	doc_1		doc_2		id
autho	Biswajit Khara  Ethan Herron  Zhanhong Jiang  Aditya Balu  Chih-Hsuan Yang  Kumar Saurabh  Anushrut Jignasu  Soumik Sarkar  Chinmay Hegde  Adarsh Krishnamurthy	authors	<ul> <li>Biswajit Khara</li> <li>Ethan Herron</li> <li>Zhanhong Jiang</li> <li>Aditya Balu</li> <li>Chih-Hsuan Yang</li> <li>K. Saurabh</li> <li>Anushrut Jignasu</li> <li>S. Sarkar</li> <li>C. Hegde</li> <li>A. Krishnamurthy</li> <li>B. Ganapathysubramanian</li> </ul>	decision	
	Baskar Ganapathysubramanian	title	Neural PDE Solvers for Irregular Domains		
		publication_dat	publication_date   2022-11-07 00:00:00		
title	18.00	source	SupportedSources.SEMANTIC_SCHOLAR		
publication	n_date 2022-11-07 00:00:00	journal	ArXiv		
sourc	se SupportedSources.INTERNET_ARCHIVE	volume	abs/2211.03241		
ises journa	al	doi	10.48550/arXiv.2211.03241	DUDI ICATE	104
volum		urls	https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/a86a612054bf4bccf05ff2173ed0b7be349b08df	DUPLICATES 1	) 184
urls	• https://web.archive.org/web/20221118201251/https://arxiv.org/pdf/2211_03241v1_pdf	id	id6914247910013047536		
id	id3099382829231669425		Neural network-based approaches for solving partial differential equations (PDEs) have recently received special attention. However, the large majority of neural PDE solvers only apply to rectilinear domains, and do not		
abstra	cloud, or any other parametric representation such as Non-Uniform Rational B-Splines) and is able to generalize to novel (unseen) irregular domains; the key technical ingredient to realizing this model is a novel approach for identifying the interior and exterior of the computational grid in a differentiable manner. We also perform a careful error analysis which reveals theoretical insights into several sources of error incurred in the model-building process. Finally, we showcase a wide variety of applications, along with favorable comparisons with ground truth solutions.	abstract	systematically address the imposition of Dirichlet/Neumann boundary conditions over irregular domain boundaries. In this paper, we present a framework to neurally solve partial differential equations over domains with irregularly shaped (non-rectilinear) geometric boundaries. Our network takes in the shape of the domain as an input (represented using an unstructured point cloud, or any other parametric representation such as Non-Uniform Rational B-Splines) and is able to generalize to novel (unseen) irregular domains; the key technical ingredient to realizing this model is a novel approach for identifying the interior and exterior of the computational grid in a differentiable manner. We also perform a careful error analysis which reveals theoretical insights into several sources of error incurred in the model-building process. Finally, we showcase a wide variety of applications, along with favorable comparisons with ground truth solutions. shaped domains by building on well-established in the element and immersed boundary methods. Our neural PDE solver, coined IBN, demonstrates the ability to predict includes for irregular boundaries immersed in the target domain. We highlight two speciince PDE cases, Poisson and Navier-Stokes, which show promising results. Alongside the empirical results, we have included theoretical results for the error bounds of the optimization process of our interest applications such as room ventilation for reduced disease risk, shape design for energy harvesters, and aerodynamic design of vehicles.	orted ss) ss a lso del- und Our sed on	
		versions		ill	