LCLS-II Resonance Control

Controlling the resonant frequency of superconducting cavities can be difficult due to their high sensitivity to mechanical and pressure variations. In addition, the cooling process itself as well as RF heating and deformation leads to resonant frequency shifts that need to be mechanically compensated for. Stepper motors are often used for gross adjustment, but they also introduce significant noise into the cavity system. Piezo transducers provide a way to perturb the cavity with minimal disruption.

For the LCLS-II project, a modular piezoamplifier driver was developed using off-the-shelf components in conjunction with a custom carrier board. This allows for a low-noise system that provides real-time monitoring of piezotransducer health.

The modules are designed to be easily serviceable and use audio-style connectors for monitor and drive ports on the chassis.

Parts Selection and Design

Driver: PiezoDrive PDU150 (COTS)
DAC: (2x) Analog Devices AD5781
ADC: Analog Devices AD7608

Monitoring Amplifiers: Analog Devices AD629

The digital control signals are isolated from the rest of the board to minimize crosstalk and ground bounce in the audio band.

System Design Noise Calculations

Driver: 15 μVrms LF, 16 μV HF
DAC: 1.1 μVP-p LF, 7.5 nV/√Hz noise spectral density HF
ADC: 90 dB SNR @ 1 kHz, +/- 40LSB tUE

Monitoring Amplifiers: 15 μVP-p LF, 550 nV/√Hz HF

Largest noise source is the amplifier itself, and measurements show even lower noise measurements.

System Performance

ADC readings with and without signal (HCU-generated)

Readings taken using the on-board ADC. Measurements taken with an SRS780 show the same performance characteristics.

Piezo Driver

The noise characteristics are such that an LCLS-II, TESLA-style cavity sees <1/10 Hz/√Hz noise. The amplifier offers 3 output channels, of which only two are used. In order to provide a spare channel, the third channel is unused for future repairs and maintainability.