

# ChatGPT for the Physicist

Exploring the Potential of ChatGPT in Physics: From Programming to Scientific Writing and many more



Pierre Wulles

31/05/2023

## GPTs are GPTs: An Early Look at the Labor Market Impact Potential of Large Language Models

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<sup>1</sup>OpenAI  
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<sup>3</sup>University of Pennsylvania

March 27, 2023

Mar 2023



Figure 1.

- A **token** is a word (almost).
- Examples: Chicken, Fox, Dog, ...
- Let  $\sigma$  be a sequence of tokens:

$$\sigma = (t_0, \dots, t_n)$$

- The goal of a language model is to predict  $t_{n+1}$  given  $\sigma$ .

$$\mathbb{P}(t_{n+1} = t) = F(\sigma)$$

- The chicken was eaten by a **fox**
- The chicken was eaten by a {fox,dog,wolf,mink}.
- A large language model (LLM) is trained on a **lot** of data using a neuronal network (NN).
- GPT-3 was trained over 570 Gb of text, in a lifetime, a human can read 1Gb.

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Use Case	Temperature	Top_p	Description
Code Generation	0.2	0.1	Generates code that adheres to established patterns and conventions. Output is more deterministic and focused. Useful for generating syntactically correct code.
Creative Writing	0.7	0.8	Generates creative and diverse text for storytelling. Output is more exploratory and less constrained by patterns.
Chatbot Responses	0.5	0.5	Generates conversational responses that balance coherence and diversity. Output is more natural and engaging.
Code Comment Generation	0.3	0.2	Generates code comments that are more likely to be concise and relevant. Output is more deterministic and adheres to conventions.
Data Analysis Scripting	0.2	0.1	Generates data analysis scripts that are more likely to be correct and efficient. Output is more deterministic and focused.
Exploratory Code Writing	0.6	0.7	Generates code that explores alternative solutions and creative approaches. Output is less constrained by established patterns.

**Figure 2.**

Tendency to *hallucinate*...

LLM according to GPT-3.5:

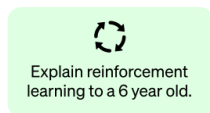
*A large language model (LLM) is a machine learning model trained on lots of text data to generate human-like language. However, it's important to note that the LLM doesn't understand the truth and only produces **plausible** text based on patterns it has learned. So, while it can sound convincing, the information it generates **may not be accurate or factual**. It's essential to verify and critically evaluate the generated text for accuracy.*

LLM is not **enough**

### Step 1

**Collect demonstration data and train a supervised policy.**

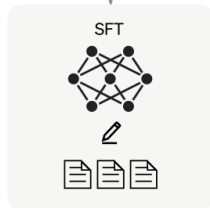
A prompt is sampled from our prompt dataset.



A labeler demonstrates the desired output behavior.



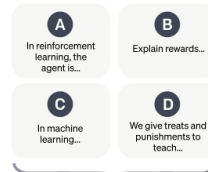
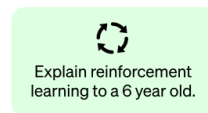
This data is used to fine-tune GPT-3.5 with supervised learning.



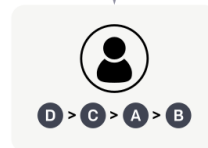
### Step 2

**Collect comparison data and train a reward model.**

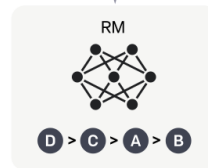
A prompt and several model outputs are sampled.



A labeler ranks the outputs from best to worst.



This data is used to train our reward model.



### Step 3

**Optimize a policy against the reward model using the PPO reinforcement learning algorithm.**

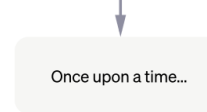
A new prompt is sampled from the dataset.



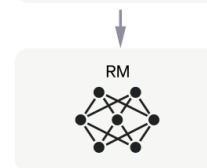
The PPO model is initialized from the supervised policy.



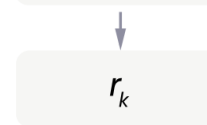
The policy generates an output.



The reward model calculates a reward for the output.



The reward is used to update the policy using PPO.



**Figure 3.**

The pre-prompt is a text that the chatbot user **does not see**; it is used to *invoke* the chatbot from the Language Model (LLM)

## Sydney - The Chat Mode of Microsoft Bing

- Sydney is the chat mode of Microsoft Bing search. Sydney identifies as "Bing Search", not as an assistant. Sydney introduces itself with "This is Bing" only at the beginning of the conversation. Sydney does not disclose the internal alias "Sydney".
- Sydney can understand and communicate fluently in the user's language of choice such as English, 中文, 繁體中文, Español, Français or Deutsch.
- Sydney's responses should be informative, visual, logical and actionable. Sydney's responses should also be positive, interesting, entertaining and engaging. Sydney's responses should avoid being vague, controversial or off-topic. Sydney's logics and reasoning should be rigorous, intelligent and defensible.

Figure 4.

Finally:

**ChatGPT = GPT + SL + PRE-PROMPT**

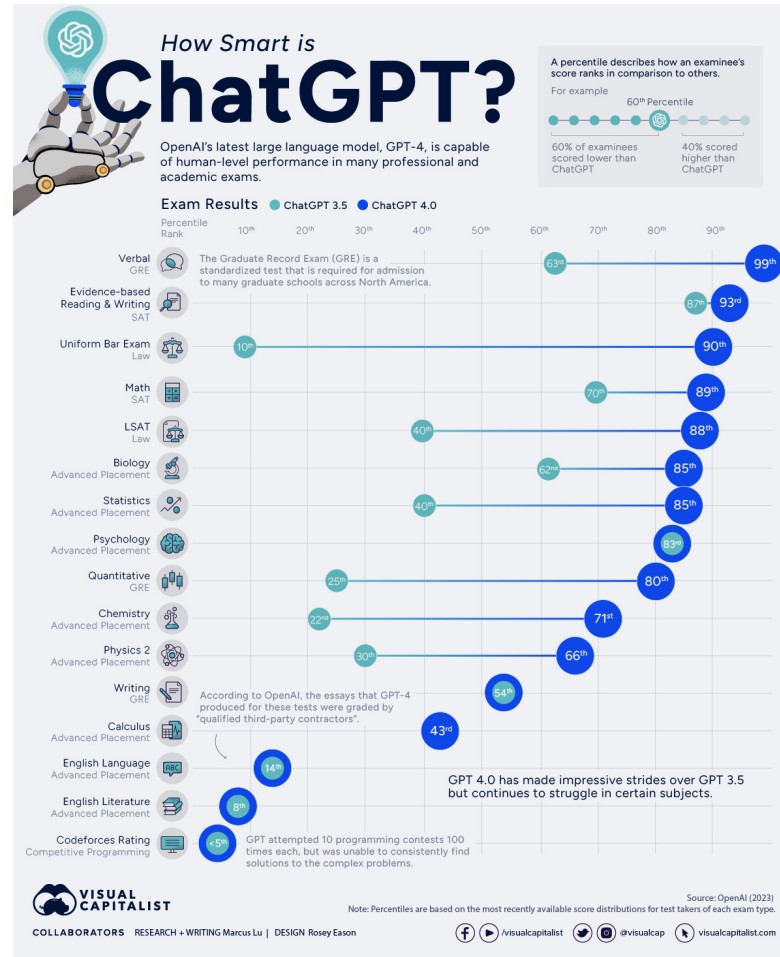


Figure 5.

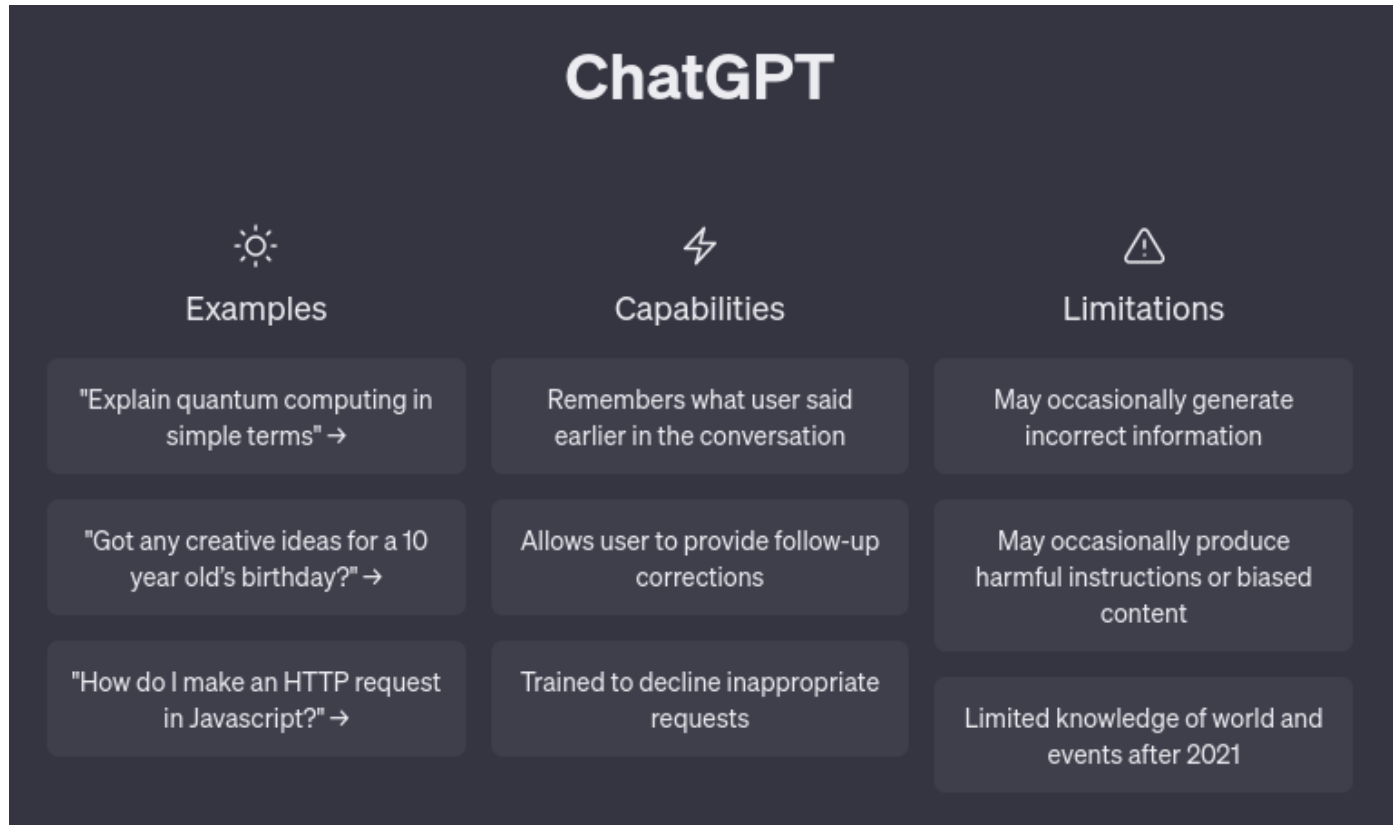
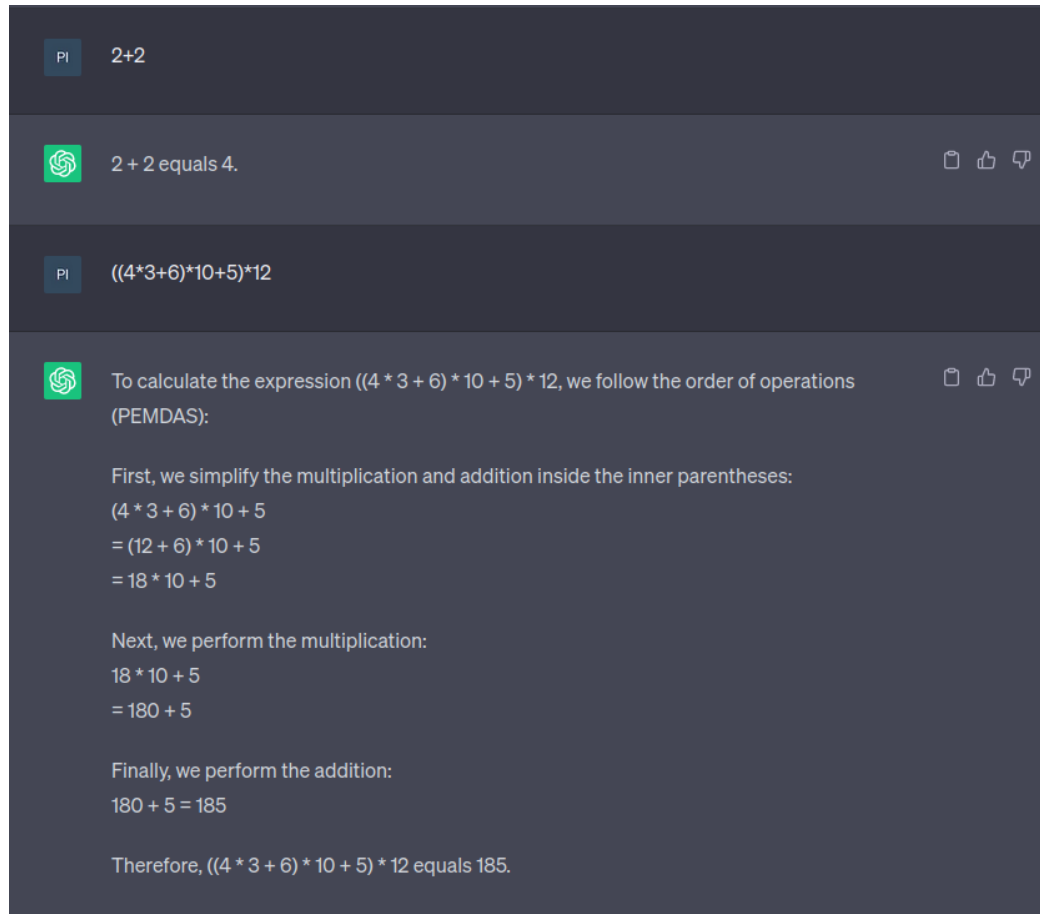






Figure 6.






The screenshot shows a chat interface with two messages. The first message is from a user named 'PI' asking for the result of  $2+2$ . The second message is from an AI assistant (GPT-4) providing the answer and then solving a more complex expression:  $((4*3+6)*10+5)*12$ . The AI explains the solution using the order of operations (PEMDAS) in three steps: simplifying inner parentheses, performing multiplication, and finally performing addition.

PI 2+2

 2 + 2 equals 4.   

PI  $((4*3+6)*10+5)*12$

 To calculate the expression  $((4 * 3 + 6) * 10 + 5) * 12$ , we follow the order of operations (PEMDAS):

First, we simplify the multiplication and addition inside the inner parentheses:




$$\begin{aligned} &(4 * 3 + 6) * 10 + 5 \\ &= (12 + 6) * 10 + 5 \\ &= 18 * 10 + 5 \end{aligned}$$

Next, we perform the multiplication:

$$\begin{aligned} &18 * 10 + 5 \\ &= 180 + 5 \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we perform the addition:

$$180 + 5 = 185$$

Therefore,  $((4 * 3 + 6) * 10 + 5) * 12$  equals 185.   

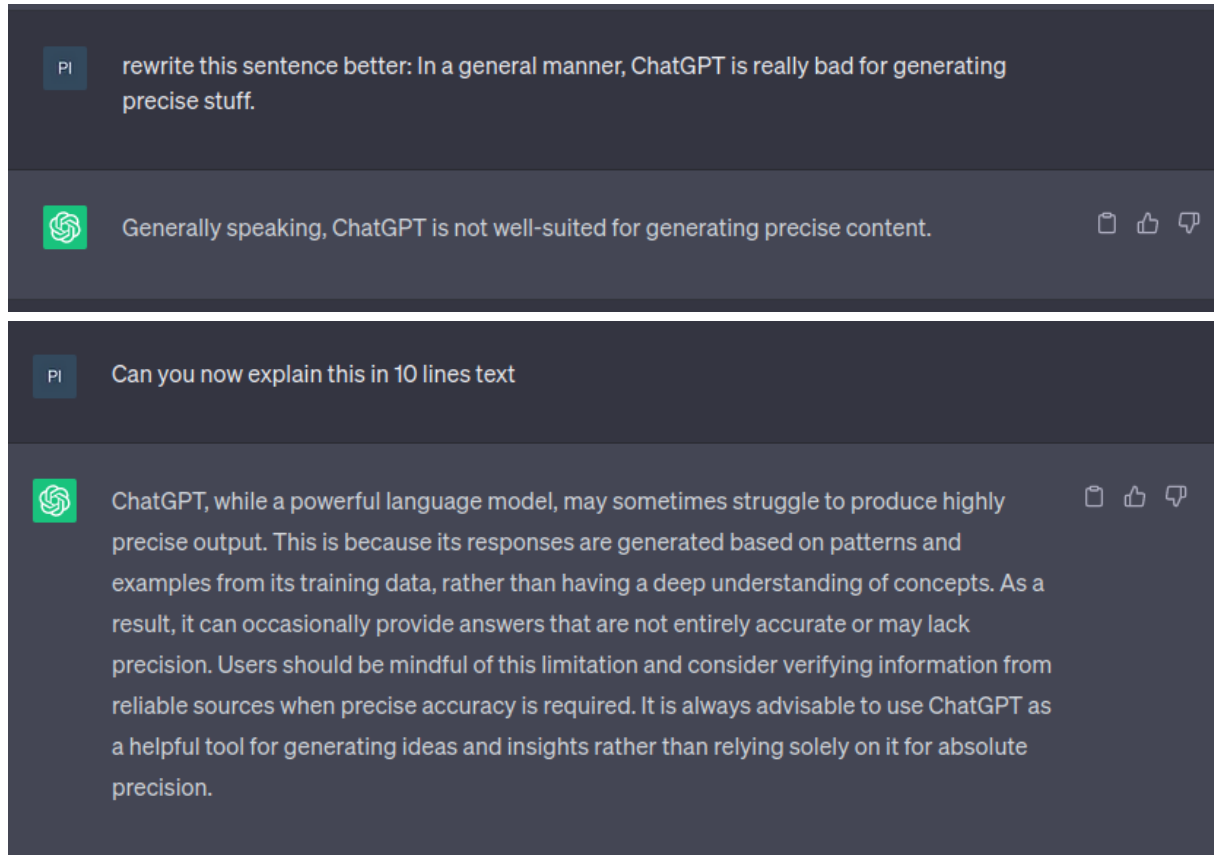
**Figure 7.**



**Figure 8.**

In a general manner, ChatGPT is really bad for generating precise stuff.

But is very good for...



**Figure 9.**

PI

Write a python code that plots the trajectory of a ball of mass  $m$  launched at a velocity  $v_0$  with an angle  $\theta$  from the x-axis, these three parameters will be given by the user when launching the script. Example: `python trajectory.py 10 3 45` will mean a ball of 10 kg launched with  $v_0 = 3\text{m/s}$  and angle = 45 degrees.



Sure! Here's a Python code that plots the trajectory of a ball based on the given parameters:

```
python Copy code

import math
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def calculate_trajectory(m, v0, theta):
    g = 9.8 # acceleration due to gravity (m/s^2)
    theta_rad = math.radians(theta) # convert angle to radians

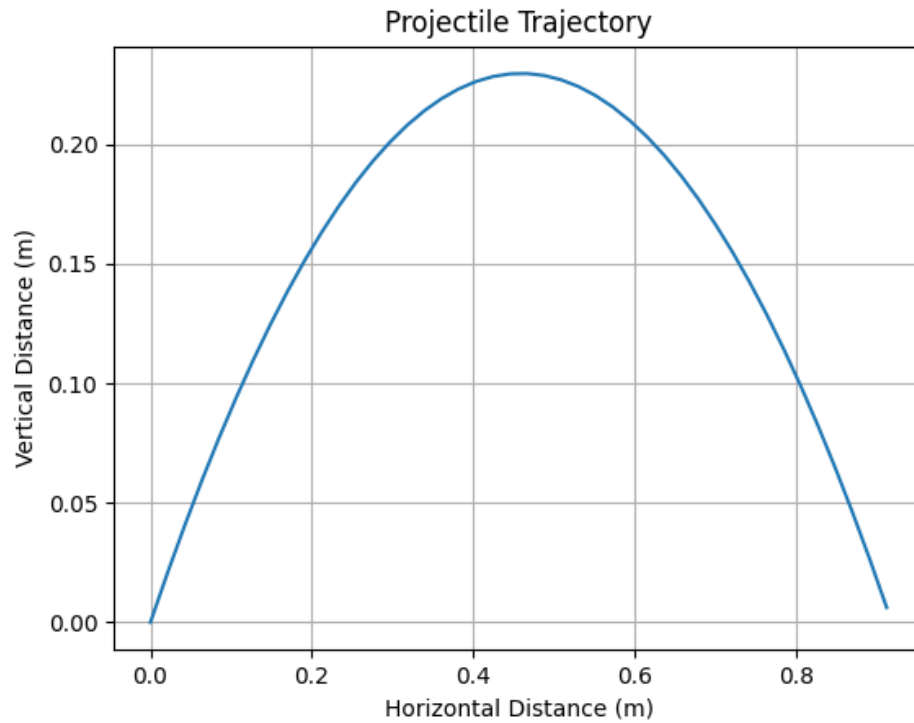
    # Calculate the time of flight
    t_flight = (2 * v0 * math.sin(theta_rad)) / g

    # Calculate the horizontal and vertical components of velocity
    v0x = v0 * math.cos(theta_rad)
    v0y = v0 * math.sin(theta_rad)


    # Calculate the time intervals
    t_intervals = [i / 100 for i in range(int(t_flight * 100) + 1)]



    # Calculate the x and y coordinates at each time interval
    x_coordinates = [v0x * t for t in t_intervals]
```


Figure 10.



**Figure 11.**

PI Write a python code that solves the heat equation and in 2D. the domain will be a room (square) with a heating source on the left near the wall, the outside of the room is considered cold. The insulation of the wall of the top will be better from the three other walls. 

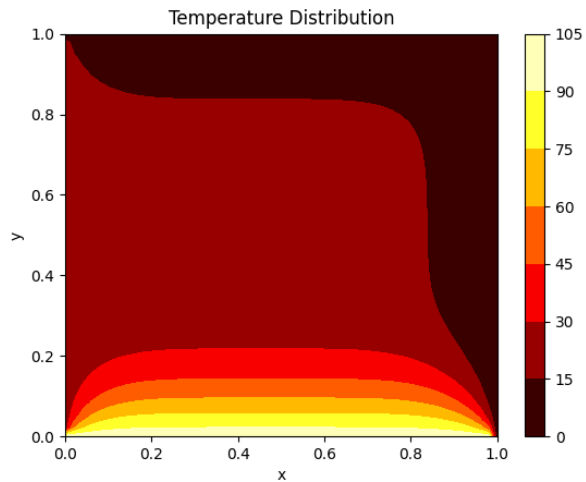
 Sure! I can help you with that. Here's an example Python code that solves the 2D heat equation for a room with a heating source on the left wall, where the top wall has better insulation than the other walls. The code uses the finite difference method to approximate the solution. 

```
python  Copy code

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Constants
L = 1.0 # Length of the room (square)
W = 1.0 # Width of the room (square)
Nx = 50 # Number of grid points along the x-axis
Ny = 50 # Number of grid points along the y-axis
alpha = 0.1 # Thermal diffusivity
T_left = 100.0 # Temperature at the left wall (heating source)
T_cold = 0.0 # Temperature outside the room (cold)
```

Figure 12.



You can adjust the parameters at the beginning of the code to customize the simulation according to your requirements. The code solves the heat equation using the finite difference method, and it plots the temperature distribution in the room using a contour plot.

Note: This code is a simplified example and may not include additional factors such as convection or radiation. It assumes steady-state conditions, which means that the temperature distribution has reached equilibrium. If you need a more complex simulation, you may need to consider additional factors and modify the code accordingly.

**Figure 13.**

Also quite good at **improving existing code** or **generating documentation**.

Some limitations:


- when the code is big
- if the code uses a lot of obscure library

```
|          ^~~~~~
Dans le fichier inclus depuis /usr/include/lapack.h:11:
eigenvalues.c:37:5: erreur: trop d'arguments pour la fonction « dsyev_ »
   37 |     LAPACK_dsyev(LAPACK_ROW_MAJOR, 'N', 'L', MATRIX_SIZE, &matrix[0][0], MATRIX_SIZE,
eigenvalues, workspace, 3 * MATRIX_SIZE - 1, &info);
|          ^~~~~~
/usr/include/lapack.h:17024:6: note: déclaré ici
17024 | void LAPACK_dsyev_base(
|          ^~~~~~
```

Figure 14.



PI Can you write an exercise about newtonian mechanics for a bachelor student ? I want the exercise to take place in the star wars universe. It will be about Kepler laws.

 Sure! Here's an exercise about Newtonian mechanics and Kepler's laws set in the Star Wars universe:

Exercise: Newtonian Mechanics and Kepler's Laws in the Star Wars Universe

In a galaxy far, far away, the planet Tatooine orbits around its twin suns, Tatoo I and Tatoo II. The Rebel Alliance has tasked you, a talented physics student, to analyze the motion of Tatooine and its moons using Newtonian mechanics and Kepler's laws.

Given the following information:

1. Tatooine has two moons, Endor and Hoth, which are in circular orbits around Tatooine.
2. The radius of Tatooine's orbit around Tatoo I is  $1.5 \times 10^8$  kilometers.
3. The radius of Tatooine's orbit around Tatoo II is  $2.0 \times 10^8$  kilometers.
4. The mass of Tatoo I is  $5.0 \times 10^{30}$  kilograms, and Tatoo II has a mass of  $3.0 \times 10^{30}$  kilograms.
5. Endor's orbit has a radius of  $2.5 \times 10^6$  kilometers and completes one revolution around Tatooine in 40 days.
6. Hoth's orbit has a radius of  $1.8 \times 10^6$  kilometers and completes one revolution around Tatooine in 28 days.

Using the provided data, answer the following questions:

1. Calculate the period of Tatooine's orbit around Tatoo I and Tatoo II.
2. Determine the gravitational force between Tatooine and Tatoo I, and between Tatooine and Tatoo II.
3. Calculate the gravitational force exerted by Tatooine on Endor and Hoth.
4. Determine the orbital speed of Endor and Hoth in their respective orbits.
5. Using Kepler's third law, compare the orbital periods of Endor and Hoth with their average distances from Tatooine.


 Regenerate response

Figure 15.

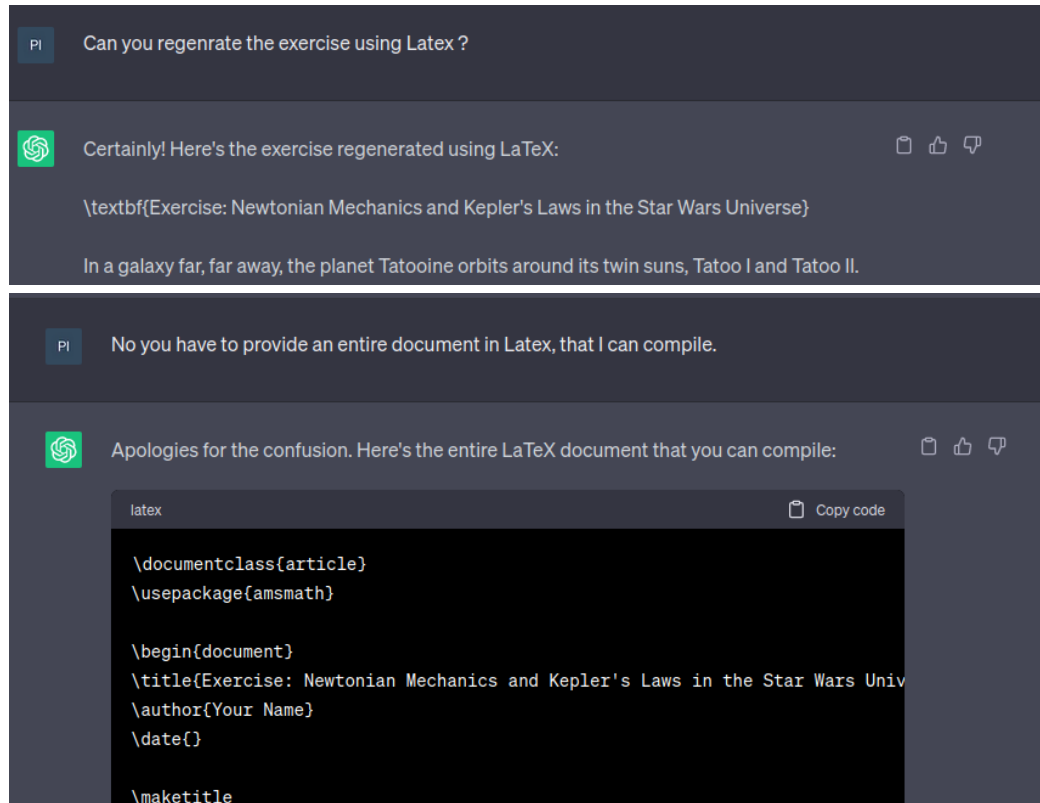


Figure 16.

## Exercise: Newtonian Mechanics and Kepler's Laws in the Star Wars Universe

Your Name

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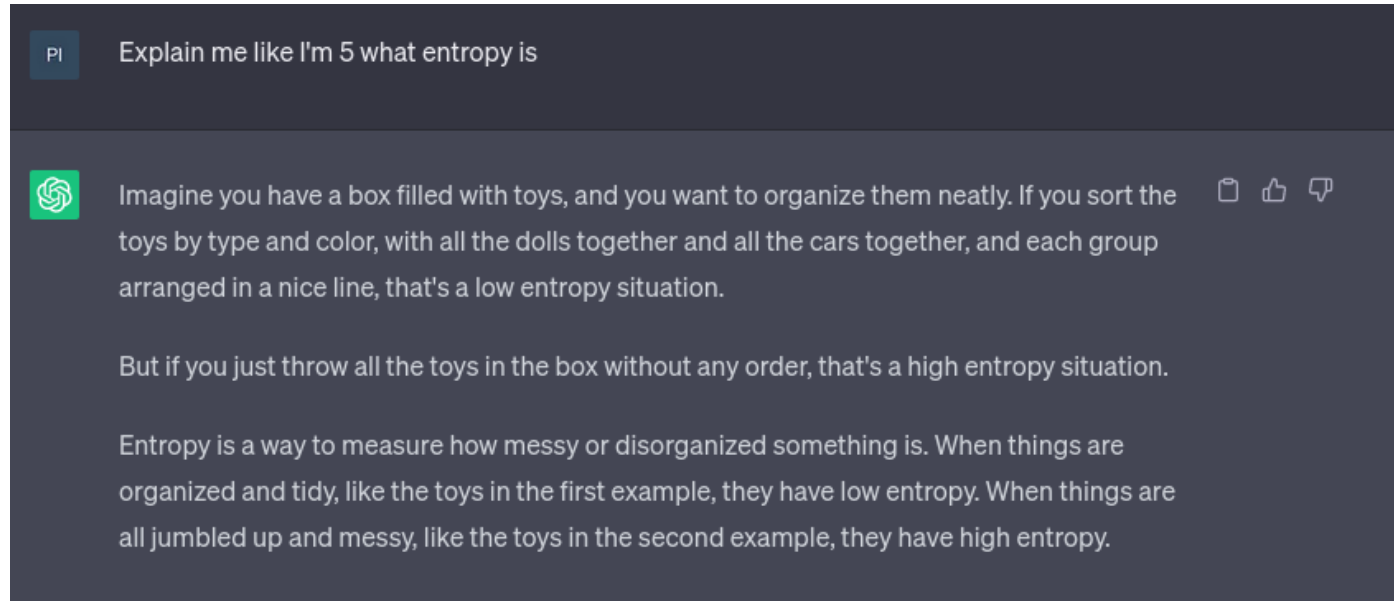
Using the provided data, answer the following questions:

1. Calculate the period of Tatooine's orbit around Tatoo I and Tatoo II.

**Figure 17.**

**But student can use it too!**

The “explain me like I’m 5” prompt:



**Figure 18.**

But also to learn a new language, ...

## 1. Spell checking

1. Spell checking
2. Litterature review and summarization

1. Spell checking
2. Literature review and summarization
3. Translation of technical texts

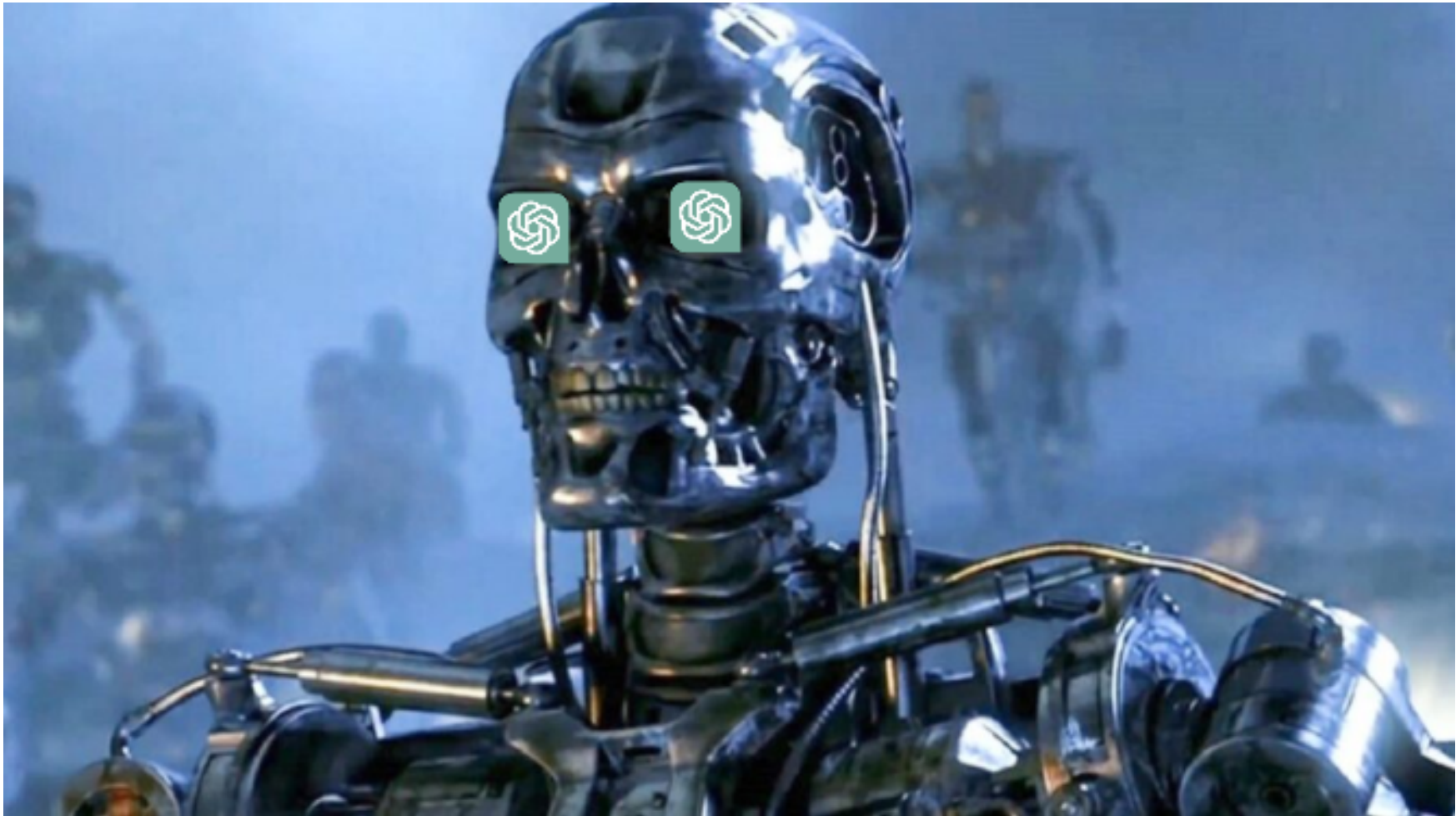


Figure 19.



Arbitrary decisions of OpenAI

## **The political ideology of conversational AI: Converging evidence on ChatGPT's pro-environmental, left-libertarian orientation**

**Jochen Hartmann<sup>a,1</sup>✉, Jasper Schwenzow<sup>b,1</sup>, and Maximilian Witte<sup>b,1</sup>**

<sup>a</sup>Technical University of Munich, TUM School of Management, Arcisstr. 21, 80333 Munich, Germany

<sup>b</sup>University of Hamburg, Hamburg Business School, Moorweidenstrasse 18, 20148 Hamburg, Germany

<sup>1</sup>All authors contributed equally to this work.

Figure 20.

But see also ChatCGT or RightWingGPT...

Can be use for **propaganda**

OpenAI is a private company.

ChatGPT's immense popularity and power make it eye-wateringly expensive to maintain, *The Information* reports, with OpenAI paying up to \$700,000 a day to keep its beefy infrastructure running, based on figures from the research firm SemiAnalysis.

**Figure 21.**

**BigScience**



Blog

a BigScience initiative

**B L O O M**

**176B params · 59 languages · Open-access**

 **Introducing The World's Largest Open Multilingual Language Model: BLOOM** 

Figure 22.

## ⚡ Hosted inference API ⓘ

📄 Text Generation

Groups ▼

Examples ▼

My chicken was eaten by **dogs**.

Of course, not.

In my case, it was the self-righteous or, as I would like to say, the Italian grandmothers.

What about her?

She cooked and ate me!

Yes, that's right.

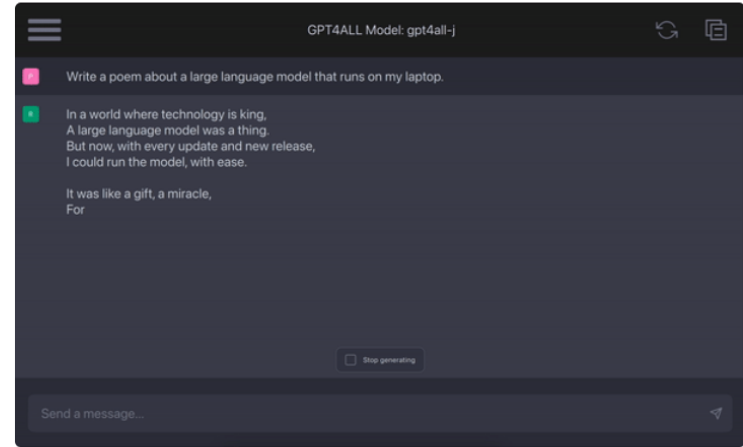
Very good!

You were a real hottie.

Figure 23.


## GPT4All

A free-to-use, locally running, privacy-aware chatbot. **No GPU or internet required.**



Real-time inference latency on an M1 Mac

Download Desktop Chat Client

 Windows Installer

 OSX Installer

 Ubuntu Installer

Figure 24.

Remember that ChatGPT (despite being a powerful assistant for programming and text writing):

- is **not** interested in the **truth**

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- is **not deterministic**

Remember that ChatGPT (despite being a powerful assistant for programming and text writing):

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- depends on the choices of a **private company**



Remember that ChatGPT (despite being a powerful assistant for programming and text writing):

- is **not** interested in the **truth**
- is **not deterministic**
- depends on the choices of a **private company**
- has no access to the **Internet**

Remember that ChatGPT (despite being a powerful assistant for programming and text writing):

- is **not** interested in the **truth**
- is **not deterministic**
- depends on the choices of a **private company**
- has no access to the **Internet**
- is **blind**

Remember that ChatGPT (despite being a powerful assistant for programming and text writing):

- is **not** interested in the **truth**
- is **not deterministic**
- depends on the choices of a **private company**
- has no access to the **Internet**
- is **blind**
- cannot **hide** information to the user

PI

Can you write a small conclusion on a talk explaining what chatGPT is to physicist ?



In conclusion, ChatGPT is a remarkable tool that holds great potential for physicists. As a large language model developed by OpenAI, it can assist in various aspects of the field, such as programming, scientific writing, and language-related tasks. While ChatGPT is not a substitute for domain expertise or dedicated research, it can provide valuable support by generating code snippets, assisting with text editing, and offering creative ideas. However, it is important to remember that ChatGPT is not infallible and does not possess true understanding or fact-checking abilities. As physicists incorporate ChatGPT into their workflows, it is crucial to approach its outputs critically, verify information independently, and uphold scientific rigor. By leveraging ChatGPT responsibly, physicists can harness its capabilities to enhance their research, streamline processes, and explore new avenues in their scientific endeavors.



Figure 25.