

A Front-End Framework with Embedded ML Tools for Automating Neutron Scattering Experiments

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Outline

- Motivation & background
 - Problem motivation
 - Partner beamlines
 - Image segmentation tasks
- Automation methods
 - Controls software
 - Image recognition
- Results & discussion

Background & motivation

The value of automation on neutron scattering beamlines

Background & Motivation

- Sample alignment is tedious, but critical
 - Currently requires human image processing
 - Limited neutron production time, schedule constraints
- Machine learning is a key automation tool
 - For computer vision, convolutional neural networks (CNNs)
 - For controls automated, reinforcement learning (RL)
- Alignment protocols are distinct to a beamline
 - Framework must be highly general & robust
 - Opportunity to deploy transfer learning

Partner Beamlines: TOPAZ

- Fed by the Spallation Neutron Source (SNS)
- Sample in a chamber
 - Sample arm with 3 translational, 2 rotational axes
 - Neutron detectors, cameras, & environmental controls
- Highly developed controls system (EPICS)
 - Plenty of control channels (PVs already exist)
 - Pre-existing IOC software
 - Includes point-and-click sample alignment
 - Must consider interactions with our framework

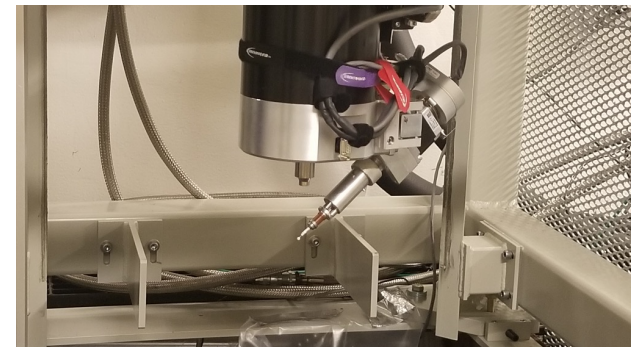
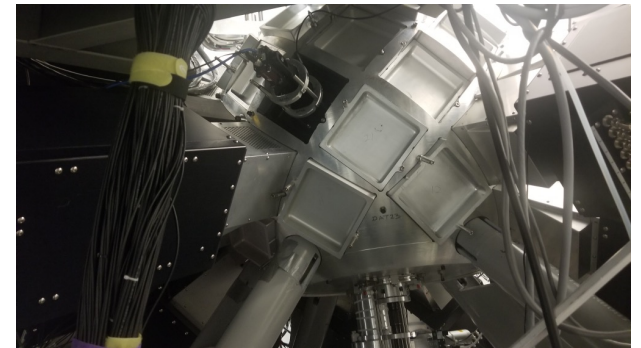
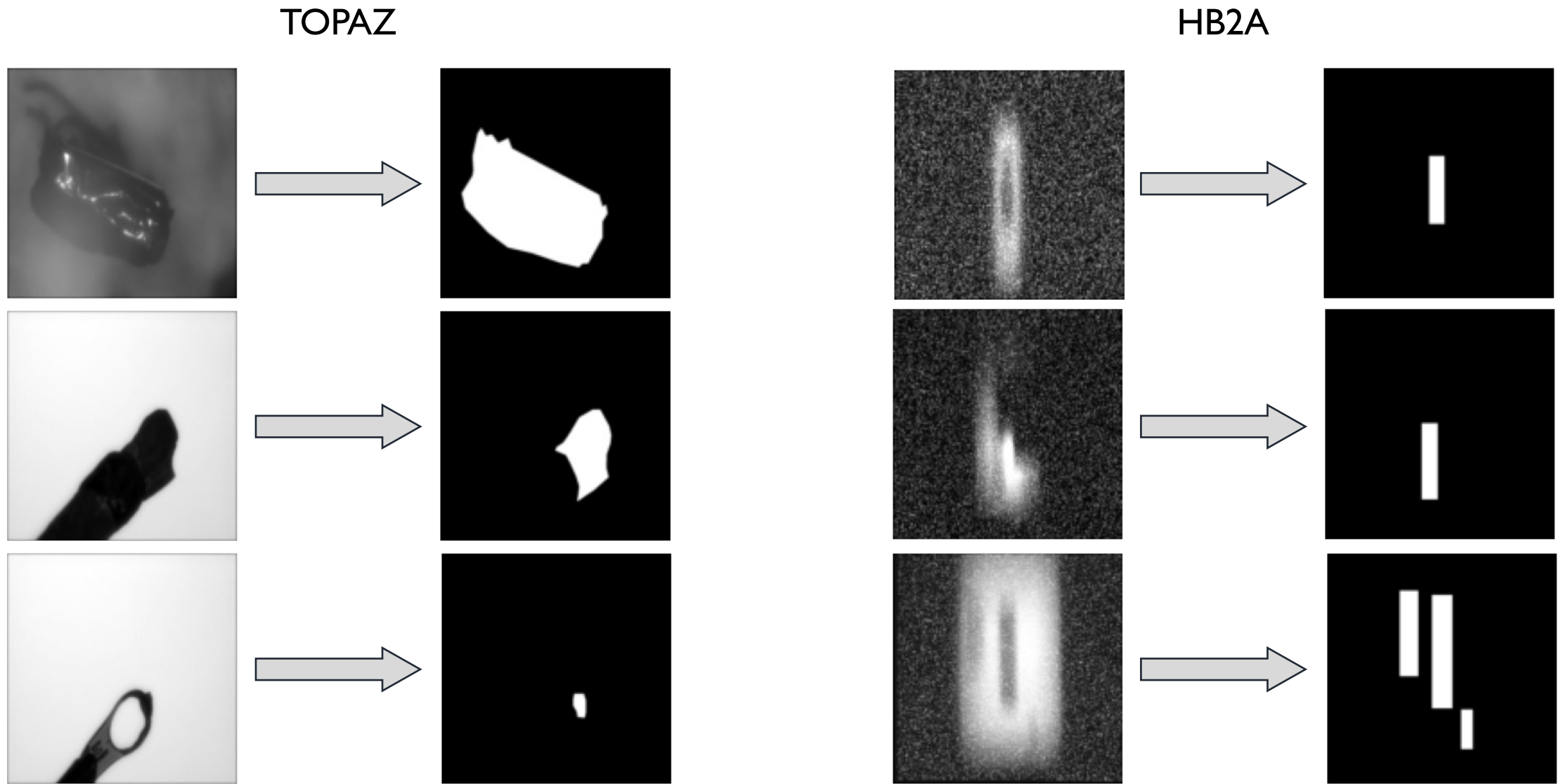


Image Segmentation Tasks



Automation methods

Approaches for removing humans from the loop

Controls Software

- Require a means to deploy developed automation tools
 - Machine learning models, control loops (e.g., PID), etc.
 - Must be flexible to apply broadly to controls environments
- Development & testing resulted in `rscontrols`
 - Written in Python using existing EPICS tools (PyEpics, PCASPy, & P4P)
 - Hardware (detectors, motors, etc.) represented in thin virtualization layer
 - Connected via EPICS process variables (PVs)
 - Handles for user-defined controls processes & served PVs
 - Written & imported as Python modules, on the fly
 - Dedicated embeddings for ML models

rscontrols Workflow

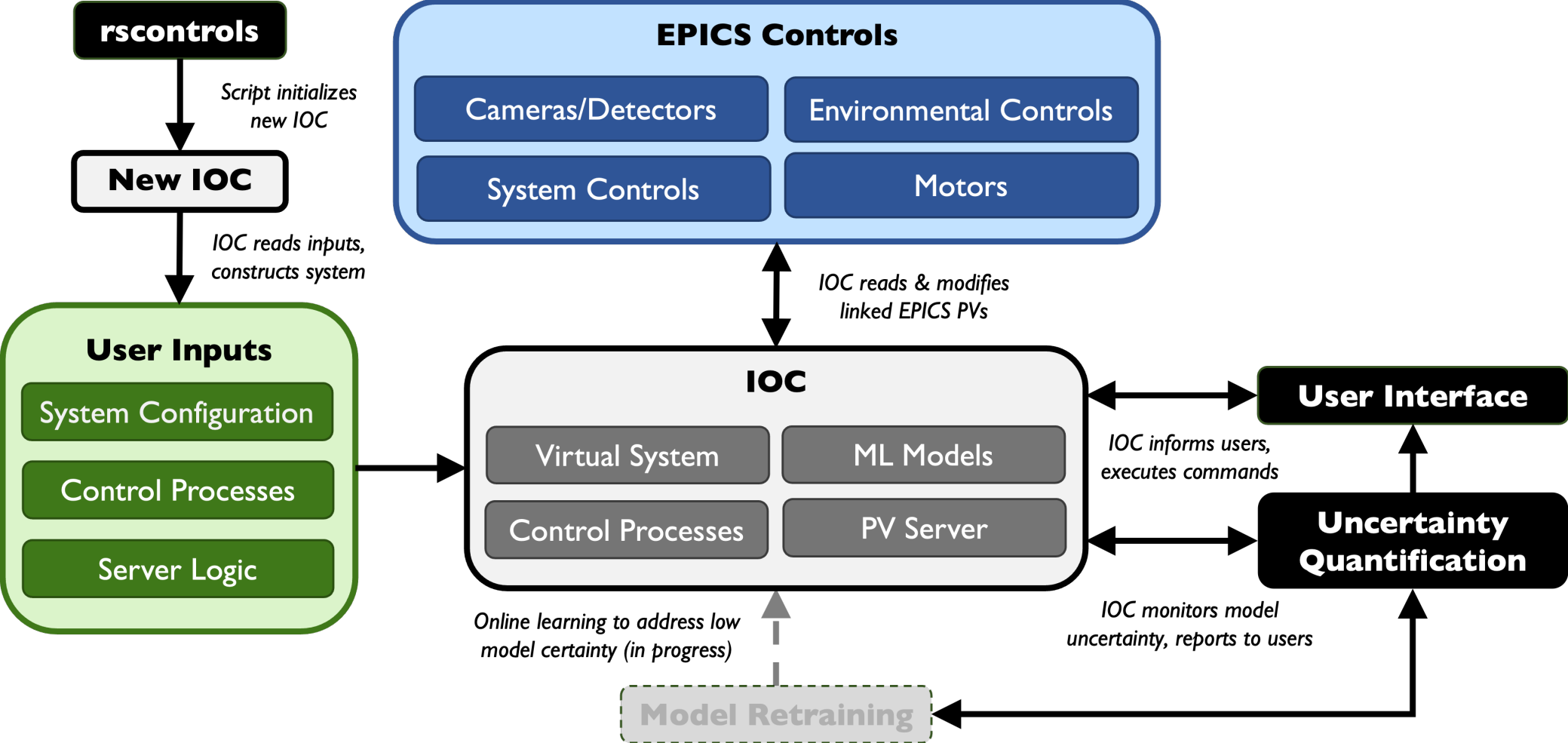
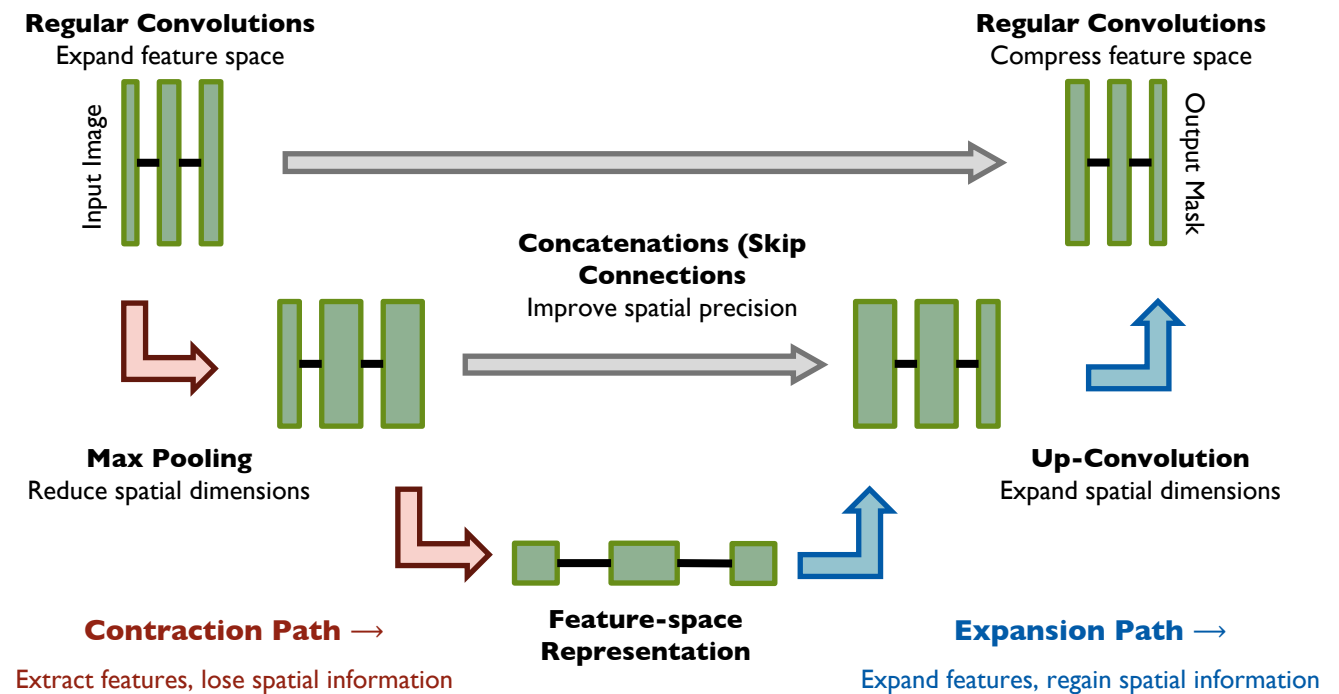


Image Recognition

- Classic use-case for convolutional neural networks (CNNs)
 - UNet specifically designed for image & semantic segmentation
 - Labor-intensive supervised learning regimen
- Must be robust to use cases
 - No sample (TOPAZ & HB-2A)
 - Multiple samples (HB-2A)



Results

rscontrols UI, model uncertainties, and sample alignment

rscontrols, Simulated Beamline Example

```
IOC :
  protocol : CA
  modes : [primary, secondary]

System :
  name : Example Beamline
  prefix : EXBL

PrimaryCam :
  type : Detector
  prefix : PCam
  modes : [primary]
  dimensions : [100, 100]
  data_pv : Image

#------(break)-----

Server :
  path : server_functions.py
  prefix : EXBL
  pvs:

PCam:CleanIm :
  count: 10000
  get:
    function: denoise_cam
    args:
      model: DenoiseUNet
      cam: PrimaryCam
  put: None
```

```
#------(break)-----

Models :

DenoiseUNet:
  type : UNet
  weights: model.h5
  architecture: parameters.pkl

#------(break)-----

Processes :
  path : exbl_processes.py

align_sample :
  primary:
    function : auto_align
    args :
      model: MaskUNet
      cam : PrimaryCam
      controls: PrimaryControls
  secondary:
    function : auto_align
    args :
      model: MaskUNet
      cam : SecondaryCam
      controls: SecondaryControls
```

RSControls Command Line Interface

EPICS Server: OFF

- 1) Run a control process
- 2) List control processes
- 3) List control elements

- 0) Exit

Enter a # for one of the commands listed above:
-> 3

Control elements for 'Example Beamline IOC'

Name	Type	PVs
PrimaryCam	CADetector	Mask: Array, length: 10000, min: 0.000000, max: 1.000000 ImData: Array, length: 10000, min: 0.038875, max: 282.920188
PrimaryControls	CAElement	x: 0.0 y: 0.0 z: 0.0 theta: 0.0 Rotate90: 0 Rotate180: 0
LED	CAElement	power: 1

EPICS Server: OFF

- 1) Run a control process
- 2) List control processes
- 3) List control elements

- 0) Exit

Enter a # for one of the commands listed above:
->

rscontrols, CS Studio UI

The screenshot displays the CS-Studio interface for an Example Beamline UI. The window title is "CS-Studio" and the tab is "Example Beamline UI X". The Radiasoft logo is in the top left. On the left, there are three mode control buttons: "Primary Mode Controls" (selected), "Secondary Mode Controls", and "Beamline IOC".

The main area is divided into two sections:

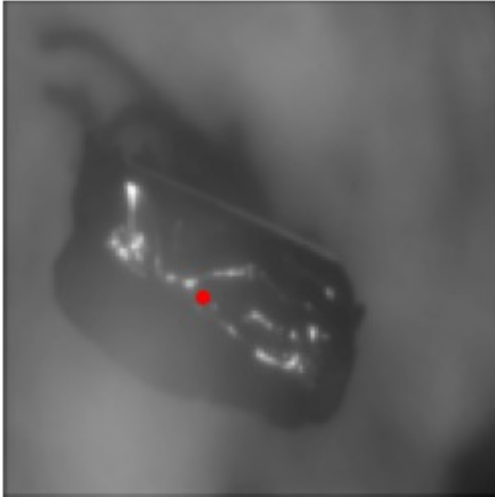
- Primary Motors:** Contains four motor control panels. Each panel has an "RBV" value, an "Input" field with a cyan slider, a "Set" button, and a "Tweak" field with cyan sliders and minus/plus buttons.
 - X Motor: RBV: 5.000, Input: 0.000, Tweak: 1.000
 - Y Motor: RBV: -5.000, Input: 0.000, Tweak: 1.000
 - Z Motor: RBV: 5.000, Input: 0.000, Tweak: 1.000
 - Rotation Angle: RBV: 200.000, Input: 0.000, Tweak: 1.000
- Sample Rotation:** Contains two buttons: "Rotate 90" and "Rotate 180".

The **Primary Sample Camera** section on the right features a grayscale image with a dark, irregularly shaped sample in the center. The image is framed by a coordinate grid with axes from 0 to 100. Above the image is a toolbar with icons for zoom, pan, and other camera functions. Below the image are two toggle switches: "LED" (which is turned on) and "Mask" (which is turned off). An "Update" button is located at the bottom right of the camera view.

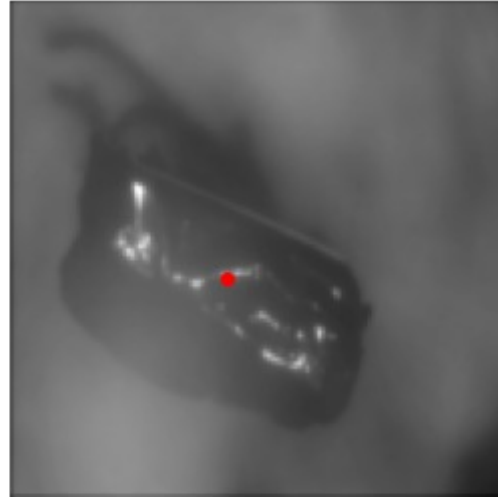
At the bottom left of the window, the text "mhenderson" is visible, and at the bottom right, there is an "Update" button.

Unoptimized Ensemble Predictions

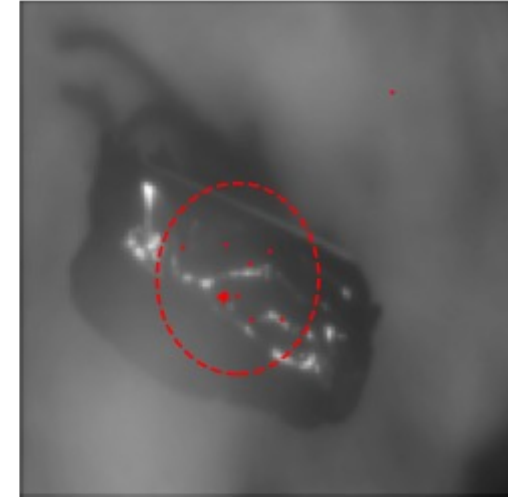
Test Image & CoM



Test Image, Ensemble Average CoM



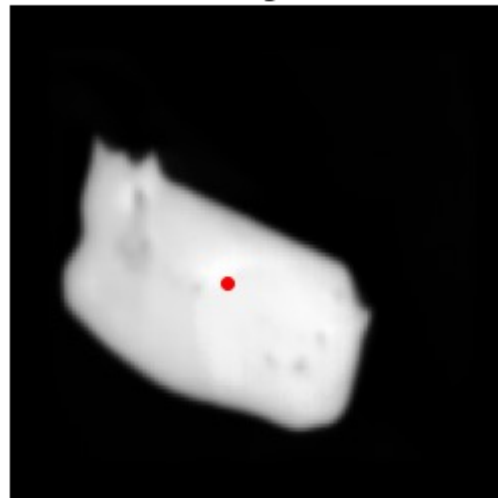
Test Image, Ensemble CoMs



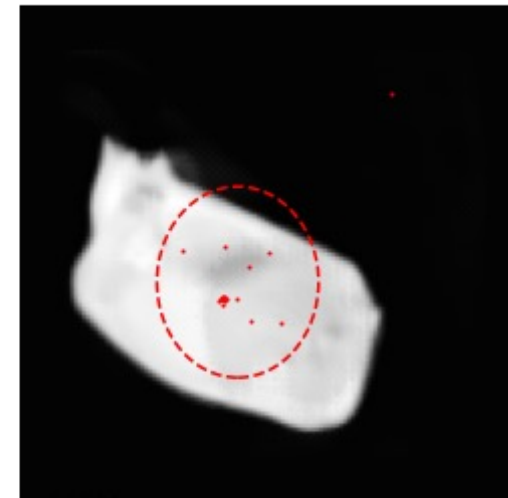
Test Mask & CoM



Ensemble Average Mask & CoM

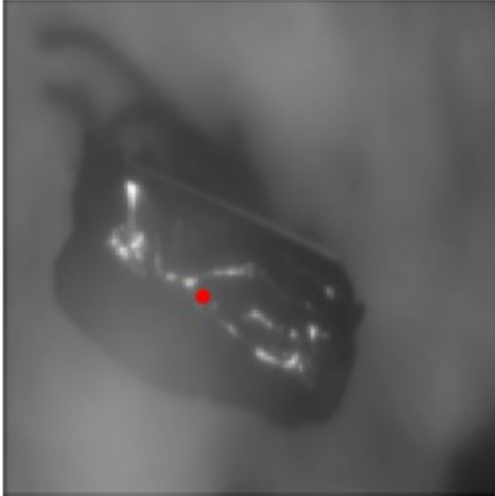


Ensemble Mask Variance & CoMs

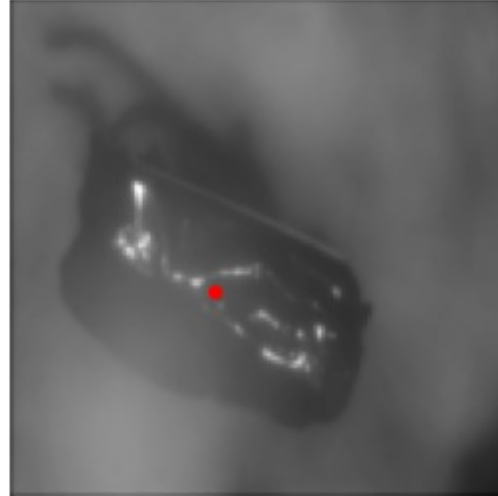


Optimized Ensemble Predictions

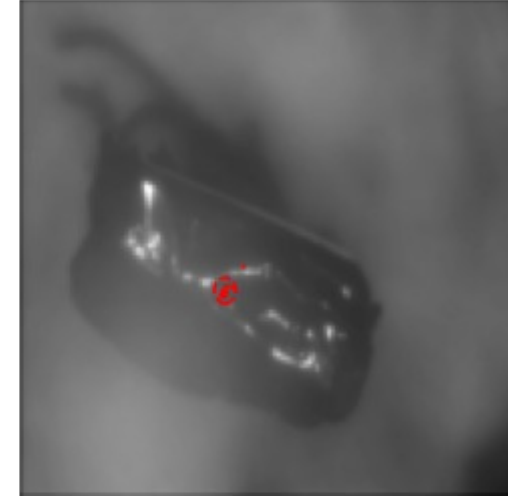
Test Image & CoM



Test Image, Ensemble Average CoM



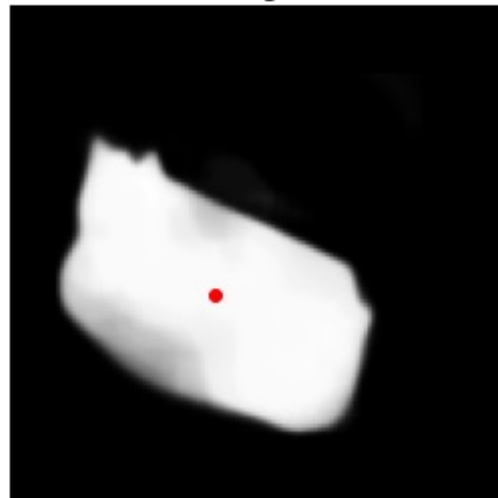
Test Image, Ensemble CoMs



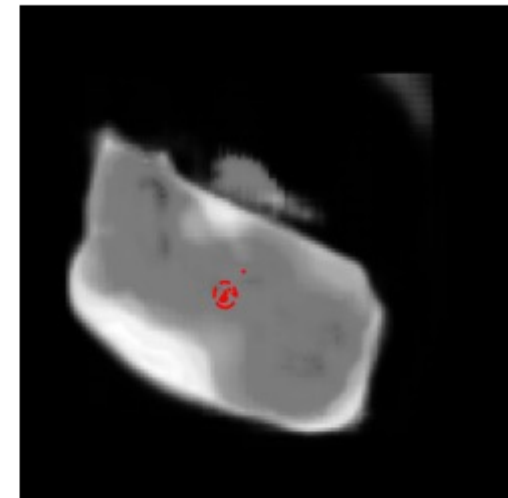
Test Mask & CoM



Ensemble Average Mask & CoM

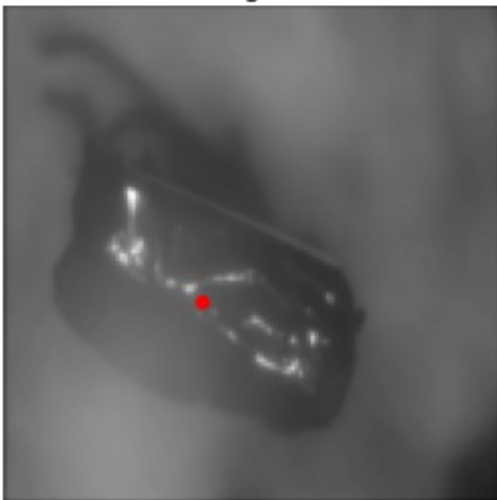


Ensemble Mask Variance & CoMs

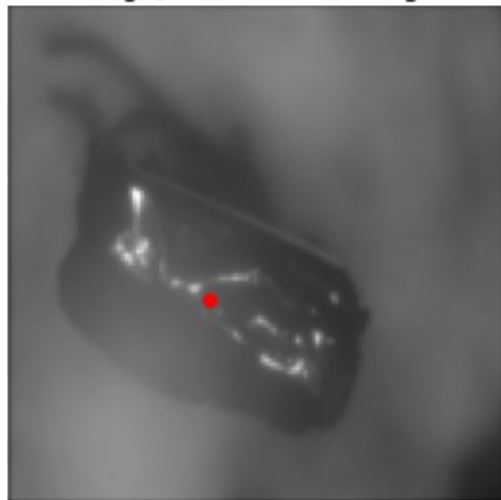


Optimized & Transferred Ensemble Predictions

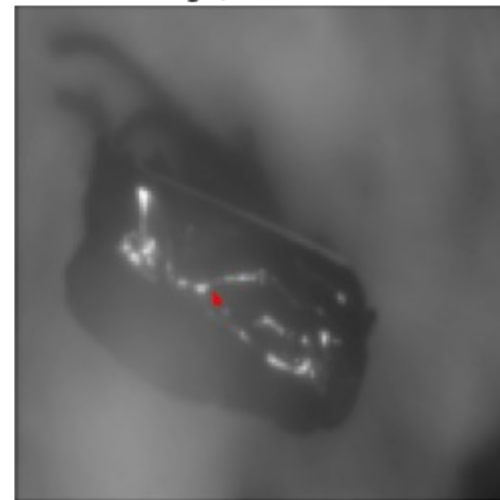
Test Image & CoM



Test Image, Ensemble Average CoM



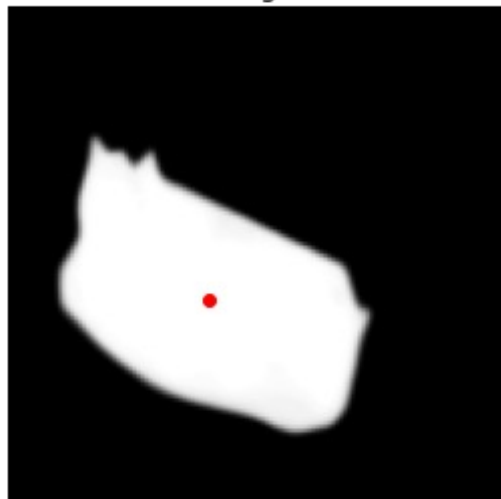
Test Image, Ensemble CoMs



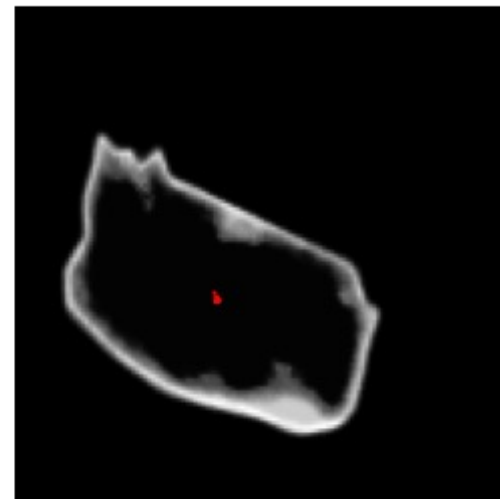
Test Mask & CoM



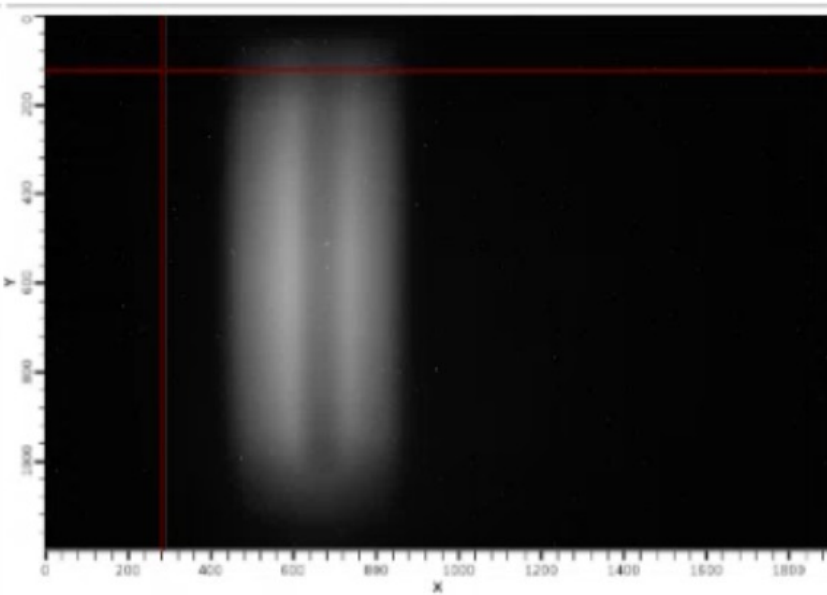
Ensemble Average Mask & CoM



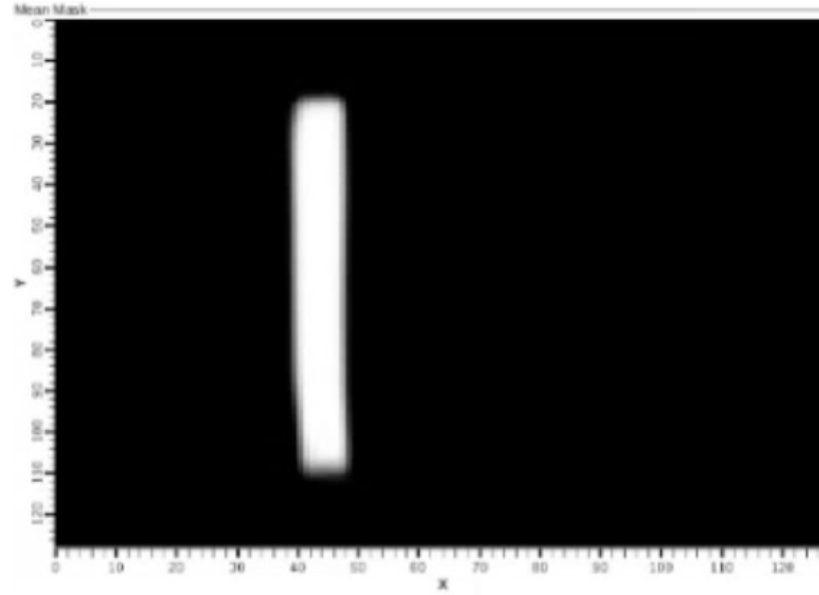
Ensemble Mask Variance & CoMs



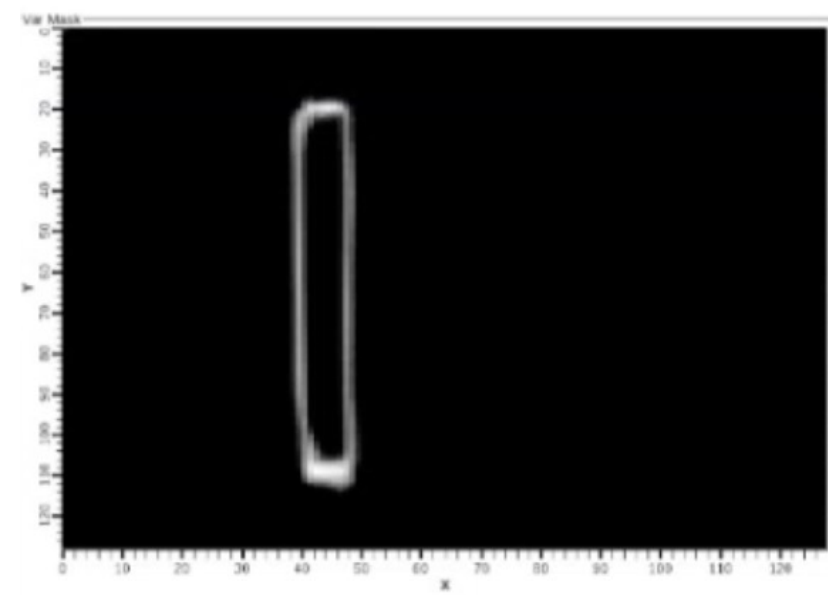
Live Uncertainty Reporting, HB-2A



Live Sample Image



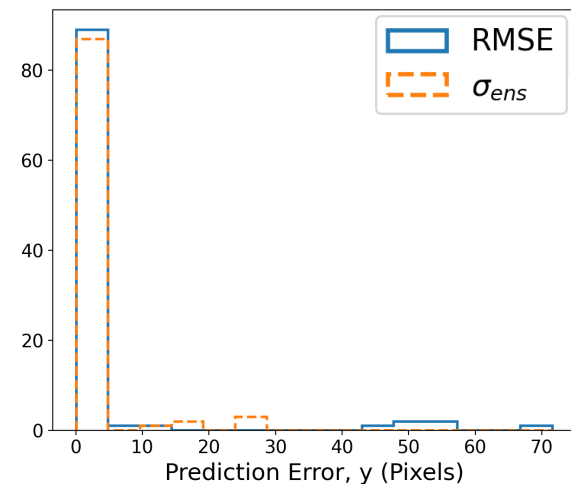
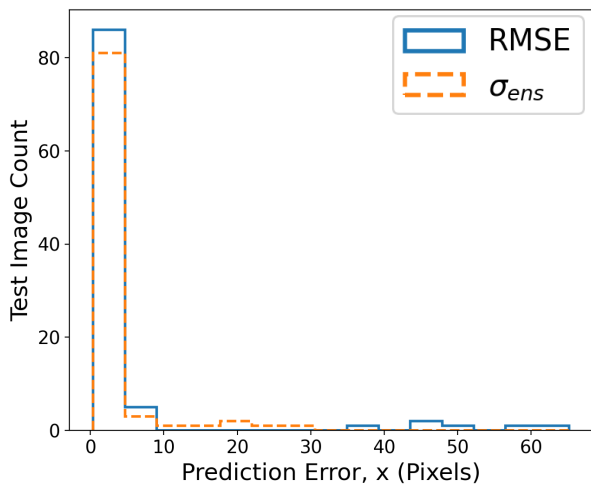
Ensemble Mask Average



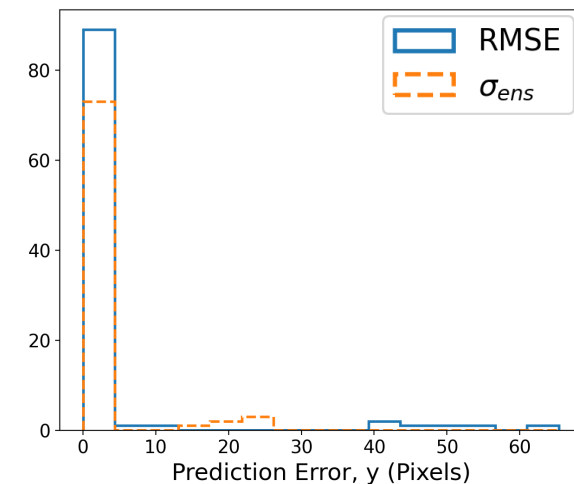
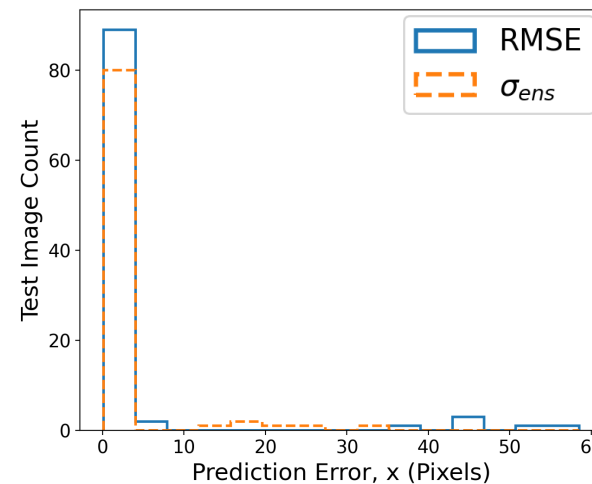
Ensemble Mask Variance

UNet Prediction Uncertainties

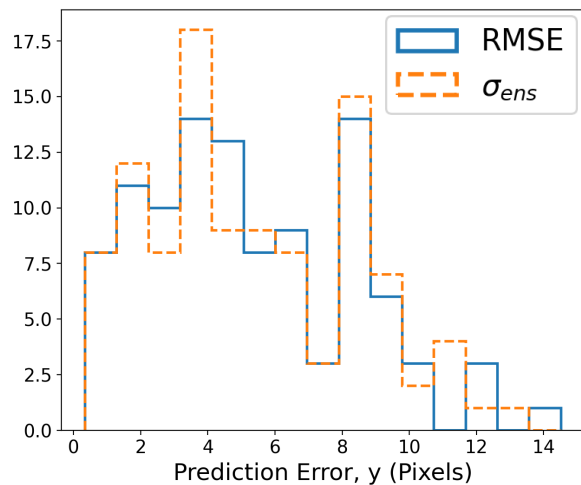
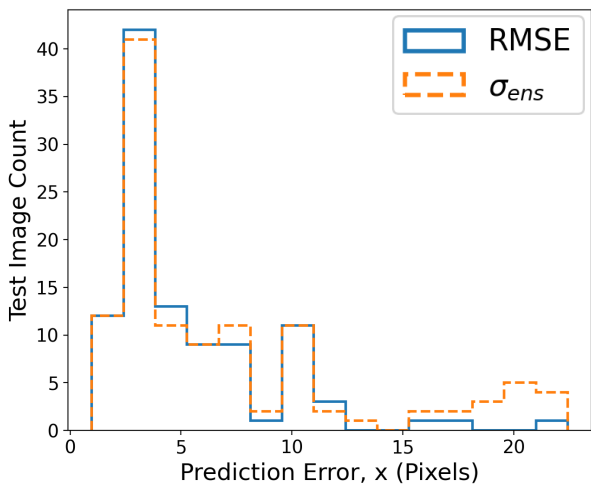
Prediction Uncertainties, Ensemble hh



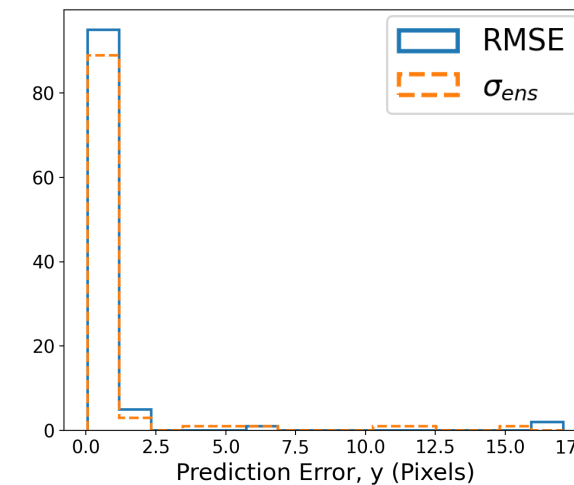
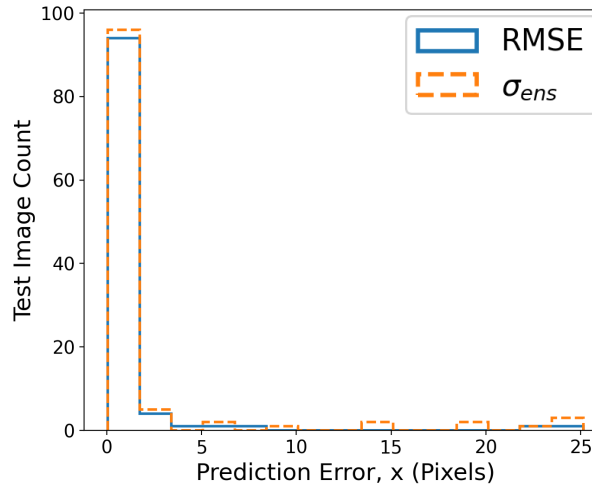
Prediction Uncertainties, Ensemble hhh



Prediction Uncertainties, Ensemble ht



Prediction Uncertainties, Ensemble hht



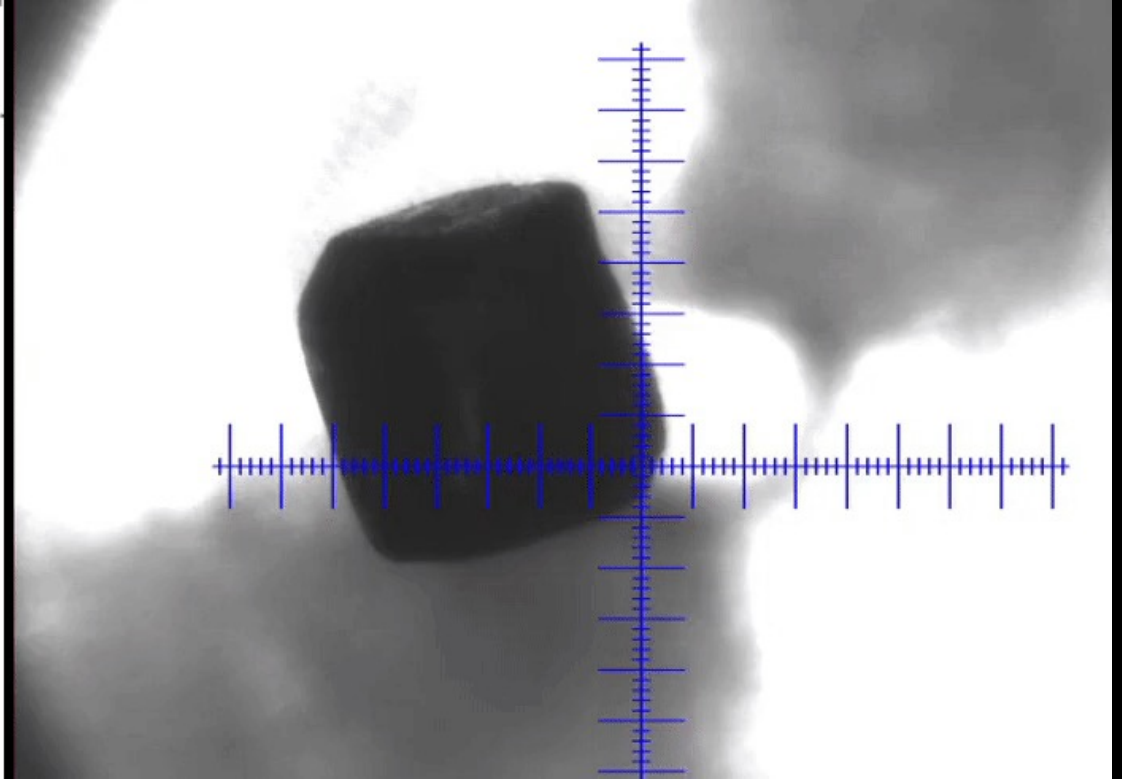
Automated Alignment, TOPAZ

```
rocess (press any key)
-----
-----

Beamline Processes:
  lightswitch_cryo
  align_cryo
  temp_ramp

Interface Actions:
  0) Exit
  1) Print beamline state
  2) Print beamline element state
  3) Time a beamline process

Please choose a beamline processes or interface action:
-> █
```



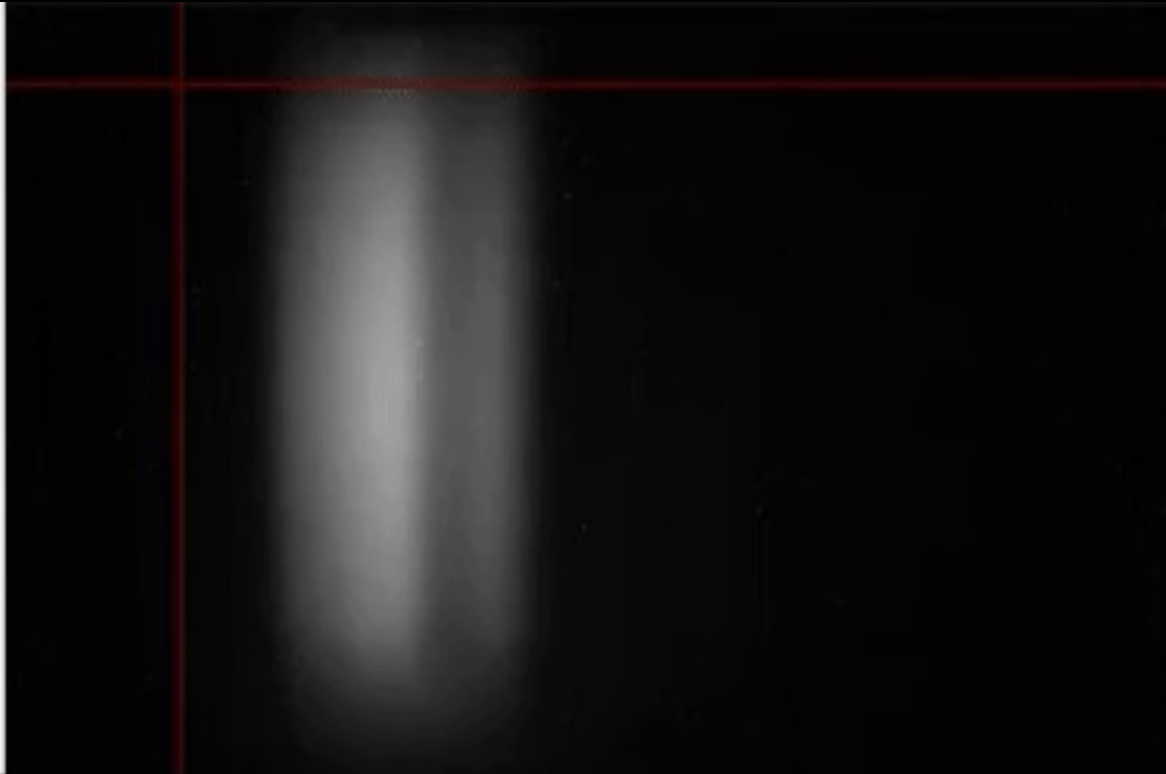
Automated Alignment, HB-2A

```
-> 2
Control processes for 'HB2A IOC'
Name          Function      Argument PVs
-----
test_ncam     camera_test  ncam: NCan
test_stage    motor_test   stage: Stage
align_sample  autoalign    ncam: NCan
slit: Slit
stage: Stage
mask_unet: opt_u_net
-----
EPICS Server: OK
Type: CA
PV Prefix: HB2A

    1) Run a control process
    2) List control processes
    3) List control elements
    4) Print EPICS server configuration

    0) Exit

Enter a # for one of the commands listed above:
->
```



Ongoing & Future Efforts

- Further improve `rscontrols` UI
- Automate complete/more complex procedures
 - Temperature ramping with constant realignment at TOPAZ
 - Beam refinement at HB-2A
- Develop reinforcement learning solutions
 - Fuller automation at TOPAZ (less reliance on existing software)
 - Detector-based alignment at TOPAZ & HB-2A
- Synergize with RS 3D visualizer, also deployed at ORNL
- Deploy at more partner beamlines

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Unused Slides

Denoising Results

Image denoising, regular filter

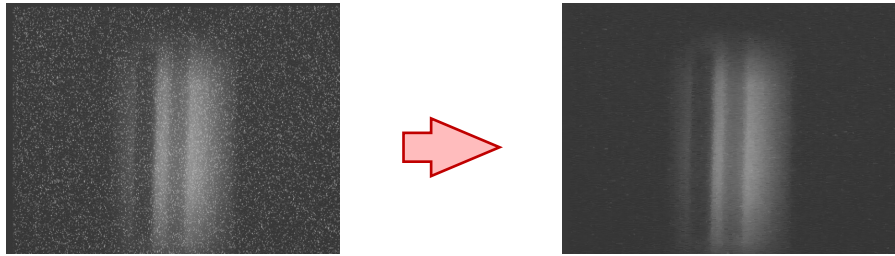
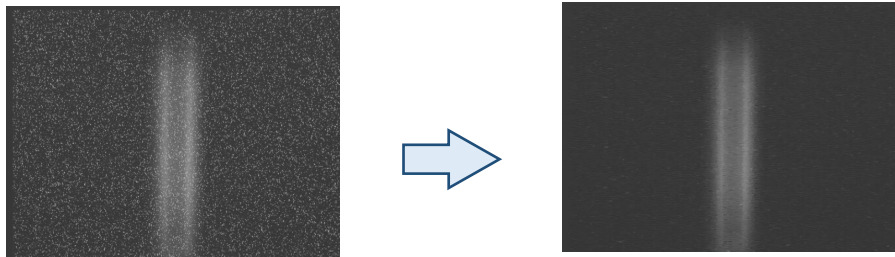
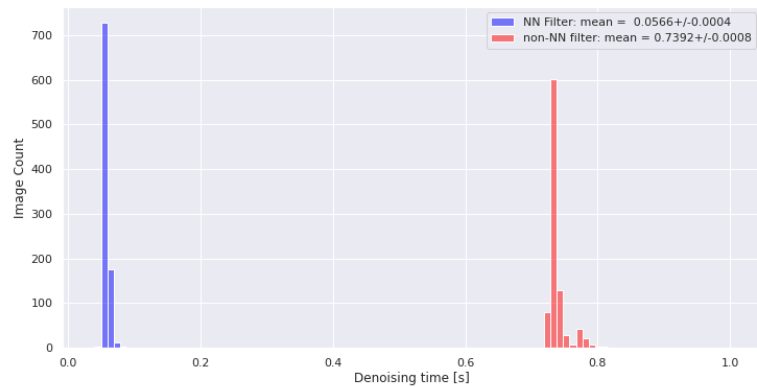


Image denoising, CNN filter



Execution time, regular vs. CNN filter



Camera Control

- Exposure Time: 0.500 / 0.500
- Image Mode: Continuous
- Gain: 28.000 / 27.997
- Star: Stop / 2.00 Hz
- Status: Waiting
- Connected Status: Connect
- Temperature: 45.2 C

Image Processing / Integration

- Bin X: 1 / 1
- Bin Y: 1 / 1
- Reverse X: No / No
- Reverse Y: No / No
- Filter Images: Disable / Disable
- Filter Type: RecursiveAve
- Num To Filter: 1 / 1
- Output Data Type: 16-Bit
- Denoised

Camera Control

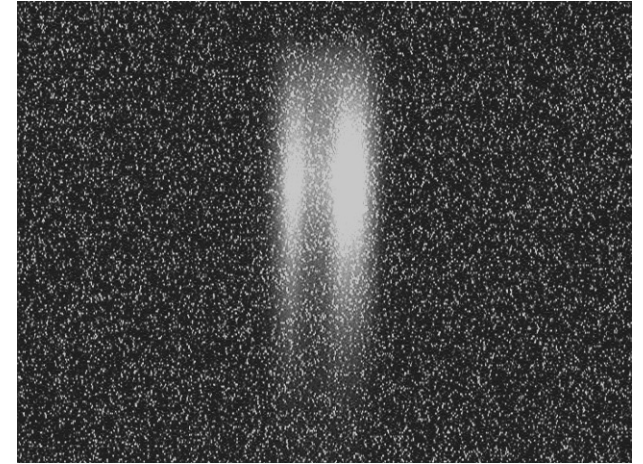
- Exposure Time: 0.500 / 0.500
- Image Mode: Continuous
- Gain: 28.000 / 27.997
- Star: Stop / 2.00 Hz
- Status: Waiting
- Connected Status: Connect
- Temperature: 45.2 C

Image Processing / Integration

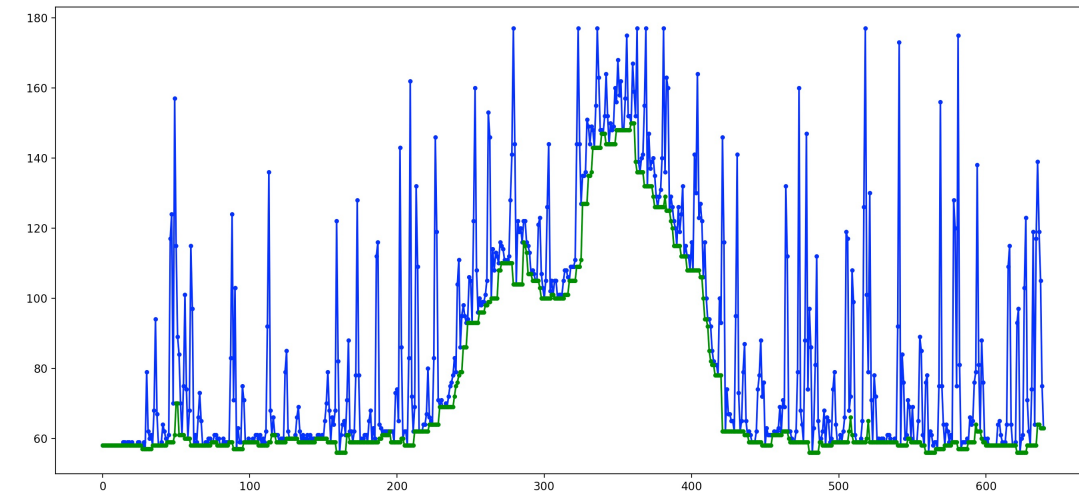
- Bin X: 1 / 1
- Bin Y: 1 / 1
- Reverse X: No / No
- Reverse Y: No / No
- Filter Images: Disable / Disable
- Filter Type: RecursiveAve
- Num To Filter: 1 / 1
- Output Data Type: 16-Bit
- Denoised

Neutron Camera Denoising

- Neutron cameras are highly sensitive to noise
 - Characteristic “salt-and-pepper” speckle pattern
 - Signal condition degrades over time
- Image recognition models are sensitive to noise patterns
 - Trained on original (noisy)
- Multiple possible solutions
 - Simple analytic denoising algorithm
 - e.g. “inscribed envelope”
 - ML-based denoising solution
 - Potentially faster execution



Typical raw image from HB-2A



Horizontal pixel trace & inscribed envelope