

Bayesian optimization of a laser-plasma accelerator

Sören J alas

Center for Free-Electron Laser Science
University of Hamburg, Germany
soeren.jalas@desy.de

Laser-plasma acceleration

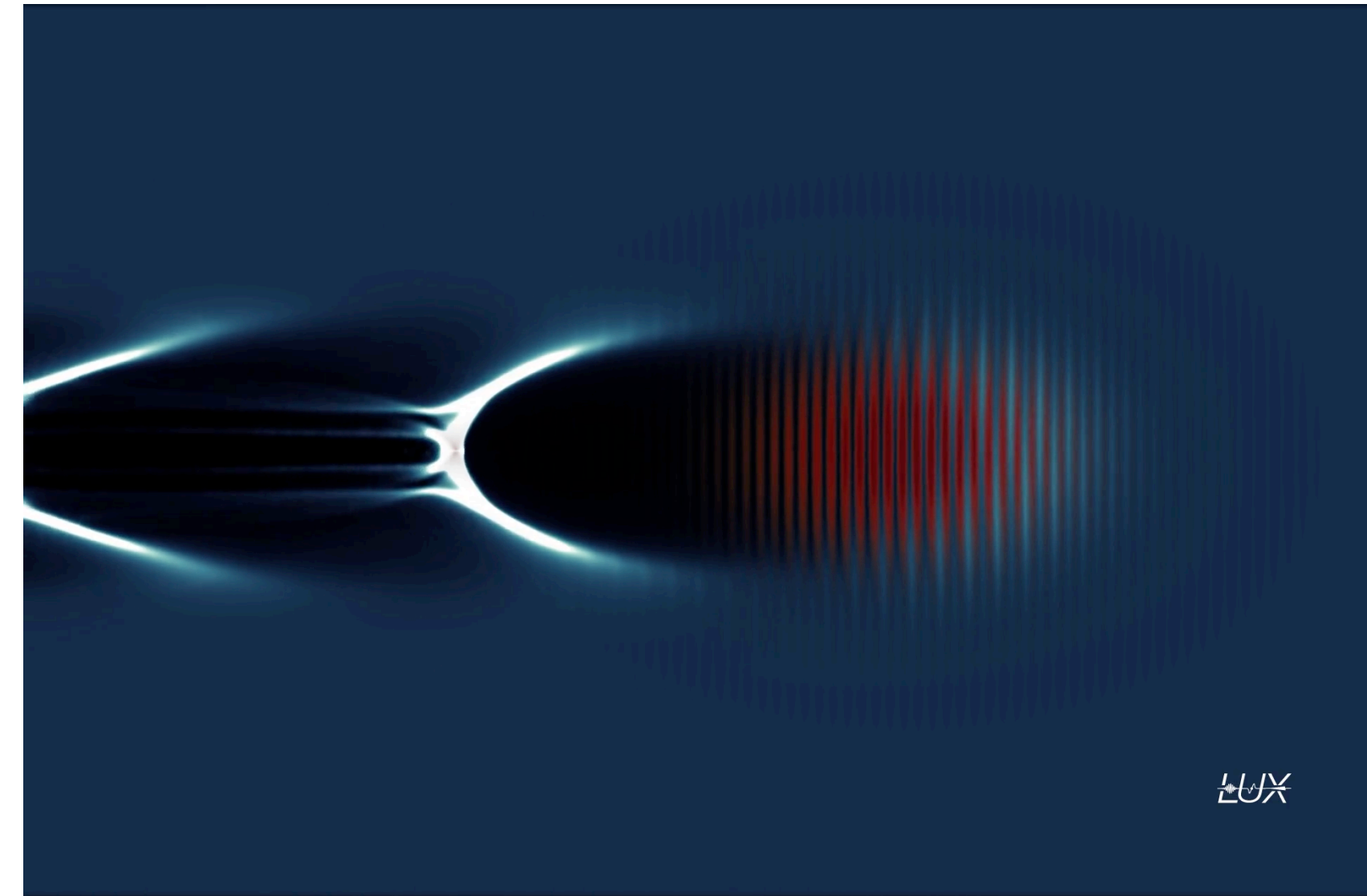
State of the art

Advantages

- + 100 GV/m electric fields
- + compact size
- + intrinsic synchronization
- + fs bunch duration
- + pC-nC charges
- + high peak current

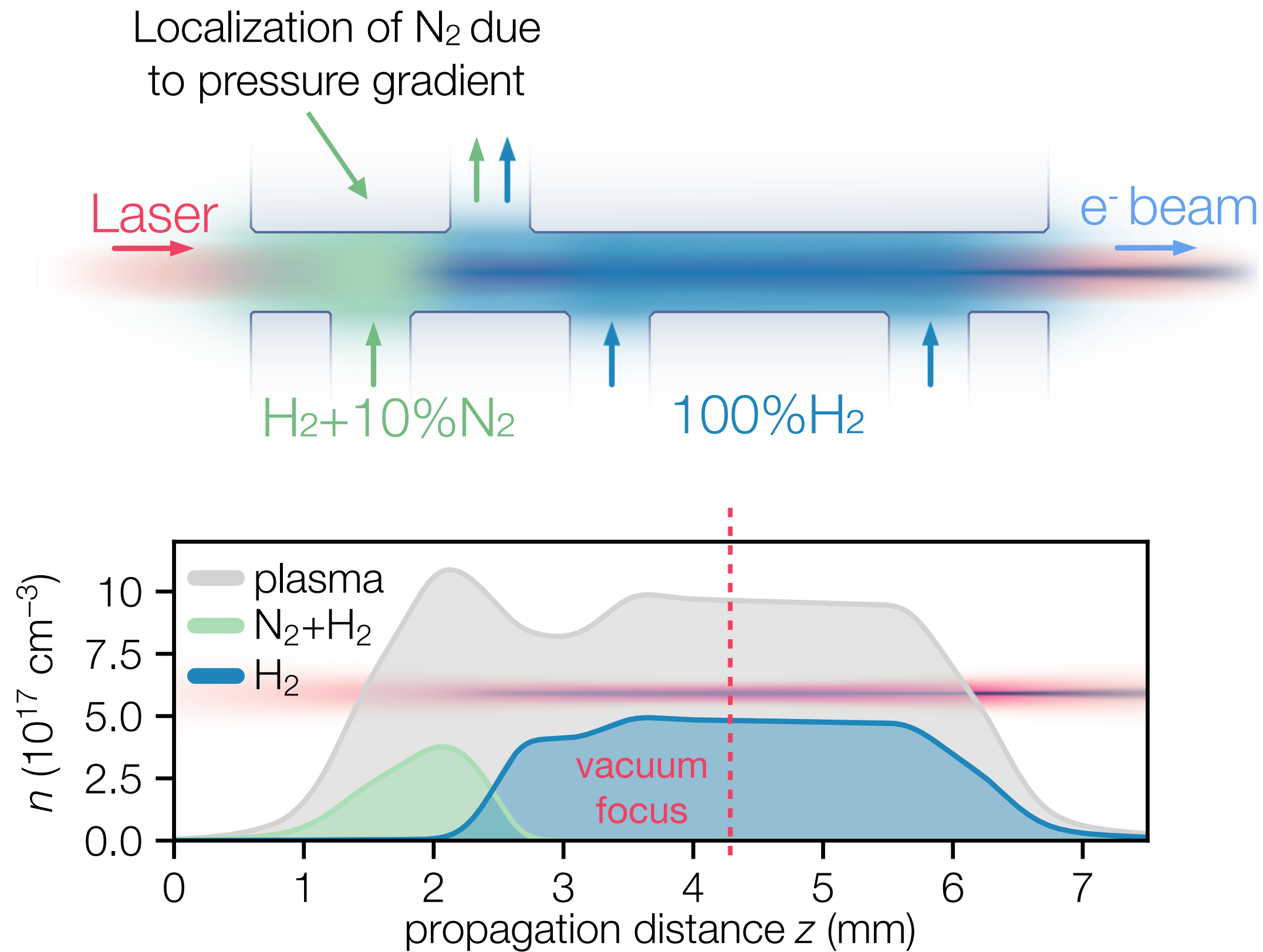
Challenges

- beam quality
- increased stability
- kHz repetition rates



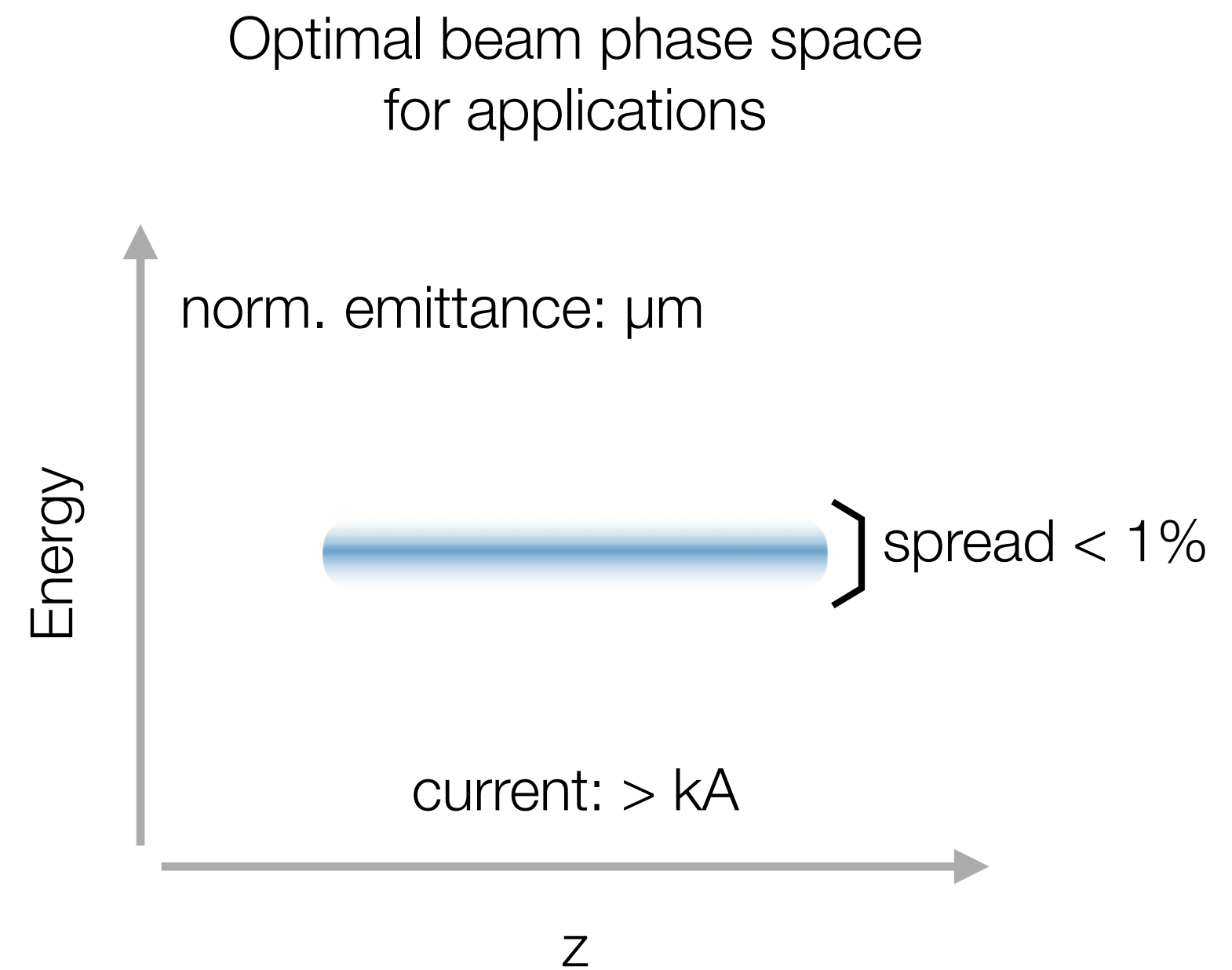
Tuning beam parameters

High quality beams for FEL experiments



→

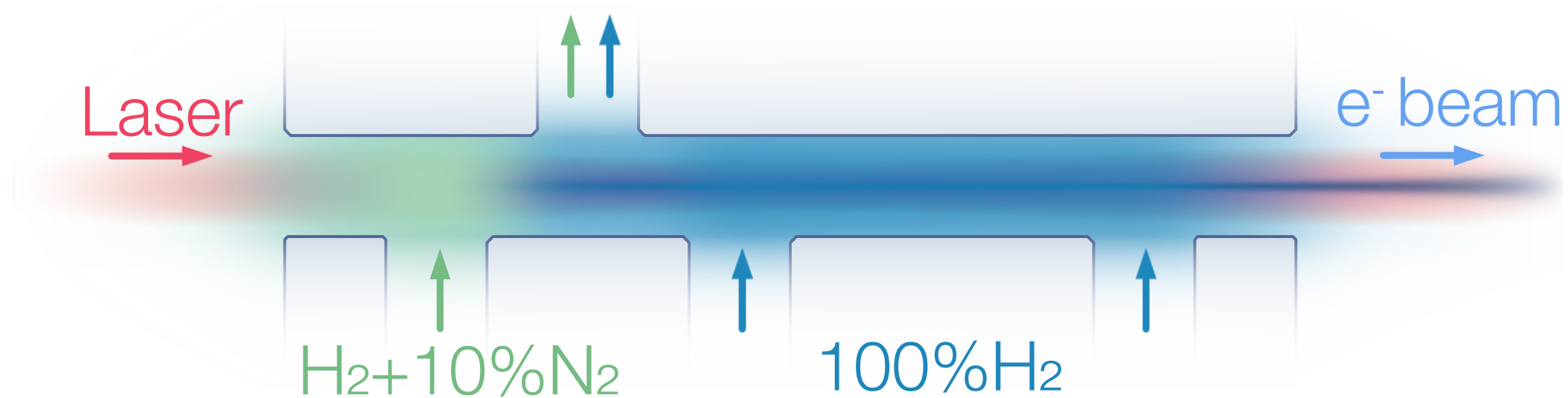
**optimize
laser and plasma
conditions**



Finding the optimum

Curse of dimensionality

Just scan it?



Focus position: target length 5 mm / 0.05 mm = 100x

Doping: 0 to 100 % / 1 % = 100x

Gas density: 0.5×10^{18} to $1 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ / $0.05 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ = 10x

Laser energy: 2 J to 3 J / 0.1 J = 10x

1 000 000 measurements

@ 1 Hz → 11.5 days or

years worth of computing budget for simulations

Finding the optimum

Requirements

- Expensive PIC simulation
- Low repetition rate in experiments
- Slow machine controls
- Unstable experimental condition
- Jitter
- Unknown function
- Potential local optima

few evaluations /
measurement

noise resistant

global optimization

Finding the optimum

Requirements

Young, energetic LPA (5) seeks mature optimization algorithm for adventurous exploration of costly and noisy data. ☎+49 40 8998-0

- Expensive PIC simulation
- Low repetition rate in experiments
- Slow machine
- Condition
- Potential local optima
- Jitter

Efficient Global Optimization of Expensive Black-Box Functions

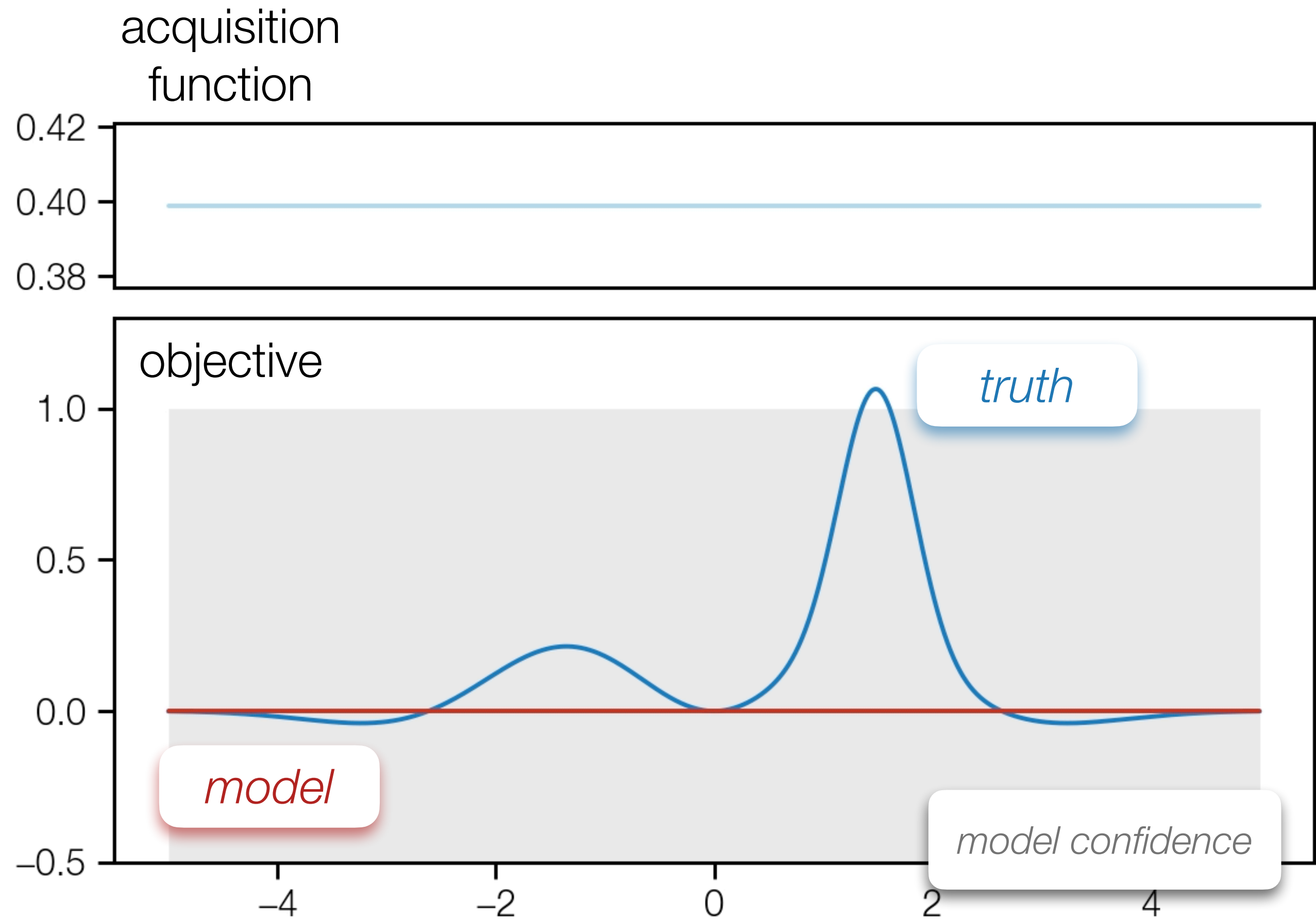
DONALD R. JONES¹, MATTHIAS SCHONLAU^{2,*} and WILLIAM J. WELCH^{3,**}

¹*Operations Research Department, General Motors R&D Operations, Warren, MI, USA;* ²*National Institute of Statistical Sciences, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA;* ³*Department of Statistics and Actuarial Science and The Institute for Improvement in Quality and Productivity, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada*

Bayesian optimization

Basic concepts

- Build surrogate model
- Gaussian process regression**
- Acquisition function describes potential of next evaluation
- Perform evaluation where acquisition function is largest
- Refine model with new knowledge



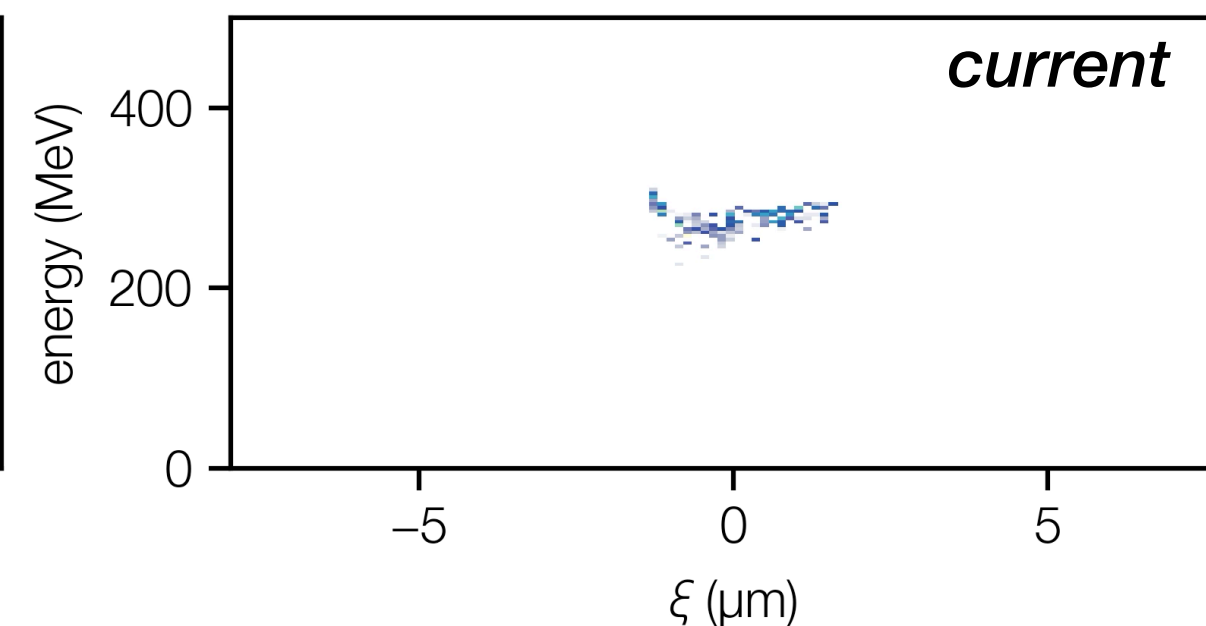
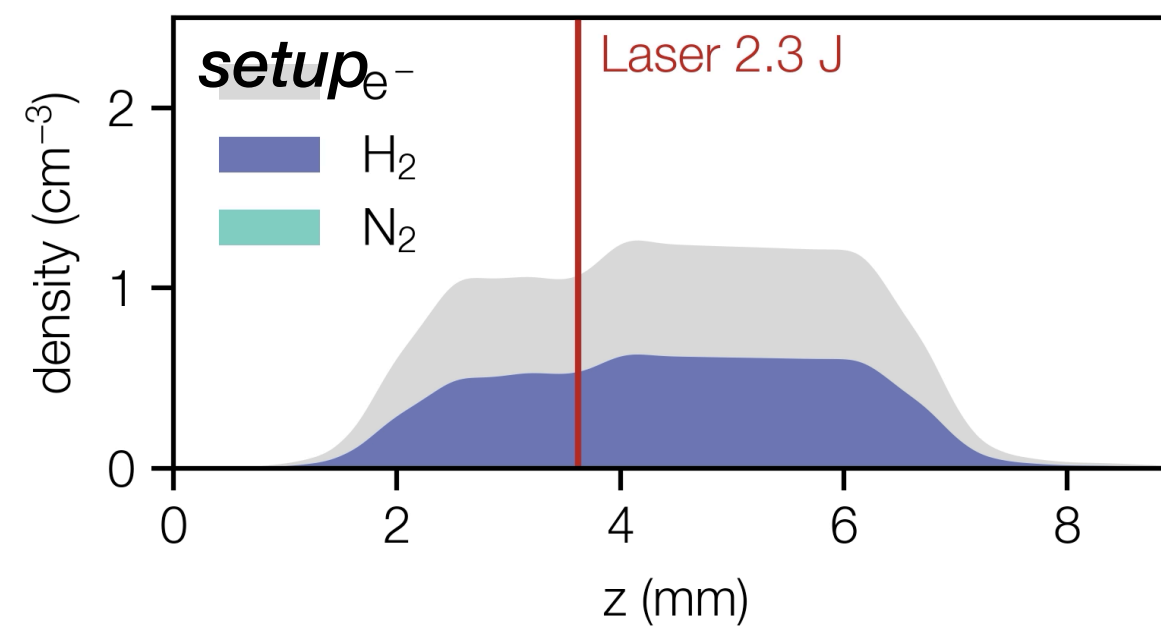
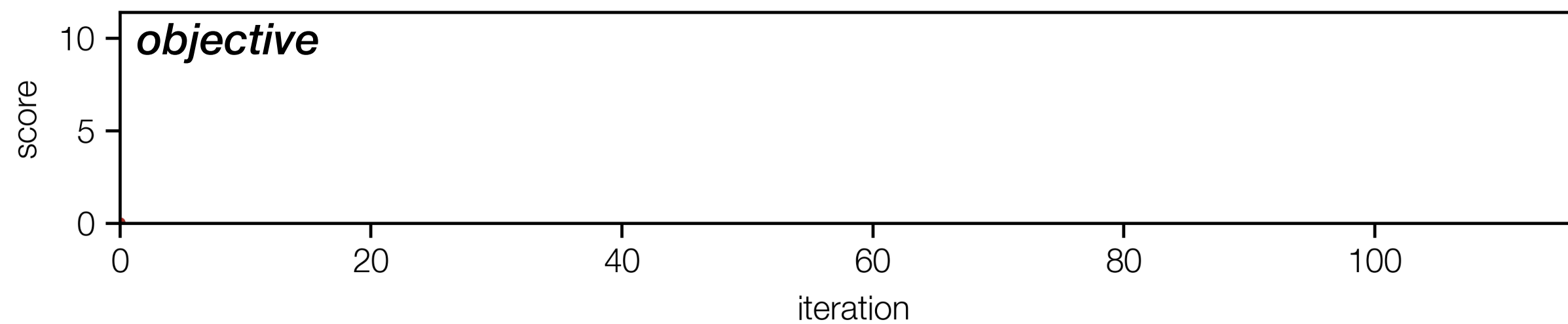
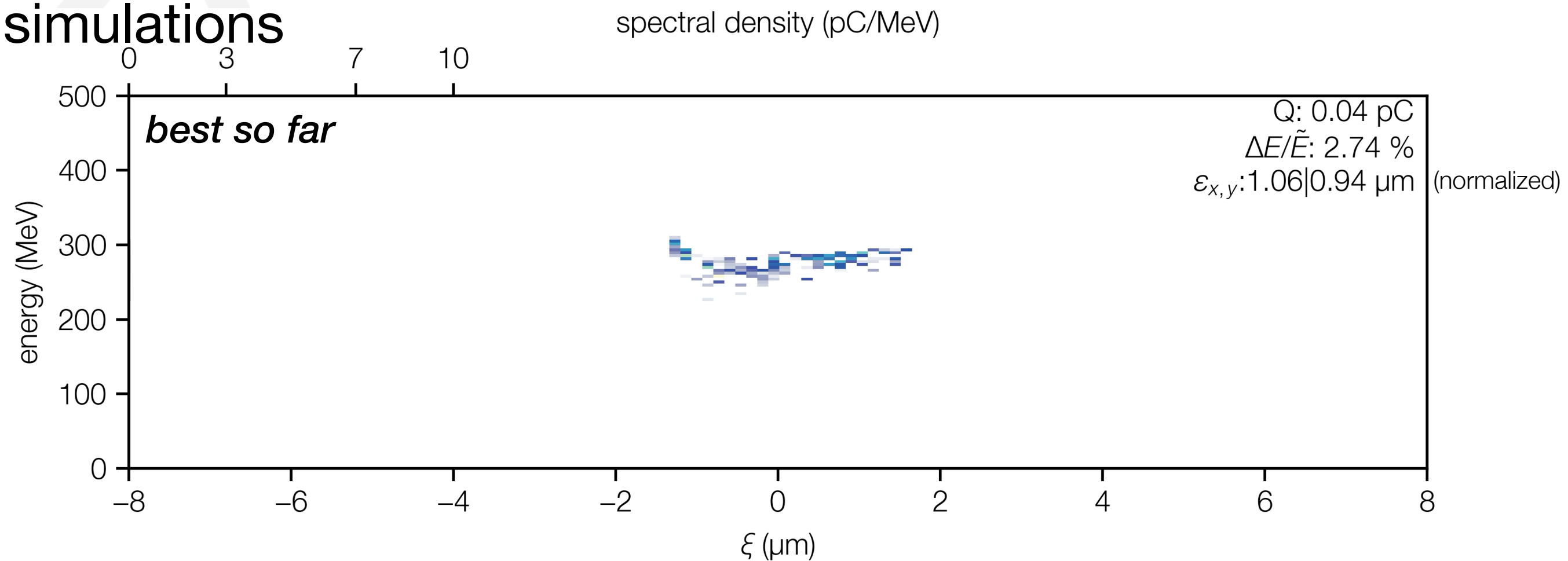
Bayesian optimization

Particle-in-cell simulations

$$\sqrt{Q\tilde{E}/\Delta E}$$

objective function

- charge
- energy
- energy spread

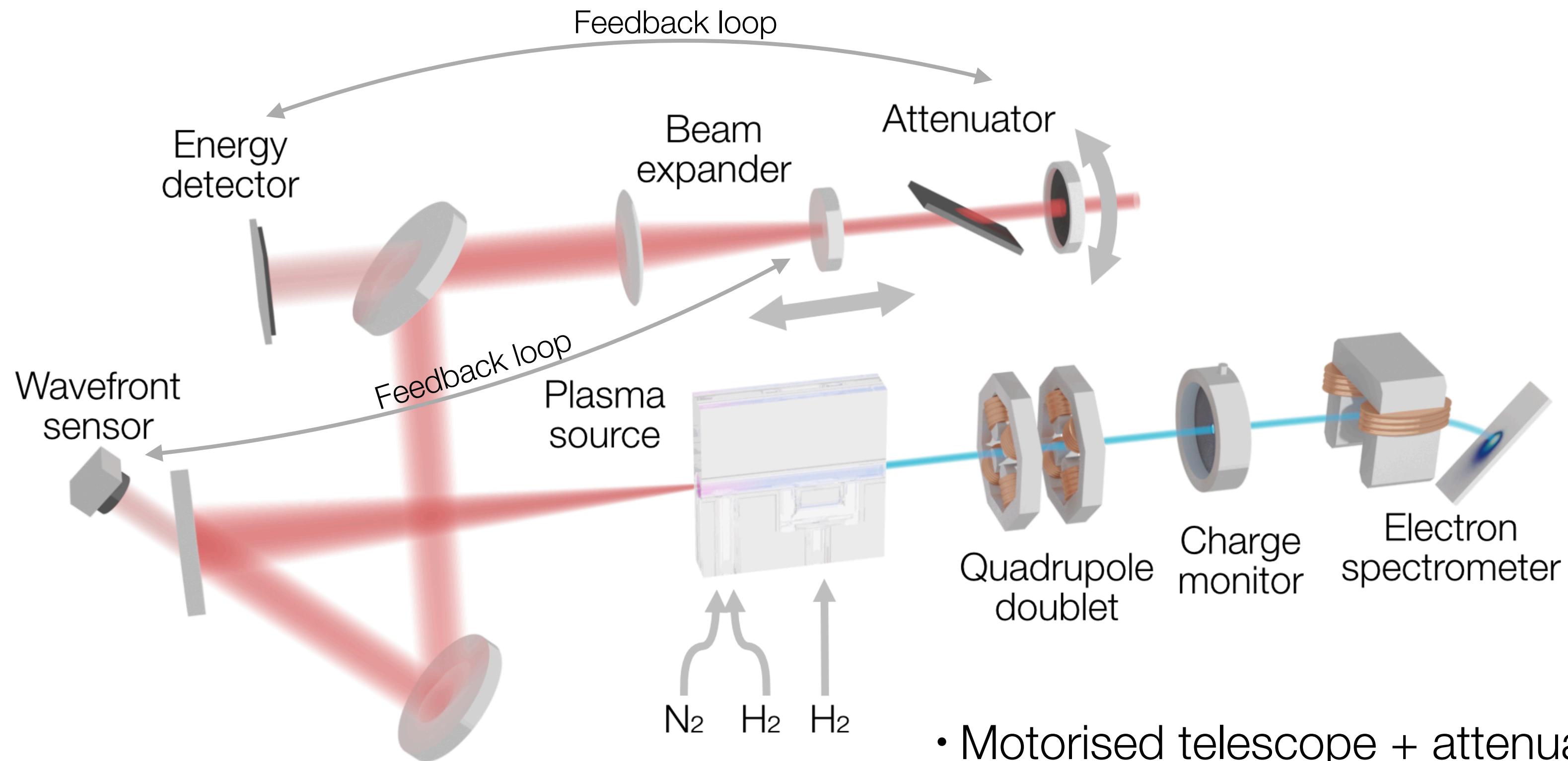


FBPIC simulations



Experimental setup

LUX laser-plasma accelerator

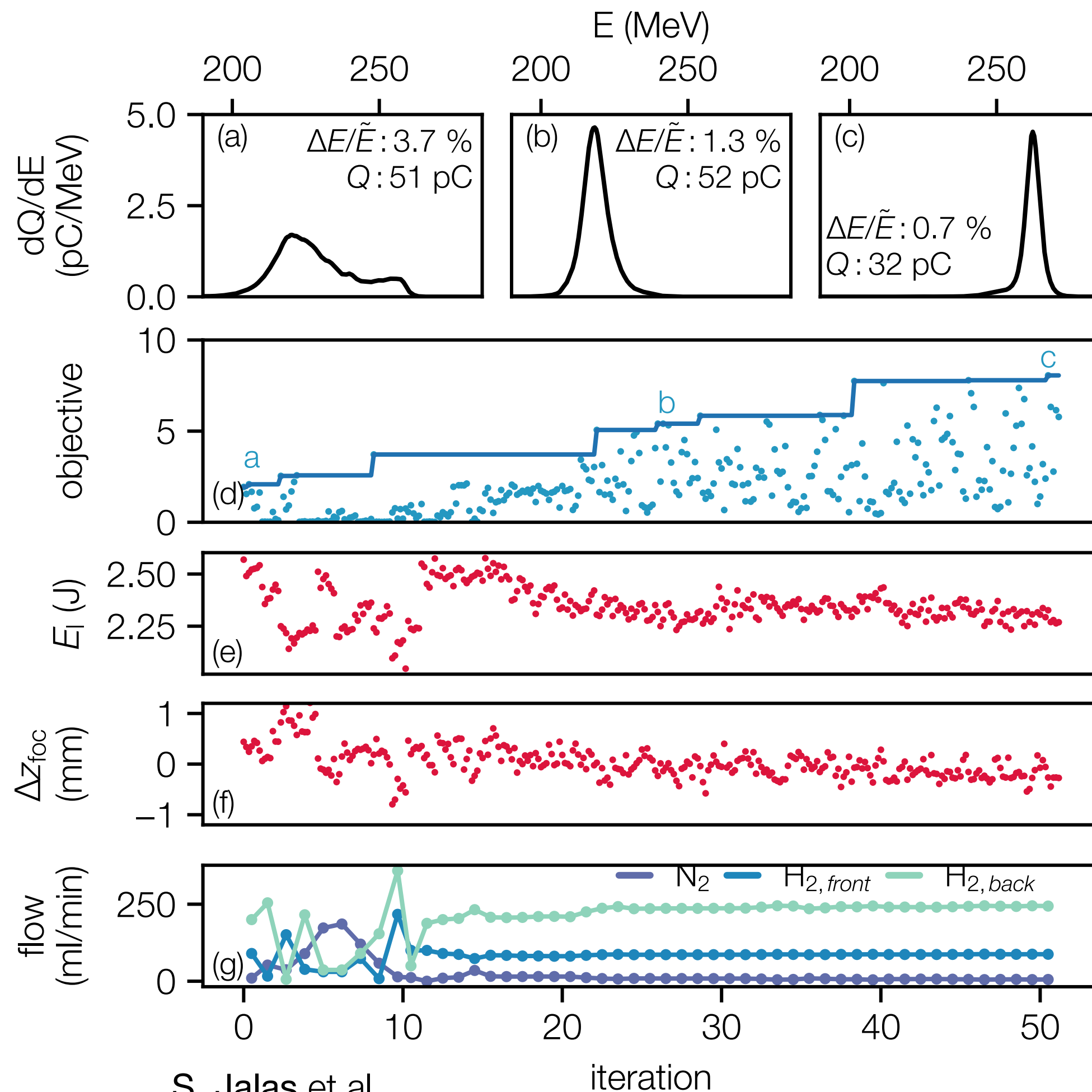


- Motorised telescope + attenuator for laser control
- 3 channel Mass Flow Control for target setup
- High resolution electron diagnostic
- Fully incorporated in DOOCS control system

S. J alas et al.,
Bayesian optimization of a laser-plasma accelerator,
PRL 126, 104801 (2021)

Bayesian optimization

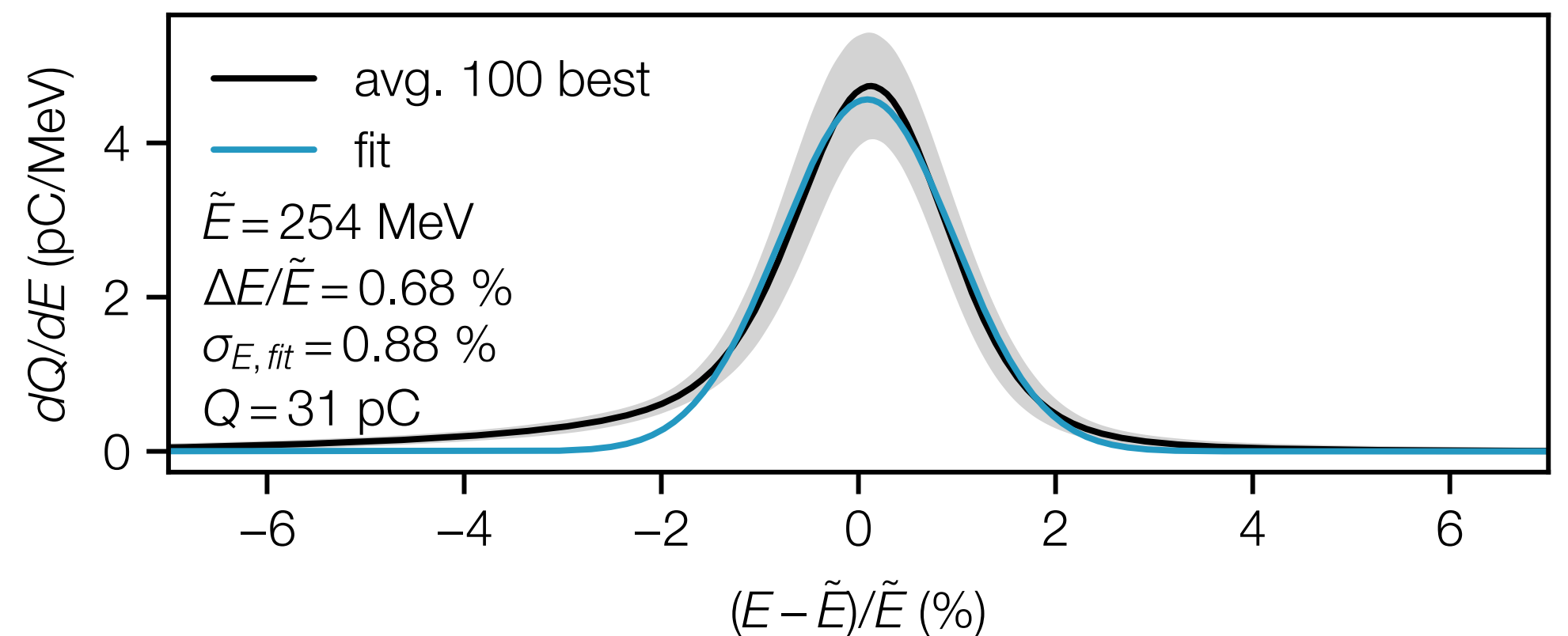
High quality electron beams



Random start-point → sub percent energy spread beams

No human input

Statistics of 100 best from 2500 shot at optimum



S. Jalas et al.,
 Bayesian optimization of a laser-plasma accelerator,
 PRL 126, 104801 (2021)



Summary

- ▶ Machine learning based optimization of a laser-plasma accelerator
- ▶ Combined workflow for optimizing simulations + experiment
- ▶ Showed reliable generation of **sub percent energy spread** electron beams
- ▶ Single-shot accurate surrogate model for future feedback and virtual diagnostics

For more details see our recent publications:

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS **126**, 104801 (2021)

Bayesian Optimization of a Laser-Plasma Accelerator

Sören J alas^{1,*}, Manuel Kirchen¹, Philipp Messner^{2,1,3}, Paul Winkler^{3,1}, Lars Hübner^{3,1}, Julian Dirkwinkel³, Matthias Schnepf¹, Remi Lehe⁴, and Andreas R. Maier^{3,1}

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS **126**, 174801 (2021)

Optimal Beam Loading in a Laser-Plasma Accelerator

Manuel Kirchen^{1,*}, Sören J alas¹, Philipp Messner^{2,1}, Paul Winkler^{3,1}, Timo Eichner¹, Lars Hübner^{3,1}, Thomas Hülsenbusch^{3,1}, Laurids Jeppe¹, Trupen Parikh³, Matthias Schnepf¹, and Andreas R. Maier^{3,1}