# A physics-based deep learning approach for focal-plane wavefront sensing

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Context	Deep learning architectures		Conclusions
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# Exoplanet imaging: Limitation

# The problem: **SPECKLES**



Martinez et al. 2013

#### Especially the **quasi-static** ones

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### Non-common path aberrations



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# Focal-plane wavefront sensing: Principle



	Deep learning architectures	Results	Towards real data	Conclusions
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Deen Co	nvolutional Neural Netw	iorks		

- Motivation: fast predictions, higher performance, better robustness.
- Deep convolutional neural networks: U-Net, ResNet, EfficientNet.
- Applied on (post-coronagraphic) simulated data and in-lab data.



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#### Simulator-based autoencoder: Unsupervised learning



#### Loss function: ELBO

Reconstruction term:

$$\alpha \mathbb{E}_{q(z|x;\phi)}[log(p(x|z))]$$

$$p(x|z) := Pois(\lambda)$$

K-L divergence term:

$$-\beta \operatorname{KL}(q(z|x;\phi)||p(z))$$

$$egin{aligned} q(z|x) &:= \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2) \ p(z) &:= \mathcal{N}(0, 1) \end{aligned}$$

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Sim-VAE:	Performance			

• Simple simulator:



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#### Sim-VAE: Robustness to AO residuals

- Adding phase turbulence residuals: 50nm rms, t = 100ms.
- Information not included in labels (CNN) nor simulator (AE).
- WFS telemetry: could add AO residuals into simulator.











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#### Application to real data: SCExAO instrument



- SCExAO: science and technology development.
- Labelled datasets + control of the instrument.
- Simulations close enough to in-lab PSFs.
- SimVAE: **Morphine** package (Poppy + JAX). github.com/benjaminpope/morphine















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# Transfer learning with SCExAO data



Deep learning architectures		Conclusions
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#### Conclusions

