

# Field surrogate of Gorgon 2D liner implosions using the Mallat Scattering Transformation (MST)

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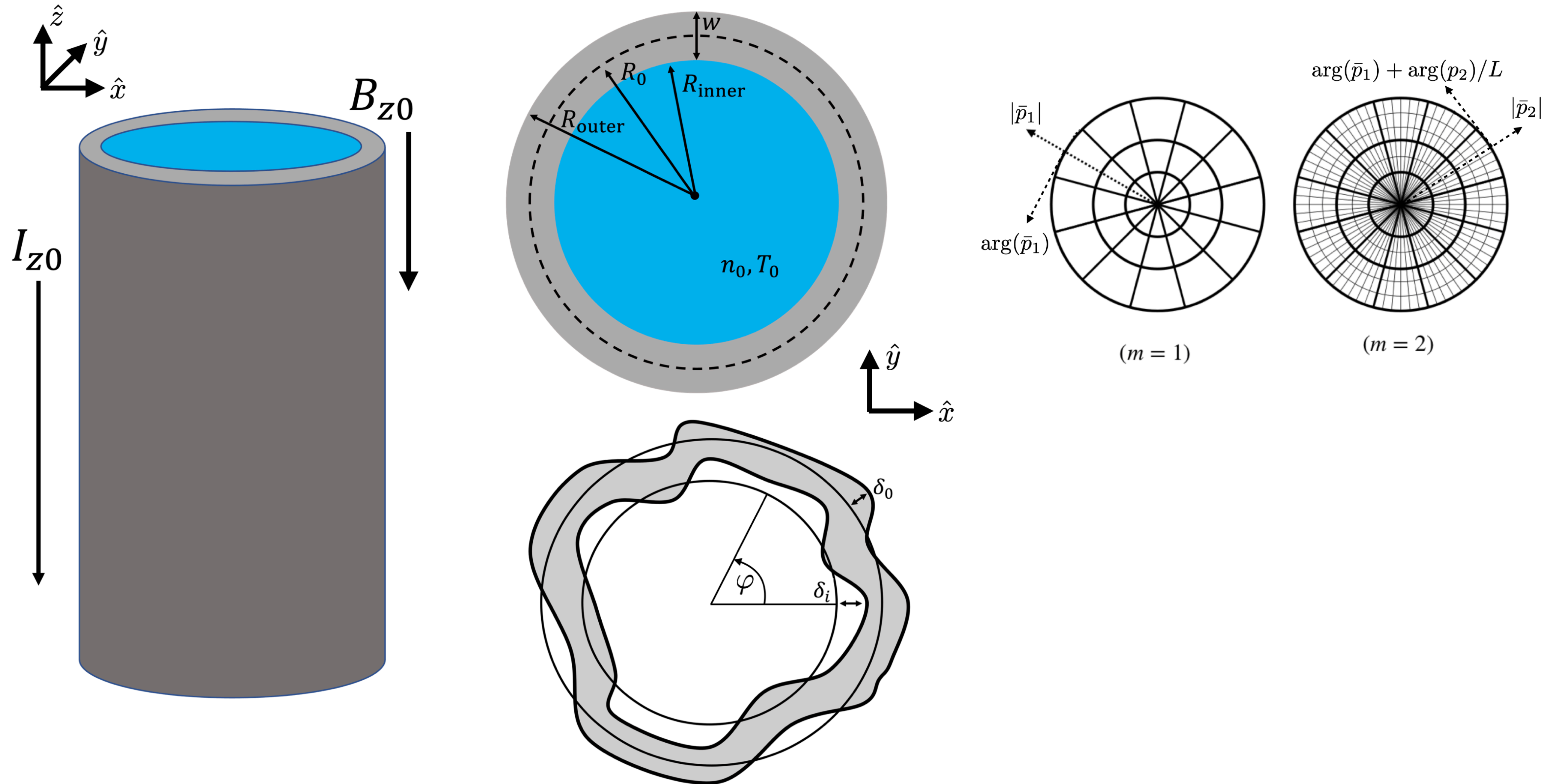
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Kathryn Maupin, PhD

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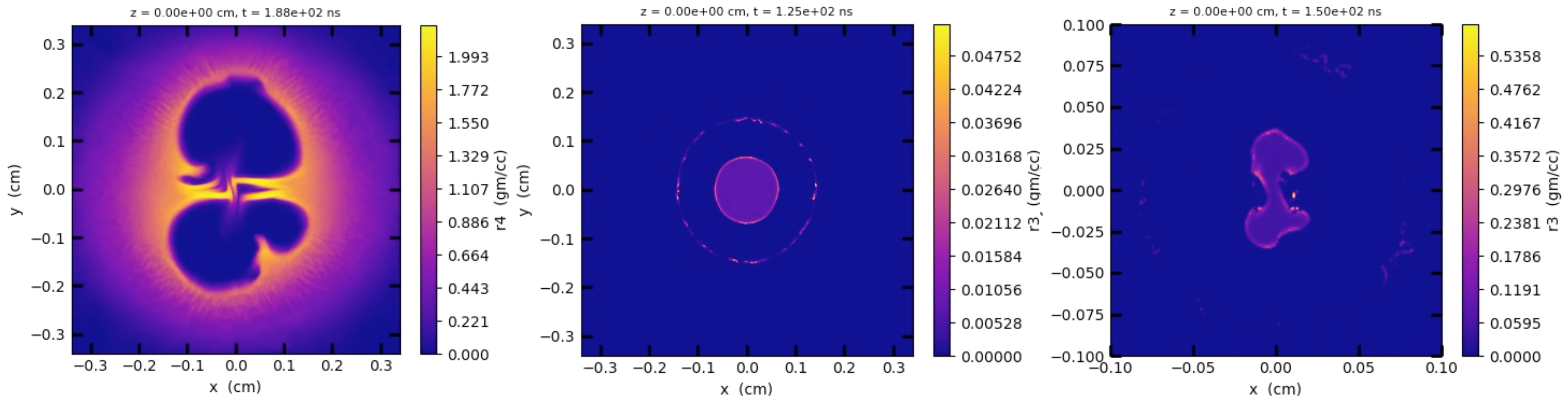
# Parameters of model





# Example evolution

$$AR = 3, T_o = 610 \text{ eV}, \Delta = 1\%$$

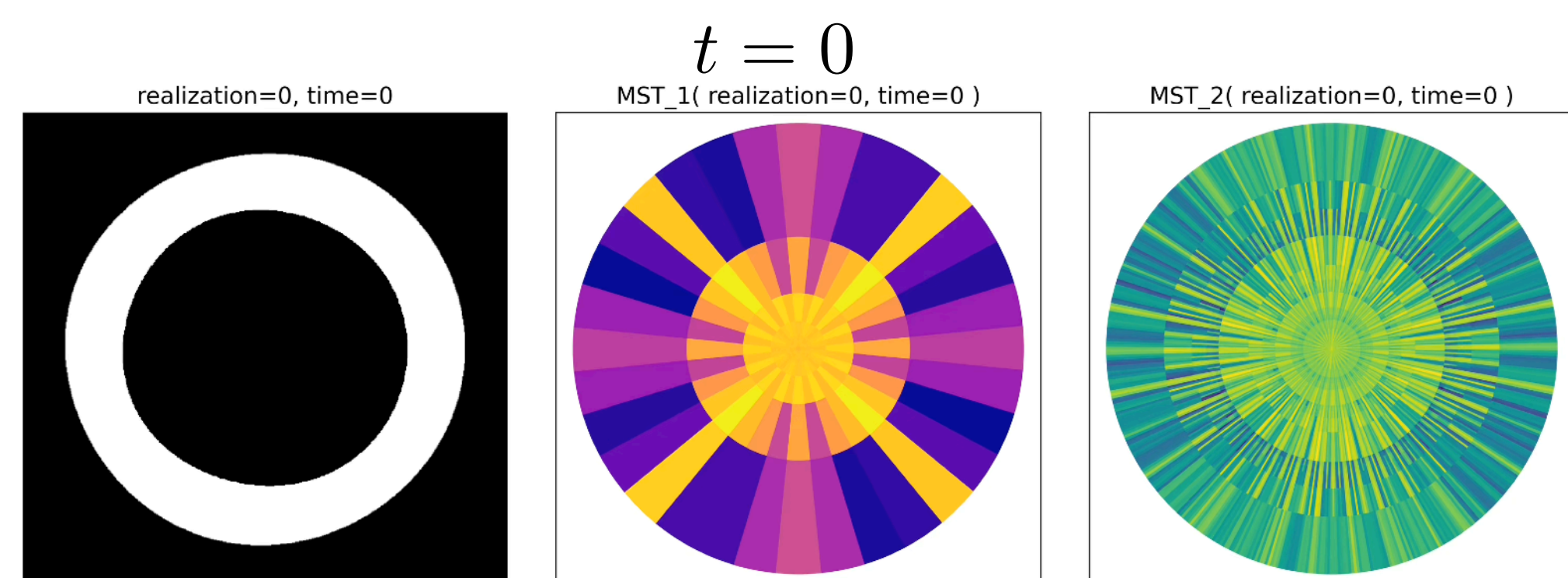


# Distribution description

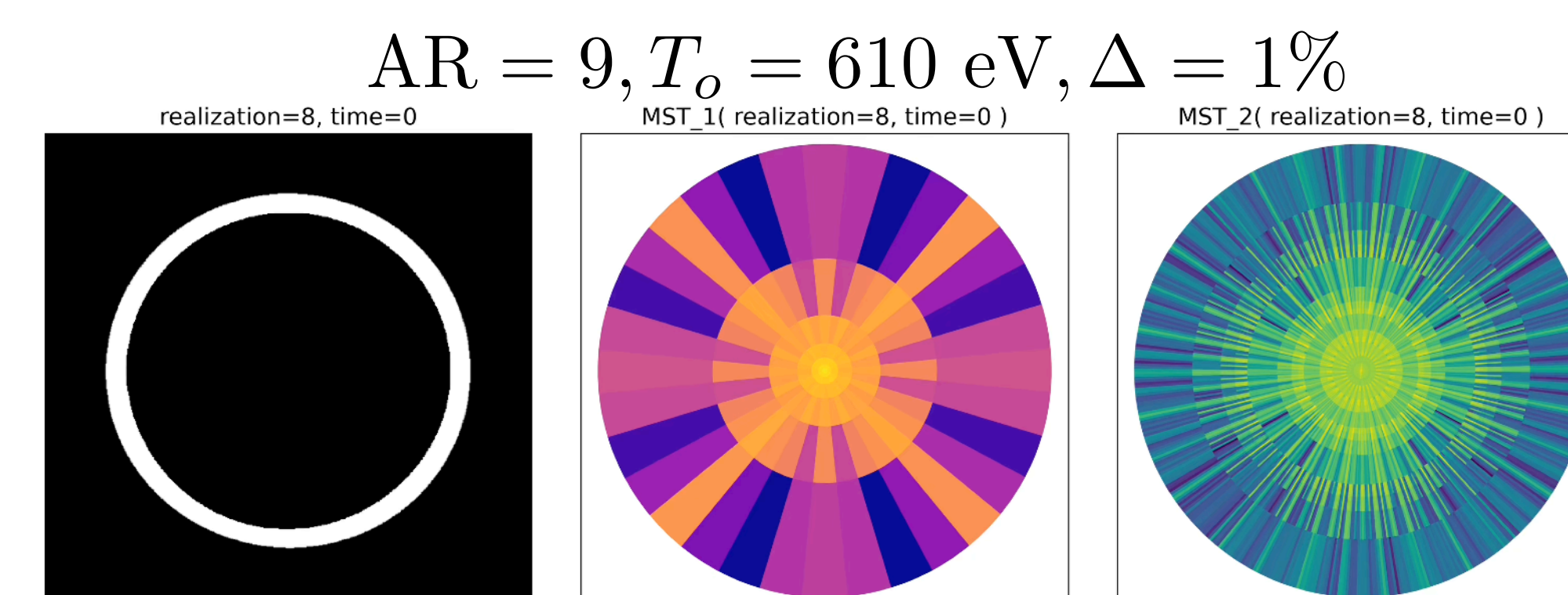
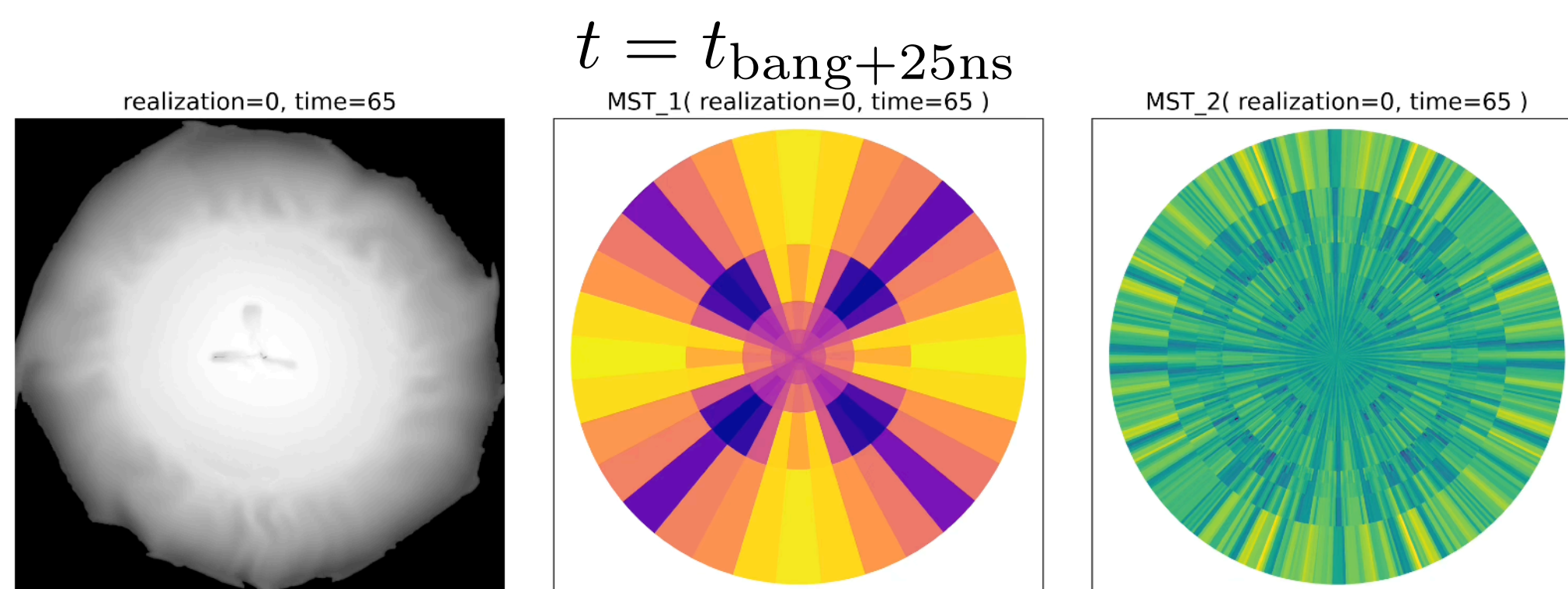
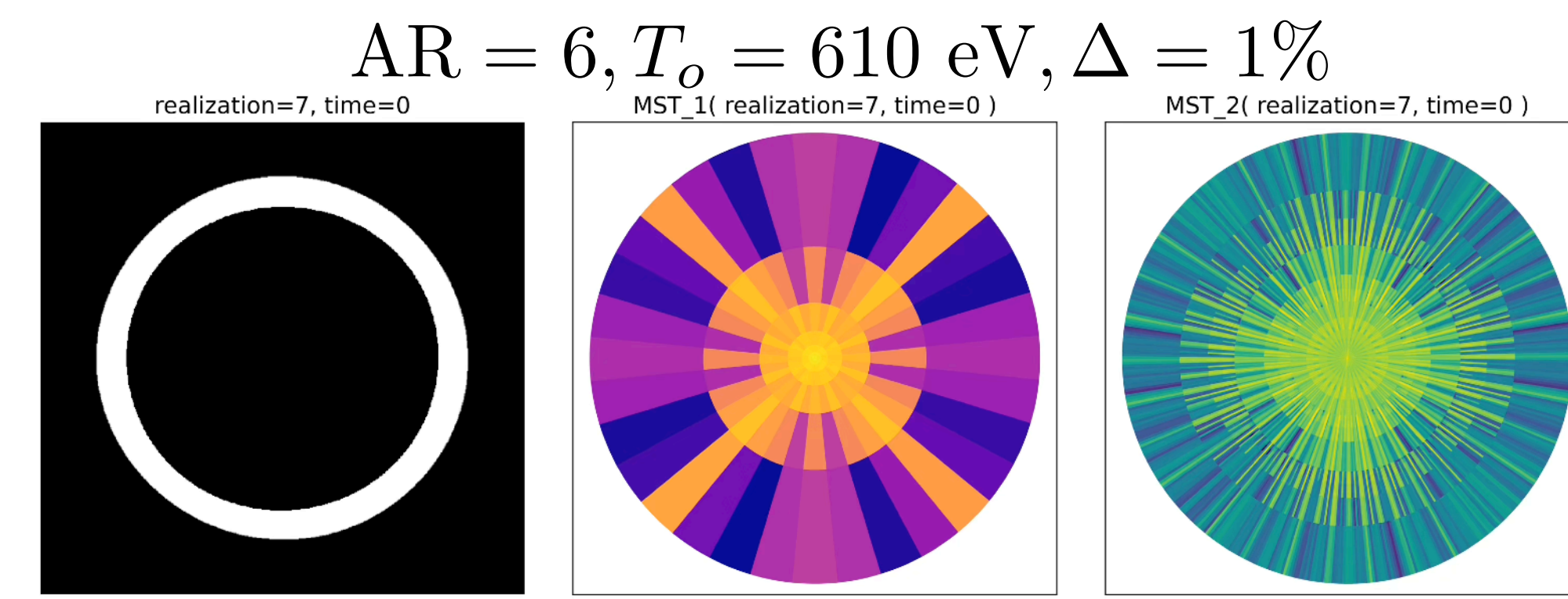
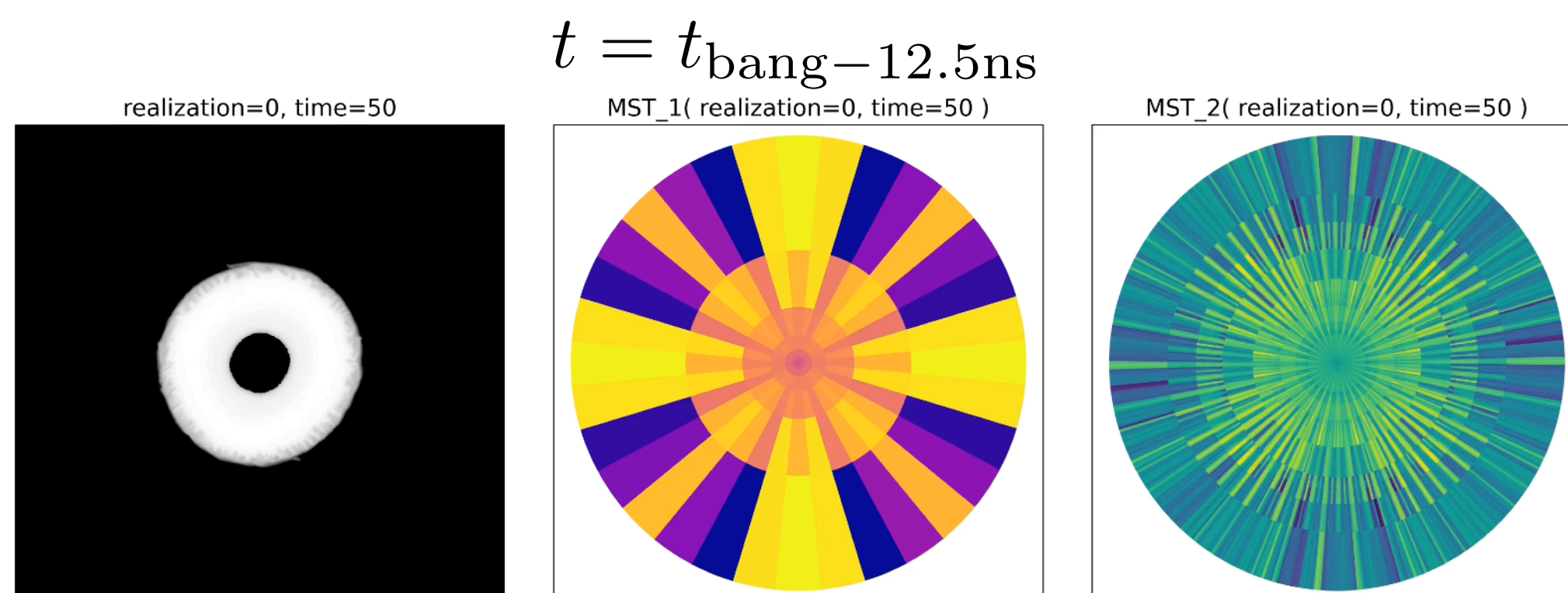
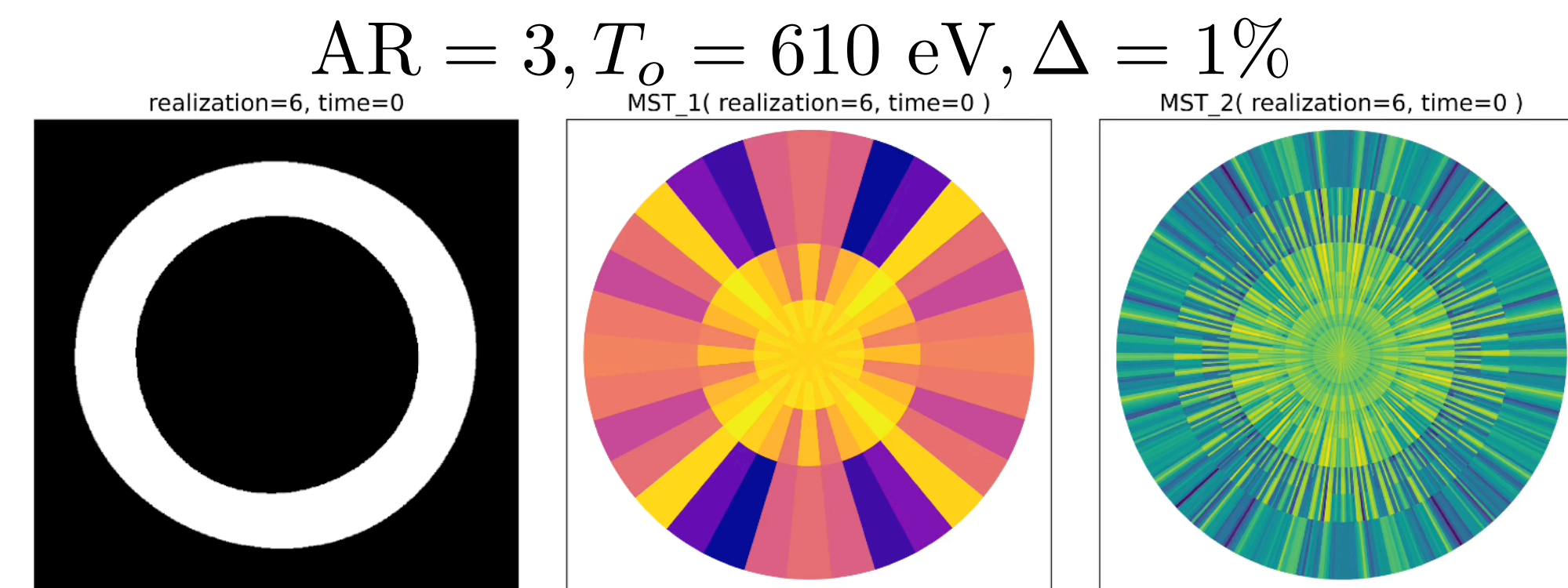
- control parameters
  - ◆ adiabat = preheat temperature =  $\log_{10}(T_0) = [1.0, 2.8]$ ,  $T_0 = [10 \text{ eV}, 630 \text{ eV}]$
  - ◆ liner aspect ratio =  $R_0/w = AR = [3, 9]$ ,  $w = [800, 266] \text{ microns}$
  - ◆ time =  $[0.0, 200.0] \text{ ns}$  (equally spaced by 2.5 ns from simulation)
- stochastic parameters
  - ◆ magnitude of liner perturbation (fraction of thickness,  $w$ ) =  $\log_{10}(\Delta) = [-2, -1]$ ,  $\Delta = [1\%, 10\%]$
  - ◆ phase of  $m=2$  liner perturbation =  $\phi_2 = [0, 2\pi]$
  - ◆ phase of  $m=3$  liner perturbation =  $\phi_3 = [0, 2\pi]$
  - ◆ phase of  $m=4$  liner perturbation =  $\phi_4 = [0, 2\pi]$
- constant parameters
  - ◆ liner radius =  $R_0 = 2.4 \text{ mm}$
  - ◆ initial axial magnetic field =  $B_{z0} = 10 \text{ T}$
  - ◆ initial  $D_2$  gas density =  $n_0 = 1 \text{ mg/cc}$
  - ◆ maximum axial current =  $I_{z0} = 10 \text{ MA}$
- dependent field parameter
  - ◆ liner density,  $n_l(x, y; t)$  (resolution 10 microns)
  - ◆ magnetic field,  $B(x, y; t)$
- sampling (539 samples x 81 times x 2 outputs = 87,318 256x256 images = 200k core\*hrs)
  - ◆ 27 LHC samples in  $[\log_{10}(T_0), AR, \log_{10}(\Delta)]$  and uniform in  $[\phi_2, \phi_3, \phi_4]$
  - ◆ 512 uniform in  $[\log_{10}(T_0), AR, \log_{10}(\Delta), \phi_2, \phi_3, \phi_4]$



# MST of liner density ensemble



M=N=512  
J=9  
L=16





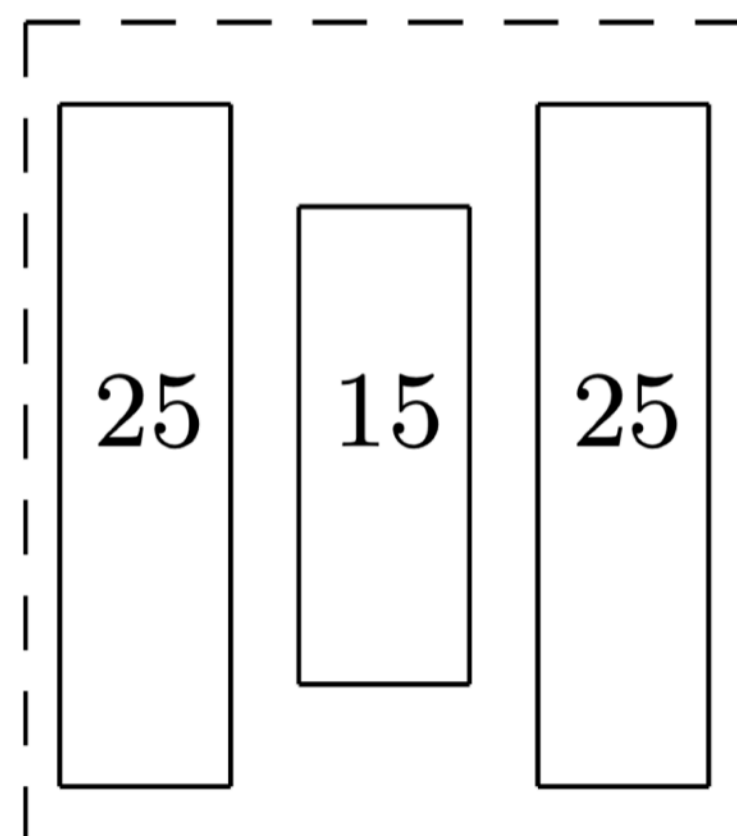
# MLDL architecture

Z  
transform

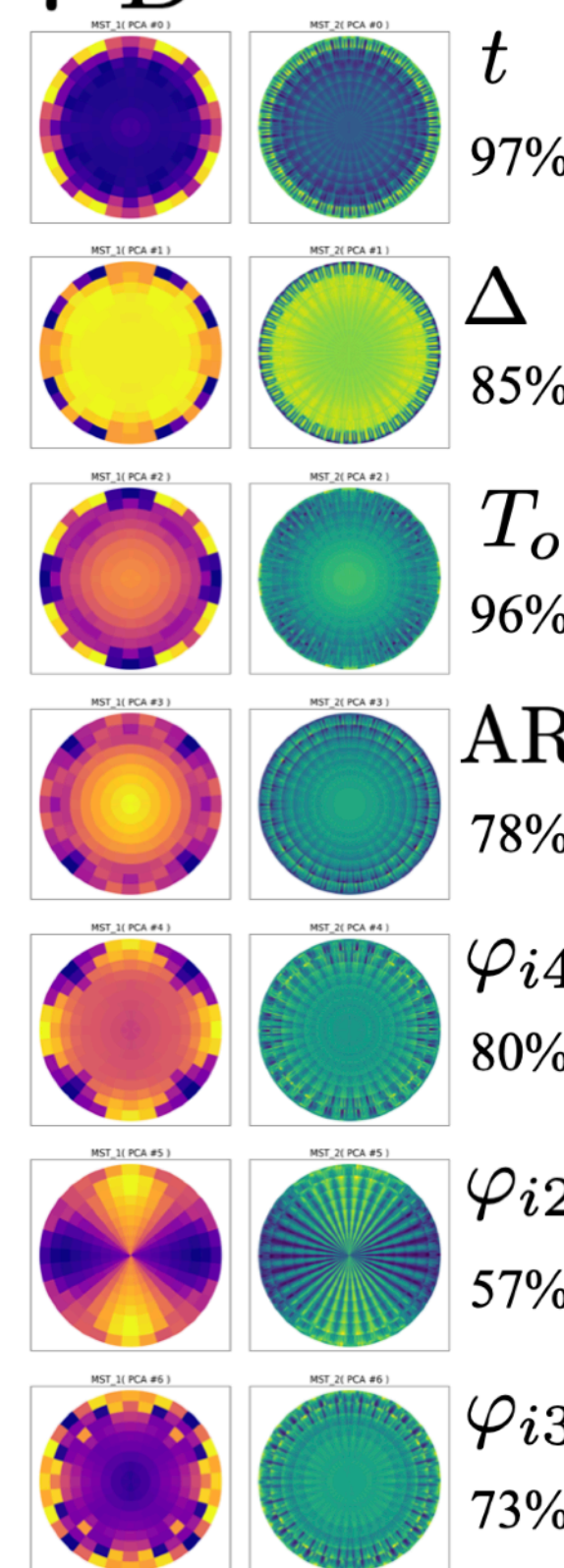
MLP/NN

$T_0$   
AR  
 $t$   
 $\Delta$   
 $\varphi_{i2}$   
 $\varphi_{i3}$   
 $\varphi_{i4}$

7-D

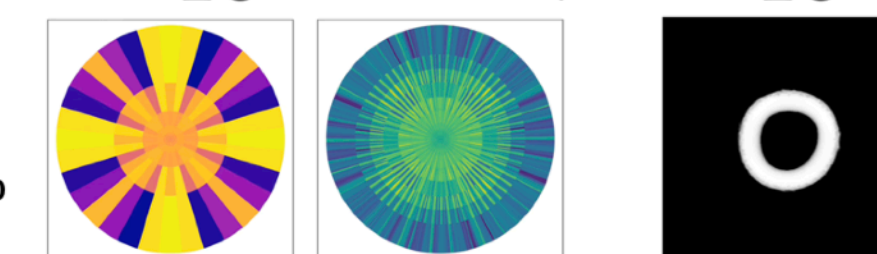


7-D



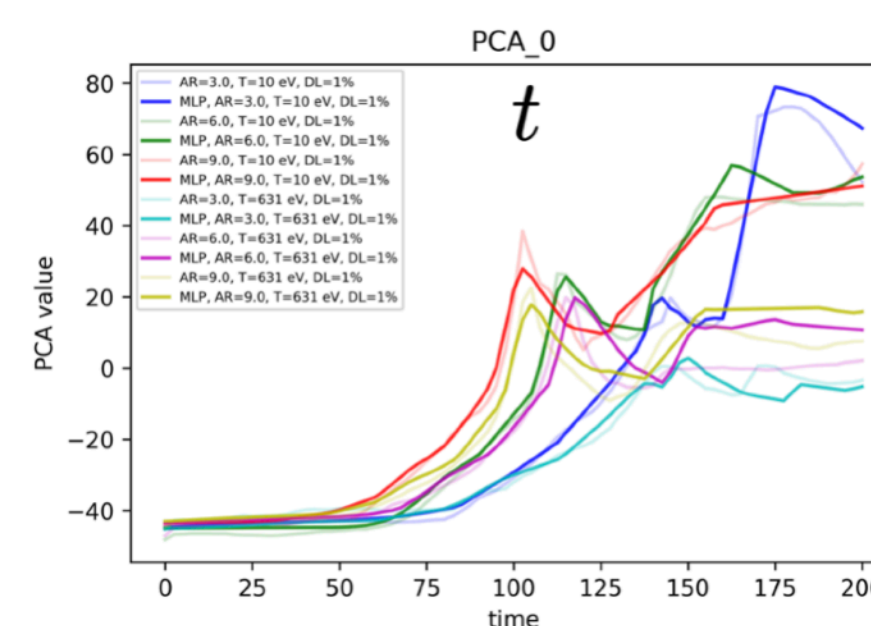
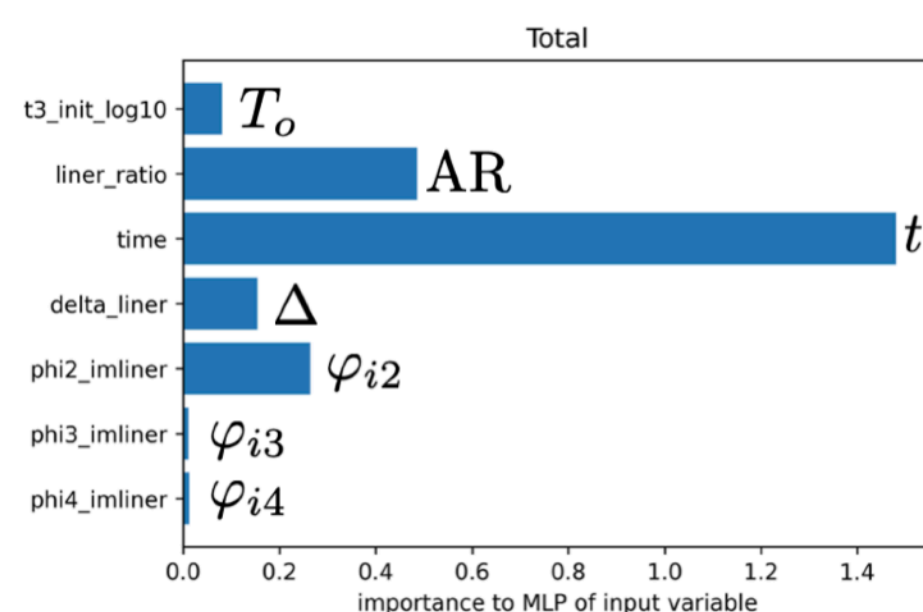
- mean

PCA |  $\log_{10}$  MST |  $\log_{10} n_\ell$



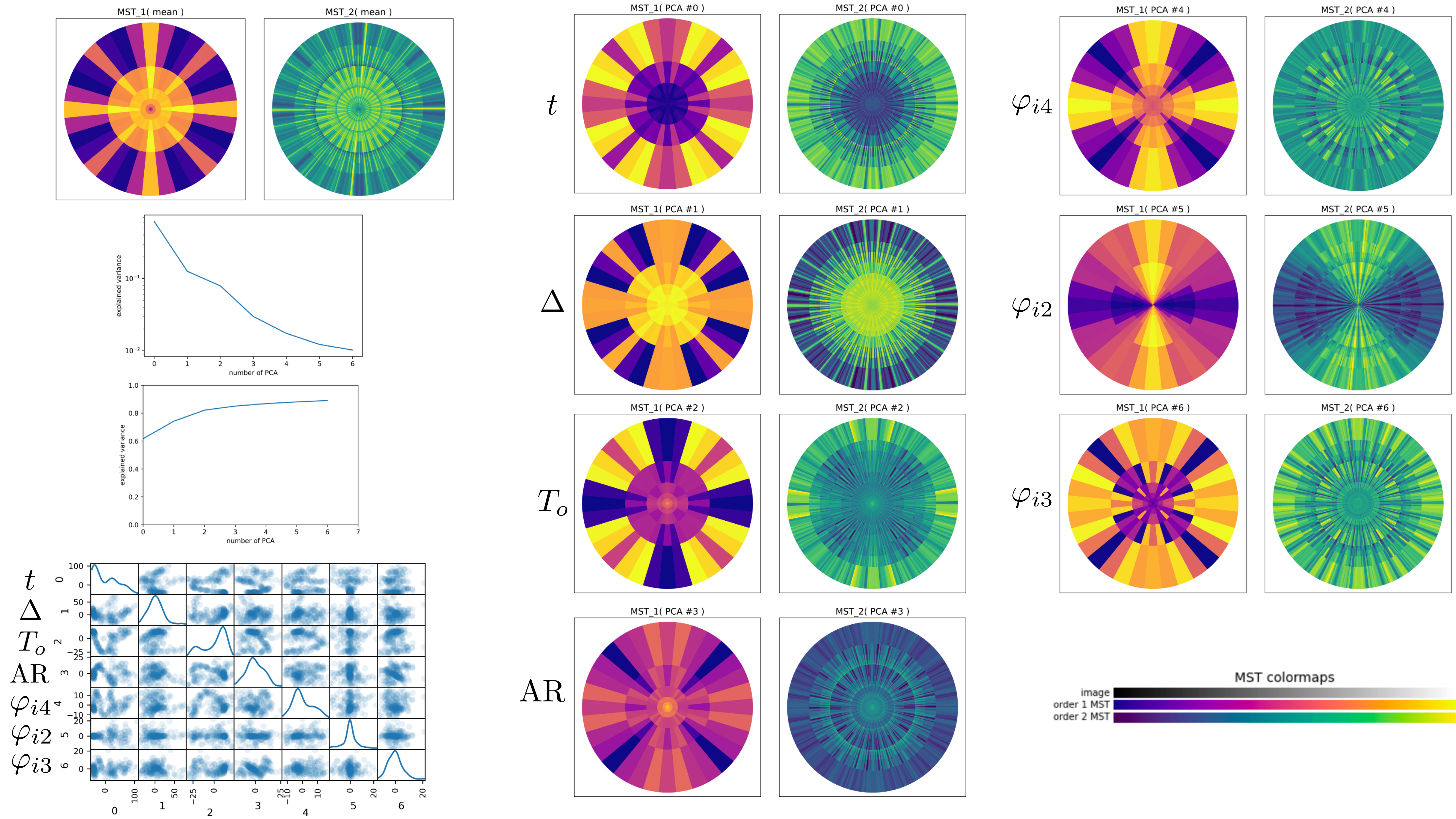
MLP/NN total score = 81%

PCA variance explained = 94%



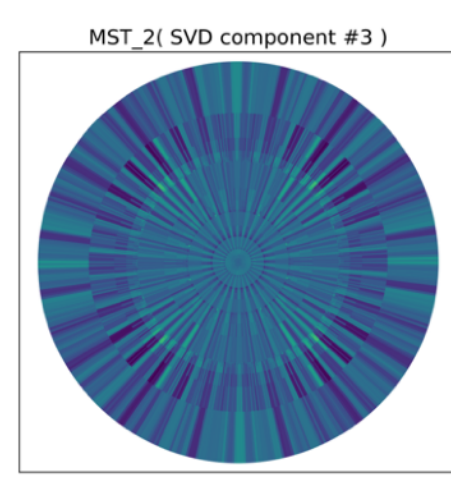
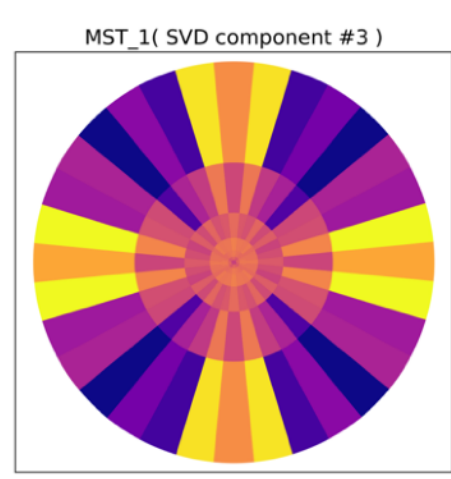
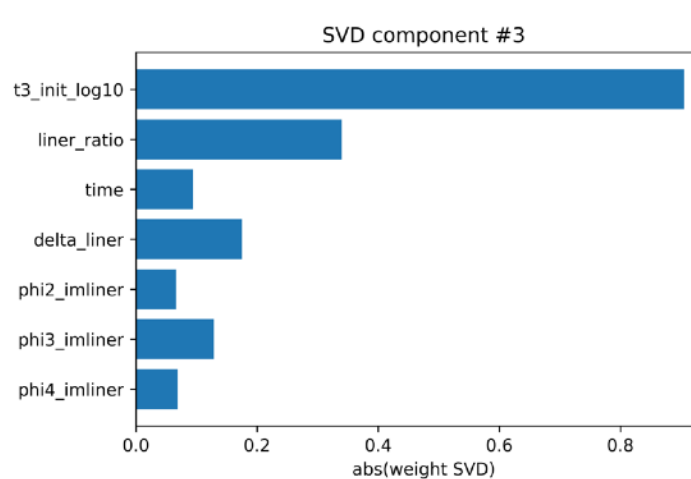
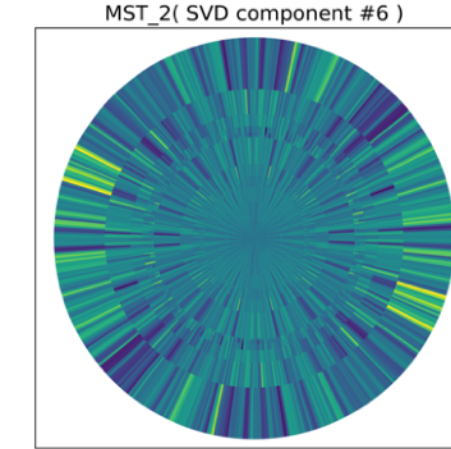
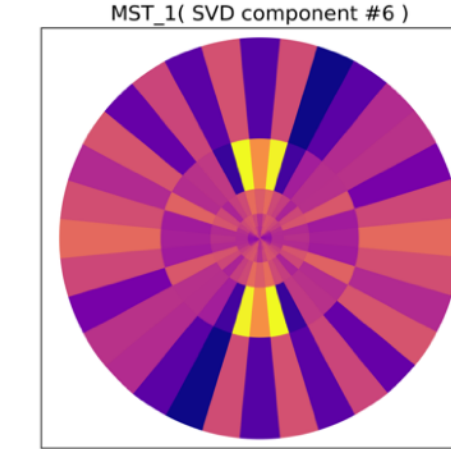
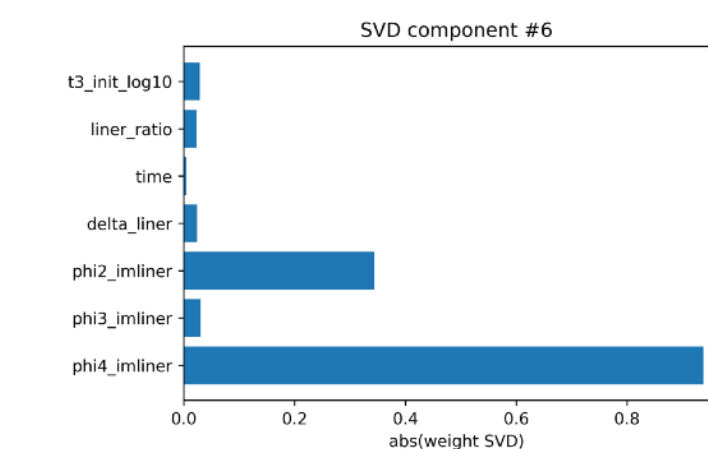
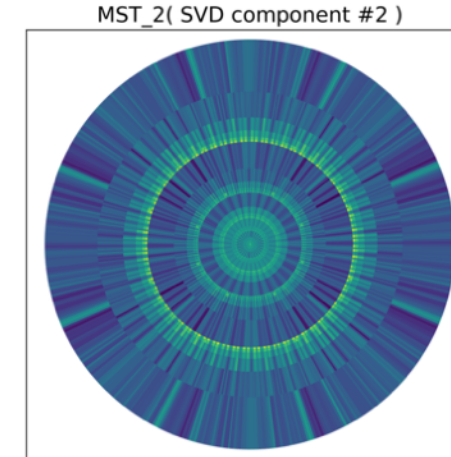
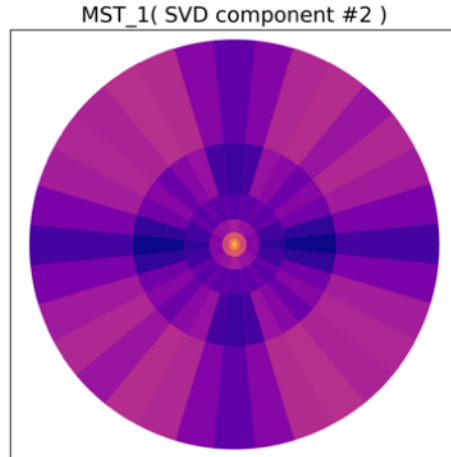
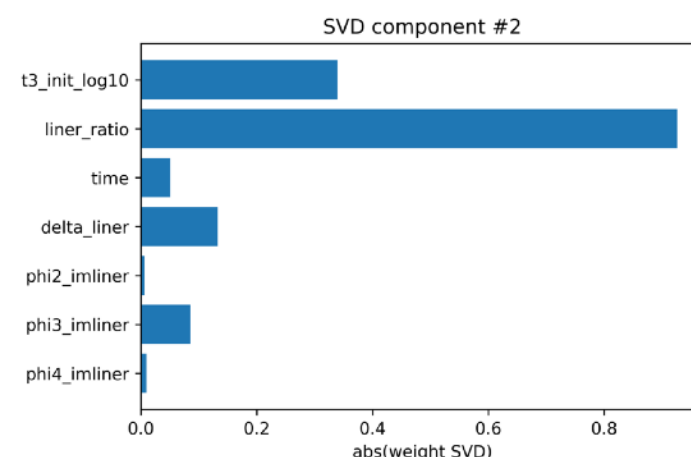
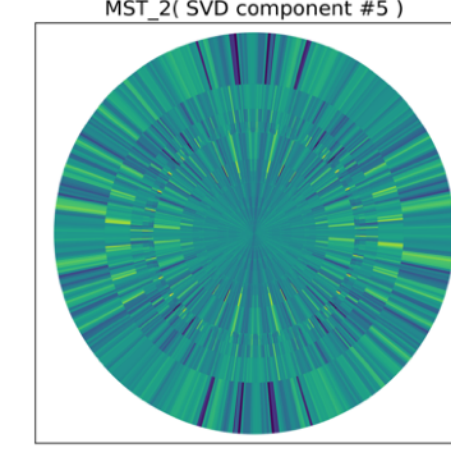
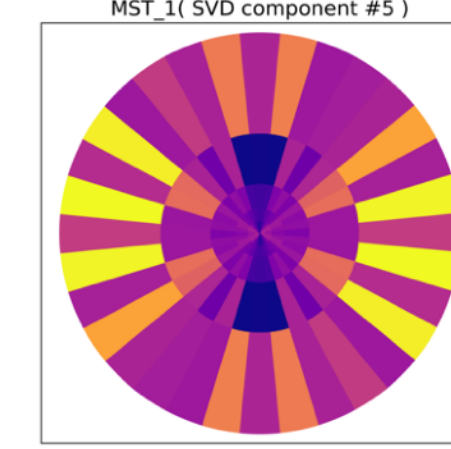
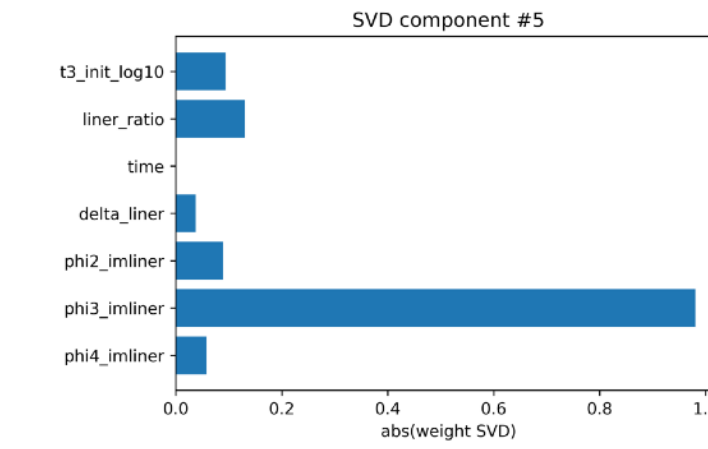
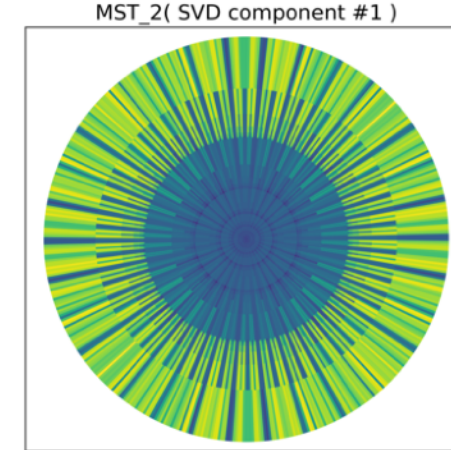
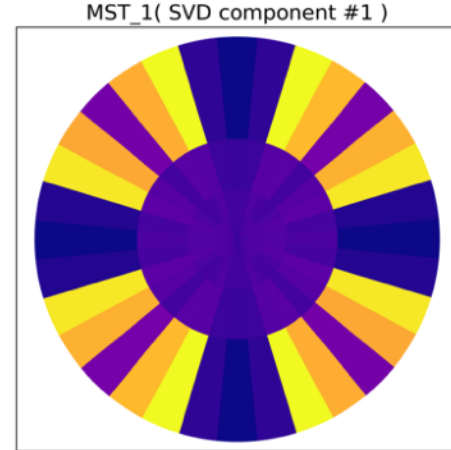
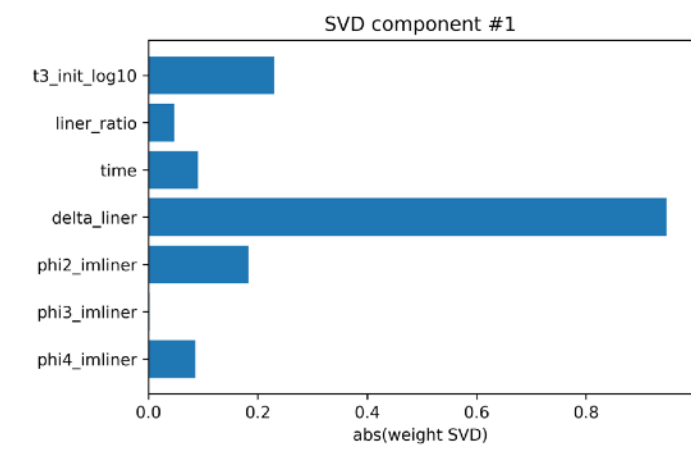
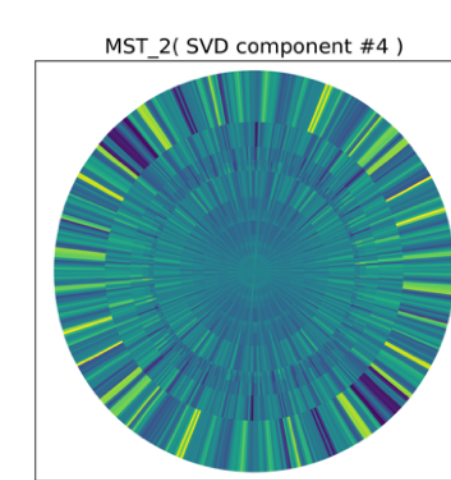
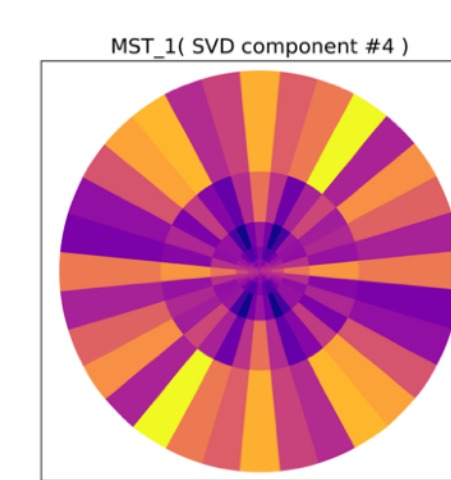
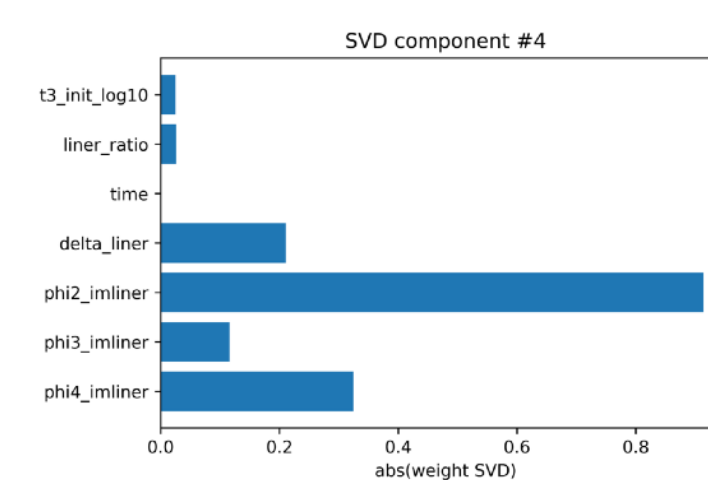
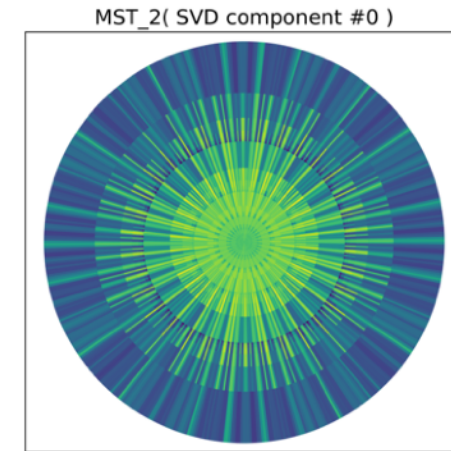
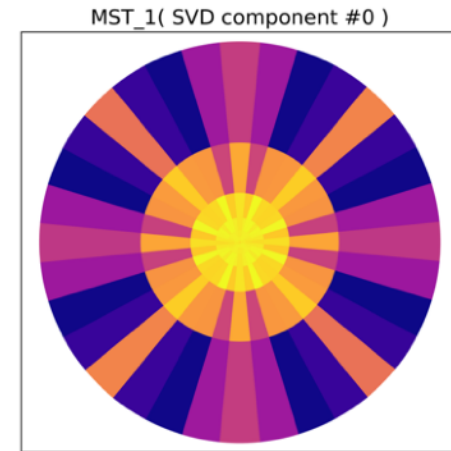
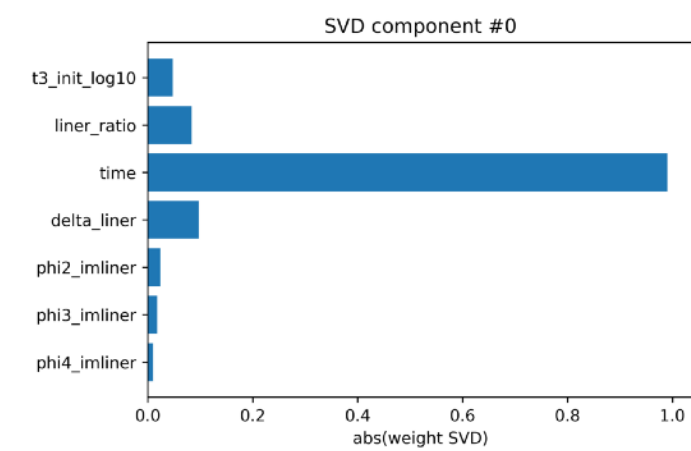
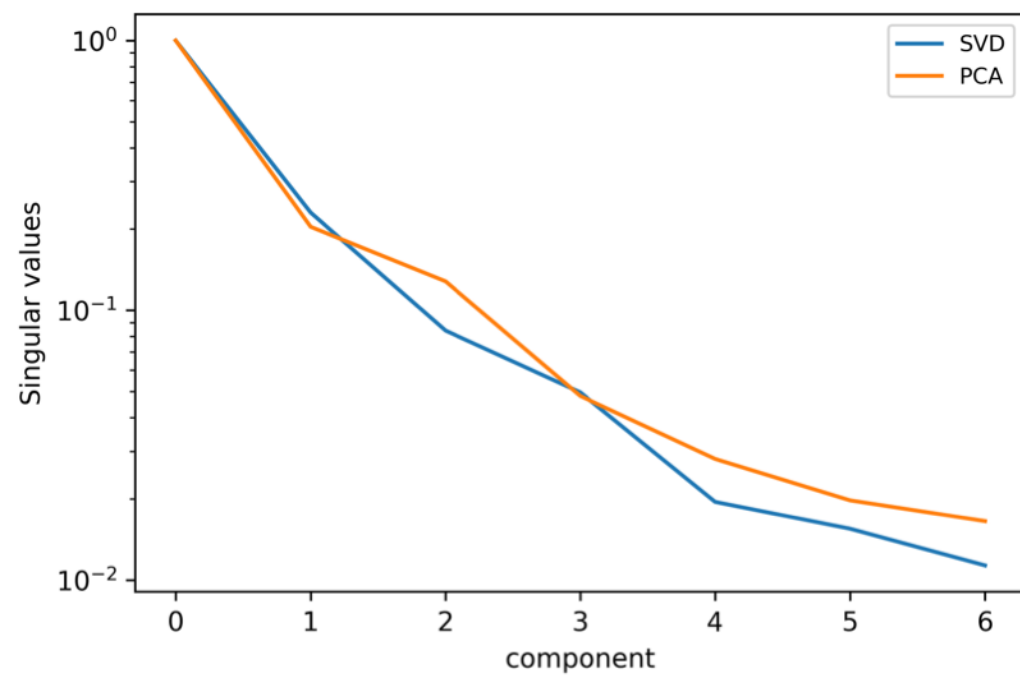


# Principal Component Analysis (PCA)



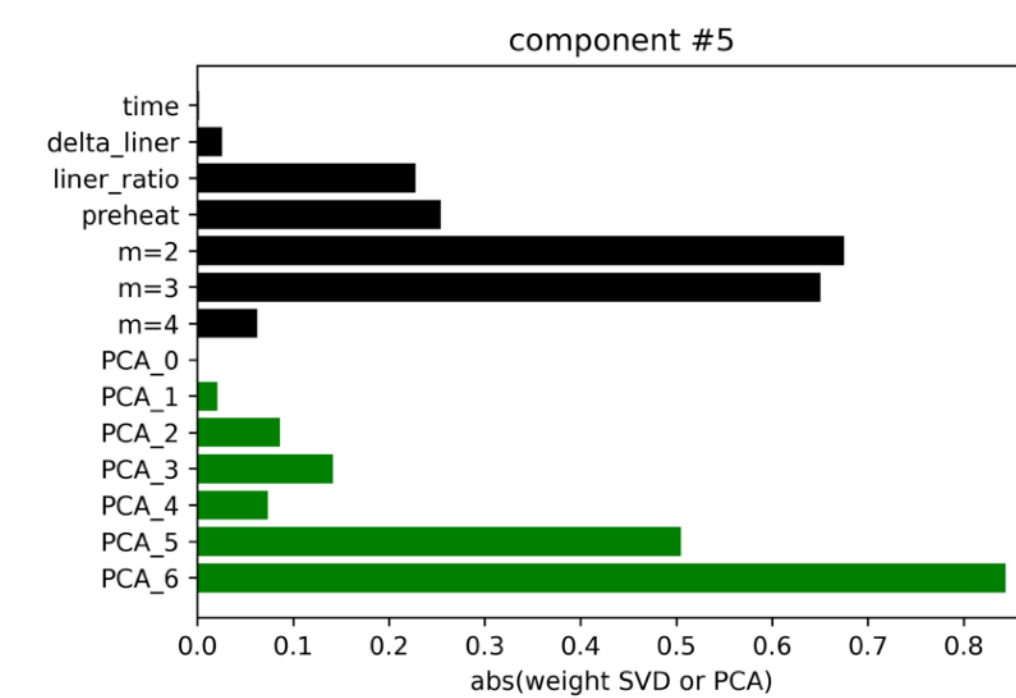
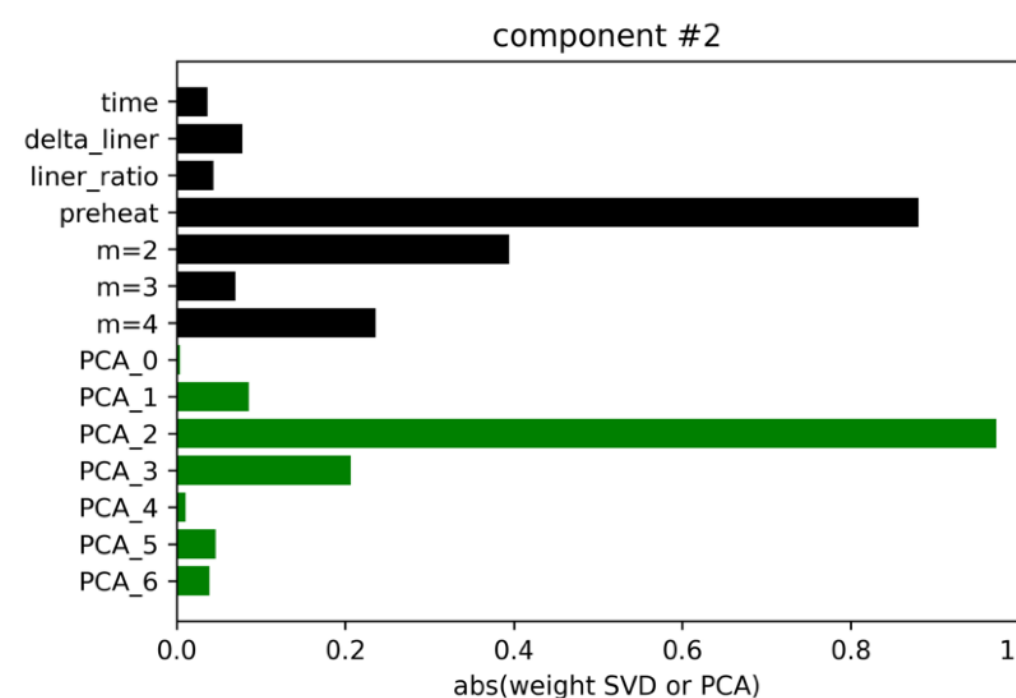
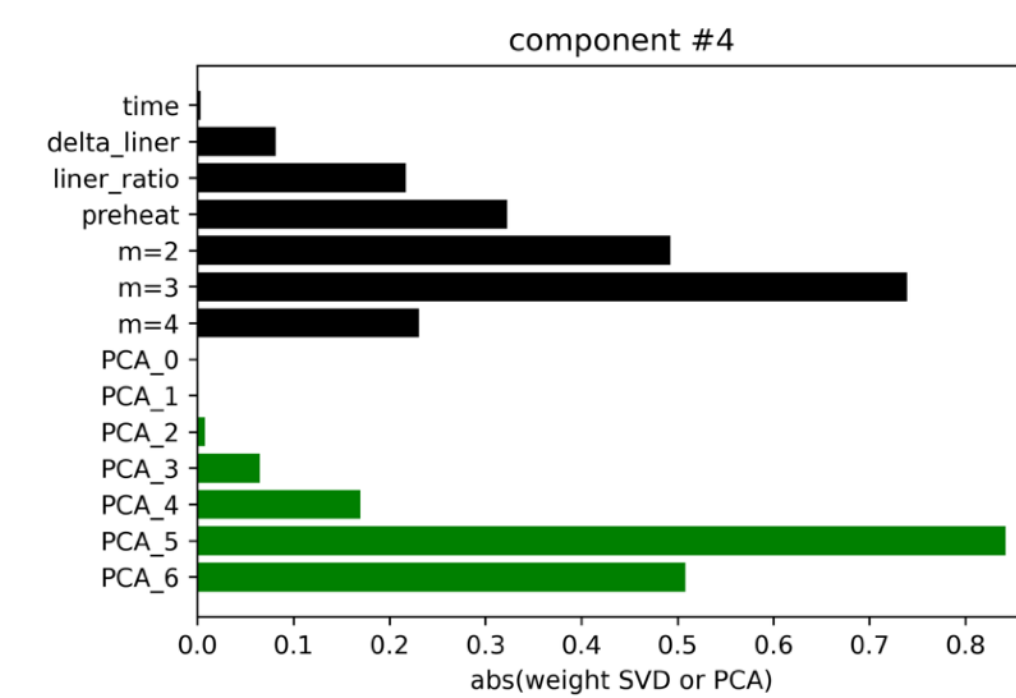
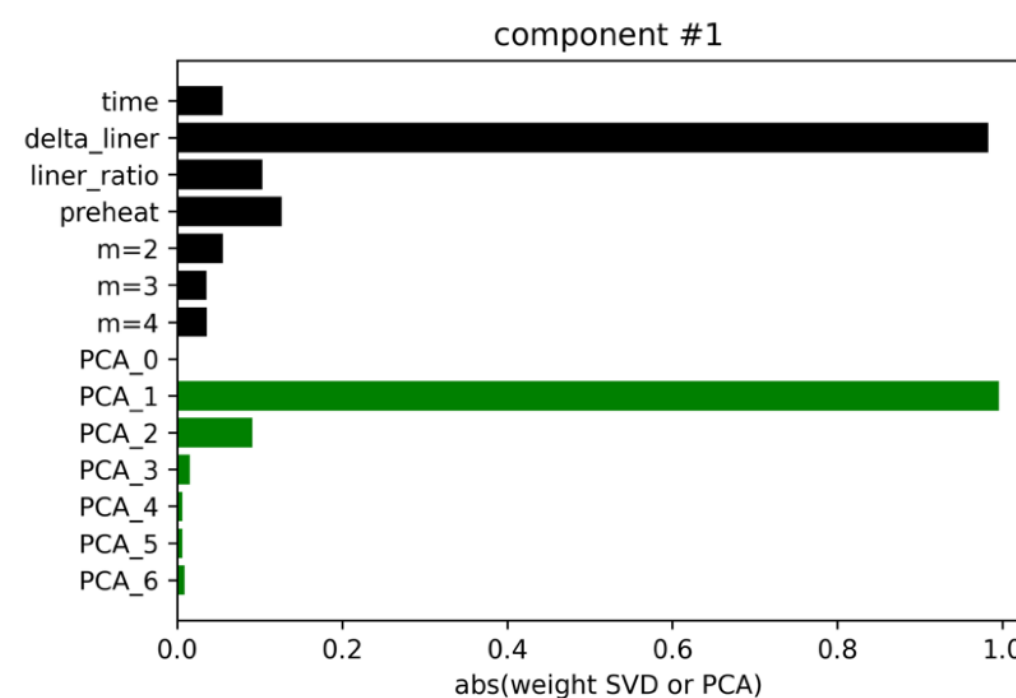
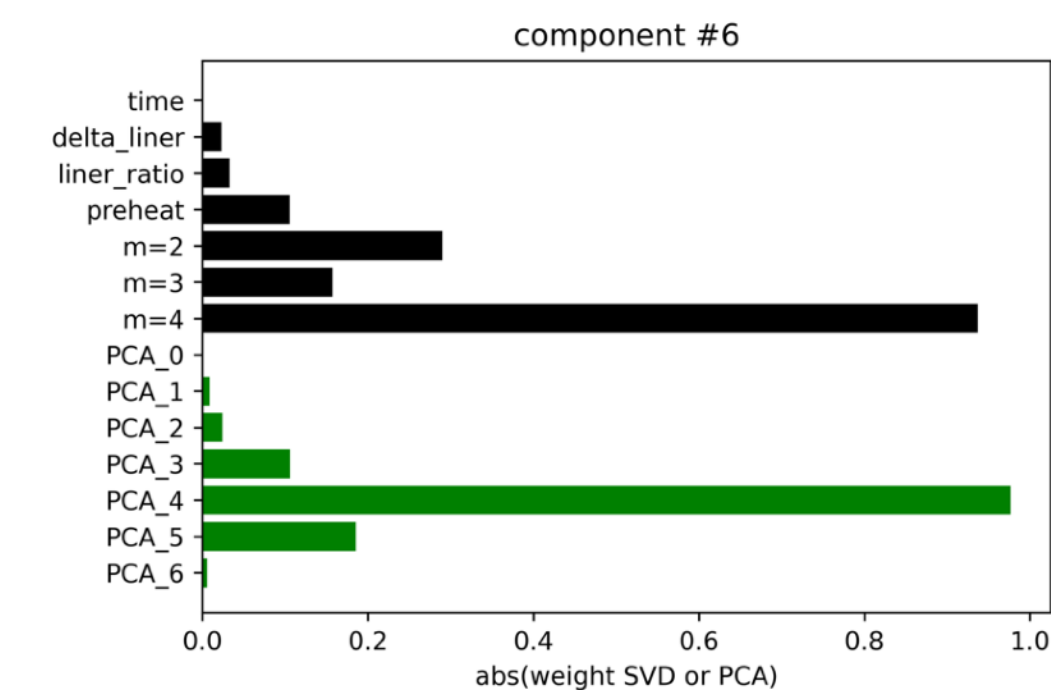
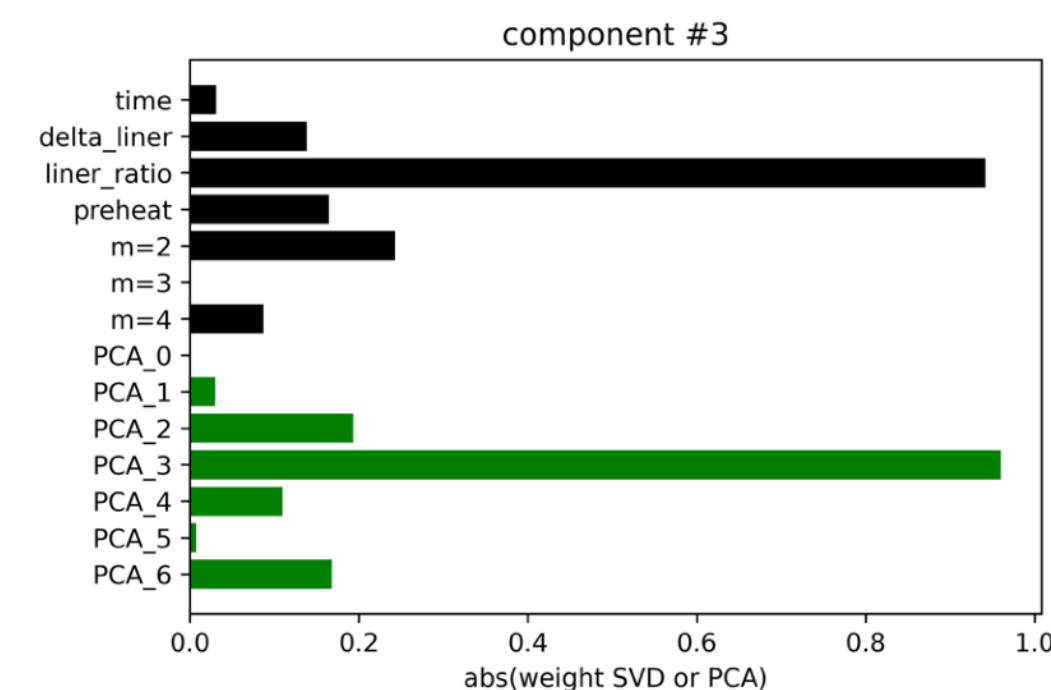
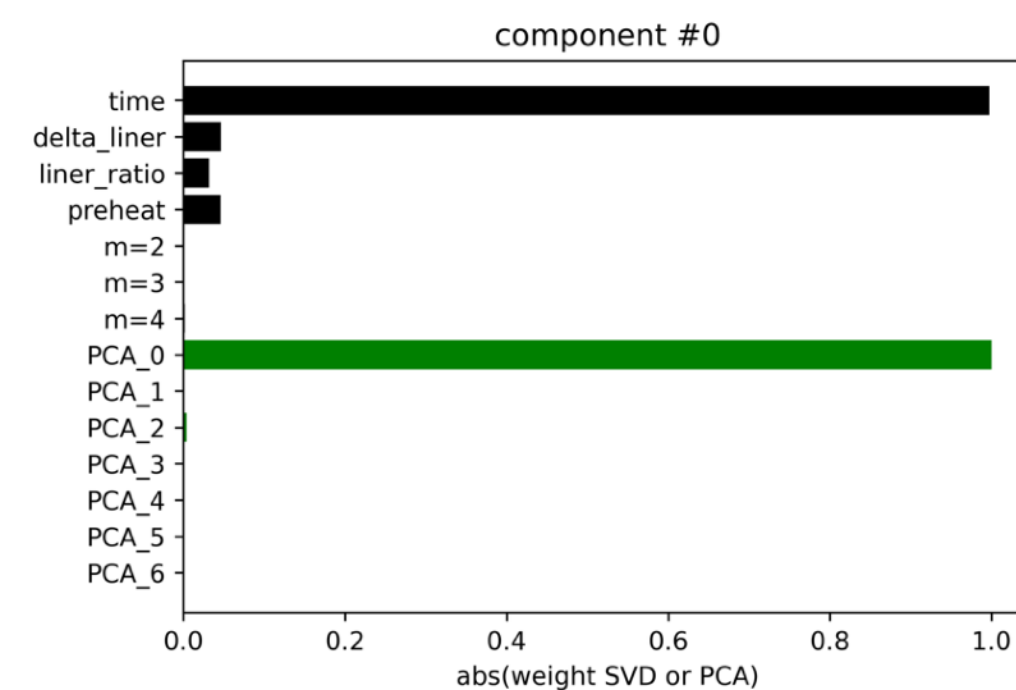
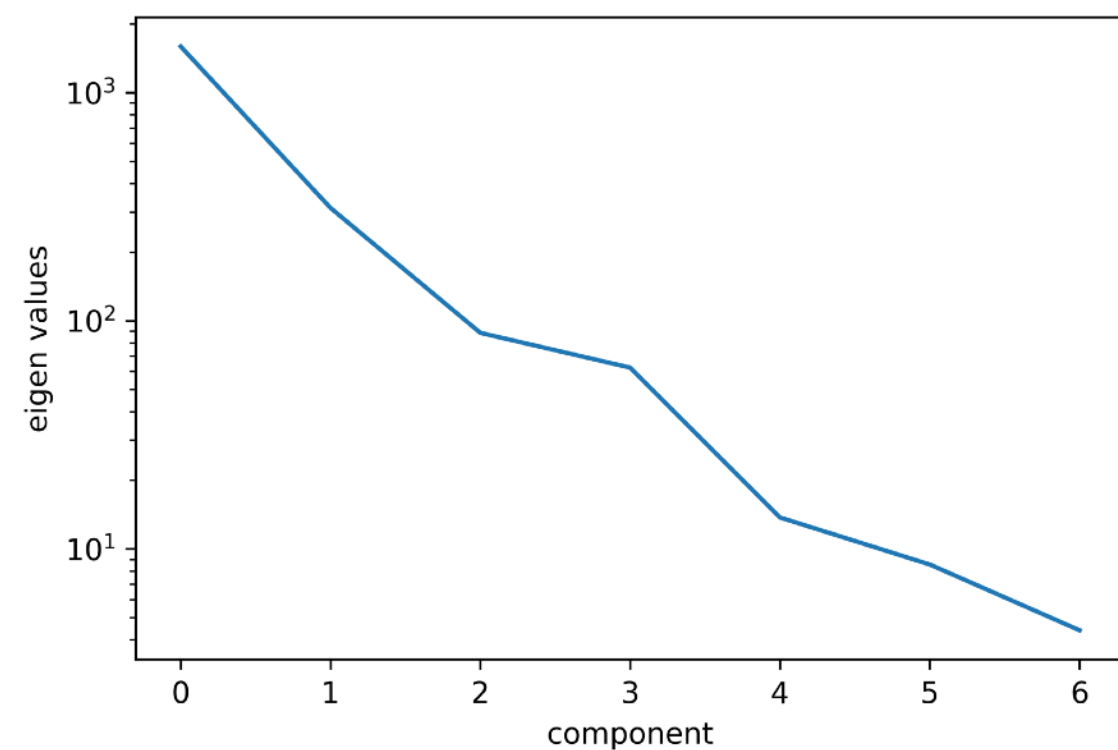


# Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) of cross correlation of input parameters to Mallat Scattering Transformation

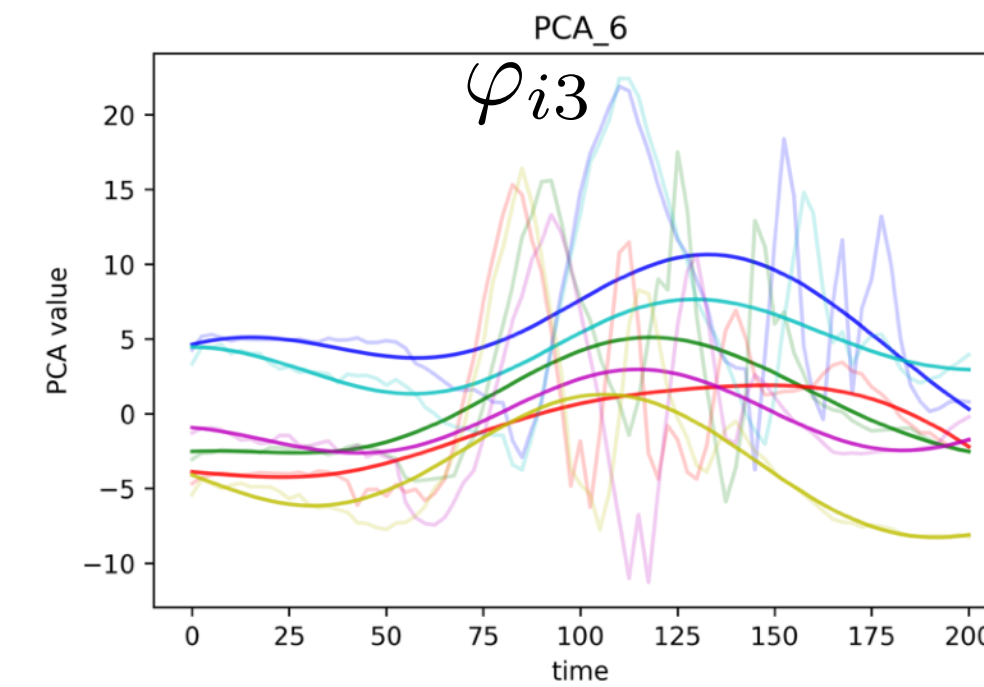
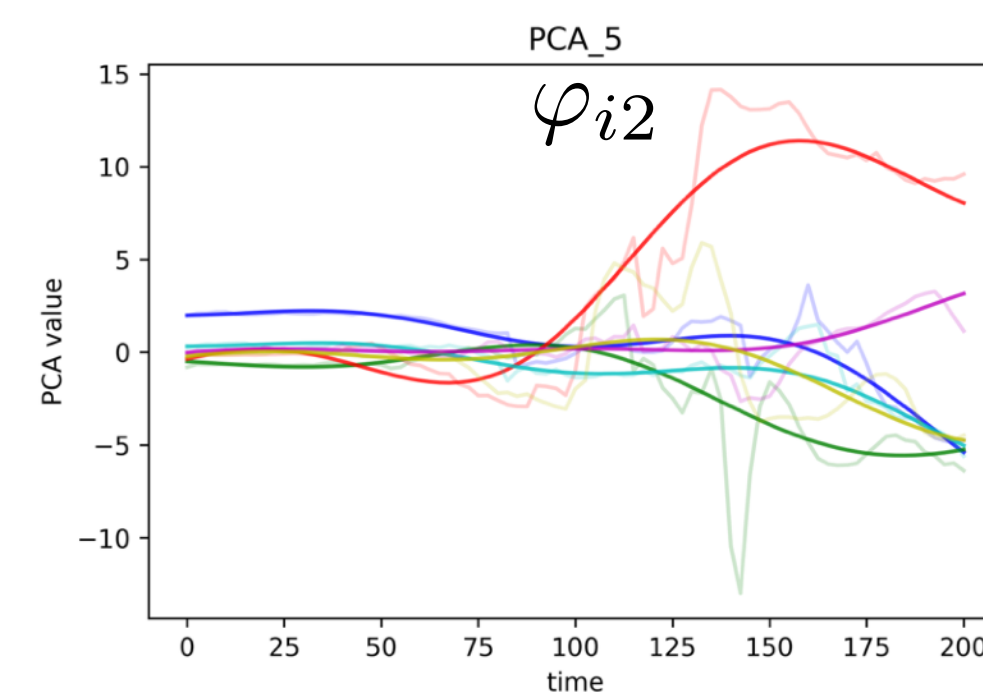
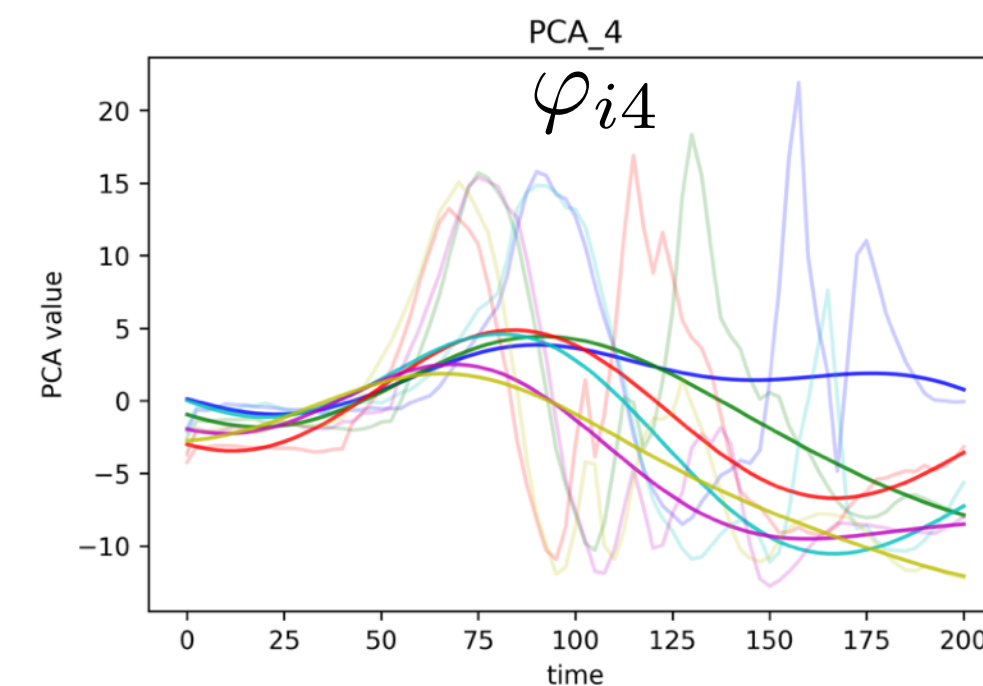
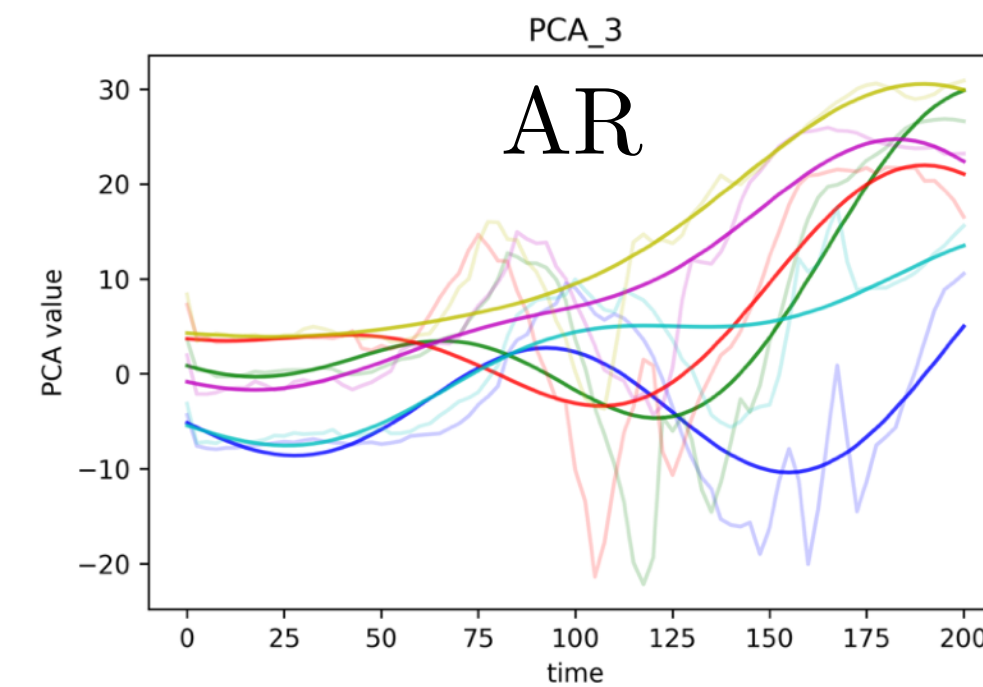
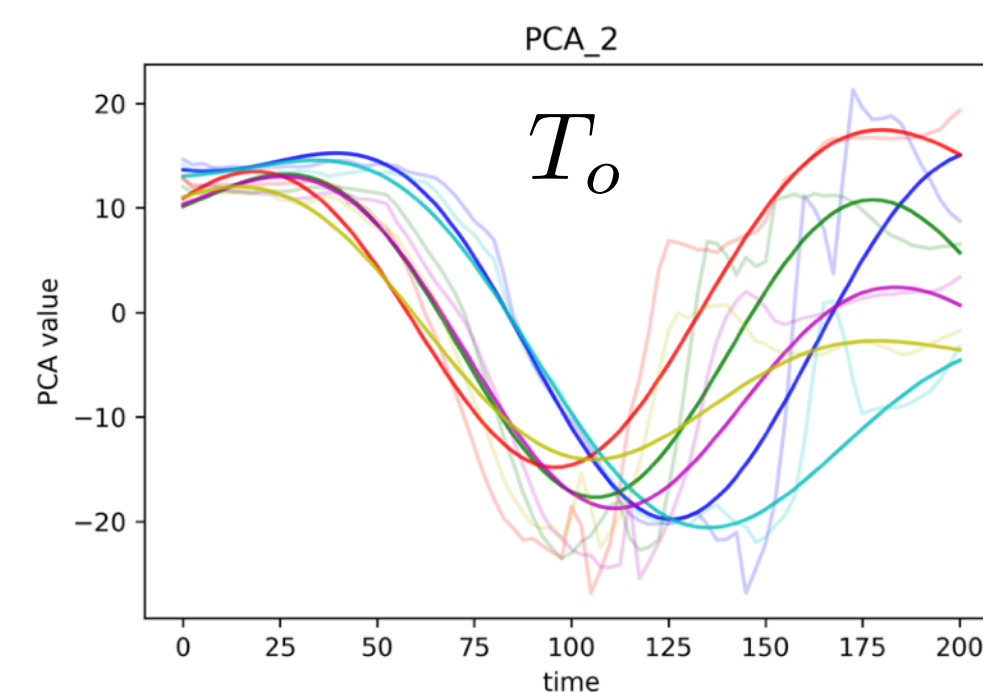
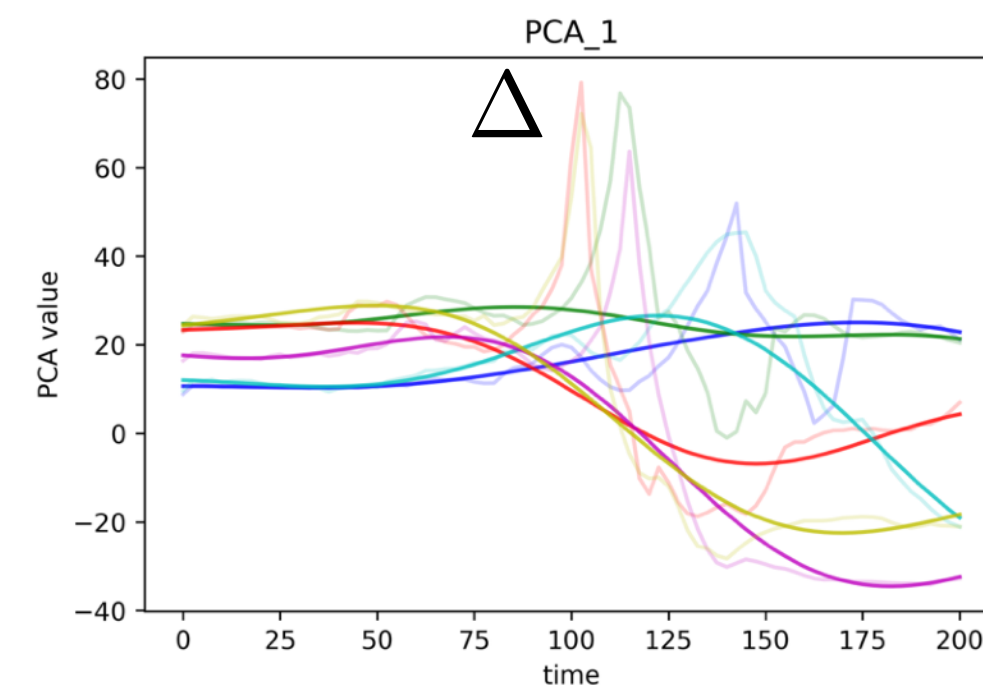
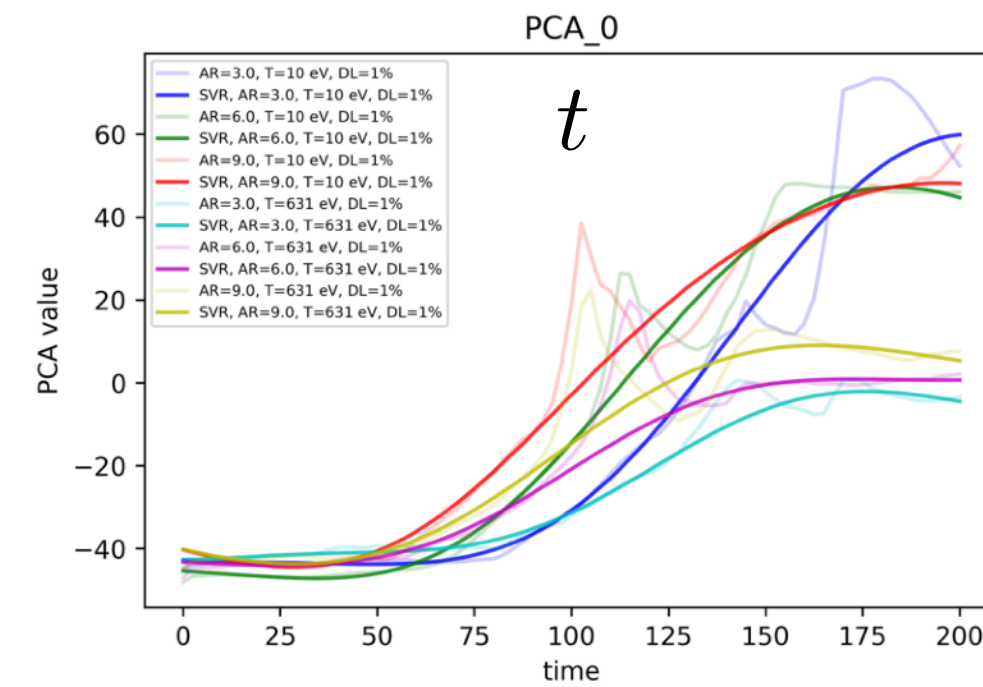
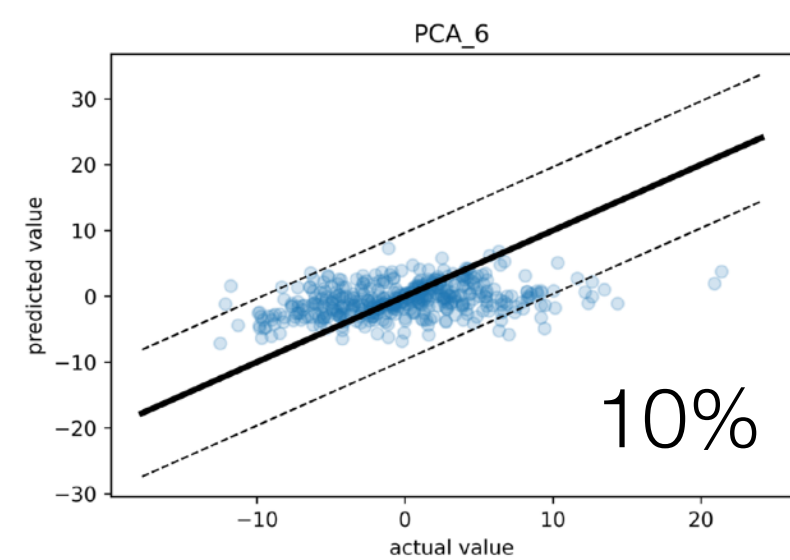
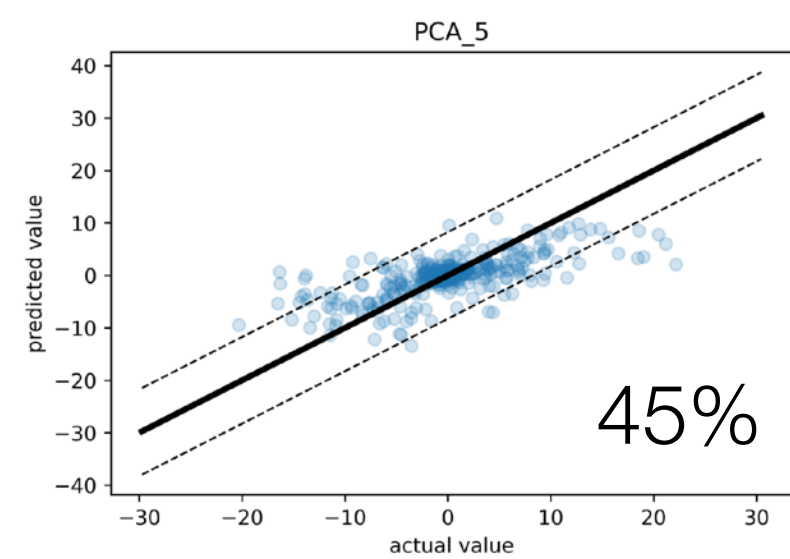
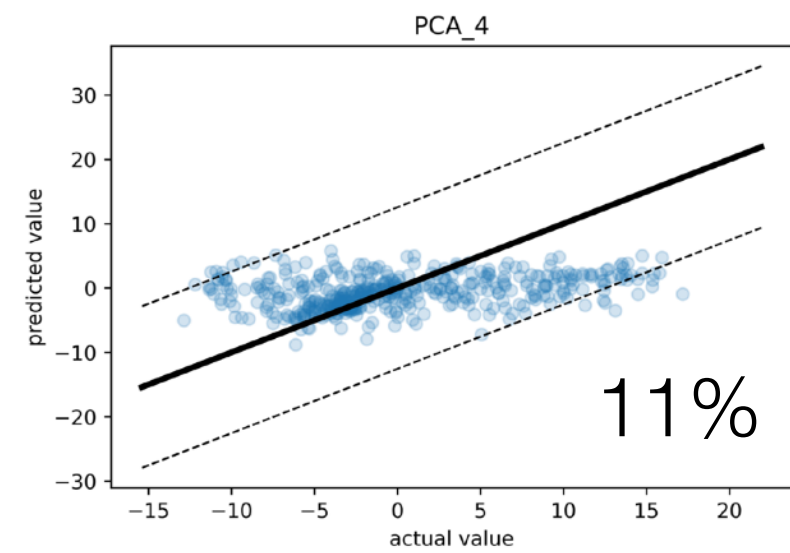
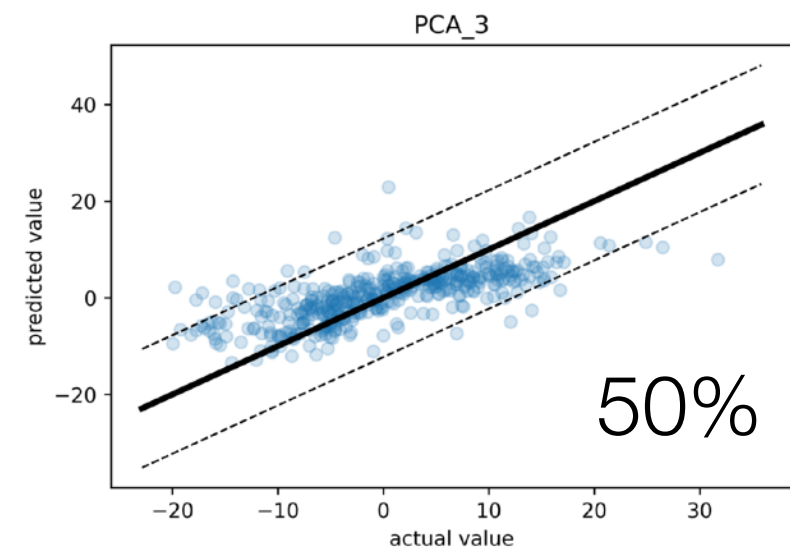
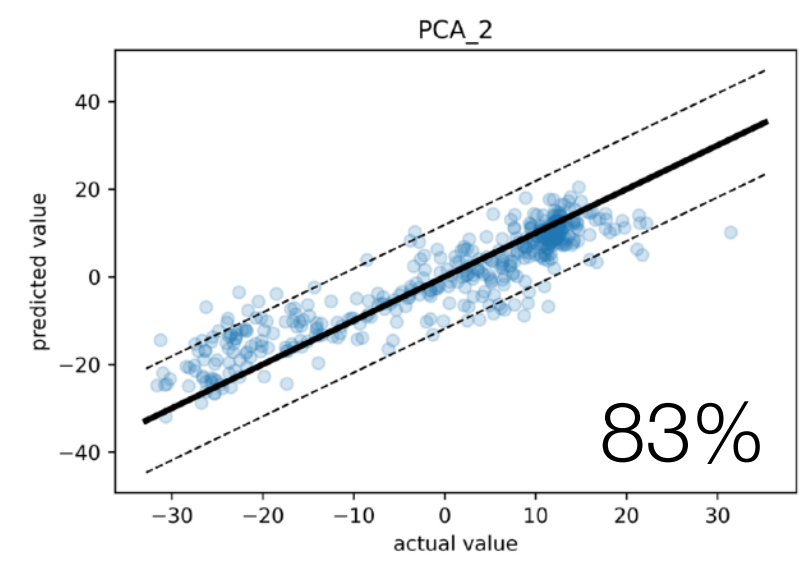
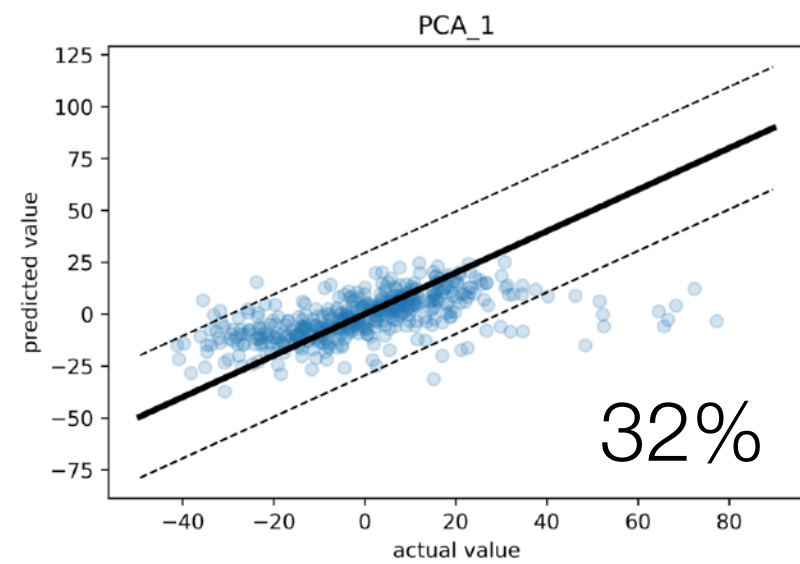
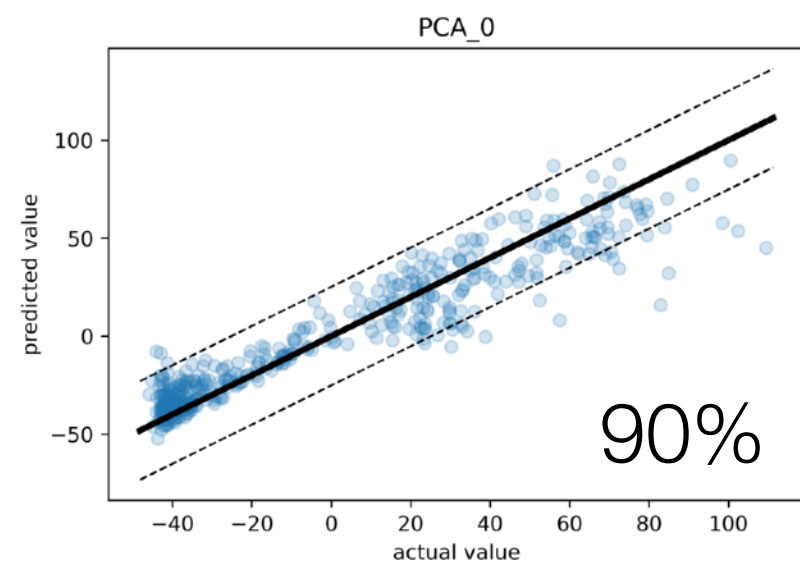
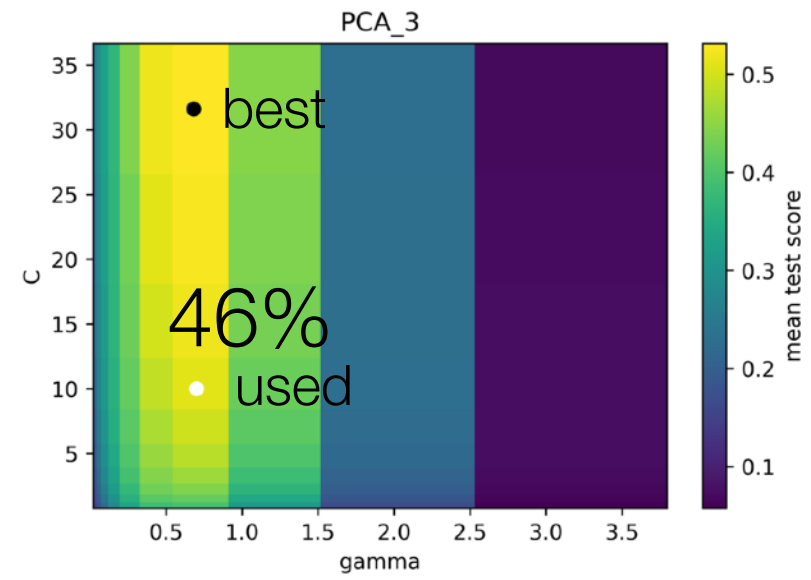




# Singular Value Decomposition of PCA to SVD

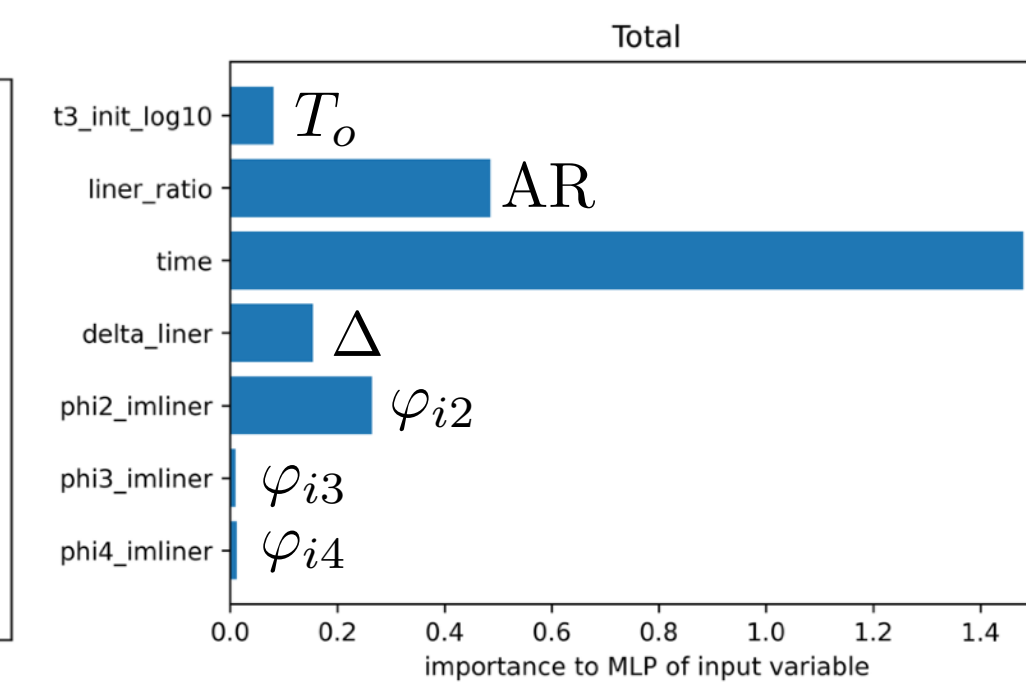
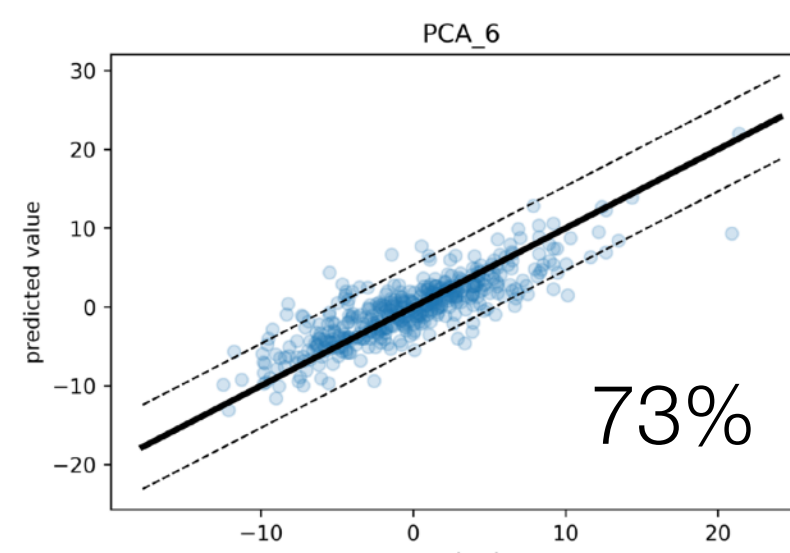
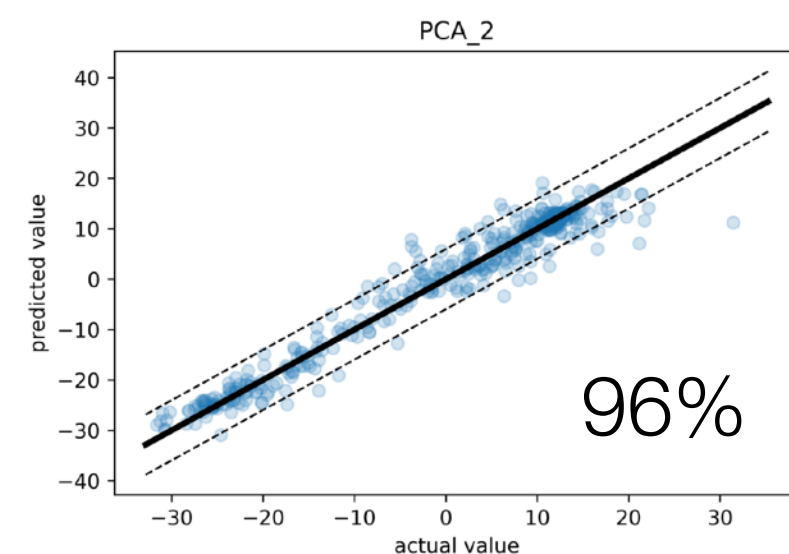
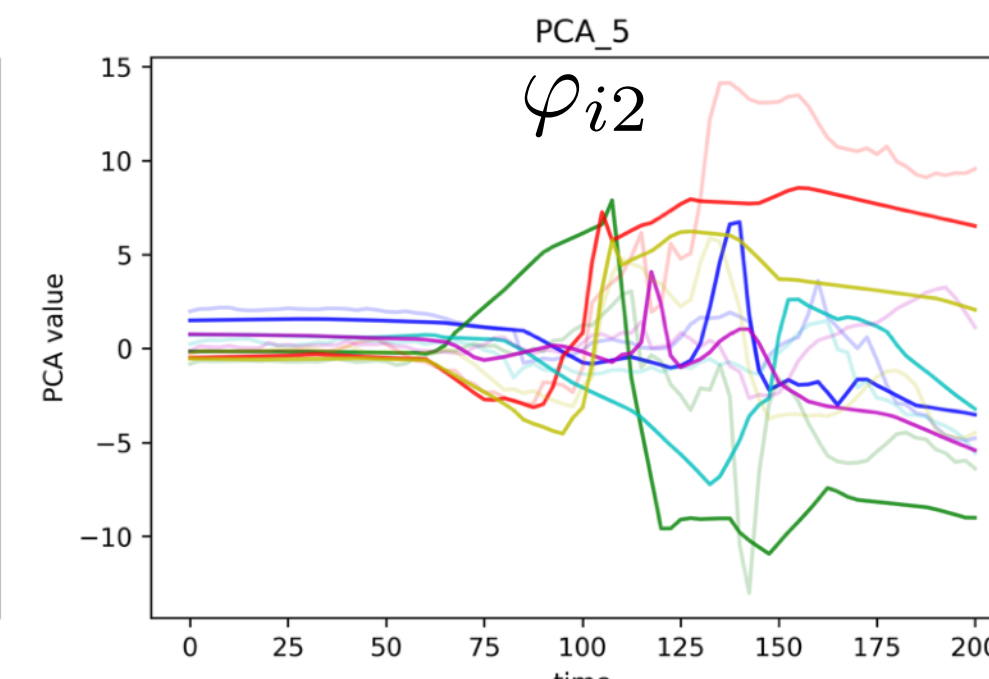
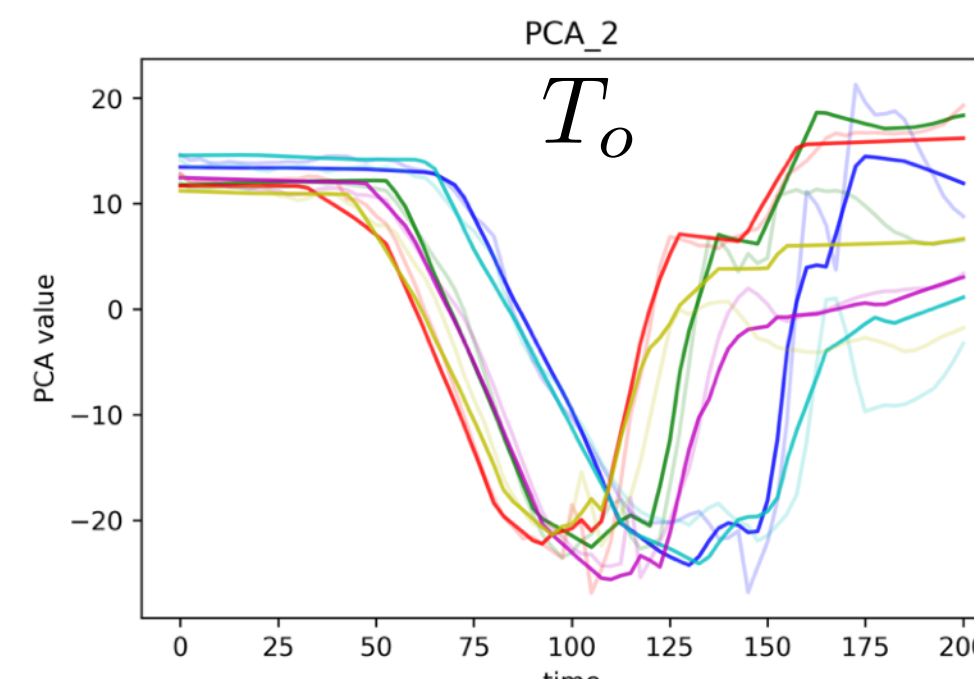
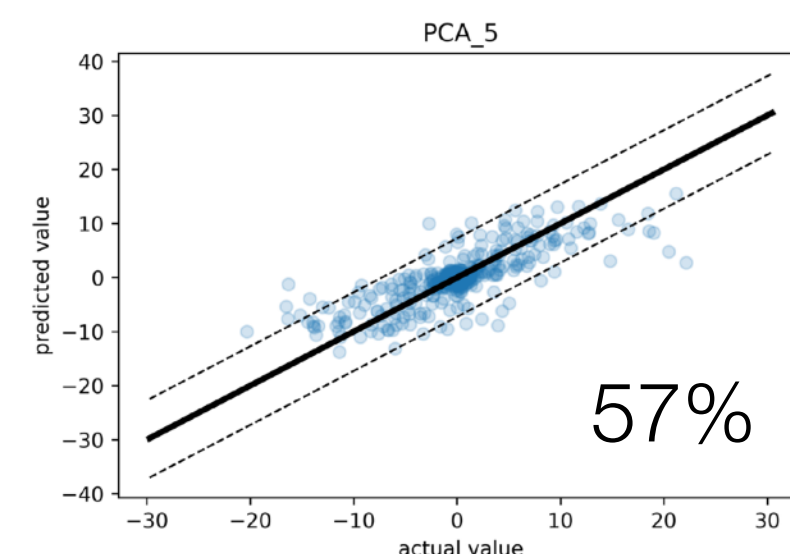
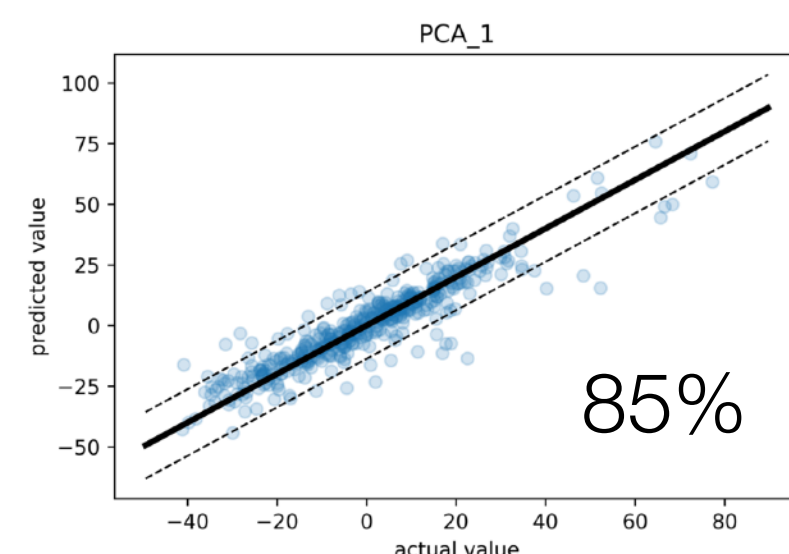
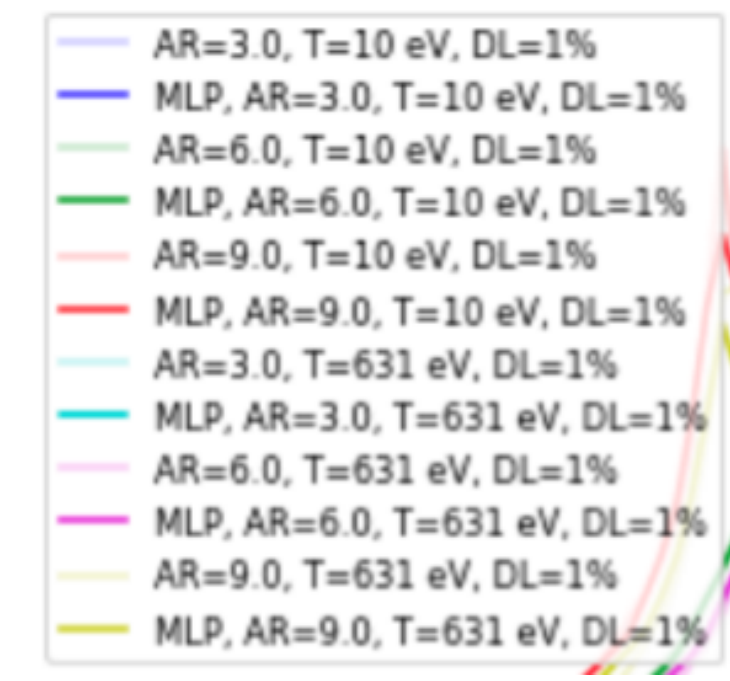
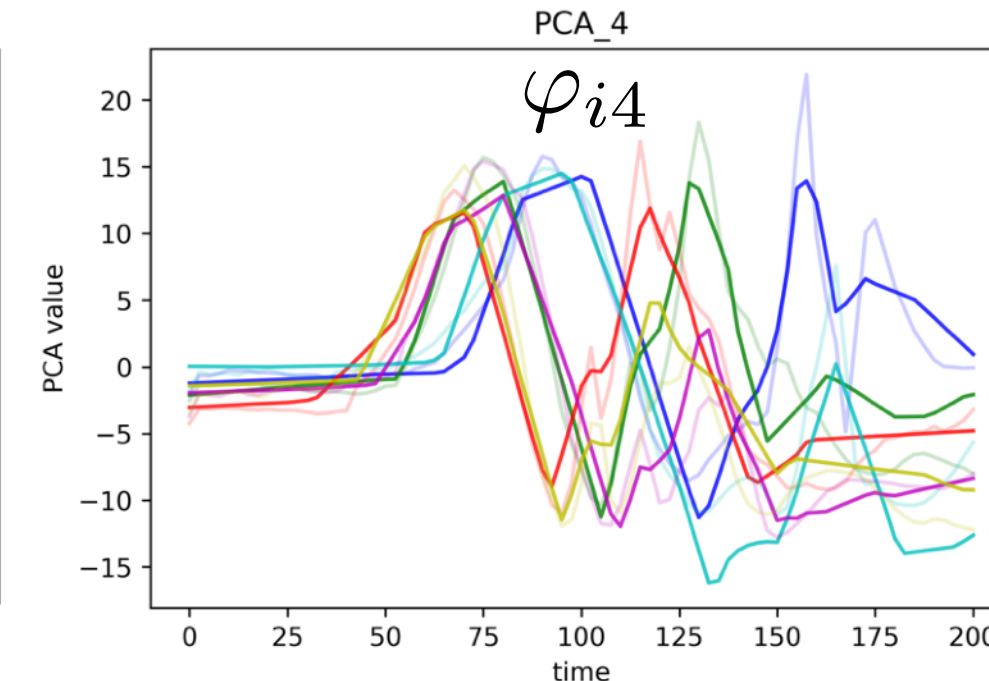
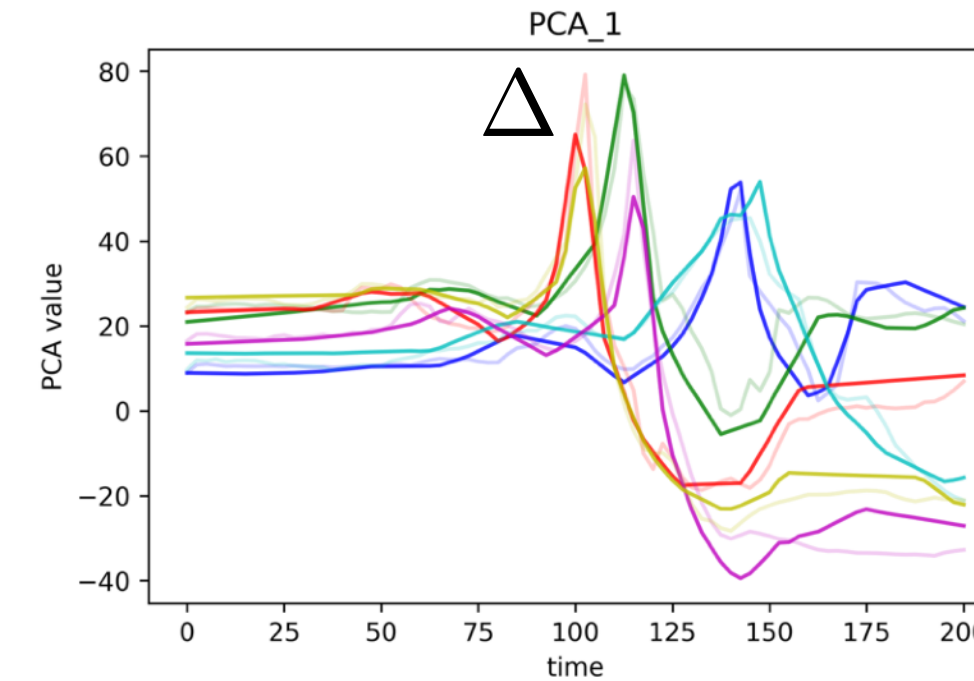
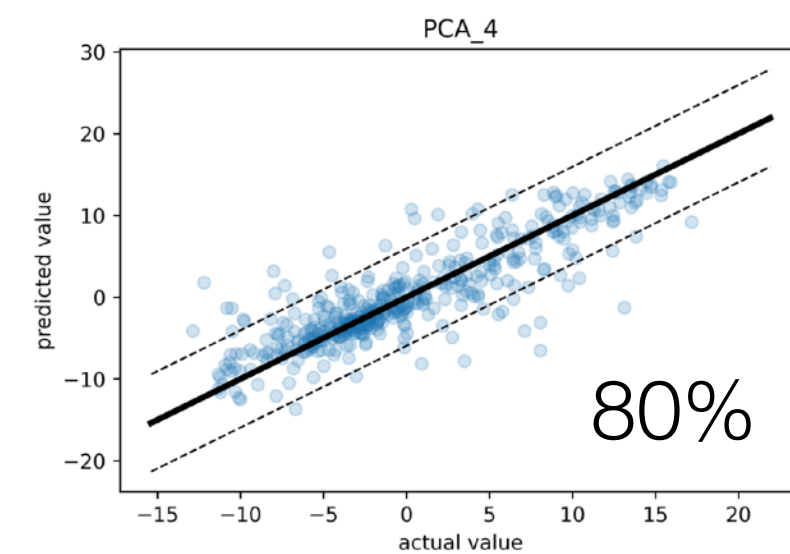
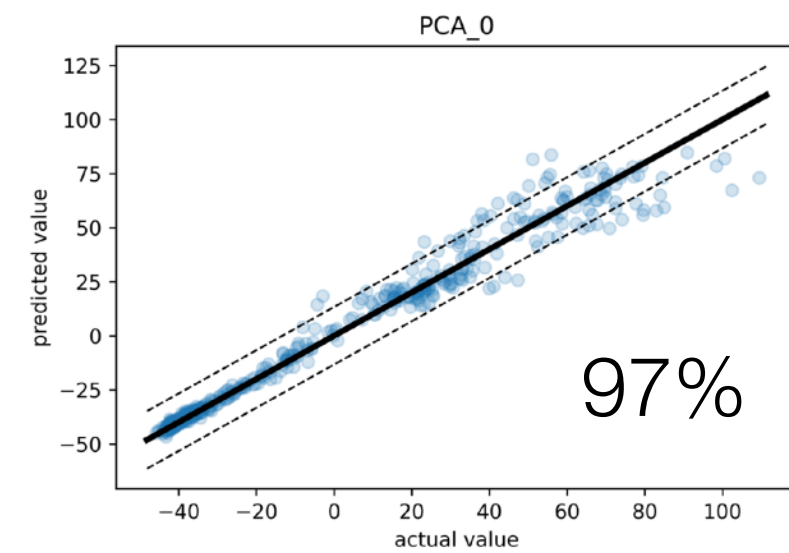
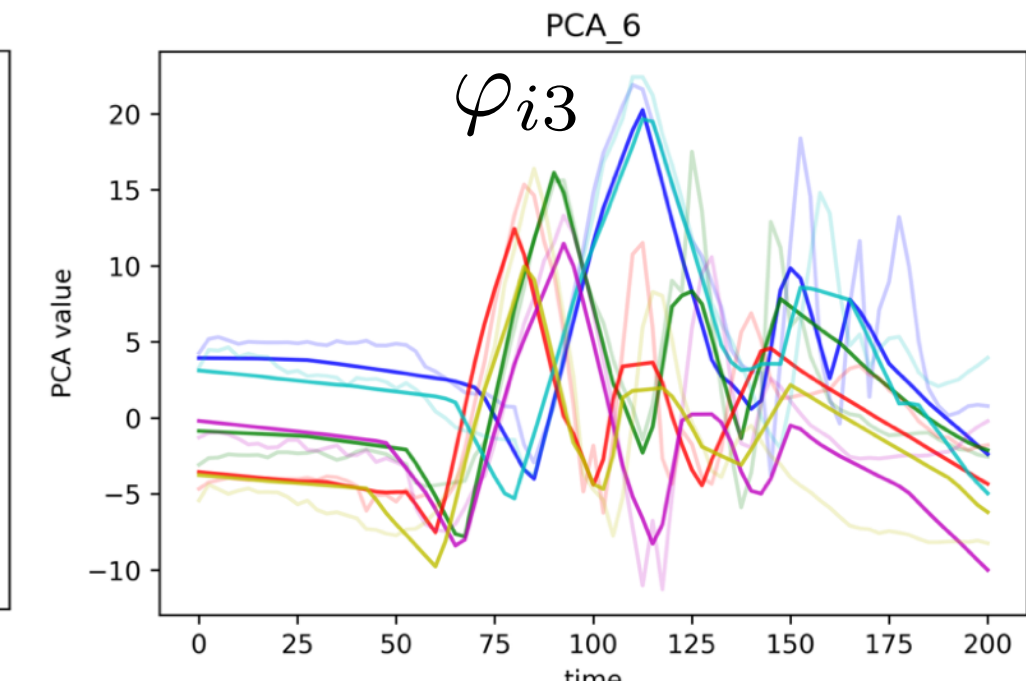
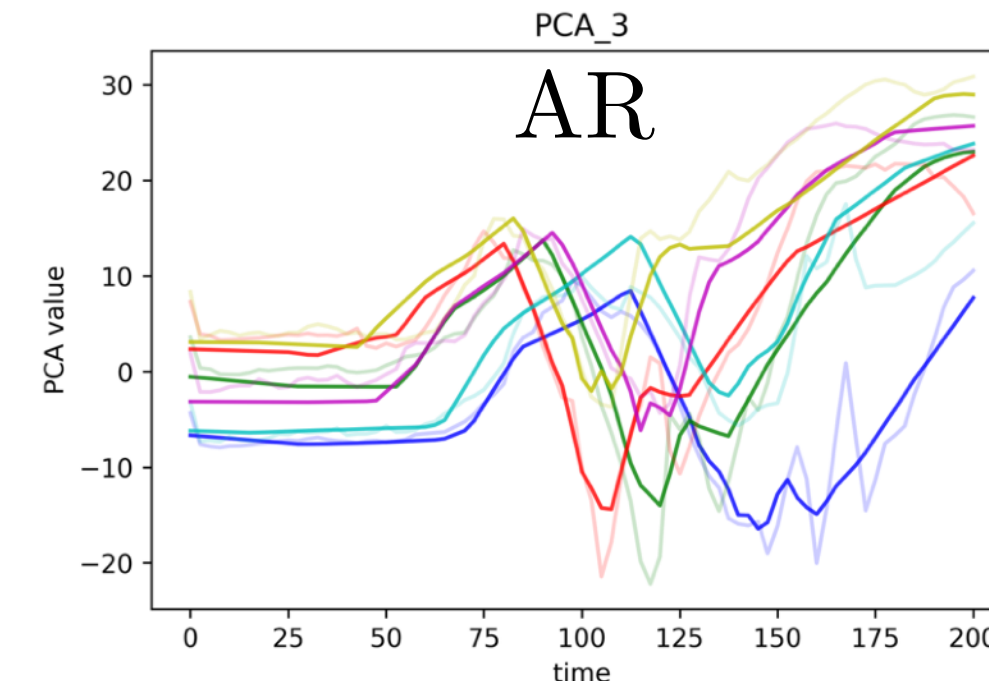
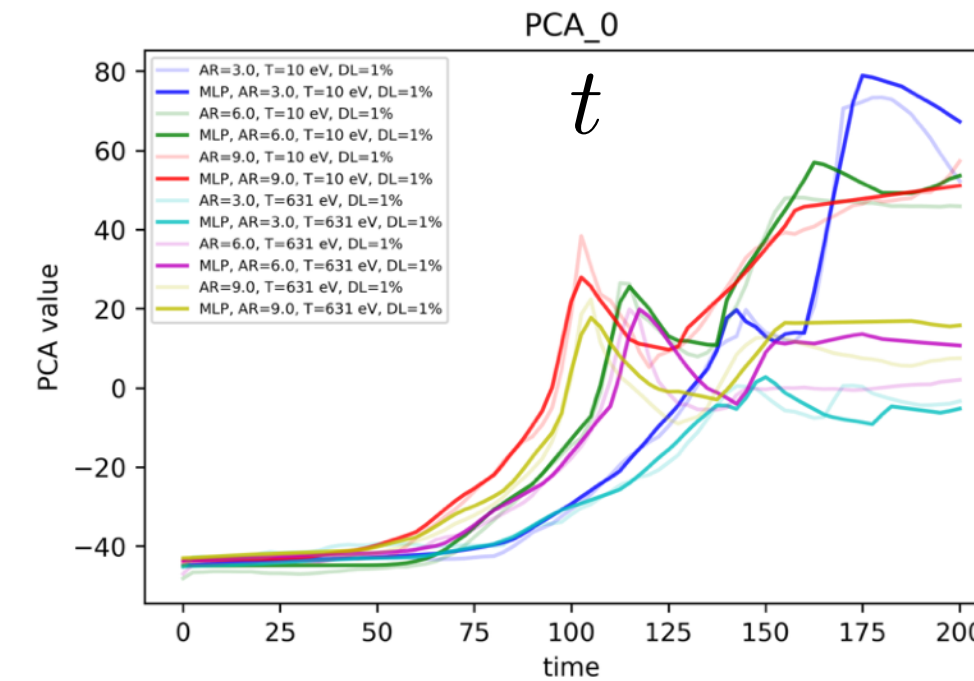
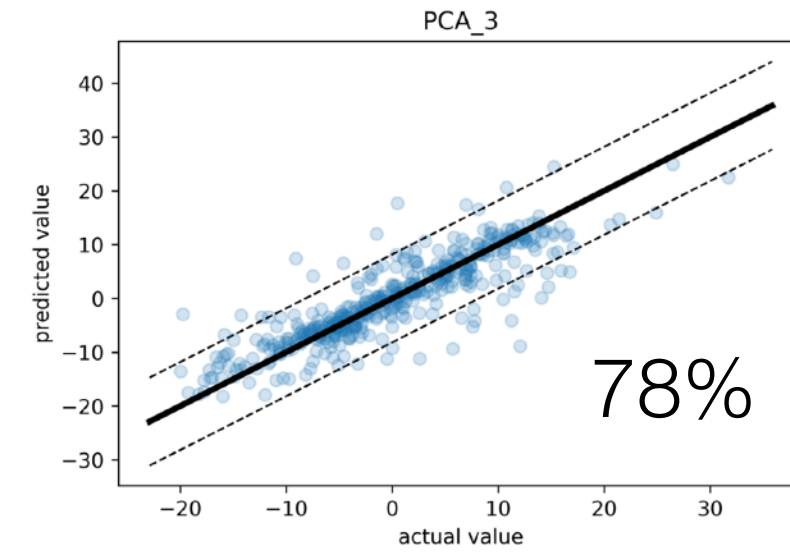
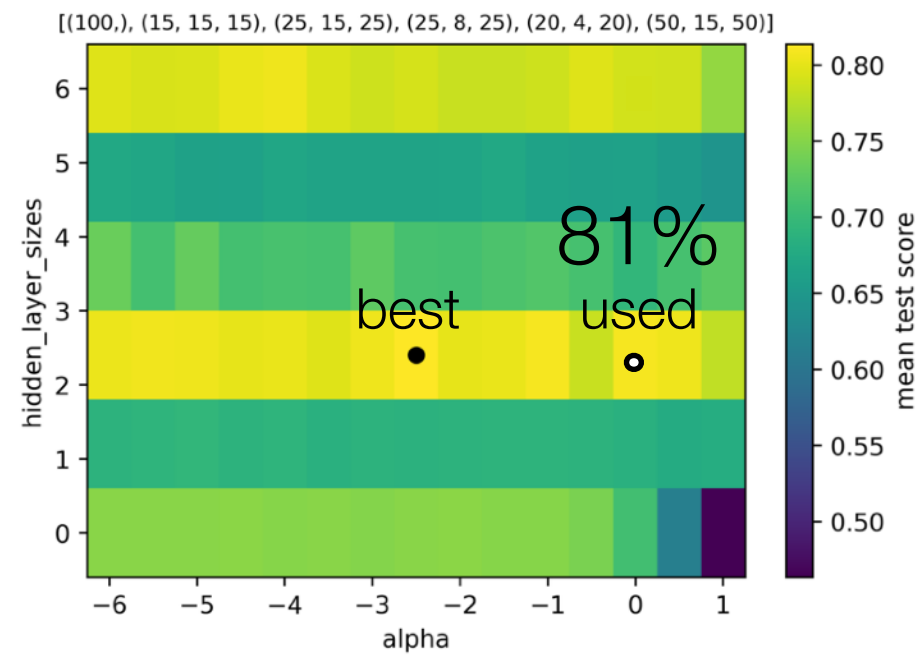


# Support Vector Regression (SVR)



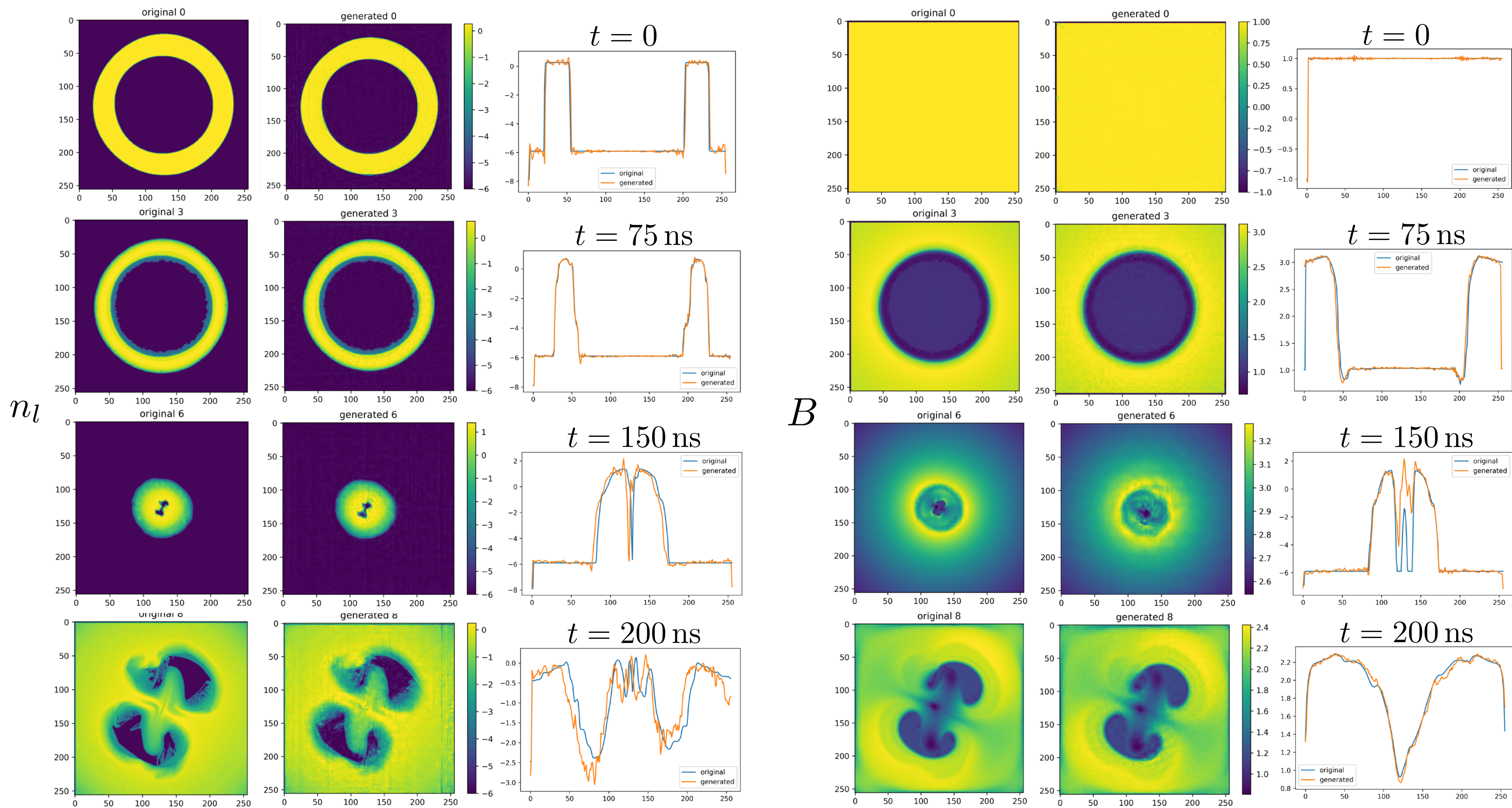


# Neural Network / Multi Layer Perceptron (NN/MLP) regression



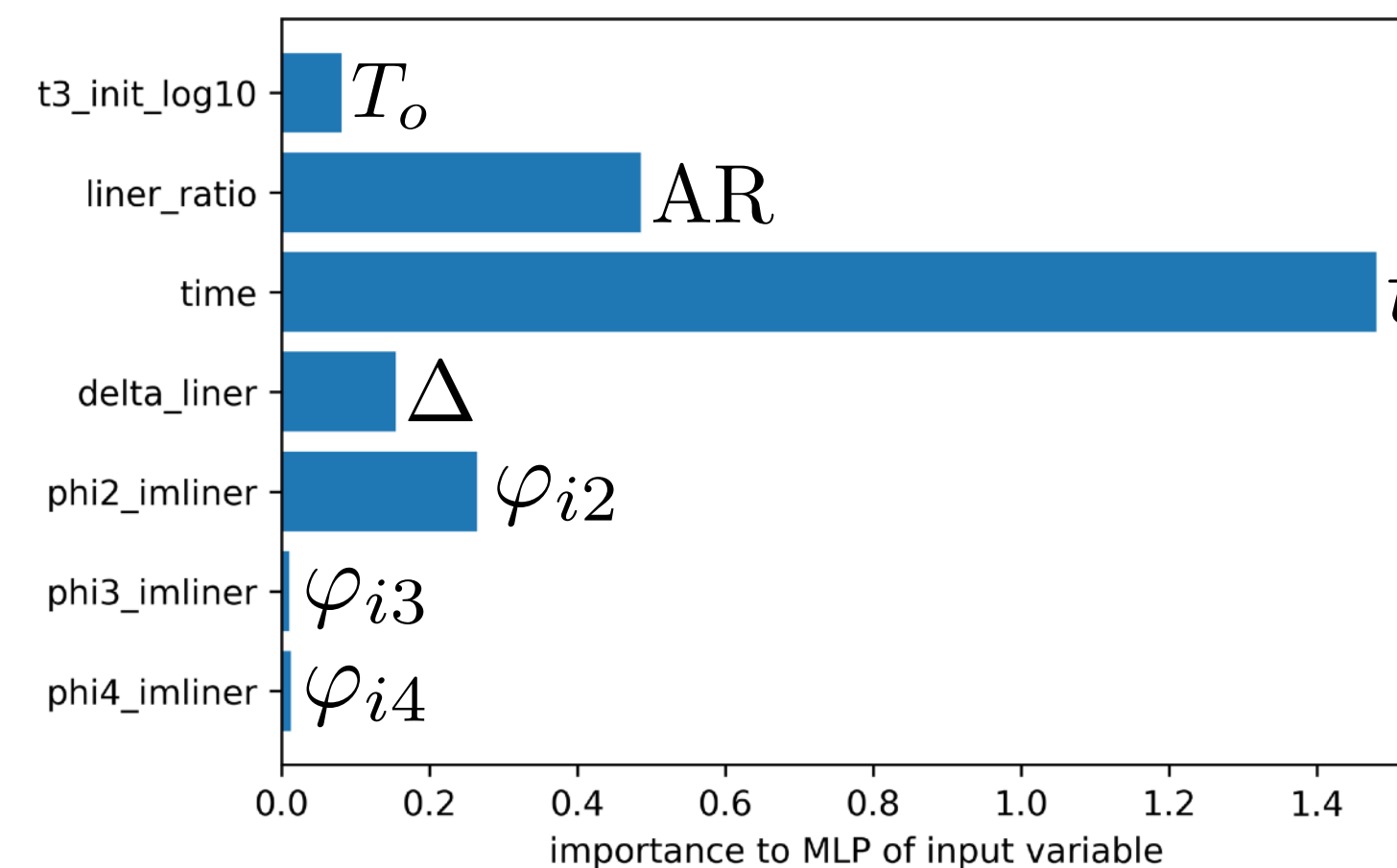
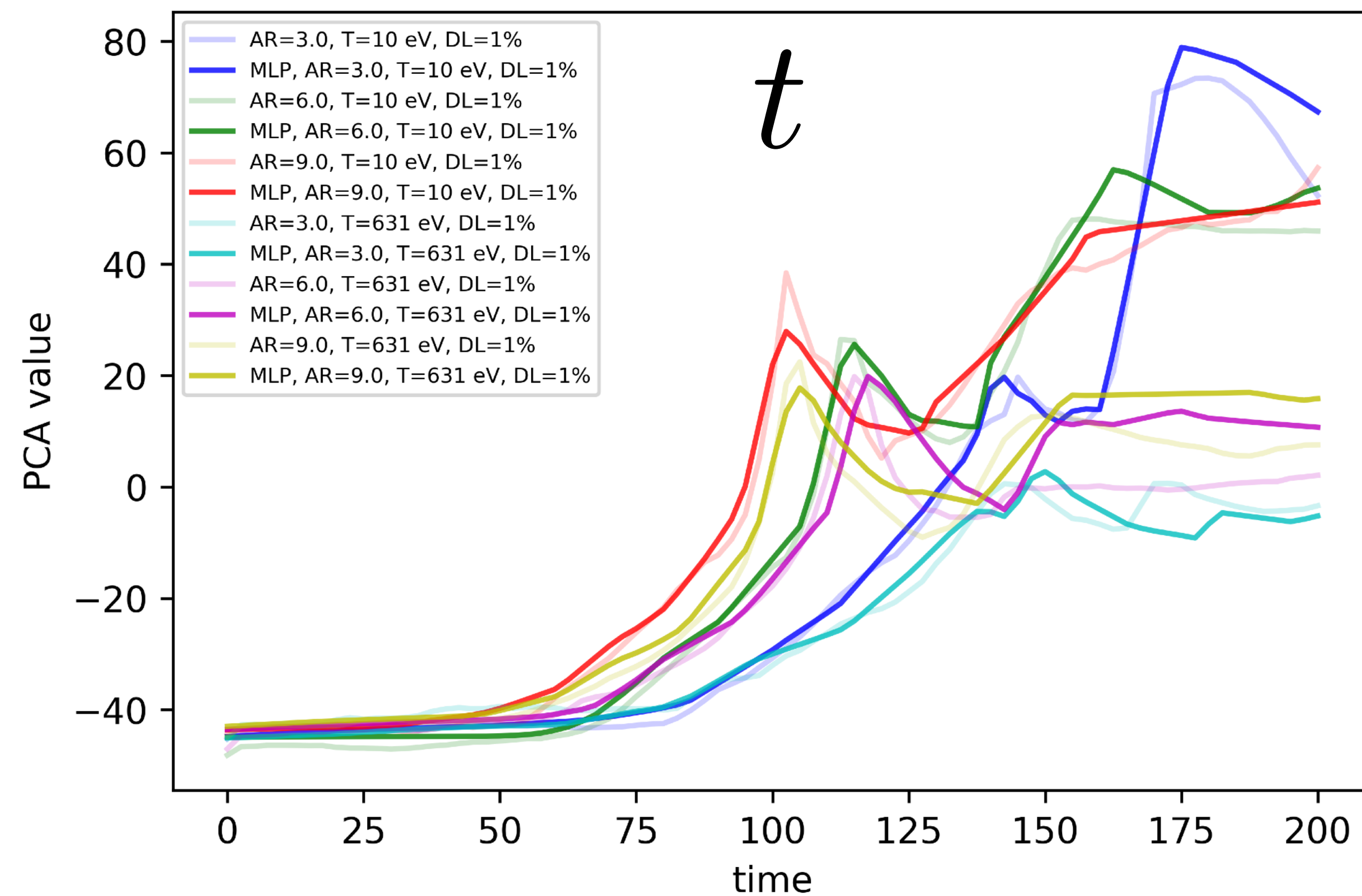
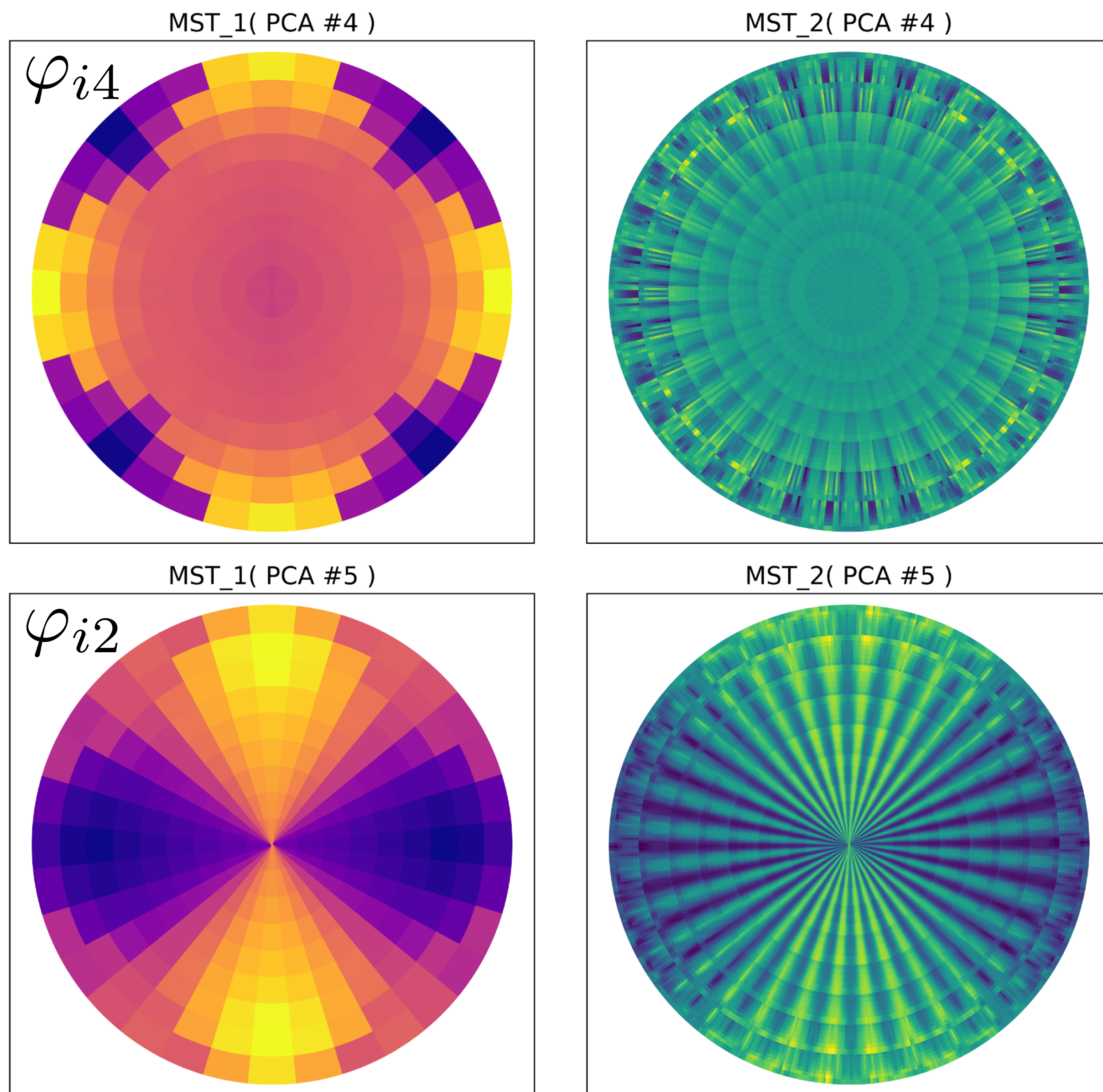


# Results of Wavelet Phase Harmonics (WPH) analysis





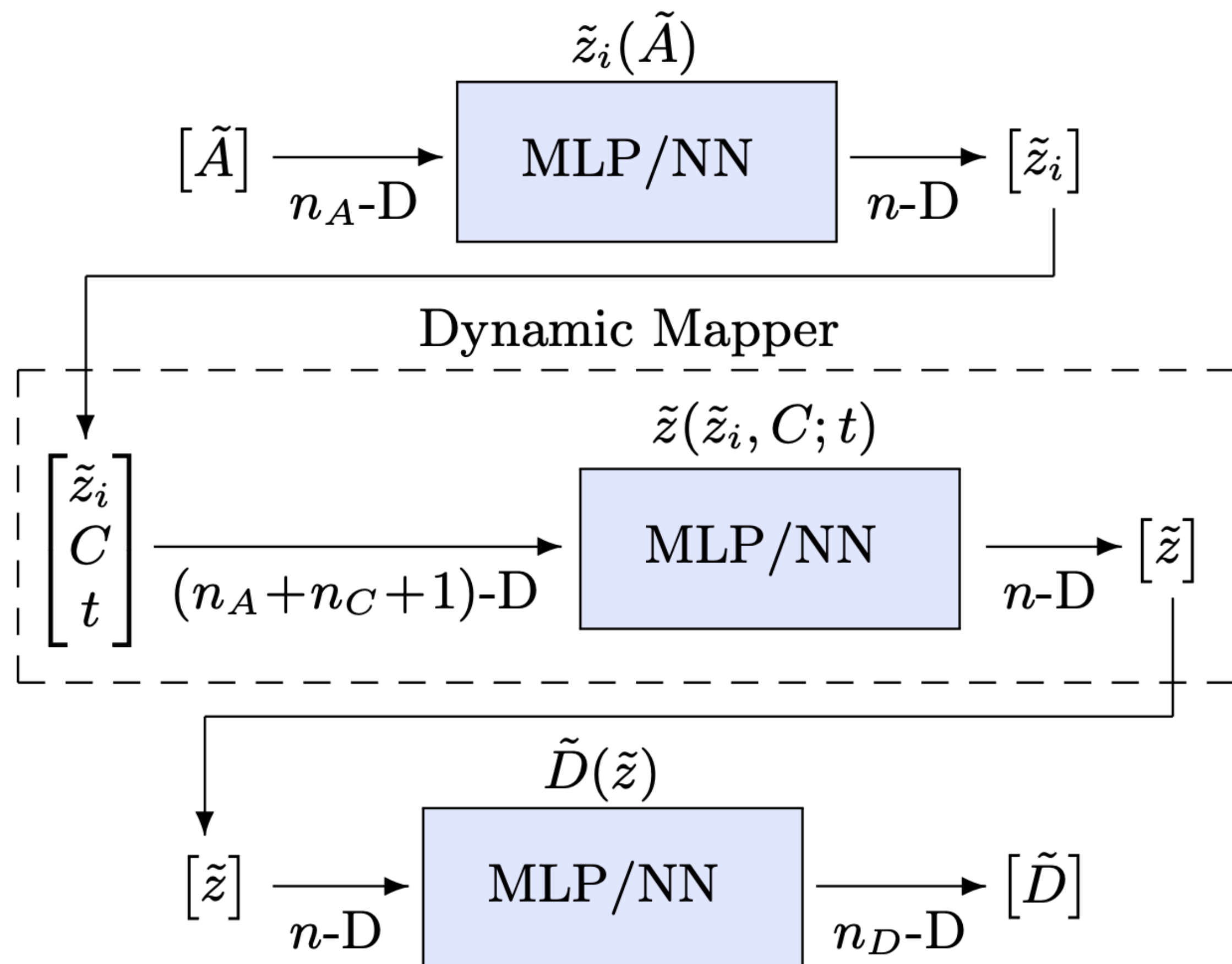
# A closer look at the results



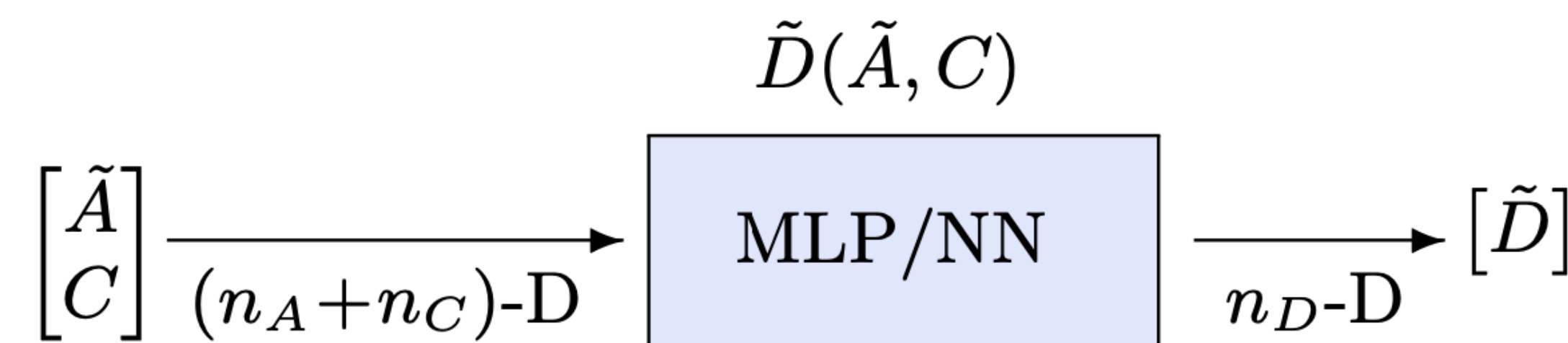


# Variations on MLDL architecture

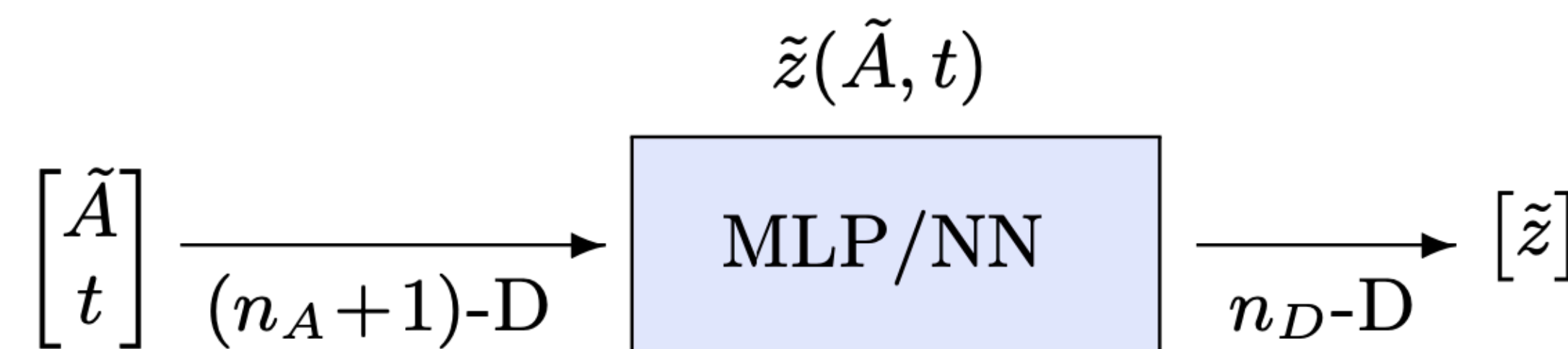
## Decomposed approach



## Composite approach



## Current work





# The geometry of the workflow — Heisenberg Scattering Transformation (HST)

$$i H_m[f(x)](z) = \phi_{px} \star \left( \prod_{k=1}^m i \ln R_0 \psi_{p_k} \star \right) i \ln R_0 f(x)$$

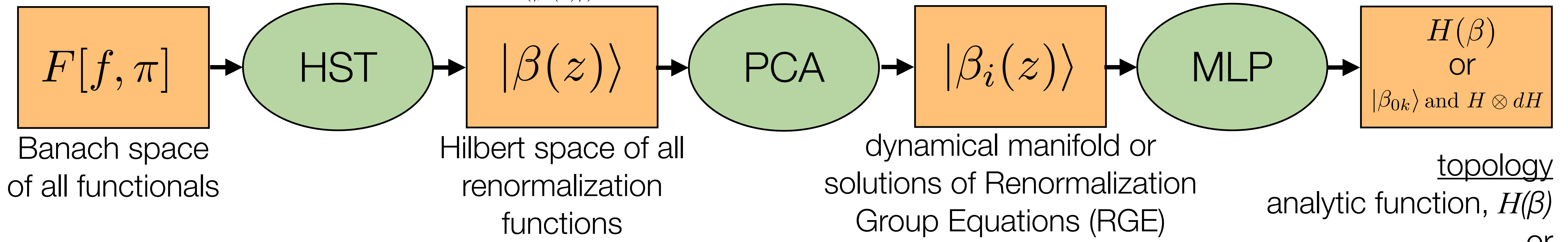
Logarithmic Generating functional (LG) of  $H(z)$

$$\dim(|\beta(z)\rangle) = N^{2n_x}$$

$$LG''(z) = 0$$

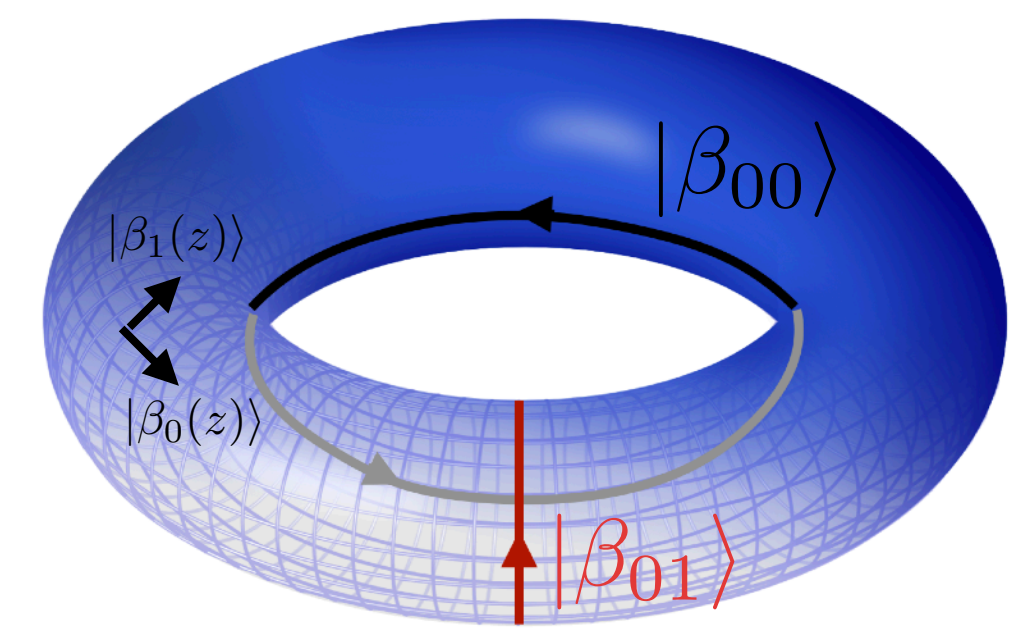
low dimensional complex linear subspace  $\mathbb{C}^n$

$\text{Re}(H) = \text{constant} \Rightarrow H$  group action  
 $\text{Im}(H) = \text{constant} \Rightarrow dH$  group action  
 $\dim(|\beta_{0k}\rangle) = 2n_g < 2n \ll N^{2n_x}$



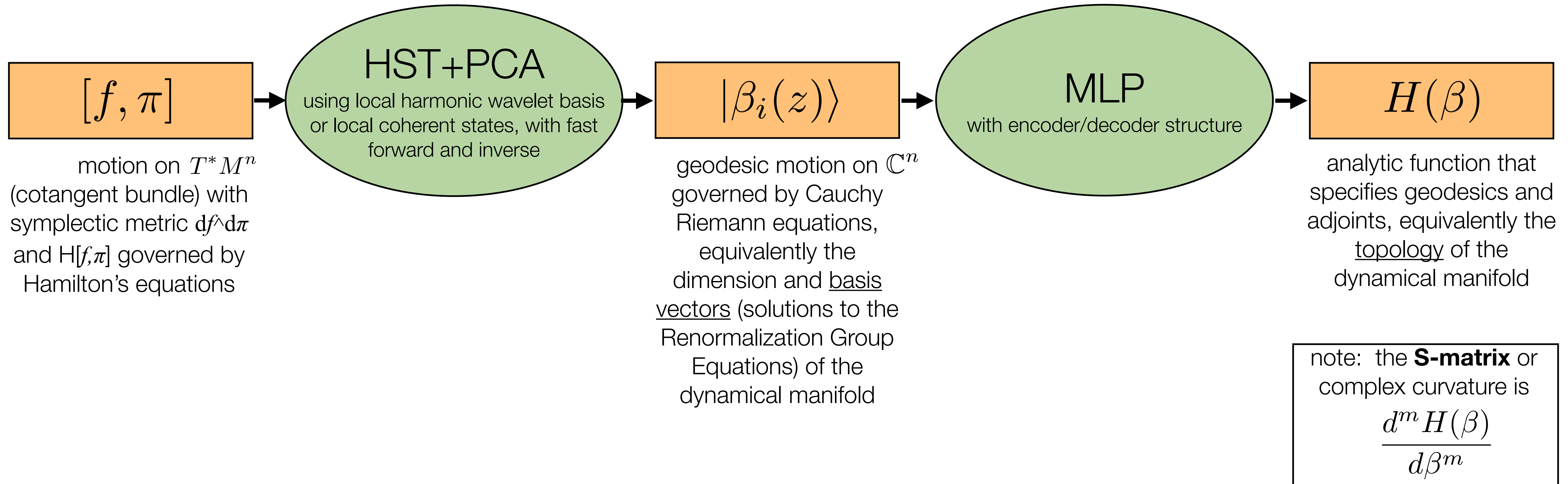
ground states (topological obstructions or homology classes) + foliations (H and Ad(H) leaves)

- $z \equiv p + ix$
- $f(x) \equiv$  field or probability distribution
- $\pi(x) \equiv$  conjugate field momentum
- $n_x \equiv$  dimension of  $x$  or the base manifold
- $N \equiv$  number of grid cells of  $x$
- $n \equiv$  dimension of  $f$  or the base dynamical manifold, or number of fields
- $n_g \equiv$  number of ground states





# Topological discovery of dynamical systems







# Discussion and conclusions

- fast, high fidelity, surrogate developed for resistive MHD
  - ◆  $10^7$  acceleration over conventional finite volume calculation (from 360 core\*hrs to less than 0.1 core\*sec)
  - ◆ simple MLDL architecture that is fast to train (1 core\*sec PCA, 20 core\*sec MLP + 16/27 GPU\*hrs for MST/WPH on training data, 200k core\*hrs to generate training data)
  - ◆ gives field-to-field correlation
  - ◆ physically interpretable results with meaningful graphical displays
  - ◆ gives fundamental insight into physics
    - ▶ nonlinear dynamics
    - ▶ physical kinetics
    - ▶ quantization and second quantization
    - ▶ renormalization
    - ▶ topology
  - ◆ based on a transformation to a renormalization basis
    - ▶ dynamics is constrained to a low dimensional linear subspace of a complex Hilbert space (manifold) — the solutions to the Renormalization Group Equations,  $f^{\beta(p)}$ , with basis  $|\beta(p)\rangle$ , a Reduced Order Model
    - ▶ a transformation from the cotangent bundle  $T^*M^N$  with a symplectic metric  $d\pi^*df$  to  $C^N$  with analyticity, Wigner-Weyl-like manifold-safe transformation
    - ▶ dynamics is geodesic motion determined by the topology of the low dimensional linear subspace  $C^N$  spanned by  $|\beta(p)\rangle$ , determined by the analytic function  $H(z)$  with curvature given by  $dH/d\beta$  (the S-Matrix or Heisenberg's Scattering Matrix)
- surrogate extrapolates well, if new physics (not captured by resistive MHD) is not becoming significant
- surrogate can be combined with experimental measurement to test causality hypothesis, and to characterize additional causality (model estimation), if needed
- emergent behavior of 2D MagLIF to self organized dipole state definitively demonstrated