

# Machine Learning for Online Applications and Control

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## **GARD ABP Workshop 2: Working Group #1** **(advanced accelerator instrumentation and controls)**

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY**

Office of Science

# Grand Challenges and How We're Addressing Them

- Grand challenge #1 (beam intensity):
  - *Better online models and tuning algorithms will enable accelerators to operate closer to the ideal configurations*
- Grand challenge #2 (beam quality):
  - *Improved controls will help operational machines realize theoretical limits on beam quality*
- Grand challenge #3 (beam control):
  - *Better online models and tools integrated with accelerator operations directly address the need for better beam control*
- Grand Challenge #4 (beam prediction):
  - *Online modeling using as-built simulations augmented with measured data from the machine is a powerful tool for beam-prediction*

# How do better online tools impact the DOE mission?

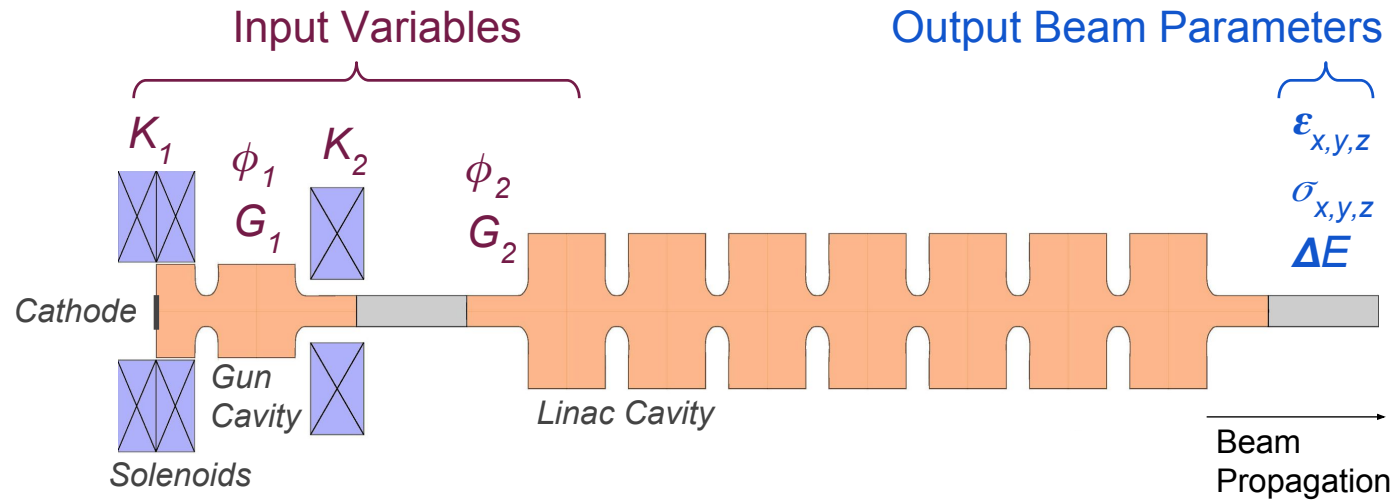
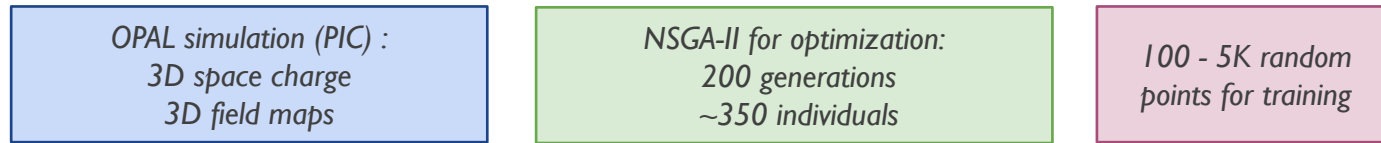
- The primary scientific mission of the ABP thrust is to address and resolve the Accelerator and Beam Physics Grand Challenges. Other equally important ABP missions are associated with the overall DOE HEP missions:
  - *Advance physics of accelerators and beams to enable future accelerators*
    - Uniform tools enable easier collaboration and allow scientists and engineers to more quickly solve challenging control problems
  - *Develop conventional and advanced accelerator concepts and tools to disrupt existing costly technology paradigms in coordination with other GARD thrusts*
    - The next generation of accelerators requires advanced controls to meet their performance metrics
  - *Guide and help to fully exploit science at the GARD beam facilities and operational accelerators*
    - Improved controls at facilities maximize beam time for users and enable more cutting edge physics
  - *Educate and train future accelerator physicists*
    - A library of working ML examples lowers the barrier to entry for scientists solving problems in accelerators

# Machine agnostic tools will help the community advance together

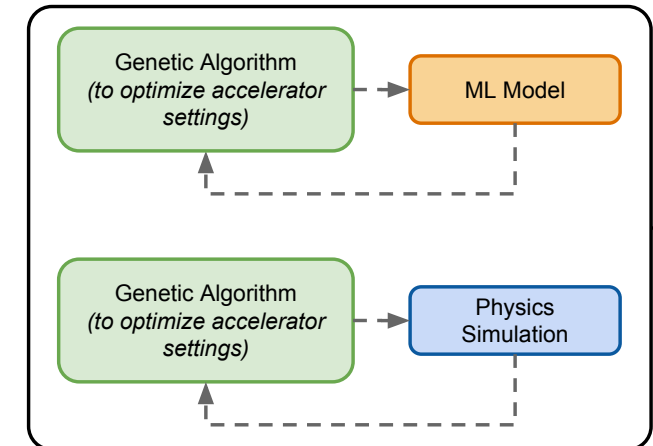
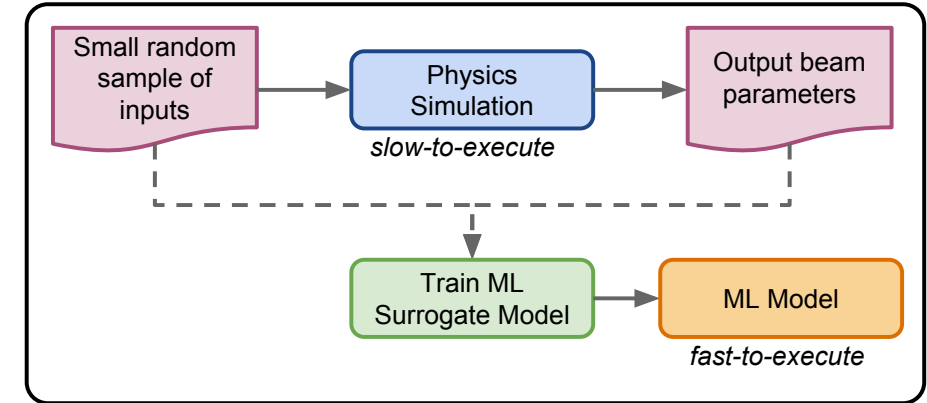
- Some online modeling, analysis, and tuning programs in use or under development
  - *MATLAB Middle Layer / Accelerator Toolbox (Spear3 + NSLS-II + Others)*
  - *OCELOT (DESY + SLAC + Others)*
  - *GPU Accelerated PARMILA (LANL)*
  - *RHIC Lattice Translator (BNL + Plans for EIC)*
  - *LUME, Simulacrum (SLAC)*
  - *PyEpics (in use at APS / JLab / SLAC)*
  - *LCLSTools (SLAC)*
- A proposed path forward: bridge gaps between accelerator facilities by integrating tools into an intuitive interface with a library of worked examples
  - *Browser-based GUIs lower the barrier to entry and enable more seamless collaboration*
  - *Library of successful examples will allow users to quickly build robust custom solutions*
  - *RadiaSoft plans to test and deploy such tools at BNL, JLab and Fermilab*

# Surrogate modeling enables rapid optimization of high brightness photo injector

Test Case: Argonne Wakefield Accelerator Injector



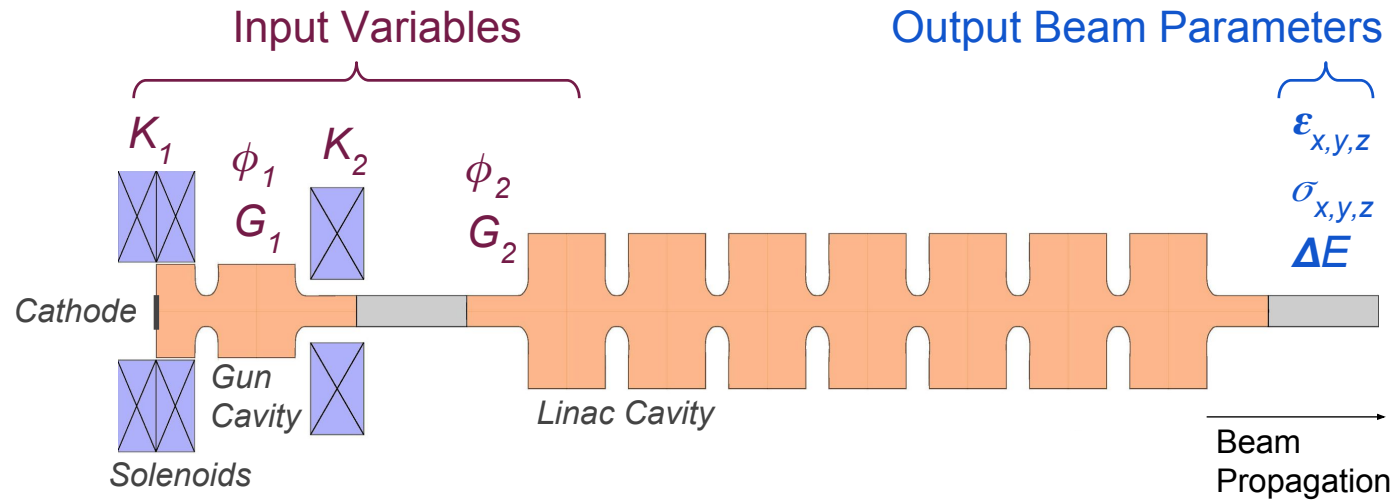
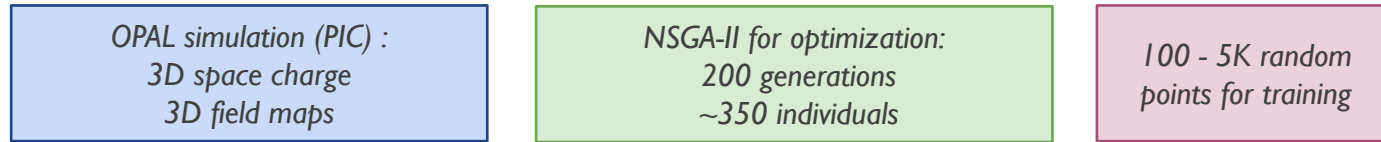
Generate ML Model using Sparse Random Sample



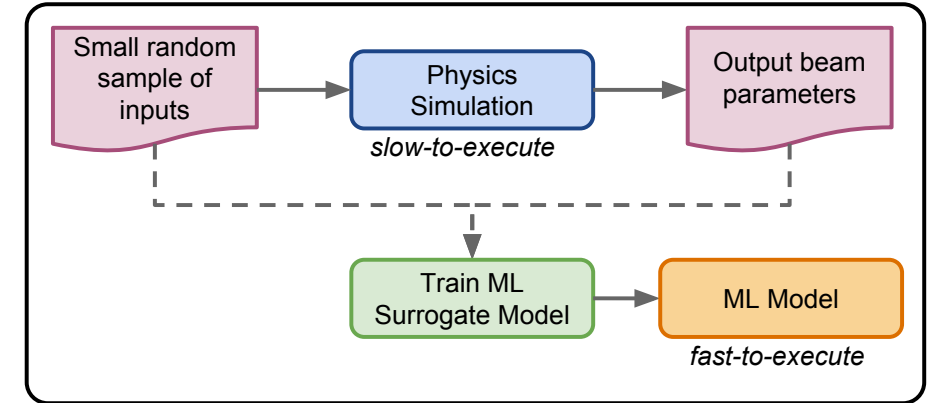
A. Edelen, et al., PRAB 23, 044601 (2020)

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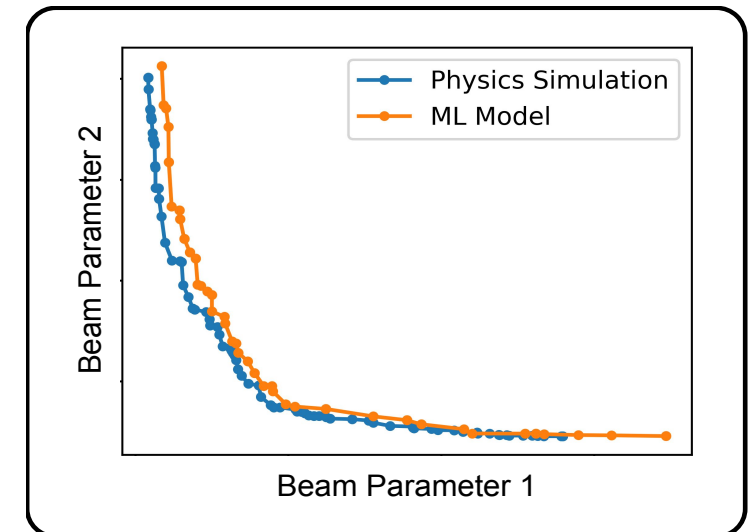
Test Case: Argonne Wakefield Accelerator Injector



Generate ML Model using Sparse Random Sample



Compare Resulting Pareto Fronts

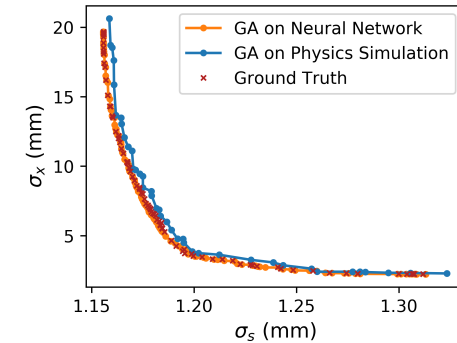
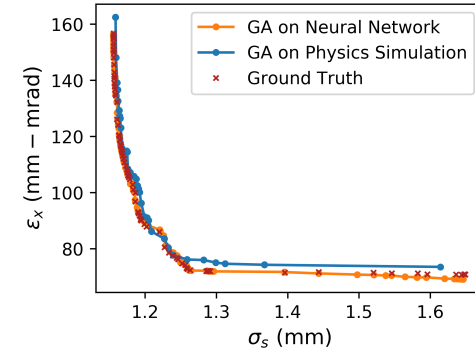
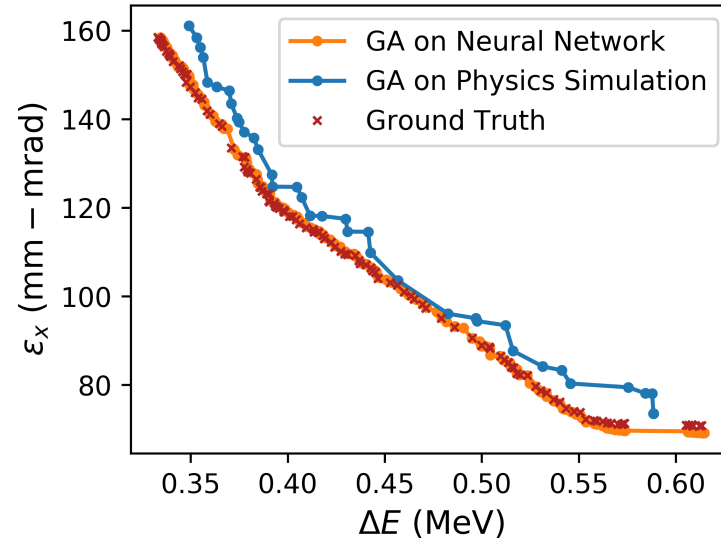
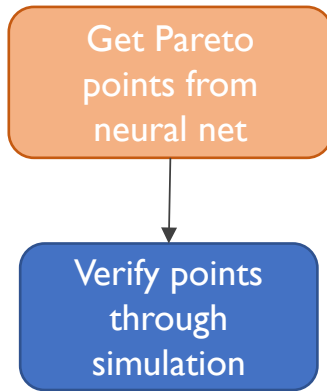


A. Edelen, et al., PRAB 23, 044601 (2020)

# Verifying Pareto front from the neural network

In some cases, optimization over simulation takes too long to converge

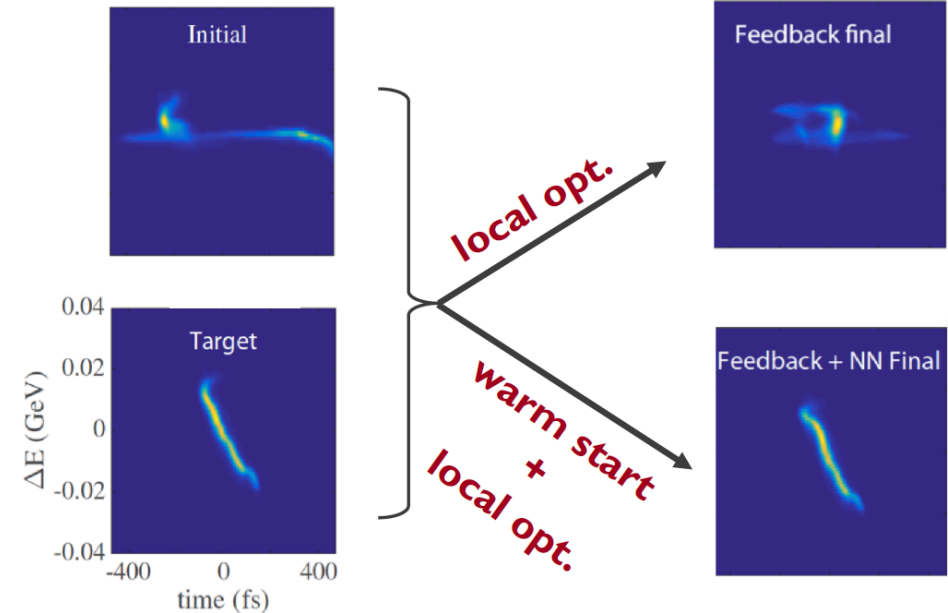
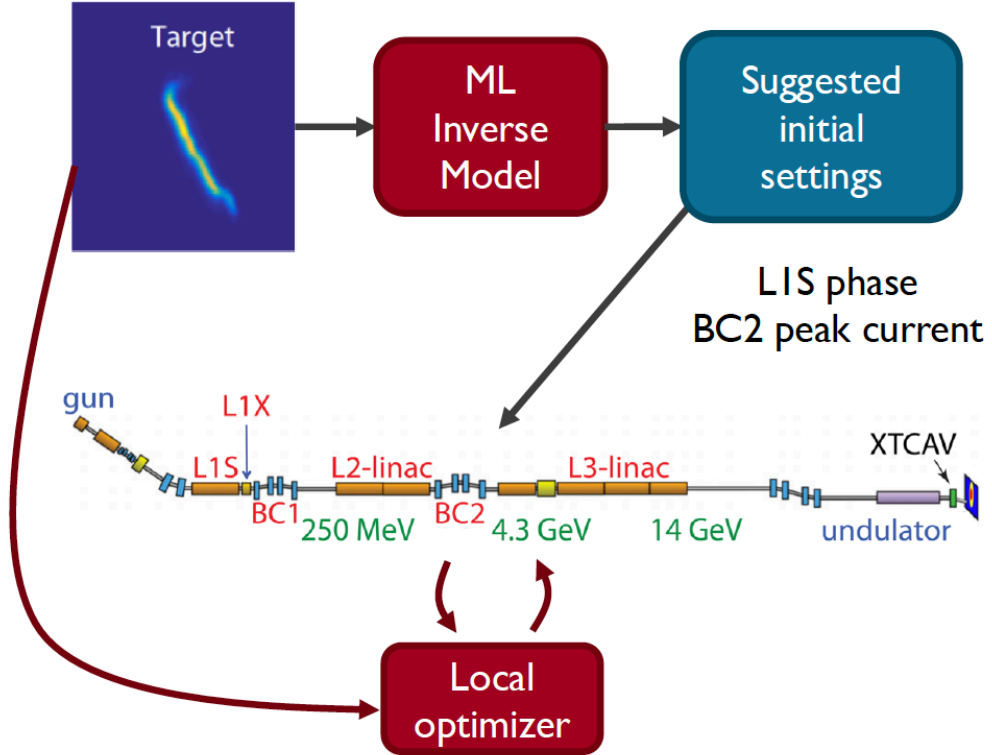
→ *validate Pareto front from neural network more directly*



Required **130x fewer simulations**  
and had **10<sup>6</sup> times faster execution** in the optimization

A. Edelen, et al., PRAB 23, 044601 (2020)

# Machine learning techniques enable rapid assessment and correction of machine settings to achieve desirable phase space parameters

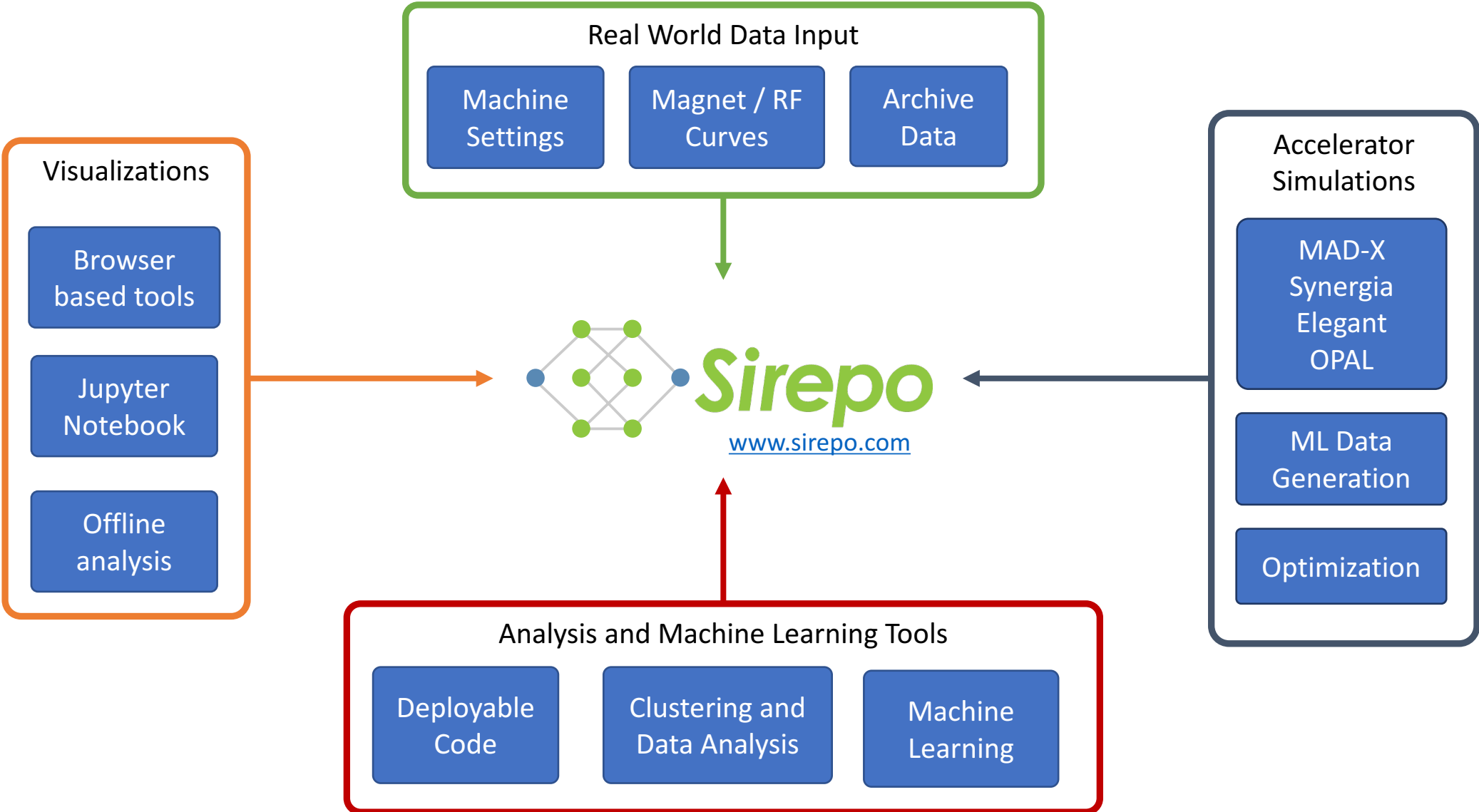


Local optimizer alone was unable to converge → able to converge after initial settings from neural network

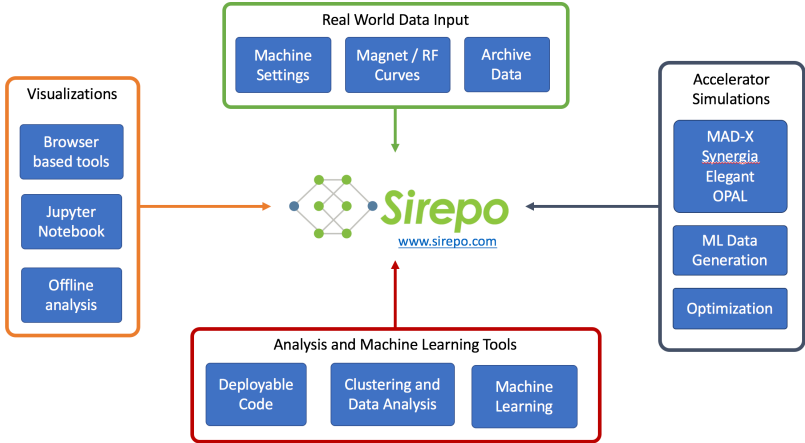
A. Scheinker, A. Edelen, et al., PRL 121, 044801 (2018)



# A controls toolbox powered by Sirepo



# A controls toolbox powered by Sirepo



## Analysis and Machine Learning Tools

### Clustering

- Data Import + Selection / Algorithm Selection / Cluster Identification / Advanced Visualizations

### Curve Fitting

- Equation Entry / Plotting / Fit Analysis / Higher Dimensional Fits

### Frequency Analysis

- 1-D FFT / Peak Identification / 2-D FFT / Frequency Spectrograms

### Data Import

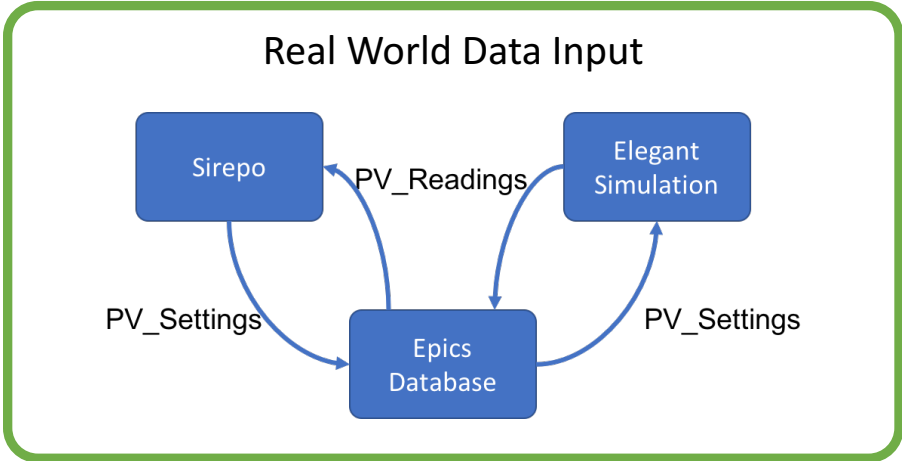
- Simulations / Machine Interface / Direct Import

### Initial Data Visualization

- Plotting Tools / Data Cleaning + Reduction / Splitting (training, test, validation)

### Machine Learning Selection

- Learning Paradigm / Model Selection + Construction / Loss Functions / Validation



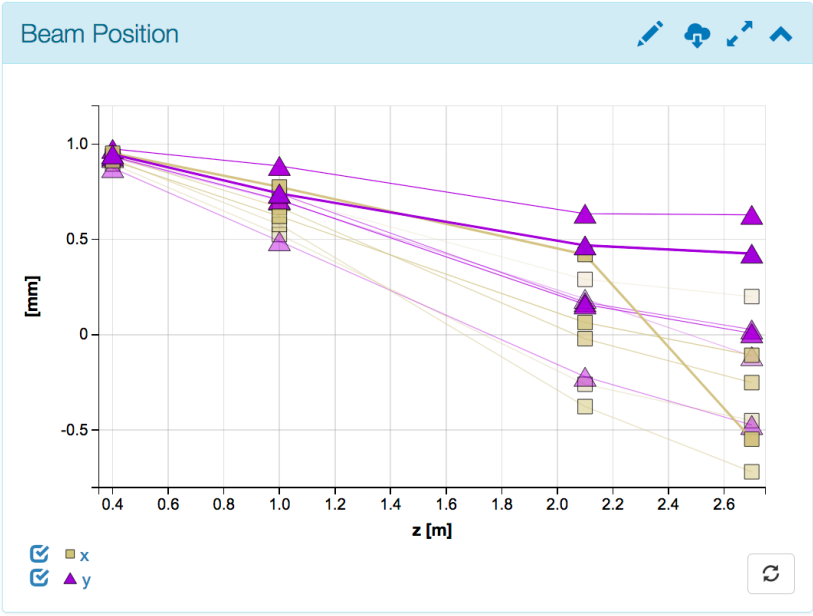
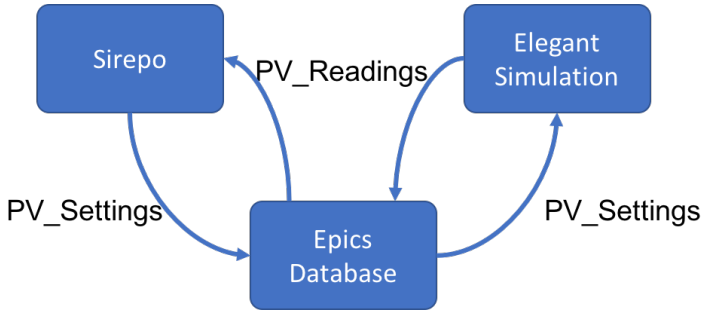
# Prototype web tools for controls

The screenshot displays a web interface for EPICS controls. At the top, there are two status panels: "EPICS Server" (Connected to EPICS: Yes) and "Beam Steering" (Steering On: Yes, Running Nelder-Mead). Below these is a beamline schematic with components: HV KICKER 1, HV KICKER 2, F/D QUAD 1, HV KICKER 3, HV KICKER 4, and F/D QUAD 2. The main area contains control panels for:

- HV Kickers:** Each has H. Kick [rad] and V. Kick [rad] inputs.
 

Component	H. Kick [rad]	V. Kick [rad]
HV KICKER 1	-4.18625e-4	-6.19309e-4
HV KICKER 2	-3.61206e-5	-3.63404e-4
HV KICKER 3	1.52921e-4	9.92772e-5
HV KICKER 4	3.99685e-4	4.68349e-4
- Quadrupoles:** Each has a Strength [1/m<sup>2</sup>] input.
 

Component	Strength [1/m <sup>2</sup> ]
F QUAD 1	-5
D QUAD 1	5
F QUAD 2	-5
D QUAD 2	5
- BPMs:** Four plots showing beam position (x, y in mm) at different longitudinal positions:
  - BPM 1: z = 0.4m
  - BPM 2: z = 1.0m
  - BPM 3: z = 2.1m
  - BPM 4: z = 2.7m



# Prototype web tools for analysis and ML

## Clustering

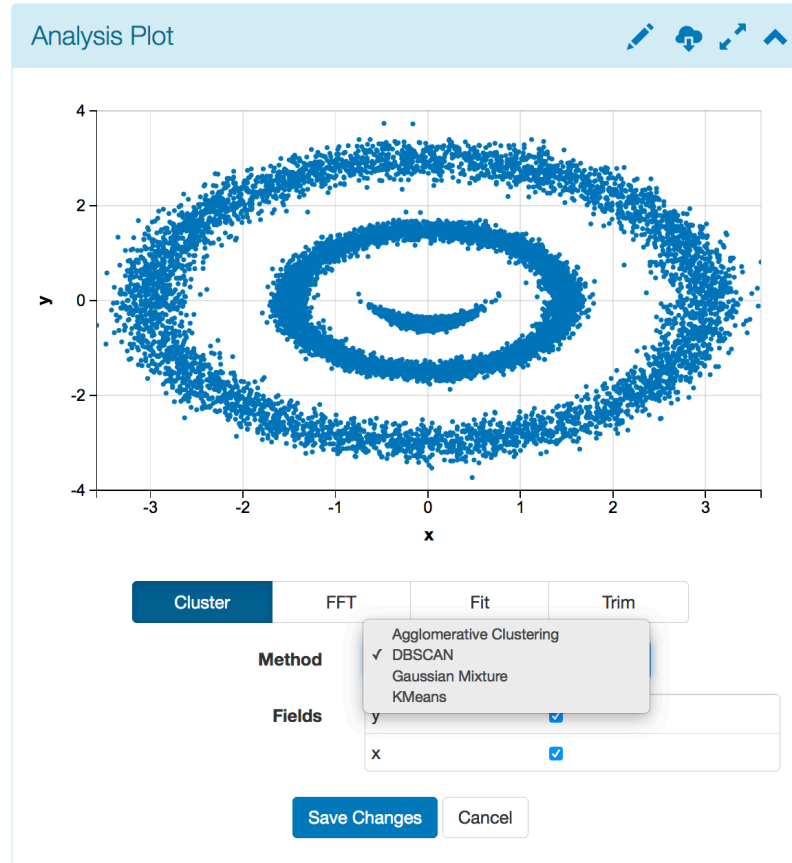
Data Import + Selection  
/ Algorithm Selection /  
Cluster Identification /  
Advanced Visualizations

## Curve Fitting

Equation Entry /  
Plotting / Fit Analysis /  
Higher Dimensional Fits

## Frequency Analysis

1-D FFT / Peak  
Identification / 2-D FFT  
/ Frequency  
Spectrograms



Main Cluster

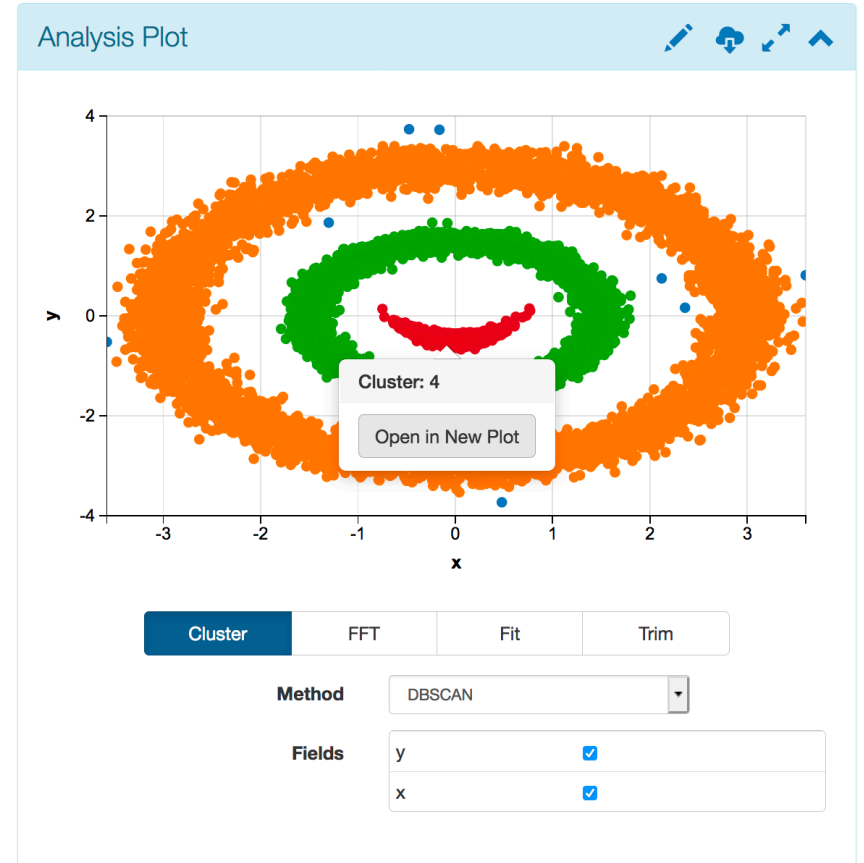
Scaled Min

Scaled Min

Random Seed

KMeans Number of Runs

DBSCAN Max Sample Distance



# Prototype web tools for analysis and ML

## Clustering

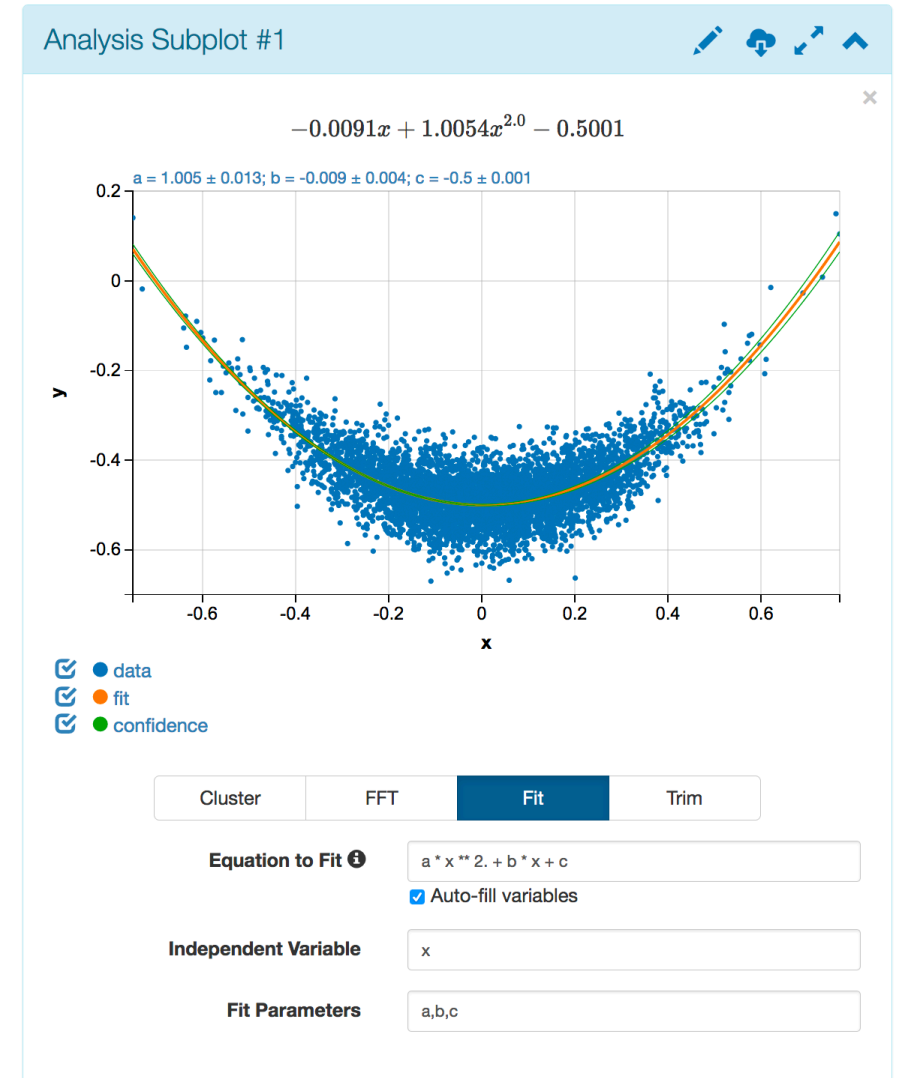
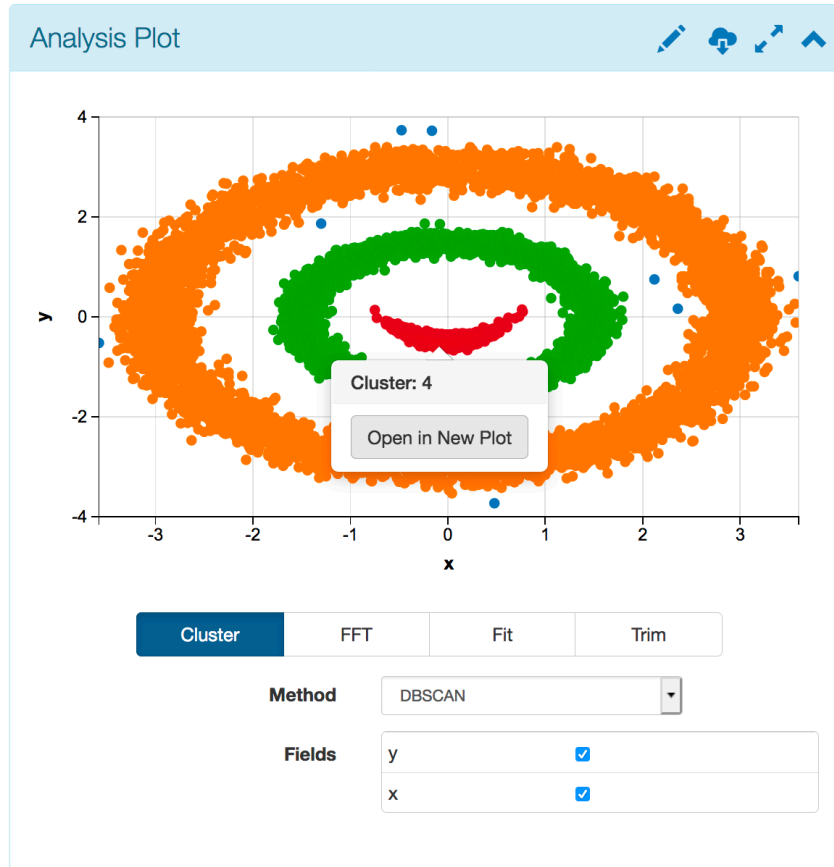
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## Frequency Analysis

1-D FFT / Peak  
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/ Frequency  
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# Prototype web tools for analysis and ML

**Clustering**

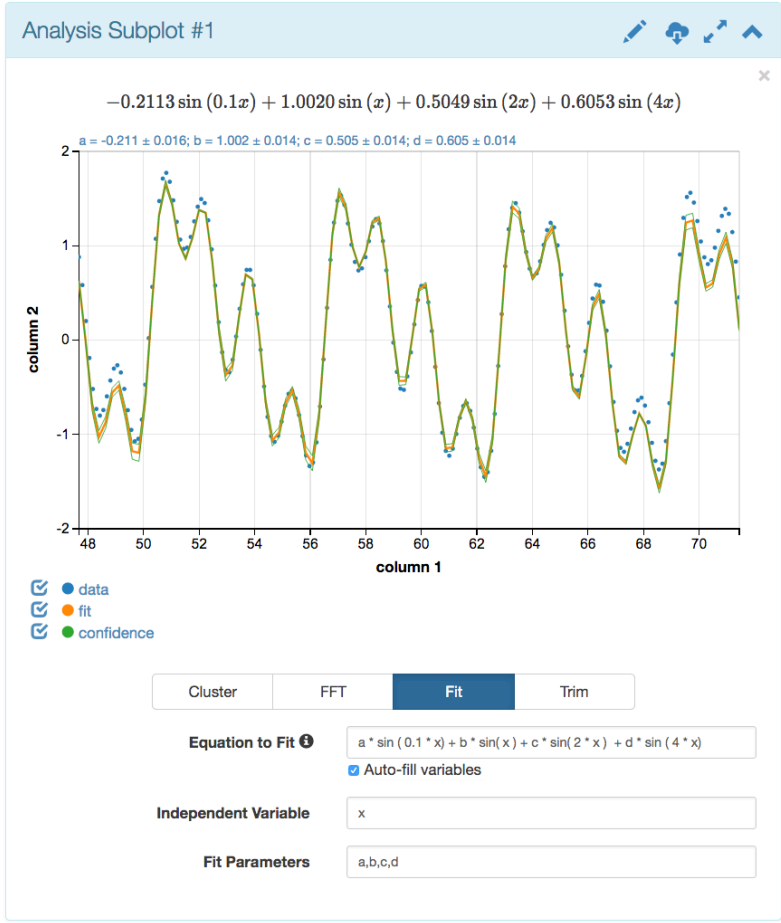
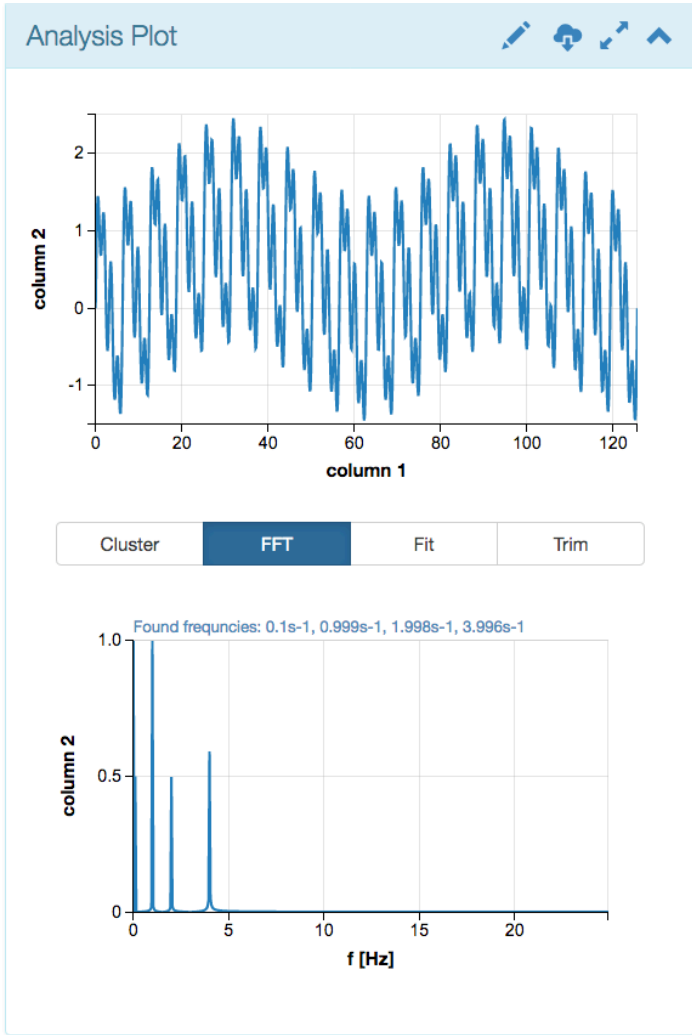
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**Curve Fitting**

Equation Entry / Plotting / Fit Analysis / Higher Dimensional Fits

**Frequency Analysis**

1-D FFT / Peak Identification / 2-D FFT / Frequency Spectrograms



# Prototype web tools for analysis and ML

Data Import

Simulations / Machine Interface / Direct Import

Initial Data Visualization

Plotting Tools / Data Cleaning + Reduction / Splitting (training, test, validation)

Machine Learning Selection

Learning Paradigm / Model Selection + Construction / Loss Functions / Validation

Data Source

Data Source  Input/Output Files  
 Elegant Simulation

Lattice Errors

Phase Error [deg]	<input type="text" value="25"/>
Amplitude Error	<input type="text" value="0.15"/>
dx Error [m]	<input type="text" value="0.25"/>
dy Error [m]	<input type="text" value="0.25"/>
dxp Error [rad]	<input type="text" value="0.25"/>
dyp Error [rad]	<input type="text" value="0.25"/>
dp Error	<input type="text" value="1.5e-4"/>

Files

Inputs File

Outputs File

Inputs Scaler

Outputs Scaler

- Max-Abs Scaler
- Min-Max Scaler
- Robust Scaler
- Standard Scaler
- None



RF Cavity Settings

Change P0  Yes

Frequency [Hz]

End1 Focus  Yes

End2 Focus  Yes

Phase [deg]

Lock Phase  No

Elegant Simulation

Iterations

Running Simulation ...

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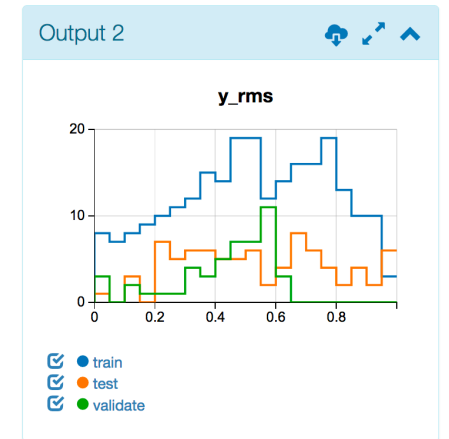
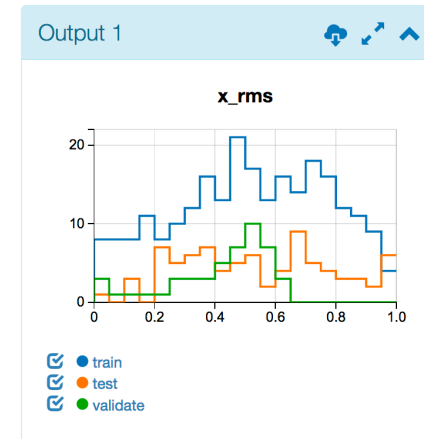
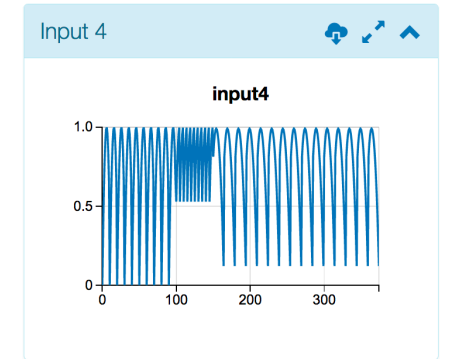
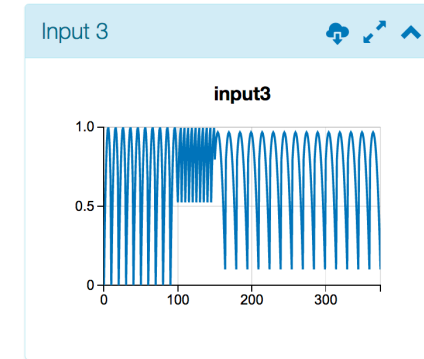
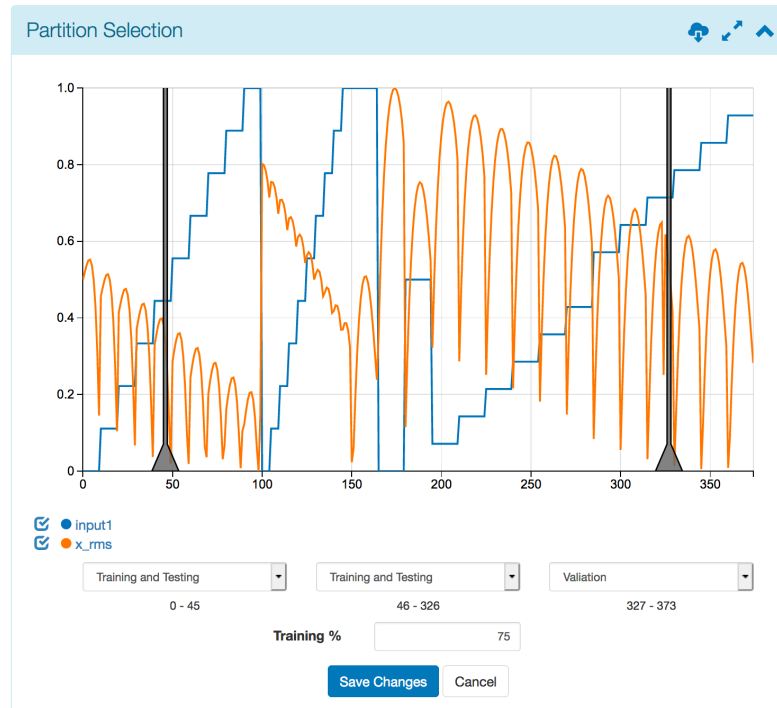
Partition

Split Method: **Random** Select Ranges

Training %:

Testing %:

Validation %:





# Prototype web tools for analysis and ML

Data Import

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Model

Model Type: Neural Network

Display Graph

Neural Network Layers

Add Layer

Neural Network

Optimizer: Adam

Losses: Mean Squared Error

Epochs: 500

Batch Size: 50

Shuffle Before Epoch: Yes

Neural Network

Optimizer: 

- Stochastic Gradient Descent
- RMSProp
- Adagrad
- Adadelata
- Adam
- ✓ Adamax
- Nesterov Adam

Losses: Mean Squared Error

Epochs: 1000

Batch Size: 50

Shuffle Before Epoch: Yes

Neural Network

Optimizer: 

- Binary Cross-Entropy
- Categorical Crossentropy
- Categorical Hinge
- Cosine Proximity
- Crossentropy
- Hinge
- Kullback Leibler Divergence
- log(cosh(x))
- Mean Absolute Error
- Mean Absolute Percentage Error
- ✓ Mean Squared Error
- Mean Squared Logarithmic Error
- Poisson
- Sparse Categorical Crossentropy
- Squared Hinge

Losses: 

- Binary Cross-Entropy
- Categorical Crossentropy
- Categorical Hinge
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Model Type: Neural Network

Display Graph

Neural Network Layers

Add Layer

Neural Network Layers

Dimensionality: 10

Activation: Rectified Linear Unit (relu)

Save Changes Cancel

Neural Network Layers

Layer: Densely Connected NN

Dimensionality: 10

Save Changes Cancel

Neural Network

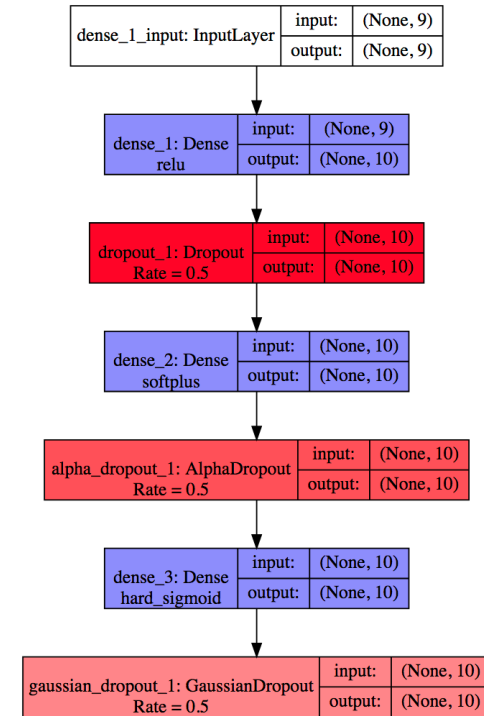
Optimizer: Adam

Losses: Mean Squared Error

Epochs: 500

Batch Size: 50

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Data Import

Simulations / Machine Interface / Direct Import

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Machine Learning Selection

Learning Paradigm / Model Selection + Construction / Loss Functions / Validation

Model

Model Type: Neural Network

Display Graph

Neural Network Layers

Layer	Dimensionality	Activation
Densely Connected NN	10	Rectified Linear Unit (relu)
Gaussian Noise	0.1	
Densely Connected NN	10	Rectified Linear Unit (relu)
Gaussian Noise	0.1	
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Densely Connected NN	10	Rectified Linear Unit (relu)
Gaussian Noise	0.1	

Add Layer

Neural Network

Optimizer: Adamax

Losses: Mean Squared Error

Epochs: 1000

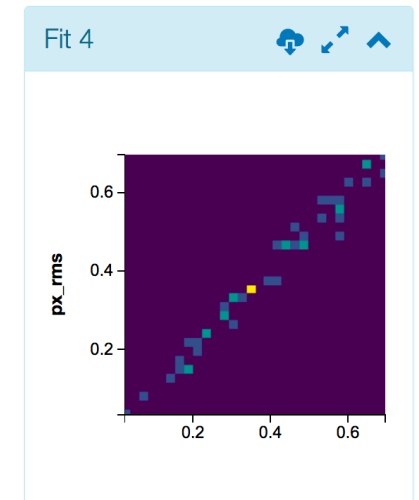
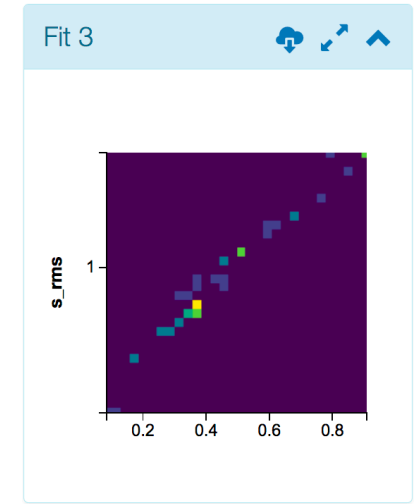
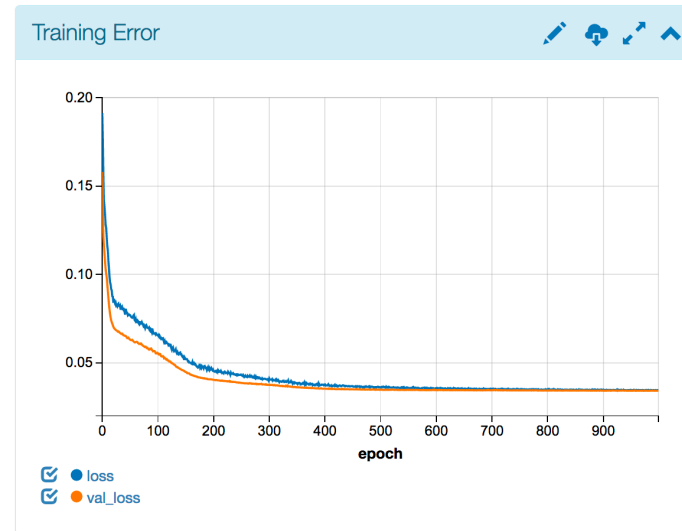
Batch Size: 50

Shuffle Before Epoch: Yes

Execution Status

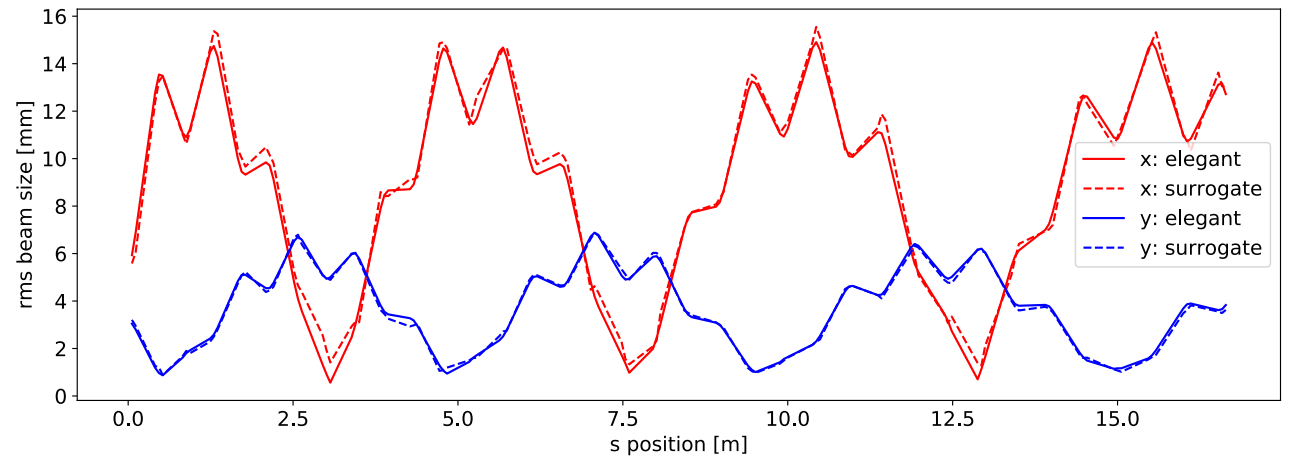
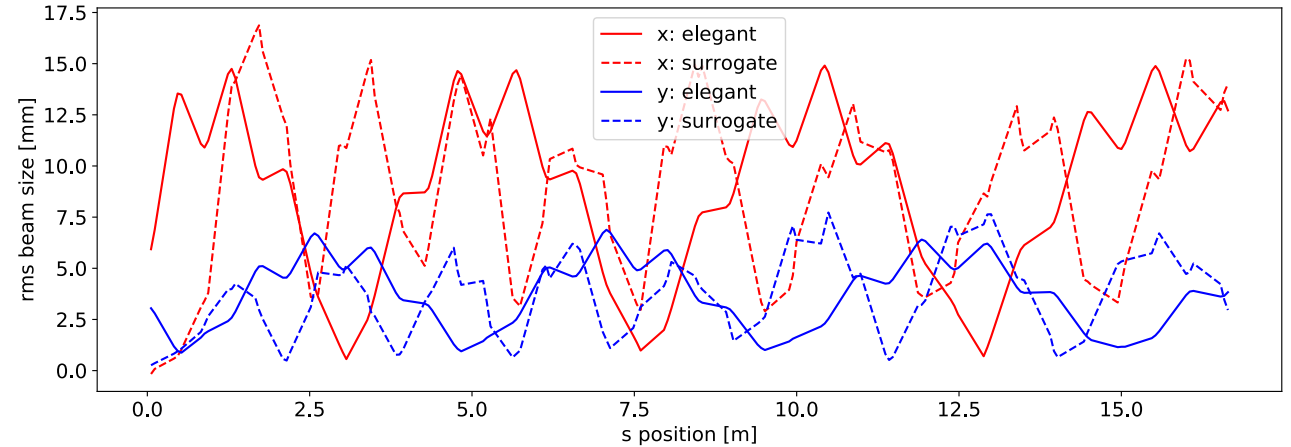
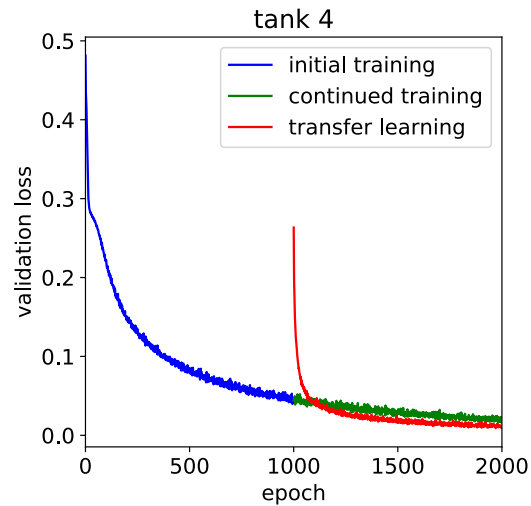
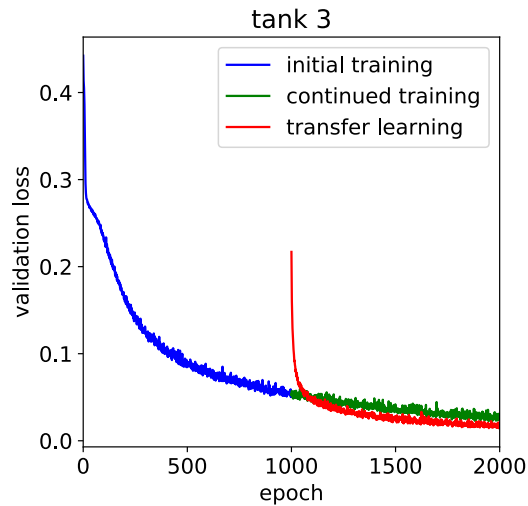
Simulation Completed: 1000 animation frames

Start New Simulation



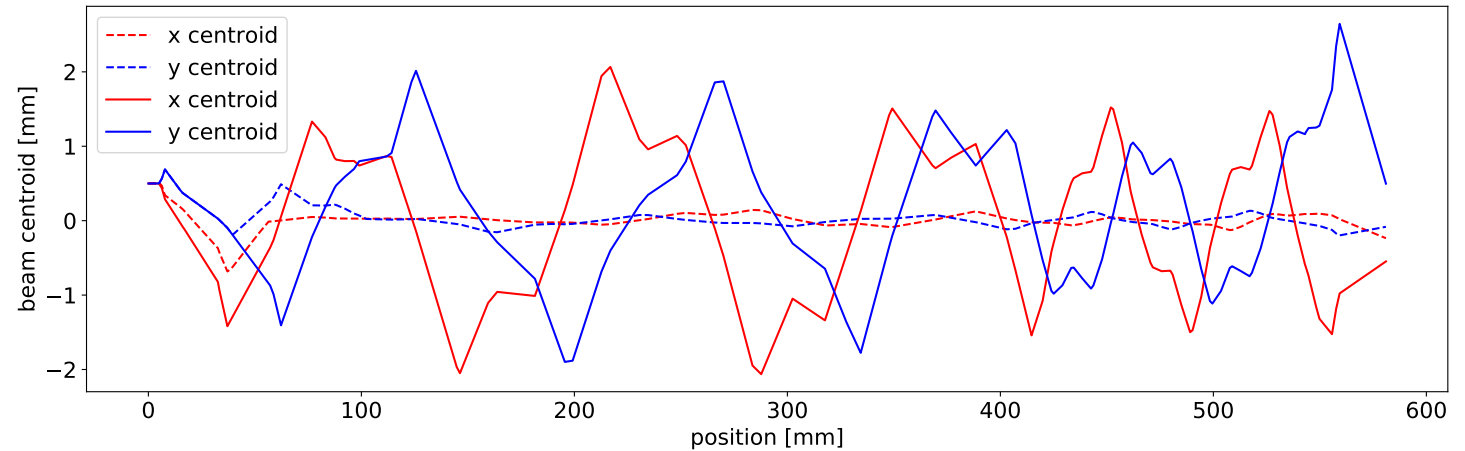
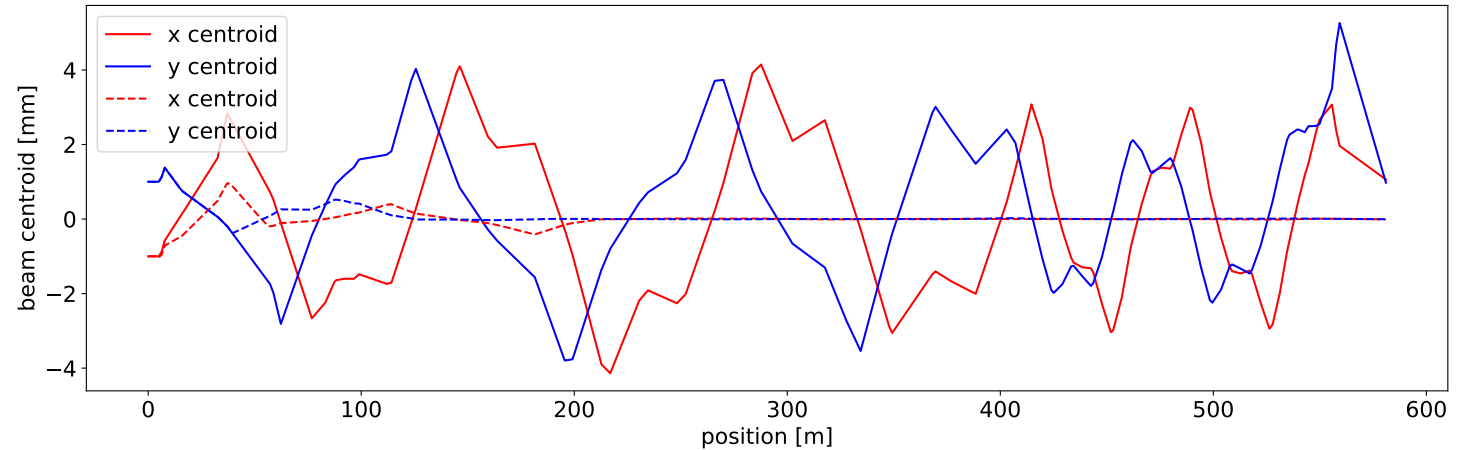
# Transfer learning enables portable solutions between accelerators

- Case Study: The Fermilab linac
- Neural networks trained on data from DTL Tanks 2, 3, and 4 for 1k epochs
  - *Model from tank 2 is trained on data from tanks 3 and 4 for 1k epochs*
  - *Transfer learning trains faster and reaches a better overall solution*



# Inverse models for Beam steering in the ATR

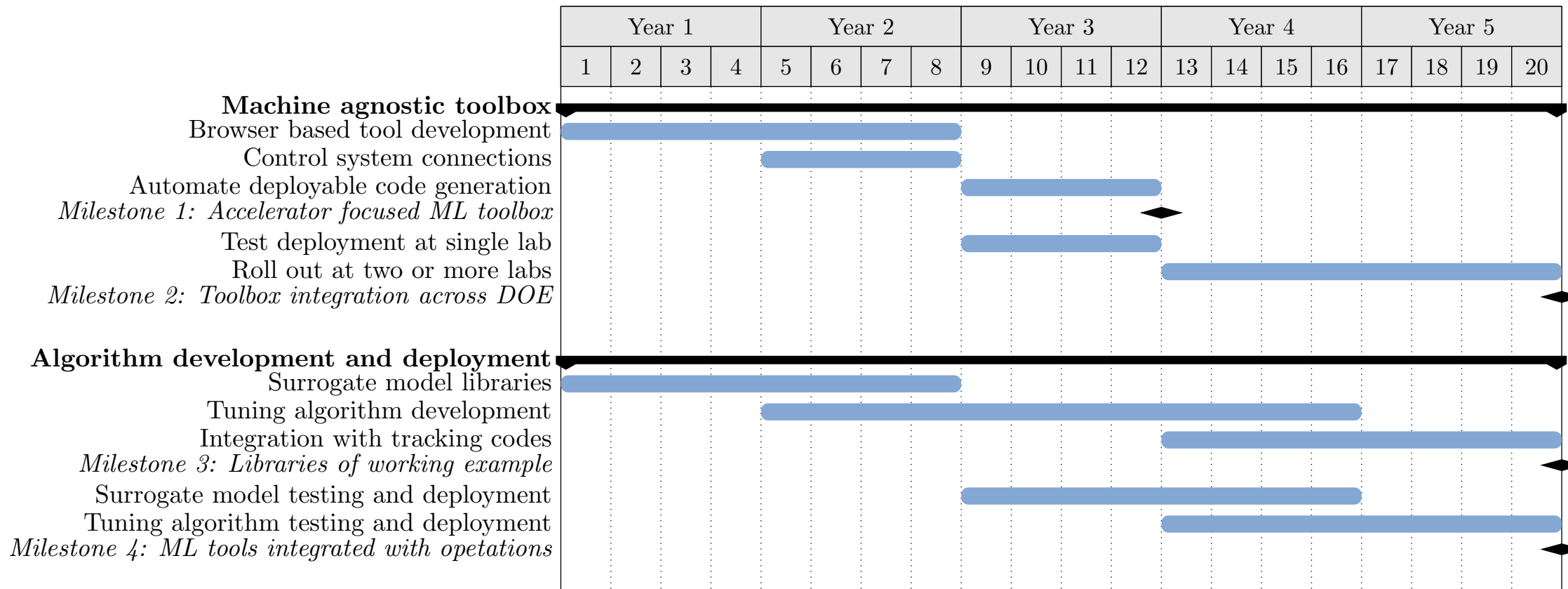
- Optimization (top)
  - *Connect MAD-X simulation to python optimization tools using our middle layer*
  - *Study convergence rate for tuning the trajectory over a range of initial offsets*
  - *Direct optimization is time consuming on average took 2k iterations to converge*
- Machine Learning (bottom)
  - *Build inverse model of bpm-readings to corrector settings*
  - *Make feed-forward correction*
  - *Inverse models are fast and effective*
    - *Single iteration generates a solution almost as effective as optimization*



# What are some of the challenges for ML and online tools?

- Machine Learning means data: but not just any data
  - *Carefully curated, archived, and cleaned*
  - *Large amounts of data can be required*
- Data rates are a potential challenge for browser based tools
- Data archiving
  - *Identifying correct parameters and ensuring time alignment or pulse ID*
- Machine models
  - *Many machines do not have up-to-date as-built models*
  - *Improving these models reduces demand on data-collection*
  - *It may not be possible to build models for old machines as survey data or field maps may not exist*

# Roadmap



Our aim is to bridge gaps between accelerator facilities by developing machine agnostic tools that integrate machine learning, accelerator simulation codes, and accelerator operations

- Grand challenge #1 (beam intensity):
  - *Better online models and tuning algorithms will enable accelerators to operate closer to the ideal configurations*
- Grand challenge #2 (beam quality):
  - *Improved controls will help operational machines realize theoretical limits on beam quality*
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