



**Pacific
Northwest**
NATIONAL LABORATORY

Neuromancer: Differentiable Programming Library for Modeling, Control, and Optimization

The Sixth Autonomous Energy Systems,
NREL Workshop, Golden, CO

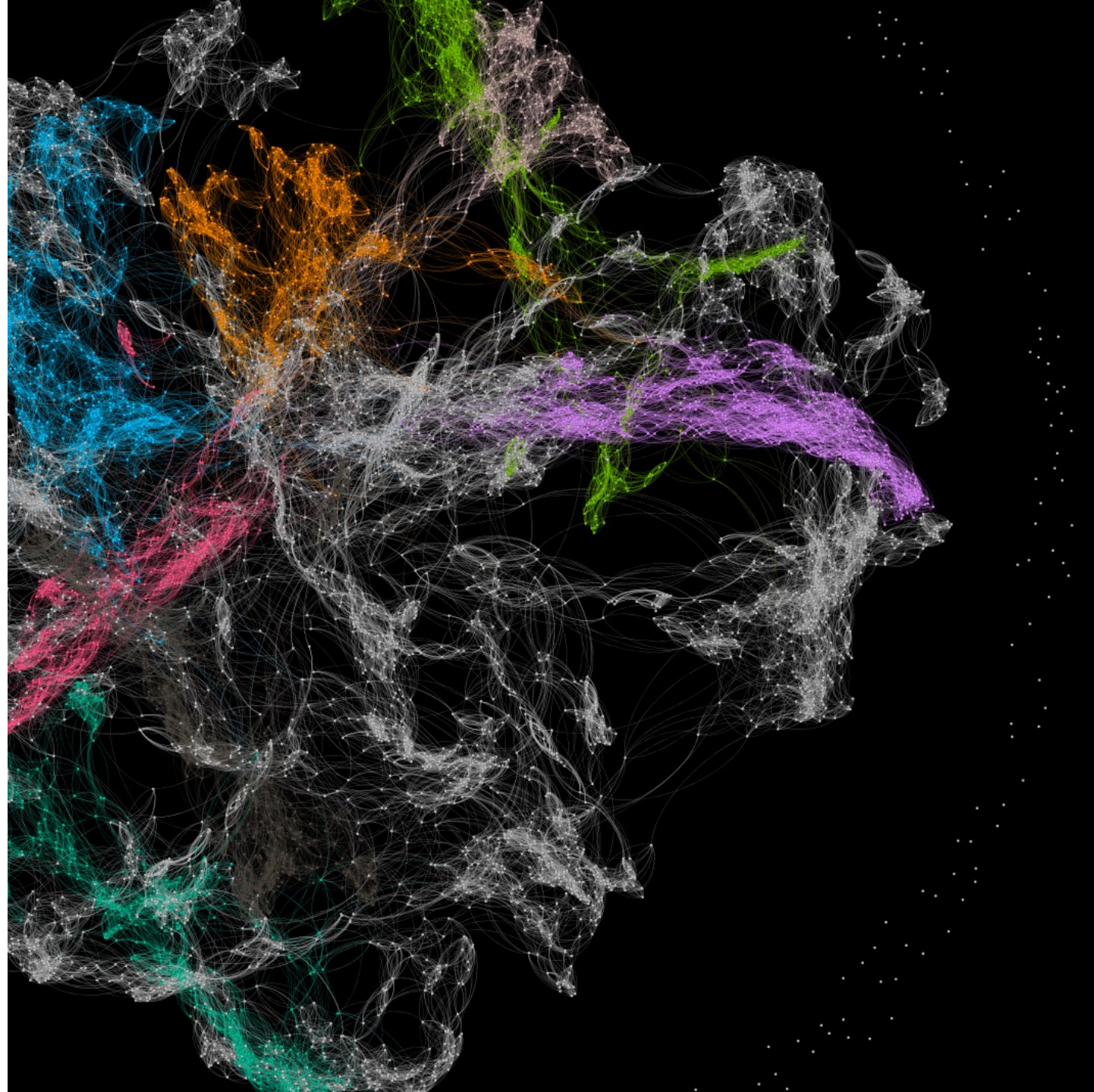
September 18, 2023

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY **BATTELLE**

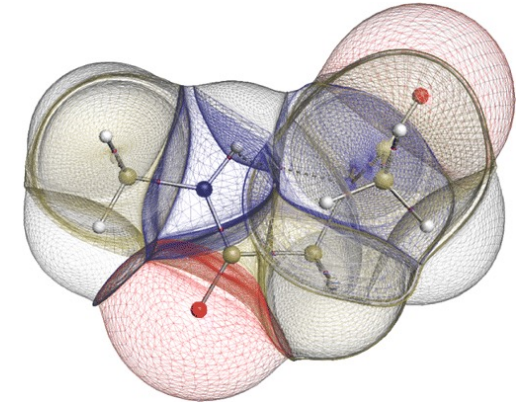
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Challenges of Dynamical Systems Modeling and Control

- **Simulations** are crucial for many areas of decision-making and scientific discovery
- **Need:** Improve computational efficiency and scalability for heterogenous scientific simulations
- **Challenges:**
 - Physically-consistent data-driven modeling
 - Fast simulation of complex systems
 - Optimal control and design of complex systems
- **Emerging solution:**
 - Scientific Machine Learning connecting physics and AI domains

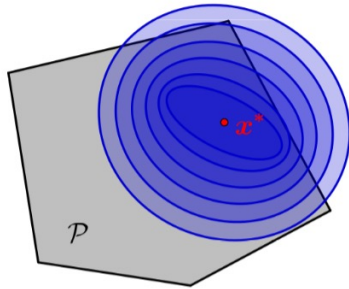
Latest Neural Nets Solve World's Hardest Equations Faster Than Ever Before



Landscape of Solution Methods

Constrained optimization

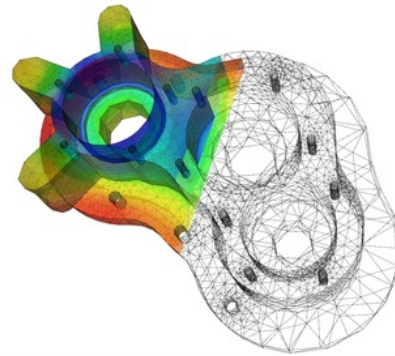
$$\begin{aligned} \min_x \quad & f(x) \\ \text{subject to} \quad & b(x) \geq 0 \\ & c(x) = 0. \end{aligned}$$



- Requires prior knowledge of objective function and constraints

Differential equations

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)$$

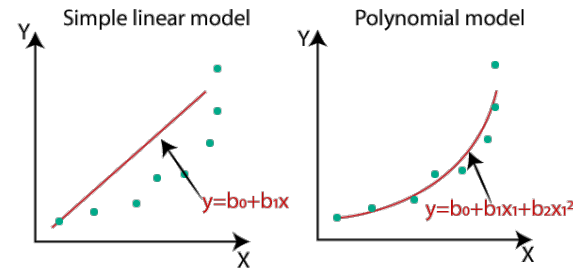


- Requires prior knowledge of the physics to be modeled

More domain knowledge

Supervised Learning

$$\min_{\theta} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N L(y^i, f(x^i, \theta))$$

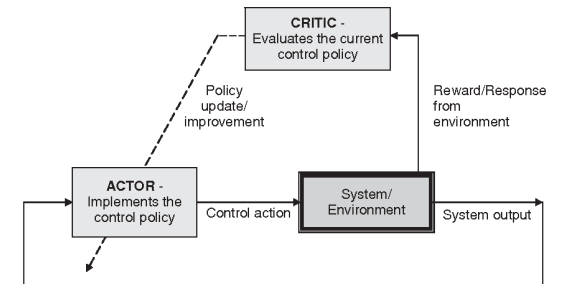


- Requires large labeled datasets

Less domain knowledge

Reinforcement Learning

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\theta} \quad & \sum_{i=1}^m r(\mathbf{x}, \theta) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \text{Bellman}(\mathbf{x}, \theta) = 0, \\ & \text{environment}(\mathbf{x}, \theta) = 0 \\ & \mathbf{x} \in \Xi \end{aligned}$$



- Requires environment model to sample

Landscape of Solution Tools

Constrained optimization



Differential Equations



Supervised Learning



Reinforcement Learning



More domain
knowledge

Less domain
knowledge

Landscape of Solution Tools

Online optimization



Differential Equations



Supervised Learning



Reinforcement Learning



What comes next? ... Differentiable programming (DP): a unifying approach for data-driven modeling and optimization of complex systems based on automatic differentiation (AD)

Differentiable Programming Enables Scientific Machine Learning

- **Differentiable Programming**

- M. Innes, et al., *A Differentiable Programming System to Bridge Machine Learning and Scientific Computing*, 2019

- **Physics-informed Neural Networks**

- M. Raissi, et al., *Physics-informed neural networks: A deep learning framework for solving forward and inverse problems involving nonlinear partial differential equations*, 2019

- **Neural Differential Equations**

- R. T. Q. Chen, et al., *Neural Ordinary Differential Equations*, 2019
- C. Rackauckas , et al., *Universal Differential Equations for Scientific Machine Learning*, 2021

- **Differentiable Optimization**

- A. Agrawal, et al., *Differentiable Convex Optimization Layers*, 2019
- P. Donti, et al., *DC3: A learning method for optimization with hard constraints*, 2021
- S. Gould, et al., *Deep Declarative Networks: A New Hope*, 2020
- J. Kotary, et al., *End-to-End Constrained Optimization Learning: A Survey*, 2021

- **Differentiable Control**

- B. Amos, et al., *Differentiable MPC for End-to-end Planning and Control*, 2019
- S. East, et al., *Infinite-Horizon Differentiable Model Predictive Control*, 2020

NeuroMANCER: a Scientific Machine Learning Library

1. Mathematical formulation

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\Theta} & (1 - \mathbf{x})^2 + \mathbf{p}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}^2)^2 \\ \text{s.t.} & (\mathbf{p}/2)^2 \leq \mathbf{x}^2 + \mathbf{y}^2 \leq \mathbf{p}^2, \quad \mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{y} \\ & \mathbf{x} = \pi_{\Theta}(\mathbf{p}) \end{aligned}$$

2. Python code interface

```
import neuromancer as nm

p = nm.variable('p')
x = nm.variable('x')
y = nm.variable('y')

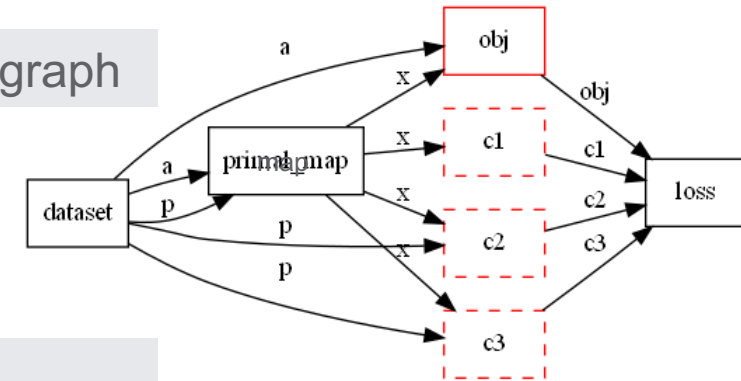
obj = ((1-x)**2 + p*(y-x**2)**2).minimize(weight=1.0, name='obj')
c1 = (p/2)**2 <= x**2 + y**2
c2 = x**2 + y**2 <= p**2
c3 = x >= y

net = nm.MLP(insize=2, outsize=2, hsizes=[80]*4)
map = nm.Node(net, input_keys=['p'], output_keys=['x', 'y'])

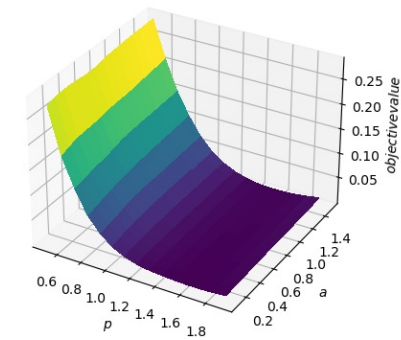
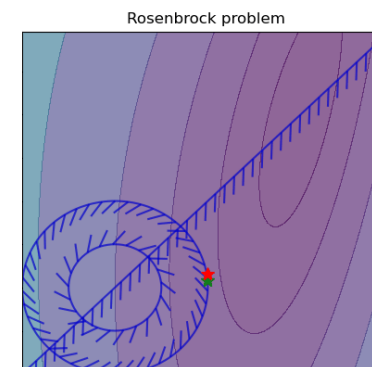
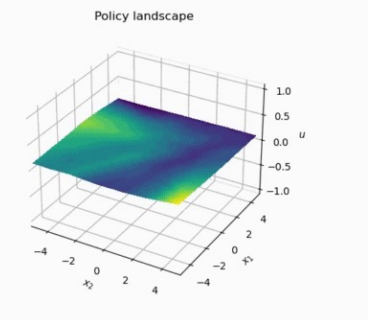
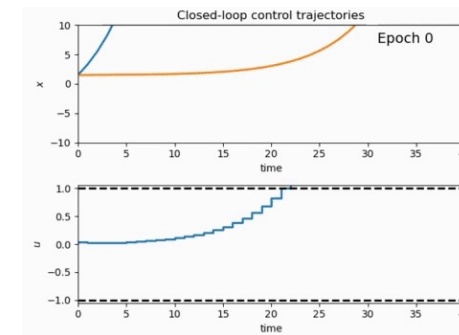
loss = nm.PenaltyLoss([obj], [c1, c2, c3])
problem = nm.Problem([map], loss)
optimizer = torch.optim.AdamW(problem.parameters())
trainer = nm.Trainer(problem, data, optimizer)
best_model = trainer.train()
```



3. Problem graph

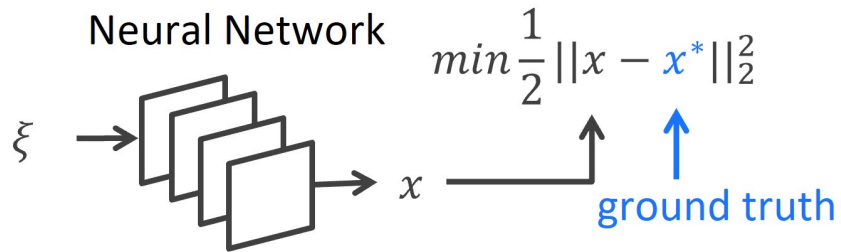


4. Results

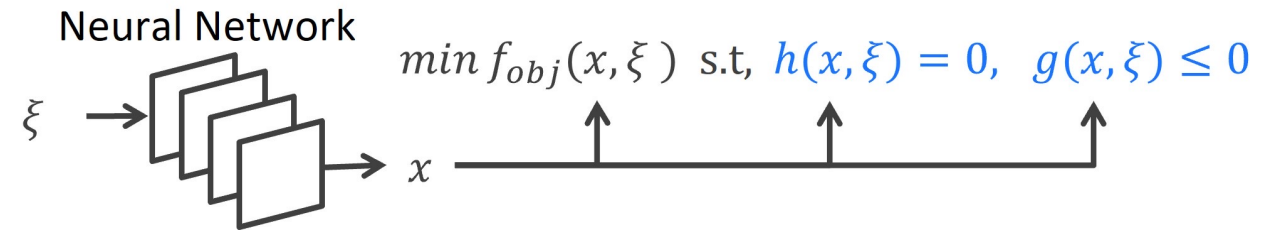


Parametric Constrained Optimization Capabilities in Neuromancer

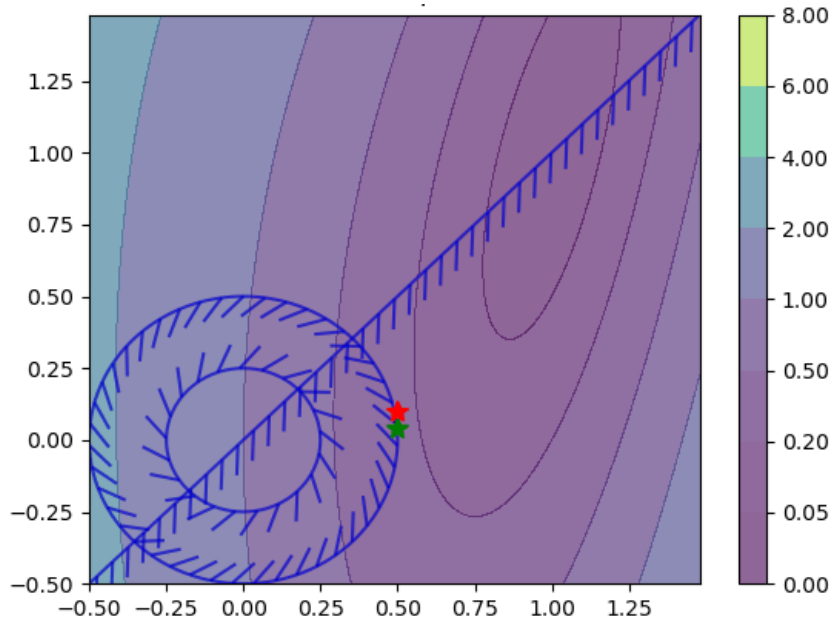
Imitation Learning



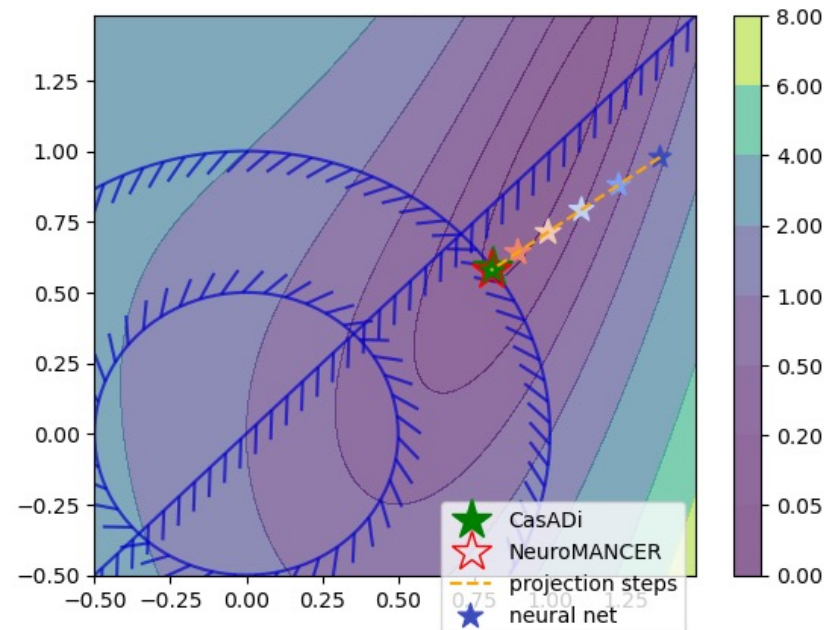
Differentiable Parametric Programming or, **Constrained** Deep Learning, End-to-end NN



Training neural networks as explicit solutions

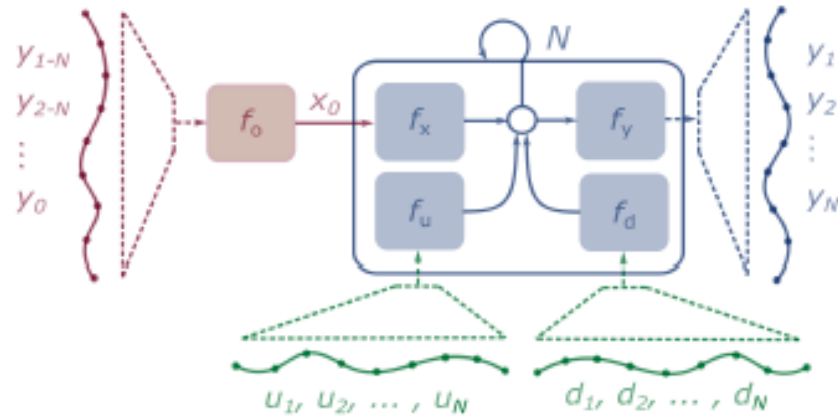


Feasibility restoration with implicit layers

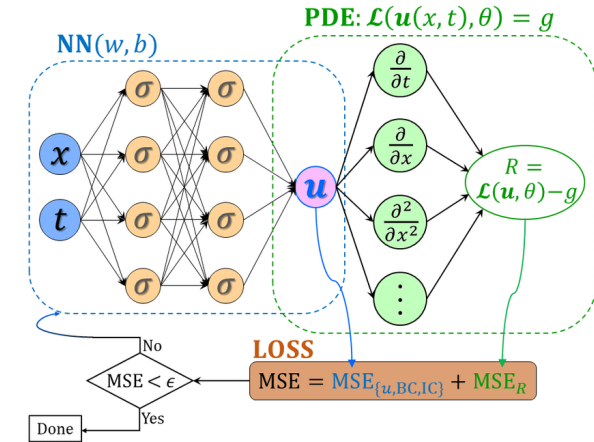


Data-driven Modeling Capabilities in Neuromancer

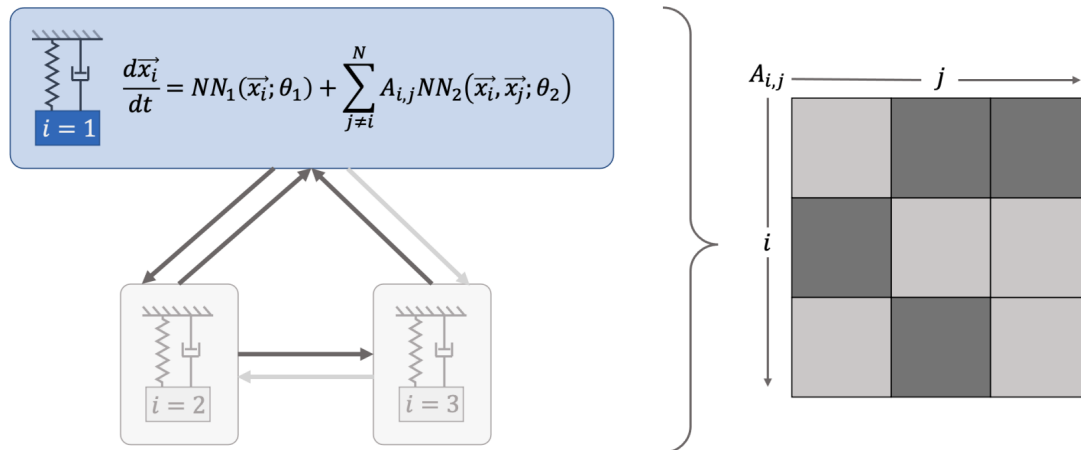
Component-based Physics-informed Machine Learning



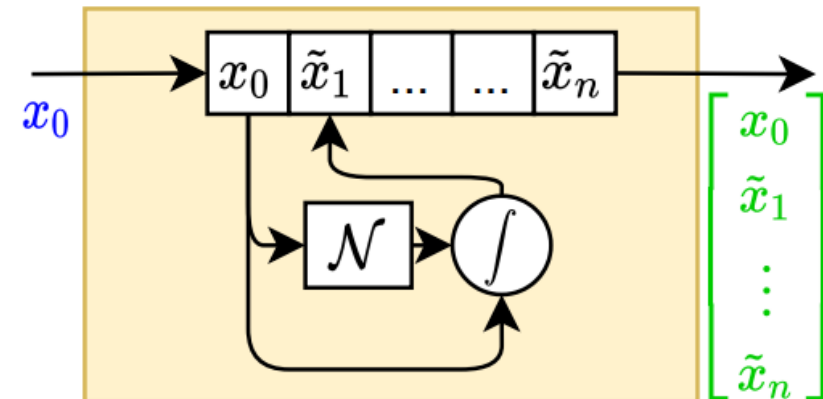
Physics-Informed Neural Networks



Networked Dynamical systems

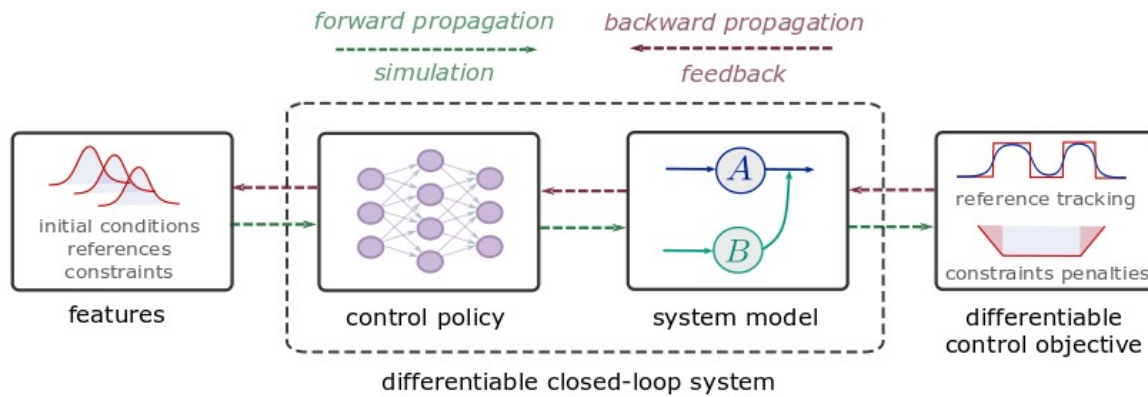


Neural differential equations

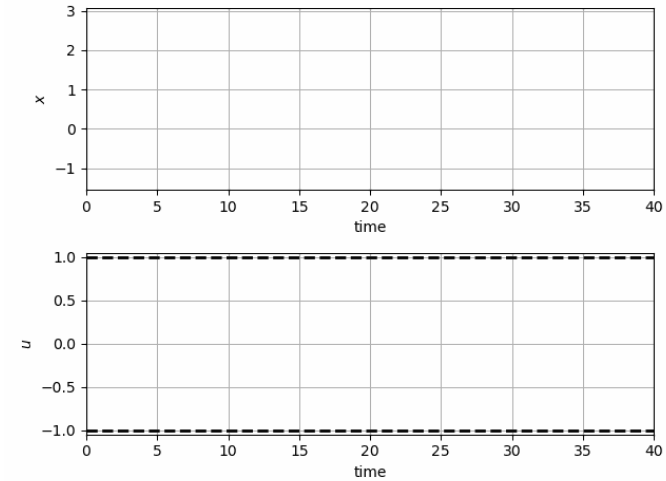


Optimal Control Capabilities in Neuromancer

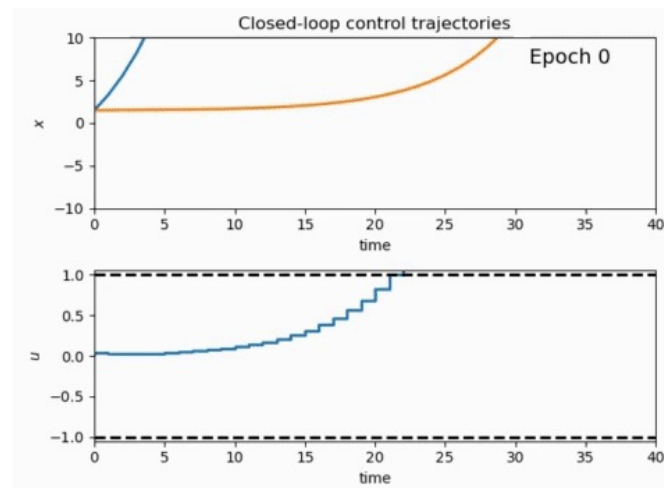
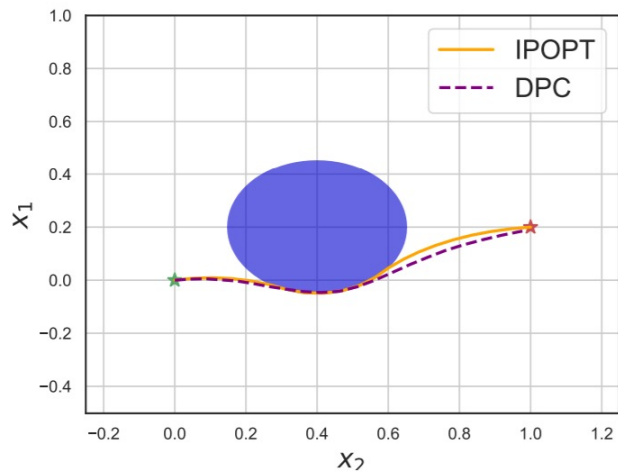
Learning constrained model-based control policies with differentiable control methods



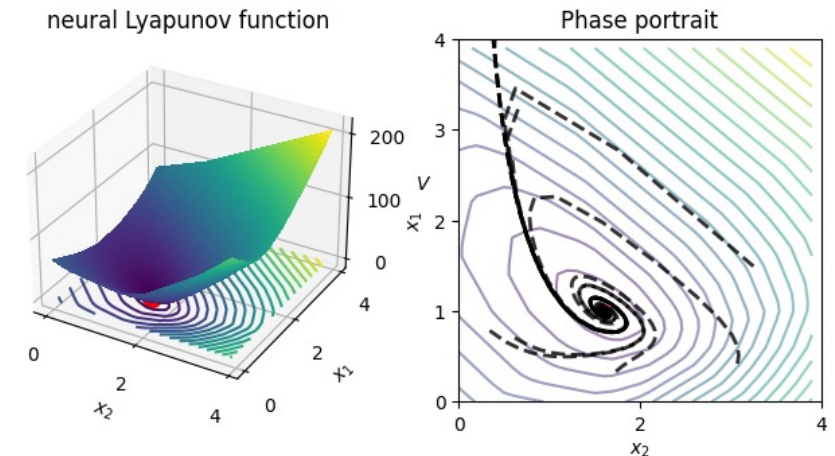
Learning stabilizing controllers



Trajectory optimization and obstacle avoidance



Learning Neural Lyapunov Functions



NeuroMANCER

Open-source scientific machine learning (SciML) toolbox in PyTorch for integrating deep learning, constrained optimization, and physics-based modeling

- Physics-informed machine learning
- Data-driven modeling of dynamical systems
- Model-based policy optimization
- Parametric constrained optimization

github.com/pnnl/neuromancer



Acknowledgements



Aaron Tuor



James Koch



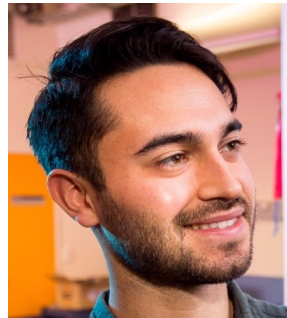
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Wenceslao Shaw Cortez



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Mahantesh Halappanavar



Draguna Vrabić

