

interTwin

Digital Twins in Physics and Climate Science - interTwin

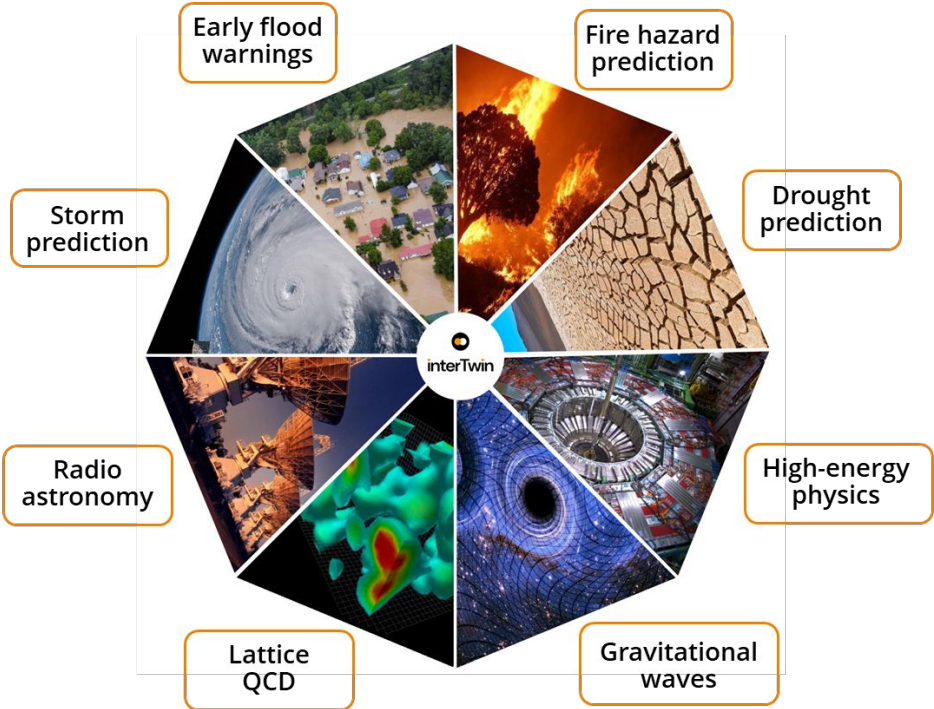
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European Union

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interTwin Use Cases



Virgo — Noise Simulation for Gravitational Waves Detector

Background: Gravitational Wave (GW) interferometers detect GWs produced by the acceleration of massive objects, such as black holes or neutron stars

Detector measures deformation of interferometer arms
→ **the strain**

Constant monitoring of interferometer status and environmental conditions to control noise
→ **auxiliary channels**

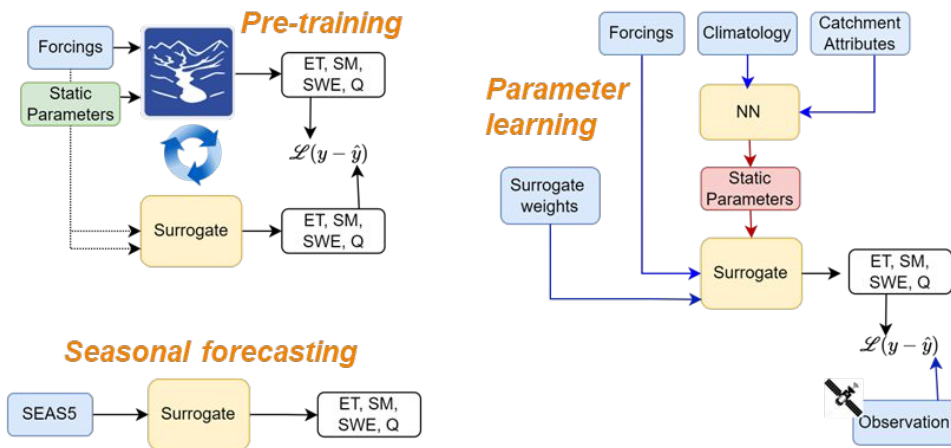
Goal: Denoise main detector channel using AI-generated signal glitches from auxiliary channels



EURAC — Drought Early Warning in the Alps

Motivation — Climate change is making precipitation and temperature more extreme, increasing pressure on Alpine water resources

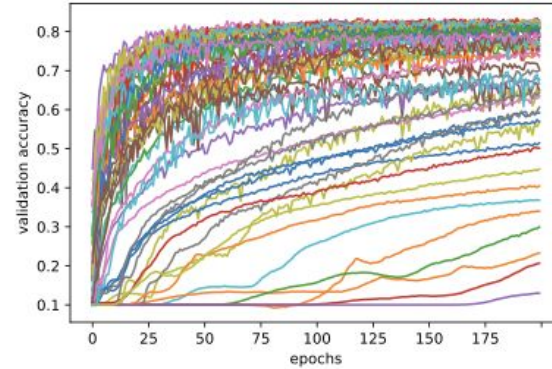
Objective — Develop probabilistic forecasts on hydrologically relevant variables to improve early drought warnings



Hyperparameter Optimisation (HPO)

Motivation - why HPO?

- ❖ Machine learning models rely on hyperparameters (e.g., learning rate, batch size) that significantly impact performance
- ❖ Finding the best hyperparameters manually is inefficient and time-consuming
- ❖ Automated HPO improves model accuracy, efficiency, and reproducibility



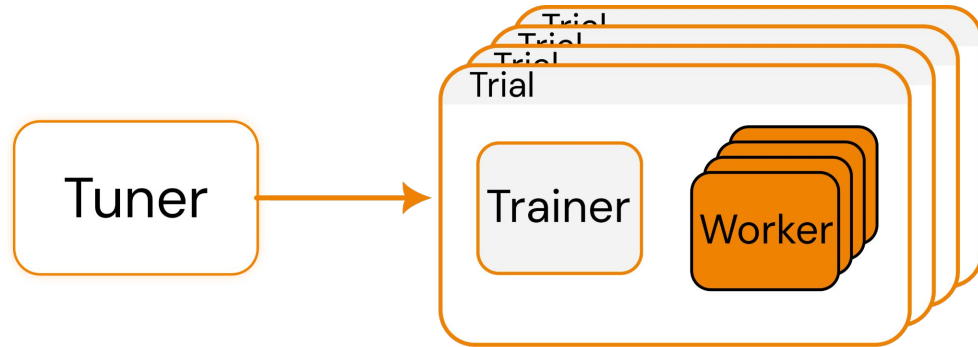
Example learning curves of different convolutional neural networks (CNNs) on the CIFAR-10 dataset

(Wulff, E., Garcia Amboage, J.P., Aach, M. *et al.* Distributed hybrid quantum-classical performance prediction for hyperparameter optimization. *Quantum Mach. Intell.* 6, 59 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42484-024-00198-5>)



Distributed HPO

- ❖ Some trials might be very computationally expensive
 - Non-distributed could be infeasible
- ❖ **Itwinai** fully supports distributed HPO
- ❖ Allowing each trial to be distributed across multiple workers



HPO Study on EURAC Model — Setup

Parameters tuned

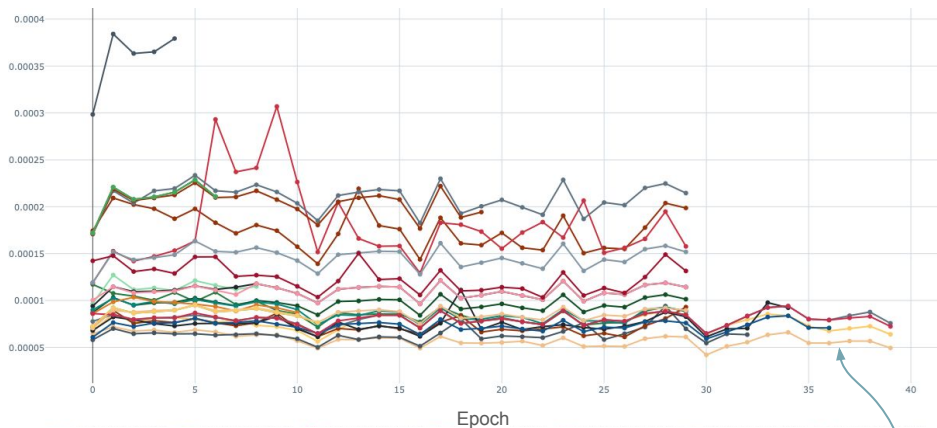
| Trial name | status | batch | learning_rate | hidden_size | dropout | seq_length | interval_value |
|-----------------------|---------|-------|---------------|-------------|---------|------------|----------------|
| run_trial_ab248_00000 | PENDING | 1024 | 0.00724235 | 349 | 0.3 | 240 | 10 |
| run_trial_ab248_00001 | PENDING | 768 | 0.00209553 | 152 | 0.2 | 330 | 5 |
| run_trial_ab248_00002 | PENDING | 384 | 0.000335666 | 393 | 0.3 | 240 | 3 |
| run_trial_ab248_00003 | PENDING | 640 | 0.00926136 | 307 | 0.5 | 210 | 3 |
| run_trial_ab248_00004 | PENDING | 640 | 0.0044102 | 360 | 0.5 | 270 | 10 |
| 31 more PENDING | | | | | | | |

- ❖ Tuning Setup:
 - 28 trials for a maximum of 40 epochs
 - Using Random Search and ASHA (Asynchronous Hyperband) Scheduler
- ❖ This was run on 7 nodes with 4 GPUs each (28 GPUs), for 18 hours
- ❖ On a dataset with 80 000 samples



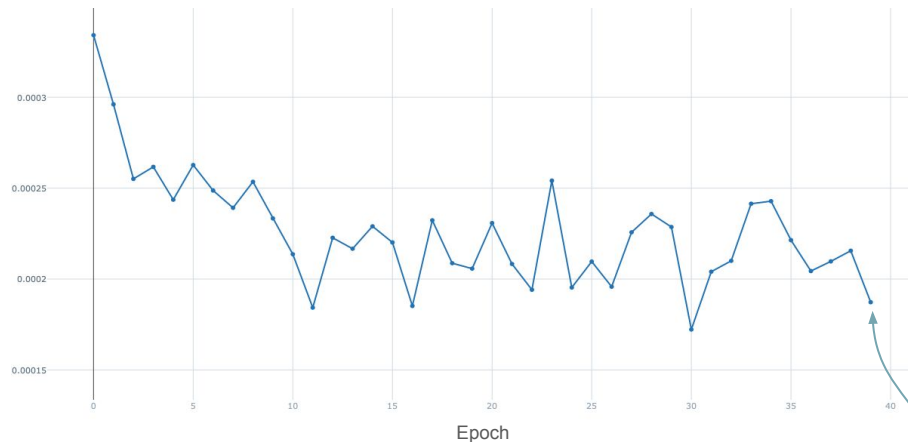
HPO Study on EURAC Model — Results

Validation losses with HPO:



Results of best configuration:
loss=4.795851782546379e-05 with params={'batch':
896, 'learning_rate': 0.0003605455554454169,
'hidden_size': 43, 'dropout': 0.4, 'seq_length':
240, 'interval_value': 3}

With developer-suggested hyperparameters:

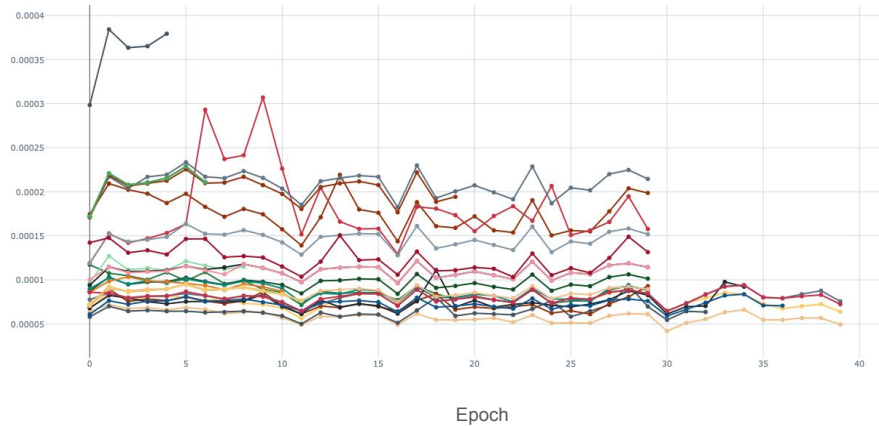


Results of configuration: loss=1.872707944130525e-04
with params={'batch': 256, 'learning_rate': 0.001,
'hidden_size': 136, 'dropout': 0.4, 'seq_length':
120, 'interval_value': 2}

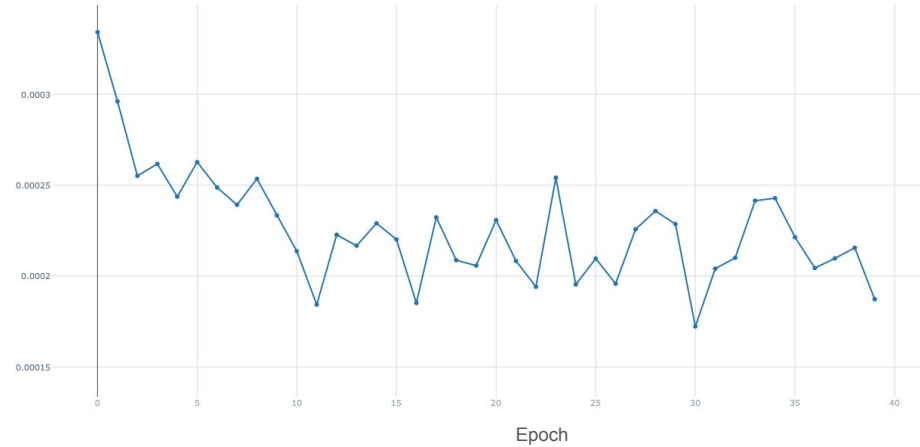


HPO Study on EURAC Model — Results

Validation losses with HPO:



With developer-suggested hyperparameters:

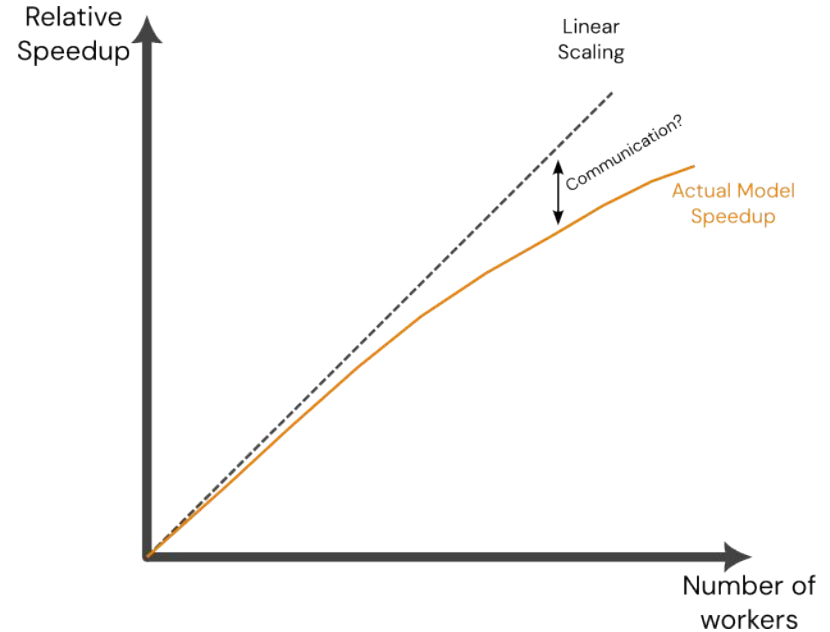


**~74 % decrease in
validation loss**



Scalability Analysis for Distributed Machine Learning

- ❖ 2x compute \rightarrow $\frac{1}{2}$ time?
- ❖ Communication overhead
- ❖ Different strategies—which to choose?



Different Distributed Strategies

itwinaï currently supports three strategies:

- ❖ PyTorch's Distributed Data Parallel (DDP)
- ❖ Microsoft's DeepSpeed (DS)
- ❖ Horovod

Out of these, DDP is considered the *de facto* standard



Image Sources:

- ❖ <https://github.com/pytorch/pytorch>
- ❖ <https://github.com/horovod/horovod>
- ❖ <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/project/deepspeed/>

interTwin.eu



The itwinai Scalability Report

Goals:

- ❖ Measure the *model's* scalability wrt. number of workers
- ❖ Find the best distributed strategy for you

Five metrics:

- ❖ Average time per epoch
- ❖ Relative speedup of time per epoch
- ❖ GPU Utilization (0–100%)
- ❖ GPU Power Consumption (watt-hours)
- ❖ Communication overhead (0–100%)



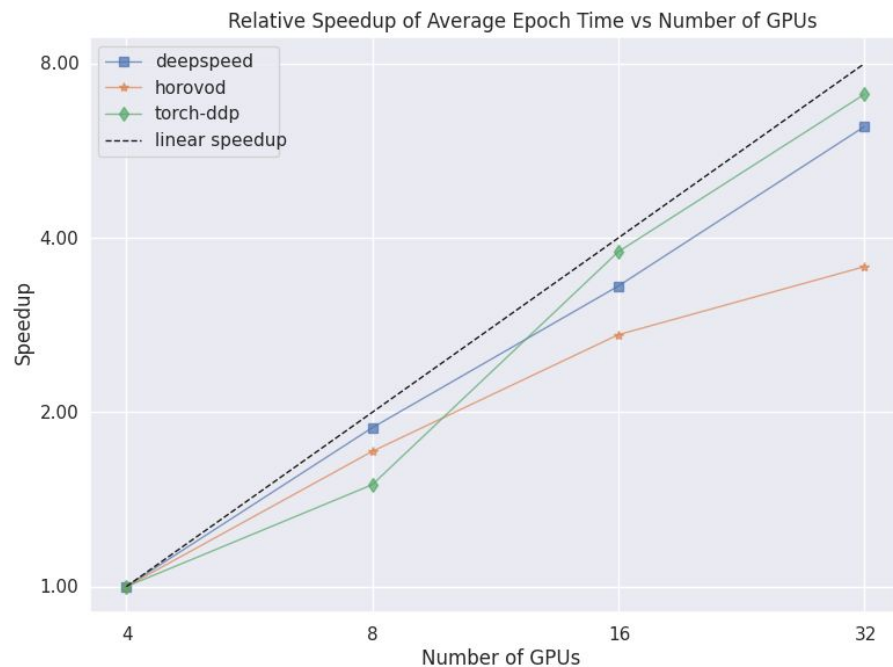
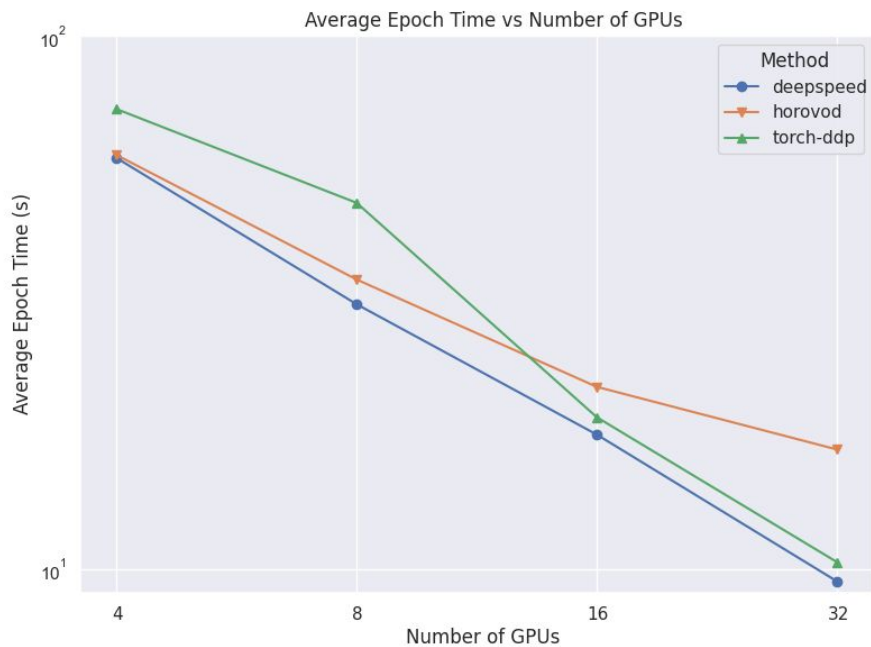
The itwinai Scalability Report

Combination of tools:

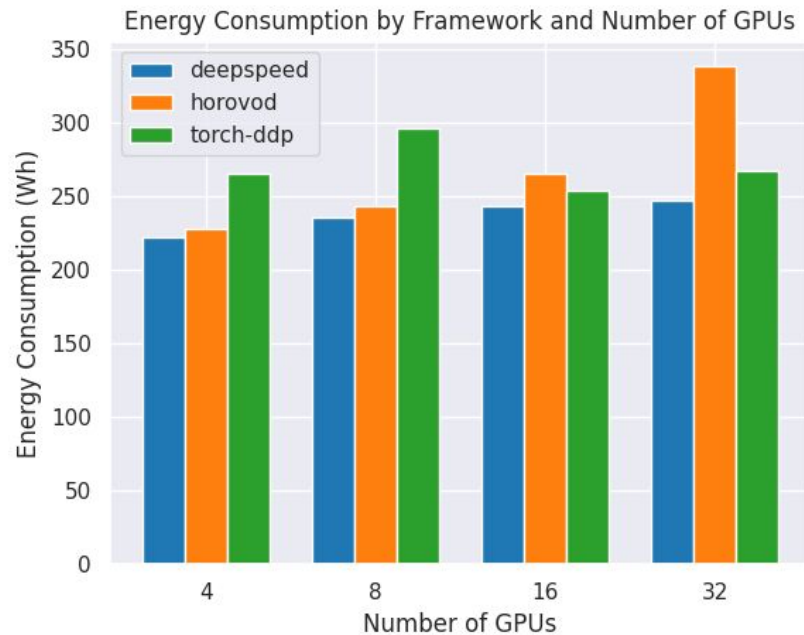
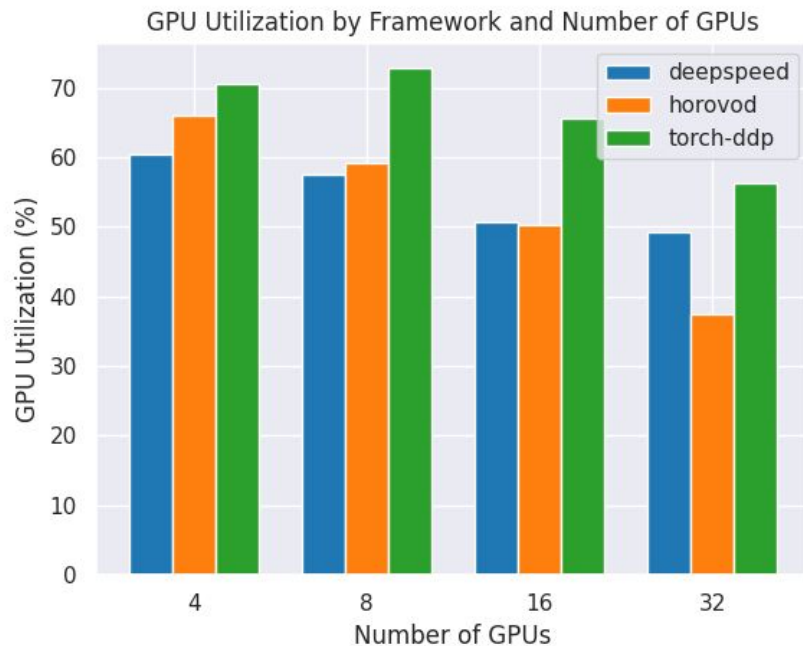
- ❖ ML Profiler for measuring communication overhead
 - Looks at e.g. CUDA communication calls
 - Compares it to PyTorch's ATen library
- ❖ GPU monitoring
 - Probing GPUs at regular intervals
- ❖ And more



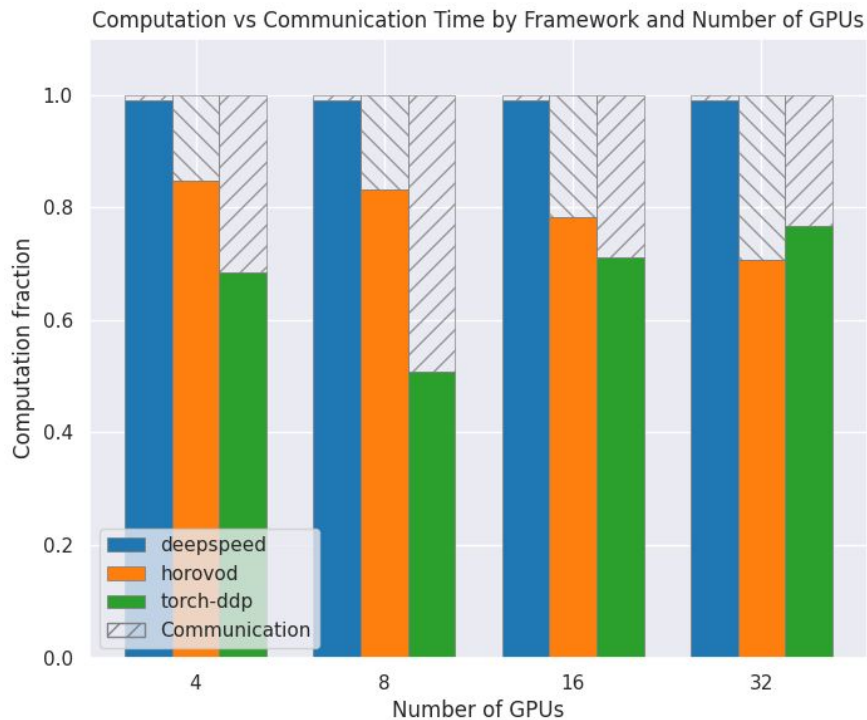
Example Report (Virgo)



Example Report



Example Report



[WIP] CodeCarbon Integration—Dashboard for sustainability

Carbon Footprint

Measure Compute Emissions

Across All Projects

Net Power Consumption : **2.4 kWh**

Net Carbon Equivalent : **0.5 kg**

Select a Project

codecarbon x ▾

Infrastructure Hosted at **nan, Germany**

Power Consumption Across All Experiments : **2.4 kWh**

Last Run Power Consumption : **0.3 kWh**

Carbon Equivalent Across All Experiments : **0.5 kg**

Last Run Carbon Equivalent : **0.1 kg**

Exemplary Equivalents



0.30 %
of weekly
American
household
emissions



1 miles
driven



5 hours
of 32-inch
LCD TV
watched



Thank you!

Questions?



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