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Reinforcement Learning for FEL performance optimization - My Experience -

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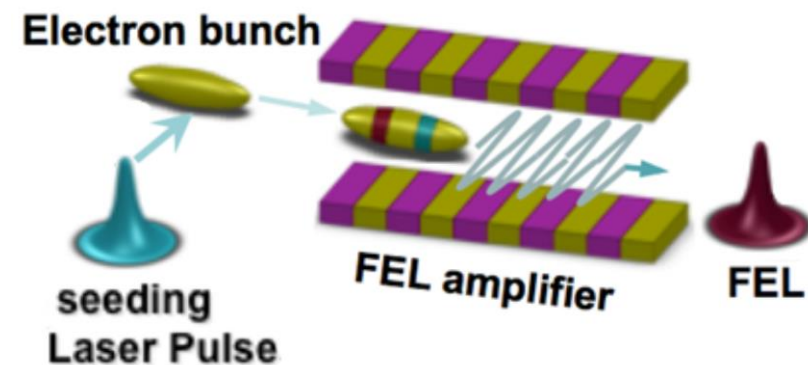
FERMI: Seeded Free-Electron Laser



Free-Electron Laser (FEL): IV generation light source

- Radiation generated by the interaction between a relativistic electron beam and a magnetic structure

Seeded FEL: electron bunch modulated in energy by seed laser



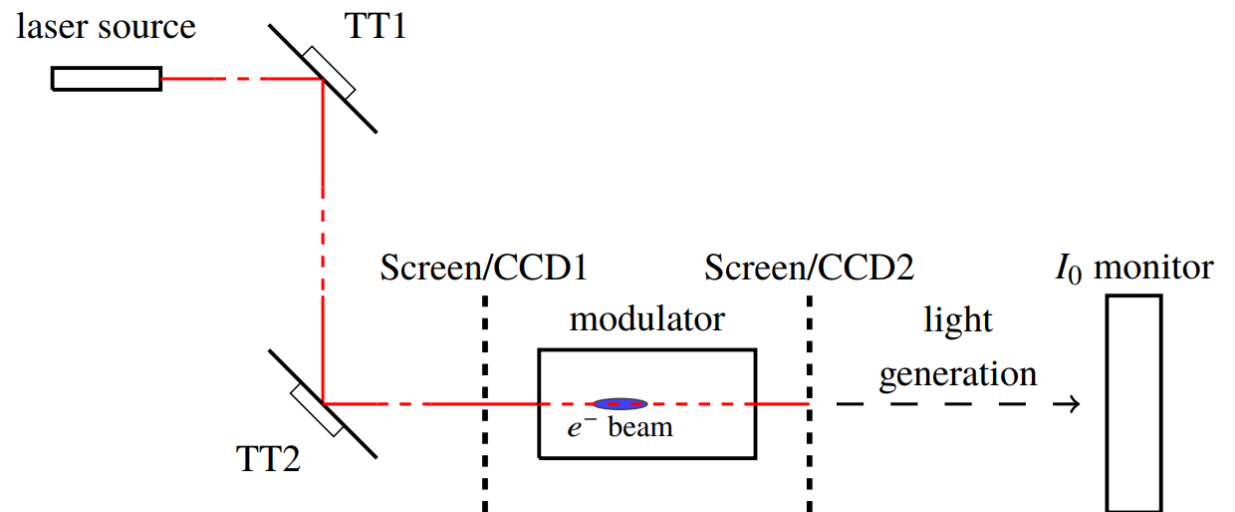
Seed Laser Alignment System



A standard optical alignment system consist in:

- 2 planar Tip-Tilt mirrors (TTs) each one paired with 2 piezo-motors
- 2 screens based on Charge-Coupled Devices (CCDs)

Seed laser
simplified scheme



Analytical model of the simplified system

→ Simulated environment in MATLAB for off-line tests

Considered RL algorithms:

- **SARSA(λ)**
 - **Q-learning**
- } *Tabular and with Linear Function Approximation*

General details:

- ε – *greedy policy*
- *Potential-Based Reward shaping* $F(s, s') = \gamma\Phi(s') - \Phi(s)$
- *Gaussian Radial Basis Functions* (RBFs) as Lin. Func. Approx.

All algorithms have been implemented in MATLAB

Reinforcement Learning Toolbox was not already released

Q-learning with Linear Function Approximation (LFA)

- Q-learning approximates the optimal action-value function Q^*
- LFA maps a discrete state space into a continuous one

Parametric form $Q(s, a, \theta) = \theta^T \varphi(s, a)$ using Gaussian RBF

Chosen for:

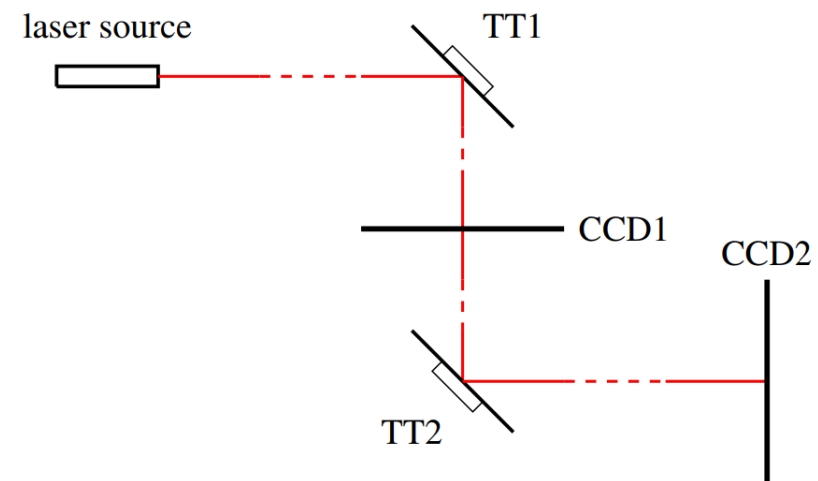
- Lower number of hyper-parameters with respect to SARSA(λ)
- More adaptable to real systems than *Tabular* algorithms

Service Laser of the EOS station:

- Alignment scheme similar to the seed laser
- Often available → 10 runs (# episodes: Training 300 + Test 100)
- More time consuming than simulator
- Code debugging on safer system

EOS laser simplified scheme

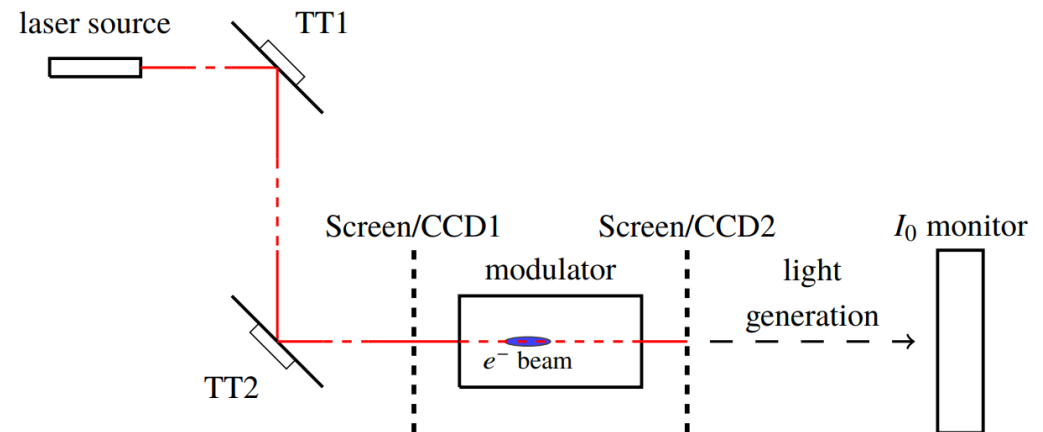
Intensity measured in Region of Interest (ROIs) on CCDs



FERMI Seed Laser:

- Challenging hyper-parameters setting
- Hardly available → 1 runs (# episodes: Training 300 + Test 50)
- Higher noise in measurements
- Drifts

Seed laser simplified scheme





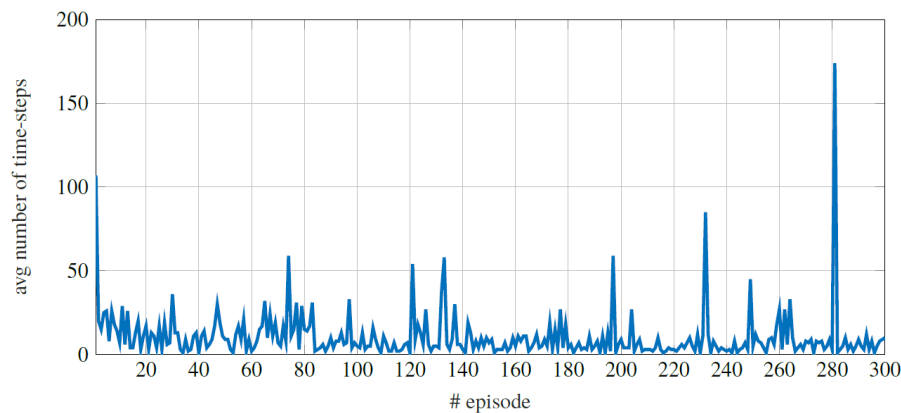
FERMI FEL - Results



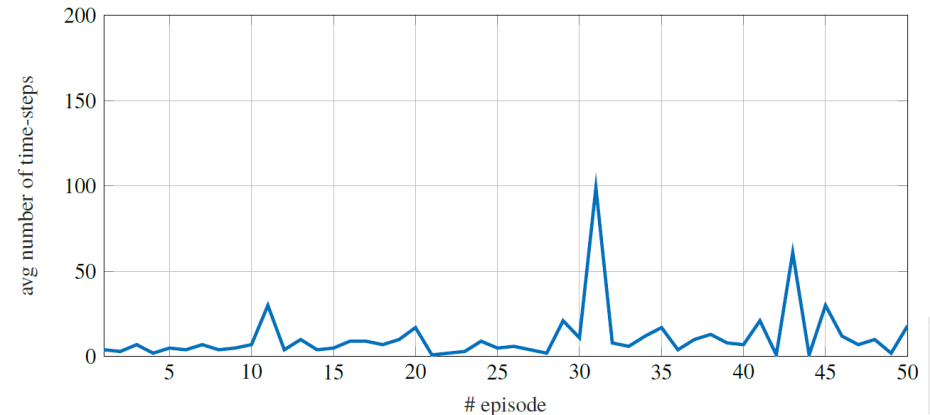
Intensity: measured by the I_0 monitor

Episode stops if {
Intensity Target, I_T , is reached
max num of steps is reached

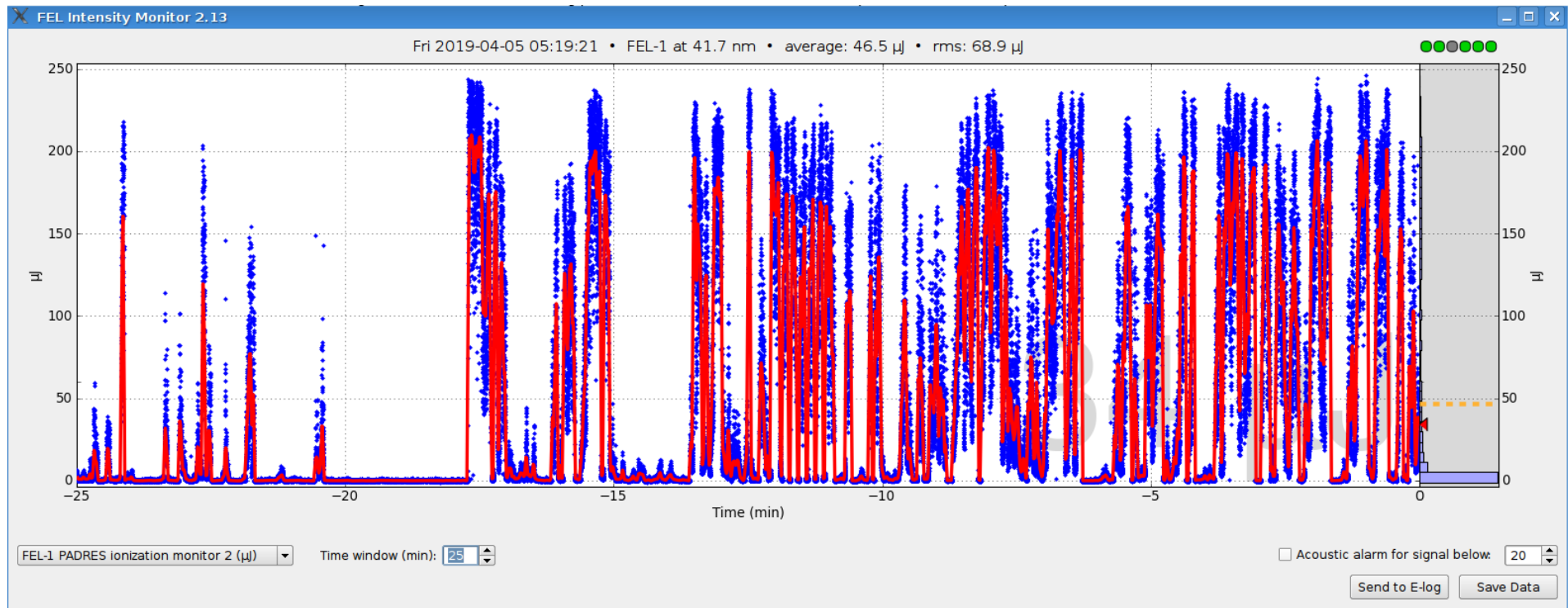
Training Phase



Test Phase



FEL intensity in the first 25 minutes of the training phase





Results Discussion



- Exploration in first episode is sufficient to easily reach target in next episodes
 - Peaks in Tests:
 - I. Machine drifts
 - II. Improper setting of :
 - k (*reward shaping hyper-parameter*)
 - R (*reward*) during training
- } Tuning to balance between these values in successful episodes

Further analysis will be carried out in future works



Future Developments



PYTHON implementation of:

- Deep-Q-Network (DQN), variant of Q-learning algorithm
 - Learning directly from images of the FEL spectrum
- Policy Parametrization
 - Continuous actions

- Why developing RL code from scratch in MATLAB?
 - Best initial personal knowledge
 - RL Toolbox was not already released
 - Very valuable experience of understanding the internals of RL

- Why RL instead of other optimization methods (i.e. Gradient Descent, Nelder Mead, Extremum Seeking, ...)?
 - Global vs Local optima
 - Memory of previous experience

- Weak points of RL
 - Time consuming
 - Problem of machine drifts
 - Delicate definition of hyper-parameters



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Thank you!





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