# ACCEL LLRF Frequency Tuning Proof of Concept

Project: DARPA ACCEL

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- Step 1: Set NCOs on both ADC and DAC data paths to 5712 MHz's image in 1<sup>st</sup> Nyquist zone
- In [48]: root.XilinxRFSoC.RfDataConverter.dacTile[0].dacBlock[0].ncoFrequency.set(186.24)
  print(root.XilinxRFSoC.RfDataConverter.dacTile[0].dacBlock[0].ncoFrequency.get())
  root.XilinxRFSoC.RfDataConverter.adcTile[0].adcBlock[0].ncoFrequency.set(796.8)
  print(root.XilinxRFSoC.RfDataConverter.adcTile[0].adcBlock[0].ncoFrequency.get())

186.23999999999302 796.8

- Step 2: Set pulse amplitude and duration of the pulse
- In [74]: root.XilinxRFSoC.Application.DacSigGenLoader.Amplitude.set(16383)
  root.XilinxRFSoC.Application.DacSigGenLoader.Amplitude.get()
  root.XilinxRFSoC.Application.DacSigGenLoader.Duration.set(2048)
  root.XilinxRFSoC.Application.DacSigGenLoader.Duration.get()
  root.XilinxRFSoC.Application.DacSigGenLoader.LoadWaveform()



 Step 3: Capture 2 frames for ADC sample and perform decode, IQ to phase and amplitude conversion and filtering





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Step 4: Calculate the frequency error from the phase values on pulse tail

In [80]: p0=2160
p1=2200
time\_gap=(p1-p0)\*timeBin
print (time\_gap)
phase\_deg=mva\_cplx\_p0[p1]-mva\_cplx\_p0[p0]
print (phase\_deg)
freq\_c=1/(time\_gap/phase\_deg\*360)
print (freq\_c)

- Step 5: Set new NCO values on both ADC and DAC data paths
- In [81]: root.XilinxRFSoC.RfDataConverter.dacTile[0].dacBlock[0].ncoFrequency.set(186.24+freq\_c)
  print(root.XilinxRFSoC.RfDataConverter.dacTile[0].dacBlock[0].ncoFrequency.get())
  root.XilinxRFSoC.RfDataConverter.adcTile[0].adcBlock[0].ncoFrequency.set(796.8-freq\_c)
  print(root.XilinxRFSoC.RfDataConverter.adcTile[0].adcBlock[0].ncoFrequency.get())



 Step 6: Capture 2 frames for ADC sample and perform decode, IQ to phase and amplitude conversion and filtering – reflection very low and flat phase on pulse tail, which mark the success of RF frequency tunning.



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