

Lecture 26: Physics-informed deep neural networks

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**Physics-informed regularization:
Solving high-dimensional stochastic
partial differential equations
problems**

Example: Elliptic SPDE

$$\nabla(a(\mathbf{x})\nabla u(\mathbf{x})) = 0,$$

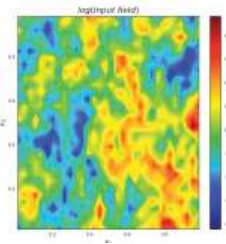
$$\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2) \in \Omega = [0, 1]^2,$$

$$u = 0, \forall x_1 = 1,$$

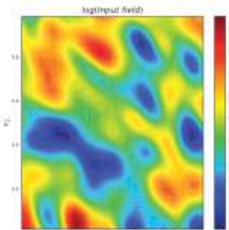
$$u = 1, \forall x_1 = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = 0, \forall x_2 = 1.$$

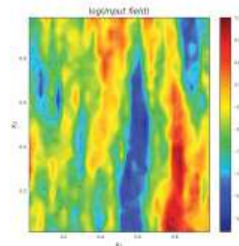
$\log a(x) =$



or

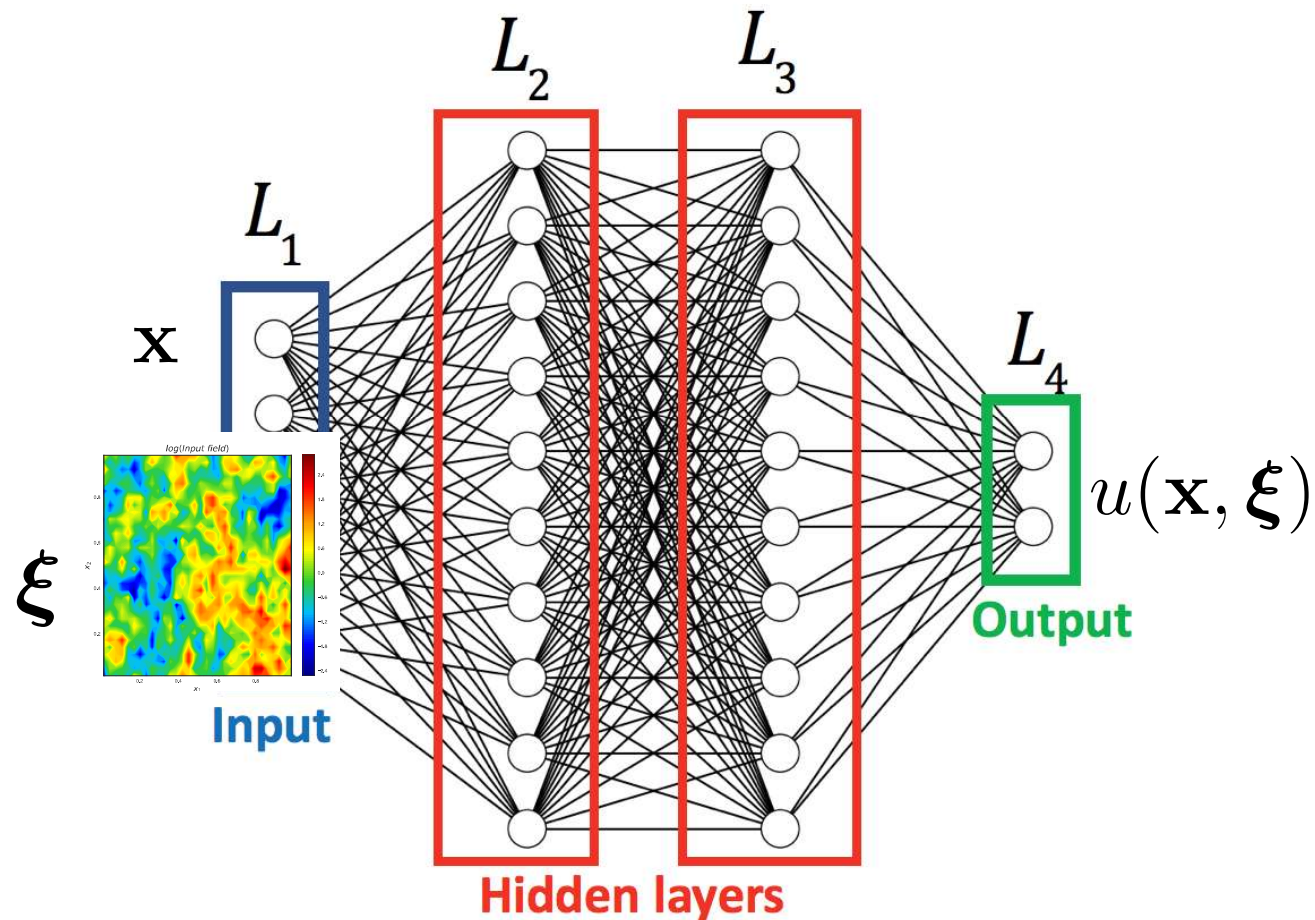


or



...

Representing the solution of the PDE with a DNN

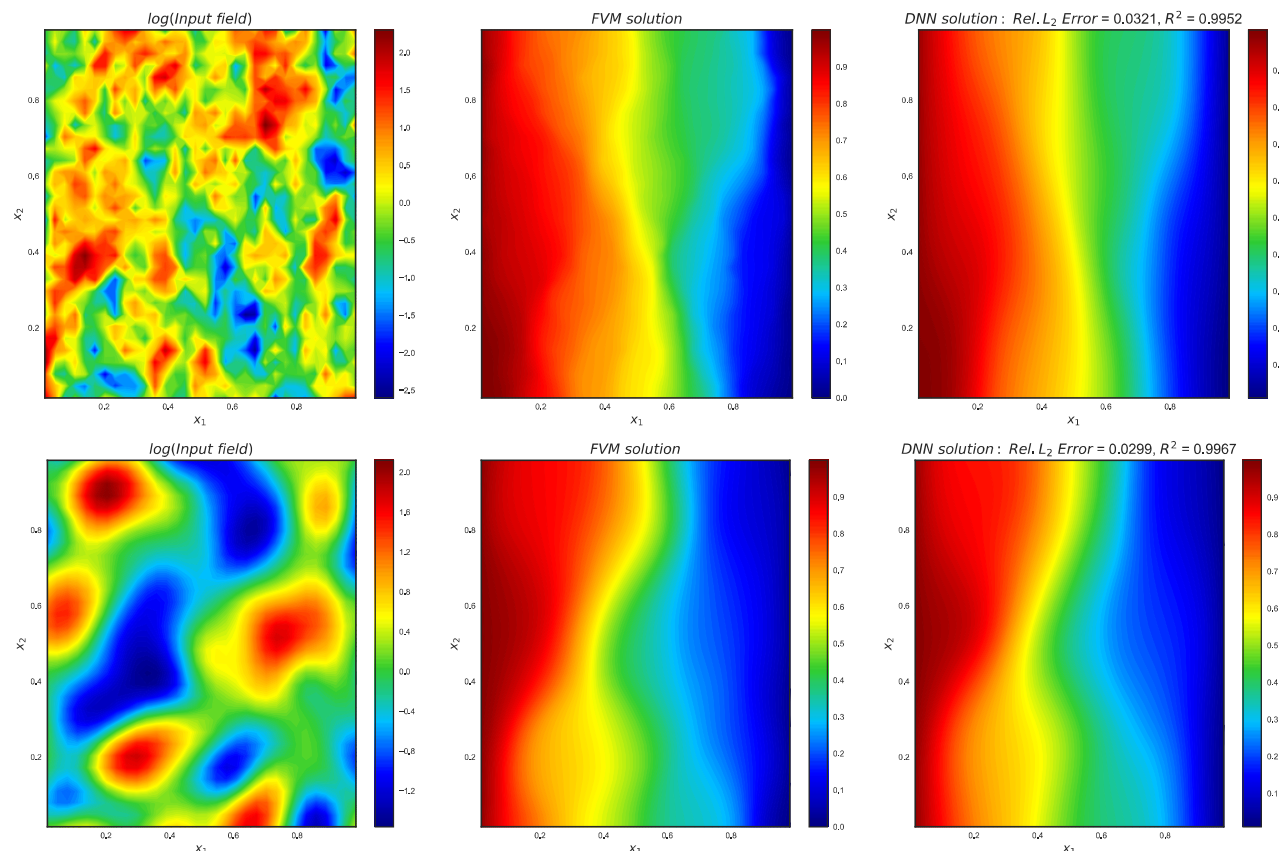


Loss function based on integrated squared residual

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\nabla \cdot [a(x, \zeta) \nabla u(x, \zeta)] = f(x), \quad x \in B \\ u|_{\partial B} = g \\ \zeta \sim \rho(\zeta) \end{array} \right. \quad // \quad u(x, \zeta) = \mathcal{N}(x, \zeta; \vartheta)$$

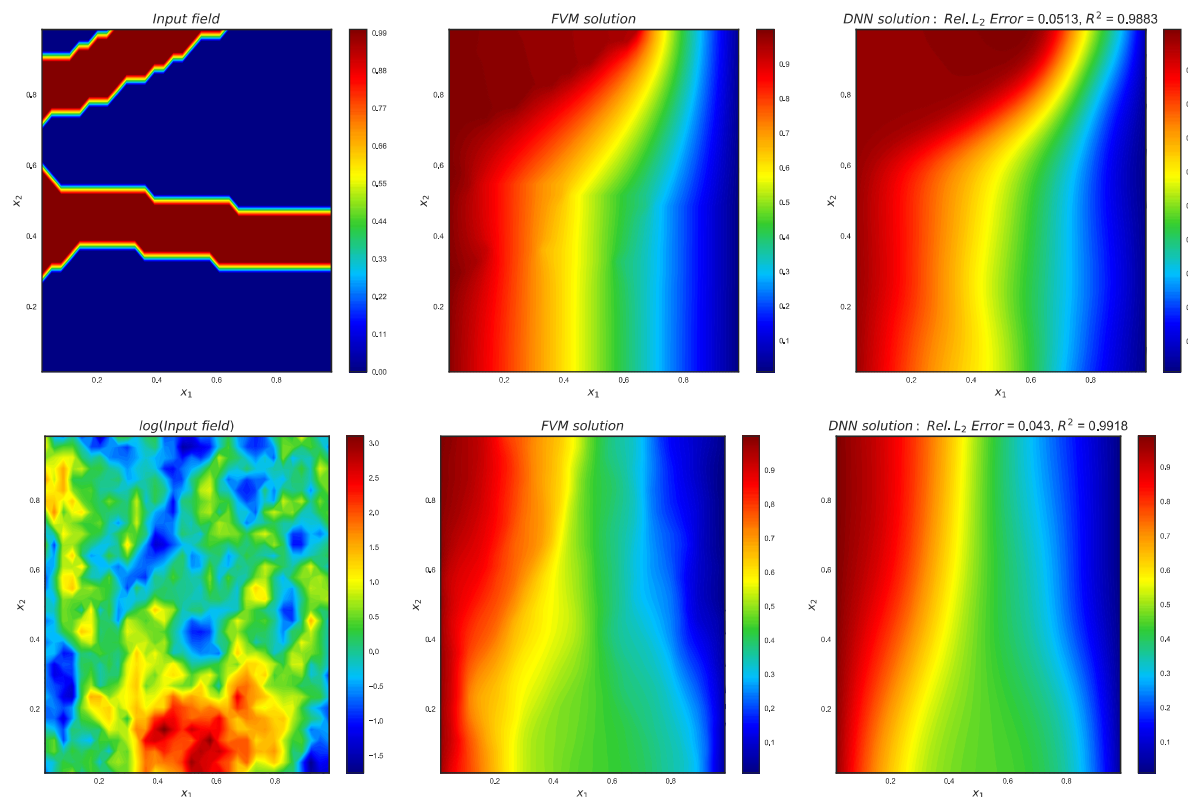
$$L(\vartheta) = \mathbb{E}_{\zeta} \left[\int_B \left\{ \nabla \cdot [a(x, \zeta) \nabla u(x, \zeta)] + f(x) \right\}^2 dx + \lambda \int_{\partial B} [u(x, \zeta) - g(x)]^2 dx \right]$$

One network for all kinds of random fields



Karumuri, S.; Tripathy, R.; Bilonis, I.; Panchal, J. Simulator-Free Solution of High-Dimensional Stochastic Elliptic Partial Differential Equations Using Deep Neural Networks. *Journal of Computational Physics* **2020**, *404*, 109120. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcp.2019.109120>.

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