Cavity Resonance Control

LLRF Lecture Part 3.5

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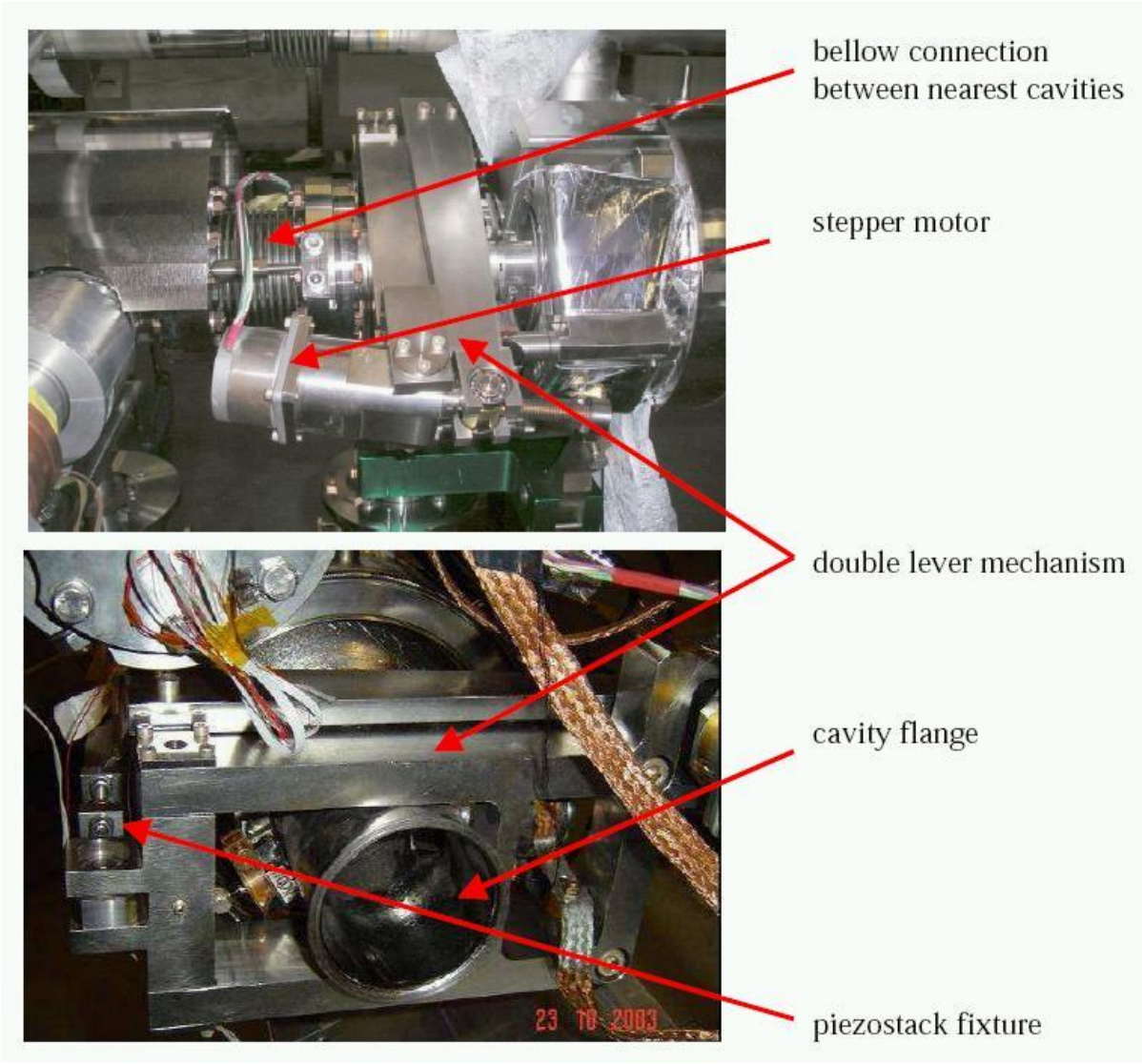
ITER / PSI

Cavity Frequency Tuner

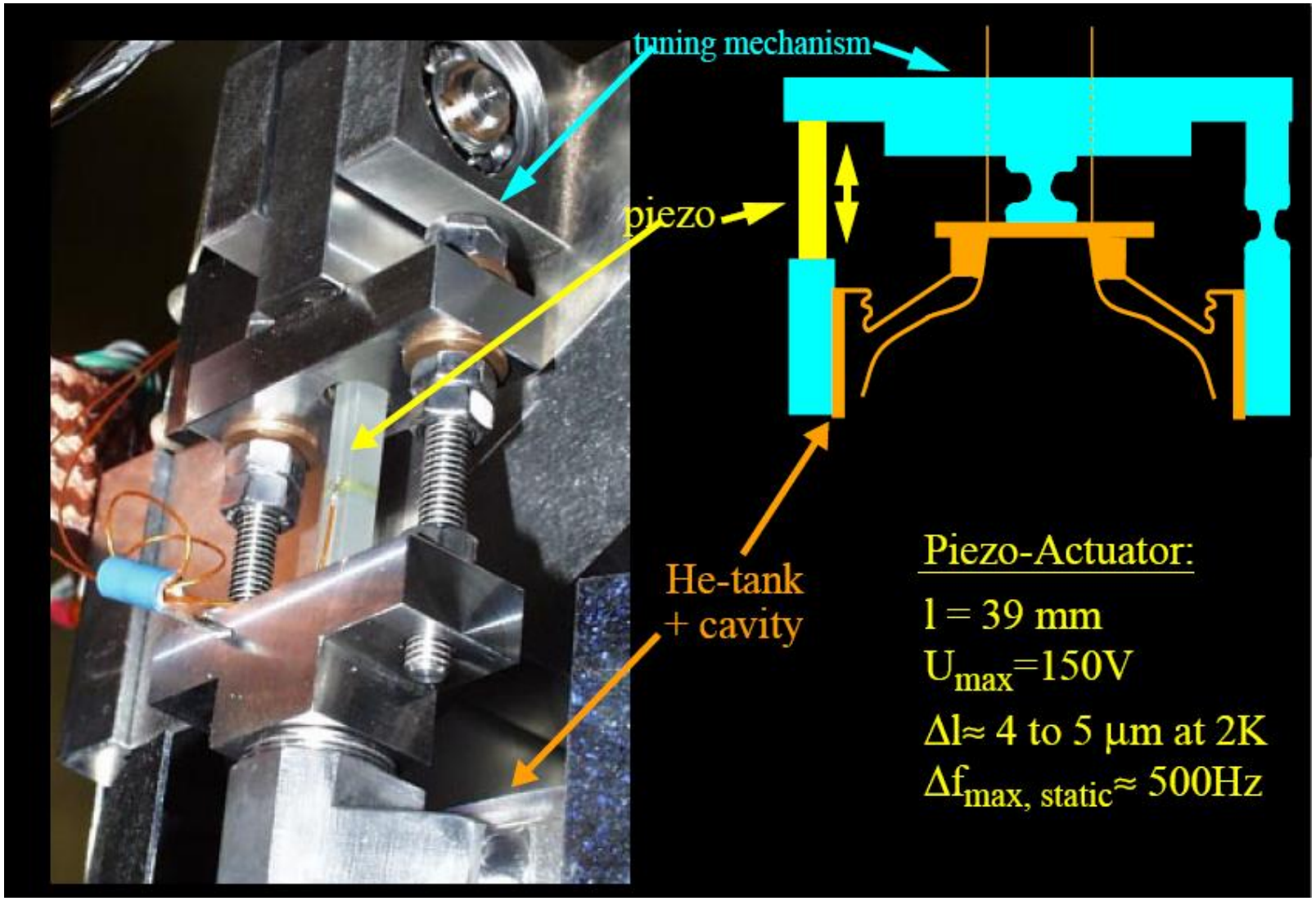
- Motor tuner (slow), used to
  - Large range frequency tuning, such as by-pass ($\Delta\omega > 10$ times of bandwidth) the cavity or set the pre-detuning
  - Can not be tuned frequently because the motor lifetime
- Piezo tuner (fast), used to
  - Fine tuning of the cavity
  - Lorenz force detuning or microphonics compensation

Motor Tuner

The **Motor tuner** is used to tune the cavity resonance frequency by deforming the whole cavity along the axis. It uses a stepper motor and is considered as a slow control (compared with the piezo tuner).



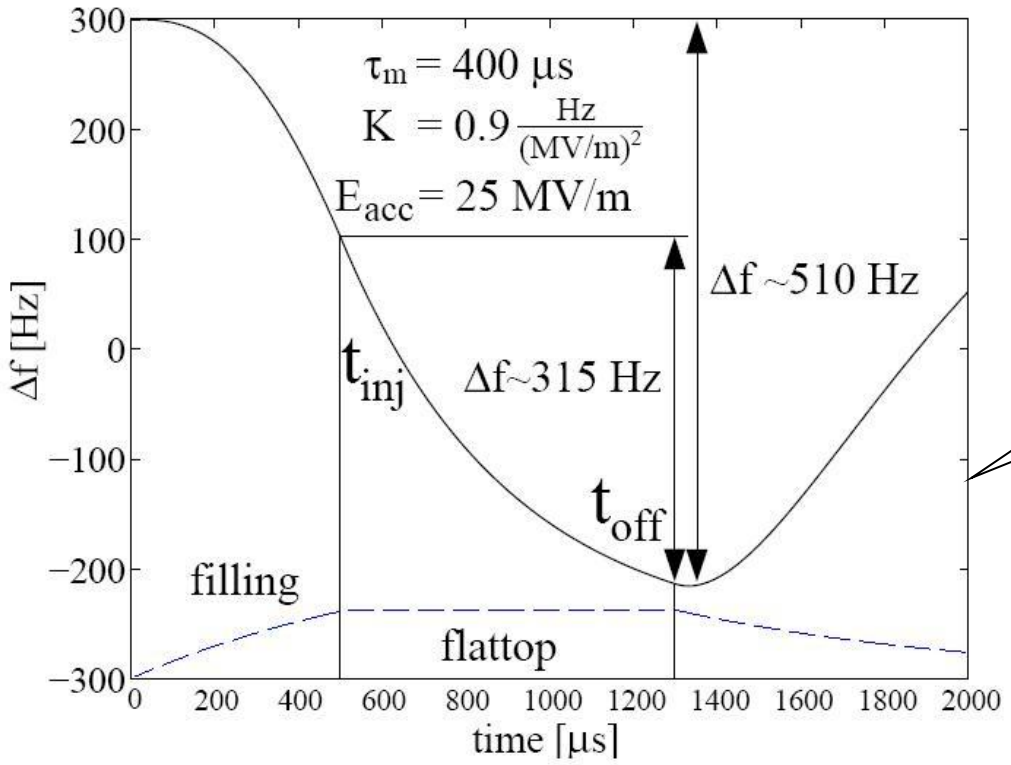
Piezo Tuner


tuning mechanism
piezo
He-tank
+ cavity
Piezo-Actuator:
l = 39 mm
U_{max}=150V
Δl≈ 4 to 5 µm at 2K
$\Delta f_{max, static}$≈ 500Hz

Control of Cavity Detuning

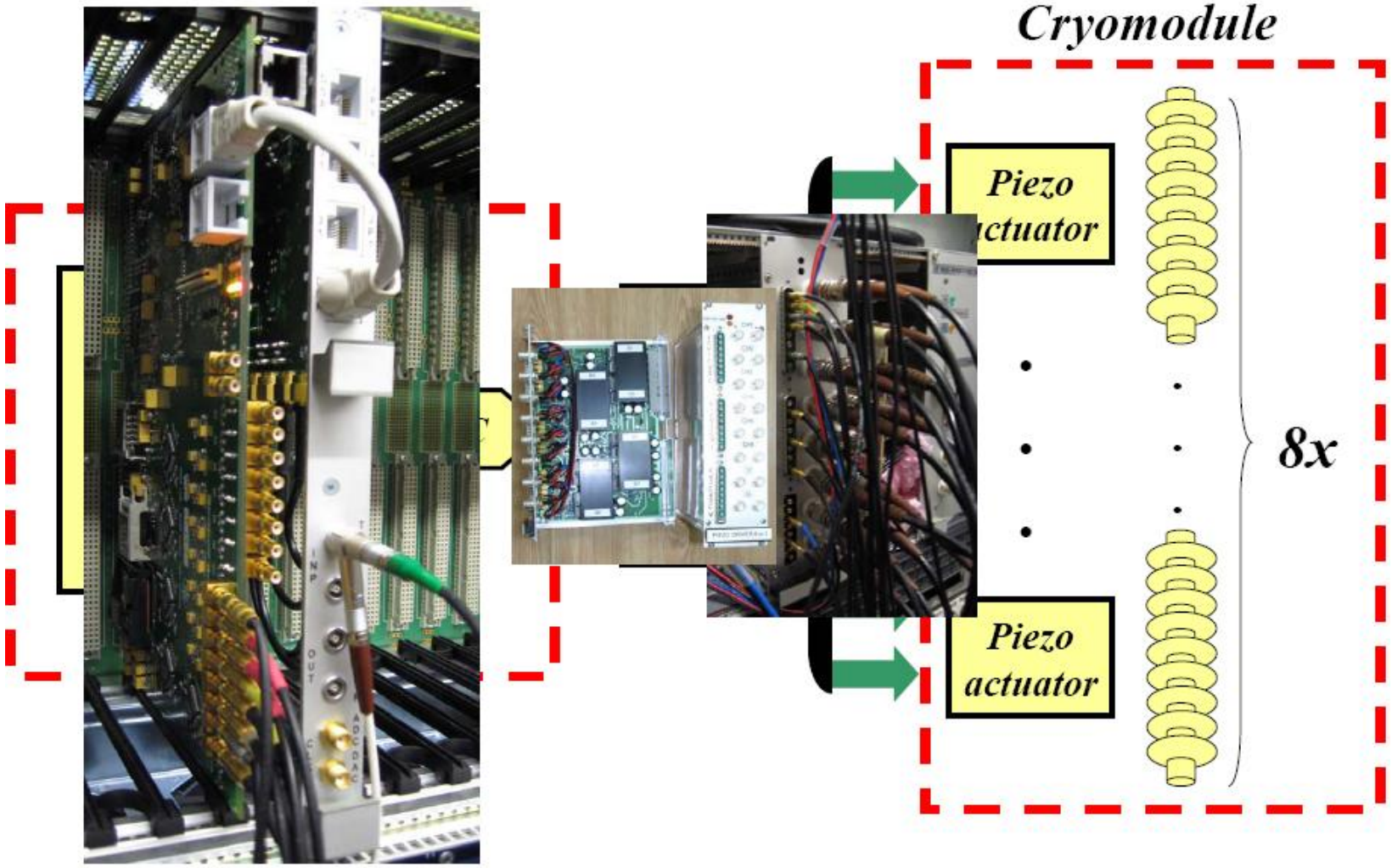
- Lorenz force detuning control
  - Feed forward control is suitable
    - Coupling of Lorenz force and piezo actuator to cavity detuning must be similar
    - Slow parameter changes can be corrected with adaptive feed forward
- Microphonics control
  - Feedback control
    - Transfer function from piezo actuator to detuning must allow controller design which allows stability of closed loop
    - Transfer function must be stable for timescale of adaptation of controller
  - Adaptive feed forward control
    - Noise cancellation with adaptive filters

Recall the Lorenz Force Detuning Model

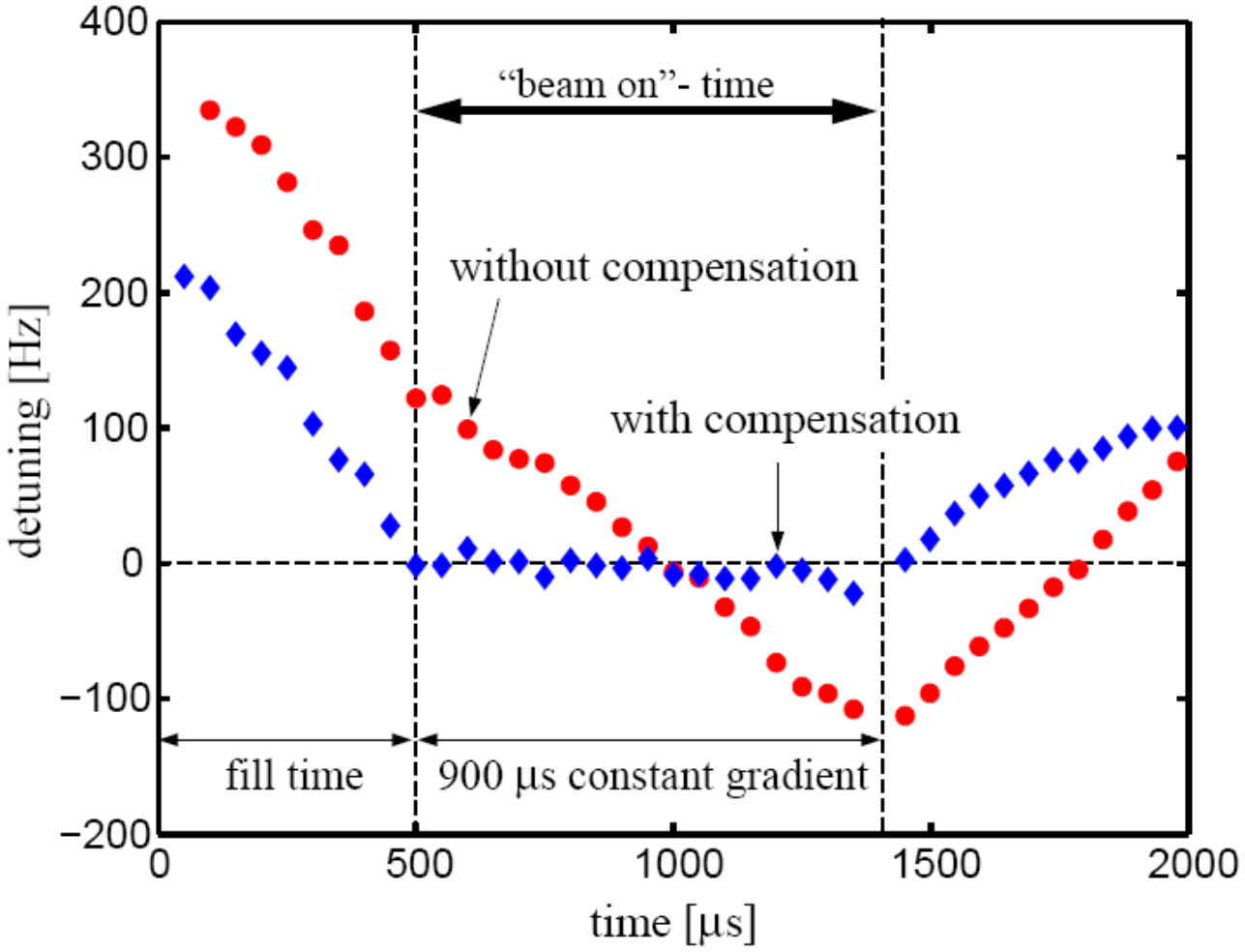


Repetitive from pulse to pulse with same gradient.

Lorenz Force Detuning Compensation System at DESY



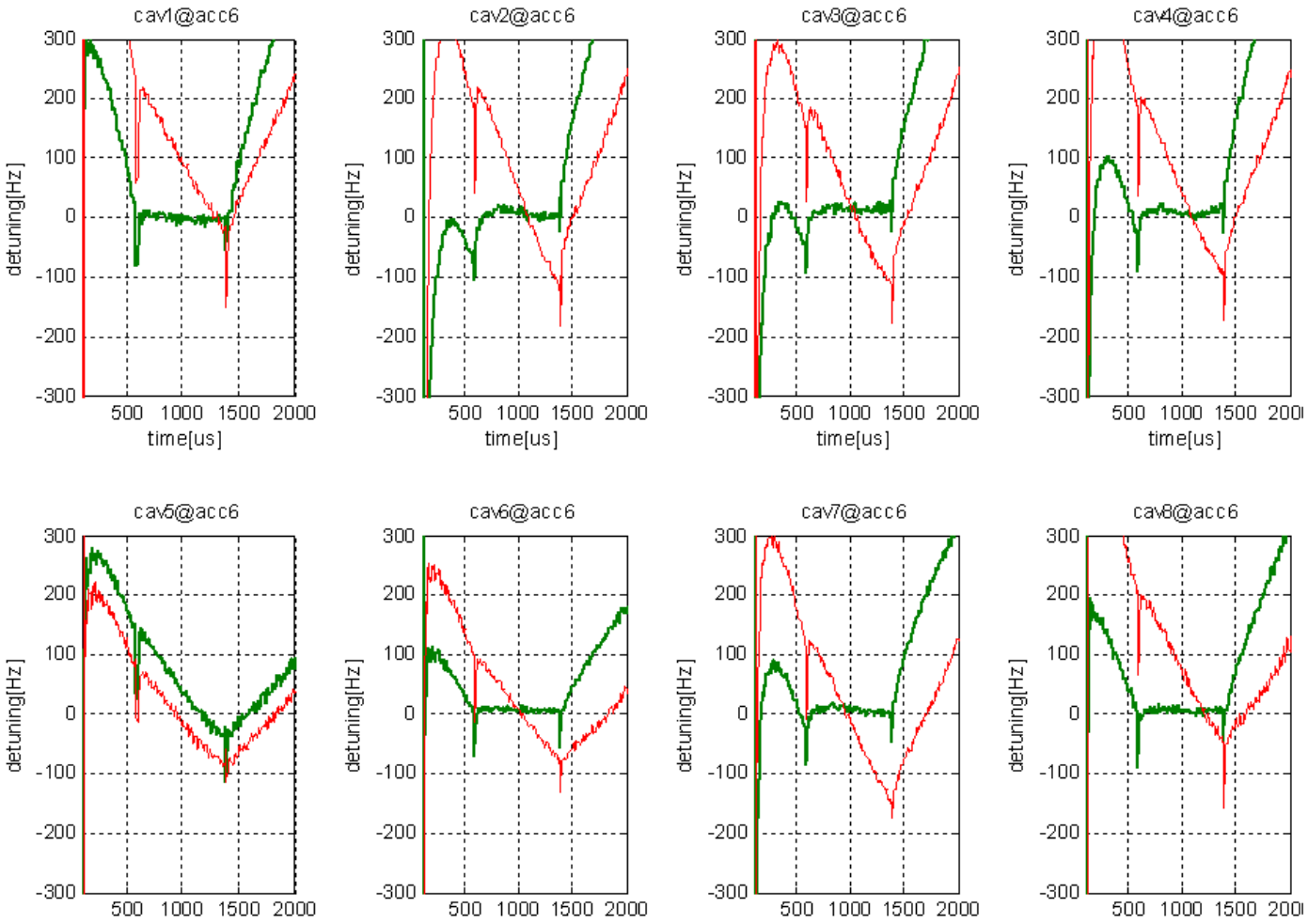
Active Compensation of Lorentz Force Detuning with Feed Forward Control



9-cell cavity operated at 23.5 MV/m

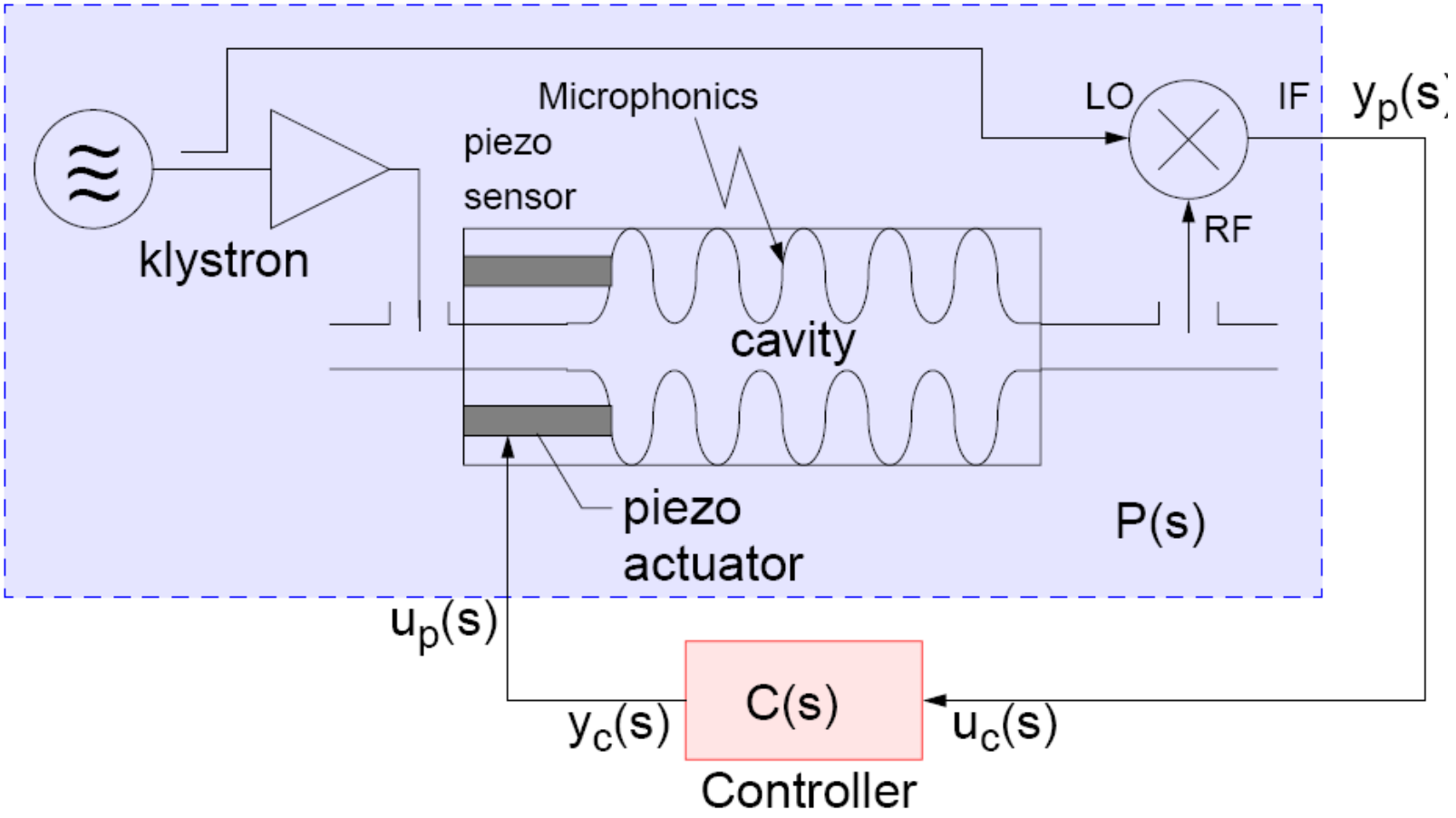
Lorentz force compensated with fast piezoelectric tuner

More Results at ACC6 of FLASH



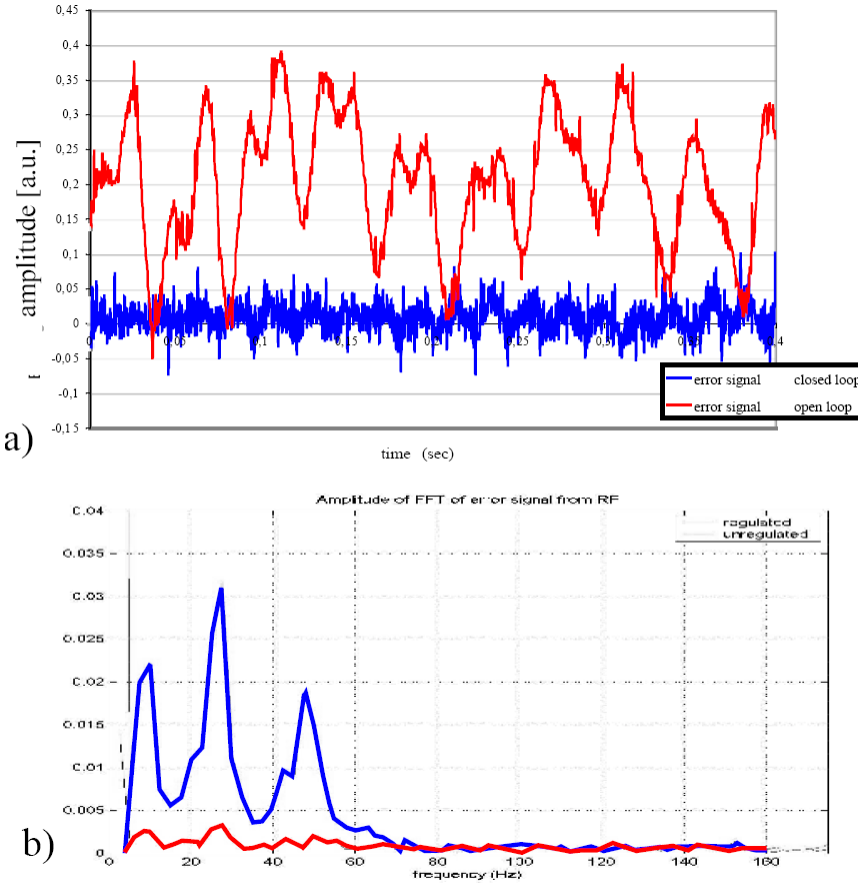
Problem with tuner assembling

Concept for Controlling Microphonics with Feedback



Microphonics Control of a Quarter Wave Cavity

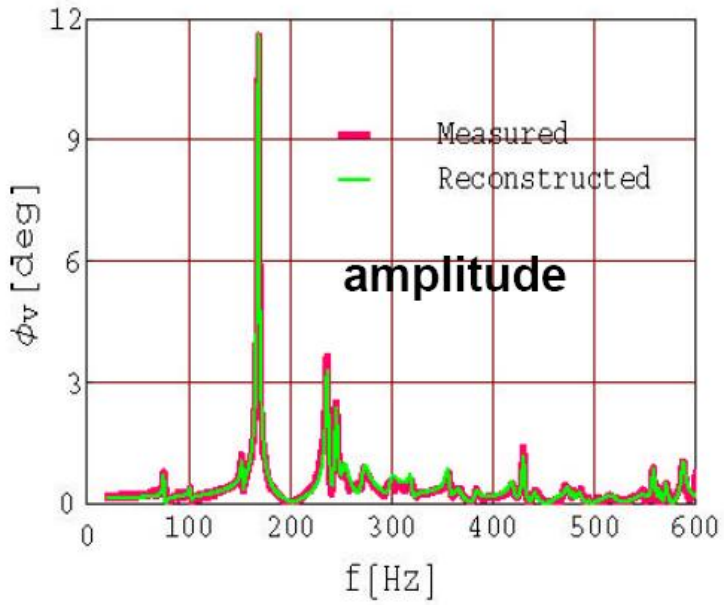
- Feedback is stable up to several hundred Hz, because the vibrations from the microphonics have a low frequency, while the resonance peaks in the piezo tuner transfer function locate at higher frequency

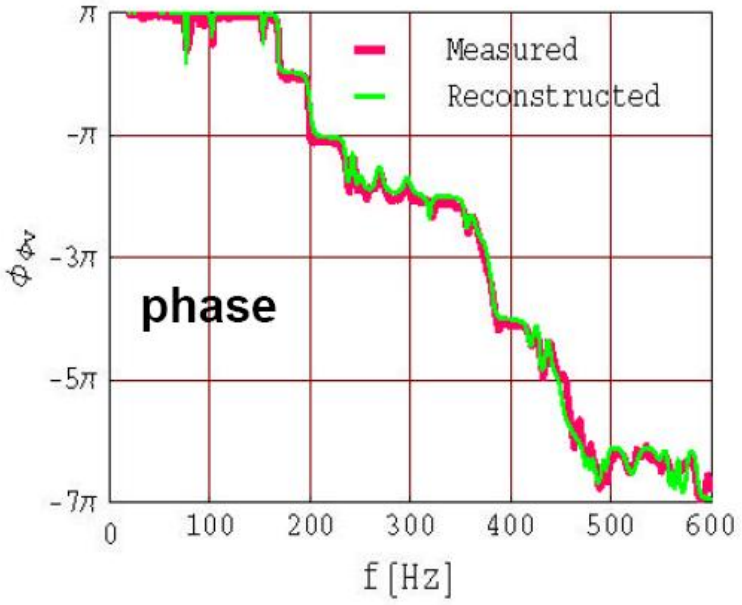


Active suppression of microphonic noise with feedback applied to fast piezo tuner. a) Time domain measurement. b) Frequency domain measurement

Transfer Function Piezo - Detuning

Transfer function Piezo Tuner --> Detuning, SNS cavity

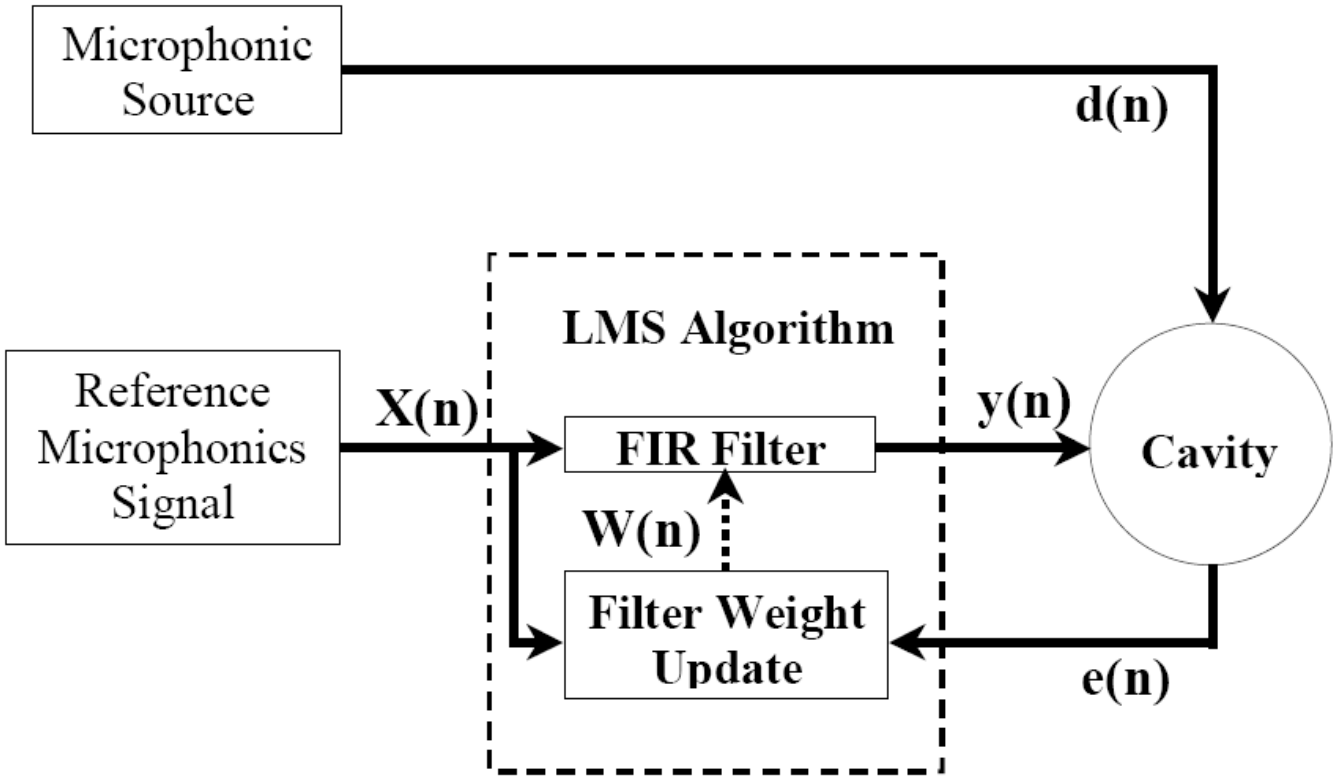




courtesy: J. Delayen, JLAB, M. Doleans, ORNL

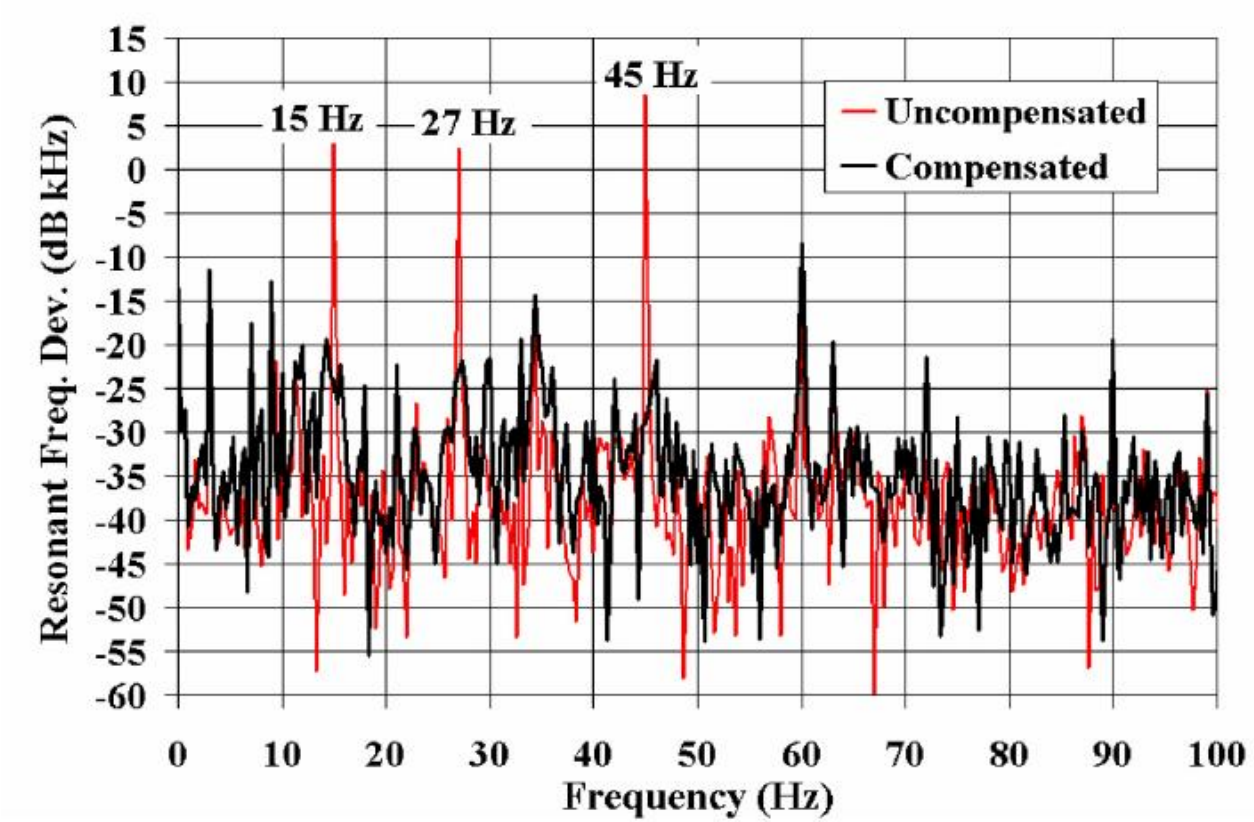
- For multi-cell cavities like SNS cavity and TESLA cavity, feedback system for microphonics control is unstable because the many resonance peaks at low frequency which dramatically decrease the gain margin!

Concept for Controlling Microphonics with Adaptive Feed Forward



Piezo Control of Microphonics with Adaptive Feed Forward in Fermilab

FNAL, 3-cell 3.9 GHz



Summary

In this part, we have learnt:

• Motor tuner and piezo tuner can be used to control the cavity resonance frequency

• Lorenz force detuning can be controlled with (adaptive) feed forward control

• Feedback can be used to control the microphonics for some special cavities, but does not work well for multi-cell cavities like the SNS or TESLA cavity

• Adaptive noise cancellation can be used to control the mircophonics

Reference

[1] P. Sekalski, S. Simrock, et.al. Lorenz Force Detuning Compensation System for Accelerating Field Gradient Up to 35 MV/m for Superconducting XFEL and TESLA Nine-Cell Cavities. CARE-Conf-04-001-SRF
[2] S. Simrock, G. Petrosyan, et.al. First Demonstration of Microphonic Control of A Superconducting Cavity with A Fast Piezoelectric Tuner. PAC2003
[3] R. Carcagno, L. Bellantoni, et.al. Microphonics Detuning Compensation in 3.9 GHz Superconducting RF Cavities. SRF2003