




Surrogate Models for Particle Accelerators

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RIKEN August 30, 2023

- Motivation
- Artificial Neural Nets (ANNs)

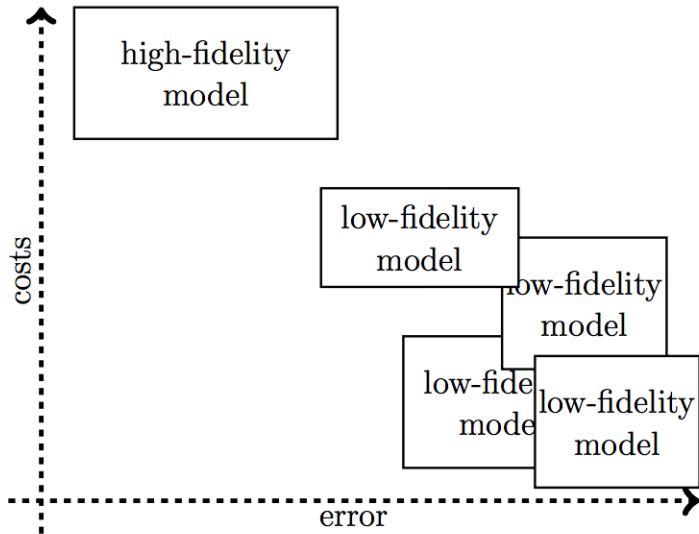
References I

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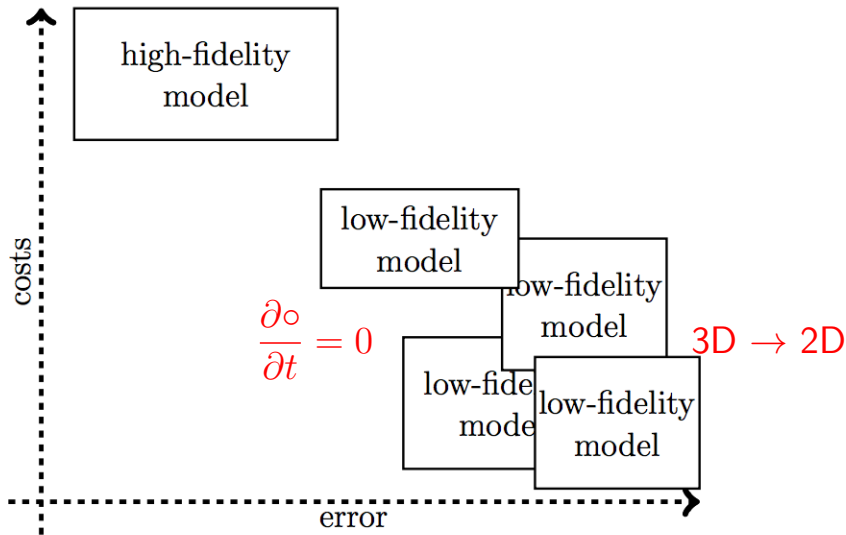
References II

-  Koser Daniel, Waites Loyd, Winklehner Daniel, Frey Matthias, Adelman Andreas, Jannet Conrad, Input Beam Matching and Beam Dynamics Design Optimizations of the IsoDAR RFQ Using Statistical and Machine Learning Techniques, *Frontiers in Physics* **10**, <https://www.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fphy.2022.875889>, 2022
-  A. Adelman, On Nonintrusive Uncertainty Quantification and Surrogate Model Construction in Particle Accelerator Modeling, *SIAM/ASA Journal on Uncertainty Quantification*, **7**(3), 2019

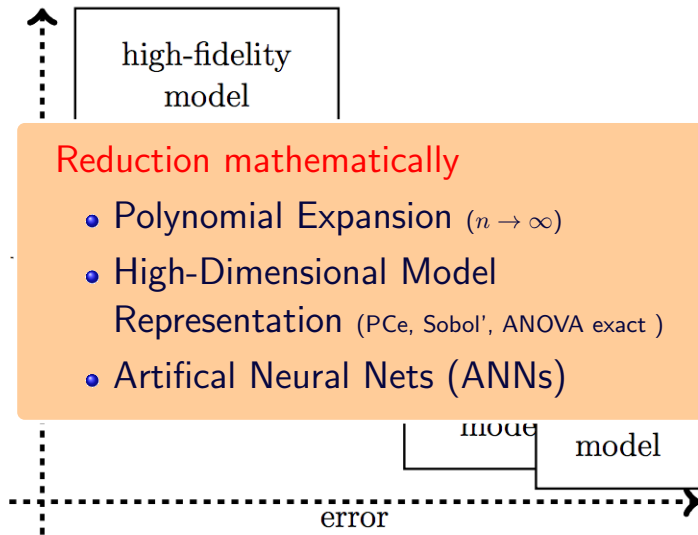
Motivation



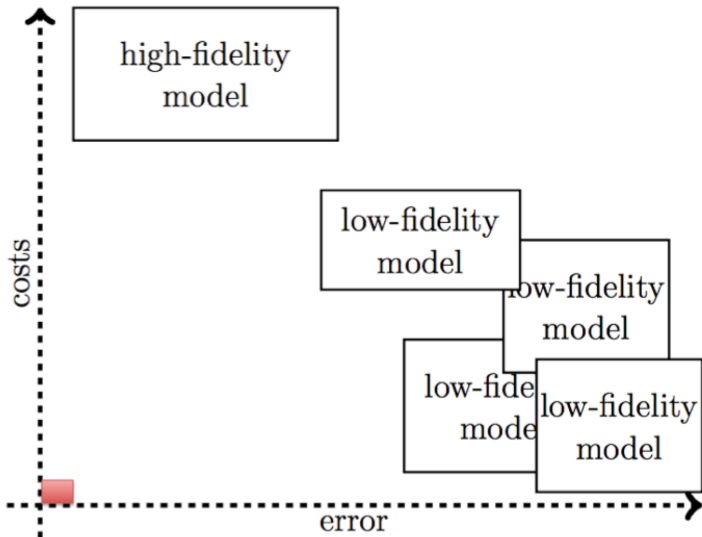
Motivation



Motivation



Motivation



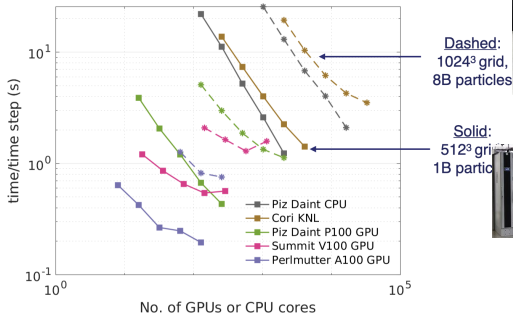
Motivation

Weak vs. Strong Scaling



Motivation

Weak vs. Strong Scaling



Dashed:
 1024^3 grid,
8B particles



Solid:
 512^3 grid,
1B particles



Surrogate Model a Simple Definition

Surrogate models (SMs) approximate a computationally expensive simulator η . Suppose

$$y(x) = \eta(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad y \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

then the SM is an approximation of the form

$$\hat{y}(x) = \hat{\eta}(x)$$

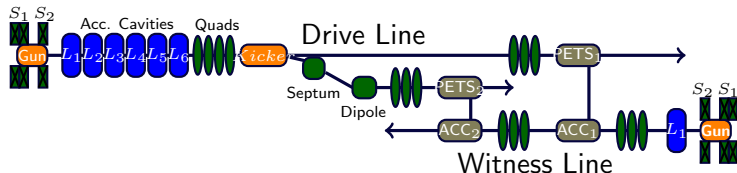
such that

$$y(x) = \hat{y}(x) + \varepsilon$$

and $\hat{y}(x)$ **cheap** to evaluate.

MOGA for the Argonne Wakefield Accelerator

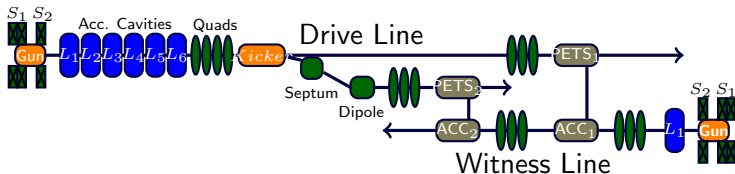
[?]



- Full 3D Start to End (S2E) needed
- OPAL Particle In Cell (PIC) model
- Very timeconsuming
- Parameter study / multi-objective optimisation expensive

MOGA for the Argonne Wakefield Accelerator

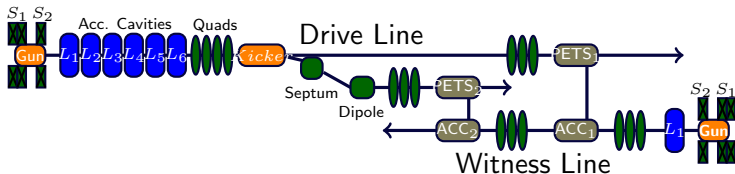
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- One 3D medium fidelity S2E 3600 (s) on 32 cores
- 3...7 Qols, 6...15 Dvars
- Genetic Algorithm setup: $G = 200, I = 100$

MOGA for the Argonne Wakefield Accelerator

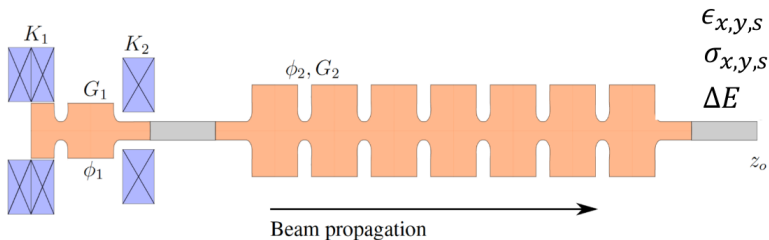
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- OPAL **MOGA**: 24h on \approx 5000 cores

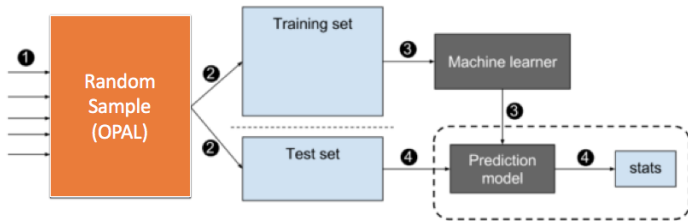
Machine Learning to Construct a cheap & accurate SM

[?]



- **optimise parameters at a given location**
- One 3D S2E **300 (s)** on 8 cores
- **7** Qols, **7** Dvars
- MOGA (in OPAL): $G = 200, I = 100 \Rightarrow$ **ground truth**

4 Step Process to Construct an ANN SM



- ① generate random sample
- ② split **labeled data** set (80%, 20%)
- ③ create ANN
- ④ understand quality

Artificial Neural Network

- Fully connected and feed forward
- Hyperparameters
 - A lot of different architectures
 - Learning rate
- Best results using
 - 6-12-24-48-96-8
 - Adam optimizer with 0.0001 learn rate, trained for 30k epochs
 - Tanh as activation, no activation after output layer
 - Weights inverse proportional to the estimated density likelihood

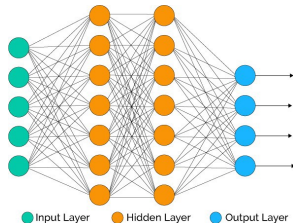
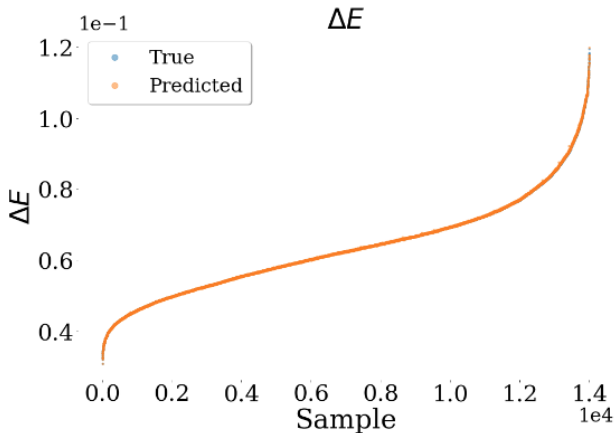
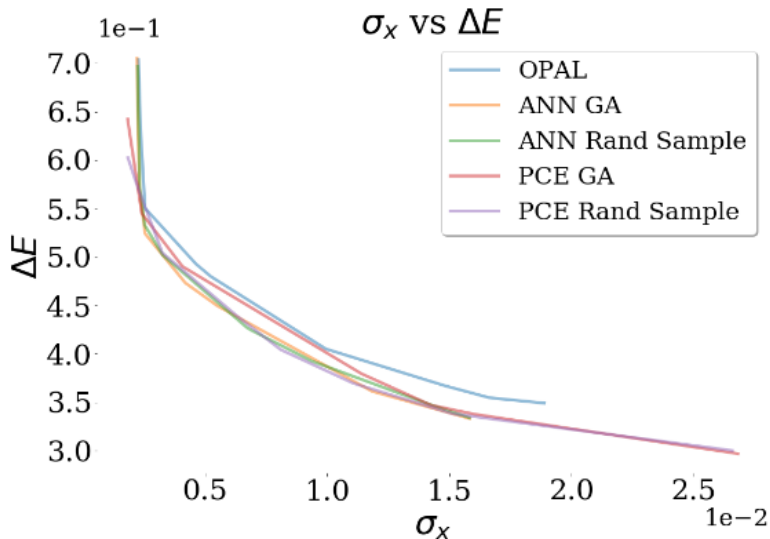


Figure: Neural Network scheme
<https://towardsdatascience.com>

Fidelity on the Test Data I



When all comes together



Take Home Points

OPAL **MOGA**: 24h on \approx 5000 cores



Take Home Points

OPAL **MOGA**: 24h on ≈ 5000 cores

Train ANN once: 2 – 5h on ≈ 128 cores



Take Home Points

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ANN & **MOGA** : ≈ 30 minutes \Rightarrow



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Train ANN once: 2 – 5h on ≈ 128 cores



ANN & **MOGA** : ≈ 30 minutes \Rightarrow



Speedup > 1 000 000 & accurate

How Can OPAL Help?

Sampler, description see

<https://gitlab.psi.ch/OPAL/Manual-2.1/wikis/sampler>

Take Home Points

- Surrogate Models are the only way to achieve real-time performance & accuracy in complicated system!
- ANN & PCe are wonderful tools to achieve this
- Much to learn **robustness, training sizes, & accuracy**

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