

# Shaping Laser Pulses with RL

Francesco **Capuano**<sup>(1,2)</sup>, Davorin **Peceli**<sup>(3)</sup>, Gabriele **Tiboni**<sup>(4,5)</sup>



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JMU Würzburg



TU Darmstadt

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# Ultra-short Laser Pulses

Ultrashort ( $\leq 10^{-12}$  s) laser pulses are the **shortest systematic events humans can create**. They enable a range of applications, including:

① Particle acceleration

② Nuclear fusion

## *Scientists Achieve Nuclear Fusion Breakthrough With Blast of 192 Lasers*

The advancement by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory researchers will be built on to further develop fusion energy research.

Figure: Light traversing through matter, exchanging energy thereby accelerating particles.

Figure: NYT covering laser bursts used to achieve nuclear fusion ignition at the LLNL (USA), 2022.

# Maximize Intensity by Minimizing Duration

Laser bursts convey energy in both **time** and **space**.

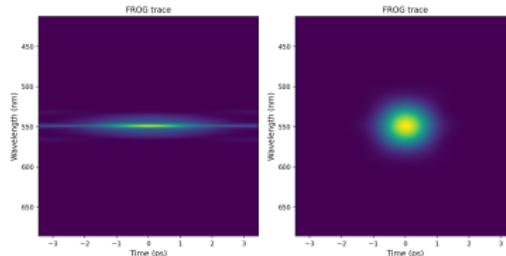


Figure: (left) Poorly temporally-focused pulse (right) Temporally-focused pulse

Particle acceleration & fusion ignition both require high-intensity bursts.

$$PI(\psi) \propto \frac{E}{\int I_\psi(t)dt}$$

Intensity grows when:

- Increases in the pulse energy,  $E \uparrow$
- Decreases in pulse duration  $\int I_\psi(t)dt \downarrow$

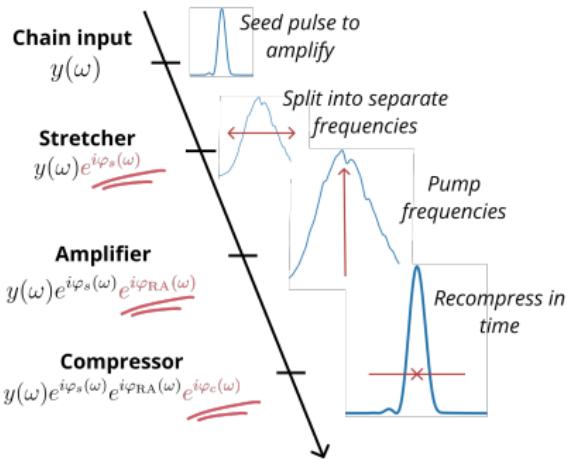
# Optimal Shaping = Minimizing Duration

Figure: (left) Spectral pulse, phase in yellow (right) Resulting temporal profile.

Controlling the phase **in the frequency domain** impacts the pulse's duration **in the temporal domain**. Shaping consists of:

- ① Stretching the pulse into fundamental frequencies
- ② Amplifying the different frequencies (**non-linear**)
- ③ Recompressing in time, aligning frequencies yielding **constructive interferences**

# Optimal Shaping = Minimizing Duration



Controlling the phase **in the frequency domain** impacts the pulse's duration **in the temporal domain**.

- ① Stretching the pulse into fundamental frequencies **Can control**
- ② Amplifying the different frequencies **(non-linear)** **Can't control**
- ③ Recompressing in time, aligning frequencies yielding **constructive interferences** **Can't control**

# Shaping feels like "Anon, *ngmi*"

## ① State reconstruction

- Lasting pico/attoseconds, ultra-short temporal profiles **cannot be directly measured**.
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- Shaping system's **parameters change day by day**, and not always for fully modelled reasons.
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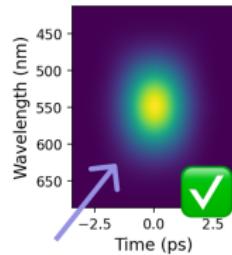
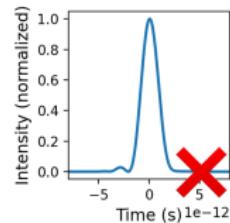
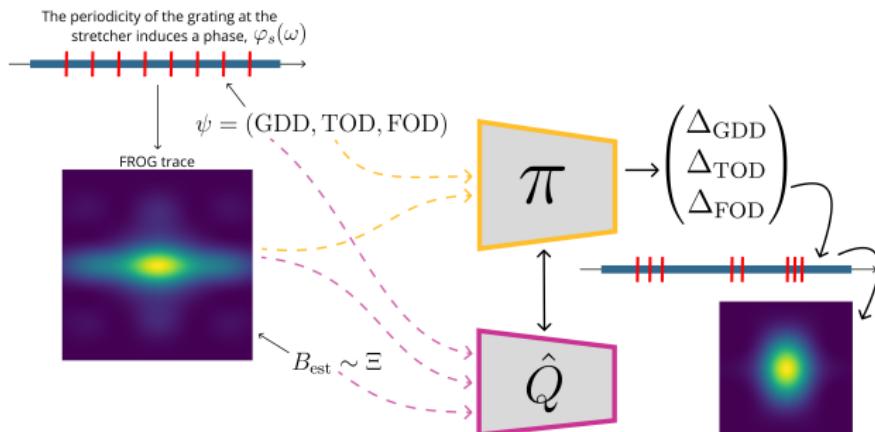
## ③ Fragile in real-world settings

- Real-world shapers are delicate machines needing proper care relatively to the control applied
- Besides being correct, **controls need to be appropriate**, both in absolute and relative terms.

# Deep RL To The Rescue (1/3)

## ① Use unstructured observations

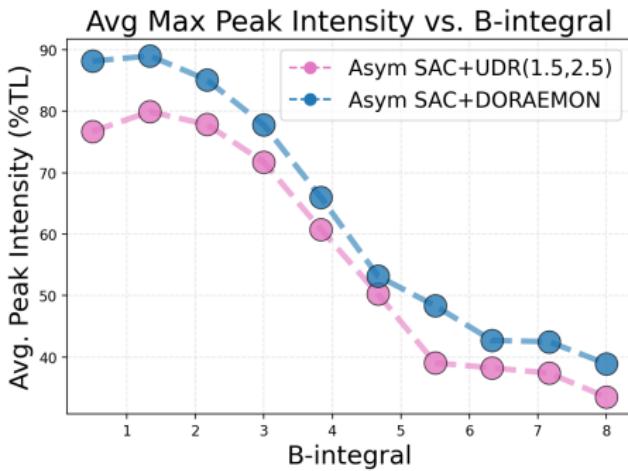
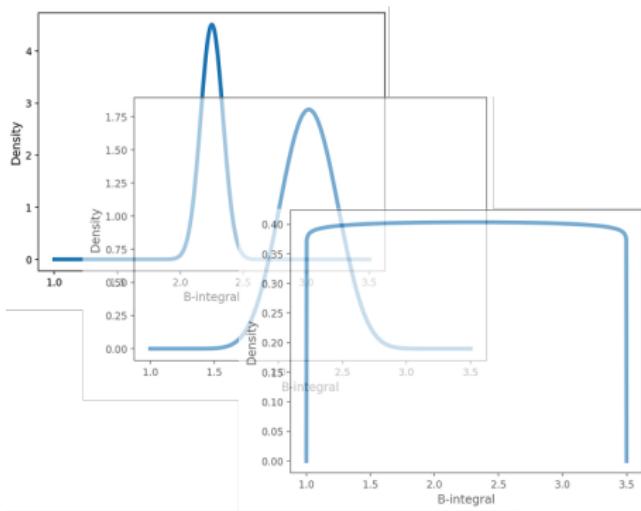
Bypass noisy pulse reconstructions, use raw diagnostics (**images**) only.  
Diagnostic measurements are **not destructive**.



# Deep RL To The Rescue (2/3)

## ② Induce robustness to dynamics

Automatically adapt the randomization distribution based on performance during training <sup>1</sup>

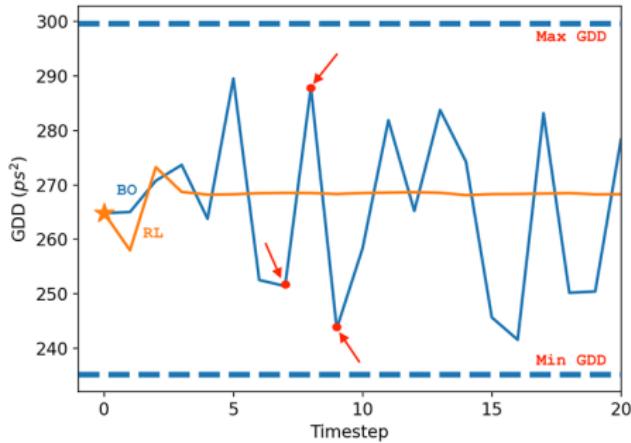


<sup>1</sup>"Domain randomization via entropy maximization", Tiboni et al., ICLR 2024

# Deep RL To The Rescue (3/3)

## ③ Train in a (coarse) simulator

Avoid exploration on real-world systems by **training in simulation**,  
allocating erratic behavior to in-simulation training



# Deep RL for Pulse Shaping

## ① Asymmetric Soft Actor-Critic

Augment observations fed to the critic network with the dynamics parameters,  $B_{\text{est.}}$ .

## ② Entropy-driven Domain Randomization

Avoid manually tuning  $\Xi : B_{\text{est.}} \sim \Xi$ , adapting it based on training signal.

We train a controller to **safely tune** laser parameters for intensity maximization **across dynamics** and using **image observations only**.

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We present a new method for shaping laser pulses using Deep RL.

- We learn from images only, bypassing noisy state reconstruction.
- We train policies robust to changes in the dynamics thanks to entropy-driven DR.
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Environment code `gym-laser` & testbed are both online and [open-source](#)!



## Questions? Poster 21

