# A Novel Approach for Classification and Forecasting of Time Series in Particle Accelerators

Sichen Li, Mélissa Zacharias October 8, 2020

#### Incentive

The Interlock system makes up  $\sim$  20% of the total beam time loss If beam interruptions (interlocks) can be predicted, we can prevent them

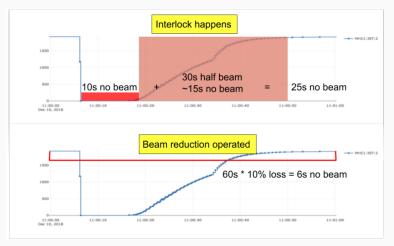
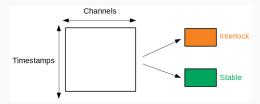


Figure by Sichen Li

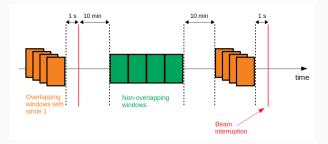
# Formulating the problem

# Classification approach: what gets classified?

"windows" of a multivariate timeseries



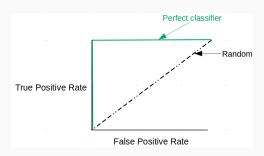
what are stable and interlock windows?



### **Evaluation metrics**

# Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) plots

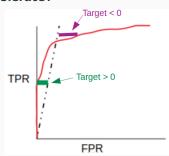
True positive rate (TPR) against the false positive rate (FPR) of the model predictions as a function of the discrimination threshold



## **Evaluation metrics**

# How many false positives can we tolerate?

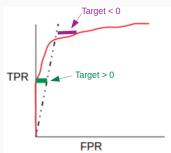
$$\mathsf{Target} = \mathsf{max}(\mathit{TPR} - 10 * \mathit{FPR})$$



#### **Evaluation metrics**

## How many false positives can we tolerate?

$$\mathsf{Target} = \mathsf{max}(\mathit{TPR} - 10 * \mathit{FPR})$$



Beam time lost w.r.t the non-intervention baseline of 25 seconds per interlock:

$$(1 - TPR) * 25 + TPR * 6 + FPR * 45 * 6$$

Highly imbalanced classes:

- take 5 samples per interlock event
- bootstrapping of the interlock class

Different types of interlocks with varying sample numbers:

only consider interlock events related to losses

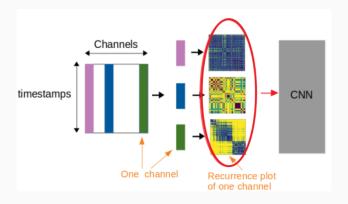
Standardize the signals to mean 0 and standard deviation 1

Window length of 12 s

#### **RPCNN**

# Input

Recurrence Plots of the data windows



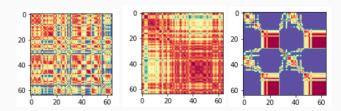
 $\textbf{Time series classification} \rightarrow \textbf{Image classification}$ 

6

### **Recurrence Plots**

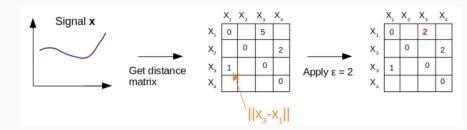
# What is a recurrence plot(RP)?

Tool to analyze dynamical systems and detect hidden dynamical patterns and nonlinearities  $% \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) \left( 1\right$ 

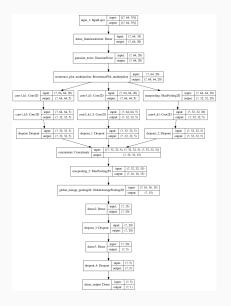


#### **Global Recurrence Plots**

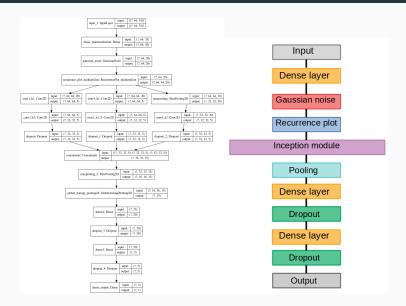
$$D_{i,j} = \begin{cases} ||x_i - x_j||, & ||x_i - x_j|| \le \epsilon \\ \epsilon, & ||x_i - x_j|| > \epsilon \end{cases}$$



RPCNN Architecture



RPCNN Architecture



RPCNN Results



## **Conclusion**

- Performance highly depends on the initialization
- Best models would save 1.5 s/interlock

## **Conclusion**

- Performance highly depends on the initialization
- Best models would save 1.5 s/interlock

There are still many knobs left to turn

## Thank you to

Dr. A. Adelmann (ETH)
Dr. Jochem Snuverink (PSI)
Jaime Coello (PSI)
Dr. Perez Cruz Fernando (SDSC)