

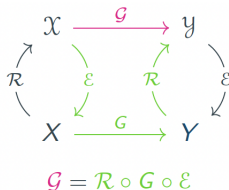
# AI in the Sciences and Engineering 2024: Lecture 15

Siddhartha Mishra

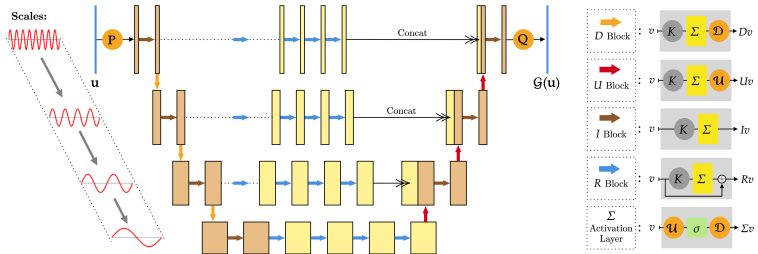
Seminar for Applied Mathematics (SAM), D-MATH (and),  
ETH AI Center,  
ETH Zürich, Switzerland.

# 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**:



- ▶ Neither **CNN** nor **FNO** are **ReNOs**.
- ▶ **SNO/DeepONet** can be **ReNOs** but perform poorly !!
- ▶ **CNO** is **ReNO** that works

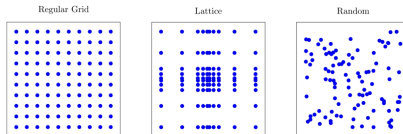


- ▶ CNO instantiated as a modified Operator UNet
- ▶ Built for multiscale information processing

- ▶ Extensive Empirical evaluation on **RPB** benchmarks.

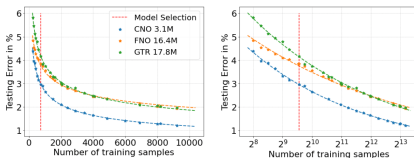
	In/Out	FFNN	GT	UNet	ResNet	DON	FNO	CNO
<b>Poisson Equation</b>	In	5.74%	2.77%	0.71%	0.43%	12.92%	4.98%	<b>0.21%</b>
	Out	5.35%	2.84%	1.27%	1.10%	9.15%	7.05%	<b>0.27%</b>
<b>Wave Equation</b>	In	2.51%	1.44%	1.51%	0.79%	2.26%	1.02%	<b>0.63%</b>
	Out	3.01%	1.79%	2.03%	1.36%	2.83%	1.77%	<b>1.17%</b>
<b>Smooth Transport</b>	In	7.09%	0.98%	0.49%	0.39%	1.14%	0.28%	<b>0.24%</b>
	Out	650.6%	875.4%	1.28%	0.96%	157.2%	3.90%	<b>0.46%</b>
<b>Discontinuous Transport</b>	In	13.0%	1.55%	1.31%	<b>1.01%</b>	5.78%	1.15%	<b>1.01%</b>
	Out	257.3%	22691.1%	1.35%	1.16%	117.1%	2.89%	<b>1.09%</b>
<b>Allen-Cahn Equation</b>	In	18.27%	0.77%	0.82%	1.40%	13.63%	<b>0.28%</b>	0.54%
	Out	46.93%	2.90%	2.18%	3.74%	19.86%	<b>1.10%</b>	2.23%
<b>Navier-Stokes Equations</b>	In	8.05%	4.14%	3.54%	3.69%	11.64%	3.57%	<b>2.76%</b>
	Out	16.12%	11.09%	10.93%	9.68%	15.05%	9.58%	<b>7.04%</b>
<b>Darcy Flow</b>	In	2.14%	0.86%	0.54%	0.42%	1.13%	0.80%	<b>0.38%</b>
	Out	2.23%	1.17%	0.64%	0.60%	1.61%	1.11%	<b>0.50%</b>
<b>Compressible Euler</b>	In	0.78%	2.09%	0.38%	1.70%	1.93%	0.44%	<b>0.35%</b>
	Out	1.34%	2.94%	0.76%	2.06%	2.88%	0.69%	<b>0.59%</b>

## ► Data on Non-uniform Grids.



## ► Time-dependent problems

## ► Scaling with data



# Time-dependent PDEs

- ▶ Of the Abstract form:

$$u_t + \mathcal{L}(t, x, u) = 0, \quad u(0) = \bar{u}.$$

- ▶ **Solution operator**:  $\mathcal{S} : (0, T) \times \mathcal{X} \mapsto \mathcal{X}$ ;  $\mathcal{S}(t, \bar{u}) = u(t)$
- ▶ For any **time increment**:  $\mathcal{S}(\Delta t, u(t)) = u(t + \Delta t)$ .
- ▶ Generated data is the form of **Trajectories**:

$$\begin{aligned}(u(0), u(t_1), u(t_2), \dots, u(T)) &= (\bar{u}, \mathcal{S}(t_1, \bar{u}), \mathcal{S}(t_2, \bar{u}), \dots, u(T)) \\ &= (\bar{u}, \mathcal{S}(t_1, \bar{u}), \mathcal{S}(t_2 - t_1, u(t_1)), \dots, u(T))\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ **Learning Task**:
- ▶ Given  $\bar{u} + \text{BC}$ : generate the solution trajectory  $u(t)$ , for all  $t \in (0, T]$

# Neural Operators for Time-dependent PDEs

- ▶ **Direct Evaluation** with FNO/CNO.
- ▶  $\text{NO}_k : \bar{u} \mapsto \text{NO}_k(\bar{u}) \approx \mathcal{S}(k\Delta t, \bar{u})$
- ▶ Lot of compute as  $K$ -different NOs need to be trained.
- ▶ Only evaluation at **discrete** time levels

# Autoregressive Evaluation

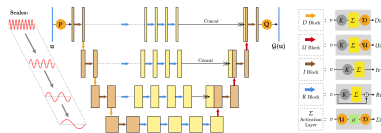
- ▶ Assume Trajectory data on uniformly spaced timepoints:  
 $u(t_k) = u(k\Delta t)$ .
- ▶ Define  $\text{NO}_{\Delta t}(u(t_\ell)) \approx u(t_\ell + \Delta t)$
- ▶ Then **Autoregressive Rollout** is

$$u(t_k) \approx \underbrace{\text{NO}_{\Delta t} \circ \dots \circ \text{NO}_{\Delta t} \circ \text{NO}_{\Delta t}}_{k \text{ times}} \bar{u}.$$

- ▶ Issues:
  - ▶ Needs uniform spacing.
  - ▶ Long rollouts lead to training issues.
  - ▶ **Error Accumulation**
  - ▶ Only evaluation at **discrete** time levels



# Time Conditioning



- ▶ Lead Time as an Input Channel
- ▶  $\text{CNO}(\bar{t}, u(t)) \approx \mathcal{S}(\bar{t}, u(t)) = u(t + \bar{t})$ .
- ▶ Add Conditional Normalizations after each layer !!

$$\mathcal{N}(w) = g_N(t) \odot \frac{w - \mathbb{E}(w)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(w) + \epsilon}} + h_N(t),$$

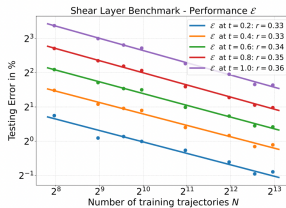
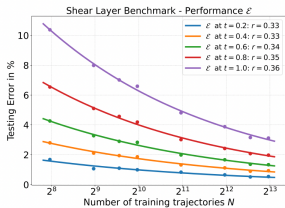
- ▶  $g_N, h_N$  are MLPs in general.
- ▶ Instance, Batch, Layer Normalizations.

# Training Strategies

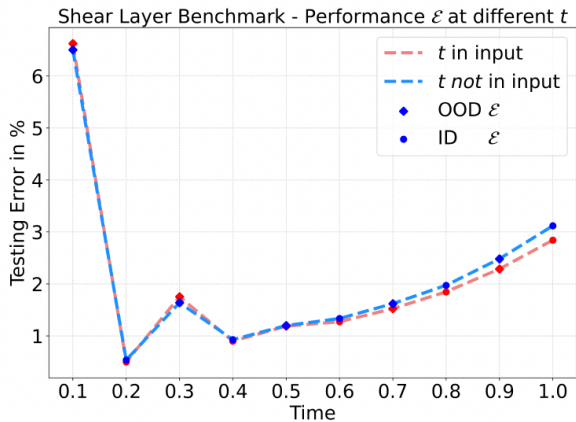
- ▶ **One at a Time** training based on:
- ▶ Input-Target Pairs:  $\bar{u}, \mathcal{S}(t_k, \bar{u}) = u(t_k)$
- ▶ For  $t_K = T$ ,  $K$  training samples per trajectory.
- ▶ **all2all** training based on:
- ▶ Input-Target Pairs:  $u(t_i), \mathcal{S}(t_j - t_i, u(t_i)) = u(t_j), \forall i < j$
- ▶  $\frac{K^2+K}{2}$  training samples per trajectory !!
- ▶ Inference is **Direct** or **Autoregressive**
- ▶ Multiple possibilities for **Autoregressive Rollouts**
- ▶ Evaluation at any time  $t > 0$  including **Out-of-distribution** times.

# Results for Shear Layer

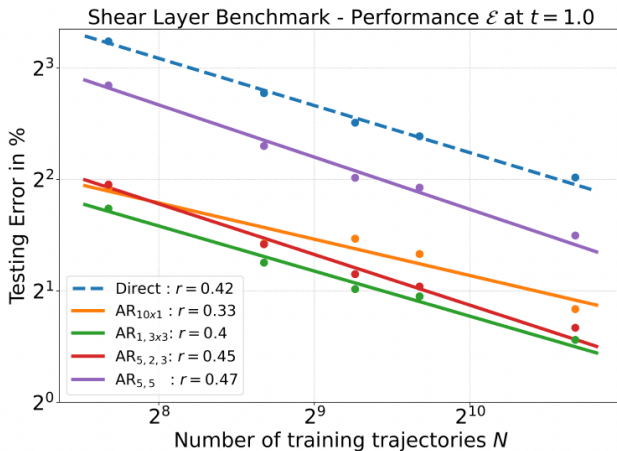
# Error vs. Time



# Results at OOD time levels.



# Results for Different Strategies I.



# Results for Different Strategies II.

