

Computational Methods for Geological Engineers

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At the end of the course, participants will be able to:

- Code mathematical and physical models in pytorch
- Solve some ODE's
- Find parameters within the simulation

Approximate schedule

Week	Technical Programming	Analytical Skills
Week 1	intro to python	Motivation, why
Week 2	intro to python	Separable ODEs
Week 3	Finite difference	Finite difference
Week 4	Finite difference	Integrating factors
Week 5	Solving IVP's particle propagation	Second order equations/System
Week 6	Nonlinear equations	Systems
Week 7	Implicit methods	Boundary Value Problems
Week 8	Matrix methods for BVP	Boundary Value Problems
Week 9-10	Optimization	Optimization
Week 11-12	Parameter estimation	Optimization
Week 13	Catch-up	Catch up

- **Programming Quiz:** Jan 23
- **Midterm I** Feb 27
- **Midterm II** March 27

Motivation

- Goals of this course
- Integrating math/physics/code
- Python
- Your commitment

aka: Computational Science, Scientific Computation

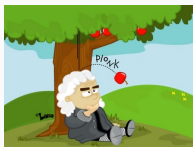
- Simulations
- Data fitting and analysis
- Optimization
- Visualization
- ...

Goal: Gain understanding through analysis of mathematical models implemented on computers.

Steps in Computational Science

- A story - observation
- Mathematical model
- Discretization of the model
- Solving the model
- Parameters fitting
- Visualizing the result

Example I: Newton's apple



- Observation - Apple is falling
- Math model

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -g$$

(but what is g ?)

- Discretization

$$\frac{x(t_{i+1}) - 2x(t_i) + x(t_{i-1}))}{\Delta t^2} = -g.$$

- Solve

$$x(t_{i+1}) = -g\Delta t^2 + 2x(t_i) - x(t_{i-1})$$

- Measure and find an approximation to g
- Visualize

Example I: Newton's apple

Data assimilation

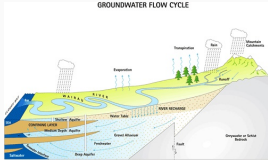
What is g ?

Observations (noisy)

$$t = [0, 1, 2, 3] \quad x = [0, 4.4, 21.0, 54.2]$$

- Can the mathematical model (reasonably) explain the data?
- What is the (best) value of g ?

Example II: Ground water flow



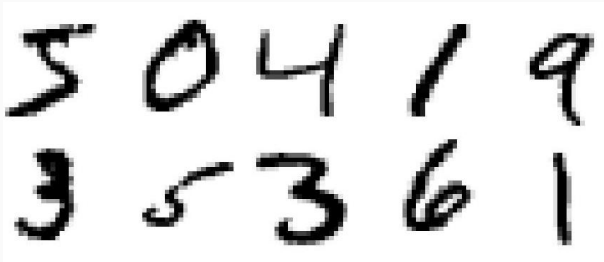
- Observation - Water flow in the ground
- Math model

$$\nabla \cdot \sigma \nabla p = q \quad \rho_t + \nabla \cdot (\sigma \nabla p) \rho = 0$$

- Discretization ... (you will know all about this)
- Solve ... (you will know all about this)
- Visualize

Example III: Pattern identification

Simplest example - Character recognition. We have digits ($[0,...,9]$) in an image and we want to get them explicitly.



Mathematical model - ???

Example III: Pattern identification

Machine learning, try the following model known as Convolution Neural Network

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{w}^T \tanh(\mathbf{K} \star \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b})$$

No physical basis so we hope it can do the trick ...

Example III: Pattern identification

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{w}^T \tanh(\mathbf{K} \star \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b})$$

- \mathbf{y} vector of 10, with probabilities of the digits
Example: [0, 0.65, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.35, 0, 0] imply 65% the number 1 and 35% the number 7
- \mathbf{x} the image
- \mathbf{K} , \mathbf{b} and \mathbf{w} parameters

Example III: Pattern identification

Pattern recognition can be applied for many problems when the math is too complex or unknown

- Climate prediction
- Weather
- Flow in complex systems
- Much more ...

Goal of this course

- Describe useful physical models
- Learn how to simulate them on the computer
- Learn how to integrate field data into physical models

Integration of Physics/Math/Computing

This course has a new paradigm. We

- Describe the physics
- Develop a mathematical model
- Write code to simulate this model

We will cover most of the math you need but we will use

- Vector calculus
- Differential equations
- Linear algebra
- Python programming with pytorch

- The course will involve **lots** of programming and computing
- Bring your laptop
- Code will be handled through GitHub
- Working in groups, encouraged!

- We will be coding with Python and use VS code (primarily) and Jupyter Notebooks
- Main packages we use: NumPy and Torch.
- Tutorials on Python and using NumPy and PyTorch can be found at

<http://cs231n.github.io/python-numpy-tutorial/>

<https://pytorch.org/tutorials/>

We will be using two types of Python environments

- A Python Integrated development environment (IDE)
 - VS code
 - Spyder
 - PyCharm
 - Choose your own (your own support)
- Jupyter notebook [*https://jupyter.org/*](https://jupyter.org/)

- Homework and programming assignments 30%
- Midterms 30%
- Final Exam 40%