# National Cheng Kung University Modular Course 2024 Summer Program

領域:自然與工程科學

智能鎖模:	超快雷射	† II						
Machine learning enabled ultrafast modelocked laser II								
Instructor		Affiliation		Graduation (Ph.d.)				
黃書偉 Shu-Wei Huang		Electrical, Computer, and Energy						
		Engineering		國立成功大學				
		Biomedical Engineering						
		University of Colorado Boulder						
Course Type	Course Credit	Student Size (Maximum)						
Lecture + Recitation	2	20	建議先選修"智能鎖模超快雷射 I",取得所需要的基本知識. 若是學生已經具備相當的鎖模超快雷射知識,則可以考慮直接選修"智能鎖模超快雷射 II"。					
			Students are recommended to take "Machine learning enabled ultrafast modelocked laser I" first to obtain the basic knowledge about ultrafast modelocked laser necessary for this course.					
課程難易度								
Challenging Moderately Difficult Medium Fintry Level (Basic)								

### Student Background

College of Science \ Institute of Technology \ College of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science

## 教學方法

Lecture 25%, Recitation 60%, Discussion 5%, Report 10%

## **Grading Policy**

報告 60%:

20 名學生分為 5 組,每組的實作題目略有不同,周四結束前提交書面報告, Moodle 或 email 繳交,並 於周五早上每組 30 分鐘的口頭報告.報告內容包括實作題目的介紹,問題的解決方式,以及實作結 果的展示。

出席率 10%

討論與實作參與度 30%

### Code of Conduct for The Course

None

#### 課程概述

鎖模(mode locking)是超快光學裡一種用於產生極短時間雷射脈衝的技術,脈衝的長度通常在皮秒(10<sup>-12</sup>秒)甚至飛秒(10<sup>-15</sup>秒)。鎖模超快雷射技術的發展開創了許多科學上的新領域包括飛秒化學來達到原子級的化學反應控制(1999 Nobel Prize in Chemistry),光頻梳與光學鐘來取代現有的原子鐘時間標準(2005 Nobel Prize in Physics),和阿秒科學來探索電子在原子裡的動態變化(2023 Nobel Prize in Physics),以及引領了許多科技上的新發展包括材料表徵,雷射微加工,雷射微手術,雷射直寫光刻,和生物醫學成像。

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機器學習算法與超快光學的結合在近年來取得了蓬勃的發展,展現出了巨大的潛力.其中,機器學習算法的使用加速了鎖模超快雷射架構與效能的優化,並拓寬了其應用範圍.

"智能鎖模超快雷射 II"將著重於使用機器學習演算法培養直覺和解決設計問題以及介紹機器學習演算法對雷射設計與應用帶來的變革.

建議先選修"智能鎖模超快雷射 I",取得所需要的基本知識. 若是學生已經具備相當的鎖模超快雷射知識,則可以考慮直接選修"智能鎖模超快雷射 II"。

關鍵字:鎖模雷射,超快光學,機器學習

## Course Description

Modelocking is a technology in ultrafast optics used to generate extremely short laser pulses. The length of the pulse is usually picoseconds ( $10^{-12}$  seconds) or even femtoseconds ( $10^{-15}$  seconds). The development of ultrafast modelocked laser has created many new fields in science, including femtosecond chemistry to achieve atomic-level chemical reaction control (1999 Nobel Prize in Chemistry), optical frequency combs and optical clockworks to replace existing atomic clock time standards (2005 Nobel Prize in Physics), and attosecond science to explore the electronic dynamics in atoms and molecules (2023 Nobel Prize in Physics), and has led many new technological developments including material characterization, laser micromachining, laser microsurgery, laser direct writing lithography, and biomedical imaging.

The combination of machine learning algorithms and ultrafast optics has shown some success and tremendous potential in recent years. In particular, the use of machine learning algorithms has accelerated the optimization of ultrafast modelocked laser performance, resulted in deep understanding of modelocking principles, and further broadened the application scope of ultrafast modelocked laser.

The primary goal of this course is to provide students with the machine learning tools and experiences that have recently revolutionized many fields including the designs and applications of ultrafast lasers. In particular, students will learn and practice how to implement physics informed neural network that is particularly powerful for scientific computing.

Students are recommended to take "Machine learning enabled ultrafast modelocked laser I" first to obtain the basic knowledge about ultrafast modelocked laser necessary for this course.

Keywords: modelocked laser, ultrafast optics, machine learning

## Timetable and Syllabus

Period	Timetable	Syllabus	
8/12(MON)	9:00-10:30	機器學習演算法基本介紹	
	10:40-12:10	TensorFlow 和 Pytorch 基本介紹	
	13:30-17:30	TensorFlow 和 Pytorch 基本實作	
	9:00-10:30	物理訊息神經網路基本介紹	
8/13(TUE)	10:40-12:10 物理訊息神經網路實現方法與比較		
	13:30-17:30	物理訊息神經網路基本實作	
8/14(WED)	9:00-10:30	物理訊息神經網路非線性脈衝傳播模擬方法	
	10:40-12:10	物理訊息神經網路被動鎖模雷射模擬方法	

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	13:30-17:30	物理訊息神經網路模擬實作	
8/15(THU)	9:00-10:00	實作經驗討論	
	10:10-12:10 物理訊息神經網路逆問題處理方法		
	13:30-17:30	物理訊息神經網路模擬實作	
8/16(FRI)	9:00-12:00	實作結果報告	
	13:30-15:30	機器學習對雷射設計與應用帶來的變革	

#### Goal of the Course

- 1. 獲得機器學習的基礎知識
- 2. 使用機器學習培養直覺和解決設計問題
- 3. 了解機器學習演算法對雷射設計與應用帶來的變革

## The Importance, Cross-Over Disciplinary and Contemporary of The Curriculum

機器學習算法與超快光學的結合在近年來取得了蓬勃的發展,展現出了巨大的潛力.其中,機器學習算法的使用加速了鎖模超快雷射架構與效能的優化,並拓寬了其應用範圍. 鎖模超快雷射是一個非常複雜的動力學系統,機器學習算法的使用也有潛力能加深我們對該複雜動力系統的理解。

### Remarks

## References:

- 1. A.M. Weiner, Ultrafast Optics, (Wiley 2009).
- 2. S. Raschka and V. Mirjalili, Python Machine Learning, (Packt 2019).

本課程若因天災等不可抗力之因素或中央、地方政府公告停課,授課教師需依情況依建議補課方式調整課程進度與補課;若需使用假日、國定假日補課,則需與所有修課學生達成共識方能用例假日補課。

### 建議補課方式:

- 1. 線上授課方式補課;
- 2. 當預期可能會因天災(颱風、超大豪雨...等)宣佈停課時,建議老師先行調整加快課程進度或預先增加可能 天氣預警之前幾次課程時數;
- 3. 停課後隔天起延後下課,補足停課延誤的進度;若停課超過1天,則在開始上課後延後下課補課,或當週星期六、日補課;
- 4. 更改課程授課方式,例如:DEMO 改以考試、報告、作業取代。