

A Scalable Digital Correlator Based on ROACH2+GPU

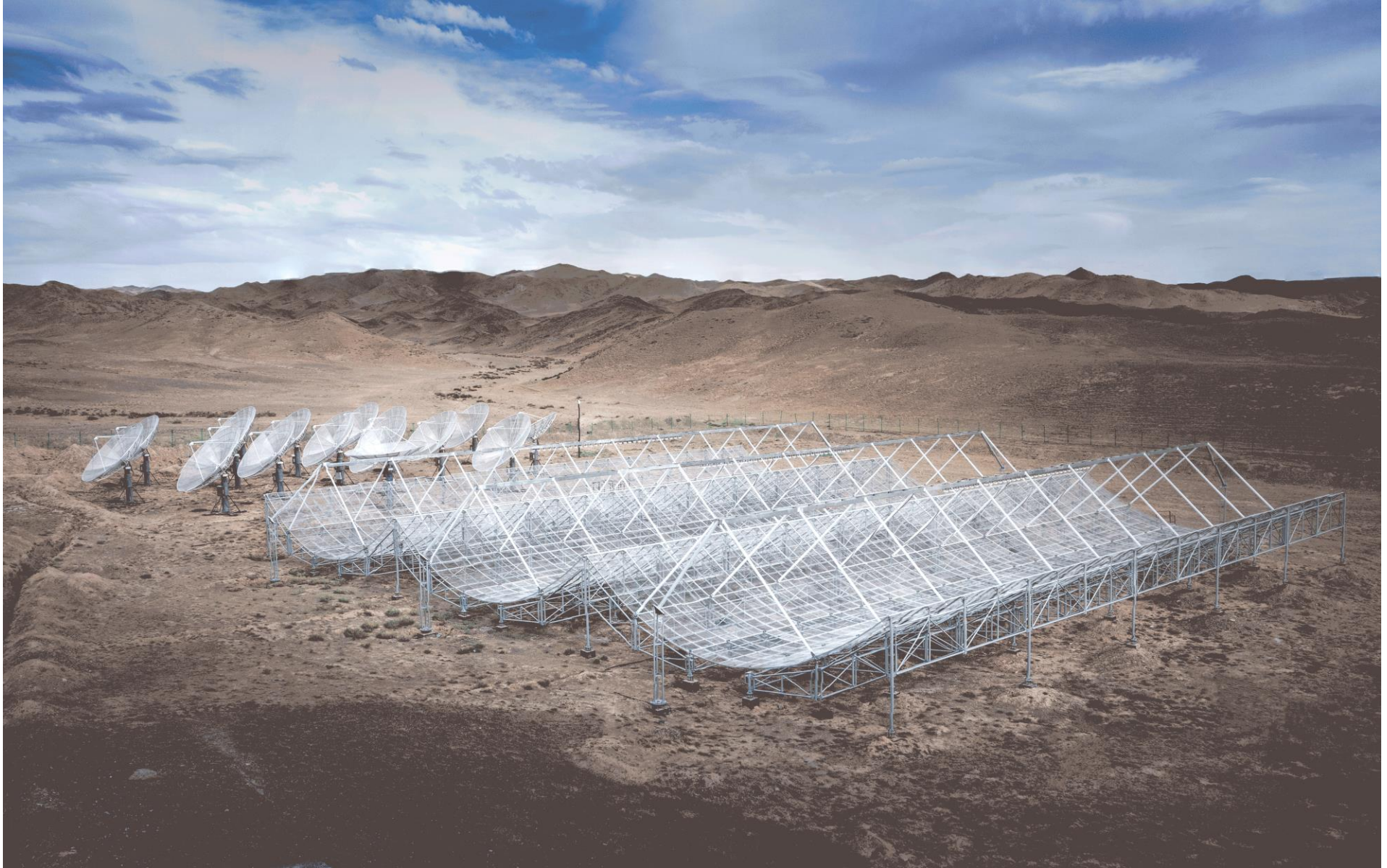
Cluster for Tianlai 96-Dual-Polarization Antenna Array

Zhao Wang

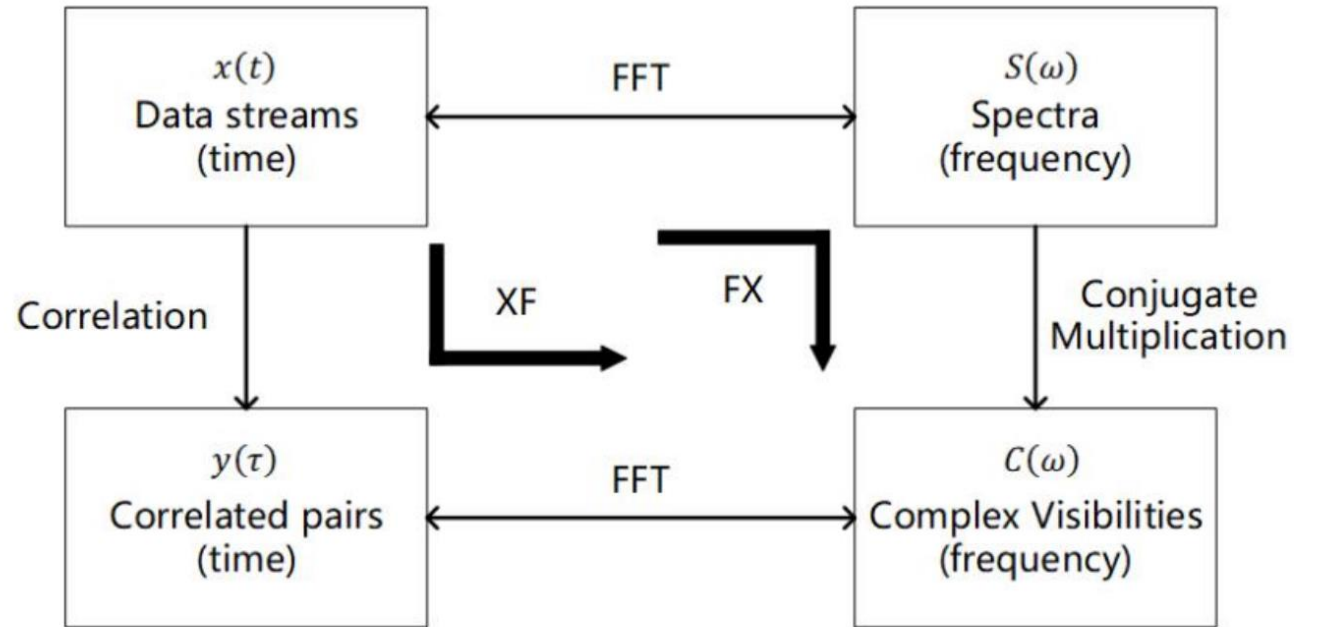
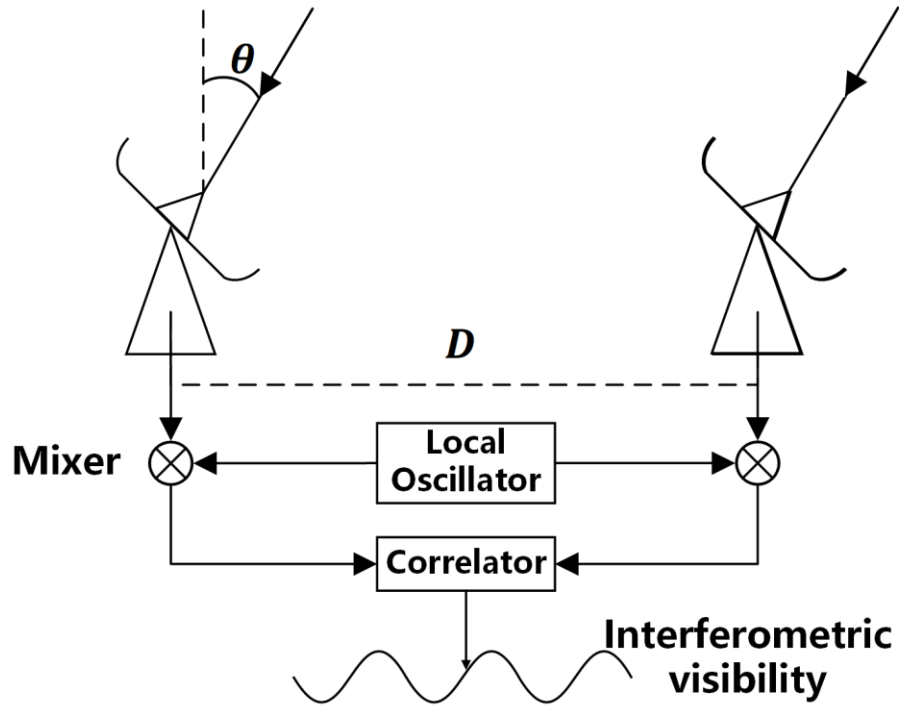
Collaborators: Ke Zhang, Jixia Li, Fengquan Wu, Haijun Tian,
Chenhui Niu, Qunxiong Wang



Tianlai Pathfinder Array

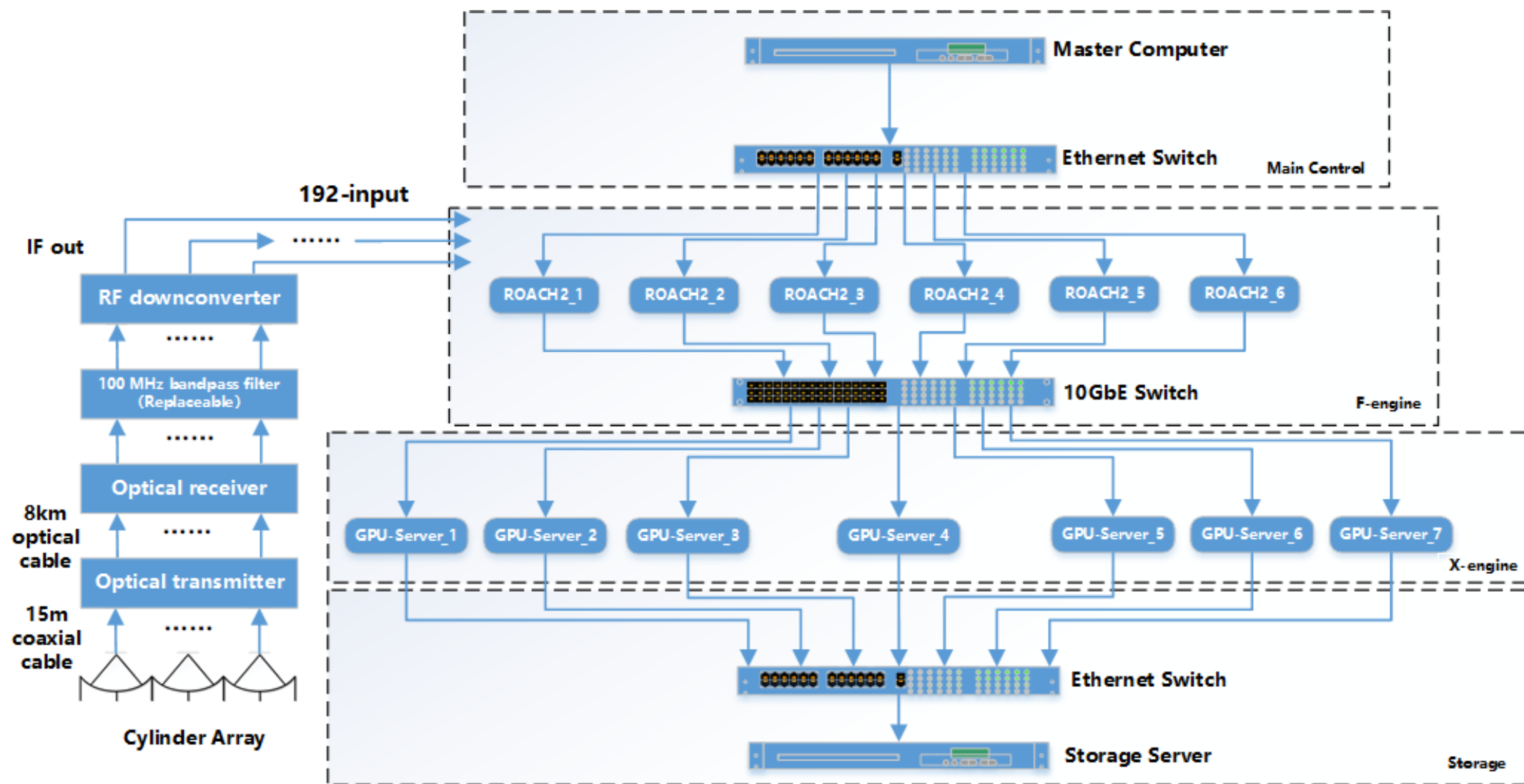


What is a Correlator?

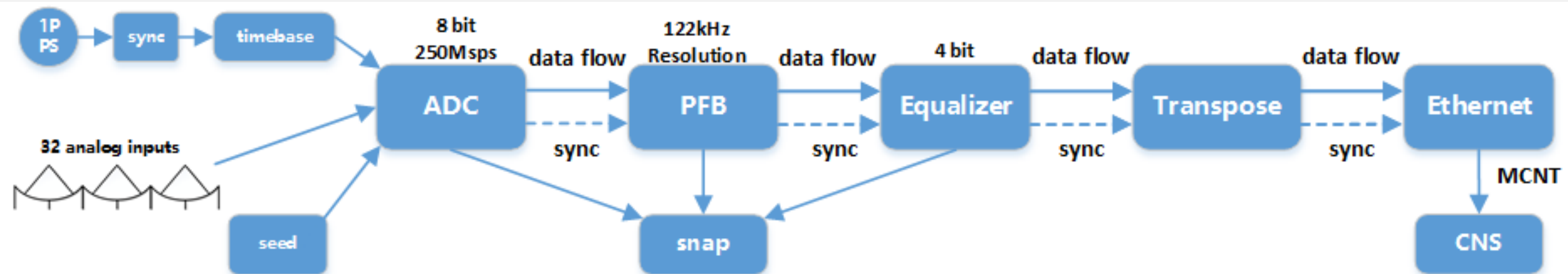


Correlator System

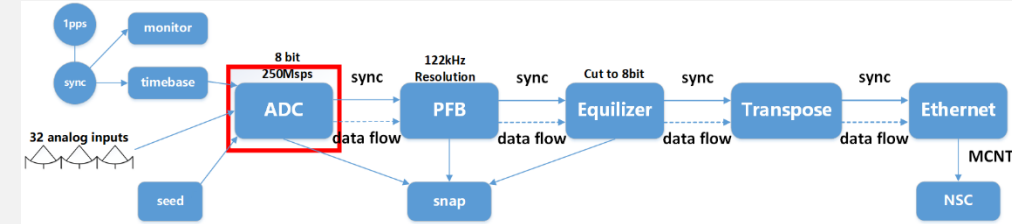




F-engine Data Flow



ADC



1) ADC16x250-8

run time programmable op

16 inputs by 250 MSPS

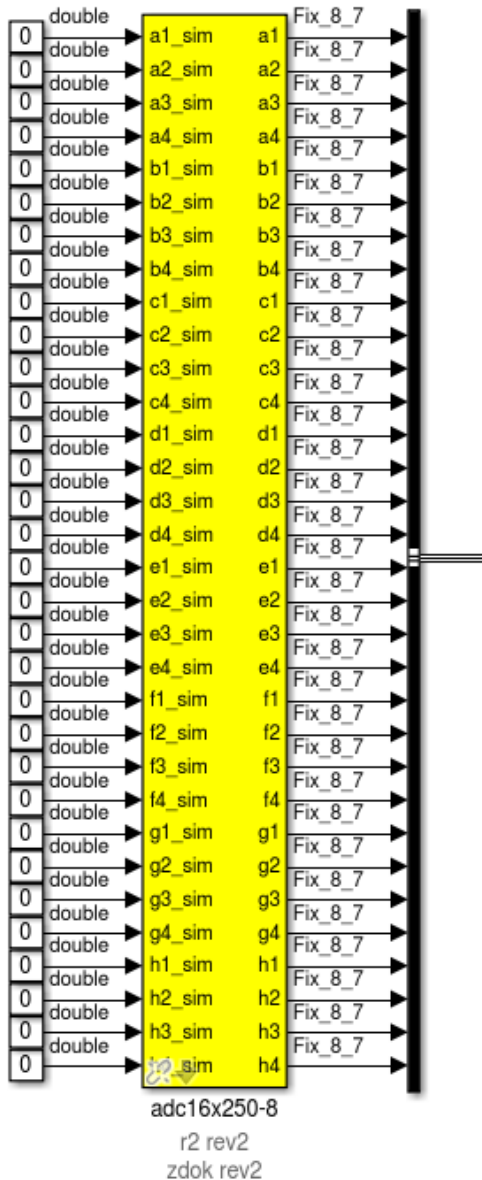
8 input by 500 MSPS

4 inputs by 1000 MSPS

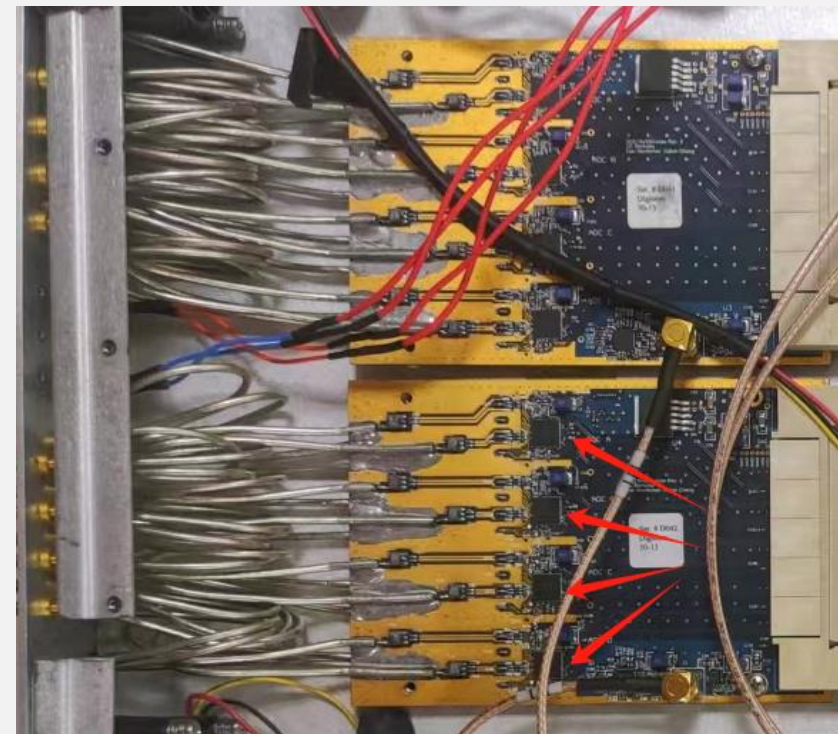
4 x HMCAD1511

Selectable gain factor

[1, 1.25, 2, 2.5, 4, 5, 8

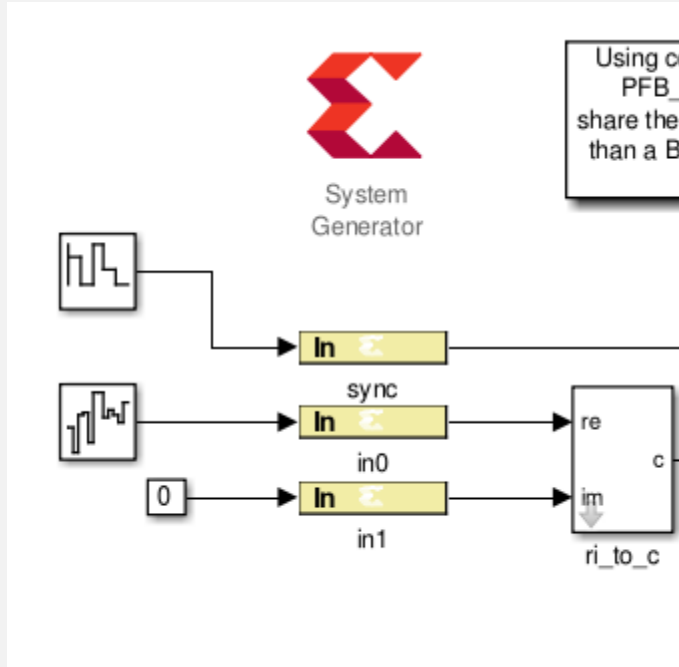
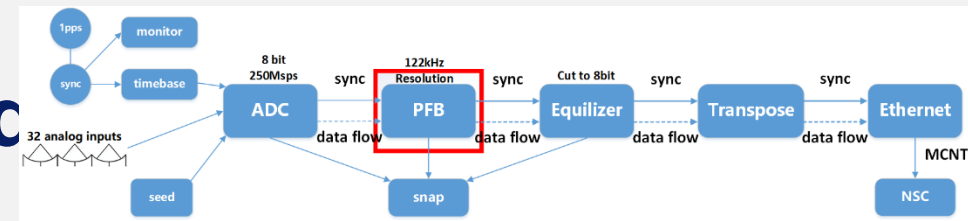


ult)



, 25, 32, 50]

PFB : Polyphase FIR Filter Frontend



Function Block Parameters: pfb_fir

pfb_fir (mask)

Parameters

Size of PFB: (2[?] pnts) | 11

Total Number of Taps: | 4

Windowing Function: | hamming

Number of Simultaneous Inputs: (2[?]) | 0

Make Biplex | 0

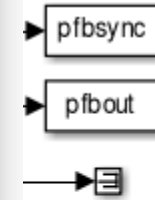
Input Bitwidth: | 8

Output Bitwidth: | 18

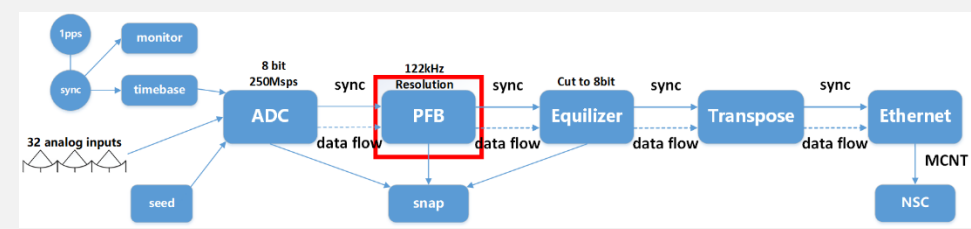
Coefficient Bitwidth: | 8

Use Distributed Memory for Coeffs

OK Cancel Help Apply



PFB : FFT



The screenshot shows the 'Function Block Parameters: fft_biplex_real_2x' dialog box. The block is described as 'A real-sampled biplex FFT, with output demuxed by 2.' The parameters are:

- Size of FFT: (2ⁿ pts) = 11
- Input/Output Bit Width = 18
- Coefficient Bit Width = 18

The dialog box has tabs for 'Basic', 'Latency', and 'Implementation'. The 'Basic' tab is selected. The 'OK', 'Cancel', 'Help', and 'Apply' buttons are visible at the bottom.

Below the dialog box, a circuit diagram shows the block's configuration. The block is labeled 'fft_biplex_real_2x' and is highlighted in green. It has the following inputs and outputs:

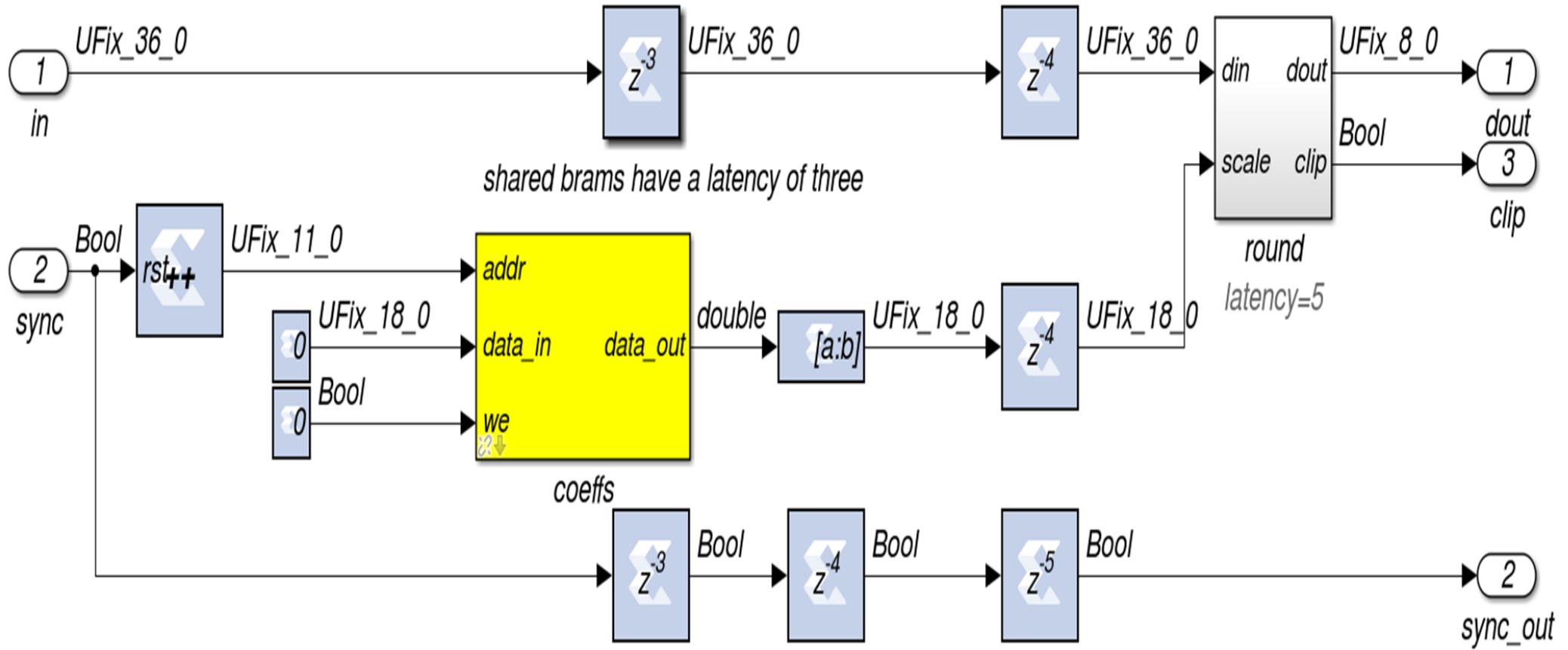
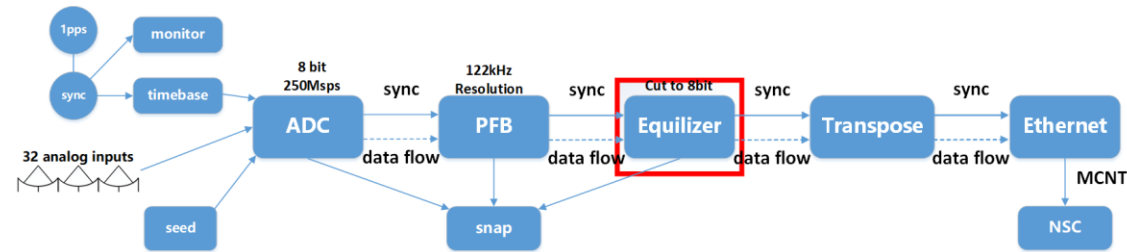
- sync (input) → sync_out (output)
- shift (input)
- pol1 (input) → pol12_out (output)
- pol2 (input) → pol34_out (output)
- pol3 (input)
- pol4 (input) → of (output)

The block is configured with the following parameters:

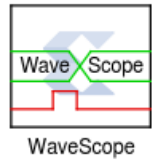
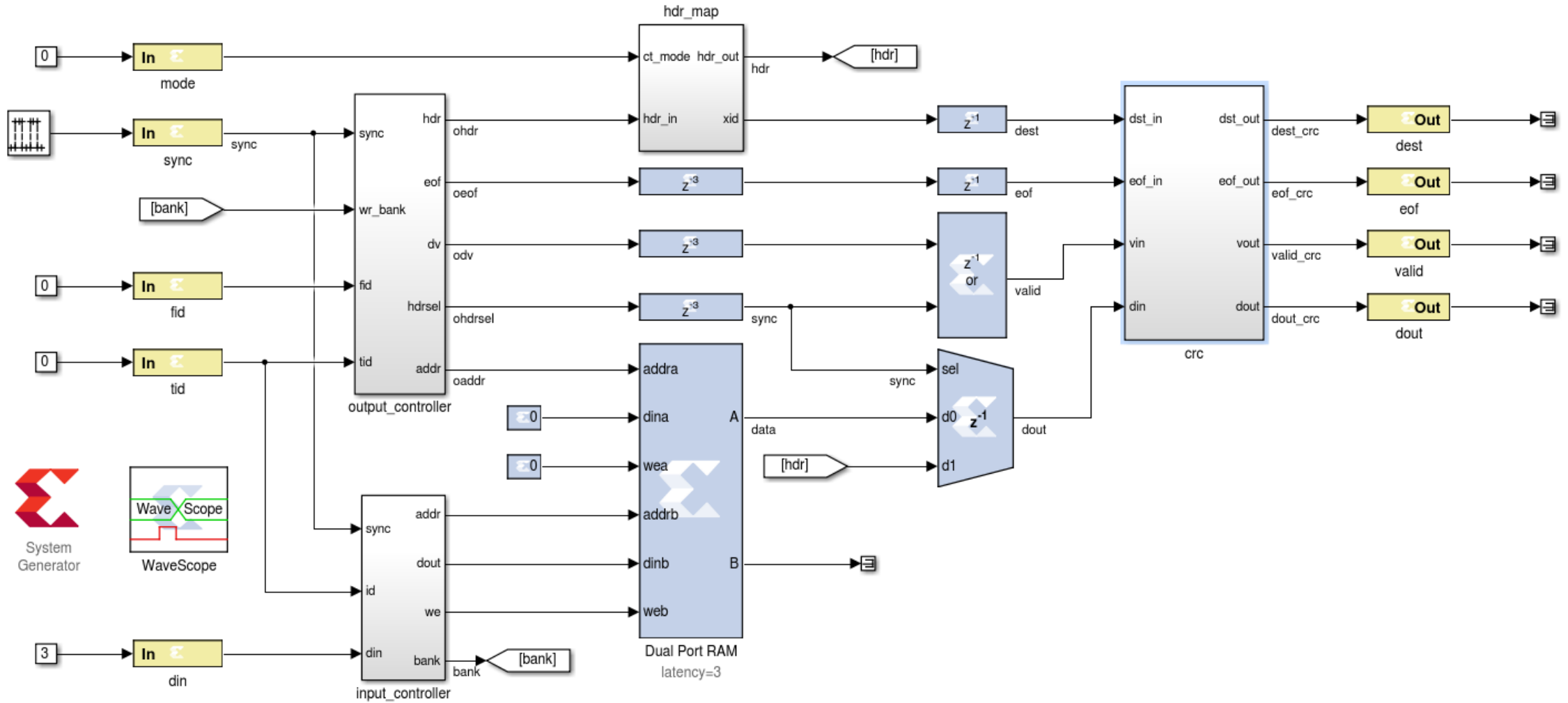
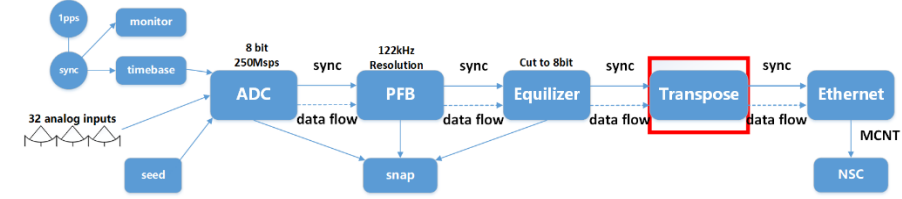
- VirteX5
- 11 stages
- [18,18]
- Round (unbiased: Even Values)
- Saturate

The circuit diagram also shows three double-precision floating-point inputs: '1.0 @ t=4', '0.5 @ t=6', and '0'.

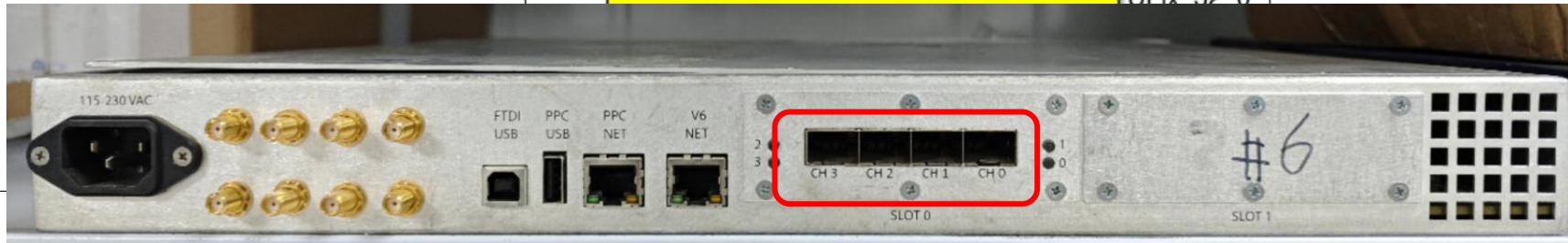
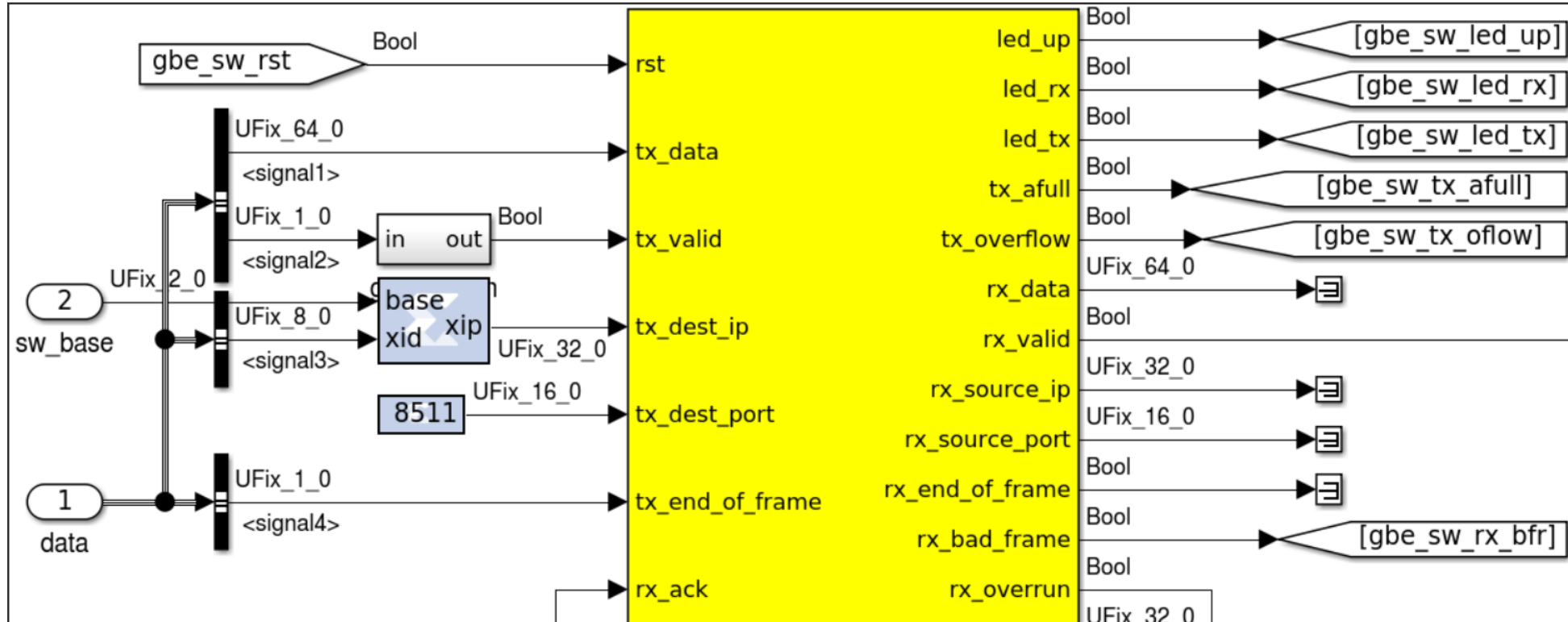
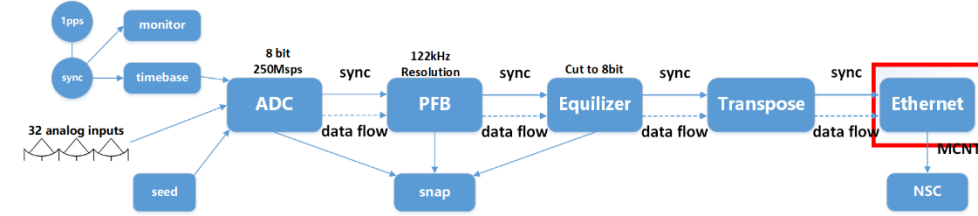
Equalizer



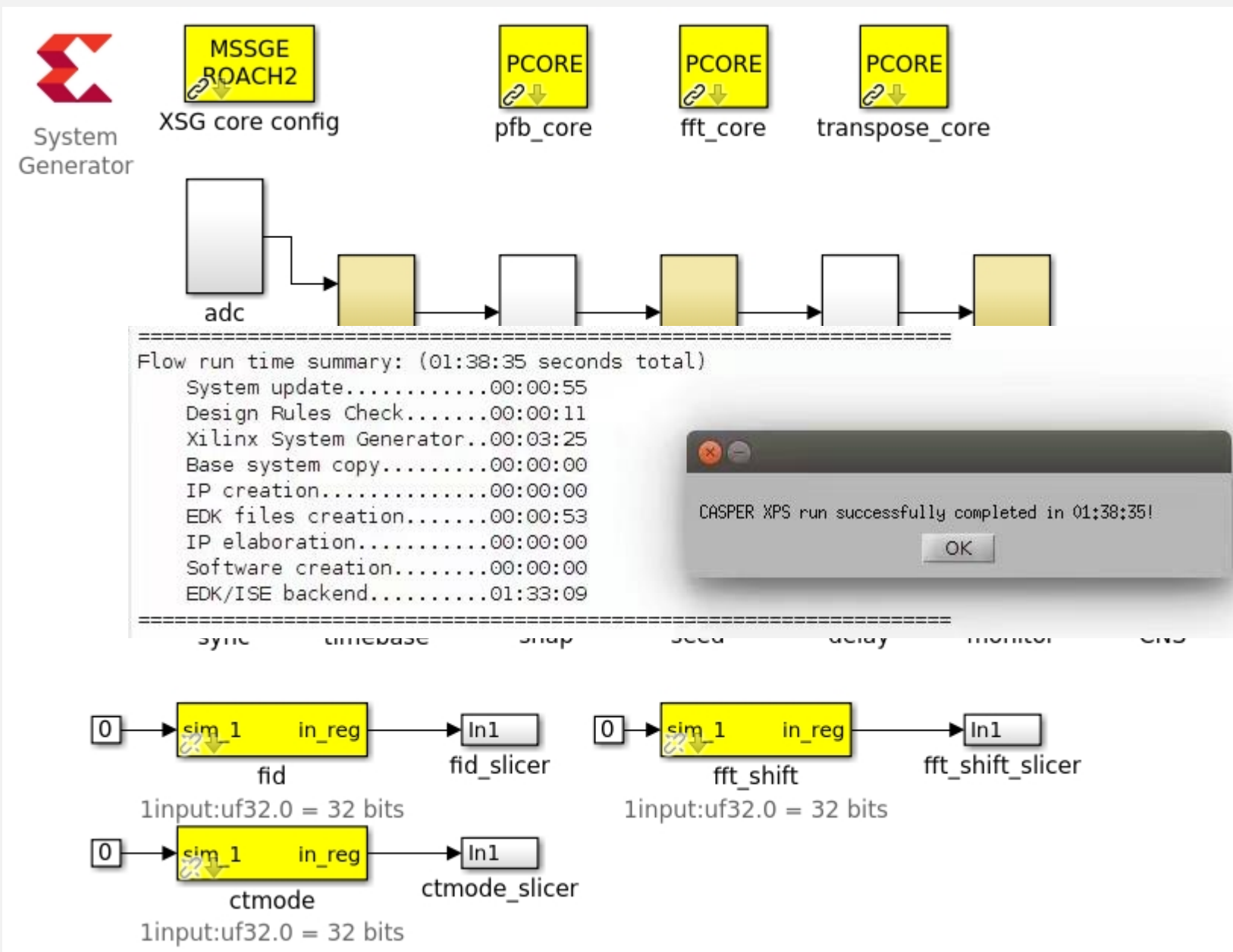
Transpose



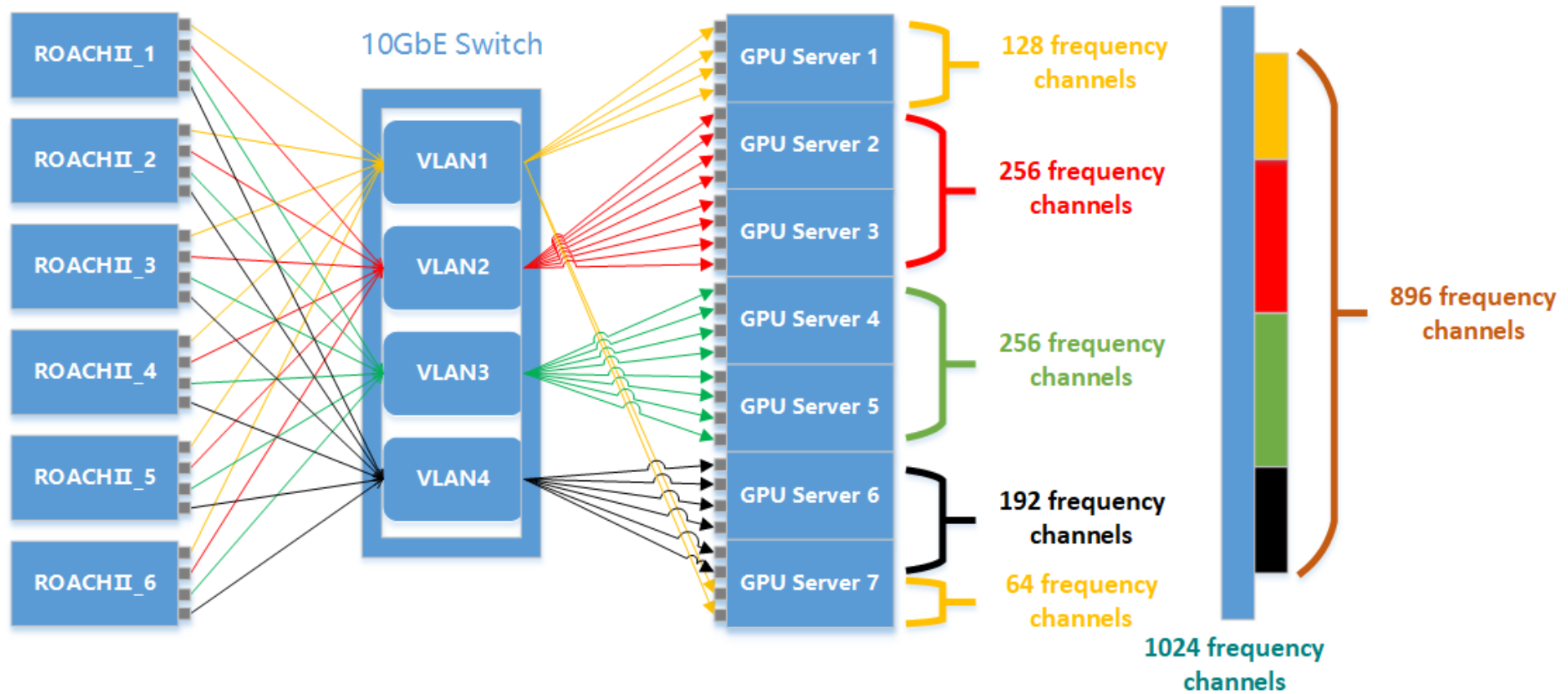
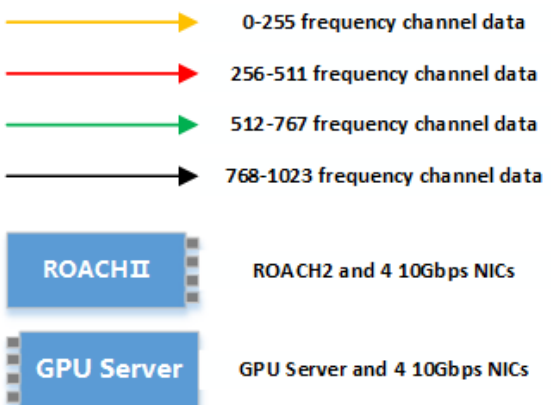
Ethernet



Software Platform MATLAB, Simulink, System generator, EDK



Network



Network

- Signal bandwidth: 125 MHz
- Effective bandwidth :100 MHz
- Frequency range: 700 MHz - 800 MHz
- ADC sample rate: 250 Msps
- Number of frequency channels: 1024
- Frequency resolution:

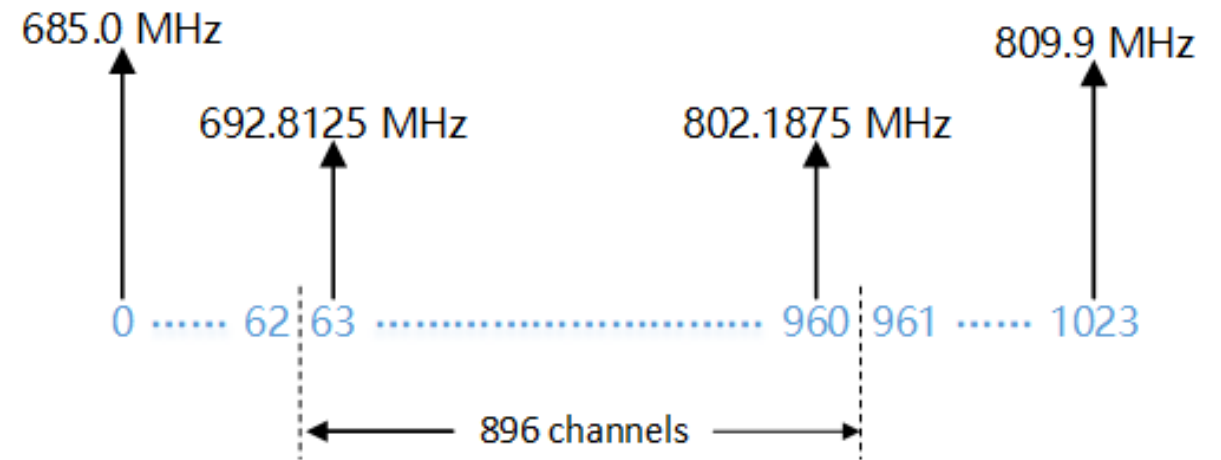
$$\Delta\nu = 125 \text{ MHz}/1024 = 122.07 \text{ kHz}$$

- Signal bandwidth handled by each GPU server :

$$128 \times 122.07\text{kHz} = 15.625 \text{ MHz}$$

- Seven GPU servers (896 frequency channels) :

$$15.625\text{MHz} \times 7 = 109.375 \text{ MHz} > 100 \text{ MHz (effective bandwidth)}$$

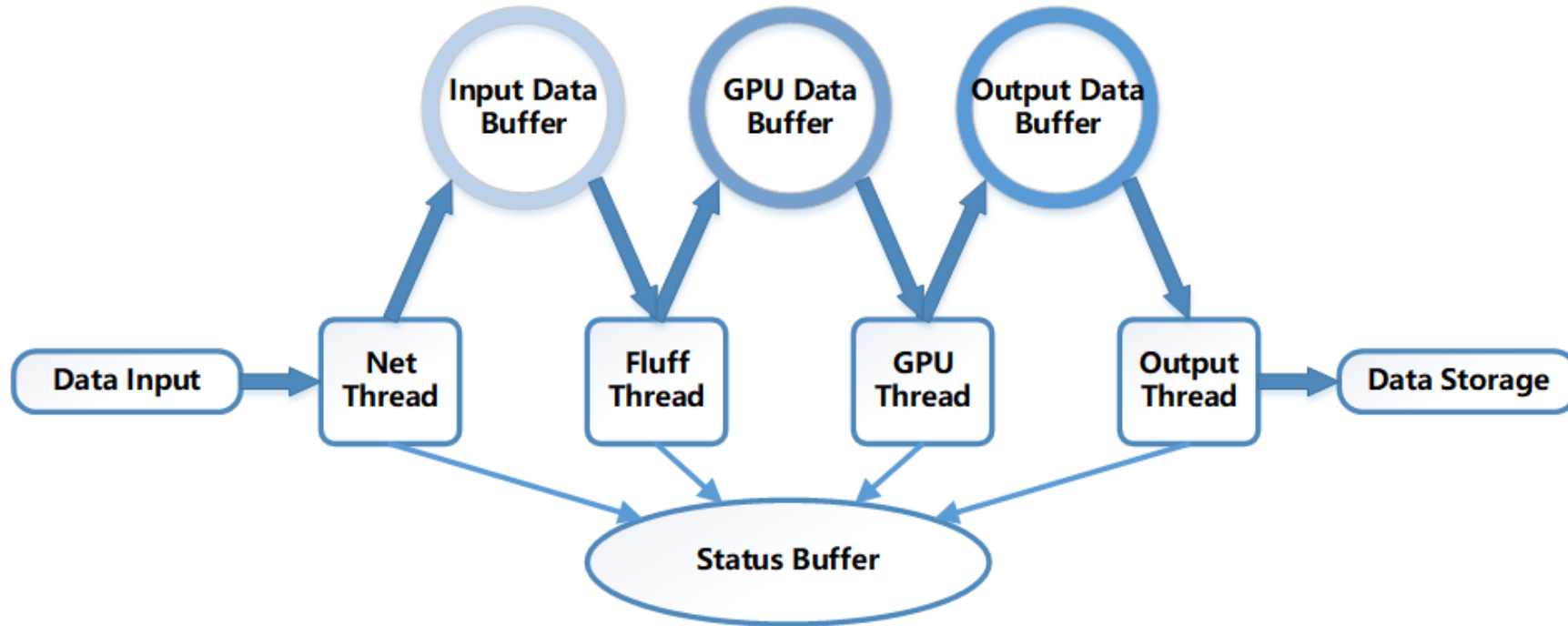


X-engine: Hardware

Work lead by Zhang Ke

Hardware	Processor	Graphics card	NIC	PCIe	Memory
Supermicro	Dual Intel E5-2670	Dual GTX 690	Dual 2-port 10GbE	3.0	128 GB RAM
Dell	Dual Intel E5-2699	One RTX 3080	Dual 2-port 10GbE	4.0	256 GB RAM

X-engine: Hashpipe (High Availability Shared Pipeline Engine)



The data operation in the X-engine is managed by the hashpipe software running on CPU and GPU heterogeneous servers.

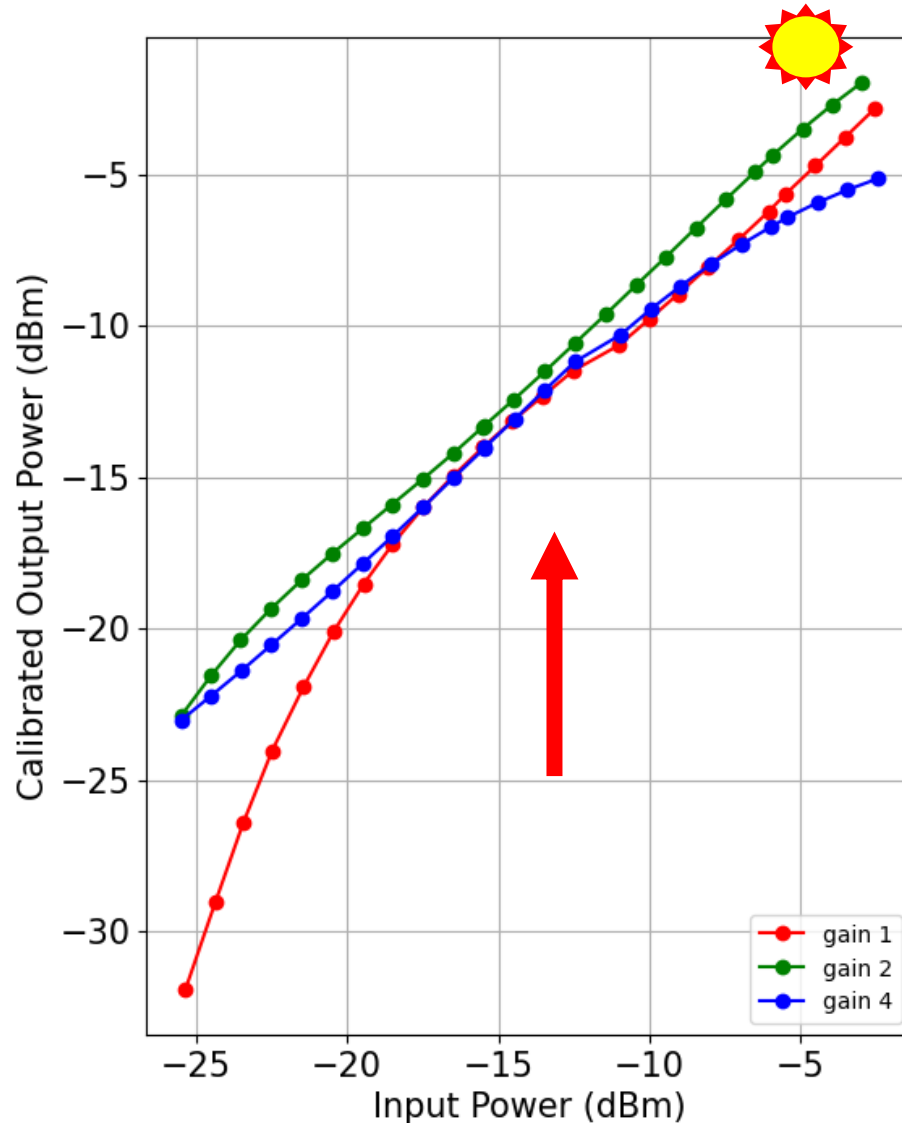
Hashpipe was originally developed as an efficient shared pipe engine for the National Astronomical Observatory, the Universal Green Bank Astrospectrograph (Prestage et al. 2009).

The GPU CMAC is done by xGPU which is written by M.Clerk (Clark et al., 2013).

Cluster Correlator Linearity

IF output level is adjusted to about -13dB mW.

ADC gain : 2



Correlator system's linear dynamic range is between -22 dBm and 0 dBm within the 125 MHz bandpass.

In real observations, the power levels from the receivers vary by at most 10 dB, so this dynamic range meets the observation needs.

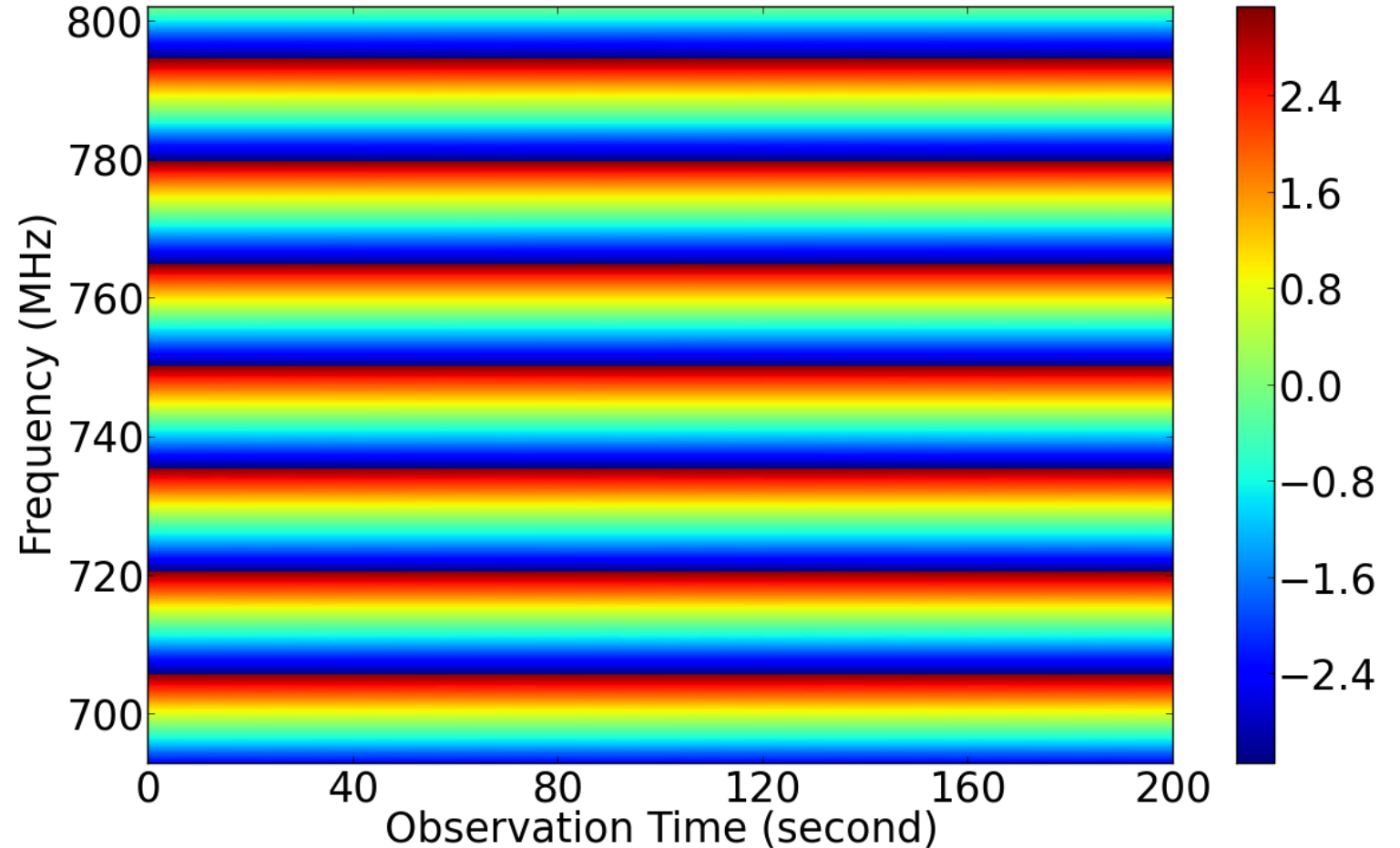
Phase Calculation Accuracy Test

$$S_1 = A_1 e^{i(2\pi f t + \phi_0)}$$

$$S_2 = A_1 e^{i(2\pi f (t + \tau) + \phi_0)}$$

$$V = \langle S_1^* \cdot S_2 \rangle = A_1 A_2 e^{i2\pi f \tau}$$

$$\Phi = 2\pi \tau f$$

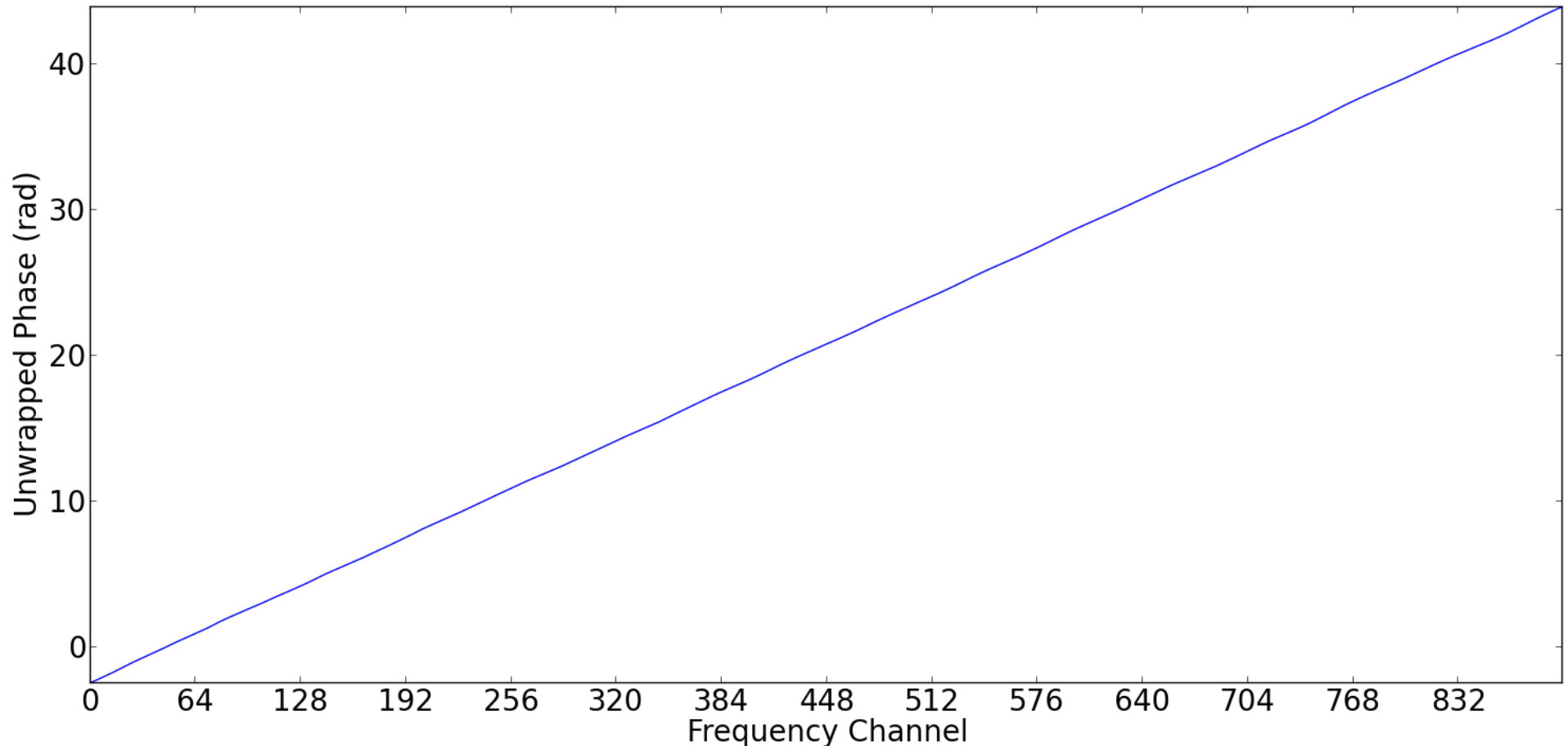


Phase Calculation Accuracy Test

$$k = 2\pi\tau$$

$$\tau = \Delta l / \tilde{c}$$

$$\Delta l = 15m$$



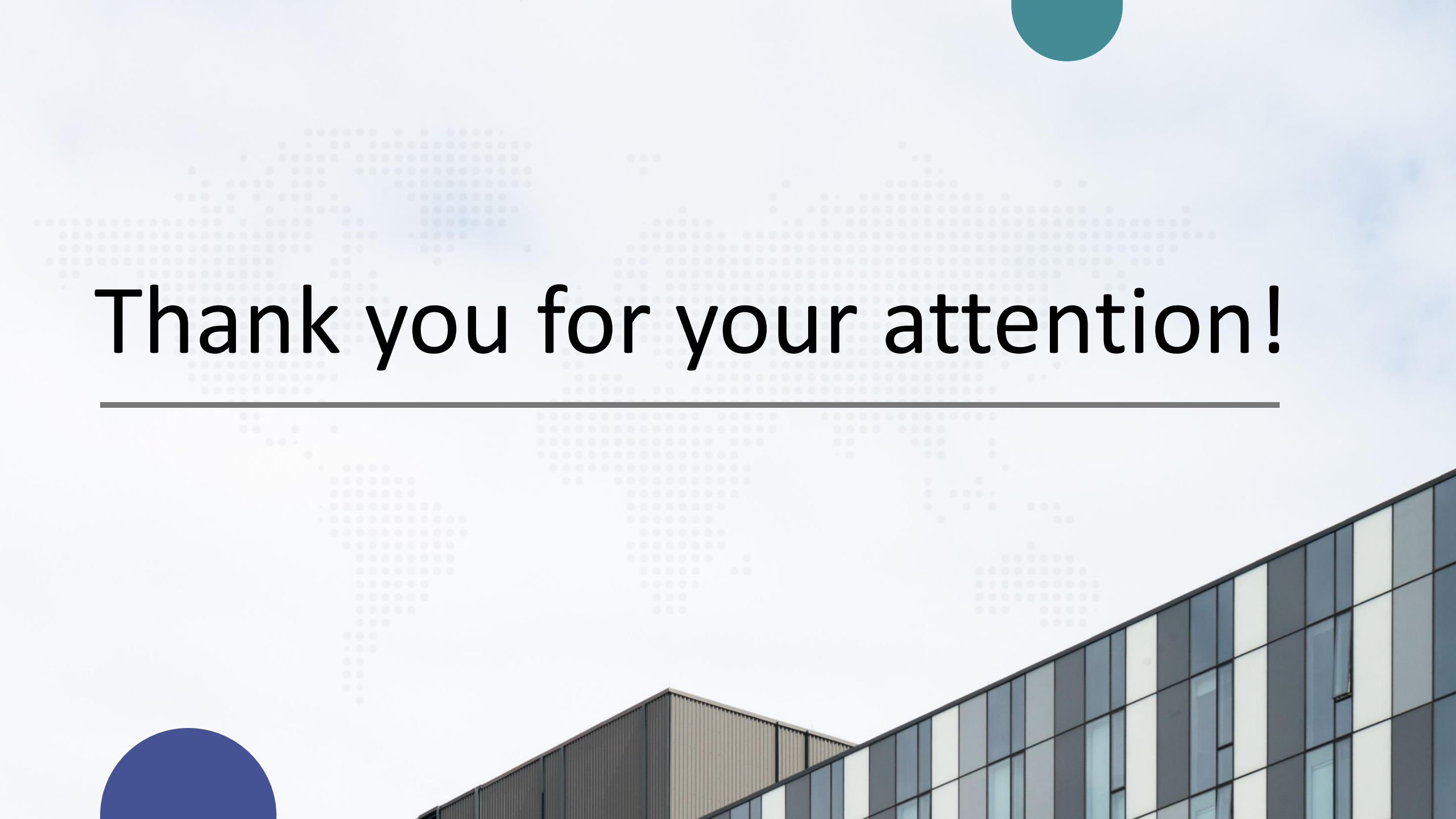
we obtain a propagation speed in the coaxial cable of about $0.78c$ (0.78 times speed of light in vacuum), which is consistent with the specification of the RF cable.

Power

Six ROACH2 Boards + Master Computer : $220 \text{ V} \times 3.5 \text{ A} = 770 \text{ W}$

Seven GPU Servers + 10GbE Switch + 1GbE Switch : $220 \text{ V} \times 17.5 \text{ A} = 3850 \text{ W}$

Total power: : $770 \text{ W} + 3850 \text{ W} = 4620 \text{ W}$



Thank you for your attention!

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