

# Bayesian Techniques for Accelerator Characterization and Control

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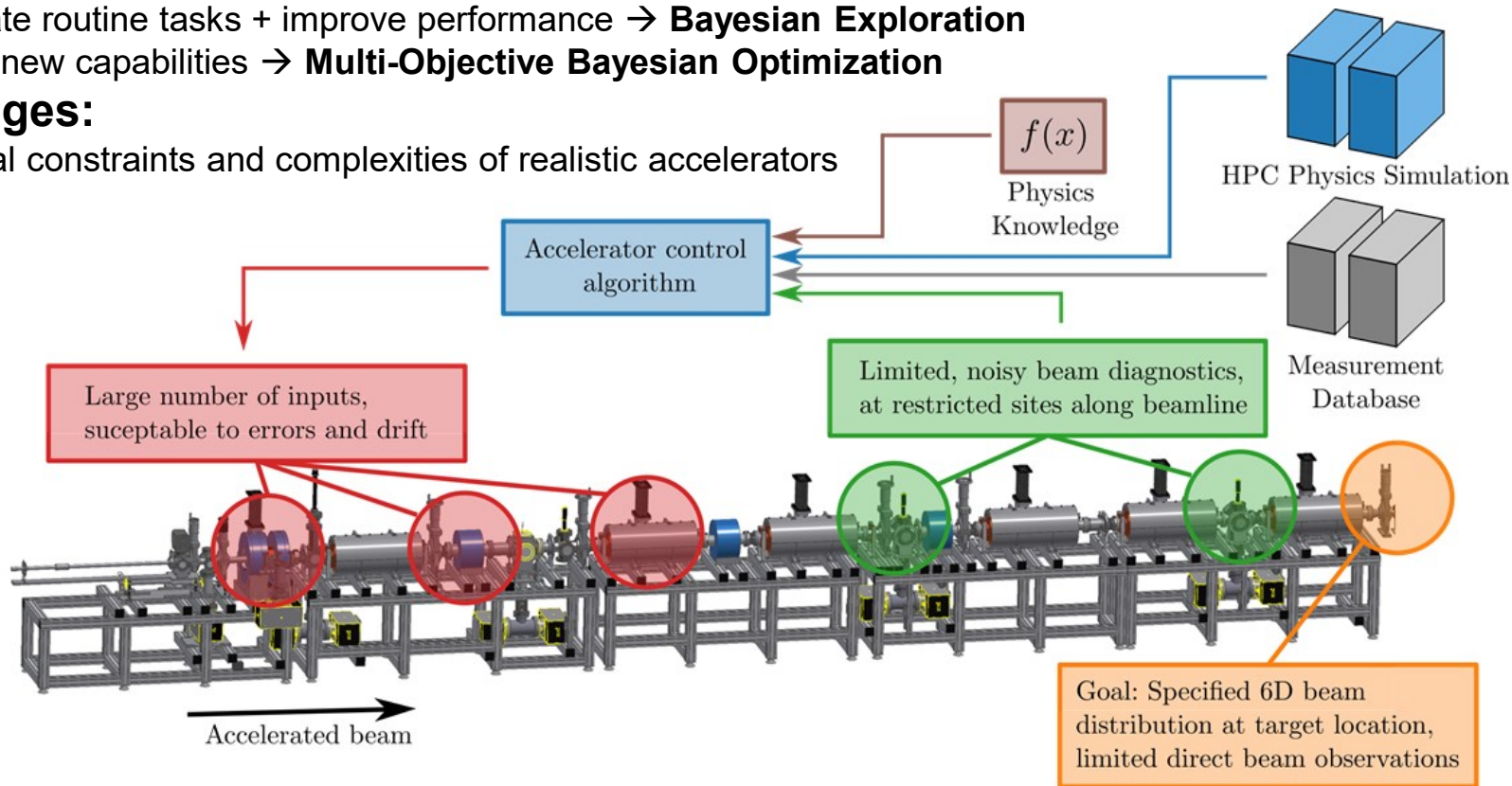
# Bayesian Optimization Based Accelerator Control

## Goals:

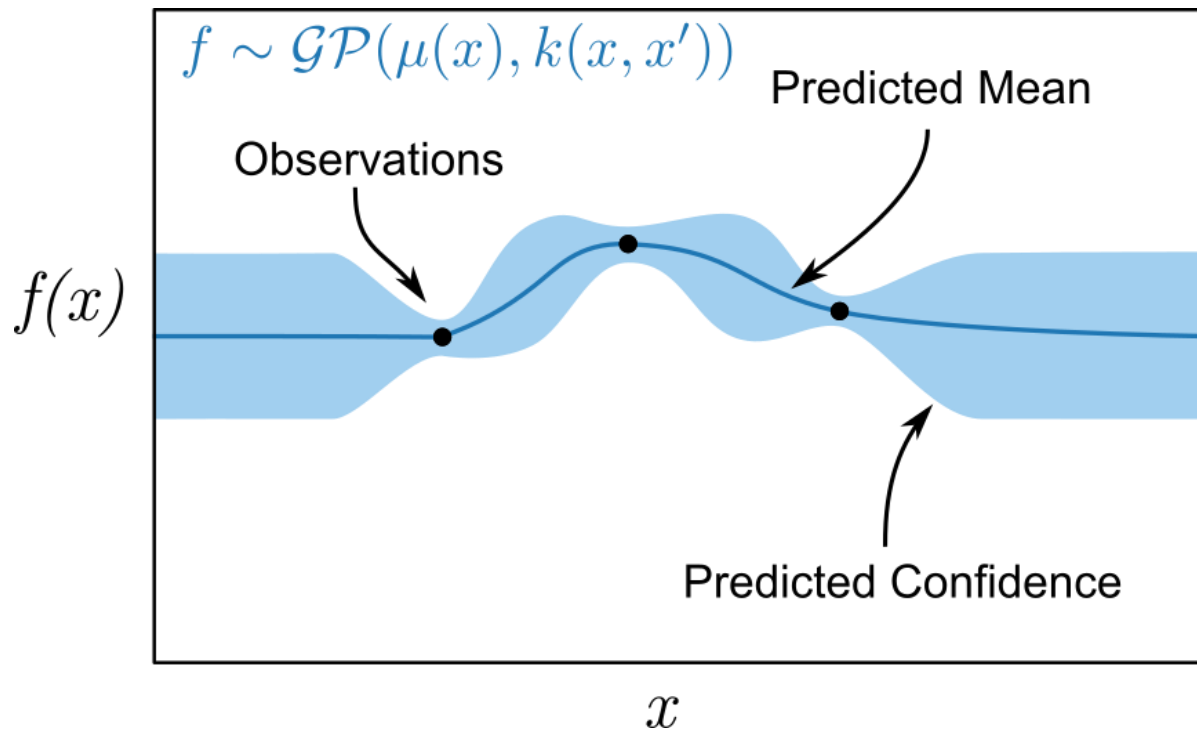
- Automate routine tasks + improve performance → **Bayesian Exploration**
- Enable new capabilities → **Multi-Objective Bayesian Optimization**

## Challenges:

- Practical constraints and complexities of realistic accelerators

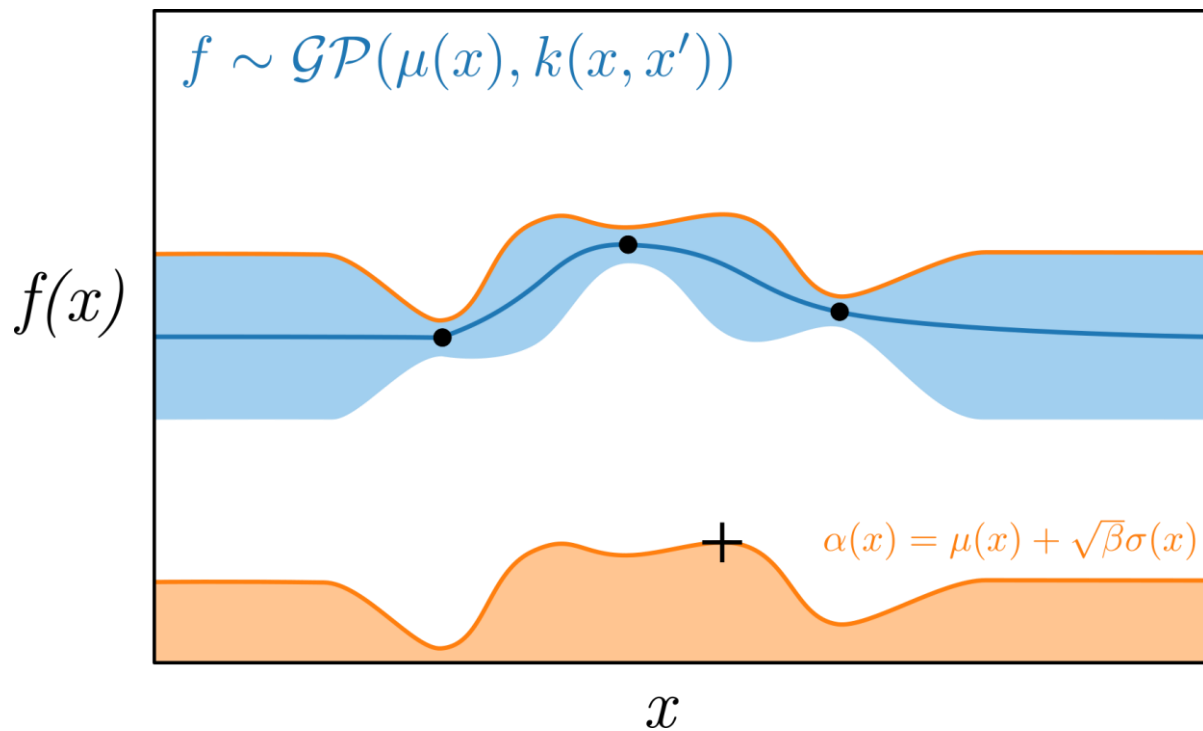


# Gaussian Process Construction



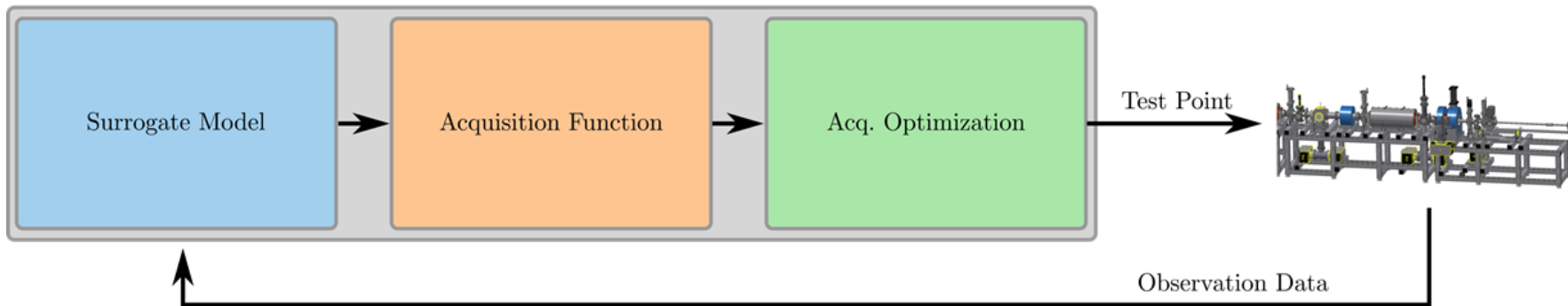
A **kernel** encodes high level functional behavior

# Acquisition Function



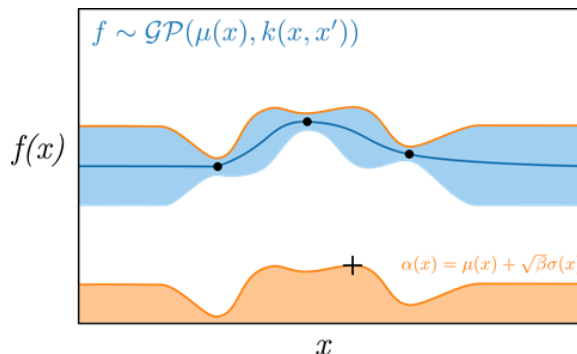
# Bayesian Optimization Based Accelerator Control

## Bayesian Optimization Algorithm



### Benefits:

- Specify trade-off between exploration and exploitation
- Inherently improves model accuracy in regions of interest
- Enables serial or parallelized optimization strategies



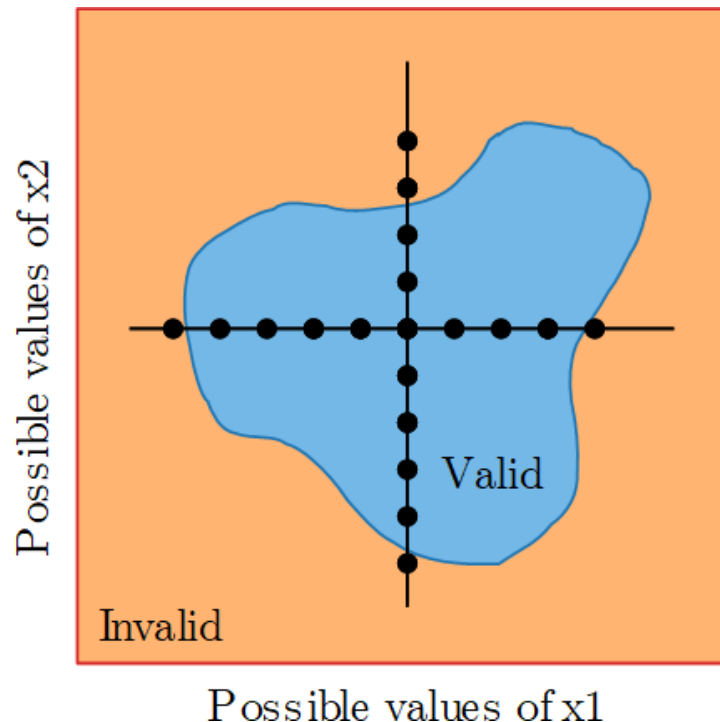
# Characterizing functions with Bayesian Exploration

Favorite tool of the accelerator operator: **the 1D parameter scan**

- How quickly do we expect the beam response to change? -> **need to select a step size and the # of steps**
- What is the upper and lower bound of our parameter value? -> **usually dictated by whether the beam stays on the screen / fits on the screen**
- What should be the value of the other parameters? -> **usually, a historical running point**

What do we get from this effort? **The beam response when one parameter varies**, which hopefully generalizes when other parameters are varied?

- **Works fine for a 1D system, but we exist in a many dimensional space!**

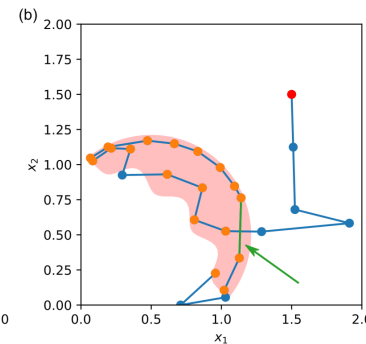
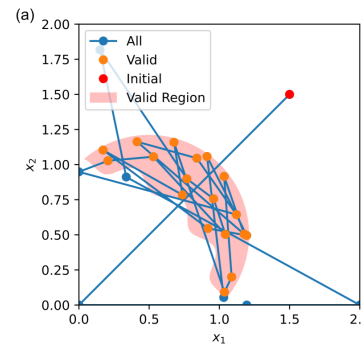
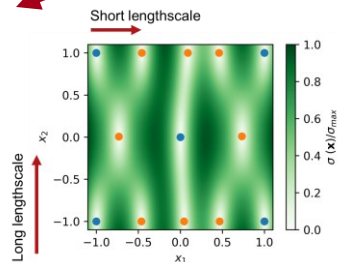
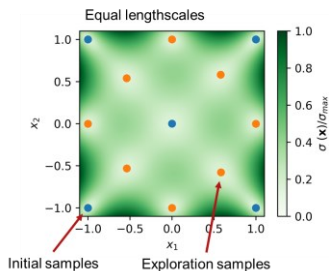


# Bayesian Exploration

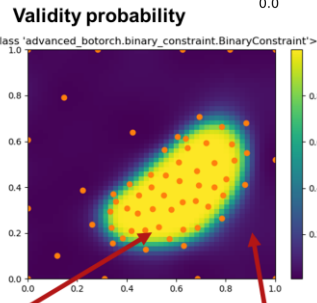
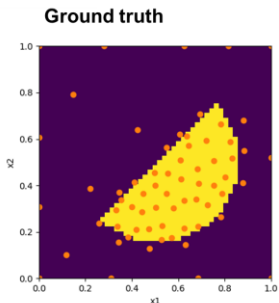
$$\alpha(x) = \sigma(x) \prod_{i=1}^N p_i(g_i(x) \geq h_i) \Psi(x, x_0)$$

Proximal biasing

Adaptive sampling



Unknown constraints



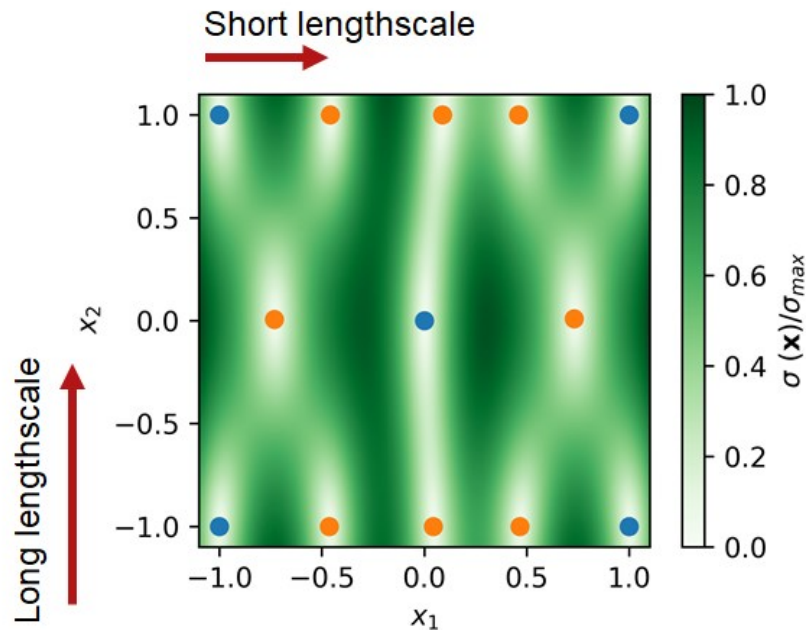
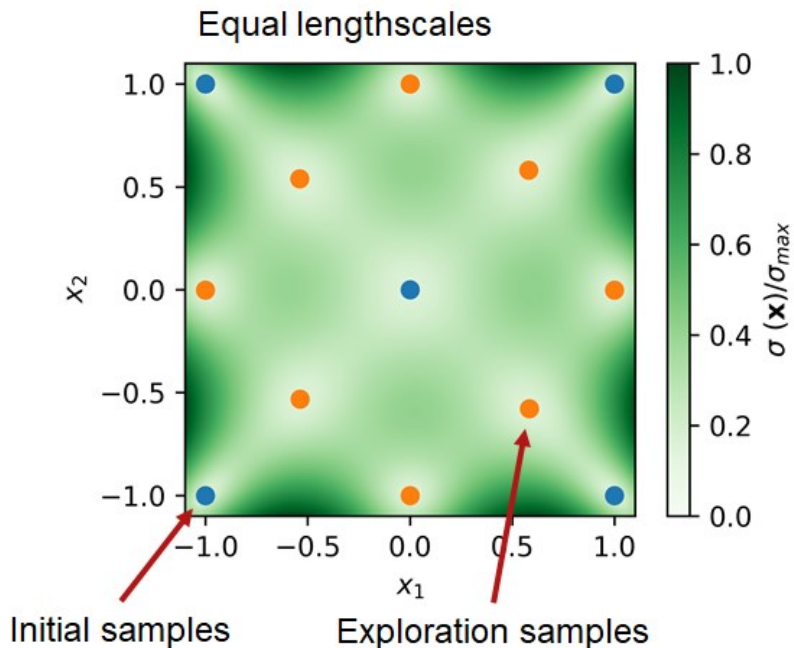
Region ok

Region not ok

# Learned Point Spacing

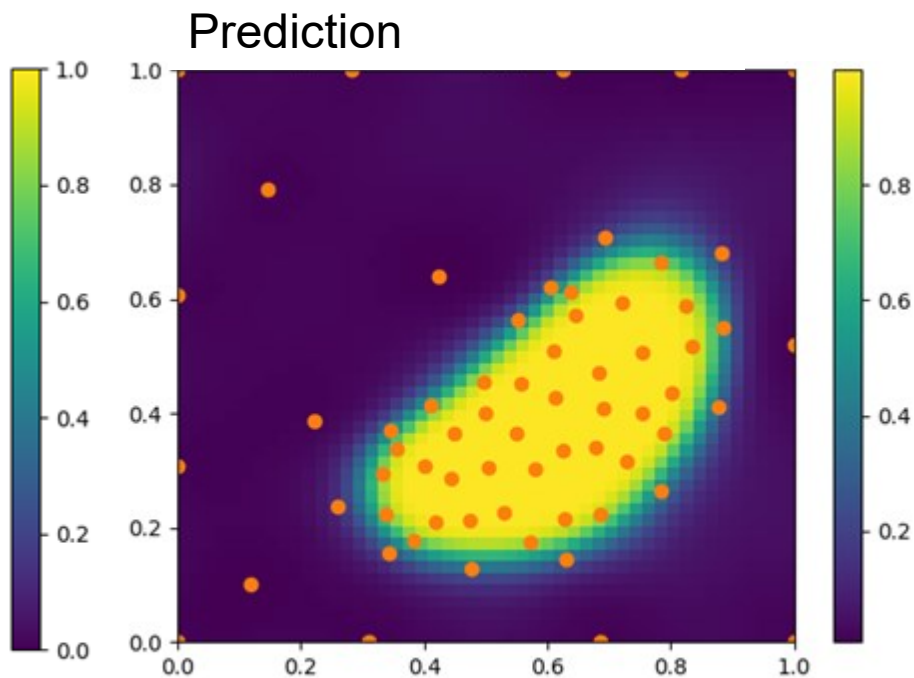
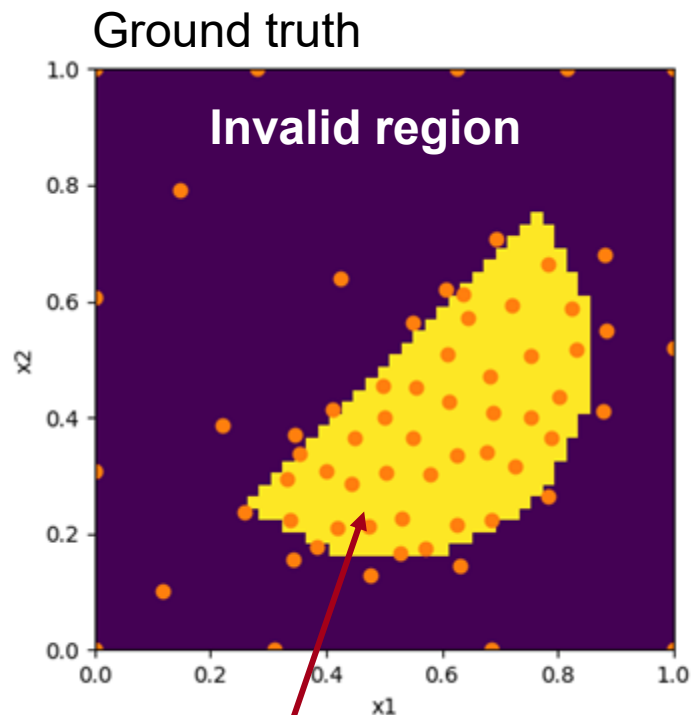
If the function changes more rapidly along one axis, sample more points along that axis!

$$\alpha(x) = \sigma(x)$$



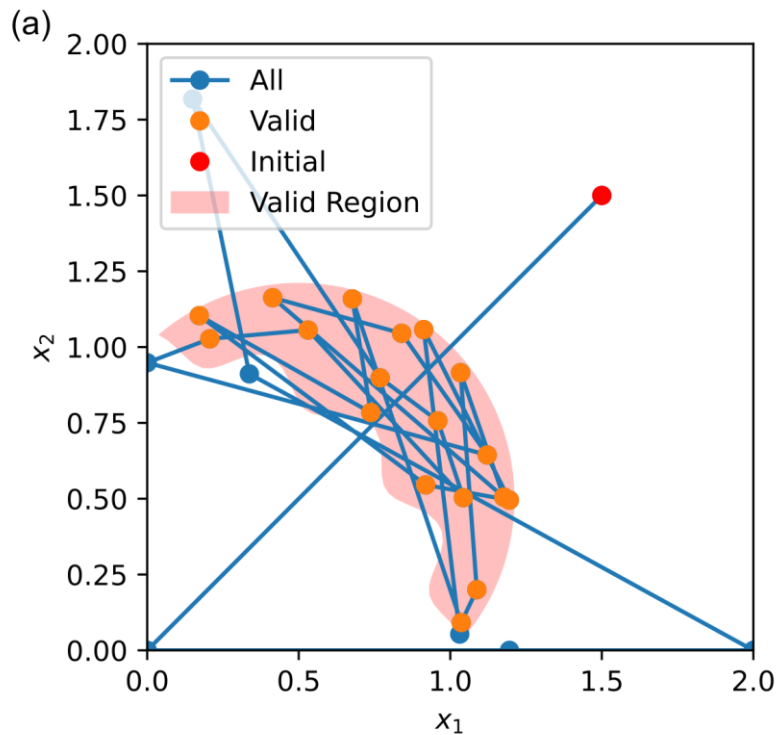


# Adding Constraints

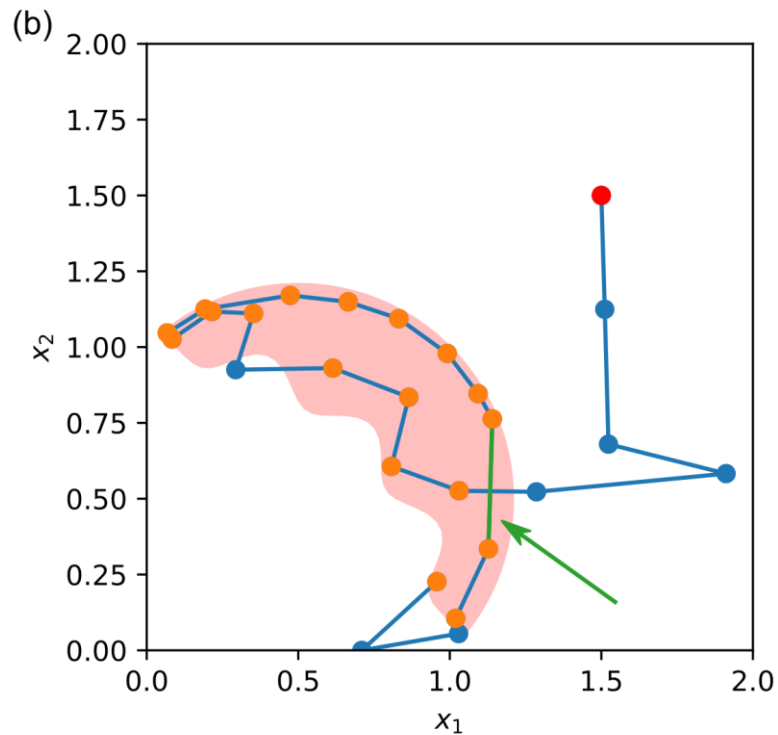


$$\prod_{i=1}^N P_i[g_i(\mathbf{x}) \geq h_i]$$

# Proximal Biasing

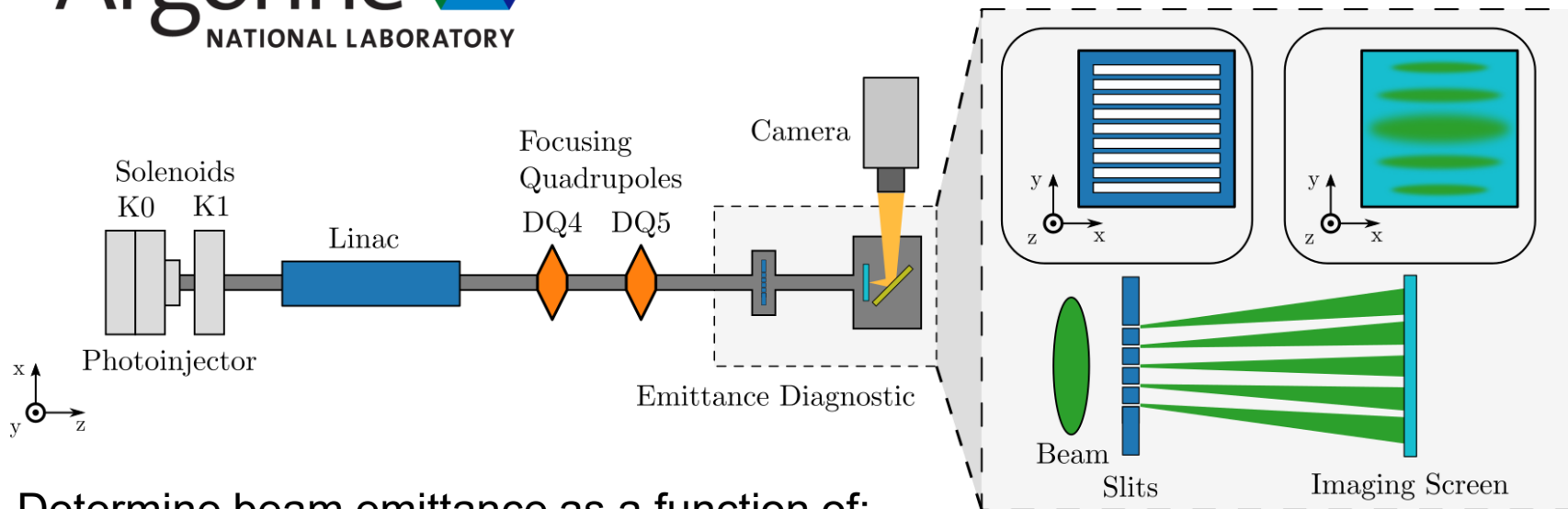


Normal exploration



Biased exploration

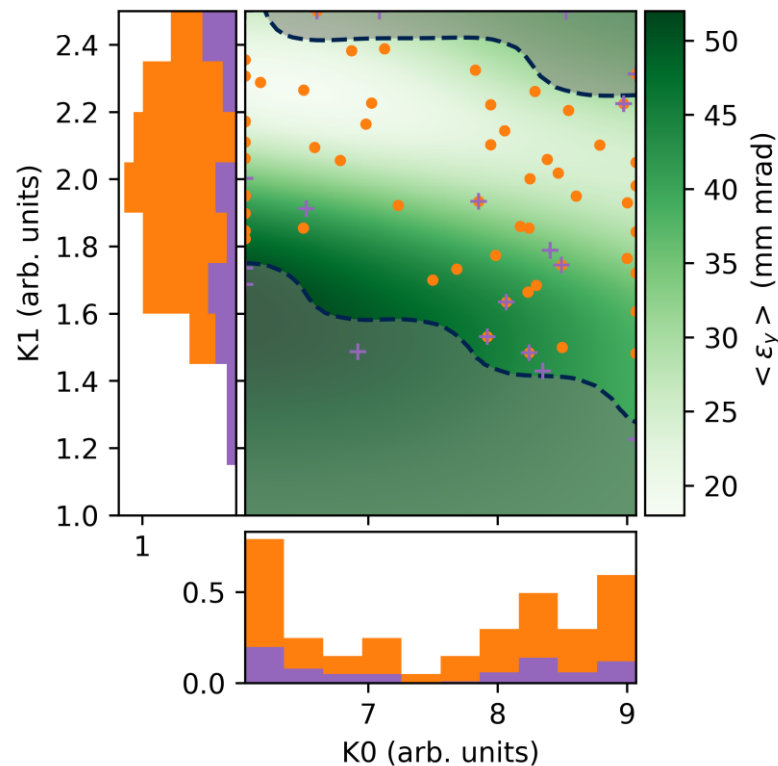
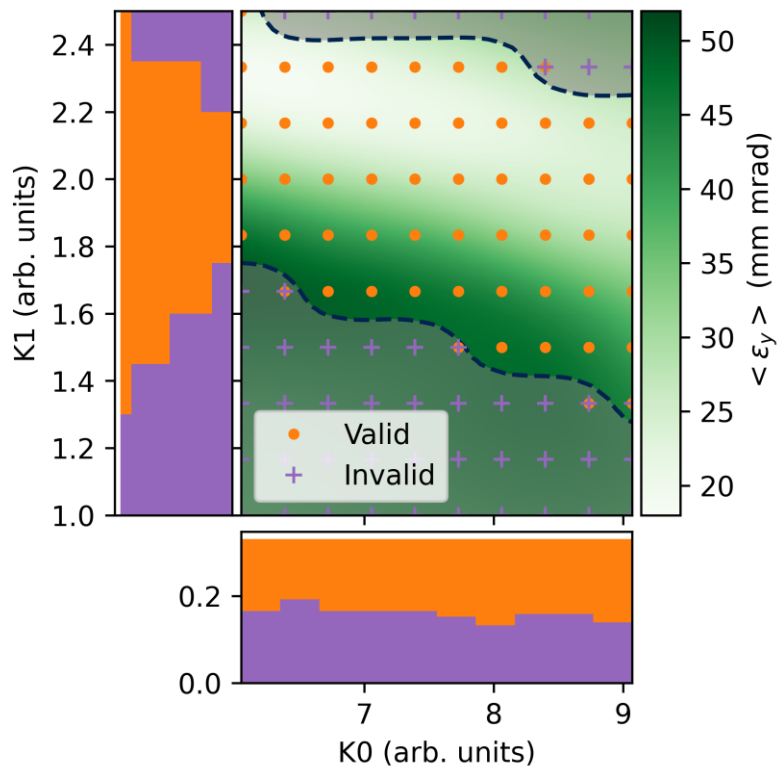
# Characterizing Photoinjector Emittance at AWA



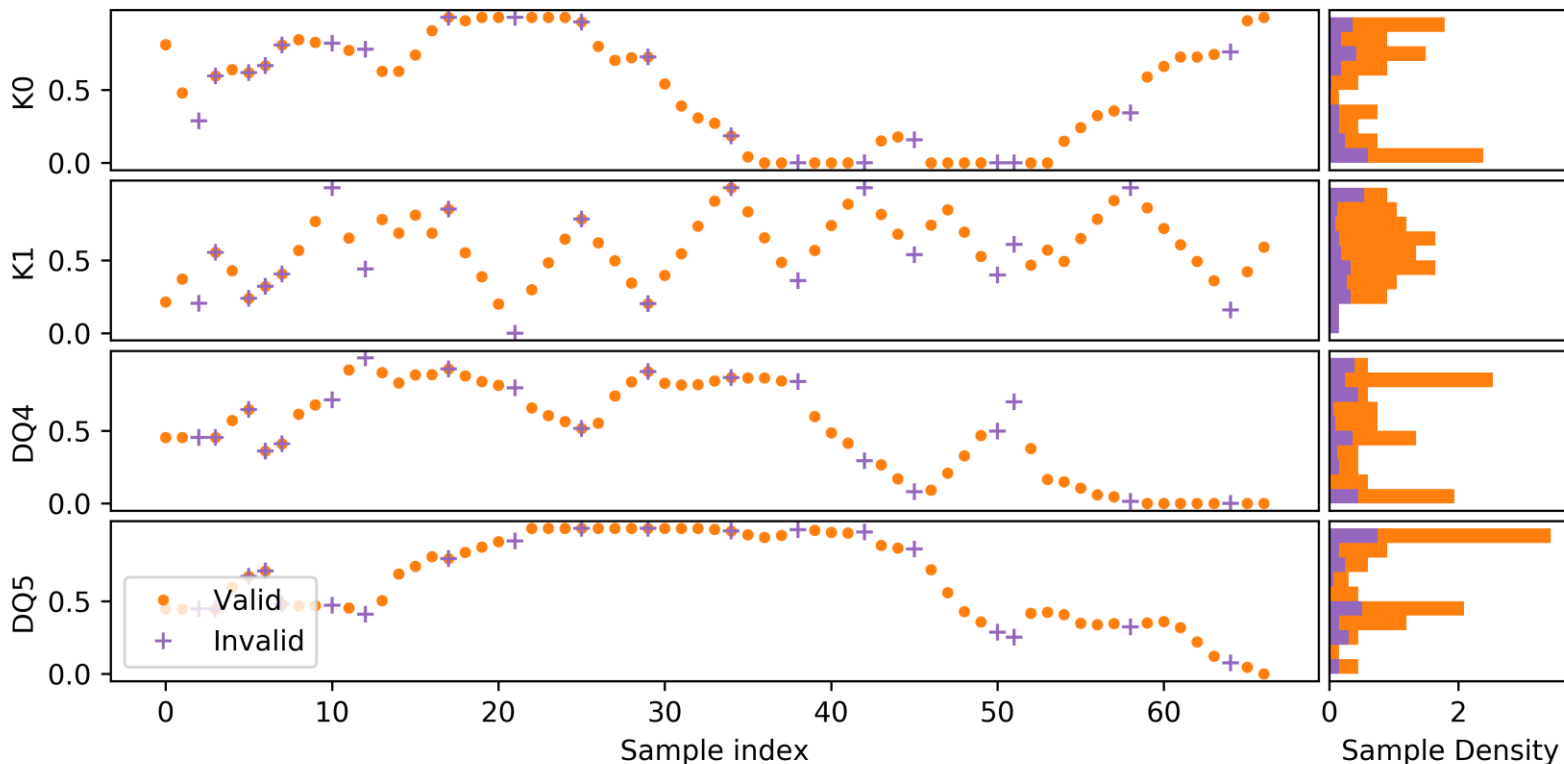
Determine beam emittance as a function of:

- 2 solenoids
- 2 quadrupoles

# Characterizing Photoinjector Emittance at AWA



# Characterizing Photoinjector Emittance at AWA



# Multi-Objective Bayesian Optimization



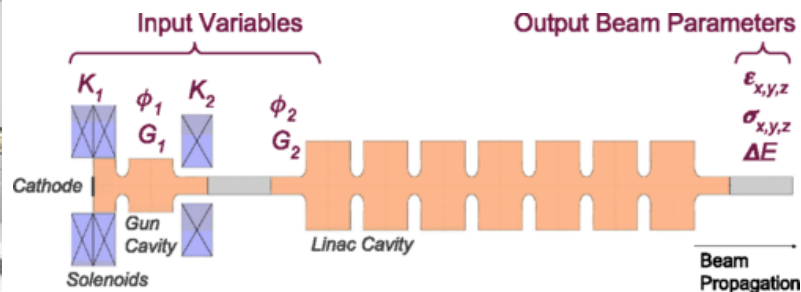
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ACCELERATOR  
LABORATORY

# Multi-Objective Photoinjector Optimization



For online photoinjector optimization we wish to simultaneously:

- Minimize **emittances (3x)**
- Minimize **bunch sizes (3x)**
- Minimize **energy spread (1x)**

**7 objectives**

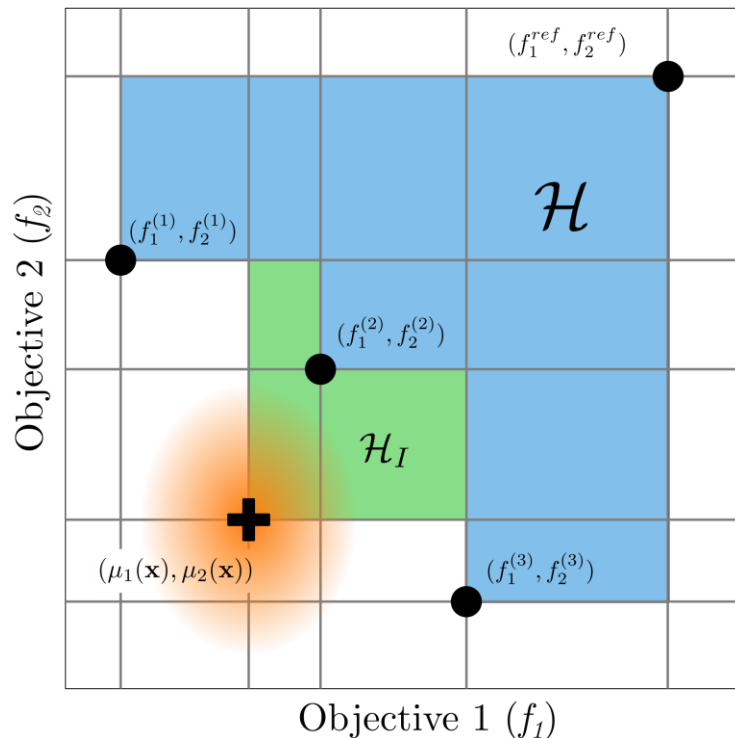
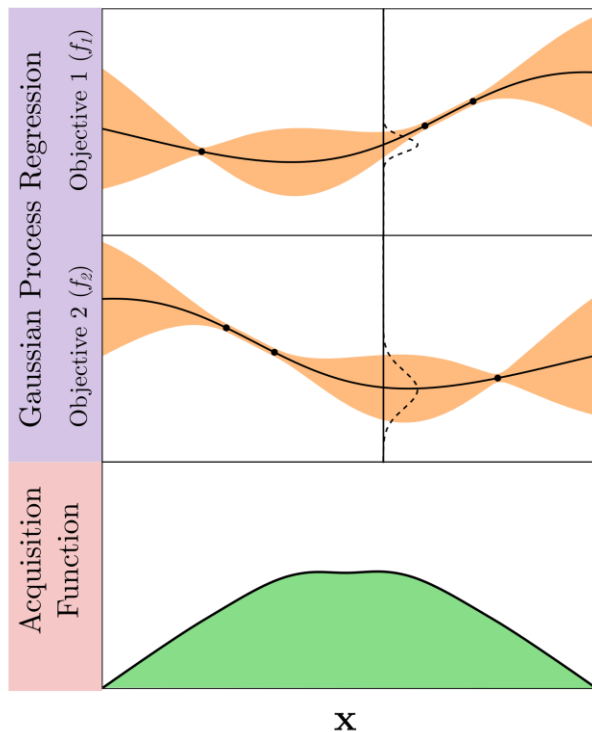
Tuning knobs:

- Solenoid strengths (**2x**)
- RF Amplitudes (**2x**)
- RF Phases (**2x**)

**6 input parameters**

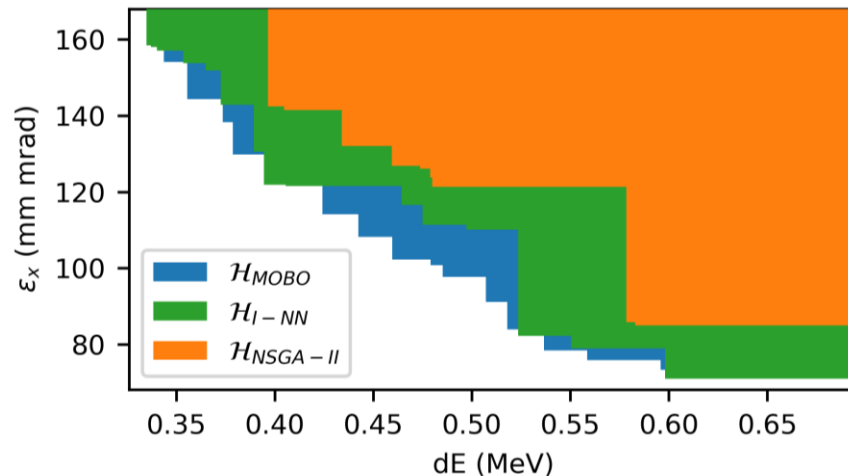
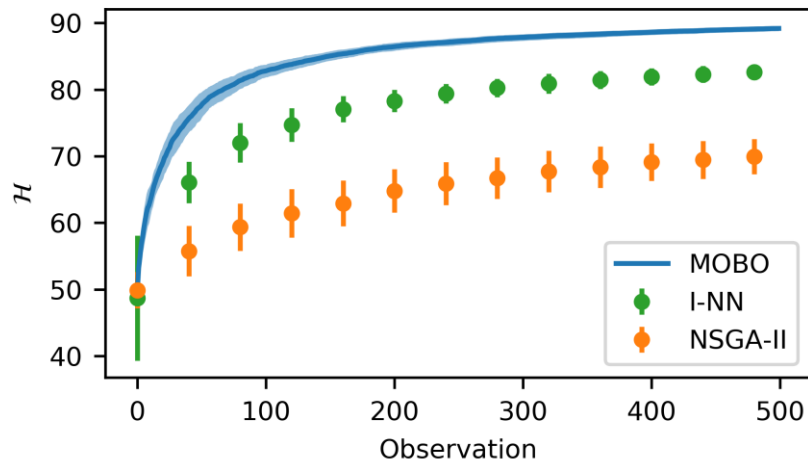
# Expected Hypervolume Improvement

This allows us to find the Pareto front with a **small number** of measurements **in serial**, unlike genetic or swarm optimization methods





# Simulated Photoinjector Optimization



- 10 optimization runs
- 20 initial points each
- Peak hypervolume using < 500 observations (NSGA-II ~ 17.5k)  
factor of 35x speedup, tuned in < 45 mins!

# LCLS Photoinjector Optimization - Preliminary

## Objectives:

- Minimize longitudinal bunch length

- Minimize vertical bunch size

## Tuning variables:

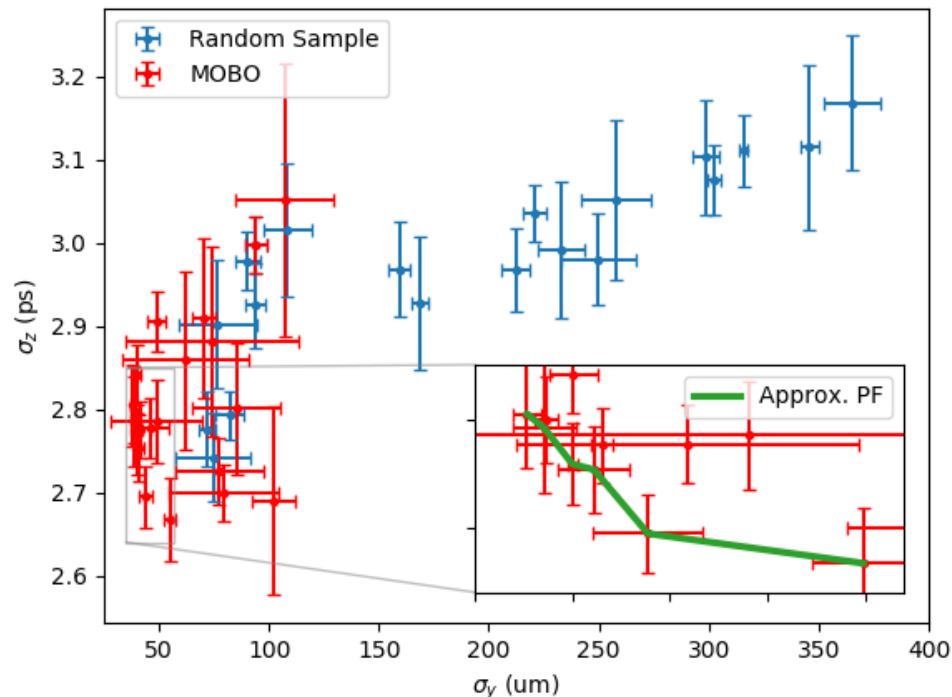
- Solenoid strength

- Skew quad strength

- Normal quad strength

Used OTR screen + transverse deflecting cavity to measure bunch size

Started with random sampling of input space, then ran MOBO for 25 iterations



# Xopt – Flexible Optimization in Python

Flexible implementation of advanced optimization algorithms in python

- Requires only a single python script to evaluate
- Available algorithms:
  - Bayesian exploration  
(*Nat. Comm.* **12**, 5612 (2021))
  - Multi-objective Bayesian optimization  
(*PRAB* **24**, 062801 (2021))
  - Multi-fidelity Bayesian optimization
  - Continuous NSGA
- Serial and parallel optimization using python threading, MPI etc.
- Used on HPC systems (NERSC)
- Used for real-time control at AWA

<https://christophermayes.github.io/Xopt/>

```
xopt:
  output_path: null

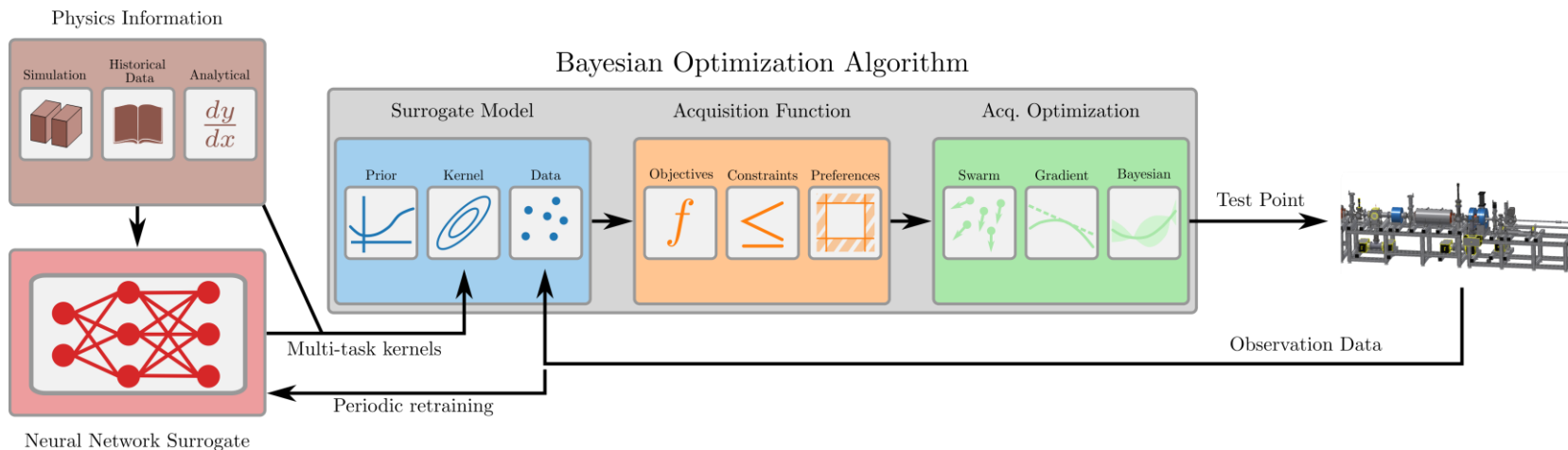
algorithm:
  name: cmsga
  options:
    max_generations: 50
    population_size: 128
    crossover_probability: 0.9
    mutation_probability: 1.0
    selection: auto
    verbose: true
    population: null

simulation:
  name: test_TNK
  evaluate: xopt.tests.evaluators.TNK.evaluate_TNK

vocs:
  variables:
    x1: [0, 3.14159]
    x2: [0, 3.14159]
  objectives:
    y1: MINIMIZE
    y2: MINIMIZE
  constraints:
    c1: [GREATER_THAN, 0]
    c2: [LESS_THAN, 0.5]
  linked_variables:
    x9: x1
  constants:
    a: dummy_constant
```



# Conclusion



Bayesian exploration and multi-objective Bayesian optimization represent steps towards a unified characterization and control system for accelerators