

# Remote and on-the-fly: artificial intelligence driven science in laboratories and central facilities.

Dr. Phil Maffettone

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# Acknowledgements

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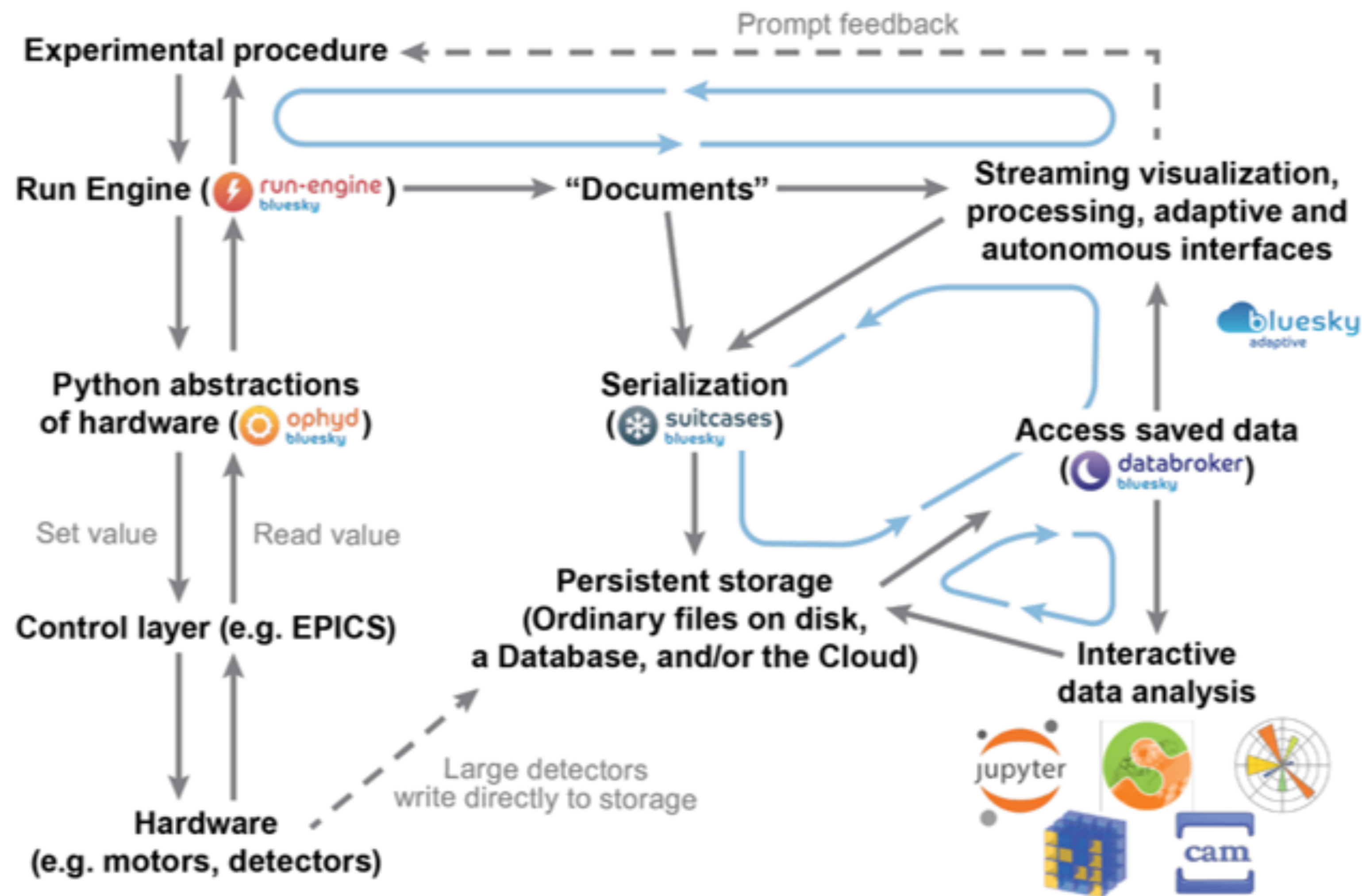
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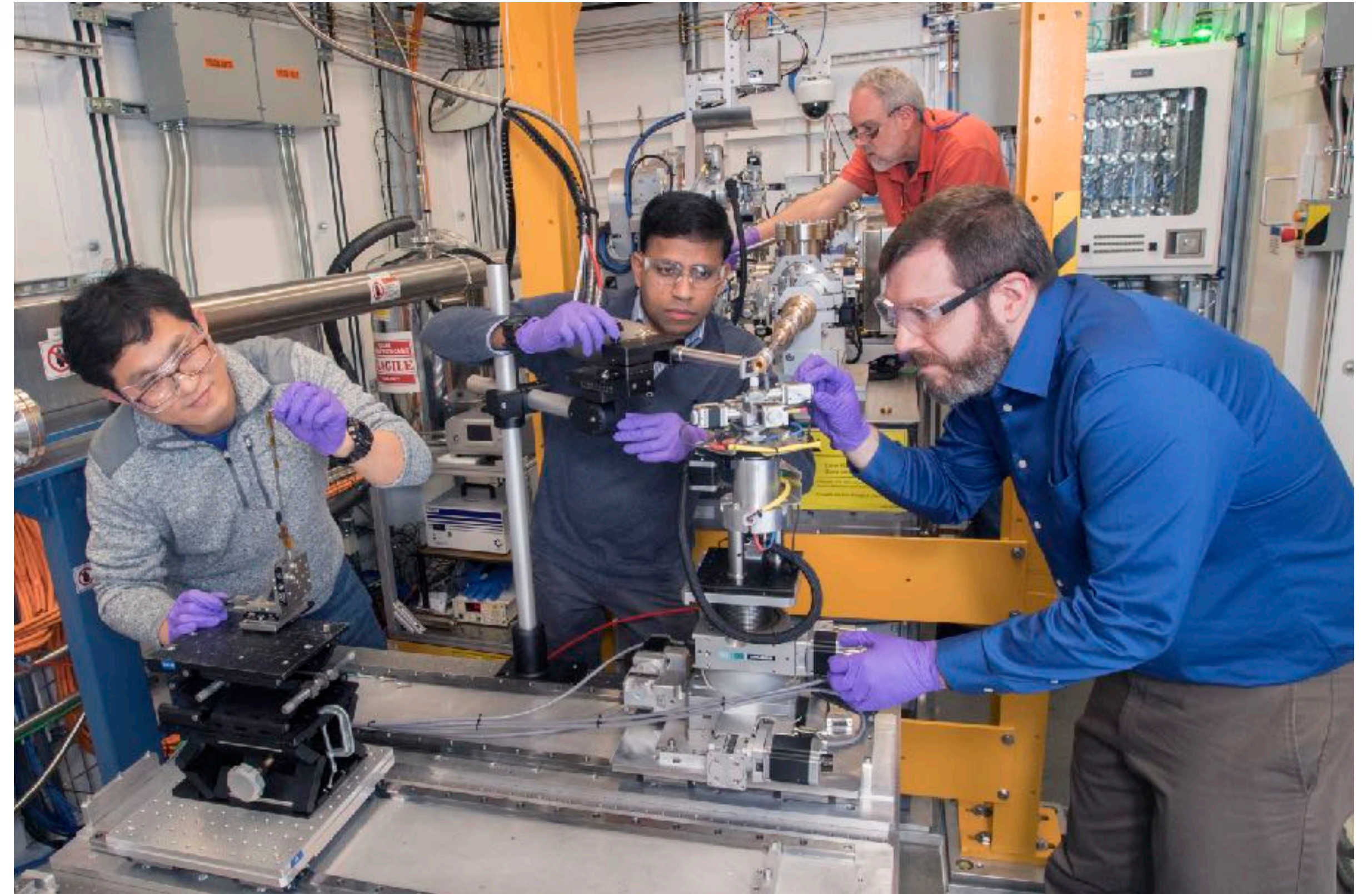
Dr. Aidan Daly

# Artificial intelligence for beamline science

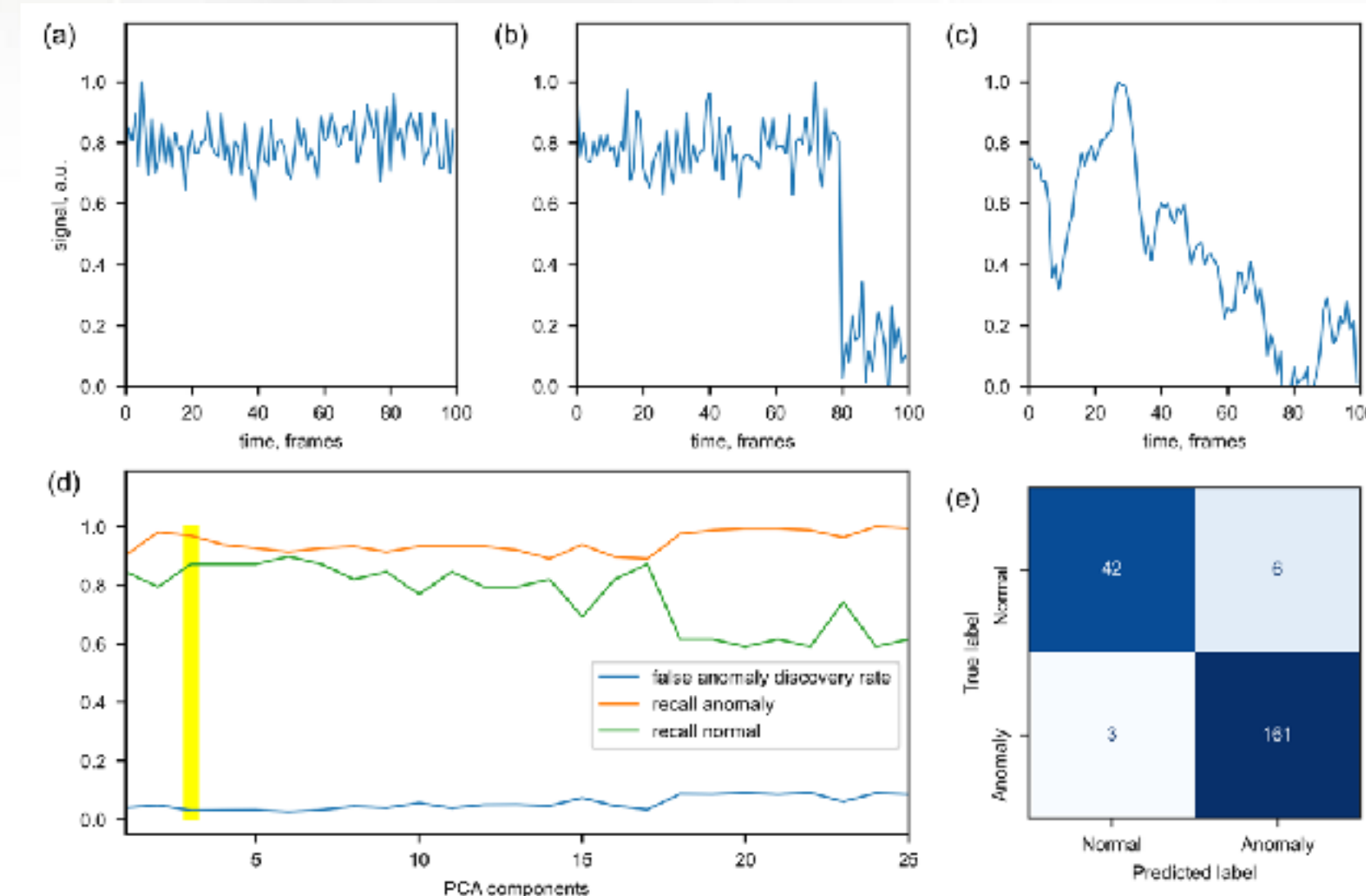
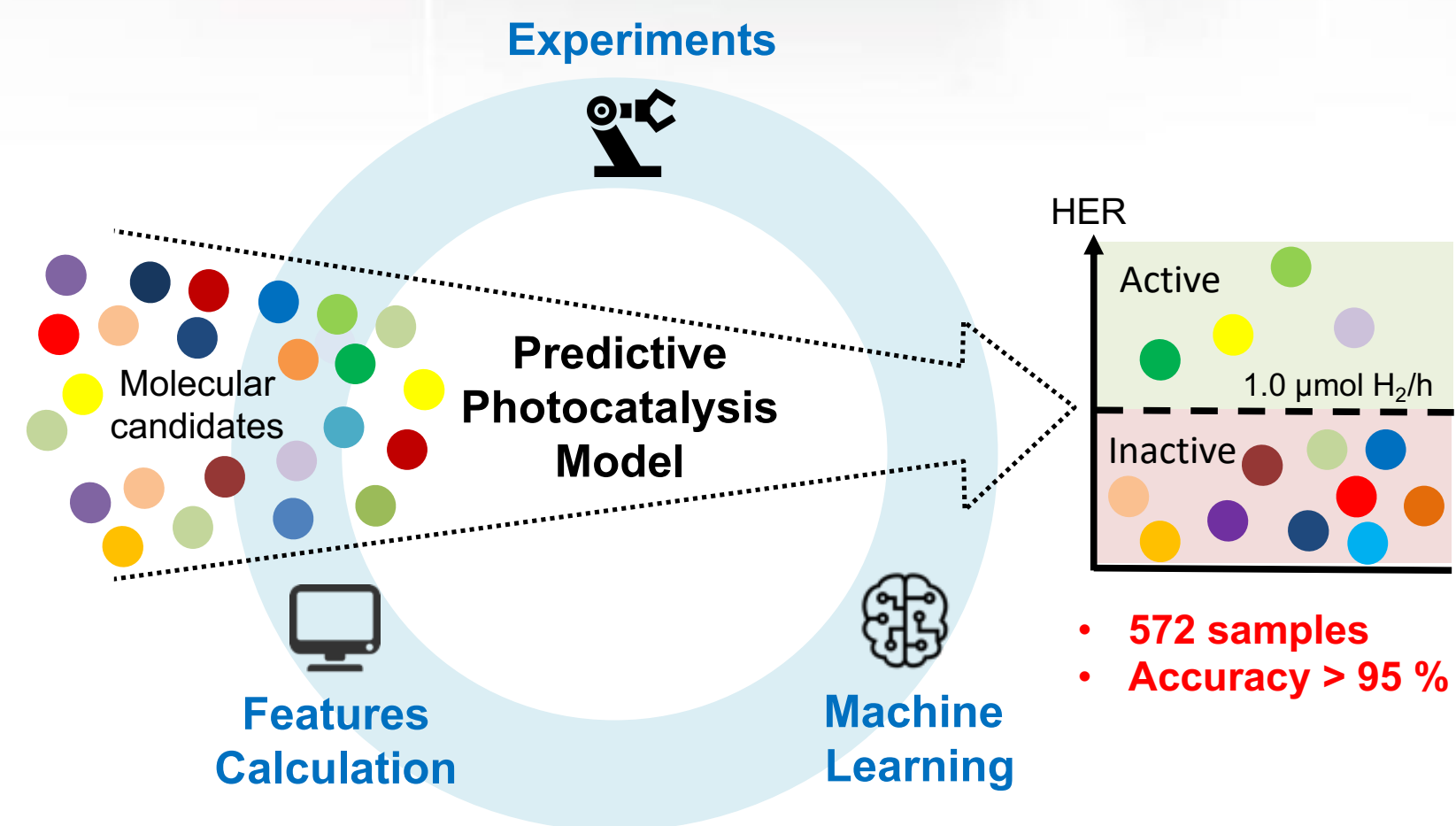


# Federated AI, data streaming, and pragmatic engineering

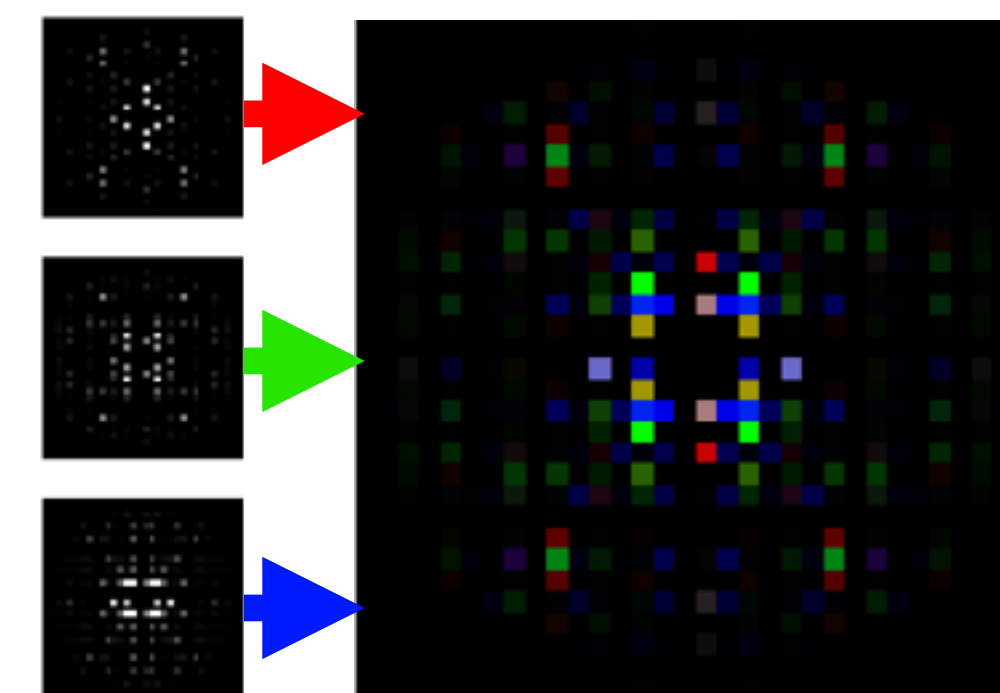
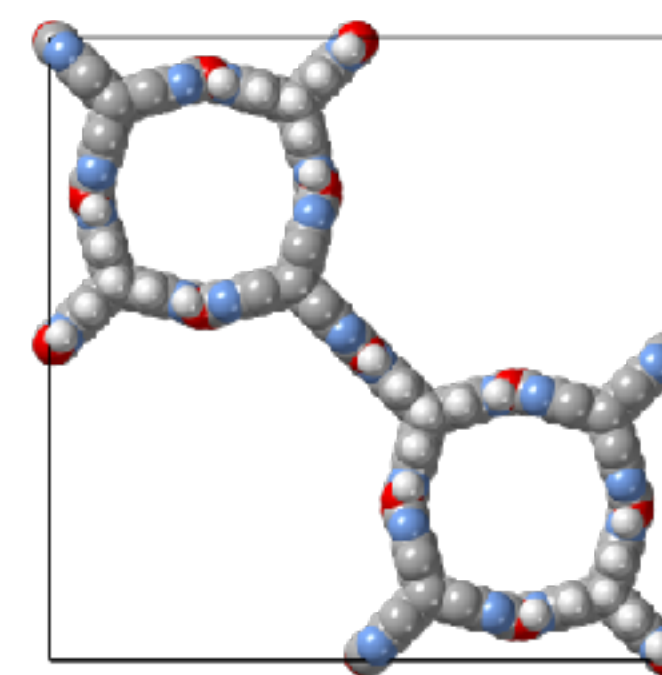
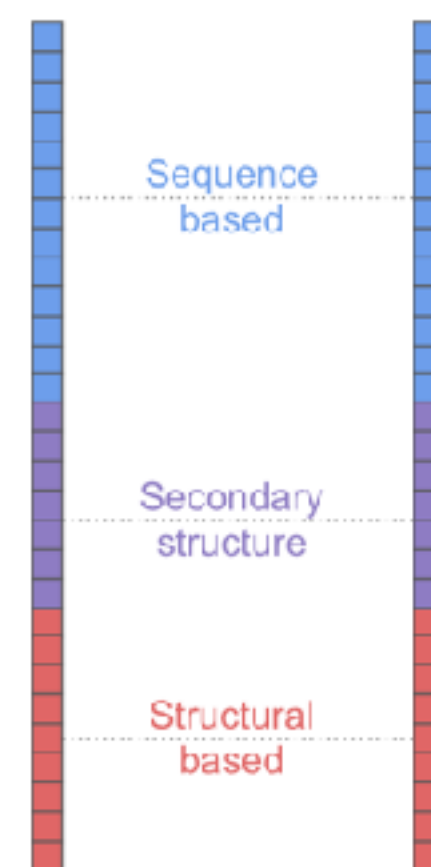
- There is no one-size-fits-all AI/ML approach for any science.
- Federations of agents can solve different tasks asynchronously.
- Data streaming enables this.
- Collaboration drawing on domain knowledge and AI/ML expertise results in the most impactful projects.
- Scalable automation is the frontier for high-throughput and autonomous experiments.



# Feature engineering can be incredibly effective, and requires collaboration with domain experts.



**BigHat**  
BIOSCIENCES



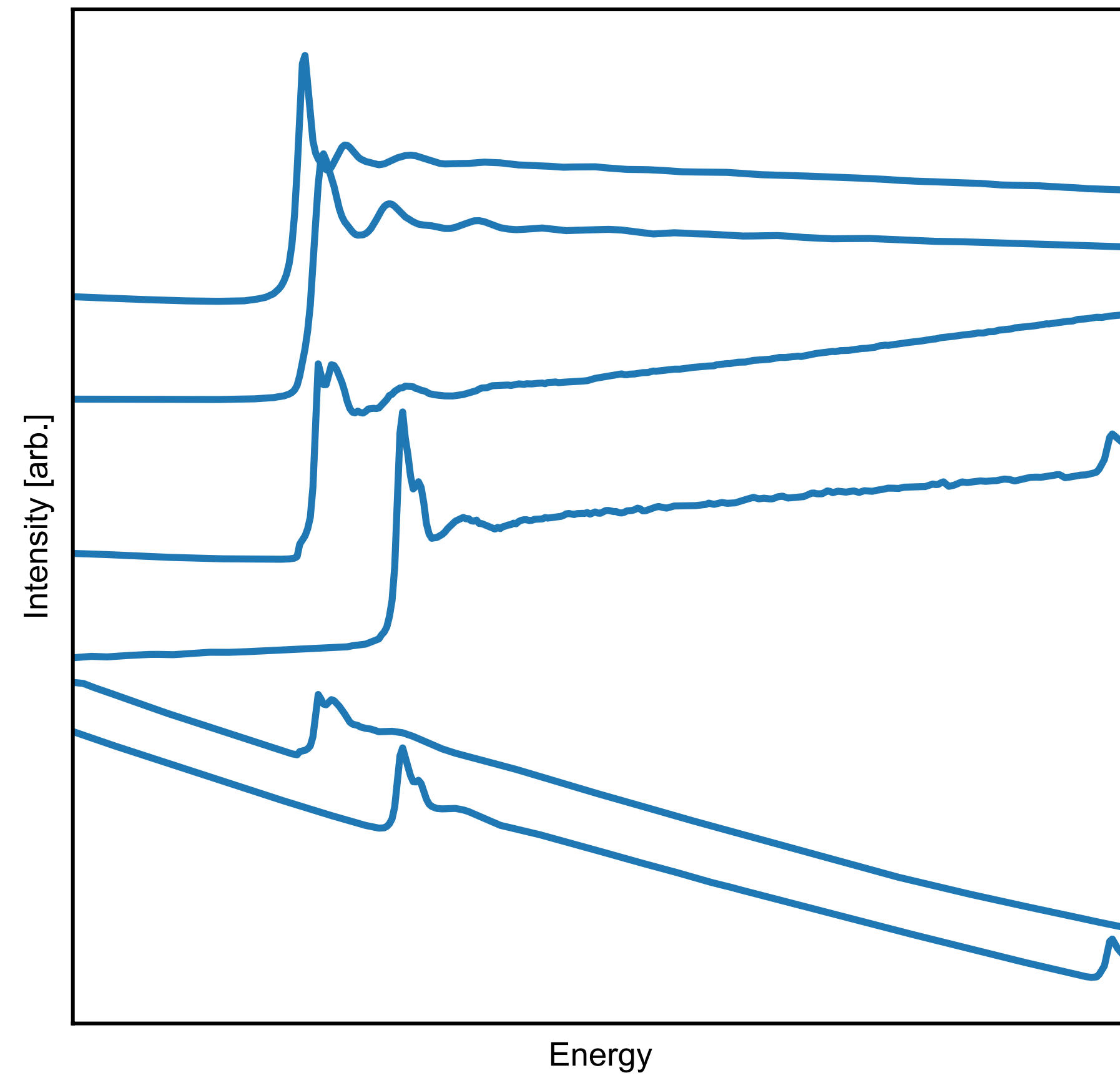
# Supervised learning:

Predicting labels for data when we have—or can create—labeled datasets.

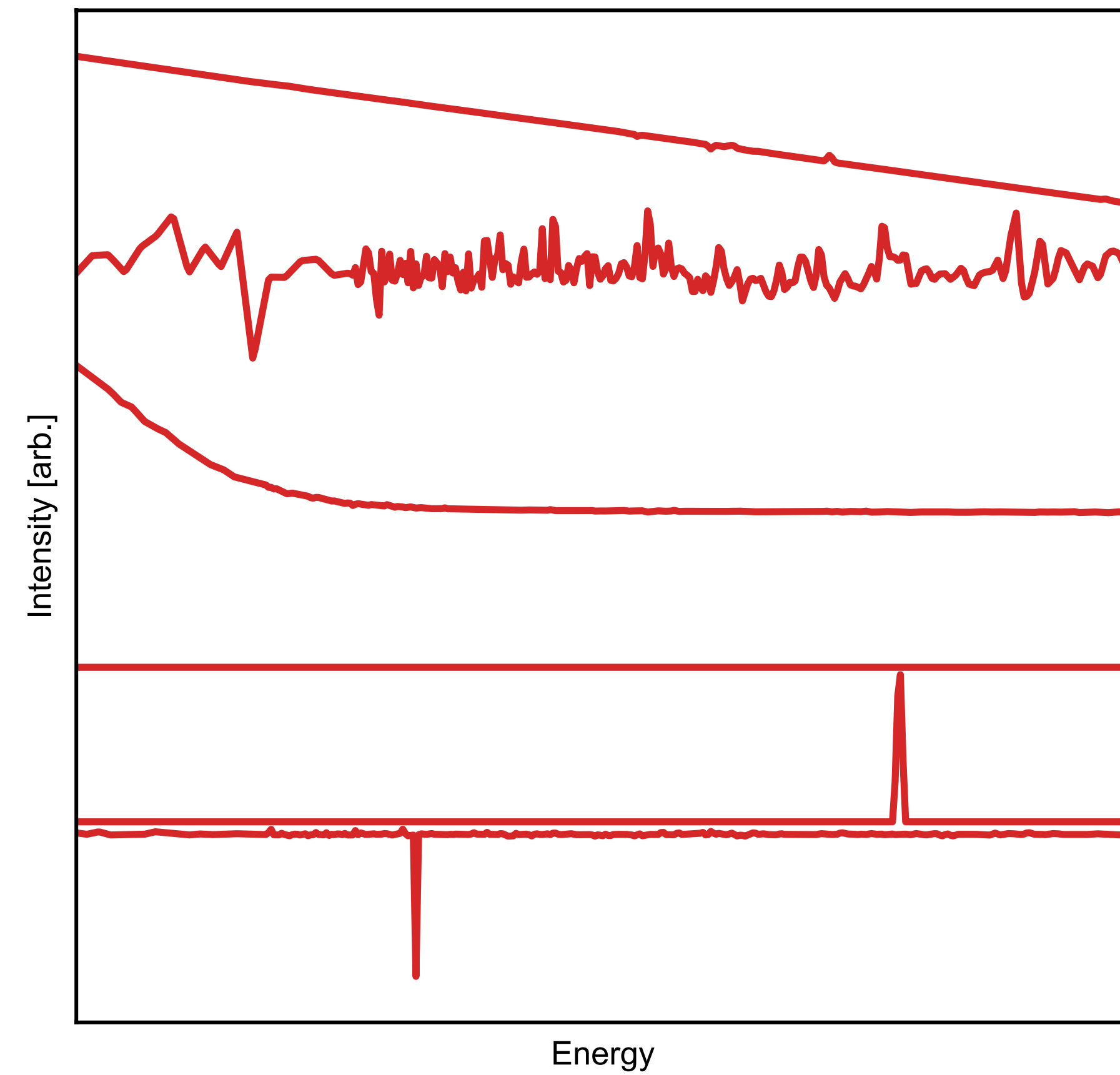
# Identifying experimental failures at BMM.



'Good' Spectra



'Bad' Spectra



# Companion agents for classifying data streams:

Applications in phase hunting, mapping, and transitions.

The RUB logo consists of a dark blue square with the letters 'RUB' in white, bold, sans-serif font centered within it.

RUB

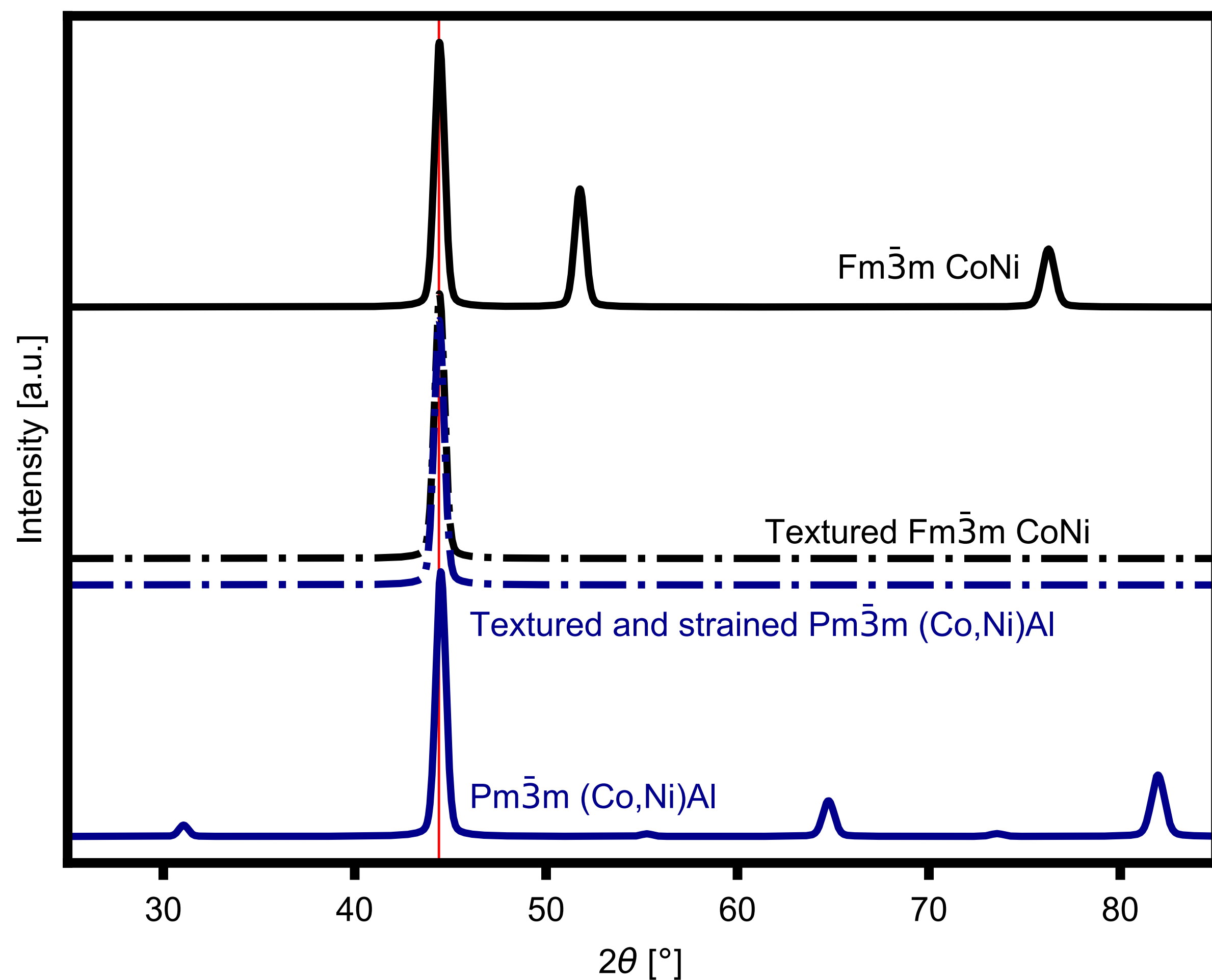


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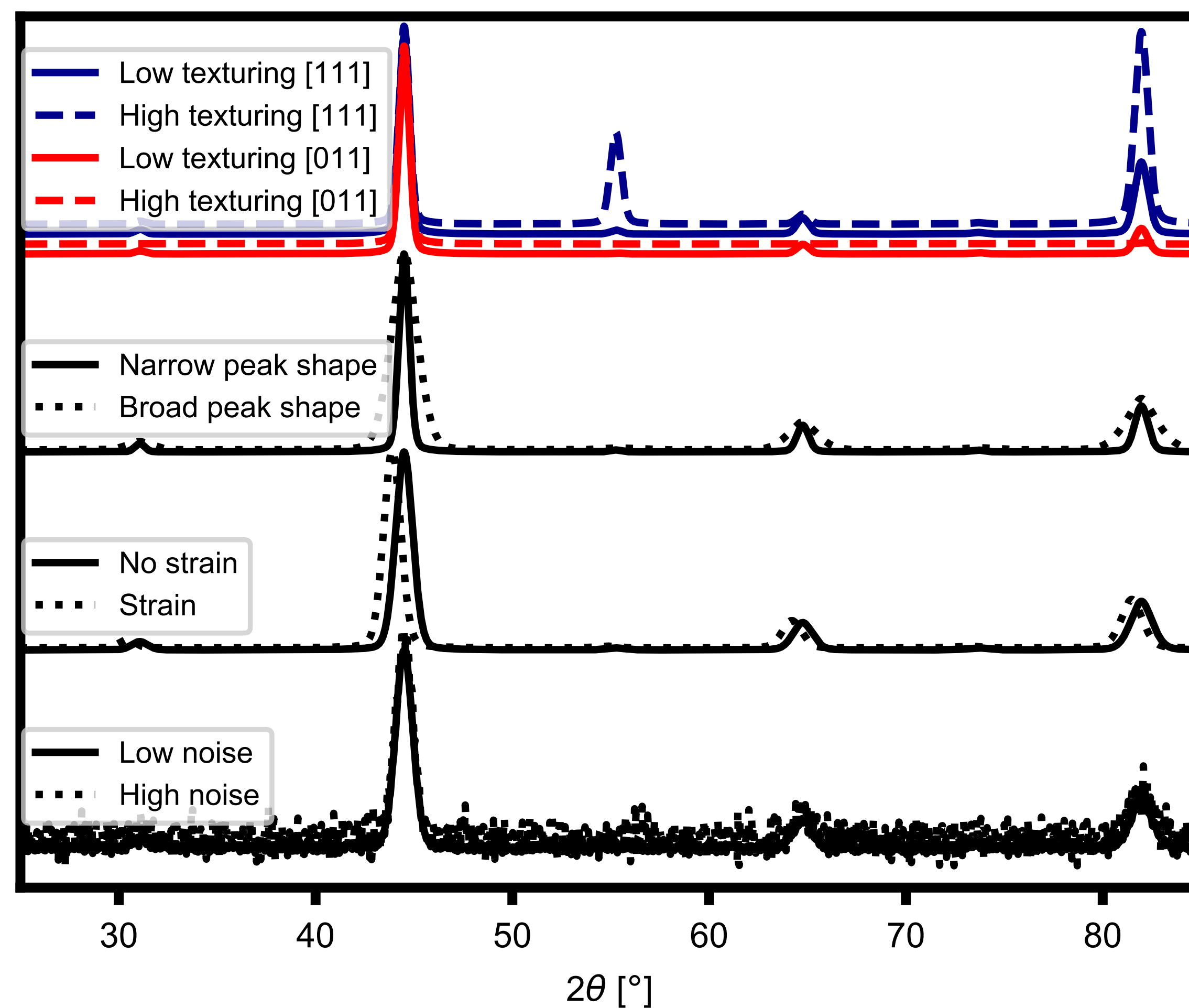


# X-ray diffraction is an information poor measurement.

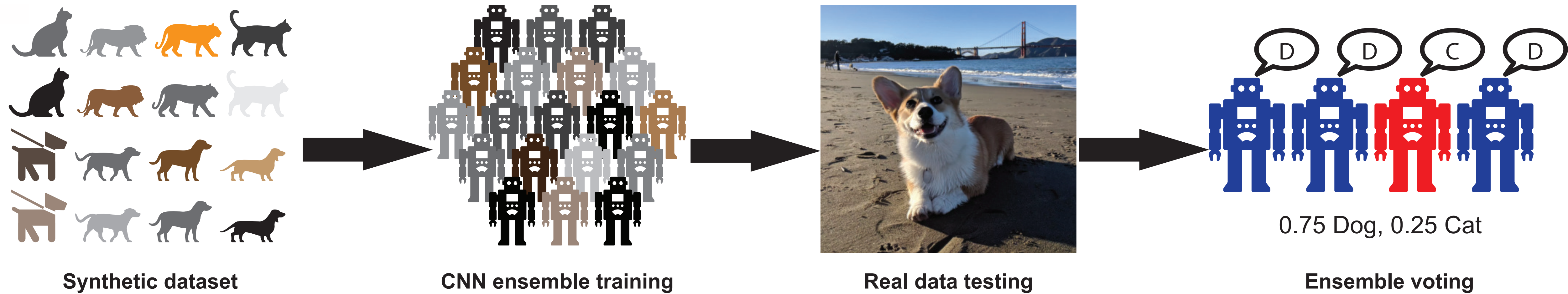
Degenerate structures



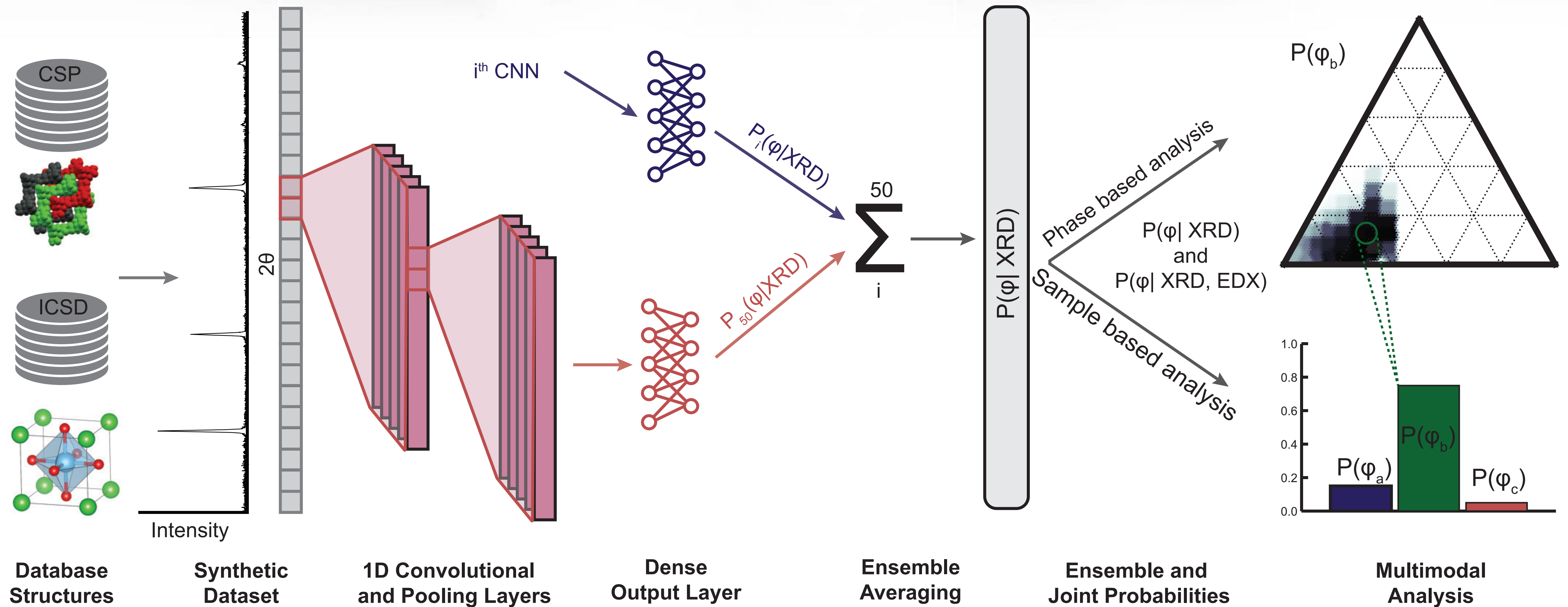
Example aberrations



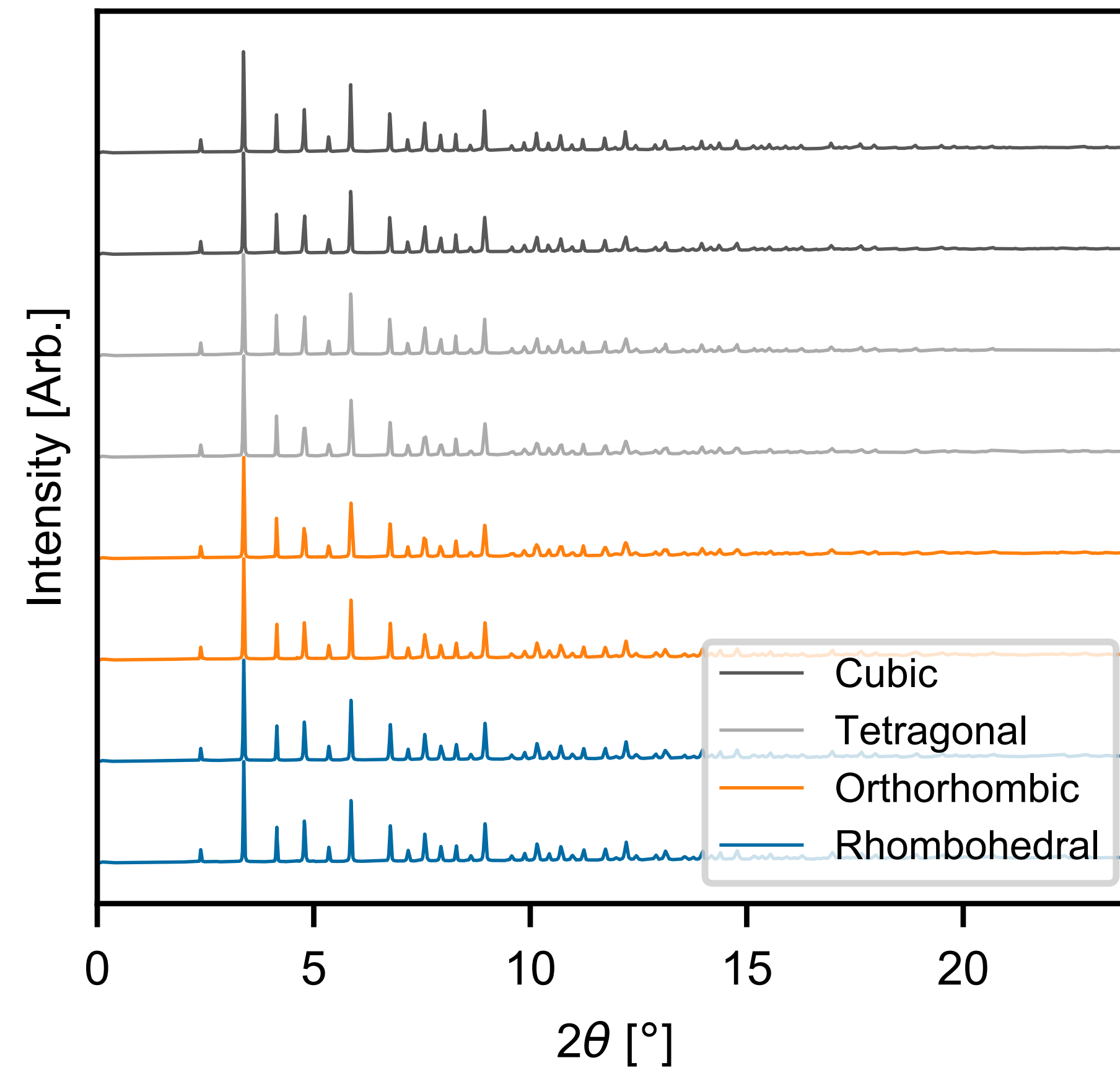
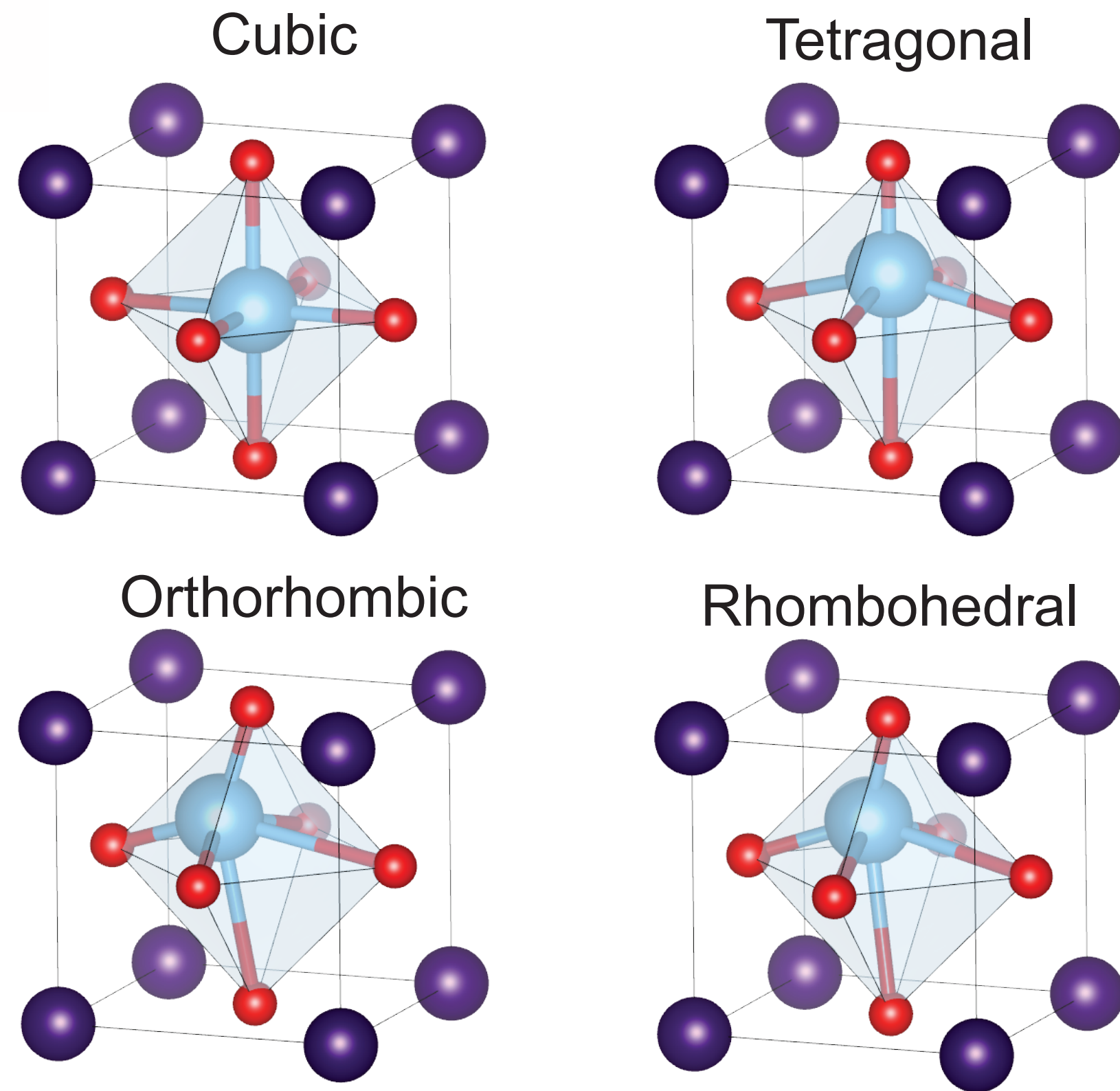
We can synthesize realistic XRD datasets, and use ensembles to overcome the overconfidence of single neural nets.



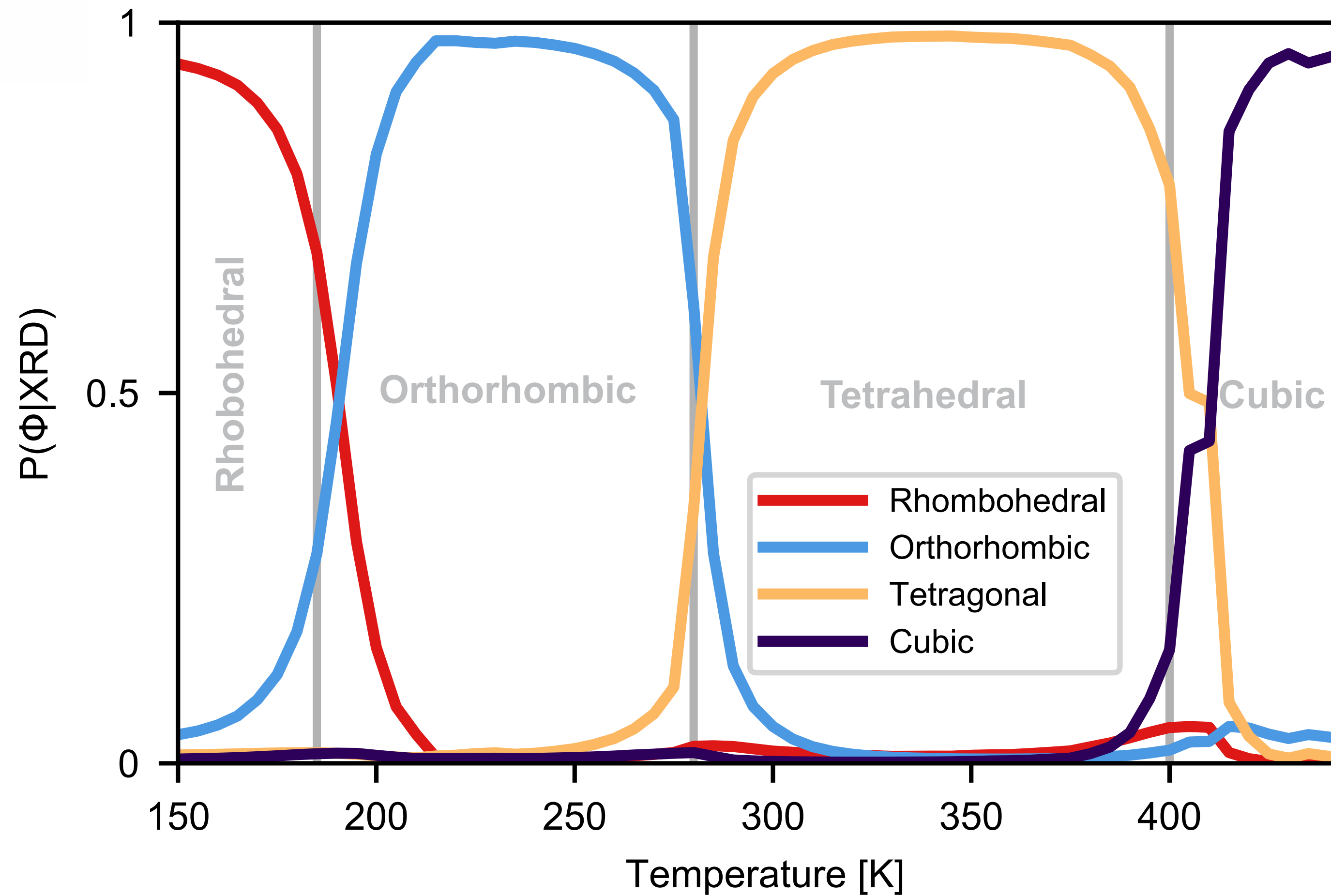
# A fully synthetic data pipeline can train an accurate probabilistic model prior to the experiment.



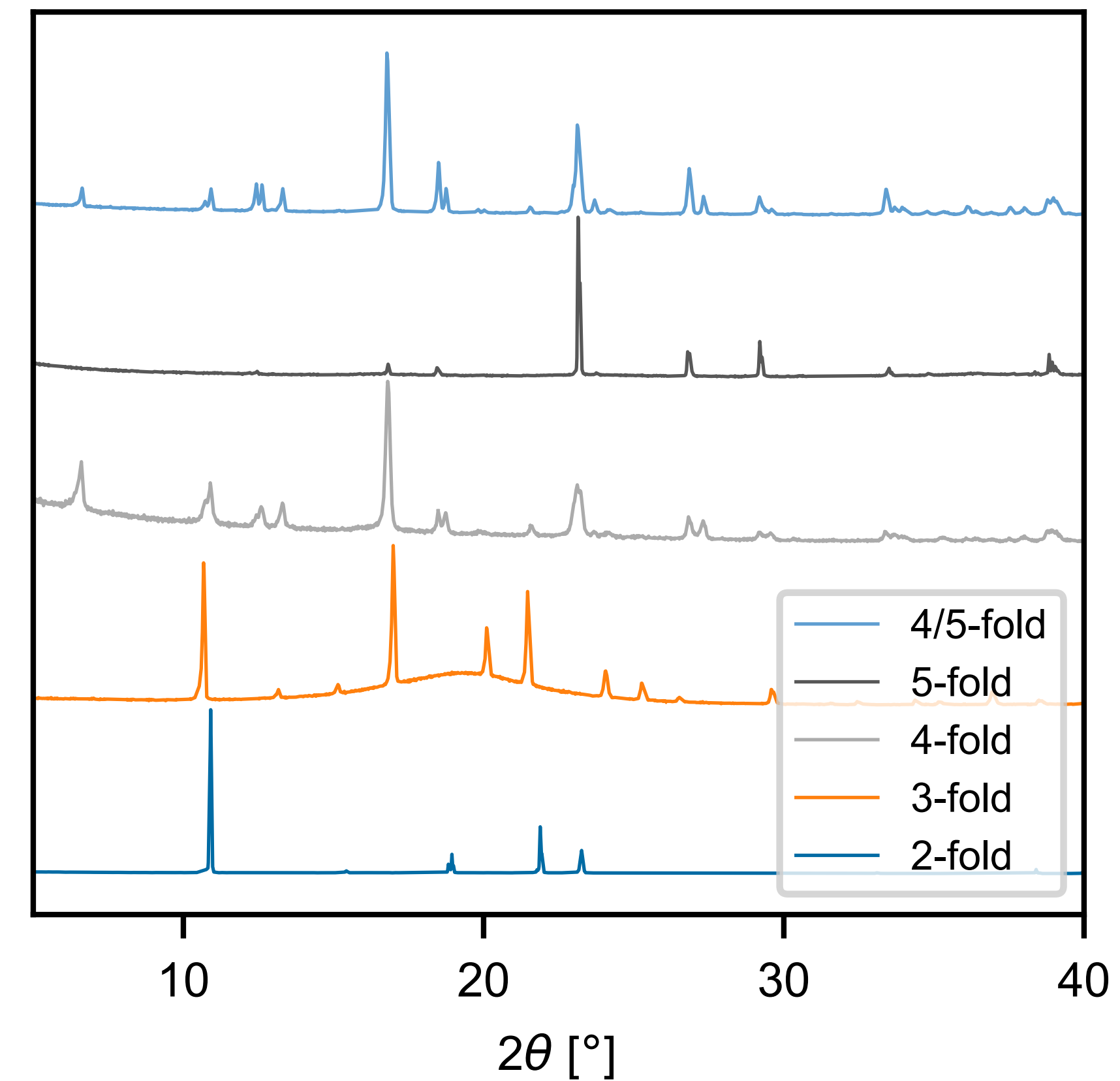
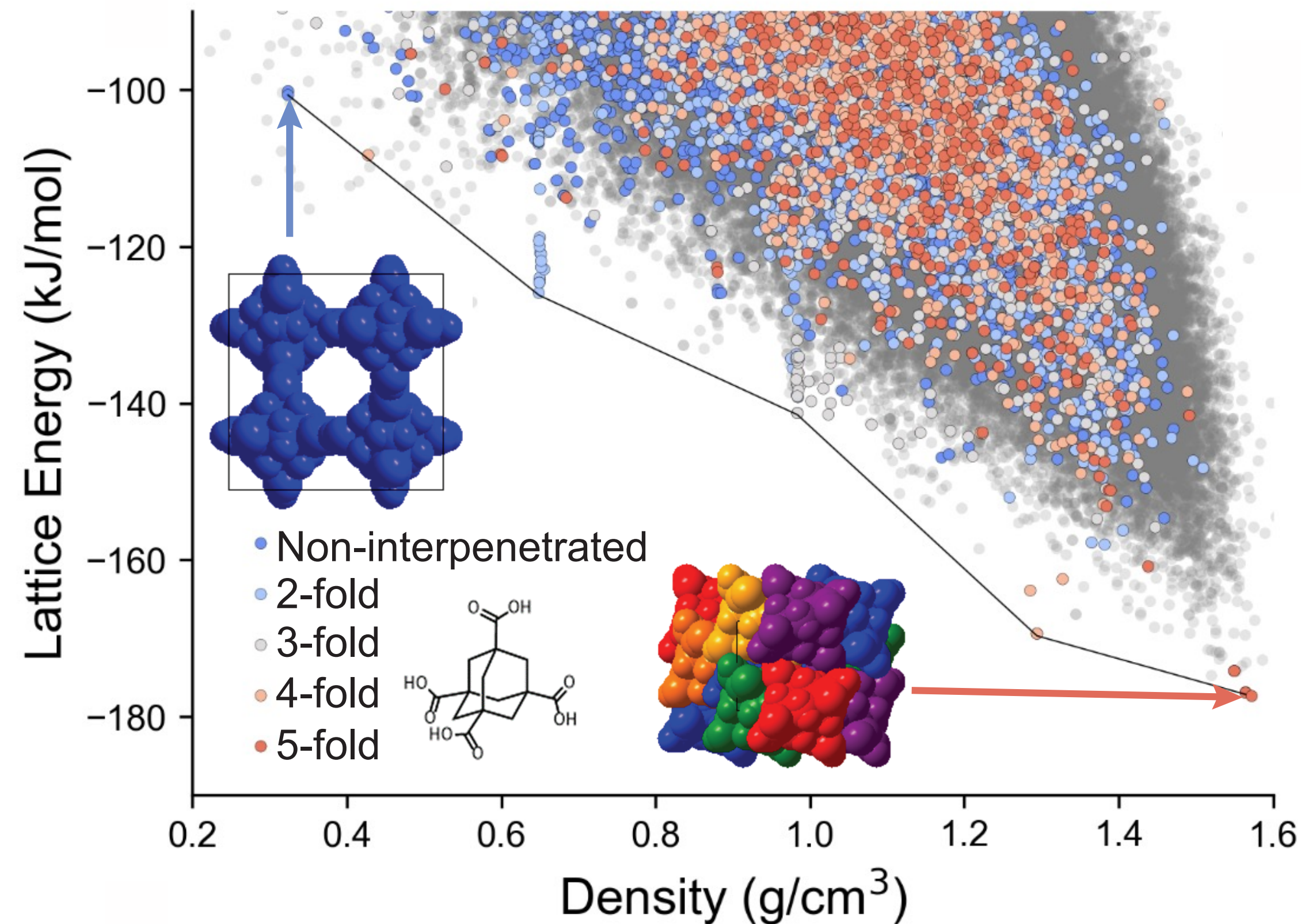
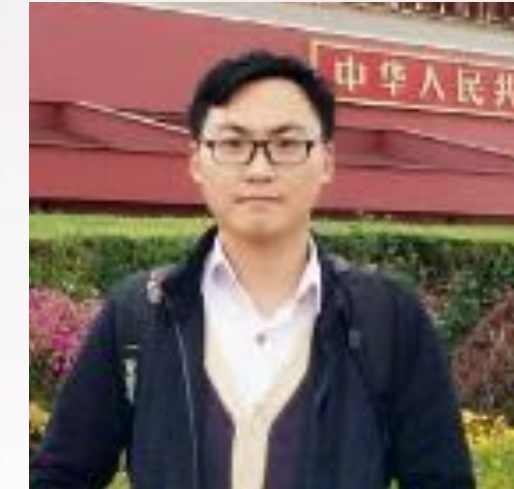
# Classifying subtle phase transitions in BaTiO<sub>3</sub>.



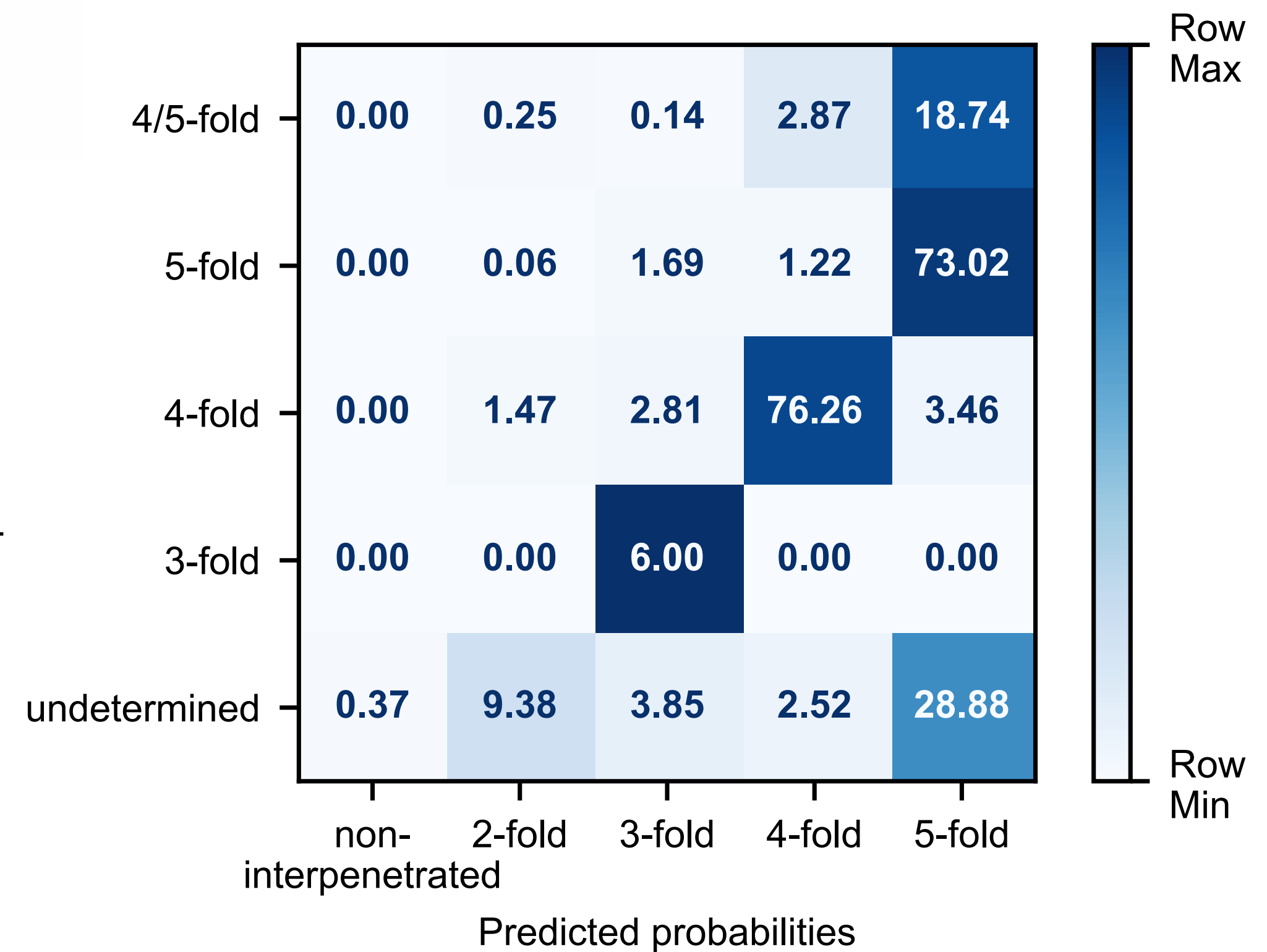
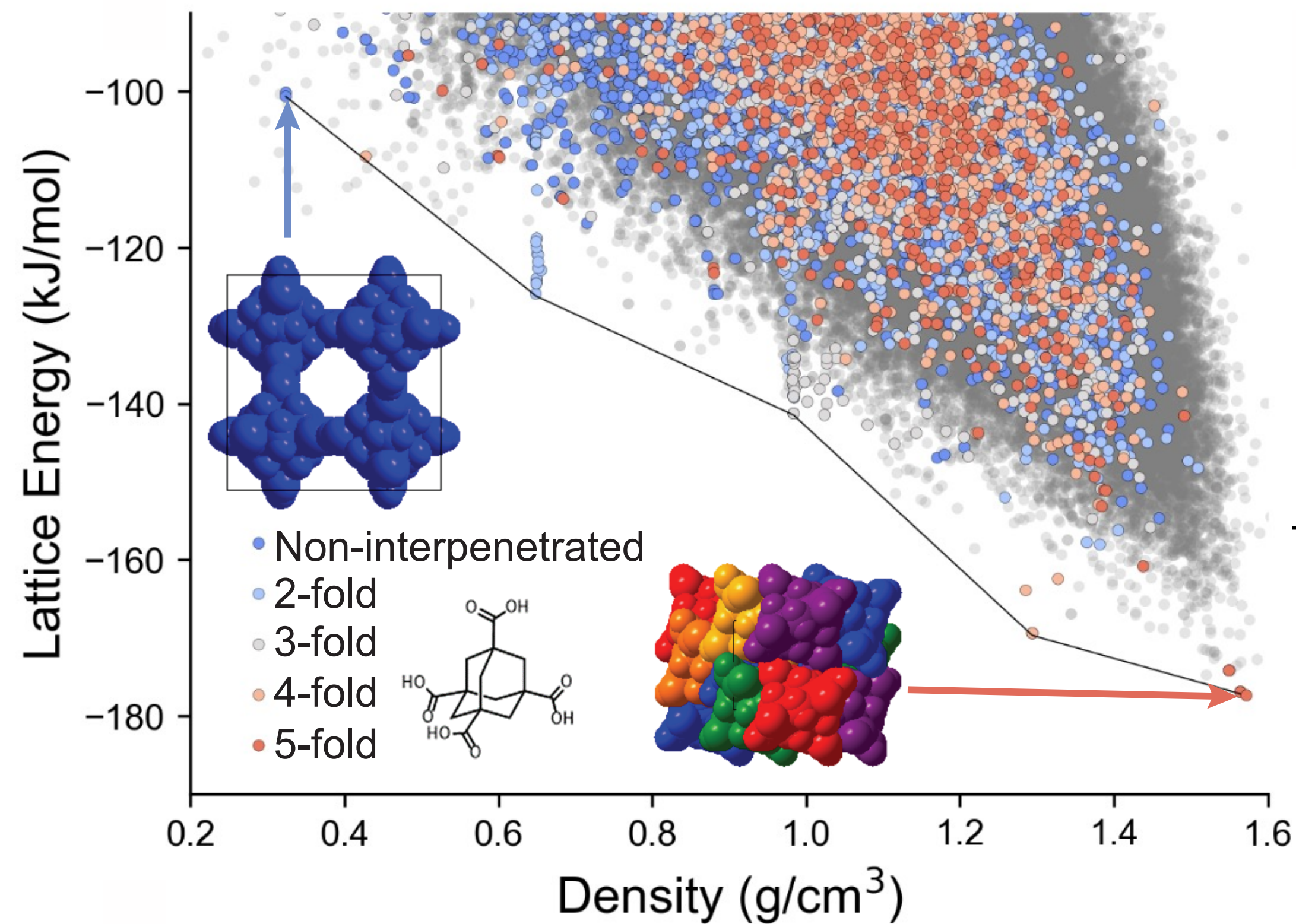
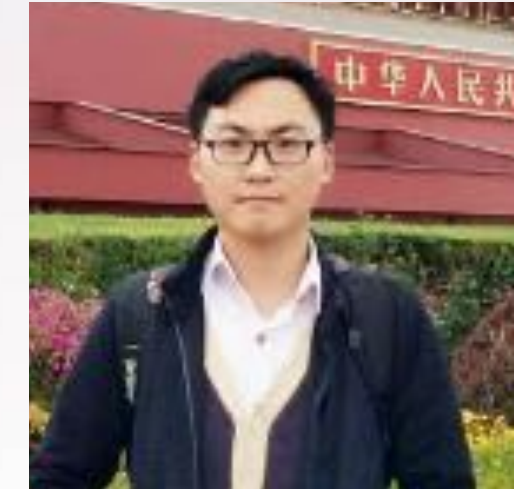
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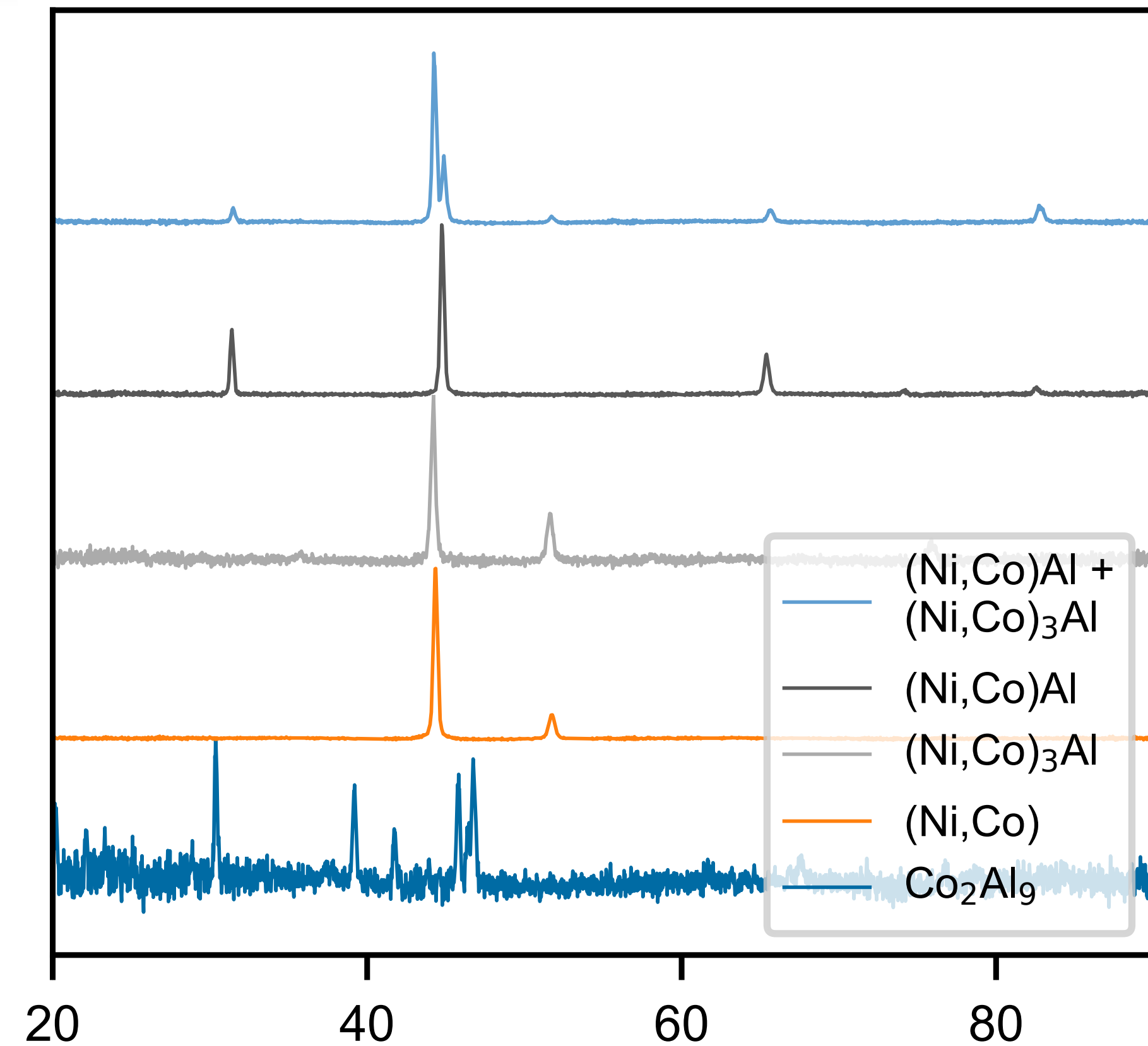
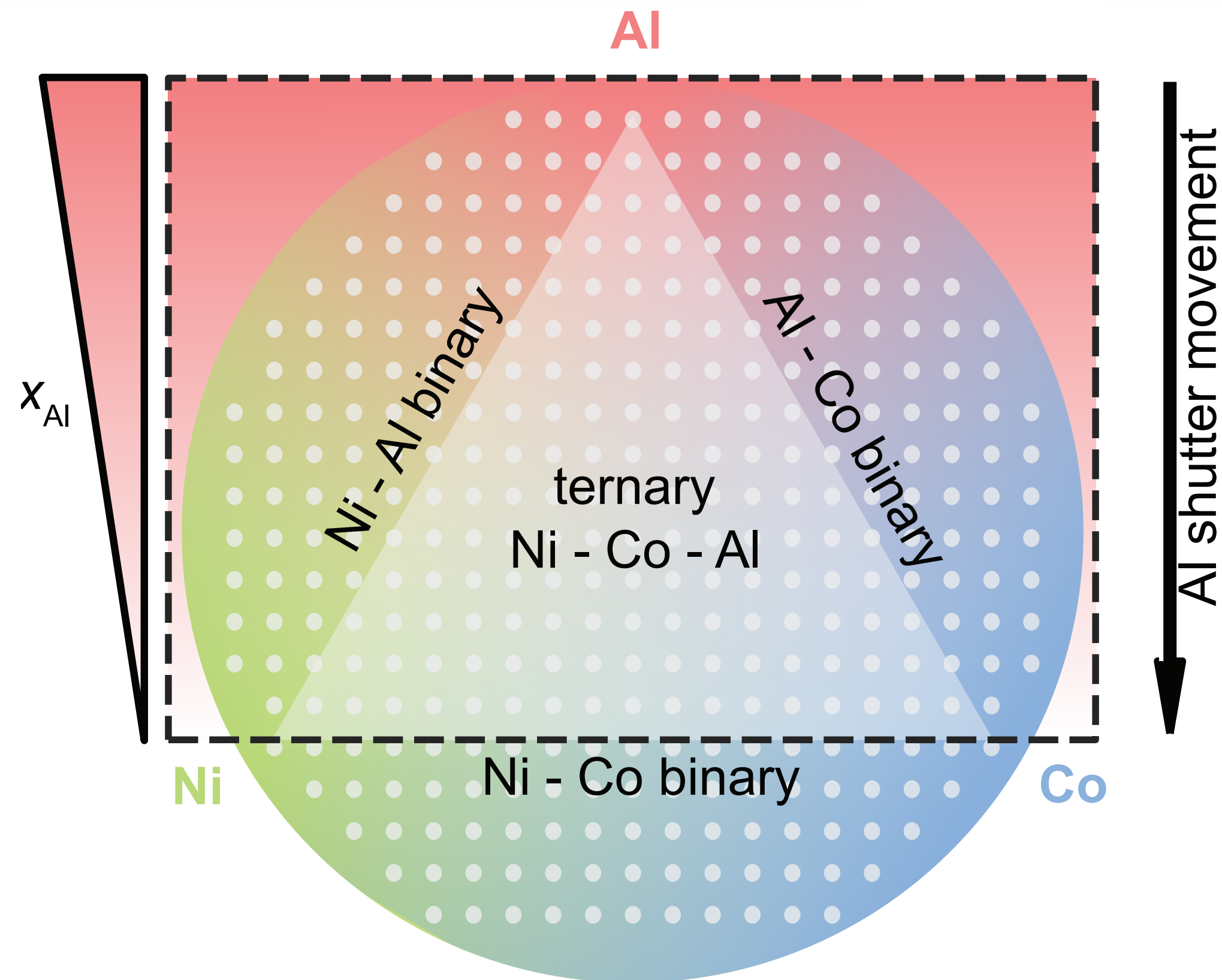
# Searching for an elusive porous polymorph.



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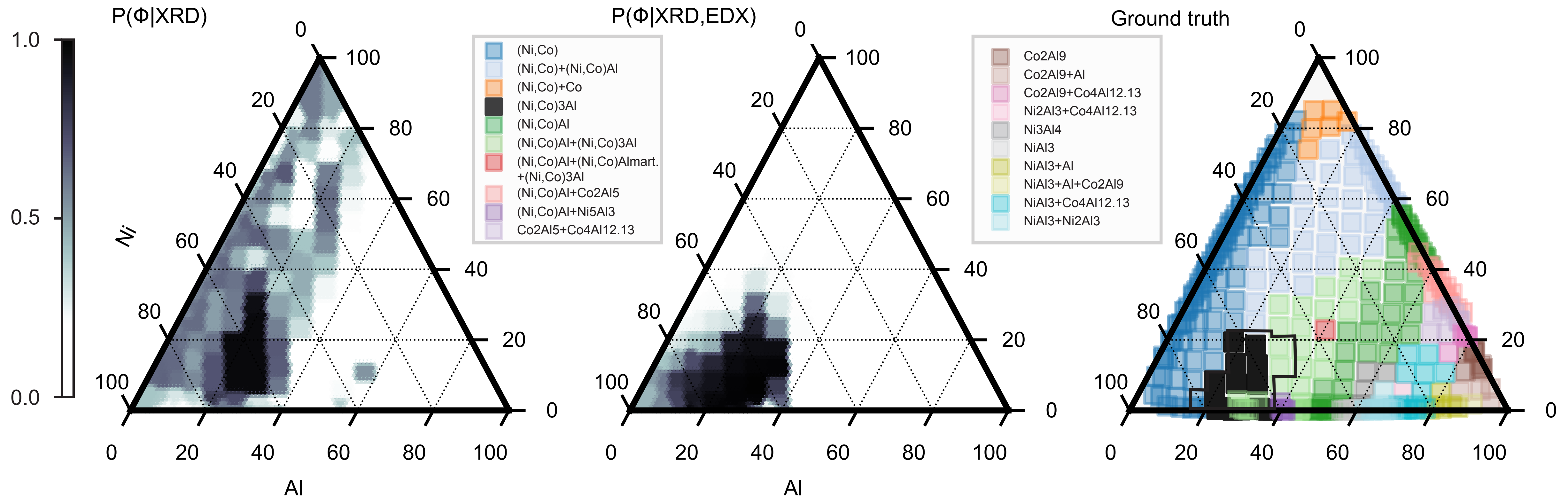


# XCA aids phase mapping of a ternary alloy.





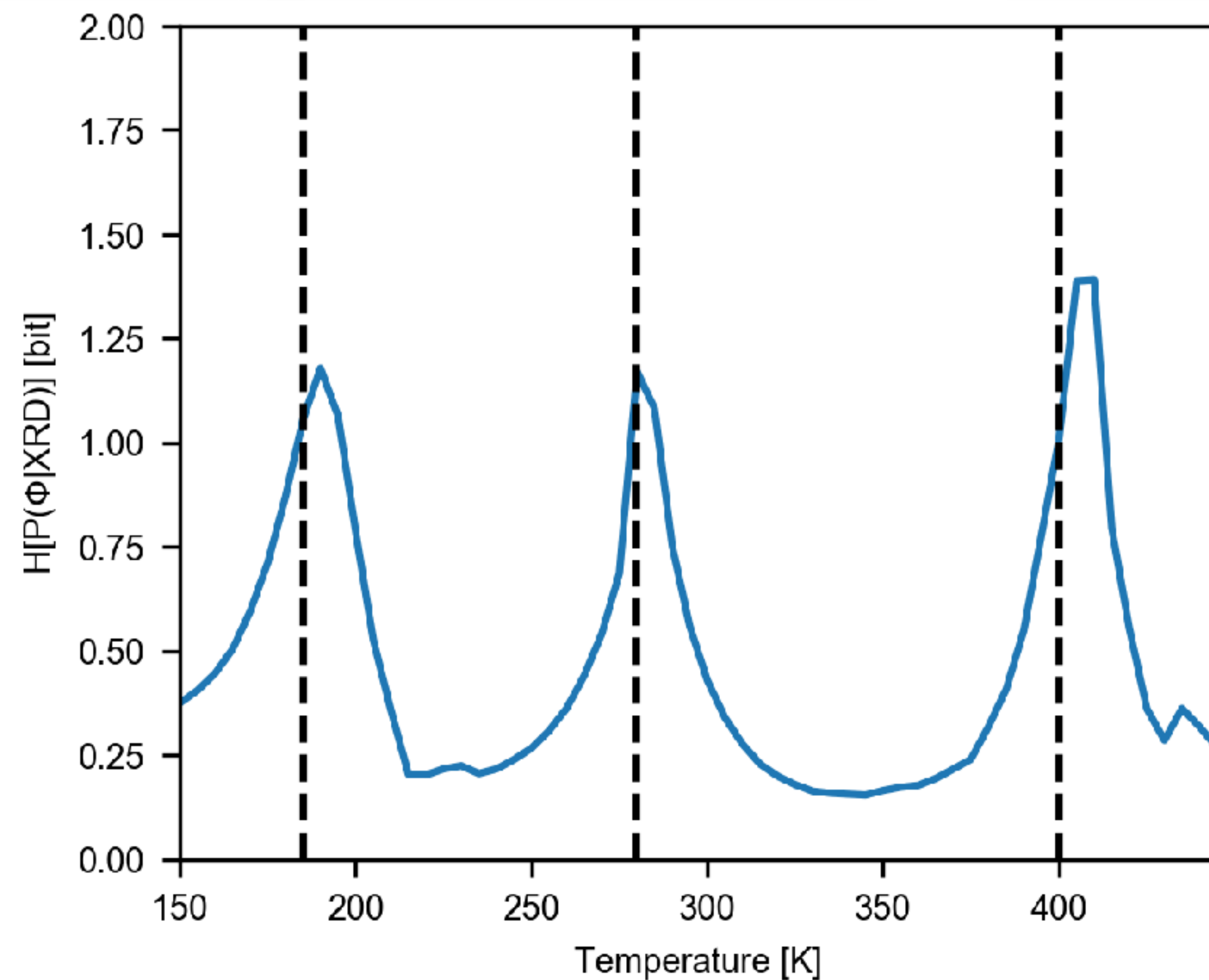
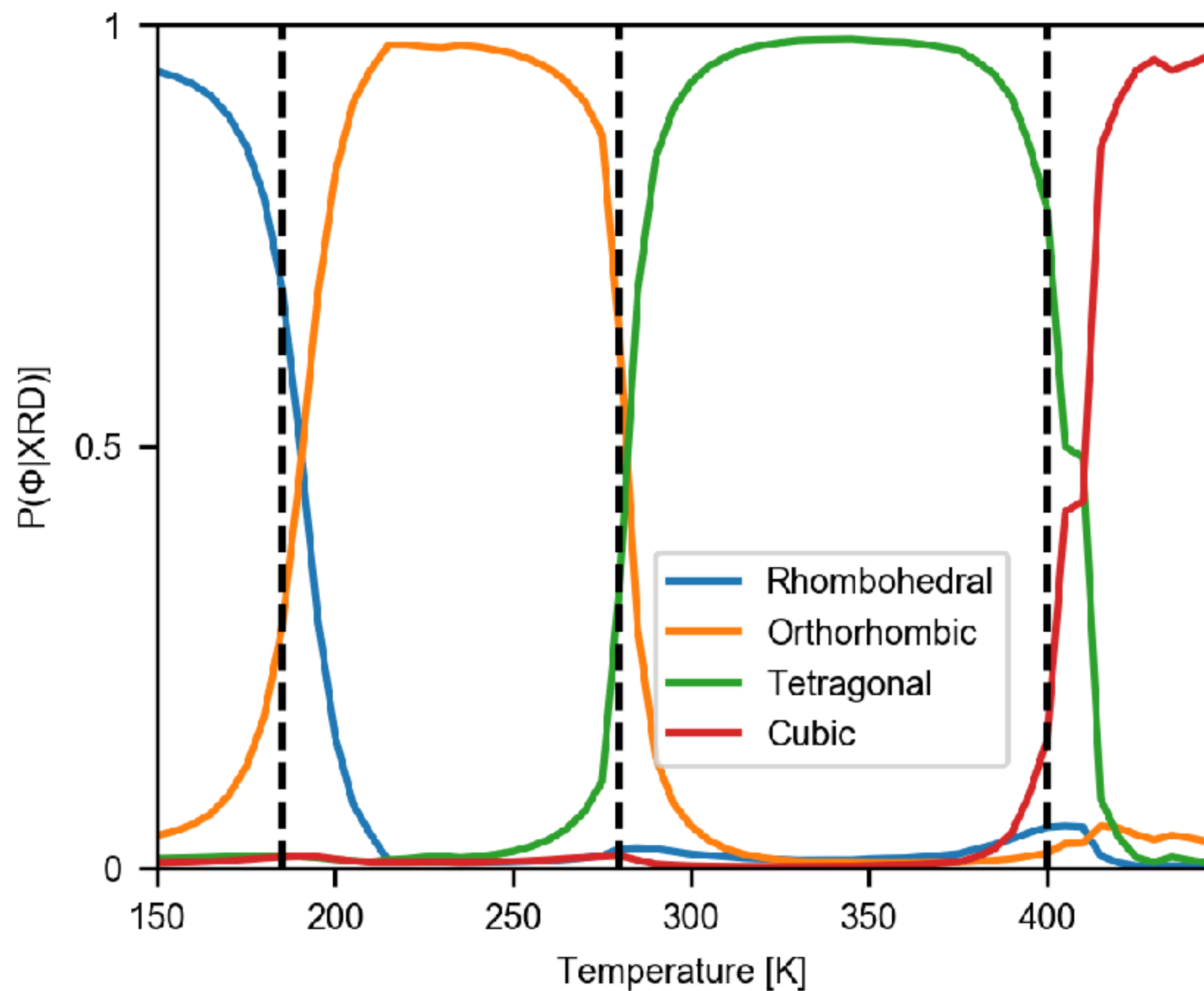
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# Unsupervised learning:

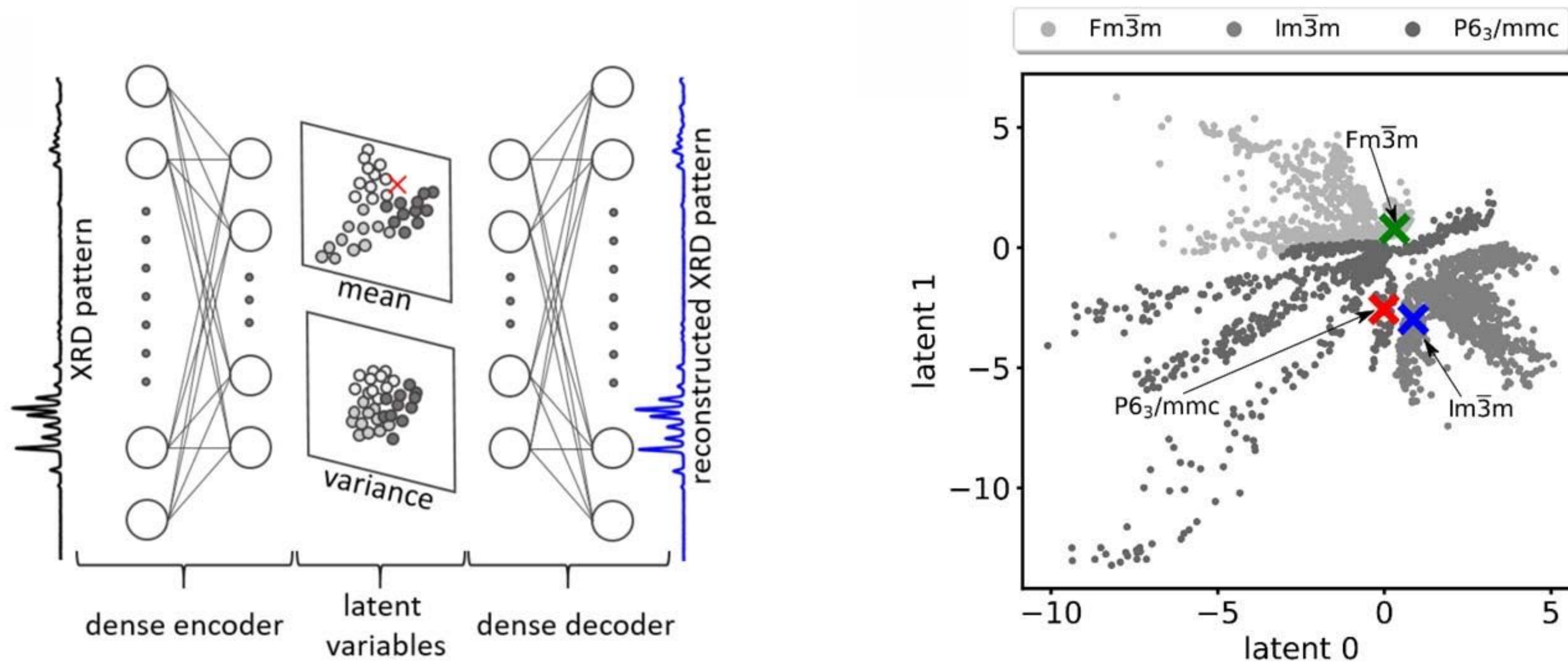
How do we approach situations when we are exploring the unknown?

# Uncertainty is a proxy for novelty.

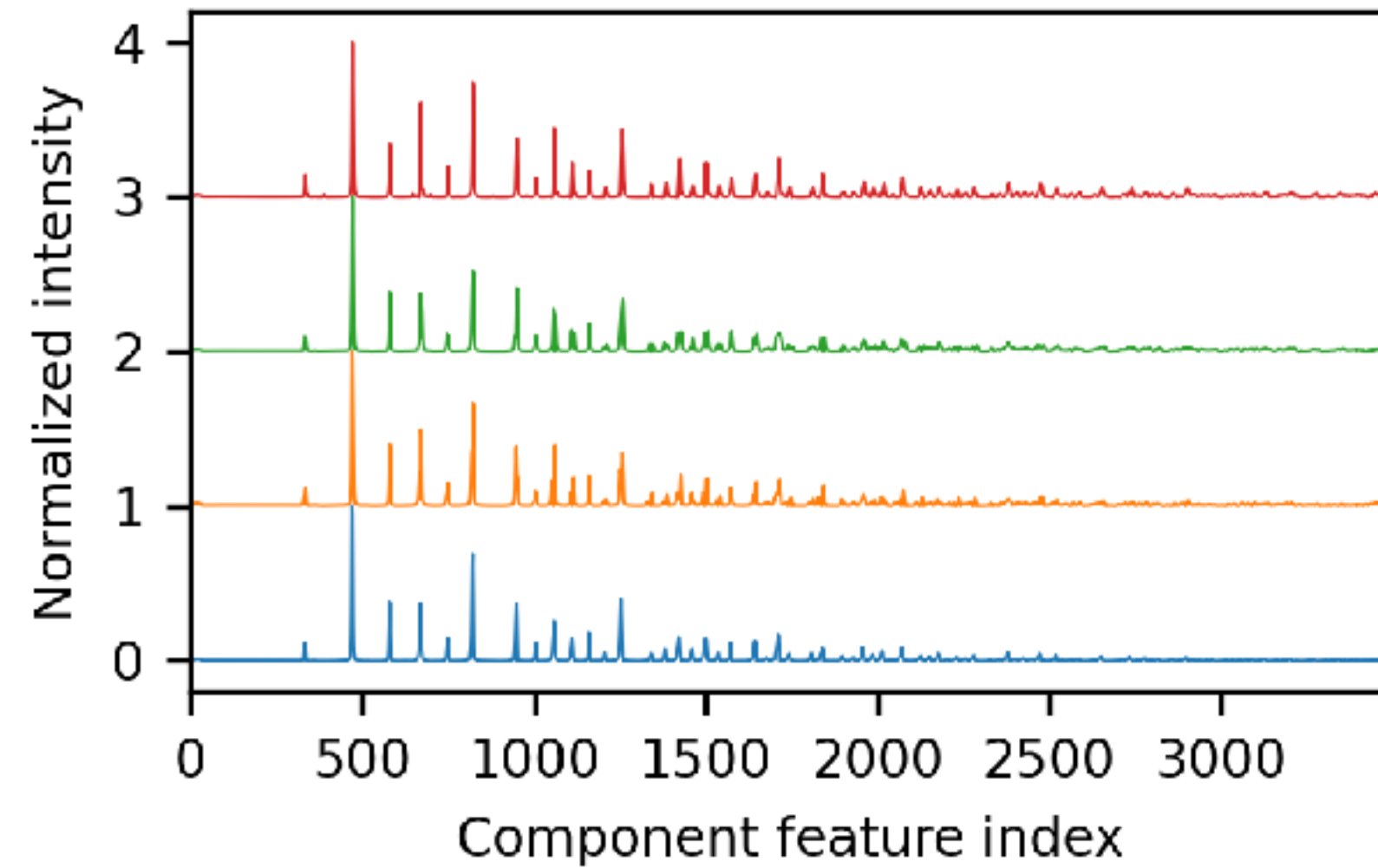




# The latent space of variational auto encoders conditioned on the same synthetic dataset is a guide for novelty.



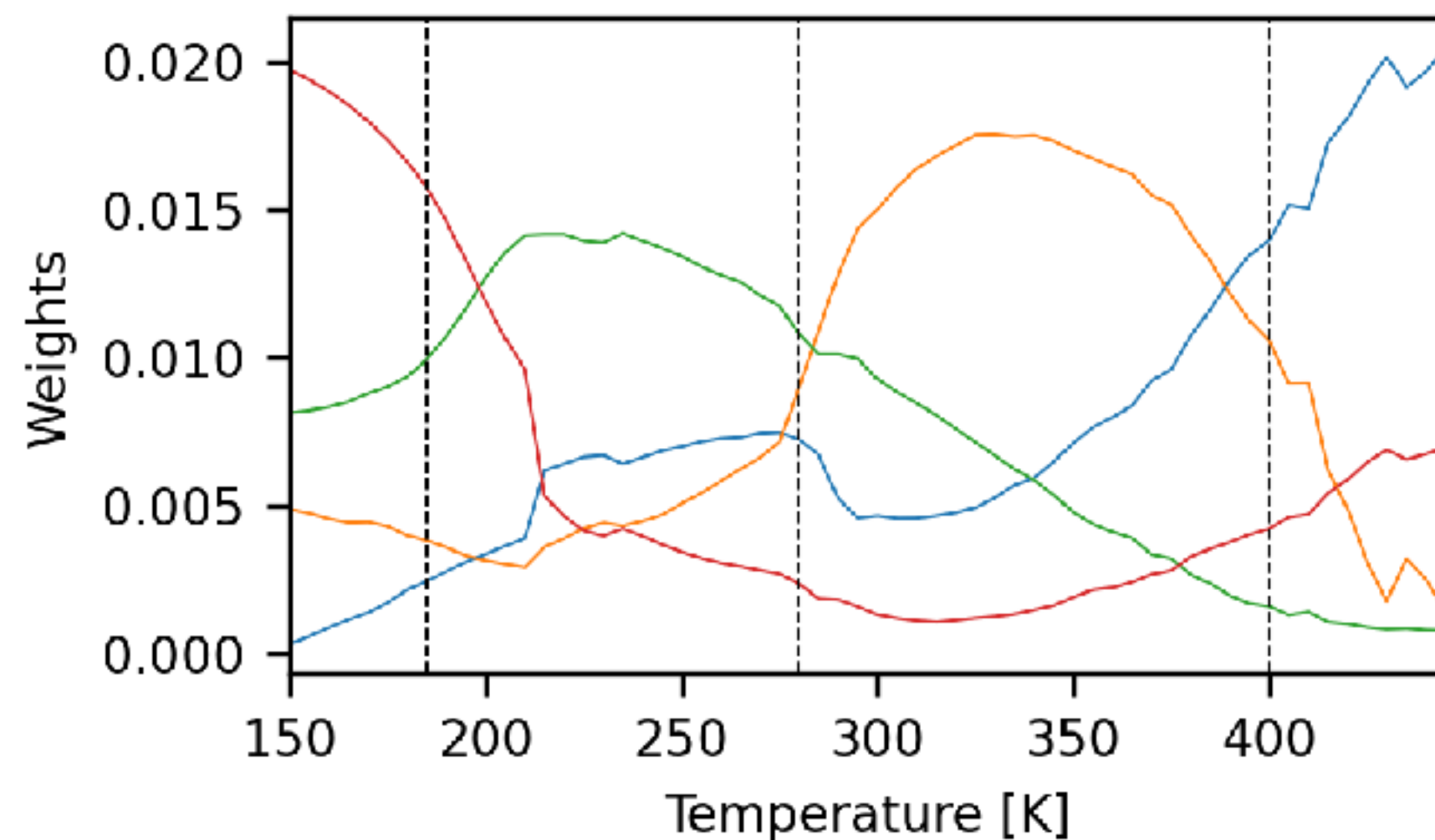
# Non-negative matrix factorization (NMF) for decomposing datasets without priors.



$$\mathbf{X} \sim \mathbf{WH}$$

$\mathbf{W}$  (m patterns, k components)

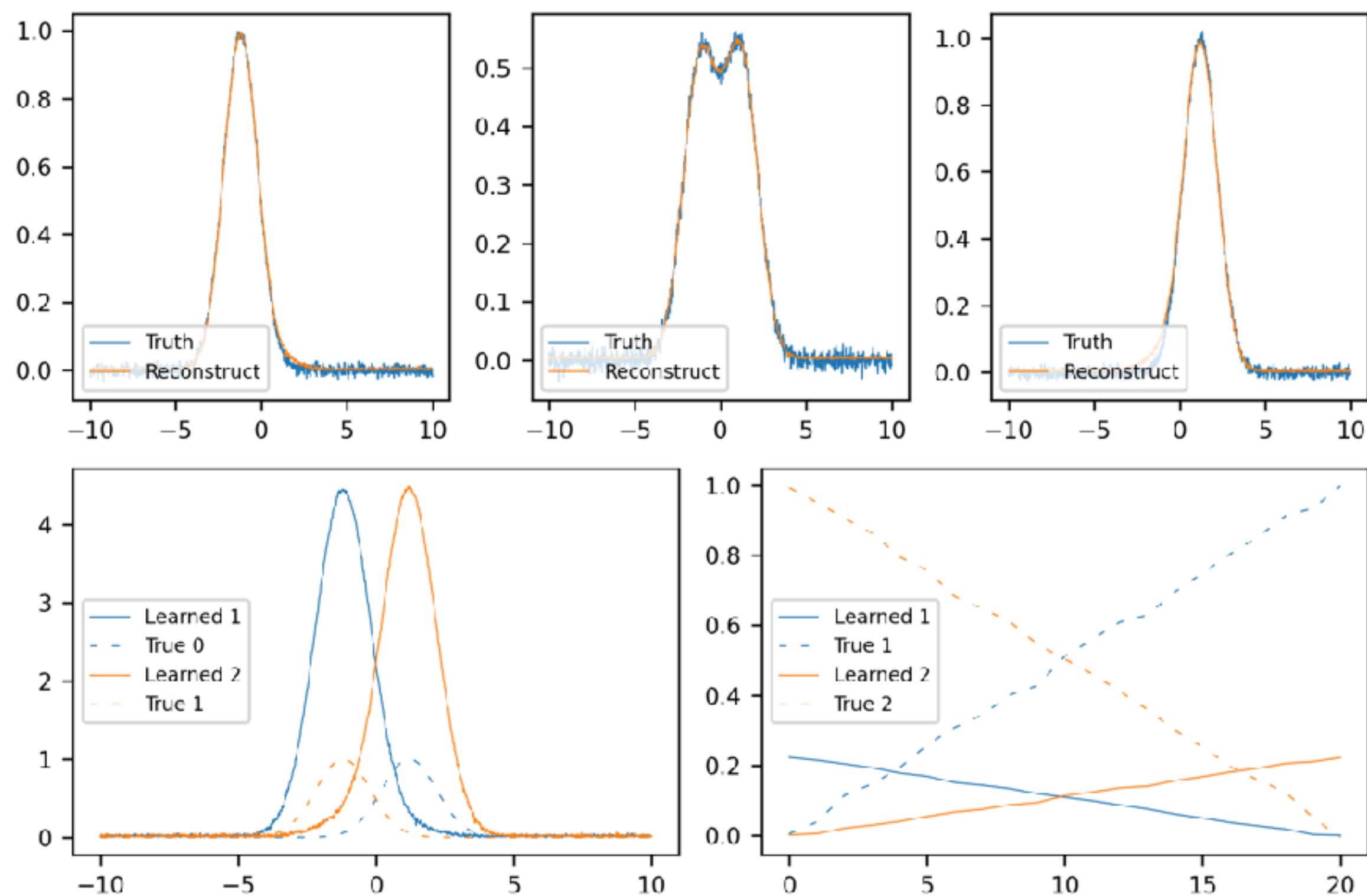
$\mathbf{H}$  (k components, n features)



We don't want the model that best fits the data, but the *most likely* model that best fits the data.



### Canonical

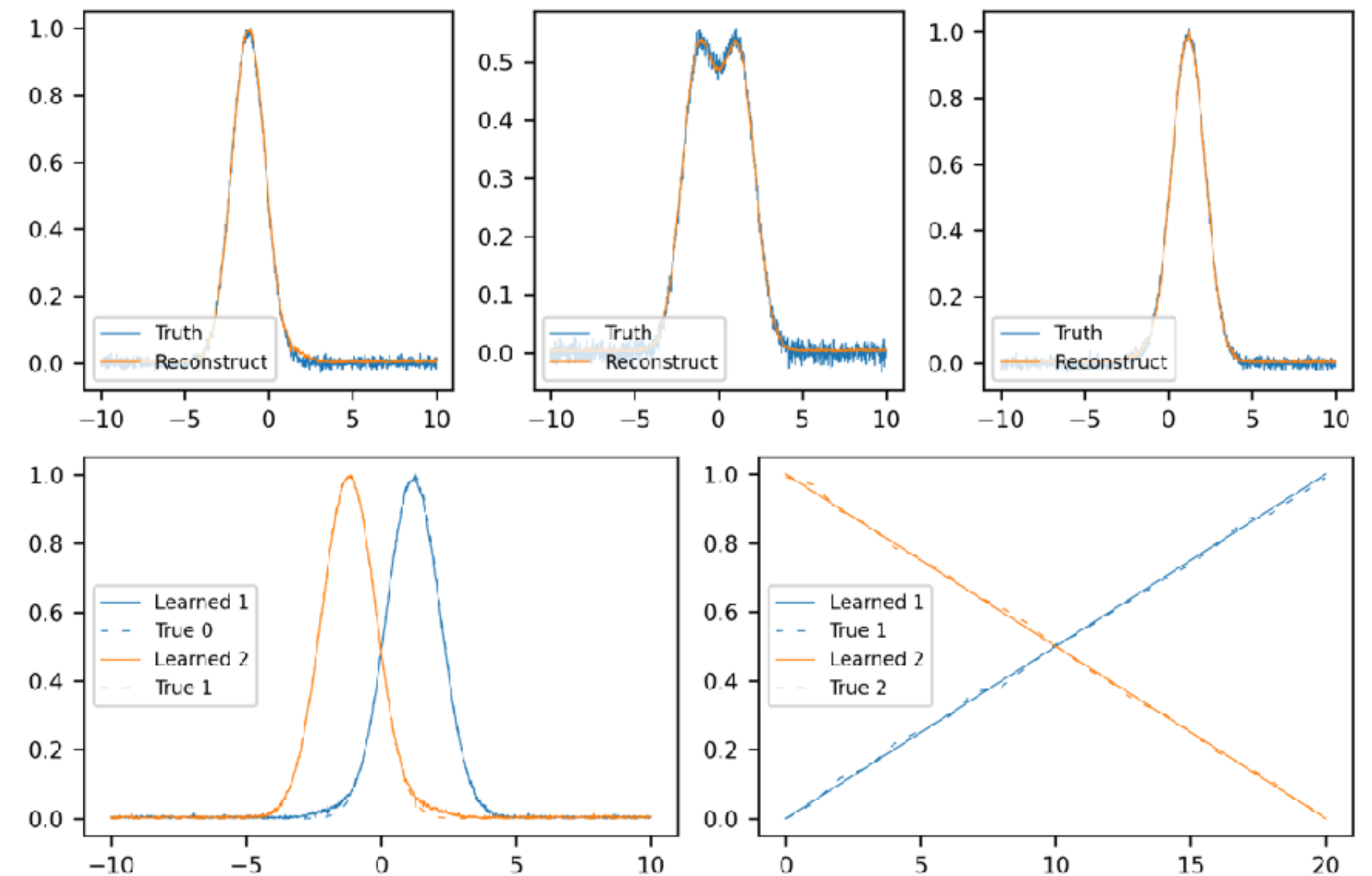
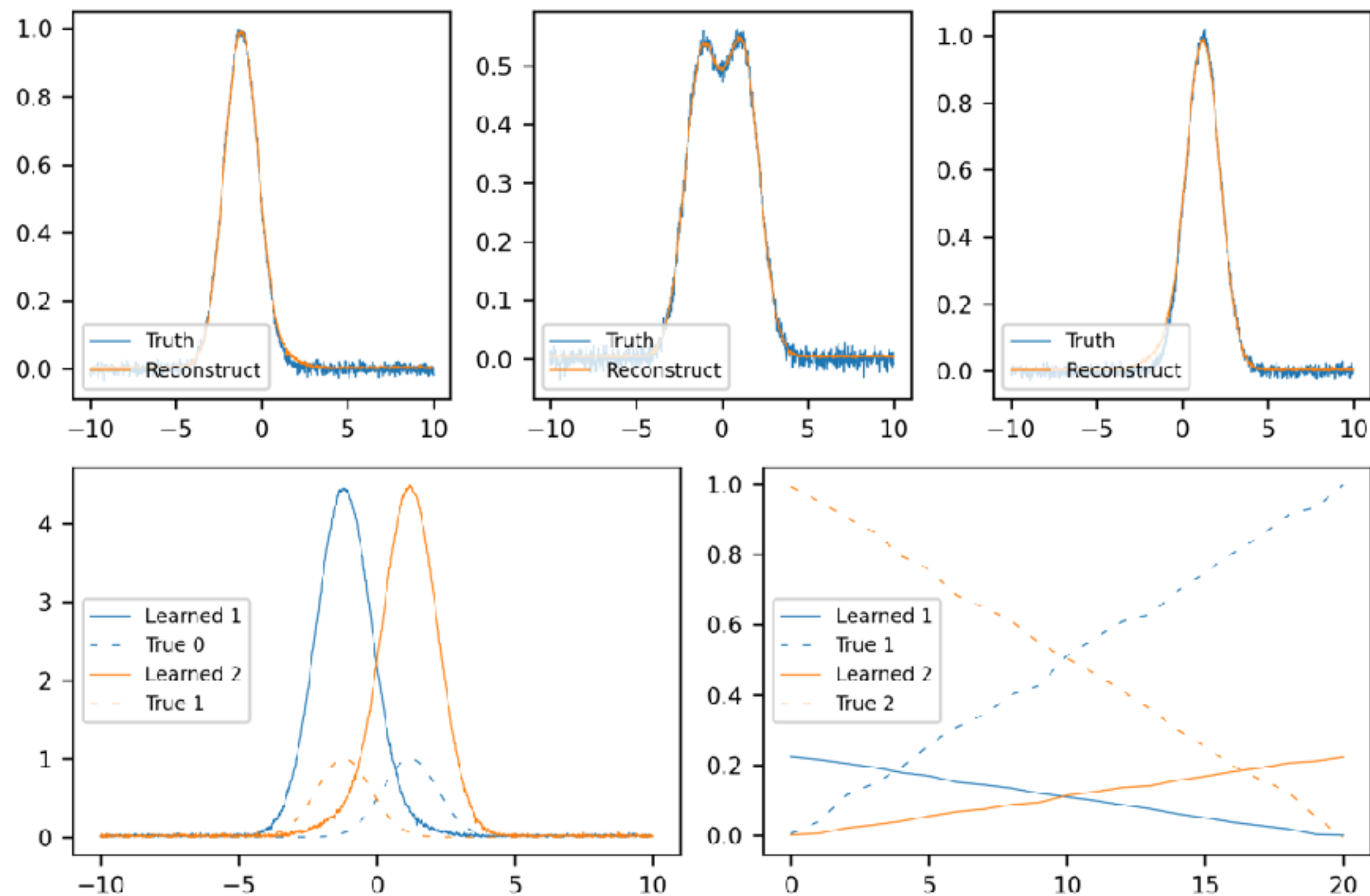


We don't want the model that best fits the data, but the *most likely* model that best fits the data.



Canonical

Constrained

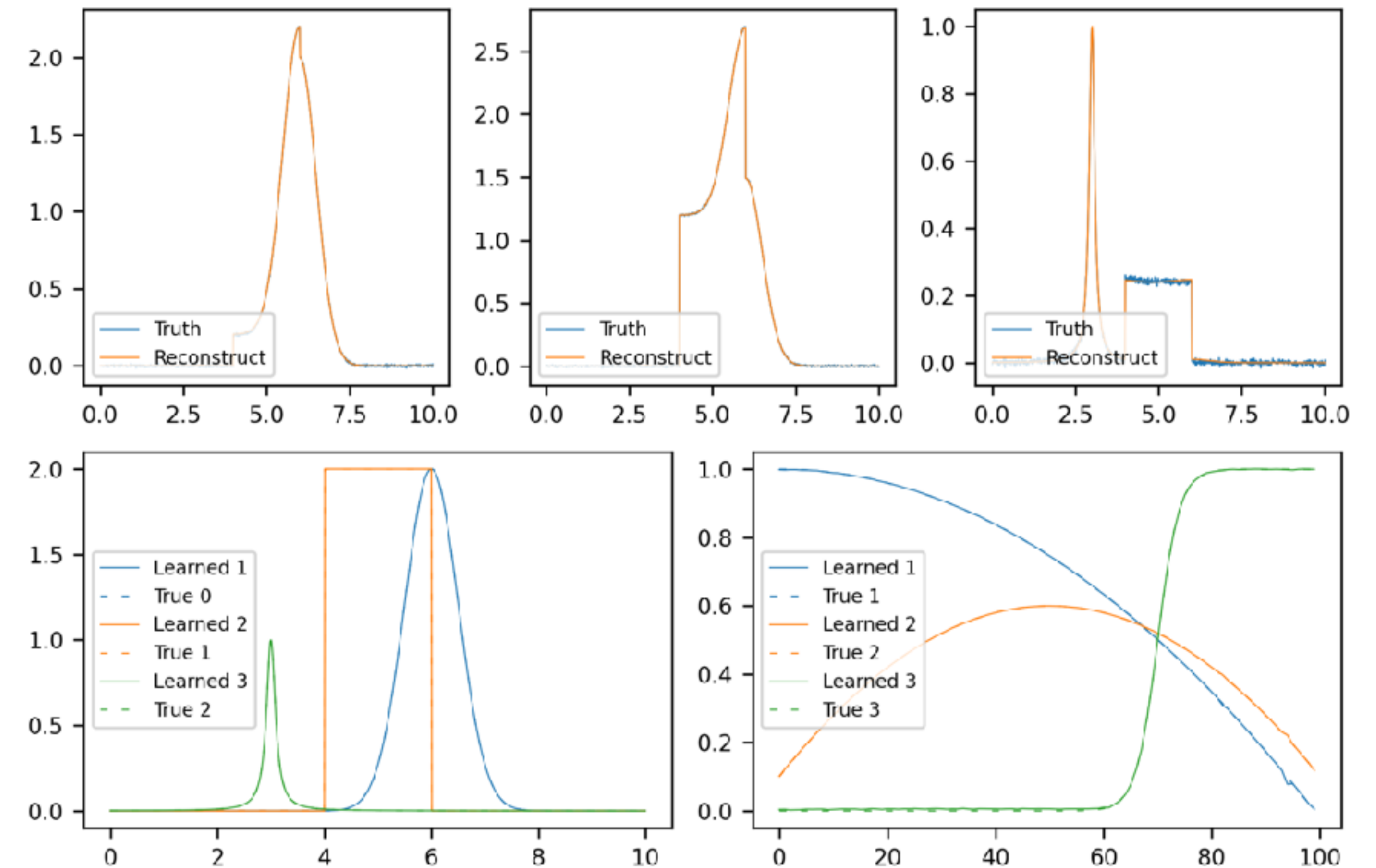
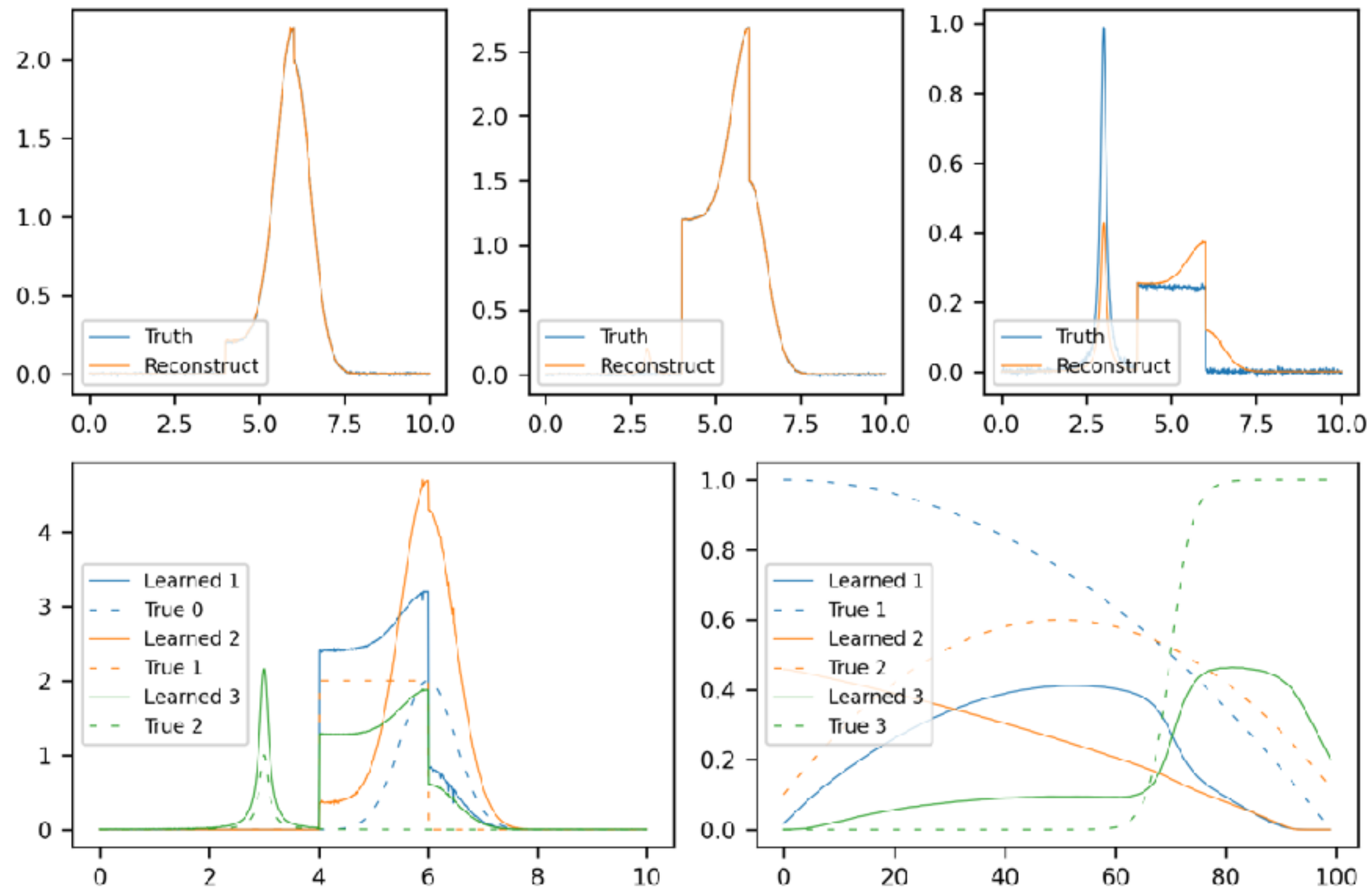


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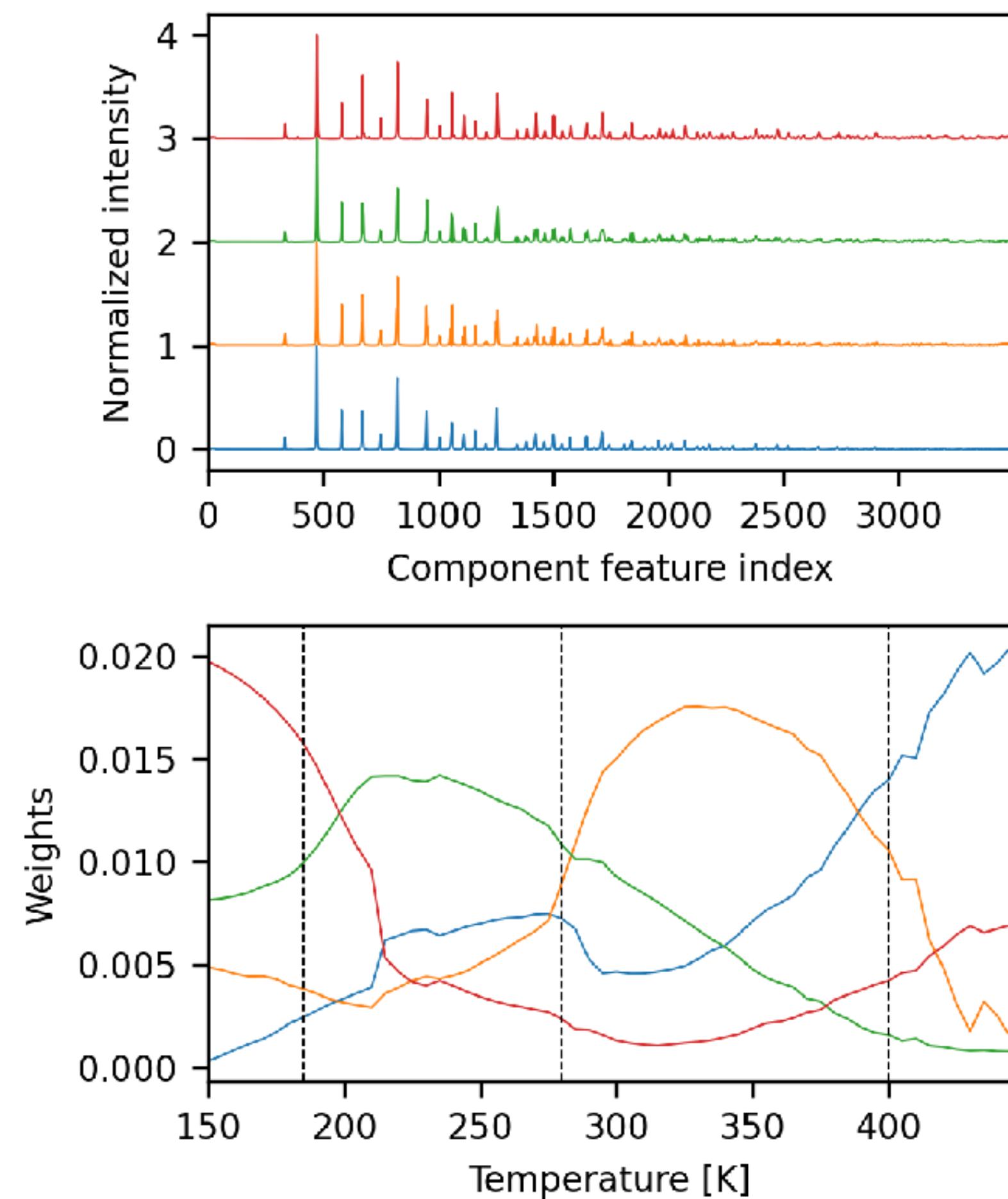




# Constrained NMF produces physically realistic components and weights.



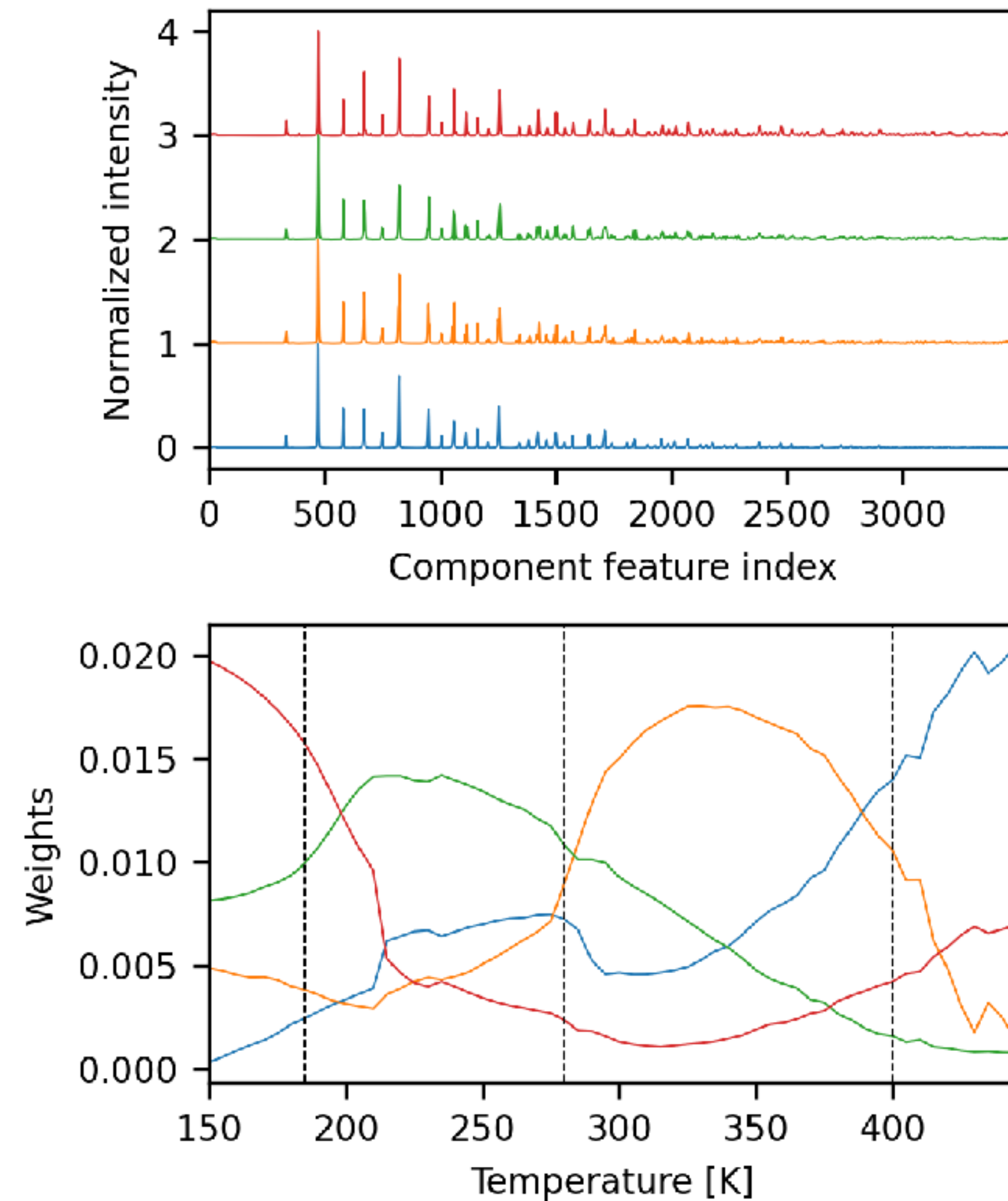
Canonical



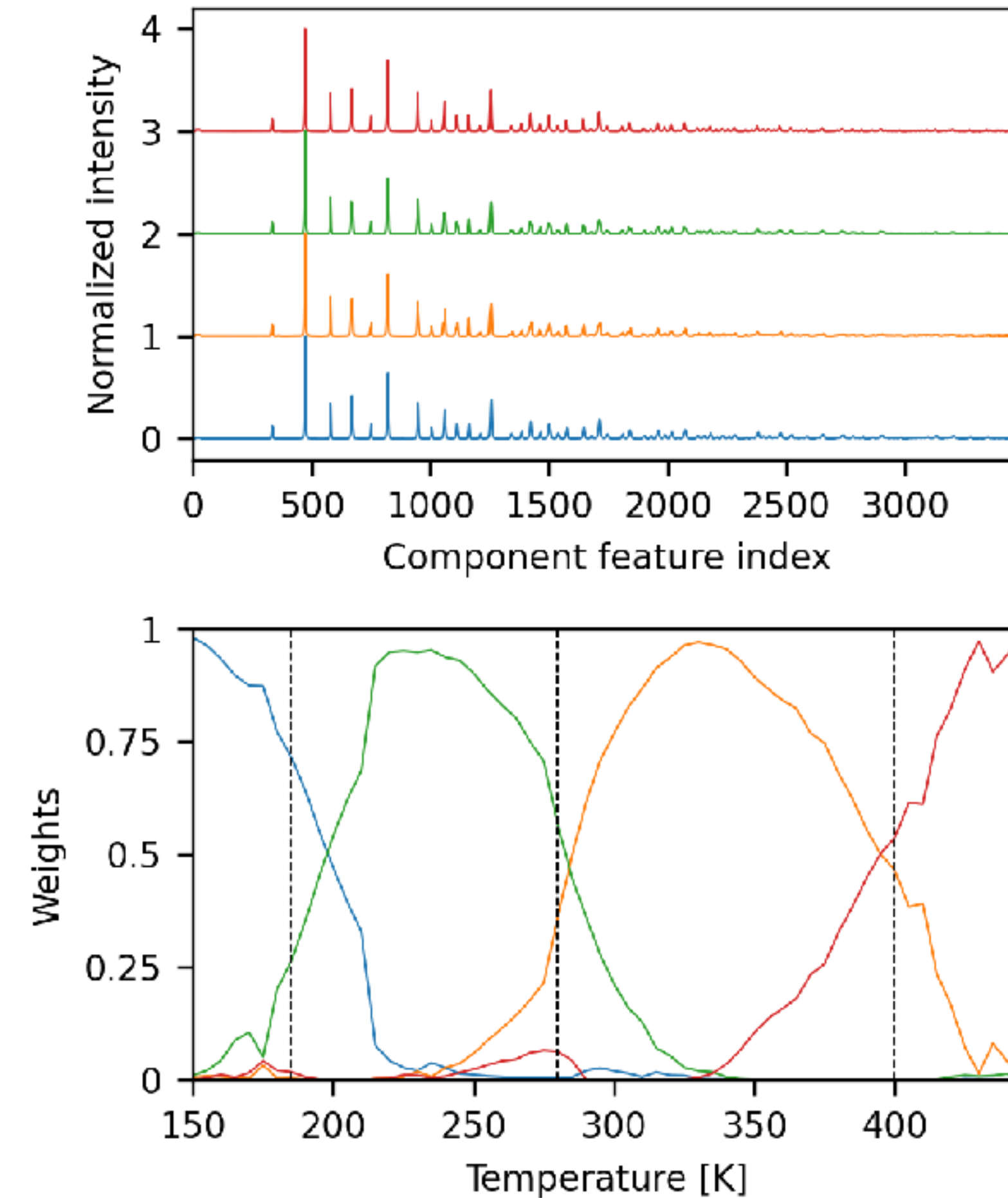
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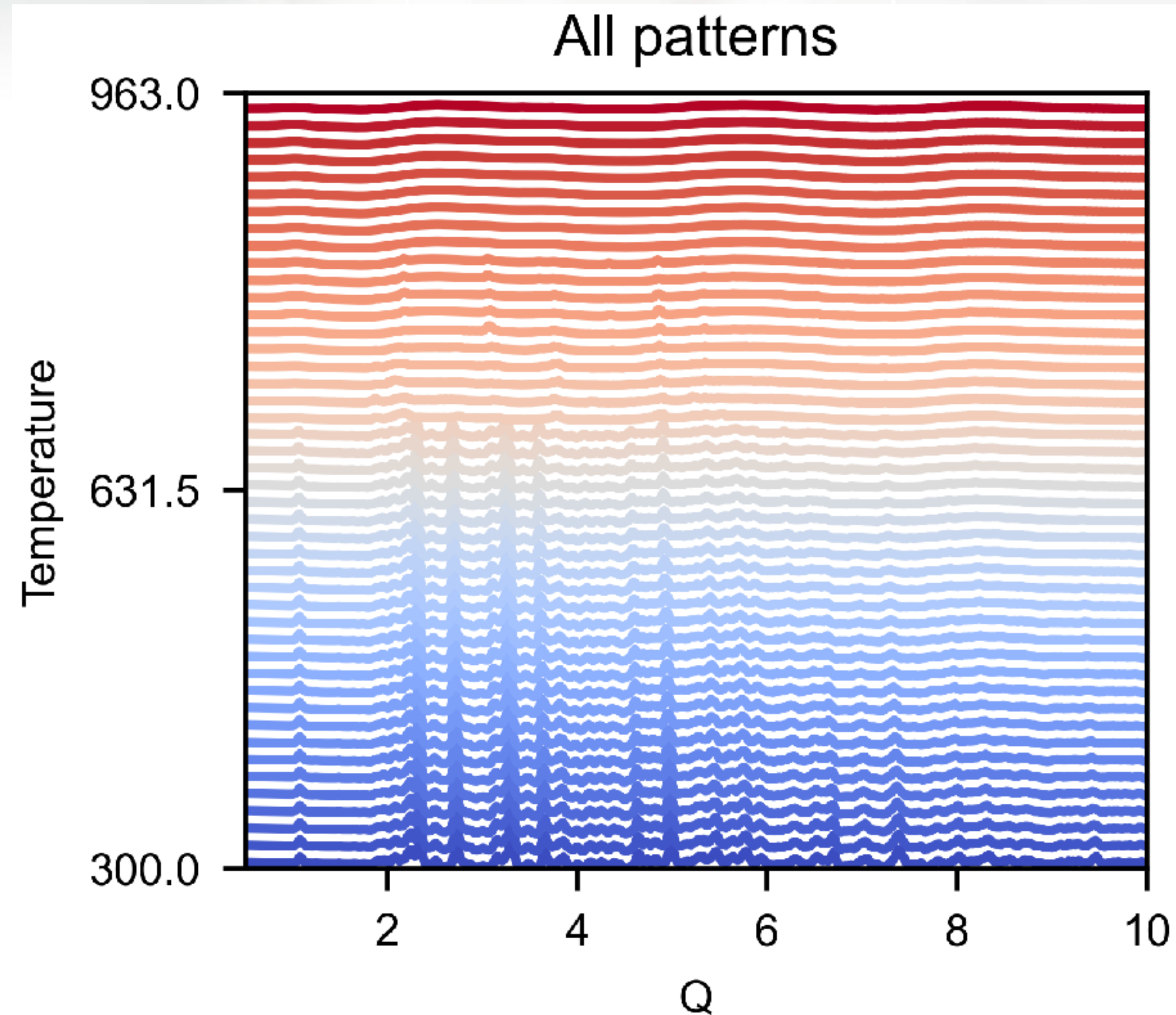
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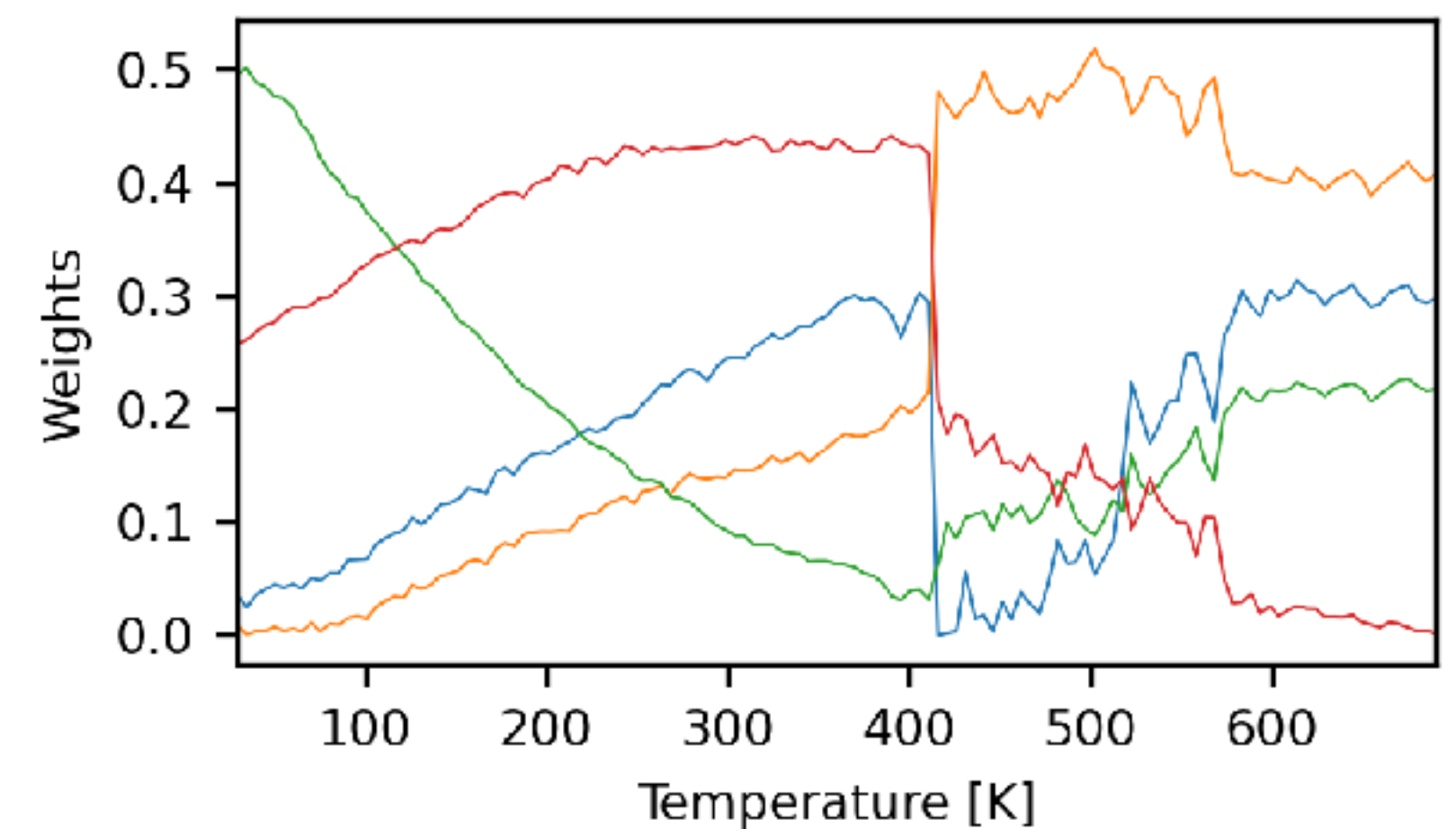
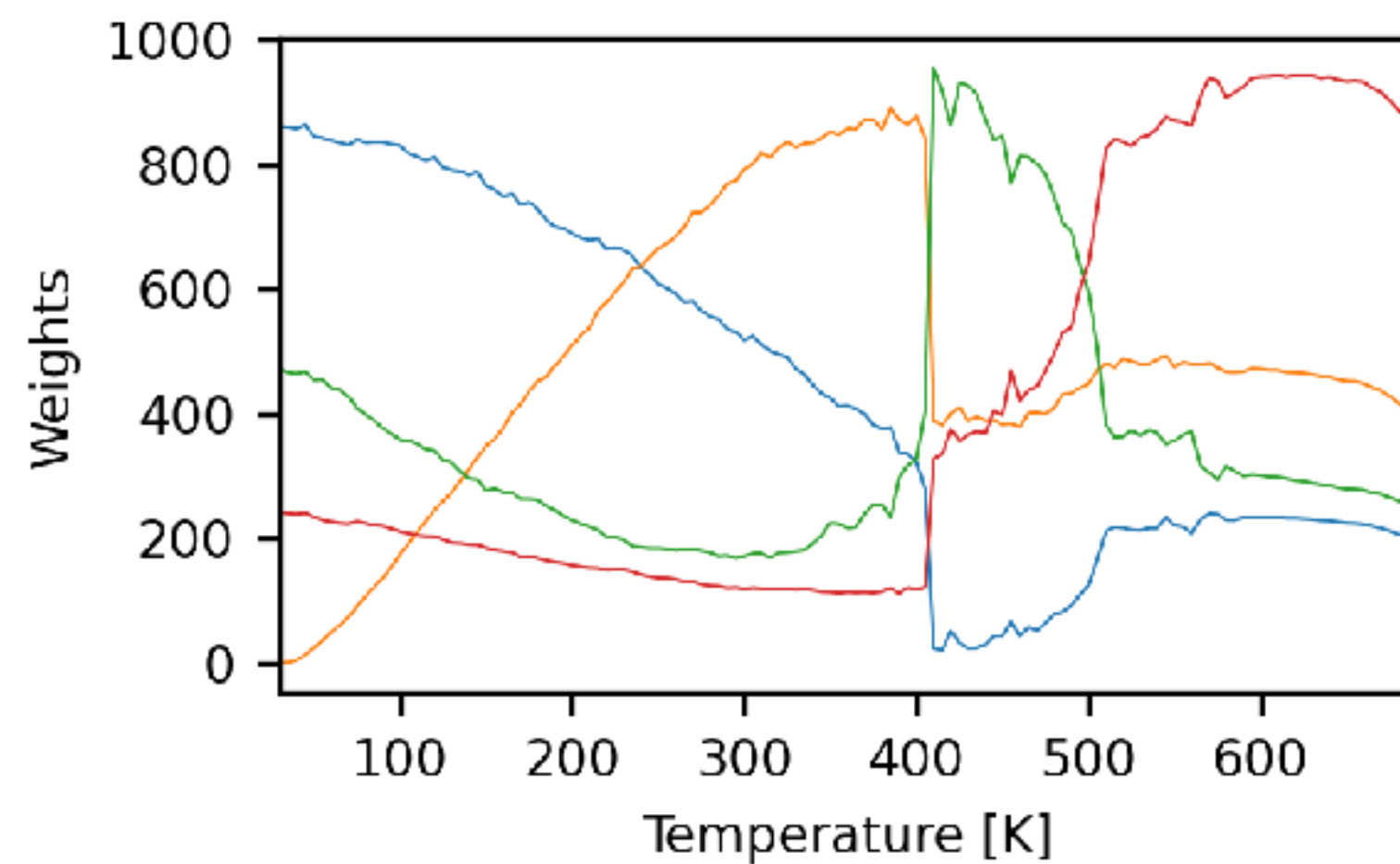
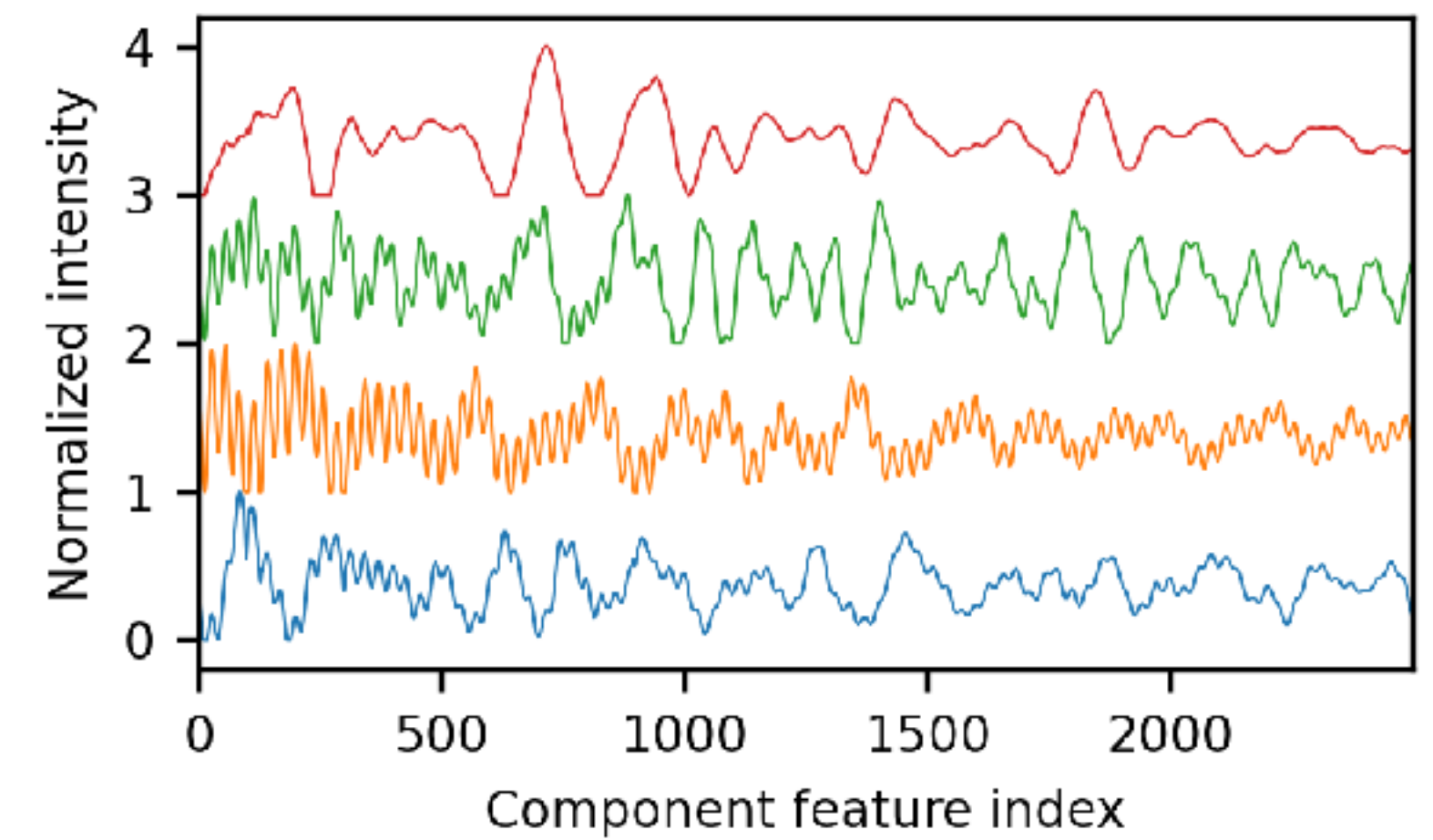
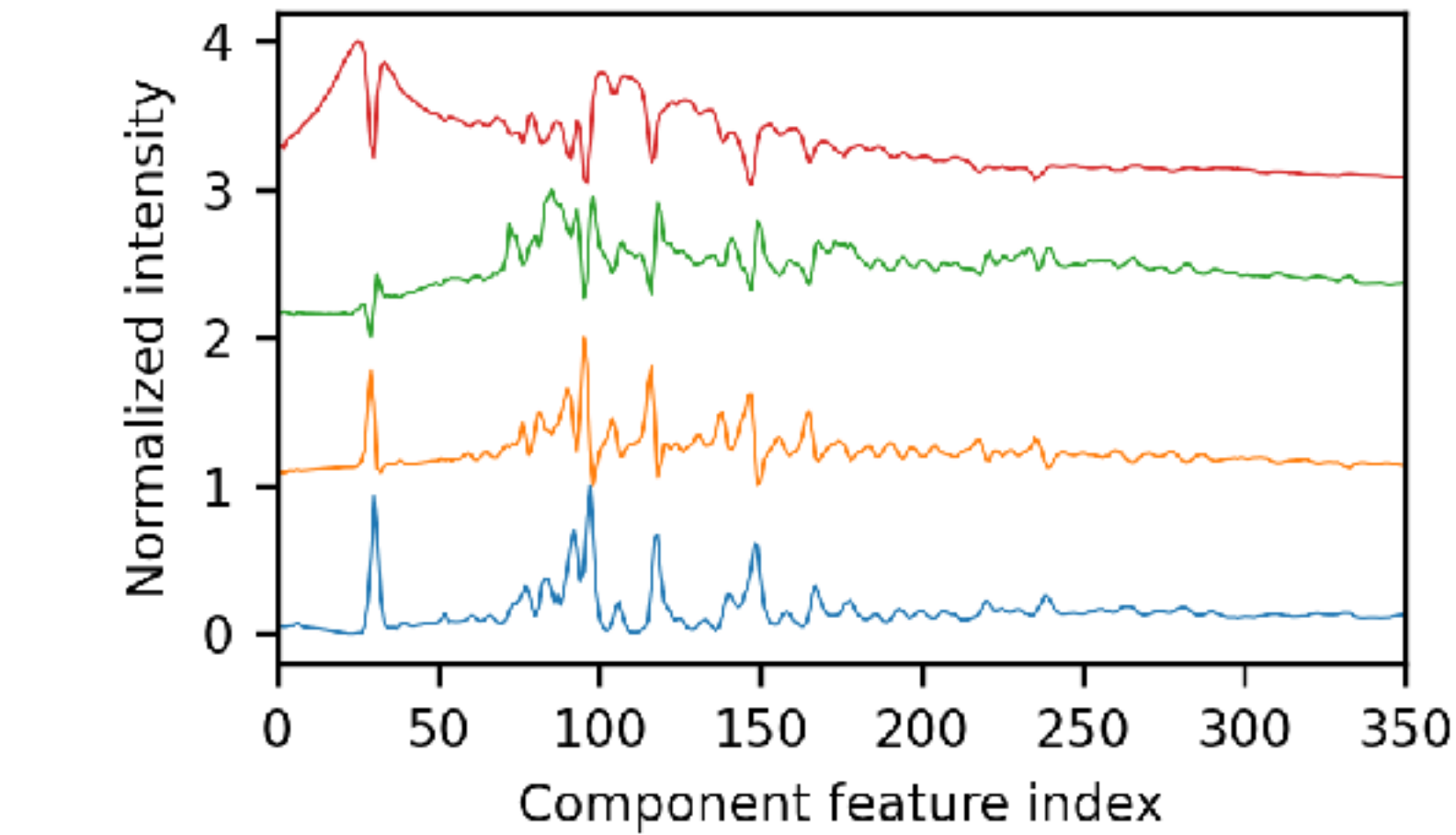
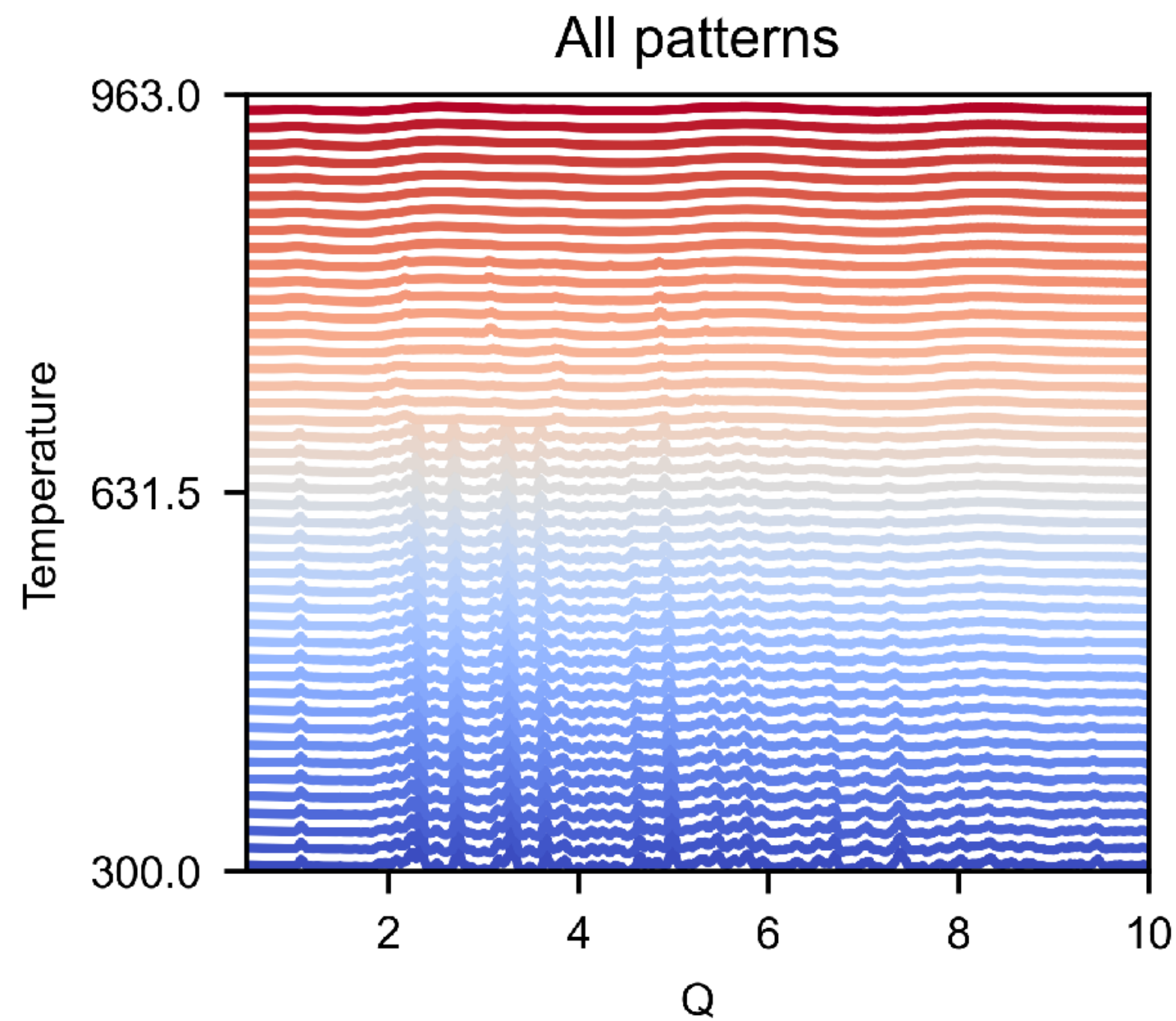
Constrained



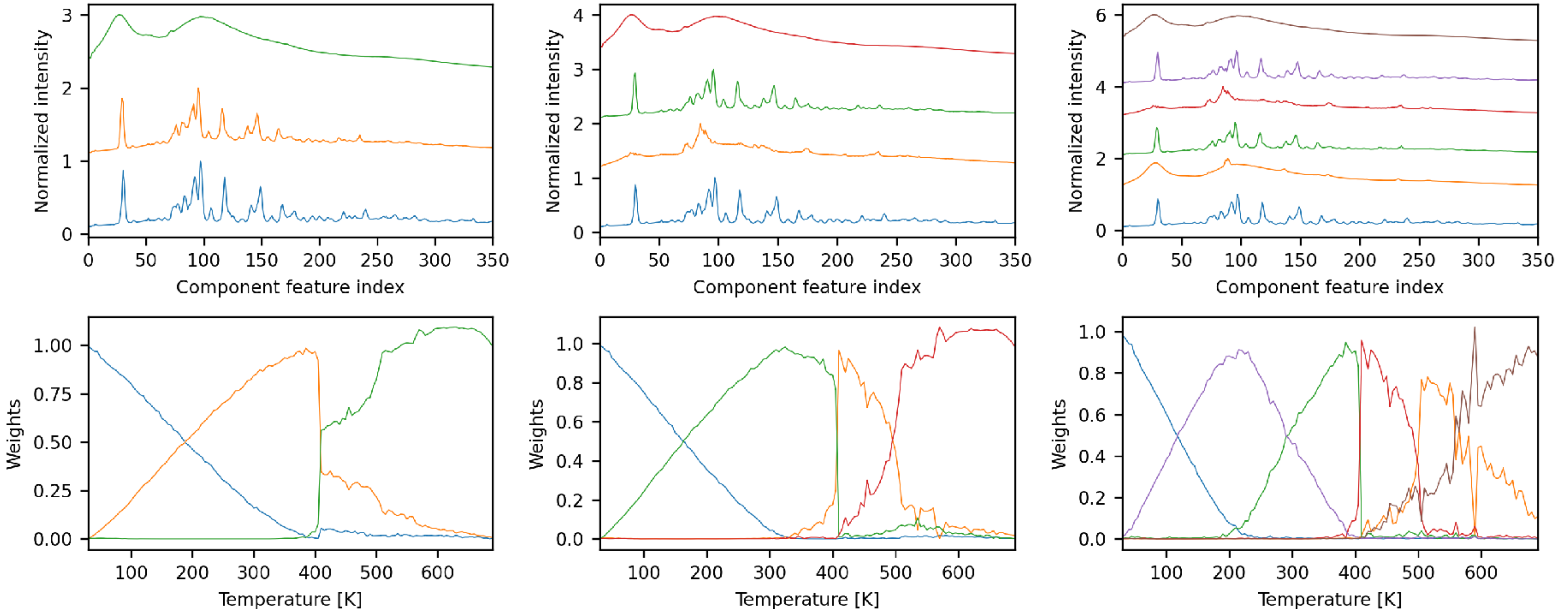
# Canonical NMF leads to confusing results across a melting system.



# Canonical NMF leads to confusing results across a melting system.



# Fast decomposition on-the-fly of a streaming dataset over a state variable.

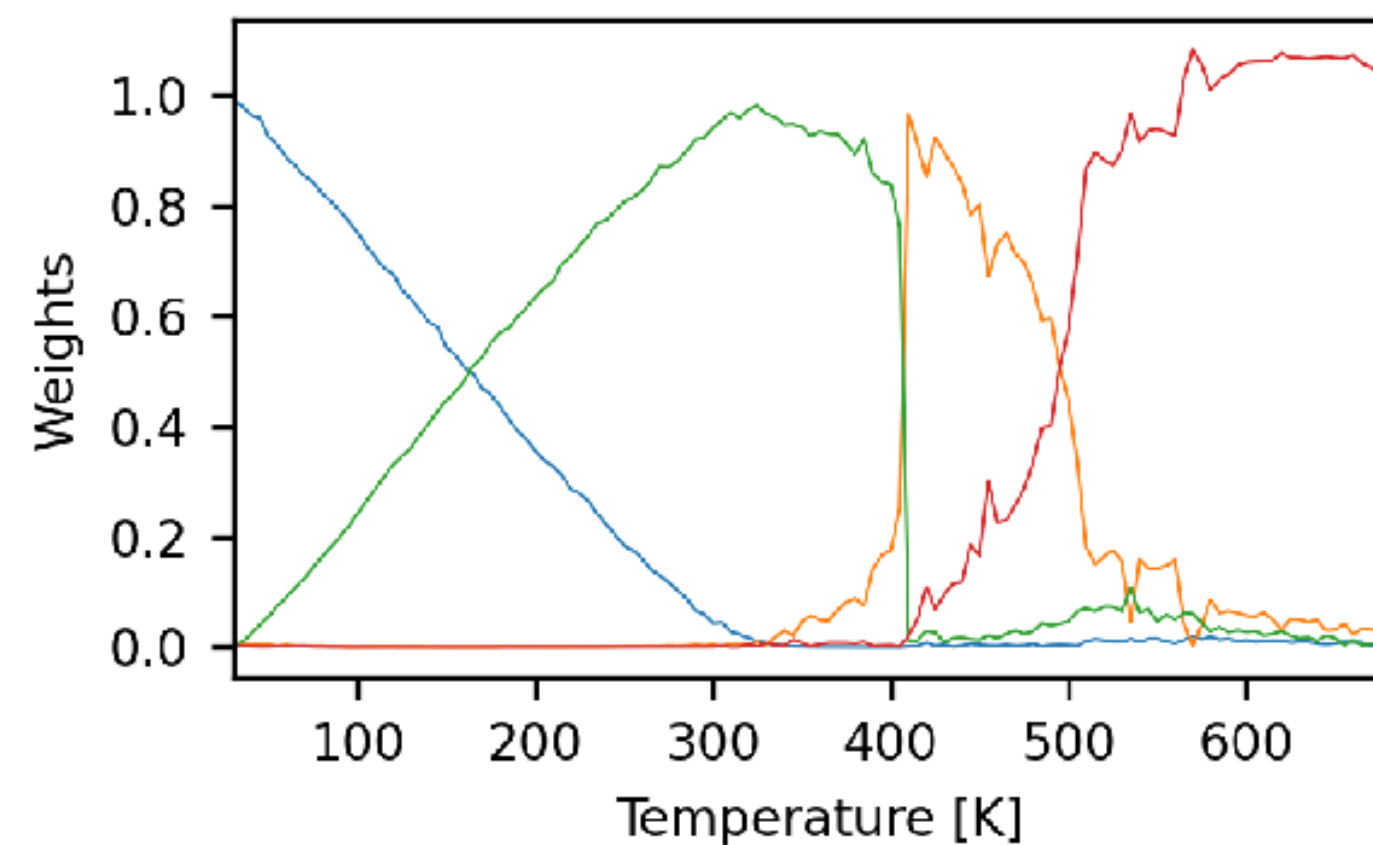
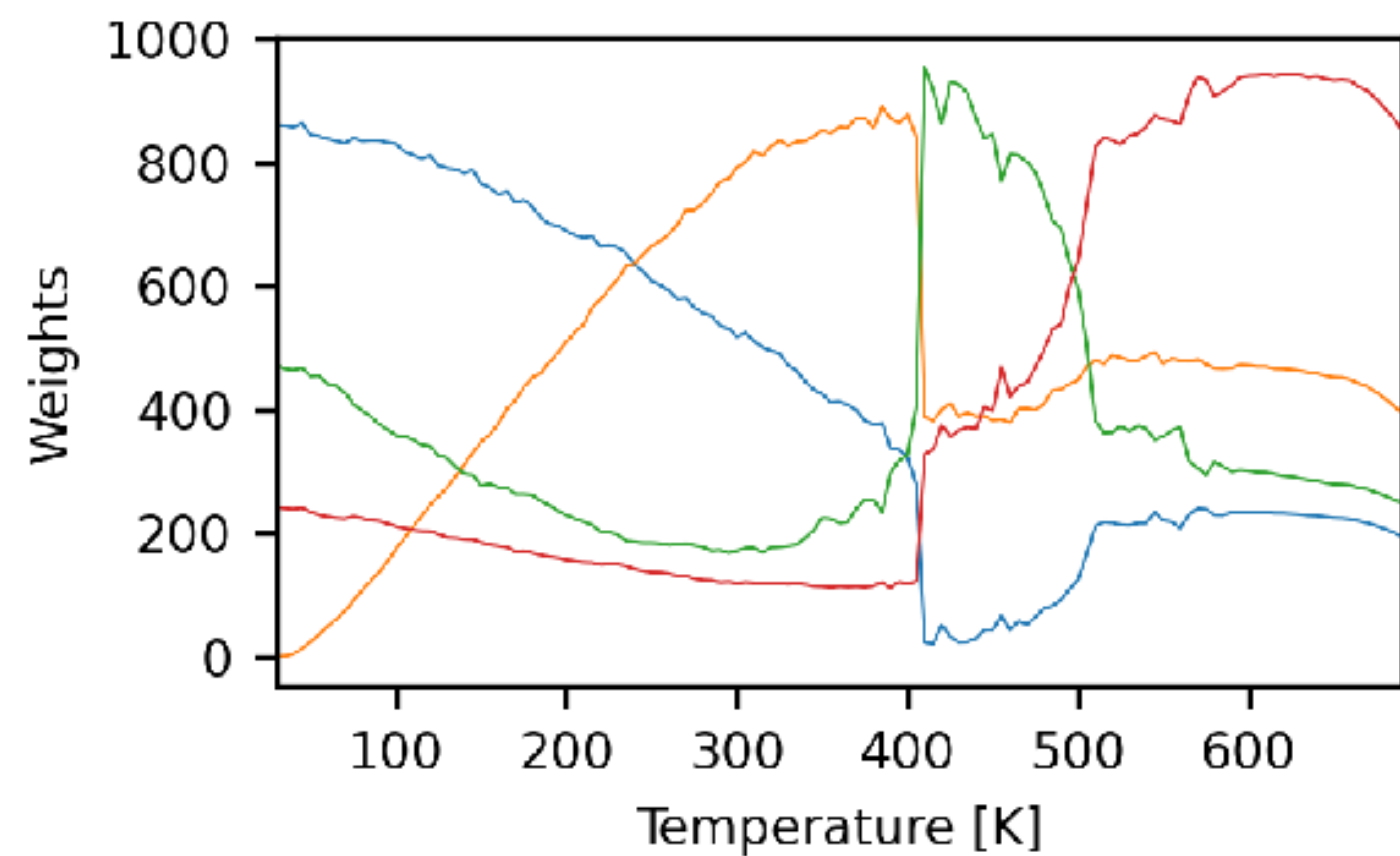
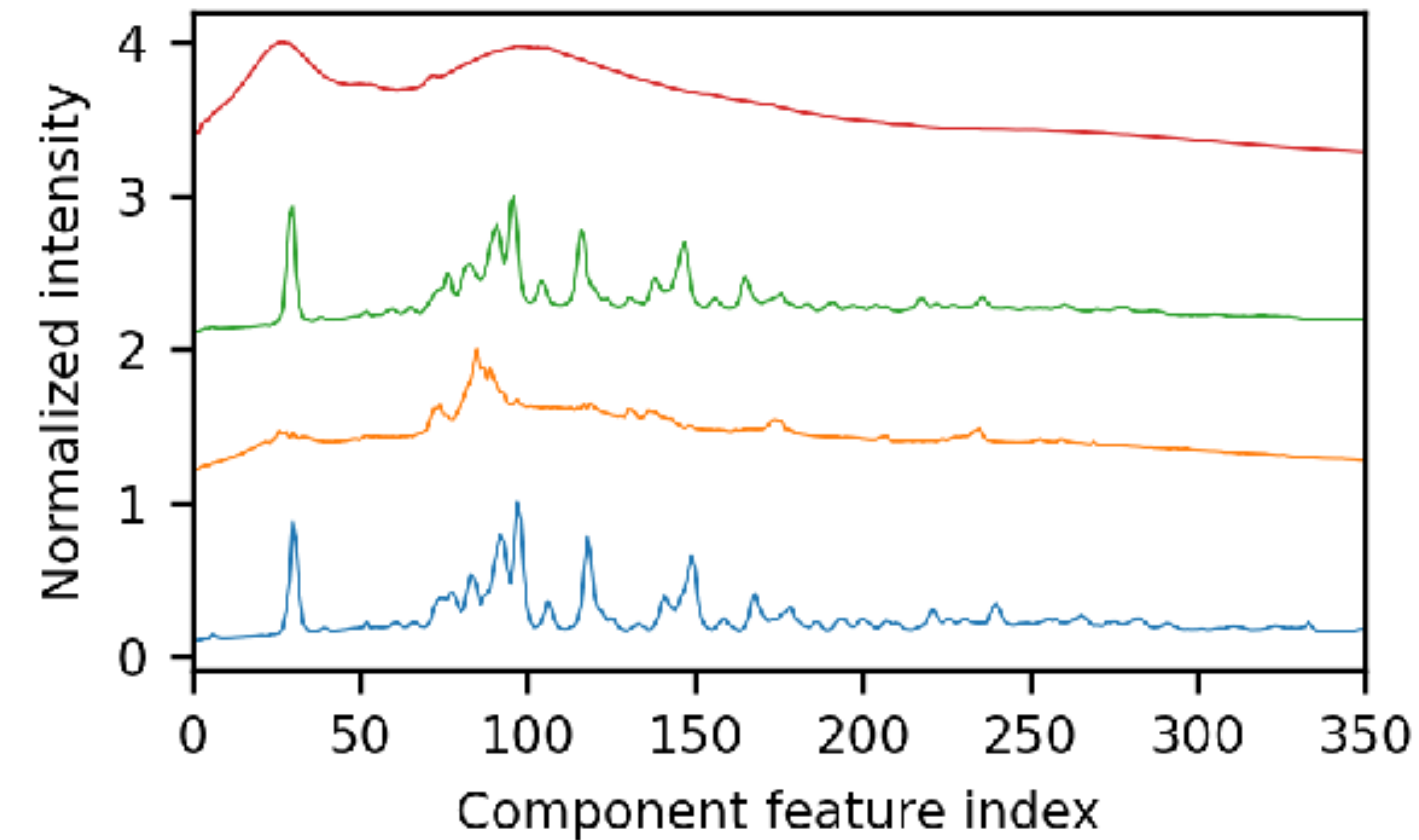
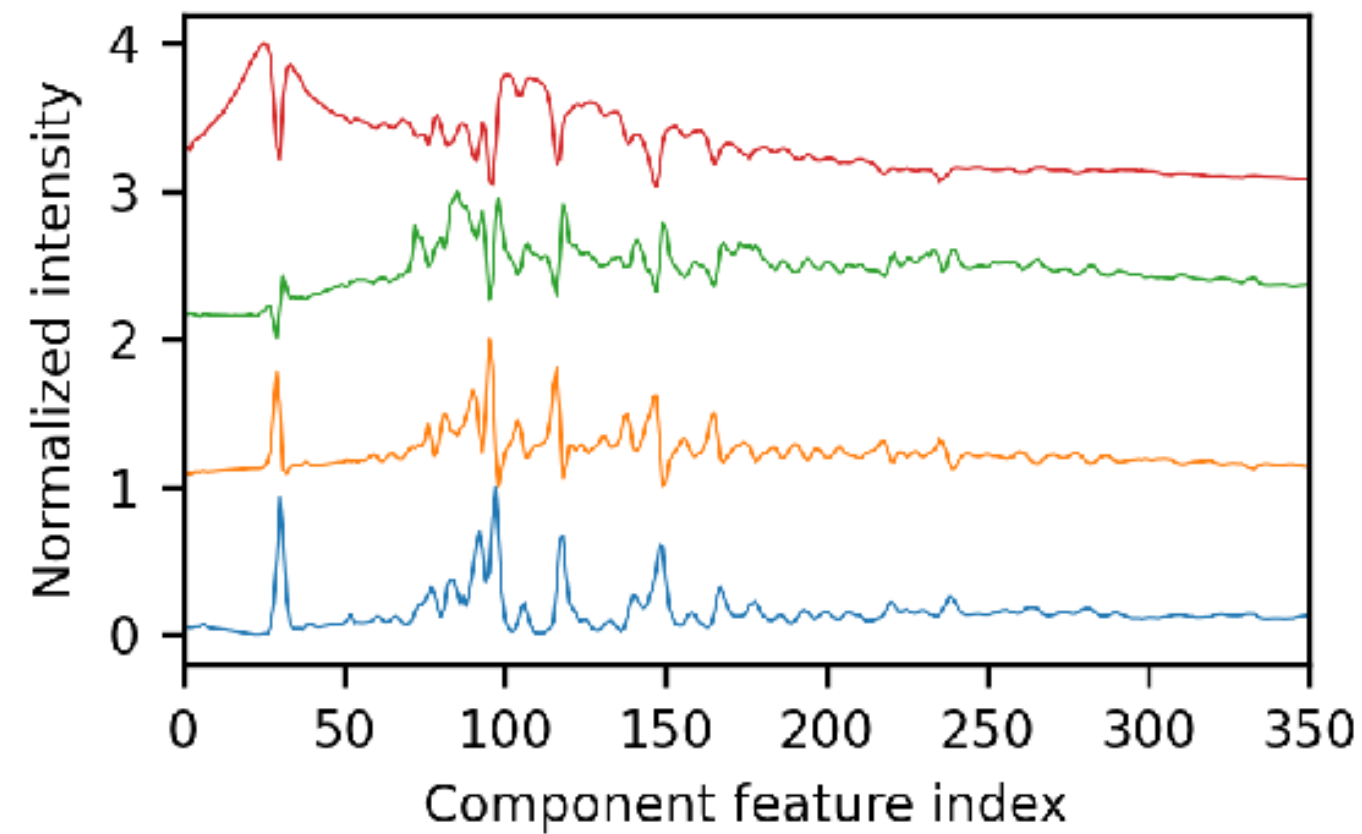


# Dynamically adjusted constraints leads to directly interpretable decompositions



Canonical

Constrained



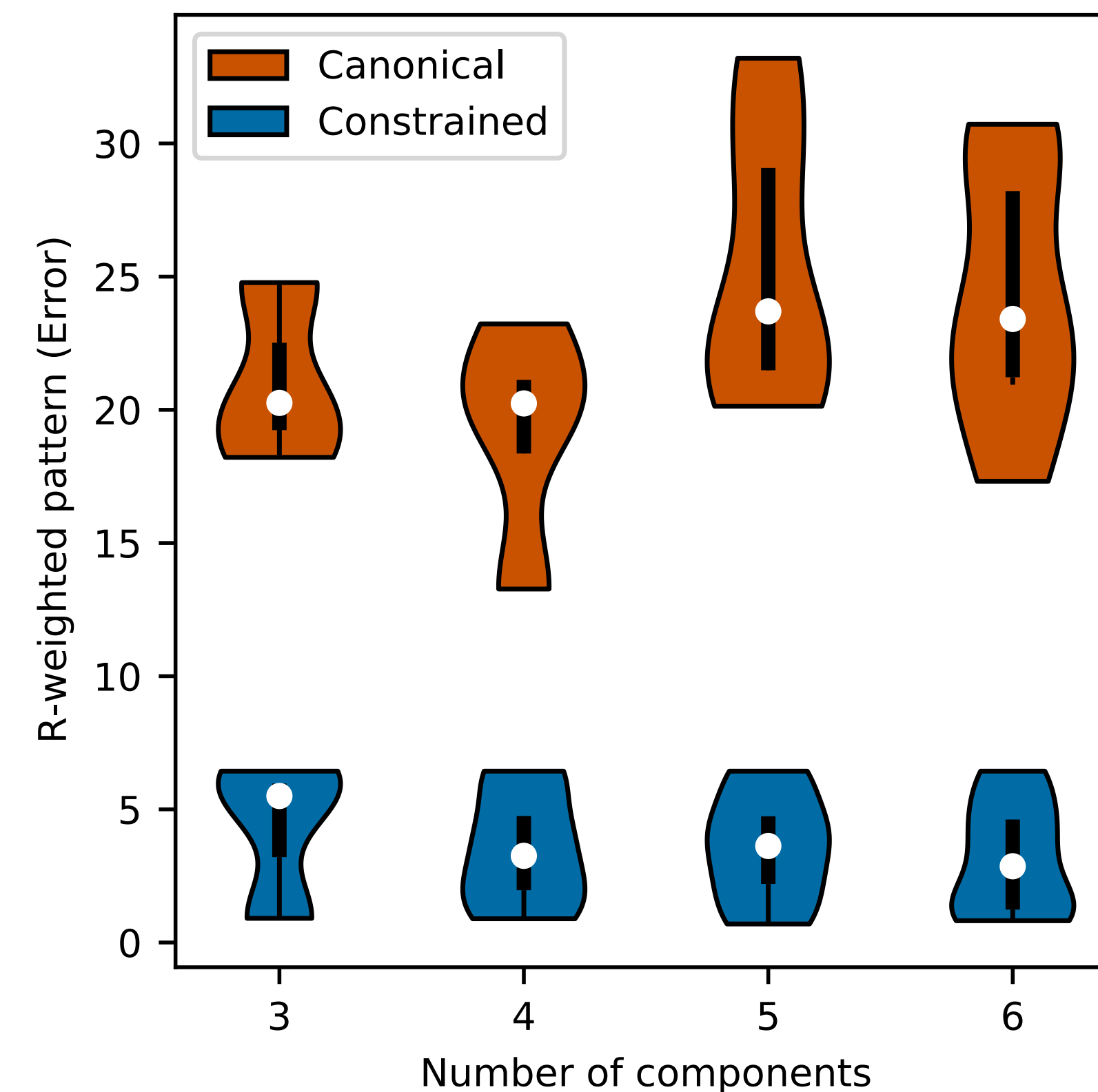
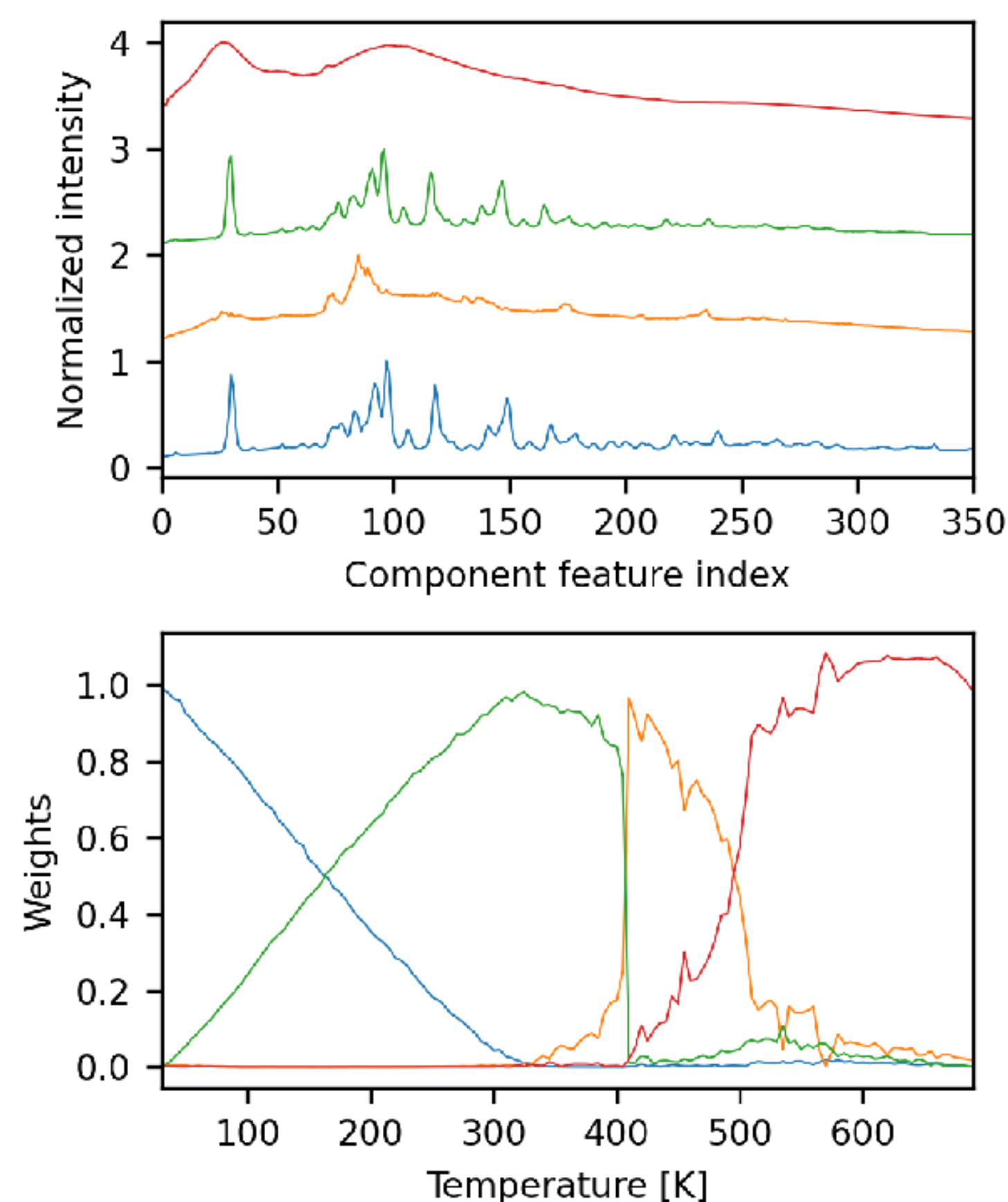
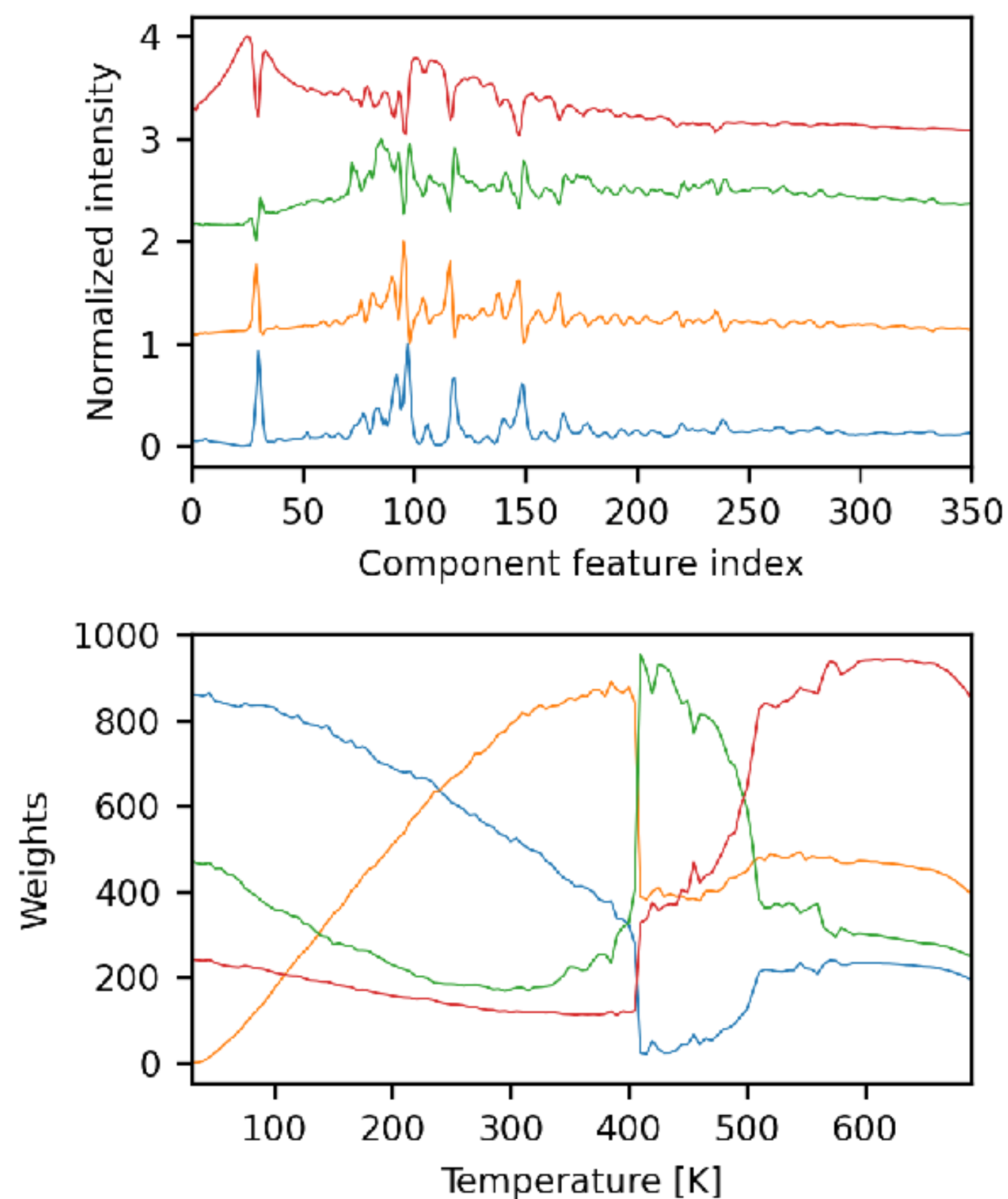
# Dynamically adjusted constraints leads to directly interpretable decompositions



Canonical

Constrained

Refinement Results



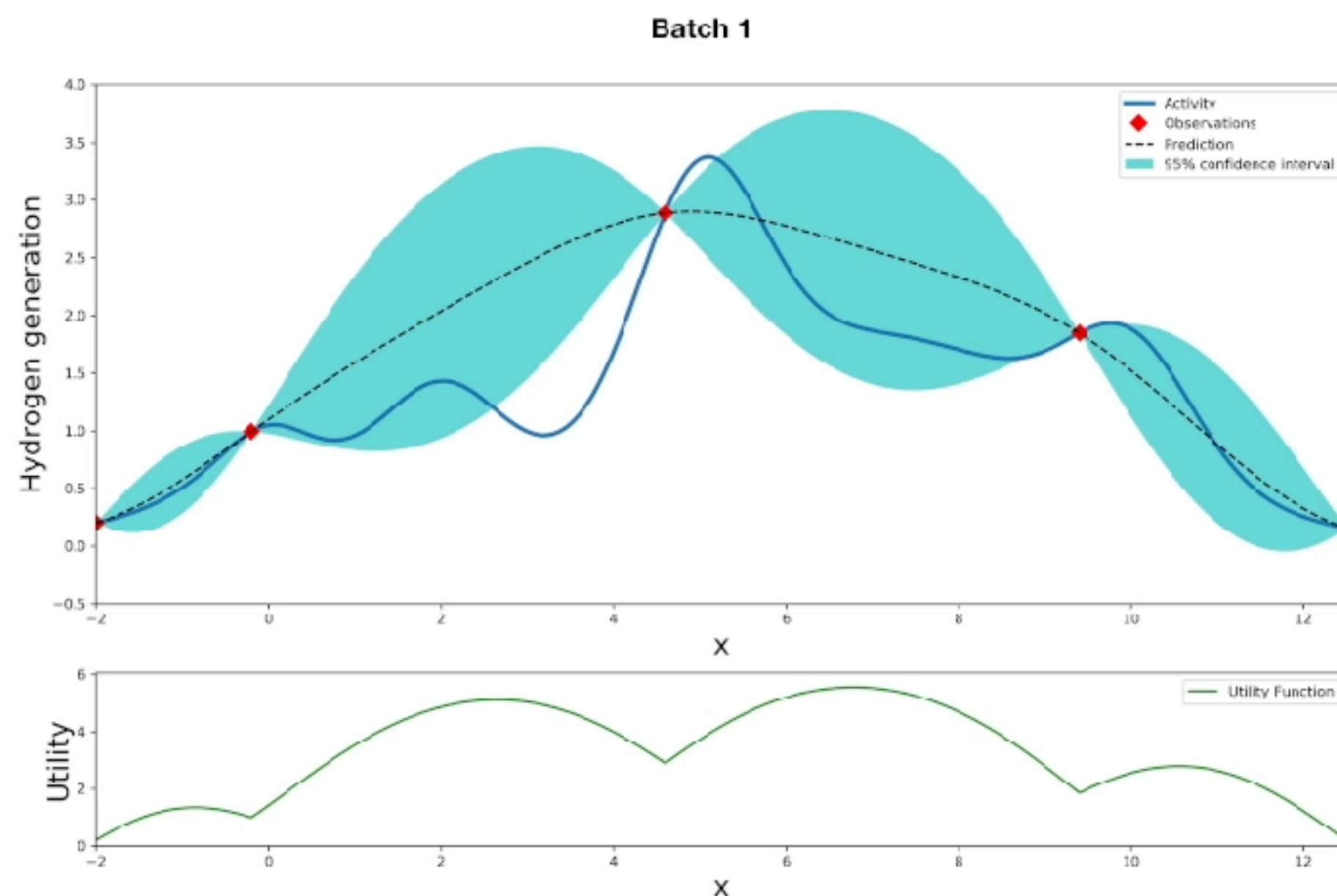
# Making decisions on what to measure next:

Active learning for exploring phase space

Reinforcement learning for operating under resource constraints



# Bayesian optimization to guide experiments.



1. Prescribe a prior belief (Gaussian).
2. Calculate the posterior probability.
3. Use an acquisition function based on the posterior.
4. Sample the acquisition function according to the batch size and greed.



# Autonomous discovery



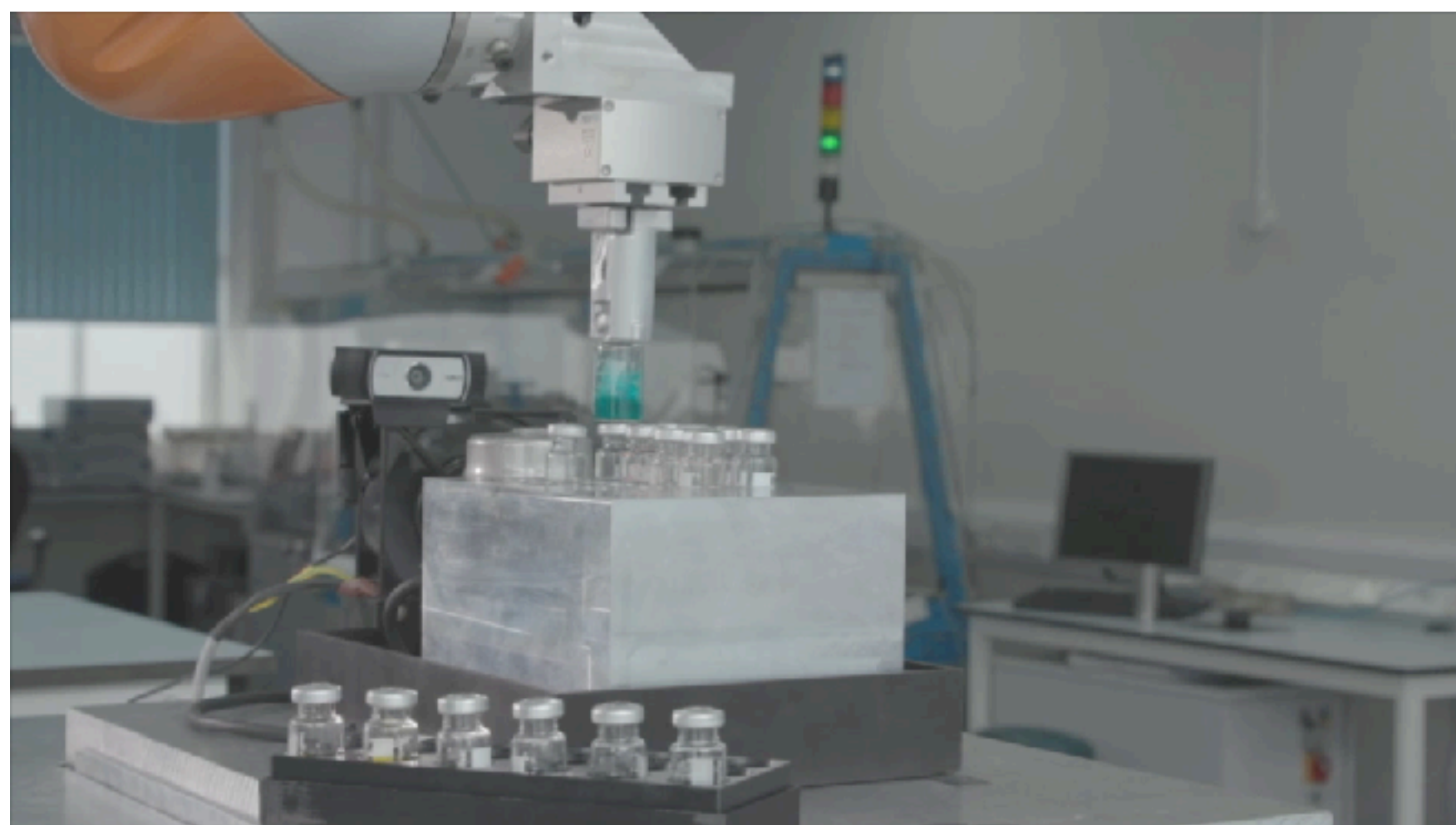
Solid dispensing



Liquid dispensing  
Inertization



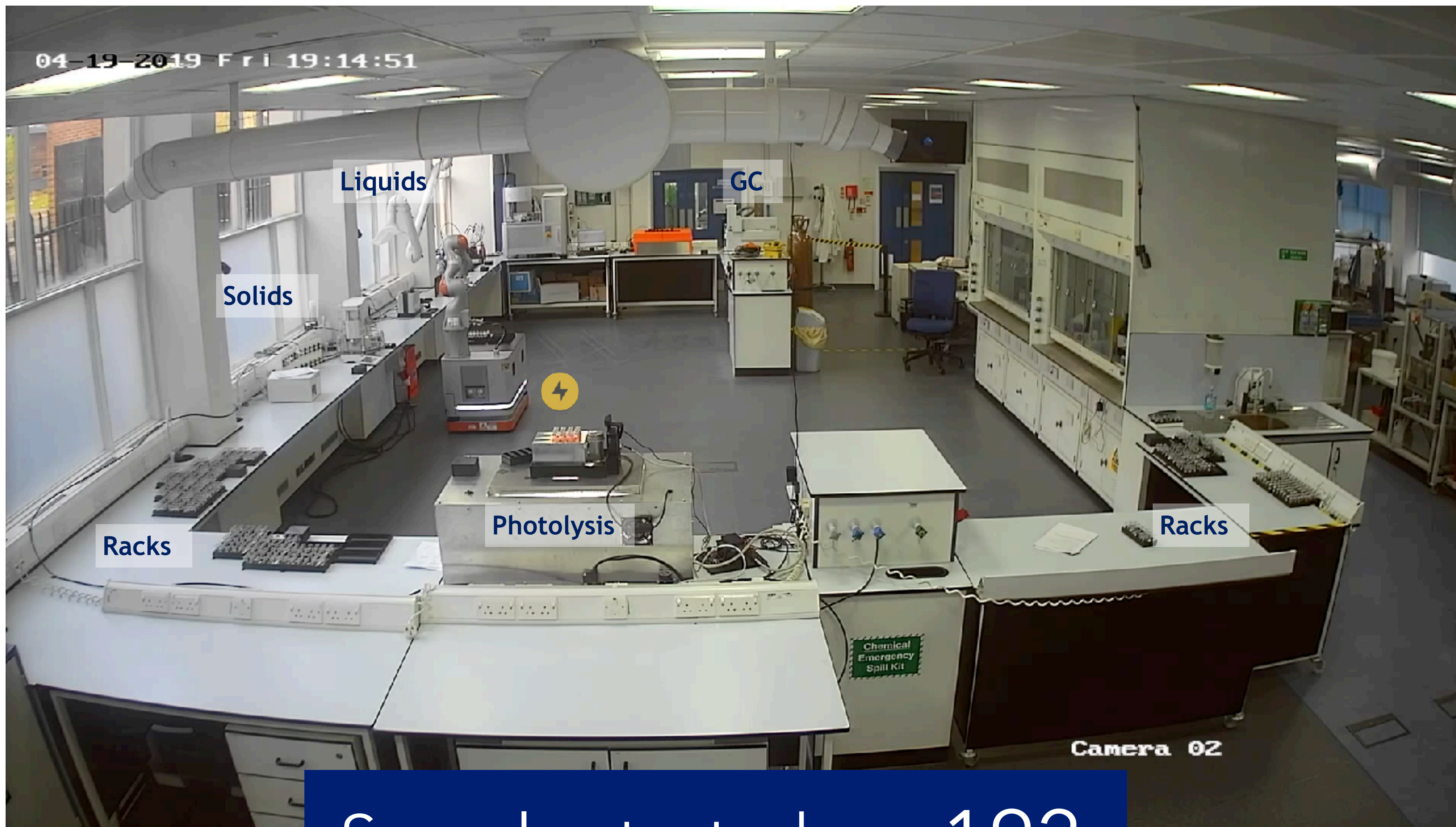
Photolysis



Measurement

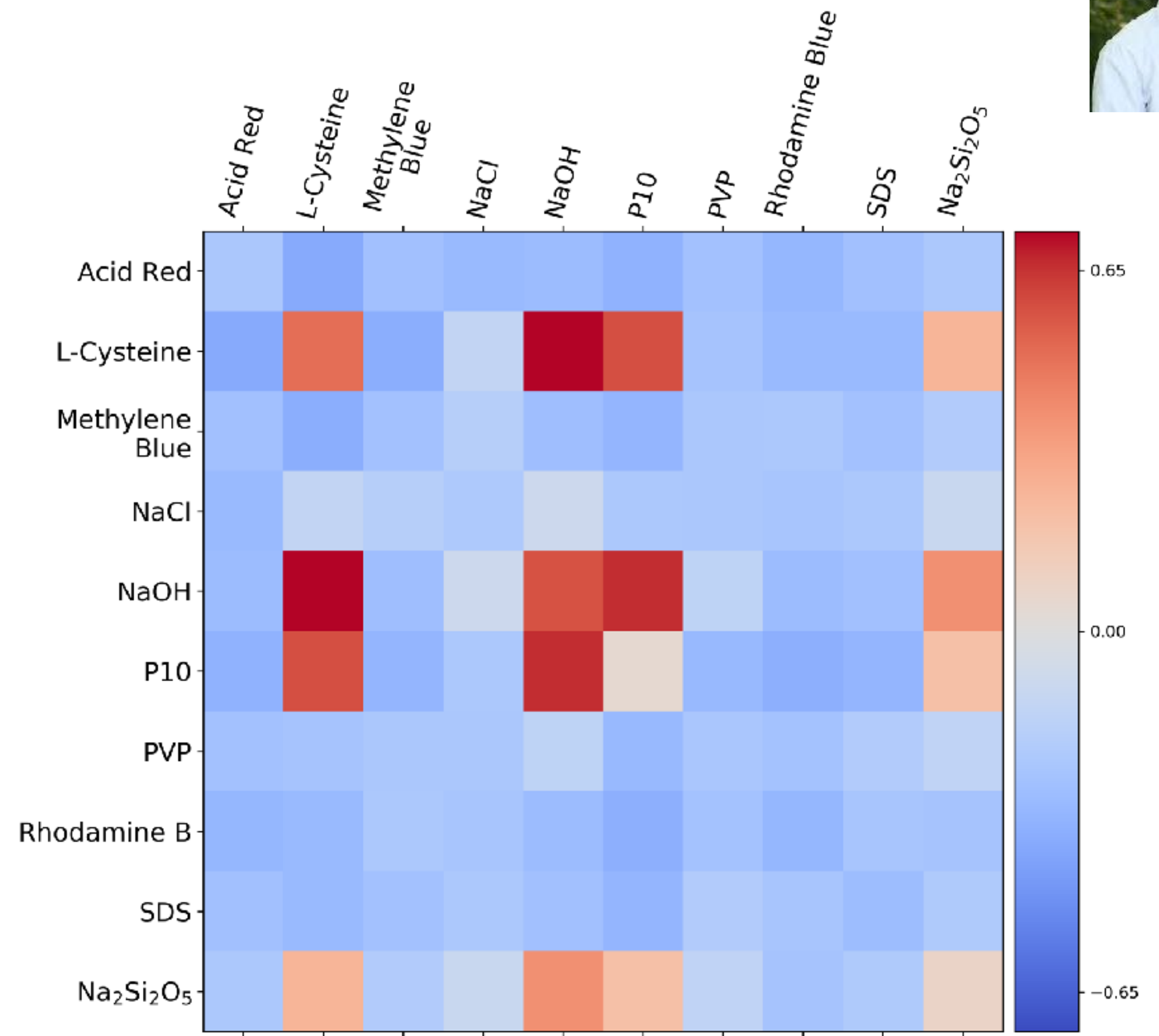
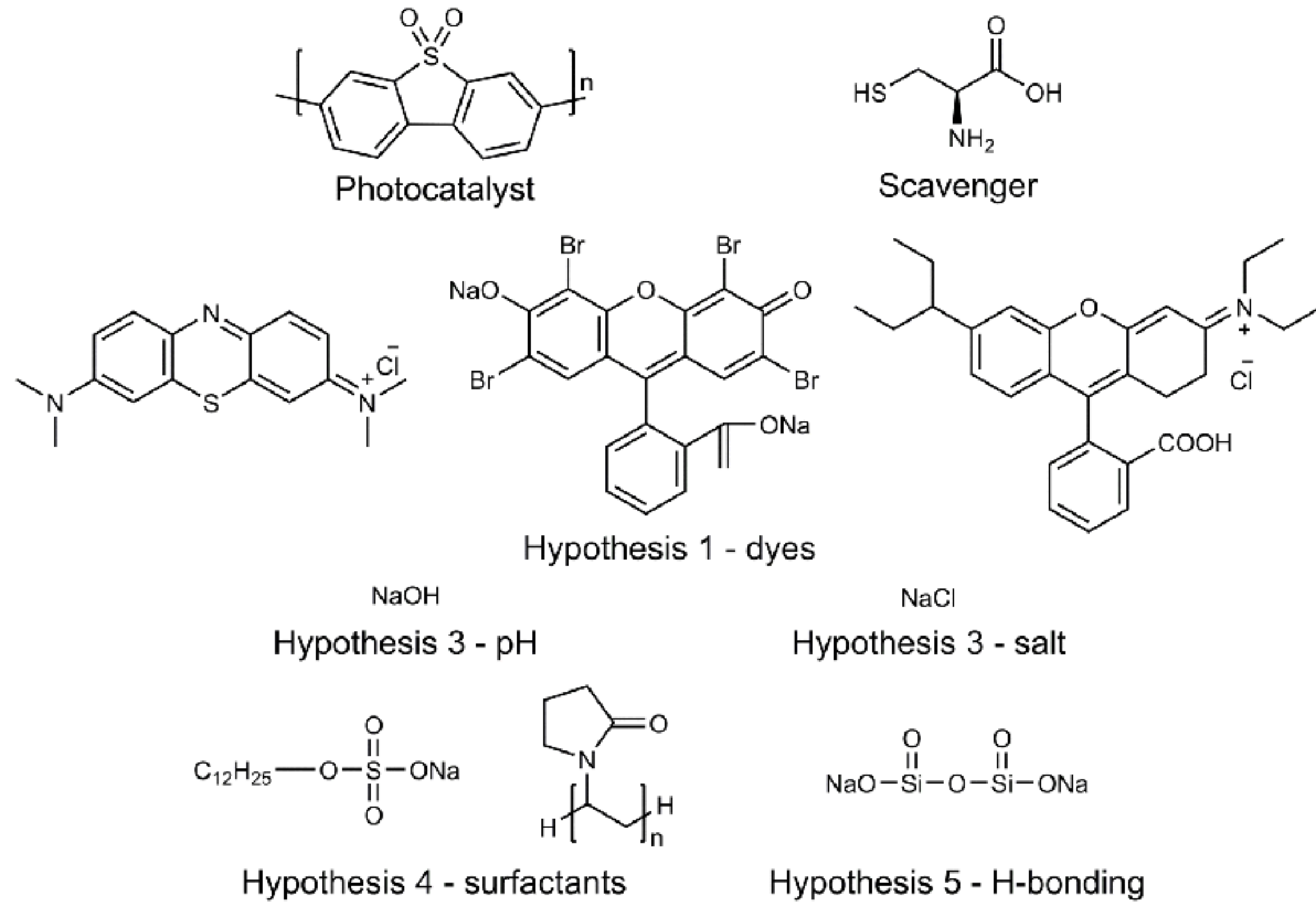


# 48 hours of research in 60 seconds

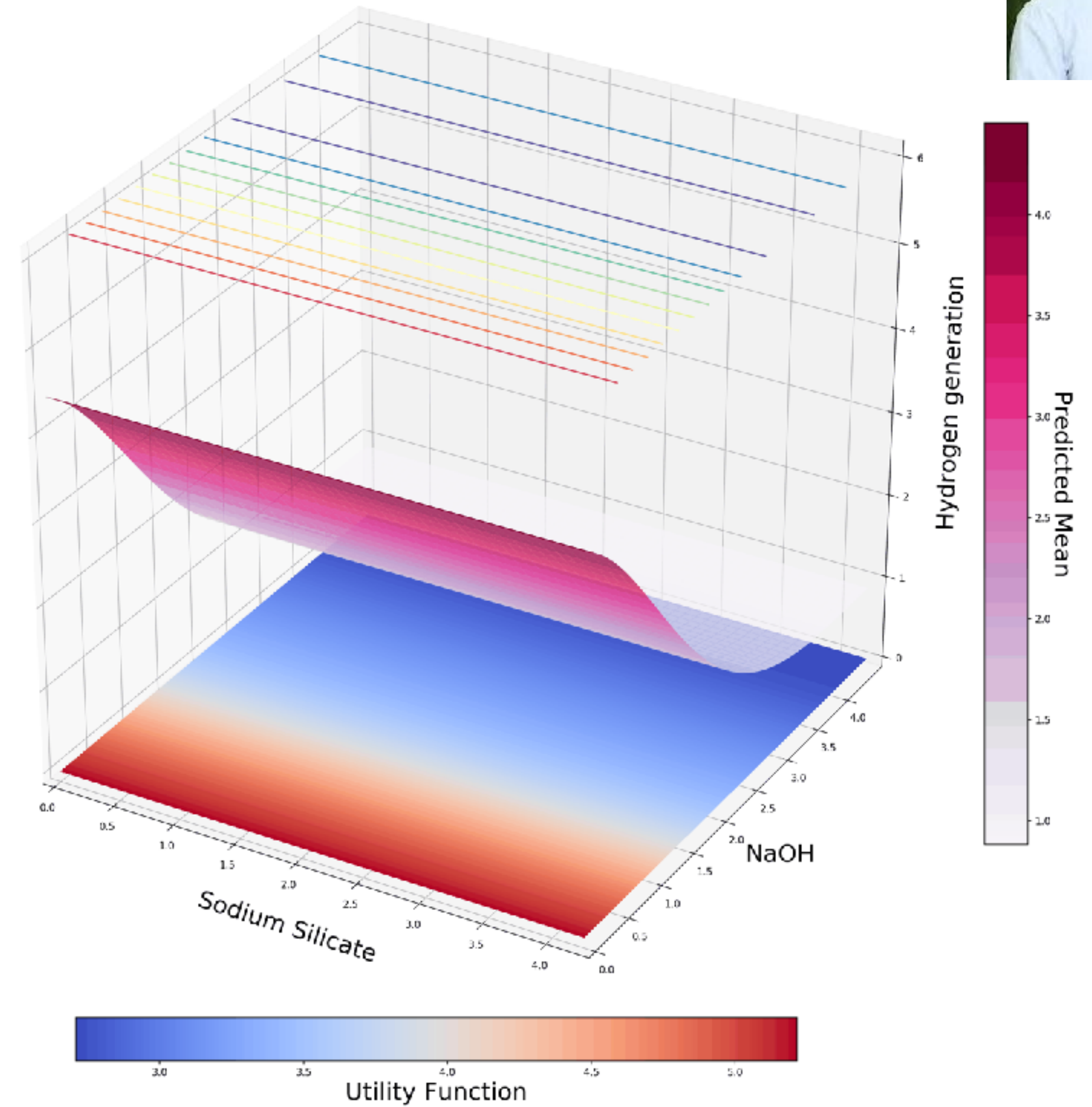
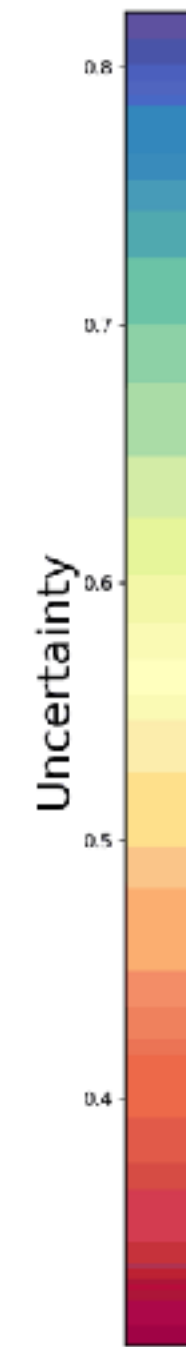
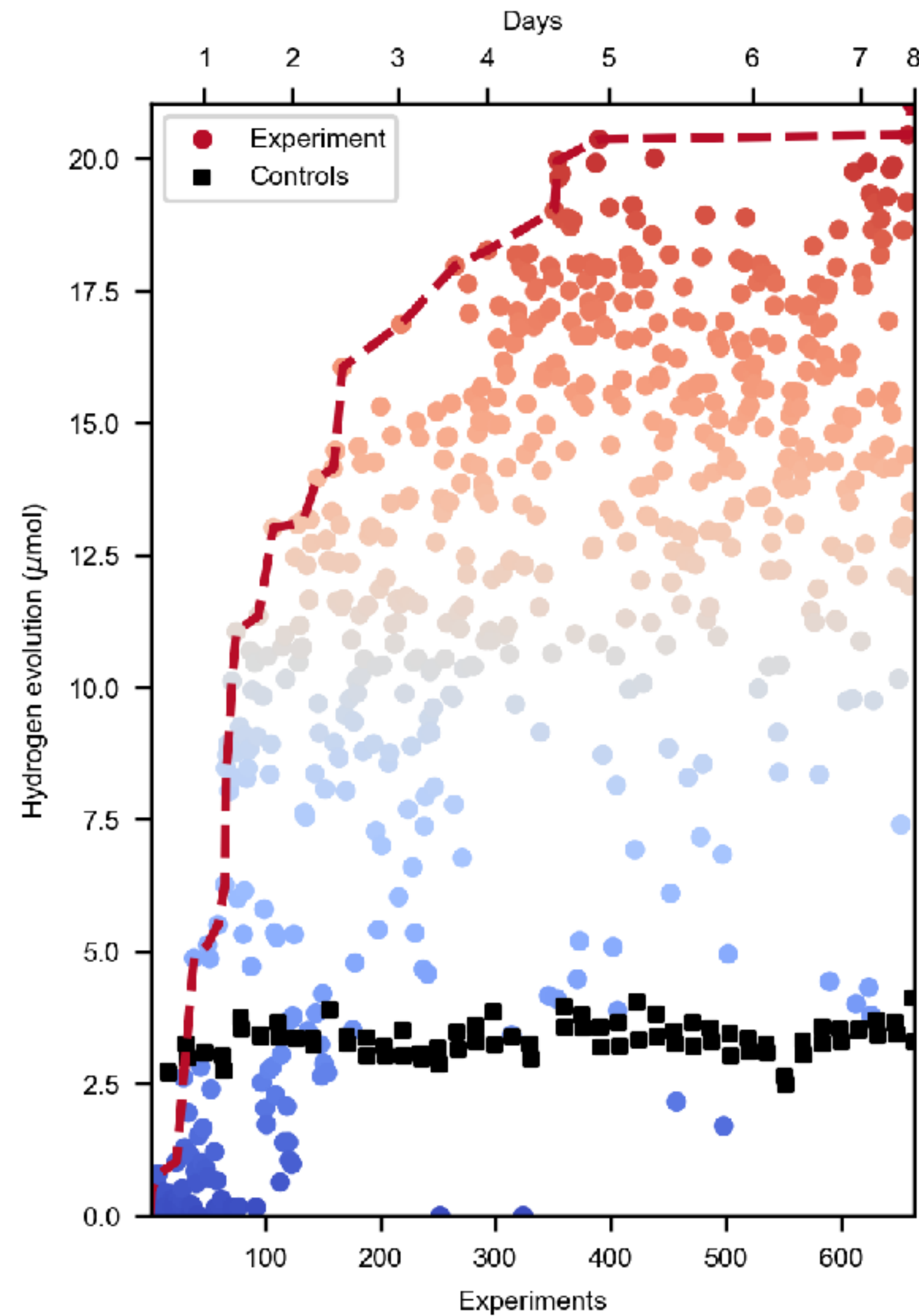


Samples tested = 192

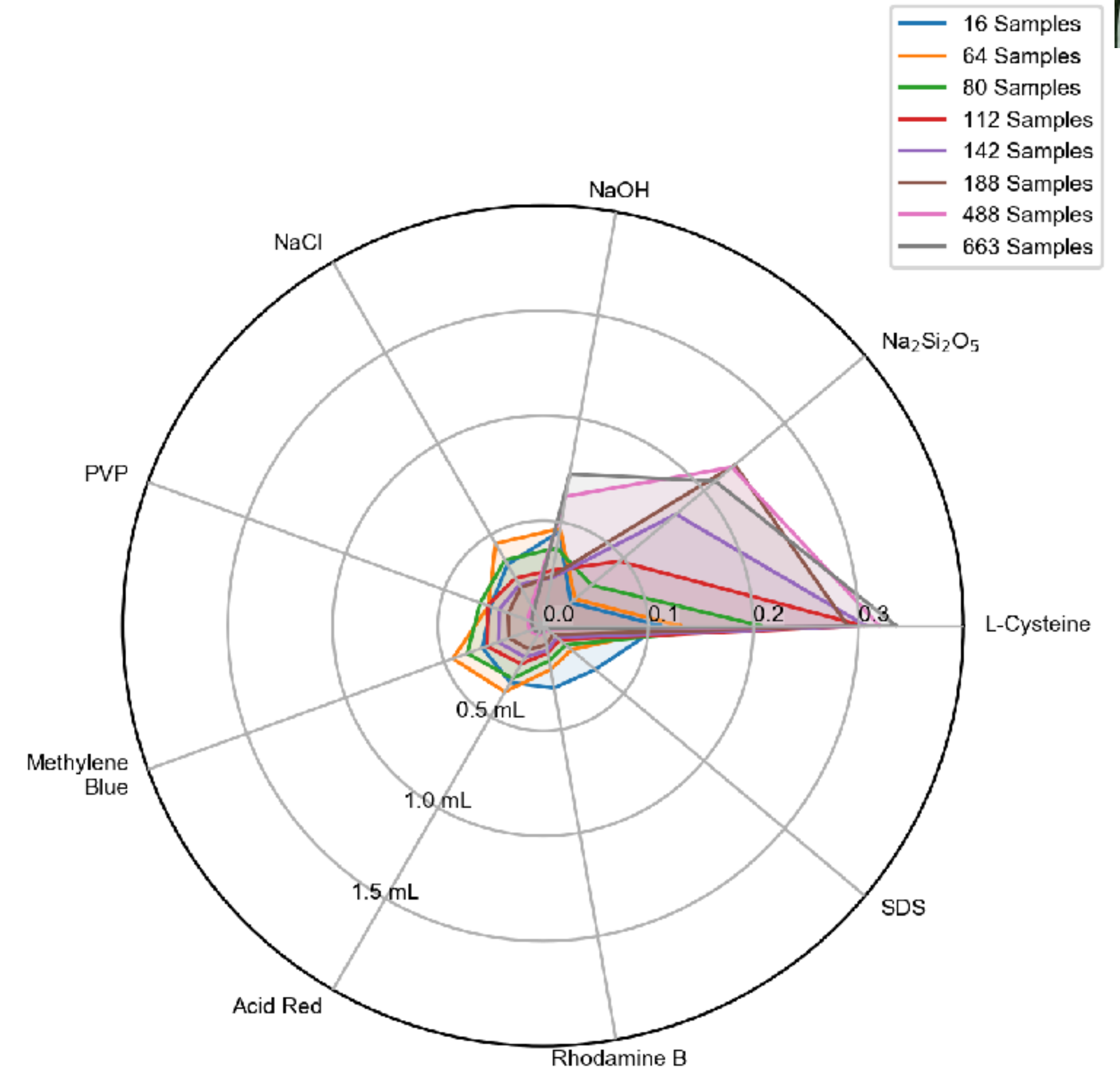
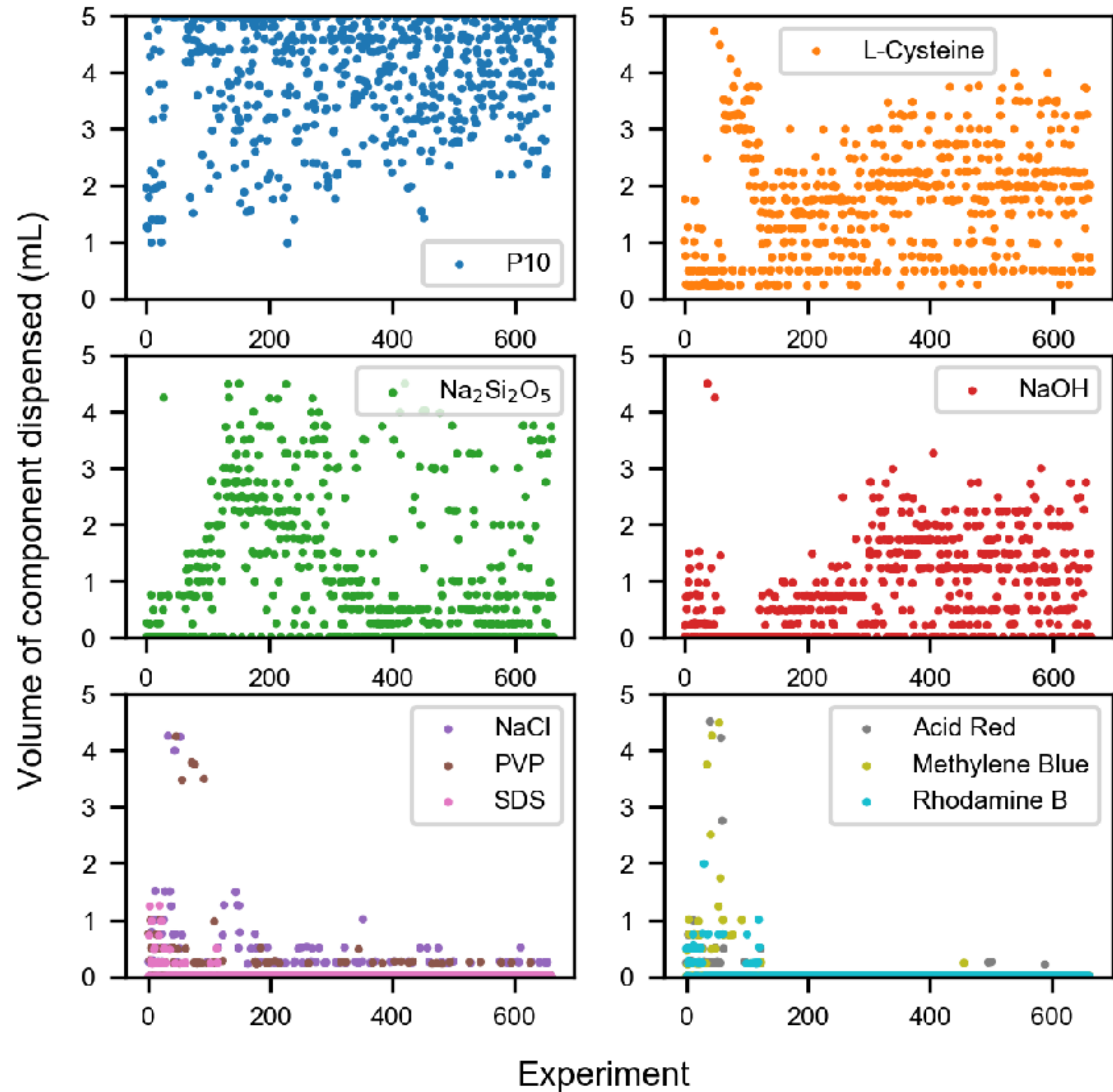
# Human defined experiments ran by robot researchers



# Models develop over time and balance exploration and exploitation



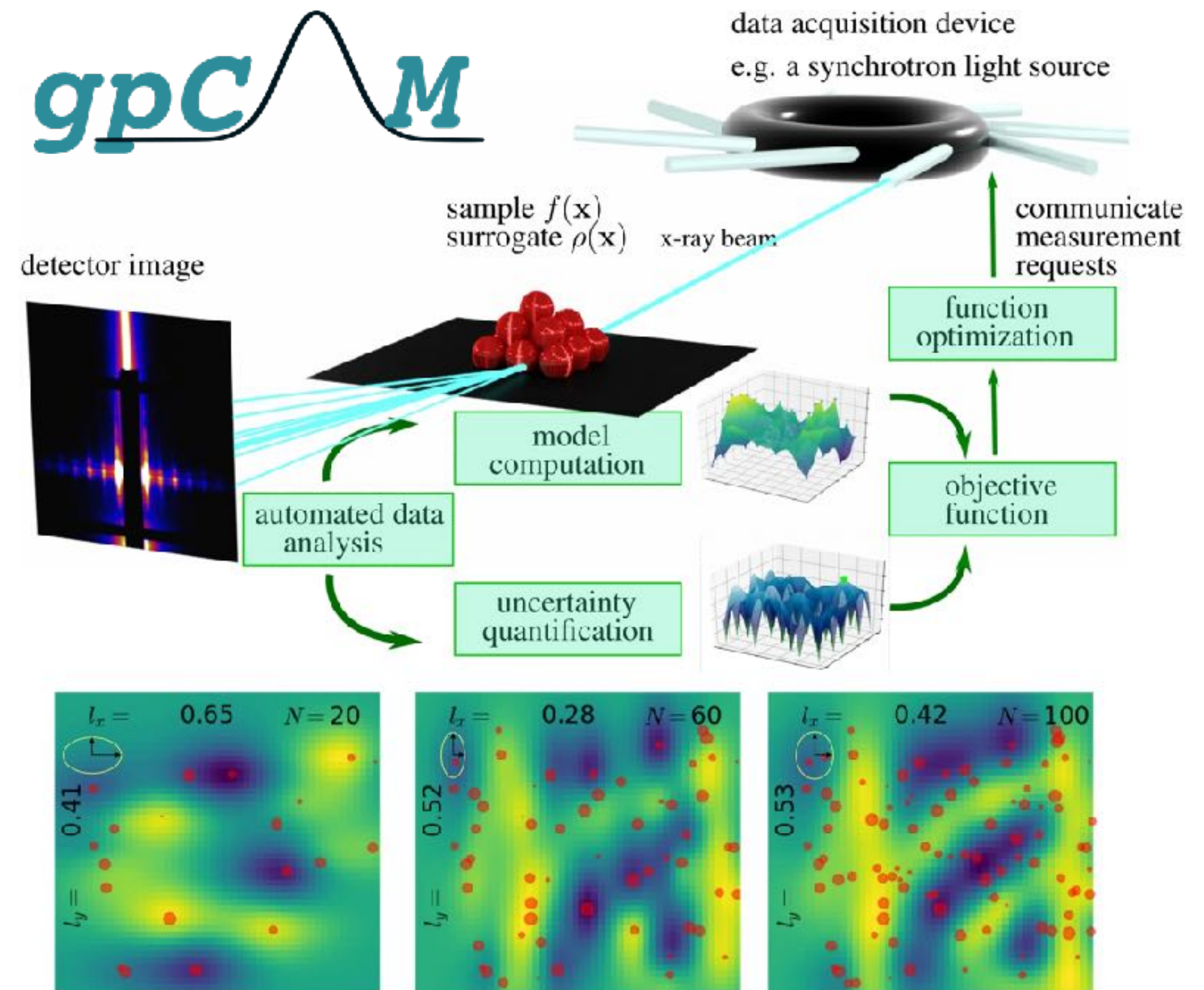
# Important components are automatically selected



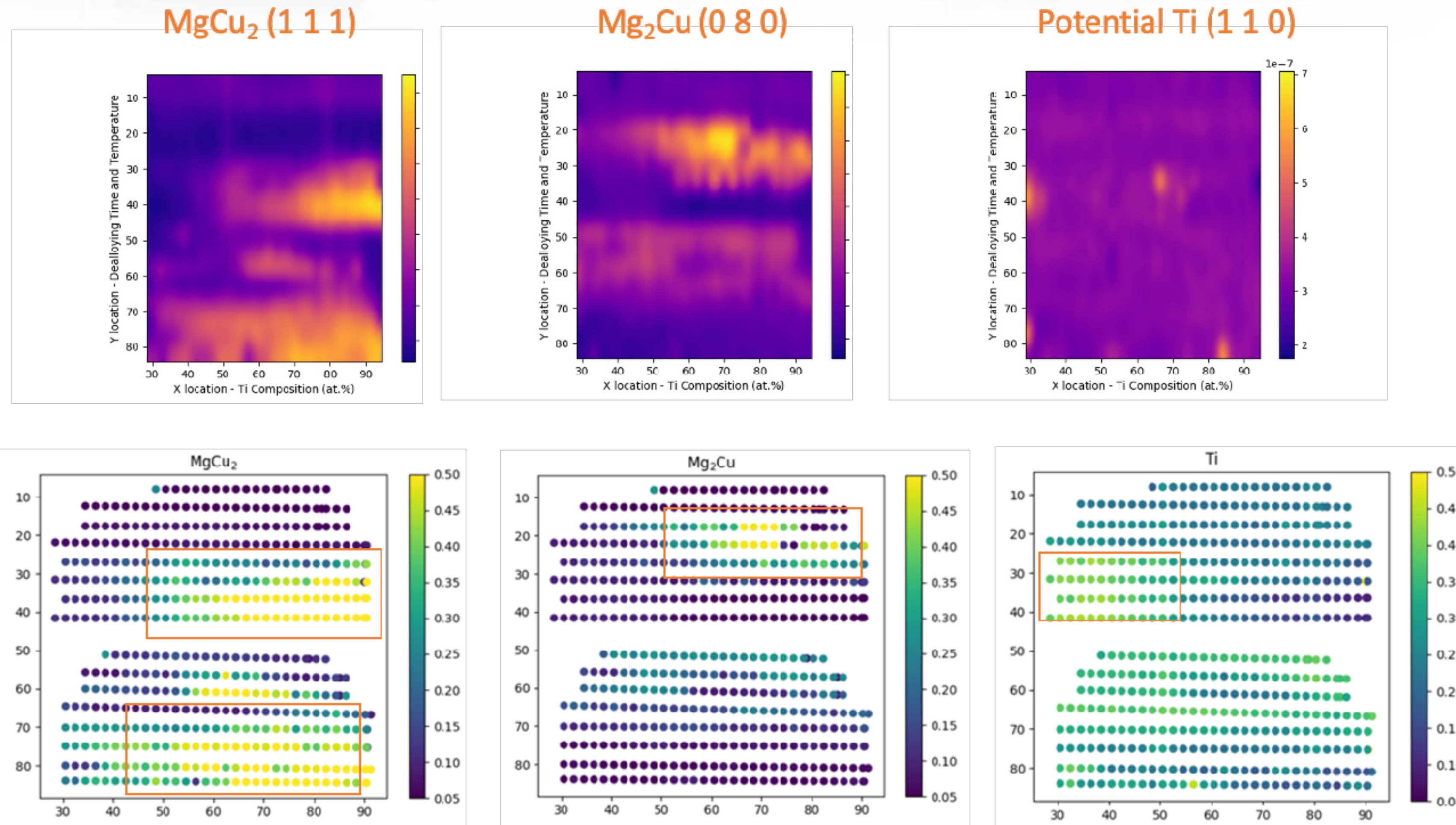
# Bayesian optimization for autonomous characterization is enabled by bluesky-adaptive.



- Exploration for optimizing understanding of a sample phase space.
- Exploitation for optimizing a response function in a sample phase space.
- Seamless integration of heuristics and scientist-in-the-loop.



# Probabilistic predictions from supervised models can also guide effective experimentation.

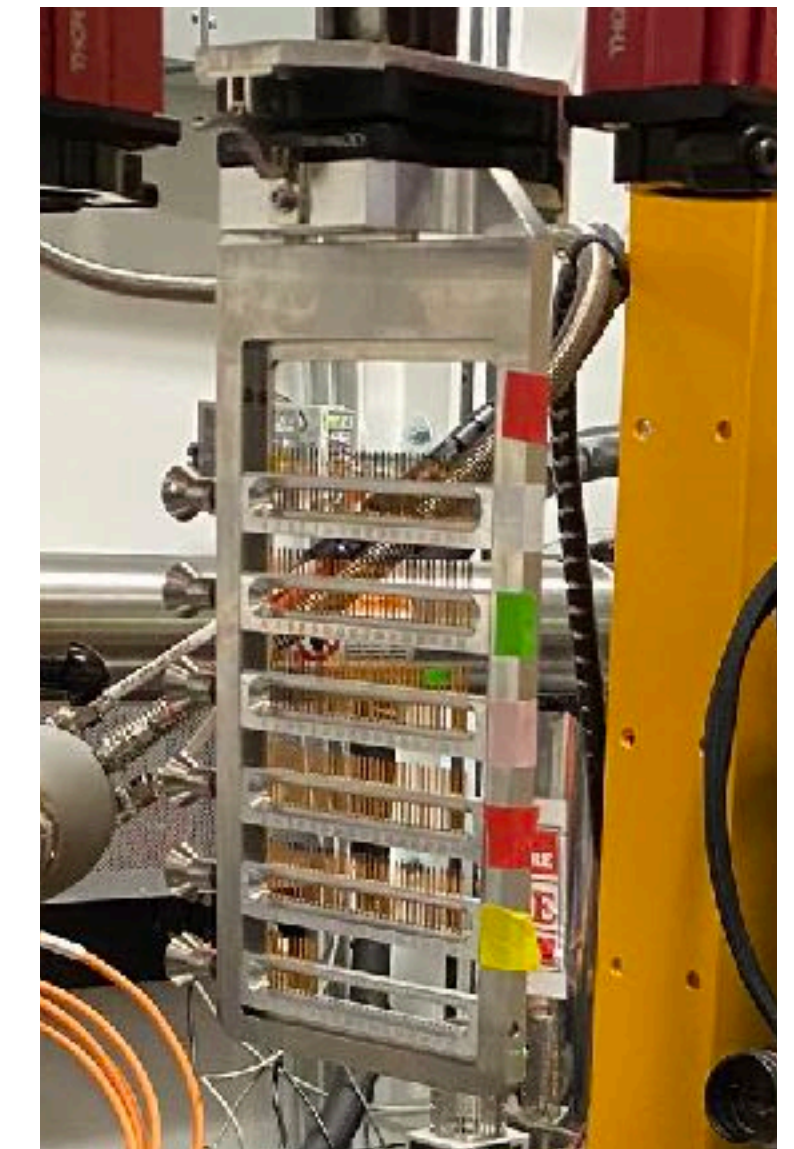
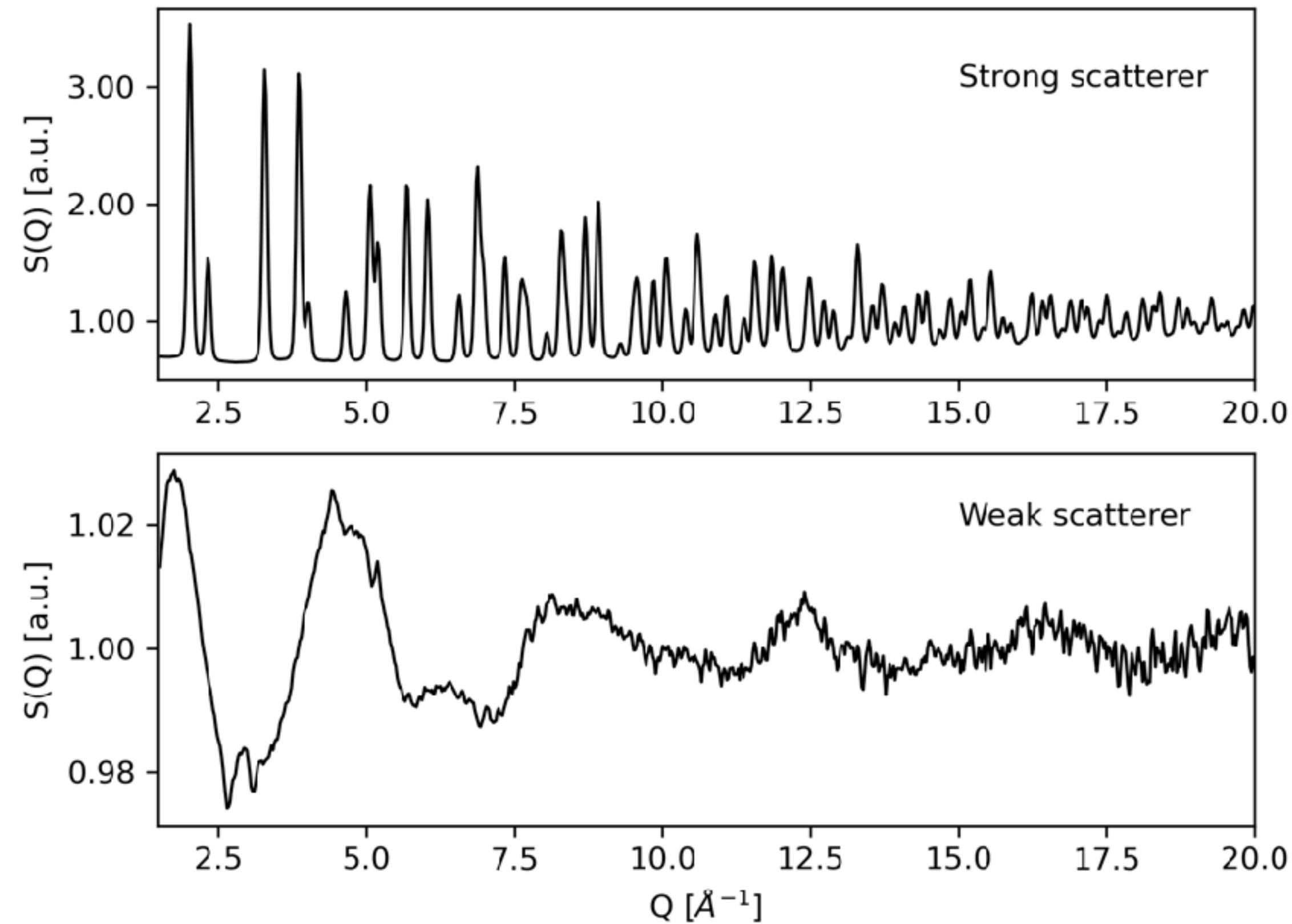
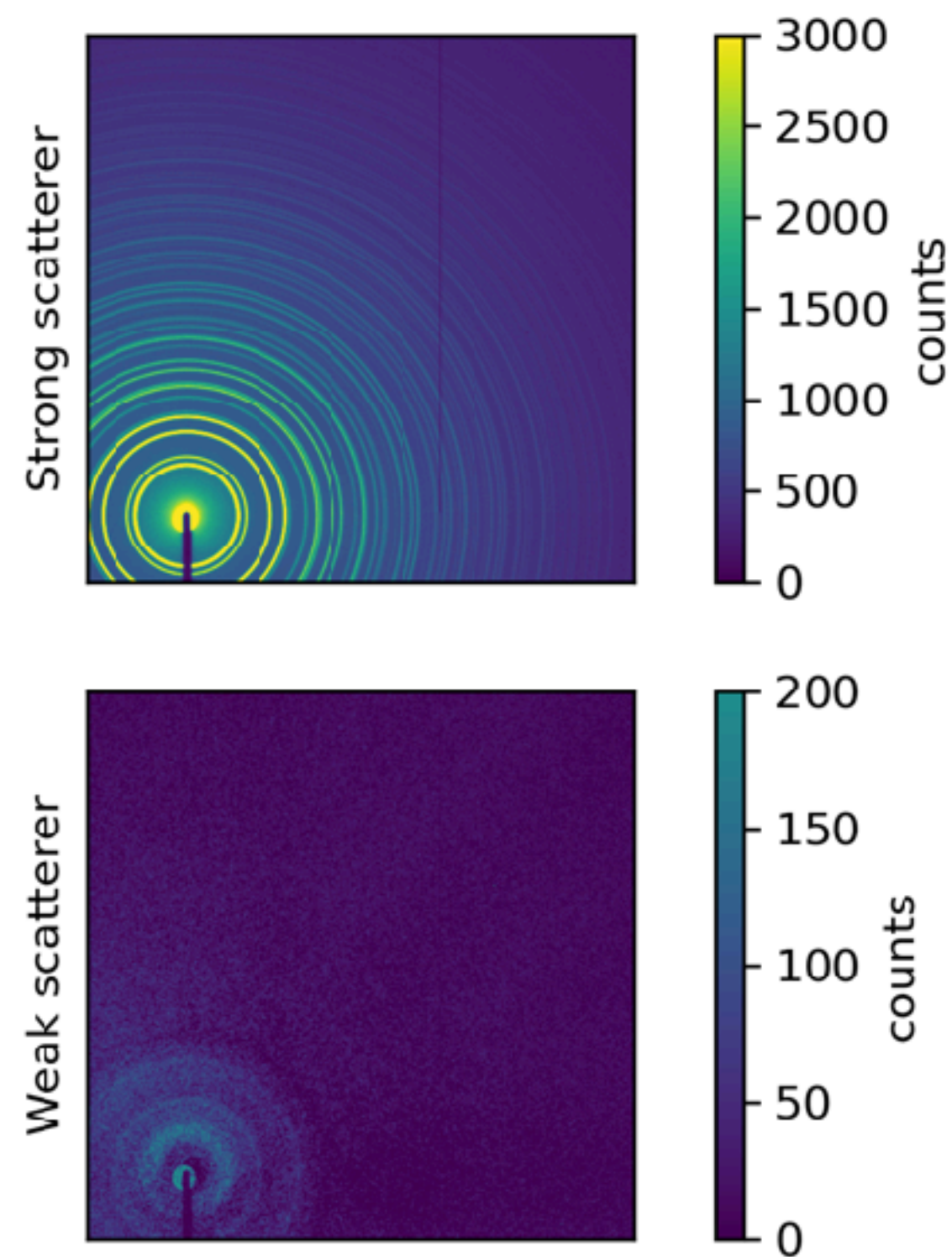




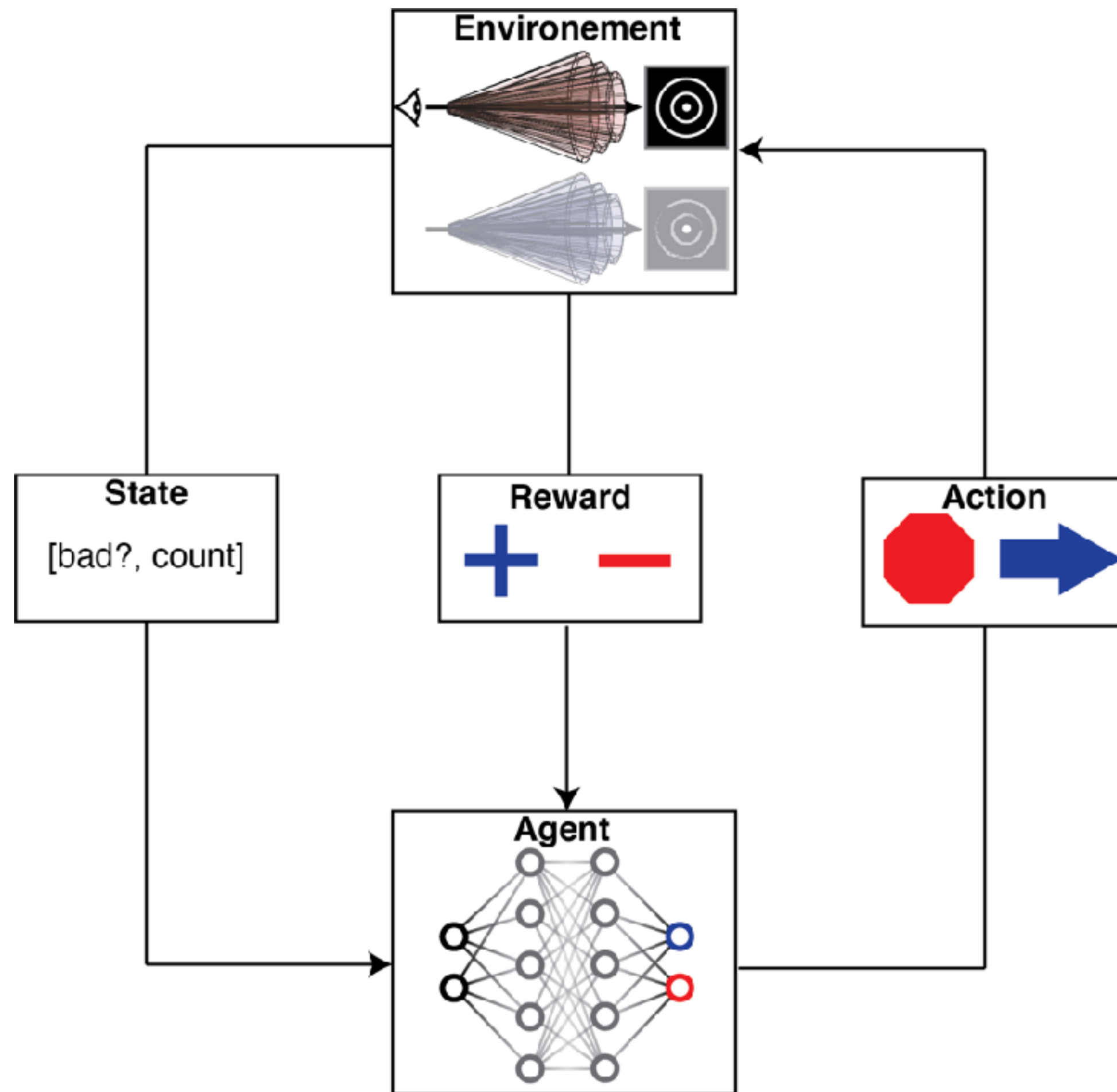
# Reinforcement learning:

For when model training is more costly than an experimental step.

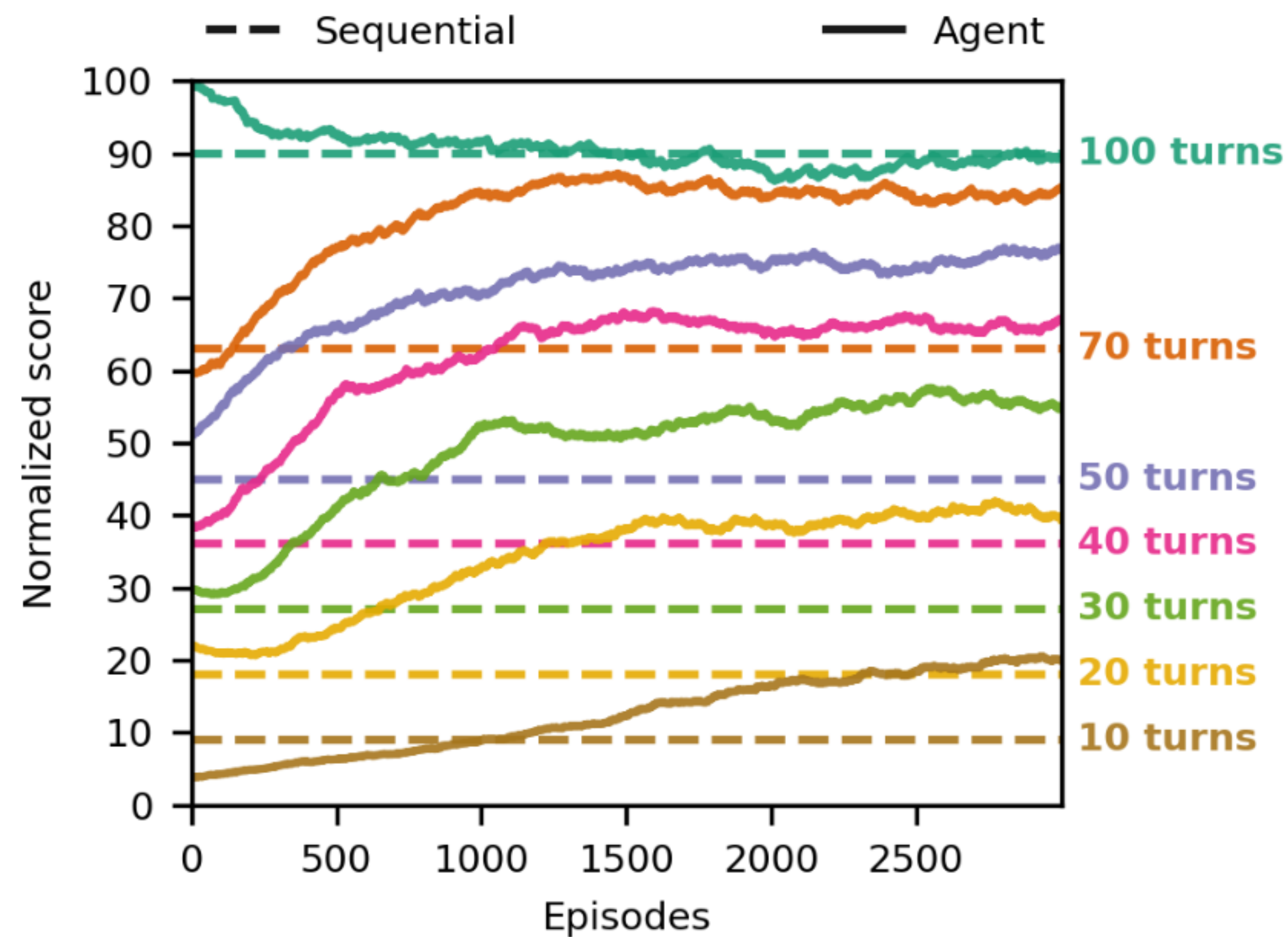
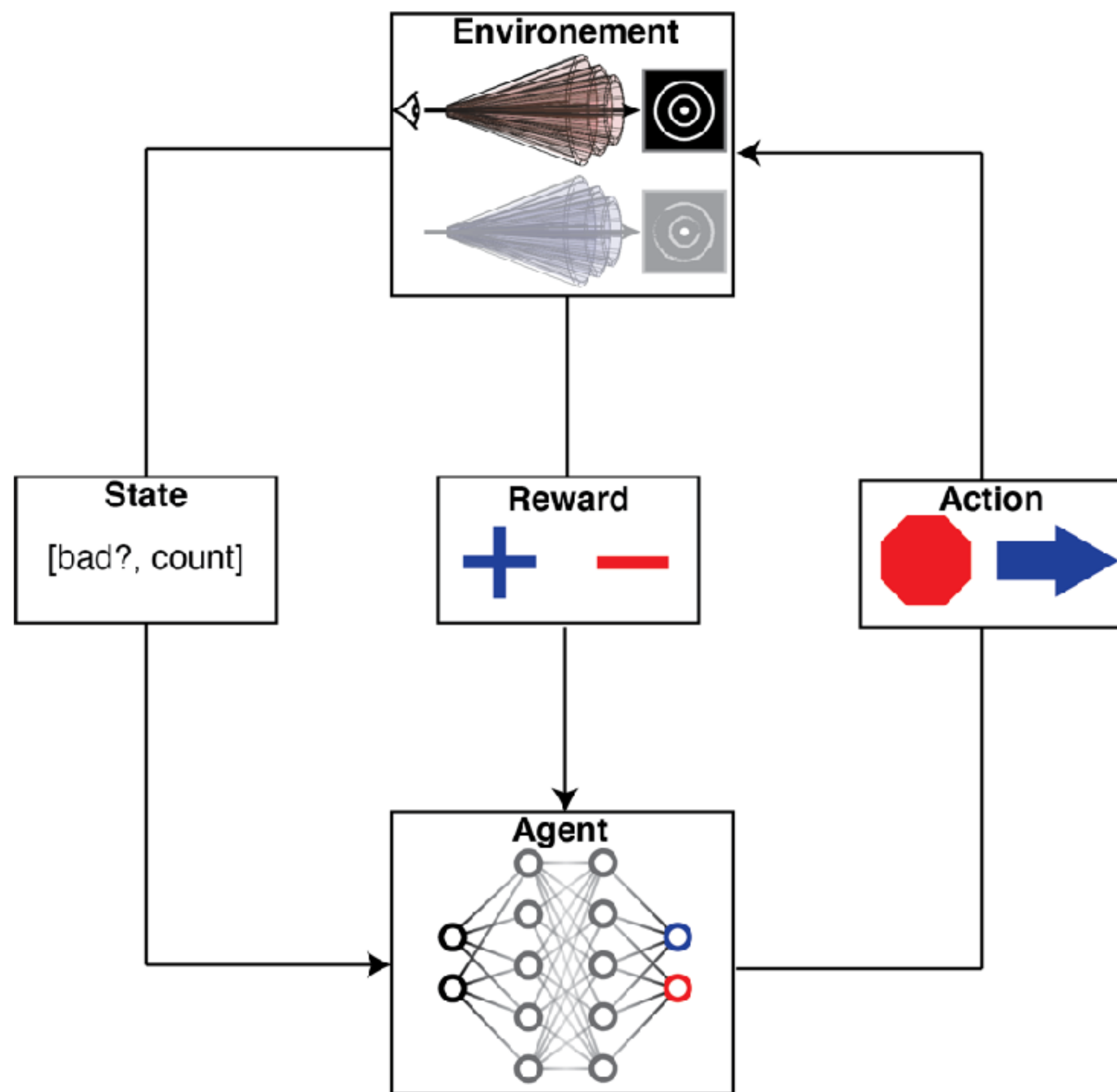
# With hundreds of samples to run remotely, how do we best utilize our resources?



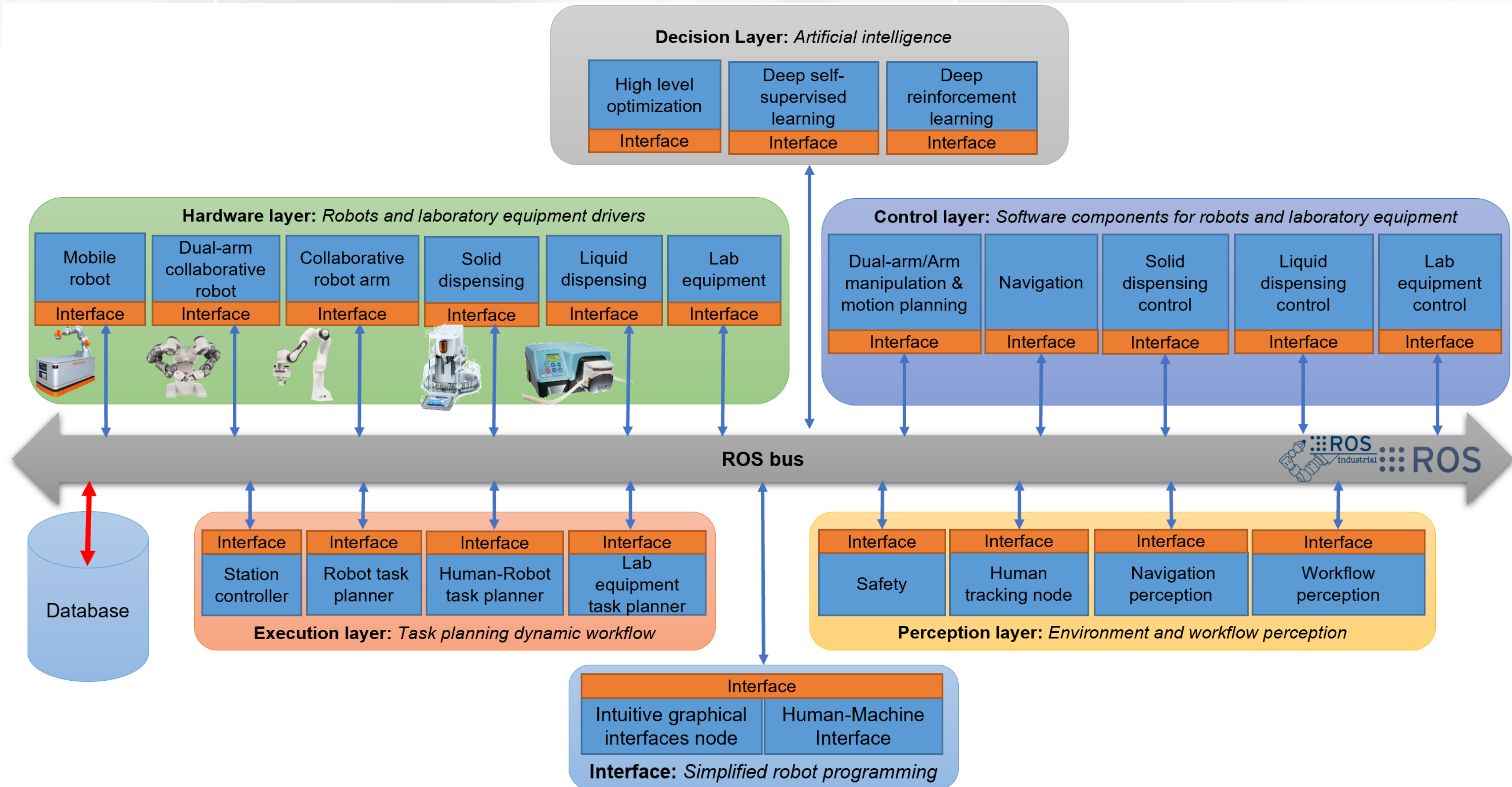
# Reinforcement learning develops policies for optimal measurement strategies.



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# ROS-Laboratory



# Diverse laboratory tasks connected via message bus, with real time bus for robotics.

