



A Universal Cavity Controller for testing SRF cavities at CERN

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Motivation

- **Development and validation of SRF Cavities**
 - **Purpose**: Measurement of high quality factor SRF cavities (Q₀ in 10⁸ 10¹¹ range)
 - CERN has a variety of cavities with frequencies ranging from 101 -1300 MHz
 - LLRF framework must be adaptable to any given cavity type and specific R&D needs

Cavity validation







LLRF example system



Cryomodule validation



Images courtesy of HL-LHC WP4 – Crab Cavities



Motivation

- **Development and validation of SRF Cavities**
 - Context: LLRF must follow cavity testing as they progress through their preparation cycle
 - RF measurement from bare cavities to beam-ready cryomodules

Cavity validation







14/10/2025

LLRF example system



Cryomodule validation



Images courtesy of HL-LHC WP4 – Crab Cavities



Motivation

- Development and validation of SRF Cavities
 - Requirement: Common architecture to ensure coherence across measurement campaigns
 - Measurements include both pulsed and continuous powering operational modes
 - Self-Excited Loop and Generator Driven modes required

Cavity validation







LLRF example system



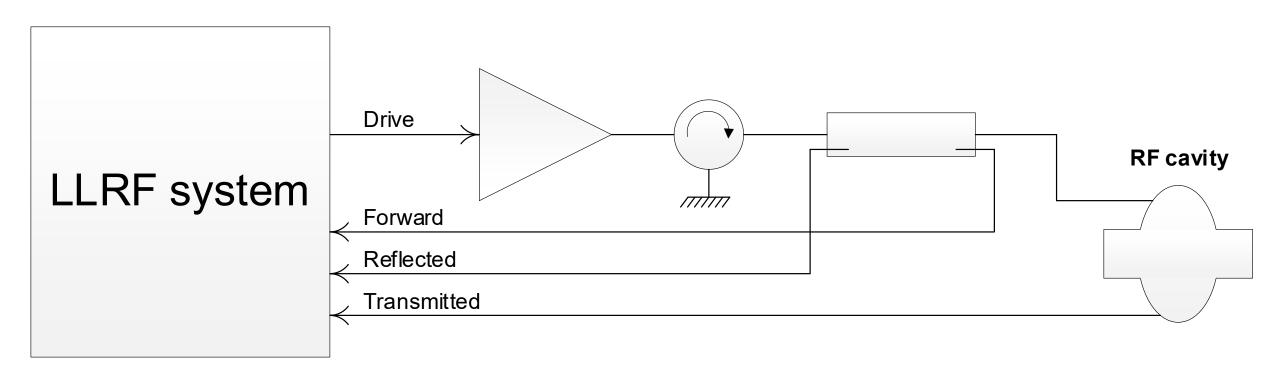
Cryomodule validation



Images courtesy of HL-LHC WP4 – Crab Cavities

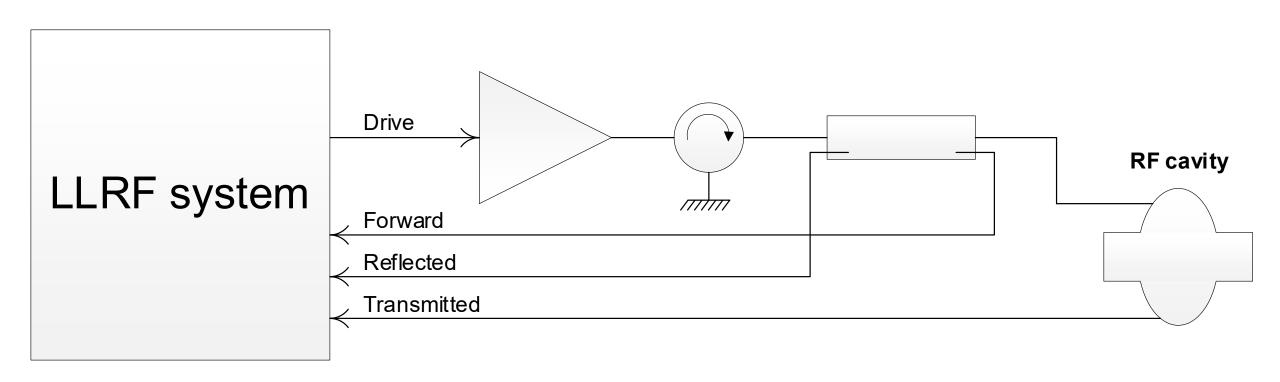


System architecture





System architecture



LLRF cavity controller standardization



Hardware



2x SFPs (up to 2.5 Gbps)— PCI Express

16-bit IQ DAC + Vector modulator (BW = 25 MHz)

4 input channels 14-bit ADCs (BW = 25 MHz)

LO distribution (200 MHz – 1.5 GHz)



-VME A24/D16

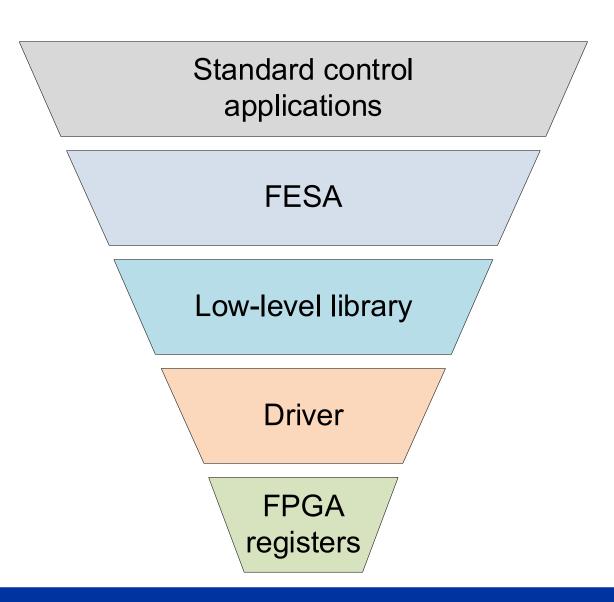
16 MB SSRAM

Clock, triggers...



Software

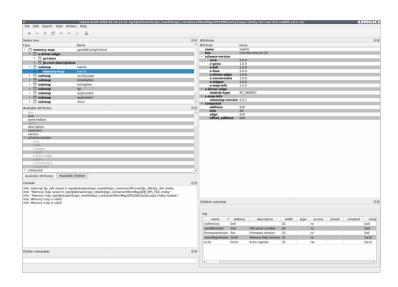
- CERN standard setup
- Reusing control applications layer
- Easy integration into CERN controls system
- Encapsulation of hardware related operations in low-level library
- Code generation for driver and FPGA registers layers

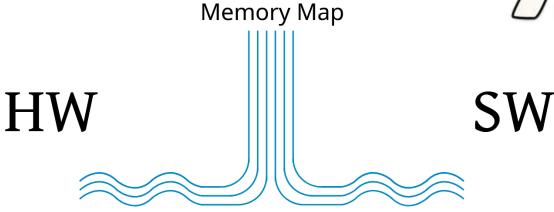




Reksio (& cheby)







The memory map is the interface The views must be consistent Writing this code is tedious

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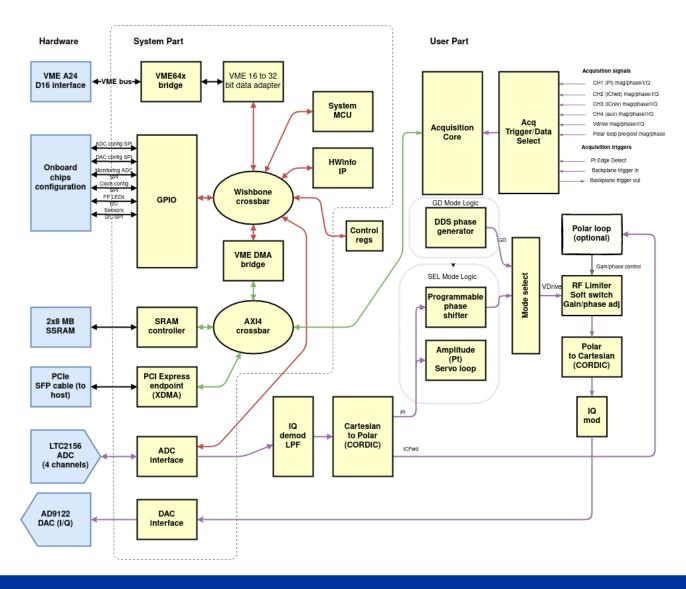
- Create memory map with a graphical tool. Verify correctness
- Use code generators for HDL and C++ driver wrapper, FESA class skeleton
- **Quick development/testing using Python**
- **Open-source tools**

T. Gingold, B. Bielawski - FPGA Developers' Forum 2025, CERN

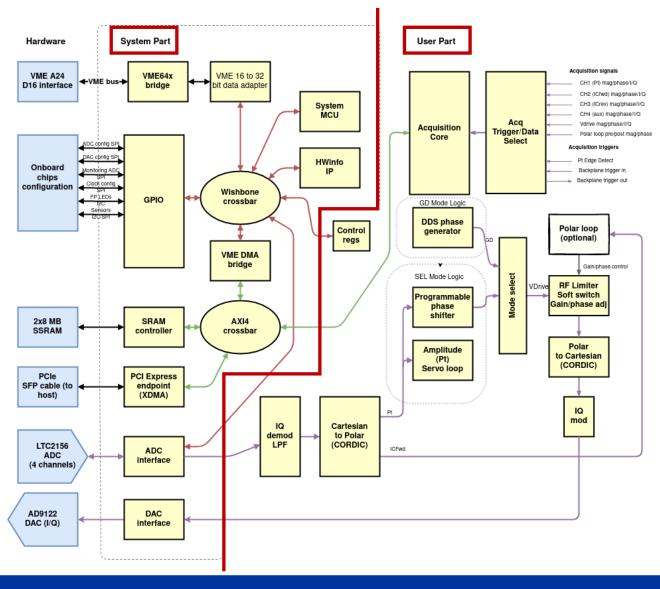


- Hardware independent architecture
- Reusability
- Standard blocks and processes

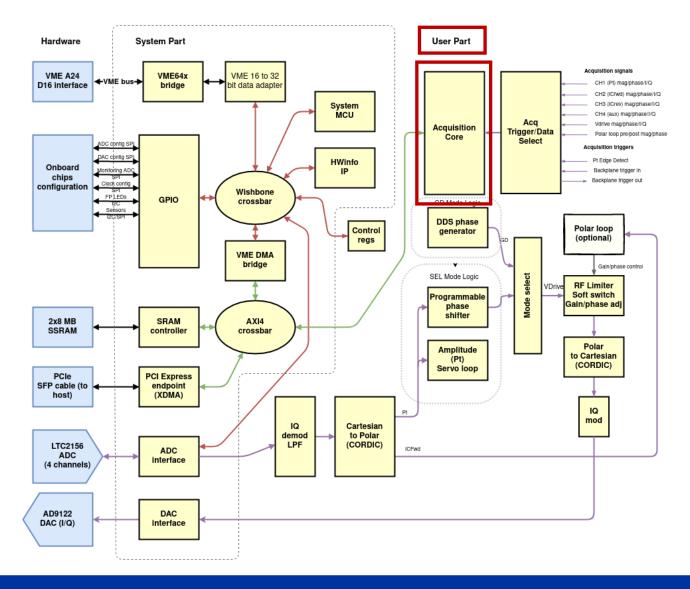




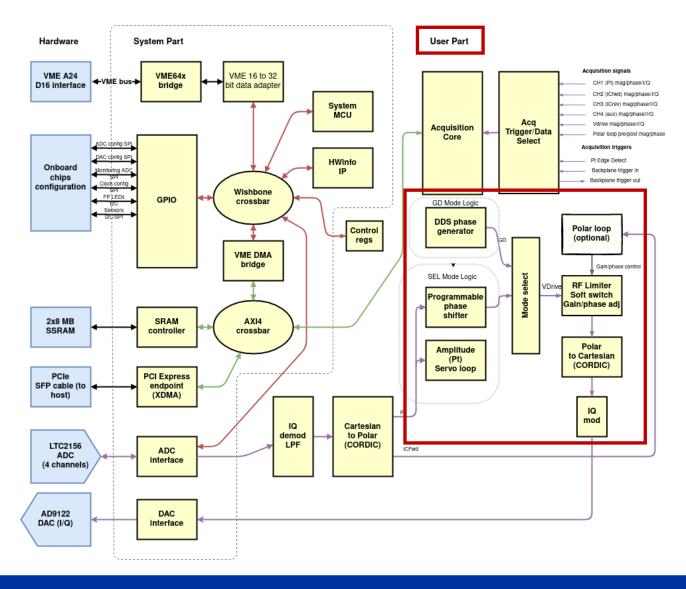




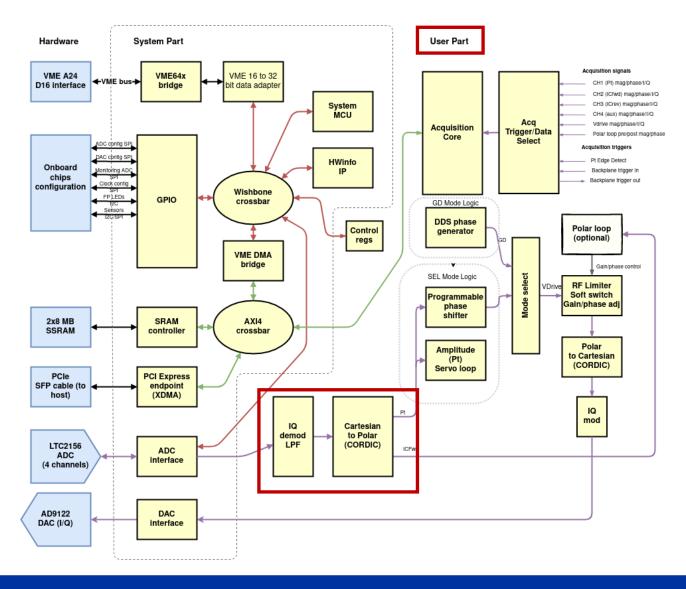












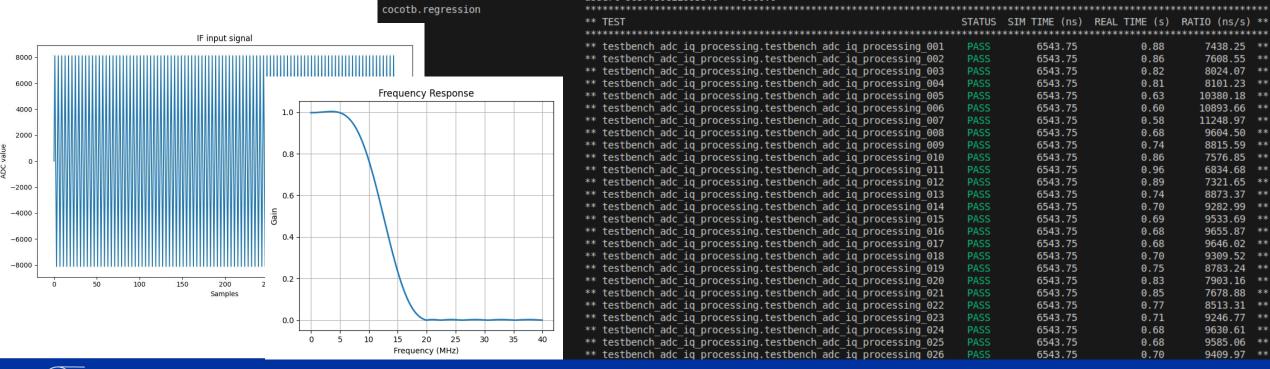


Ease development

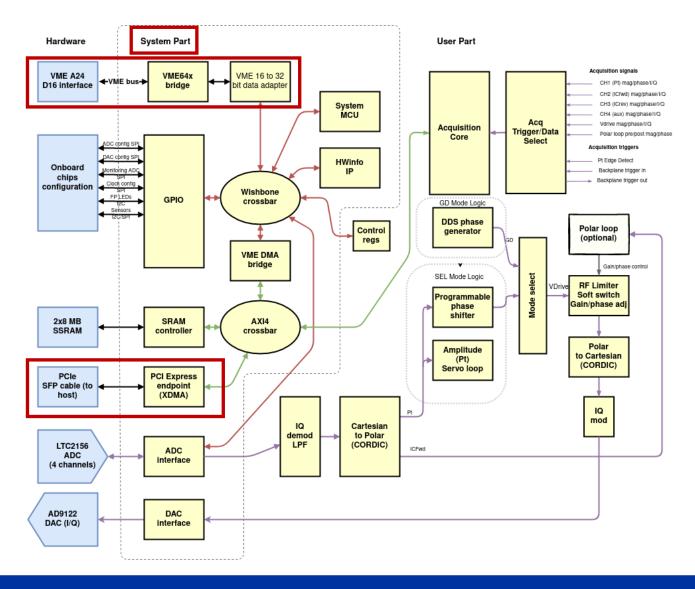


Example:

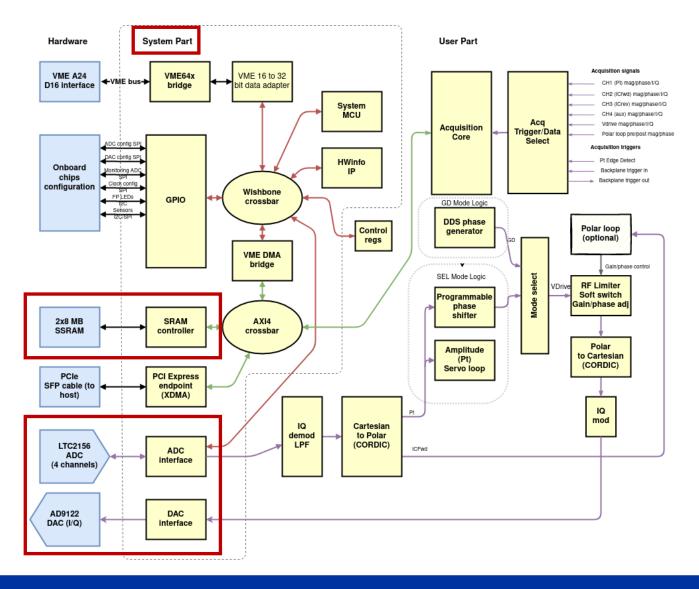
- Generate IF data with different attenuation, phase offset, frequency.
- Model demodulation, low-pass-filter, CORDIC
- Check magnitude, phase, frequency



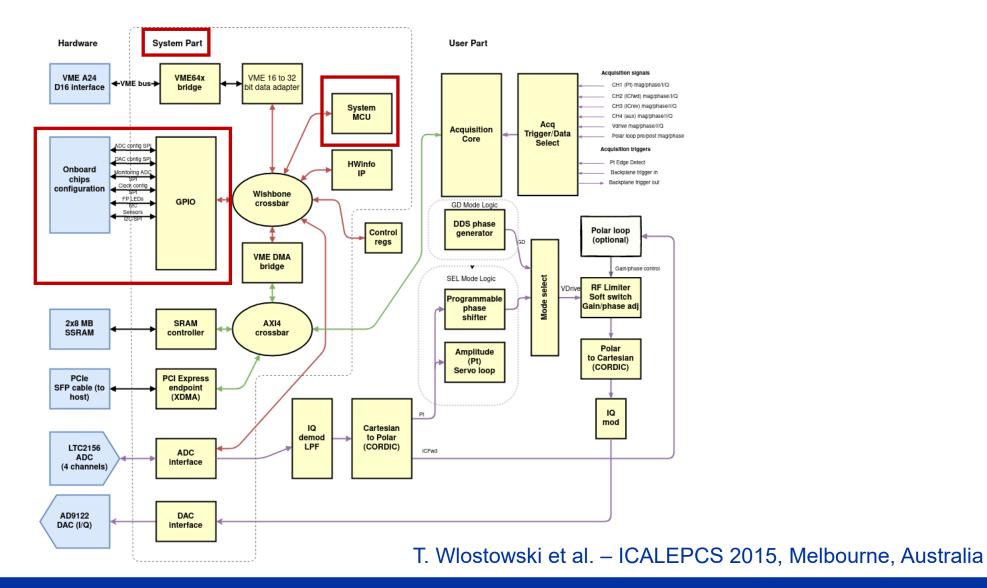






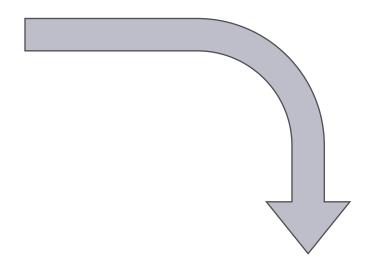








- Hardware independent architecture
- Reusability
- Standard blocks and processes

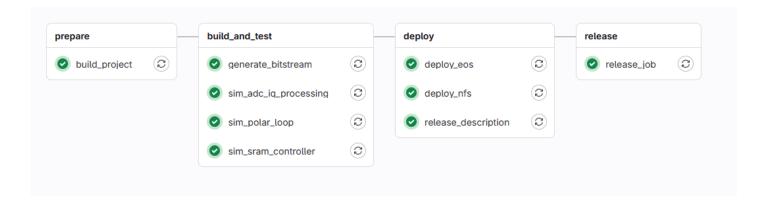


- System/user parts
- MCU
- IP cores + shared libraries
- Continuous Integration



Continuous Integration (CI)

Simulation, implementation, generation



CI4FPGA service at CERN

- Scalable VM-based k8s clusters
- Easy-to-use Docker images
- Comprehensive documentation

C. Gentsos - FPGA Developers' Forum 2025, CERN

List of tools available as images

The following tools are available in the registry.cern.ch/ci4fpga project:

Toolchains

- Xilinx Vivado
- Xilinx ISE
- · Microsemi Libero
- Intel Quartus
- Lattice Diamond

Simulators

- Riviera-PRO
- GHDL (GCC backend)
- GHDL (mcode backend)
- NVC
- QuestaSim
- ModelSim
- Icarus Verilog
- Altair DSim

Lint (and lin-related) tools

- VHDL Style Guide
- Aldec ALINT-PRO
- Verible

Documentation generation

- AMIQ EDA DVT
- Doxygen

Assorted tools

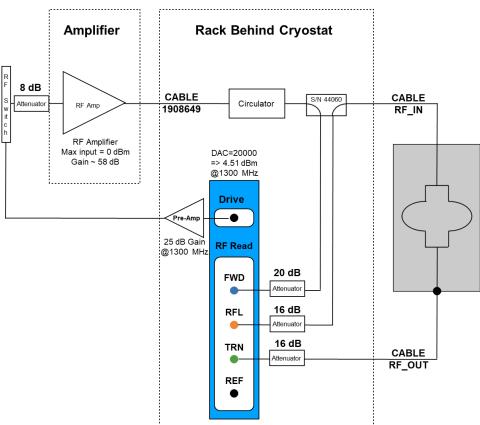
- YosysHQ OSS CAD Suite
- PetaLinux
- VisualElite
- Synopsys Synplify



Cavity tests

- Tests setup installation
- Gradual deployment into all SRF test systems



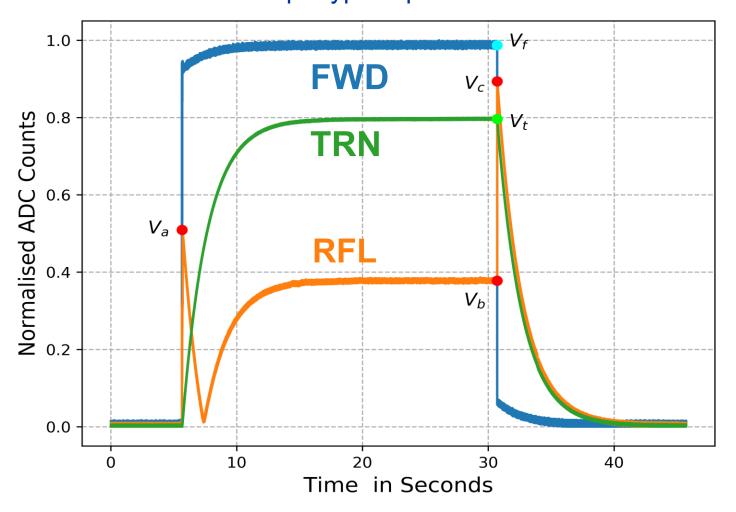




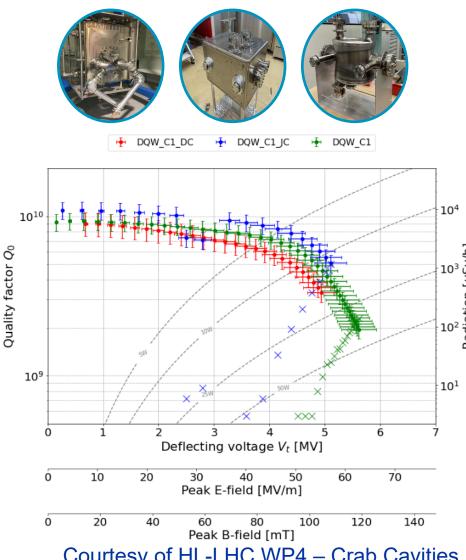


Cavity tests

Self-Excited Loop: Typical pulse measurement



Recent 400 MHz Crab cavity performance validation campaign





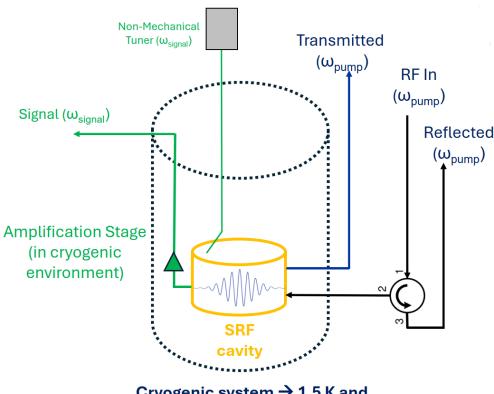


Future challenges: Axion detection

Heterodyne approach:

- Drive a high-Q cavity at a frequency, ω_{pump}.
- Axion interacts with cavity field and transfers energy to a second mode at ω_{signal} .
- Monitor ω_{sig} , the axion mass is given by the frequency difference ($\Delta\omega = \omega_{pump} \omega_{signal}$).
- Mass range can be scanned by varying $\Delta\omega \rightarrow$ tuning system.
- Initial tests in Q1 2026

No external B-field required.



Cryogenic system → 1.5 K and 800 mK operation.

L. Millar et al. – 22nd International Conference on RF Superconductivity (SRF2025), Tokyo, Japan



