

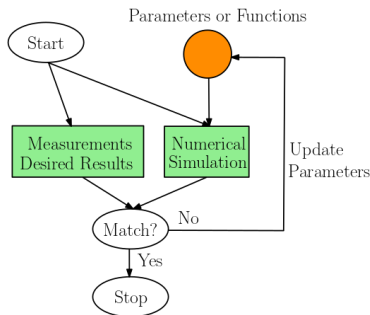
ADCME: Automatic Differentiation Library for Computational and Mathematical Engineering

`https://github.com/kailaix/ADCME.jl`

November 7, 2019

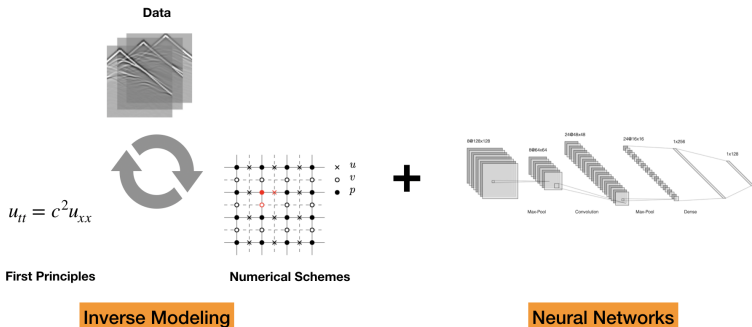
Inverse Modeling

- **Inverse modeling** identifies a certain set of parameters or functions with which the outputs of the forward analysis matches the desired result or measurement.
- Many real life engineering problems can be formulated as inverse modeling problems: shape optimization for improving the performance of structures, optimal control of fluid dynamic systems, etc.



Physics Based Machine Learning

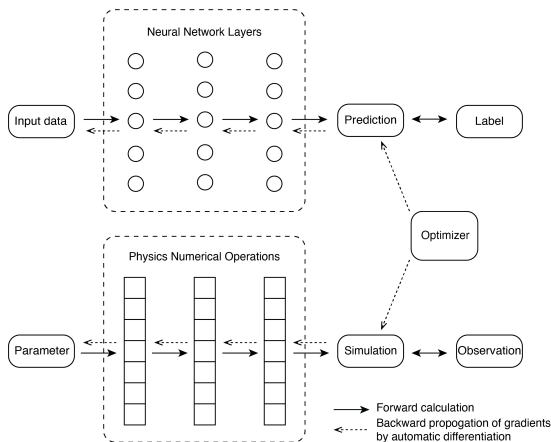
- Traditional inverse modeling methods utilize efficient numerical schemes and incorporate physical knowledge (first principles); deep learning learns statistical relations from large amounts of training data.
- We combine the best of the two worlds and invent **physics based machine learning**.



Automatic Differentiation

- Deep learning and inverse modeling have the same computational model but are disguised under different terminologies.

Back-propagation = Automatic Differentiation = Discrete Adjoint State Method



AD Implementation in ADCME

- ADCME allows users to use high level script language Julia to implement numerical simulation codes, but obtain the powerful parallelism and scalability provided by TensorFlow and Julia itself.
- Gradients are computed automatically.

```
function one_step(param::AcousticPropagatorParams, w::PyObject, wold::PyObject, φ, ψ,
    ti::PyObject, ti::PyObject, ci::PyObject)
    Δt = param.DELTAT
    hx, hy = param.DELTAX, param.DELTAY
    Ij, Ij3, Ij3p, Ij3n, Ij3p, Ij3n, Ij3p, Ij3n =
        param.Ij, param.Ij3, param.Ij3p, param.Ij3n, param.Ij3p, param.Ij3n, param.Ij3p, param.Ij3n

    u = (2 - φ[Ij]*w[Ij]*Δt*2 - 2*Δt*2/hx*2 * c[Ij] - 2*Δt*2/hy*2 * c[Ij]) * w[Ij] +
        c[Ij] * (Δt/hx)*2 * (w[Ij3p]+w[Ij3n]) +
        c[Ij] * (Δt/hy)*2 * (w[Ij3p]+w[Ij3n]) +
        (Δt*2/(2hx))*(φ[Ij3]-φ[Ij3n]) +
        (Δt*2/(2hy))*(φ[Ij3p]-φ[Ij3n]) -
        (1 - (φ[Ij]*w[Ij]*Δt*2) * wold[Ij]
    u = u / (1 + (φ[Ij]*w[Ij])/2*Δt)
    u = vector{Ij, u, (param.NX*2)+(param.NY*2)}
    φ = (1. -Δt*w[Ij]) * φ[Ij] + Δt * c[Ij] * (r[Ij] -r[Ij])/2hx *
        (u[Ij3]-u[Ij3n])
    ψ = (1. -Δt*w[Ij]) * ψ[Ij] + Δt * c[Ij] * (r[Ij] -r[Ij])/2hy *
        (u[Ij3p]-u[Ij3n])
    φ = vector{Ij, φ, (param.NX*2)+(param.NY*2)}
    ψ = vector{Ij, ψ, (param.NX*2)+(param.NY*2)}
    w, φ, ψ
end
```

Julia code

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{u_{i,j}^{n+1} - 2u_{i,j}^n + u_{i,j}^{n-1}}{\Delta t^2} + (\zeta_{1i} + \zeta_{2j} + \zeta_{3i}) \frac{u_{i,j}^{n+1} - u_{i,j}^{n-1}}{2\Delta t} + (\zeta_{1i}\zeta_{2j} + \zeta_{2i}\zeta_{3i} + \zeta_{3i}\zeta_{1i}) u_{i,j}^n \\
 &= \frac{c_{ij}^2}{\Delta x^2} \frac{u_{i+1,j}^n - (c_{ij+1,j}^2 + c_{ij,j+1}^2) u_{i,j}^n + c_{ij,j+1}^2 u_{i,j+1}^n}{\Delta x^2} \\
 &+ \frac{c_{ij+1,j}^2 u_{i+1,j}^n - (c_{ij+1,j}^2 + c_{ij,j+1}^2) u_{i,j}^n + c_{ij,j+1}^2 u_{i,j+1}^n}{\Delta x^2} \\
 &+ \frac{c_{ij,j+1}^2 u_{i,j+1}^n - (c_{ij,j+1}^2 + c_{ij+1,j}^2) u_{i,j}^n + c_{ij+1,j}^2 u_{i+1,j}^n}{\Delta y^2} \\
 &+ \frac{\phi_{i+1,j}^n - \phi_{i-1,j}^n}{\Delta x_1} + \frac{\phi_{i,j+1}^n - \phi_{i,j-1}^n}{\Delta x_2} + \frac{\phi_{i,j+1}^n - \phi_{i,j-1}^n}{\Delta x_3} - \zeta_{1i} \zeta_{2j} \zeta_{3i} \frac{u_{i,j}^{n+1} + u_{i,j}^{n-1}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_H + (\zeta_1 + \zeta_2) u_1 + \zeta_1 \zeta_2 u &= \nabla \cdot (c^2 \nabla u) + \nabla \cdot \phi, \\
 \phi_i &= \Gamma_1 \phi + c^2 \Gamma_2 \nabla u,
 \end{aligned}$$

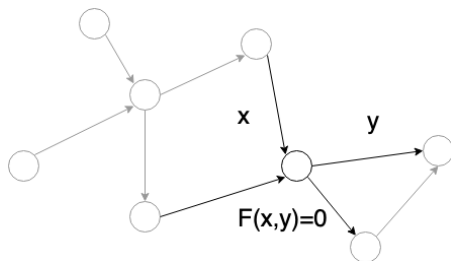
$$\Gamma_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -\zeta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\zeta_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Gamma_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \zeta_2 - \zeta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \zeta_1 - \zeta_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

PML equations

Discretization

Challenges in AD

- ADCME aims to solve the nonlinear implicit operator case via custom operators.
- Another ongoing effort is automatic calculation of Jacobian (IGACS.jl).



Linear/Nonlinear	Explicit/Implicit	Expression
Linear	Explicit	$y = Ax$
Linear	Implicit	$Ax = y$
Nonlinear	Explicit	$y = F(x)$
Nonlinear	Implicit	$F(x, y) = 0$

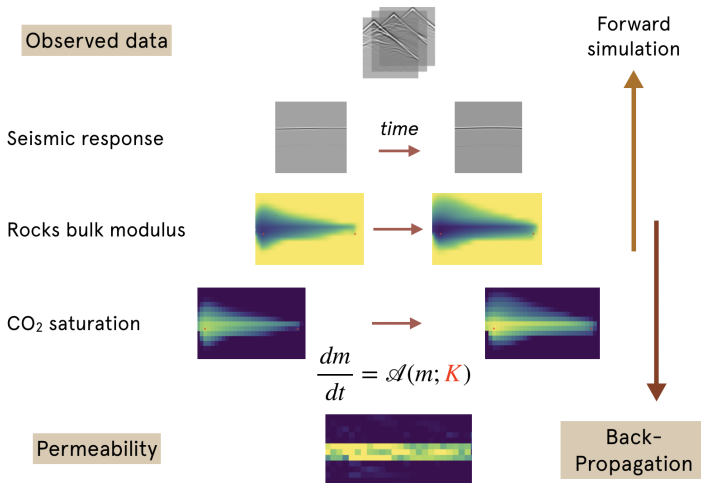
- Most inverse modeling problems can be classified into 4 categories. For example, the PDE for describing physics is

$$\nabla \cdot (\textcolor{red}{X} \nabla u) = 0 \quad \mathcal{BC}(u) = 0 \quad (1)$$

We observe some quantities depending on the solution u and want to estimate X .

Expression	Description	ADCME Solution	Note
$\nabla \cdot (\textcolor{red}{c} \nabla u) = 0$	Parameter Inverse Problem	Discrete Adjoint State Method	Direct optimize the constant c
$\nabla \cdot (\textcolor{red}{f}(\textcolor{red}{x}) \nabla u) = 0$	Functional Inverse Problem	Neural Network Functional Approximator	$f(x) \approx f_{\theta}(x)$
$\nabla \cdot (\textcolor{red}{f}(u) \nabla u) = 0$	Relation Inverse Problem	Deep Learning for Indirect Data	$f(u) \approx f_{\theta}(u)$
$\nabla \cdot (\varpi \nabla u) = 0$	Stochastic Inverse Problem	Adversarial Numerical Analysis	Generative Neural Nets for ϖ (unknown random processes)

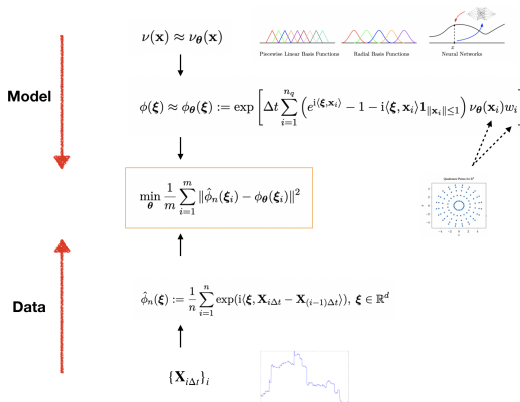
Parameter Inverse Problem: Learning Hidden Geophysical Processes



Functional Inverse Problem: Calibrating Lévy Processes

$$\phi(\xi) = \mathbb{E}[e^{i\langle \xi, \mathbf{X}_t \rangle}] =$$

$$\exp \left[t \left(i\langle \mathbf{b}, \xi \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \langle \xi, \mathbf{A} \xi \rangle + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left(e^{i\langle \xi, \mathbf{x} \rangle} - 1 - i\langle \xi, \mathbf{x} \rangle \mathbf{1}_{\|\mathbf{x}\| \leq 1} \right) \nu(d\mathbf{x}) \right) \right]$$



Relation Inverse Problem: Learning Constitutive Relations

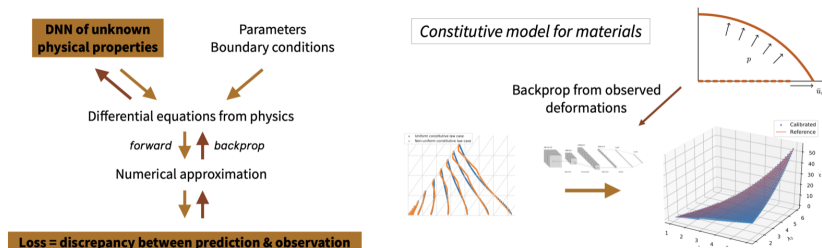
- Equilibrium equation

$$\mathcal{P}(u(\mathbf{x}), \mathcal{M}(u(\mathbf{x}), \dot{u}(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{x})) = \mathcal{F}(u(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{x}, p)$$

- Neural Network Approximation:

$$\mathcal{M}_\theta(\mathbf{u}) \approx \mathcal{M}(u(\mathbf{x}), \dot{u}(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{x})$$

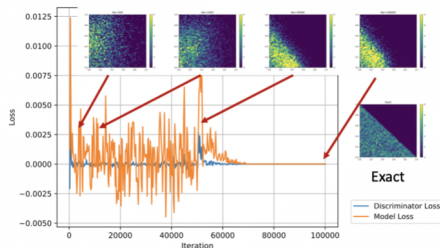
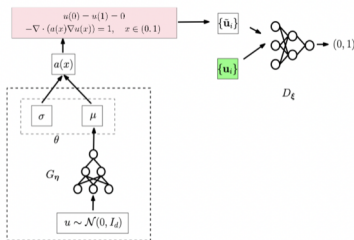
$$\min_{\theta} \|\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{u}, \mathcal{M}_\theta(\mathbf{u})) - \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{x}, p)\|_2^2$$



Probability Inverse Problem: Adversarial Numerical Analysis

$$\begin{cases} -\nabla \cdot (a(x) \nabla u(x)) = 1 & x \in (0, 1) \\ u(0) = u(1) = 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$a(x) = 1 - 0.9 \exp\left(-\frac{(x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$



A Cool Application: ADSeismic.jl (Coming soon)

- An Open Source High Performance Package for General Seismic Inversion Problems
- Problems include:
 - Full waveform inversion (FWI);
 - Rupture inversion;
 - Source-time inversion.
- Features:
 - (Multi-)GPU support;
 - Easy-to-use;
 - Easily extendable.

