



Preliminary analysis with the BLM pattern recognition tool

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Outlook

- Motivation
- Description of method
- Reference vectors
- Use cases
- Some interesting Fills
- Conclusions

Motivation

- Attempt to use BLM data to get some information about the beam dynamics.
- Compare beam losses with reference loss scenarios (losses in BLMs around IR7).
- Try to decompose the current loss into several components (B1V/B1H/B2H/B2V)

Description of the method

- Vector decomposition

$$\vec{x}' = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i \cdot \vec{r}_i$$

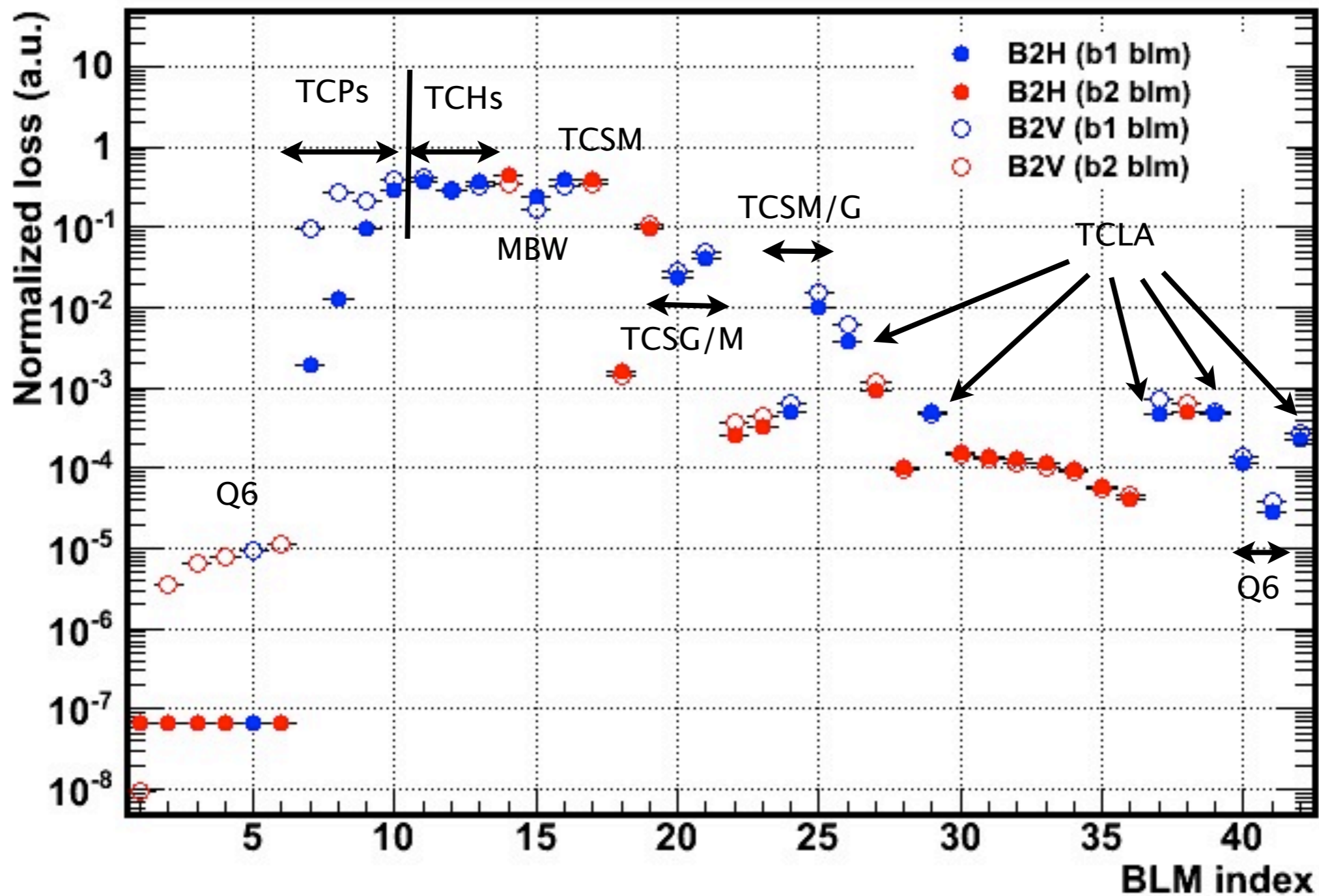
- Beam loss represented by a vector of m components (BLM signals in n specific monitors in IR7).
- Reference vectors. Loss maps r1=B1H, r2=B1V, r3 =B2H, r4=B2V.

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f_i \cdot \vec{r}_i \approx \vec{x}$$

- Computation of f_i (fraction of loss in B1/2 H/V). Three independent methods:
 - Single Value Decomposition (SVD)
 - Gram-Schmidt
 - X-correlation

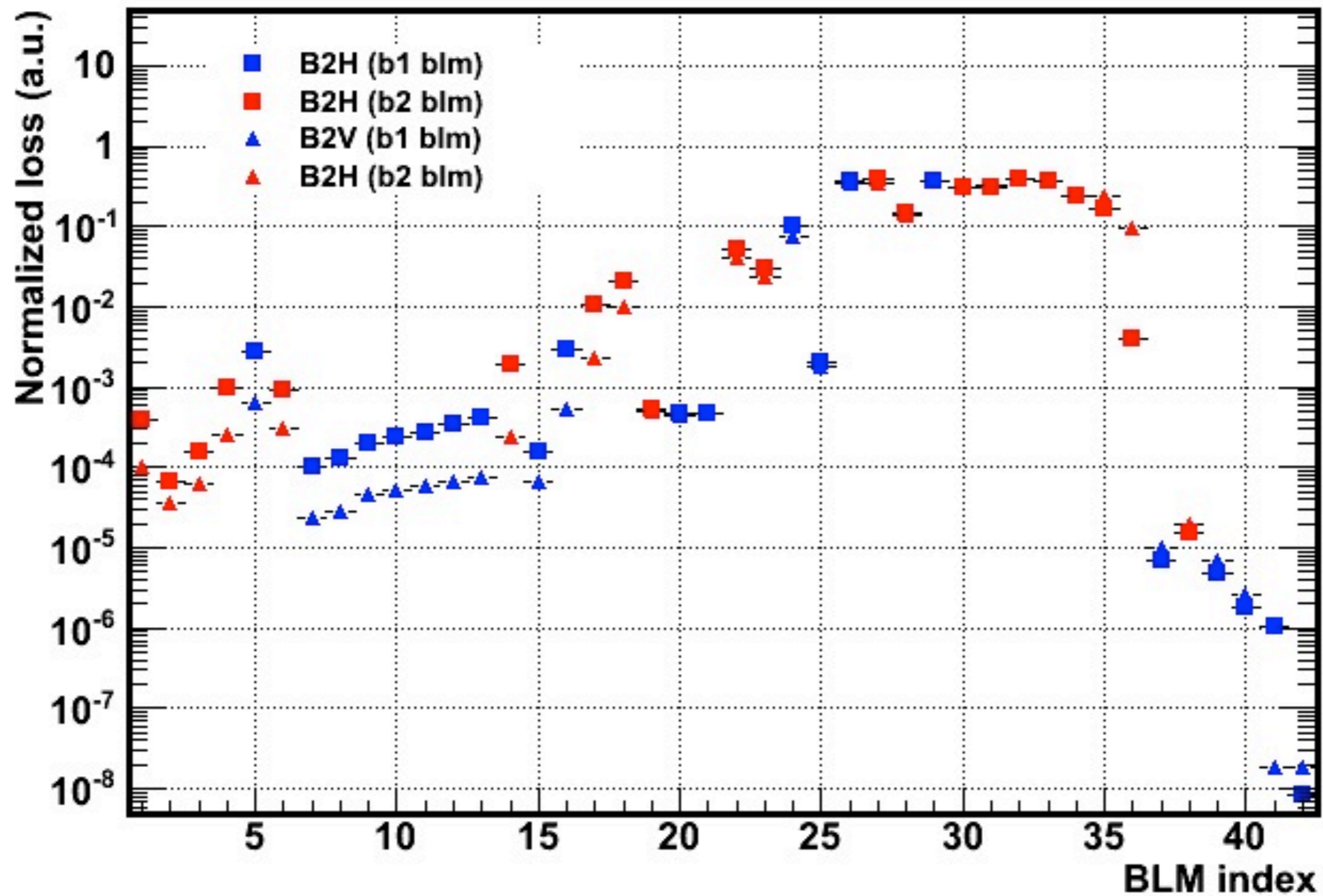
Reference vectors

- Loss maps: B1 (01/07/2012 physics)



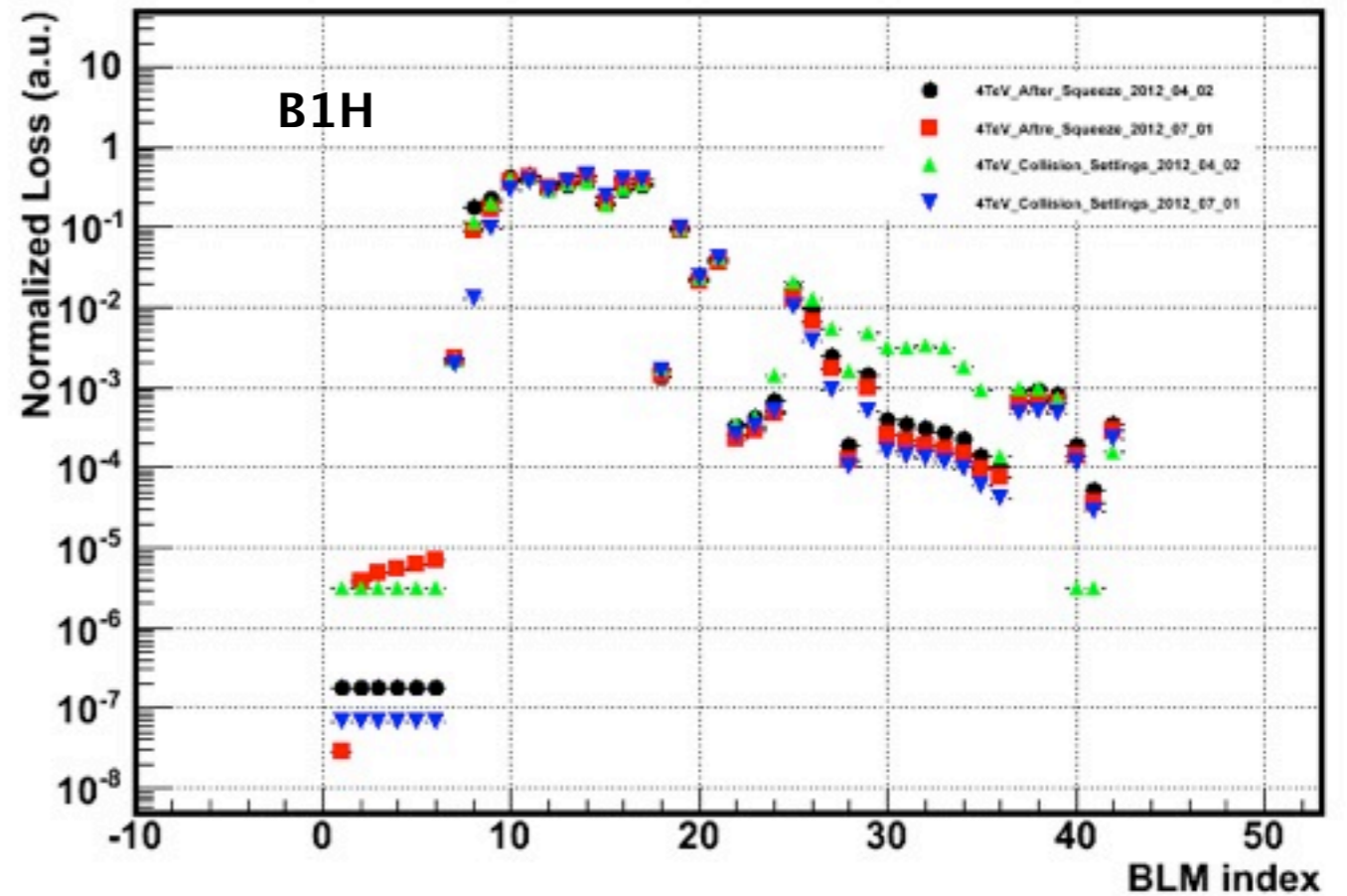
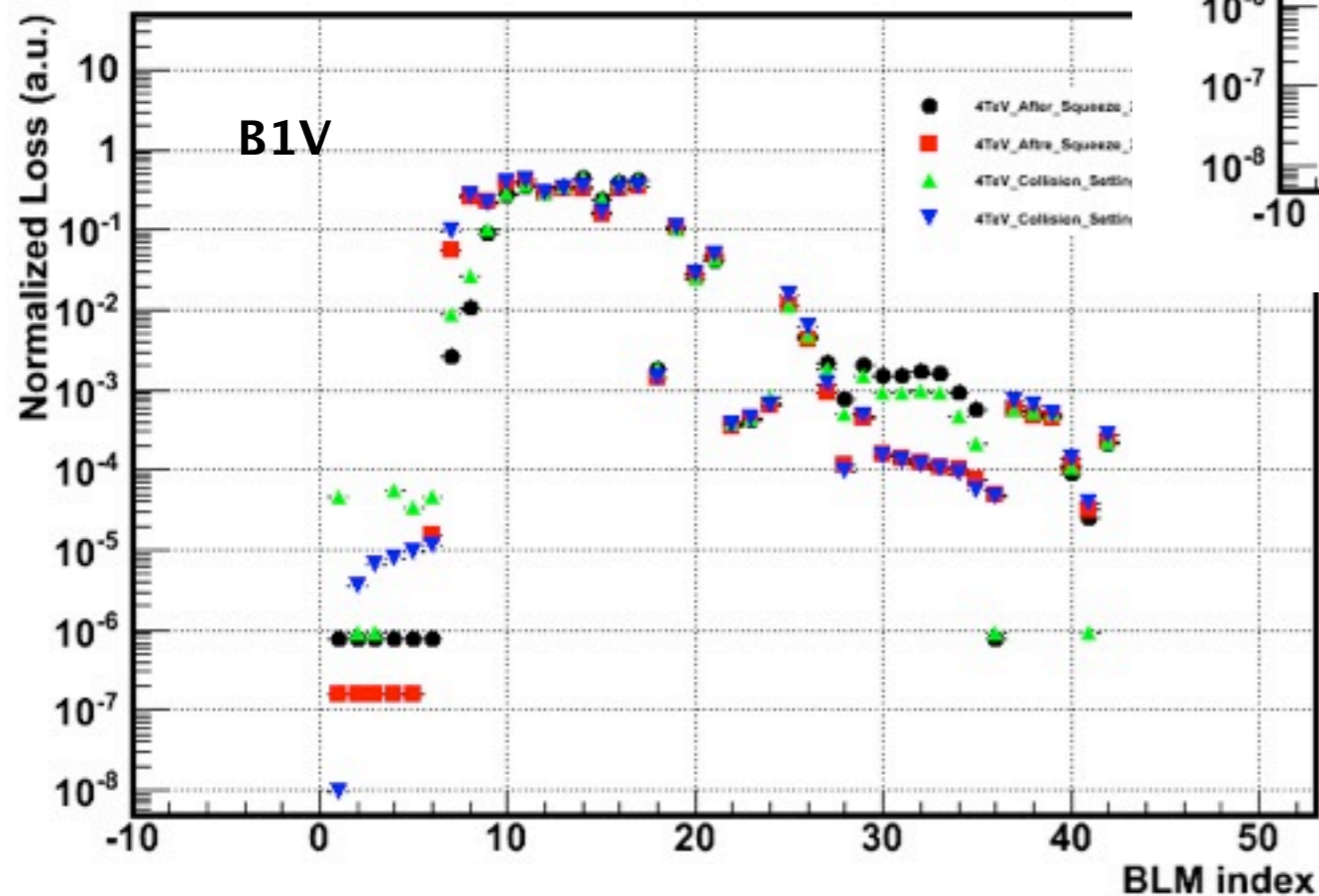
Reference vectors

- Loss maps: B2 (symmetrically, 01/07/2012 physics)



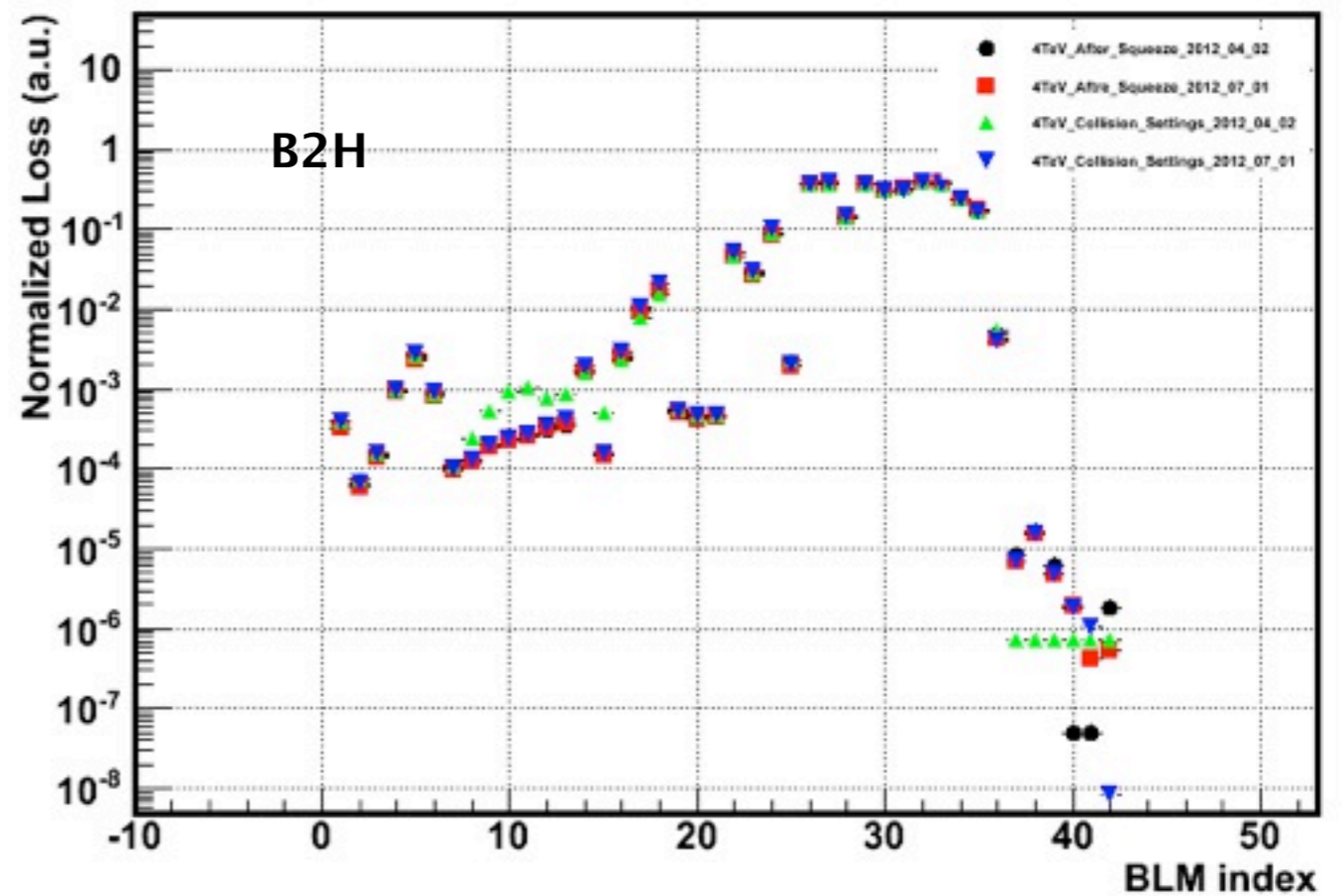
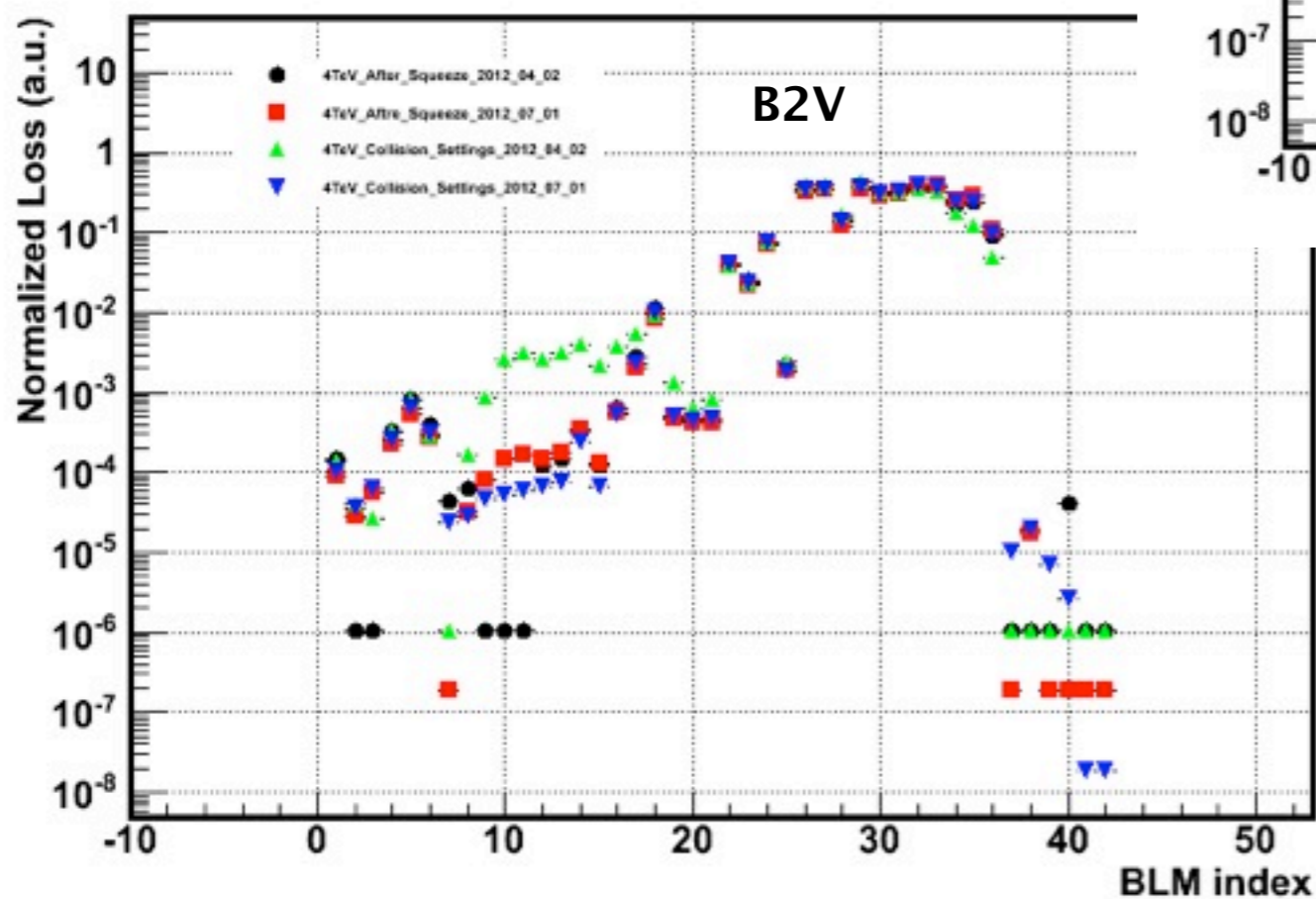
Reference vectors

- Loss maps comparison (B1):
 - 01/07/2012 4TeV physics
 - 01/07/2012 4TeV after squeeze
 - 02/04/2012 4 TeV Coll settings
 - 02/04/2012 4 TeV after squeeze



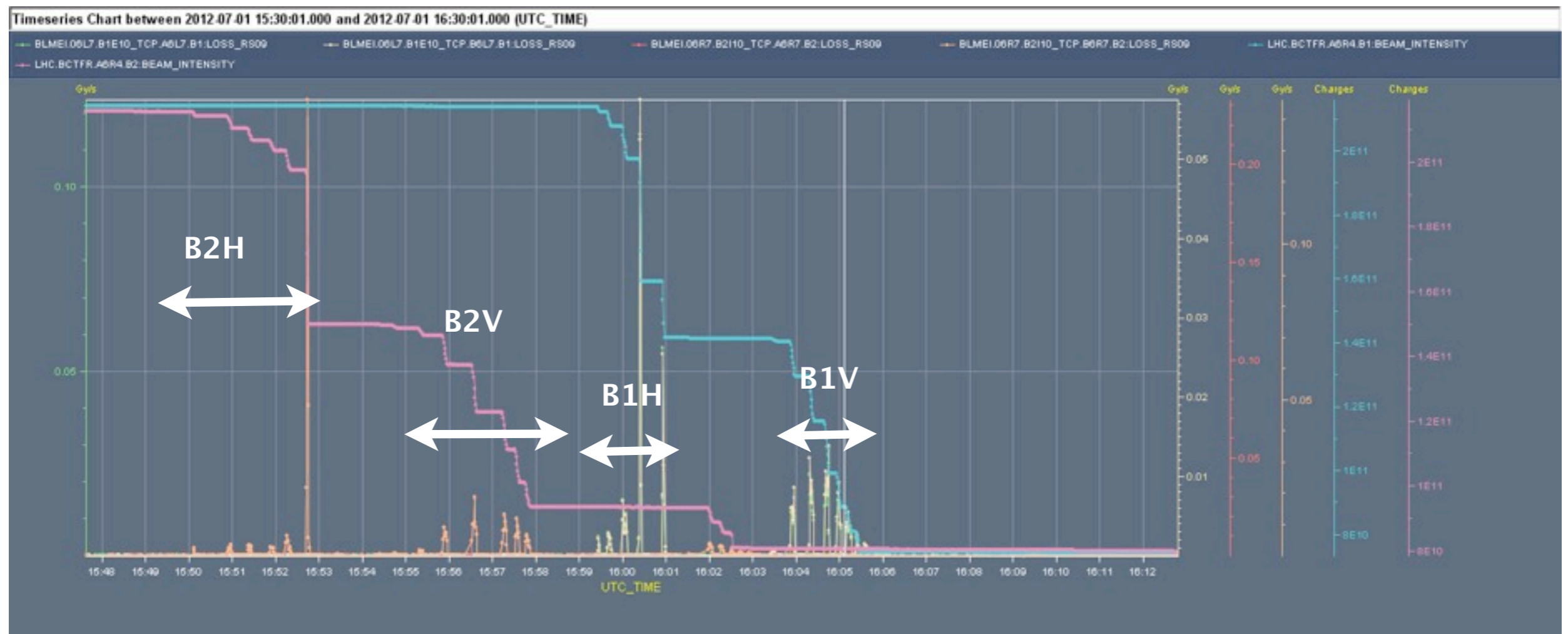
Reference vectors

- Loss maps comparison (B2):
 - 01/07/2012 4TeV physics
 - 01/07/2012 4TeV after squeeze
 - 02/04/2012 4 TeV Coll settings
 - 02/04/2012 4 TeV after squeeze



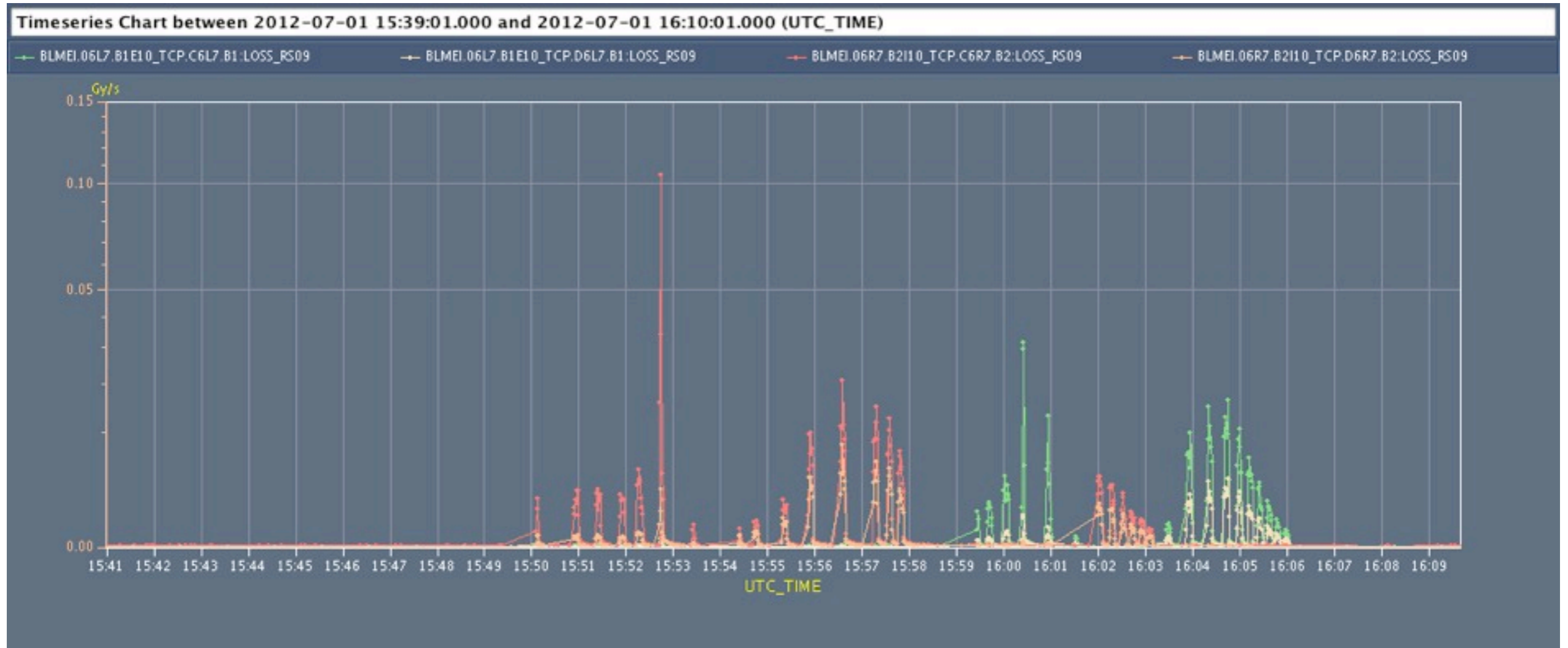
Use cases. Loss Maps 01/07/2012

- Loss map with ADT (physics collimation settings).



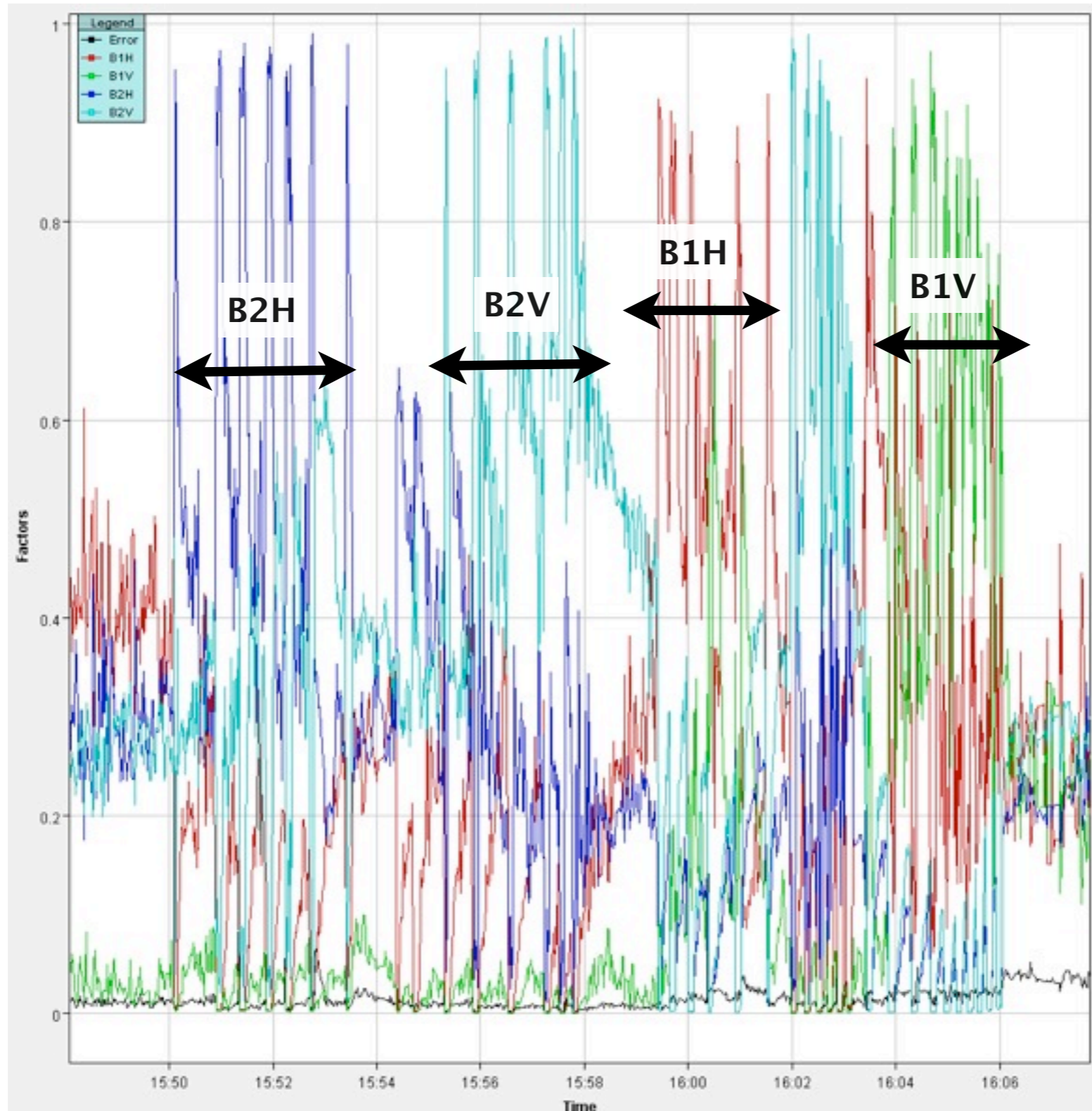
Use cases. Loss Maps 01/07/2012

- Loss map with ADT (physics settings).



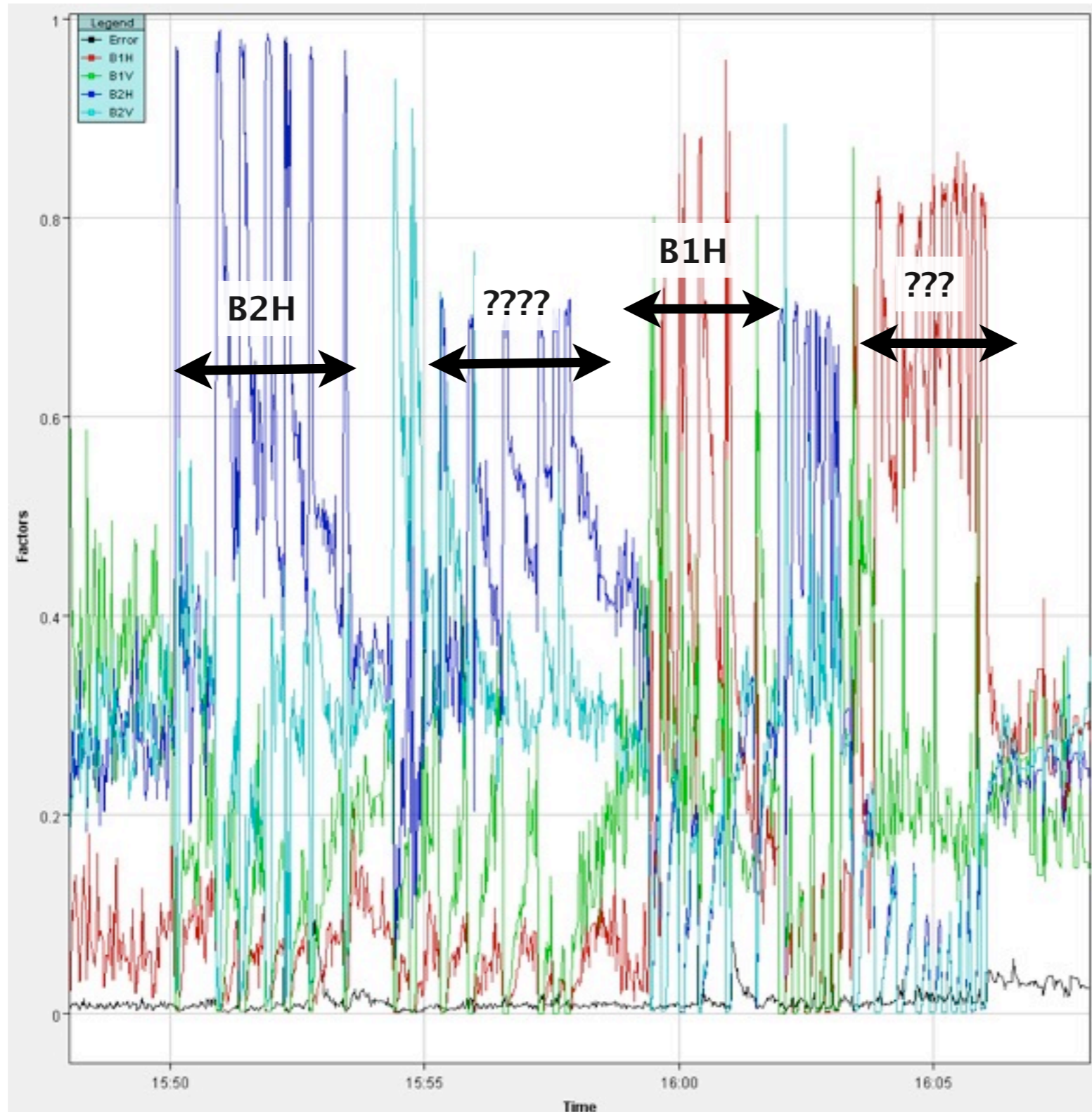
Use cases. Loss Maps 01/07/2012

- Reference. Loss map 01/07/2012 4TeV physics settings. Consistent results

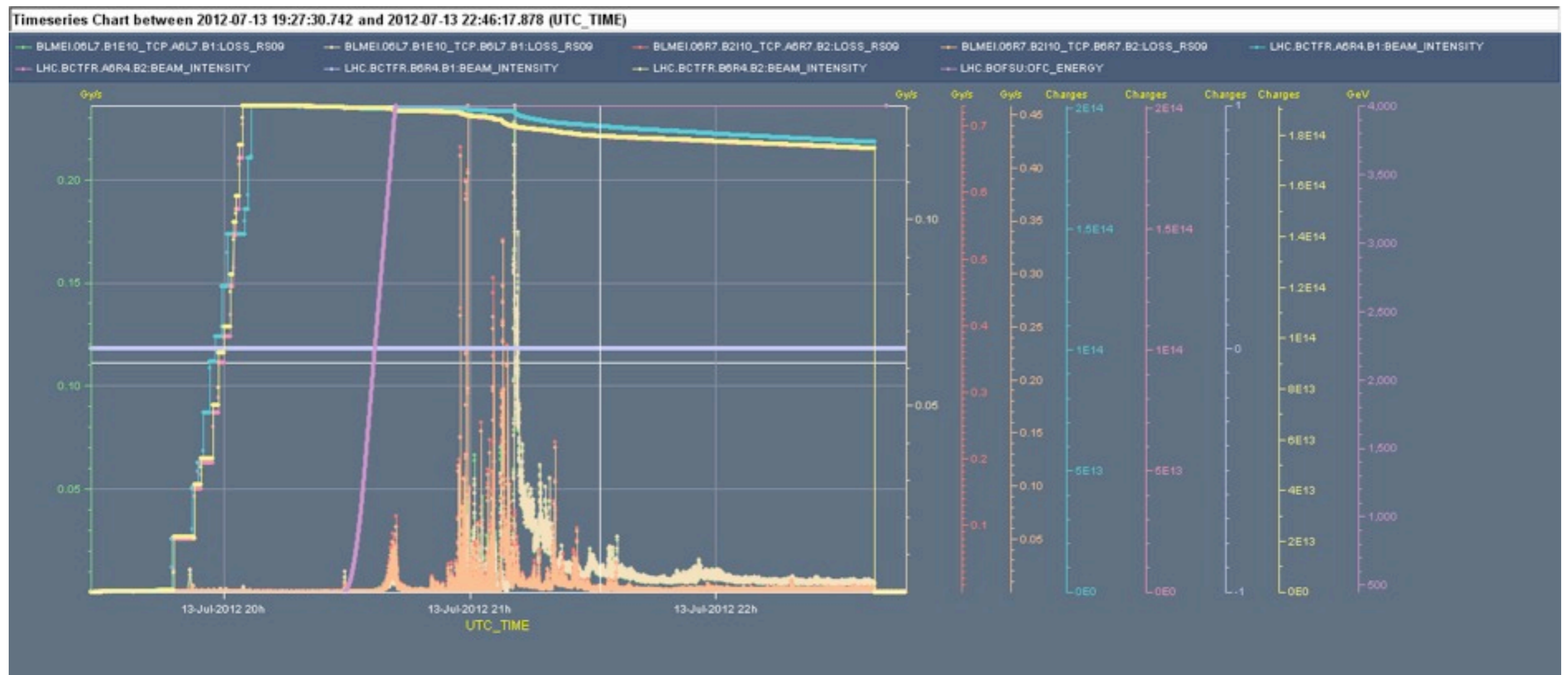


Use cases. Loss Maps 01/07/2012

- Reference. Loss map 02/04/2012 4 TeV. Physics settings. results?????

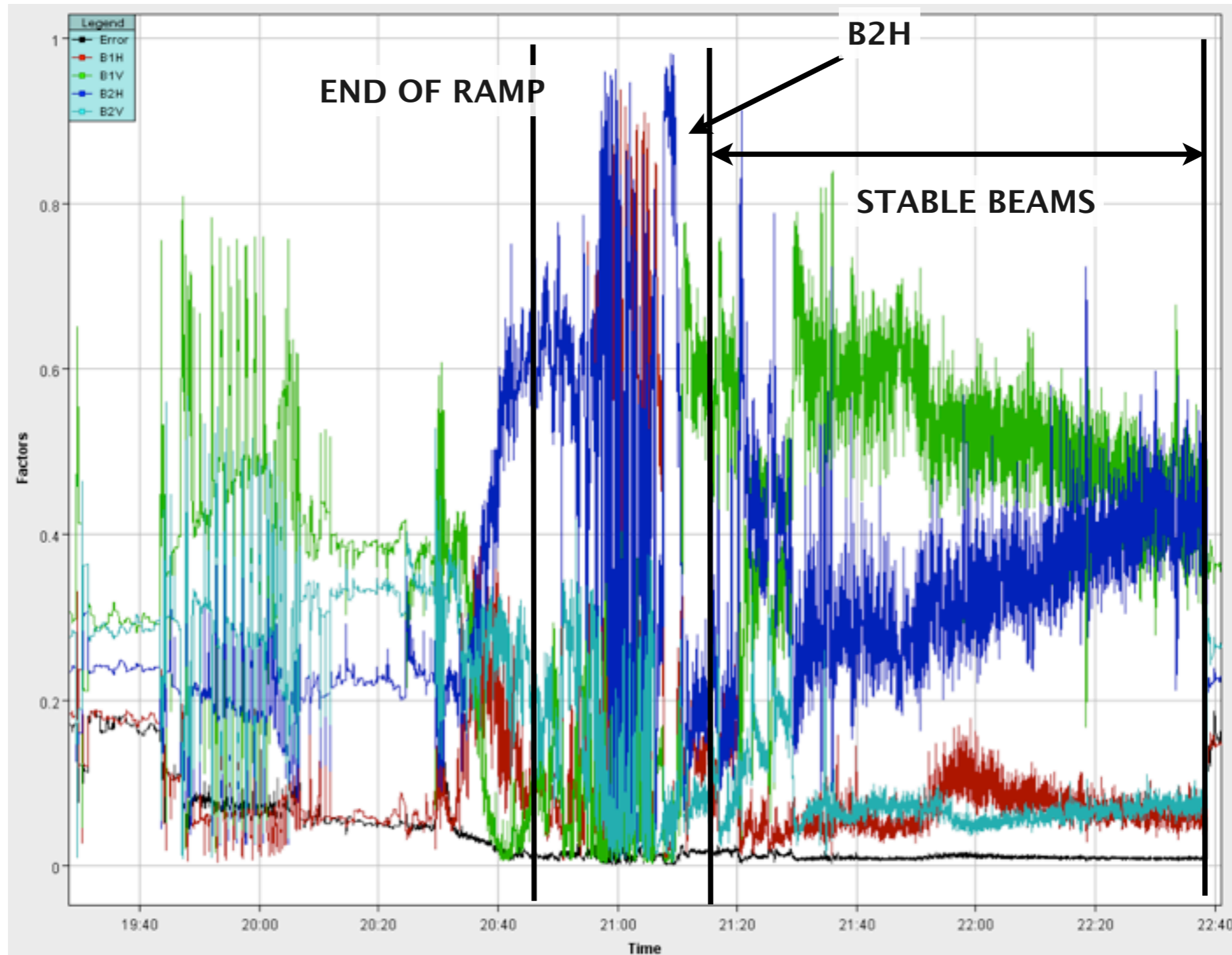


More systematic studies. Fill 2840



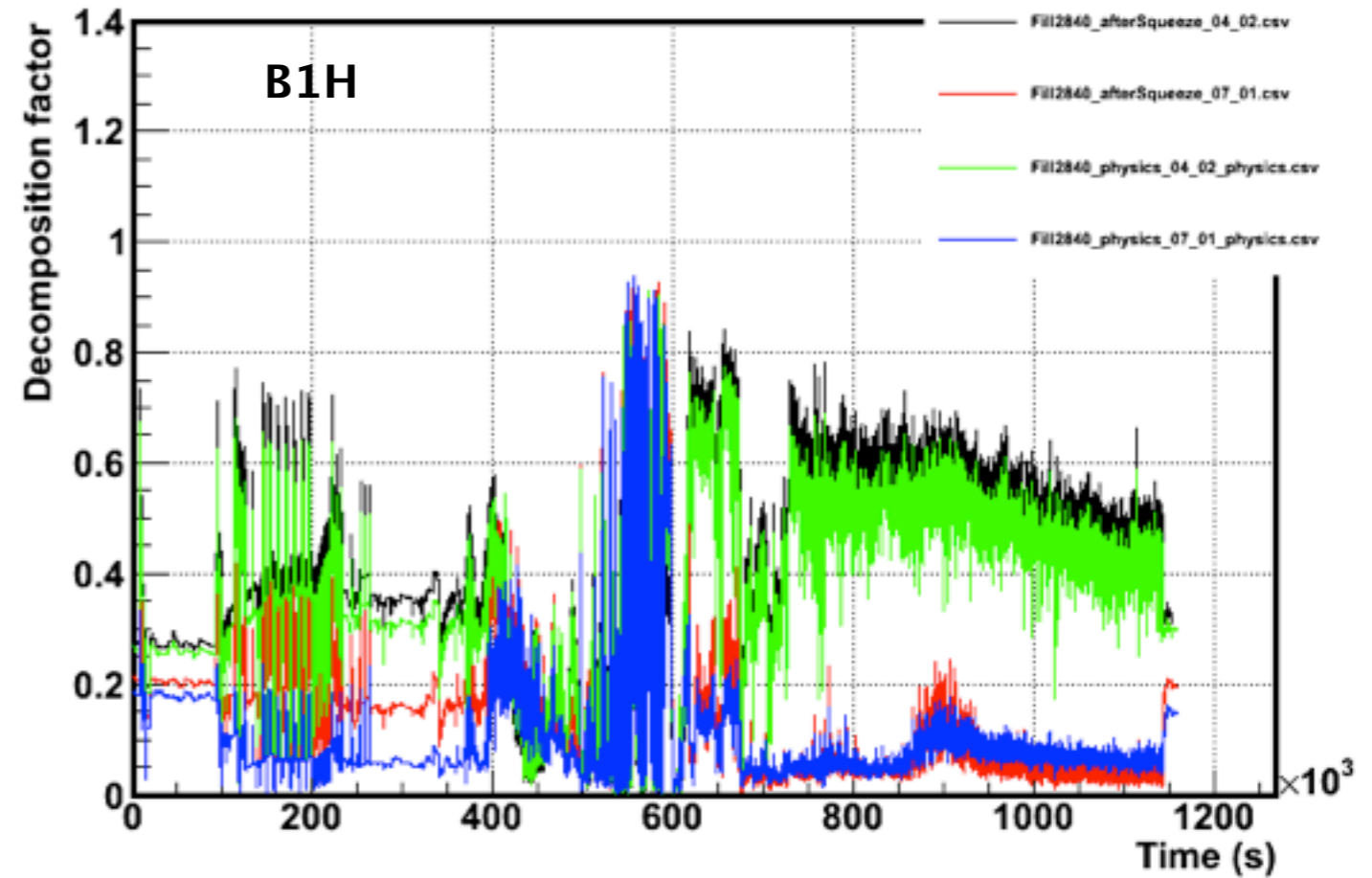
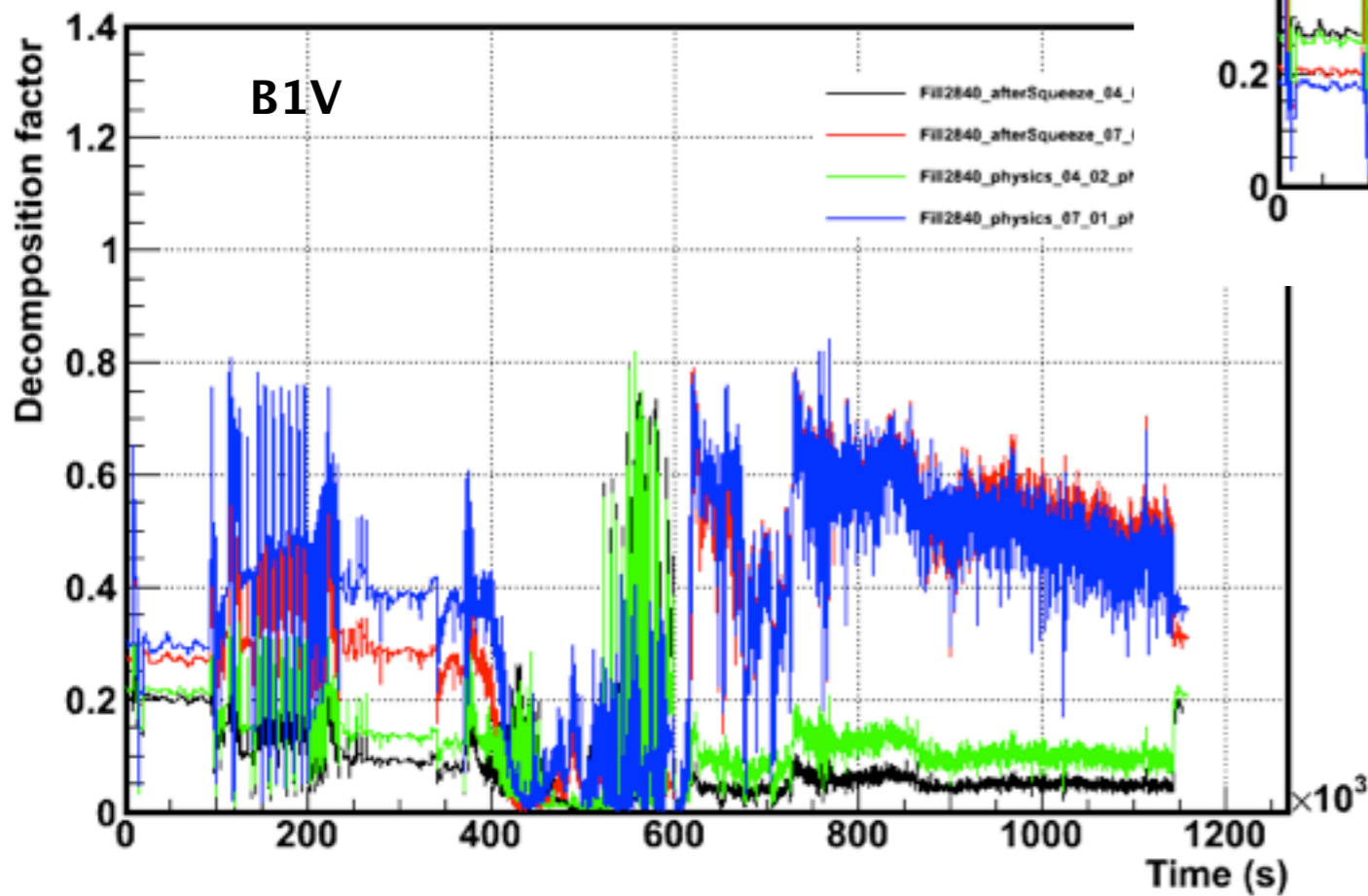
More systematic studies. Fill 2840

- Reference. Loss map 01/07/2012 4TeV physics settings.



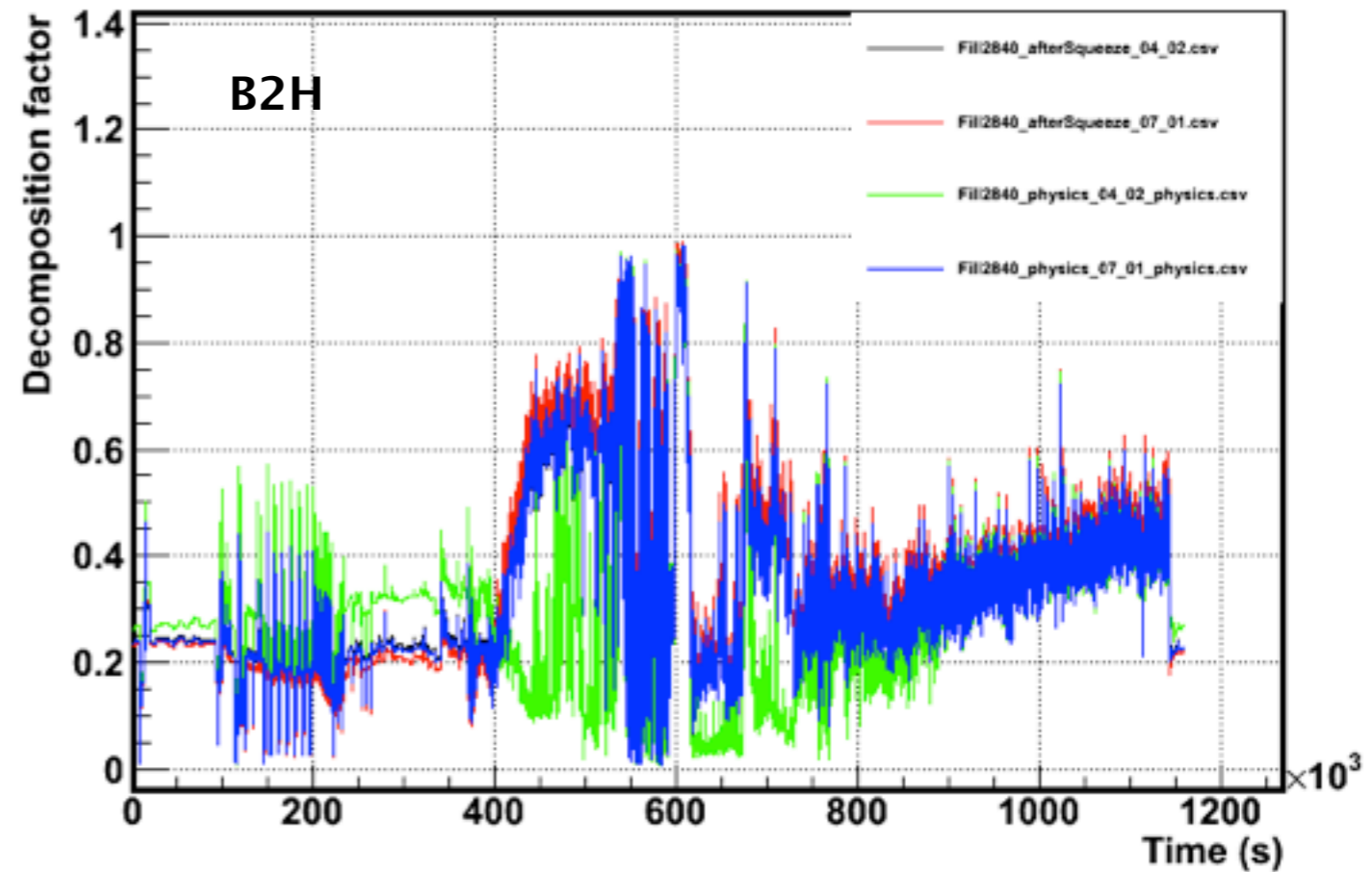
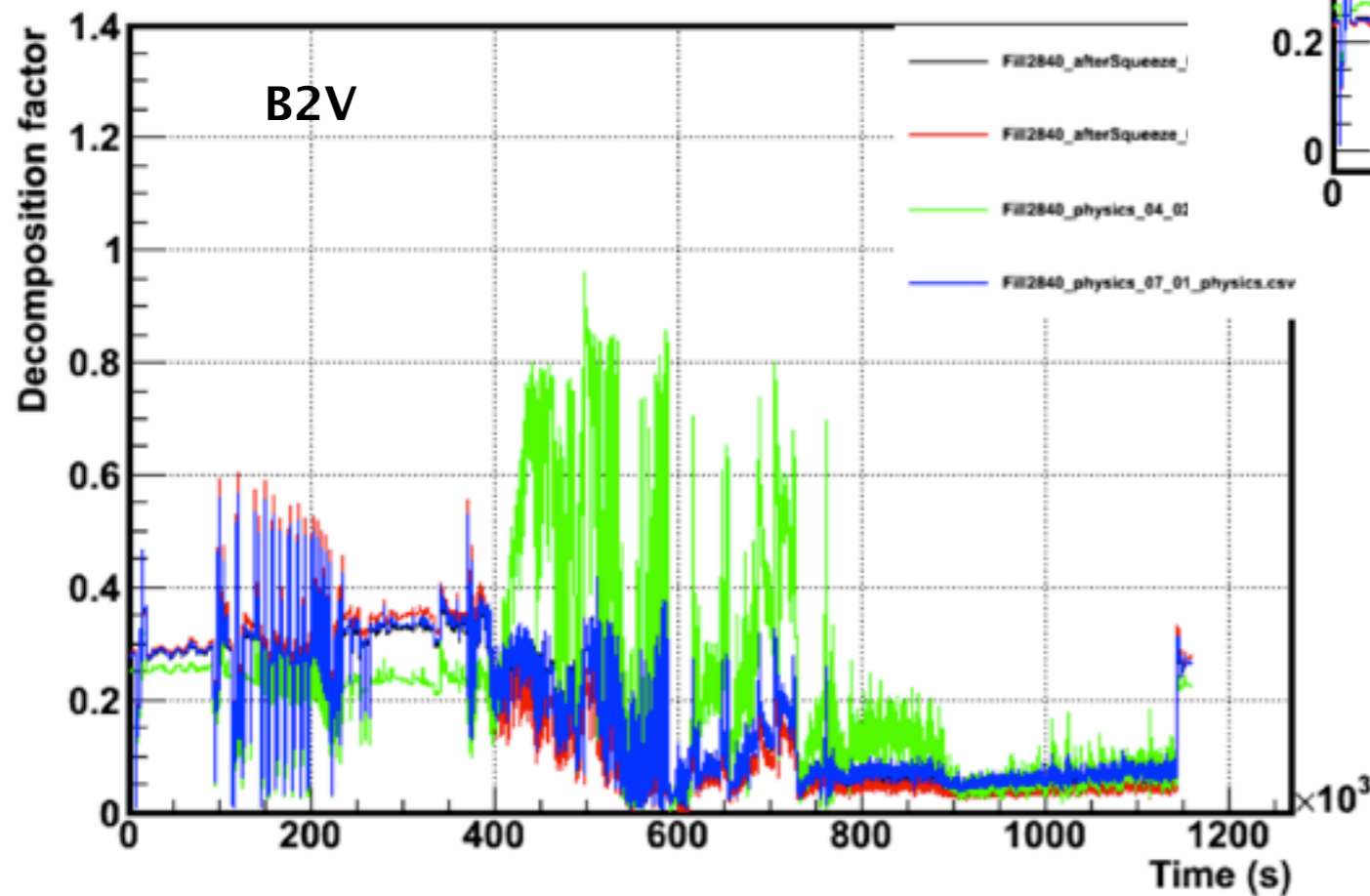
More systematic studies. Fill 2840

- Four 4 TeV loss maps.



More systematic studies. Fil 2840

- Four 4 TeV loss maps. B2

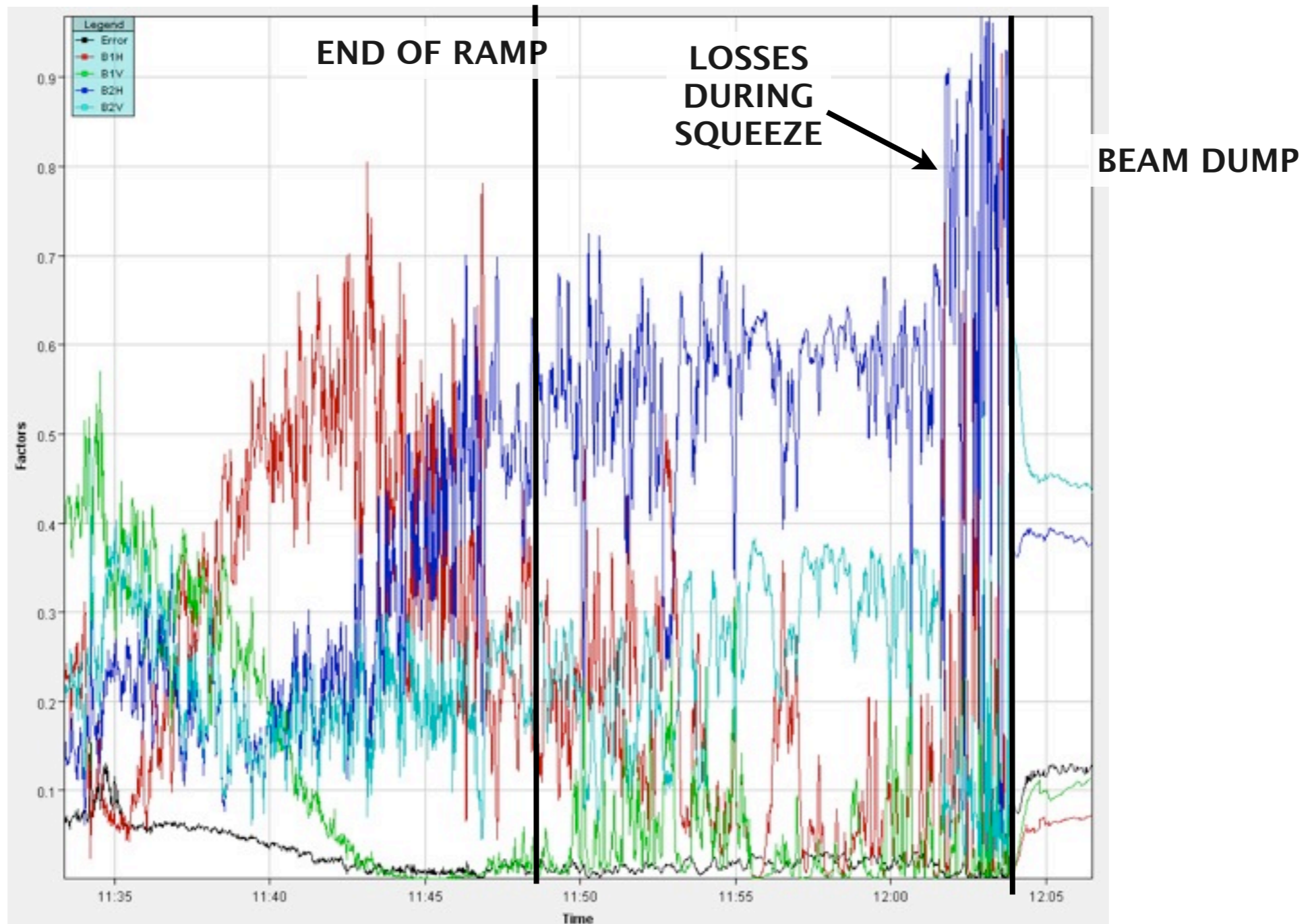


Analysis for several LHC fills

- Fix reference vector (01/07/2012 physics).
- Look at 7 LHC fills
- Three of the fills were dumped by losses during squeeze/adjust

| Fill | Stable beams | Date |
|------|--------------|------------|
| 2838 | 0 | 13/07/2012 |
| 2840 | 1:14 | 13/07/2012 |
| 2841 | 0 | 13/07/2012 |
| 2842 | 11:32 | 14/07/2012 |
| 2843 | 7:46 | 14/07/2012 |
| 2846 | 0 | 15/07/2012 |
| 2912 | 7:43 | 08/04/2012 |

Example. Fill 2846



- All 7 analyzed fills (with reference loss map 01/07/2012, physics) show large B2H activity during adjust/squeeze.

Conclusions

- Three algorithms implemented for pattern recognition. Compare given loss scenario (loss vectors) with a set of known scenarios (loss map = reference vector)
- Large spread on reference vectors (loss maps)
- Result of the decomposition very sensitive to different references.
- Seven fills analyzed (with reference 01/07/2012 physics) seem to show a large B2H activity during adjust/squeeze.

Extra Slides

SDV method

Approximate the unknown loss as a linear combination of the loss scenarios that:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f_i \cdot \vec{r}_i \approx \vec{x} \quad (1)$$

Rewrite as matrix equation:

$$M_{m \times n} \cdot \vec{f}_n \approx \vec{x}_m \quad (2)$$

Calculating the factor by inverting the matrix (pseudo inverse):

$$\vec{f}_n \approx M_{n \times m}^+ \cdot \vec{x}_m \quad (3)$$

Error estimation:

$$\|\vec{e}\| = \|\vec{x} - M_{m \times n} \cdot \vec{f}_n\| \quad (4)$$

X-Correlation method

Measurement of the similarity based on the dot product:

$$\text{corr}(\vec{r}, \vec{x}) = \frac{\langle \vec{r}, \vec{x} \rangle}{\|\vec{r}\| \cdot \|\vec{x}\|} \in [0, 1] \quad (5)$$

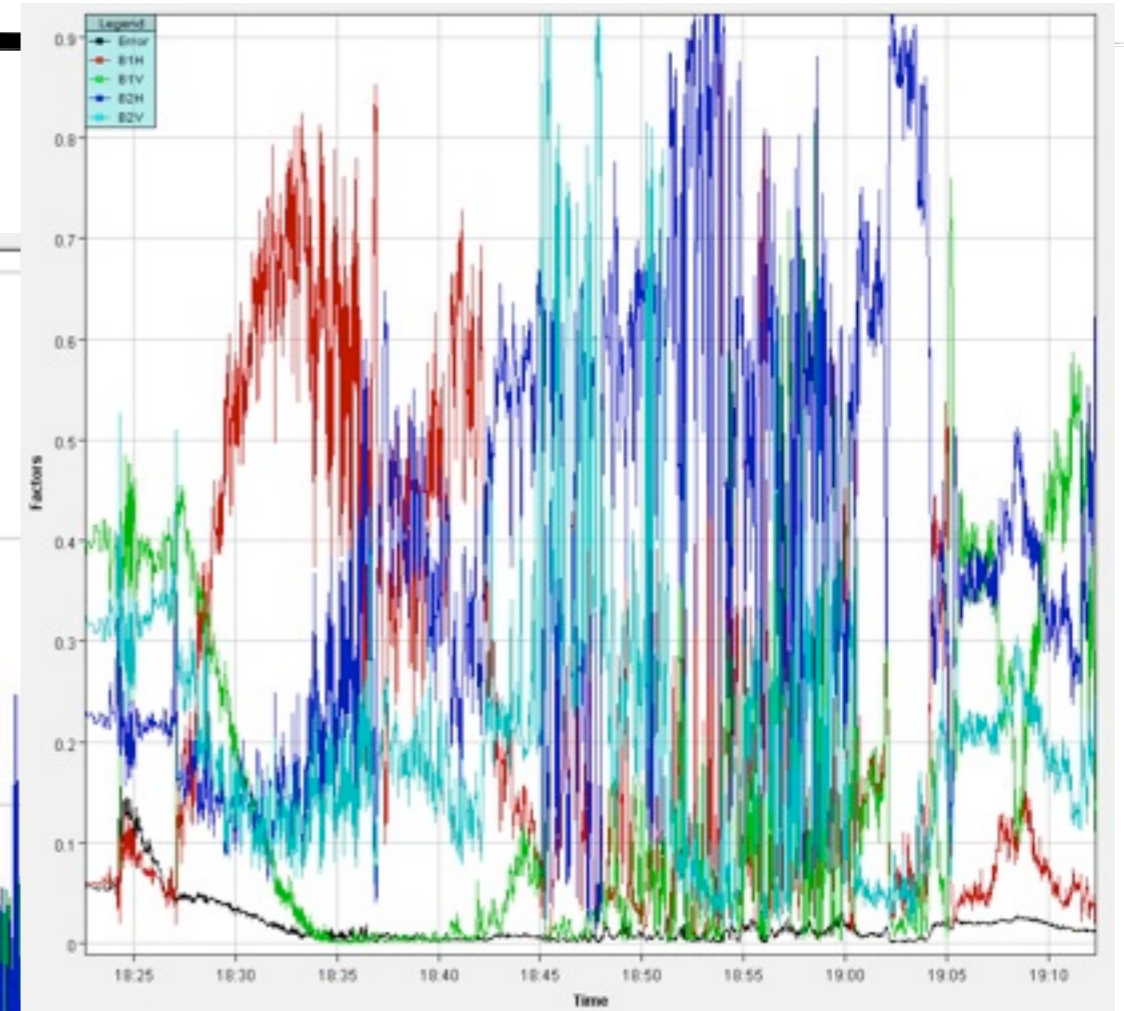
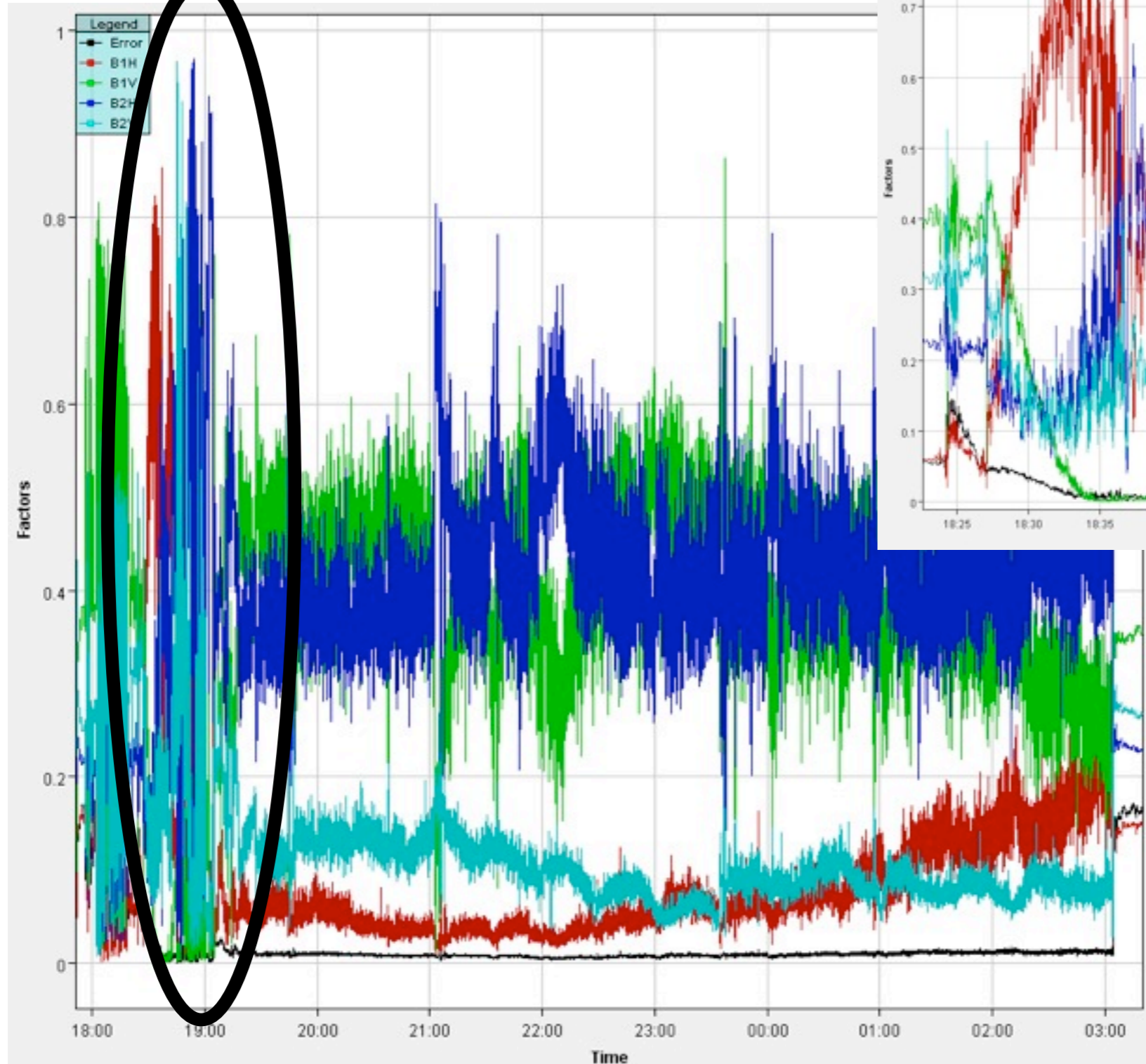
The factors (f_i) are the proportion of the similarity:

$$f_i(\vec{x}) = \text{prop}_{\vec{x}}(\vec{r}_i) = \frac{\text{corr}(\vec{r}_i, \vec{x})}{\sum_{j=1}^n \text{corr}(\vec{r}_j, \vec{x})} \quad (6)$$

Error estimation:

$$e(\vec{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n (1 - \text{corr}(\vec{r}_i, \vec{x})) \cdot f(i) \quad (7)$$

Fill 2843



Java application

<http://bewww.cern.ch/ap/dist/lhc-blm-patternRecognition/PRO/>

