

Deep learning-based surrogate models outperform simulators and could hasten scientific discoveries

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Lawrence Livermore researchers are integrating technologies such as the Sierra supercomputer (left) and the National Ignition Facility (NIF) (right) to understand complex problems like fusion in energy and the aging effects in nuclear weapons. Data from NIF experiments (inset, right) and simulation (inset, left) are being combined with deep learning methods to improve areas important to national security and our future energy sector. Credit: Tanya Quijalvo/LLNL

Surrogate models supported by neural networks can perform as well, and in some ways better, than computationally expensive simulators and could lead to new insights in complicated physics problems such as inertial confinement fusion (ICF), Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) scientists reported.

In a paper published by the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS)*, LLNL researchers describe the development of a deep learning-driven Manifold & Cyclically Consistent (MaCC) surrogate model incorporating a multi-modal neural network capable of quickly and accurately emulating complex scientific processes, including the high-energy density physics involved in ICF.

The research team applied the model to ICF implosions performed at the National Ignition Facility (NIF), in which a computationally expensive numerical simulator is used to predict the energy yield of a target imploded by shock waves produced by the facility's high-energy laser. Comparing the results of the neural network-backed surrogate to the existing simulator, the researchers found the surrogate could adequately replicate the simulator, and significantly outperformed the current state-of-the-art in surrogate models across a wide range of metrics.

"One major question we were dealing with was 'how do we start using machine learning when you have a lot of different kinds of data?' said LLNL computer scientist and lead author Rushil Anirudh. "What we proposed was making the problem simpler by finding a common space where all these modalities, such as high pressure or temperature, live and do the analysis within that space. We're saying that deep learning can capture the important relationships between all these different data sources and give us a compact representation for all of them."

Anirudh added, "The nice thing about doing all this is not only that it makes the analysis easier, because now you have a common space for all

these modalities, but we also showed that doing it this way actually gives you better models, better analysis and objectively better results than with baseline approaches."

Simulations that would normally take a numerical simulator a half-hour to run could be done equally as well within a fraction of a second using [neural networks](#), Anirudh explained. Perhaps even more valuable than saving compute time, explained computer scientist and co-author Timo Bremer, is the demonstrated ability of the deep learning surrogate model to analyze a large volume of complex, high-dimensional data in the ICF test case, which has implications for stockpile modernization efforts. The results indicate the approach could lead to new scientific discoveries and a completely novel class of techniques for performing and analyzing simulations, Bremer said.

This is particularly important at NIF, Bremer explained, where scientists do not yet fully understand why discrepancies exist between simulations and experiments. In the future, deep learning models could elicit capabilities that didn't exist before and provide a way for scientists to analyze the massive amounts of X-ray images, sensor data and other information collected from diagnostics of each NIF shot, including data that has not been incorporated because there is too much of it to be analyzed by humans alone, Bremer said.

"This tool is providing us with a fundamentally different way of connecting simulations to experiments," Bremer said. "By building these deep learning models, it allows us to directly predict the full complexity of the simulation data. Using this common latent space to correlate all these different modalities and different diagnostics, and using that space to connect experiments to simulations, is going to be extremely valuable, not just for this particular piece of science, but everything that tries to combine computational sciences with experimental sciences. This is something that could potentially lead to new insights in a way that's just

unfeasible right now."

Comparing the results of predictions made by the surrogate model to the simulator typically used for ICF experiments, the researchers found the MaCC surrogate was nearly indistinguishable from the simulator in errors and expected quantities of energy yield and more accurate than other types of surrogate models. Researchers said the key to the MaCC model's success was the coupling of forward and inverse models and training them on data together. The surrogate model used data inputs to make predictions, and those predictions were run through an inverse model to estimate, from the outputs, what the inputs might have been. During training, the surrogate's neural networks learned to be compatible with the inverse models, meaning that errors did not accumulate as much as they would have before, Anirudh said.

"We were exploring this notion of self-consistency," Anirudh explained. "We found that including the inverse problem into the surrogate modeling process is actually essential. It makes the problem more data-efficient and slightly more robust. When you put these two pieces together, the inverse model and the common space for all the modalities, you get this grand surrogate model that has all these other desirable properties—it is more efficient and better with less amount of data, and it's also resilient to sampling artifacts."

The team said the benefit of [machine learning](#)-based surrogates is that they can speed up extremely complex calculations and compare varied data sources efficiently without requiring a scientist to scan tremendous amounts of data. As simulators become increasingly complex, producing even more data, such surrogate models will become a fundamental complementary tool for scientific discovery, researchers said.

"The tools we built will be useful even as the simulation becomes more complex," said computer scientist and co-author Jayaraman Thiagarajan.

"Tomorrow we will get new computing power, bigger supercomputers and more accurate calculations, and these techniques will still hold true. We are surprisingly finding that you can produce very powerful emulators for the underlying complex simulations, and that's where this becomes very important."

Thiagarajan continued, "As long as you can approximate the underlying science using a mathematical model, the speed at which we can explore the space becomes really, really fast... That will hopefully help us in the future to make scientific discoveries even quicker and more effectively. We believe that even though we used it for this particular application, this approach is broadly applicable to the general umbrella of science."

Researchers said the MaCC surrogate model could be adapted for any future change in modality, new types of sensors or imaging techniques. Because of its flexibility and accuracy, the [model](#) and its [deep learning](#) approach, referred to at LLNL as "cognitive simulation" or simply CogSim, is being applied to a number of other projects within the Laboratory and is transitioning over to programmatic work, including efforts in uncertainty quantification, weapons physics design, magnetic confinement fusion and other laser projects.

MaCC is a key product of the Lab's broader Cognitive Simulation Director's Initiative, led by principal investigator and LLNL physicist Brian Spears and funded through the Laboratory Directed Research and Development (LDRD) program. The initiative aims to advance a wide range of AI technologies and computational platforms specifically designed to improve scientific predictions by more effectively coupling precision simulation with experimental data. By focusing on both the needs in critical mission spaces and the opportunities presented by AI and compute advances, the initiative has helped further LLNL's lead in using AI for science.

"MaCC's ability to combine multiple, scientifically relevant data streams opens the door for a wide range of new analyses," Spears said. "It will allow us to extract information from our most valuable and mission-critical experimental and [simulation](#) data sets that has been inaccessible until now. Fully exploiting this information in concert with a new suite of related CogSim tools will lead quickly and directly to improved predictive models."

More information: Rushil Anirudh et al. Improved surrogates in inertial confinement fusion with manifold and cycle consistencies, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2020). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1916634117](#)

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