

Libera

Low Level RF at FAIR

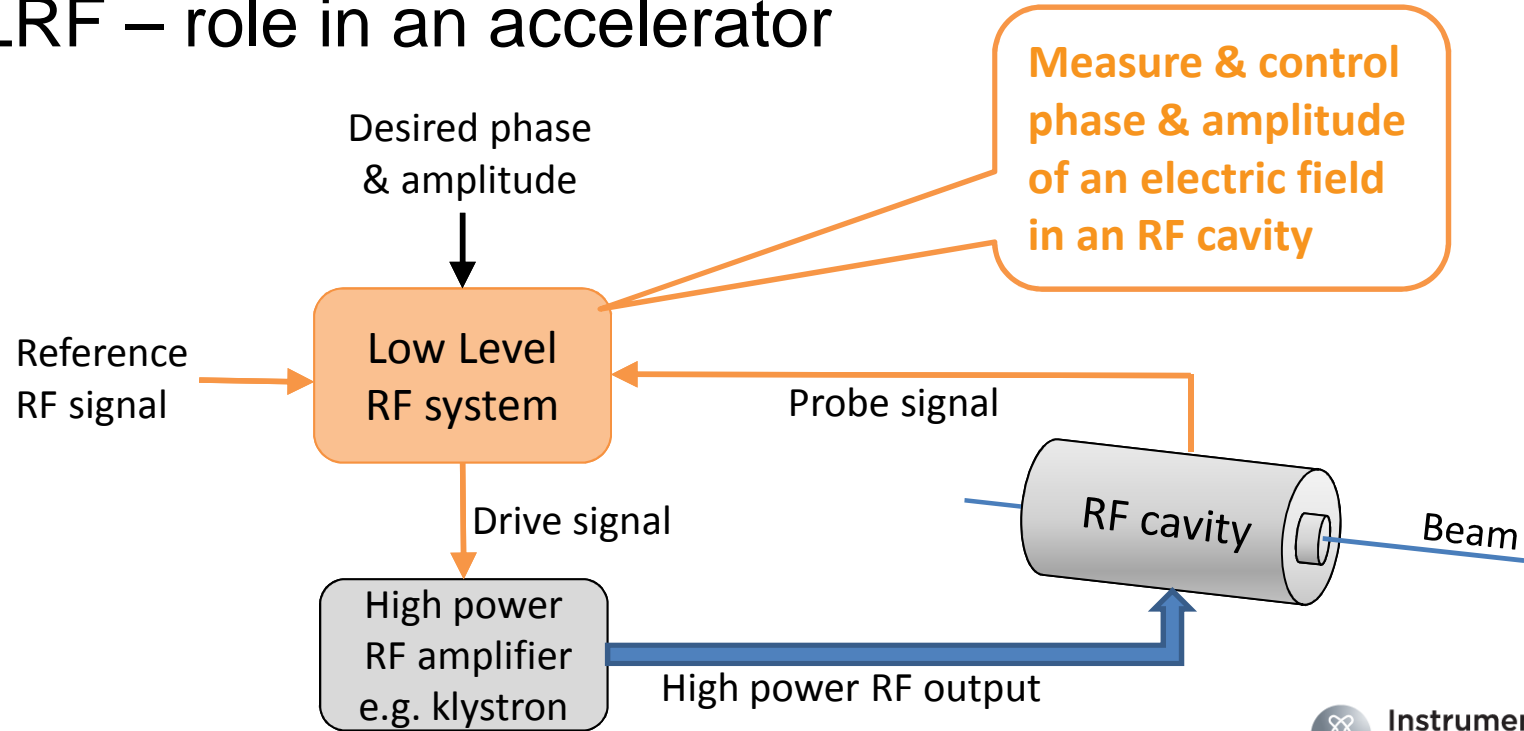
Dejan Tinta

NUSTAR Week, 27. 9. 2017, Ljubljana

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 Instrumentation
Technologies

LLRF – role in an accelerator



LLRF system specifics

Different accelerators require different features:

- Different RF frequencies
- Circular machines, linacs
- Continuous wave, pulse mode of operation
- Standing wave structure, traveling wave structure
- Superconducting, normal conducting RF cavities
- Analog, digital LLRF
- ...

No standard solutions for LLRF systems

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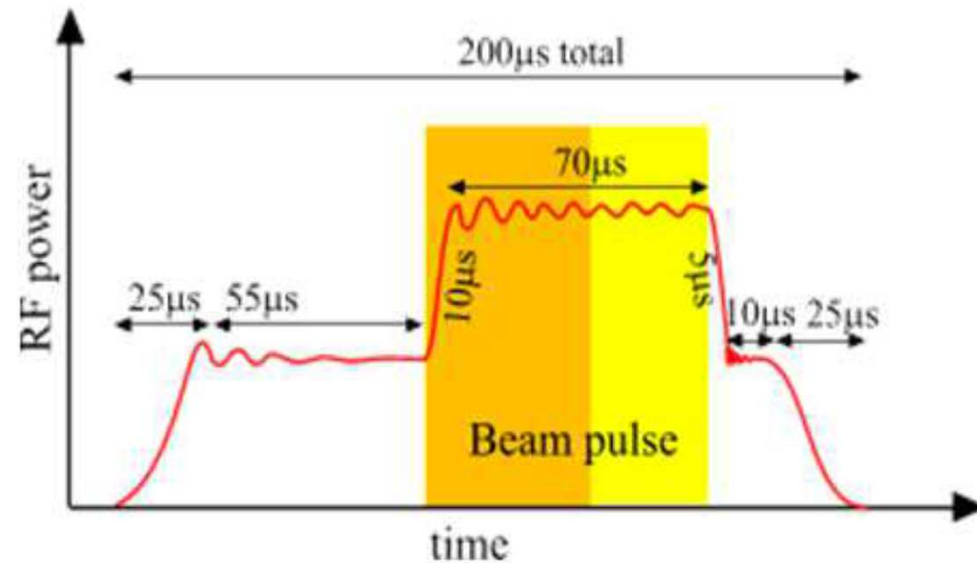
Instrumentation
Technologies

p-Linac LLRF – initial inputs for design

- Experience with existing analog LLRF system at UNILAC
- Requirements for p-Linac
- Instrumentation Technologies digital LLRF system

p-Linac LLRF requirements

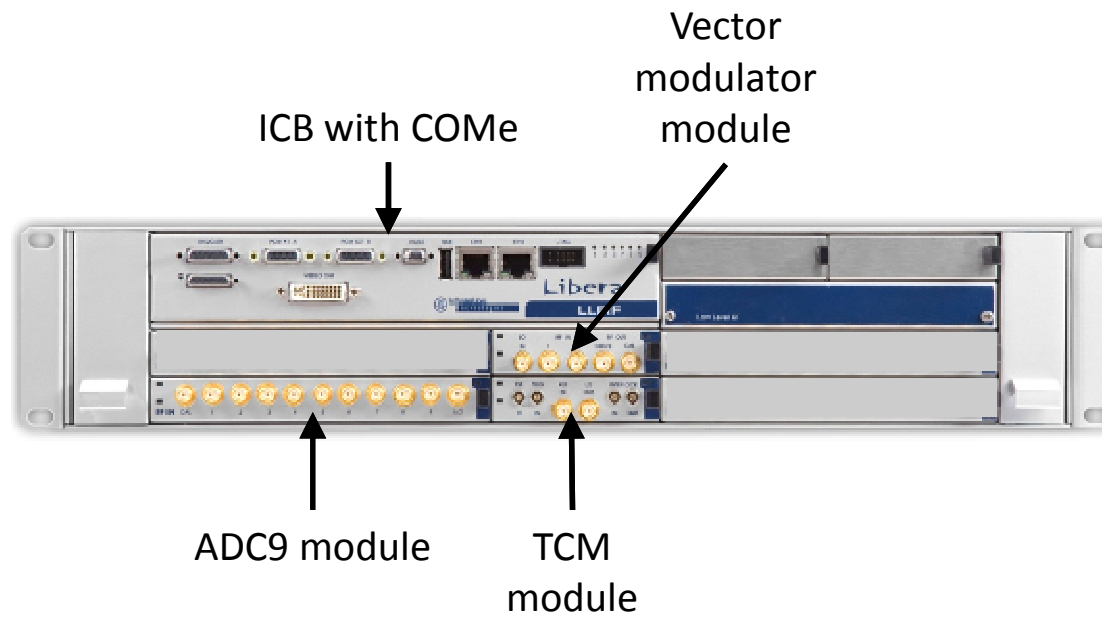
- RF frequency: 325.224 MHz
- RF pulse length: 200 μs
- Beam pulse length: up to 70 μs
- Pulse repetition rate: up to 5 Hz
- Amplitude stability: 0.1% RMS
- Phase stability: 0.33° RMS
- Latency: $<1 \mu\text{s}$



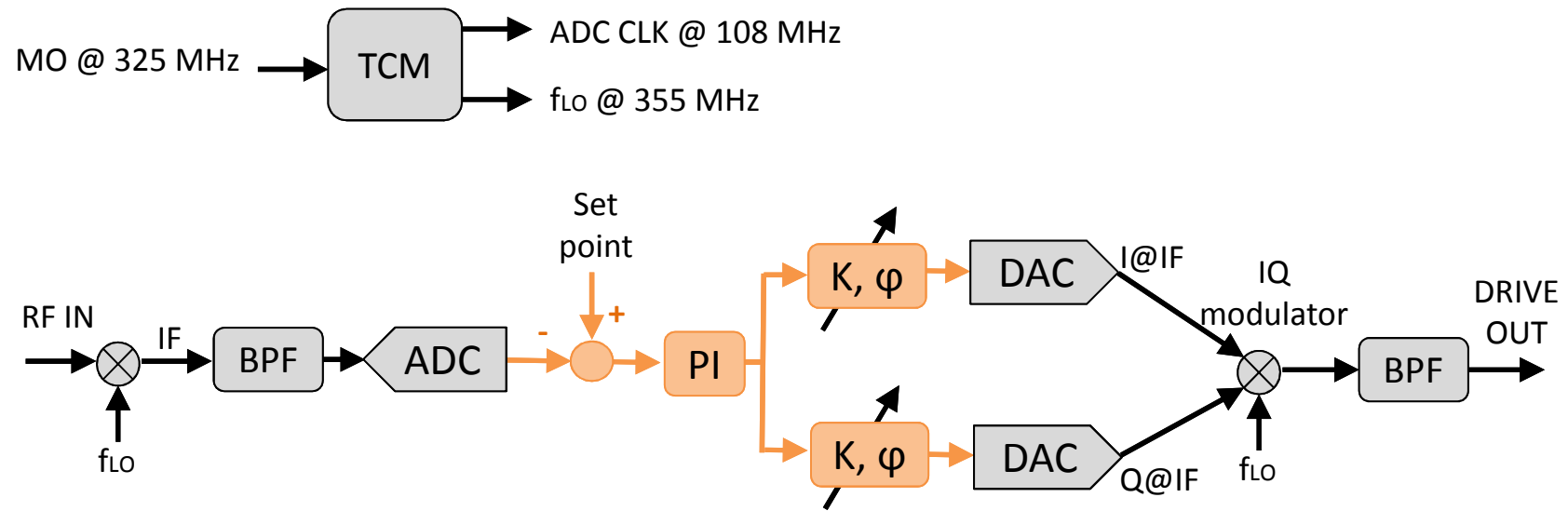
p-Linac LLRF requirements (cont.)

- Diagnostic data at different rates
- RF cavity resonant frequency tuning, applied through states
- Machine protection: intermittent interlock, persistent interlock and AER
- Virtual accelerator time multiplexed operation (Multi pulse operation)
- Integration of FAIR timing receiver (FTRN / White Rabbit)
- Real-time operating system (CentOS)
- Local/Normal operation mode with Expert GUI

Libera LLRF system



Libera LLRF – signal processing in main control loop



Libera LLRF – preliminary lab tests at GSI

Author: G. Schreiber, GSI

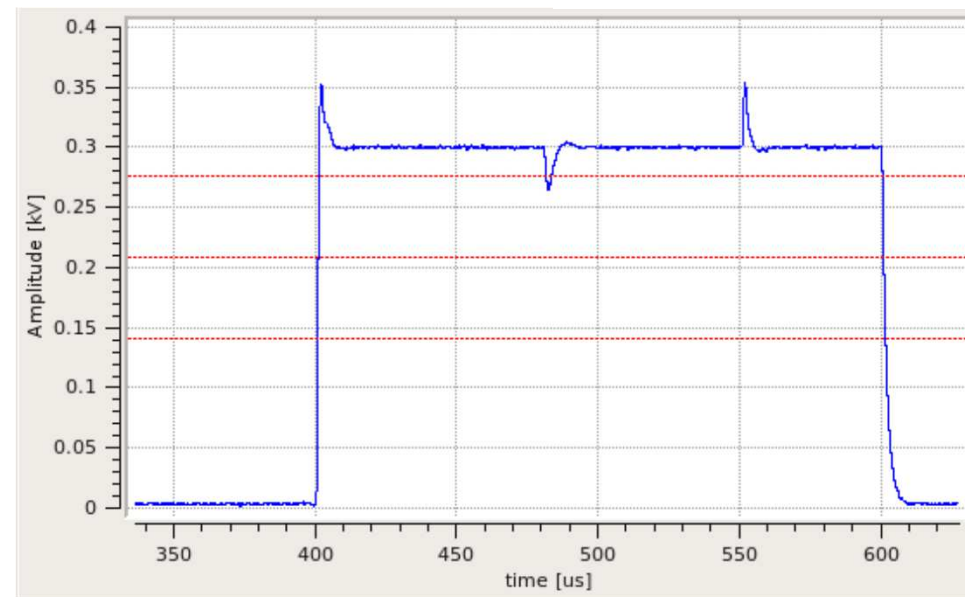
The LLRF was adapted to p-Linac RF, only rough tuning was done

Tests:

- Step response
- Beam loading

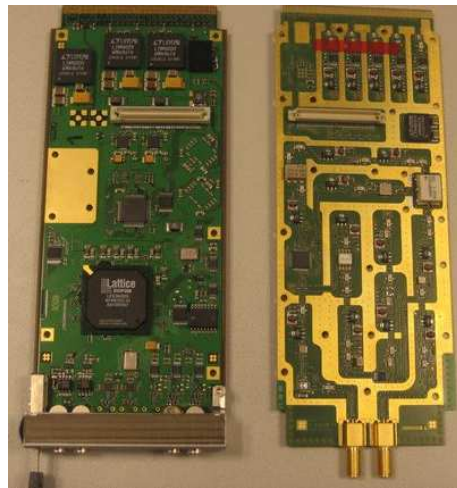
Conclusions:

- Smooth leading edge pulse pre-shaping (AWG) is needed
- Heavy beam loading compensation is recommended



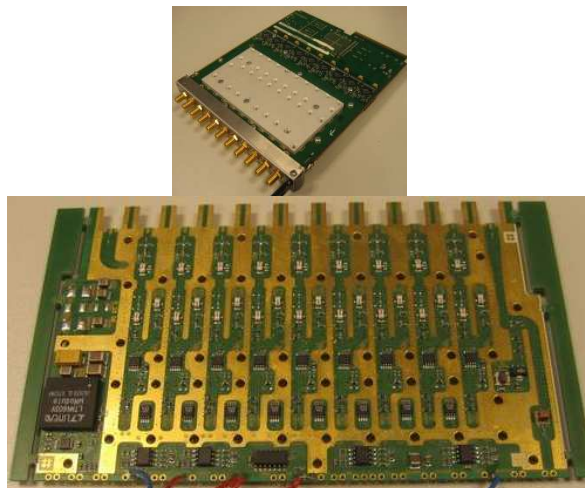
HW adaptation to p-Linac RF frequency

Analog boards of the Libera LLRF modules were adapted to 325 MHz RF

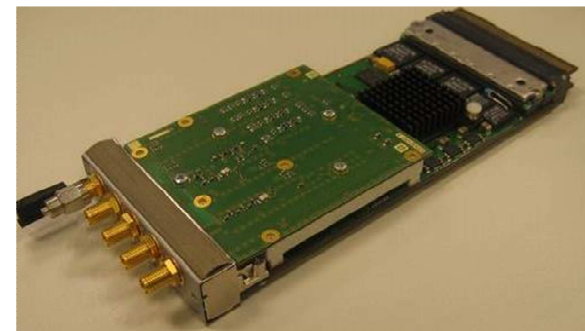


TCM module

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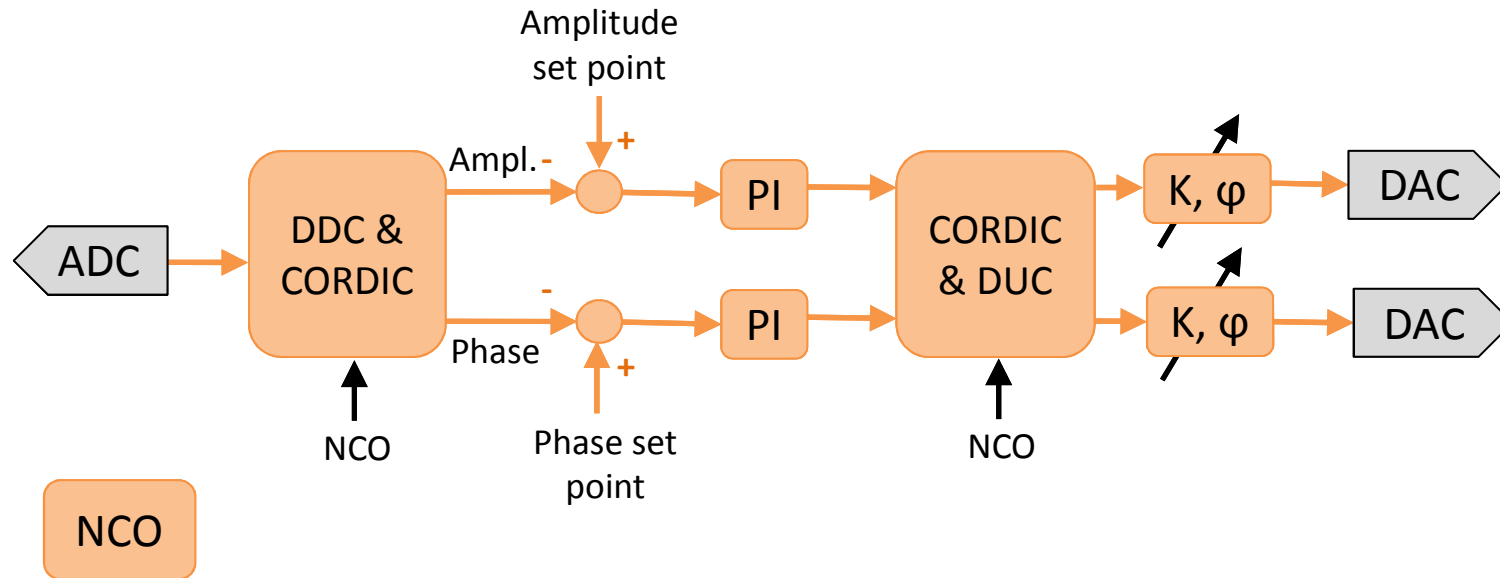


ADC9 module



Vector modulator module

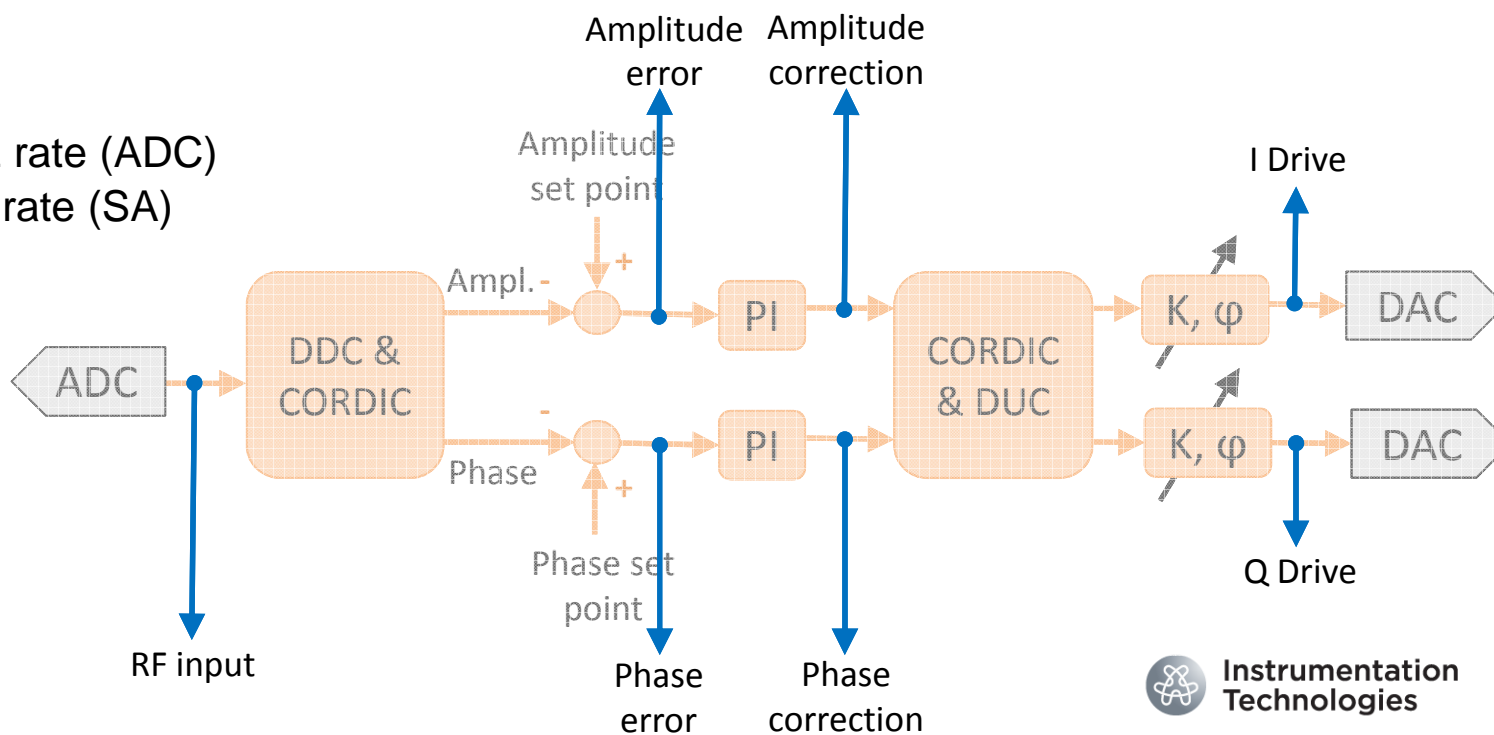
DSP modification – separate ampl. & phase control



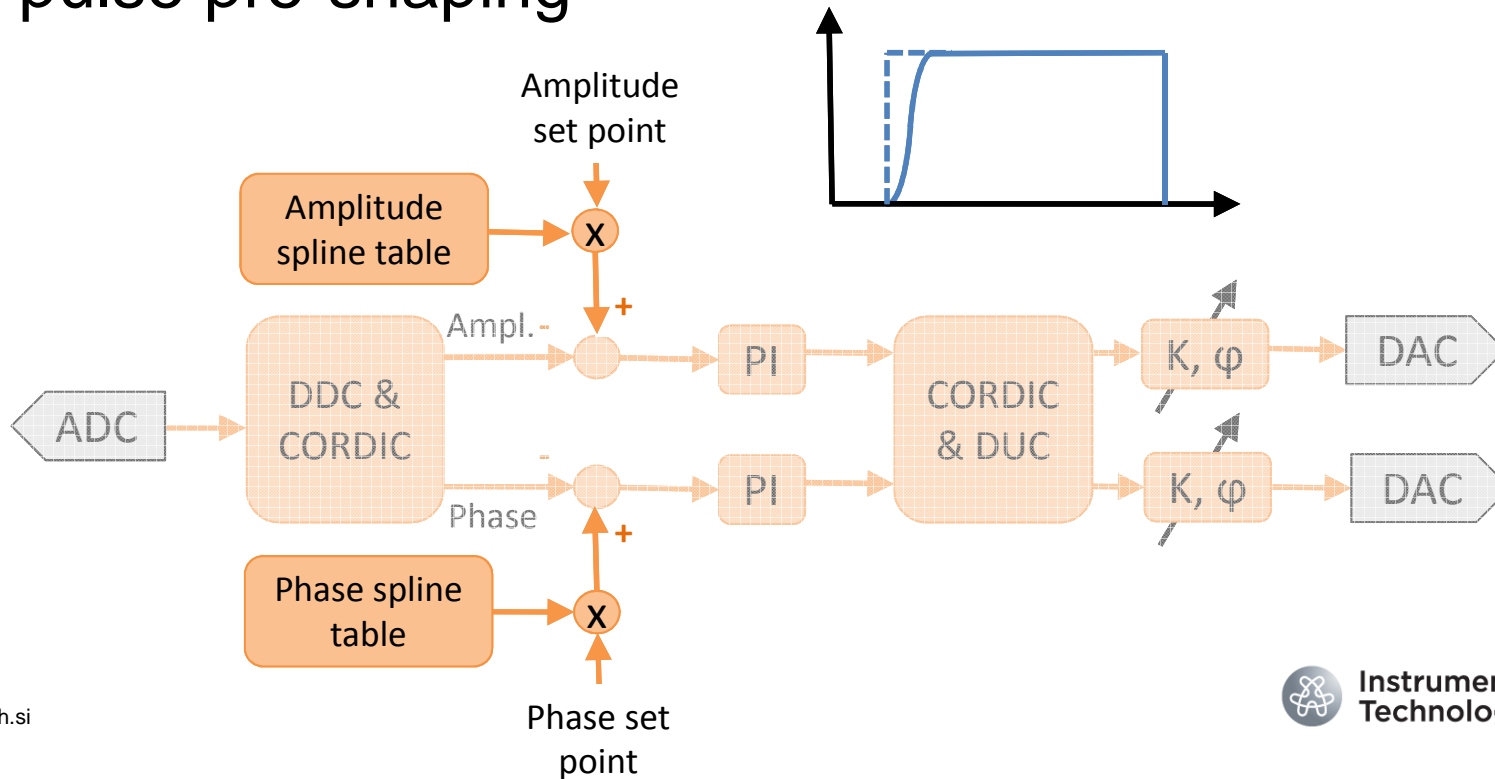
Diagnostic data

Available at:

- 108 MHz rate (ADC)
- 3.4 MHz rate (SA)

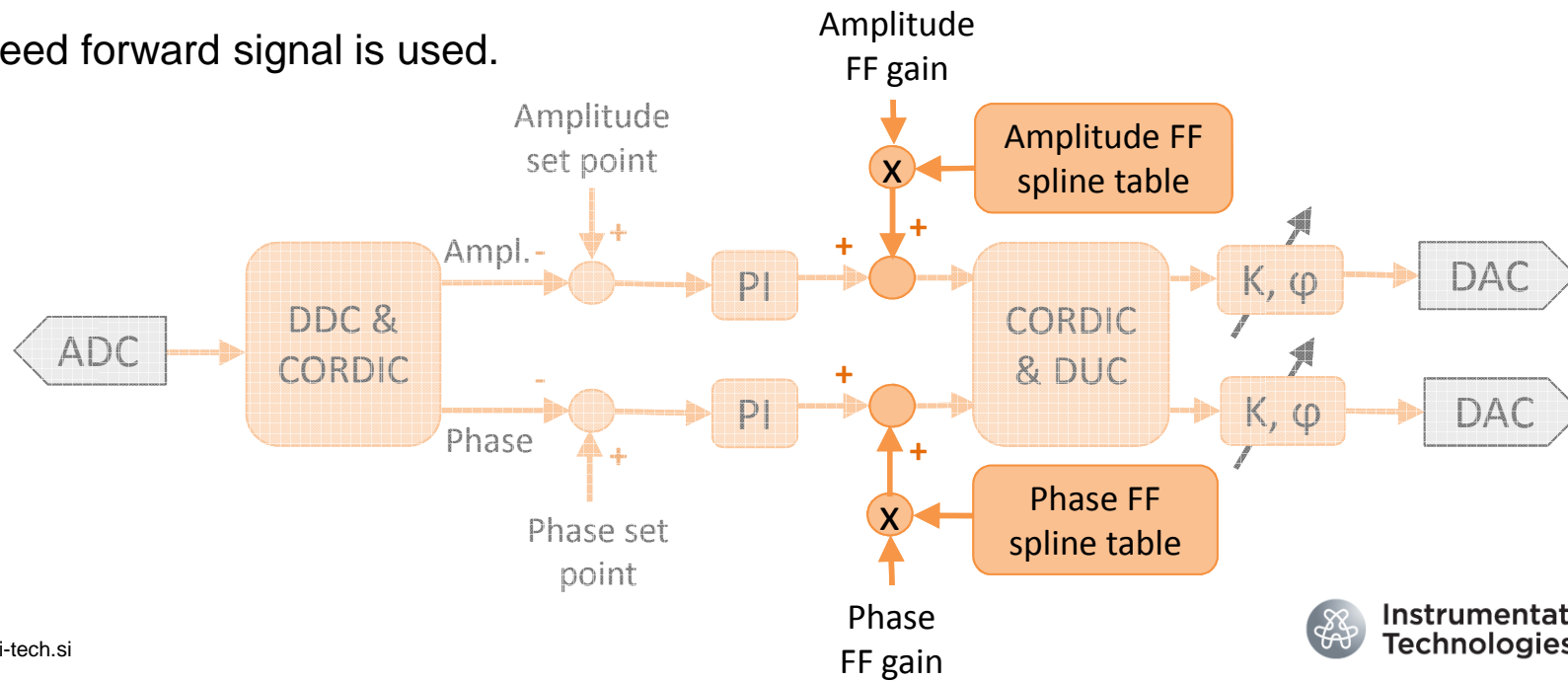


RF pulse pre-shaping



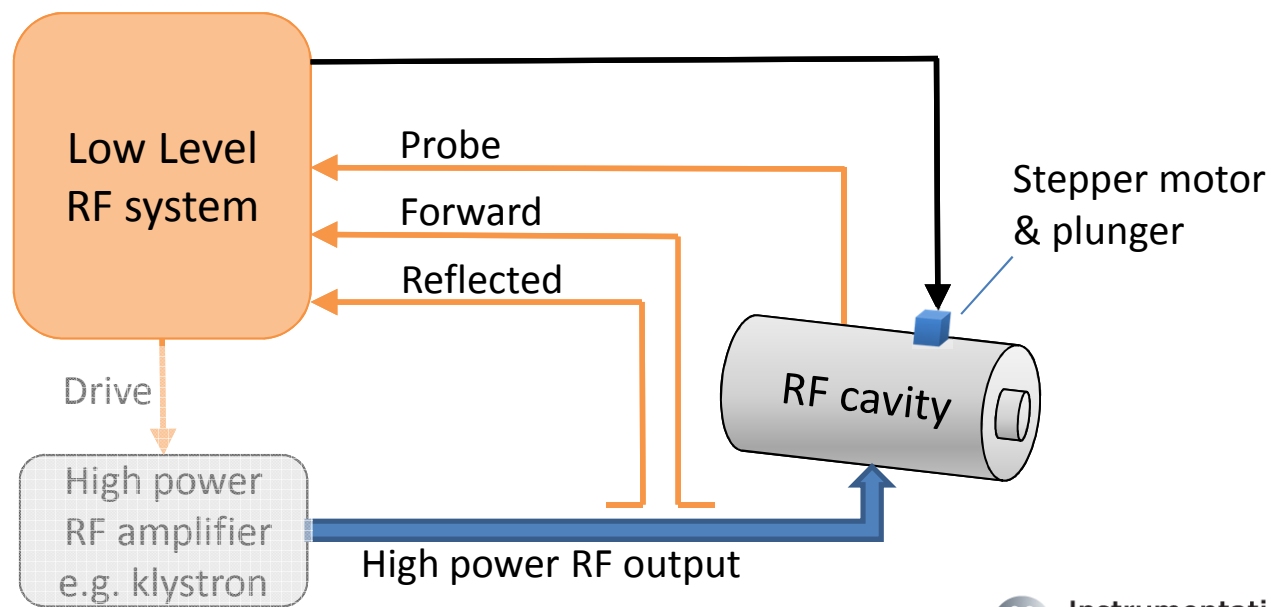
Beam loading compensation

A feed forward signal is used.



RF cavity resonant frequency tuning

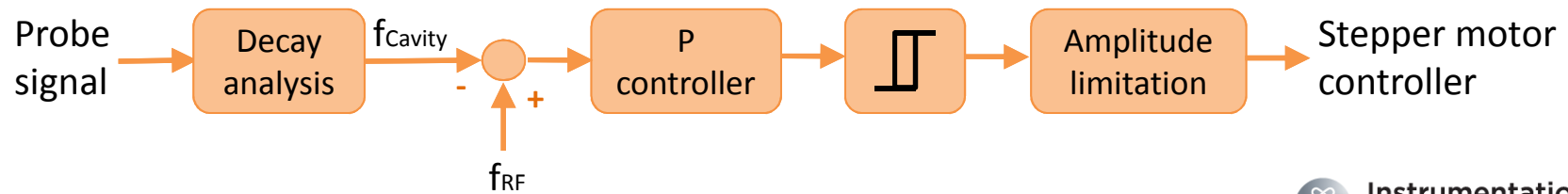
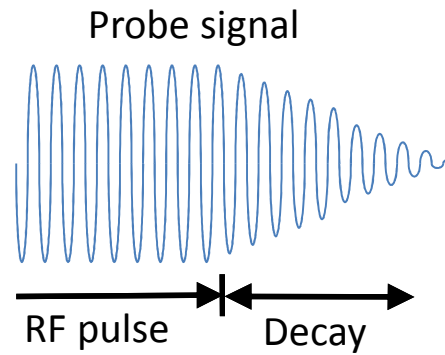
Slow feedback control loop at up to 5 Hz rate



Forward & reflected signal analysis

- Ratio of the signals i.e. Reflected/Forward defines magnitude of the movement
- Phase difference between the signals defines direction of the plunger movement

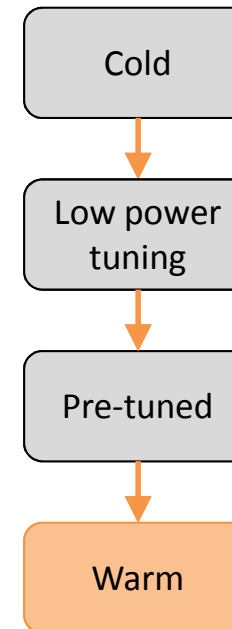
Decay analysis



Cavity tuning state machine

- **Cold:** initial state
- **Low power tuning:** open loop operation at 1-10% of nominal voltage, Fwd+Refl analysis is used for cavity tuning
- **Pre-tuned:** closed loop operation, cavity voltage ramp-up to nominal voltage, decay analysis is used for cavity tuning
- **Warm:** normal LLRF operation at nominal voltage, decay analysis is used for cavity tuning

Automatic and manual transition between the states is possible.



Machine protection

- Interlock (suspends RF drive output, reaction time is $< 5 \mu\text{s}$):
 - Input
 - Output
- Advanced Error Reporting (AER): LLRF controller error signal monitoring within a predefined timeframe.

Interlock output

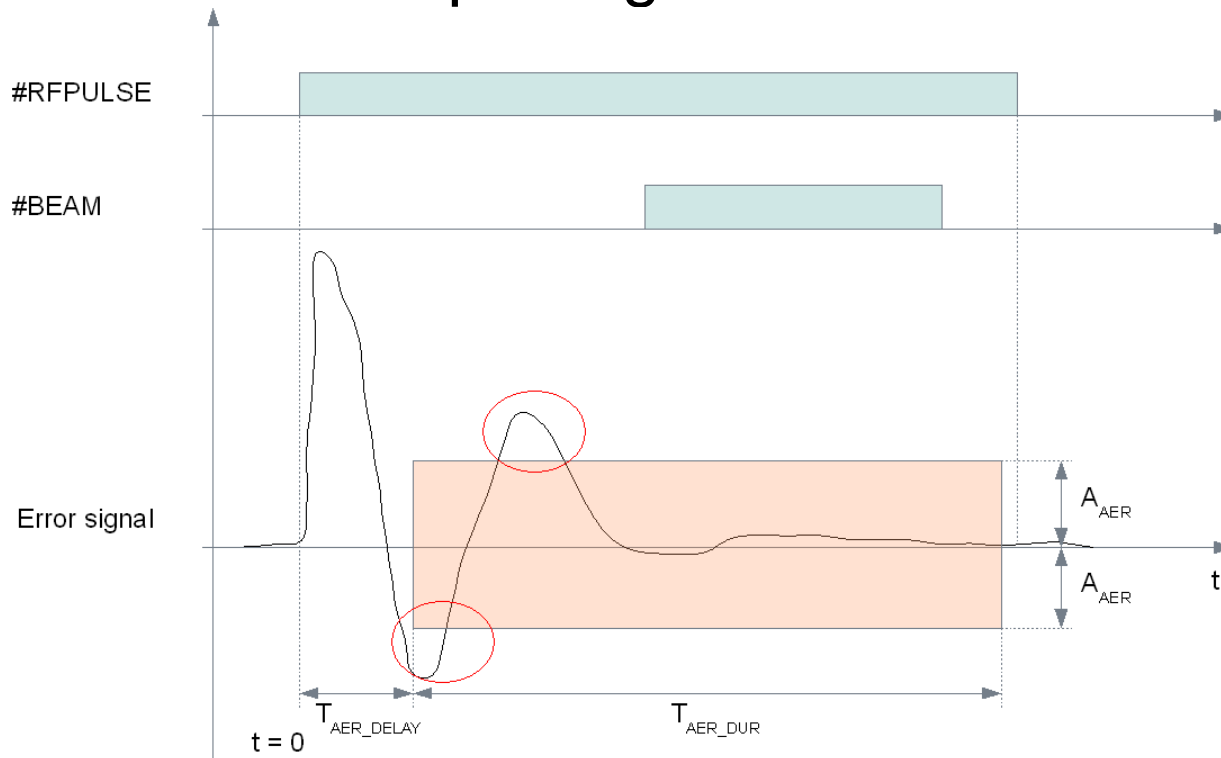
Intermittent interlock:

- Sources:
 - Exceeded threshold for a predefined duration: Probe, Forward, Reflected, Drive output
 - Exceeded average power: Drive output
- RF drive output is suspended within the same RF pulse and it is restored for the next pulse.

Persistent interlock:

- Source: More consecutive intermittent interlocks causes a persistent interlock.
- RF drive output is suspended and it remains disabled until user reset

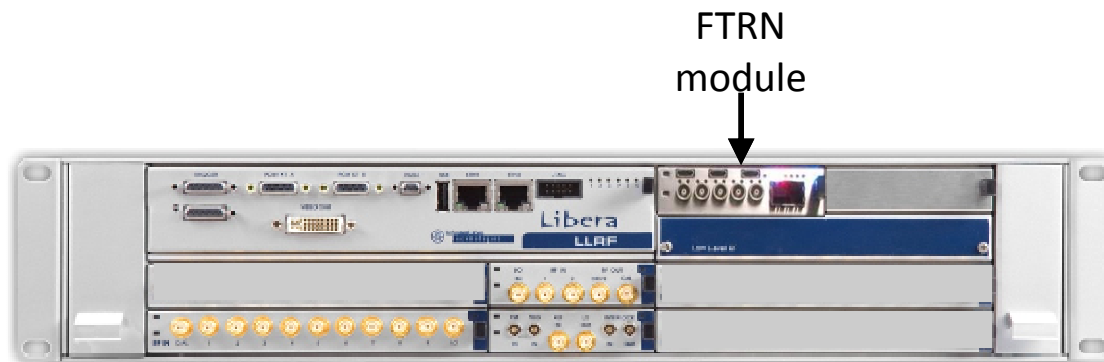
Advanced Error Reporting



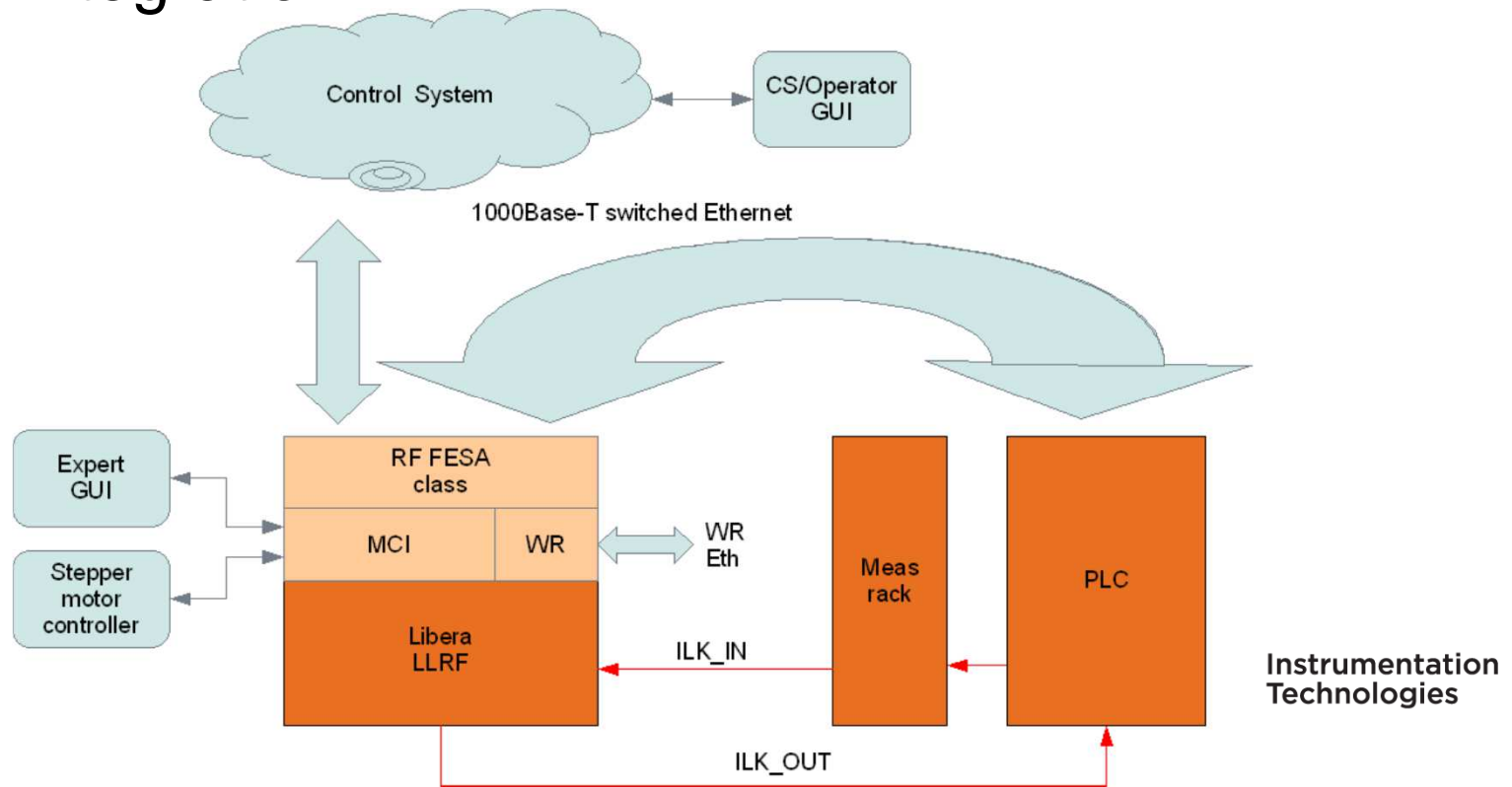
FAIR timing receiver integration

μ TCA FTRN module with White Rabbit functionality:

- Provides RF pulse trigger/gate
- Provides beam trigger/gate for beam loading compensation
- Receives the timing system events



LLRF integration



Virtual accelerator time multiplexed operation

Procedure:

- FTRN receives a new VA notification via White Rabbit
- FTRN triggers the FESA RT action by sending an event
- FESA RT action sets the active VA parameters via MCI

Precondition: Real-time operating system (CentOS + RT patch)

Local operation mode

- Intended for LLRF experts
- Full access from expert/local GUI only
- Pause mode of operation i.e. RF pulse and beam aren't present at the same time. It is achieved by FTRN/timing configuration.
- Automatic VA rotation is stopped

Expert GUI

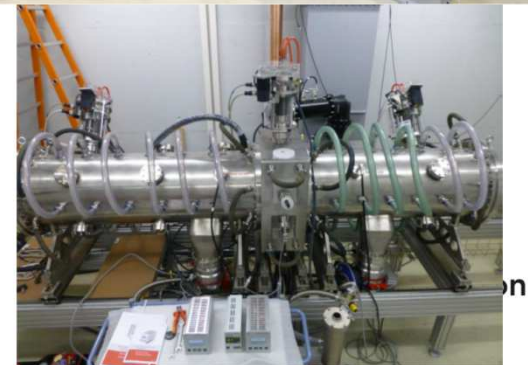
The screenshot displays the Libera LLRF Expert GUI with the following sections:

- Navigation:** File, Data record, Calibration, Pulse shape, Sensors.
- MANUAL TUNING:** FW&REFL: -170, Decay: -150, Steps: 10, OUT/IN sliders.
- Status Indicators:** Interlock, ILK input, AER, Timeout, Cavity (Low-power), Op. mode (Local), Tuning, Drifts, Amp. loop, Ph. loop, RF.
- Libera LLRF:** Connected, Hostname: 10.0.1.197, Connect/Disconnect buttons.
- Channel Settings (Left):** Three channels (ADLLR3, CH1, CH2, CH1) with Amplitude (1000 V) and Phase (40 deg) controls and History buttons.
- Monitoring (Center):** VA: 1, Signal: ADLLR3, CH1. Four plots: Pause/Resume, Slow acquisition, Refresh, and Data on demand. Y-axis: Amplitude [V], Phase [deg]; X-axis: Time [us].
- SET-POINT (Right):** Amplitude: 1000 V, Phase: 10 deg.
- TUN. FEED-FORWRD (Right):** Amplitude: 1000 V, Phase: 10 deg.
- BEAM FEED-FORWARD (Right):** Amplitude: 1000 V, Phase: 10 deg.
- PI AMPLITUDE (Right):** kp: 1000, ki: 500.
- PI PHASE (Right):** kp: 1000, ki: 500.

Conclusions

- LLRF systems are specific for different accelerators
- Conceptual design for p-Linac LLRF was done in collaboration with GSI experts
- Presented solutions fulfill p-Linac requirements
- Implementation is in progress
- Testing at GSI on real test bench is foreseen in Q1/2018
- Delivery is foreseen at the end of 2018

GSI test bench, source: GSI



Thank you for
attention