

Yong-Bo YU \*, Ke Xuan, Gong-Fa Liu, Wei Xu, Chuan Li, Wei-Min Li

National Synchrotron Radiation Laboratory, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei Anhui 230029, China

## A. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, artificial intelligence (AI) has experienced a renaissance in many fields. AI-based concepts are nature inspired and can also be used in the area of accelerator controls. At HLS-II, there are not many studies on these procedures. We focused on HLS-II beam stability in order to get better performance. We have created a deep learning-based approach for correcting beta function. Simulation studies reveal that the method presented in this work performs well in terms of correction outcomes and efficiency, resulting in a new way to adjust the accelerator beam function.



## B. FEEDBACK THEORY

1. Corrective theory for the beta function
2. Using a deep learning model to conduct beta function correction (see Figure 2)

The quadrupole's focus intensity  $K$  and the storage ring's change  $\Delta Q_{x,y}$  are recorded to determine the quadrupole's beta function. The theoretical formula for retaining the measured ring beta function when changing  $\Delta K$  is

$$\beta_{x,y} = \pm \frac{2}{\Delta K l} \{ \cot(2\pi Q_{x,y}) [1 - \cos(2\pi \Delta Q_{x,y})] + \sin(2\pi Q_{x,y}) \}$$

when the tune is far from the integer or half-integer resonance line, and the change value is small.

$$\beta_{x,y} \approx \pm 4\pi \frac{\Delta Q_{x,y}}{\Delta K l}$$

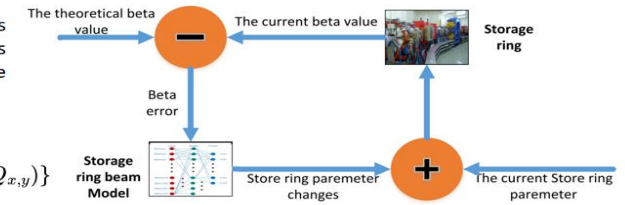


Figure 1: Schematic of the beta function correction system using a Neural network method.

## C. MACHINE LEARNING DESIGN STEPS

1. Five significant steps are involved in developing an ML-based beta function application (see Figure 2)
2. Definition of neural network structure (see Figure 3)

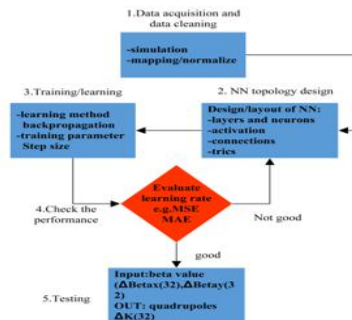


Figure 2: Development stages for an ML-based beta function correction.

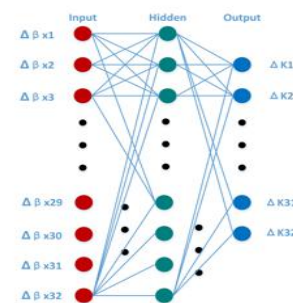


Figure 3: Feed Forward Neural Network (FFNN) topology used for ML-based beta function correction.

## D. SIMULATION ANALYSIS

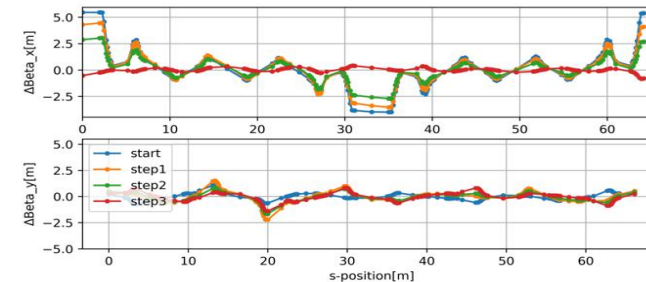


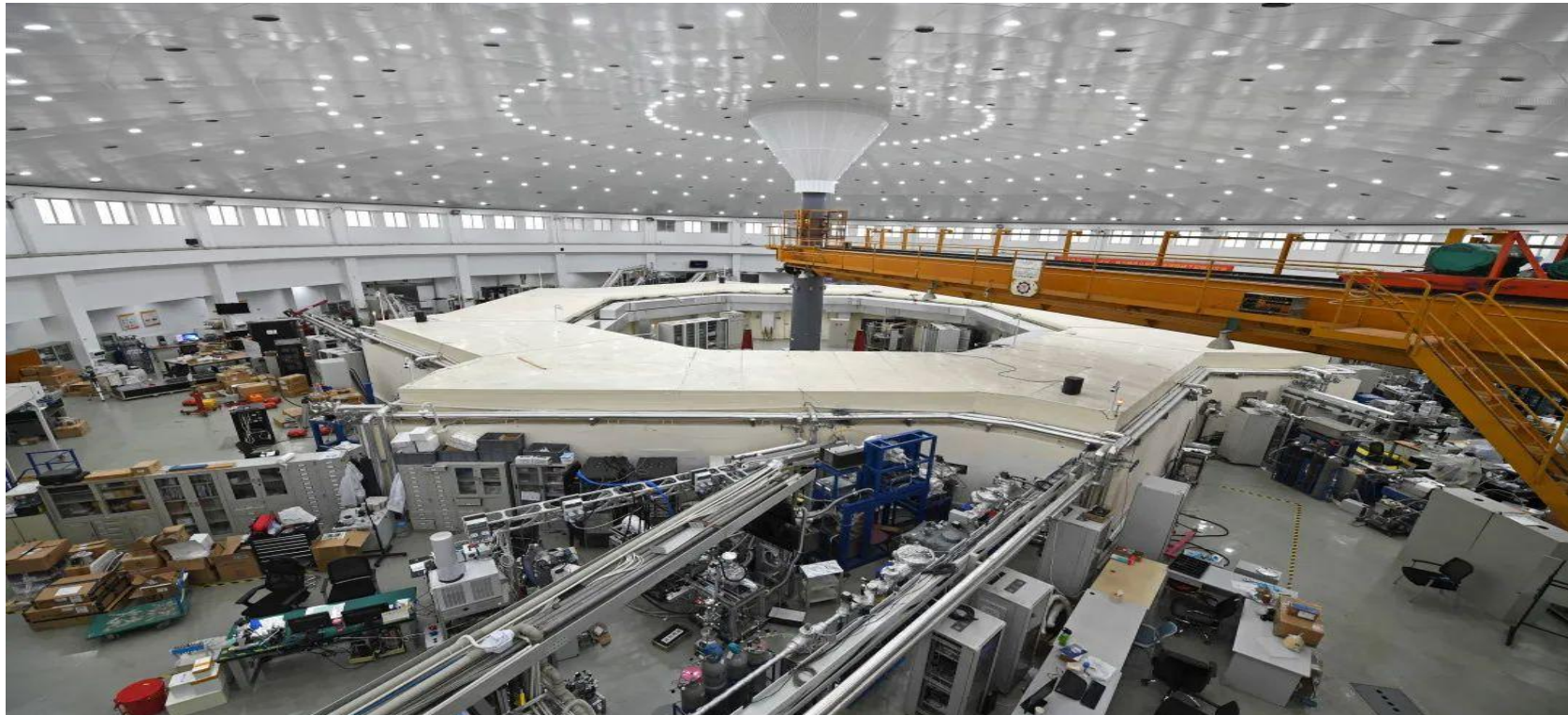
Figure: Beta parameters after iterations through the model.

The beta functions of the storage ring was measured before and after the lattice correction for comparison. A before-and-after comparison shows that the average beatx beating was 22.82% and 3.3%, respectively. However, due to the tiny fluctuation in vertical, the correction has not changed significantly.

**Conclusion:** Through the neural network model, the beta function is effectively corrected and has a good effect.

## A、 INTRODUCTION

In recent years, artificial intelligence (AI) has experienced a renaissance in many fields. AI-based concepts are nature inspired and can also be used in the area of accelerator controls. At HLS-II, there are not many studies on these procedures. We focused on HLS-II beam stability in order to get better performance. We have created a deep learning-based approach for correcting beta function. Simulation studies reveal that the method presented in this work performs well in terms of correction outcomes and efficiency, resulting in a new way to adjust the accelerator beam function.



## B. FEEDBACK THEORY

- 1、 Corrective theory for the beta function
- 2、 Using a deep learning model to conduct beta function correction(see Figure1)

The quadrupole's focus intensity  $K$  and the storage ring's change  $\Delta Q_{x,y}$  are recorded to determine the quadrupole's beta function. The theoretical formula for retaining the measured ring beta function when changing  $\Delta K$  is

$$\beta_{x,y} = \pm \frac{2}{\Delta Kl} \{ \cot(2\pi Q_{x,y}) [1 - \cos(2\pi \Delta Q_{x,y})] + \sin(2\pi Q_{x,y}) \}$$

when the tune is far from the integer or half-integer resonance line, and the change value is small.

$$\beta_{x, \gamma} \approx \pm 4\pi \frac{\Delta Q_{x, \gamma}}{\Delta Kl}$$

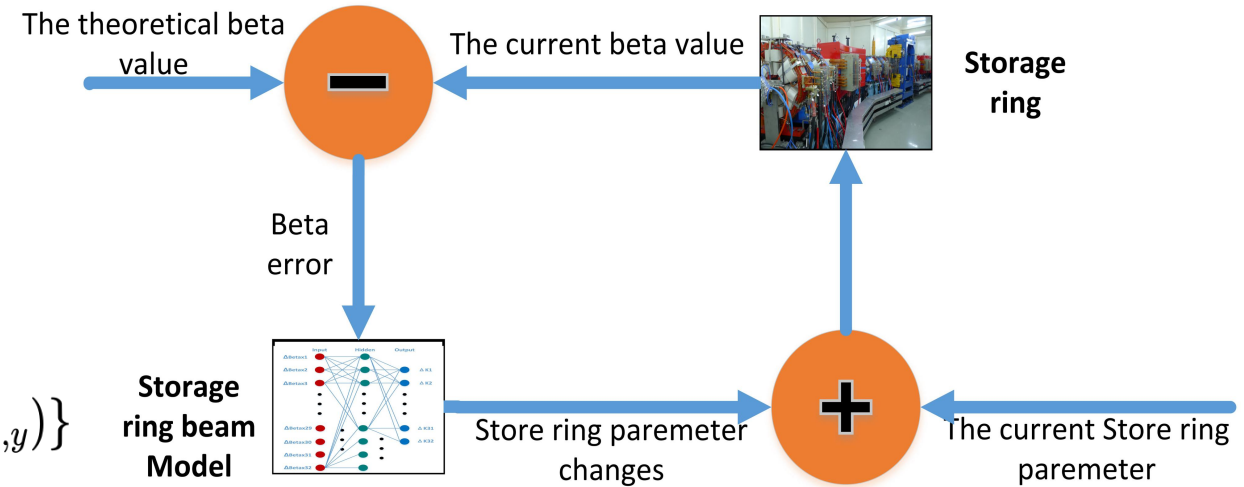


Figure 1: Schematic of the beta function correction system using a Neural network method.



## C.MACHINE LEARNING DESIGN STEPS

- 1、 Five significant steps are involved in developing an ML-based beat function application (see Figure2)
- 2、 Definition of neural network structure (see Figure3)

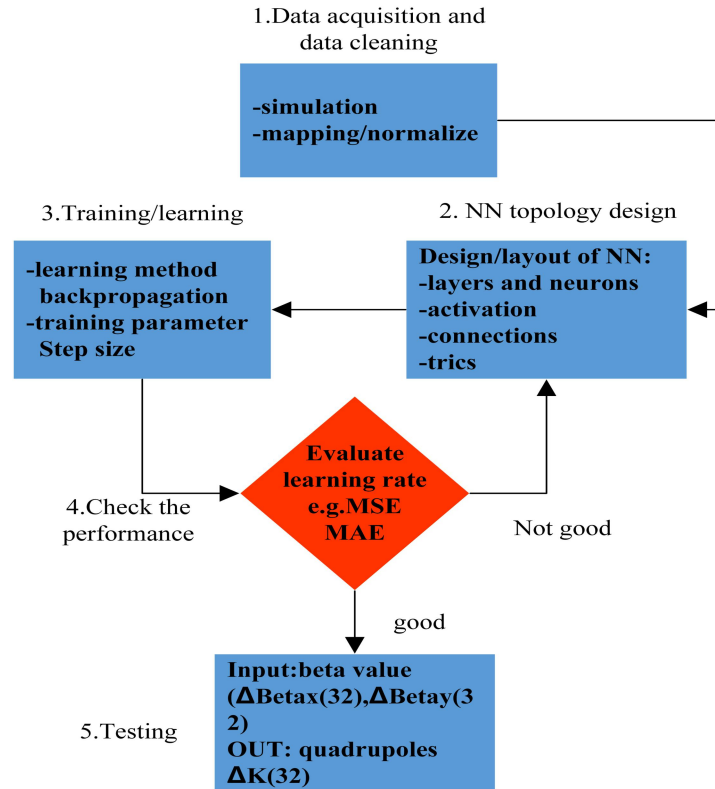


Figure 2: Development stages for an ML-based beta function correction.

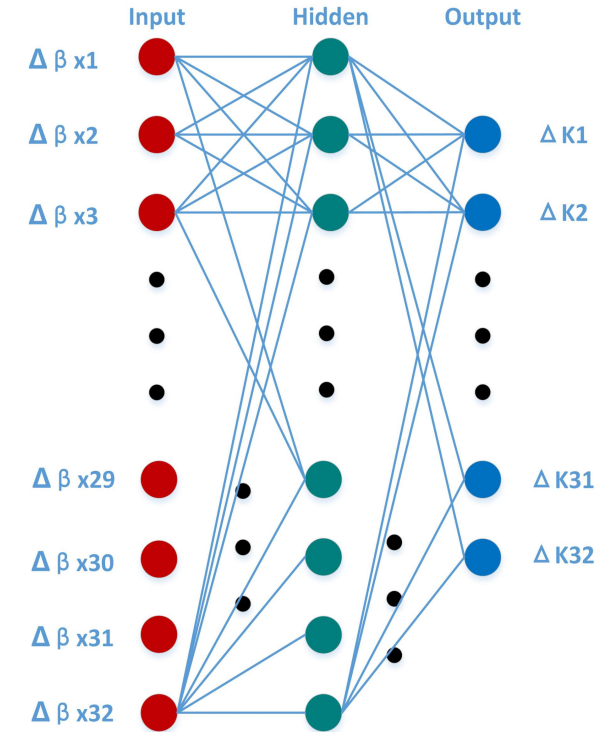


Figure 3: Feed Forward Neural Network (FFNN) topology used for ML-based beta function correction.

## D.SIMULATION ANALYSIS

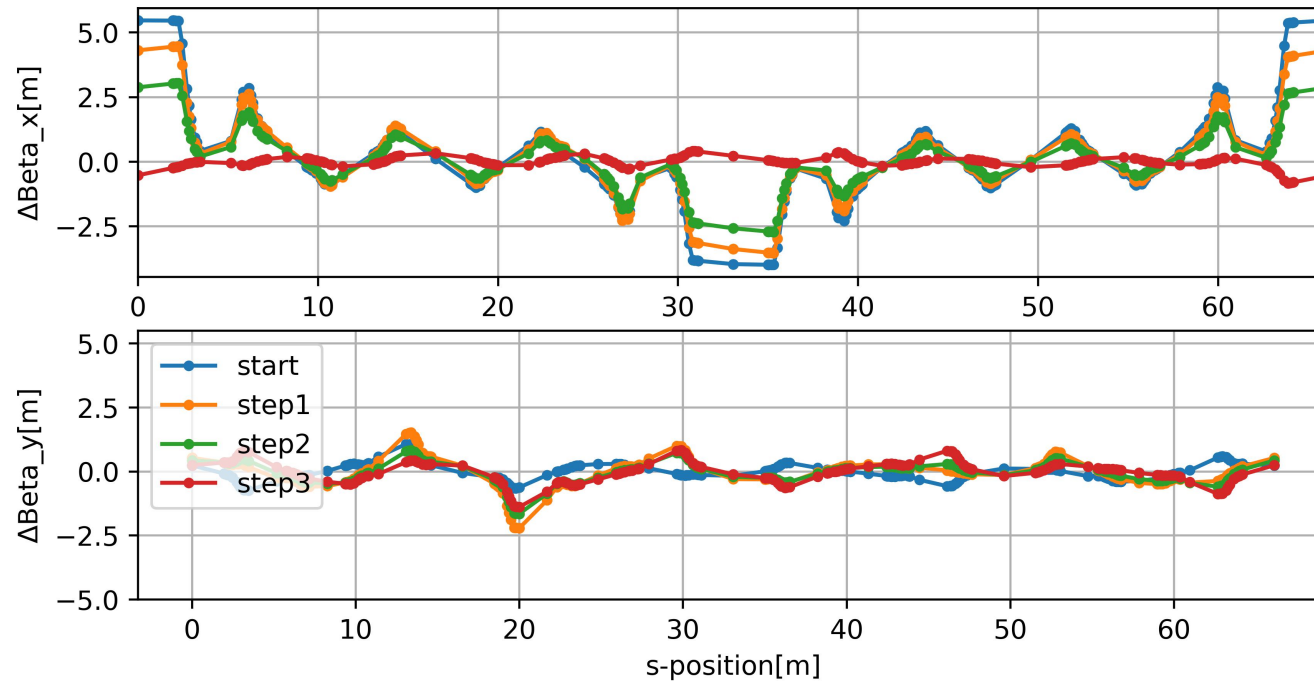


Figure4: Beta parameters after iterations through the model.

The beta functions of the storage ring was measured before and after the lattice correction for comparison. A before-and-after comparison shows that the average beatx beating was 22.82% and 3.3%, respectively. However, due to the tiny fluctuation in vertical, the correction has not changed significantly.

**Conclusion:** Through the neural network model, the beta function is effectively corrected and has a good effect.