Adaptive Sampling with Topological Scores

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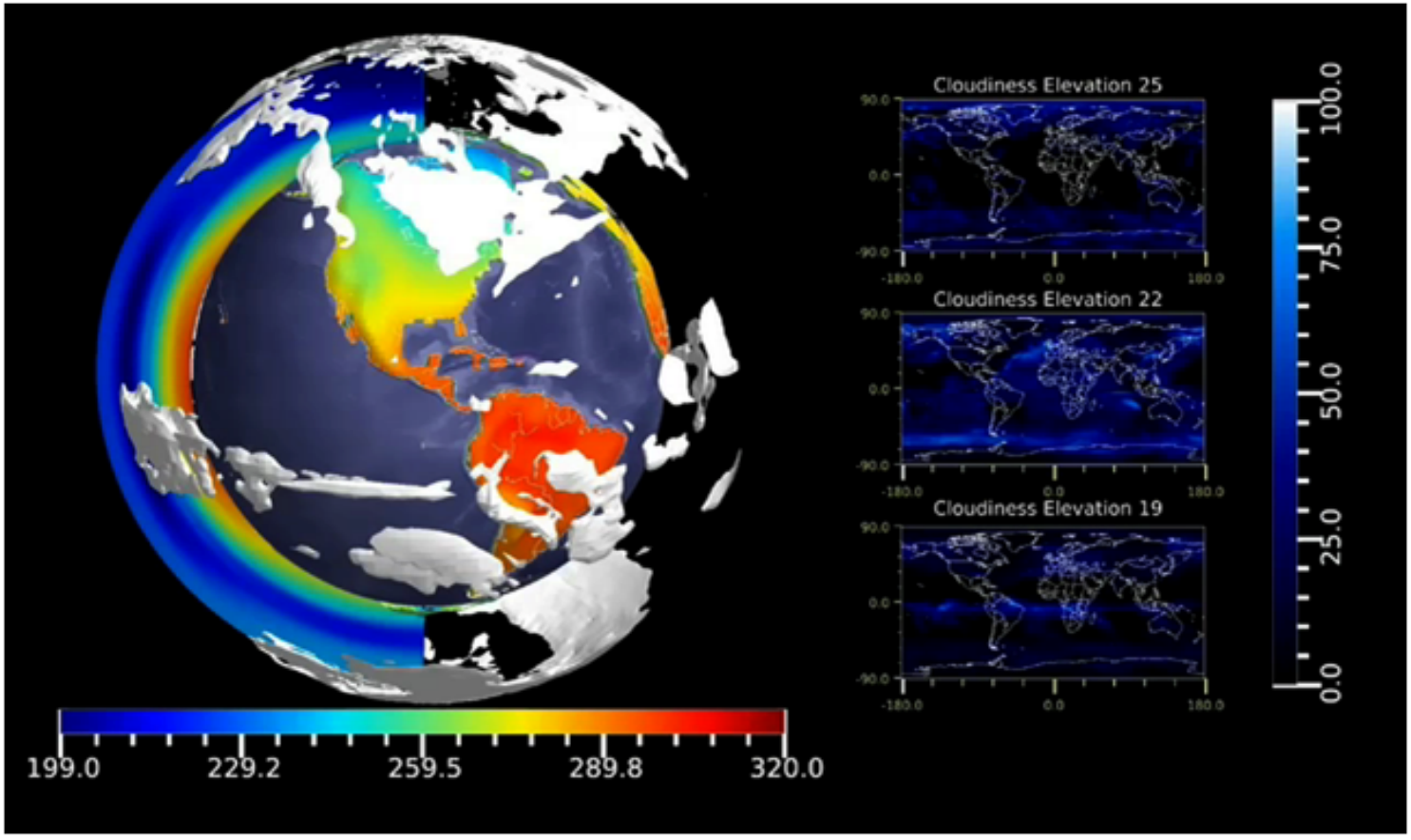
Work in Progress

Nov 14, 2011

Motivation

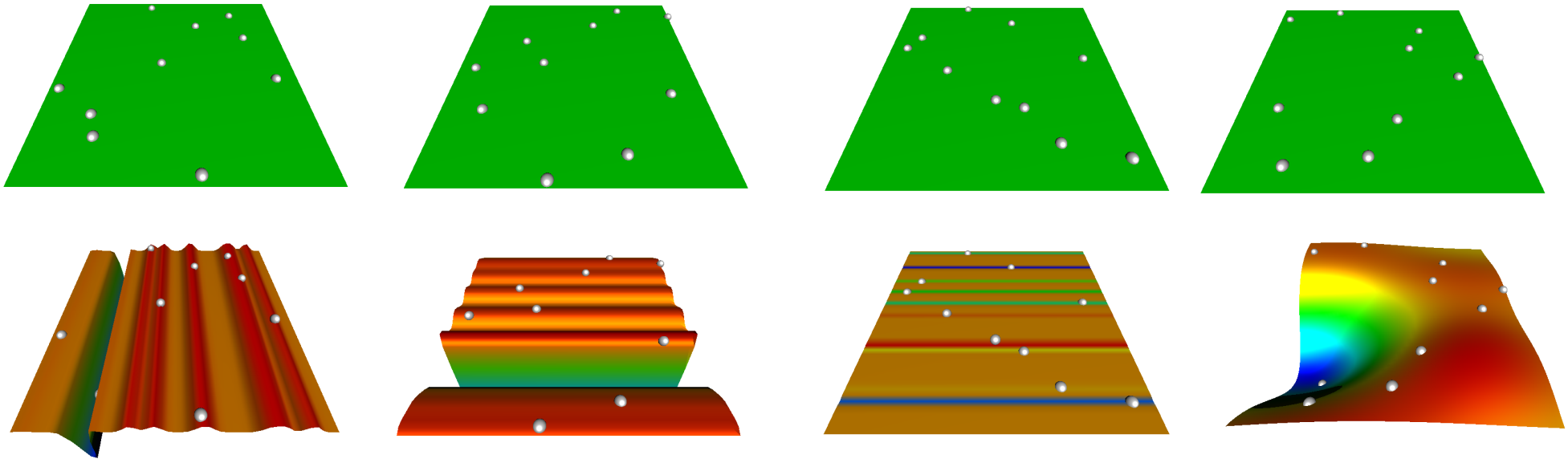
Model or simulate a phenomenom where a certain level of uncertainty exists.

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

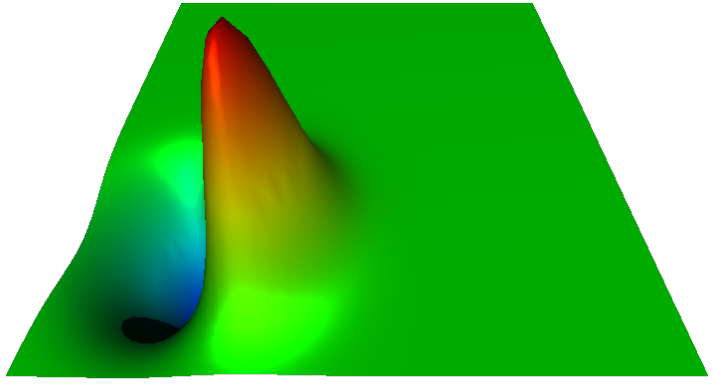


Choosing the "Right" Points

Understanding of a simulation depends heavily on where we query.

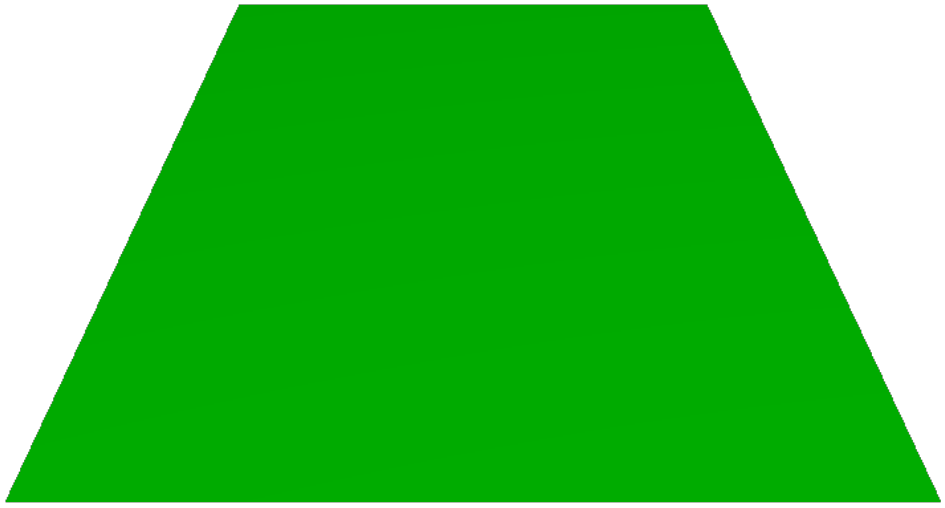


True Response:



Space-Filling Sampling

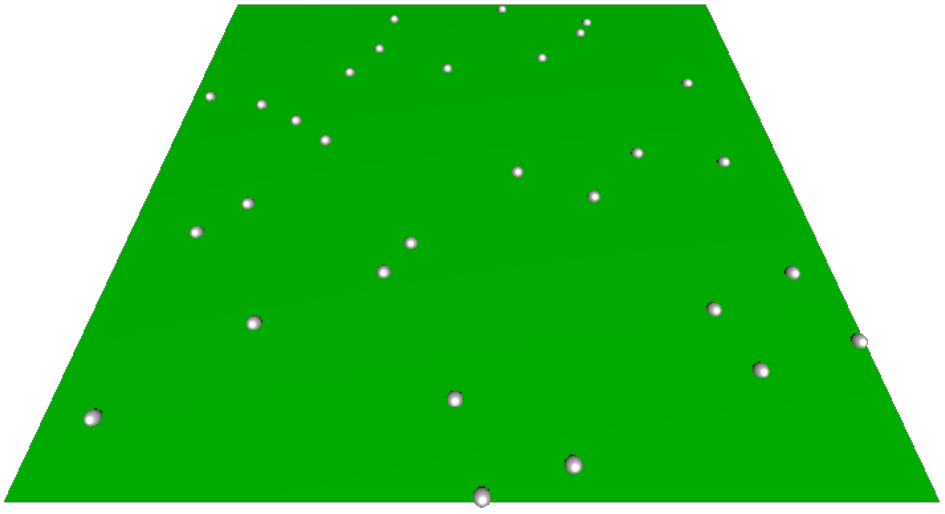
No prior knowledge of the dataset:



Where should we sample the model?

Space-Filling Sampling

Space-filling



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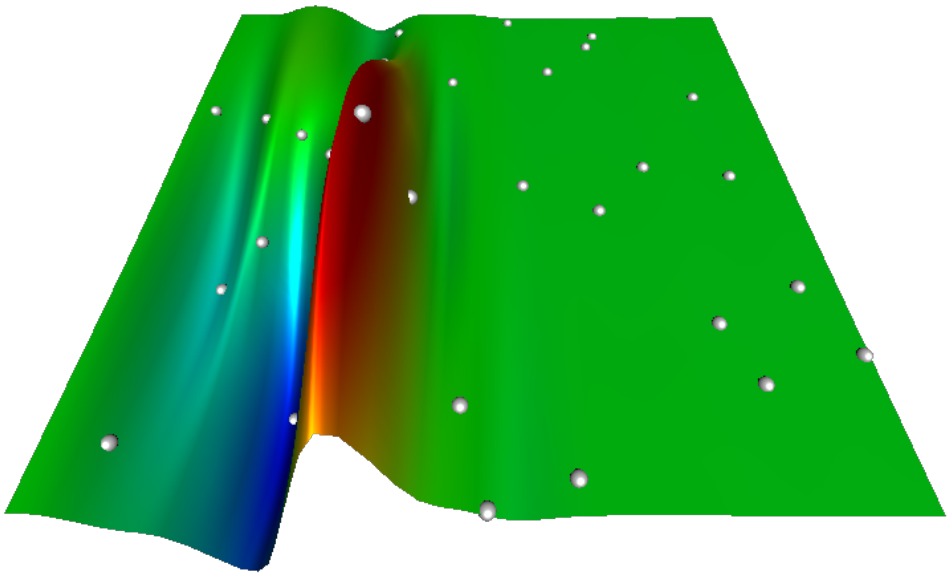

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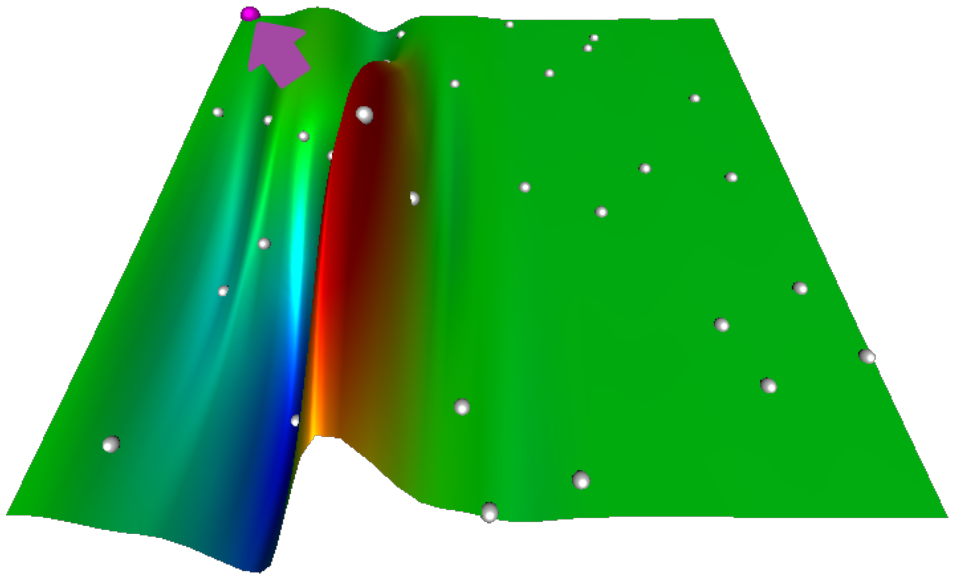

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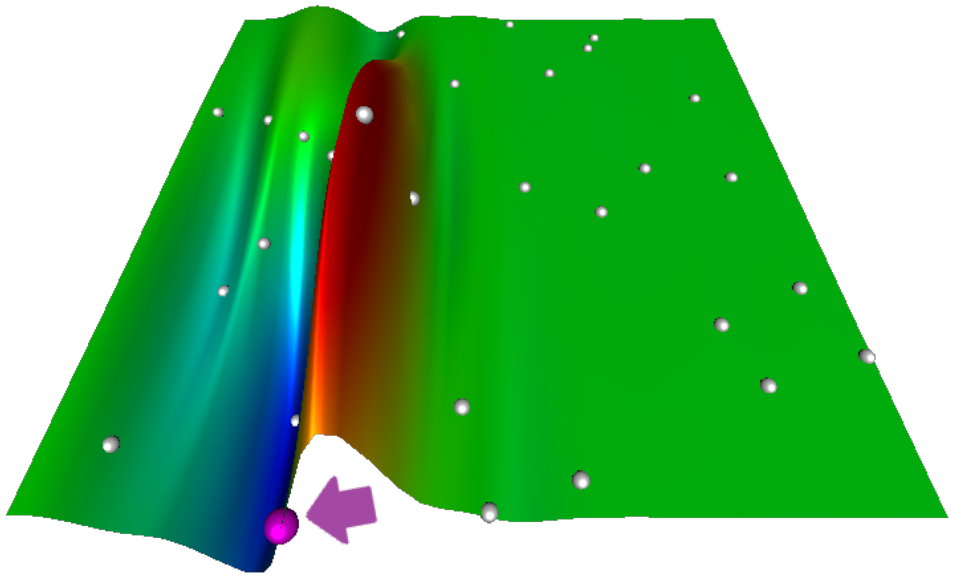

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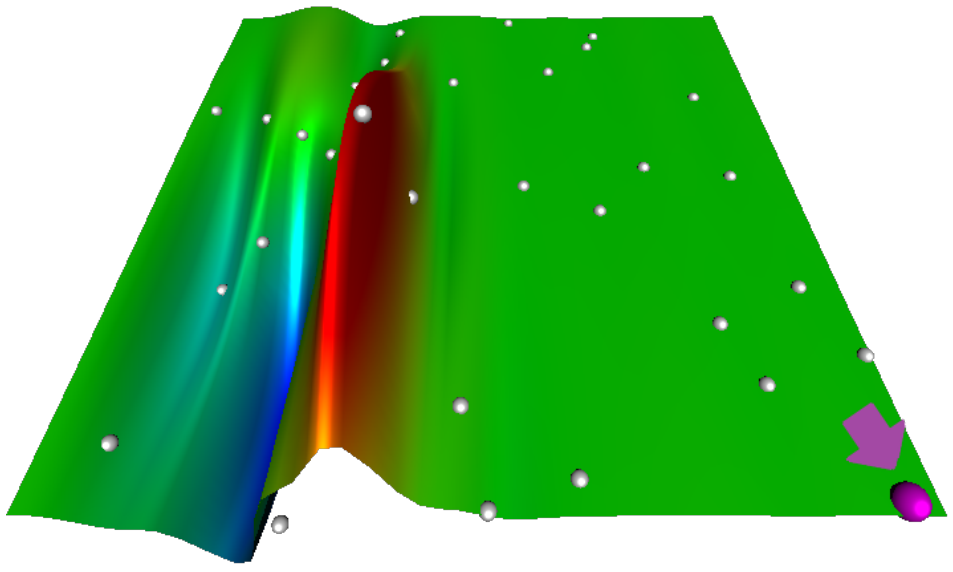

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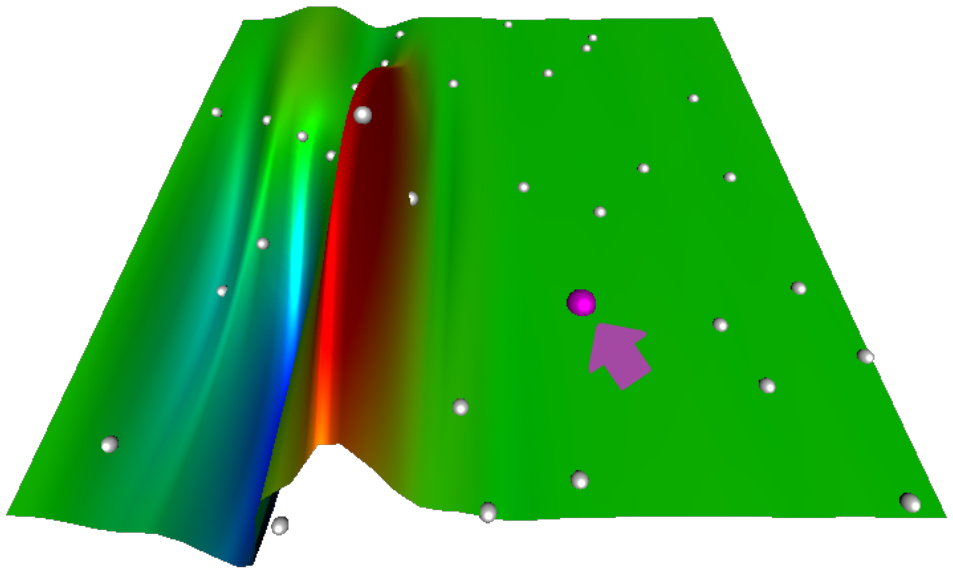

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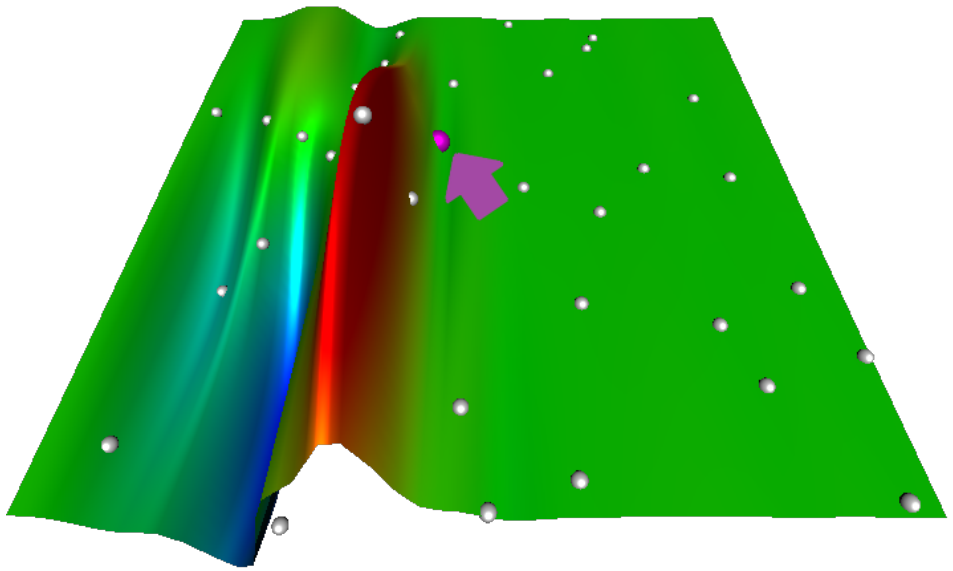
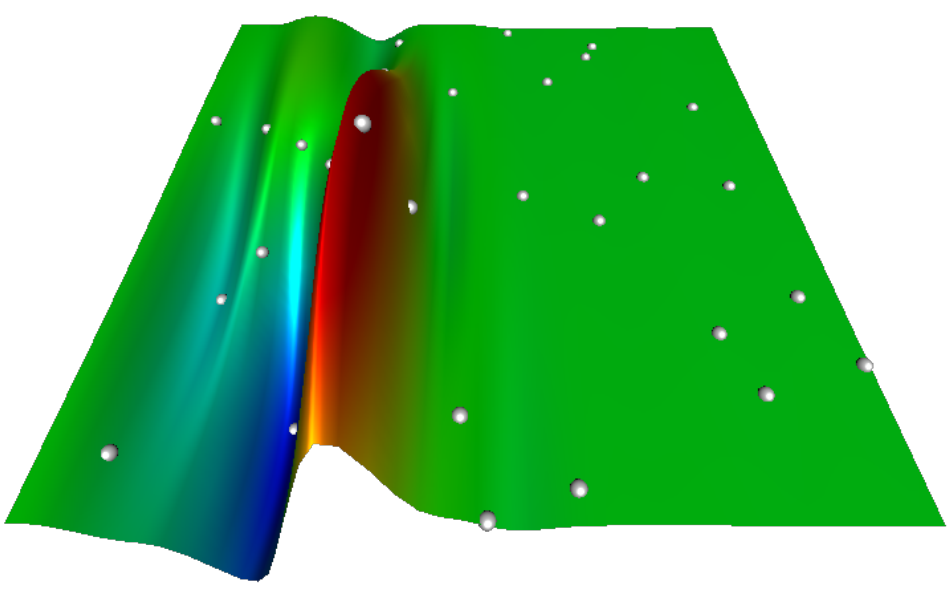
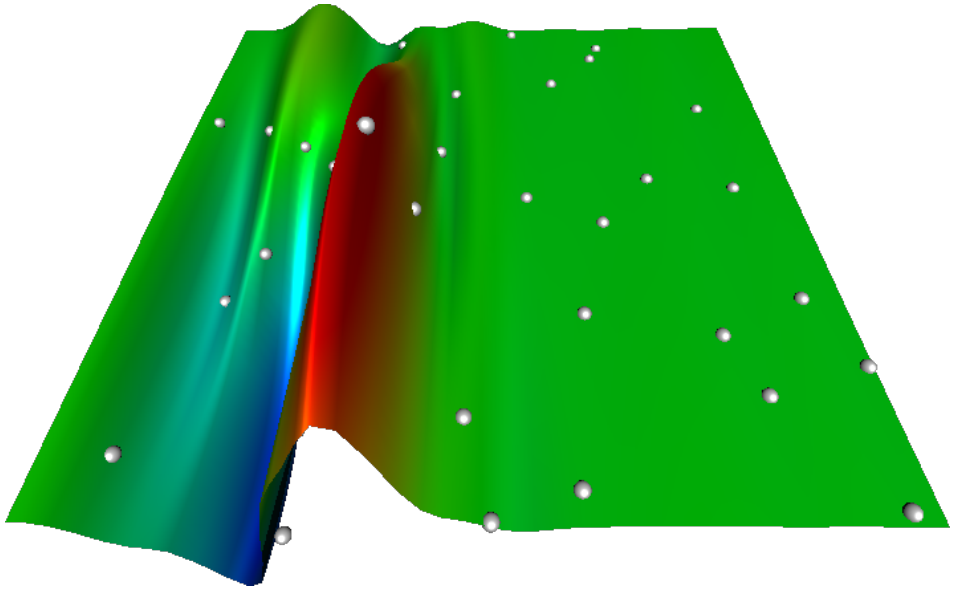


Space-Filling Sampling

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



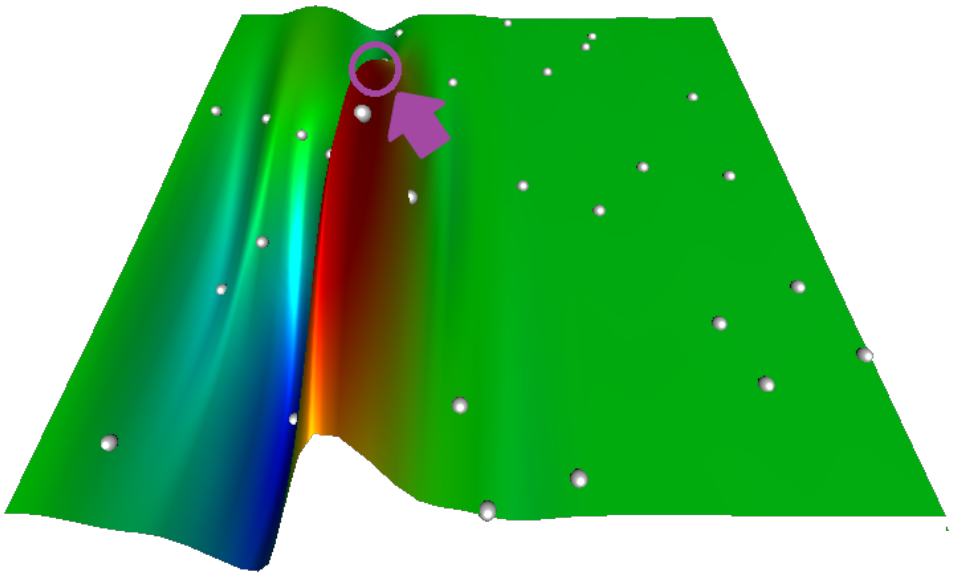
Initial fit



Model refit after adding 5 points

Topologically-inspired Adaptive Sampling

Sample adaptively by "learning" the model



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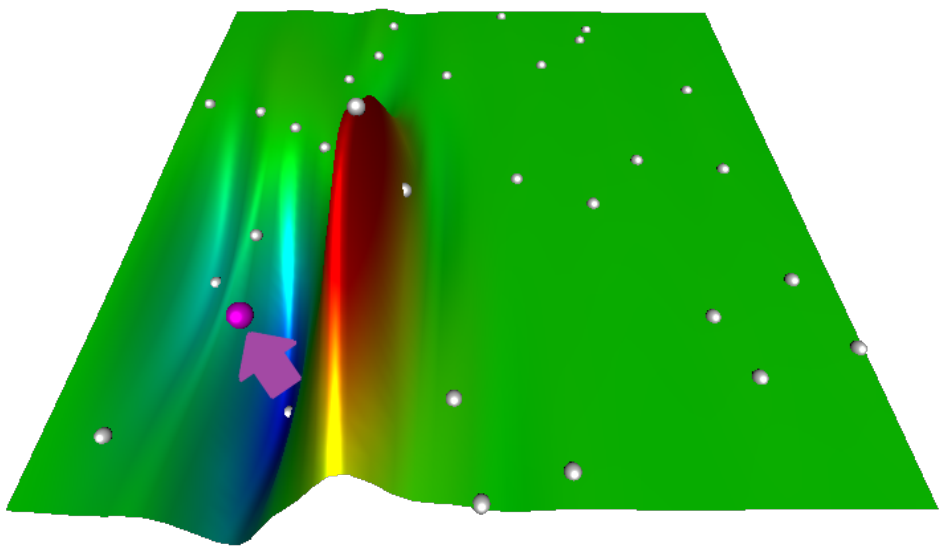

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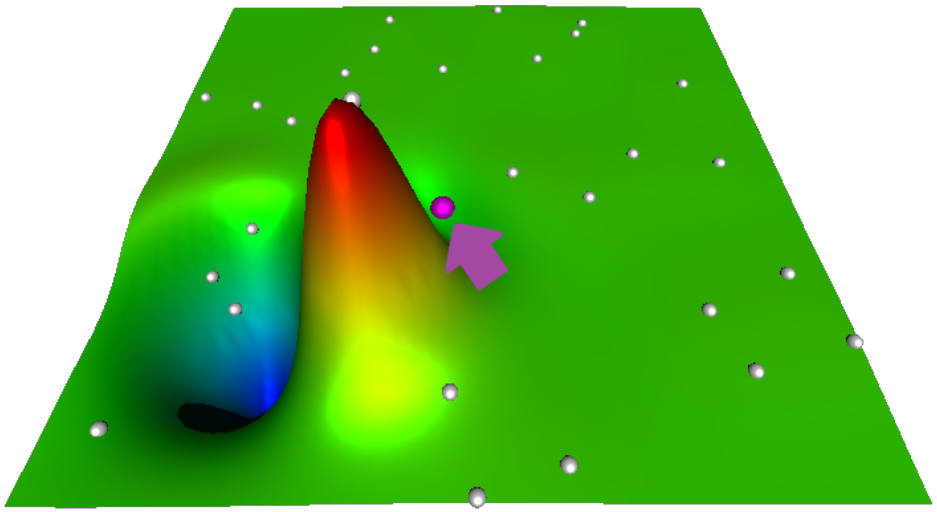

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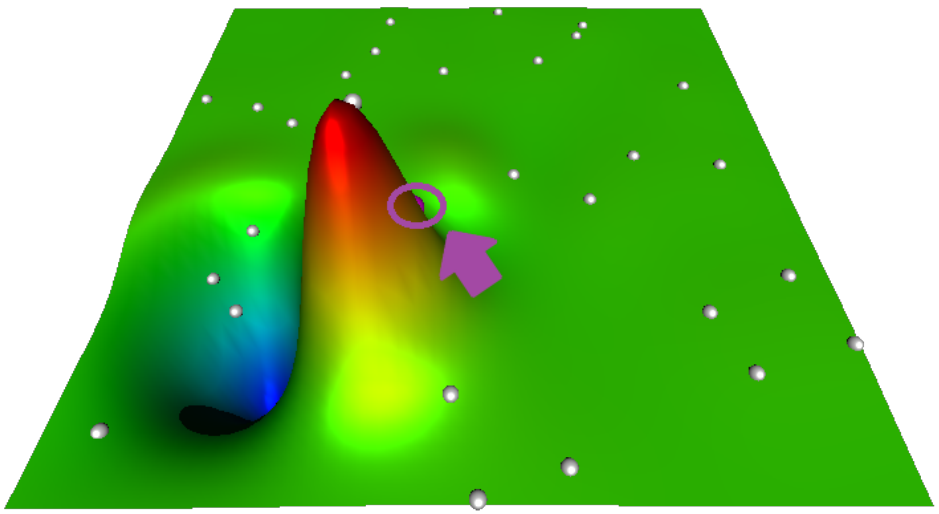

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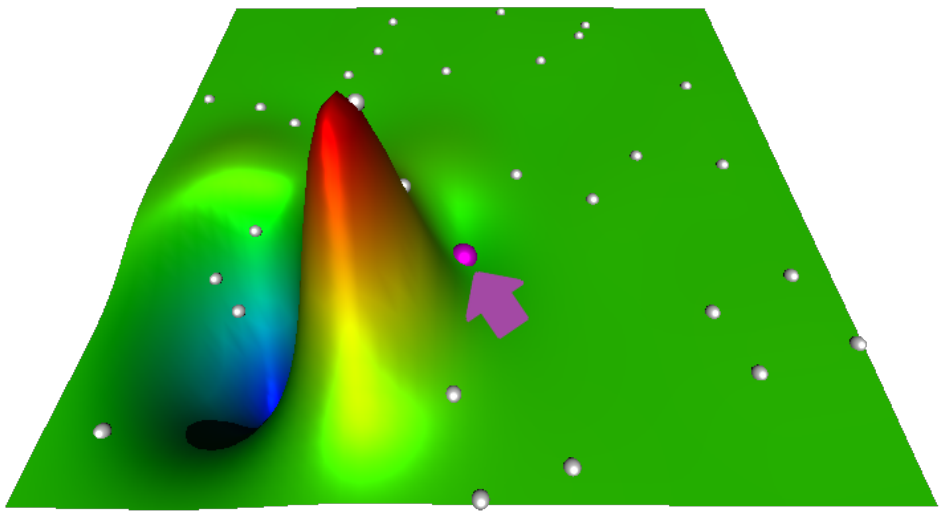

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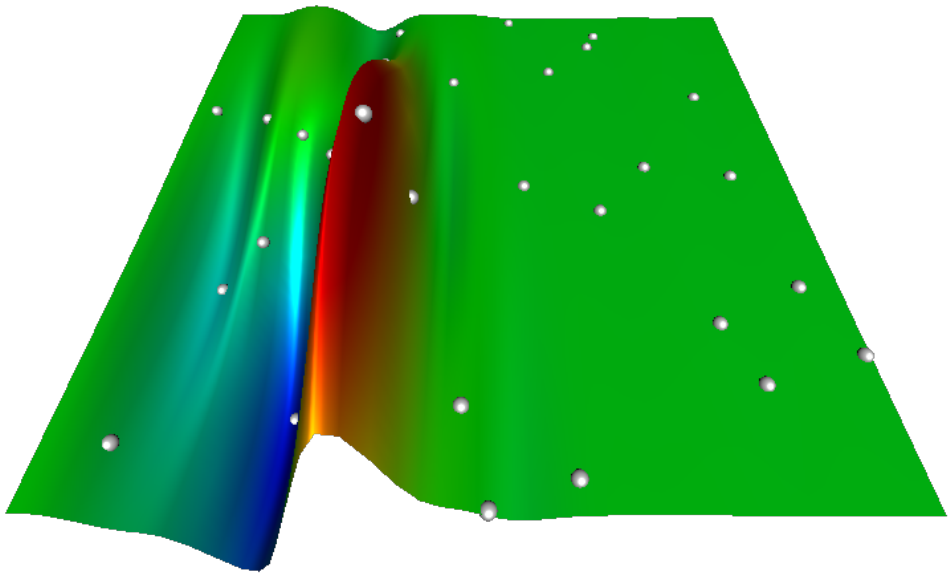

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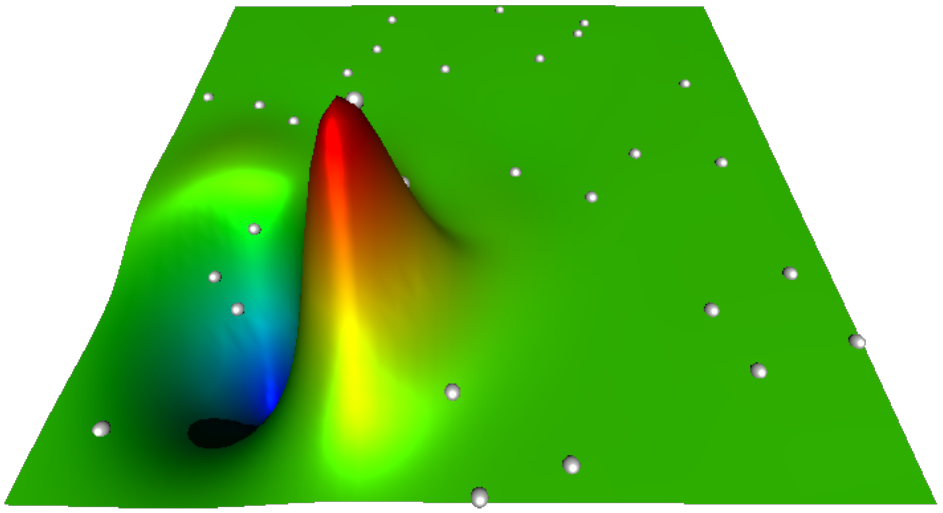
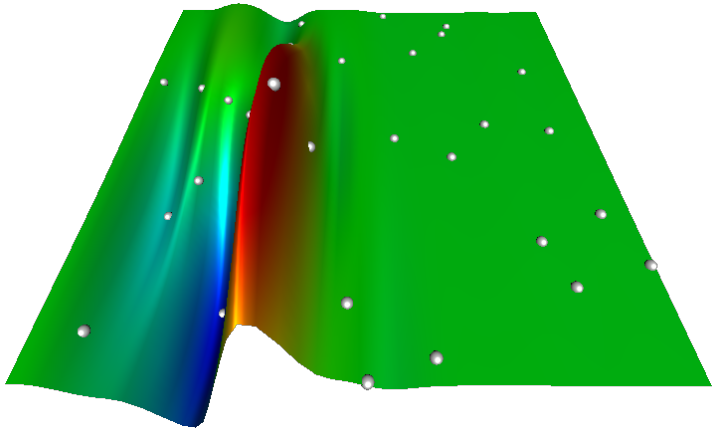
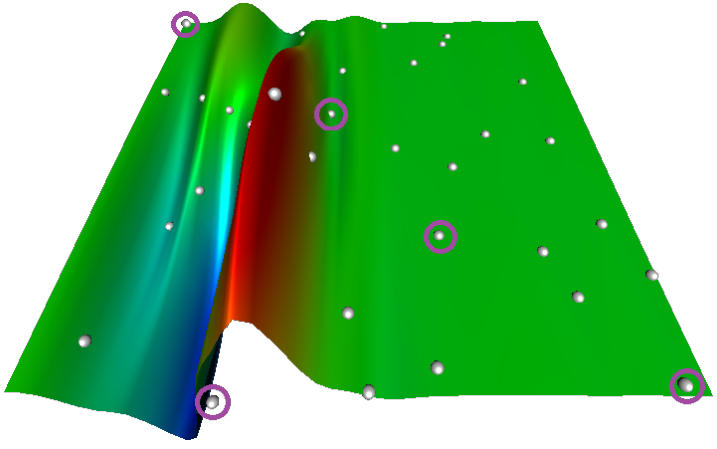


Model refit after adding 5 points

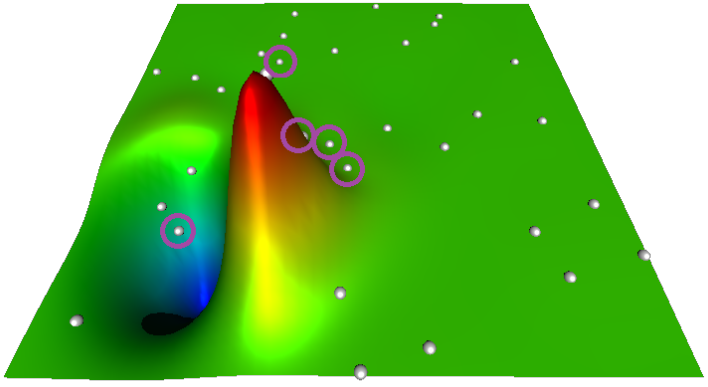
Comparison: Space-Filling Sampling vs. Adaptive Sampling



Initial Predicting Model

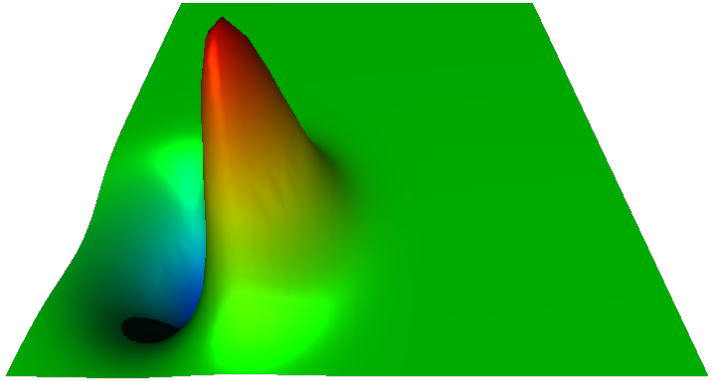


Space-filling Sampling

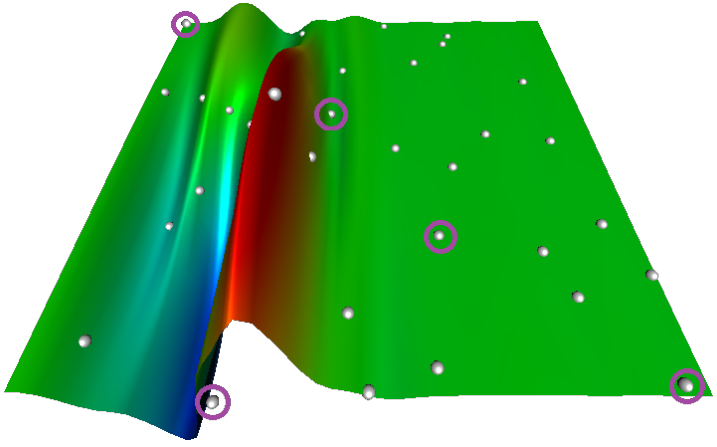


Adaptive Sampling

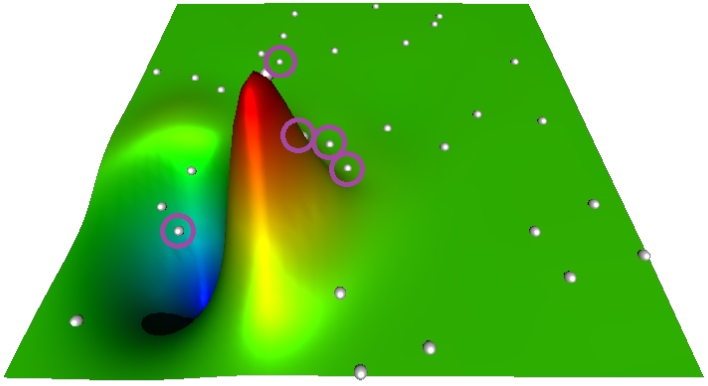
Comparison: Space-Filling Sampling vs. Adaptive Sampling



True Function Response



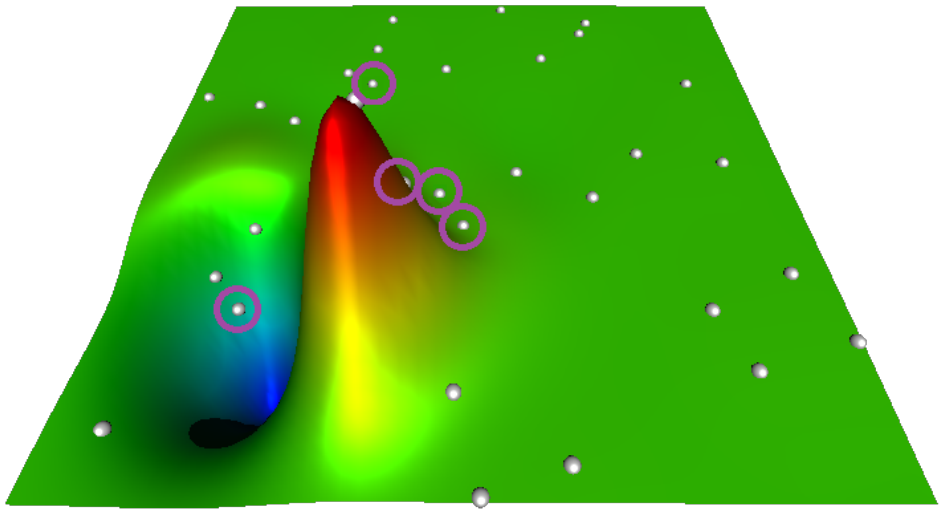
Space-filling Sampling



Adaptive Sampling

Why Topological Sampling

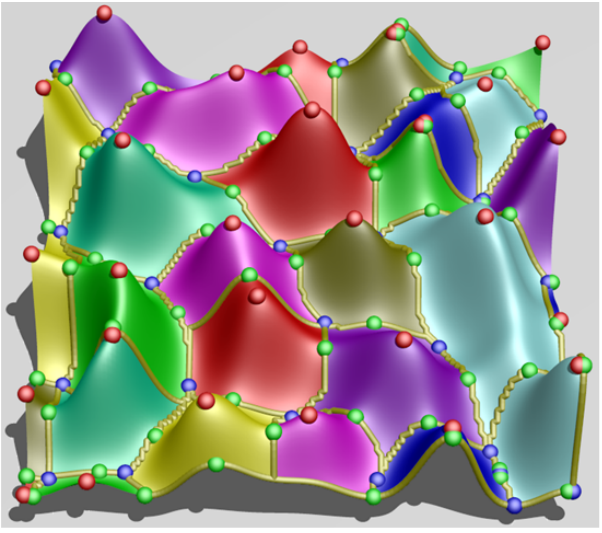
The points selected were in topologically significant regions



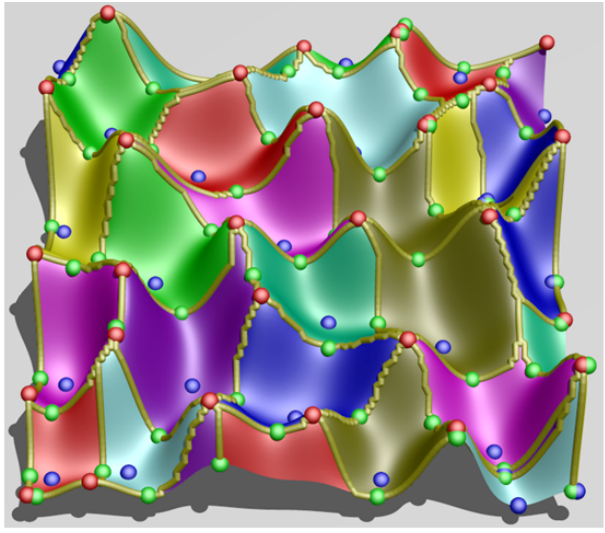
How can we measure topological impact?

Morse-Smale Complex

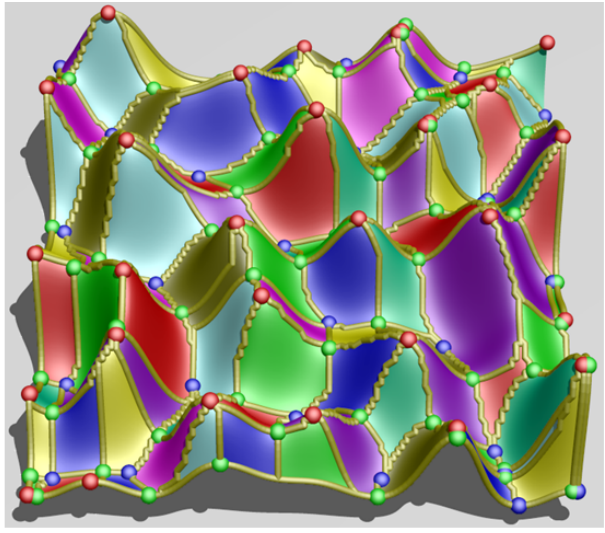
A partition of the data into monotonic regions



stable manifolds



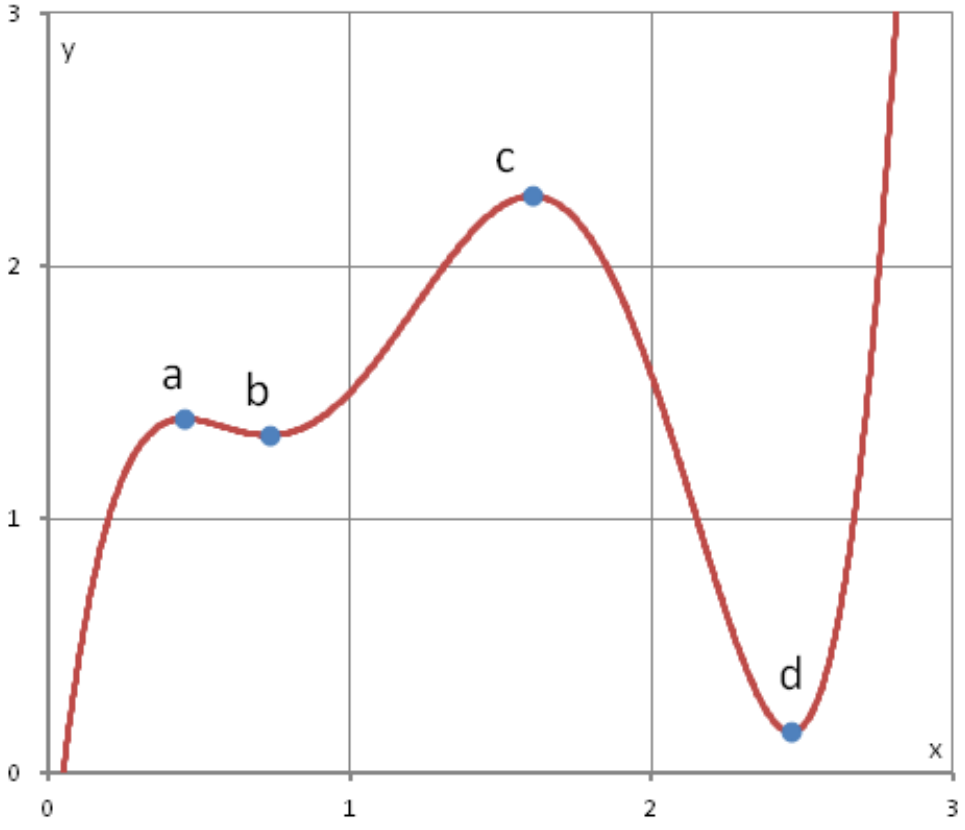
unstable manifolds



Morse-Smale Complex

Persistence Simplification of the Morse-Smale Complex

Track birth and death of topological features



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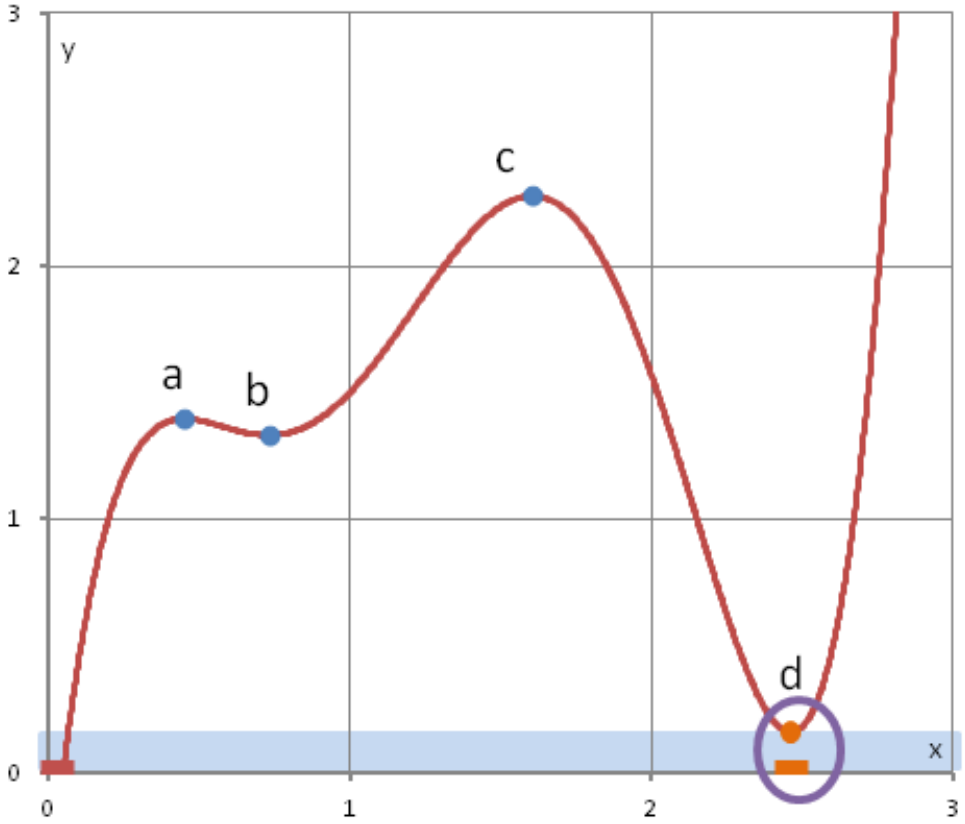

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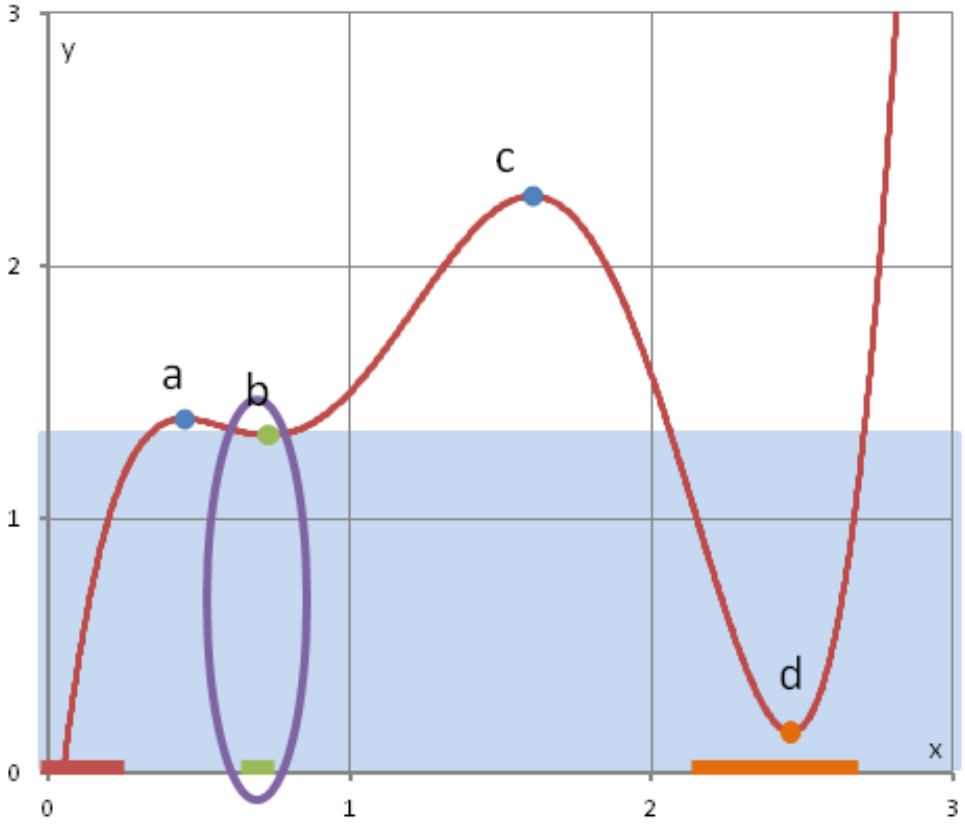

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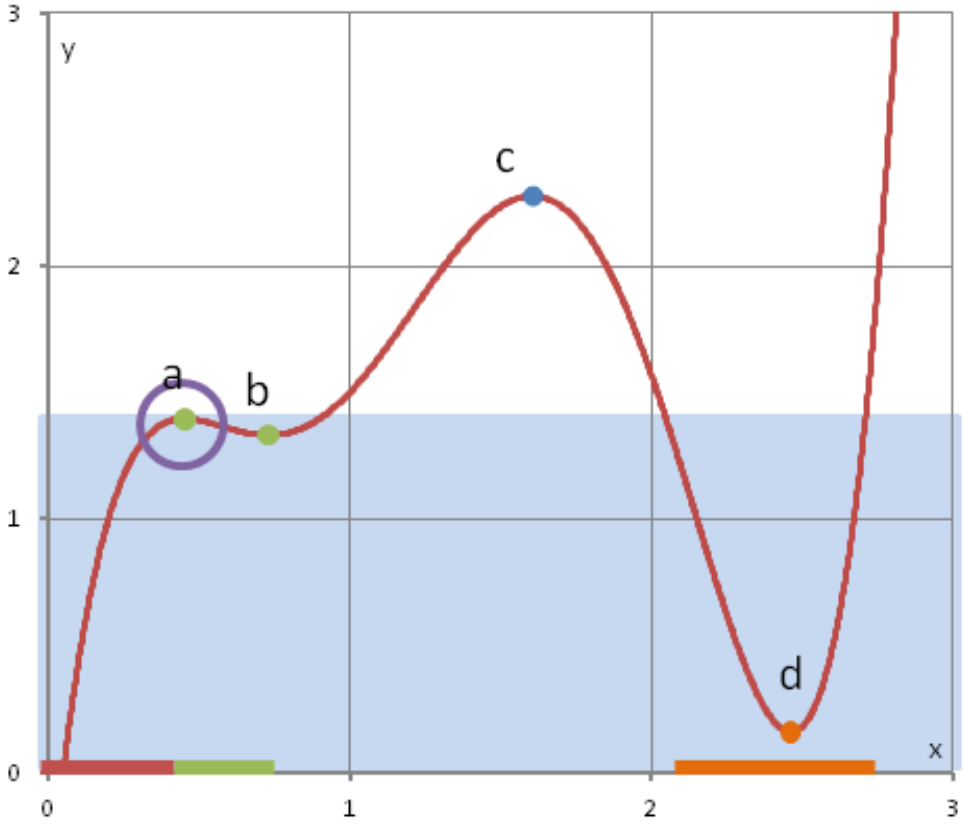

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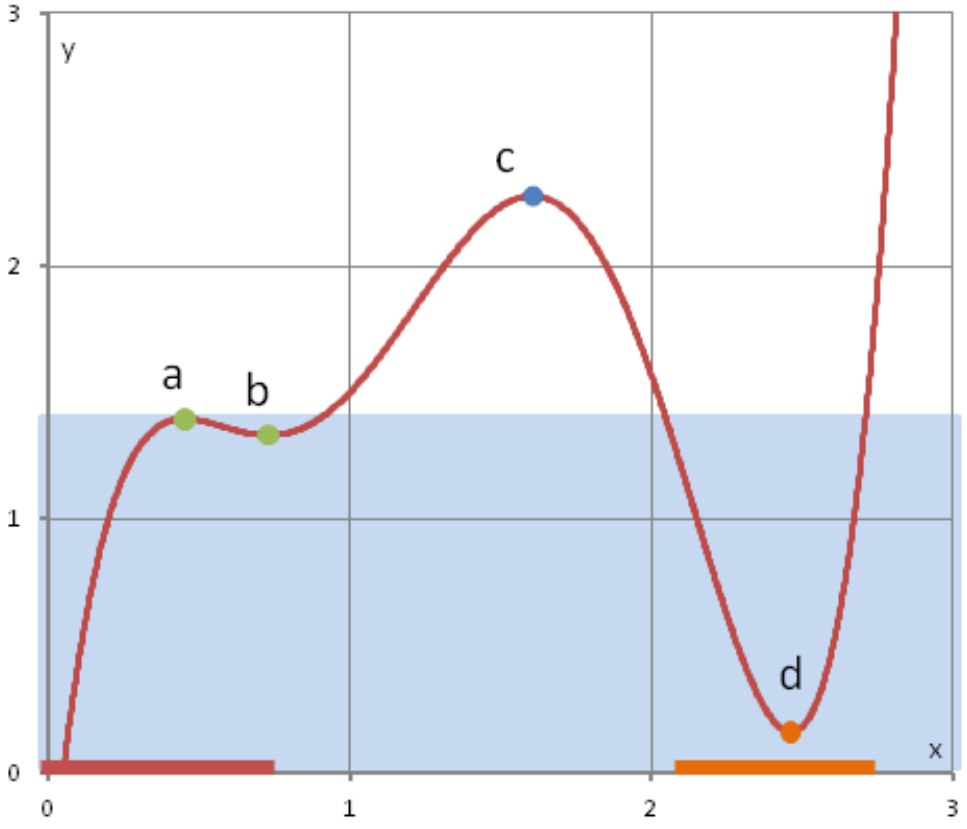

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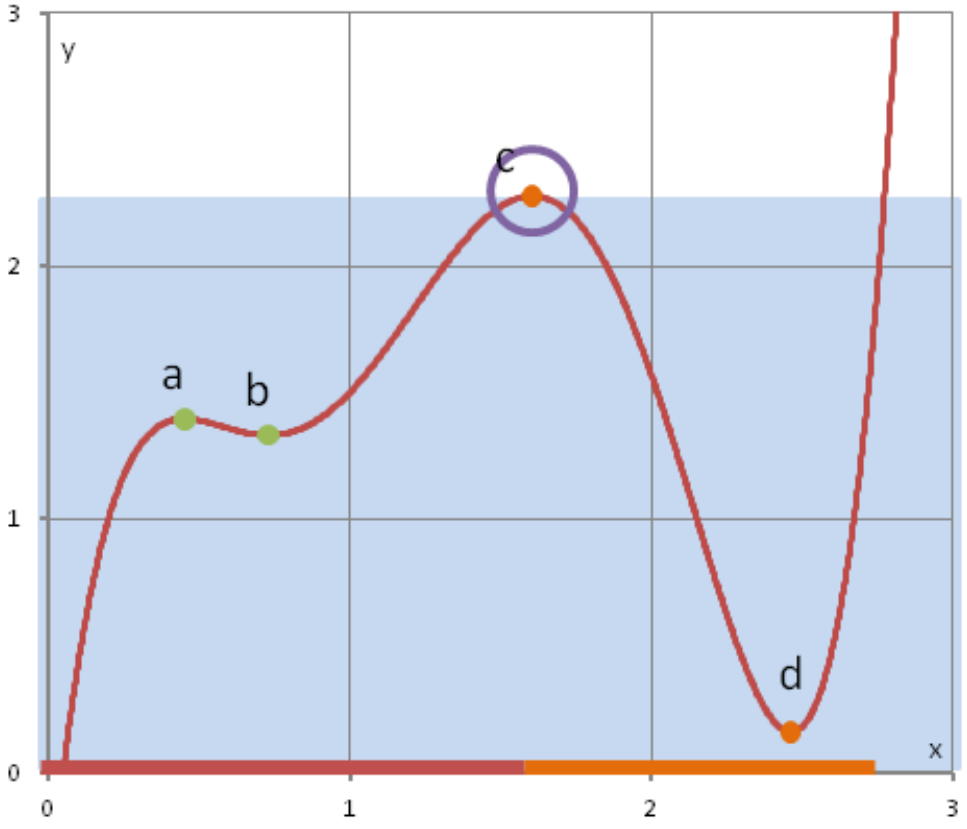

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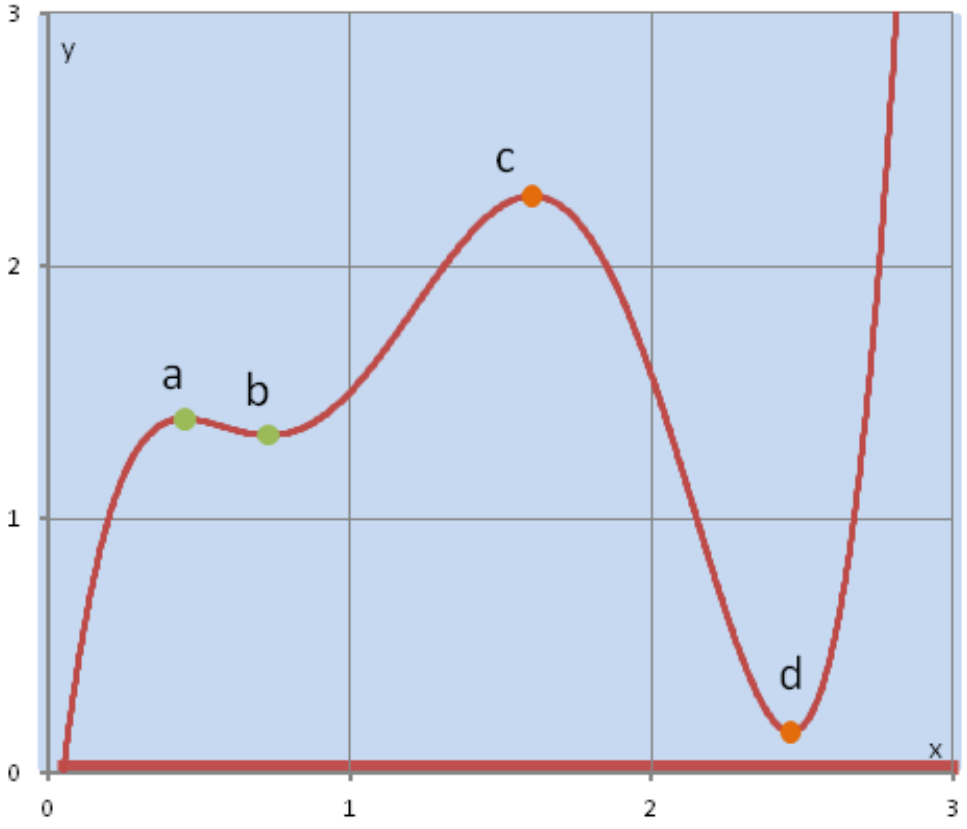
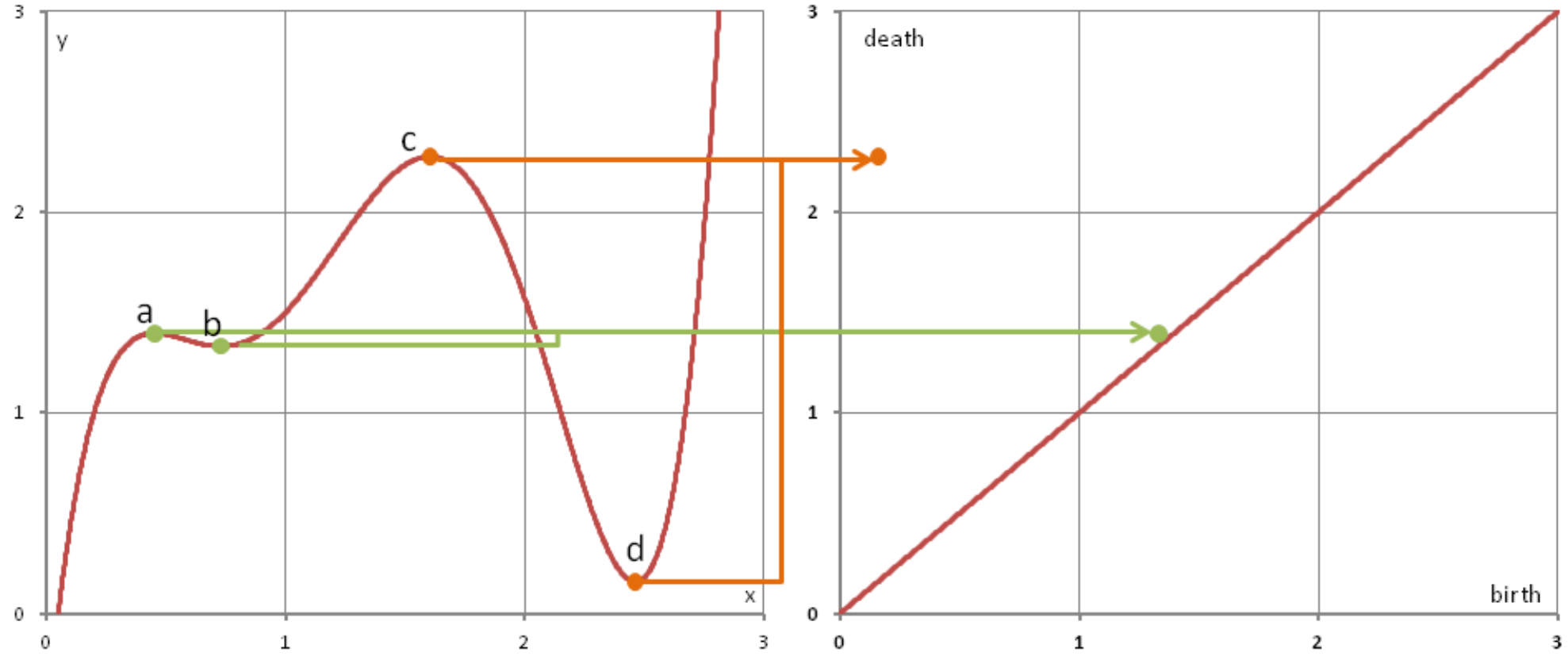
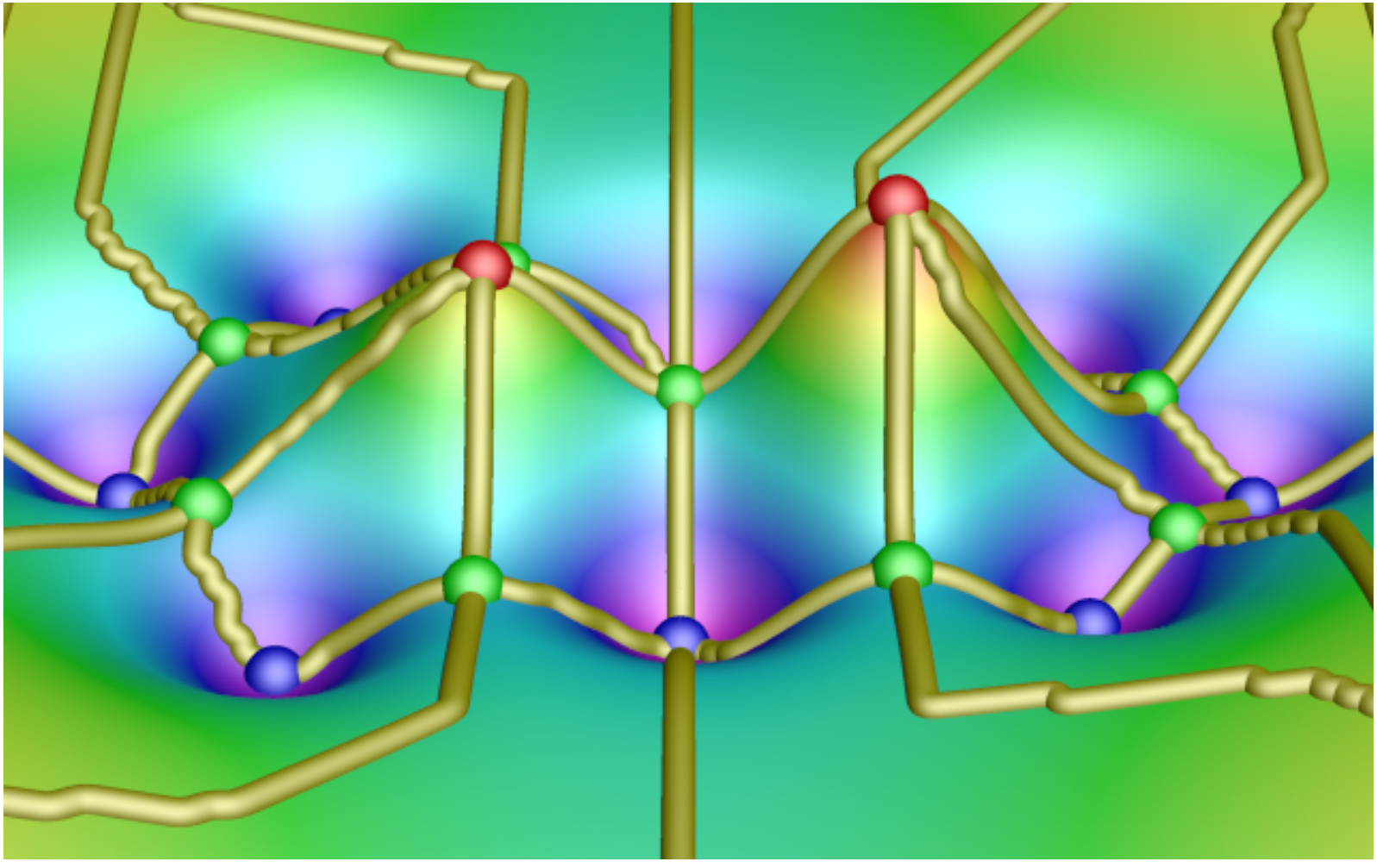


Persistence Simplification of the Morse-Smale Complex

Associate pairs of critical points to a birth and death pair



Persistence Simplification 2D Example



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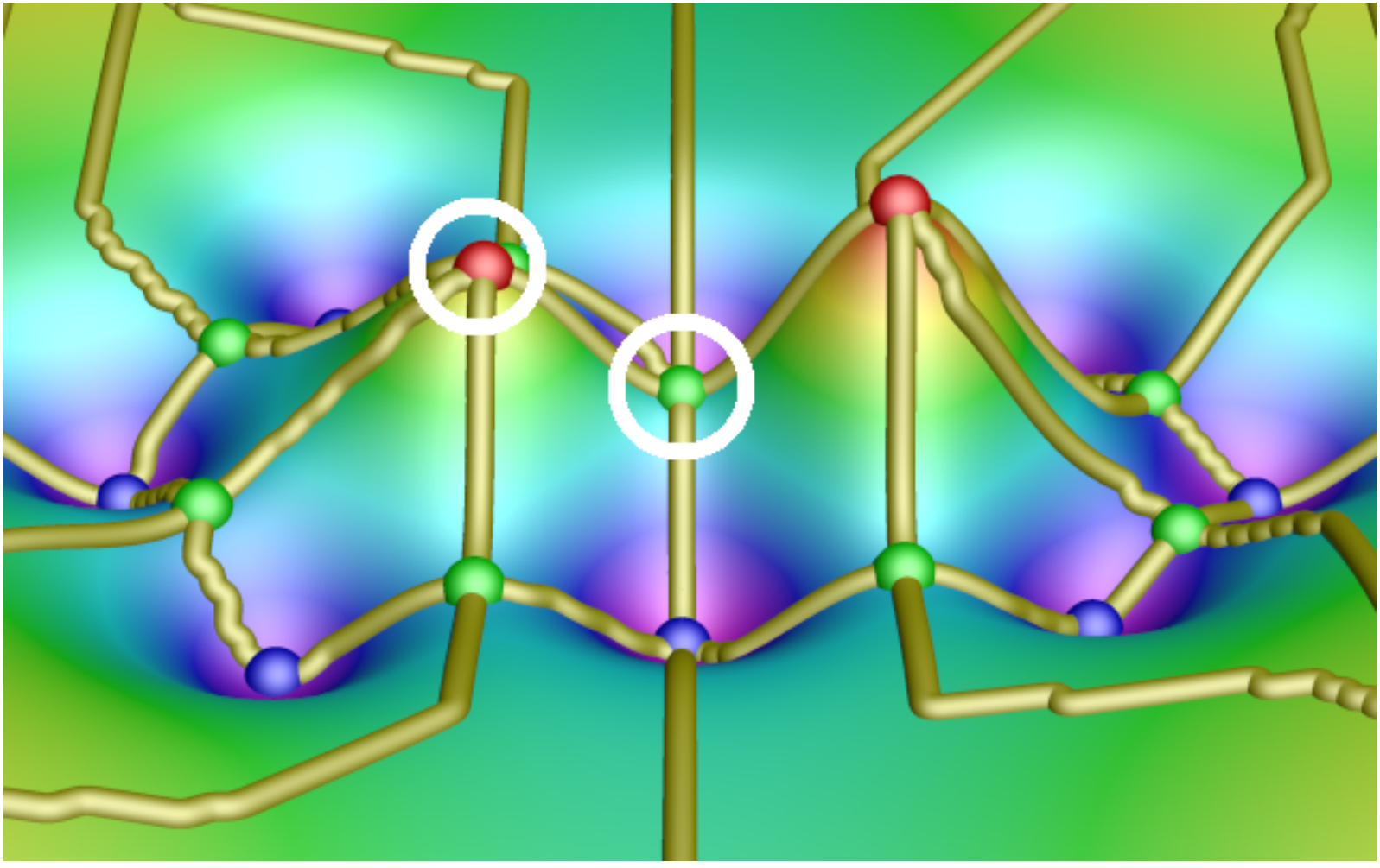

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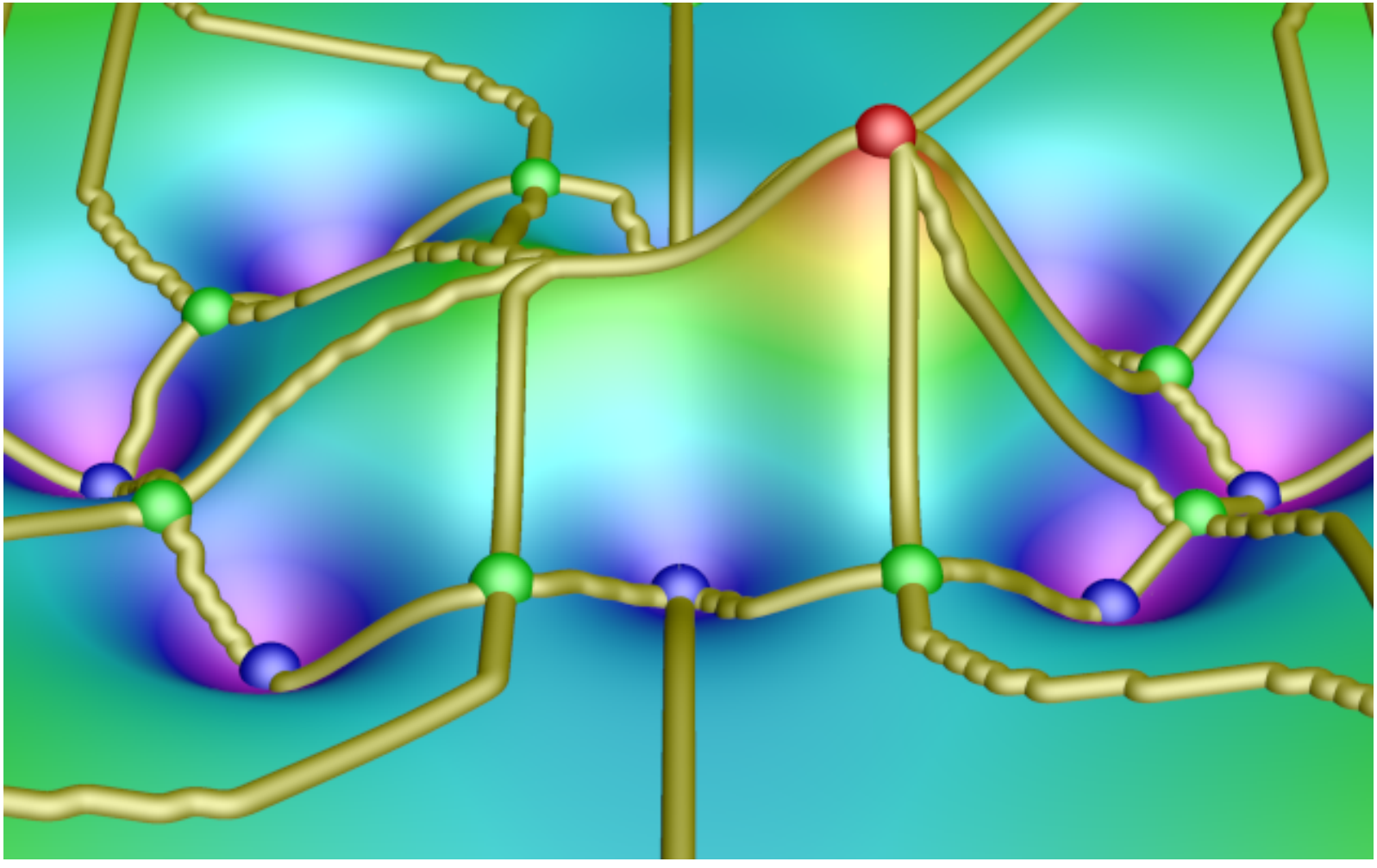
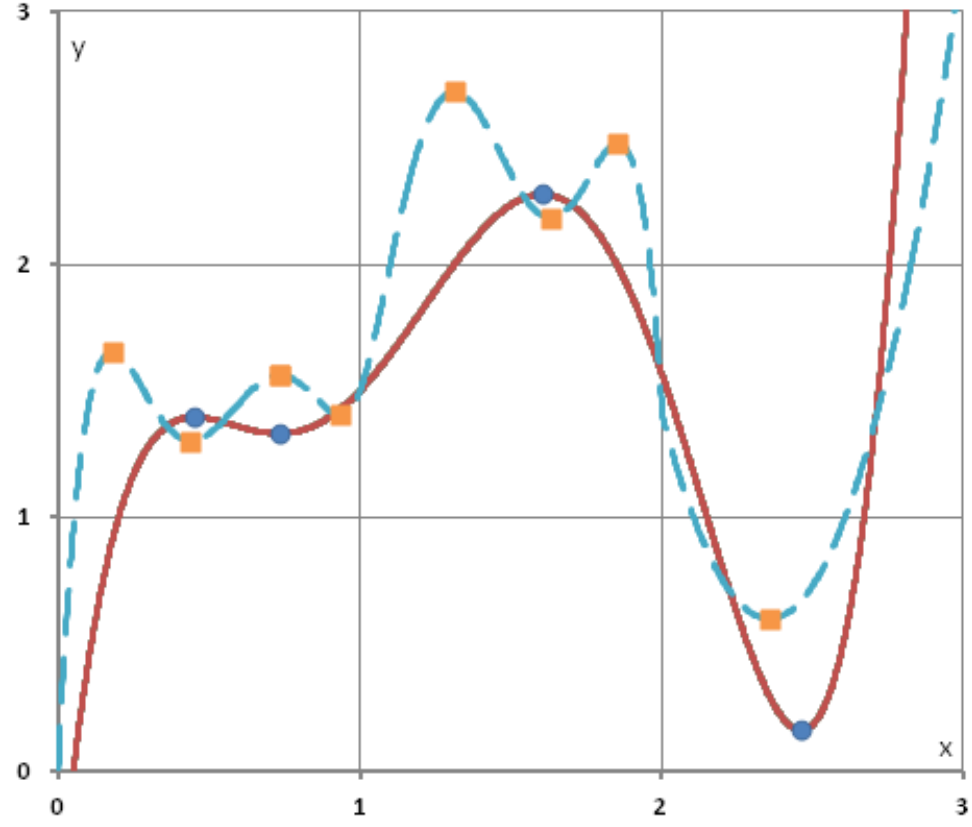
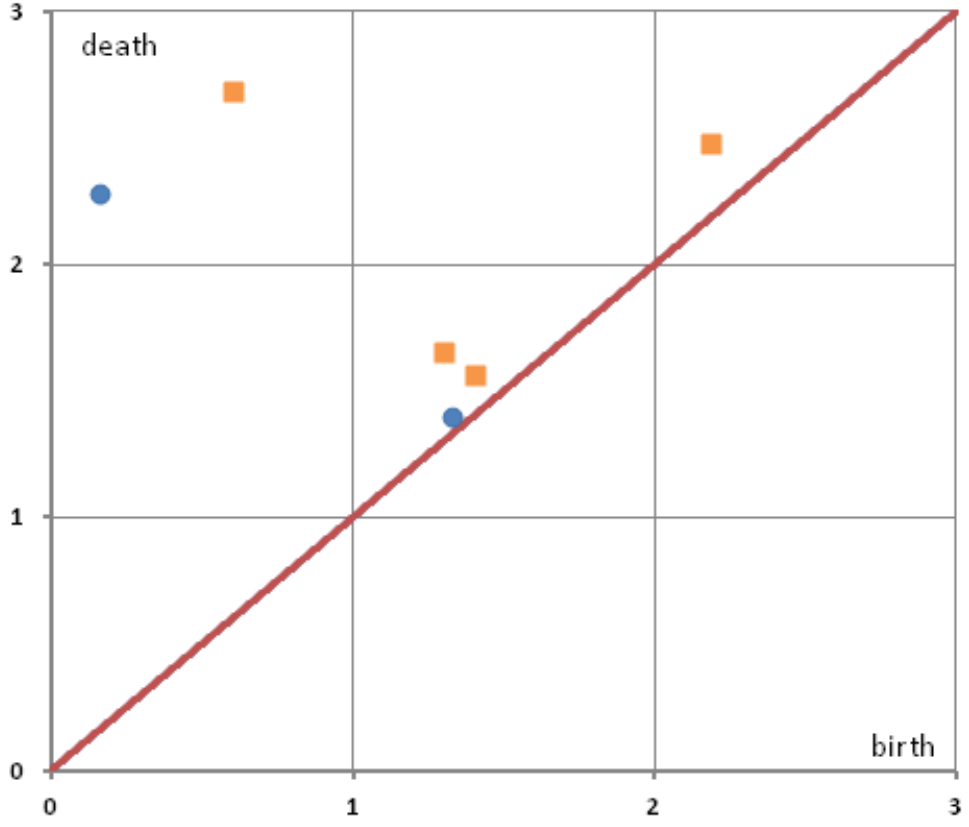


Bottleneck Distance

Comparing Mores-Smale complex of two similar function responses





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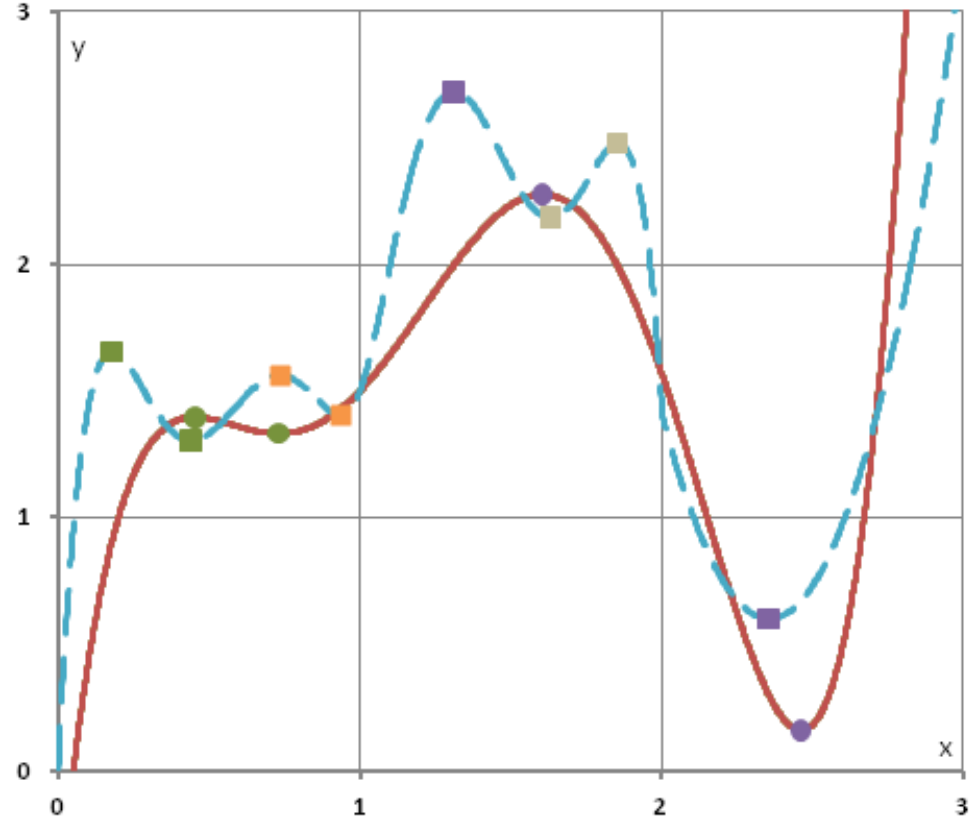
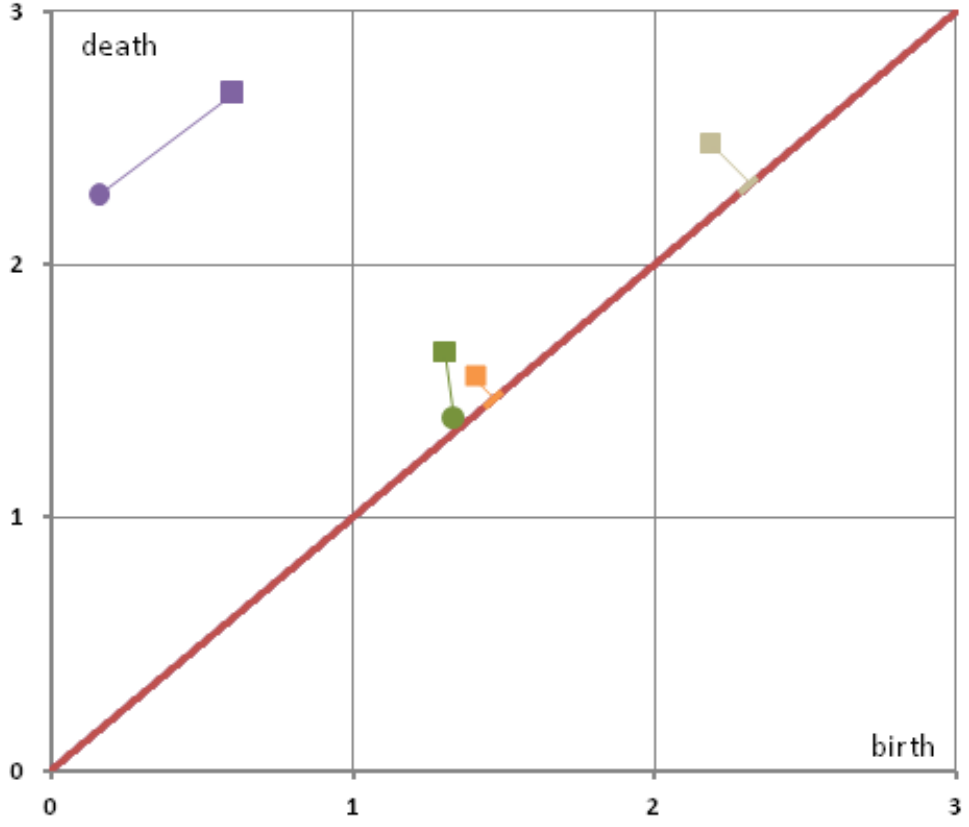
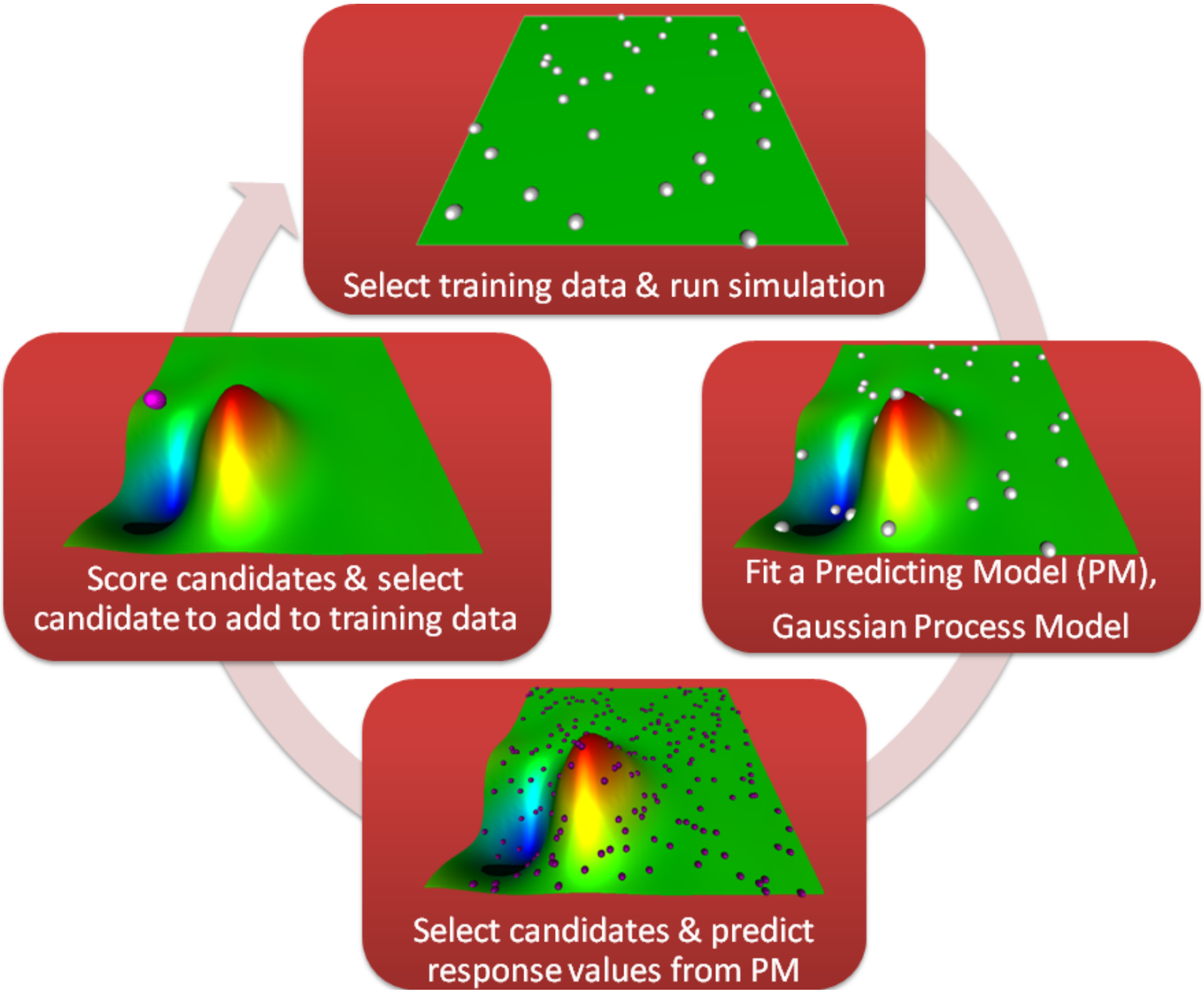


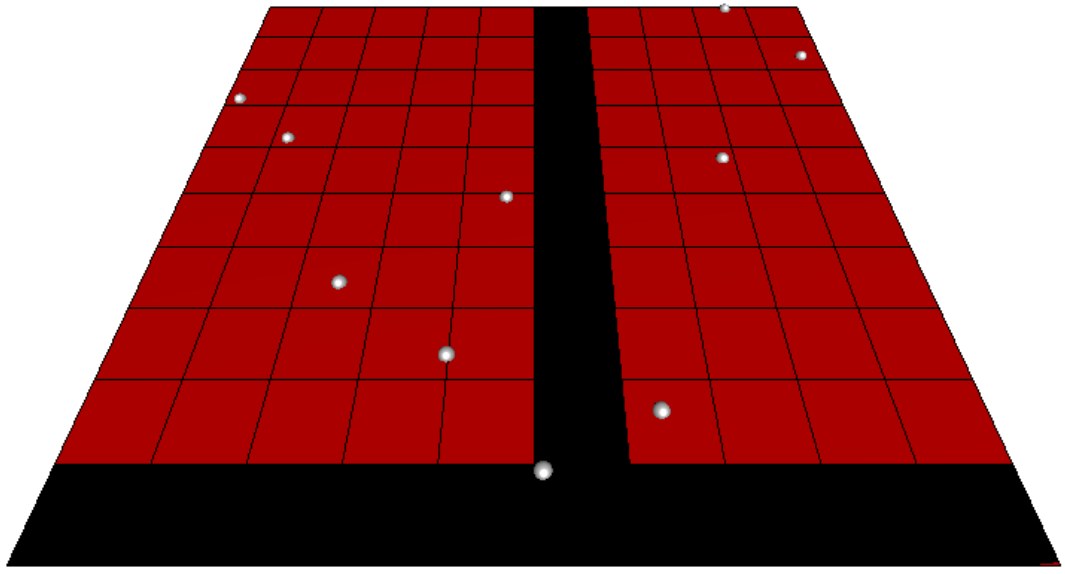


General Pipeline



Selecting Initial Training Set

Use space-filling algorithm



Our implementation uses Latin Hypercube Sampling (LHS)

- Fill axis-aligned hyperplanes evenly

Fitting a Statistical Model

Gaussian Process Model

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

Classical Scoring

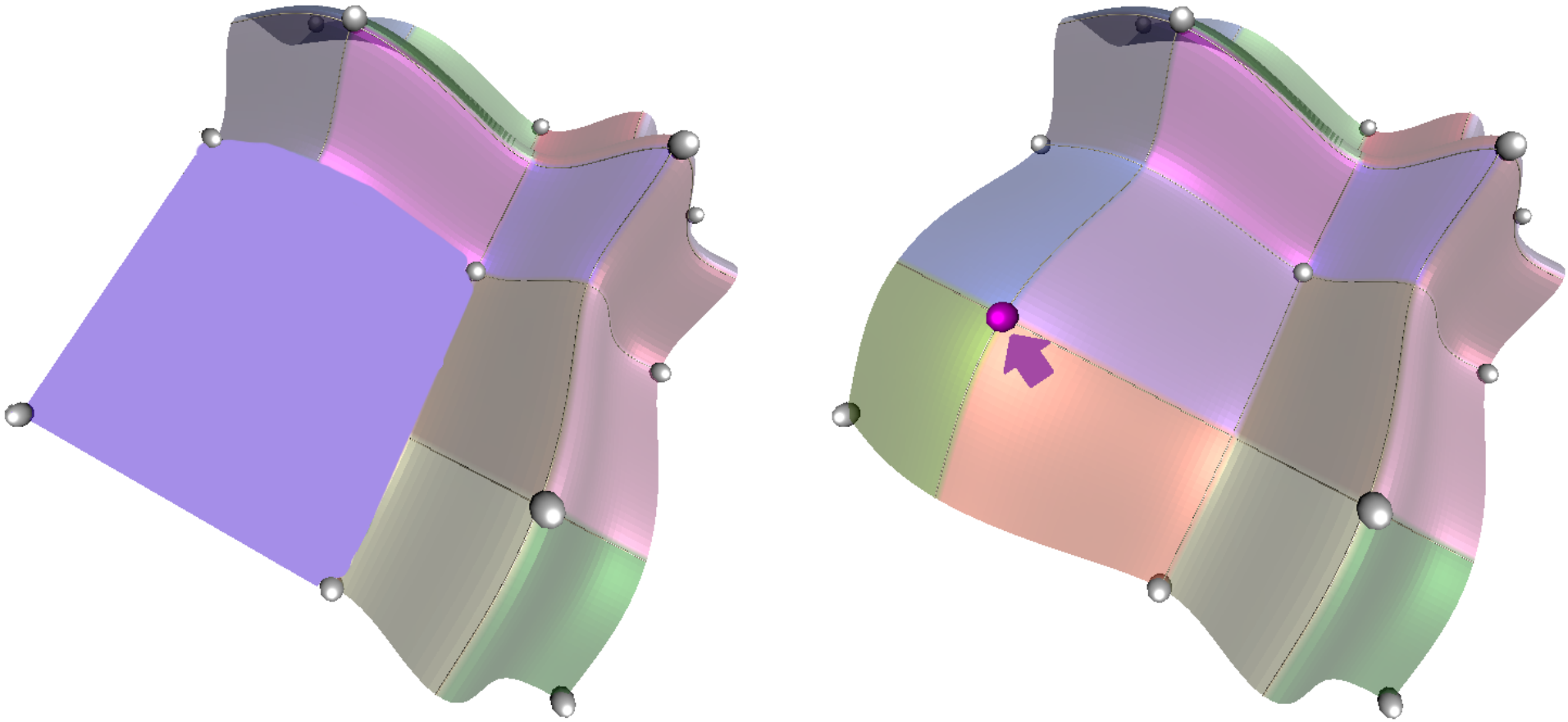
Use LHS to choose candidates
Most classic scoring functions rely on geometric or statistical concepts of the data:

- 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)

Topological Scoring

Average Change in Persistence (TOPOP)

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



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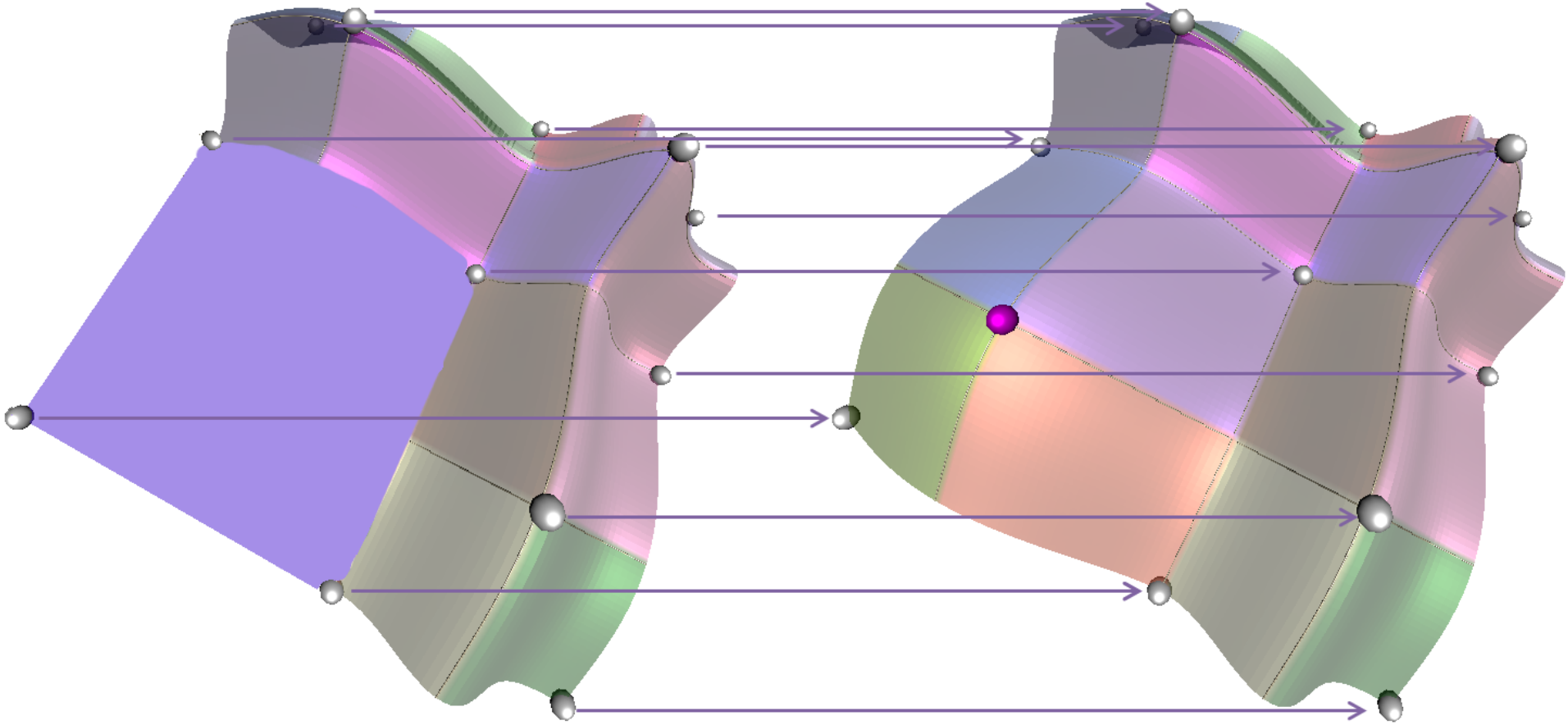
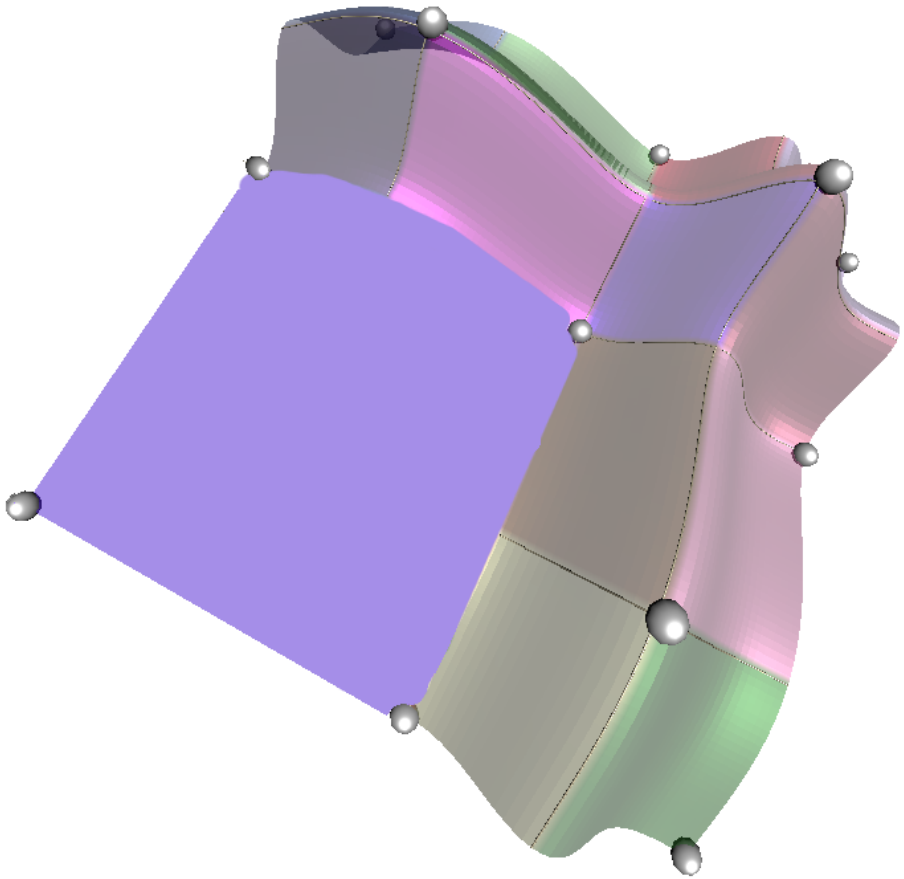
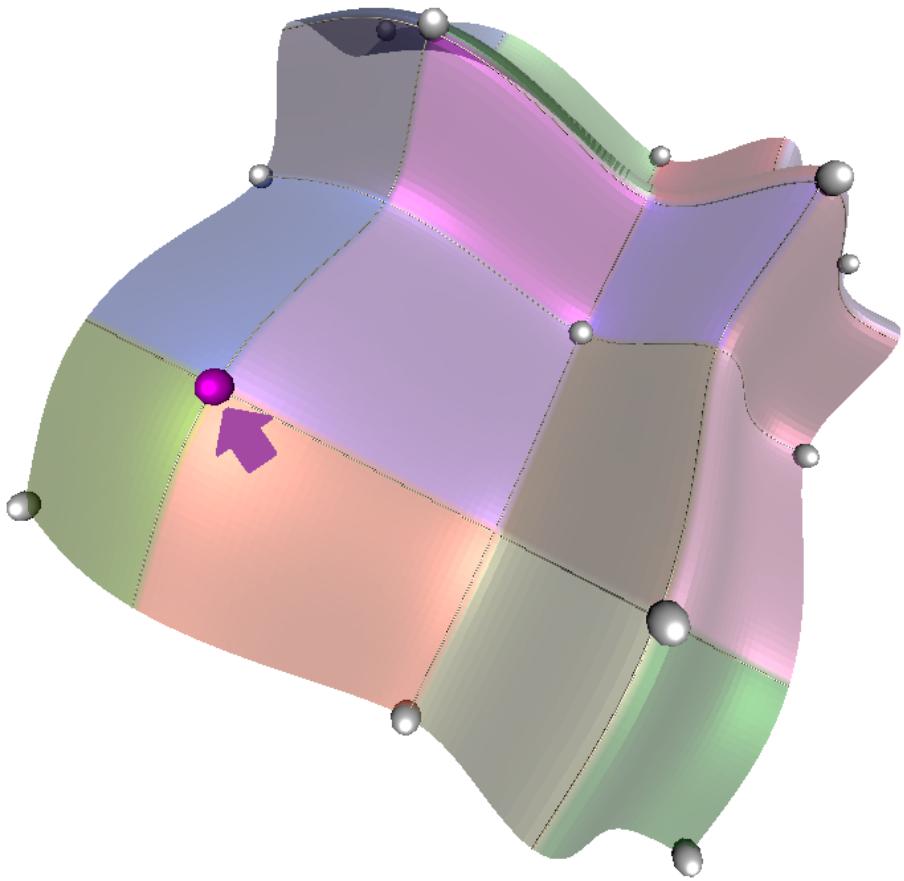


Topological Scoring

Bottleneck Distance in Persistence (TOPOB)

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





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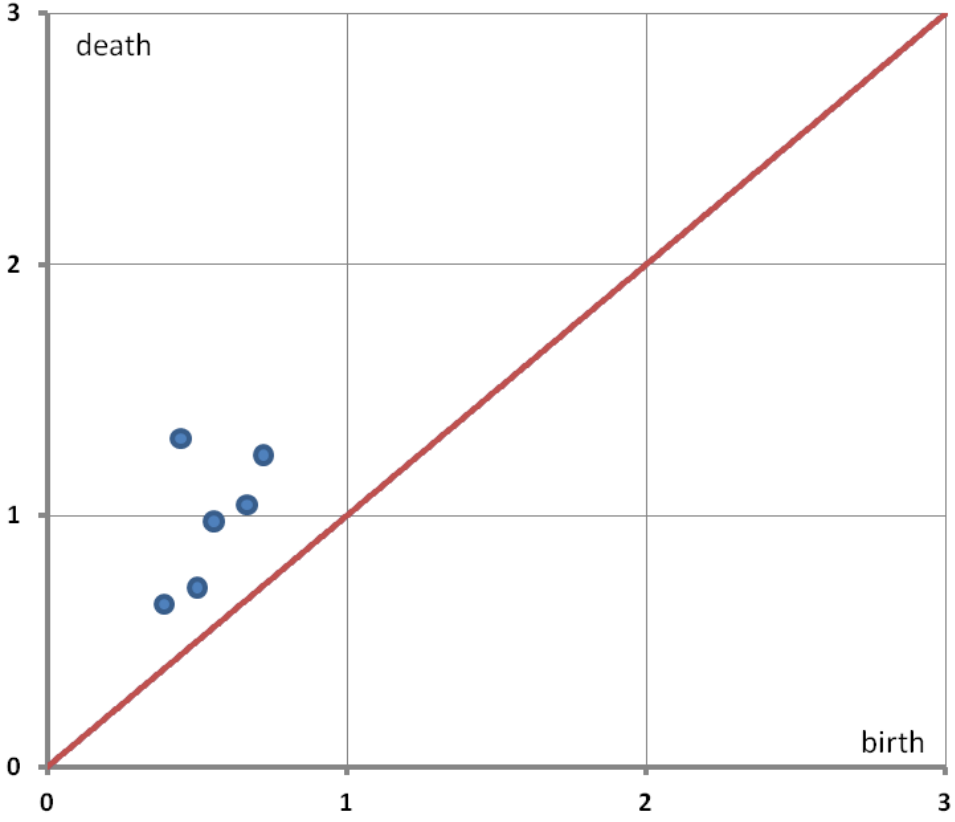

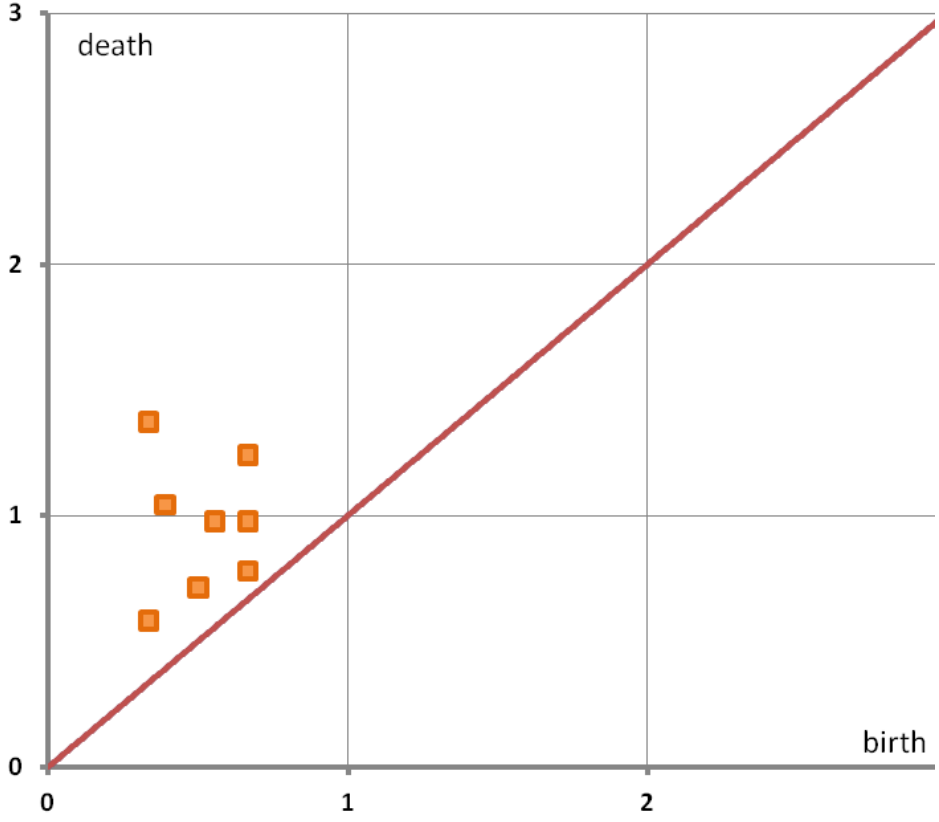

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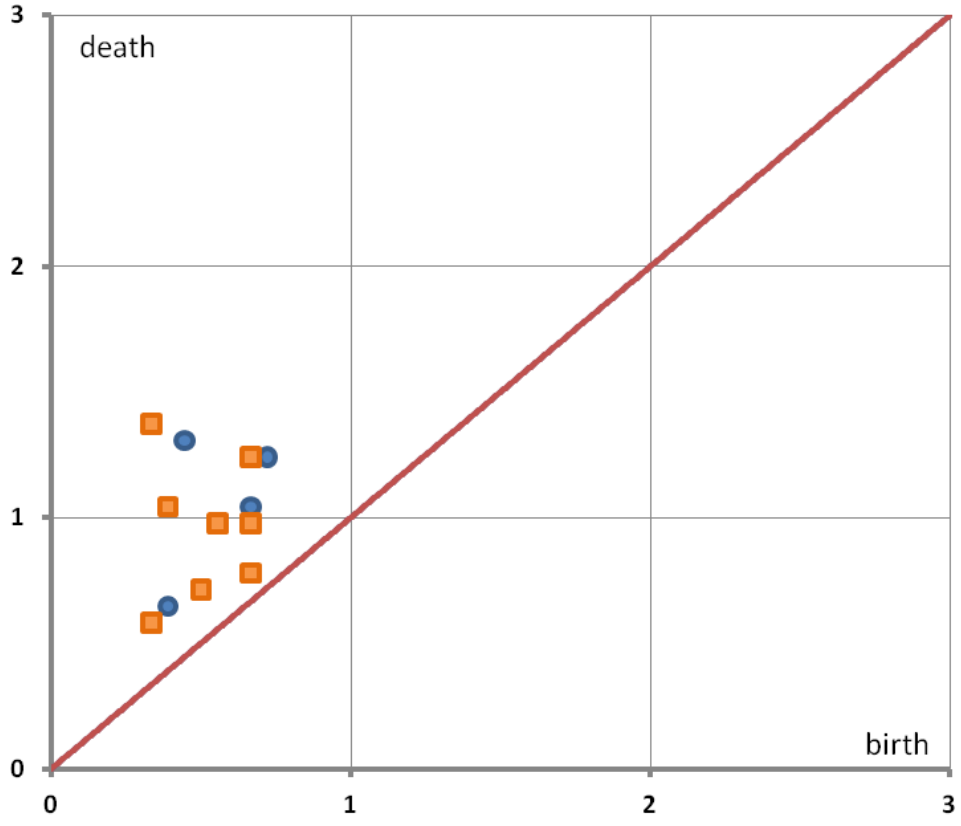
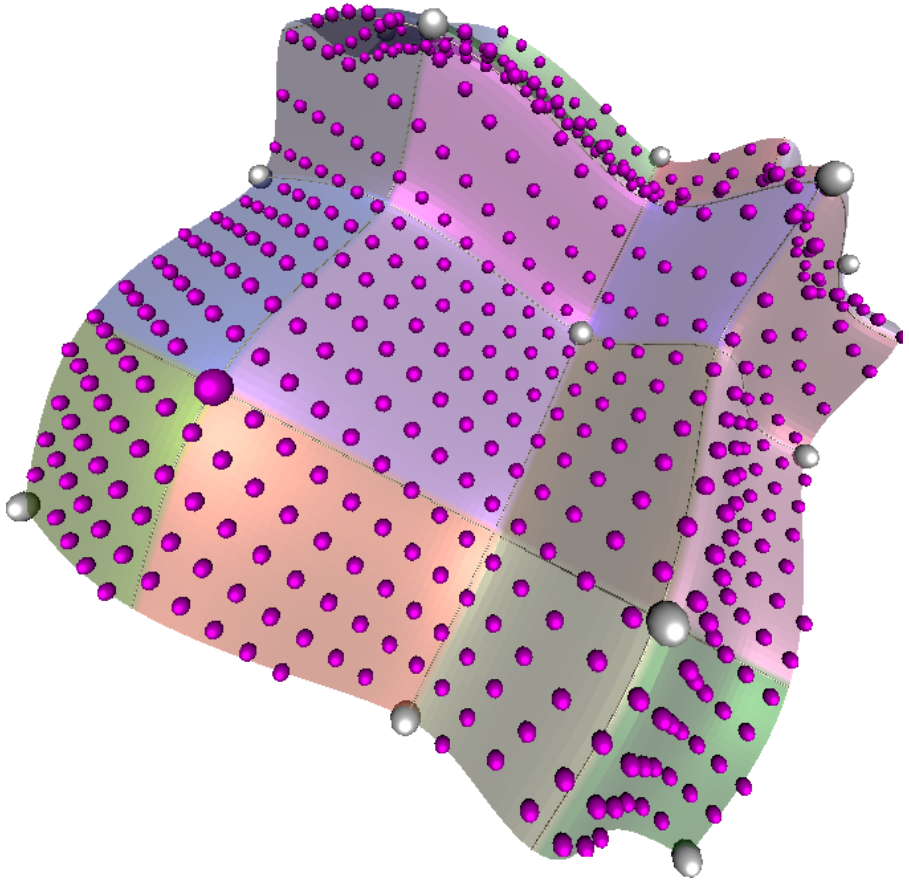
- Bottleneck distance between before and after inserting a candidate into Morse-Smale



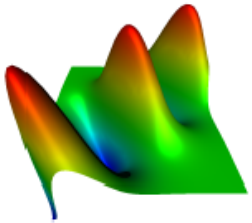
Topological Scoring

Highest Persistence (TOPOHP)

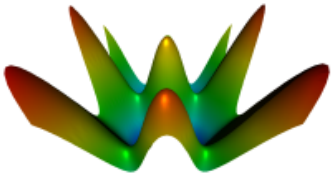
- Find highest persistence critical point in Morse-Smale complex constructed from training data and predicted responses of candidates



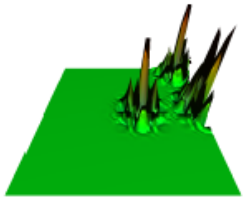
Testing Functions



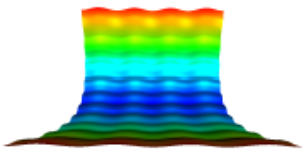
Generalized Diagonal (DmM)



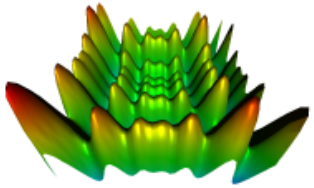
Ackley (Ack)



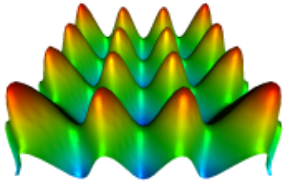
Modified Langerman(ML)



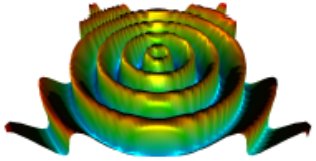
Mis-Scaled Generalized Rastrigin (MGR)



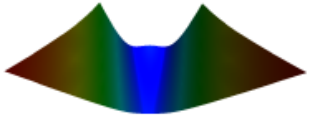
Normalized Schwefel (NS)



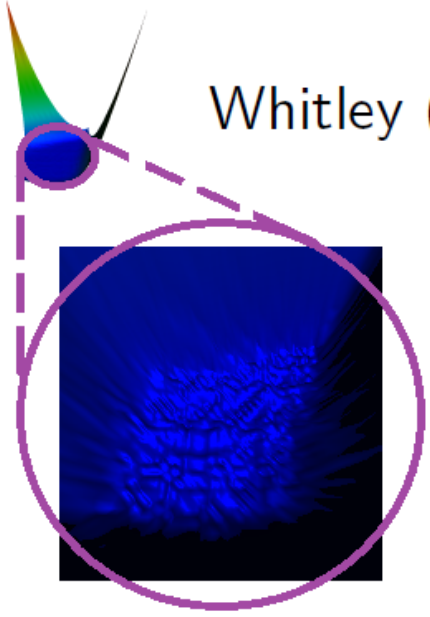
Generalized Rastrigin (Rast)



Salomon (Sal)

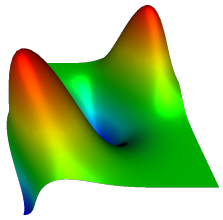


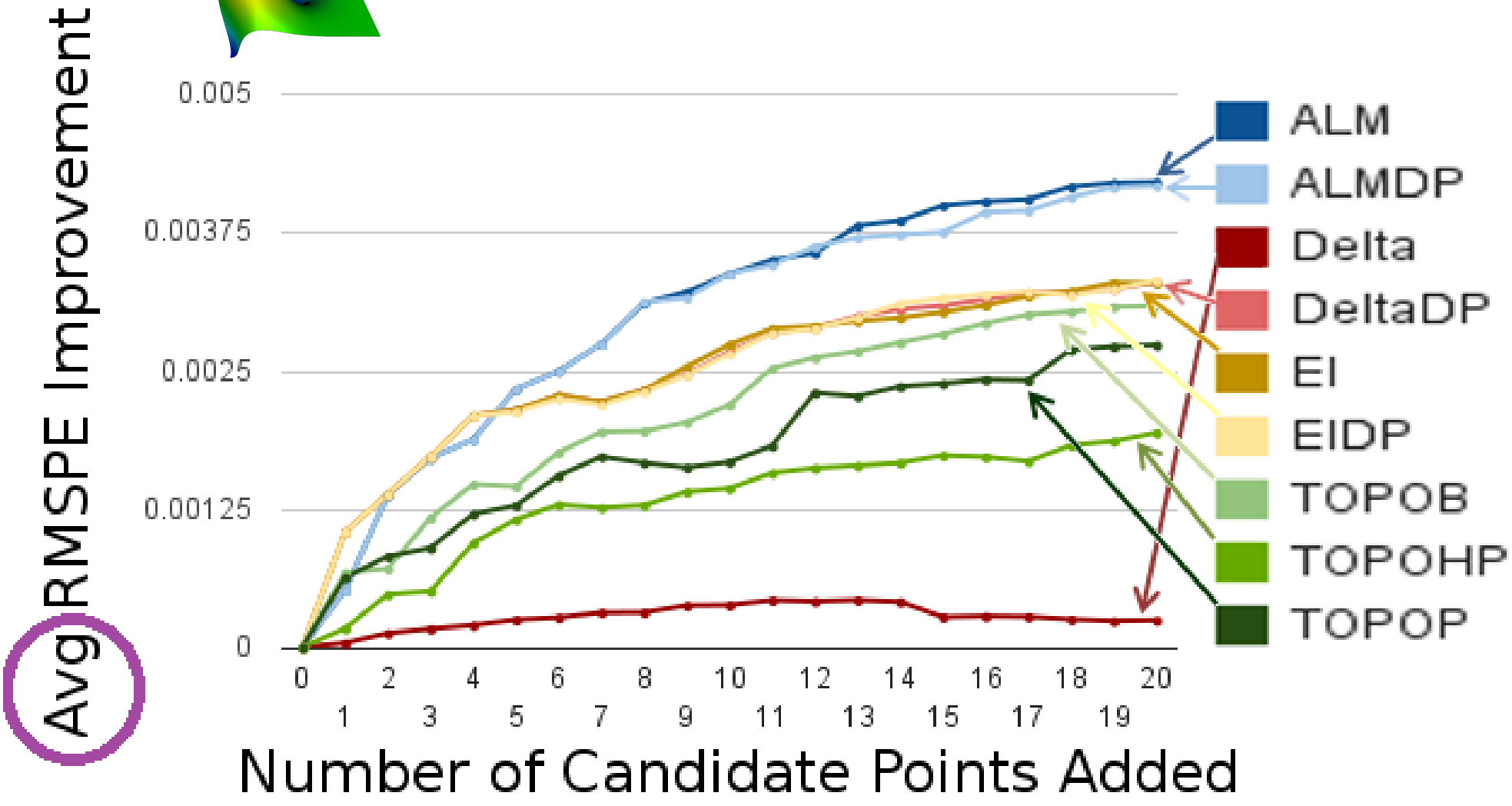
Generalized Rosenbrock (Rose)



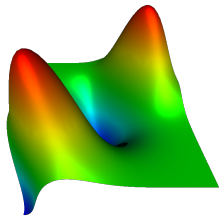
Whitley (Whit)

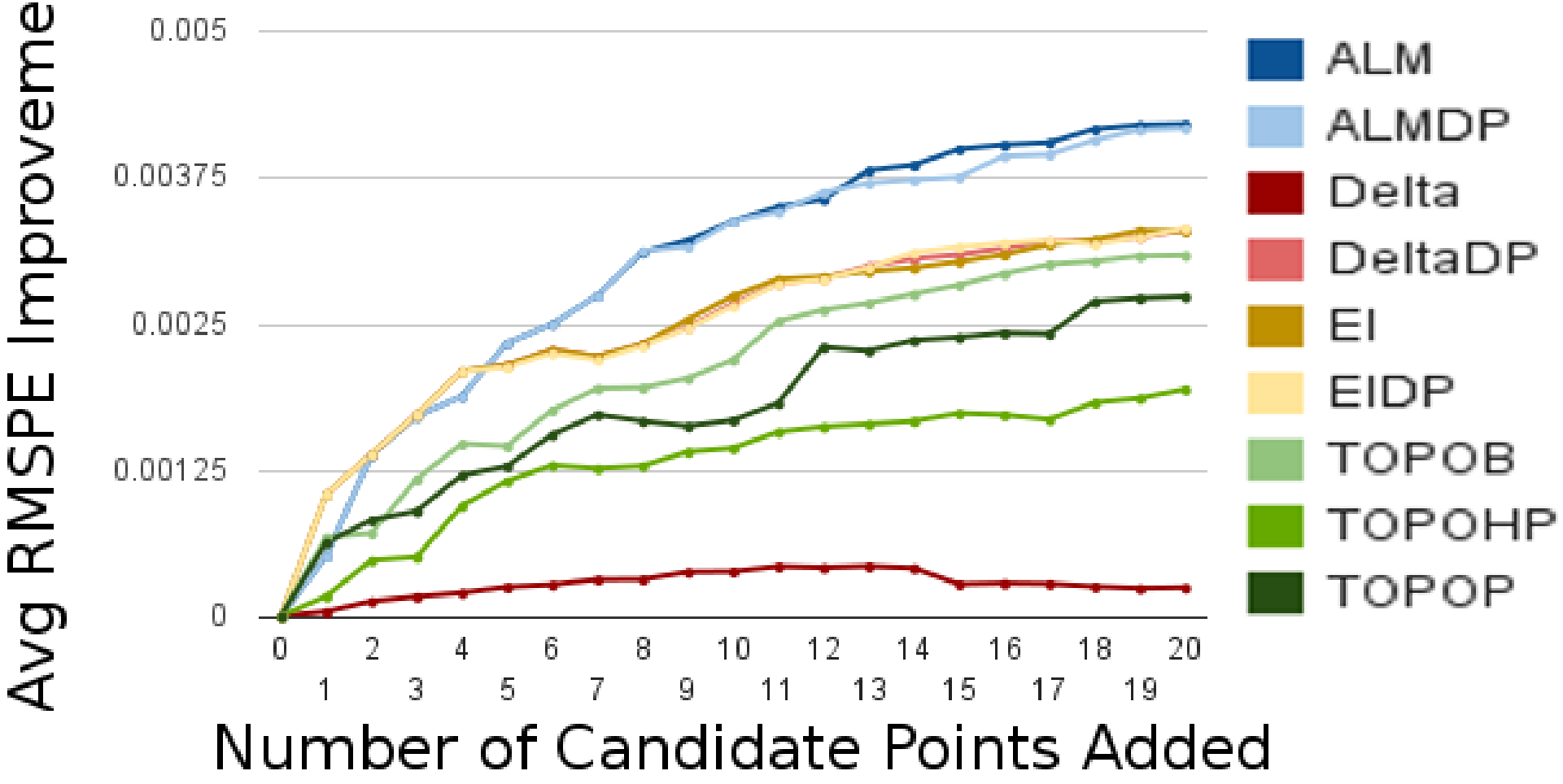
2 Maxima along Main Diagonal in 2D



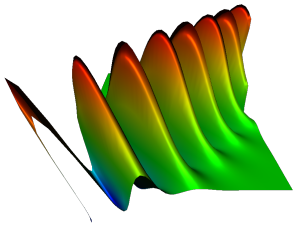


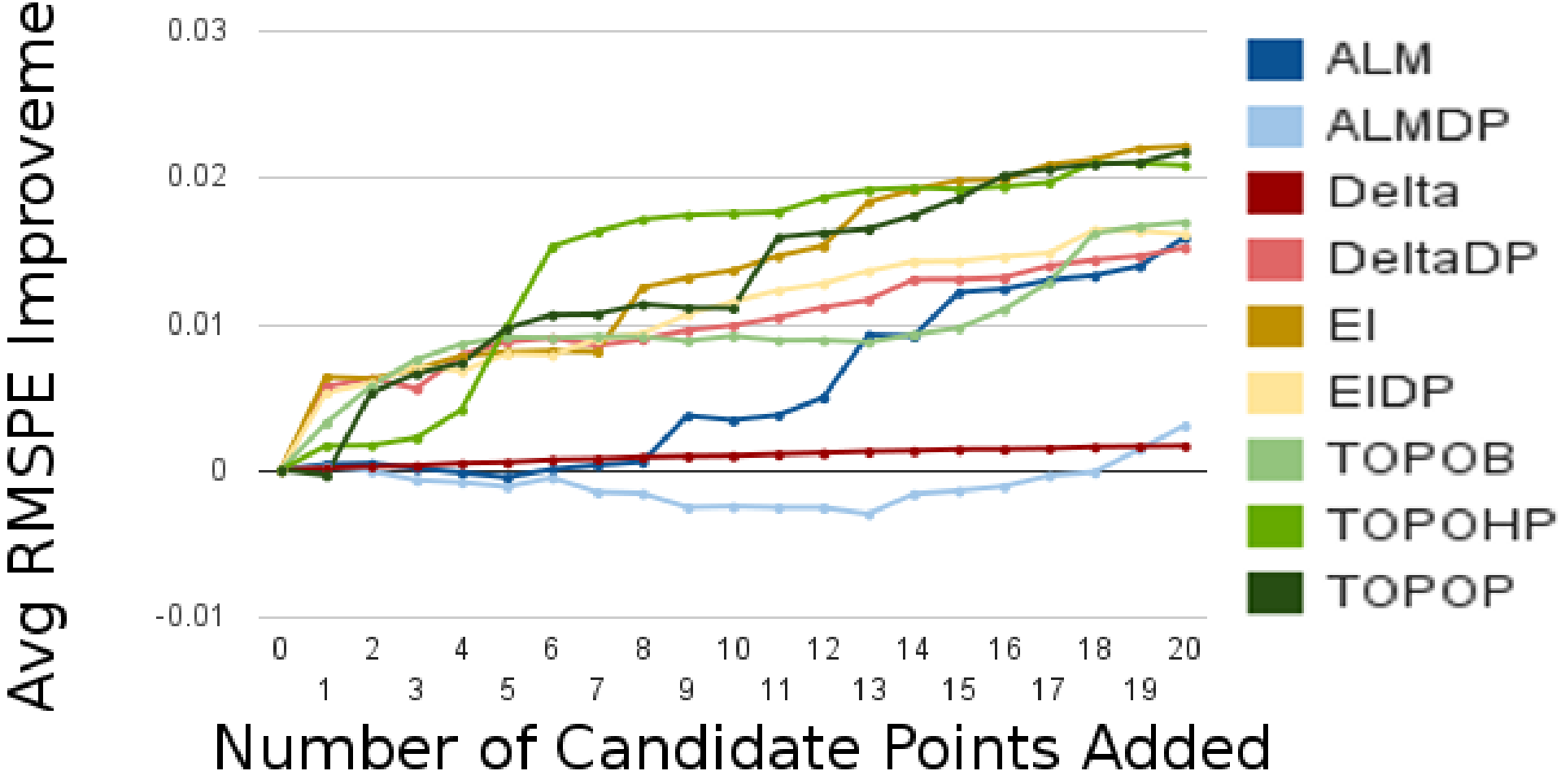
2 Maxima along Main Diagonal in 2D



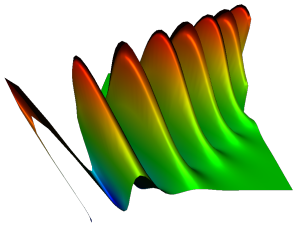


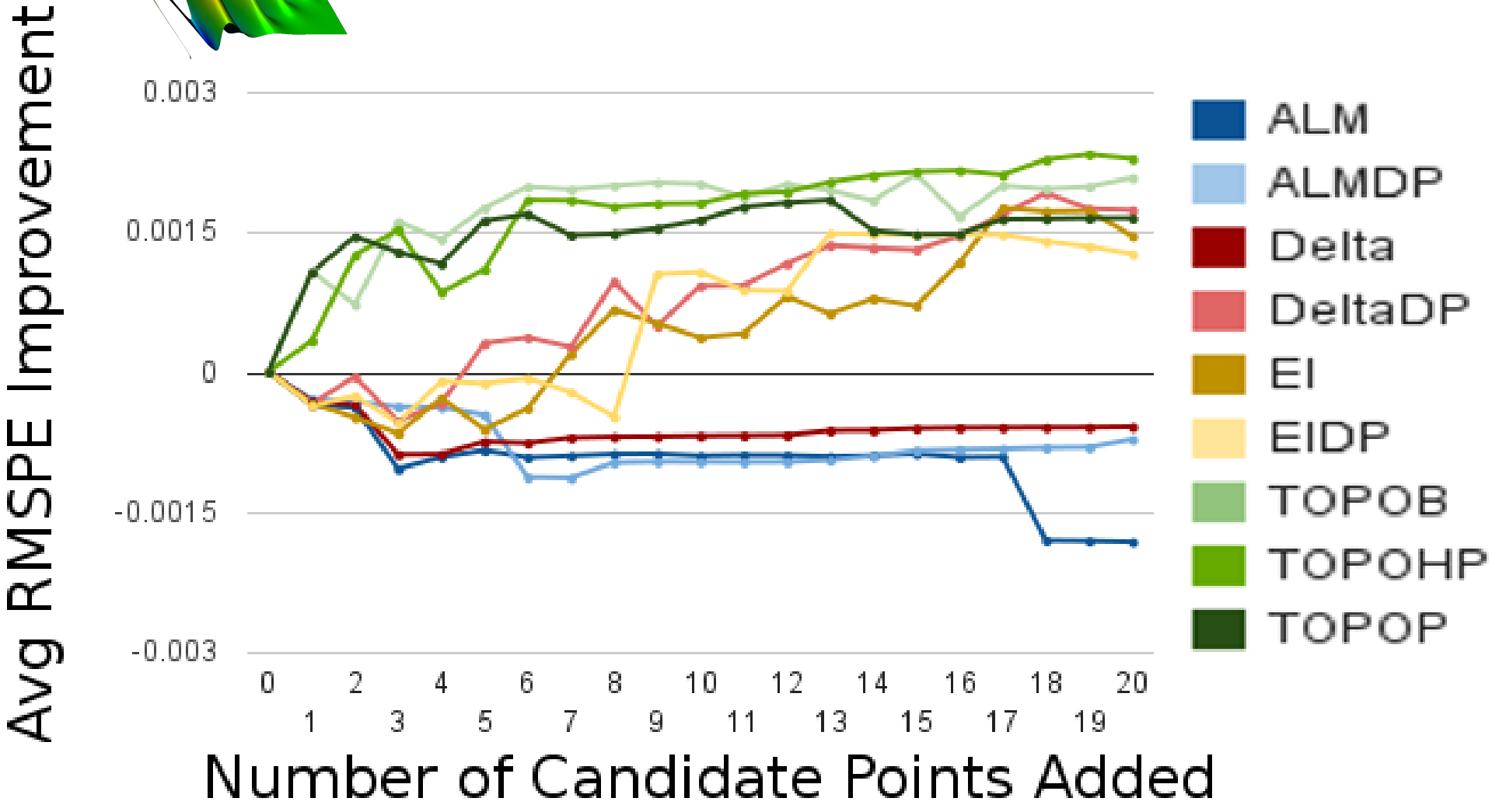
8 Maxima along Main Diagonal in 2D



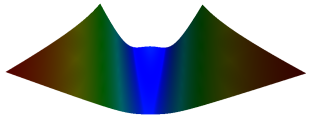


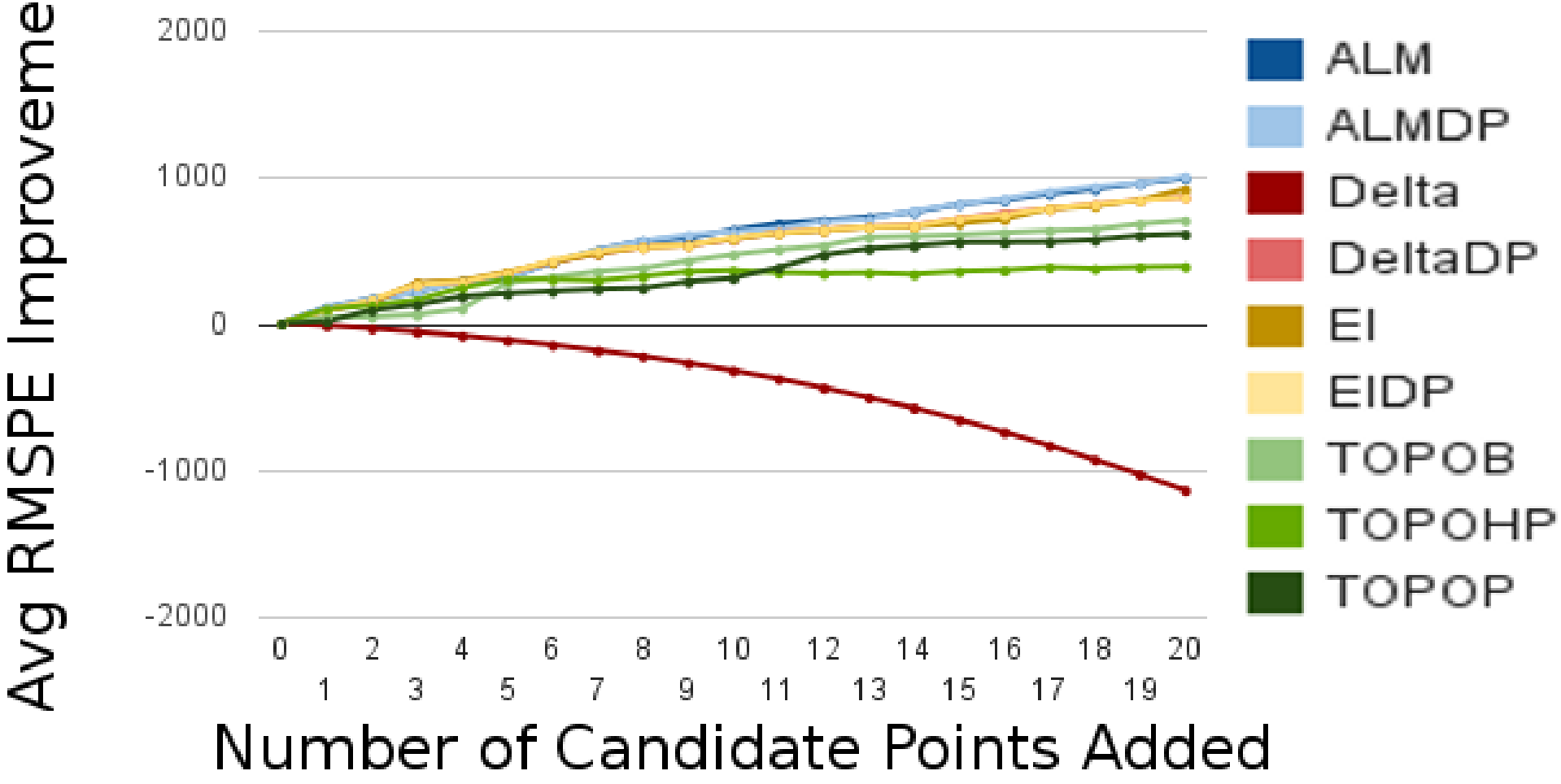
30 Maxima along Main Diagonal in 5D



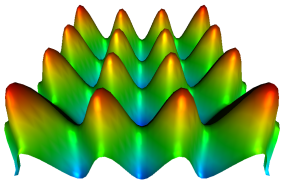


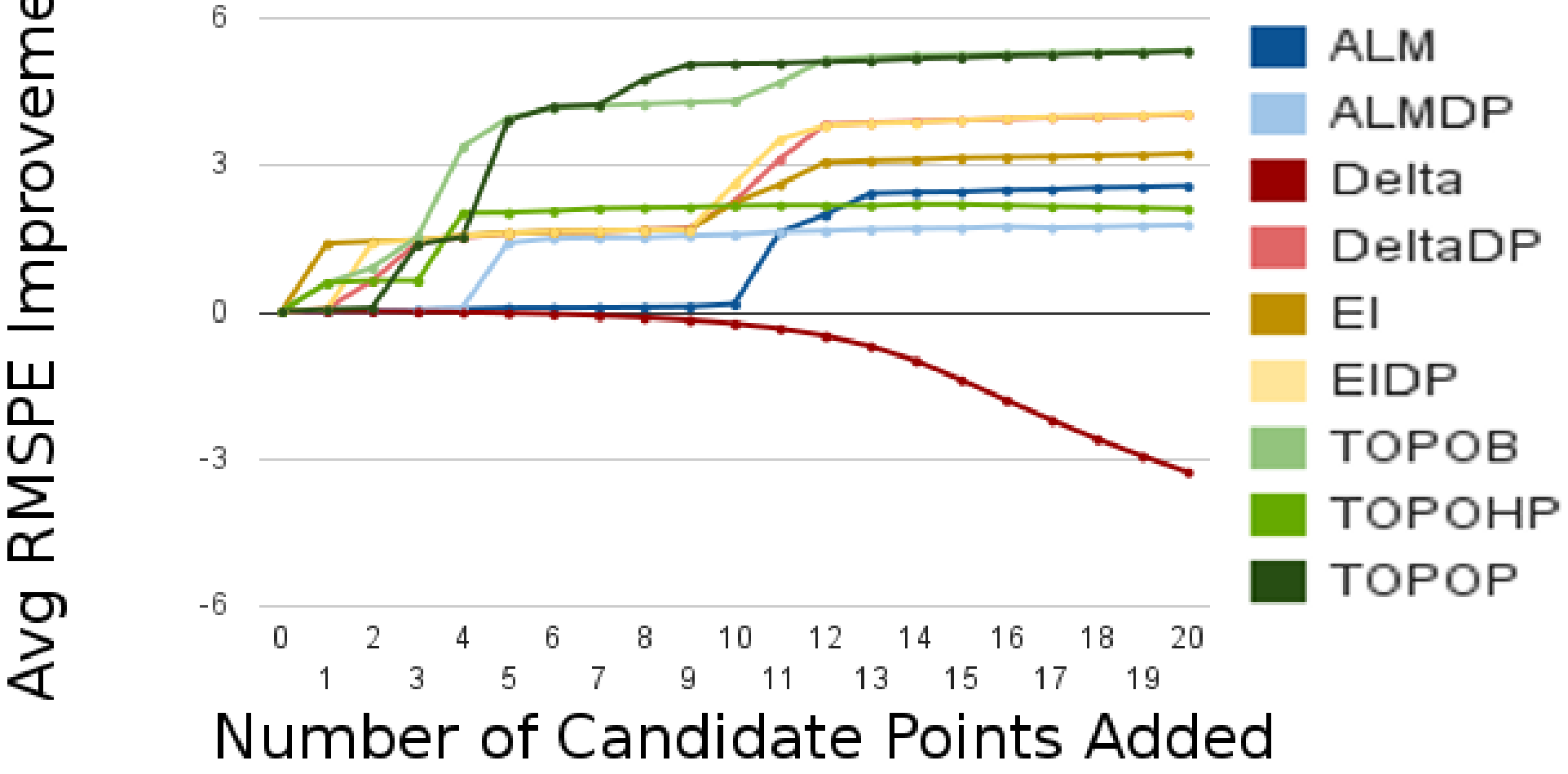
Rosenbrock in 4D



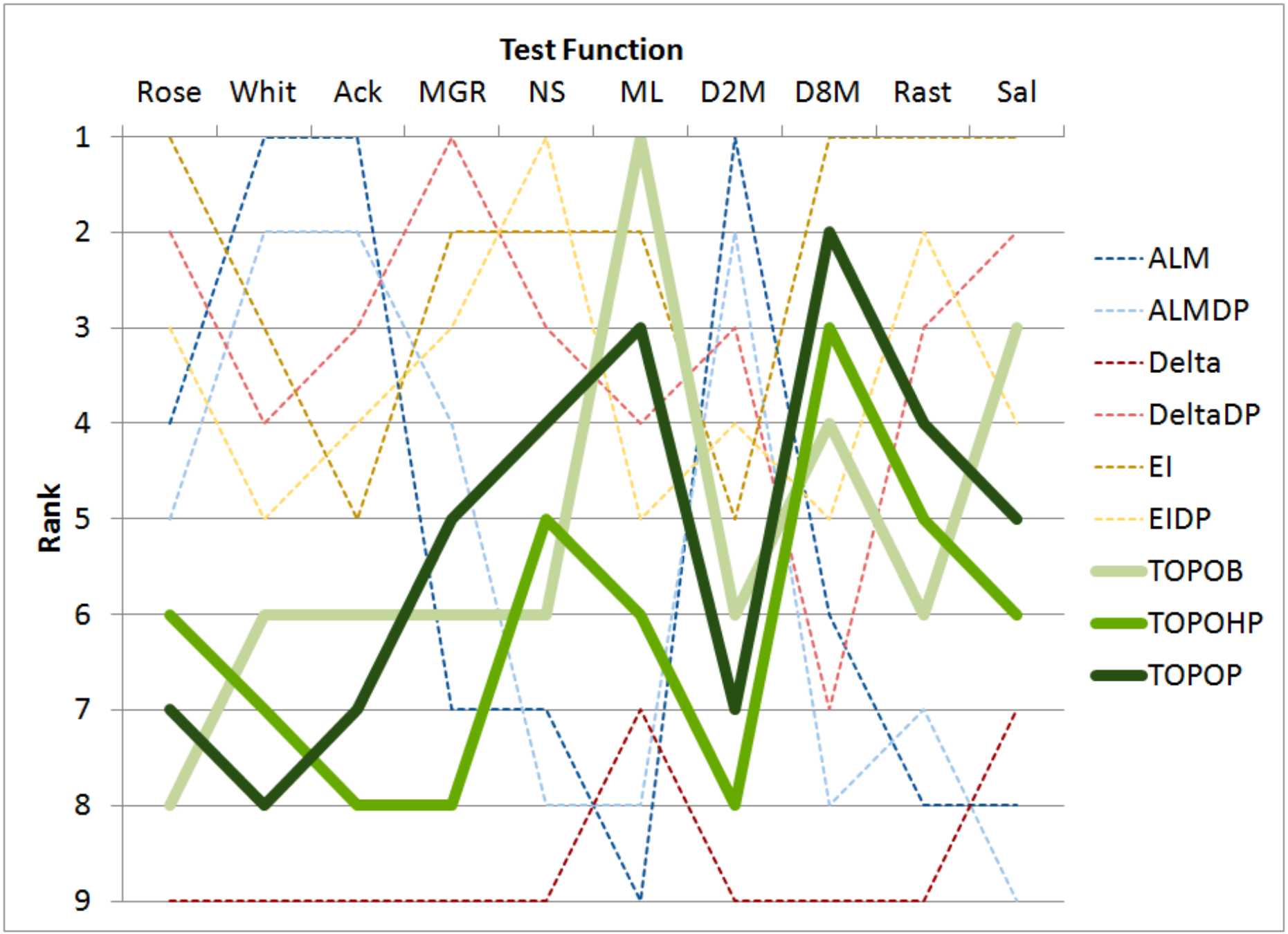


Rastrigin in 5D

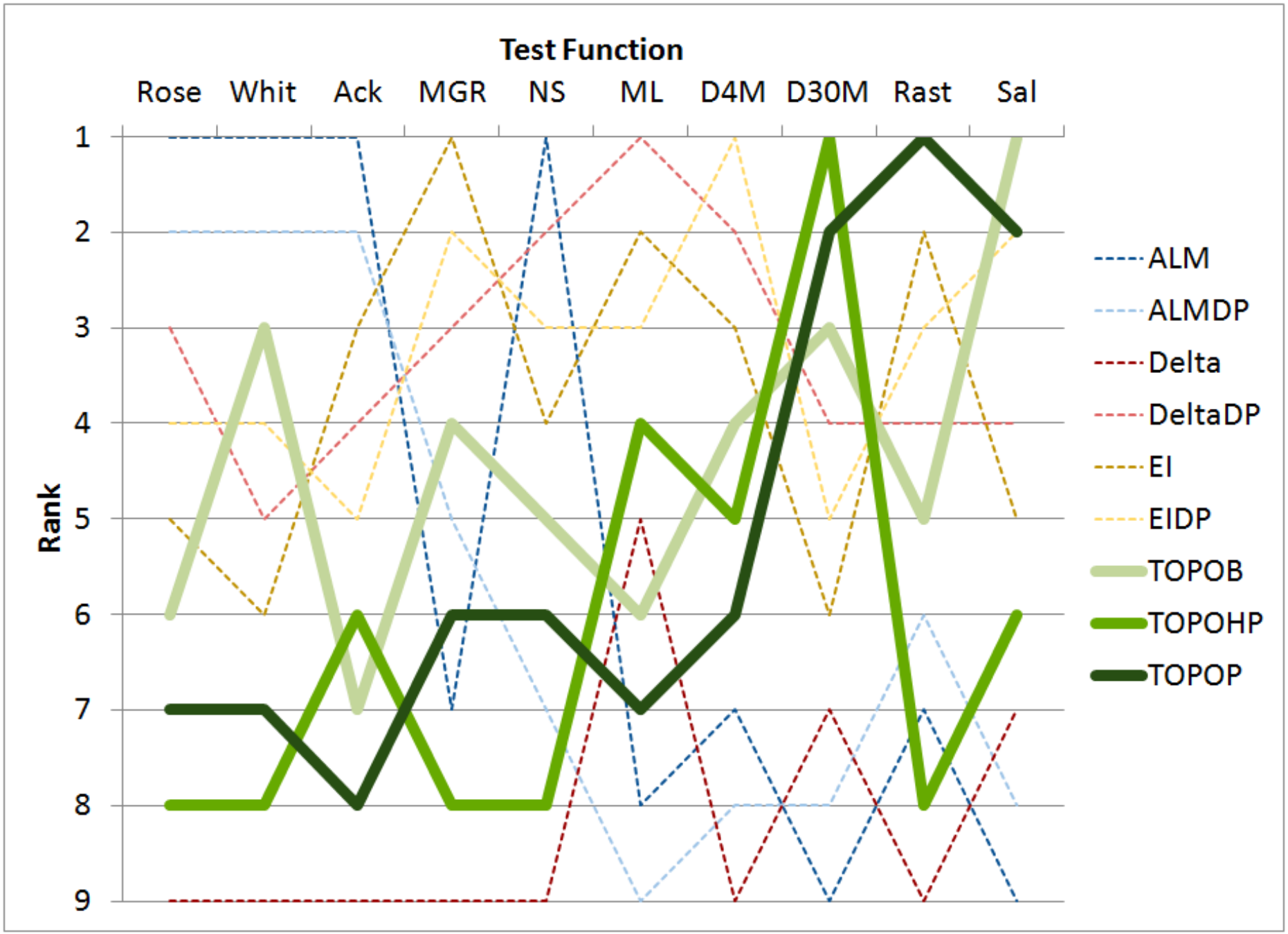




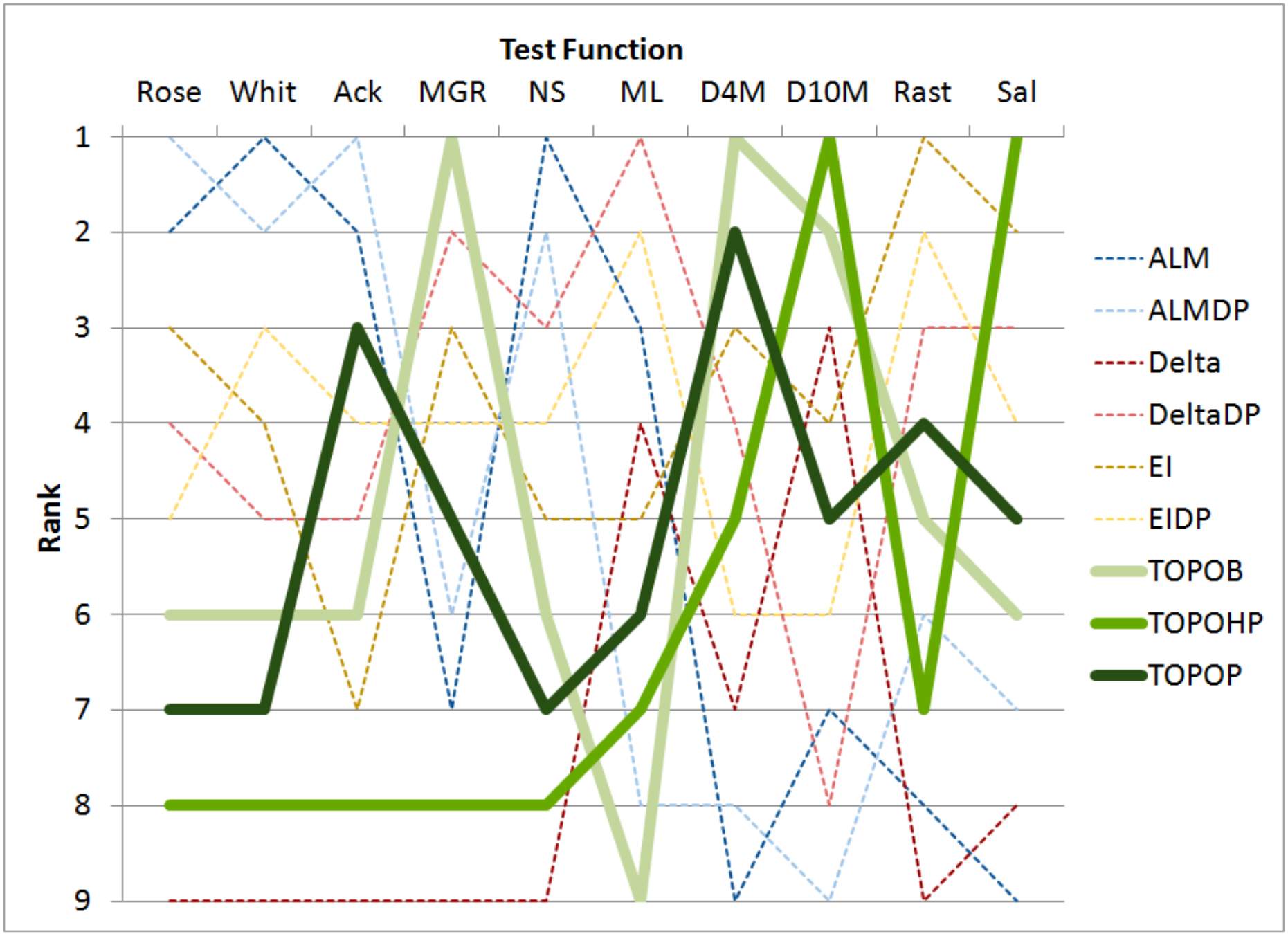
Ranking Trend in 2D



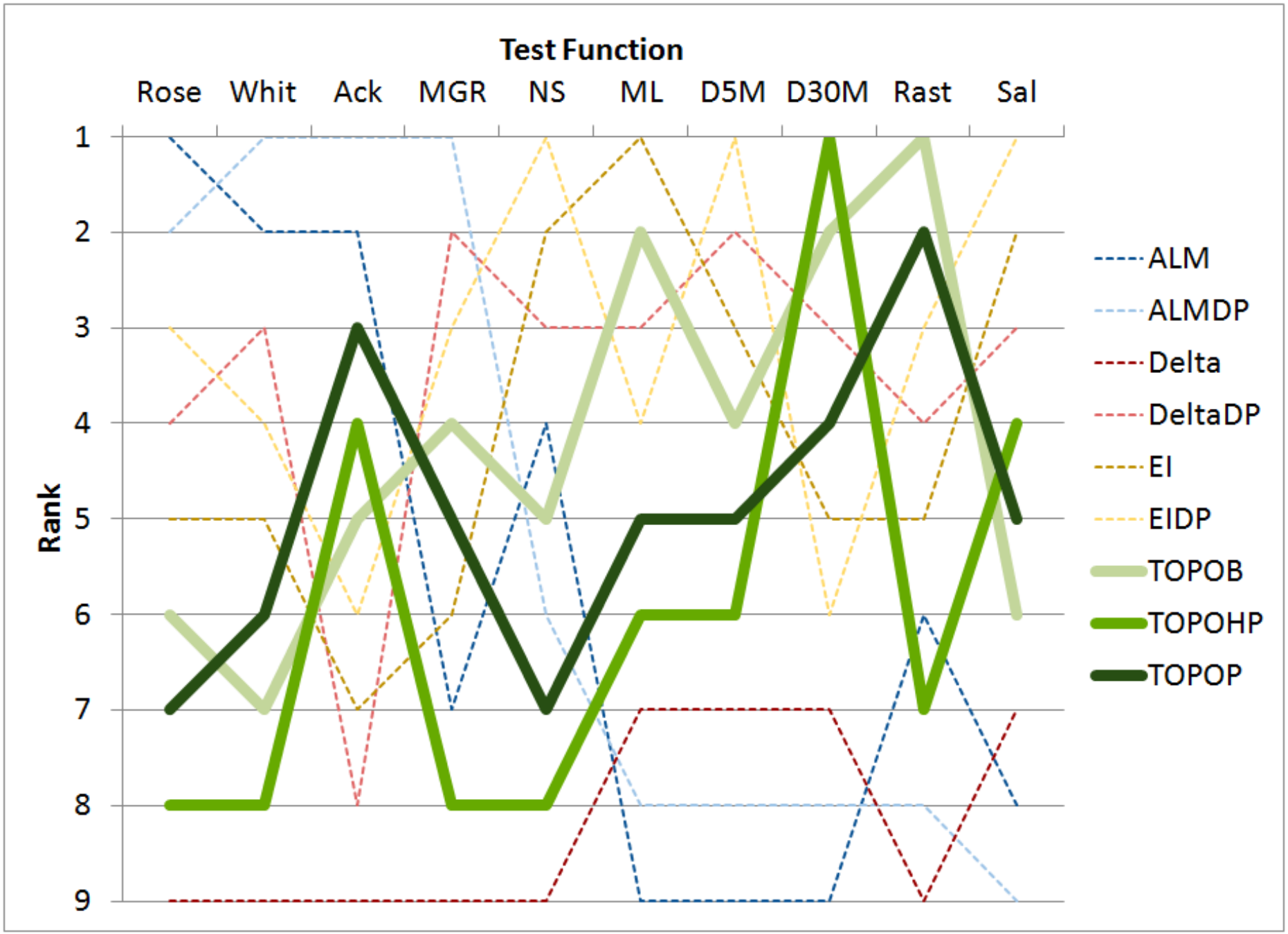
Ranking Trend in 3D



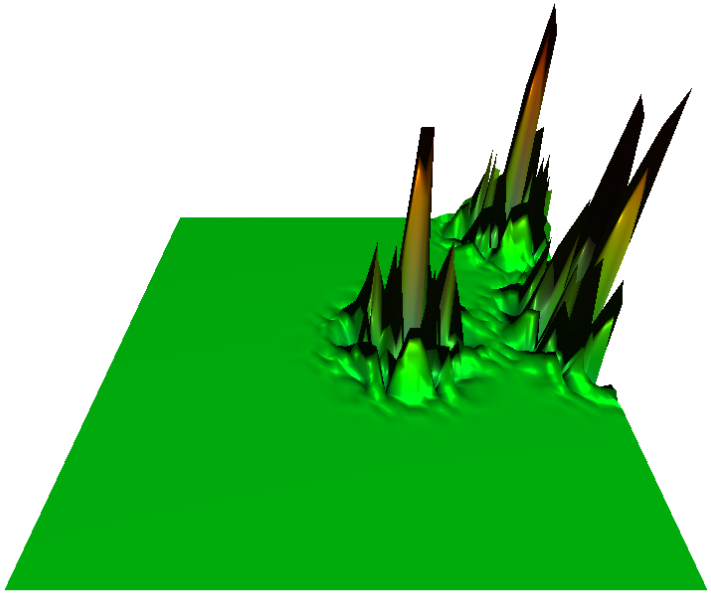
Ranking Trend in 4D



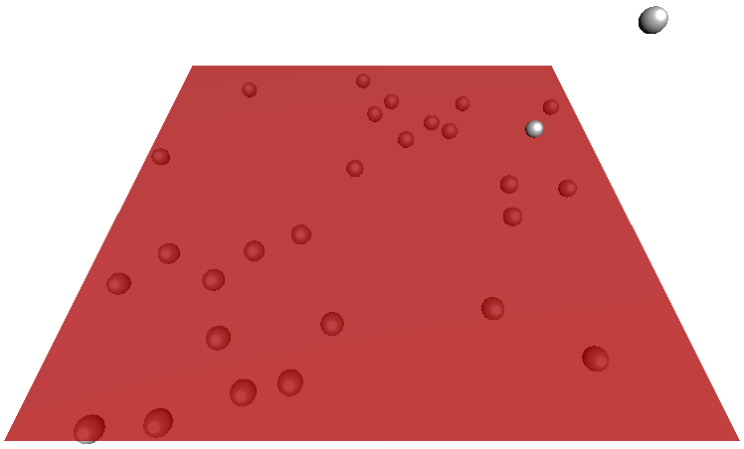
Ranking Trend in 5D



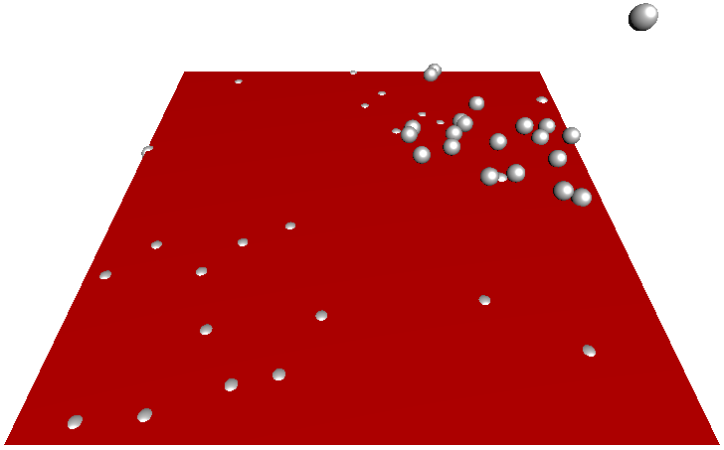
Discussion: GPM



Ground Truth Function



Initial Fit



Fit after addition of 20 points

Current/Future Work

- 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, i.e. change in graph laplacian
- Gain better understanding of "function classification" problem

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