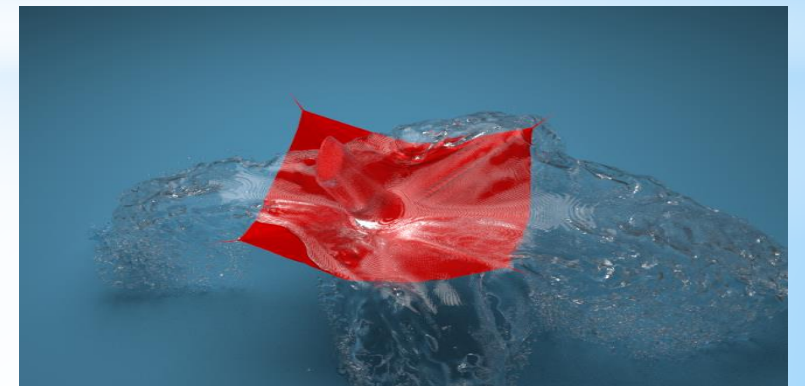
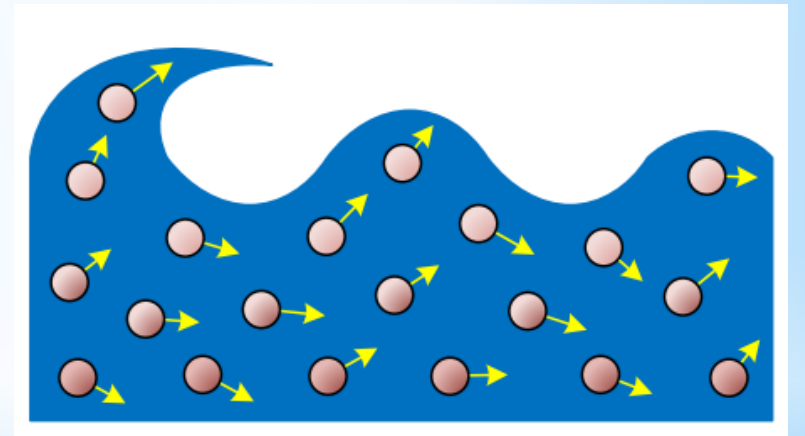


Deep learning on fluid simulation

Yalan Zhang

Introduction - Background

- * As people have higher and higher requirements on the visual effects of movies and games, the **realistic fluid animation** is getting more and more demanding
- * Simulating turbulent liquids with **breaking waves** and **splashes** is among the most desired features in fluid animation.
- * Lagrangian methods such as **SPH** are a promising way to capture such properties



Introduction - Background

Limitations in Traditional Simulation Methods

*Requirement for Expensive Computing & Memory Resources:

Traditional fluid simulation is time consuming and requires large computational resources.

*Difficulty on Scenario Reuse:

For similar scenarios, it still needs to re-simulate once even the initial state has only a slight change.

*Exponential Time Complexity on the Scale of Scenarios:

For large-scale liquid simulations, it is impossible to obtain highly realistic simulation in real-time.

Introduction - Motivation

Could we find a model which is:

faster,

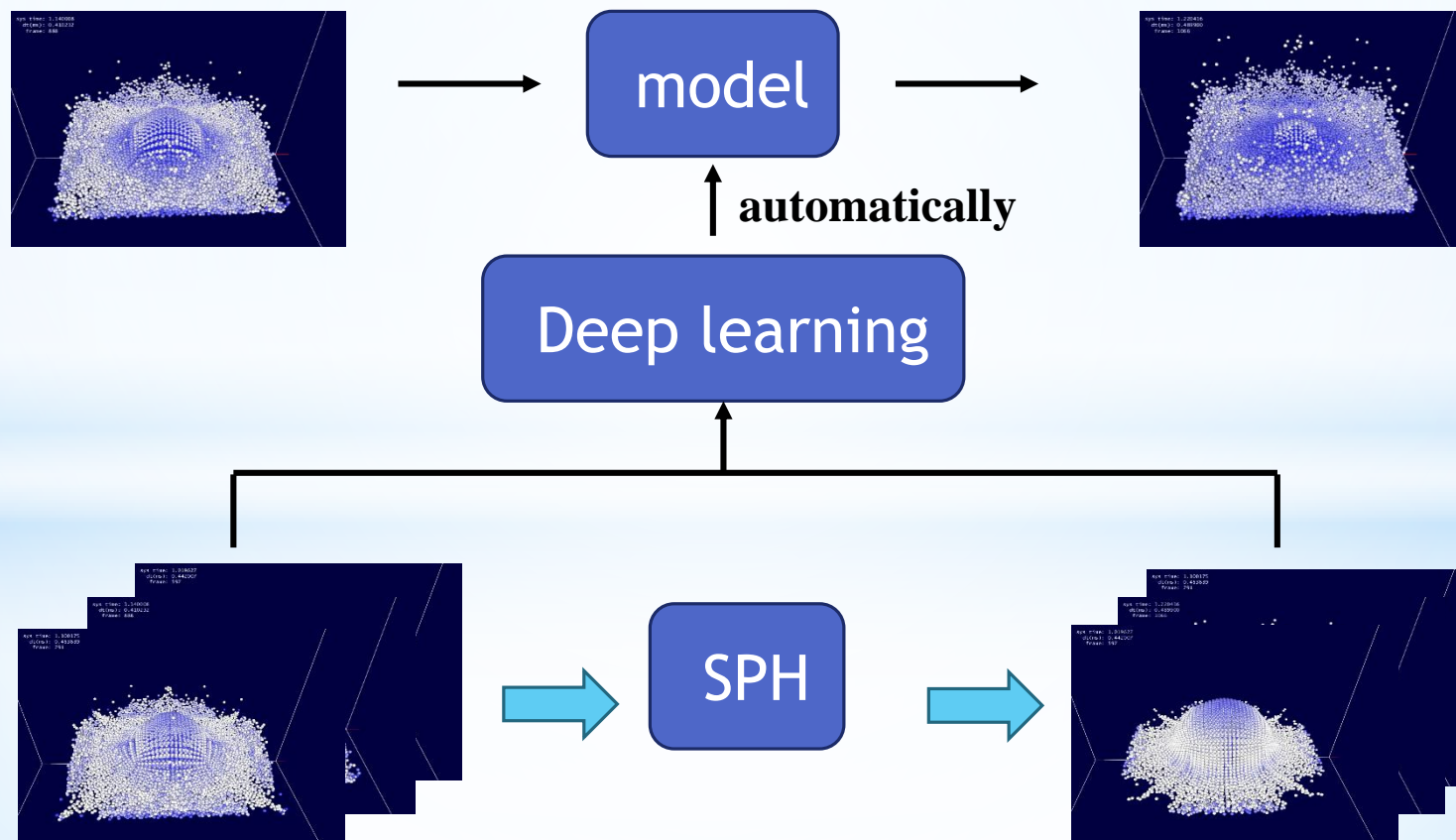
low resources demand &

keep accuracy,

that takes place of SPH to complete fluid simulation?

Introduction - Goal

Utilize Machine Learning (ML) to automatically find a model to generate fluid animation



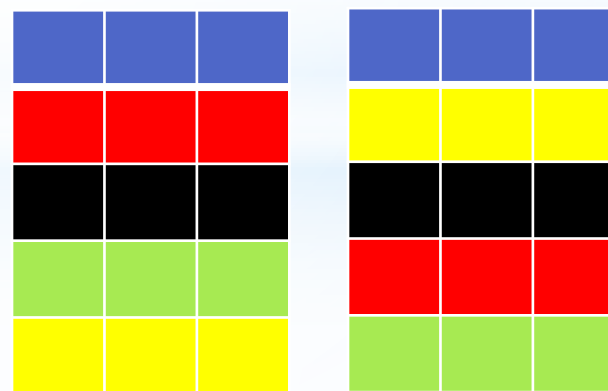
Introduction - Challenge #1

*Non-ordered Spatial Data:

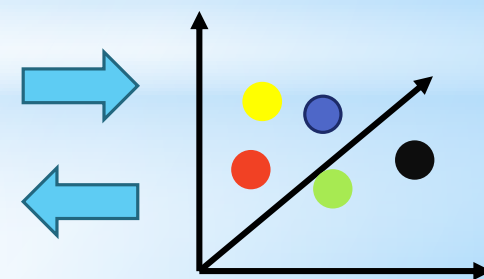
SPH simulation data is a set of 3D points without specific order.

However, ML usually requires Independent & Identical Distributions (I.I.D.) data (e.g., Fully Connected Networks), grid-spatial data (e.g., Convolutional Networks), or sequential data (e.g., Recurrent Networks).

**How to make model invariant
to permuted inputs?**



permuted inputs

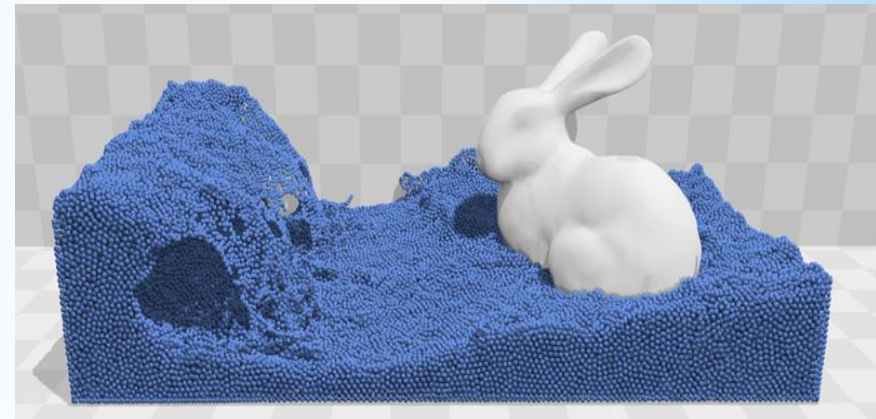


Same scene

Introduction - Challenge #2

*Global Information Extraction:

Fluid particles are not isolated. The model needs to be able to capture both local information from nearby particles and global information from the scene.



How to make model understand the current state of a fluid particle in the entire scene?

Introduction - Challenge #3

***Obedience of Physics Laws (Bias and Variance Tradeoff)**

The model is expected to simulate fluid for not only the training scenarios. It is important to make sure that the model learns the universal physics laws rather than some bias from particular inputs.

How to make model simulate fluid with limited amount of data?

Related Work

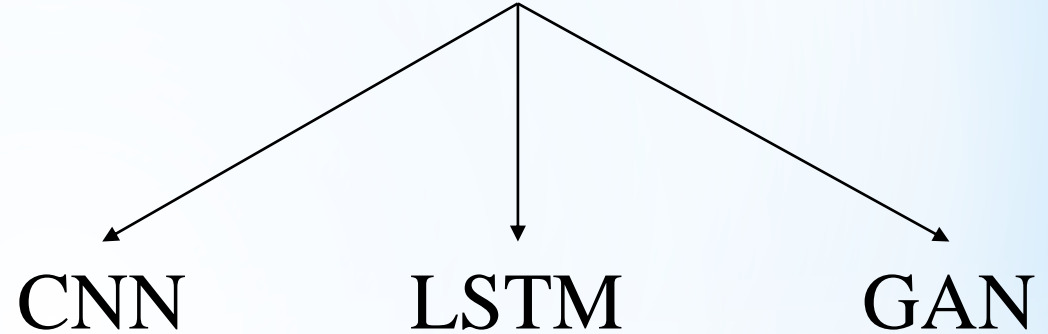
Lagrange method



Regression Forests

Limitations
Resources demand

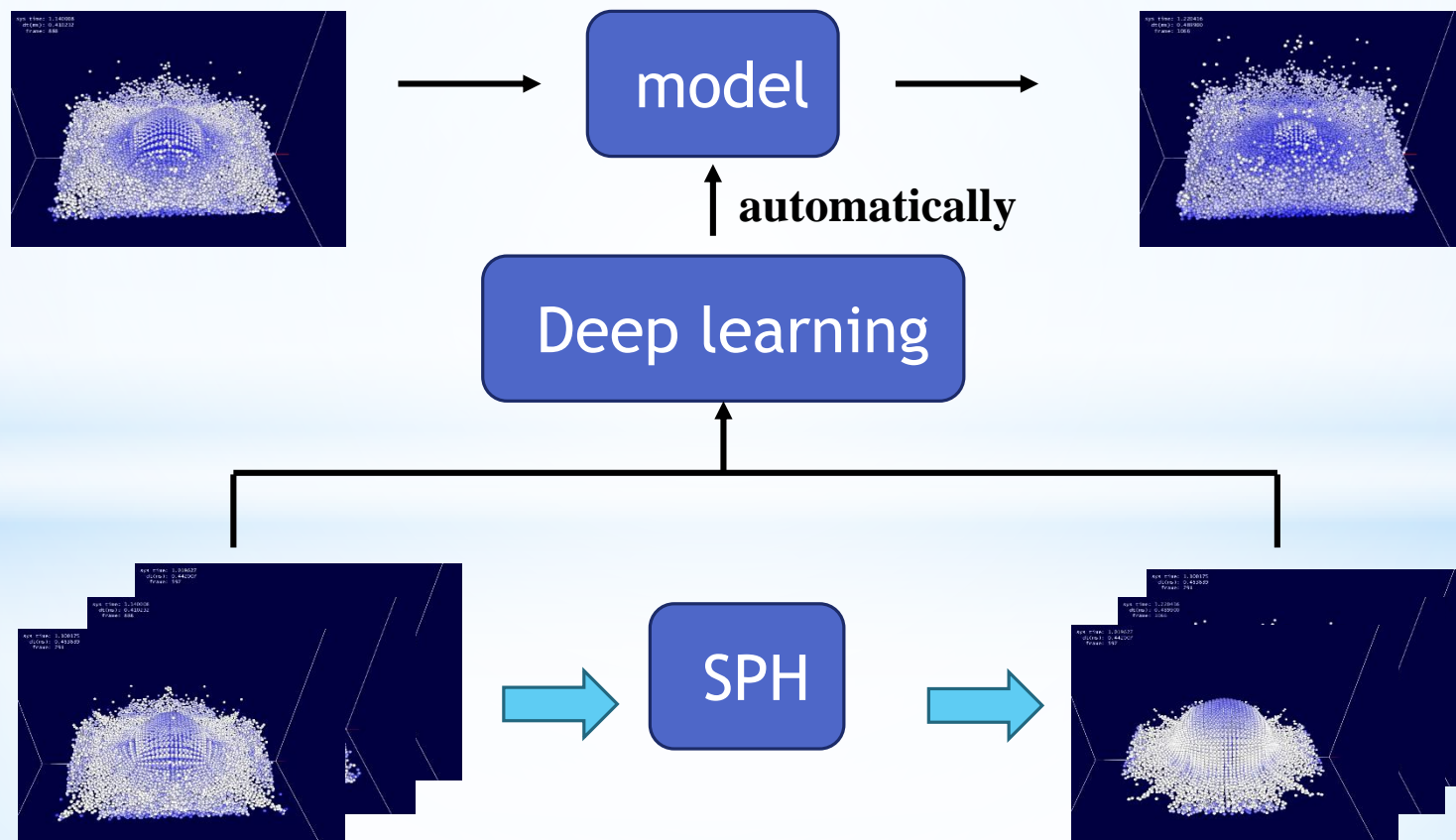
Euler method



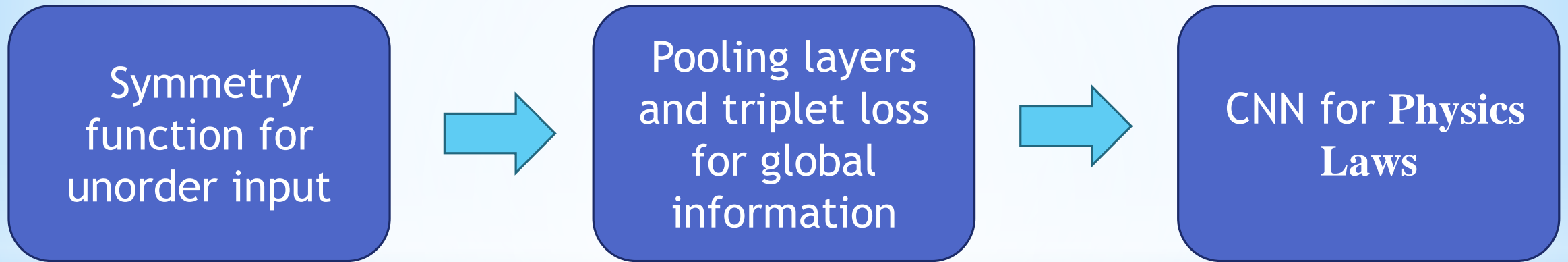
Limitations
Different data formats

Goal

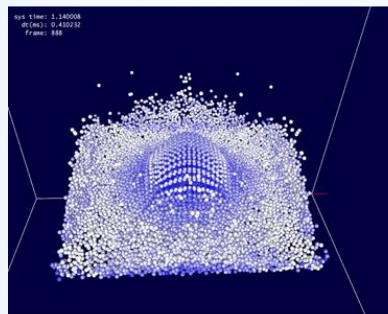
Utilize Machine Learning (ML) to automatically find a model to generate fluid animation



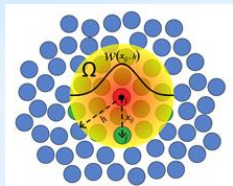
Approach



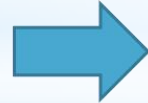
Implementation



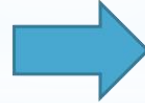
Search
Neighborhood



Forces



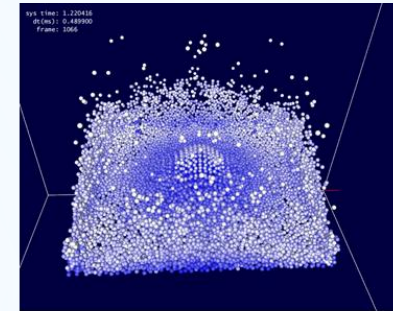
\mathbf{v}^*
 \mathbf{x}^*



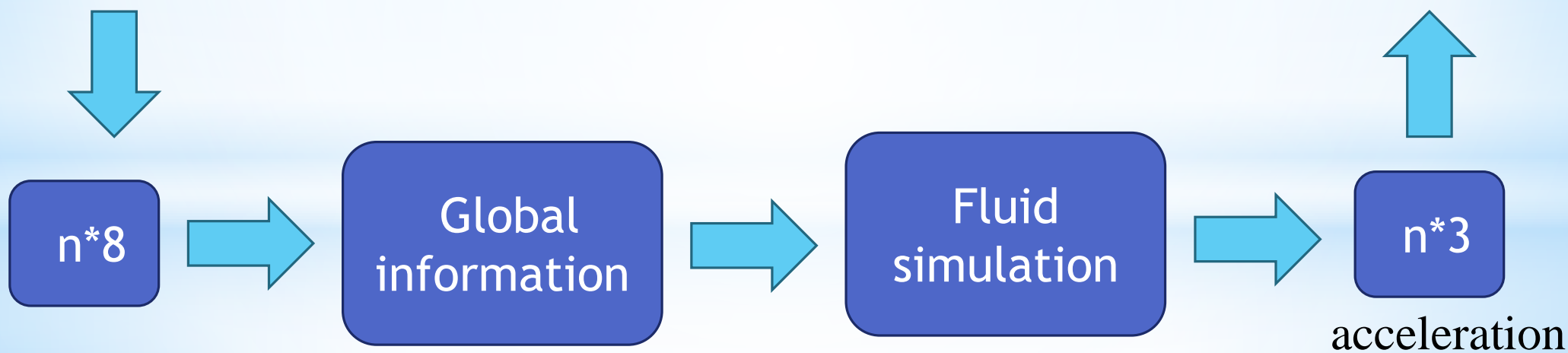
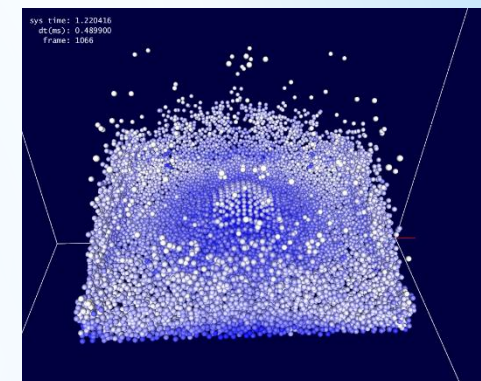
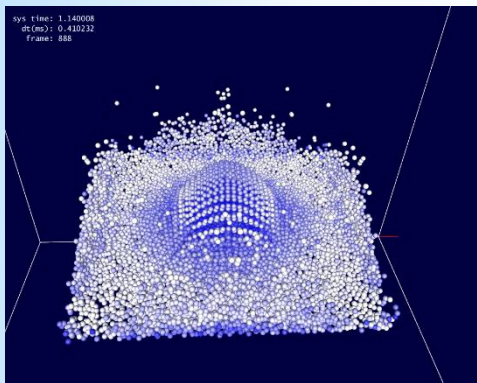
ρ^*



Pressure



Implementation




Technical Details

***Challenge 1: Sequence non-related.** How to make model invariant to input permutation?

***Solution:**

Three strategies exist:

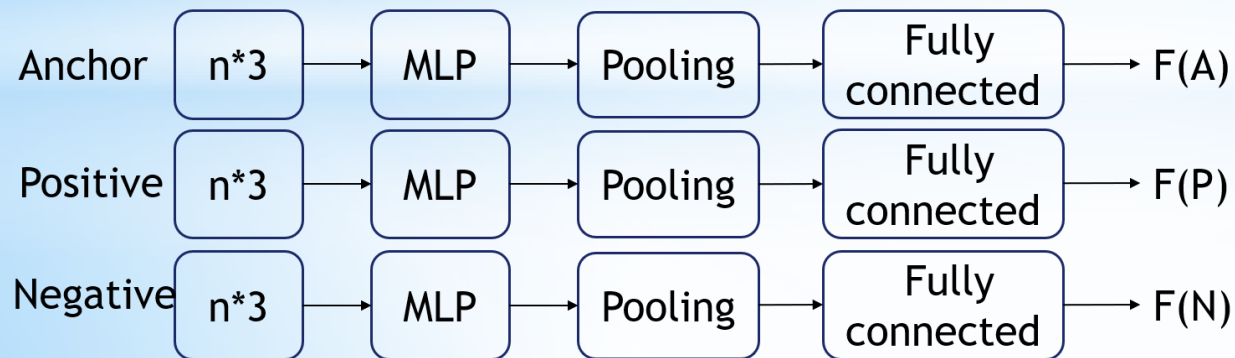
- 1) Sort input into a canonical order;
- 2) Treat the input as a sequence to train an RNN, but augment the training data by all kinds of permutations;
- 3)  Use a simple symmetric function to aggregate information from each point

Technical Details

* **Challenge 2: Global information.** How to make model understand the current state of input fluid data?

* **Solution:**

- Using MLP & pooling layers, get the global signature of the input set.
- Using triplet loss to train this part.

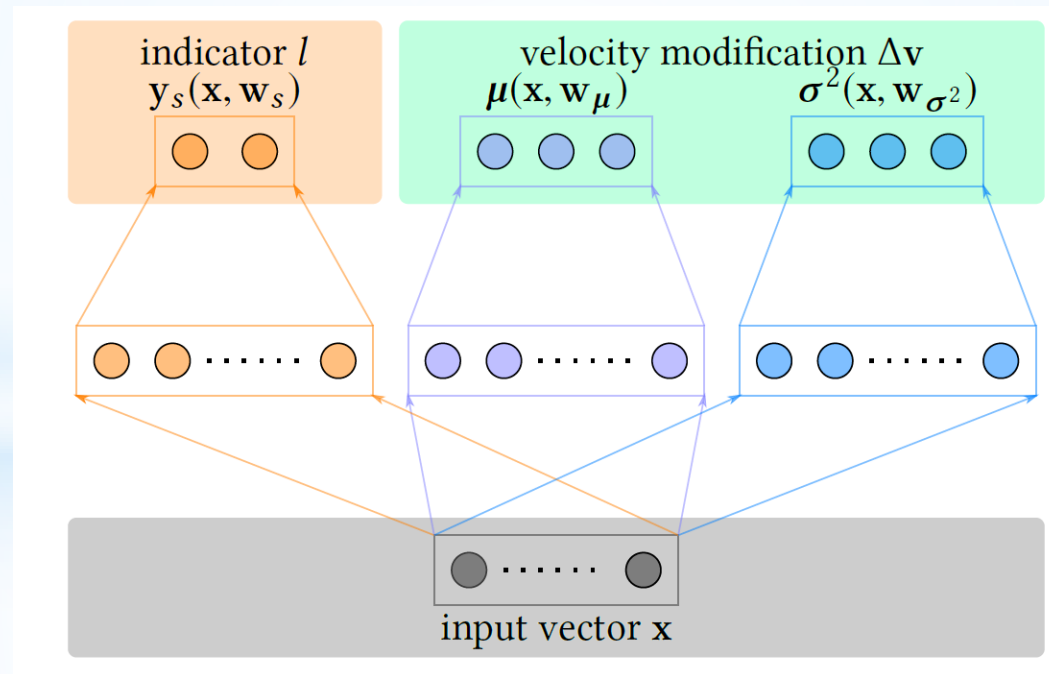


$$L(A, P, N)$$

$$J = \sum_{i=1}^m L(A^i, P^i, N^i)$$

Technical Details

* **Challenge 3: Infer physical functions. Is that possible to make model simulate fluid?**



Experiment

Input
($n \times 8$)

3 dimensions of position,
3 dimensions of velocity,
2 marked features

Output
($n \times 3$)

3 dimensions of acceleration

Cost function:

Input data preprocessing & Global
information: Triplet loss

Fluid simulation: Mean squared error

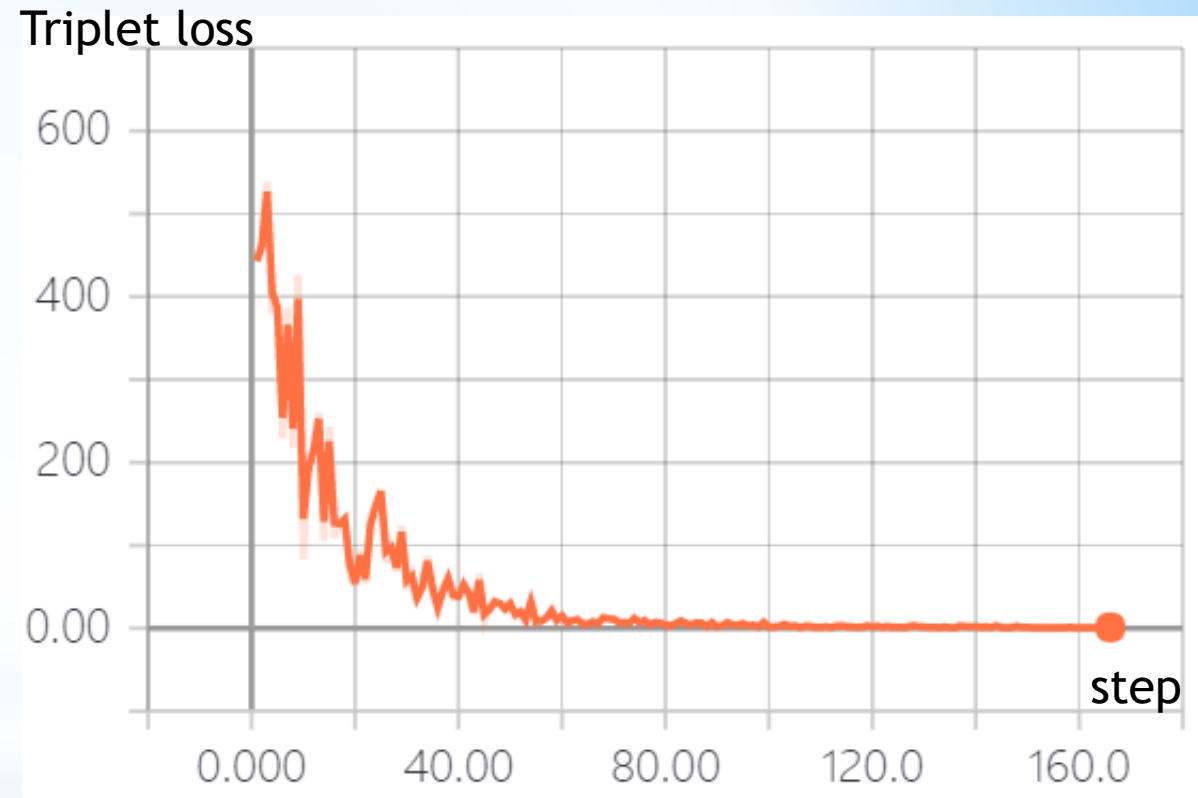
Optimizer:

Adaptive Movement Estimation

Preliminary Results

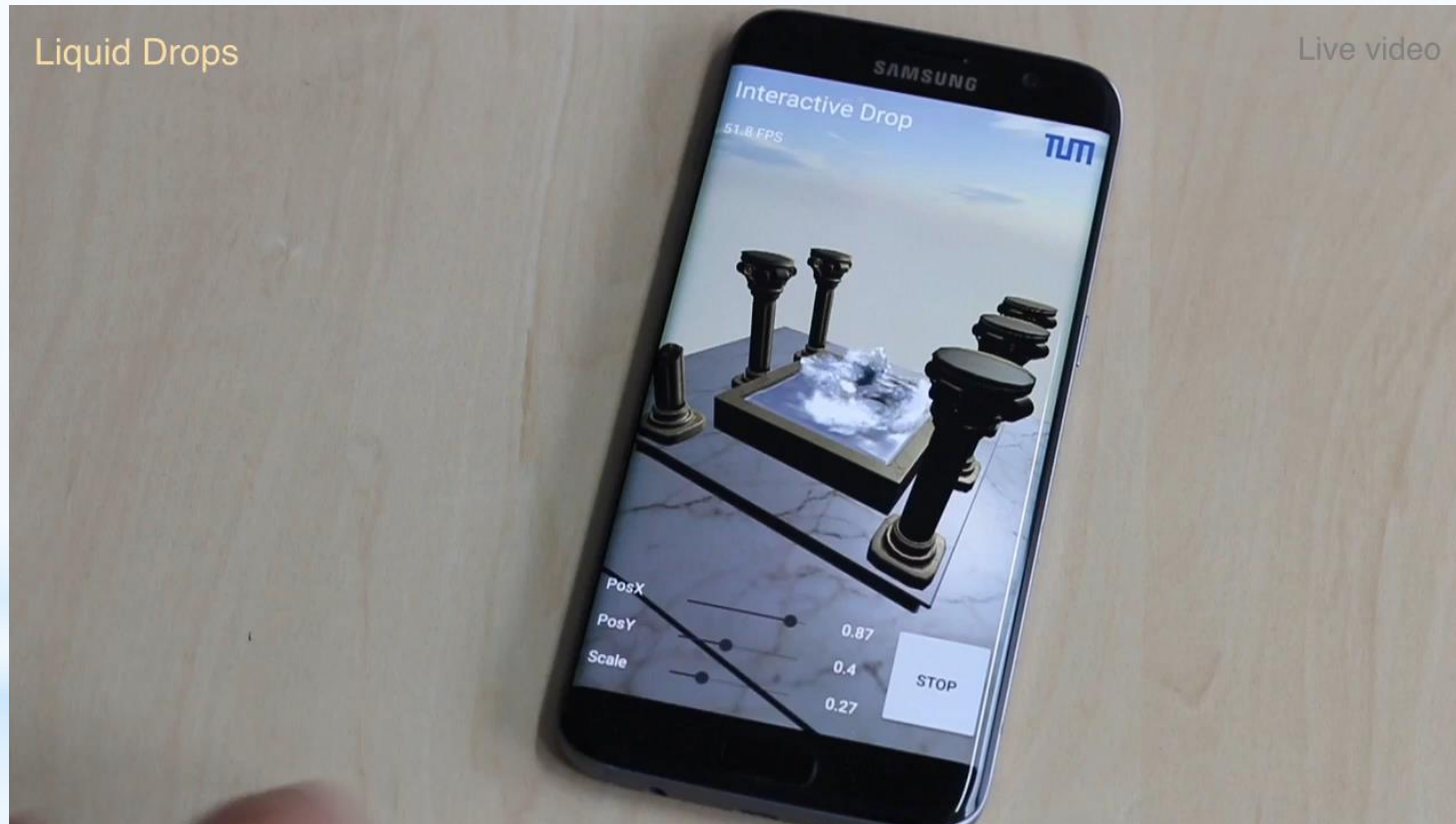
Input Unordered & Global information

- The scene after panning and rotation is the same scene as the original scene
- Every 5 frames contain the same global information
- For any two scenarios, the model is able to tell if they are same.



Loss for global information part

Expected outcome



Conclusion

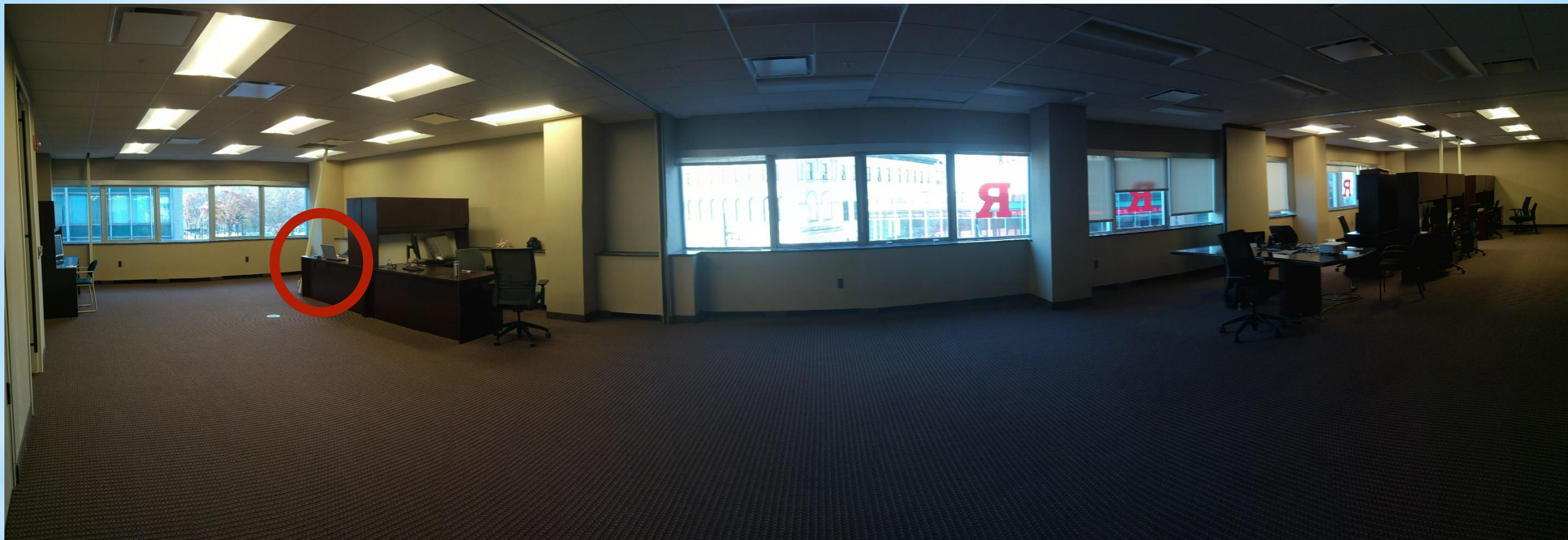
- * **Use symmetric function** to make model invariant to input permutation
- * **Use MLP with pooling layers** to make model learn to simulate fluid
- * Maybe model could learn to simulate fluid

Future Work

1. Maintain spatial relationships of input data
2. Learn fluid simulation
3. Learn the temporal evolution of fluid simulation

Tips

1. 发够论文
2. 找个华裔教授
3. 常催老外







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You could be the outsider who helps bring a Jamaican fishing village to life, for the first time in three hundred years. And you could wonder if your country has outsiders enough. In Watts. In Detroit. In Appalachia. On its Indian reservations.

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