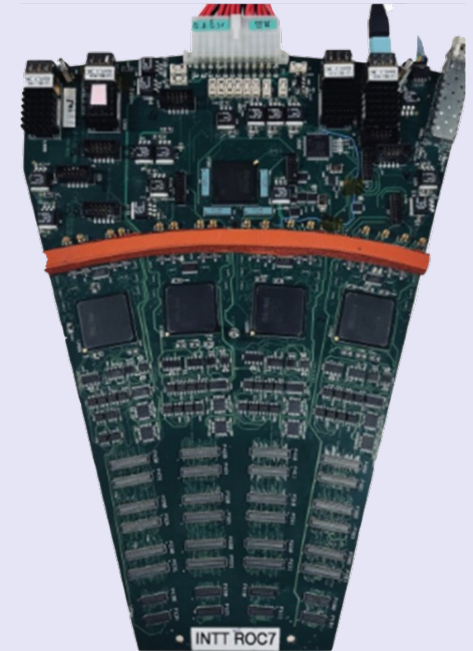


Fakehit Research

Ryota Shishikura

Motivation

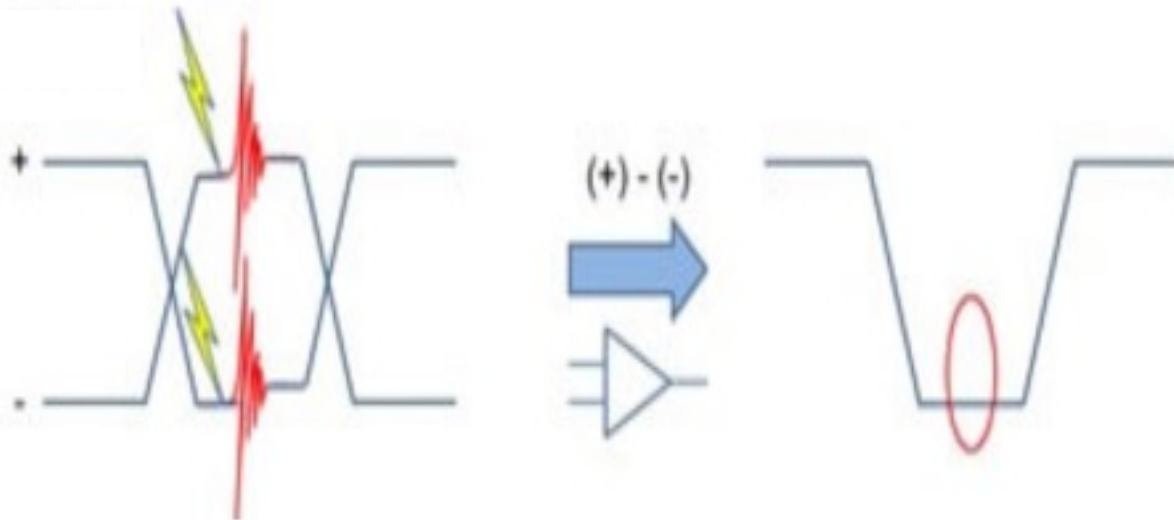
1. Acquired data is contaminated by unwanted fake hits from open input ports of ROC board.
2. The goal of this study is to quench fake hits



LVDS(Low Voltage Differential Signaling)

LVDS . . . A differential transmission method in which signals are sent Positive (+) , Negative (-) and the difference is output at the receiver.

Two lines (LVDS Signals)



Cable is connected

If differential transmission picks up the same noise (common mode noise) on positive and negative signal lines, the noise can be canceled out when the difference is taken at the receiving end.

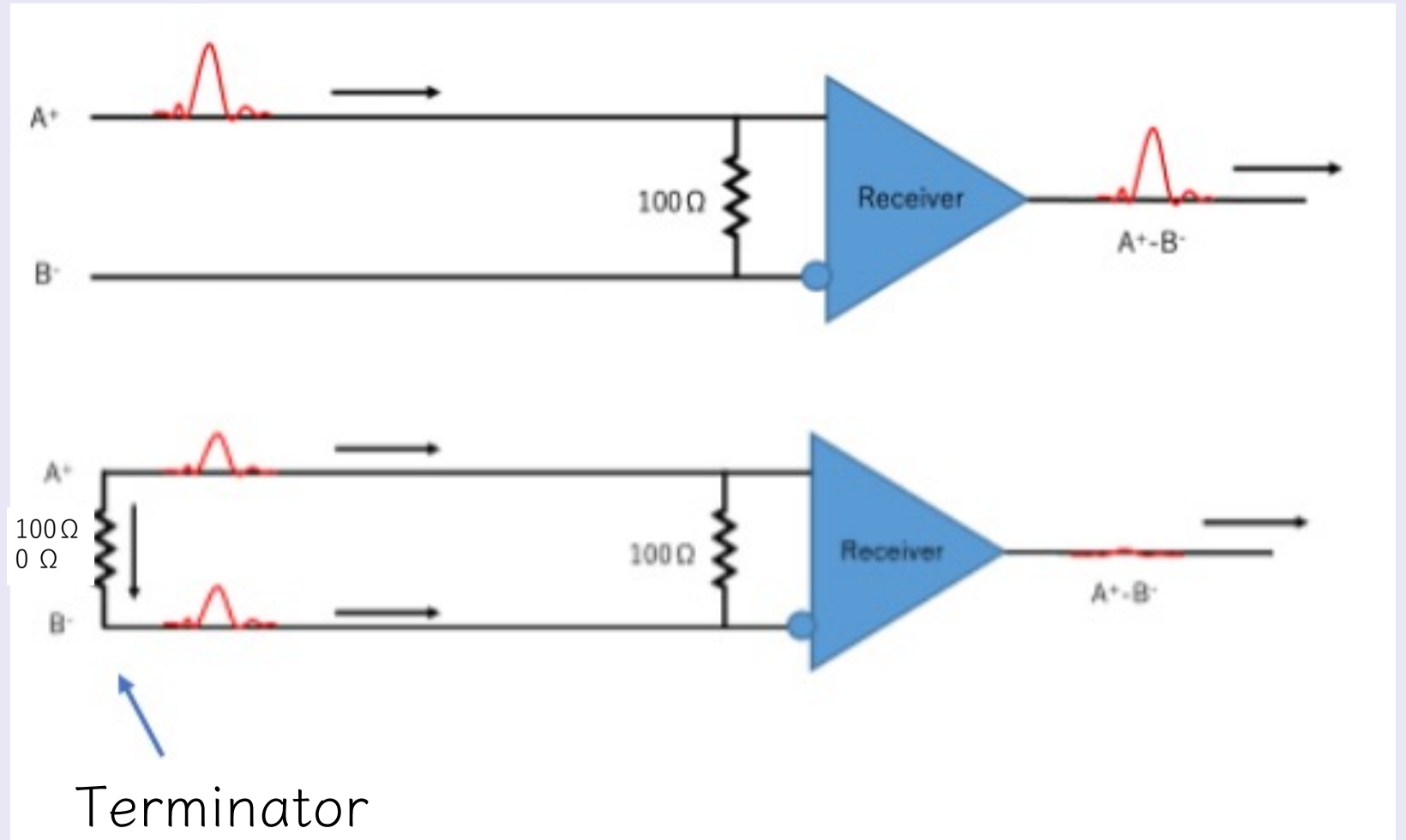
<https://emb.macnica.co.jp/articles/7396/>

hypothesis



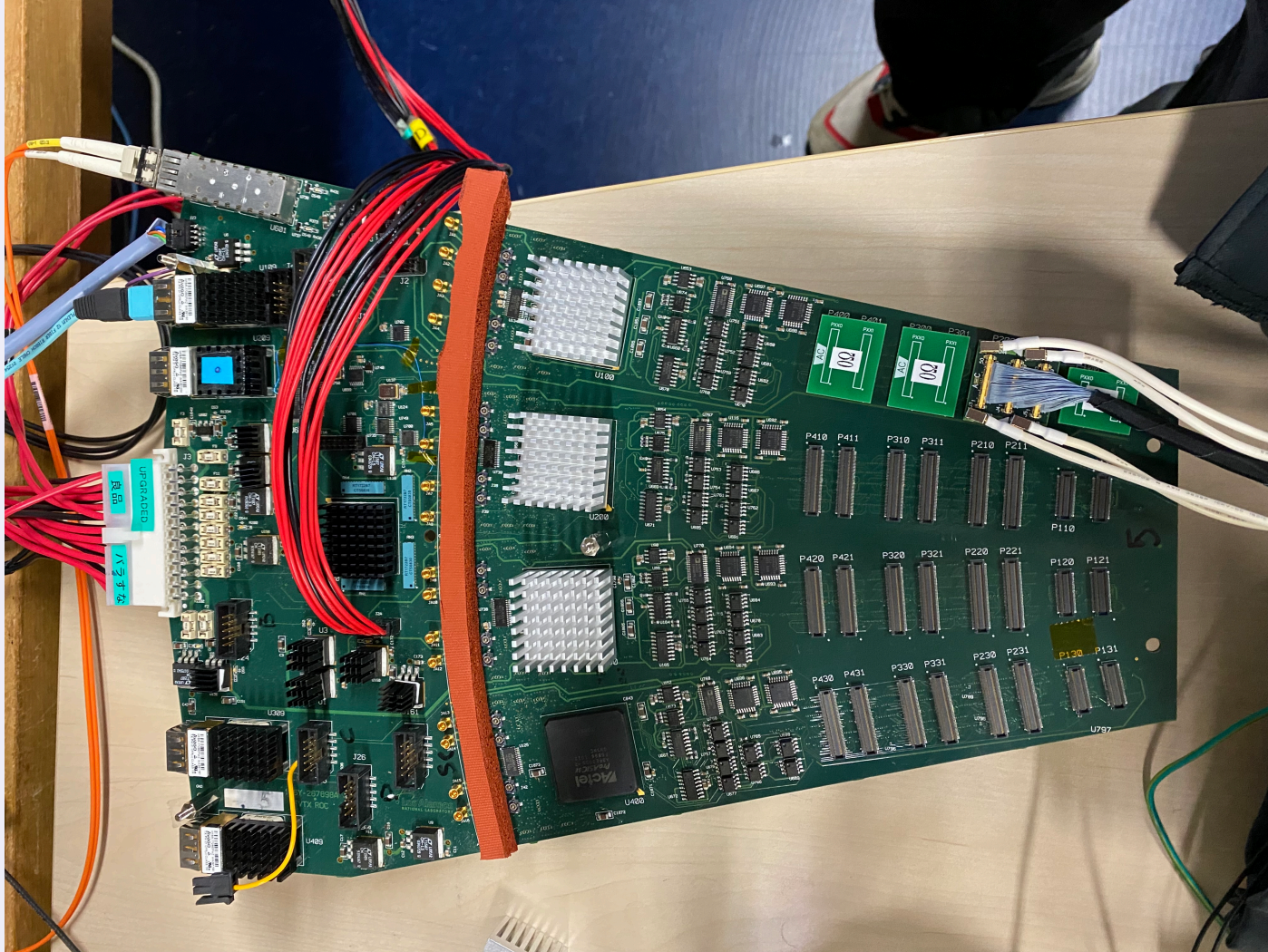
Connector

Cable is **not** connected

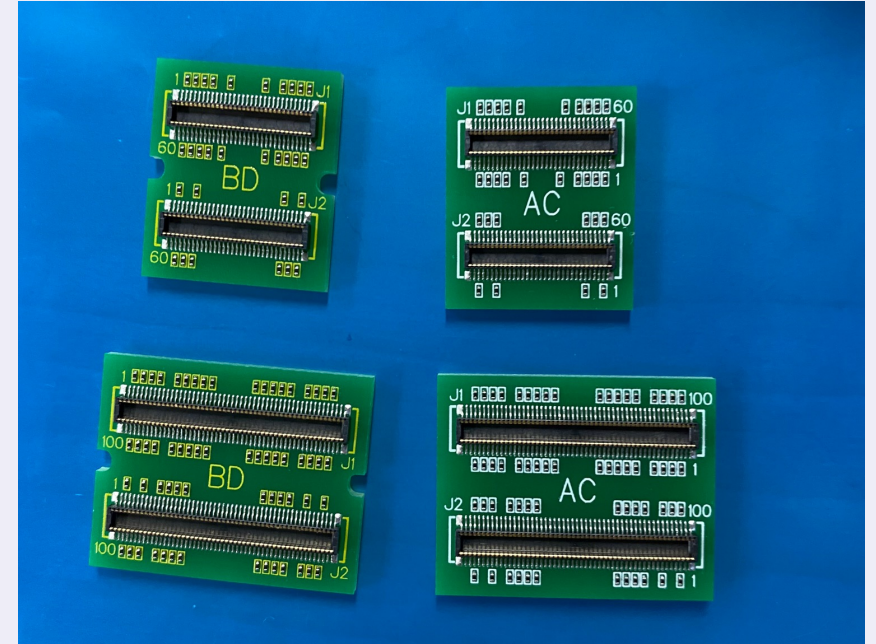


By attaching a terminator at the open end, we force the noise to be in common-mode and let it cancel out at the receiver.

Experiment



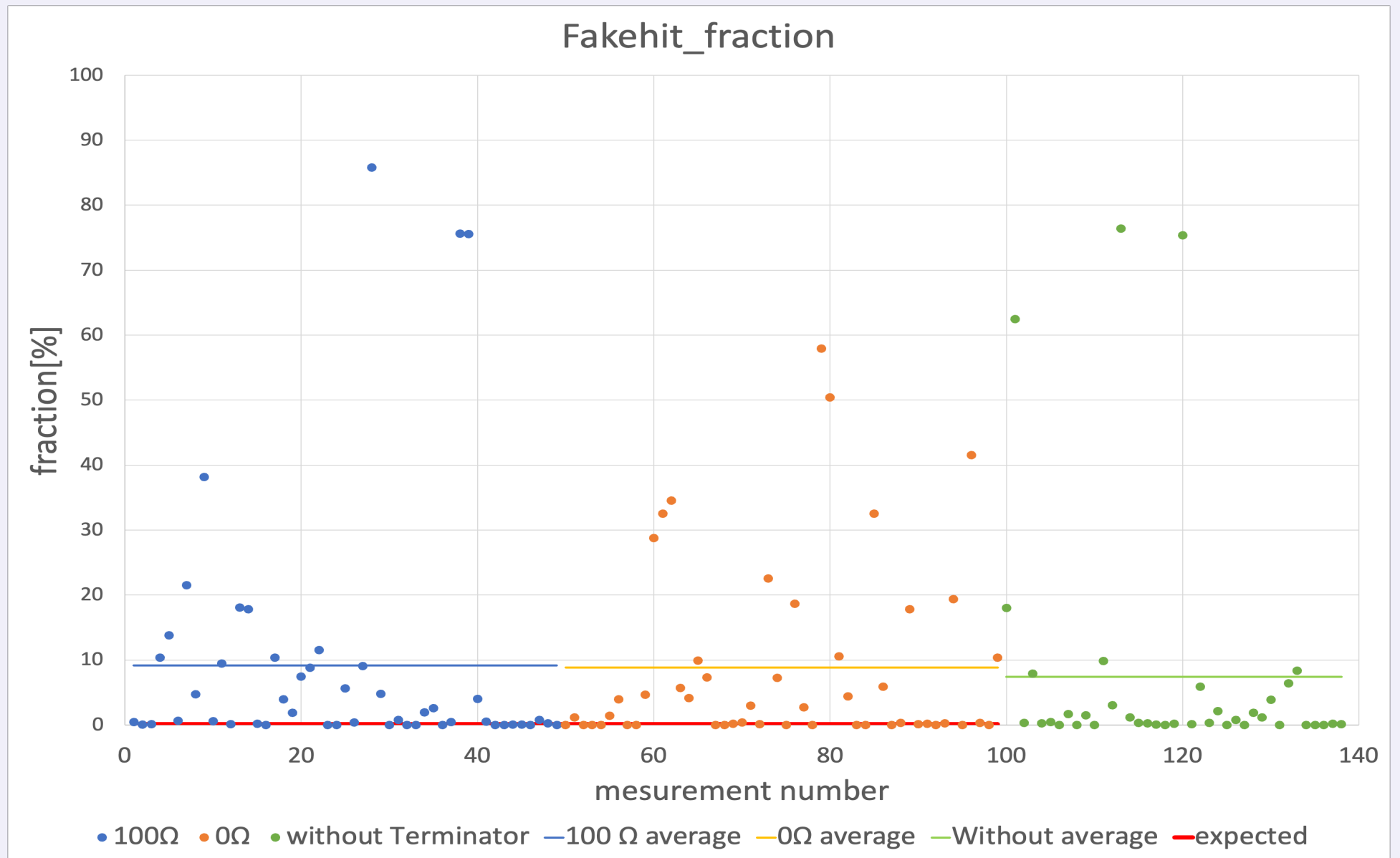
Back side



Calibration tests were conducted about 50 times each, and data analysis was conducted.

Two types of termination resistors, 100 Ω and 0 Ω were made as prototypes.

Analysis

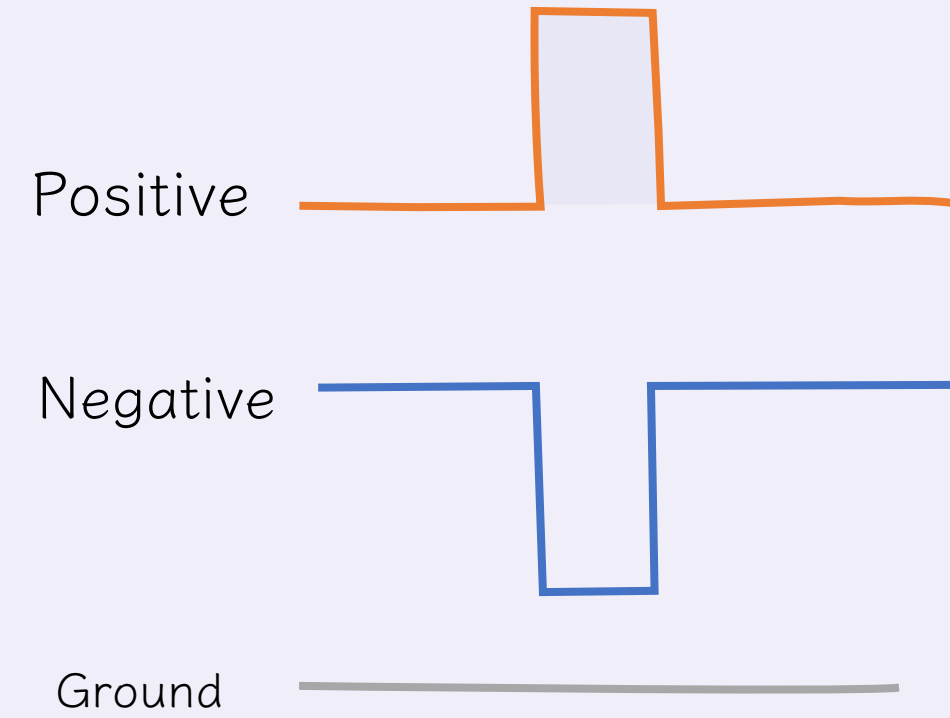


$$\text{Fakehit_fraction} = \frac{\text{Hits other than the port to which it is connected}}{\text{Total hits}}$$

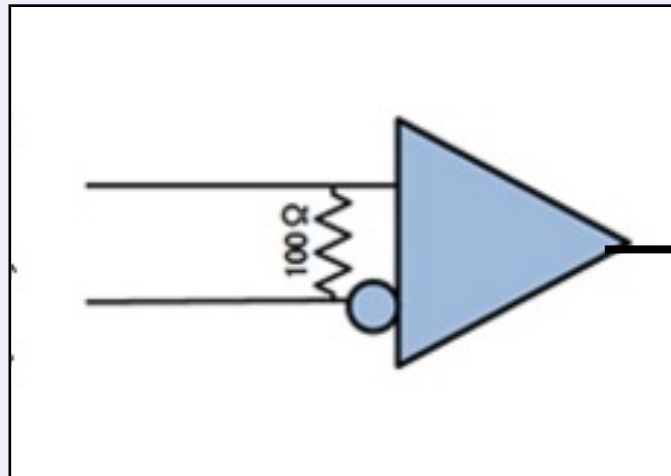
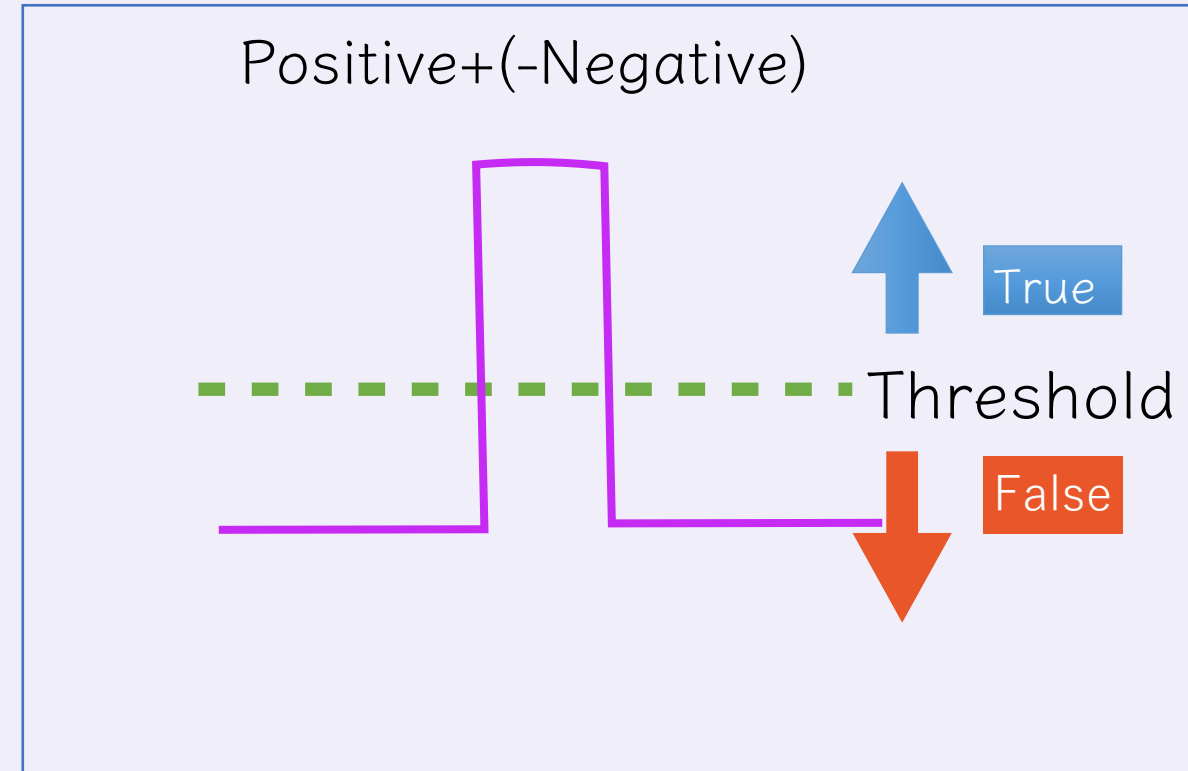
Proposed new terminator

New Hypothesis

Normal(Cable is connected)



Receiver



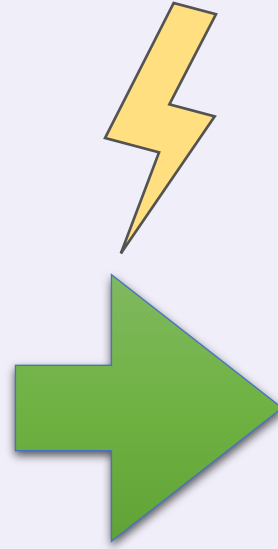
New Hypothesis

Cable is **not** connected

Negative ————— ?V

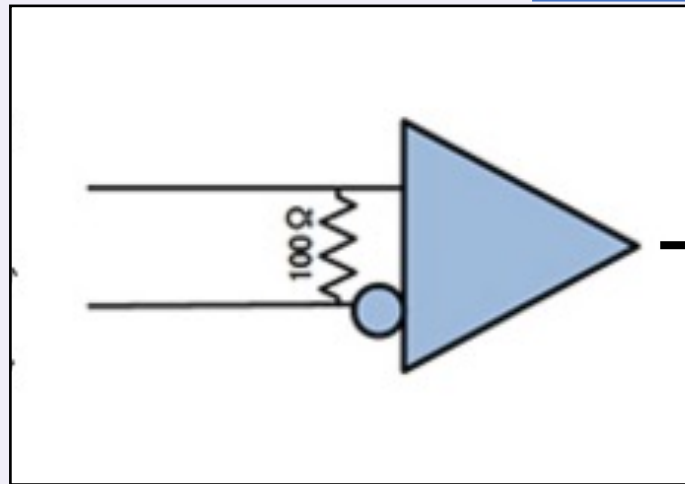
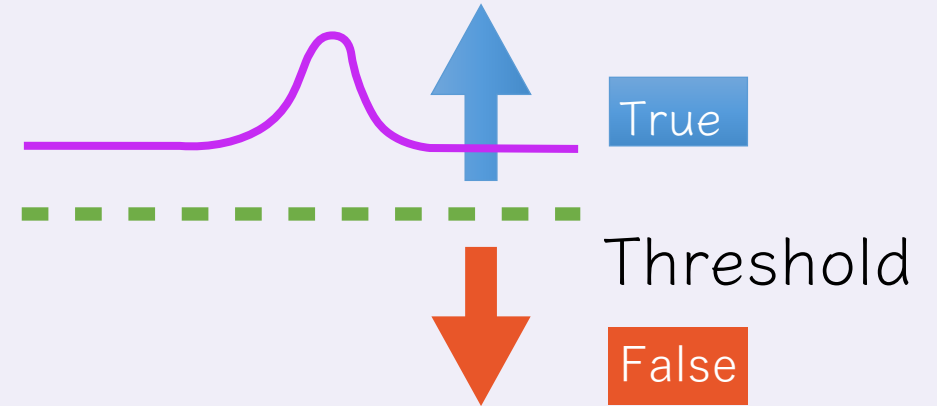
Positive ————— ?V

The voltage levels can be affected by the surrounding electromagnetic field because they are floating



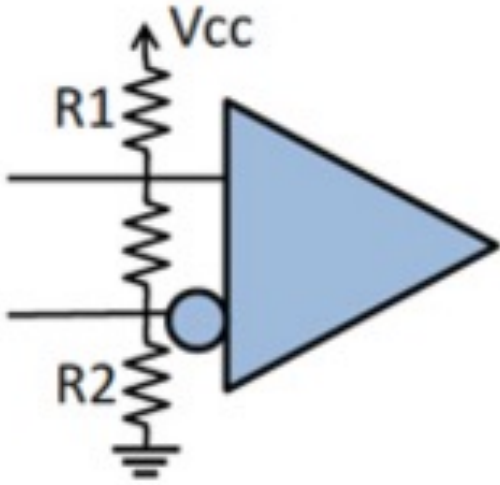
Receiver

Positive+(-Negative)



Voltage is unstable

Proposal



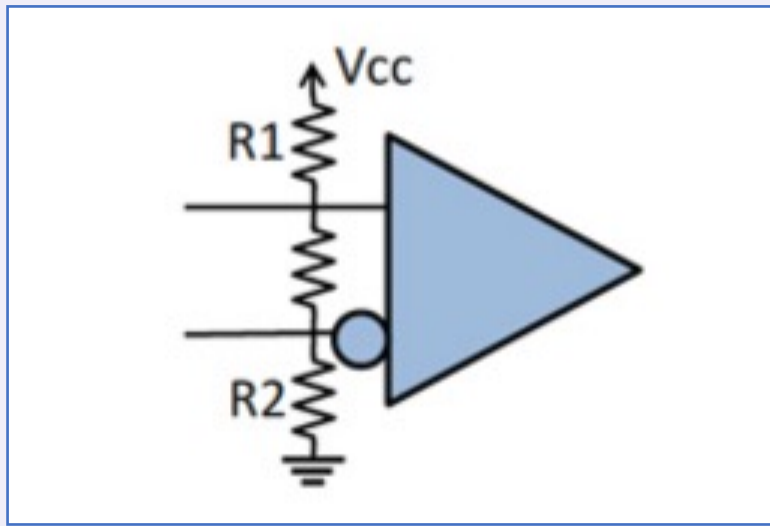
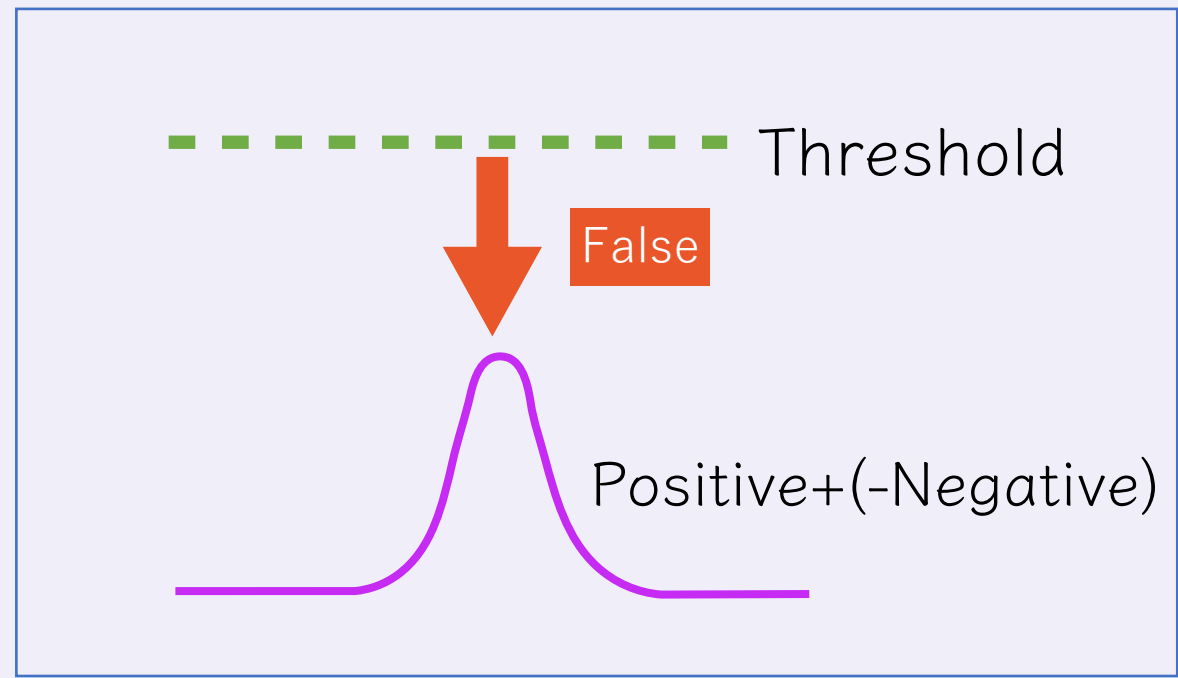
Connect the positive and negative lines to Vcc and GND via resistors

New terminator provides adequate voltage levels

Structure

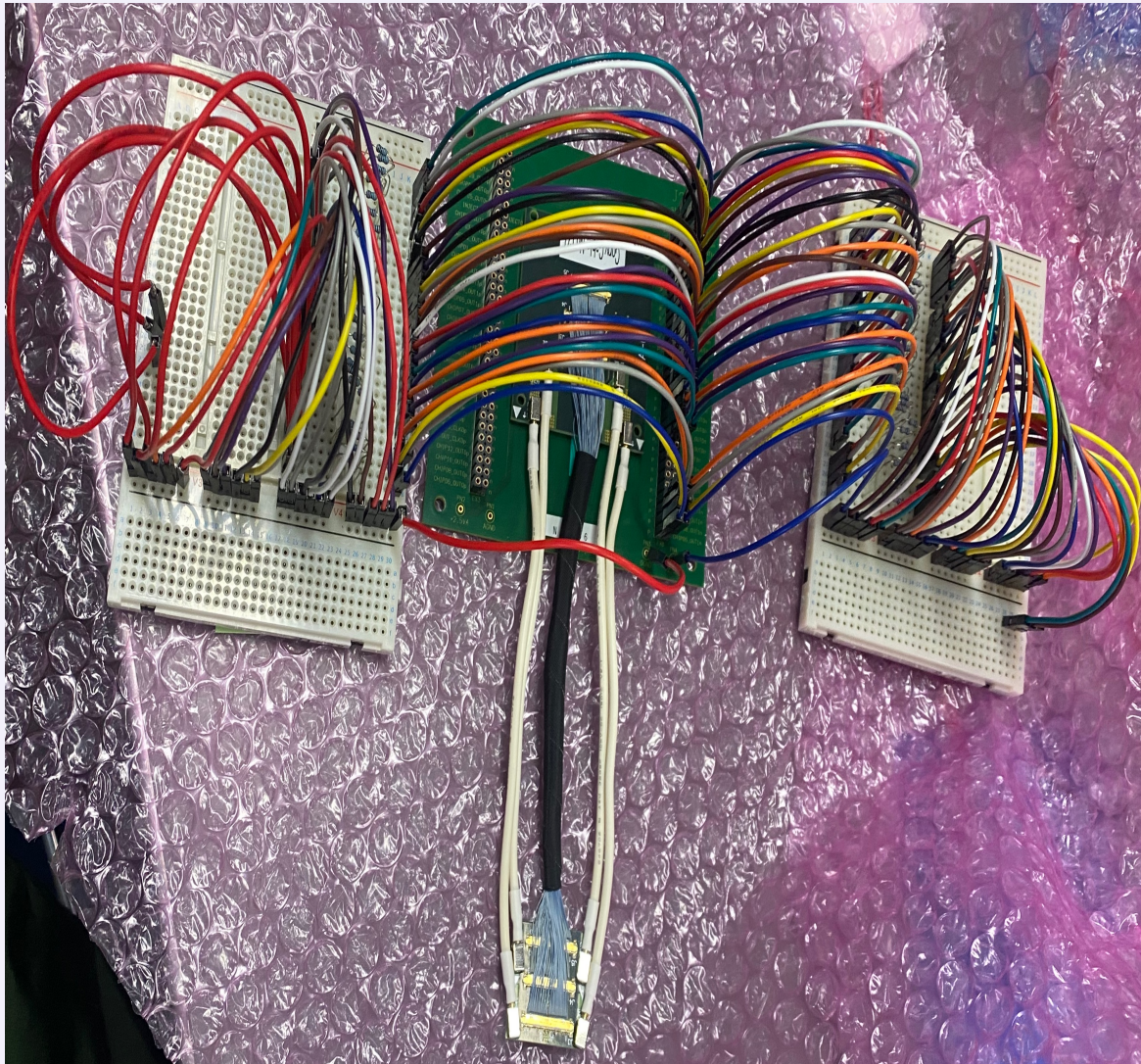


Receiver

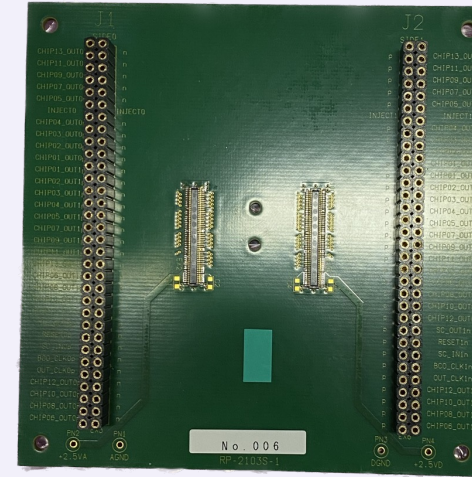


Drop the potential to the false position.

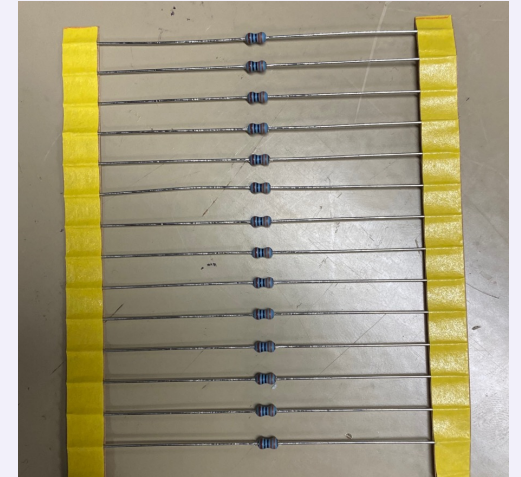
prototype



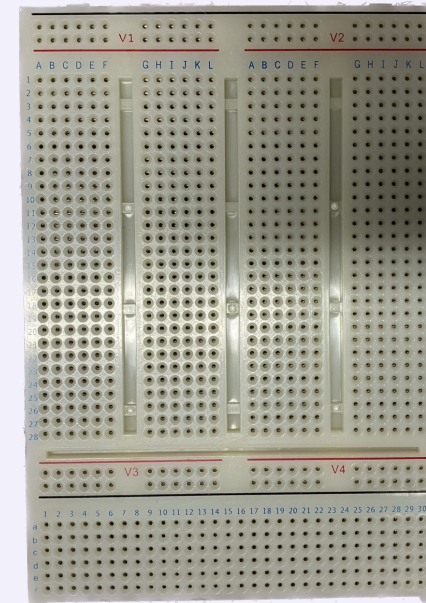
material



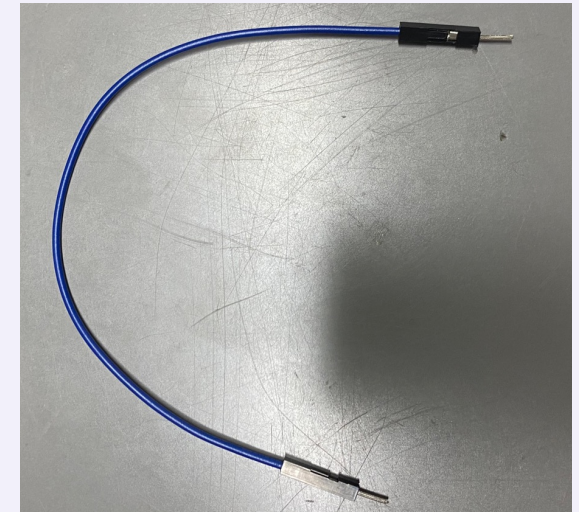
Interception board



resistance

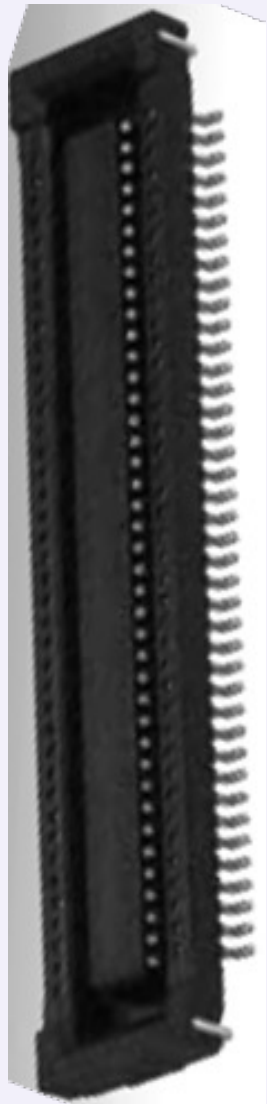
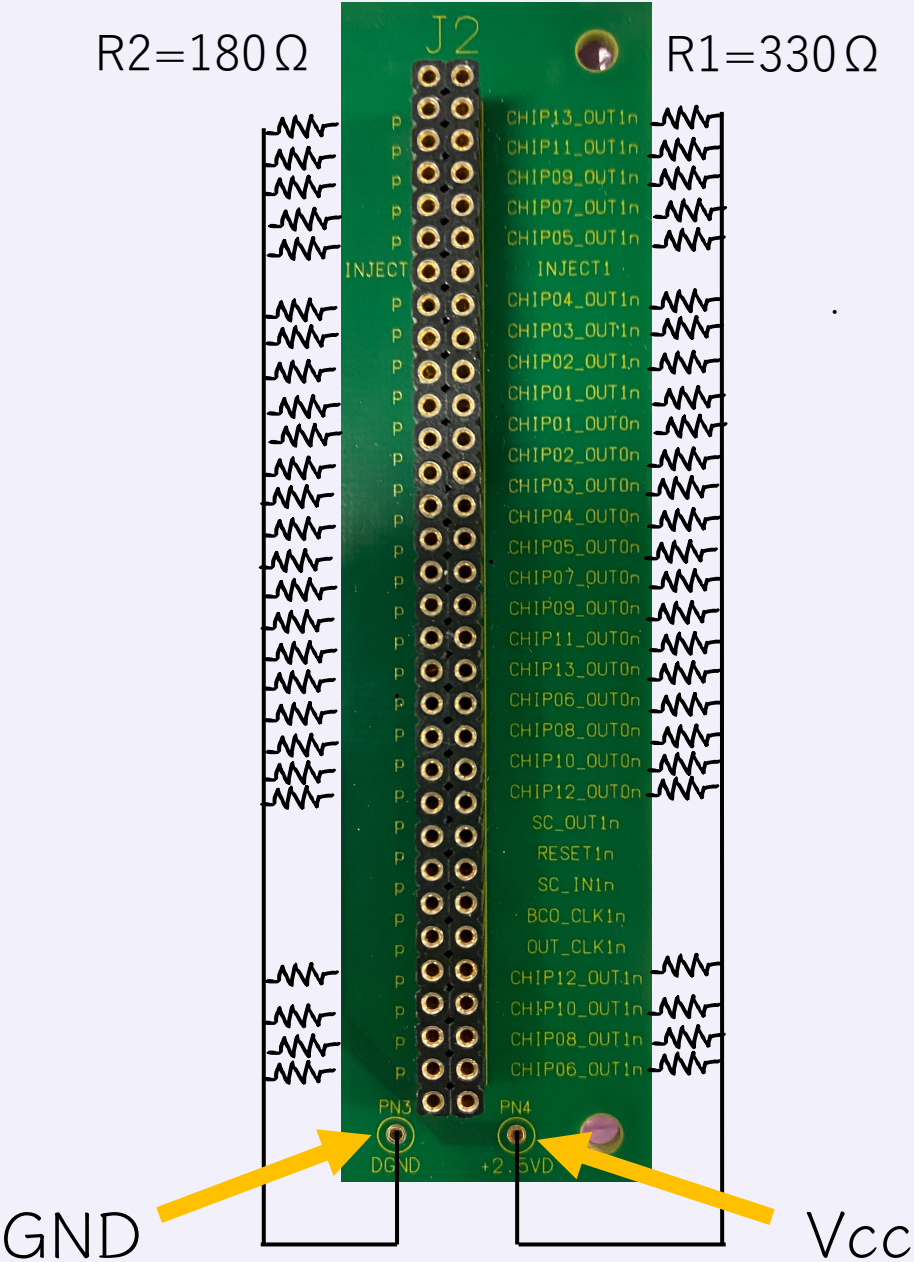
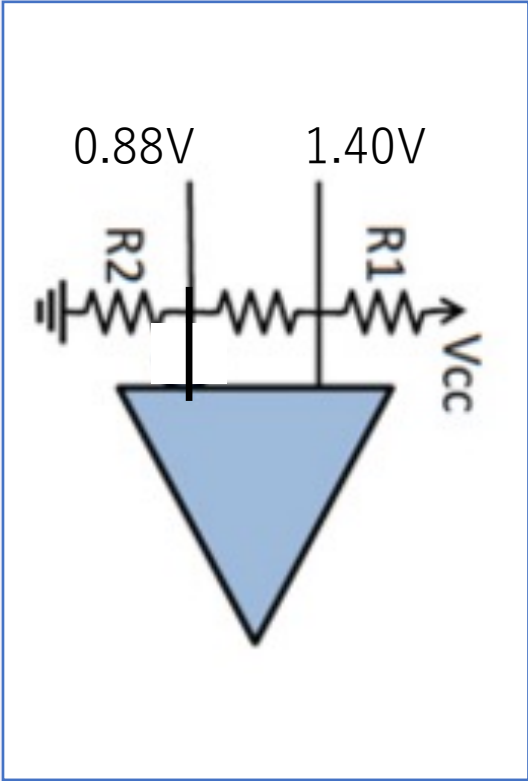


breadboard

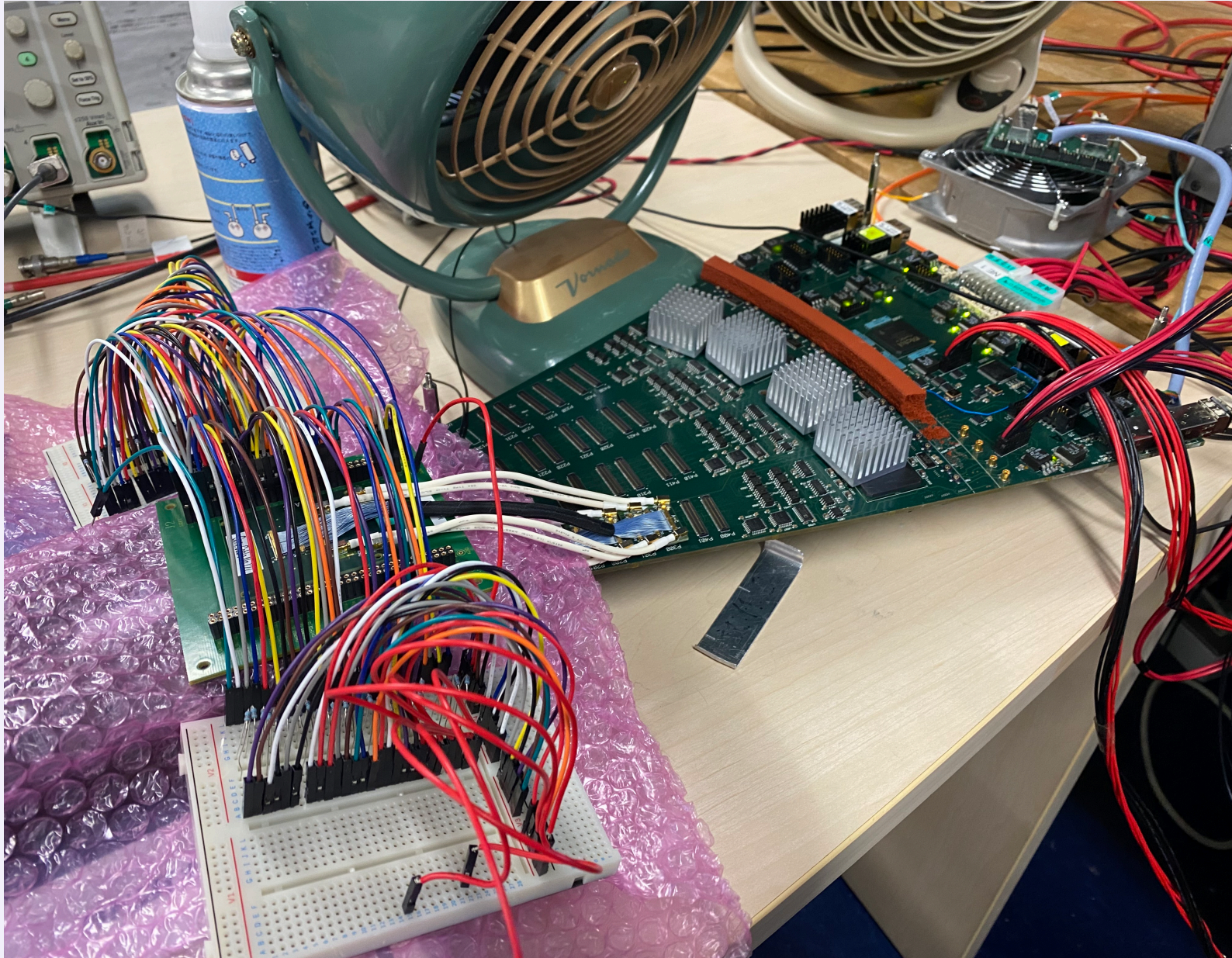


Jumper cable

structure



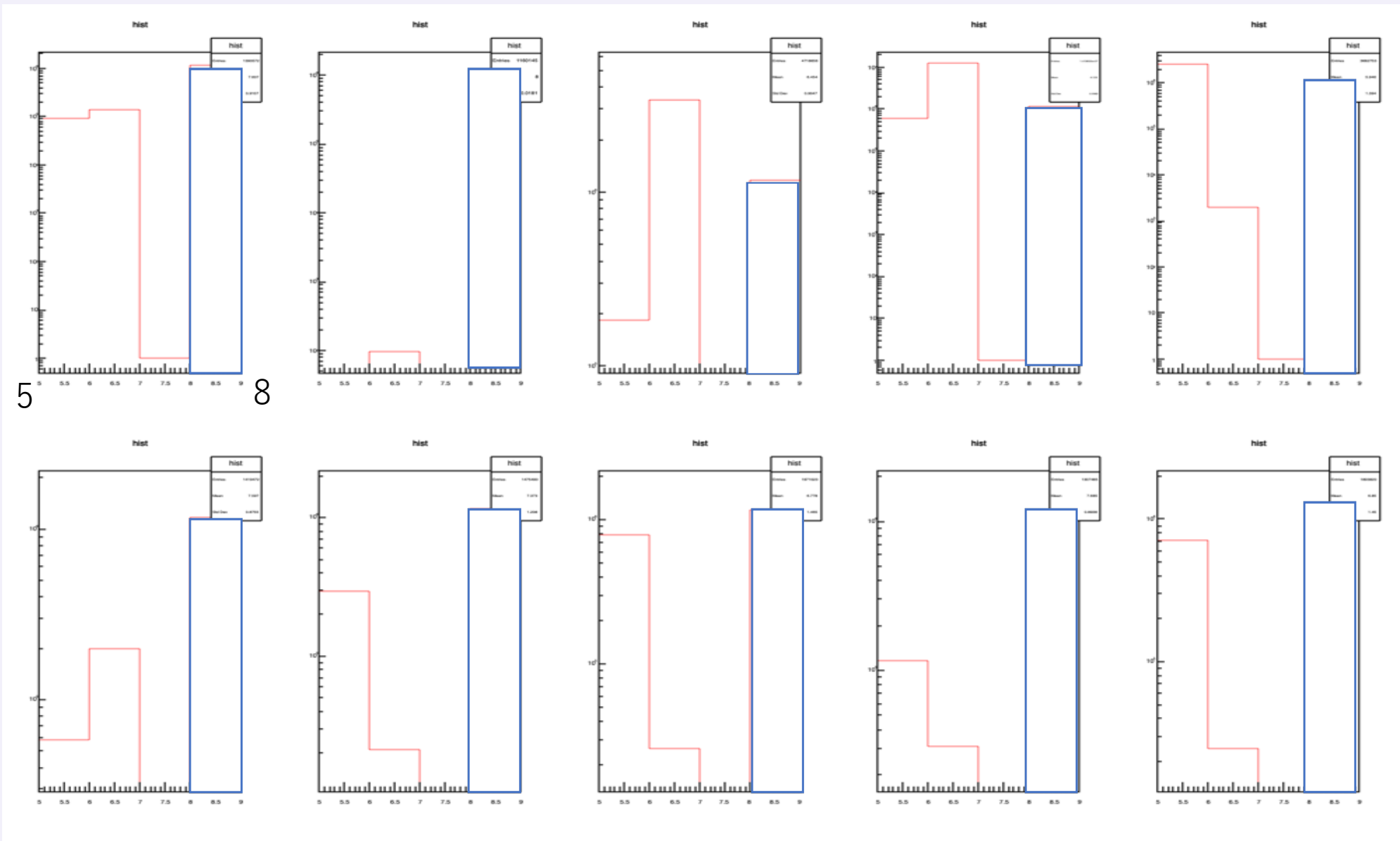
Experiment



Calibration tests were conducted about 50 times, and data analysis was conducted.

analysis

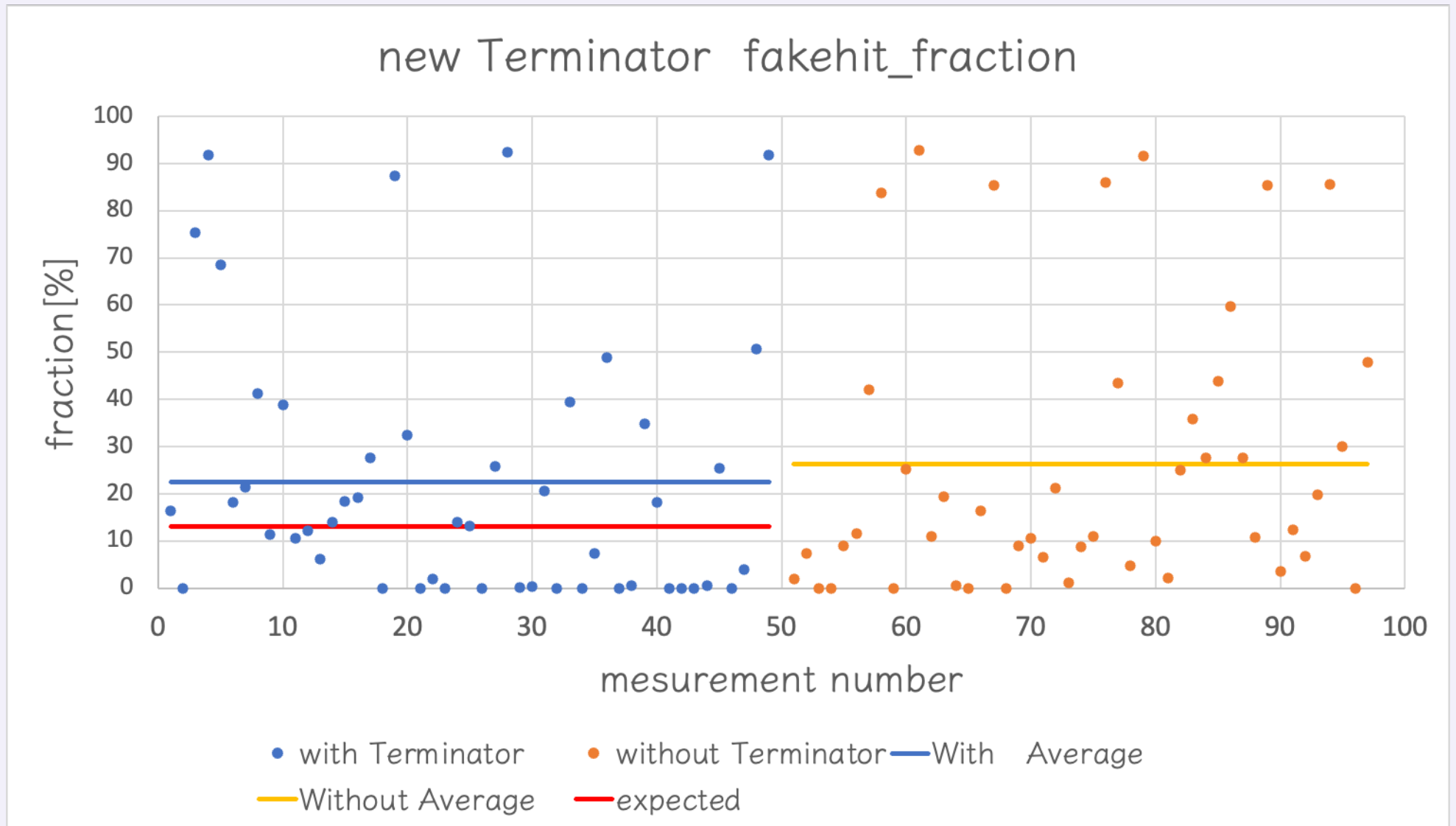
Entries



module

✖connected to module 8

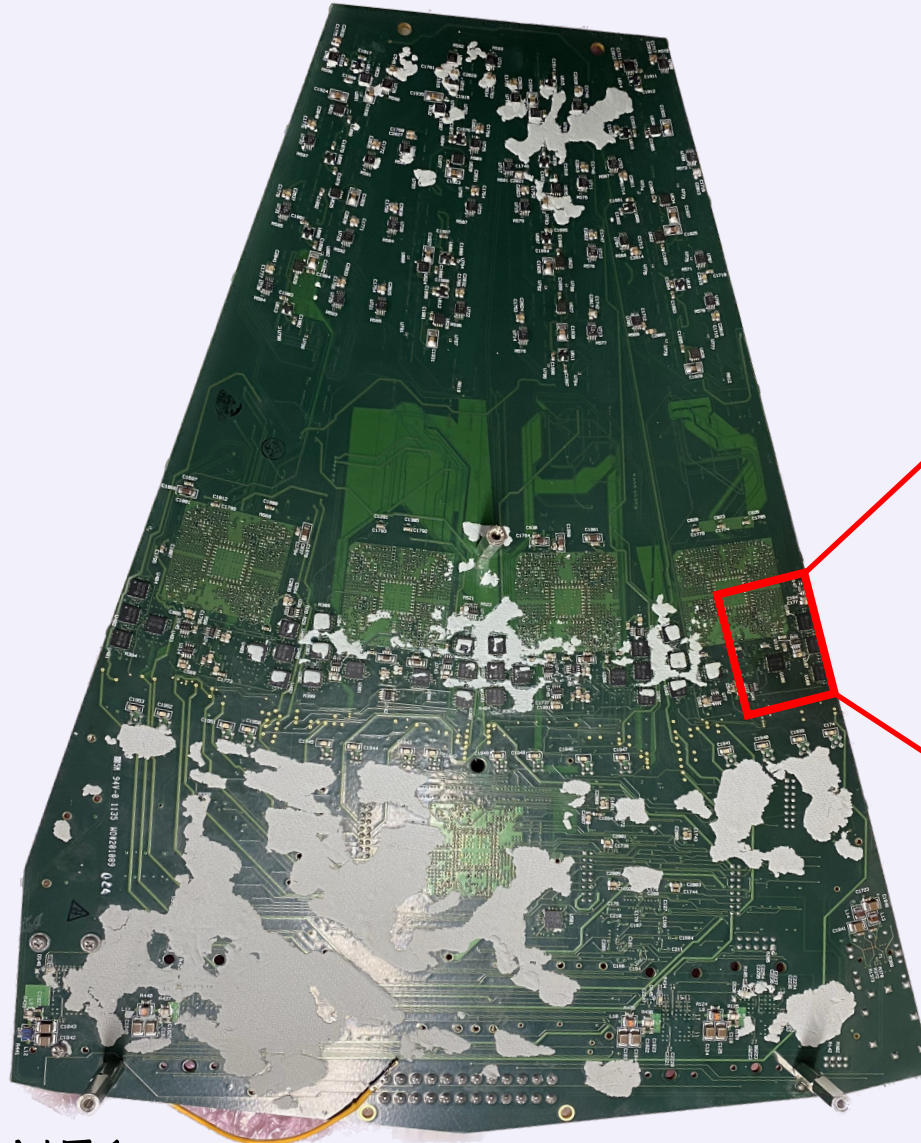
analysis



$$\text{Fakehit_fraction} = \frac{\text{Hits other than the port to which it is connected}}{\text{Total hits}}$$

Replacement of TLK

Replacement of TLK

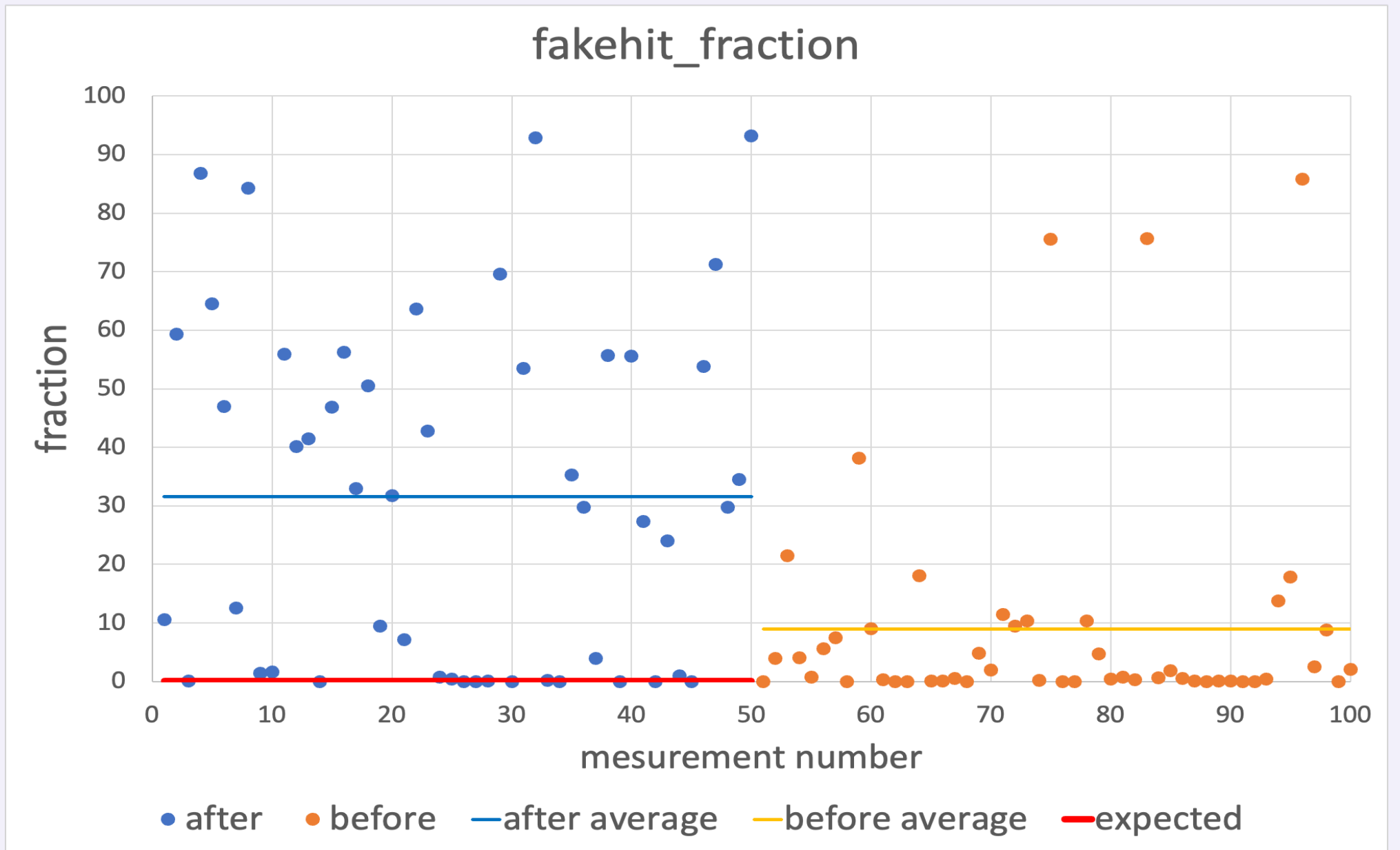


ROC NE1



Calibration tests were conducted about 50 times, and data analysis was conducted.

analysis



$$\text{Fakehit_fraction} = \frac{\text{Hits other than the port to which it is connected}}{\text{Total hits}}$$

Conclusion

None of the methods worked.

Next Step

To consider the next measures, find conclusive evidence to determine if the Fakehit comes from an open port or if it was generated inside the ROC.