

Machine Learning for Physicists

Tutorials

Wifi password: Mpl4guestS!


Jonas Landgraf
Max Planck Institute for the Science
of Light

(Image generated by a net with 20 hidden layers)

Practice session: Autoencoders

Machine Learning for Physicists

see: github.com/jlandgr



Popular repositories

[autoscatter](#) Public
Tool to automatically discover coupled mode systems with desired scattering behaviour
Jupyter Notebook ☆ 6 🔗 1

[Autoencoder_tutorial](#) Public
Jupyter Notebook

[jlandgr](#) Public
Config files for my GitHub profile.

Customize your pins

📖 README

[Open autoencoder_CNN in Google Colab](#)

[Open autoencoder_step_function.ipynb in Google Colab](#)

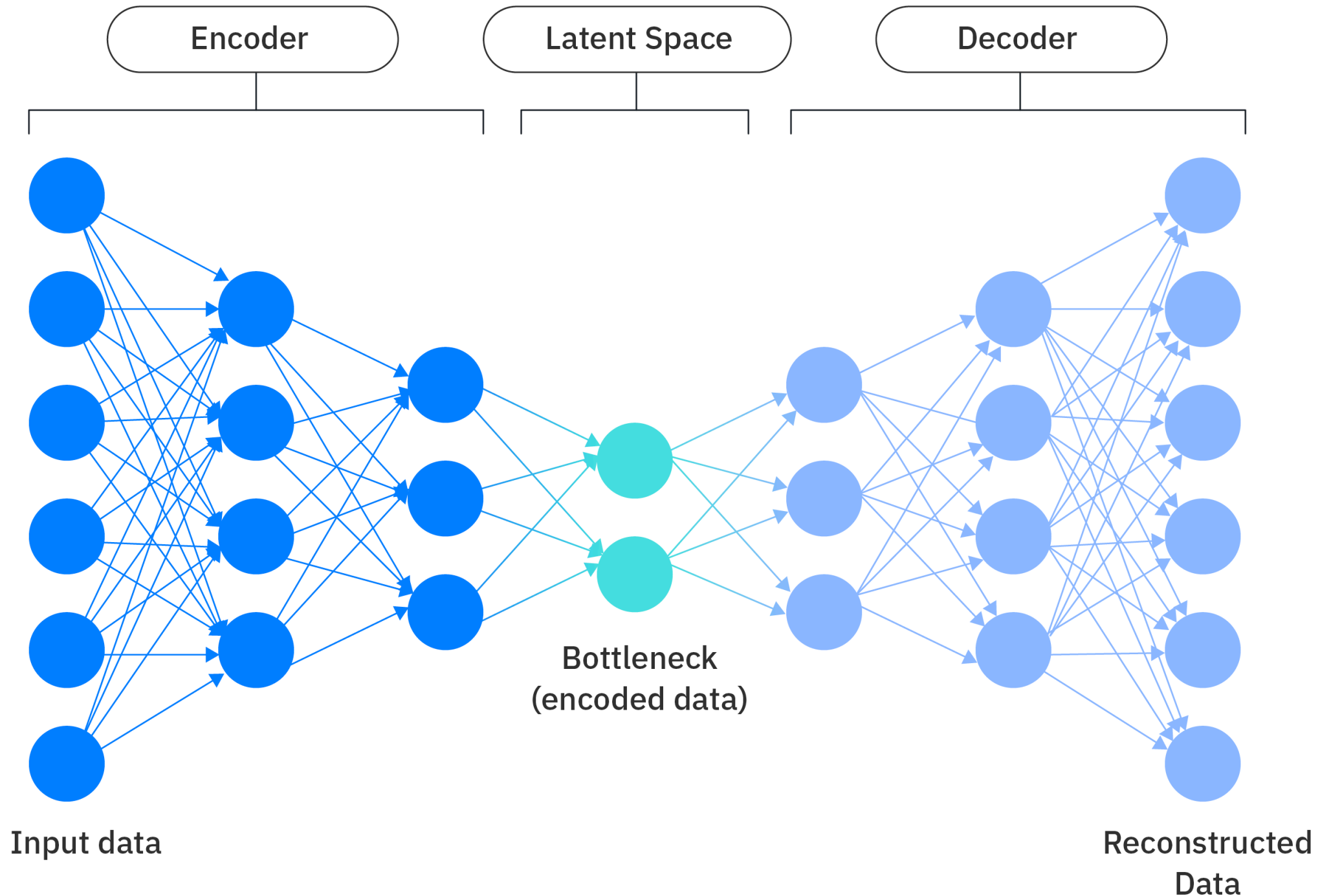
Two orange arrows indicate a flow from the profile picture to the 'Autoencoder_tutorial' repository, and then from that repository to the 'README' section.

Alternative: Download the notebook and run it locally on your laptop

Reminder: What is an autoencoder?

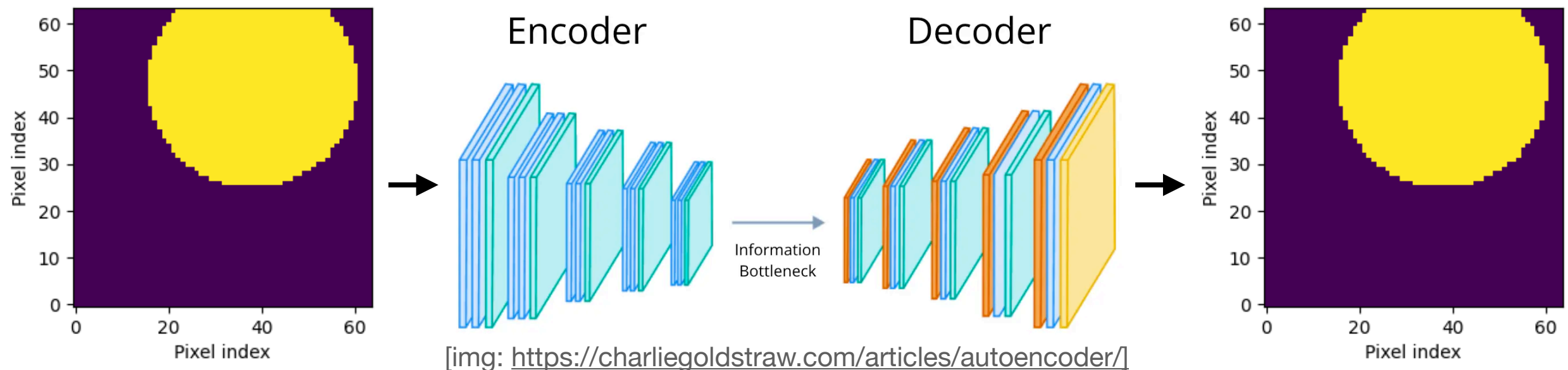
Main idea:

An autoencoder replicates its input data, so $\text{autoencoder}(x) \approx x$



Simple example:

Encode pictures of circles with random center and radius



```
class Encoder(nn.Module):
    @nn.compact
    def __call__(self, x):
        x = nn.Conv(4, (5, 5), padding='same')(x)
        x = nn.sigmoid(x)
        x = nn.pooling.avg_pool(x, (4, 4), strides=(4, 4))

        x = nn.Conv(4, (5, 5), padding='same')(x)
        x = nn.sigmoid(x)
        x = nn.pooling.avg_pool(x, (2, 2), strides=(2, 2))

        x = nn.Conv(1, (3, 3), padding='same')(x)
        x = nn.sigmoid(x)

        return x
```

```
class Decoder(nn.Module):
    @nn.compact
    def __call__(self, x):
        x = up_sample_2d(x, (2, 2))
        x = nn.Conv(4, (5, 5), padding='same')(x)
        x = nn.sigmoid(x)

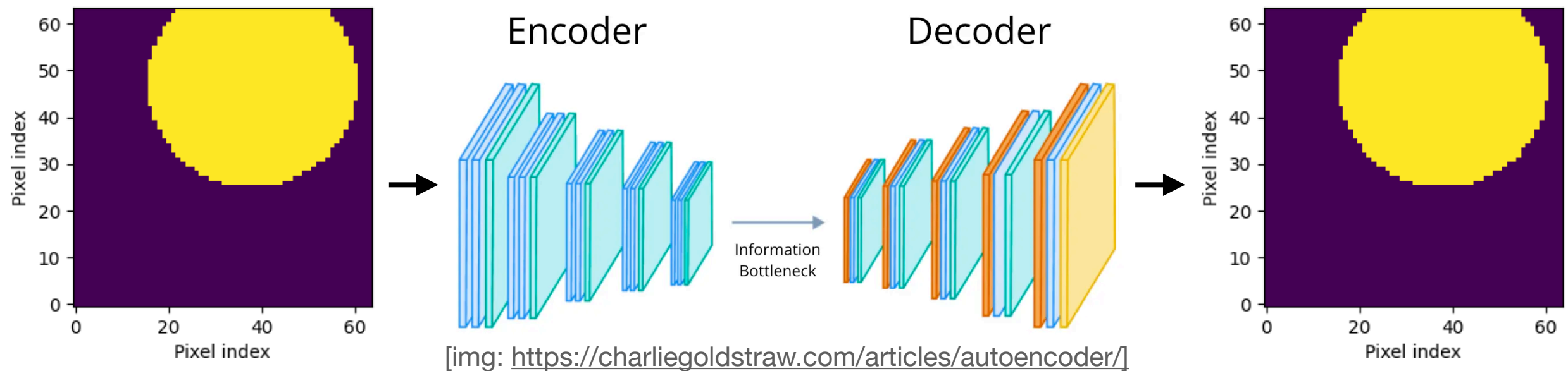
        x = up_sample_2d(x, (4, 4))
        x = nn.Conv(4, (5, 5), padding='same')(x)
        x = nn.sigmoid(x)

        x = nn.Conv(1, (3, 3), padding='same')(x)

        return x
```

Simple example:

Encode pictures of circles with random center and radius

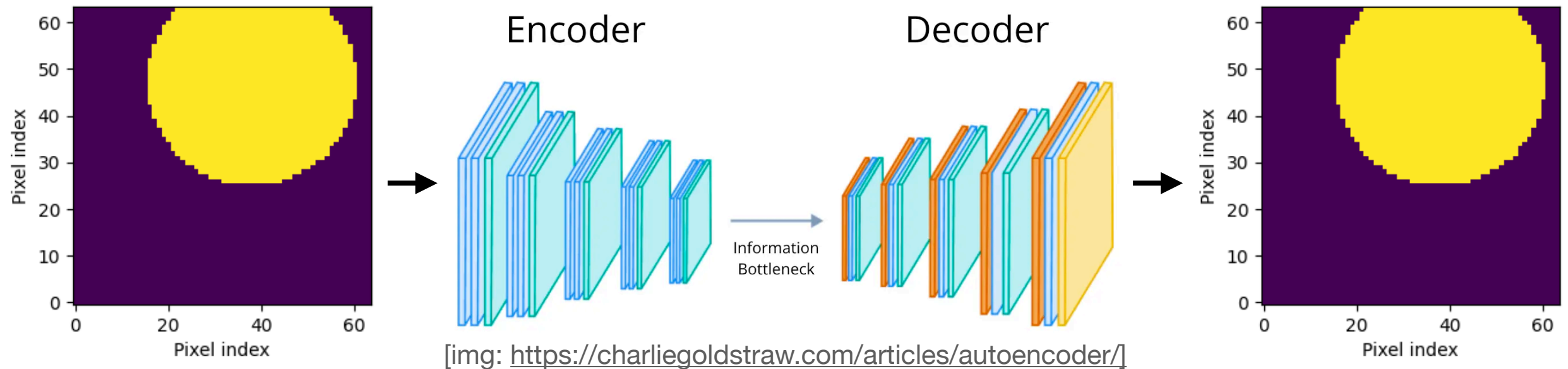


```
class ConvAutoenc(nn.Module):  
    @nn.compact  
    def __call__(self, x):  
        x = Encoder()(x)  
        x = Decoder()(x)  
        return x
```

```
def loss_fn(params):  
    # evaluate autoencoder for input X  
    y_pred = state.apply_fn({'params': params}, X)  
    # calculate mean squared deviation between output and X  
    sq_dev = (y_pred - X)**2  
    mean_sq_dev = sq_dev.mean()  
    return mean_sq_dev
```

Simple example:

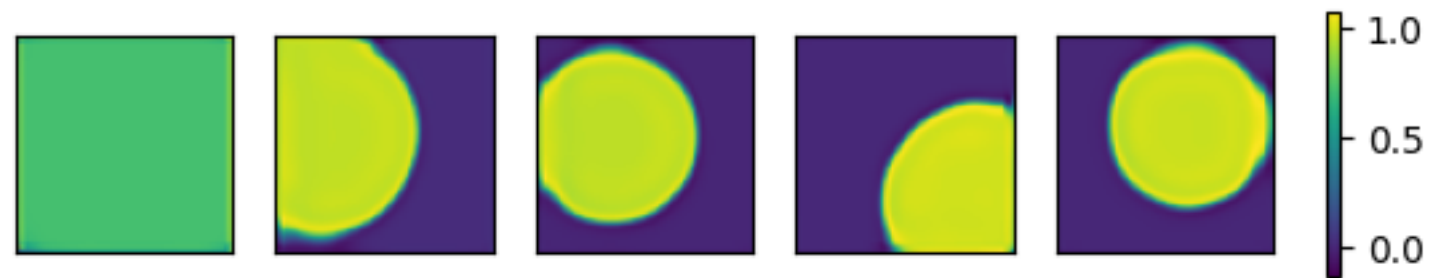
Encode pictures of circles with random center and radius



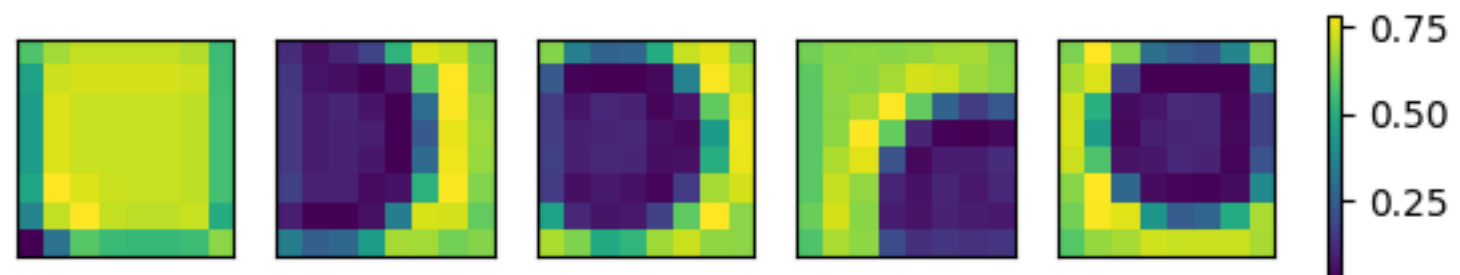
Original



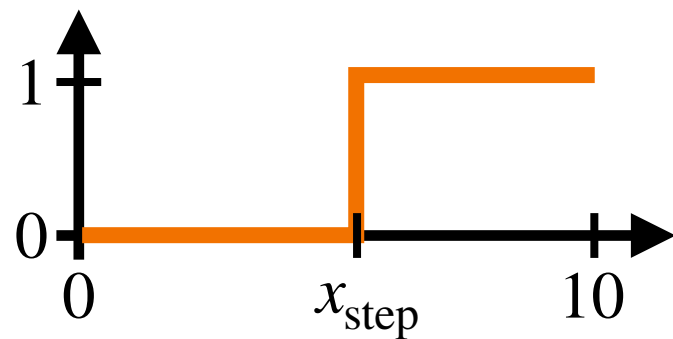
**Autoencoder
Output**



Bottleneck



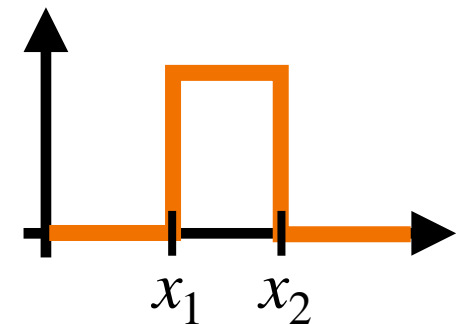
- (1) Go through the random-circles example and understand how an autoencoder works!
- (2) Write an autoencoder, that encodes step functions where jump position is random! The autoencoder should only have on bottleneck neuron!



Todo: finish the autencoder class in `autoencoder_step_function.ipynb` and train the autoencoder

- (3) Understand the meaning of the bottleneck values!

- (4) Extend the code, such that it is able to cover one jump up, and one jump down!



- (5) Bonus: What is the simplest network for (2) and (4)? Can you find an analytical solution for the weights?