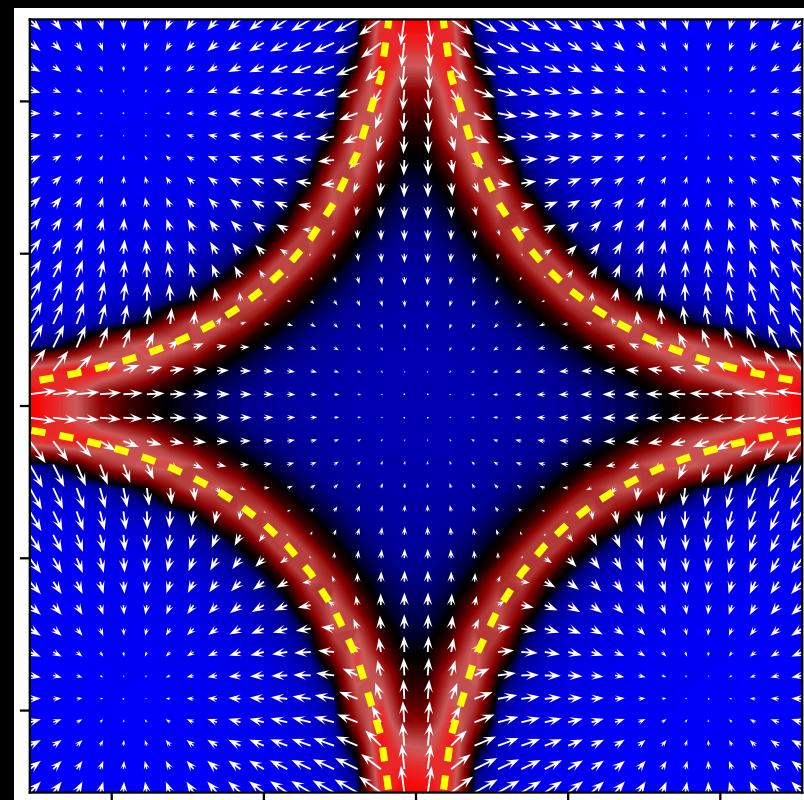
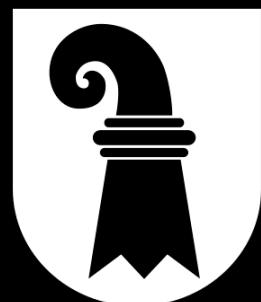


# Unsupervised Learning of Phase Transitions

arxiv: 1812.00895

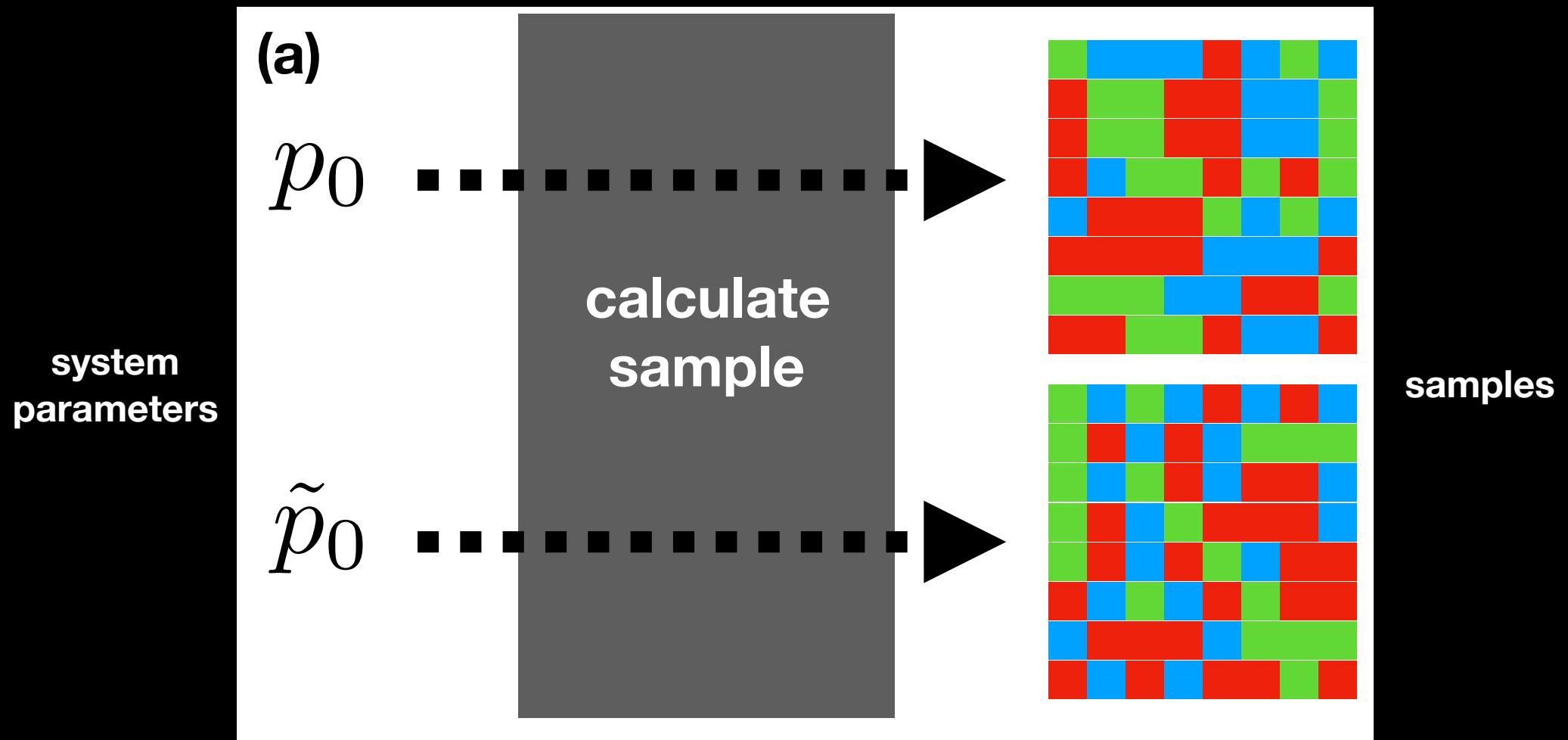
Frank Schäfer  
Niels Lörch

Christoph Bruder's group  
University of Basel



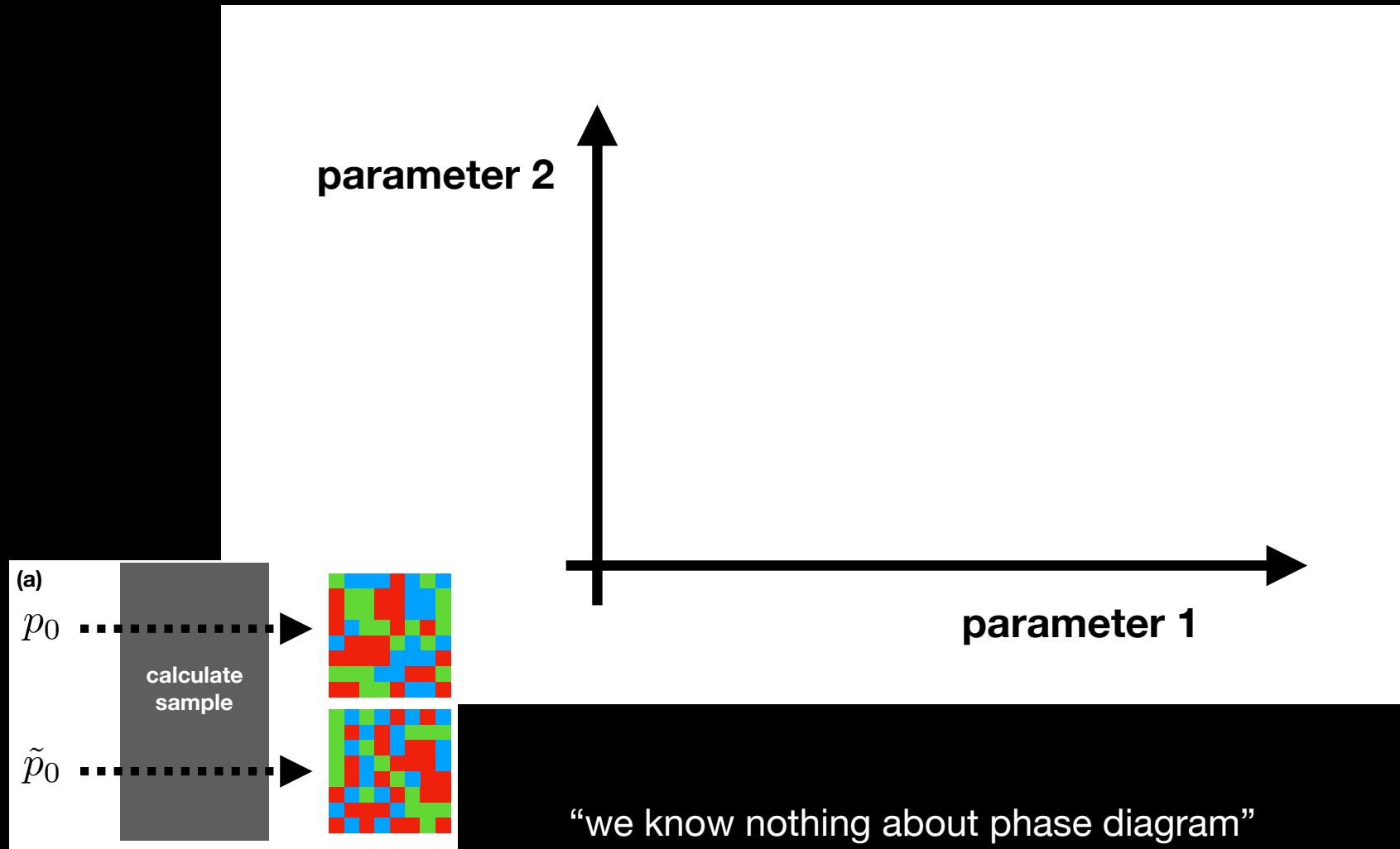
# Introduction

# Scenario

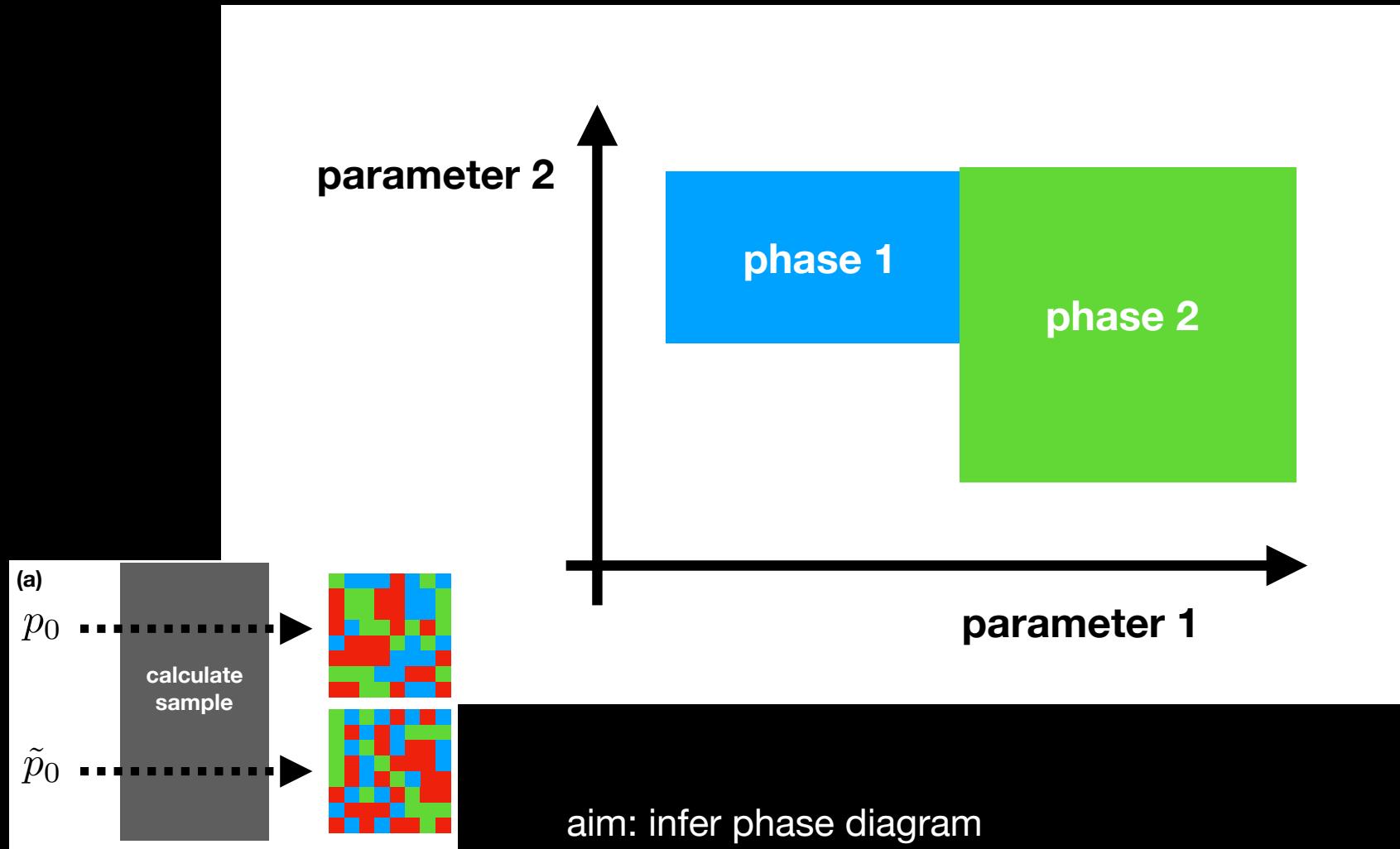


“sample state of a system as a function of parameters”

# Motivation

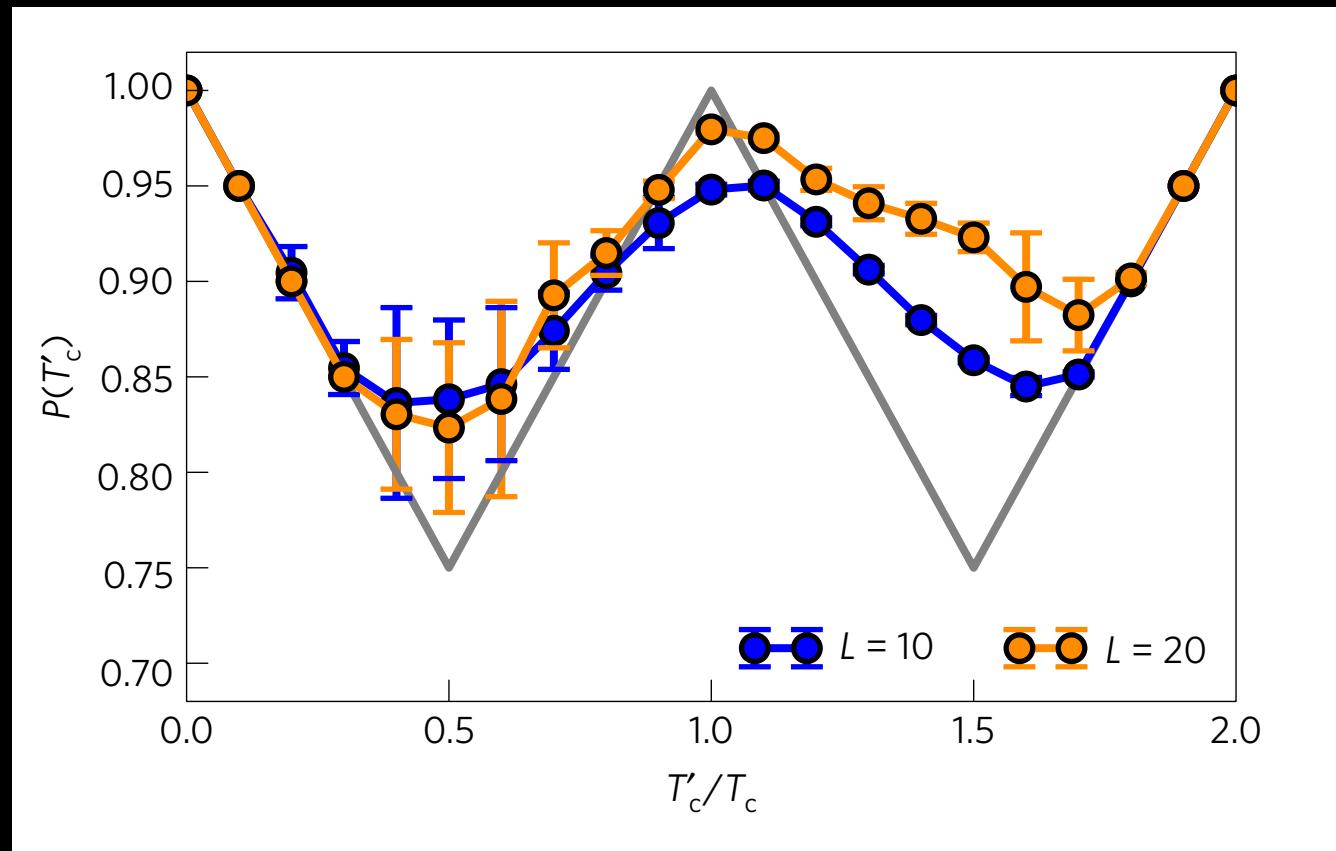


# Motivation



# Introduction

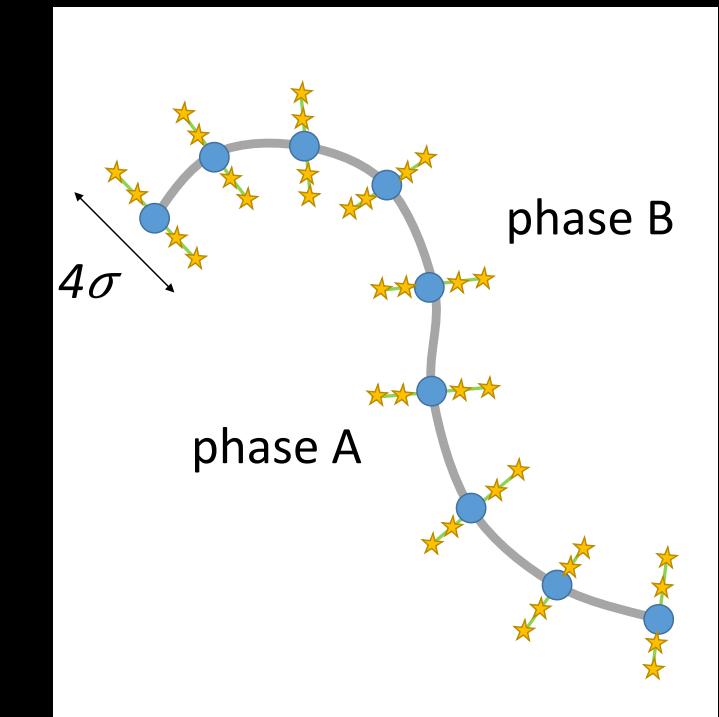
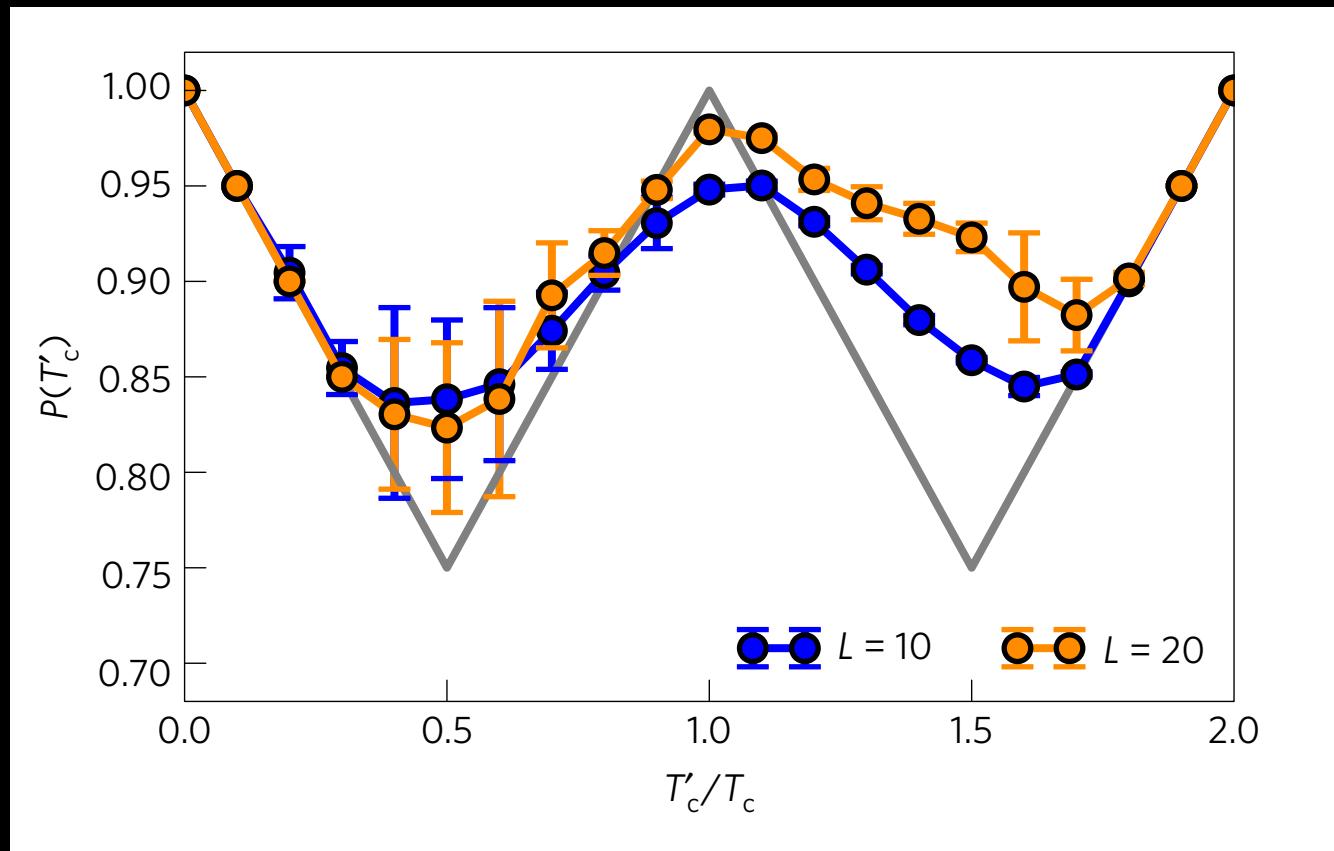
Idea: Use tentative labels, use labels with best predictive model performance



Evert van Nieuwenburg, Yehua Liu, Sebastian Huber,  
Nature Physics (2017), doi:10.1038/nphys4037

# Introduction

Idea: Use tentative labels, use labels with best predictive model performance

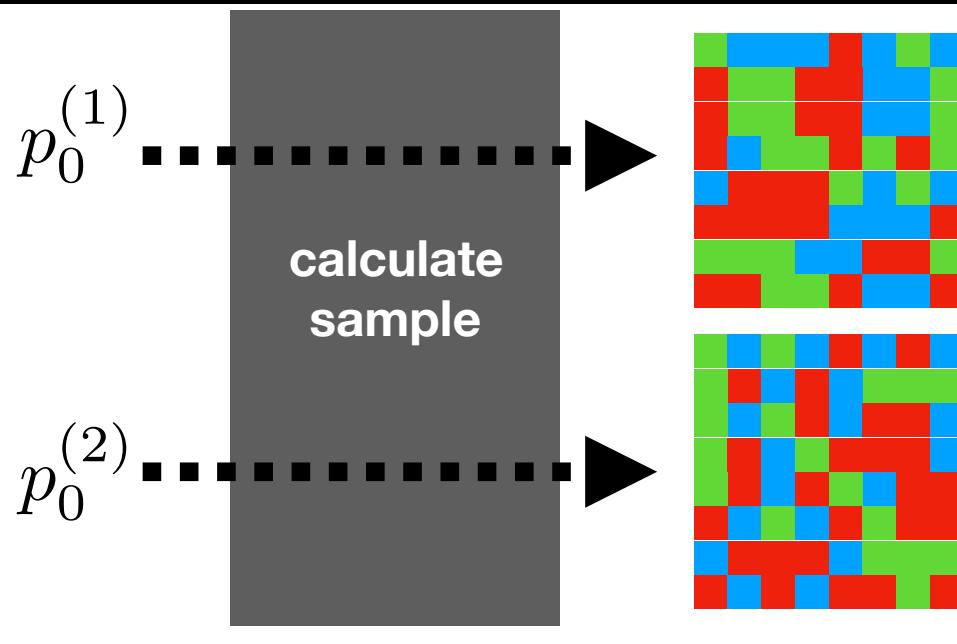


Evert van Nieuwenburg, Yehua Liu, Sebastian Huber,  
Nature Physics (2017), doi:10.1038/nphys4037

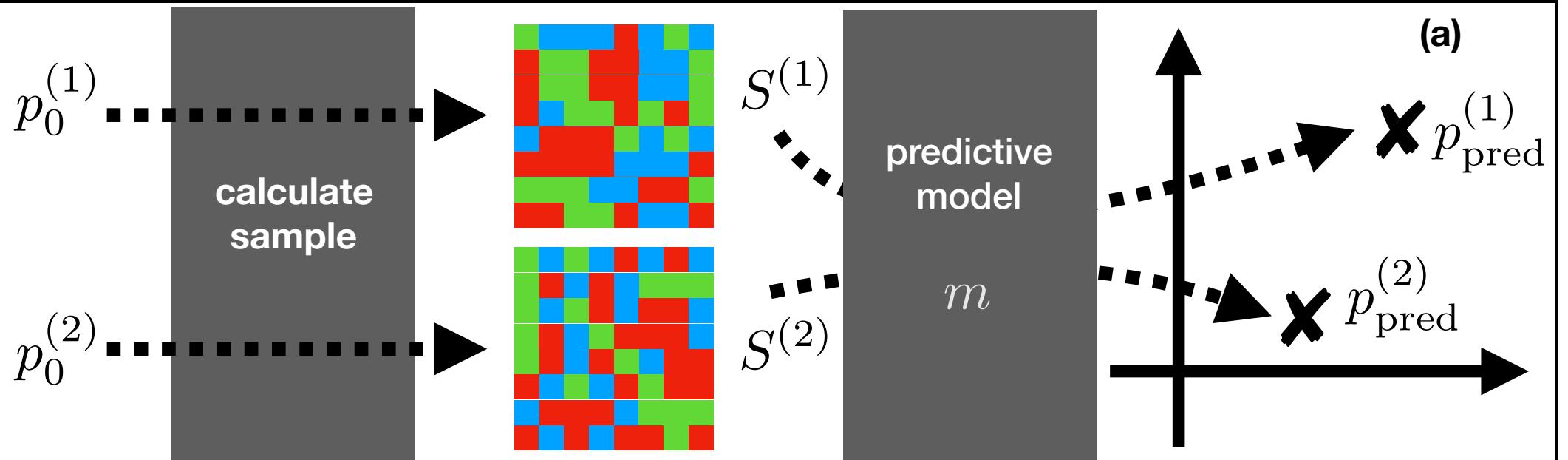
Yehua Liu, Evert van Nieuwenburg,  
Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, 176401 (2018)

Now:  
Can we do this in a single shot?

# predictive model m learns parameters p of samples S

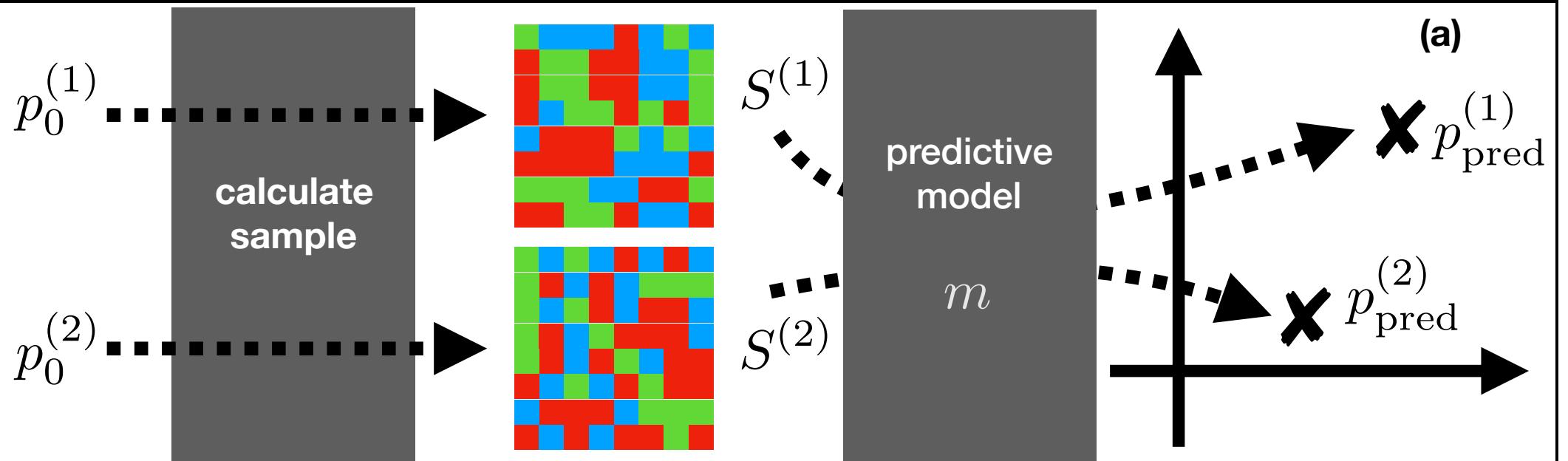


# predictive model $m$ learns parameters $p$ of samples $S$



“first step towards unsupervised learning of phases:  
supervised learning of system parameters”

# predictive model $m$ learns parameters $p$ of samples $S$



loss function:  $|p_{\text{pred}} - p_0|^2$

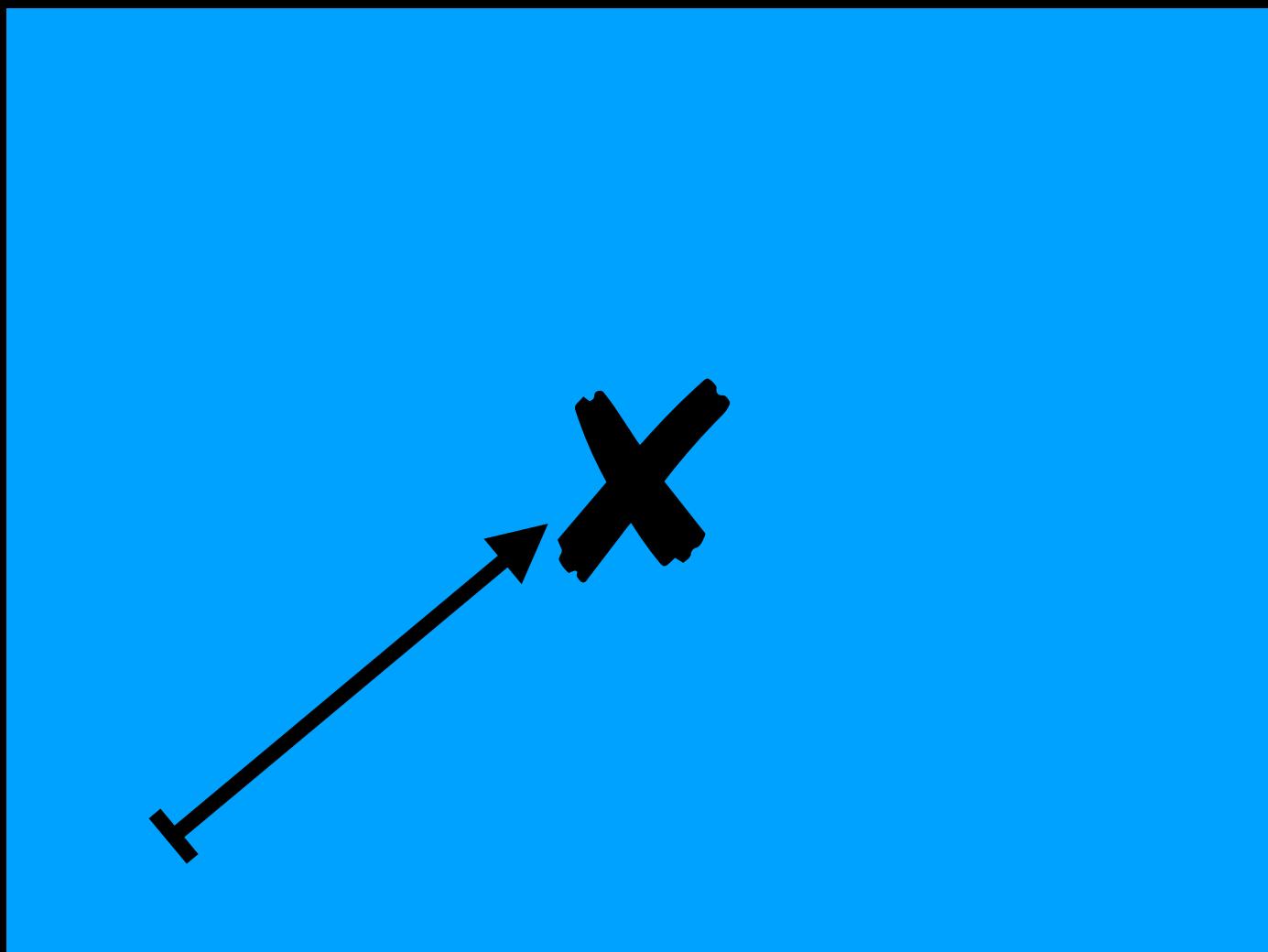
"needs to be distance for our method to work"

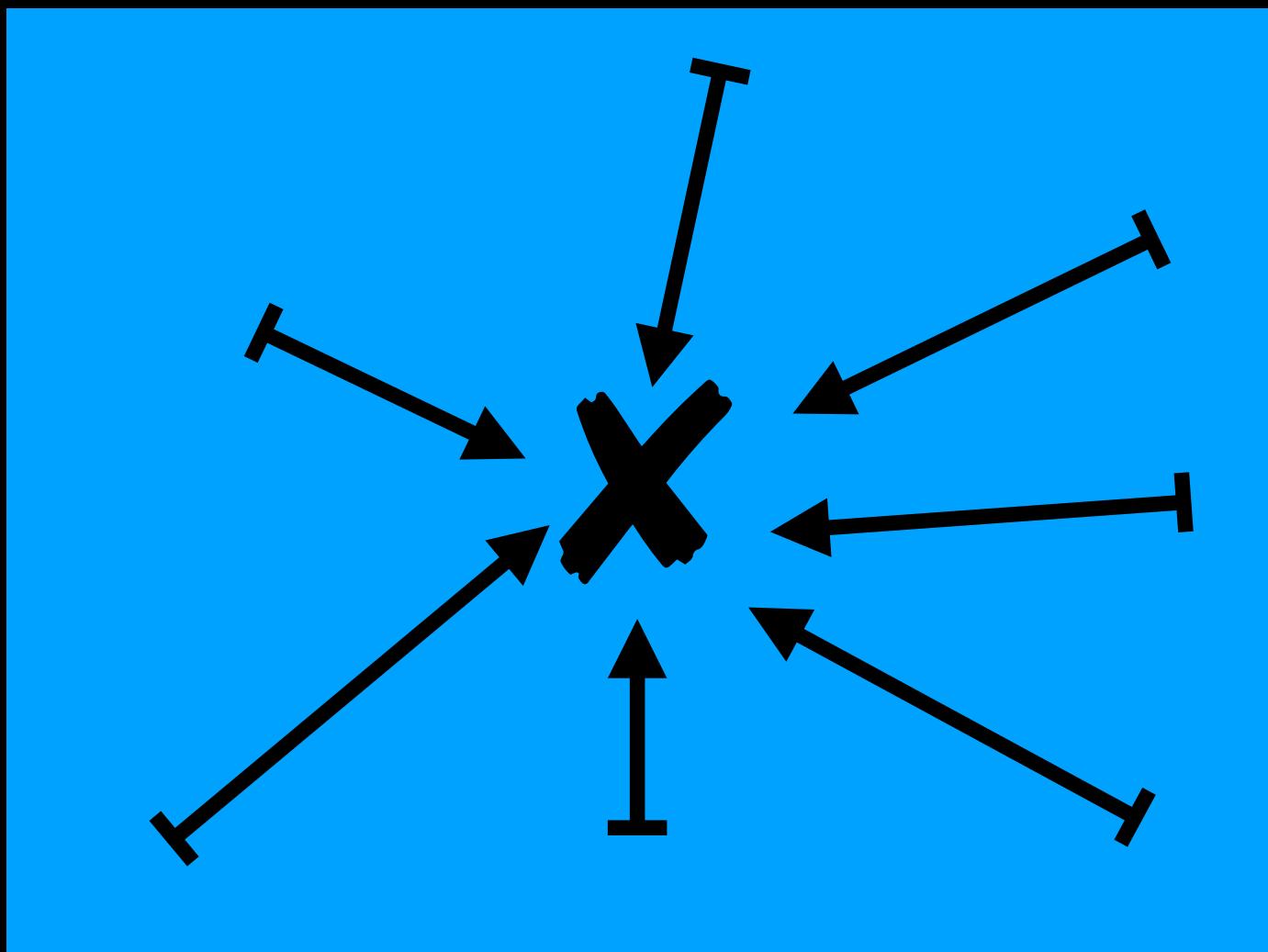


“what would a model with zero understanding of the system do?”

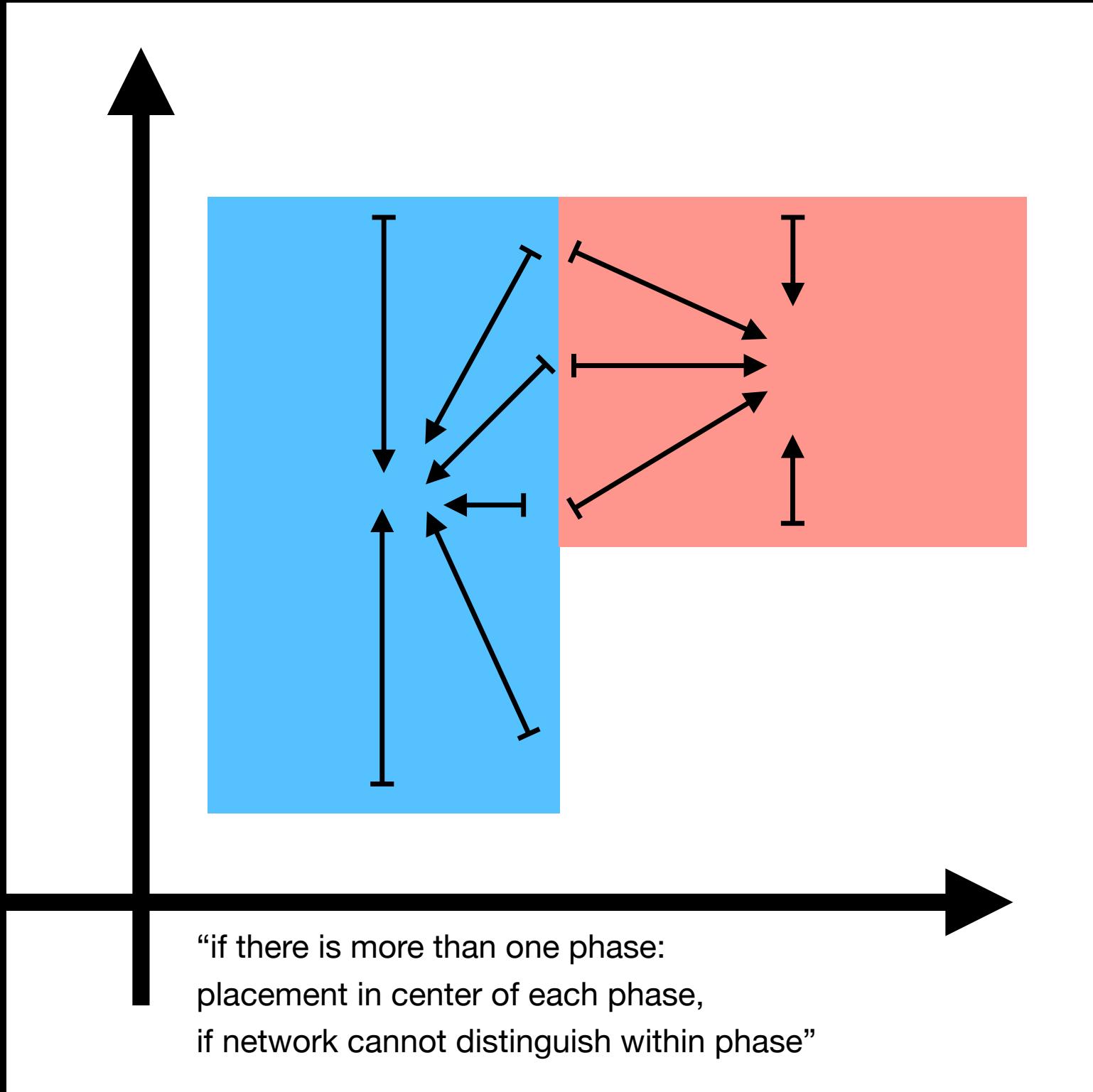


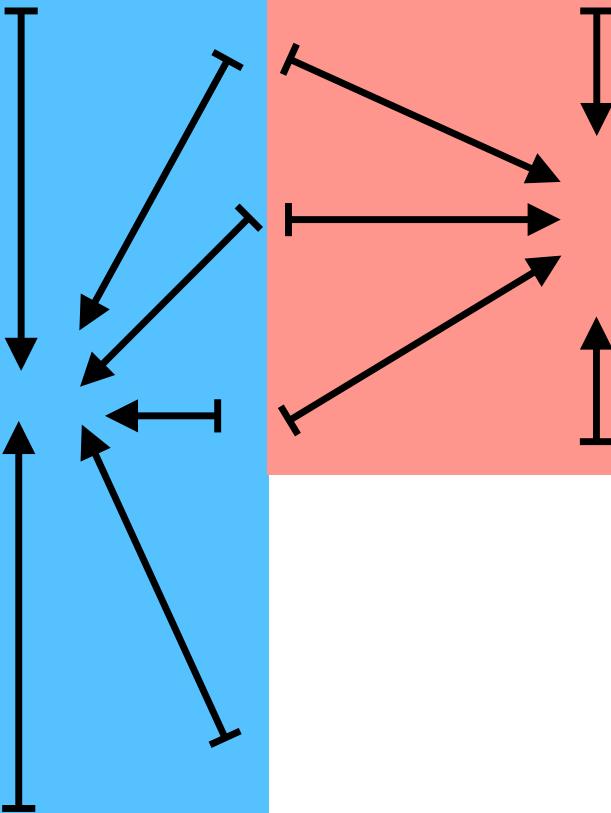
“what would a model with zero understanding of the system do?”  
-> “place every guess in the center, to minimize average distance”





“such a vector field emerges for the model’s predictions”



 $\delta p(p_0)$  $p_0$ 

$$\delta p = p_{\text{pred}} - p_0$$

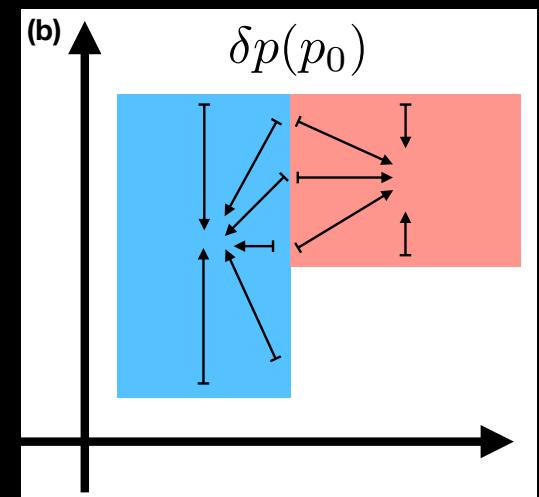
“as a consequence, a ‘crack’ of deviating predictions emerges at phase boundaries.  
how to quantify?”



# Quantify via vector divergence

$$\delta p = p_{\text{pred}} - p_0$$

$$\vec{\nabla}_{\vec{p}_0} \cdot \vec{\delta p}$$

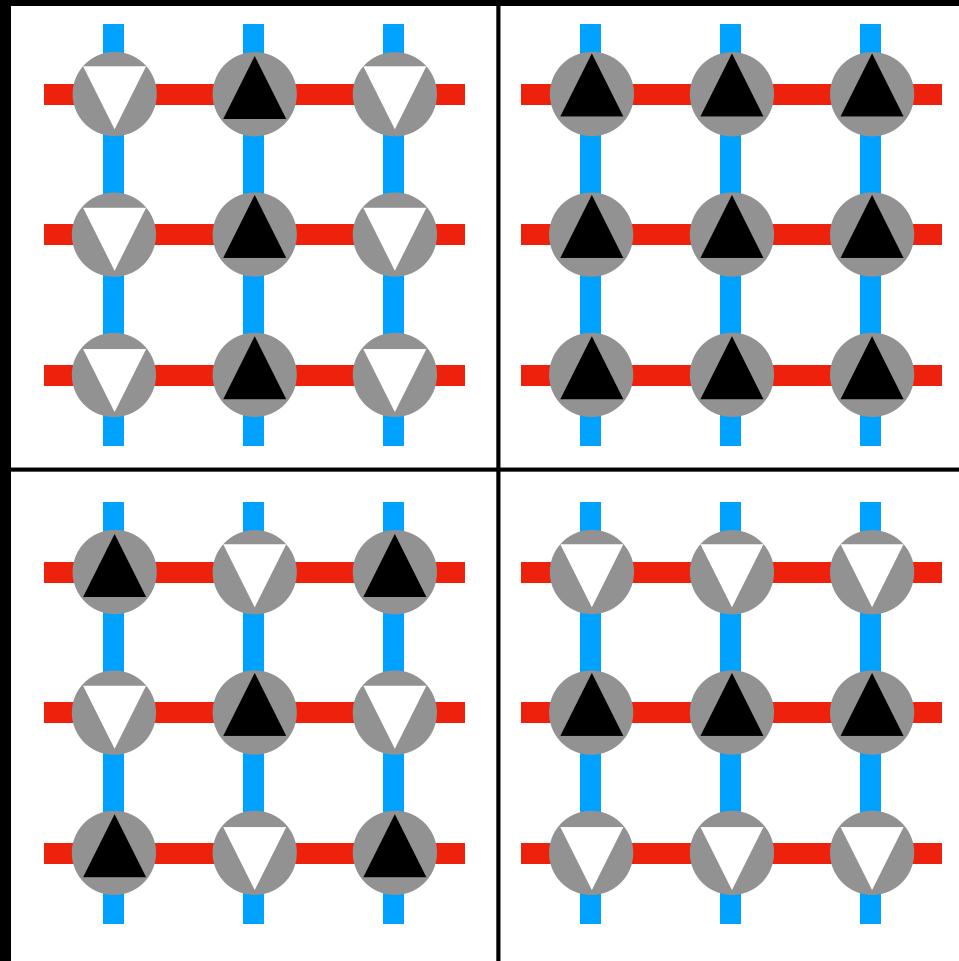


where  $\vec{\delta p}$  are the deviations  
of the predictions

# Numerical Experiment: Ising model

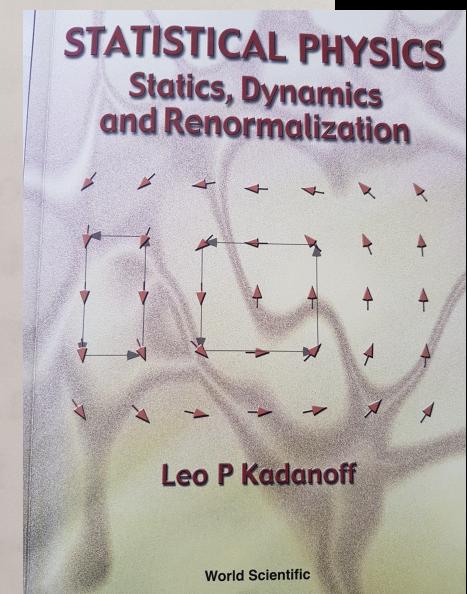
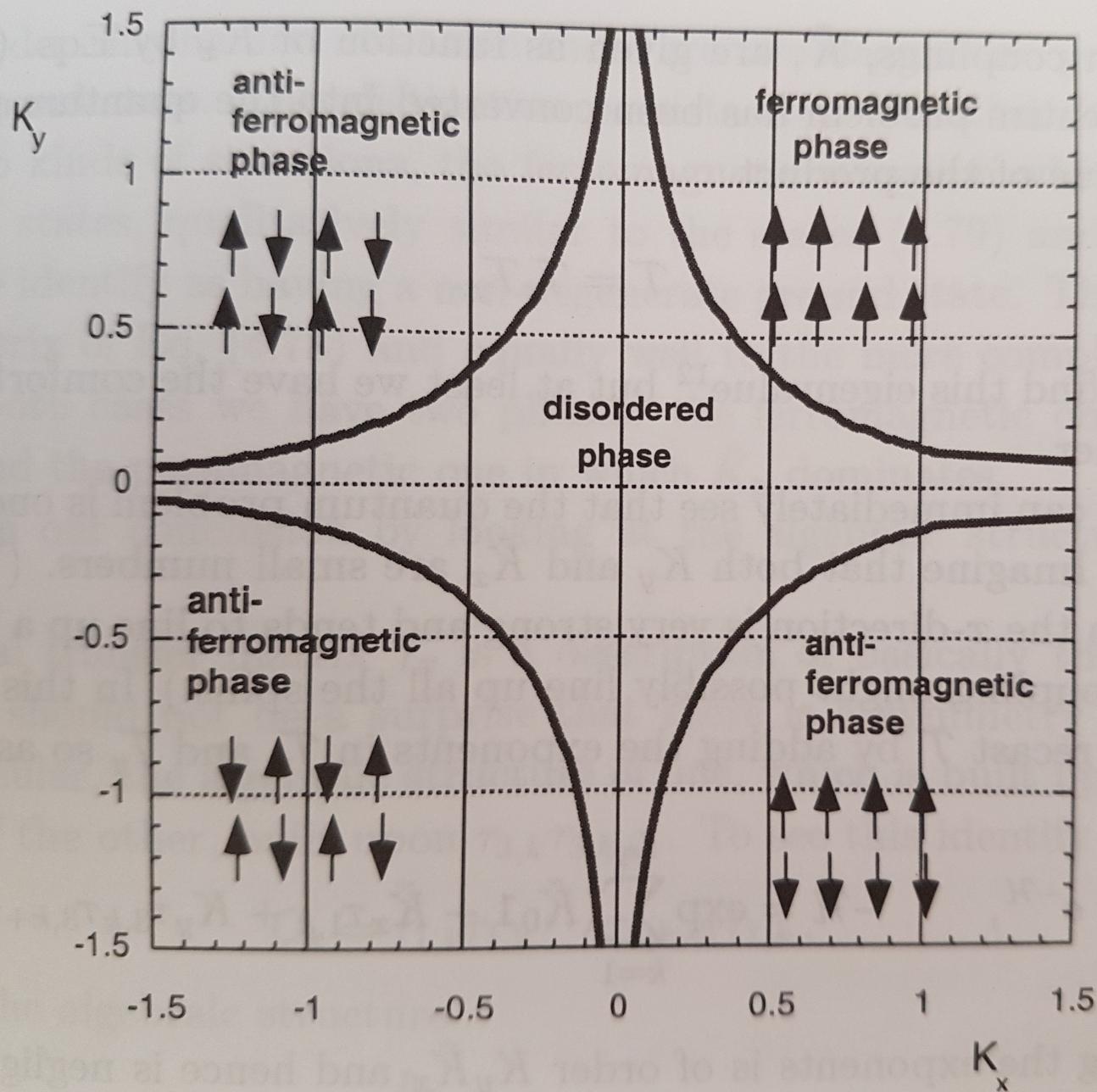
# test on 2d Ising model

$J_y$



$J_x$





$J_y/kT$ 

1

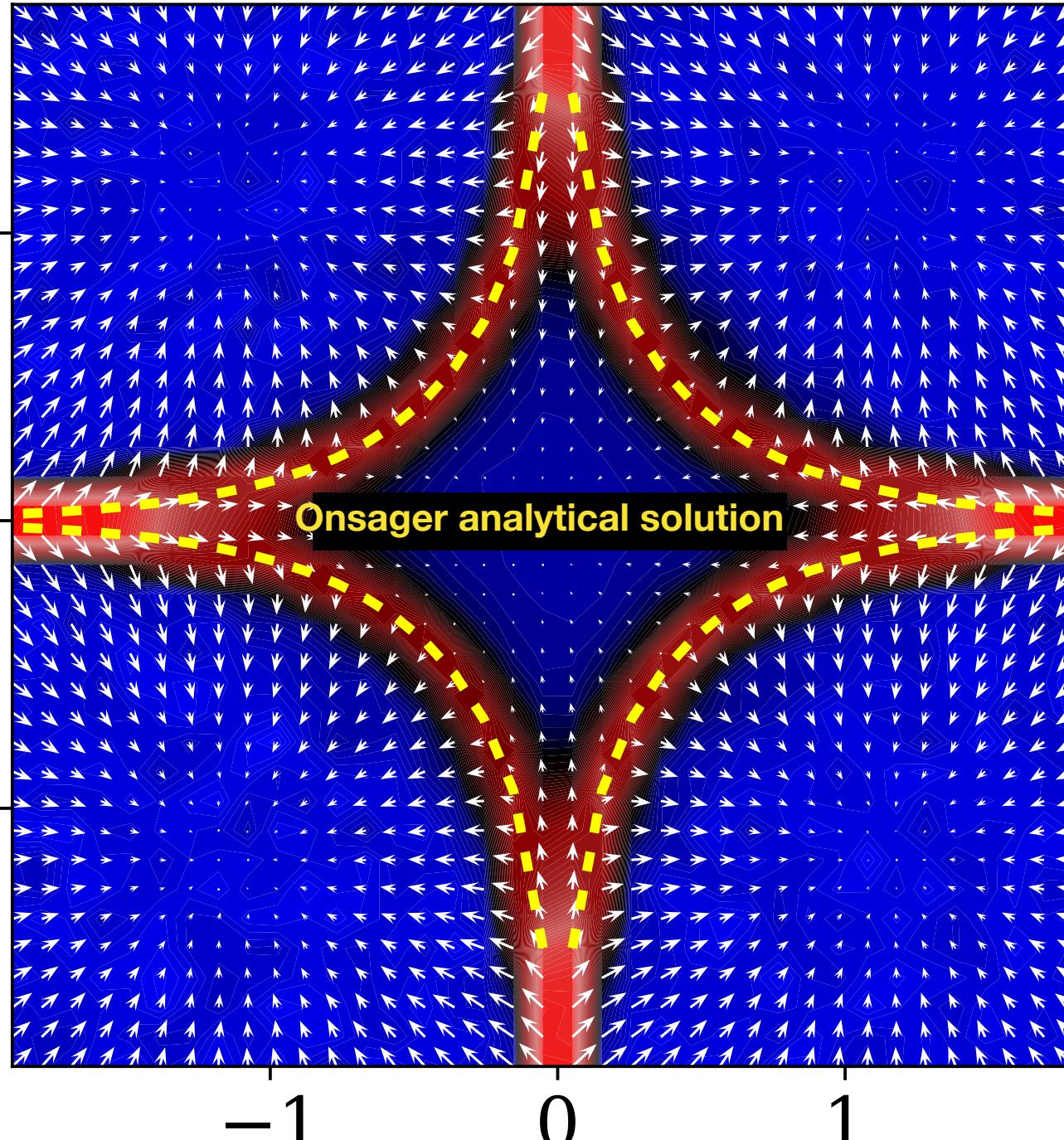
0

-1

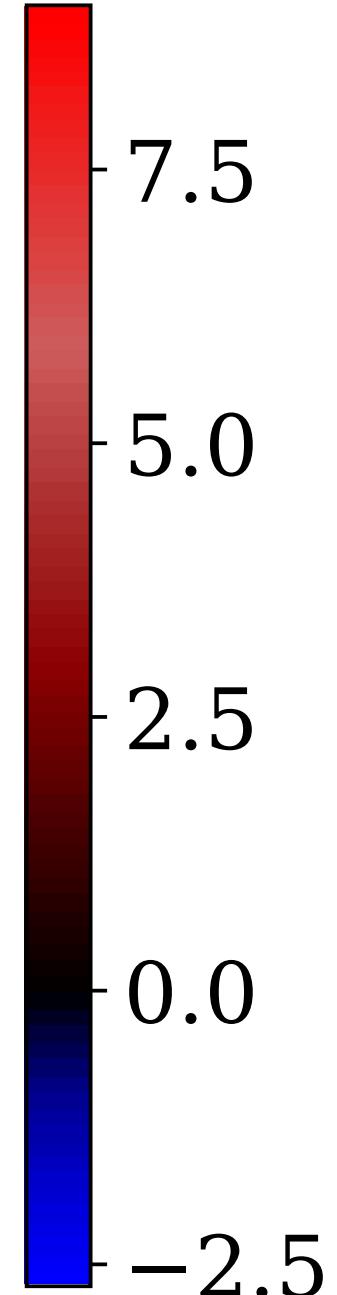
-1

0

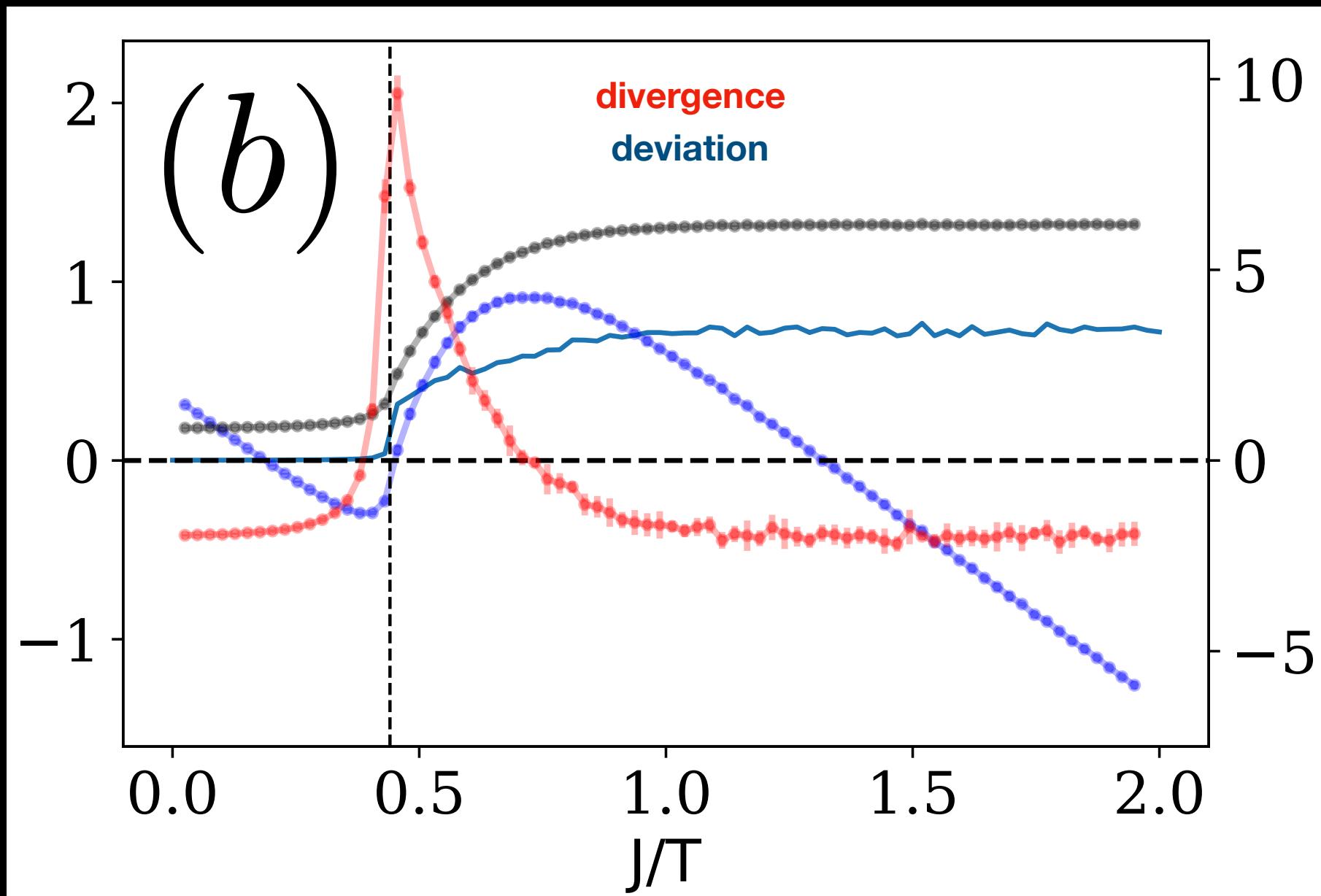
1

 $J_x/kT$ 

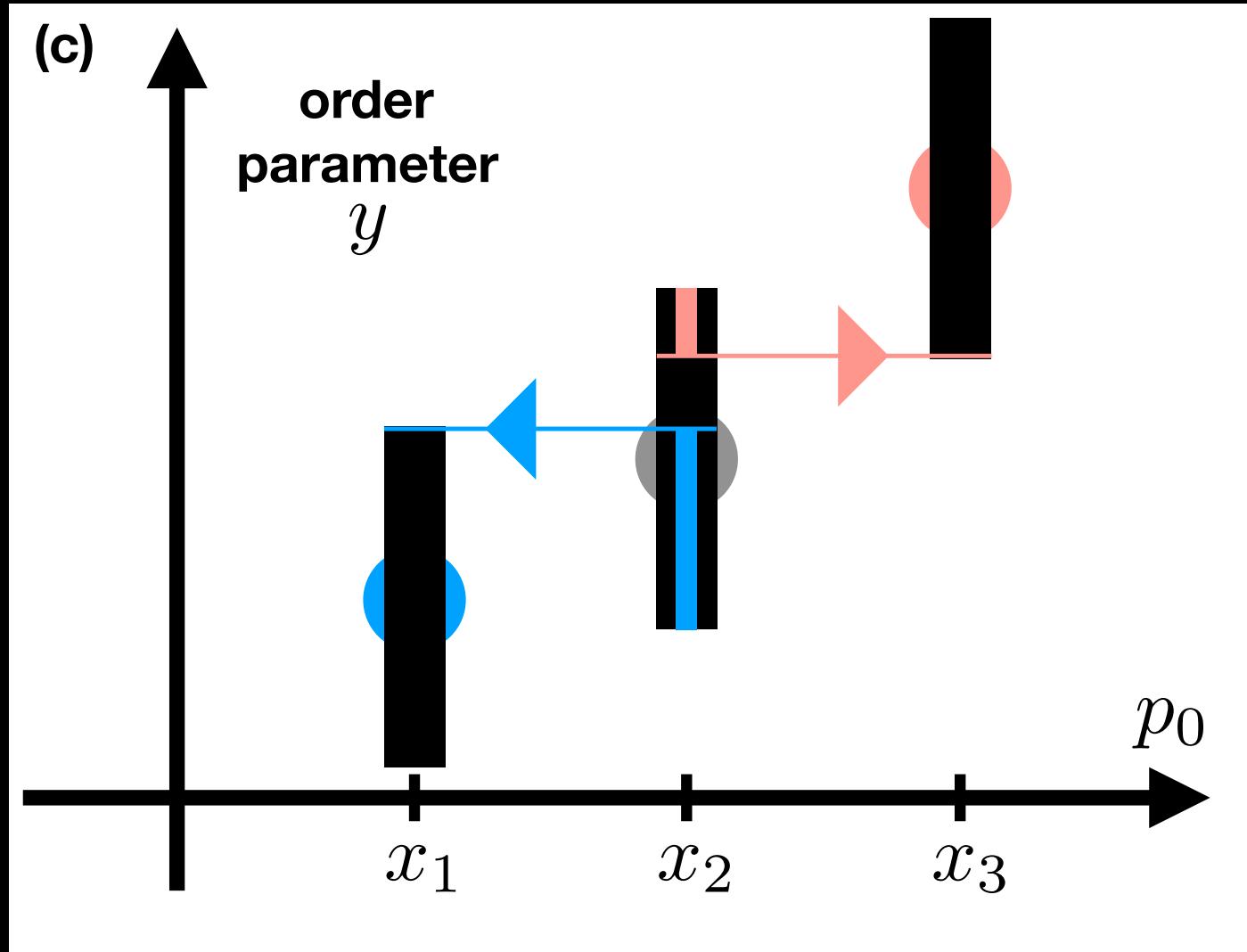
vector field divergence



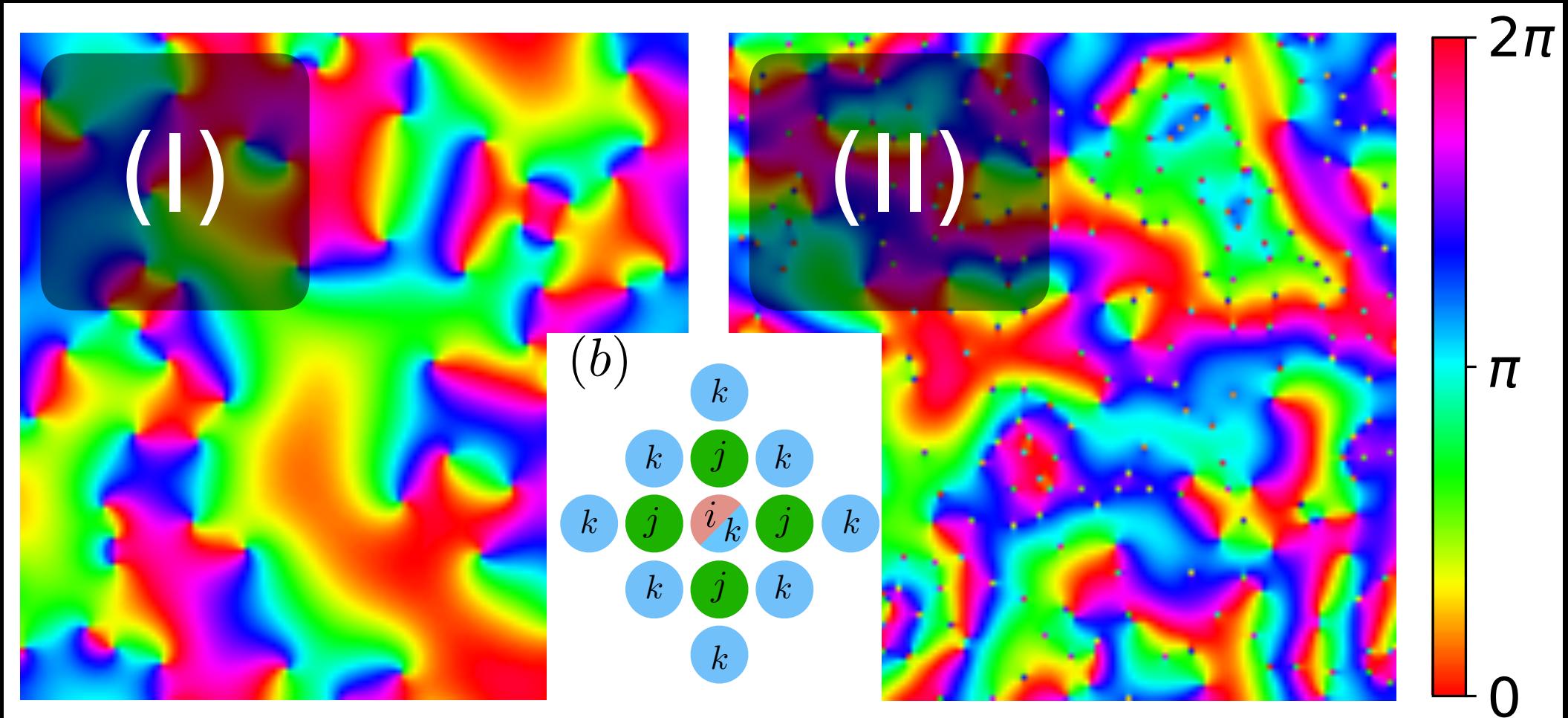
# 1d Ising model



# high resolution limit



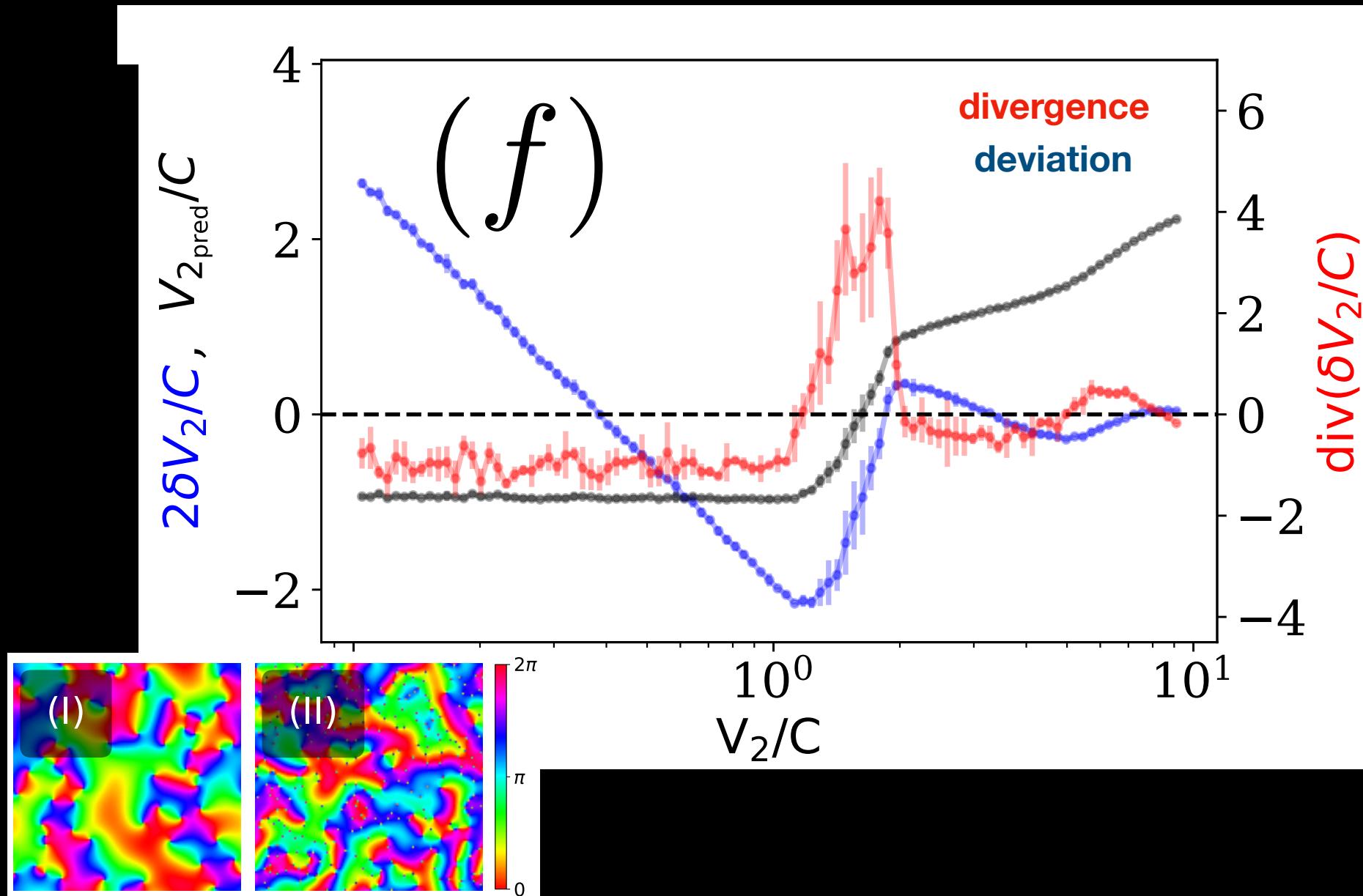
# Kuramoto-Hopf model



Roland Lauter, Christian Brendel, Steven Habraken, Florian Marquardt,  
PRE 92, 012902 (2015)

Matthew Matheny et al., *Science* 363 [6431], eaav7932 (2019)

# Kuramoto Hopf



# Conclusion and Outlook

- Addition to unsupervised learning toolbox
- Apply this method to less understood systems
- Regularization for regime of high resolution

