

```
class Aquarium:
    def __init__(self, size, glass, temperature):
        self.size = size
        self.width, self.height, self.depth = size[0], size[1], size[2]
        self.glass = glass
        self.temperature = temperature
        self.surface = 2 * self.width * self.height + 2 * self.width * self.depth + 2 * self.depth * self.height
```

```
    def getVolume(self):
        return self.size[0] * self.size[1] * self.size[2]
```

```
    def getEnergy(self):
        return self.getVolume() * 1000 * 1000 * CAL * self.temperature
```

```
    def addEnergy(self, value):
        currentEnergy = self.getEnergy()
        currentEnergy += value
        self.temperature = currentEnergy / (self.getVolume() * 1000 * 1000 * CAL)
```

```
    def getEnergyRadiated(self, ambient_temperature):
        return self.surface * self.glass[1] * (self.temperature - ambient_temperature) / self.glass[0] * 0.2
```

```
a = Aquarium((0.3, 0.5, 0.5), (0.005, 0.2), 25)
```

```
ambient_temperature = 20
```

```
a.getVolume()
```

```
a.getEnergy()
```

```
a.temperature
```

```
a.getEnergyRadiated(ambient_temperature)
```

RF systems: feedbacks, filters, spectra

Mikrofalony

Jacek Jagosz, Julia Żuławska

Machinery - how are waves generated?

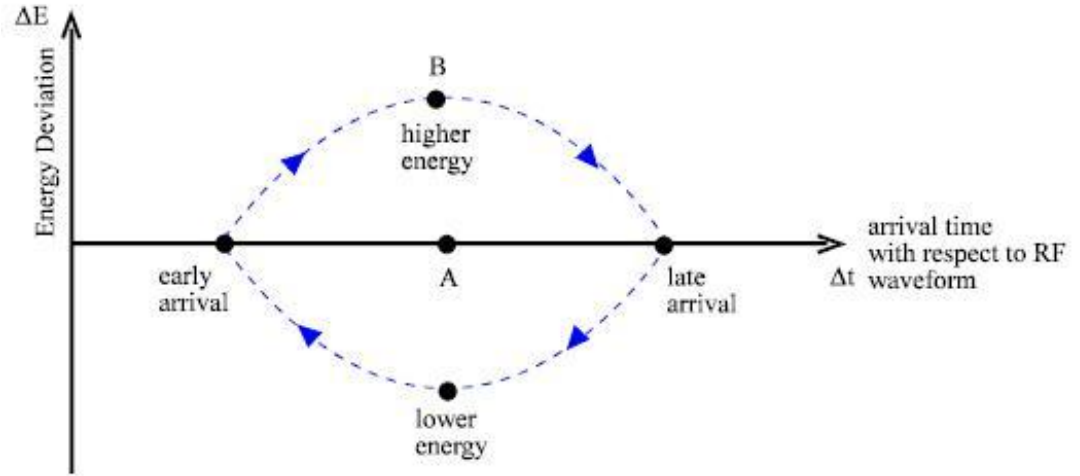
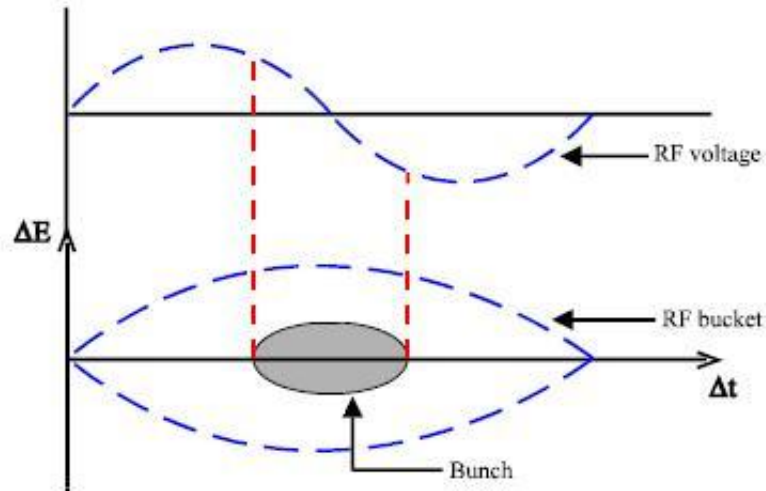


SPS Travelling Wave Structure - almost an RF Cavity



SPS 200 MHz RF Combiner

Standing wave in RF cavities



Some cool calculations

```
import math

V = 1.5*10**6 #voltage amplitude in RF cavities
c = 3*10**8
fi = 2*math.pi/180 #phase shift of a bunch (2 deg)
L = 26659 #Length of the accelerator

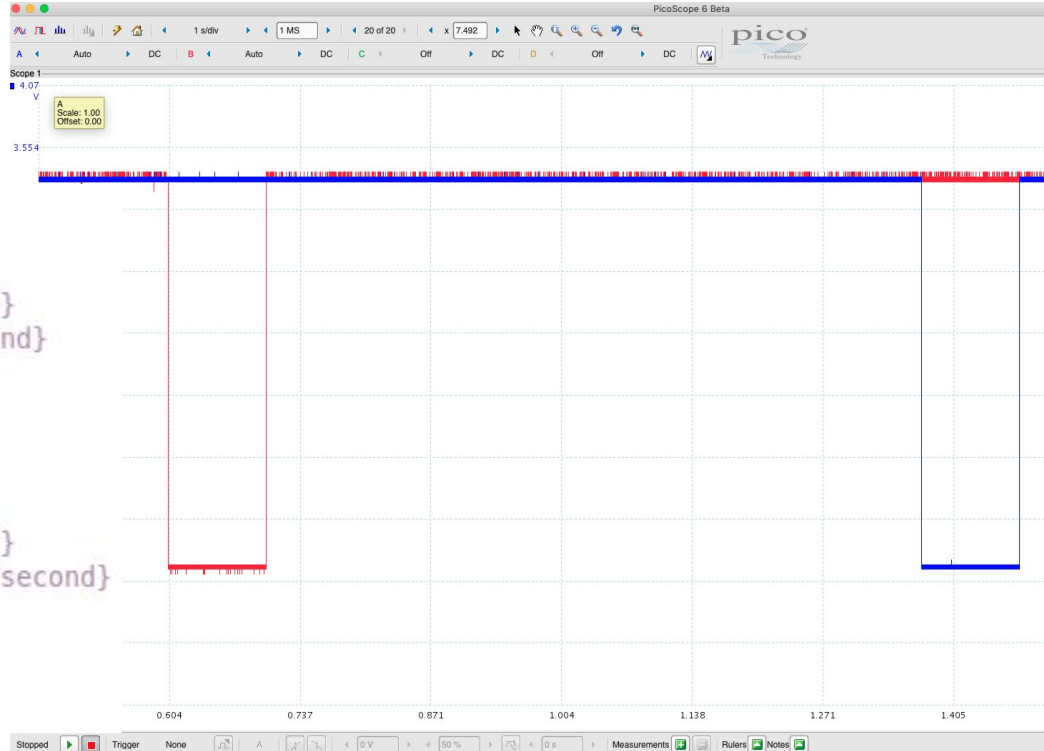
energy_gained = V*math.sin(fi) #energy gained in one cavity (in eV)
E = 7*10**12 - 450*10**9 #energy difference between SPS and LHC
n = E/(8*energy_gained)
t = n*L/c
print(t/60) #time needed to accelereate one bunch (in minutes)
```

23.163929773314138

Synchronisation of time

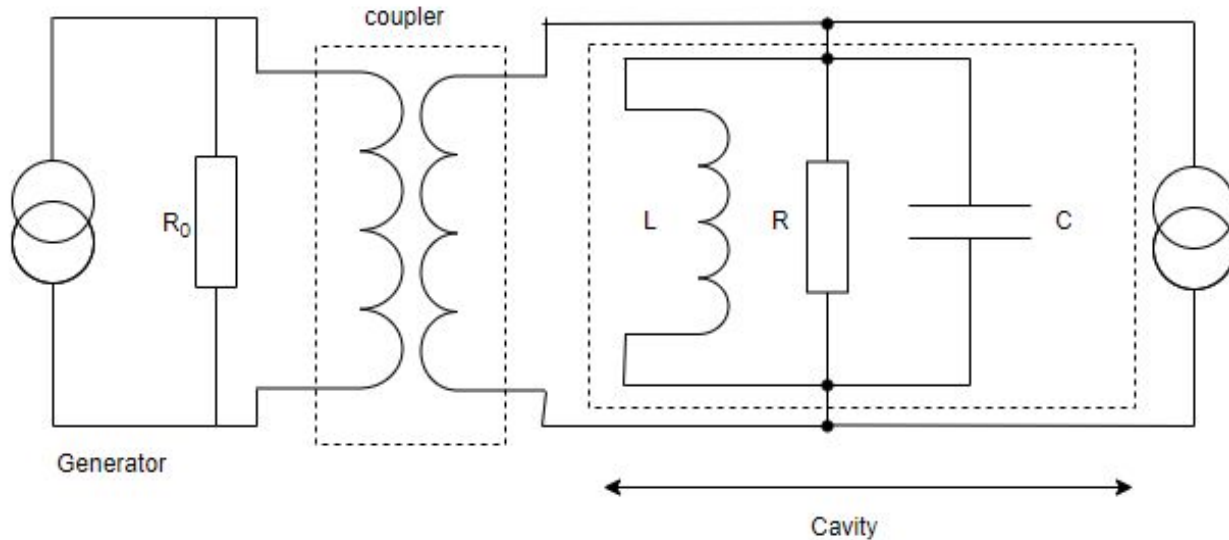
```
now=datetime.datetime.now()
for hosts in HOSTS:
    now=datetime.datetime.now()
    msg=f"setdate {now.year} {now.month} {now.day}
{now.weekday()} {now.hour} {now.minute} {now.second}
{int(round(now.microsecond/1000))}"
    print(msg)
    print((hosts, PORT))
    s.sendto(str.encode(msg), (hosts,PORT))
now1=now+datetime.timedelta(hours=0,seconds=10)
msg1=f"trigger {now1.year} {now1.month} {now1.day}
{now1.weekday()} {now1.hour} {now1.minute} {now1.second}
{int(round(now1.microsecond/1000))}"
print(msg1)
for hosts in HOSTS:
    s.sendto(str.encode(msg1), (hosts,PORT))
```

Python code of a client



Synchronisation of time from the Internet

Tuning RF cavity to achieve impedance match

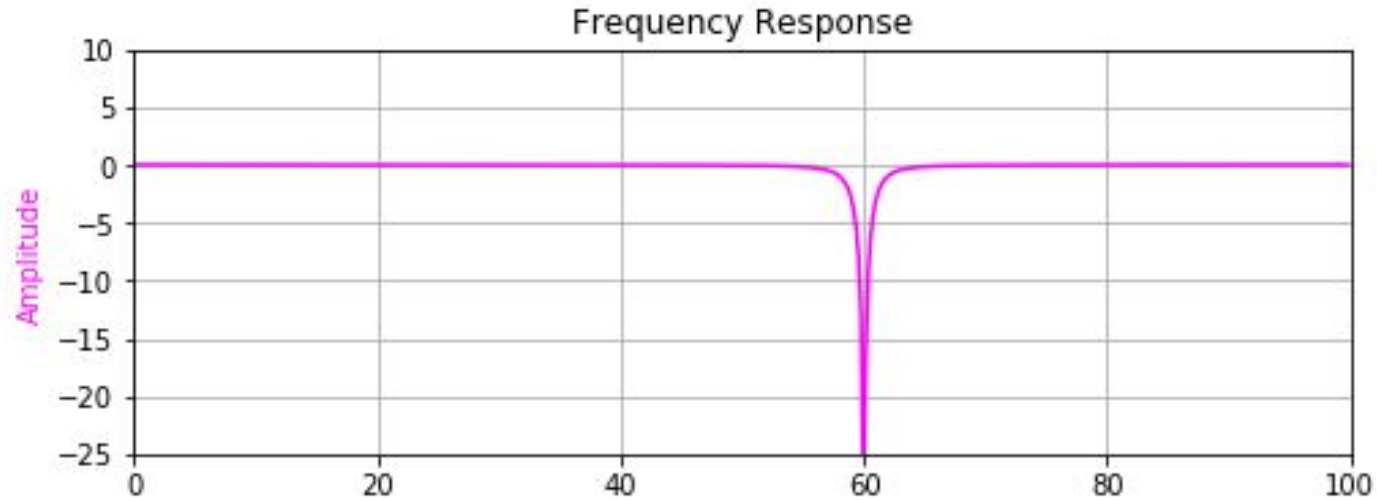


Cavity tuner:

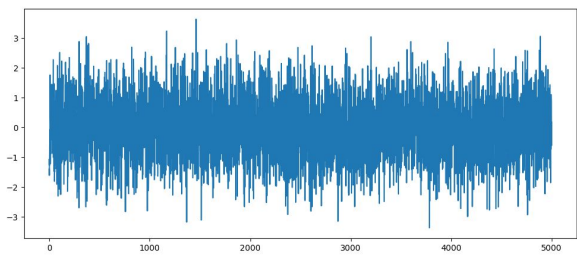
- observes voltage and current
- changes the shape of the cavity using a motor

$$P = \frac{U^2 R_0}{(R + R_0)^2}$$
$$\frac{dP}{dR} = \frac{U^2(R + R_0)^2 - 2U^2 R_0(R + R_0)}{(R + R_0)^4} = 0 \Rightarrow R_0^2 = R^2$$

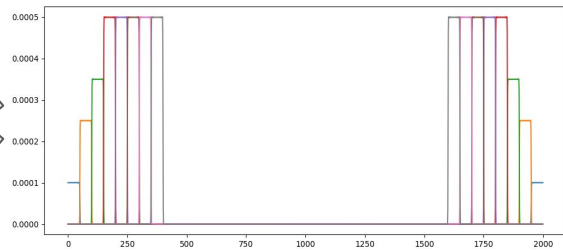
Digital filters - how & why?



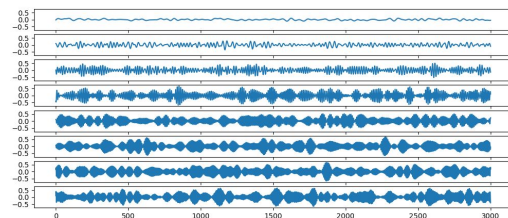
Example of a notch filter

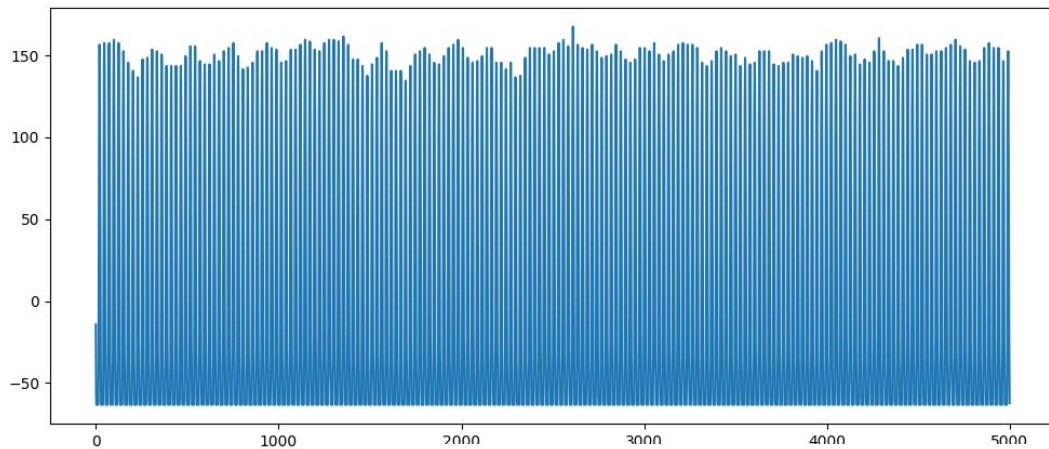


Some random signal



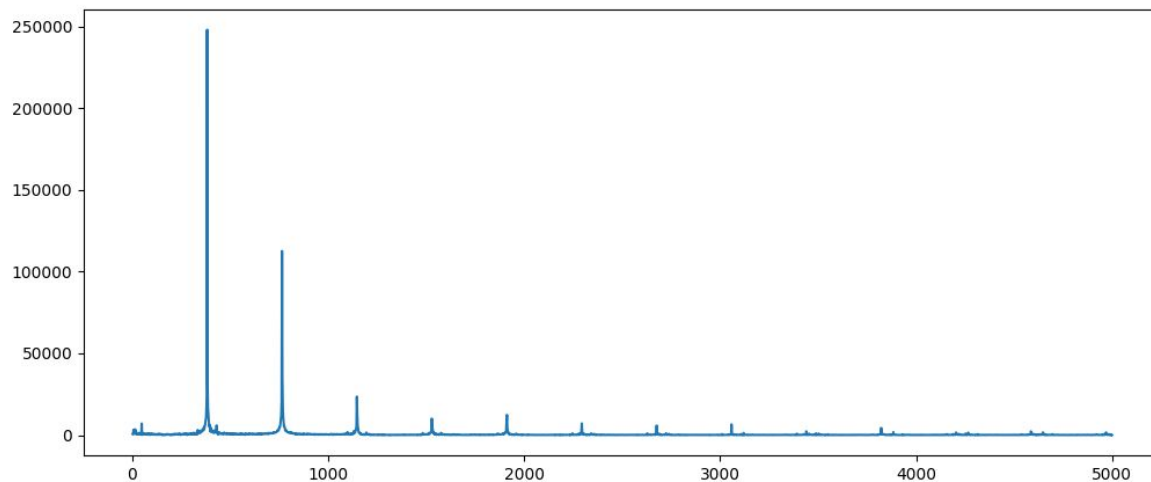
Bandpass FIR filters generated by us



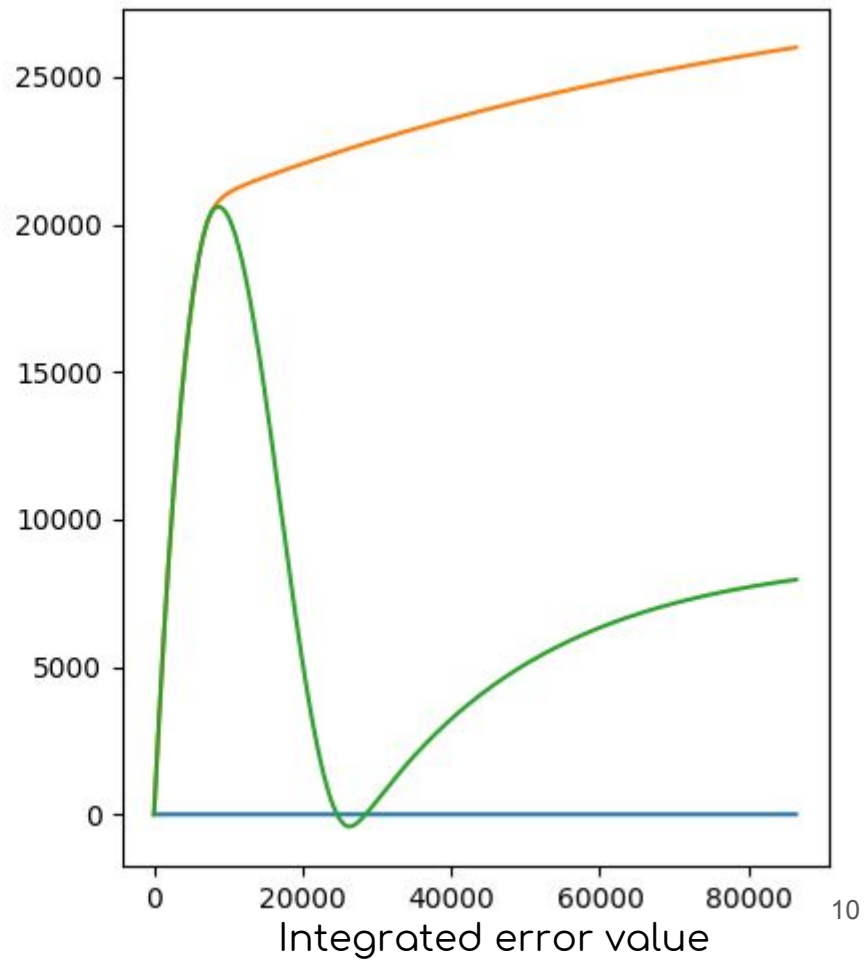
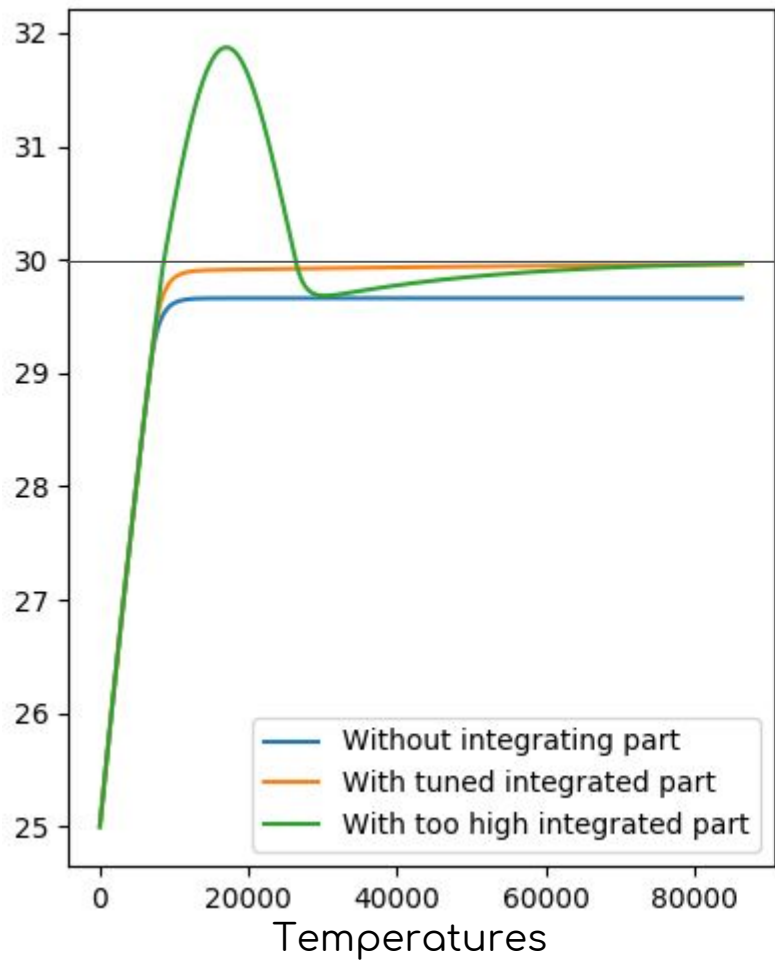


Registered signal (300 Hz sine)

And its spectrum after
Fourier transform



Feedback loop - simulated aquarium



LN4 Cavity Loop

Device
L4D.ACAVLOOP.DTL1

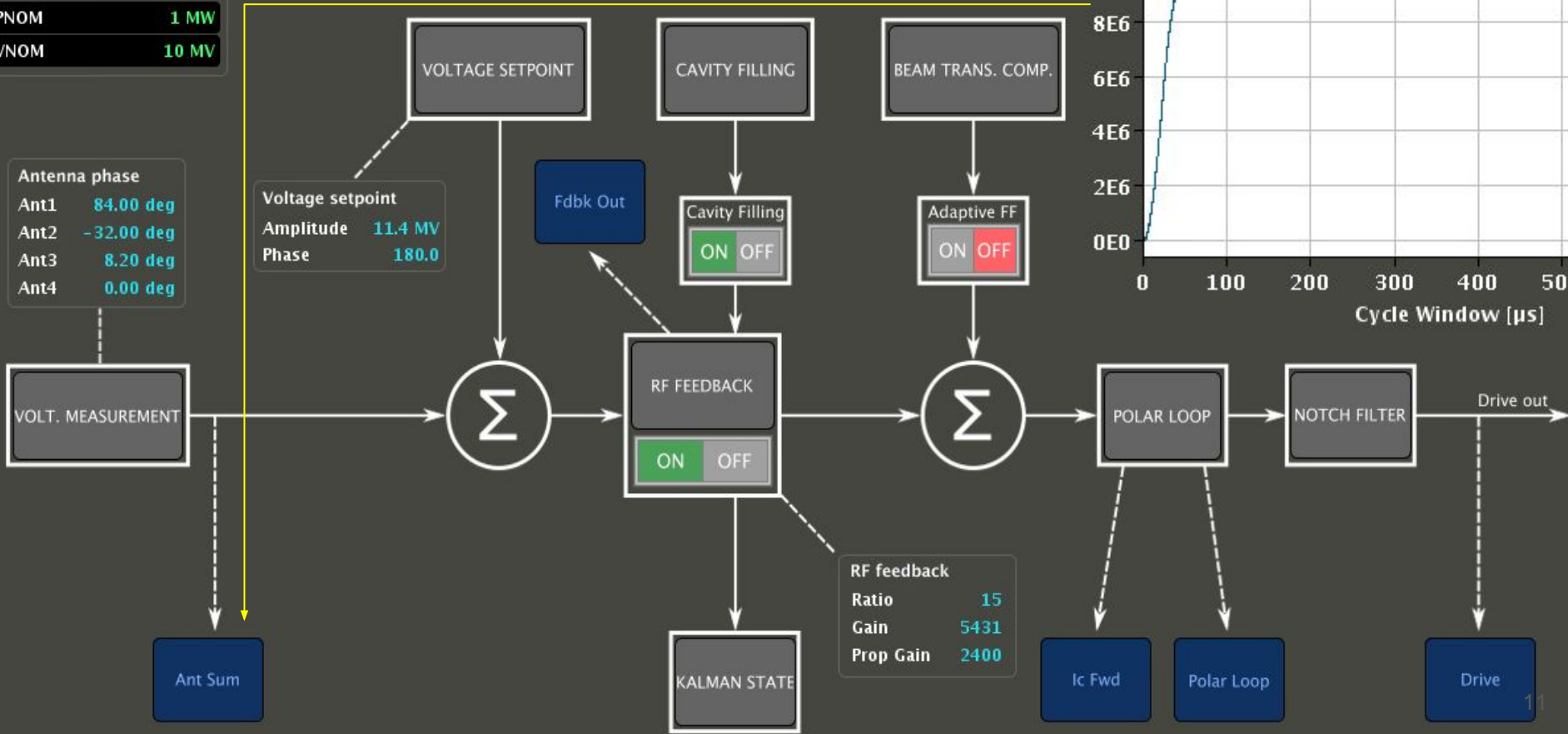
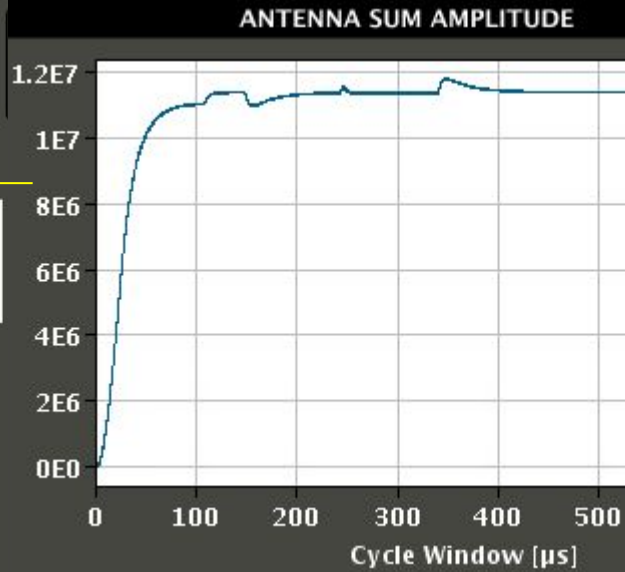
Panel version
24 Oct 2018

Static Configuration
PNOM **1 MW**
VNOM **10 MV**

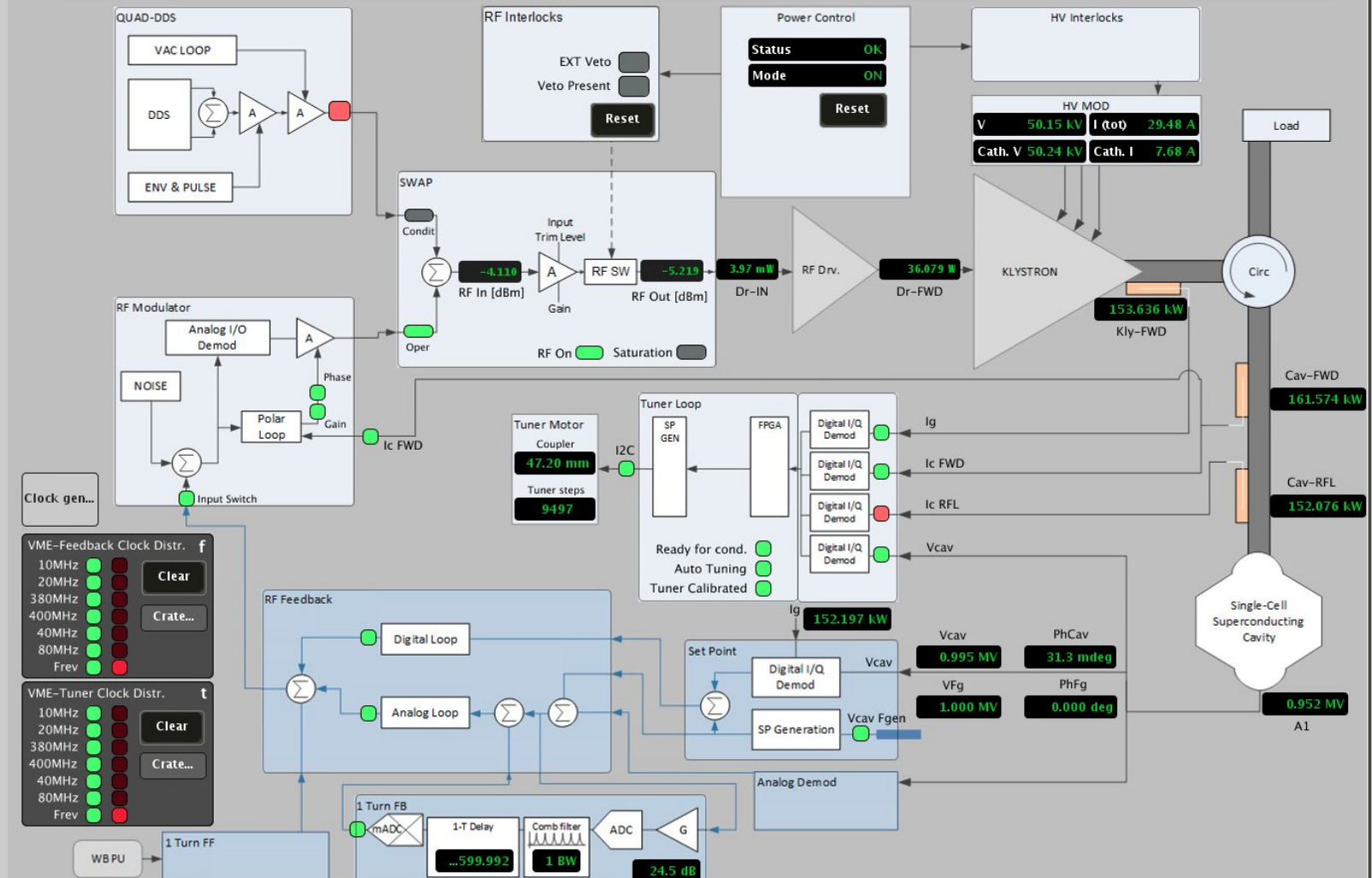
Antenna phase
Ant1 **84.00 deg**
Ant2 **-32.00 deg**
Ant3 **8.20 deg**
Ant4 **0.00 deg**

Voltage setpoint
Amplitude **11.4 MV**
Phase **180.0**

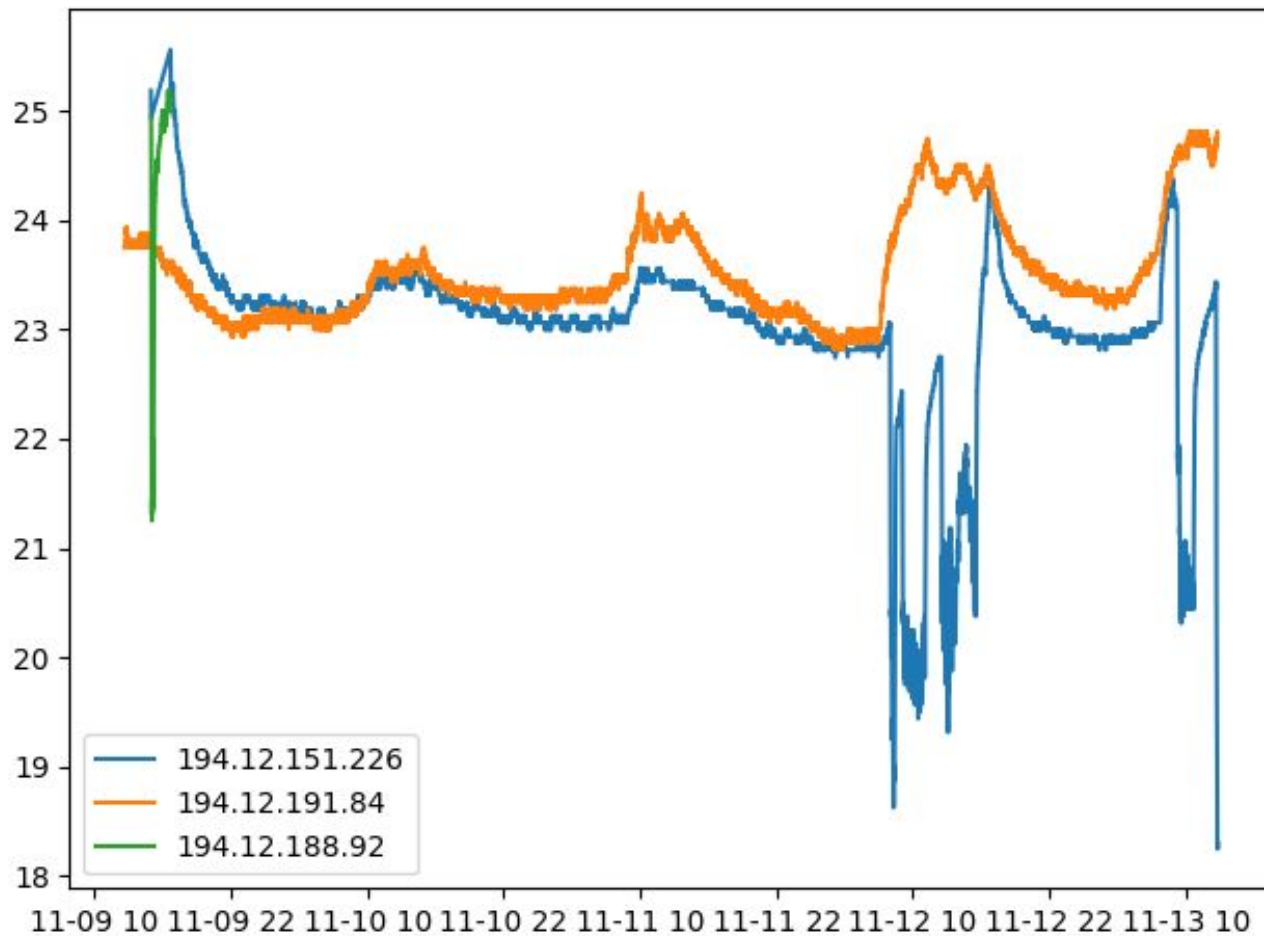
RF feedback
Ratio **15**
Gain **5431**
Prop Gain **2400**

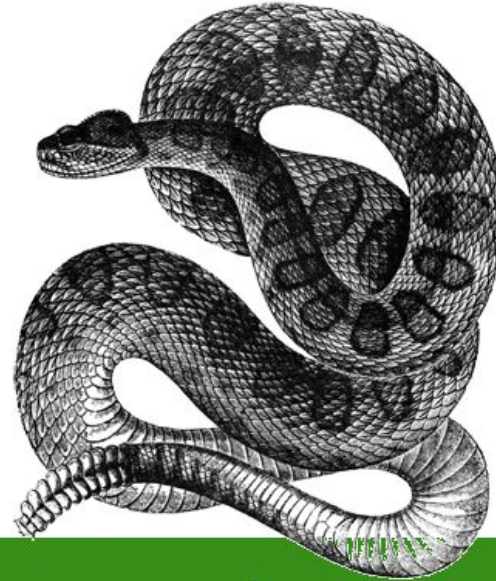


LHC ACS Cavity - Main Cavity 1 Beam 1



Data collection - temperatures in offices





Conclusion:

How to do
physics at CERN

In Python