

A brief introduction of deep learning algorithms applied to mechanics

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Machine Learning & Neural Networks

Machine learning (ML) is the study of computer algorithms that improve automatically through experience and by the use of data.

Mitchell, T. 1997

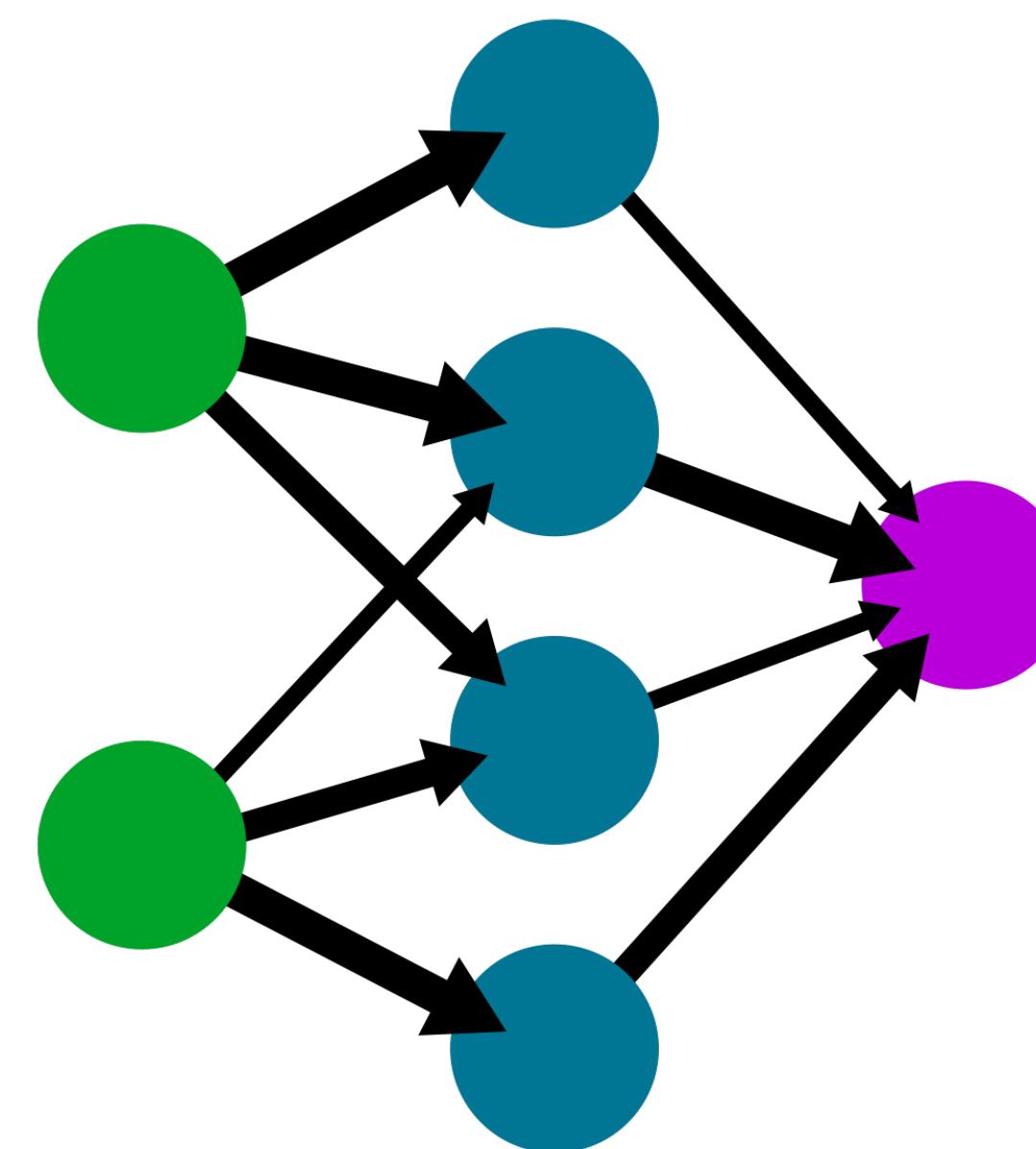
A neural network is a series of algorithms that endeavors to recognize underlying relationships in a set of data through a process that mimics the way the human brain operates.

Chen, J. 2020

Machine Learning & Neural Networks

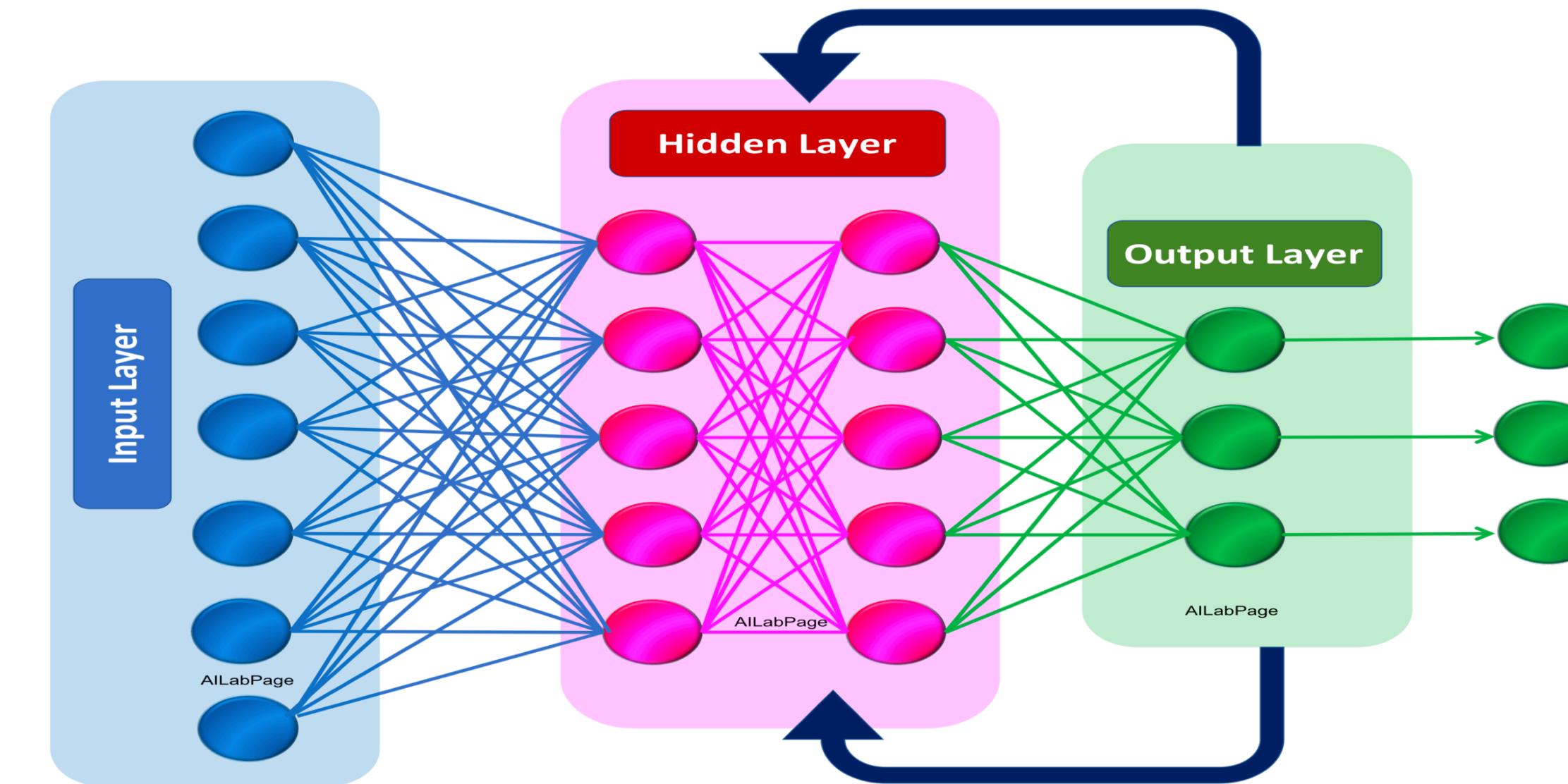
A simple neural network

input layer hidden layer output layer



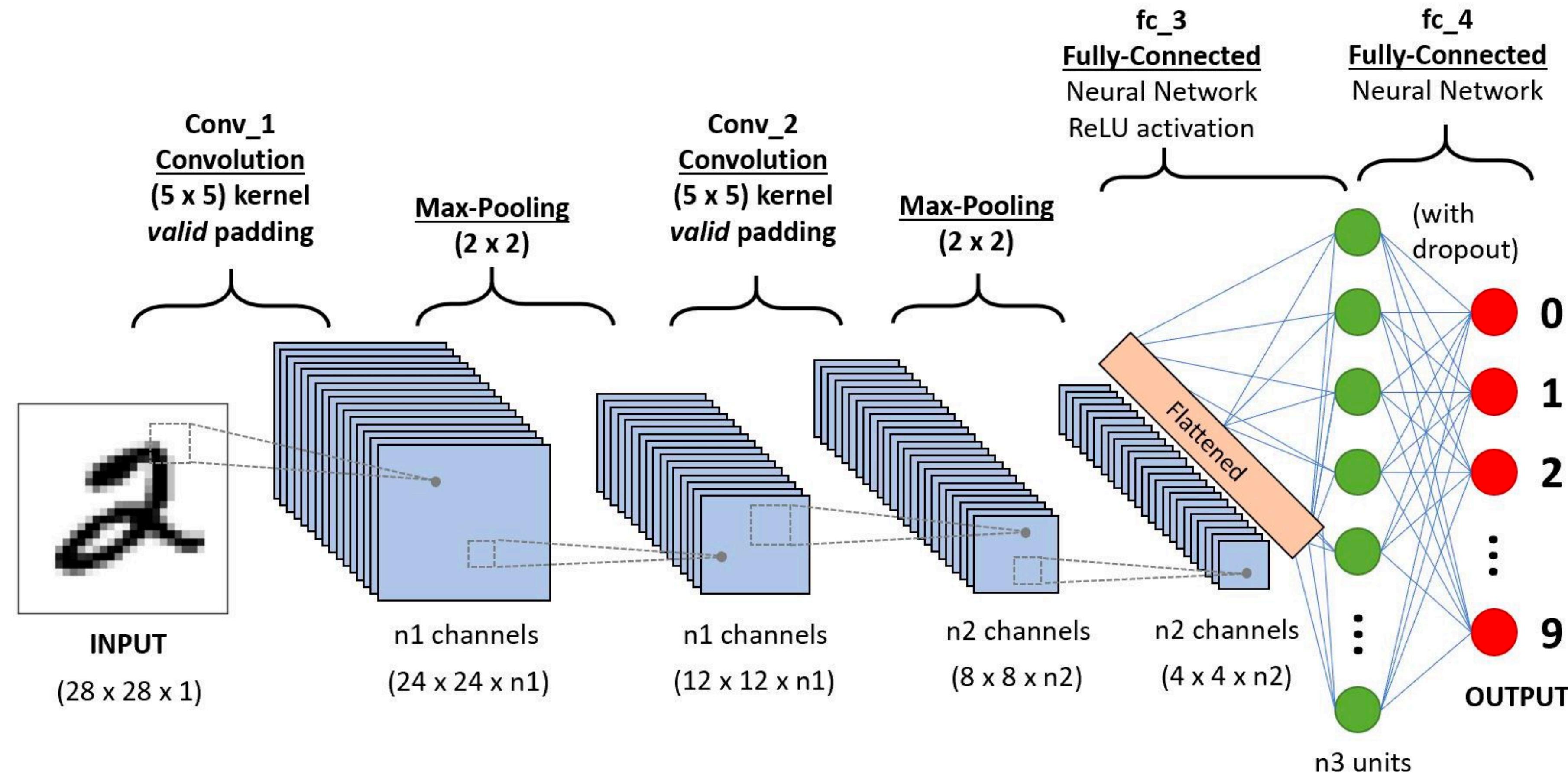
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neural_network

Recurrent Neural Networks

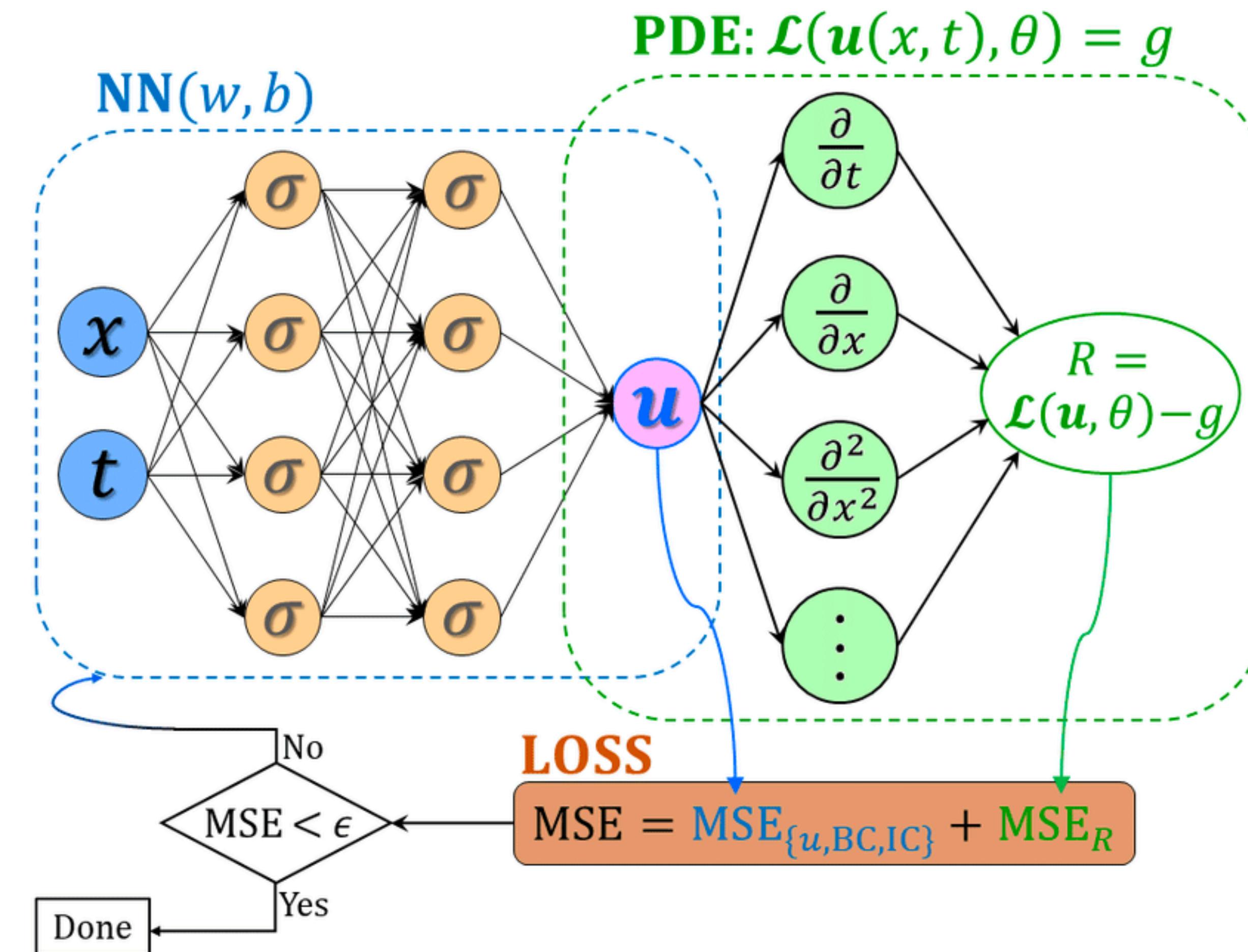


<https://ailabpage.com/2019/01/08/deep-learning-introduction-to-recurrent-neural-networks/>

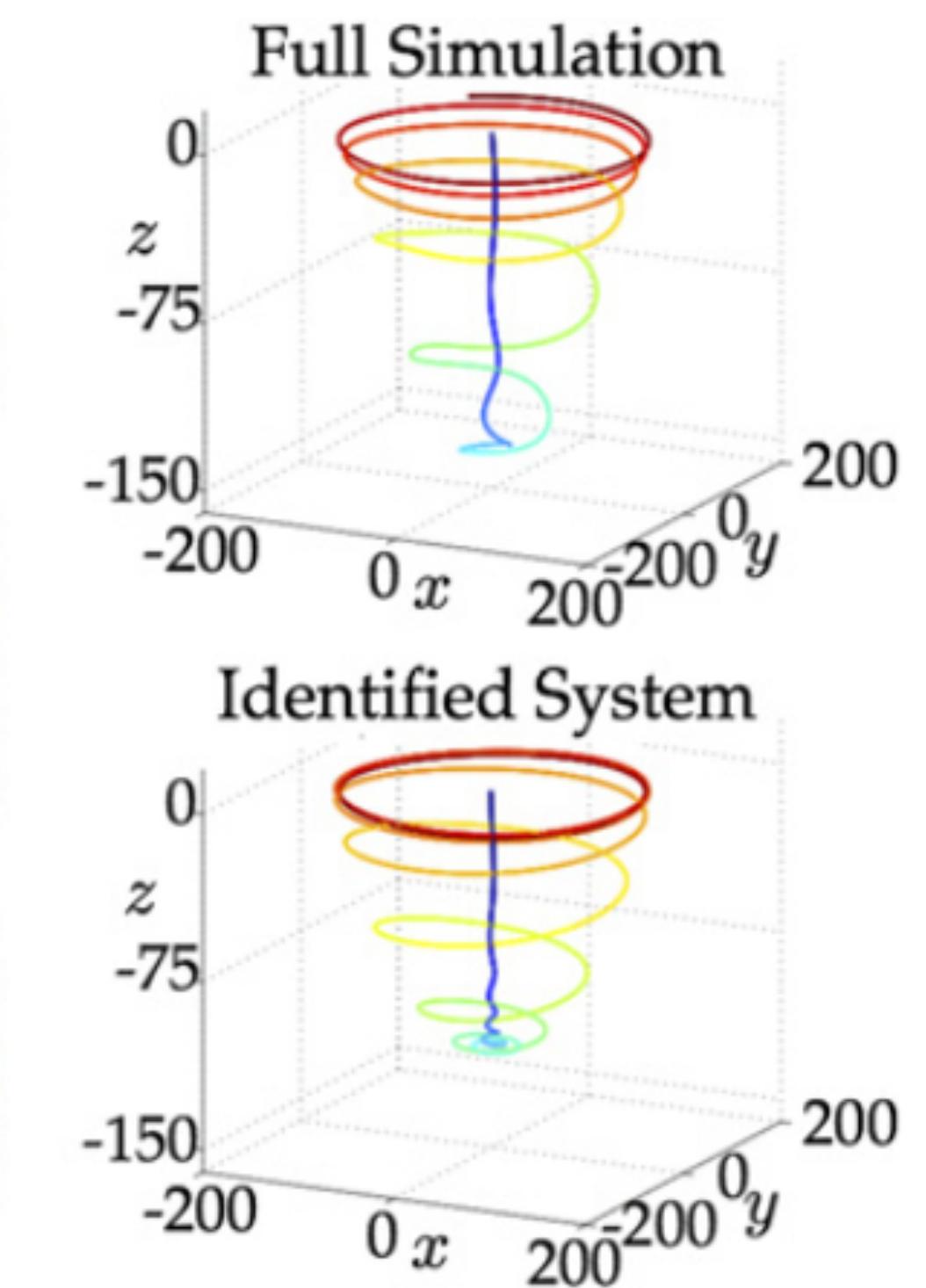
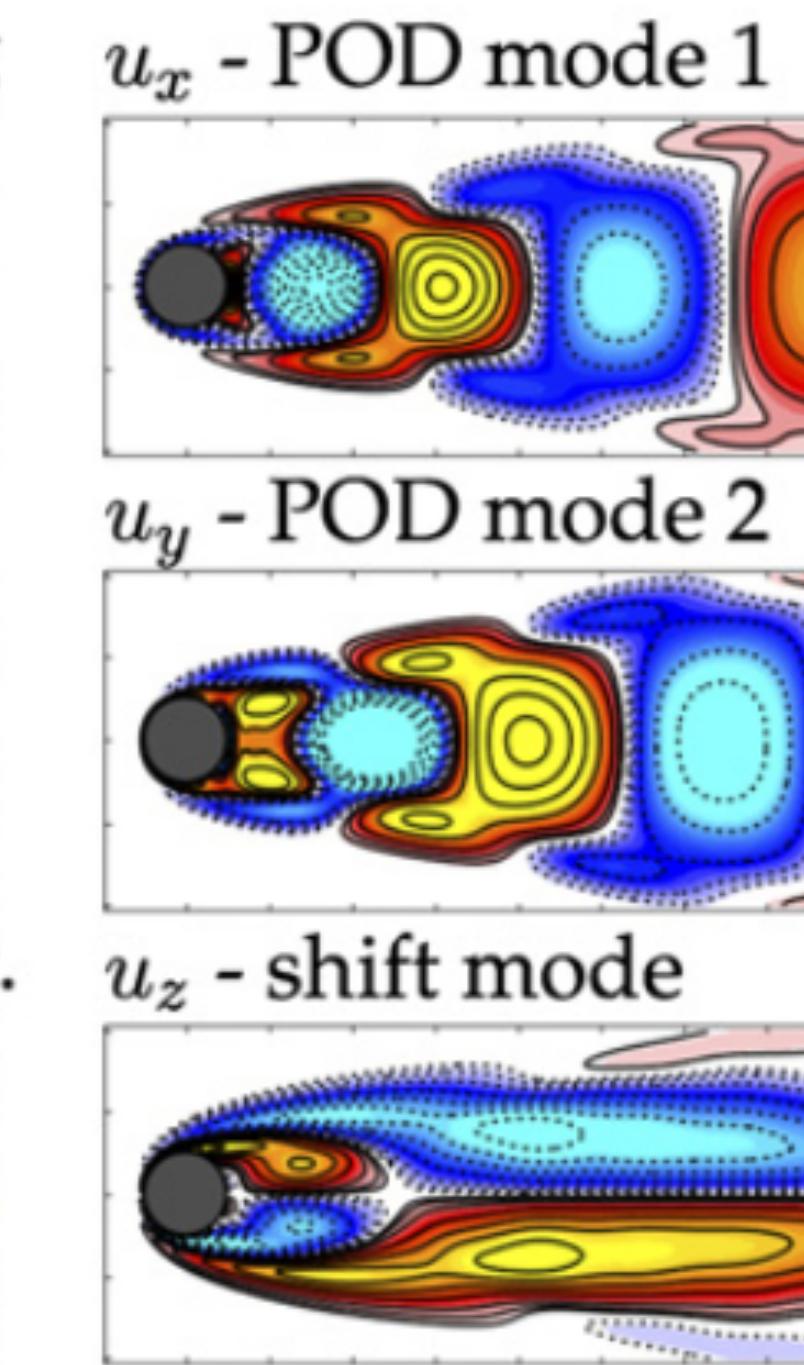
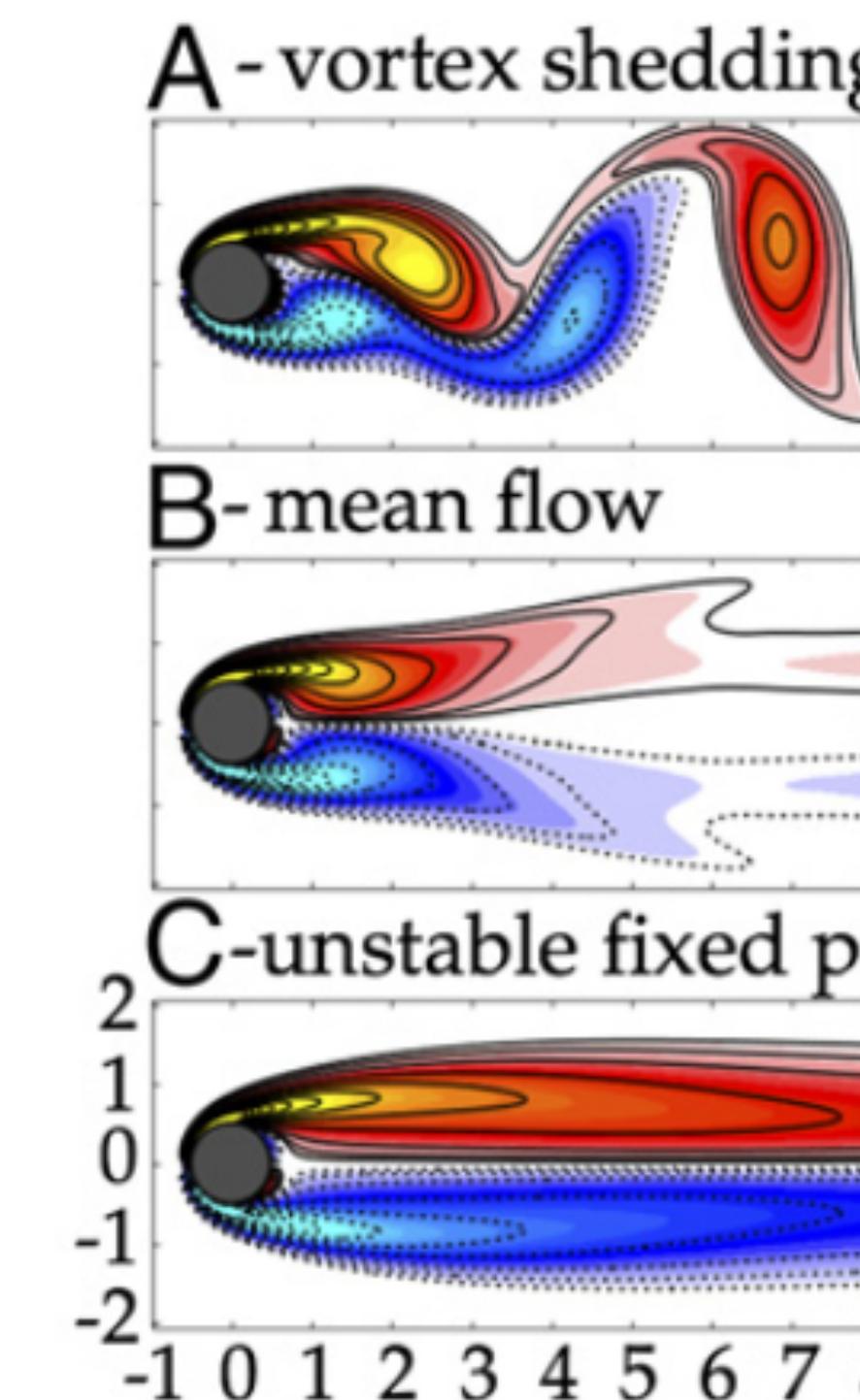
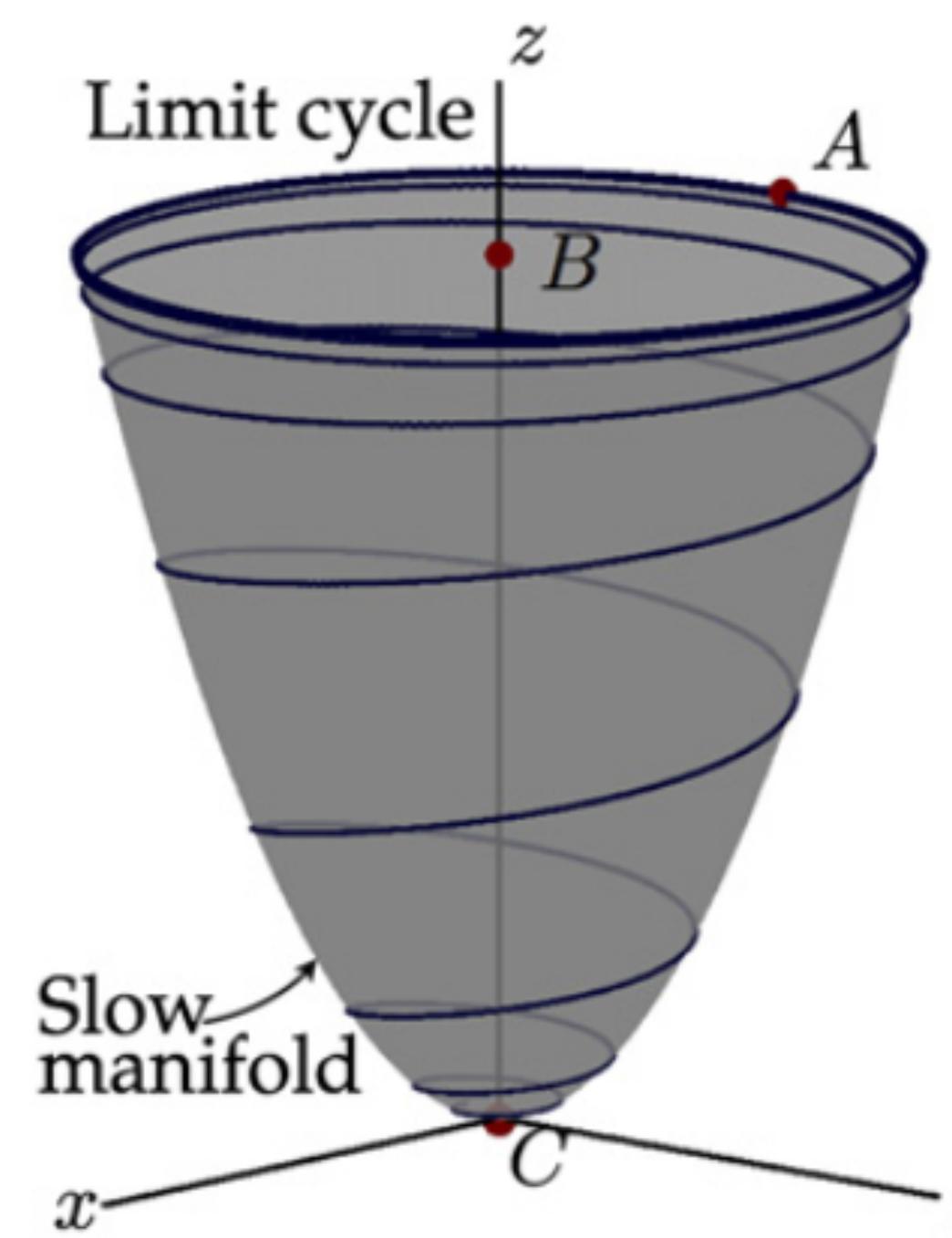
Machine Learning & Neural Networks



Physics-Informed Neural Network

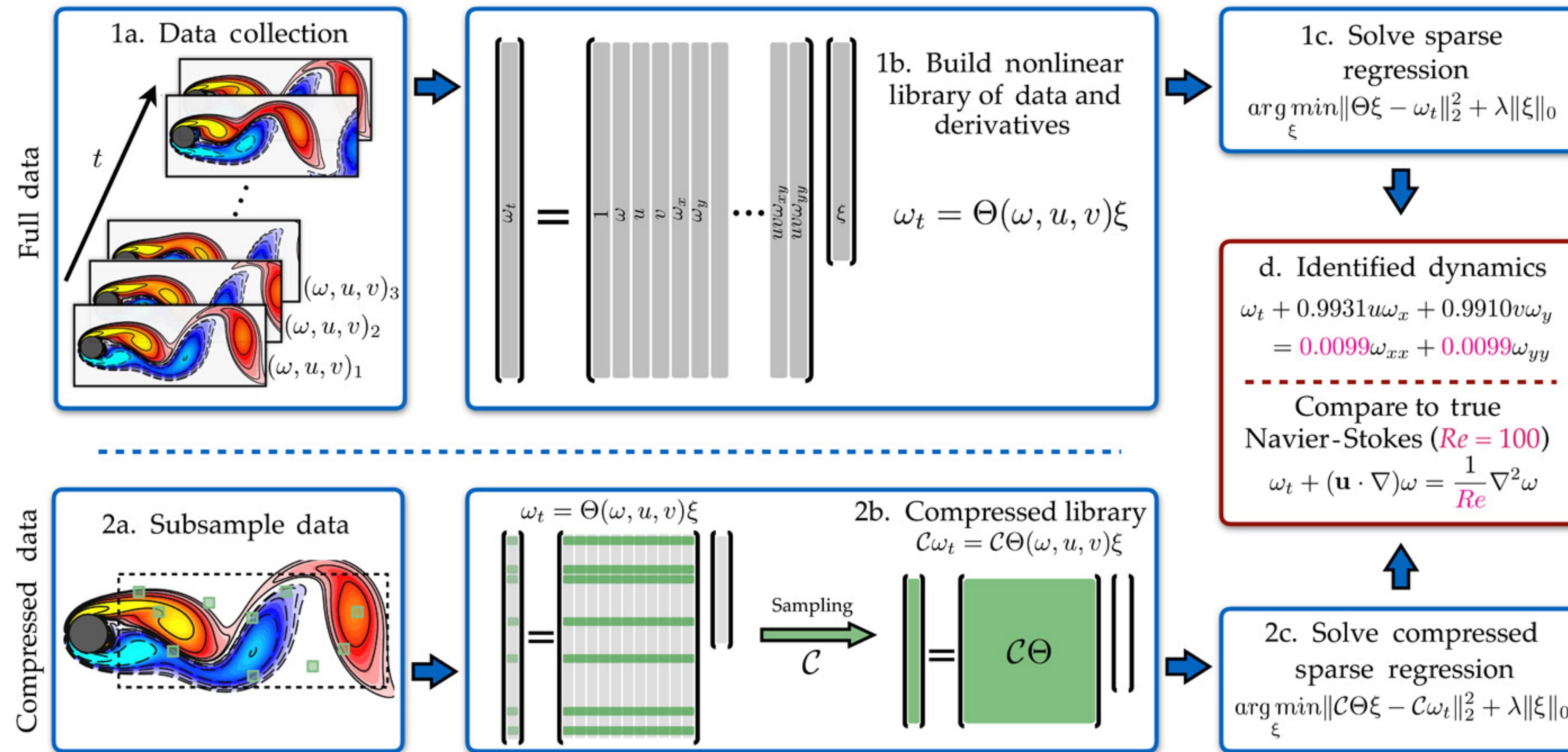


Machine Learning for Physics



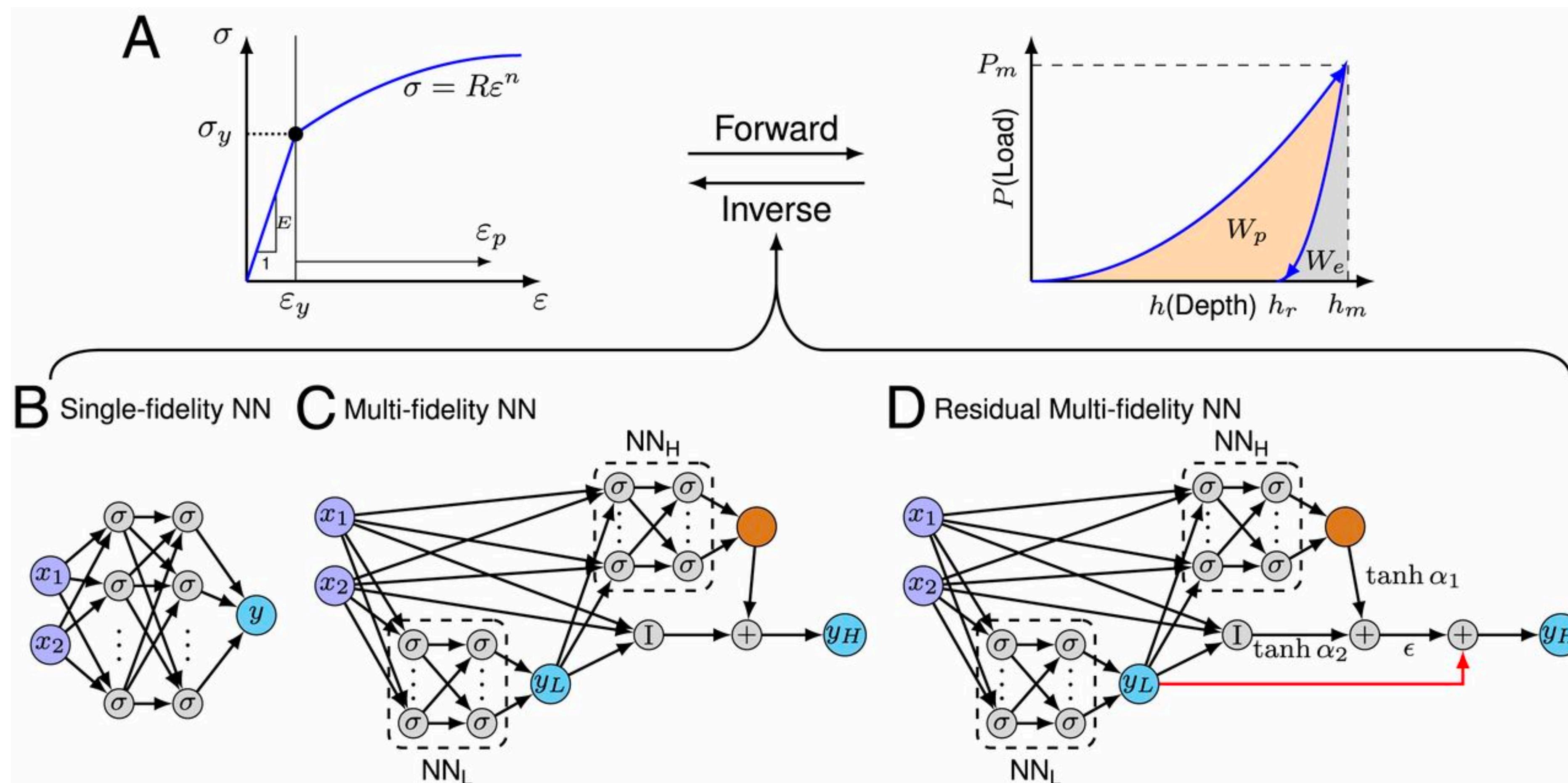
Brunton et al., PNAS, 2016

Machine Learning for Physics



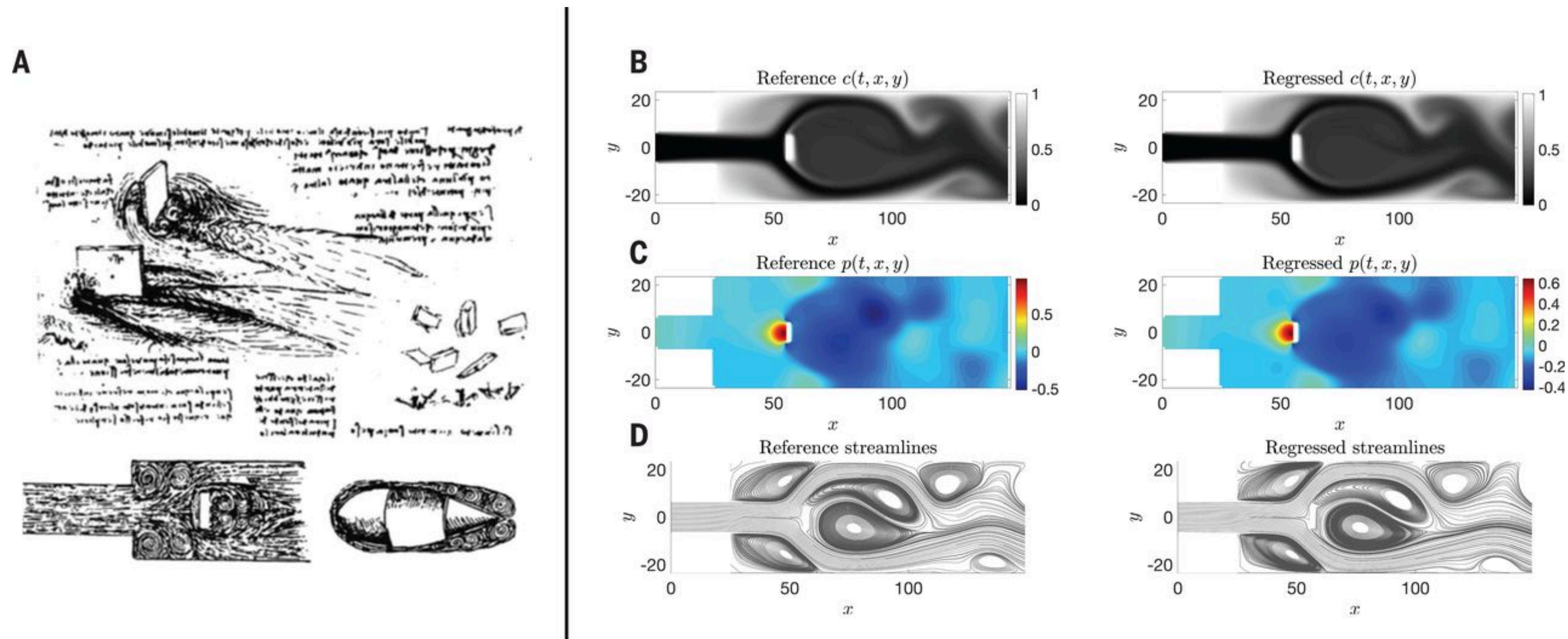
Rudy et al., Sci. Adv., 2017

Deep Learning for Physics



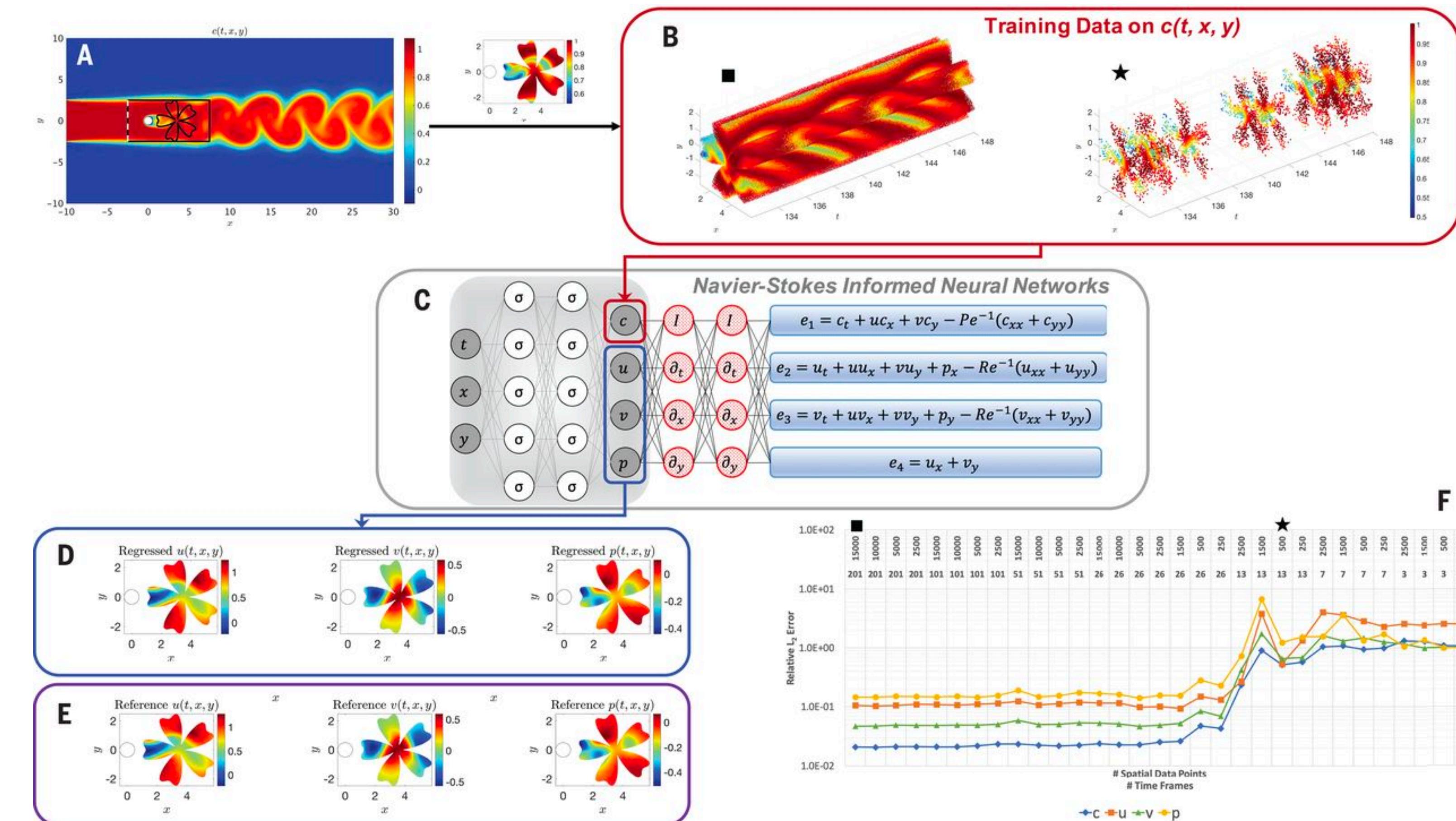
Lu et al., PNAS, 2020

Deep Learning for Physics



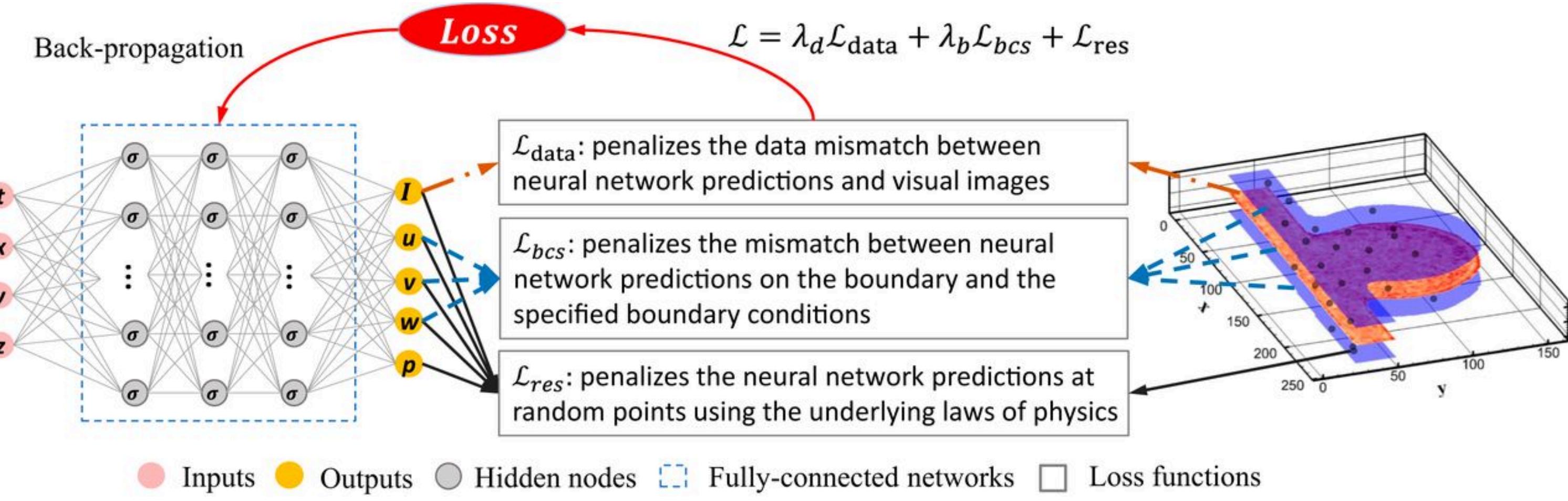
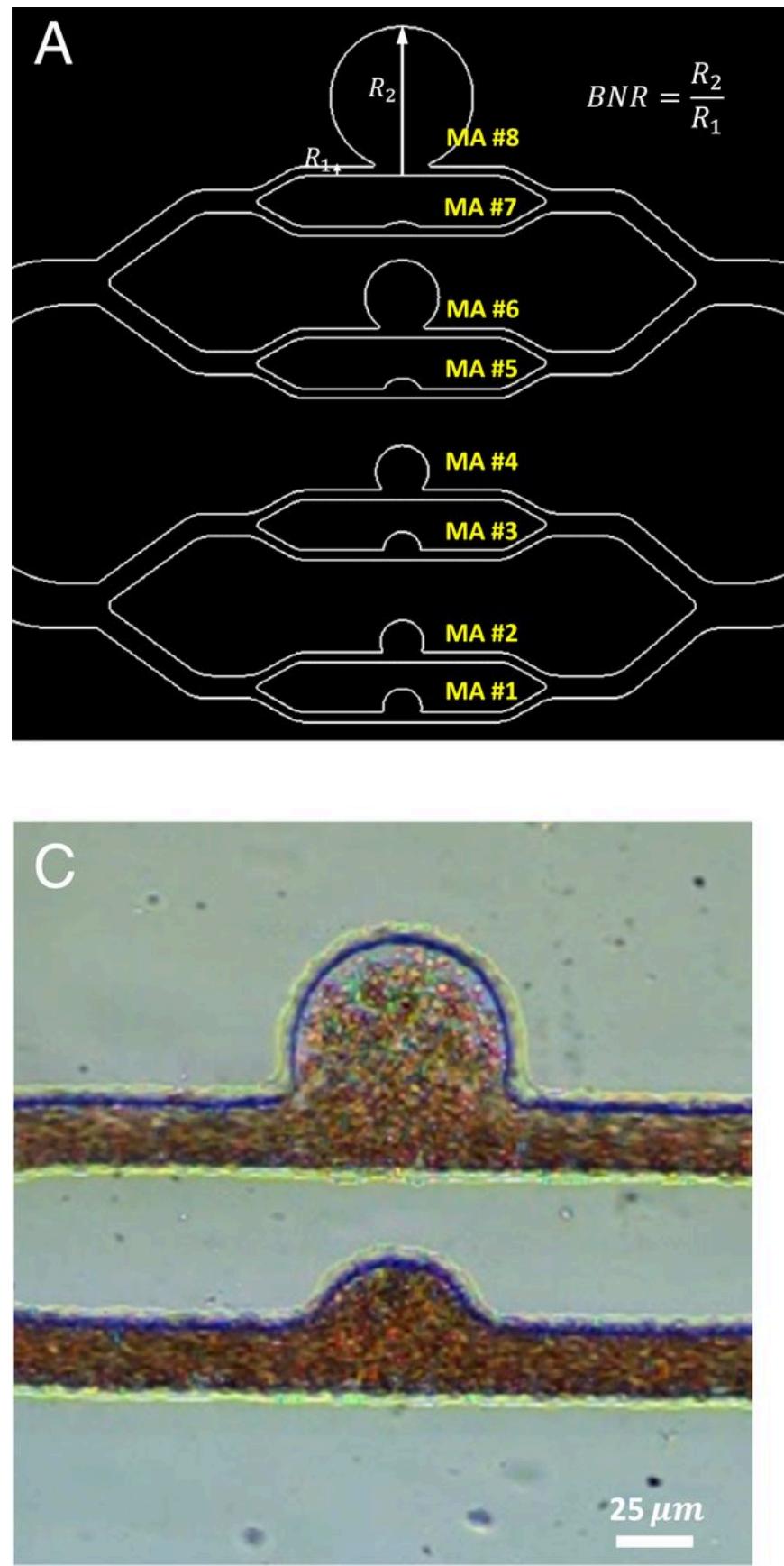
Raissi et al., Science, 2020

Deep Learning for Physics



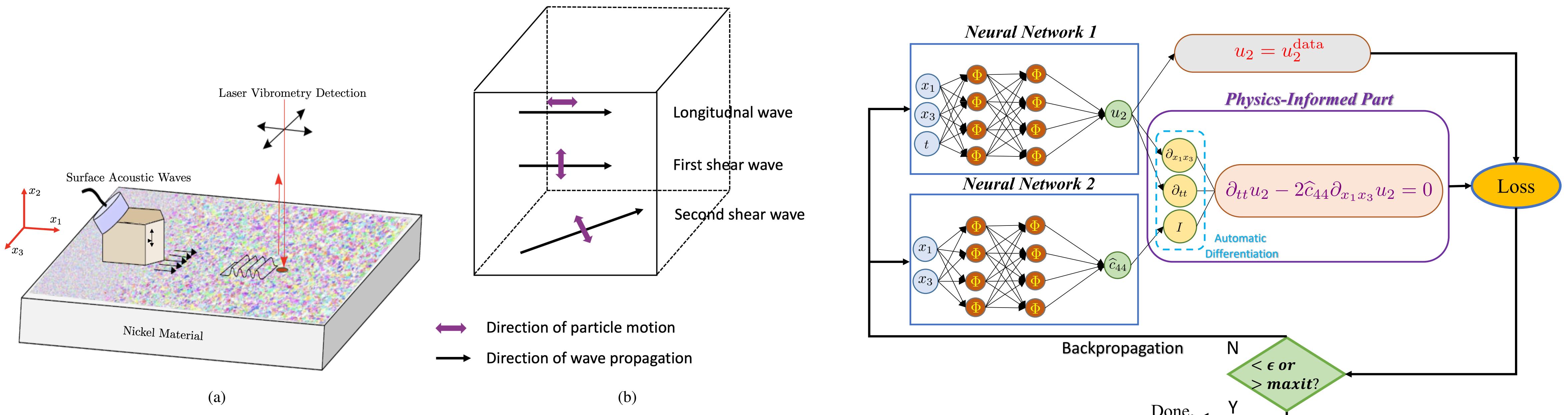
Raissi et al., Science, 2020

Deep Learning for Physics



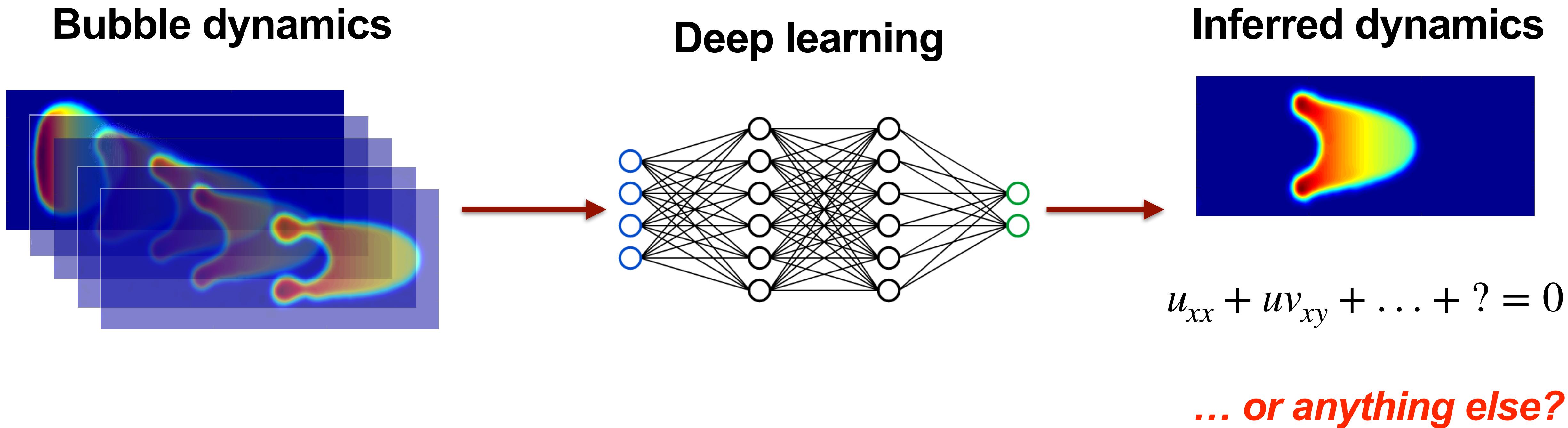
Cai et al., PNAS, 2021

Deep Learning for Physics

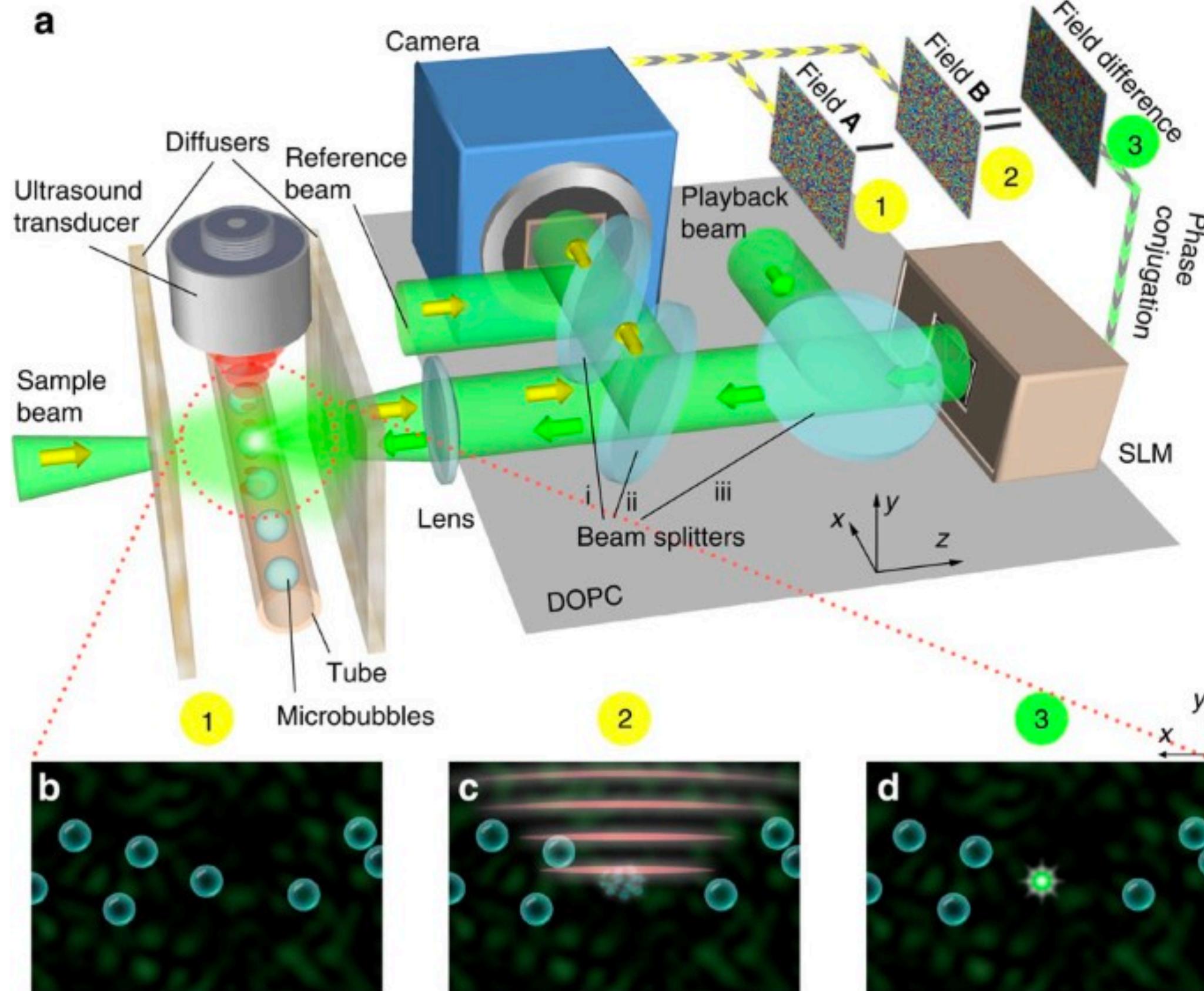


Shukla et al., Preprint, 2021

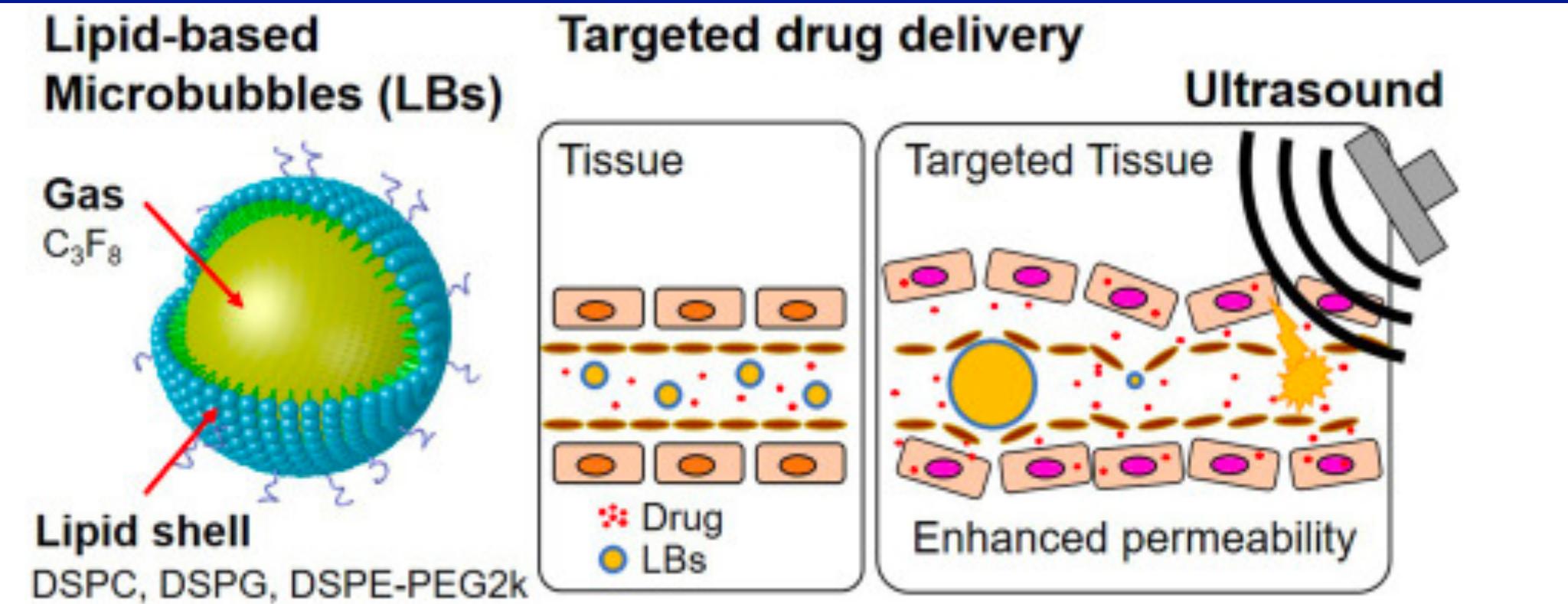
Data-driven inference of micro-bubble dynamics with physics-informed deep learning



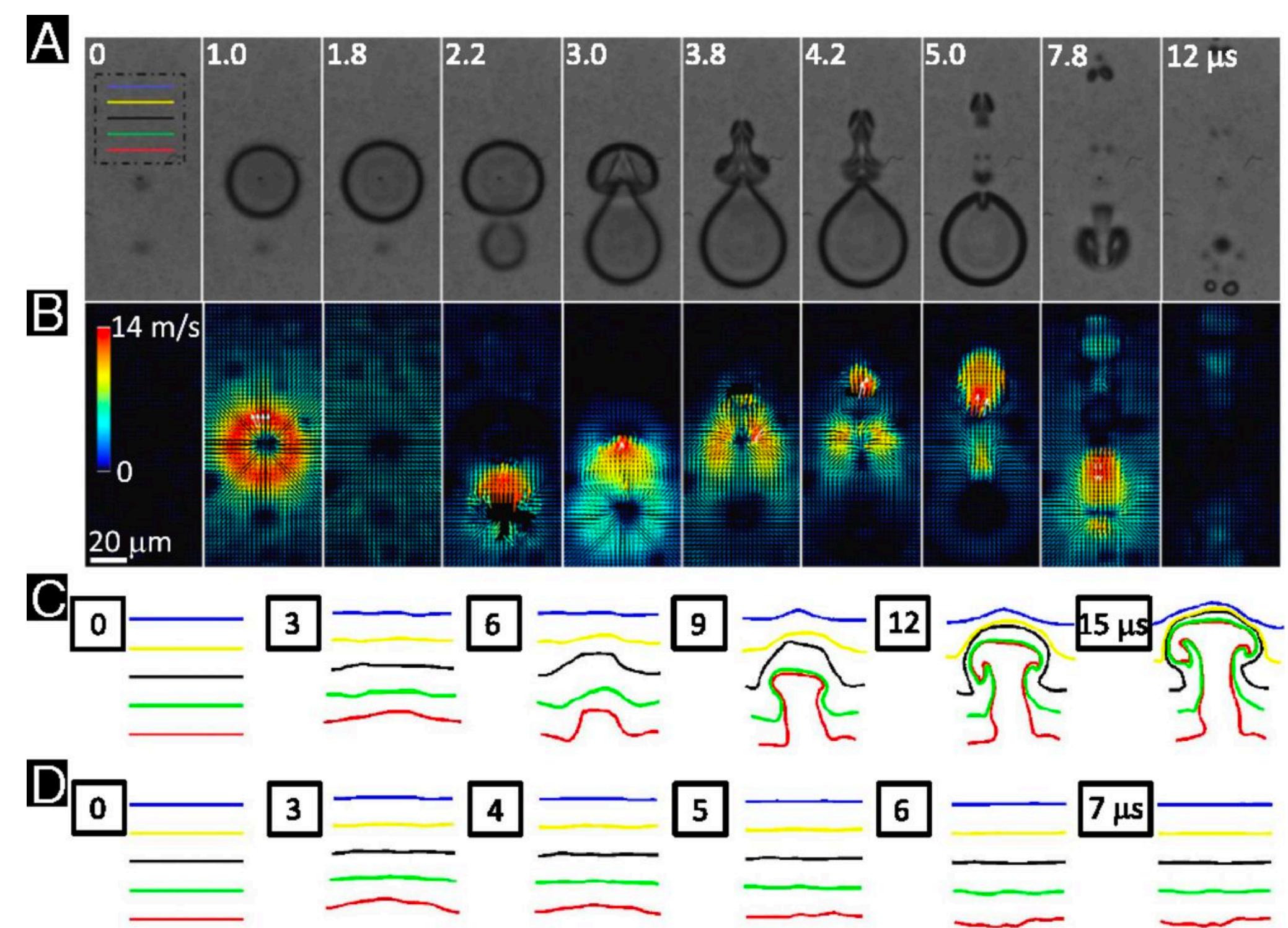
Background



Ruan et al., Nat. Com., 2015

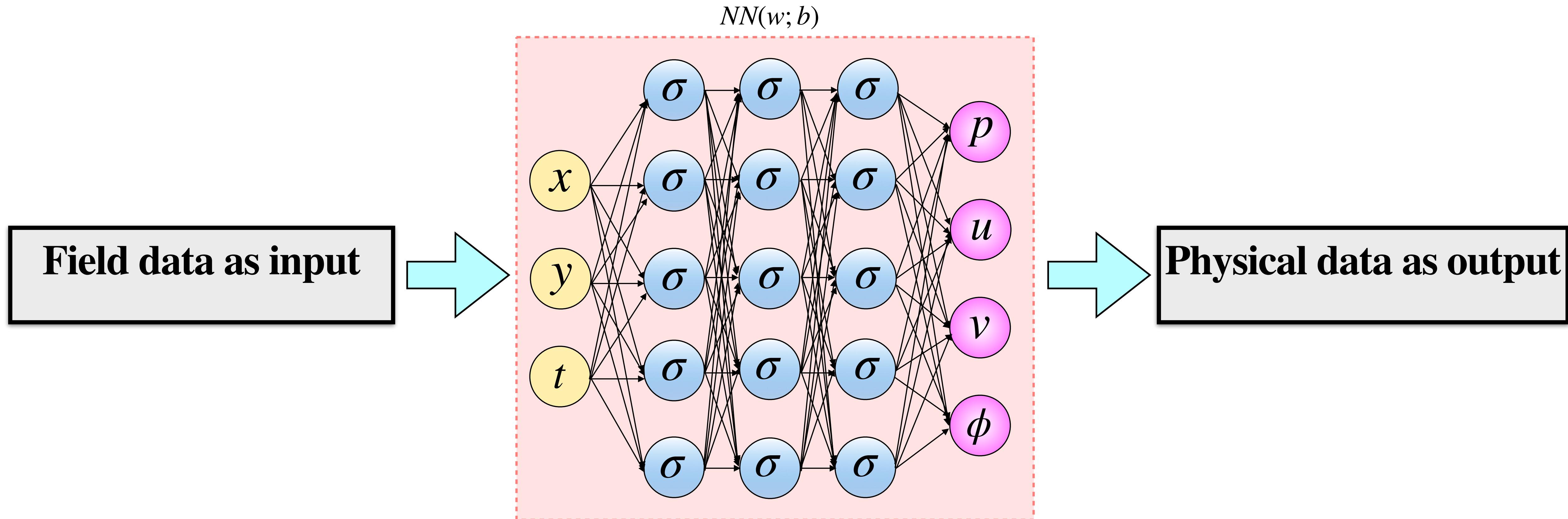


Omata et al., Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev., 2020



Omata et al., PNAS, 2015

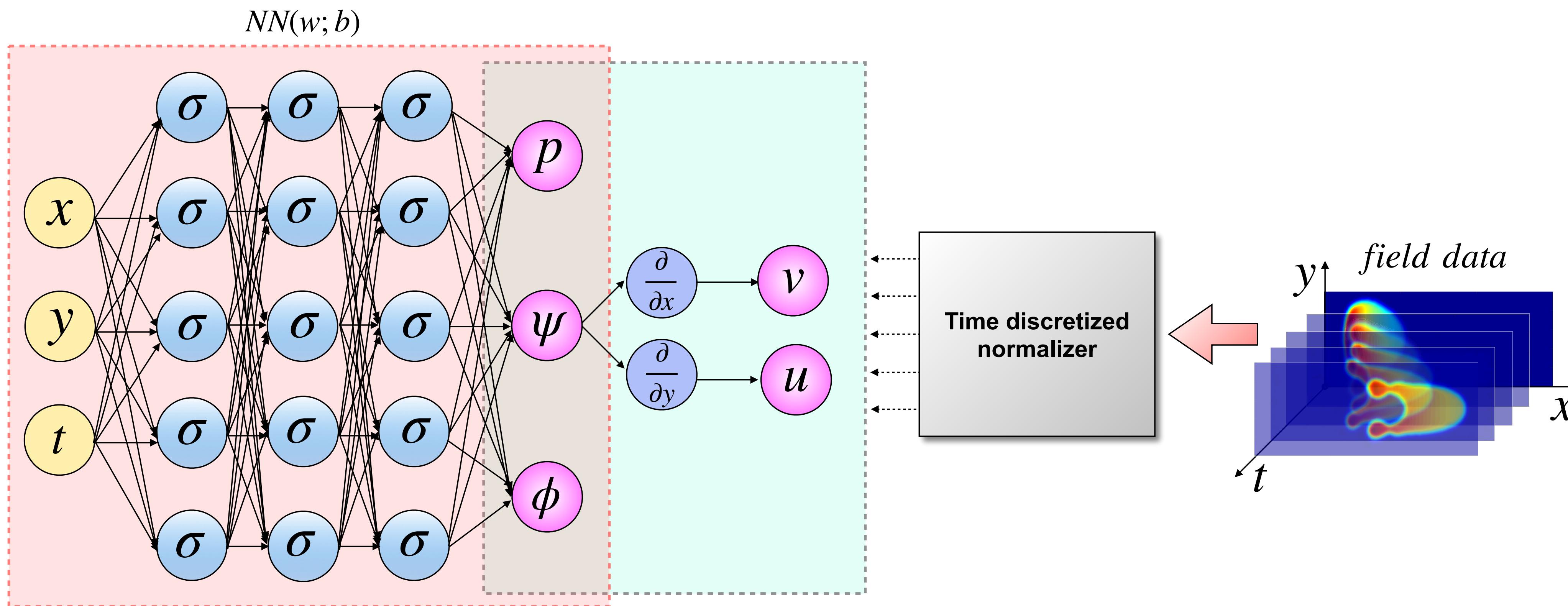
Methods



Deep Neural Networks

Methods

BubbleNet: Physics-Informed Neural Networks for general bubble dynamics



Methods

Traditional DNNs

Algorithm 1 DNN for predicting bubble dynamics

```

1: function DEEPNEURALNET(self, x, y, t, u, v, p,  $\phi$ , layers)
2:    $(\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{t}, \hat{u}, \hat{v}, \hat{p}, \hat{\phi}) = \text{UPDATE}(x, y, t, u, v, p, \phi)$ 
3:    $(weights, biases, layers) = self.\text{INITIALIZENN}(weights, biases, layers)$ 
4:   self.Loss = MSE[ $(u - u_{pred}) + (v - v_{pred}) + (p - p_{pred}) + (\phi - \phi_{pred})$ ]
5:    $u_{pred} = self.\text{Net}_u(x, y, t)$ 
6:    $v_{pred} = self.\text{Net}_v(x, y, t)$ 
7:    $p_{pred} = self.\text{Net}_p(x, y, t)$ 
8:    $\phi_{pred} = self.\text{Net}_\phi(x, y, t)$ 
9:   Optimization method 'L-BFGS-B' & Optimizer: Adam
10:  def INITIALIZENN(self, layers)
11:    Initialize all the weights & biases for Netu, Netv, Netp, Net $\phi$ .
12:  def NEURALNET(self, weights, biases)
13:    Build NN for u, v, p,  $\phi$  with four sets of weights & biases.
14:  def {Netu, Netv, Netp, Net $\phi$ } (self, x, y, t)
15:     $\{u, v, p, \phi\} = self.\text{NEURALNET}(x, y, t, weights, biases)$ 
16:  def TRAIN(self, iterations)
17:    Obtain training time & Losses; train the NN with Adam optimizer.
18:  def PREDICT  $\{u, v, p, \phi\}$  (self, iterations)
19:     $\{u_{pred}, v_{pred}, p_{pred}, \phi_{pred}\} = self.\text{sess.run}(x, y, t)$ 
20: end function
21: Input =  $\{x, y, t\}$ , Output =  $\{u, v, p, \phi\}$ 
22: Hidden layers = [30 neurons  $\times$  9 layers]
23: Load fields data of micro-bubble system dynamics simulation.
24: Set training sets =  $\{x_{train}, y_{train}, t_{train}, u_{train}, v_{train}, p_{train}, \phi_{train}, layers\}$ 
   = MaxMinScaler(Simulation Data)
25: model = DEEPNEURALNET(training sets)
26: model.TRAIN(10000)
27: Set target prediction time as tpred
28: Obtain  $\{u_{pred}, v_{pred}, p_{pred}, \phi_{pred}\} = \text{model.PREDICT}(x, y, t)$  at tpred.
29: Save all the data & post-processing.
```

Methods

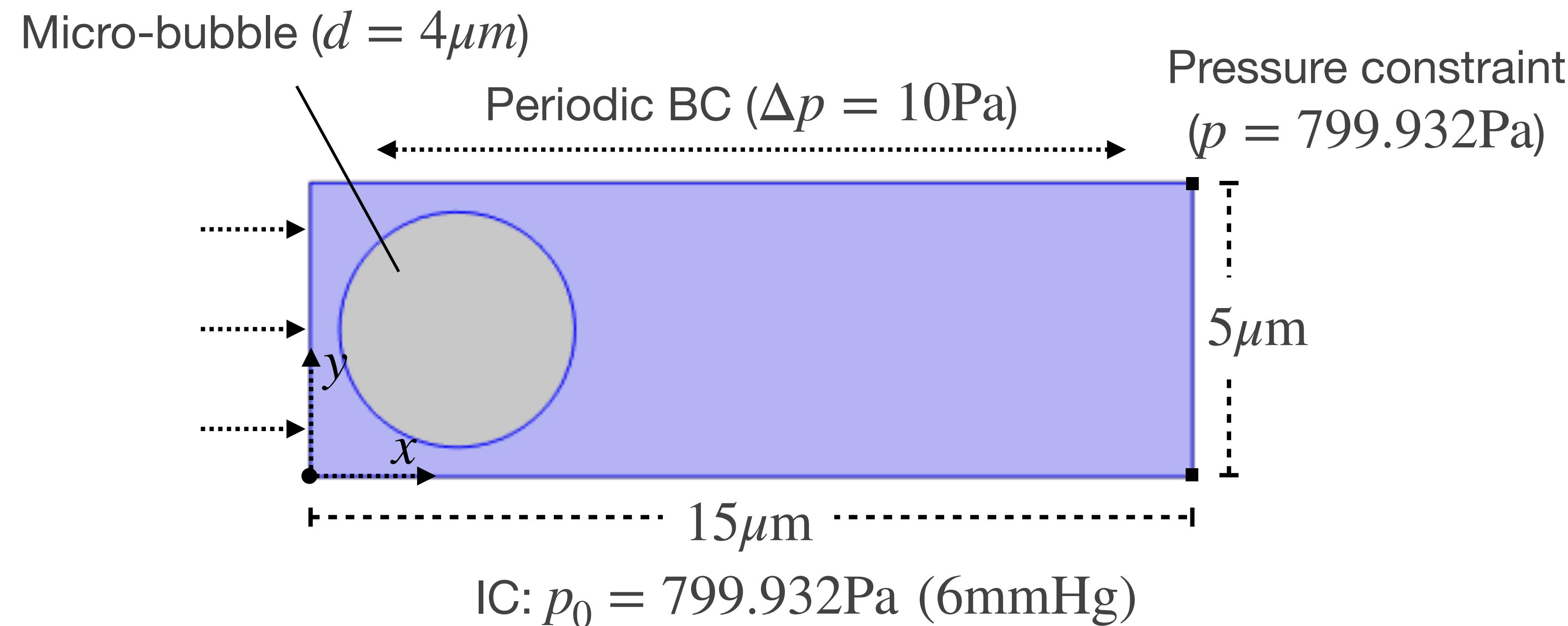
BubbleNet

Algorithm 2 BubbleNet: physics-informed neural network for bubble dynamics

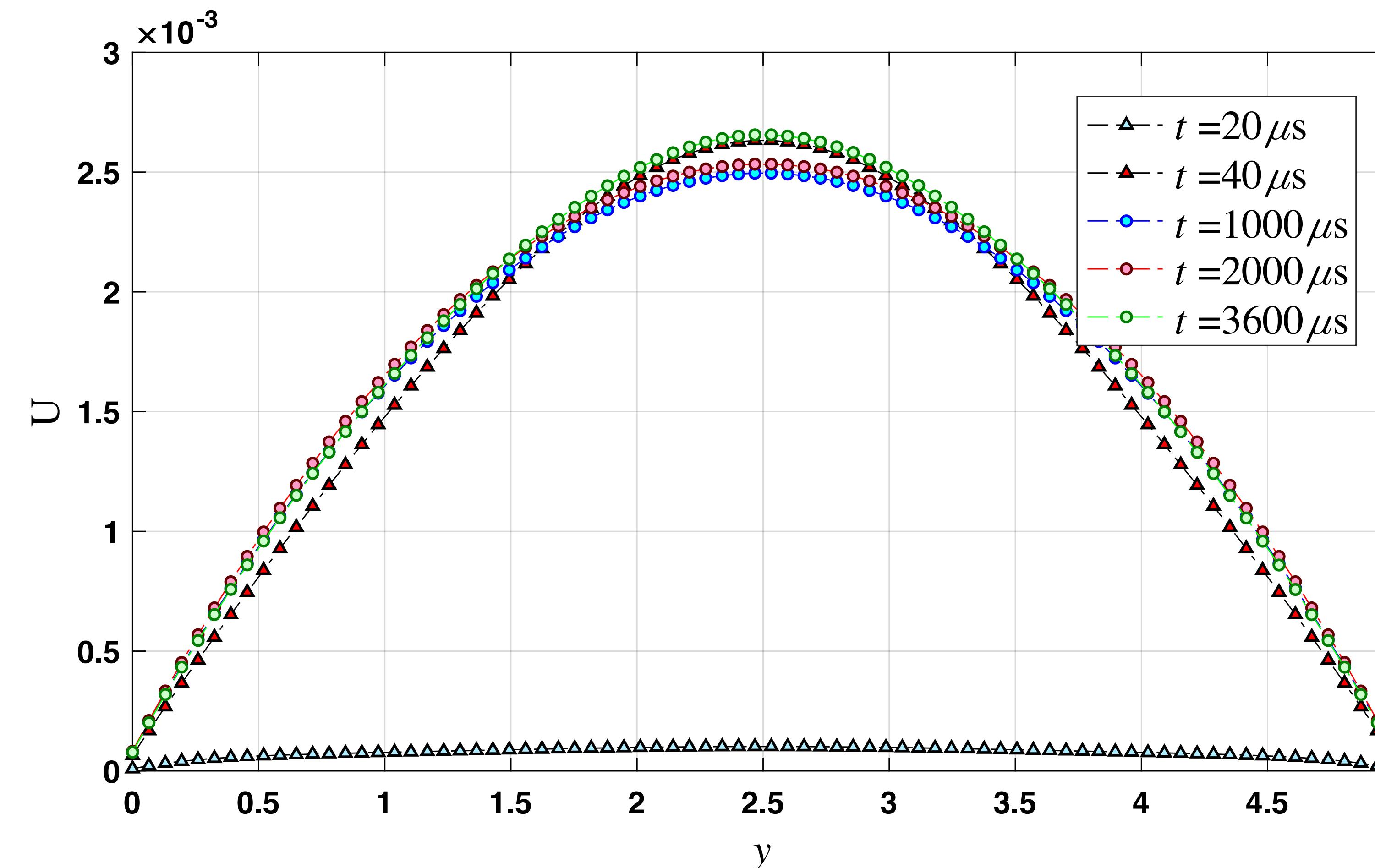
```

1: function BUBBLENET(self, x, y, t, u, v, p,  $\phi$ , layers)
2:    $(\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{t}, \hat{u}, \hat{v}, \hat{p}, \hat{\phi}) = \text{UPDATE}(x, y, t, u, v, p, \phi)$ 
3:    $(weights, biases, layers) = self.\text{INITIALIZENN}(weights, biases, layers)$ 
4:   self.Loss = MSE[ $(u - u_{pred}) + (v - v_{pred}) + (p - p_{pred}) + (\phi - \phi_{pred})$ ]
5:    $\{u_{pred}, v_{pred}, p_{pred}, \phi_{pred}\} = self.\{\text{Net}_\psi, \text{Net}_p, \text{Net}_\phi\}(x, y, t)$ 
6:   Optimization method 'L-BFGS-B' & Optimizer: Adam
7:   def INITIALIZENN(self, layers)
8:     Initialize all the weights & biases for Net $_\psi$ , Net $_p$ , Net $_\phi$ .
9:   def NEURALNET(self, weights, biases)
10:    Build NN for  $\psi$ , p,  $\phi$  with four sets of weights & biases.
11:   def  $\{\text{Net}_\psi, \text{Net}_p, \text{Net}_\phi\}$  (self, x, y, t)
12:      $\{\psi, p, \phi\} = self.\text{NEURALNET}(x, y, t, weights, biases)$ 
13:      $u = \partial_y \psi \quad \& \quad v = -\partial_x \psi$ 
14:   def TRAIN(self, iterations)
15:     Obtain training time & Losses; train the NN with Adam optimizer.
16:   def PREDICT  $\{u, v, p, \phi\}$  (self, iterations)
17:      $\{u_{pred}, v_{pred}, p_{pred}, \phi_{pred}\} = self.\text{sess.run}(x, y, t)$ 
18: end function
19: Set training sets =  $\{x_{train}, y_{train}, t_{train}, u_{train}, v_{train}, p_{train}, \phi_{train}, layers\}$ 
   = TimeDiscretizedNormalization(Simulation Data, timestep)
20: model = BUBBLENET(training sets)
21: model.TRAIN(10000)
22: Rest procedures same as Algorithm 1
  
```

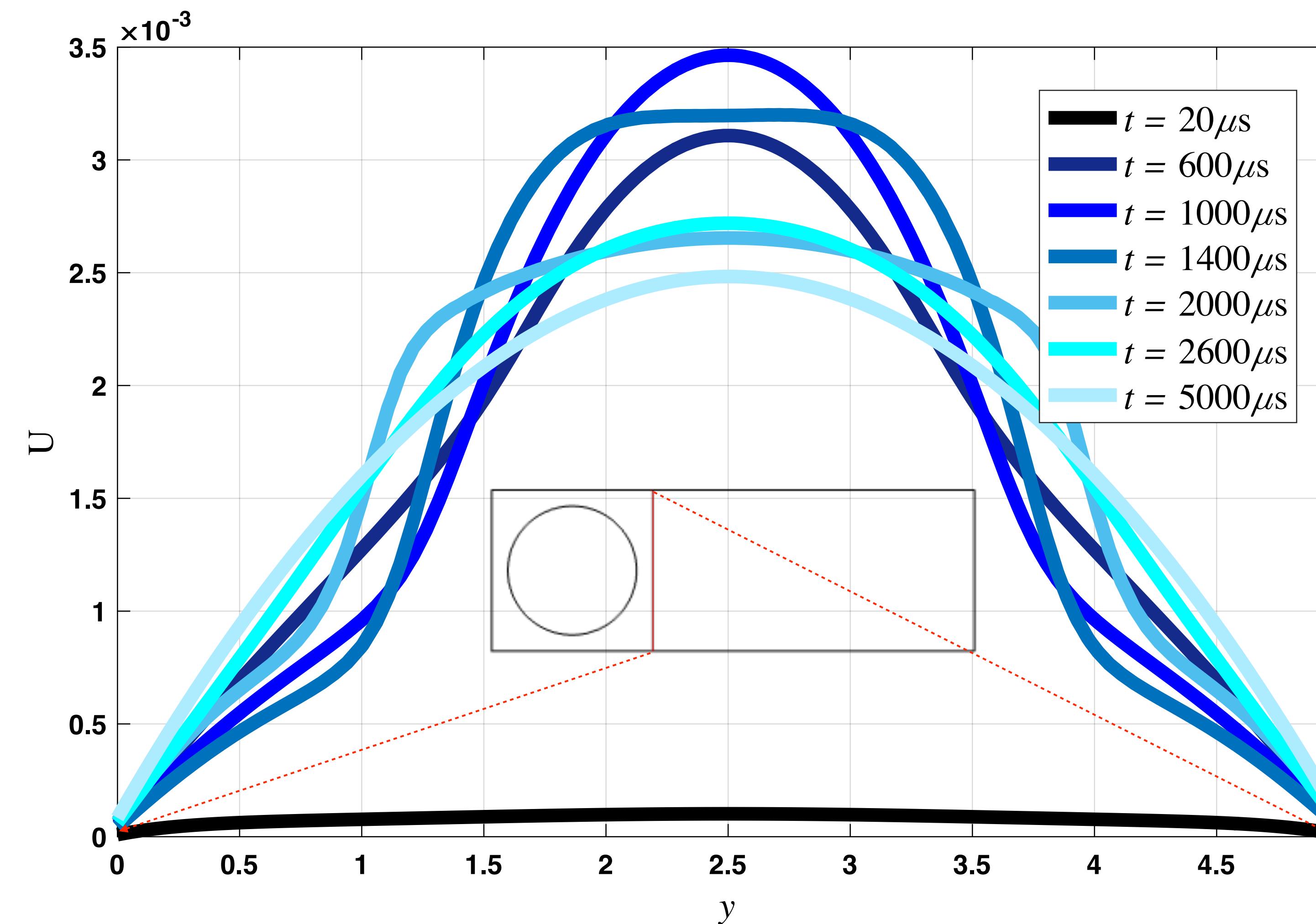
Case 1: single bubble movement



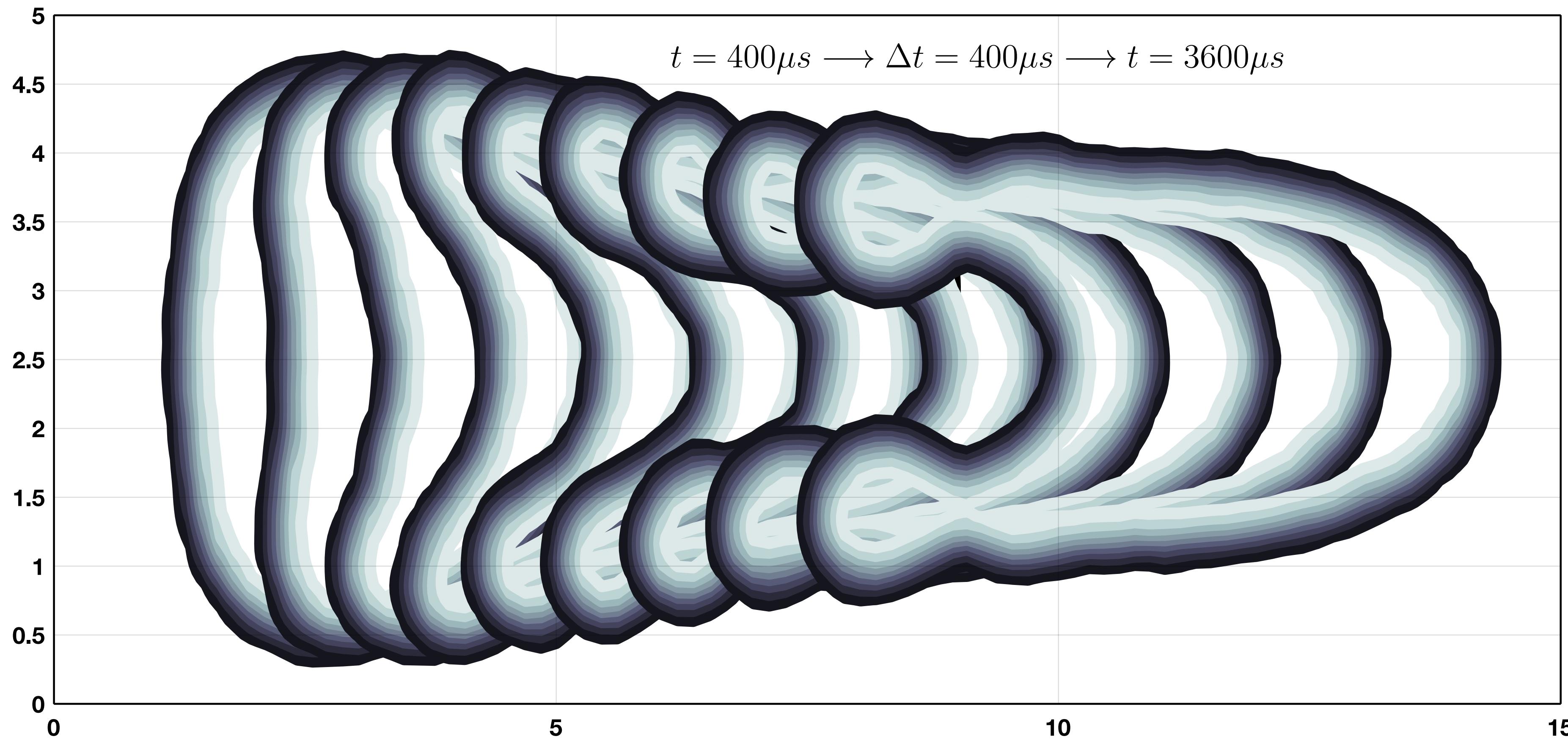
Case 1: single bubble movement



Case 1: single bubble movement

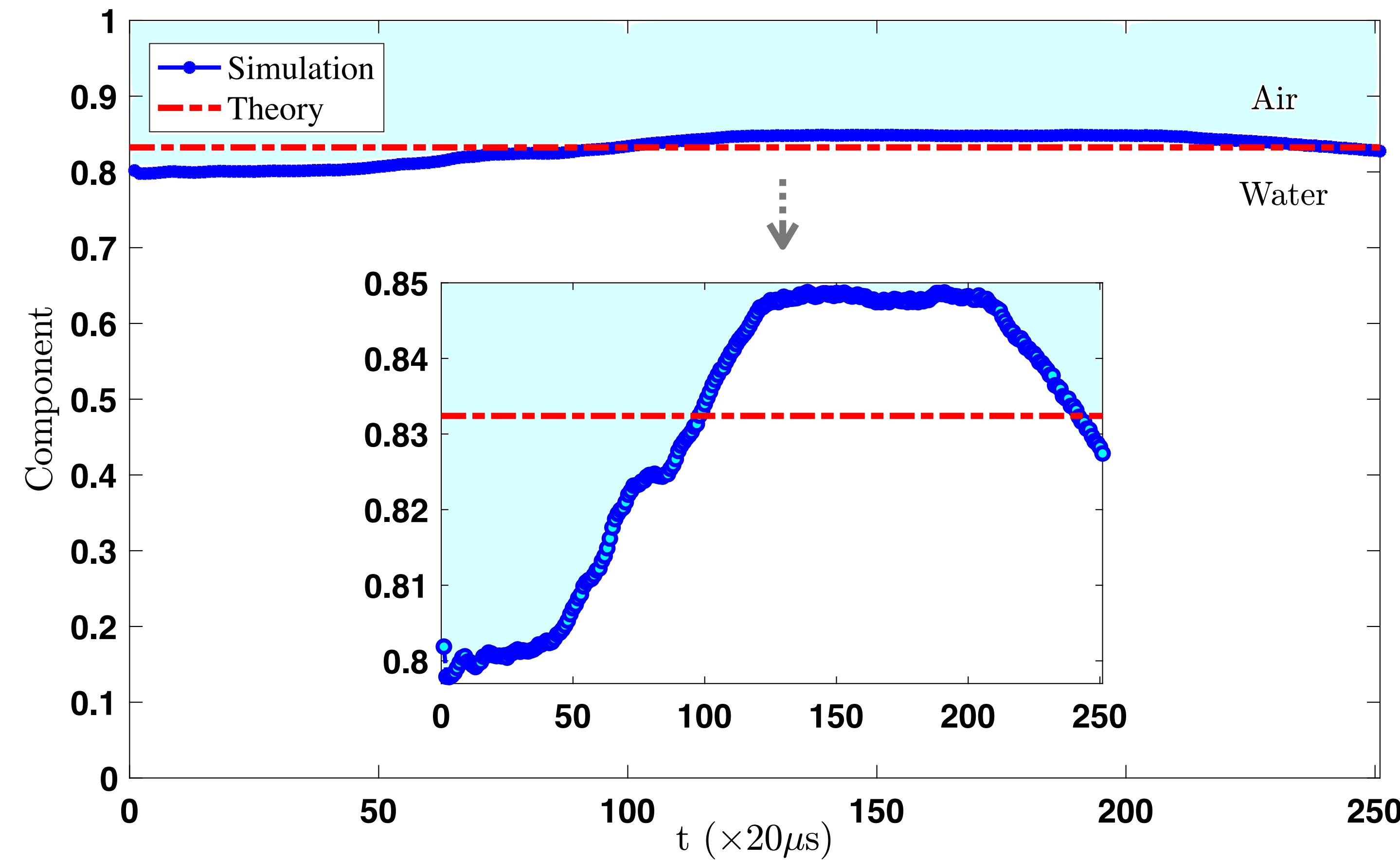


Results

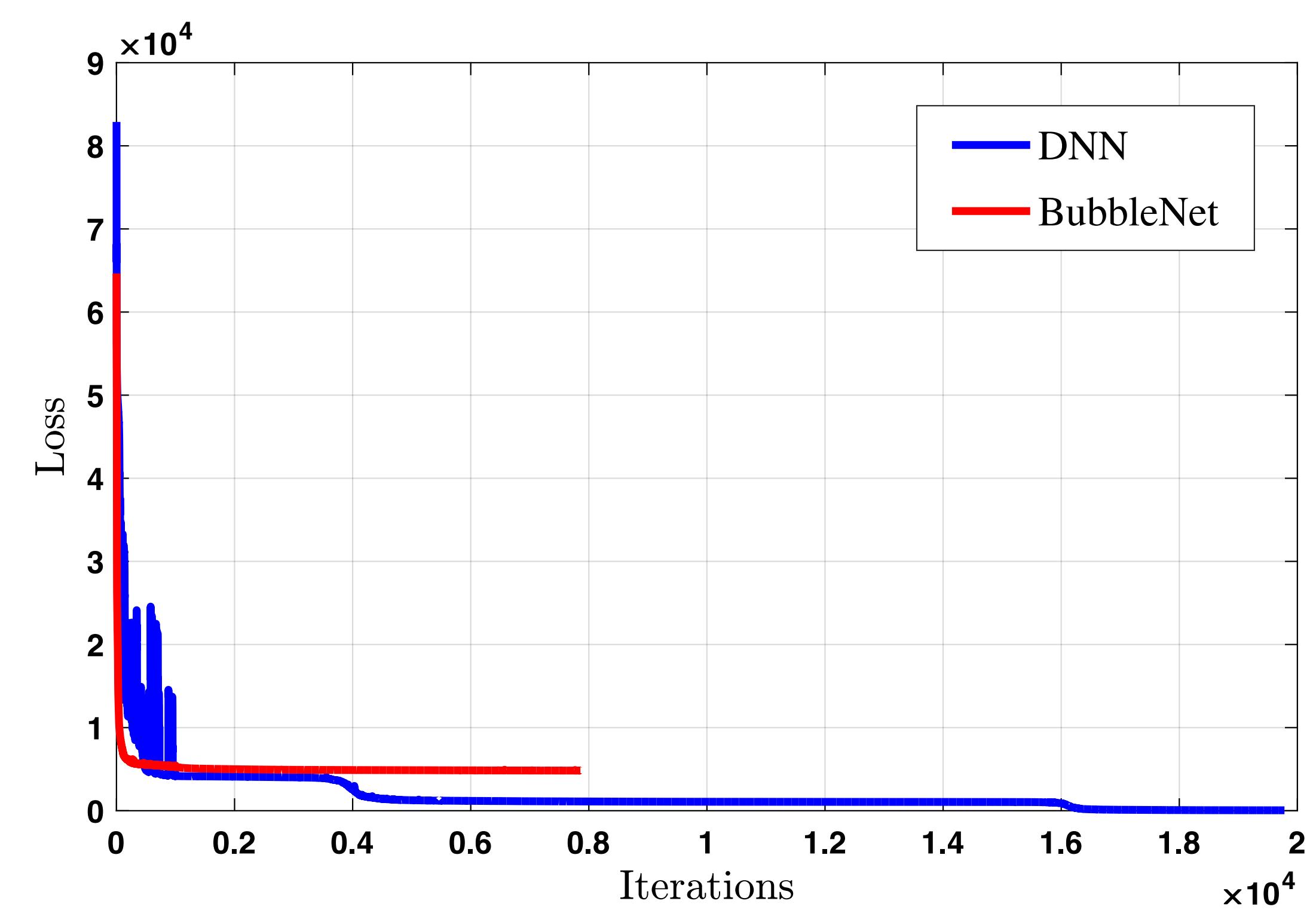
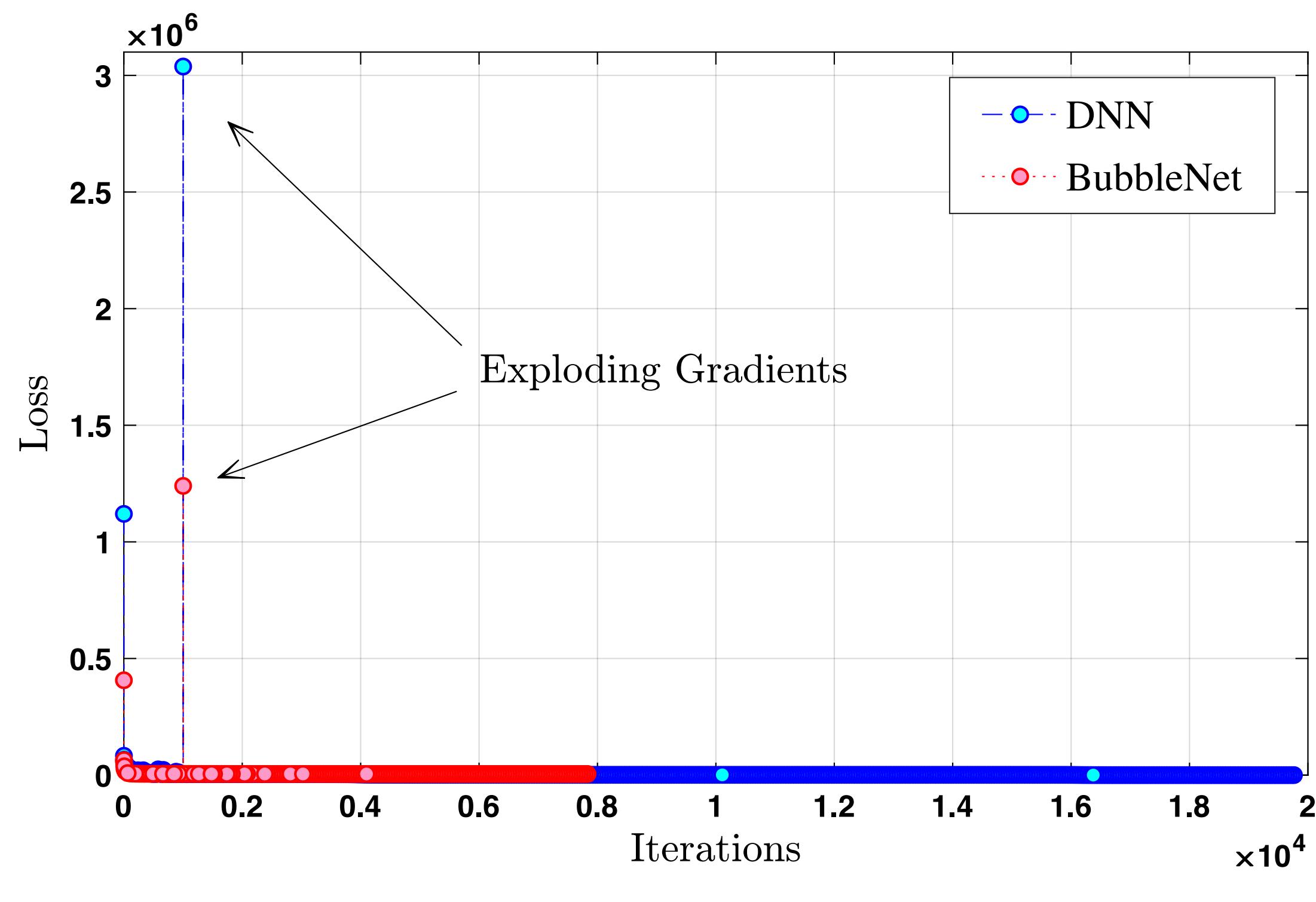


Results

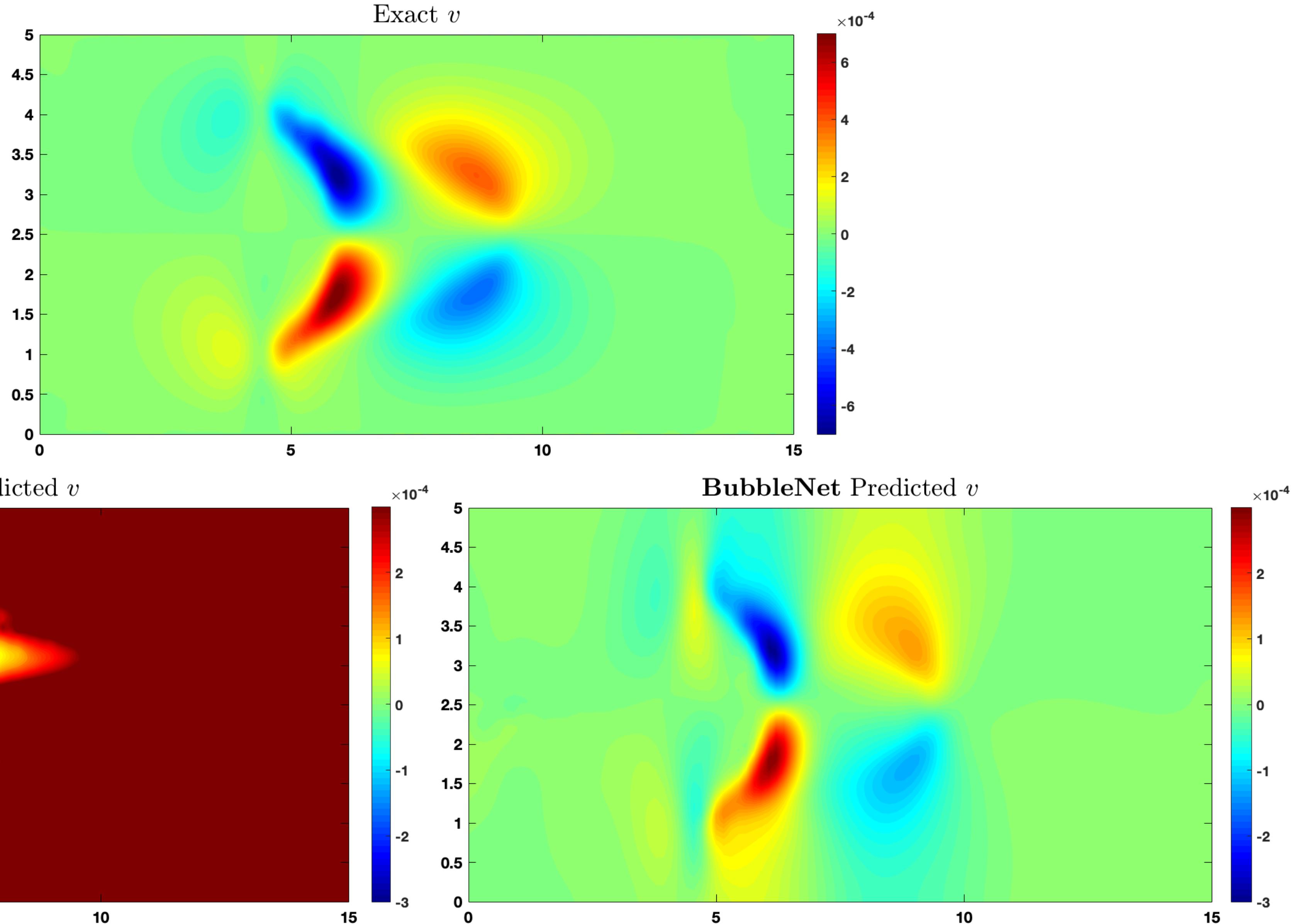
The component for multiphase flow computation is estimated to satisfy general conservation laws.



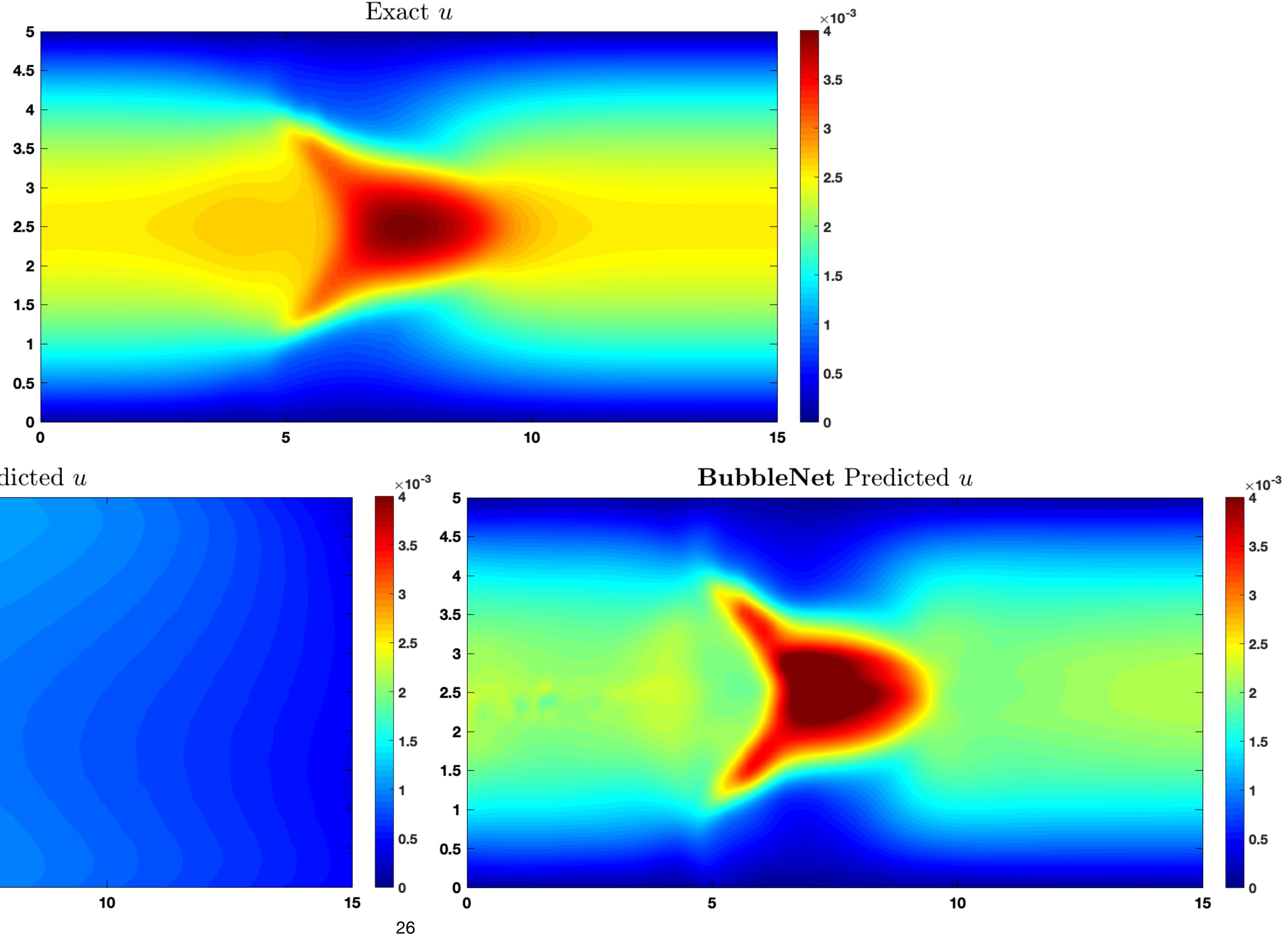
Results



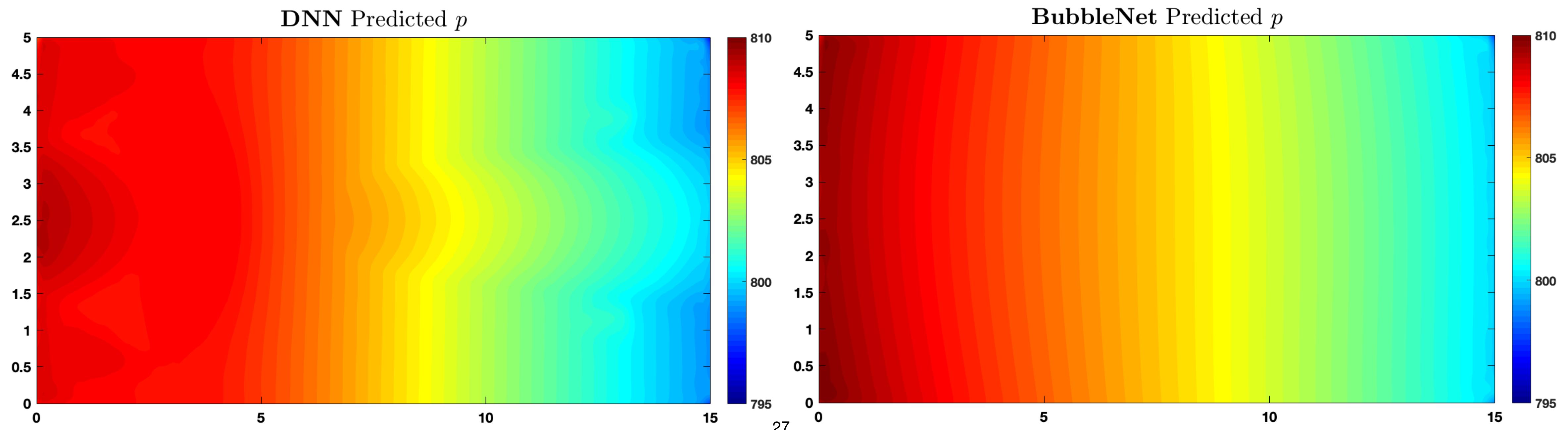
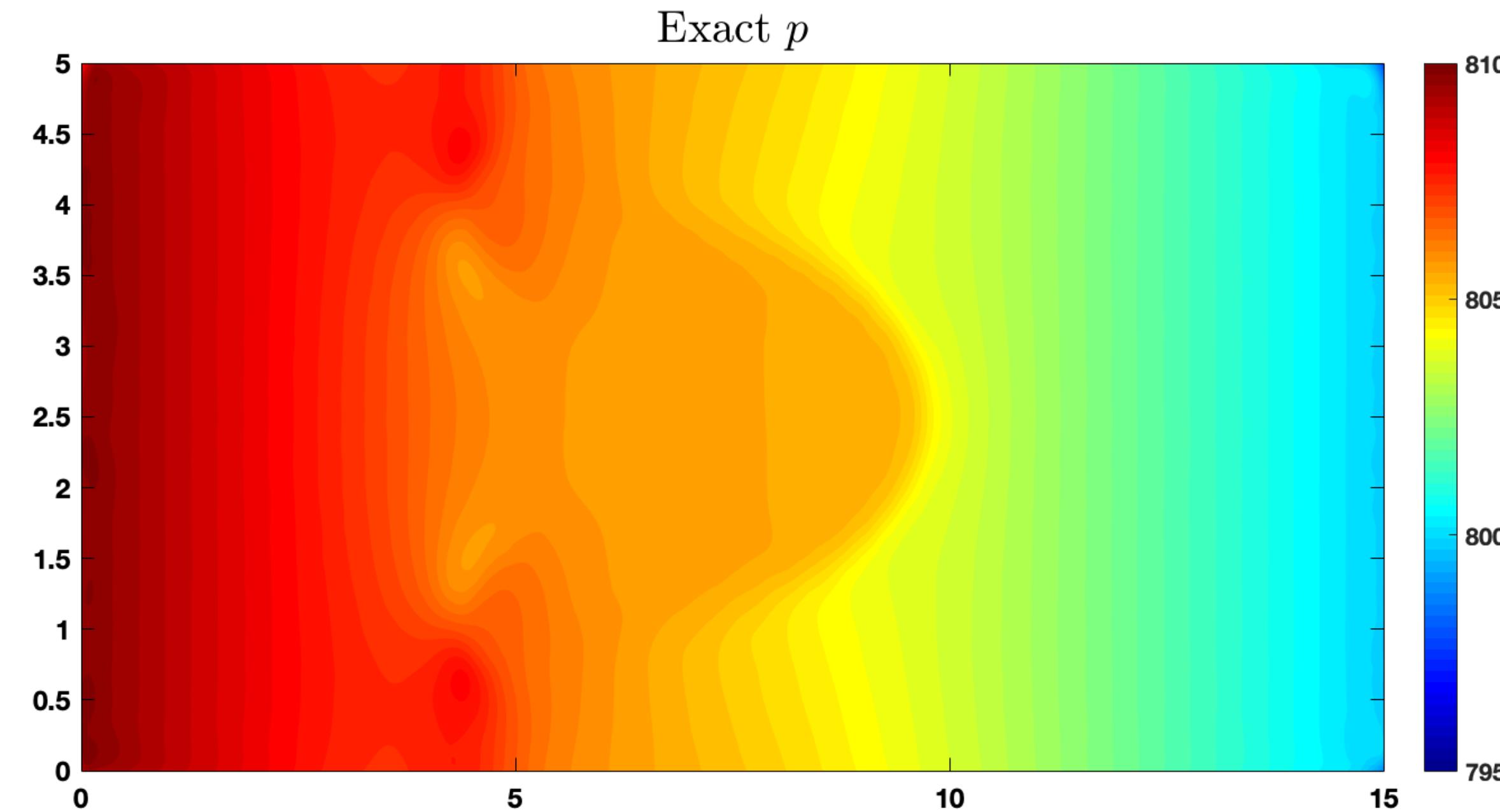
Results



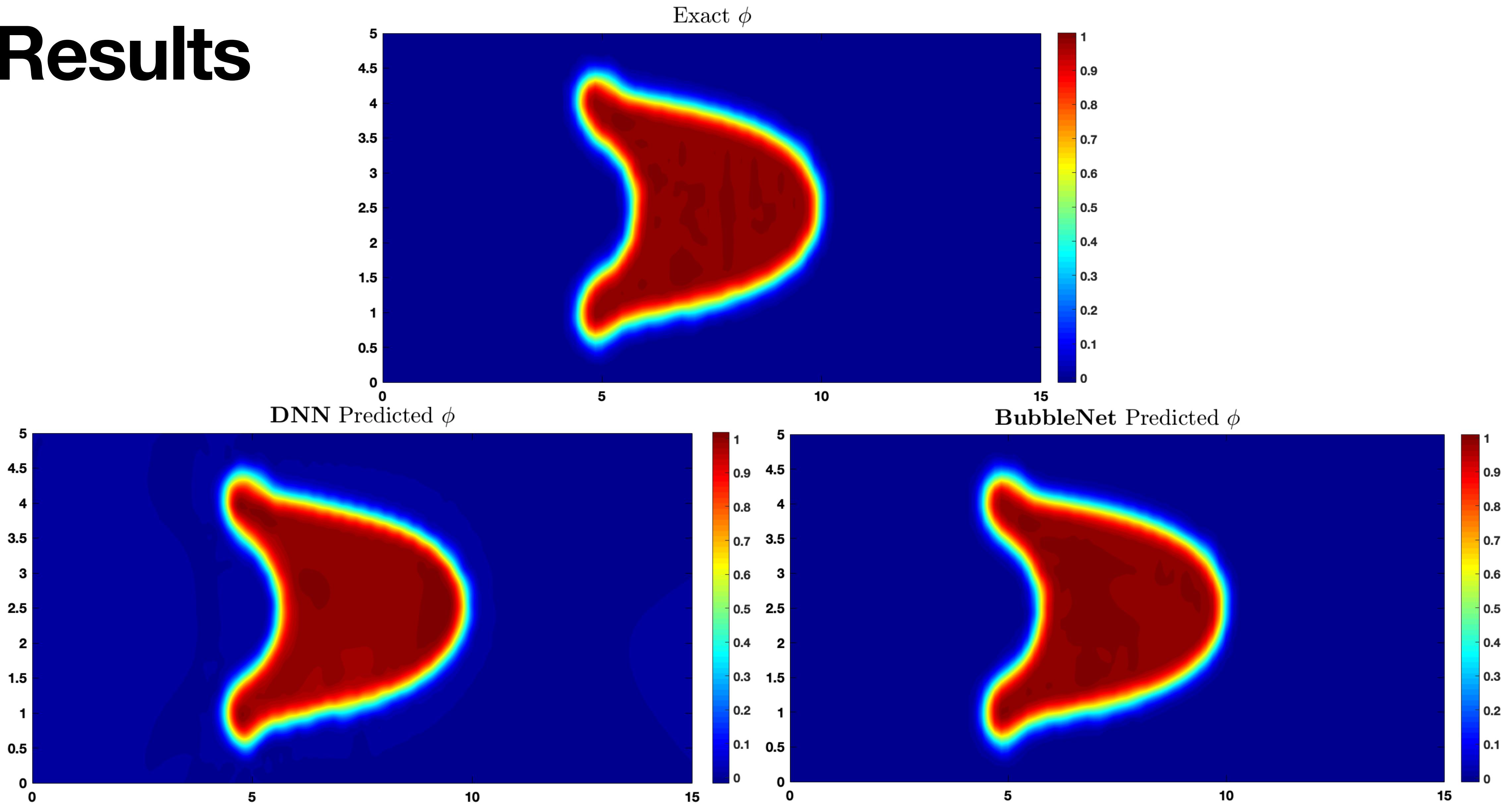
Results



Results



Results



Error Analysis

Relative error $\bar{\epsilon}$ of training can taking the form:

$$\bar{\epsilon}_p = \frac{|p_{NN} - p_{train}|}{|p_{train}|}$$

$$\bar{\epsilon}_u = \frac{|u_{NN} - u_{train}|}{|u_{train}|}$$

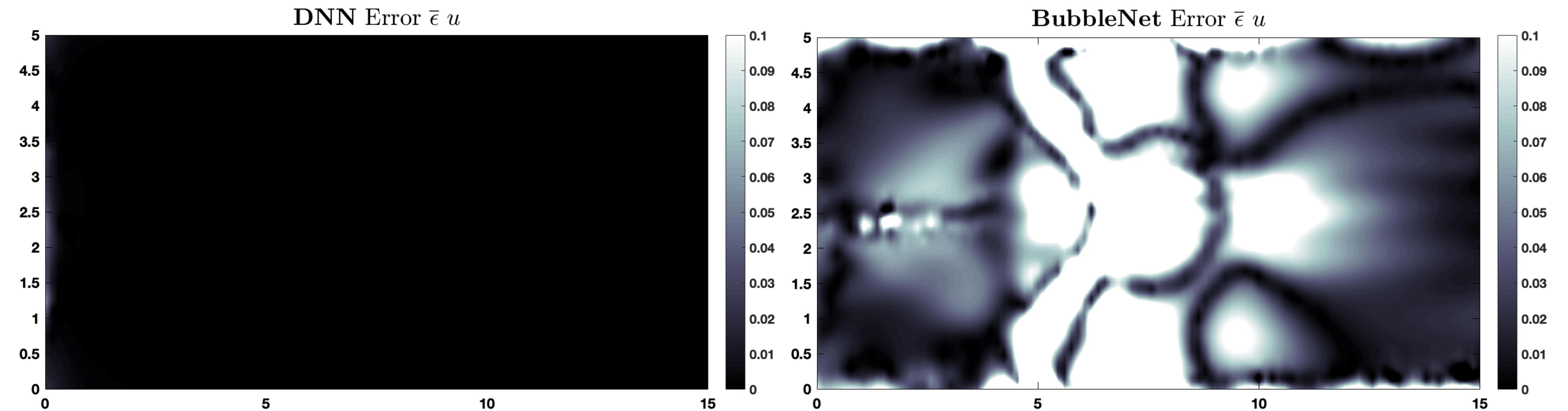
$$\bar{\epsilon}_v = \frac{|v_{NN} - v_{train}|}{|v_{train}|}$$

$$\bar{\epsilon}_\phi = \frac{|\phi_{NN} - \phi_{train}|}{|\phi_{train}|}$$

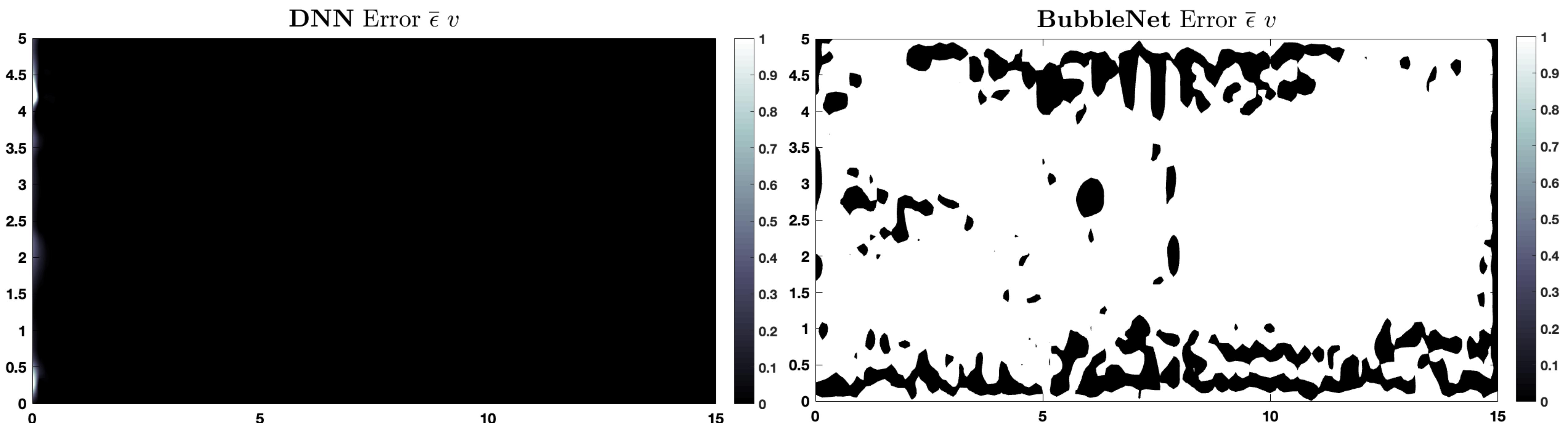
Absolute error $|\epsilon|$ of predictions can taking the form:

$$|\epsilon_p| = |p_{pred} - p_{exact}| \quad |\epsilon_u| = |u_{pred} - u_{exact}| \quad |\epsilon_v| = |v_{pred} - v_{exact}| \quad |\epsilon_\phi| = |\phi_{pred} - \phi_{exact}|$$

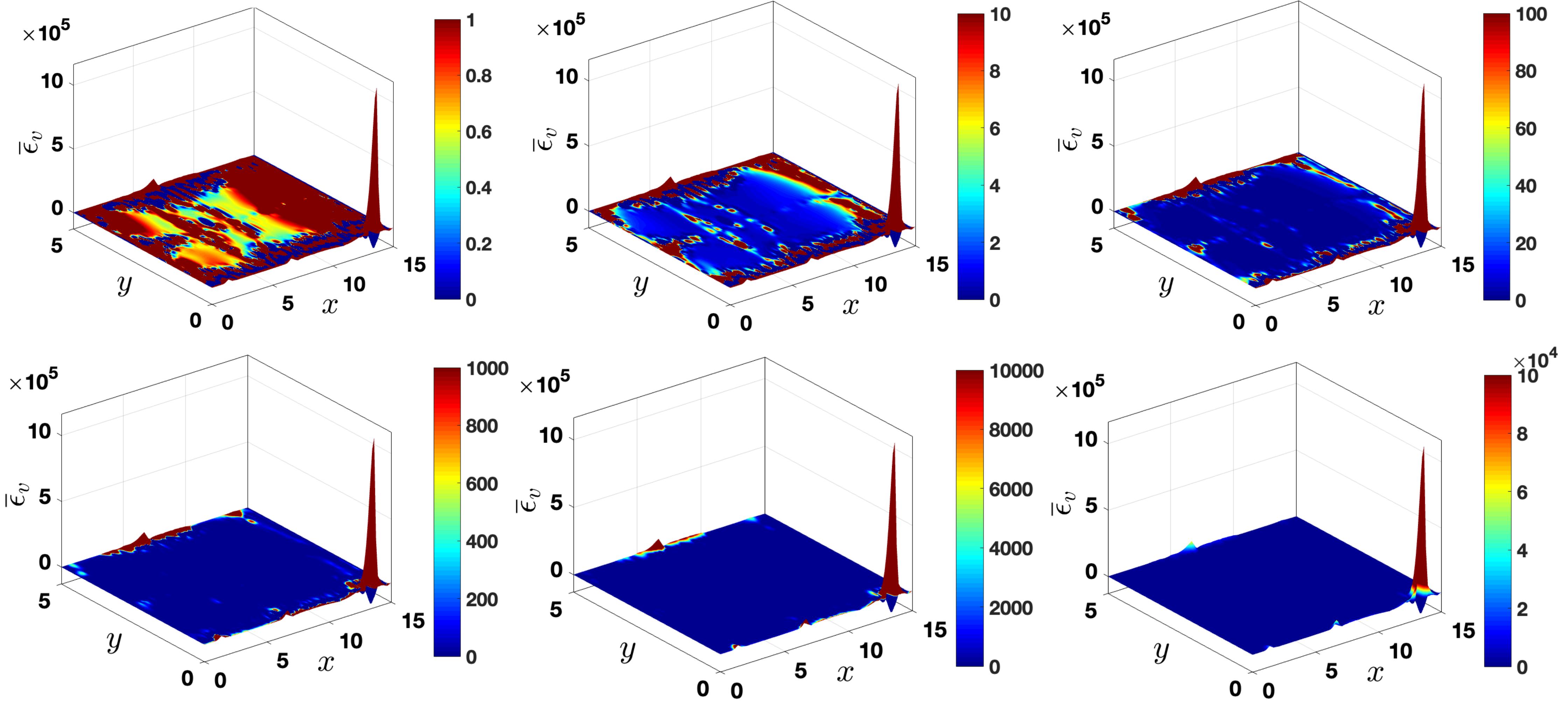
Error Analysis



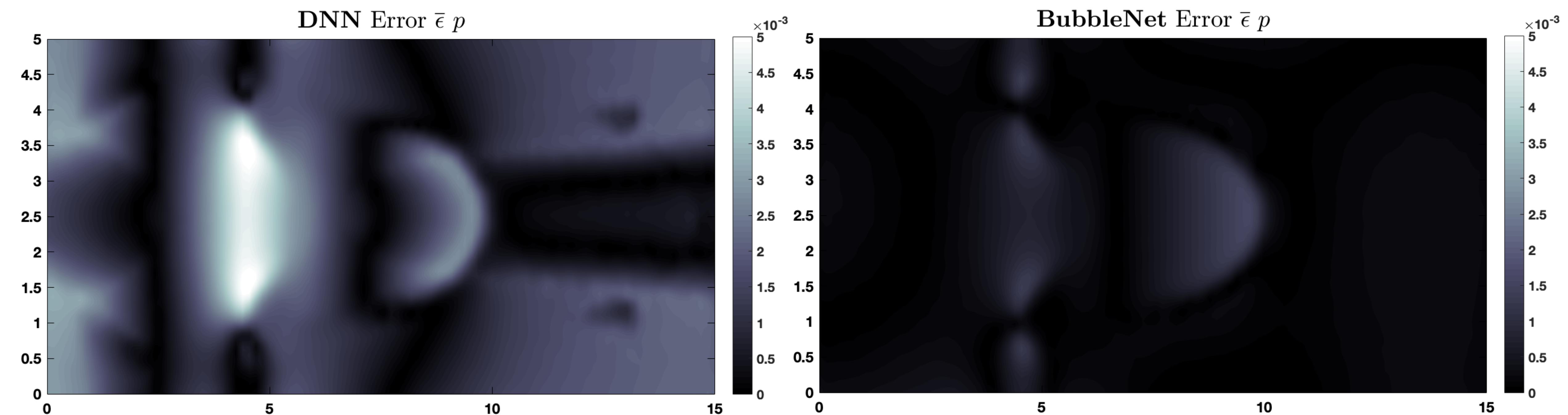
Error Analysis



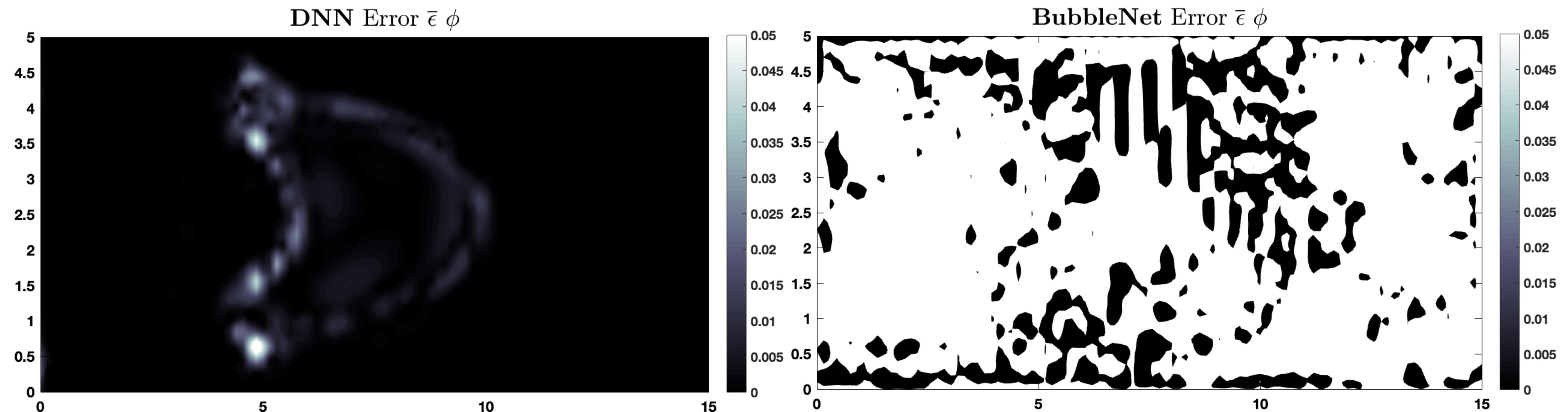
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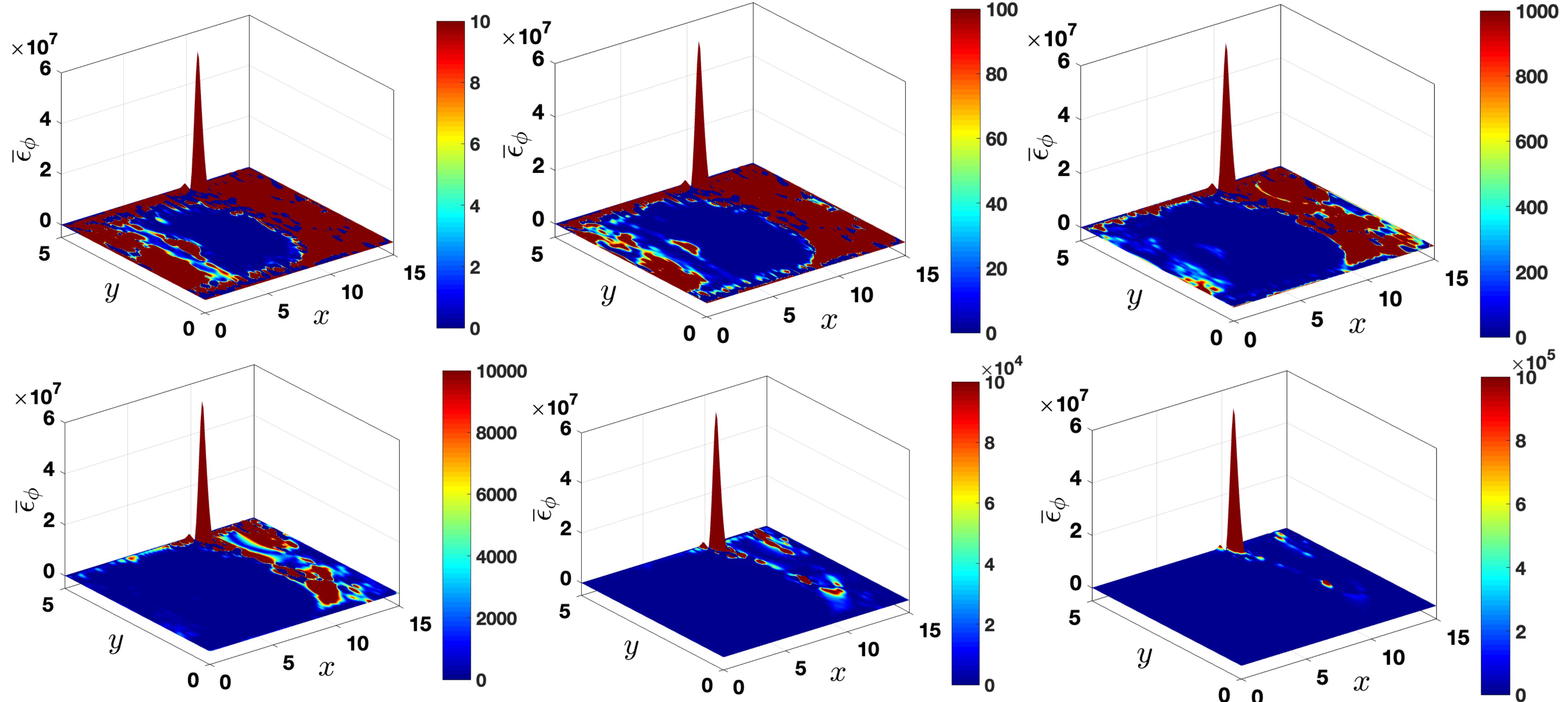
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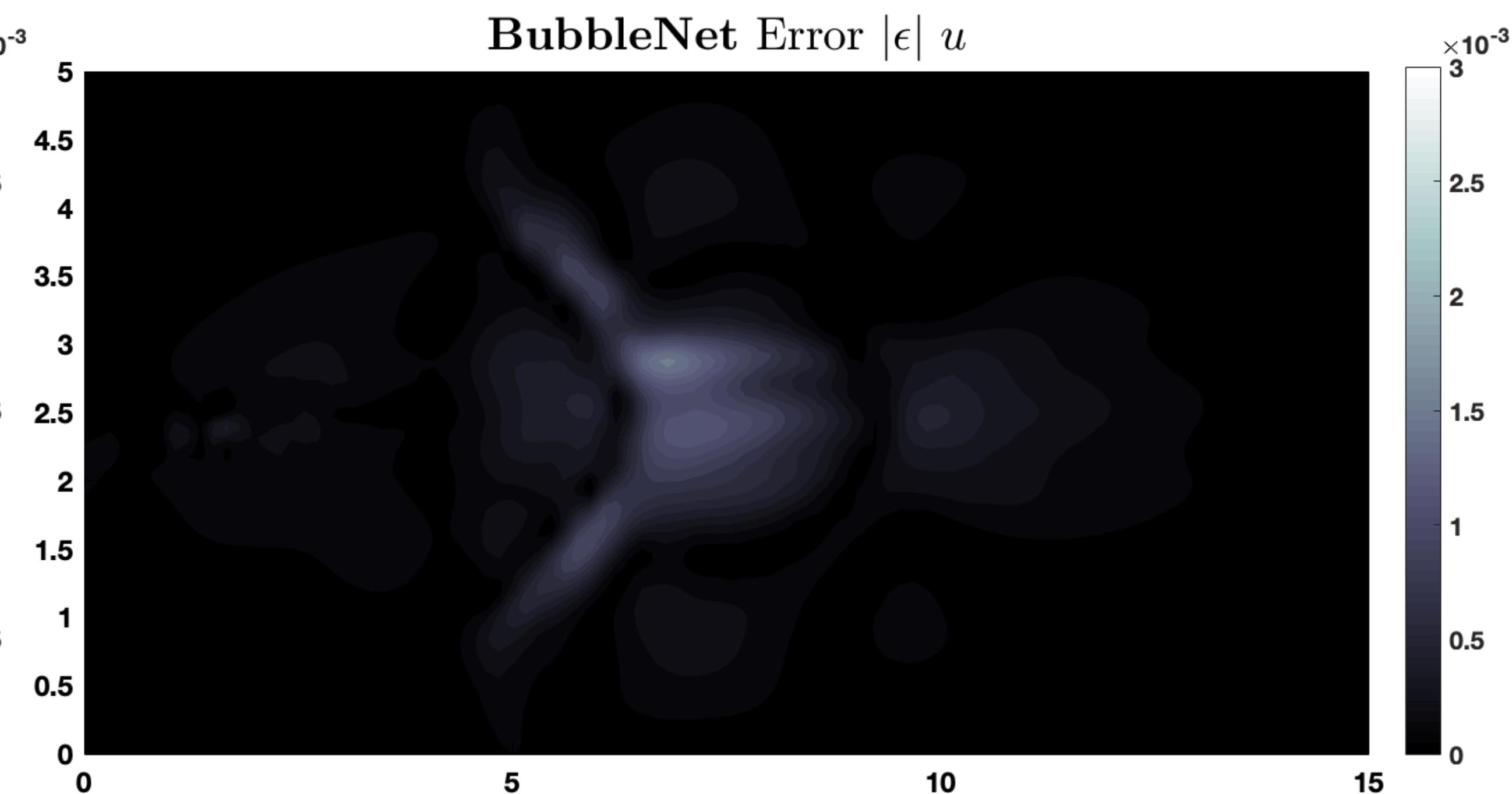
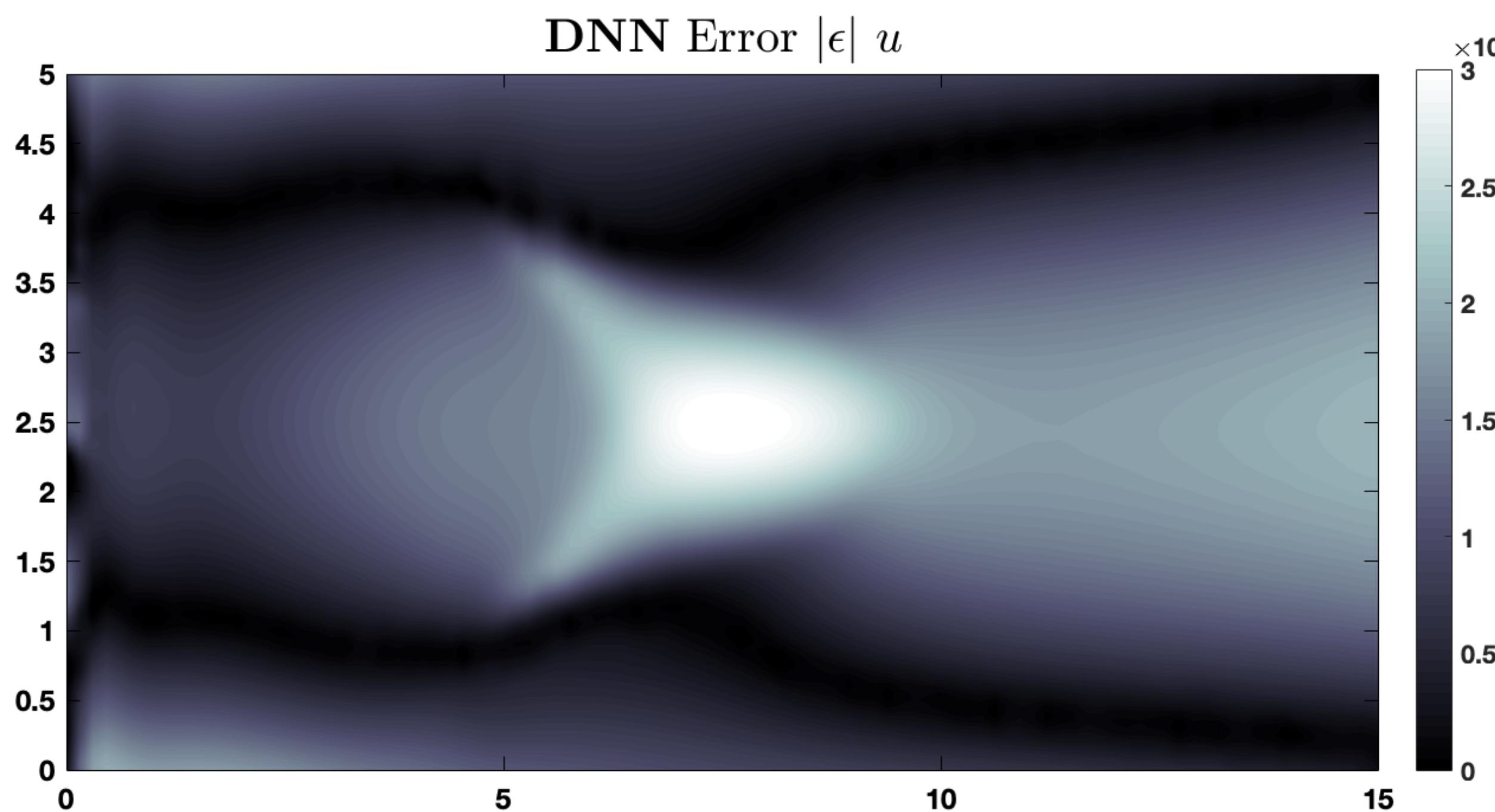
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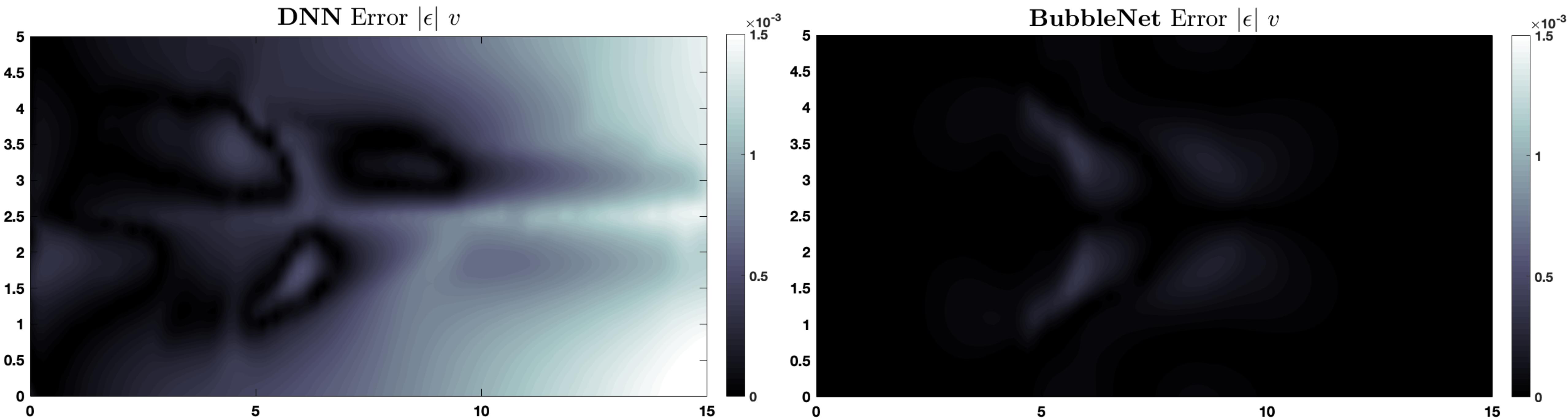
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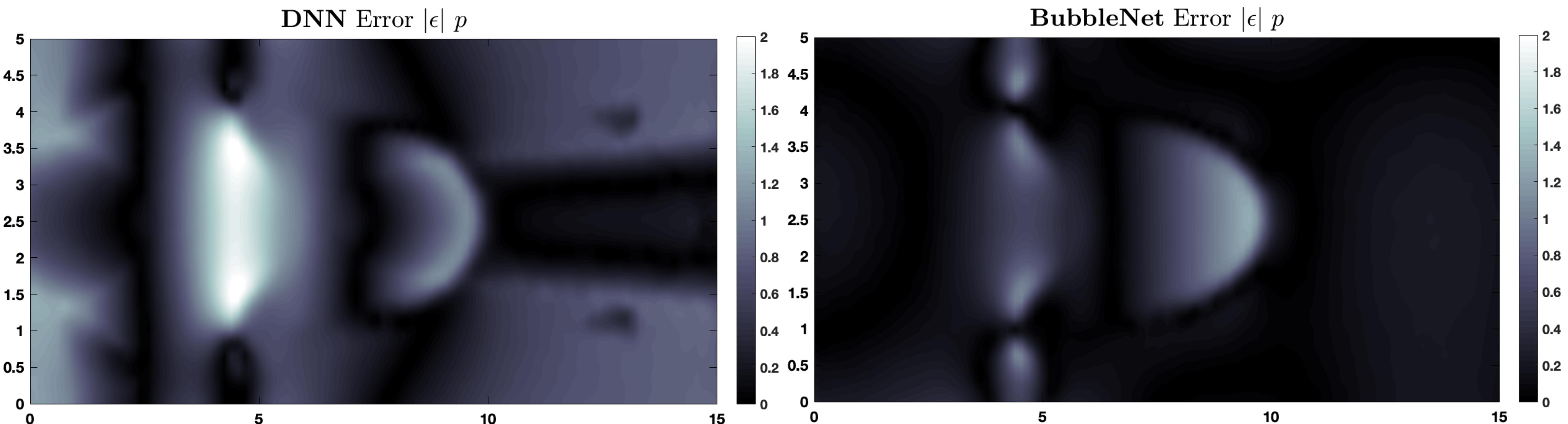
Error Analysis



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Error Analysis

