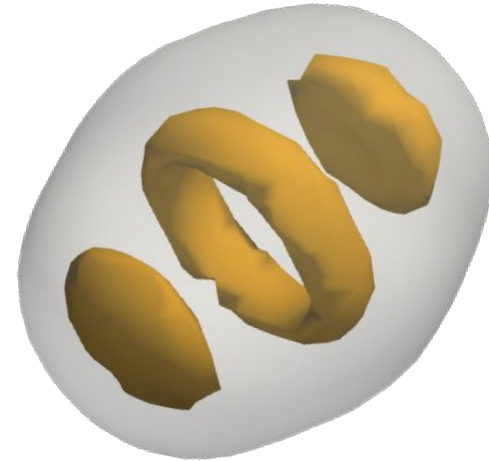
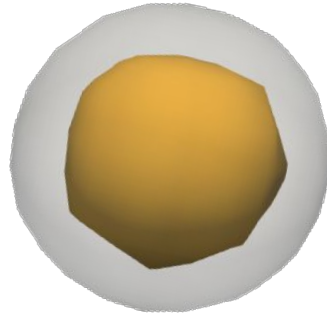


Dimensionality Reduction Techniques in Time-Dependent Problems

Kyle Godbey

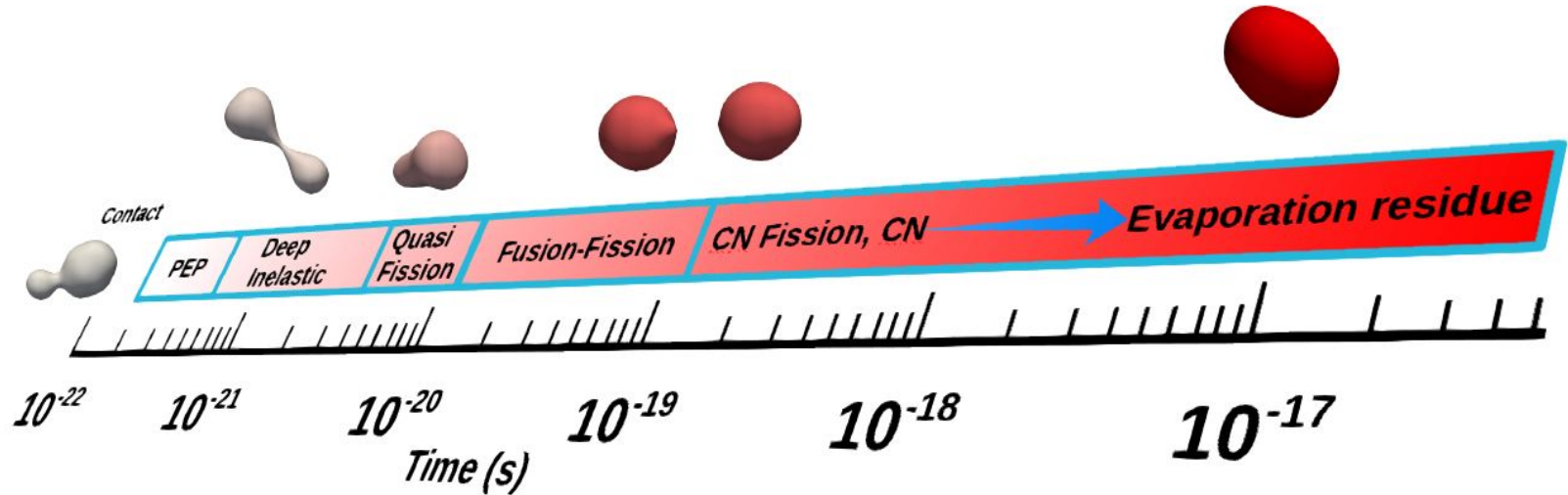


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Google slides link with videos:

<https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1gecxfpX7yizau2y2dicd6F5nneVk2Xlraw4ht8wERGM/edit?usp=sharing>

Dynamics Are More Than Reactions!



Dynamics Are More Than Reactions!

Reactions, resonant phenomena, decays, etc.
are all governed by the dynamics of the
quantum many-body problem

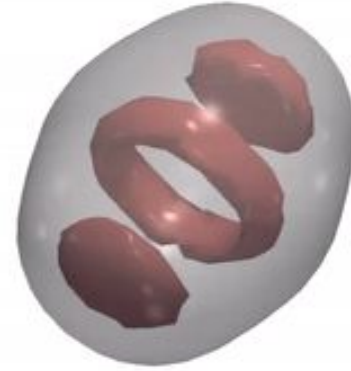
Explicit time evolution is a **very** powerful
framework if you can afford it



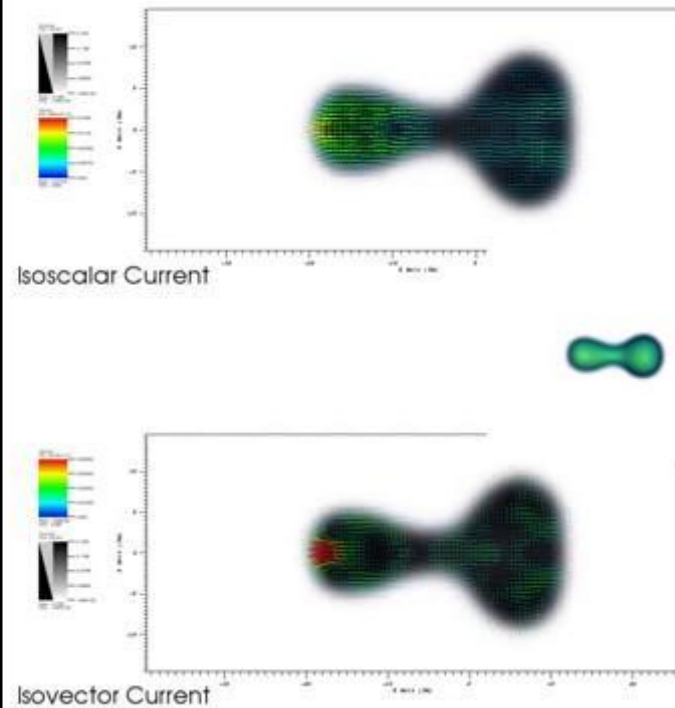
Sensitivity to the intricacies in
the nuclear structure

Explicit dynamics of shape
evolution

Collective phenomena emerge
from your many-body
description



Don't Forget Transfer and Equilibration



Perspectives for Time-Dependent Emulation

Two large classes: data-driven and model-driven

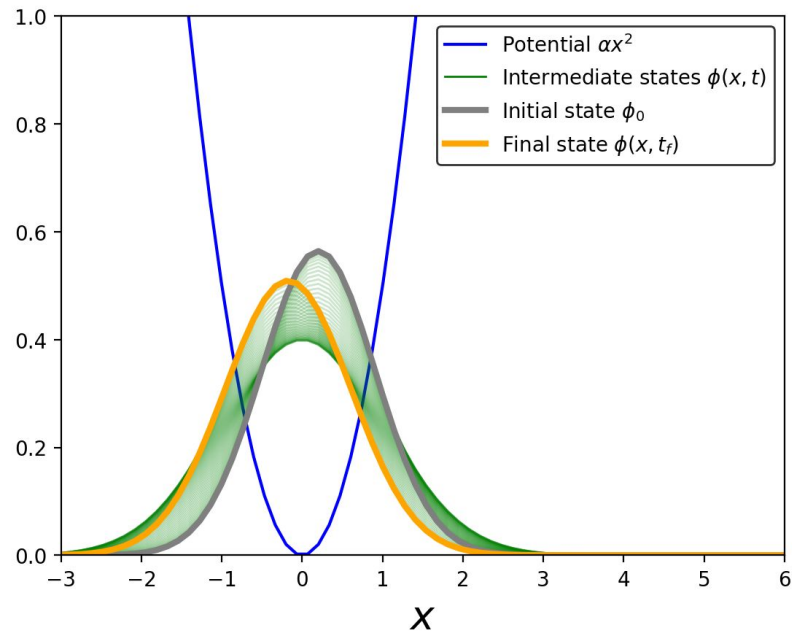
Model-driven:

The reduced basis method (and related approaches) are a natural first place to check.

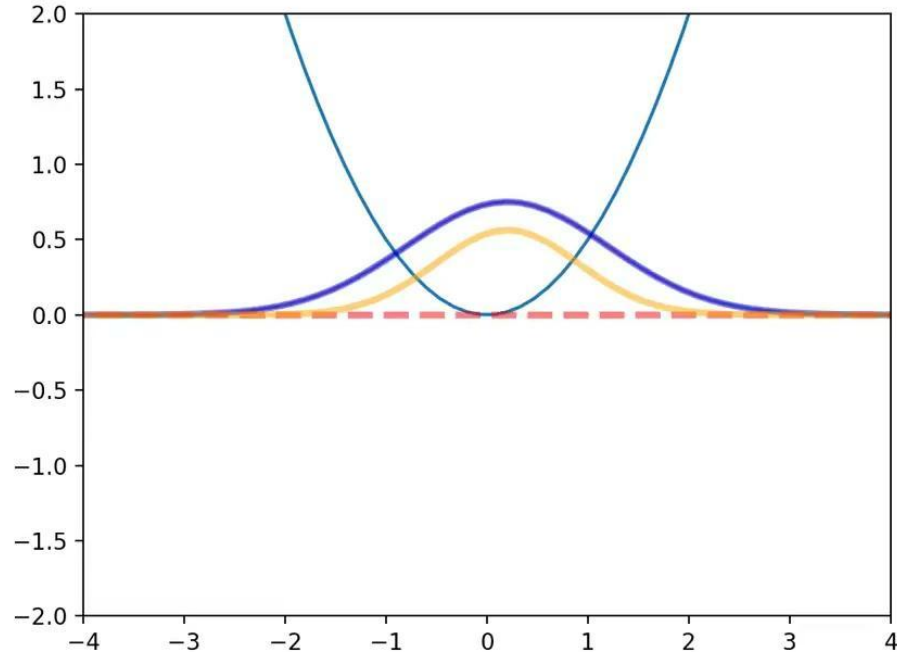


TDRBM Examples - Particle in a HO Trap

In general, we need to inform our basis with information across time for our system:

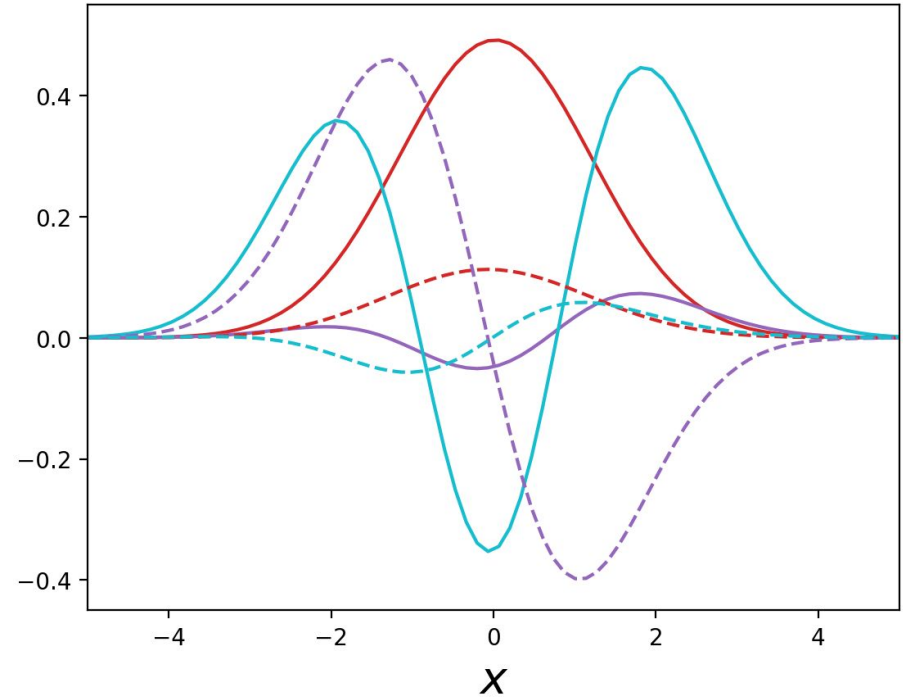


TDRBM Examples - Particle in a HO Trap



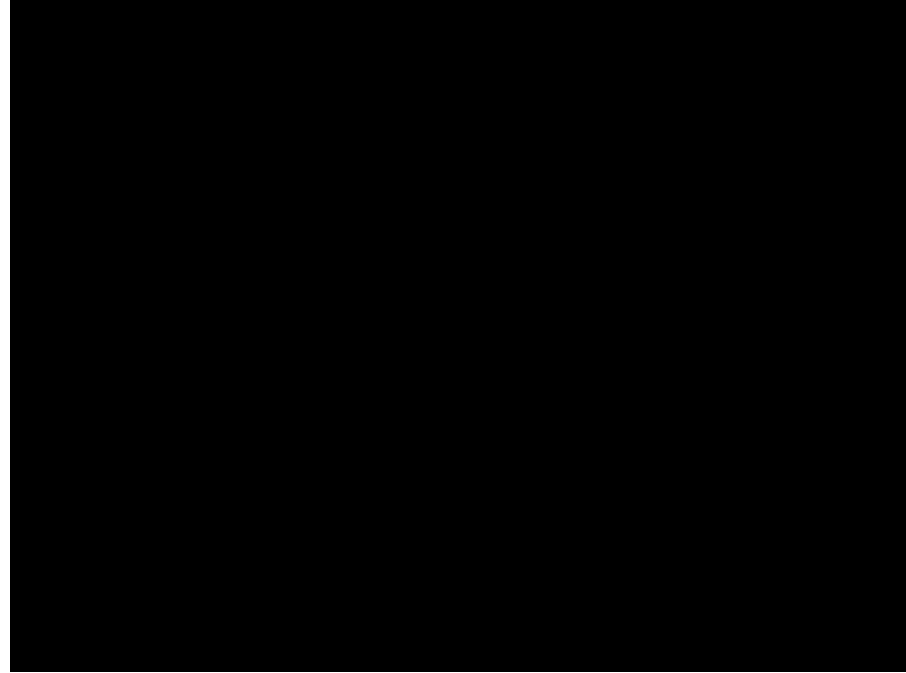
TDRBM Examples - Particle in a HO Trap

We take our snapshots across time and parameter space and generate our POD basis:

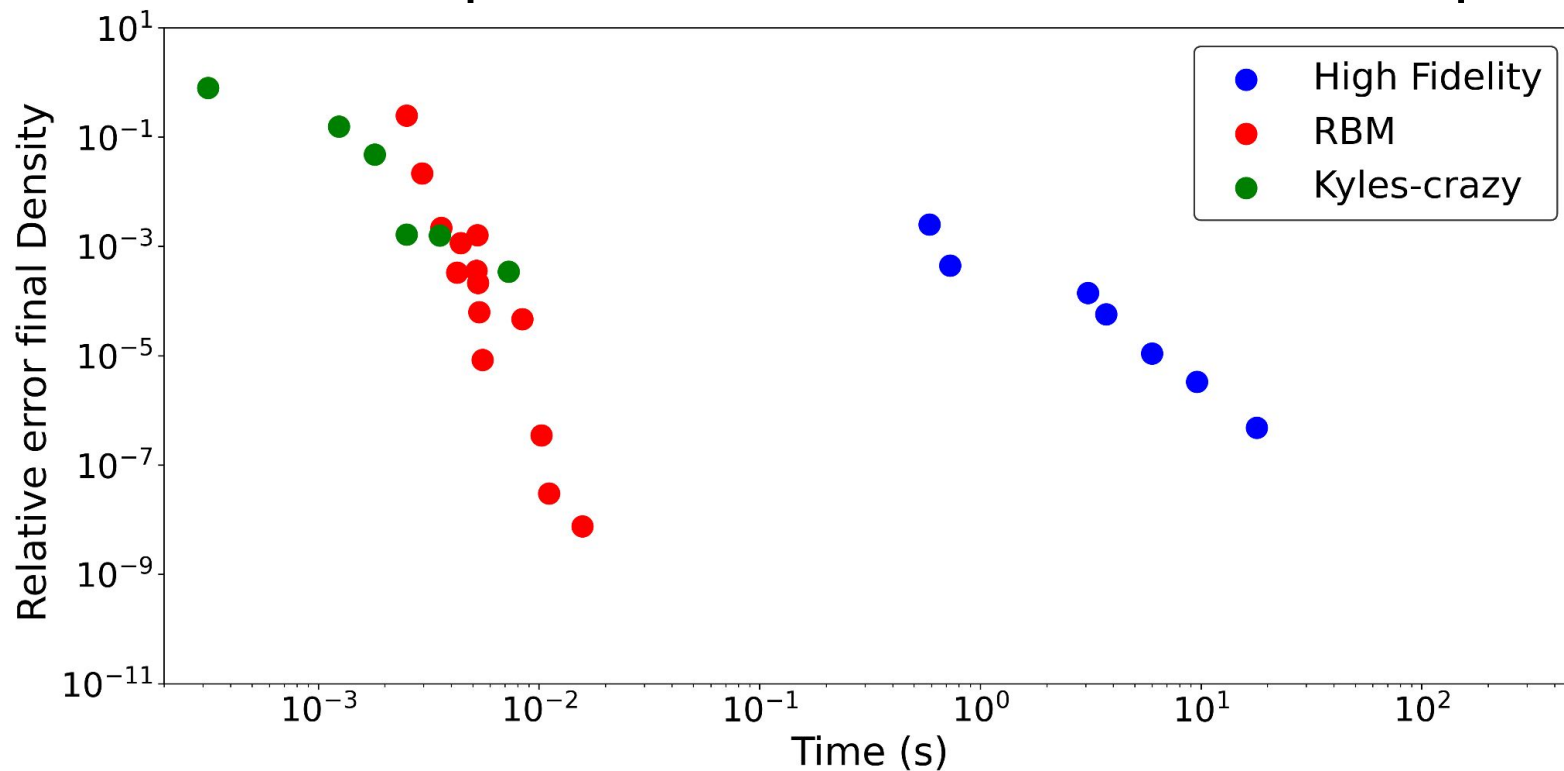


TDRBM Examples - Particle in a HO Trap

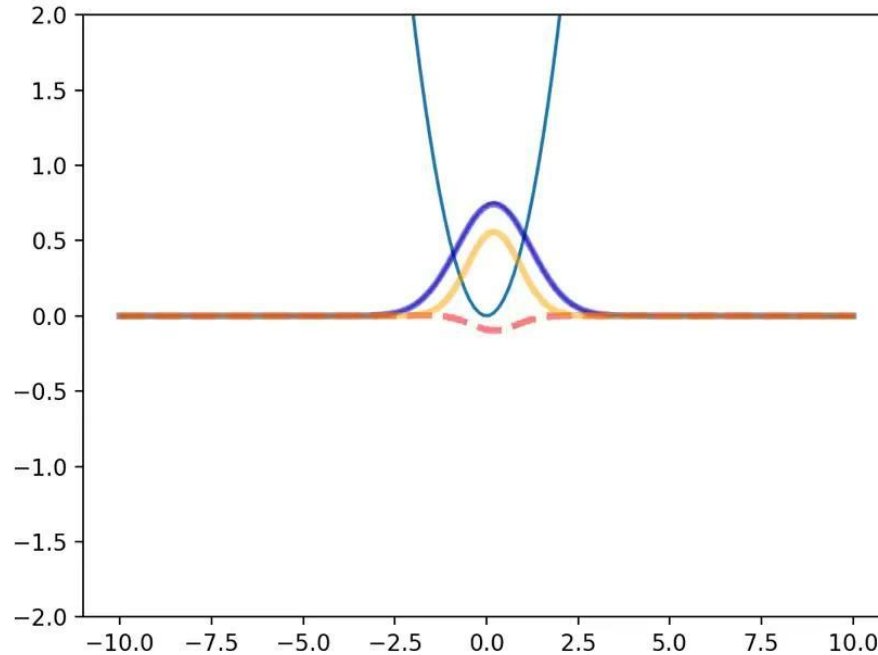
And, in the simplest RBM implementation, we can just propagate in time with our reduced Hamiltonian:



TDRBM Examples - Particle in a HO Trap



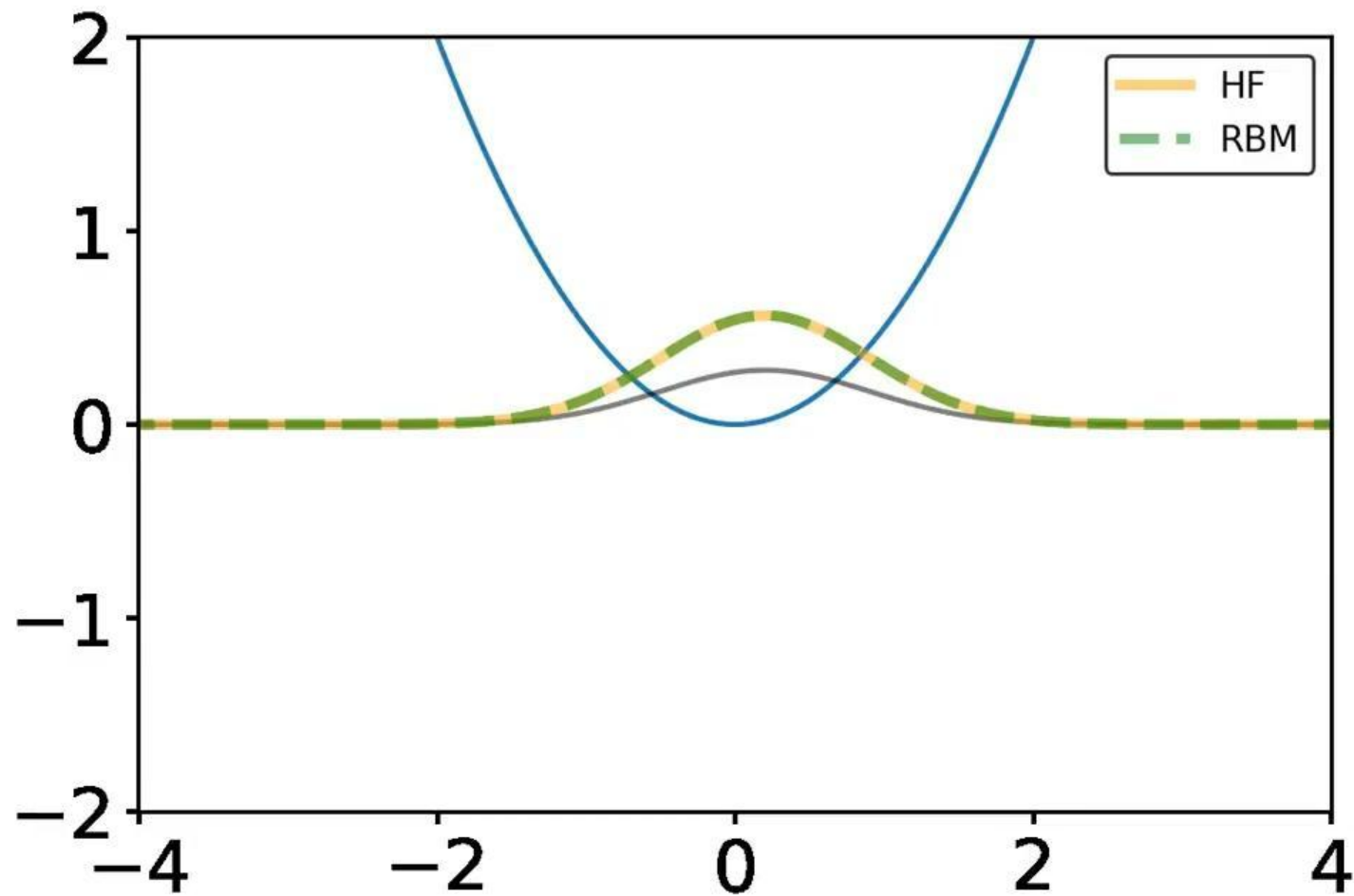
TDRBM Examples - Adding Nonlinearity



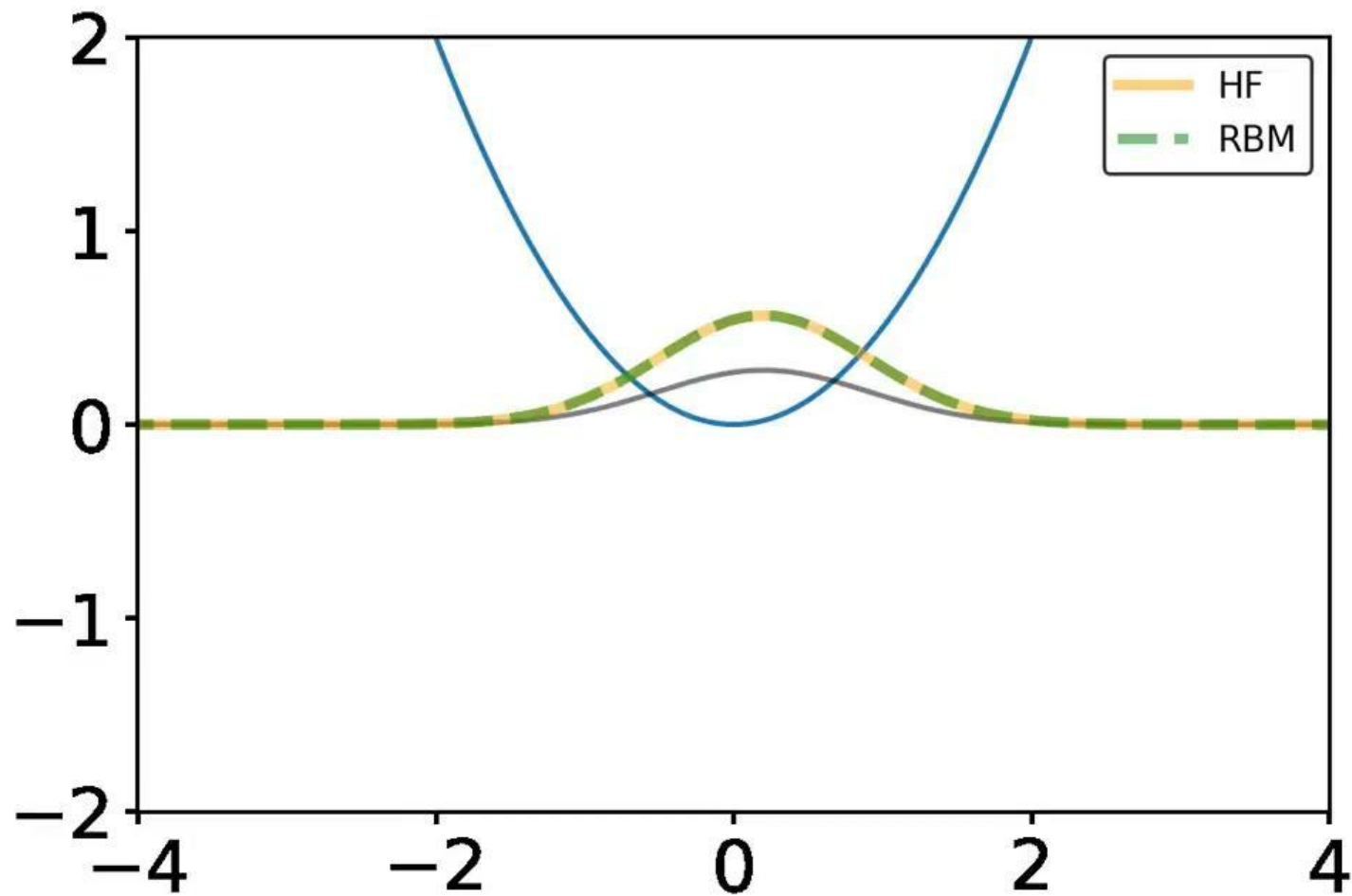
New term that depends on ϱ !



$q\varrho$ with
 $q < 0$



$q\rho$ with
 $q > 0$



TDRBM Roundup

In general we need a bigger basis, but we get away with larger time steps thanks to the increased stability

This is for a periodic system, albeit a complicated one.

Ultimate goal of collision emulator is likely difficult for RBMs in this naive implementation



Perspectives for Time-Dependent Emulation

Data-driven:

Dynamic Mode Decomposition (DMD)

Fourier Neural Operators

Neural Implicit Flow (NIF)

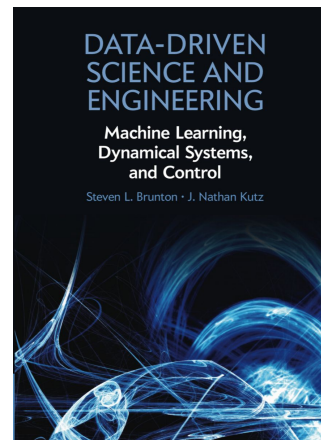
+ a whole zoo...

"dimensionality reduction"

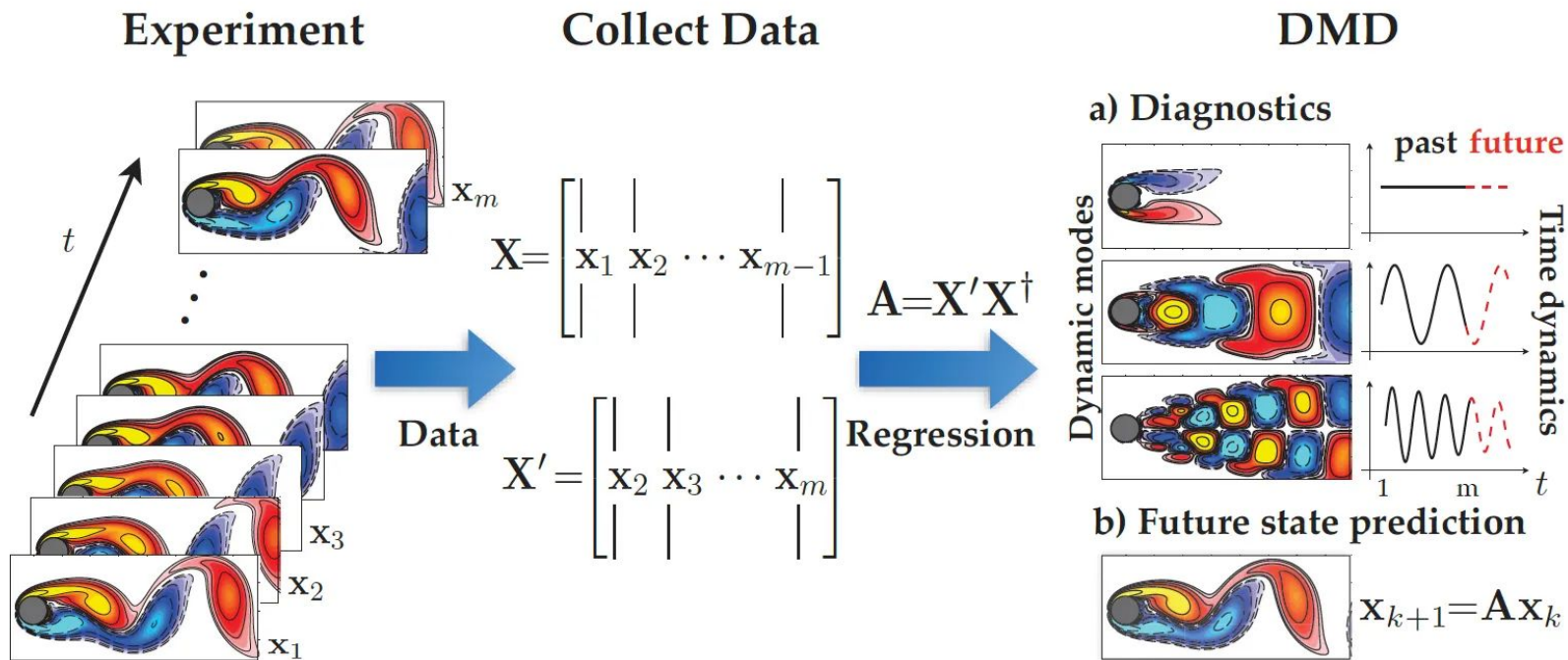
About 430,000 results (0.08 sec)



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Dynamic Mode Decomposition



Sparse Identification of Nonlinear Dynamics

What if we could mine the form of the time dynamics directly from the data?



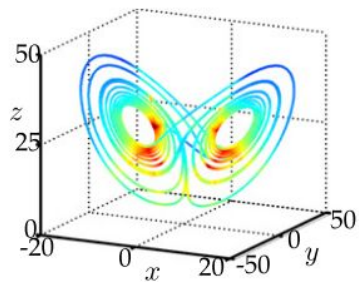
I. True Lorenz System

$$\dot{x} = \sigma(y - x)$$

$$\dot{y} = x(\rho - z) - y$$

$$\dot{z} = xy - \beta z.$$

Data In



$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{z} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x & y & z & x^2 & xy & xz & y^2 & z^5 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \\ \xi_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\dot{\mathbf{X}} = \Theta(\mathbf{X}) \boldsymbol{\xi}$

	'xi_1'	'xi_2'	'xi_3'
'1'	[0]	[0]	[0]
'x'	[-9.9996]	[27.9980]	[0]
'y'	[9.9998]	[-0.9997]	[0]
'z'	[0]	[0]	[-2.6665]
'xx'	[0]	[0]	[0]
'xy'	[0]	[0]	[1.0000]
'xz'	[0]	[-0.9999]	[0]
'yy'	[0]	[0]	[0]
'yz'	[0]	[0]	[0]
...
'yzzzz'	[0]	[0]	[0]
'zzzzz'	[0]	[0]	[0]

Sparse Coefficients of Dynamics

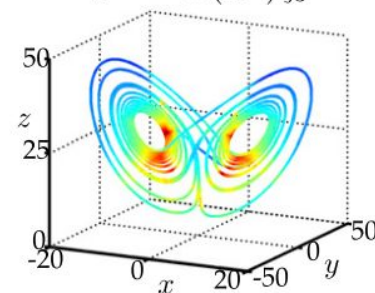
Model Out

III. Identified System

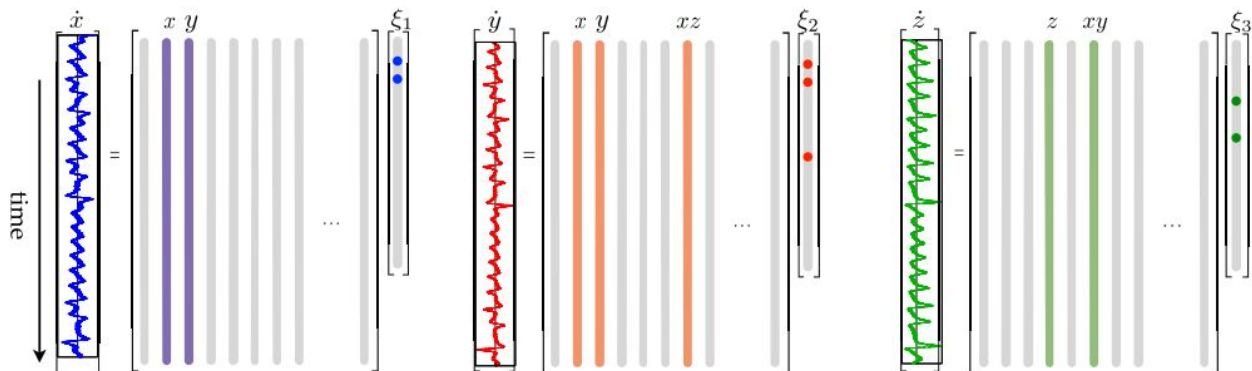
$$\dot{x} = \Theta(\mathbf{x}^T) \xi_1$$

$$\dot{y} = \Theta(\mathbf{x}^T) \xi_2$$

$$\dot{z} = \Theta(\mathbf{x}^T) \xi_3$$



II. Sparse Regression to Solve for Active Terms in the Dynamics



Sparse Identification of Nonlinear Dynamics

Also good candidate for model discovery
even beyond time dynamics!

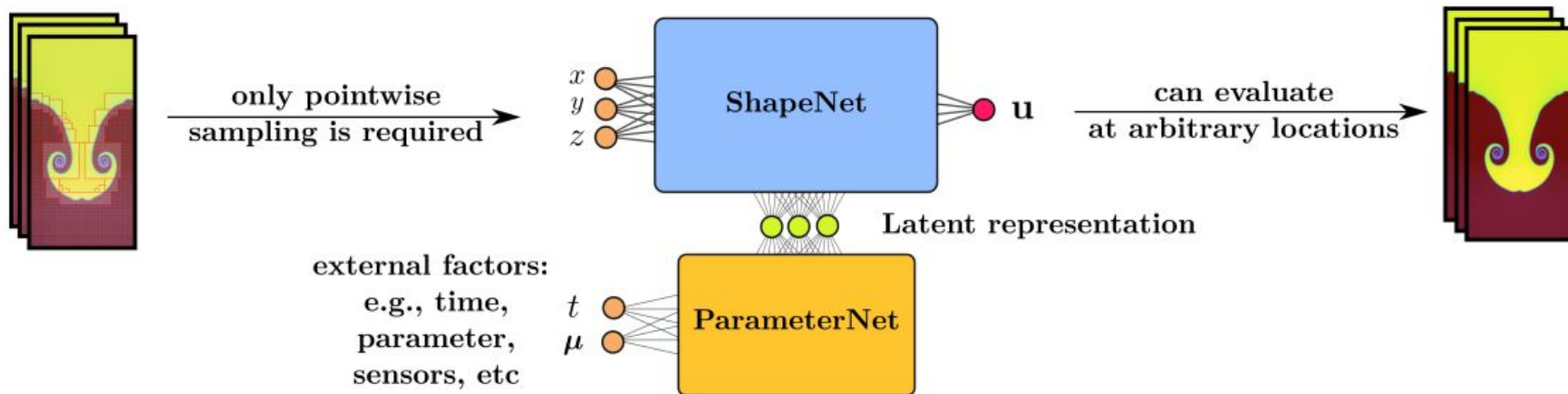


Neural Implicit Flow

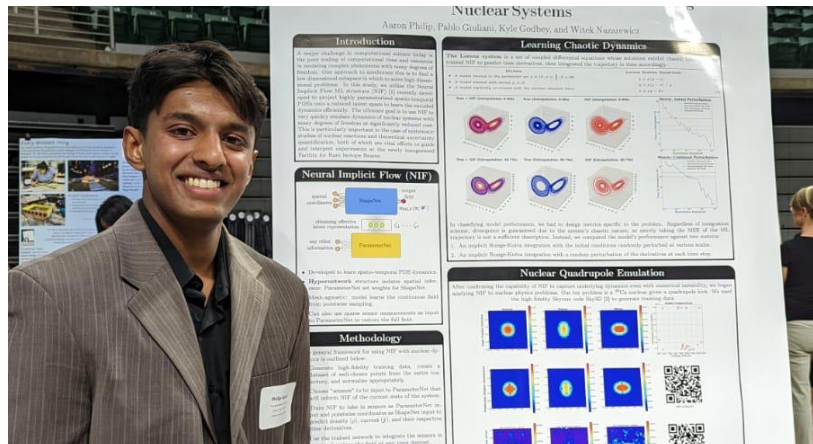
Even more data-driven: let's look at
hypernetworks for learning dynamics



Neural Implicit Flow



Neural Implicit Flow



Student Aaron Philip making good headway for applications to TDDFT! First phase is wrapping up now.



Neural Implicit Flow

UURAF 2023 Award Winner

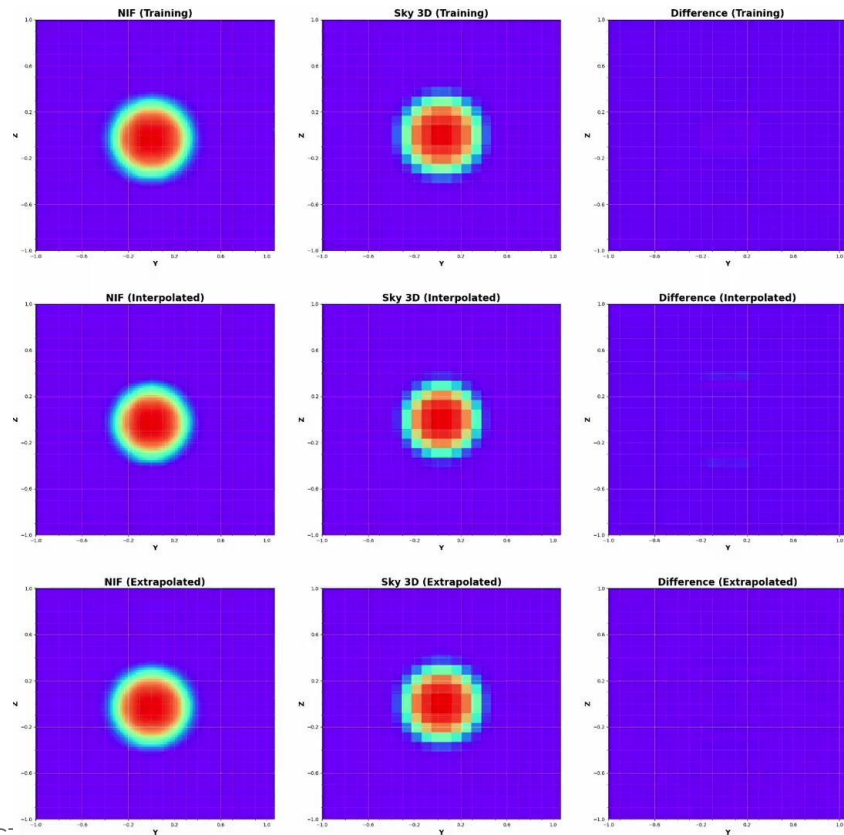


Goldwater Scholarship 2024

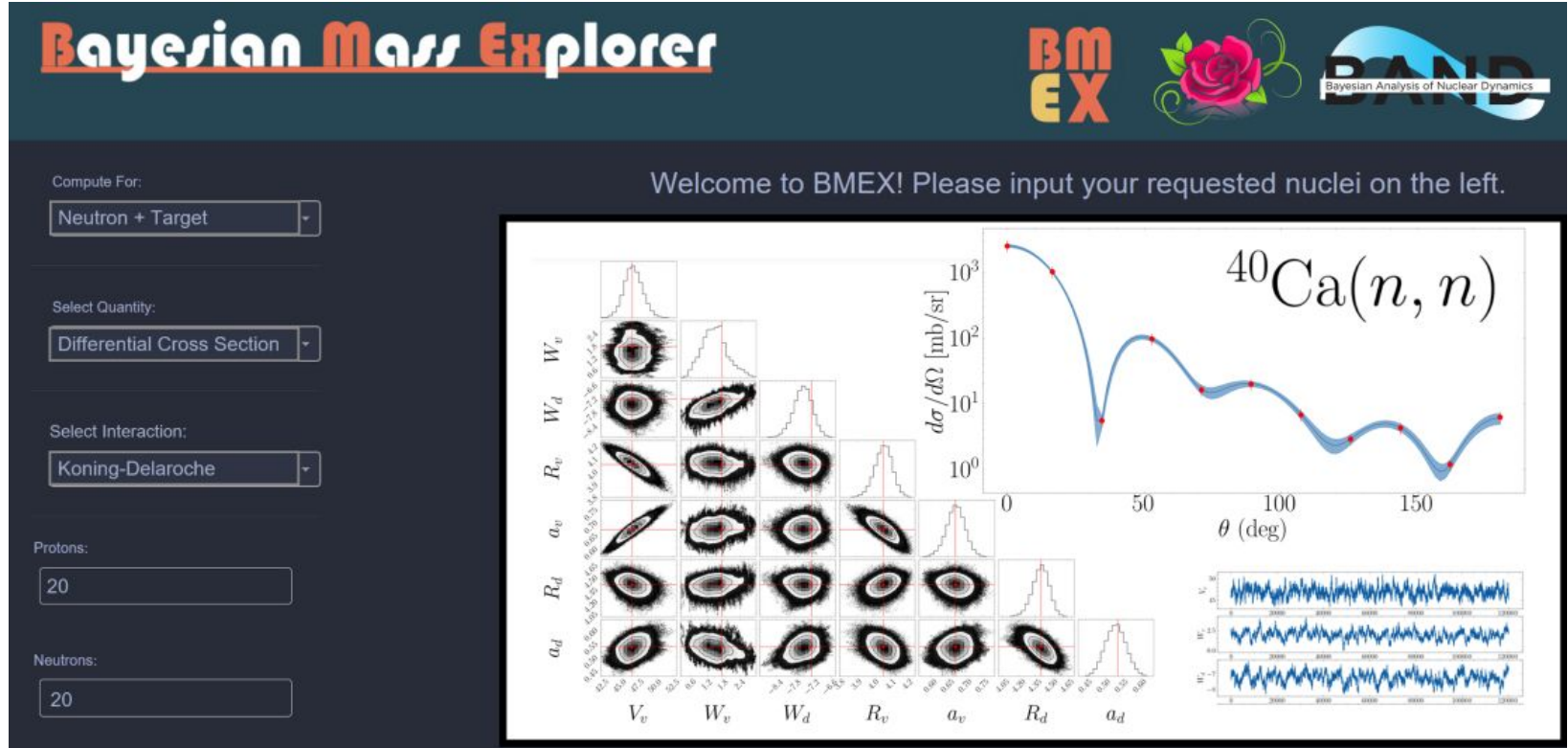


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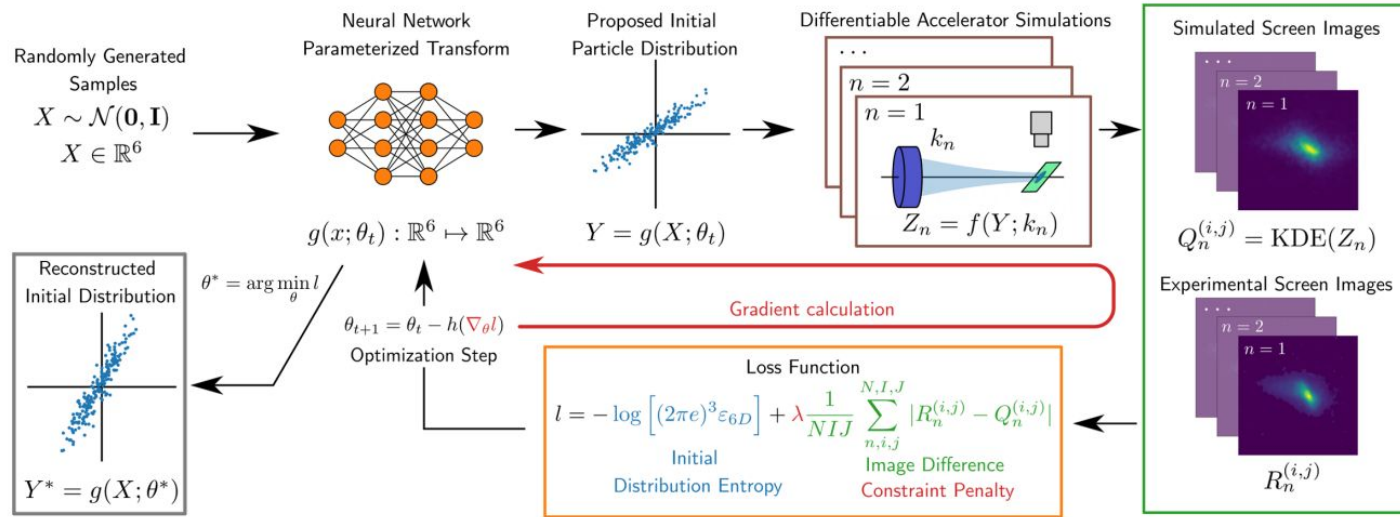
Neural Implicit Flow (as an interpolator)



Deployable Emulators



Deployable Emulators - Perspectives for Experimental Design and Control?



R. Roussel et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. 130, 145001



Challenges?

Let's discuss! Each application domain has its own – as a community we should try to identify common issues and appropriate solutions

It's gonna be a long journey, so please share what you learn along the way!

<https://dr.ascsn.net>

