



Sandia National Laboratories

Machine Learning in Computational Science

Habib N. Najm

Sandia National Laboratories, Livermore CA

AI4ESP Neural Network Session

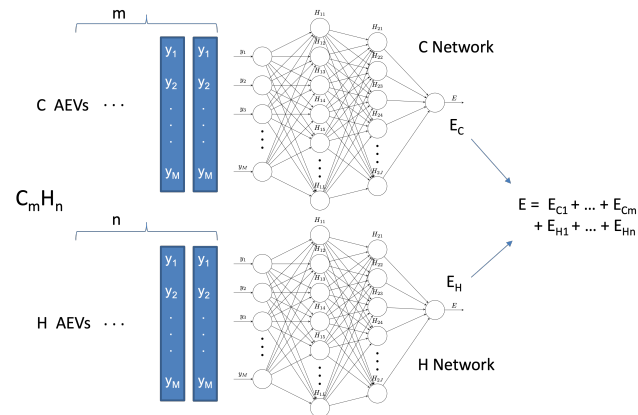
11/02/2021

This work was supported by the US Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Basic Energy Sciences, Division of Chemical Sciences, Geosciences, & Biosciences (CSGB).

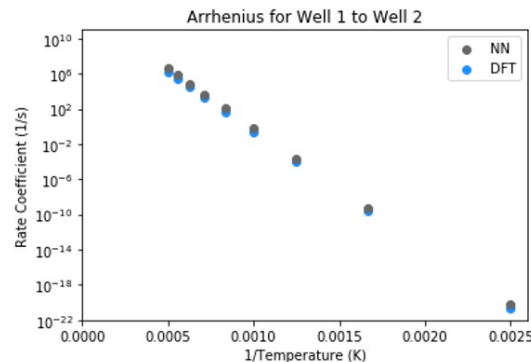
Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-mission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology and Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC., a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525.

Machine learning has had a broad impact in science

- ML has provided significant advances in predictive science & engineering
 - Flexible accurate DNN surrogates
 - More efficient computations
 - Striking example: protein folding
 - DeepMind's AlphaFold
- E.g. NN potential energy surface (PES)
 - High dimensional complex surface
 - Chemistry, material science
 - PES exploration, MD computations



NN construction for the PES of hydrocarbon molecules



Utility of Enforcement of Physical Constraints in ML

- Constraints enforcement confines NN predictions to a manifold, which reduces the dimensionality of the optimization problem
 - Expect a simpler loss landscape
 - Reduces NN training effort: exclude exploration in unphysical directions
- Ensures that NN predictions satisfy conservation/symmetries/invariances
- Does not risk error/bias, while enforcement of physical *models* can
 - Physical constraints, conservation laws, invariances are incontrovertible
 - Physical models, relying often on constitutive laws, can be approximate
- Note: role of geometric constraints in superior accuracy of AlphaFold2

Jumper, J., Evans, R., Pritzel, A. et al. Highly accurate protein structure prediction with AlphaFold. Nature 596, 583–589 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-03819-2>
<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-020-03348-4>



Means of Enforcement of Physical Constraints in ML

- Explicit enforcement via regularization with governing equation residual
- Implicit enforcement via tailored feature design or NN structure
 - This enforcement *by construction* is in principle preferable
 - Satisfies constraints irrespective of training
- Examples of implicit enforcement:
 - Feature vector use of *symmetry functions* for NN PES in chemistry
 - Pre-specified uniform-length summary of molecular geometry [Behler & Parrinello 2007](#)
 - Alternately, Graph CNNs with internal molecular coordinates [Cho & Choi 2019](#)
 - Turbulent stress tensor invariance properties embedded in NN-structure [Ling et al 2016](#)
- Challenge:
 - General strategies for enforcement of constraints in governing equations



ML potential in dynamical systems

- Regression
 - Surrogate NN for compute-intensive system subcomponents
 - Data reduction via surrogate NN or reduced-order representations
 - Inputs to (smooth) observables surrogate NN for Bayesian inference
 - Surrogate NN for coarse representation of full model prediction
 - Dynamical features, structural features, ...
- Classification
 - Learning from simulation/observational data
 - Discovery of underlying dynamical features
- Learning of optimal features as predictable information-rich summaries of system dynamics

