

cases	doc_1		doc_2		decision	id
					DUPLICATES	178
	authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Bucci, Michele-Alessandro</li><li>Charpiat, Guillaume</li><li>Faney, Thibault</li><li>Gratien, Jean-Marc</li><li>Nastorg, Matthieu</li><li>Schoenauer, Marc</li></ul>	authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Matthieu Nastorg</li><li>Marc Schoenauer</li><li>Guillaume Charpiat</li><li>Thibault Faney</li><li>Jean-Marc Gratien</li><li>Michele-Alessandro Bucci</li></ul>		
	title	DS-GPS : A Deep Statistical Graph Poisson Solver (for faster CFD simulations)	title	DS-GPS : A Deep Statistical Graph Poisson Solver (for faster CFD simulations)		
	publication_date	2022-12-03 00:00:00	publication_date	2022-11-21 16:16:10+00:00		
	source	SupportedSources.CORE	source	SupportedSources.ARXIV		
	journal		journal	Machine Learning and the Physical Sciences workshop, NeurIPS 2022, Dec 2022, New-Orleans, United States		
	volume		volume			
	doi	None	doi			
	urls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>https://core.ac.uk/download/543851383.pdf</li></ul>	urls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>http://arxiv.org/pdf/2211.11763v1</li><li>http://arxiv.org/abs/2211.11763v1</li><li>http://arxiv.org/pdf/2211.11763v1</li></ul>		
	id	id7868033305651603007	id	id3175817995925976621		
	abstract	International audienceThis paper proposes a novel Machine Learning-based approach to solve a Poisson problem with mixed boundary conditions. Leveraging Graph Neural Networks, we develop a model able to process unstructured grids with the advantage of enforcing boundary conditions by design. By directly minimizing the residual of the Poisson equation, the model attempts to learn the physics of the problem without the need for exact solutions, in contrast to most previous data-driven processes where the distance with the available solutions is minimized	abstract	This paper proposes a novel Machine Learning-based approach to solve a Poisson problem with mixed boundary conditions. Leveraging Graph Neural Networks, we develop a model able to process unstructured grids with the advantage of enforcing boundary conditions by design. By directly minimizing the residual of the Poisson equation, the model attempts to learn the physics of the problem without the need for exact solutions, in contrast to most previous data-driven processes where the distance with the available solutions is minimized.		
	versions		versions			