LLRF Low Level Applications Study

FLASH Seminar

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Outline

- Introduction to low level applications (LLA)
- System phase and system gain
- Cavity parameters measurement
- Adaptive feed forward
- Future plan for LLA

Introduction to low level applications

LLA Introduction

Low level applications is a collection of work concern to the software of

- Locating near front end hardware (in FPGA, DSP or front end CPU)
- Running fast (intra-pulse or pulse-pulse)

Two focuses of LLA

- Algorithms: Principle to perform measurement and optimization
- Implementation: Multi-processor, distributed software, real time

Algorithm Study:
System phase and system gain

Goals

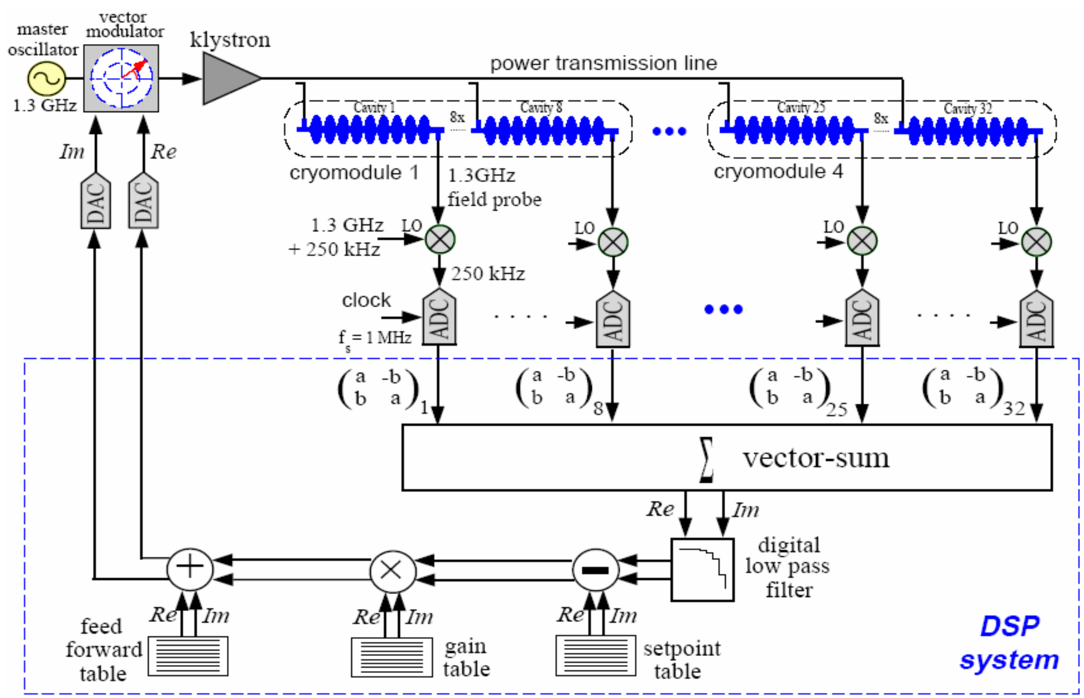
- Measure the system phase and system gain
- Study the influence to the feedback system by the system phase

Definition

- System Phase: The phase difference between *Vsum* and *Vdac* in steady state
- System Gain: The amplitude ratio between *Vsum* and *Vdac* in steady state
- With P controller

  Loop Phase = System phase

  Loop Gain = System Gain * Feedback Gain
- Assume the system is Linear



Measurement of system phase and system gain

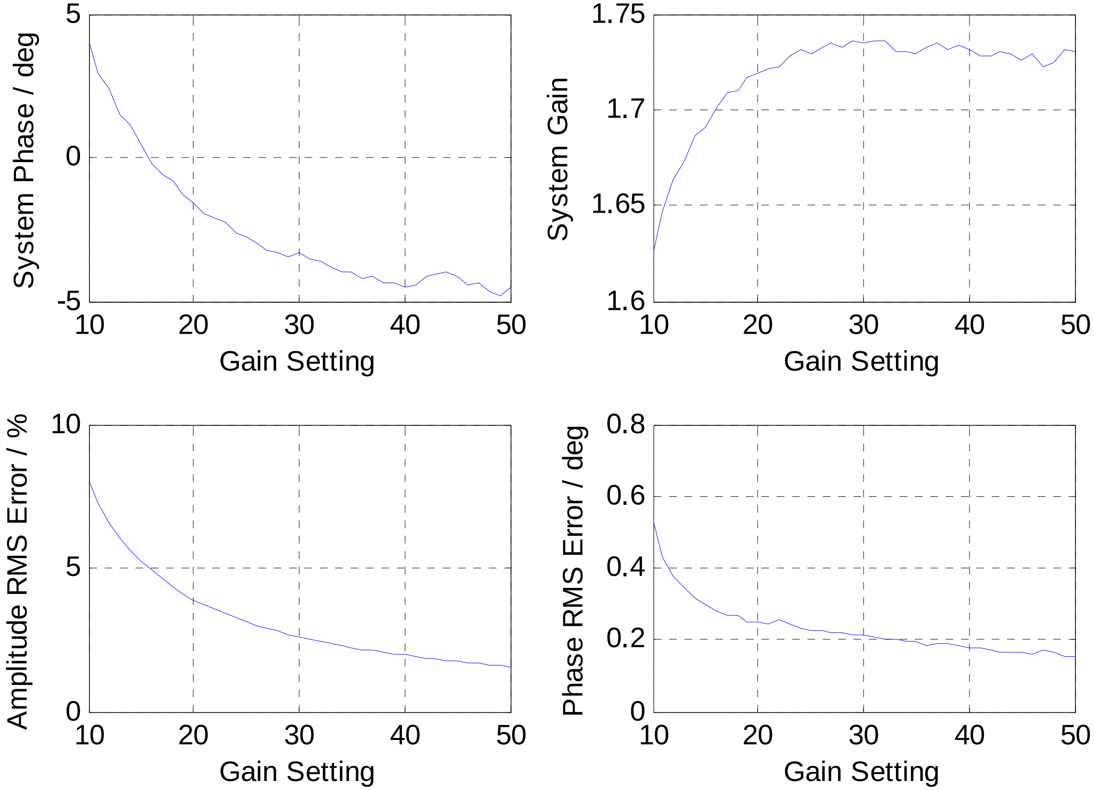
- During RF flattop, the cavity is approximately in steady state, so

$$System\_Phase = angle(Vector\_sum / DAC\_out)$$

$$System\_Gain = abs(Vector\_sum / DAC\_out)$$

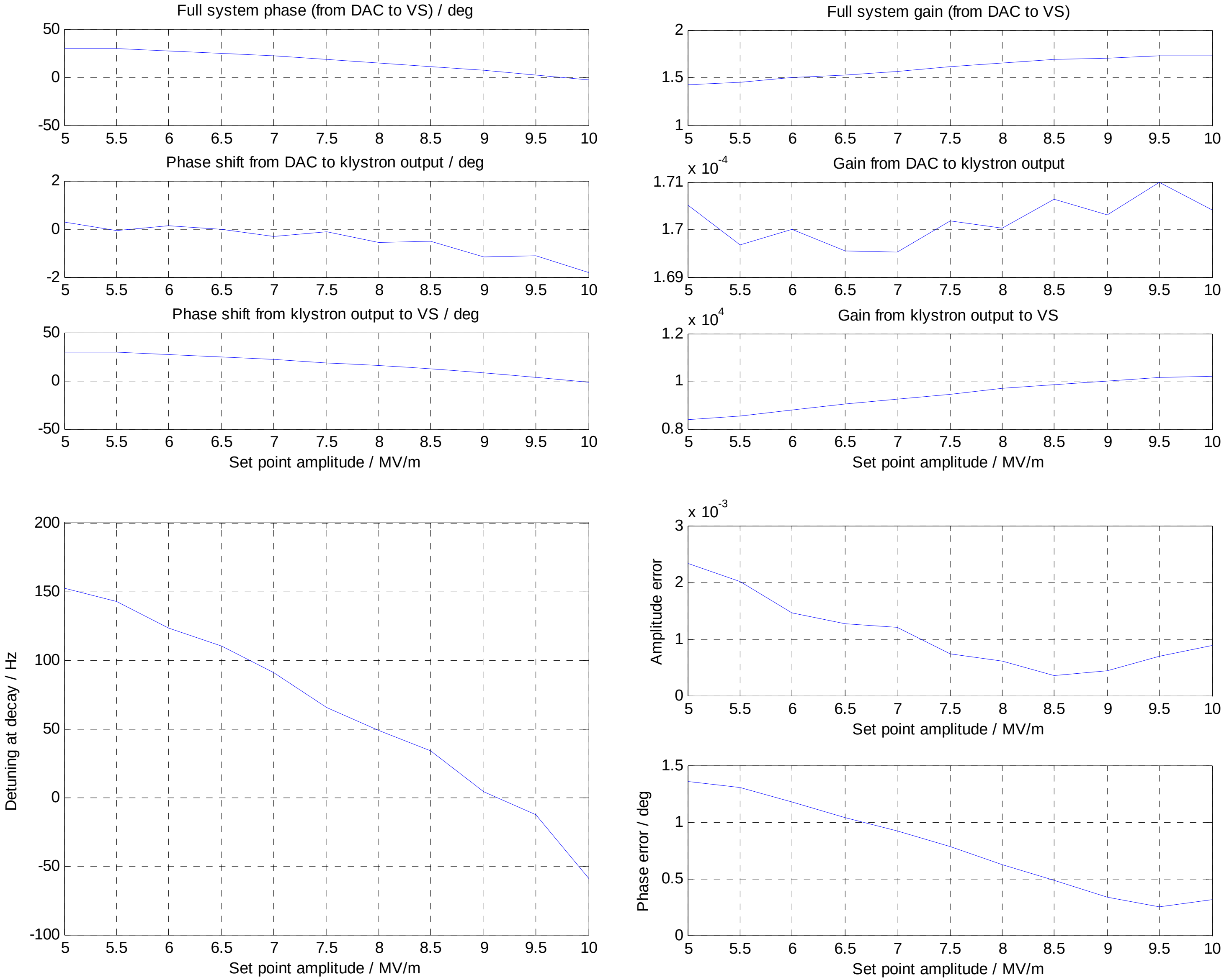
- This method only works when there is no beam
- The RF flattop should be flat (close to steady state)
- System phase and system gain change during the flattop due to the cavity detuning changes

Measurement at ACC1
-- Change the feedback gain



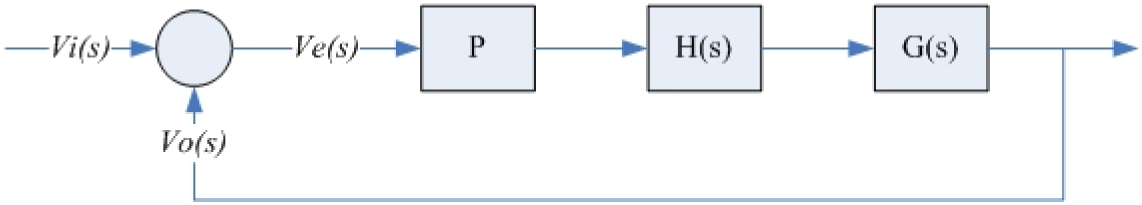
- With only feedback, without feed forward
- System phase and system gain are measured by averaging the flattop
- With smaller gain, the flattop is bad, approximation to steady state will have larger error

Measurement at ACC1
-- Change the set point gradient



- With feedback and feed forward
- The klystron of ACC1 is quite linear
- The definition of system phase and system gain includes the cavity detuning effect

System phase and feedback stability



$$H(s) = ge^{j\theta}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{\omega_{1/2}}{s + \omega_{1/2} - j\Delta\omega}$$

$$V_e(s) = \frac{1}{1 + G(s)H(s)P} V_I(s)$$

$$= \frac{V_I(s)\left(s + \omega_{1/2} - j\Delta\omega\right)}{s + \omega_{1/2} - j\Delta\omega + P\omega_{1/2} g e^{j\theta}}$$

$$\mathrm{Re}\left[\omega_{1/2} - j\Delta\omega + P\omega_{1/2} g e^{j\theta}\right] > 0$$

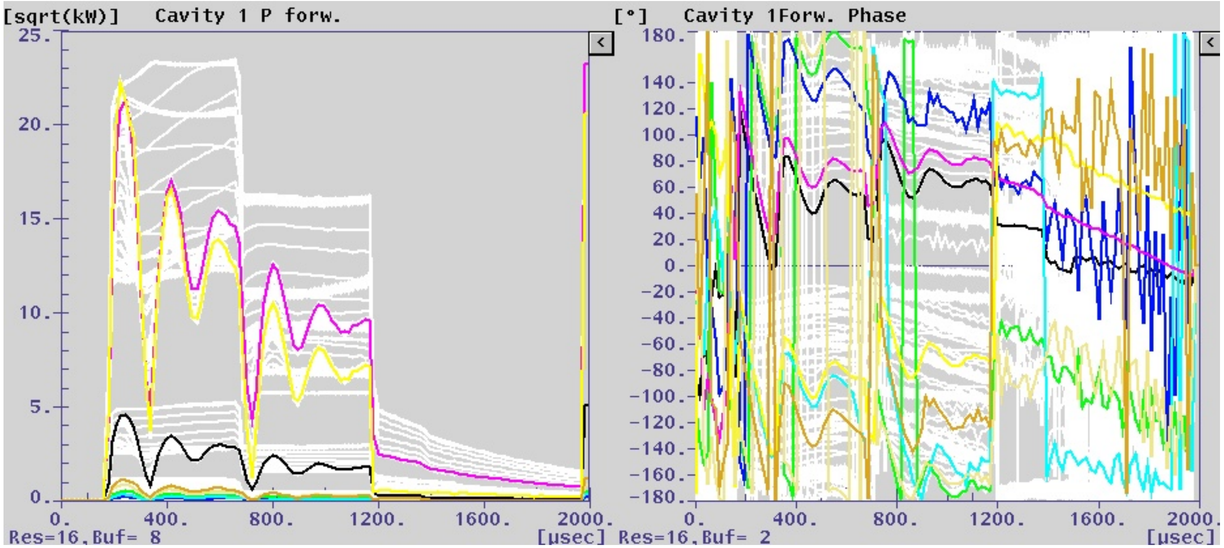
$$\omega_{1/2} + P\omega_{1/2} g \cos\theta > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \cos\theta > -\frac{1}{Pg}$$

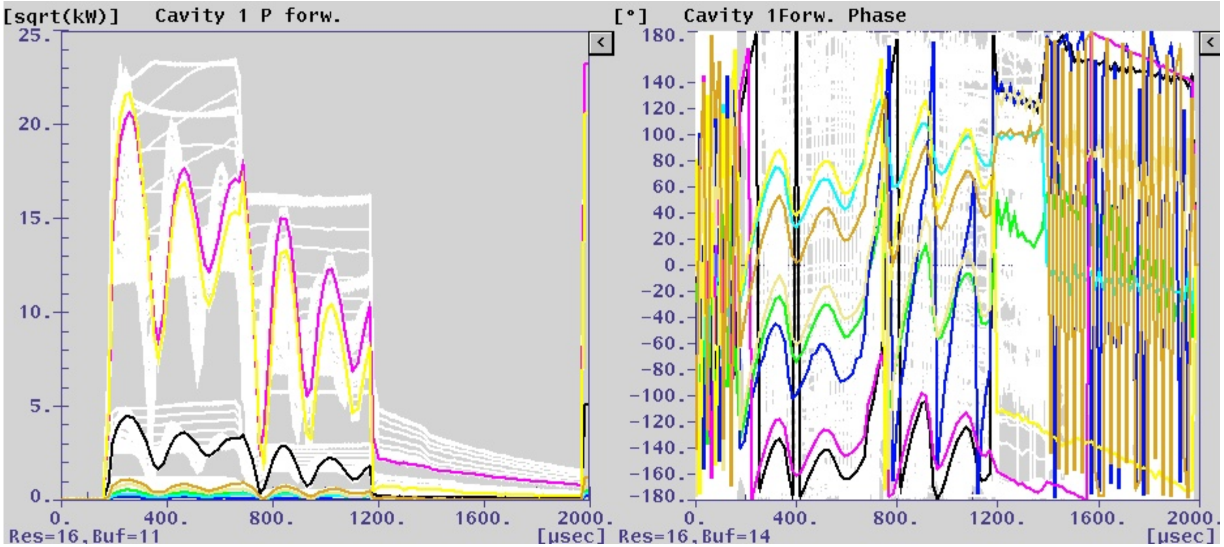
The stable area of system phase is

$$\left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + Detuning\_angle, \frac{\pi}{2} + Detuning\_angle\right]$$

Measurement at ACC1
-- System phase and feedback stability

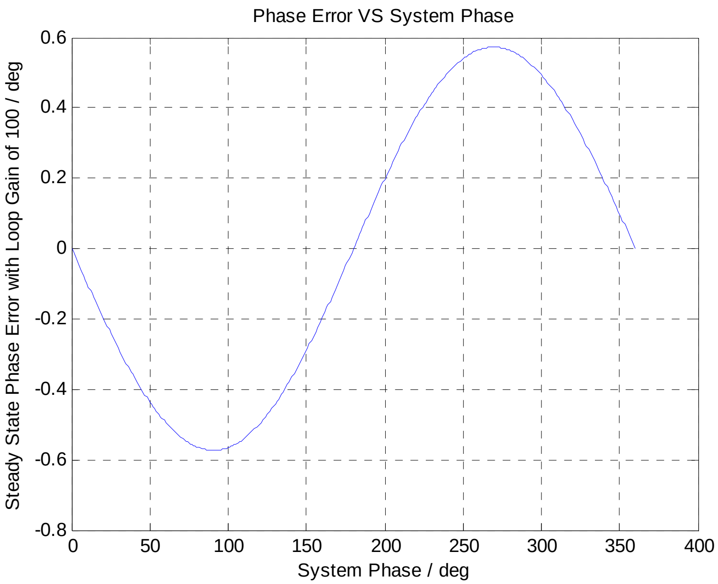


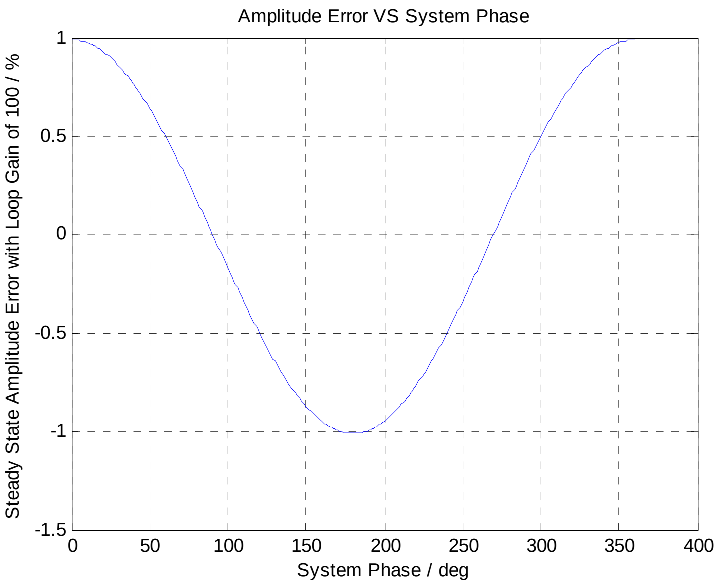
- With feedback and feed forward on
- The loop phase is changed in negative way by about 70 degree



- With feedback and feed forward on
- The loop phase is changed in positive way by about 80 degree

System phase and steady state error

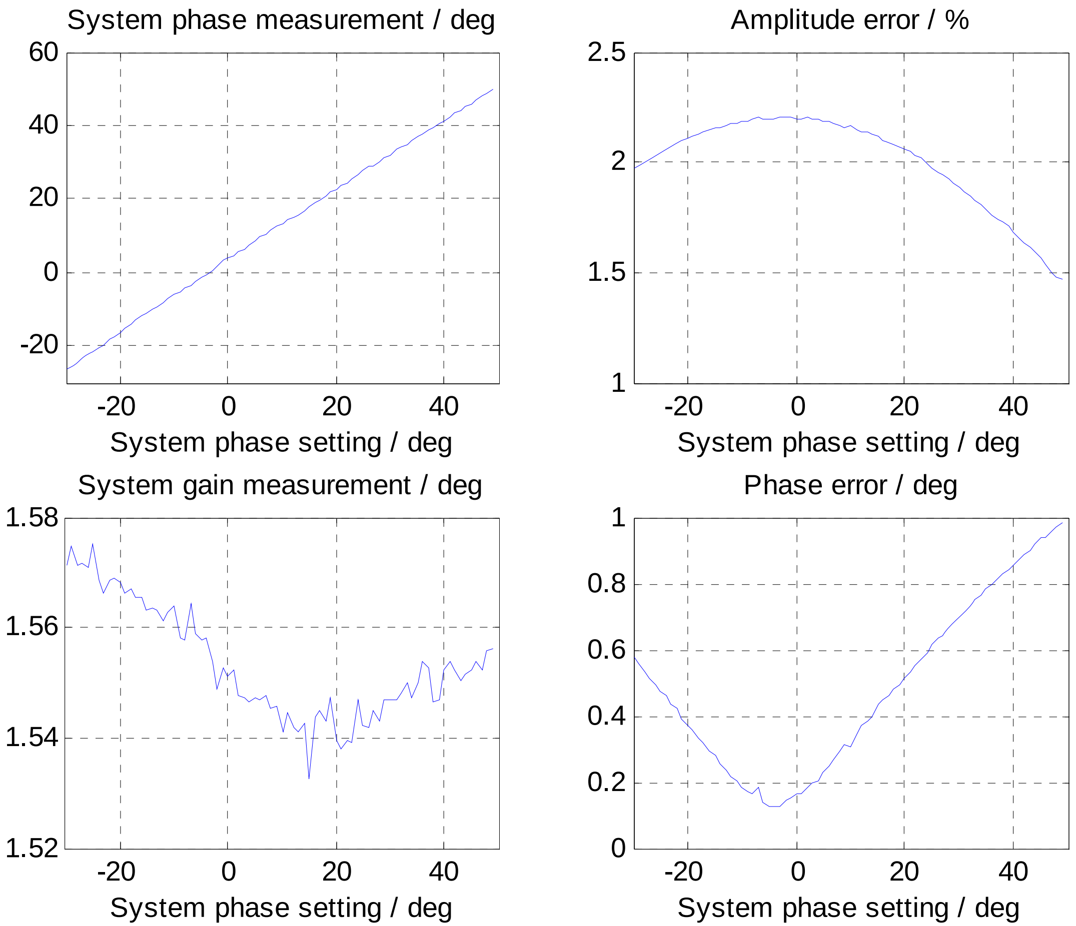




System Phase Optimization:

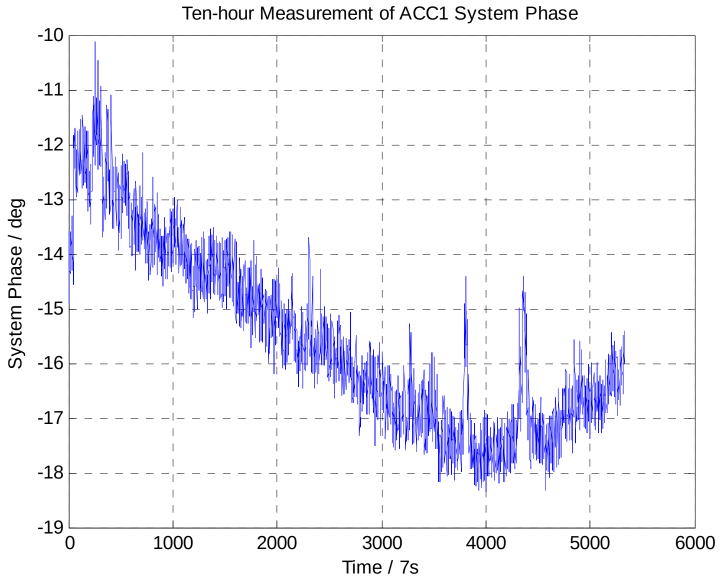
- Keep system phase in the stable range
- Select system phase to be 0 for minimizing the steady state phase error (amplitude error is non-avoidable for feedback but can be compensated by feed forward)

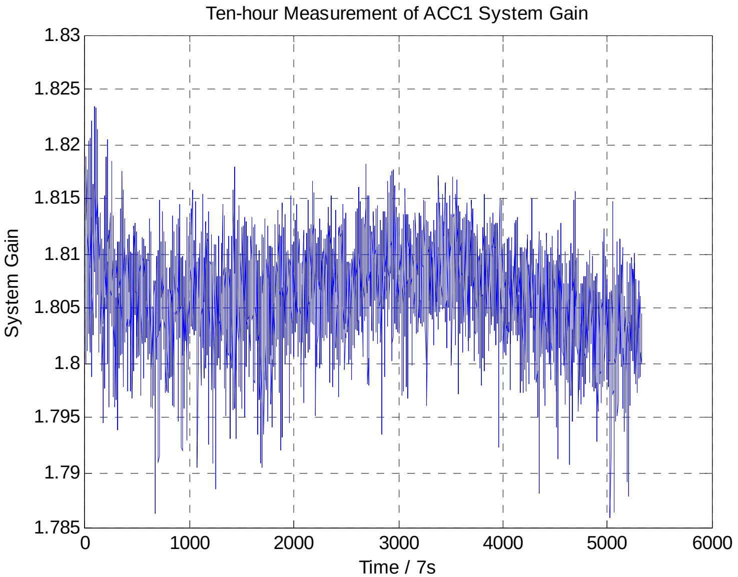
Measurement at ACC1
-- System phase and steady state error

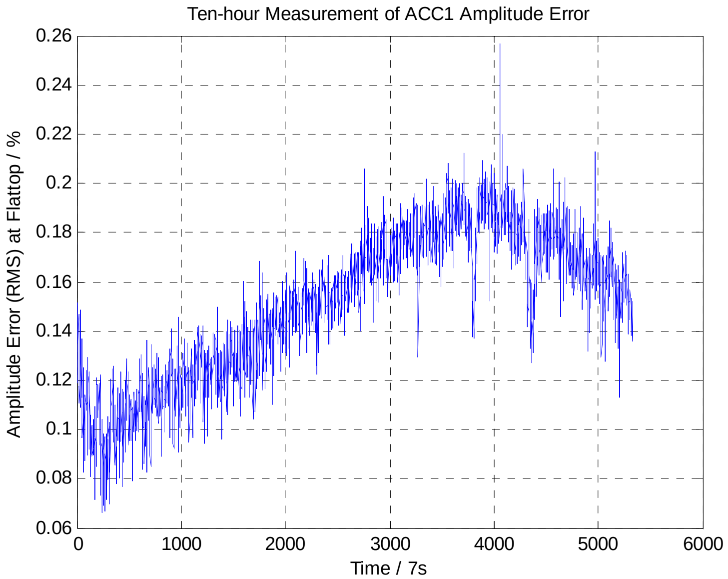


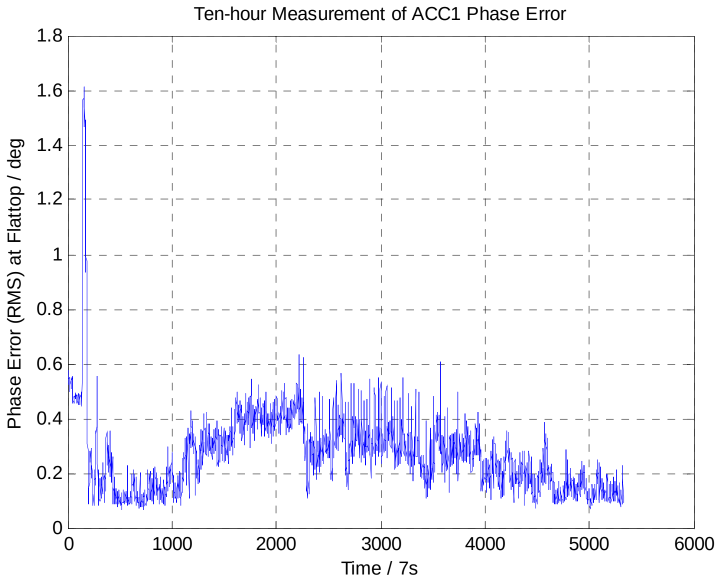
- With only feedback, without feed forward

System phase and system gain drift









Measured during 1:00am, 17.08.2008 to 11:00am, 17.08.2008.

Algorithm Study:
Cavity parameters measurement

Goals

- Measure loaded Q of the cavity
- Measure detuning of the cavity
- Measure beam phase and amplitude in each cavity

Cavity equation used for parameters measurement

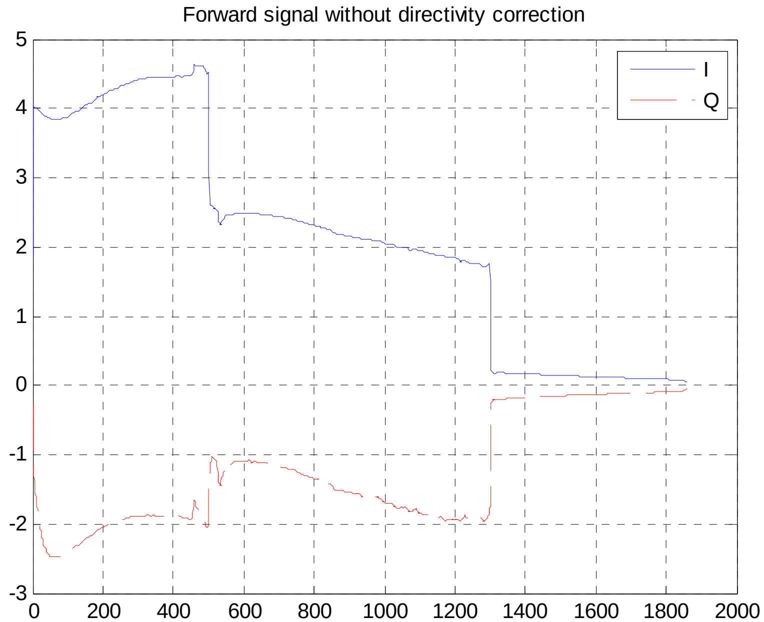
$$\frac{dV_c}{dt} + \left(\omega_{1/2} - j\Delta\omega\right)V_c = C\sqrt{\omega_{1/2}}V_{for} + 2\omega_{1/2}R_L I_b$$

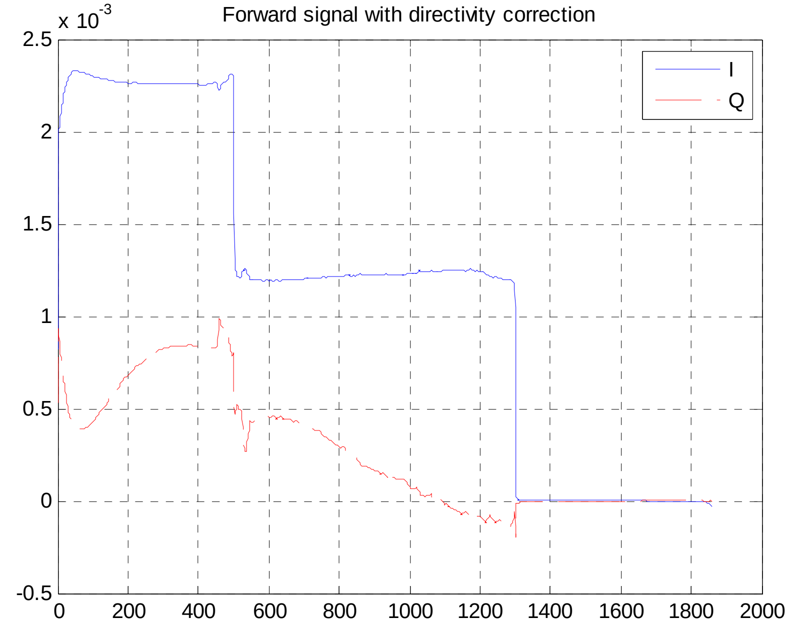
$$C = \sqrt{\left(\frac{r}{Q}\right)\frac{\omega_0}{Z_0}}$$

Forward and reflected signal directivity correction

$$V_{for} = aV_{for\_mea} + bV_{ref\_mea}$$

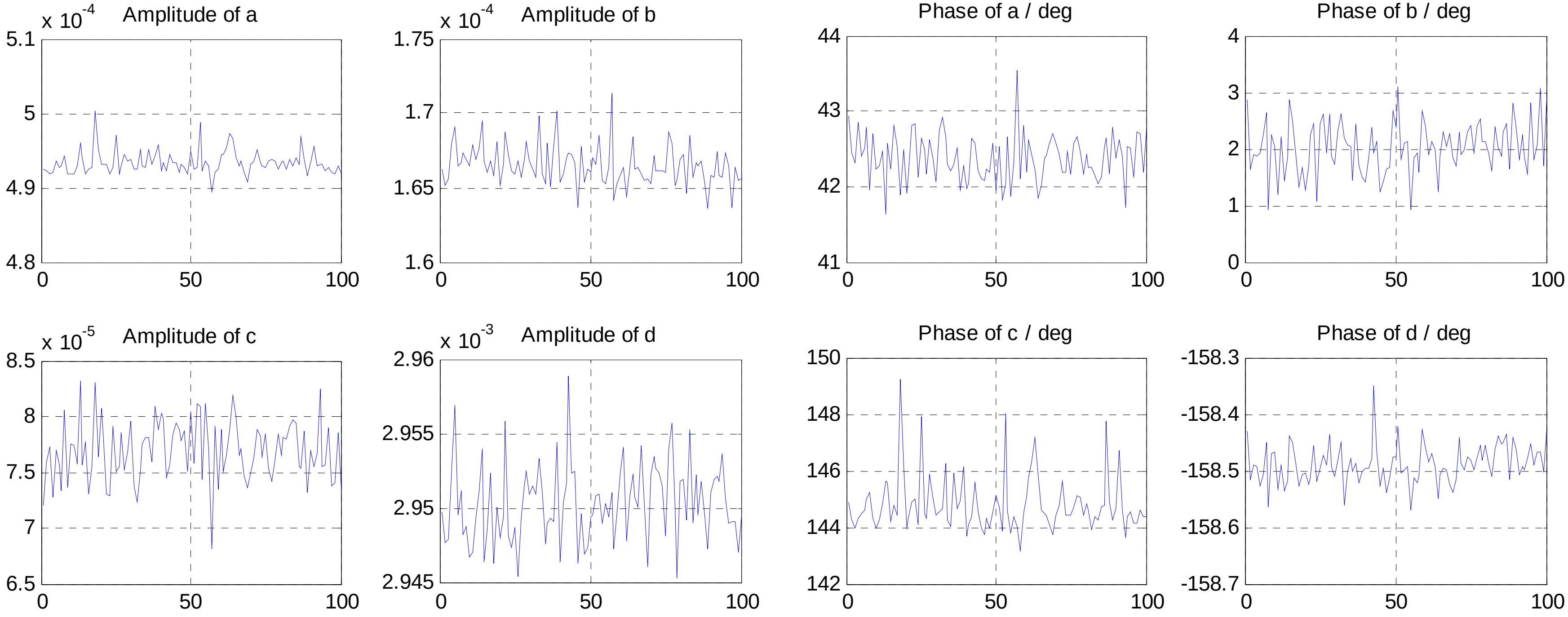
$$V_{ref} = cV_{for\_mea} + dV_{ref\_mea}$$





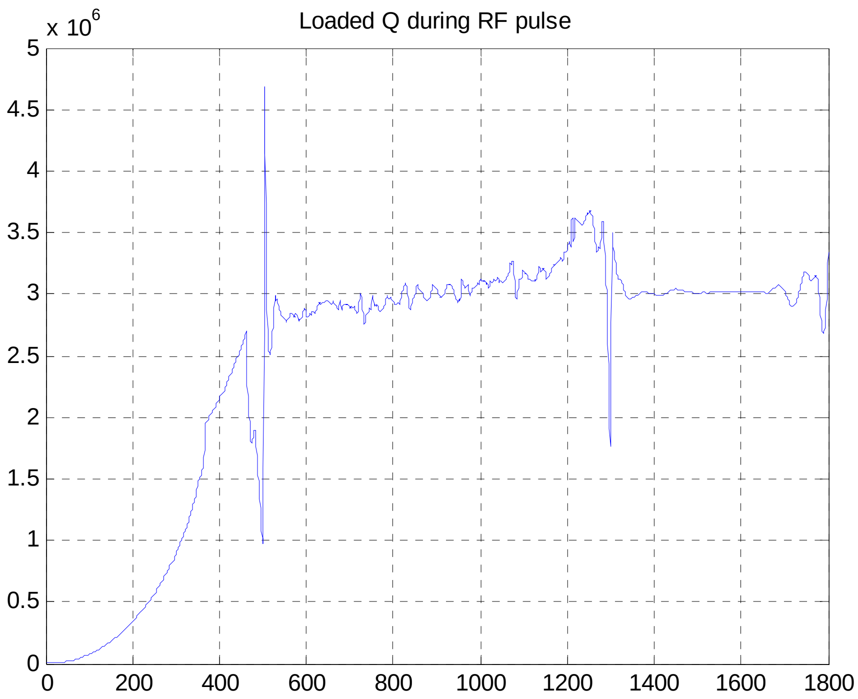
➢ The forward signal with directivity correction will be used as the cavity driving signal in the cavity equation

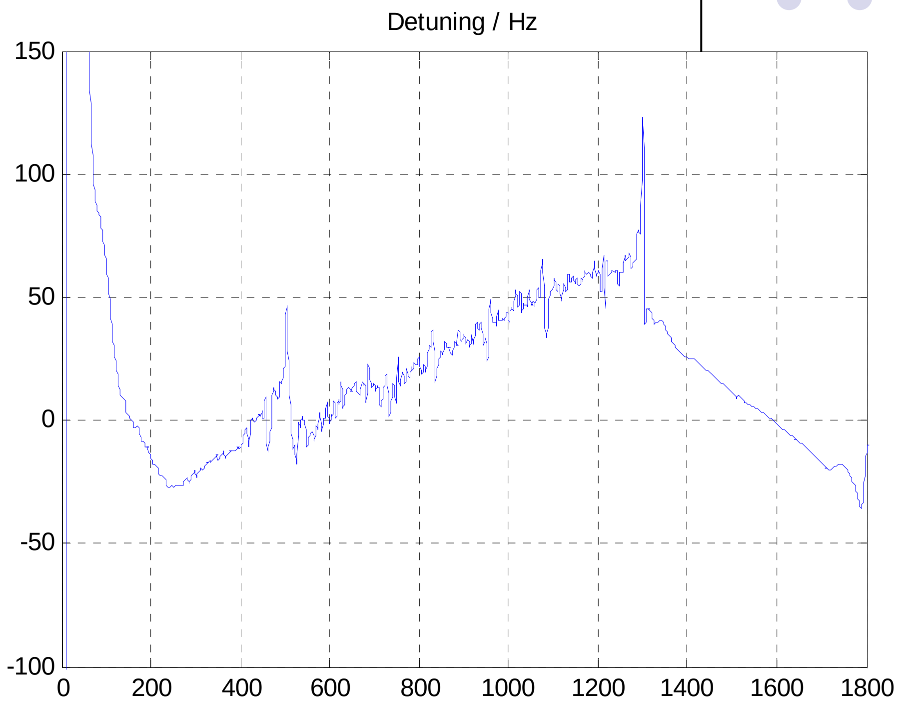
Forward and reflected signal directivity correction



- 100 times calibration of the directivity coefficients

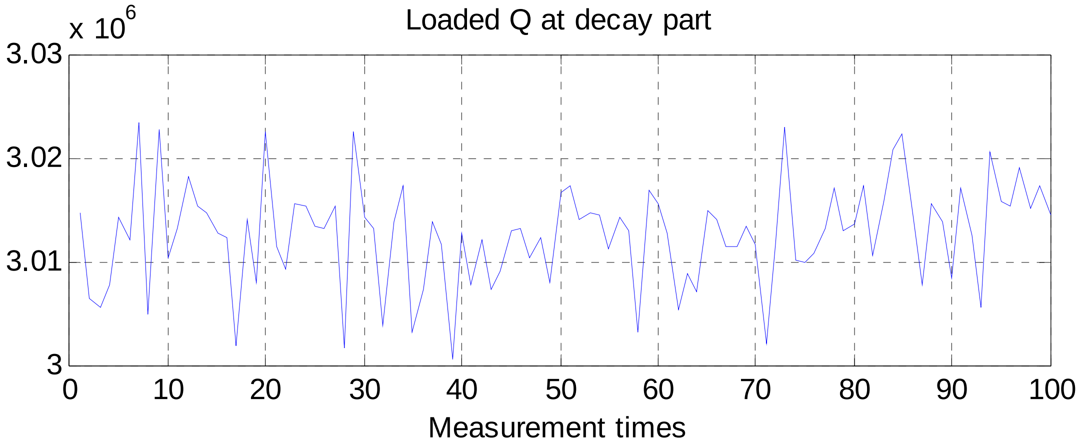
Loaded Q and detuning measurement -- Intra-pulse, without beam

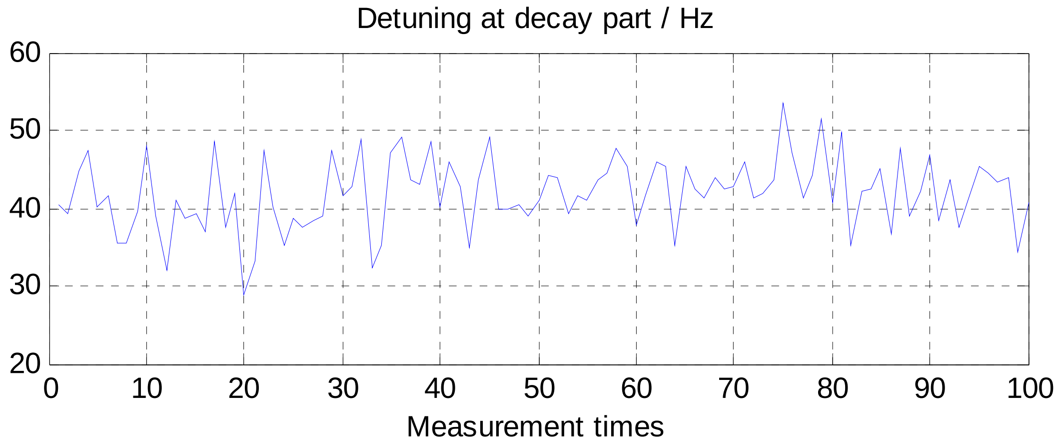




- Measurements are sensitive to the cavity driving signal calibration
- Large error during the filling time
- Relative measurements can be used to detect the system status change

Loaded Q and detuning measurement -- Pulse to pulse, at RF decay





- QL: 0.2% RMS
- Detuning: 5 Hz RMS

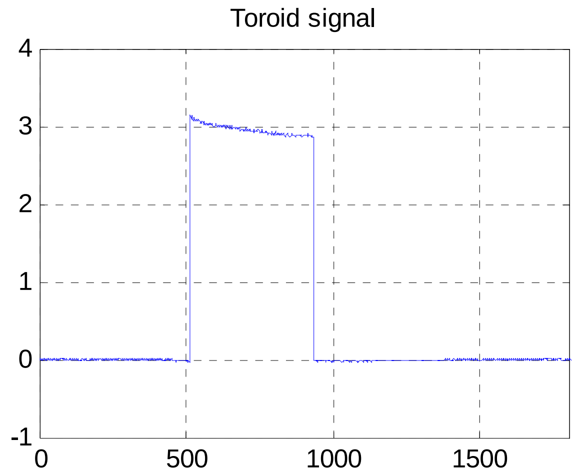
Beam measurement
-- Calibration of the Toroid signal

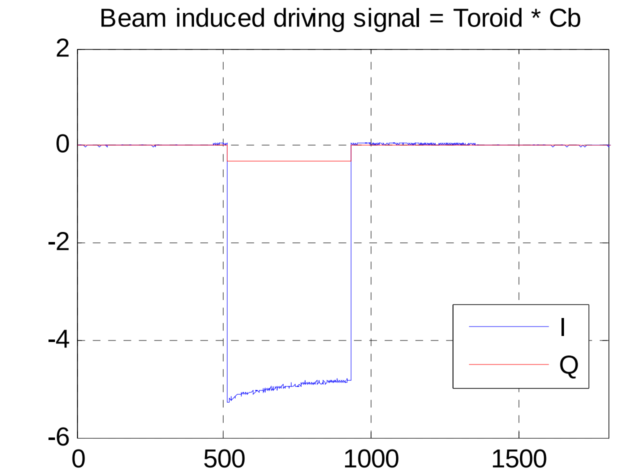
$$\frac{dV_c}{dt} + \left(\omega_{1/2} - j\Delta\omega\right)V_c = C\sqrt{\omega_{1/2}}V_{for} + 2\omega_{1/2}R_L I_b$$

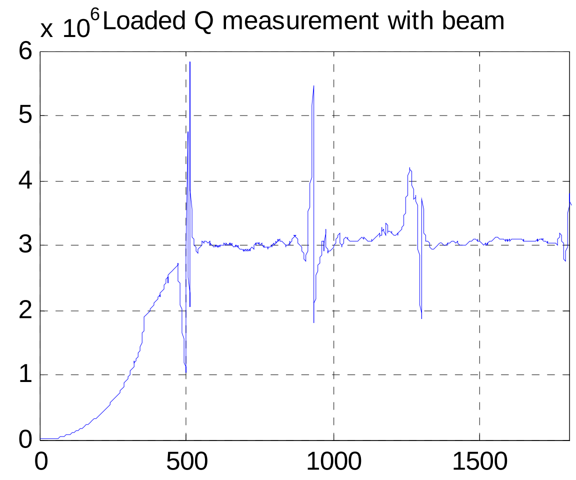
- The beam induced cavity driving voltage can be derived by the Toroid signal multiplied by a complex coefficient

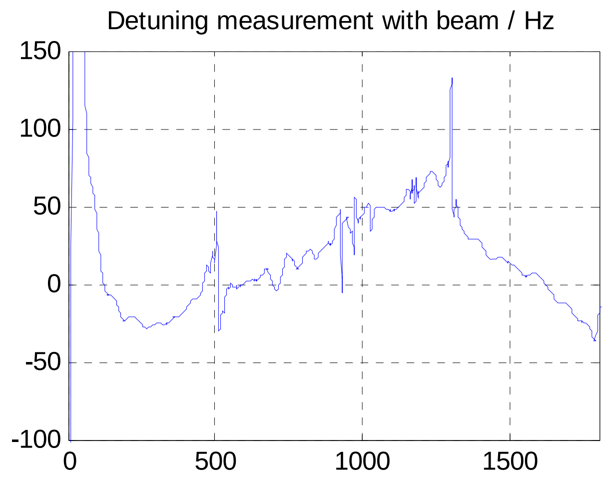
$$R_L I_b = C_b \cdot V_{toroid}$$

Beam measurement
-- Calibration of the Toroid signal

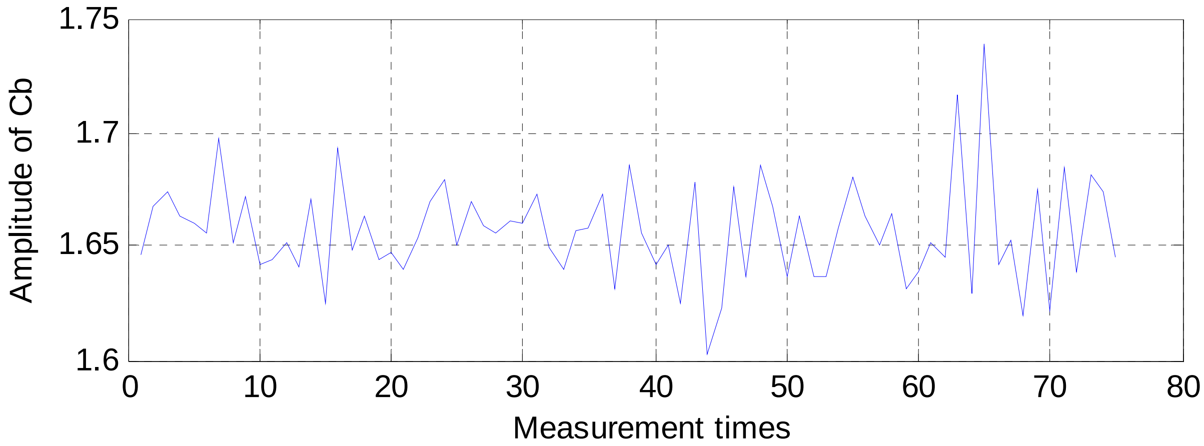




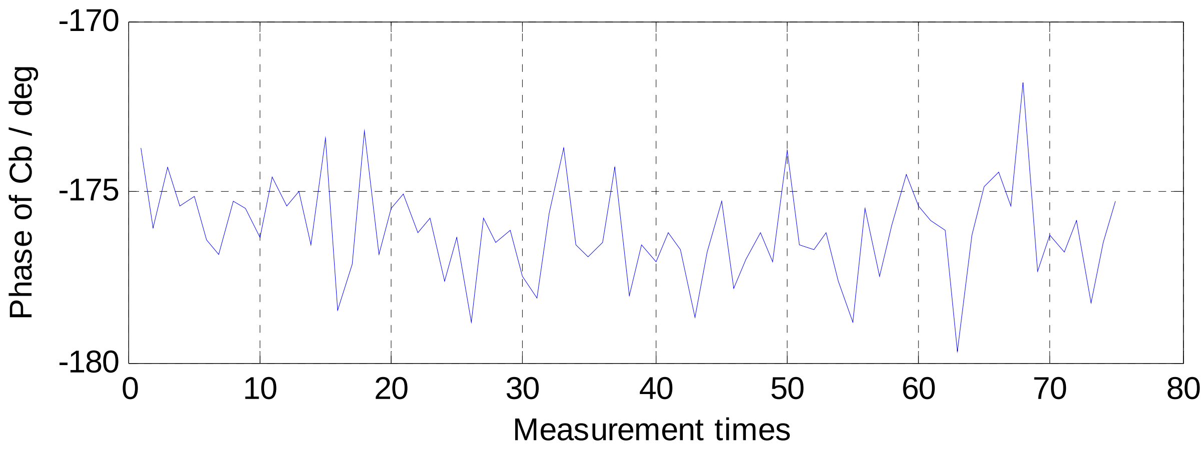




Beam measurement
-- Pulse to pulse fluctuation



- 1.3% RMS



- 1.4 degree RMS

Use cases of cavity parameters

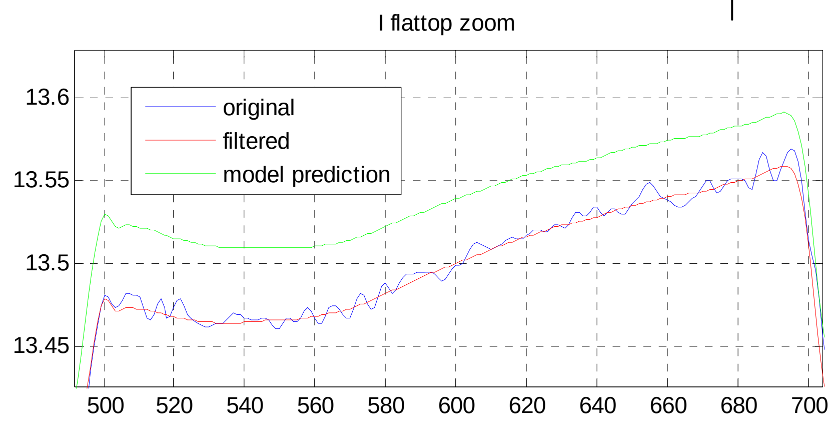
- Detect the QL exceptions, such as quench
- Provide detuning information to piezo control
- Detect the detuning exceptions
- Calibrate the vector sum
- Denoise the cavity probe signal in real time
- …

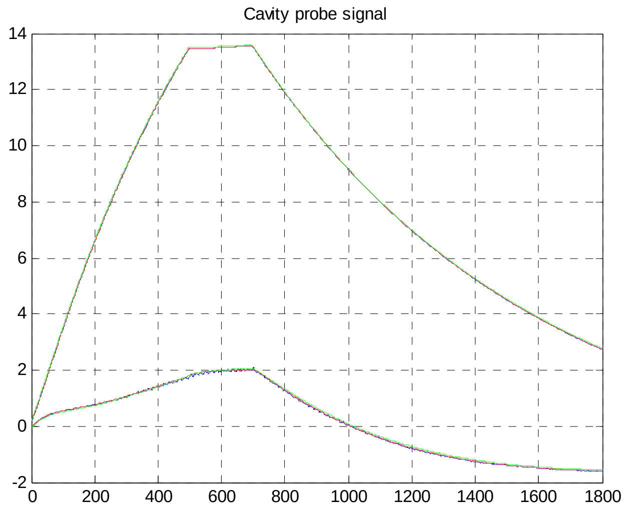
Denoise the cavity probe signal with Kalman filter in real time

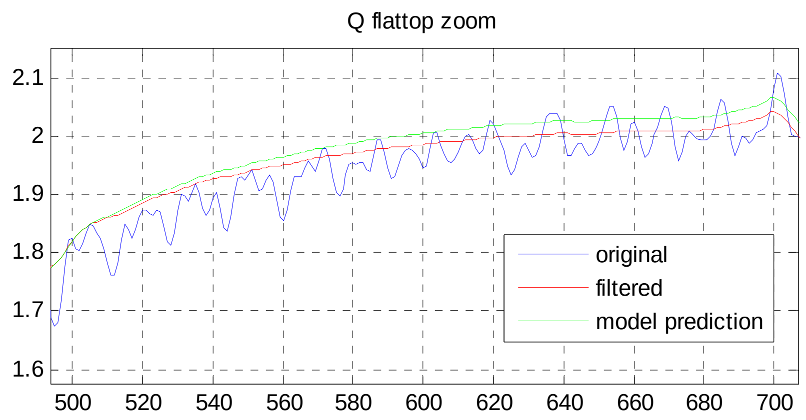
The cavity model are formed by:

- Loaded Q curve during the RF pulse
- Detuning curve during the RF pulse
- Beam curve during the RF pulse
- Cavity equations

The model is linear and time varying.







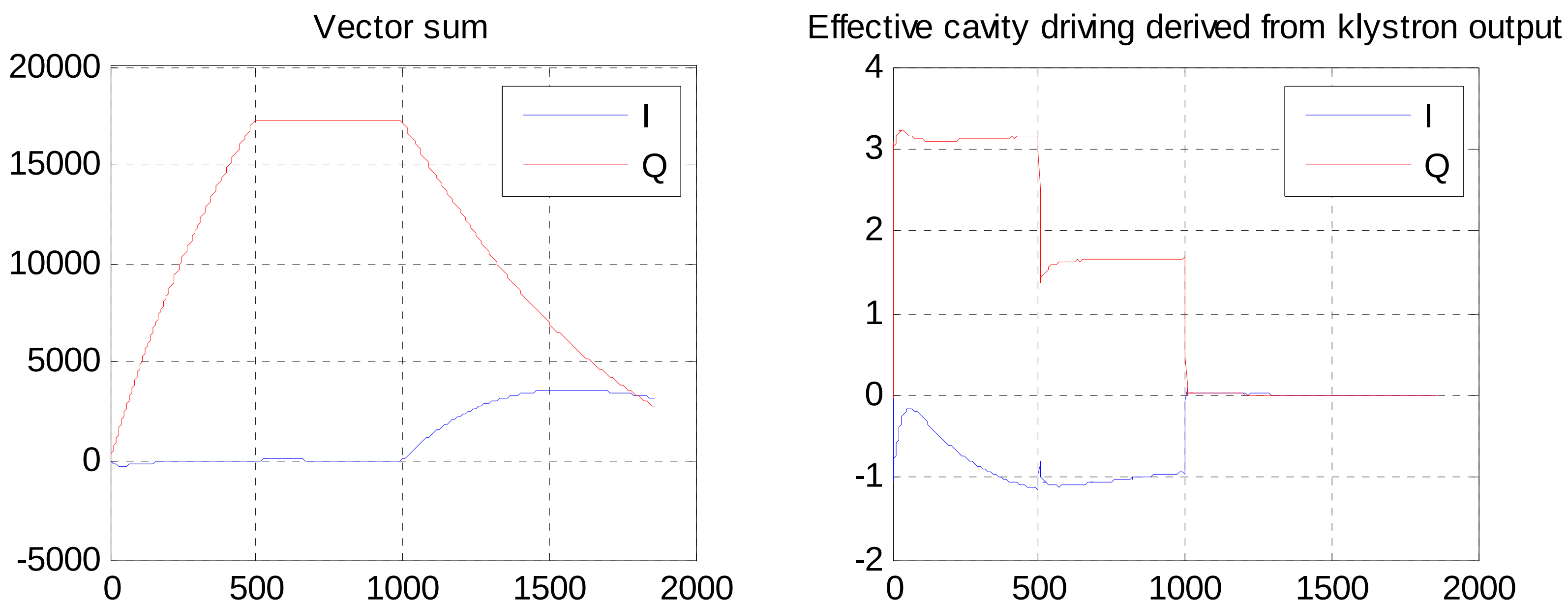
Algorithm Study:
Adaptive feed forward

Goals

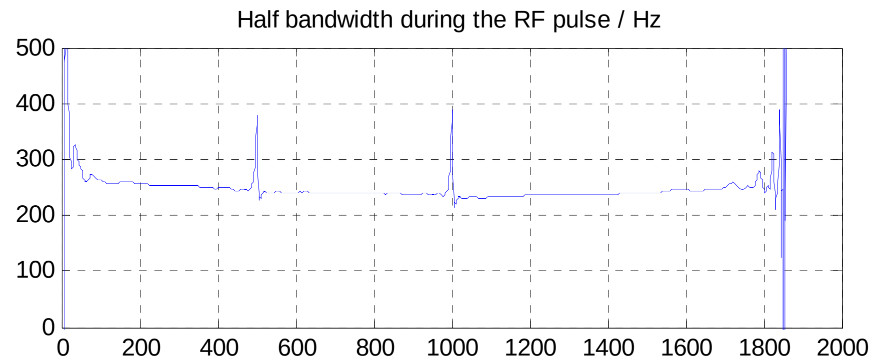
- Identify the system
- Study the adaptive feed forward algorithm based on inversed system model

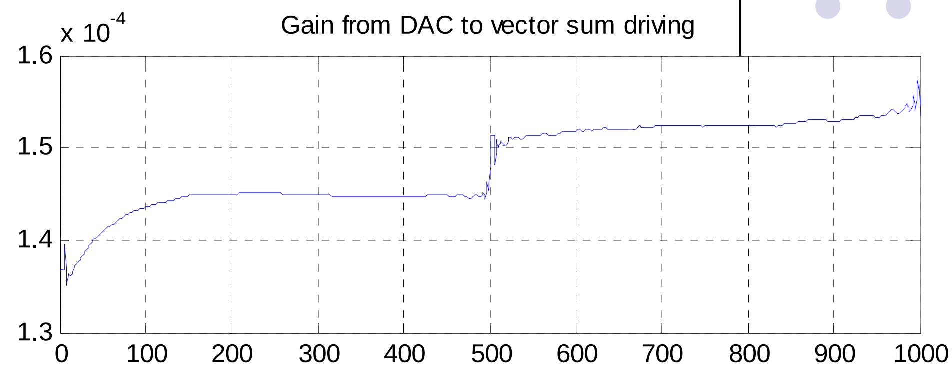
Calibrate the klystron signal as vector sum effective driving signal

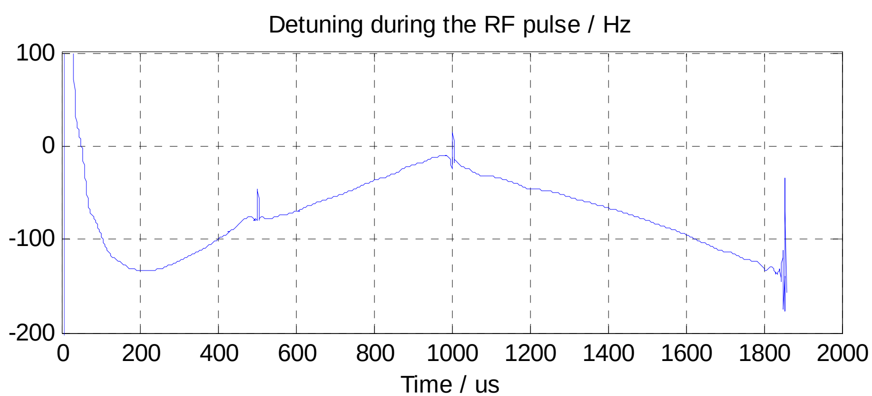
- The vector sum can be viewed as the output of an effective single cavity
- The cavity equation will still work for the effective single cavity
- The driving signal to this effective single cavity can be derived from the klystron output signal by multiplying a complex constant

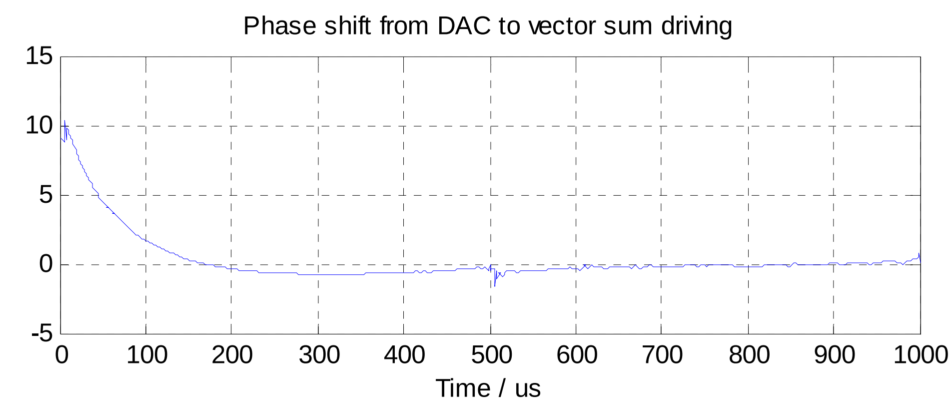


Vector sum effective single cavity model





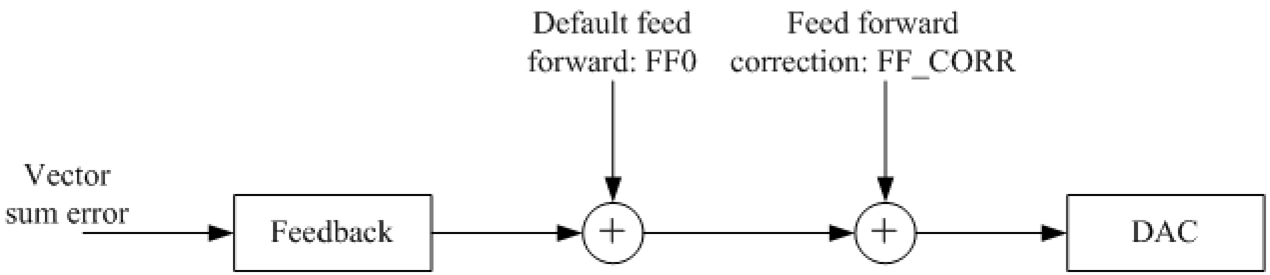




AFF:

- Vector sum error → Driving signal correction (system model)
- Driving system correction → Feed forward correction (DAC to driving signal gain)

Adaptive feed forward algorithm -- Procedure



For each iteration:

- ➢ Get the initial feed forward correction table from last pulse: FF_CORR0 = DAC – FF0
- ➢ Measure the vector sum error of this pulse
- ➢ Inverse the system model, calculate the corresponding feed forward correction signal FF_CORR1
- ➢ Get and update the new feed forward correction table of this iteration: FF_CORR = FF_CORR0 + FF_CORR1

Analysis:

- ➢ With open loop operation: normal adaptive feed forward algorithm
- ➢ With closed loop operation: feedback signal will also be taken into account

Adaptive feed forward algorithm -- Principle

Cavity equation

$$\frac{dV_{sum}}{dt} + (\omega_{1/2} - j\Delta\omega)V_{sum} = C\sqrt{\omega_{1/2}}V_d + 2\omega_{1/2}R_L I_b$$

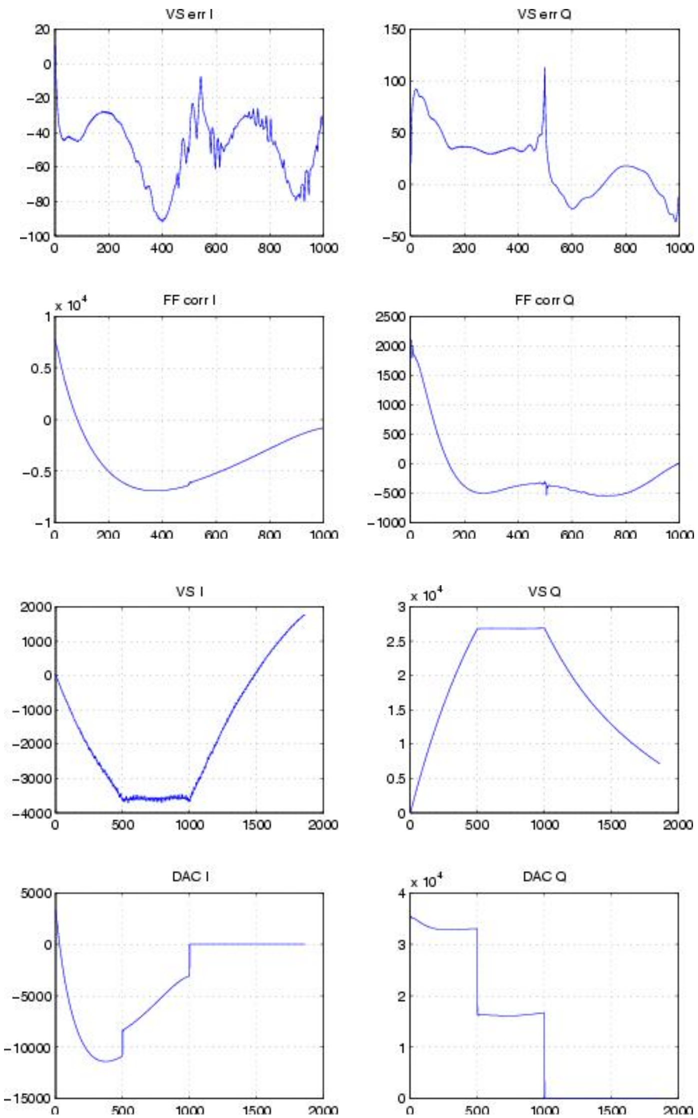
We expect

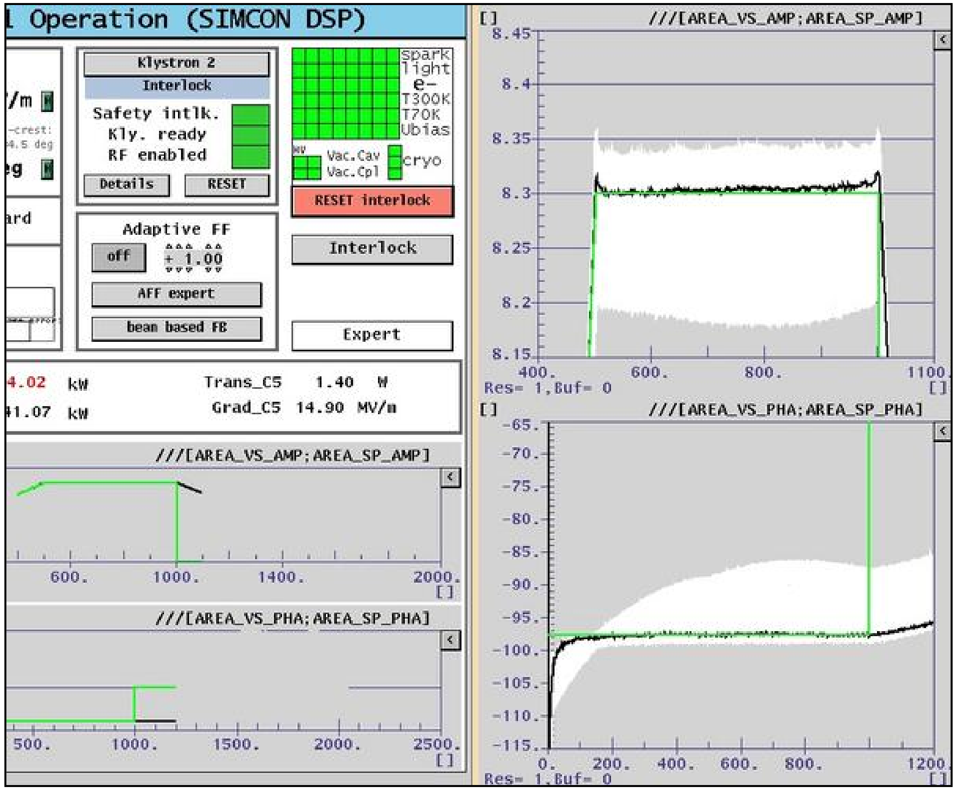
$$\frac{dV_{set}}{dt} + (\omega_{1/2} - j\Delta\omega)V_{set} = C\sqrt{\omega_{1/2}}V_d' + 2\omega_{1/2}R_L I_b$$

So the new driving signal can be calculated based on

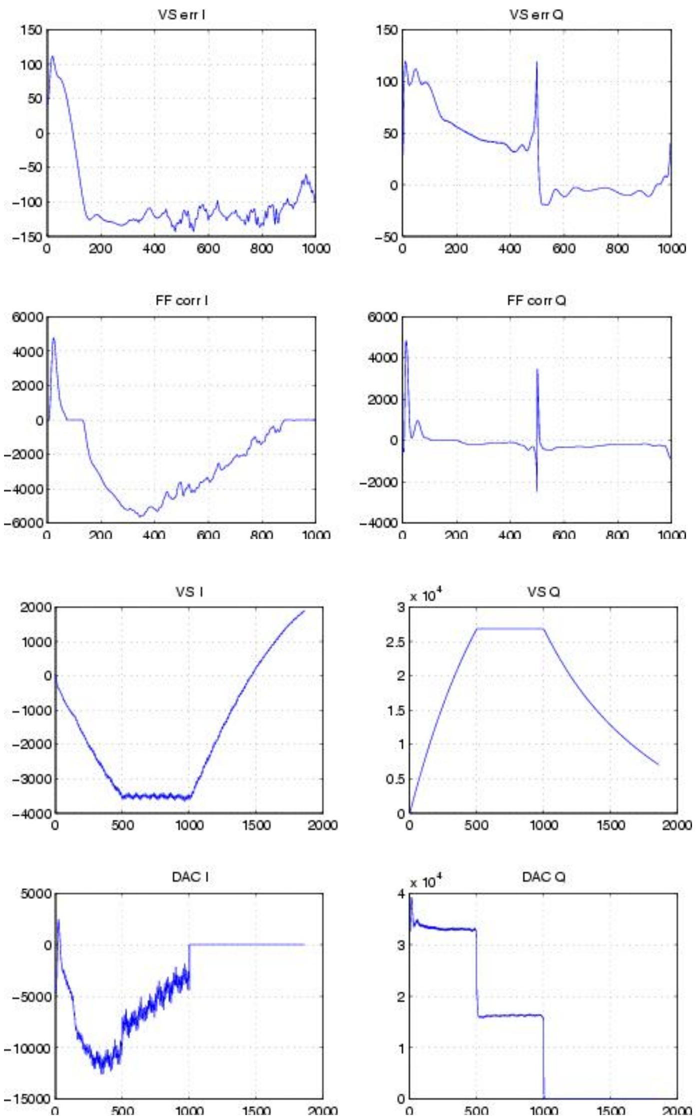
$$\frac{d\Delta V_{sum}}{dt} + (\omega_{1/2} - j\Delta\omega)\Delta V_{sum} = C\sqrt{\omega_{1/2}}\Delta V_d$$

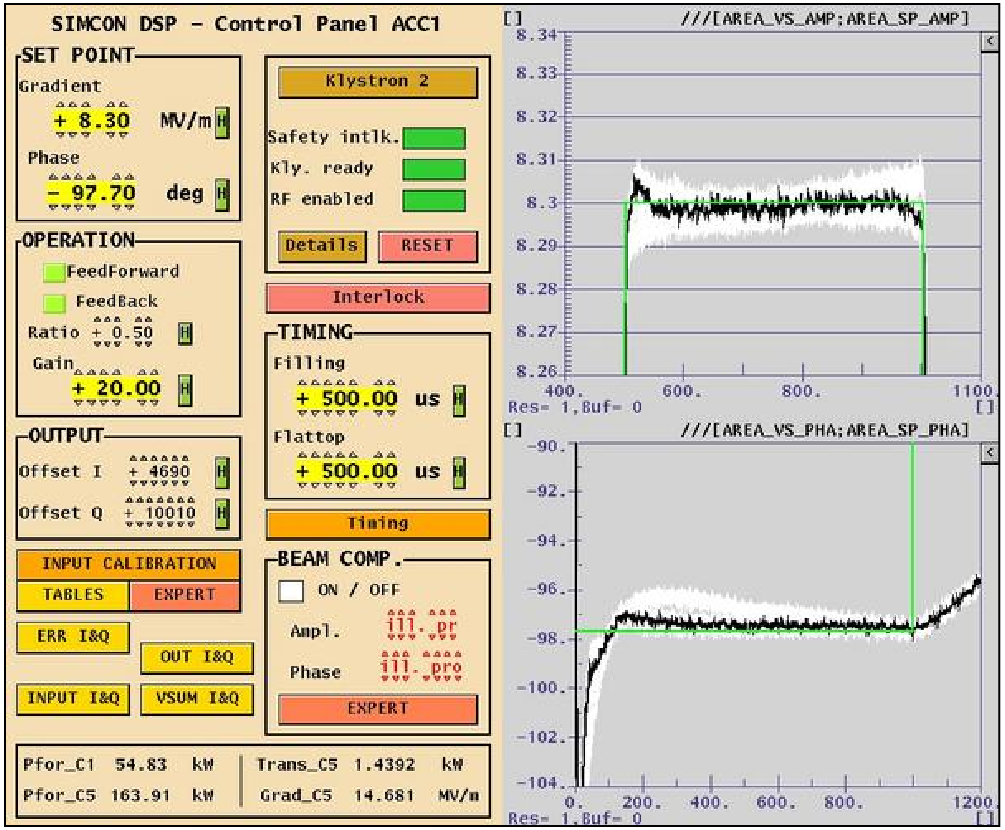
AFF test at ACC1 (Open loop)





AFF test at ACC1 (Closed loop)





Future plan for LLA

Plan for LLA work

- Continue developing algorithms
  - System phase and system gain
  - Cavity parameters measurement
  - Adaptive feed forward
  - System status analysis
  - Exception detection and handling
  - System performance estimation
- Implement and test the LLA algorithms in the SIMCON development system at ACC1

Thank you for attention!