

A brief introduction of deep learning algorithms applied to mechanics

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Machine Learning & Neural Networks

Machine learning (ML) is the study of computer algorithms that improve automatically through experience and by the use of data.

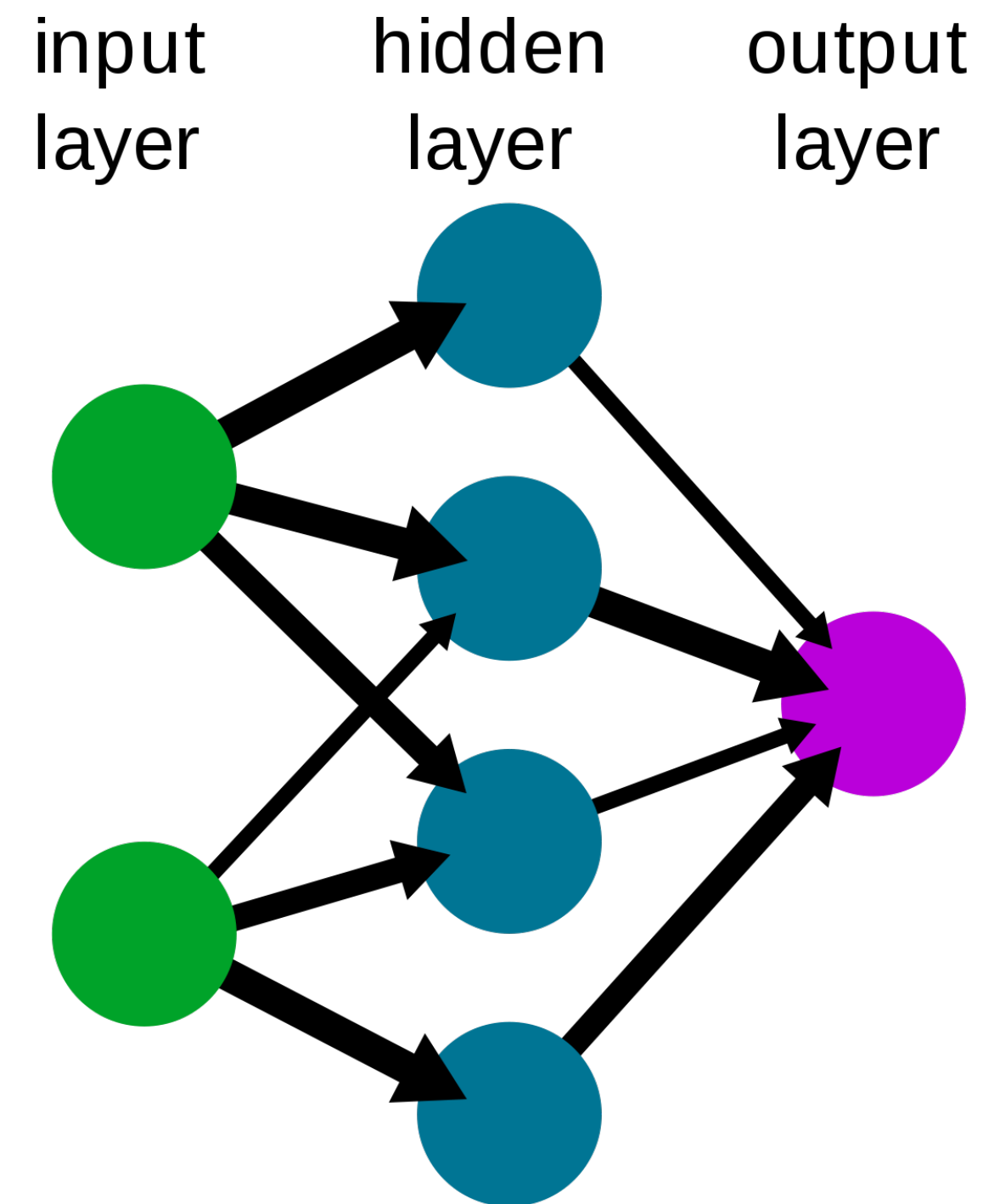
Mitchell, T. 1997

A neural network is a series of algorithms that endeavors to recognize underlying relationships in a set of data through a process that mimics the way the human brain operates.

Chen, J. 2020

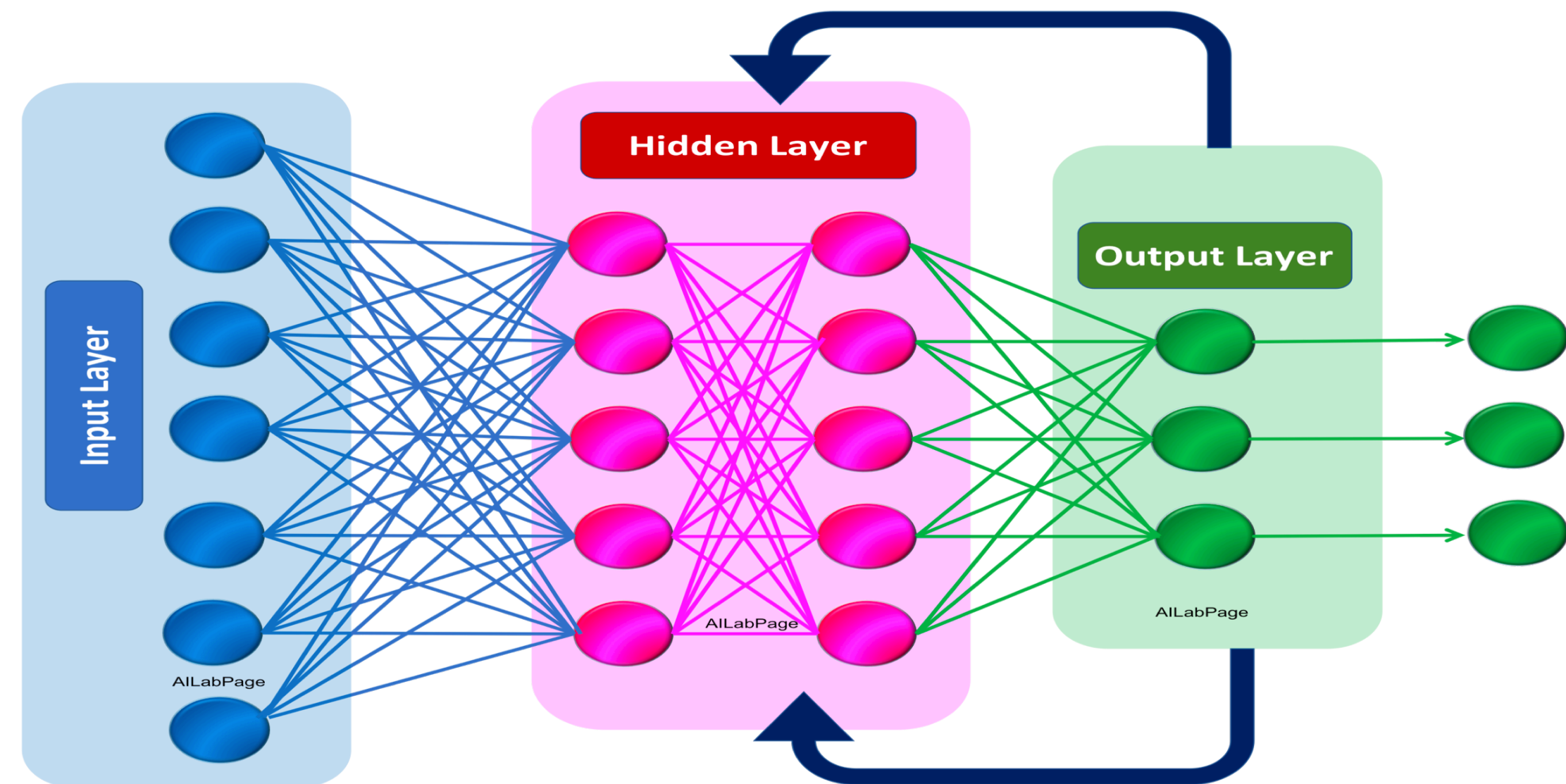
Machine Learning & Neural Networks

A simple neural network



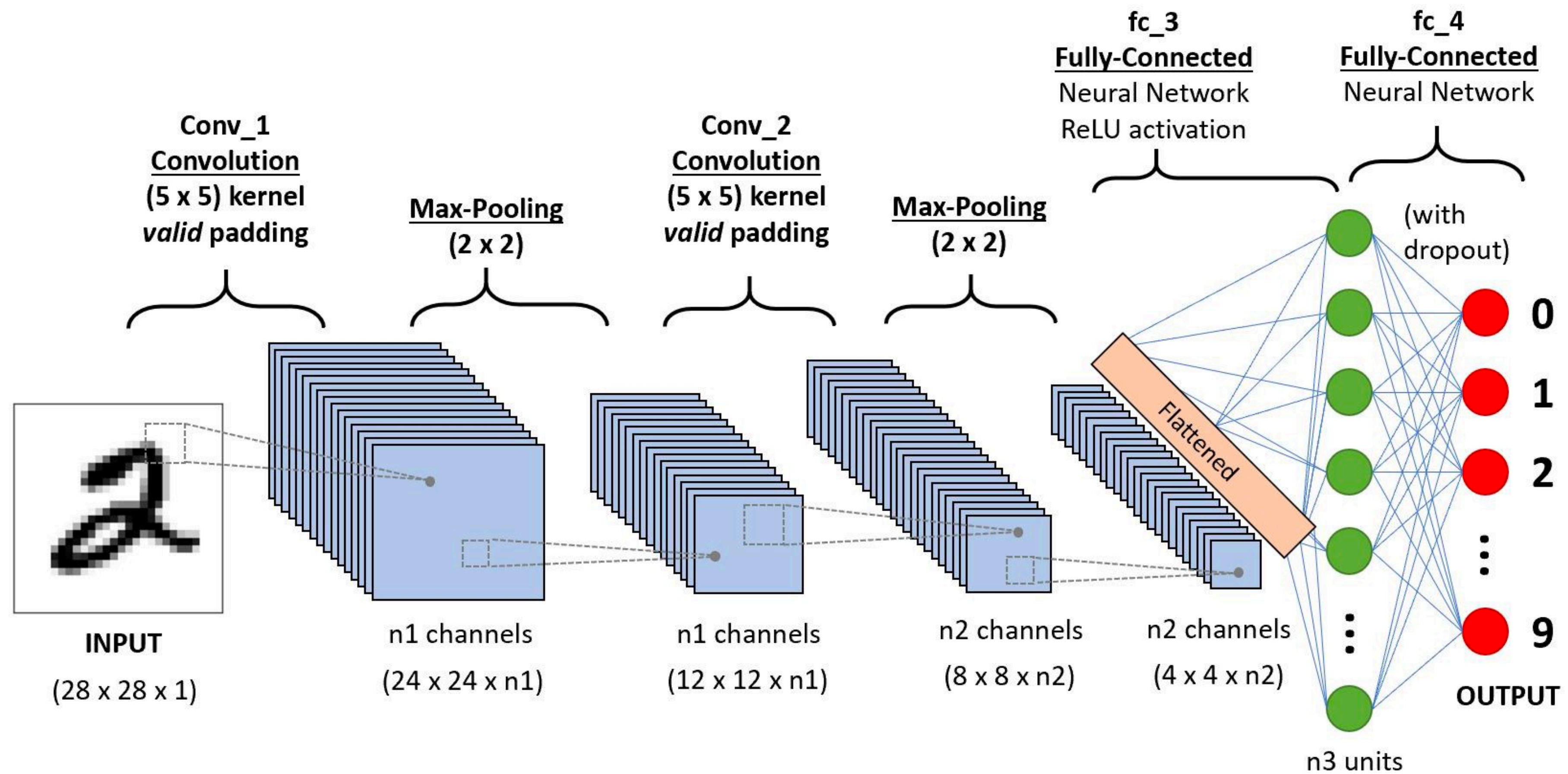
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neural_network

Recurrent Neural Networks

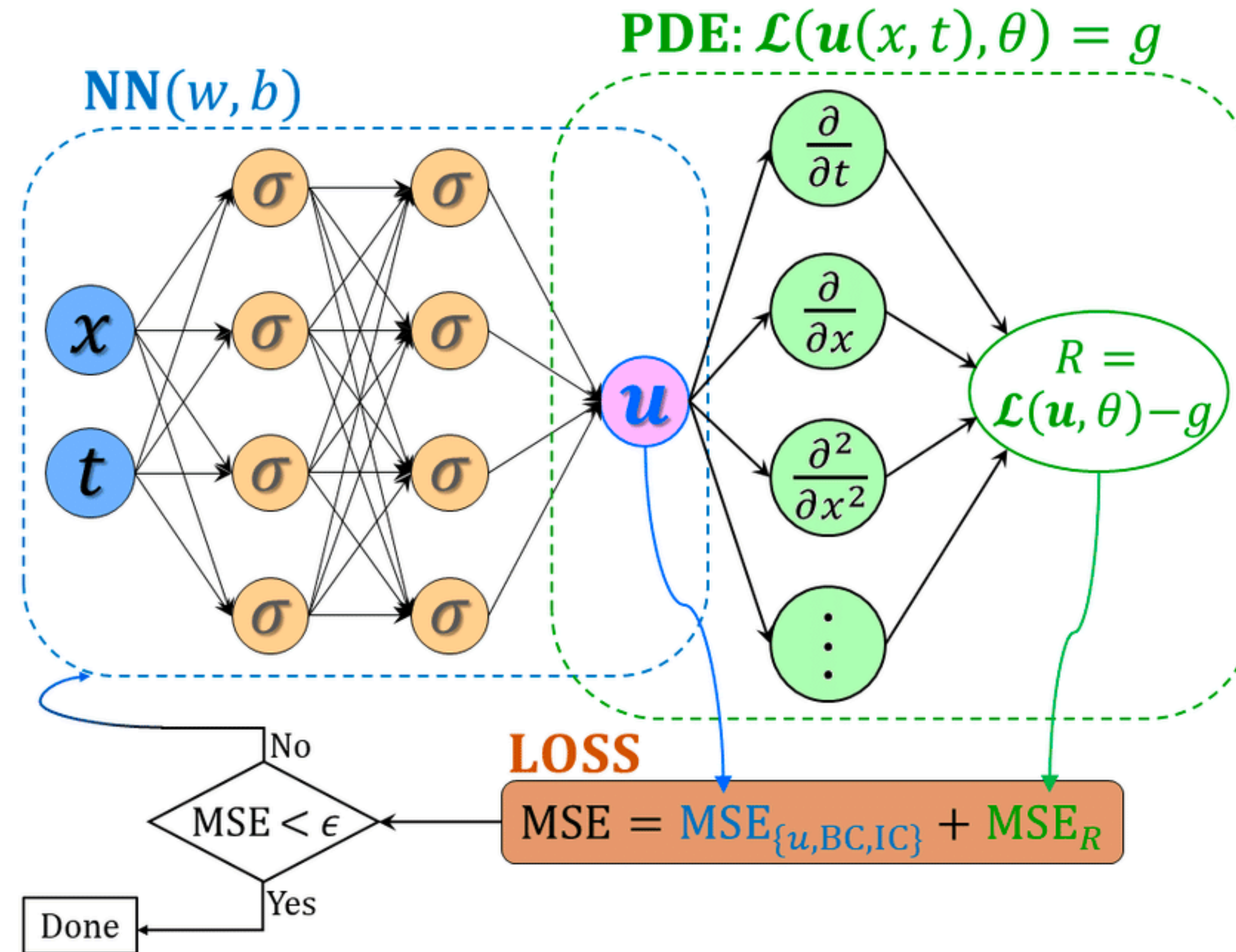


<https://ailabpage.com/2019/01/08/deep-learning-introduction-to-recurrent-neural-networks/>

Machine Learning & Neural Networks

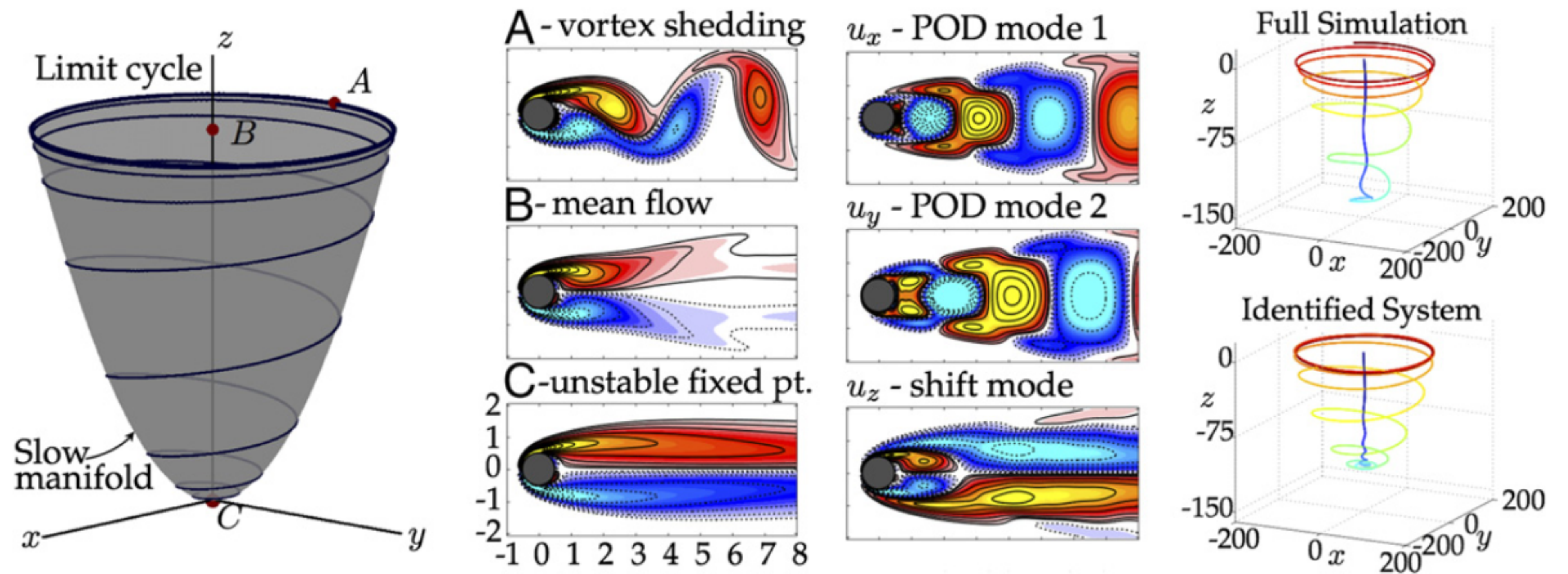


Physics-Informed Neural Network



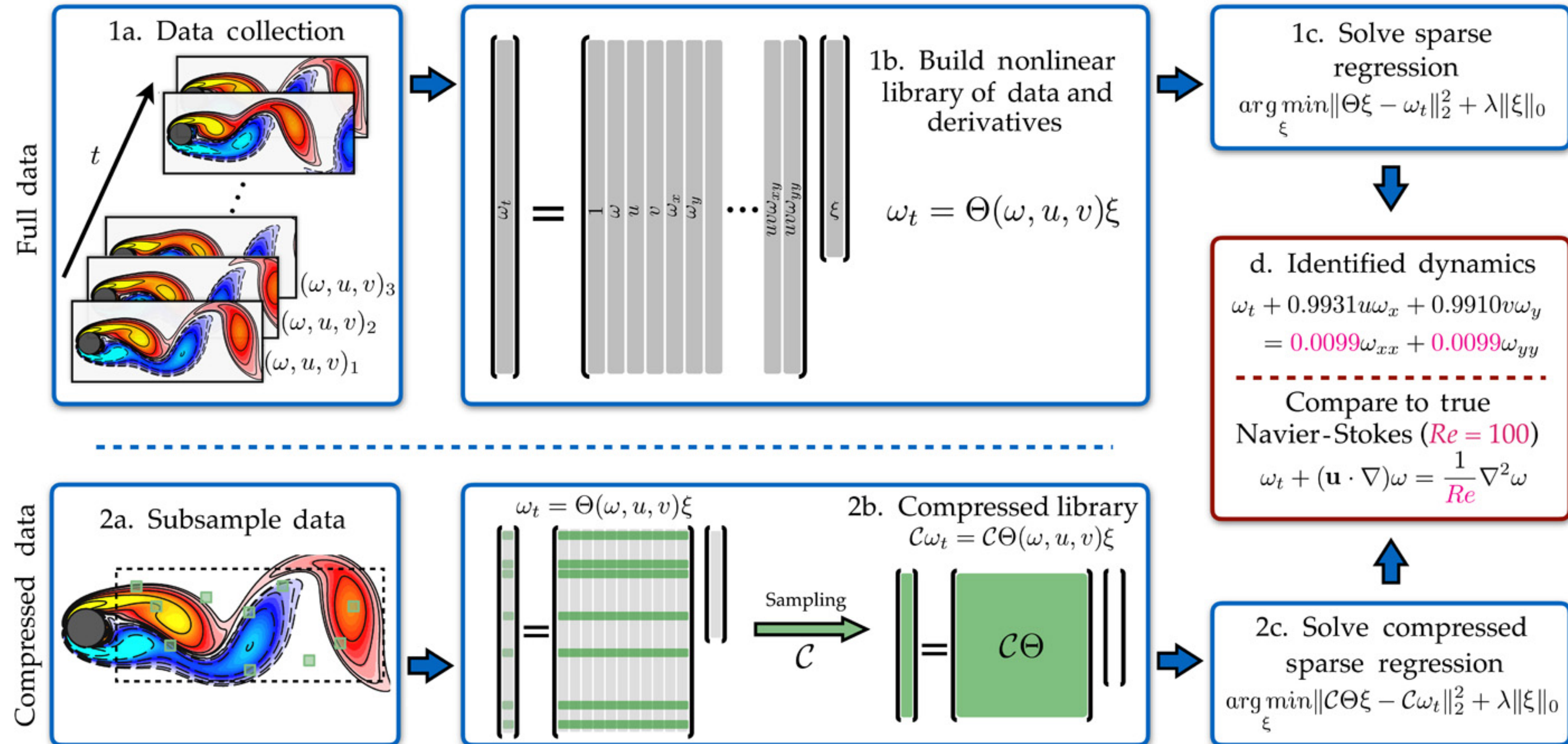
Meng et al., *Comp. Meth. App. Mech. Eng.*, 2020

Machine Learning for Physics

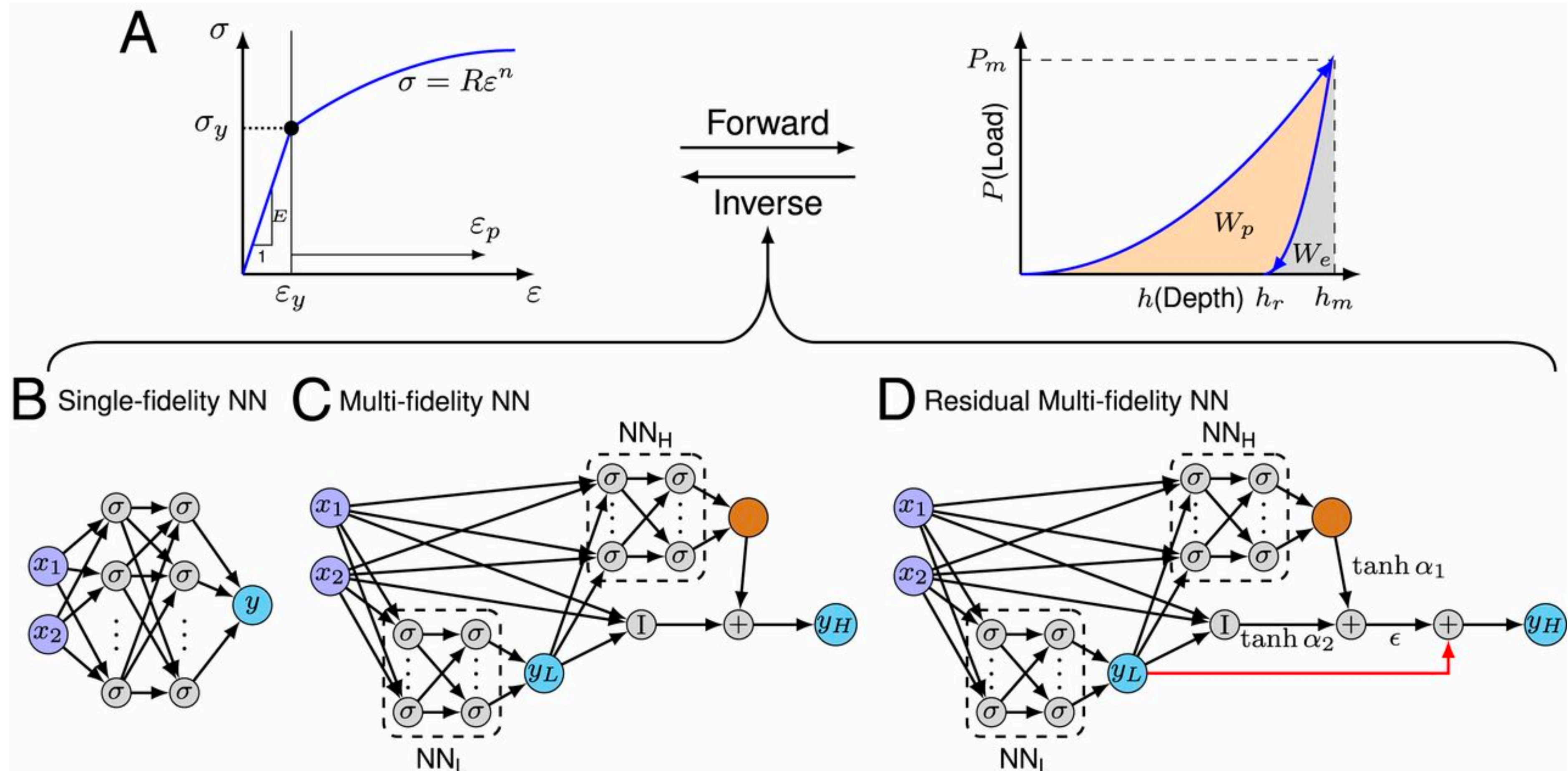


Brunton *et al.*, *PNAS*, 2016

Machine Learning for Physics

Rudy *et al.*, *Sci. Adv.*, 2017

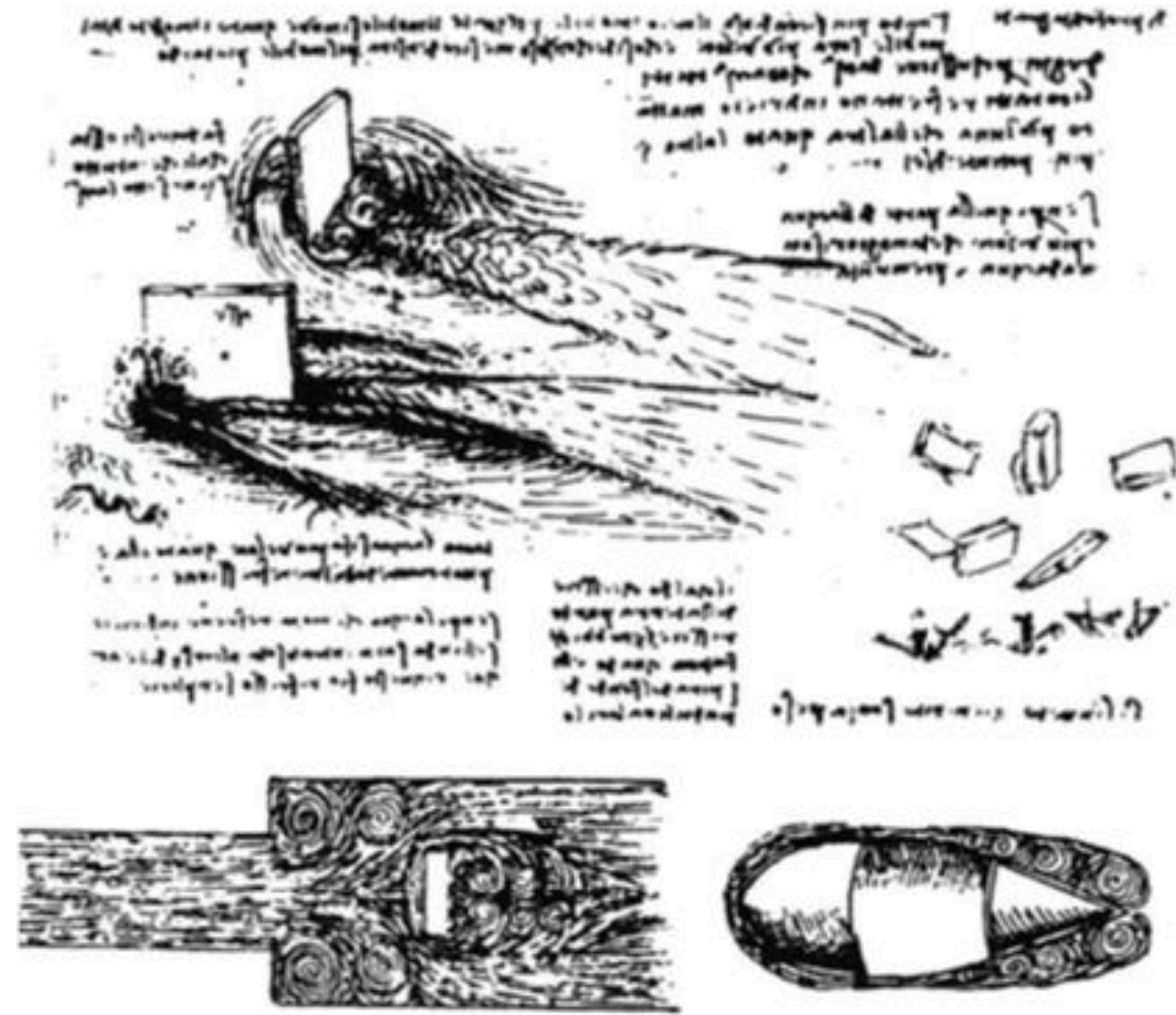
Deep Learning for Physics



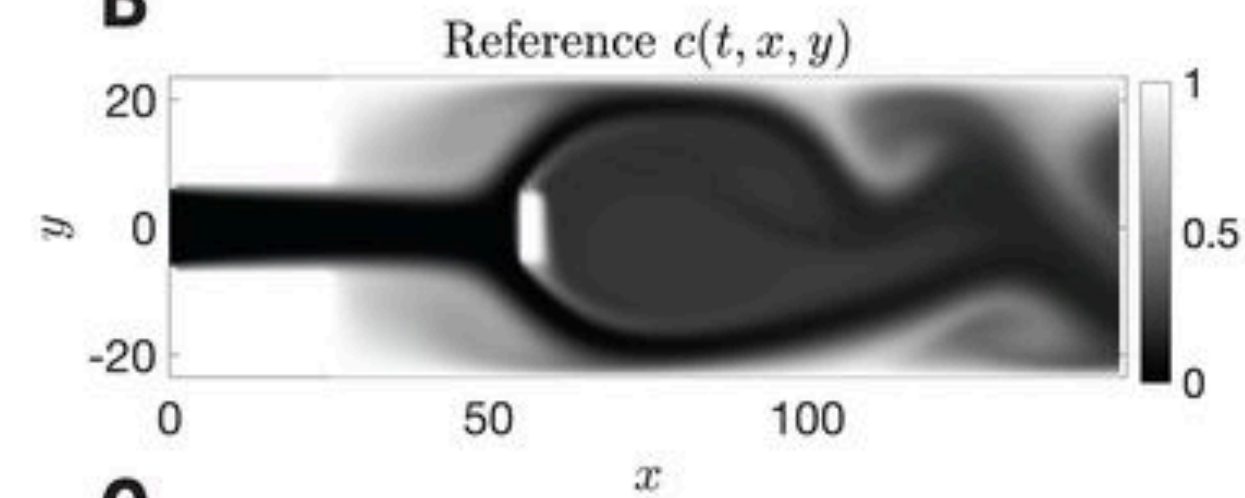
Lu et al., PNAS, 2020

Deep Learning for Physics

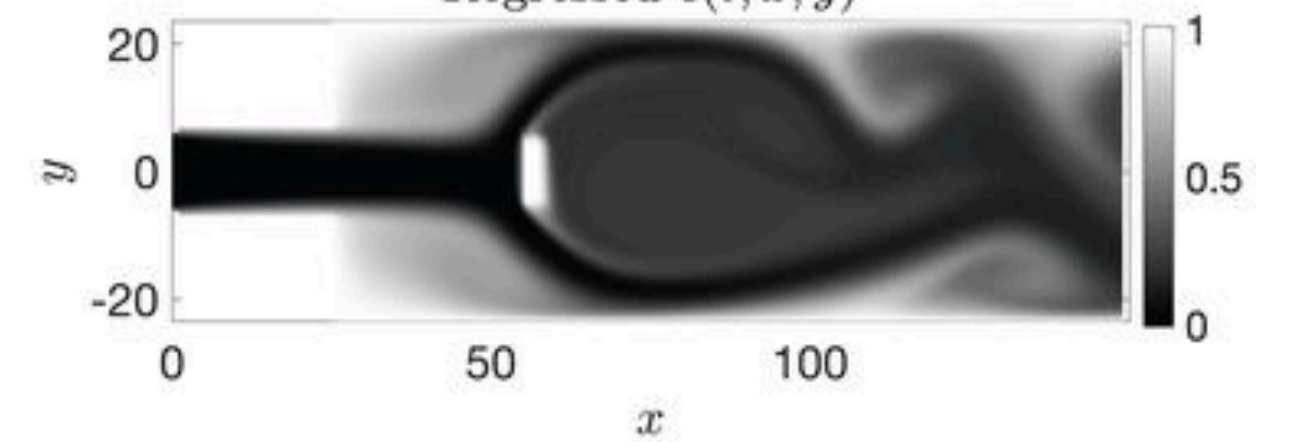
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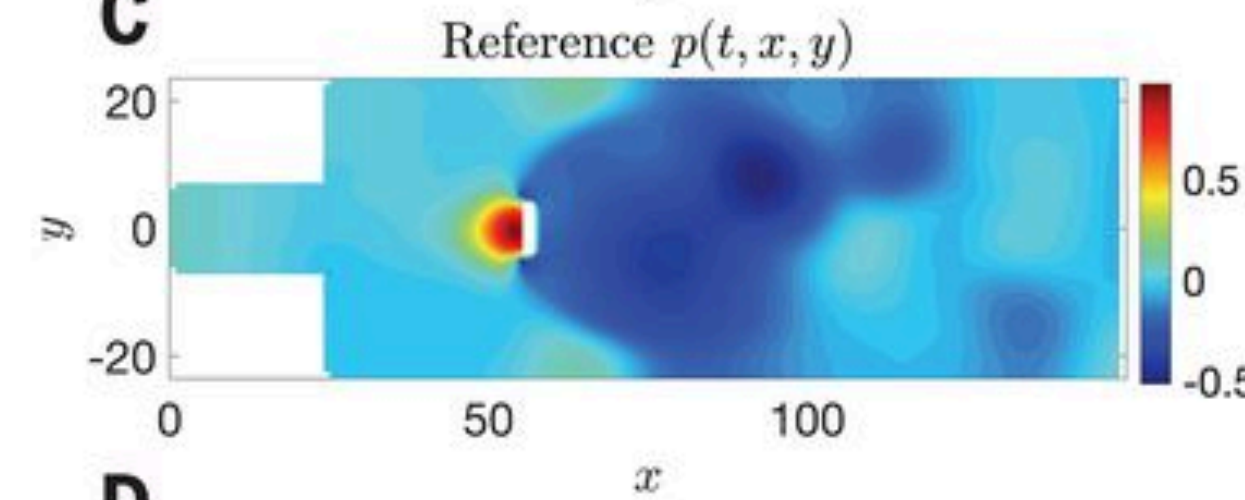
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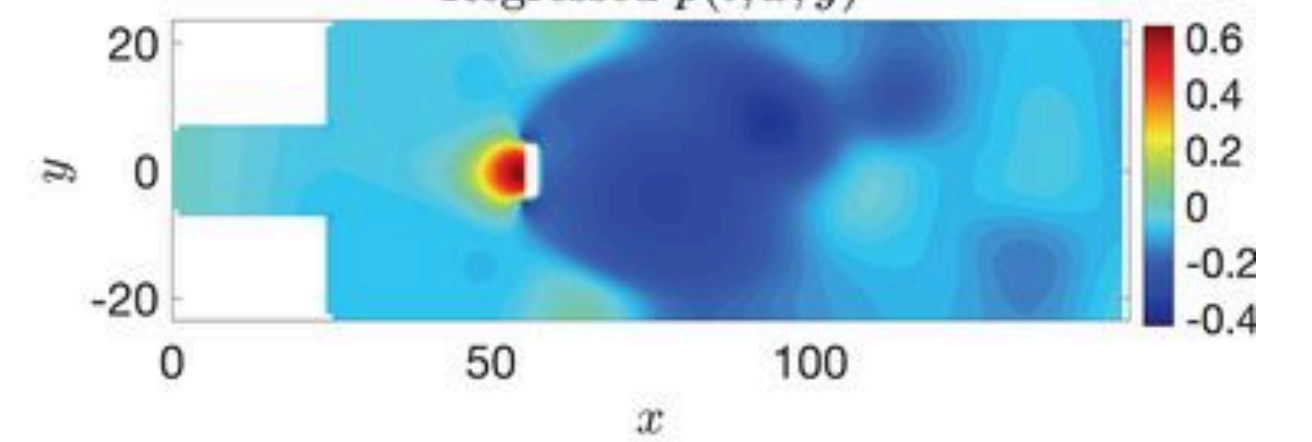
Regressed $c(t, x, y)$



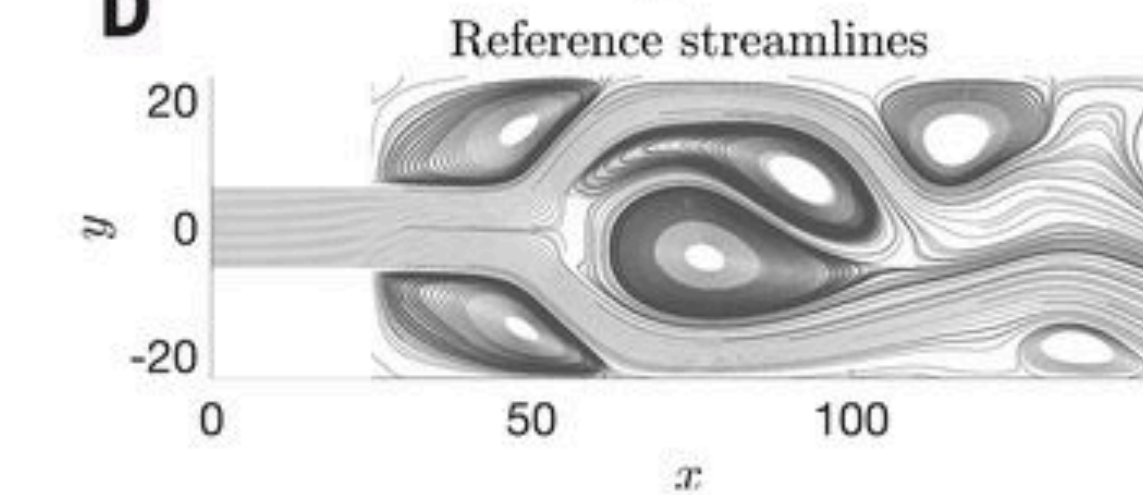
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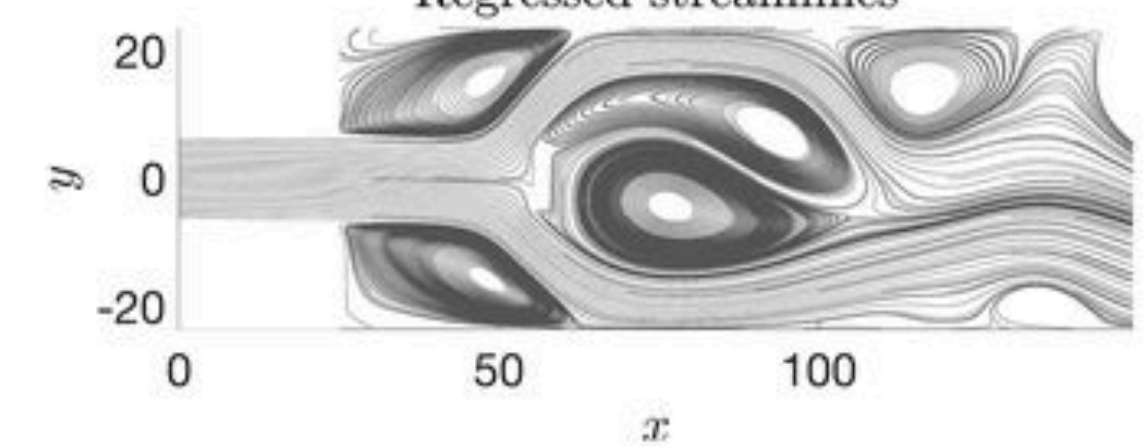
Regressed $p(t, x, y)$



D

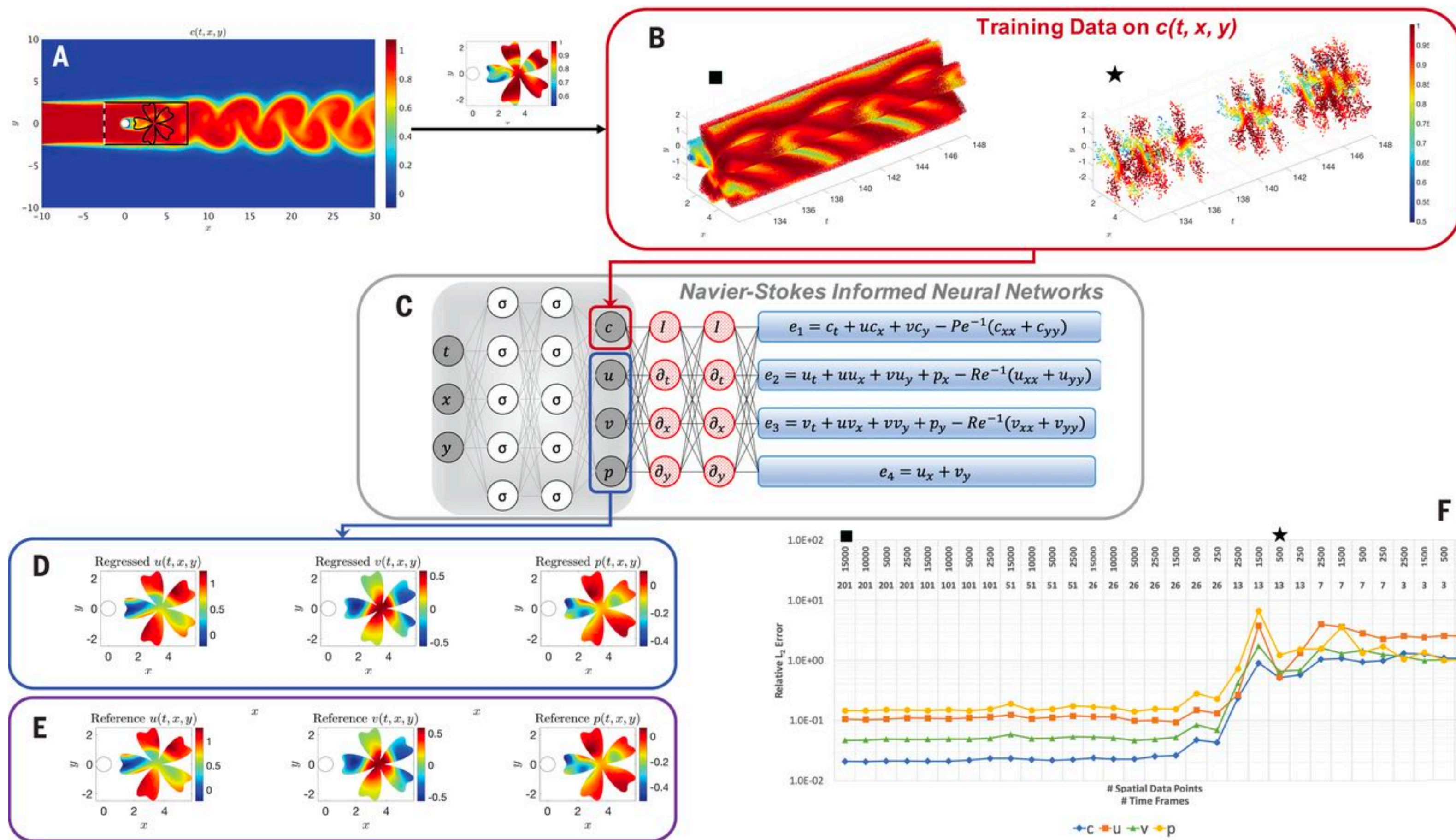


Regressed streamlines



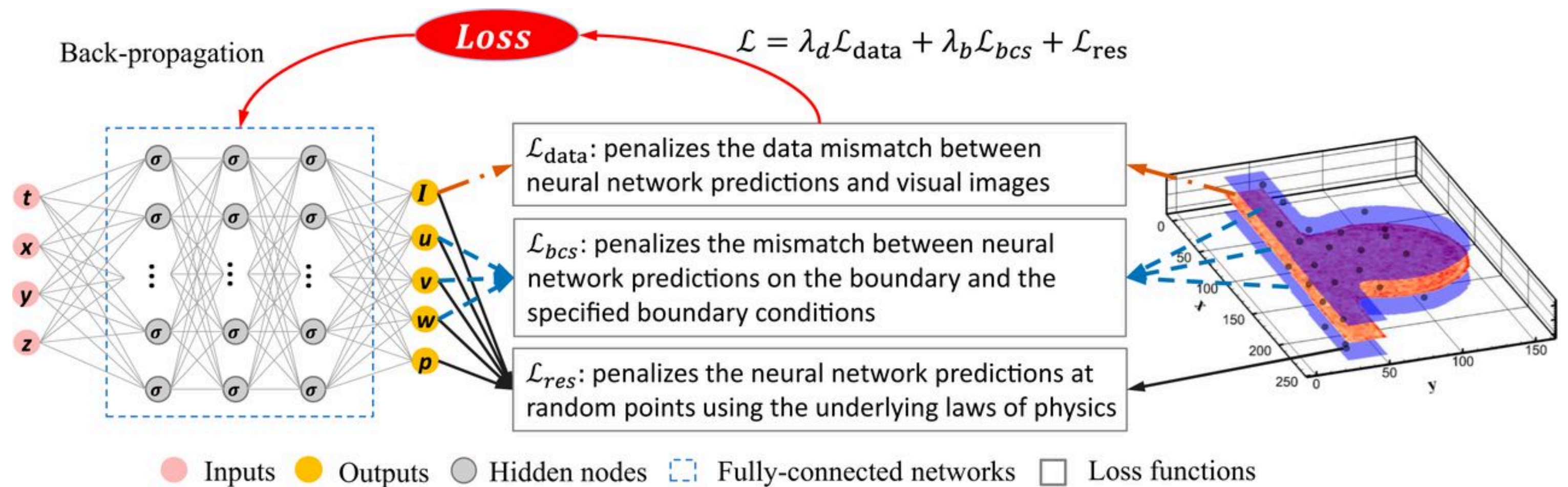
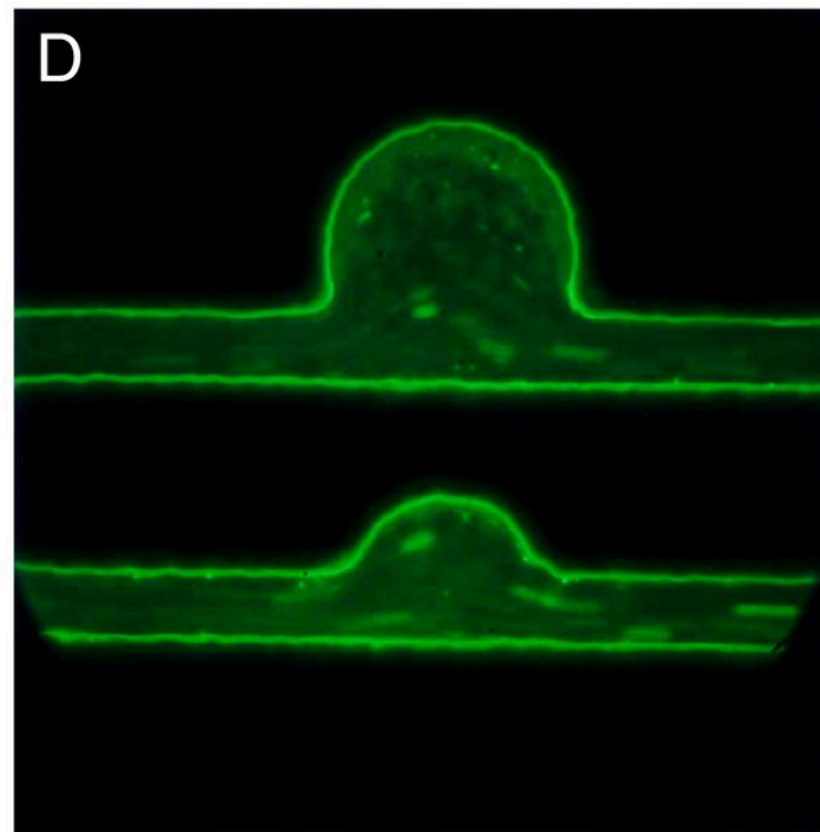
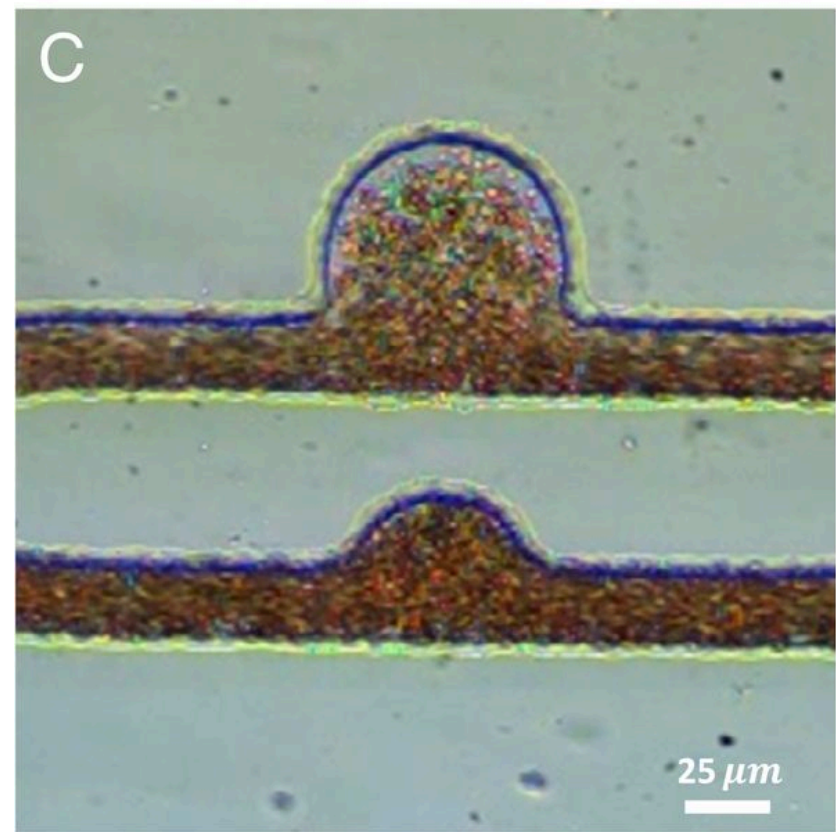
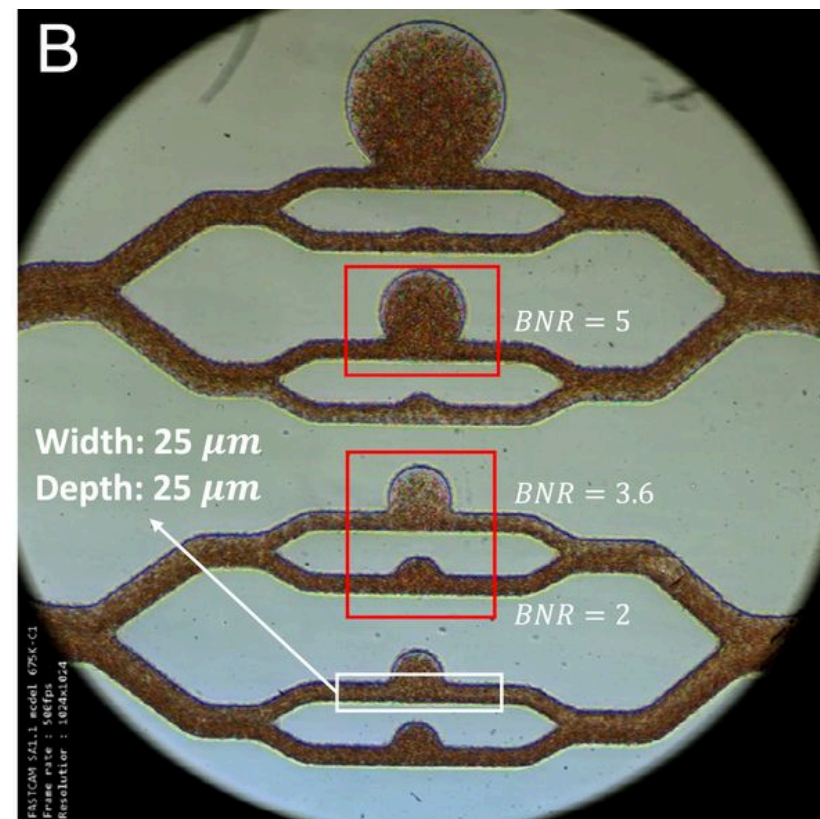
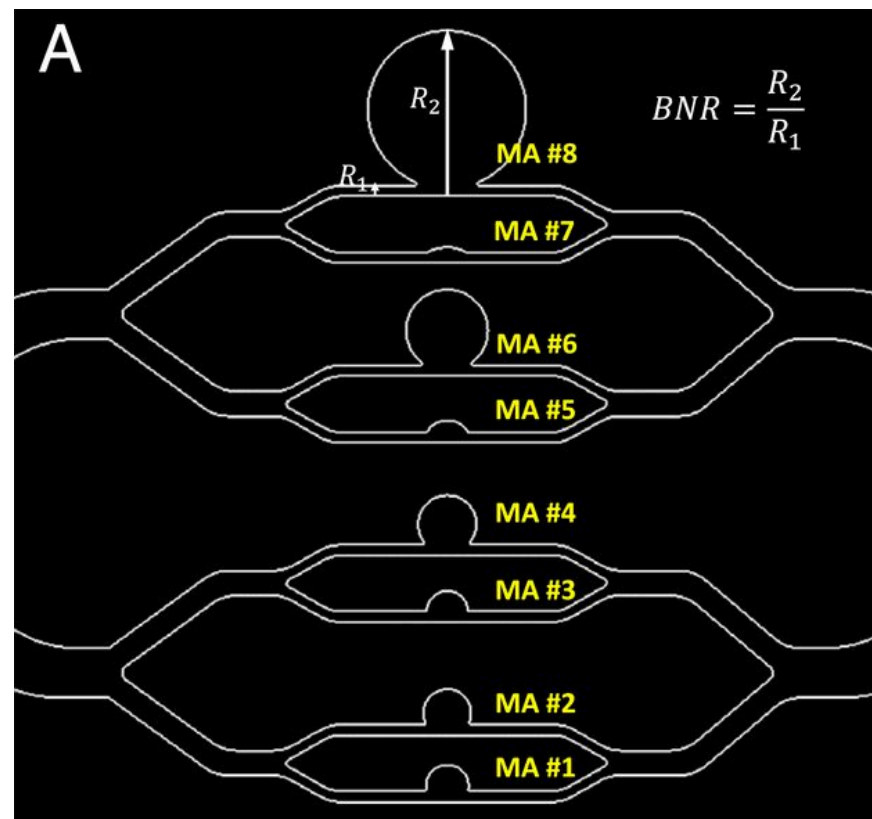
Raissi *et al.*, *Science*, 2020

Deep Learning for Physics



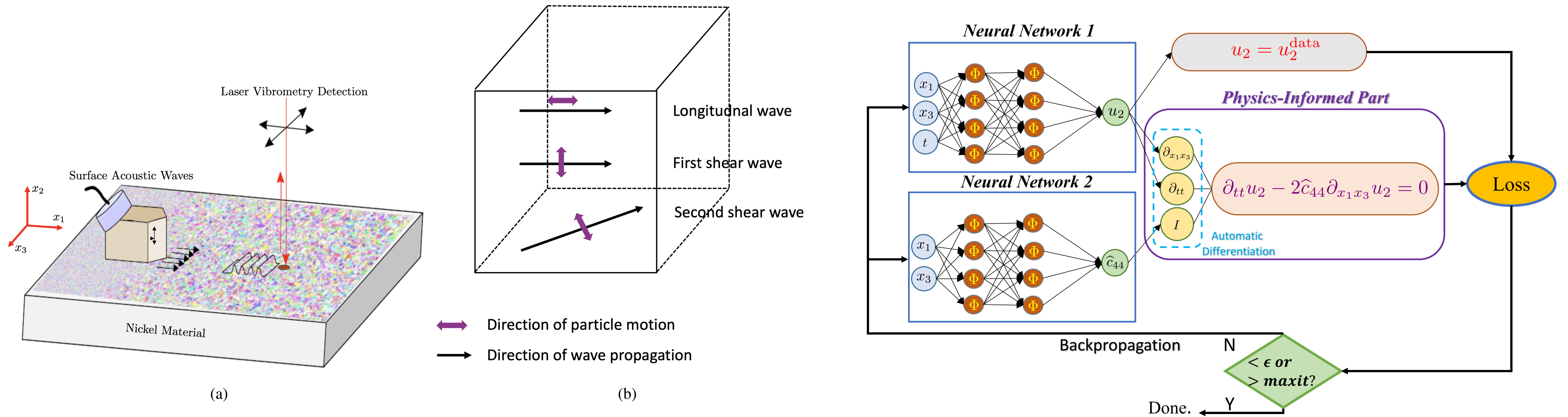
Raissi et al., Science, 2020

Deep Learning for Physics



Cai et al., PNAS, 2021

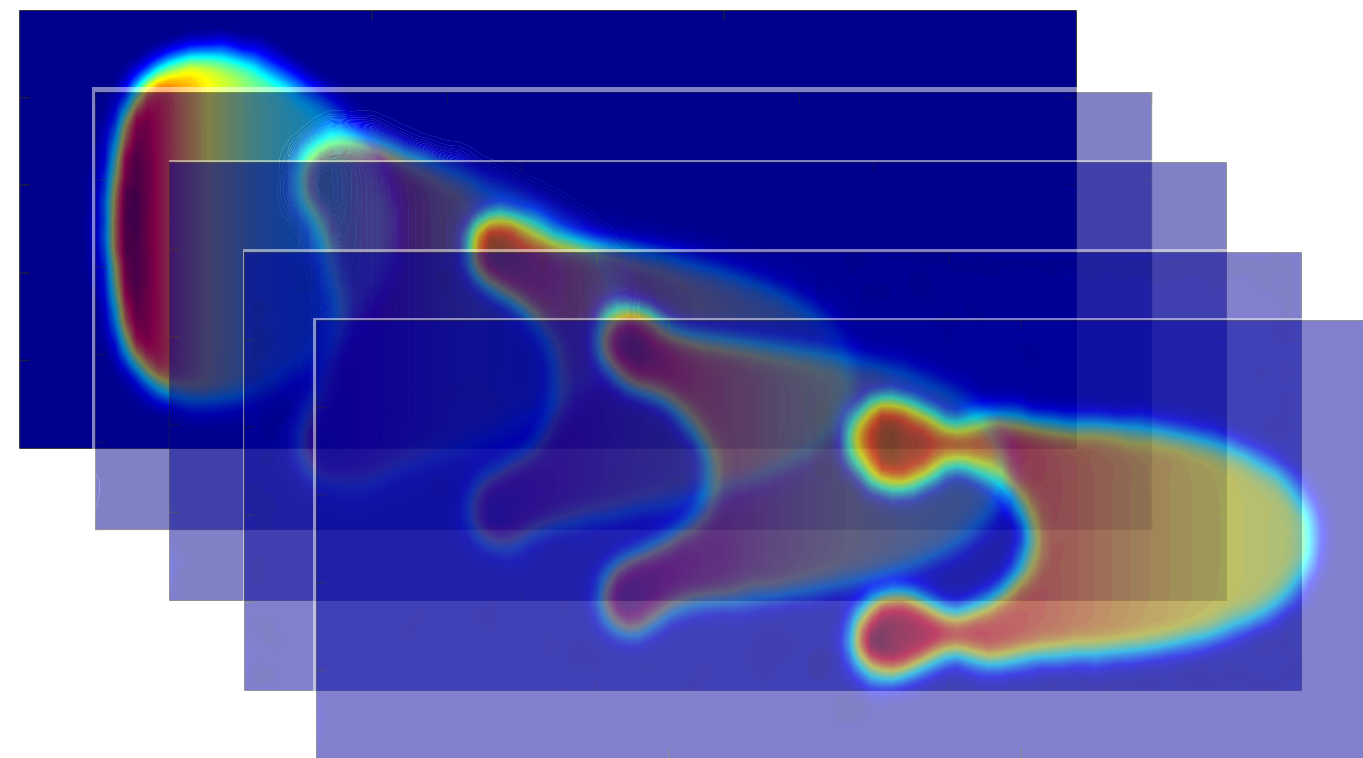
Deep Learning for Physics



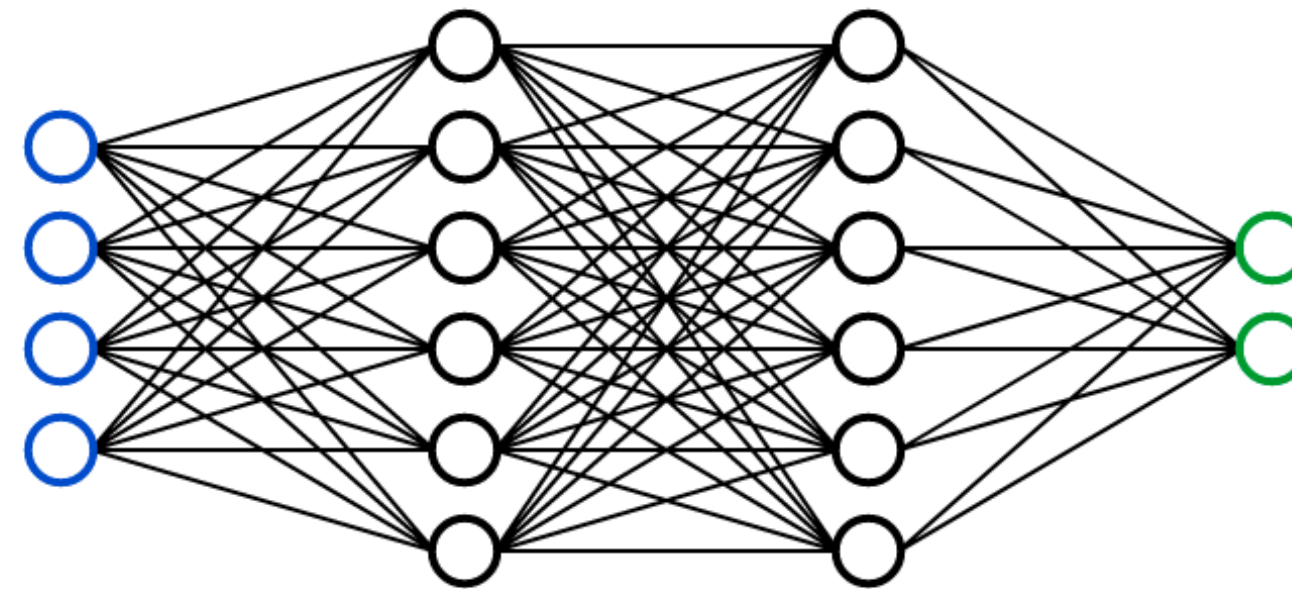
Shukla et al., Preprint, 2021

Data-driven inference of micro-bubble dynamics with physics-informed deep learning

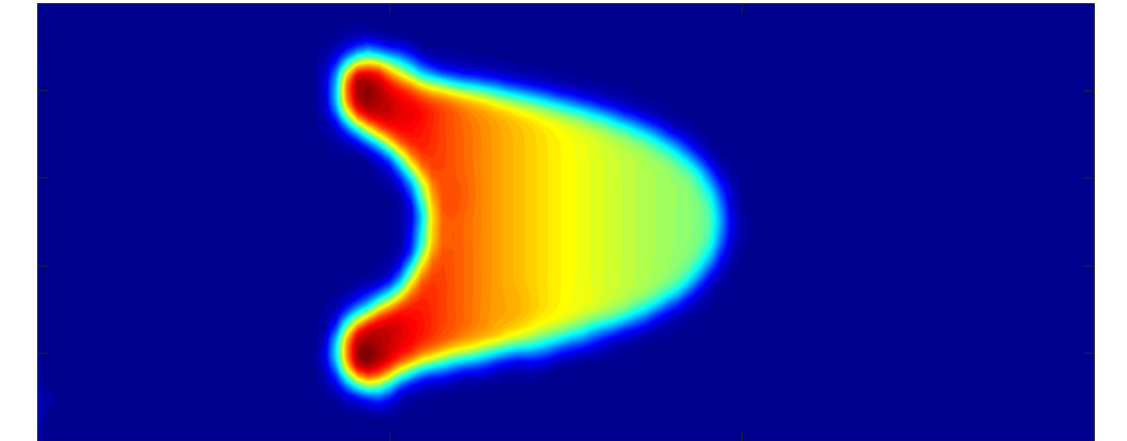
Bubble dynamics



Deep learning



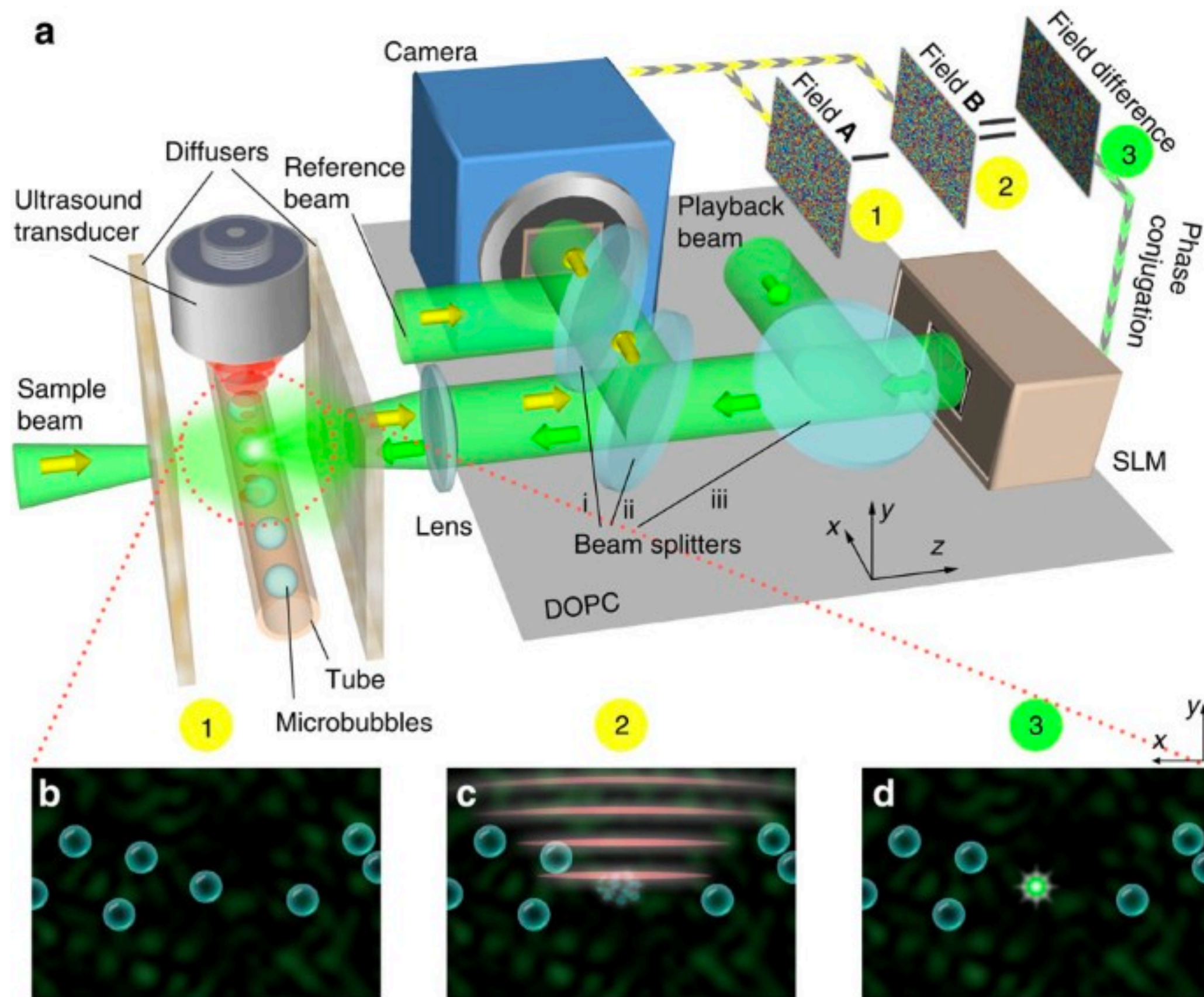
Inferred dynamics



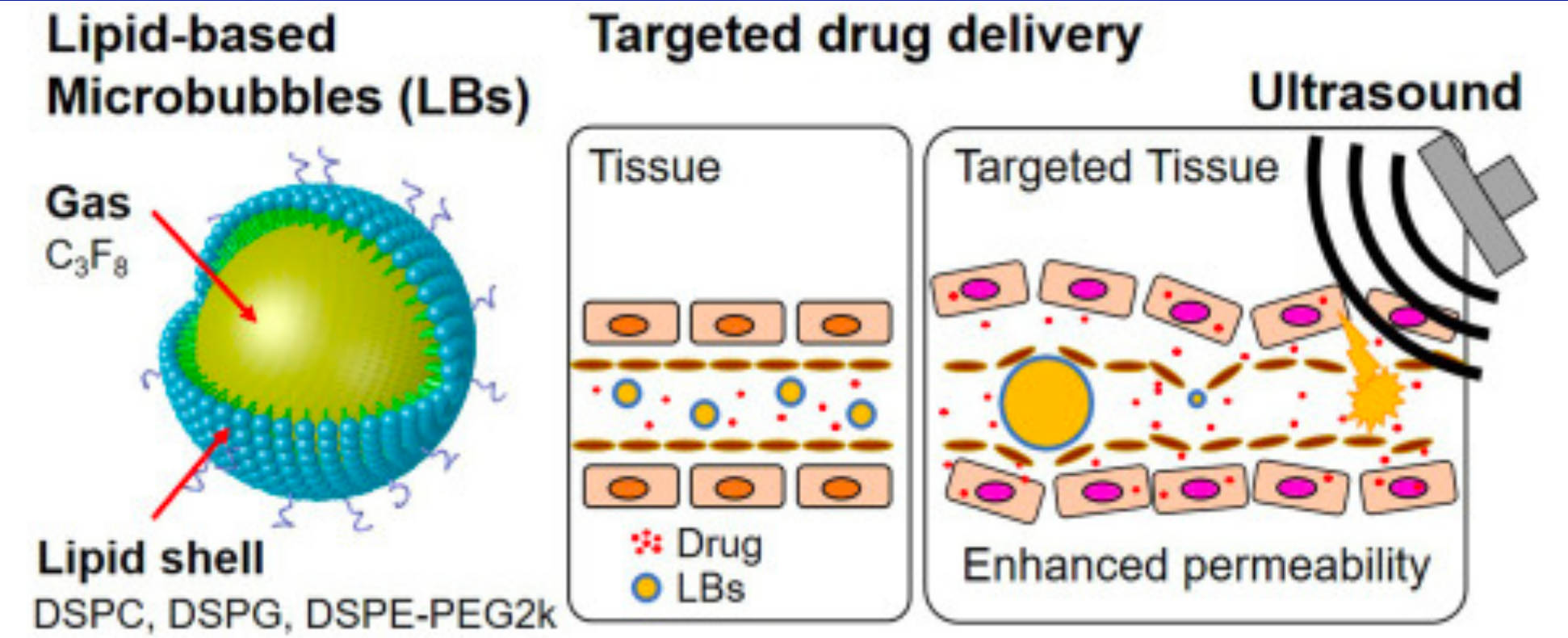
$$u_{xx} + uv_{xy} + \dots + ? = 0$$

... or anything else?

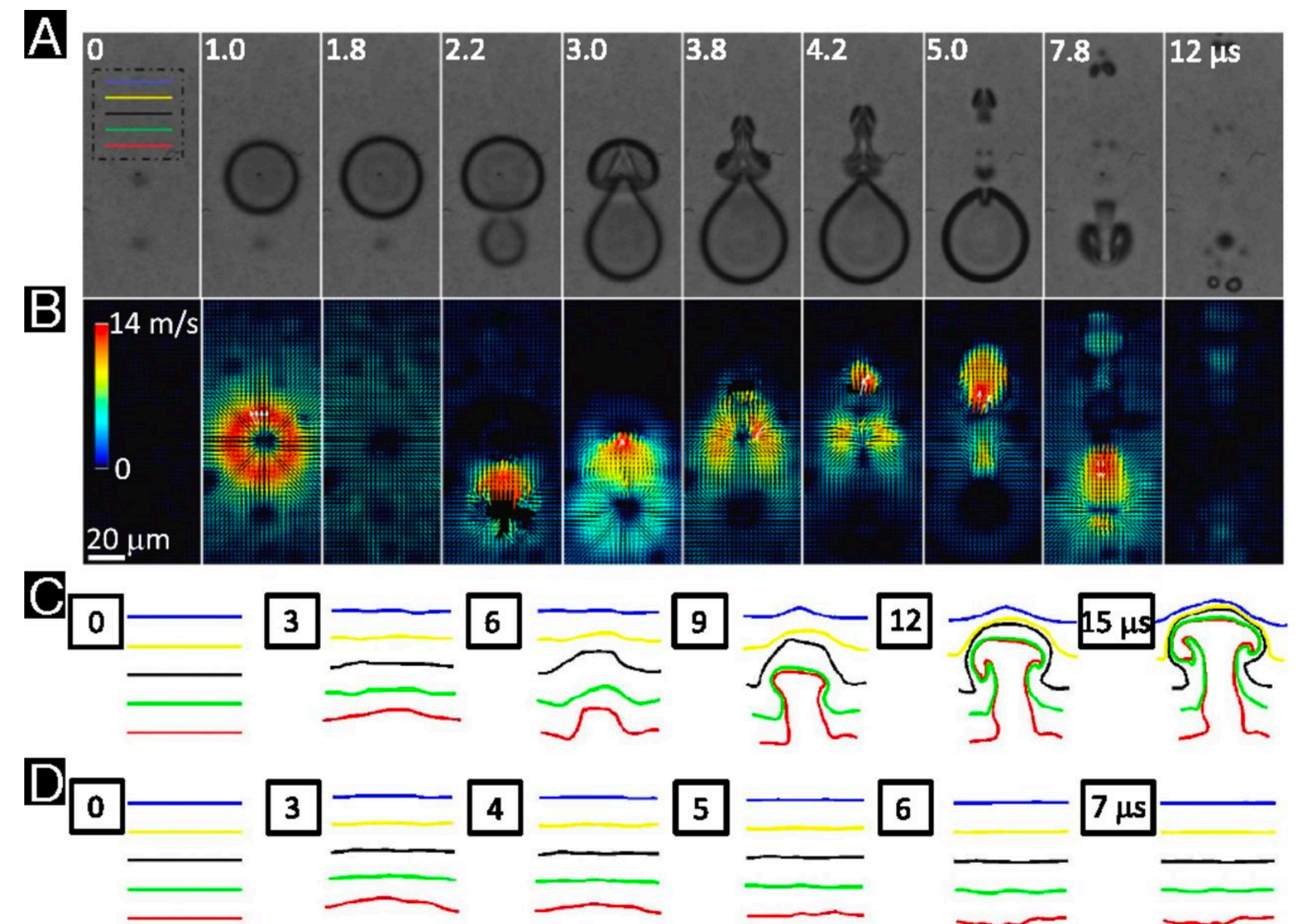
Background



Ruan *et al.*, *Nat. Com.*, 2015

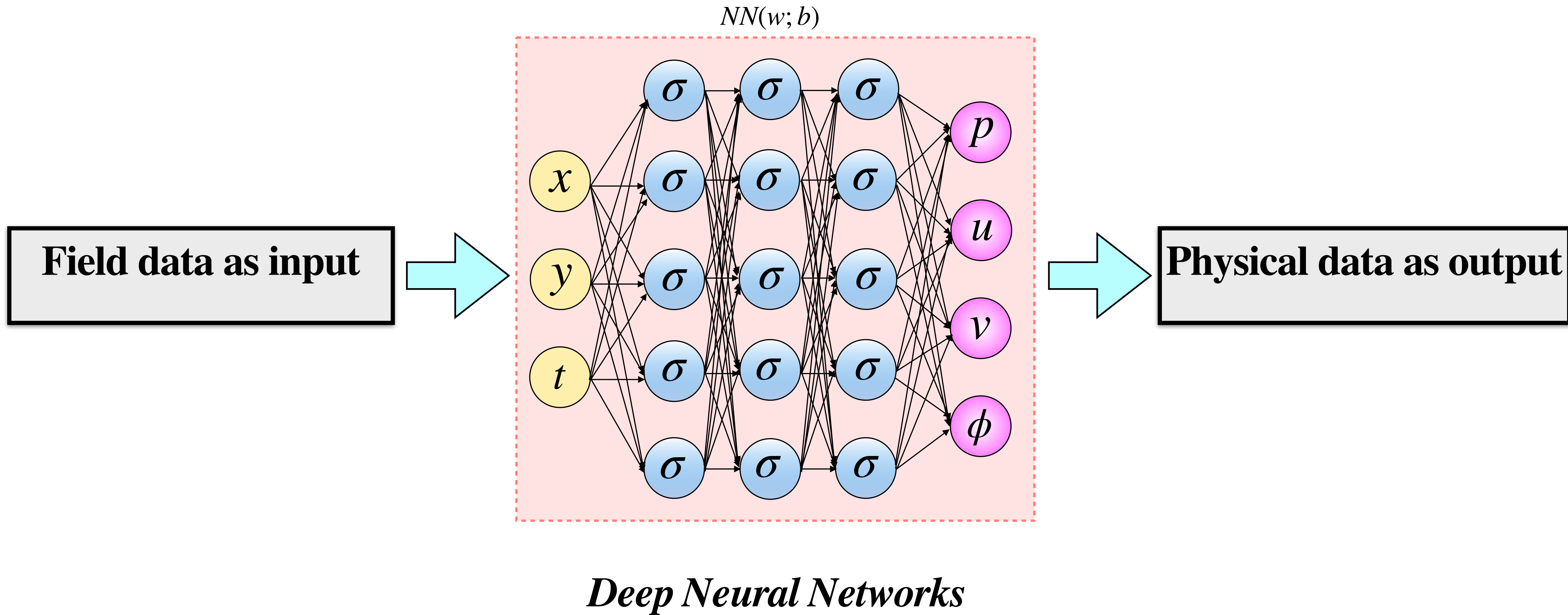


Omata *et al.*, *Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev.*, 2020



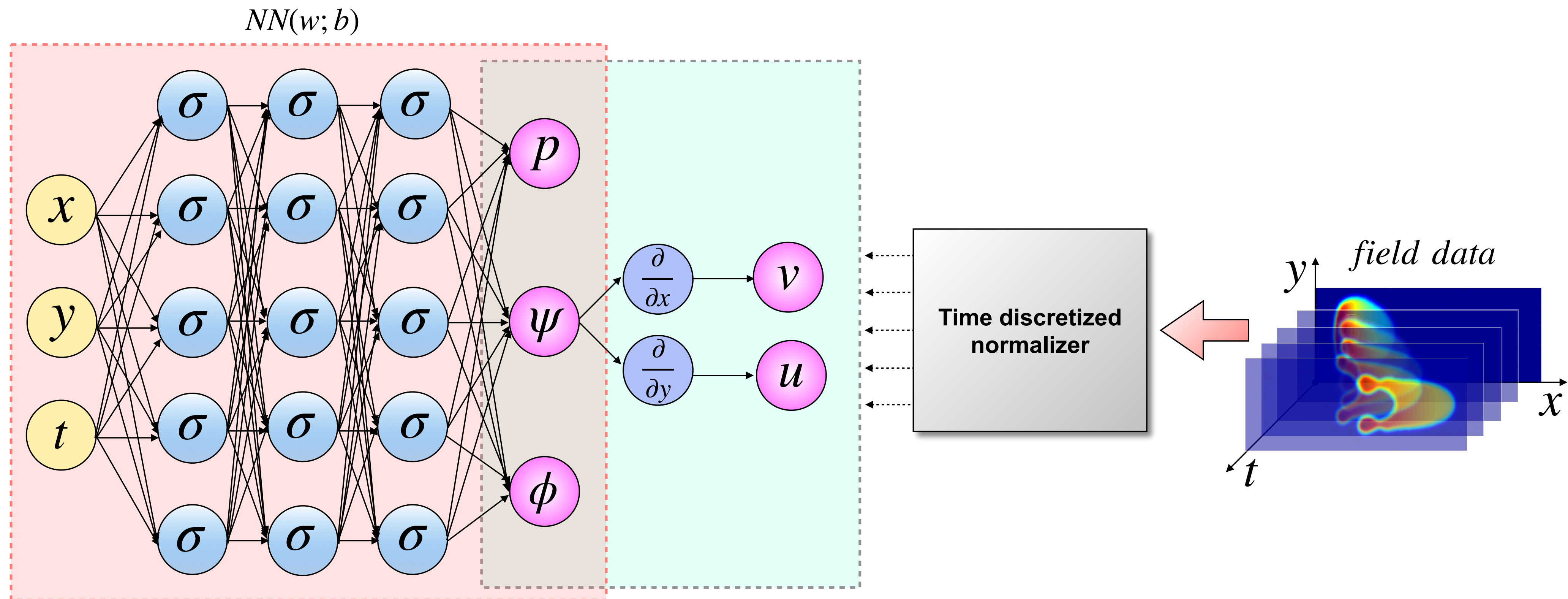
Omata *et al.*, *PNAS*, 2015

Methods



Methods

BubbleNet: Physics-Informed Neural Networks for general bubble dynamics



Methods

Traditional DNNs

Algorithm 1 DNN for predicting bubble dynamics

```

1: function DEEPNEURALNET(self, x, y, t, u, v, p,  $\phi$ , layers)
2:    $(\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{t}, \hat{u}, \hat{v}, \hat{p}, \hat{\phi}) = \text{UPDATE}(x, y, t, u, v, p, \phi)$ 
3:    $(weights, biases, layers) = self.INITIALIZENN(weights, biases, layers)$ 
4:    $self.Loss = \text{MSE}[(u - u_{pred}) + (v - v_{pred}) + (p - p_{pred}) + (\phi - \phi_{pred})]$ 
5:    $u_{pred} = self.Net_u(x, y, t)$ 
6:    $v_{pred} = self.Net_v(x, y, t)$ 
7:    $p_{pred} = self.Net_p(x, y, t)$ 
8:    $\phi_{pred} = self.Net_\phi(x, y, t)$ 
9:   Optimization method 'L-BFGS-B' & Optimizer: Adam
10:  def INITIALIZENN(self, layers)
11:    Initialize all the weights & biases for  $Net_u, Net_v, Net_p, Net_\phi$ .
12:  def NEURALNET(self, weights, biases)
13:    Build NN for u, v, p,  $\phi$  with four sets of weights & biases.
14:  def  $\{Net_u, Net_v, Net_p, Net_\phi\}$  (self, x, y, t)
15:     $\{u, v, p, \phi\} = self.NEURALNET(x, y, t, weights, biases)$ 
16:  def TRAIN(self, iterations)
17:    Obtain training time & Losses; train the NN with Adam optimizer.
18:  def PREDICT  $\{u, v, p, \phi\}$  (self, iterations)
19:     $\{u_{pred}, v_{pred}, p_{pred}, \phi_{pred}\} = self.sess.run(x, y, t)$ 
20: end function
21: Input =  $\{x, y, t\}$ , Output =  $\{u, v, p, \phi\}$ 
22: Hidden layers = [30 neurons  $\times$  9 layers]
23: Load fields data of micro-bubble system dynamics simulation.
24: Set training sets =  $\{x_{train}, y_{train}, t_{train}, u_{train}, v_{train}, p_{train}, \phi_{train}, layers\}$ 
   = MaxMinScaler(Simulation Data)
25: model = DEEPNEURALNET(training sets)
26: model.TRAIN(10000)
27: Set target prediction time as  $t_{pred}$ 
28: Obtain  $\{u_{pred}, v_{pred}, p_{pred}, \phi_{pred}\} = model.PREDICT(x, y, t)$  at  $t_{pred}$ .
29: Save all the data & post-processing.

```

Methods

BubbleNet

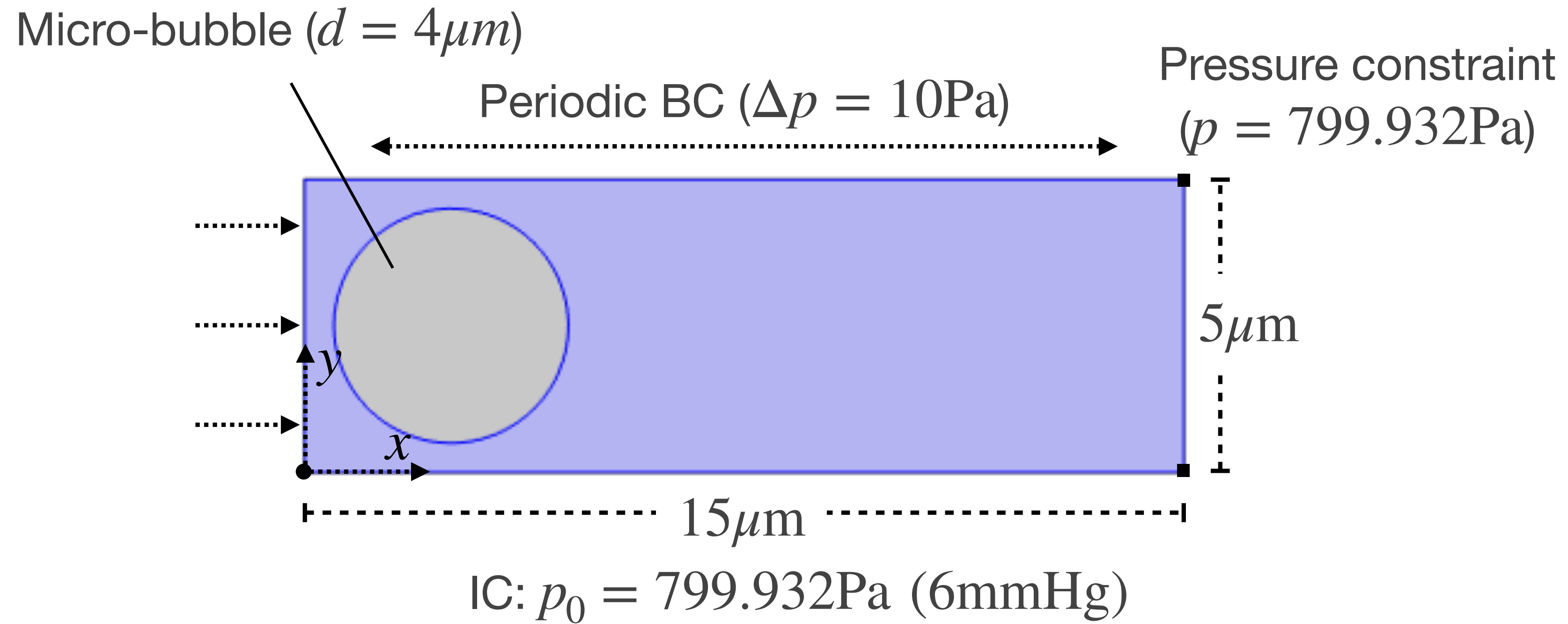
Algorithm 2 BubbleNet: physics-informed neural network for bubble dynamics

```

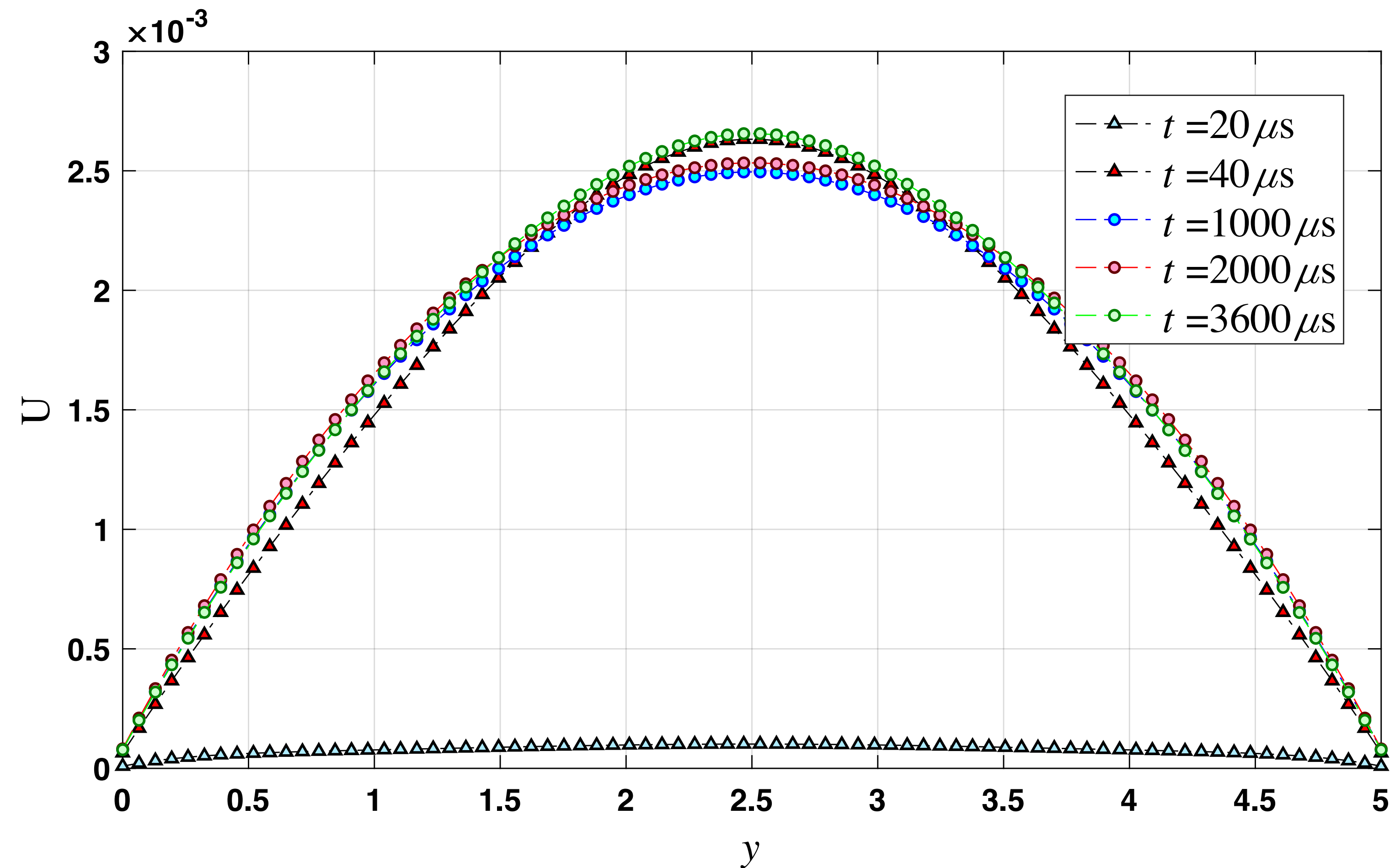
1: function BUBBLENET(self, x, y, t, u, v, p, φ, layers)
2:   ( $\hat{x}$ ,  $\hat{y}$ ,  $\hat{t}$ ,  $\hat{u}$ ,  $\hat{v}$ ,  $\hat{p}$ ,  $\hat{\phi}$ ) = UPDATE(x, y, t, u, v, p, φ)
3:   (weights, biases, layers) = self.INITIALIZENN(weights, biases, layers)
4:   self.Loss = MSE[(u - upred) + (v - vpred) + (p - ppred) + (φ - φpred)]
5:   {upred, vpred, ppred, φpred} = self.{Netψ, Netp, Netφ}(x, y, t)
6:   Optimization method 'L-BFGS-B' & Optimizer: Adam
7:   def INITIALIZENN(self, layers)
8:     Initialize all the weights & biases for Netψ, Netp, Netφ.
9:   def NEURALNET(self, weights, biases)
10:    Build NN for ψ, p, φ with four sets of weights & biases.
11:   def {Netψ, Netp, Netφ} (self, x, y, t)
12:     {ψ, p, φ} = self.NEURALNET(x, y, t, weights, biases)
13:     u = ∂yψ & v = -∂xψ
14:   def TRAIN(self, iterations)
15:     Obtain training time & Losses; train the NN with Adam optimizer.
16:   def PREDICT {u, v, p, φ} (self, iterations)
17:     {upred, vpred, ppred, φpred} = self.sess.run(x, y, t)
18: end function
19: Set training sets = {xtrain, ytrain, ttrain, utrain, vtrain, ptrain, φtrain, layers}
   = TimeDiscretizedNormalization(Simulation Data, timestep)
20: model = BUBBLENET(training sets)
21: model.TRAIN(10000)
22: Rest procedures same as Algorithm 1

```

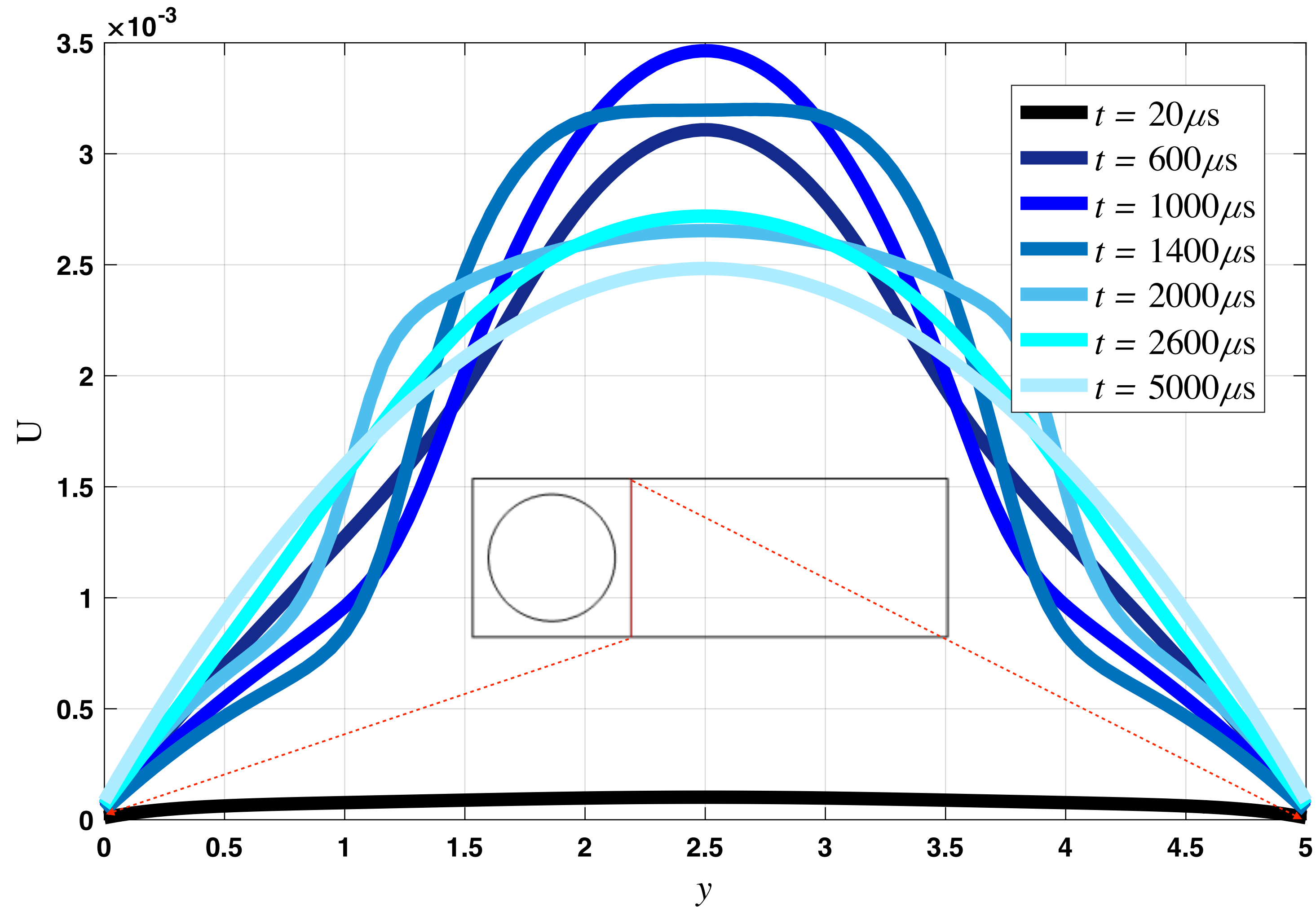
Case 1: single bubble movement



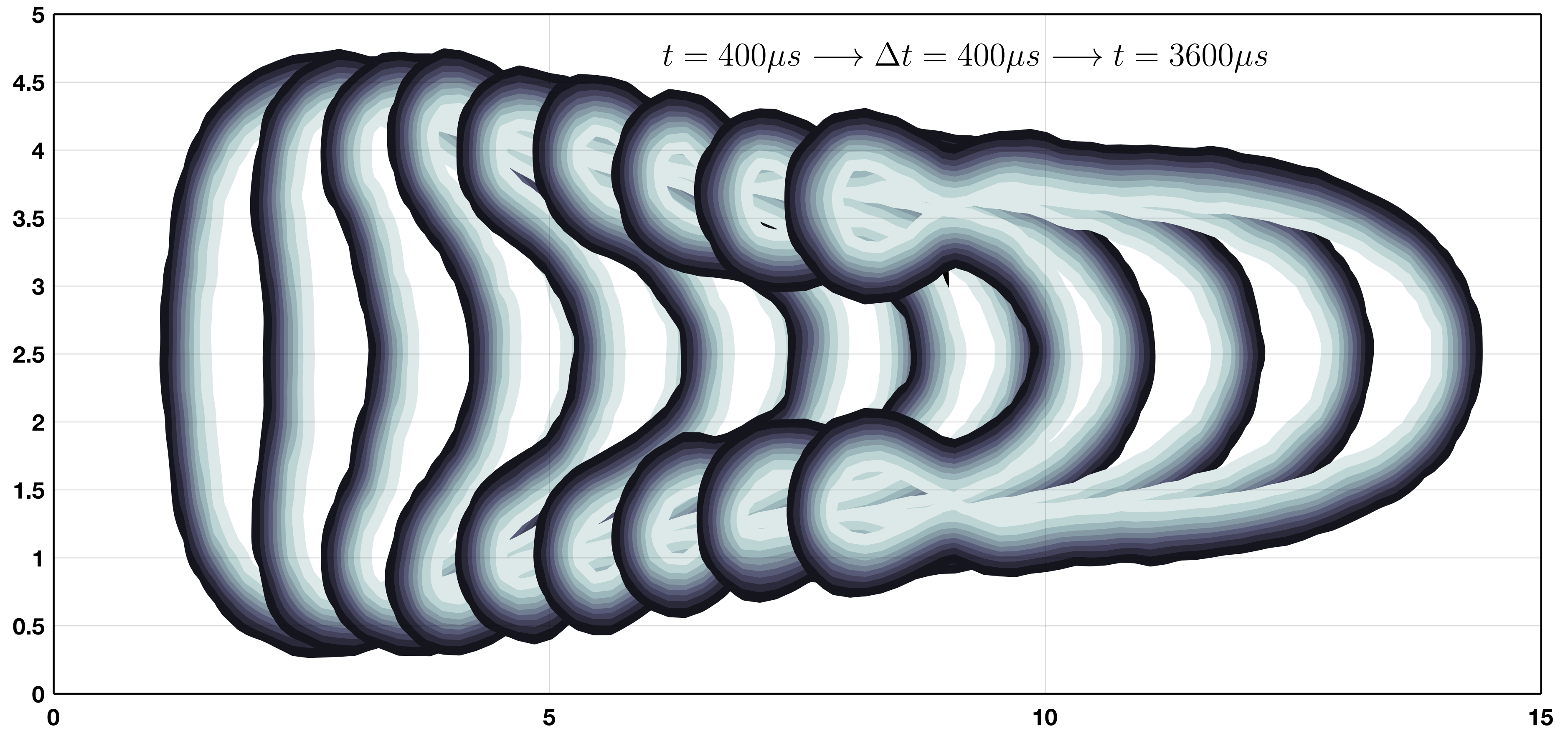
Case 1: single bubble movement



Case 1: single bubble movement

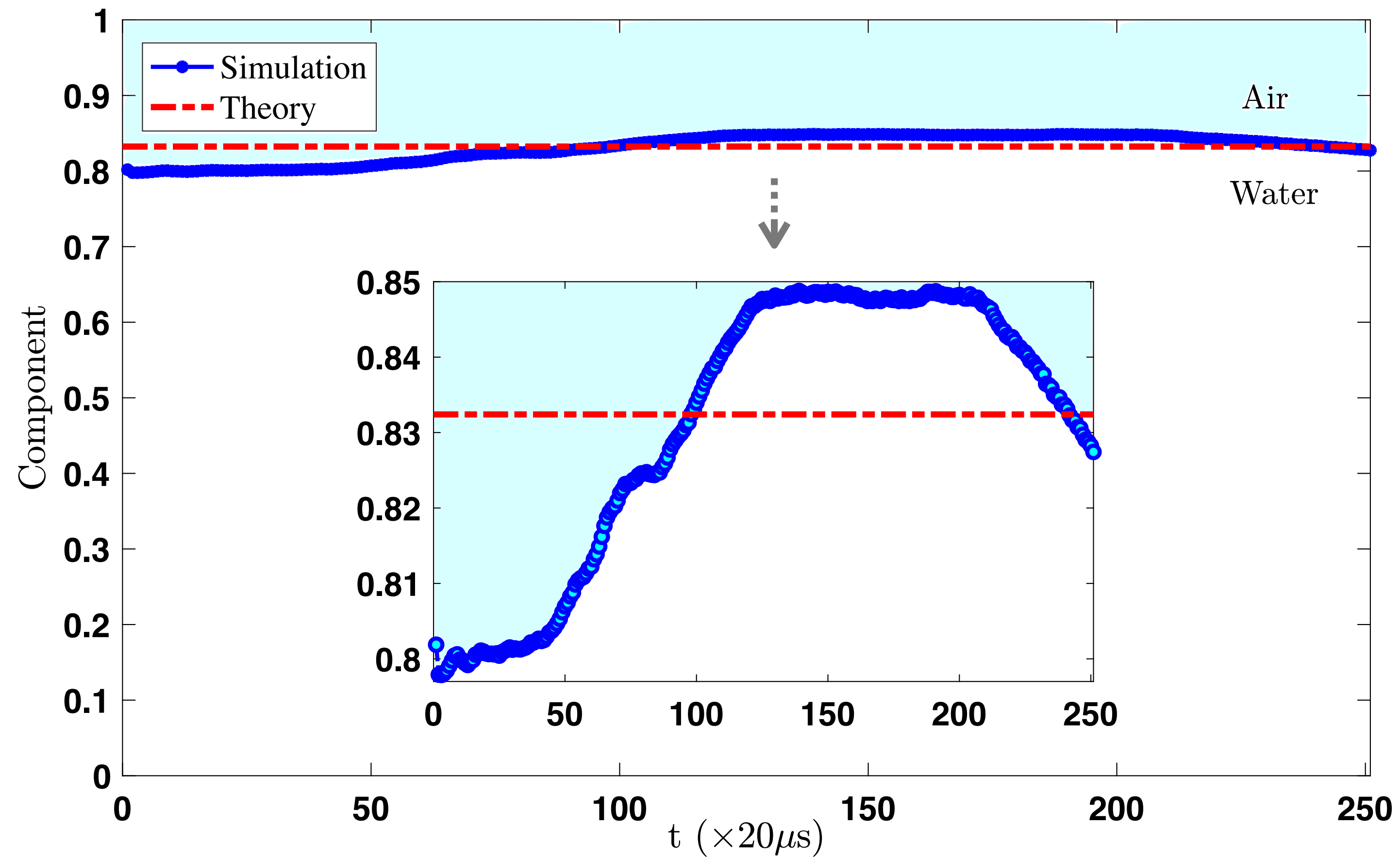


Results

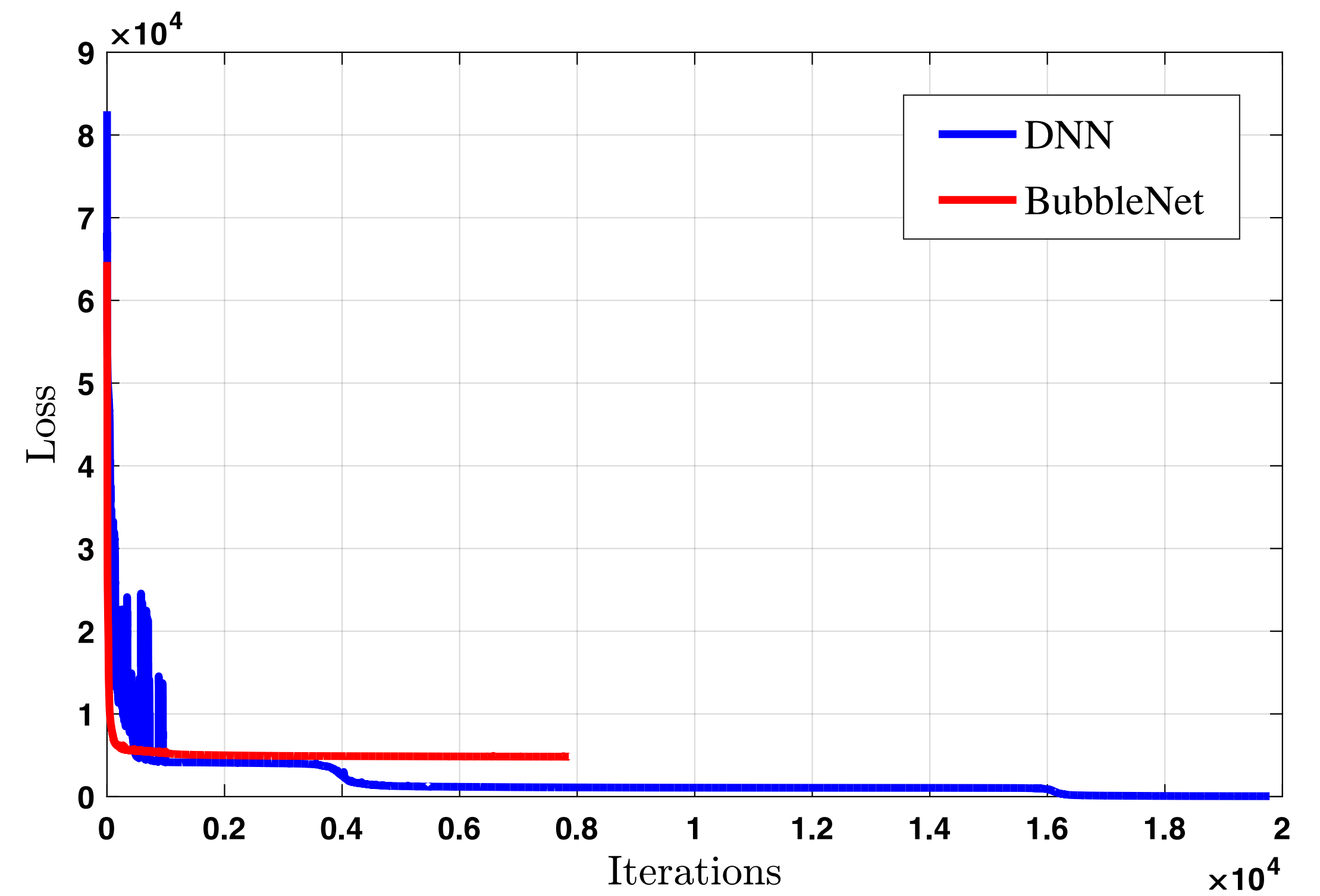
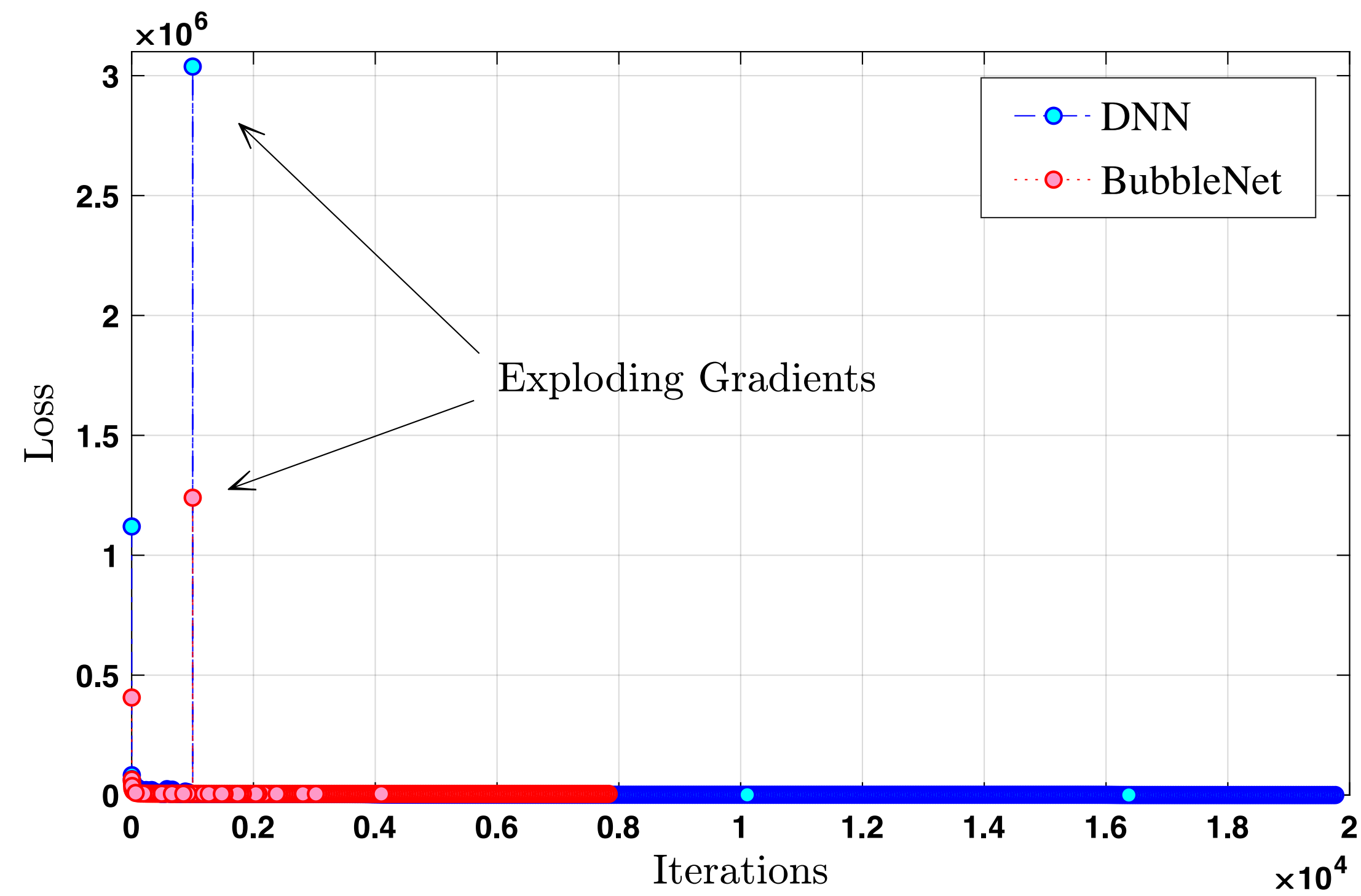


Results

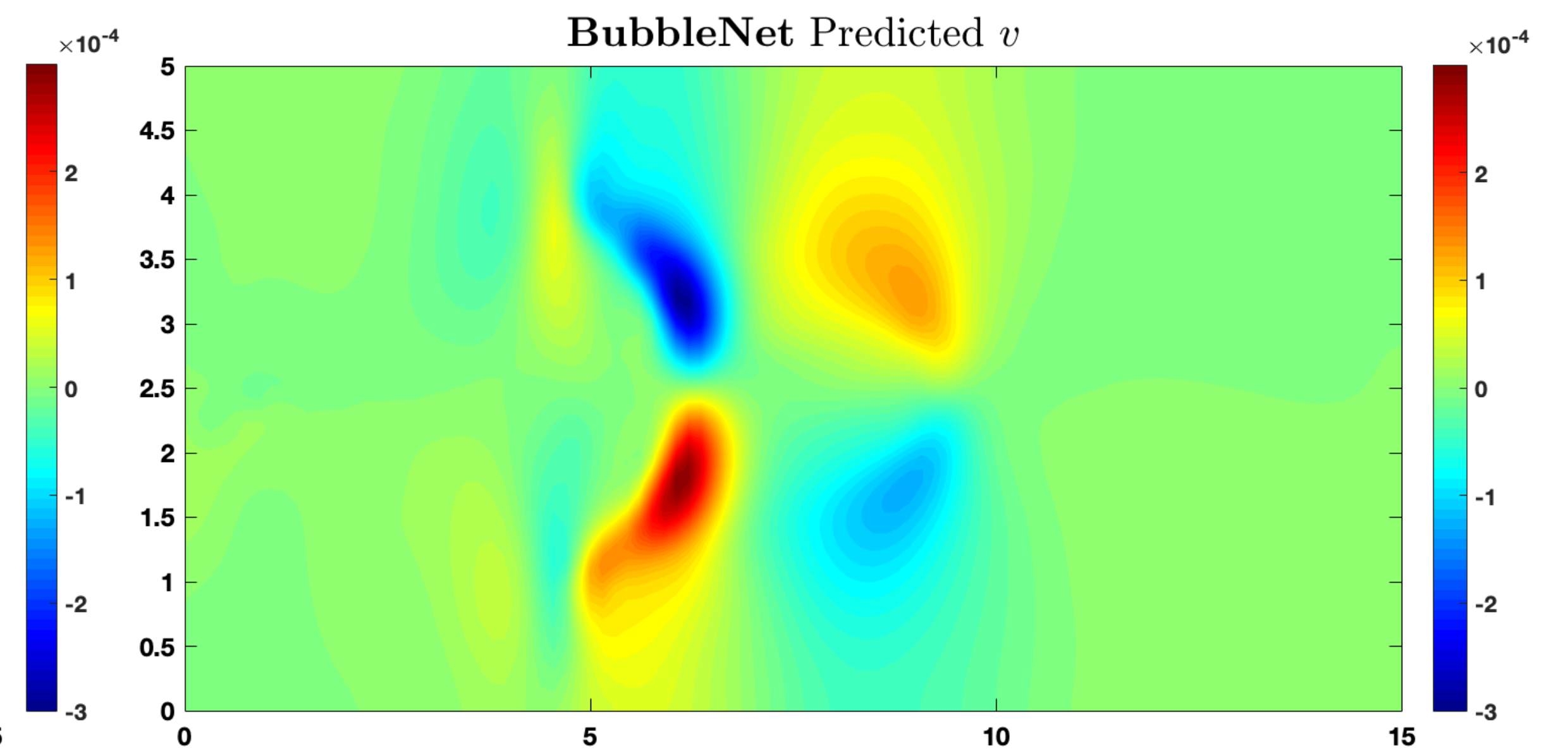
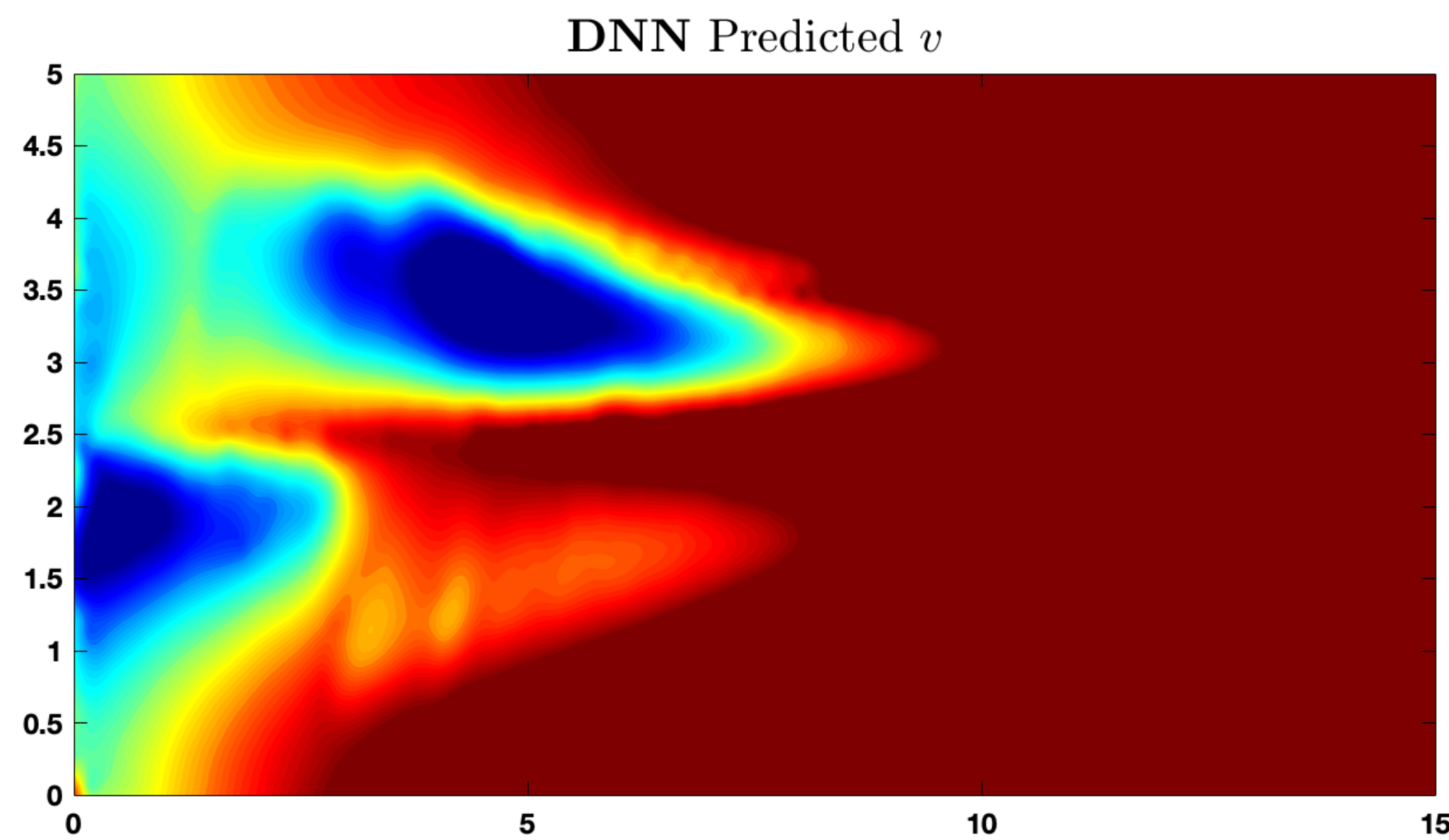
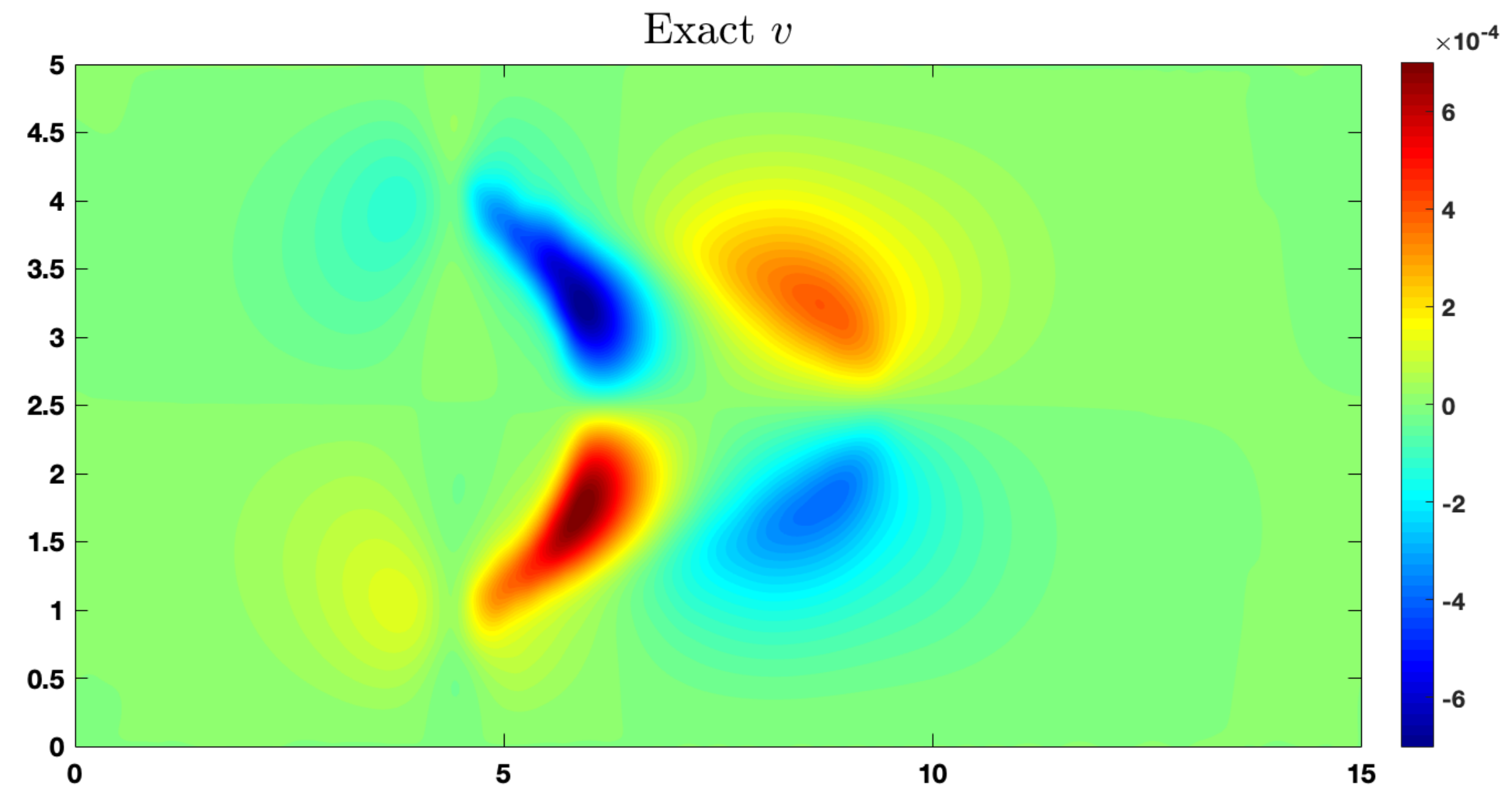
The component for multiphase flow computation is estimated to satisfy general conservation laws.



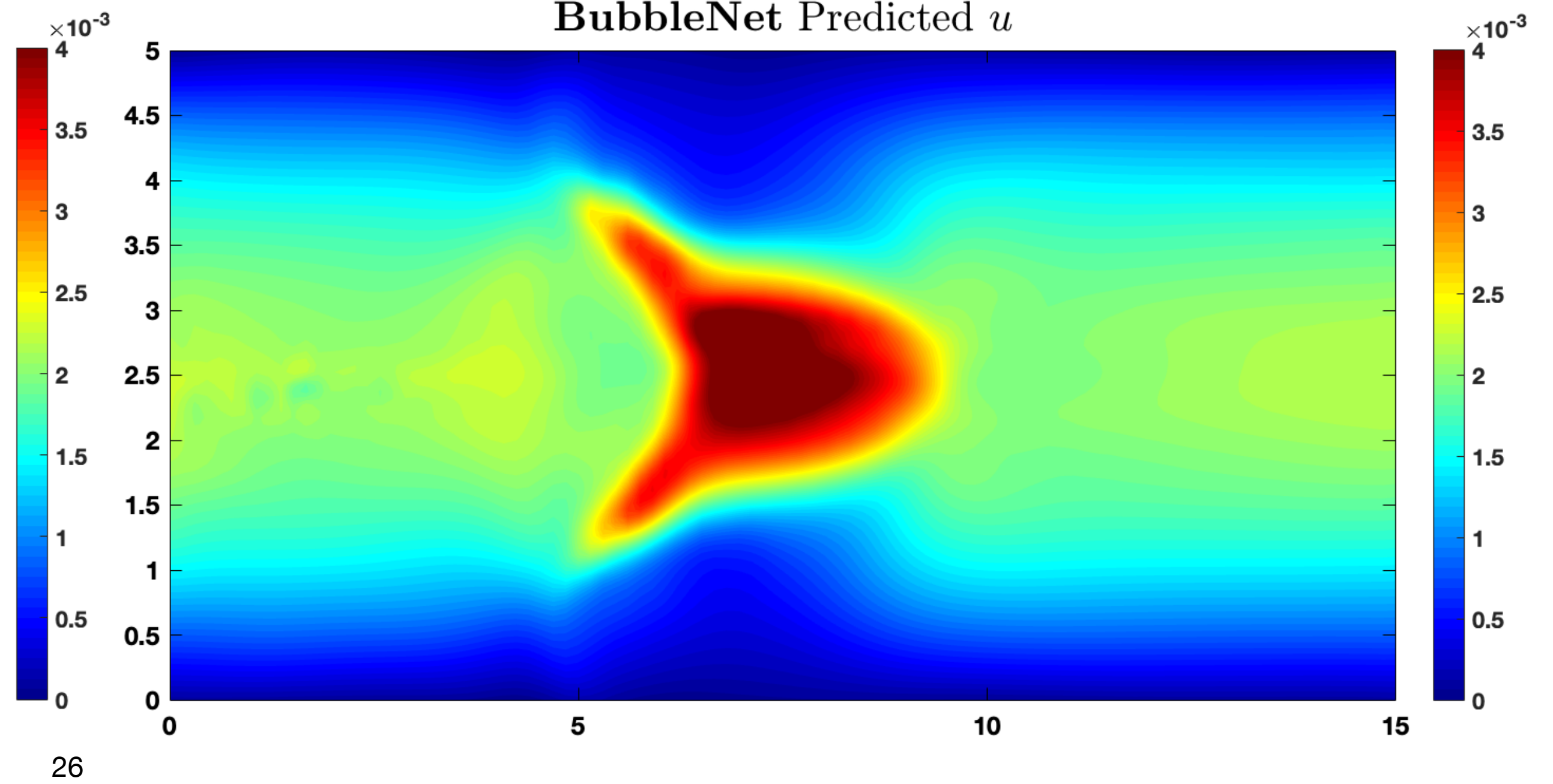
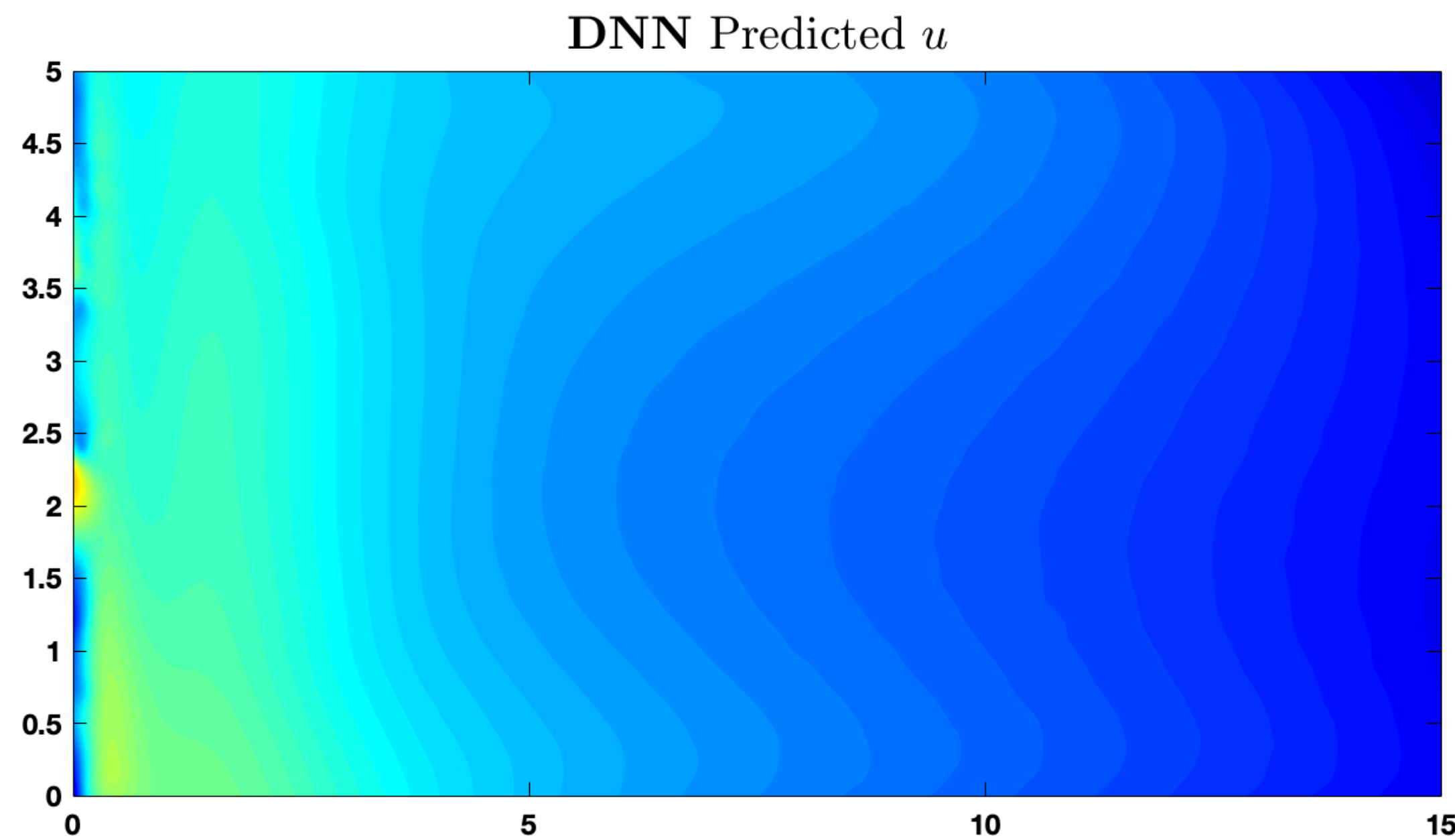
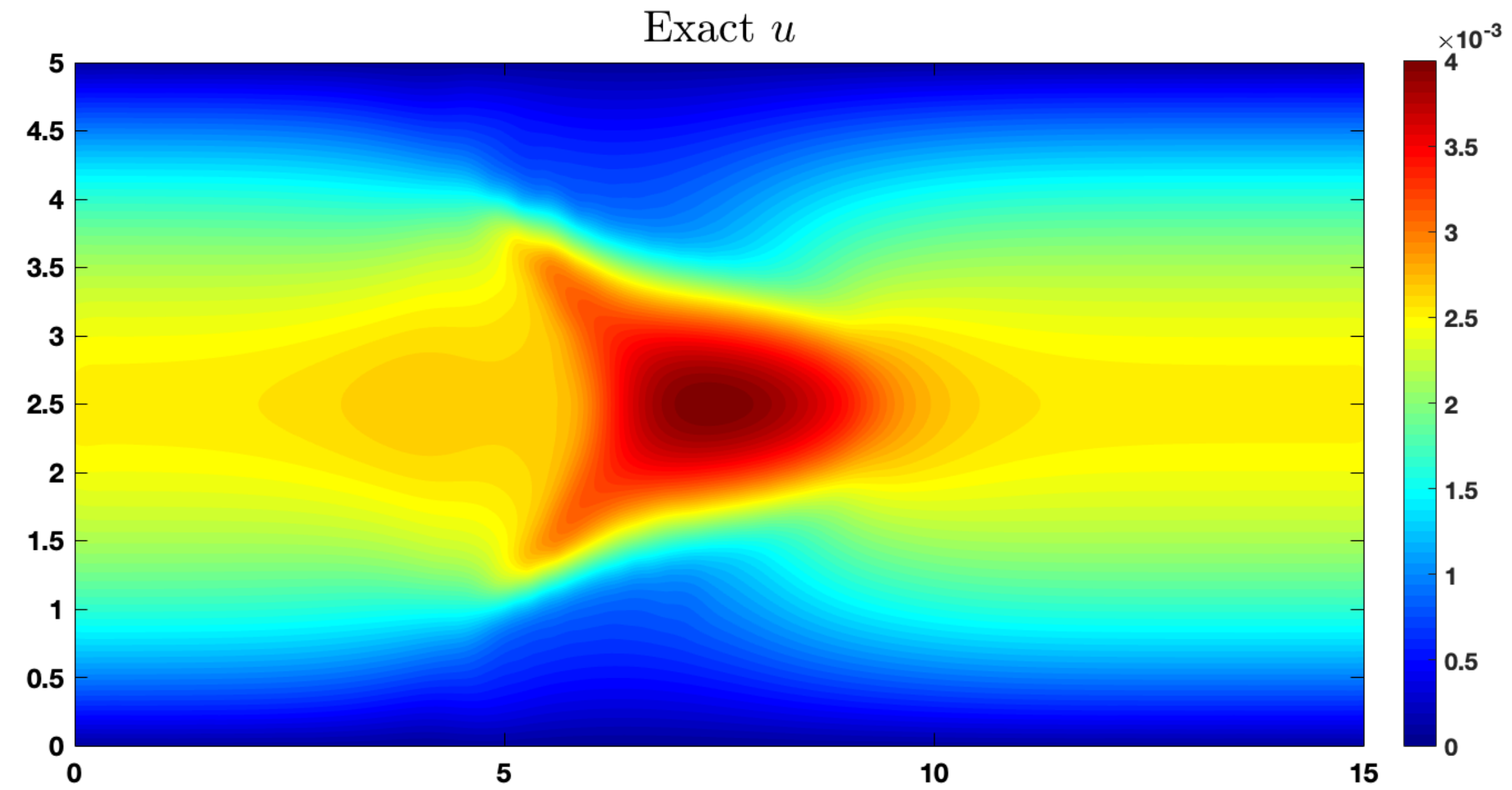
Results



Results

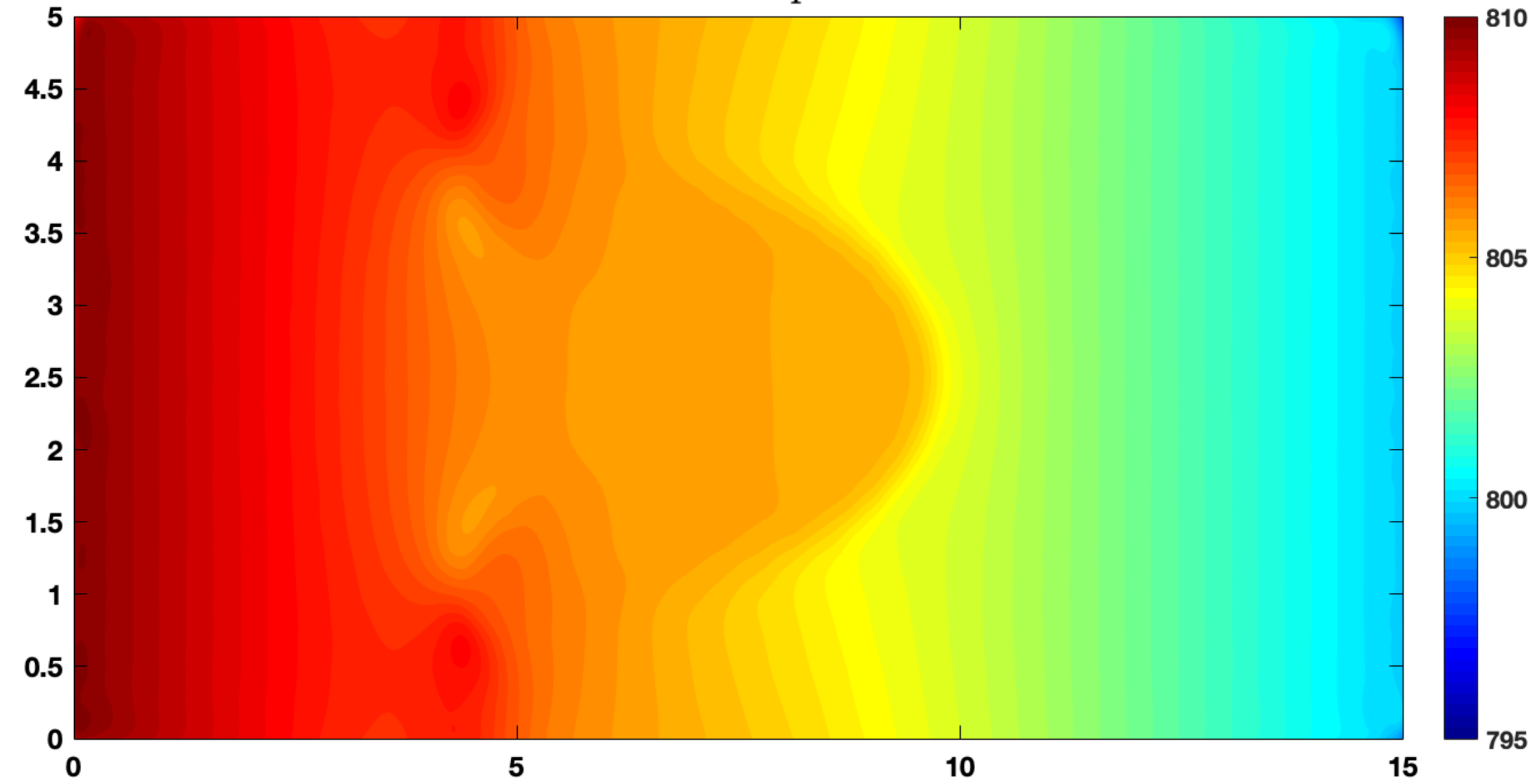


Results

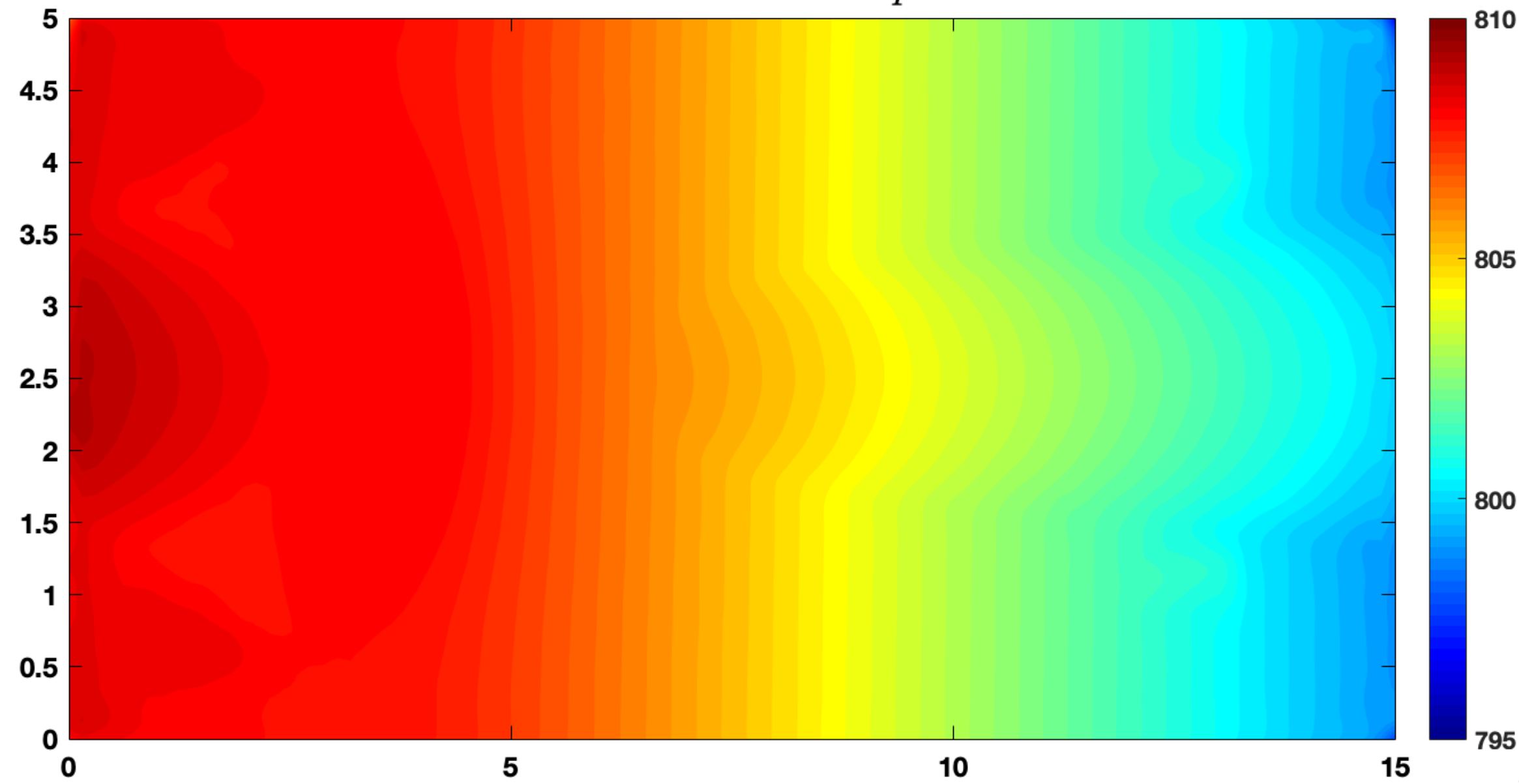


Results

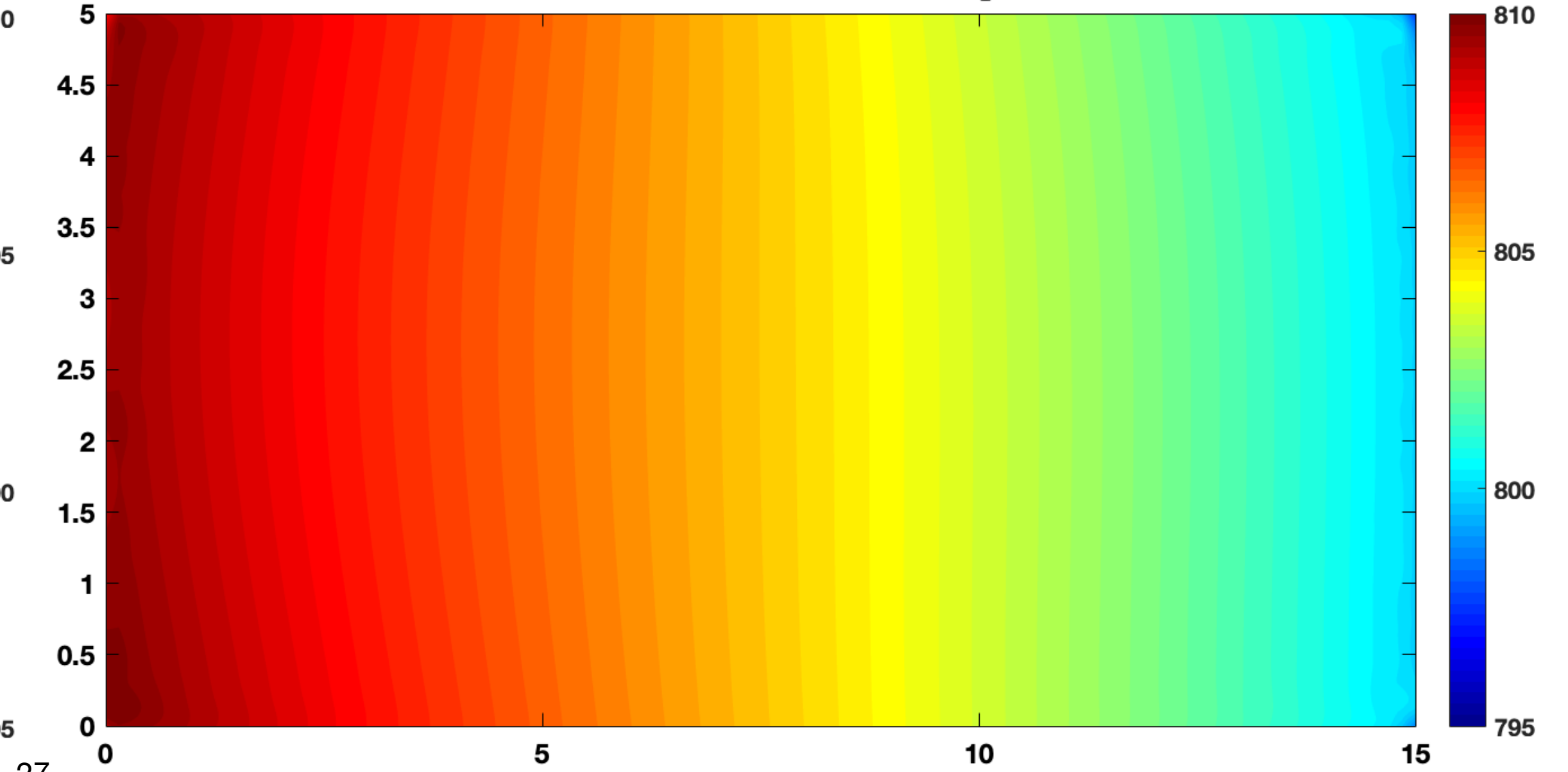
Exact p



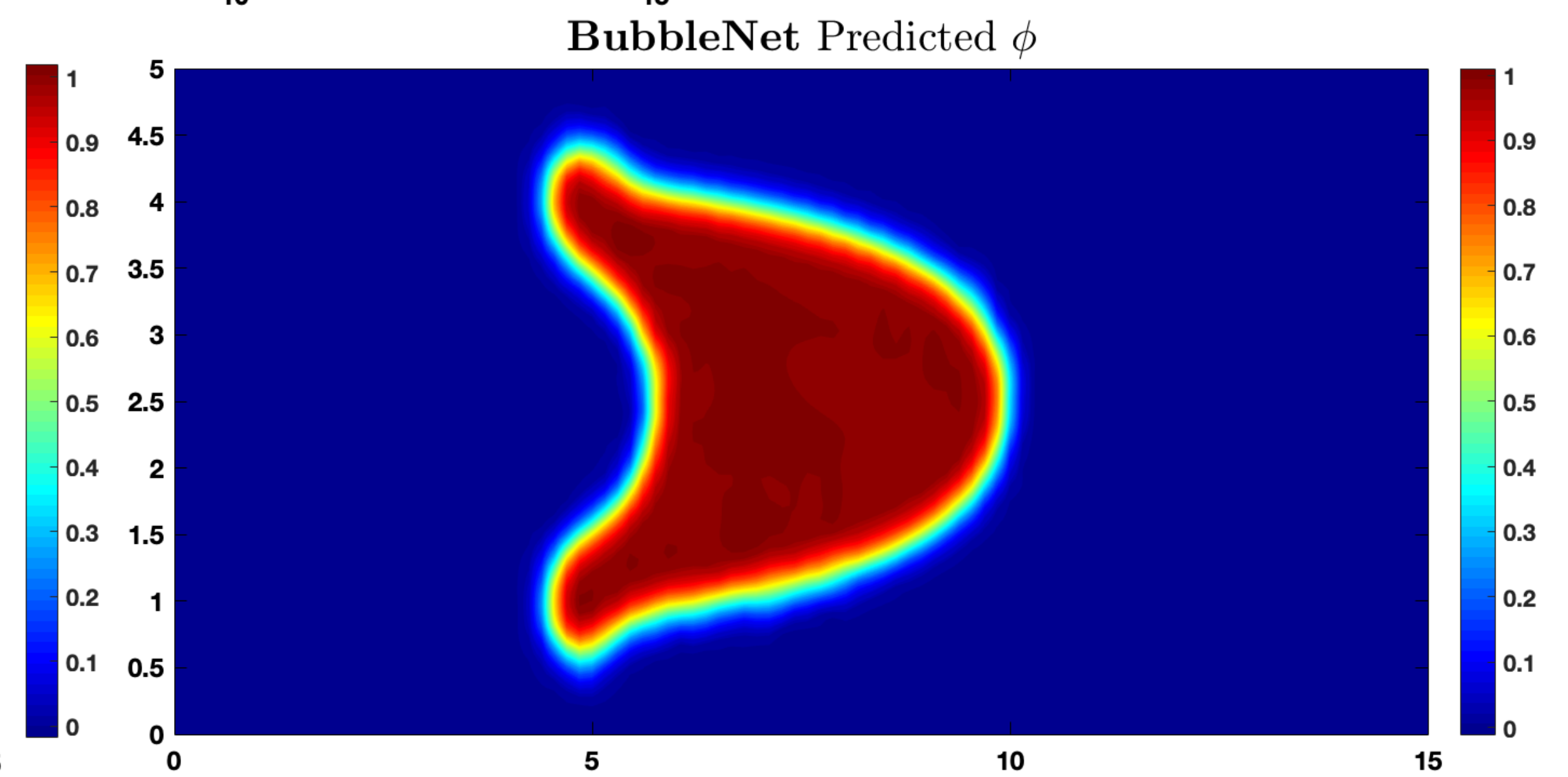
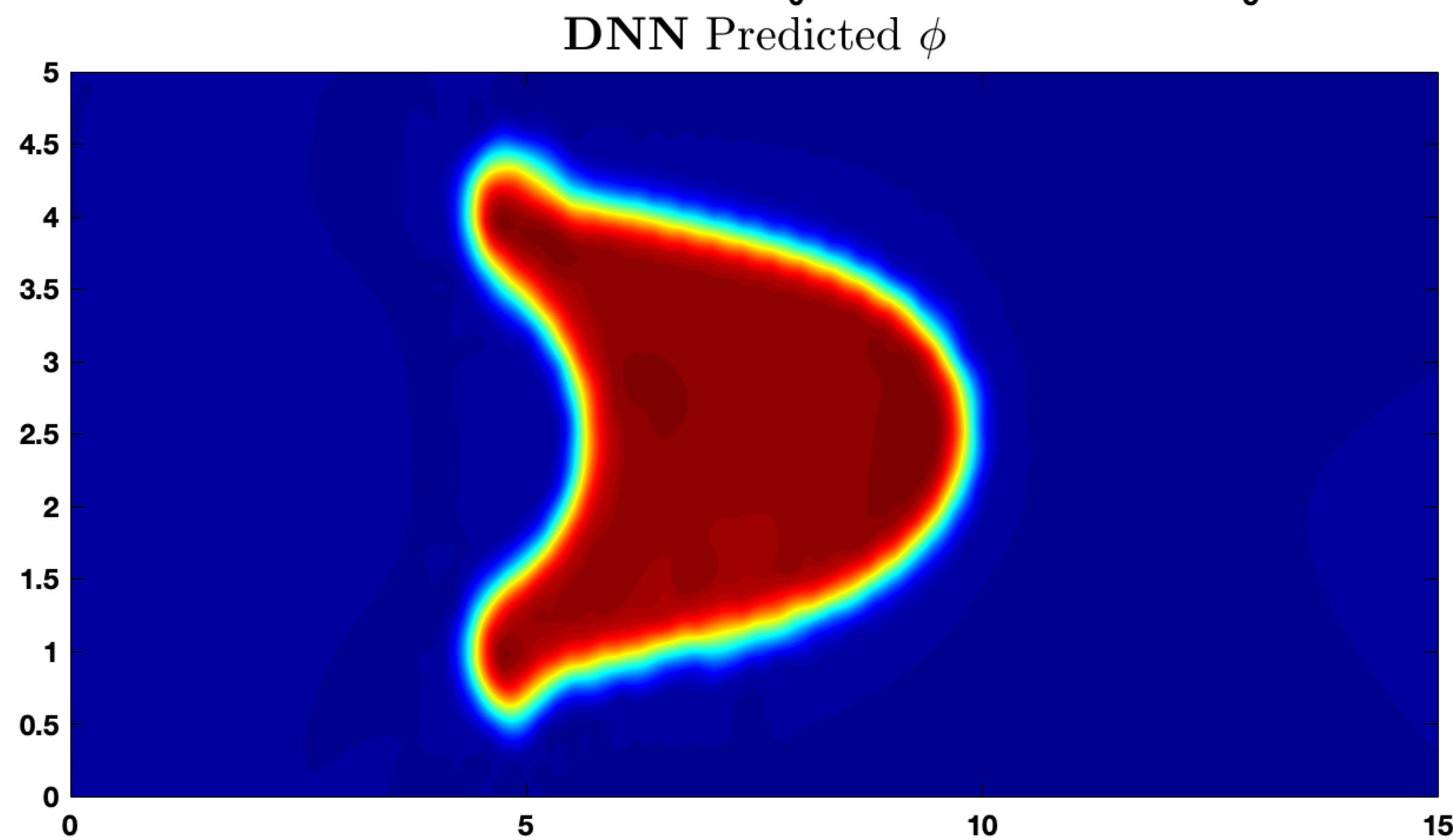
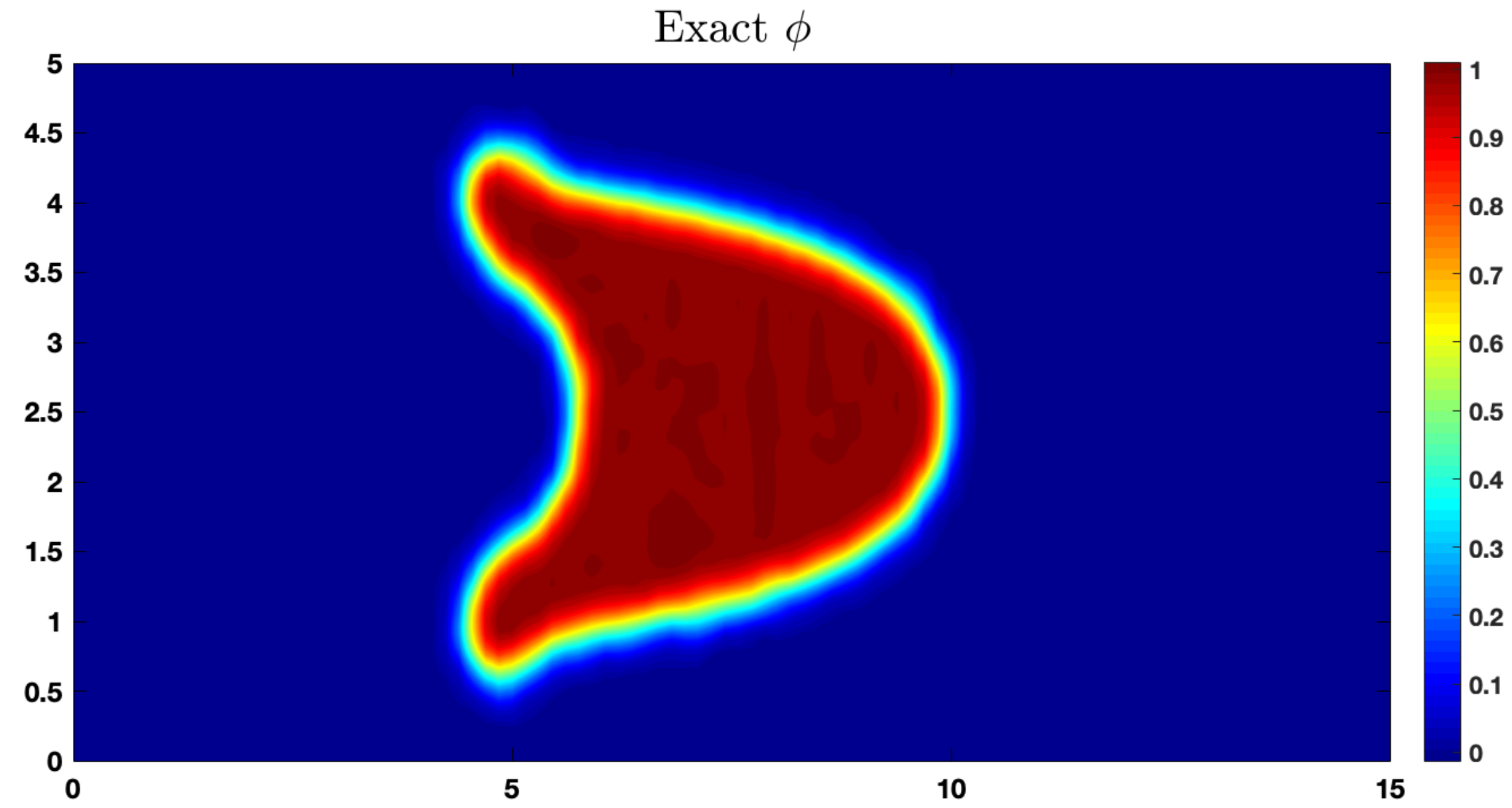
DNN Predicted p



BubbleNet Predicted p



Results



Error Analysis

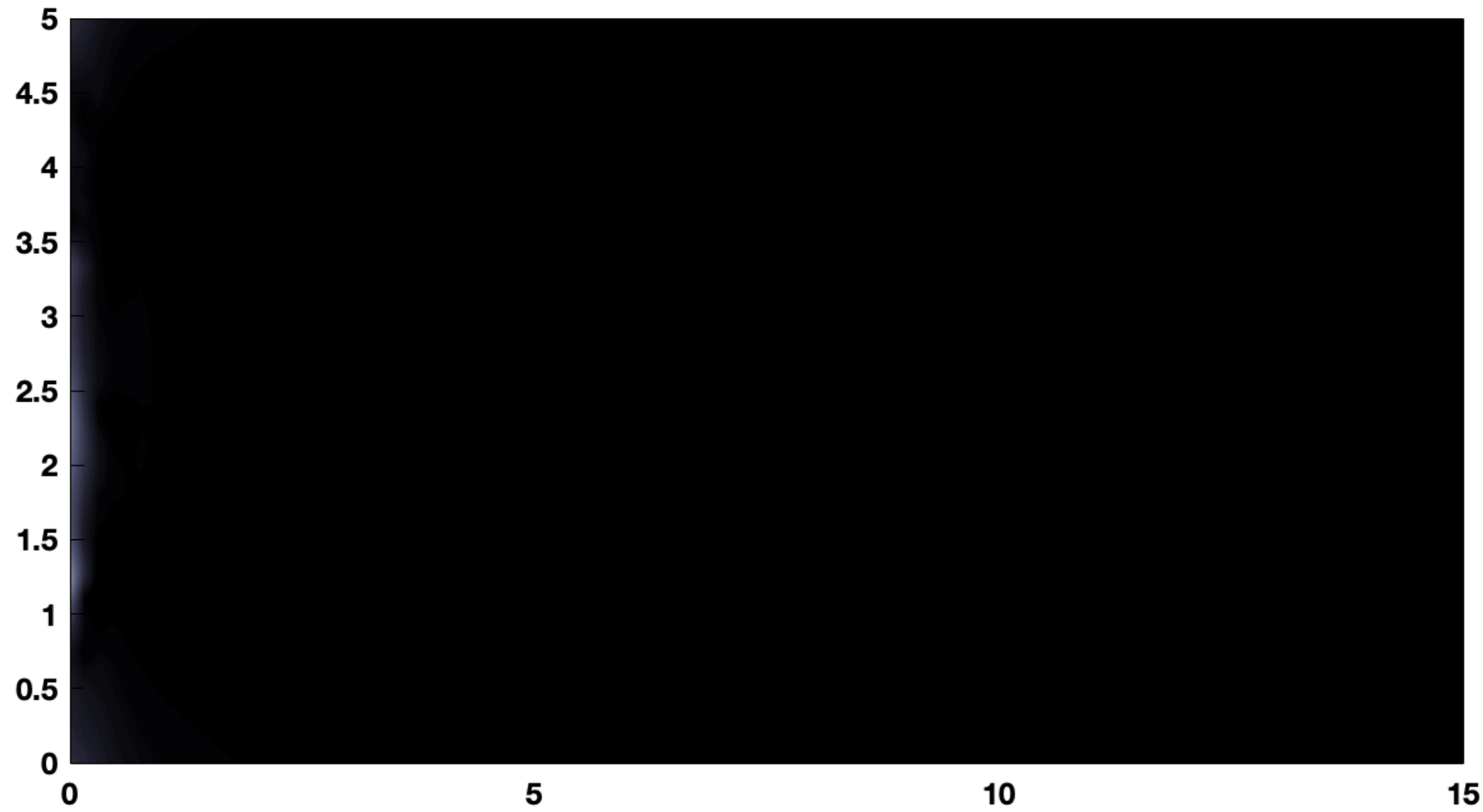
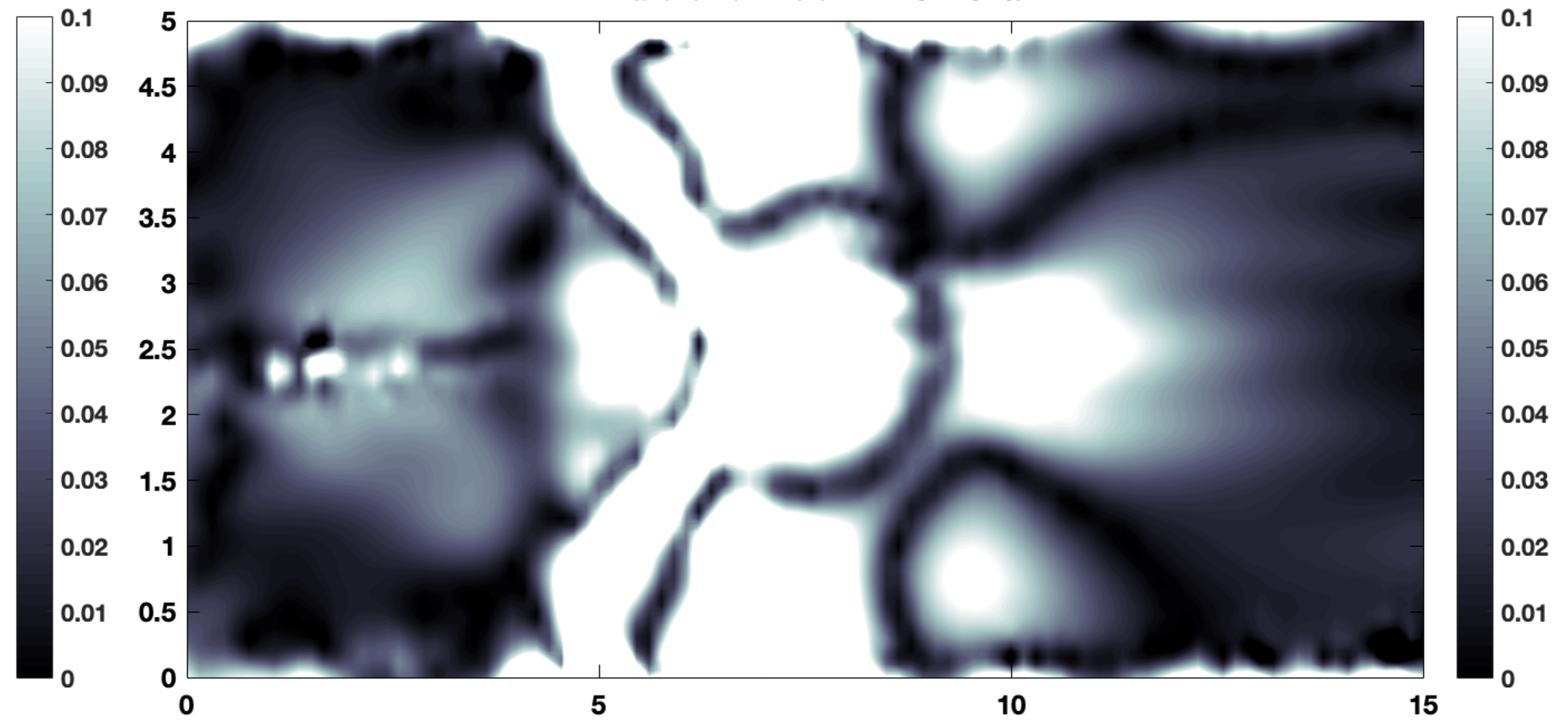
Relative error $\bar{\epsilon}$ of training can taking the form:

$$\bar{\epsilon}_p = \frac{|p_{NN} - p_{train}|}{|p_{train}|} \quad \bar{\epsilon}_u = \frac{|u_{NN} - u_{train}|}{|u_{train}|} \quad \bar{\epsilon}_v = \frac{|v_{NN} - v_{train}|}{|v_{train}|} \quad \bar{\epsilon}_\phi = \frac{|\phi_{NN} - \phi_{train}|}{|\phi_{train}|}$$

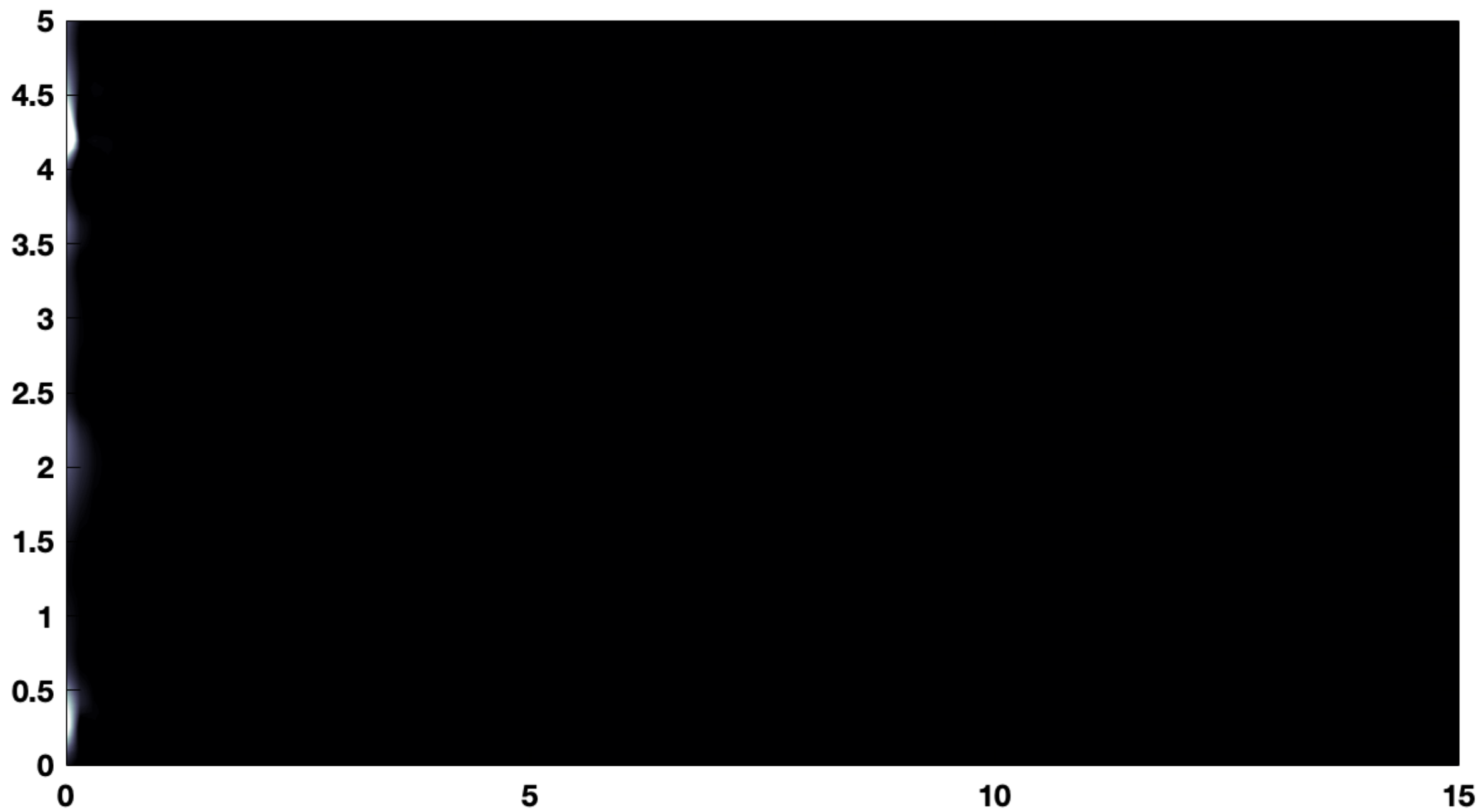
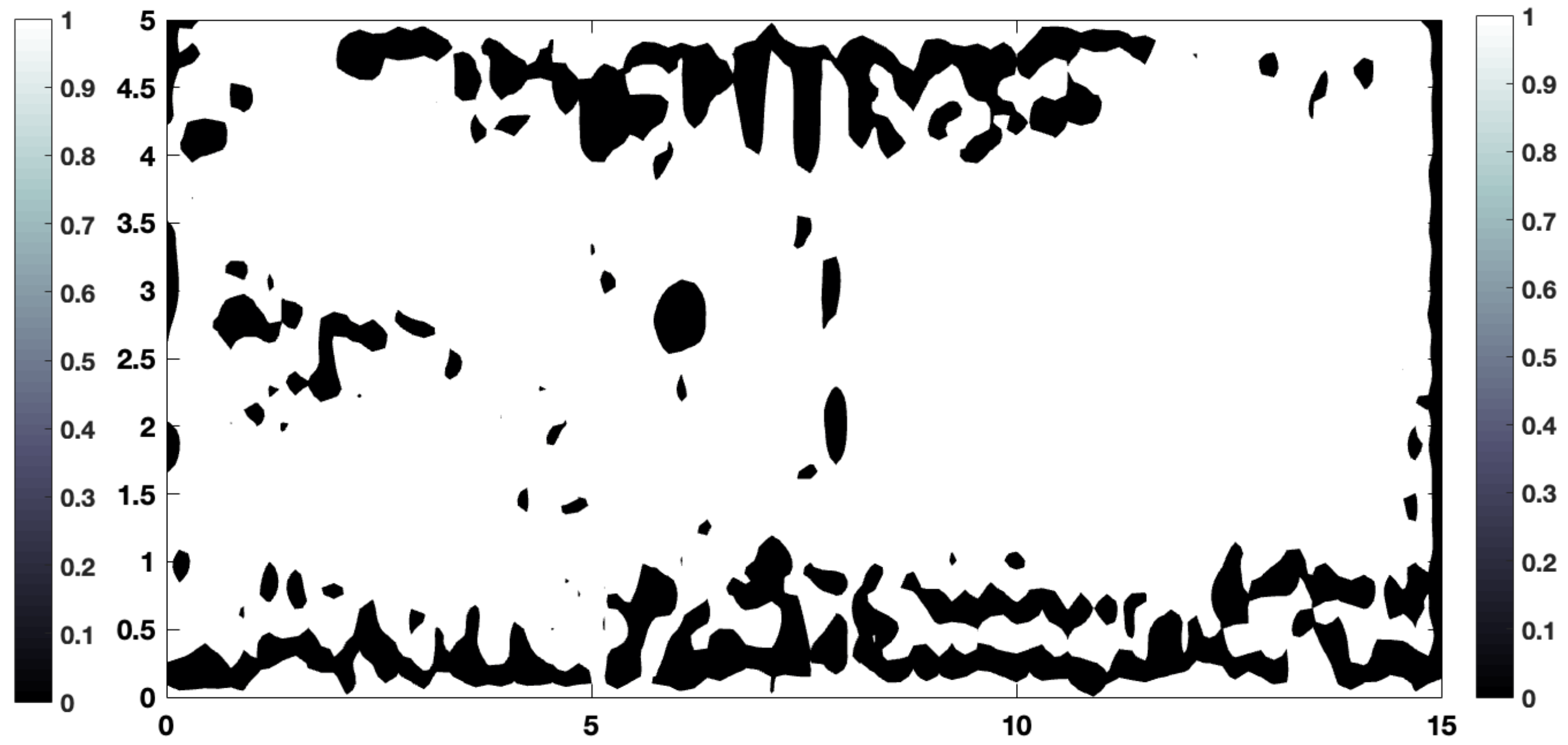
Absolute error $|\epsilon|$ of predictions can taking the form:

$$|\epsilon_p| = |p_{pred} - p_{exact}| \quad |\epsilon_u| = |u_{pred} - u_{exact}| \quad |\epsilon_v| = |v_{pred} - v_{exact}| \quad |\epsilon_\phi| = |\phi_{pred} - \phi_{exact}|$$

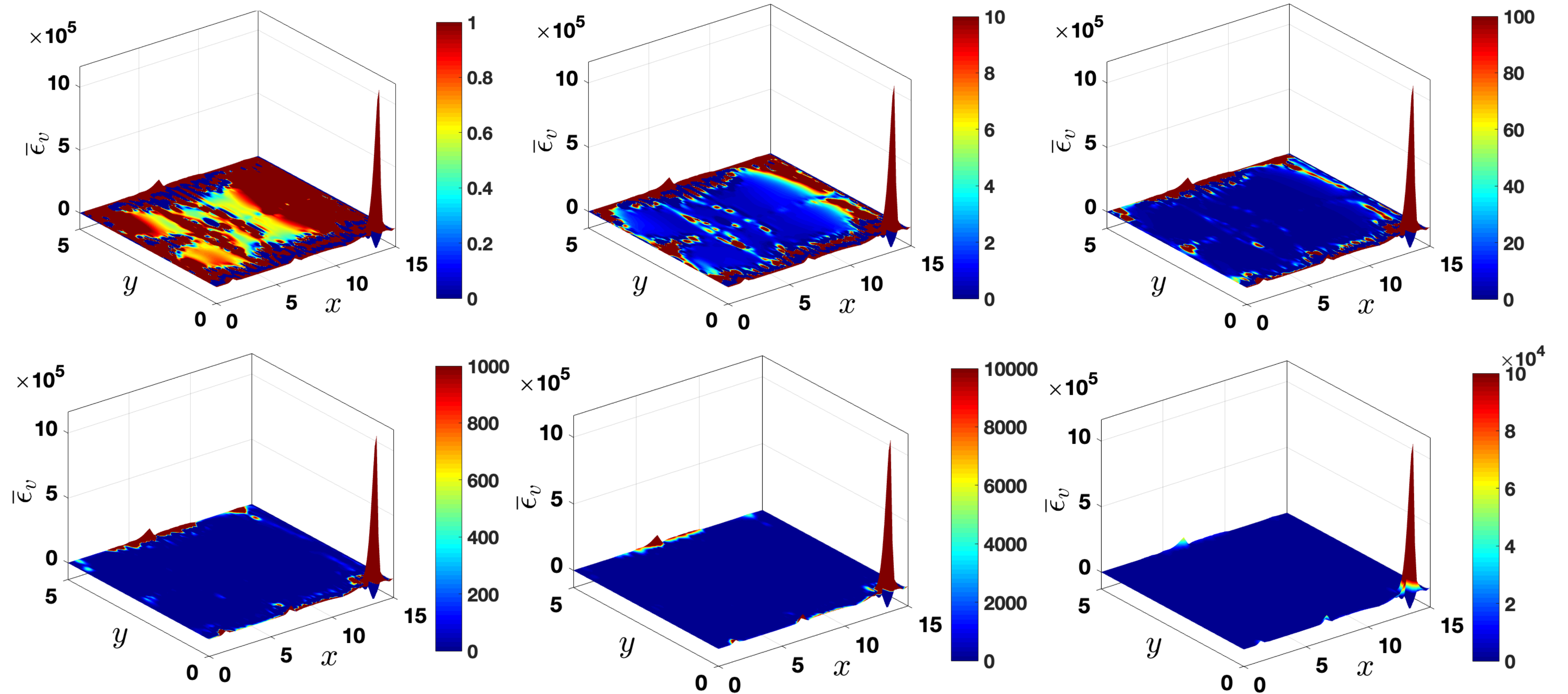
Error Analysis

DNN Error $\bar{\epsilon}_u$ BubbleNet Error $\bar{\epsilon}_u$ 

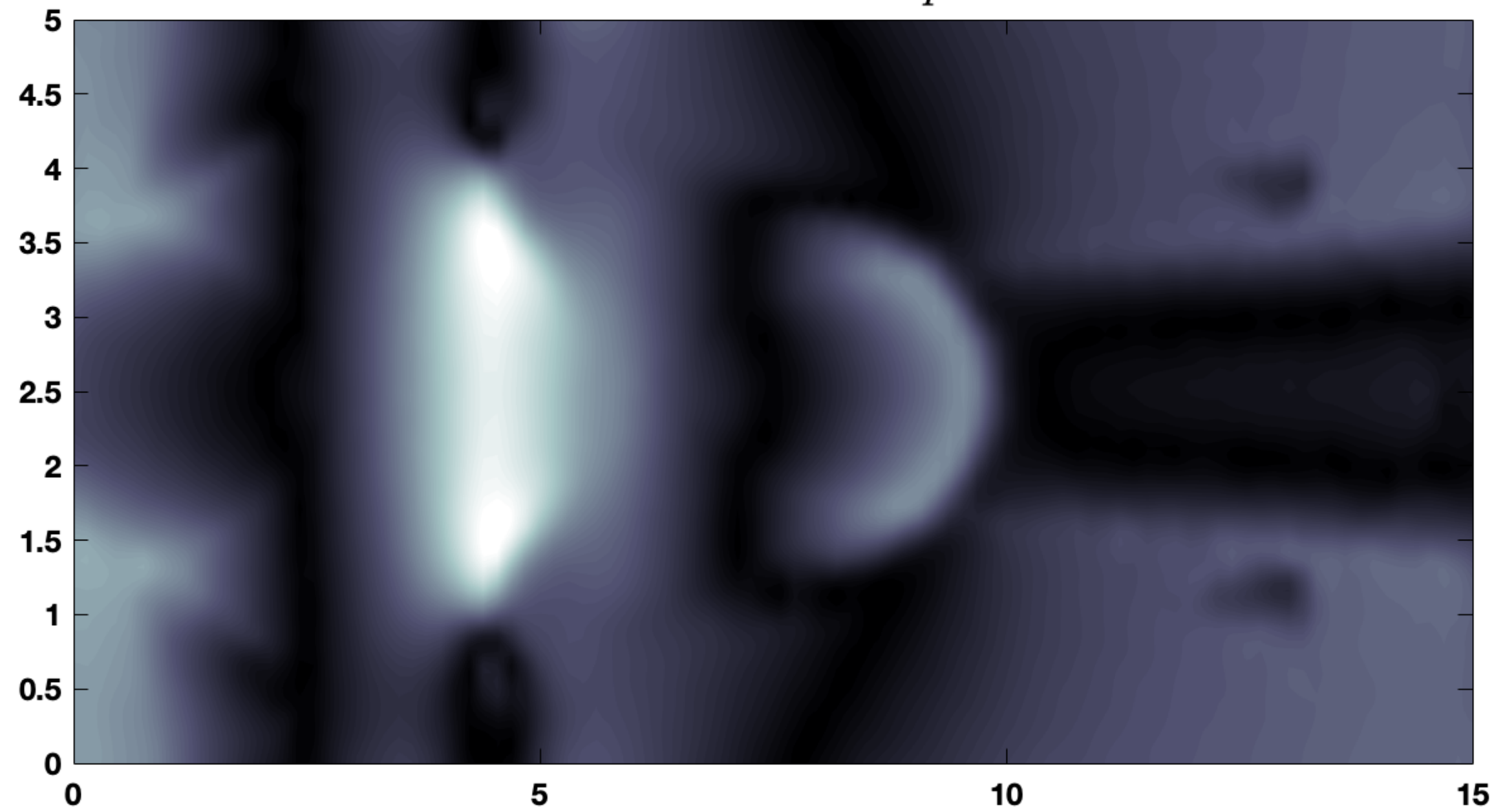
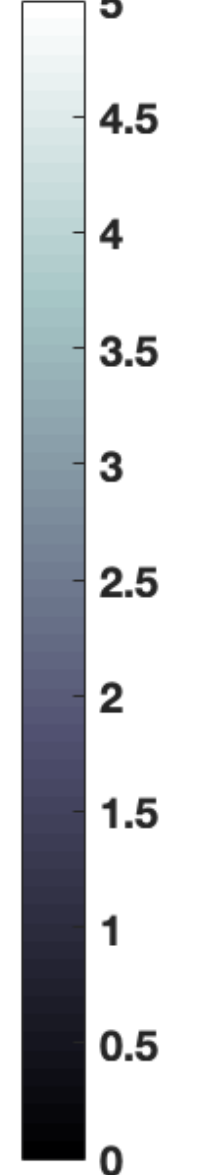
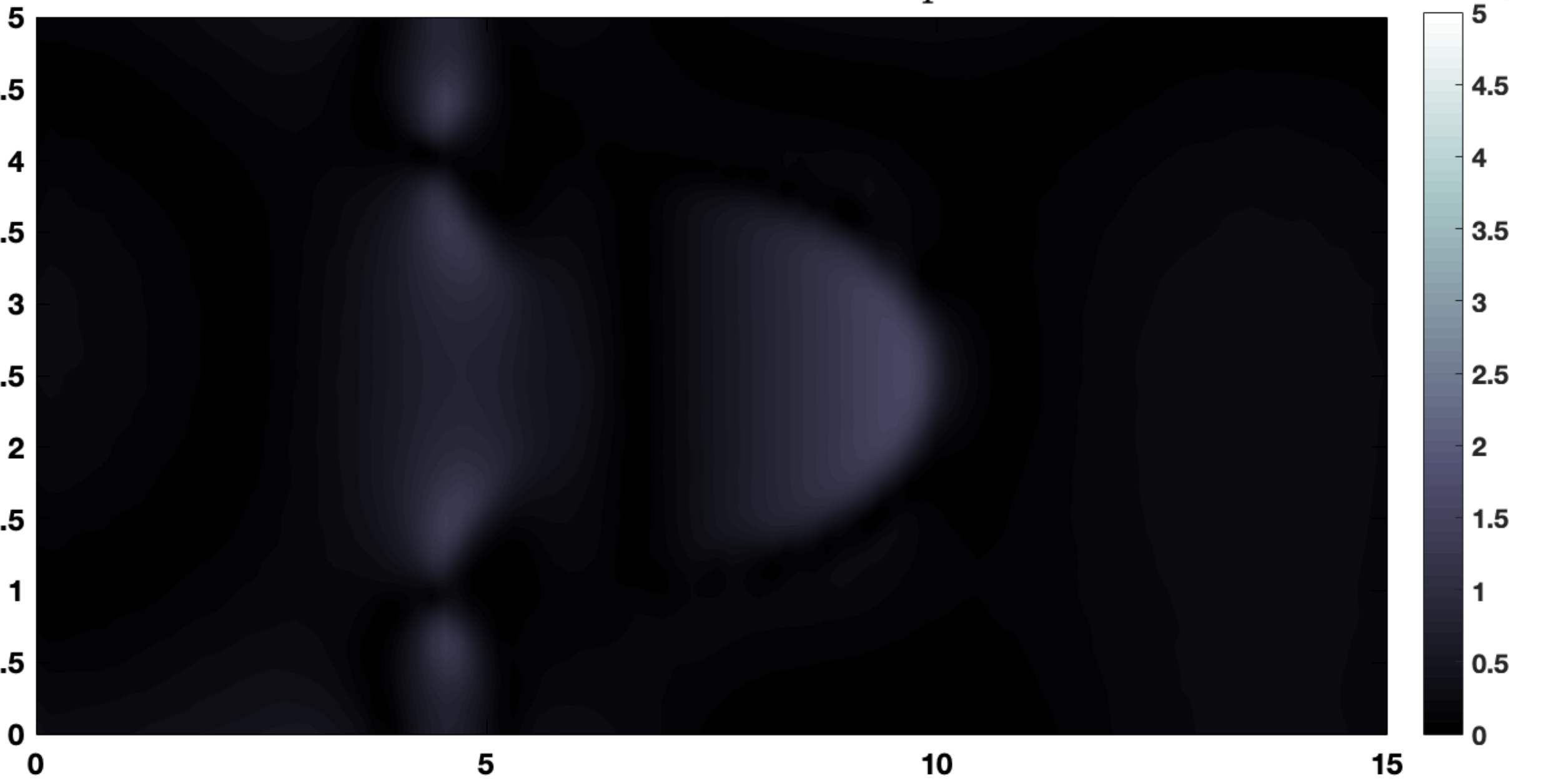
Error Analysis

DNN Error $\bar{\epsilon}_v$ BubbleNet Error $\bar{\epsilon}_v$ 

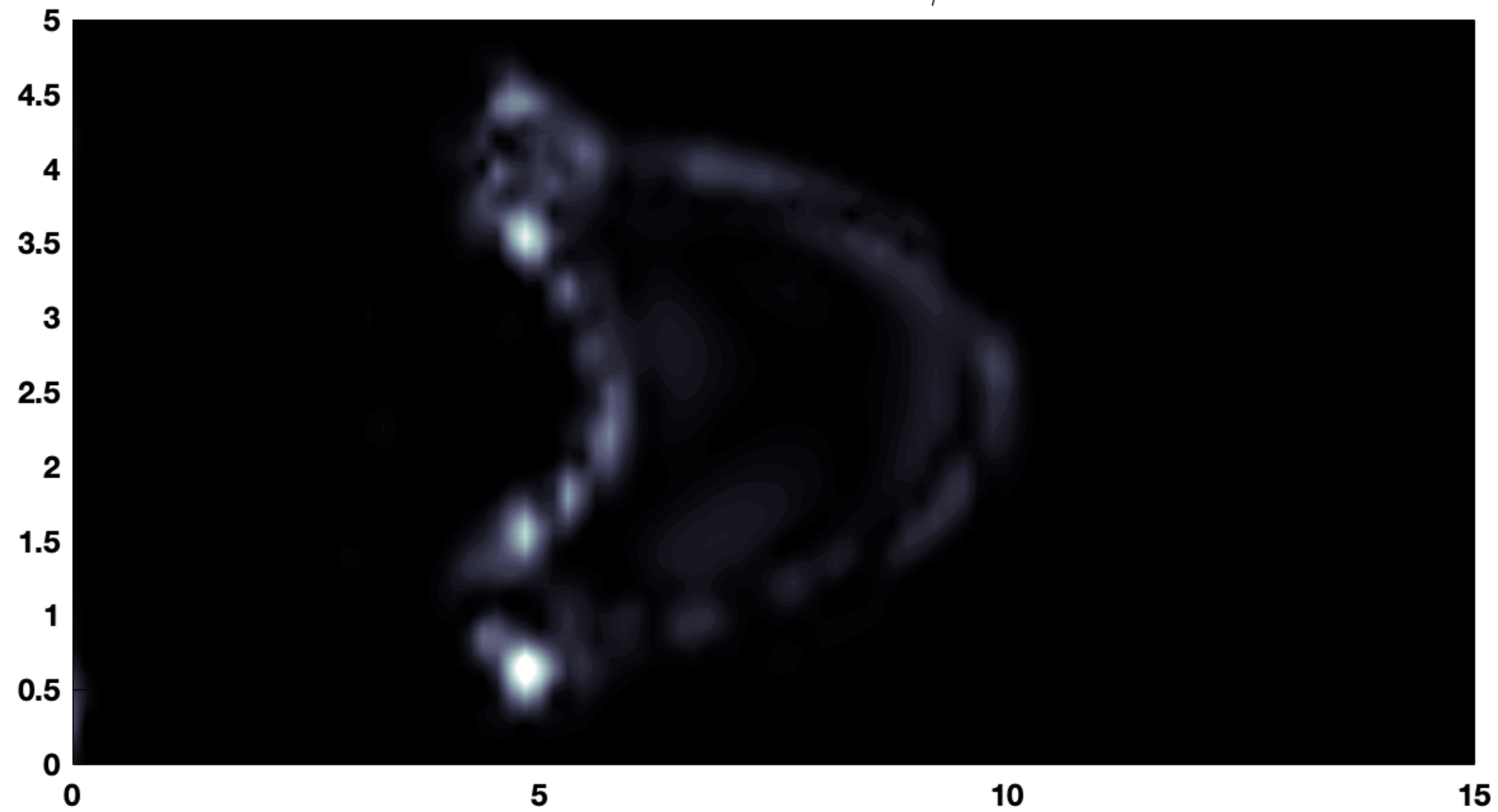
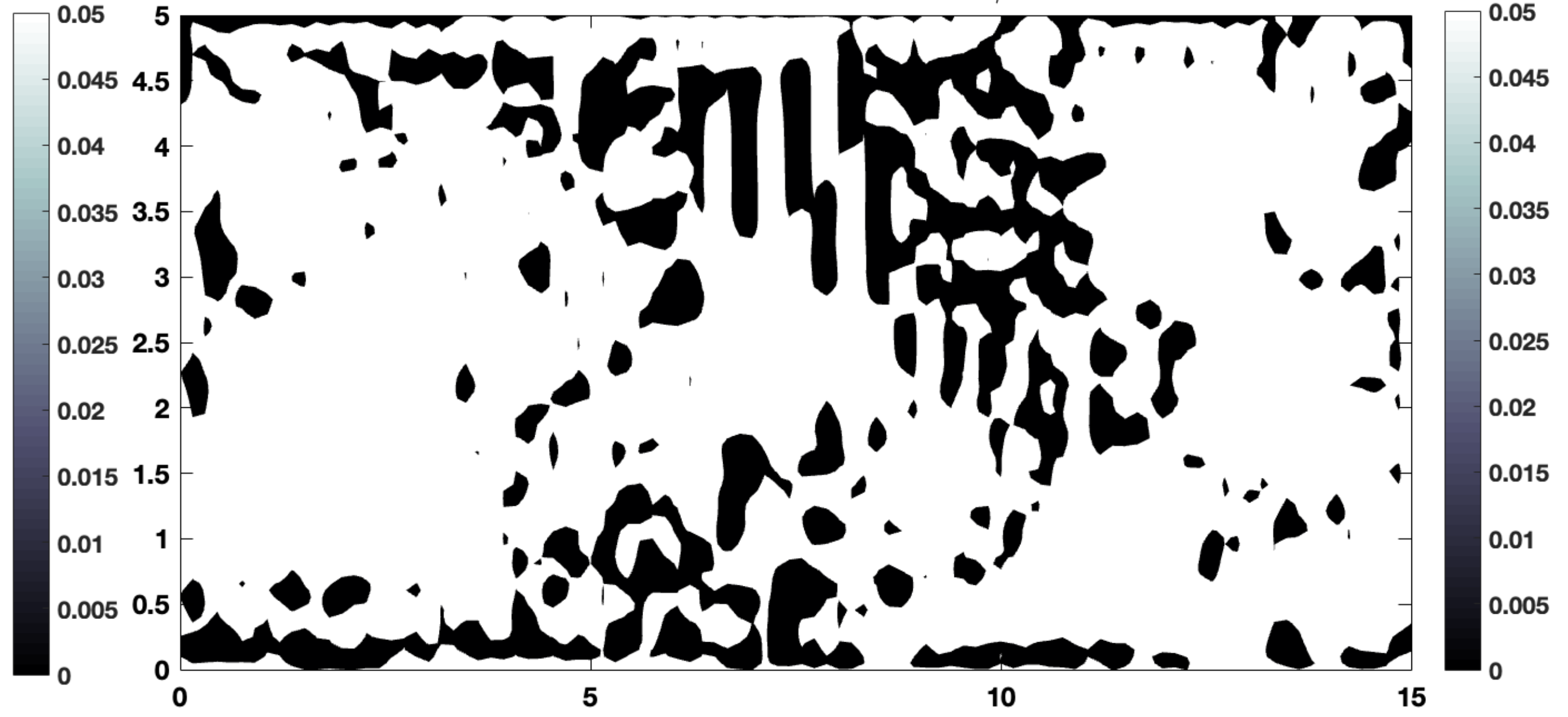
Error Analysis



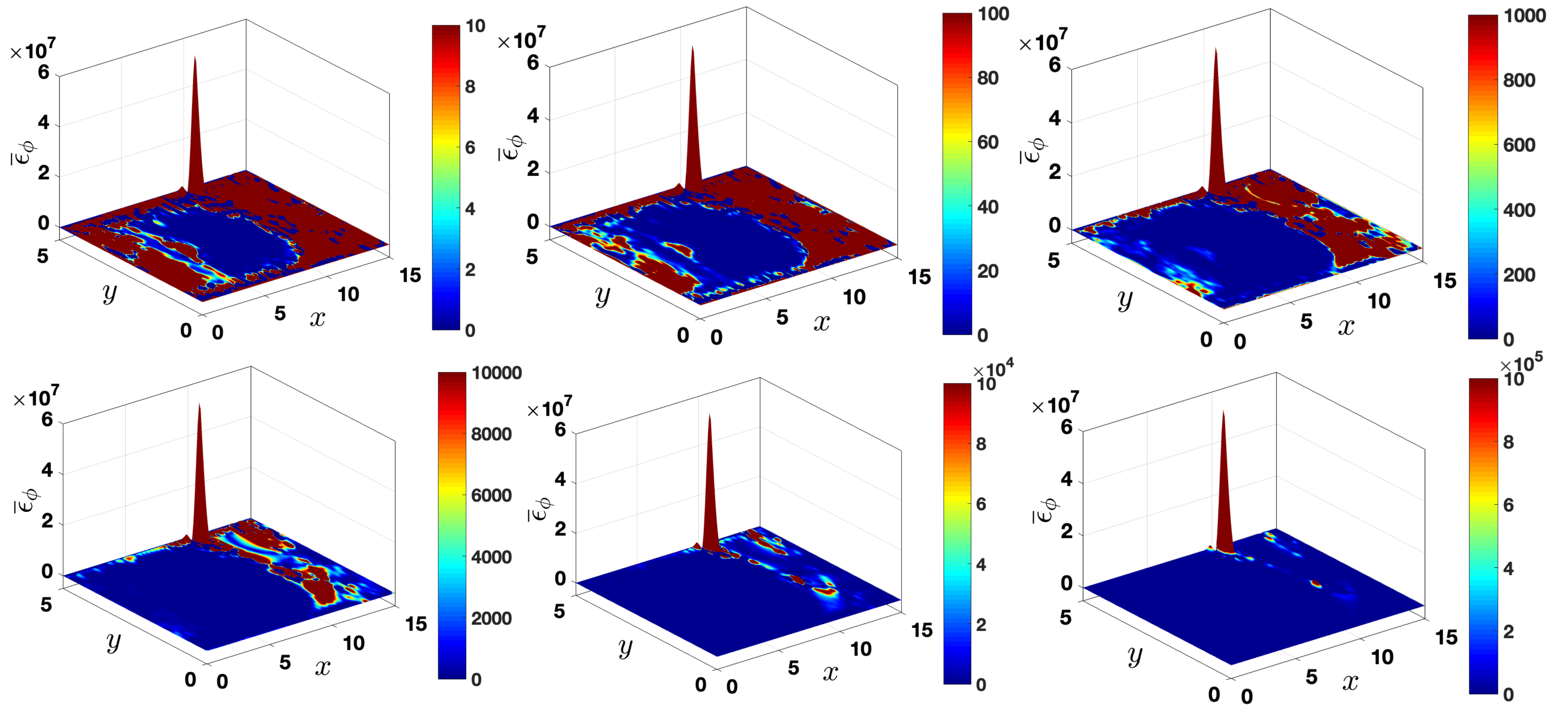
Error Analysis

DNN Error $\bar{\epsilon}_p$  $\times 10^{-3}$ BubbleNet Error $\bar{\epsilon}_p$  $\times 10^{-3}$ 

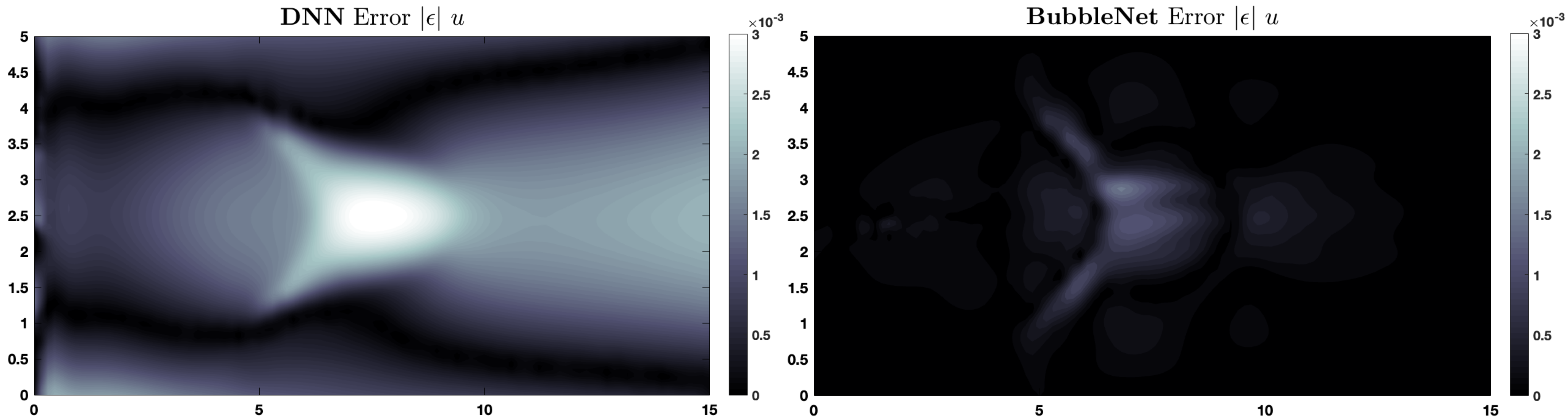
Error Analysis

DNN Error $\bar{\epsilon}_\phi$ BubbleNet Error $\bar{\epsilon}_\phi$ 

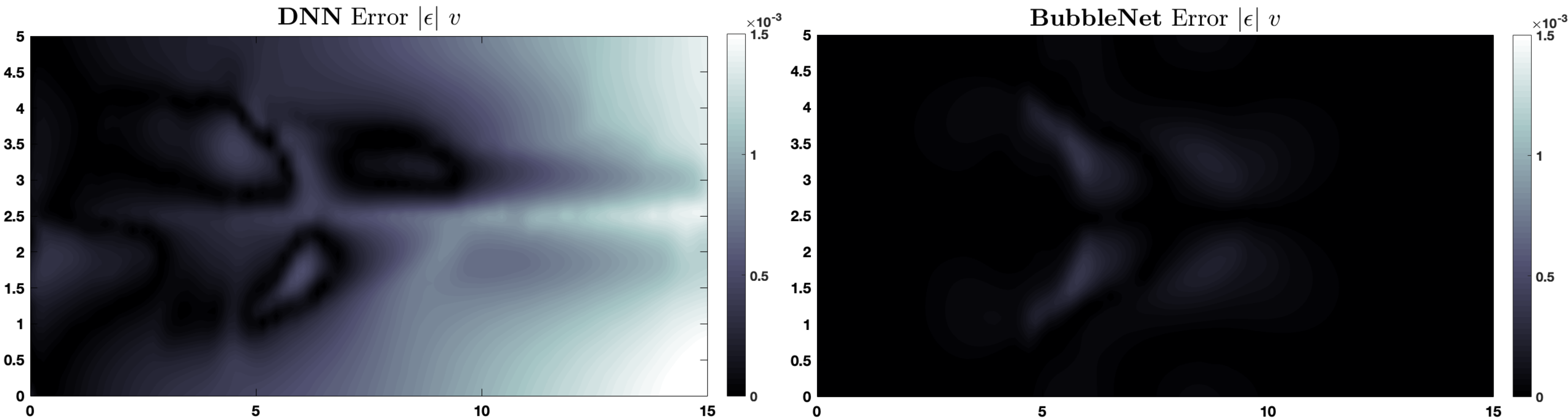
Error Analysis



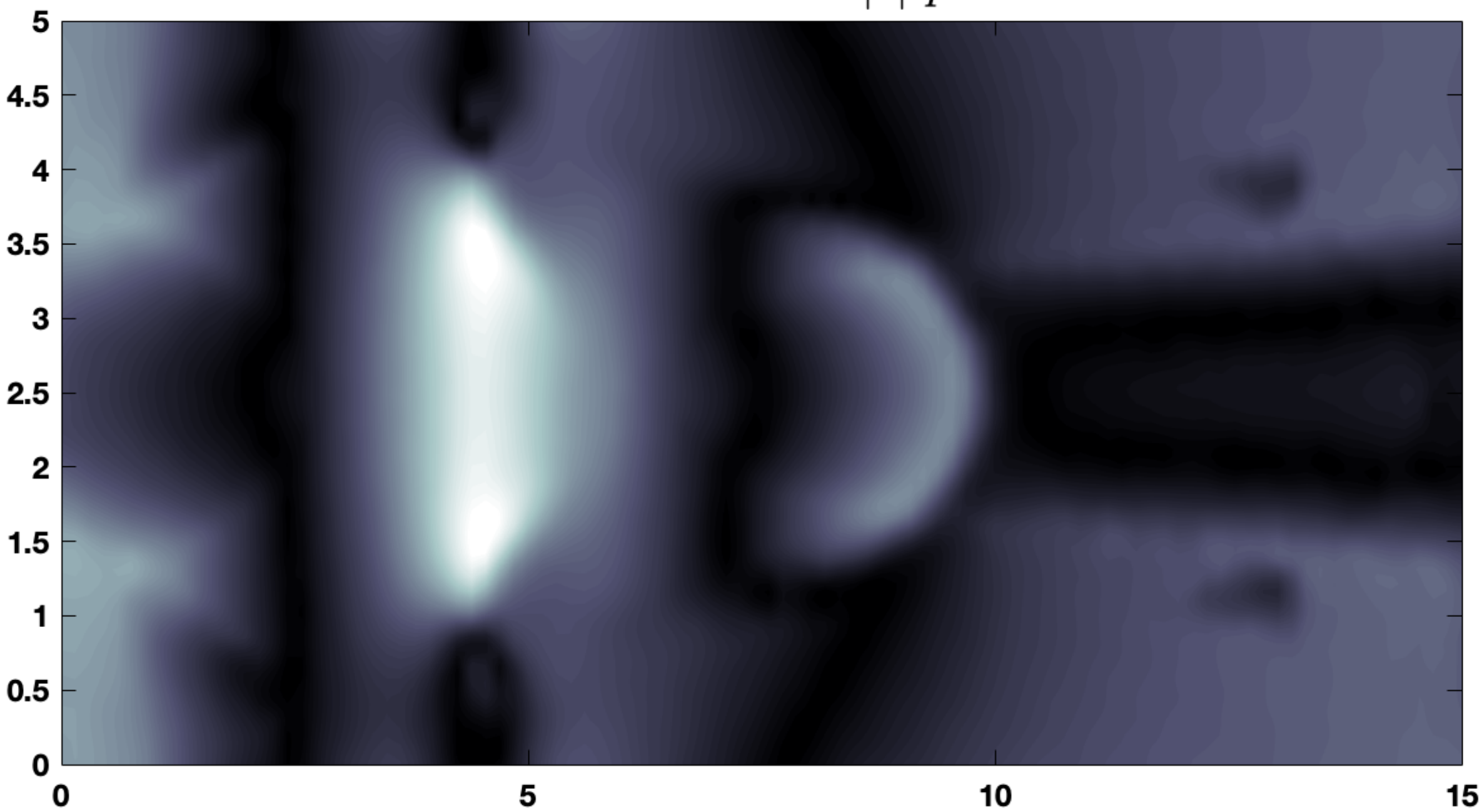
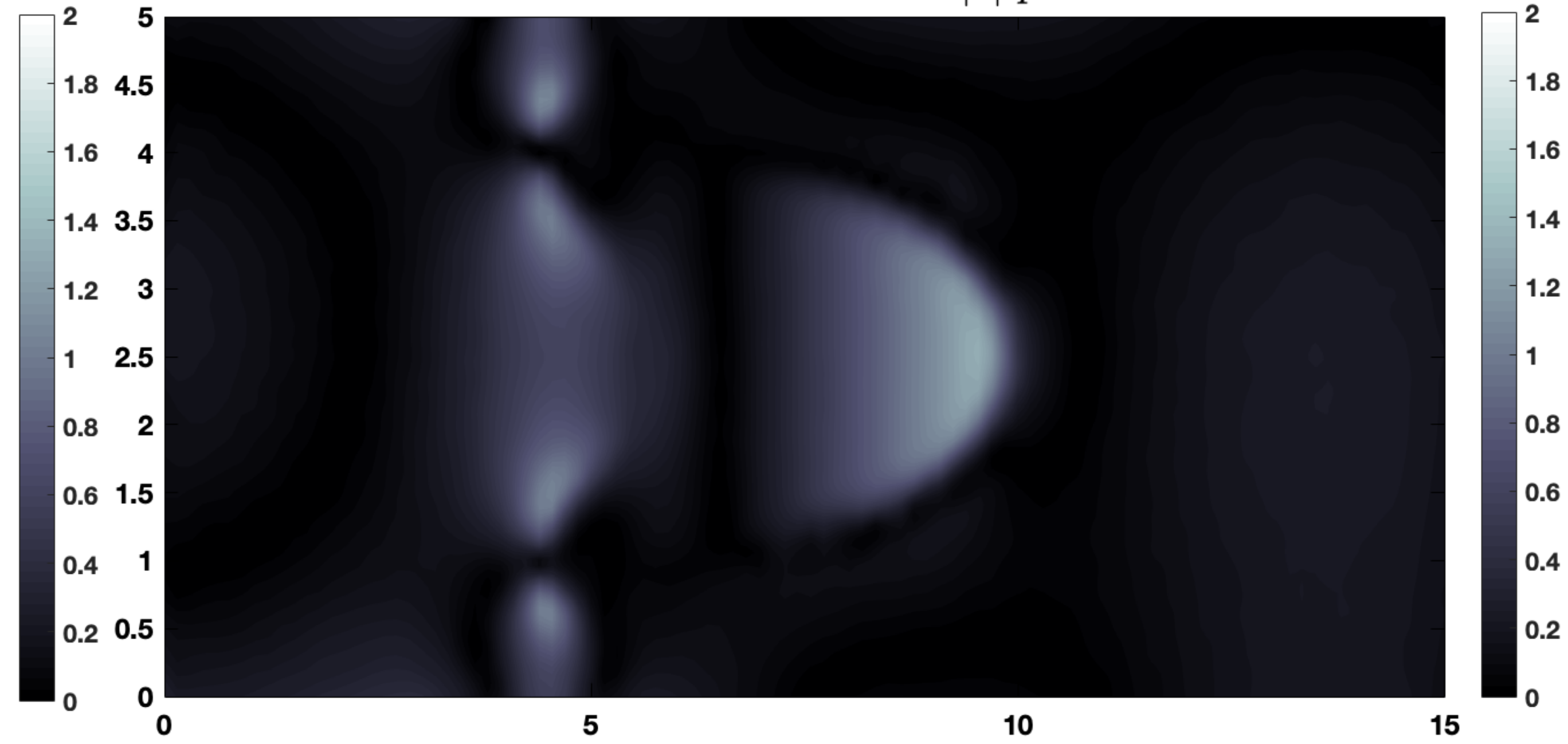
Error Analysis



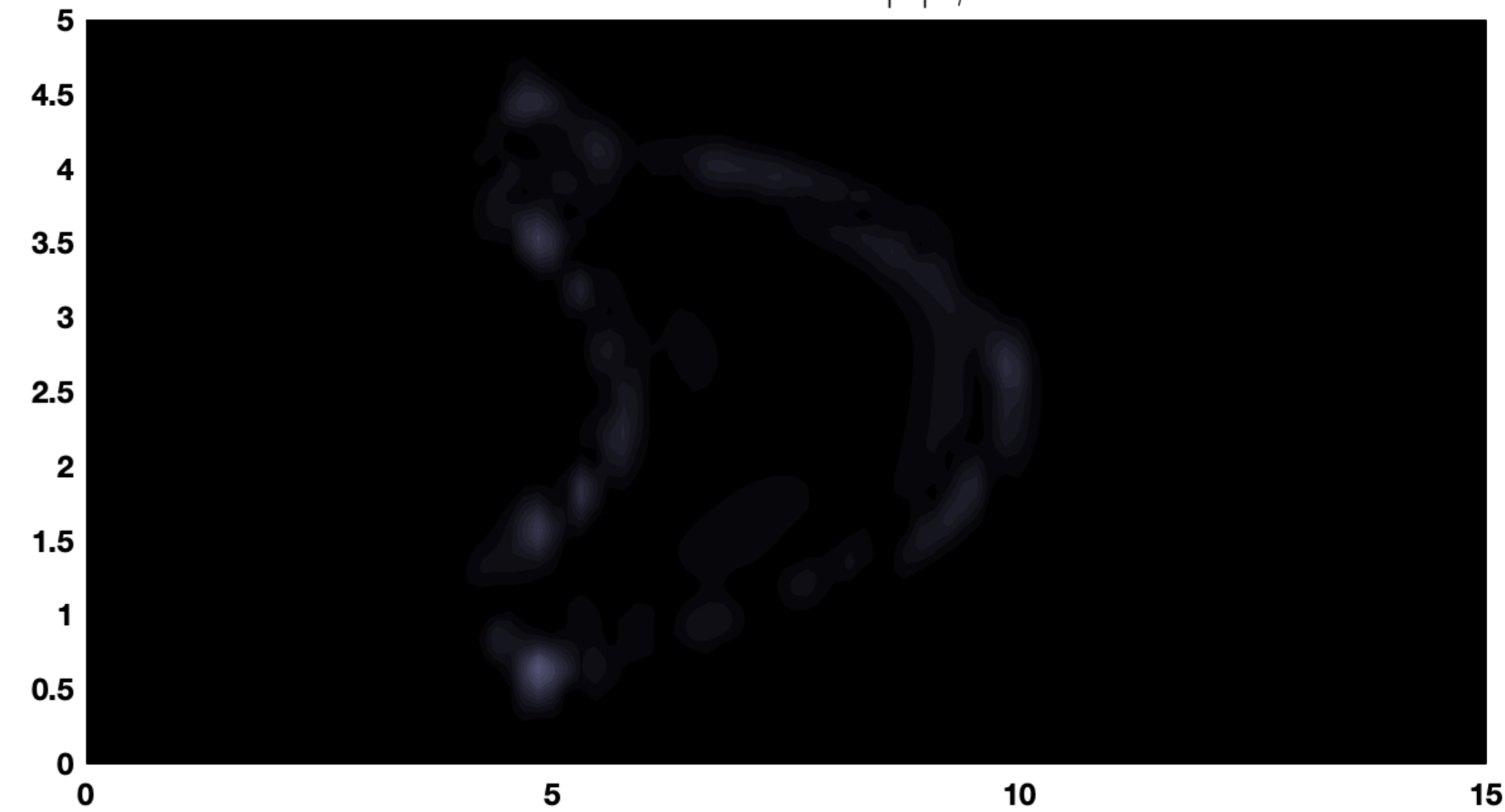
Error Analysis



Error Analysis

DNN Error $|\epsilon|_p$ BubbleNet Error $|\epsilon|_p$ 

Error Analysis

DNN Error $|\epsilon| \phi$ BubbleNet Error $|\epsilon| \phi$ 