

NN-based reduced order modeling of PDEs

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From a Classical Approach...

Model: $\forall \underline{\mu}, \underline{\beta} \begin{cases} -\mu \Delta u + \underline{\beta} \cdot \nabla u = f(\underline{x}) & \underline{x} \in \Omega \\ BCs & \underline{x} \in \partial\Omega \end{cases}$

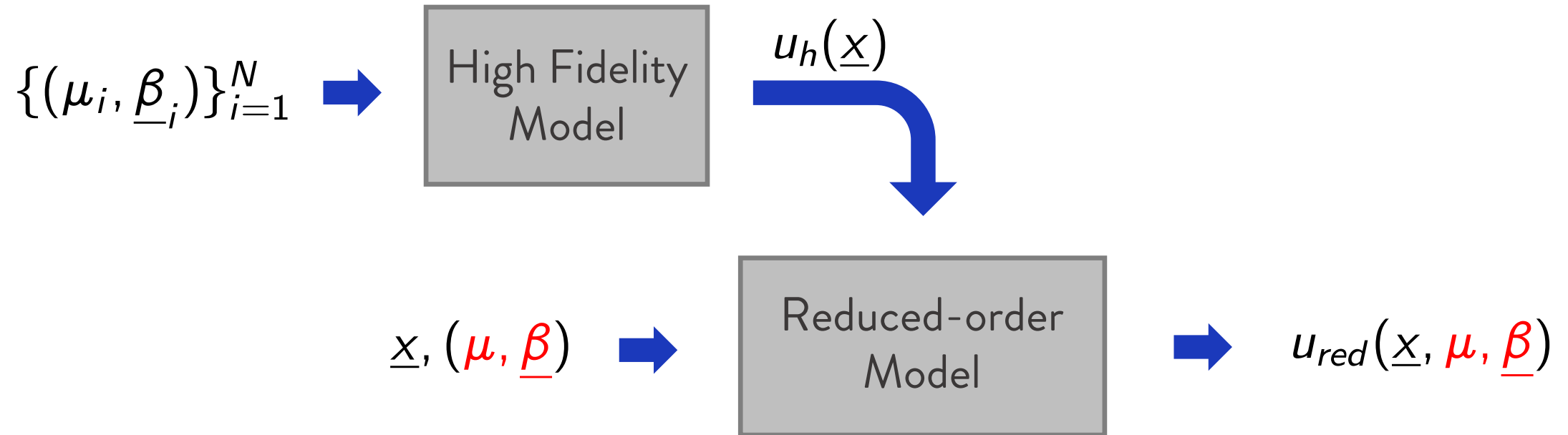
Numerical Method Solution: $u_h(\underline{x}) \approx u(\underline{x})$

Pros: High accuracy

Cons: Time duration
Computational resources

➡ Very expensive to solve for many sets of parameters!

... to Reduced Order Modeling

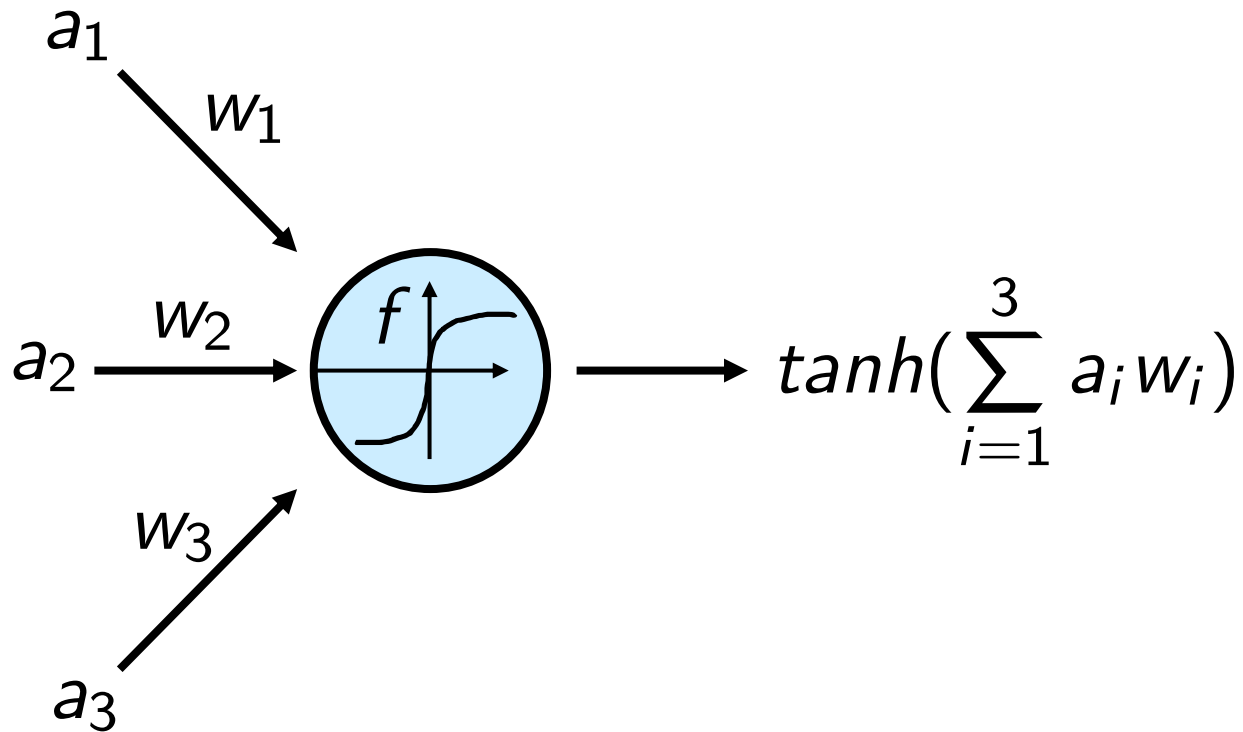


❖ Long training time
❖ Model design



❖ Fast execution
❖ Reusable

Neurons



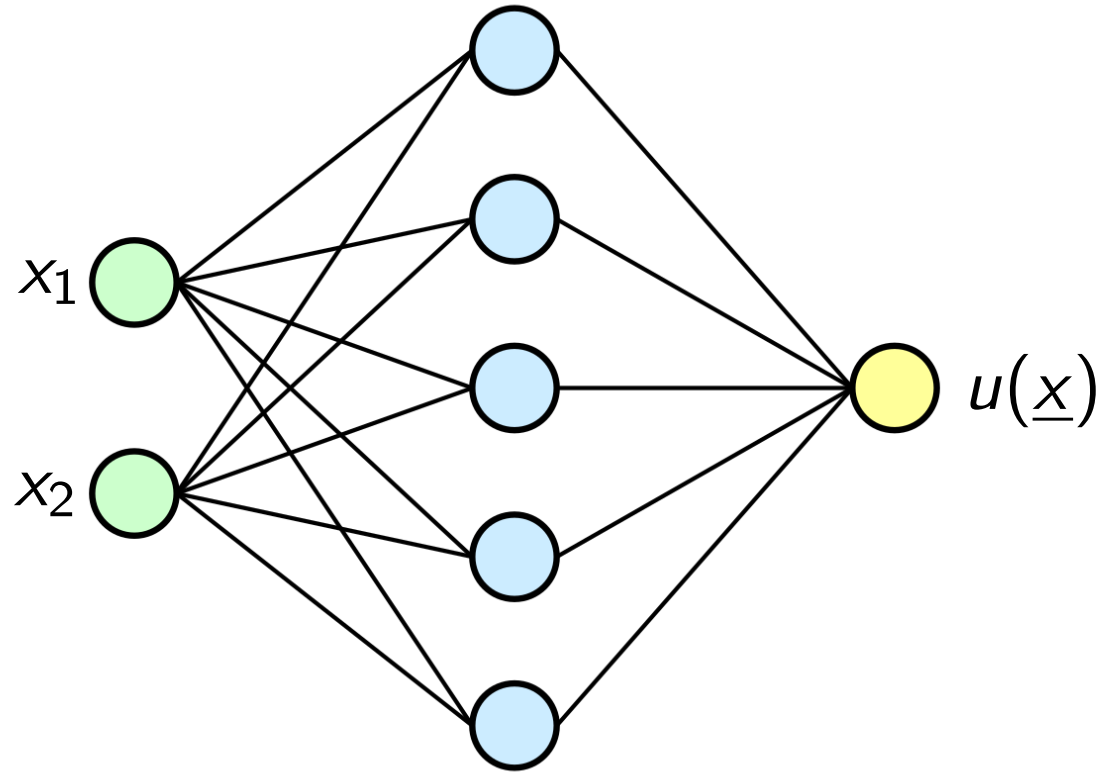
❖ Inputs: a_1, a_2, a_3

❖ Weights: w_1, w_2, w_3

❖ Activation function: \tanh

❖ Output: $\tanh(\sum_{i=1}^3 a_i w_i)$

Neural Networks



- ❖ Stack of layers of neurons
- ❖ **Very complex** and nested functions
- ❖ Can approximate **any function**
(Universal Approximation Theorem, Hornik, 1991)
- ❖ **Weights** determine the output of the network

How to find the best weights?

Loss Minimization

The loss measures the **distance** between the output of the neural network function and the target function

Loss $L(\underline{w})$ ↓

Quality of the NN
approximation ↑



Minimize $L(\underline{w})$: $\underline{w}_{opt} = \underset{\underline{w}}{argmin} L(\underline{w})$



Gradient descent: $\underline{w}_{n+1} = \underline{w}_n - \eta \nabla L(\underline{w}_n)$

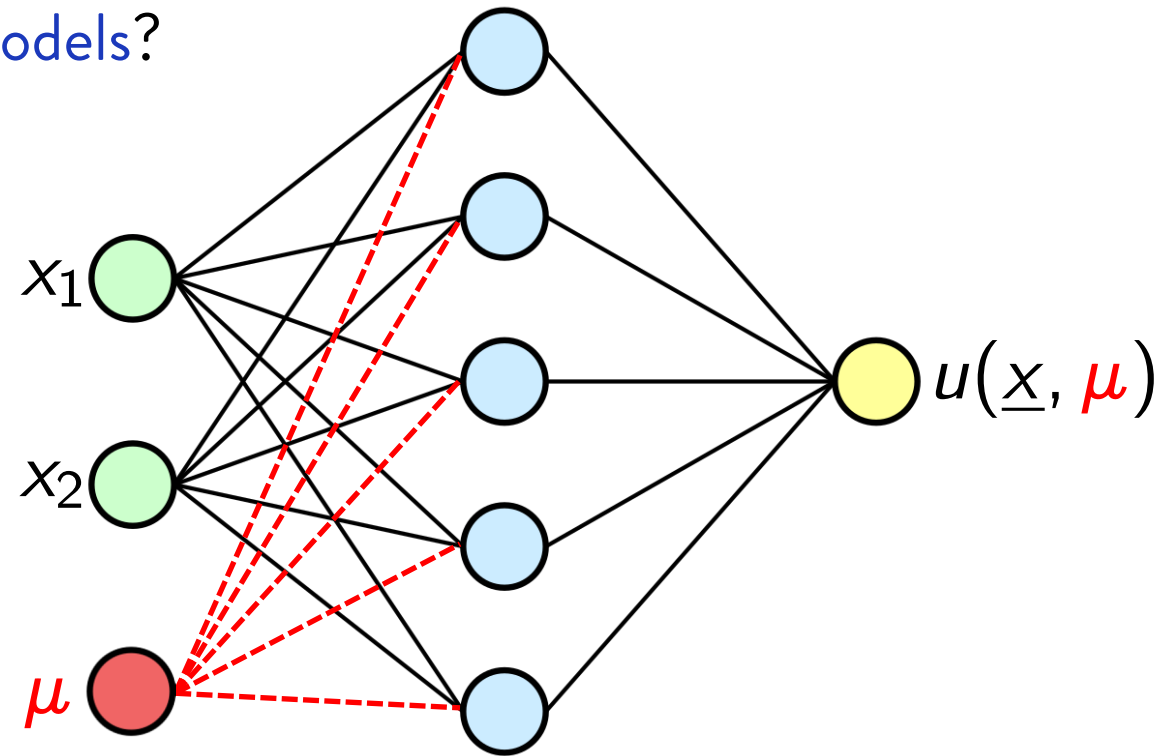
NNs meet PDEs

How to use Neural Networks as **Reduced Order Models**?

➡ Include PDE's **parameters** in the input of NN

How to include knowledge of the **physics**?

➡ PINNs!



PINNs

To enforce the **physics** of the problem, we introduce in the loss function the **residual** of the Neural Network solution **with respect to the PDE**

$$L(\underline{w}) = \alpha_1 L_{Fit}(\underline{w}) + \alpha_2 L_{PDE}(\underline{w}) + \alpha_3 L_{BC}(\underline{w})$$

- ❖ $L_{Fit}(\underline{w})$: **Approximation error**
- ❖ $L_{PDE}(\underline{w})$: **PDE residual** of Neural Network solution
- ❖ $L_{BC}(\underline{w})$: **BC residual** of Neural Network solution

Goals

Does the **PDE loss** term help?

How much should the different loss terms be **weighted**?

How **accurate** are the solutions?