### CEPC Low Level RF R&D

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On behalf of LLRF CEPC R&D team

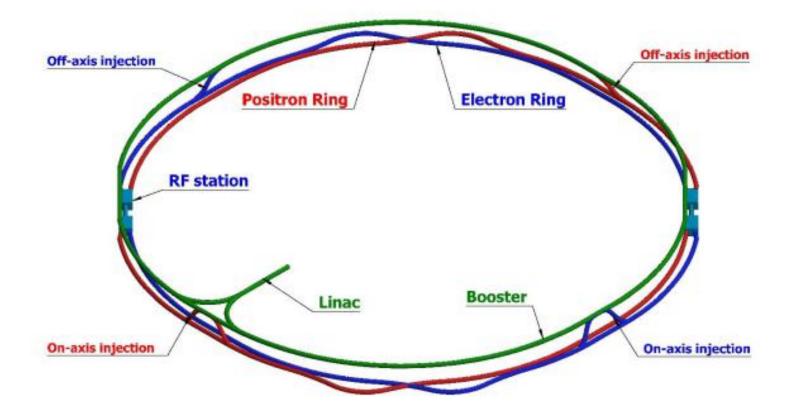
2021-11-09

### Outline

- □CEPC LLRF overview and requirements
- □CEPC LLRF research and development
- ☐ Future plan

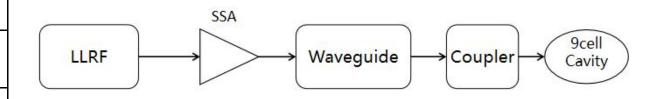
### **CEPC Layout**

LLRF for: Collider SC Cavities; Booster SC Cavities; Linac NC Acc-tubes;



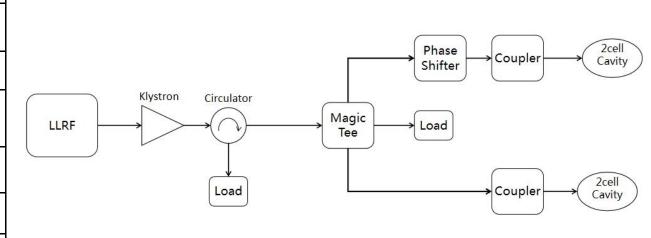
#### **Superconducting Cavities of CEPC Accelerator**

Booster	Н	W	Z
RF frequency [MHz]	1300	1300	1300
Cavity number	96	64	32
Injection and extraction cycle [s]	13.5	16.5	26.5
QL	1E7	1E7	1E7
Lorentz force detuning [Hz]	-337.3	-111.0	-117.5
Microphonics detuning [Hz]	20	20	20
Cavity bandwidth [Hz]	130	130	130
Cavity time constant [μs]	2449	2449	2449
Injection cavity voltage [MV]	0.9	1.4	2.8
Extraction cavity voltage [MV]	19.1	10.9	11.3
SSA power [kW]	25	25	25
SSA number	96	64	32



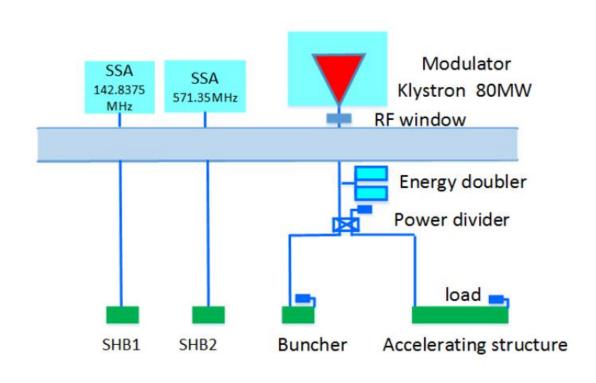
#### **Superconducting Cavities of CEPC Accelerator**

Collider	Н	W	Z
RF frequency [MHz]	650	650	650
Cavity number	240	216	120
Beam Energy [GeV]	120	80	45.5
Optimal QL	1.5E6	3.2E5	4.7E4
Optimal detuning [kHz]	-0.2	-1	-17.8
RF voltage [GV]	2.17	0.47	0.1
Cavity bandwidth [kHz]	0.4	2.0	13.7
Beam current / beam [mA]	17.4	87.7	460
Cavity operate gradient [MV/m]	19.7	9.5	3.6
Synchrotron phase [deg]	37.1	43.7	68.9
Input power / cavity[kW]	250	278	275
Klystron number	120	108	60



### Linac MW system parameters

SHB1 Freq [MHz]	142.8375
Power [kW]	10
SHB2 Freq [MHz]	571.35
Power [kW]	7
MW Freq [MHz]	2860
Power [MW]	80
Pulse width [us]	4
Repetation Rate	100
MW Freq [MHz]	5720
Power [MW]	50



#### **LLRF** Requirements

Booster/Collider requirements	Value
Phase stabilization	0.1deg (rms)
Amplitude stabilization	0.1% (rms)
Run mode	CW

Linac	Value
Phase stabilization	0.2deg (rms)
Amplitude stabilization	0.2% (rms)
Run mode	Pulsed

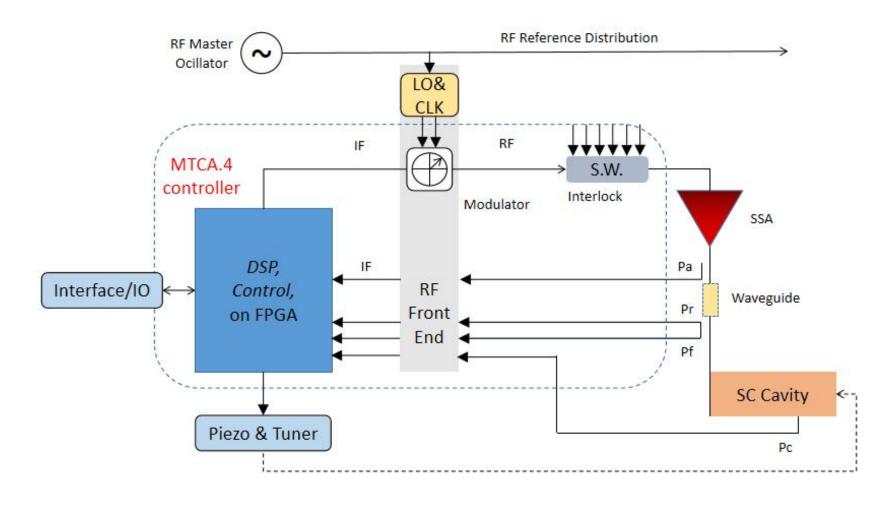
#### Aim of LLRF:

- control of phase/amplitude/frequency
- feedback/feedforward
- beam loading compensation
- quench detection
- monitoring of forward/reflected/pickup power
- calculate vecter-sum of double-cavities driven by one klystron
- life protection of klystron
- to/from interlock/BI/timing system
- remote diagnose and control
- sufficient smart and automation
- high reliability, stability
- easy maintanence

# CEPC LLRF research and development

#### LLRF Structure for Booster cavities

Similar of Collider cavities/Linac except for high power sources and cavities

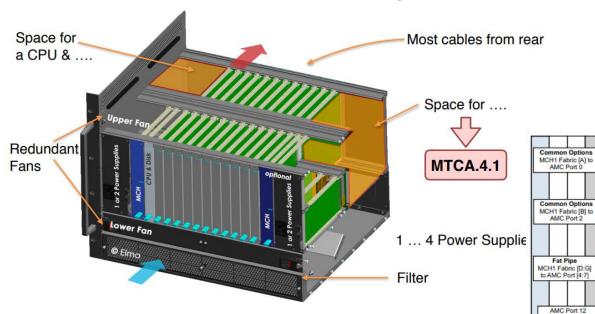


### Why we choose MicroTCA.4 standard

- Big project like CEPC, maintanence and reliability are ulta important, as many controller stations exists all over the machine km away. And the trip rate should be considered (not zero), on-site maintance every time will not acceptable.
- So LLRF system MUST remote accessable through Ethernet, diagnose remotely and control directly into the electronics board level and crate/rack level management of the crates. Automatic operation of the hardware system, stability 99.999%(with 2x redundancy).
- □ LLRF system MUST monitor all the signals of the RF/cavity system, 125MHzx16chx2Bytes=4GBytes, VME/CPCI/PXI... will not fulfill the task.

	Data rate	management	remote	stability	Cost	vendor	Clock
MicroTCA.4	10GB/s- 40GB/s	IPMI	Yes	99.999%	\$\$\$	medium, full standarized	trigger, WR
OpenVPX	10GB/s	IPMI, not req	Yes	99.9%-	\$\$\$\$\$	customized	Yes
CPCI-Serial	10GB/s	IPMI, not req	Yes	99.999%?	\$\$\$	few	No
PXIe	10GB/s	No	No	?	\$\$	many	No

#### MicroTCA.4: A Modular Crate System



#### Courtesy by Kay Rehlich, DESY

#### **MTCA Specifications**







AMC Port 13 AMC Port 14 AMC Port 15

AMC Port 17 AMC Port 18 AMC Port 19

AMC Port 20

Clocks MCH1 CLK1 to AMC TCLKA

Clocks AMC TCLKB to

MCH1 CLK2

(MTCA.0 Figure 6-9)

#### Community members

欧洲	Euro-XFEL/FLASH	德国DESY	
	ESS	瑞典Lund U.	
	FAIR	德国GSI	
	SOLEIL	法国ESRF	
	Diamond	英国DLS	
	SPS	瑞士CERN	
	ITER	法国ITER	
	MYRRHA	法国IPNO	
	CMS	瑞士CERN	
美洲	APS-U	美国ANL	
	FRIB	美国MSU	
	LCLS-II	美国SLAC	
	SNS	美国ONL	
	Sirius	巴西LNLS	
日本	KEKB/cERL/STF	KEK	
	SPring-8	RIKEN	
	JPARC	JPARC	
中国	SXFEL/DCLS	SARI	
	C-ADS/BEPCII/HEPS	IHEP	
	NSRL	NSRL	

Common Options MCH2 Fabric [A] to

AMC Port 1

Common Options MCH2 Fabric [B] to

AMC Port 3

Extend. Fat Pipe MCH2 Fabric [D:G] to AMC Port [8:11]

clock) to AMC FCLKA

Clocks AMC TCLKB to

MCH2 CLK2

(MTCA.0 Figure 6-9)

MicroTCA.0

MicroTCA.4

MicroTCA.4.1

#### LLRF Control System @ PAPS for 650MHz CEPC SC Cavities

#### LLRF system includes:

- MicroTCA.4 based hardware, very high stability and reliability, maintainance, remote managable, 10Gb data bandwidth;
- sampling all signals(>18) of powers source and couplers and cavities and HOMs;
- control of piezo/motor for frequency stablility;

Power Meter

Timing Module

Master Oscillator

LLRF Front-end

LLRF Controller (MicroTCA.4 Crate)

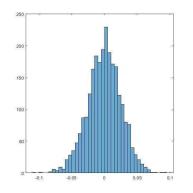
10MHz Rb Clock

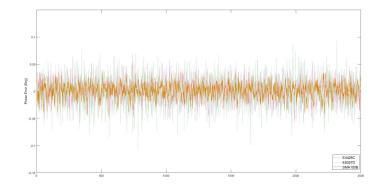
**LLRF Rack** 



### LLRF hardware and test for SC cavities

#### LLRF test: phase stability :<0.02°rms





□Ref: 650MHz ;

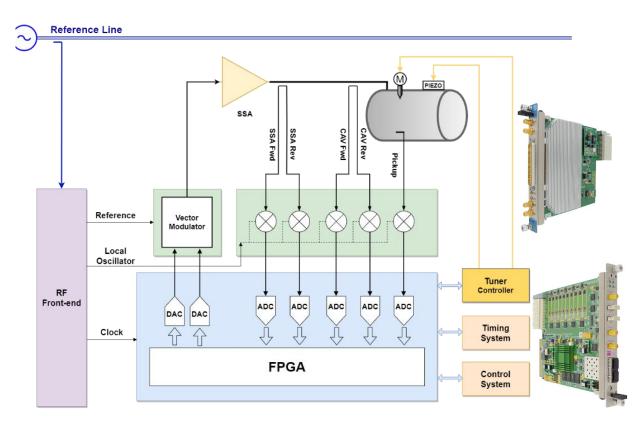
□Crate: nVent-9U, PS: Wiener-1kW;

□MCH/CPU: NAT MCH-PHY80/RTM;

□SIS8300L2/DWC8VM1 from Struck;

■8 ADC; 2 DAC;

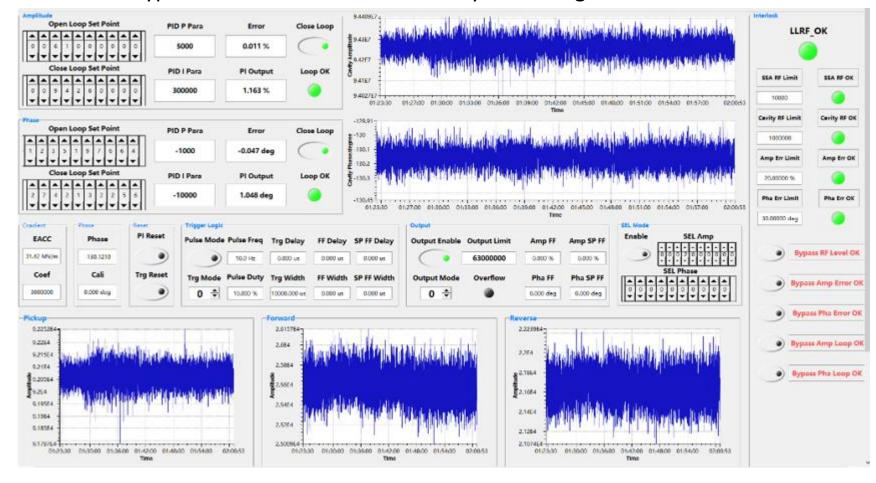
Timing: trigger through backplane;



### LLRF has been working for horizontal test of CECP Cavities

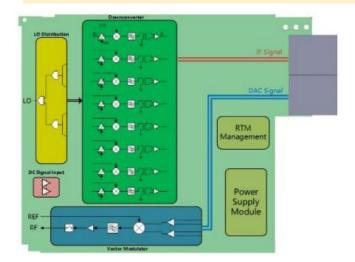
Generate drive signals; Monitoring all signals; Vacuum, radiation recorded; Cryo;

Typical User Interface of the LLRF system using CSS based on EPICS



- ☐ Frequency bandwidth:300MHz-6GHz;
- 8 ch ADCs; 2 ch DACs;
- □ RF Front-end: generate LO and CLK;
- □ 3U MicroTCA.4 crate;

Downconverter could be used for 2860MHz and 5720MHz, 1.3GHz

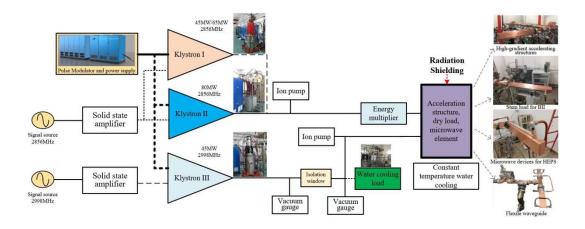




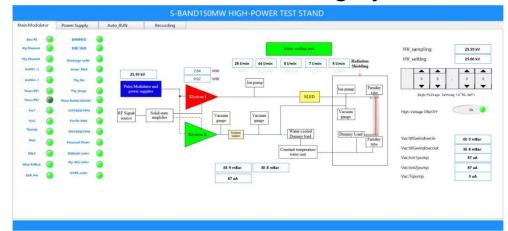
For Klystron and Acc tube conditioning (S-band)



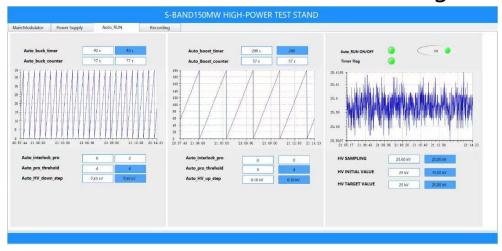
#### Platform for conditioning and test of Linac



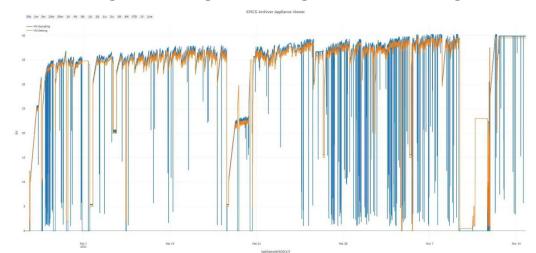
#### automatic conditioning by PLC



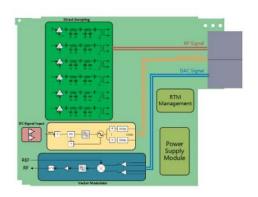
#### User interface of auto-conditioning



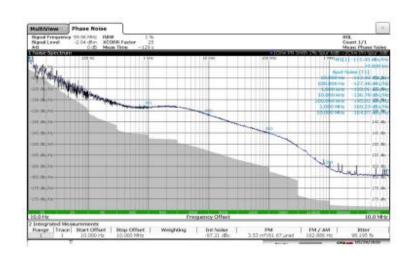
#### High Voltage during conditioning

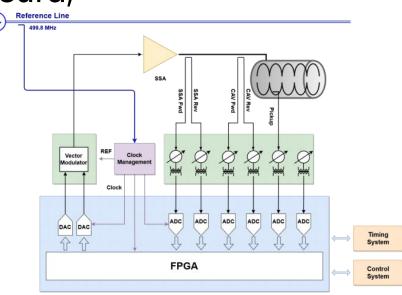


- Direct sampling RTM board
- □ Input bandwidth: 0-650MHz: for both SHB and 650MHz SC Cavities;
- **□** 99.96MHz clock jitter: 98fs (10Hz-10MHz);
- □ 6 ADC , 2DAC ;
- □ need no LO, CLK module integrated in one board;



Courtesy by Gan Nan









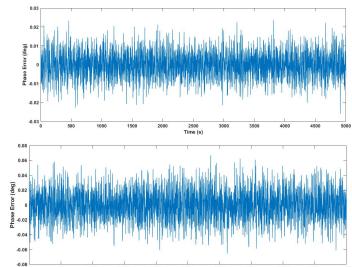
Courtesy by Gan Nan

#### preliminary tested with Struck SIS8300L2

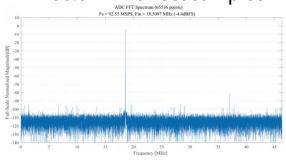




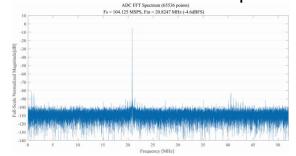
RMS  $Err = 0.019^{\circ}$ 







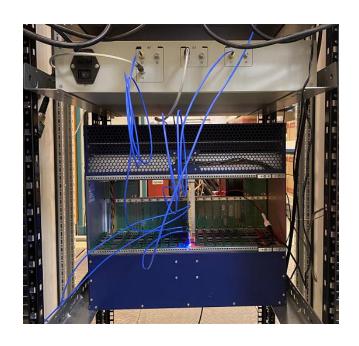
#### 499.8MHz direct sampled

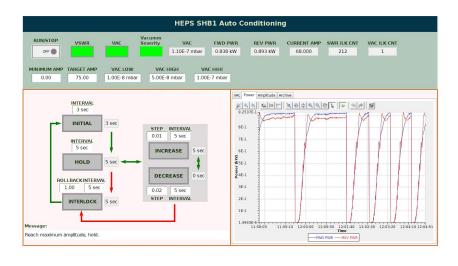


SFDR better than 80dB

### DS RTM on HEPS SHB TB @166.6/499.8MHz

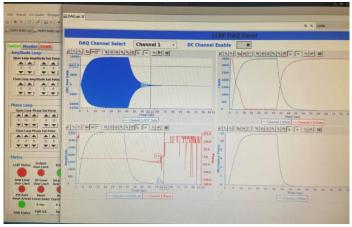
## DWC RTM on HEPS TB @2998.8MHz











2019.10

Signal Fanout

Power Meter

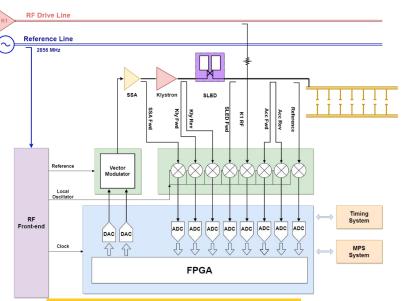
MicroTCA LLRF Crate

Front-end

SSA

**UPS** 





LLRF for S band Linac

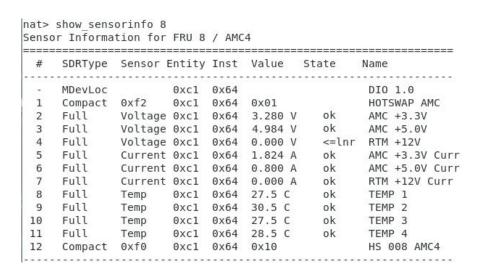
Y20-Y21, 6 new S-band
 LLRF system installed on
 BEPCII Linac and in
 operation stable

- 8ADC; 2DAC;
- vector modulator;
- Ref: 2856MHz;
- 8 microwave monitor
- 2 HV/I monitor;
- Trigger ;
- digital PSK for SLED;
- fully digiital;



- □ Timing/interlock fanout board
- used for local timing of modulator/SSA/LLRF/power meter...
- using openmmc;
- work well with MicroTCA.4 crates;
- 8 electro-IOs & 4 optical-IOs to backplane MLVDS

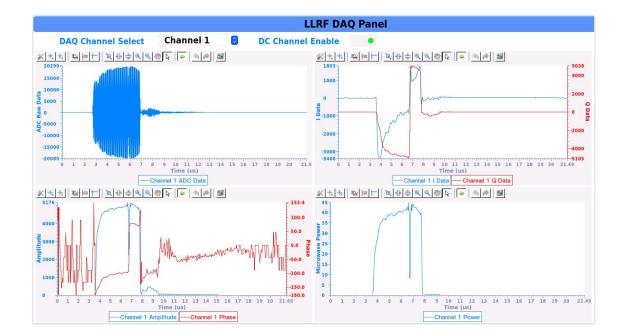
Remote monitor and control FRU, HOTSWAP, PAYLOAD, SDR(TEMP, VOLTAGE, CURRENT), GPIO

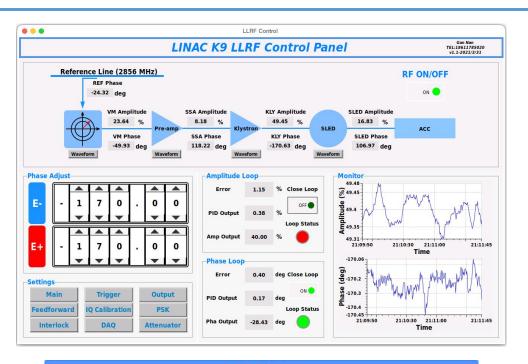


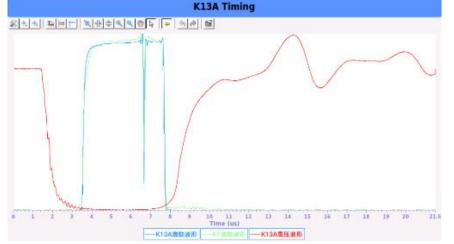


```
Chassis Info Area : -
                         : at offs=8, len=48
Board Info Area
                         : IHEP
                         : AMC-DIO
                         : at offs=56, len=72
                         : IHEP
                         : AMC DIO
Product Number(08)
                         : DIO-1.0
Part Version(04)
Product Serial Number(10): SN:000000
Asset Tag(12)
                         : Generic FRU
RU file ID(08)
                        : DIO-FRU
```

Modulator HV/Current monitoring; 1) perveance monitor 2) digital trigger btw HV and MW pulses;
 timing through backplane, SSA/modulator/PSK;
 input drive signal customized;
 reverse protection;
 feedforward;
 I/Q modulator calibration;
 interlock;

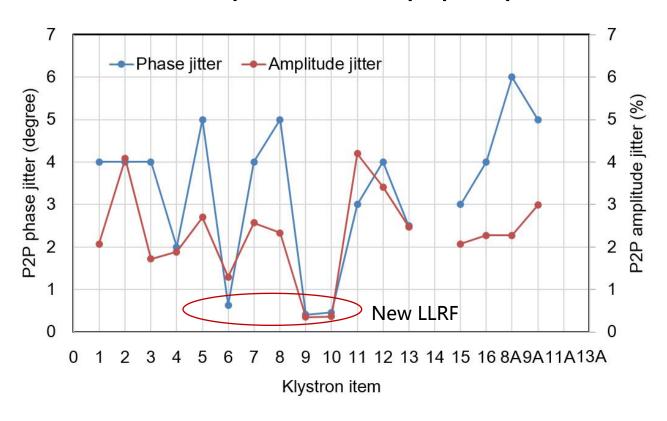






**□**Stability

short term amplitude 1%(p-p), phase 0.5°(p-p), x4 better



### Future plans

- □ A universal LLRF solution has been developed for 100MHz-6GHz applications, Optimize hardware and software will be continued to next version.
- 650MHz Cavities test and beam experiment @PAPS will continue in the next months;
- □ Cavity-Beam interaction and control, cavity control using modern control algrithom are being studied, will be tested on the real cavities and beam next.
- we will continue to strength the local MicroTCA.4 vendors, and an industry-research alliance is considered in China for big-science project control system.