

# Learning to Learn on High Performance Computing

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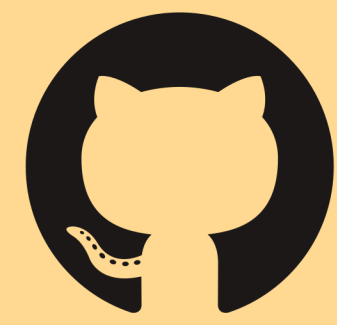
## Introduction

- Brain-like learning capabilities can now be produced in non-spiking artificial neural networks using Machine Learning [1]
- Learning to Learn [2] is a specific optimization solution for acquiring constraints to improve learning performance

## Learning to Learn on High Performance Computing (HPC)

- Problem:** Optimization problems run on single node or embarrassingly parallel on multi-nodes
- Goals:**
  - Handling complex problems over large sets for arbitrary tools and algorithms parallelized on multi-node HPCs
  - High throughput hyperparameter search and optimization at (exa-) scale
- Our approach:**
  - L2L framework

Code is available on GitHub

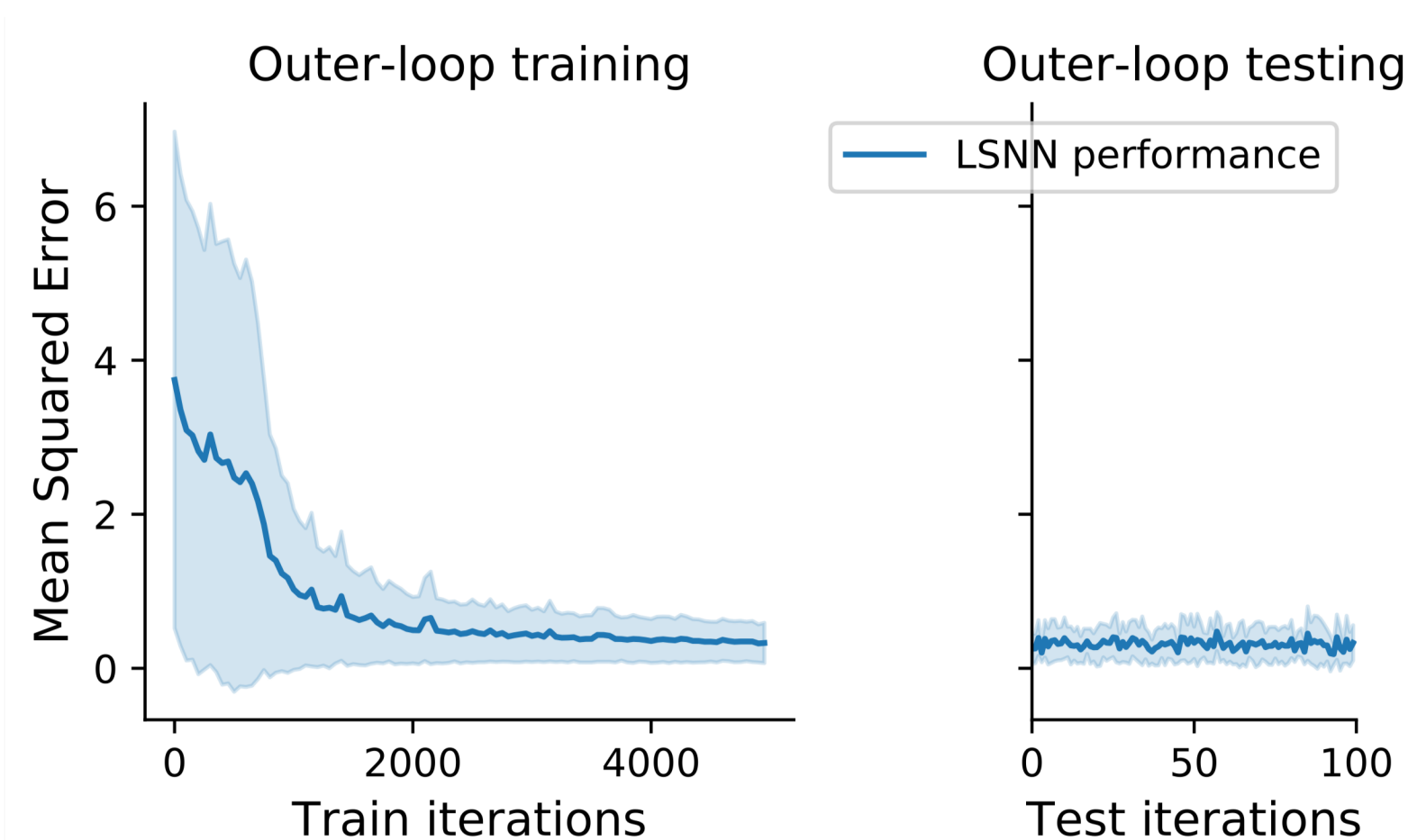


## Examples

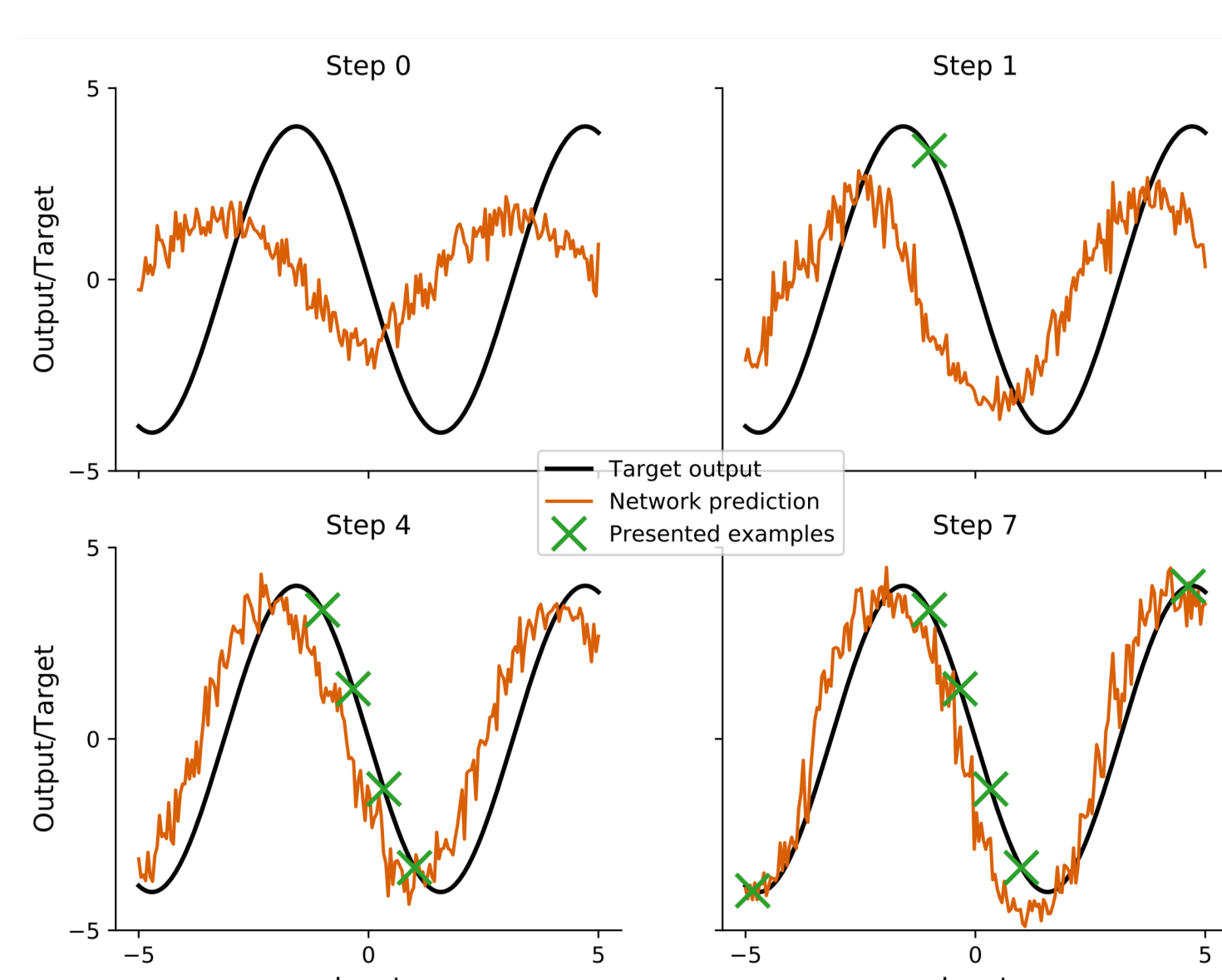
### L2L can engrave priors in RSNNs

**Optimizer:** Backpropagation through time (BPTT)

- Outer-loop family of tasks: Sinusoids with different amplitudes and phases
- After outer loop training, the Recurrent Spiking Neural Network (RSNN) has a prior of sinusoidal functions



Inner-loop learning progress (network internal models)

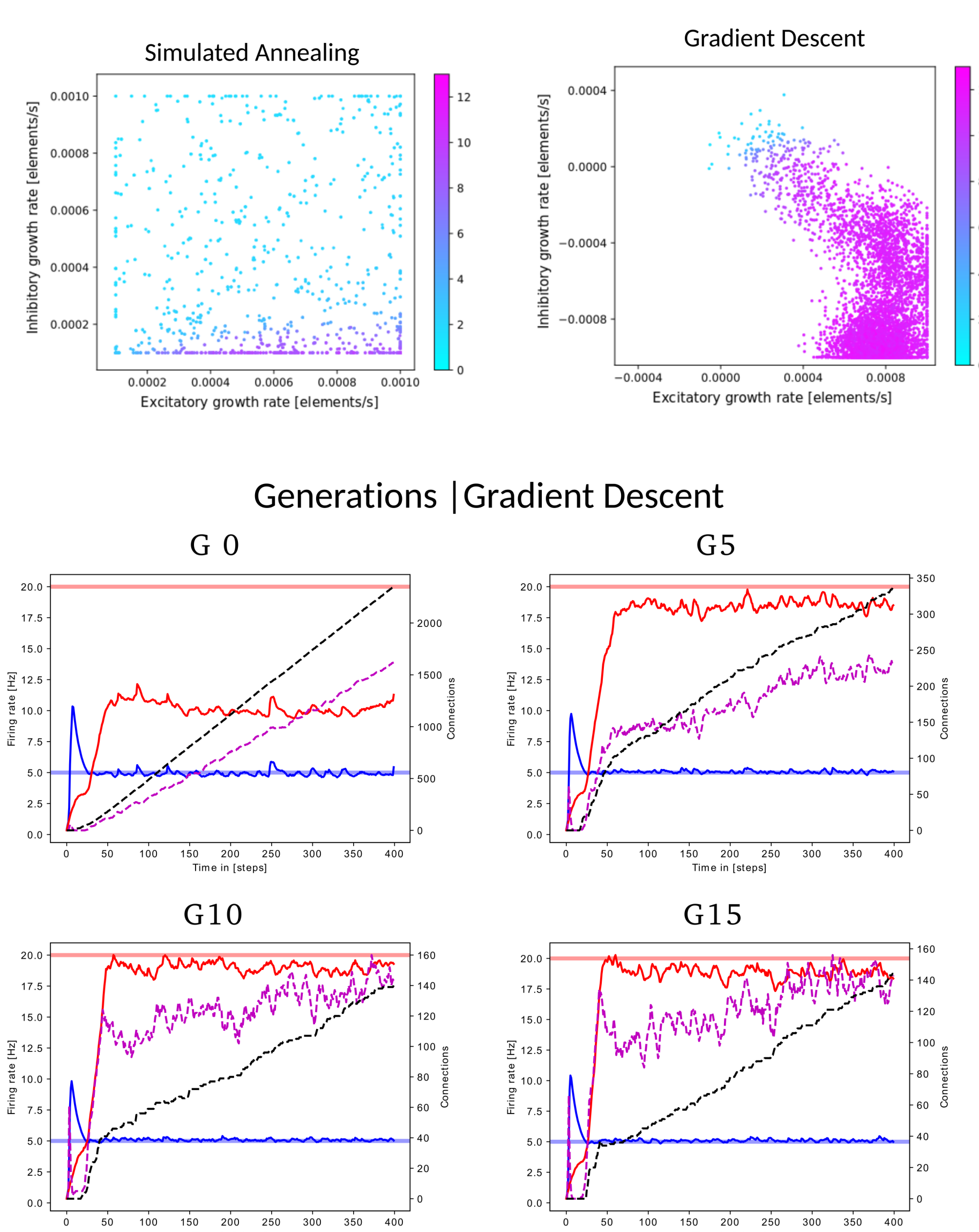


[Bellec, Salaj, Subramoney et al. NeurIPS 2018]

### L2L and Structural Plasticity

**Optimizers:** Simulated annealing, Gradient Descent, Cross Entropy

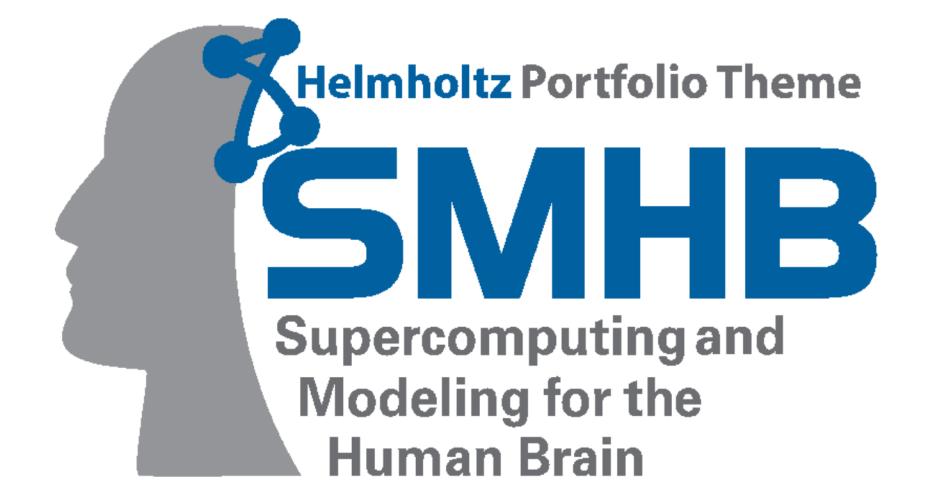
- Individual instances of NEST [4] are parallelized with MPI – inner loop
- Multiple independent instances launched on JURECA – outer loop



[Diaz 2019, in prep]

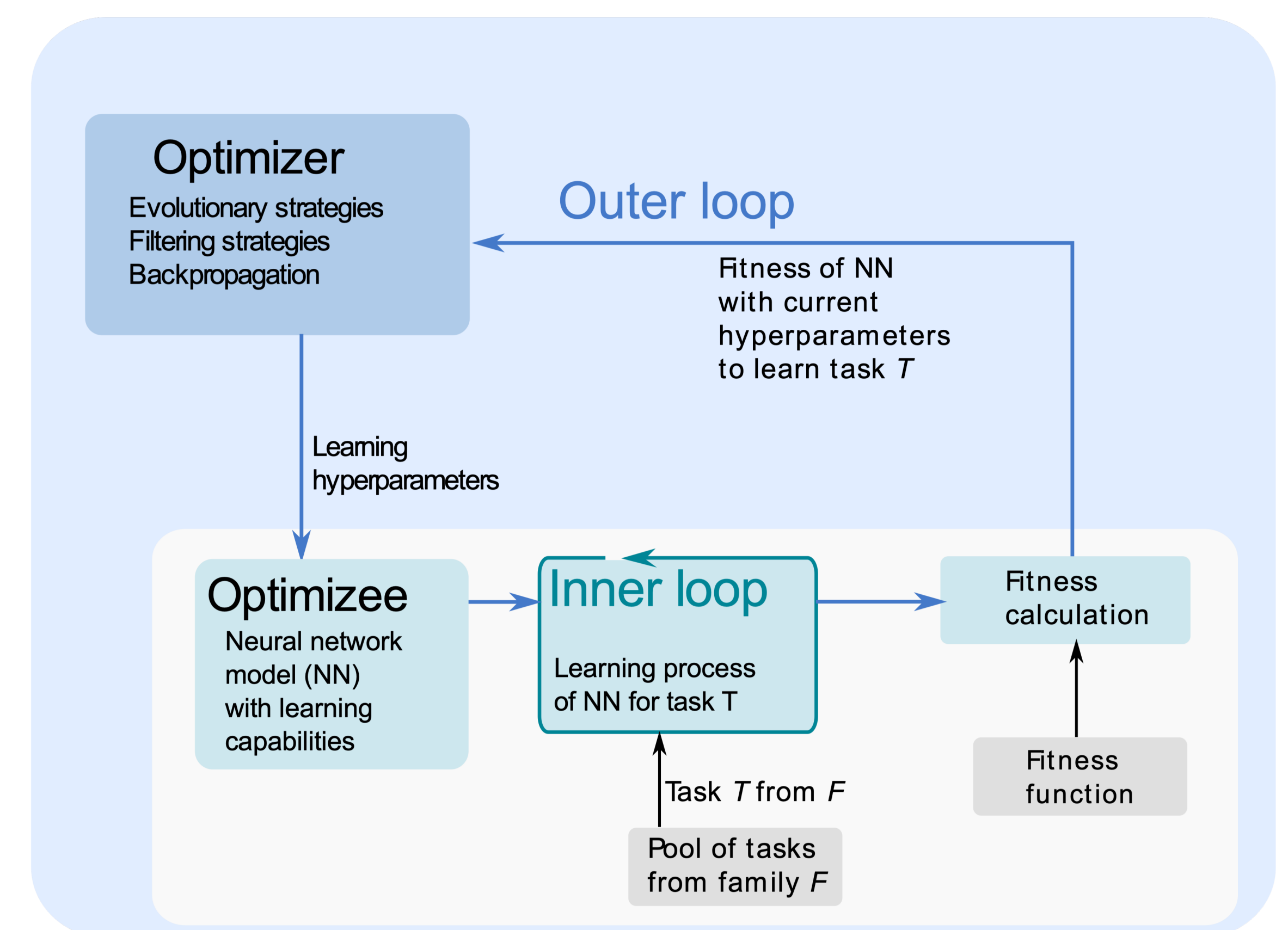


Human Brain Project



## Learning to Learn Framework (L2L)

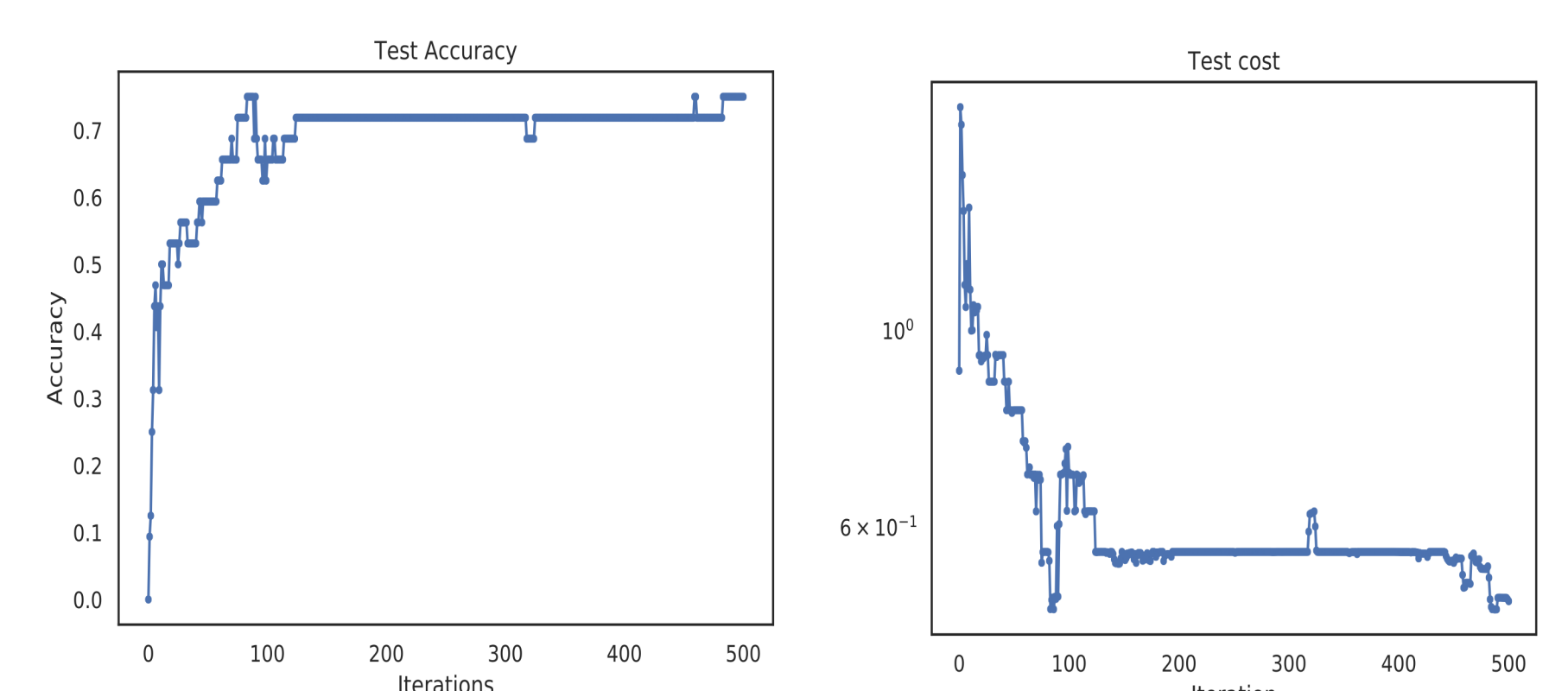
- Meta-learning** and **hyperparameter optimization** on HPC
- Gradient-free** optimizers
- Two loop optimization process



## Optimizing a Neural Network

**Optimizer:** Ensemble Kalman Filter [3]

- Updating the weights of an artificial neural network (e.g. Convolutional Network)
- Requires only the evaluation of the forward propagation (no backprop)
- Trained on MNIST dataset



## Outlook

- Development and benchmarking of other optimizers for biological and artificial learning
- Better support for real time close-loop learning setups
- Support for long training

## References

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- Sebastian Thrun and Lorien Pratt. Learning to learn. Springer Science & Business Media, 2012.
- Iglesias, Marco A., Kody JH Law, and Andrew M. Stuart. "Ensemble Kalman methods for inverse problems." Inverse Problems 29.4 (2013): 045001.
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