

# ICFA Mini-Workshop on Machine Learning for Accelerators

*March 5, 2018*

D. Ratner, et al.

SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory



# Topics

1. Facility needs
2. Optimization/tuning
3. Simulation/Modeling
4. Prognostics
5. Data analysis

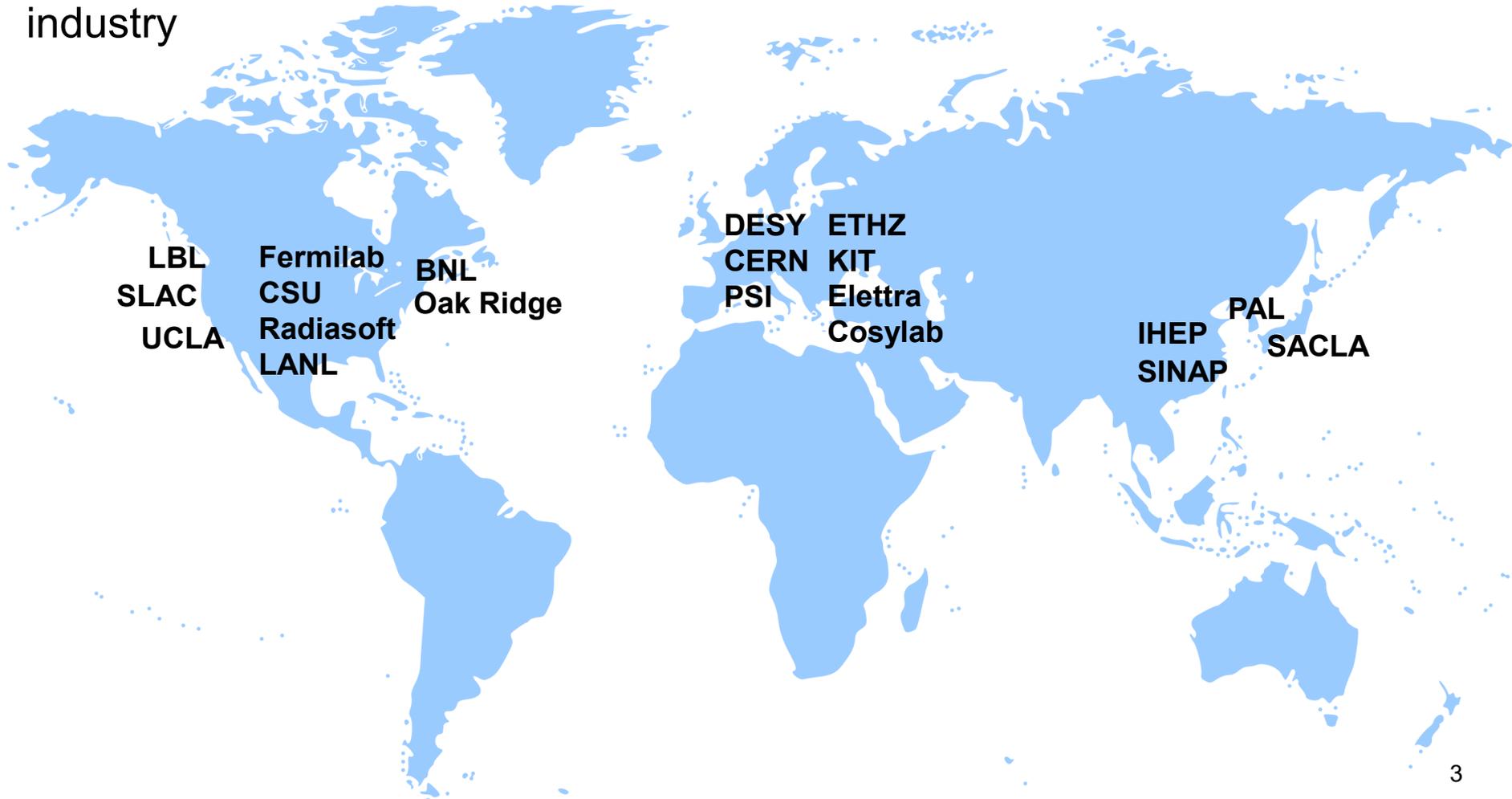


|                                       | 2/27<br>TUESDAY  | 2/28<br>WEDNESDAY  | 3/1<br>THURSDAY  | 3/2<br>FRIDAY |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|---------------|
| Beginner/Intermediate Tutorial        |  |  |  |               |
|                                       | Workshop intro (10 min),<br>Session intro (15 min) (Kevin) | NN Modeling (A. Edelen)  | ML for MBI (Boltz)   |               |
|                                       | Facility LHC (Kajetan/Jorg)                                | Collective effects (Adelmann)  | Non-parametric density<br>estimators (Mohaya?)<br>Data mining at HIPA<br>(Snuverink) |               |
|                                       | Facility XFEL (Raimund)                                    | Light source simulations<br>(Tomlin)   |  |               |
| Coffee                                | Facility Synch (Xiaobiao)                                  | Coffee/Poster session  | Coffee/Poster session  |               |
|                                       | Coffee   | Coffee/Poster session  | Coffee/Poster session  |               |
|                                       | Fault detection (Nielsen)                                  | machine modeling at FAST (J.<br>Edelen)  | Session summary  |               |
|                                       | Facility Other Side (Candel)                               | GANs (Oliviera)  | Session summary  |               |
|                                       | Facility Discussion  | Simulations/Modeling<br>discussion 2   | White paper/ Collaboration<br>planning   |               |
| Lunch                                 | Lunch  | Lunch  | Lunch  |               |
| Lunch                                 | Lunch  | Lunch  | Lunch  |               |
| Ocelot satellite meeting/<br>Tutorial | Reinforcement learning (Wu)                                | Prognostics; ML for anomaly<br>detection in distributed<br>Beam loss plan recognition<br>(Valentino) | White paper/ Collaboration<br>planning   |               |
|                                       | Gaussian Process 1 (Kirschner)                             | Detection of bad bpsms (Fol)   | White paper/ Collaboration<br>planning   |               |
|                                       | Gaussian Process 2 (Duris)                                 | DESY zoom talk?  | White paper/ Collaboration<br>planning   |               |
|                                       | ML Tuning discussion                                       | Prognostics discussion   |  |               |
|                                       | Poster blitz   | Coffee/Poster session  |  |               |
|                                       | Poster blitz   | Coffee/Poster session  |  |               |
|                                       | Coffee/Poster session                                      | Tour   |  |               |
|                                       | Coffee/Poster session                                      | Tour   |  |               |
|                                       | XFEL tuning (Agapov)                                       | Tour   |  |               |
|                                       | Online opt (Scheinker)                                     | Tour   |  |               |
|                                       | opt with GA (Bazarov)                                      | Tour   |  |               |
|                                       | Model Free Discussion                                      | Tour   |  |               |
|                                       | Dutch Goose  | Reception at the Meyer-Buck<br>Estate  |  |               |

# Attendees

## 65 Participants from 20+ Institutions:

Specialties spanning computer science, physics, controls, operations, industry



## Full day tutorial for machine learning novices ~60 participants learning basic ML and Ocelot platform



# Highlights: Facility needs

## Some recurrent needs:

1. Identify broken parts, predict failures
2. Faster simulations, online models
3. Digging through large data sets for correlations, new physics



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## General themes:

1. How do we identify where ML adds value?
2. Look for opportunities to collaborate



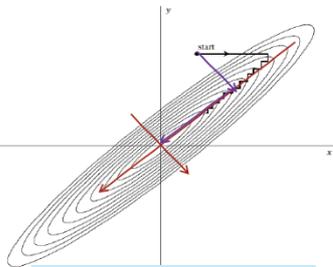
# Highlights: Optimization

Wide agreement on need for automated tuning  
Question: model-based or model-independent?

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## Search over conjugate directions RCDS: X. Huang SLAC



Efficient search directions: conjugate directions

A search over conjugate direction does not invalidate previous searches.

Directions  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{v}$  are conjugate if

$$\mathbf{u}^T \cdot \mathbf{H} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$$

with  $\mathbf{H}$  being the Hessian matrix of function  $f(\mathbf{x})$ ,

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Around the minimum

$$f(\mathbf{x}_m + \Delta \mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x}_m) + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \mathbf{x}^T \cdot \mathbf{H} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{x}.$$

Powell's method can update the directions using past search results to develop a conjugate set.

It takes many tiny steps to get to the minimum when searching along  $x$  and  $y$  directions.

\*W.H. Press, et al, Numerical Recipes

\*M.J.D. Powell, Computer Journal 7 (2) 1965 155

X. Huang (SLAC), Online optimization, ML Workshop 2018

4

SPEAR3: coupling correction, kicker bump matching, dynamic aperture, transport line steering and optics, etc

X. Huang, et al, NIMA 726 (2013) 77; X. Huang et al, PRSTAB 18, 084001 (2015)

LCLS: taper optimization

J. Wu, et al, FEL 2017

ESRF: storage ring coupling correction, beam lifetime, injection efficiency

S. M. Liuzzo, et al, IPAC'2016, THPMR015

IHEP: BEPC-II luminosity optimization, CSNS/RCS collimation system

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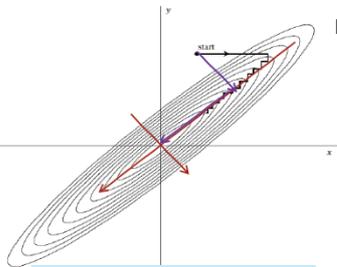
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## Extremum seeking: A. Scheinker

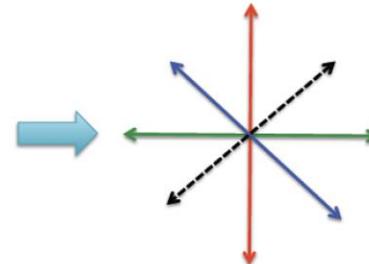
$$\frac{dp_1}{dt} = \sqrt{\alpha \omega_1} \cos(\omega_1 t + ky)$$

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$$\frac{dp_3}{dt} = \sqrt{\alpha \omega_3} \cos(\omega_3 t + ky)$$

⋮

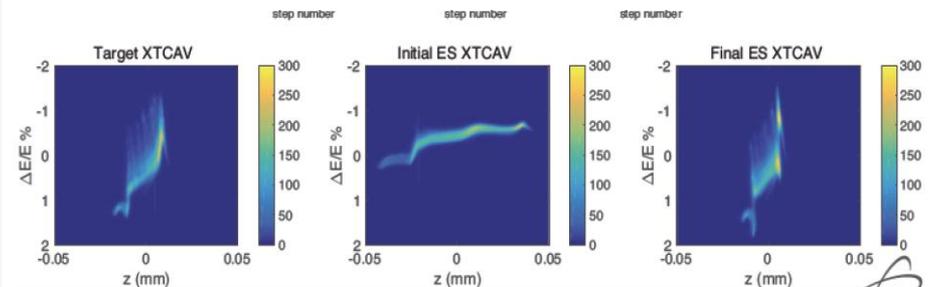
$$\frac{dp_m}{dt} = \sqrt{\alpha \omega_m} \cos(\omega_m t + ky)$$



Allows simultaneous tuning of ALL parameters in parallel.

$$\frac{d\mathbf{p}}{dt} = -\frac{k\alpha}{2} (\nabla_{\mathbf{p}} V(\mathbf{x}, t))^T$$

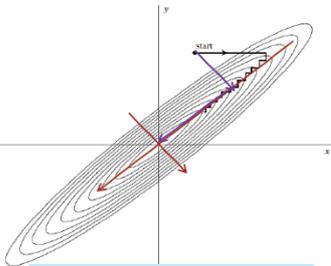
On average, the system performs a gradient descent of the unknown, time-varying function  $V(\mathbf{x}, t)$



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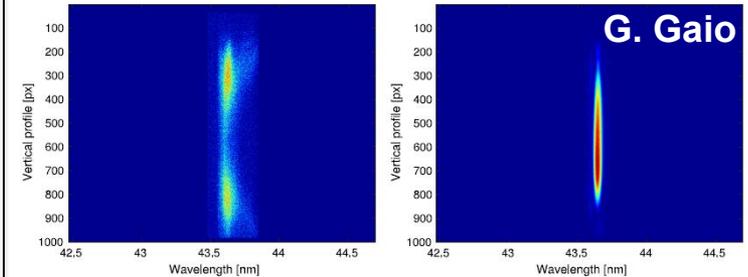
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## Example: FEL "quality" at FERMI



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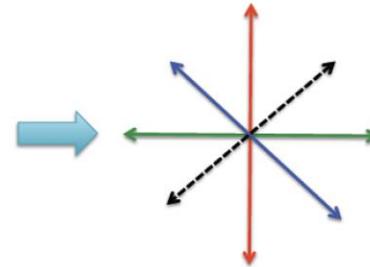
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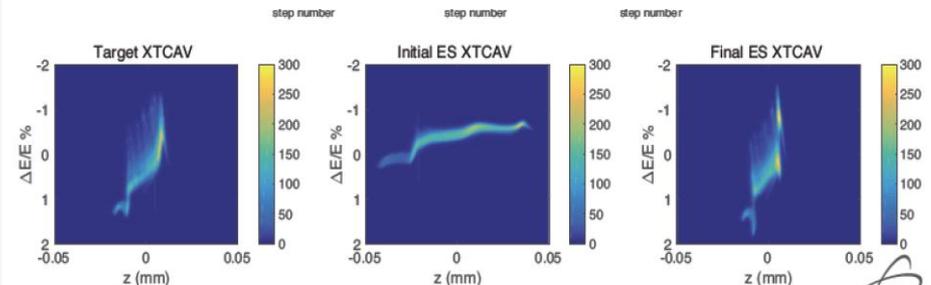
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# Highlights: Optimization

**Tuning platforms:**  
Ocelot (DESY)  
provides generic base  
for accelerator  
optimization/simulation  
➔ Now multi-lab  
collaboration



The screenshot shows the 'Objective and Alarm Function Setup' panel with the following configuration:

- Objective Function:** PV: A is set to `XFEL_FEL/XGM/PREPROCESSING/XGM.2643.T9.CH0/RESULT.TD`. The objective function is defined as `np.mean(np.array(A)[-1,1])` with a Max Penalty of 300.
- Machine Status:** Alarm 1 is set to `XFEL_DIAG/CHARGE/ML/TORC.3096.T4D/BEAM_MASTER/TRANSMISSION.SAI` with a value of 0.0. Limits are Min: 0.00, Max: 100.00. Wait time is 2.00 sec after recovering. A note says 'Pause code if ...'.
- Scanned Parameters:** Select Optimiser Algorithm is 'Simplex Norm.'. Number Iterations is 50. 'Set Best Solution After Optimization' is checked. Relative Step in % is 5.00.

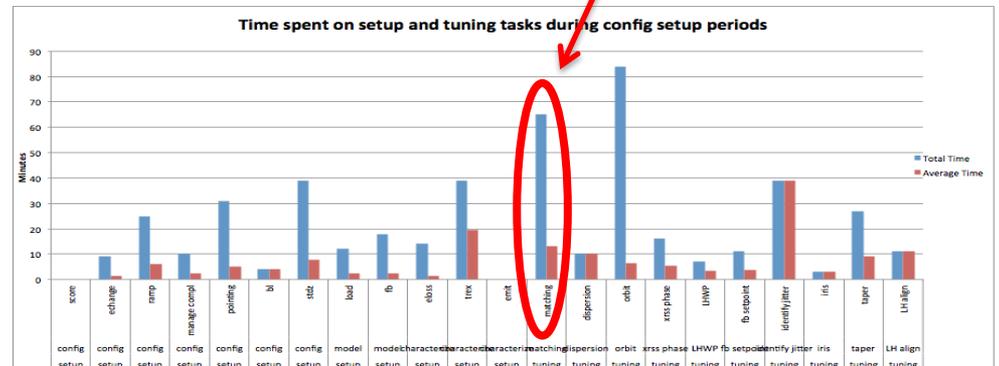
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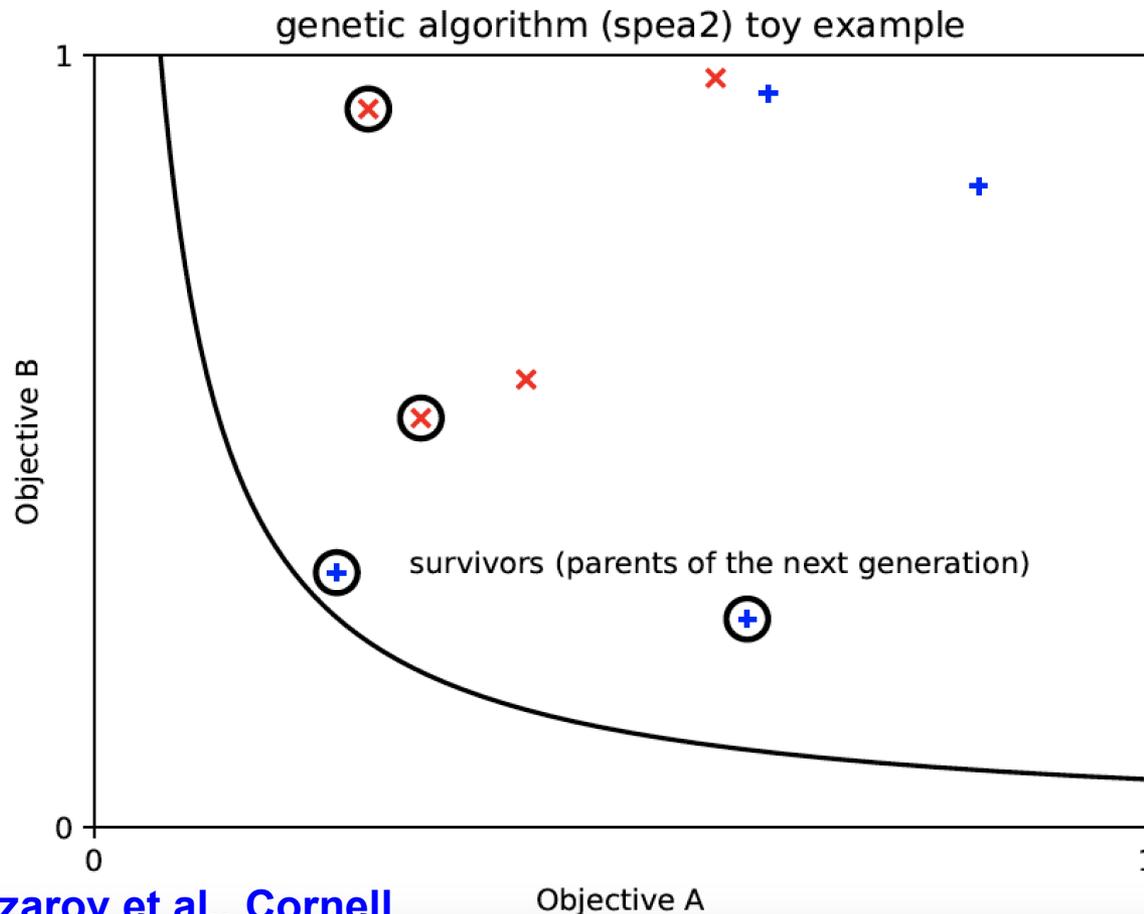


At LCLS: 450  
 hours/year in 2016  
 → Automated tuning  
 cut avg time by half  
 in 2017!

The screenshot shows the Ocelot interface. The top section is 'Objective and Alarm Function Setup' with 'Objective function def.' highlighted in red. It includes fields for PV: A, B, C, D, E, Objective Function, and Max Penalty. The bottom section is 'Opt. method selection and initial step' with 'Simplex Norm.' and 'Number Iterations' highlighted in blue.

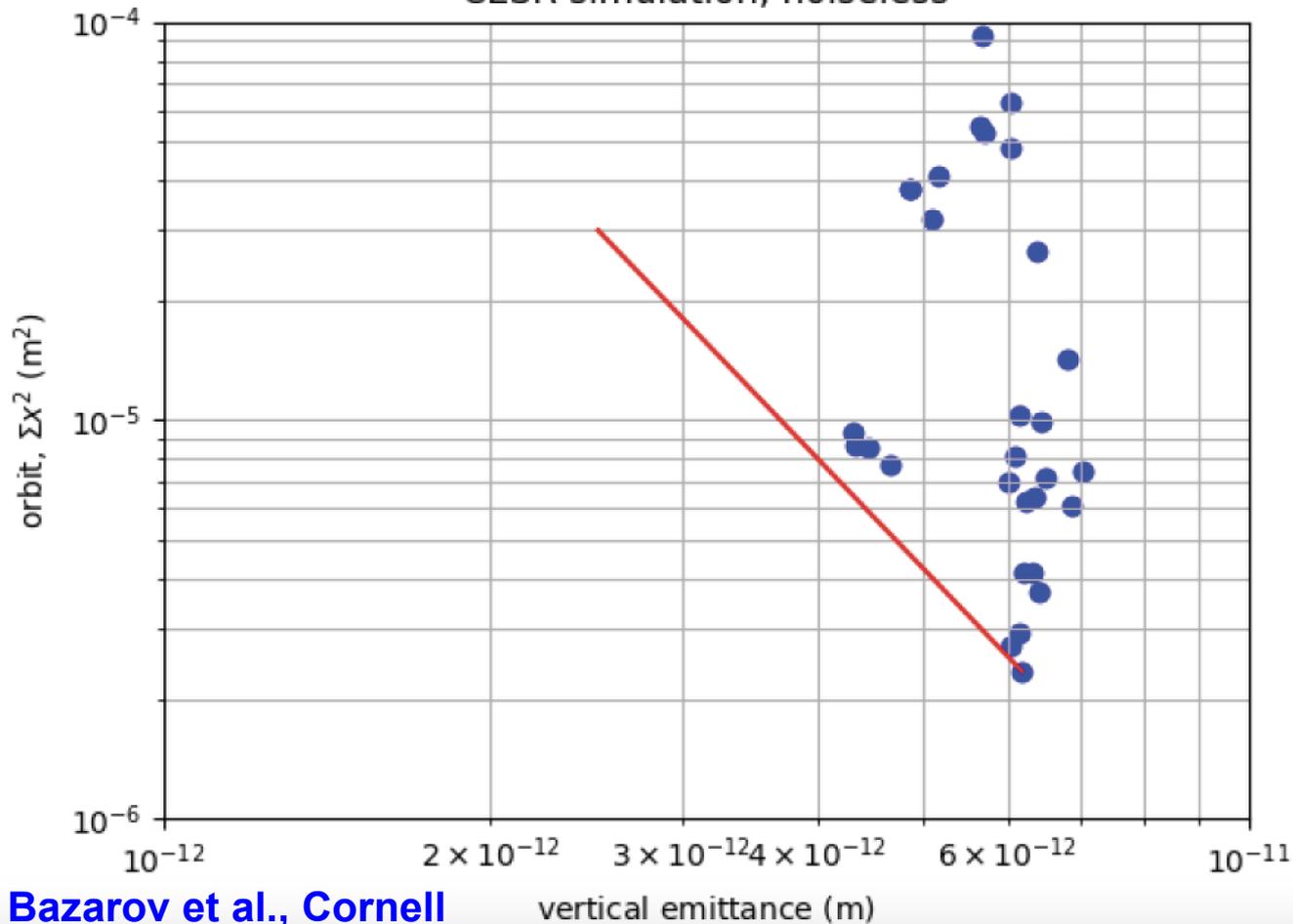


## Genetic algorithms to find optimize and find pareto frontier



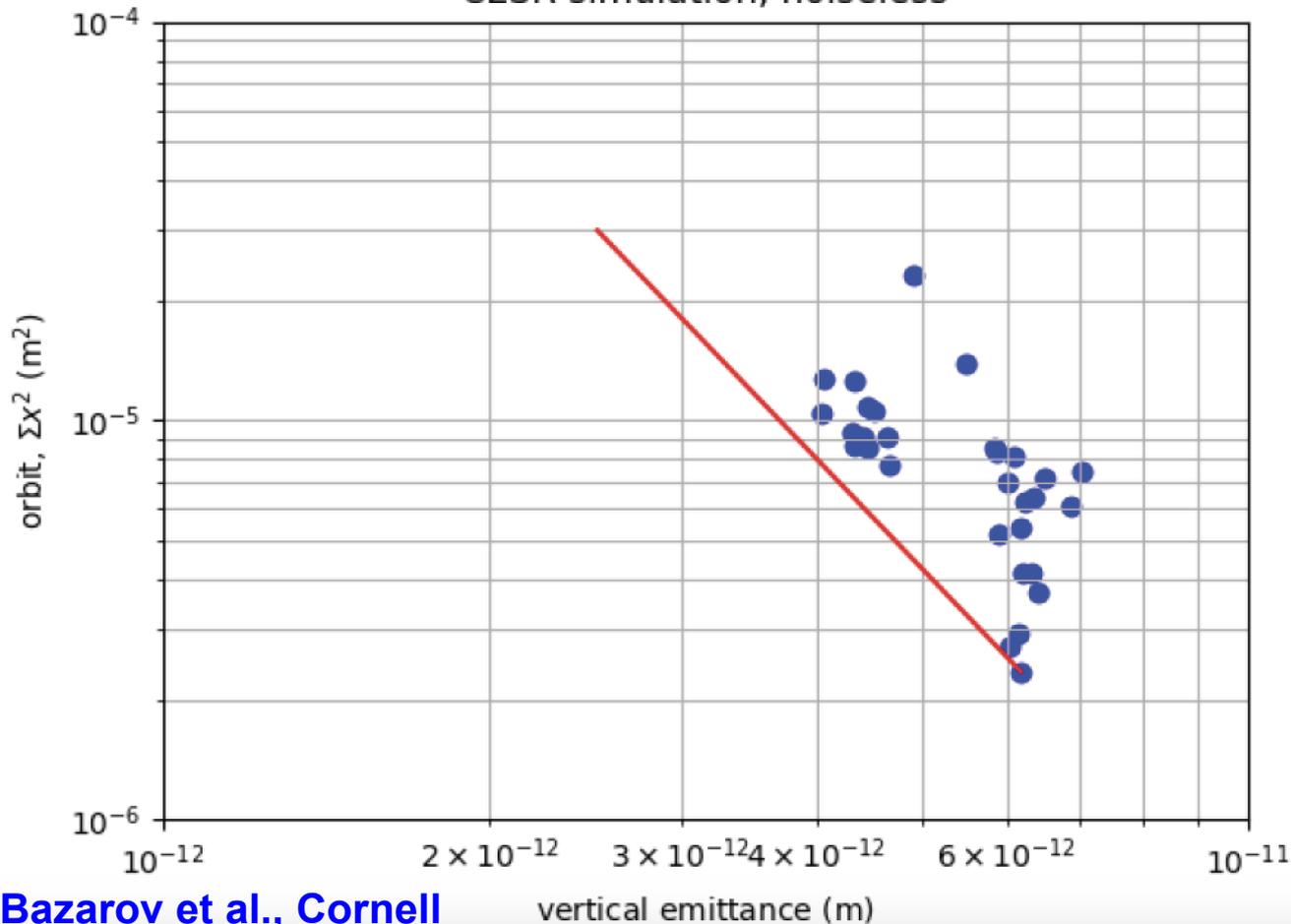
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CESR simulation, noiseless



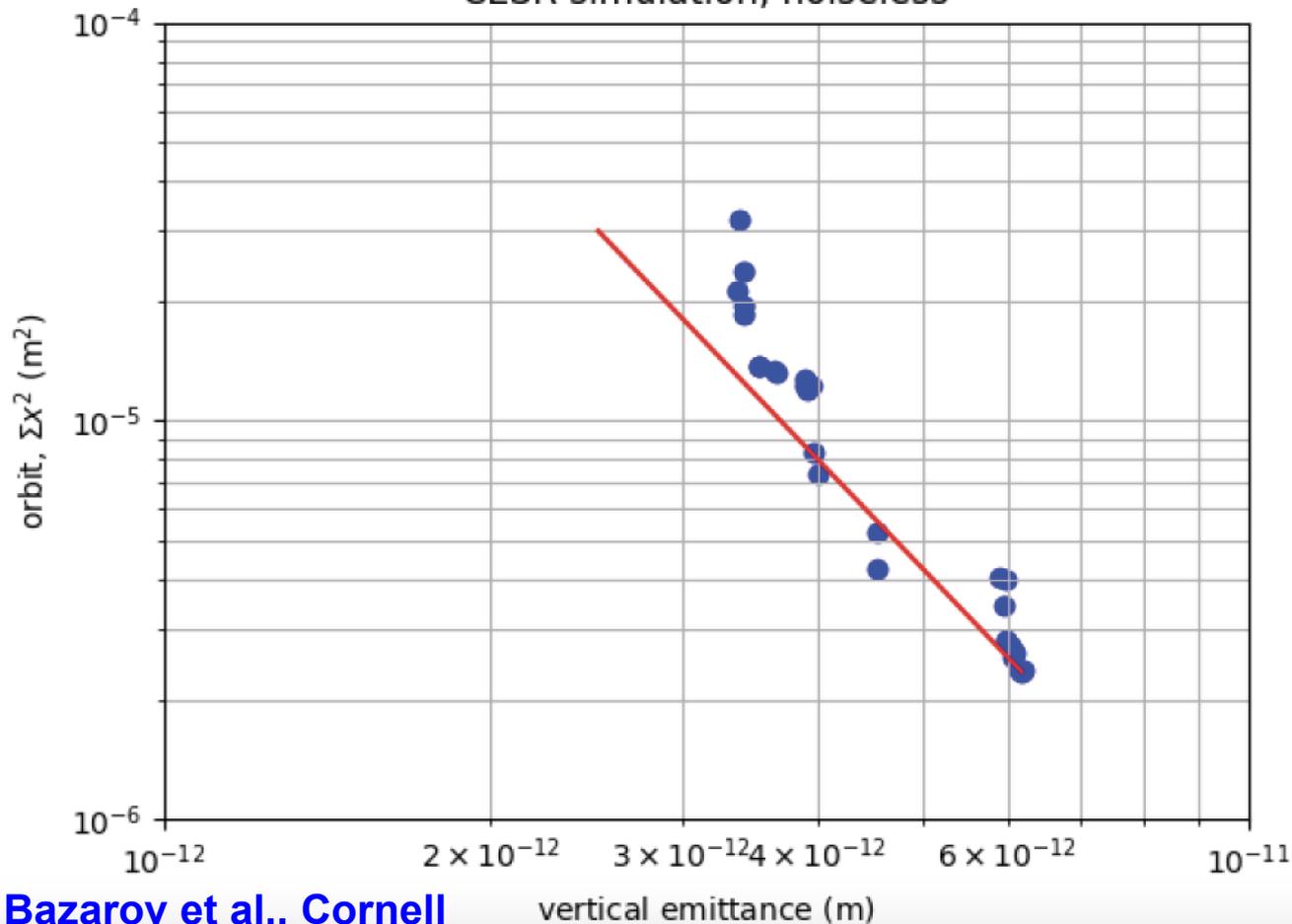
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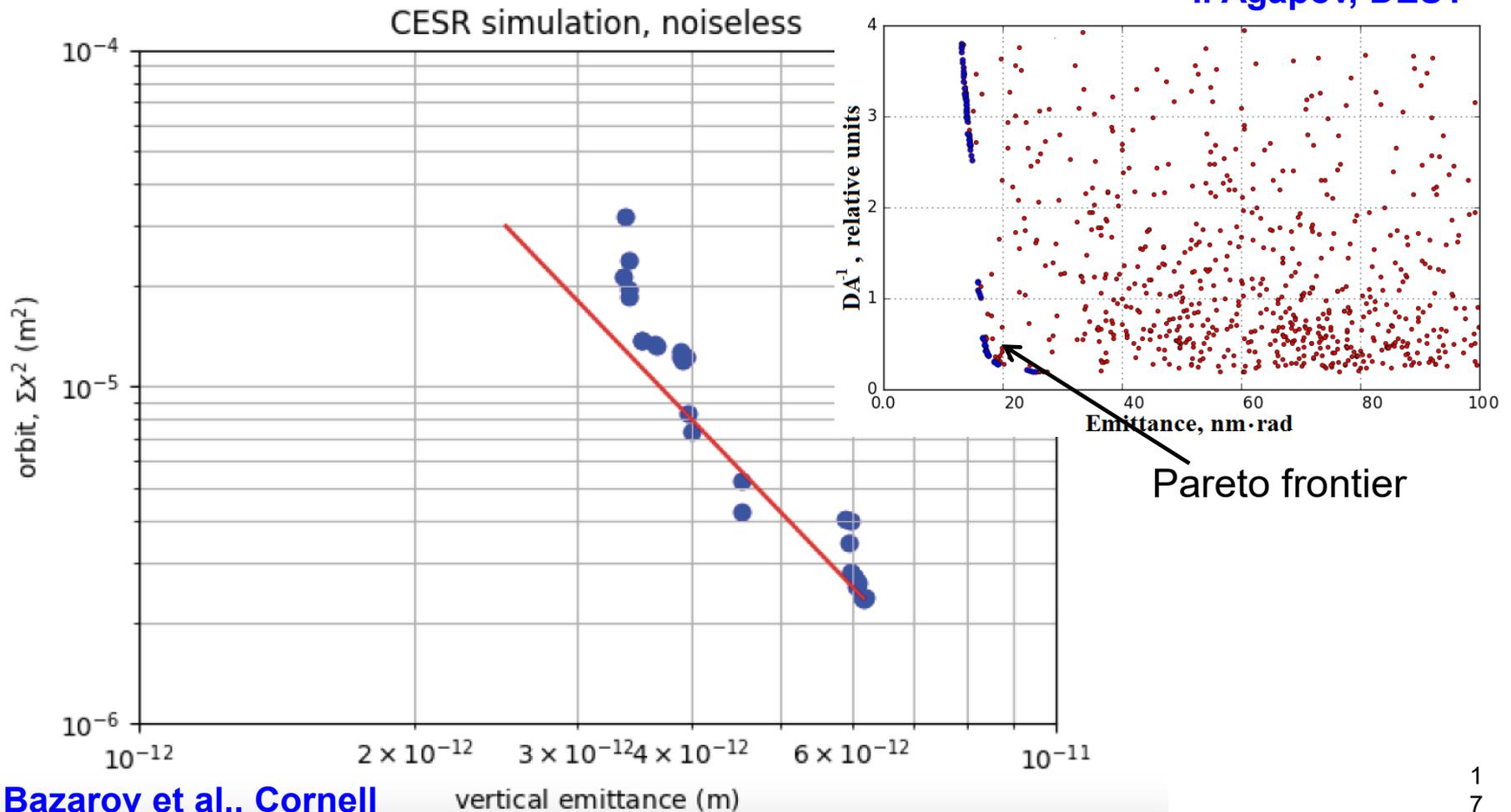
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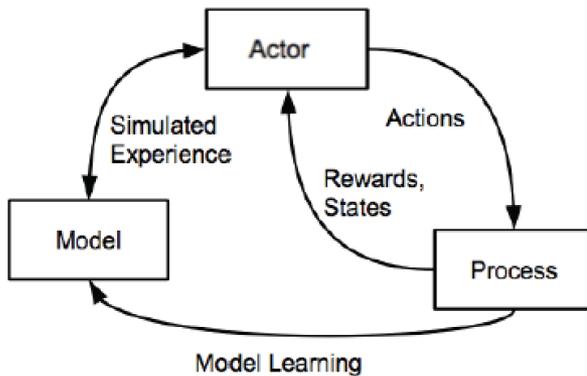
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I. Agapov, DESY

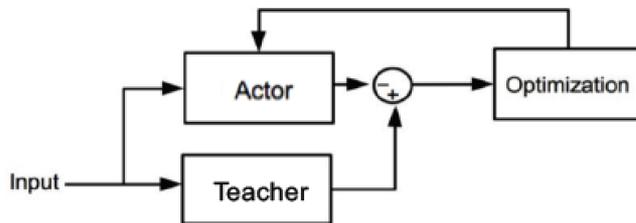


# Highlights: Optimization

## Model-based: Reinforcement learning (used by alpha-GO)



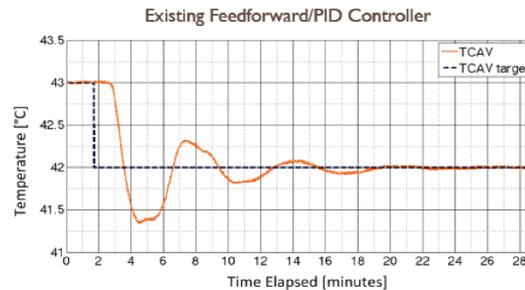
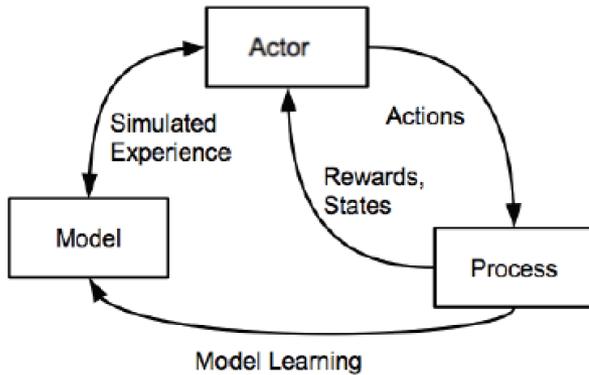
*Can train on models first to get a good initial solution before deployment*



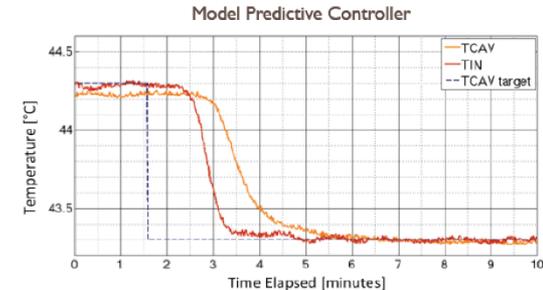
*Can use supervised learning to first approximate the behavior of a different control policy*

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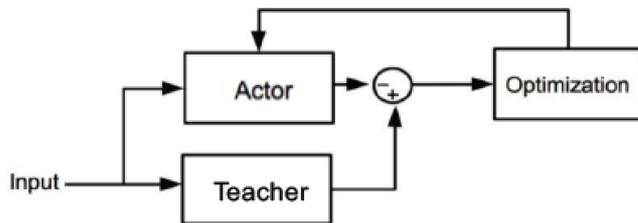


Note that the oscillations are largely due to the transport delays and water recirculation, rather than PID gains



A. L. Edelen et al., TNS, vol. 63, no. 2, 2016 A.L. Edelen et al., IPAC '15

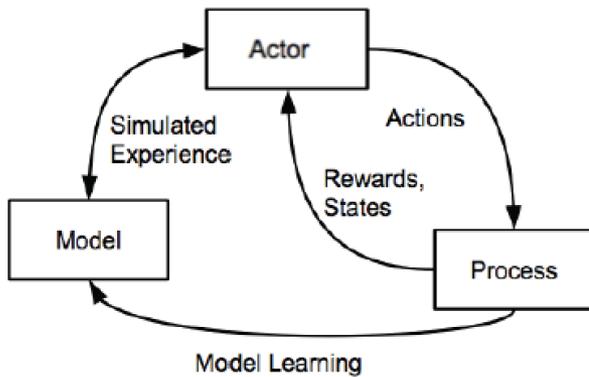
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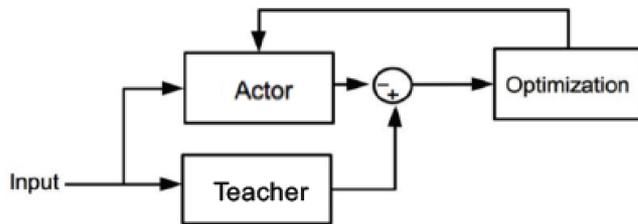
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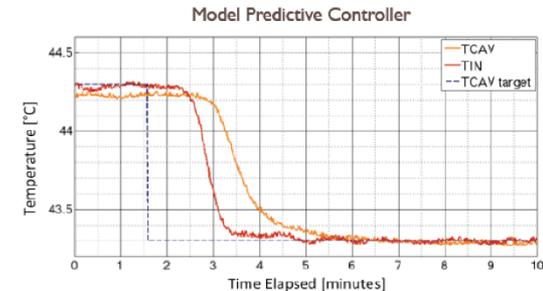


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## Temperature control, RF photo-injector at FAST



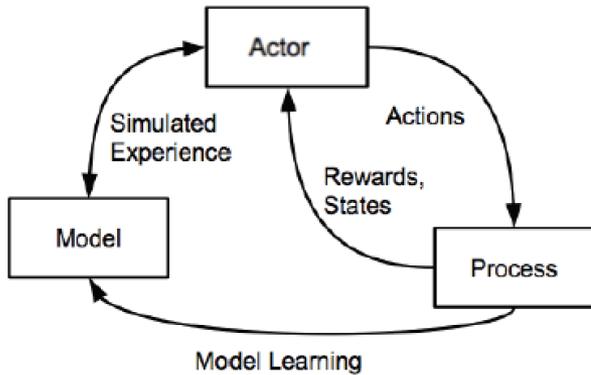
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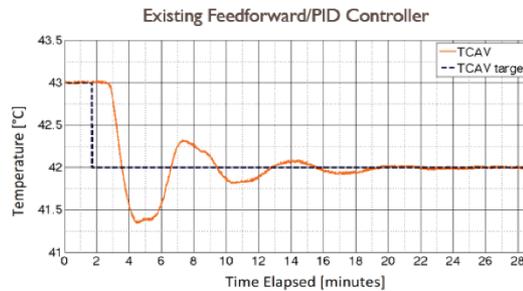
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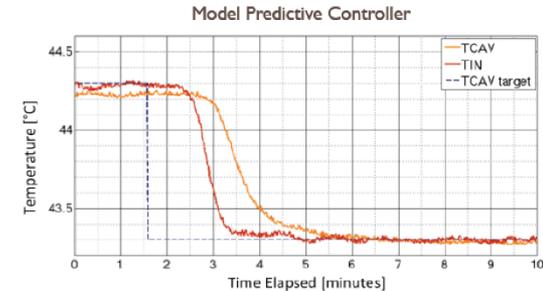
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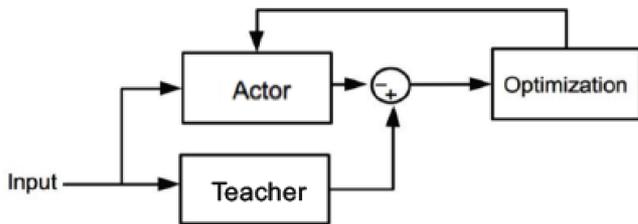


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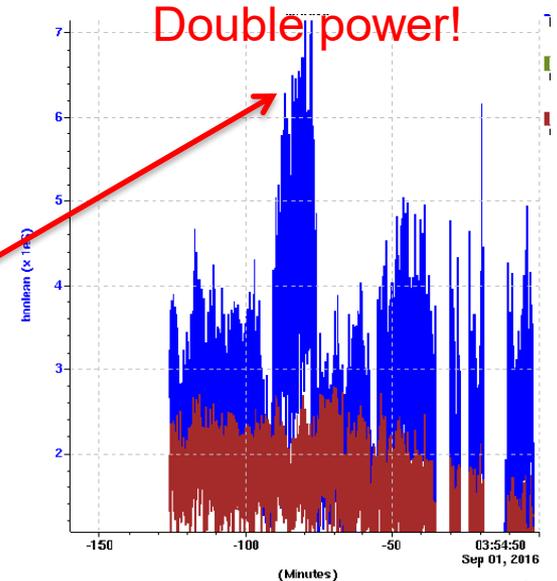
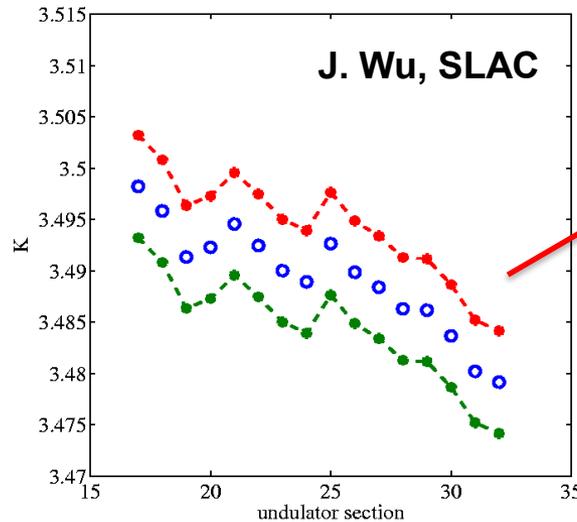
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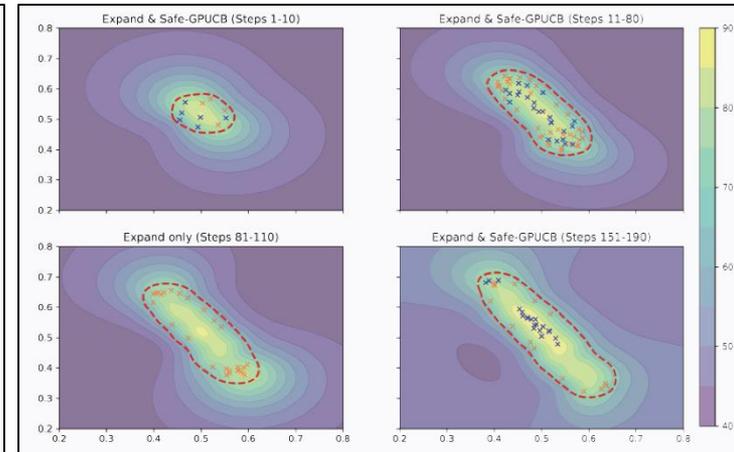
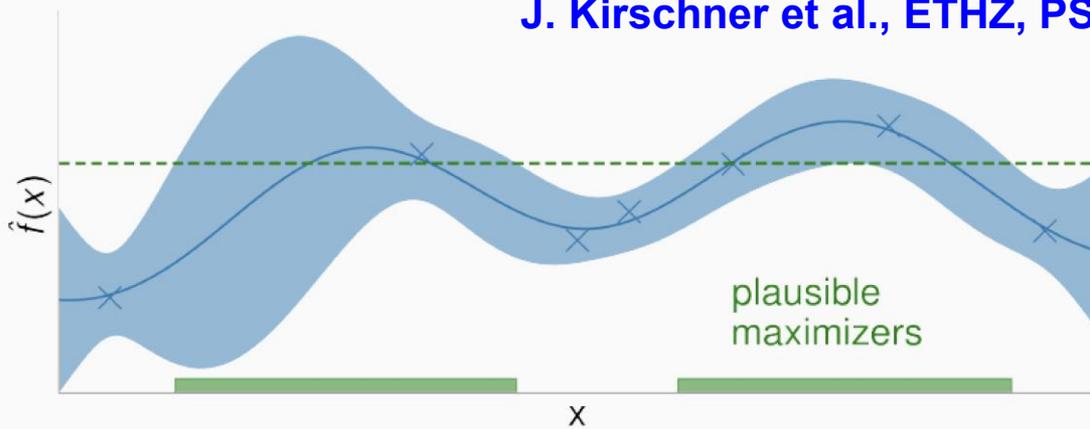
A. Edelen, CSU



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## Model-based: Bayesian optimizers (Gaussian Process Model)

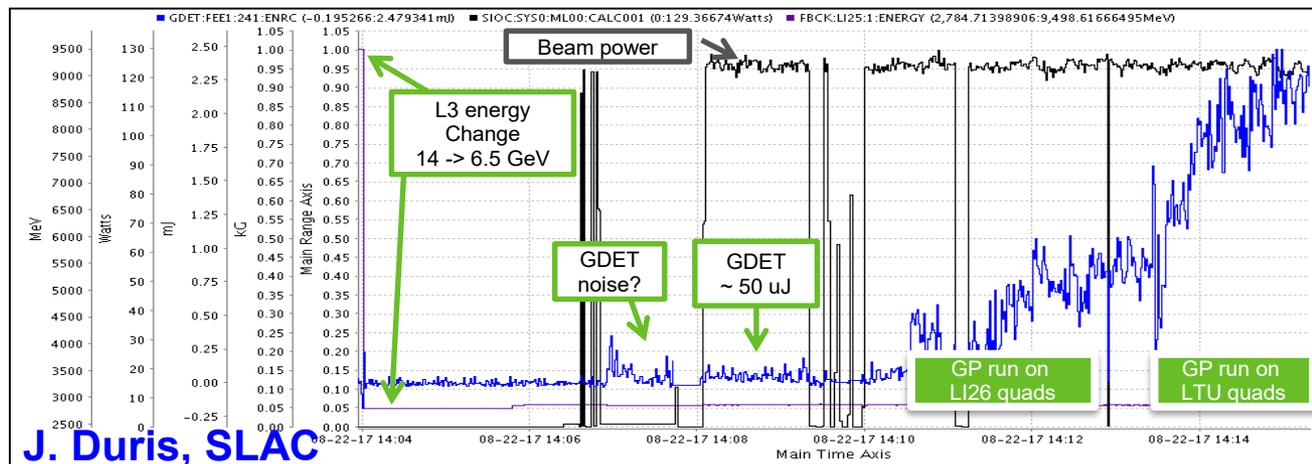
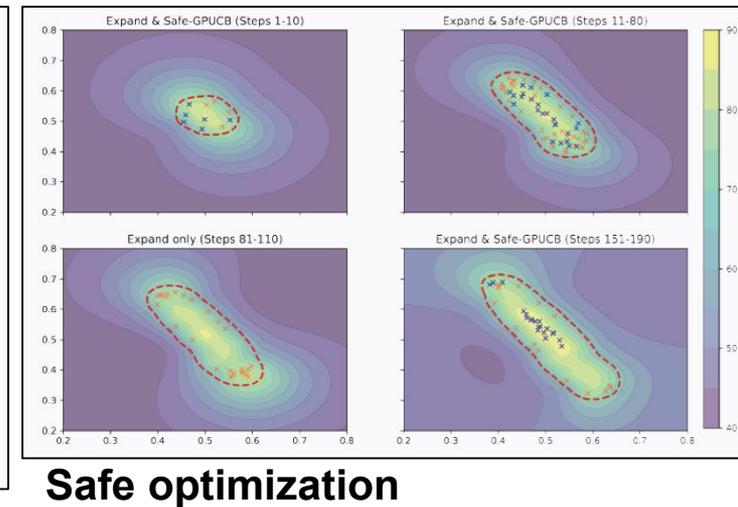
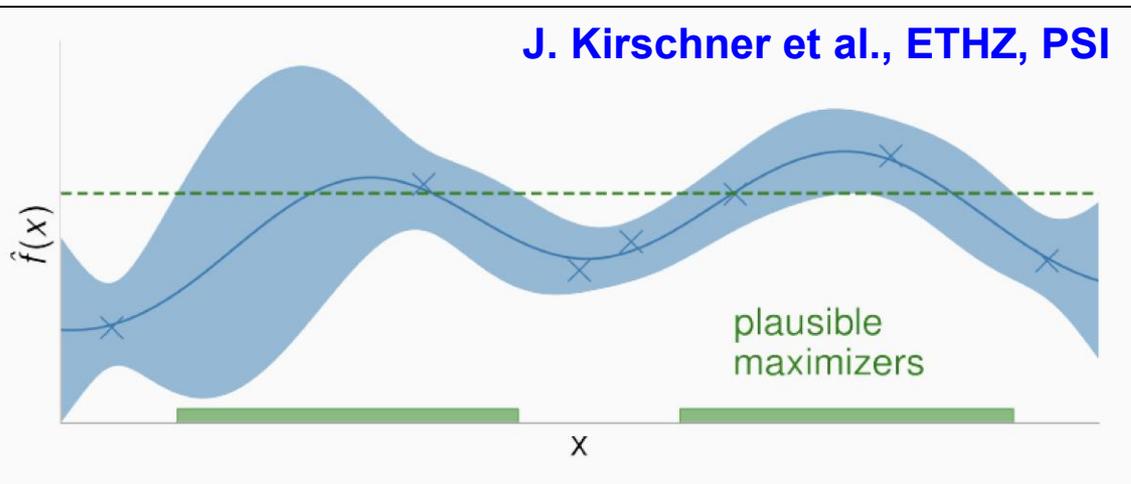
J. Kirschner et al., ETHZ, PSI



Safe optimization

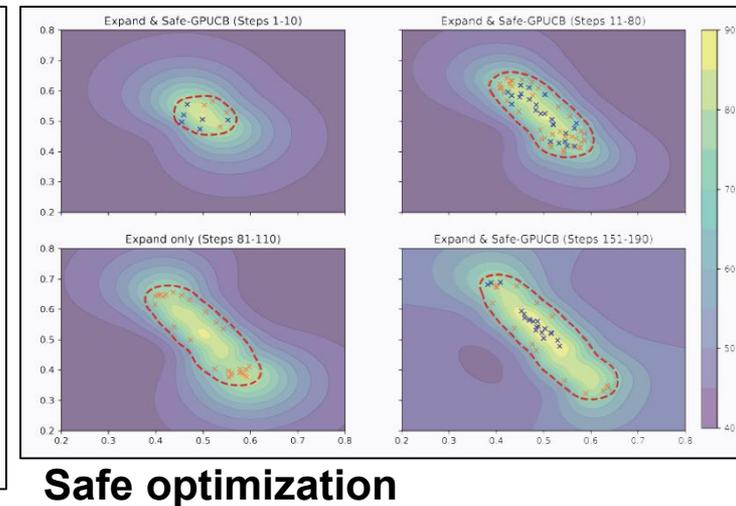
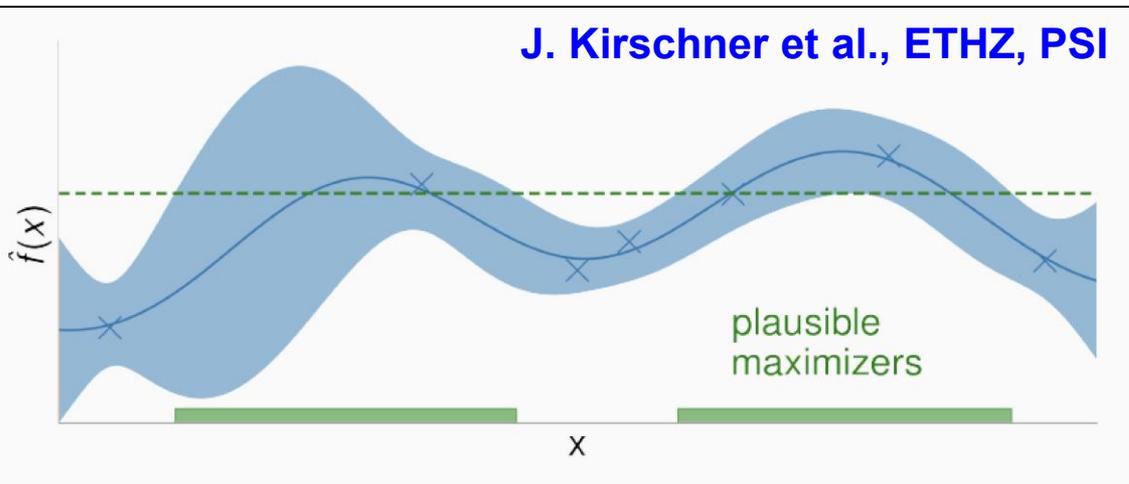
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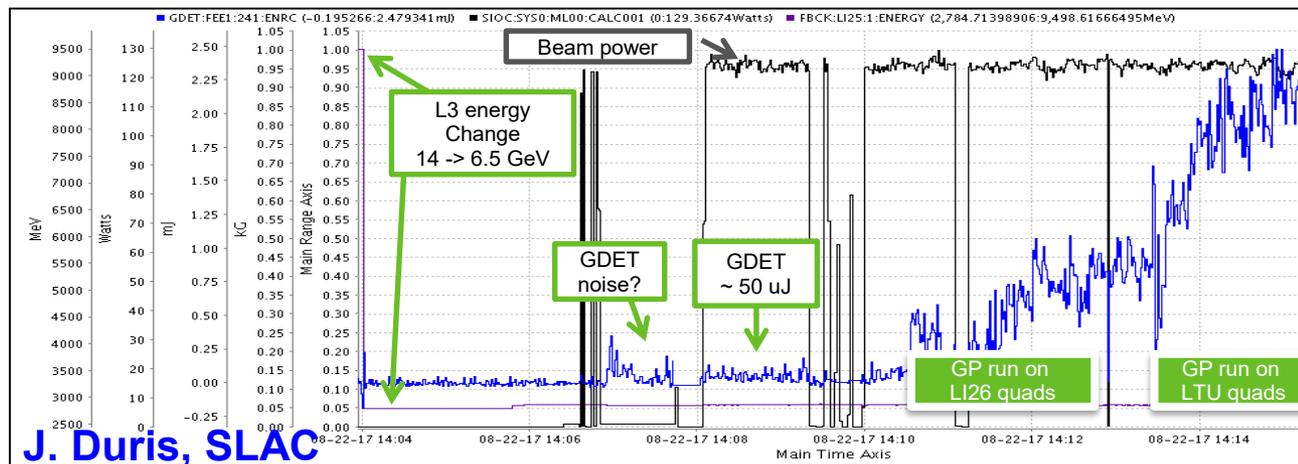


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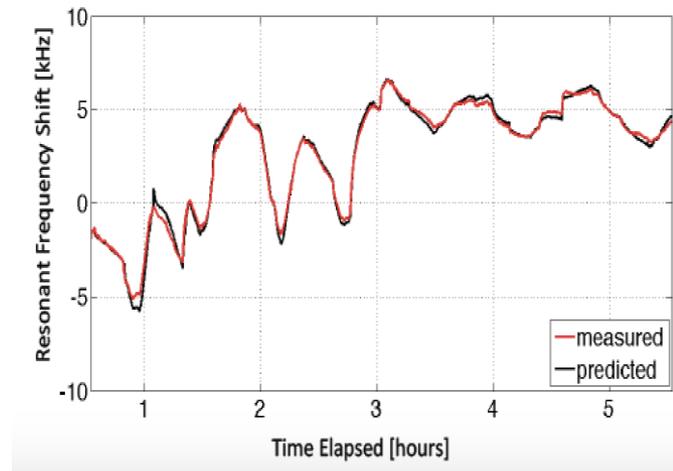
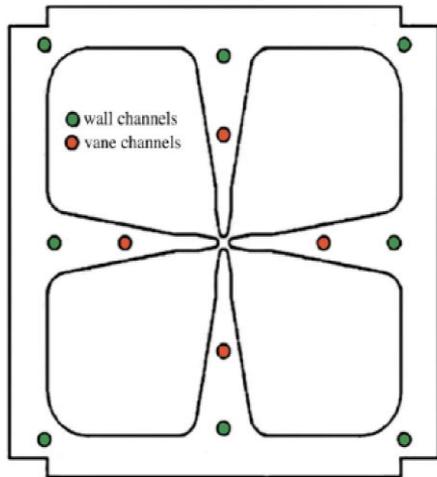


Train on archive  
 → Tune from noise!



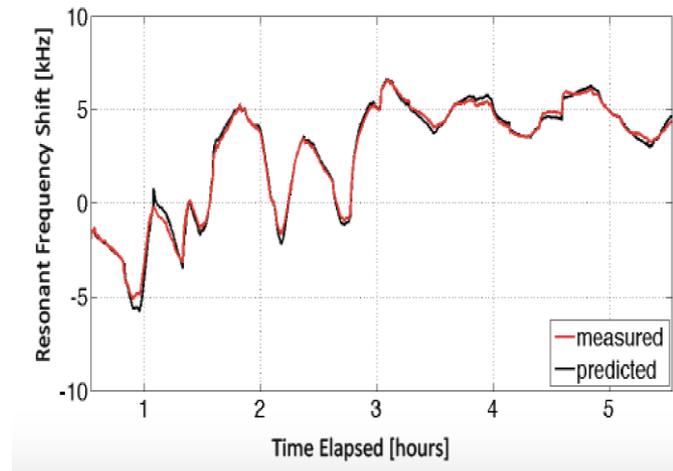
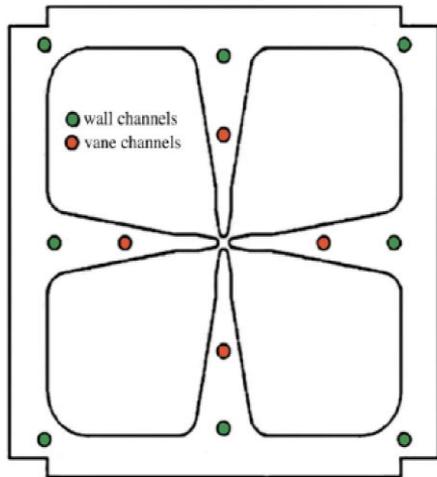
## Modeling systems with neural networks: Examples at FAST

### Predict RFQ frequency



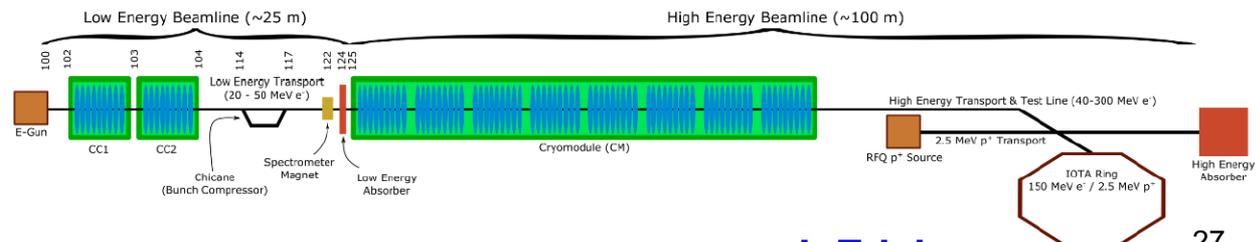
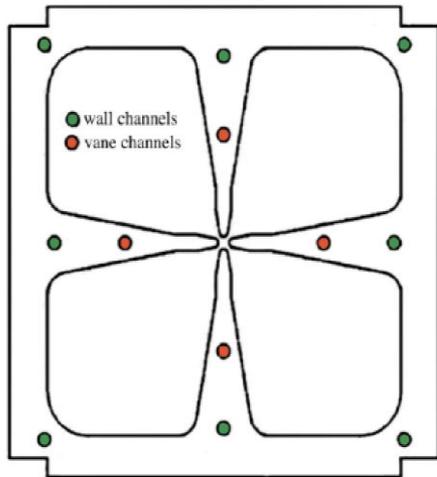
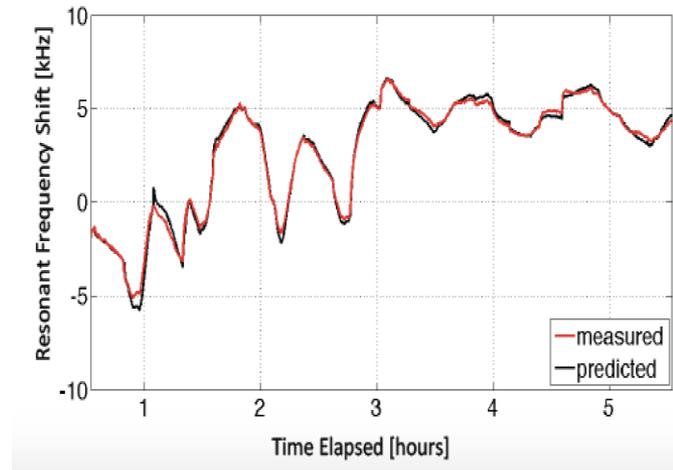
## Modeling systems with neural networks: Examples at FAST

### Predict RFQ frequency



## Modeling systems with neural networks: Examples at FAST

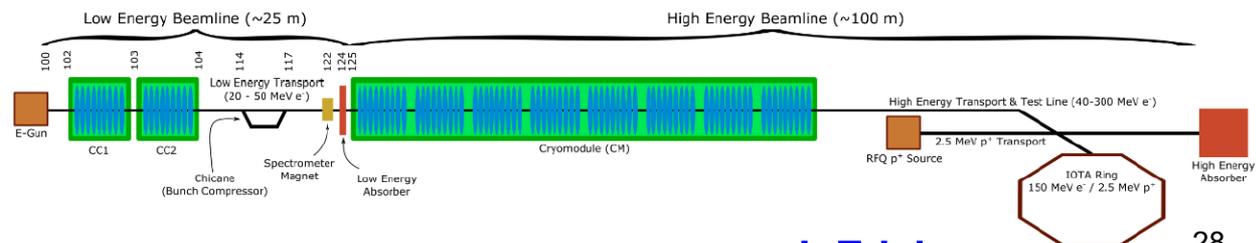
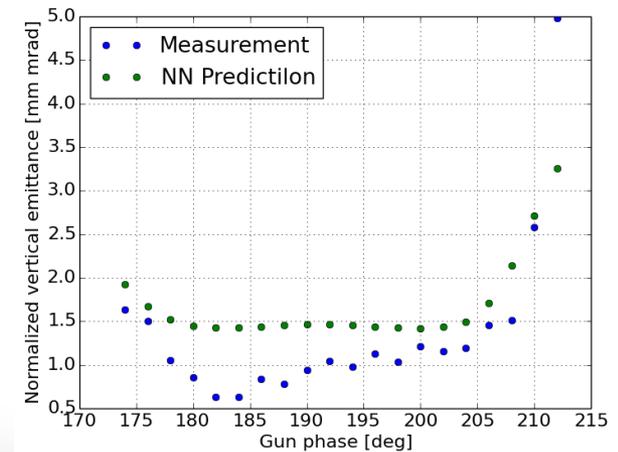
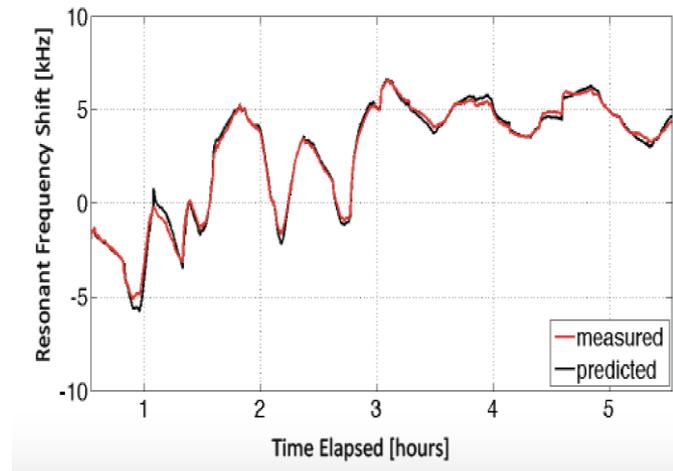
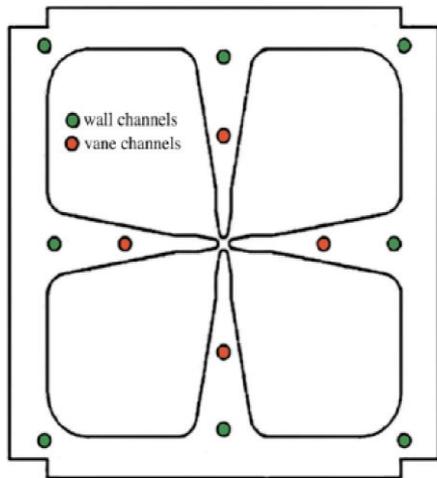
### Predict RFQ frequency



# Highlights: Modeling/Simulations

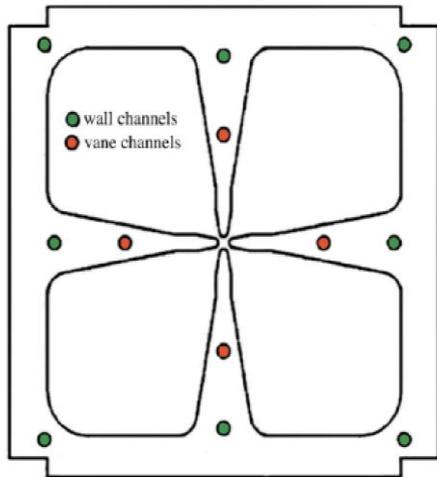
## Modeling systems with neural networks: Examples at FAST

### Predict RFQ frequency

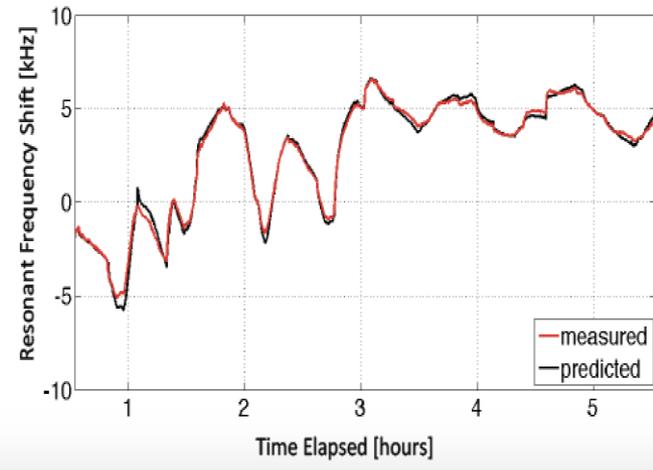


## Modeling systems with neural networks: Examples at FAST

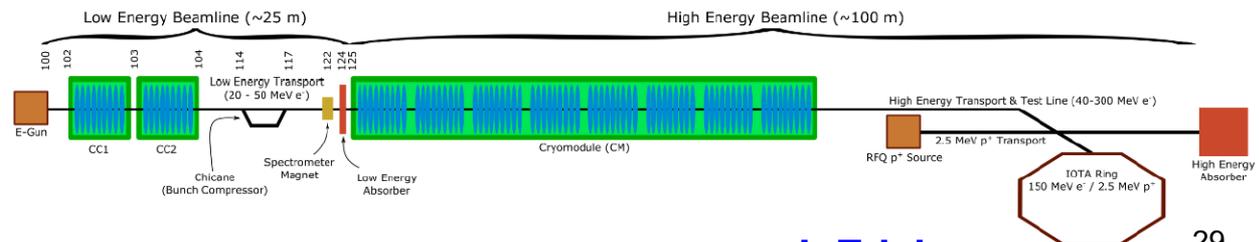
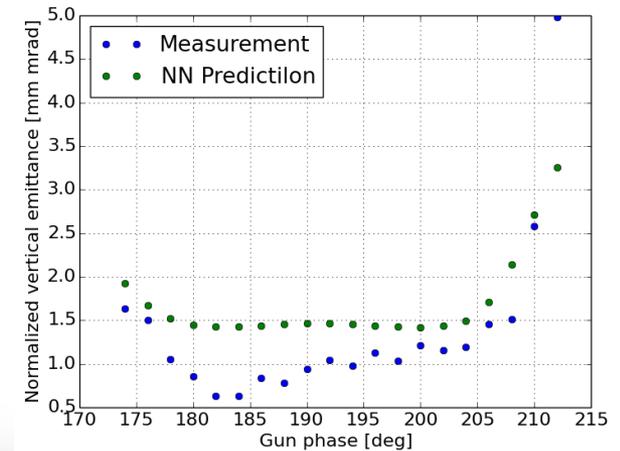
### Predict RFQ frequency



A. Edelen



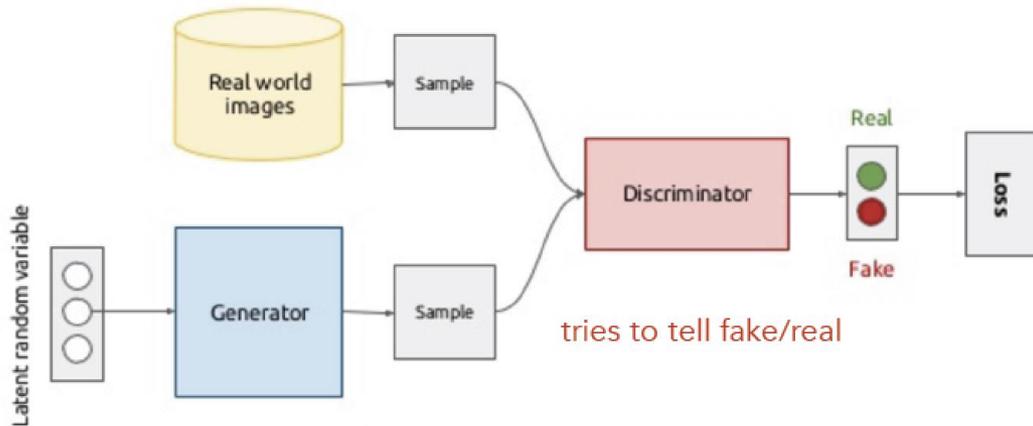
### Predict emittance



J. Edelen

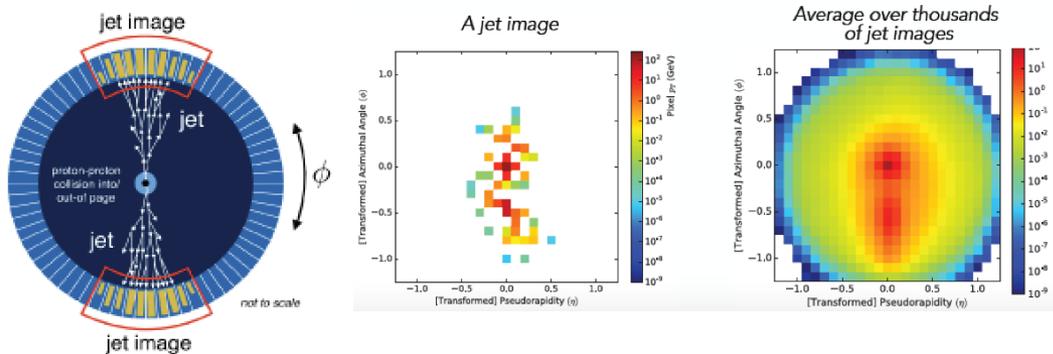
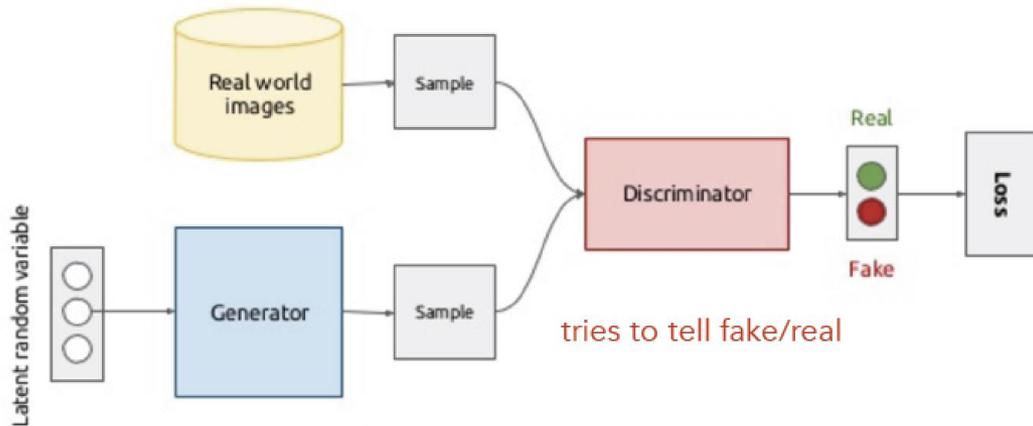
# Highlights: Modeling/Simulations

## Generative adversarial networks (GANs): mimicking simulations



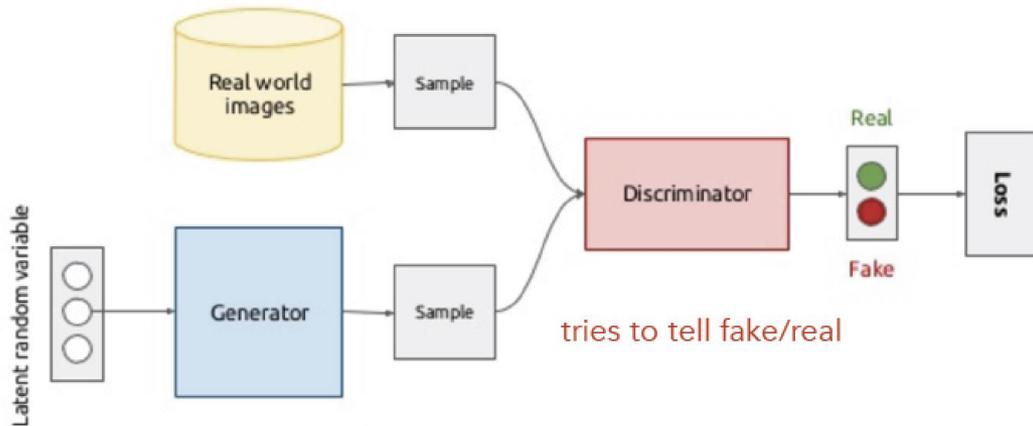
# Highlights: Modeling/Simulations

## Generative adversarial networks (GANs): mimicking simulations

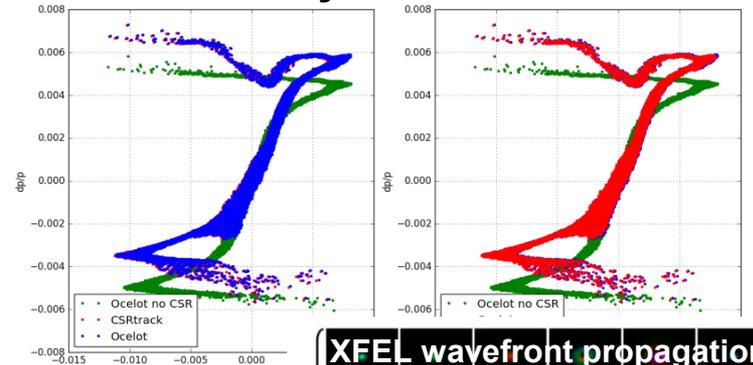


# Highlights: Modeling/Simulations

## Generative adversarial networks (GANs): mimicking simulations



### Coherent synchrotron radiation



I. Agapov, DESY

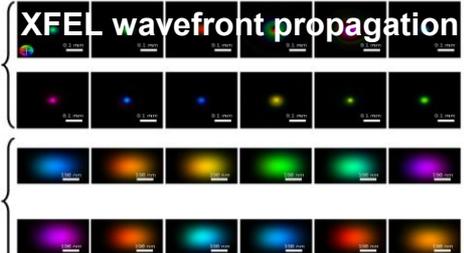
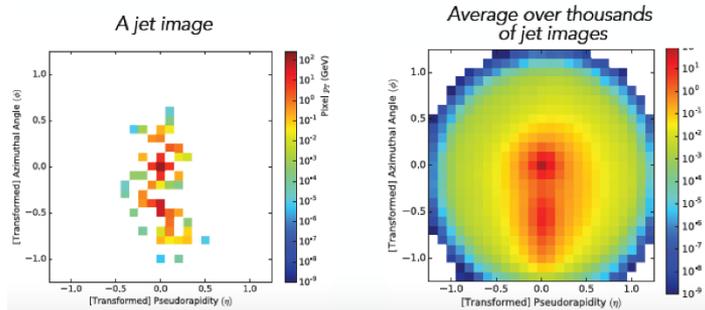
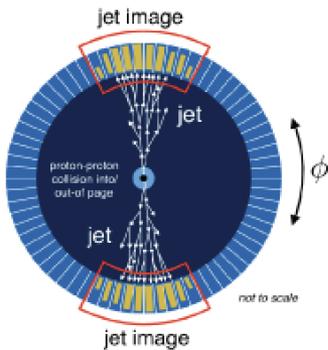
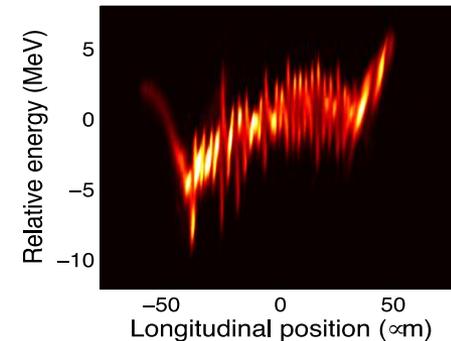


Figure 6. Intensity and phase maps of the SASE FEL X-ray slices in a 9fs pulse before and after propagating through the optics. The phase is color-coded. The distances between slices are about 0.2fs.



L. Oliveira, LBNL

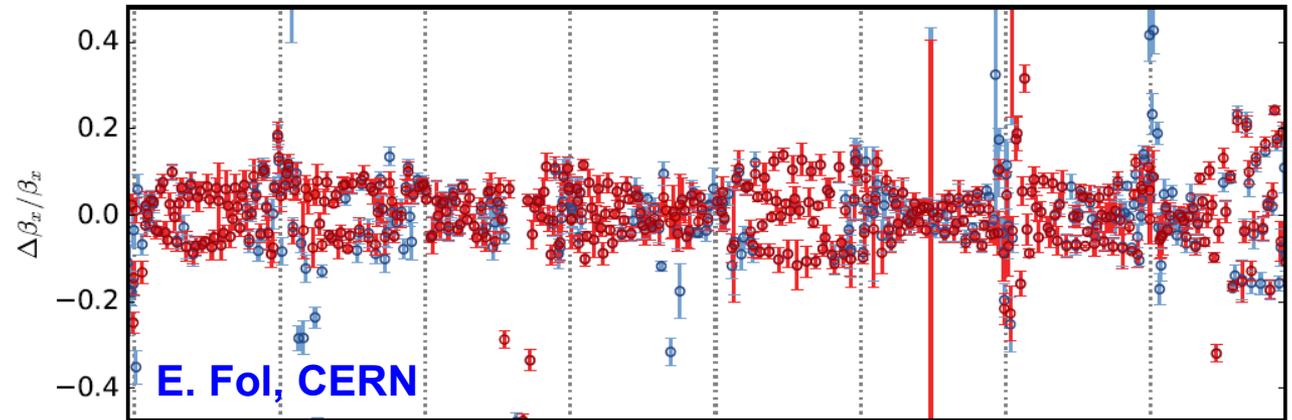


Microbunching instability, SLAC

## Outlier detection at CERN

uncleaned DBSCAN

find faulty BPMs:

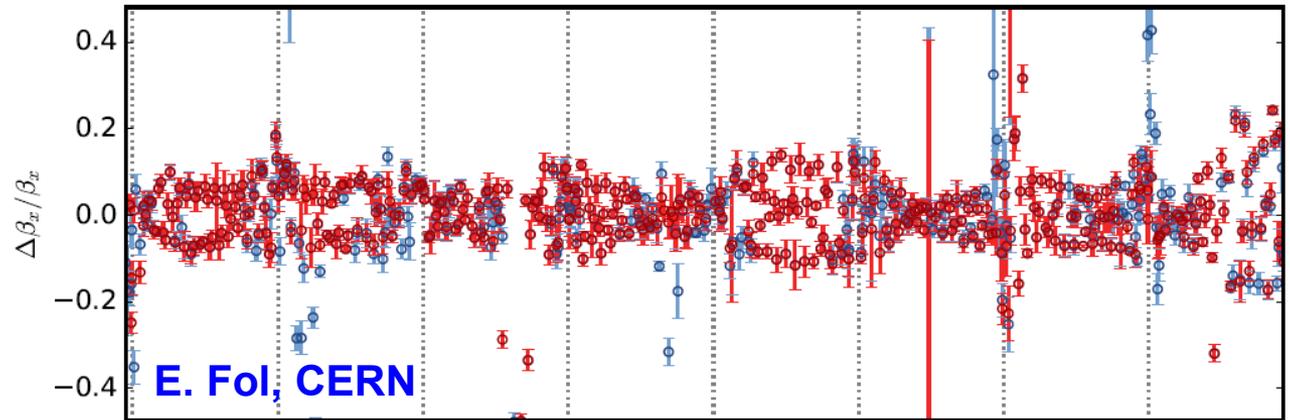


# Highlights: Prognostics

## Outlier detection at CERN

uncleaned DBSCAN

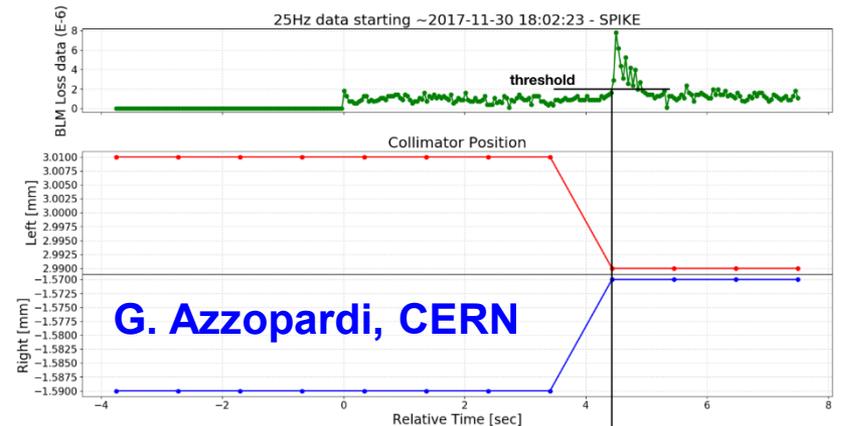
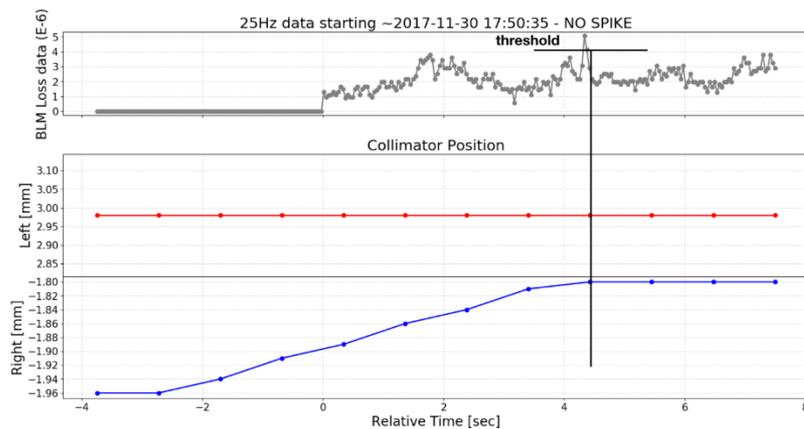
find faulty BPMs:



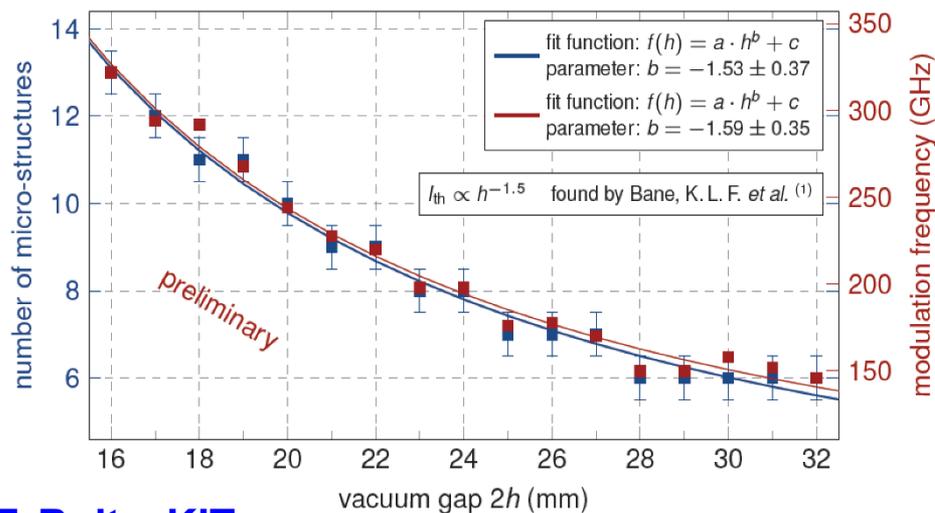
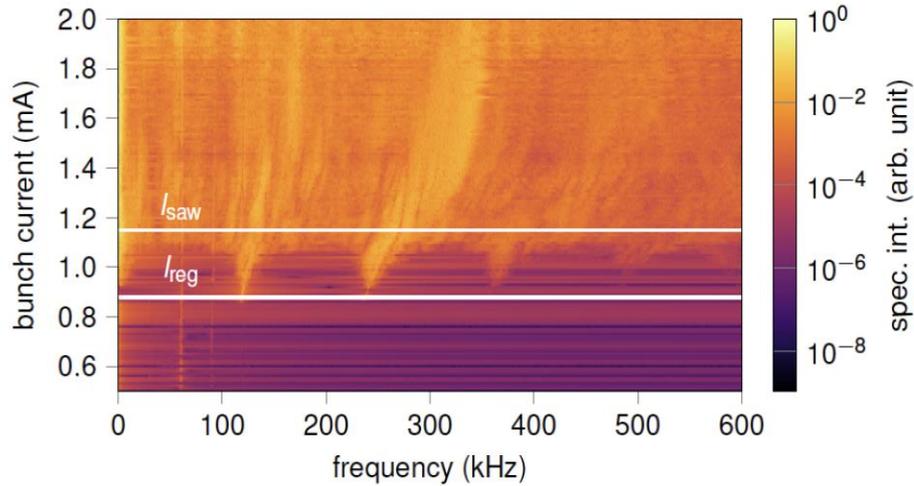
Distinguish true/false collimator events

Correctly classified NO spike

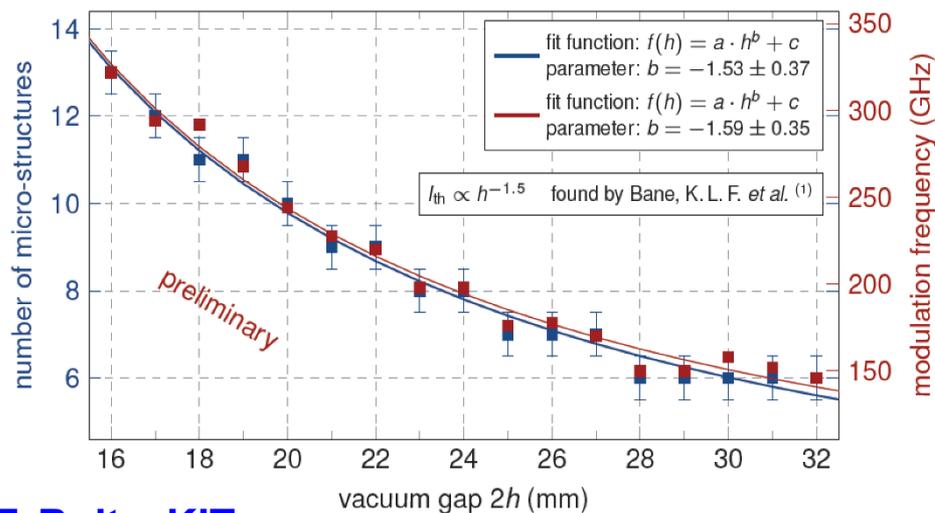
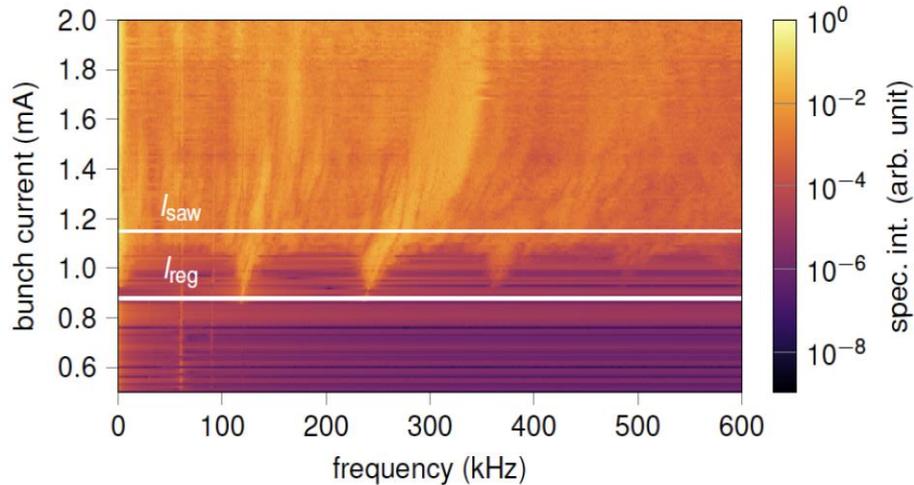
Correctly classified YES spike



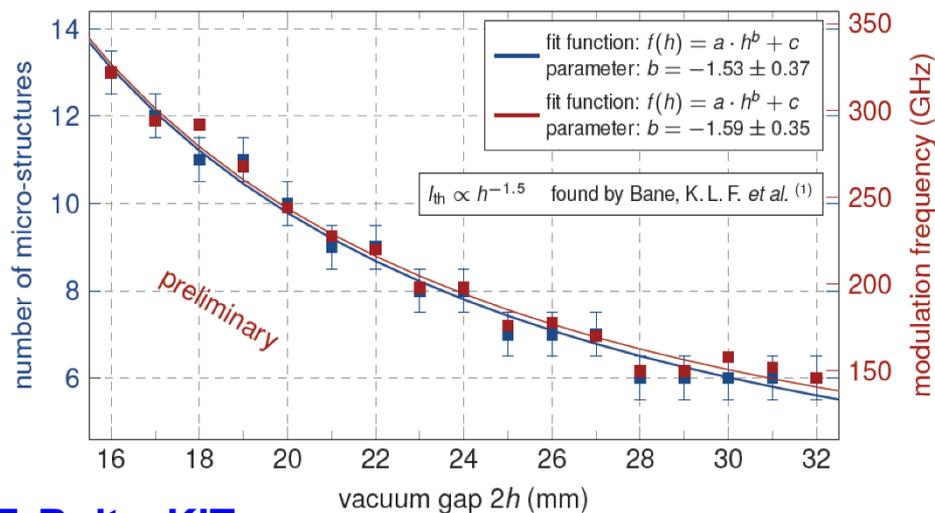
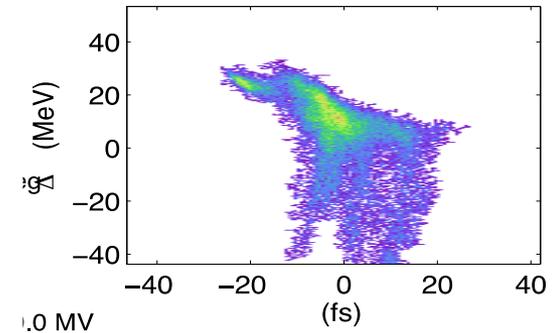
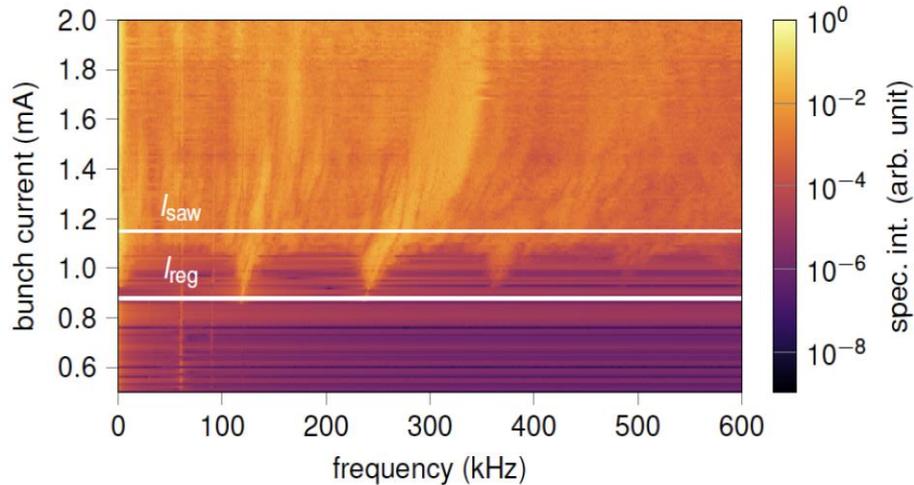
## K-means to understand MBI structures



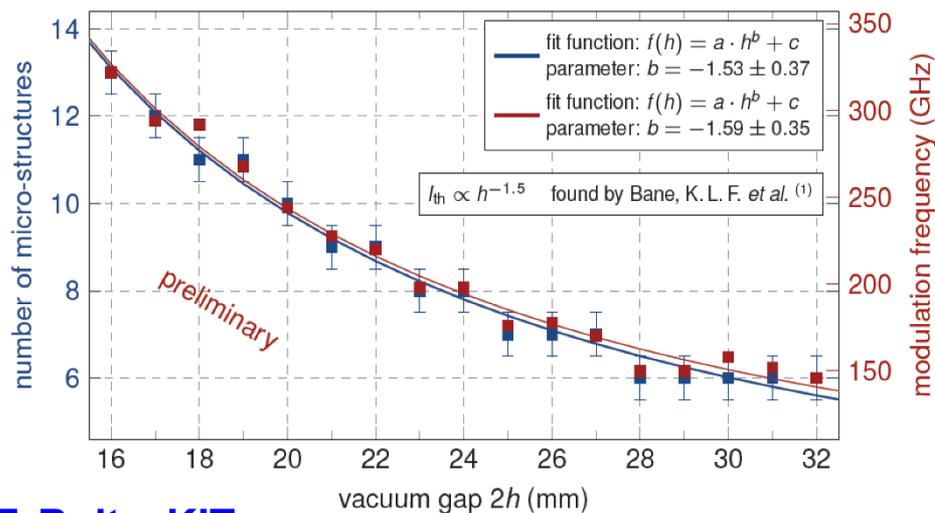
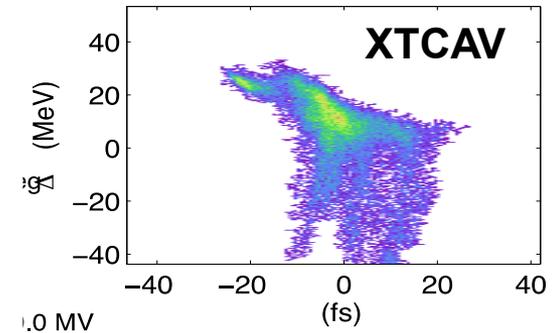
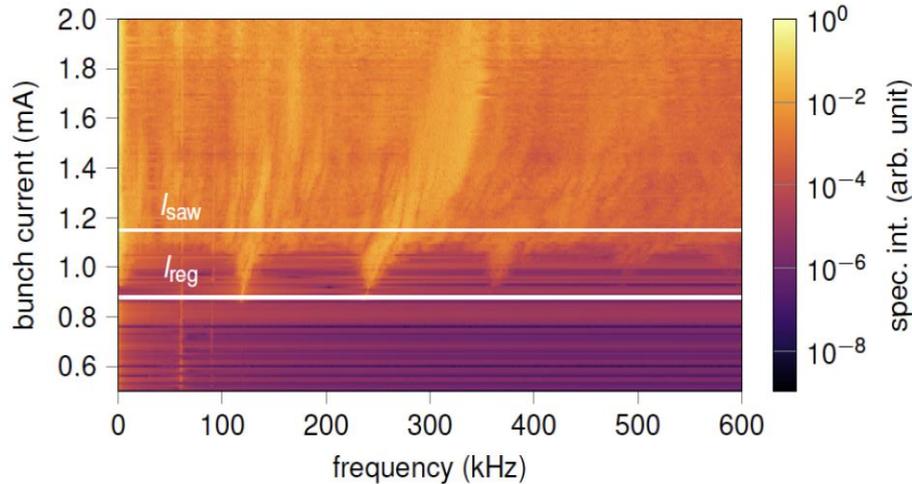
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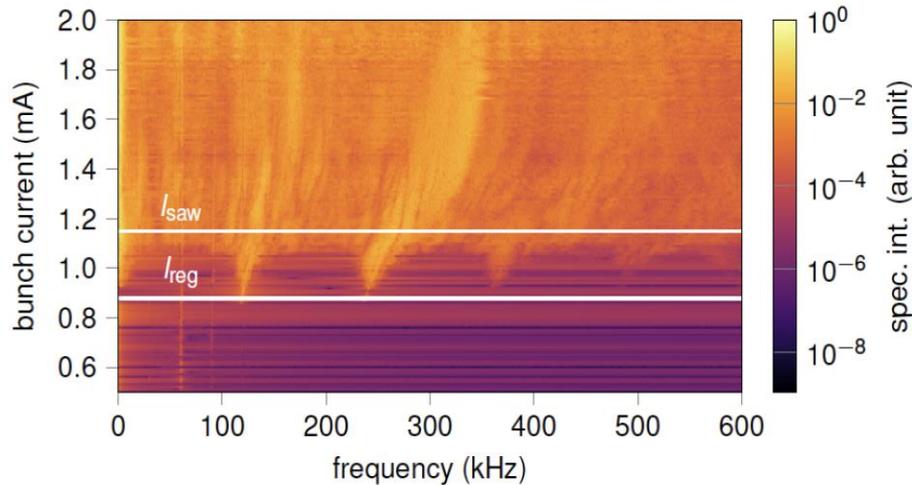
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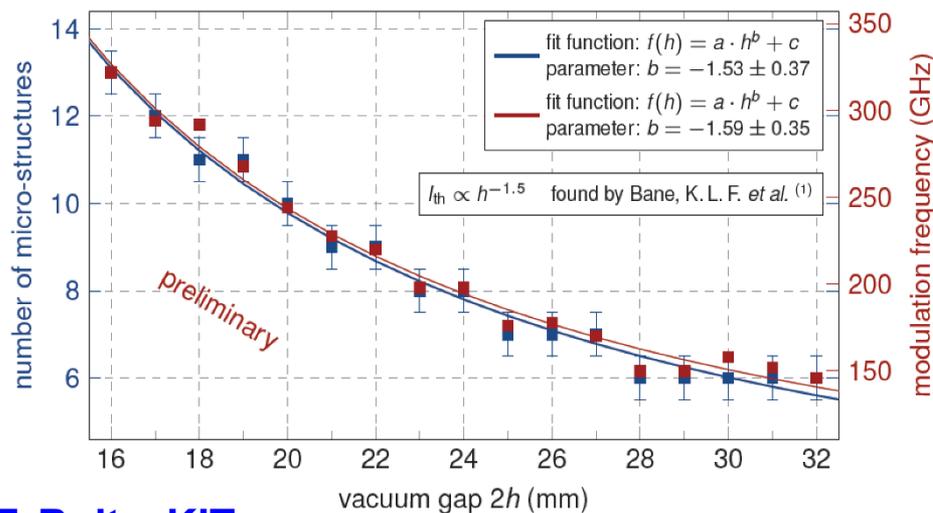
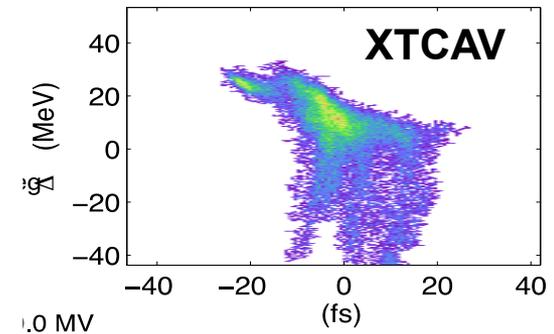
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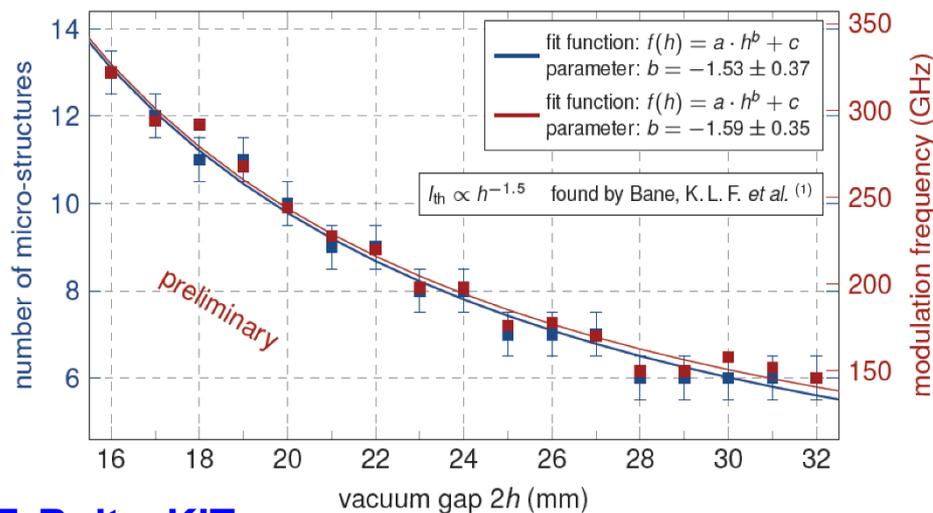
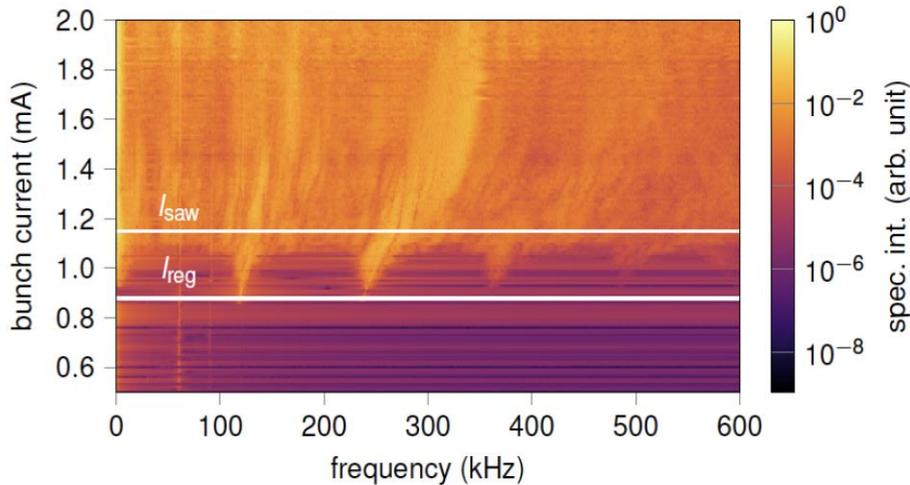
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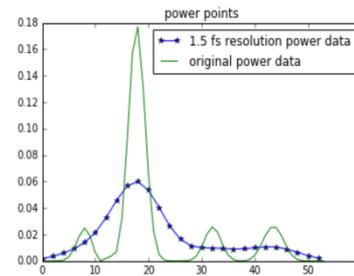
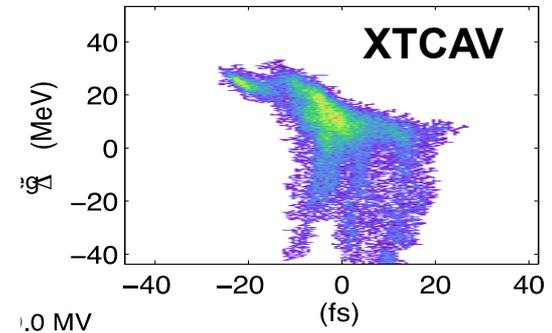
## Reconstructing FEL Pulses



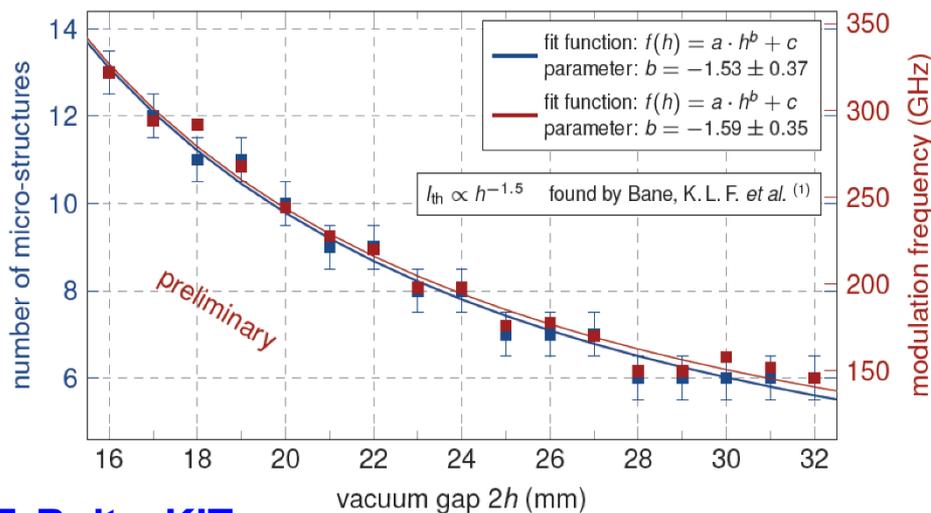
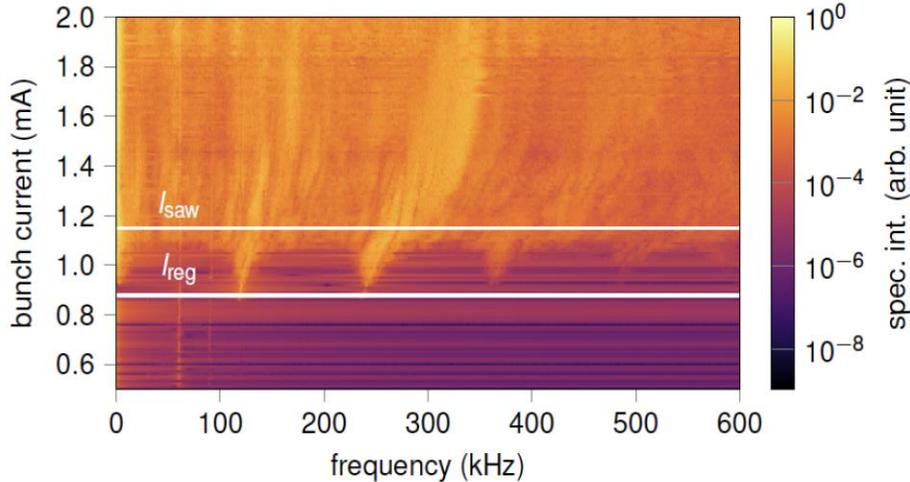
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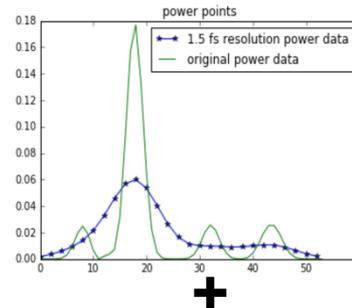
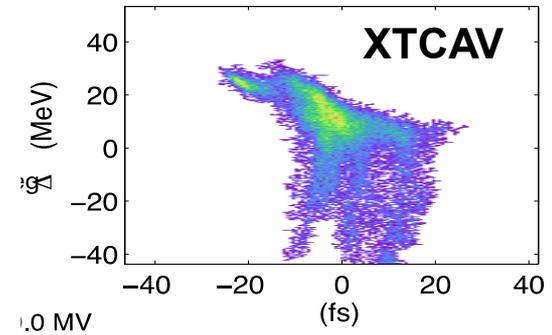
## Reconstructing FEL Pulses



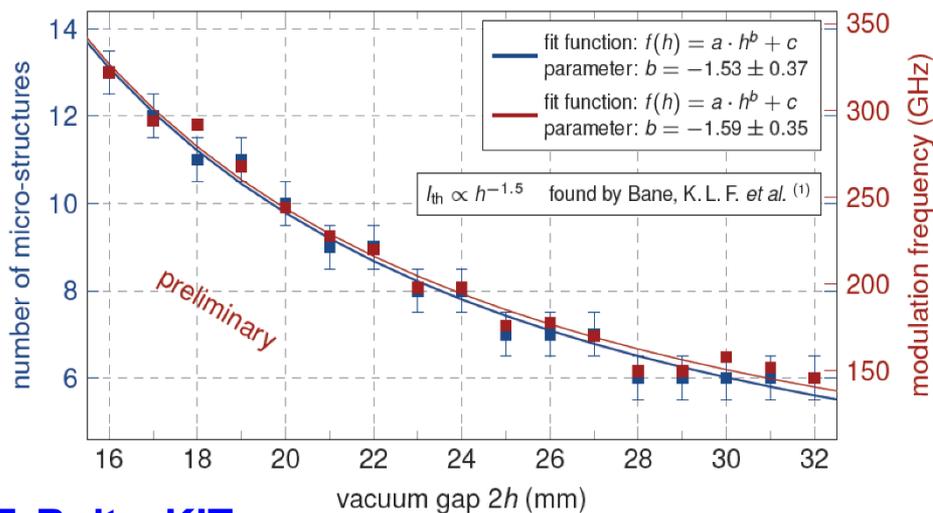
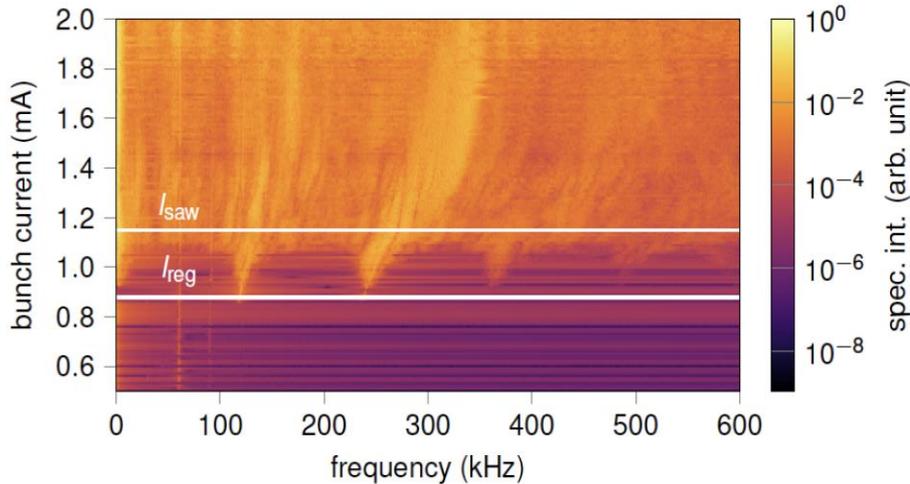
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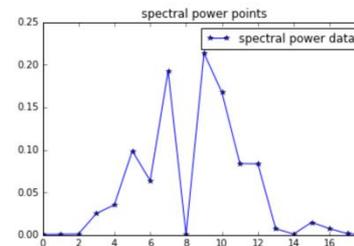
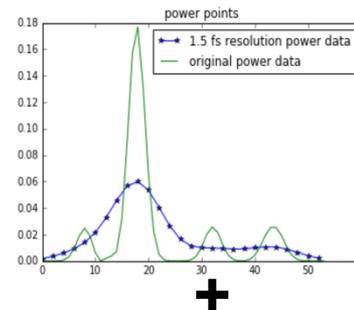
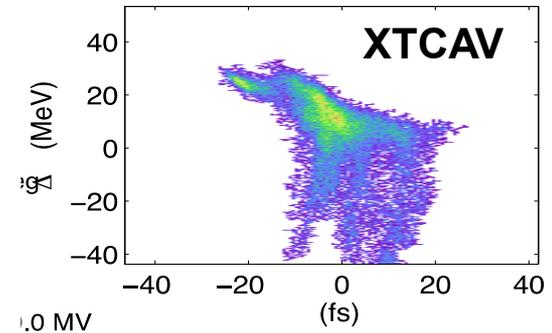
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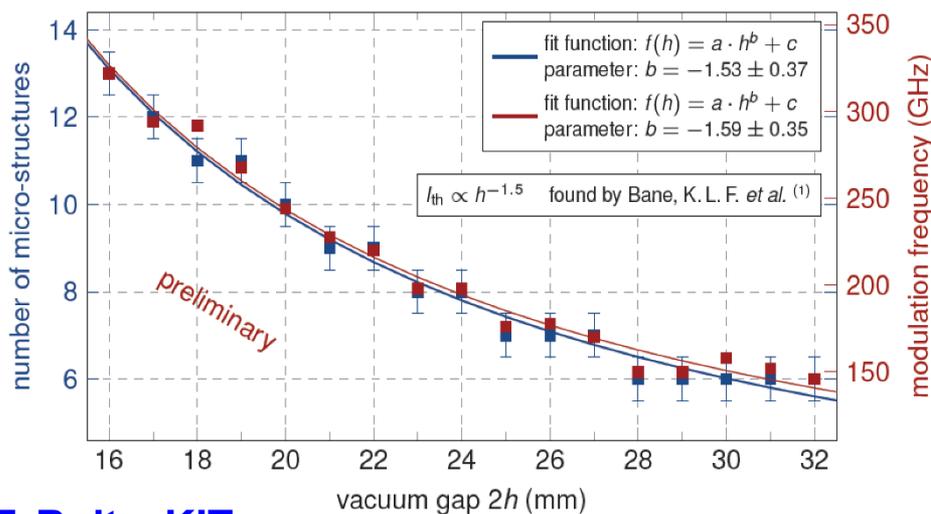
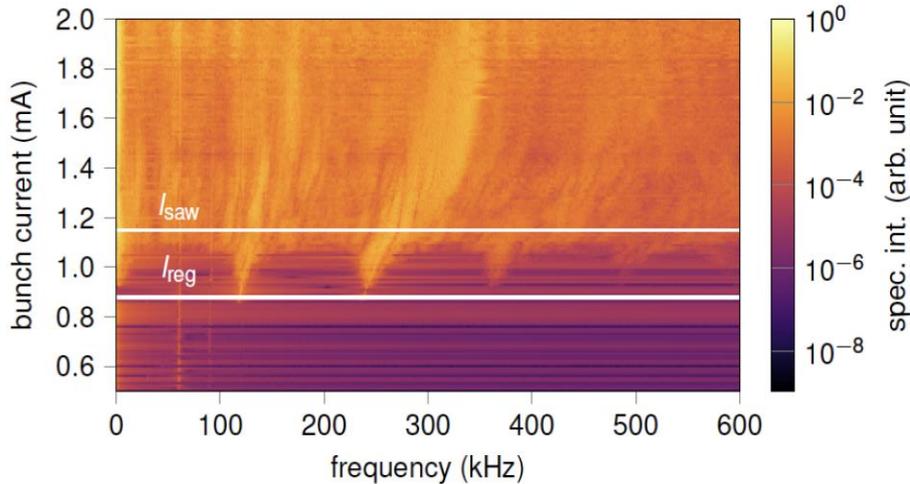
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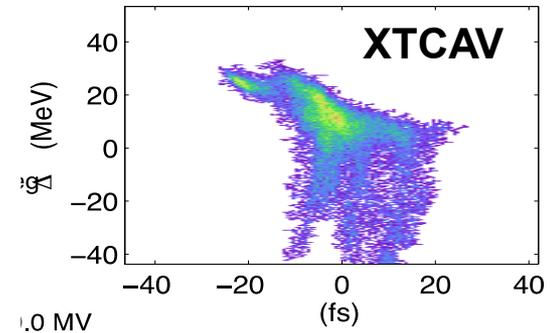
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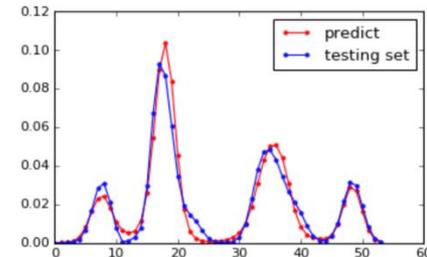
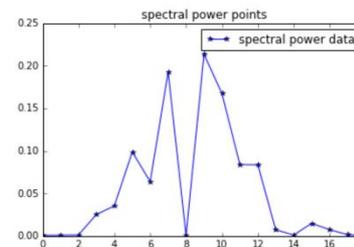
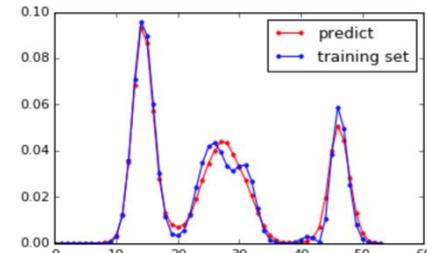
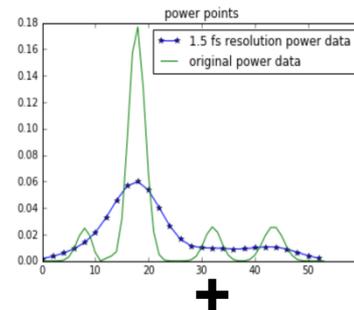
## K-means to understand MBI structures



## Reconstructing FEL Pulses



**5 orders of magnitude faster!**





## Future directions

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**Currently writing white paper to summarize first workshop**

# Future directions

**Currently writing white paper to summarize first workshop**

**Then next workshop: March, 2019 in Switzerland!**



**Thanks for listening and  
hope to see you at a future  
ML workshop!**

