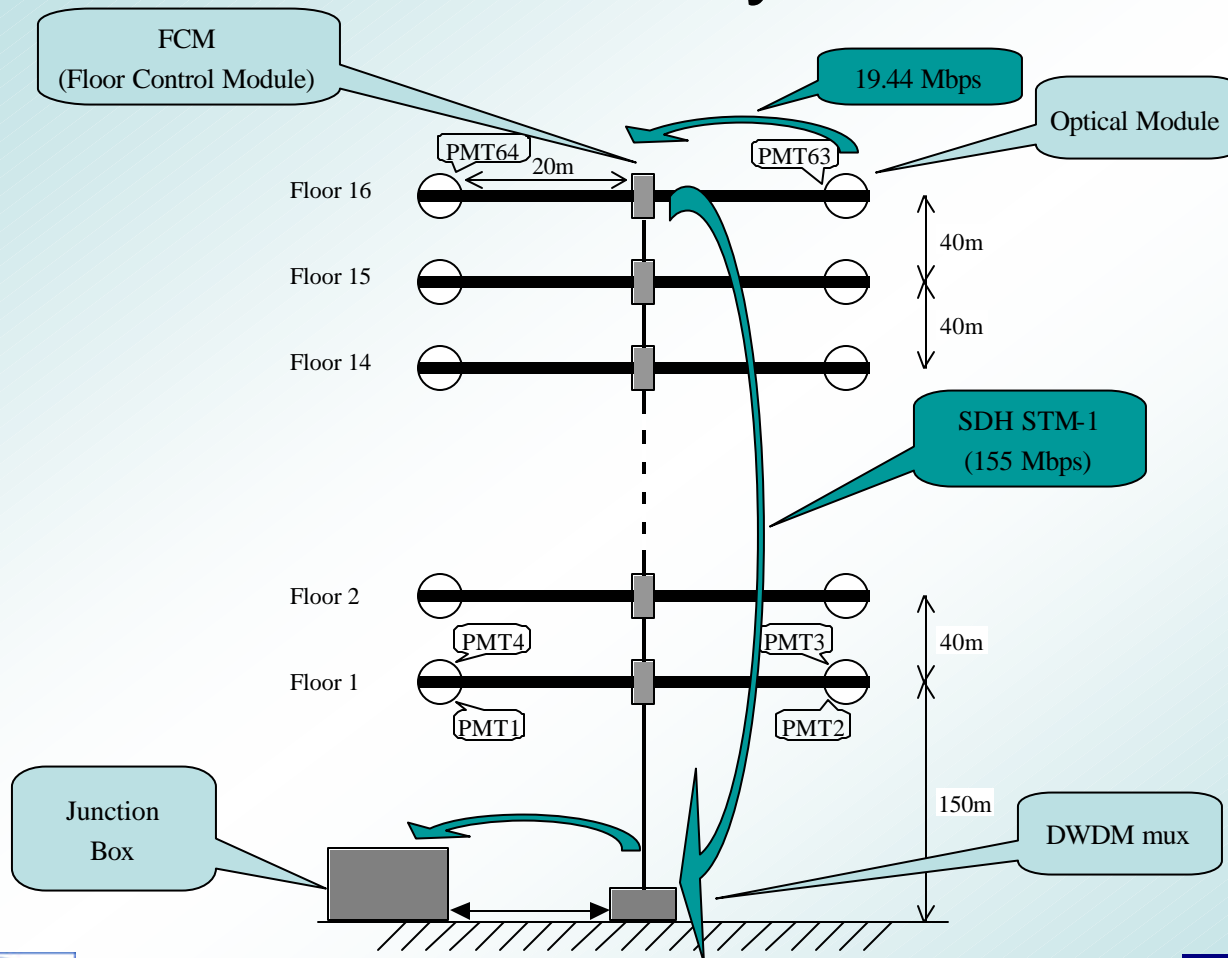
- 1 primary Junction Box
- 8 secondary Junction Boxes
- 64 towers
- 200 m grid pitch
- 64 PMT on each tower
- 4096 PMT in total



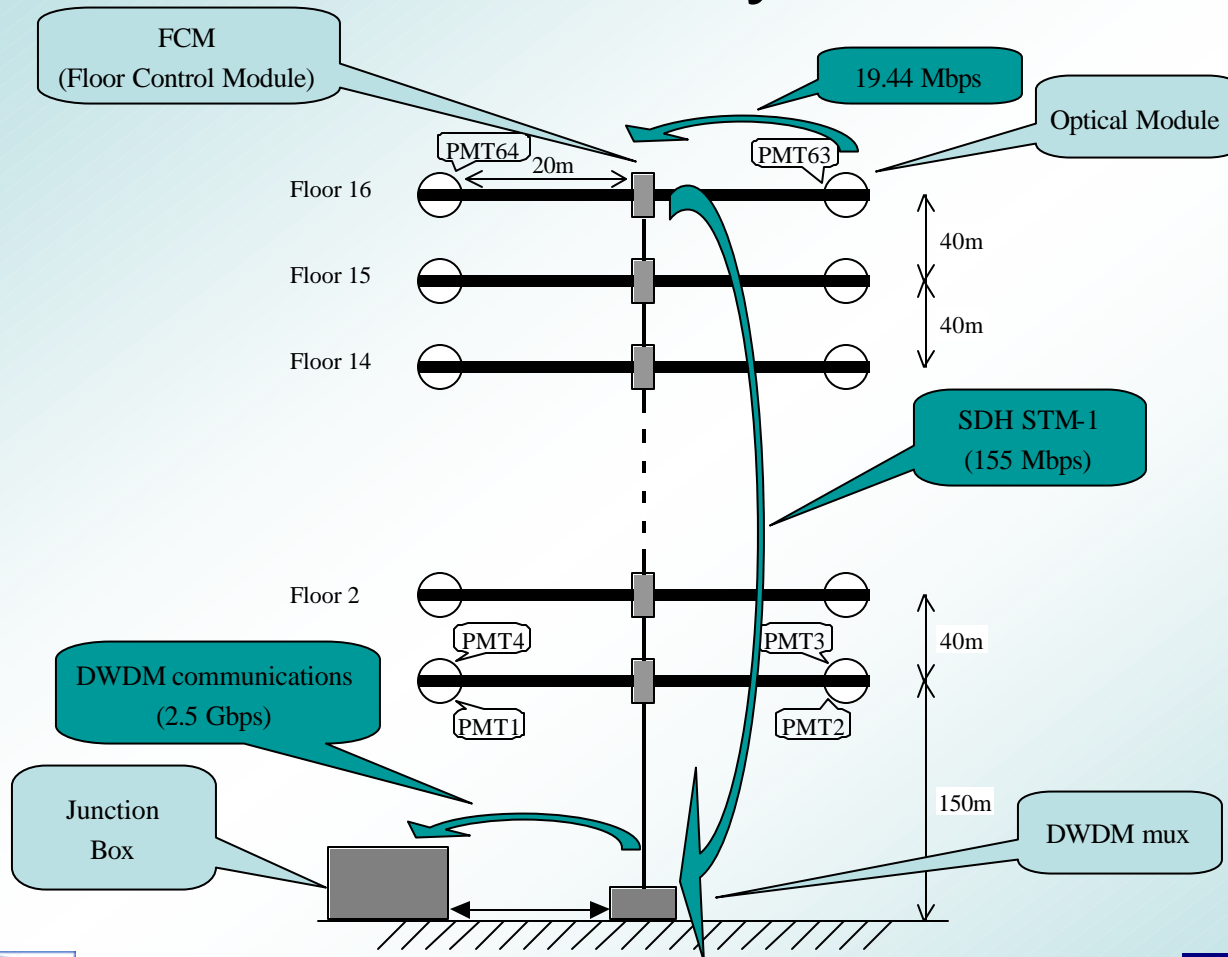
Tower Layout



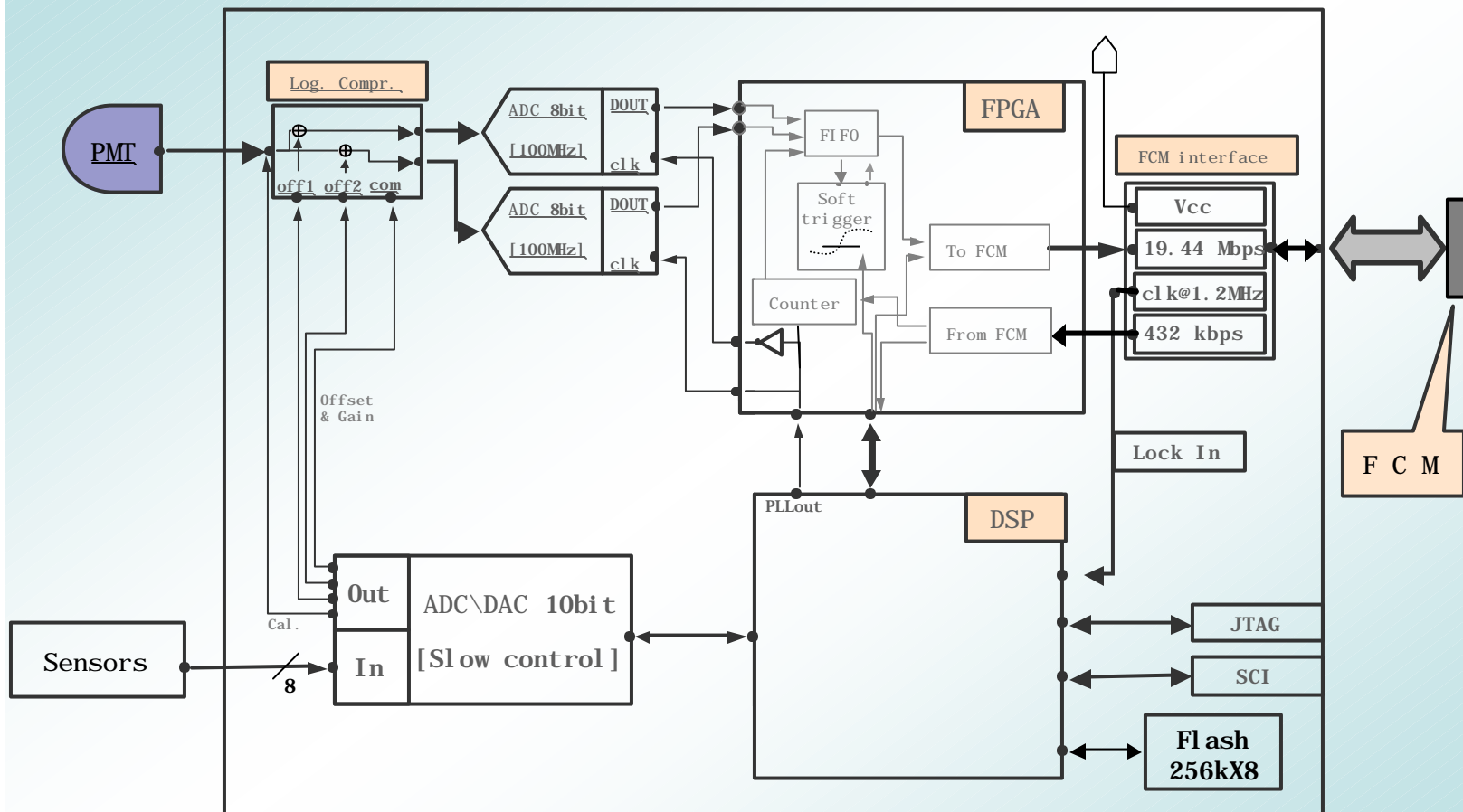
Tower Layout



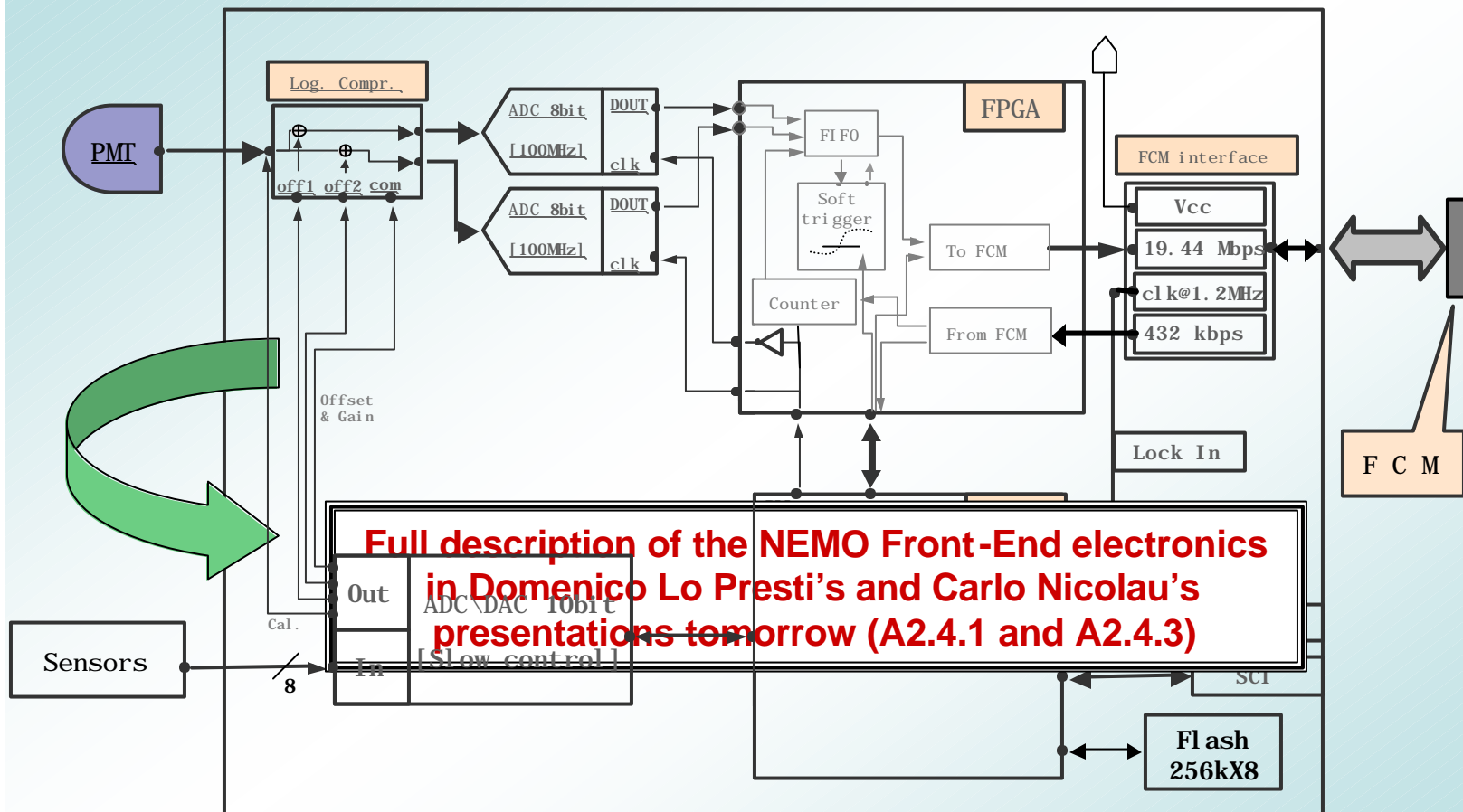
Tower Layout



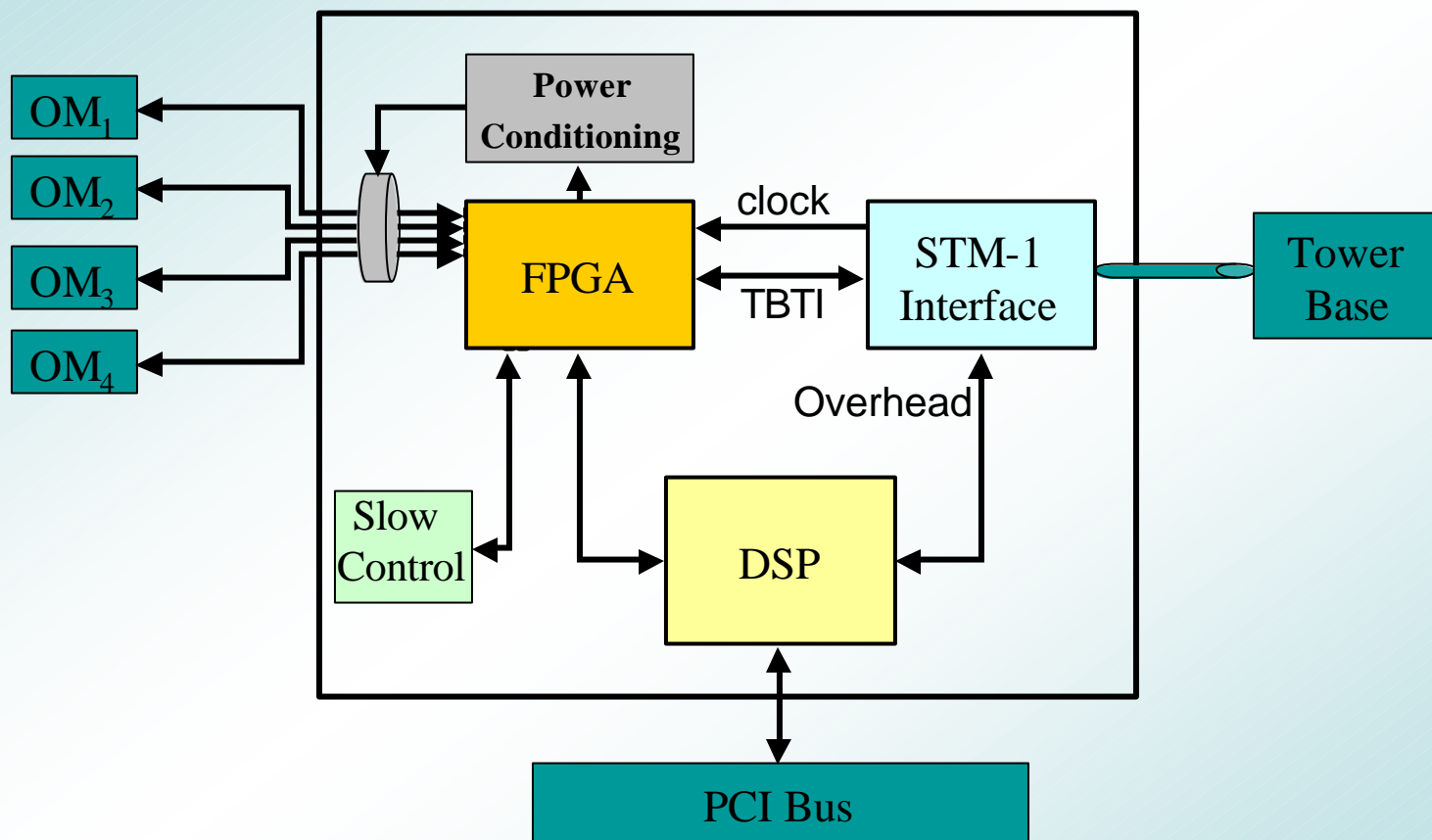
Front-end electronics (inside the Optical Modules)



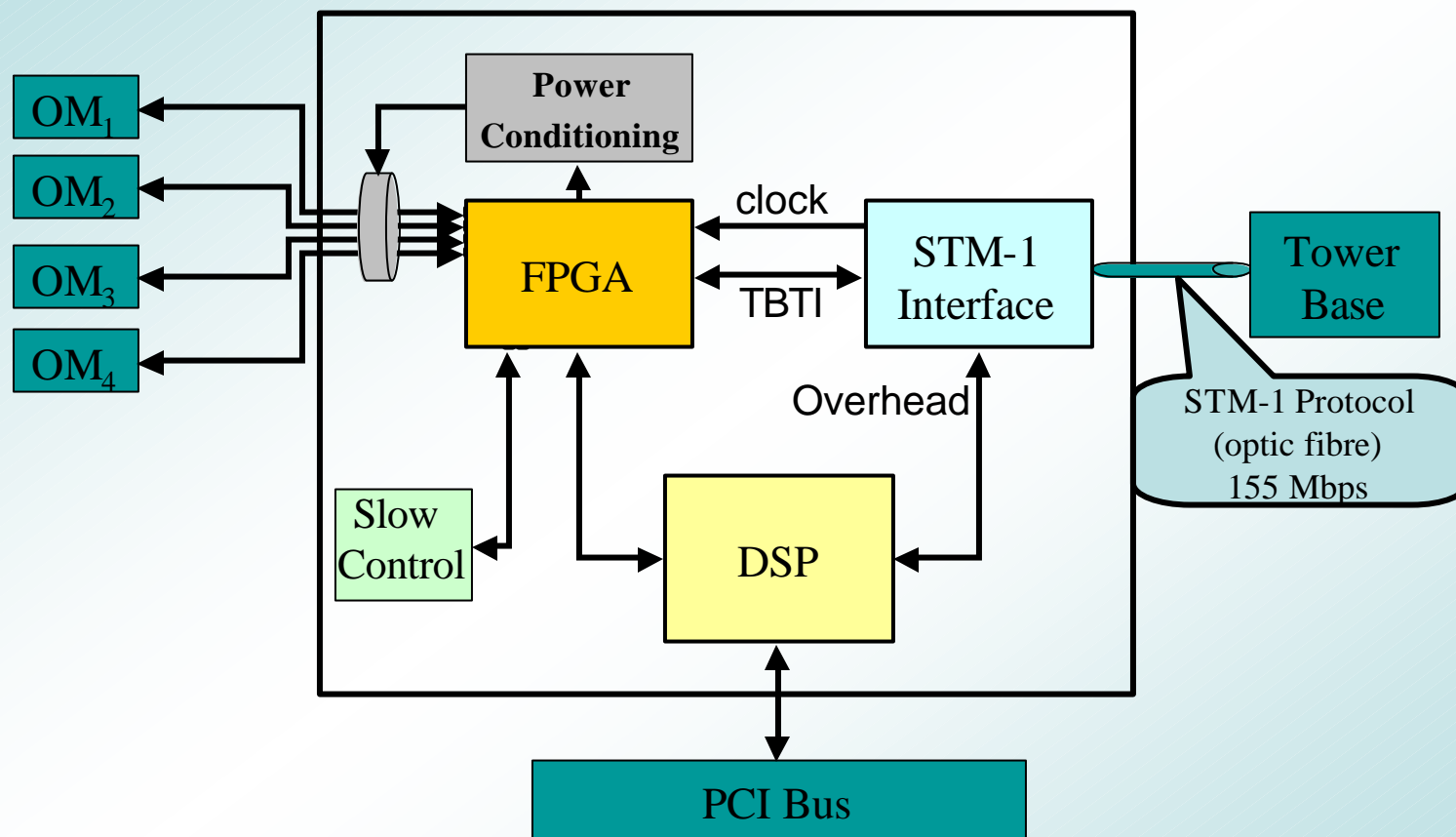
Front-end electronics (inside the Optical Modules)



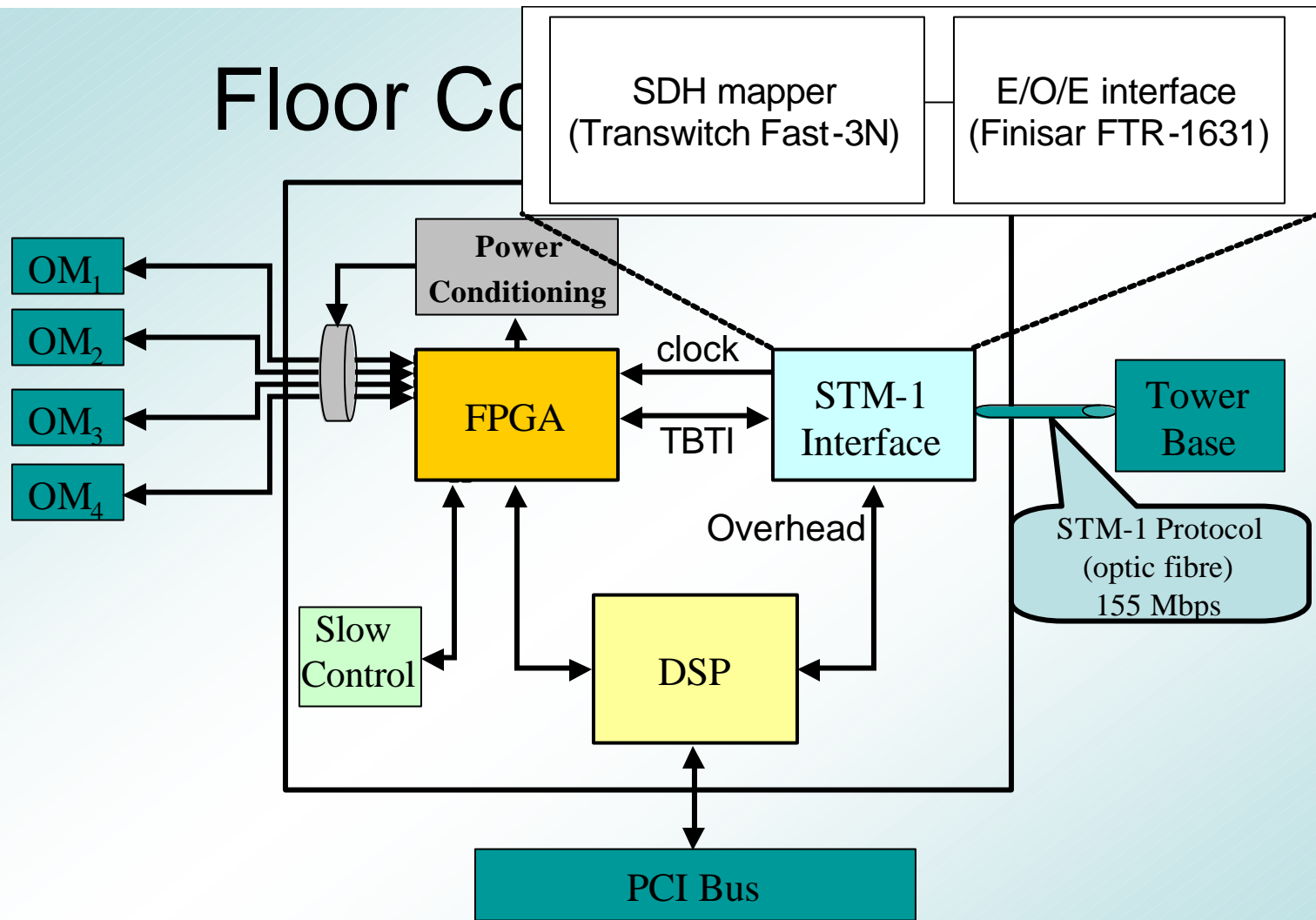
Floor Control Module



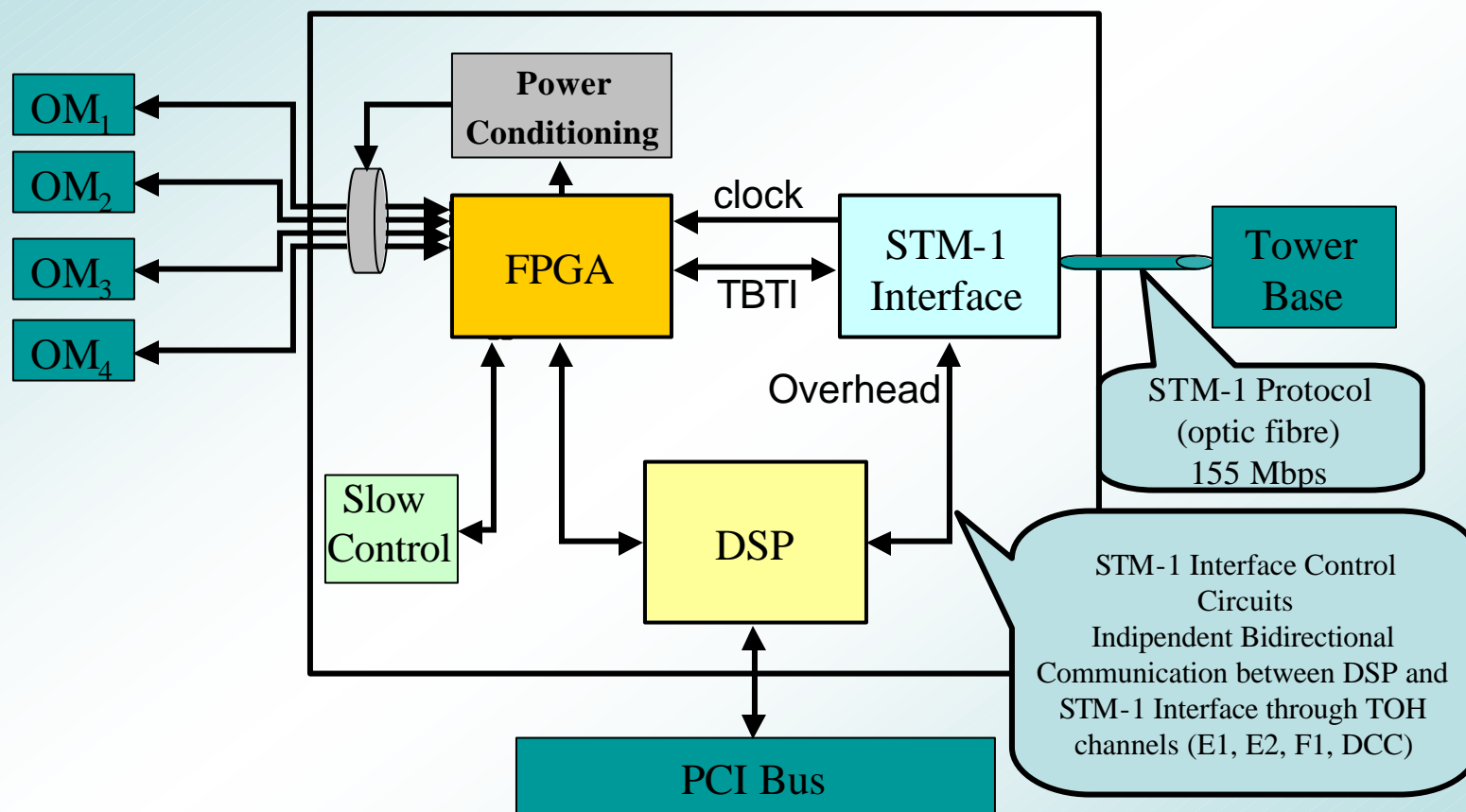
Floor Control Module

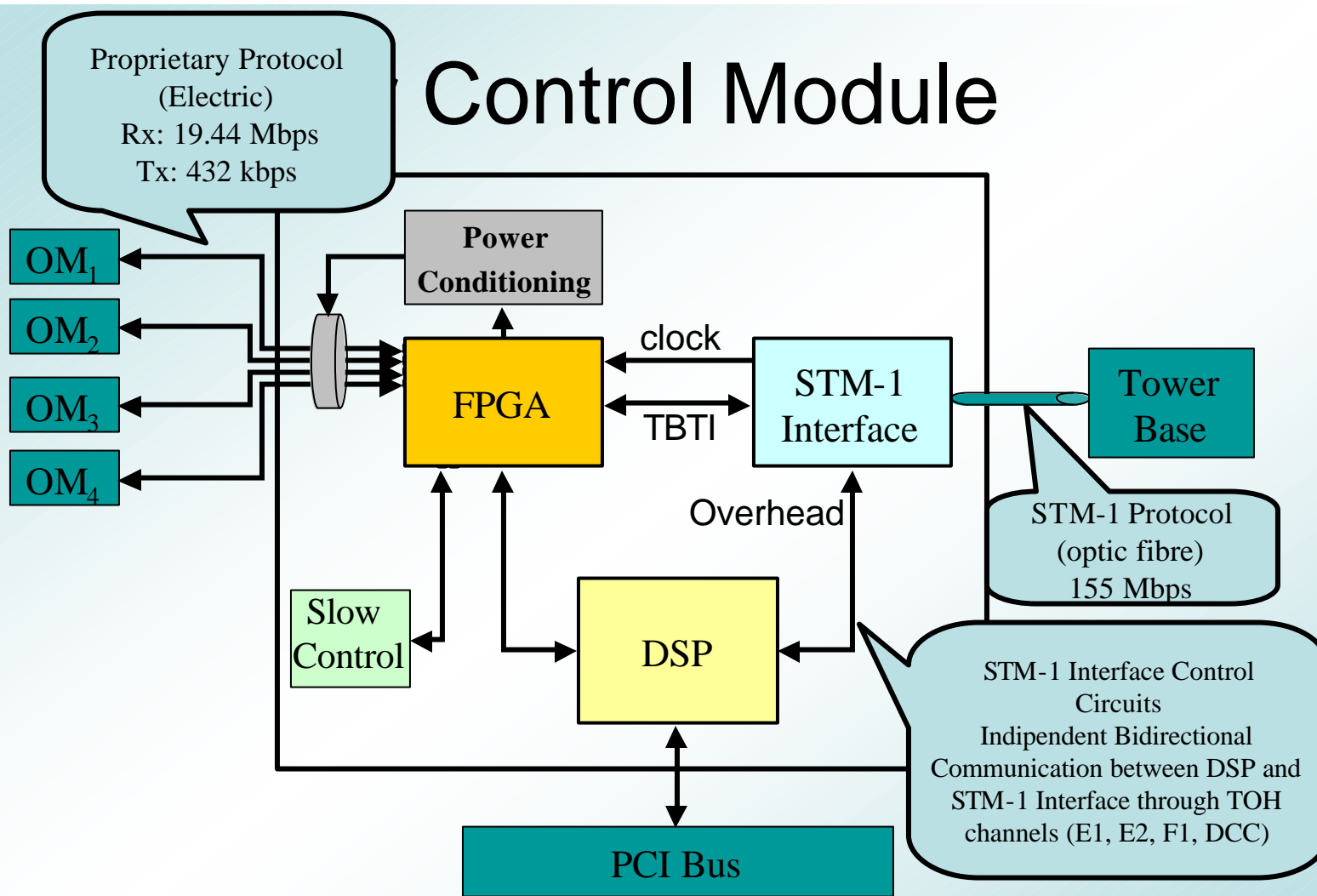


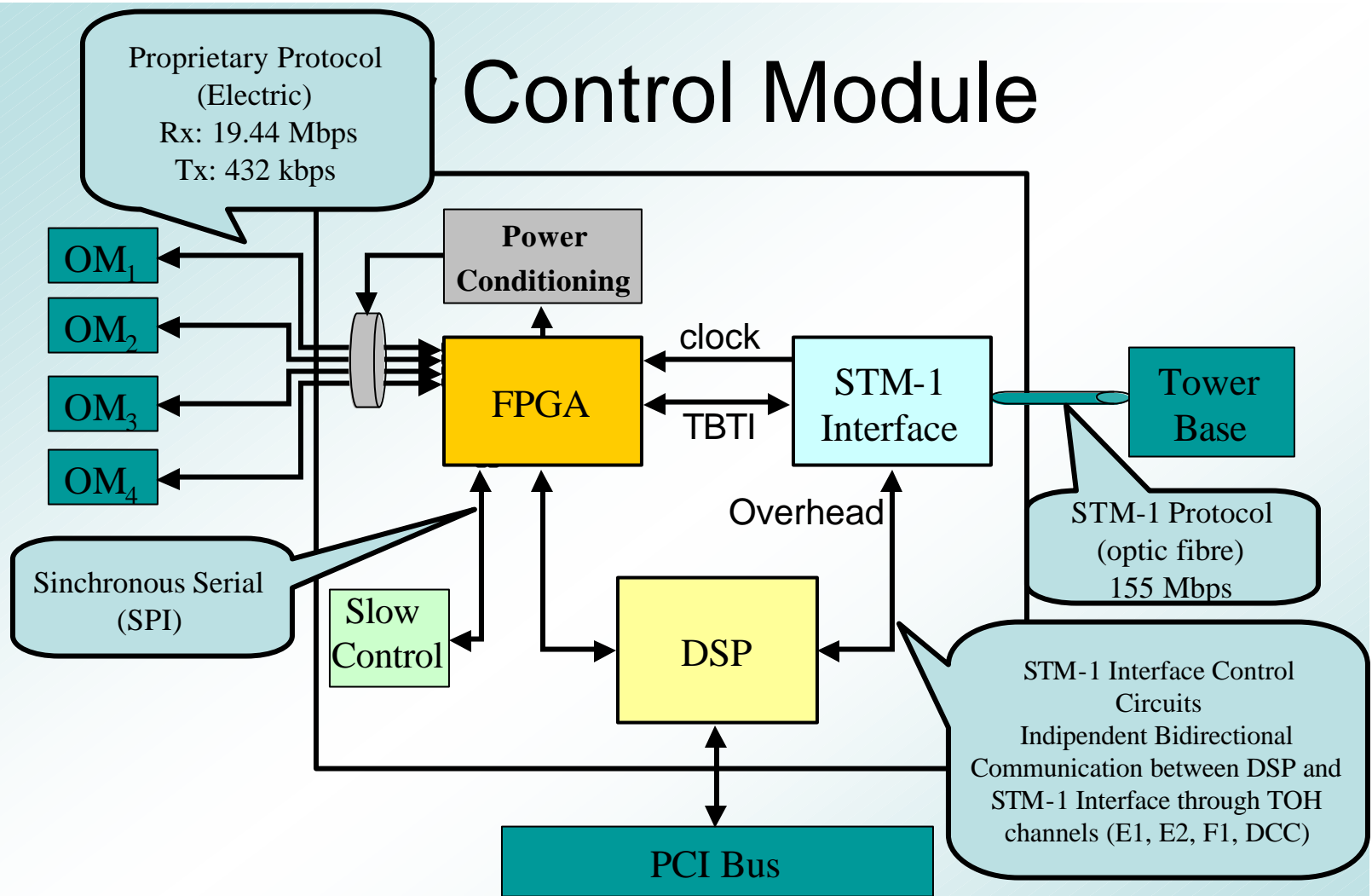
Floor Co

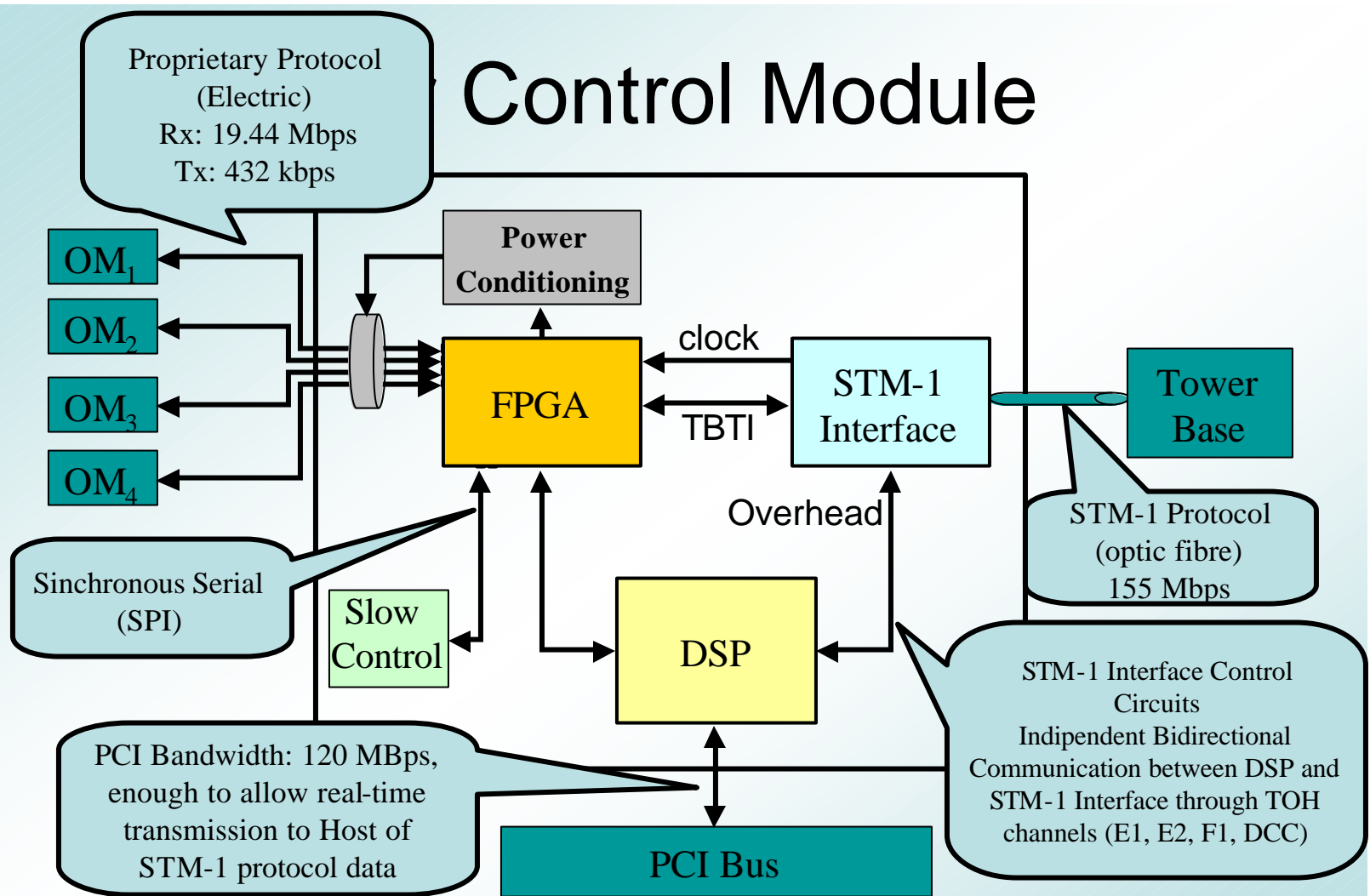


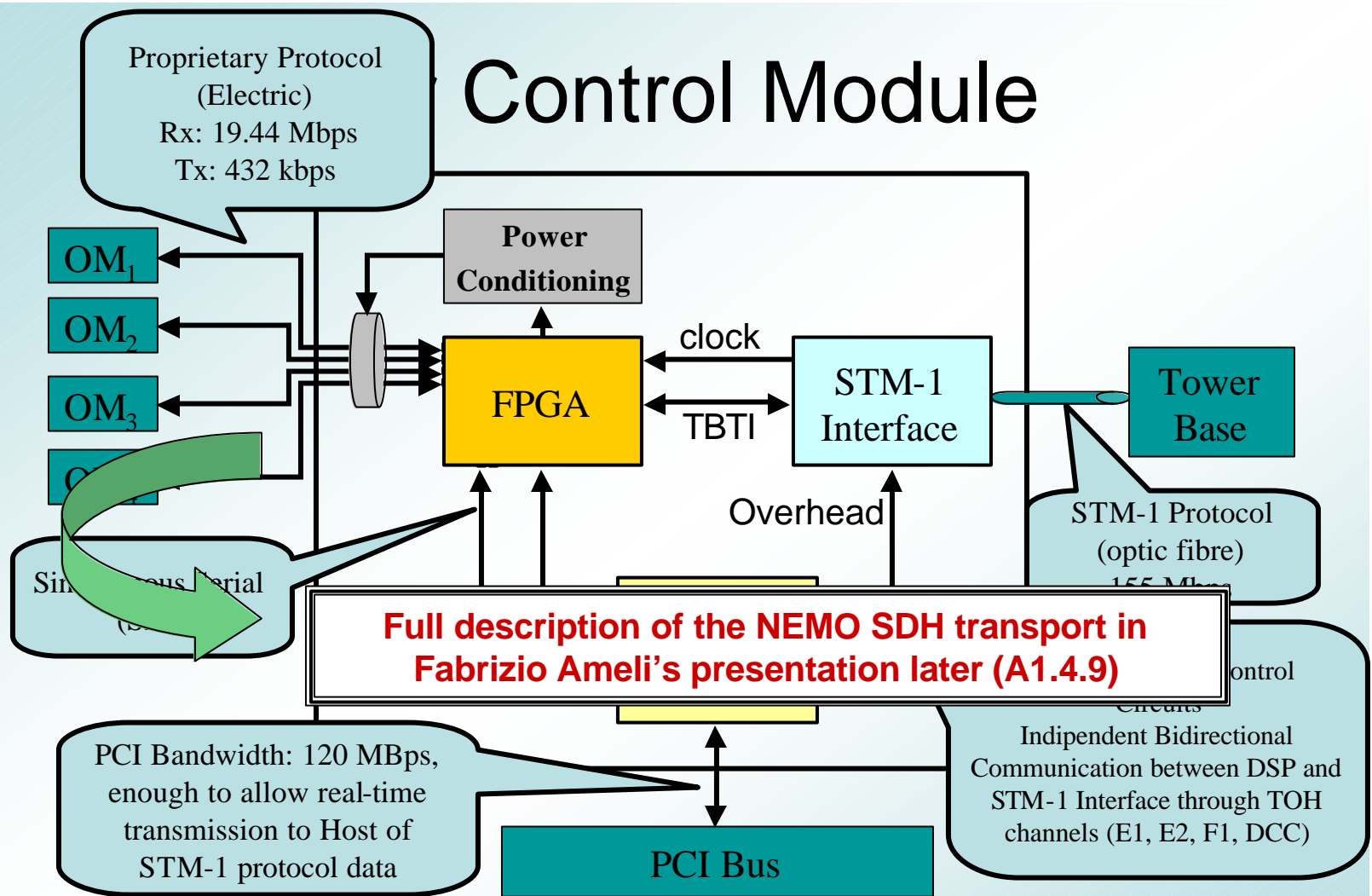
Floor Control Module





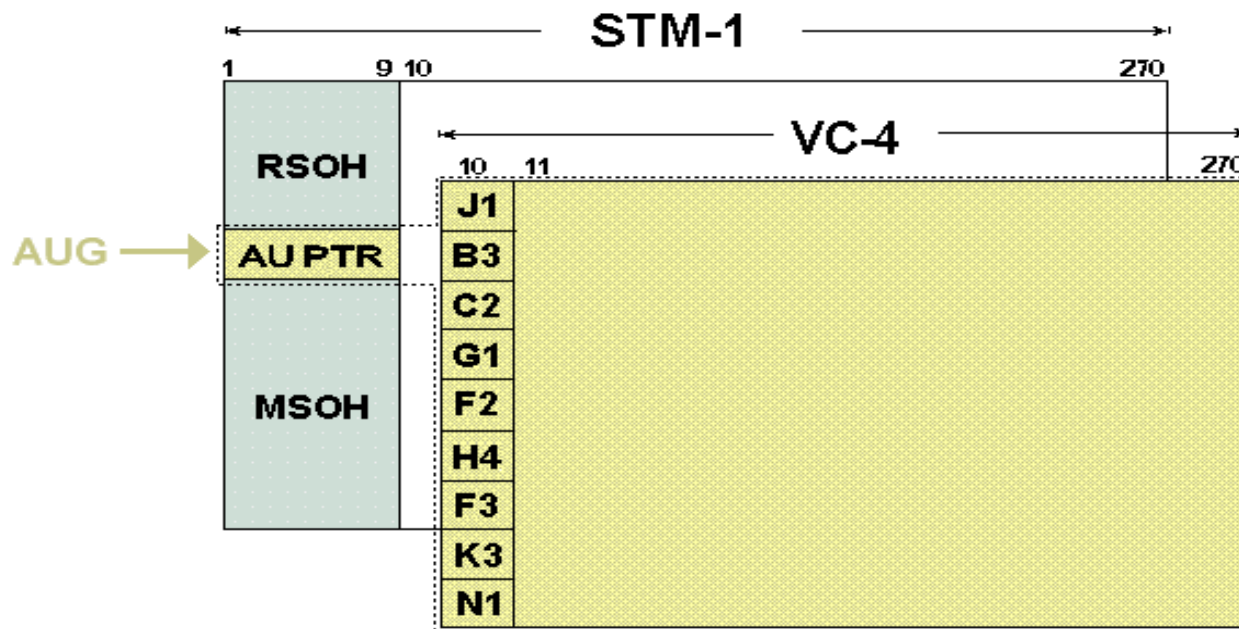






STM-1 Payload

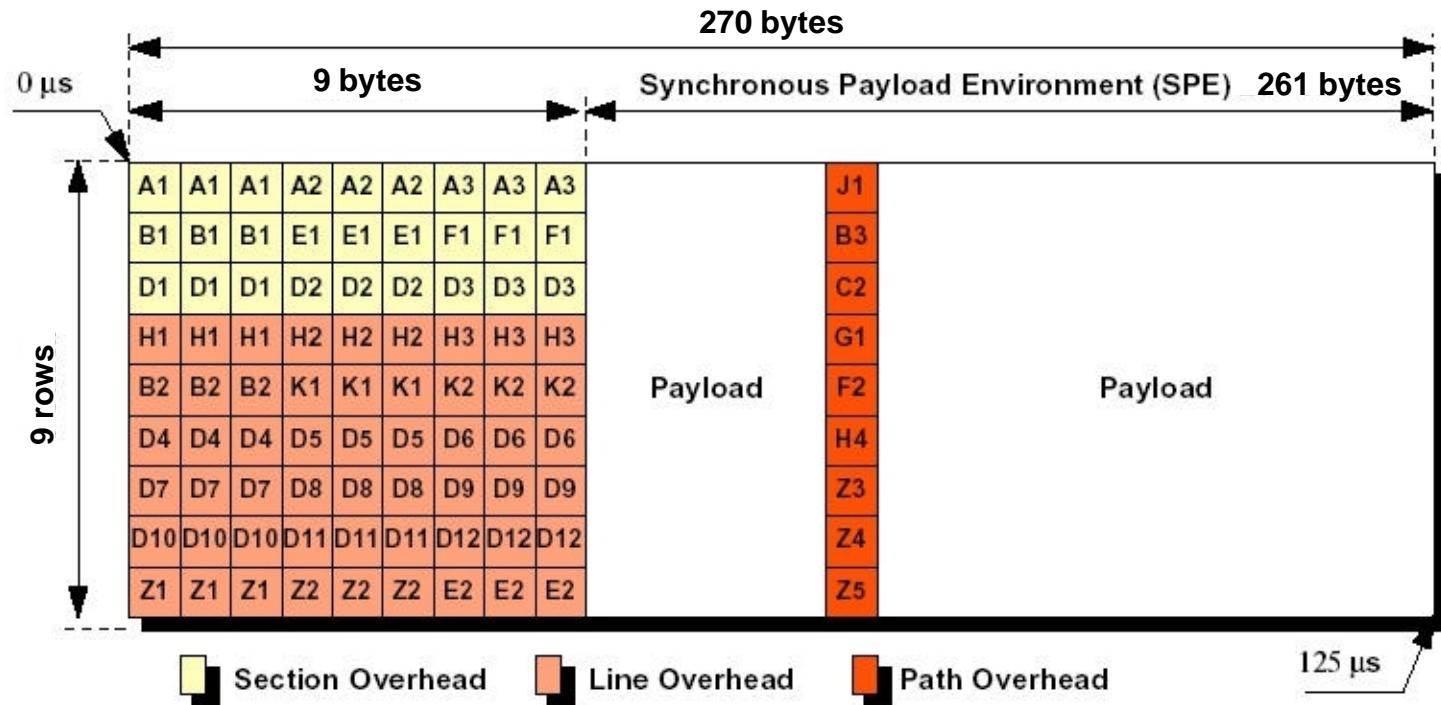
SYNCHRONOUS TRANSPORT MODULE - 1



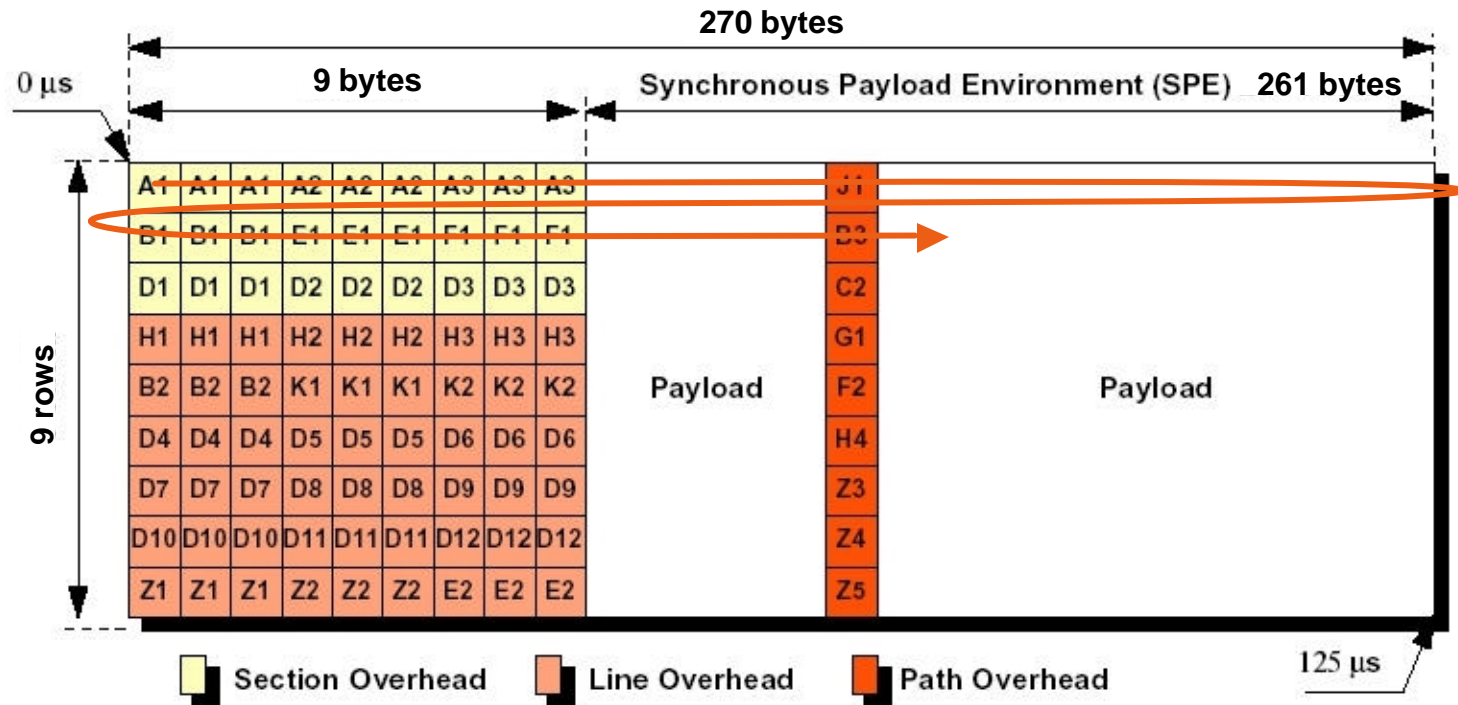
RSOH: Regenerator Section Overhead.

MSOH: Multiplexer Section Overhead.

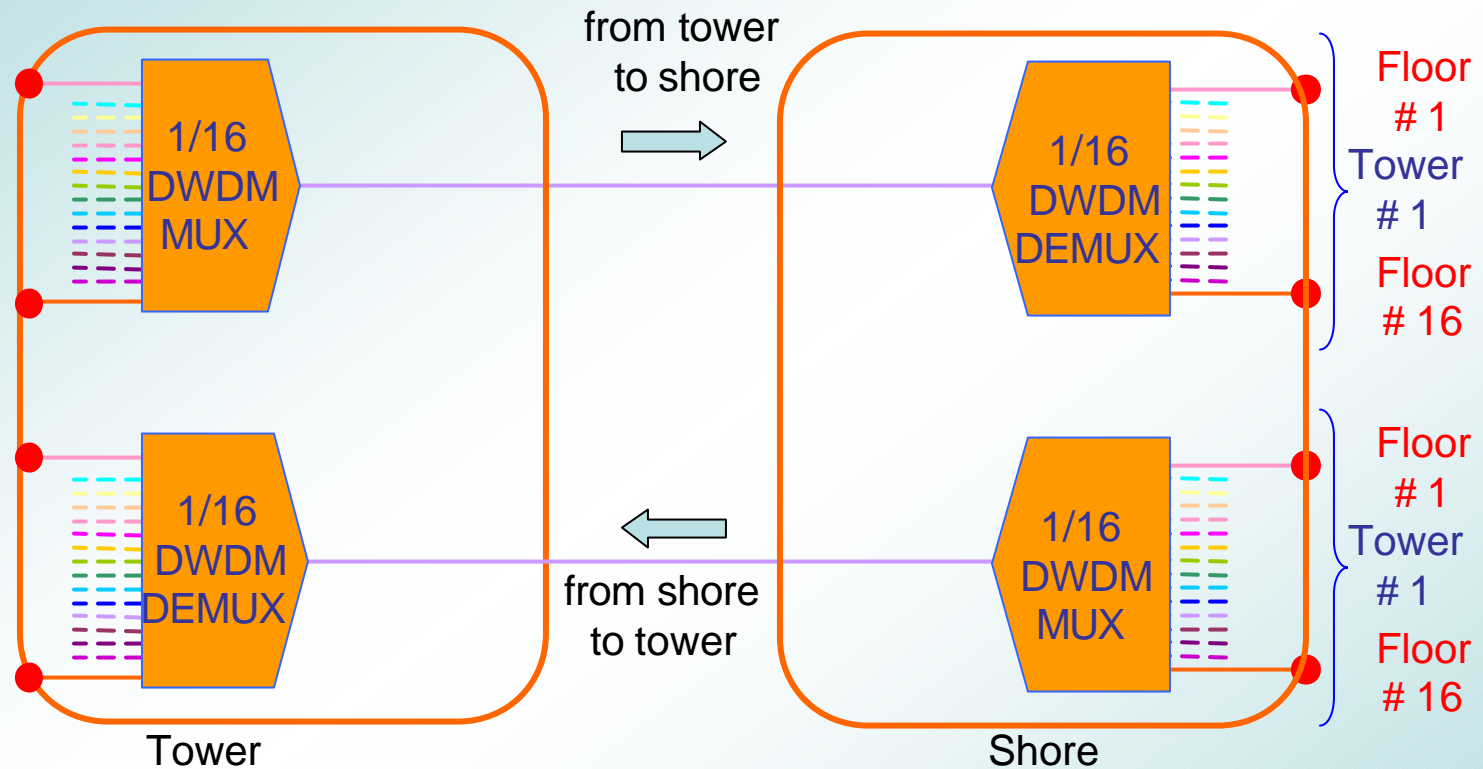
SDH STM-1 data frame



SDH STM-1 data frame



(DWDM) DATA TRANSPORT in NEMO



One colour per floor (50 GHz spacing)

Time measurements in NEMO

1. The signals from the Optical Modules are continuously sampled at 200 MHz (by means of two 'staggered' ADC's)
2. When a threshold value (remotely programmable through slow control) is met, the over-threshold samples, plus a fixed number of pre-trigger samples, are stored in a FIFO for transmission to shore
3. The readout at the trigger time of a 16-bit 100 MHz counter is stored together with the sampled signals

Synchronization in NEMO

1. The clock signal is recovered offshore (in each Floor Control Module) from the SDH frames received from the onshore station
2. The SDH mapper inside the FCM recovers a low-jitter 19.44 MHz clock (also used to clock out the 'payload' data received in the SDH data frames)
3. A 1.215 MHz clock is delivered from the FCM to the Optical Modules
4. This 1.215 MHz clock is fed to a PLL to give rise to the 100 MHz clock used for all front-end operations



M. Circella and the NEMO Coll., Timing Calibration in NEMO
VLVnT workshop, Amsterdam, October 2003



Timing calibration in NEMO

Two different problems:



- **Compare the time measured in the apparatus with UTC time (“absolute” timing calibration)**

Same problem for all neutrino telescopes

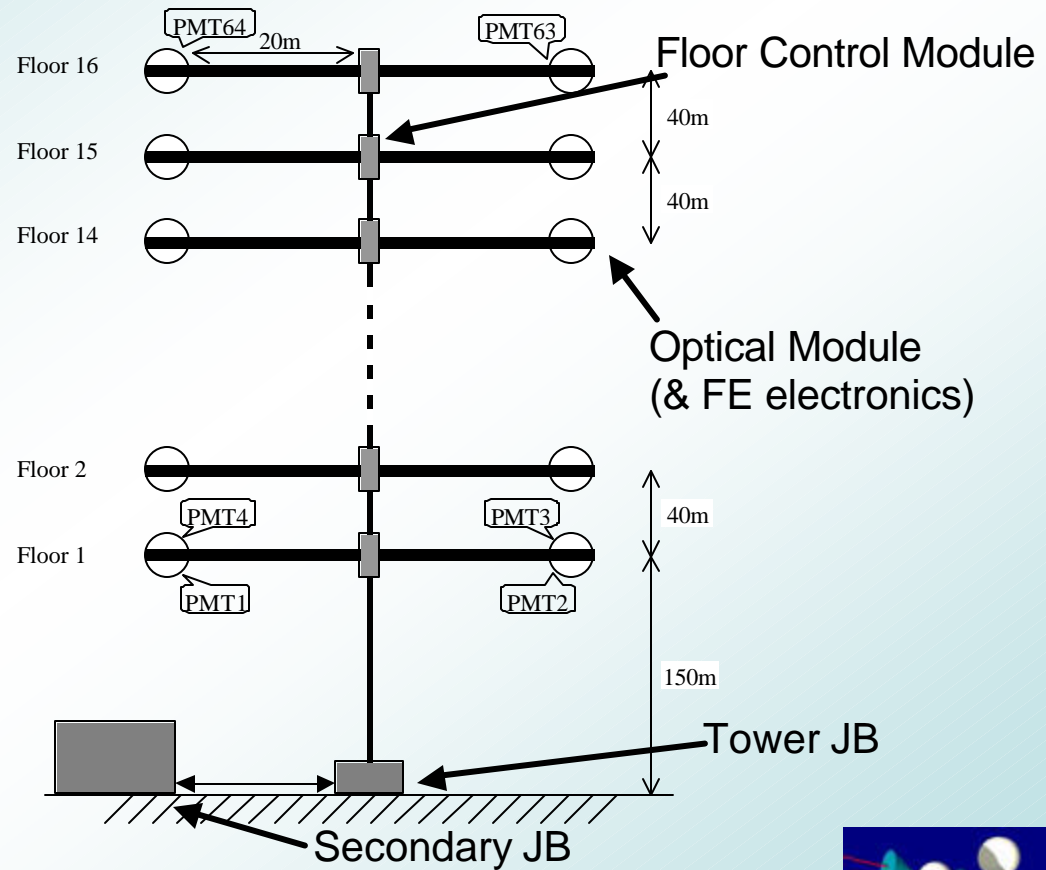


- **Determine the offsets in local time measurements (“relative” timing calibration), i.e. the propagation time of commands and clock signals from onshore to offshore**

Same problem for all neutrino telescopes if the digitization and time measurements are performed offshore

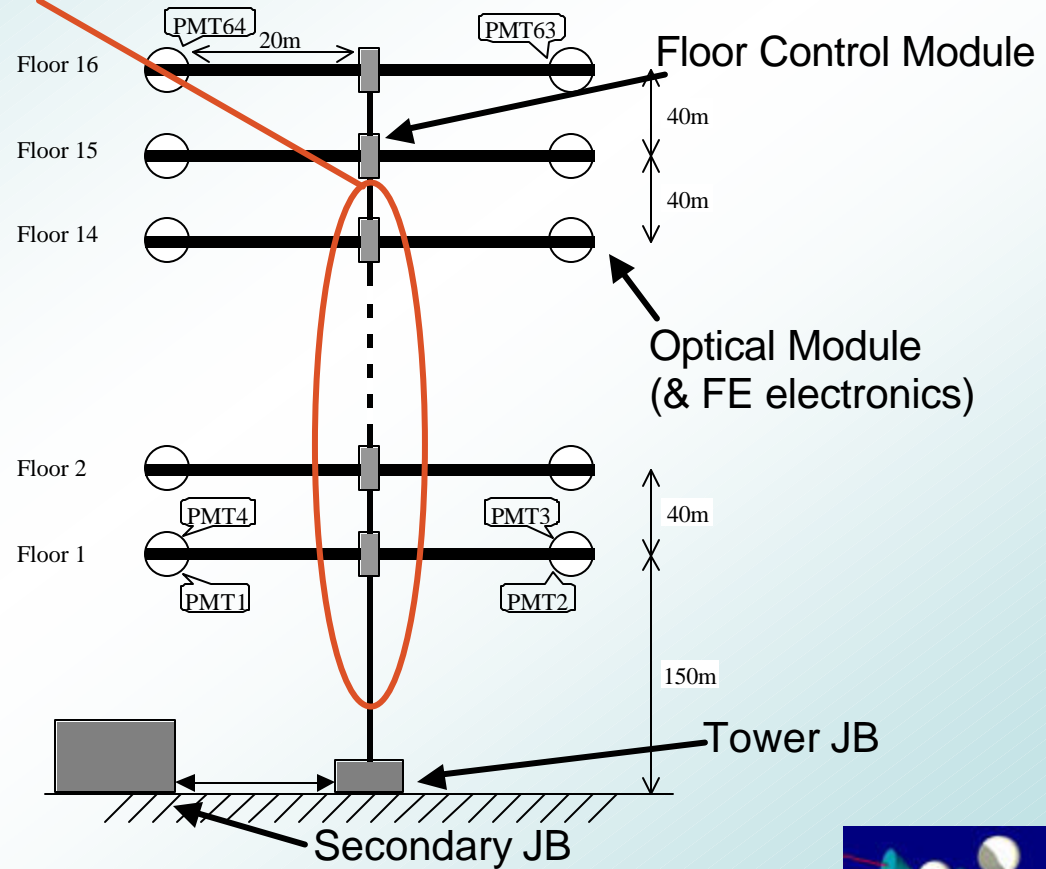


Time calibration in NEMO (the approach)



Time calibration in NEMO (the approach)

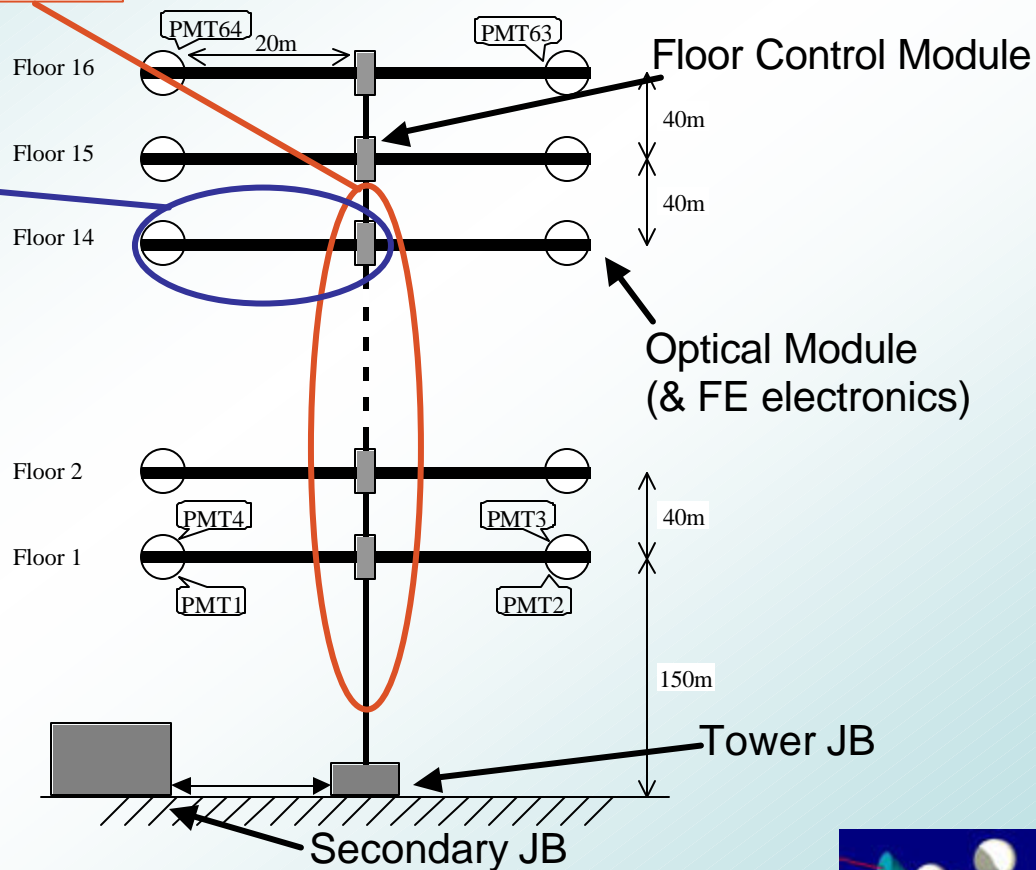
I. SDH “echo” calibration



Time calibration in NEMO (the approach)

I. SDH "echo" calibration

II. Optical calibration

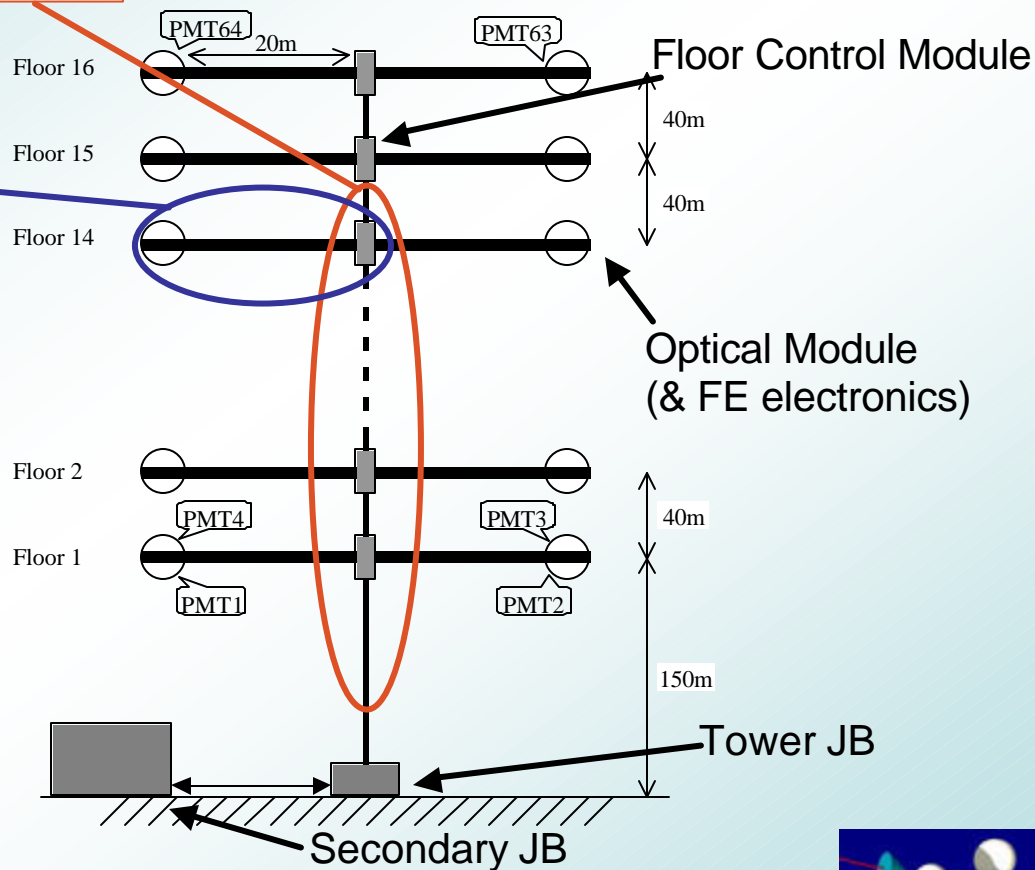


Time calibration in NEMO (the approach)

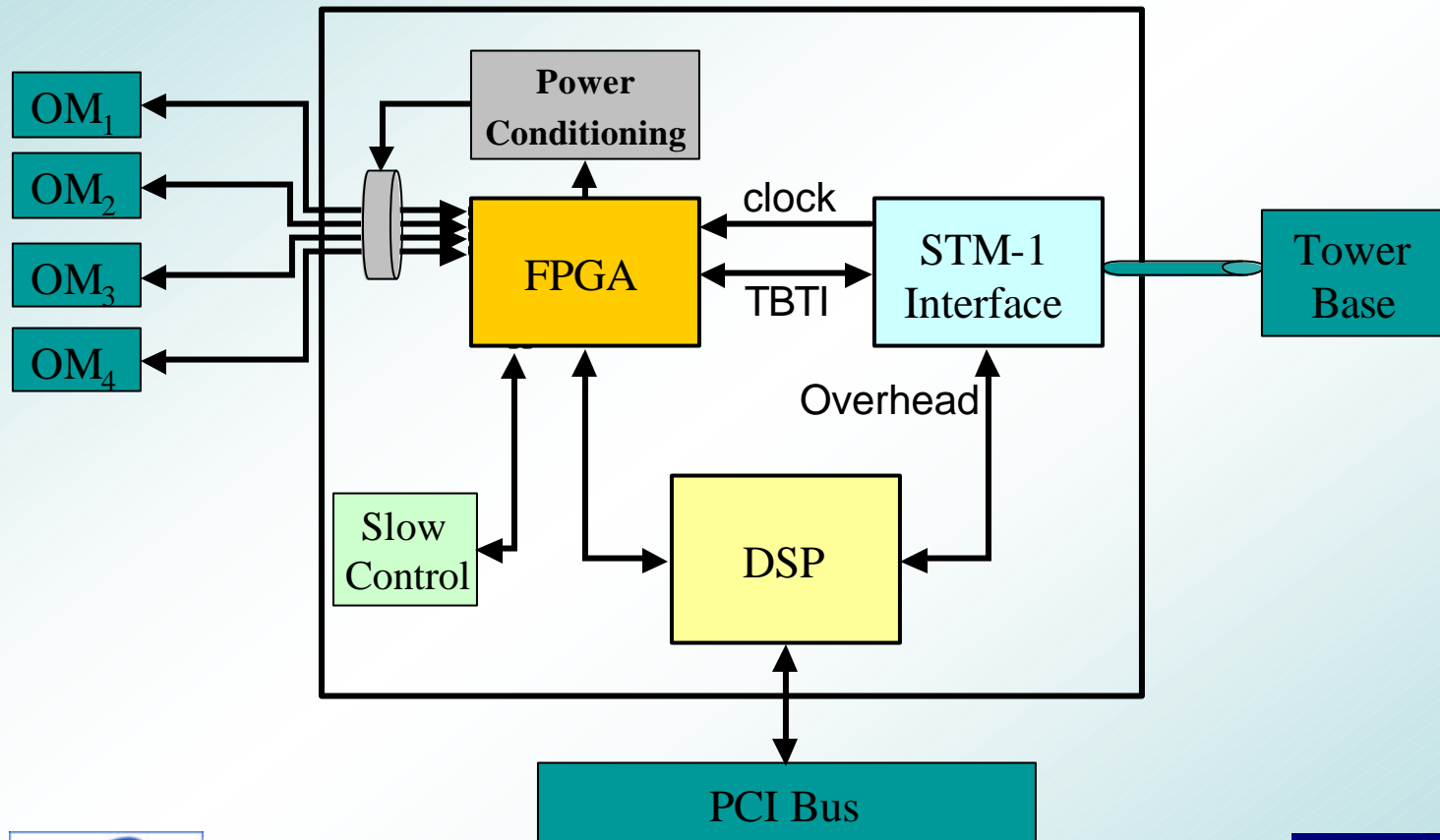
I. SDH “echo” calibration

II. Optical calibration

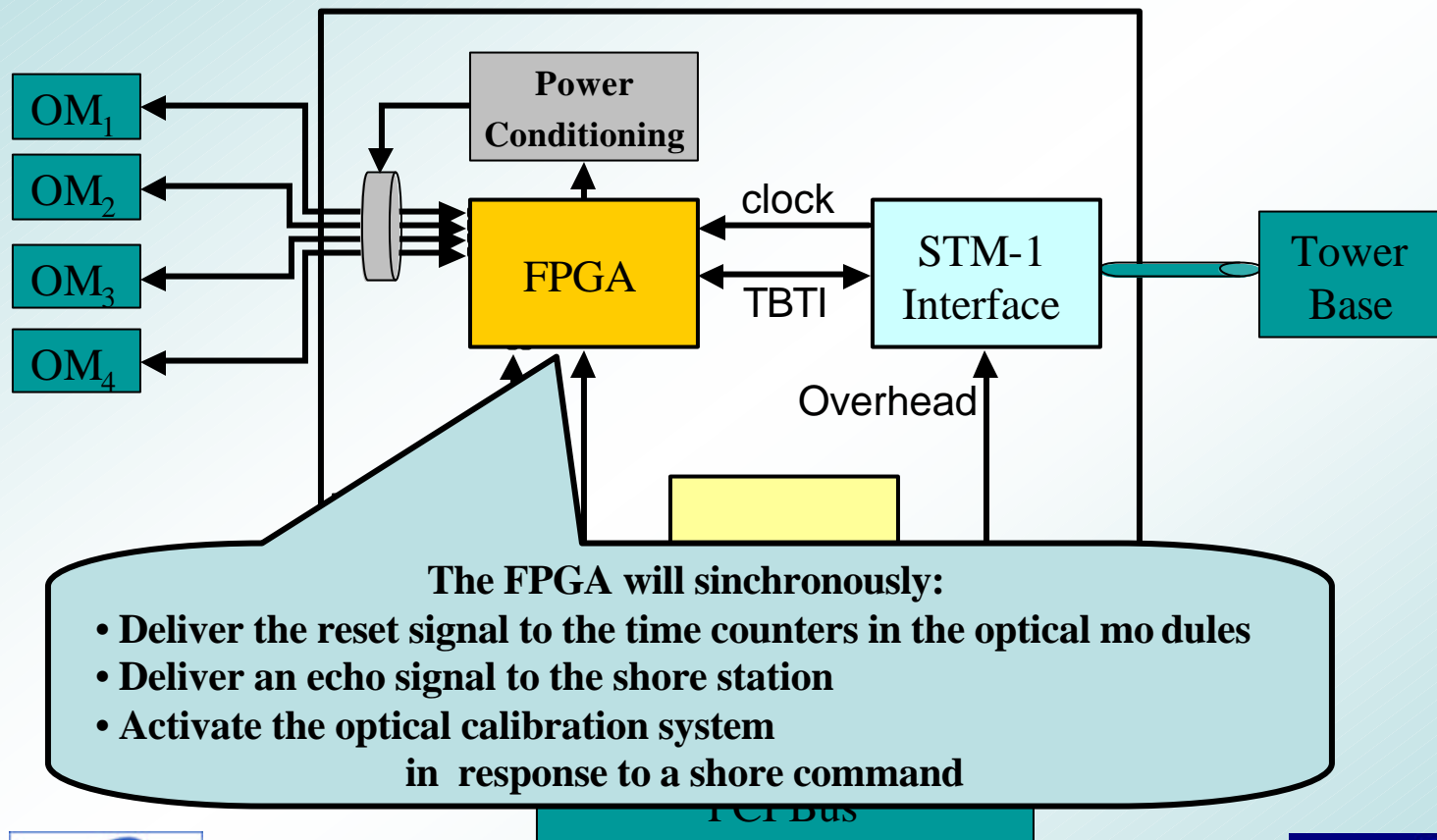
III. Shore station:
It will be equipped for
the SDH “echo” time
measurements and
with GPS



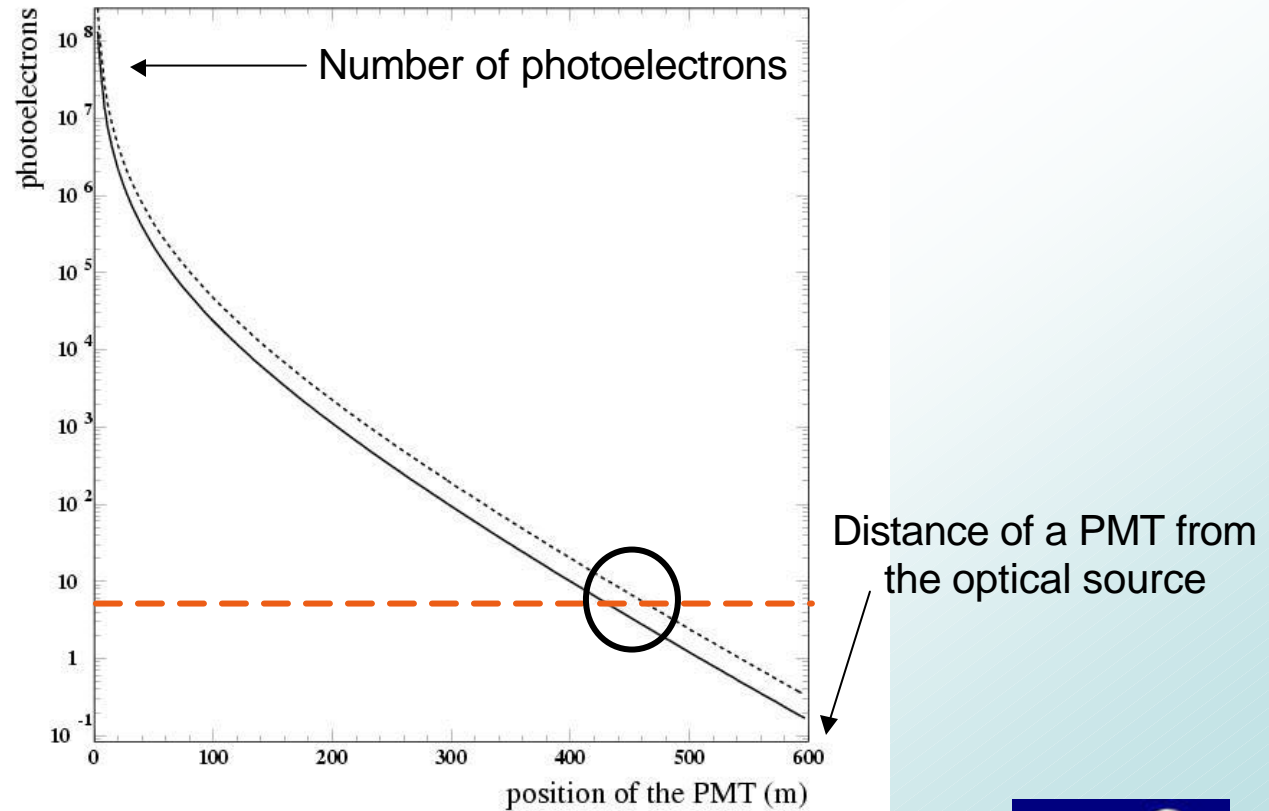
The FCM interface to the timing calibration system



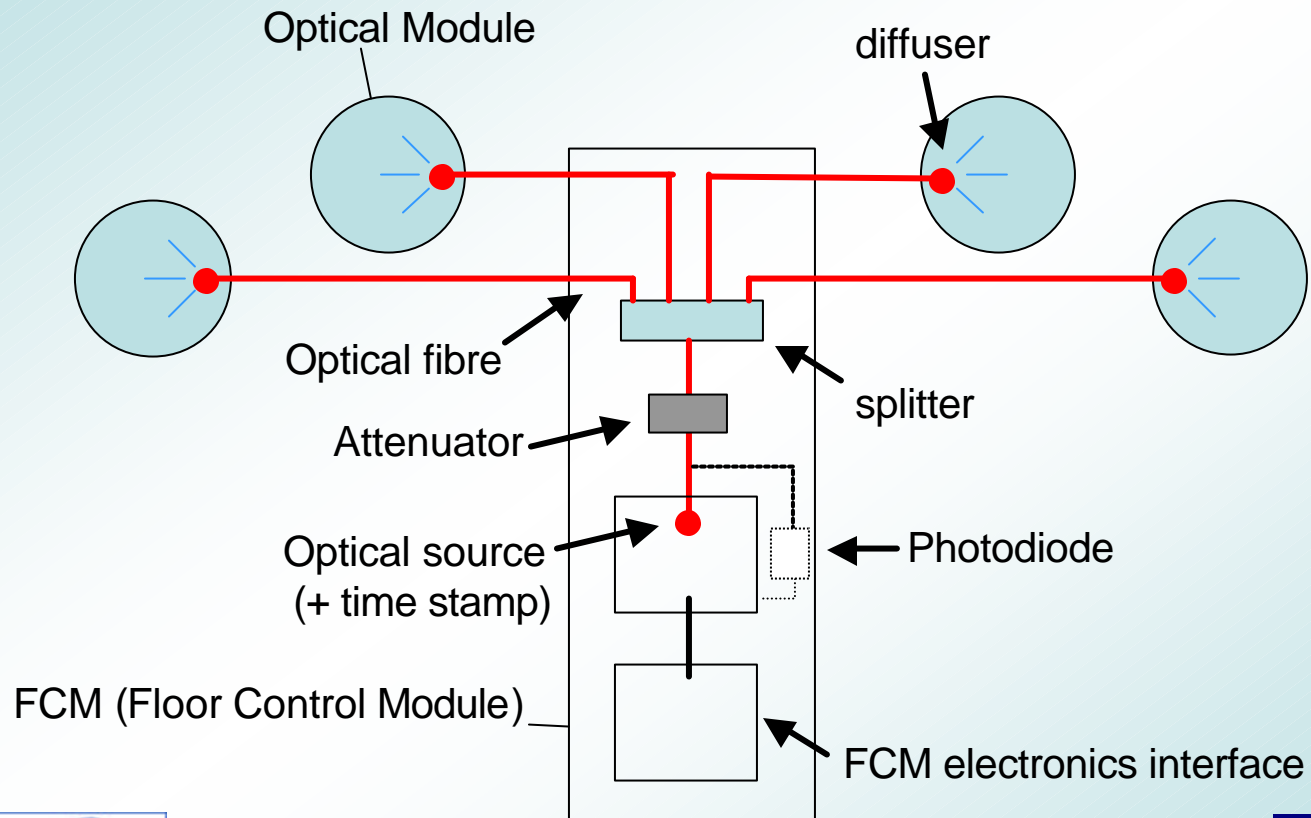
The FCM interface to the timing calibration system



Optical beacons are ineffective for km³-scale detectors!



Optical calibration system



Timing calibration in NEMO: conclusions and perspectives

- ❖ The relative timing calibration will be performed by means of a SDH “echo” measurement and an optical calibration system
- ❖ Interface with the data transport system under definition
- ❖ Different choices under study for the optical calibration system



M. Circella and the NEMO Coll., Timing Calibration in NEMO
VLVnT workshop, Amsterdam, October 2003

