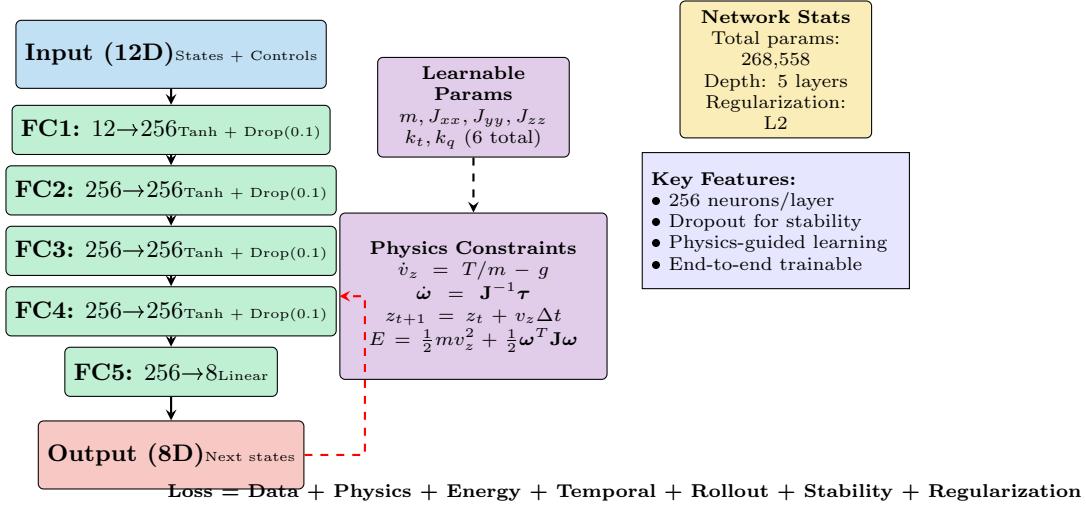
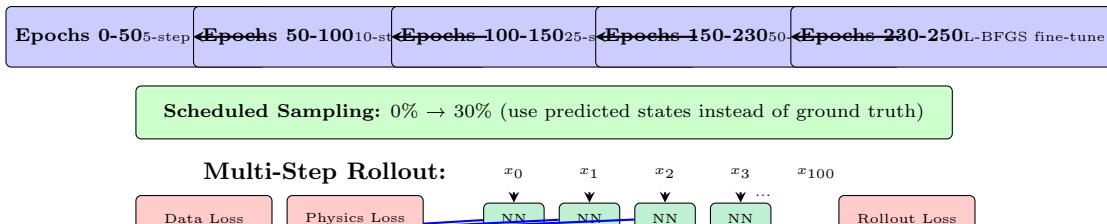


Optimized PINN v2 Architecture

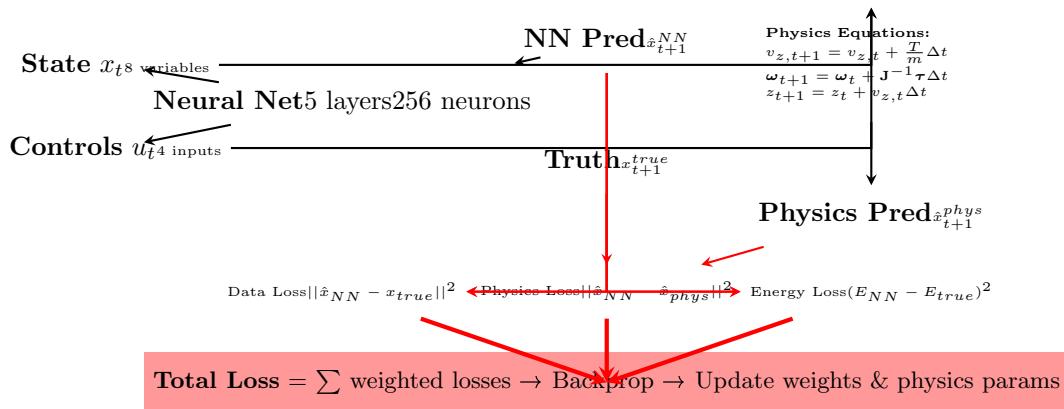


Loss = Data + Physics + Energy + Temporal + Rollout + Stability + Regularization

Training Pipeline: Curriculum Learning

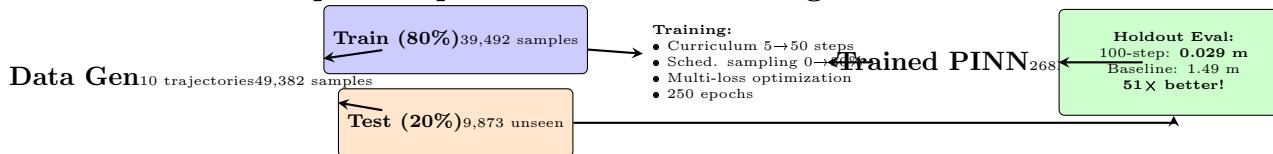


Physics-Informed Learning: How It Works



Why this works: NN learns from data (flexible), physics ensures predictions obey laws (stable). Combined = accurate + physically consistent predictions.

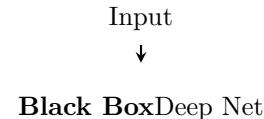
Complete Pipeline: Data → Training → Evaluation



Critical: Time-based split (not random) ensures test set is truly unseen continuous trajectory. Physics params learned: within 5% of true values.

Comparison: Standard NN vs Physics-Informed NN

Standard Neural Network



$$||\hat{x} - x||^2$$

- Issues:**
- Needs huge data
 - No physics
 - Poor extrapolation
 - Unstable

Physics-Informed NN



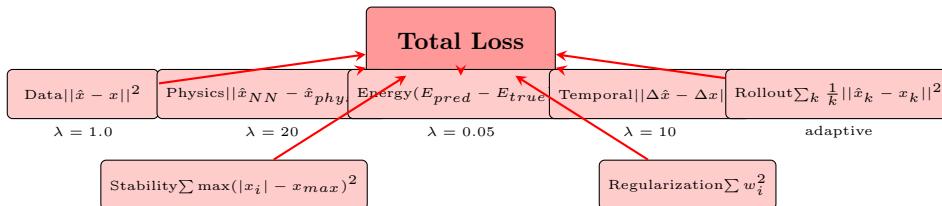
Neural Net + Physics $F = m\ddot{x} = J\alpha$

$$\text{Output}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{data} + \lambda_{phys} \mathcal{L}_{physics} + \lambda_E \mathcal{L}_{energy}$$

- Benefits:**
- Data-efficient
 - Physical meaning
 - Better generalization
 - Stable predictions

Each term enforces different constraints: Data=accuracy, Physics=realism, Energy=conservation, Temporal=smoothness, Rollout=long-horizon, Stability=bounded, Reg=no overfit



PINN v2 Performance on Held-Out Test Set

