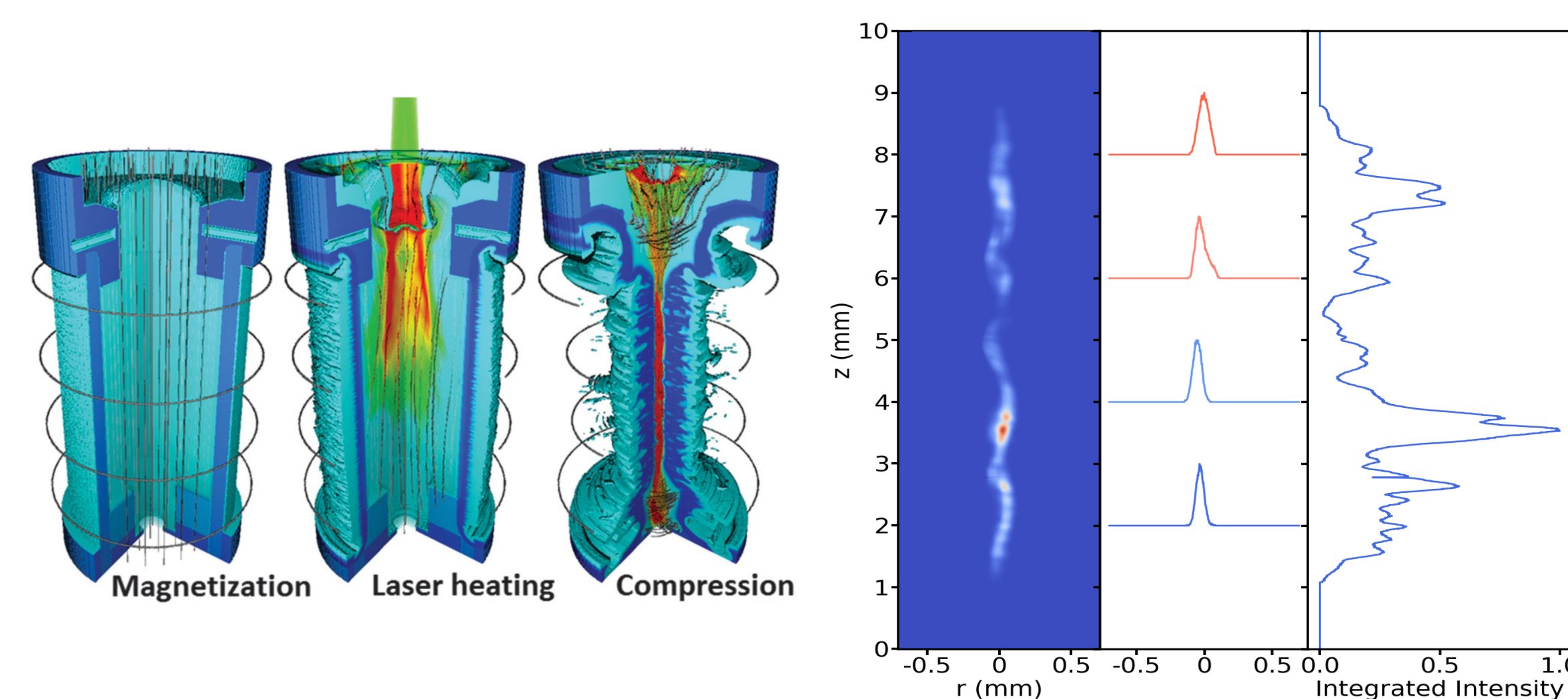
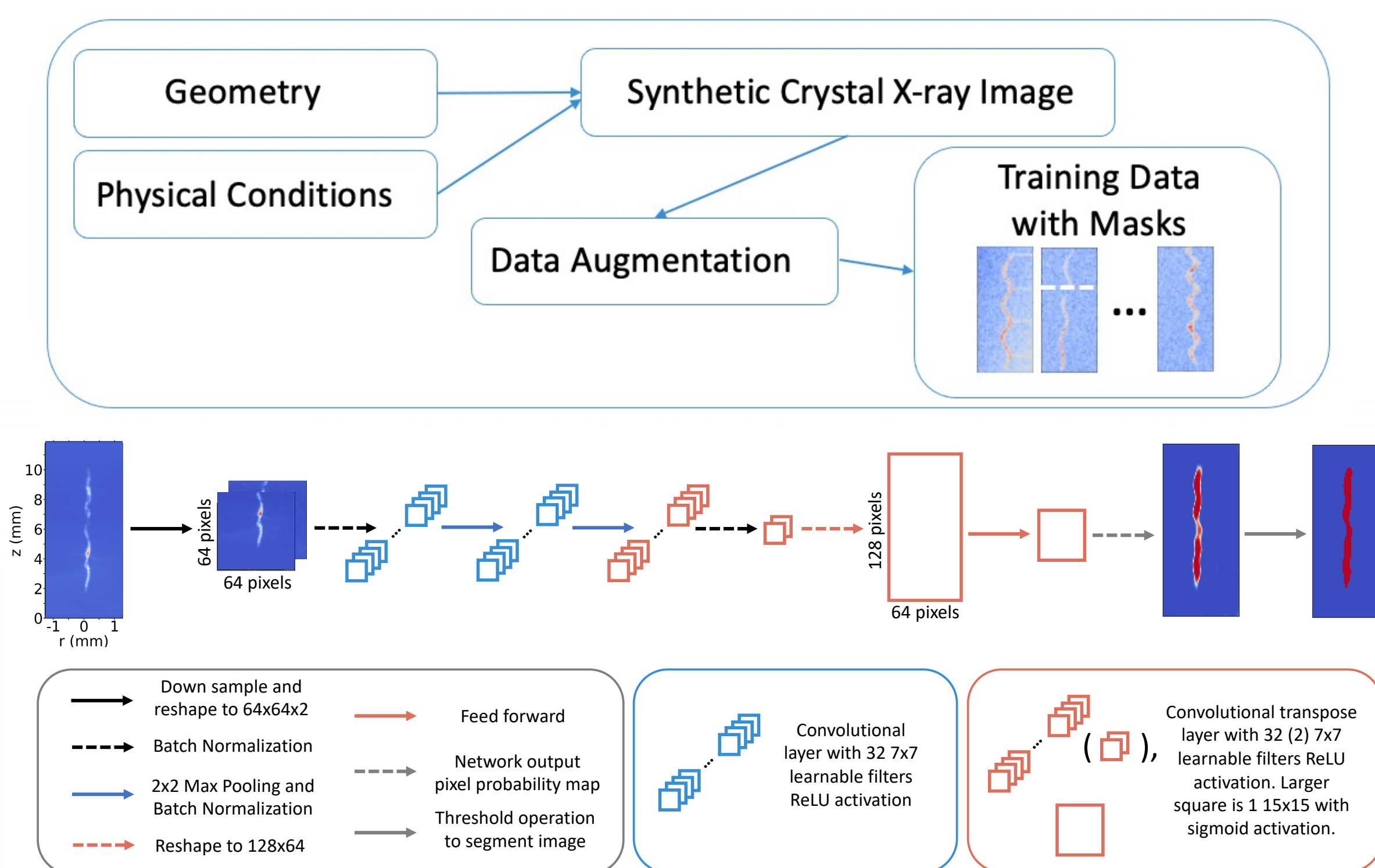




**Magnetized Liner Inertial Fusion** produces a hot (multi-keV) dense ( $\sim 1$  g/cc) cylindrical  $D_2$  plasma. Imaging of self-emission x-rays from the fuel with different photon energy ranges provides diagnostic access to the spatial distribution of plasma properties (e.g.  $T_e$ ) and characterizes plasma morphology. [1,2,3]



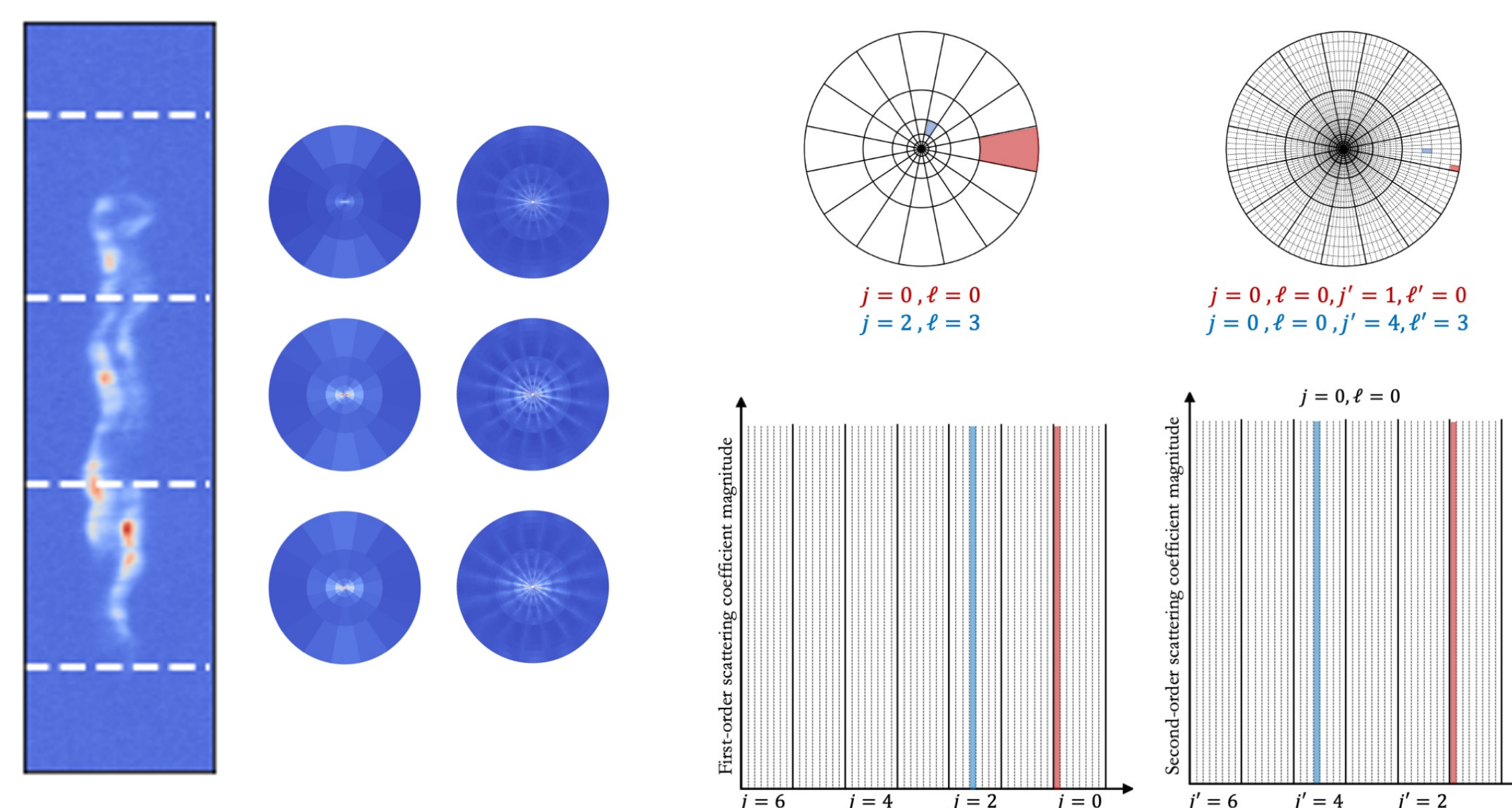
**Convolutional neural networks** can be leveraged to introduce automated reproducible workflows and enable accurate UQ in background removal.



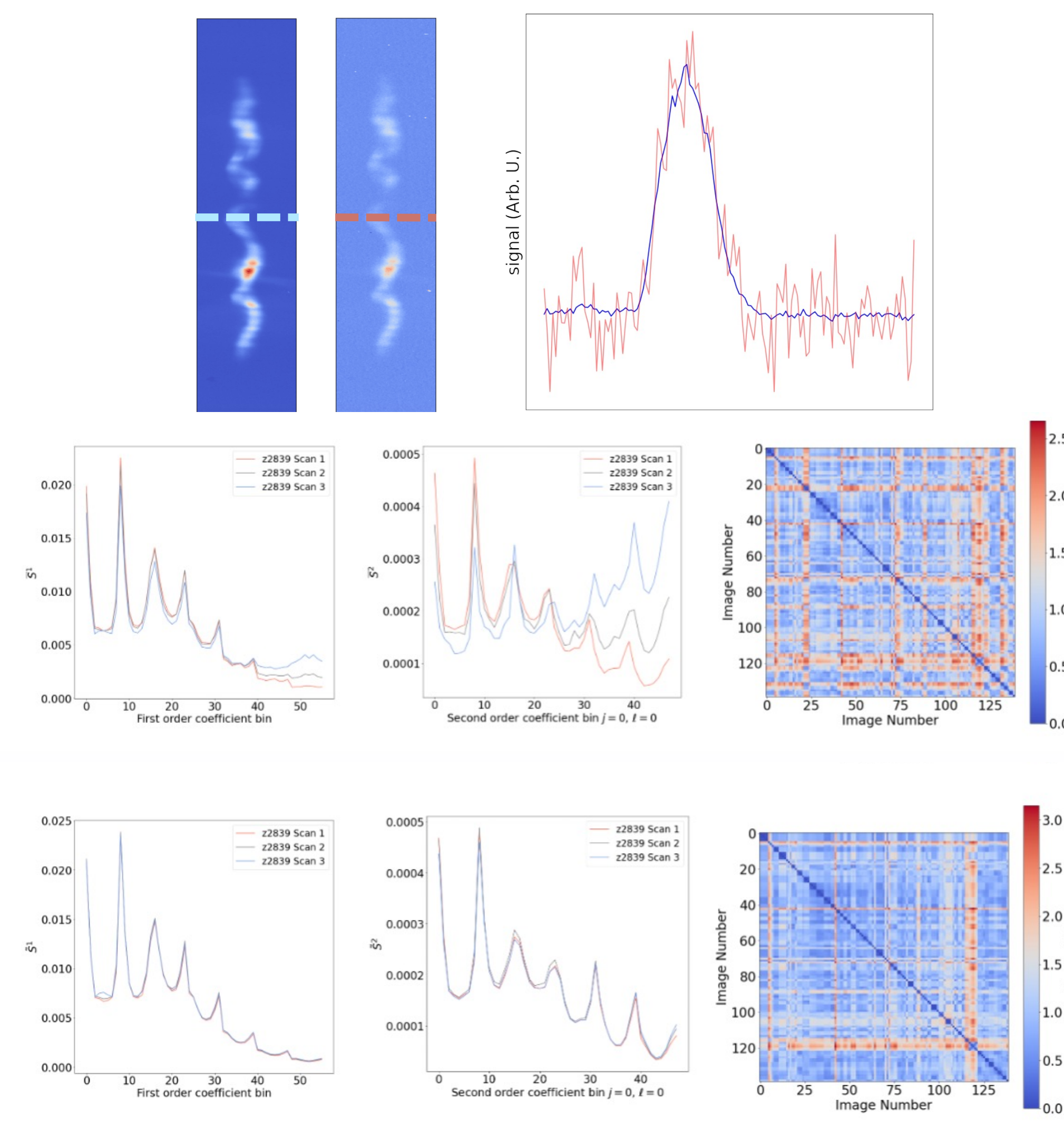
## References:

- [1] E. Harding *et al.* In Preparation.
- [2] P. Knapp *et al.* Submitted.
- [3] M. Glinsky *et al.* Phys. Plasmas **27**, 112703 (2020).
- [4] J. Bruna and S. Mallat IEEE Trans. Pat. Analysis and Mach. Intelligence **35**, 1872 (2013).
- [5] D. Ampleford *et al.* In Preparation.

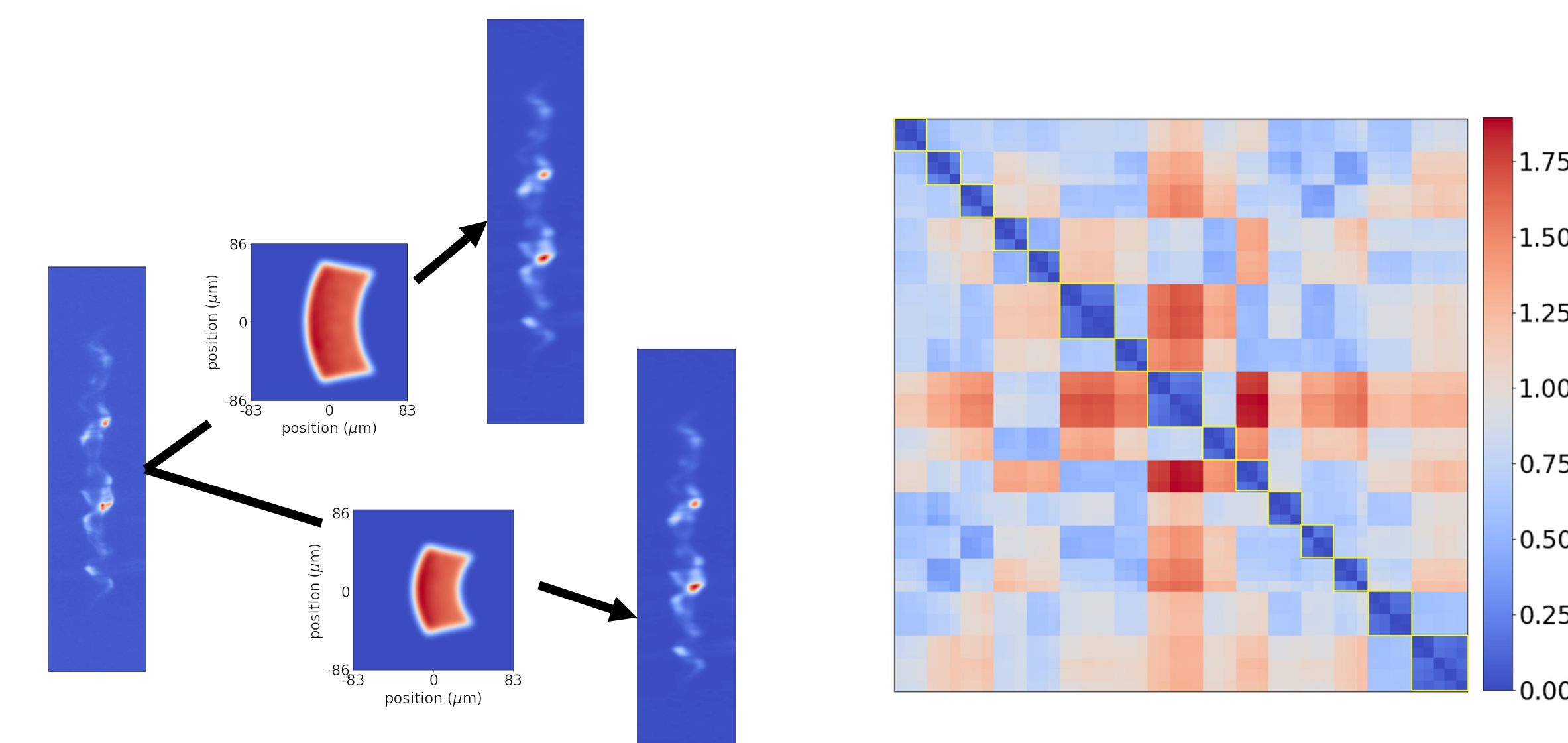
**Fixed weight convolutional networks** such as the Mallat Scattering Transform (MST)<sup>[3,4]</sup> provide a route to image comparison.



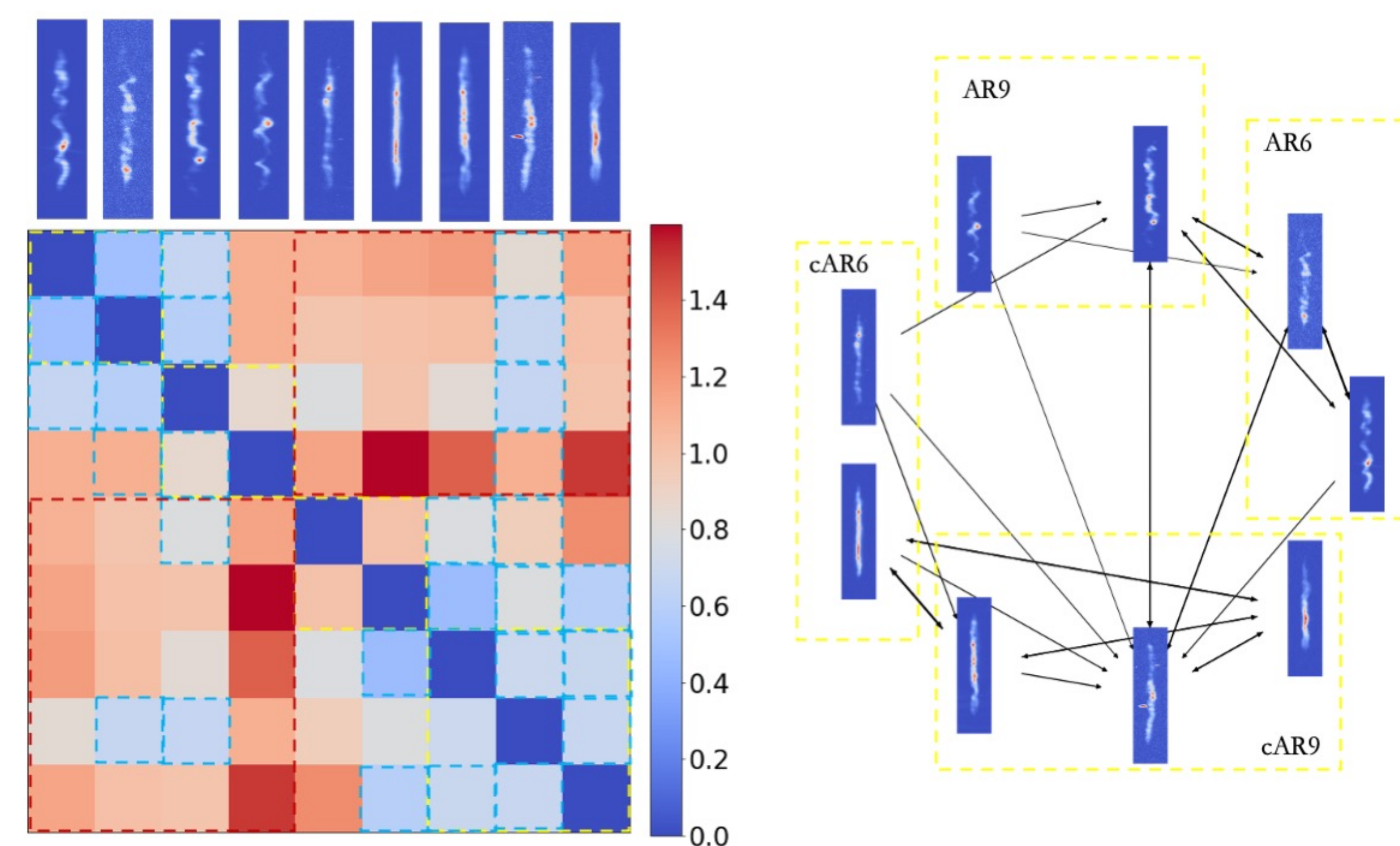
**Use of MagLIF stagnation image database allows a simple *model-free* assessment of image metric sensitivities to instrumentation and fielding induced features such as *signal-to-noise ratio*.**



**Applying point-spread-functions** from ray tracing to high-resolution images allows an assessment of imager resolution impact on image metrics.



**Appears sensitive to morphological similarity** for example effectively distinguishing between visually distinct stagnation structure produced by dielectric coated and uncoated liners described in Ref. [5].



**In summary,** historical MagLIF data and modern analysis techniques can be used to aid in image metric design and provide insight into when and how different MagLIF spherical crystal x-ray imaging modalities can be quantitatively compared.