Towards forecasting interlocks of PSI HIPA

Andreas Adelmann Sichen Li Asya Pentina Davide Reggiani Jochem Snuverink



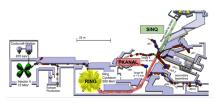


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Problem

- interlock system detects anomalies and stops beam operation
- there are false alarms
- idea: forecast interlocks and (try to) prevent them



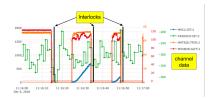


Image credit: Sichen Li

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Data

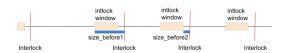
- historical data for 450 sensors across the machine
- discretize time (up to 0.2 seconds)
- window of fixed size (295s) as input features

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Window definition

• "Interlock" - interlock happens in 5 seconds

window = 5min - 5s = 295s



• "No interlock" - no interlock in the near future

window = 5min - 5s = 295s size_trim = 10min



Image credit: Sichen Li

Group Lasso

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log \left(1 + \exp \left(-Y^{i} \sum_{c=1}^{N_{c}} \sum_{t=1}^{N_{t}} w_{ct} X_{ct}^{i} \right) \right) + \lambda \sum_{c=1}^{N_{c}} \sqrt{\sum_{t=1}^{N_{t}} w_{ct}^{2}}$$

- N total number of training examples (2366)
- N_t number of timestamps (1476)
- N_c number of channels (450)

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Group Lasso

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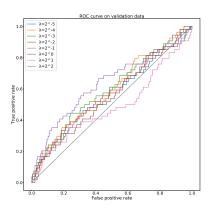
- N total number of training examples (2366)
- N_t number of timestamps (1476)
- N_c number of channels (450)

depending on λ only a few channels will be used

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First results

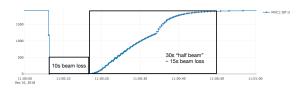
interlocks are rare (10% in the data, even less in reality) \Rightarrow accuracy is not the right measure of success



no clear leader

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Loss function definition



	60s	of 10% loss ~ 6s	beam loss	S. Communication of the Commun		МН
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00			Secretary 1			
00		- Andrews				
0	11:00:10	11:00:20	11:00:30	11:00:40	11:00:50	11:01:00

True		Interlock	Stable	
	Interlock	6	6	
	Stable	25	0	

Image credit: Jochem Snuverink

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More results: performance

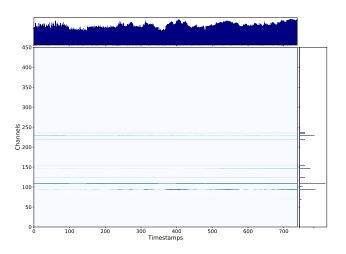
Procedure: select the regularization constant and the threshold on the validation set, apply to the test set

Method	Loss	Savings
Baseline	2.69	
All window	2.56	4.6%
Half window	2.46	8.5%
Quarter window	2.47	8%

- some improvement over not capturing any interlocks
- original window length too long (overfitting?)
- what if we move further away from the interlock?

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More results: selected channels



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Outlook

- switch to cross-validation
- use the defined loss function in the formulation of the training objective
- look at the effect of moving the window further away from/closer to interlocks
- joint regularization over time and channels?
- move to non-linear models (LSTM?)

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