

# Elettra Sincrotrone Trieste



# Automatic FEL Optimization at FERMI

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# Machine layout (seeded Free Electron Laser)





## FEL-1 FEL-2 basic schemas



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## Short / long term drifts



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## Short / long term drifts

### FEL performance decay causes:

- systematic causes: FEL wavelength change (scans)
  - Improve machine physics models
  - Add feedforward / feedback systems
- **unpredictable causes**: thermal drifts (0.01° C), faults, mishandling, degradation of components....
  - Improve thermal stability
  - Improve diagnostics



## **Stochastic optimization**



#### Pros

- simple
- model-less

#### Cons

- doesn't assure global optimum
- convergence scales badly with the number of inputs
- no stop rule
- may perturb the system

#### **Possible algorithms:**

- stochastic approximation
- simultaneous perturbation
- random search
- simulated annealing
- evolutionary algorithms (genetic)
- •



# Optimization of electron and laser beam trajectories

## **Algorithm description**

- Collect N trajectories and the corresponding objective function that has to be maximized (ex: FEL output power...)
- Sort the trajectories according to the objective function value in descending order
- Calculate a "golden" trajectory by averaging the first M trajectories (M usually 10% of N)
- Calculate the "mean" trajectory by averaging the remaining N-M-P trajectories where P is the number of the worst trajectories (P usually 10% of N)
- Sum the difference between the golden and the mean trajectory to the trajectory feedback set-point
- Go back to the first step

 $x^{(1,1)}$ ..... $X^{(1,n)} F_{1}(max)$ Golden Trajectory х<sup>(M,1)</sup>.....Х<sup>(M,n)</sup> Fм  $x^{(M+1,1)}$   $X^{(M+1,n)} F_{M+1}$  $x^{(M+2,1)}$  .....  $X^{(M+2,n)} F_{M+2}$ Mean Trajectory  $X^{(N-P,1)}$ ..... $X^{(N-P,n)} F_{N-P}$  $x^{(N-P+1,1)}$ .... $X^{(N-P+1,n)}$  F<sub>N-P+1</sub> Worst Trajectories  $\mathbf{X}^{(N,1)}$ .... $\mathbf{X}^{(N,n)}$   $\mathbf{F}_{N}(\mathbf{MIN})$ 



## **Optimization tool: operating modes**

Active mode: trajectory feedback performs on each beam position monitor a 2D spiral scan, desynchronized from the others.
PROS:

- increments correlation between feedback setpoints and objective function (ex. *FEL intensity*)
- CONS:
  - perturbs the FEL output

Passive mode: take advantage of the beam noise to "explore" the system inputs
• PROS:

- doesn't perturb the FEL output during optimization procedure
- CONS:
  - noise level could be insufficient to get a good correlation with FEL intensity signal



### Continuous/Timed mode:

run optimization continuously or over a fixed period of time. In **Timed mode:** the spiral decreases its amplitude in time *(simulated annealing).* 



## **Optimization tool: seed laser alignment (2 CCDs, 4 variables)**





- Moved three out of four feedback set-points which keeps the seed laser transversally aligned with electron bunch
- Drop of FEL intensity from 50 to almost 0 μJ
- Automatic optimization restores the original beam positions on the CCDs and the FEL output power



**Optimization of the seed laser trajectory** 

## **Optimization tool: seed laser** alignment (real case)



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## **Optimization tool: FEL-2 alignment (15** beam position monitors, 30 variables)

#### **Photodiode**

25

20

15

10

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-1Time (min) Time window (min): 6 -Acoustic alarm for signal below: 20 FEL-2 PADRES photodiode (µ) Send to E-log Save Data

**Optimization of the intra-undulator trajectory** 

- **Objective function:** FEL-2 intensity measured
  - by a photodiode and a CCD
- Passive mode
- FEL signal from **20 µJ** to **30 µJ** (5.4 nm)



## Optimization triggering / Feedback monitoring

feedback\_correlator

#### \*\*\*\* TARGET \*\*\*\*

Correlations with srv-padres-srf:20000/pfe\_f01/diagnostics/iom\_pfe\_f01.01: GetI

#### \*\*\* FEEDBACKS SENSORS \*\*\*

sl/diagnostics/ccd\_sl.07: GetVerPos 0.297486 sl/diagnostics/ccd\_sl.05: GetVerPos 0.223745

bc01/diagnostics/cblm\_pyro\_bc01.01: GetBunchLength 0.189015 sl/diagnostics/ccd\_sl.04: GetHorPos 0.177866 l03/diagnostics/rtbpm\_l03.01: GetHorPos 0.167193 l02/diagnostics/rtbpm\_l02.04: GetHorPos 0.161606 l02/diagnostics/rtbpm\_l02.03: GetHorPos 0.158425 sfel01/diagnostics/cbpm\_sfel01.01: GetHorPos 0.157985 sfel01/diagnostics/rtbpm\_sfel01.01: GetHorPos 0.157157 l03/diagnostics/rtbpm\_l03.02: GetVerPos 0.144015

#### \*\*\* FEEDBACKS ACTUATORS \*\*\*

iufel01/power\_supply/pscv\_iufel01.04: GetCurrent 0.413885 sl/piezo/tiptilt\_sl.02: GetVoltageVer 0.411332 kg05/mod/llrf\_kg05.01: Getcav\_amp\_set 0.367692 kg03/mod/llrf\_kg03.01: Getcav\_amp\_set 0.366240 sfel01/power\_supply/pscv\_sfel01.04: GetCurrent 0.310594 sfel01/power\_supply/pscv\_sfel01.06: GetCurrent 0.304641 kg04/mod/llrf\_kg04.01: Getcav\_phase\_set 0.293048 iufel01/power\_supply/pscv\_iufel01.05: GetCurrent 0.285349 l03/power\_supply/pscv\_l03.01: GetCurrent 0.282975 sl/piezo/tiptilt\_sl.03: GetVoltageHor 0.250698

- Correlates (Pearson) continuously shot to shot data of sensors and actuators included in the feedbacks (214 variables) with a objective function (ex. FEL power)
- Sorts actuators/sensor in descending order according the correlation value
- Identifies which actuators/sensors to use for the optimization



## Conclusions

## **Achievements**

- Optimization algorithms used routinely during machine operations
  - seed laser trajectory
  - electron beam trajectory
- Found method (by correlation analysis) to identify the correct optimization procedure

## To do list

- To extend the optimization procedure to other subsystem (temporal alignment between seed laser and electron beam)
- Completely automatic optimization (replace human intervention)
  - noise detection -> optimization procedure



## Thank you!

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