Adaptive Sampling with Topological Scores

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Motivation

Model or simulate a phenomenom where a certain level of uncertainty exists.

- Weather and climate data
- Building, plant, and automotive design
- Socio-economic conditions/trends



Choosing the "Right" Points

Understanding of a simulation depends heavily on where we query.



True Response:



No prior knowledge of the dataset:



Where should we sample the model?

Space-filling















What have we learned from the addition of 5 points? Not much















Initial fit

Model refit after adding 5 points

Comparison: Space-Filling Sampling vs. Adaptive Sampling



Initial Predicting Model



Space-filling Sampling

Adaptive Sampling

Comparison: Space-Filling Sampling vs. Adaptive Sampling



True Function Response



Space-filling Sampling

Adaptive Sampling

The points selected were in topologically significant regions



How can we measure topological impact?

Morse-Smale Complex

A partition of the data into monotonic regions



stable manifolds



unstable manifolds



Morse-Smale Complex















Associate pairs of critical points to a birth and death pair



Persistence Simplification 2D Example



Persistence Simplification 2D Example



Persistence Simplification 2D Example



Bottleneck Distance

Comparing Mores-Smale complex of two similar function responses



Bottleneck Distance

Comparing Mores-Smale complex of two similar function responses



General Pipeline



Select training data & run simulation



Score candidates & select candidate to add to training data



Gaussian Process Model



Select candidates & predict response values from PM

Selecting Initial Training Set

Use space-filling algorithm



Our implementation uses Latin Hypercube Sampling (LHS)

• Fill axis-aligned hyperplanes evenly

Gaussian Process Model

- Stochastic model based on treating inputs as having normal distributions
- Inputs have multivariate normal distribution

Use LHS to choose candidates

Most classic scoring functions rely on geometric or statistical concepts of the data:

- Active-Learning McKay(ALM)
 - sample high-frequency or low-confidence regions
- Delta
 - distribute samples in the range space or areas of steep gradient
- Expected Improvement (EI)
 - Select points with high uncertainty or large discrepancy with existing data
- Distance (*DP)
 - Scaling factor applied to above, creating 3 new scoring functions (ALMDP, DeltaDP, EIDP)

Average Change in Persistence (TOPOP)

• Average change in persistence between before and after inserting a candidate into Morse-Smale



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Bottleneck Distance in Persistence (TOPOB)

• Bottleneck distance between before and after inserting a candidate into Morse-Smale



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Highest Persistence (TOPOHP)

• Find highest persistence critical point in Morse-Smale complex constructed from training data and predicted responses of candidates



Testing Functions



Mis-Scaled Generalized Rastrigin (MGR)



Normalized Schwefel (NS)



Generalized Rastrigin (Rast)



Salomon (Sal)



Generalized Rosenbrock (Rose)



2 Maxima along Main Diagonal in 2D



2 Maxima along Main Diagonal in 2D



8 Maxima along Main Diagonal in 2D



30 Maxima along Main Diagonal in 5D



Rosenbrock in 4D



Rastrigin in 5D

Avg RMSPE Improvement



Ranking Trend in 2D



Ranking Trend in 3D



Ranking Trend in 4D



Ranking Trend in 5D



Discussion: GPM







Initial Fit



Fit after addition of 20 points

- Use different predicting regression models
- Investigate different metrics for measuring effectiveness of adaptive sampling technique besides **RMSPE**
- Further investigate how to measure "topological impact" of a candidate point and hybrid methods
- Gain better understanding of "function classification" problem

Thank you

Questions?