An artificial neural network based method for beam position calculation in electron storage ring

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ABSTRACT

We propose a novel method based on artificial neural network (ANN) for beam position calculation and fault diagnosis of beam position monitors (BPM) in electron storage rings. BPM are diagnostic devices used to determine position of stored electron beam in storage rings. BPM commonly uses four button type electrodes as sensors to sense the electric field of electron beam circulating in storage ring. A mathematical polynomial of suitable degree is generally used to compute beam position from the button electrode signals of the BPM when beam excursions are large from the design orbit. The coefficients of the polynomial are derived from the bench calibration data of BPM. In the proposed new method, a neural network predicts the position of electron beam using four electrode signals of a BPM. A feed-forward network with three hidden layers using backpropagation training algorithm has been designed and trained with the bench calibration data of each BPM. The beam position predicted by the network was compared with conventional polynomial method. Neural network based method was tested on the BPM of 2.5 GeV electron synchrotron radiation source named Indus-2 at Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology, Indore, India. The root mean square (rms) error in neural network predicted beam position in horizontal plane and vertical plane was 24 and 26 microns respectively as compared with 100 and 101 microns with first polynomial and 61 and 66 microns with second polynomial in the central region of ± 5 mm on bench calibration data. The reliability of beam position measurement was assured by another neural network by doing self consistency check. In this paper we present architecture, training of neural network and improvement in beam position measurement in comparison with polynomial method.
Training of Ann

Training of an ANN is a procedure whereby a network is adjusted to do a particular job. During training, a set of inputs and desired outputs are presented to the network until the mean square error given in (1) is reduced to desired level.

\[ E_{\text{error}} = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} (t_k - y_k)^2 \]  

(1)

t_k is the target or desired output, y_k is the network output, m and n are rows and column of the training data. The neural network designed for this system is a supervised network trained by bench calibration data of BPM. The BPM of Indus-2 were calibrated on a bench [8] [9]. In this calibration procedure, an antenna was used to simulate the electric field of the electron beam. The antenna was moved in a step of 1 mm in a grid of 5 mm x 5 mm and signal induced on all four button electrodes along with antenna position was recorded. To make position measurement independent of beam current and beam shape, we define two dimensional less quantities \( \delta H \) and \( \delta V \) as in (2) and (3). Fig. 1 shows the schematic diagram of a BPM.

\[ \delta H = \frac{V1 - V3 + V4 - V2}{V1 + V3 + V4 + V2} \]  

(2)

\[ \delta V = \frac{V1 - V3 + V2 - V4}{V1 + V3 + V4 + V2} \]  

(3)

V1, V2, V3, V4 are signals induced on four buttons of BPM.

**Figure 1. Schematic diagram of BPM**

The training of neural network for beam position calculation was carried out by presenting the \( \delta H \) and \( \delta V \) as input to the network and output was antenna position normalized by dividing it by 5. The purpose of normalization is to limit output in range of [-1, 1]. The consistency of BPM button electrodes data was tested with three electrode method. In this case the position was computed from three buttons electrodes data of BPM. For calculation of beam position using three electrodes, we combine three electrodes signals to form H11, H22, V11, and V22 as given in (4-7). By combining H11, H22, V11, V22 as given in (8-15), we can find horizontal and vertical position of beam.

\[ H11 = \frac{V1 - V2}{V1 + V2} \]  

(4)

\[ H22 = \frac{V4 - V3}{V4 + V3} \]  

(5)

\[ V11 = \frac{V2 - V3}{V2 + V3} \]  

(6)

\[ V22 = \frac{V1 - V4}{V1 + V4} \]  

(7)

\[ X1 = f_s(H11, V11) \]  

(8)

\[ X2 = f_s(H22, V11) \]  

(9)

\[ X3 = f_s(H22, V22) \]  

(10)

\[ X4 = f_s(H11, V22) \]  

(11)

\[ Z1 = f_s(H11, V11) \]  

(12)

\[ Z2 = f_s(H22, V11) \]  

(13)

\[ Z3 = f_s(H22, V22) \]  

(14)

\[ Z4 = f_s(H11, V22) \]  

(15)

If all button electrode signals coming from BPM are correct, the results from combinations of (V1 V2 V3), (V2 V3 V4), (V3 V4 V1), (V4 V1 V2) (by using H11 V11 etc) should coincide with each other within a given band. The consistency for horizontal position is defined as standard deviation of X1, X2, X3 and X4 and standard deviation Z1, Z2, Z3 and Z4 for vertical position. The neural network for this was trained with H11, V11 etc as input while X1, X2 etc as output for horizontal position and H11, V11 etc are used as input and Z1, Z2 etc are used for output for vertical position.

Performance of both networks was evaluated on different data sets to ensure proper training for each BPM. Fig. 2 shows the training of neural network for beam position calculation. The neural network was trained in typically 15 epochs with mean square error reduced to 10 microns.

**Figure 2. Training of network for beam position calculation**

Neural network toolbox in Matlab (R2009) was used to design and train the network.

**Result**

The neural network predicted beam position was compared with the position computed from two different polynomials. The following two polynomials were used to compare the beam position result with neural network method.

**Polynomial - I:**

\[ X = a1*\delta H + b1*\delta H^2 + c1*\delta H^3 + d1*\delta V^2 + e1*\delta H^4 + f1*\delta H^5 + \delta V^2 \]

**Polynomial - II:**

\[ Z = a2*\delta V + b2*\delta V^2 + c2*\delta V^3 + d2*\delta H^2 + e2*\delta V^4 + f2*\delta H^5 + \delta V^2 \]

\[ X = a1*\delta H + b1*\delta H + c1*\delta H + d1*\delta V + e1 + f1 \]

\[ Z = a2*\delta V + b2*\delta V + c2*\delta V + d2*\delta H + e2 + f2 \]

Table I, neural network based method gives much better accuracy in beam position measurement than the polynomial based method. The neural network based method
was also used for testing consistency of BPM on actual data obtained from Indus-2 BPM. More than 90% of the BPM installed in Indus-2 ring was found be consistent within a given band. Based on this technique, software named Neural Beam Orbit Measurement System (NEBOMS) has been developed. Software computes beam position by both methods viz. using polynomial and neural network method and display beam position graphically as well in table format. The beam position data can be saved in excel format or simple text file for further offline analysis.

**Table I. Comparison of ANN method with polynomial method**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Horizontal rms error</th>
<th>Vertical rms error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polynomial - I</td>
<td>100 microns</td>
<td>101 microns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polynomial - II</td>
<td>61 microns</td>
<td>66 Microns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANN</td>
<td>24 microns</td>
<td>26 microns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusions**

Traditional method of finding beam position using BPM requires a polynomial to compute beam position from button electrode signals when beam excursions are large from the design orbit. Detailed simulation of BPM is required to work out a suitable polynomial which is complicated and time consuming. An alternate simple and better method using neural network is described in this paper which not only improves the accuracy in beam position measurement but also can detect faulty beam position monitors. In future we plan to integrate the NEBOMS software with control software of Indus-2 to provide online beam position measurement.

**Acknowledgment**

Authors are thankful to M.P. Singh, Surendra Yadav and Anil C. Holikatti for helpful discussion and valuable suggestions. Authors are also thankful to C.P. Navathe, Head, Accelerator Control and Beam Diagnostics Division of RRCAT for his constant encouragement and support during the course of this work.

**References**