In [1]:

Autosave disabled

Chapter 15-16: PDEs Solvers Using Neural Network Methods

PDE study considered from the viewpoint of neural networks. Many PDEs describe the evolution of a spatially distributed system over time. The state of such a system is defined by a value v(x, t) that depends on a spatial variable x that is usually a vector and on time t. The value itself can be a vector as well.

"Learning samples" can consist of discrete values of the initial condition $v_{i,0}(x_{i,0})$ and values $v_{ij}(x_i, t_j)$ at later times. The initial values are presented to the network as inputs. The outputs of the (recurrent) network at later times t_i are then compared with the sample values to calculate the error.

Since PDEs are often spatially homogeneous, it makes sense to use recurrent convolutional networks here. This is the same type that is often used in image processing.

The size of the convolutional kernel depends on the degree of spatial derivatives in the PDE:

The network needs to have at least one layer for each component of the value v. Additional hidden layers might be required, especially if the PDE has higher temporal derivatives.

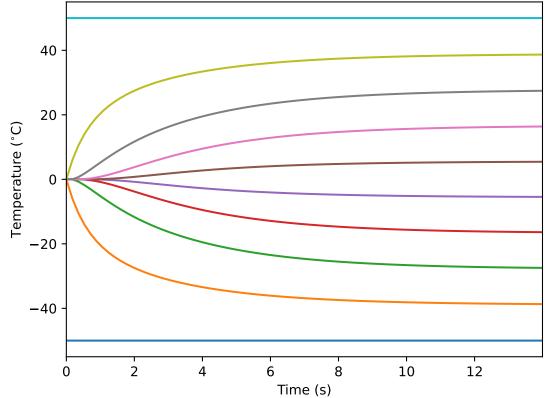
The example in the cell below was taken from the Github repository, <MatthewFilipovich / neural-network-pde-solver>. Besides this 1D heat equation example, examples for 2D heat and 1D wave are also contained there. Neural network PDE solving is a very active area, with lots of participants, and new solvers are coming out at a fast pace.

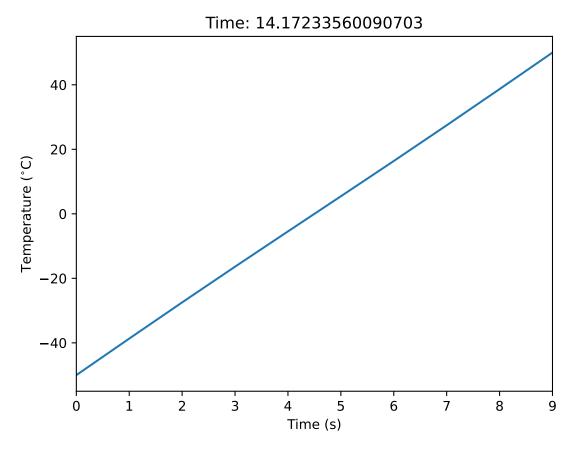
In this particular example, Mr. Filipovich has elected to show plots from new and older methods for comparison. (The 2nd plot shows a straight line, but if you look closely at the 5th plot, which is its companion, you will see that its line is not quite straight.)

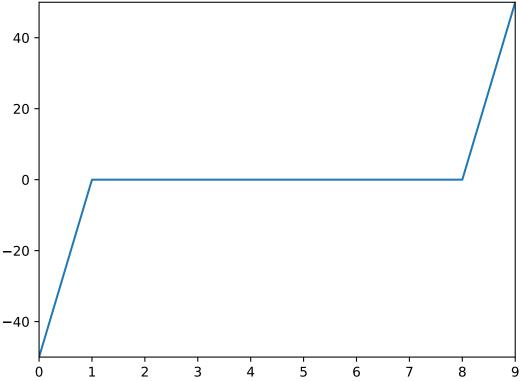
The nengo_pde module is not hosted on Pypi, and cannot be installed by pip. But due to the presence of the _init_.py file in the module folder, placing the folder in the Jupyter home directory allows the nengo_pde module to be imported without difficulty into a Jupyter cell. (It is, however, necessary to install the nengo module from Pypi.)

```
In [14]:
          1 """Module solves heat equation in 1D using finite difference method and nengo_pde."""
          2 from nengo_pde import Solver1D
          3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          4 | %config InlineBackend.figure_formats = ['svg']
          5
          6
          7
            def feedback_connection(u):
          8
                 return - (K/dx**2) * 2*u
          9
         10
         11 | def lateral_connection(u):
                 return K/dx**2 * u
         12
         13
         14
         15 # Nengo simulation
         16 t_steps = 80 # Number of time steps
         17 x_{steps} = 8 # Number of x steps
         18 neurons = 500 # Number of neurons
         19 radius = 100 # Radius of neurons
         20 boundaries = [-50, 50] # Constant boundary conditions
         21 | solver = Solver1D(feedback_connection, lateral_connection)
         23 # Grid properties
         24 K = 4.2
         25 | x_len = 20 \# mm
         26 dx = x_len/x_steps
         27 dt = dx^{**}2/(2*K^{**}2) # dt chosen for stability
         28
         29 # Run finite difference method simulation
         30 | solver.run_FDM_order1(dt, t_steps, x_steps, boundaries)
         31 | fig, ax = solver.plot_population(dt, False)
         32 ax.set_xlabel('Time (s)')
         33 ax.set_ylabel('Temperature ($^{\circ}$C)')
         34 plt.show()
         35 | fig, ax = solver.plot_grid(t_steps, False)
         36 ax.set_xlabel('Time (s)')
         37 | ax.set_ylabel('Temperature ($^{\circ}$C)')
         38 plt.show()
         39 | solver.animate(nframes=t_steps)
         41 # Run nengo_pde simulation
```

```
42 solver.run_nengo_order1(dt, t_steps, x_steps, boundaries, neurons, radius)
43 fig, ax = solver.plot_population(0.001, False)
44 ax.set_xlabel('Time (s)')
45 ax.set_ylabel('Temperature ($^{\circ}$C)')
46 plt.show()
47 fig, ax = solver.plot_grid(t_steps, False)
48 ax.set_xlabel('Time (s)')
49 ax.set_ylabel('Temperature ($^{\circ}$C)')
50 plt.show()
51 solver.animate(nframes=t_steps)
52
```

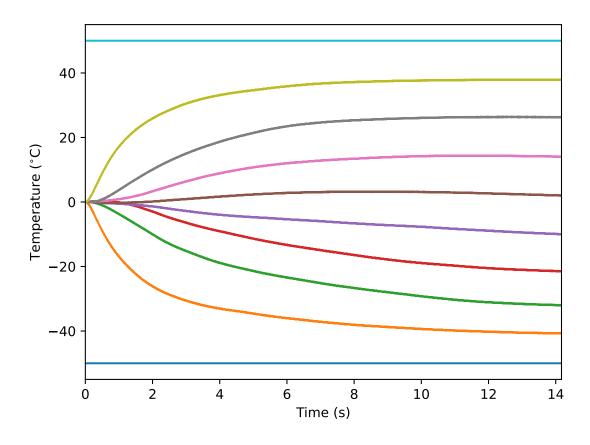




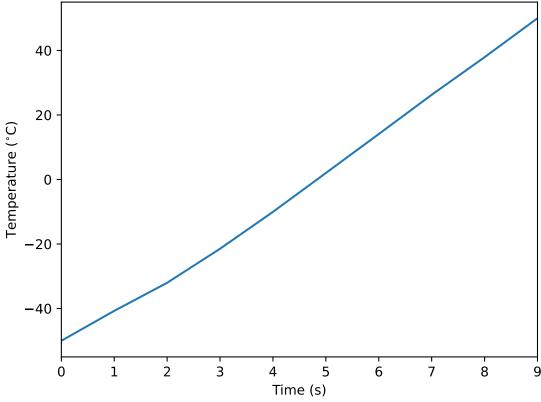


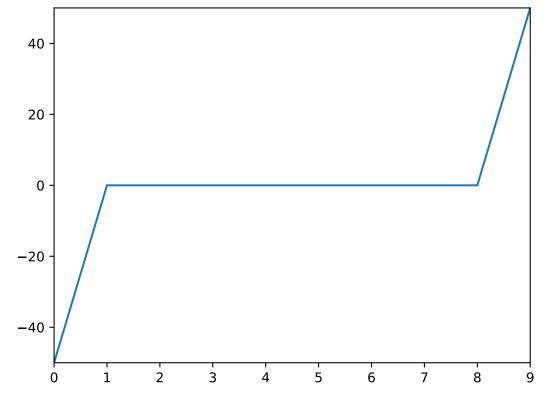
HMTL progress bar requires Jupyter Notebook >= 5.0 or Jupyter Lab. Alternatively, you can use TerminalProgressBar().

Build finished in 0:00:02.







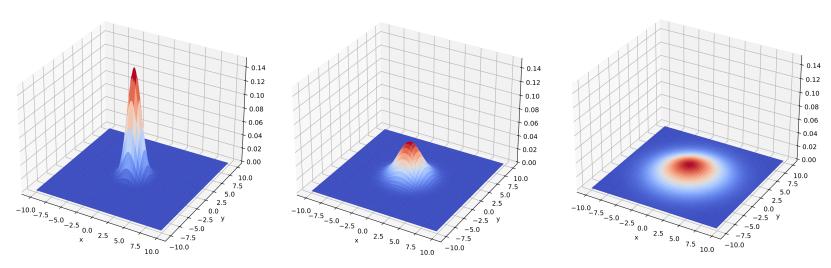


Out[14]: <matplotlib.animation.FuncAnimation at 0x25558739d60>

```
<font color='blue'>There is an interesting paper with the title: _Variational Monte Carlo Approach
            to Partial Differential Equations with Neural Networks_, available on the **arxiv** eprint site
            under the name arXiv:2206.01927v2. (Because it deals with both Monte Carlo as well as Neural
            Networks, the work could be referred to either of two of these pde notebooks.) The Github
            repository for the project is RehMoritz\/vmc\_pde.
        11
         12 Following are instructions for getting a Jupyter notebook working to show the example study from
            the repository, if the platform is Windows.
        13 1. From the site: [https://whls.blob.core.windows.net/unstable/index.html] download one of the
            following versions of Jaxlib, <br>
        14 cpu/jaxlib-0.1.75-cp37-none-win_amd64.whl<br>
        15 cpu/jaxlib-0.1.75-cp38-none-win_amd64.whl<br>
        16 cpu/jaxlib-0.1.75-cp39-none-win_amd64.whl<br>
        17 the choice depending on whether Python 3.7, 3.8, or 3.9 is available for use. Place the downloaded
            file in the Jupyter working directory.
        18 2. Install the jaxlib file, from within Jupyter, with the command !pip3 install jaxlib-0.1.75-cp39
            none-win_amd64.whl.
        19 3. Install the module flax, from within Jupyter, with the command !pip3 install flax==0.3.6.
         20 4. If a version of jax is installed, uninstall it or delete the site-package.
         21 5. Restart the kernel.
        22 6. Install the module jax, from within Jupyter, with the command !pip3 install jax==0.2.18. Pip
            should do the install in spite of a slight disagreement concerning dependencies.
        23 7. Download the zipped version of the repository and extract it, resulting in **vmc\_pde-main**.
            From the subdirectory 'vmc_fluids', find 13 local modules (excluding 'main.py'). Copy these module
            to the working directory of Jupyter.
        24 8. Open the file $\:\:\textsf{main.py}\:\:$ in Idle or wherever, then copy it to a Jupyter cell.
            The file should run, producing extensive printed data and seven time-sequence plots. The main
            program is shown below, but not run here. Instead, three of the plots are shown below it.
        25
         26
         27
         28
         29 </font>
         1 import jax
In [ ]:
          2 jax.config.update("jax_enable_x64", True)
          3 import jax.numpy as jnp
          4 import flax.linen as nn
          5 import numpy as np
          6 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          7 | %config InlineBackend.figure_formats = ['svg']
          8 import os
          9 import time
         10
         11 import global_defs
         12 | import var_state
         13 import sampler
         14 import net
         15 import grid
         16 import train
         17 import evolutionEq
         18 import tdvp
         19 import stepper
         20 import visualization
         21 | import mpi_wrapper
         22 import util
         23
         24
         25 def norm_fun(v, S):
         26
                 # norm_fun for the timesteps
         27
                 return v @ S @ v
         28
         29
         30 | # Initializing the net
         31 \mid initKey = 1
         32 \mid sampleKey = 1
         34 mode_dict = {"fluidpaper": {"offset": jnp.ones(2) * 0.25, "dim": 2, "latent_space_name": "cos_dis
         35
                           'harmonicUsc": {"offset": jnp.ones(2) * 1, "dim": 2, "latent_space_name": "Gauss",
                          "harmonicOsc_diff": {"offset": jnp.array([1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0]) * 1, "dim": 6, "latent_
         36
                          "diffusion": {"offset": jnp.zeros(8), "dim": 8, "latent_space_name": "Student_t", "m
         37
                          "diffusion_anisotropic": {"offset": jnp.zeros(12), "dim": 12, "latent_space_name": "
"mwe": {"offset": jnp.zeros(2), "dim": 2, "latent_space_name": "Gauss", "mcmcbound":
         38
         39
         40 mode = "harmonicOsc_diff"
         41 mode = "diffusion"
42 mode = "mwe"
         43
            0.00
         44
         45 List of things that have to be set manually before starting a run:
         46 - parameter nu of the student - t in BOTH (!!) sampler.py and net.py - starts with nu=2 atm.
         47 - network specifications, whether to use both s and t, etc.
         48
                 - Diffusion: noAdd
         49
                 - harmonicOsc: DifferentAdd
         50 - timestep:
                 - Diffusion: dt = 1e-7, fixed, with increasing step size, factor:, maxStep:
         51
         52
                 - harmonicOsc: dt=1e-4, fixed, with increasing step size, factor: 1.3, maxStep: 1e-2
         53 - blocks:
         54
                 - Diffusion:: 4, intmediate (dim//2)
                 - harmonicOsc: 4, intmediate (dim // 2)
         55
         56 - latent space covariance matrix:
                 - Diffusion: np.eye(..) + A @ A.T
         57
```

```
58
             - harmonicOsc: L @ L.T
 59
 60
 61 dim = mode_dict[mode]["dim"]
 62 offset = mode_dict[mode]["offset"]
 63 mcmcbound = mode_dict[mode]["mcmcbound"]
 64 gridbound = mode_dict[mode]["gridbound"]
 65 symgrid = mode_dict[mode]["symgrid"]
 66 latent_space_name = mode_dict[mode]["latent_space_name"]
 67 evolution_type = mode_dict[mode]["evolution_type"]
 68
 69 # set up sampler
 70 sampler = sampler.Sampler(dim=dim, numChains=30, name=latent_space_name, mcmc_info={"offset": off
 72 # set up variational state
 73 print("Identifier -3")
 74 vState = var_state.VarState(sampler, dim, initKey, 4, network_args={"intmediate": (dim // 2,) * 1
 75 print(f"Number of Model parameters: {vState.numParameters}")
 76
 77
 78 # Some (old) sanity checks - can be removed
 79 mynet = {"net": vState.net, "params": vState.params}
 80 x_{real} = jnp.ones(dim)
 81 print(mynet["params"])
 82 z_latent, _ = mynet["net"].apply(mynet["params"], x_real, evaluate=False, inv=False)
 83 x_real, _ = mynet["net"].apply(mynet["params"], z_latent, evaluate=False, inv=True)
 84 print(z_latent)
 85 print(x_real)
 86
 87 \text{ x_real} = - \text{ jnp.ones(dim)}
 88 z_latent, jac = mynet["net"].apply(mynet["params"], x_real, evaluate=False, inv=False)
 89 x_real, jac_inv = mynet["net"].apply(mynet["params"], z_latent, evaluate=False, inv=True)
 90 print(z_latent)
 91 print(x_real)
 92
 93 x_{real} = jnp.zeros(dim)
 94 z_latent, jac = mynet["net"].apply(mynet["params"], x_real, evaluate=False, inv=False)
 95 x_real, jac_inv = mynet["net"].apply(mynet["params"], z_latent, evaluate=False, inv=True)
 96 print(z_latent)
 97 print(x_real)
 98
 99
100 # Initializing the grid
101 if dim == 2:
             bounds = np.ones((dim,)) * gridbound
102
103
             n_{gridpoints} = 200
104
             grid = grid.Grid(bounds, n_gridpoints, sym=symgrid)
105
             integral = vState.integrate(grid)
106
             print("Integral value:", integral)
107
108 # time evolution
109 	 dt = 1e-7
110 tol = 1e-2
111 maxStep = 1e-2
112 comp_integrals = False
113 # myStepper = stepper.AdaptiveHeun(timeStep=dt, tol=tol, maxStep=maxStep)
114 myStepper = stepper.FixedStepper(timeStep=dt, mode='Heun', maxStep=maxStep, increase_fac=1.3)
115 tdvpEq = tdvp.TDVP()
116 timings = util.Timings()
117 evolutionEq = evolutionEq.EvolutionEquation(dim=dim, name=evolution_type)
118 nSamplesTDVP = 10000
119 \text{ nSamplesObs} = 10000
120
121 # data to learn a specific state
122 # std_dev = 1
123 \# size = (1, 1000, dim)
124 # mode = "standard_normal"
125 # data, target_fun = train.gen_data(size, mode=mode, std=std_dev)
126 # net = train.train(vState, data, grid, lr=1e-3, batchsize=100, target_fun=target_fun, epoches=20
127
128 wdir = "output/" + mode + f"/NsamplesTDVP{nSamplesTDVP}_Nsamples0bs{nSamples0bs}_T10/"
129 \quad wdir = "output/" + mode + f"/NsamplesTDVP \{ nSamplesTDVP \} \_NsamplesObs \{ nSamplesObs \} / Total Policy | Management | Managemen
130 wdir = "output/" + mode + f"/NsamplesTDVP{nSamplesTDVP}_NsamplesObs{nSamplesObs}_Tdifferent/"
131 \ \ wdir = "output/" + mode + f"/test_NsamplesTDVP\{nSamplesTDVP\}_Nsamples0bs\{nSamples0bs\}\_maxStep\{maxStep\{maxStep\}\}_Nsamples0bs\}
132 if mpi_wrapper.rank == 0:
133
             try:
134
                    os.makedirs(wdir)
135
             except OSError:
                    print("Creation of the directory %s failed" % wdir)
136
137
             else:
138
                    print("Successfully created the directory %s " % wdir)
139
140 t = 0
141 t_{end} = 5
142 plot_every = 1e0
143
144 if dim == 2:
145
              # visualization.plot_vectorfield(grid, evolutionEq)
146
              # plt.savefig(wdir + 'vectorfield.pdf')
147
              # plt.show()
```

```
148
149
        visualization.plot(vState, grid, proj=False)
150
        plt.savefig(wdir + f't_{t:.3f}.pdf')
151
        plt.show()
152
153
        # states = vState.sample(2000000)
154
        # visualization.plot_data(states, grid, title='Samples')
155
        # plt.show()
156
157
158 infos = {"times": [], "ev": [], "snr": [], "solver_res": [], "tdvp_error": [], "dist_params": []}
159 n_{list} = \lceil \rceil
160 while t < t_end + dt:
161
        t1 = time.perf_counter()
        dp, dt, info = myStepper.step(0, tdvpEq, vState.get_parameters(), evolutionEq=evolutionEq, ps
162
163
        vState.set_parameters(dp)
164
        infos["times"].append(t)
165
        print(f''t = \{t:.3f\}, dt = \{dt:e\}'')
166
167
        print("\t Timings:")
168
        timings.print_timings()
        print(f"\t Total (in main.py): {time.perf_counter() - t1}")
169
170
171
        print("\t Data:")
172
        print(f"\t > Solver Residual = {tdvpEq.solverResidual}")
        print(f"\t > TDVP Error = {tdvpEq.tdvp_error}")
173
174
        if comp_integrals:
175
            print(f"\t > Integral 1sigma = {info['integral_1sigma']}")
            print(f"\t > Integral 0.5sigma = {info['integral_0.5sigma']}")
176
177
            print(f"\t > Integral 0.1sigma = {info['integral_0.1sigma']}")
178
        print(f"\t > Entropy = {info['entropy']}")
        print(f"\t > dist params = {vState.params['params']['dist_params']}")
179
180
        print(f'' \setminus b = \{info['x1']\}'')
        print(f"\t > Covar = {info['covar']}")
181
182
        for key in info.keys():
183
184
            if key not in infos.keys():
185
                infos[key] = []
            infos[key].append(info[key])
186
        infos["ev"].append(tdvpEq.ev)
187
188
        infos["snr"].append(tdvpEq.snr)
189
        infos["solver_res"].append(tdvpEq.solverResidual)
        infos["tdvp_error"].append(tdvpEq.tdvp_error)
190
        infos["dist_params"].append(vState.params['params']['dist_params'])
191
192
193
        n = round(t / plot_every)
194
        if np.abs(t - n * plot_every) < dt and dim == 2 and n not in n_list:
195
            n_list.append(n)
196
            integral = vState.integrate(grid)
197
            print("Integral value:", integral)
198
199
            visualization.plot(vState, grid, proj=False)
200
            plt.savefig(wdir + f't_{t:.3f}.pdf')
201
            plt.show()
202
203
        print(vState.net.apply(vState.params, jnp.zeros(dim,), evaluate=False, inv=True)[0])
204
205
        # visualization.plot_line(vState, scale=10, fit=True, offset=offset)
206
        # plt.show()
207
208
        t = t + dt
209
210 util.store_infos(wdir, infos)
211 visualization.make_final_plots(wdir, infos)
212 plt.show()
213
214
```



The paper describes the method as applicable to diffusion, i.e. parabolic, problem environments. Because elliptic equations are also amenable to solution by Monte Carlo techniques, it might be possible to extend the treatment to them also.