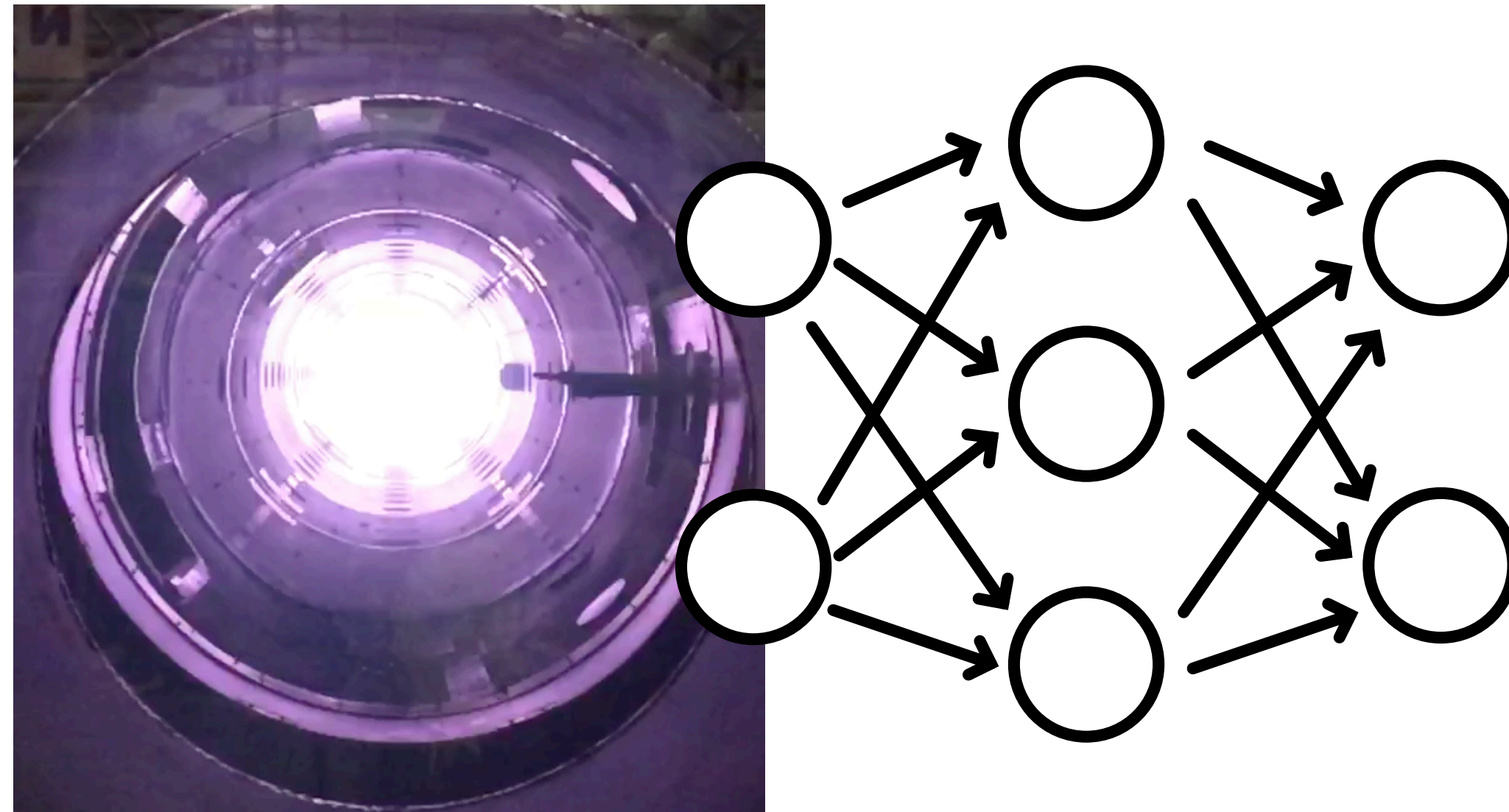


Autosweep: automated Langmuir sweep analysis



Phil Travis
phil@physics.ucla.edu
APS DPP, November 10th, 2020



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of
Science

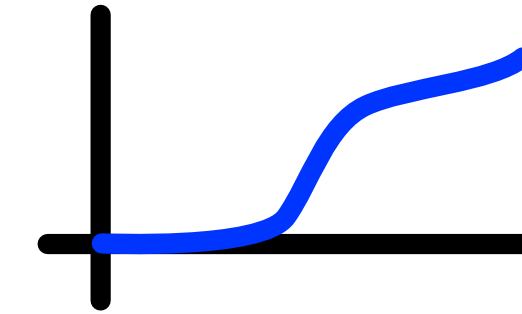
Work supported by the US DOE and NSF, and performed
at the Basic Plasma Science Facility (BaPSF), UCLA.

Autosweep: automated Langmuir sweep analysis

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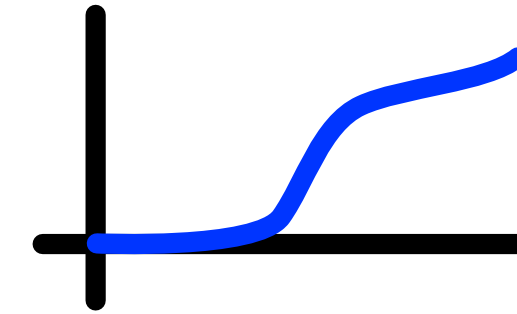
- Langmuir sweeps measure T_e and V_p in the LAPD



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Autosweep: automated Langmuir sweep analysis

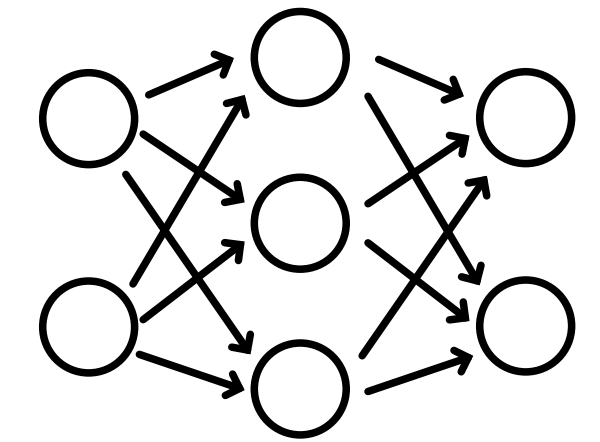
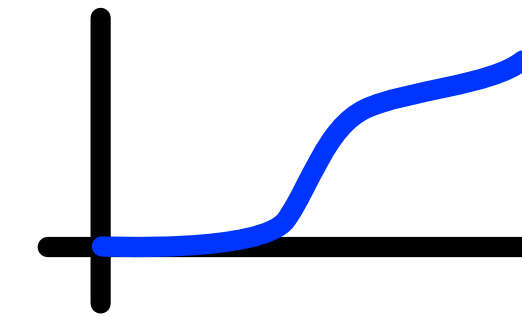
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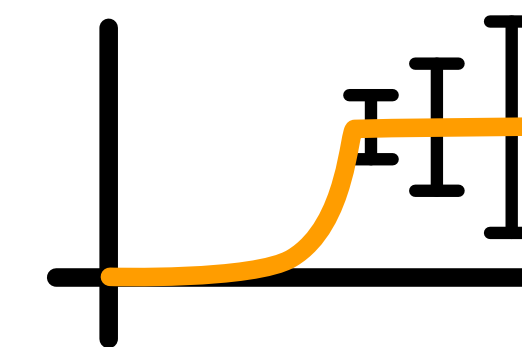
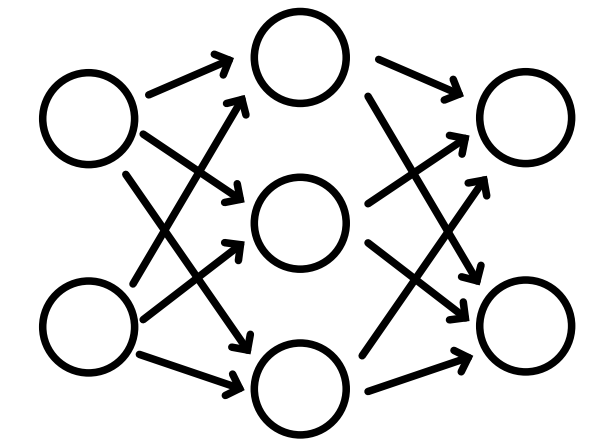
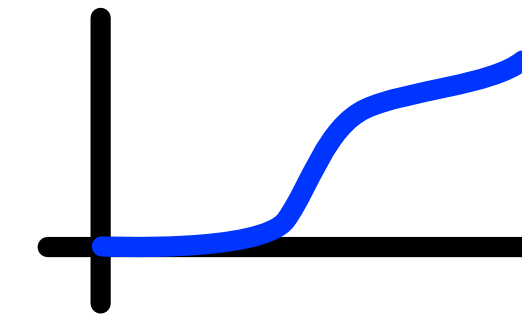
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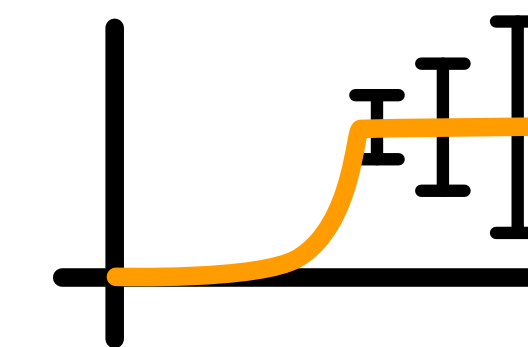
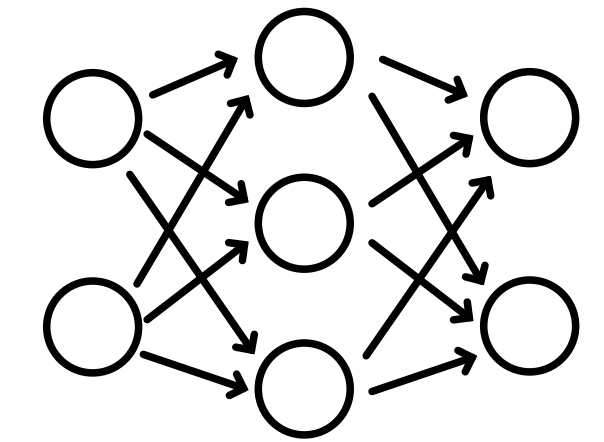
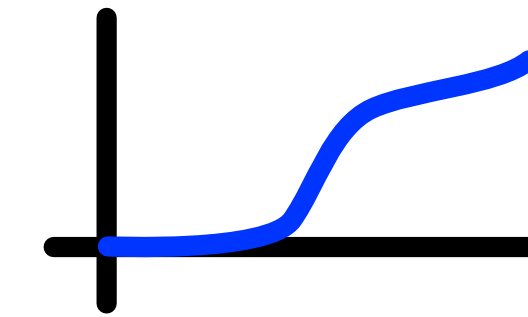
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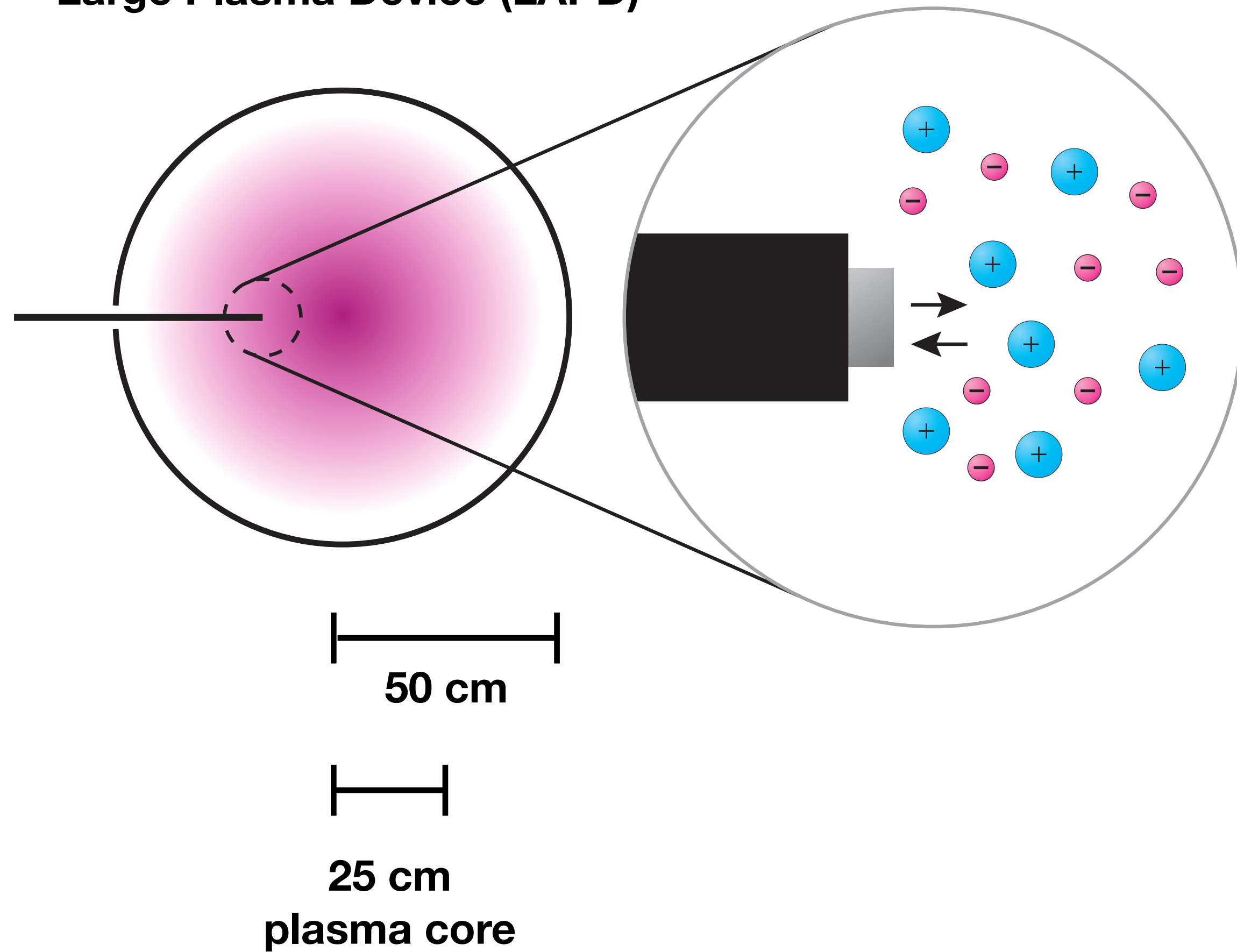
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- Code is on github



phil@physics.ucla.edu

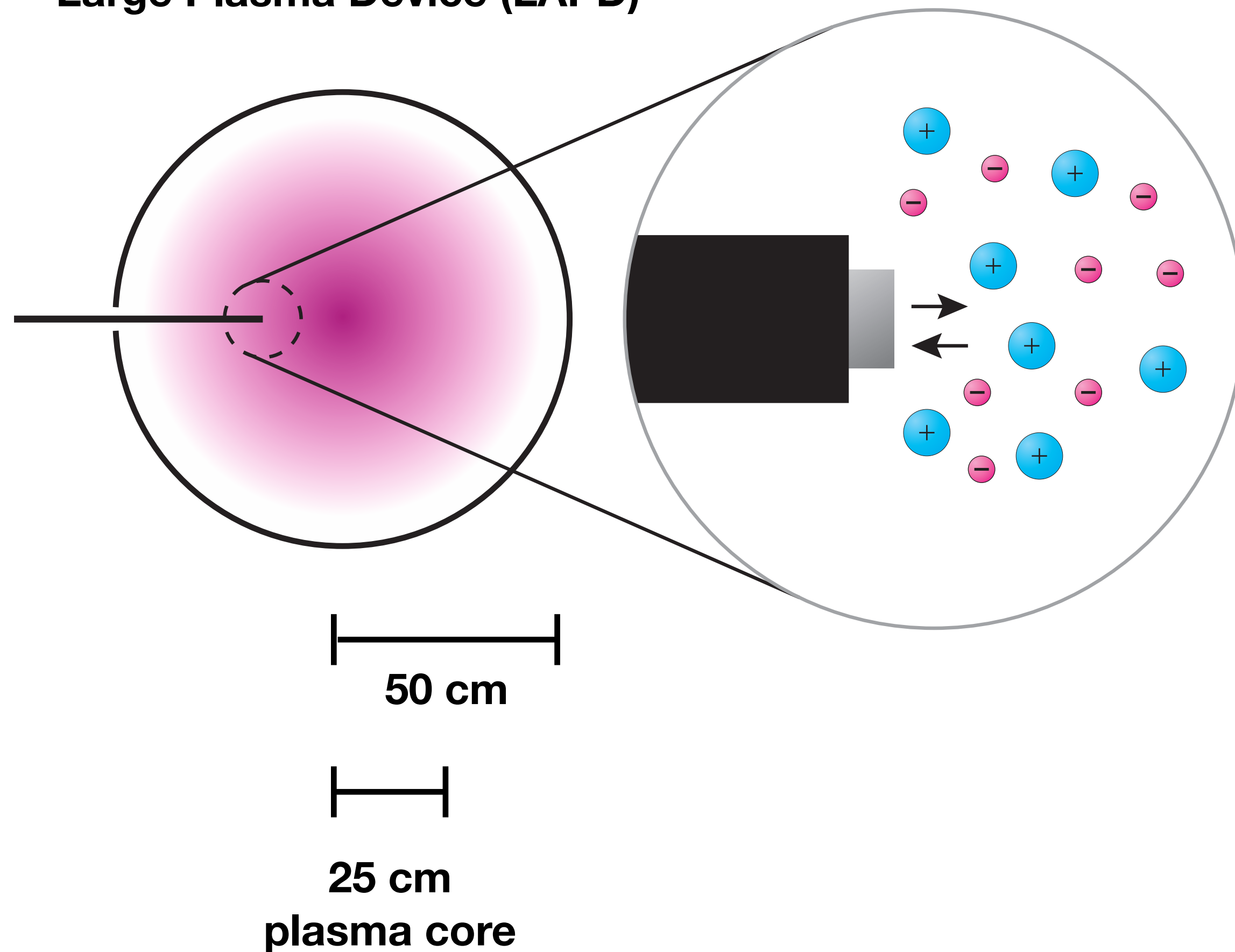
Plasma parameters can be measured with Langmuir probes

Large Plasma Device (LAPD)



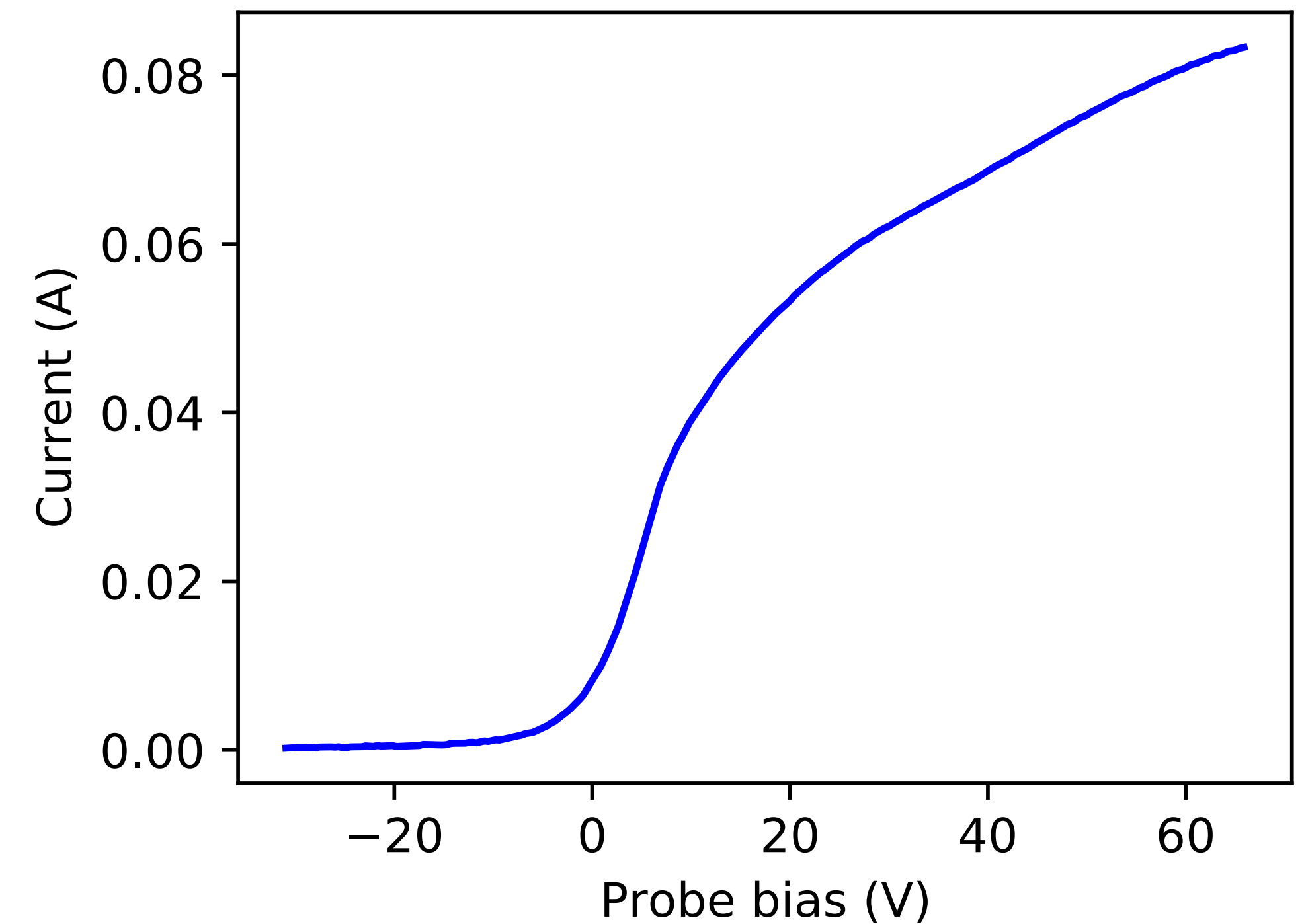
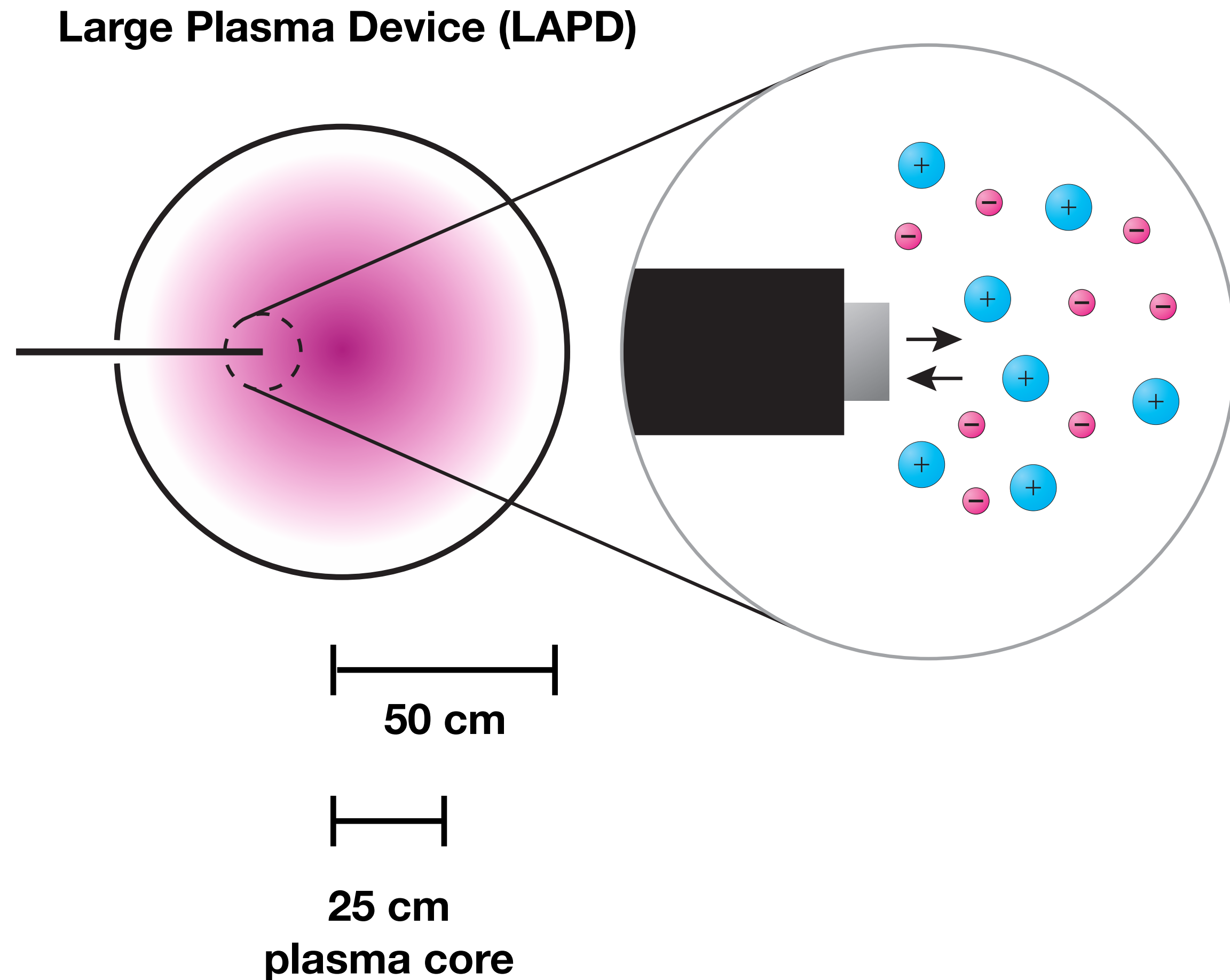
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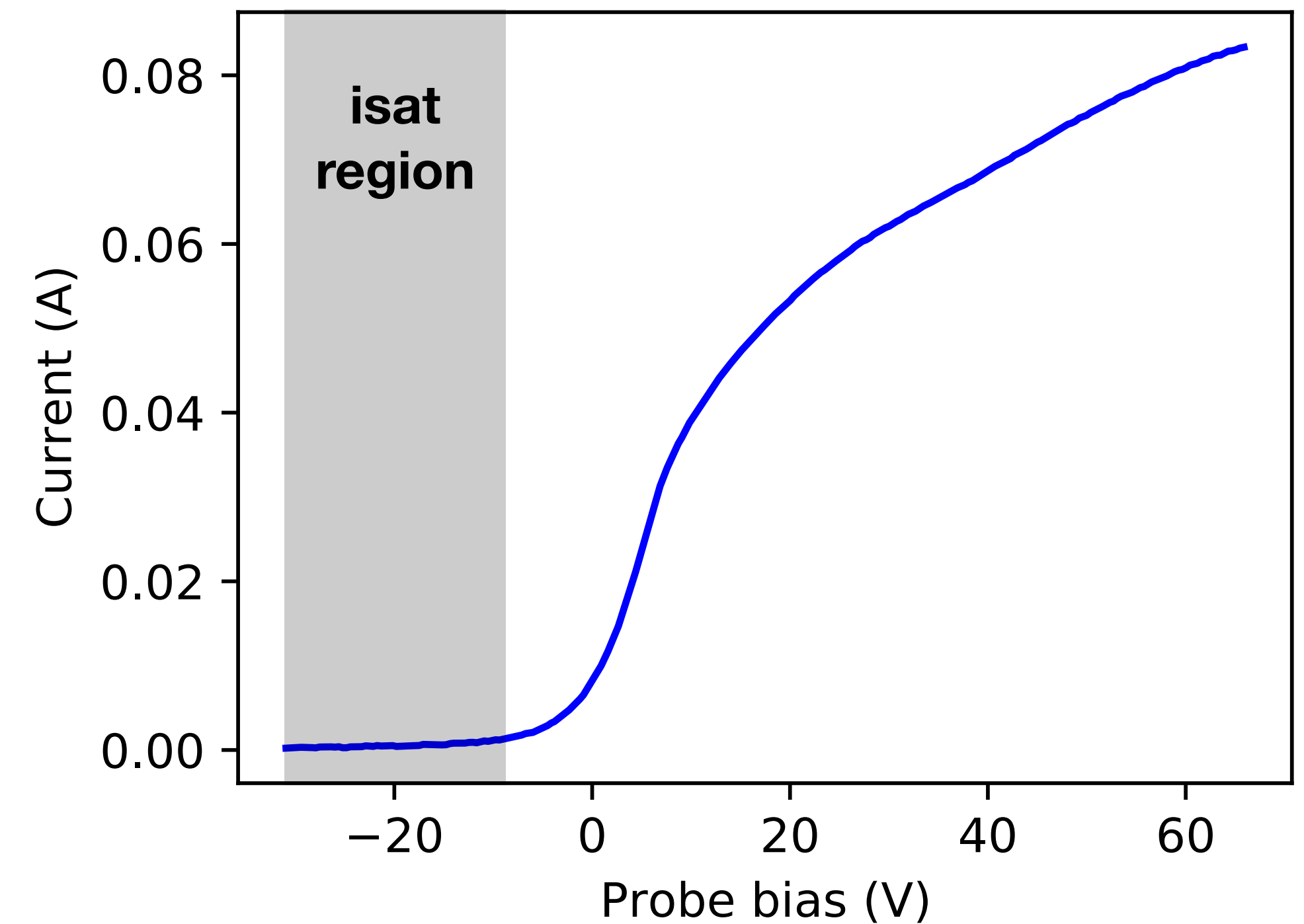
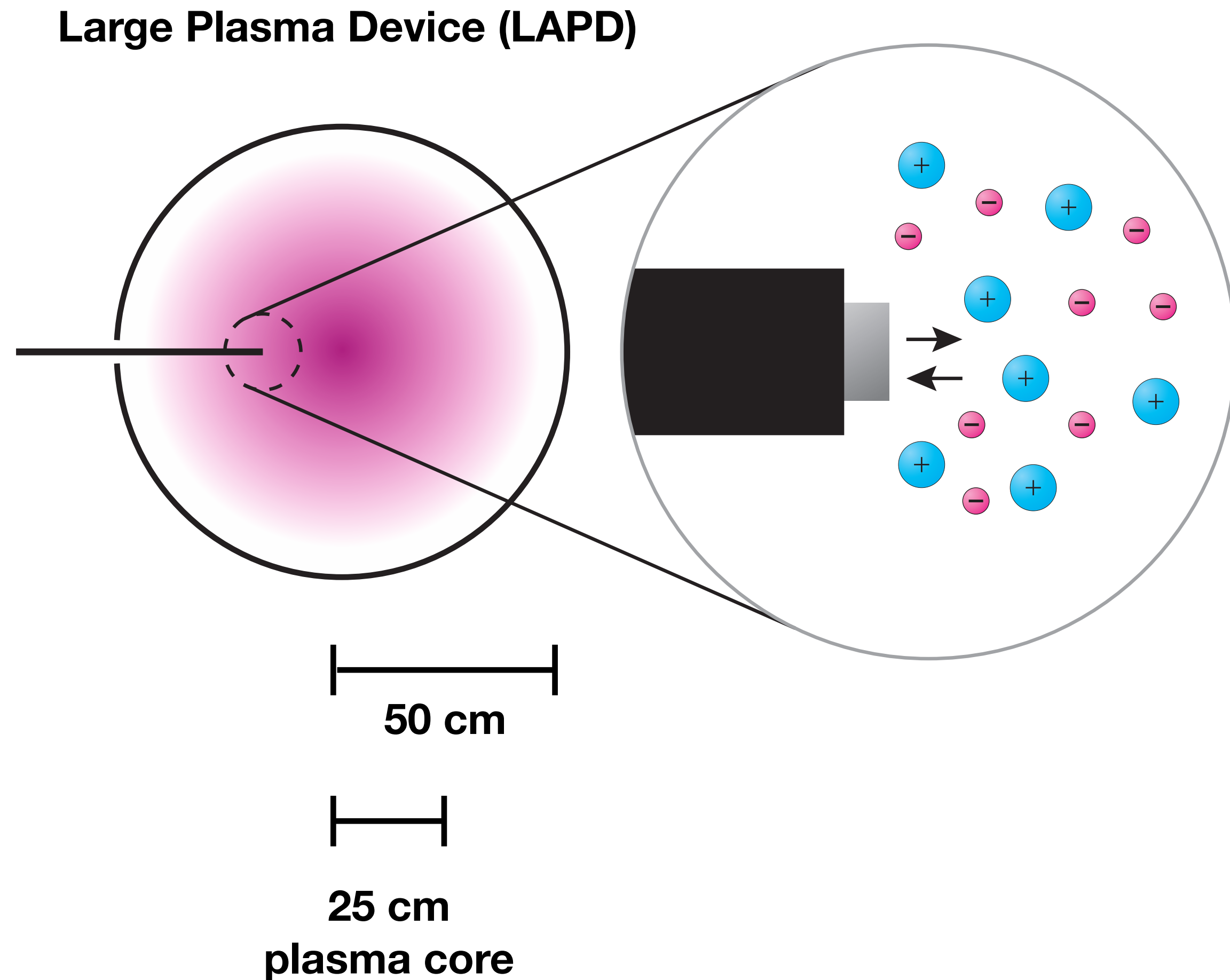
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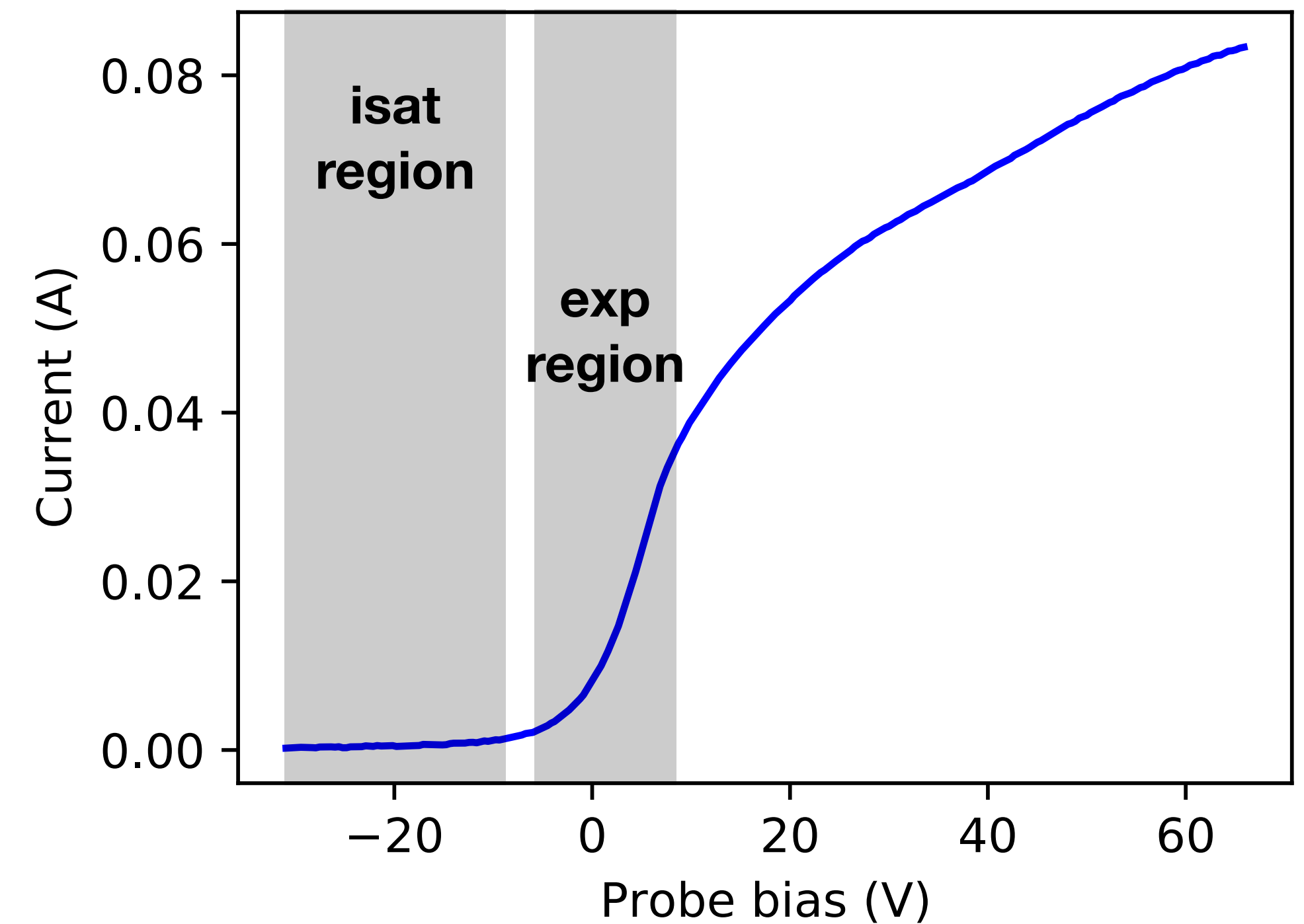
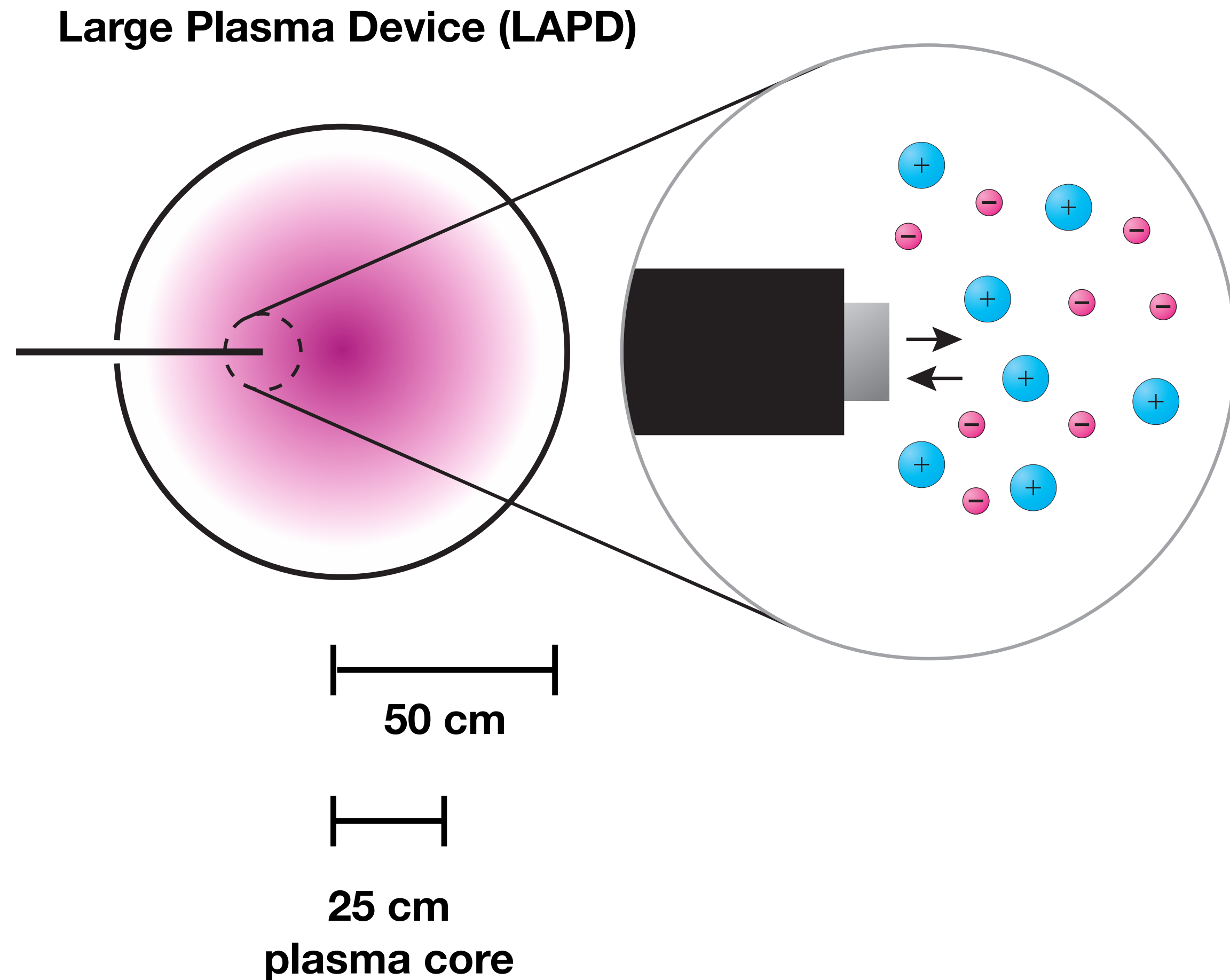
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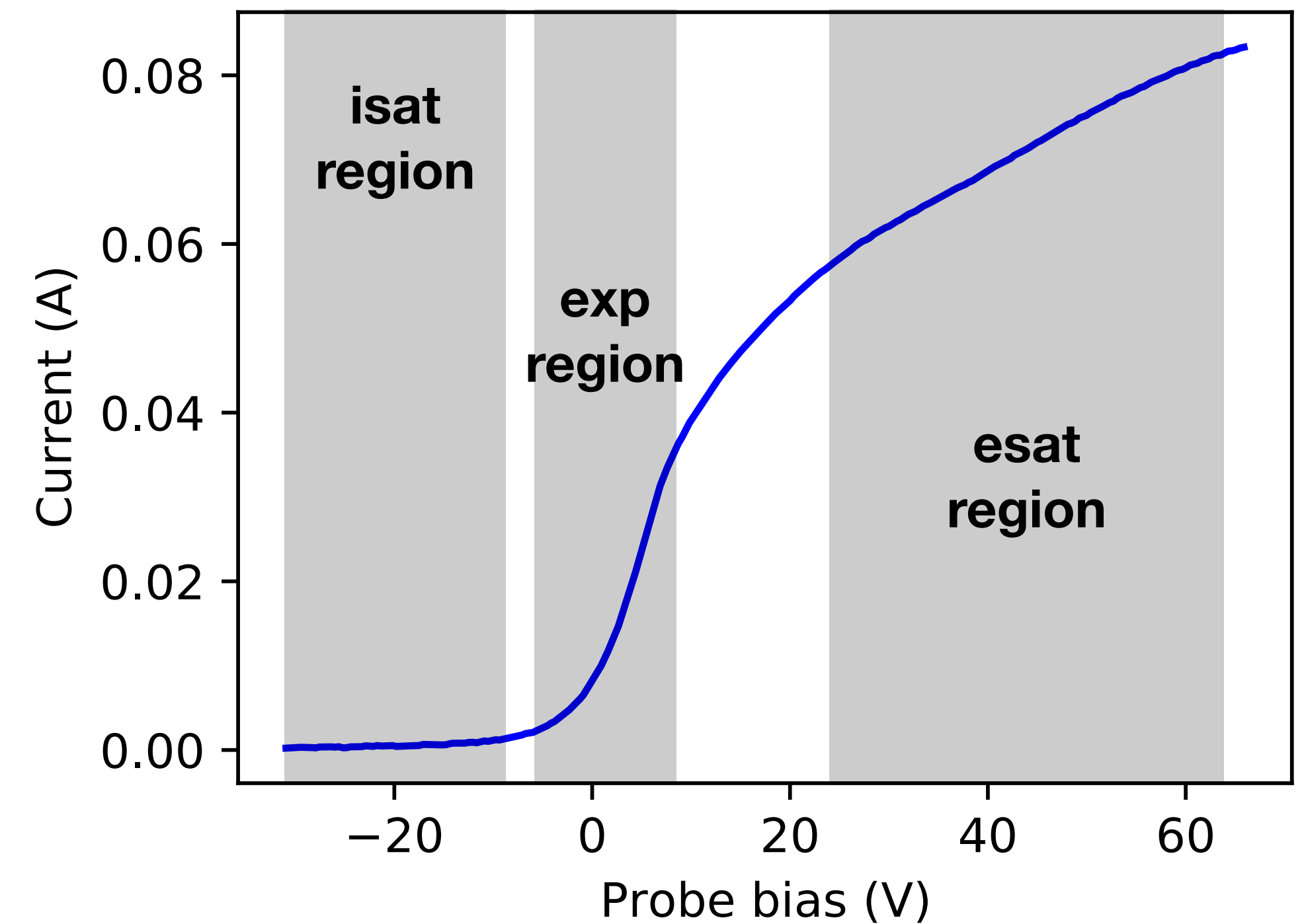
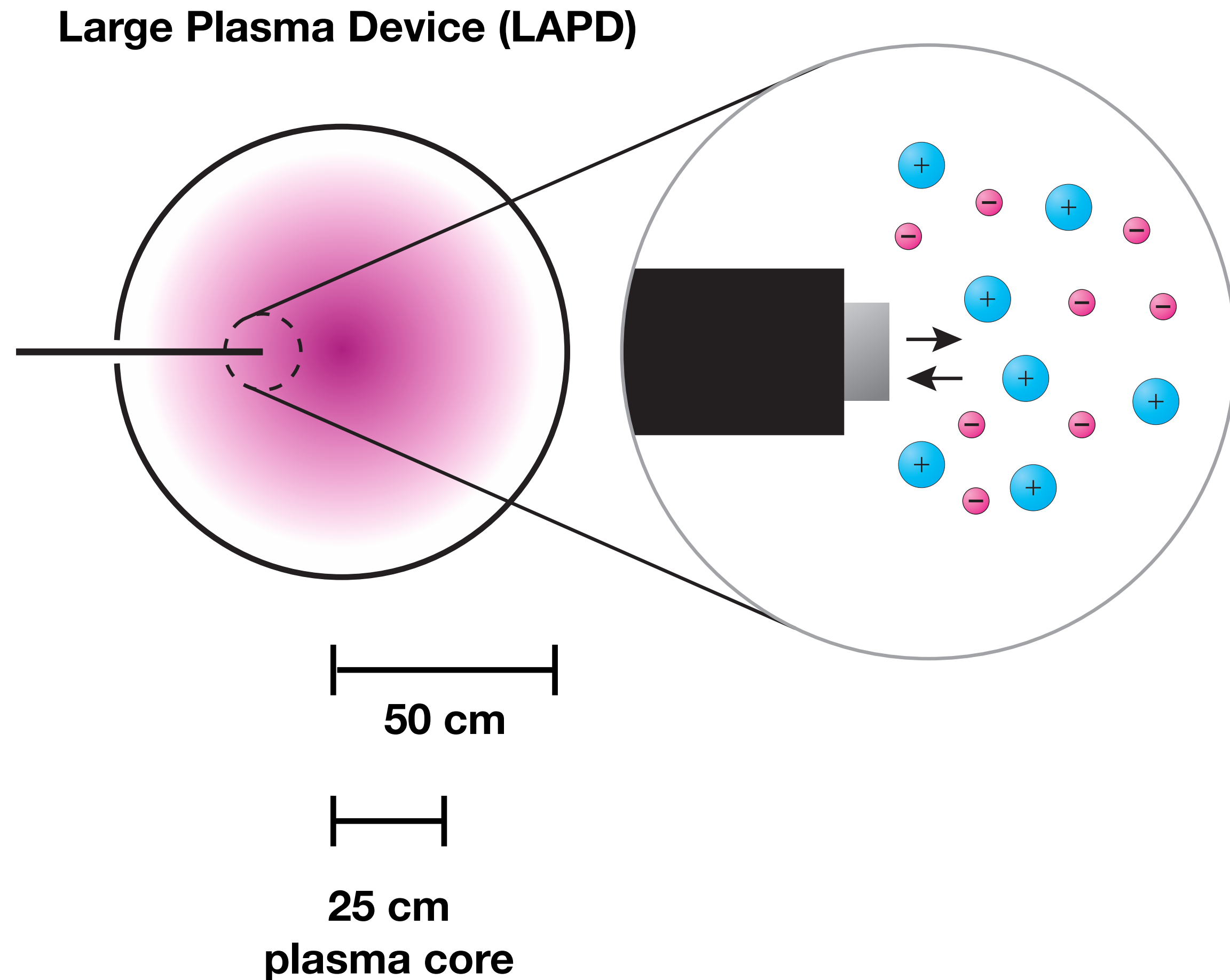
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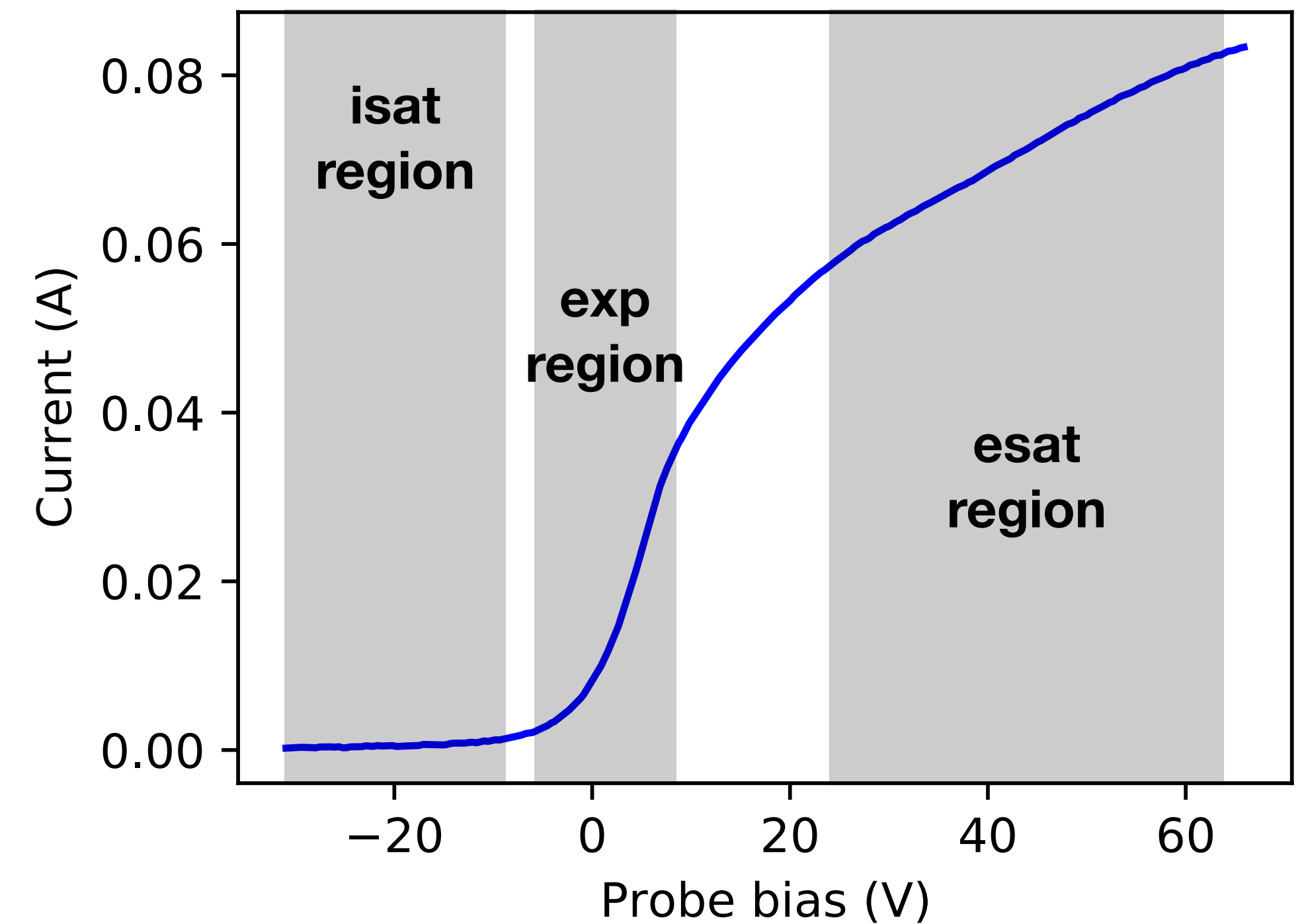
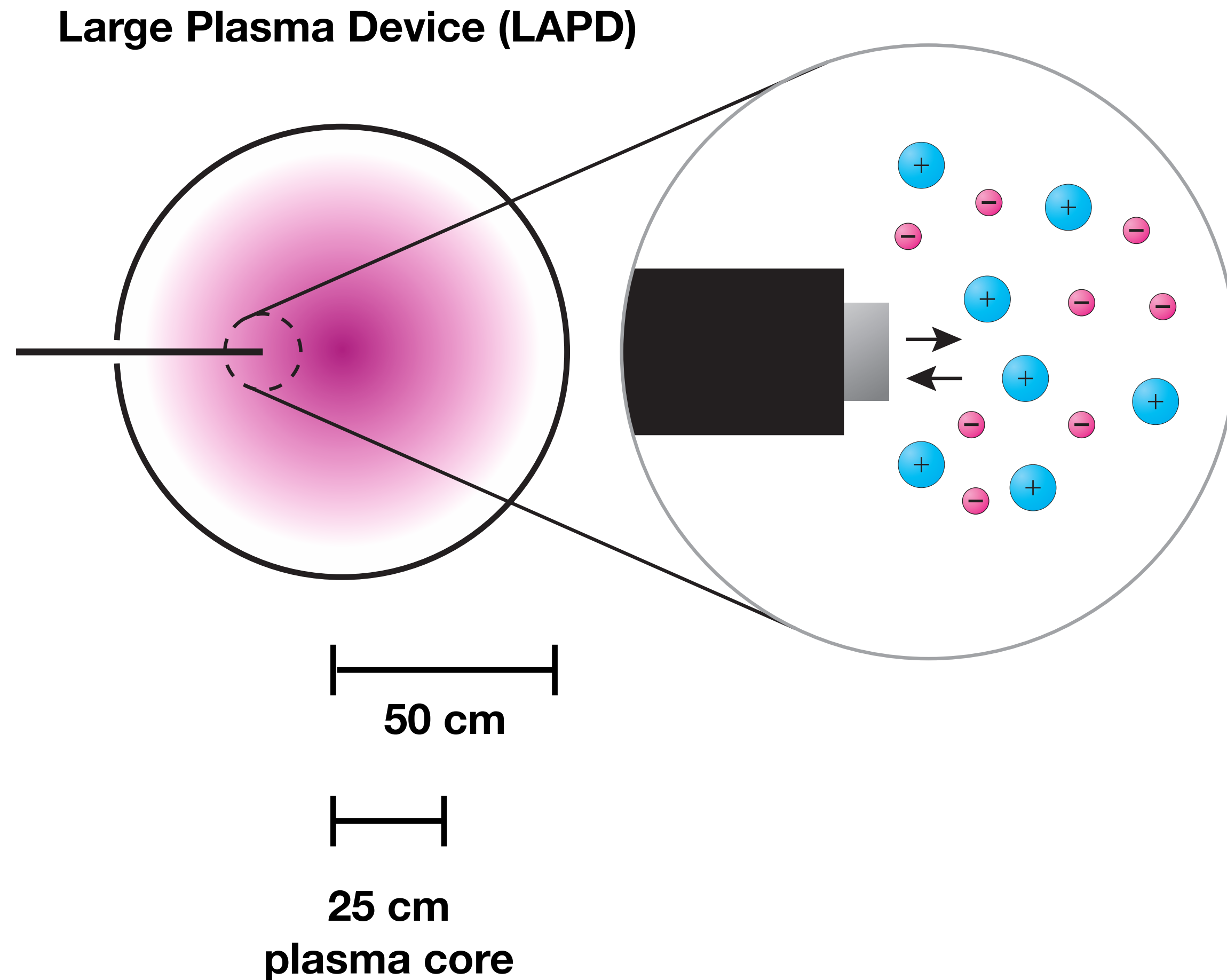
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- Lots of turbulence / fluctuations out in the edge

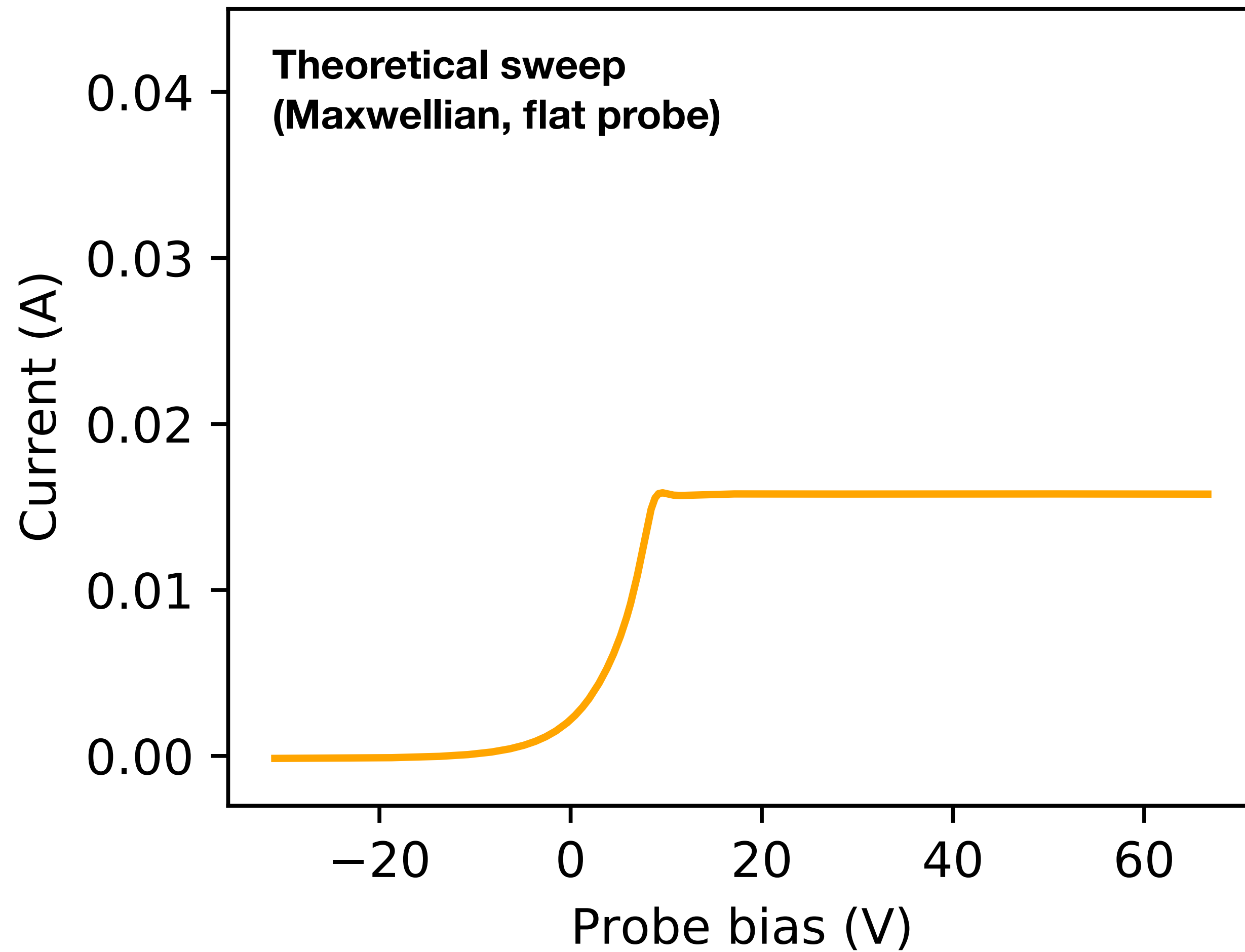
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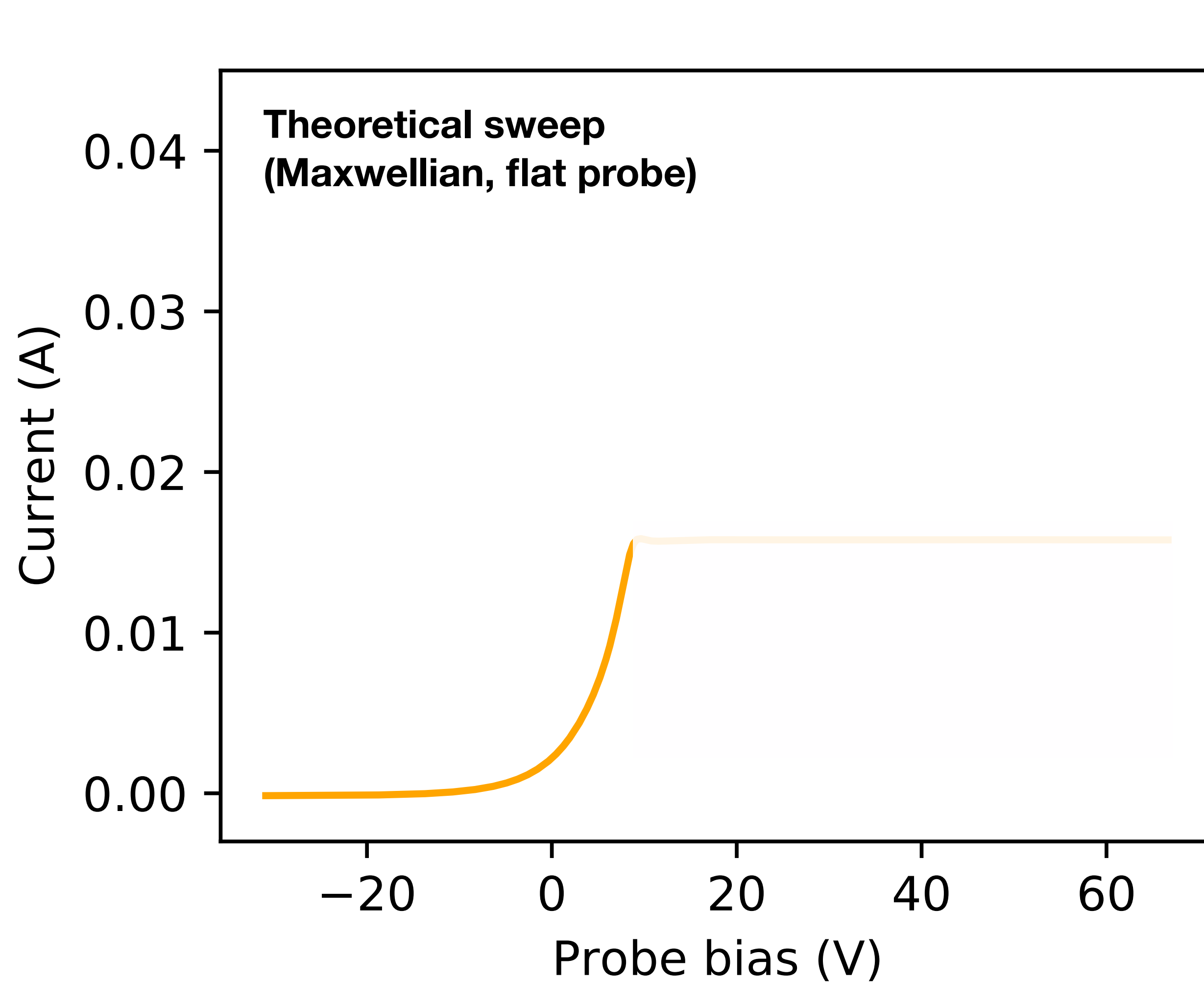
- We can measure temperature, plasma potential (but density is hard to get from esat)

- Lots of turbulence / fluctuations out in the edge

Theoretically, sweeps are simple



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$$I(V_B) = A_{eff} n_e e \sqrt{\frac{T_e}{2\pi m_e}} e^{-\frac{e(V_p - V_B)}{T_e}}, \quad V_b < V_p$$

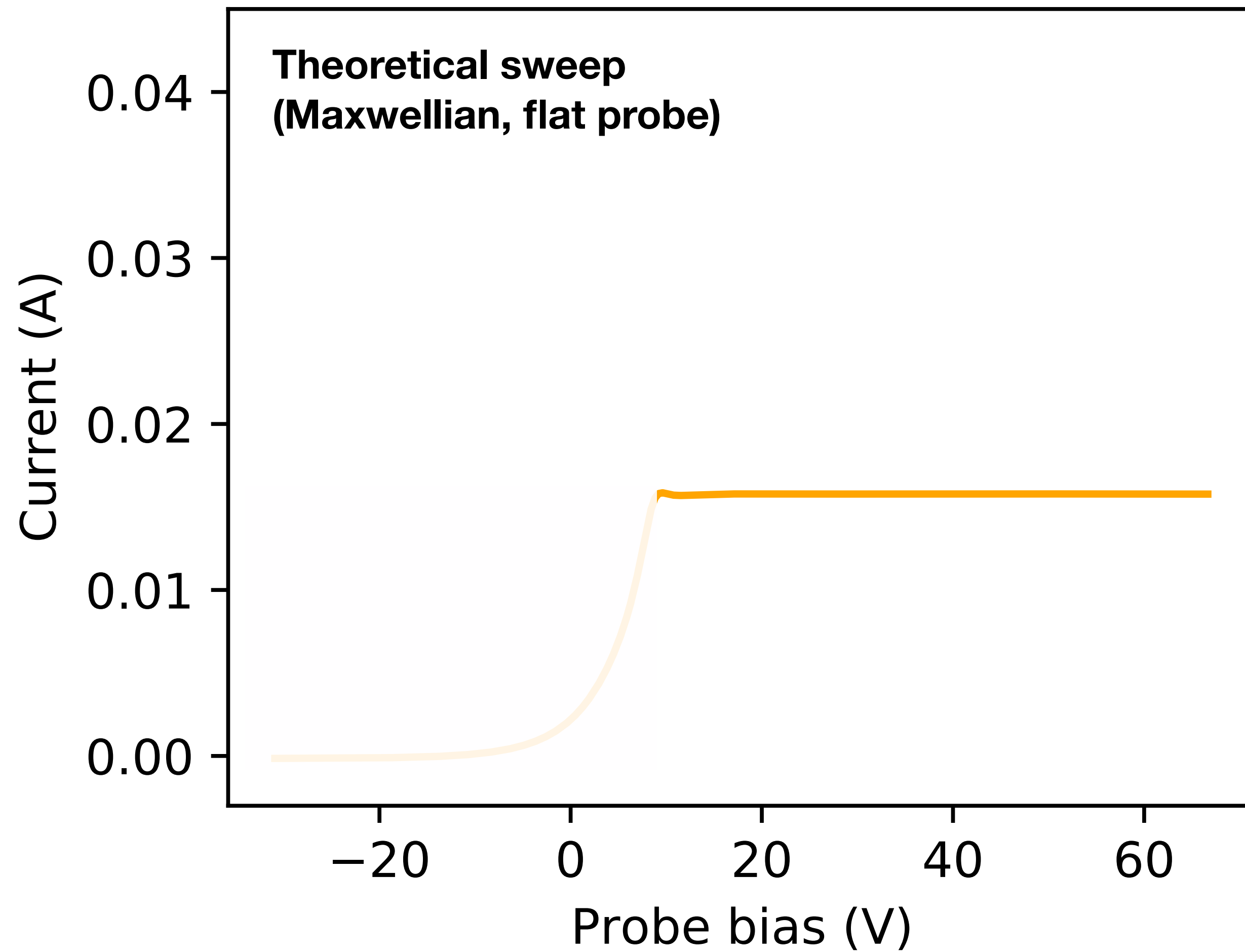
Probe bias

Electron density

Electron temperature

Plasma potential

Theoretically, sweeps are simple



Plasma potential

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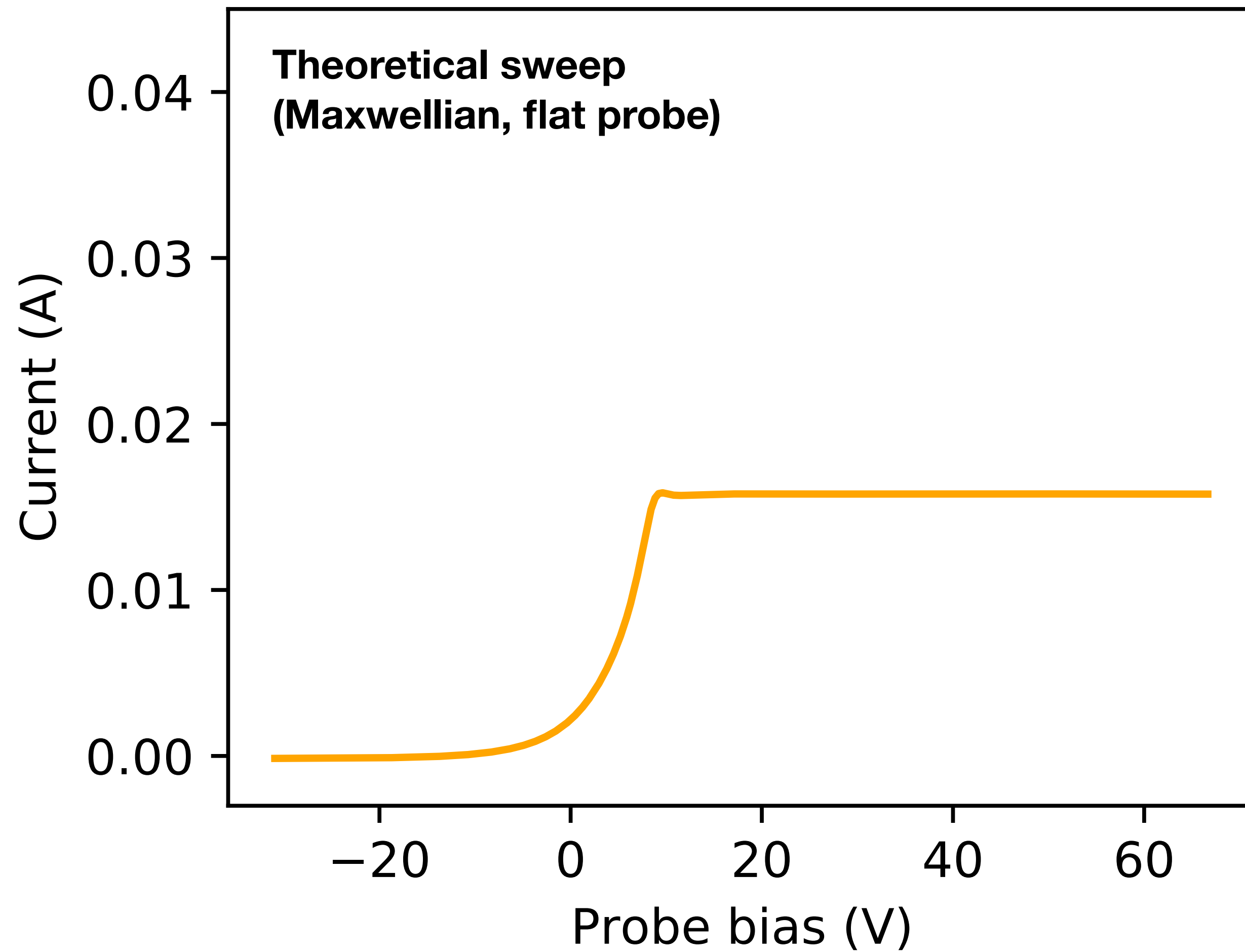
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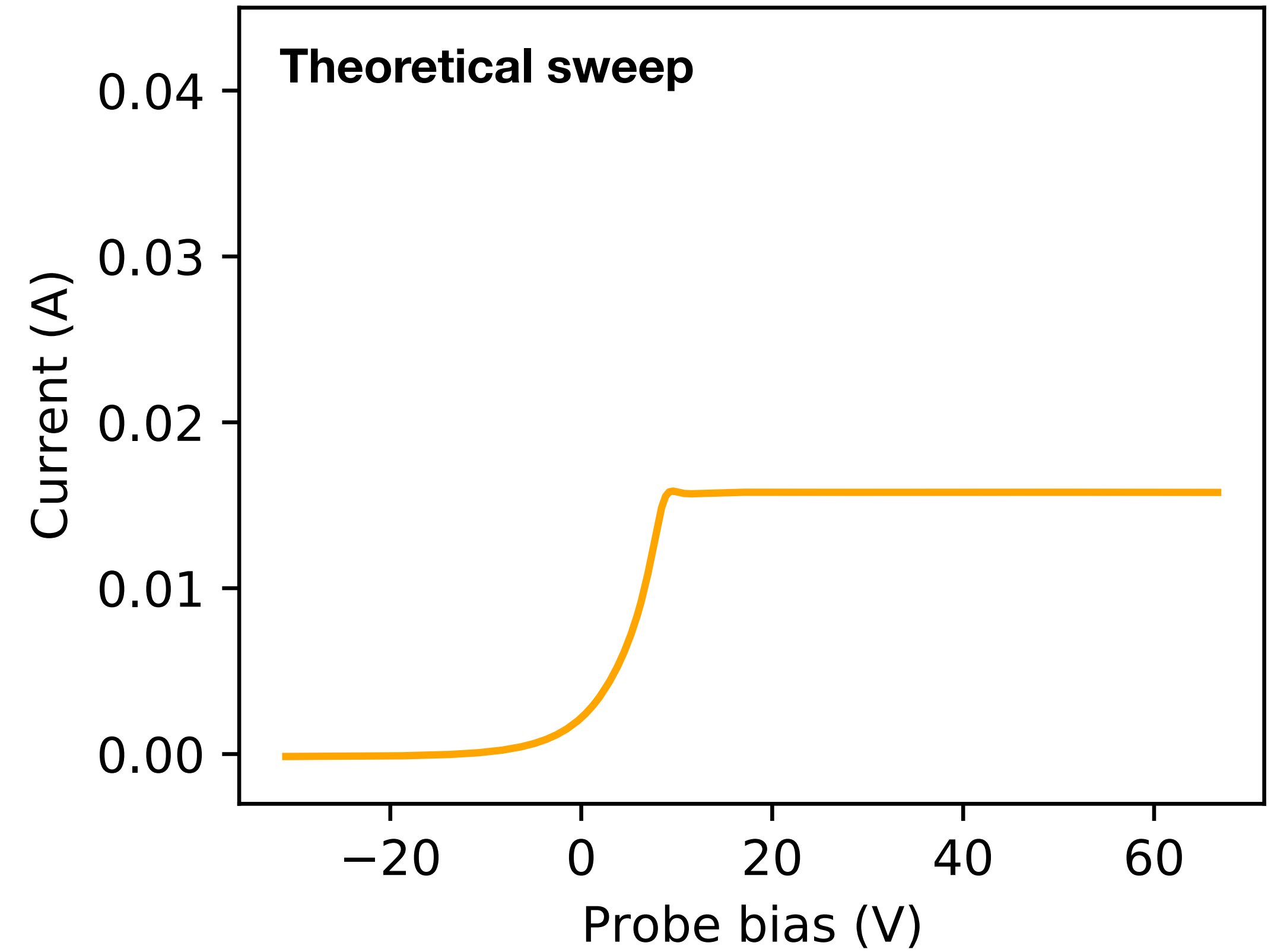


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↑ Probe bias ↑ Electron density ↑ Electron temperature ↓ Plasma potential

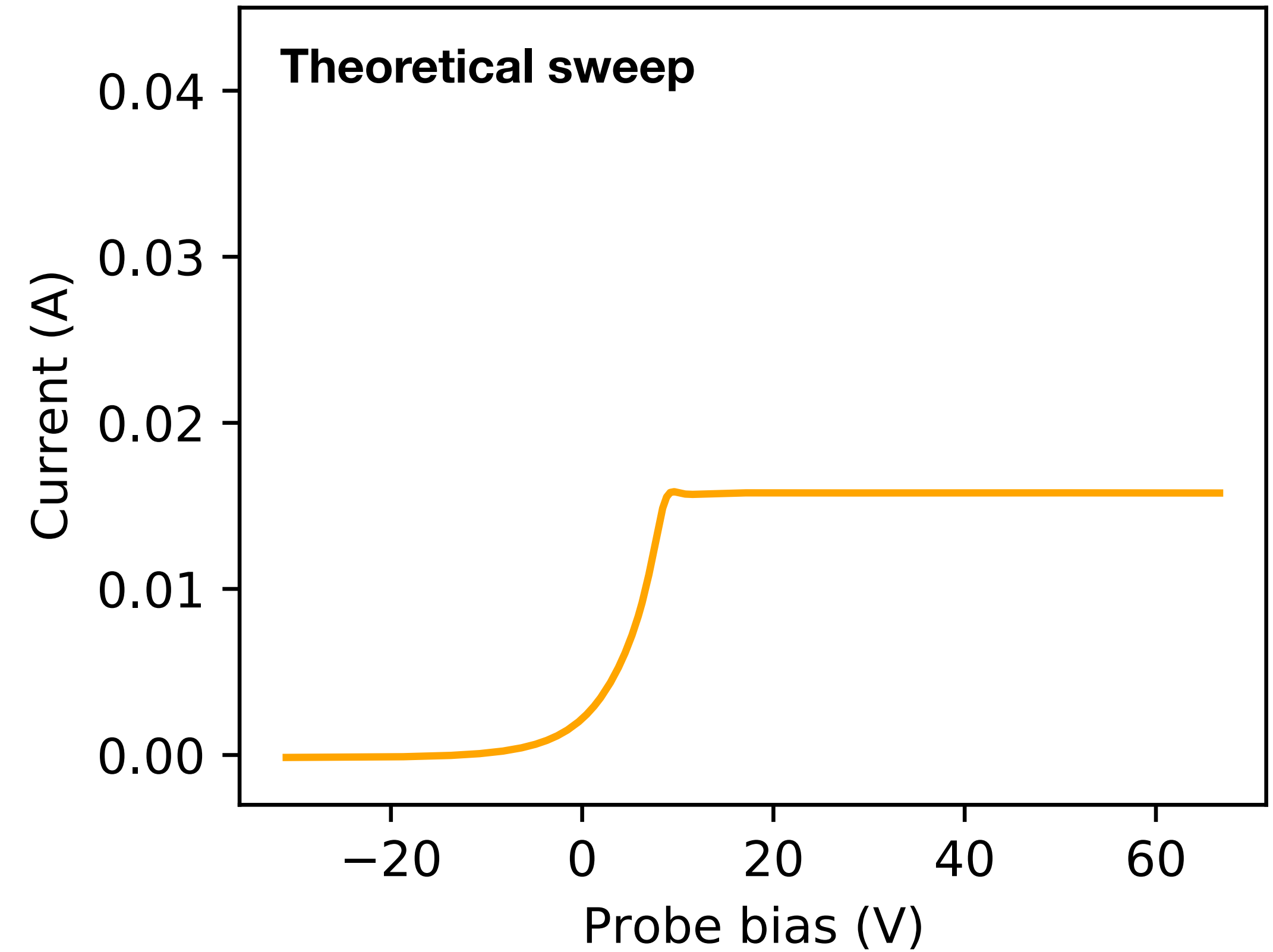
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Real sweeps can be gnarly, dude

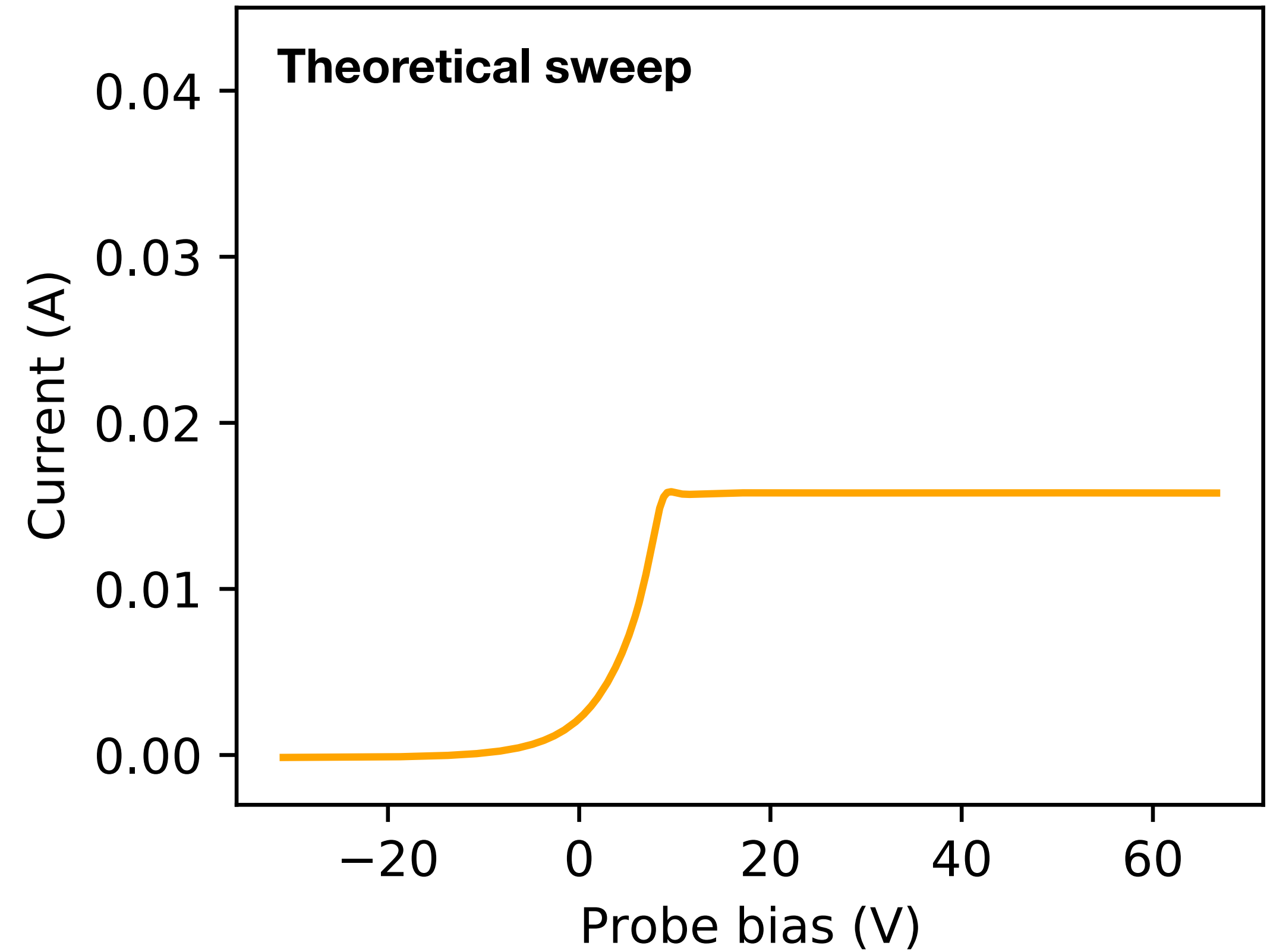
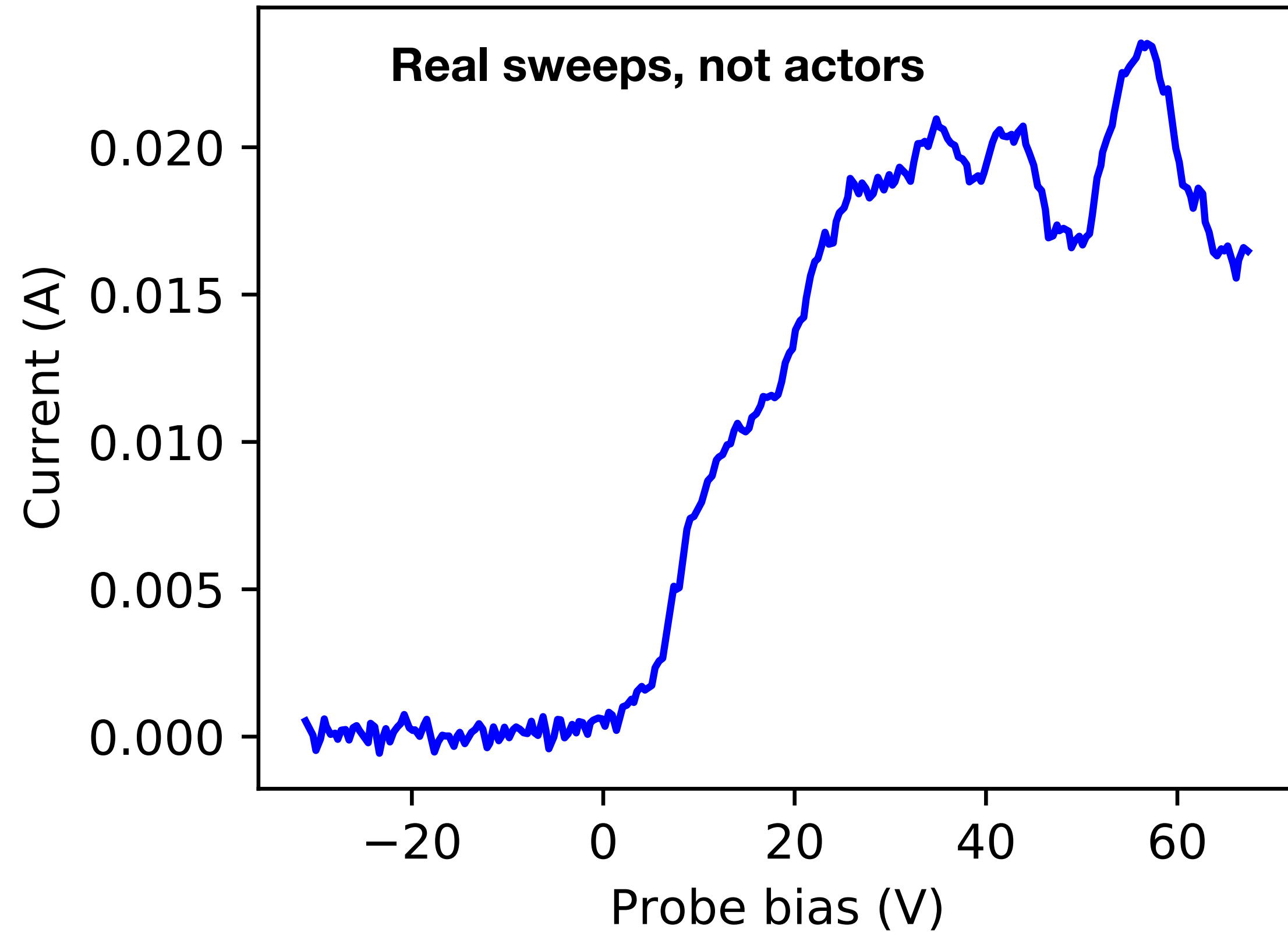


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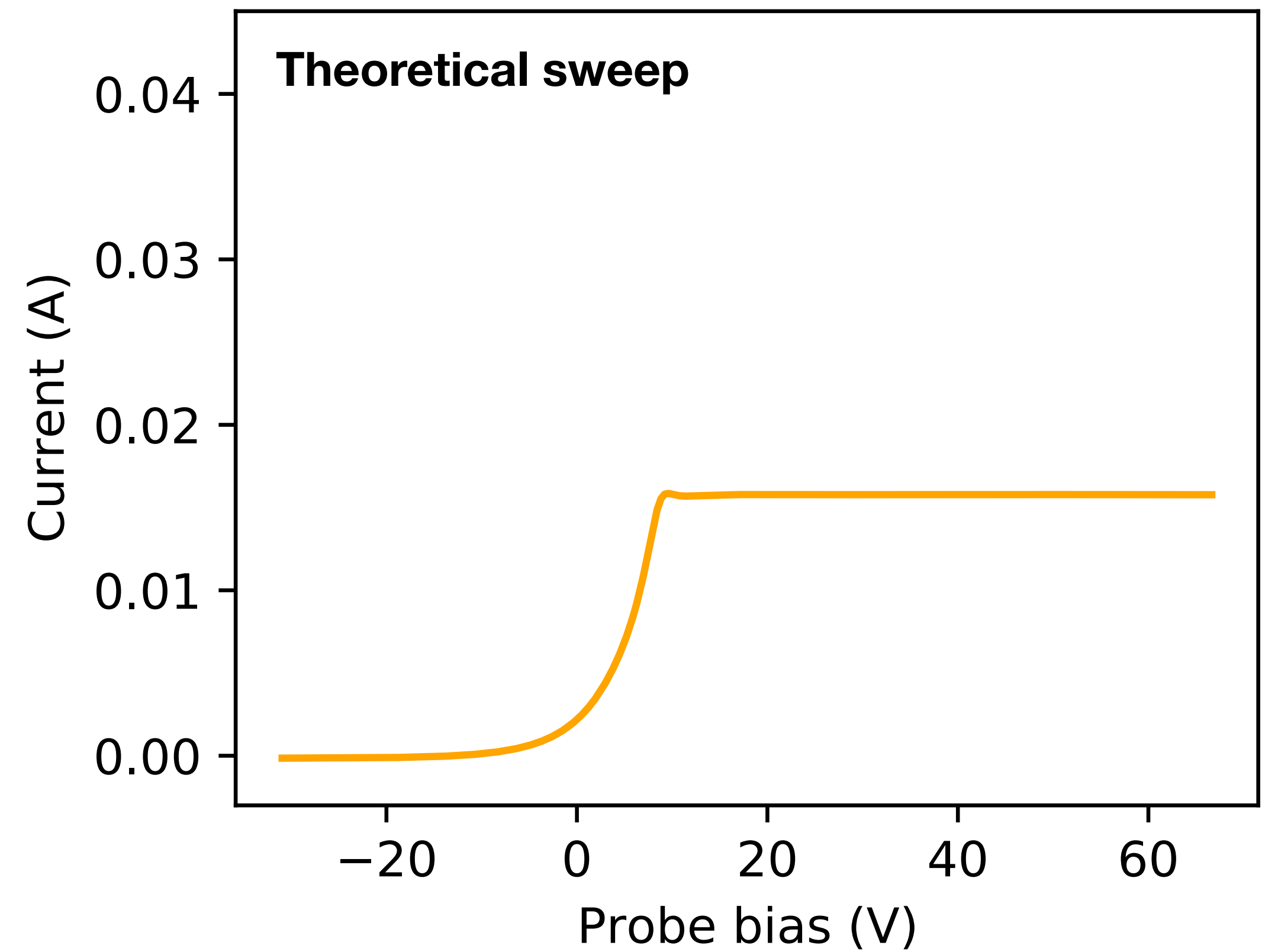
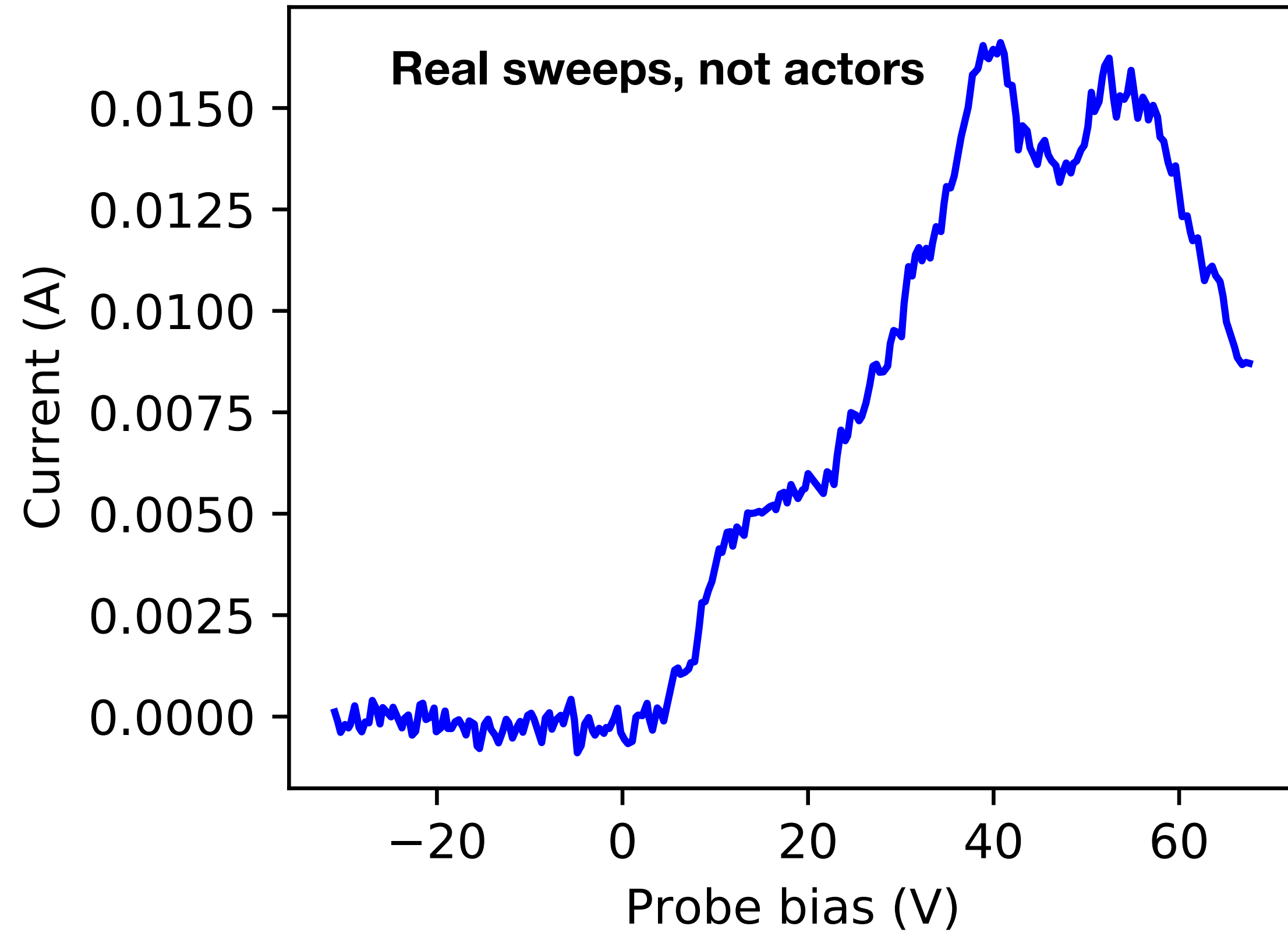
Real sweeps, not actors



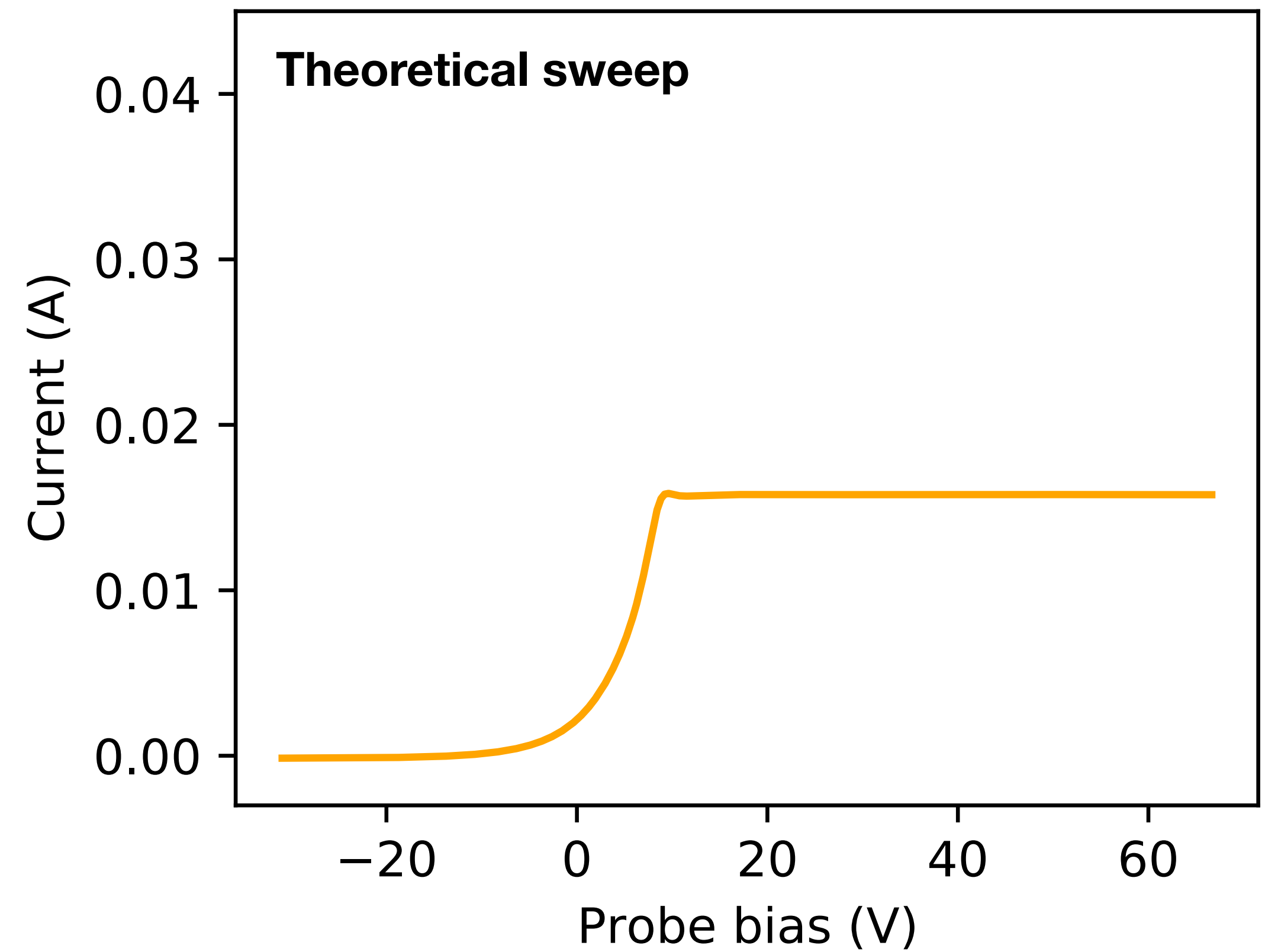
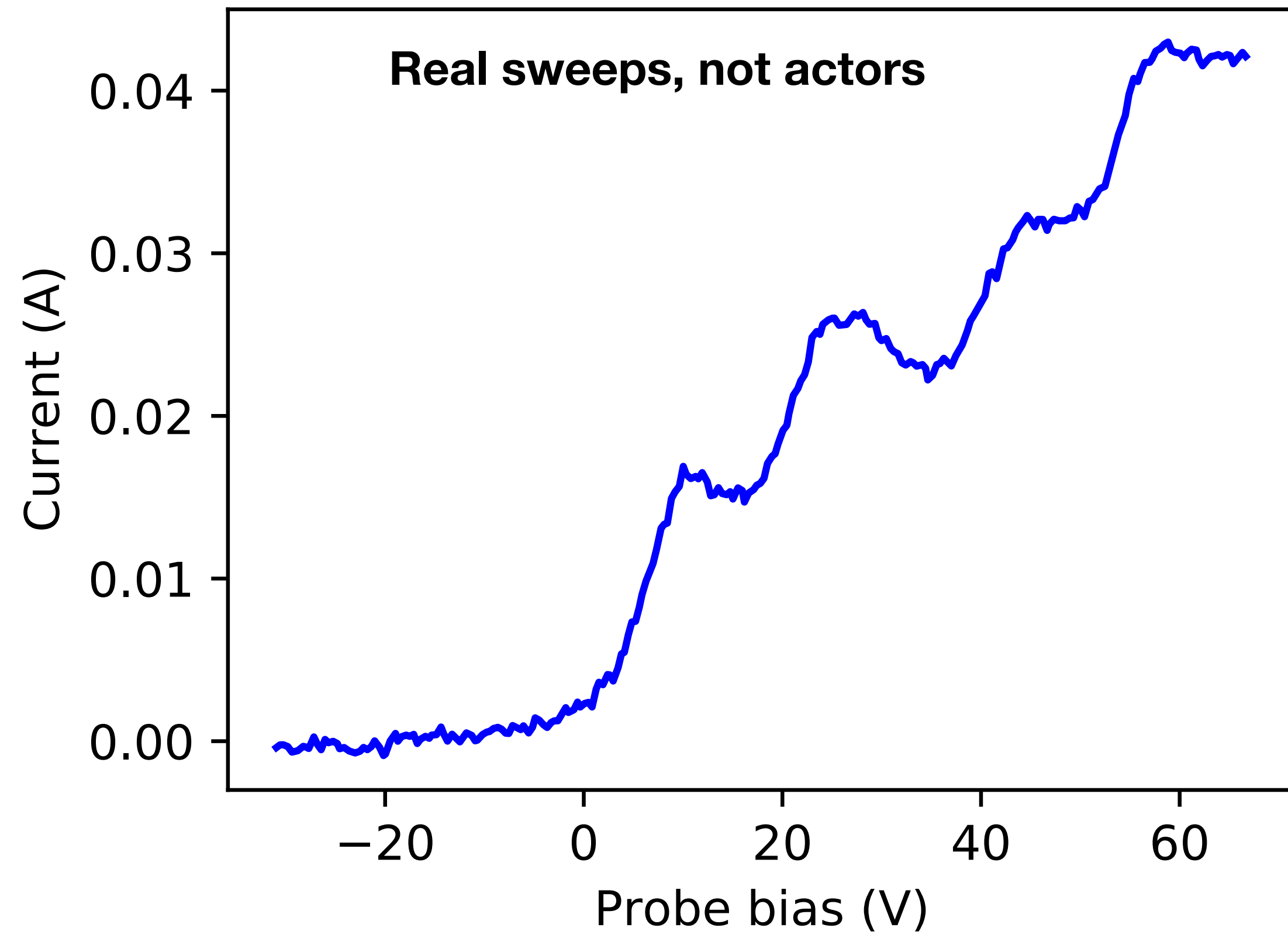
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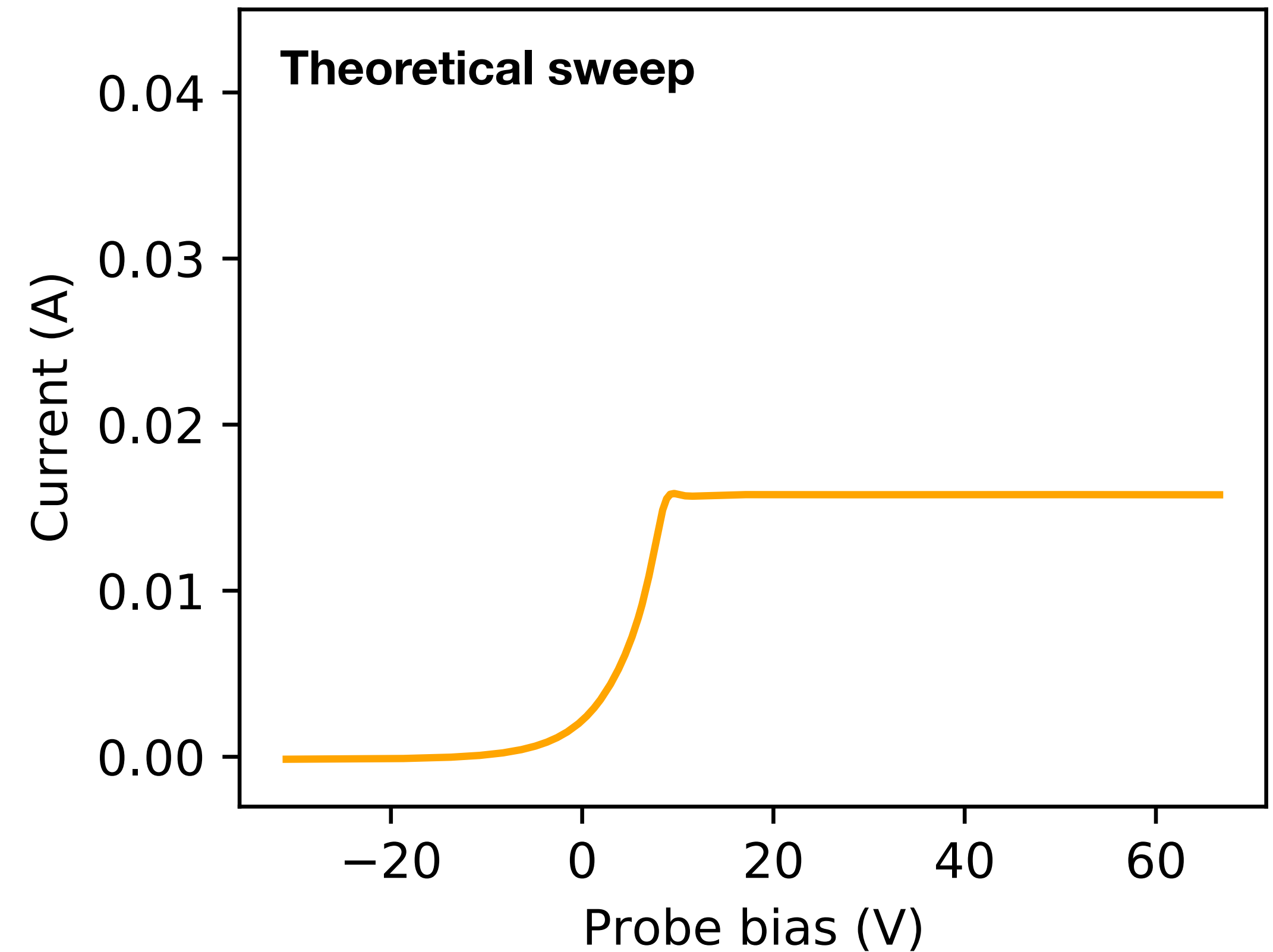
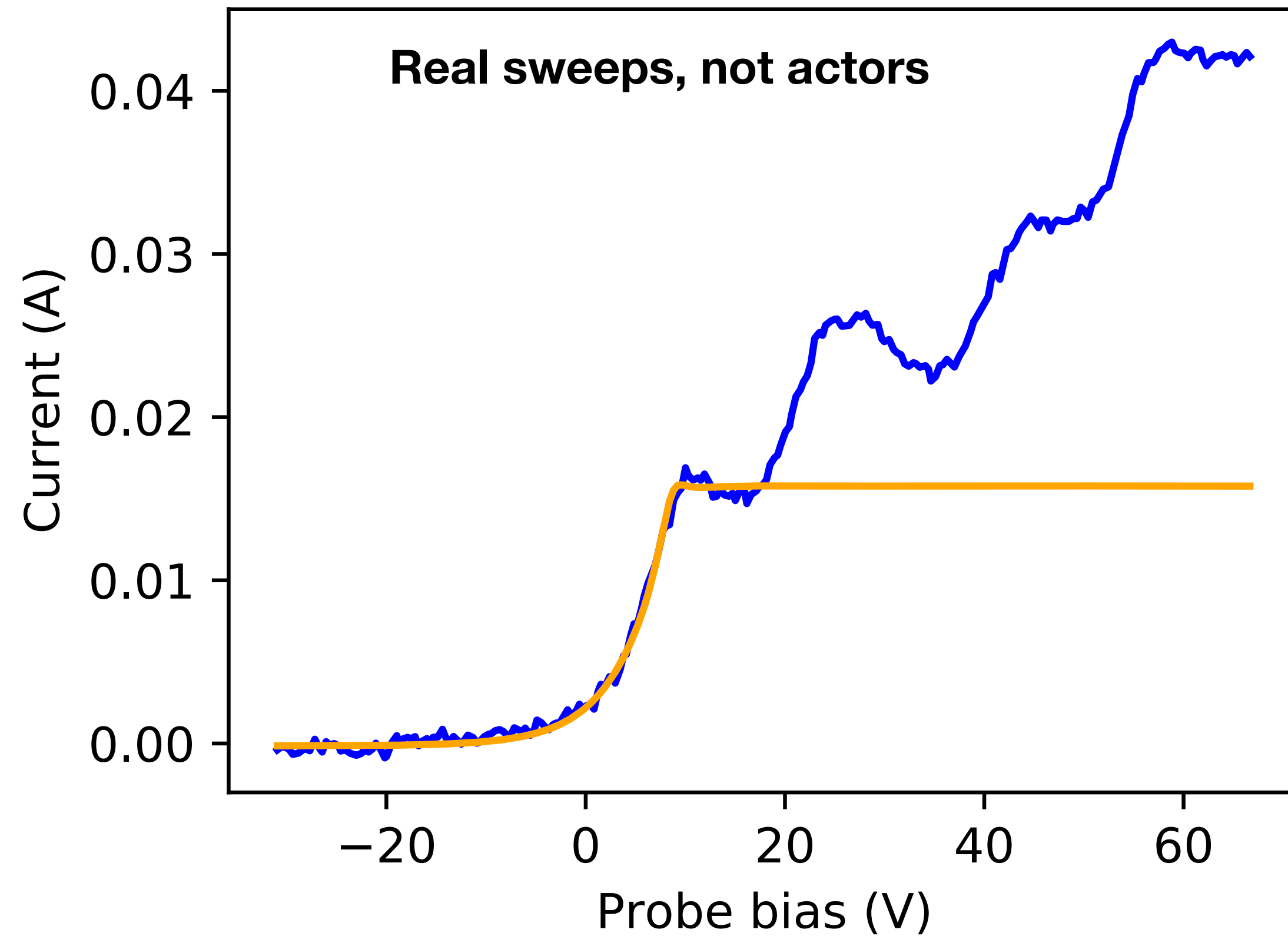
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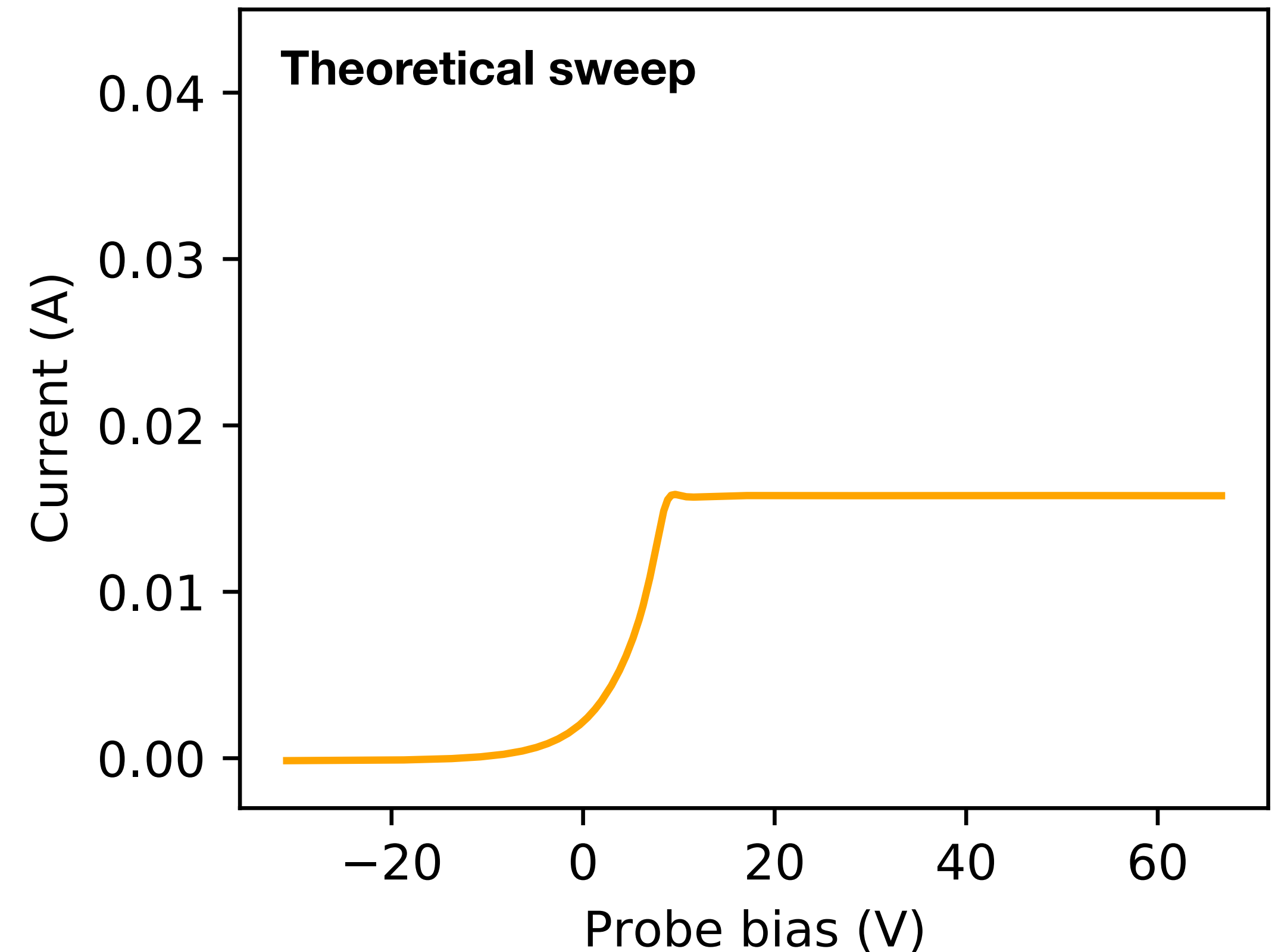
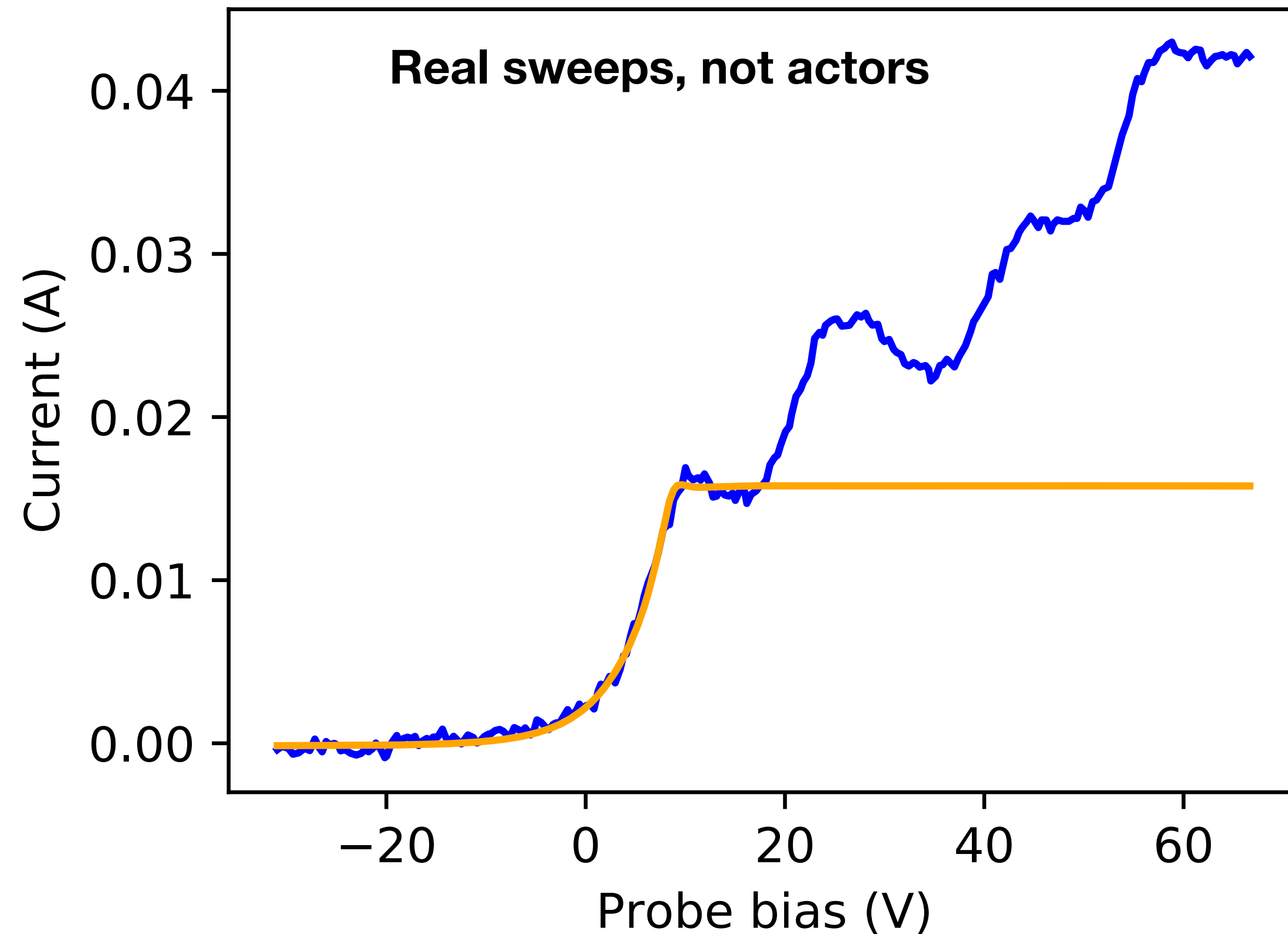
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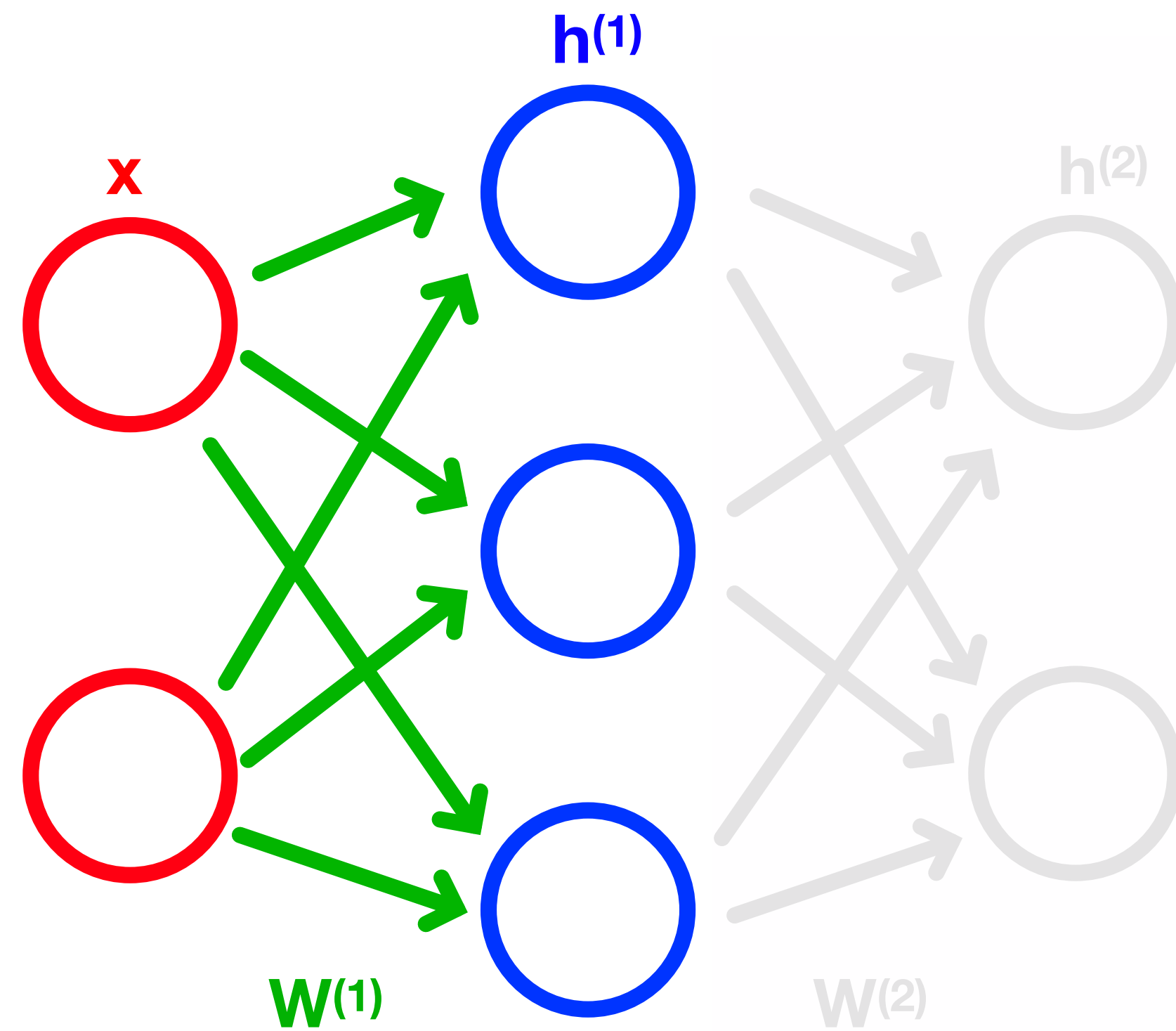


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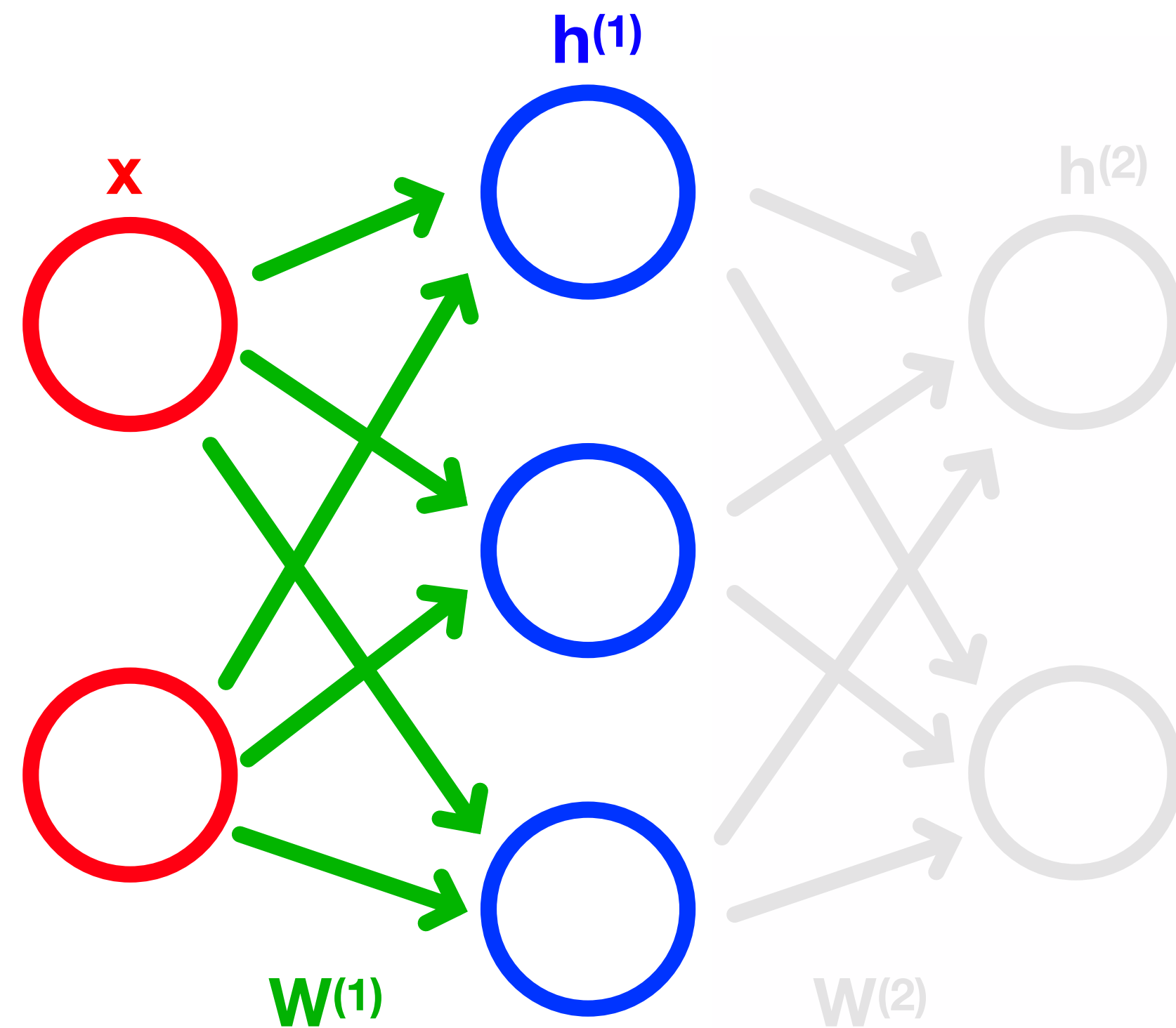


- Lots of turbulence / fluctuations past 25 cm
- Routines that work for one parameter range will break for others

Performing this fitting task with machine learning (neural nets)



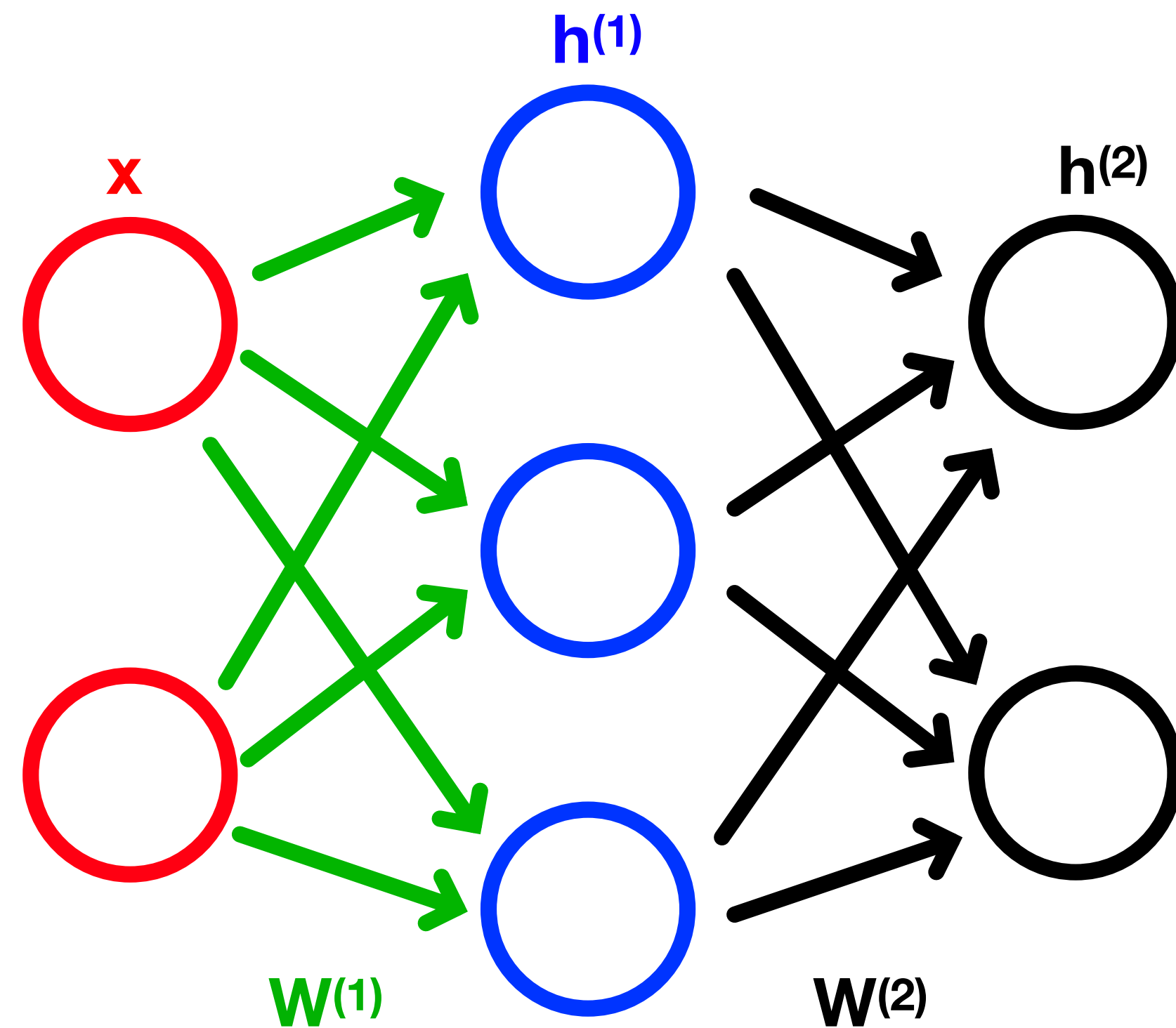
Performing this fitting task with machine learning (neural nets)



$$h^{(1)} = g^{(1)} \left(W^{(1)T} x + b^{(1)} \right)$$

activation nonlinear function weights inputs bias

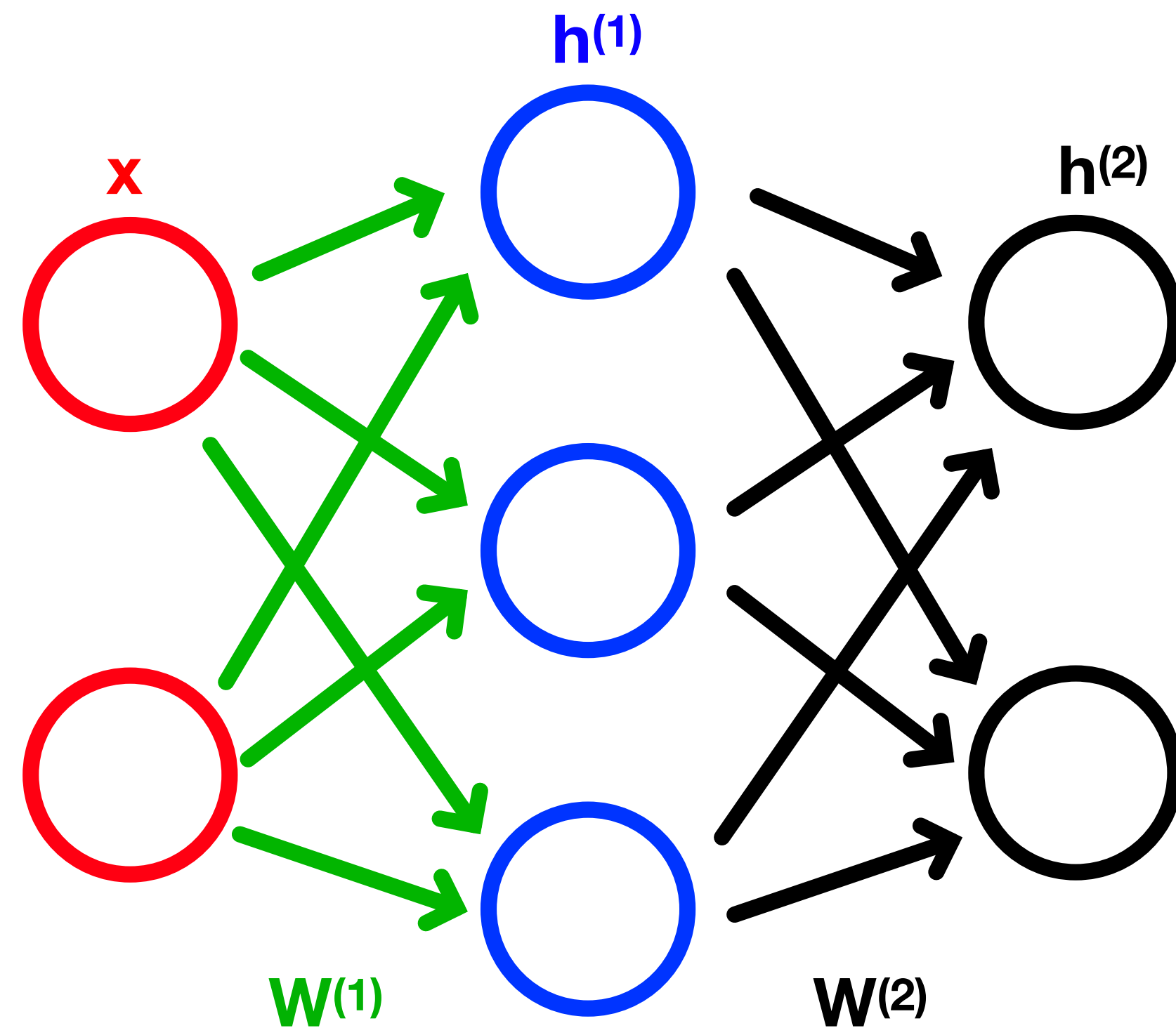
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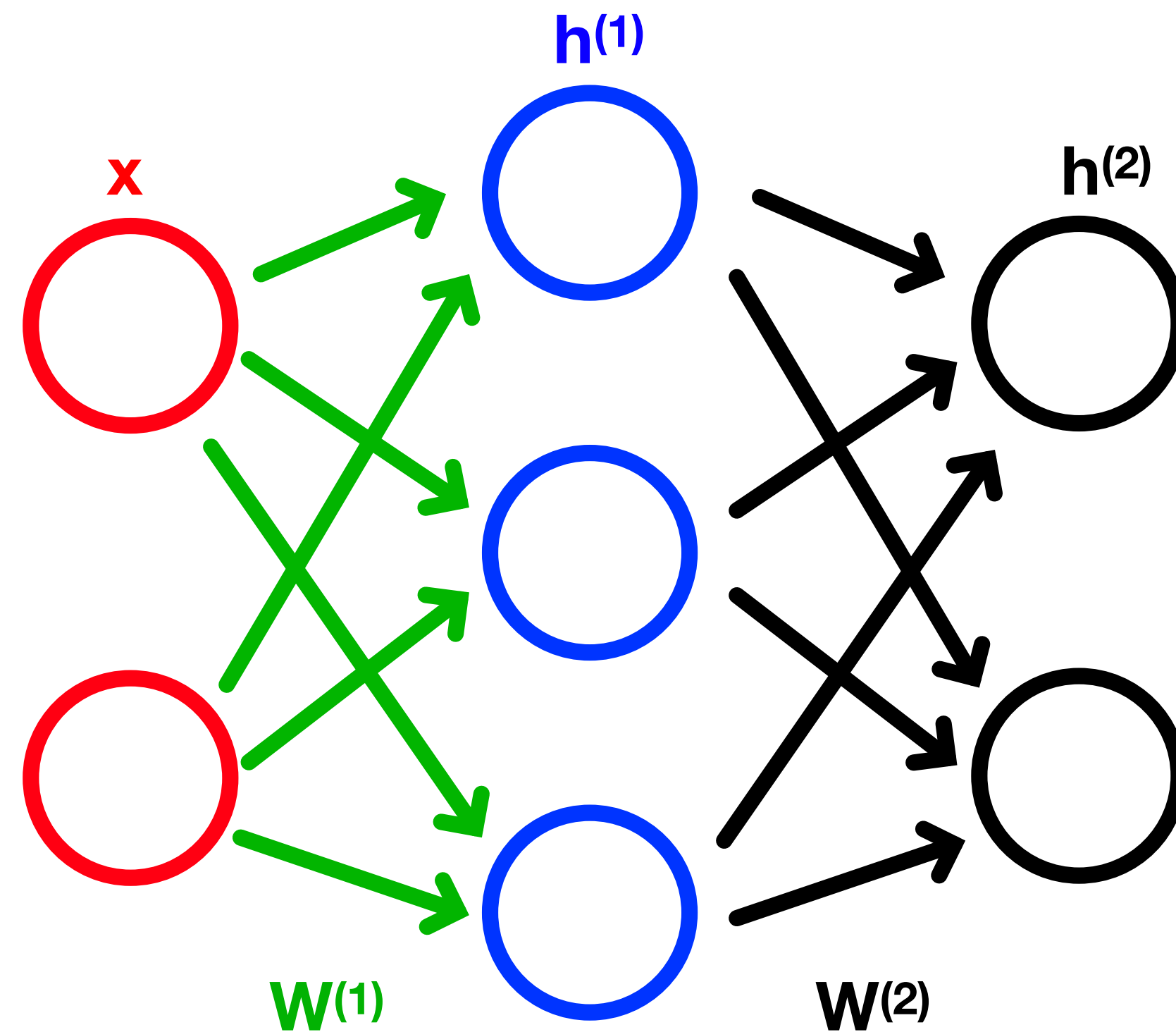


^ can learn any function

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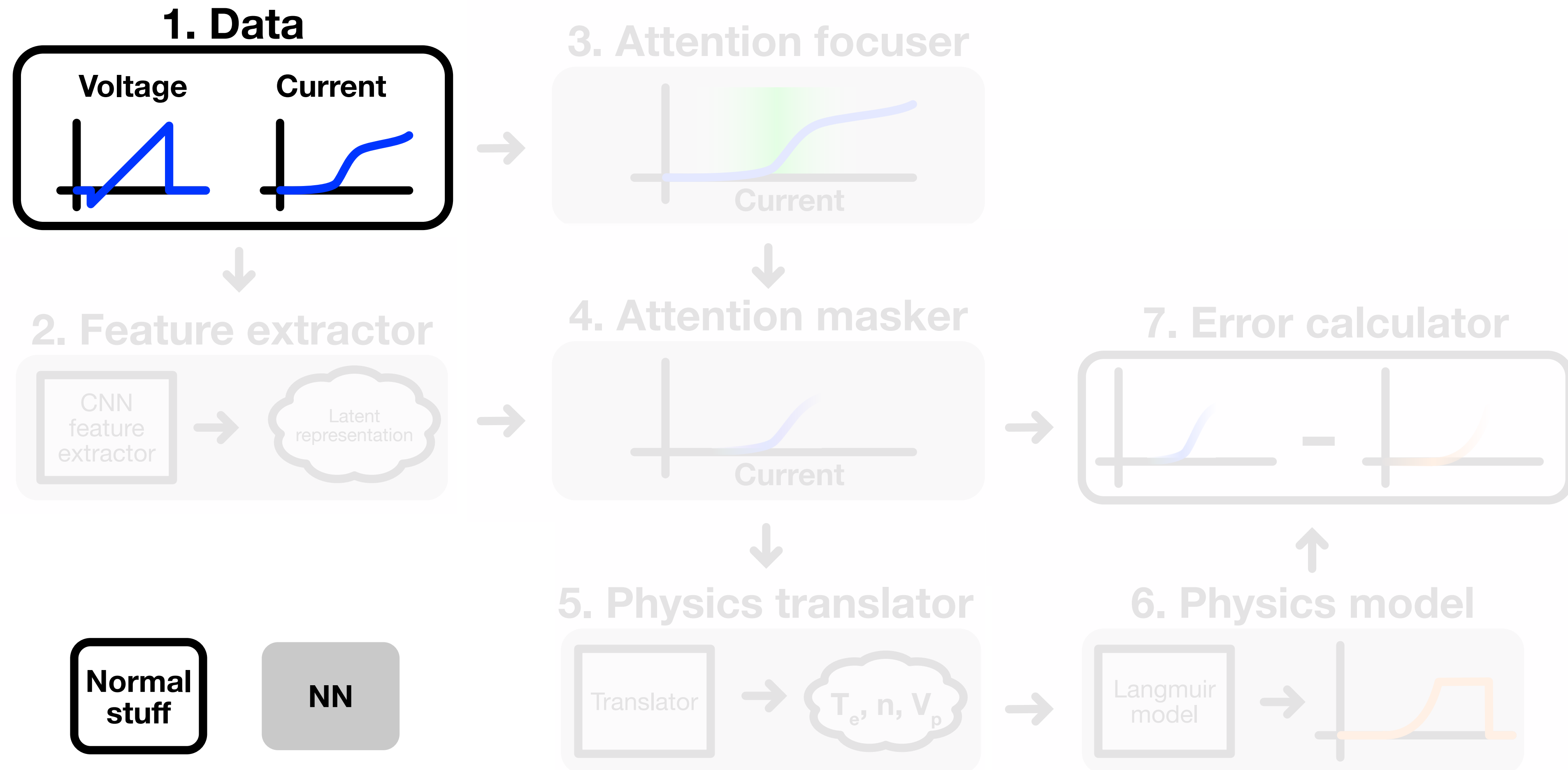
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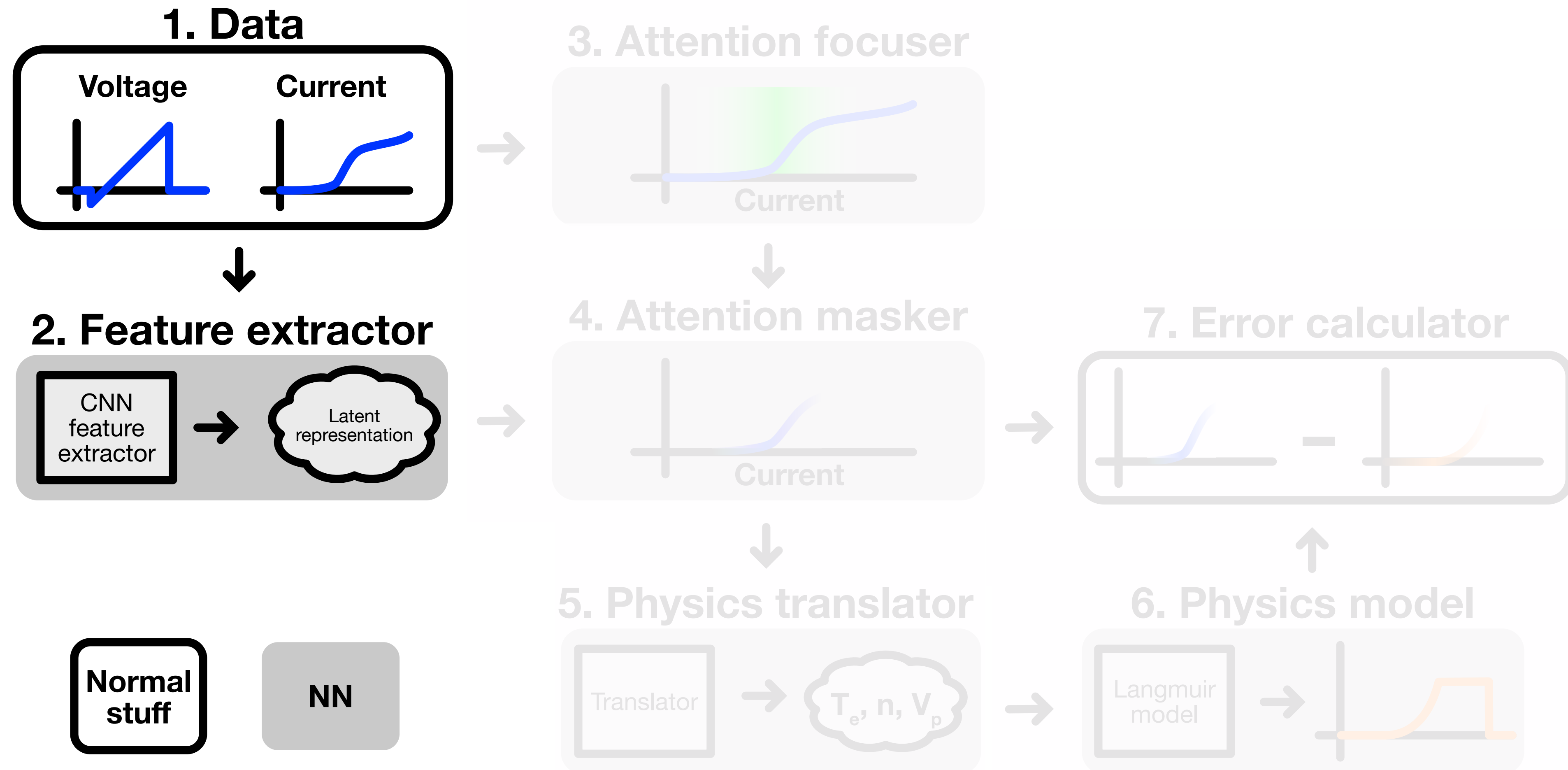
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(Deep Learning by Ian Goodfellow)

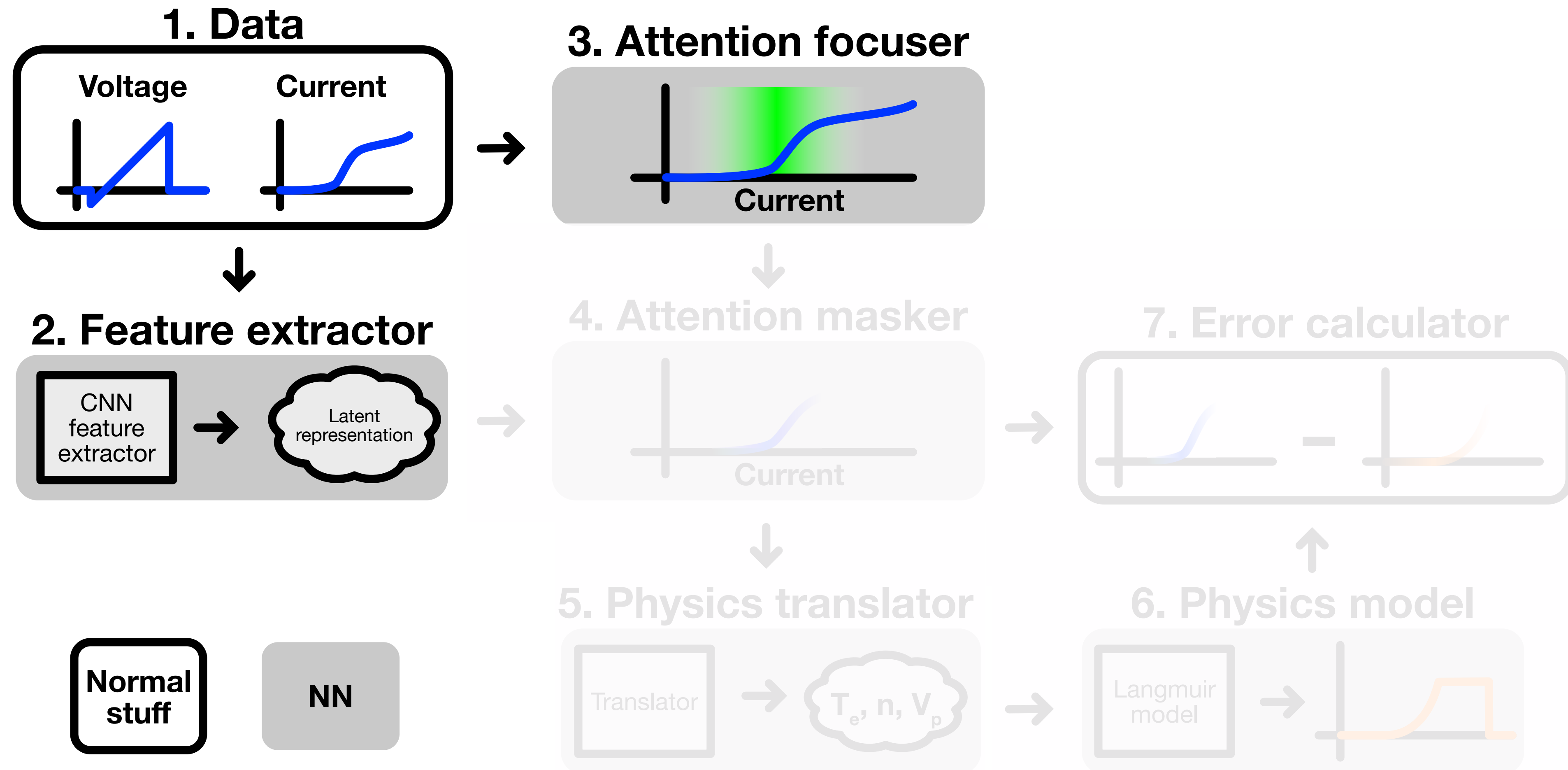
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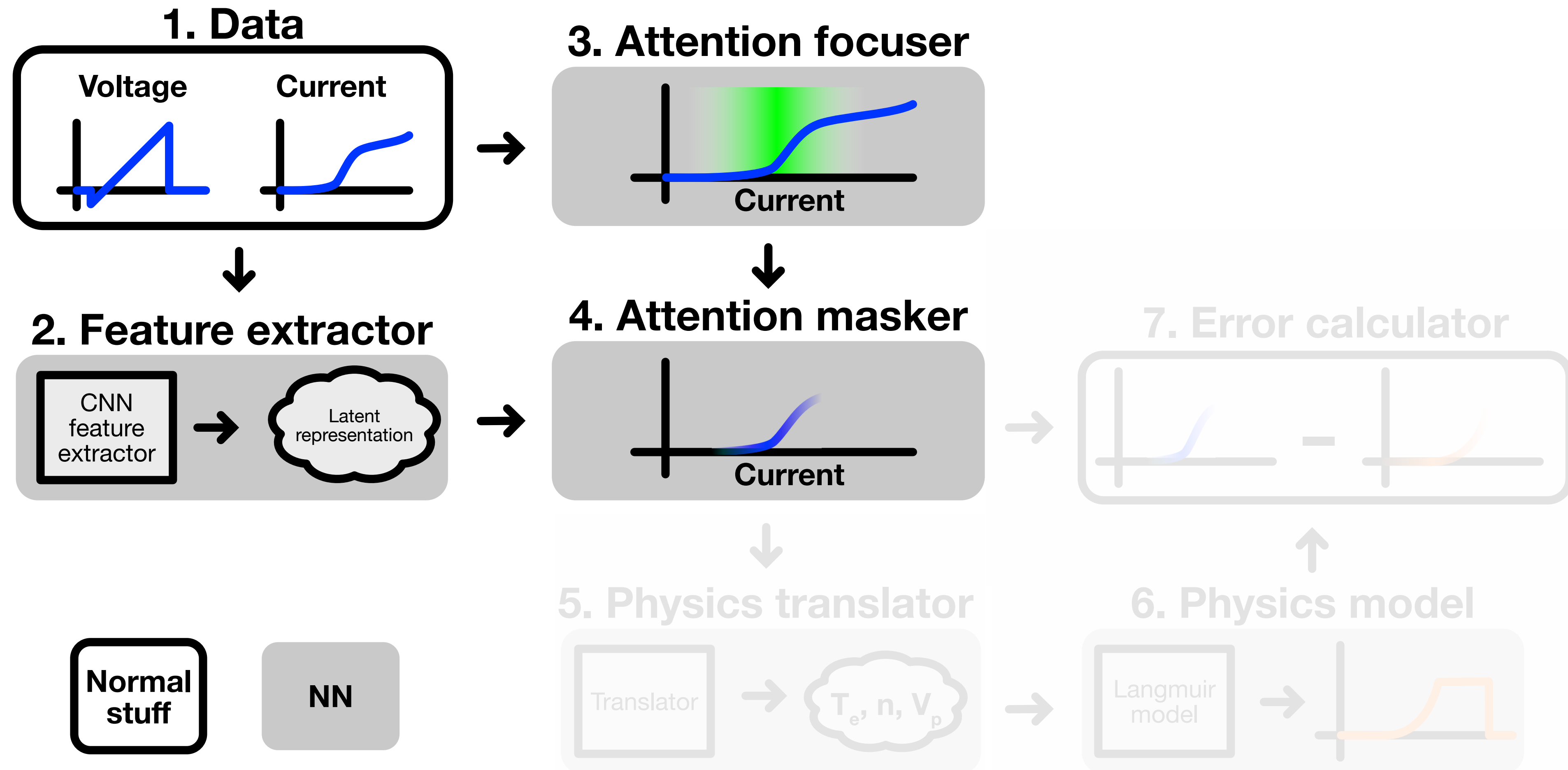
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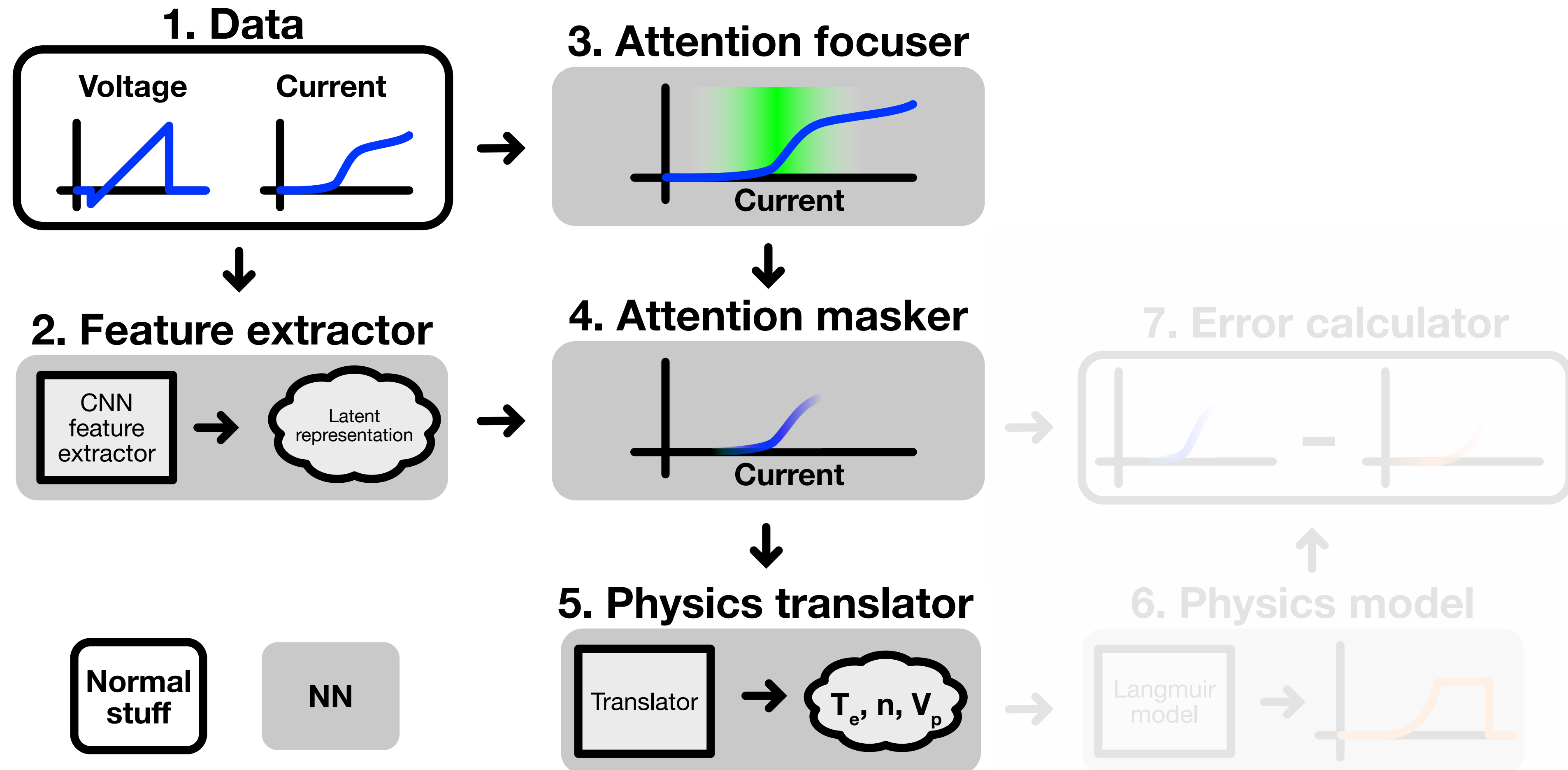
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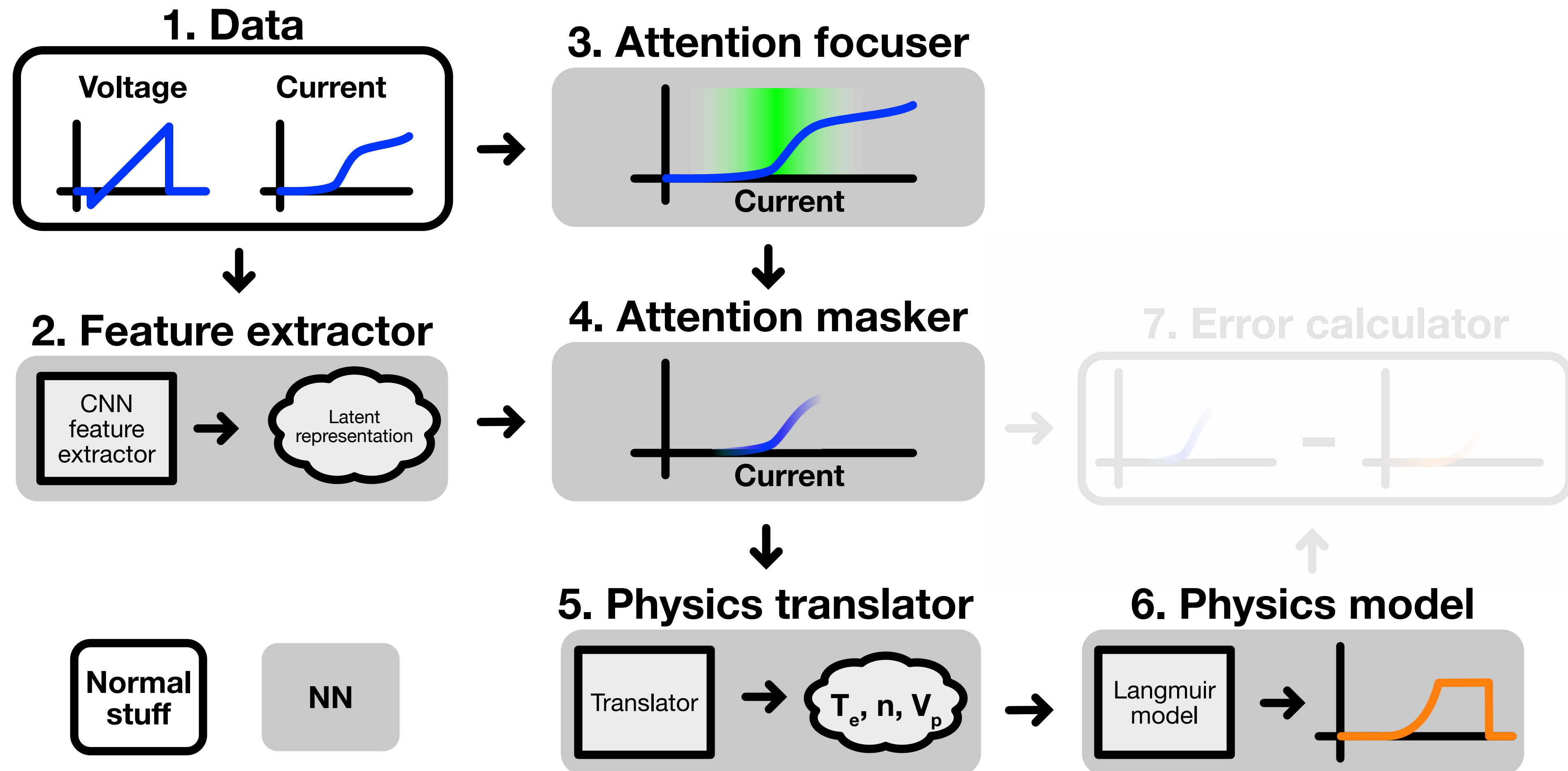
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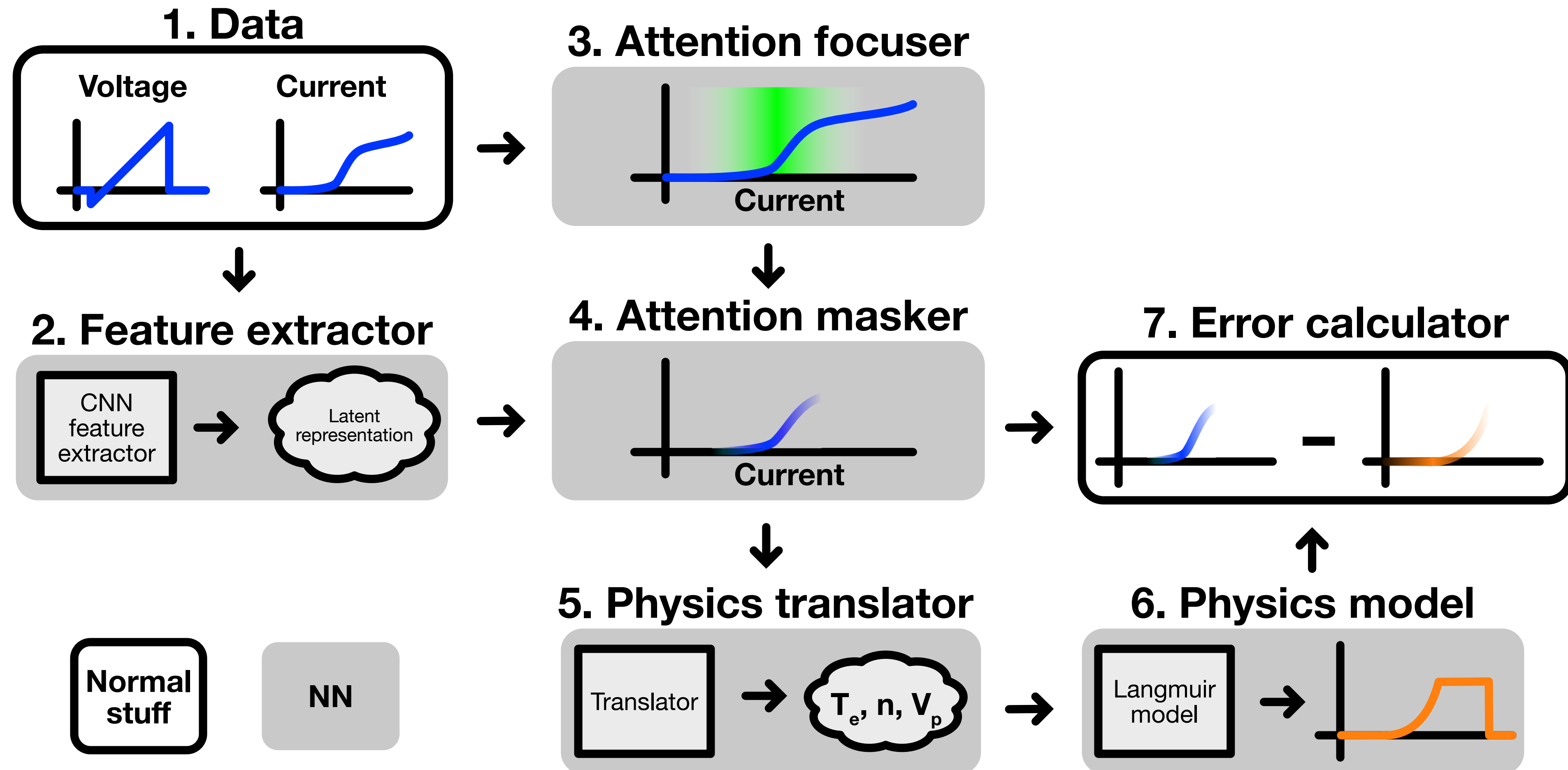
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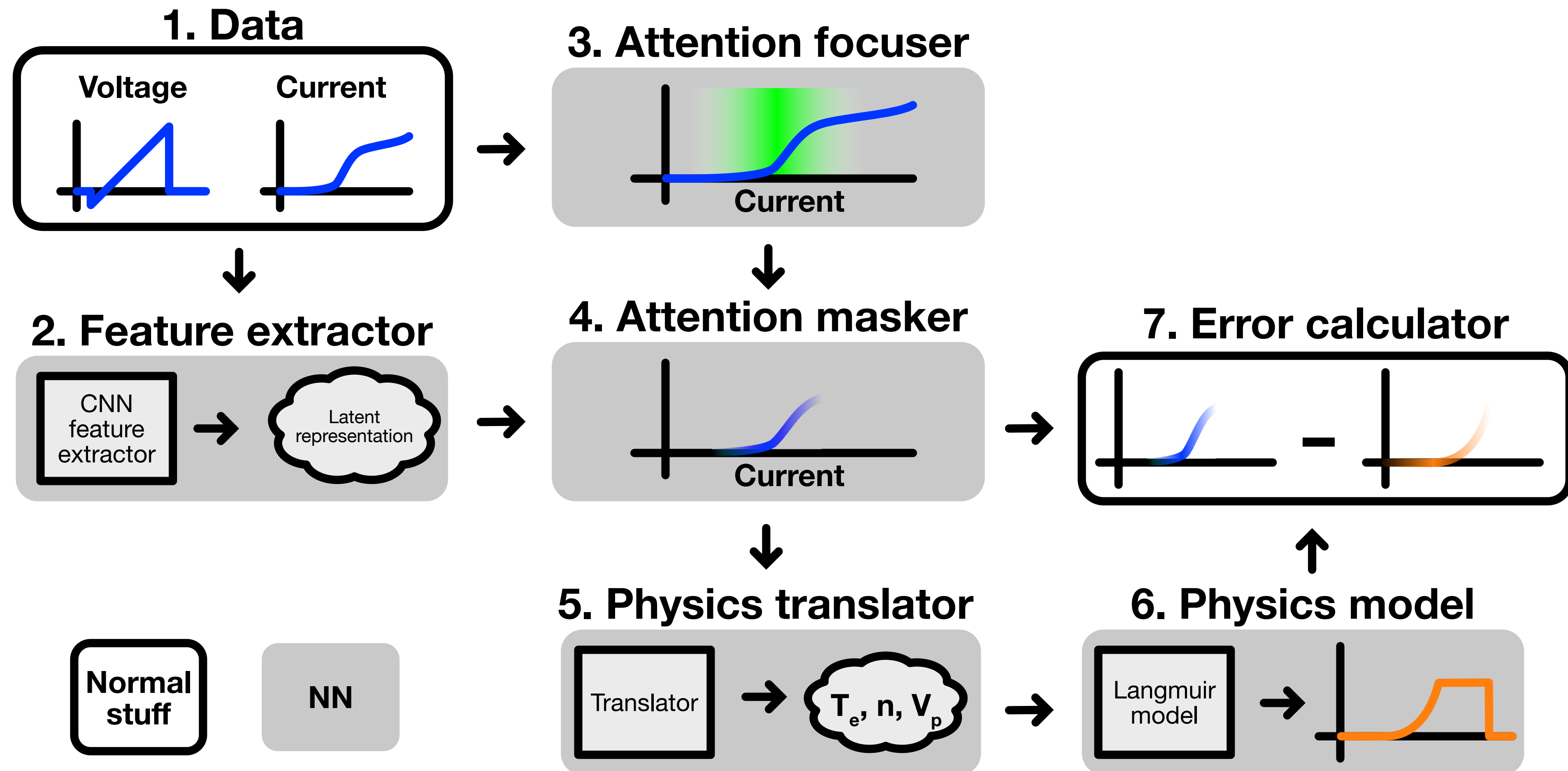
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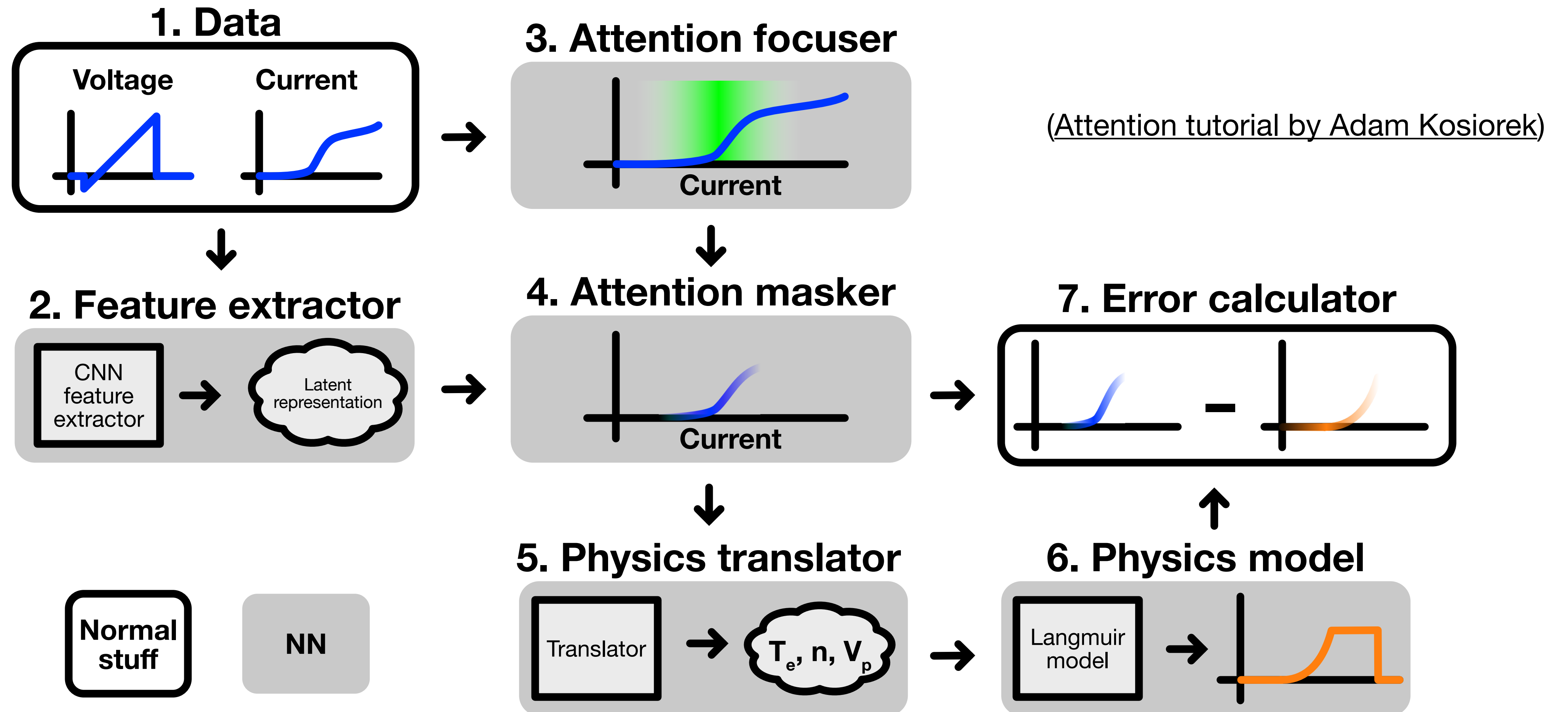


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(Trained with both real and generated sweeps)

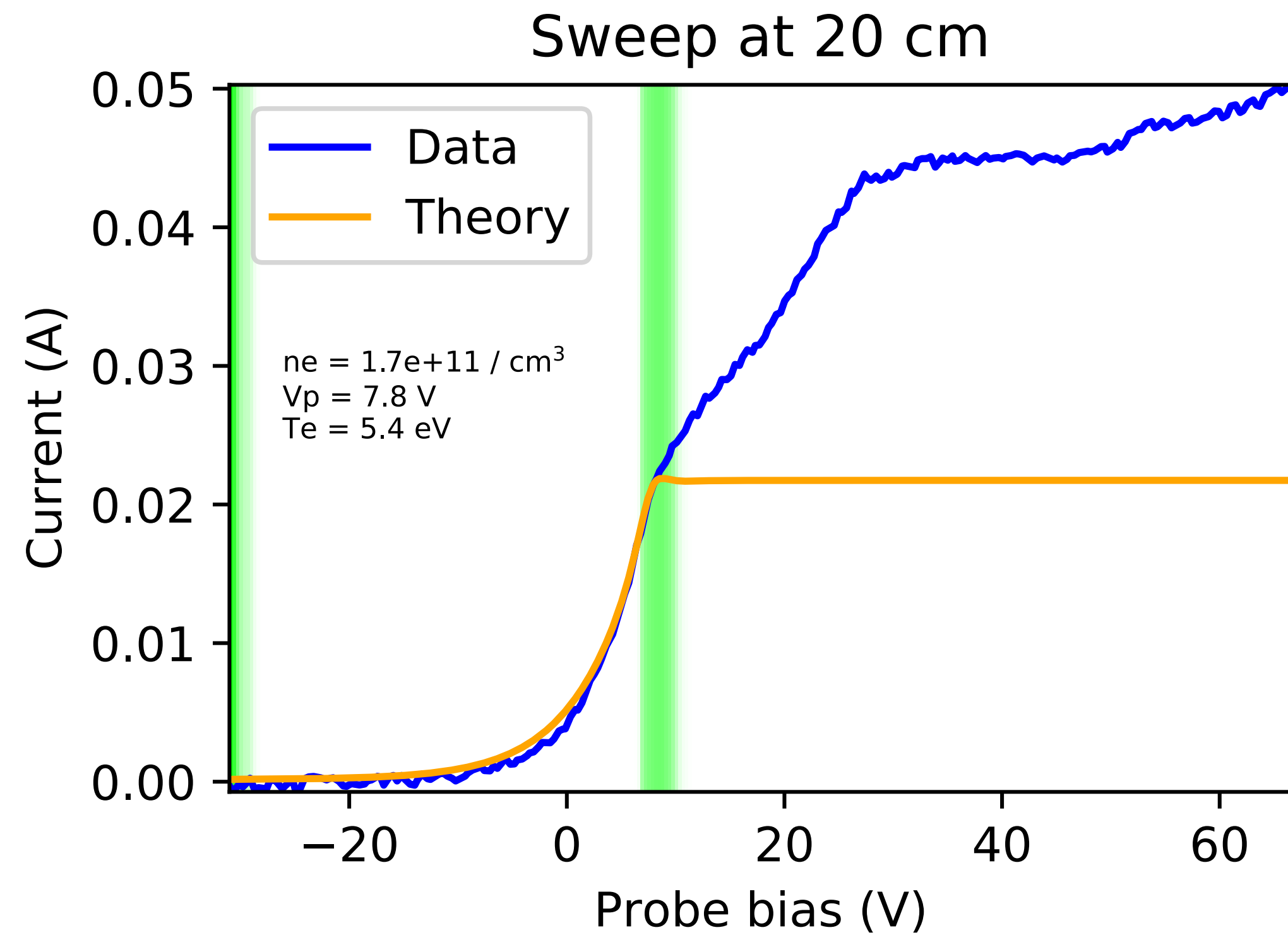
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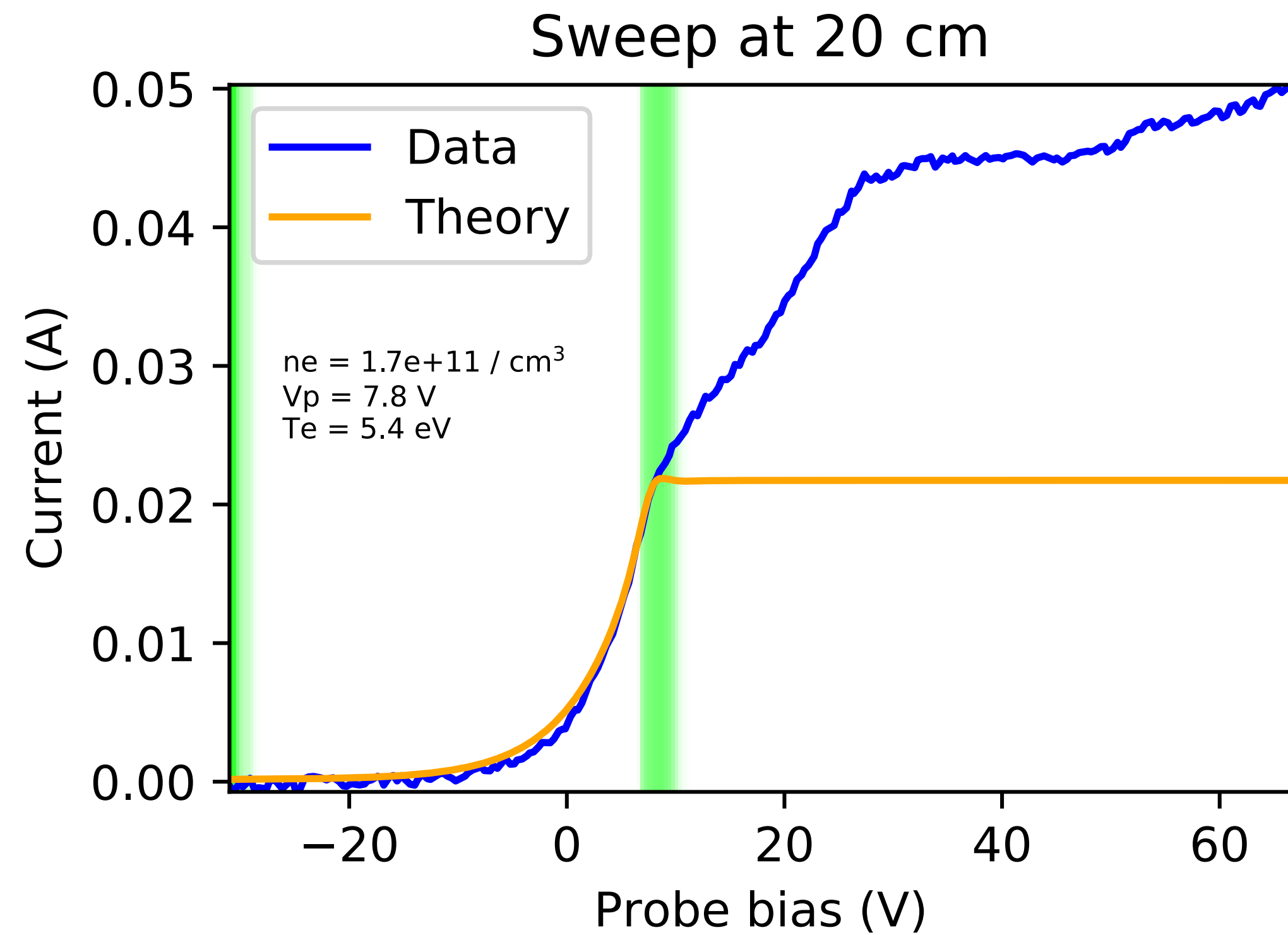
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Performance is decent (with Maxwellian distributions)

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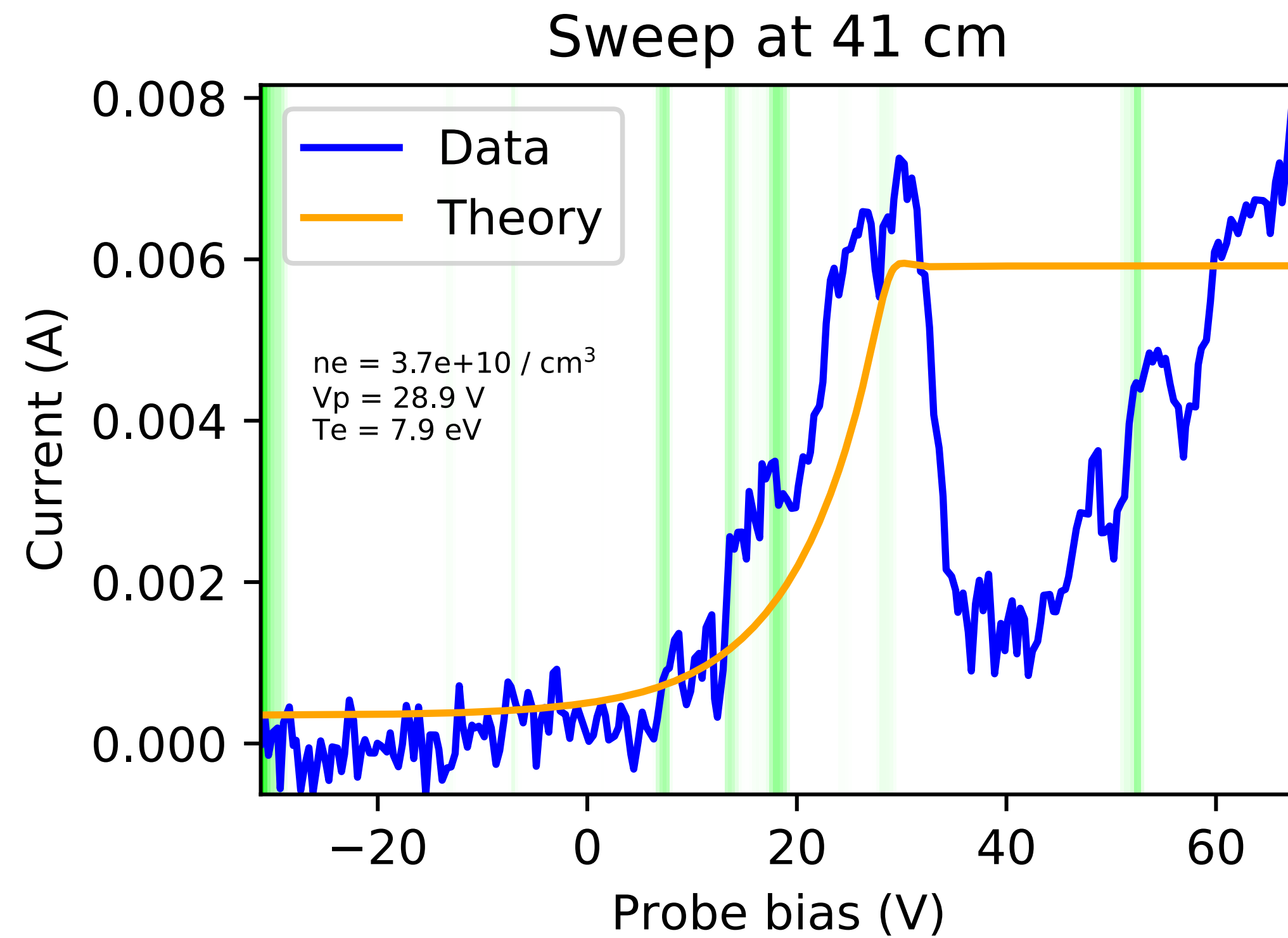


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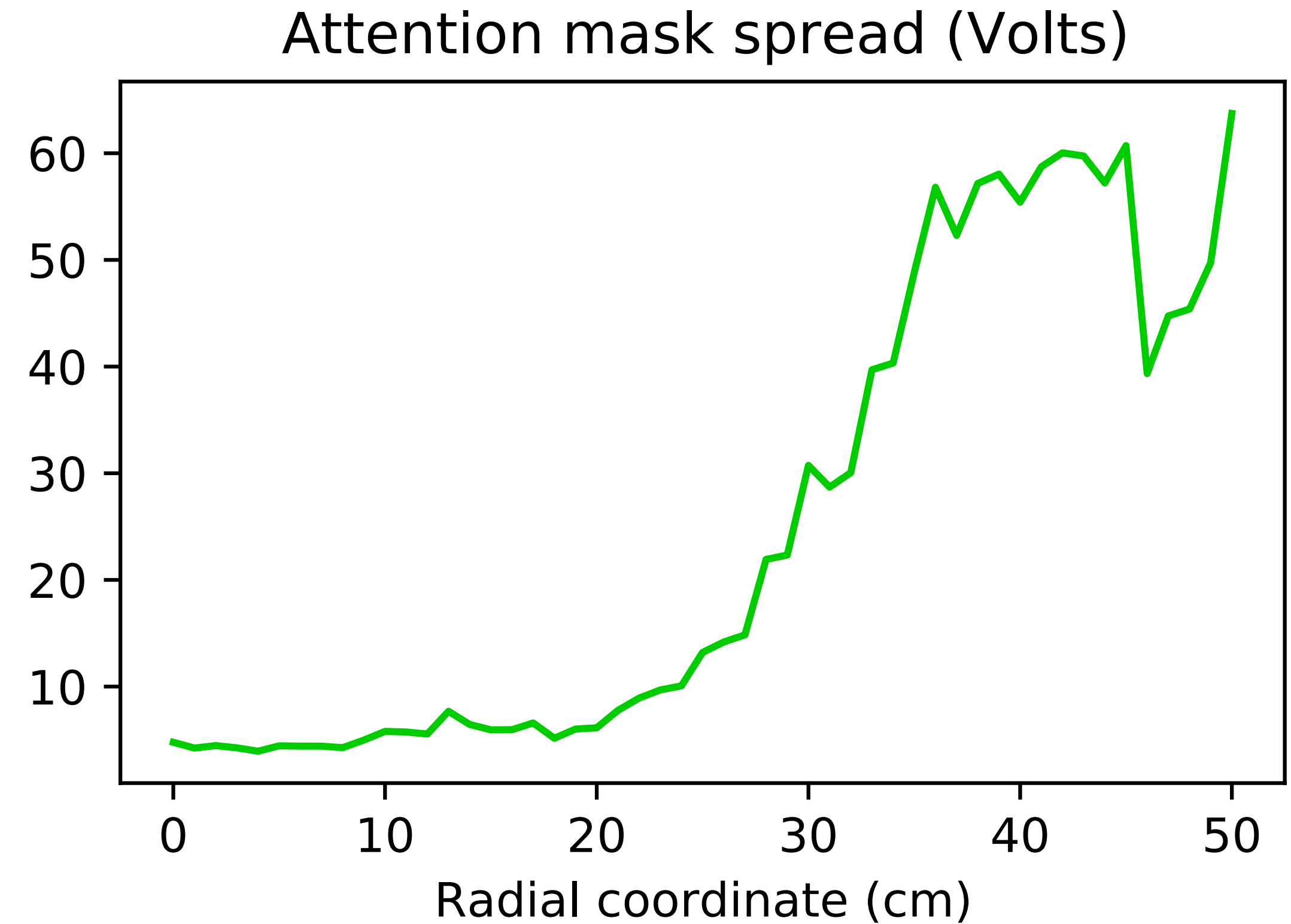
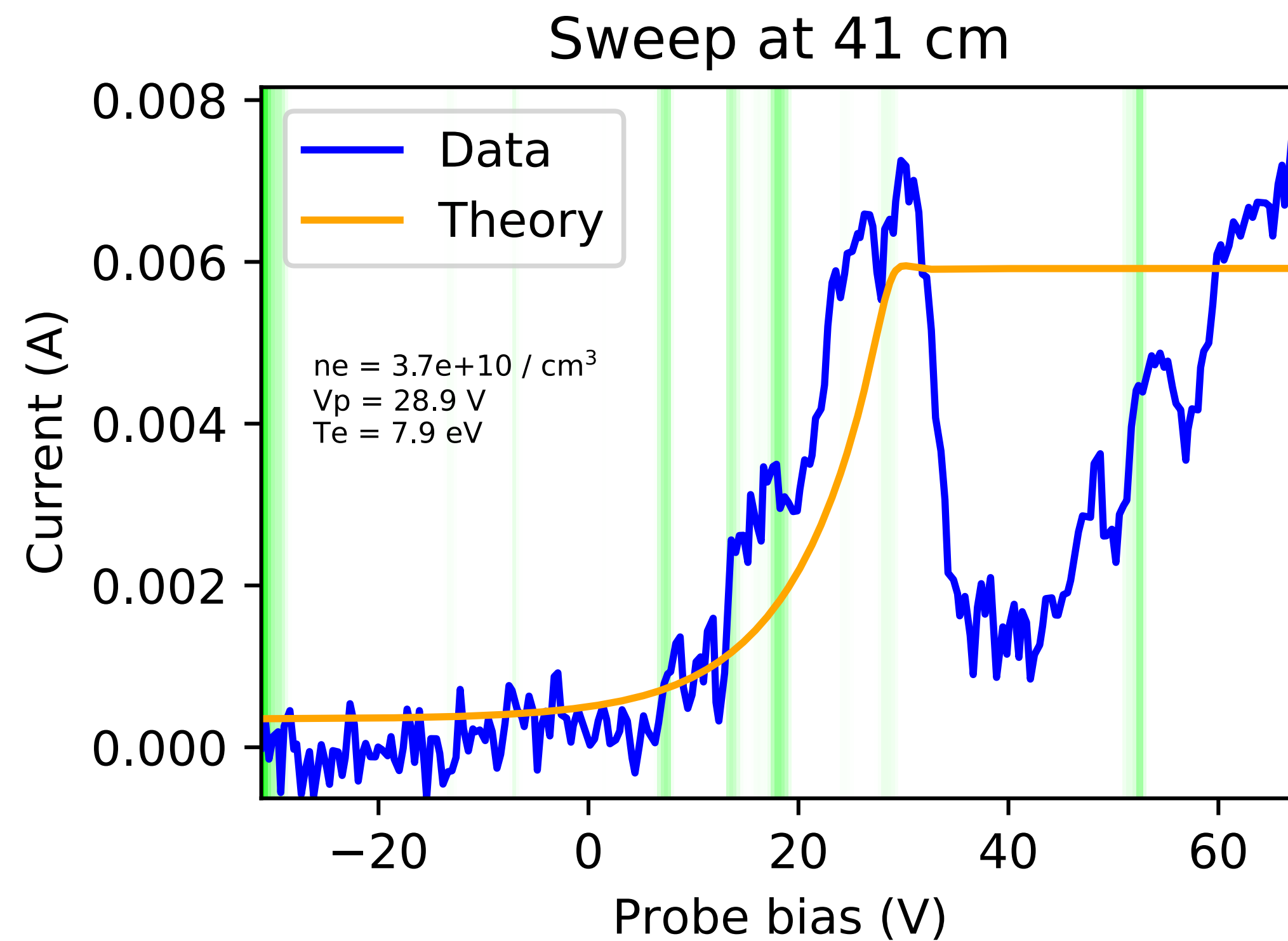
- Attention is like a learned window

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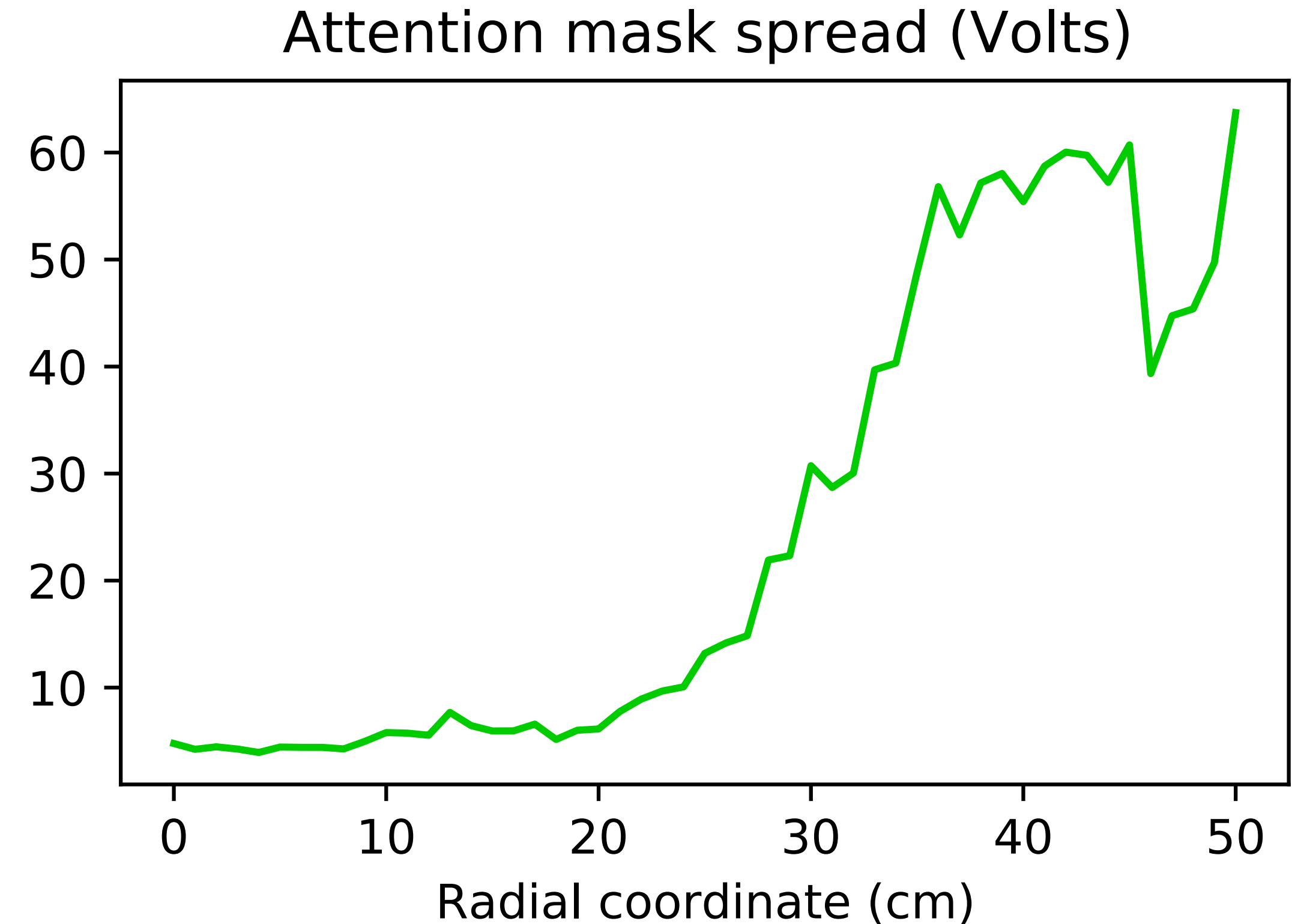
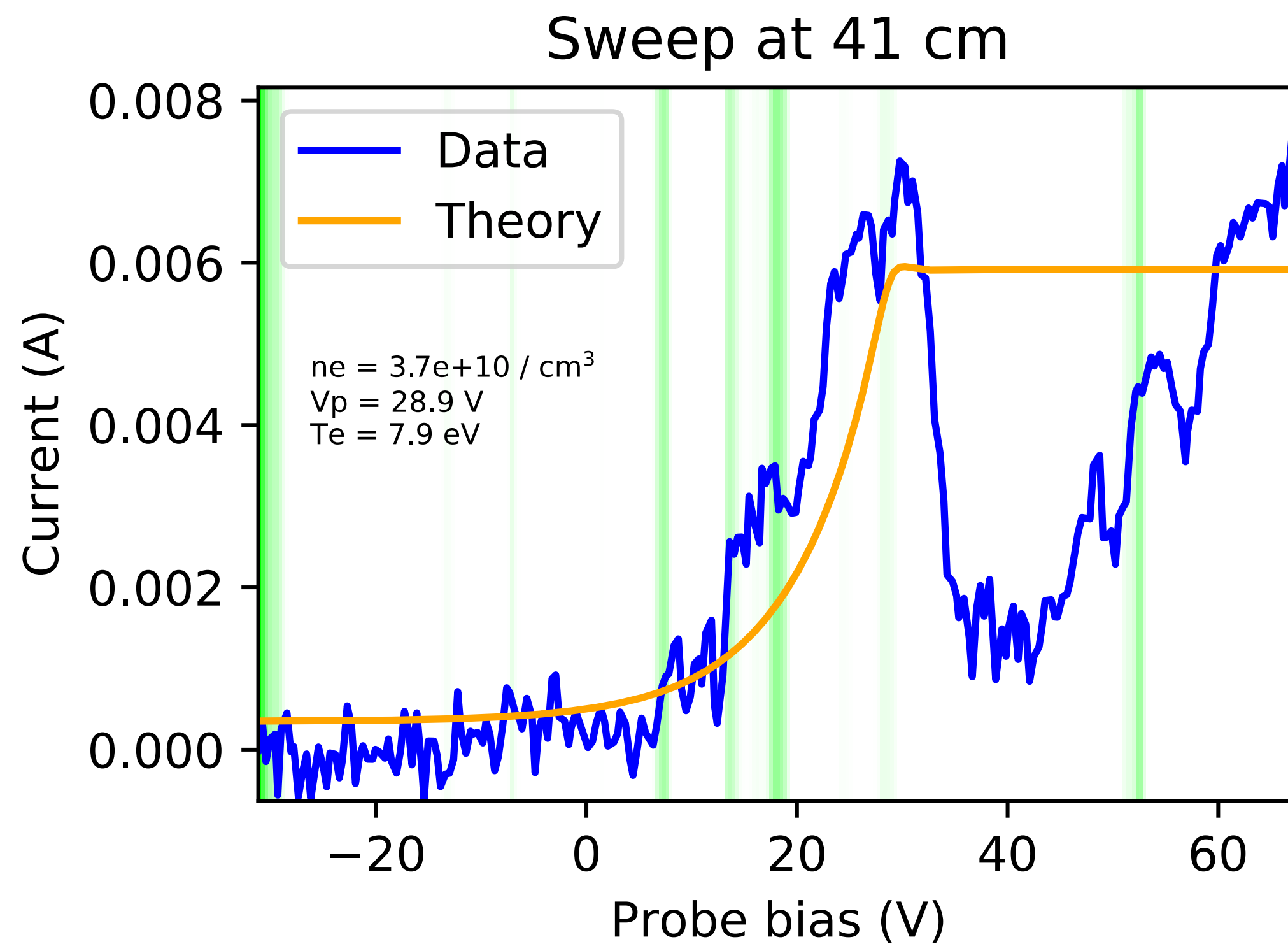
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- Attention is like a learned window

Performance is decent (with Maxwellian distributions)



- Attention is like a learned window
- Get an uncertainty measure for free
- Can't do magic

All the code, trained models, a bit of data can be found on Github

- <https://github.com/physicistphil/sweep-langmuir-ml>
- Requires TensorFlow ~2.2
- Train + build your own models (please contribute!)
- Will probably be rolled into [bapsflib](#)



Github link

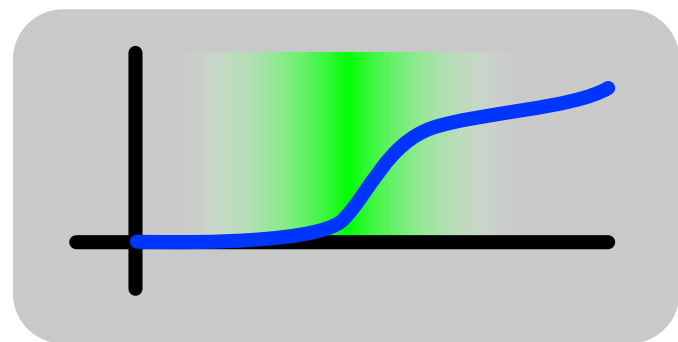
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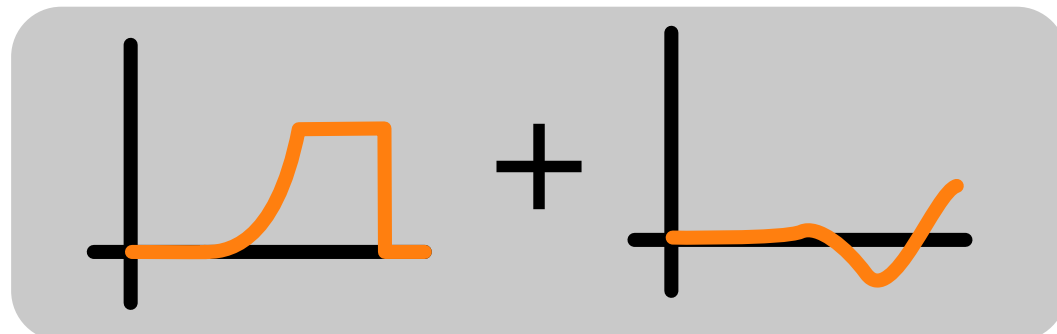


Github link

1. Attention-based



2. Discrepancy-based



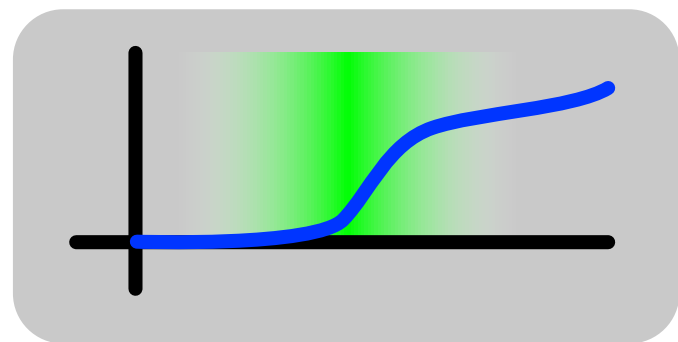
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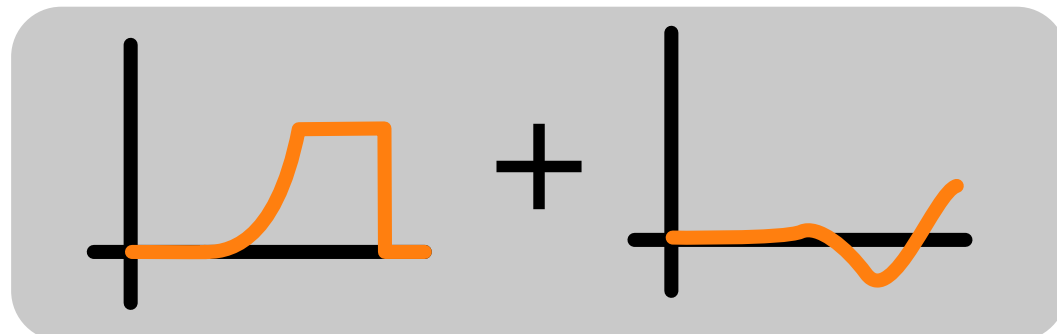


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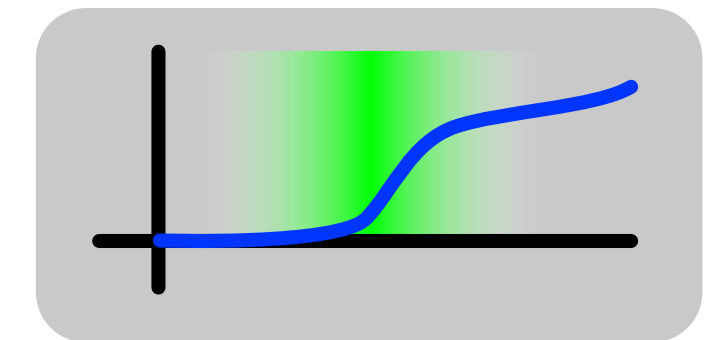
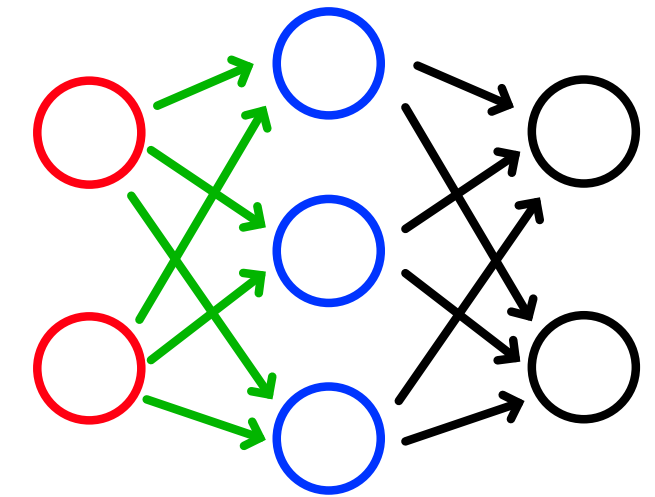


Future plans

- Build non-Maxwellian model
- Fine tuning the models, evaluate cross-device performance
- Find contributors!

Please enjoy the data-driven diagnostics revolution responsibly

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- Neural networks help us estimate quantities in noisier and (soon) non-Maxwellian regimes
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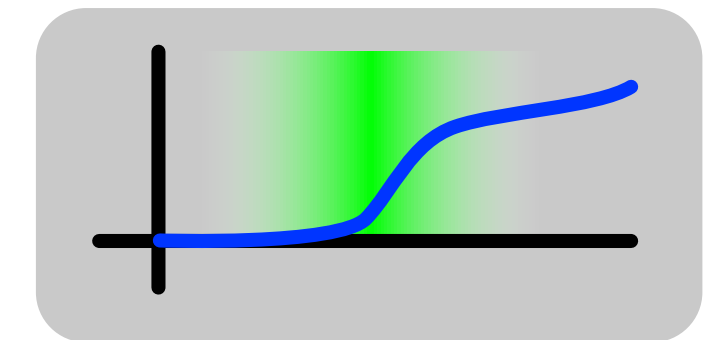
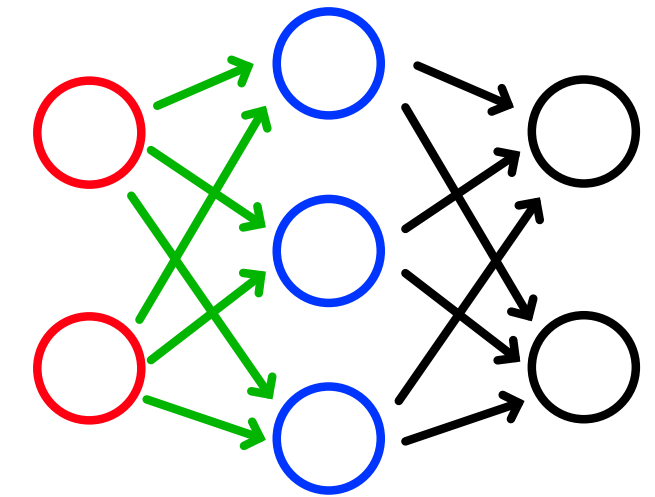


Github link

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