

```
In [ ]: import DW_oscillator as DW
import numpy as np
from IPython.display import clear_output

from torchdiffeq import odeint
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim
from torch.nn import functional as F
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [ ]: def DW_EoM(t, y, params):
    """
    DW oscillator equation of motion

    Parameters
    -----
    t : time
    y : array containing the DW position and angle
    params : DW class object containing all the parameter functions

    Returns
    -----
    gradient : array of equation of motion
    """
    x, phi = y
    Bx, Bphi = params.fields(x, phi, t)
    dx = params.DW_width(phi)*params.beta*(params.alpha * Bx - Bphi)
    dphi = params.beta*(params.alpha*Bphi + Bx)
    return [dx, dphi]
```

```
In [ ]: class field_sequence:
    """
    callable class to produce a time dependent field sequence
    """
    def __init__(self, fields, periods):
        import numpy as np

        self.fields = fields
        self.periods = periods
        self.periods_sum = np.cumsum(periods)

    def __call__(self, t):
        if t < 0.0:
            val = 0.0
        elif t >= self.periods_sum[-1]:
            val = 0.0
        else:
            t_diff = self.periods_sum - t
            n = 0
            for i in range(len(t_diff)):
                if t_diff[i] >= 0.0:
                    n = i
                    break
```

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        val = self.fields[n]
    return val

```

```

In [ ]: def run_field_sequence(field_low = 0.0, field_high = 1000.0, N_fields = 10, T = 4,
    from scipy.integrate import solve_ivp
    rng = np.random.default_rng()
    fields = rng.uniform(field_low, field_high, N_fields)
    periods = np.ones(len(fields))*T
    total_time = np.sum(periods)
    print(fields)

    print(periods)

    htime = field_sequence(fields, periods)

    dw1 = DW(477e3, 1.05e-11, 0.02, (600e-9, 50e-9, 5e-9), -1.28e-6, 1.63e8, 0.0, 0

    t_eval = np.arange(0, total_time, dt)
    sol = solve_ivp( DW_EoM, [0, total_time], y0, args=[dw1], t_eval=t_eval)

    h_vals = np.zeros_like(sol.t)
    for i in range(len(h_vals)):
        h_vals[i] = dw1.Happ(t_eval[i])

    return sol.t, sol.y, h_vals, fields, periods

```

"run_field_sequence" that randomly generates and simulates a set of fields. It returns the time, DW position and angle plus the input time sequence. field_low and field_high specify the range the fields will be generated over while N_fields is the number of fields in the sequence and T is the time period of each field.

The outputs of interest are t, y and h_t. y[0] is the DW position over time (at time points given in t) and h_t is the magnetic field (serves as input) at the same times.

```

In [ ]: device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
    print("Using device:", device)

```

Using device: cuda

```

In [ ]: t, y, h_t, fields, periods = DW.run_field_sequence(field_low = 100, field_high = 10
    [100.]
    [100.]

```

```

In [ ]:

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In [ ]: t.shape, y.shape, h_t.shape, fields.shape, periods.shape

```

```

Out[ ]: ((1000,), (2, 1000), (1000,), (1,), (1,))

```

```

In [ ]: fields, periods

```

```

Out[ ]: (array([100.]), array([100.]))

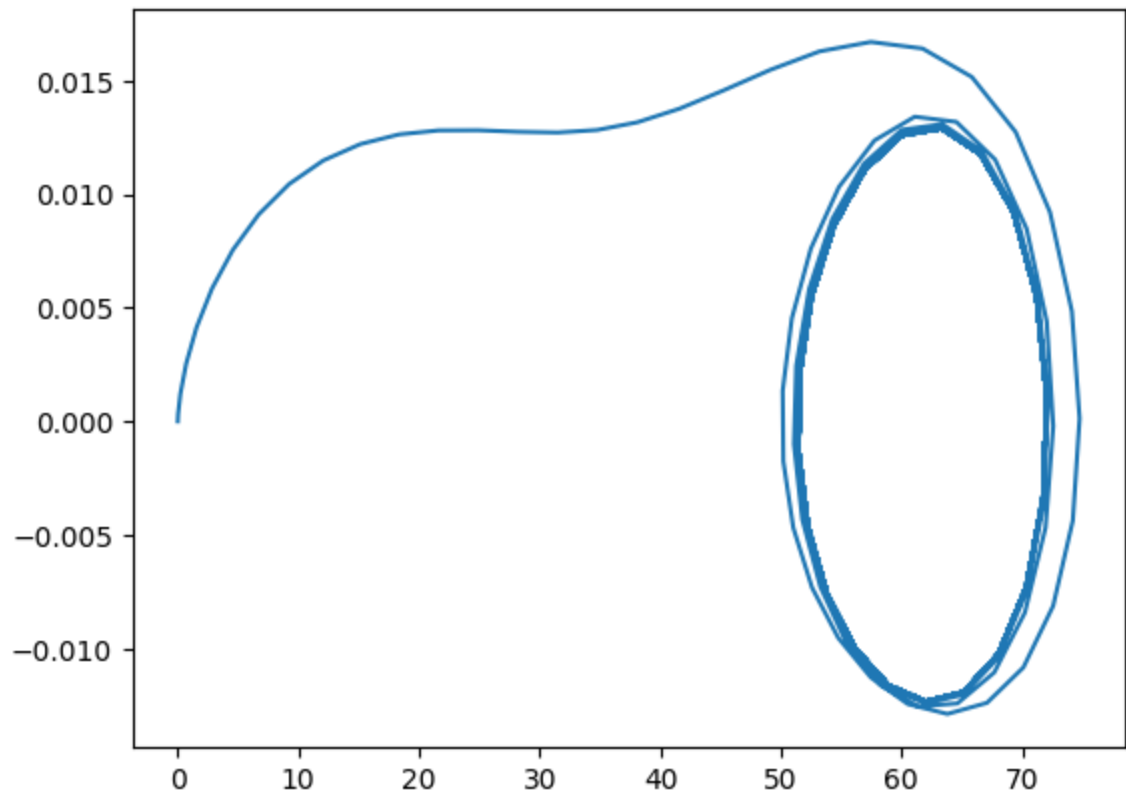
```

```
In [ ]: class DWOde(nn.Module):
        """
        neural network for learning the chaotic lorenz system
        """
        def __init__(self):
            super(DWOde, self).__init__()
            self.lin = nn.Linear(3, 64)
            self.lin2 = nn.Linear(64, 128)
            self.lin3 = nn.Linear(128, 256)
            self.lin4 = nn.Linear(256, 3)
            self.relu = nn.ReLU()

        def forward(self, t, x):
            x = self.relu(self.lin(x))
            x = self.relu(self.lin2(x))
            x = self.relu(self.lin3(x))
            x = self.lin4(x)
            return x
```

```
In [ ]: plt.plot(y[0], y[1])
```

```
Out[ ]: [ <matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x15a312a0340>]
```



```
In [ ]: y.shape
```

```
Out[ ]: (2, 100)
```

```
In [ ]: time = torch.tensor(t).to(device)
```

```
In [ ]: h_t_ = torch.tensor(h_t, dtype=torch.float64) # Converting to column vector
        y_0_ = torch.tensor(y[0], dtype=torch.float64) # Converting to column vector
        y_1_ = torch.tensor(y[1], dtype=torch.float64) # Converting to column vector

        # Stack the tensors horizontally
        train = torch.stack((h_t_, y_0_, y_1_)).to(device)
```

```
In [ ]: train.shape
```

```
Out[ ]: torch.Size([3, 1000])
```

```
In [ ]: train = train.transpose(0,1)
```

```
In [ ]: train.shape
```

```
Out[ ]: torch.Size([1000, 3])
```

```
In [ ]: model = DNODE().double().to(device)
```

```
In [ ]: optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=1e-6, weight_decay=1e-4)
```

```
In [ ]: def get_batch(true_y, batch_size):
        num_samples = len(true_y)
        indices = np.random.choice(np.arange(num_samples - batch_size, dtype=np.int64),
        indices.sort()
        #print(indices)
        batch_y0 = true_y[indices] # (batch_size, D)
        batch_t = time[:batch_size] # (batch_size)
        batch_y = torch.stack([true_y[indices + i] for i in range(batch_size)], dim=0)
        return batch_y0, batch_t, batch_y
```

```
In [ ]: for i in range(4000):

        optimizer.zero_grad()

        init, batch_t, truth = get_batch(train, 20)
        #print(init, batch_t, truth)
        pred_y = odeint(model, init, batch_t)
        loss = F.mse_loss(pred_y, truth)
        loss.backward()

        optimizer.step()

        if i % 100 == 0:
            with torch.no_grad():
                pred_y = odeint(model, train[0], time)
                loss = F.mse_loss(pred_y, train)
                print('Iter {:04d} | Total Loss {:.6f}'.format(i, loss.item()))
                x_pred = pred_y[:, 0].cpu()
                y_pred = pred_y[:, 1].cpu()
                z_pred = pred_y[:, 2].cpu()
```

```
# Extract the x, y, z coordinates from X_train_plt
x_train = train[:,0].cpu()
y_train = train[:,1].cpu()
z_train = train[:,2].cpu()

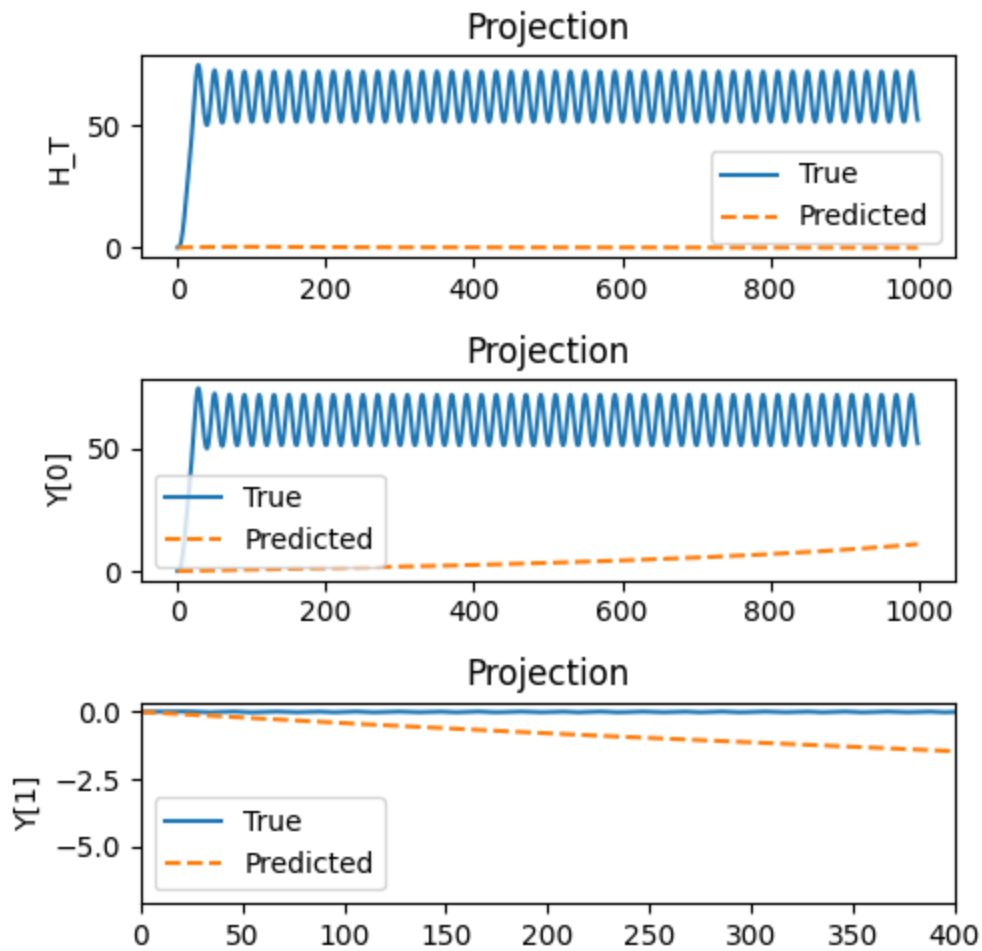
fig, ax = plt.subplots(3, 1, figsize=(5, 5))
ax[0].plot(y[0], label='True')
ax[0].plot(x_pred, label='Predicted', linestyle='--')
ax[0].set_ylabel('H_T')
ax[0].set_title('Projection')
ax[0].legend()

ax[1].plot(y_train, label='True')
ax[1].plot(y_pred, label='Predicted', linestyle='--')
ax[1].set_ylabel('Y[0]')
ax[1].set_title('Projection')
ax[1].legend()

ax[2].plot(z_train, label='True')
ax[2].plot(z_pred, label='Predicted', linestyle='--')
ax[2].set_ylabel('Y[1]')
ax[2].set_xlim(0, 400)
ax[2].set_title('Projection')
ax[2].legend()

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
clear_output(wait=True)
```

Iter 3900 | Total Loss 2767.016241

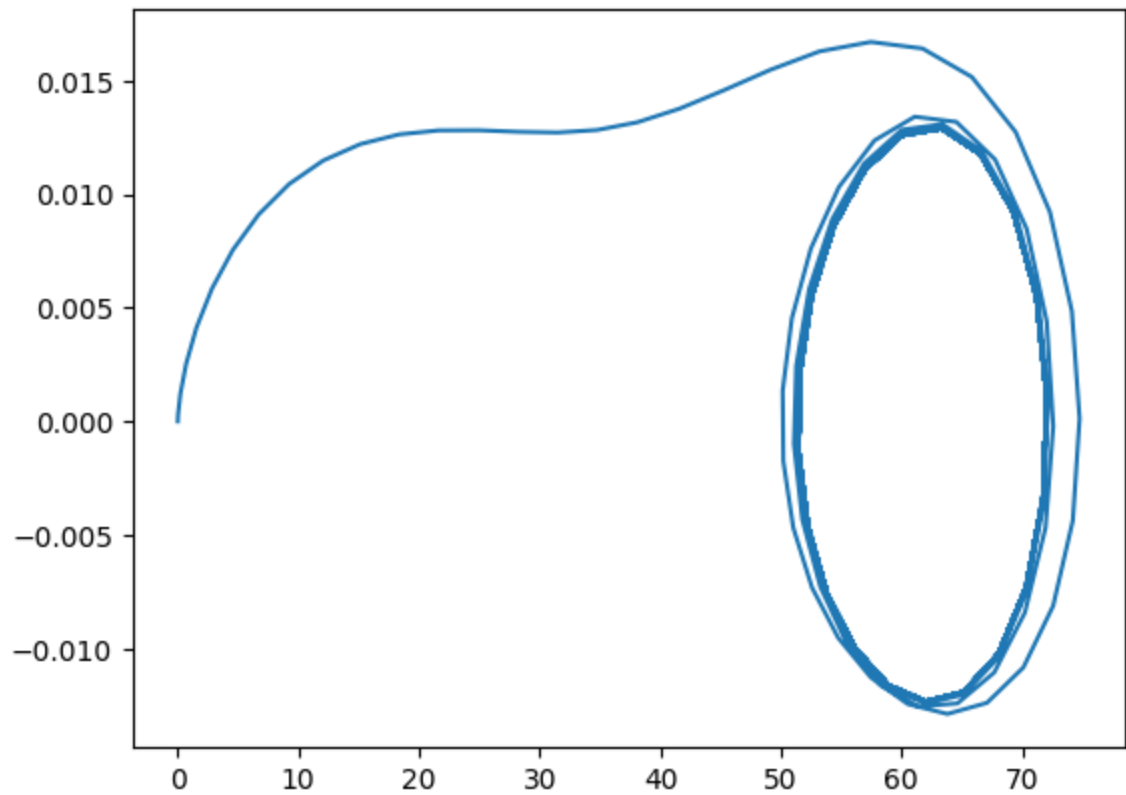


```
In [ ]: with torch.no_grad():
        pred = odeint(model, train[0], time, method='rk4')
```

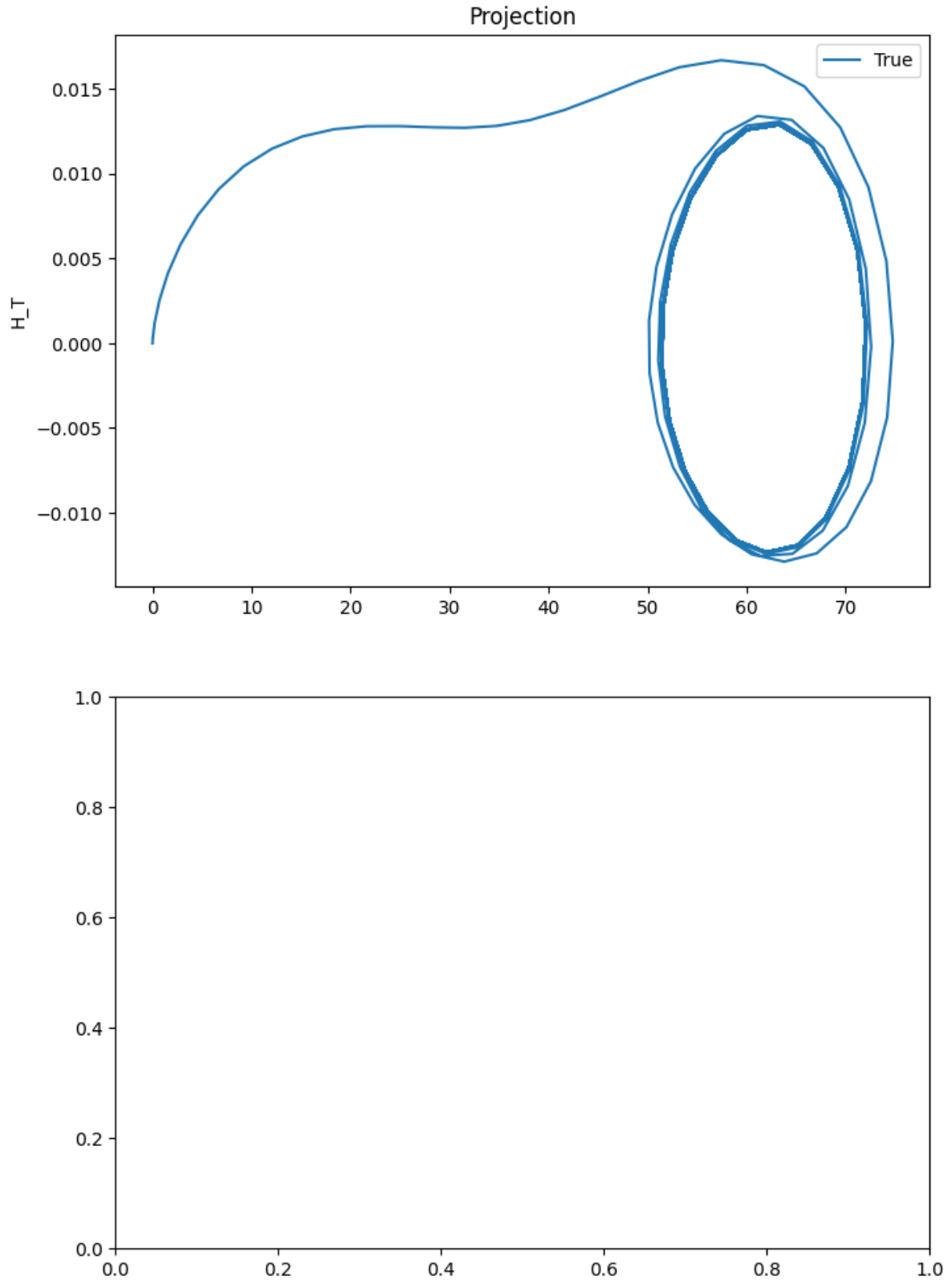
```
In [ ]: pred = pred.cpu().detach().numpy()
```

```
In [ ]: plt.plot(x_train, y_train)
```

```
Out[ ]: [matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x15a2c171d60]
```



```
In [ ]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(2, 1, figsize=(8, 12))
ax[0].plot(y[0], y[1], label='True')
#ax[0].plot(x_pred, y_pred, label='Predicted', linestyle='--')
ax[0].set_ylabel('H_T')
ax[0].set_title('Projection')
ax[0].legend()
plt.show()
```



```
In [ ]: # Extract the x, y, z coordinates from predictions_plt
x_pred = pred[:,0]
y_pred = pred[:,1]

# Extract the x, y, z coordinates from X_train_plt
x_train = train[:,0].cpu()
```



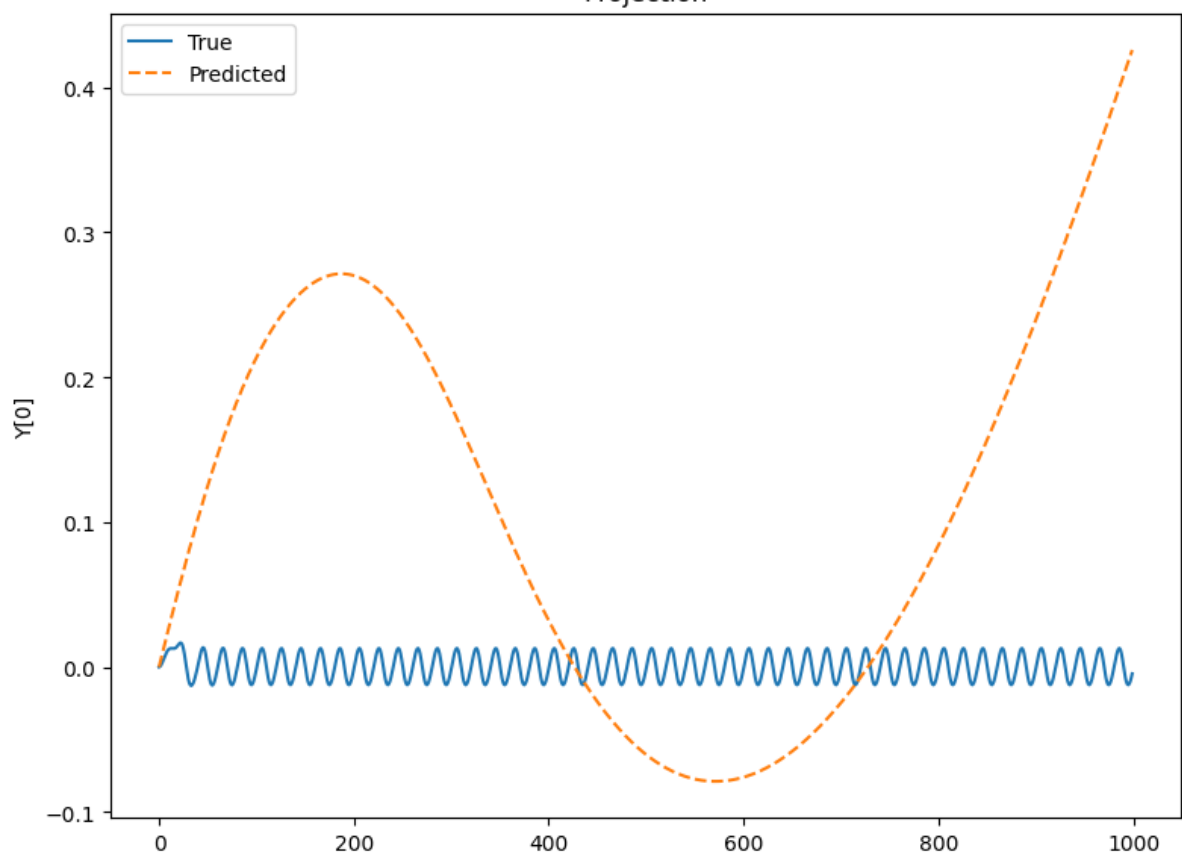
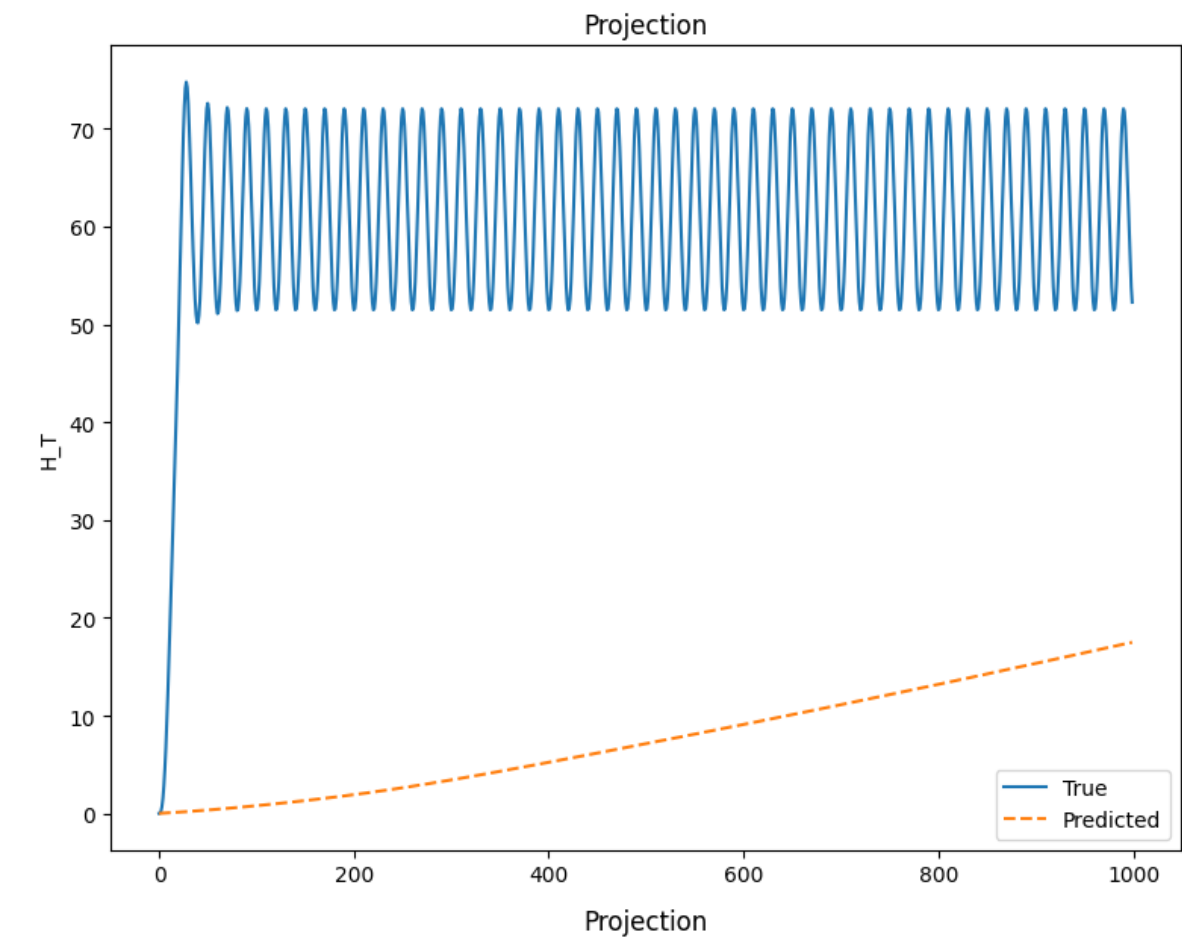
```
y_train = train[:,1].cpu()

fig, ax = plt.subplots(2, 1, figsize=(8, 12))
ax[0].plot(x_train, label='True')
ax[0].plot(x_pred, label='Predicted', linestyle='--')
ax[0].set_ylabel('H_T')
# ax[0].set_xlim(0, 200)
# ax[0].set_ylim(0, 300)
ax[0].set_title('Projection')
ax[0].legend()

ax[1].plot(y_train, label='True')
ax[1].plot(y_pred, label='Predicted', linestyle='--')
ax[1].set_ylabel('Y[0]')
ax[1].set_title('Projection')
ax[1].legend()

# ax[2].plot(z_train, label='True')
# ax[2].plot(z_pred, label='Predicted', linestyle='--')
# ax[2].set_ylabel('Y[1]')
# ax[2].set_xlim(0, 400)
# ax[2].set_title('Projection')
# ax[2].legend()

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
In [ ]: plt.plot(x_pred)
```

Out[]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x15a2a860b80>]

