

**FADC125 OPERATION AND DATA FORMAT REQUIREMENT V5.03**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This document specifies the data format produced by the JLab 125 MHz Flash ADC module (fADC125) and those of its operating modes which differ from the Flash 250 MHz ADC module (fADC250) [2]. All data produced by the fADC125 will be in the form of 32-bit words. The module will adhere to the overall format standard described in the document [1] produced and maintained by the JLab Data Acquisition group<sup>1</sup>.

The fADC125 operating modes and data format follow those of the fADC250 [2] as closely as possible, modified where necessary for the drift chambers. The main differences are in the pulse data formats (data types 7 to 9), which permit output of pulse time, amplitude, integral and pedestal in one pair of data words, the addition of combined data formats (data types 10 and 11), which combine output of calculated pulse time and integral data with raw ADC data, and in the methods used to calculate the pulse time and integral. These are detailed later in this document. Common data types are listed for completeness.

The requirements for the FDC and CDC differ due to the different nature of the signals at the input of the fADC125. In the FDC cathode strips are connected to the fADC modules and the data are used to find the center-of-gravity on a cluster of strips, defining the avalanche position. For this procedure, the signals on the side strips that are just above the threshold have the highest weight. Therefore, the results depend strongly on the noise and the best resolution is obtained by using the sum over the first maximum, or just the maximum amplitude, depending on the noise type. To reduce the accidental background, one needs also a rough timing information to be compared to the wire hit time obtained with F1TDCs. In case of the CDC, the fADC125 modules take signal data from the anode wires which exhibit a wide range of amplitudes. The information is used both for precise timing, needed to find the hit position, and for total charge determination that serves as particle identification. The requirements for the two detectors are broadly similar, but

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<sup>1</sup>An early version of the VME data format standard [1] can be found online as GlueX-doc-2365, and a later draft is presently (September 2014) at <https://halldweb1.jlab.org/wiki/images/5/58/JlabModuleDataFormat.pdf>. Contact a member of the JLab DAQ group to obtain the most recent copy. Much of the critical information has been reproduced in this document.

there are important differences in the algorithms and the data formats that are explained explicitly below.

The following sections describe the methods used for pulse analysis and the configuration constants required, for each detector, and then list the data formats.

## 2. CDC PULSE ANALYSIS

The arrival time of the trigger signal is delayed so that the entire trigger window has already been transferred to the fADC's data buffer when the trigger arrives. The trigger window contains  $NW$  consecutive samples, which contain the pedestal window ( $NP$  samples), followed immediately by the hit search window ( $NH$  samples), followed by an extra 6 samples which permit upsampling of the end of the hit search window.  $NW > NP + NH + 6$ . The hit search window is the region to be searched for a pulse; it starts with sample  $WS$  and ends with sample  $WE$ . The pedestal window starts with sample  $WS - NP$  and ends with sample  $WS - 1$ .  $NP$  is chosen to be an integer power of 2 so that the mean pedestal can be calculated by summing the  $NP$  values and right-shifting the sum by  $PSHIFT$  bits, where  $NP = 2^{PSHIFT}$ . The smallest usable trigger window would start with sample  $WS - NP$  and end with sample  $WE + 6$ .

The pulse analysis uses several thresholds which can be related to the pedestal standard deviation,  $\sigma$ . These are determined during calibration and uploaded into the fADC firmware as constants. Values optimized using the small prototype are available as a starting point: hit identification threshold  $H \sim 5\sigma$ , high timing threshold  $TH \sim 4\sigma$ , low timing threshold  $TL \sim \sigma$ . There is also a constant which defines the time difference (as number of samples) between the hit threshold crossing sample,  $TC$ , and the sample to be used for local pedestal,  $LP$ .

The first part of the pulse integral is calculated by the timing algorithm, which sums from the start of the pulse up to sample  $TC$ . The remainder of the integral is calculated by a separate module, which sums the samples from sample  $TC$  up to and including the earlier of sample  $TC + IE$  (integration end) and  $WE$  (hit window end). For the CDC, the integration should run until  $WE$ , so  $IE$  is set to be always larger than  $WE$ . The pedestal is not subtracted from the integral.

Following the trigger arrival, analysis proceeds as follows:

- (1) The initial event pedestal,  $PINIT$ , is found, as the mean of the  $NP$  consecutive samples in the pedestal window.
- (2) The samples within the hit search window are searched for a hit, which is found if the data meet or exceed a hit threshold  $PINIT + H$ . If the hit is found, the sample number is designated  $TC$ . If no hit is found, no further action is taken.
- (3) The mean local pedestal is obtained as the mean of  $NP/2$  samples ending with  $LP$ , from  $LP - NP/2 + 1$  to  $LP$ .
- (4) A small number  $NU$  of consecutive samples surrounding sample  $TC$  are sent to the time-finding module, as described later.

- (5) The integrated signal is calculated, starting with sample TC and ending with sample WE, and added to the first part of the integral, which is returned from the timing module. Pedestal values are not subtracted from this.
- (6) A count of the number of samples with data overflow during the integration period is made, until the count exceeds 6.
- (7) The hit search window samples are scanned, starting with sample TC, for the first maximum in value.

If a pulse is found, the following quantities are returned:

**Time:** Leading edge time in units of sample/10

**Time Quality Factor:** Set to 0 if time is good, 1 if time is a rough estimate

**Integral:** Signal integral from the sample containing the leading edge of the pulse to sample WE, right-shifted IBIT bits, all bits set if the integral exceeds  $2^{IW} - 1$

**Overflow count:** Number of samples between TC and WE with overflow bit set, all bits set if more than 7 are found

**Pedestal:** Mean local pedestal (mean of samples from LP-NP2+1 to LP), right-shifted PBIT bits, all bits set if greater than  $2^{PW} - 1$

**First maximum amplitude:** First maximum in signal value between TC and WE, right-shifted ABIT bits

### 3. FDC PULSE ANALYSIS

The pulse analysis is broadly similar to that used for the CDC, but different readout formats are used in order to meet the different requirements in range and precision of the two detectors. There is one additional quantity returned, the peak time, which is the sample number containing the first maximum after the threshold crossing. Pulse integration starts with the leading edge of the pulse and end with either sample TC+IE, or WE. For the FDC, the value of IE is small, and so most pulse integrals will end with TC+IE.

We specify the extraction of the pulse parameters as follows:

**Leading edge time:** see the algorithm described below.

**Time Quality Factor:** Set to 0 if time is good, 1 if time is a rough estimate

**Integral:** Signal integral from the sample containing the leading edge of the pulse to sample WE, right-shifted IBIT bits, all bits set if the integral exceeds  $2^{IW} - 1$

**Overflows:** Number of samples between TC and WE with overflow bit set, all bits set if more than 7 are found

**Pedestal:** Mean local pedestal (mean of samples from LP-NP2+1 to LP), right-shifted PBIT bits, all bits set if greater than  $2^{PW} - 1$

**Peak amplitude:** the amplitude of the first maximum within the pulse window, determined by finding the first sample beyond the threshold crossing for which the sample value decreases.

**Peak time:** sample number of the maximum.

#### 4. LEADING EDGE TIME ALGORITHM

The algorithm uses a small number of samples surrounding the hit threshold crossing. It checks that the sample values are suitable for upsampling - if not, it returns a rough estimate of the hit time - and, if they are suitable, it proceeds to upsample a small region surrounding the low timing threshold crossing. It tests the accuracy of the upsampling and, if it is acceptable, it returns the leading edge time as determined to be the time when the upsampled data (corrected if necessary) rise above the low timing threshold, otherwise it returns the midpoint of the samples before (or at) and after the low timing threshold crossing. The quality factor returned is 0, if the time returned is the leading edge time, or 1, if not.

In more detail, the process is as follows:

- (1) A small subset NU of consecutive samples surrounding the threshold crossing sample are sent to the time-finding module, with the threshold crossing sample (previously TC) in place XTHR and the local pedestal sample (previously LP) in place PED.
- (2) The samples from 0 to PED are scanned. If any values are found to be equal to 0 or greater than LIMIT\_PED\_MAX, the algorithm returns a time of XTHR×10-RT, a quality factor of 1, and a 'rough integral' equal to the sum of samples IS to XTHR-1. The values of RT and IS set in configuration parameters.
- (3) The samples from PED+1 to NU-1 are scanned. If any sample values equal to 0 or greater than LIMIT\_ADC\_MAX are found, the algorithm returns a time of XTHR×10-RT, a quality factor of 1 and the rough integral.
- (4) A constant offset added to all samples such that the minimum sample value is equal to SET\_ADC\_MIN. This decreases the likelihood of calculating any negative upsampled values.
- (5) The local pedestal, P, is obtained as the ADC value at sample PED.
- (6) The algorithm searches through the samples, starting with sample PED+1, to find sample TCH, where the ADC value first exceeds or equals the high timing threshold, P+TH. If this is not found, the algorithm returns and the value of TCH×10-RT, a quality factor of 1, and the rough integral.
- (7) Having found sample TCH, it then searches the samples from TCH back toward PED to find sample TCL, where the ADC value is less than or equal to the low

timing threshold,  $P+TL$ . If  $TCL > NU-7$ , the time of  $XTHR \times 10 - RT$  is returned with a quality factor of 1, and the rough integral, as in this case there are not enough later samples to calculate the upsampled values.

- (8) The ADC data are upsampled by a factor of 5 to calculate values at 1.6 ns intervals, from  $TCL-0.2$  to  $TCL+1.2$ .
- (9) If any upsampled value is negative, the midpoint time  $TCL \times 10 + 5$  is returned, with a quality code of 1, and a 'good integral', equal to the sum of samples  $TCL$  to  $XTHR-1$ .
- (10) Two upsampling errors are calculated, the difference between the second upsampled point and the value of sample  $TCL$ , and the difference between the sixth upsampled point and the value of sample  $TCL+1$ . The errors are summed and compared with `LIMIT_UPS_ERR`; if this is exceeded, the midpoint time  $TCL \times 10 + 5$  is returned, with a quality code of 1, and the good integral. The upsampled values tend to be too high when the leading edge gradient is extremely steep.
- (11) The mean of the upsampling errors is obtained and added to  $TL$  to obtain an adjusted threshold value.
- (12) The upsampled values are searched from  $TCL+1.2$  down to  $TCL-0.2$  to find the point where the values fall equal to or below the adjusted threshold. If this is not found, or found at  $TCL+1.2$ , the midpoint time  $TCL \times 10 + 5$  is returned, with a quality code of 1 and the good integral.
- (13) The adjusted threshold crossing time is found, to the nearest tenth of a sample, by interpolating between the upsampled points before (or at) and after the threshold crossing. This quantity is returned by the algorithm as an integer, with a quality factor of 0, and the good integral.

## 5. TIMING ALGORITHM CONFIGURATION CONSTANTS

The configuration constants for the timing algorithm are described in Table 1. These will be programmable through the VME backplane. They are common for all channels.

## 6. CDC PULSE ANALYSIS CONFIGURATION PARAMETERS

The configuration parameters are described in Table 2. These will be programmable through the VME backplane. Unless otherwise noted, they are common for all channels. Note that the sample period is 8 ns and the ADC units are 12 bits, 0-4095.

## 7. FDC PULSE ANALYSIS CONFIGURATION PARAMETERS

The configuration parameters are described in Table 3. These will be programmable through the VME backplane. Unless otherwise noted, they are common for all channels.

TABLE 1. List of configuration constants for the timing algorithm

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Default</b>
NU	Number of samples in the subset to send to the time-finding module	samples	15
XTHR	Position in the subset of the earliest sample which meets or exceeds the hit-threshold H (the first sample is in position 0)	samples	9
PED	Position in the subset of the sample which is to be used as local pedestal (the first sample is in position 0)	samples	5
RT	If ADC values are unsuitable for upsampling, return the hit time of $TS \times 10 - RT$	sample/10	24
IS	If the ADC values are unsuitable for upsampling, integration is the sum of samples IS to XTHR-1	samples	6
LIMIT_PED_MAX	Maximum permissible value for samples 0 to PED	ADC units	511
LIMIT_ADC_MAX	Maximum permissible value for samples PED+1 to NU-1	ADC units	4095
SET_ADC_MIN	Set lowest ADC value equal to this	ADC units	20
LIMIT_UPS_ERR	Largest acceptable upsampling error	ADC units	40

TABLE 2. CDC pulse analysis configuration parameters

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Default</b>
NW	Trigger window length $NW > NP + NH + 6$	samples	>106
NP	Pedestal window length	samples	16
NP2	Local pedestal window length	samples	16
NH	Hit search window length	samples	84
WS	Position in buffer of start of hit search window	samples	
WE	Position in buffer of end of hit search window $WE = WS + NH - 1$	samples	
IE	Integration ends with the earlier of samples WE and TC+IE	samples	200
H 0-71	Hit threshold for each channel	ADC units	100
TH 0-71	High timing threshold for each channel	ADC units	80
TL 0-71	Low timing threshold for each channel	ADC units	20
IBIT	$2^{IBIT}$ scale factor for integral		4
ABIT	$2^{ABIT}$ scale factor for first signal amplitude		3
PBIT	$2^{PBIT}$ scale factor for pedestal		2

TABLE 3. FDC pulse analysis configuration parameters

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Default</b>
NW	Trigger window length $NW > NP + NH + 6$	samples	>44
NP	Pedestal window length	samples	16
NP2	Local pedestal window length	samples	16
NH	Hit search window length	samples	22
WS	Position in buffer of start of hit search window	samples	
WE	Position in buffer of end of hit search window $WE = WS + NH - 1$	samples	
IE	Integration ends with the earlier of samples WE and TC+IE	samples	10
H 0-71	Hit threshold for each channel	ADC units	100
TH 0-71	High timing threshold for each channel	ADC units	80
TL 0-71	Low timing threshold for each channel	ADC units	20
IBIT	$2^{IBIT}$ scale factor for integral		
ABIT	$2^{ABIT}$ scale factor for first signal amplitude		
PBIT	$2^{PBIT}$ scale factor for pedestal		



## 8. FADC125 DATA FORMAT

8.1. **Data Type List.** Data types 7 to 11 are specifically for the fADC125.

- 0:** block header
- 1:** block trailer
- 2:** event header
- 3:** trigger time
- 4:** window raw data (samples)
- 5:** – unused –
- 6:** pulse raw data (samples)
- 7:** pulse data (integral and time, CDC format)
- 8:** pulse data (integral and time, FDC format)
- 9:** pulse data (peak amplitude and time, FDC format)
- 10:** pulse data and pulse samples, CDC format
- 11:** pulse data and pulse samples, FDC format
- 12:** scaler data
- 13:** event trailer (debug only)
- 14:** data not valid (empty module)
- 15:** filler (non-data) word

8.2. **Data Word Categories.** Data words from the module are divided into two categories: Data Type Defining (bit 31 = 1) and Data Type Continuation (bit 31=0). Data Type Defining words contain a 4-bit data type tag (bits 30-27) along with a type dependent payload (bits 26-0). Data Type Continuation words provide additional data payload (bits 30-0) for the *last defined data type*. Continuation words permit data payloads to span multiple words and allow for efficient packing of raw ADC samples. Any number of Data Type Continuation words may follow a Data Type Defining word.

8.3. **Data Types.** Descriptions of the data types produced by the FADC125 follow:

**Block Header (0):** indicates the beginning of a block of events (High speed readout of the board or set of boards is done in blocks of events.)

- (31) = 1
- (30 - 27) = 0
- (26 - 22) = slot number (set by VME64x backplane)
- (21 - 18) = module ID (=2 for FADC125)
- (17 - 15) = data format (for future use in format specification)
- (14 - 8) = block number (incrementing scalar counting completed blocks)
- (7 - 0) = number of events in block (1-255)

**Block Trailer (1):** indicates the end of a block of events. The data words in a block are bracketed by the block header and trailer.

- (31) = 1
- (30 - 27) = 1
- (26 - 22) = slot number (set by VME64x backplane)
- (21 - 0) = total number of events in event block

**Event Header (2):** indicates the start of event specific data. The included event number is useful to ensure the proper alignment of event fragments when building events. The 22-bit trigger number will roll over, but (4 M count) is not a limitation as it will be used to distinguish events within blocks, or among other events that are currently being built or transported.

- (31) = 1
- (30 - 27) = 2
- (26 - 22) = slot number (set by VME64x backplane)
- (21 - 0) = event number (trigger number)

**Trigger Time (3):** Time of trigger occurrence relative to the most recent global reset. Time is measured by a local counter/scaler that is clocked by the system clock or by a local module clock that may or may not have been synchronized with the system clock. In principle, a global reset signal is distributed to every module. The assertion of the global reset will clear the counters and inhibits counting. The de-assertion of the global reset enables counting and thus, sets t=0 for the module. The trigger time is necessary to ensure system synchronization and is useful for aligning event fragments when building events. For example, in the FADC250 there is a 48 bit counter (1 count = 4ns). The six bytes of the trigger time:

$$\text{Time} = T_A T_B T_C T_D T_E T_F$$

are reported in two words (Type Defining + Type Continuation). However, the module may be configured to *only* emit the first word (Type Defining) which contains the lower 24 bits of the trigger time. This should be sufficient for most cases and reduces the overall data size slightly.

Word 1:

- (31) = 1
- (30 - 27) = 3
- (26 - 24) = reserved (read as 0)
- (23 - 16) =  $T_D$
- (15 - 8) =  $T_E$
- (7 - 0) =  $T_F$

Word 2:

- (31) = 0
- (30 - 24) = reserved (read as 0)
- (23 - 16) =  $T_A$
- (15 - 8) =  $T_B$
- (7 - 0) =  $T_C$

**Window Raw Data (4):** raw ADC data samples of the whole trigger window are reported if at least one value is above the threshold TH for the particular channel. The first word indicates the channel and slot number and number of samples in the trigger window. Multiple continuation words contain two raw samples each. The earlier sample is stored in the most significant half of the continuation word. Strict time ordering is maintained in the order of the continuation words. A *sample not valid* flag may be set for any sample; for example the last reported sample is tagged *not valid* when the pulse interval consists of an odd number of samples.

Word 1:

- (31) = 1
- (30 - 27) = 4
- (26 - 20) = channel number (0-71)
- (19 - 15) = slot number (set by VME64x backplane)
- (14 - 12) = reserved (read as 0)
- (11 - 0) = window width (in number of samples)

Word 2-N:

- (31) = 0
- (30) = reserved (read as 0)
- (29) = sample x not valid
- (28 - 16) = ADC sample x (includes overflow bit)
- (15 - 14) = reserved (read as 0)
- (13) = sample x+1 not valid
- (12 - 0) = ADC sample x+1 (includes overflow bit)

**Pulse Raw Data (6):** All the raw ADC data samples for an identified pulse are reported. The first word contains the channel number, the slot number and the sample number of threshold crossing (first sample above the threshold). For the rest of the words the same rules apply as for the Window Raw Data (4).

Word 1:

- (31) = 1
- (30 - 27) = 6
- (26 - 20) = channel number (0-71)
- (19 - 15) = slot number (set by VME64x backplane)
- (14 - 12) = reserved (read as 0)
- (11 - 0) = sample number of threshold crossing

Word 2-N:

- (31) = 0
- (30) = reserved (read as 0)
- (29) = sample x not valid
- (28 - 16) = ADC sample x (includes overflow bit)
- (15 - 14) = reserved (read as 0)
- (13) = sample x+1 not valid
- (12 - 0) = ADC sample x+1 (includes overflow bit)

**Pulse Data (integral and time in CDC format) (7):** Integral and time of an identified pulse within the trigger window.

Word 1:

- (31) = 1
- (30 - 27) = 7
- (26 - 20) = channel number (0-71)
- (19 - 15) = slot number (set by VME64x backplane)
- (14 - 4) = leading edge time
- (3) = time quality bit
- (2 - 0) = overflow count

Word 2:

- (31) = 0
- (30 - 23) = pedestal
- (22 - 9) = integral
- (8 - 0) = first max amplitude

**Pulse Data (integral and time in FDC format) (8):** Integral and time of an identified pulse within the trigger window.

Word 1:

- (31) = 1
- (30 - 27) = 8
- (26 - 20) = channel number (0-71)
- (19 - 15) = slot number (set by VME64x backplane)
- (14 - 4) = leading edge time
- (3) = time quality bit
- (2 - 0) = overflow count

Word 2:

- (31) = 0
- (30 - 19) = integral
- (18 - 11) = peak time (in samples)
- (10 - 0) = pedestal

**Pulse Data (peak amplitude and time in FDC format) (9):** The only difference compared to the previous type is that we have the peak amplitude instead of the integral.

Word 1:

- (31) = 1
- (30 - 27) = 9
- (26 - 20) = channel number (0-71)
- (19 - 15) = slot number (set by VME64x backplane)
- (14 - 4) = leading edge time
- (3) = time quality bit
- (2 - 0) = overflow count

Word 2:

- (31) = 0
- (30 - 19) = peak amplitude
- (18 - 11) = peak time (in samples)
- (10 - 0) = pedestal

**Pulse Data and Pulse Samples, CDC format (10):** The integral and time of an identified pulse are reported, followed by all the samples within the pulse window. This essentially combines the data from types 6 and 7 by appending the samples as continuation words to the extracted pulse parameters. The one difference is that the first sample number (identifying the threshold crossing) is not recorded here as it is for data type 6. However, one can use the extracted pulse time and peak time to find where the pulse lies within the window. See notes for data types 6 and 7 for details. This data type is needed only for diagnostics.

Word 1:

- (31) = 1
- (30 - 27) = 10
- (26 - 20) = channel number (0-71)
- (19 - 15) = slot number (set by VME64x backplane)
- (14 - 4) = leading edge time
- (3) = time quality bit
- (2 - 0) = overflow count

Word 2:

- (31) = 0
- (30 - 23) = pedestal
- (22 - 9) = integral
- (8 - 0) = first max amplitude

Word 3-N:

- (31) = 0
- (30) = reserved (read as 0)
- (29) = sample x not valid
- (28 - 16) = ADC sample x (includes overflow bit)
- (15 - 14) = reserved (read as 0)
- (13) = sample x+1 not valid
- (12 - 0) = ADC sample x+1 (includes overflow bit)

**Pulse Data and Pulse Samples, FDC format (11):** The integral and time of an identified pulse are reported, followed by all the samples within the pulse window. This essentially combines the data from types 6 and 7 by appending the samples as continuation words to the extracted pulse parameters. The one difference is that the first sample number (identifying the threshold crossing) is not recorded here as it is for data type 6. However, one can use the extracted pulse time and peak time to find where the pulse lies within the window. See notes for data types 6 and 7 for details. This data type is needed only for diagnostics.

Word 1:

- (31) = 1
- (30 - 27) = 11
- (26 - 20) = channel number (0-71)
- (19 - 15) = slot number (set by VME64x backplane)
- (14 - 4) = leading edge time
- (3) = time quality bit
- (2 - 0) = overflow count

Word 2:

- (31) = 0
- (30 - 19) = integral
- (18 - 11) = peak time (in samples)
- (10 - 0) = pedestal

Word 3-N:

- (31) = 0
- (30) = reserved (read as 0)
- (29) = sample x not valid
- (28 - 16) = ADC sample x (includes overflow bit)
- (15 - 14) = reserved (read as 0)
- (13) = sample x+1 not valid
- (12 - 0) = ADC sample x+1 (includes overflow bit)

**Scaler Header (12):** Indicates the beginning of a block of scaler data words. The number of scaler words to follow is given in the header.

- (31) = 1
- (30 - 27) = 12
- (26 - 10) = reserved (read as 0)
- (9 - 0) = number of scaler words to follow

Word 2-N:

- (31) = 0
- (30 - 0) = scaler counts

**Event Trailer (13):** (**suppressed for normal readout - debug mode only**) last word from ADC processing chip for event

- (31) = 1
- (30 - 27) = 13
- (26 - 22) = slot number (set by VME64x backplane)
- (21 - 0) = undefined

**Data Not Valid (14):** module has no data available for read out, or there is an error condition in the module that will not allow it to transfer data.

- (31) = 1
- (30 - 27) = 14
- (26 - 22) = slot number (set by VME64x backplane)
- (21 - 0) = undefined

**Filler Word (15):** non-data word appended to the block of events. Forces the total number of 32-bit words read out of the module to be a multiple of 2 or 4 when 64-bit or 2e VME block transfers are used.

(31) = 1

(30 - 27) = 15

(26 - 22) = slot number (set by VME64x backplane)

(21 - 0) = undefined



## REFERENCES

- [1] "VME Data Format Standards for JLab Modules" GlueX-doc-2365 <http://argus.phys.uregina.ca/cgi-bin/public/DocDB/ShowDocument?docid=2365> and also a more recent version at <https://halldweb1.jlab.org/wiki/images/5/58/JlabModuleDataFormat.pdf>
- [2] E.Jastrzembski, H.Dong "Summary of the FADC250 Operating Modes" 2/18/2014