



National Aeronautics and  
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# A Short Primer on UQ

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- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Standard VVUQ formalism
- ▶ The UQ formalism
- ▶ Statistics in UQ
- ▶ Applied math in UQ
- ▶ Inverse problems and UQ
- ▶ Machine learning and UQ
- ▶ Discussion



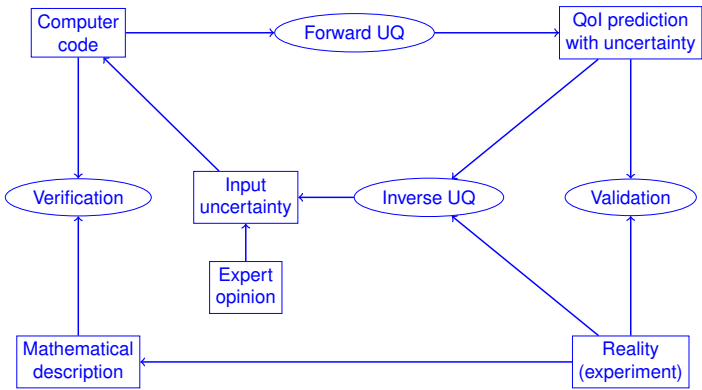
- ▶ UQ as a discipline originated to address the problem of determining uncertainties in the predictions made by deterministic models.
- ▶ The enterprise was originally an effort by applied mathematicians; numerical analysis, probability, proving convergence of error terms, etc.
- ▶ Statisticians more concerned with making inferences (including quantifying uncertainty) directly from data, and without knowledge of the underlying deterministic models.



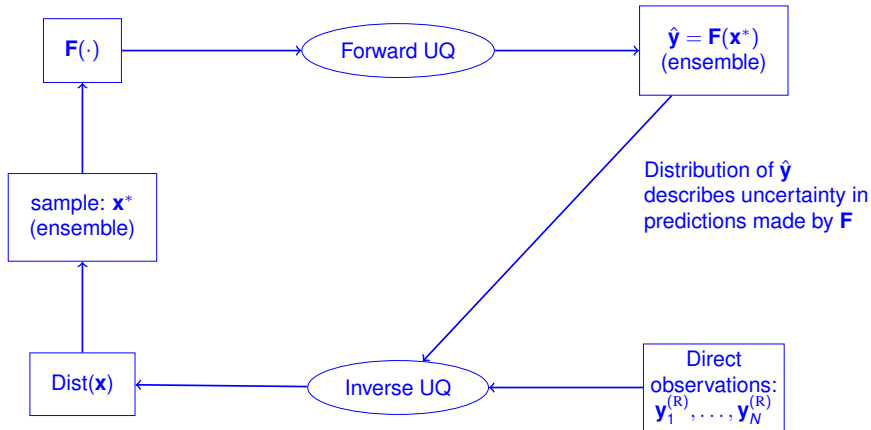
- ▶ In the late 1980's some statisticians *did* start thinking about the output of deterministic models as "data", giving rise to the design and analysis of computer experiments literature.
- ▶ The two communities have moved towards each other over time, and are beginning to discard the domain labels. UQ is now a cohesive, identifiable discipline area strongly driven by applications.
- ▶ Emergence of data science and machine learning have brought new tools and capabilities to exploit massive volumes of observational/experimental data and massive model output.



# Standard VVUQ formalism

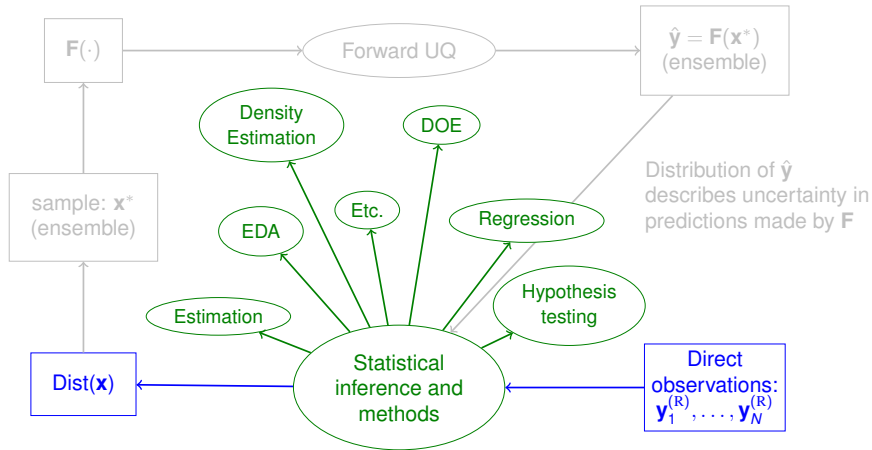


Adapted from Wu et al, (2018). DOI: 10.1016/j.nucengdes.2018.06.004.





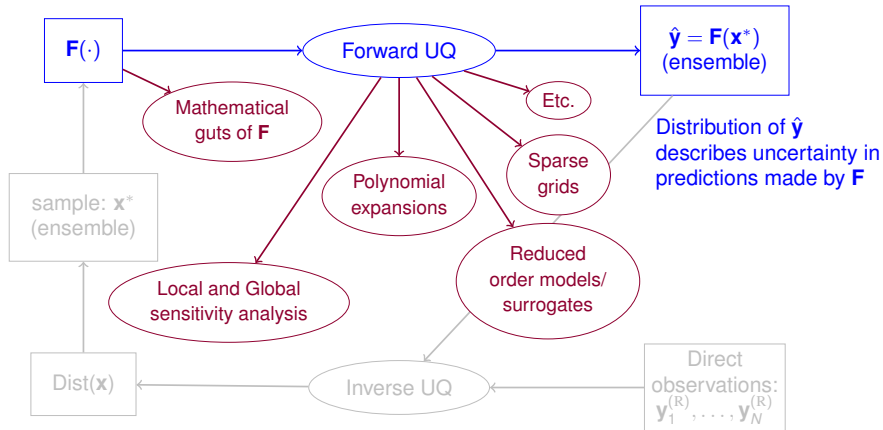
- ▶ **Statistical methods: inference from observations using probabilistic models.**
  - ▶ estimation and hypothesis testing
  - ▶ exploratory data analysis, density estimation, unsupervised learning
  - ▶ regression, supervised learning, to uncover significant relationships
  - ▶ uncover, test, and quantify relationships from data
  - ▶ use estimated model to make statistical predictions with uncertainty
  - ▶ Design of Experiments (DOE)
- ▶ **Statistical models inherently carry uncertainties with them.**







- ▶ **Mathematical UQ:** mathematical approaches for understanding sources of uncertainty in **F** and facilitating efficient forward UQ.
  - ▶ exploit structure and properties of **F** to guide forward UQ
  - ▶ alternatives to brute-force Monte Carlo forward UQ
  - ▶ numerical and other approximations for speed and efficiency
  - ▶ optimization!
  
- ▶ Uncertainty expressed through probability distributions, and driven by probabilistic description of input uncertainties.

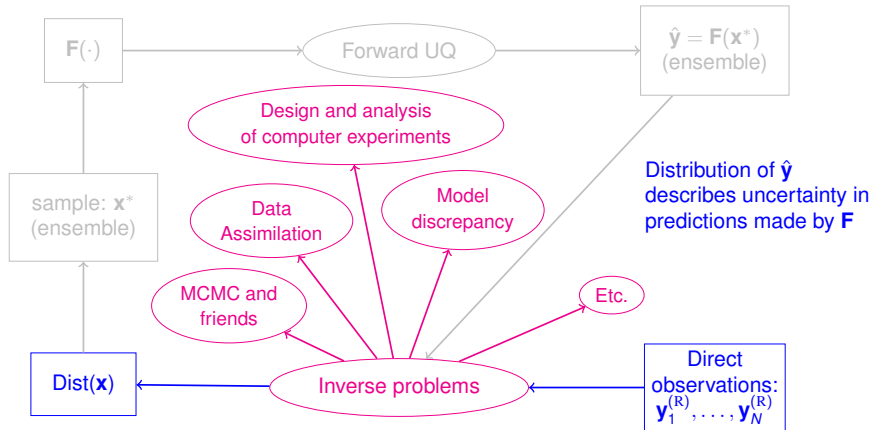




- ▶ Inverse problems: infer the state of a system from noisy, indirect measurements.
  - ▶ heavy use of Bayesian methods
  - ▶ overlaps substantially with statistics, but more focussed on this class of problems
  - ▶ emphasis on algorithms/samplers
  - ▶ because result is a distribution, easy forward propagation



# Inverse problems and UQ

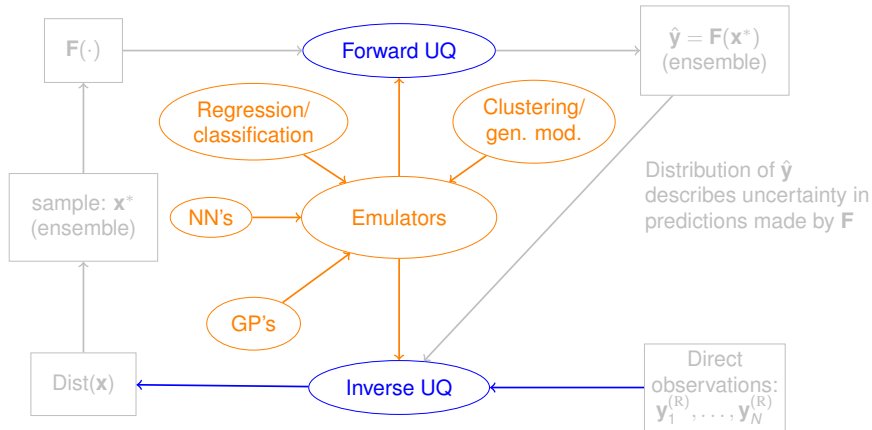




- ▶ Machine learning: learning complex relationships in data, and making predictions using those relationships.
  - ▶ Classification and regression (linear, non-linear), support vector machines
  - ▶ Cluster analysis, generative modeling
  - ▶ neural networks (NN) and friends: UQ is a challenge, but conformal inference to the rescue
  - ▶ Gaussian Processes (GP) provide UQ but how good is it?
  - ▶ Major role in UQ is emulation of complex models



# Machine learning in UQ





- ▶ Aligning a specific application with components of this formalism may be harder than it looks.
- ▶ Role of ML in UQ is still being understood. What about the role of UQ in ML?
- ▶ UQ is now its own discipline, inheriting theory and methods from statistics, applied math, and inverse problems communities.
- ▶ When someone talks about UQ, ask yourself: who they are and what they mean!
- ▶ New contributions arise from new problems, data types, modeling capabilities, and science questions. Your insights are needed!



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