



Design of a Robust Fiber Optic Communications System for Future IceCube Detectors

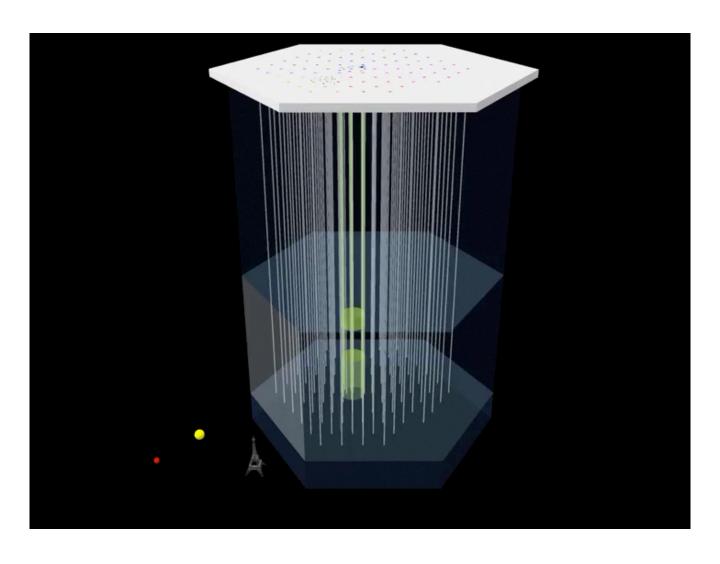
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IceCube South Pole Neutrino Observatory

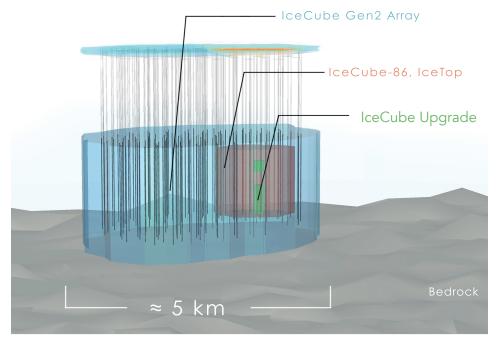


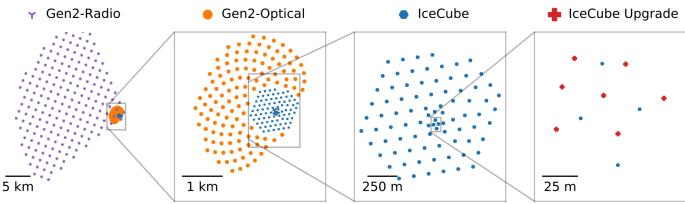


- Uses >5k 10" PMTs frozen into the Antarctic Glacier to detect muons and neutrinos from ~4Gev to ~10PeV
- Signals are time-tagged and digitized in the optical modules and sent to surface over long run copper
- To achieve timing requirements, cables must be designed with stringent cross talk suppression
- Communications is done with a custom protocol to mitigate signaling challenges

Future Detectors



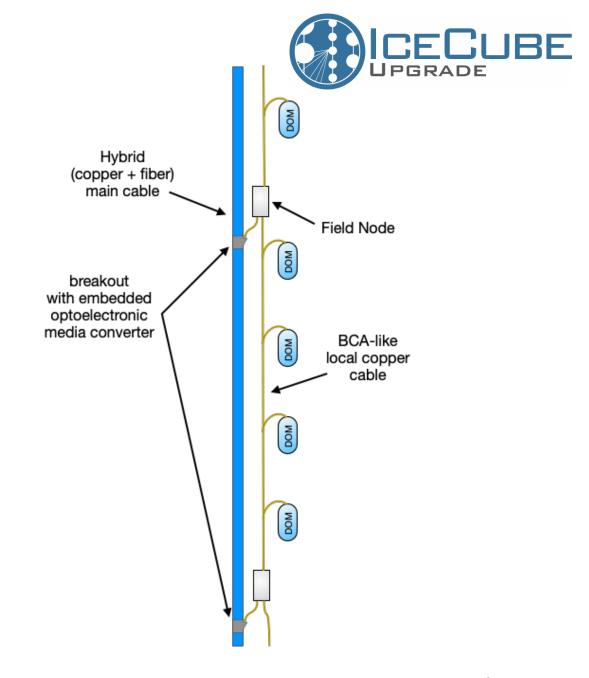




- IceCube Upgrade infill for science at lower energies + testbed for Gen2 devices + ice calibration
- IceCube-Gen2 will expand detection volume to 8km³ for high energy astrophysics
- Current protocols and timing will be strained to communicate over these distances
 - cables also become quite expensive
- > Fiber is a natural solution to get past these constraints

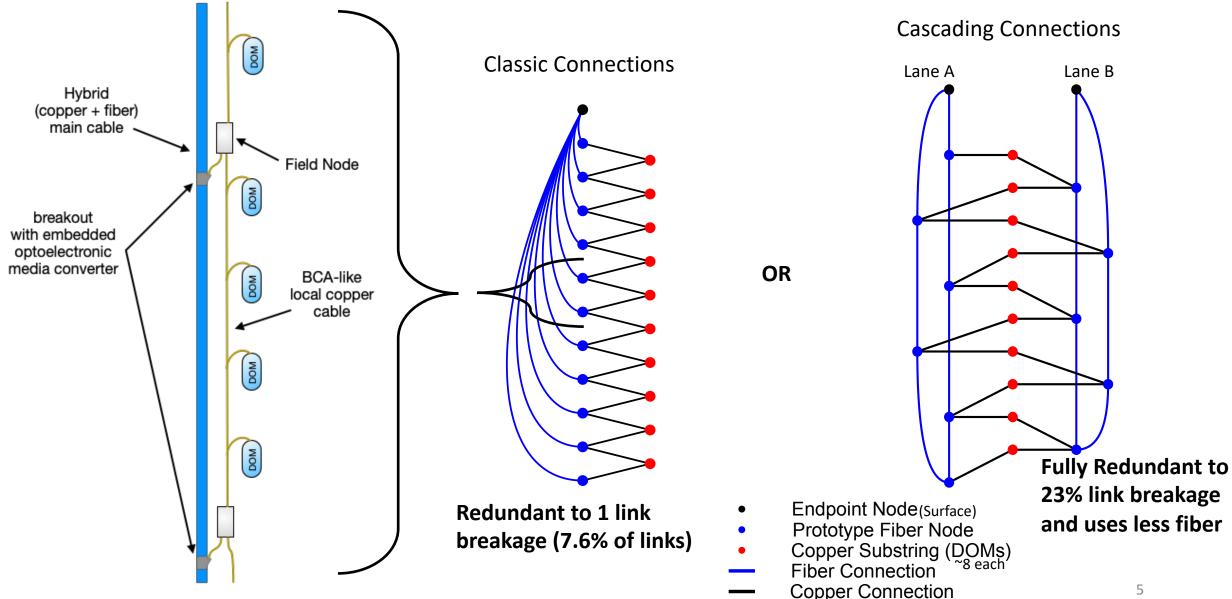
Gen2 Fiber Option

- Hybrid main cable with fiber data path and copper power delivery
- Main cable feeds fiber data to Field Nodes
- Field Nodes distribute power and timing and communicate with DOMs over local copper
 - White Rabbit timing and Ethernet
 - Redundant up and downgoing copper connections



Fiber Redundancy/Network Topology





Demonstrating the Building Blocks – the Fiber Test System

Prototype Field

- Deploying the Fiber Test
 System in the IceCube
 Upgrade
- 6 Prototype Field Nodes communicate via White Rabbit and with the surface via standard comms
- System connectorized drop in for standard IC-Upgrade breakout cable
 - 4 DOM equivalent

