

Superconducting radio-frequency virtual cavity for Hardware-In-the-Loop testing

J. Jugo¹

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24-26 October 2018

[Second Topical Workshop on Microphonics, LLRF Workshop Series](#)



Outline

- Introduction
 - Collaboration between HZB and UPV/EHU
- FPGA based simulator for SRF cavities
- Hardware-In-the-Loop testing: microphonics
- Conclusions and future work

Collaboration between HZB and UPV/EHU

in the field of LLRF control since December 2016

- Helmholtz Zentrum Berlin, internationally recognized research center, operating two large scientific facilities, BER II and BESSY II
- University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU) Laboratory of accelerator technology (IZPllab)
Experience in modeling and control of electromechanical systems

Collaboration topics:

- SRF Cavity simulator, initially developed in HZB
- Microphonics compensation algorithms studies
- RF phase drifts compensation techniques
- Experimental vibration mode determination
- Mechanical transfer function fitting

Erasmus+ stays in HZB:
Graduate and Post Graduate students from the UPV/EHU

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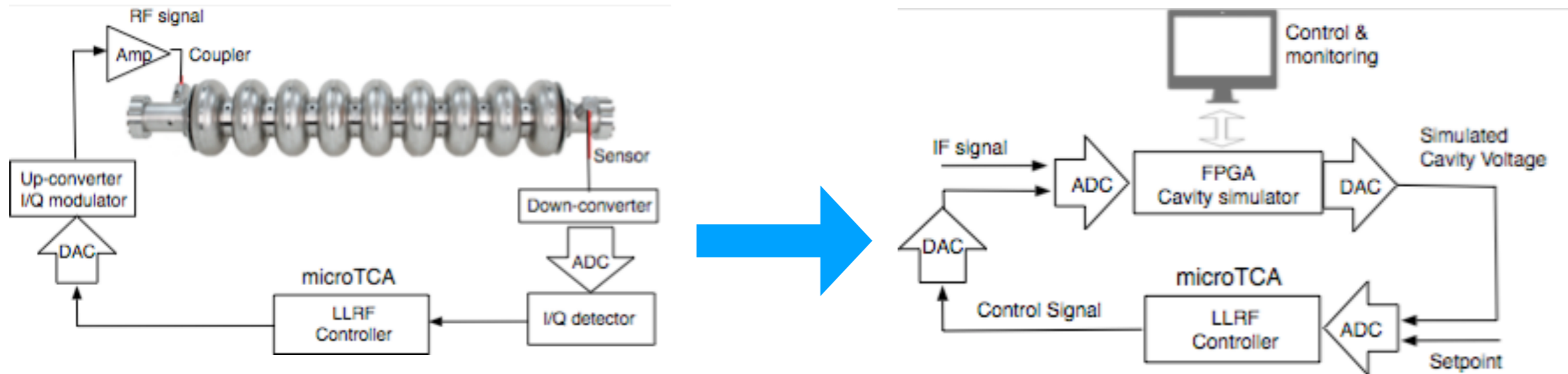
First Collaboration Result:

Superconducting radio-frequency virtual cavity for control algorithms debugging
P. Echevarria, E. Aldekoa, J. Jugo, A. Neumann, A. Ushakov, J. Knobloch,
Review of Scientific Instruments, Volume 89, Issue 8 ,(2018)

- Experimental vibration mode determination
- Mechanical transfer function fitting

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Simulator for SRF cavities



Main purpose: Hardware-in-the loop prototyping

- Test of different LLRF control techniques
- Microphonics compensation algorithms studies

Example in this session :

Control system design for SRF cavity based on Kalman Filter observer

Andrey Ushakov

Outline

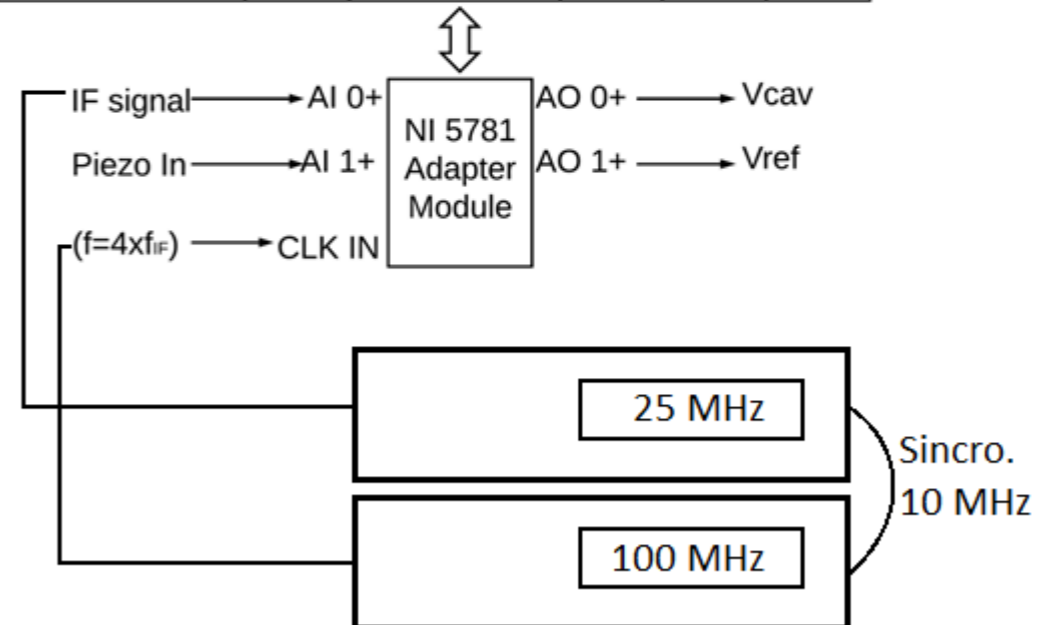
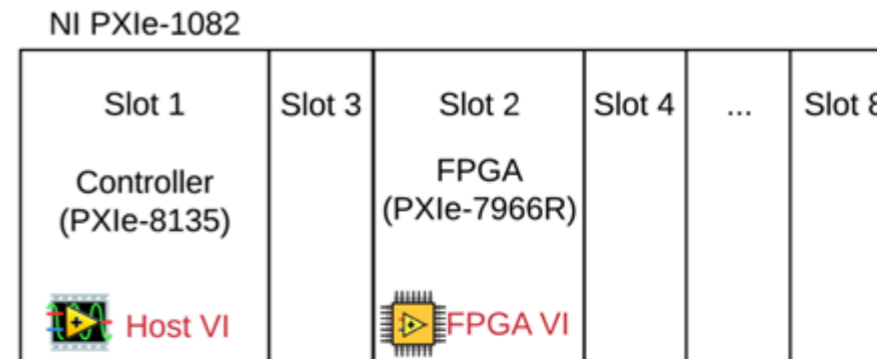
- Introduction
 - Collaboration between HZB and UPV/EHU
- **FPGA based simulator for SRF cavities**
- Hardware-In-the-Loop testing: microphonics
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• Implementation details

- LabVIEW based using PXI and FlexRIO technology
- Reconfigurability
- Rapid prototyping
- Compatible with the technology used in la UPV/EHU lab

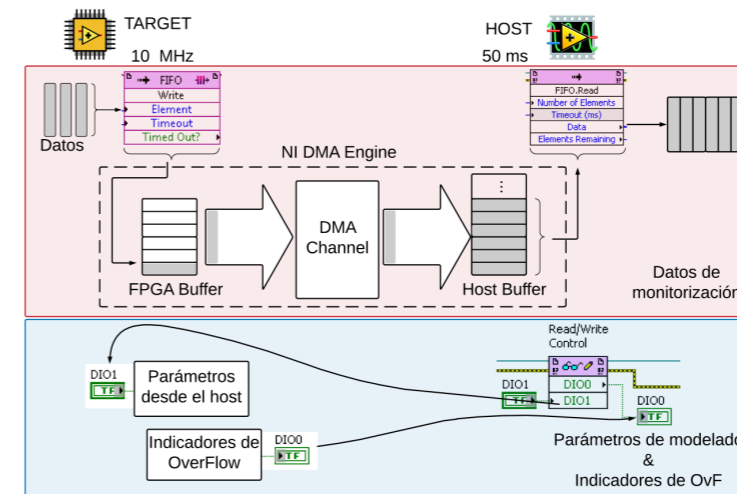
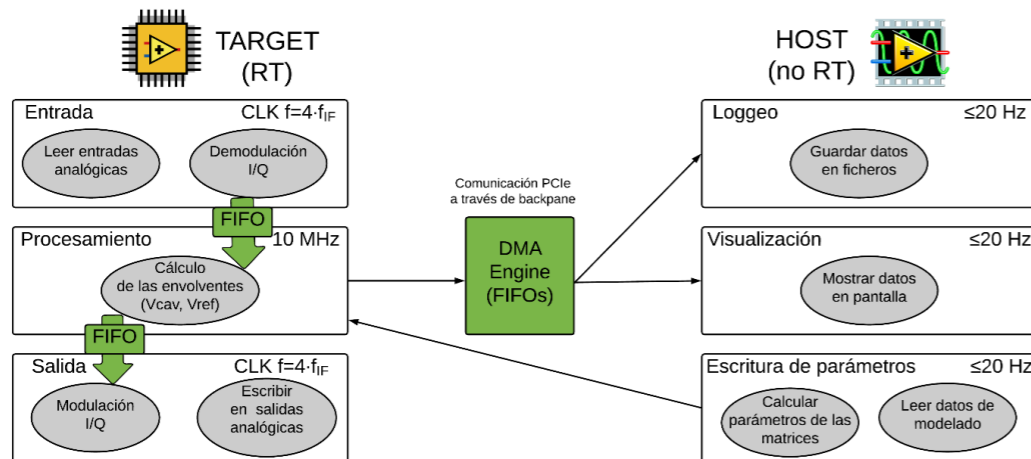


Image: From National Instruments



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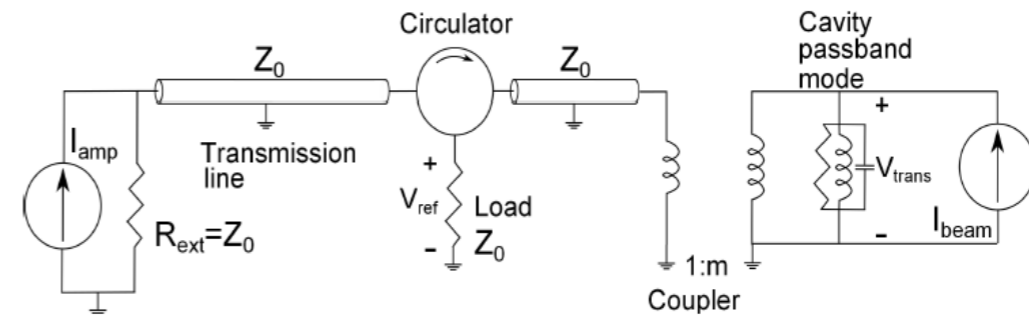
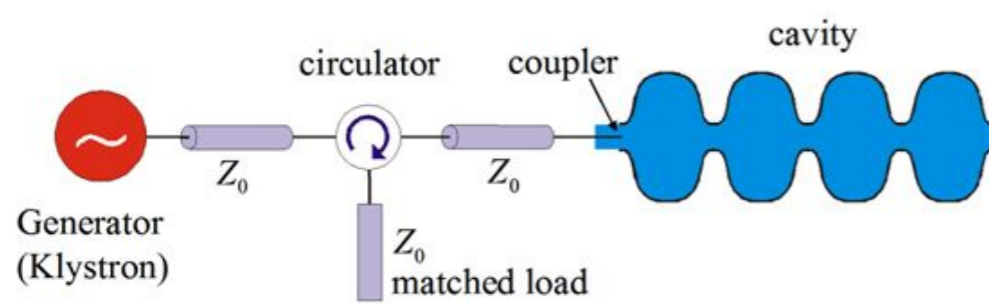


Sampling clock (ADC) , 100MHz

Computation clock (FPGA) , 10MHz

Communication between host (LabVIEW APP) and FPGA -> DMA based FIFO

• Implementation details: cavity model



Electric part model

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{V}_{cav} = \begin{pmatrix} -\omega_{1/2} & -\Delta\omega \\ \Delta\omega & -\omega_{1/2} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{V}_{cav} + \begin{pmatrix} R_L \omega_{1/2} & 0 \\ 0 & R_L \omega_{1/2} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{in}$$

Mechanic part model

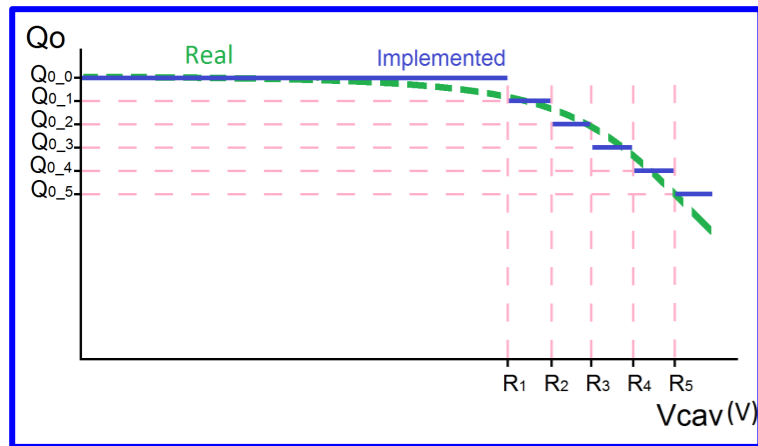
Lorenz force detuning + microphonics effects

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta\omega_m(t) \\ \Delta\dot{\omega}_m(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\omega_m^2 & -\frac{\omega_m}{Q_m} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \Delta\omega_m(t) \\ \Delta\dot{\omega}_m(t) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -K_m \omega_m^2 \end{pmatrix} (E_{cav}^2 + U_{pert})$$

• Implementation details: GUI

Host VI

- Electric model parameters
- Mechanical model parameters
- Non linear effects
 - Q slope
 - Quench



The GUI interface is divided into several functional areas:

- Configuration:** Includes 'Configuration Error' and 'Analog Module Configured?' indicators, a 'Begin' button, and 'Channel A0+' and 'Channel A1+' controls.
- Cavity Model Parameters:** A central panel with a blue border containing parameters like Q0_0, Qext, r/Q, df, f_RF, Sample_Period, and various loss and impedance terms.
- Q slope:** A section for adjusting Q slope parameters for different modes (Q0_1 to Q0_5).
- Mechanical Modes:** A section for enabling and configuring mechanical modes (Mec 1 to Mec 6) with parameters like fm, Qm, and Km.
- IQ Plots:** A graph showing 'Cavity Voltage IQ' and 'Amplitude' over time, with 'Transmitted I' and 'Transmitted Q' data series.
- Pre-processed parameters:** A table of parameters such as -w1/2, 1/m, b', dw', and KL' with their corresponding 'sent' values.
- Control:** Includes 'FPGA Operations', 'Reset Cavity State', 'Quench' and 'Lorentz Force Detuning' buttons, and a 'STOP' button.

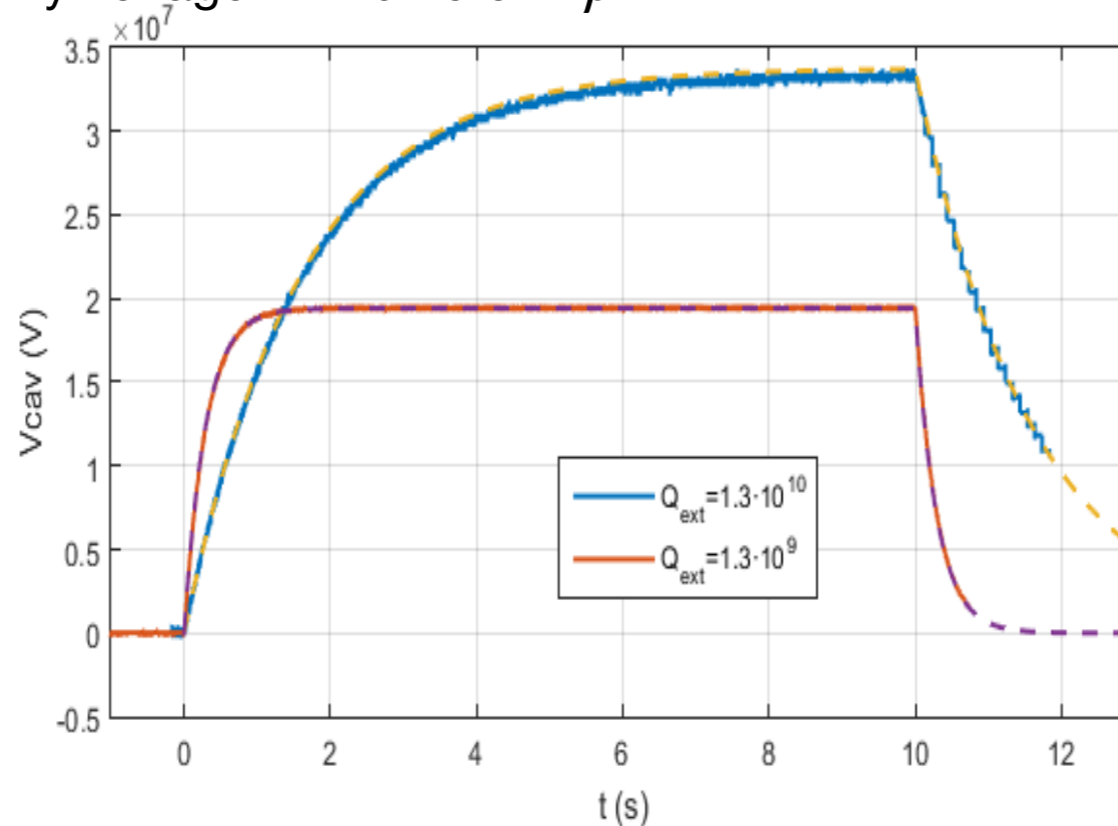
Extensive simulation tests

➤ Individual functionalities ✓

- Electric model
- Mechanic model
- Microphonics
- Lorenz Force Detuning

➤ Full model ✓

Test of TESLA (9 cells) cavity voltage with different β



Extensive simulation tests

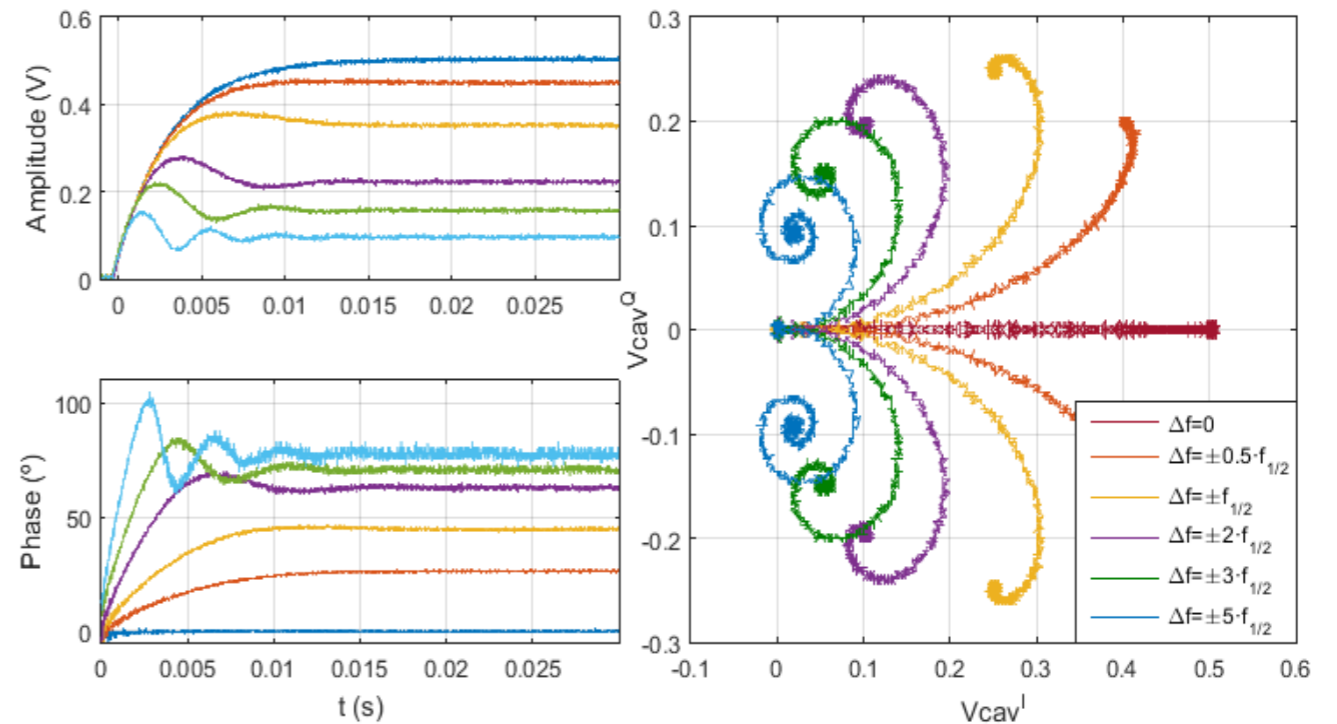
➤ Individual functionalities ✓

- Electric model
- Mechanic model
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➤ Full model ✓

Test of TESLA (9 cells) cavity:
Amplitude and phase with different detuning

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -\omega_{1/2} & \Delta\omega \\ \Delta\omega & -\omega_{1/2} \end{pmatrix}$$



Results from Eukeni Aldekoa's Master Degree

Extensive simulation tests

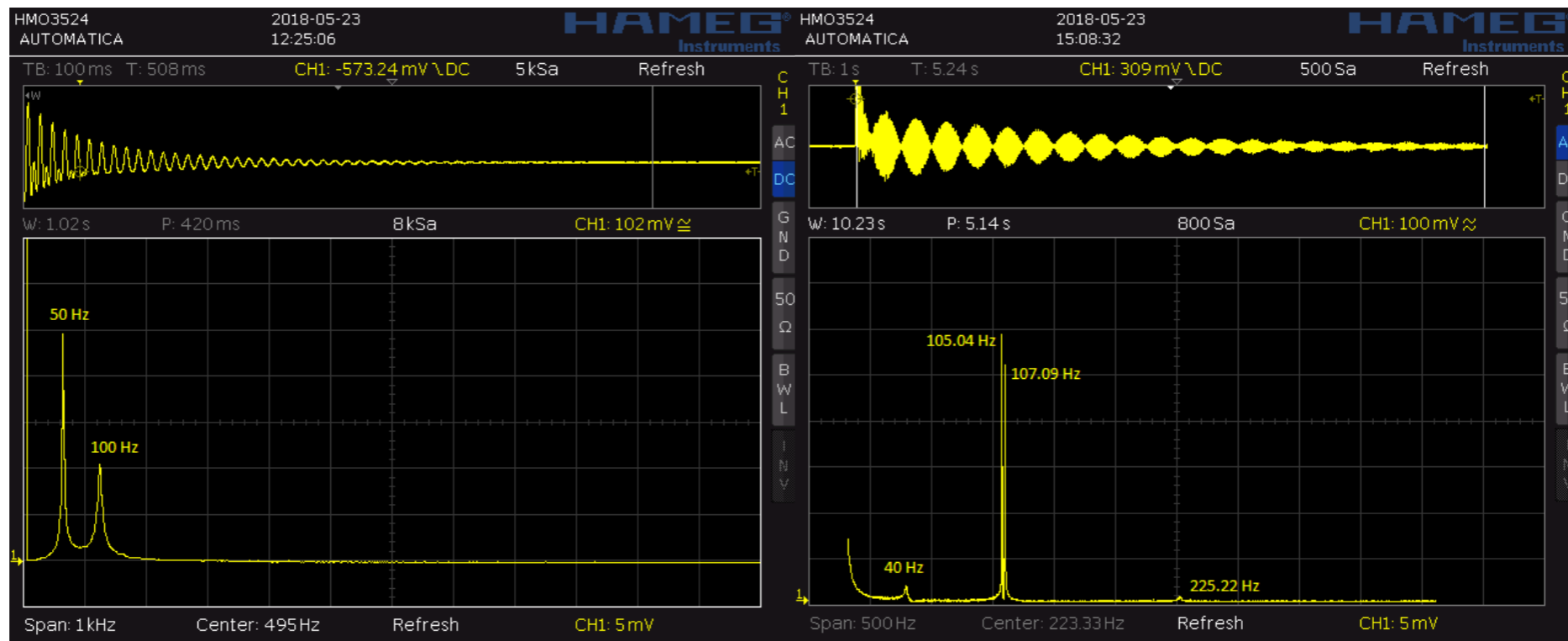
➤ Individual functionalities ✓

- Electric model
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➤ Full model ✓

Test of TESLA (9 cells) cavity:

Detuning effect observed in the oscilloscope



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- **HIL testing of control techniques, possibilities**

- Amplitude and phase
- Resonance frequency
 - Feedforward → LFD

and microphonics?

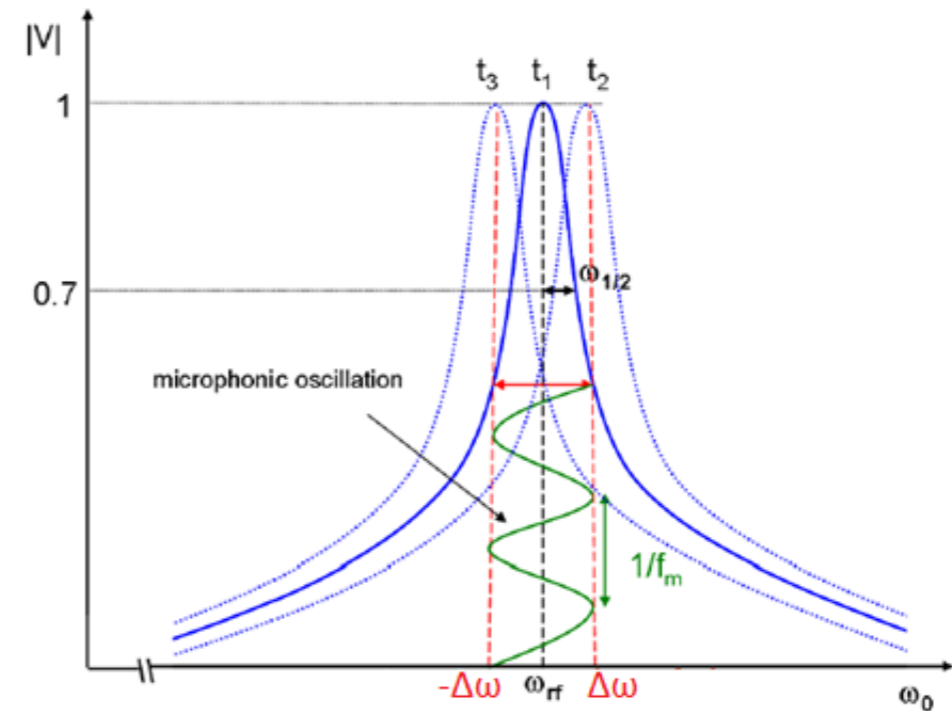
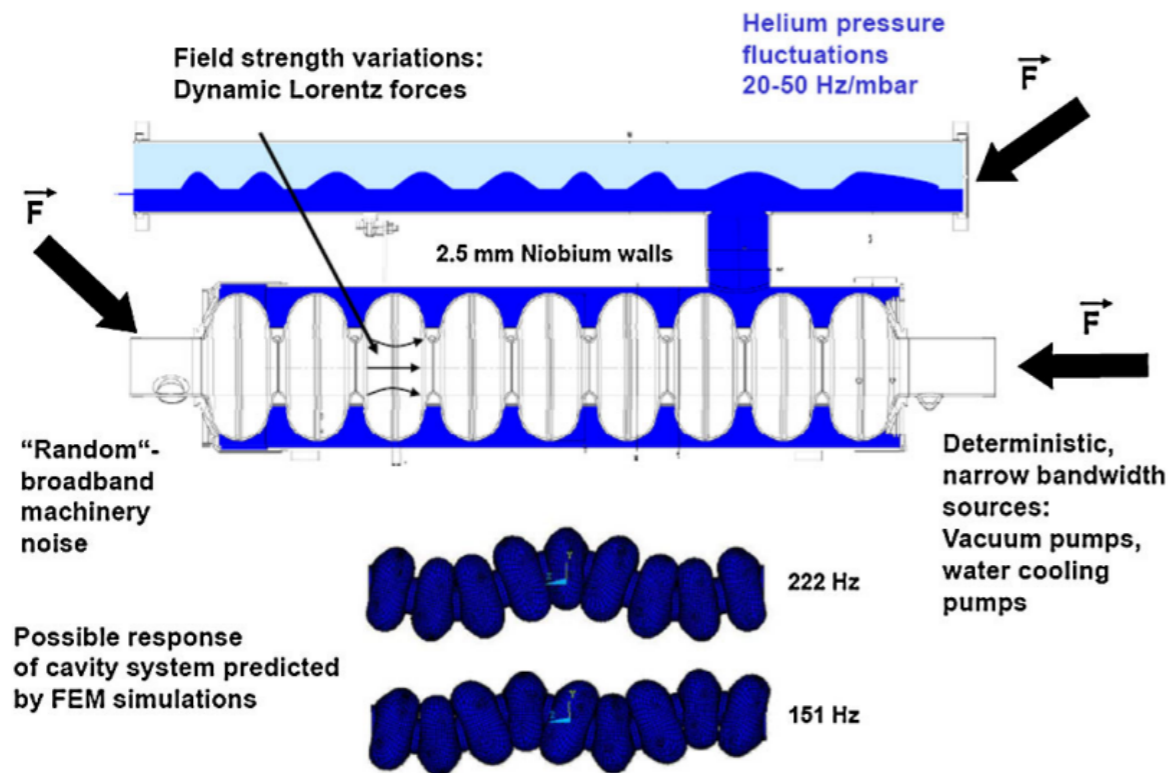
- Test of different disturbances:
 - impulse, step, sinusoidal signals, white noise

Motivation

Analysis and active compensation of microphonics in continuous wave narrow-bandwidth superconducting cavities

A. Neumann, W. Anders, O. Kugeler, and J. Knobloch

PHYSICAL REVIEW SPECIAL TOPICS - ACCELERATORS AND BEAMS, 13

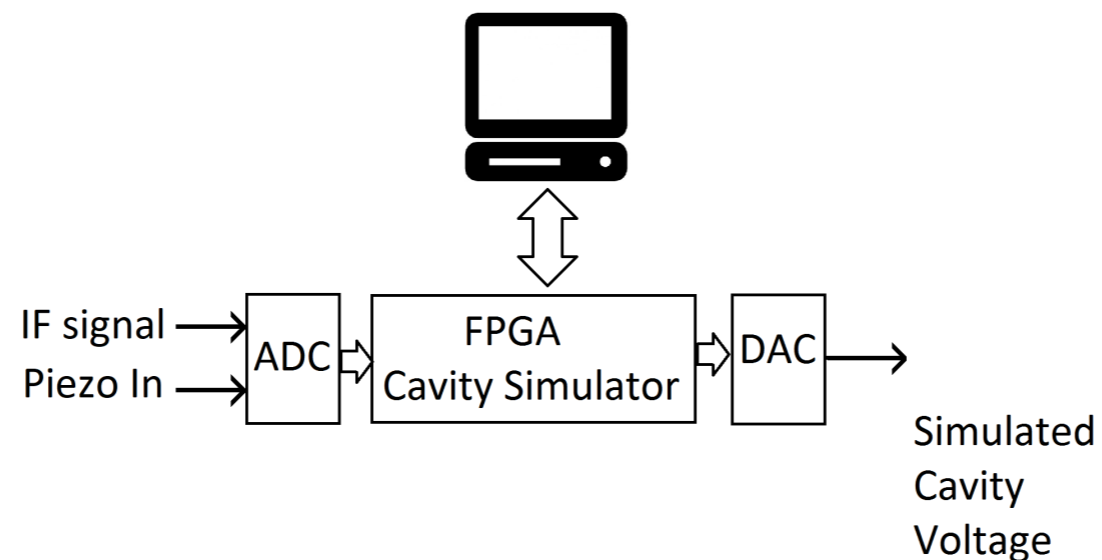


- New functionalities: Piezoelectric actuator model

Piezoelectric actuator model (discrete version)

$$\Delta\omega^{DC}(k) = \frac{M_0 T_s}{T_s + \tau} V_{piezo}(k) + \frac{\tau}{T_s + \tau} \Delta\omega^{DC}(k-1)$$

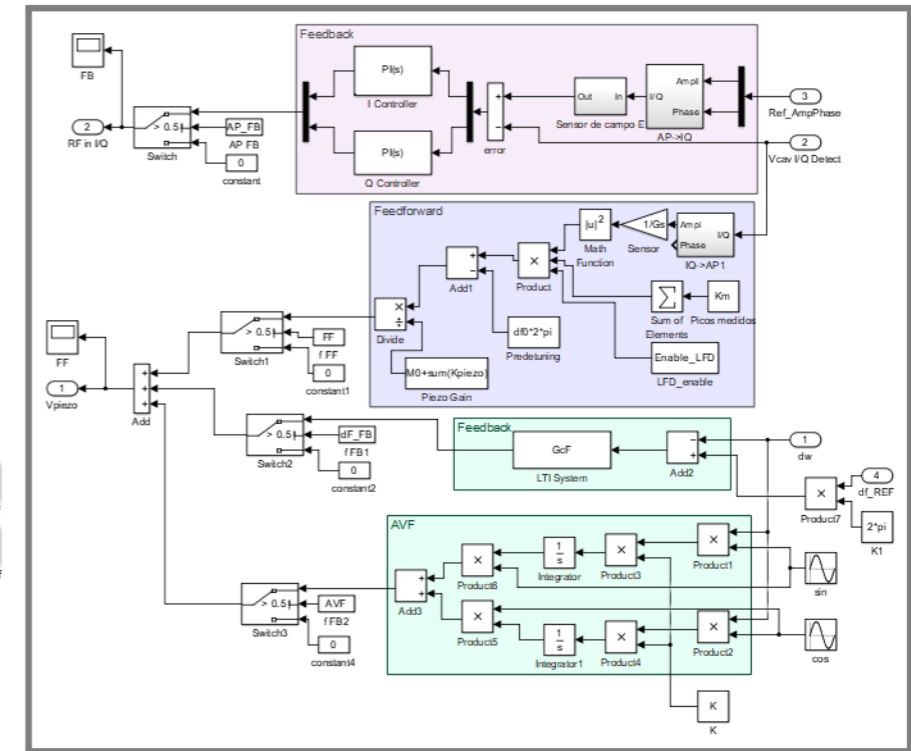
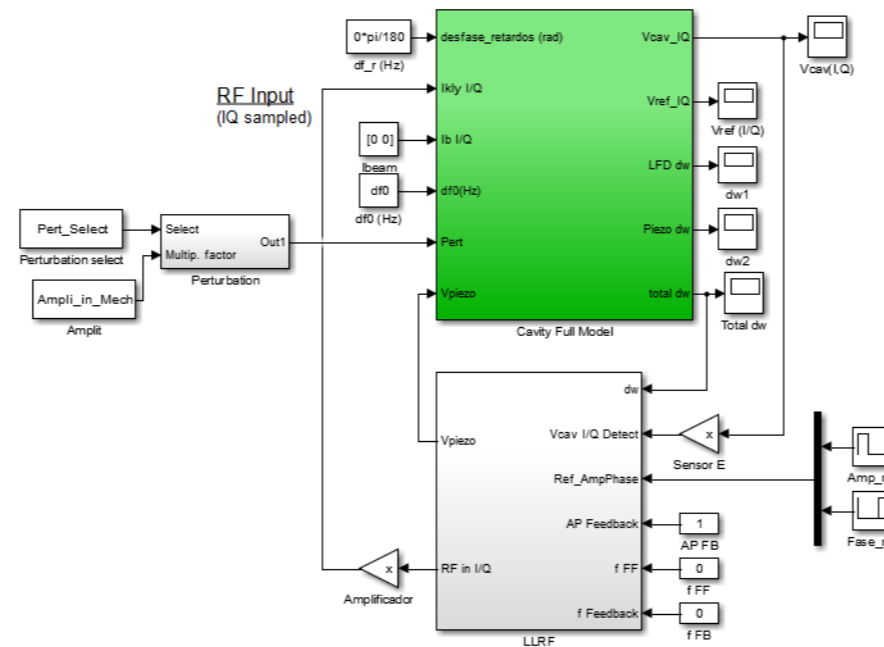
New possibility: HIL testing of control techniques against microphonics effect



- Initial pure simulation test

Matlab/Simulink

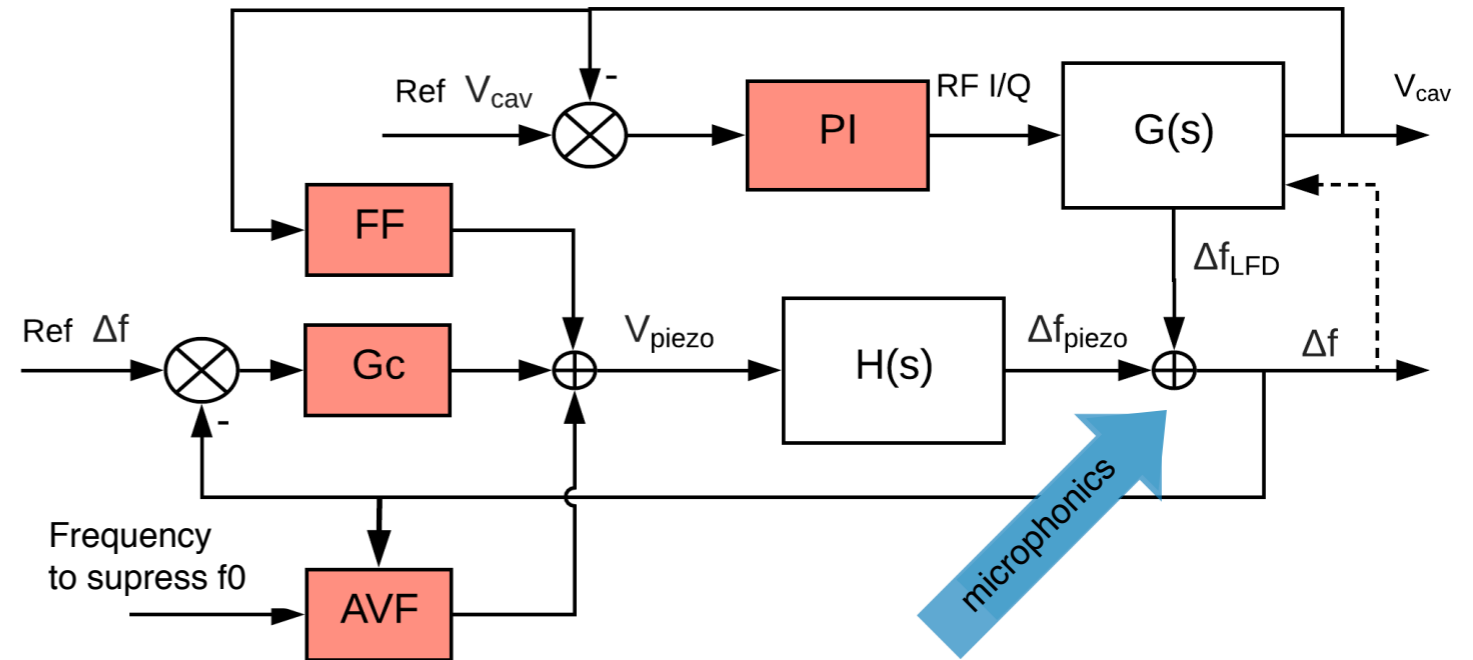
- Amplitude and Phase control
- Feedforward control for LFD
- Active vibration control



• Initial pure simulation test

Matlab/Simulink

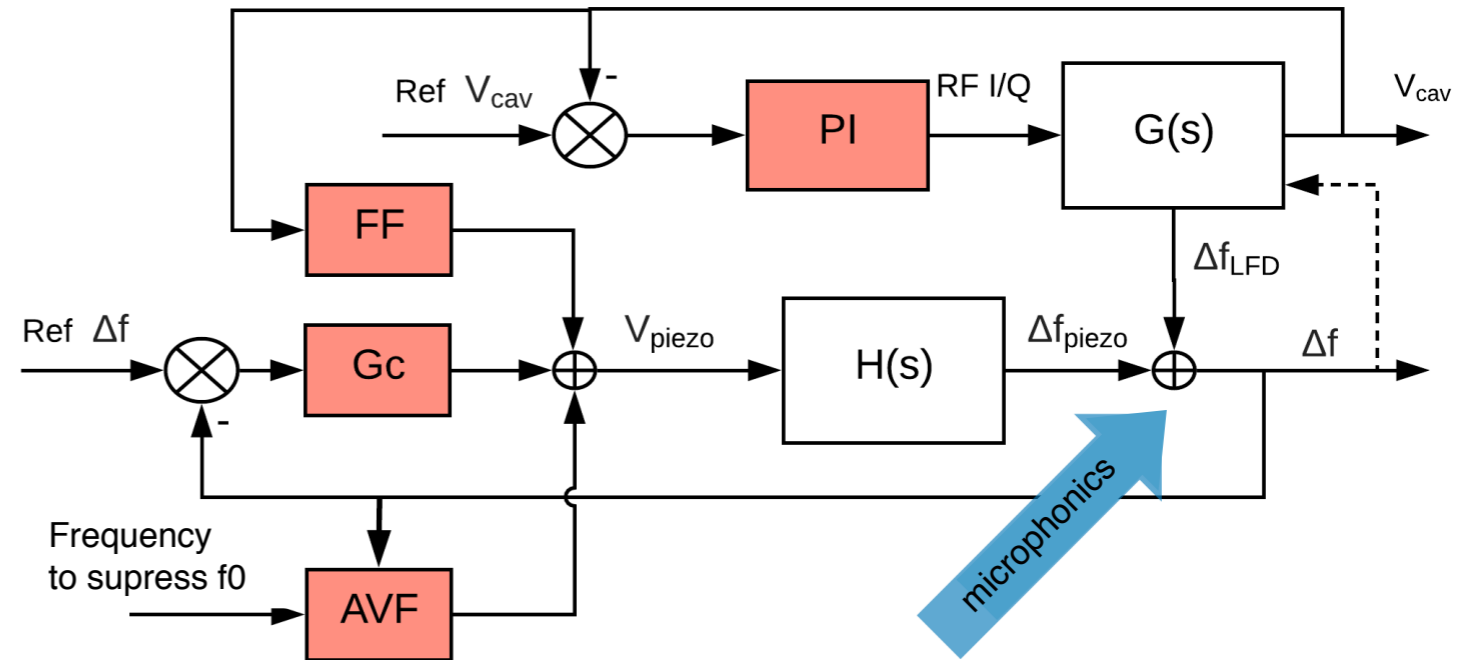
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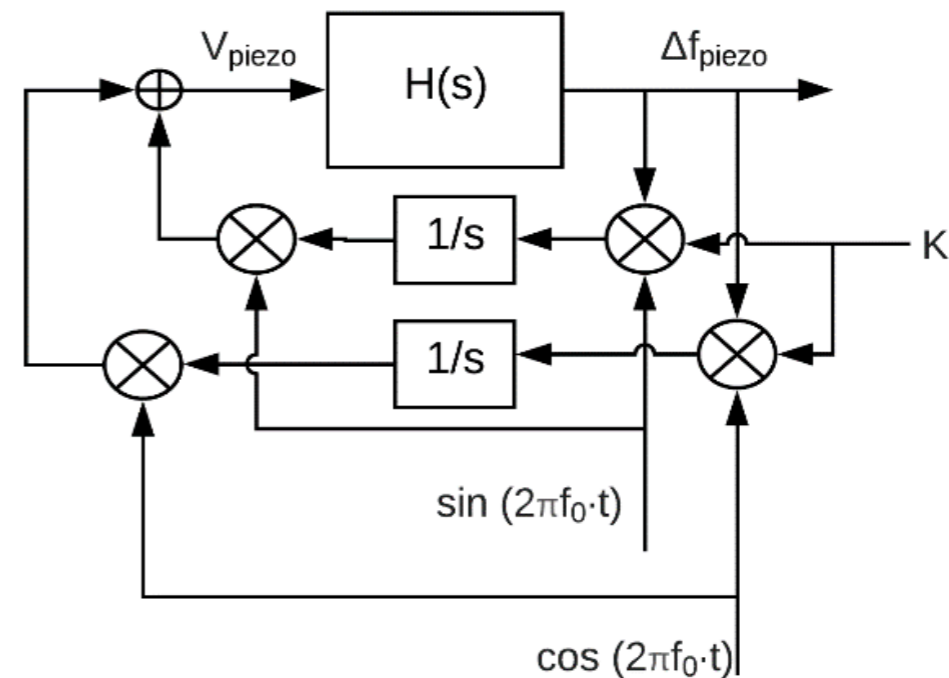
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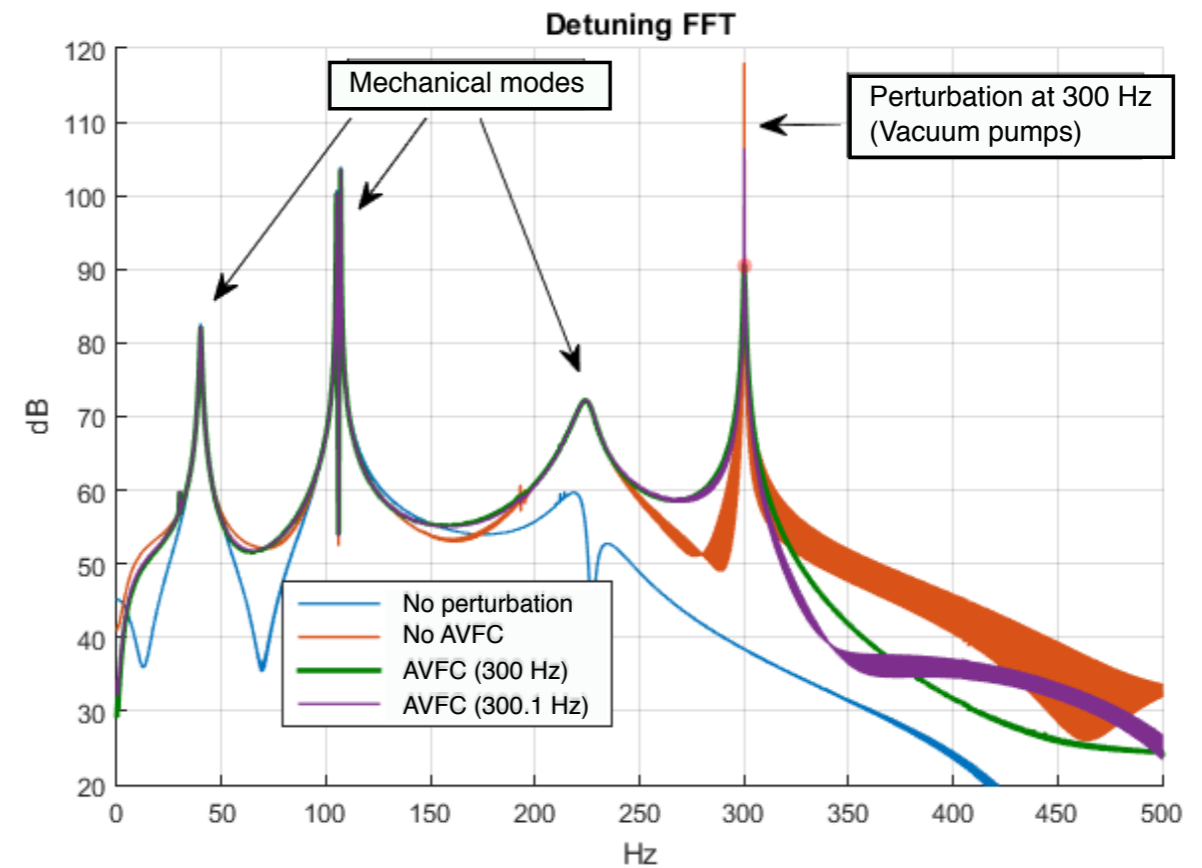
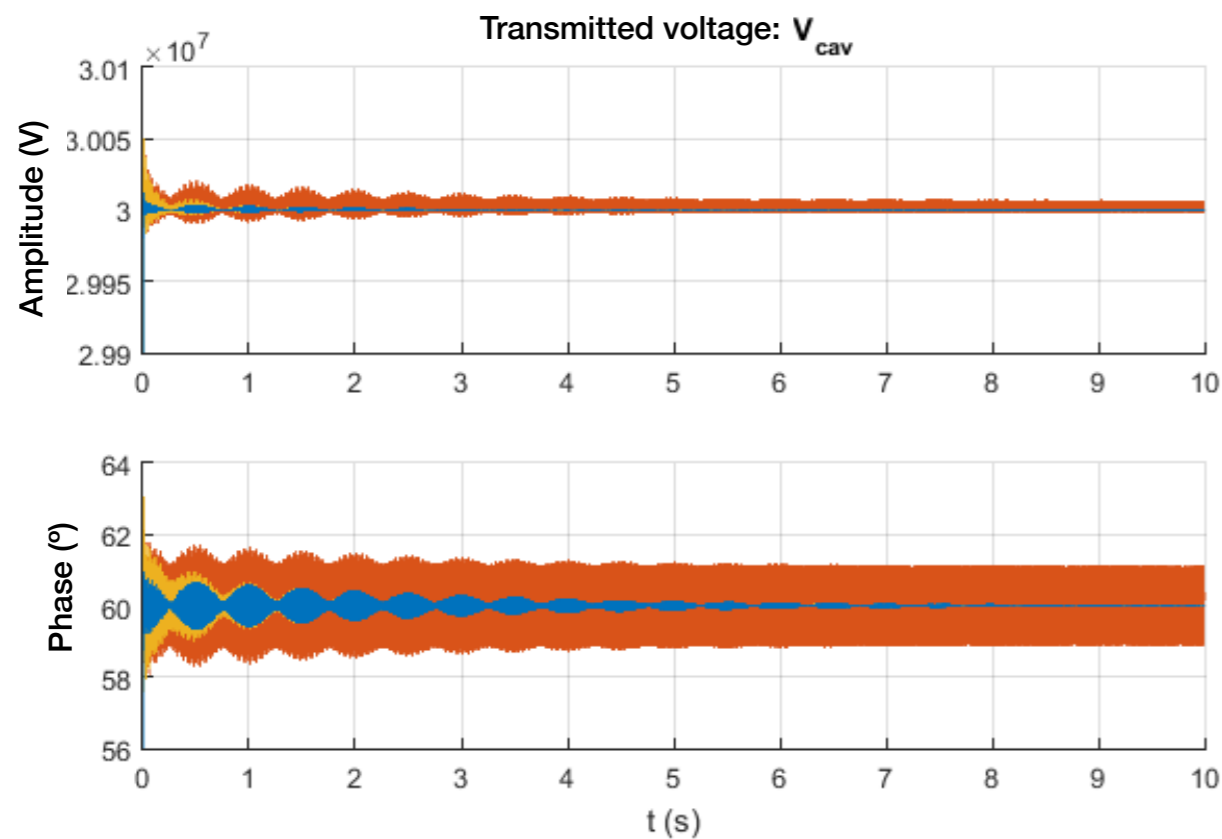
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Active control using adaptative feedforward algorithm



- Active control using adaptative feedforward algorithm



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- **Reconfigurable simulator**
 - FPGA: real time.
 - Realistic functionalities
 - Reflected wave, Quench, LFD, some disturbances
 - Piezoelectric actuator
- **Applications**
 - HIL Simulations
 - Teaching
 - Kalman filter debugging
- **Microphonics: Future improvements**
 - HIL test of active control techniques
 - New disturbances simulated and real
 - Non colocated control