

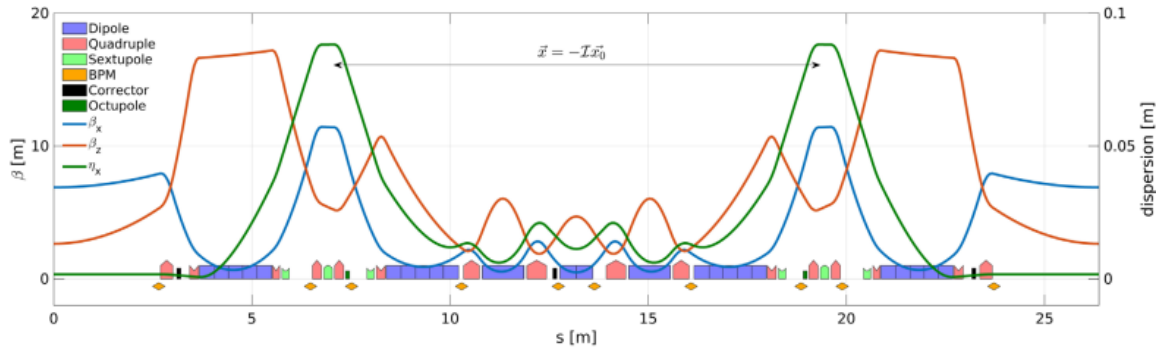


This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 871072



Proposal for a python accelerator digital twin

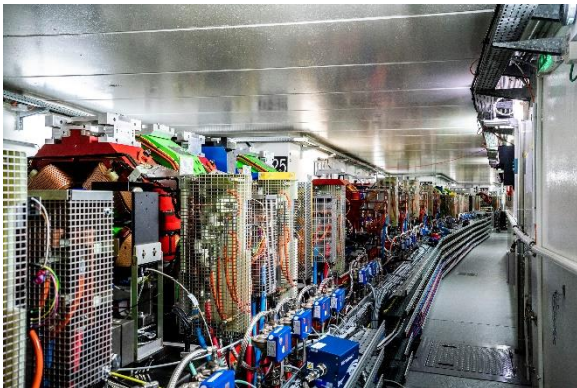
S. White on behalf of the EURIZON Task 4.1 collaboration (formerly CremlinPlus task 4.1)



Define goals and design a lattice to achieve them

Fully functional machine

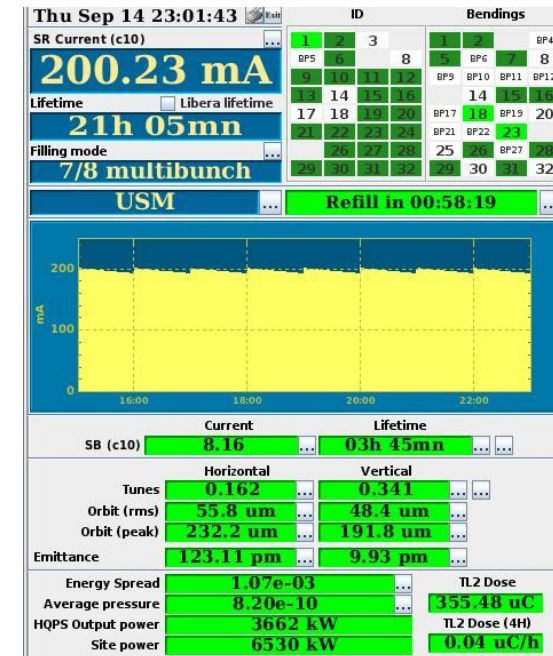
Maintain high performance over the long term

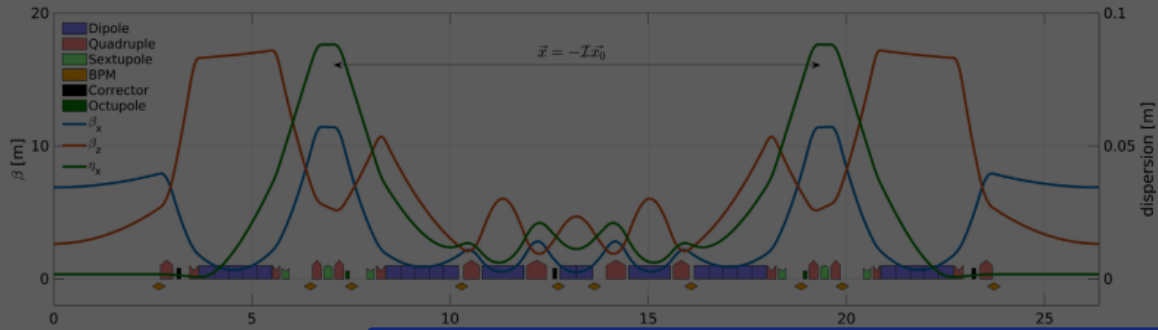


Build the machine that fulfills design specifications



Hours (days... months...) of control room work involving all sorts of experts debugging systems, developing commissioning and analysis scripts



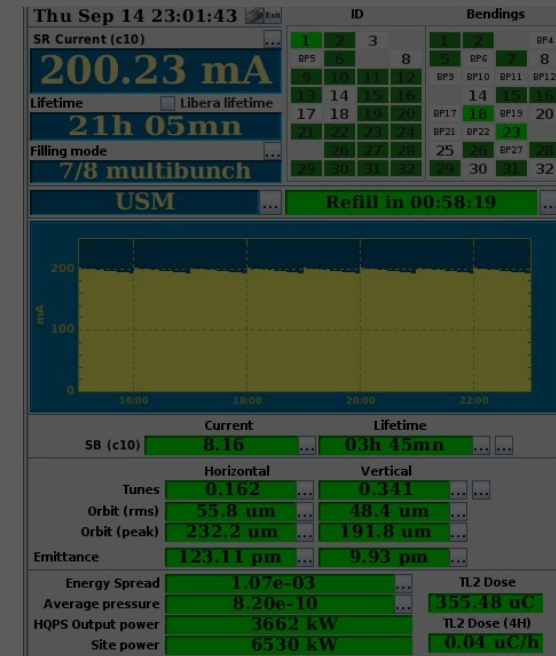


Define goals and design a lattice to achieve them

Fully functional machine

Maintain high performance over the long term

Can we optimize these parts of the process using modern computing tools?



Build the machine that fulfills design specification

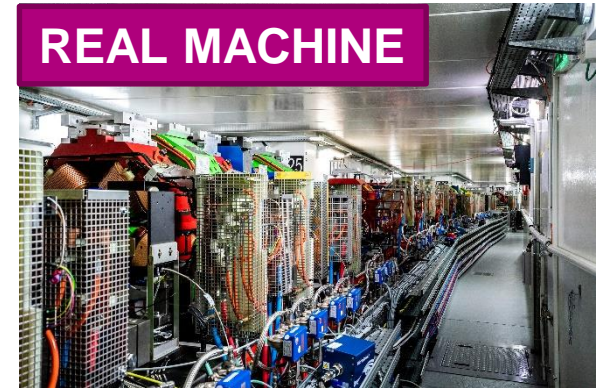
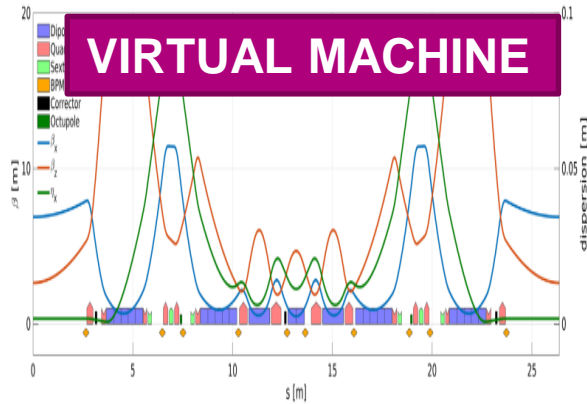
Hours (days... months...) of control room work involving all sorts of experts debugging systems, developing commissioning and analysis scripts

WHAT IS A DIGITAL TWIN?

Evaluate physics
Develop , test and debug
controls and scripts
Optimize, tune correct
Prepare commissioning
and beam experiments

**Integrate developments in
the real control system**

Optimize beam time
usage
Continuous integration
without interference
with physics runs



Compare with models
Identify issues
Improve, train model.
Can be analytical,
numerical or even a
neural network

**Update model with
machine data**

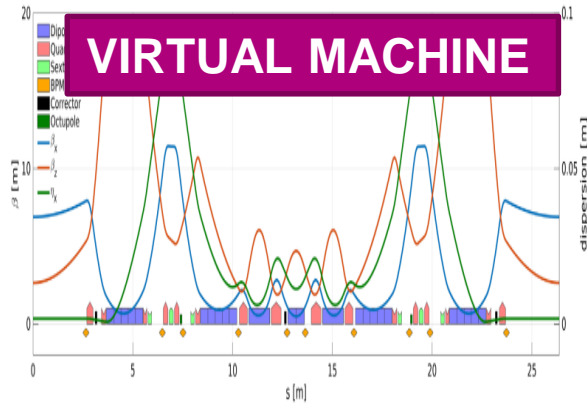
Beam observations
Optimize, tune, correct
Monitoring real life
behavior

WHAT IS A DIGITAL TWIN?

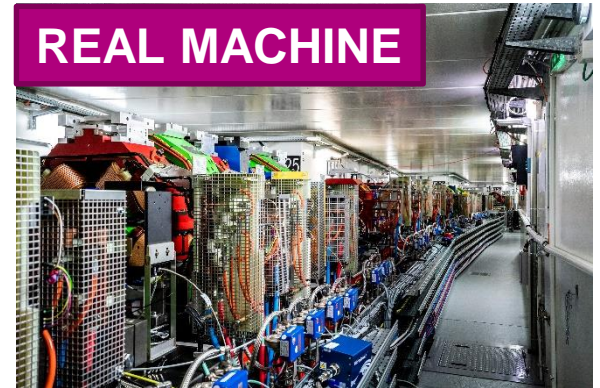
Evaluate physics
Develop , test and debug controls and scripts
Optimize, tune correct
Prepare commissioning and beam experiments

Integrate developments in the real control system

Optimize beam time usage
Continuous integration without interference with physics runs



A digital twin integrates the virtual accelerator and all the framework allowing to switch from the model to the real machine (and back)



Compare with models
Identify issues
Improve, train model.
Can be analytical, numerical or even a neural network

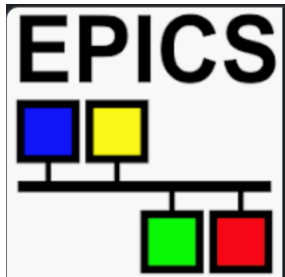
Update model with machine data

Beam observations
Optimize, tune, correct
Monitoring real life behavior

```
>> switch2online;
```



tango



Operation phase

Home made

Matlab Middle Layer (MML) →

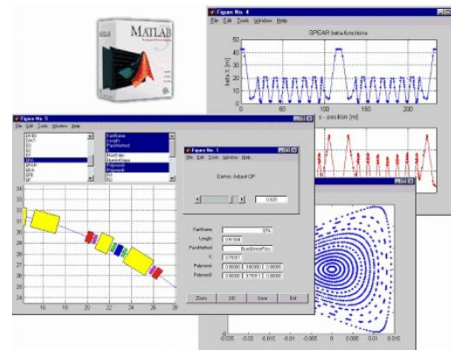
Allows to develop high level applications and tuning tools based on simulations and use the same identical tools for operation.

It is control system agnostic

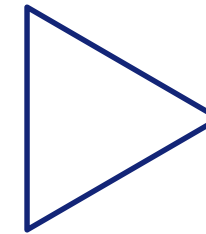
Scripts and developments can be shared between users

Code configuration for a new SR is clear

Operation of many facility strongly rely on MML



MML IS used as an SR DIGITAL-TWIN with great profit in many labs since several years.



Accelerator Toolbox (AT) simulations

Development phase

```
>> switch2sim;
```

MATLAB MIDDLE LAYER HAS WORLD WIDE USERS (INCOMPLETE LIST)

USA: ALS, Stanford (Spear3), Duke FEL, Brookhaven (VUV or X-Ray rings), B-Factory

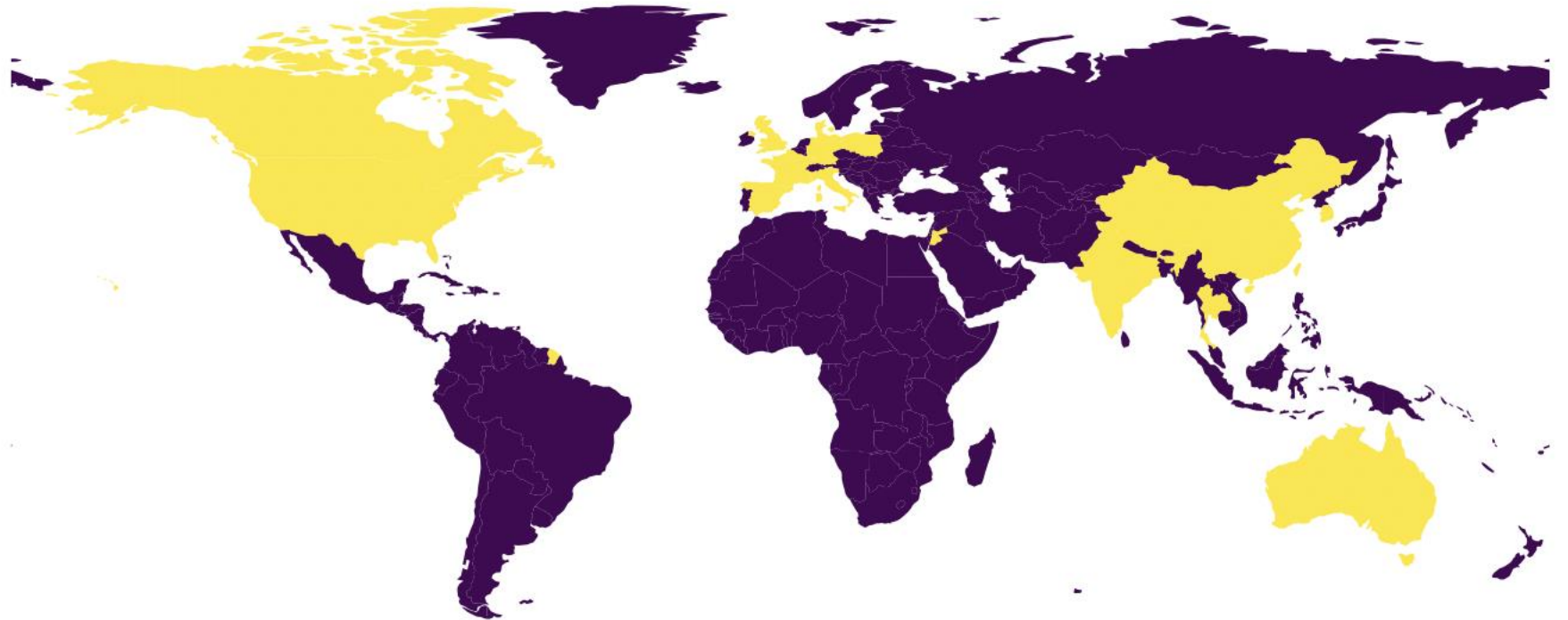
Canada: CLS

Europe: SOLEIL (France), DIAMOND (England), ALBA (Spain), SOLARIS (Poland), MAX-IV (Sweden)

Asia: PLS2 (Korea), SLS (Thailand), SSRF (Shanghai), NSRRC (Taiwan)

Middle East: SESAME (Jordan)

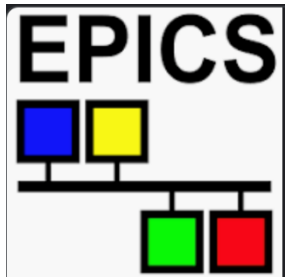
Australia: ASP



```
>> switch2online;
```



tango



Operation phase

Home made

Matlab Middle Layer

Matlab is a **proprietary programming language**

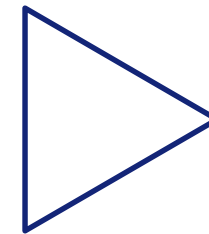
Collaborative development very difficult: last update in 2018, diverged in many private versions

Does not benefit from modern computing, not possible to interface with more recent developments

Does not implement scientific open data management

- **MML will soon become obsolete**
- **Operation of many facilities at risk**
- **Users community looking for long term alternatives**

MML IS used as an off-line SR DIGITAL-TWIN with great profit in many labs since several years.



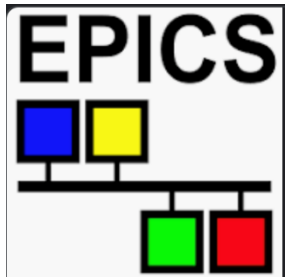
Accelerator Toolbox simulations

Development phase

```
>> switch2sim;
```



```
>>> switch_to_hardware()
```



Operation phase

Home made

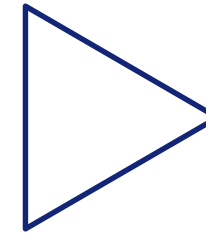


Python Digital-Twin

The python digital twin would provide a long term solution in an open source license free environment:

- **Simplified collaborative development, integrate modern CI/CD approach**
- **Clean and simple installation procedure**
- **Easy to interface with others recent developments using modern techniques such as advanced correction algorithms (pySC) or AI/ML optimizers (Badger/Xopt) and HPC implementation of pyAT (MPI/GPU)**
- **Clear automatically generated documentation**
- **Works for any accelerator (ring, linac, transfer lines) and control systems**

Most used language in the world
Free and open-source
Very large users/developers community
Huge number of scientific libraries



Python Accelerator Toolbox simulations

Development phase



```
>>> switch_to_physics()
```

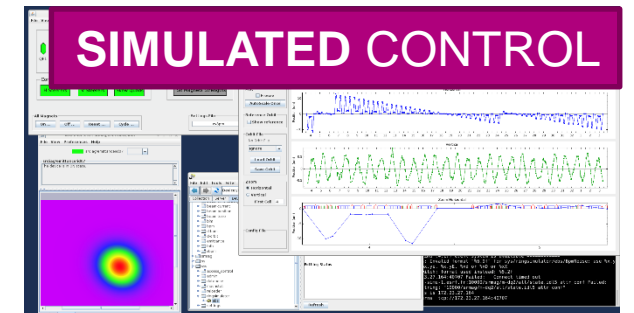
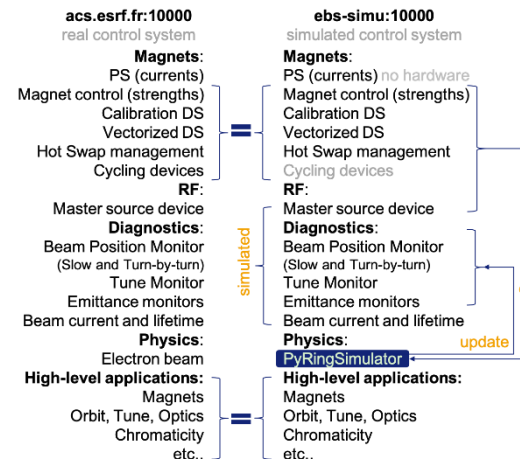
WHERE DO WE START?

A solid and benchmarked **python Accelerator Toolbox (pyAT)** package for storage ring simulations
Very wide user experience from **MML** and **(py)AT** within a well established collaborative environment
Very strong experiment in development of controls, lattice correction and optimization algorithms:

- Well established and tested methods: **ESRF-EBS commissioning**
- **Python Simulated Commissioning** (outcome of EURIZON ~ 1year of collaboration ESRF-DESY)
- **Python ESRF-EBS and Diamond virtual accelerators**
- **Fully benchmarked python optimization algorithms** and software (Badger, Xopt developed at SLAC)

Standalone laboratory specific applications: building a common framework to merge and integrate all these developments and coordinating the effort in a collaborative manner would bring strong benefits for the whole community

ESRF-EBS virtual accelerator



CONSTRUCTION AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE AT COLLABORATION



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25 world-wide laboratories



Registrations 65 / 60

Extremely positive, active and fruitful collaboration within EU project. **TO BE CONTINUED** and **EXTENDED**.

Expression of interest from many institutes, contact person identified:

ESRF: Simone Liuzzo, S.White, L.Farvacque

DESY: Ilya Agapov, Lukas Malina, Yong-Chul Chae

SOLEIL: Laurent Nadolski, Alexis Gamelin

ALBA: Zeus Marti, Gabriele Benedetti

MAXIV: Marco Apollonio, Magnus Sjostrom

HZB: Teresia Olsson, Pierre Schnizer

IJClab-ThomX: Vyacheslav Kubytskyi

DIAMOND: Hung-Chun Chao, Toby Nicolls, Martin

Gaughran, Richard Fielder

ELETTRA: Stefano Krecic

SOLARIS: Jacek Biernat

SESAME (Jordan): Samira kasaei

ALS LBNL (USA): Thorsten Hellert

IHEP (China): Daheng Ji, Mengyu Su

ANSTO (Australia): Paul Bennetto

NSLS-2 (USA): Xi Yang

List added to the project summary shared with LEAPS RDB

2 Post-Docs/COD for 4 years (or equivalent): experts of python programming (either **physicist** or **software engineer**) one of those two positions would need to be based at ESRF 100%. ~ 150kEuros/year/person (1.2 MEuro over 4 years)

Finances for **travelling** (~10kEuro/year/lab) (assuming 5 labs participating, ~200 kEuros)

Finances for **conferences/workshops** (~10kEuro/conference) (~40 kEuros)

Finances for **office material** (computers for the hired people) (~10 kEuros)

Finances to **finance external colleagues to work on the project** for limited amount of time even if not members of the project (50kEuro)

For a total of about **1.5 MEuro over 4 years.**

On top of the 2 positions above, an additional ~2 full time equivalent (8-10 FTE for the 4 years) will be needed for the project to be completed. Those are intended as the time spent by members of each lab on the project activities.

July-202(3) to Mar-202(4) : establishment of a group of partner laboratories and preparation of detailed project proposal.

Mar-202(4): submission of LEAPS project as part of a larger INFRA-TECH project

Year #1 : analysis of the existing MML. Collaborative work on the definition of the main structure of the code. Kick-off Workshop.

Year #2 : documentation and first draft with basic features: digital twin, magnet calibrations, correction of tune, orbit and chromaticity. Yearly Workshop.

Year #3 : use as a commissioning simulations tool. Extension with additional tuning features for optics correction (LOCO). Yearly Workshop.

Year #4 : test in at least 4 labs (ex: ESRF, DESY, ELETTRA, SOLEIL), refinement of installation procedures, improve documentation, additional correction tools. Final Workshop.

Python Accelerator Digital-Twin

Would benefit to a large community of laboratories
in Europe (PETRAIV, SOLEIL, ALBA, ..) and outside Europe
Especially those that foresee a new SR or an upgrade in the near future.

Not a single laboratory in Europe has sufficient resources to support such project on
its own.

It is thus a perfect topic for an EU project

with welcome participation of non-European laboratories (not financial).

Extremely positive, productive and rewarding previous experience from EURIZON Task 4.1

MML: https://indico.ijclab.in2p3.fr/event/2075/attachments/3275/4037/LALseminarMML_nadolski.pdf

AT: <https://github.com/atcollab/at>

pySC: <https://github.com/lmalina/pySC>

S. White, L. Carver, L. Farvacque, and S. Liuzzo, “Status and recent developments of python Accelerator Toolbox”, presented at the IPAC'23, Venice, Italy, May 2023, paper WEPL031.

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B. Nash *et al.*, “New Functionality for Beam Dynamics in Accelerator Toolbox (AT)”, in *Proc. IPAC'15*, Richmond, VA, USA, May 2015, pp. 113-116. doi:10.18429/JACoW-IPAC2015-MOPWA014

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L. Malina *et al.*, “Python Library for Simulated Commissioning of Storage-Ring Accelerators”, in *Proc. ICALEPCS'23*, Cape Town, South Africa, Oct. 2023, FR2AO05