

5<sup>th</sup> ICFA ML workshop, Geneva, Switzerland, April 2025

**A path to efficient machine  
learning-based beam diagnostics:  
6-dimensional phase space  
reconstruction along bunch  
compressors at PAL-XFEL\***

**Seongyeol Kim**  
**PAL-XFEL Beam Physics Group**

**April 10, 2025**

\*Original title: Complete six-dimensional generative phase space reconstruction without RF deflecting cavity

\*Pohang Accelerator Laboratory, X-ray Free Electron Laser, Pohang, Republic of Korea



# Contents

## ❖ Introduction to generative phase space reconstruction (GPSR)

- 6-dimensional GPSR along bunch compressors

## ❖ Experimental demonstrations\* @ PAL-XFEL, Korea

- Comparisons between measurements and predictions

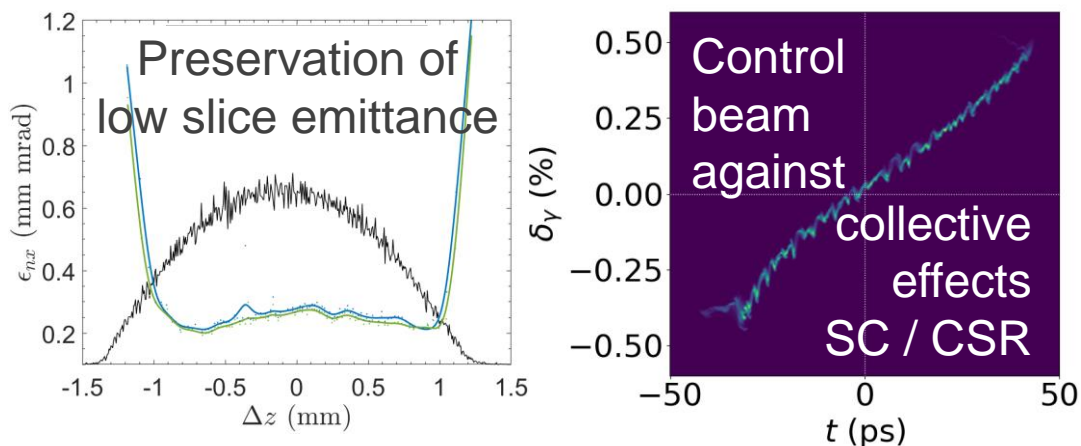
## ❖ Summary and future works



# Introduction: 6-dimensional phase space diagnostics

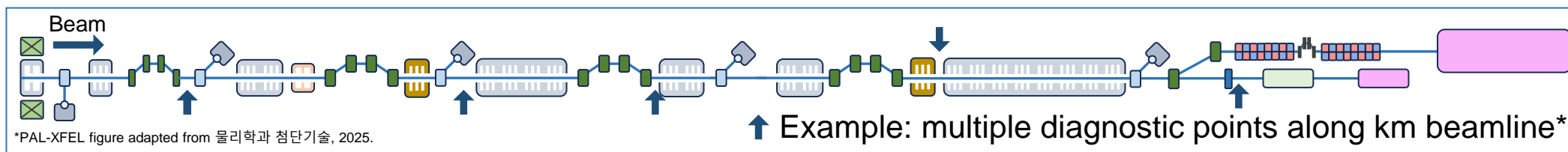
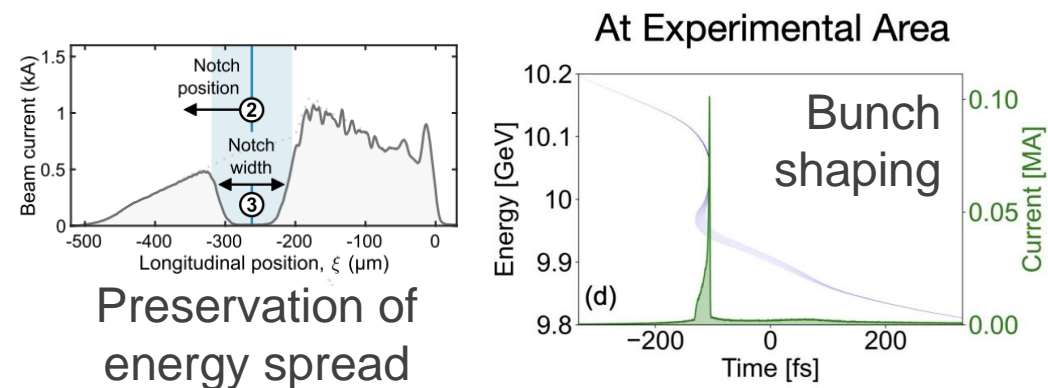
## X-ray Free Electron Laser (XFEL)

For ultra-short, high-brightness XFEL:



## Advanced Accelerator Concepts

For high-efficiency wakefield accelerations:



For ultra short, high-brightness XFEL and high-efficiency advanced accelerators:

**Precise 6D beam diagnostics at multiple beamline locations are essential**

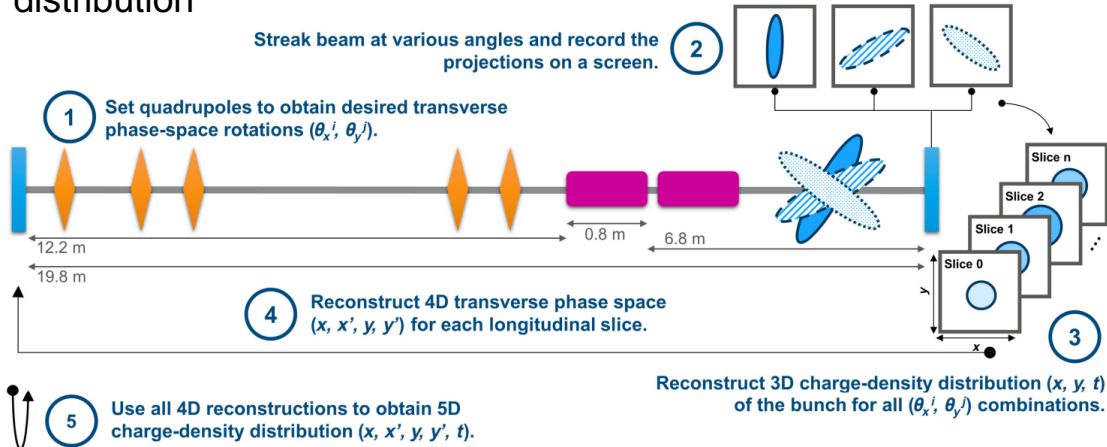
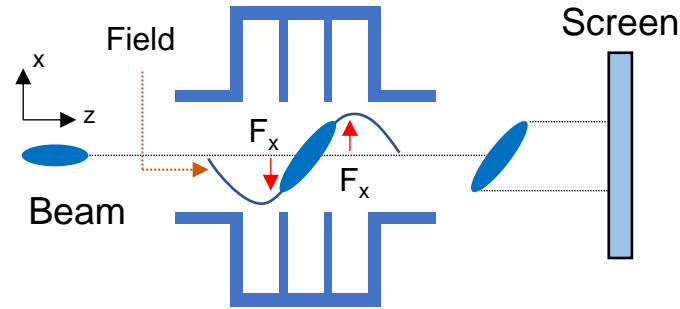
- S. Andersen and A. Kak, SART, *Ultrasonic Imaging* **6**, 81, 1984.
- Hock K. and Ibison M., *J. Instrumentation* **8**, 2013.
- B. Marchetti *et al.*, *Sci. Rep.* **11**, 3560, 2021.
- S. Jaster-Merz *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Accel. Beams* **27**, 072801, 2024.
- Brandon Cathey *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **121**, 064804, 2018.

# Conventional diagnostic methods

Based on tomography method

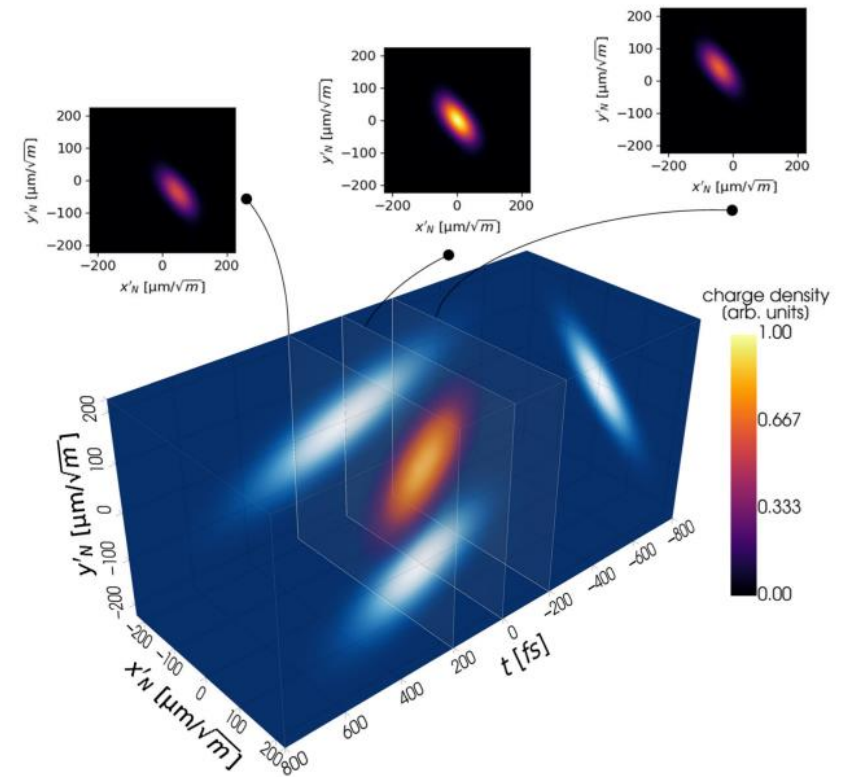
## RF Transverse deflecting cavity (TDS or TCAV)

➤ kick the bunch to induce **x-z correlation**: can obtain the longitudinal distribution



5D tomography using PolariX TDS

screen station    quadrupole    PolariX TDS



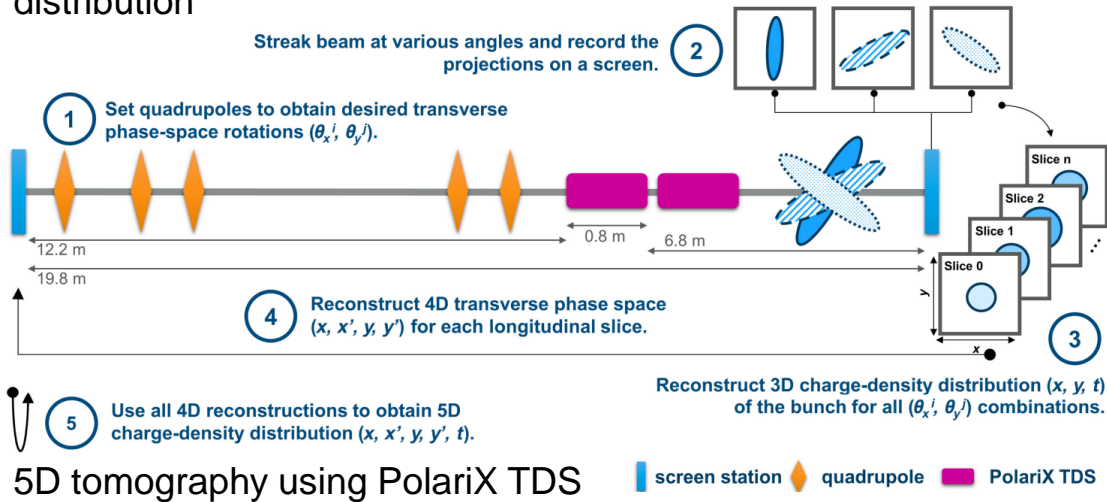
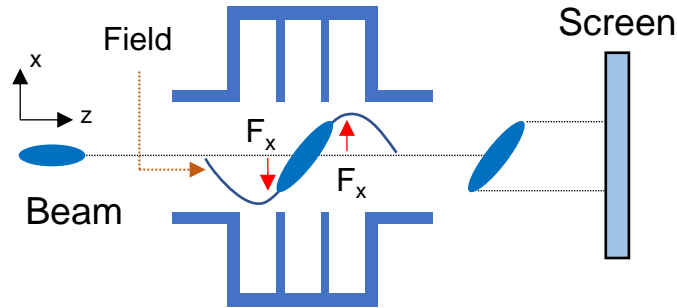
- S. Andersen and A. Kak, SART, *Ultrasonic Imaging* **6**, 81, 1984.
- Hock K. and Ibison M., *J. Instrumentation* **8**, 2013.
- B. Marchetti *et al.*, *Sci. Rep.* **11**, 3560, 2021.
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# Conventional diagnostic methods

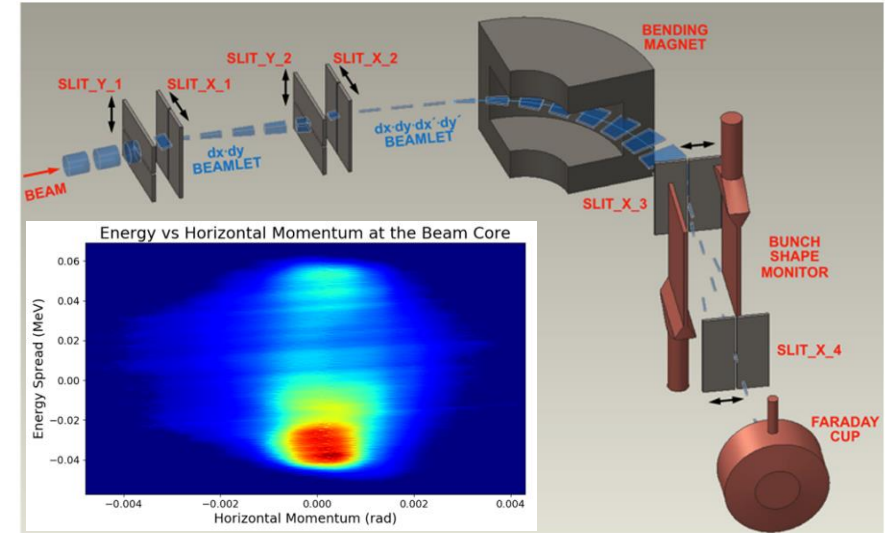
Based on tomography method

## RF Transverse deflecting cavity (TDS or TCAV)

➤ kick the bunch to induce **x-z correlation**: can obtain the longitudinal distribution



First 6D phase space diagnostics @ SNS, ORNL



Cases	# of data samples
5D	6,000 (Tracking sim., 60 trans. rotation + 100 streaking angles)
6D	5,675,740 grids (32 hours to take)

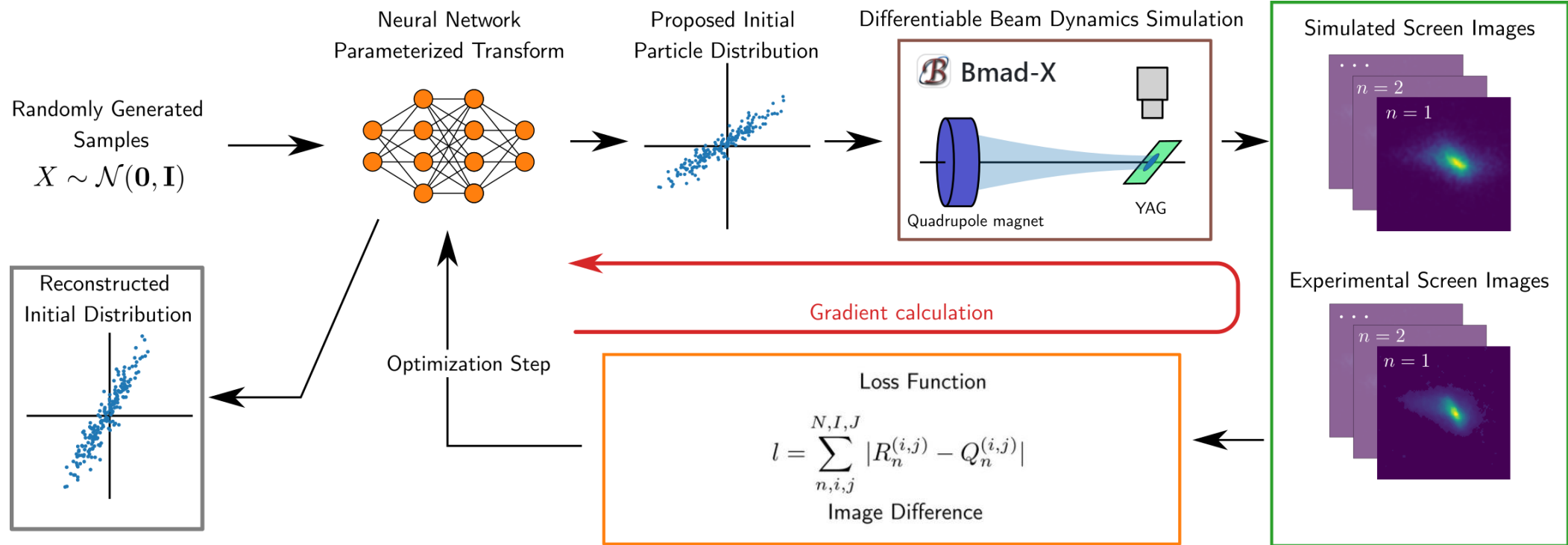
Conventional diagnostics requires specialized elements and dedicated beam time  
**Robust diagnostic technique is needed for simple / fast / accurate measurements**



- R. Roussel *et al.*, *PRL* **130**, 145001, 2023.
- S. Kim *et al.*, *PRAB* **27**, 074601, 2024.
- R. Roussel *et al.*, *PRAB* **27**, 094601, 2024.
- J.P. Gonzalez-Aguilera *et al.*, *IPAC'24*, 2024.

# Generative phase space reconstruction (GPSR)

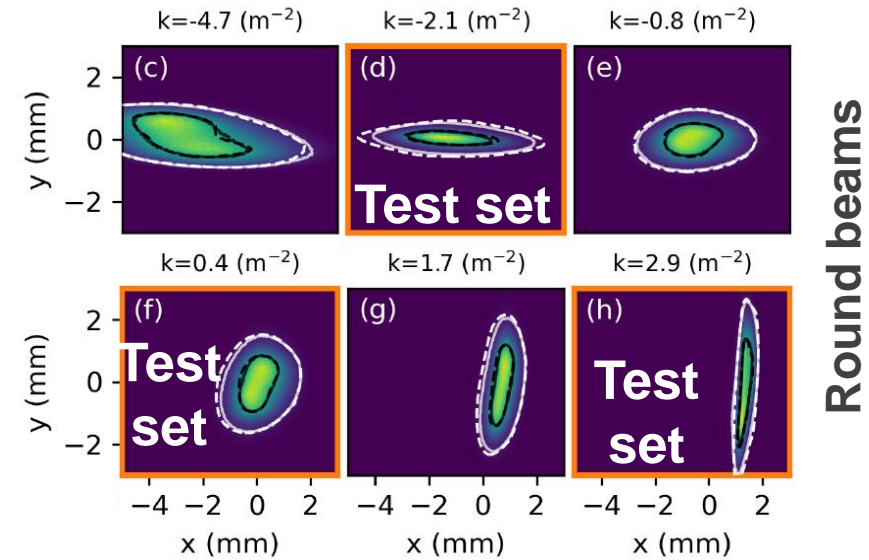
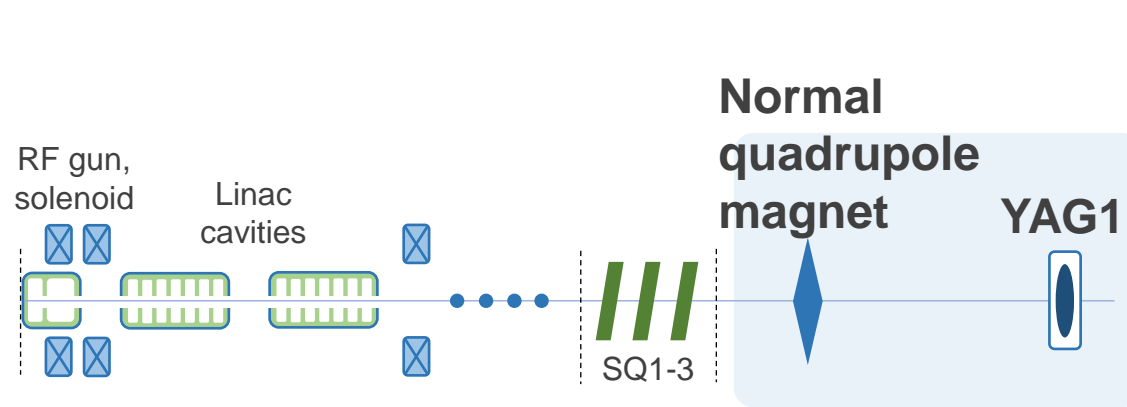
Based on neural networks and differentiable simulations



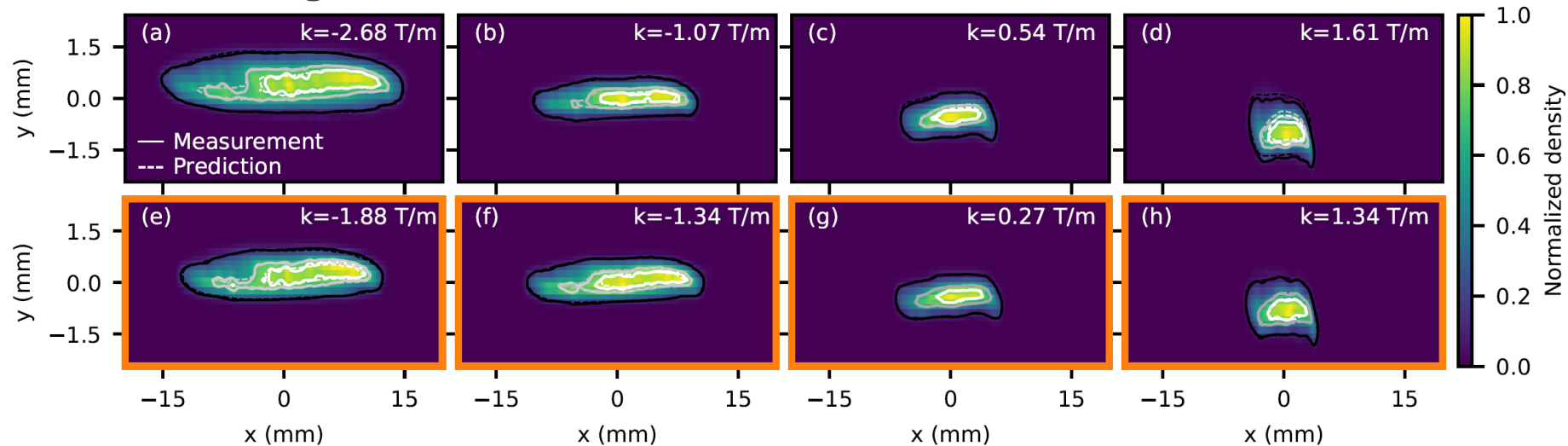
Iteration process to update weights of neural networks:  
**To reconstruct beam phase space that successfully predicts experimental measurements**

- R. Roussel *et al.*, *PRL* **130**, 145001, 2023.
- S. Kim *et al.*, *PRAB* **27**, 074601, 2024.
- R. Roussel *et al.*, *PRAB* **27**, 094601, 2024.
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# Generative phase space reconstruction (GPSR)

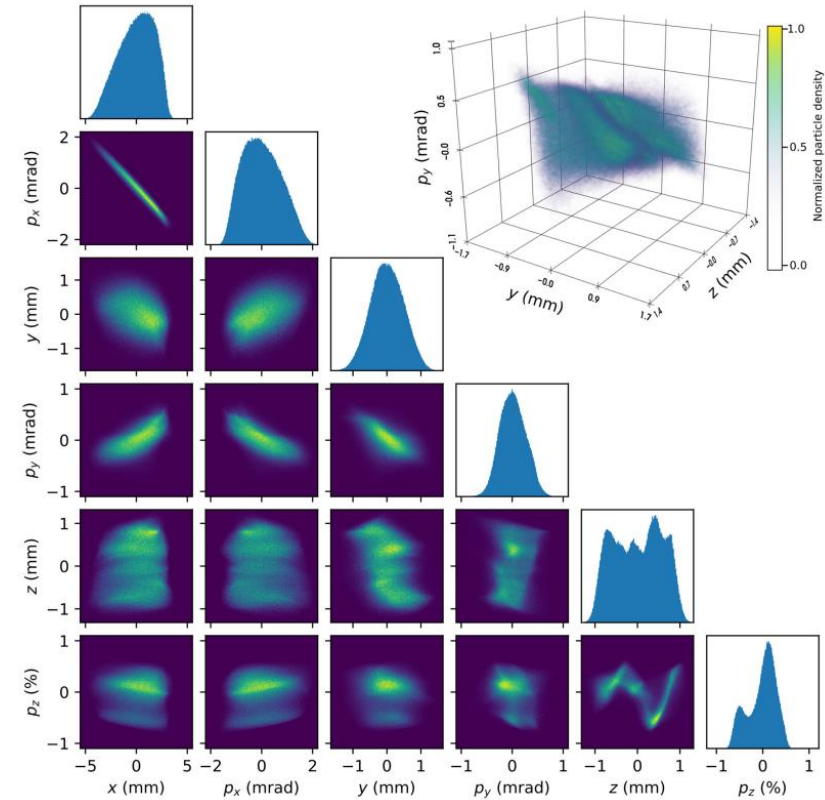
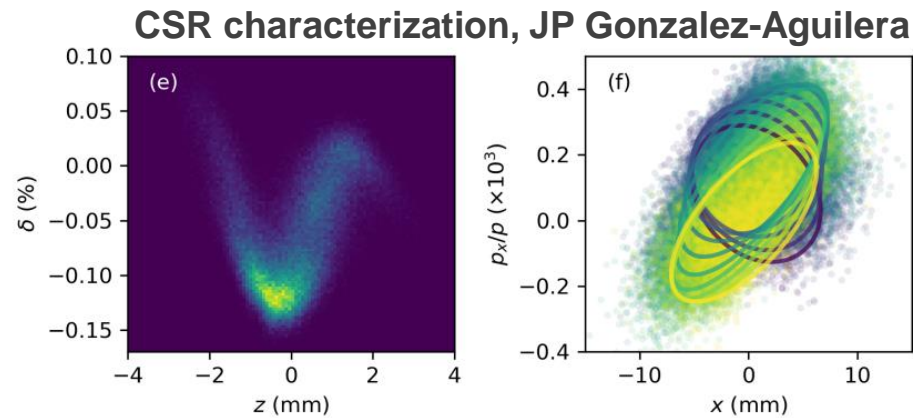
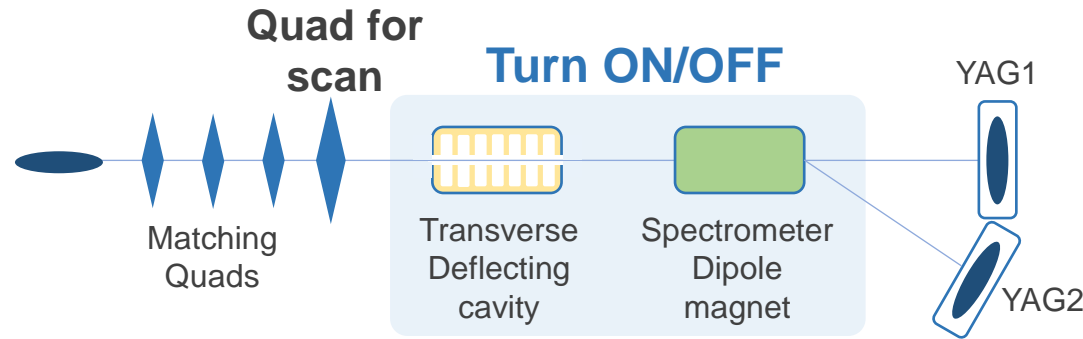


## Flat / magnetized beams



- R. Roussel *et al.*, *PRL* **130**, 145001, 2023.
- S. Kim *et al.*, *PRAB* **27**, 074601, 2024.
- R. Roussel *et al.*, *PRAB* **27**, 094601, 2024.
- J.P. Gonzalez-Aguilera *et al.*, *IPAC'24*, 2024.

# Generative phase space reconstruction (GPSR)



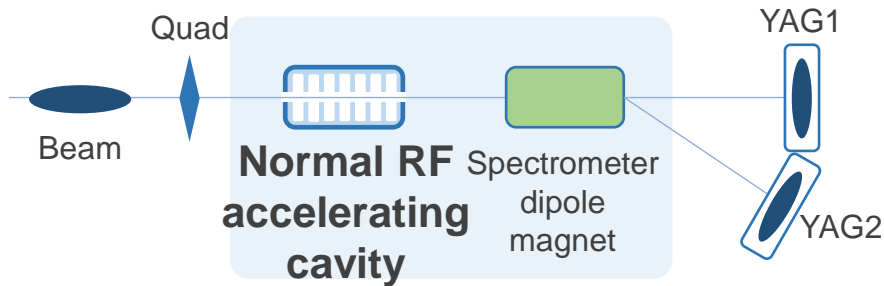
➔ Need a breakthrough for GPSR-based efficient beam diagnostics without specialized diagnostic equipment

# 6D GPSR using RF accelerating cavity

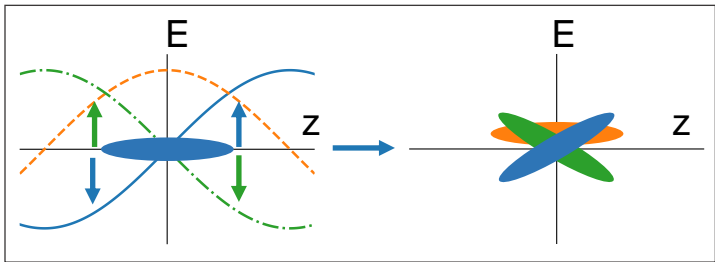
Inspired by conventional longitudinal emittance measurement\*

\*Longitudinal emittance:

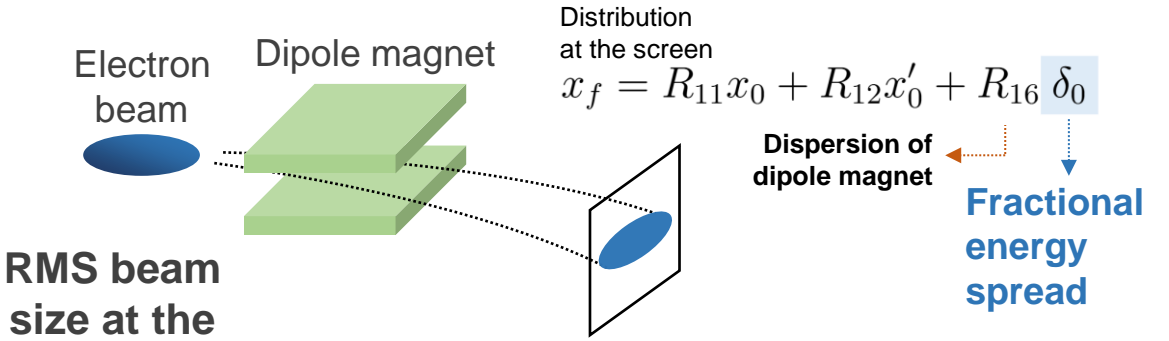
- D. Dowell et al., In. Proc. PAC'03, 2003.
  - D. Dowell et al., Nucl. Inst. Meth. Phys. Res. A **507**, 331, 2003.
- Longitudinal phase space tomography:
- H. Loos et al., Nucl. Inst. Meth. Phys. Res. A **528**, 189-193, 2004.



$$\Delta E(z) = eV \cos(k_{RF}z + \phi_{RF})$$



For a given longitudinal distribution:  
**➔ Energy changes induced by the cavity can be captured at the spectrometer screen**

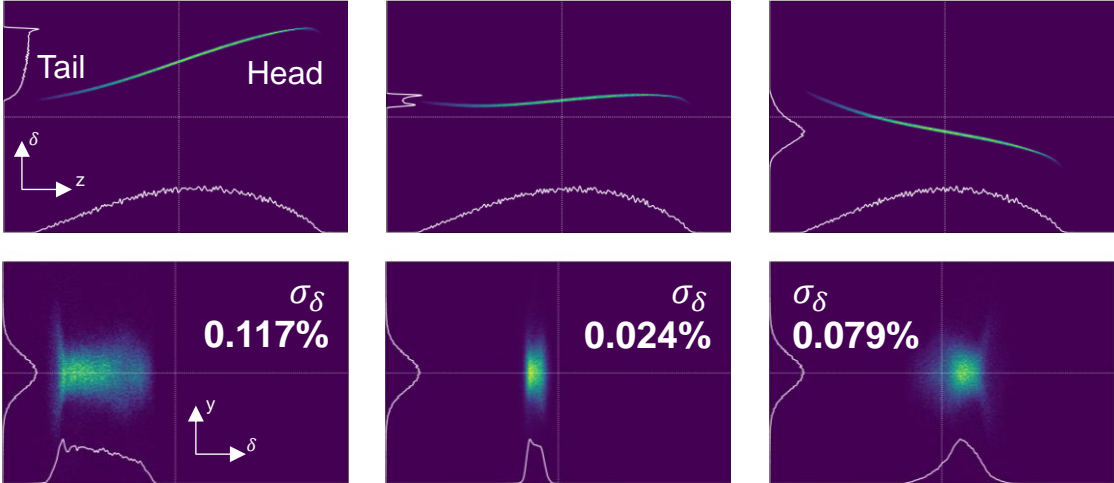


RMS beam size at the screen

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{\beta_x \epsilon_x + (D_x \sigma_\delta)^2}$$

➔ **RMS energy spread**

Top: longitudinal phase space      Bottom: beam at spectrometer screen



# 6D GPSR using RF accelerating cavity

Inspired by conventional longitudinal emittance measurement\*

\*Longitudinal emittance:

- D. Dowell et al., *In. Proc. PAC'03*, 2003.
  - D. Dowell et al., *Nucl. Inst. Meth. Phys. Res. A* **507**, 331, 2003.
- Longitudinal phase space tomography:
- H. Loos et al., *Nucl. Inst. Meth. Phys. Res. A* **528**, 189-193, 2004.

Transfer matrix for cavity and drift

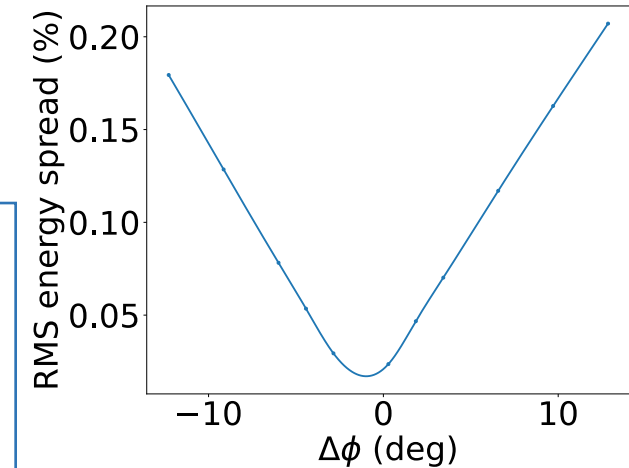
$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & l \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -V \sin(\phi_{RF}) & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{where} \quad \Sigma_i = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle z^2 \rangle & \langle z\delta \rangle \\ \langle z\delta \rangle & \langle \delta^2 \rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_{22}^{YAG} = \sigma_{\delta}^2 = V^2 \sigma_{11} \phi^2 - 2V \sigma_{12} \phi + \sigma_{22}$$

RMS energy spread at the screen =  $A\phi^2 + B\phi + C$  → Similar to normal quadscan: Estimation of second-order moments

$$\epsilon_z = \sqrt{\sigma_{11}\sigma_{12} - \sigma_{12}^2} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{Emittance}$$

Example: Quadratic behavior of energy spread

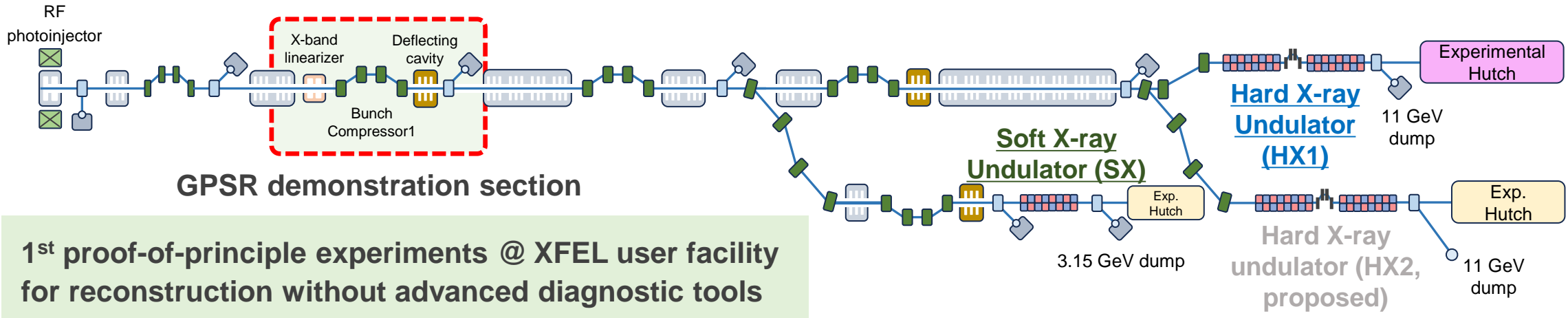
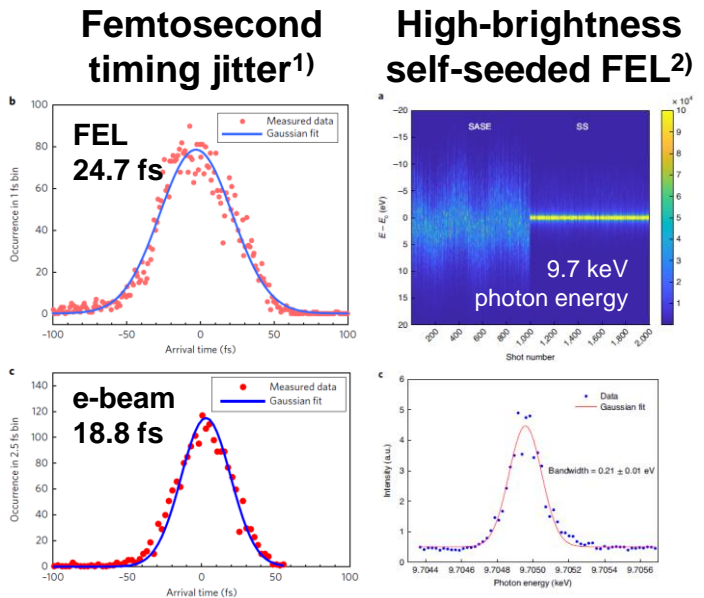
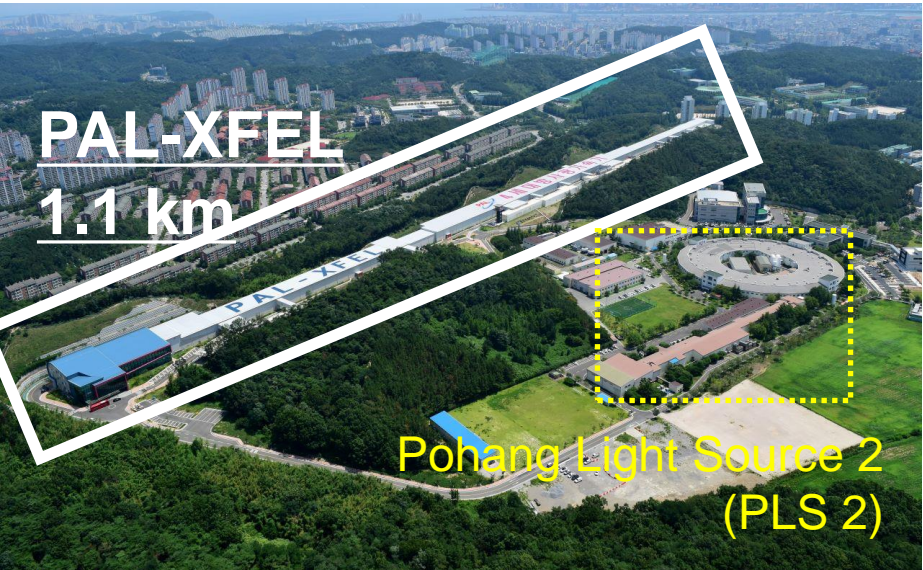
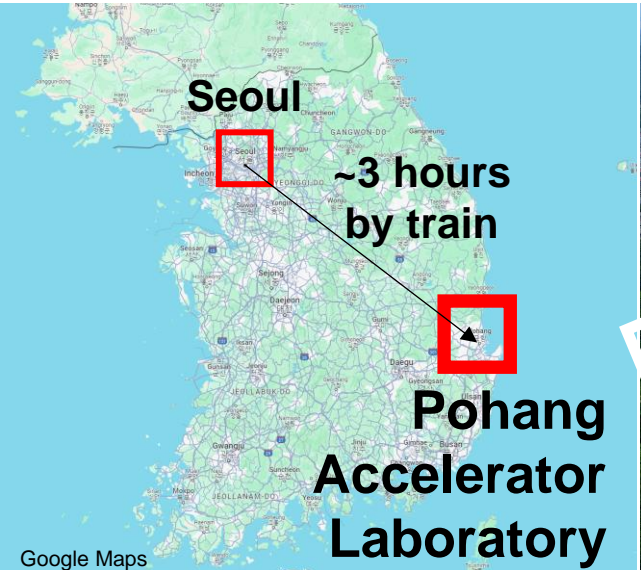


By combining quadrupole field and cavity phase scans, and GPSR:

**We can obtain complete 6-dimensional coupled phase space of the beam**

- H.-S. Kang *et al.*, *Nat. Photonics* **11**, 2017.
- I. Nam *et al.*, *Nat. Photonics* **15**, 2021.
- PAL-XFEL figure adapted from 물리학과 첨단기술, 2025.

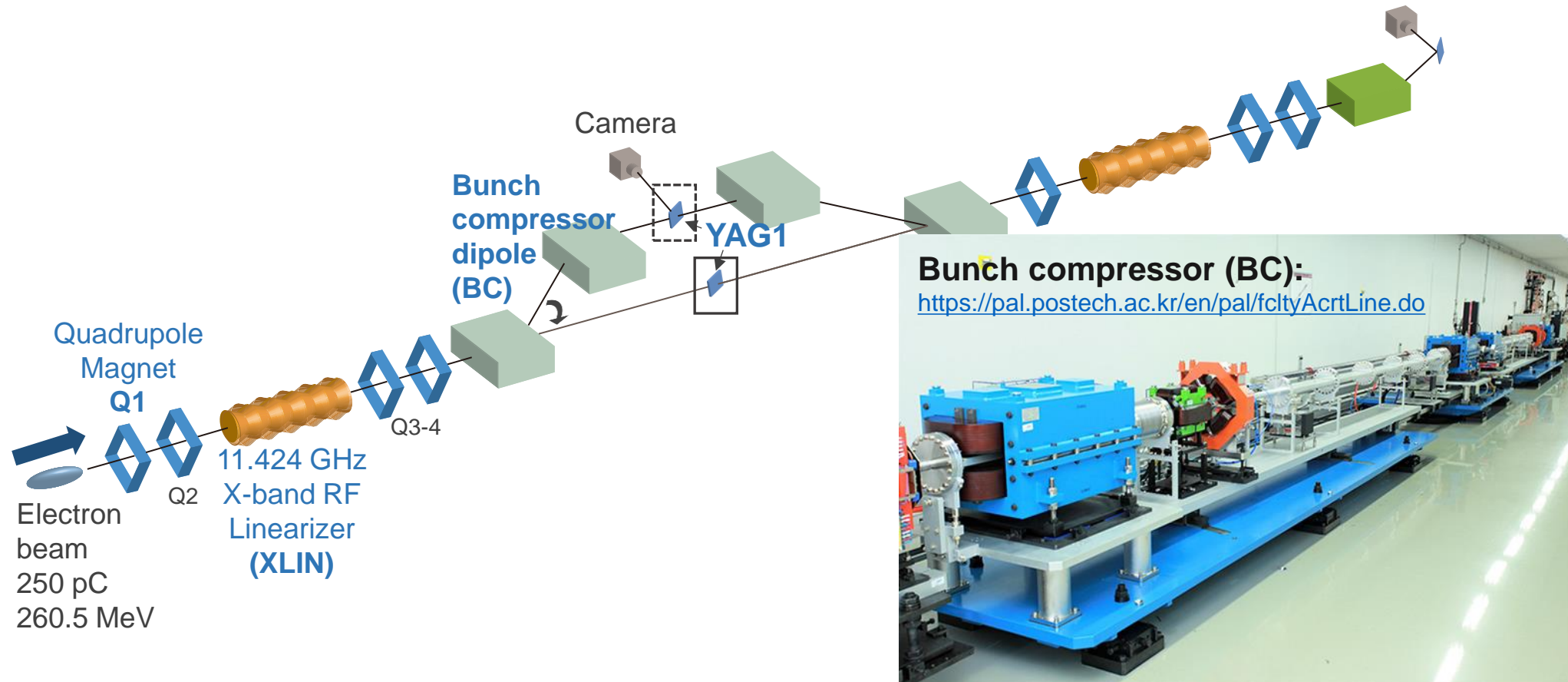
# Introduction to PAL-XFEL, Korea



1<sup>st</sup> proof-of-principle experiments @ XFEL user facility for reconstruction without advanced diagnostic tools



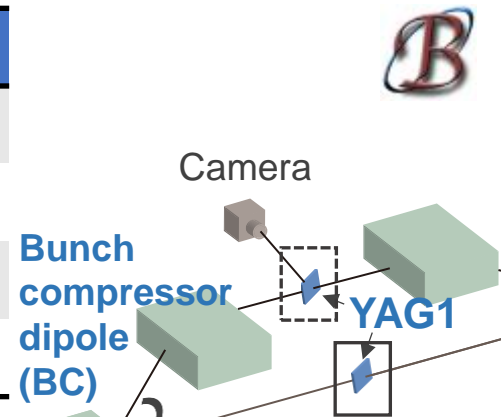
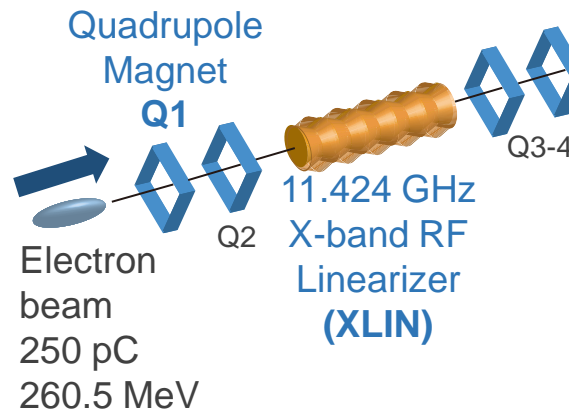
# Experimental setup for the GPSR



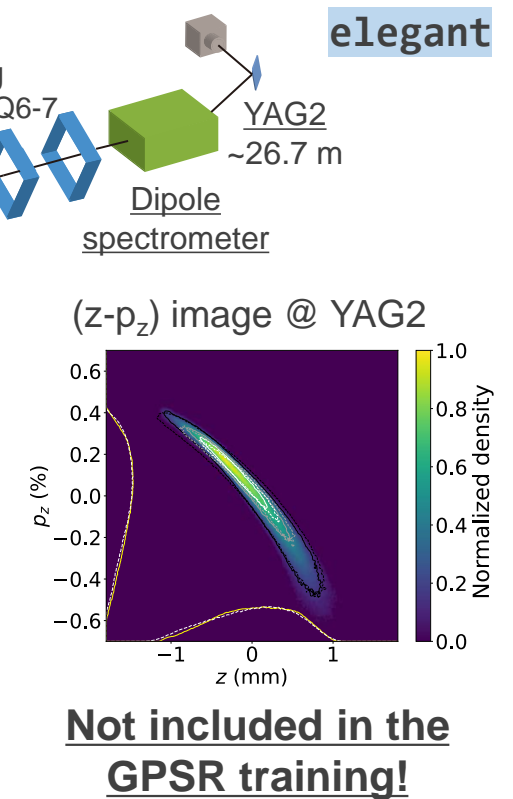
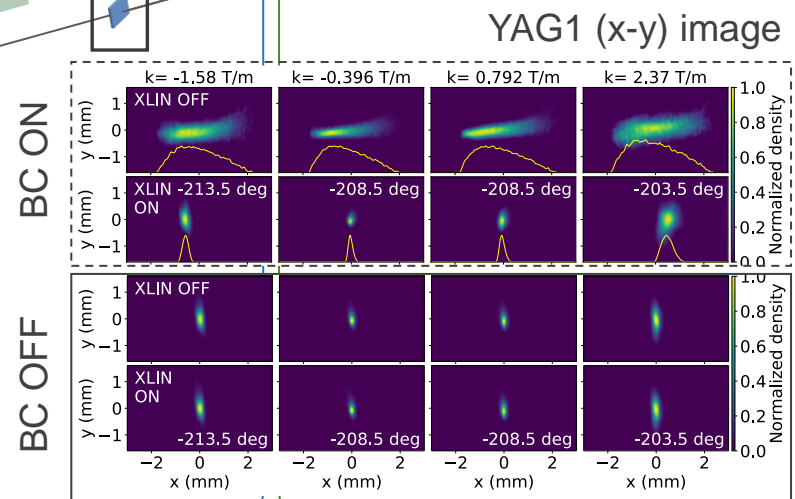
# Experimental setup for the GPSR

## GPSR demo section

Parameters	# of samples
Quad strength	16
XLIN phase	5
BC condition	2
Total samples	160(80 for train)



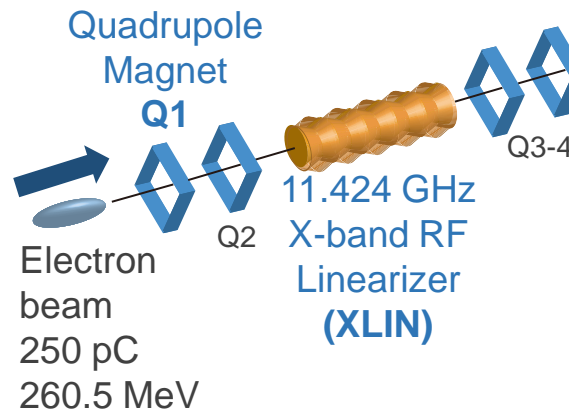
## GPSR validation section



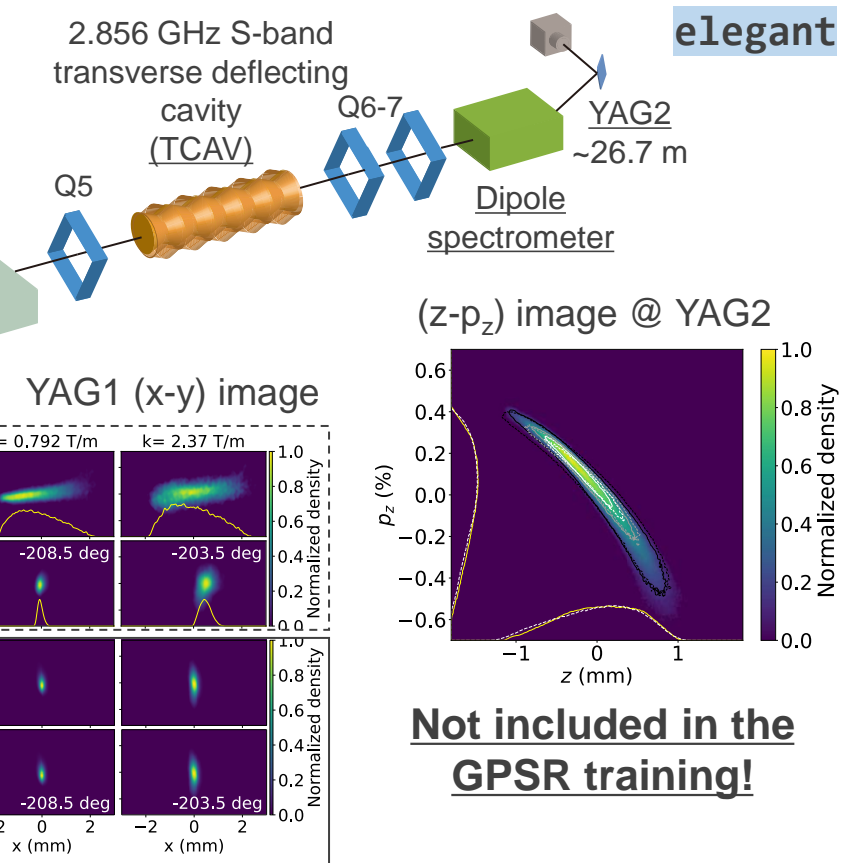
# Experimental setup for the GPSR

## GPSR demo section

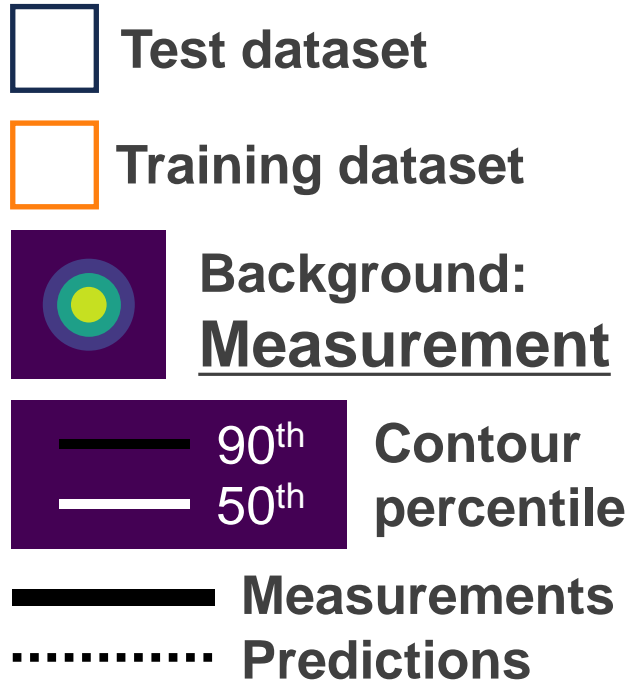
GPSR setup	Values
# of particles	100,000
# of iterations	1,000
Training time	~30 mins (Nvidia A100)



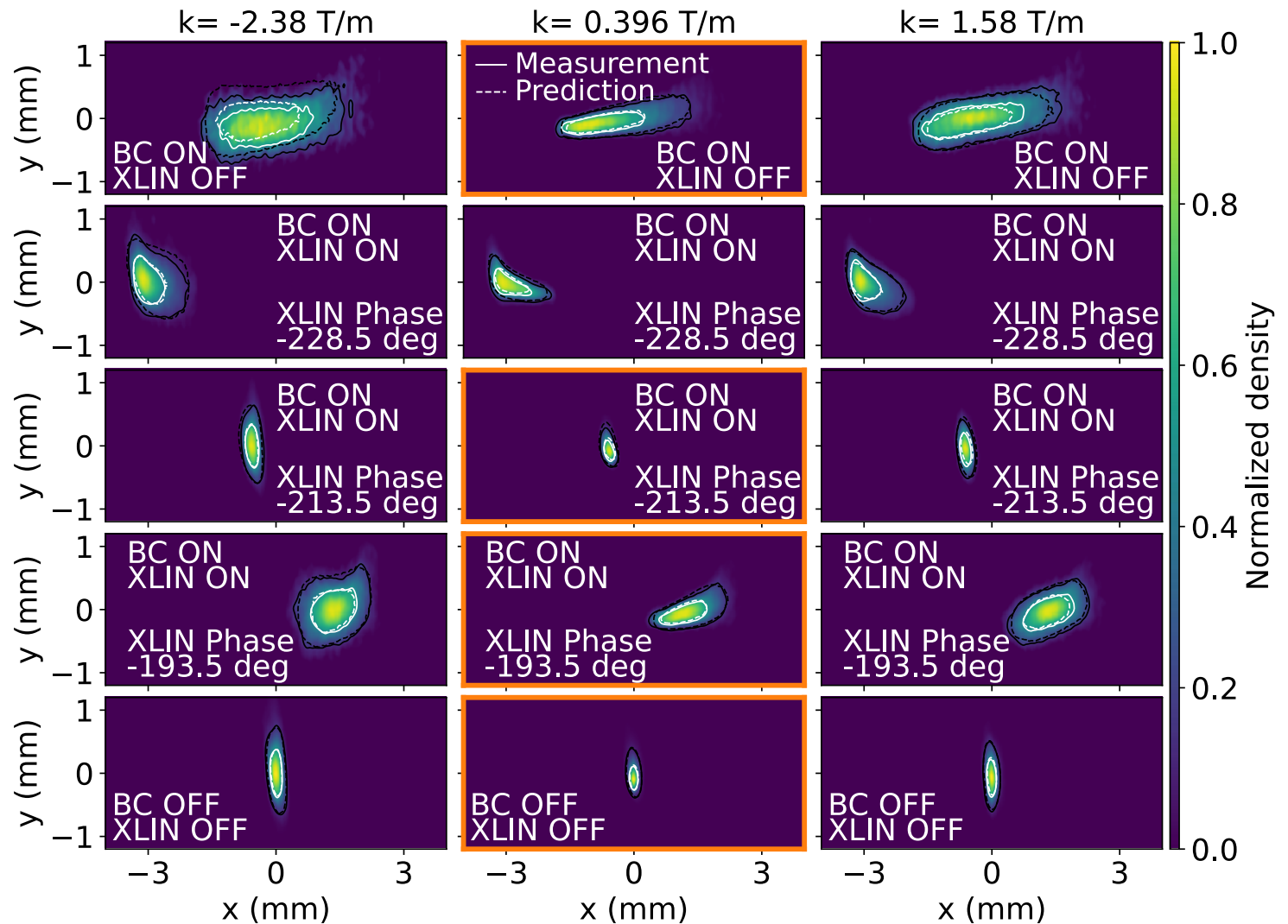
## GPSR validation section



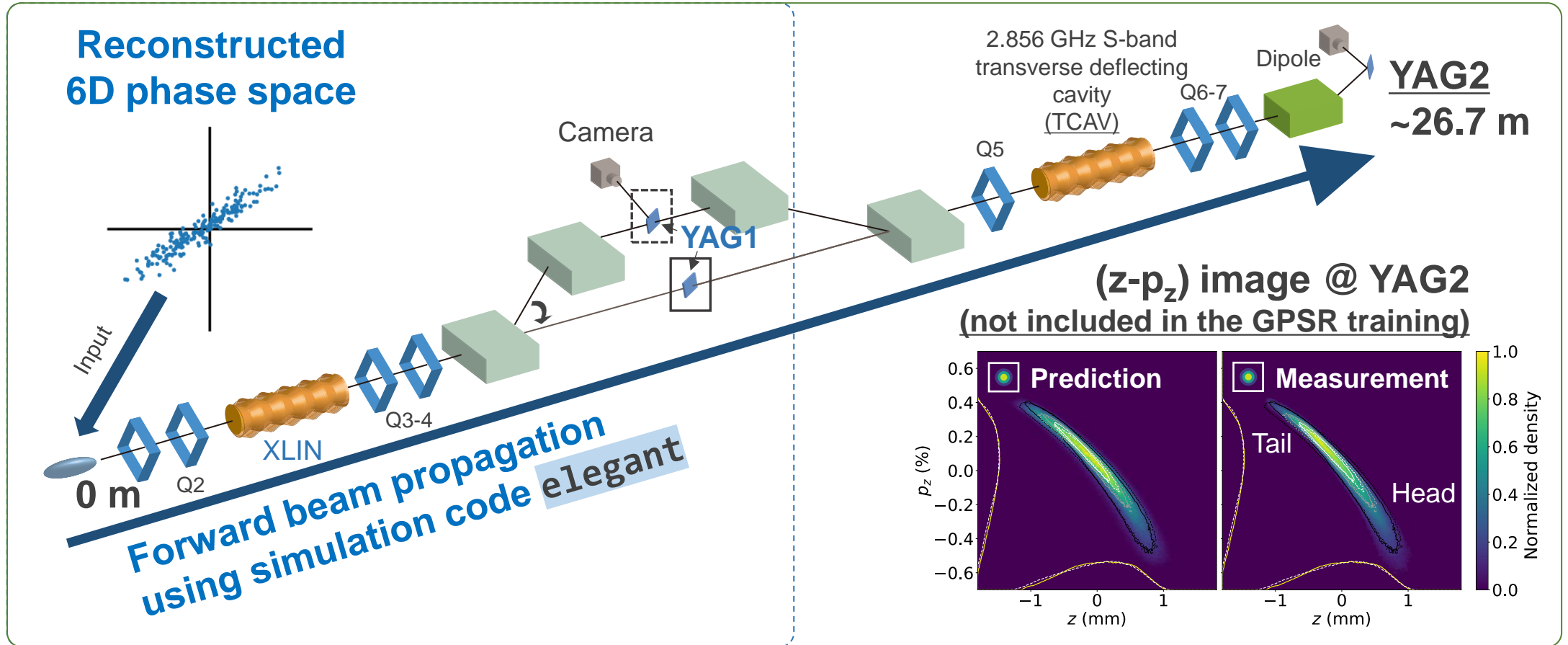
# Predictions using reconstructed phase space: YAG1



Reconstructed initial beam phase space successfully predicts YAG1 images



# GPSR validation using downstream measurements



6D reconstructed phase space of the beam:

➔ Can be used to predict the phase space at multiple locations

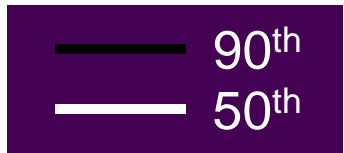
# Predictions using reconstructed phase space: YAG2



Independent downstream measurements



Background: Measurement

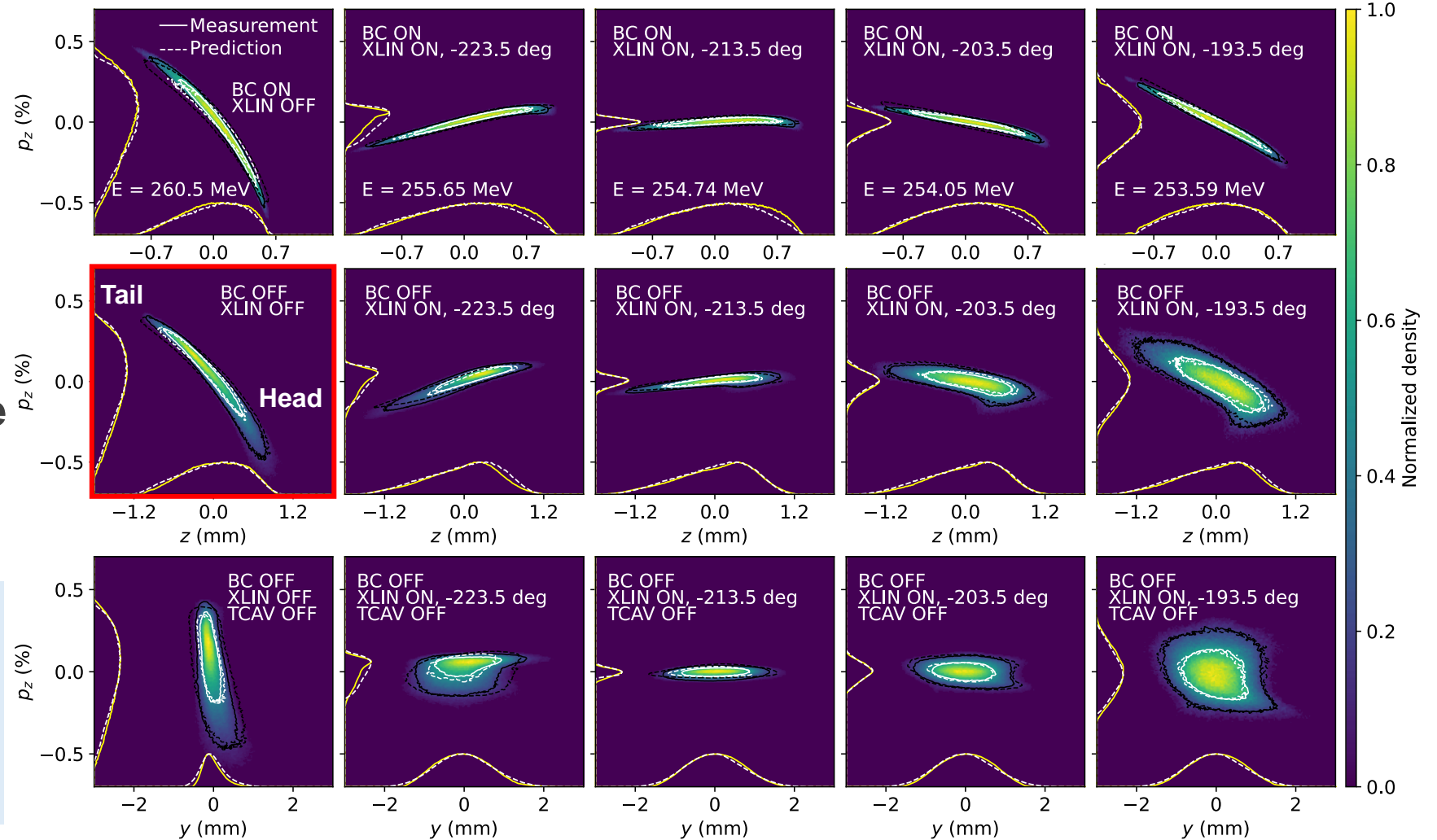


90<sup>th</sup> Contour percentile  
50<sup>th</sup>

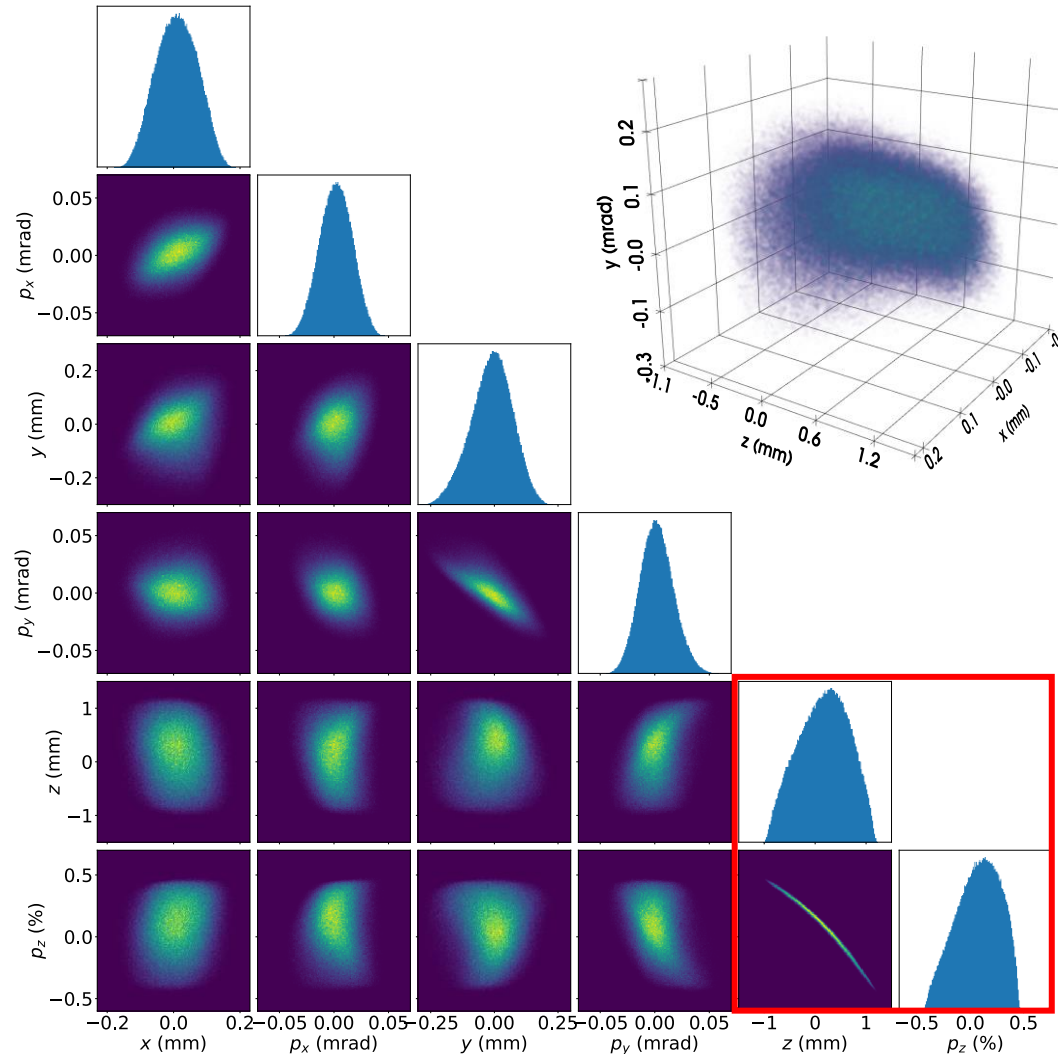
Measurements  
Predictions

GPSR also successfully predicts independent downstream measurements!

Measurements Predictions



# Reconstructed phase space @ Q1 entrance



Parameters	4D Reconstruction	6D reconstruction
$\beta_x$ (m)	4.53	4.67
$\beta_y$ (m)	7.78	8.12
$\alpha_x$ (rad)	-0.56	-0.50
$\alpha_y$ (rad)	1.25	1.17
$\epsilon_{nx}$ (mm mrad)	0.42	0.40
$\epsilon_{ny}$ (mm mrad)	0.39	0.40

Parameters	Measurement	6D reconstruction
$\epsilon_{nz}$ (mm mrad)	$137.34 \pm 17.240$	140.05
$\sigma_z$ (mm)	$0.45 \pm 0.01$	0.49
$\sigma_{pz}$ (%)	$0.24 \pm 0.01$	0.22
Slice $\sigma_{pz}$ (%)		0.01 (typical)

# Summary and future works

- **6-dimensional phase space reconstruction using accelerating cavity was successfully demonstrated at the user facility**
  - All the coupled phase spaces can be successfully predicted
  - Specialized diagnostic elements are no longer required > readily applicable using common elements such as accelerating cavity, quad, dipole, and screen
  
- **Uncertainty quantification will be studied further**
  - Current demonstration also shows accurate predictions >> establish a standard for condition to get minimized uncertainty
  - Establish the 6D-GPSR standard for typical diagnostic techniques in accelerator facilities

# Acknowledgements



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Myung-Hoon  
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Chi Hyun  
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Kim



GyuJin  
Kim



Hoon  
Heo



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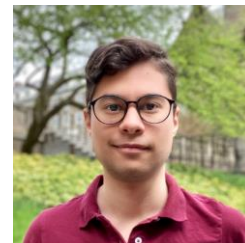
Ryan  
Roussel



Young-Kee  
Kim



Juan Pablo  
Gonzalez-Aguilera



THE UNIVERSITY OF  
CHICAGO

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