



Machine Learning in Laser System Optimization

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1 Overview of Applications and Methods

2 Data-Driven Digital Twins

3 Optimization

4 Data

5 Summary

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Overview of Applications and Methods

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- Task domain is defined by given training data



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- \Rightarrow Different/less bias than hand-crafted heuristics



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Rombach, R. et al. Proc. of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), 10684, (2022)



What has ML been useful for?

Automation



What has ML been useful for?

- Automation
- Generating insight into the non-linear structure of problems form a statistical perspective



Optimization

- Finding Optima in an objective fuction
 - pulse shape/spectrum optimization
 - compensating beam pointing



Shalloo, R. et al. Nat. Comm. 11(1) 6355 (2020)



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- Methods
 - (Genetic algorithms)
 - Bayesian Optimization
 - Reinforcement Learning
 - (Control theory)

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- Classifying data as representing a class or finding features of relevant classes in data
 - defect detection



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Generative Modeling

- Modeling a given system
 - Surrogate Modeling
 - Time series prediction
 - Data augmentation
 - Inverse problems



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- Methods
 - GAN, VAE, Normalizing Flows, Diffusion Models, large transformer models,
 - Gaussian processes





https://xkcd.com/1838/

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key points to settle:

what to classify / predict?



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- data
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 - must be representative of the problem
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model

- size / architechture
- training
- ability to generalize





http://www.esa.int/spaceinimages/Images/2009/07/EDU_esa_exp_-_Launchers

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 $\Leftarrow \ \text{this is a cyle}$



ML vs Deep Learning?

A deep model is one which learns a hierarchy of features/concepts.





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 \Rightarrow Data-driven digital twin can approximate system as-is.





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- Graph neural netork (GNN)
- message-passing on multimesh
- 10-day weather forecast in $< 1 \min$
- \blacksquare accuracy \gtrsim ECMWF-IFS HRES





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- How?
- HRES:
 - ensemble forecast
 - includes fluid dynamics





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- GraphCast:
 - finds repeating high-level features which predict future observable
 - i.e. finds suitable approximations for *given input domain*





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- How?
- HRES:
 - ensemble forecast
 - includes fluid dynamics
- GraphCast:
 - finds repeating high-level features which predict future observable
 - i.e. finds suitable approximations for *given input domain*
 - ! trained on $\gtrsim 39$ y of data (1979-2017) evaluated on following year
 - \Rightarrow faster, more accurate,

but less generalizable



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Bayesian Optimization





HZDR

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Getting a Signal from Samples







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- There is ahost of methods
 - \Rightarrow try basic analysis first to estimate what is in the data

