



# Performance of the cERL LLRF System

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## Compact ERL (Energy Recovery LINAC)



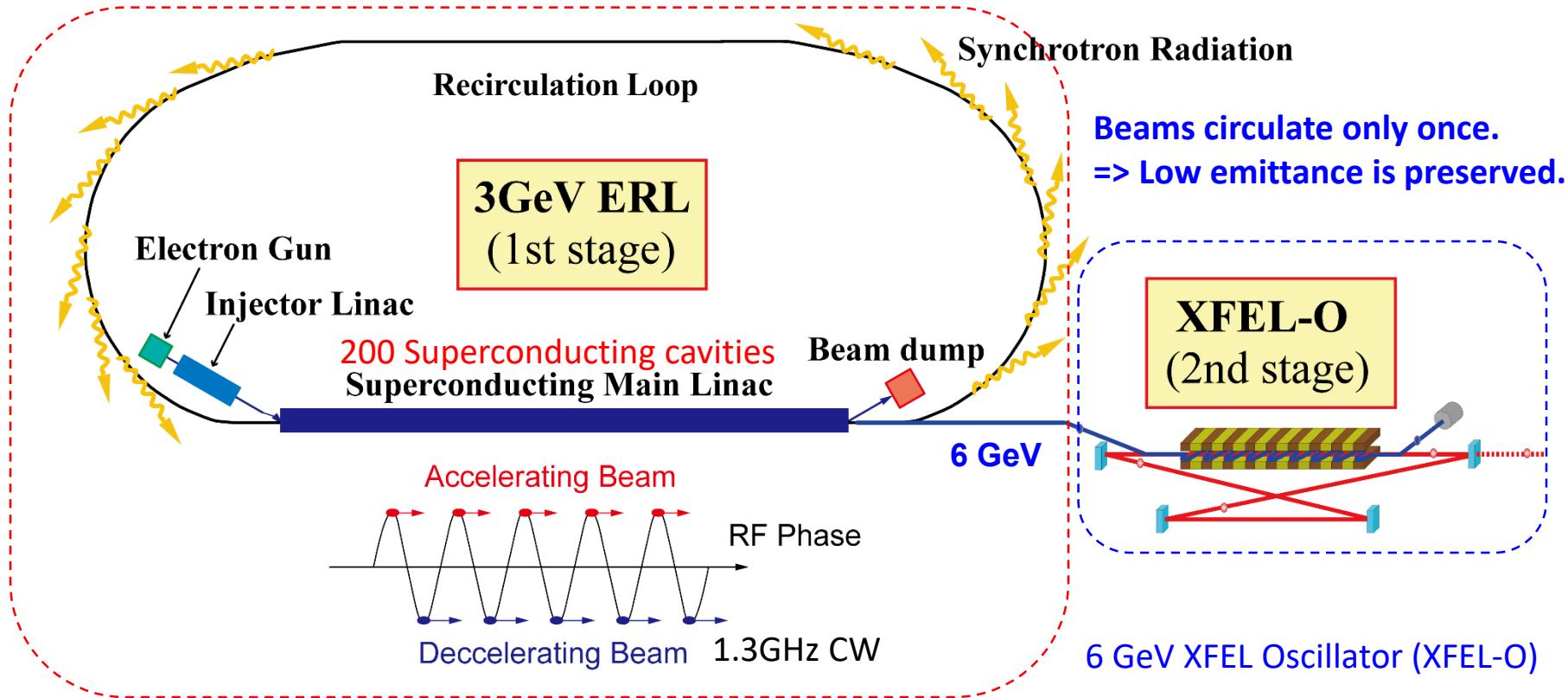
Takako Miura (KEK)



# Future Plan of 3GeV ERL Light Source at KEK



- [1] **3GeV ERL as VUV and X-ray SR source** (high flux and short pulse)  
(10 mA – 100 mA,  $\epsilon_n$ : 0.1 mm·mrad, bunch length: 100fs@min)
- [2] **6GeV XFEL Oscillator** (2 times acceleration by 2 circulations)

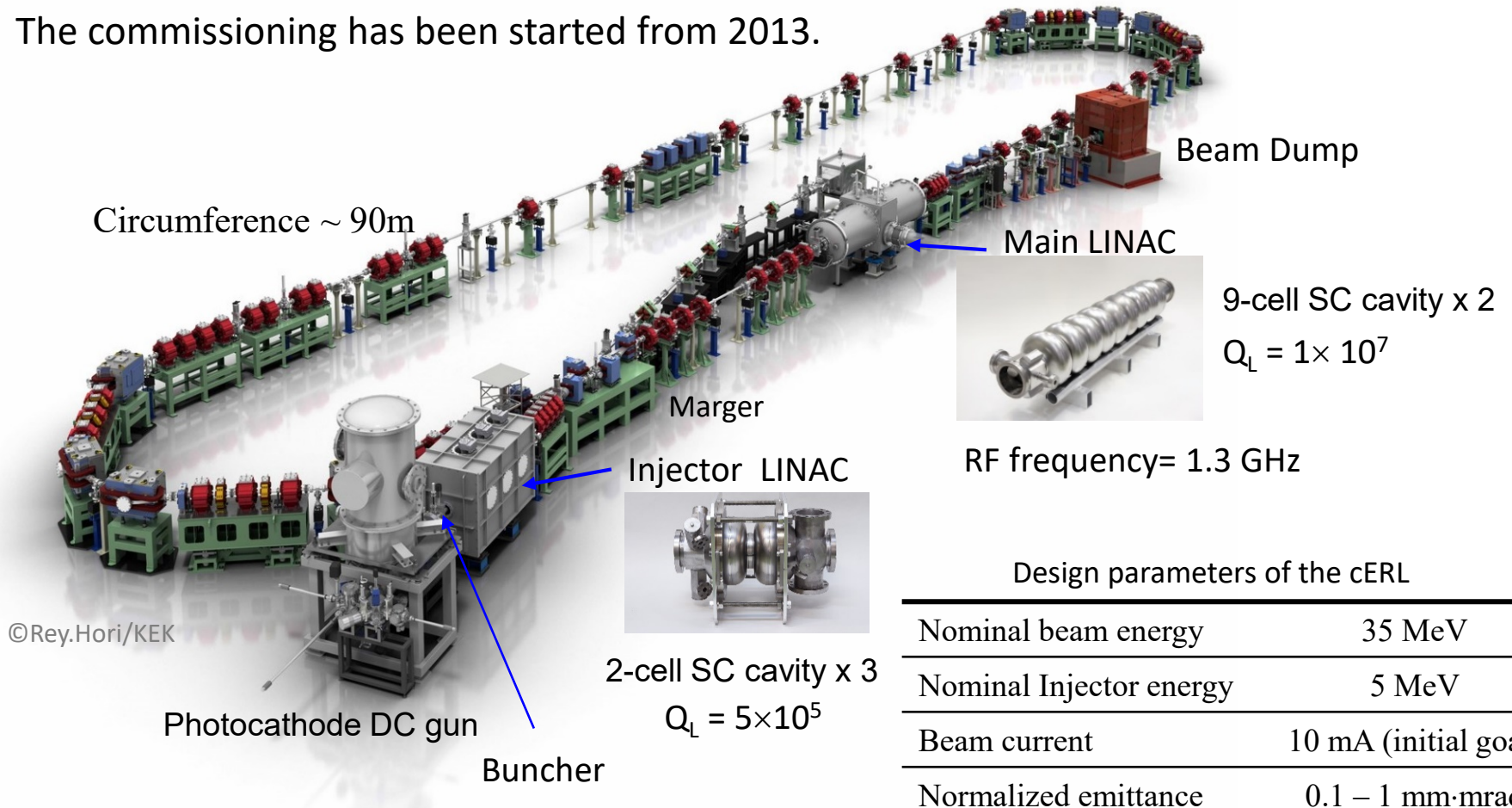




# Introduction of cERL

Compact ERL (cERL) has been constructed as a test facility of a 3-GeV ERL future plan.

The commissioning has been started from 2013.



## Design parameters of the cERL

Nominal beam energy	35 MeV
Nominal Injector energy	5 MeV
Beam current	10 mA (initial goal)
Normalized emittance	0.1 – 1 mm·mrad
Bunch length	1-3ps (usual) 100fs (short bunch)



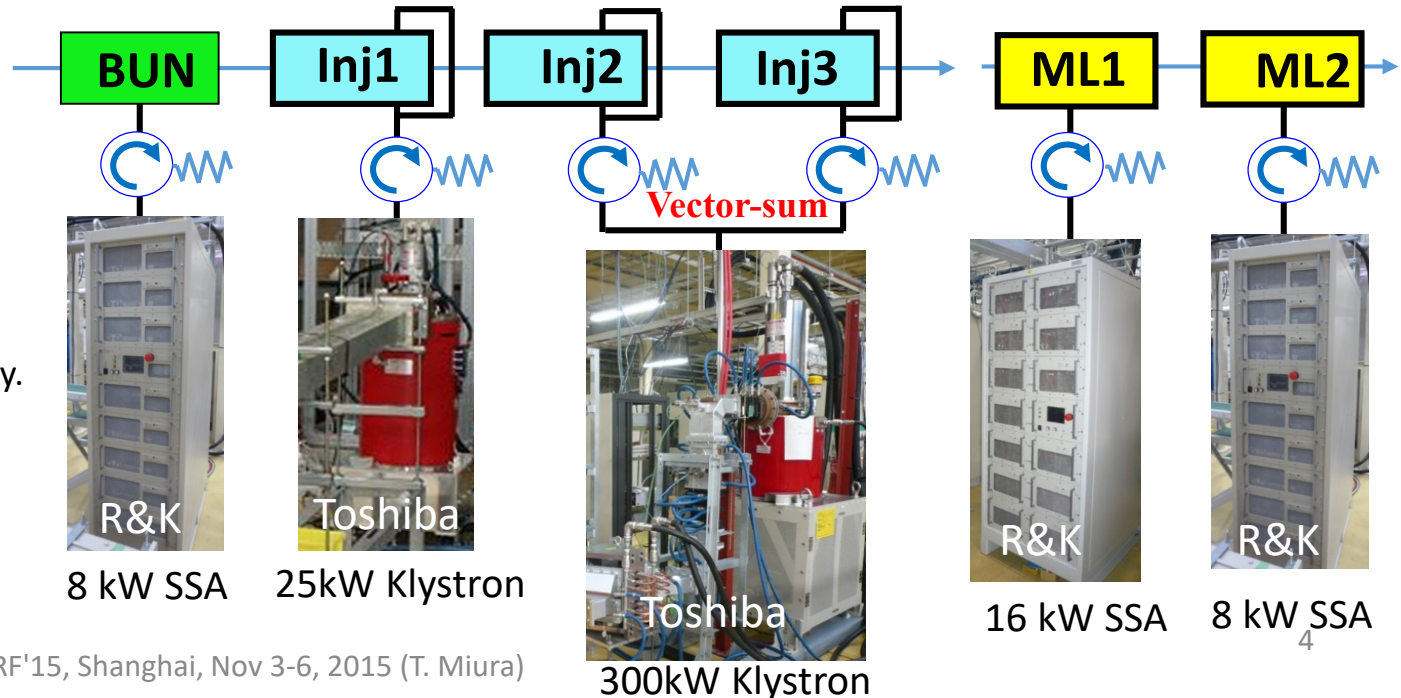
# Current status of high power RF sources

	Buncher	Inj-1	Inj-2	Inj-3	ML-1	ML-2
Cavity	NC	2cell-SC	2cell-SC	2cell-SC	9cell-SC	9cell-SC
Cavity Voltage	114 kV	0.7 MV	0.7 MV	0.7 MV	8.6 MV	8.6 MV
Field Gradient (Design)		3 MV/m (7.5MV/m)	3MV/m (7.5MV/m)	3MV/m (7.5 MV/m)	8.6 MV/m (15MV/m)	8.6 MV/m (15MV/m)
$Q_L$	$1.1 \times 10^5$	$1.2 \times 10^6$	$5.8 \times 10^5$	$4.8 \times 10^5$	$1.3 \times 10^7$	$1.0 \times 10^7$
Cavity Length	0.068 m	0.23 m	0.23 m	0.23 m	1.036 m	1.036 m
RF Power @Low beam current	3 kW	0.53 kW	2.6 kW		1.6 kW	2 kW

<Design>  
100mA beam &  
 $V_c = 2\text{MV}$  at Inj.Cav



200kW RF power is  
necessary for each inj. cavity.





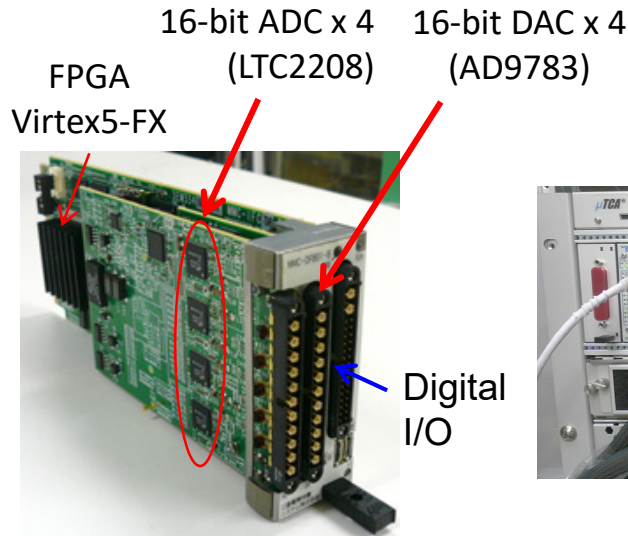




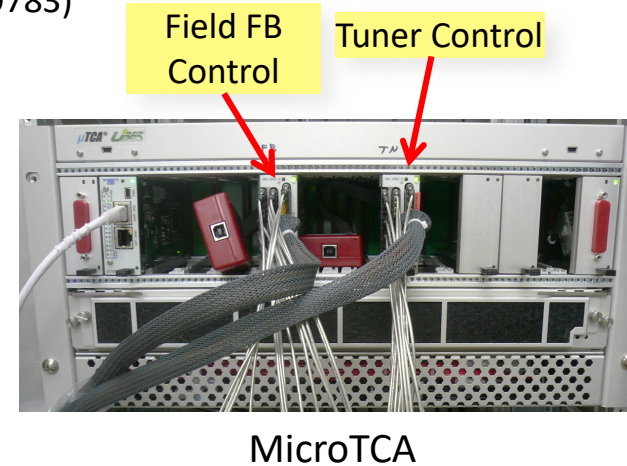
# Digital LLRF Boards



Thermostatic chamber



AMC(Advanced Mezzanine Card)  
(Mitsubishi Electric TOKKI Systems Co.,Ltd.)



MicroTCA

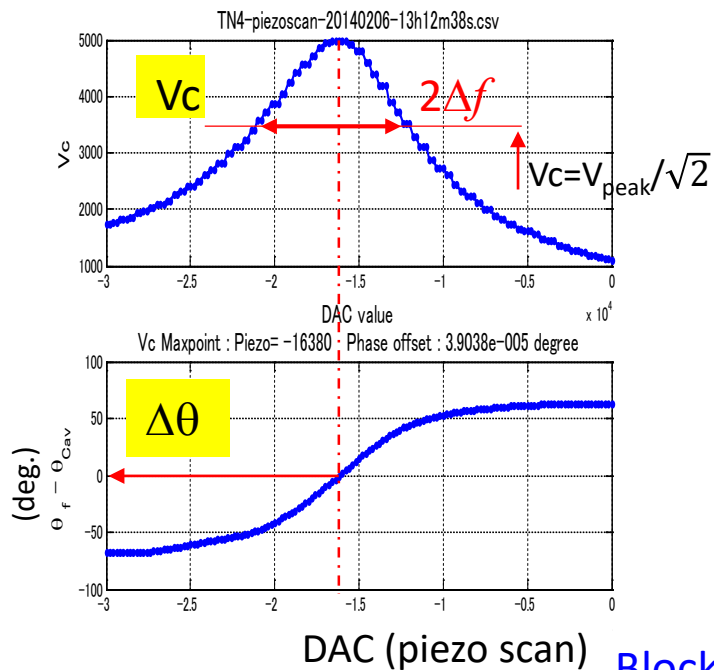
Total 11 boards are used for operation.

	BUN	Inj1	Inj2	Inj 3	ML1	ML2
RF FB board	FB0	FB1	FB2 (Vec-sum)		FB4	FB5
Tuner board	TN0	TN1	TN2	TN3	TN4	TN5

- Embedded Linux is working in the PowerPC on FPGA.
- Each board acts as an **EPICS IOC**.
- Data acquisition is performed through **GbE bus** on the backplane.



# Frequency Feedback Control



$\Delta f = 65$  Hz for ML cavities ( $Q_L = 10^7$ )

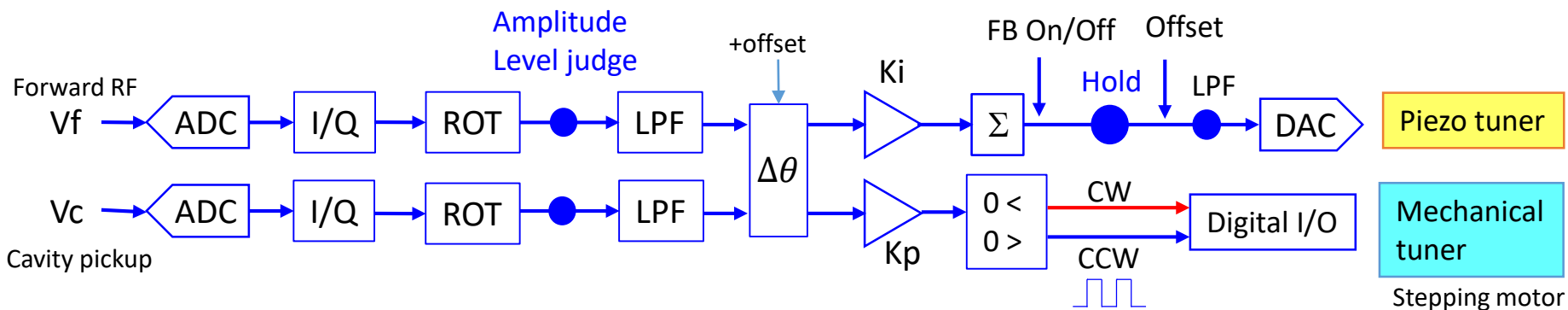
Narrow bandwidth for  $f_0 = 1.3$  GHz

$\Delta\theta = \theta_f - \theta_c$  : The phase difference between the input RF and the cavity pickup signal

$$\tan\Delta\theta \approx 2Q_L \frac{\Delta f}{f}$$

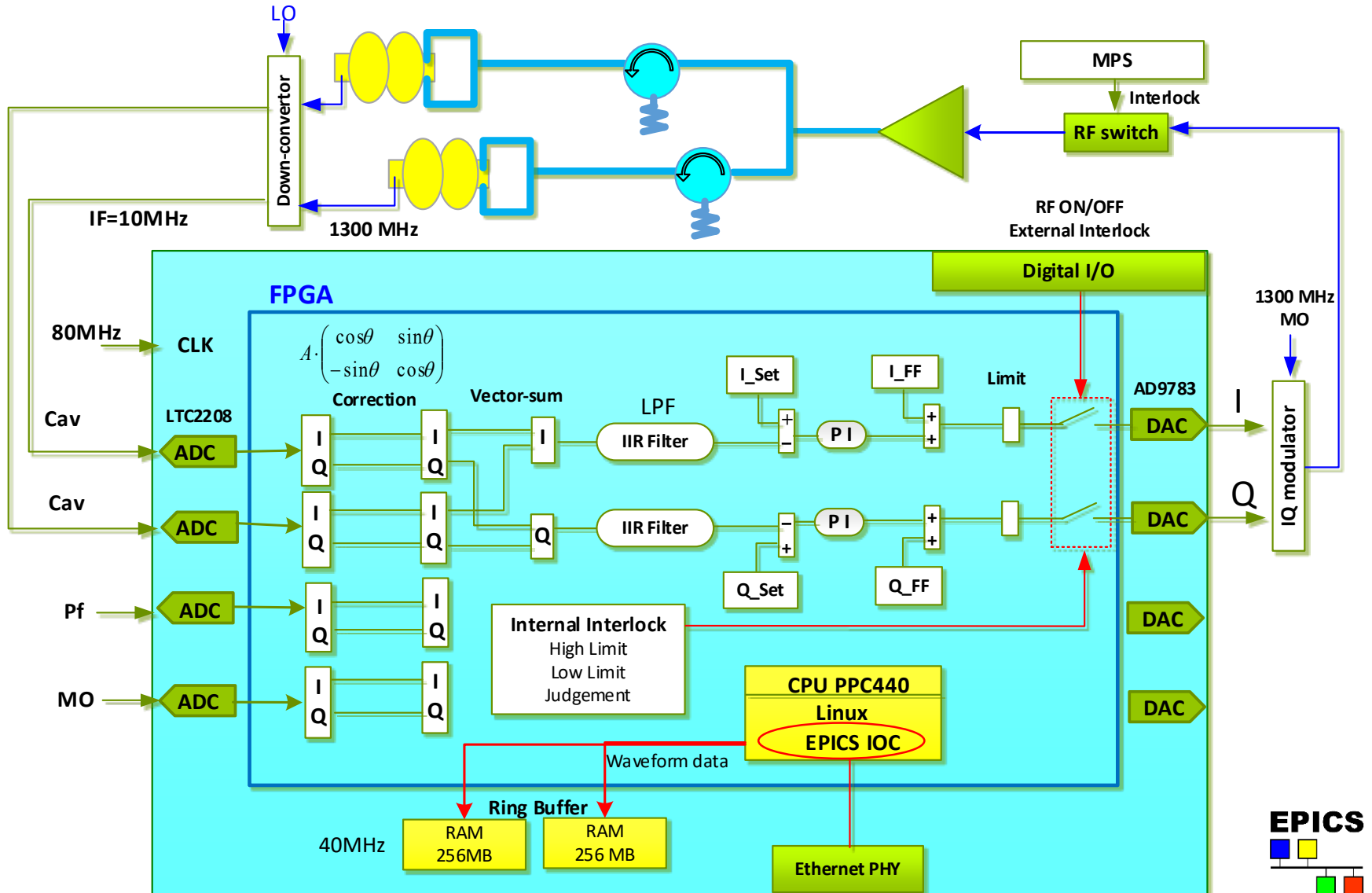
To keep resonance frequency, tuner should be controlled to maintain  $\Delta\theta$  at zero.

Block diagram of frequency FB control





# Field Feedback Control



$$I = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^7 \cos\left(2\pi \frac{n}{8}\right) \cdot V(n), Q = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^7 \sin\left(2\pi \frac{n}{8}\right) \cdot V(n)$$

Wave Forms  
Parameter set

EPICS is used for control communication. 8

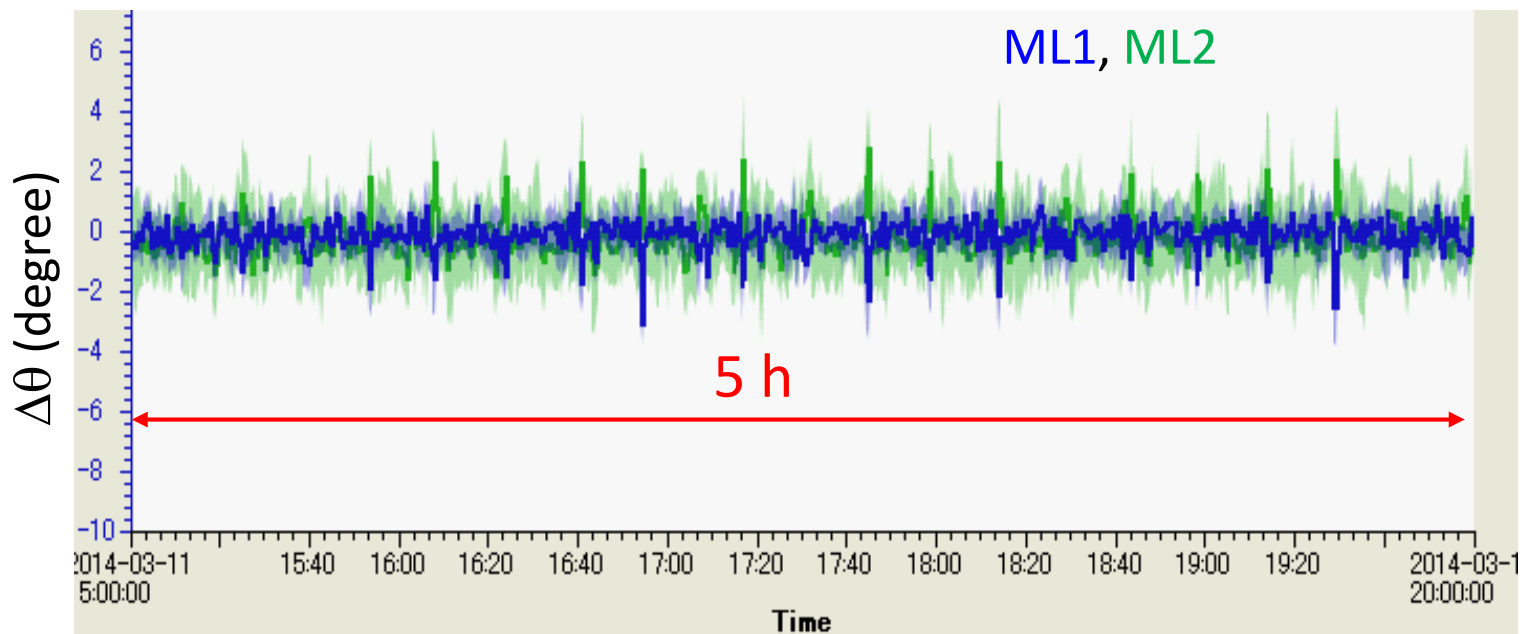






# Results of Frequency Control

$$\Delta\theta = \theta_f - \theta_c$$



$$\tan\Delta\theta \approx 2Q_L \frac{\Delta f}{f}$$

$$\Delta\theta = \pm 3deg. \quad Q_L \approx 10^7 \Rightarrow \Delta f \approx \pm 3.4 \text{ Hz}$$

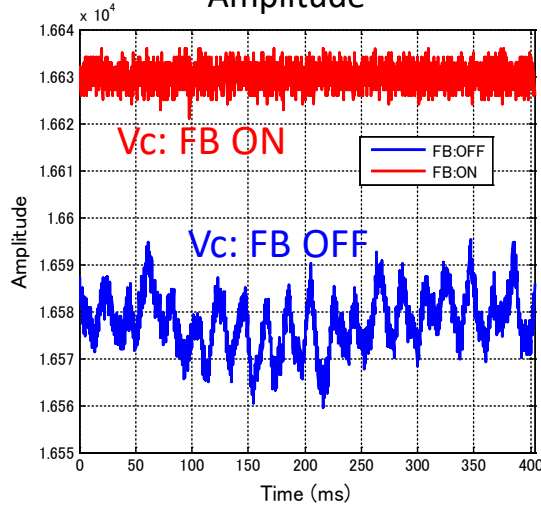


# Performance of RF Feedback Control

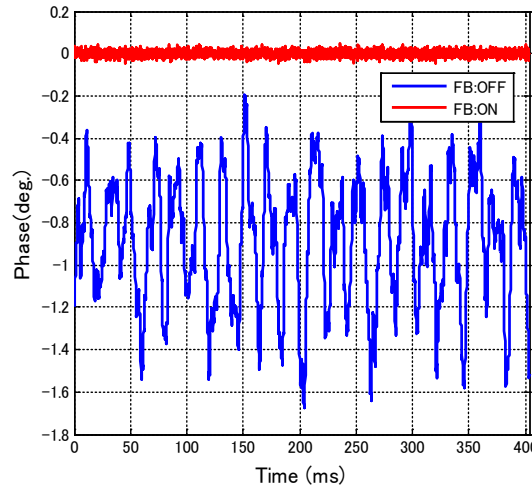
ML1

Waveforms of cavity pick-up

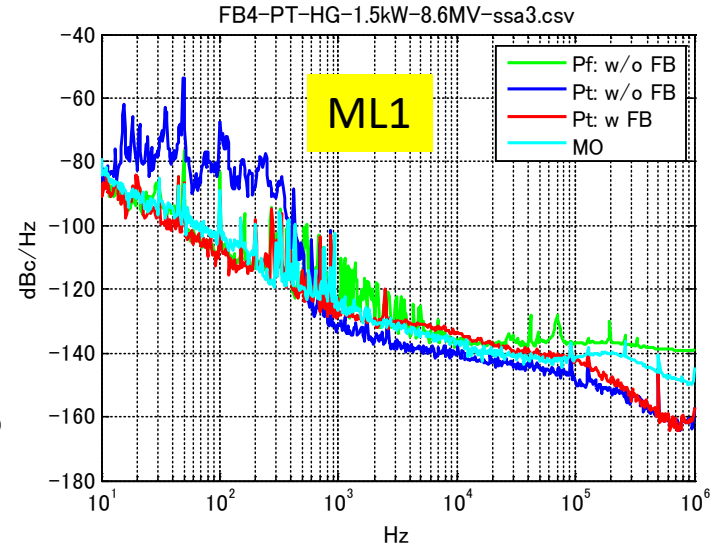
Amplitude



Phase

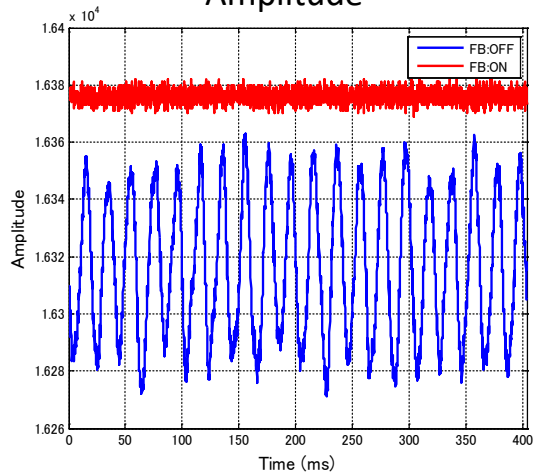


Phase noise measurement using signal source analyzer

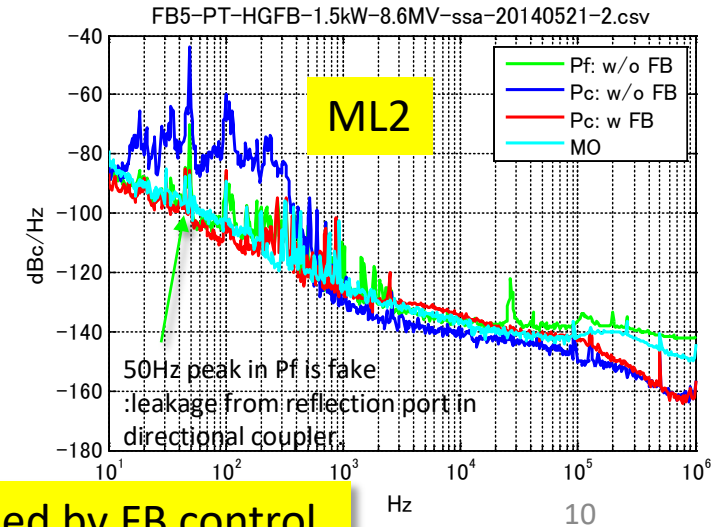
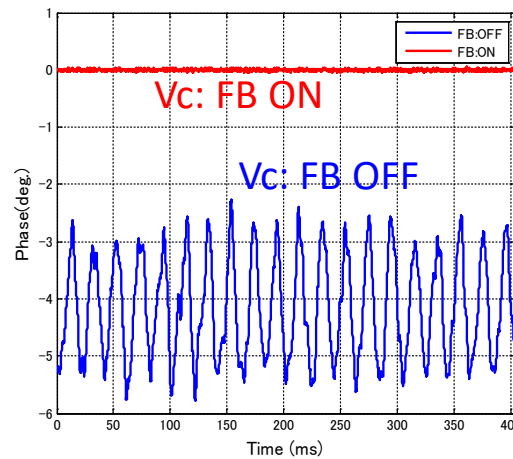


ML2

Amplitude



Phase



Fluctuations by microphonics have been well suppressed by FB control.



# RF Stabilities

Monitored with IIR LPF(5kHz)

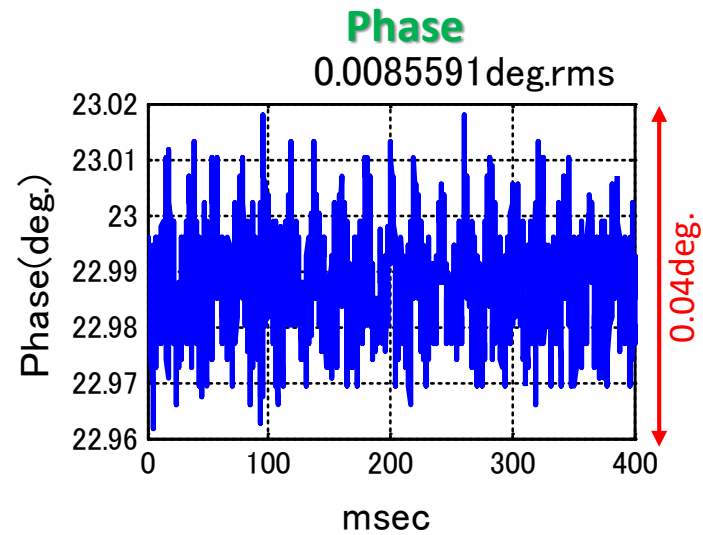
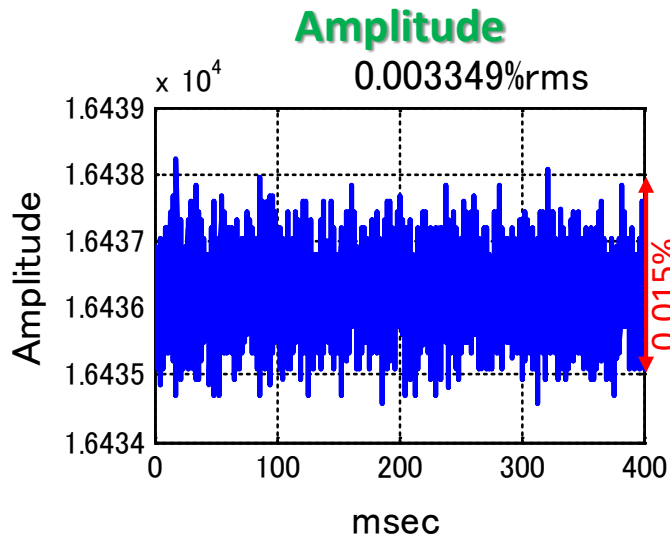
	Inj1	Inj2 & Inj3	ML1	ML2
Amplitude	0.006% rms	0.007% rms	0.003% rms	0.003% rms
Phase	0.009° rms	0.025° rms	0.010° rms	0.009° rms

Requirements:

0.1%rms,0.1deg.rms for cERL

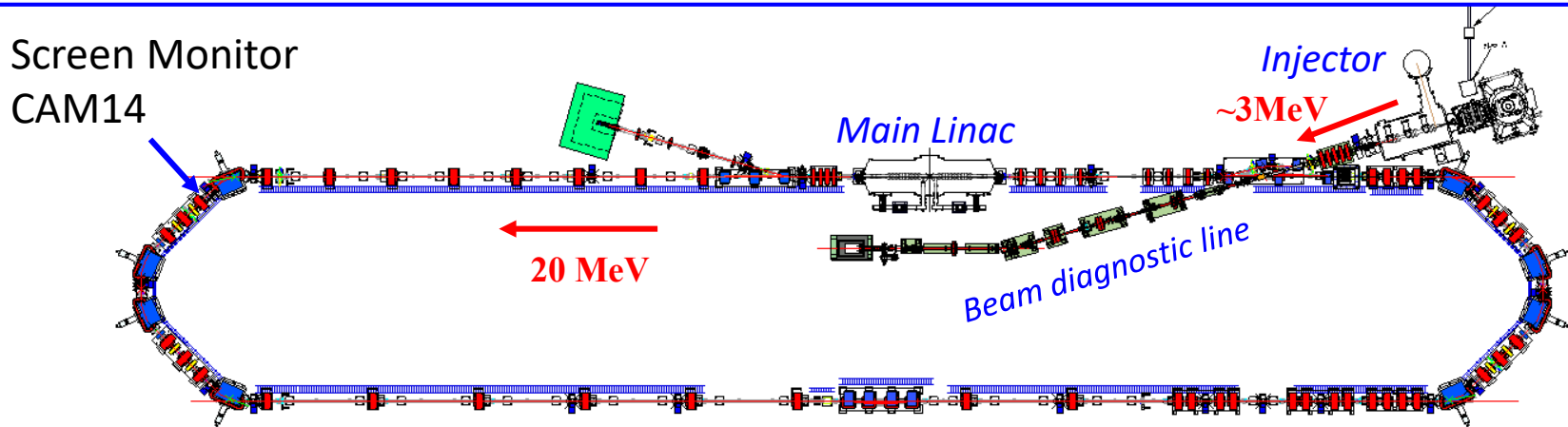
0.01%rms,0.01deg.rms for 3GeV-ERL

ML2





# Stability of Beam Momentum (1)

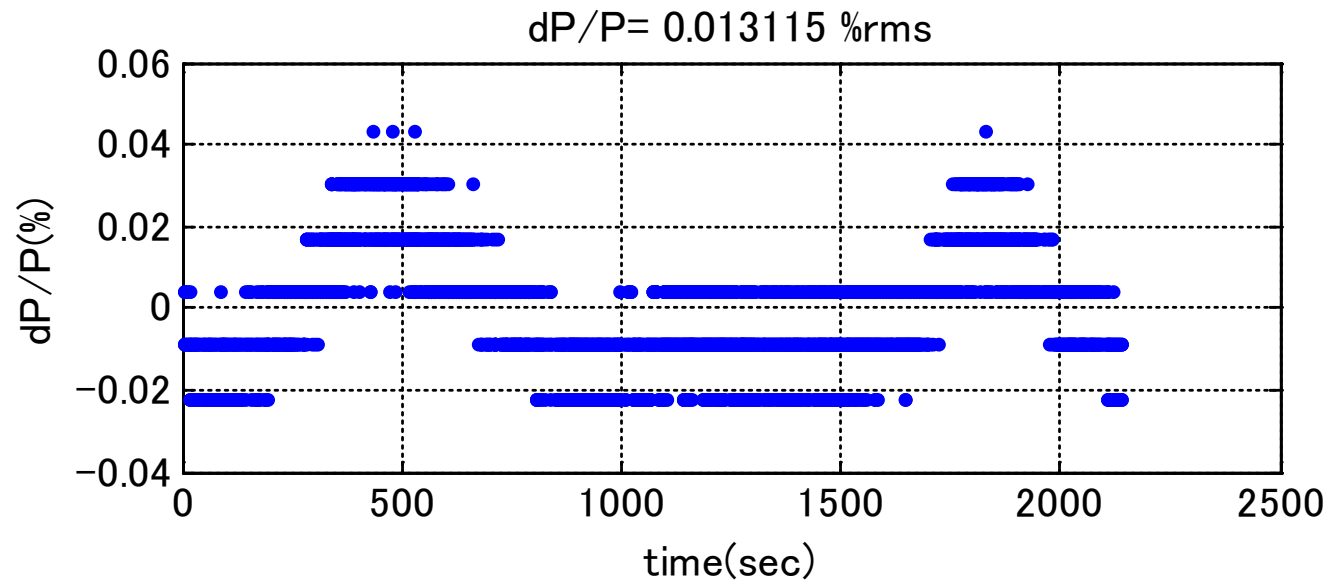


Dispersion :  $\eta_x = 0.487\text{m}$

Beam: 5Hz, 3ps rms, 23 fC, total Energy=19.9 MeV

Screen Monitor

63.7  $\mu\text{m}/\text{pixel}$



Momentum drift in the period of ~15 minutes was observed.

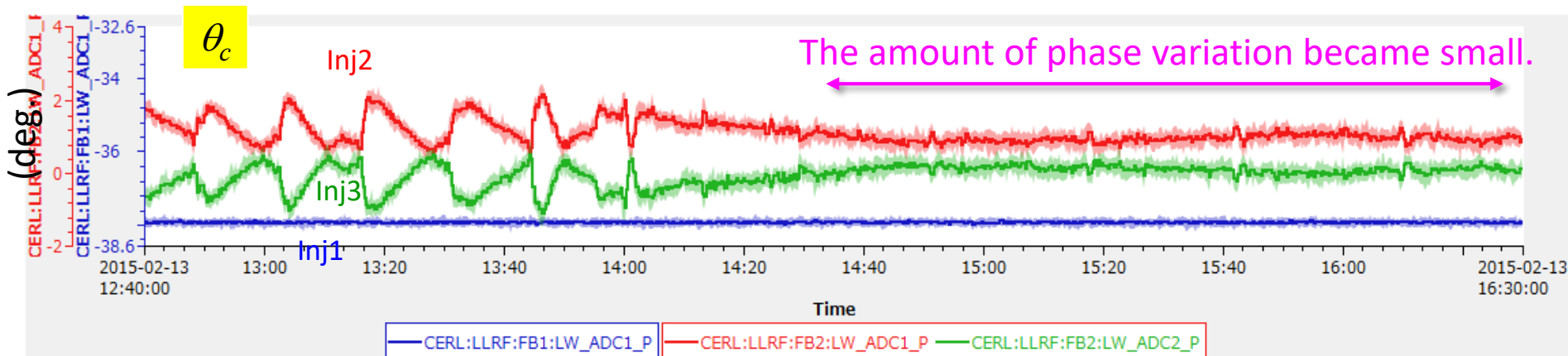
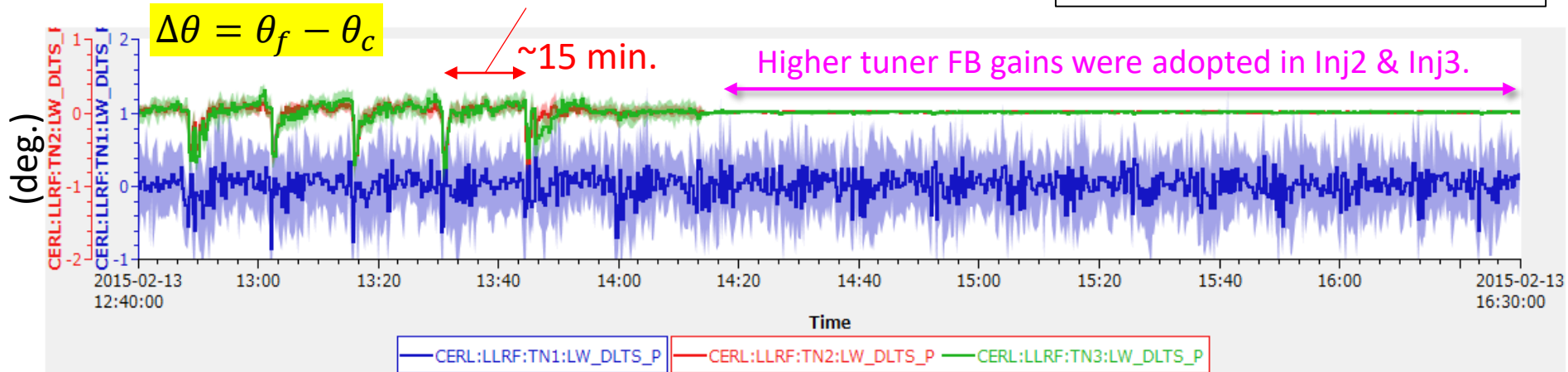


# Reduction of the Effect of Vector-sum Error

$$\tan\Delta\theta \approx 2Q_L \frac{\Delta f}{f}$$

The time interval of detuning is similar to the interval of energy drift.

Blue: Inj1, Red: Inj2, Green: Inj3



If error is included in vector-sum calibration, energy drift can occur.

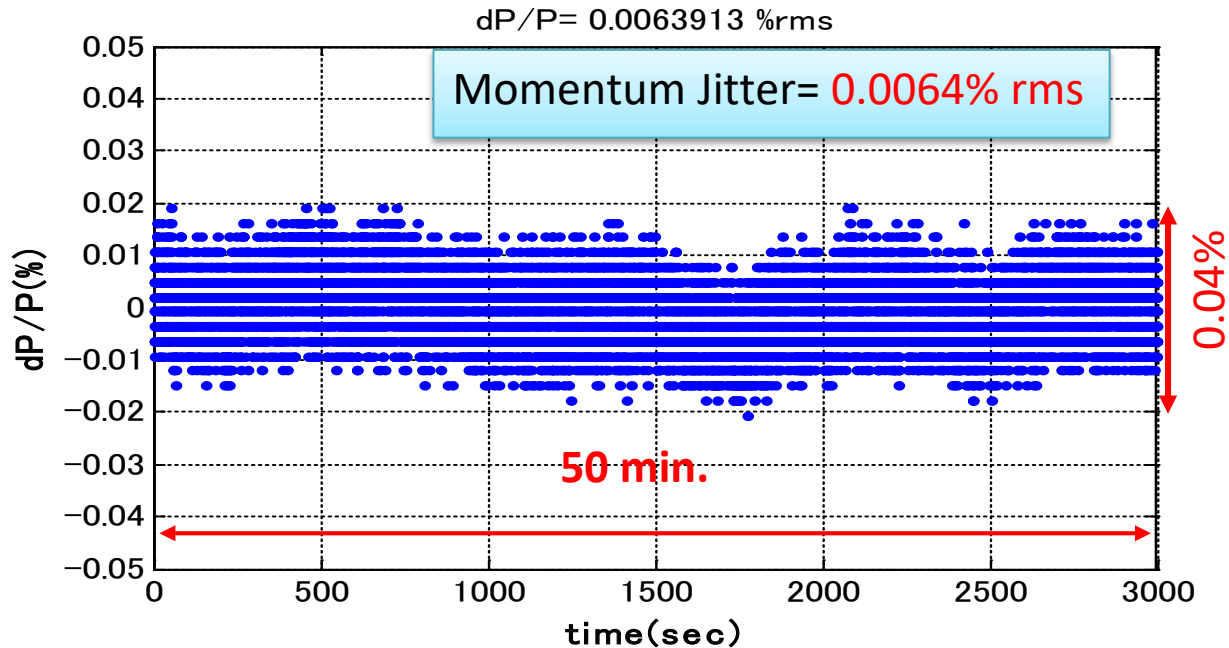
In the region of Inj2 and Inj3 cavities,  $\beta < 1$ . Transit time is different in each cavity.

=> weight of vector-sum is different between Inj2 and Inj3.



## Stability of Beam Momentum (2)

Measurement after modification of tuner feedback gain for Inj2 and Inj3



Large momentum drift disappeared.

Good stability of beam momentum was achieved.

=> It was confirmed that the RF field for the beam is stable.

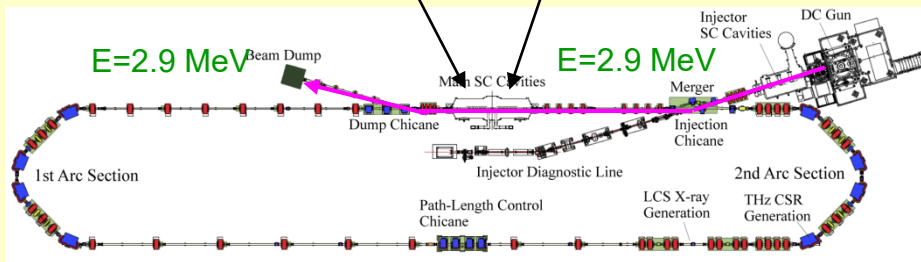




# Demonstration of Energy Recovery ( $I_0 = 30 \mu\text{A}$ )

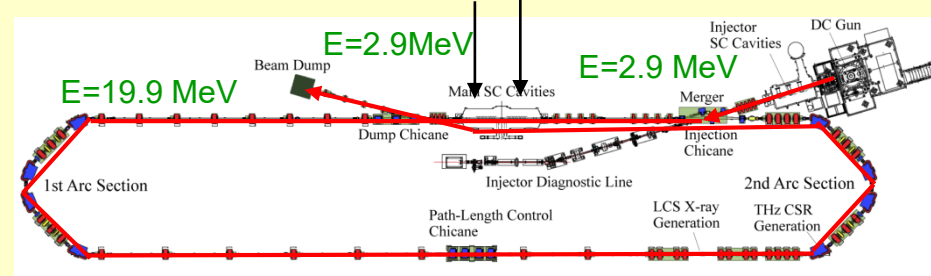
## Non-ERL operation

Cavity 2: deceleration ( $V_c=8.57 \text{ MV/cavity}$ )  
 Cavity 1: acceleration ( $V_c=8.57 \text{ MV/cavity}$ )

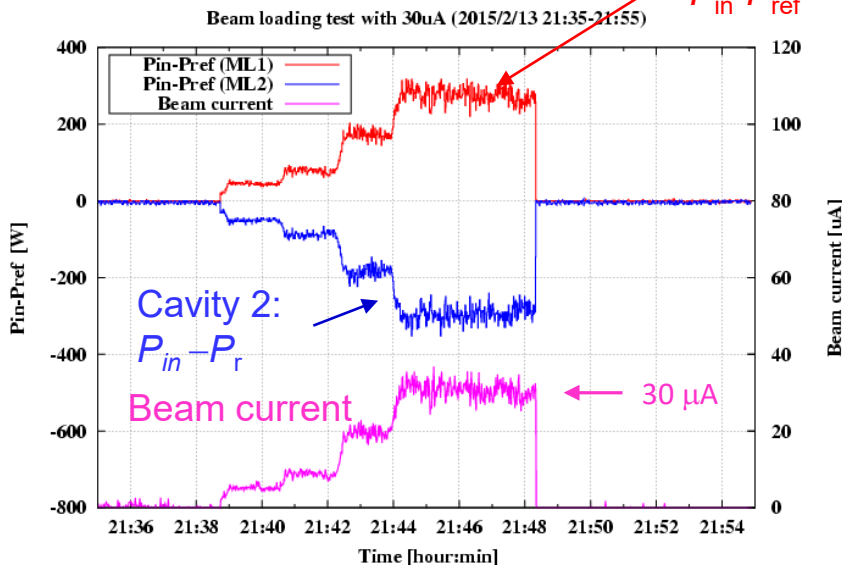


## ERL operation

Cavities 1 and 2: acceleration (1st pass) and deceleration (2nd pass)

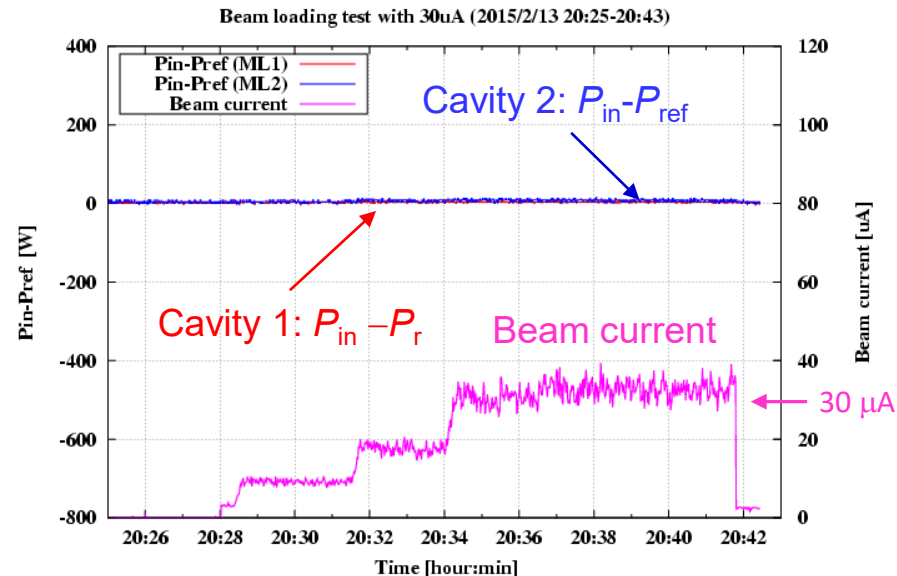


Beam loading (+ and -)



No beam loading

Energy recovery: 100-98.6%  
(within accuracy of the measurement)



(Power lost in cavity) =  $(P_{in} : \text{input power to cavity}) - (P_{ref} : \text{reflected power from cavity})$

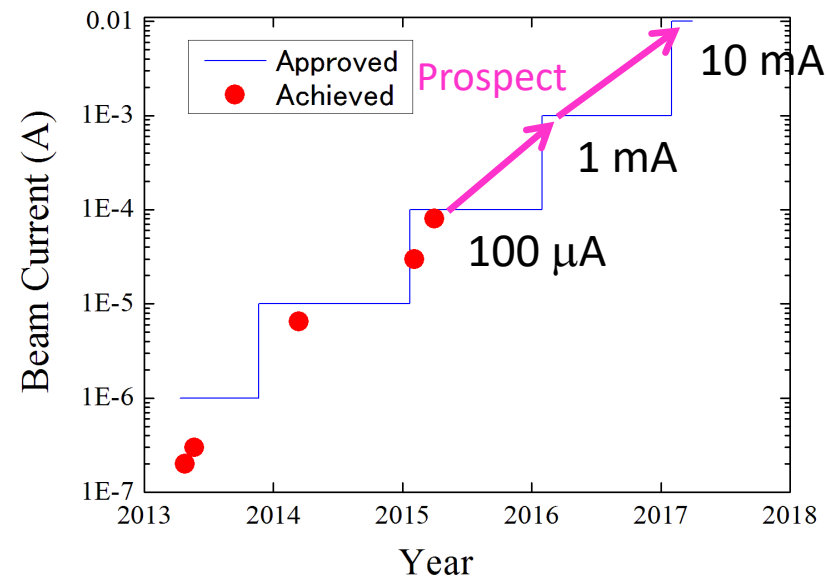


# Summary

- RF stabilities satisfied the requirement for cERL, and almost satisfied the requirement for 3GeV ERL.
- The beam momentum jitter of 0.006% rms was achieved.

## Future Plan

- Tuner feedback parameters have not been optimized enough.  
We will optimize the tuner control parameters.
- Beam current will increase and burst mode operation is planned.  
Beam loading compensation is necessary.  
[\[Feng Qiu \(KEK\), this afternoon\]](#)
- The evaluation of the long-term stability is necessary.



Thank you for your attention.