A Browser Based Toolkit for Improved Accelerator Controls

Period of Performance: 6 April 2020 - 5 October 2022

Jonathan Edelen, Dan Abell, Evan Carlin, Paul Moeller, Mike Keilman, Rob Nagler (RadiaSoft),

Kevin Brown and Vincent Schoefer (Brookhaven National Laboratory)

Chris Tennant, Brian Freeman, Reza Kazimi, and Daniel Moser (Jefferson Laboratory)

August 16 2023

Nuclear Physics Exchange Meeting

This material is based upon work supported by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Science, Office of Nuclear Physics under Award Number DE-SC0019682

RadiaSoft in a nutshell

- Incorporated in 2013 as a Delaware LLC
  - Growing organically via contract R&D
  - 24 employees in the US
  - Headquarters in Boulder, Colorado
- Software Expertise
  - UI design & development
  - Software security & sustainability
  - Cloud computing
  - Integrated simulation environments
  - Control system interfaces – collaborative between software & engineering
- Science and Engineering
  - Modeling, design, and optimization of physical systems
  - Radiation transport simulations and shielding
  - Machine learning
  - Control system development and LLRF

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SLAC NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY

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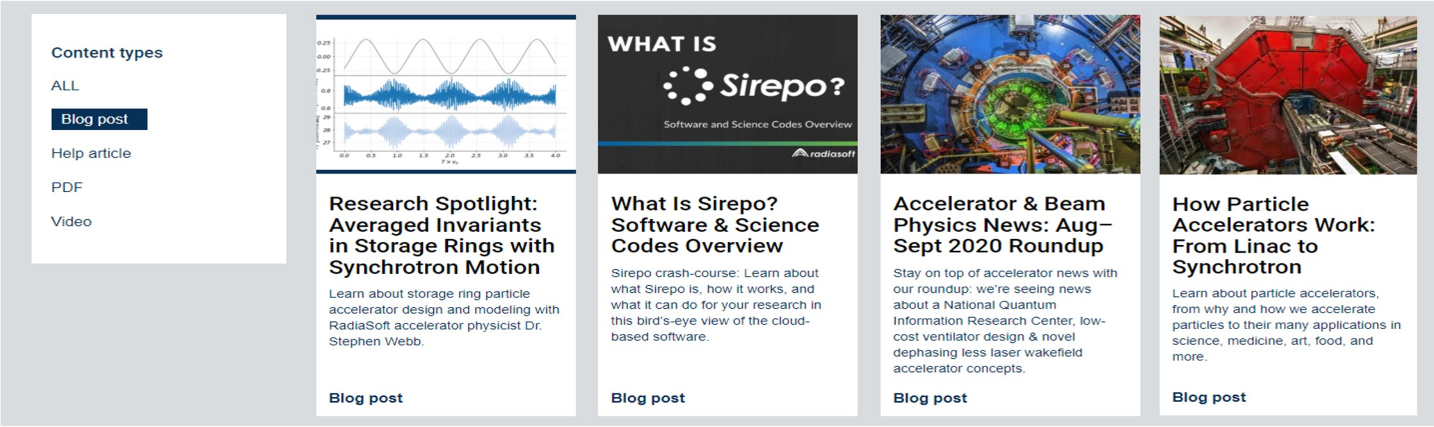
Community Outreach & Support



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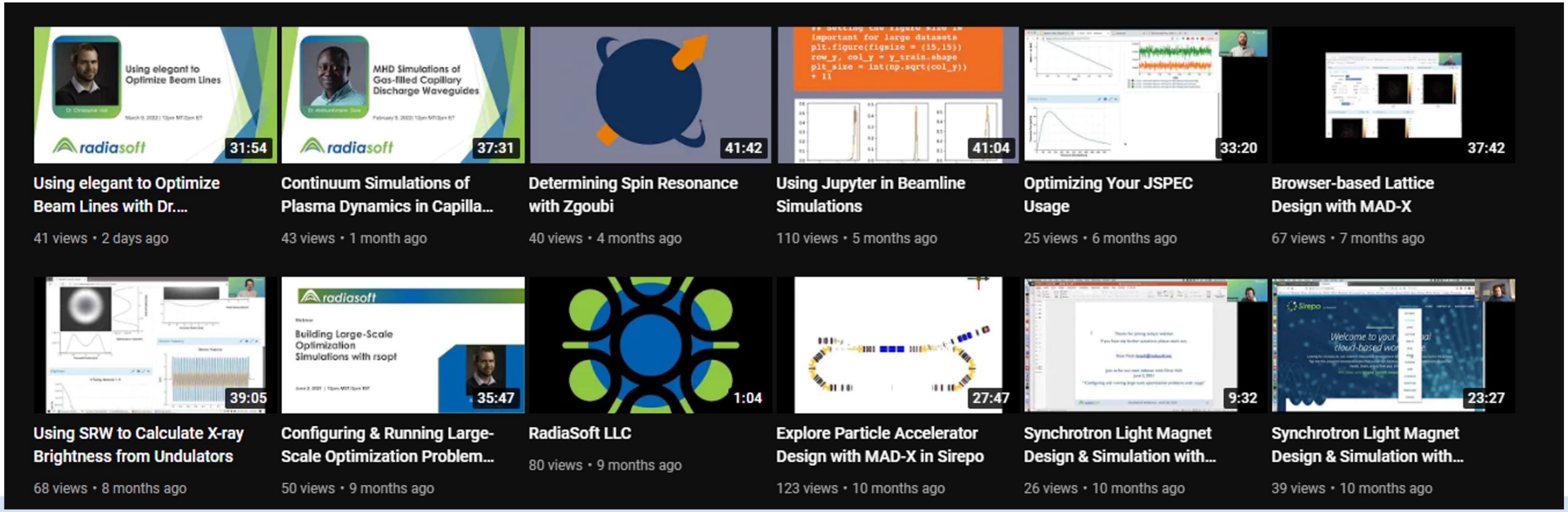
Our monthly webinar series is available on YouTube, https://www.youtube.com/c/RadiaSoft



Sirepo supported codes and apps

Command line & AI/ML

- jupyterhub
- Activait

Particle accelerators & adjacent technologies

elegant OPAL MAD-X

Zgoubi Warp (PBA & VND)

Controls

- EPICS
- Bluesky

Free electron lasers (FEL)

- GENESIS

Magnets

- Radia

X-ray optics

- Shadow
- SRW

e- cooling

- JSPEC

Plasma (MHD) & hydrodynamics

- FLASH

Neutron Transport

- OpenMC

USPL - laser pulses

- PROMETHEUS

Induction linacs

- AMBER
- Breakup

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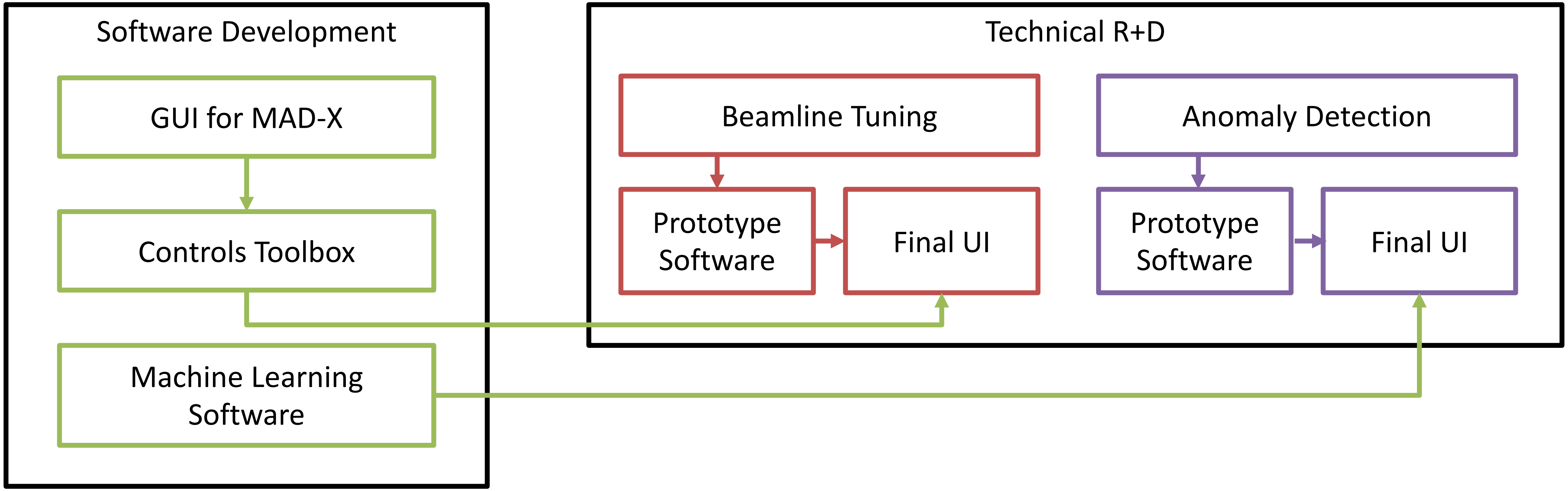
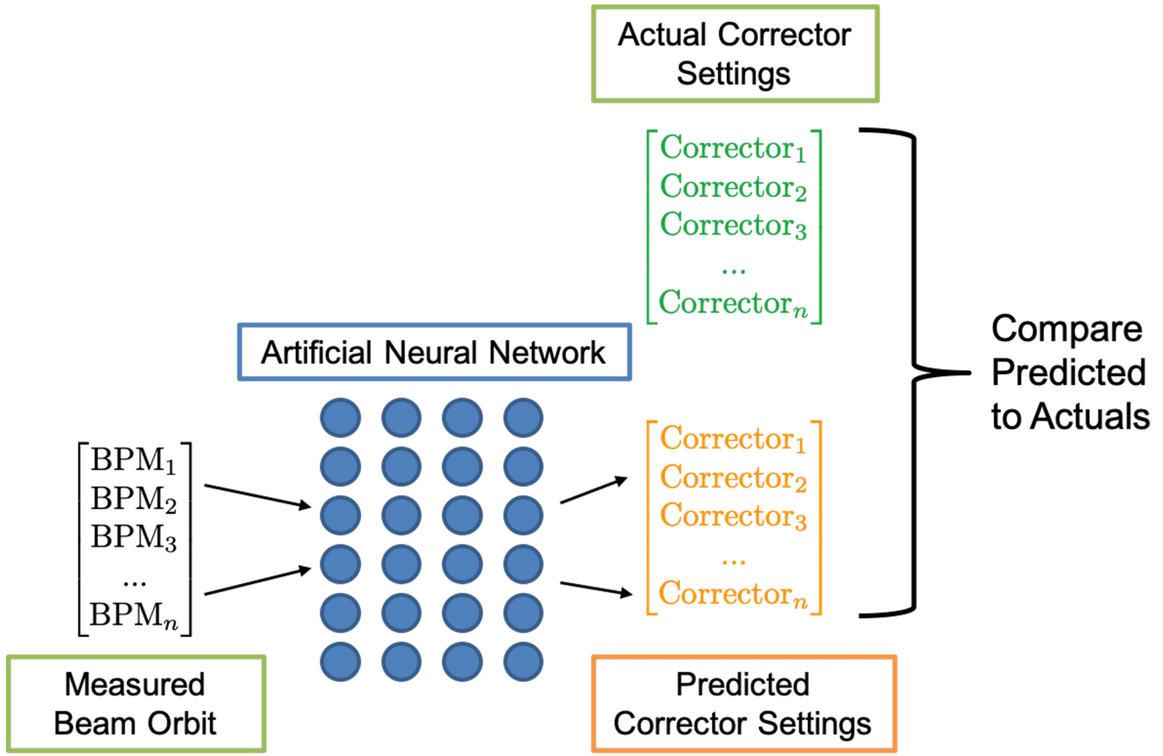
Project objectives

- 1) Demonstrate the deployment of custom control interfaces using our web-based toolbox
- 2) Test rapid reconfiguration of the BNL ATR Line between 5 and 10 GeV/u
- 3) Test a machine-learning based smart-alarm system at the CEBAF polarized electron source

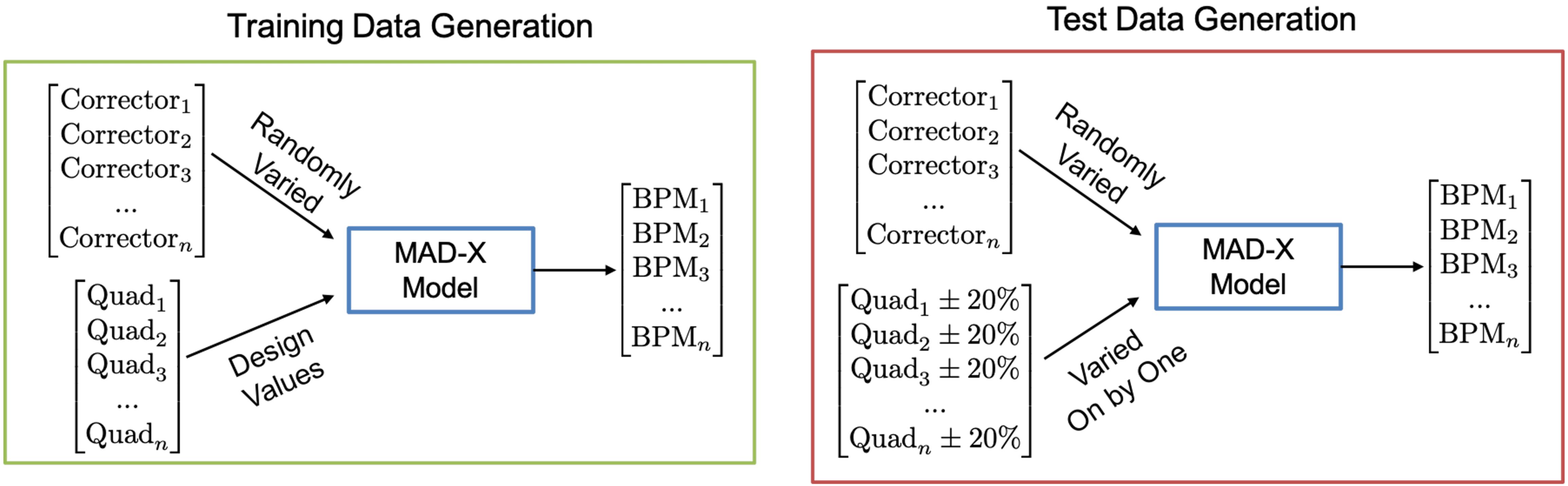


Inverse models for diagnostics and control at BNL

- Inverse models as a diagnostic in a supervised fashion
  - Direct comparison between predicted settings and actual settings informs operations of a potential anomaly with that magnet
- Inverse models as a diagnostic in an unsupervised fashion
  - Assumptions
    - model errors are caused by other beamline elements
    - each beam-line element will have a unique error signature
- Inverse models for tuning
  - Minimize error between predicted settings and actual settings by varying quads
  - Right: model error as a function of quad strength error

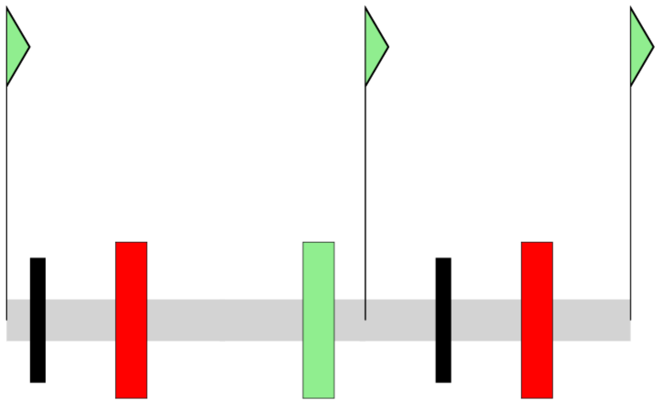


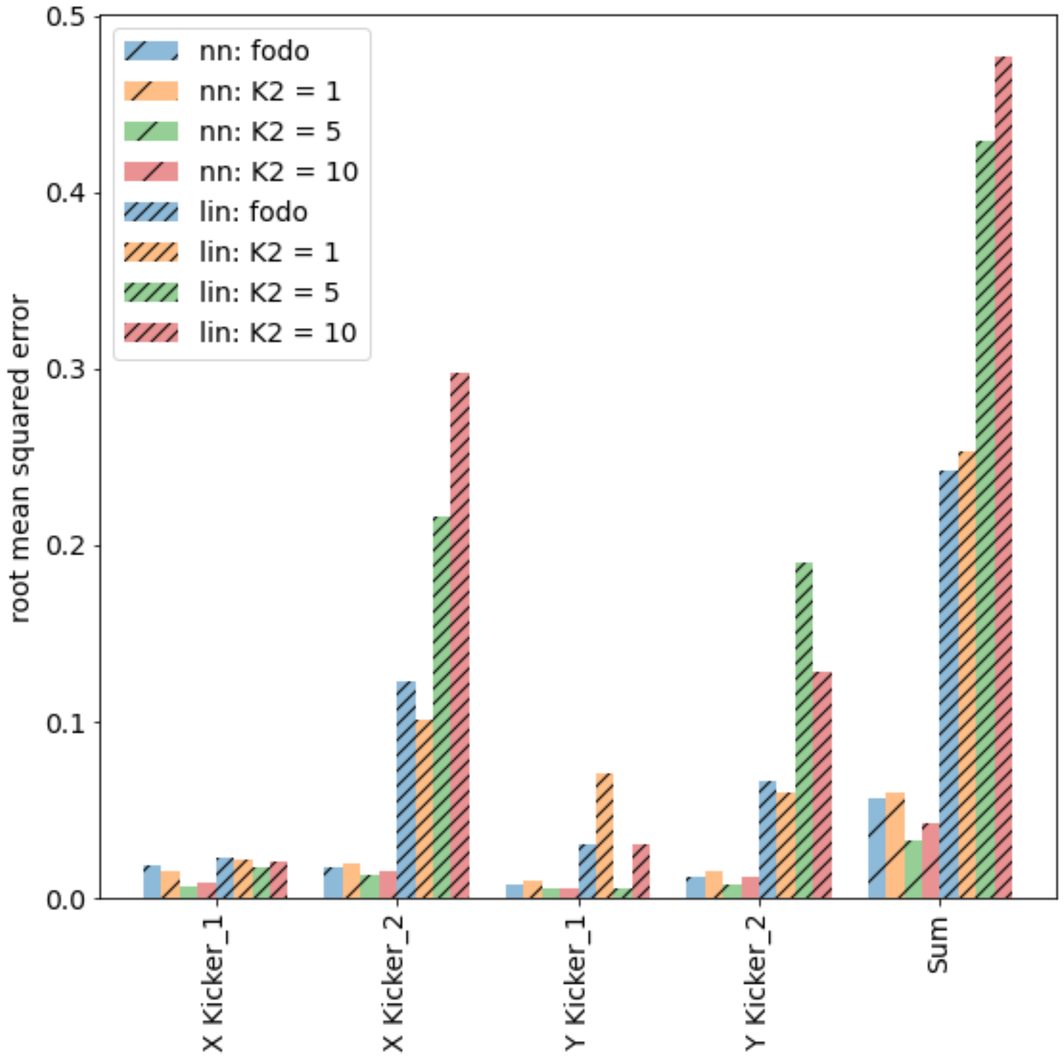
Data generation principles



FODO cell example

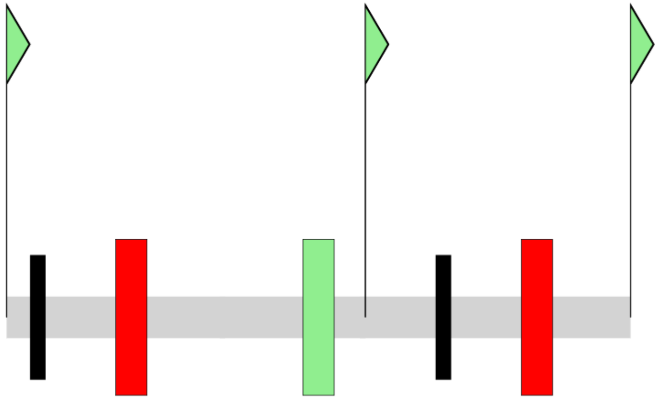
- Train model using data with and without sextuple contributions
  - Different sextuple strengths
  - Examine both linear and neural network models
  - Neural network outperforms the liner model in all cases.

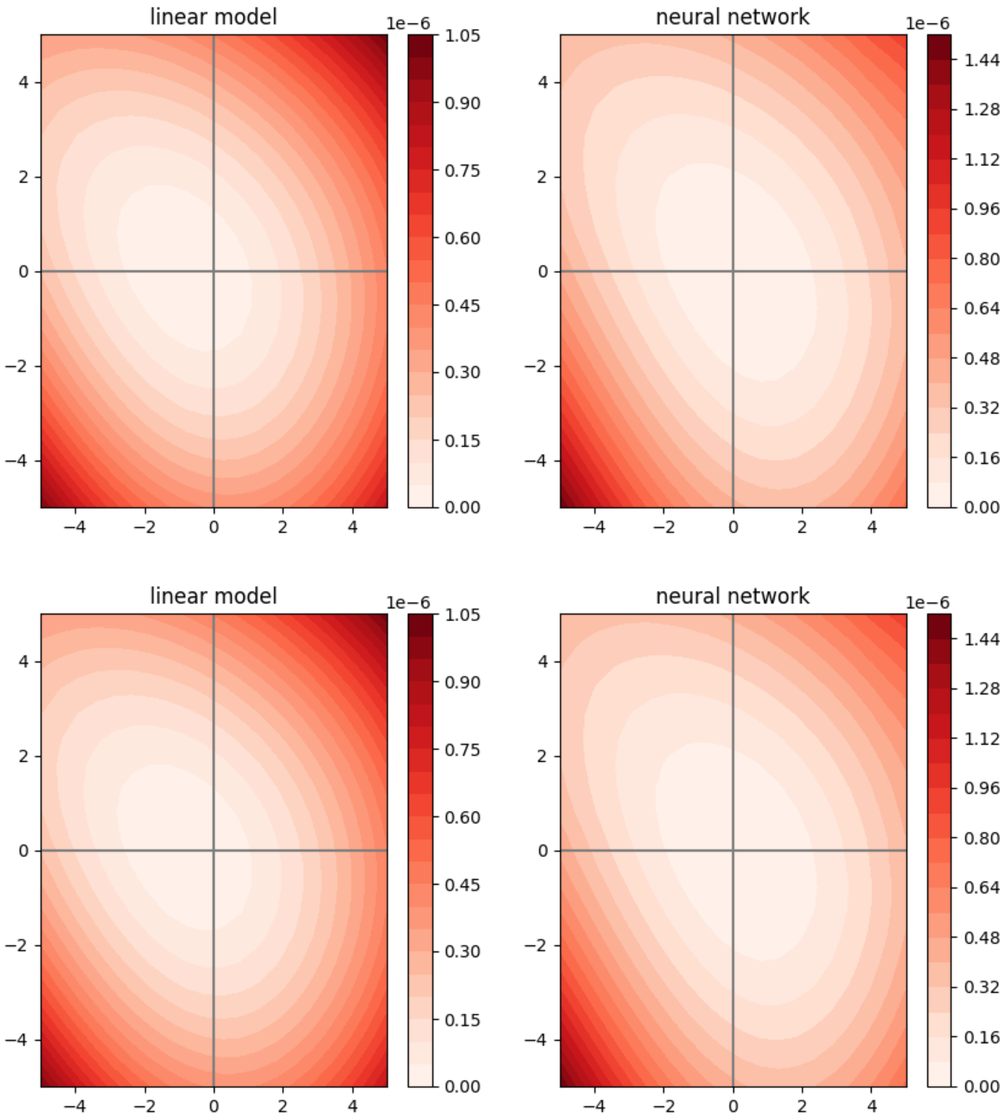




FODO cell example

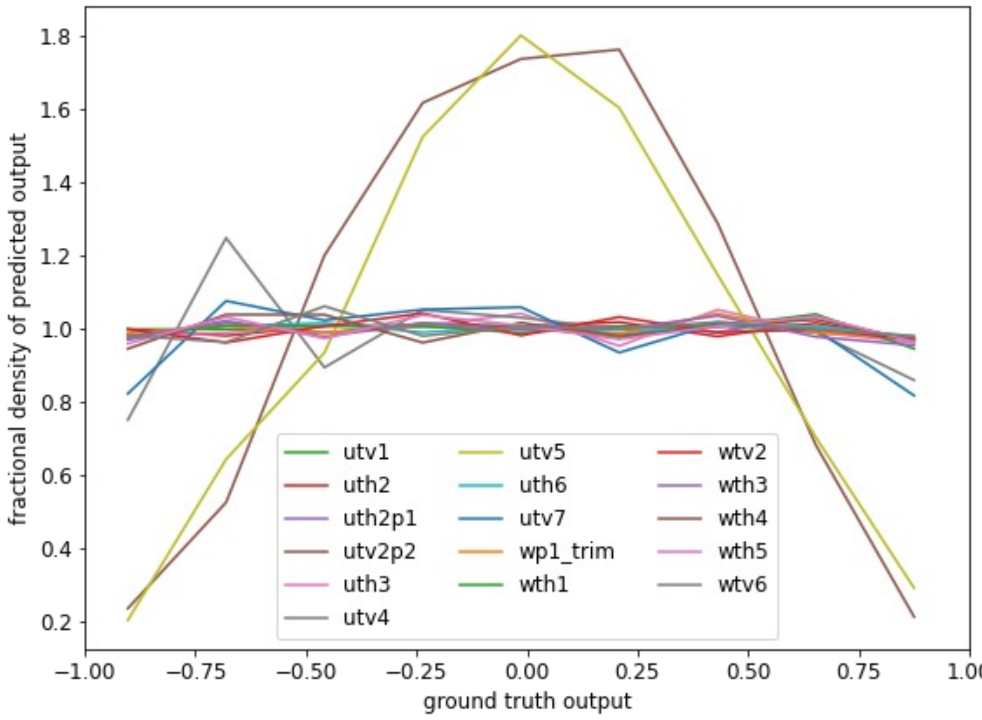
- Evaluate model error as a function of quadruple strength
  - Compare linear and nonlinear models (left and right)
  - Compare with and without sextuple contributions (top and bottom)

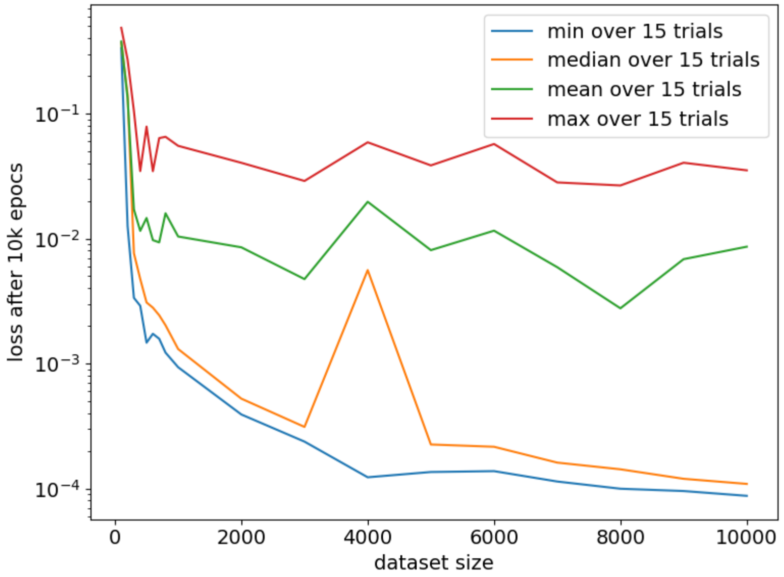


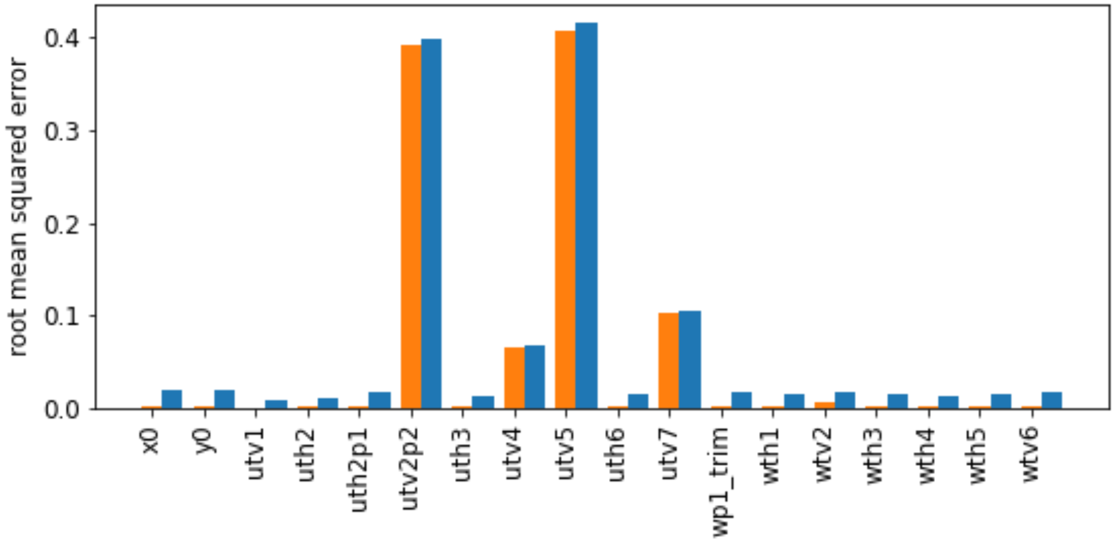


AGS to RHIC transfer line study

- Model training for the AGS to RHIC transfer line
  - Top Right: Fractional density of model error as a function of ground truth for each magnet
  - Bottom Right: RMS error as a function of magnet type
  - Bottom: model loss as a function of the dataset size

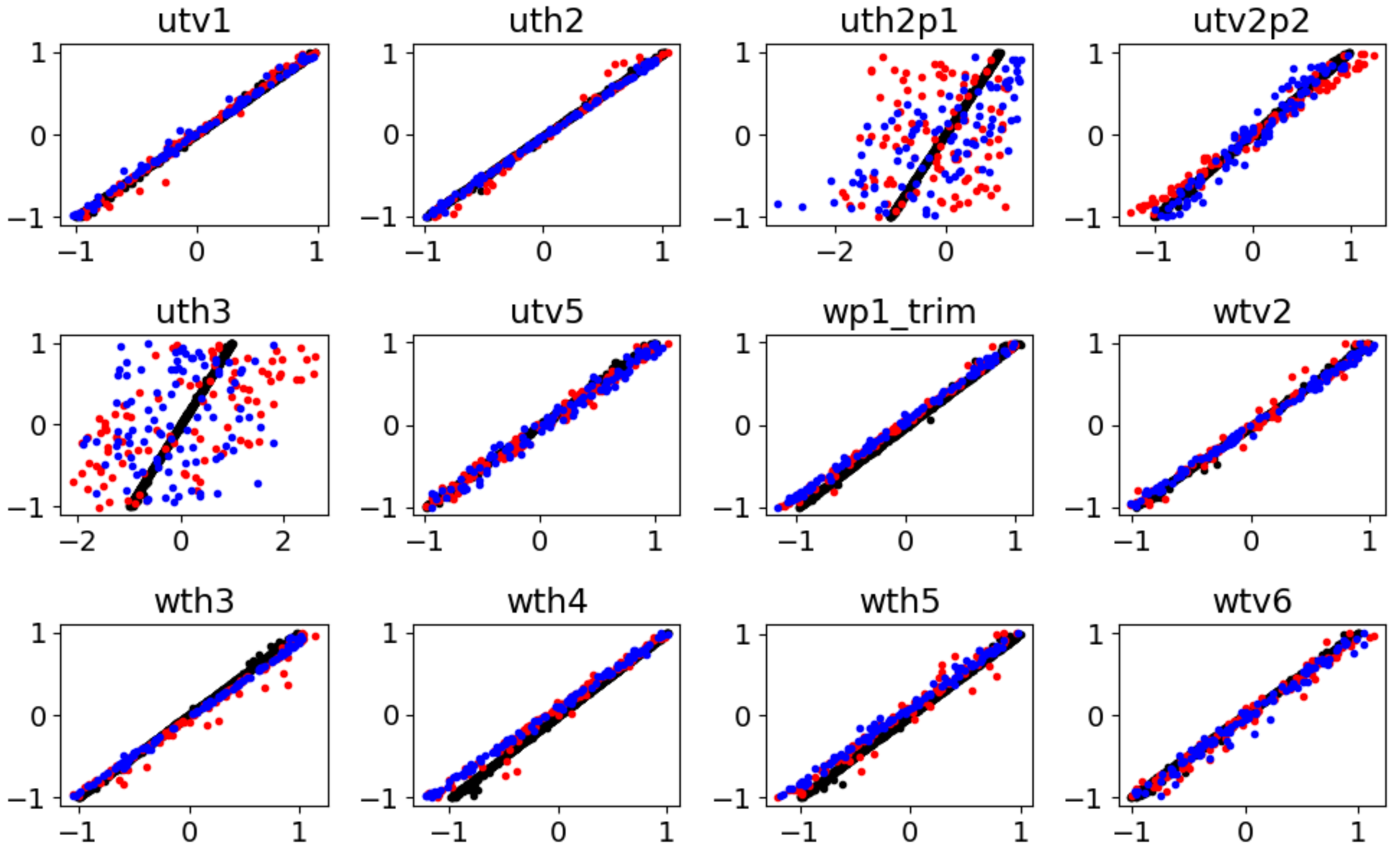






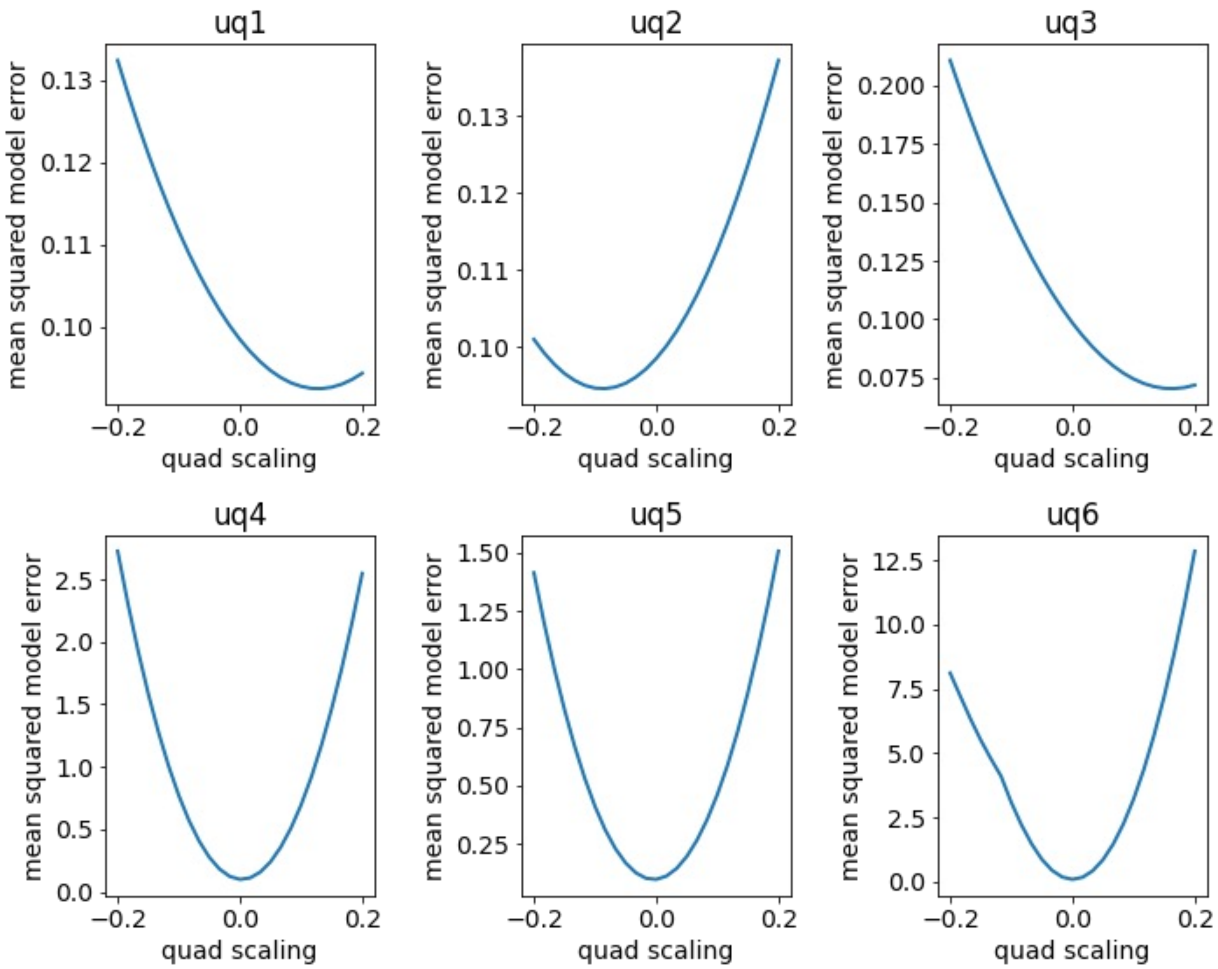
AGS to RHIC transfer line study

- Right: Predicted corrector settings vs the ground truth for the validation set
  - Black: without quadrupole errors
  - Red: a single quadrupole error of -20%
  - Blue: a single quadrupole error of +20%



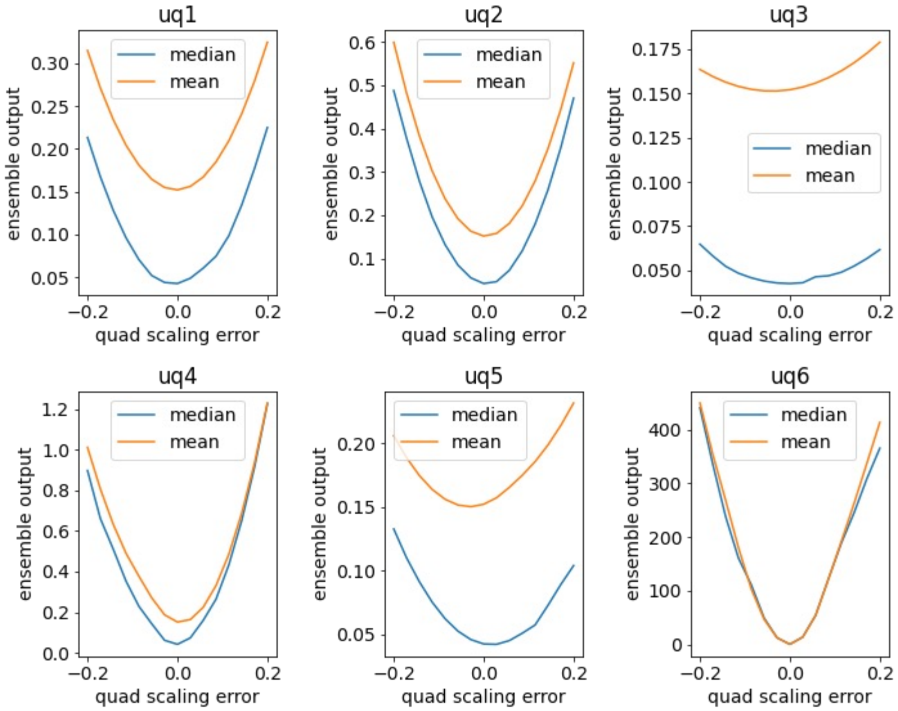
Computing the Model Loss as Quadrupoles are Varied

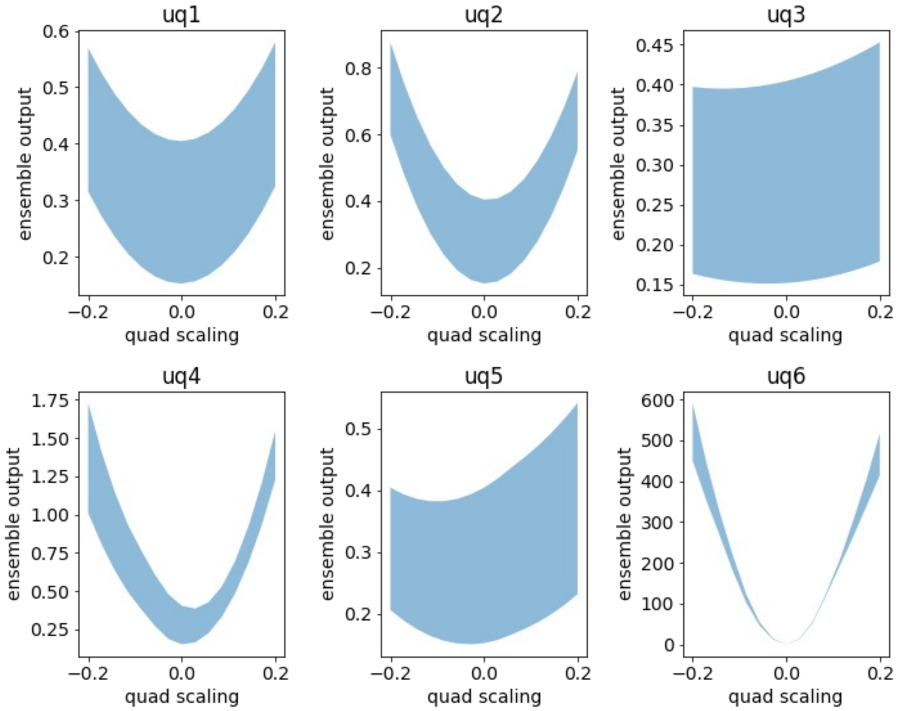
- Model trained for 100k epochs
- Individually varied the quads over a range of plus or minus 20% excitation
- All quads show sensitivity except uq6
- Many quads have minima at 0.0 with some offset
  - Longer training time can improve this
  - Ensemble methods may be more efficient



Consider an Ensemble of Models

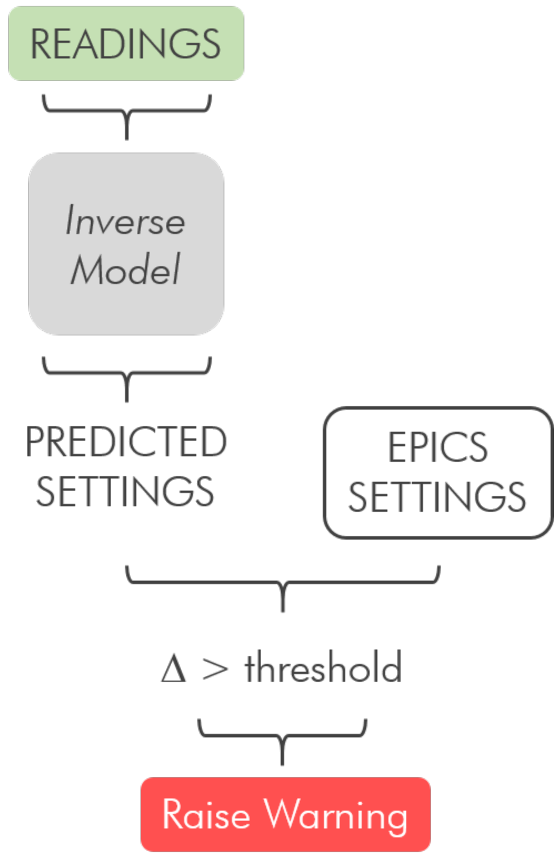
- 23 models with random initializations: consider median and mean for output of the ensemble
- Examine the ensemble output as you vary the quad strengths
- Left: Ensemble output as a function of quad strength variation / Right: Ensemble output with ensemble variance
    - Note clearly defined minima at or very close to 1.0 for all cases except uq6
    - This is an improvement over slide 16 where some quads do not have well defined minima





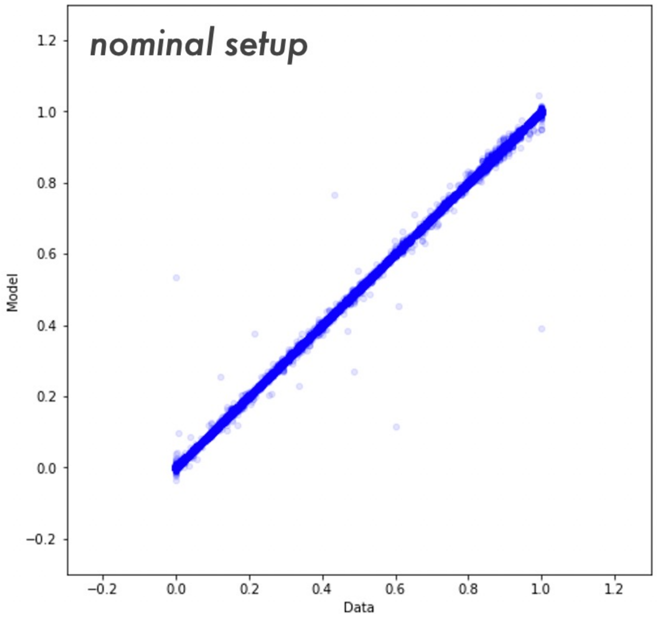
A Smart Alarm System for the CEBAF Injector

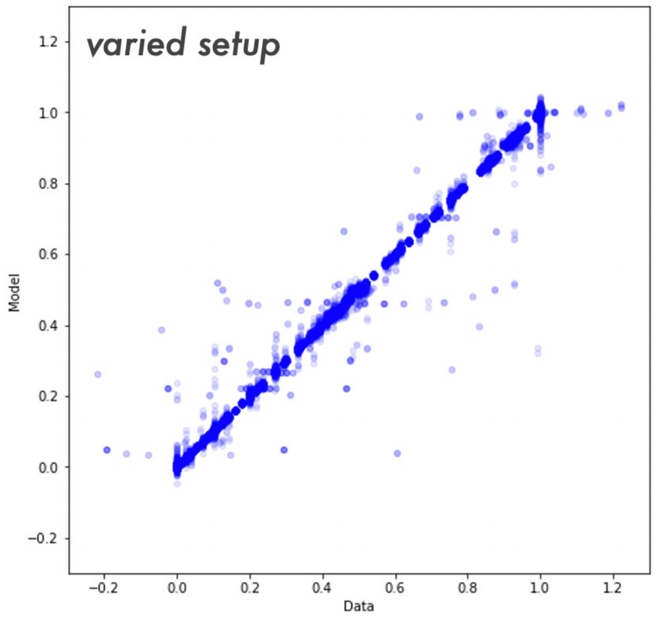
- Alarm systems typically alert operators when there is a problem with the beam
  - Often does not provide much information on what caused the alarm
  - Diagnosing the problems is time consuming for operators
- Use machine learning to automate the root-cause-analysis effort
  - Autoencoders quantify similarities or differences between machine states
  - Inverse models use actual measurements to predict settings

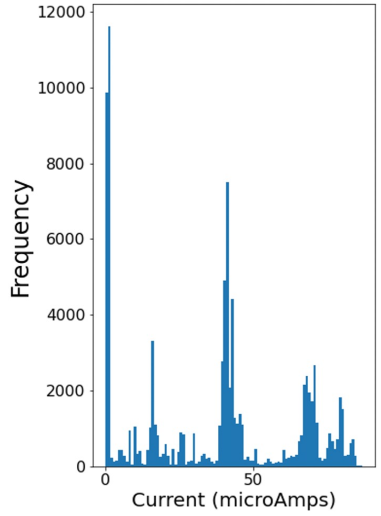


A Smart Alarm System for the CEBAF Injector

- Data collected during two different operational modes.
  - First during normal operations
  - Second during a dedicated machine study where parameters were varied
- Neural network inverse model is trained to predict settings from readings
  - Left: Model prediction vs the ground truth for the validation data from the nominal setup
  - Right: Model prediction vs the ground truth for the test data (study data)

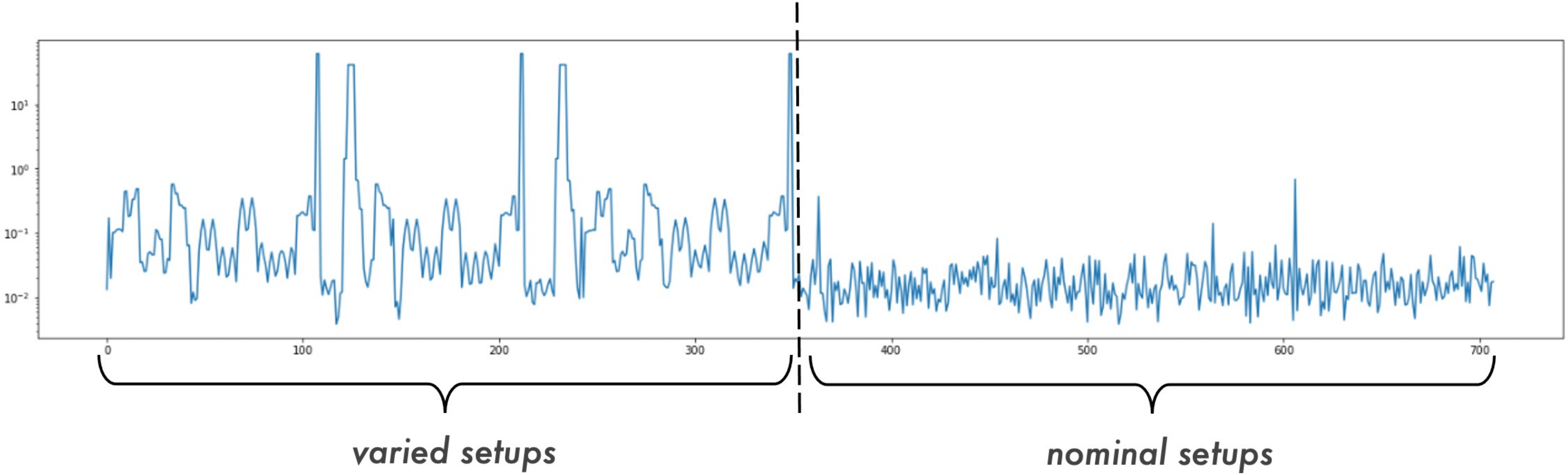






A Smart Alarm System for the CEBAF Injector

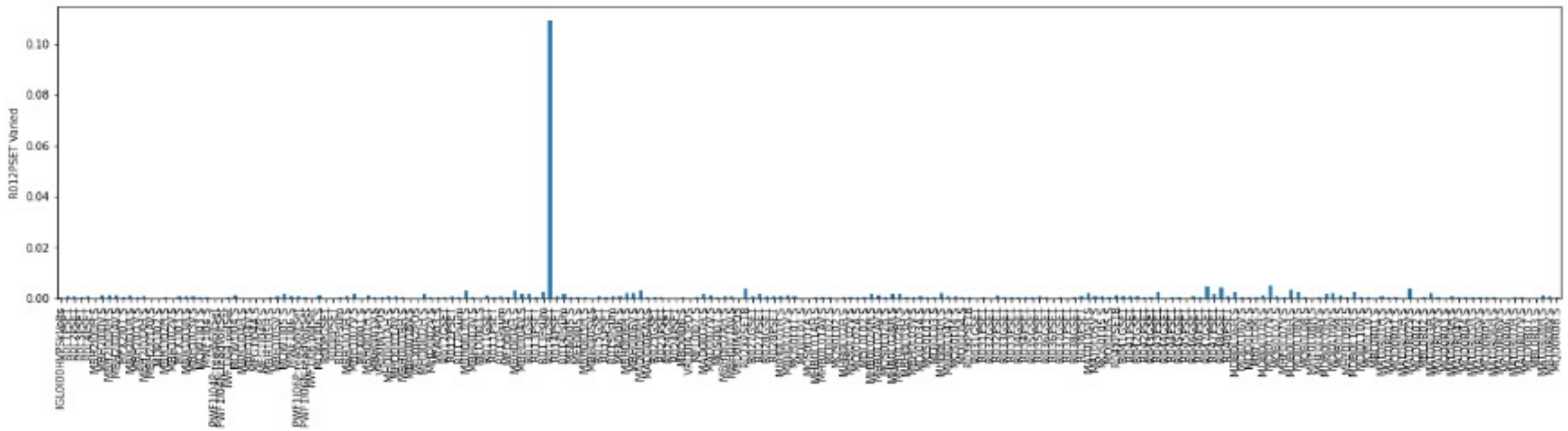
- RMS error of the predicted settings by parameter for the machine study (left) and the nominal setup (right).
- The difference is indicative of the model being able to detect variations in the machine state.



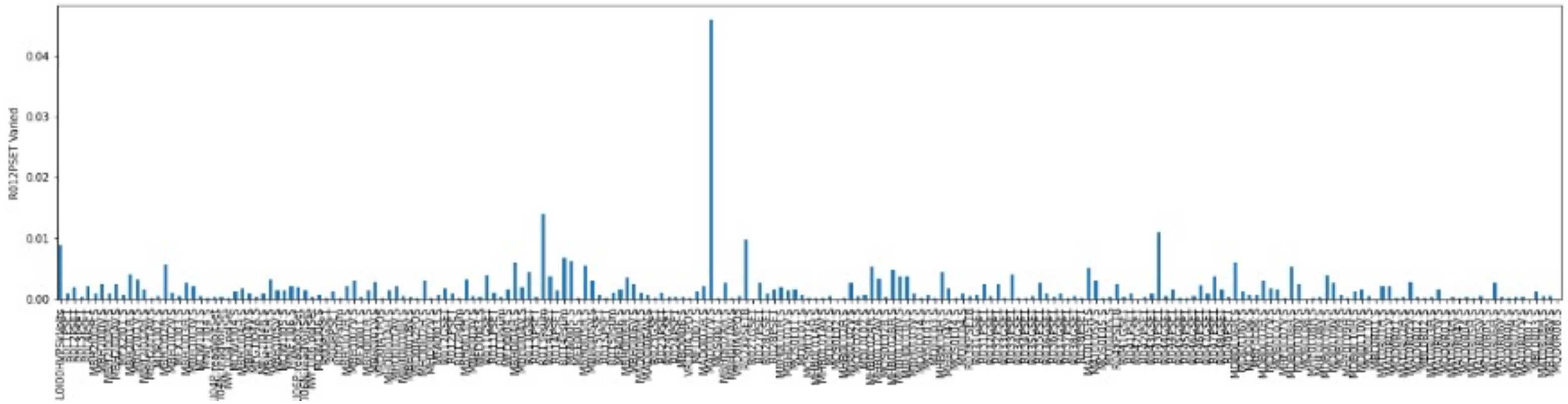
A Smart Alarm System for the CEBAF Injector

- Identifying individual errors using the inverse model
  - Top: model error is a maximum for R014GSET which is the parameter that changed
  - Bottom: model error is maximum for MAD0107V which is the parameter that was changed

R014GSET → 28.28

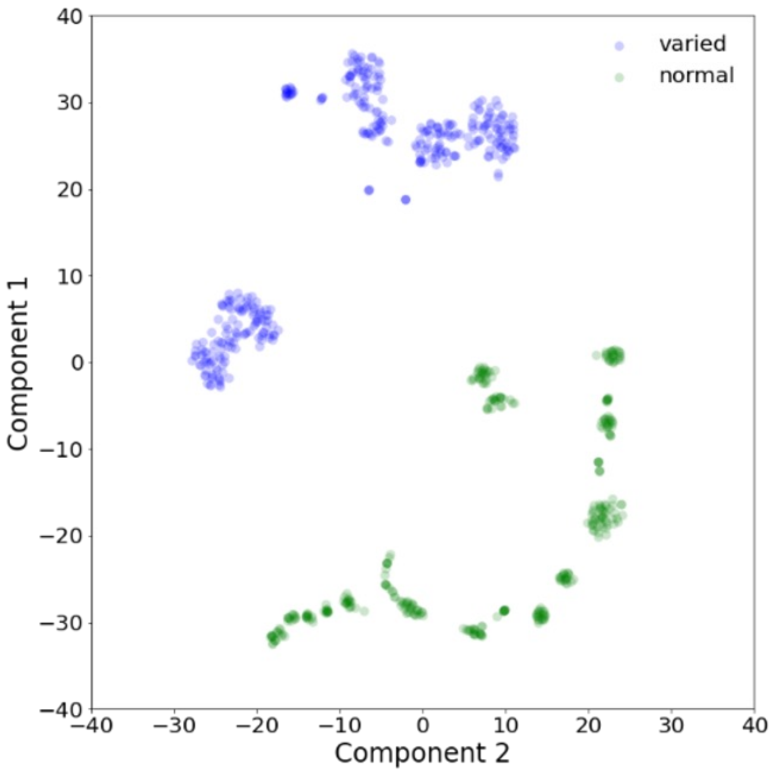


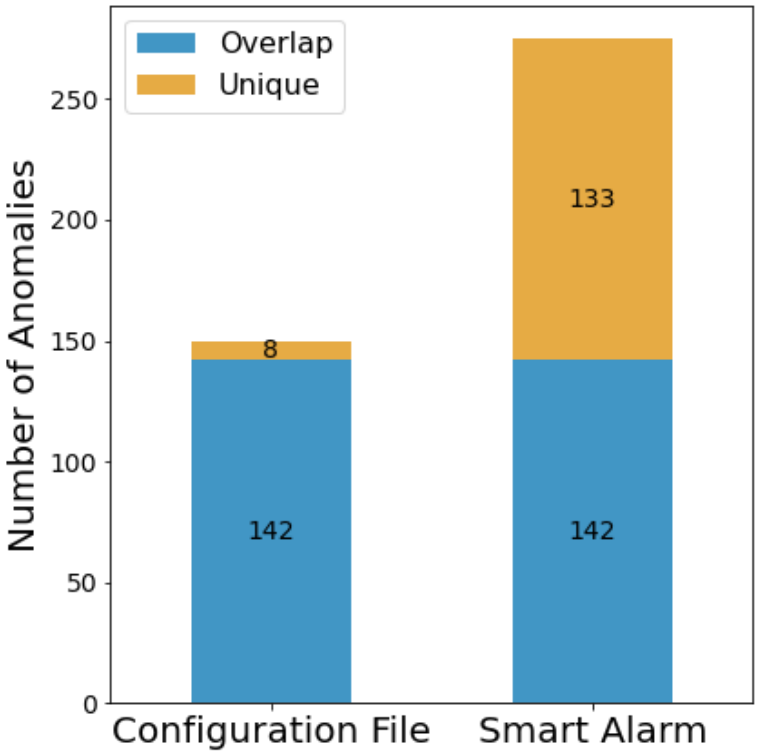
MAD0107V.BDL → 20.9



A Smart Alarm System for the CEBAF Injector

- Left: T-SNE was used to reduce the dataset dimensionality
  - Operational data is shown in green and the study data in blue
  - The model correctly flagged the study data as anomalous
  - The T-SNE reduction of the data also provides a strong indication that these two datasets are distinct in nature
- Right: Comparison with conventional threshold-based alarming.
  - Threshold misses numerous configurations that would be undesirable by the user program





Conclusions

- Smart alarm system at JLab
  - Algorithm development nearing completion, published (https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/2632-2153/acb98d/meta)
  - Many thanks to the efforts of Chris Tennant and the JLab team
- Beamline control algorithms at BNL
  - Algorithm development nearing completion, publication in preparation.

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