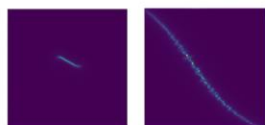
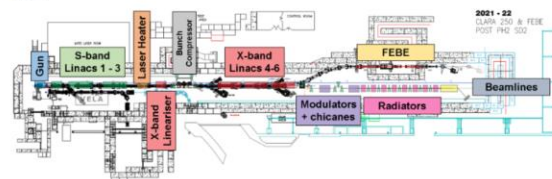


## Problem

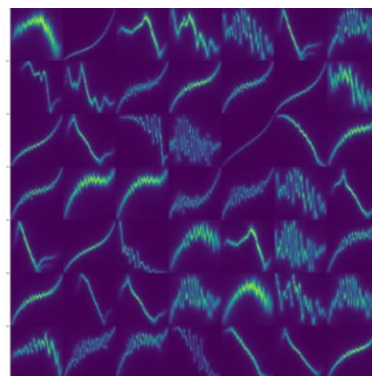
Accurate prediction of longitudinal phase space and other properties of the electron beam are computationally expensive, but critical to FEL performance. Each configuration takes a few minutes to simulate.

A dataset of 10,000 start-to-end simulations of the accelerator was generated using the simulation code ASTRA and Elegant. Using the 60 bunch distributions produced, LPS images were created by calculating the maximum and minimum values of the z-positions and beam energies for each individual distribution and binning the particles in a 2D histogram defined by this region of interest to create 100x100 pixel images. We can use this to train a machine learning system.



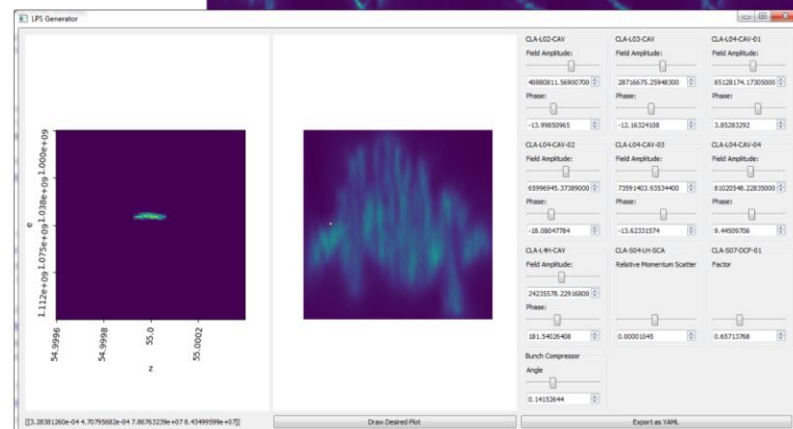
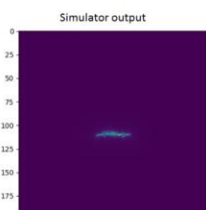
17 Parameters  
7 RF cavities with configurable phase and field amplitude. Relative Momentum Scatter imparted by the laser heater. Dechirper Factor. Bunch Compressor Angle.

2 Outputs  
Region of Interest – scaled image of the LPS graph focused on the point of interest.  
Fixed Extent – The whole of the LPS graph.



## Results

Real time generation of LPS graphs matching simulation. Milliseconds instead of minutes!



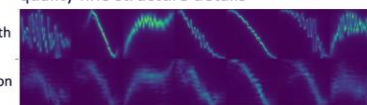
## Solution

Using machine learning, we create a surrogate model of the simulation that runs in linear time.

Simpler models as used in previous works lack the predictive power for fine structure details critical for FEL performance

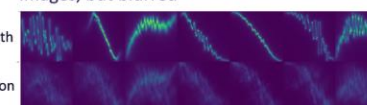
Simple CNN based model produces low quality fine structure details

Ground Truth

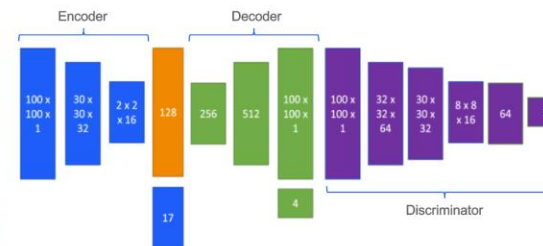


DNN autoencoder model produces better images, but blurred

Ground Truth



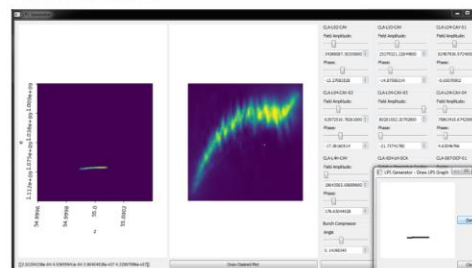
Combining a conditional variational autoencoder with a generative adversarial network to build a CVAE-GAN by affixing a discriminator to a CVAE model and training the model adversarially.



Adversarial training leads to the generation of images which are almost indistinguishable from simulation.

## Rapid Search

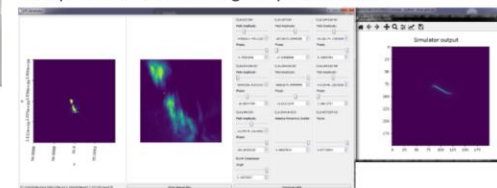
Operators can draw their desired graph and get the parameters which closely match it within seconds.



## Future Work

We intend to generate multiple screens at once from multiple locations along the beamline, as well as perform comparisons to real-world data using a transverse deflecting cavity, potentially applying transfer learning using a small quantity of TDC data to augment a larger quantity of simulation data.

Currently the network breaks down at extreme regions, we believe as a result of imbalanced sampling. A new dataset has been generated which contains many more samples from a wider range of parameters.



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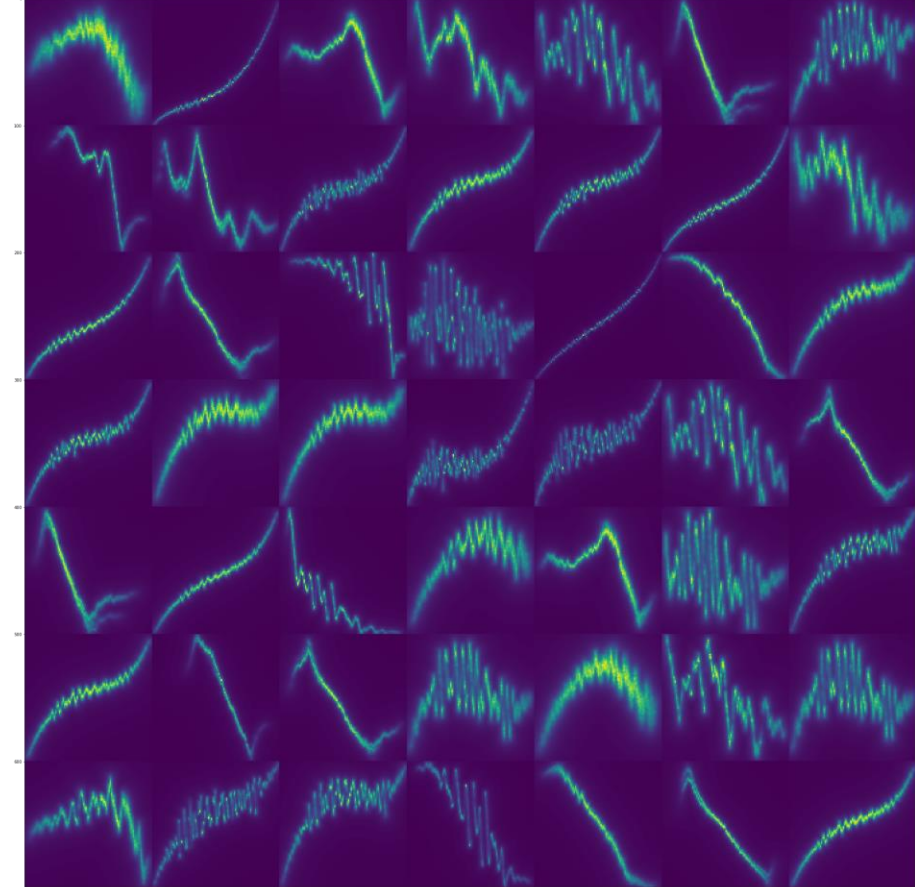
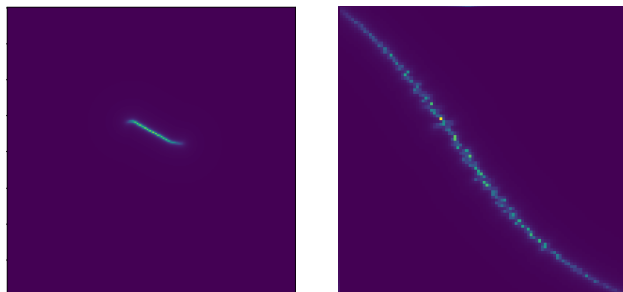
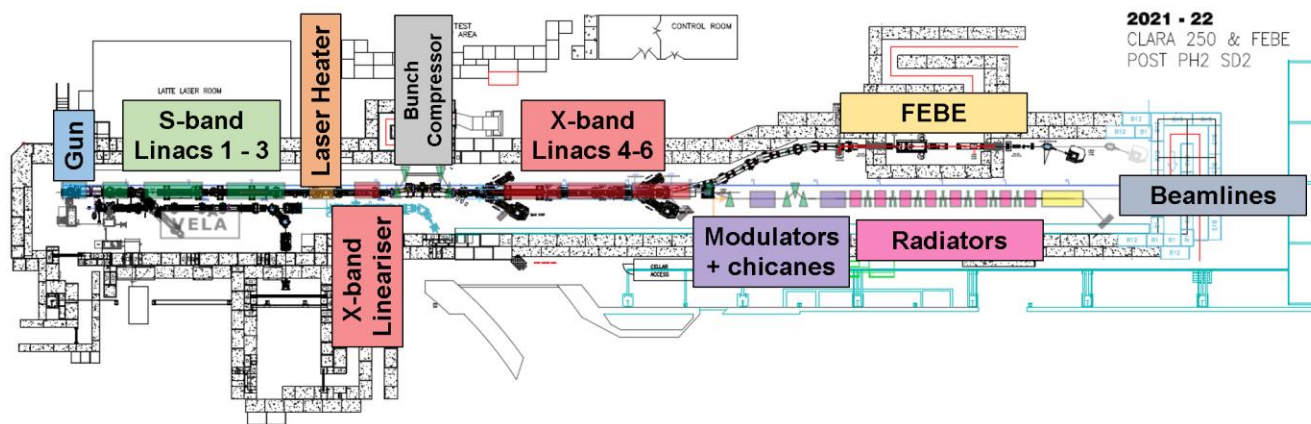
# WEPV020 - Learning to Lase: Machine Learning Prediction of FEL Beam Properties

# Problem

Accurate prediction of longitudinal phase space and other properties of the electron beam are computationally expensive, but critical to FEL performance.

Each configuration takes a few minutes to simulate.

A dataset of 10,000 start-to-end simulations of the accelerator was generated using the simulation code ASTRA and Elegant. Using the 6D bunch distributions produced, LPS images were created by calculating the maximum and minimum values of the z-positions and beam energies for each individual distribution and binning the particles in a 2D histogram defined by this region of interest to create 100×100 pixel images. We can use this to train a machine learning system.



## 17 Parameters

7 RF cavities with configurable phase and field amplitude.  
Relative Momentum Scatter imparted by the laser heater.  
Dechirper Factor.  
Bunch Compressor Angle.

## 2 Outputs

Region of Interest – scaled image of the LPS graph focused on the point of interest.  
Fixed Extent – The whole of the LPS graph.

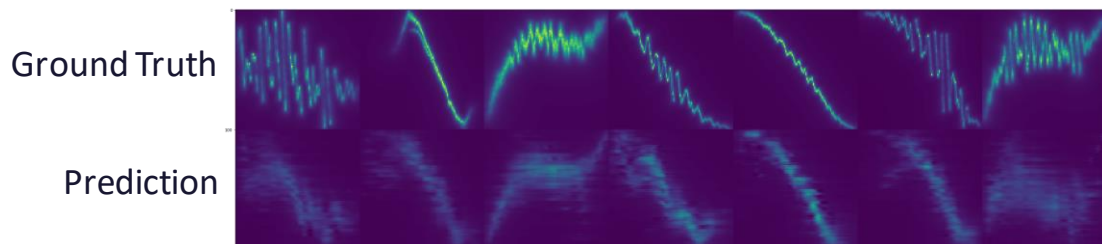
CLA-L02-CAV Field Amplitude: 40880811.56900700 Phase: -13.99850965	CLA-L03-CAV Field Amplitude: 28716675.25948300 Phase: -12.16324108	CLA-L04-CAV-01 Field Amplitude: 85128174.17305000 Phase: 3.85283292
CLA-L04-CAV-02 Field Amplitude: 65996945.37890000 Phase: -18.08047784	CLA-L04-CAV-03 Field Amplitude: 73591403.93534400 Phase: -13.62331574	CLA-L04-CAV-04 Field Amplitude: 81020548.22835000 Phase: 9.44509706
CLA-L4-LH-CAV Field Amplitude: 24235578.22916800 Phase: 181.54026408	CLA-S04-LH-SCA Relative Momentum Scatter 0.00001045	CLA-S07-DCP-01 Factor 0.65713768
Bunch Compressor Angle 0.14152644		

# Solution

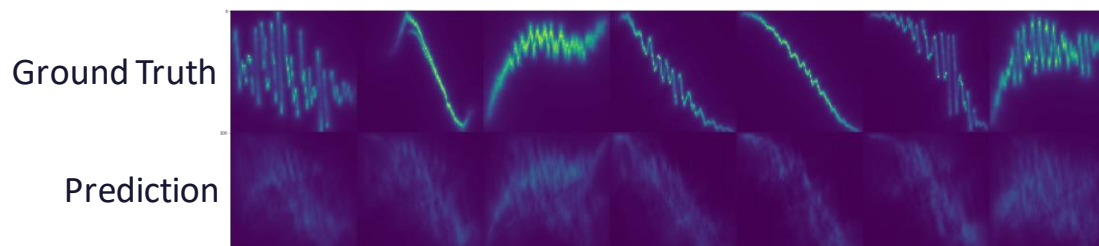
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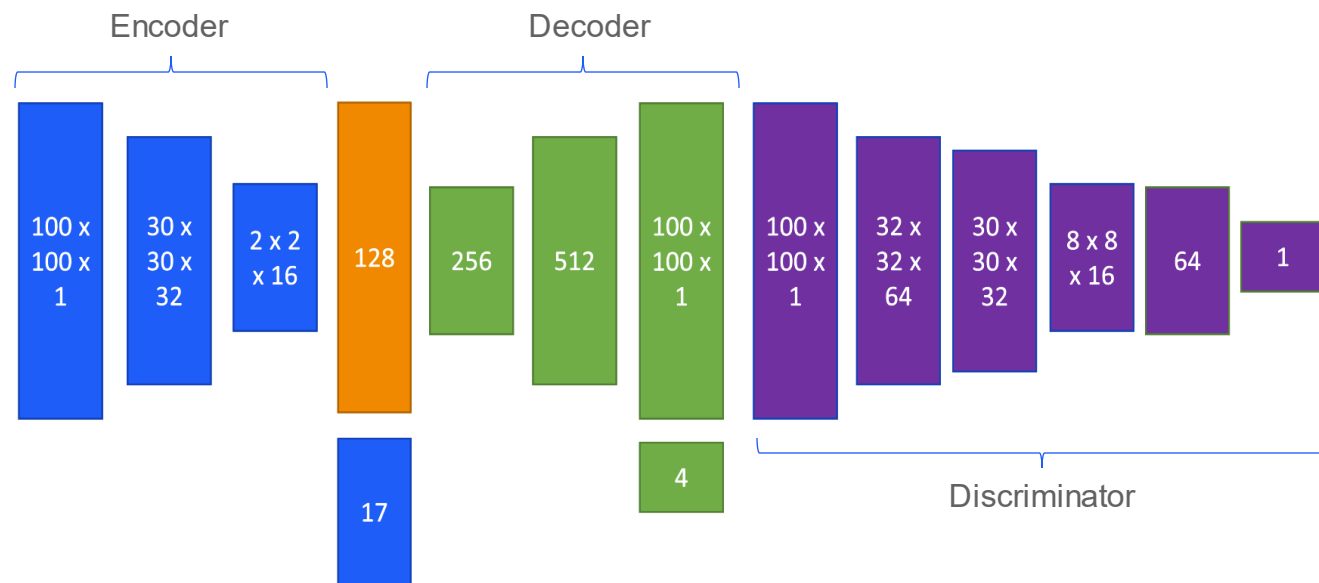
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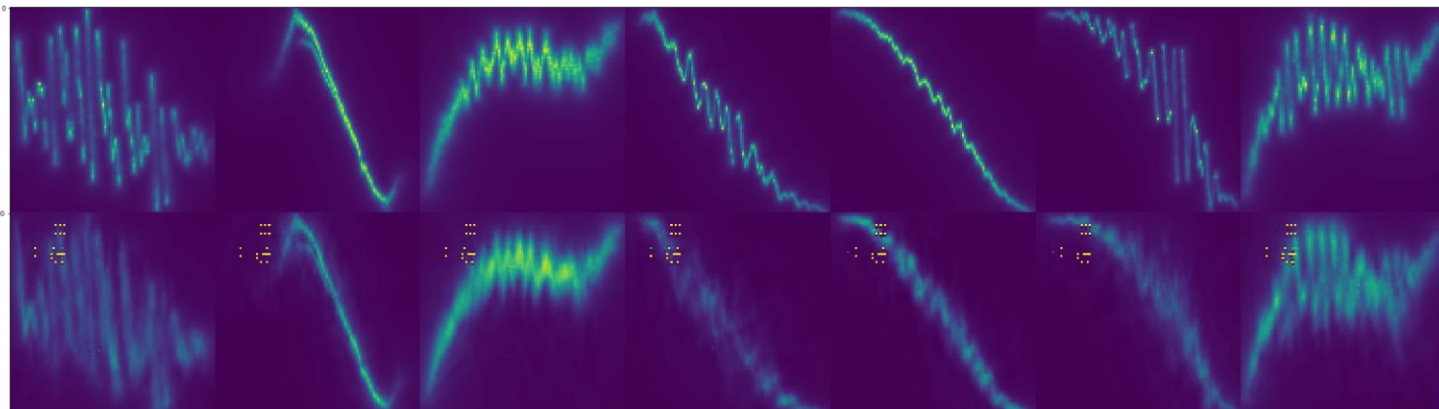


# Results

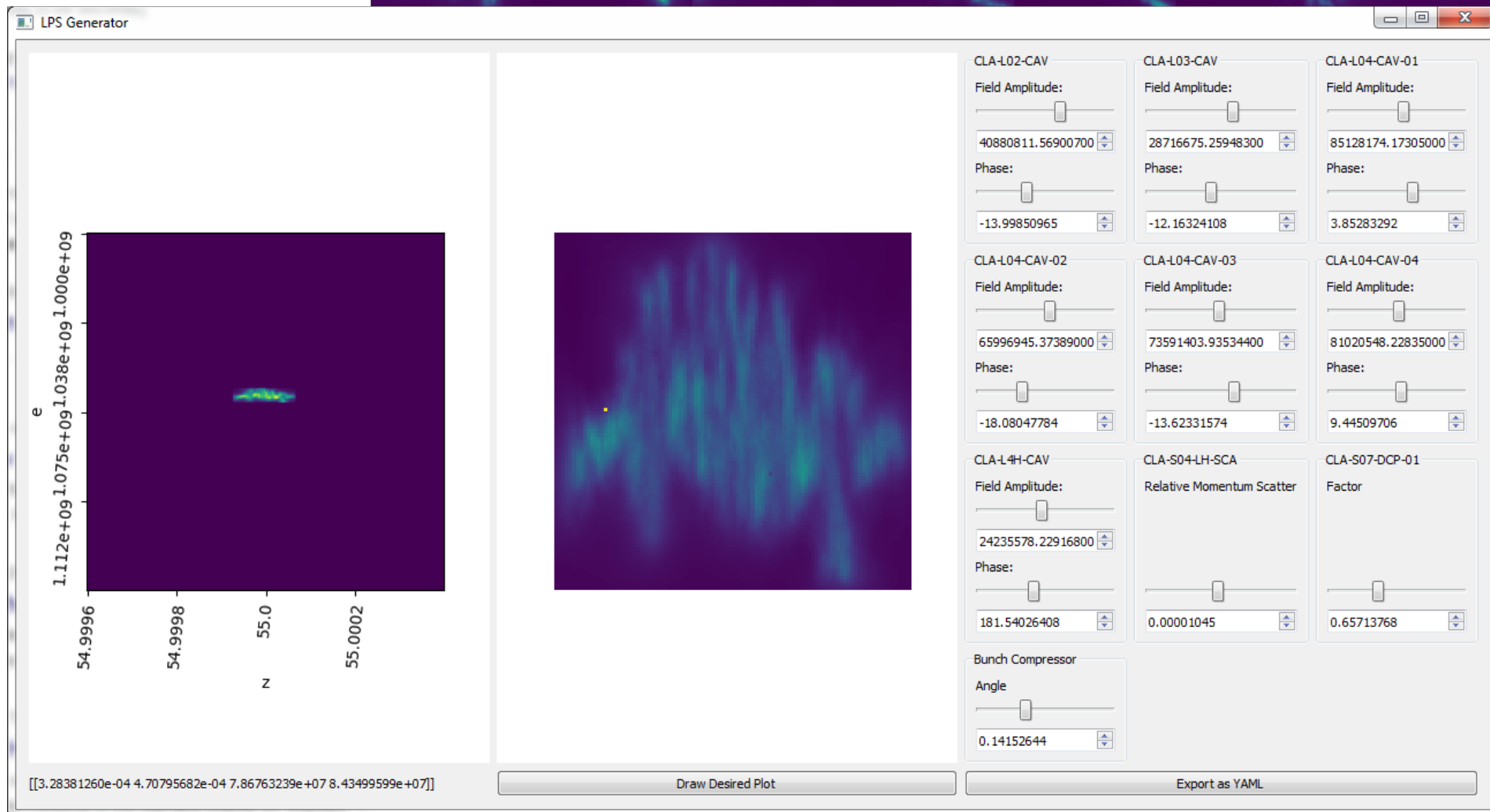
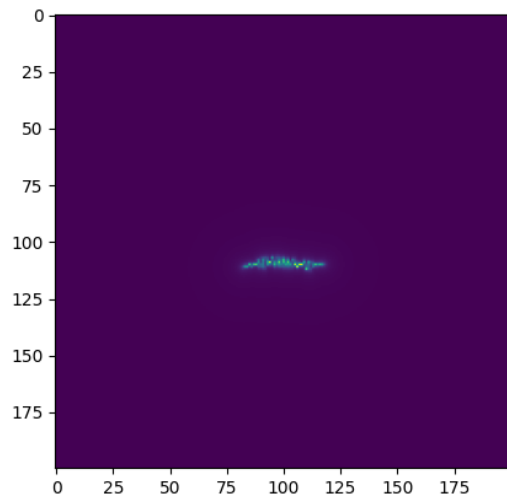
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Ground Truth

Prediction

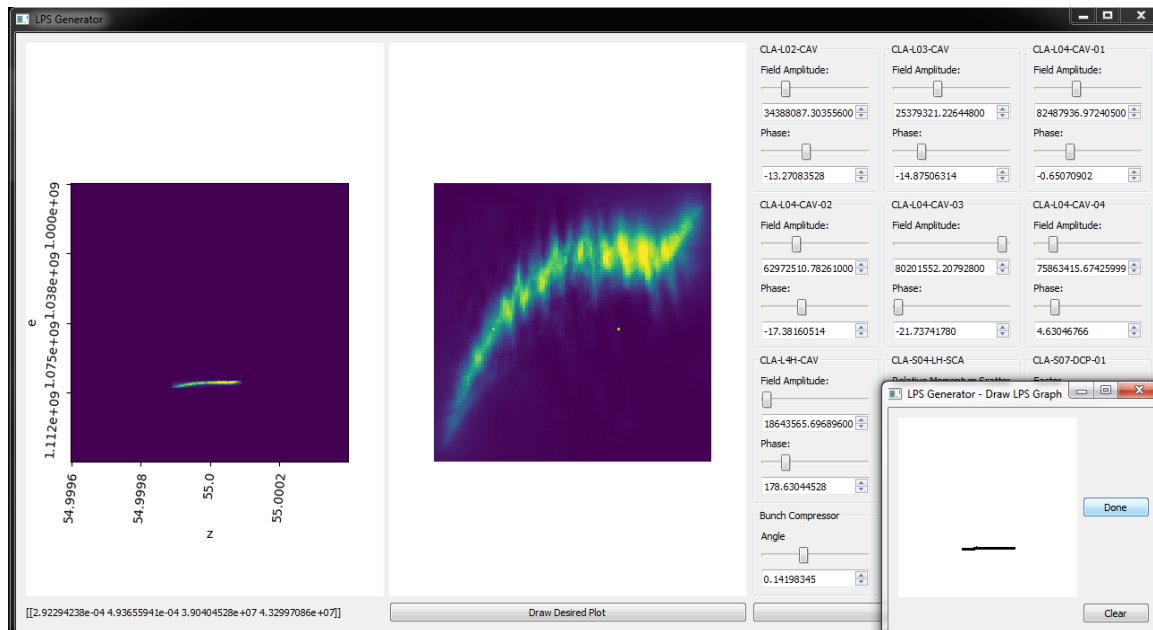


Simulator output



# Rapid Search

Operators can draw their desired graph and get the parameters which closely match it within seconds.



# Future Work

We intend to generate multiple screens at once from multiple locations along the beamline, as well as perform comparisons to real-world data using a transverse deflecting cavity, potentially applying transfer learning using a small quantity of TDC data to augment a larger quantity of simulation data.

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