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# Large-scale discovery of experimental designs in Super-Resolution Microscopy with XLuminA

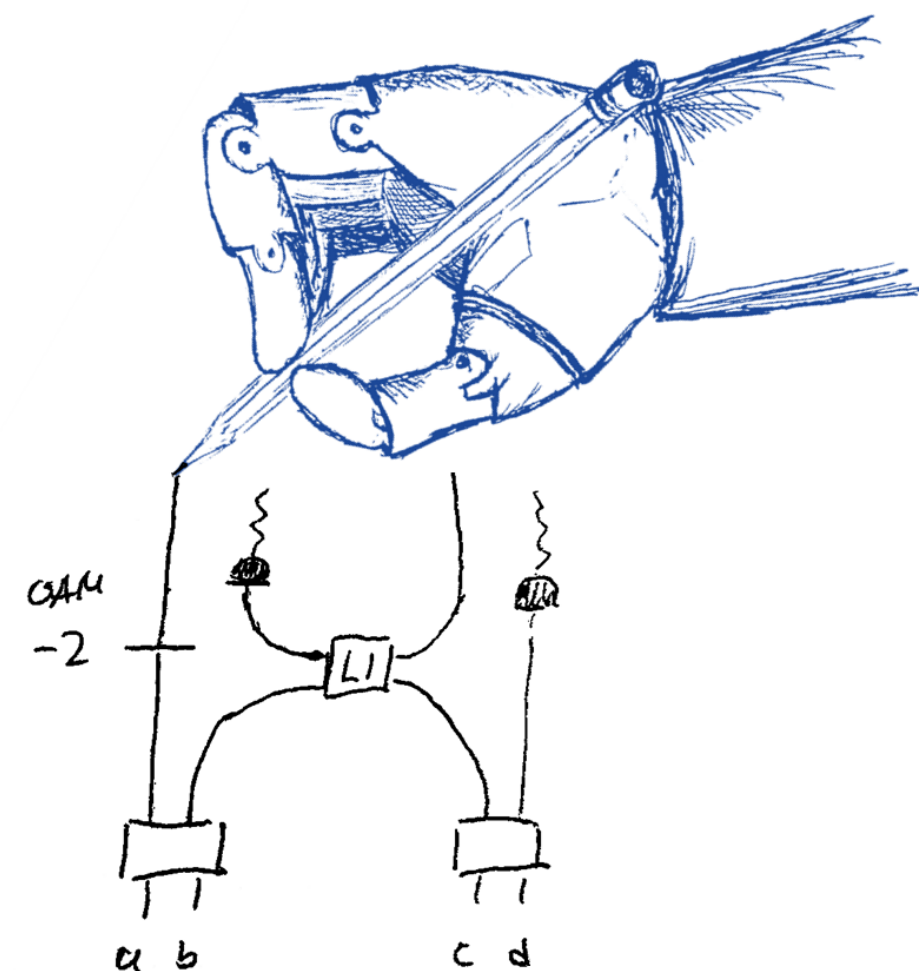
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arXiv:2310.08408

\* [carla.rodriguez@mpl.mpg.de](mailto:carla.rodriguez@mpl.mpg.de)

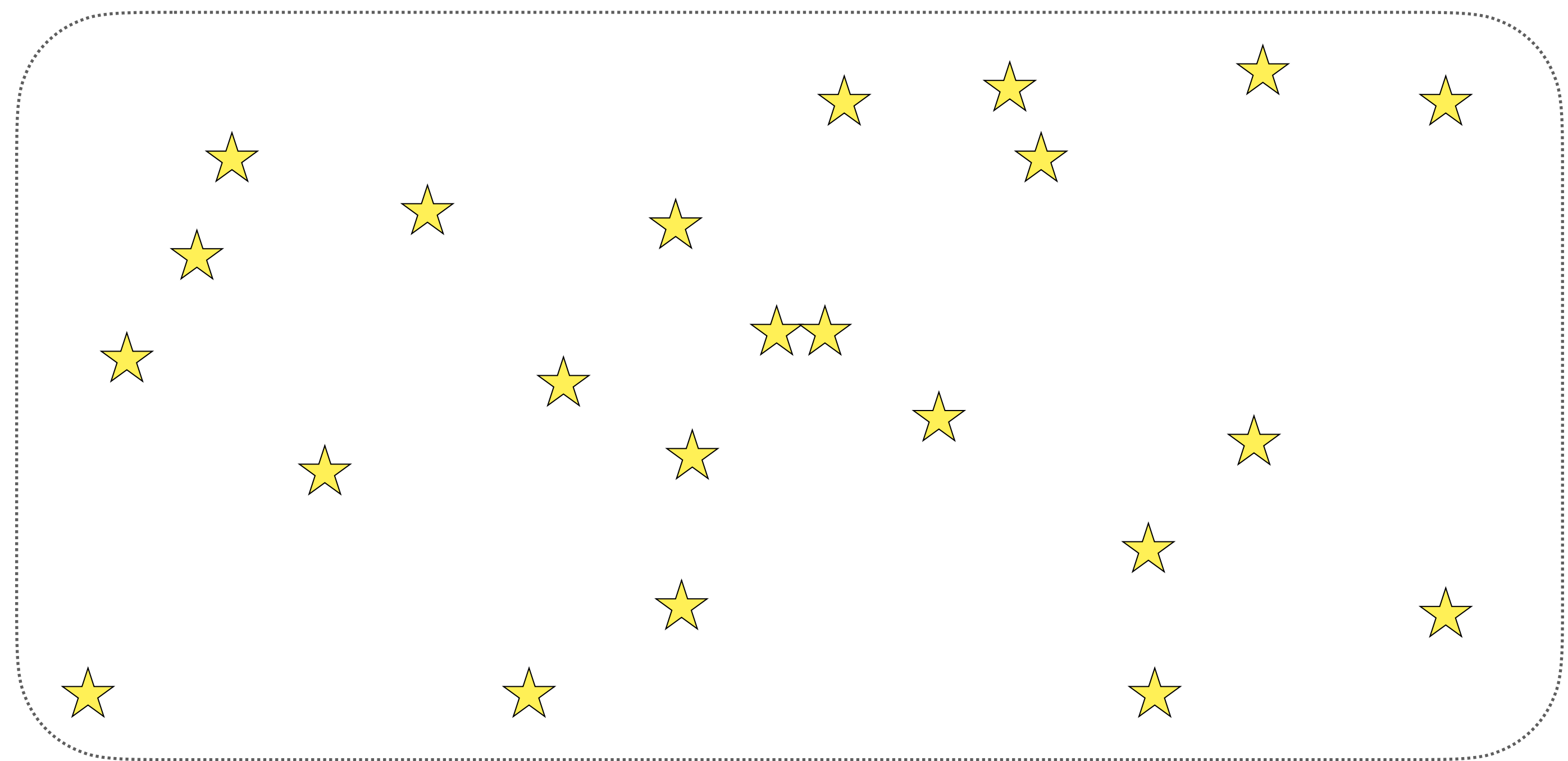


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**ABSTRACT SPACE OF ALL EXPERIMENTAL SETUPS**

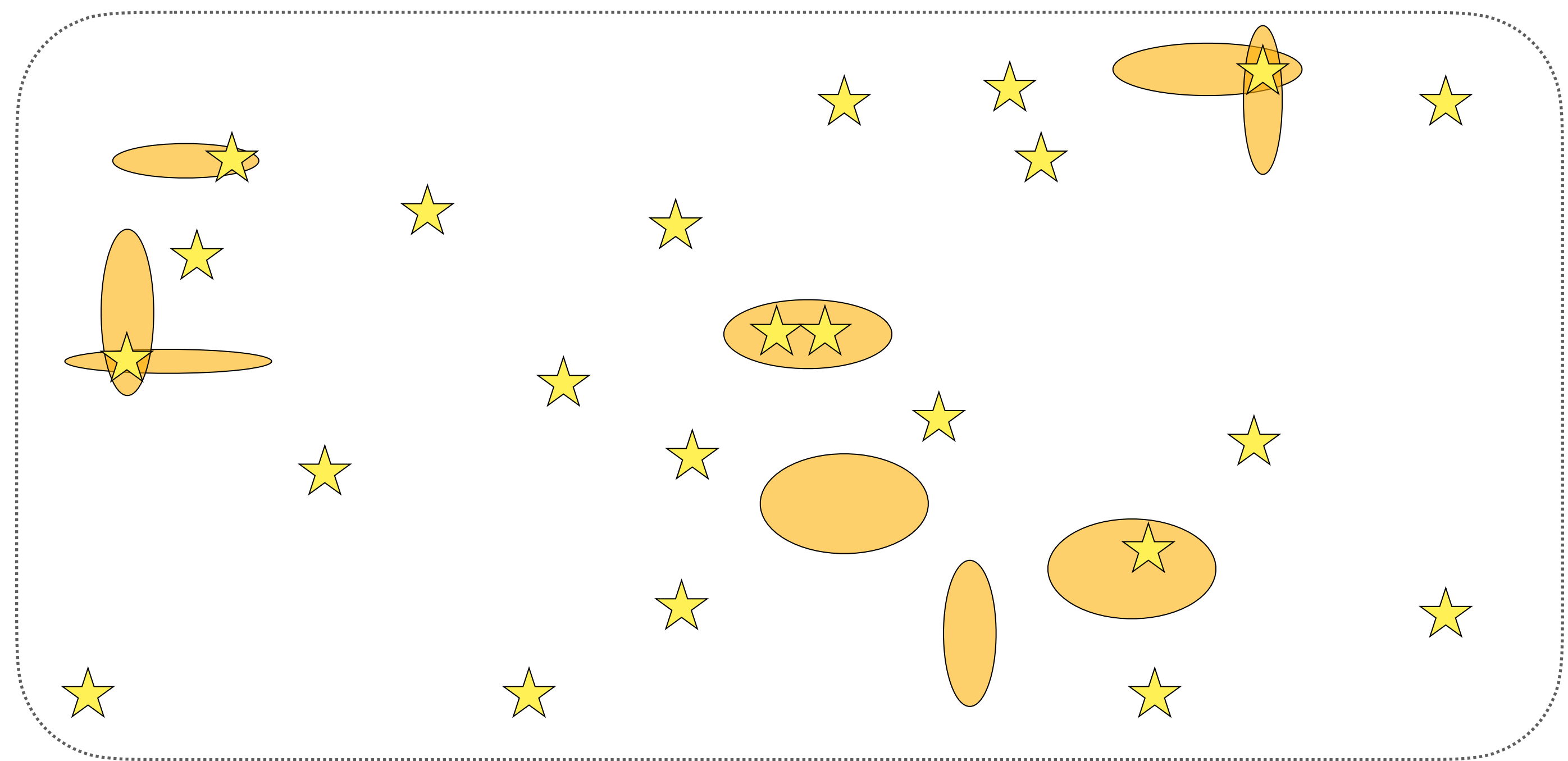
Contains all the **discrete arrangements** of  
the optical elements and their variable  
**optical parameters** (e.g., phase)

### ABSTRACT SPACE OF ALL EXPERIMENTAL SETUPS



★ Experimental blueprint with exceptional and useful property

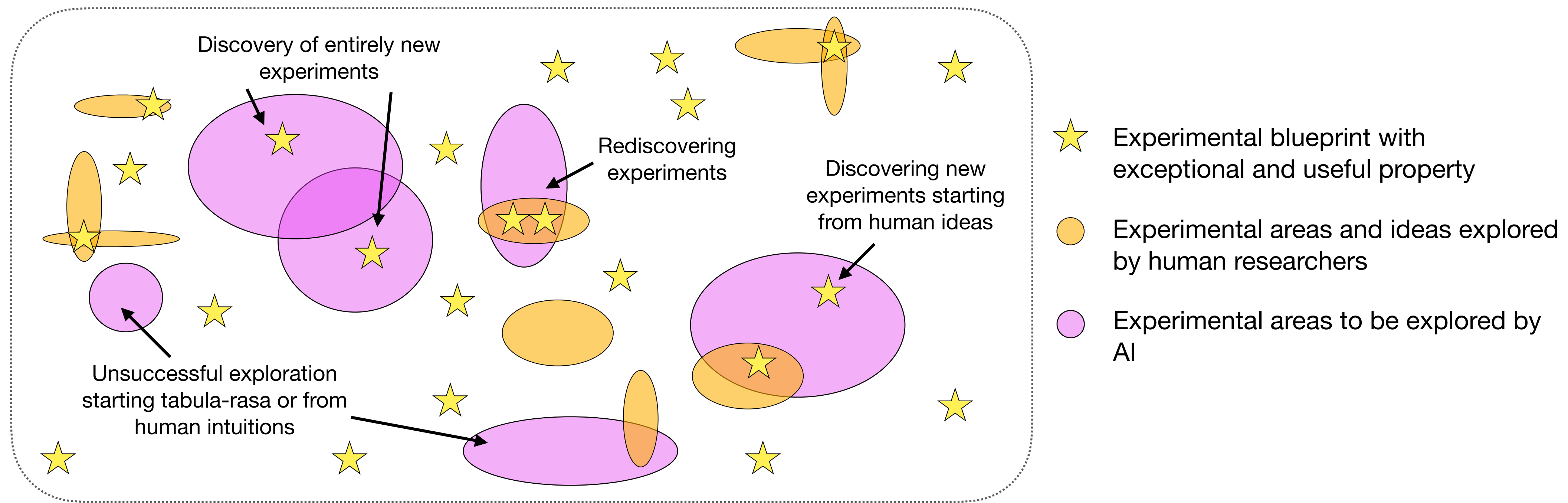
### ABSTRACT SPACE OF ALL EXPERIMENTAL SETUPS



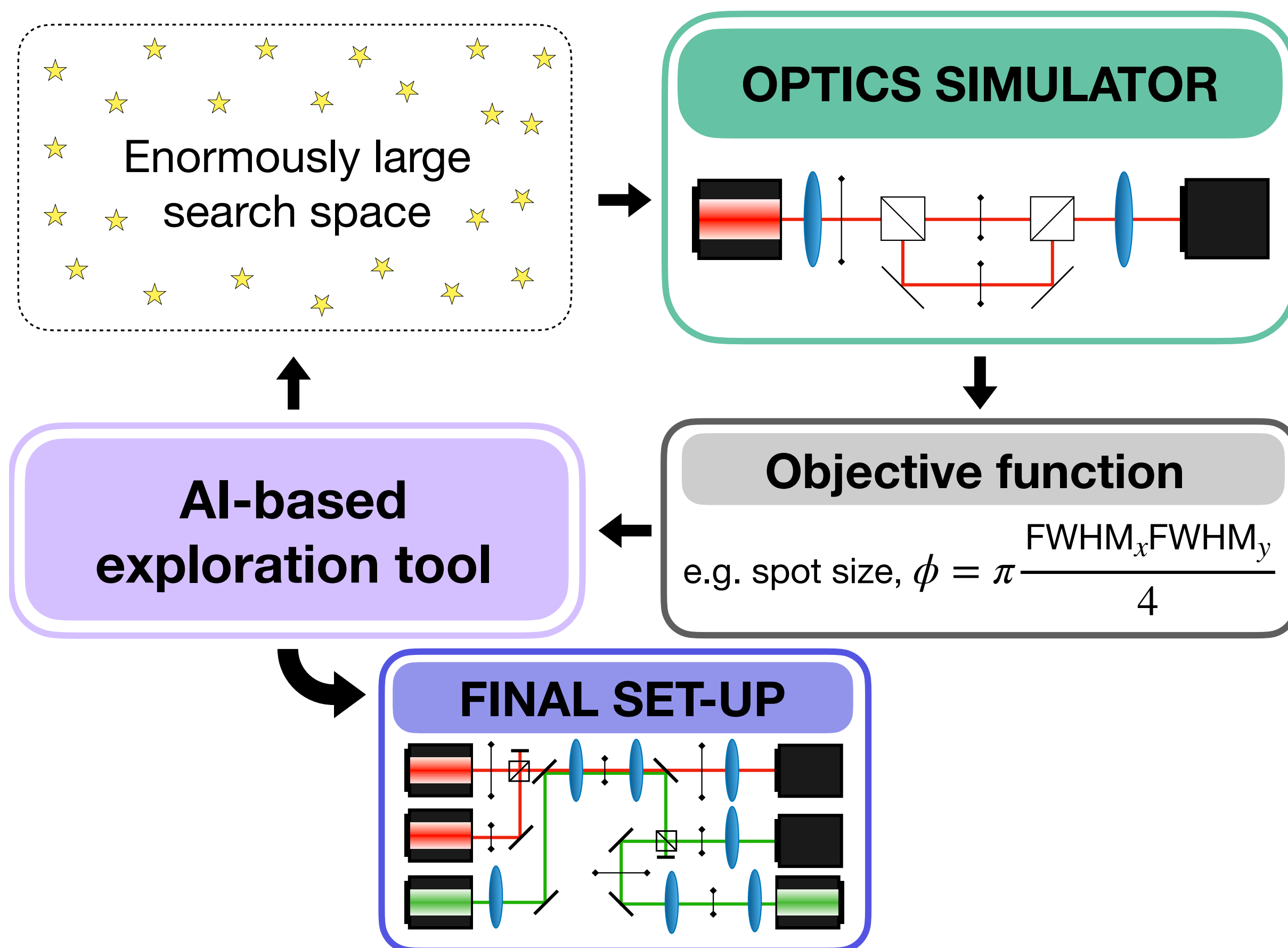
- ★ Experimental blueprint with exceptional and useful property
- Experimental areas and ideas explored by human researchers



### ABSTRACT SPACE OF ALL EXPERIMENTAL SETUPS



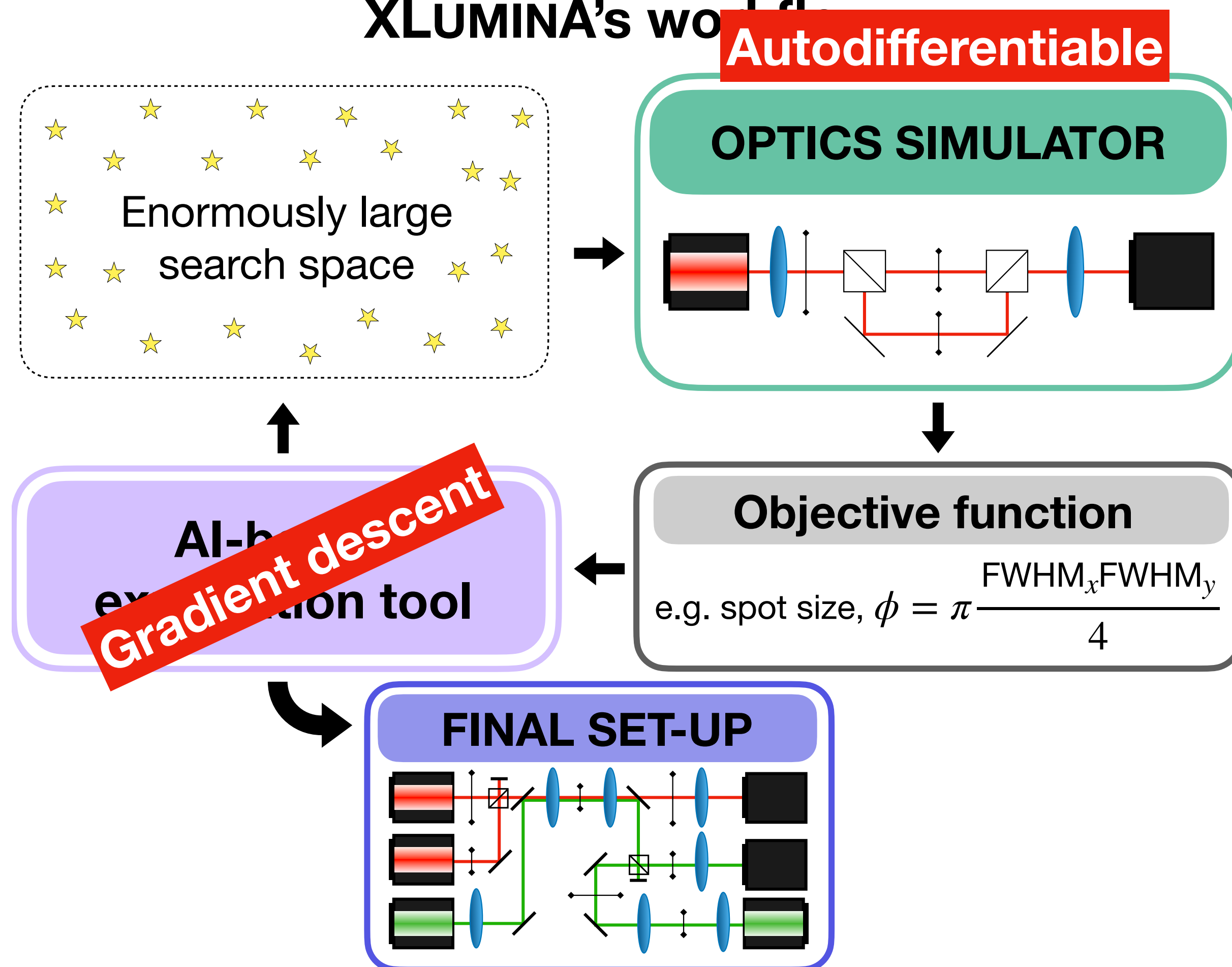
## XLUMINA's workflow



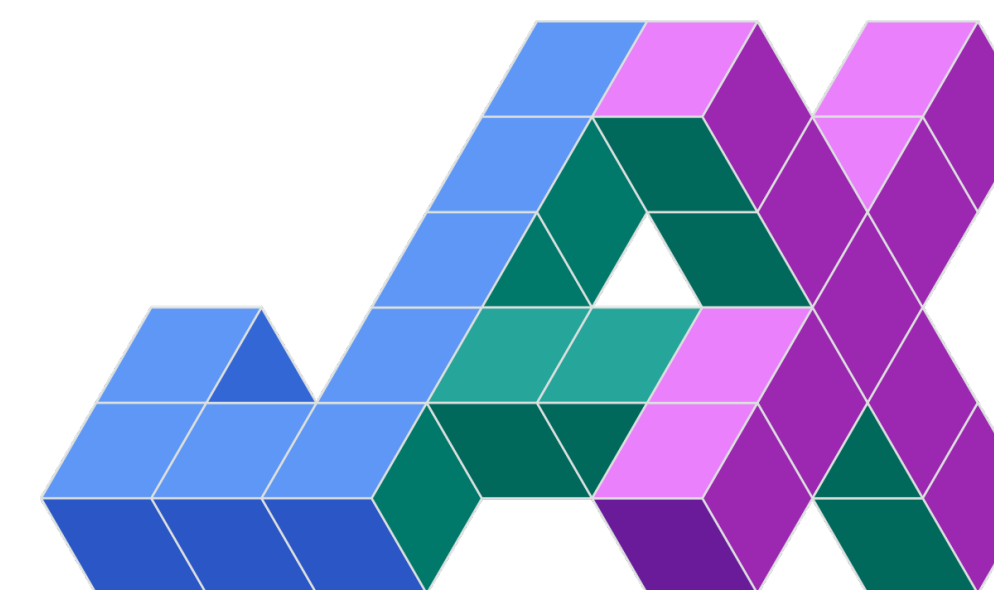
**AI discovery tool for SR microscopy.**

*Optics simulator: the most computationally expensive part of the optimization loop!*

## XLUMINA's workflow



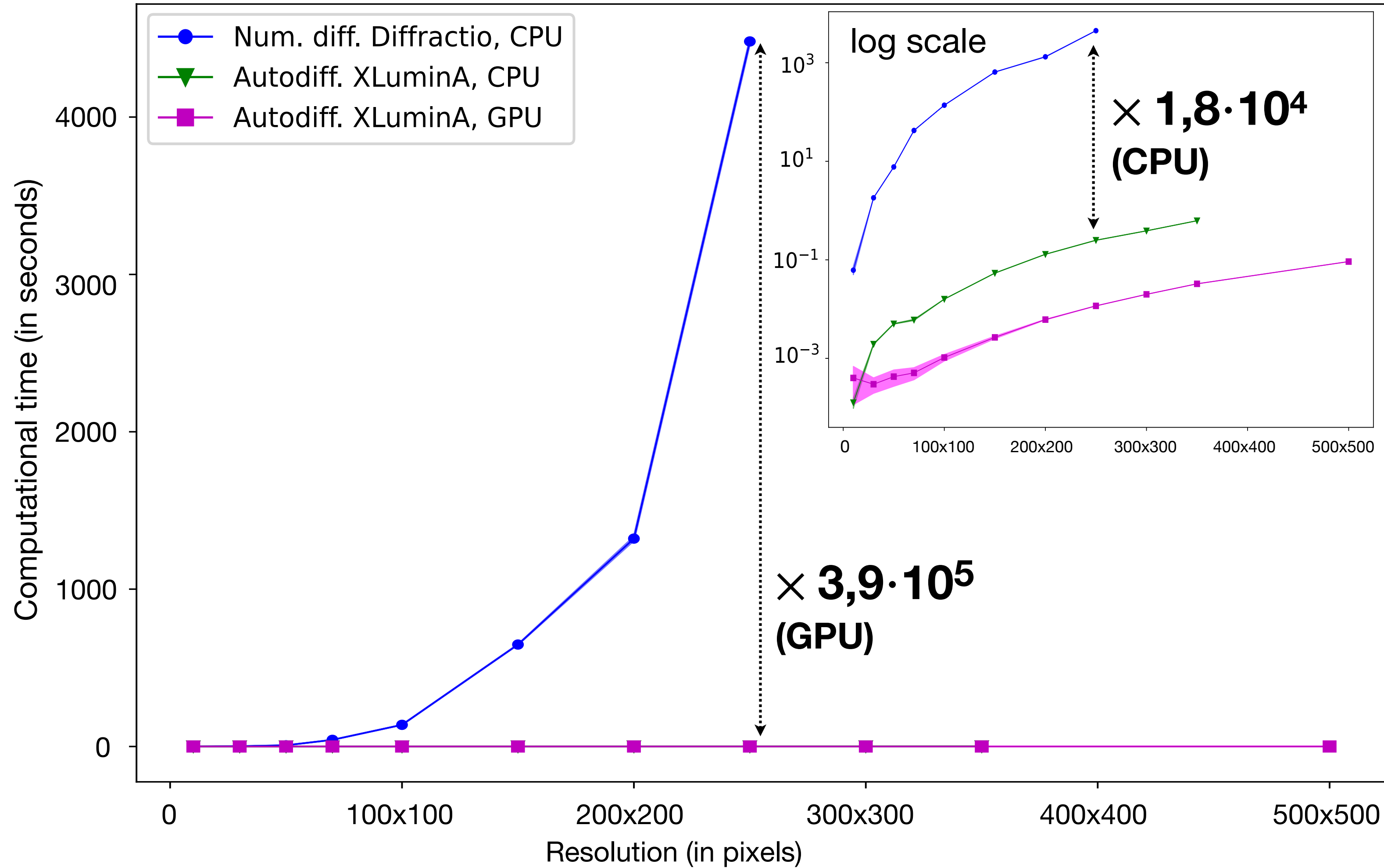
AI discovery tool for SR microscopy.



Very efficient framework!

1. XLA + just in time compilation
2. Auto-differentiation capabilities
3. Seamlessly integrated GPU compatibility

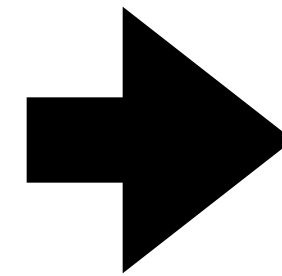
## Numerical vs Autodiff performance in gradient evaluation



Gradient eval. times in *XLuminA* are up to **5 orders of magnitude faster** than using available *open-source* optics simulators (*NumPy*-based, *restricted to CPU*)

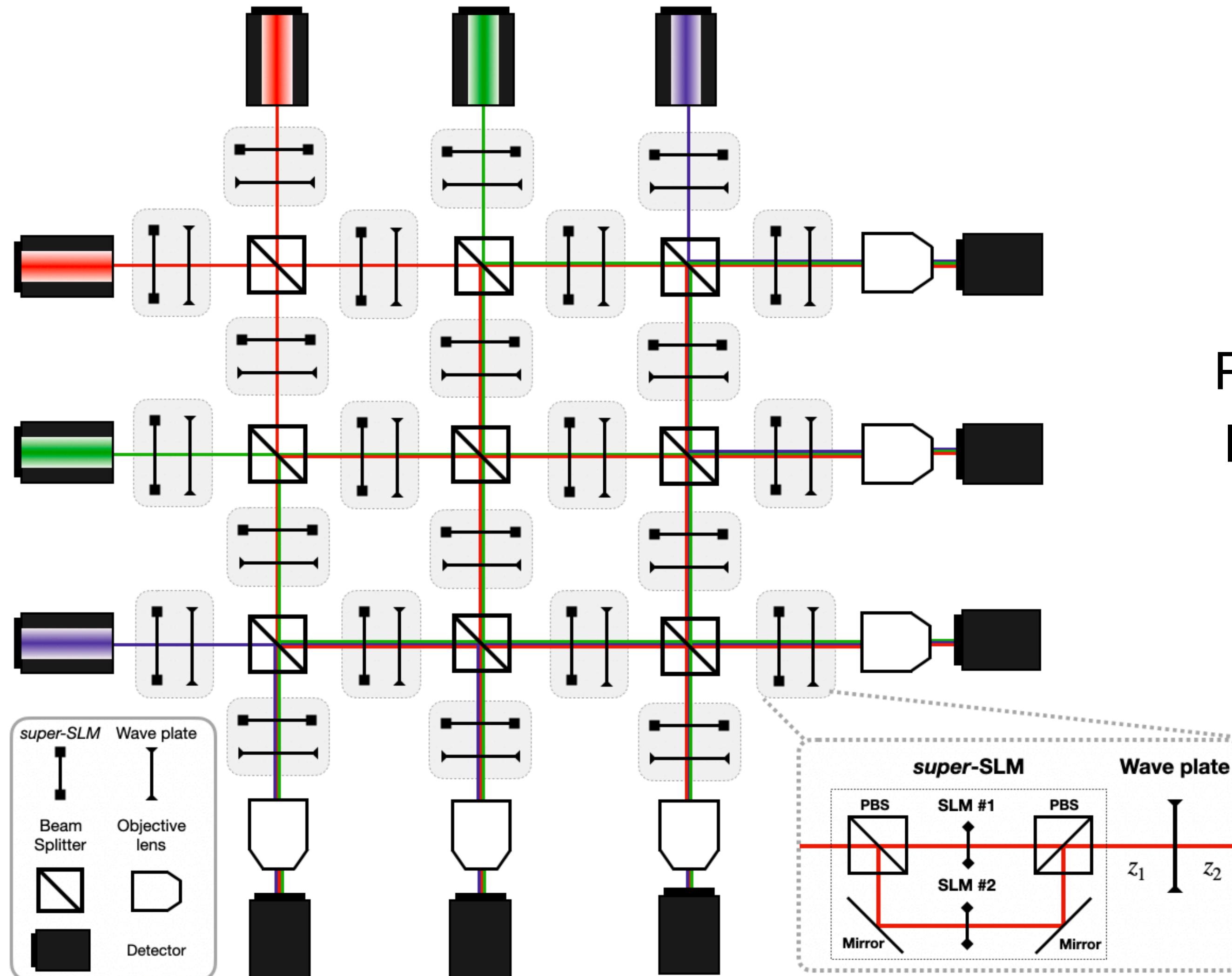
*Diffractio*, python module for diffraction and interference optics (2019)

**Optics discovery is a discrete-continuous problem:** configuring the optical network topology + settings of the optical elements (e.g., phase masks)



We translate the hybrid discrete-continuous optimization into a **purely continuous optimization**

Computational ansatz:



Parameters are **continuous** (e.g., phases, distances, beam splitter reflection/transmittance)



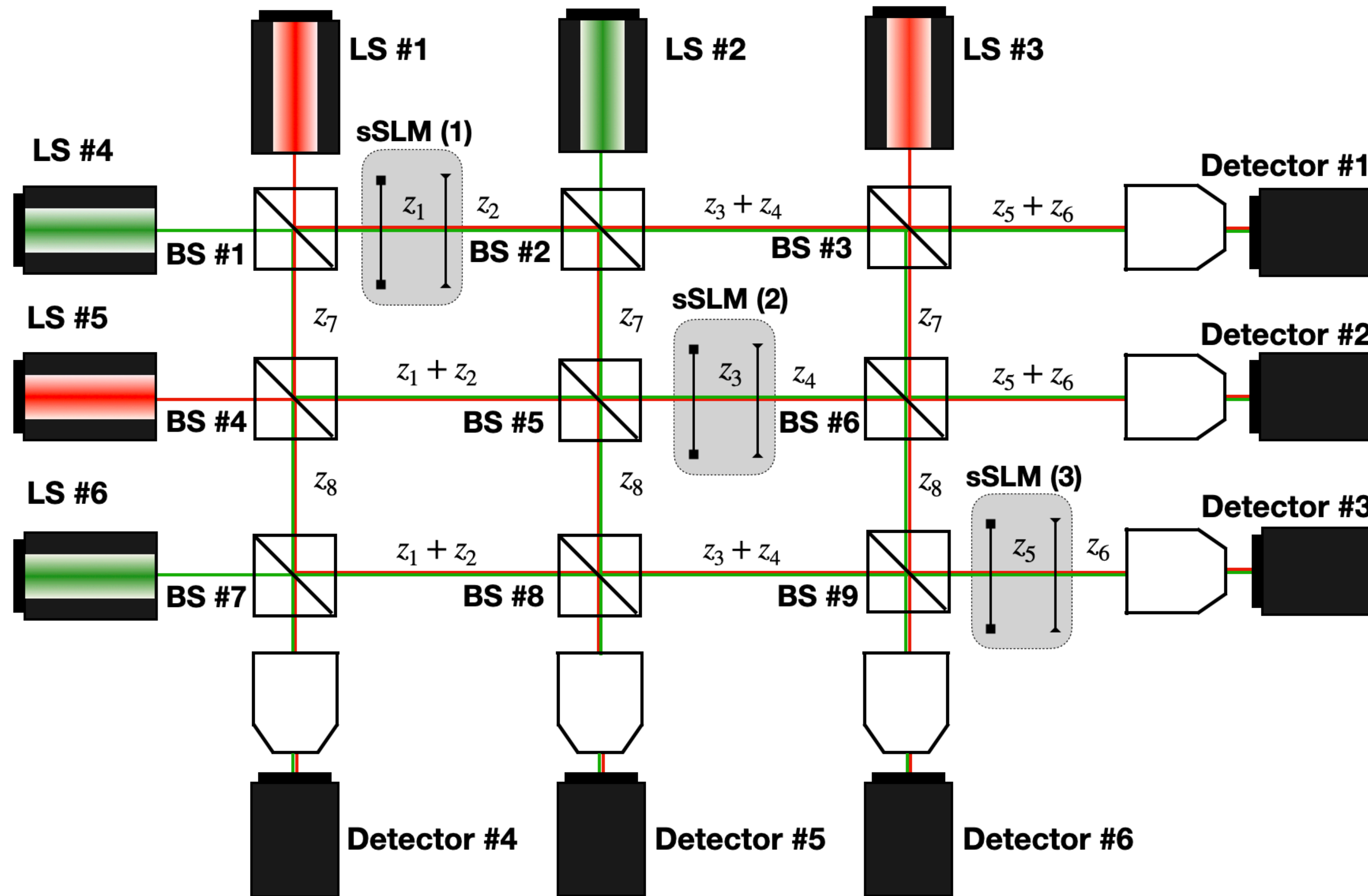
Rediscovery of **2 foundational experiments** covering different areas in optics:

1. Polarization-based beam shaping  
as used in STED microscopy  
[Hell and Wichmann, 1994]

2. Sharper focus for a radially  
polarized light beam  
[Dorn, Quabis and Leuchs, 2004]

# Rediscovery through exploration

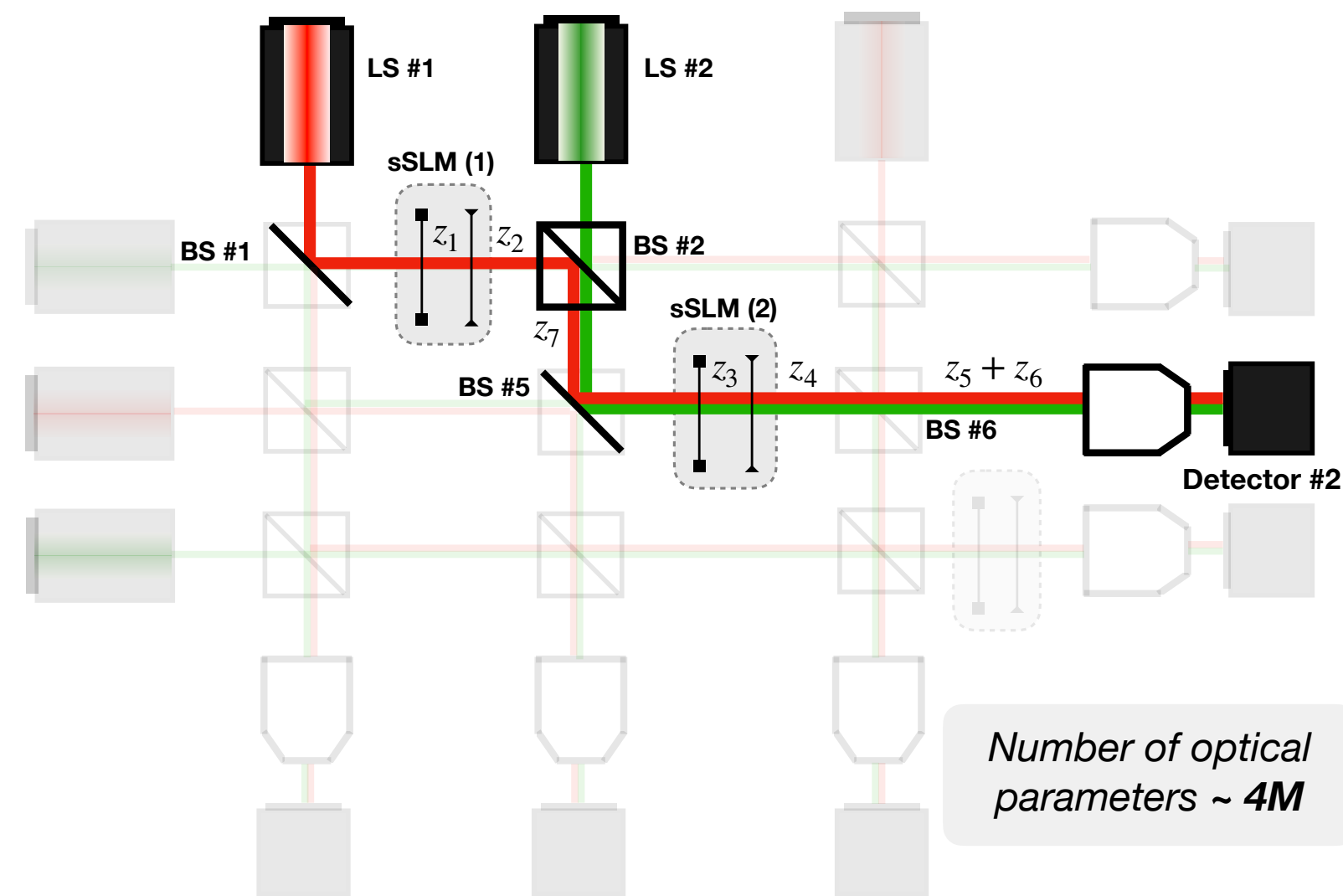
Ansatz:



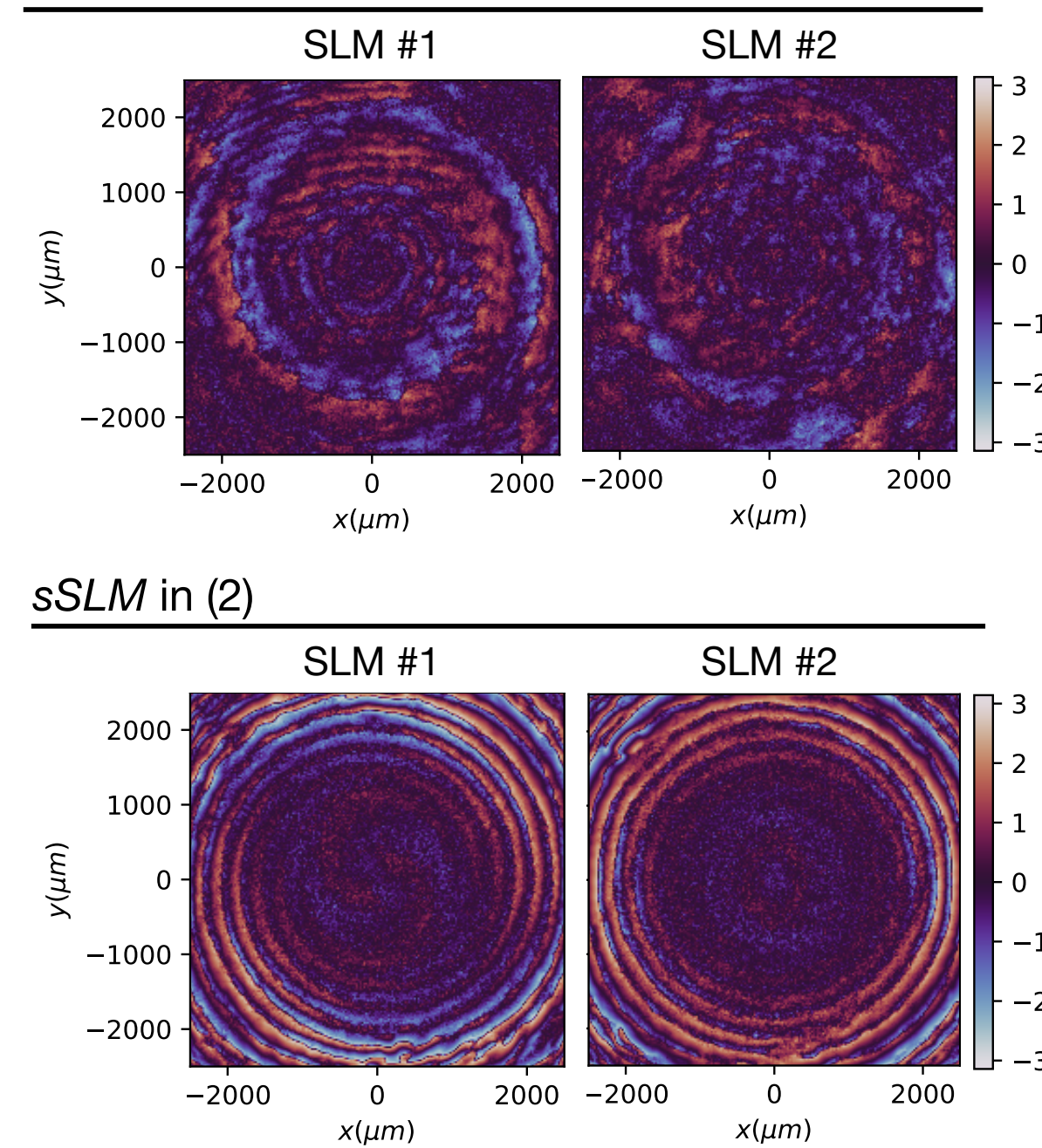
$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{\text{Density of the detected light}}$$



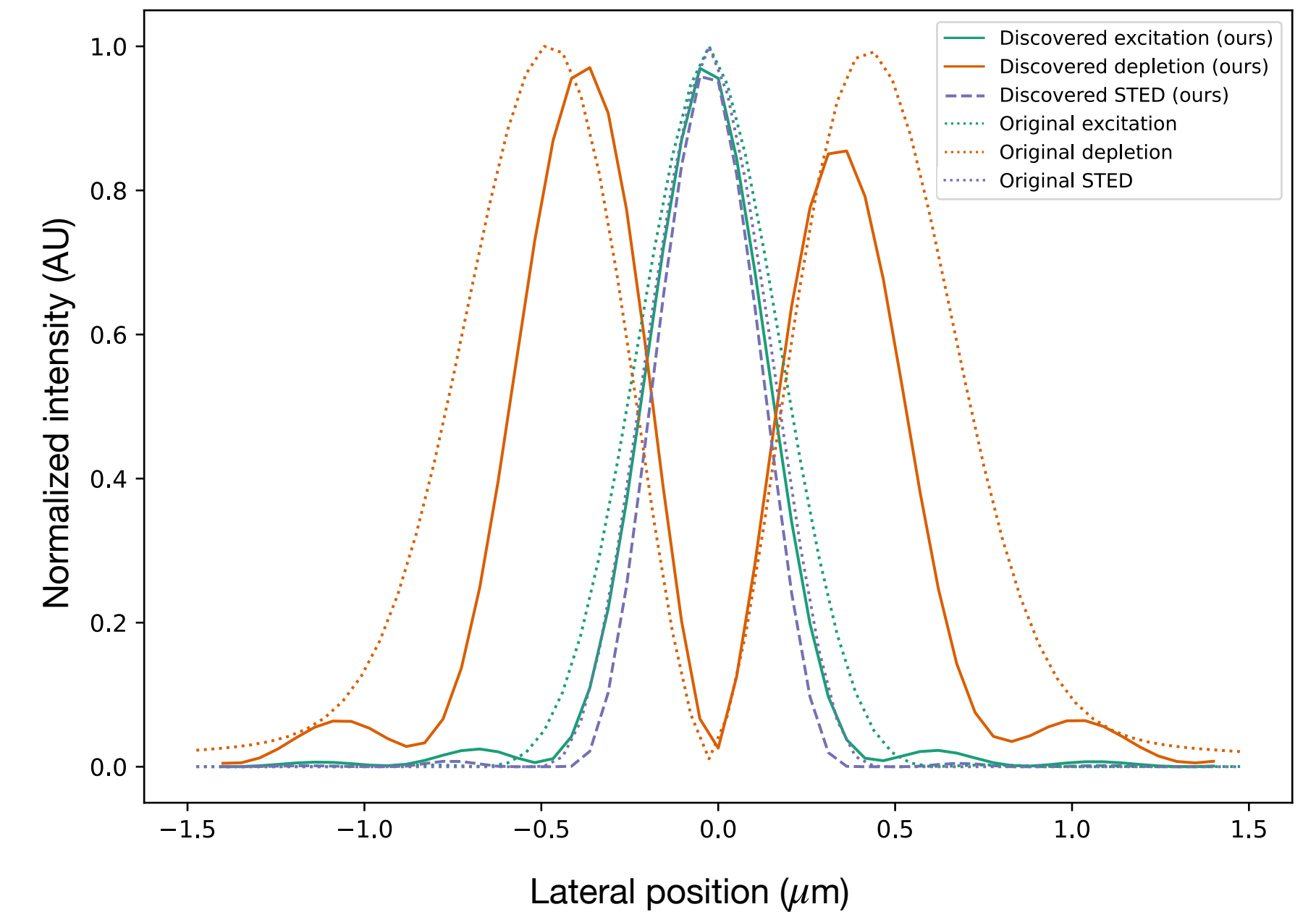
Discovered optical layout for Hell and Wichmann (1994)



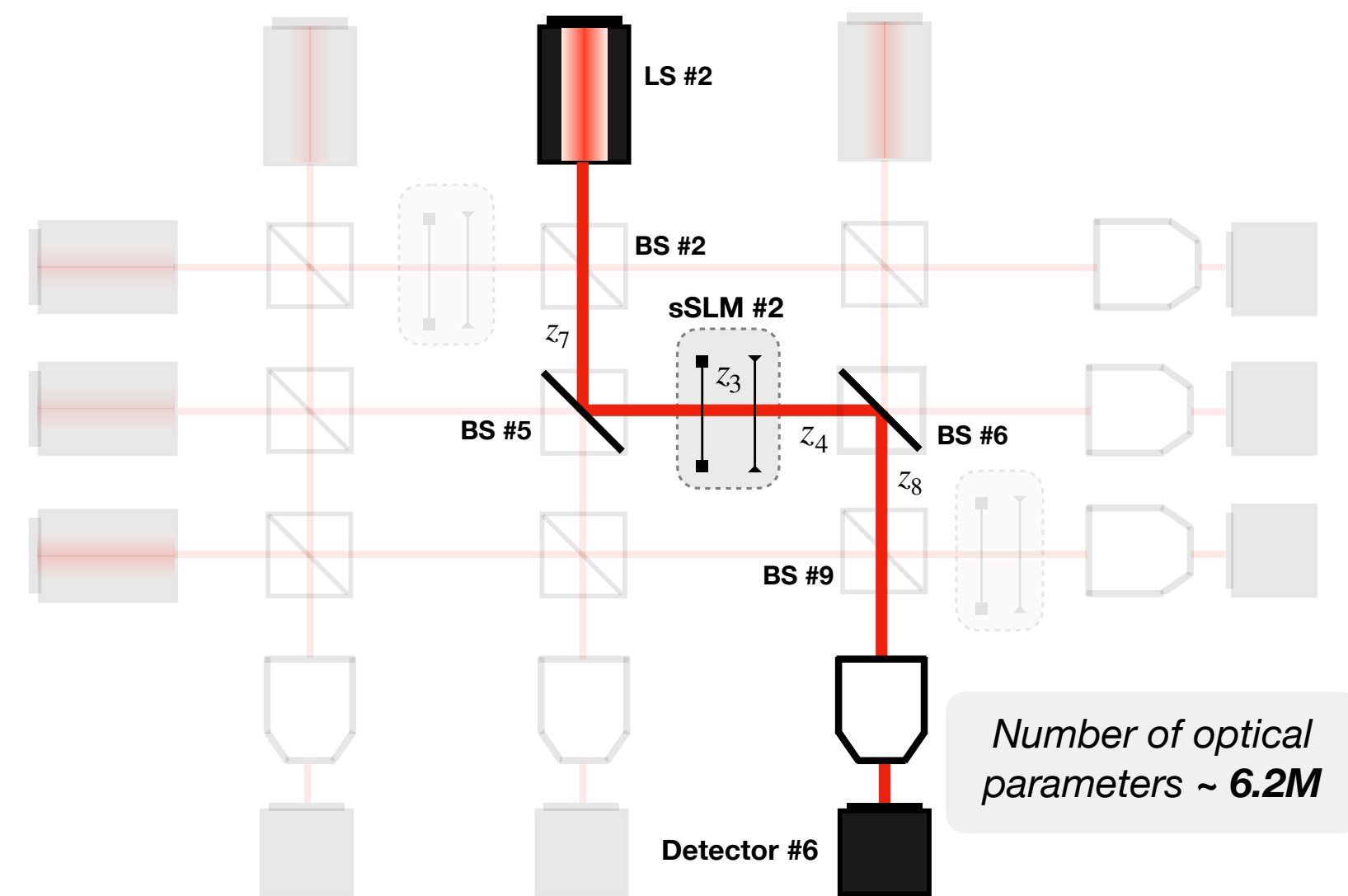
Discovered phase masks



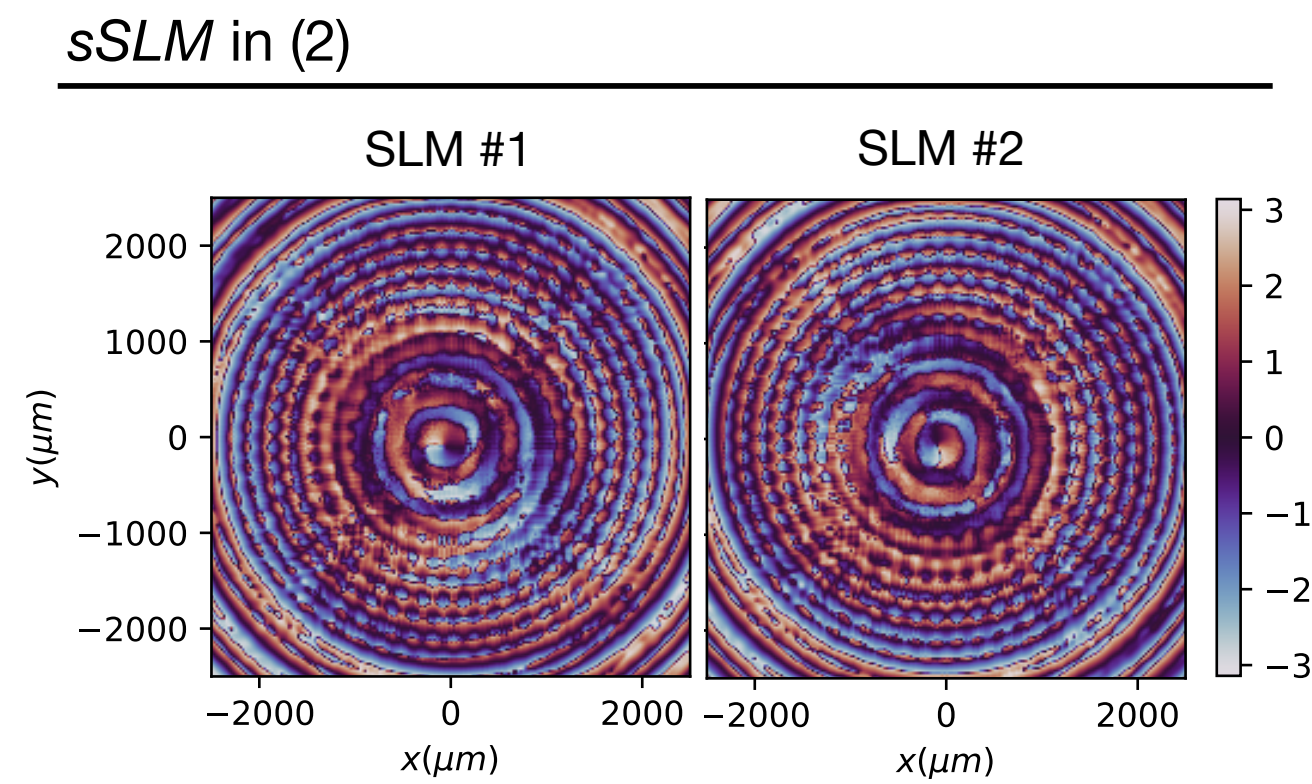
Radial intensity profile at focal plane



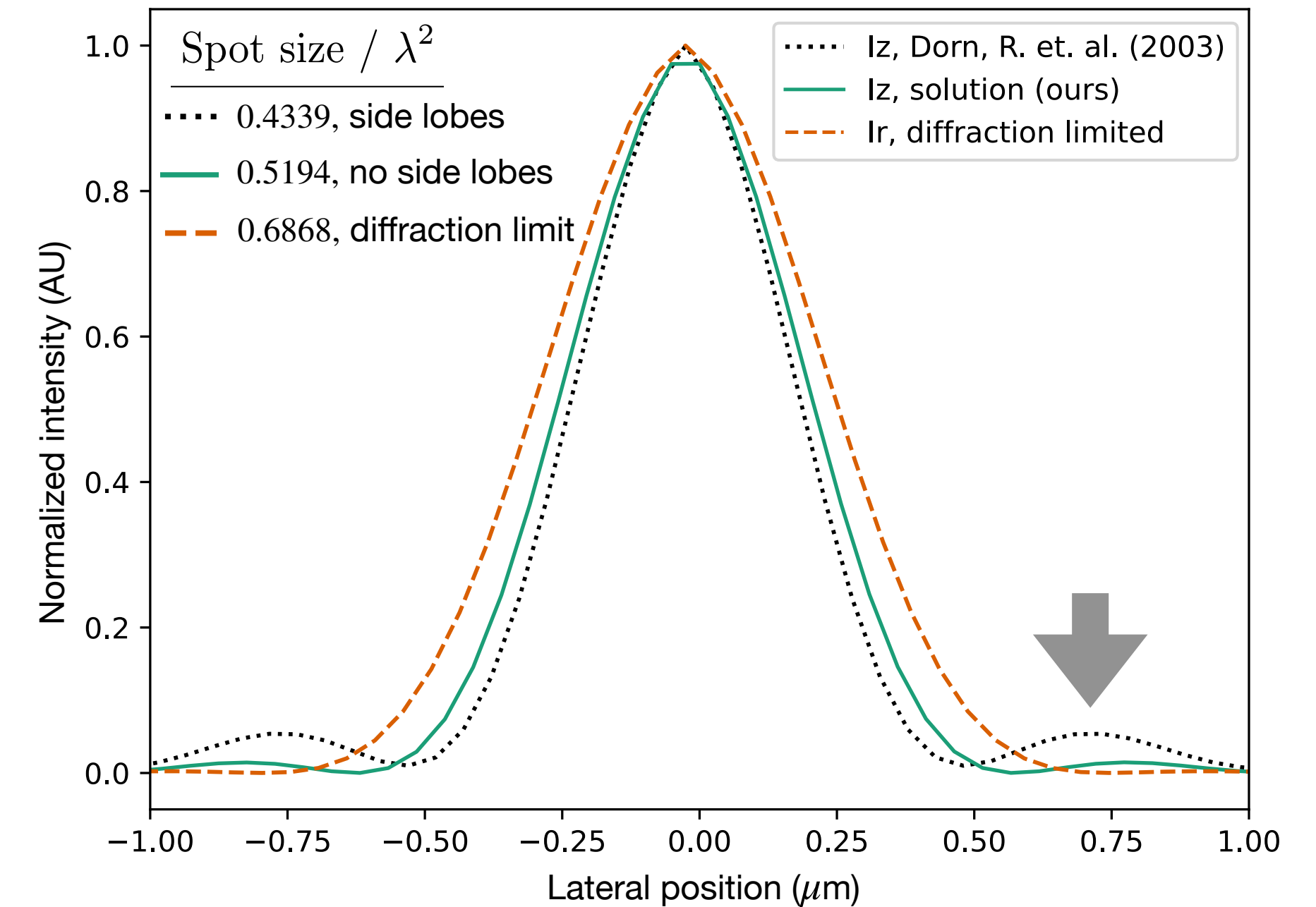
Discovered optical layout for Dorn, Quabis and Leuchs (2004)



Discovered phase masks

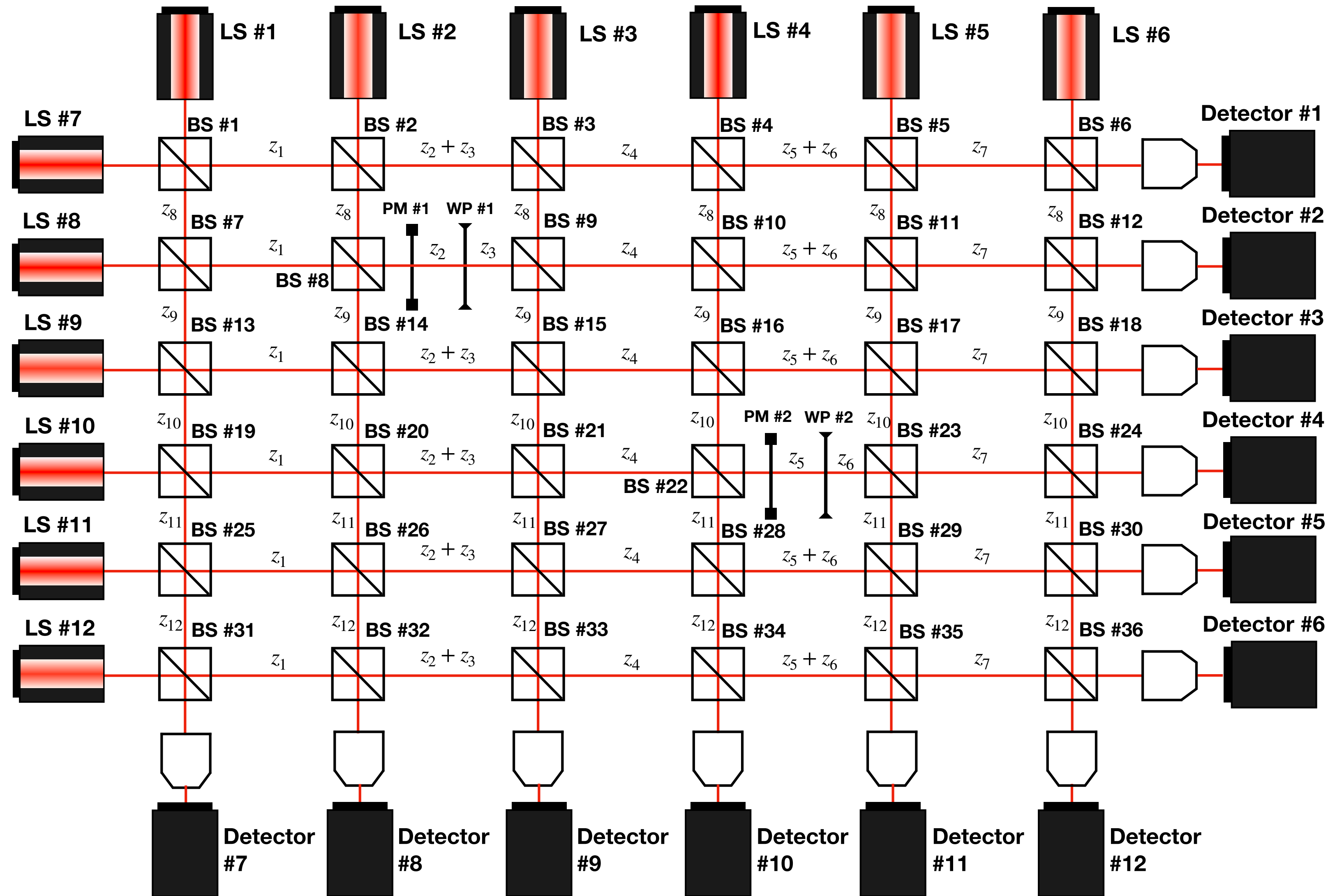


Longitudinal intensity profile at focal plane

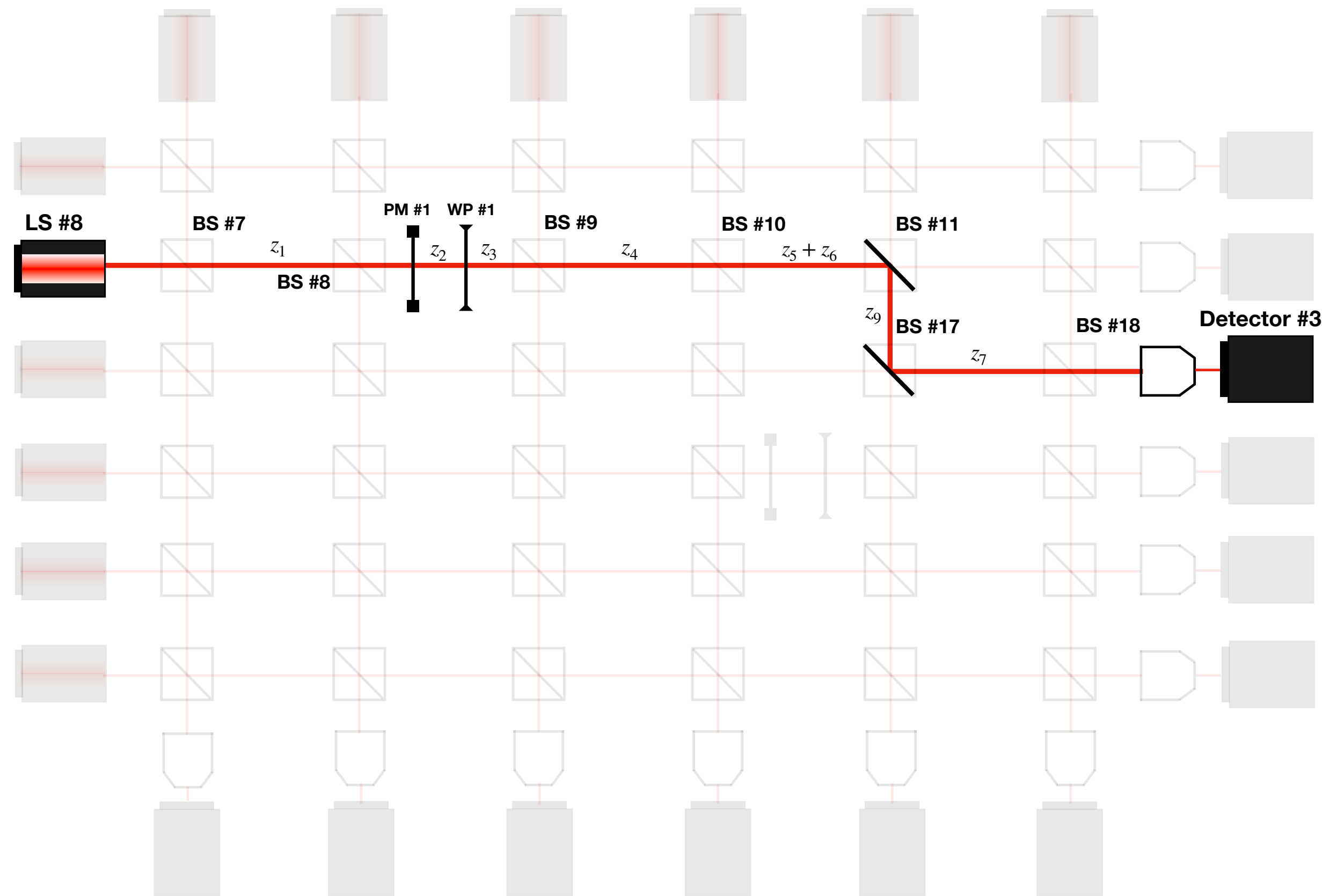




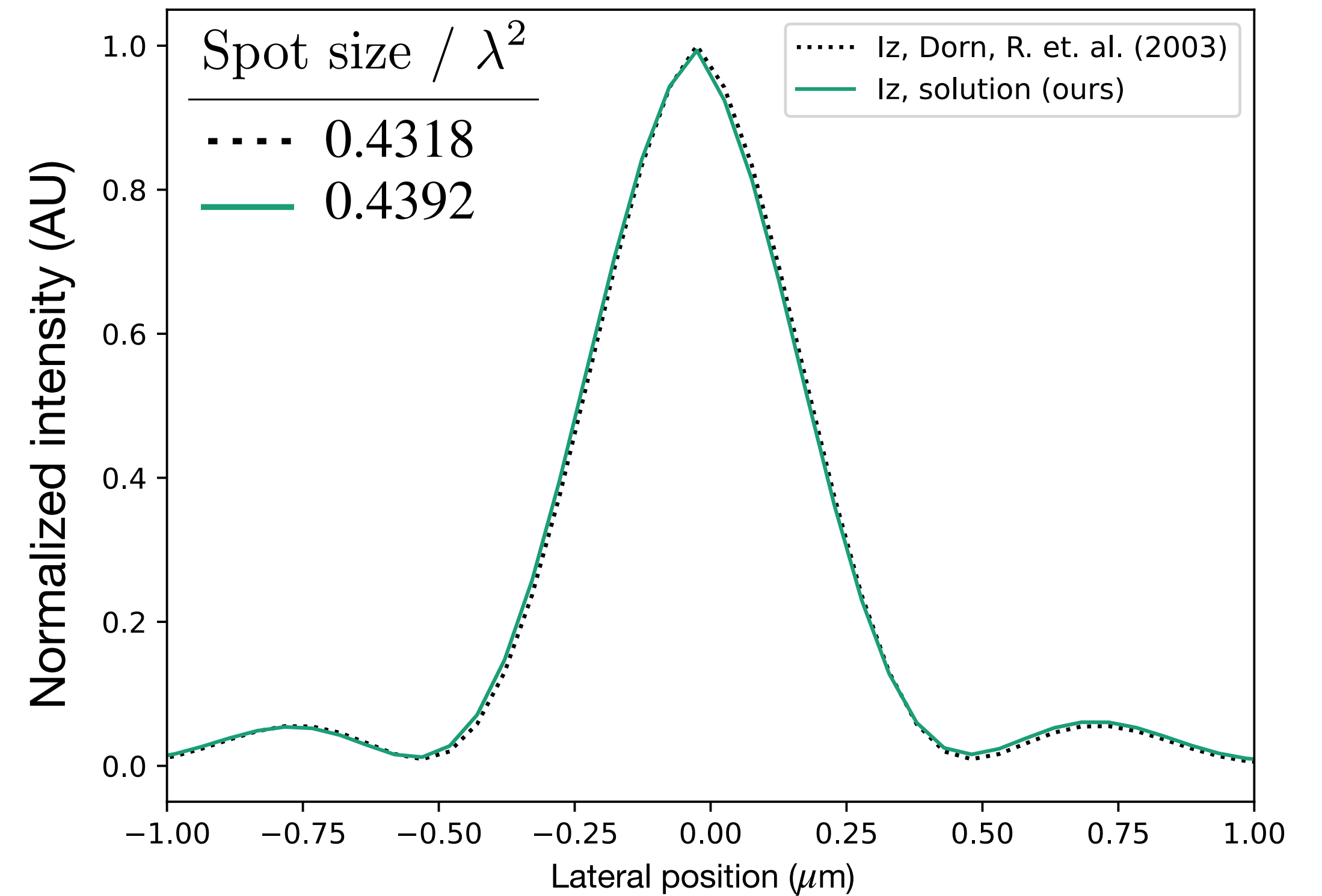
Ansatz:



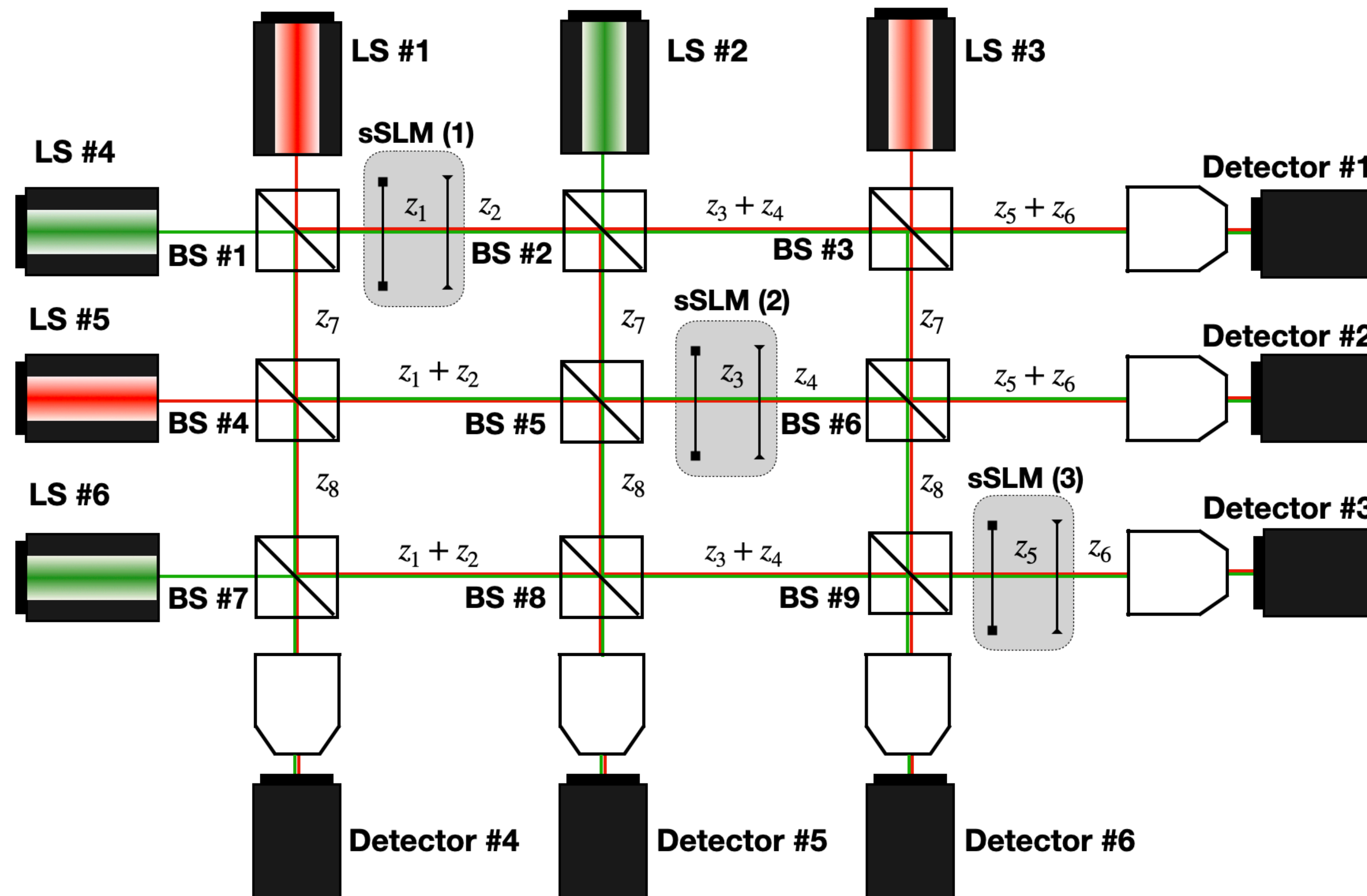
Pure topological discovery for Dorn, Quabis and Leuchs (2003)



Longitudinal intensity profile at focal plane

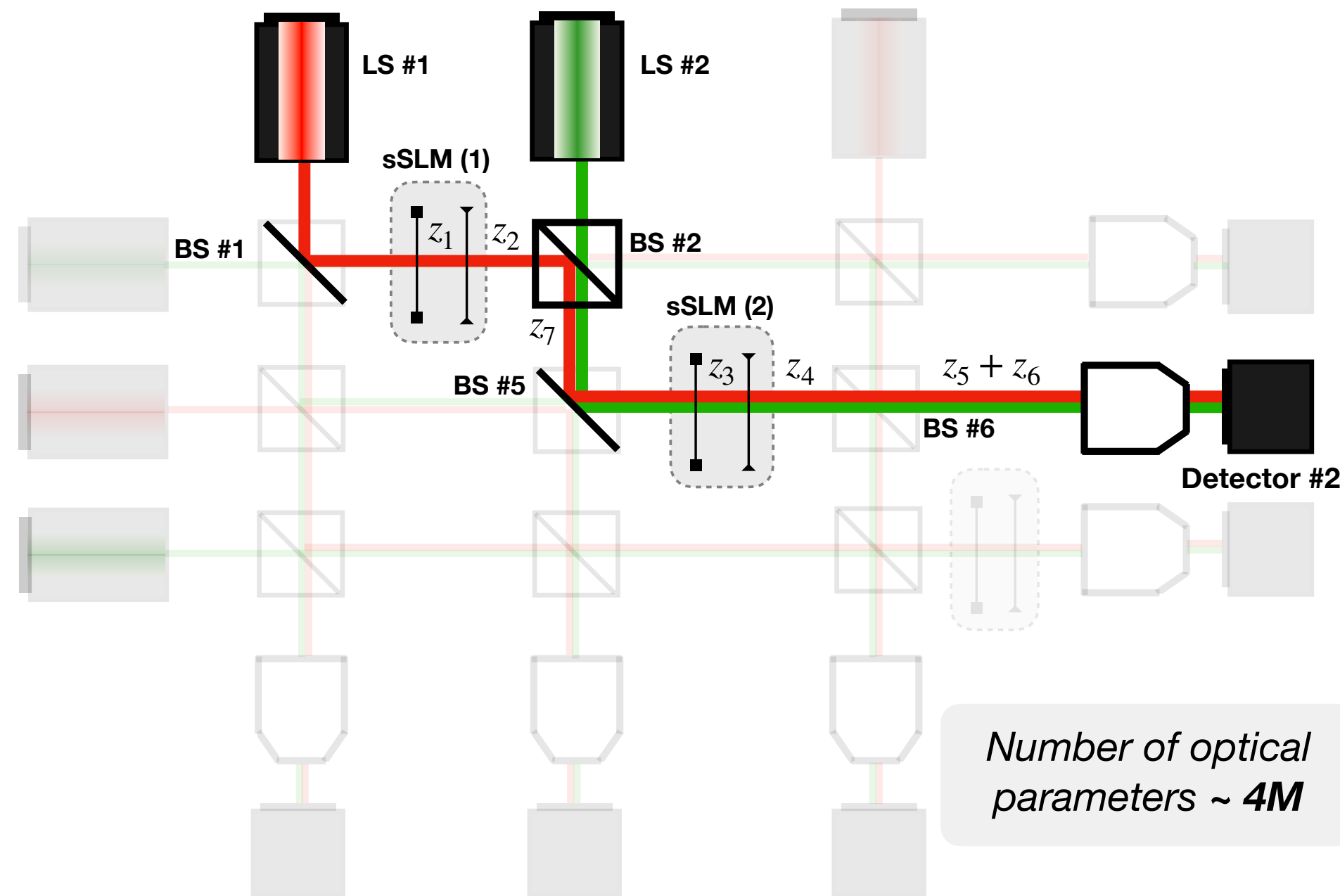


Ansatz:



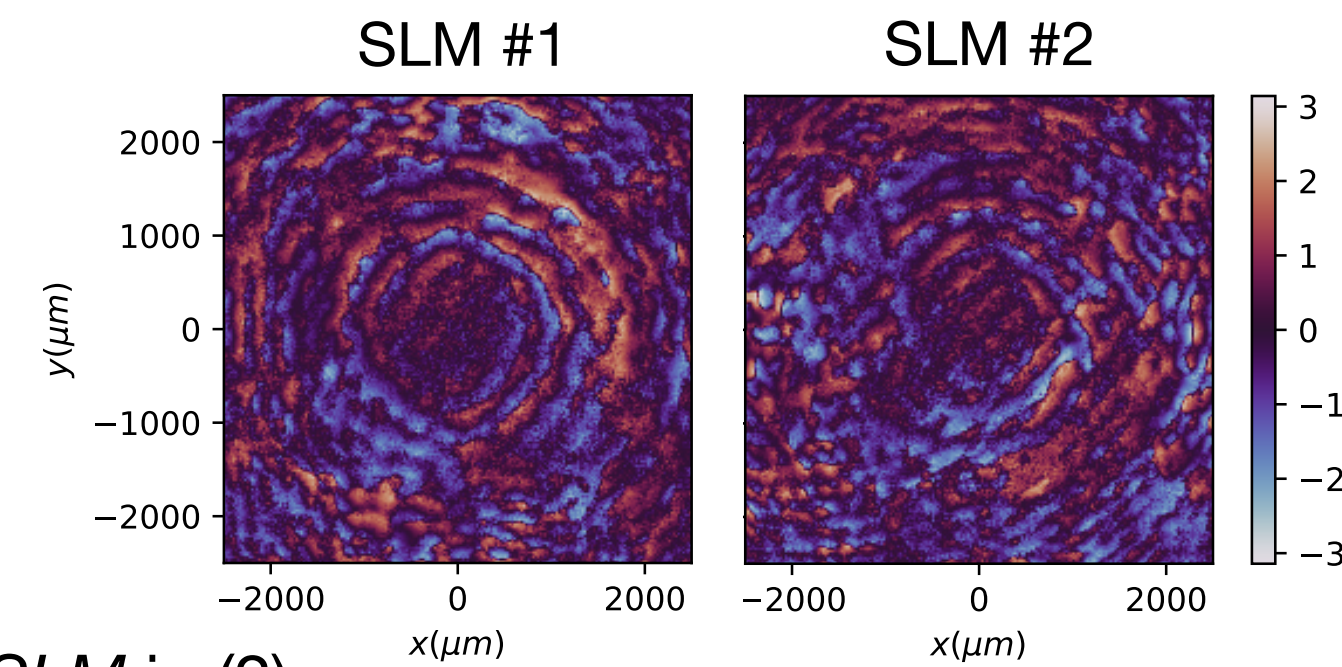
$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{\text{Density of the detected light}}$$

### Discovered optical layout

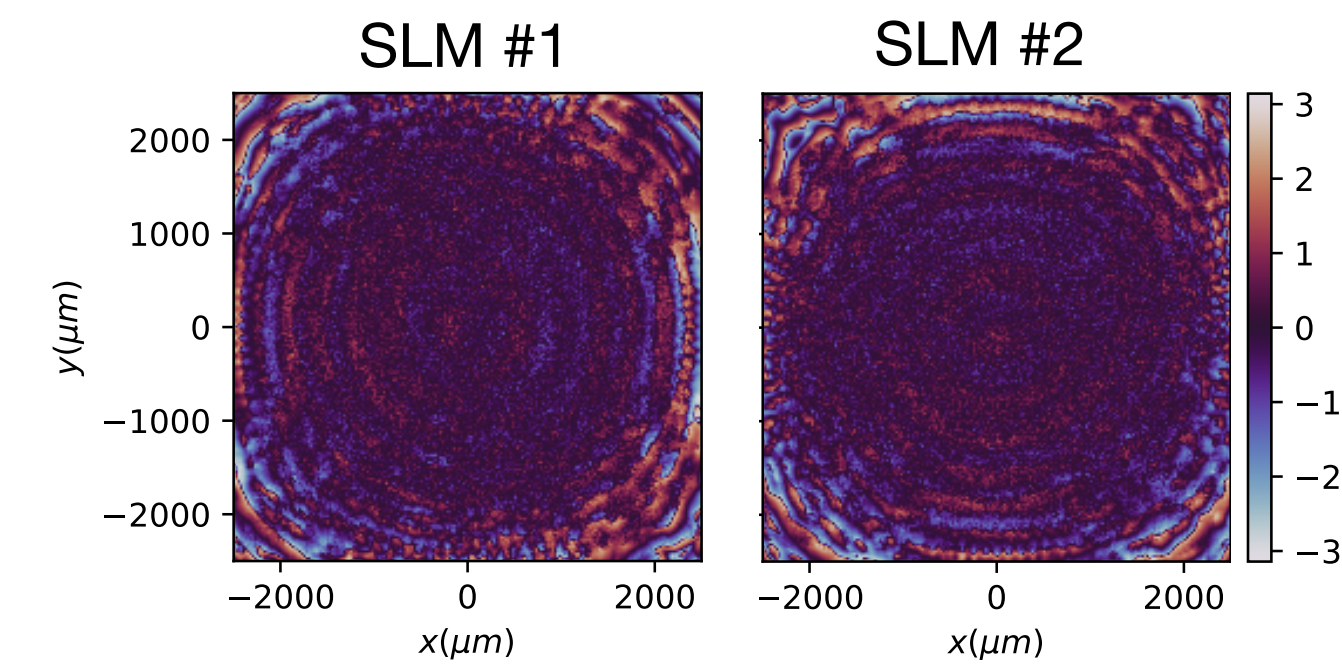


### Discovered phase masks

#### sSLM in (1)

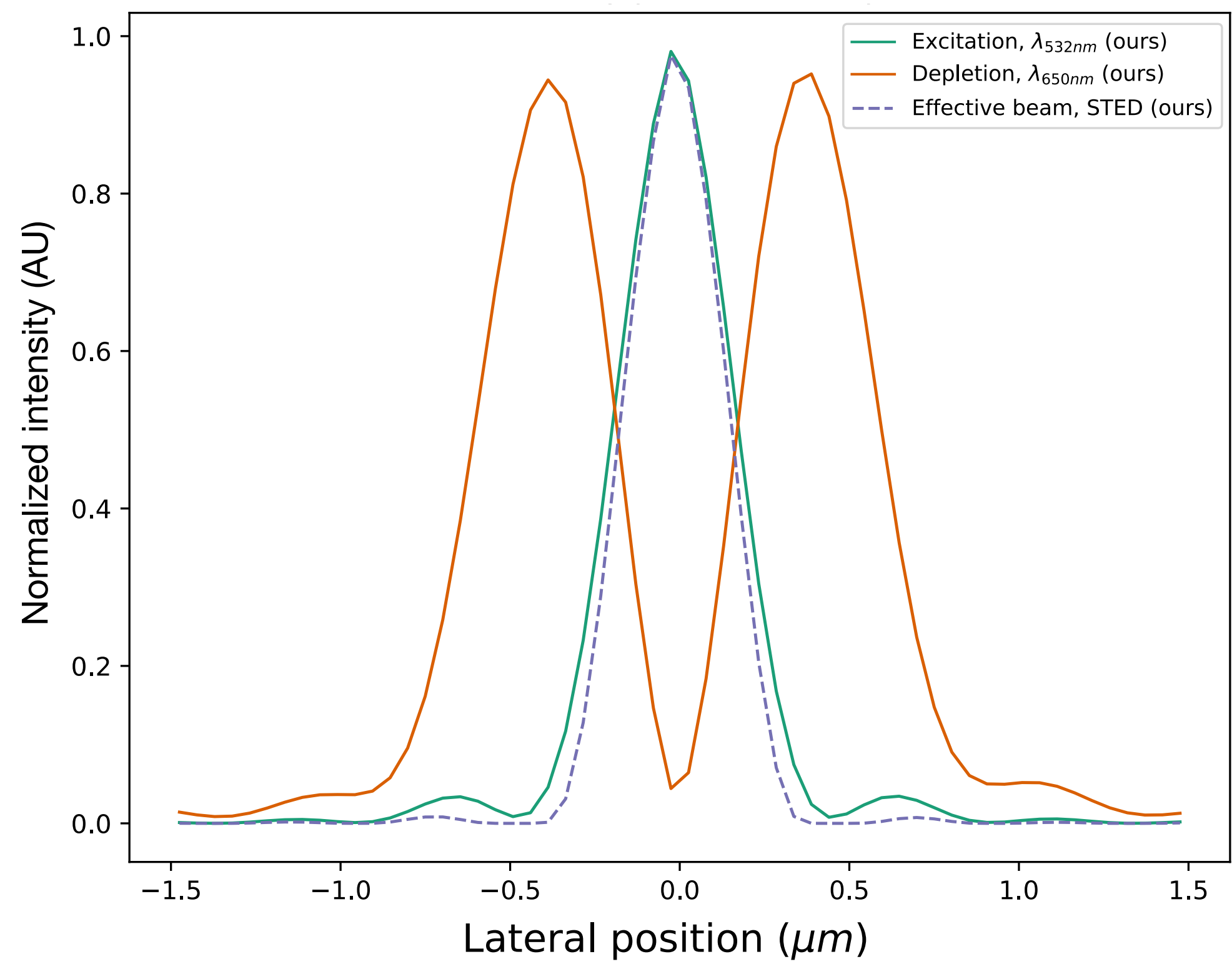


#### sSLM in (2)

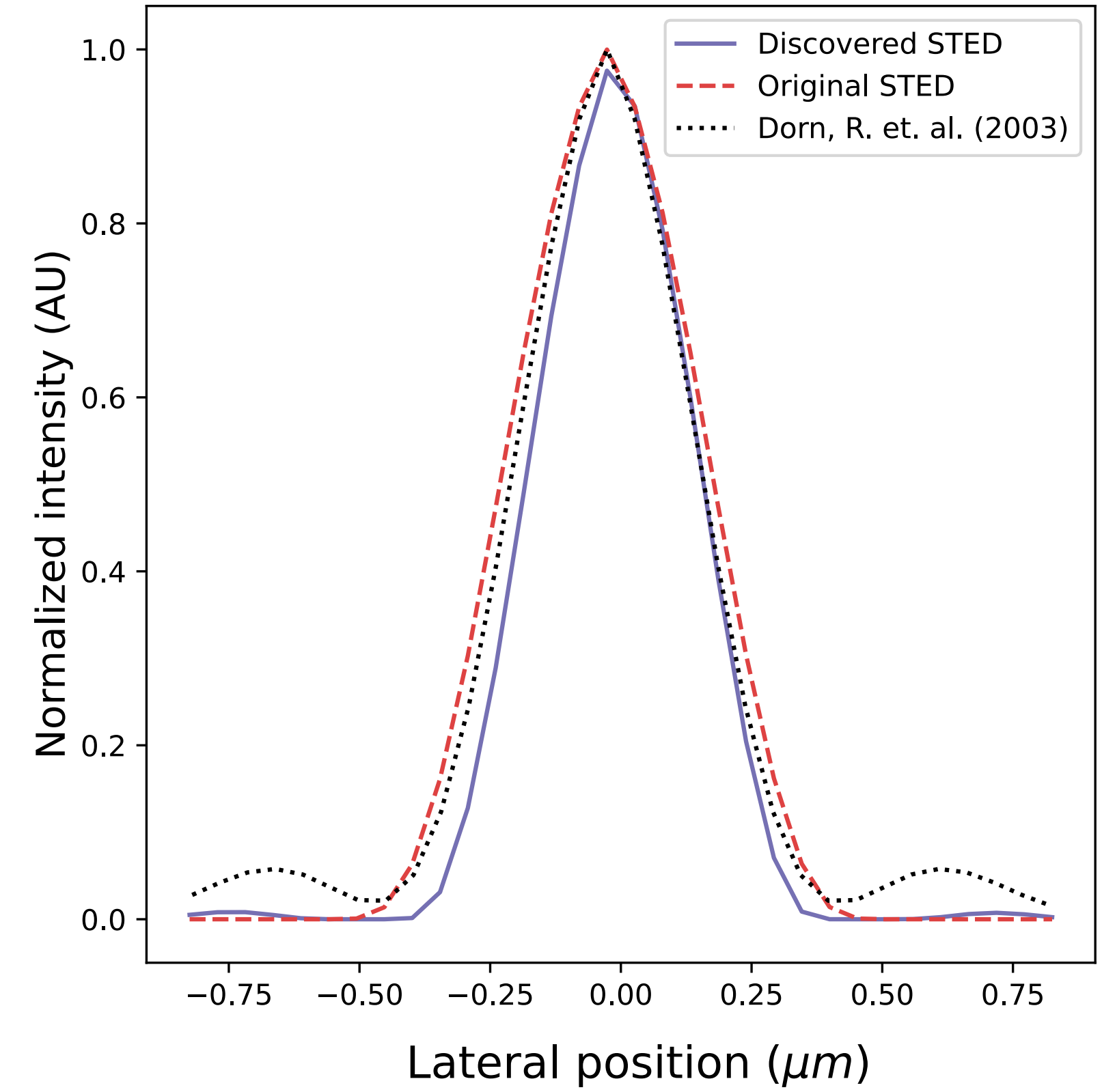




Total intensity profile at focal plane



Total intensity profile at focal plane



# Thank you!

## The team



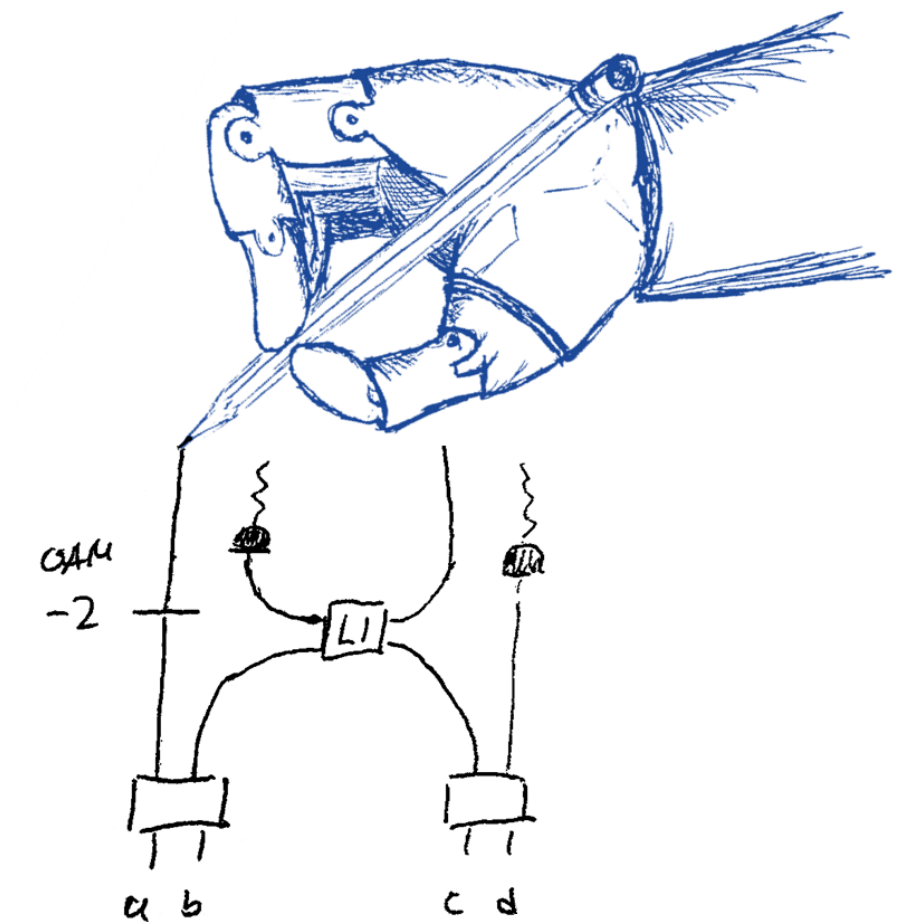
Link to the paper



GitHub repo



Group website



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