

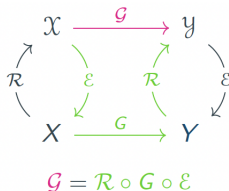
AI in the Sciences and Engineering 2024

Siddhartha Mishra

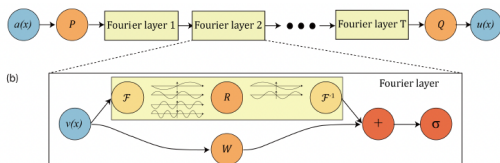
Seminar for Applied Mathematics (SAM), D-MATH (and),
ETH AI Center,
ETH Zürich, Switzerland.

What you learnt so far

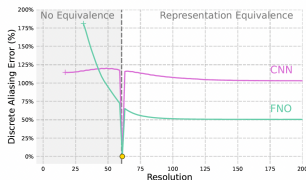
- ▶ Operator learning: Given Abstract PDE: $\mathcal{D}_a(u) = f$
- ▶ Learn **Solution Operator**: $\mathcal{G} : \mathcal{X} \mapsto \mathcal{Y}$ with $\mathcal{G}(a, f) = u$
- ▶ Enforce **Continuous-Discrete Equivalence** via **ReNO**:



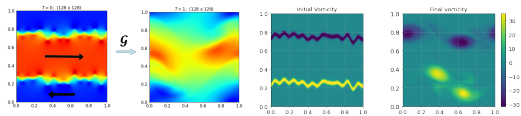
FNO ?



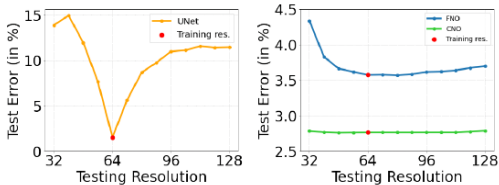
- ▶ Activations breaking Band limits \Rightarrow FNO is not a ReNO !!



A Practical Example

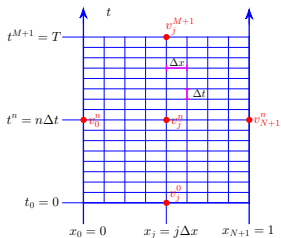


► FNO Results:

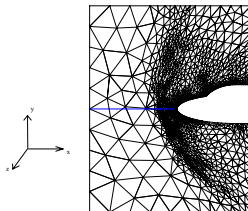


► Challenge: Design a ReNO

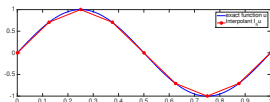
Traditional Numerical Methods



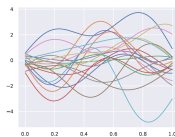
Finite Difference



Finite Volume



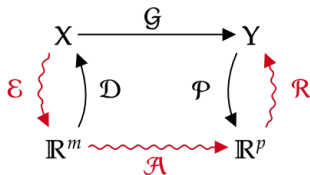
Finite Element



Spectral Method

Revisiting Numerical Methods

- ▶ Can be reinterpreted in the following abstract Paradigm:



Scheme	Encoder	Approximator	Reconstructor
Finite Difference	Point values	Scheme	Poly. Interpolant
Finite Element	Node Values	Scheme	Galerkin Basis
Finite Volume	Cell Averages	Scheme	Poly. Interpolant
Spectral	Fourier Coeffs.	Scheme	Fourier Interpolant

Spectral Neural Operators (SNO)

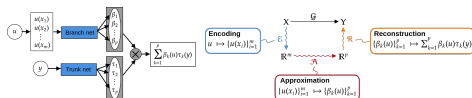
- ▶ A general structure

Architecture	Encoder	Approximator	Reconstructor
SNO	Basis Coeffs	DNNs	Basis Functions
- ▶ A particular Instantiation: [Fanaskov and Oseledets, 2022](#).
- ▶ \mathcal{P}_K : Periodic, bandlimited functions, **Fourier basis** Ψ .
- ▶ SNO: $T_{\Psi_{K'}} \circ \mathcal{N} \circ T_{\Psi_K} : \mathcal{P}_K \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{K'}$, $\mathcal{N} : \mathbb{C}^{2K+1} \mapsto \mathbb{C}^{2K'+1}$
- ▶ SNO is a ReNO:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \mathcal{P}_K & \xrightarrow{T_{\Psi_K}^*} & \mathbb{C}^{2K+1} & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{N}} & \mathbb{C}^{2K'+1} & \xrightarrow{T_{\Psi_{K'}}} & \mathcal{P}_{K'} \\
 T_{\Psi_K} \updownarrow T_{\Psi_K}^* & & \updownarrow \text{Id} & & \updownarrow \text{Id} & & T_{\Psi_{K'}} \updownarrow T_{\Psi_{K'}}^* \\
 \mathbb{C}^{2K+1} & \xrightarrow{\text{Id}} & \mathbb{C}^{2K+1} & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{N}} & \mathbb{C}^{2K'+1} & \xrightarrow{\text{Id}} & \mathbb{C}^{2K'+1}
 \end{array}$$

- ▶ **DeepONets**: [Chen,Chen 1995](#), [Lu et al, 2020](#):

$$\mathcal{N}(a)(y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \beta_k(a) \tau_k(y) \approx \mathcal{G}(a)(y)$$



Architecture	Encoder	Approximator	Reconstructor
DeepONet	Sensor Evals.	DNNs	DNNs
PCA-Net ¹	Input PCA	DNNs	Output PCA

¹Bhattacharya et al, 2020

Are DeepONets ReNOs ?

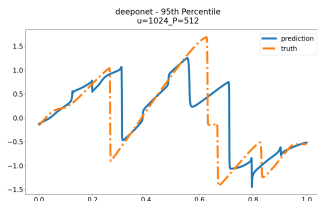
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \mathcal{P}_N & \xrightarrow{T_{\Psi_N}^*} & \mathbb{R}^{2N+1} & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{N}} & \mathbb{R}^K & \xrightarrow{T_{\mathcal{T}_K}} & \mathcal{Q}_K \\ T_{\Psi_N} \updownarrow T_{\Psi_N}^* & & \updownarrow \text{Id} & & \updownarrow \text{Id} & & T_{\mathcal{T}_K} \updownarrow T_{\mathcal{T}_K}^* \\ \mathbb{R}^{2N+1} & \xrightarrow{\text{Id}} & \mathbb{R}^{2N+1} & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{N}} & \mathbb{R}^K & \xrightarrow{\text{Id}} & \mathbb{R}^K \end{array}$$

- ▶ YES (if)
 - ▶ Bandlimited Functions \mapsto span(TrunkNets)
 - ▶ **Non-Uniform** input sampling can lead to **aliasing errors** ²
 - ▶ Trunk Nets need not be **Basis** for Function spaces.

²Observed in [Lanthaler, SM, Karniadakis, 2022](#)

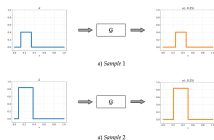
Do DeepONets work in practice ?

- ▶ Yes, in some cases.
- ▶ However, Error of 30% for Burgers' equation with GRF initial data !!



DeepONet vs. FNO

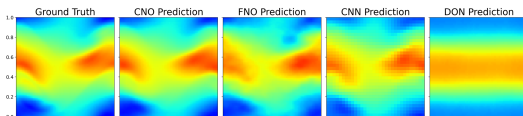
- ▶ Theory of (Lanthaler, Molinaro, Hadorn, SM, 2022):
- ▶ For Linear Advection Equation with **Discontinuities**:



- ▶ Thm: To obtain ϵ error:
 - ▶ Size(DeepOnet) $\sim \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-2})$
 - ▶ Size(FNO) $\sim \mathcal{O}(\log(\epsilon^{-1}))$!!
- ▶ Results:

Architecture	ResNet	FCNN	DONet	FNO
Error	14.8%	23.3%	7.9%	0.7%
- ▶ Analogous theorem for Burgers' equation.

Poor performance of DeepONets



- Challenge: Design a **ReNO** that works