



Software Architecture for Automatic LHC Collimator Alignment using Machine Learning

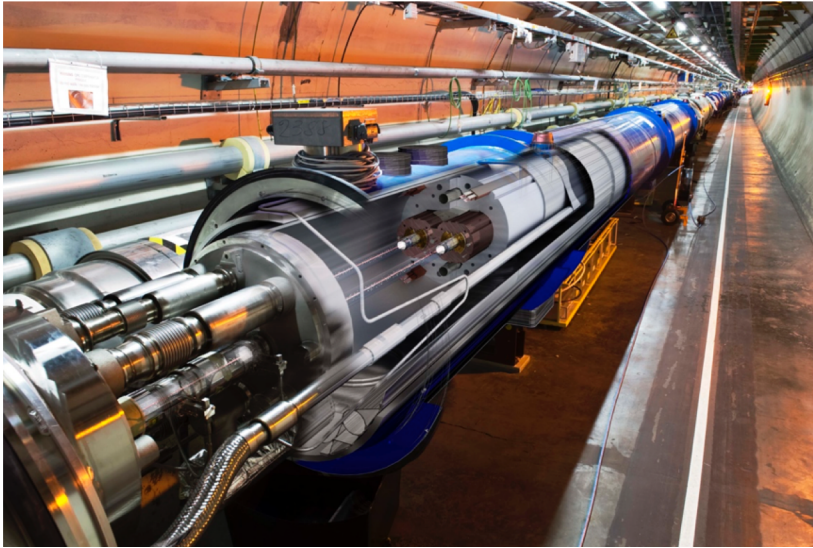
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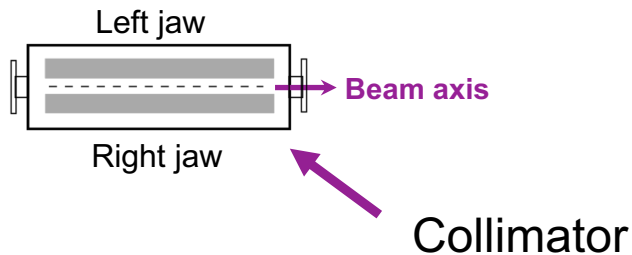
Introduction

Large Hadron Collider



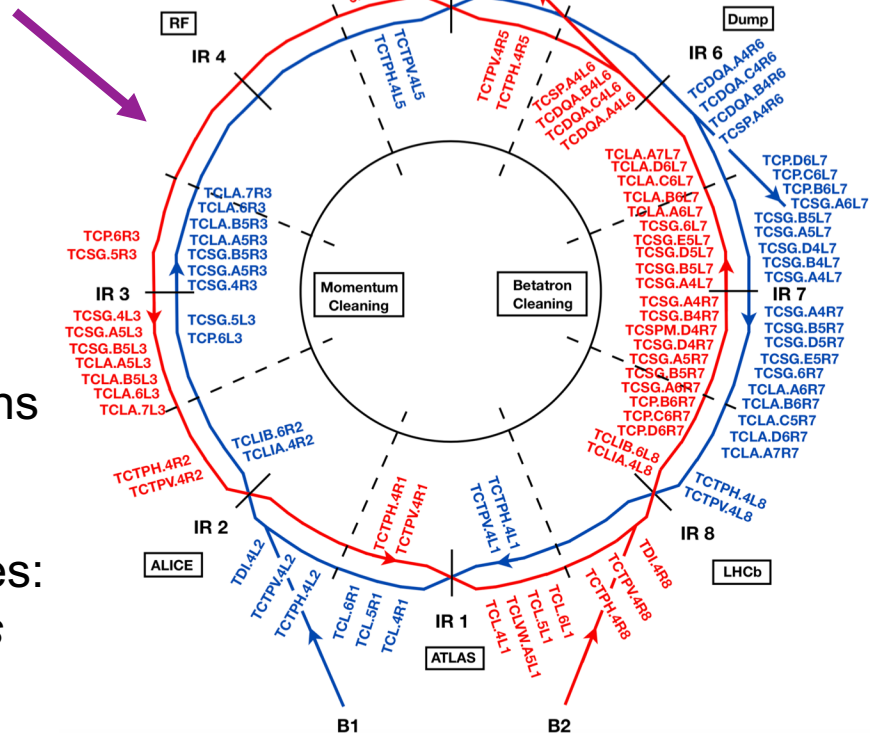
- 27 km with 1232 superconducting dipole magnets
- Accelerates and collides two counter-rotating beams at 6.5 TeV
- During Run II beam stored energies higher than 300 MJ
- The magnets and other sensitive equipment protected from quenching and any damage => **Collimators**

The Collimation System



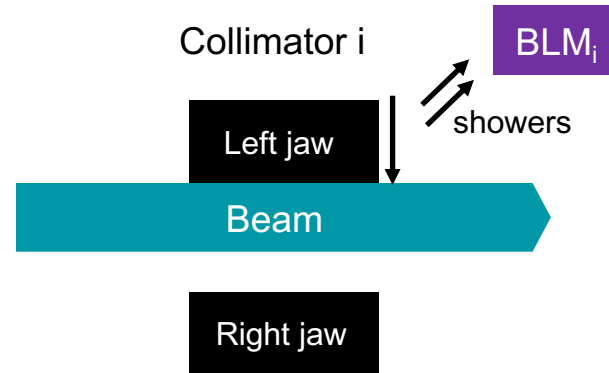
- 100 collimators aligned
- Step precision of $5\ \mu\text{m}$
- Concentrate beam losses in warm locations
- Alignments performed at all machine states:
Injection, Flat top, Squeeze, Collisions

LHC Collimators



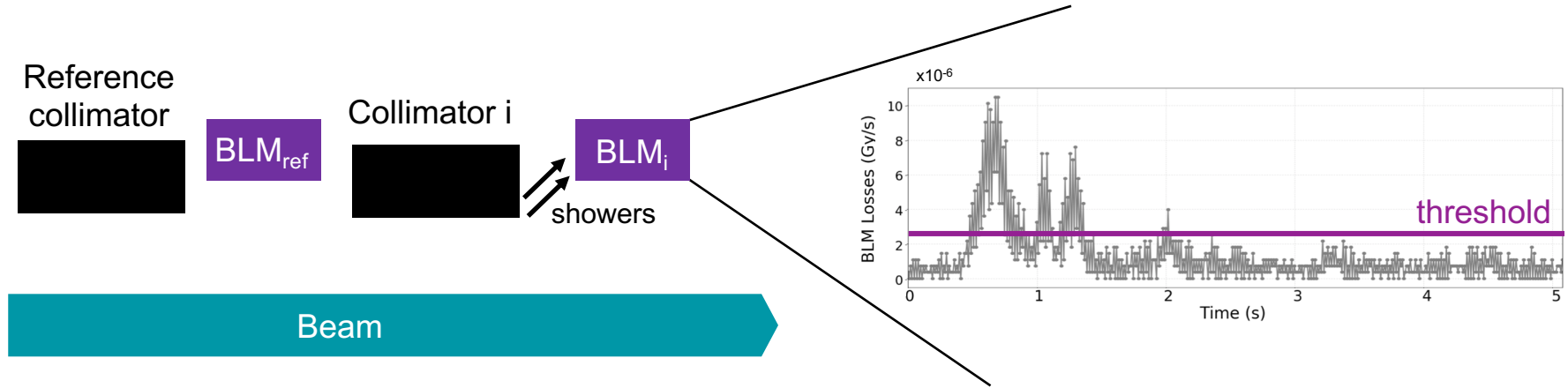
Beam Instrumentation

- Beam Loss Monitors (BLMs) used to align collimators
- Record beam losses generated by collimators as they touch the beam
- Beam-based alignment (BBA)



Beam-Based Alignment

Beam-Based Alignment



The reference collimator forms a reference cut in the beam halo.

Beam centre calculated from final collimator position.

Beam size calculated using reference collimator before and after.

Alignment Tasks

Since 2011: Semi-Automatic Alignment

User

Select collimator

User

Select BLM threshold to stop jaw movement

AUTO

Collimator moves towards beam
Movement stops when threshold is exceeded

User

Collimator aligned? No - repeat, Yes - save

BBA alignment of 40+ collimators require 4/5 collimation experts.

Alignment Tasks

Since 2018: **Fully**-Automatic Alignment

AUTO

Select collimator

AUTO

Select BLM threshold to stop jaw movement

AUTO

Collimator moves towards beam
Movement stops when threshold is exceeded

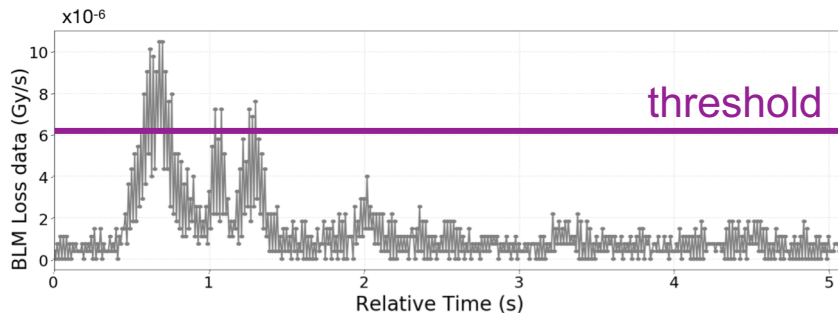
AUTO

Collimator aligned? No - repeat, Yes - save

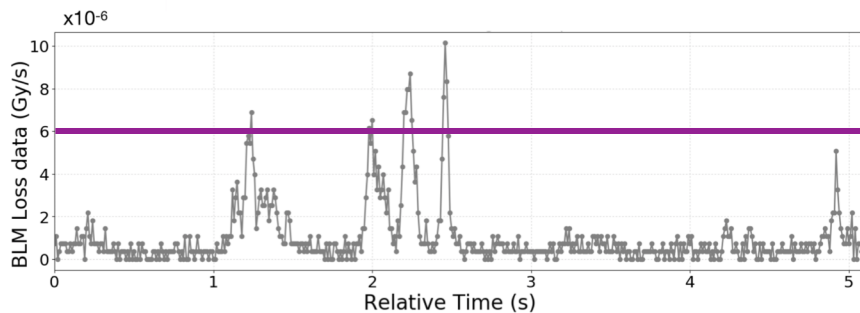
**Machine
Learning**

Machine Learning

Alignment Spike



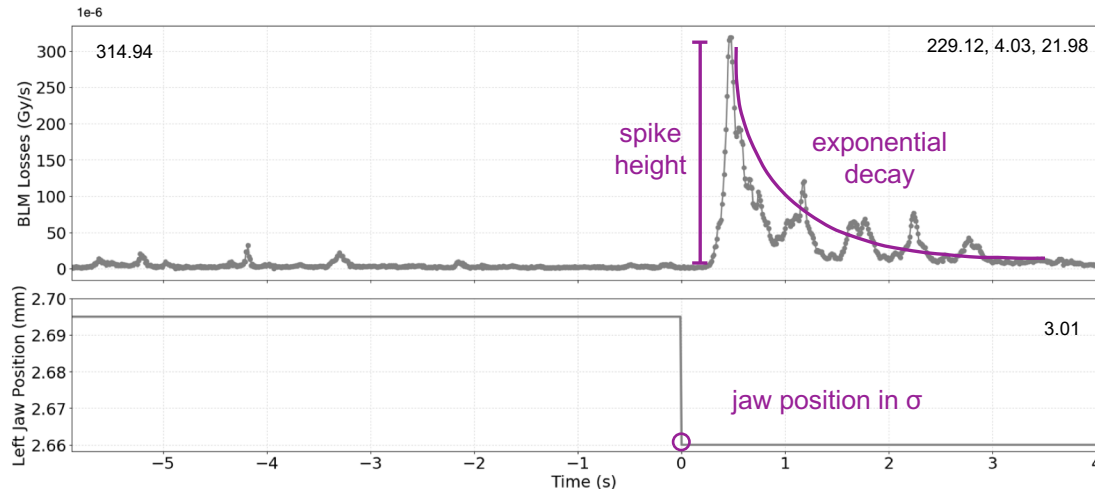
Non-Alignment Spike



- Data set of 8706 samples from alignment campaigns in 2016 and 2018
- Six machine learning models for spike classification were compared
Logistic Regression, Neural Network, SVM, Decision Tree, Random Forest, Gradient Boost
- The models were pre-trained on 100 Hz data and are used in real-time for collimator alignments (in 2018 used majority vote)

Machine Learning Features

- Data sample taken when collimator stops moving
 - 100 Hz BLM data
 - 1 Hz Jaw Position (mm)



- 5 features extracted:
 - Spike Height (x1 feature)
 - Exponential Decay (x3 features)
 - Jaw Position in σ (x1 feature)

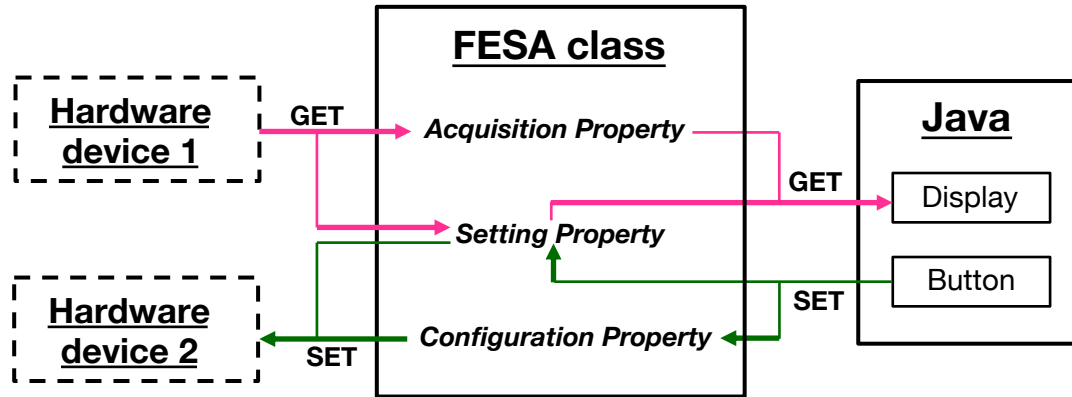
Models achieved
over 95% accuracy

Software Architecture

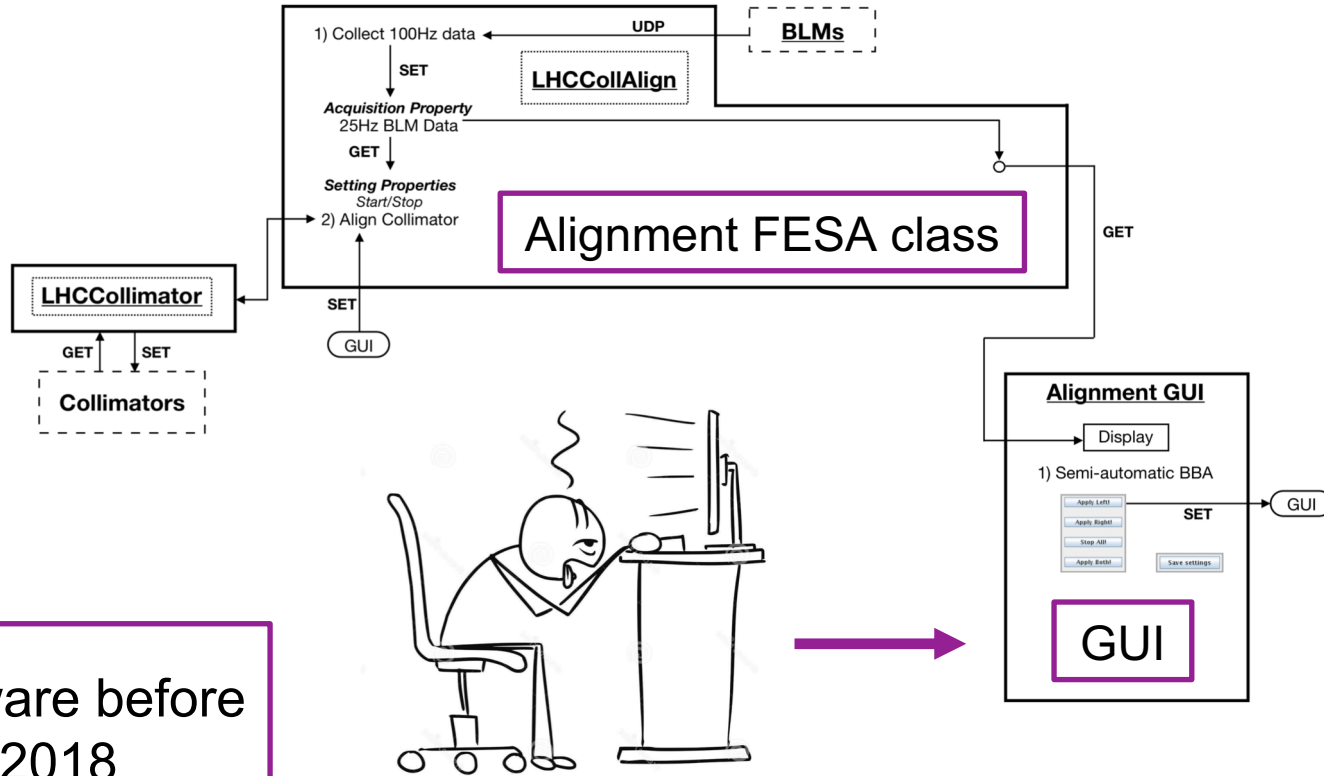
- Semi-Automatic Alignment
- Fully-Automatic Alignment

FESA Overview

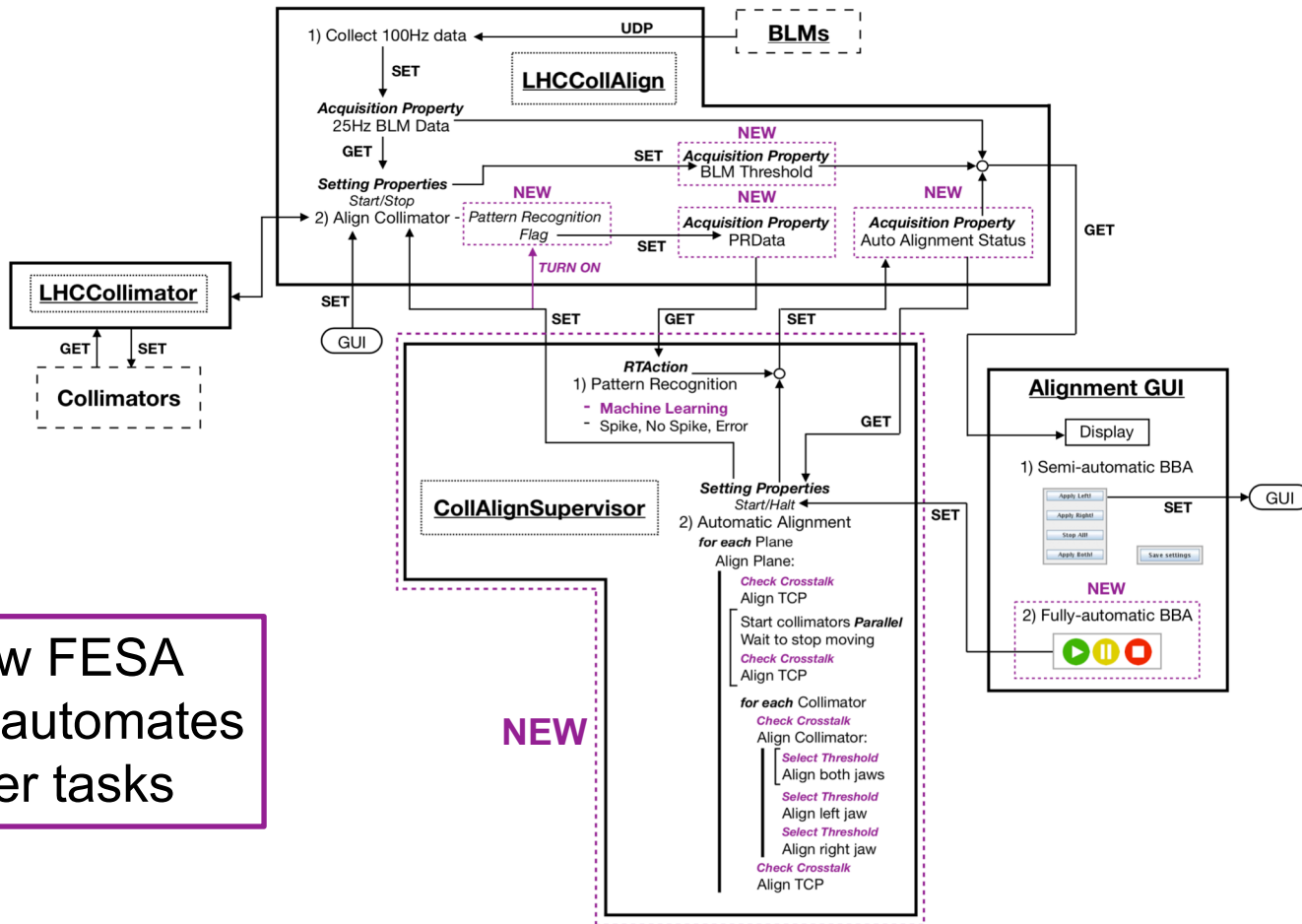
- Front-End Software Architecture - Real-time C/C++ framework used to develop LHC ring front-end equipment software.
- Abstracts hardware devices by exposing a public interface of properties
- *FESA devices* are grouped into a *FESA class*
- JAVA GUI applications interact directly with FESA



Software Architecture - Semi-Automatic Alignment



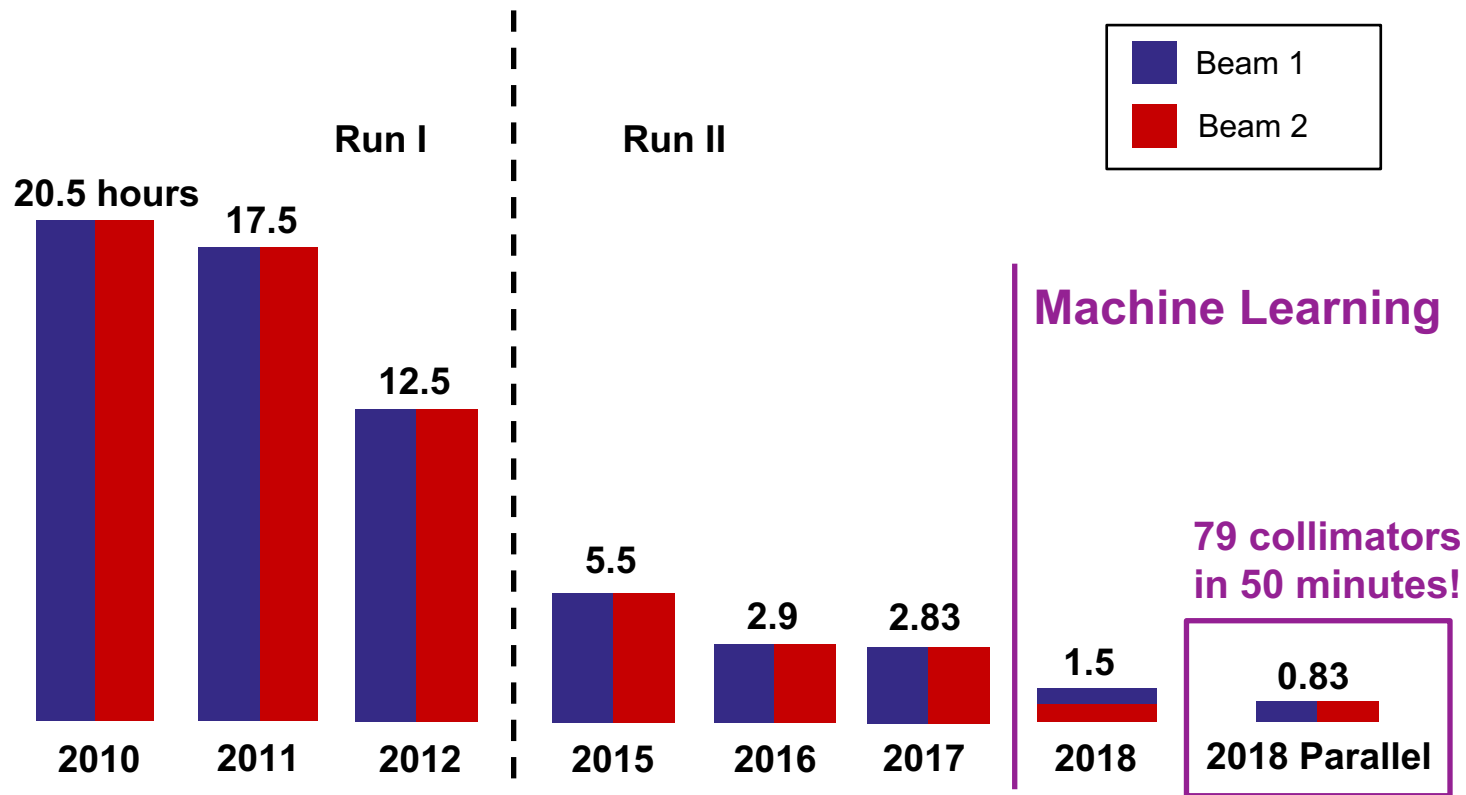
Software Architecture - **Fully**-Automatic Alignment



New FESA
class automates
user tasks

Results

Fully-Automatic Alignment Results



Summary

- Collimators are aligned each year using a **beam-based alignment**.
→ 100 collimators with a precision of 5 μm
- In 2018 the beam-based alignment was **Successfully Fully-Automated**.
- Demonstrated full automation does not need presence of (many) experts with the use of **Machine Learning**.
- **New FESA class** implemented for full automation, allowing for both alignment tools to be available together and **maintaining backward-compatibility** with all previous functionality.
- The full-automation will be used as the **default alignment software** for the **start-up of the LHC in 2021**.

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?