

The Incorporation of Machine Learning into Scientific Simulations at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

High Energy Density Science Seminar

July 30, 2020

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LLNL-PRES-808845

This work was performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under contract DE-AC52-07NA27344. Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC

Supercomputing and Computational Physics at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

- Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) was founded in 1952
 - Scientific Computing was part of our initial portfolio
- “It is now accepted that in addition to the experimental and theoretical branches there is a third: computer simulation.” - David Young, postdoc who worked with us in the late 1960s
- Today, LLNL and the DOE Complex continue to dominate supercomputing for scientific simulations in support of national security.
- Data Science is increasingly a part of this landscape.

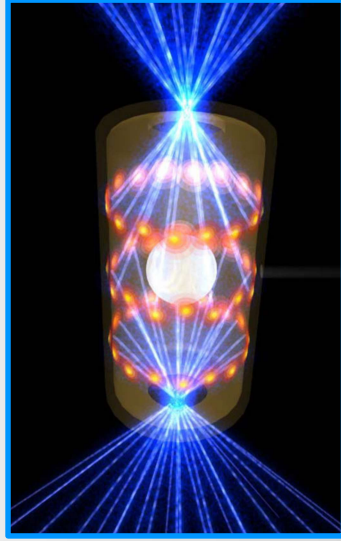
www.llnl.gov/about/history

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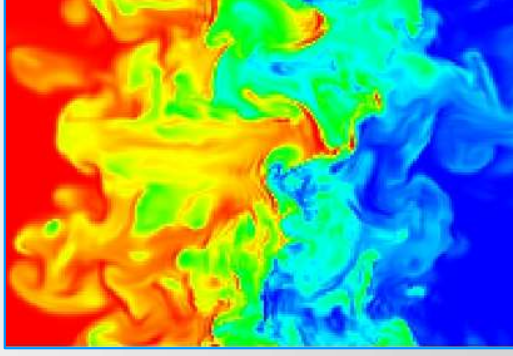
www.top500.org



Data Science potential spans Scientific Computing s



**Enhanced
Design
Workflow**



**Enhanced
Modeling**



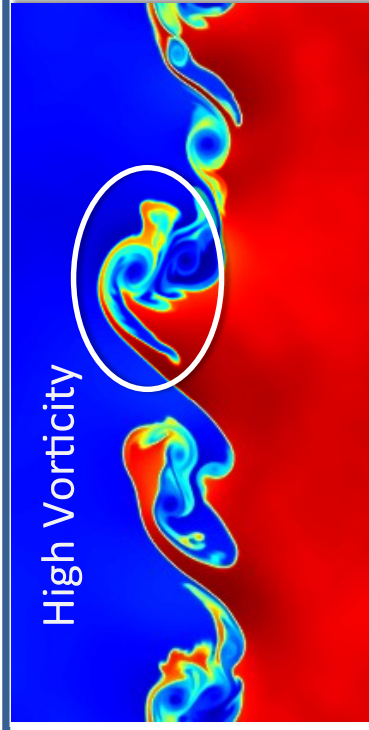
**Improved System
Performance**

Physics Constrained Predictions

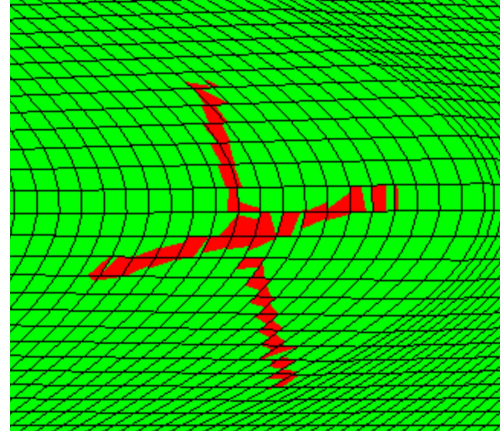
Interpretable Predictions

Community Engagement

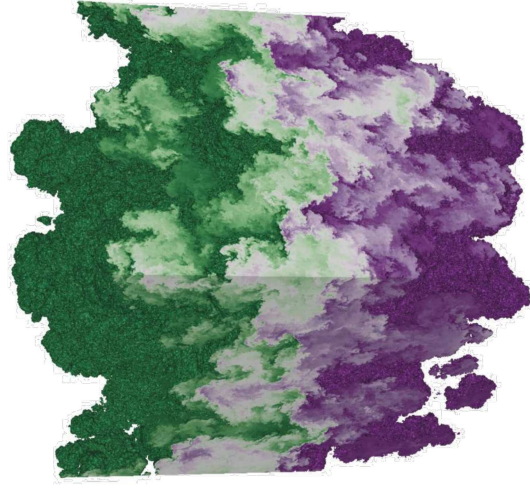
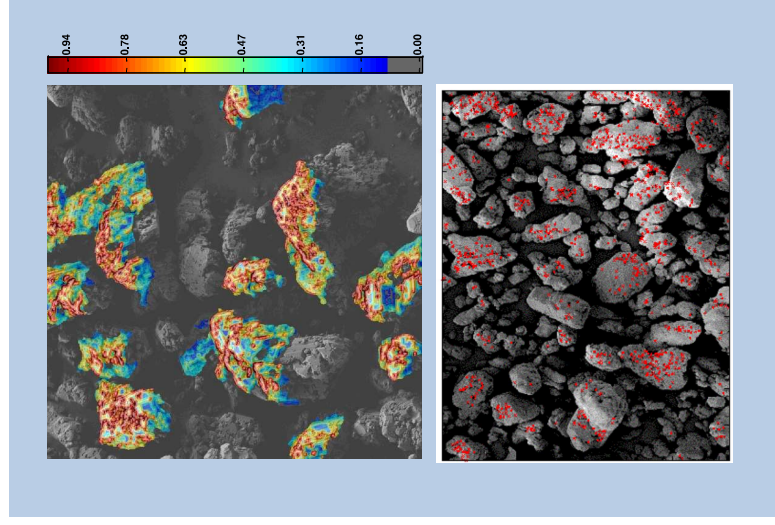
Many research topics are already being investigated



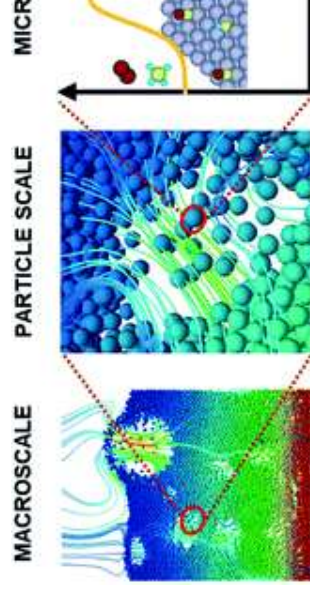
Improved Design Workflows



Improved Material Interface Reconstruction

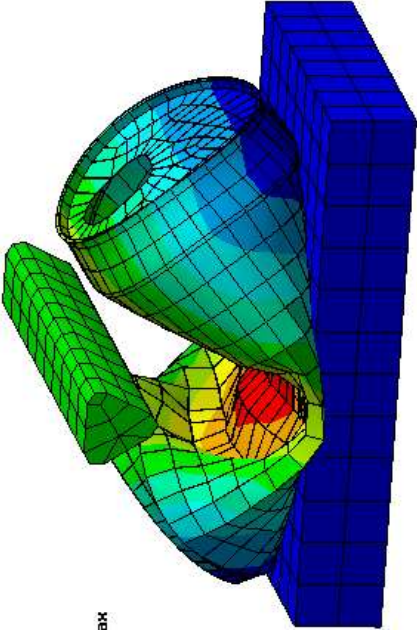


Augmented Turbulence Modeling

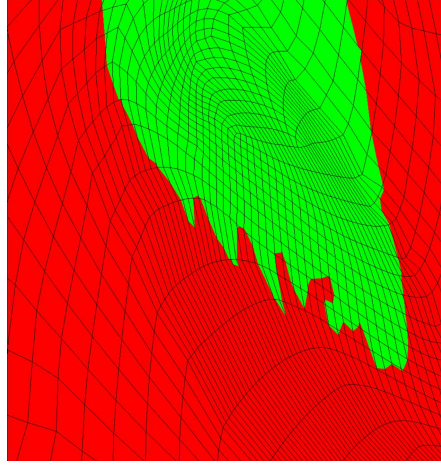


Multi-scale Coupling

Terminology



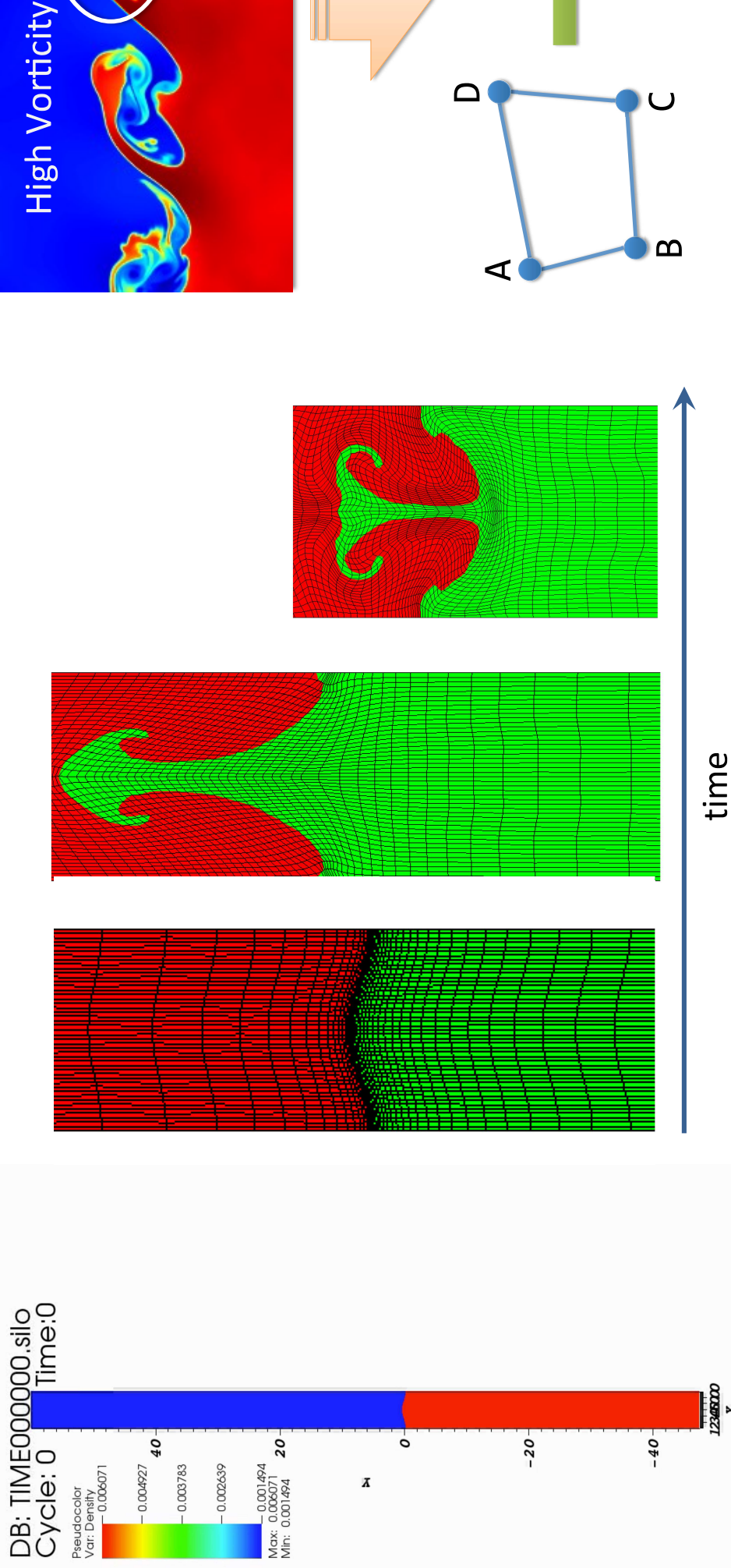
3D Lagrangian simulation
faculty.washington.edu



2D ALE Simulation

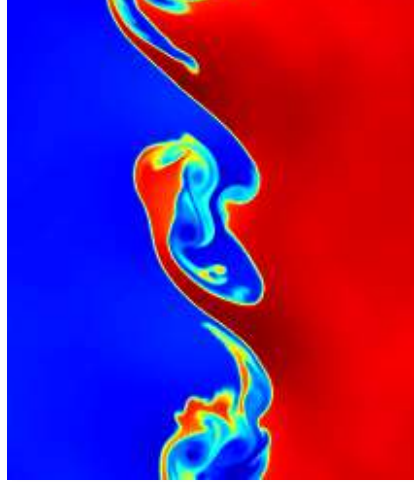
- Geometry is discretized using a “mesh” or “discretized into timesteps.
- Fields (like density, velocity, or temperature) calculated at the mesh points or “zones”.
- In Eulerian simulations, the mesh is static and materials move through it.
- In Lagrangian simulations, the mesh moves with the material.
- In Arbitrary Lagrangian-Eulerian (ALE) simulations, the mesh moves, but not necessarily with the material.

Application: ML to control Arbitrary Lagrangian-Eulerian



This problem is typically solved with hand-tuned relaxation strategies

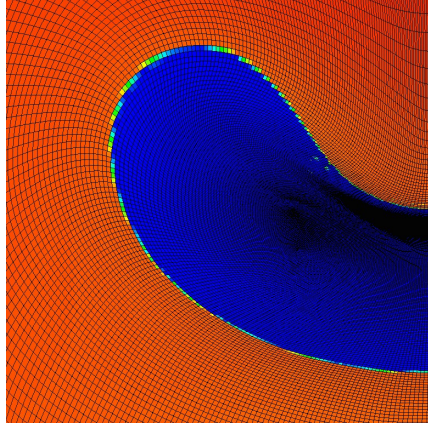
Trained relaxation strategies can significantly reduce user b



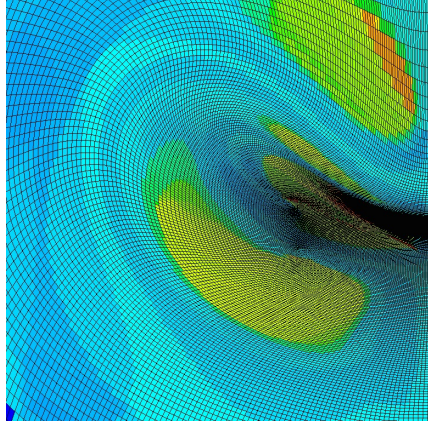
$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

Simulation state:
mesh + physics

Research project is moving into user community



Bubble Shock



Shock Tube

Building on top of M. Jiang, B. Gallagher, J. Kallman, Supervised Learning Framework for Arbitrary Lagrangian Simulations," *IEEE International Conference on Machine Applications (ICMLA)*, pp. 977–982, 2016.

- Initial results showed high accuracy using random
- Recent work improves the imbalance in training data generalization to noisy data using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)
- Working with user community to provide quantitative results using the CNN for inference inline
 - Evaluate quantities of interest against experimental results
 - Develop a reward function for Reinforcement Learning
- Test case for proxy application on new hardware (HPC)

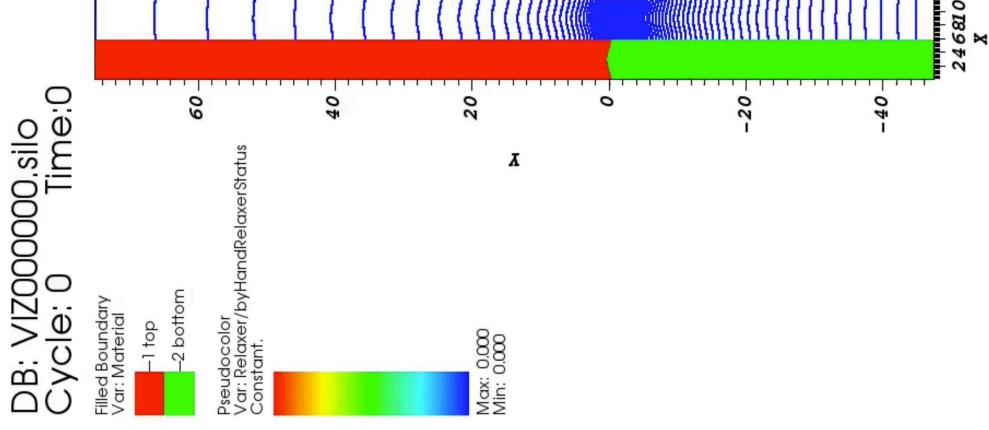
Inference in Action

We have an alpha capability to incorporate models into simulations

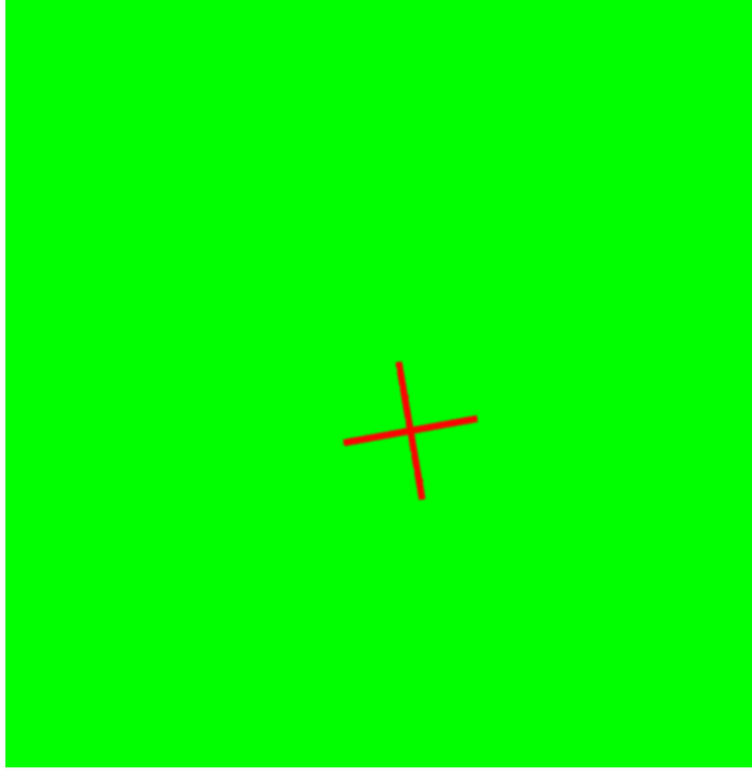
- Pre-trained models can be used directly
- Tools allow end users to retrain models using their simulations

Versioning and reproducibility are being addressed

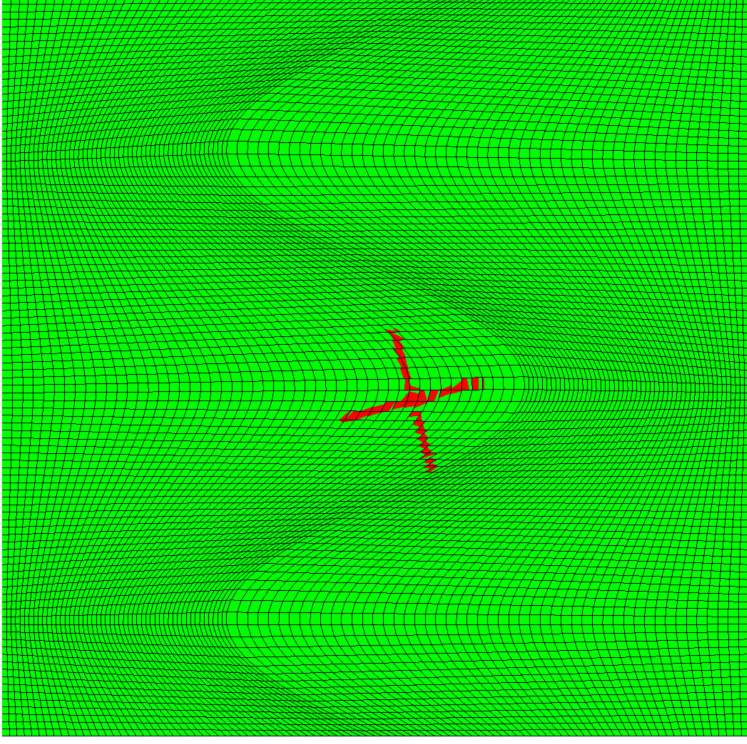
Evaluating Reinforcement Learning and Graph Neural Networks



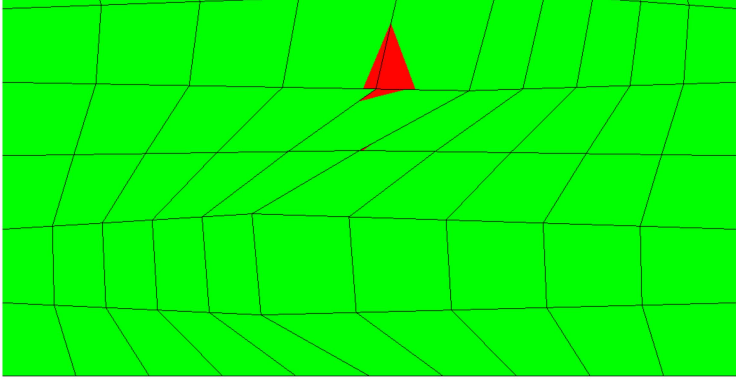
Application: ML for Material Interface Reconstruction (MIR)



Actual Material
Boundaries

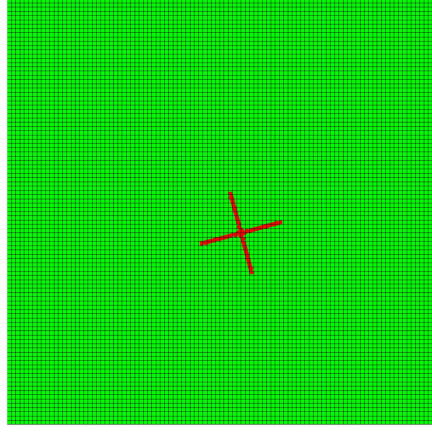


Current, High Res
Reconstruction

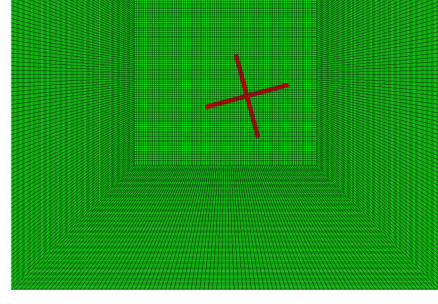
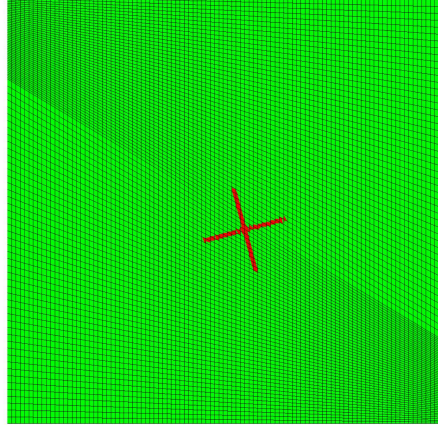
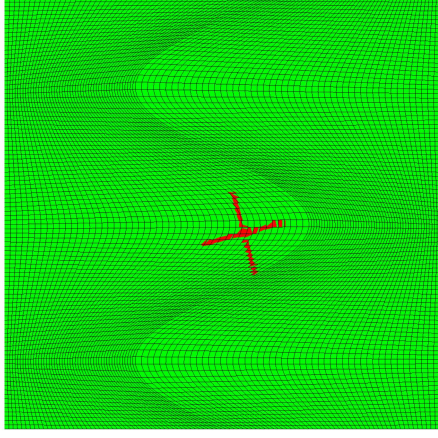


Current, Low
Res Reconstruction

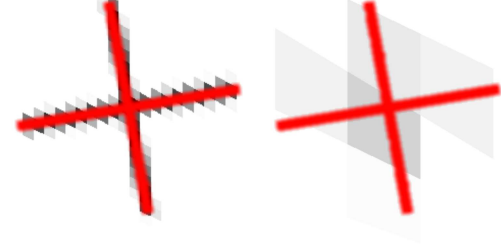
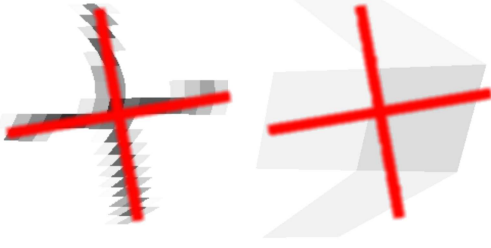
Training with actual geometry may avoid the common errors seen in heuristic solutions



Current Interface
Reconstruction



High-Res
Background



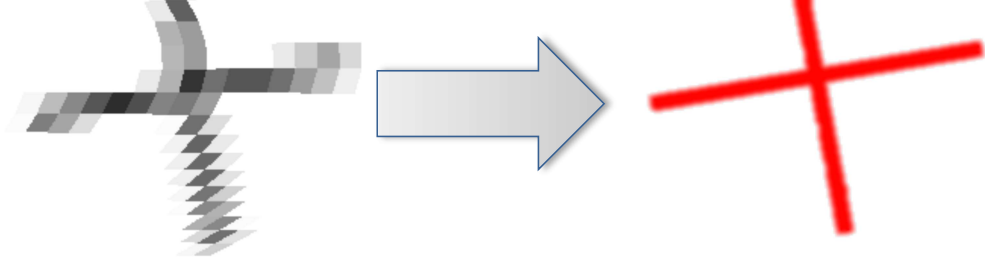
Low-Res
Background

We can use this methodology to train on many shapes

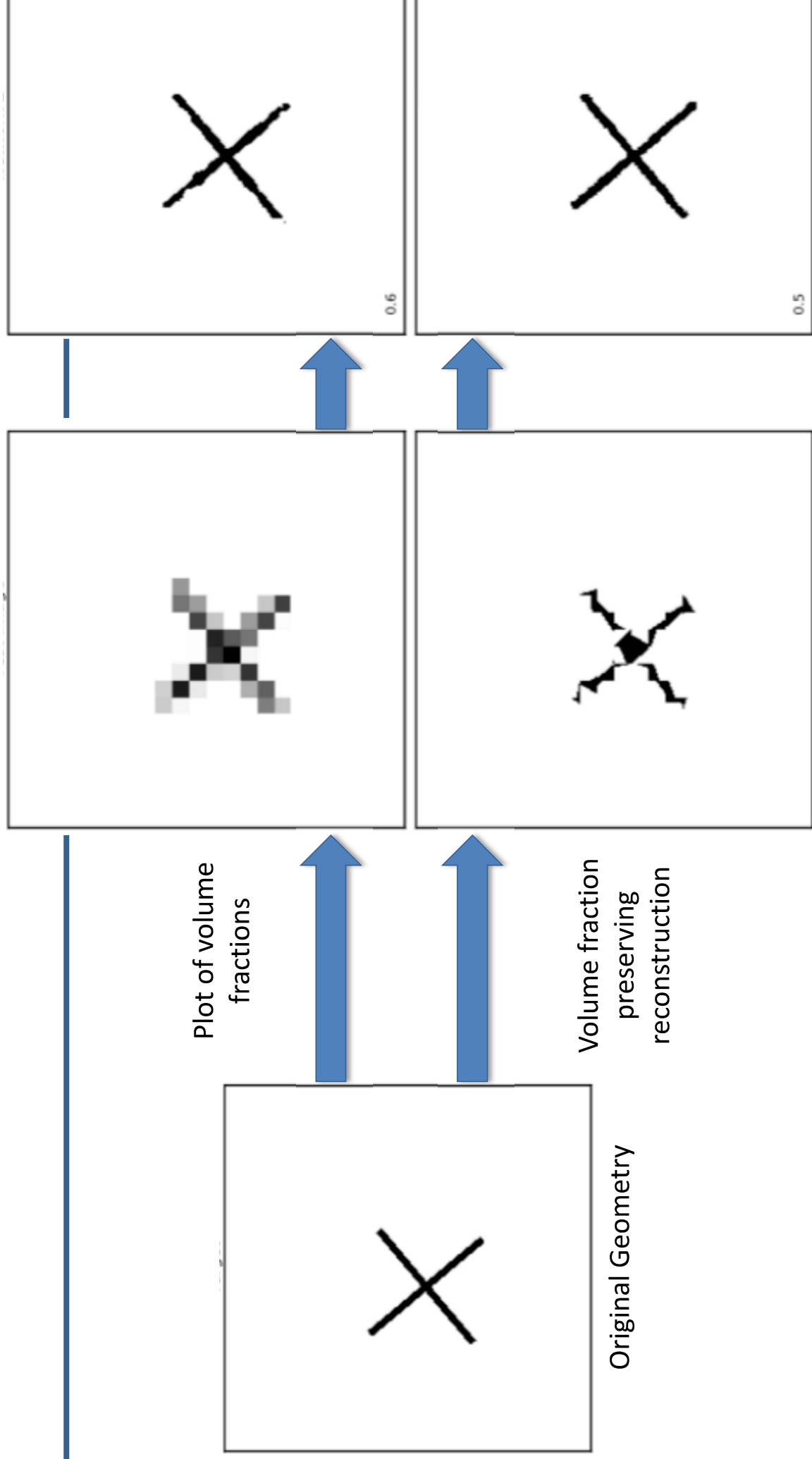


Varying:

- Position
- Size
- Rotation
- Background vs. Foreground



Initial results are very promising!

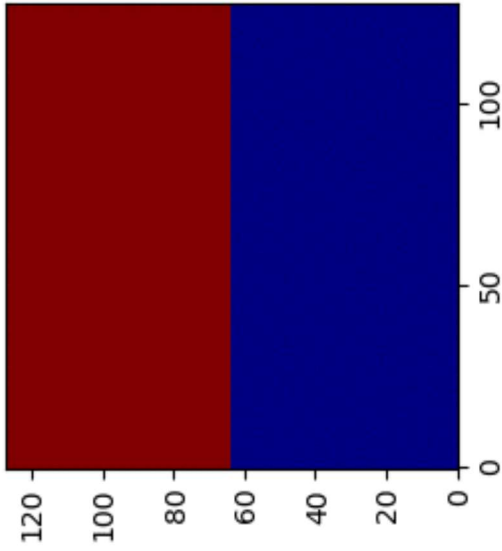


Material Interface Reconstruction – Next Steps

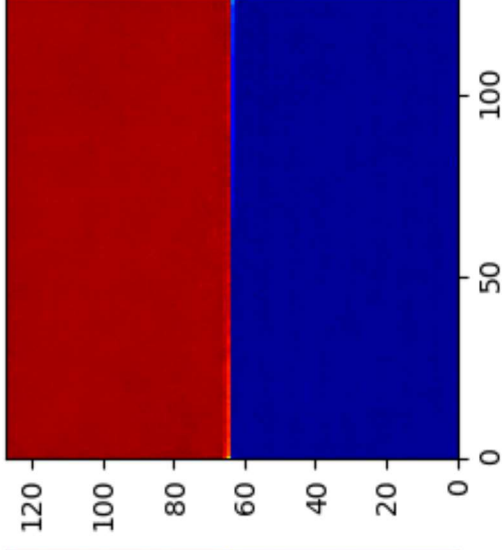
- Incorporate volume fraction information into training as a loss/reward function
 - Modifying threshold to meet volume fractions was unsuccessful (i.e., too noisy)
 - Applying a weight to focus on interfaces is showing improvements
- Incorporate active learning techniques to handle new types of geometries
- Evaluate how the algorithm will work in-situ, accounting for conserved physical quantities and parallelization schemes
- Investigate reconstruction for multiple materials

Application: ML for Fast Surrogate Modeling

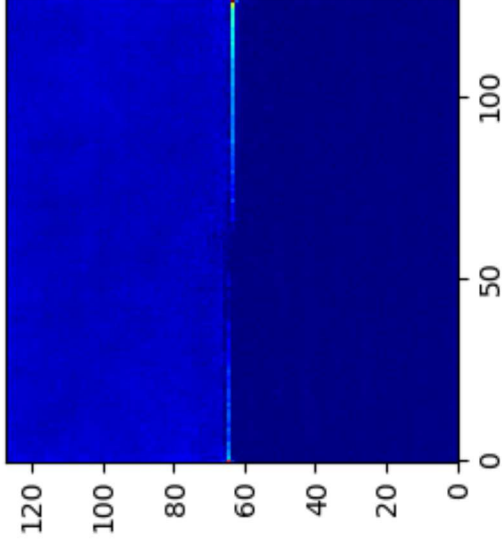
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2D Hydro Simulation



Neural Network
Surrogate



Difference

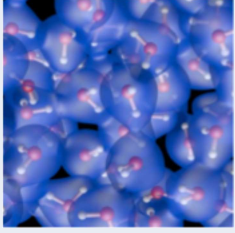
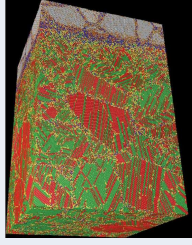
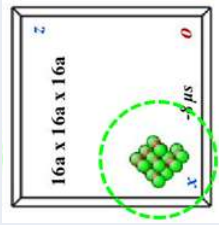
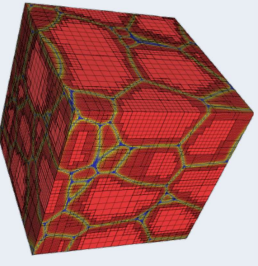
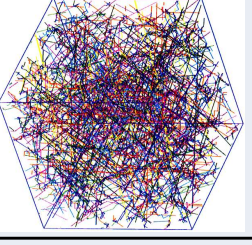
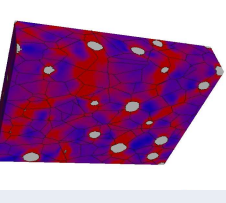
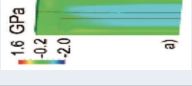
100s of hydro simulations used to train

Inference is much faster than the full simulation

Maximum number of iterations across cycle is much lower than maximum error is much higher.

This method allows us to optimize parameters for the simulation.

Application: ML to improve multi-scale coupling

Ab-initio	Inter-atomic forces, EOS, excited states	
Atoms	Defects and interfaces, nucleation	
Long-time	Defects and defect structures	
Microstructure	Meso-scale multi-phase, multi-grain evolution	
Dislocation	Meso-scale strength	
Crystal	Meso-scale material response	
Continuum	Macro-scale material response	

Can ML replace interpolation schemes used within continuum when querying opacity or equation of state models, *reducing footprints while maintaining accuracy?*

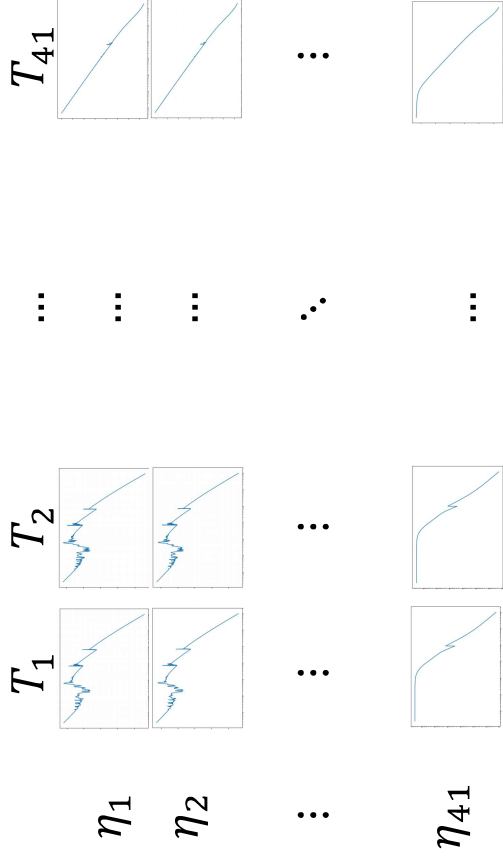
Evaluation of ML for Opacity Interpolation

Current method

Before running continuum code:

- Perform atomic physics calculations to obtain detailed data
 - Store data in a 3-D table
- During continuum code:
- Table lookup & linear interpolation

Fast, but inaccurate and memory intensive

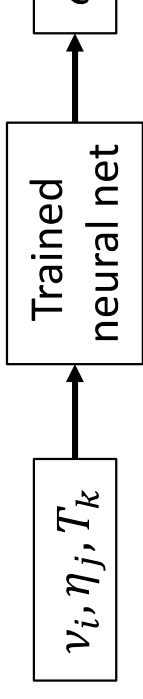


Proposed method with machine learning

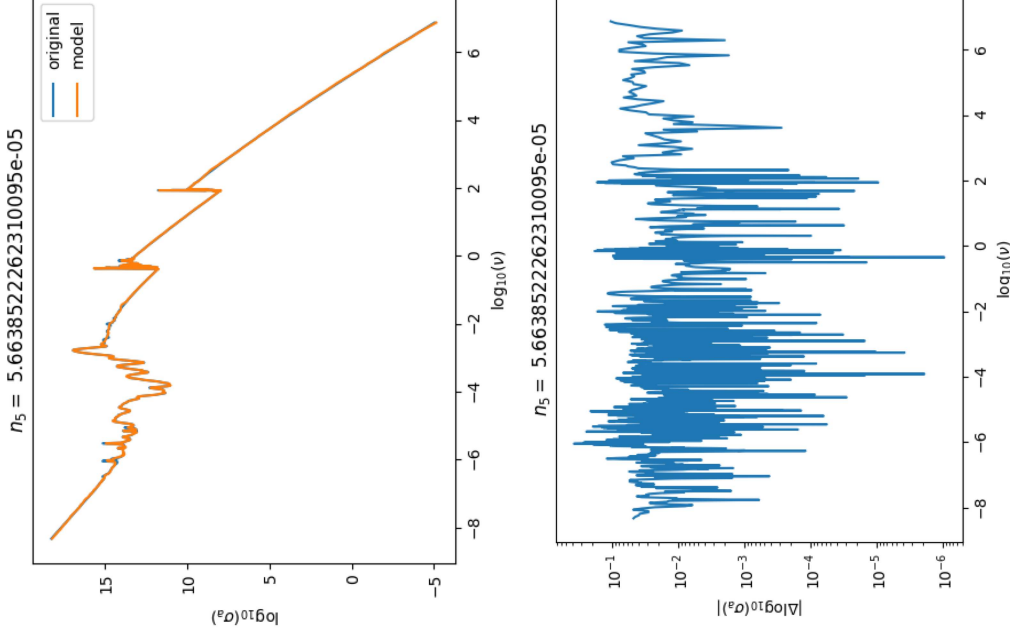
Before running continuum code:

- Perform atomic physics calculations to obtain detailed data
 - Regression problem: Use data to train neural net
- During continuum code:
- Apply inference on neural net

FLOPs ↑, accuracy ↑, memory ↓

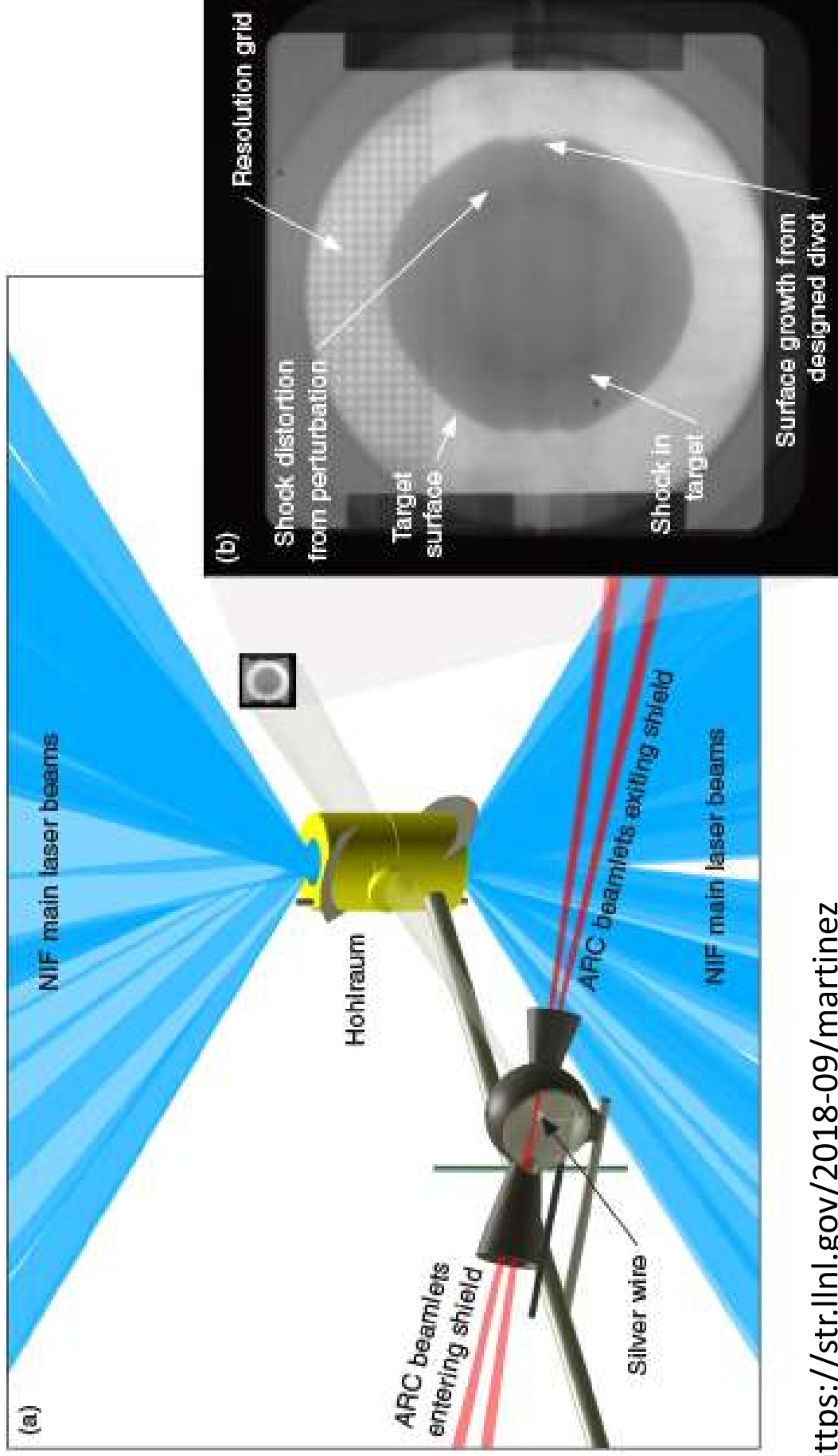


Networks trained on a subset of the domain



- **Initial Evaluation:**
 - Network trained on 2D slice of iron, varying density
 - Specific density slices omitted for network validation
- **Results:**
 - Current network has accuracy comparable to existing
 - Current network has improved accuracy between data
 - Network consumes less memory, ~100x savings.
- **Unfortunately:**
 - The highest error is where it matters most (spiky data)
 - Table data is highly curated
- **Investigating ML to solve other problems related**

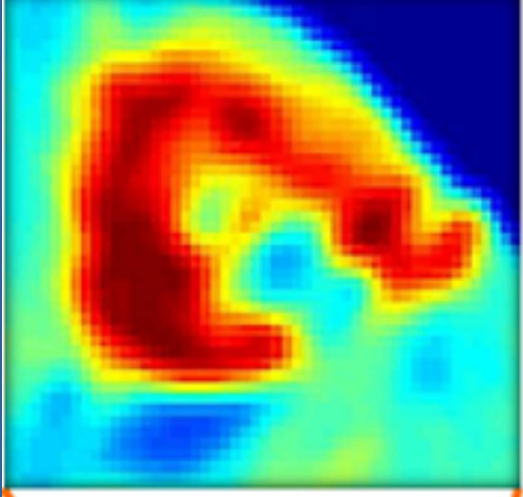
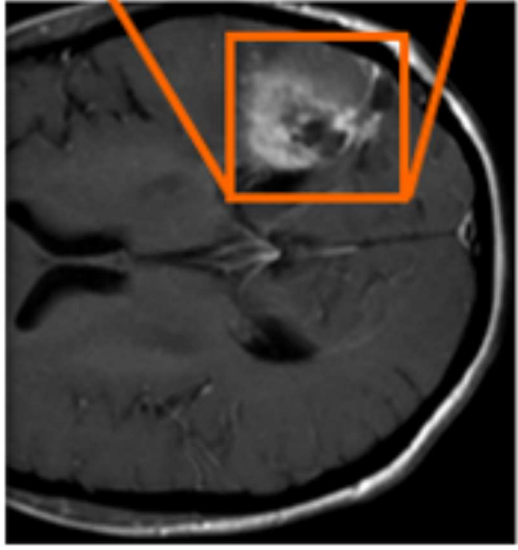
Application: ML to speed up radiographic analysis



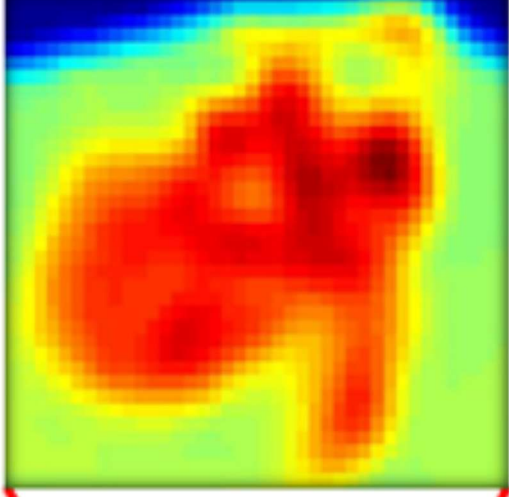
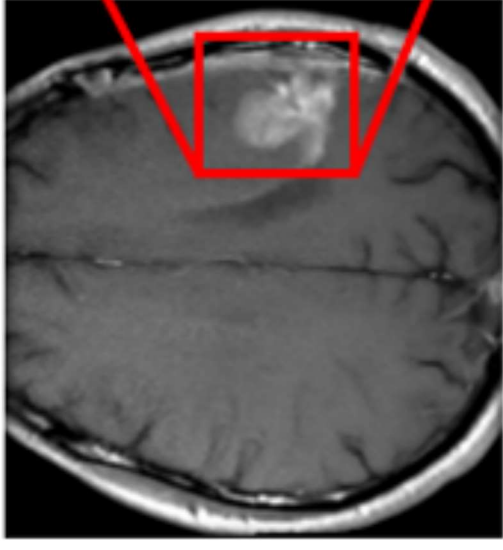
<https://str.llnl.gov/2018-09/martinez>

Medical imaging using Machine Learning may be transferable to our needs

DIAGNOSTICS



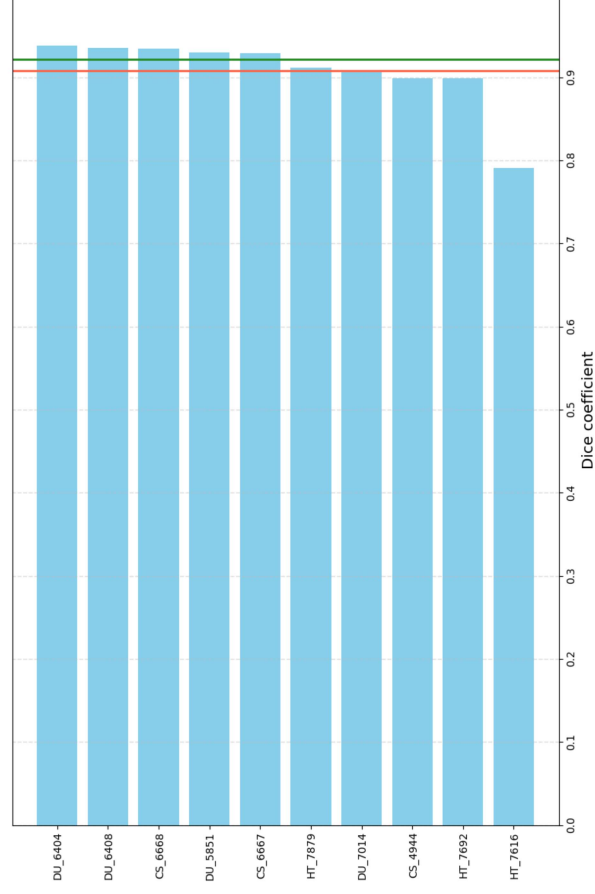
<https://algorithmia.com/blog/machine-learning-for-health>



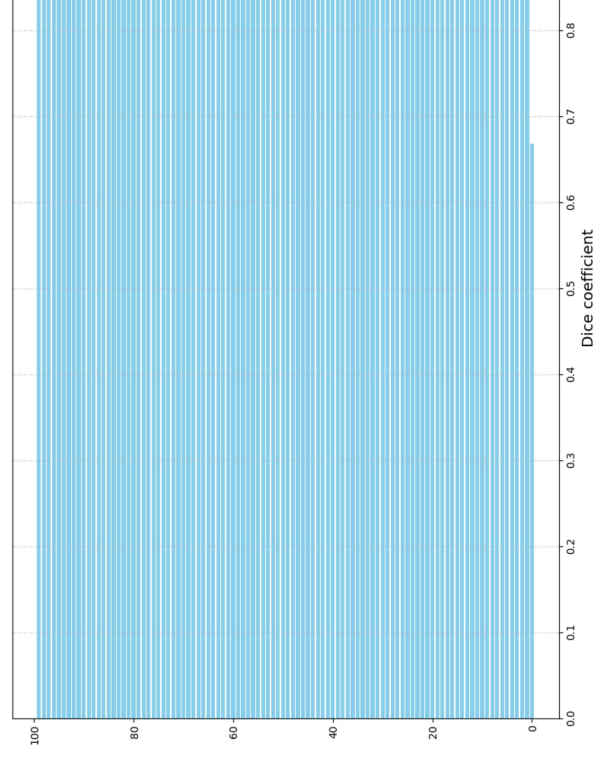
<https://github.com/mateuszsegmentation-pytorch>

Creating a training set of labeled images using simulation

- Approach: use simulation to generate synthetic radiographs and image masks
 - Start with clean radiographs and then introduce distortions normally found in experiments using different channels to identify different features.
 - End goal is to detect features in experimental radiographs, while limiting manual labeling



Brain Tumor Dataset



Radiograph Dataset

Cross-validation Dice score ($2 \times$ overlap/total pixels) for 100 clean radiographic test images looks

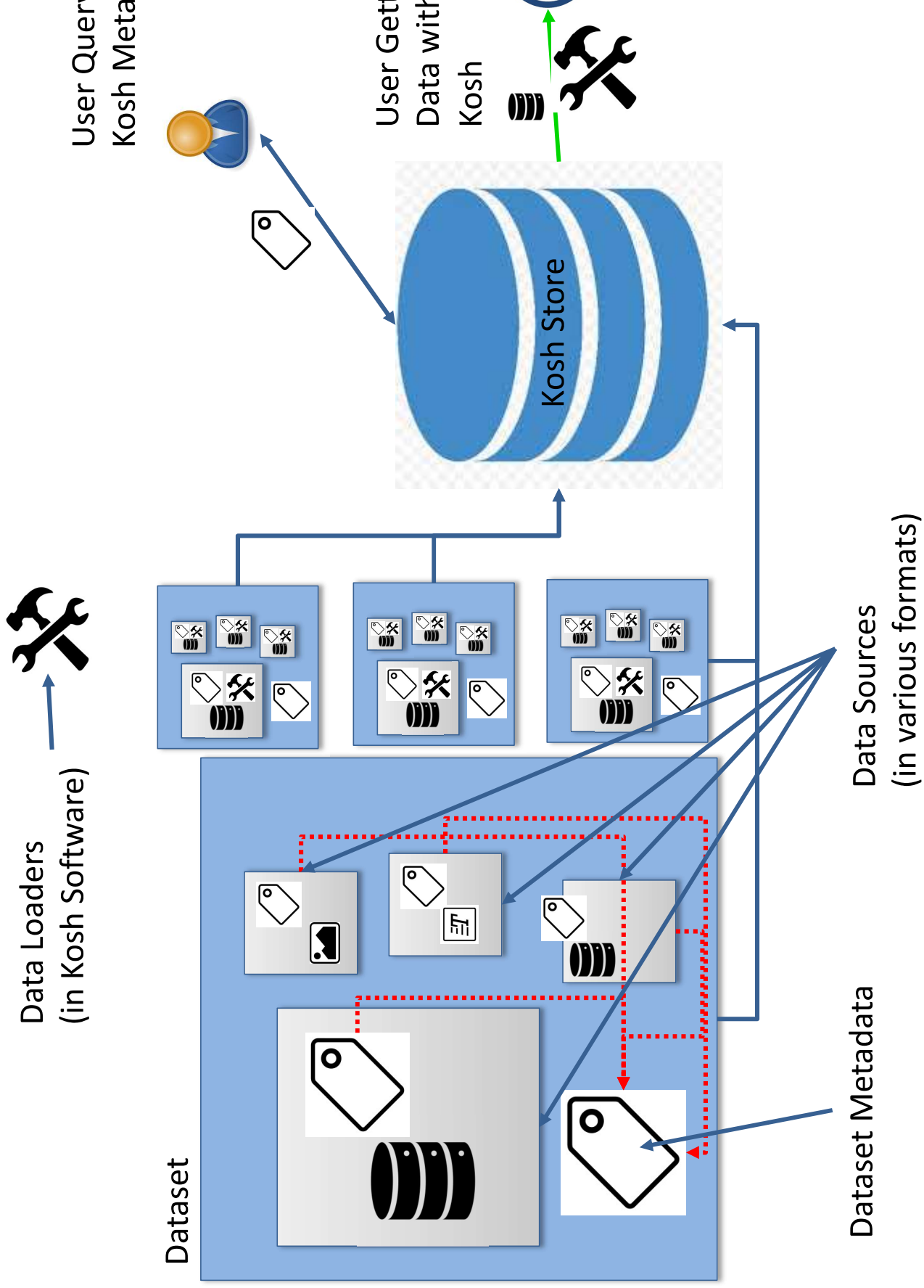
Data Infrastructure Nee

Data Infrastructure is a fundamental need for ML

- ML (esp. DL) needs **a lot** of data, with verified **labels and provenance**
- Traditional databases are not common in the HPC environment

Kosh (Sanskrit for Treasury) is being developed to solve these problems

- Multi-modal data sources seamlessly searchable and accessible by authenticated users
 - Plan to incorporate sampling algorithms (spatial and temporal)
 - Datasets can have multiple files associated with them and multiple file formats
- Data can be distributed across organization/lab/compute centers.
- Users can query data to get only what they want for training.



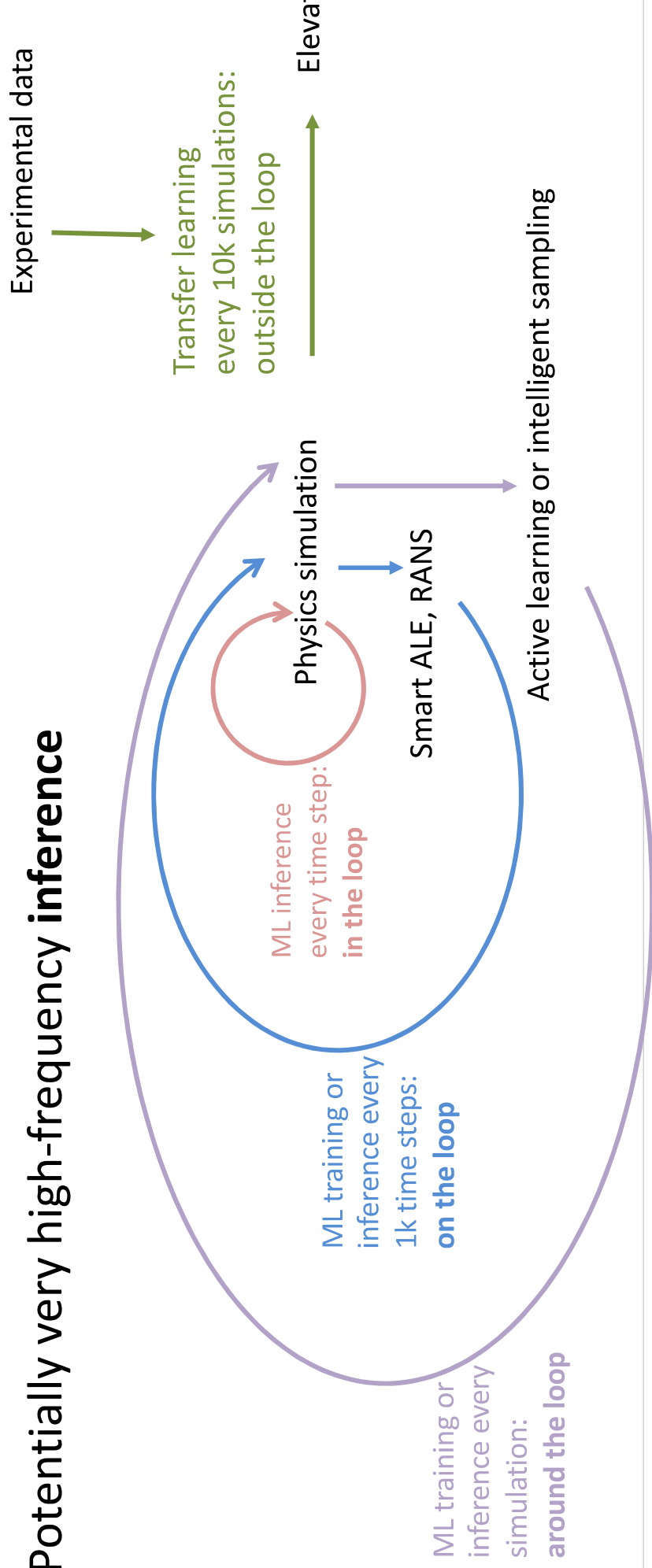
Exploration of new, M hardware

Specialized hardware is also emerging in the HPC space Cerebras CS-1 is being integrated into Lassen



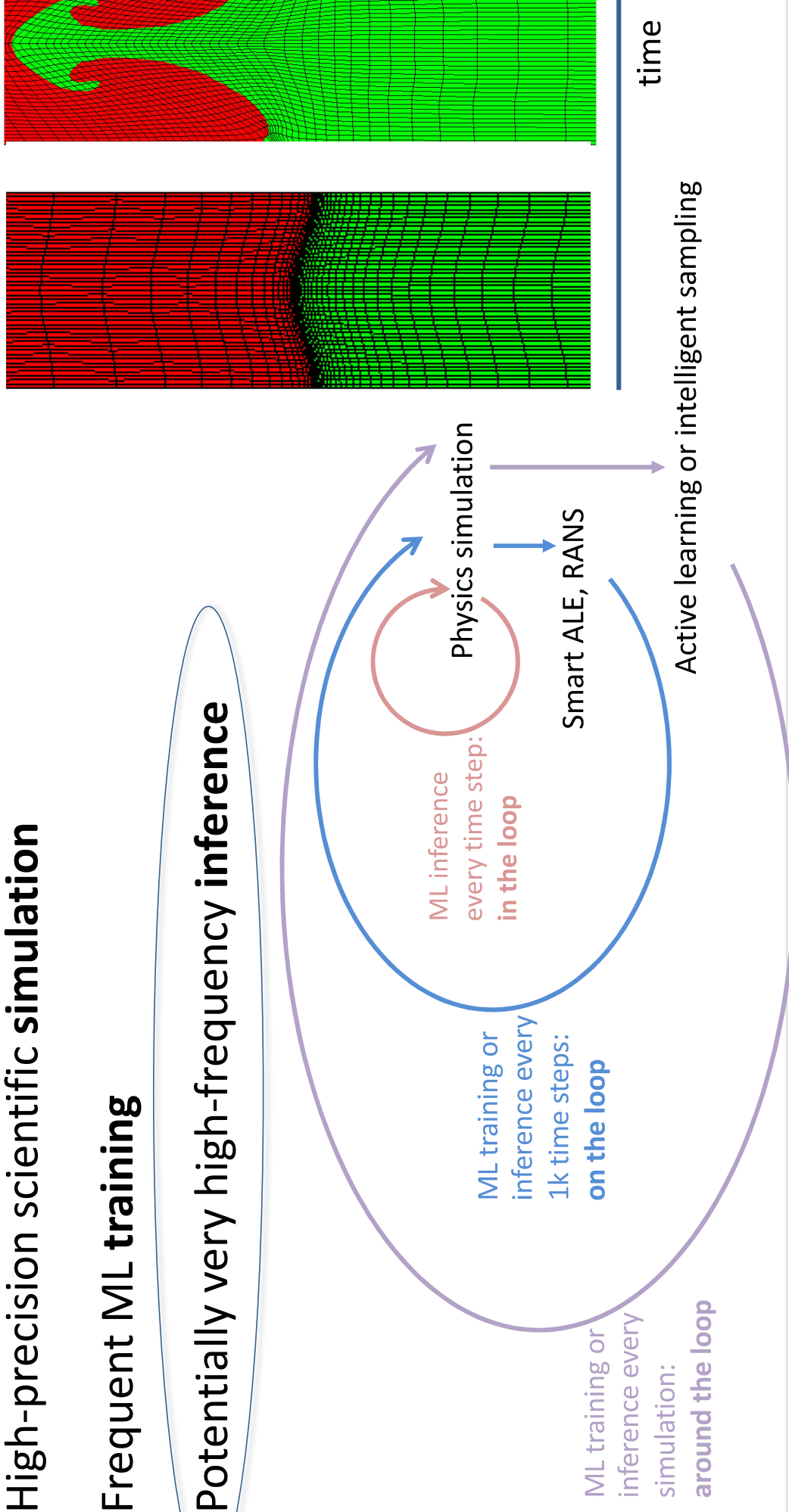
LLNL is strategically looking at AI test applications across Scientific Computing programs

- High-precision scientific simulation
- Frequent ML training
- Potentially very high-frequency inference

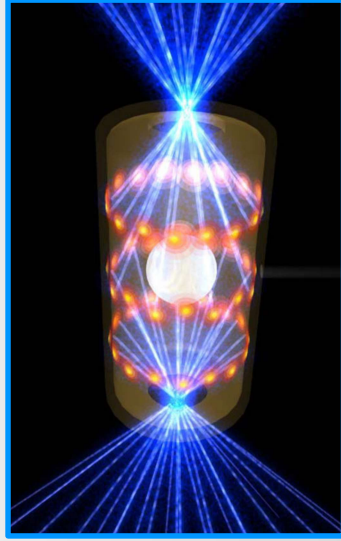


We are developing a proxy application to understand memory and bandwidth issues with accelerators for ALE

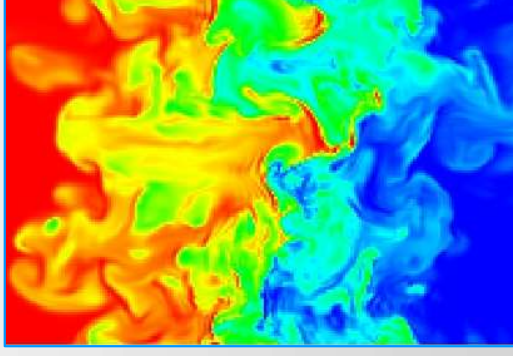
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Design
Workflow**



**Enhanced
Modeling**



**Improved System
Performance**

Physics Constrained Predictions

Interpretable Predictions

Community Engagement

Many Thanks!

Morry Aufderheide

Rob Blake

Kevin Chen

Sean Copeland

Charles Doutriaux

Dan Fenn

Brian Gallagher

Becky Haluska

Keith Henderson

Kevin Huynh

Ming Jiang

Josh Kallman

Ian Karlin

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Brian Spears

Tom Stitt

Hardeep Sullan

Brian Van Essen

Ping Wang

Kenny Weiss

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