	doc_1		doc_2		decision	id
cases	authors	<ul> <li>Shiying Xiong</li> <li>Xingzhe He</li> <li>Yunjin Tong</li> </ul>	authors	Shiying Xiong     Xingzhe He     Yunjin Tong     Bo Zhu		
		Bo Zhu	title	Neural Vortex Method: from Finite Lagrangian Particles to Infinite Dimensional Eulerian Dynamics	<u> </u>	
			publication_date   2020-06-07 00:00:00			
	title	Neural Vortex Method: from Finite Lagrangian	source	SupportedSources.INTERNET_ARCHIVE		
		Particles to Infinite Dimensional Eulerian Dynamics	journal			
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	journal	arXiv (Cornell University)	urls	• https://web.archive.org/web/20200610072037/https://arxiv.org/pdf/2006.04178v1.pdf		S 365
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	doi	10.48550/arxiv.2006.04178	id	id2822466313129397067		
	urls	<ul> <li>https://openalex.org/W3033230180</li> <li>https://doi.org/10.48550/arxiv.2006.04178</li> <li>http://arxiv.org/pdf/2006.04178</li> </ul>	abstract	In the field of fluid numerical analysis, there has been a long-standing problem: lacking of a rigorous mathematical tool to map from a continuous flow field to discrete vortex particles, hurdling the Lagrangian particles from inheriting the high resolution of a large-scale Eulerian solver. To tackle this challenge, we propose a novel learning-based framework, the Neural Vortex Method (NVM), which builds a neural-network description of the Lagrangian vortex structures and their interaction dynamics to reconstruct the high-resolution Eulerian flow field in a physically-precise manner. The key components of our infrastructure consist of two networks: a vortex representation network to identify the Lagrangian vortices from a grid-based velocity field and a vortex interaction network to learn the underlying governing dynamics of these finite structures. By embedding these two networks with a vorticity-to-velocity Poisson solver and training its parameters using the high-fidelity data obtained from high-resolution direct numerical simulation, we can predict the accurate fluid dynamics on a precision level that was infeasible for all		
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	abstract					
	versions			the previous conventional vortex methods (CVMs). To the best of our knowledge, our method is the first approach that can utilize motions of finite particles to learn infinite dimensional dynamic systems. We demonstrate the efficacy of our method in generating highly accurate prediction results, with low computational cost, of the		
				leapfrogging vortex rings system, the turbulence system, and the systems governed by Euler equations with different external forces.		
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