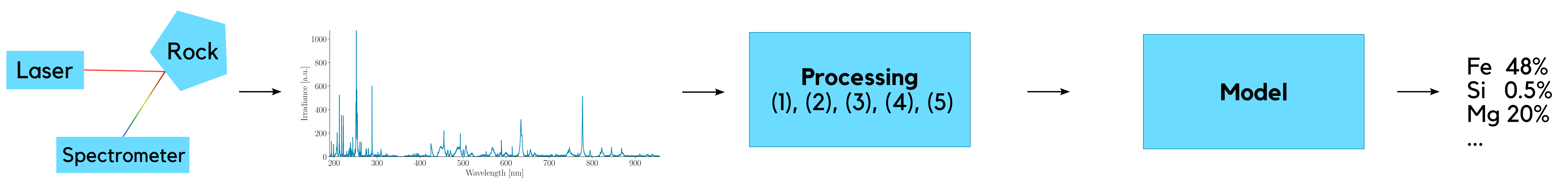


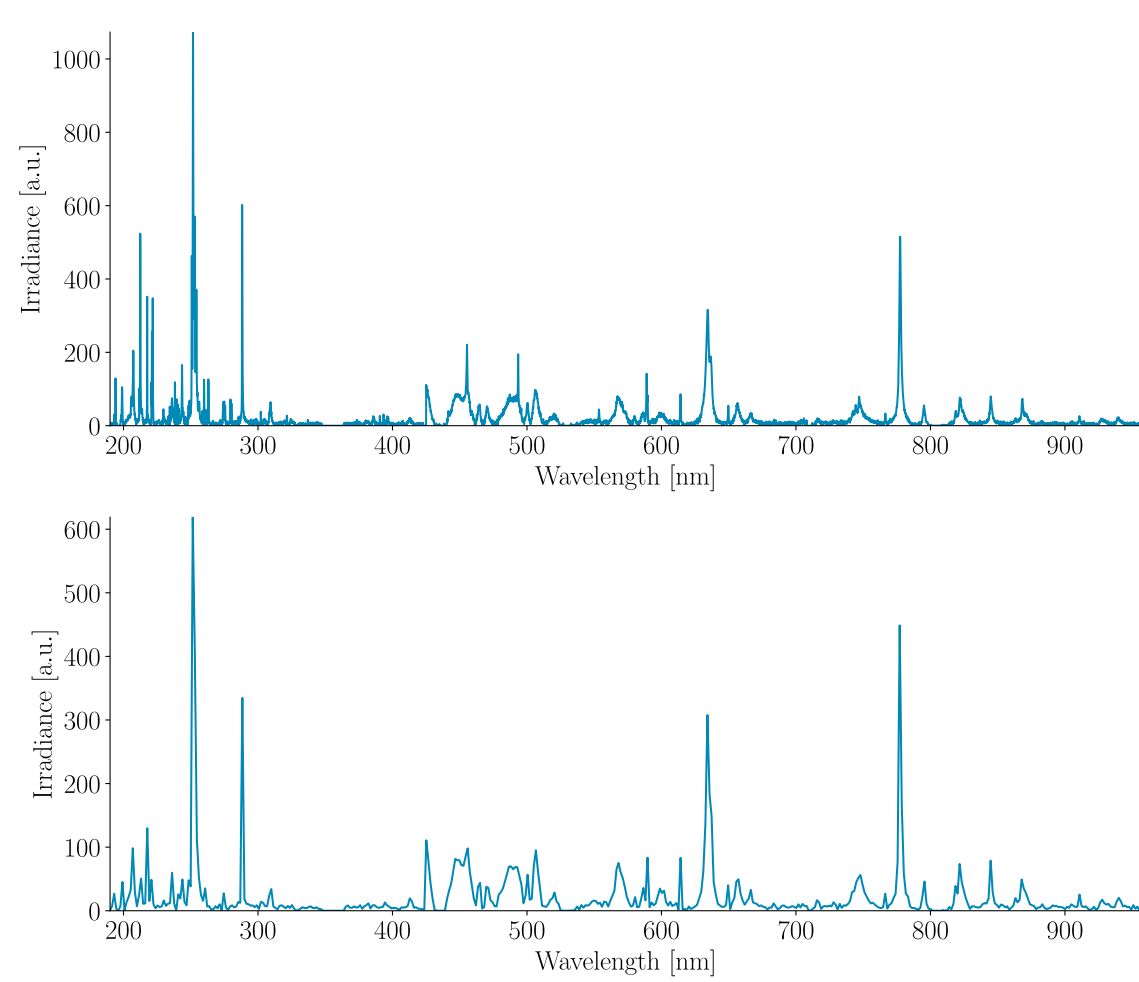
# Emission spectra are their own kind of data type

## From experiment to machine learning

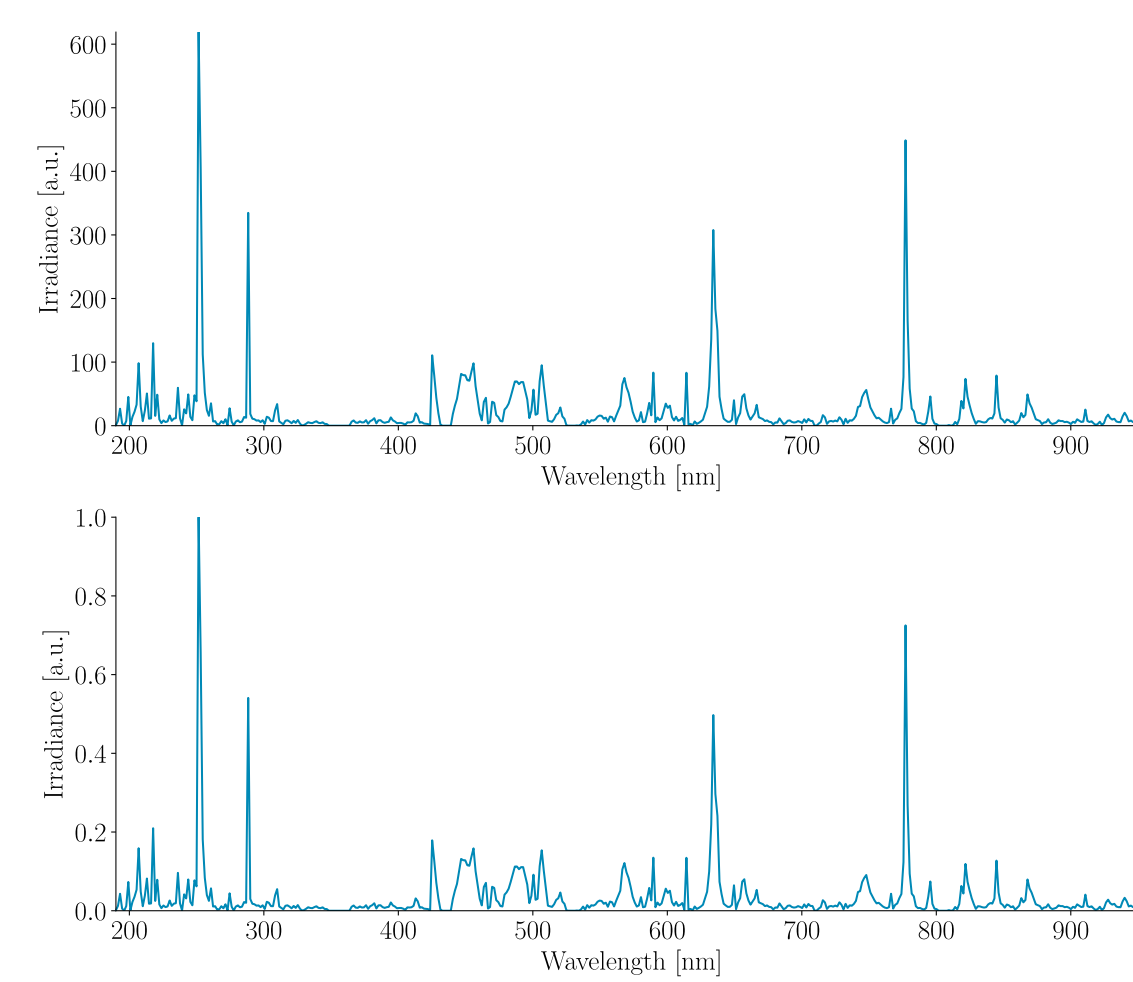


## Preprocessing

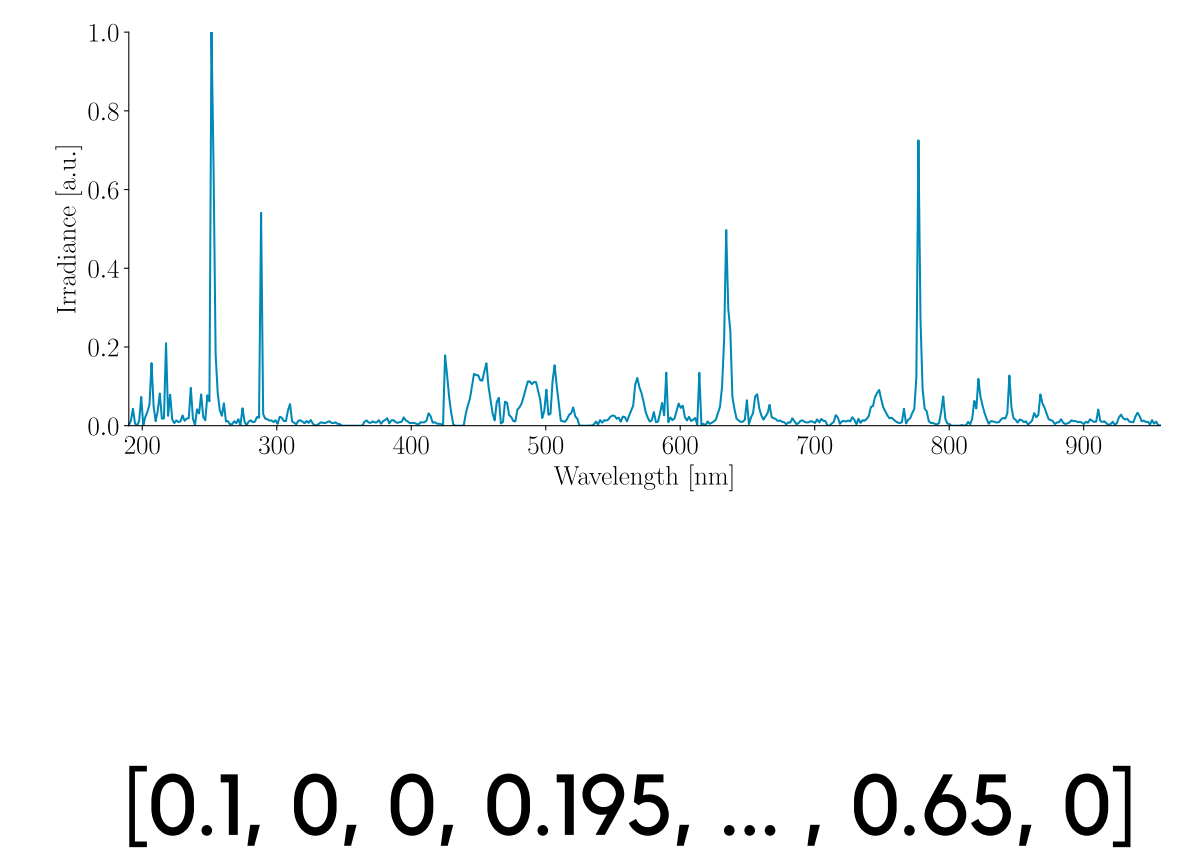
### (1) Downscaling



### (2) Normalization

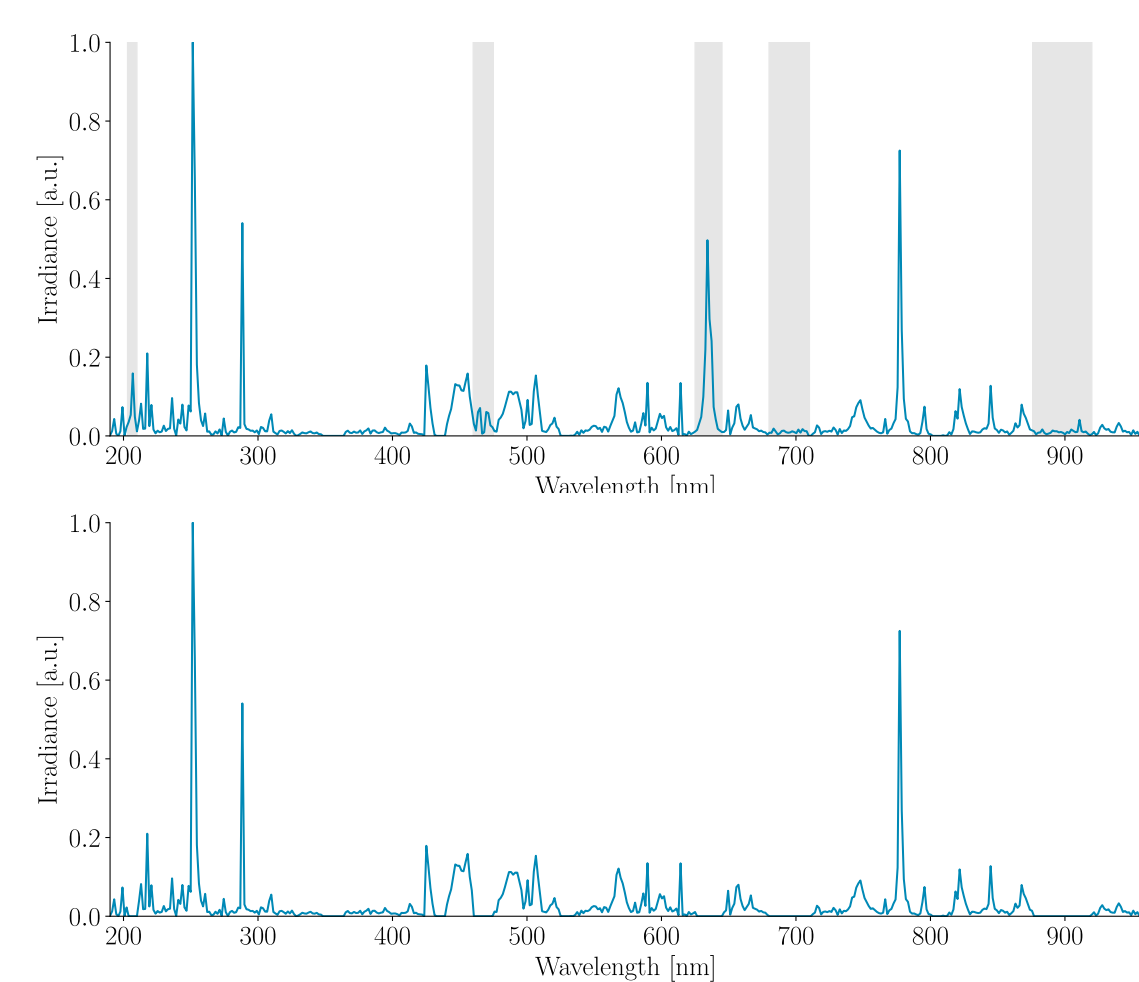


### (3) Array

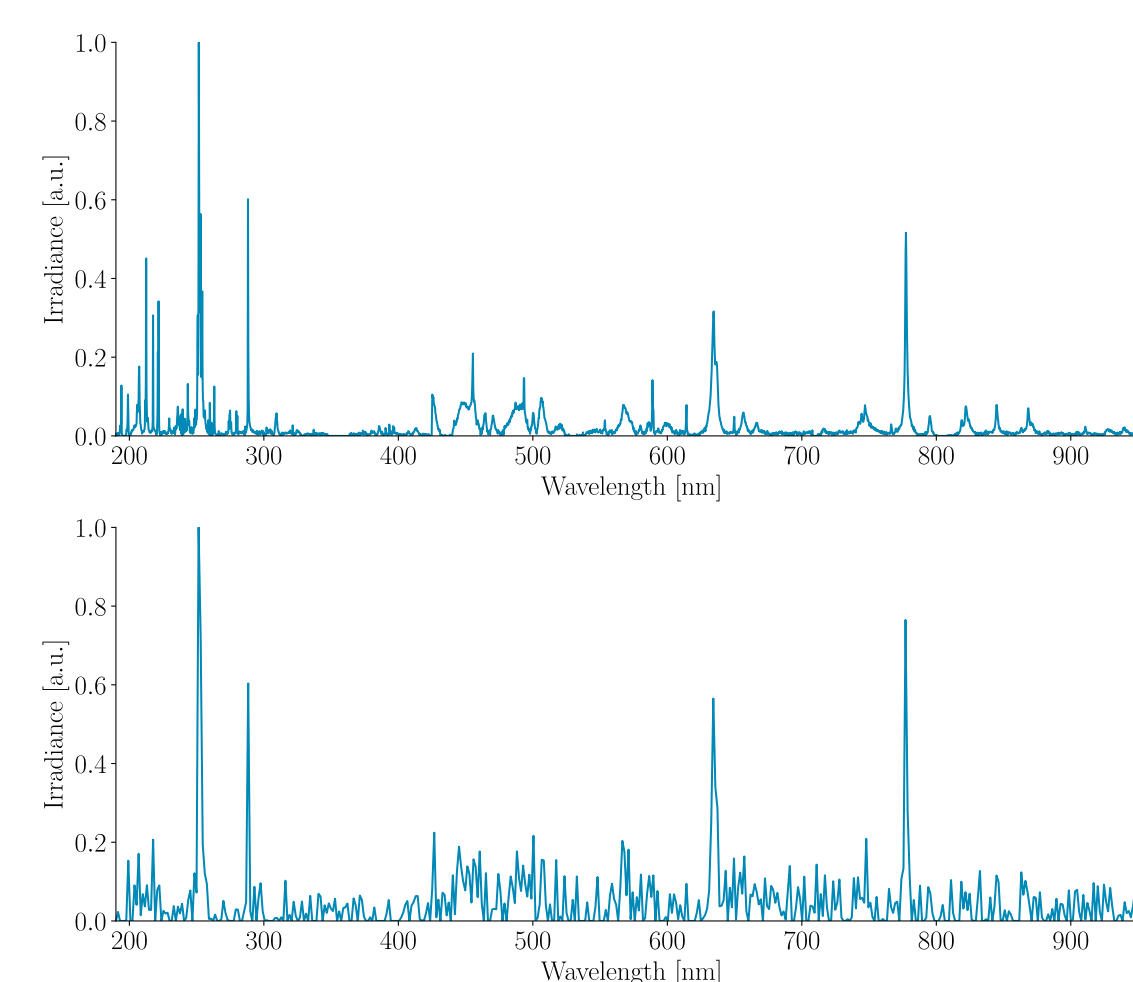


## Data Augmentation

### (4) Masking



### (5) Noise addition



**NO shifting**  
**NO inverting**  
**NO cropping**

## Machine Learning Models

Machine learning for laser-induced breakdown spectroscopy involves classification as well as quantitative analysis (regression) of targets. Different methods are used from classical (partial) least squares to neural networks [1]. Labelled spectral data is limited, yet known data augmentation techniques of time series [2] are restricted because of the inadvertent information loss or label change [3,4].

[1] Boucher et al., "A Study of Machine Learning Regression Methods for Major Elemental Analysis of Rocks Using Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy", <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sab.2015.02.003>  
[2] Wen et al., "Time Series Data Augmentation for Deep Learning: A Survey", <https://doi.org/10.24963/jcai.2021/631>  
[3] Anderson et al., "Post-Landing Major Element Quantification Using SuperCam Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy", <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sab.2021.106347>  
[4] Zorov et al., "A Review of Normalization Techniques in Analytical Atomic Spectrometry with Laser Sampling: From Single to Multivariate Correction", <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sab.2010.04.009>

Contact me:

