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https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-023-06792-0 10 Liu, Y.; Checa, M.; Vasudevan, R. K. Synergizing human expertise and AI efficiency with language model for microscopy operation and automated experiment design*. Machine Learning: Science and Technology 5, 02LT01 (2024). https://doi.org/10.1088/2632-2153/ad52e9 11 Gao, Y.; Xiong, Y.; Gao, X.; Jia, K.; Pan, J.; Bi, Y.; Dai, Y.; Sun, J.; Wang, H.; Wang, H. Retrieval-augmented generation for large language models: A survey. arXiv preprint arXiv:2312.10997 2 (2023). 12 Ke, Y. H.; Jin, L.; Elangovan, K.; Abdullah, H. R.; Liu, N.; Sia, A. T. H.; Soh, C. R.; Tung, J. Y. M.; Ong, J. C. L.; Kuo, C.-F.; Wu, S.-C.; Kovacheva, V. P.; Ting, D. S. W. Retrieval augmented generation for 10 large language models and its generalizability in assessing medical fitness. npj Digital Medicine 8, 187 (2025). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41746-025-01519-z 13 Young, S. R.; Maksov, A.; Ziatdinov, M.; Cao, Y.; Burch, M.; Balachandran, J.; Li, L.; Somnath, S.; Patton, R. M.; Kalinin, S. V.; Vasudevan, R. K. Data mining for better material synthesis: The case of pulsed laser deposition of complex oxides. Journal of Applied Physics 123, 115303 (2018). https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5009942 14 Lu, M.; Ji, H.; Zhao, Y.; Chen, Y.; Tao, J.; Ou, Y.; Wang, Y.; Huang, Y.; Wang, J.; Hao, G. Machine Learning-Assisted Synthesis of Two-Dimensional Materials. ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces 15, 1871-1878 (2023). https://doi.org/10.1021/acsami.2c18167 15 Snapp, K. L.; Verdier, B.; Gongora, A. E.; Silverman, S.; Adesiji, A. D.; Morgan, E. F.; Lawton, T. J.; Whiting, E.; Brown, K. A. Superlative mechanical energy absorbing efficiency discovered through self-driving lab-human partnership. Nature Communications 15, 4290 (2024). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-024-48534-4 22 16 Park, B.-I.; Kim, J.; Lu, K.; Zhang, X.; Lee, S.; Suh, J. M.; Kim, D.-H.; Kim, H.; Kim, J. Remote Epitaxy: Fundamentals, Challenges, and Opportunities. Nano Letters 24, 2939-2952 (2024). https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.nanolett.3c04465 17 Haque, A.; Mandal, S. K.; Parate, S. K.; D'souza, H. J.; Nukala, P.; Raghavan, S. Free standing epitaxial oxides through remote epitaxy: the role of the evolving graphene microstructure. Nanoscale 17, 2020-2031 (2025). https://doi.org/10.1039/D4NR03356F 18 Wohlgemuth, M. A.; Trstenjak, U.; Sarantopoulos, A.; Gunkel, F.; Dittmann, R. Control of growth kinetics during remote epitaxy of complex oxides on graphene by pulsed laser deposition. APL Materials 12 (2024). https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0180001 19 Manzo, S.; Strohschein, P. J.; Lim, Z. H.; Saraswat, V.; Du, D.; Xu, S.; Pokharel, N.; Mawst, L. J.; Arnold, M. S.; Kawasaki, J. K. Pinhole-seeded lateral epitaxy and exfoliation of GaSb films on graphene-terminated surfaces. Nature Communications 13, 4014 (2022). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-31610-y 20 Yoon, H.; Truttmann, T. K.; Liu, F.; Matthews, B. E.; Choo, S.; Su, Q.; Saraswat, V.; Manzo, S.; Arnold, M. S.; Bowden, M. E.; Kawasaki, J. K.; Koester, S. J.; Spurgeon, S. R.; Chambers, S. A.; Jalan, B. Freestanding epitaxial SrTiO3 nanomembranes via remote epitaxy using hybrid molecular beam epitaxy. Science Advances 8, eadd5328 (2022). https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.add5328 21 Kong, W.; Li, H.; Qiao, K.; Kim, Y.; Lee, K.; Nie, Y.; Lee, D.; Osadchy, T.; Molnar, R. J.; Gaskill, D. K.; Myers-Ward, R. L.; Daniels, K. M.; Zhang, Y.; Sundram, S.; Yu, Y.; Bae, S.-h.; Rajan, S.; Shao-Horn, Y.; Cho, ",
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  "chunk": "Accepted at the ICLR 2023 Workshop on Physics for Machine Learning PHYSICS-INSPIRED INTERPRETABILITY OF MACHINE LEARNING MODELS Maximilian P. Niroomand, David J. Wales Department of Chemistry University of Cambridge {mpn26,djw34}@cam.ac.uk ABSTRACT The ability to explain decisions made by machine learning models remains one of the most significant hurdles towards widespread adoption of AI in highly sensitive areas such as medicine, cybersecurity or autonomous driving. Great interest exists in understanding which features of the input data prompt model decision making. In this contribution, we propose a novel approach to identify relevant features of the input data, inspired by methods from the energy landscapes field, developed in the physical sciences. By identifying conserved weights within groups of minima of the loss landscapes, we can identify the drivers of model decision making. Analogues to this idea exist in the molecular sciences, where coordinate invariants or order parameters are employed to identify critical features of a molecule. However, no such approach exists for machine learning loss landscapes. We will demonstrate the applicability of energy landscape methods to machine learning models and give examples, both synthetic and from the real world, for how these methods can help to make models more interpretable. 1 INTRODUCTION Machine learning methods have achieved impressive results in recent years. Besides famous applications in areas like chess (Silver et al., 2017a) and Go (Silver et al., 2017b), AI plays a critical role in advances to autonomous driving (Grigorescu et al., 2020), protein structure prediction (Jumper et al., 2021), cancer identification (Sammur et al., 2022) and in cybersecurity (Dasgupta et al., 2022). However, in order for AI methods to take the next step and be commonly employed for critical applications without any humans in the loop, we want to be able to understand the decision making process. A critical component towards explainable AI is understanding which parts of the input data are utilised by the model in its decision making. In neural networks, the most popular approach is to study the outgoing weights and gradients from an individual input node. Larger weights are reasonably assumed to indicate a greater significance of the particular input, and indeed, an entire class of interpretability metrics, namely gradient-based methods, are founded on this idea (Simonyan et al., 2013; Linardatos et al., 2020). Yet, given the immense complexity of overparameterised, deep neural networks, current methods are in practice often insufficient to appropriately explain a model. Using methods from the physical sciences, we propose a novel approach as a next step towards interpretable neural networks. 1.1 ENERGY LANDSCAPES In the physical sciences, energy landscapes (ELs) are employed to explore molecular configuration space (Wales et al., 1998; 2003). Each molecular configuration is associated with an energy value, and local minima of the energy landscape represent stable isomers. The analogy to machine learning loss landscapes (ML-LLs) is straightforward, the main difference perhaps being that non-minima are valid configurations for sets of weights. Due to this similarity between ELs and ML-LLs, various, well-established methods from the field of energy landscapes can be employed to study ML-LLs. One",
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