

BE-CSS and SY-ABT activities

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Potential collaboration synergies between CERN & MOVES in Formal Methods 04. July 2024

Intro

- **ML & NNs** for applications in **beam operations** and **beam transfer**
- **Dealing with a very diverse landscape of problems & data**
	- ➢ **Controllers:** parameter optimisation & drift compensation (on-demand or continuous), feed-backs / feed-forward corrections, scheduling
	- ➢ **Monitoring:** forecasting, virtual / enhanced diagnostics, anomaly detection
	- **Other:** project on LLMs (knowledge retrieval)
- **No "one size fits all"**
	- ➢ (Meta-)**RL, BO, model-predictive control** (GP-MPC), **physics-informed** methods, **transformers**, numerical **optimisers** (gradient free) & **classical control** *often in combination with simulations or surrogate models*
	- ➢ **Anomaly detection:** typically **auto-encoders**, but also **SVMs, isolation forests**, …
	- ➢ **Challenges:** no online training (sample efficiency) → sim2real gap, exploitation vs exploration / continual learning, **running safely & reliably 24/7**, lack of beam observation / diagnostics, …
- **Remarks on safety**
	- ➢ Above everything, we have an **independent machine protection system(*)**
	- ➢ Controllers typically work in **bounded parameter space**
	- ➢ Can still have **undesirable consequences** if controllers unsafe: **degraded beam quality, increased particle loss and radio-activation, machine downtime**

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()ML-free*

Examples using classical control

PS Multi-Turn Extraction

- ➢ **Automatic drift compensation**
- ➢ **Successfully tested** and tuned in MDs
- ➢ **Hybrid agent:** continuous controller interleaved with optimizer when far off

A. Huschauer, M. Schenk, C. Uden

Trajectory steering framework *using acc-geoff4ucap*

- ➢ **Versatile objective** *Beam position, beam loss, …*
- ➢ **Various algorithms** *incl. Micado / SVD, numerical opt.*
- ➢ **In 2024:** PS2SPS, SPS2LHC

PS EAST: fixed target beam steering

- ➢ **PID** regulator on **UCAP**
- ➢ **Simple & effective**
- ➢ **Similar controller** for TL towards AD

J. McCarthy

Examples using classical control

Trajectory steering fram *using acc-geoff4ucap*

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• Generally easier to validate than ML-based methods

A. Huschauer, M. Schenk, C. Uden ➢ Bounded parameter spaces

➢ **Successfully tested** and tuned in MDs

➢ **Automatic drift compensation**

PS Multi-Turn Extraction

- ➢ Predictable / deterministic behaviour
- ➢ Can still run into unforeseen situations over longer time scales

teering

➢ **PID** regulator on **UCAP**

➢ **Similar controller** for TL

➢ **Simple & effective**

towards AD

J. McCarthy

Examples using RL

PS

- ➢ Correct RF **phase & voltage** for **uniform bunch splitting** (LHC beams)
- ➢ **Multi-agent** (SAC) & **CNN** for initial guess
- ➢ Successful **sim2real** transfer
- ➢ **If things go wrong:** degraded beam
- *A. Lasheen, J. Wulff*

PS to SPS

- ➢ Adjust **fine delays** of SPS **injection kicker**
- ➢ RL agent (PPO) trained on **data-driven dynamics model**
- ➢ **If things go wrong:** beam loss, activation

M. Remta, F. Velotti

LINAC3 / LEIR

- ➢ Achieve **optimal injection** into LEIR
- ➢ RL state based on **β-VAE-encoded Schottky** spectra
- ➢ Agent trained on **data-driven dynamics model**
- ➢ **If things go wrong:** beam loss, activation, equipment trips

S. Hirlaender, V. Kain

AWAKE

- ➢ **Steer electron beam** in AWAKE line
- ➢ **Test-bed** for different RL algorithms & sim2real transfer
- Large improvements in **sample efficiency** (Meta RL)
- ➢ **If things go wrong:** not critical

Examples using RL

LINAC3 / LEIR

- **Achieve optimal**
- ➢ RL state based on **β-VAE-encoded Schottky** spectra
- ➢ Agent trained on **data-driven dynamics model**
- ➢ **If things go wrong:** beam loss, activation, equipment trips

PS to SPS

- **b bulch RI** training "by defi-**Example 2** there are some ways to add safety to RL ... ➢ Adjust **fine delays** of SPS **• RL training "by definition" unsafe** (trial and error learning) \overline{C} H and \overline{C}
- \triangleright **RL policies typically EXECUTE:** The tworks are typically small **• RL policies typically hard to validate:** true for all NNs, even if RL policy *are all actions safe for all possible states?*
- *A. Lasheen, J. Wulff* **For us**
	- ➢ Usually **no online training** possible (safer)
	- **AWAKE** ➢ Instead **sim2real transfer** either using simulation or data-driven dynamics model (might be safety issue, depending on sim2real gap)
	- ➢ **Continuous state-action spaces**

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Leam in

- **Test-bed** for different RL algorithms & sim2real transfer
- Large improvements in **sample efficiency** (Meta RL)
- ➢ **If things go wrong:** not critical

Spill noise cancellation **Example using BO**

- **SPS** slow-extracted beam has **50 Hz & 100 Hz noise** originating from **quadrupole** power converter **ripple**
- **Continuous controller for active noise cancellation**
	- \triangleright Adaptive Bayesian optimisation
	- ➢ Spatio-temporal Gaussian Process model
	- \triangleright Low dimensional: two spatial parameters + time

• **Challenges**

- \triangleright Exploration vs exploitation
- \triangleright Jumping to bounds occasionally *under control with proximal biasing*
- \triangleright Time dependence: model updates on-the-fly, has sometimes ended up in "degenerate state", but does usually recover
- **If things go wrong:** degraded beam and potentially time lost for physics experiments
- **N.B.:** there is SafeOpt for safety-critical BO

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Example using PhyLSTM / transformers

Hysteresis & eddy-current compensation

- **Context**
	- ➢ **Multipole magnets** define beam trajectory, size, oscillation, and some aspects of collective beam behaviour
	- ➢ Many CERN accelerators are **multi-user machines** each with a **different magnetic cycle**
	- ➢ **Magnetic hysteresis** introduces **change in beam dynamics** for identical cycles which is problematic in many ways
- **Method & challenges**
	- ➢ **Feed-forward correction on magnetic strength** to provide reproducible fields
	- ➢ **PhyLSTM & Transformer models** trained on dipole data
	- ➢ **Generalisability & accuracy** of model
- **Safety aspect**
	- ➢ **PhyLSTM:** typically well behaved, even when extrapolating
	- ➢ **Transformer-based models:** hard to validate "for all possible inputs" / to some degree unpredictable
	- ➢ Add **safeguard at model output** to limit allowed change of magnetic field

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Equipment-related ML

• Define new paradigm of **smart and agile equipment** *e.g. adding context-awareness: beam parameters, machine state, etc.*

automate **setup, fault analysis, and recovery** \blacksquare

- **Ongoing pilot studies**
	- ➢ **Potentially safety-critical:** mix-in ML models to decide whether equipment can be **reset automatically** *e.g. anomaly detection for vacuum interlock spikes on kicker magnet using VAE*
	- ➢ **Adding safety:** e.g. Conv AE for SPS beam dump anomaly detection, kicker magnet temperature forecasting
- **Systematic studies in that direction have started relatively recently**
	- \triangleright Validation / safety could become more relevant in the coming years

Equipment-related ML

Temperature forecasting & pressure anomalies

• **Example 1** Kicker magnet temperature forecasting

- ➢ **Kicker temperatures limit SPS high-intensity operation** (beam-induced heating)
- ➢ **Goal:** create **temperature forecast** using online measurement, current machine operation and future planning
- ➢ **Method:** Light Gradient Boosting Machine and using beam-induced heating equation

• **Example 2**

Auto-reset of SPS kicker following vacuum interlock

- ➢ **Goal:** correctly classify vacuum "spikes" to avoid unnecessary downtime
- ➢ **Method:** VAE trained on historical time-series data
- ➢ **Auto-reset and automatic e-mail** with diagnostics plots to experts

Beam dump system failure **Equipment-related ML**

- **SPS beam dump system** (SBDS)
	- ➢ **Machine-safety critical**
	- ➢ Malfunctioning may result in **unwanted activation or damage**
- **Goal:** detect anomalous beam dump patterns from BTV images
	- ➢ **Challenges:** unlabelled data, be robust to both seen and unseen anomalies, high variability due to other effects, …
	- ➢ **Heavily biased towards "normal"** images: train **convolutional AE** and use **reconstruction loss** to identify anomalies
- **Results**
	- ➢ Anomalous SBDS behaviour: ~**5 - 20 x higher reconstruction error**
	- ➢ Additional info on **localisation of error** (helpful to diagnose)
	- ➢ Deployed and **running operationally**
- **Safety aspect**
	- ➢ Adds **additional diagnostic and safety check** for the beam dump kickers
	- ➢ At the moment **just monitoring**

