

Data sampling for surrogate modeling and optimization

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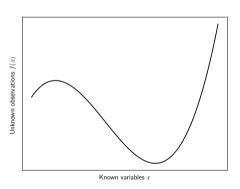
ICIAM 2023, Tokyo, Japan Aug 23, 2023

Outlines

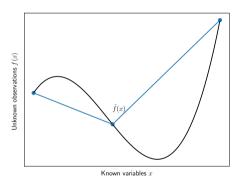
Inference problems, the curse of dimensionality, and measure collapse

Modeling for high-dimensional optimization

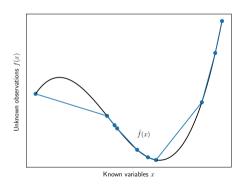
Applications



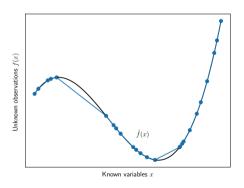
Want to predict unknown f(x) for observation x



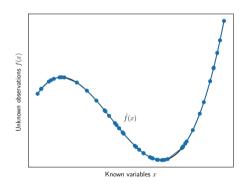
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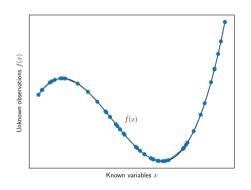
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- ▶ Real data not perfectly balanced \Rightarrow $\hat{f} \rightarrow f$ non-uniformly
- ► If we have enough data, it doesn't matter

Some basic numerical analysis results

When \hat{f} is a piecewise linear spline:

For h "small enough" – let q be the querry point

$$|f(q) - \hat{f}(q)| \sim \mathcal{O}(h^2)$$



- $lackbox{ iny} h$ is a "mesh fineness" parameter \sim distance between points in ${\mathcal X}$
- lacktriangle For irregular \mathcal{X} , h could be the distance from q to the nearest neighbor in \mathcal{X}
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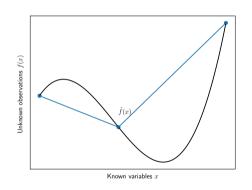


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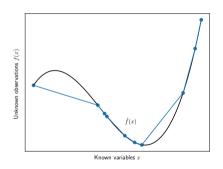


Some basic deep learning

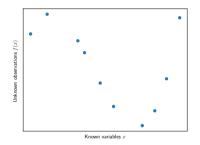
- ▶ Train a fully-connected multi-layer perceptron (MLP) using X
- ► The most popular activation function is ReLU (piecewise linear)
- ► In modern ML, train as close to zero error as possible (interpolate)

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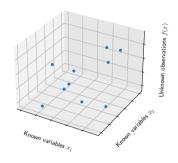
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The curse of dimensionality



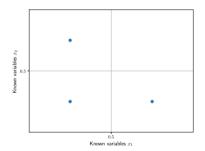
10 training points in 1D



10 training points in 2D

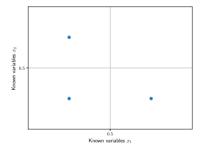


The curse of dimensionality no data



Need data in all quadrants?

The curse of dimensionality no data



Need data in all quadrants?

- ▶ Inference in 2D : $2^2 = 4$
- ▶ Inference in 10D : $2^{10} \approx 1000$
- ▶ Inference in $100\text{D}:2^{100}\approx10^{30}$ (orders of magnitude bigger than exascale)
- ► Many ML problems : inference in 1000+ dimensions

Measure collapse

Can we still make good predictions where we do have data?

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If $\mathcal X$ are sampled from any distribution, $\mu(\mathit{CH}(\mathcal X)) o 0$ exponentially as d grows

This is called a concentration of measure

Gorban and Tyukin, Stochastic separation theorems. Neural Networks 94, pp. 255-259 (2017).



Example

Suppose that we uniformly sample $x = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_d)$ from $[0,1]^d$

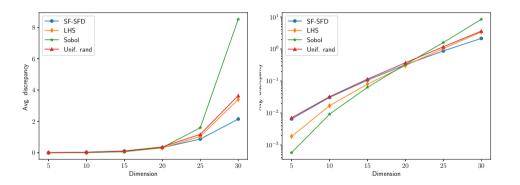
$$\|x - \frac{1}{2}\|_2^2 = \sum_{i=1}^d (x_i - \frac{1}{2})^2.$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(x_i - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right] = \int_0^1 \left(u - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 du = \frac{1}{12}$$

with finite variance v

By CLT for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$: $\mathbb{E}[\|x - \frac{1}{2}\|_2^2] = \frac{d}{12}$ with variance $\frac{v}{d} \to 0$ as $d \to \infty$.

Collapse of some common distributions



Garg, Chang, and Raghavan, Stochastic optimization of Fourier coefficiencts to generate space-filling designs. To appear in Winter Sim 2023.

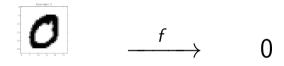
Representation learning solution

"There's more to machine learning than function approximation"

Representation learning solution

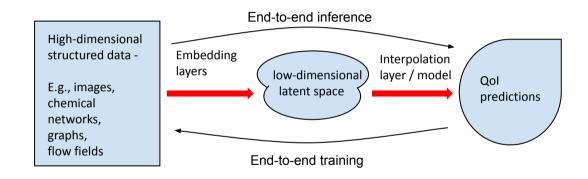
"There's more to machine learning than function approximation"

▶ *f* is often highly *structured* − MLPs with nothing else are from the 60s

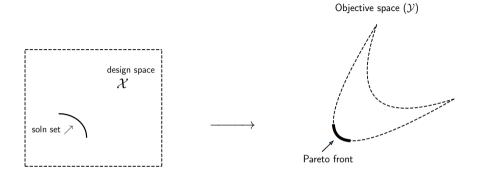


 28×28 pixels $\neq 784$ dimensions...

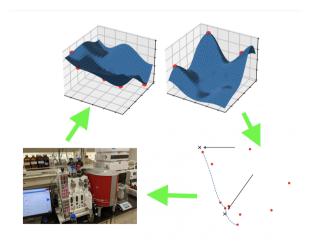
Modern deep learning pipeline



Multiobjective Black-Box Optimization



General Workflow and Data Acquisition

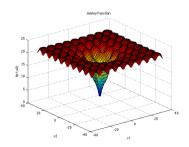


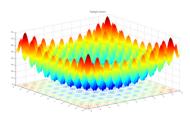
Global optimization

In global optimization literature...

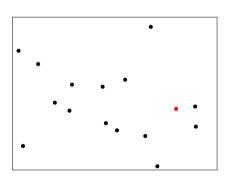
- ▶ Balance exploration vs. exploitation
- ▶ Drive *global model error* to zero
- ▶ Need exponentially many samples to guarantee global convergence

Guarantees convergence for problems with thousands of local minima

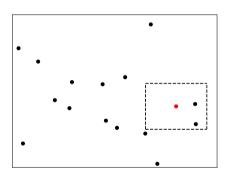




- Only exploit maybe multi-start or large initial search
- Fit a model that is *locally accurate*
 - ► Sample requirement grows only linearly with dimension
- Modification is as simple as putting a trust-region around interesting points

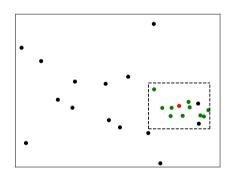


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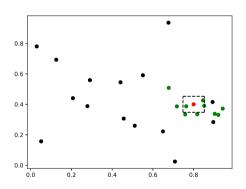




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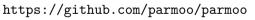
ParMOO



Written in Python

Version 0.3.0 is now available on available on pip, conda-forge, and GitHub





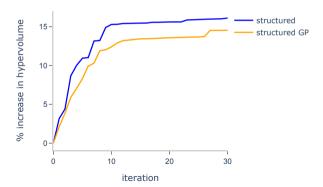


https://parmoo.readthedocs.io



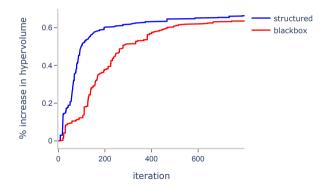
Chemical Design on a Limited Budget

- ▶ 6-dimensional latent space embedding of a mixed-variable problem
- ▶ 3-objectives electrolyte manufacturing
 - high yield, minimal byproduct, low reaction times
- Running real-world experiments with very limited budget



Fayans Model Calibration (Inverse Problem)

- ▶ 13-variable, 3-objective problem
- ► Higher dimensional, requires trust-region methods

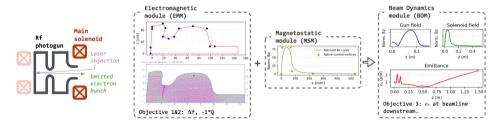


Chang and Wild. Designing a framework for solving multiobjective simulation optimization problems. *Under review, preprint https://arxiv.org/abs/2304.06881*.



Particle Accelerator Beam Design

- ▶ 22-variable, 2-objective problem
- ▶ 3 physics constraints, nearly impossible to satisfy
- ► Matched well-known reference gun geometry with just **1300** true simulation evaluations



Chen, Chang, et al. An Integrated Multi-Physics Optimization Framework for Particle Accelerator Design. Under review.

Some Conclusions

- ▶ Doing anything global (modeling, optimization, etc.) in high-dimensions is very hard (maybe impossible)
- Easier to identify low-dimensional structures and model these locally
 - In my experience, giving up global accuracy is the only thing that scales to big problems
- ► Some problems (optimization) don't necessarilly require global accuracy
 - Don't demand it if you don't need it!
- ▶ Optimization rarely truly requires global accuracy

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 - In my experience, giving up global accuracy is the only thing that scales to big problems
- Some problems (optimization) don't necessarilly require global accuracy
 - Don't demand it if you don't need it!
- Optimization rarely truly requires global accuracy
- ▶ But there are other problems that do require global accuracy...



References

Garg, Chang, and Raghavan. Stochastic optimization of Fourier coefficiencts to generate space-filling designs. To appear in Winter Sim 2023.

Chang and Wild. ParMOO: A Python library for parallel multiobjective simulation optimization. JOSS 8(82):4468 (2023).

Chang and Wild. Designing a framework for solving multiobjective simulation optimization problems. Under Review, ArXiv preprint 2304.06881 (2023).

Chang et al. A framework for fully autonomous design of materials via multiobjective optimization and active learning: challenges and next steps. In ICLR 2023, Workshop on ML4Materials.

Chen, Chang, et al. An Integrated Multi-Physics Optimization Framework for Particle Accelerator Design. Under review.



Resources

GitHub: github.com/parmoo/parmoo

Pip: pip install parmoo Conda: conda install --channel=conda-forge parmoo

Test problems: github.com/parmoo/parmoo-solver-farm

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