

Potential Uses of (Large) Language Models for DESY

Antonin Sulc, Annika Eichler, Tim Wilksen
Hamburg,

Rule 1: Do not talk about LLMs!

Rule 1: Do not talk about LLMs!
unless you find them useful.

Developing a LLM for Particle Accelerators

- > Source **books, conference proceedings, and arxiv** preprints as PDFs.

PACuna: Automated Fine-Tuning of Language Models for Particle Accelerators

Antonin Sulc*
DESY,
Hamburg, Germany
antonin.sulc@desy.de

Raimund Kammering
DESY,
Hamburg, Germany

Annika Eichler
DESY,
Hamburg, Germany

Tim Wilksen
DESY,
Hamburg, Germany

Abstract

Navigating the landscape of particle accelerators has become increasingly challenging with recent surges in contributions. These intricate devices challenge comprehension, even within individual facilities. To address this, we introduce PACuna, a fine-tuned language model refined through publicly available accelerator resources like conferences, pre-prints, and books. We automated data collection and question generation to minimize expert involvement and make the data publicly available. PACuna demonstrates proficiency in addressing accelerator questions, validated by experts. Our approach shows adapting language models to scientific domains by fine-tuning technical texts and auto-generated corpora capturing the latest developments can further produce pre-trained models to answer some specific questions that commercially available assistants cannot and can serve as intelligent assistants for individual facilities.

Developing a LLM for Particle Accelerators

- > Source **books, conference proceedings, and arxiv** preprints as PDFs.
- > Training a LLM **without a human in the loop.**

PACuna: Automated Fine-Tuning of Language Models for Particle Accelerators

Antonin Sulc*
DESY,
Hamburg, Germany
antonin.sulc@desy.de

Raimund Kammering
DESY,
Hamburg, Germany

Annika Eichler
DESY,
Hamburg, Germany

Tim Wilksen
DESY,
Hamburg, Germany

Abstract

Navigating the landscape of particle accelerators has become increasingly challenging with recent surges in contributions. These intricate devices challenge comprehension, even within individual facilities. To address this, we introduce PACuna, a fine-tuned language model refined through publicly available accelerator resources like conferences, pre-prints, and books. We automated data collection and question generation to minimize expert involvement and make the data publicly available. PACuna demonstrates proficiency in addressing accelerator questions, validated by experts. Our approach shows adapting language models to scientific domains by fine-tuning technical texts and auto-generated corpora capturing the latest developments can further produce pre-trained models to answer some specific questions that commercially available assistants cannot and can serve as intelligent assistants for individual facilities.

Developing a LLM for Particle Accelerators

- > Source **books, conference proceedings, and arxiv** preprints as PDFs.
- > Training a LLM **without a human in the loop**.
- > Showing improved performance over general chatbots like ChatGPT and Falcon.

PACuna: Automated Fine-Tuning of Language Models for Particle Accelerators

Antonin Sulc*
DESY,
Hamburg, Germany
antonin.sulc@desy.de

Raimund Kammering
DESY,
Hamburg, Germany

Annika Eichler
DESY,
Hamburg, Germany

Tim Wilksen
DESY,
Hamburg, Germany

Abstract

Navigating the landscape of particle accelerators has become increasingly challenging with recent surges in contributions. These intricate devices challenge comprehension, even within individual facilities. To address this, we introduce PACuna, a fine-tuned language model refined through publicly available accelerator resources like conferences, pre-prints, and books. We automated data collection and question generation to minimize expert involvement and make the data publicly available. PACuna demonstrates proficiency in addressing accelerator questions, validated by experts. Our approach shows adapting language models to scientific domains by fine-tuning technical texts and auto-generated corpora capturing the latest developments can further produce pre-trained models to answer some specific questions that commercially available assistants cannot and can serve as intelligent assistants for individual facilities.

Developing a LLM for Particle Accelerators

- > Source **books, conference proceedings, and arxiv** preprints as PDFs.
- > Training a LLM **without a human in the loop**.
- > Showing improved performance over general chatbots like ChatGPT and Falcon.
- > Use: Search, Validation, Checking

PACuna: Automated Fine-Tuning of Language Models for Particle Accelerators

Antonin Sulc*
DESY,
Hamburg, Germany
antonin.sulc@desy.de

Raimund Kammering
DESY,
Hamburg, Germany

Annika Eichler
DESY,
Hamburg, Germany

Tim Wilksen
DESY,
Hamburg, Germany

Abstract

Navigating the landscape of particle accelerators has become increasingly challenging with recent surges in contributions. These intricate devices challenge comprehension, even within individual facilities. To address this, we introduce PACuna, a fine-tuned language model refined through publicly available accelerator resources like conferences, pre-prints, and books. We automated data collection and question generation to minimize expert involvement and make the data publicly available. PACuna demonstrates proficiency in addressing accelerator questions, validated by experts. Our approach shows adapting language models to scientific domains by fine-tuning technical texts and auto-generated corpora capturing the latest developments can further produce pre-trained models to answer some specific questions that commercially available assistants cannot and can serve as intelligent assistants for individual facilities.

Developing a LLM for Particle Accelerators

- > Source **books, conference proceedings, and arxiv** preprints as PDFs.
- > Training a LLM **without a human in the loop**.
- > Showing improved performance over general chatbots like ChatGPT and Falcon.
- > Use: Search, Validation, Checking

Challenge: Hallucination

PACuna: Automated Fine-Tuning of Language Models for Particle Accelerators

Antonin Sulc*
DESY,
Hamburg, Germany
antonin.sulc@desy.de

Raimund Kammering
DESY,
Hamburg, Germany

Annika Eichler
DESY,
Hamburg, Germany

Tim Wilksen
DESY,
Hamburg, Germany

Abstract

Navigating the landscape of particle accelerators has become increasingly challenging with recent surges in contributions. These intricate devices challenge comprehension, even within individual facilities. To address this, we introduce PACuna, a fine-tuned language model refined through publicly available accelerator resources like conferences, pre-prints, and books. We automated data collection and question generation to minimize expert involvement and make the data publicly available. PACuna demonstrates proficiency in addressing accelerator questions, validated by experts. Our approach shows adapting language models to scientific domains by fine-tuning technical texts and auto-generated corpora capturing the latest developments can further produce pre-trained models to answer some specific questions that commercially available assistants cannot and can serve as intelligent assistants for individual facilities.

LLM - Example

How many superconducting radio frequency (SRF) cavities does European XFEL have?

LLM - Example

How many superconducting radio frequency (SRF) cavities does European XFEL have?

Ours: European XFEL has a total of 800 superconducting radio frequency (SRF) cavities. **partially correct (808)**

LLM - Example

How many superconducting radio frequency (SRF) cavities does European XFEL have?

Ours: European XFEL has a total of 800 superconducting radio frequency (SRF) cavities. **partially correct (808)**

falcon-180b: The European XFEL has a total of 16 superconducting radio-frequency (SRF) cavity stations that contain approximately 170 individual SRF cavities... **wrong**

LLM - Example

How many superconducting radio frequency (SRF) cavities does European XFEL have?

Ours: European XFEL has a total of 800 superconducting radio frequency (SRF) cavities. **partially correct (808)**

falcon-180b: The European XFEL has a total of 16 superconducting radio-frequency (SRF) cavity stations that contain approximately 170 individual SRF cavities... **wrong**

ChatGPT: As of my last knowledge update in September 2021, the European XFEL (X-ray Free-Electron Laser) facility had a total of 100 superconducting radiofrequency (SRF) cavities. **wrong**

LLM - Future - Multimodality



Human How should I make something like this?

LLM - Future - Multimodality



Human How should I make something like this?

MiniGPT-4 To make this dish, you will need the following ingredients:
No Q-Former

- * 4 large live lobsters
- * 2 tablespoons olive oil
- * Salt and pepper
- * 2 cloves garlic, minced
- * 1 lemon, juiced
- * 1 tablespoon chopped fresh parsley

Here's how to make it:

1. Preheat your oven to 425°F (220°C).

Potential/Future Steps

- > Improve our **logbook** (root-cause analysis, automated problem solving etc.).

Potential/Future Steps

- > Improve our **logbook** (root-cause analysis, automated problem solving etc.).
- > **Automate** some procedures (writing logbook entries, writing documents, documentations)

Potential/Future Steps

- > Improve our **logbook** (root-cause analysis, automated problem solving etc.).
- > **Automate** some procedures (writing logbook entries, writing documents, documentations)
- > Assessment (of documents).

Potential/Future Steps

- > Improve our **logbook** (root-cause analysis, automated problem solving etc.).
- > **Automate** some procedures (writing logbook entries, writing documents, documentations)
- > Assessment (of documents).
- > Can improve the **FAIR-ness**.¹

Potential/Future Steps

- > Improve our **logbook** (root-cause analysis, automated problem solving etc.).
- > **Automate** some procedures (writing logbook entries, writing documents, documentations)
- > Assessment (of documents).
- > Can improve the **FAIR-ness**.¹
- > And who knows what **future holds**?

Observation: Sometimes it works to
just wait.

Log Anomaly Detection

- > Log anomaly detection using word embeddings and Hidden Markov Models (HMMs have a very few parameters!).

LOG ANOMALY DETECTION ON EUXFEL NODES

A. Sulc*, A. Eichler, T. Wilksen, DESY, Hamburg, Germany

Abstract

This article introduces a method to detect anomalies in the log data generated by control system nodes at the European XFEL accelerator. The primary aim of this proposed method is to provide operators a comprehensive understanding of the availability, status, and problems specific to each node. This information is vital for ensuring the smooth operation. The sequential nature of logs and the absence of a rich text corpus that is specific to our nodes poses significant limitations for traditional and learning-based approaches for anomaly detection. To overcome this limitation, we propose a method that uses word embedding and models individual nodes as a sequence of these vectors that commonly co-occur, using a Hidden Markov Model (HMM). We score individual log entries by computing a probability ratio between the proba-

to mitigate potential problems from arising. Monitoring the logs of the watchdog nodes by textual analysis of their logs not only provides an automated means of comprehending the European XFEL accelerator system conditions but also enables early detection and resolution of issues that would otherwise only gain significance in the event of a specific node failure.

The structure of the paper is the following: First, we summarize the related work in log anomaly detection. In the next section, we show four main steps of our approach with important justifications and examples. Lastly, we show several examples and sketch a potential future work in this field.

RELATED WORK

Log Anomaly Detection

- > Log anomaly detection using word embeddings and Hidden Markov Models (HMMs have a very few parameters!).
- > Represents logs as vectors (Word2Vec), and models their representations as HMMs.

LOG ANOMALY DETECTION ON EUXFEL NODES

A. Sulc*, A. Eichler, T. Wilksen, DESY, Hamburg, Germany

Abstract

This article introduces a method to detect anomalies in the log data generated by control system nodes at the European XFEL accelerator. The primary aim of this proposed method is to provide operators a comprehensive understanding of the availability, status, and problems specific to each node. This information is vital for ensuring the smooth operation. The sequential nature of logs and the absence of a rich text corpus that is specific to our nodes poses significant limitations for traditional and learning-based approaches for anomaly detection. To overcome this limitation, we propose a method that uses word embedding and models individual nodes as a sequence of these vectors that commonly co-occur, using a Hidden Markov Model (HMM). We score individual log entries by computing a probability ratio between the proba-

to mitigate potential problems from arising. Monitoring the logs of the watchdog nodes by textual analysis of their logs not only provides an automated means of comprehending the European XFEL accelerator system conditions but also enables early detection and resolution of issues that would otherwise only gain significance in the event of a specific node failure.

The structure of the paper is the following: First, we summarize the related work in log anomaly detection. In the next section, we show four main steps of our approach with important justifications and examples. Lastly, we show several examples and sketch a potential future work in this field.

RELATED WORK

Log Anomaly Detection

- > Log anomaly detection using word embeddings and Hidden Markov Models (HMMs have a very few parameters!).
- > Represents logs as vectors (Word2Vec), and models their representations as HMMs.
- > Scores entries by probability ratio to detect anomalies (how well is the message fitting to the sequence).

LOG ANOMALY DETECTION ON EUXFEL NODES

A. Sulc*, A. Eichler, T. Wilksen, DESY, Hamburg, Germany

Abstract

This article introduces a method to detect anomalies in the log data generated by control system nodes at the European XFEL accelerator. The primary aim of this proposed method is to provide operators a comprehensive understanding of the availability, status, and problems specific to each node. This information is vital for ensuring the smooth operation. The sequential nature of logs and the absence of a rich text corpus that is specific to our nodes poses significant limitations for traditional and learning-based approaches for anomaly detection. To overcome this limitation, we propose a method that uses word embedding and models individual nodes as a sequence of these vectors that commonly co-occur, using a Hidden Markov Model (HMM). We score individual log entries by computing a probability ratio between the proba-

to mitigate potential problems from arising. Monitoring the logs of the watchdog nodes by textual analysis of their logs not only provides an automated means of comprehending the European XFEL accelerator system conditions but also enables early detection and resolution of issues that would otherwise only gain significance in the event of a specific node failure.

The structure of the paper is the following: First, we summarize the related work in log anomaly detection. In the next section, we show four main steps of our approach with important justifications and examples. Lastly, we show several examples and sketch a potential future work in this field.

RELATED WORK

Log Anomaly Detection

- > Log anomaly detection using word embeddings and Hidden Markov Models (HMMs have a very few parameters!).
- > Represents logs as vectors (Word2Vec), and models their representations as HMMs.
- > Scores entries by probability ratio to detect anomalies (how well is the message fitting to the sequence).
- > Tested on EuXFEL logs, identifies score spikes corresponding to errors.

LOG ANOMALY DETECTION ON EUXFEL NODES

A. Sulc*, A. Eichler, T. Wilksen, DESY, Hamburg, Germany

Abstract

This article introduces a method to detect anomalies in the log data generated by control system nodes at the European XFEL accelerator. The primary aim of this proposed method is to provide operators a comprehensive understanding of the availability, status, and problems specific to each node. This information is vital for ensuring the smooth operation. The sequential nature of logs and the absence of a rich text corpus that is specific to our nodes poses significant limitations for traditional and learning-based approaches for anomaly detection. To overcome this limitation, we propose a method that uses word embedding and models individual nodes as a sequence of these vectors that commonly co-occur, using a Hidden Markov Model (HMM). We score individual log entries by computing a probability ratio between the proba-

to mitigate potential problems from arising. Monitoring the logs of the watchdog nodes by textual analysis of their logs not only provides an automated means of comprehending the European XFEL accelerator system conditions but also enables early detection and resolution of issues that would otherwise only gain significance in the event of a specific node failure.

The structure of the paper is the following: First, we summarize the related work in log anomaly detection. In the next section, we show four main steps of our approach with important justifications and examples. Lastly, we show several examples and sketch a potential future work in this field.

RELATED WORK

Log Anomaly Detection

(TEST,OK,)

Log Anomaly Detection

(TEST,OK,TEST,OK,)

Log Anomaly Detection

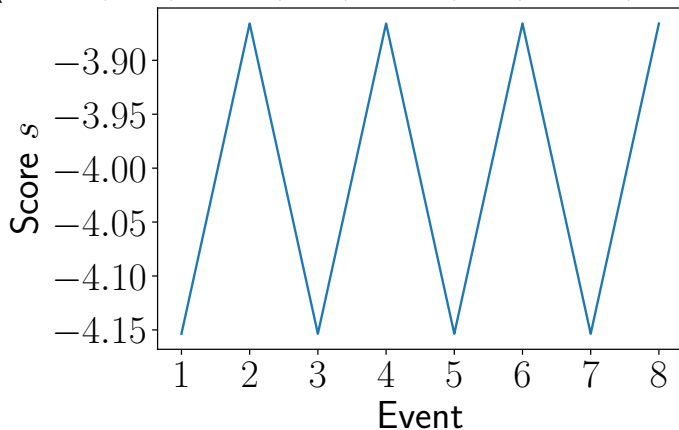
(TEST,OK,TEST,OK,TEST,OK,)

Log Anomaly Detection

(TEST,OK,TEST,OK,TEST,OK,TEST,OK)

Log Anomaly Detection

(TEST,OK,TEST,OK,TEST,OK,TEST,OK)



Log Anomaly Detection - Sequential Anomaly

(TEST,OK,)

Log Anomaly Detection - Sequential Anomaly

(TEST,OK,TEST,OK,)

Log Anomaly Detection - Sequential Anomaly

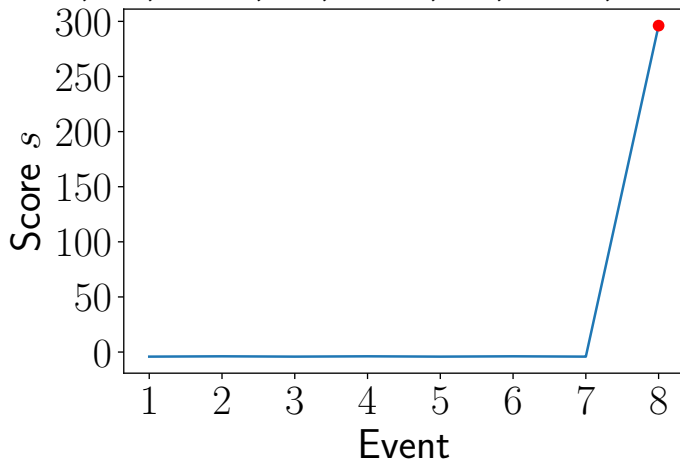
(TEST,OK,TEST,OK,TEST,OK,)

Log Anomaly Detection - Sequential Anomaly

(TEST,OK,TEST,OK,TEST,OK,TEST,**TEST**)

Log Anomaly Detection - Sequential Anomaly

(TEST,OK,TEST,OK,TEST,OK,TEST,**TEST**)



Log Anomaly Detection - Unexpected Message Anomaly

(TEST,OK,)

Log Anomaly Detection - Unexpected Message Anomaly

(TEST,OK,TEST,OK,)

Log Anomaly Detection - Unexpected Message Anomaly

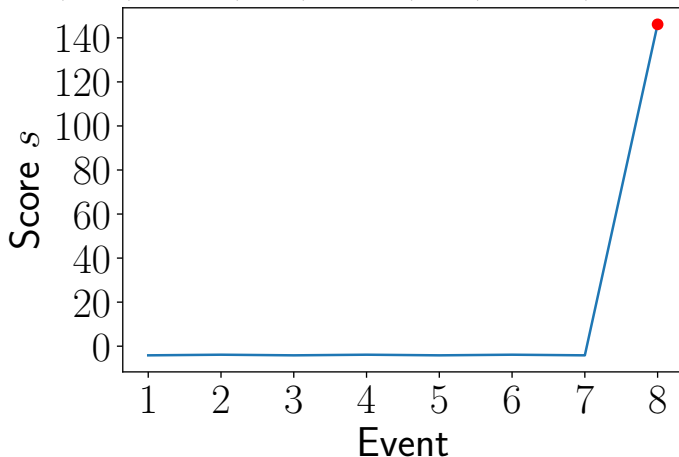
(TEST,OK,TEST,OK,TEST,OK,)

Log Anomaly Detection - Unexpected Message Anomaly

(TEST,OK,TEST,OK,TEST,OK,TEST,**ERROR**)

Log Anomaly Detection - Unexpected Message Anomaly

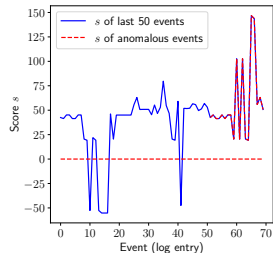
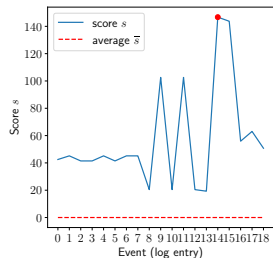
(TEST,OK,TEST,OK,TEST,OK,TEST,**ERROR**)



Log Anomaly Detection - Real Example

```

      ⋮
0  getpid no process
1  no process try start
2  getpid no process
3  getpid no process
4  no process try start
5  getpid no process
6  no process try start
7  no process try start
8  pid change $nz $nz
9  getpid pid not match process name
10 pid change $nz $nz
11 getpid pid not match process name
12 pid change $nz $nz
13 pid change $nz $nz
14 pid not match process name toggled $nz times $nz min
15 pid not match process name toggled $nz times $nz min
16 signal term received
17 terminating threads closing files
18 writer thread terminated
19 interrupt thread terminated
```



Log Anomaly Detection

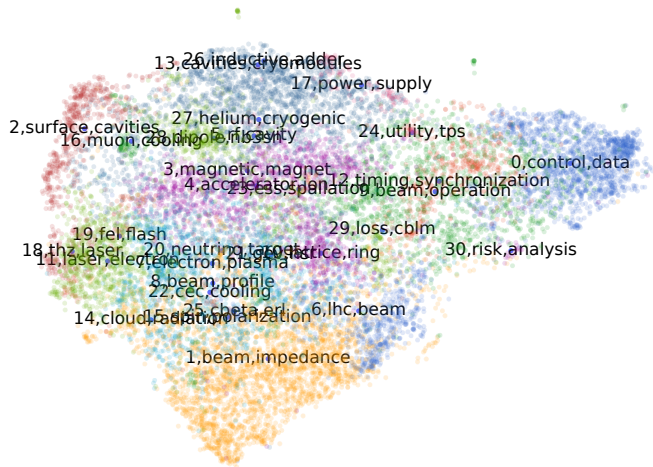
```
from hmmlearn import hmm
import numpy as np

x = np.stack([[0,1],[1,0],[0,1],[1,0],[0,1],[1,0],[0,1],[1,0]])
model = hmm.GaussianHMM(n_components=2, covariance_type="diag")
model.fit(x[:-1,:])
logp = []
for i in range(1,x.shape[0]+1):
    logp.append(model.score(x[:i]))

logp = np.array(logp)
score = logp[:-1] - logp[1:]
```

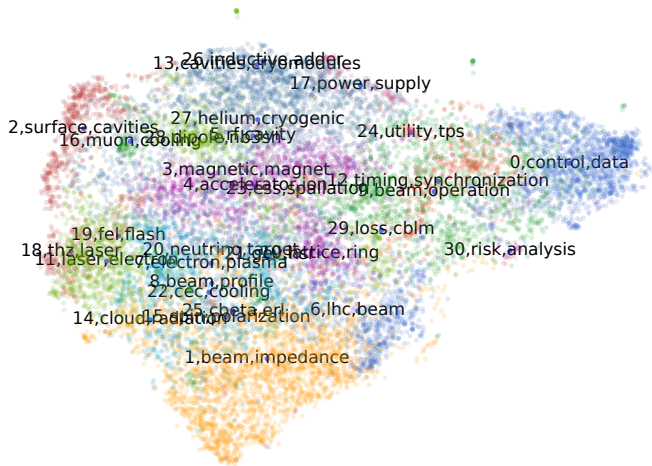
Texts Expose Accelerator Secrets

- > Analyze conference proceedings to reveal research trends, topics, and collaborations.



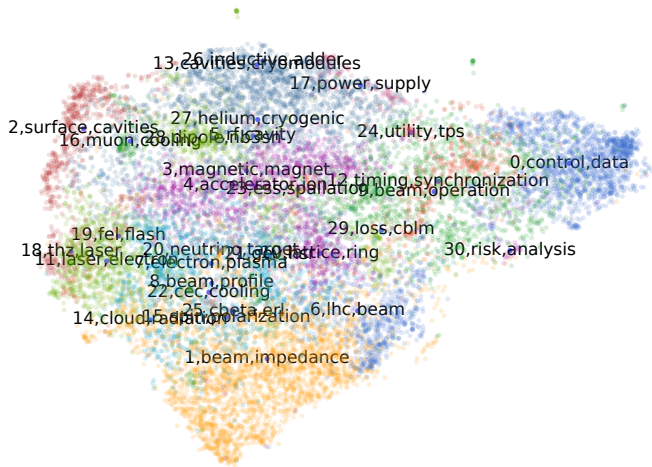
Texts Expose Accelerator Secrets

- > Analyze conference proceedings to reveal research trends, topics, and collaborations.
- > Semantic (text) search, topic modeling, and graph analysis methods



Texts Expose Accelerator Secrets

- > Analyze conference proceedings to reveal research trends, topics, and collaborations.
- > Semantic (text) search, topic modeling, and graph analysis methods
- > Uncovers latent topical structures.



Rule 2: Follow formatting rules and notation if you want to get your work recognized.

Thank you!

Contact

Deutsches Elektronen-
Synchrotron DESY

www.desy.de

Antonin Sulc, Annika Eichler, Tim Wilksen
 0000-0001-7767-778X
MCS
antonin.sulc@desy.de