



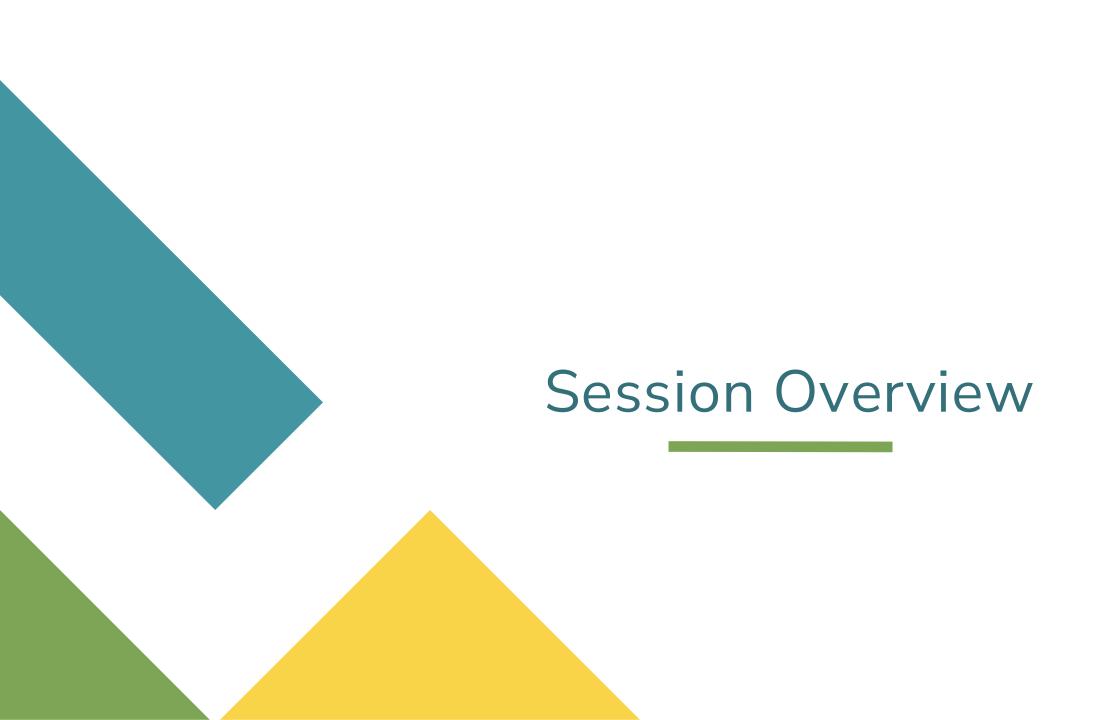
# Introduction to Operator Learning

CASML 2024 Preconference Workshop – Day 2

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## Introduction to Operator Learning

#### An overview of this session

#### What are Operators?

- What are operators in the context of PDEs
- How can we train neural networks to learn operators

How do we train Deep Operator Networks?

- DeepONet architecture
- Training a DeepONet

## Introduction to Operator Learning

#### An overview of this session

What are Fourier Neural Operators?

- Architecture of Fourier Neural Operators
- Training an FNO

Hands-on with FNOs



## Introduction to Operators

#### What is an Operator?

• An operator is a mapping between a space of functions to another space of functions

$$D:f\mapsto D(f)$$

• Here, D(u) is a function which can be sampled at discrete points,

$$D(f):y\in\mathbb{R}^d\mapsto D(f)(x)\in\mathbb{R}$$

Operators arise naturally in differential equations

$$-\Delta u(x) = f(x), \quad ext{in} \quad \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2, \qquad \leftrightharpoons \quad D: f \mapsto u$$

## The universal approximation theorem

How can neural networks learn operators?

• For an arbitrary accuracy, a sufficiently large neural network can approximate any non-linear continuous operator

$$\left|D(f)(y) - \sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{i=1}^n c_i^k \sigma\left(\sum_{j=1}^m lpha_{ij}^k f(x_j) + heta_i^k
ight) \sigma\left(w_k \cdot y + b_k
ight)
ight| < arepsilon$$

$$f(x_i)$$
 Input function

 $oldsymbol{y}$  Points at which output is sampled

$$\sigma(\cdot)$$
 Activation function

## The universal approximation theorem

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Branch Network Trunk Network



## The DeepONet Architecture

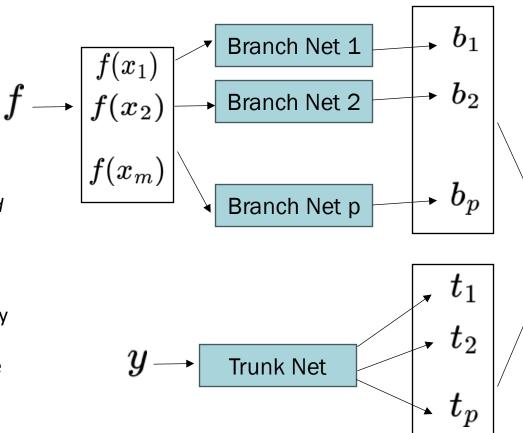
#### What are branch and Trunk Nets?

#### **Branch Nets**

- Branch Nets sample the input functions at fixed "sensors"
- Branch nets can be stacked or unstacked

#### **Trunk Nets**

Trunk nets take the points y
 (at which the output
 function is sampled) as the
 input



#### Output

An inner product of the pdimensional vectors from the branch and trunk nets gives the value of the output function at point y

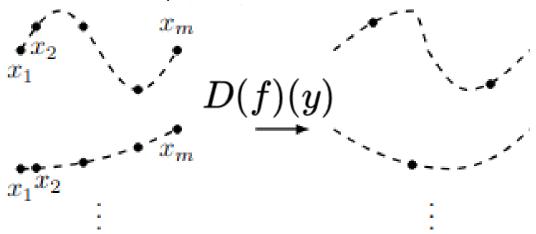
$$D(f)(y) pprox \sum_{k=1}^p b_k t_k$$

## Input and output functions

How do we sample these functions?

#### **Input function**

All functions sampled at the same "sensor" points



#### **Output function**

Output functions can be sampled at different points via the trunk net

Source: DeepONet: Learning nonlinear operators for identifying differential equations based on the universal approximation theorem of Operators, Lu Lu et al.



### The FNO Architecture

(a)

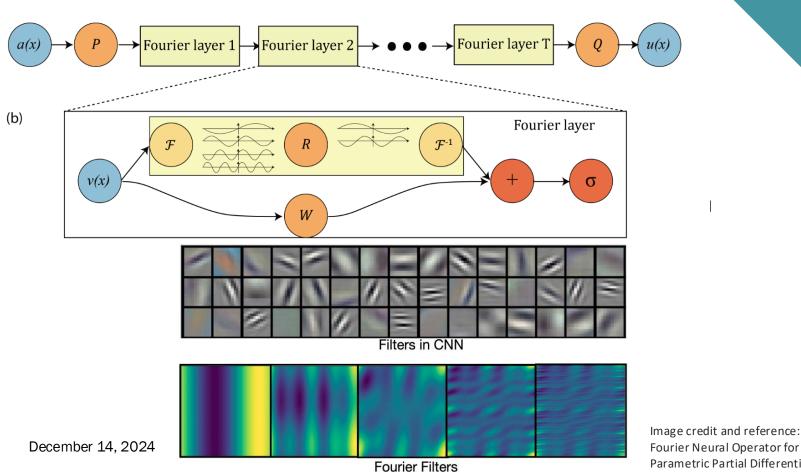
#### What are the components of FNOs?

#### **Components of FNOs**

- A lifting layer, P
- Multiple sets of Fourier Layers
- A projection layer, Q

#### Why use Fourier layers?

- Fourier layers replace convolutional layers.
- The inputs and outputs of PDEs are (usually) continuous functions, more efficient to represent them in the Fourier space.

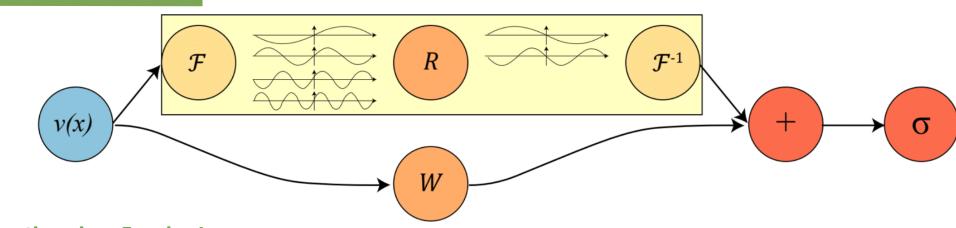


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Fourier Neural Operator for Parametric Partial Differential Equations, Li et al.

## The Fourier Layer

#### What are the components of a Fourier layer?



#### **Operations in a Fourier Layer**

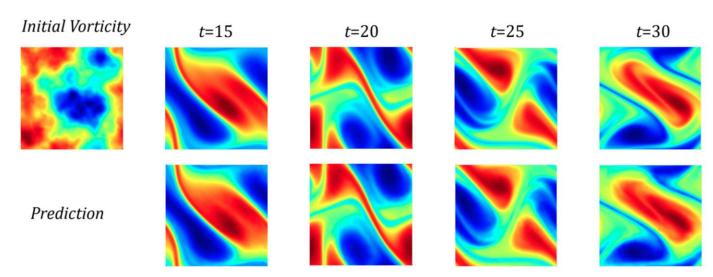
- Transform the input into Fourier space
- Batched matrix multiplication for linear
- transformation
- Inverse Fourier transform back into real space
- Add point-wise linear transform
- Apply non-linear activation function

## **Applications of FNOs**

#### What can FNOs be used for?

#### Some use cases of FNOs

- Predict solution given a forcing function or spatially dependent parameter
- Predict solution at a time (t) given the initial condition
- Predict solution at a time (t+1) given the solution at time (t)



### Hands-on with FNOs follows

Q&A

#### **Resources for DeepONets**

- DeepXDE <a href="https://deepxde.readthedocs.io">https://deepxde.readthedocs.io</a>
- NVIDIA Modulus -https://developer.nvidia.com/modulus

#### **Resources for FNOs**

- Neural Operators in PyTorch https://neuraloperator.github.io
- Modulus https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/modulus/modulus v2209/user\_guide/theory/architectures.html#fourier-neural-operator



