

基于物理深度学习的微气泡系统动力学预测

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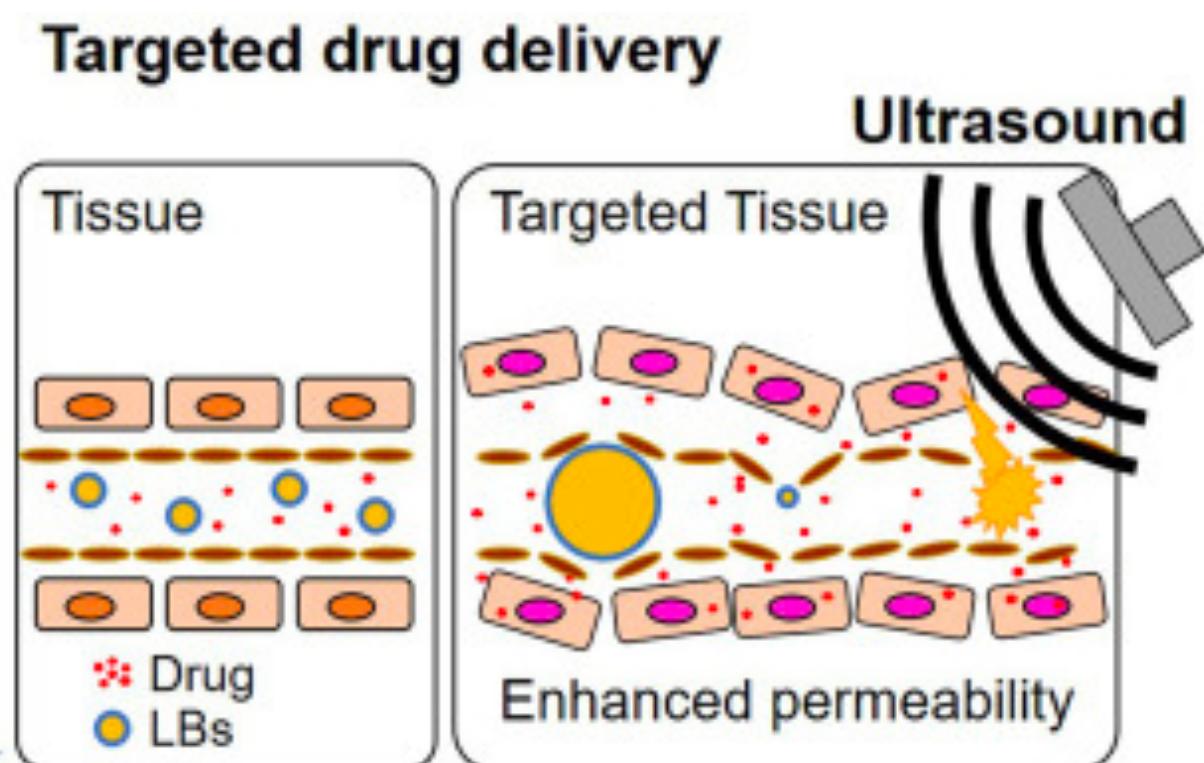
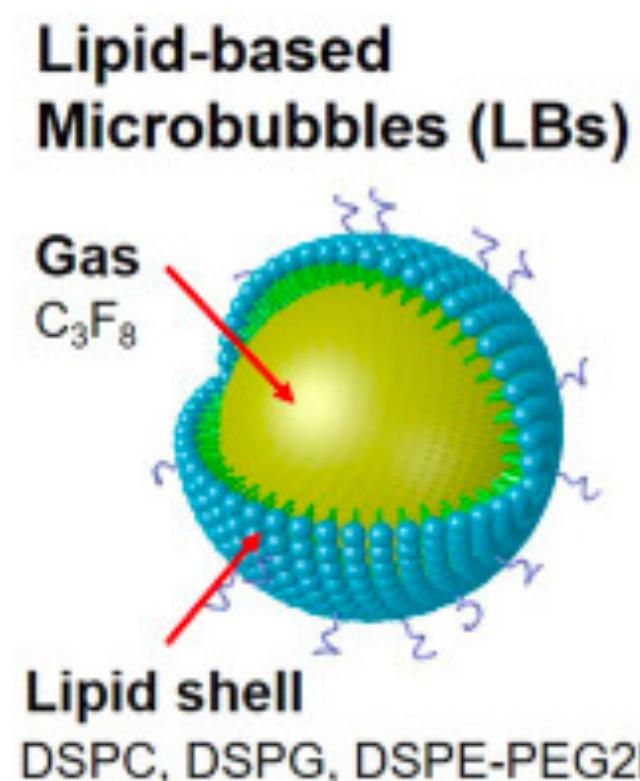
上海大学力学与工程科学学院



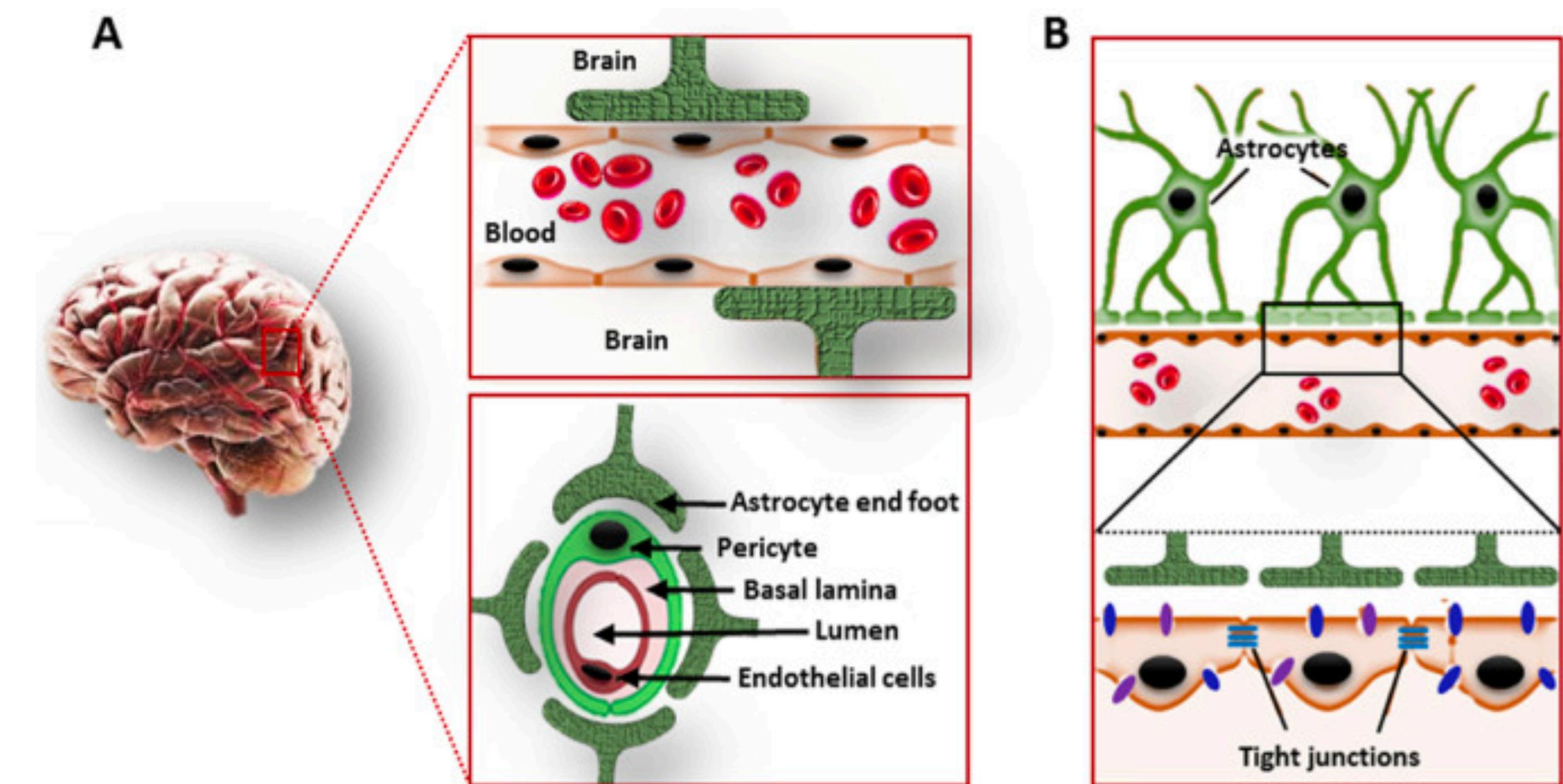
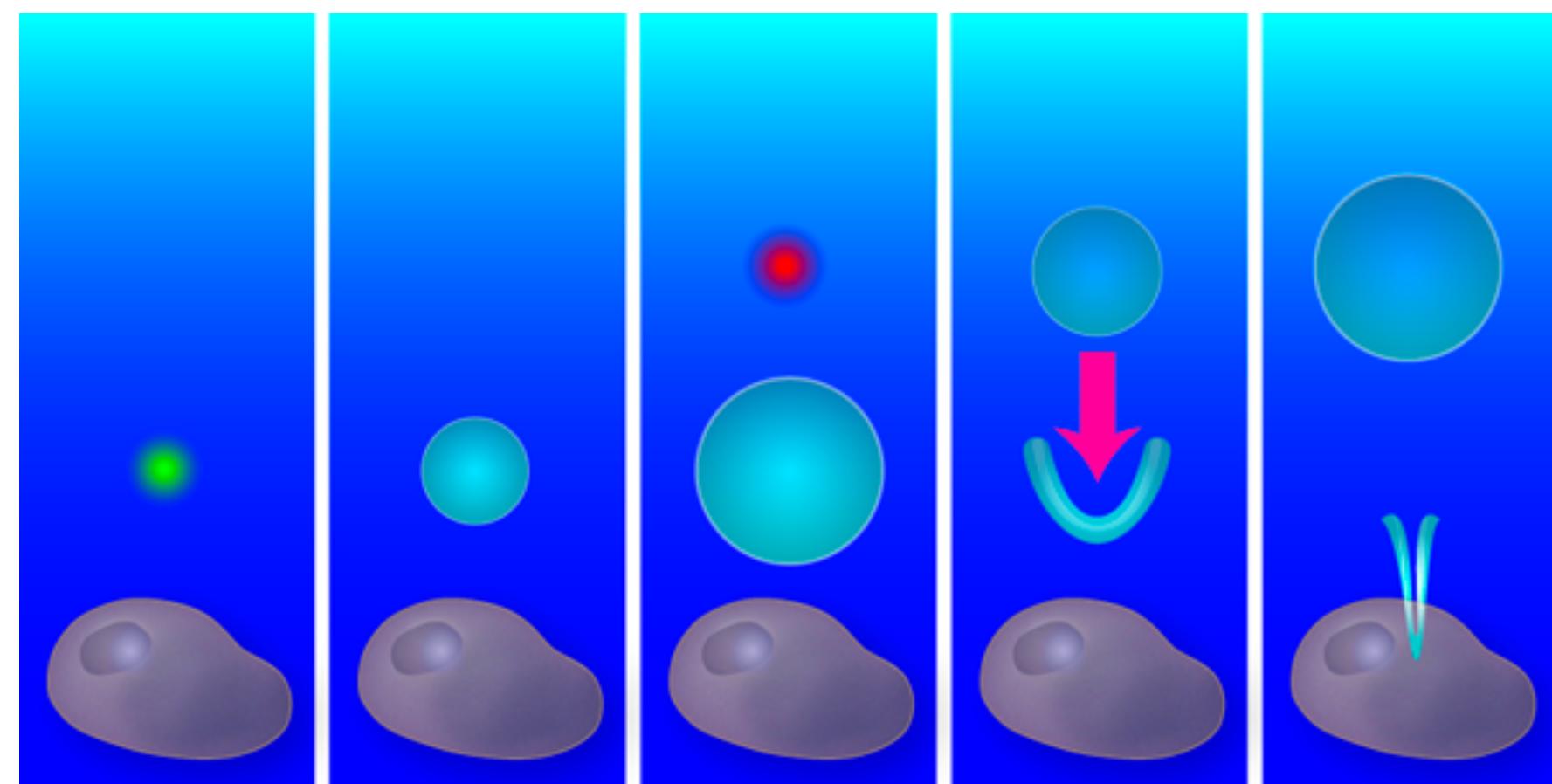
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- **应用背景**: 气泡流动的生物学背景 & 神经网络及机器学习技术
- **理论背景**: 神经网络介绍及物理应用
- **理论 & 建模**: 两个算例的模型建立 & 参数给定, 我们提出的物理神经网络
- **结果 & 讨论**: 模拟仿真结果 & 深度学习预测结果
- **声明**: 致谢和代码 & 项目开源声明

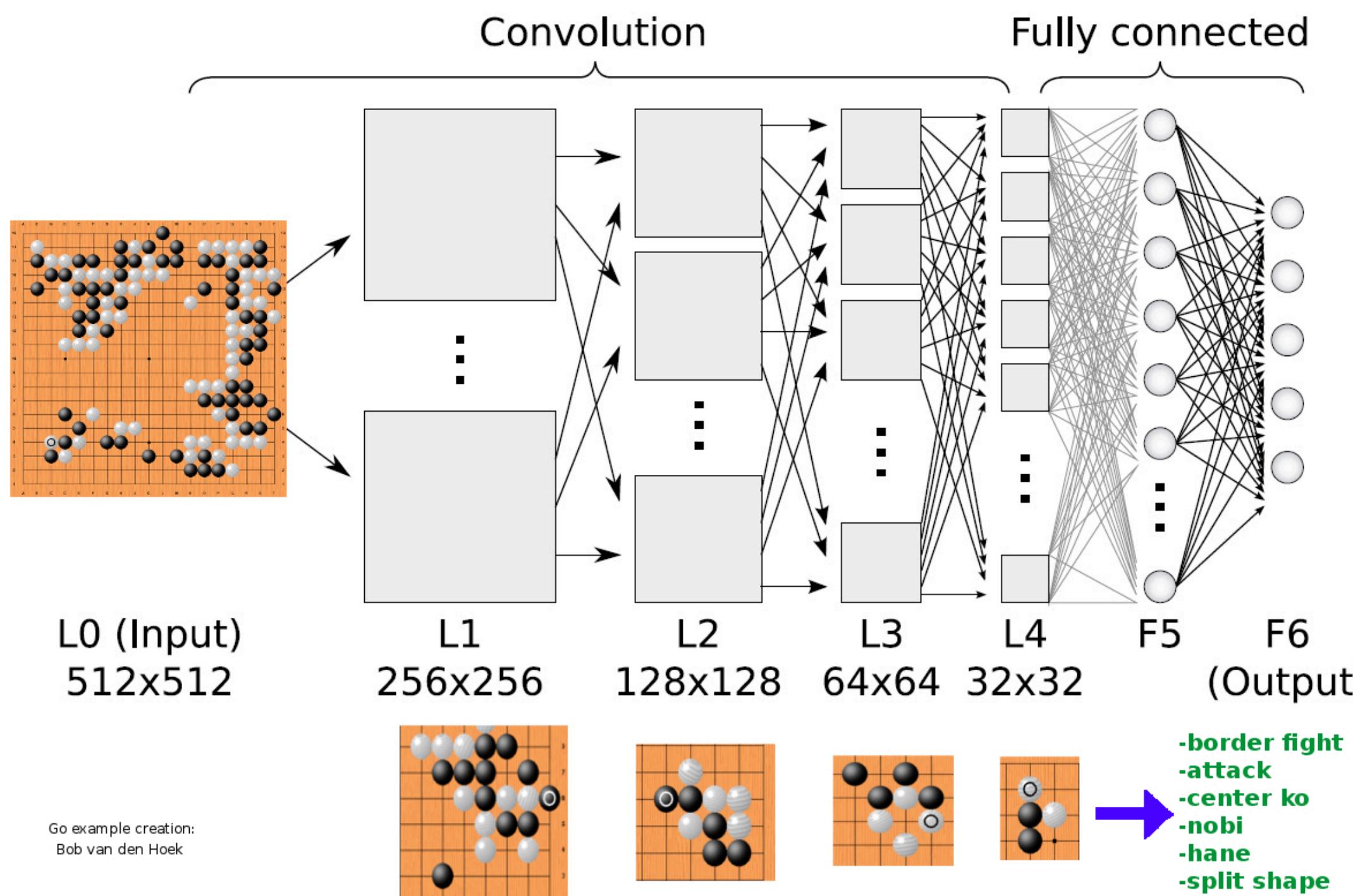
气泡流：大量应用研究场景



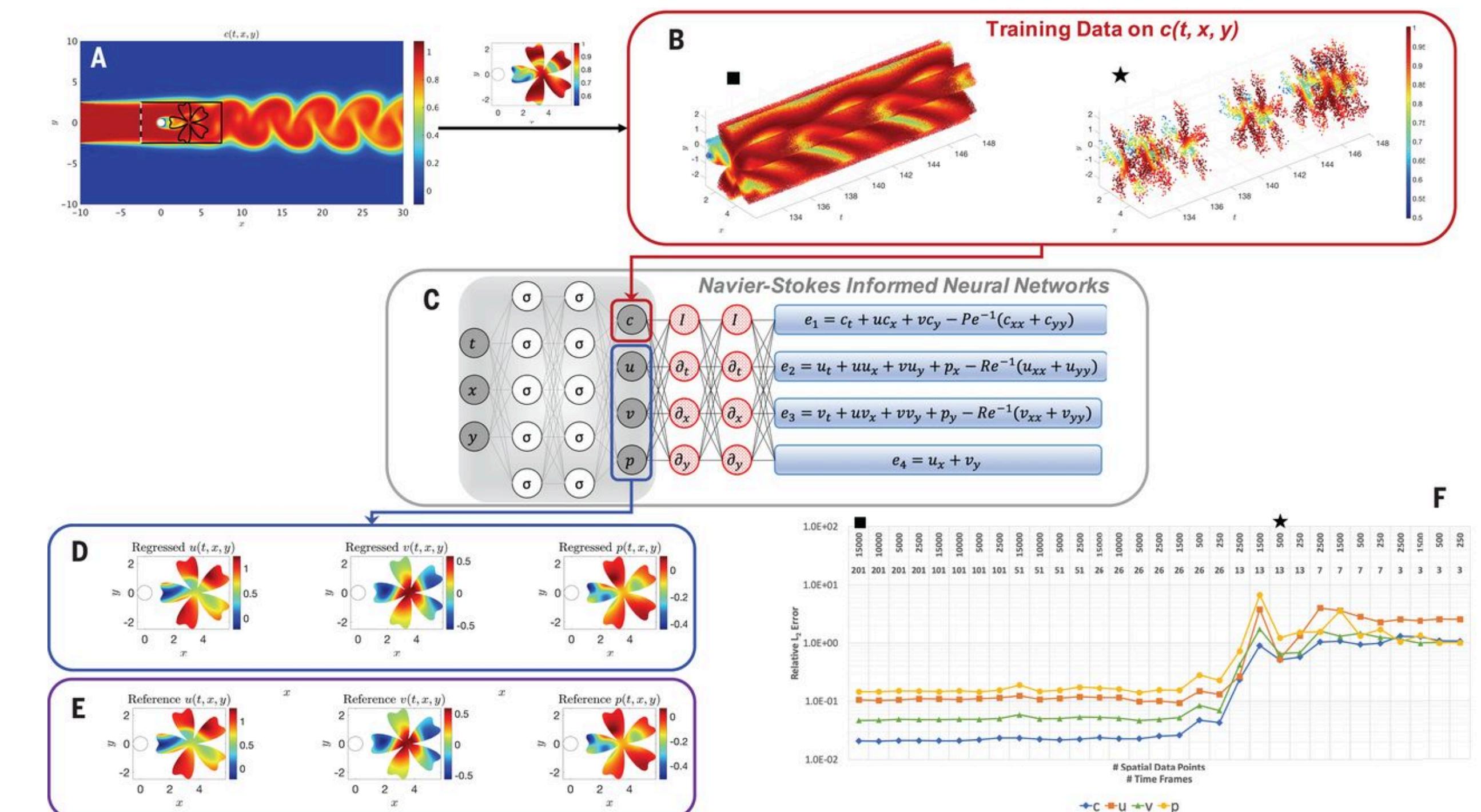
Omata et al., *Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev.*, 2020



机器学习横空出世



DeepMind, 2016

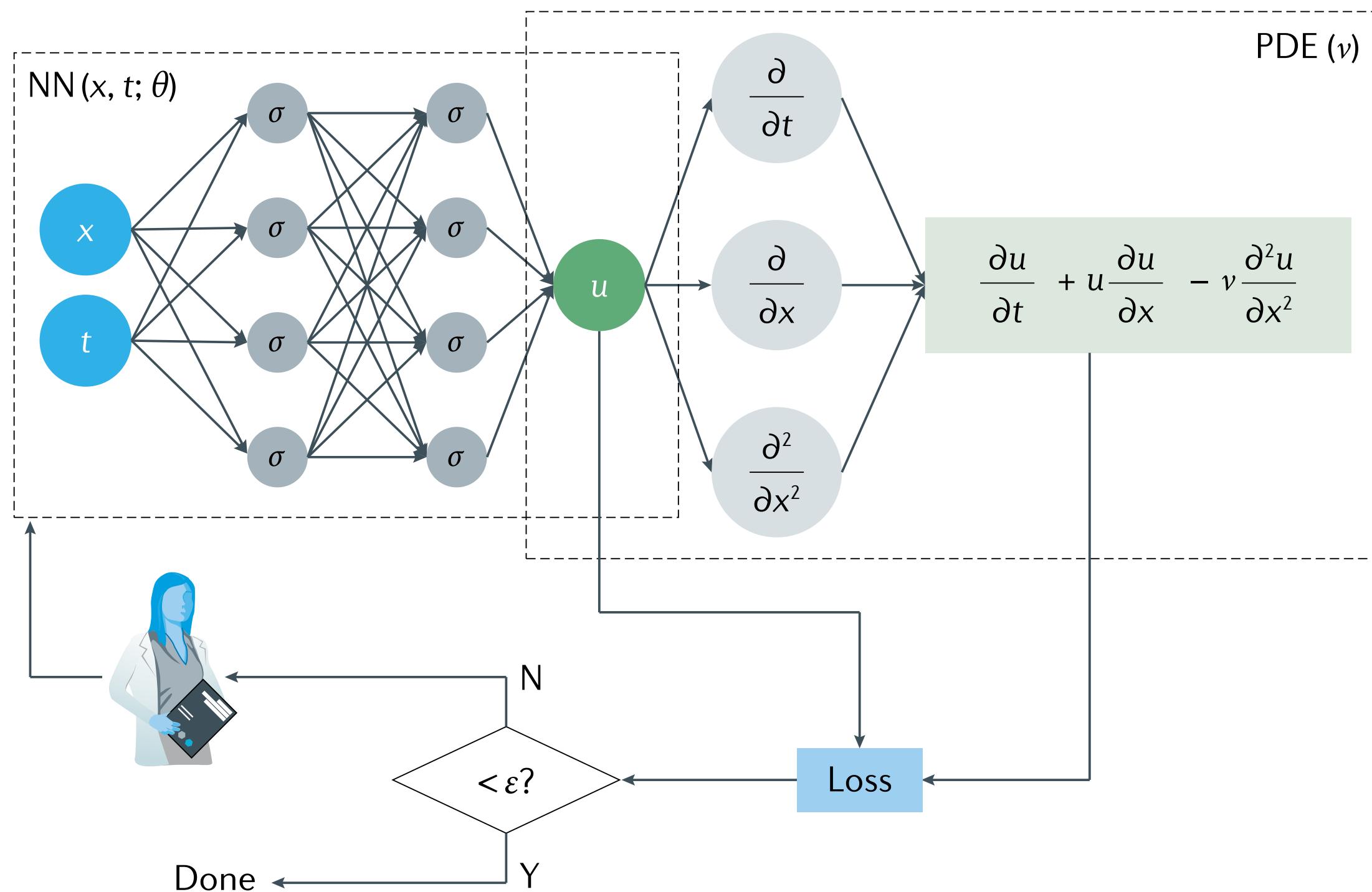


Raissi et al., Science, 2020

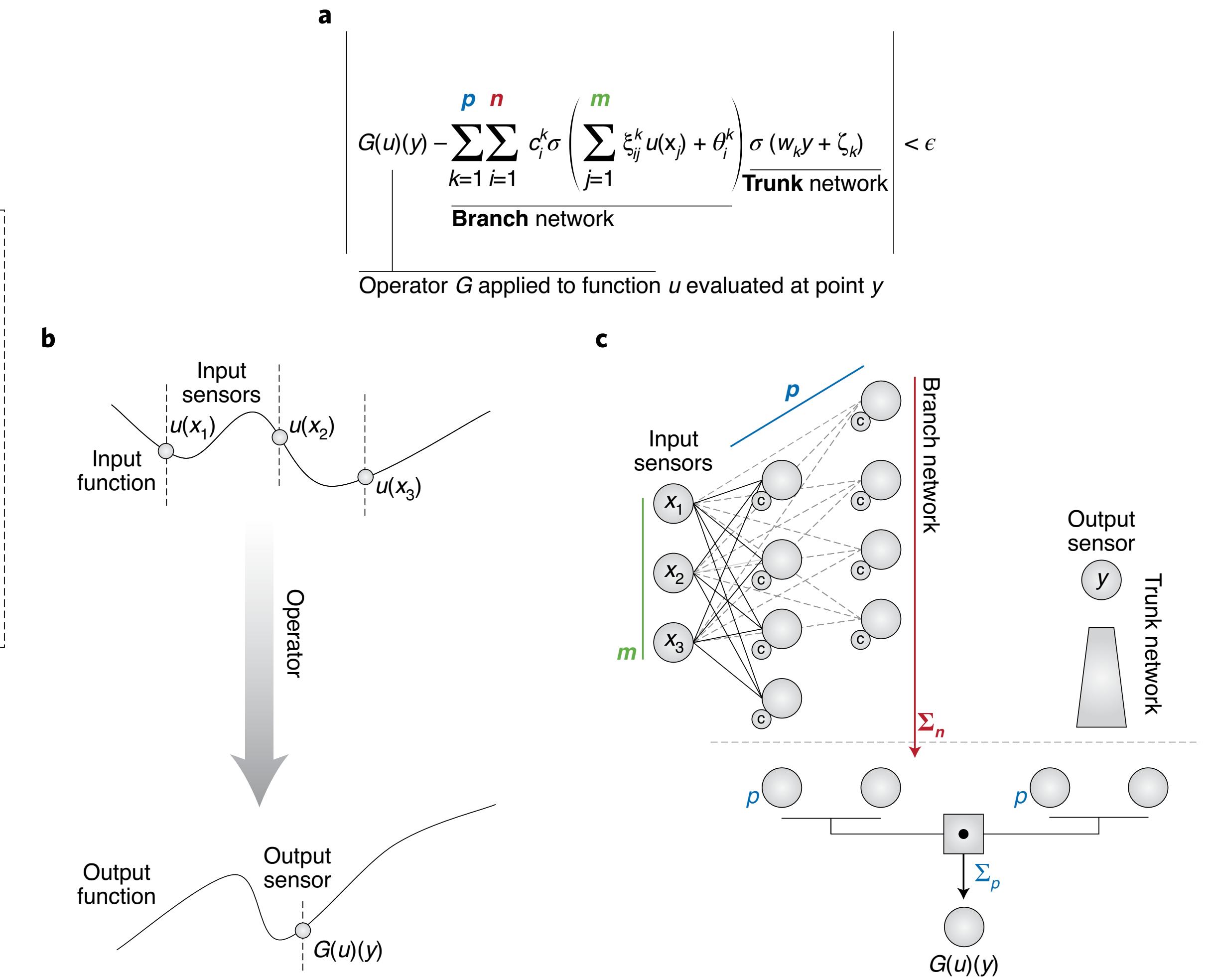
神经网络的物理应用

Higgins, 2021

- 引入物理损失使训练结果逼近真实物理
- 神经网络的自动求导巧妙匹配物理系统

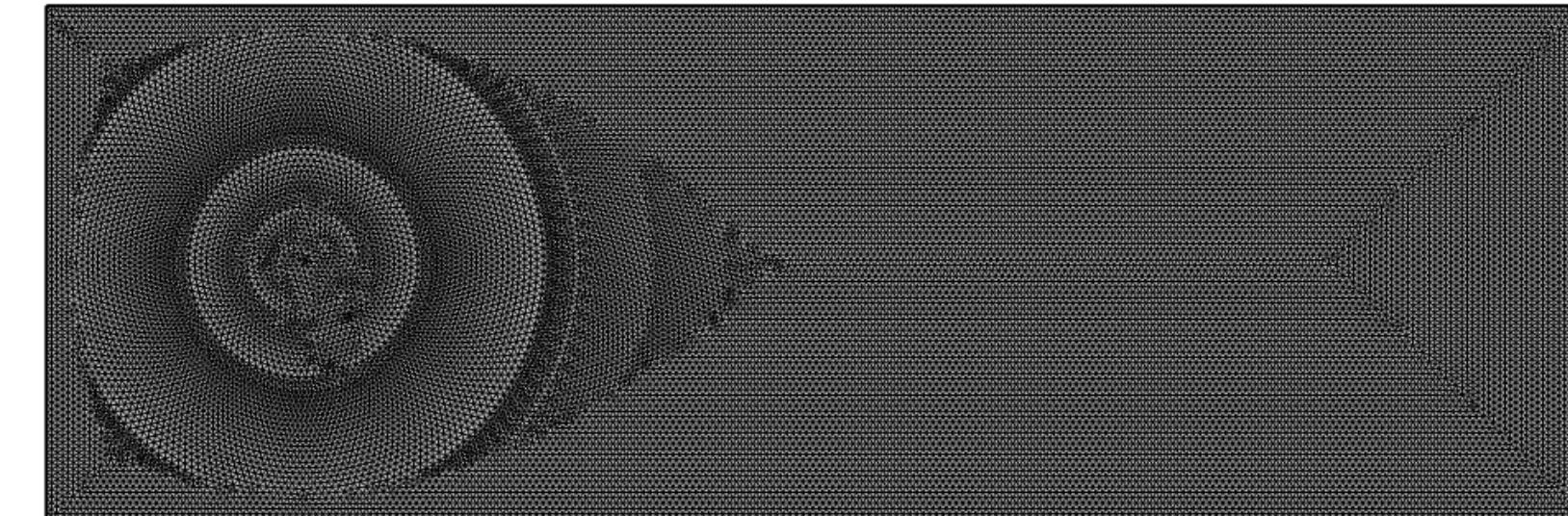
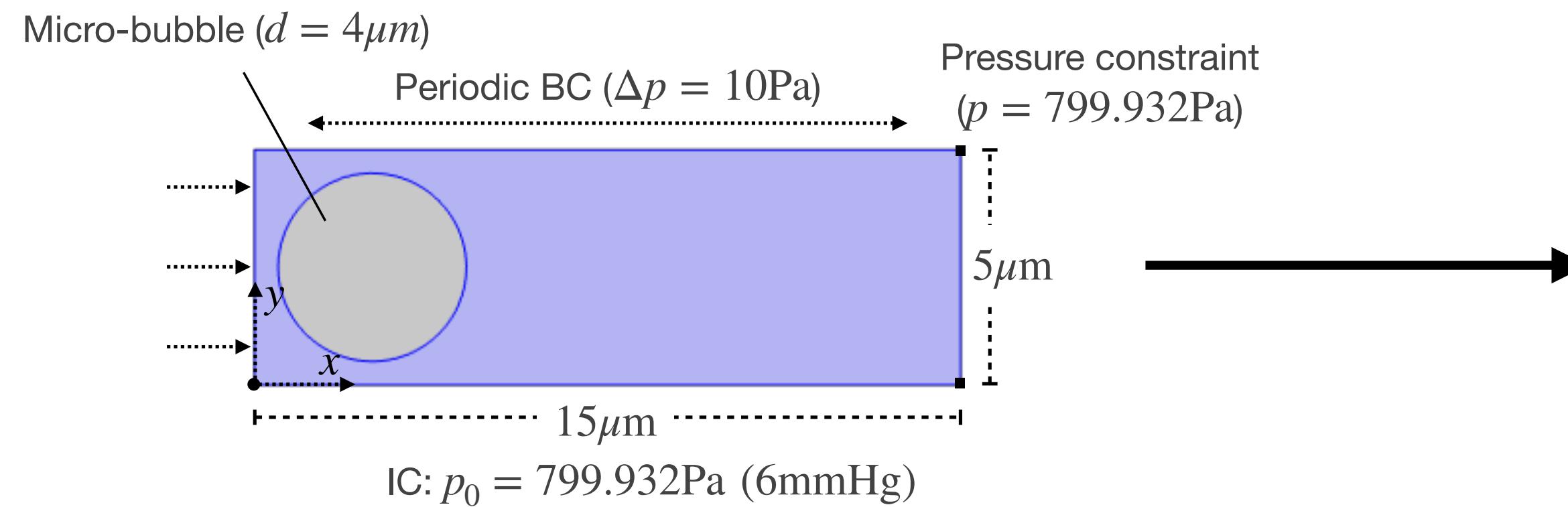


Karniadakis et al., Nat. Rev., 2021

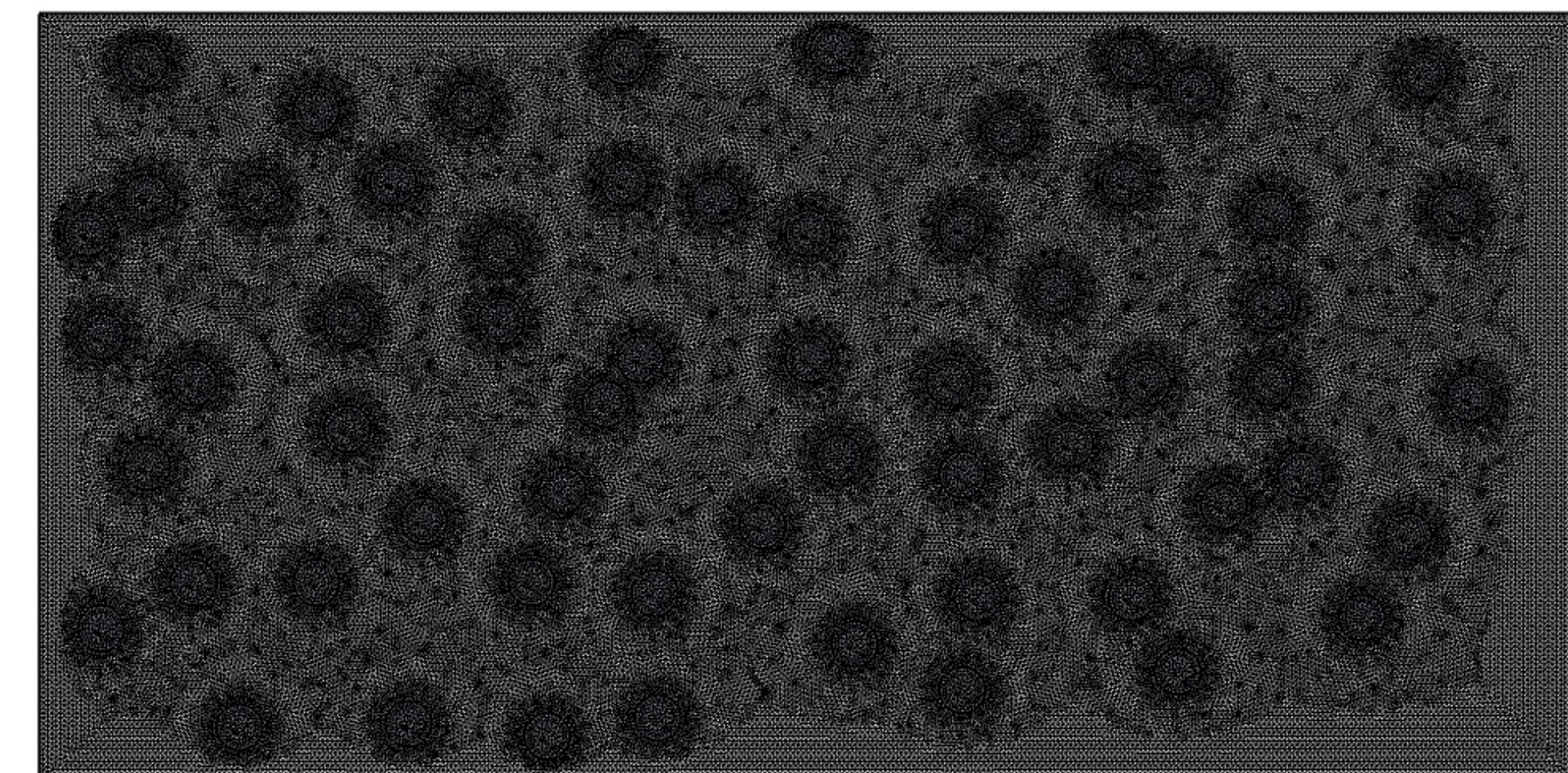
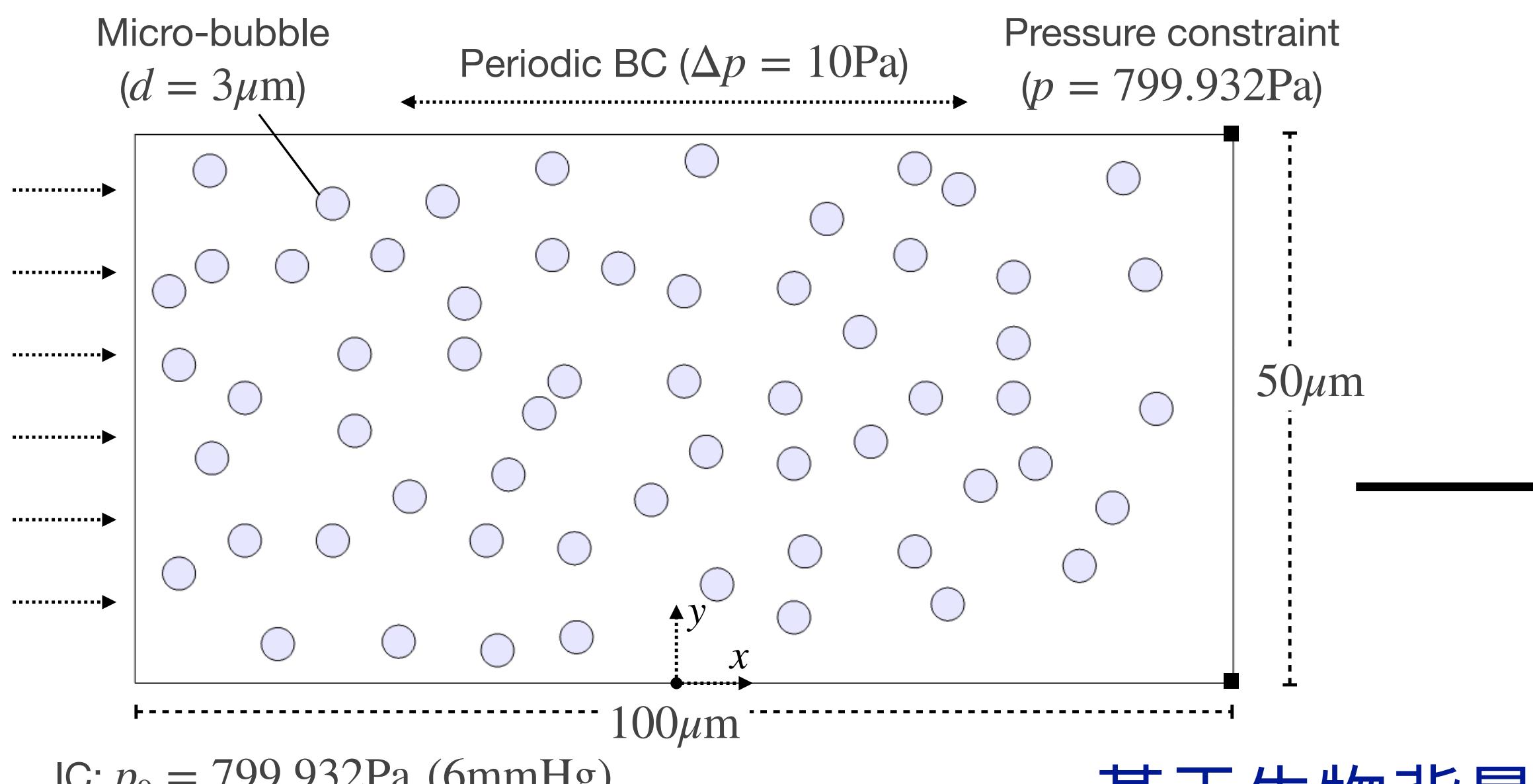


Lu et al., Nat. Mach. Int., 2021

气泡流系统建模

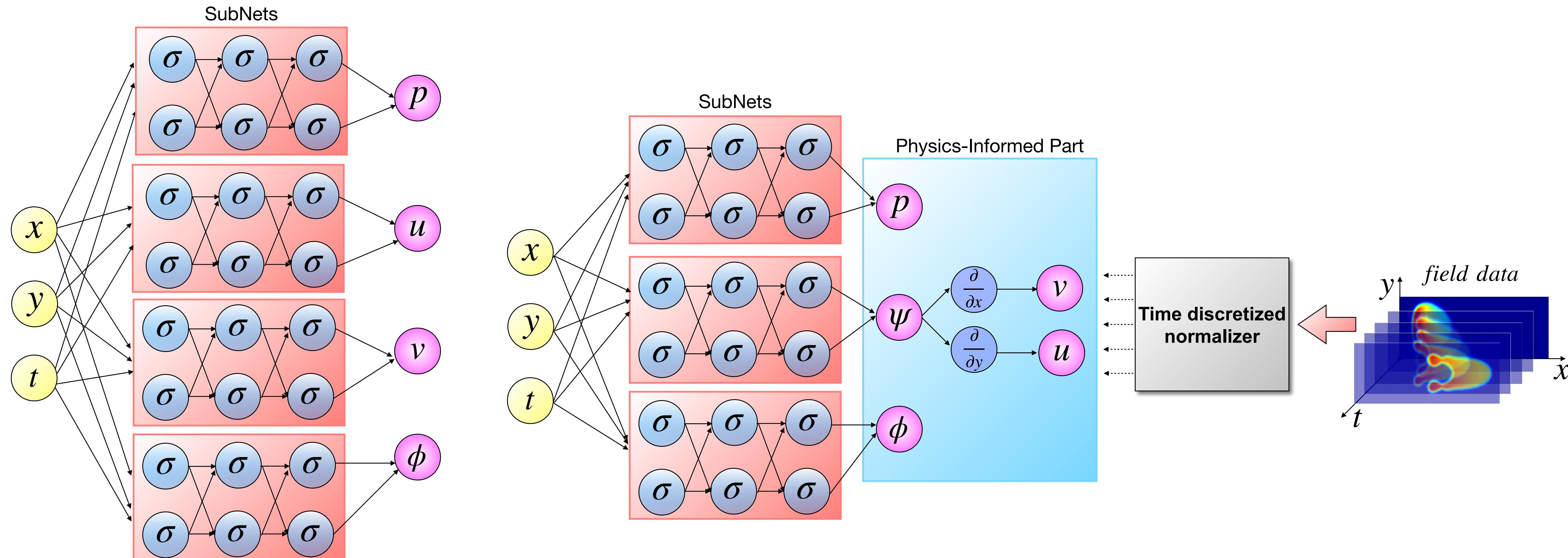


精密网格计算多相流



基于生物背景设定参数

BubbleNet: 预测气泡流的神经网络

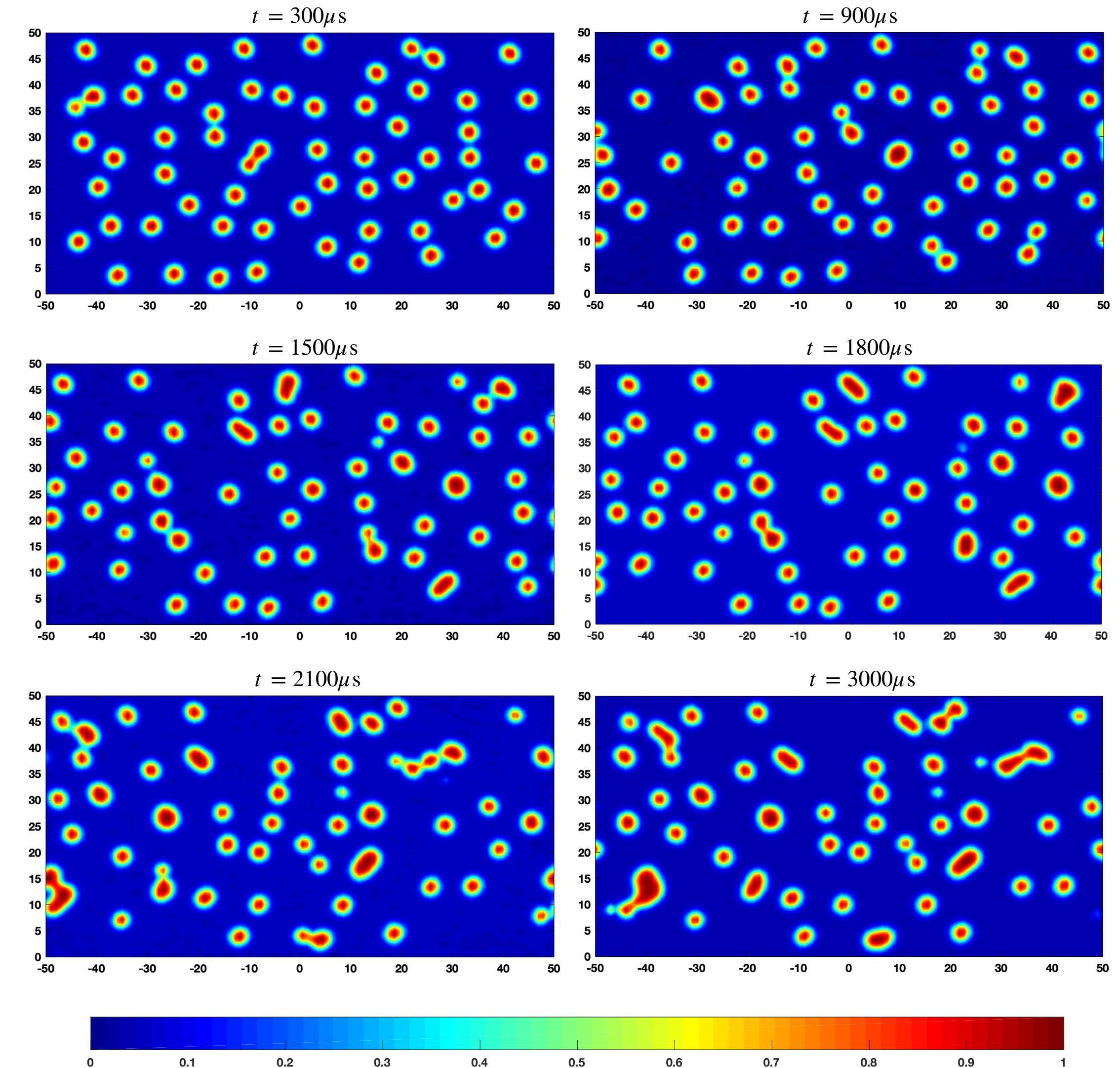
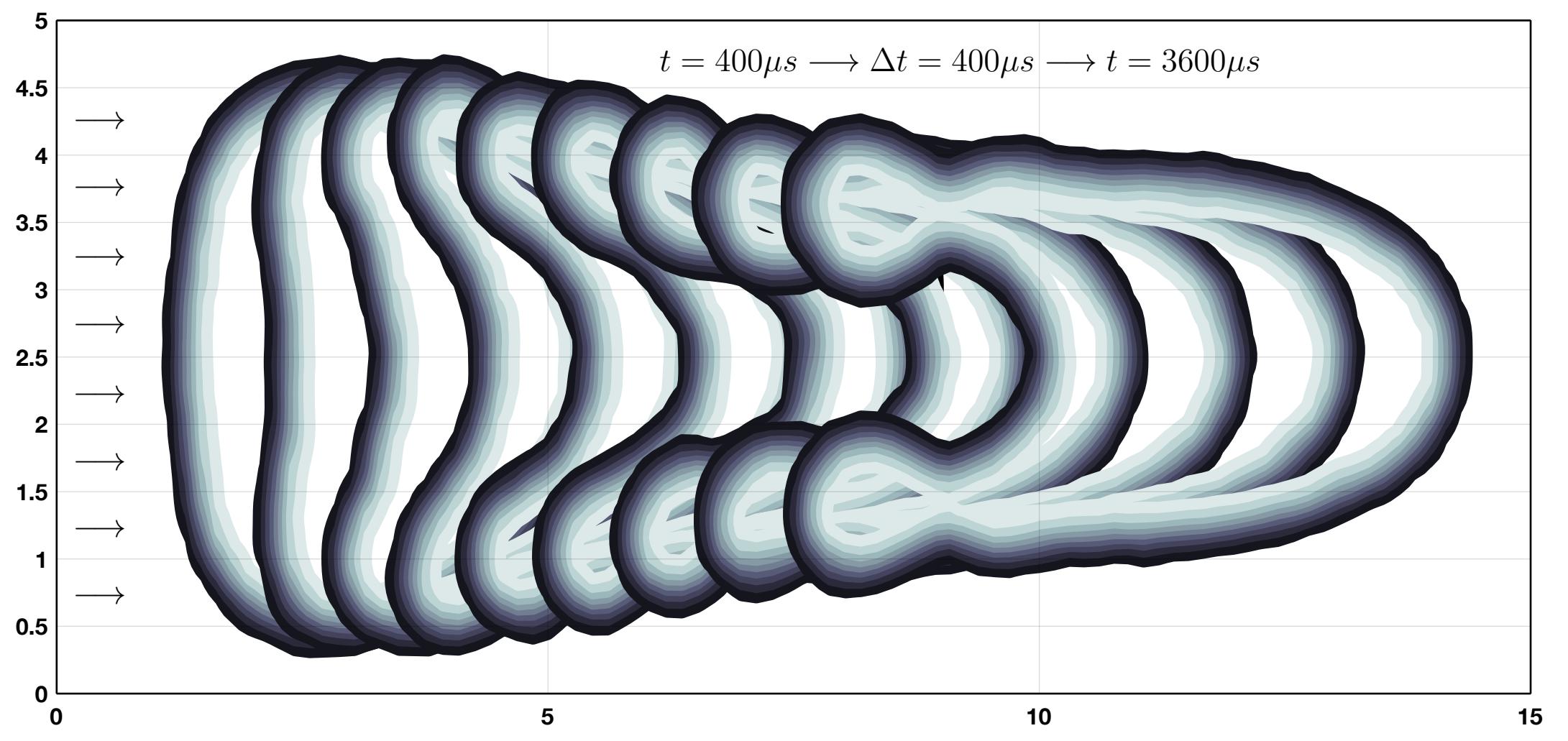


深度神经网络

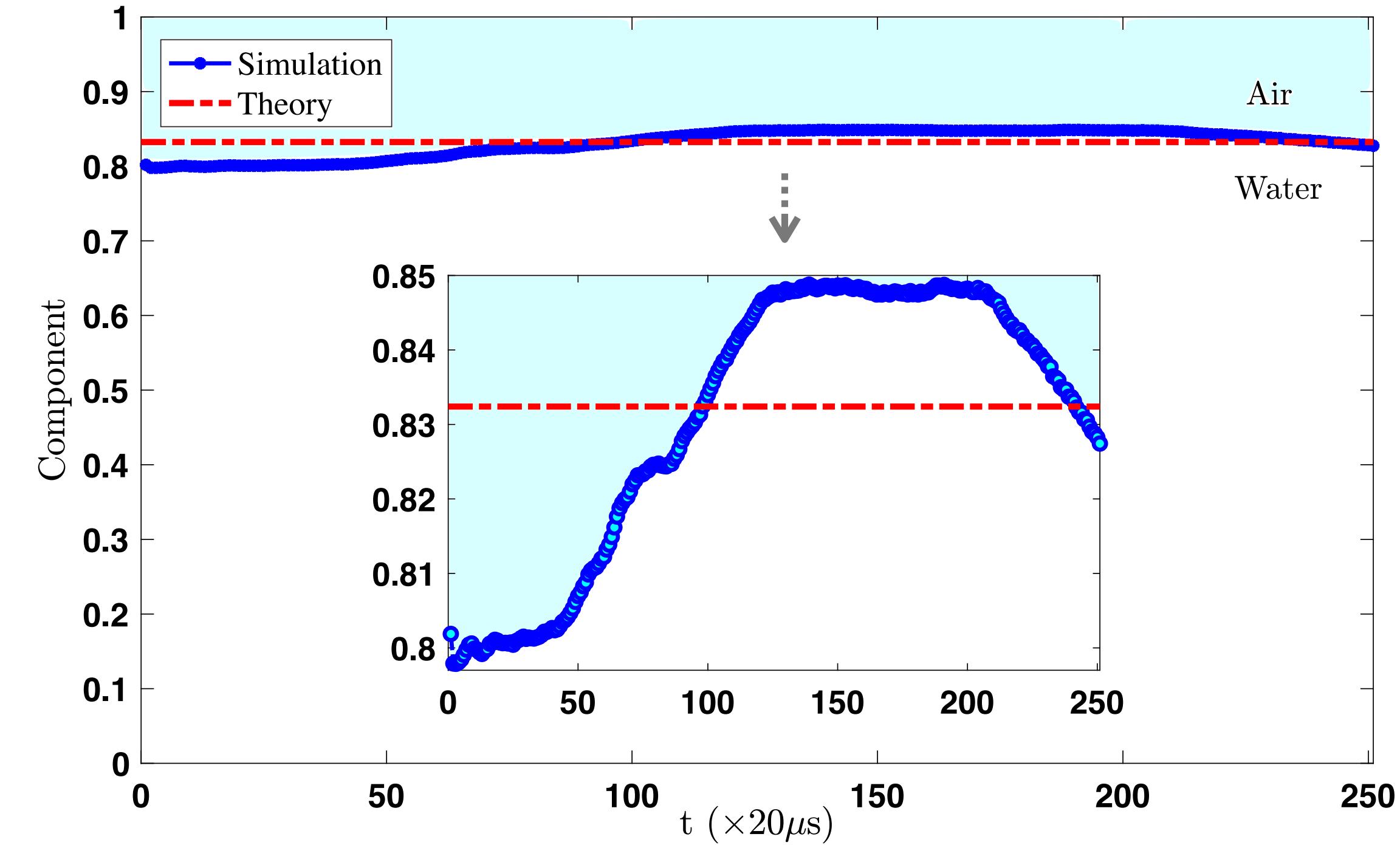
物理编码的气泡流神经网络

数值计算结果

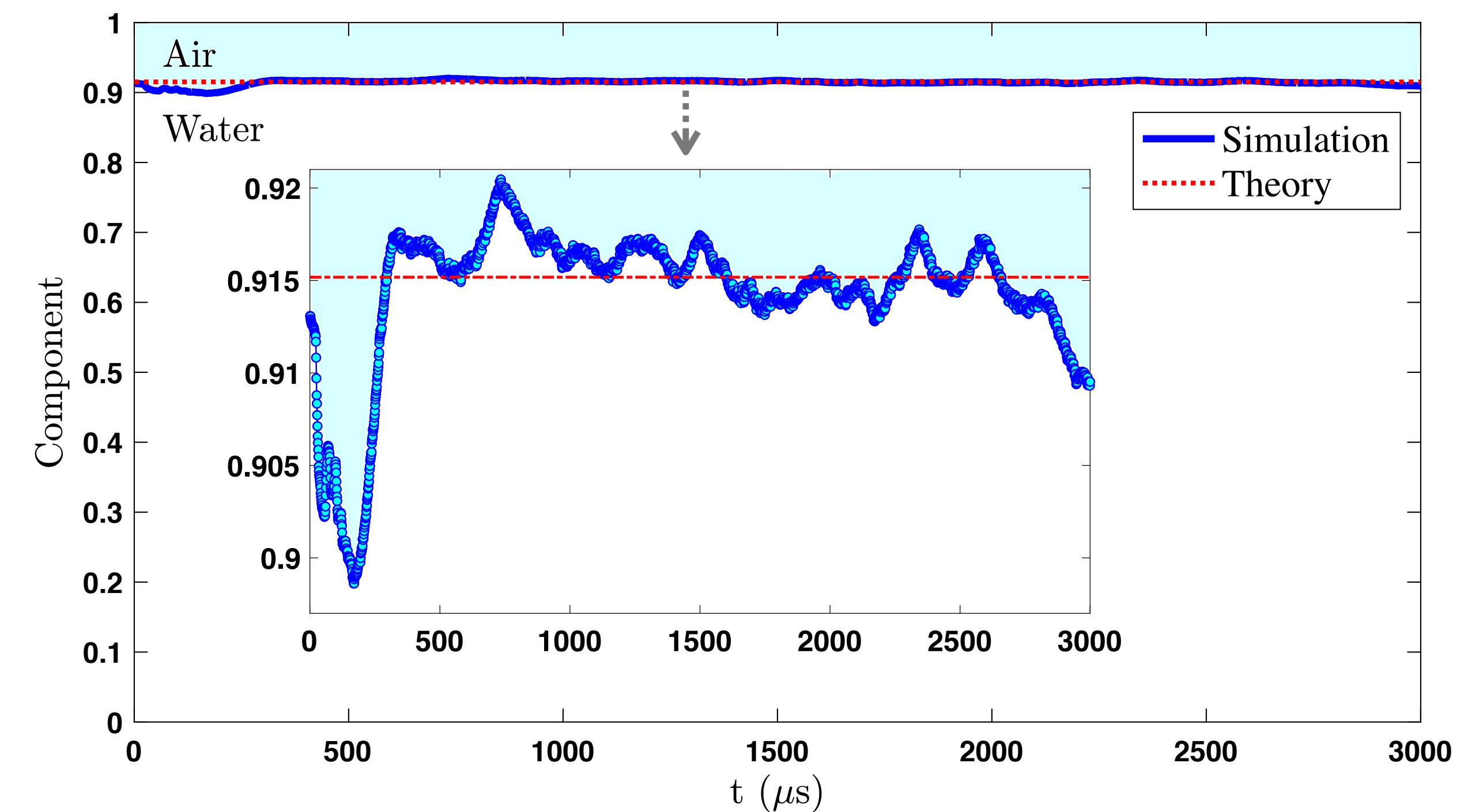
- 单气泡 & 多气泡算例 气泡 & 气泡群
整体运动形态 & 趋势
- 单气泡运动符合单红细胞在微管道中
运动趋势 (Tomaiuolo et al., 2009)



确保仿真计算准确



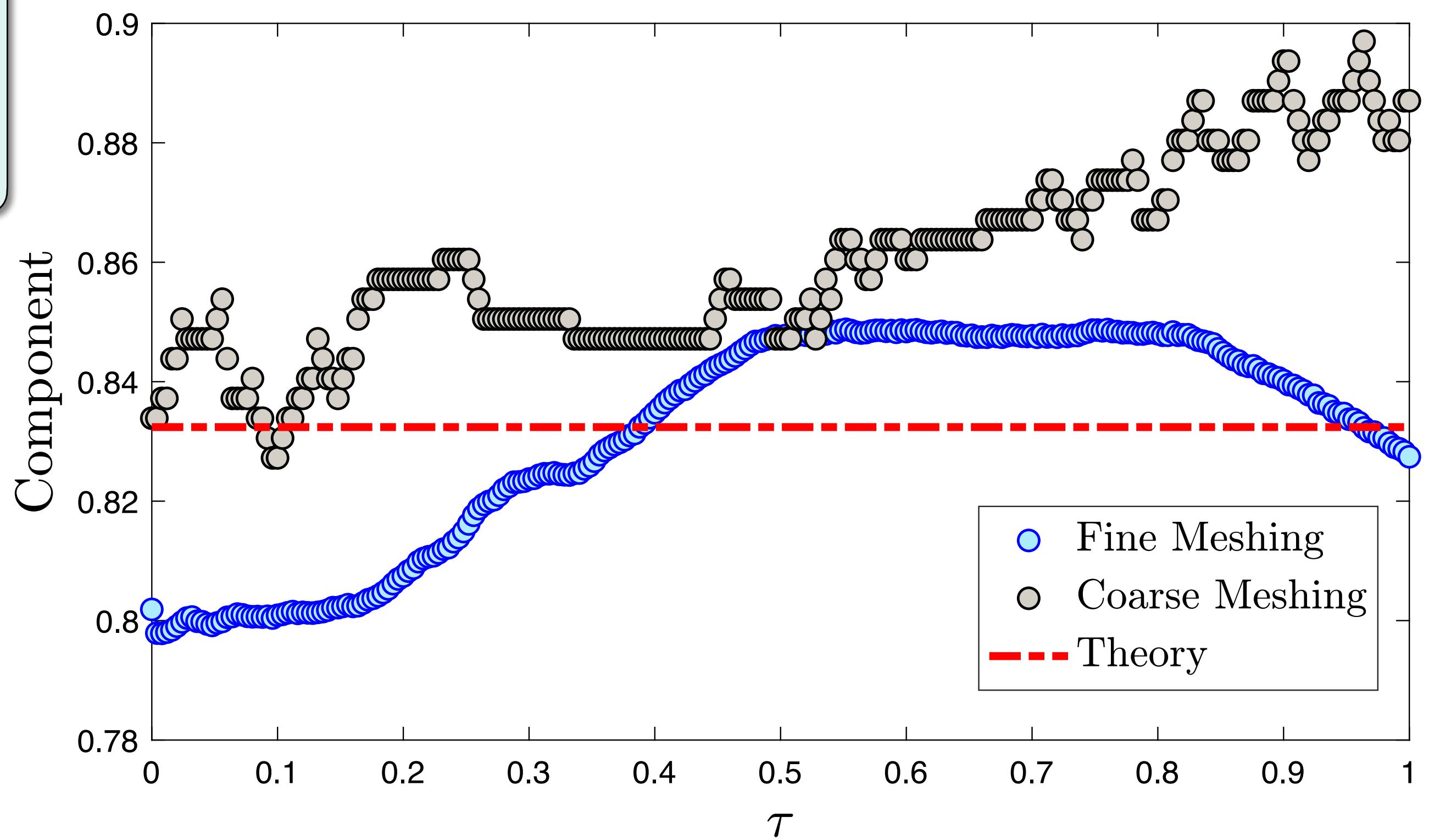
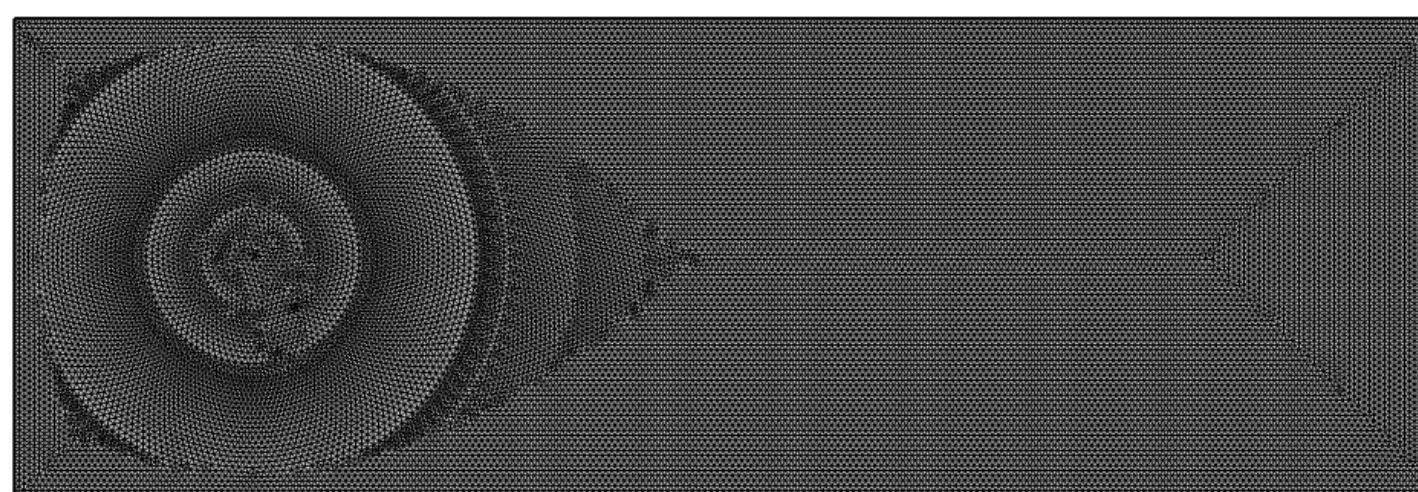
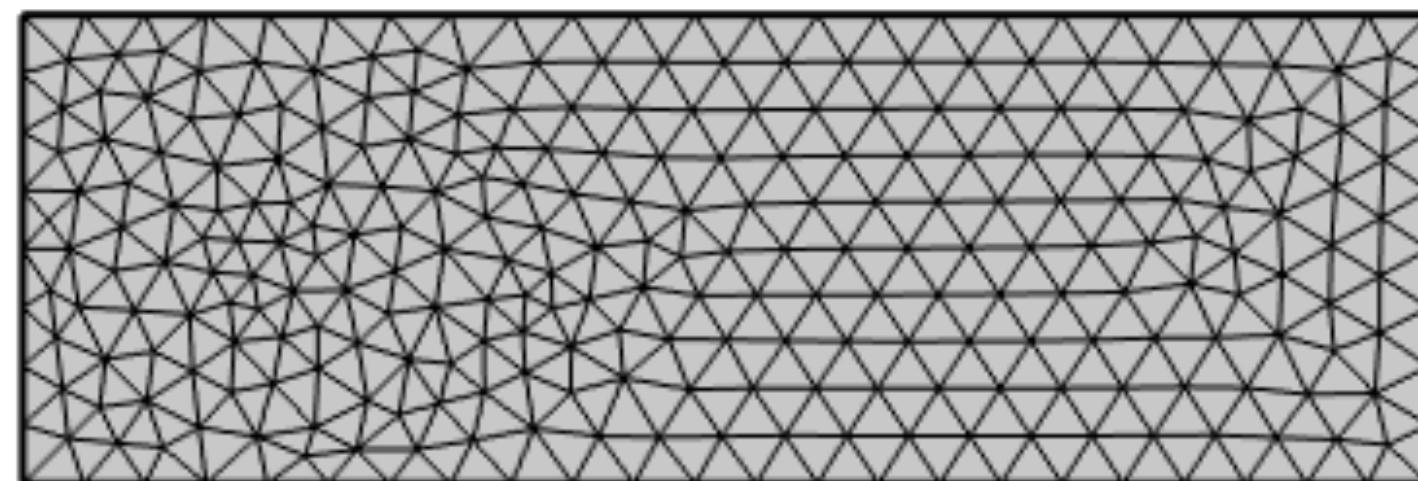
单气泡算例的组分比



气泡群算例的组分比

网格精度对计算结果的影响

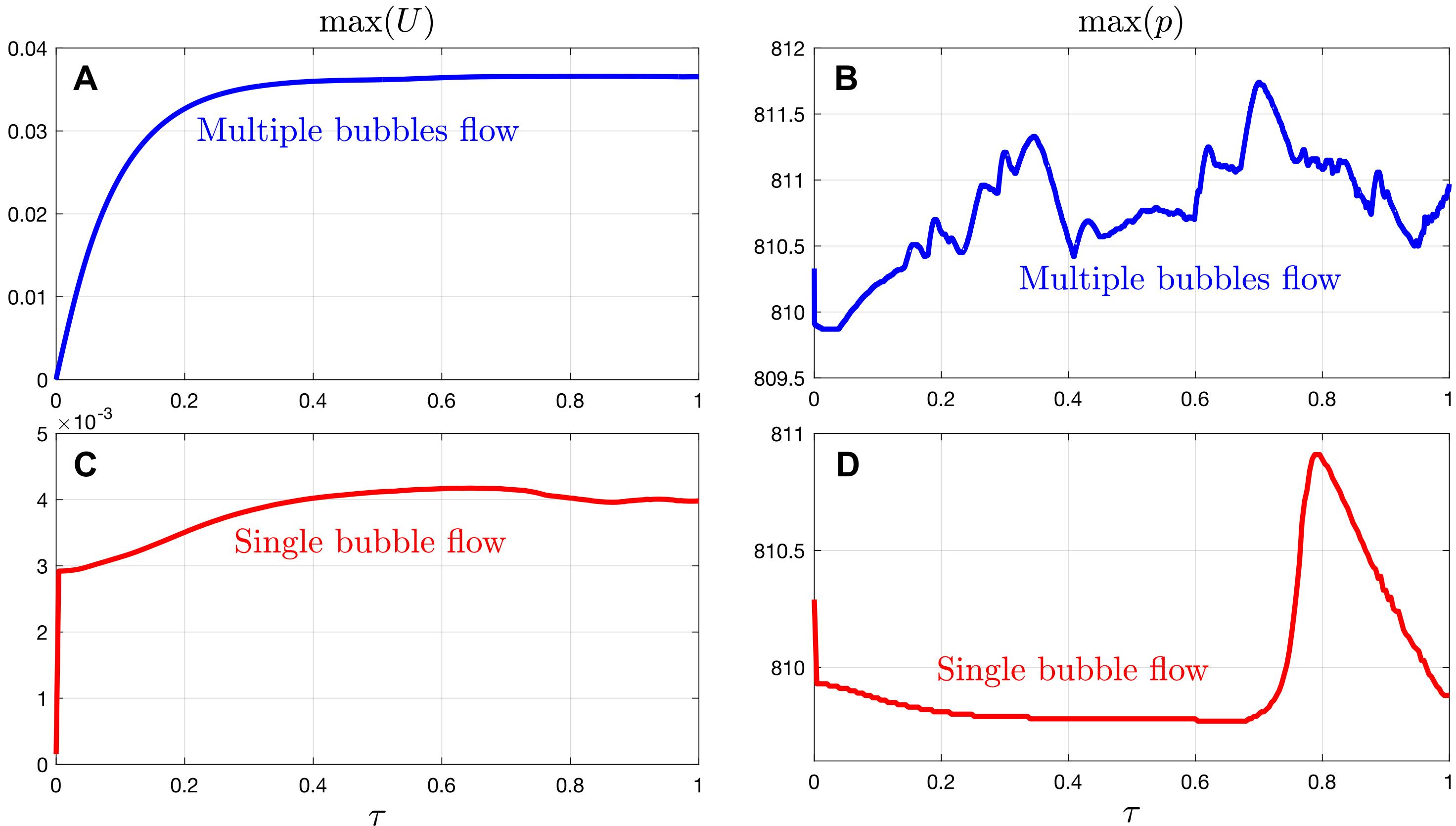
- 粗网格情况下计算结果会产生组分偏离现象，计算结果不准确
- 精密网格运算量需求大



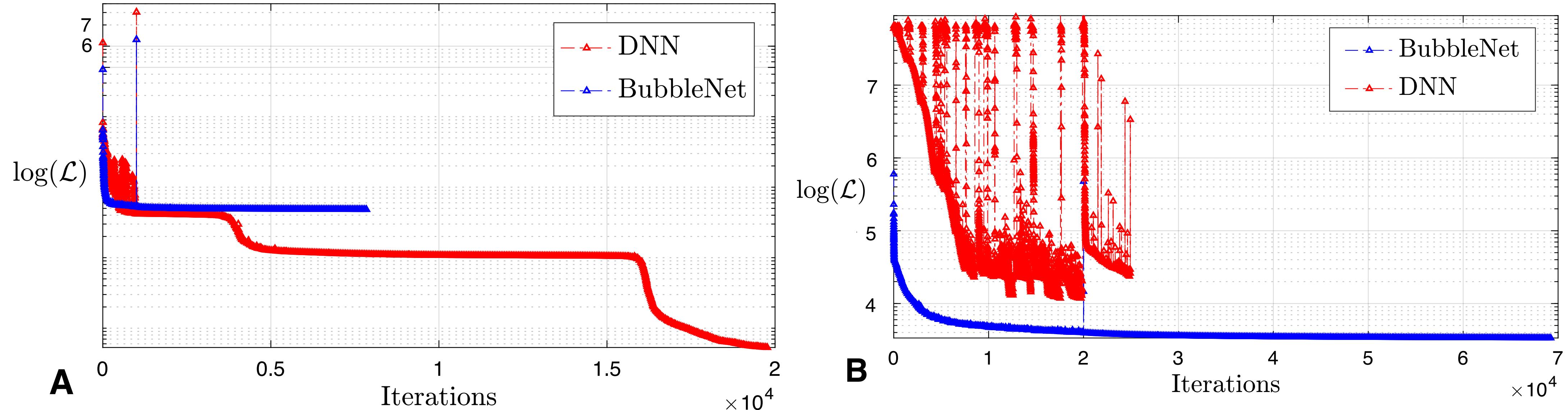
为什么要引入TDN?

时间离散归一化器

- 最大值随时间变化明显
- 对整个时空域进行归一化会导致特定时间段物理特征被剥夺
- 不进行归一化训练耗费时间资源更大



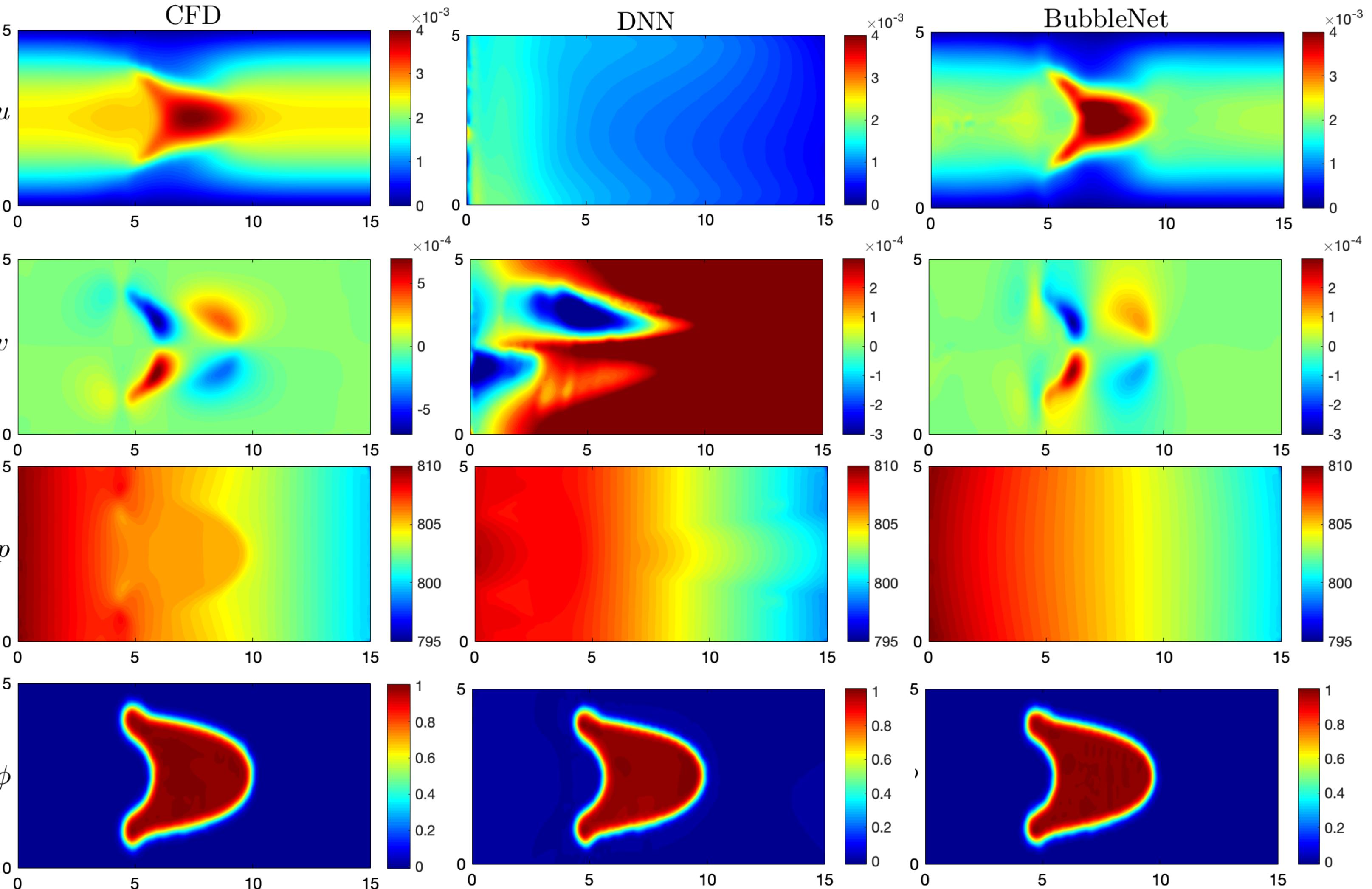
神经网络：迭代 & 训练



- 对于单气泡算例BubbleNet损失更大，训练更快结束
- 对于多气泡算例BubbleNet损失更小，训练时间更长

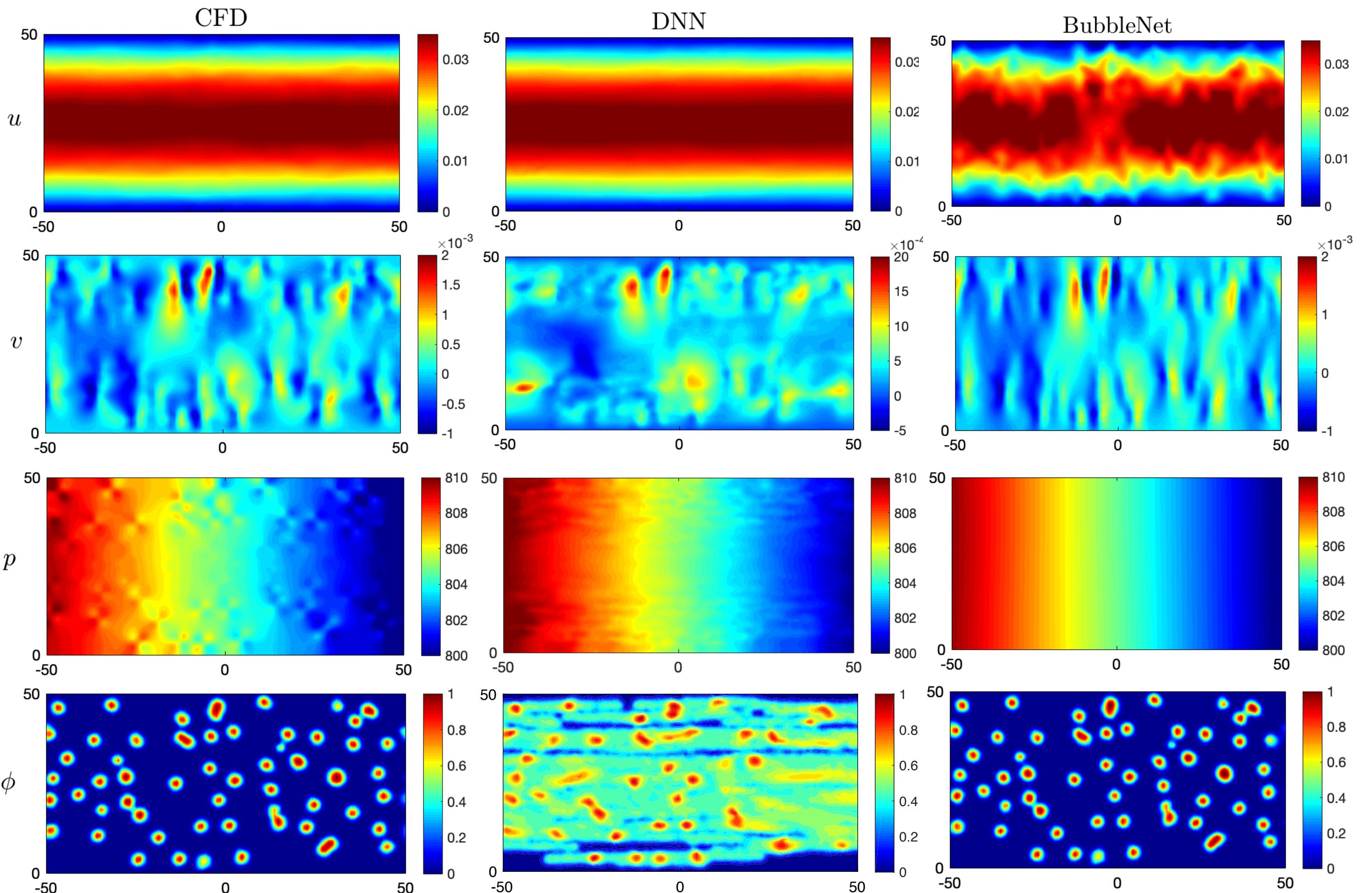
机器学习预测

- 单气泡流动：
BubbleNet训练效果显著高于DNN
- 预测结果数值上存在偏差，但是物理趋势基本捕捉

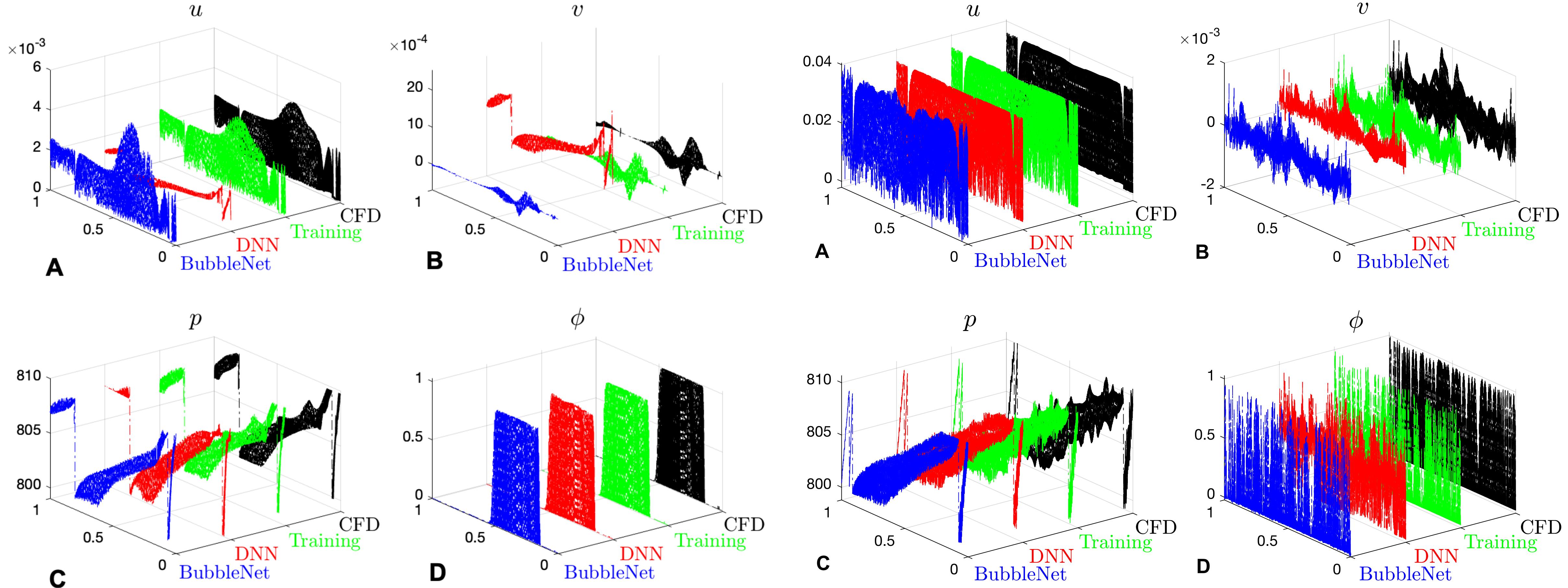


机器学习预测

- BubbleNet在预测数值上更加准确
- 气泡运动形式也被BubbleNet精准捕捉
- 内嵌流函数以及BubbleNet过度关注 v , 导致速度场 u 产生波动
- DNN基本捕捉到流场趋势和信息, 对 v 数值上有偏差

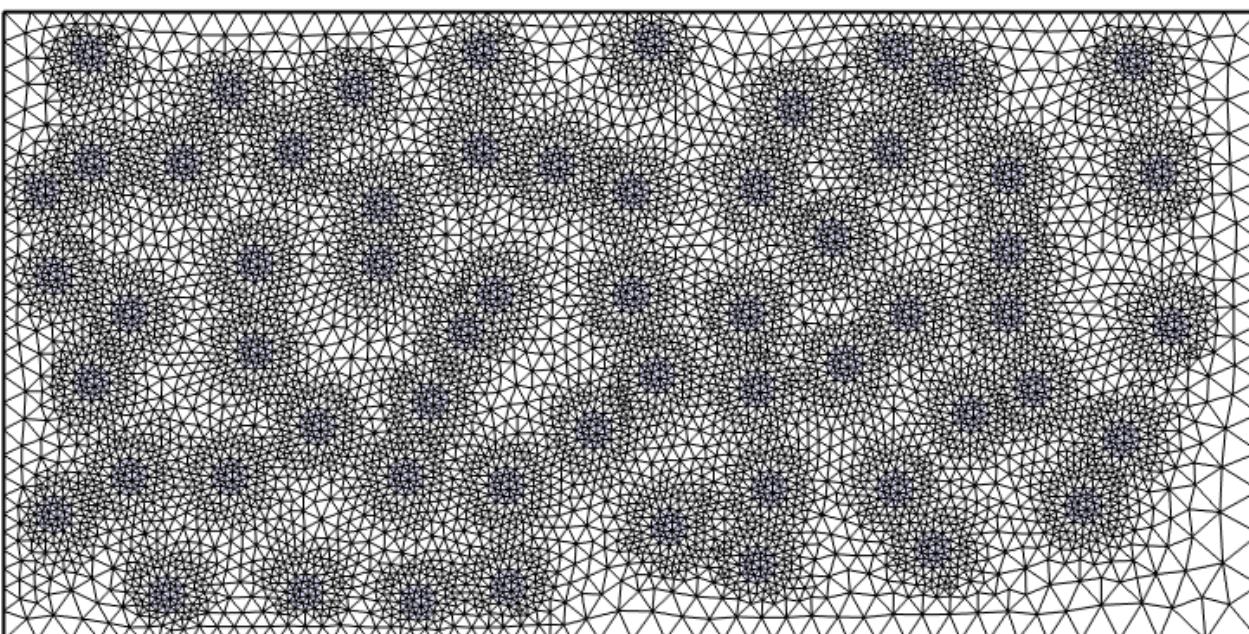
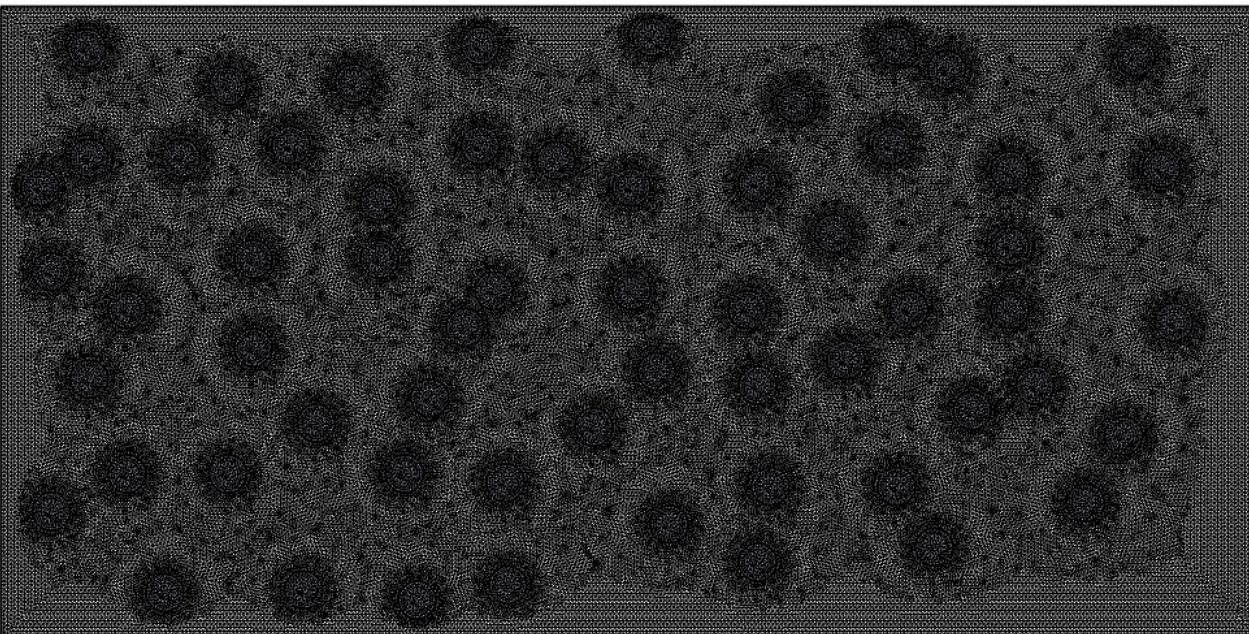


机器学习：数据粗化的验证

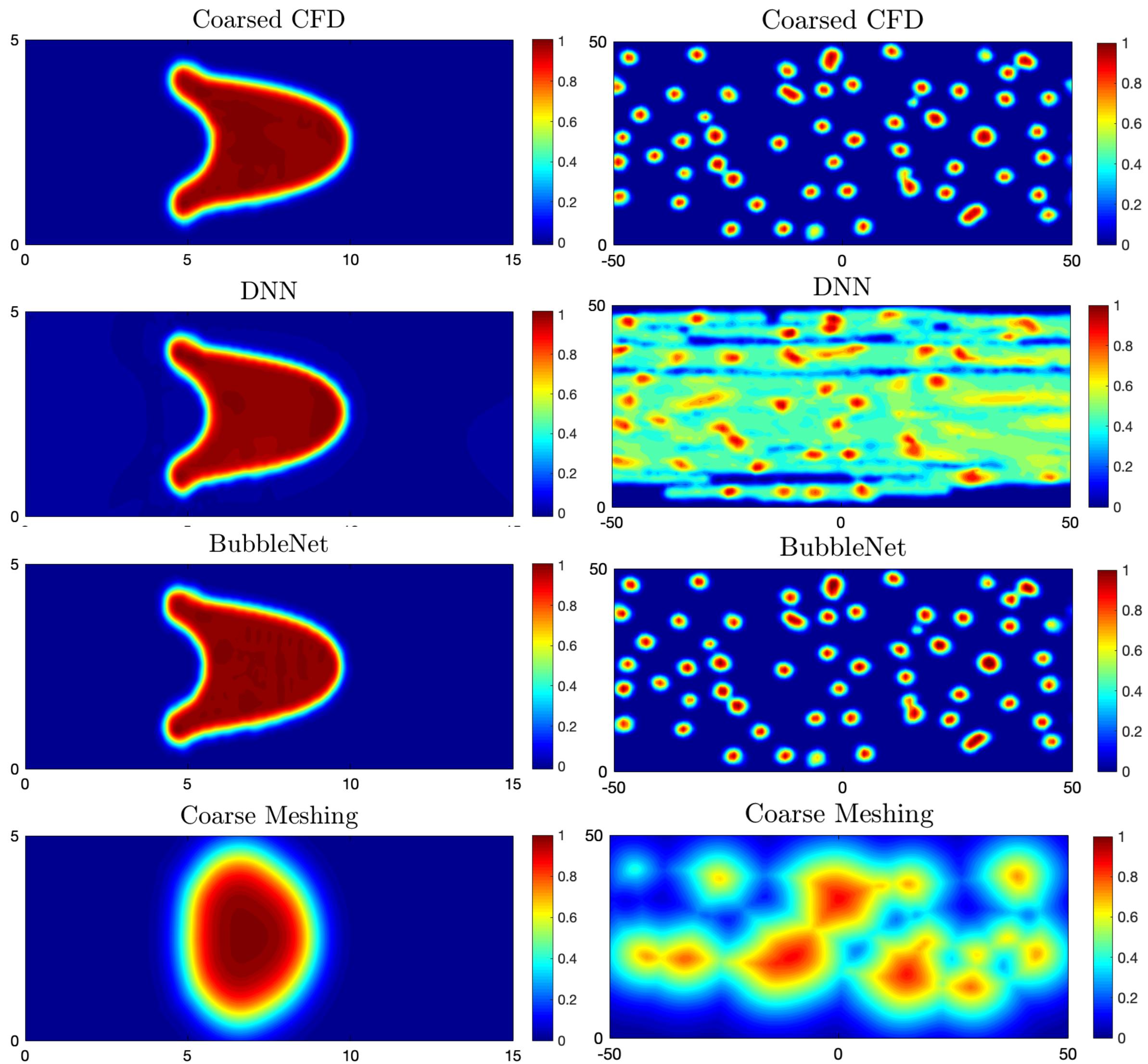
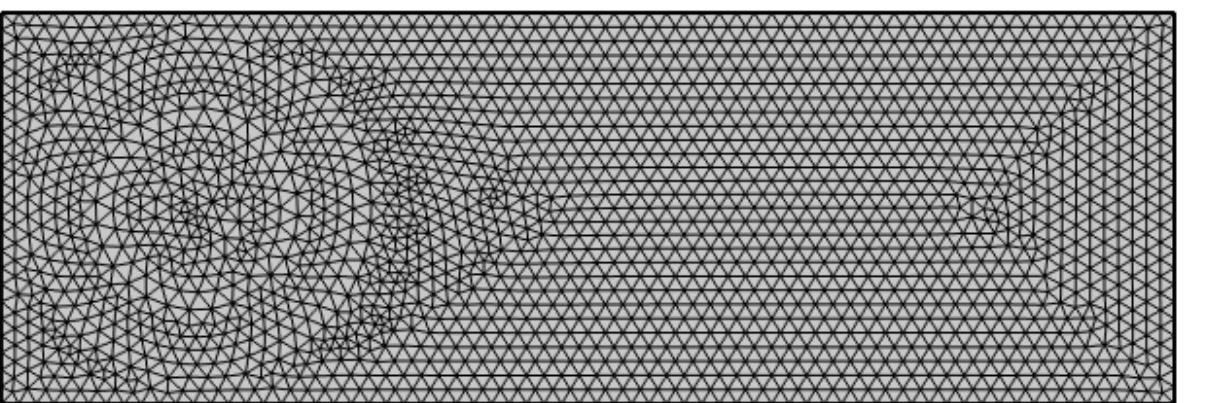
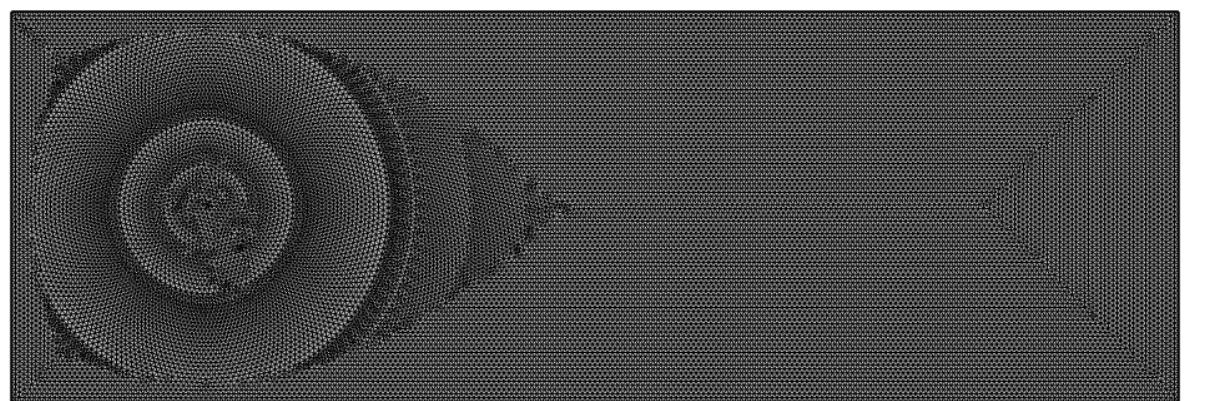


为什么要使用数据粗化

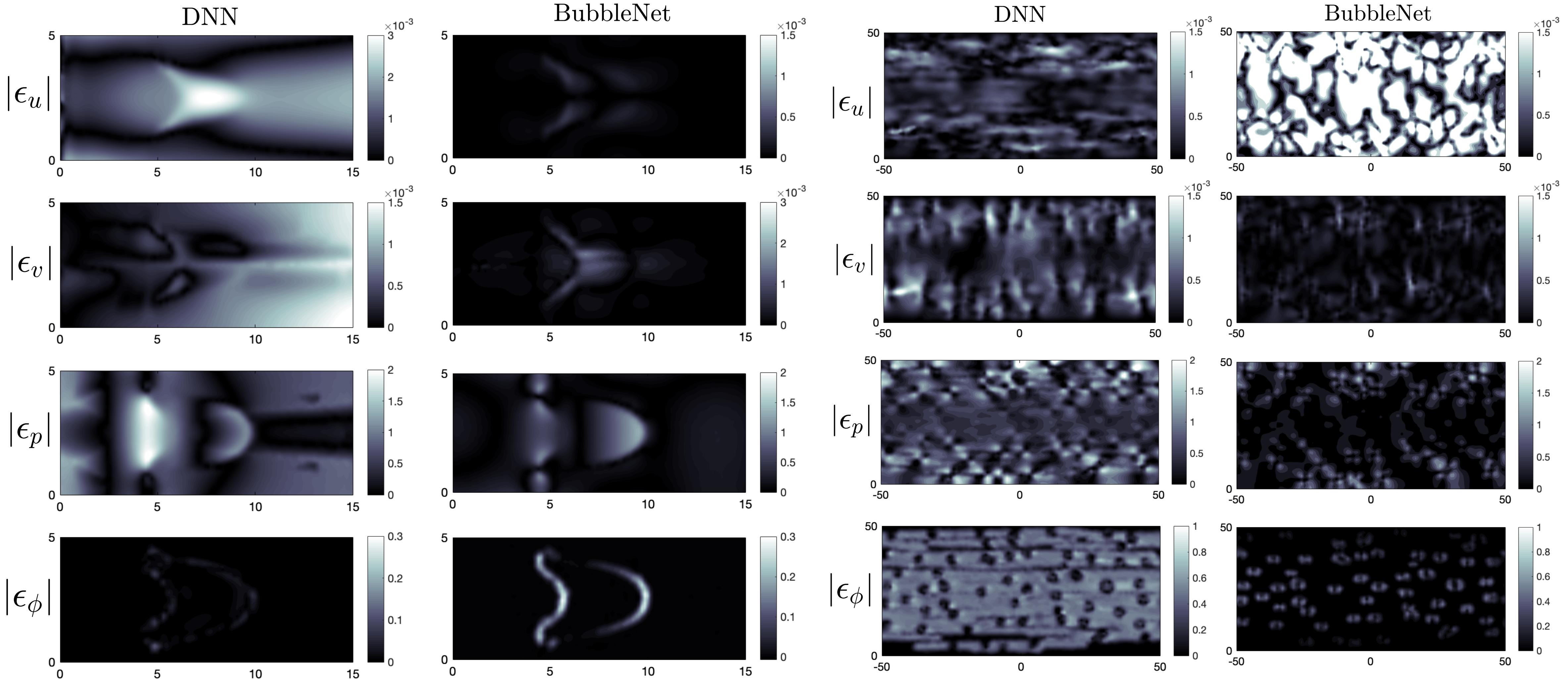
- 精密网格: 75302
- 训练数据: 3766
- 粗化网格: 7833



- 精密网格: 24182
- 训练数据: 2419
- 粗化网格: 2102



机器学习：误差分析



结论

- 粗网格会导致组分丢失，多相流需要精细网格计算
- 气泡流：时空耦合 & 时间域上物理量数值变化范围大
- BubbleNet训练效果更好，更逼近真实物理数据
- 粗化数据的神经网络训练比直接使用粗化网格进行CFD计算精度高

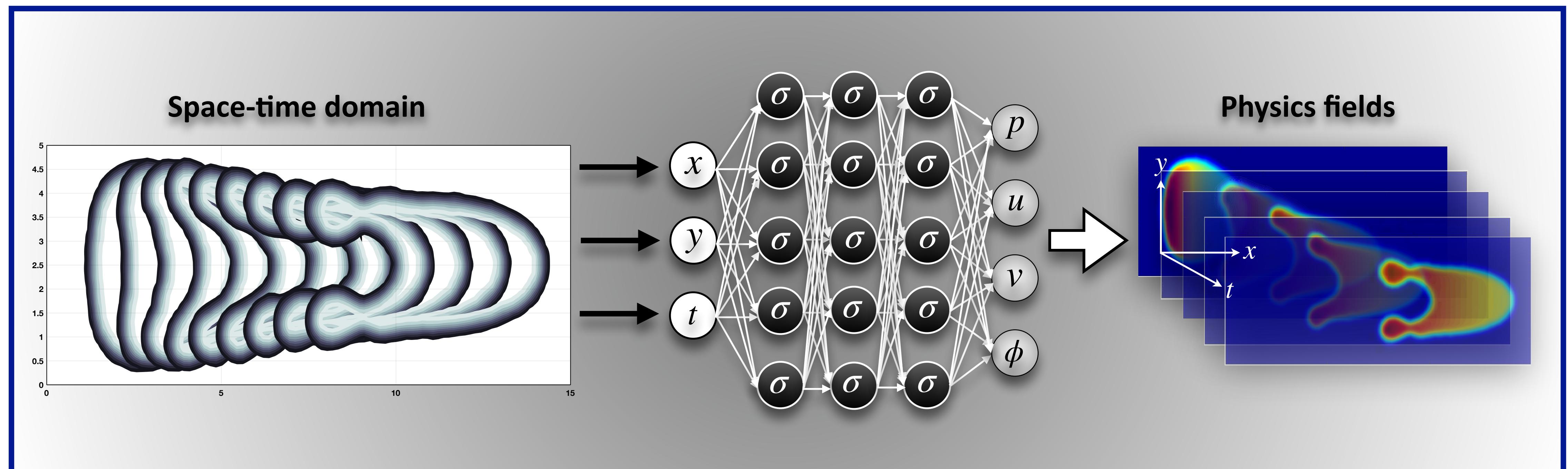
致谢 & 声明

- 项目主页: hanfengzhai.net/BubbleNet
- 开源代码: github.com/hanfengzhai/BubbleNet
- 引用参考: arxiv.org/abs/2105.07179



北京超级云计算中心
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