

## Time-to-Digital-Converter (TDC) with USB 2.0 interface:

The USB2.0-TDC combines the excellent performance of the TDC-GPX with a high speed USB interface. Optional, a programmable logic unit (PLU) enables comfortable data preconditioning and a variable data stream handling via USB 2.0.

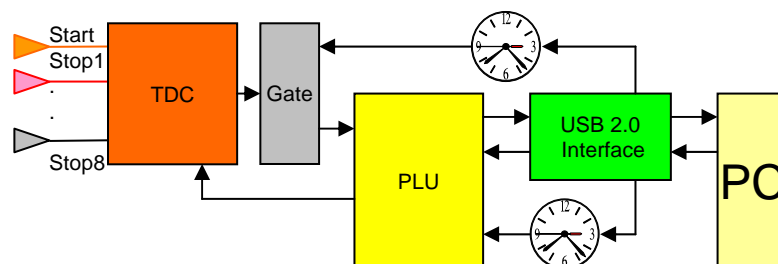
### TDC device features:

- NIM or PECL inputs, common start input usable as reset of the internal clock
- internal clock quartz-accurate, resolution adjust PLL, i.e. insensitive to temperature / voltage variations, adjustable via software (no calibration necessary)
- 8 stop channels at resolution of 81 ps, measurement range 0 ns – 10.6  $\mu$ s in start-stop operation (double TDC option: 16 stop channels, 2 start channels)
- 2 stop channels at resolution of 27 ps, measurement range 0 ns – 3.5  $\mu$ s in start-stop operation (double TDC option: 4 channels, 2 start channels)
- M-Mode at 10 ps (standard deviation, 70 ps peak-peak) with 2 stop channels
- min. time between start and stop 0 ns, pulse pair resolution 5.5 ns, min. 32 hits/ch
- multi-hit capability extendable by FPGA option (e.g. hit tagging, see options)
- no minimum time limit for hits at different channels
- measurement rate up to 5 million results per second via USB 2.0 (up to 40 mrps optional, using FPGA features, see options)

### options:

1. **Dual TDC-Option:** 2 TDC layout with 16 channels (81 ps) or 4 channels (27 ps)
2. **PLU-Option:** FPGA pre-conditioning feature, enables extended functionality, e.g. (in some extend user specific features are possible):
  - 40 MHz data acquisition rate using the FPGA pre-conditioning
  - additional I/O lines for streaming of logical states or with counters
  - quartz stabilized, free programmable, global time gate (100 ns – 24 h)
  - free programmable primary input gate of the PLU (10 ns – 50  $\mu$ s)
  - free programmable channel pairing, pair arithmetic, result range limiting

Fig. 1: Principle for including a FPGA based extended functionality (PLU)



Technical data of basic operational modes:

4 different operation modes, 81 ps up to 10 ps resolution

**I-Mode**

- \* 8 channels with 81 ps BIN (INL 1 LSB)
- \* 5.5 ns pulse-pair resolution with 32-fold multi-hit capability = 200 MHz peak rate
- \* Trigger to rising or falling edge
- \* Endless measurement range by internal retrigger of START

**R-Mode**

- \* 2 channels with 27 ps BIN (INL 1 LSB)
- \* Measurement range 0 ns up to > 10  $\mu$ s
- \* 5.5 ns pulse-pair resolution with 32-fold multi-hit capability 200 MHz peak rate
- \* Trigger to rising or falling edge

**M-Mode**

- \* 2 channels with 10 ps BIN (INL time interval dependent, see Fig. 4)
- \* 70 ps peak-peak (6-8 sigma, sample number dependent)
- \* Measurement range 0 ns to > 10  $\mu$ s
- \* Single hit per Start
- \* Minimum pulsewidth 1.5 ns
- \* Trigger to rising or falling edge
- \* 500 kHz continuous rate per channel

**G-Mode**

- \* 2 channels with 41 ps BIN (INL 1 LSB)
- \* Measurement range 0 ns to > 10  $\mu$ s
- \* 5.5 ns pulse-pair resolution between edges of equal slope with 32-fold multi-hit = 200 MHz peak rate
- \* Pulsewidth measurement down to 1.5 ns
- \* Trigger to rising and falling edge

Fig. 2: typ. DNL  
(differential non-linearity) for R-Mode

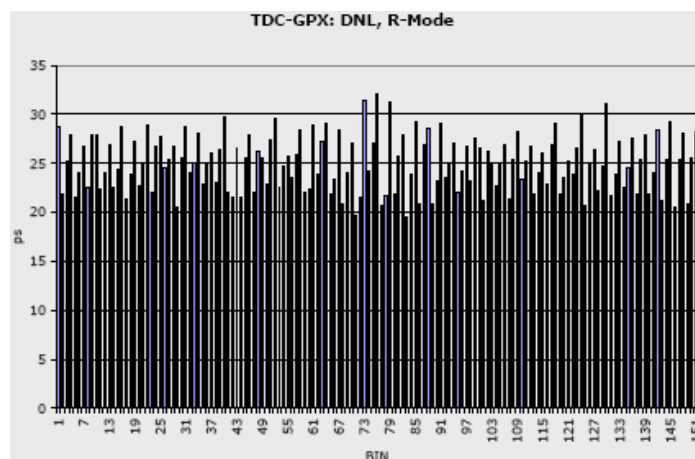
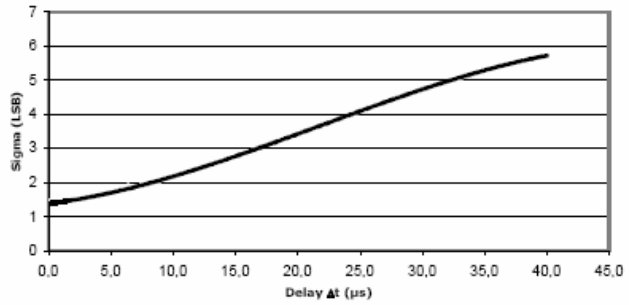


Fig. 3: R-Mode systematic walk of standard deviation  
typ.  $1.4 \cdot \text{LSB} + 2.8 \text{ ps} \cdot dt/\mu\text{s}$



**M-Mode only:**

As a speciality of M-Mode the integral non-linearity shows a deviation of the measured to the real time interval in the near range. The width and height of the non-linear range depends linearly on the MSet value (MSet determines the internal “time-stretch” factor in this mode).

Fig. 4: INL dependent on difference of start-stop time interval.

