

Preconditioned training of normalizing flows for variational inference in inverse problems

Ali Siahkoohi ¹ Gabrio Rizzuti ¹ Mathias Louboutin ¹ Philipp A. Witte ²
Felix J. Herrmann ¹

¹Georgia Institute of Technology

²Microsoft



Georgia Institute of Technology

Find \mathbf{x} such that:

$$\mathbf{y} = F(\mathbf{x}) + \epsilon$$

observed data, \mathbf{y}

measurement noise, $\epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})$

expensive (nonlinear) forward operator, F

limited access to training data (marginal or joint)

Variational inference with normalizing flows

$$\min_{\theta} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})} \left[\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \|F(T_{\theta}(\mathbf{z})) - \mathbf{y}\|_2^2 - \log \pi_{\text{prior}}(T_{\theta}(\mathbf{z})) - \log \left| \det \nabla_{\mathbf{z}} T_{\theta}(\mathbf{z}) \right| \right]$$

no training data required

cheap posterior sampling: $T_{\theta}(\mathbf{z}) \sim \pi_{\theta}(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{y}) \approx \pi_{\text{post}}(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{y})$

requires a prior density, $\pi_{\text{prior}}(\mathbf{x})$

repeated evaluations of F and ∇F^{\top}

specific to one observation, \mathbf{y}

Qiang Liu and Dilin Wang. “Stein Variational Gradient Descent: A General Purpose Bayesian Inference Algorithm”. In: *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*. Vol. 29. 2016, pp. 2378–2386. URL: <https://proceedings.neurips.cc/paper/2016/file/b3ba8f1bee1238a2f37603d90b58898d-Paper.pdf>.

Variational inference with conditional normalizing flows

$$\min_{\phi} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x} \sim \hat{\pi}_{\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x})} \left[\frac{1}{2} \|G_{\phi}(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x})\|^2 - \log \left| \det \nabla_{\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x}} G_{\phi}(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x}) \right| \right],$$

$$\text{where } G_{\phi}(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} G_{\phi_y}(\mathbf{y}) \\ G_{\phi_x}(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x}) \end{bmatrix}, \quad \phi = \{\phi_y, \phi_x\}$$

cheap posterior sampling for all \mathbf{y} : $G_{\phi_x}^{-1}(G_{\phi_y}(\mathbf{y}), \mathbf{z}) \sim \pi_{\phi}(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{y})$

does not involve the forward operator, F

does not require a prior density, $\pi_{\text{prior}}(\mathbf{x})$

heavily relies on access to training pairs, $\hat{\pi}_{\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x}} \neq \pi_{\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x}}$

J. Kruse et al. *HINT: Hierarchical Invertible Neural Transport for Density Estimation and Bayesian Inference*. 2019. arXiv: 1905.10687 [stat.ML].

Ricardo Baptista, Olivier Zahm, and Youssef Marzouk. *An adaptive transport framework for joint and conditional density estimation*. 2020. arXiv: 2009.10303 [stat.ML].

Variational inference with the preconditioned scheme

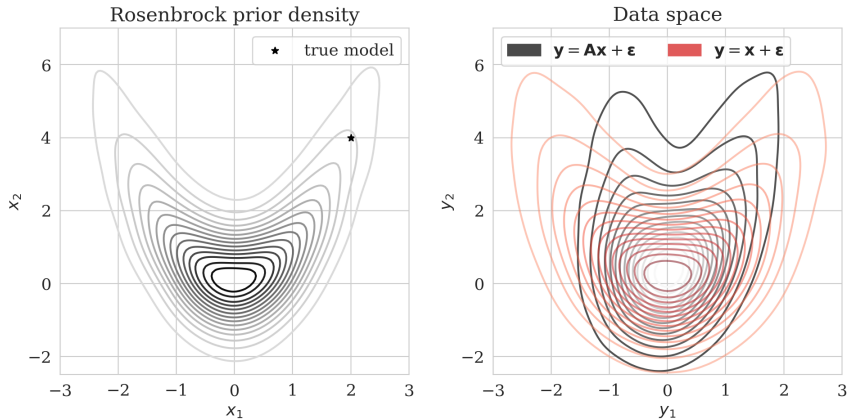
$$\min_{\phi_x} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})} \left[\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \|F(T_{\phi_x}(\mathbf{z})) - \mathbf{y}\|_2^2 - \log \pi_G(T_{\phi_x}(\mathbf{z})) - \log \left| \det \nabla_{\mathbf{z}} T_{\phi_x}(\mathbf{z}) \right| \right]$$

transfer learning:

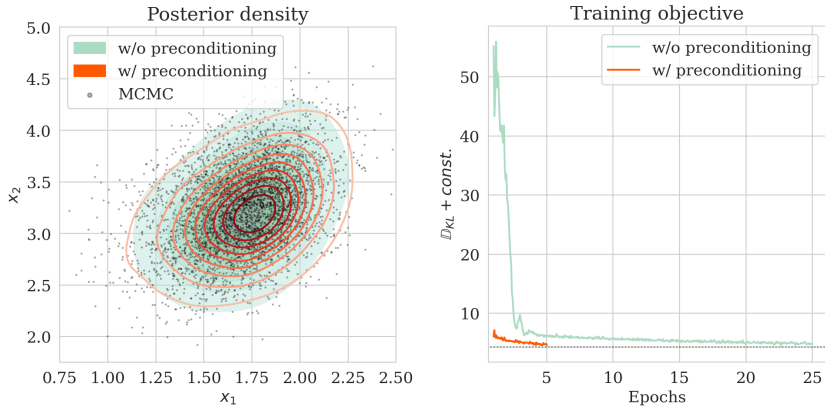
- correct for low-fidelity training data, $\hat{\pi}_{y,x} \neq \pi_{y,x}$
- less evaluations of F and ∇F^\top

learned prior density, $\pi_G(\mathbf{x}) := \pi_{\mathbf{z}}(G_{\phi_x}(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x})) \left| \det \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} G_{\phi_x}(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x}) \right|$

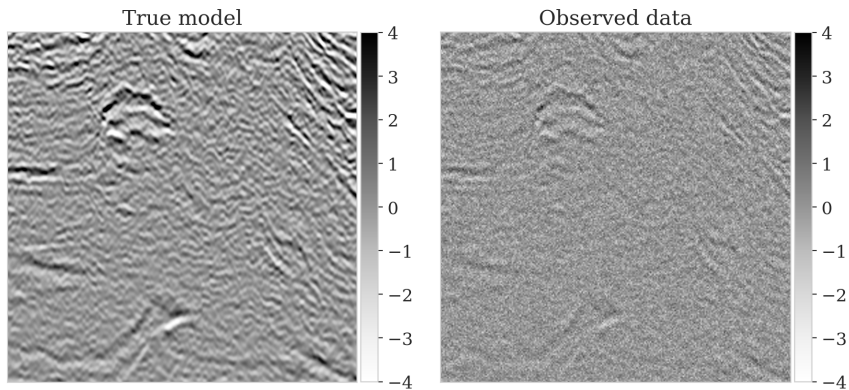
fast to adapt to new observation



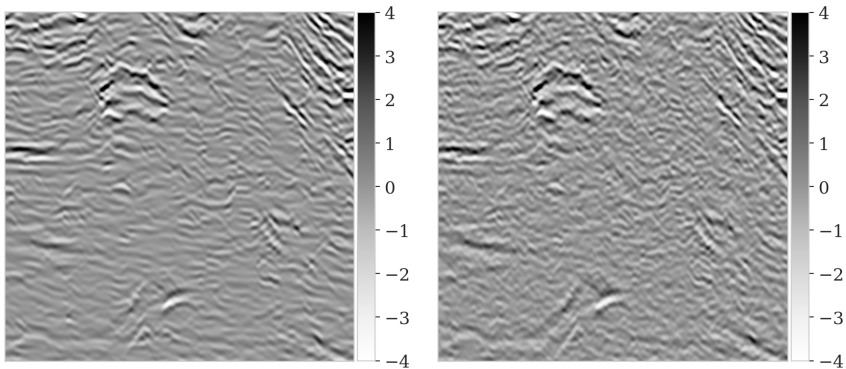
(left) prior, (right) low- and high-fidelity data



(left) w/o vs w/ preconditioning vs MCMC, (right) loss w/ and w/o preconditioning



(left) true model, (right) observed data



conditional mean before (left) and after (right) transfer learning

Take full advantage of existing training data to:

- speed-up variational inference

- train a learned (conditional) prior density

<https://github.com/slimgroup/Software.siahkoohi2021AABIpTo>