

Plasma Confinement Mode Classification Using a Sequence-to-Sequence Neural Network With Attention

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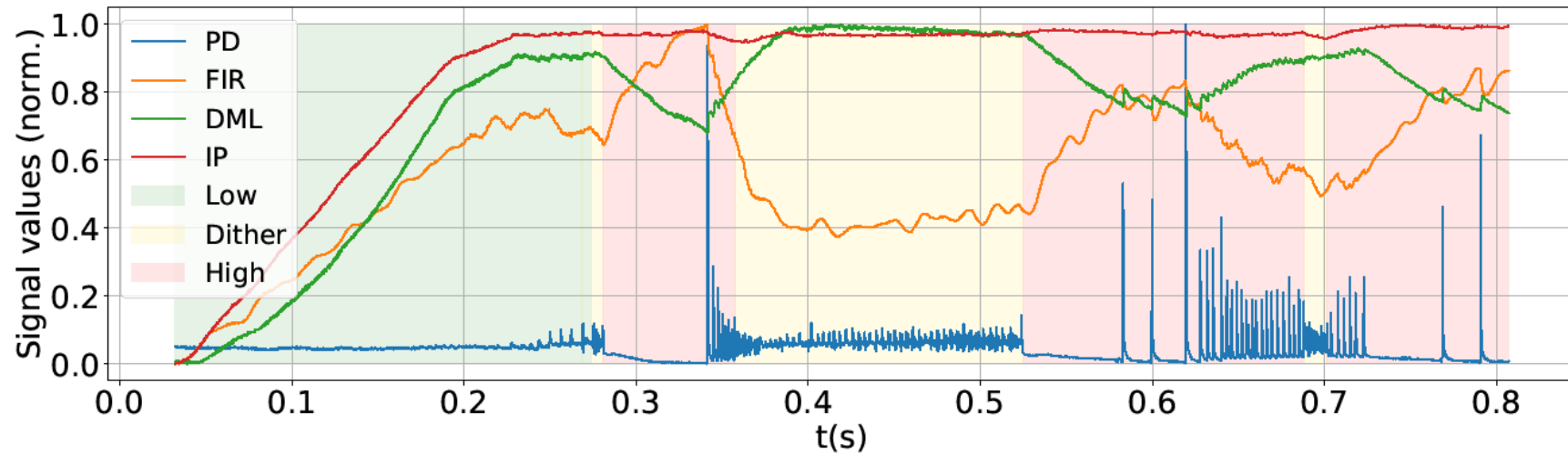


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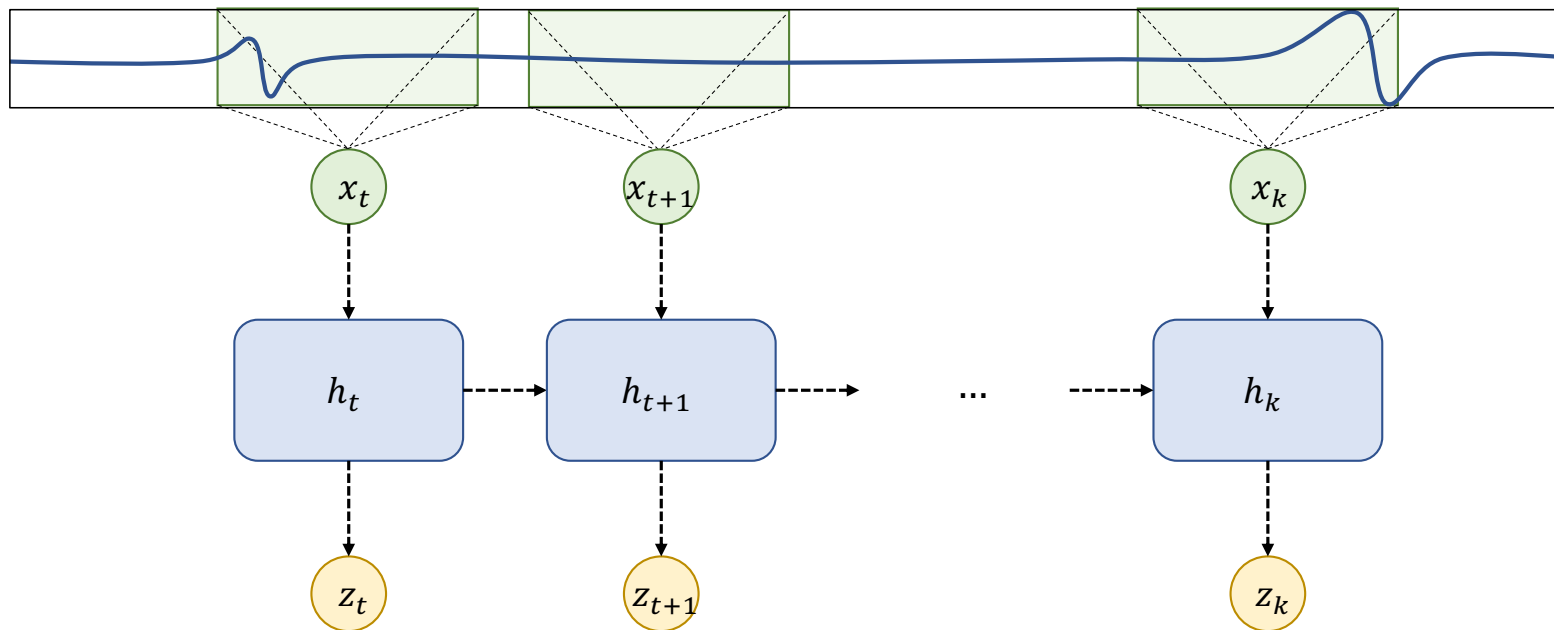
Dataset (signal data and timeseries)



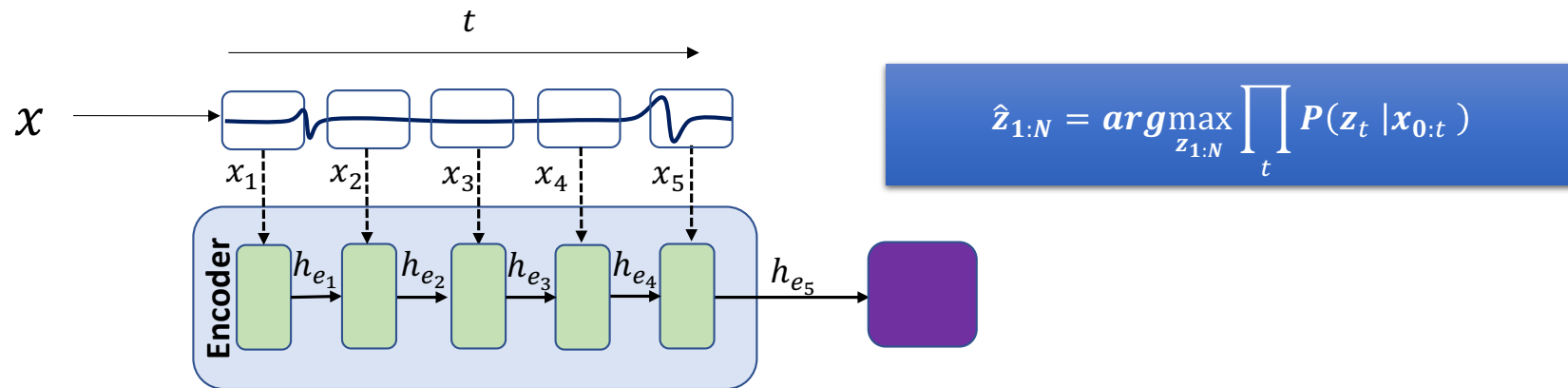
Modelling the problem – discriminative approach

- $\hat{\mathbf{z}}_{1:N} = \underset{\mathbf{z}_{1:N}}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(\mathbf{z}_1, \mathbf{z}_2, \dots, \mathbf{z}_N | \mathbf{x}_{0:N})$
- Use a discriminative model, based on convolutions and recurrent units
- Model is trained to find sample of high likelihood, probability of state $\mathbf{z}$ at time t depends only on past data

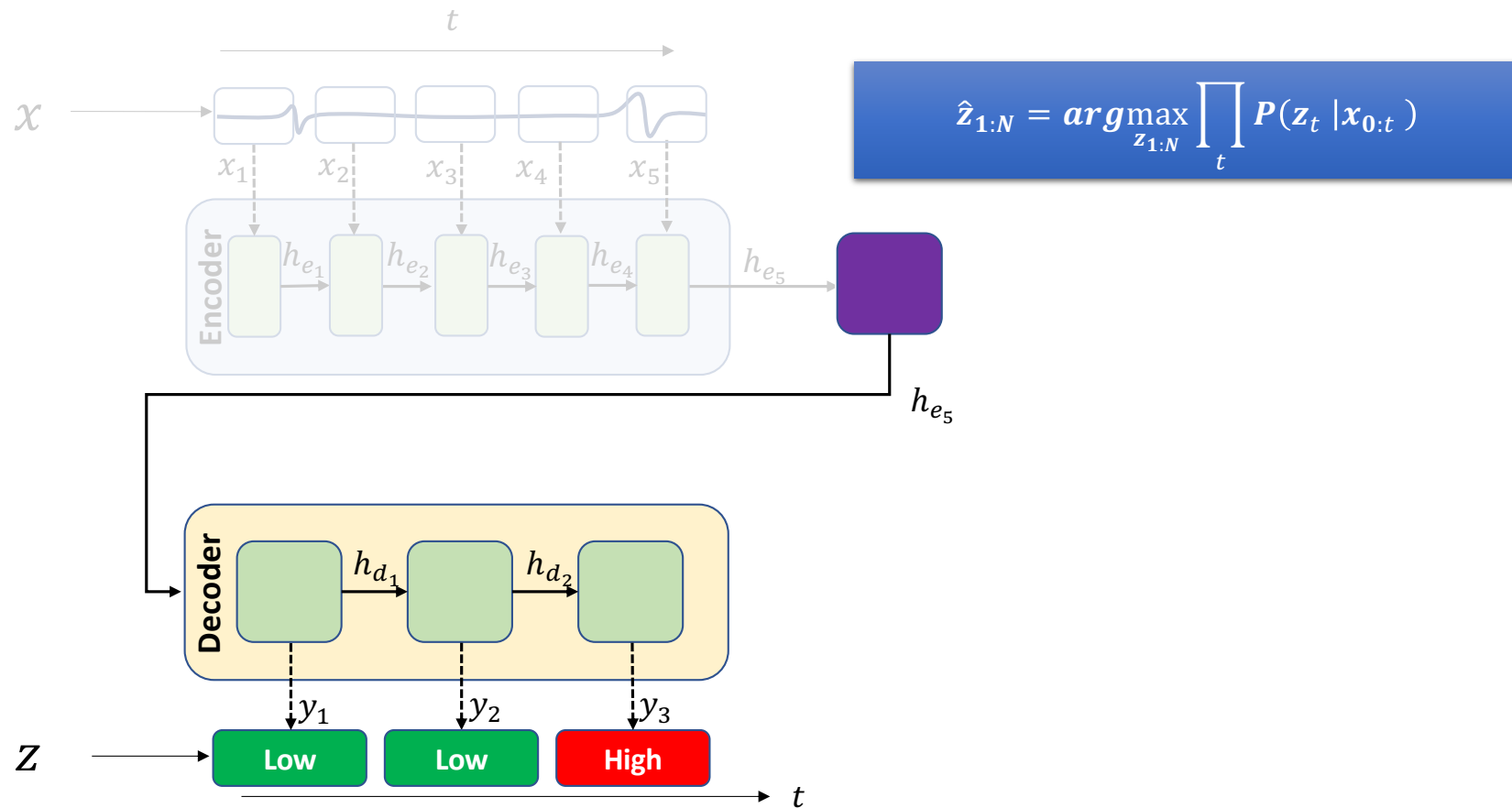
Convolutional recurrent neural networks



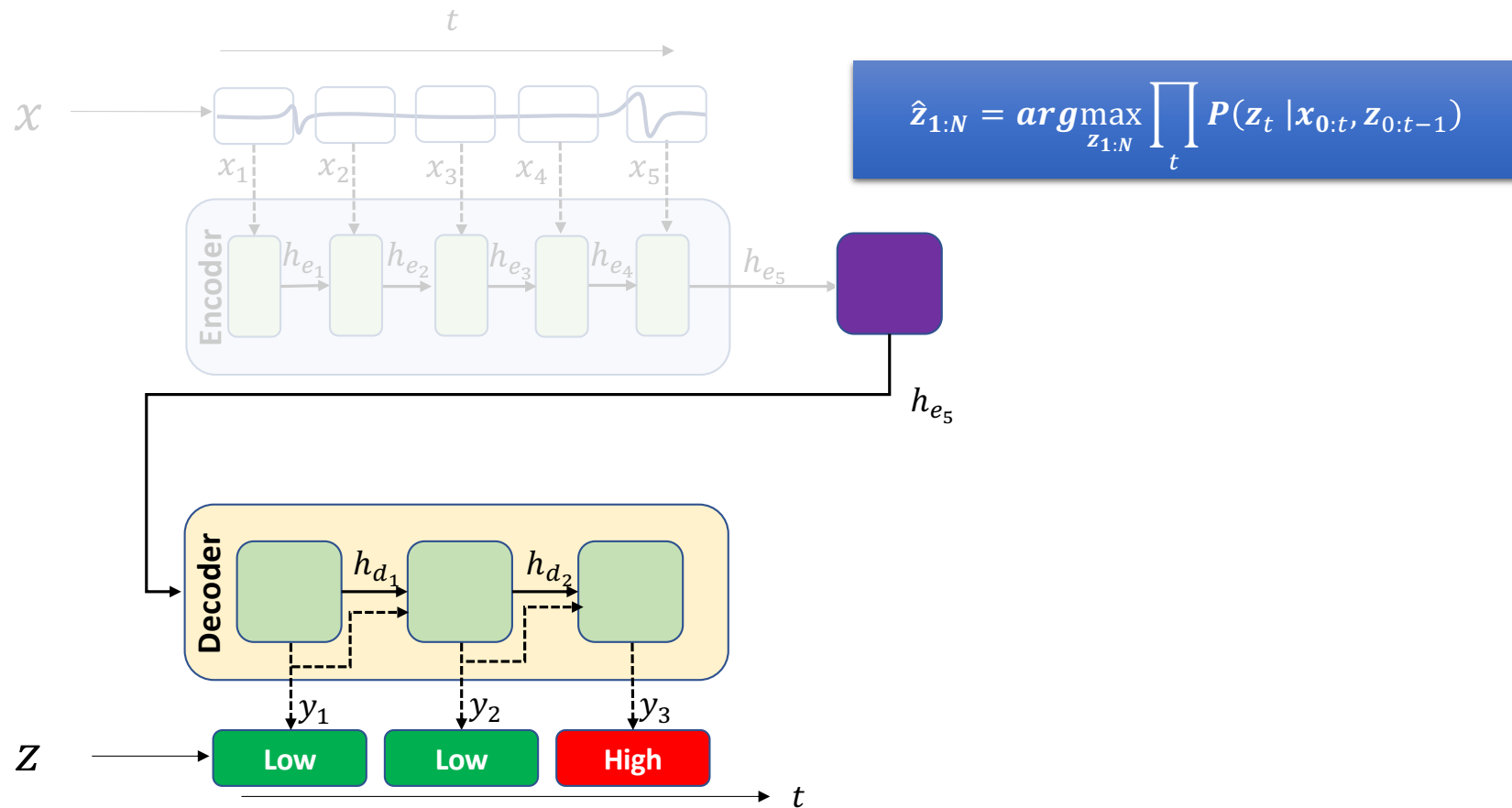
Sequence-to-sequence models



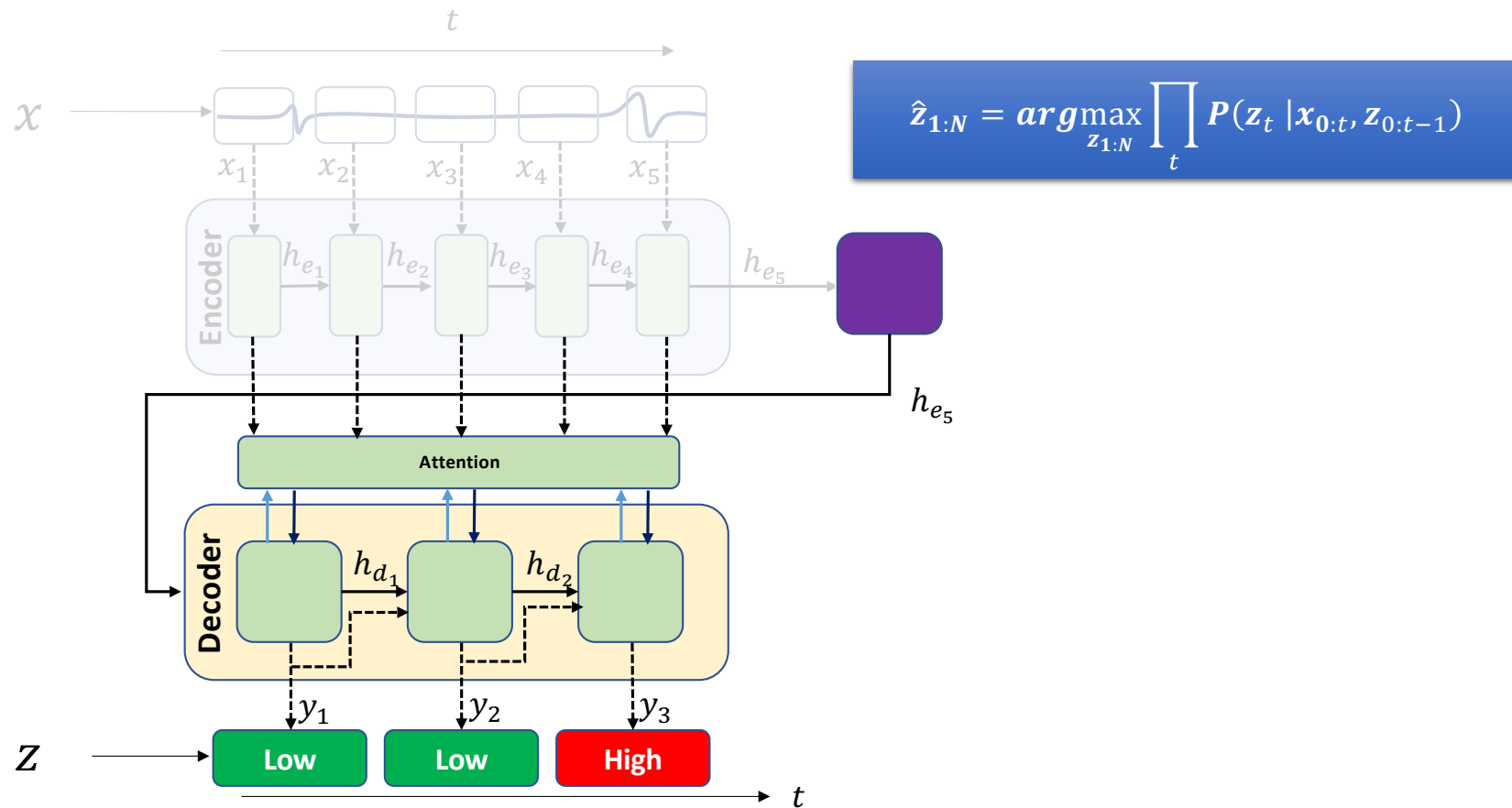
Sequence-to-sequence models



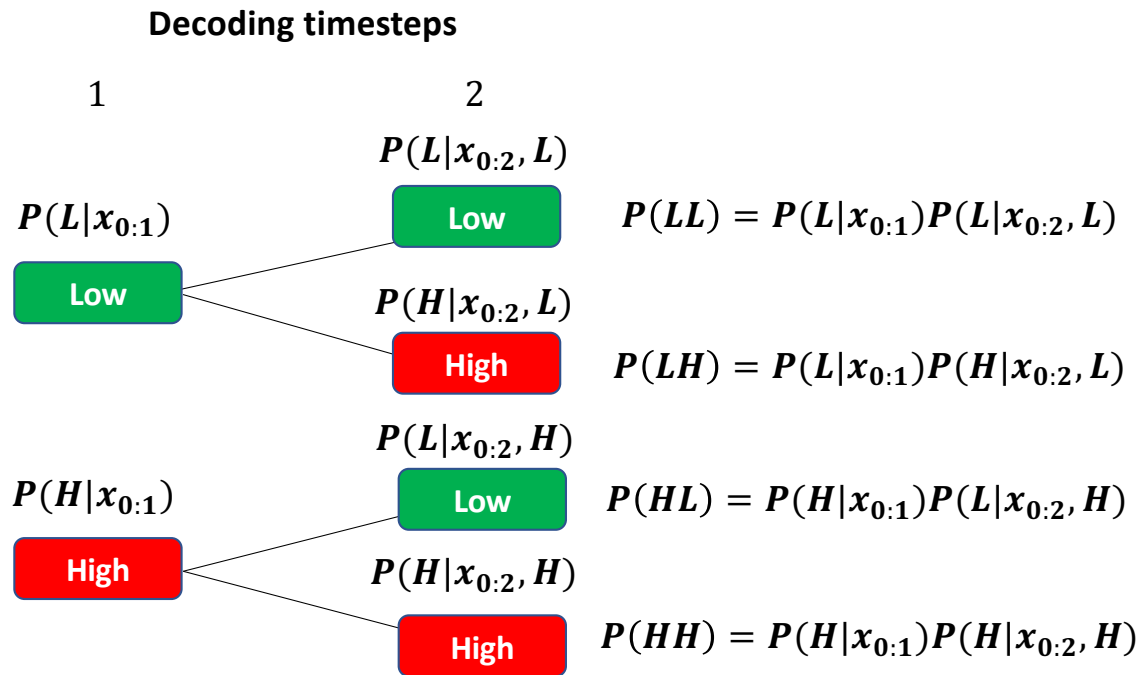
Autoregressive decoder



Attention mechanism



Autoregressive decoder and beam search



$$\hat{z}_{1:N} = \underset{z_{1:N}}{\operatorname{argmax}} \log \left(\prod_t P(z_t | x_{0:t}, z_{0:t-1}) \right)$$

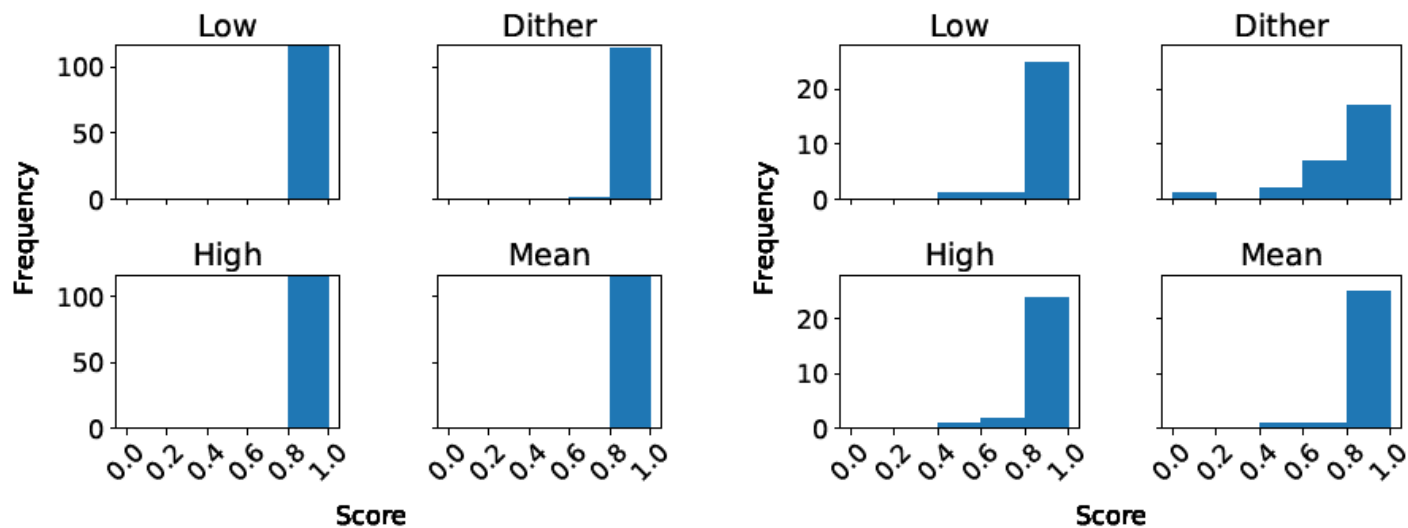
$$= \underset{z_{1:N}}{\operatorname{argmax}} \sum_t \log(P(z_t | x_{0:t}, z_{0:t-1}))$$

$$z_0 = \{\text{'Low'}\}$$

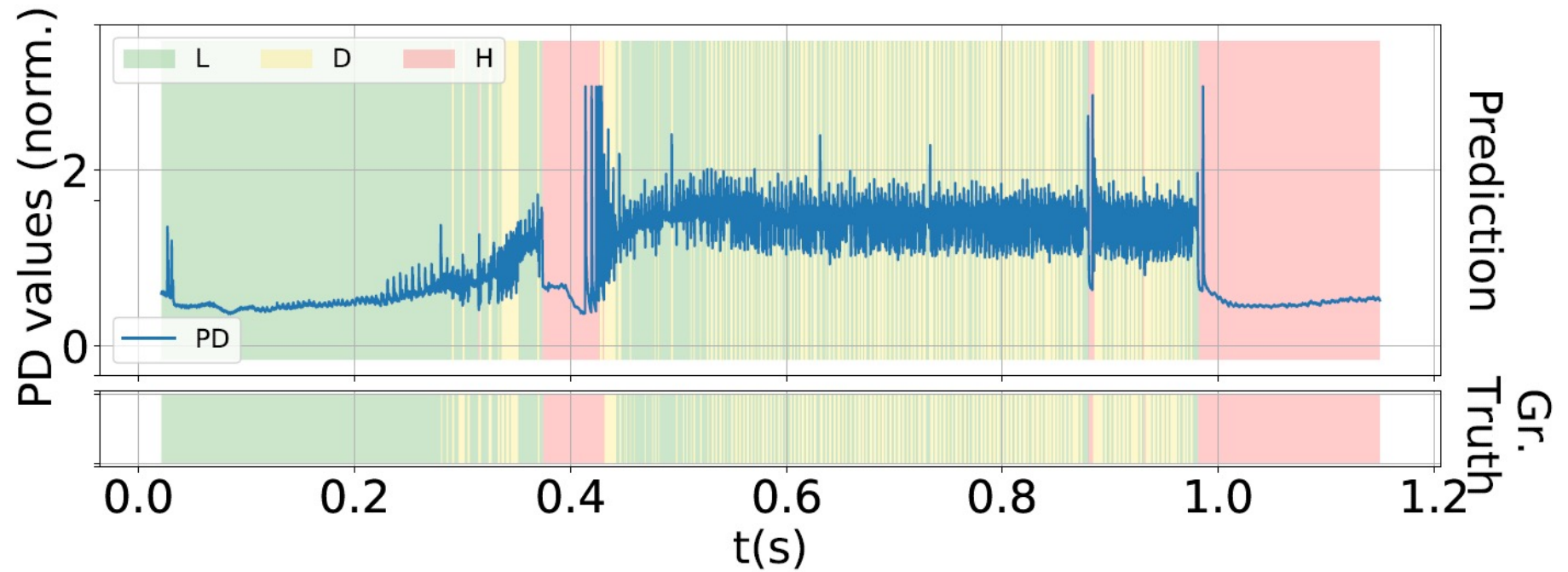
$$P(L_1, H_2, \dots) = \log P(L_1 | X) + \log P(H_2 | X, L_1)$$

Results

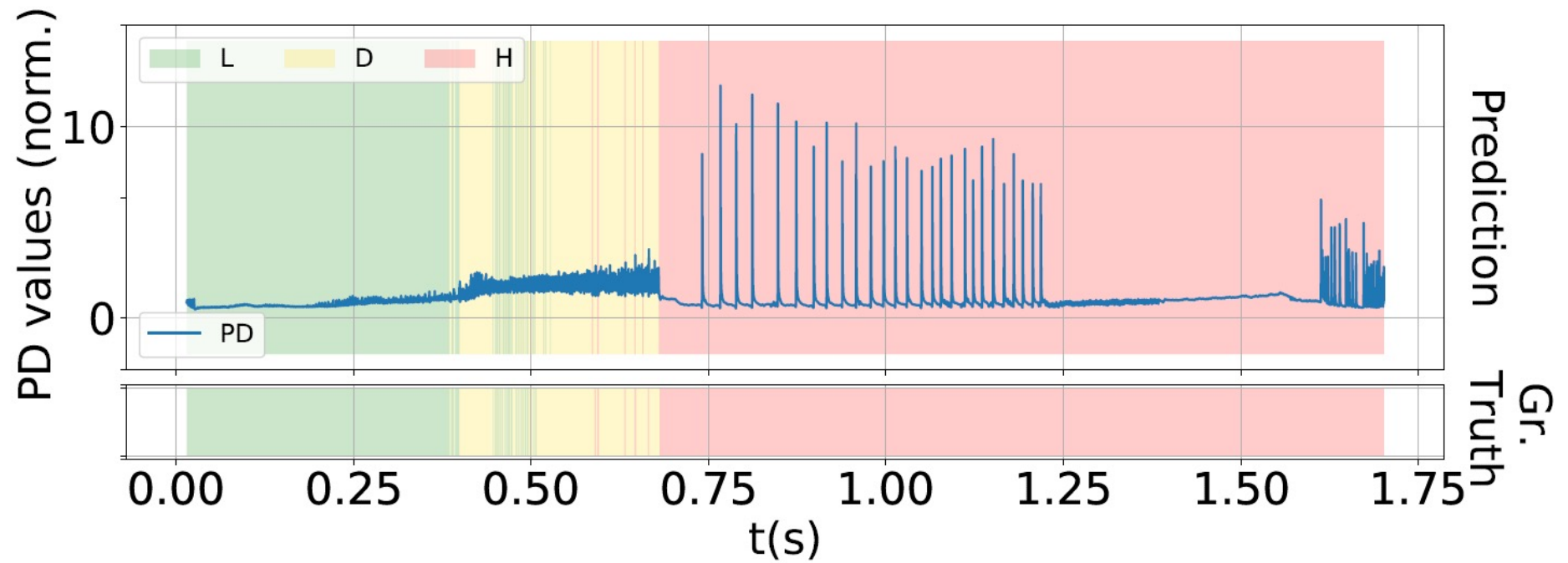
		Score			
		L	D	H	Mean
k	Train	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99
	Test	0.94	0.86	0.96	0.94



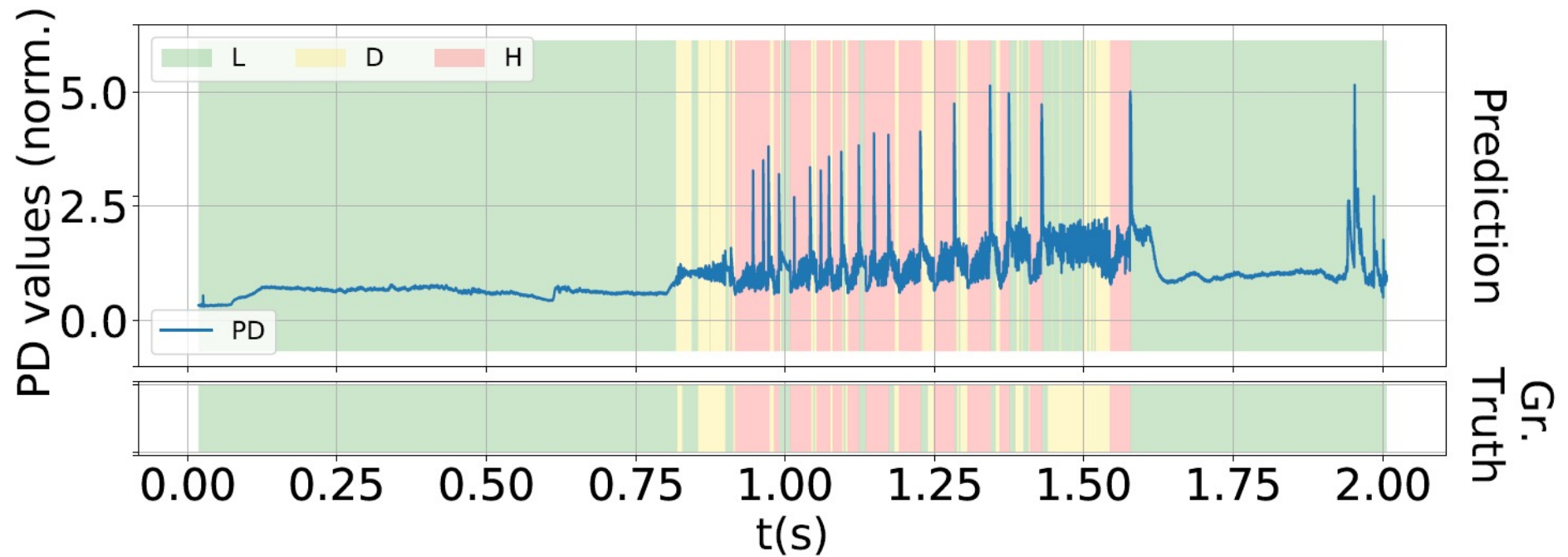
Sample results- #32911



Sample results- #62744



Sample results- #62744



Conclusions and next steps

- **Developed a sequence to sequence model to detect plasma confinement modes**
- **Generative unsupervised models (variational auto-encoders)?**
 - Study latent variables that might explain the variance in the data