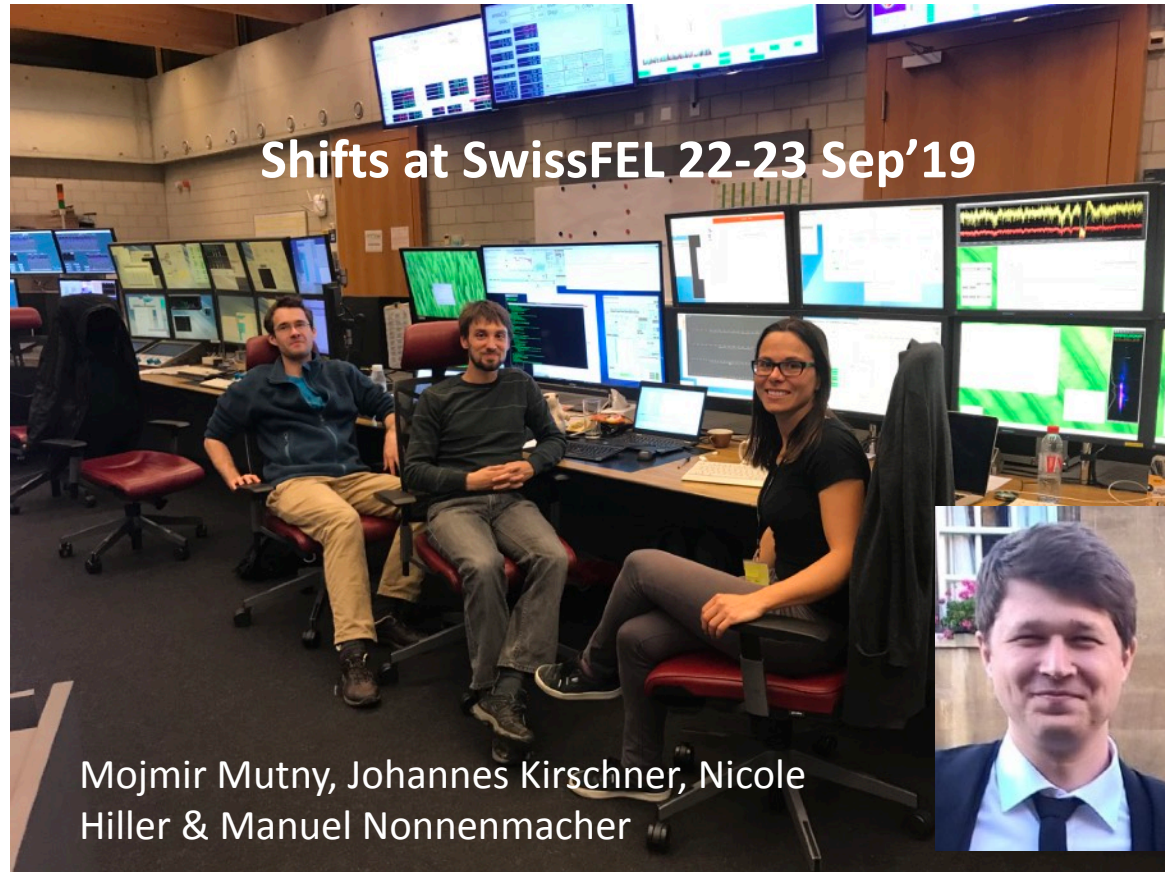


Machine Learning and Data Analytics Awareness Afternoon (7 Sep, 2018)



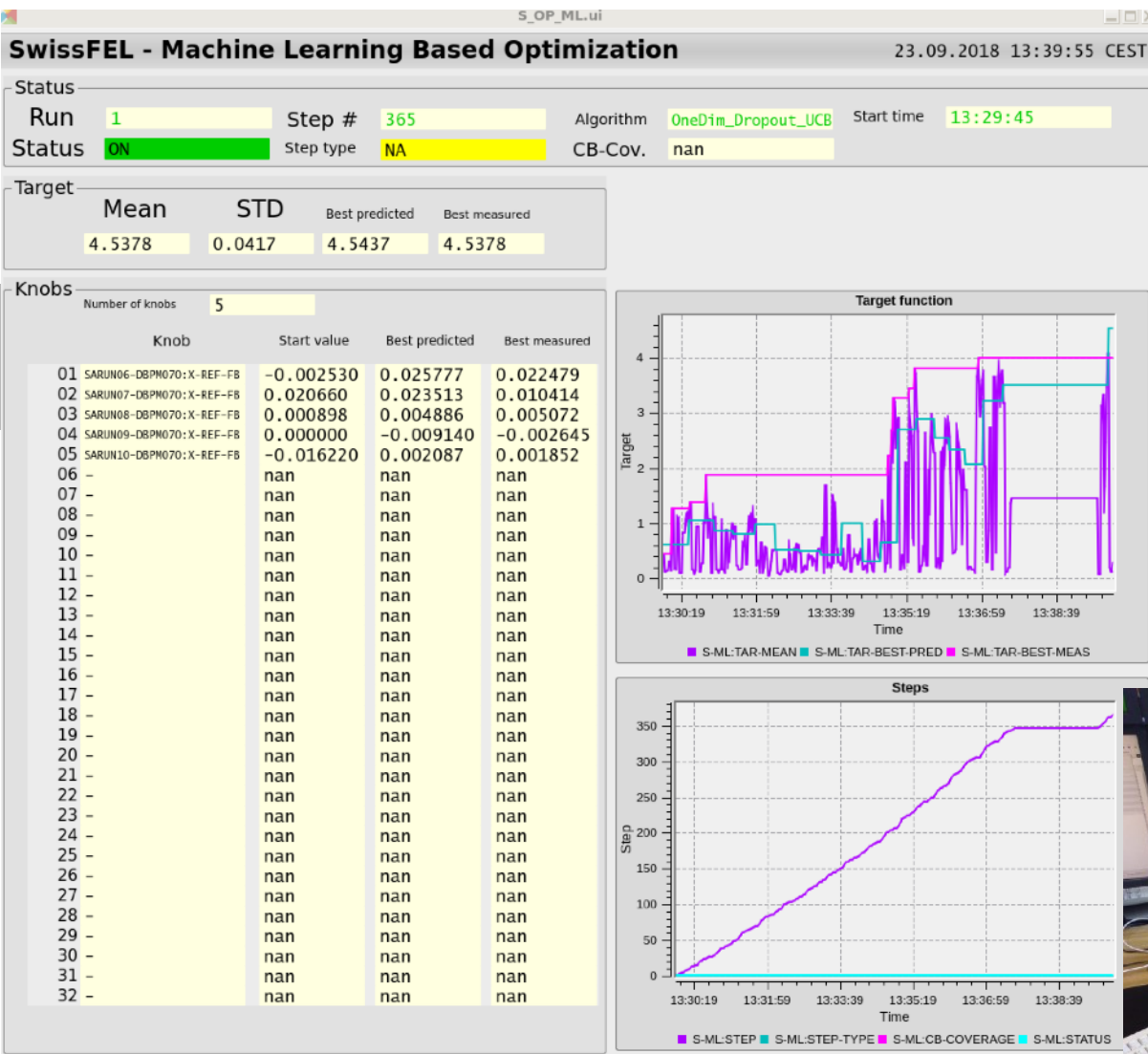
Slides:

<https://indico.psi.ch/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=6801>



- Had a shift and tested 3-stage tuning strategy
 1. Single parameter scans to determine hyper parameters and safe-set
 2. One dimensional dropout UCB
 3. Greedy optimisation in vicinity of opt

- Used this to tune the electron trajectory through the undulators and optimise the FEL pulse energy



- Can easily test and compare different algorithms with the framework
- Did benchmarking of several algorithms (also manual tuning)
- Ran tests with up to 12 knobs simultaneously and could come back to optimum when manually detuning machine

- Want to turn it into a tool to be used from the control room



Trying to be faster with manual tuning of 4 knobs (failed)

- Luncheons on Indico:

<https://indico.psi.ch/categoryDisplay.py?categId=346>

- Doodle to sign up:

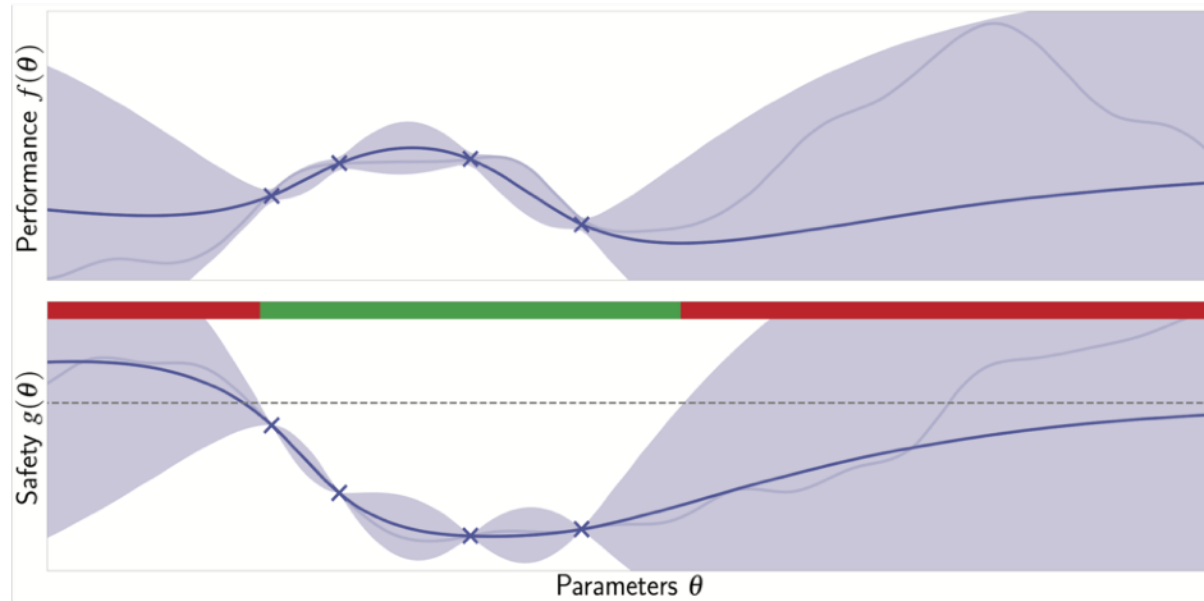
<https://doodle.com/poll/gbhus7f9evxn6bpv>

- Next Luncheon Thu 8 Nov, Thu 20 Dec

- Mailing list: ml@lists.psi.ch sign up:

<https://psilists.ethz.ch/sympa/info/ml>

How Does Safe Bayesian Optimization Work?



- X are evaluation points, for each evaluation point the performance (e.g. FEL pulse energy) is measured and the model using Gaussian processes is updated
- Additionally, the safety function (e.g. losses in the undulators) is evaluated and its model is also updated -> taking into account the uncertainties of the safety function this defines the safe-set marked in green
- The next evaluation point is selected from within the safe-set to either
 - yield the highest potential value of the performance function (exploitation step)
 - or evaluate at a location close to the boundary of the safe-set in order to increase its boundaries and not end up in a local optimum (exploration step)