

PAVE

An In Situ Framework for Scientific Visualization and Machine Learning Coupling

Samuel Leventhal

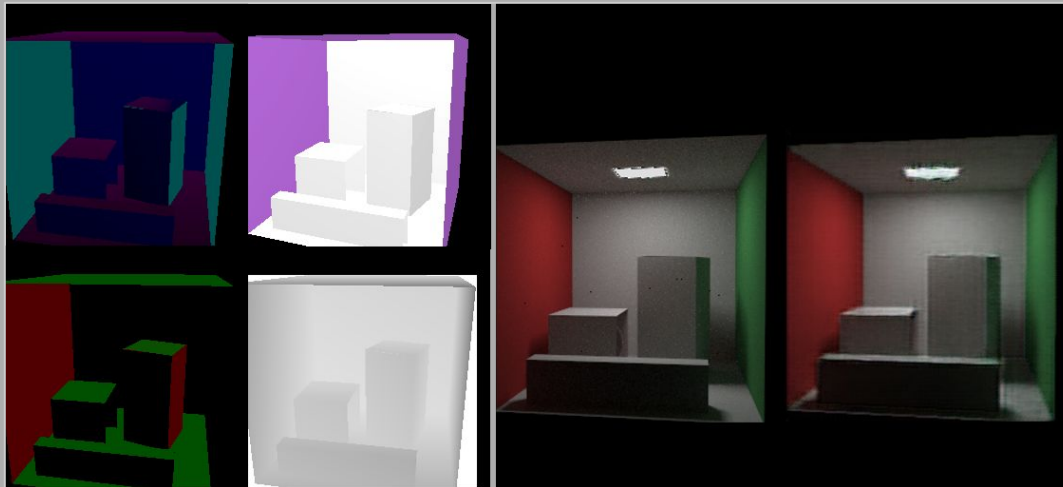
University of Utah School of Computing
Scientific Computing and Imaging Institute
Salt Lake City, UT., USA
samlev@cs.utah.edu

Mark Kim

Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Oak Ridge TN., USA
kimmb@ornl.gov

David Pugmire

Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Oak Ridge TN., USA
pugmire@ornl.gov



PAVE: An in situ framework allowing researchers and practitioners to couple scientific visualization and machine learning tasks.

Motivation

Solution

Framework

Case Study and Application of PAVE

Motivation:

I/O remains a limiting factor in **traditional HPC** which often **produces large amounts of output**.

This limitations of I/O are increasing as **machine learning** (ML) is growingly more important in HPC and **requires not only large amounts of data** ('big data') but also data in combination **with large amounts of output** in order to **produce an algorithm**.

With ML, the role of data and output has changed, becoming more integral in algorithm design.

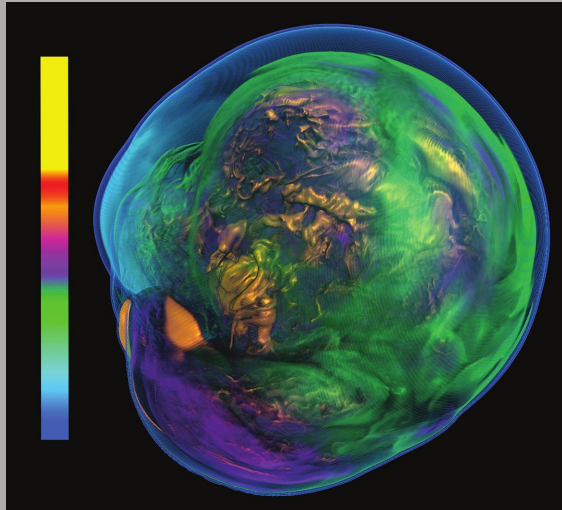
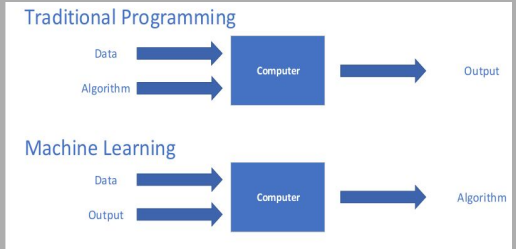
Traditional Programming



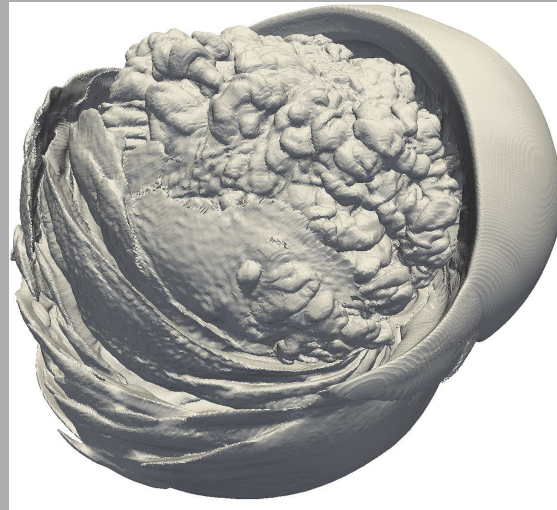
Machine Learning



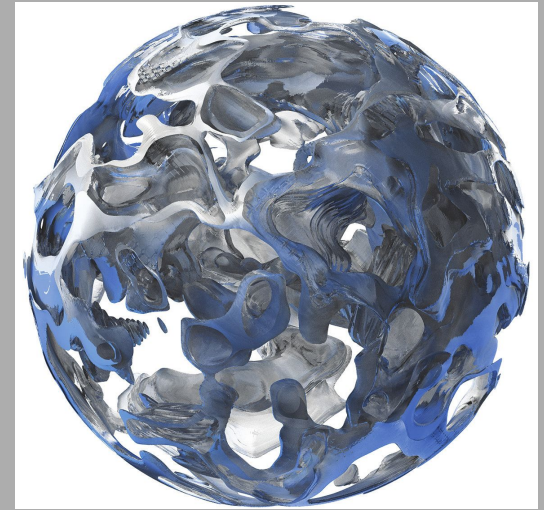
Scientific Visualization Output



Supernova Direct **Volume Rendering**

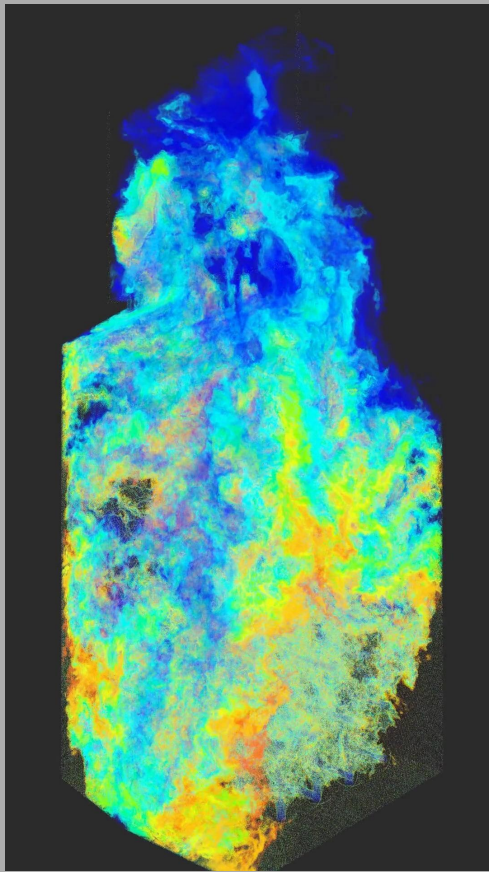


Supernova **Contour**



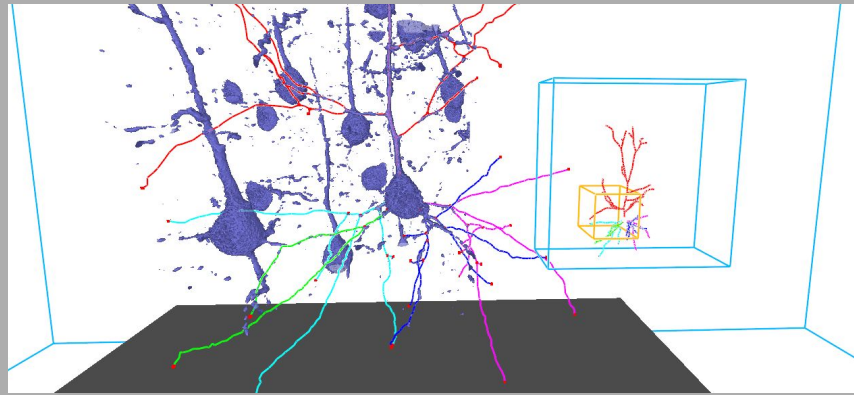
Ray-tracing:
Seismic Wave Propagation

VTK-m: Accelerating the Visualization Toolkit for Massively Threaded Architectures, Moreland et al. 2016



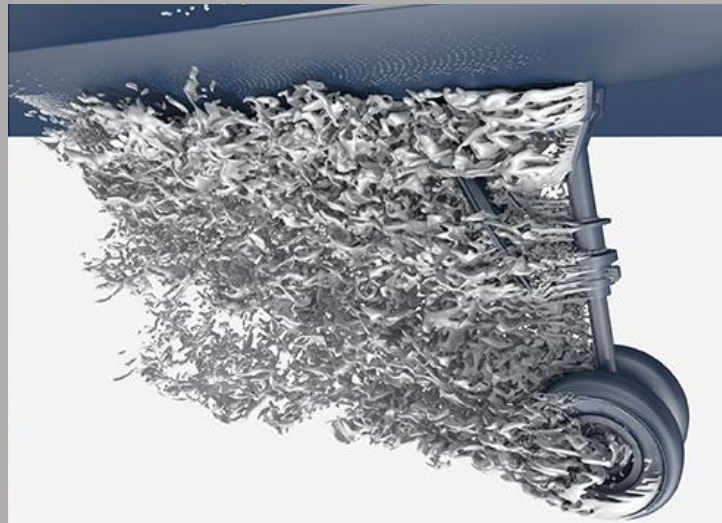
"Ultra Super Critical" Oxy-Coal

Kumar, Sidharth, et al. "Scalable data management of the Uintah simulation framework for next-generation engineering problems with radiation." *Asian Conference on Supercomputing Frontiers*. Springer, Cham, 2018.



A Virtual Reality Visualization Tool for Neuron Tracing

Usher, W., Klacansky, P., Federer, F., Bremer, P. T., Knoll, A., Yarch, J., ... & Pascucci, V. (2017). A virtual reality visualization tool for neuron tracing. *IEEE transactions on visualization and computer graphics*, 24(1), 994-1003.



Isosurface representation of the vorticity, rendered with path tracing

Wang, Feng, et al. "CPU Isosurface Ray Tracing of Adaptive Mesh Refinement Data." *IEEE transactions on visualization and computer graphics* 25.1 (2018): 1142-1151.

Machine Learning Output

Generative Models: Gaussian mixture model, Hidden Markov model, Bayesian network, Generative Adversarial Network, Autoencoder, ...

Neural Networks: Convolutional, Recurrent, Long-Short, ...

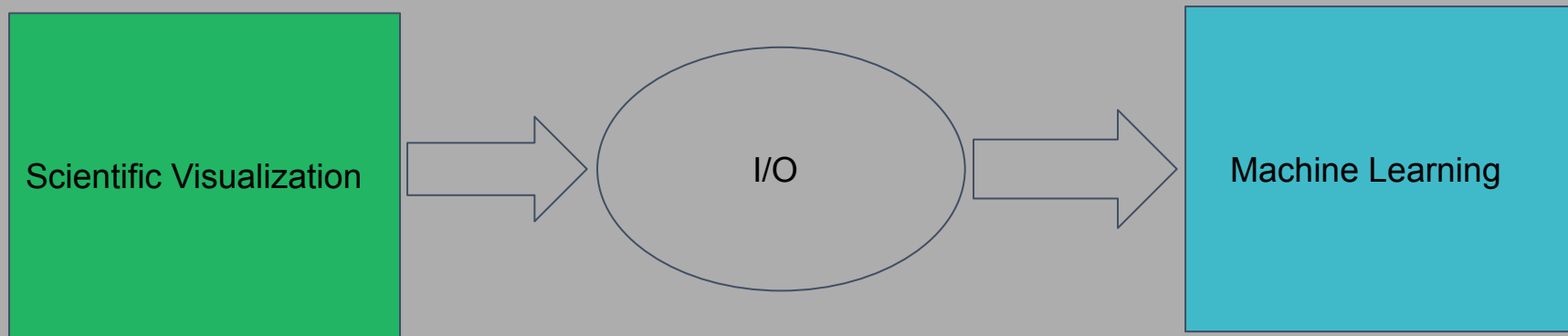
Structured Predictions: Conditional Random Field, Structured SVM, Language Processing, ...

Decision Trees

...

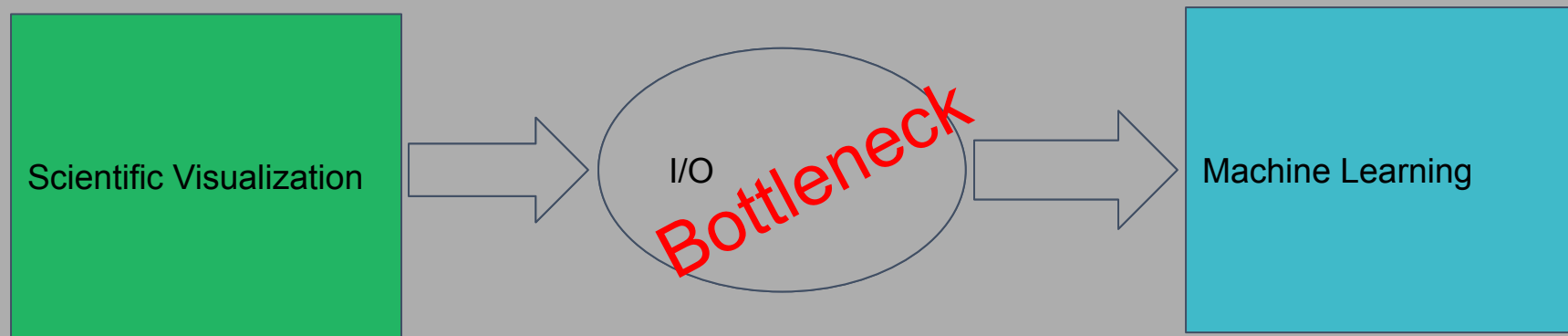
Motivating Aim

A scalable and efficient framework for combining scientific visualization (traditional programming) and machine learning tasks



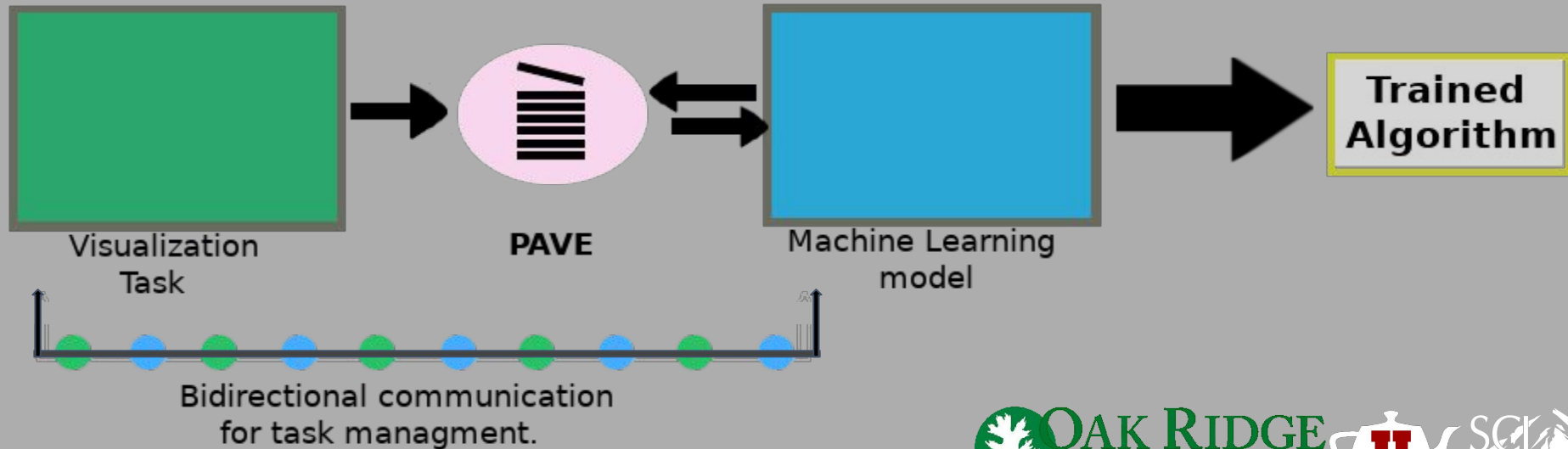
What do we have to address?

Problem: An increasing gap between compute performance and I/O bandwidth for HPC.



In Situ Transport: Coupling scientific visualization and machine learning.

- In situ data transport of visualization task used as input for machine learning model to produce a trained learning algorithm.



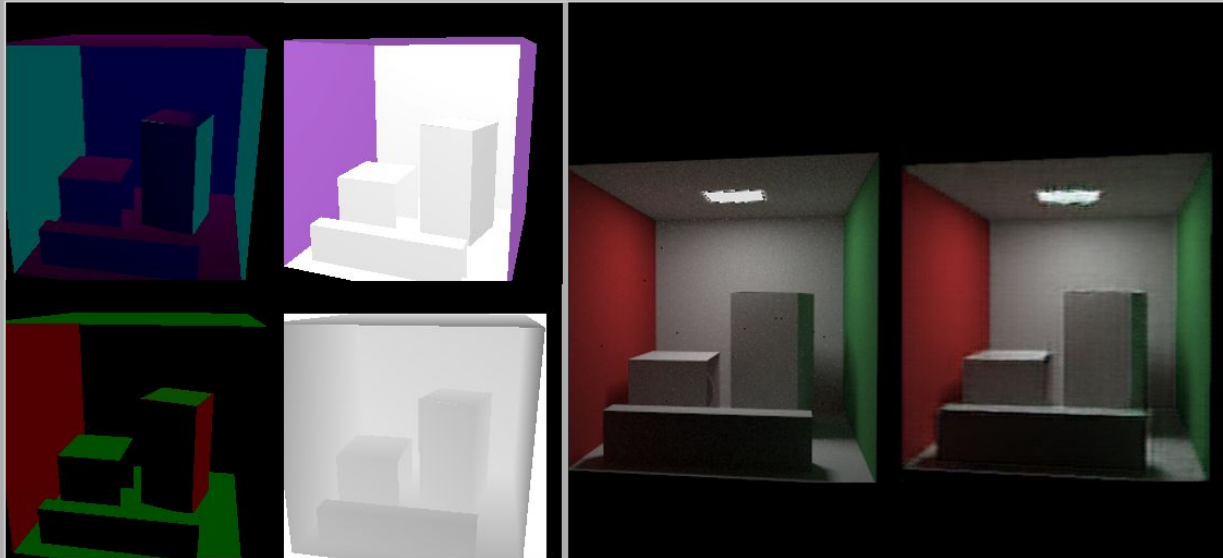
PAVE provides a simple API for in situ data transport for coupling user defined scientific visualization and machine learning tasks.



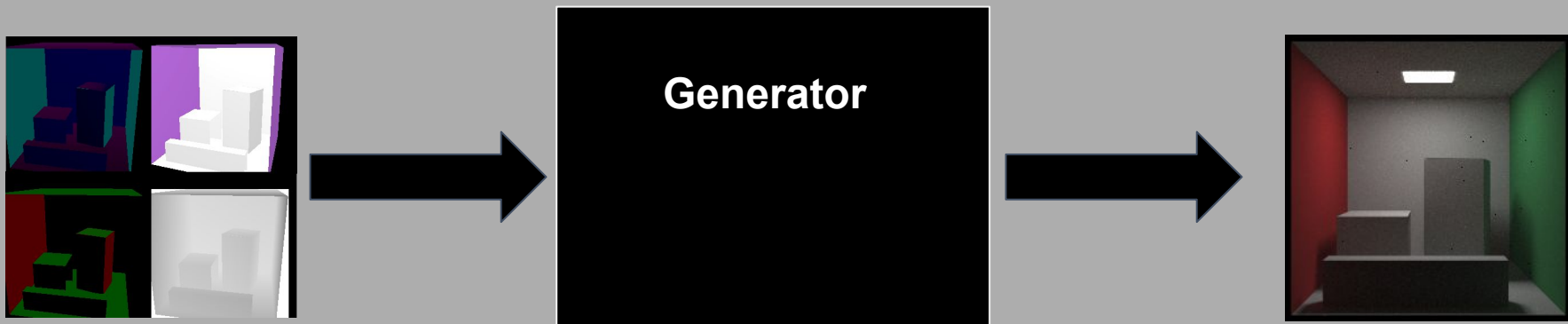
Case Study

Coupled Path Tracing and Conditional Adversarial Network

Scalable conditional generative adversarial network (cGAN) trained on the output of a path tracer to be able to emulate the behavior of light and global illumination for scene dependent geometry.



End Goal: Path Tracer trains a Generative Adversarial Network (GAN) for emulating the behaviour of light in a given scene.



Motivation: Alleviate input/output bottleneck when coupling traditional programming and machine learning.

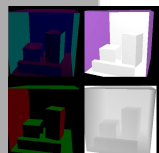
Traditional Programming



Machine Learning



Traditional Programming



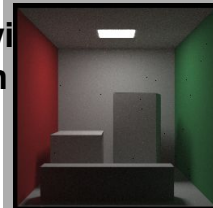
Scene Geometry
and Direct Lighting



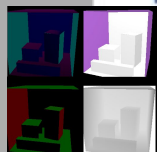
Path Tracer



Rendered Scene with
Global Illumination



Machine Learning



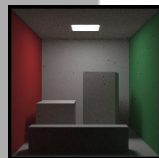
Scene Geometry
and Direct Lighting



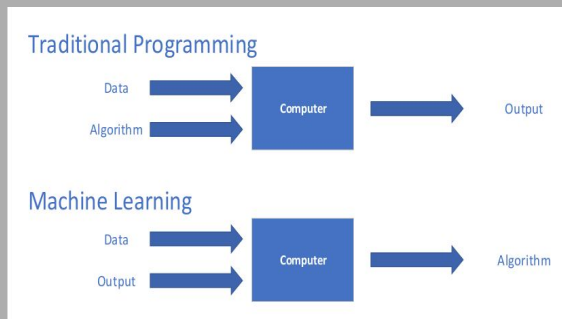
Rendered Scene with
Global Illumination
"Ground Truth"



Scene Generator



System Overview: Coupling

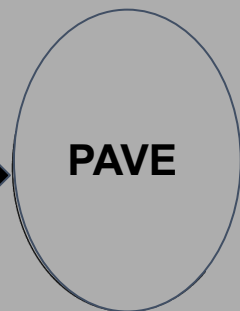


Traditional Programming

Scene Geometry and Direct Lighting



Path Tracer



Machine Learning

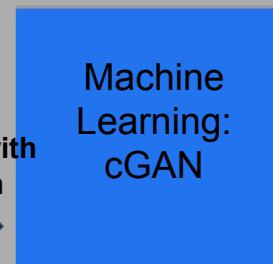
Scene Geometry and Direct Lighting



Rendered Scene with Global Illumination

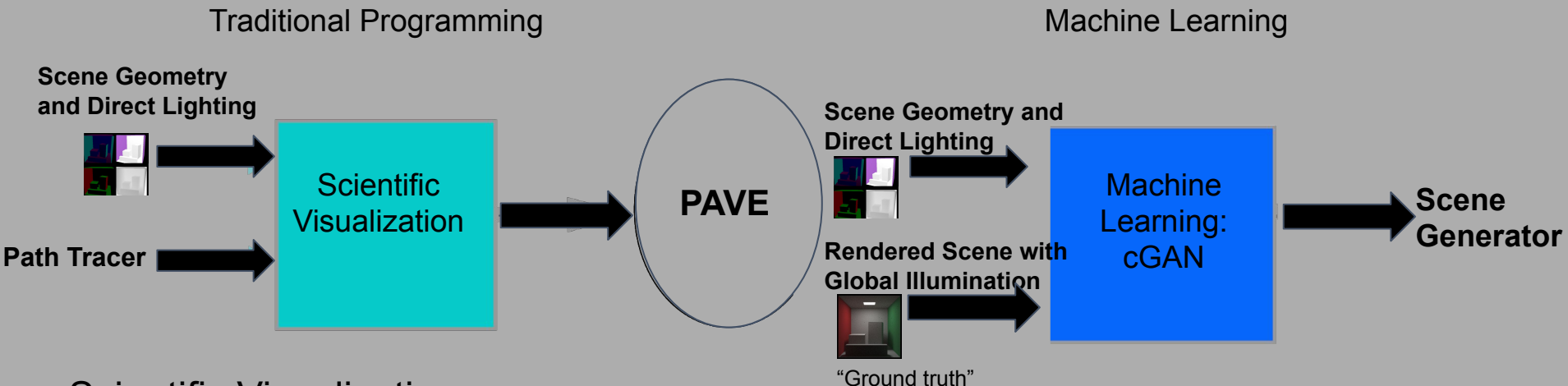


"Ground truth"



Scene Generator

System Overview: User Defined Visualization



Scientific Visualization:
Path Tracer using VTK-m



Data parallel primitive toolkit for scientific visualization suitable for massively threaded architectures.

VTK-m was chosen due to its scalability and HPC compatibility

System Overview: Learning Model

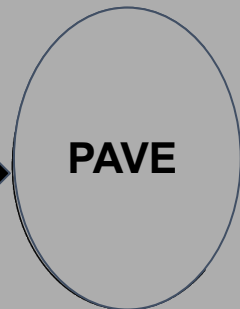
Traditional Programming

Machine Learning

Scene Geometry
and Direct Lighting



Path Tracer



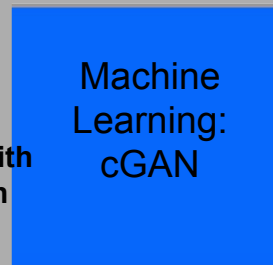
Scene Geometry
and Direct Lighting



Rendered Scene with
Global Illumination



"Ground truth"



Scene
Generator

Scientific Visualization:
Path Tracer using VTK-m



Learning Goal:
cGAN: U-Net + patchGAN (CNN)
with PyTorch



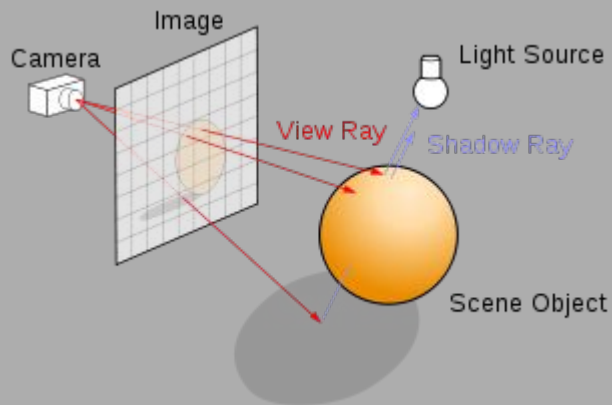
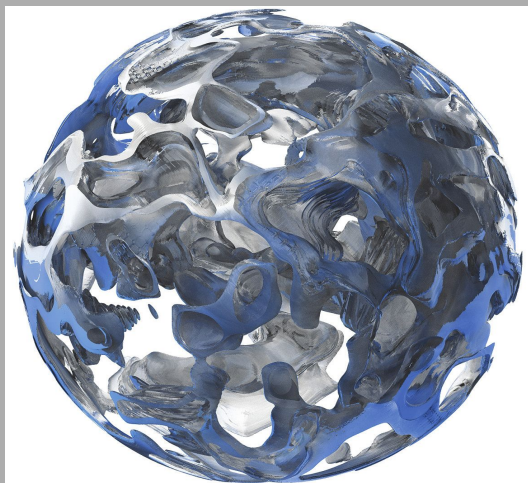
National Laboratory



www.sci.utah.edu

Path Tracer Design

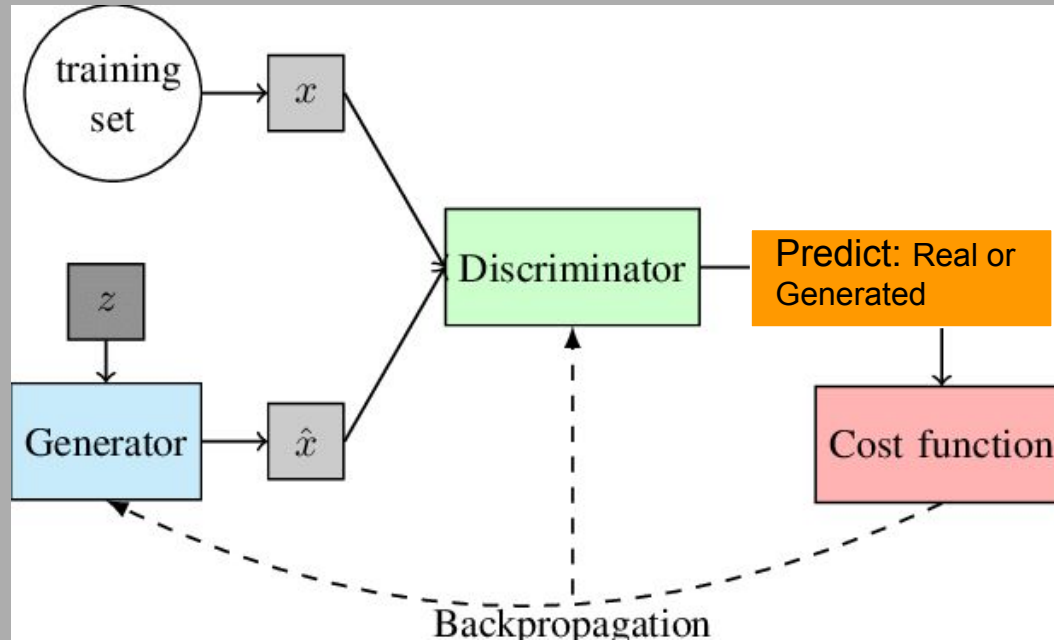
Path Tracer: Monte Carlo sampling over shapes, light intensity and pixel values. The sampling is performed by sending multiple rays per pixel traversing the scene, accumulating the color of the surfaces it interacts with until it hits a light source.



Ray-tracing:
Seismic Wave Propagation

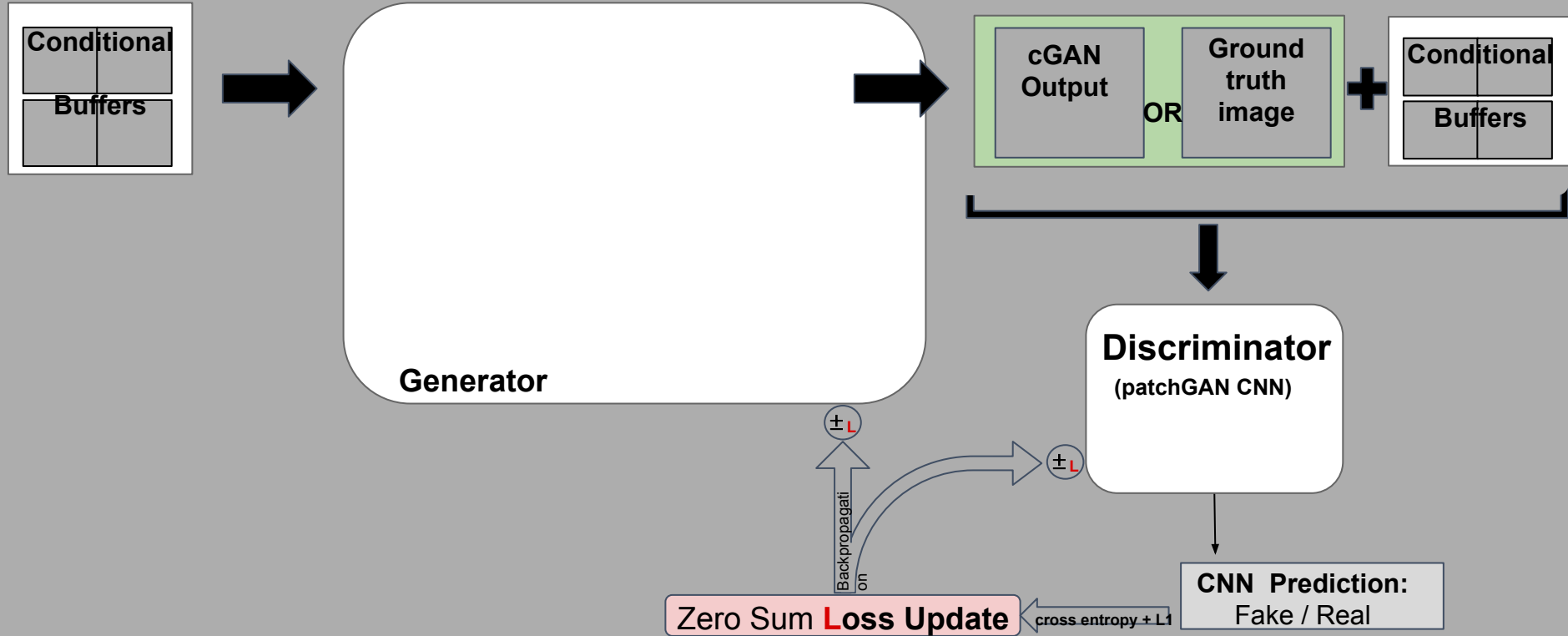
Training Generative Neural Networks

Cops and Counterfeiters, a zero sum game.



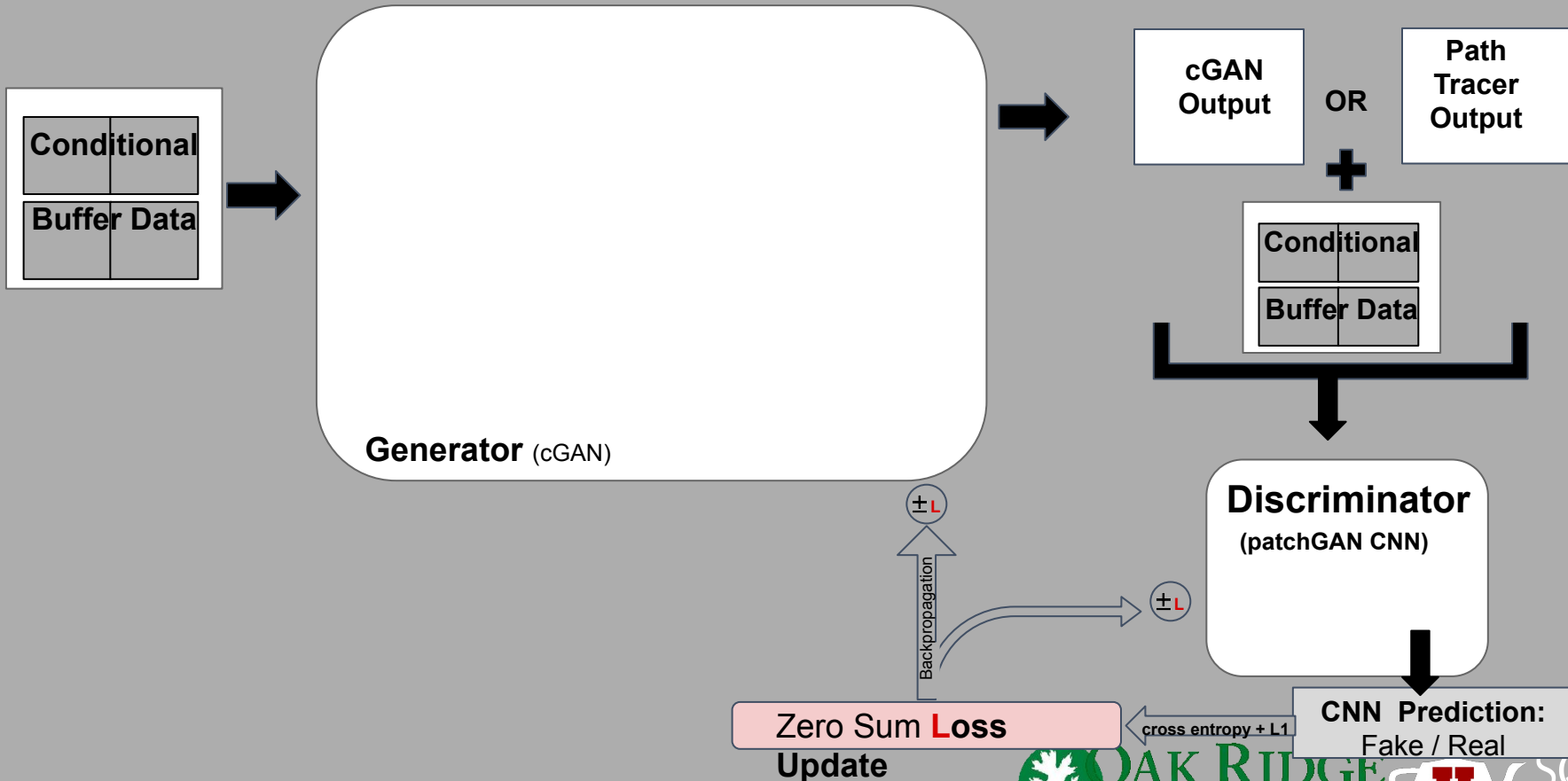
Case Study

Training the generator



Case Study

Training the generator



Data from VTK-m Pathtracer: Geometric Buffers

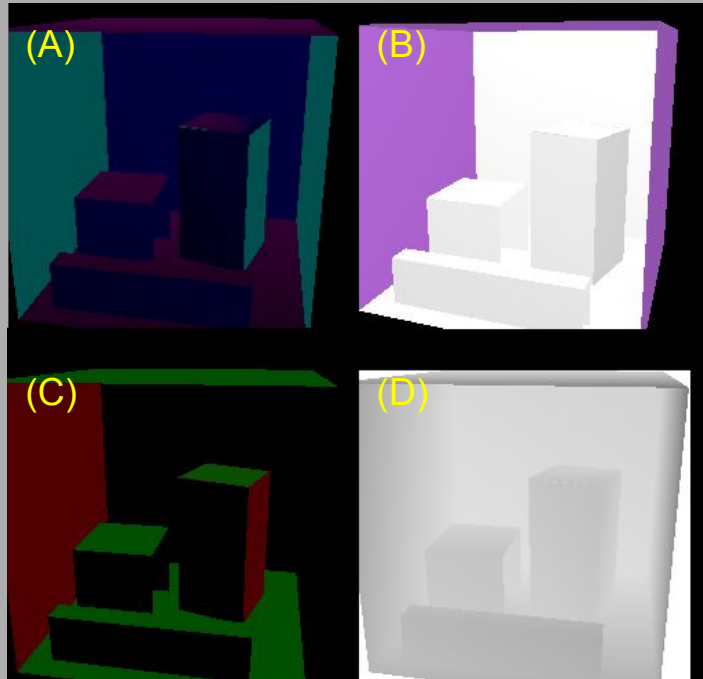
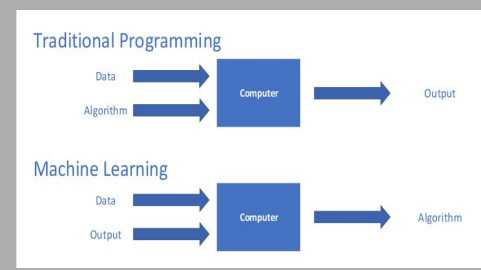


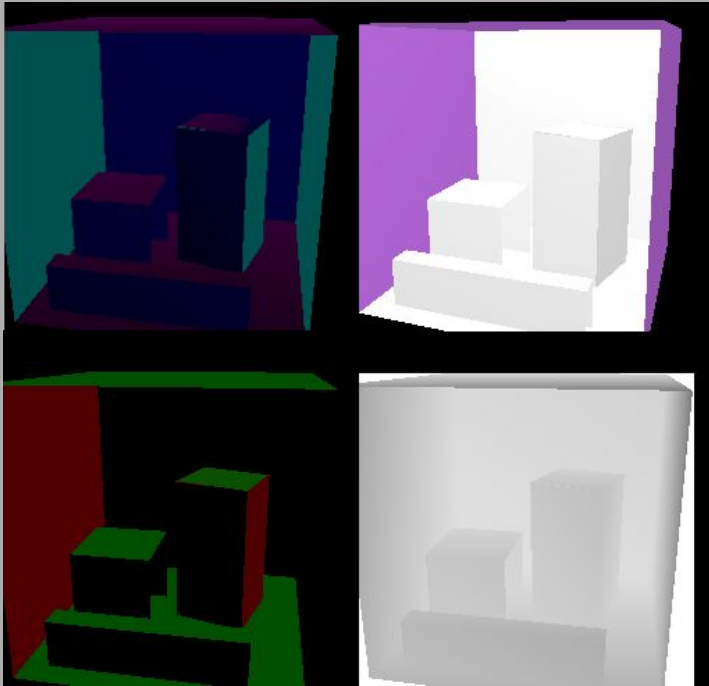
Image buffers needed to compute light paths offer conditional dependency on the behavior of light based on the geometry and light sources within a scene.

Material property parameters, direct lighting, color coded normals of Surfaces and depth: (a) – (d) respectively.

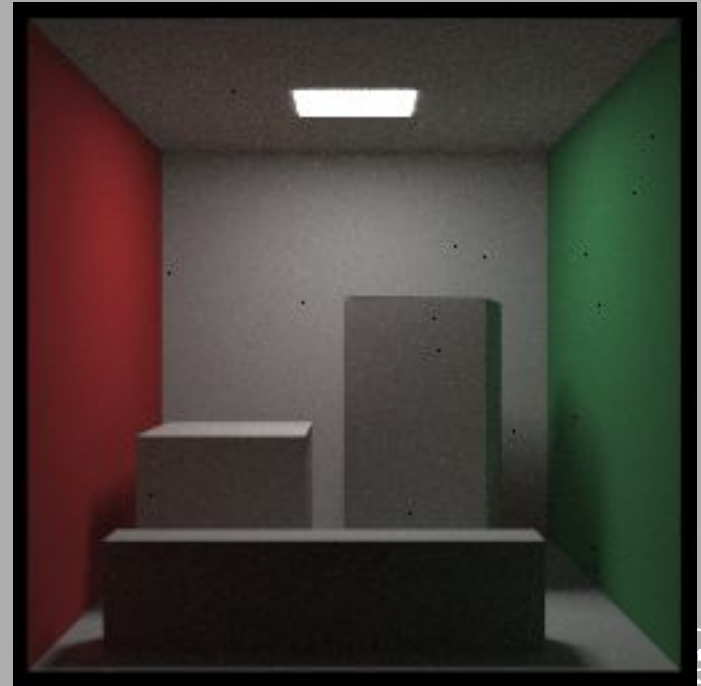
Data for both path tracer and cGAN along with the output from the path tracer for cGAN



Data: Conditional Geometric Buffers



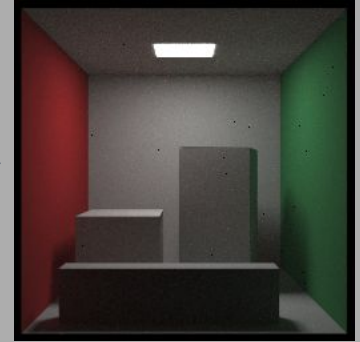
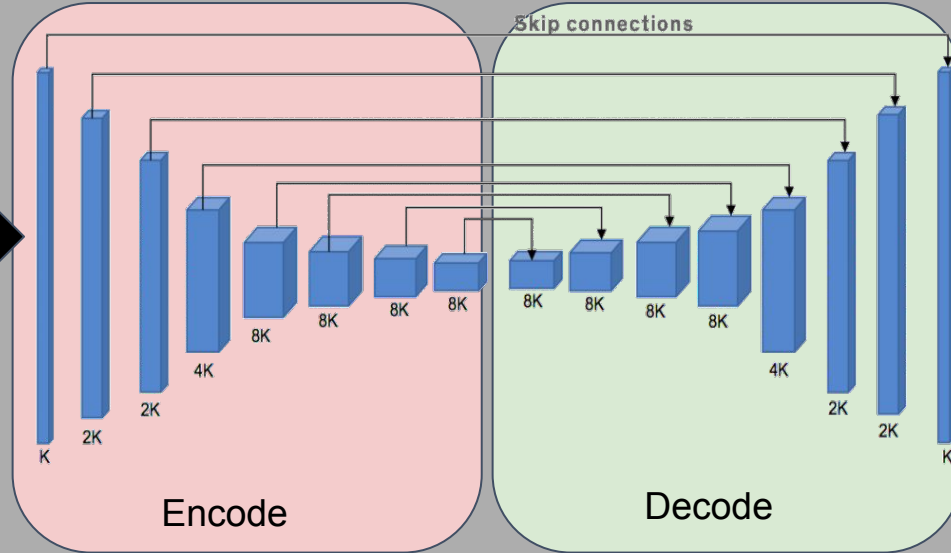
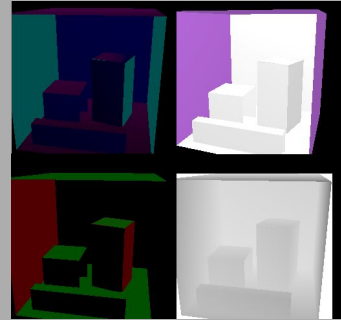
Output: Ground Truth Rendering



Conditional Generative Adversarial Network

Conditional Dependence

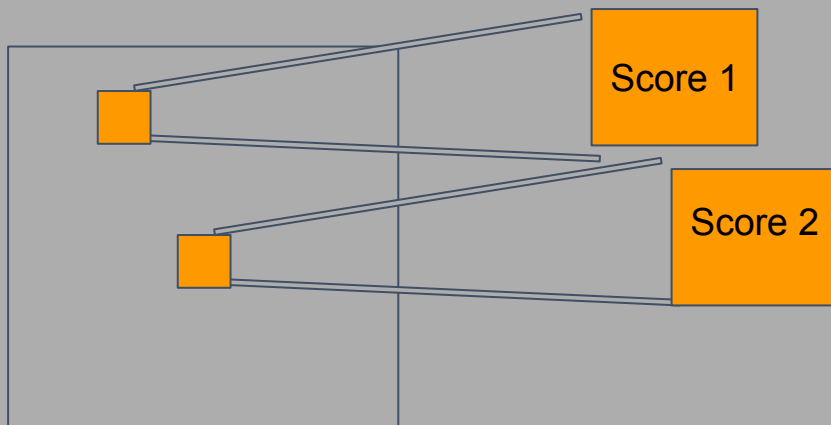
U-Net



Discriminator

Deep Convolutional patchGAN Network (Isola et. al. [30])

Added advantage of providing a patch-wise probability and regional accuracy within an image in question as being real or fake.



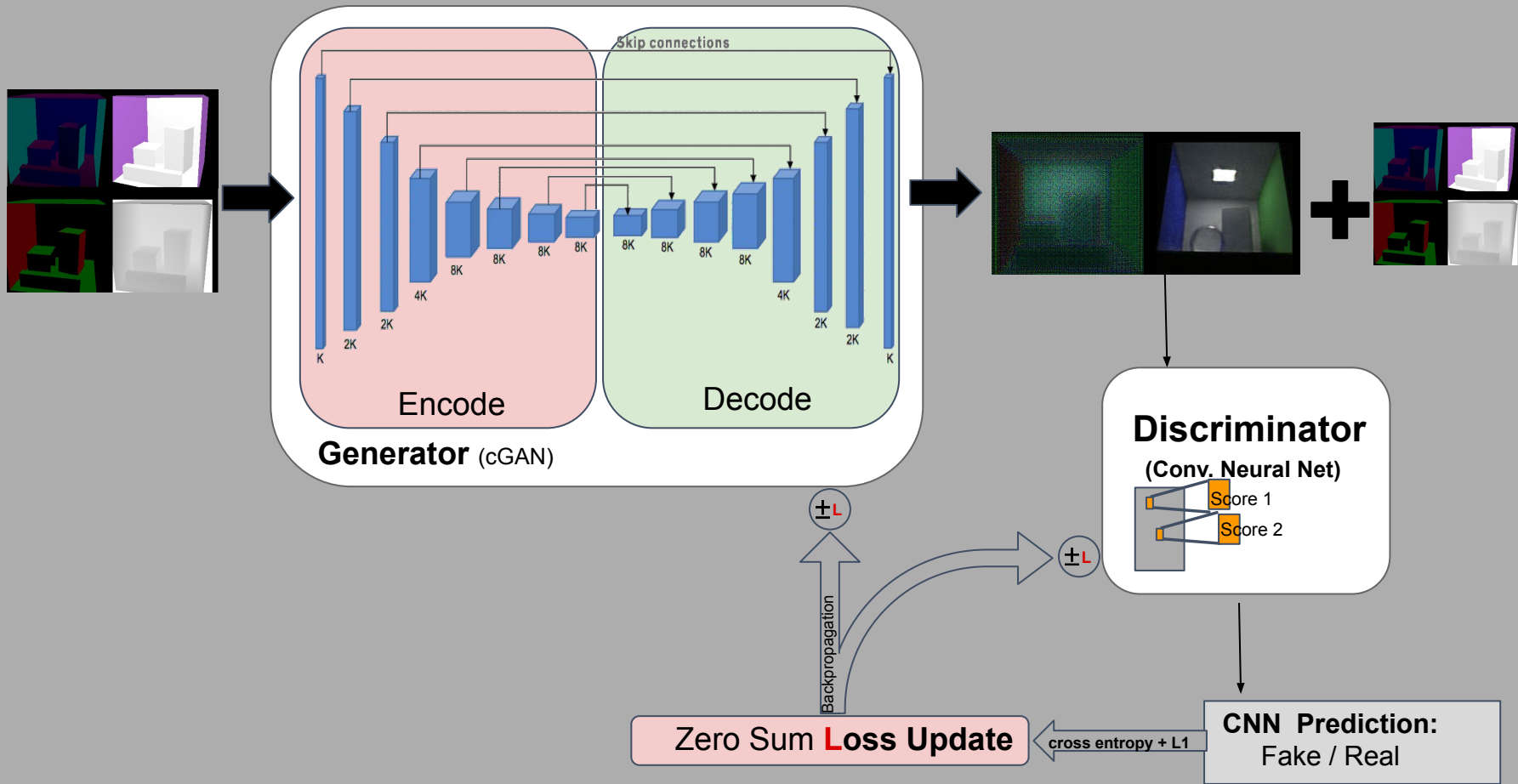
Score Image = Average(Score_i)

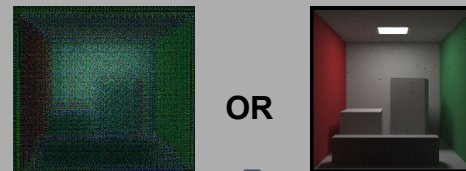
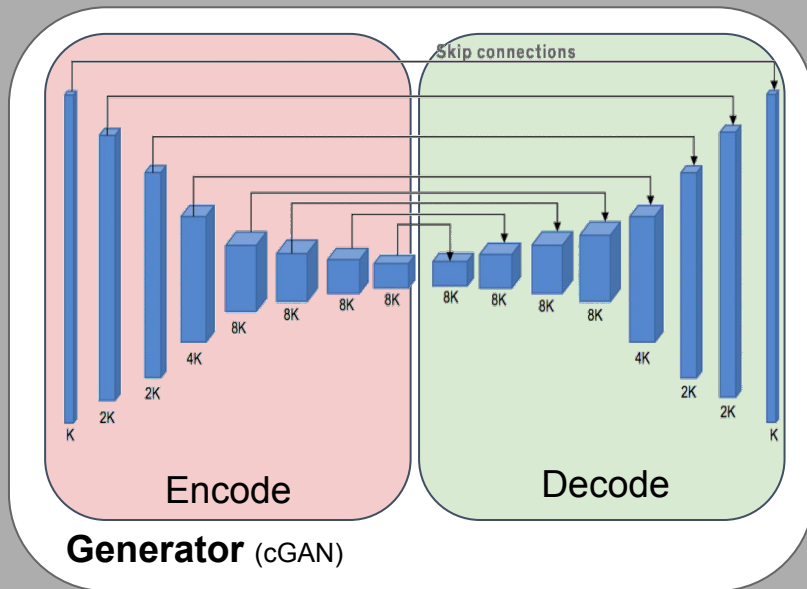
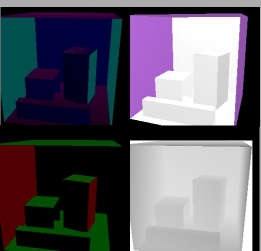
Generative Network Loss

Spatial relations and location is important.

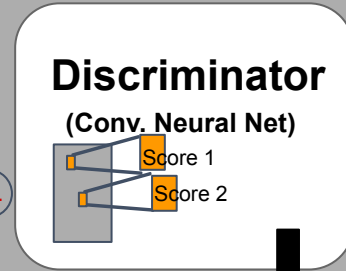
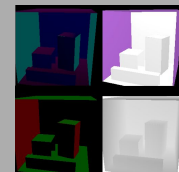
Added L1 norm loss to cross entropy due to Structural preservation of U-Net due to concatenate and regional influence due to patch-wise probability in Discriminator.

Gradient descent based optimization as zero-sum game between discriminator and generator.



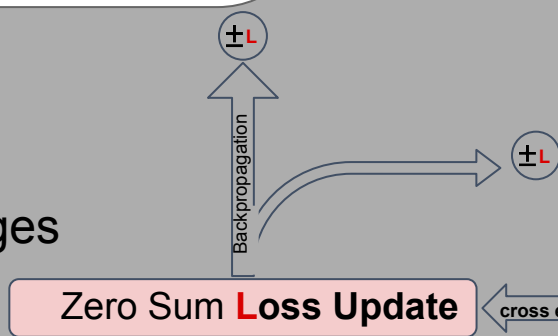


OR



CNN Prediction:
Fake / Real

- Once trained Generative model:**
- Similar to an explorable database.
 - Serves as a look-up table or 'filter' rendering globally illuminated images with quality comparable to offline approaches.

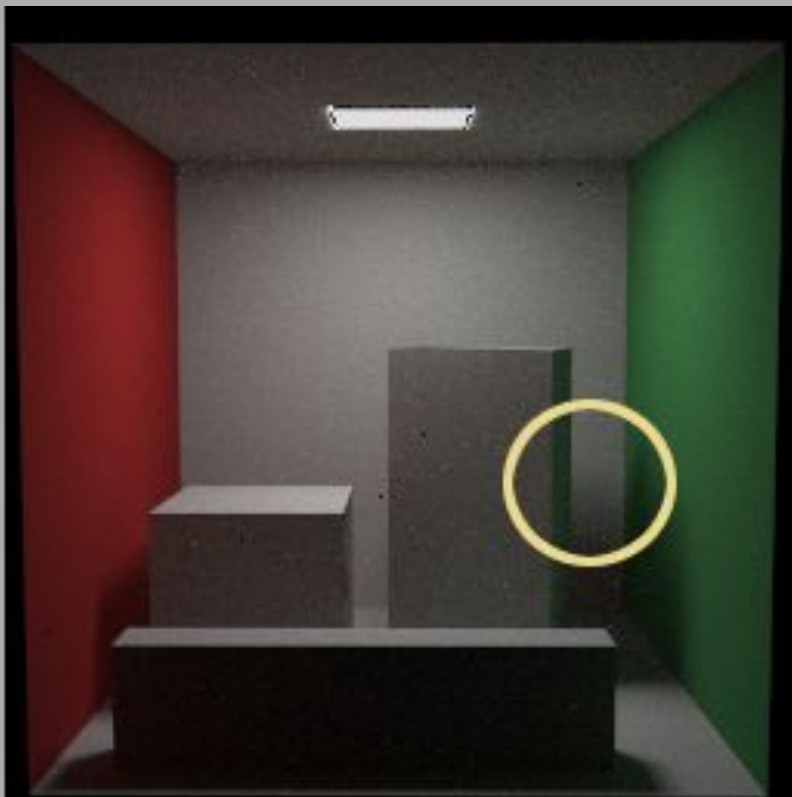


Example of Learned Light Transport

Light reflected from near surfaces.

Illumination dependent on orientation and proximity to light source.

Path Traced Ground Truth



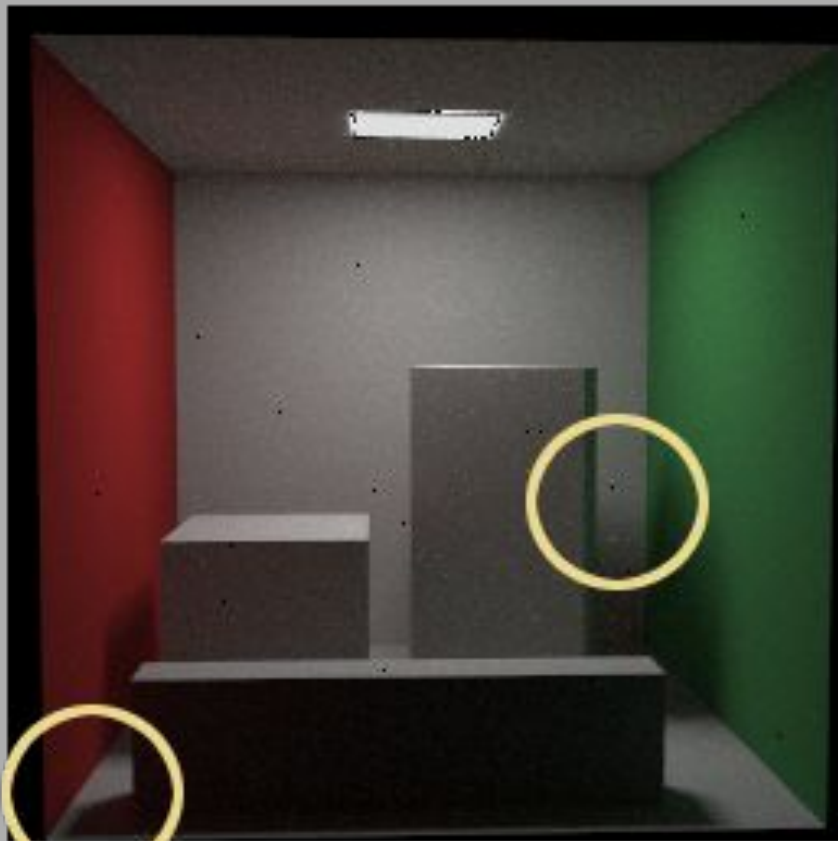
Artificial Image from Generator



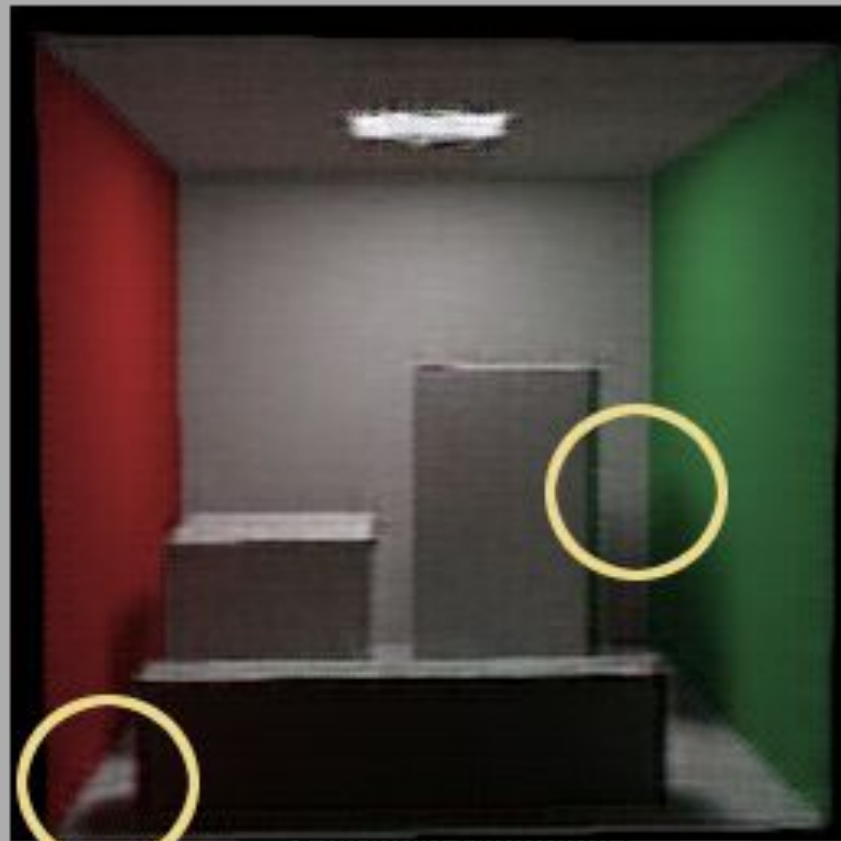
Example of Learned Light Transport

Accurately approximate diffuse indirect illumination and soft shadows

Path Traced Ground Truth

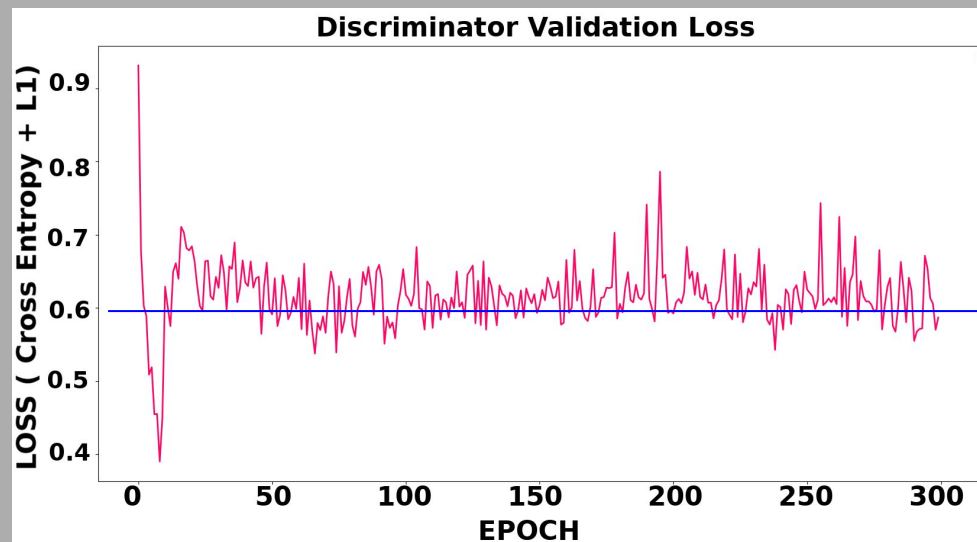
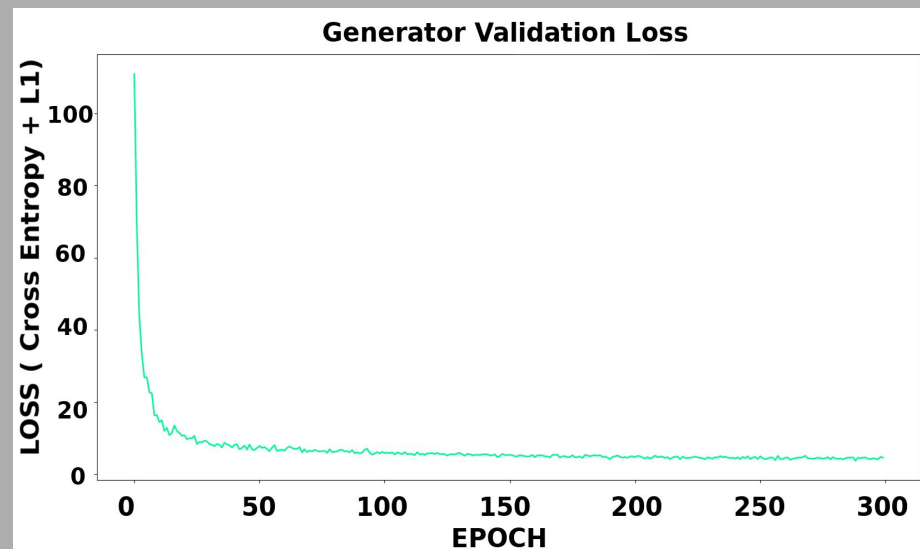


Artificial Image from Generator



Results

As training progressed, and the generative network improved with loss converging to zero, the discriminator deteriorated and was left with near even odds amounting to a near 50-50% chance of identifying input images as either artificial or original.

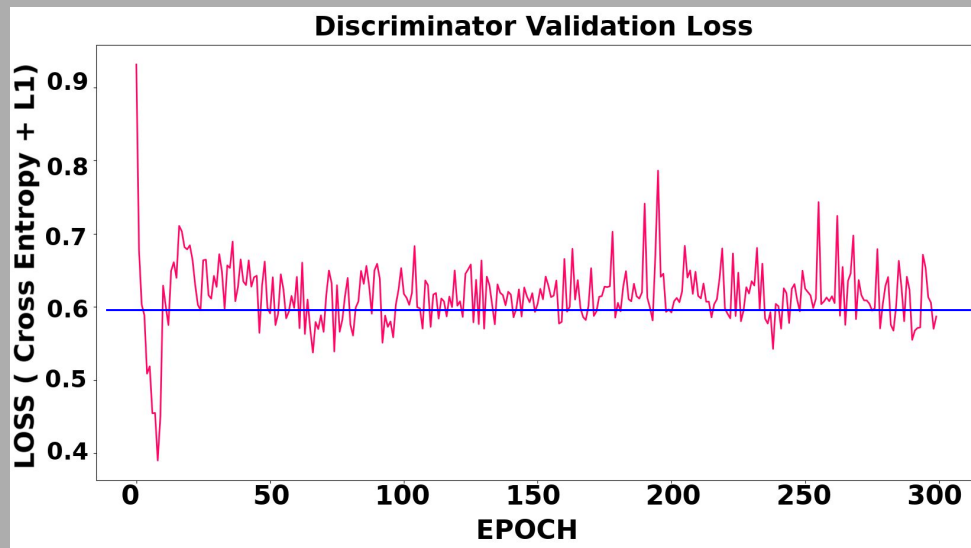


Results

As training progressed, and the generative network improved with loss converging to zero, the discriminator deteriorated and was left with near even odds amounting to a near 50-50% chance of identifying input images as either artificial or original.

Possible Issue:

- Need longer ray depth, higher sample rate.
- Discriminator learns to identify fixed point.
- To low training resolution.
- ect...



Performance

Ray Tracing: Generating 3080 image, dimension 256x256x3, ray depth 50, sampling 1000, system 2x Nvidia RTX-2080 Ti GPUs, Totaling 13 hours.

Training cGAN: On same machine with one Nvidia RTX-2080 Ti GPU took 2.7 hours over 400 epochs (with all data available).

Future Work

Implement more cyclical, interweaved applications of visualization and learning such as learning implementations on time dependent visualizations.

Larger scale in the amount to compute and data generated with more intensive coupling of tasks.

Generate novel scene or for volumes.

We would also like to add more output connectors such as Ospray or Optix, and add more machine learning frameworks such as TensorFlow.

Thank you, questions?



Computer, in the Holmesian style, create a mystery to confound Data with an opponent that has the ability to defeat him...

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Example Synthetic Conditional Buffer and Sphere

When using synthetic conditional the network showed ability to learn refraction.

Path Traced Original

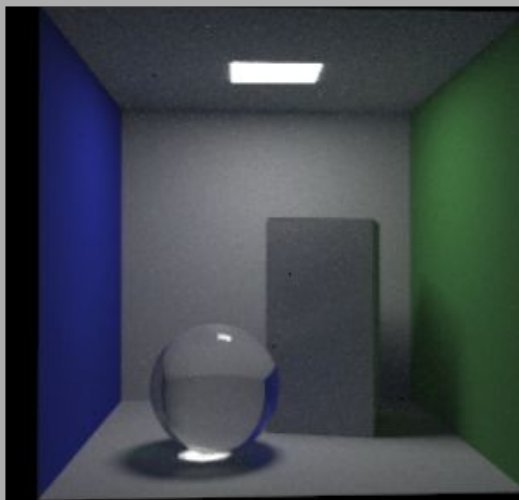
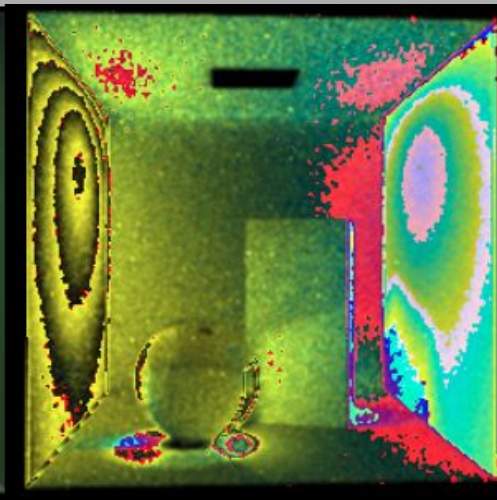


Image Augmentation
as Conditional



Generated Image
During Training.

