Heterogenous Data and Large Representation Models in Science WS



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Heterogenous Data and Multimo

Inverse Problem - Likely hood free



els in Science	30'
dal Representation Learning	30'
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Foundation models in Science

- What is a foundation model?
- Is a foundation model without a LLMs is still a foundation model ?
- What's the point of foundation models ?
- Is leaving out any physic intuition lazy or smart? (Symmetries ...)
- What are the benefits / risks (ecological, automated science, reliability, etc)?
- Getting from simulation to real data?
- What are the key considerations in preprocessing large datasets for use with large models?
- How do the data sources (human vs. instrument data vs simulated data) impact the design and application of foundation models in science or engineering?
- Considering the limitations of LLMs in science or engineering, such as hallucination and biases, How might Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) address these challenges?







Heterogenous Data and Multimodal **Representation Learning**

- What can we say about the process and challenges of aligning latent spaces in multimodal learning?
- Question of mix of expert / modality dedicated models
- What are the architectural constraints when designing models for hetero/ multimodal learning, and how can these be overcome?
- How to mix Neural Networks encoding with Symbolic Engine ?





Inverse Problem - Likely hood free Simulation based approach

- What are the advantages and limits of using likelihood-free ML, simulation-based approaches • in solving inverse problems?
- What do you see is the best tool to solve IP
 - How does causality give us tools for IPs?
 - How do generative models relate to solutions for IPs?
- IP can be treated as an unfolding problem, which mixes detector effects, simulation quality AND the possibility of new physics. How can we think about each of these sources of uncertainties?
- Active learning could be very useful in IP: Can we learn which parts of parameter space are the most interesting to simulate?
- Inference seems to be very expensive (e.g. reversible jump MCMC). What are some approaches for moving (amortizing) this cost into the training process?

