

AI4MuC
June 29, 2026

Progress on AI-assisted design, tuning, and commissioning tools

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Control approaches leverage different amounts of data / previous knowledge

→ suitable under different circumstances and need a combined strategy

less

← assumed knowledge of machine →

more

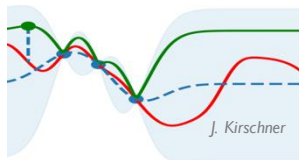
Model-Free Optimization



No previous data/model required

gradient descent
simplex
ES

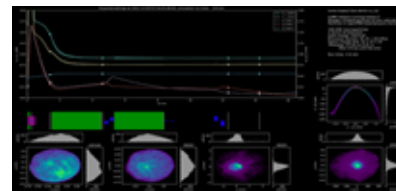
Model-guided Optimization



Minimal data / on-the-fly learning

Bayesian optimization + advanced variants
Model Predictive Control with simple models

Global Learned Representations



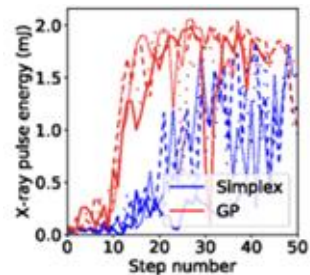
→ provide initial guess (i.e. warm start)
→ model-based control

System models, inverse models
Reinforcement Learning,
Model Predictive Control
Feed-forward corrections

General strategy: start with sample-efficient methods that do well on new systems, then build up to more data-intensive and heavily model-informed approaches.

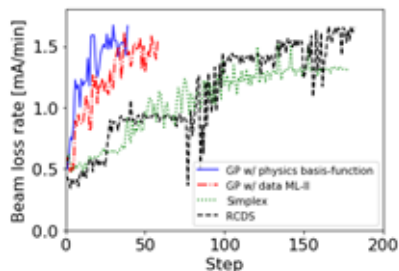
Bayesian Optimization with Advanced Variants is Mature and Operations-Ready

FEL pulse energy at LCLS



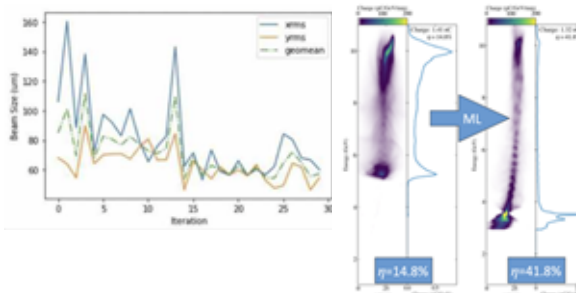
Duris et. al PRL, 2020

Loss rate at SPEAR3

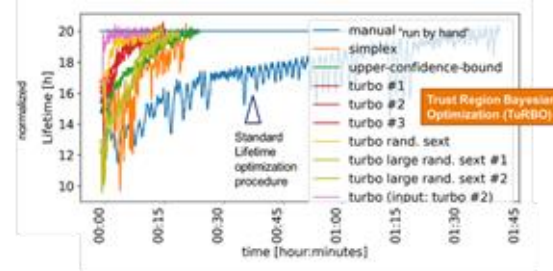


Hanuka et al PRAB, 2021

Sextupole tuning at FACET-II
>2x efficiency of acceleration in plasma

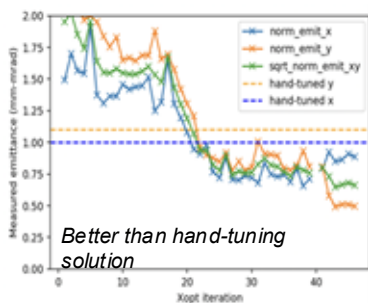


50x faster tuning and best observed lifetime at ESRF



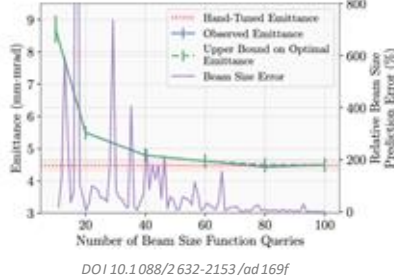
Luzzo, ICALEPCS 2023 doi:10.18429/JACoW-ICALEPCS2023-M03A001

Emittance @ LCLS-II injector



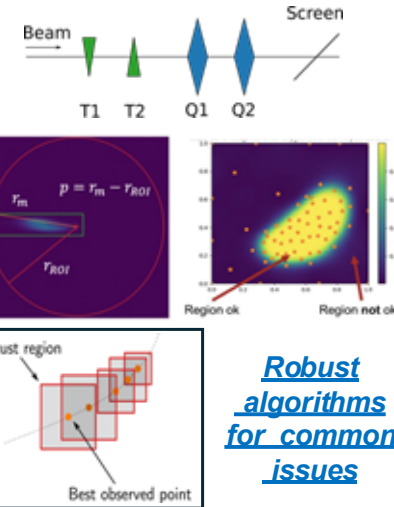
Better than hand-tuning solution

20x faster emittance tuning (BAX)



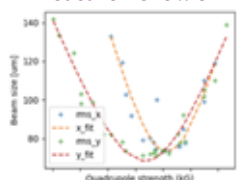
DOI:10.1088/2632-2153/ad169f

Automated beam alignment at AWA
- 20-30 minutes by hand
- 5 minutes with BAX

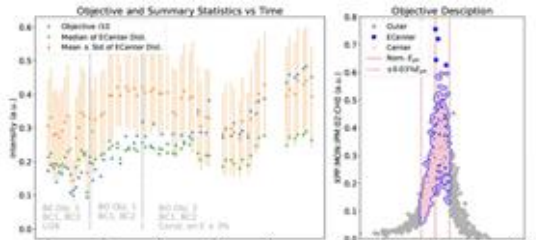


Robust algorithms for common issues

Automatic emittance measurement with BE



Tuning on monochrometer signal



PHYSICAL REVIEW ACCELERATORS AND BEAMS 27, 084801 (2024)

Review Article

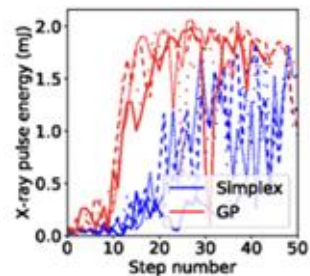
Bayesian optimization algorithms for accelerator physics

- Ryan Roussel^{0,1,2}, Auralee L. Edelen¹, Tobias Boltz^{0,1}, Dylan Kennedy¹, Zhe Zhang^{0,1}, Fuhao Ji^{0,1}, Xiaobiao Huang^{0,1}, Daniel Ratner^{0,1}, Andrea Santamaria Garcia^{0,2}, Chenran Xu^{0,2}, Jan Kaiser^{0,2}, Angel Ferran Pousa^{0,2}, Annika Eichler^{0,2}, Jannis O. Lüben^{0,2}, Natalie M. Isenberger^{0,2}, Yuan Gao^{0,2}, Nikita Kuklev^{0,2}, Jose Martinez^{0,2}, Brahim Mustapha^{0,2}, Verena Kain^{0,2}, Christopher Mayes^{0,2}, Weijian Lin^{0,2}, Simone Maria Luzzo^{0,2}, Jason St. John^{0,2}, Matthew J.V. Streeter^{0,2}, Remi Lehe^{0,2}, and Willie Neiswanger^{0,2}
- ⁰SLAC National Laboratory, Menlo Park, California 94025, USA
¹Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Karlsruhe, Germany
²Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY, Germany
³Hamburg University of Technology, 21073 Hamburg, Germany
⁴Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York 11973, USA
⁵Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Illinois 60439, USA
⁶European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland
⁷Light, Palo Alto, California 94306, USA
⁸Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853, USA
⁹European Synchrotron Radiation Facility, Grenoble, France
¹⁰Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois 60510, USA
¹¹Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom
¹²Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, California 94720, USA
¹³Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, USA

includes methods that can work on > 100s of parameters (e.g. TRBO)

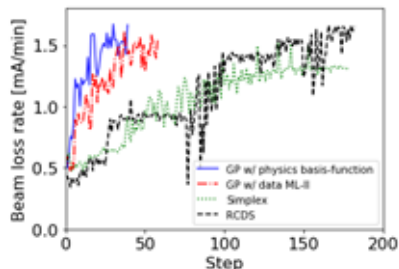
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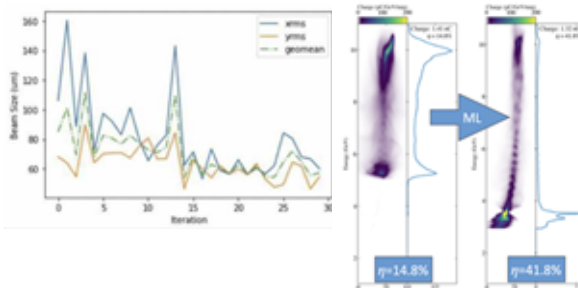
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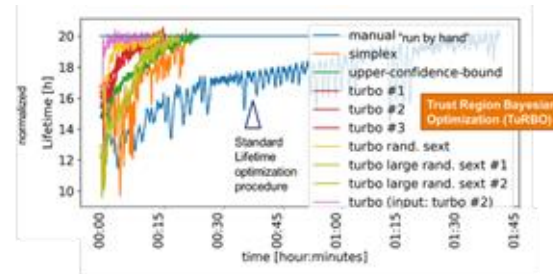


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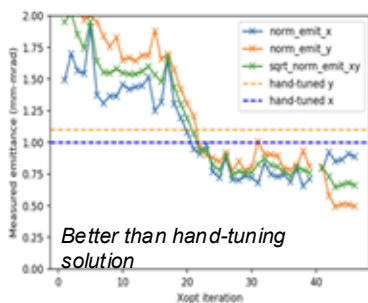


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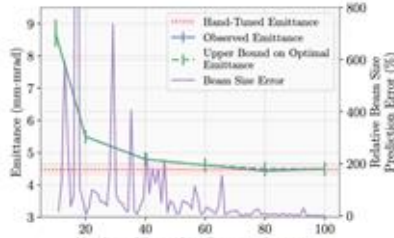
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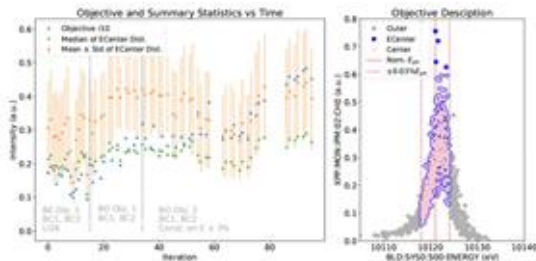
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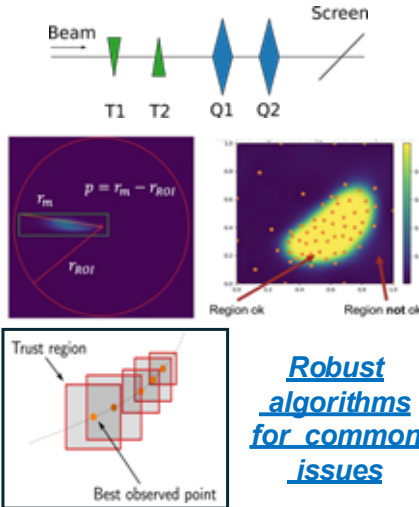


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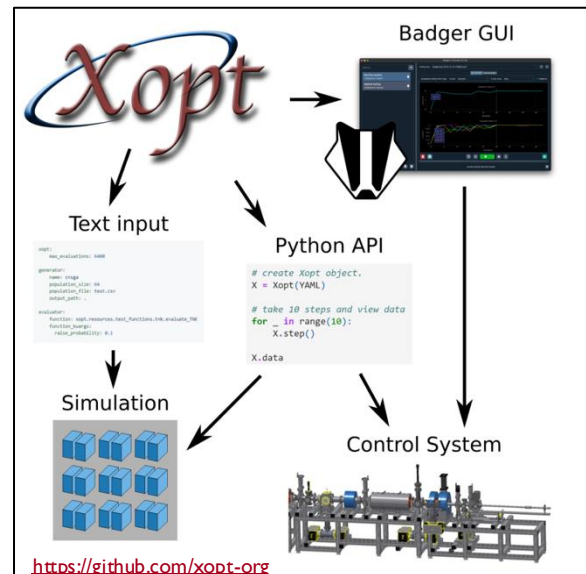
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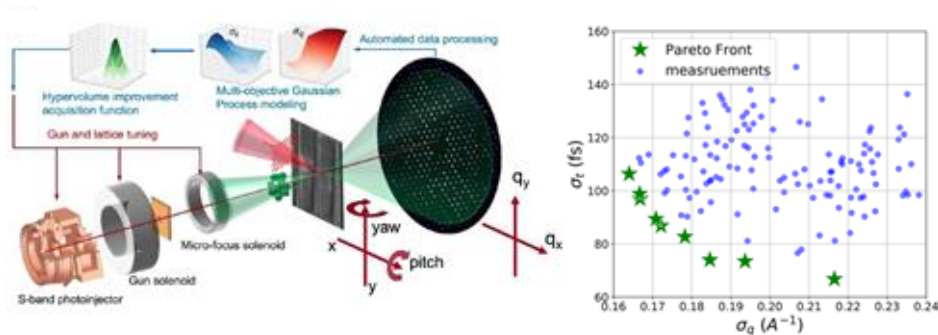


Robust algorithms for common issues



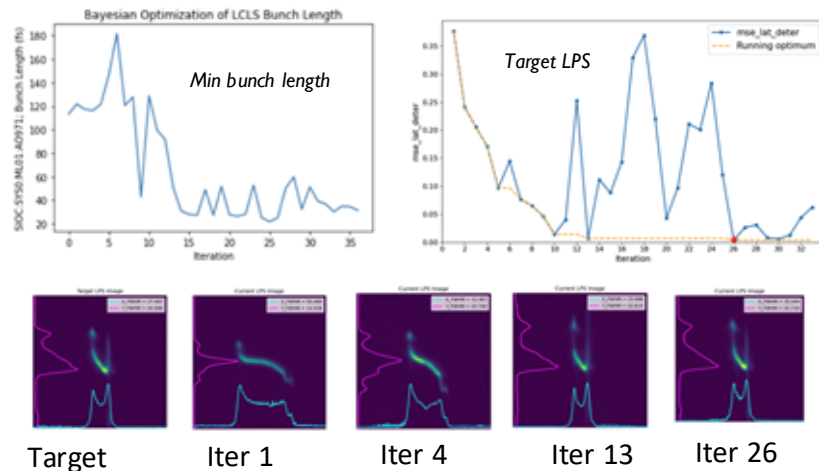
<https://github.com/xopt-org>

Multi-objective BO $\rightarrow$ experimental Pareto front

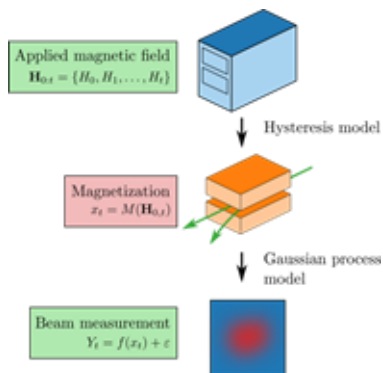


F. Ji, et al., Nat. Commun. 15, 4726 (2024)

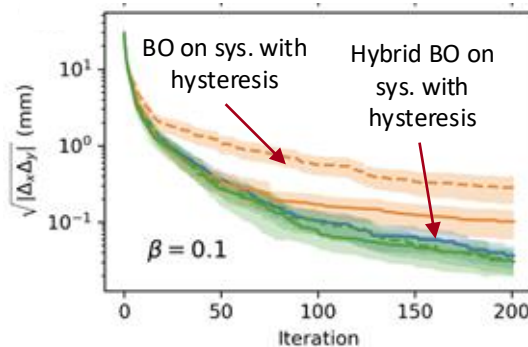
Longitudinal phase space tuning



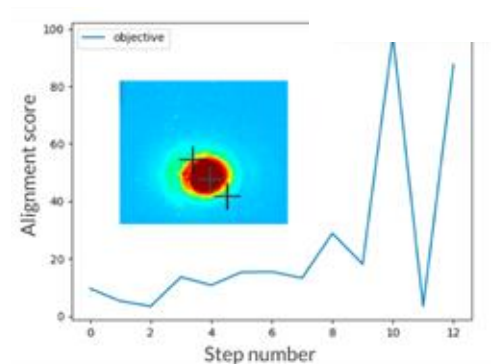
Hysteresis-aware magnet tuning



Roussel et al. PRL, 2022



Photon beamline alignment at MFX



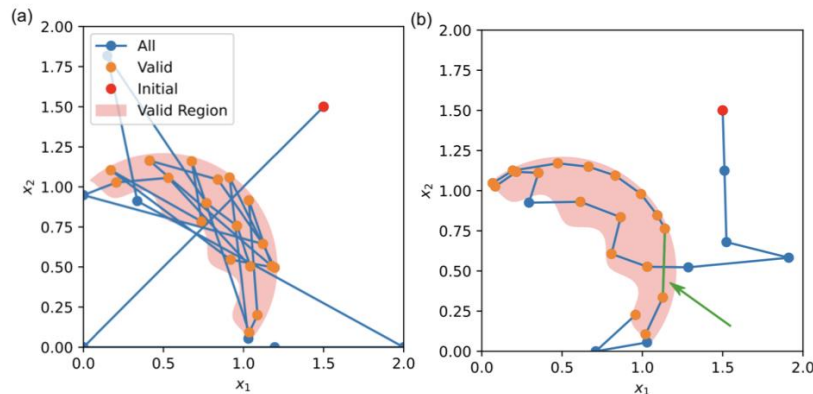
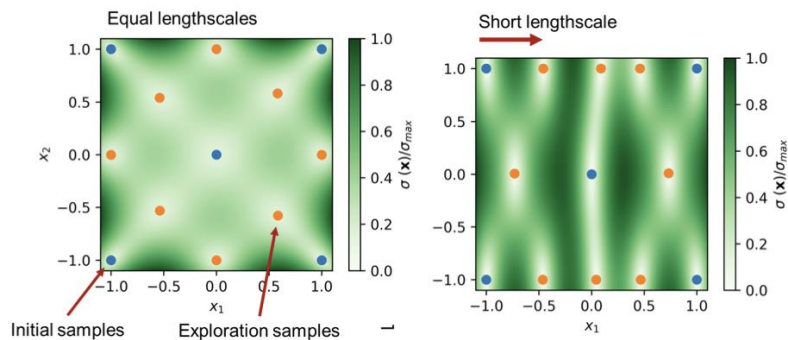
Efficient Characterization with Bayesian Exploration

R. Roussel et. al.
Nat. Comm. **2021**

$$\alpha(x) = \sigma(x) \prod_{i=1}^N p_i(g_i(x) \geq h_i) \Psi(x, x_0)$$

proximal
biasing

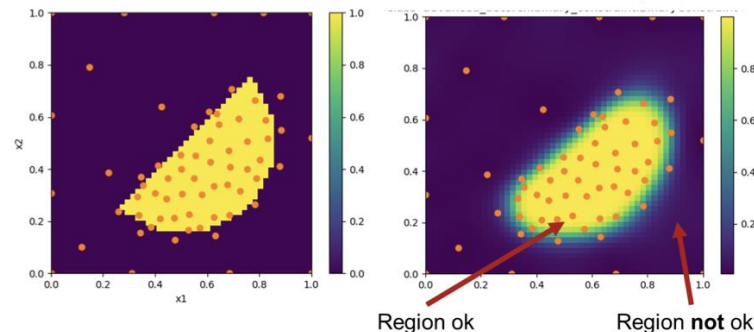
adaptive sampling



learning
constraints

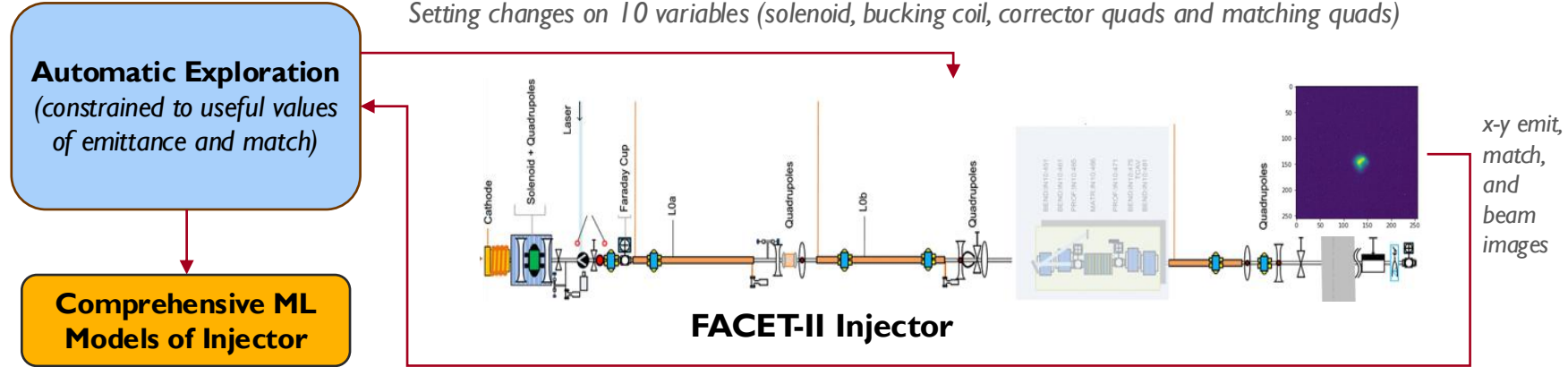
Ground truth

Validity probability

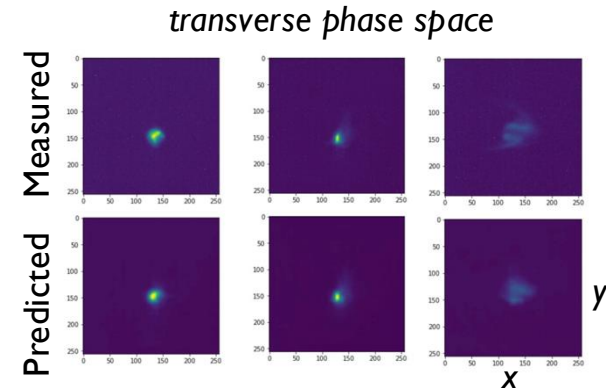


Enables sample-efficient characterization of high-dimensional spaces, while respecting both input and output constraints

Bayesian Exploration for Efficient Characterization



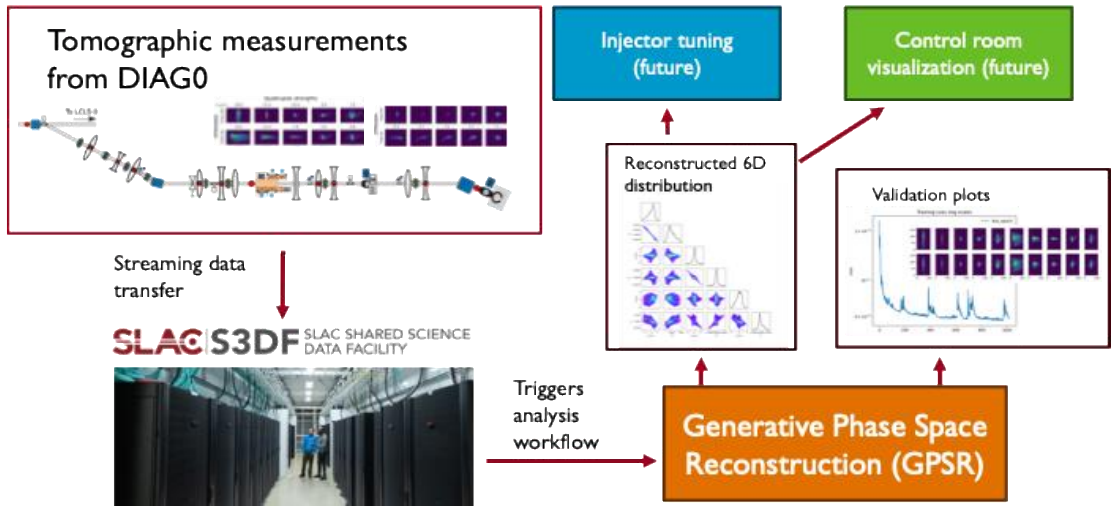
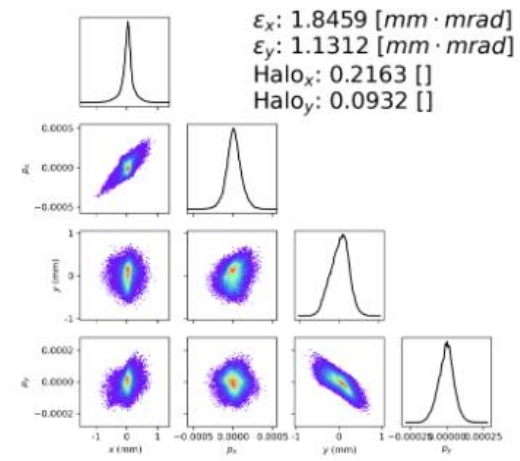
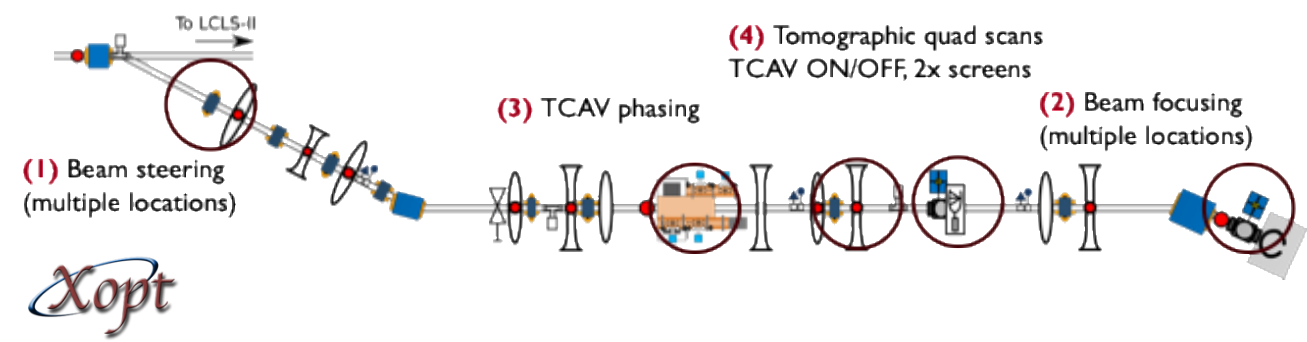
- Used Bayesian Exploration for efficient high-dimensional characterization (10 variables) of emittance and match at 700pC: **2 hrs for 10 variables compared to 5 hrs for 4 variables with N-D parameter scan (~8x faster)**
- Data was used to train neural network model of injector response predicting x-y beam images. GP ML model from exploration predicts emittance and match.
- Example of integrated cycle between characterization, modeling, and optimization → now want to extend to larger system sections and new setups



<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-021-25757-3>

Use of Bayesian exploration to generate training data was sample-efficient, reduced burden of data cleaning, and resulted in a well-balanced distribution for the training data set over the input space. ML models were immediately useful for optimization.

Moving from individual tasks toward autonomous chains of them ...



Autonomous tuning and 6D phase space reconstruction → ~5 minutes online

Continuous estimate of 6D phase space

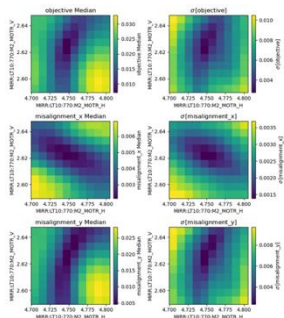
Started exploring tuning directly on reconstruction (core emittance + halo)

Example: FACET-II Startup Automation

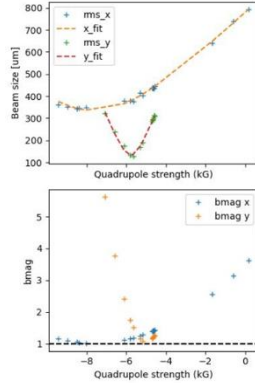


Autonomous configuration of the FACET-II injector beamline w/o human intervention in < 14 min (standard is ~1hr +)

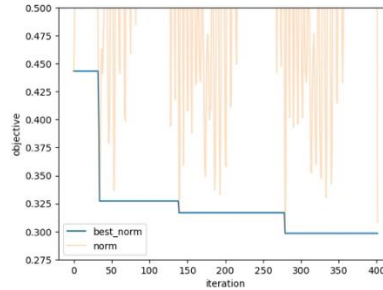
Laser alignment onto cathode (1 min)



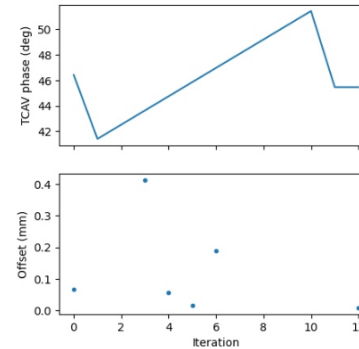
Emittance optimization + matching (7.5 min)



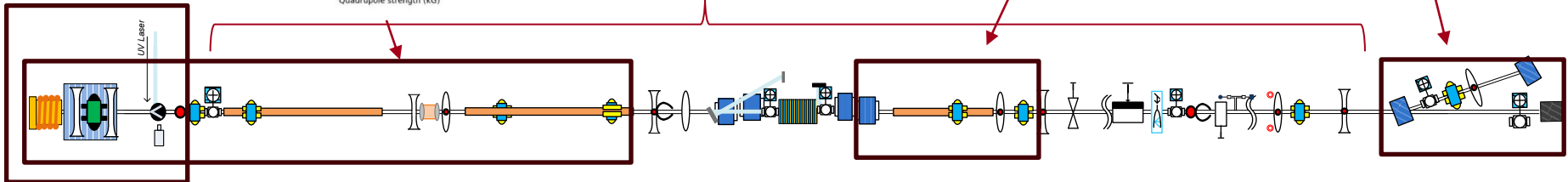
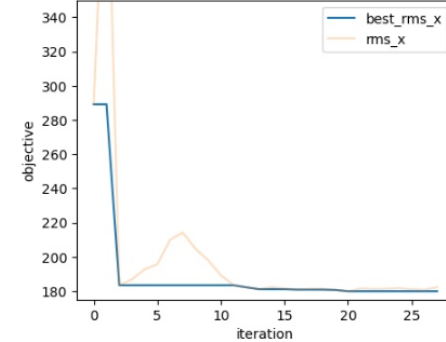
Beam steering (3 min)



TCAV Phasing (7 sec)

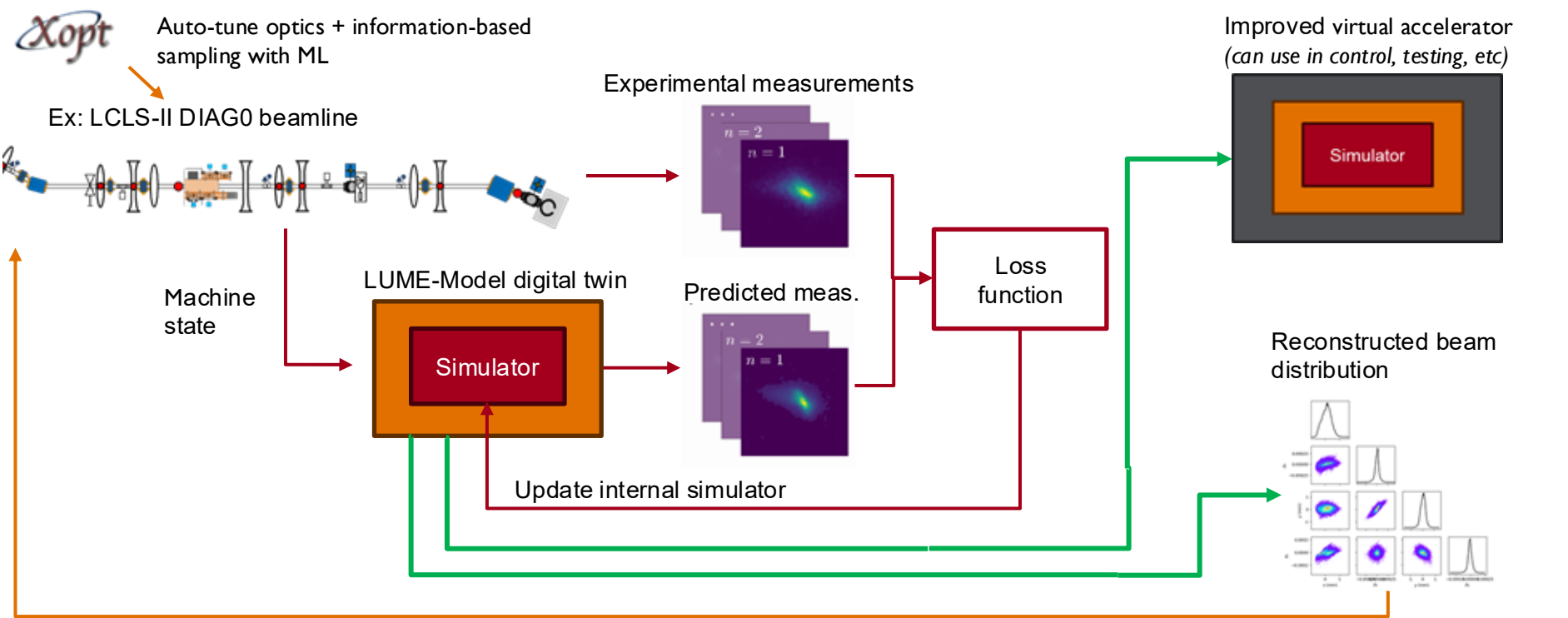


Energy spread minimization (2 min)



Example: real-time sim2real with differentiable physics → phase space reconstruction → phase space control

Physics- and ML-based differentiable simulators are being used inside digital twins to perform model calibration, phase space reconstruction, and in turn aid advanced phase space shaping

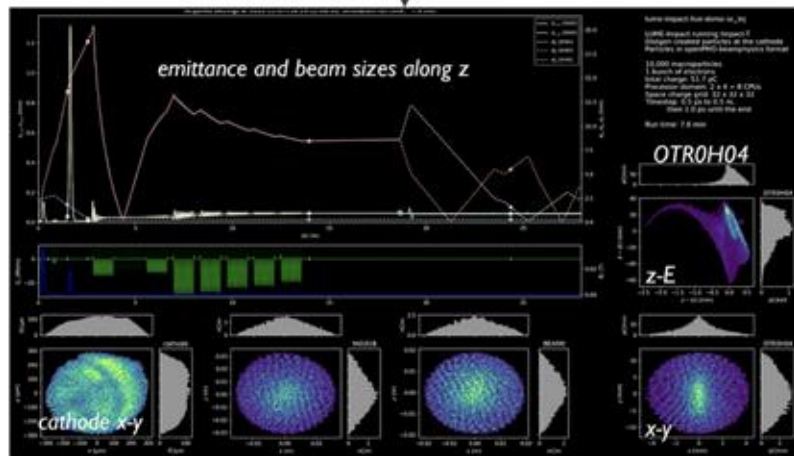


Control over phase space distribution (beyond scalar estimates to full distribution and core vs. halo)

System Modeling: Warm Starts from Detailed Online Physics Models

Used combination of online physics simulation and Bayesian optimization algorithms to aid LCLS-II injector commissioning

Readings from machine via EPICS
injector settings, laser profile from VCC image

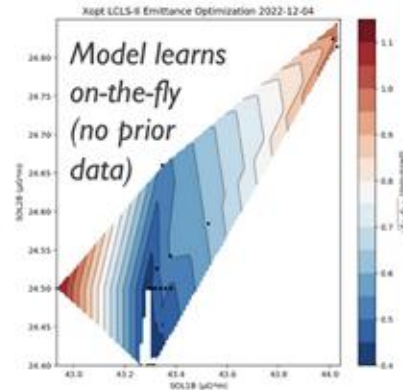
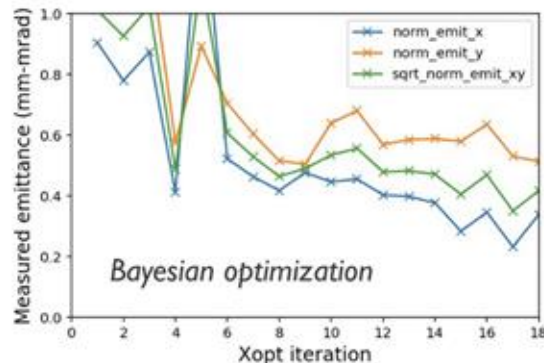


LCLS-II live sim: run on HPC and display in control room

Updates every 3-8 mins, space charge included, uses LUME-IMPACT

Adjust settings / ranges with insight from predictions

Hand over to ML-based optimization for fine tuning



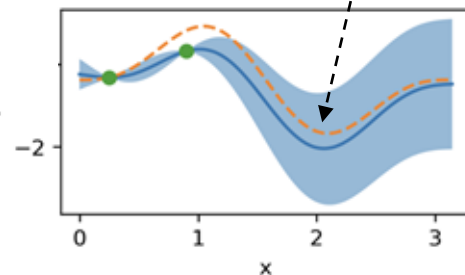
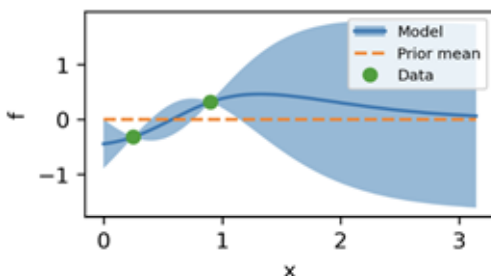
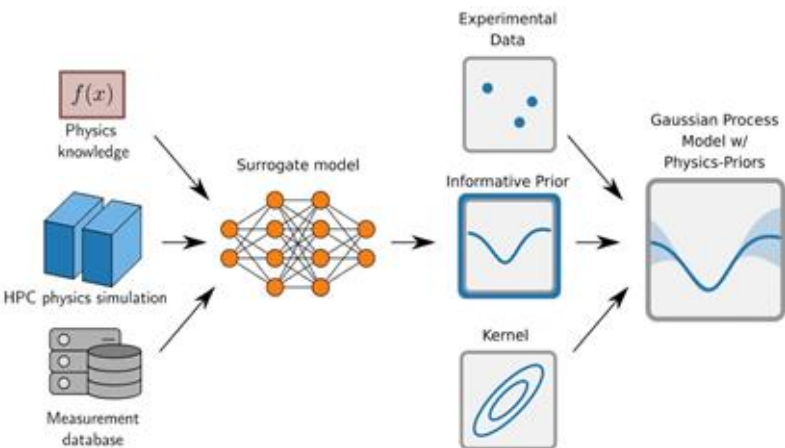
06-Dec-2022 01:53:37
OTRS HTR 330 EMIT
 $\gamma\epsilon_x$ 0.43 / 1.00
 $\gamma\epsilon_y$ 0.57 / 1.00

Best emittance then obtained during LCLS-II injector commissioning

High performance computing integration enables new level of detail to be predicted online → increasingly common
But still need improved prediction speed and accuracy!

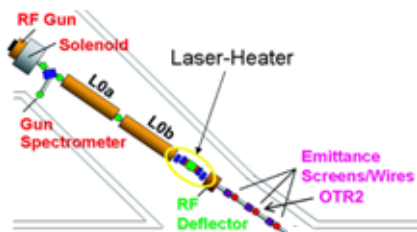
Incorporating System Models into Bayesian Optimization

Important for scaling up to higher-dimensional tuning problems

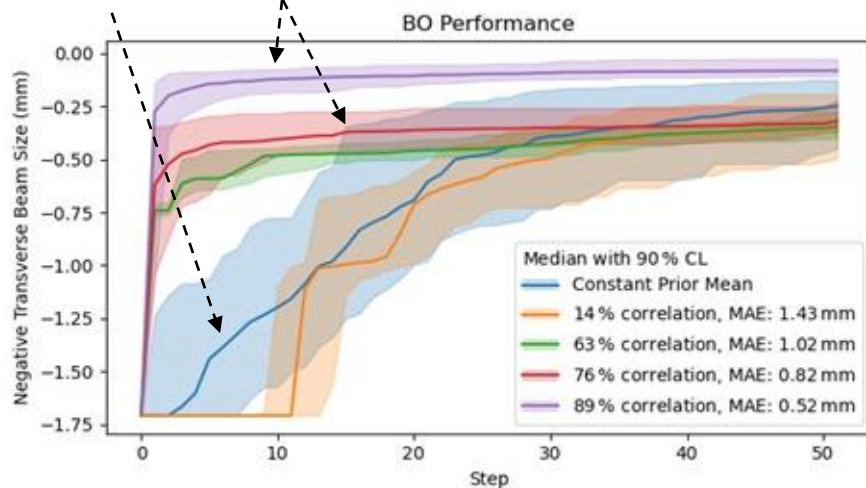


Neural network system model to provide a prior mean for a GP

Tested on LCLS injector
variables: solenoid, 2 corrector quads, 6 matching quads
objectives: beam size on OTR2



regular BO prior means with different fidelity



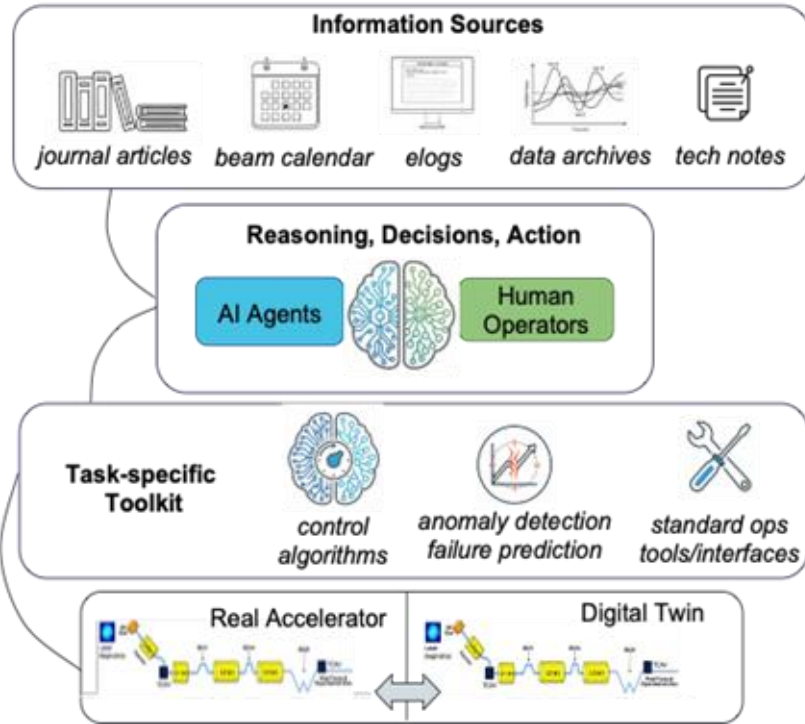
Even prior mean models with substantial inaccuracies provide a boost in initial convergence

Agentic AI

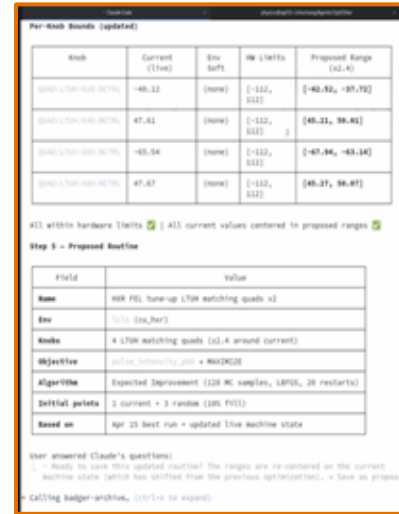
Osprey demo @LCLS



Genesis Mission



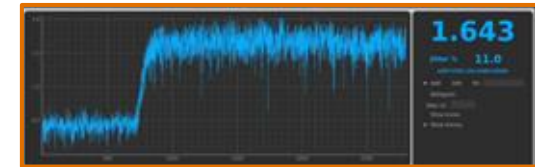
natural language
description of tuning task



New optimization routine



Badger
run history



Prompt to completion: ~ 10 minutes

Digital Twins / Virtual Accelerators

Essential characteristics of a digital twin:

- System model that tracks the physical system as it changes (“online model”)
- Ideally is adaptively calibrated to match measurements
- Informs decision making in the physical system

“bi-directional information flow”

- Long history in accelerators of using simple system models online and in control → *new level of fidelity, speed, and adaptability possible with HPC and AIML*

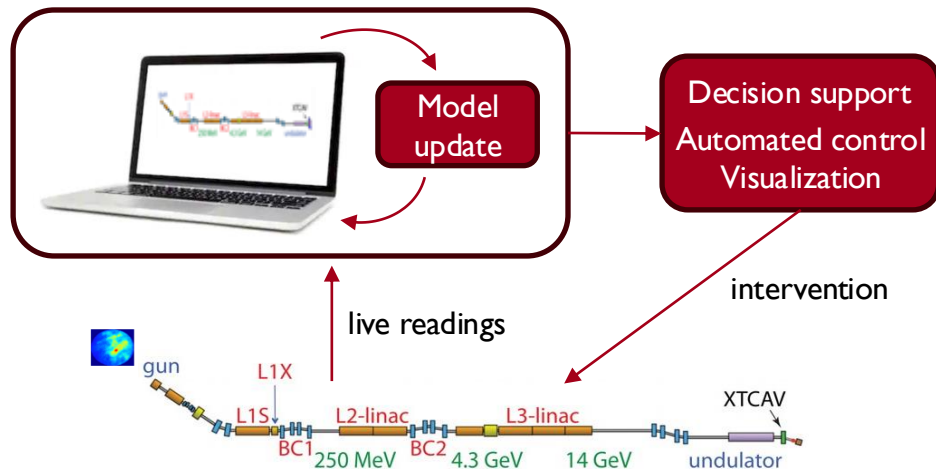
Virtual accelerator – available for interactive use by other programs and need not interact with physical system (useful in design)

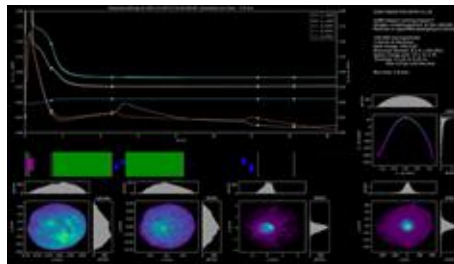
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Foundational Research Gaps and Future Directions for Digital Twins

<https://nap.nationalacademies.org/catalog/26894/foundational-research-gaps-and-future-directions-for-digital-twins>





Included emulated components can span many sub-systems and processes

Typical Control Room Apps

Additional Visualization

High Level Output (e.g. EPICS PV)

Physics Process Emulators (phys. sims, ML)

*beam dynamics, cooling systems, user beamlines, etc
range of fidelities and comprehensiveness*

Low-level Controls

e.g. PID loops on magnet settings

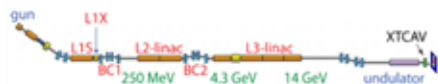
Hardware I/O



Wishlist also includes:

- Model adaptation
- Complex orchestration (*fidelity / choice of sims*)
- Interactivity of visualization
- Virtual accelerator mode and streaming toggle
- Data archiving

Many accelerator facilities address part but not all of this stack at present



Example: Badger Environment Testing / Continuous Integration

Use VA to perform nightly testing / validation of code used to interact with the machine

Badger GUI



LCLS Badger Environment class

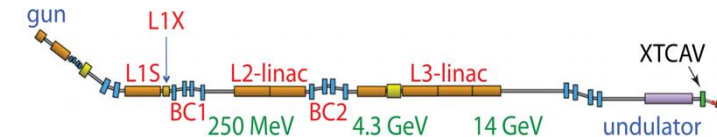


Class instance

EPICS

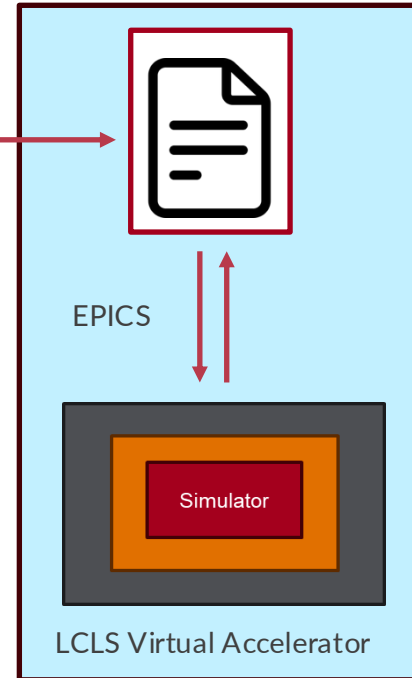


not available for software testing



LCLS Machine

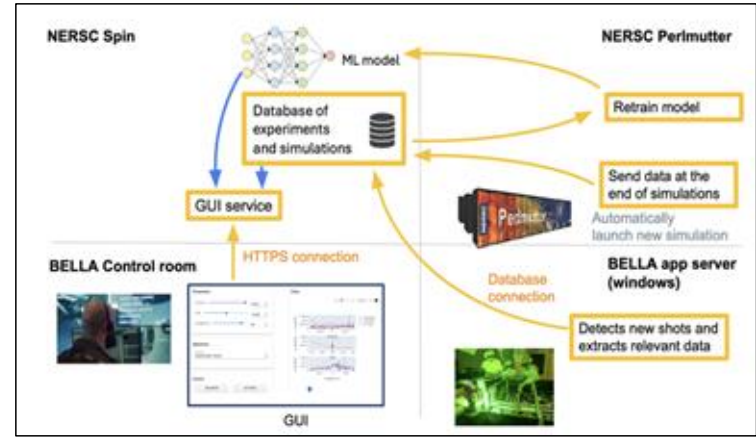
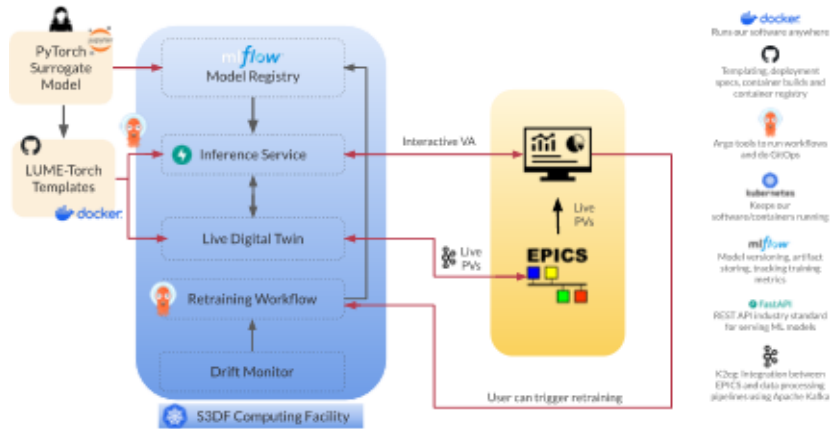
Nightly testing workflow



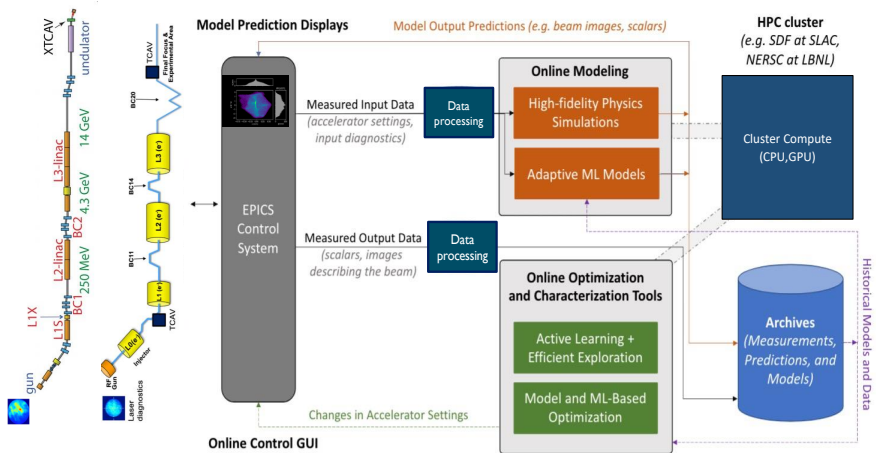
Testing report



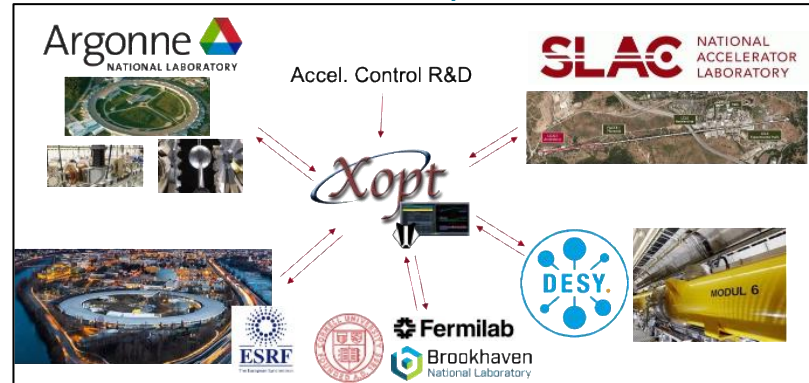
continuous integration / deployment and live model updating and retraining



local facility infrastructure



modular/transferrable tools



Emerging Opportunities in AI/ML Assisted Design

- **Large-scale end-to-end co-design to improve achievable performance and maximize scientific output**
 - Combine subsystems (e.g. *cryogenic system, cavity design, lattice design, high level controls, detector design*)
 - Handle more sophisticated constraint tradeoffs: beam performance, construction costs / footprint, power consumption (e.g. *lower RF overhead of amplifiers through better control → lower cost*)
 - Combine with detector optimization and analysis → optimize end science + facility directly
- **Agentic workflows**
 - Streamline organization across teams (e.g. *flag design collisions based on documents in quasi-real-time*)
 - Orchestrate complex simulation / search campaigns (e.g. *co-design*)
- **AI/ML algorithms and agentic workflows for efficient design space search**
 - Numerous available, increasingly can also leverage agentic workflows
 - e.g. DAMA optimization with BAX for storage rings (*400x fewer simulations to reach equivalent solution vs. NSGA-II, 80% improvement in objective when agent-driven orchestration on previously intractable problem*)
- **AI/ML accelerated physics simulations** (e.g. *granular surrogates for complex effects*)

Design is a less-explored space than online optimization / control → potentially very large gains
Clear place where AI/ML research and MuC needs can intersect

Conclusions

- **Numerous mature tools available for commissioning**
 - Bayesian optimization and variants and ideal for commissioning / characterization (e.g. see [Xopt](#))
- **Timing is good for emerging opportunities in AI/ML for design**
 - Mature algorithms for [efficient search](#) available (with orders of magnitude speedup)
 - [Agent-driven workflows](#) can yield performance improvement on complex problems
 - HPC + AIML enables breadth of [co-design](#) space to be addressed (emerging area)
 - [Agent-assisted project management](#) / organization of heterogeneous teams (e.g. ID design collisions) is an un-tested but interesting prospect
 - Many opportunities for novel AIML R&D coupled to MuC needs
- **Virtual accelerators are extremely useful for full stack software testing and R&D**
 - Include measurement devices/analysis and advanced control algorithms alongside physics
 - Can be converted into a digital twin once accelerator is running
- **Think about systems integration and infrastructure early**
 - Biggest barrier for AI/ML in practice is the surrounding software/hardware environment, not techniques

Thanks to many contributors to the work shown (not exhaustive)

