Hidden Physics Models

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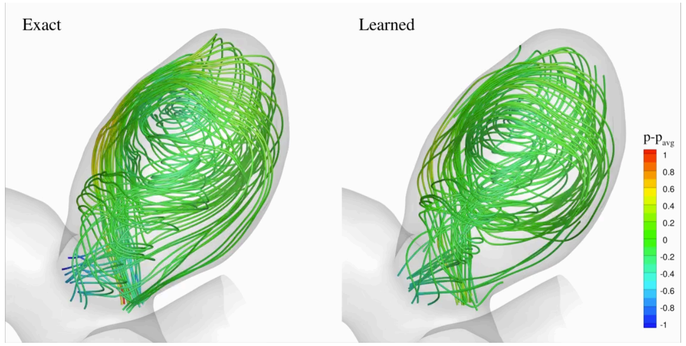
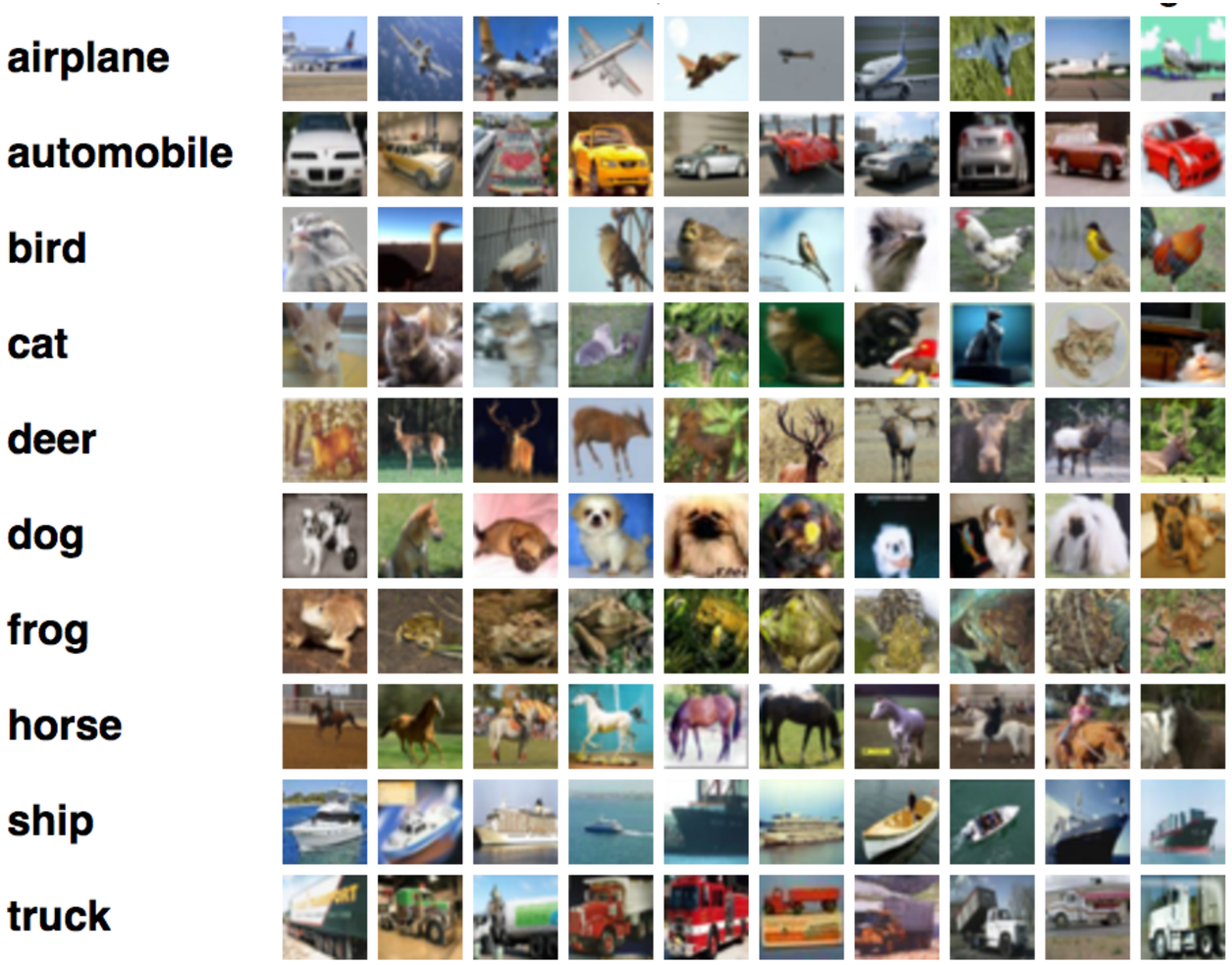
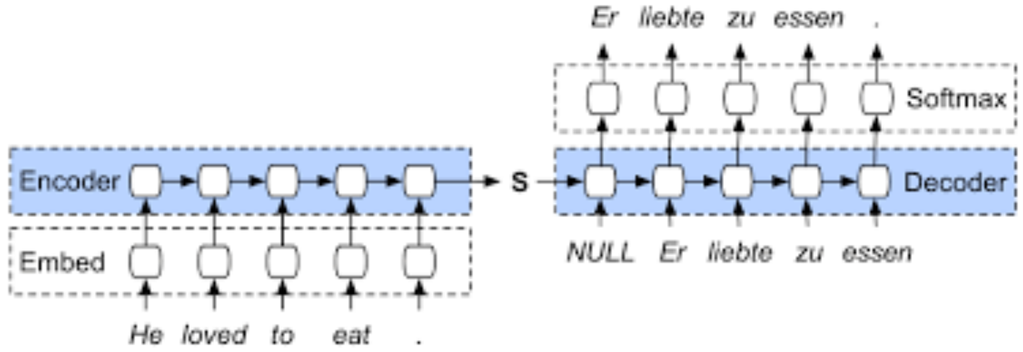
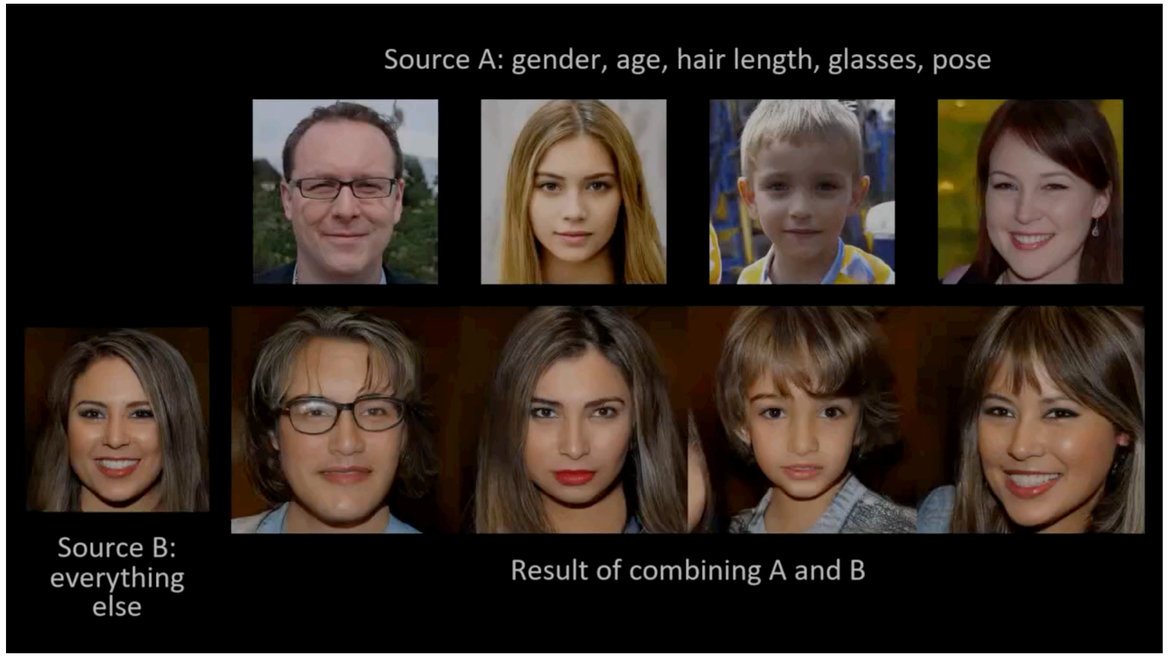
The ORACLE TEAM USA crew flying their AC72 “17” on foils.



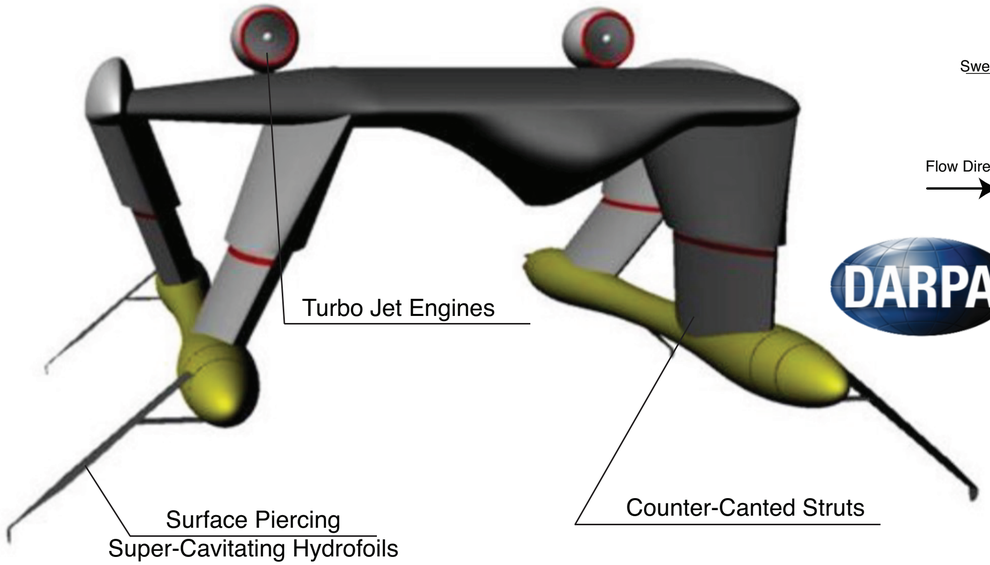
Machine/Deep Learning



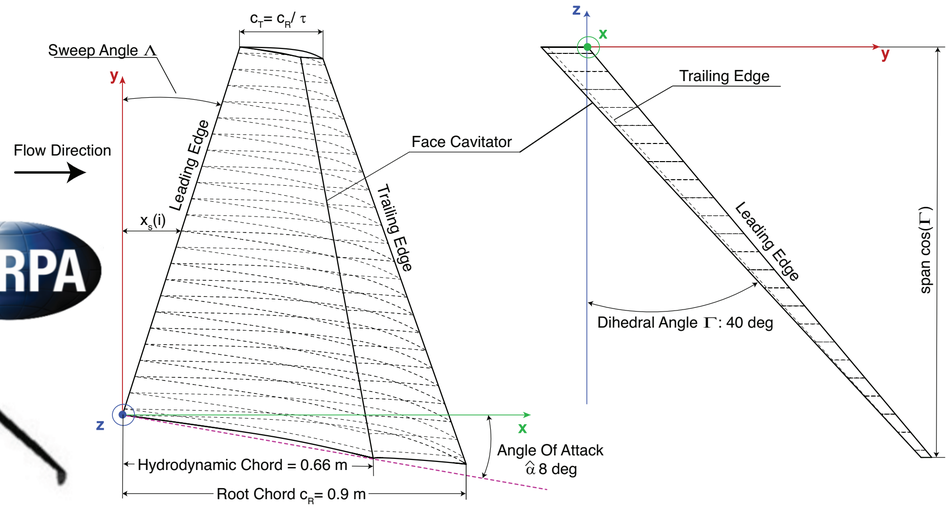


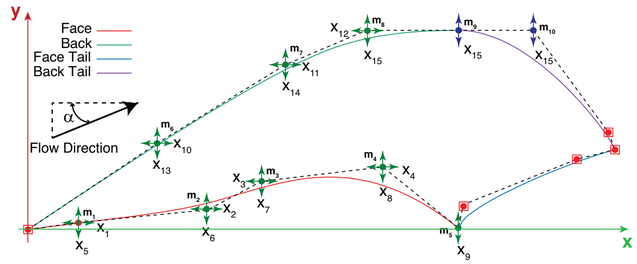


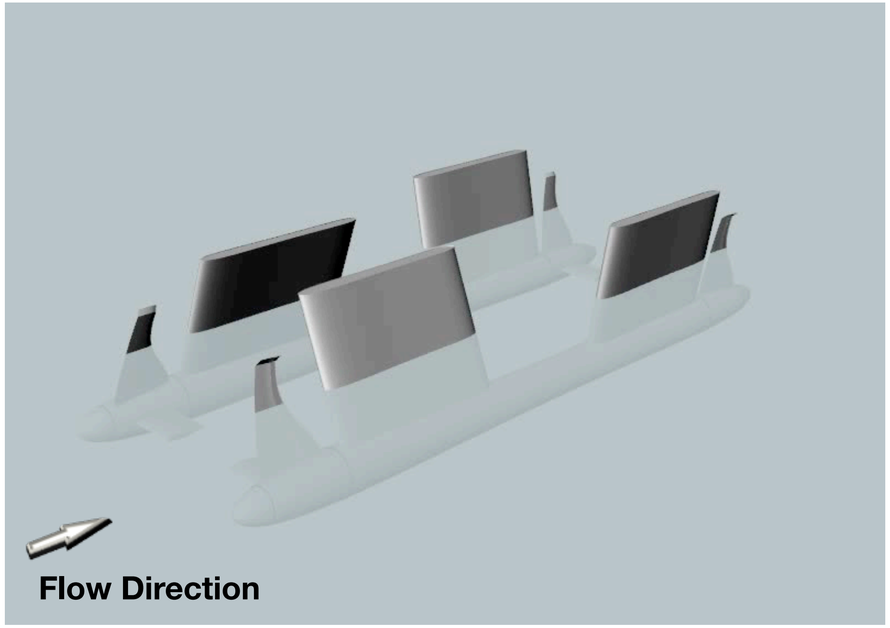
Design Optimization

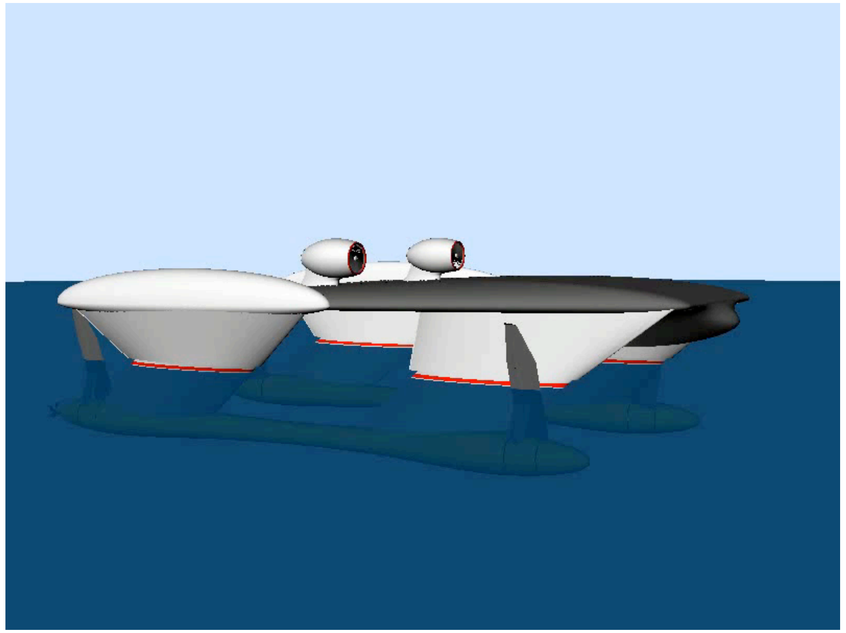


DARPA









lift/drag

Gaussian Process Regression

Data

$$y_i = f(x_i) + \epsilon_i, \quad \epsilon_i \sim \mathcal{N}\left(0, \sigma^2\right), \quad i = 1, \ldots, N$$

$$\mathbf{y} = f(\mathbf{x}) + \epsilon, \quad \epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}\right)$$

Training

$$\mathbf{y} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{K}\right), \quad \mathbf{K} = k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}; \theta) + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}$$

$$\min_{\theta, \sigma} \ \mathbf{y}' \mathbf{K}^{-1} \mathbf{y} + \log |\mathbf{K}|$$

Prior

$$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}\left(0, k(x, x'; \theta)\right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f(x) \\ f(x') \end{bmatrix} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} k(x, x; \theta) & k(x, x'; \theta) \\ k(x', x; \theta) & k(x', x'; \theta) \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$k(x, x'; \gamma, \omega) = \gamma^2 \exp\left(-0.5 \ \omega^2 (x - x')^2\right)$$

Prediction

$$\begin{bmatrix} f(x^*) \\ \mathbf{y} \end{bmatrix} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} k(x^*, x^*) & k(x^*, \mathbf{x}) \\ k(\mathbf{x}, x^*) & \mathbf{K} \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$f(x^*) | \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(m(x^*), S(x^*, x^*)\right)$$

$$m(x^*) = k(x^*, \mathbf{x}) \mathbf{K}^{-1} \mathbf{y}$$

$$S(x^*, x^*) = k(x^*, x^*) - k(x^*, \mathbf{x}) \mathbf{K}^{-1} k(\mathbf{x}, x^*)$$

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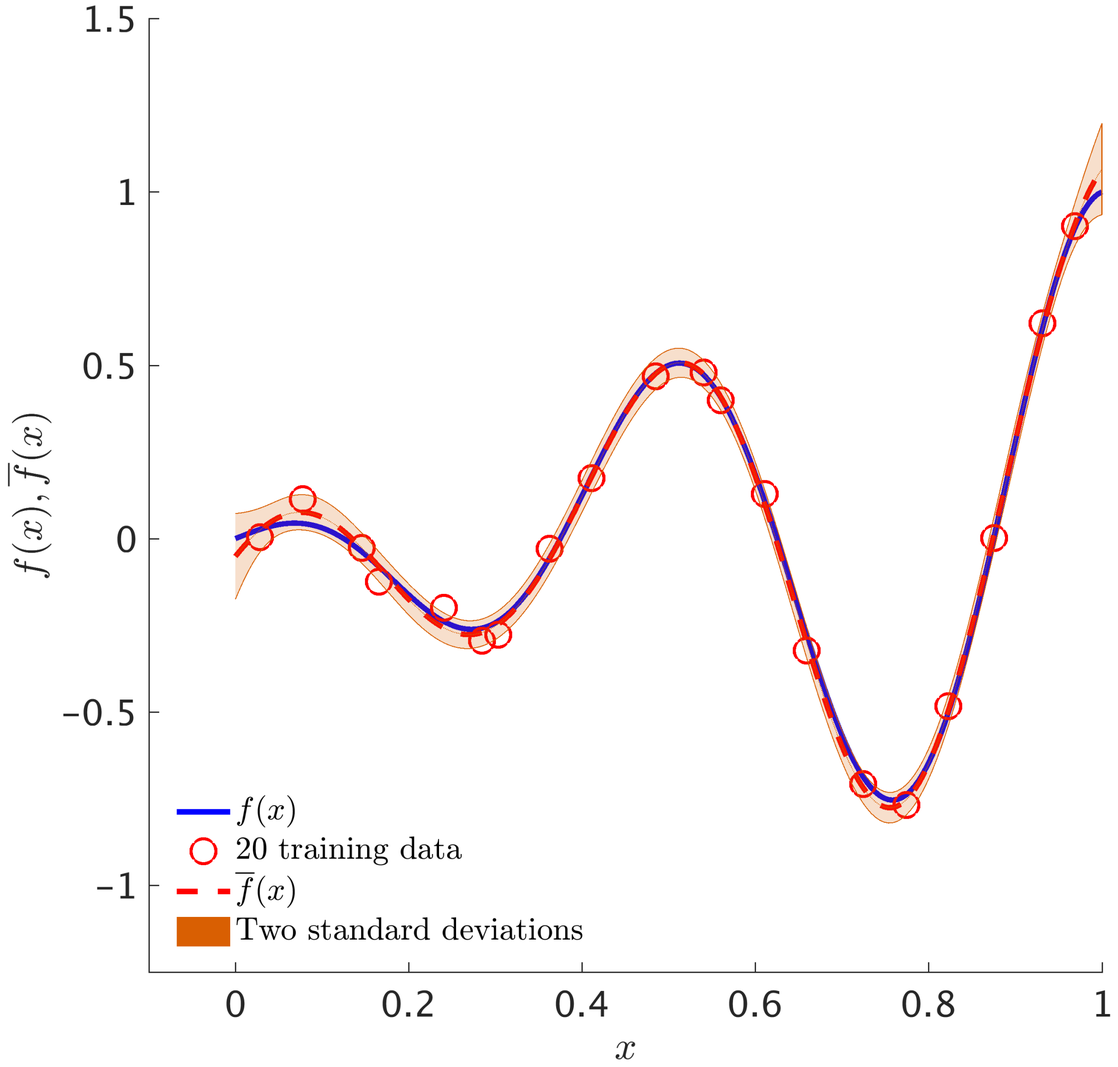
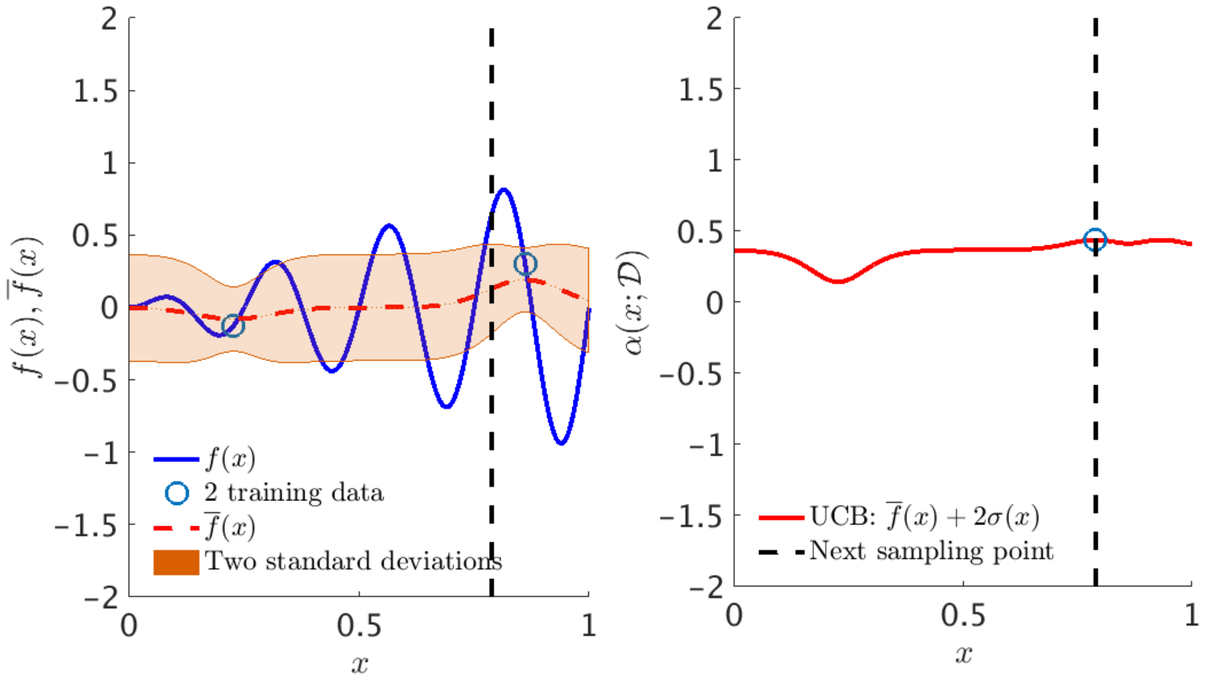


Bayesian Optimization



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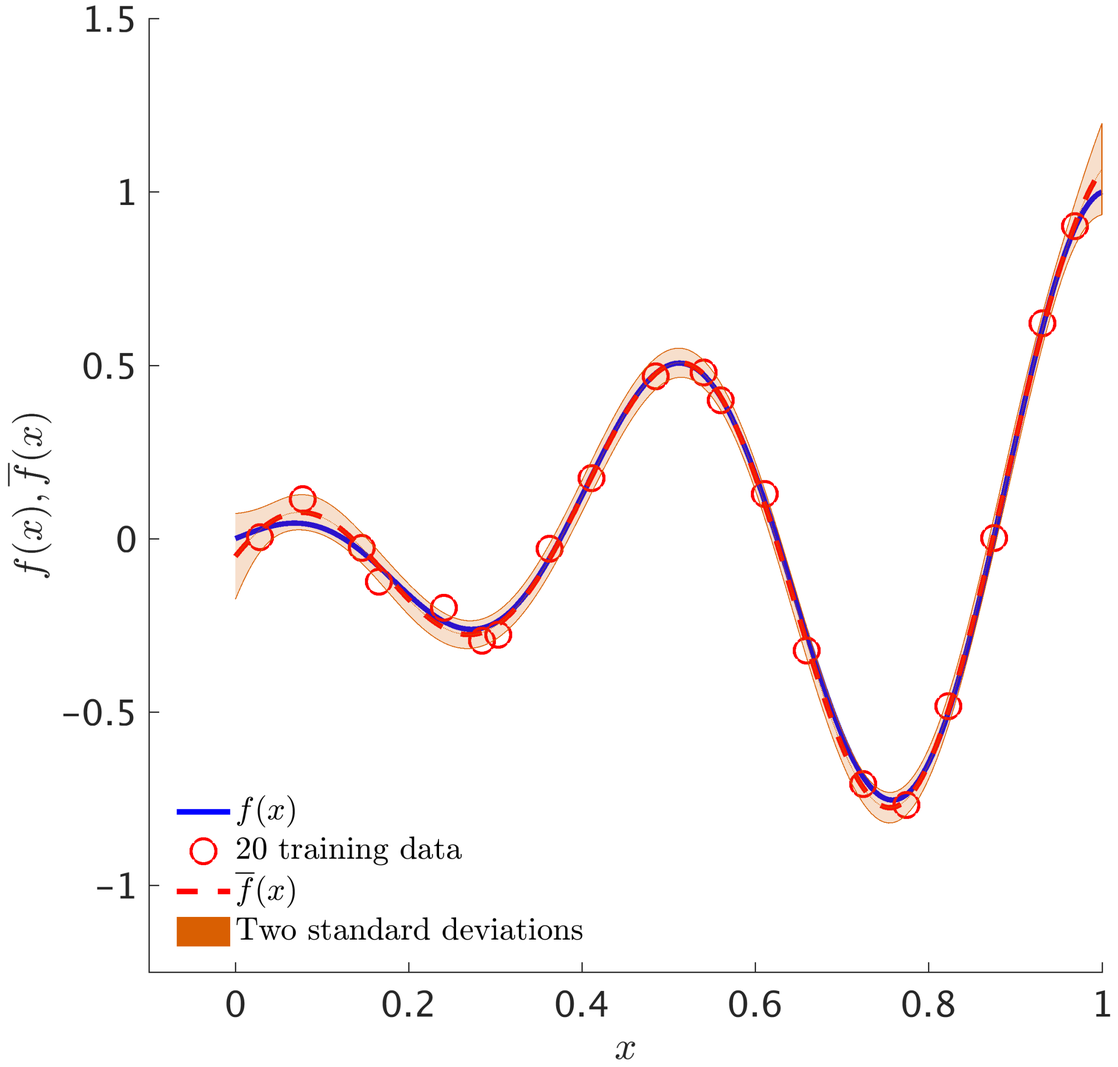

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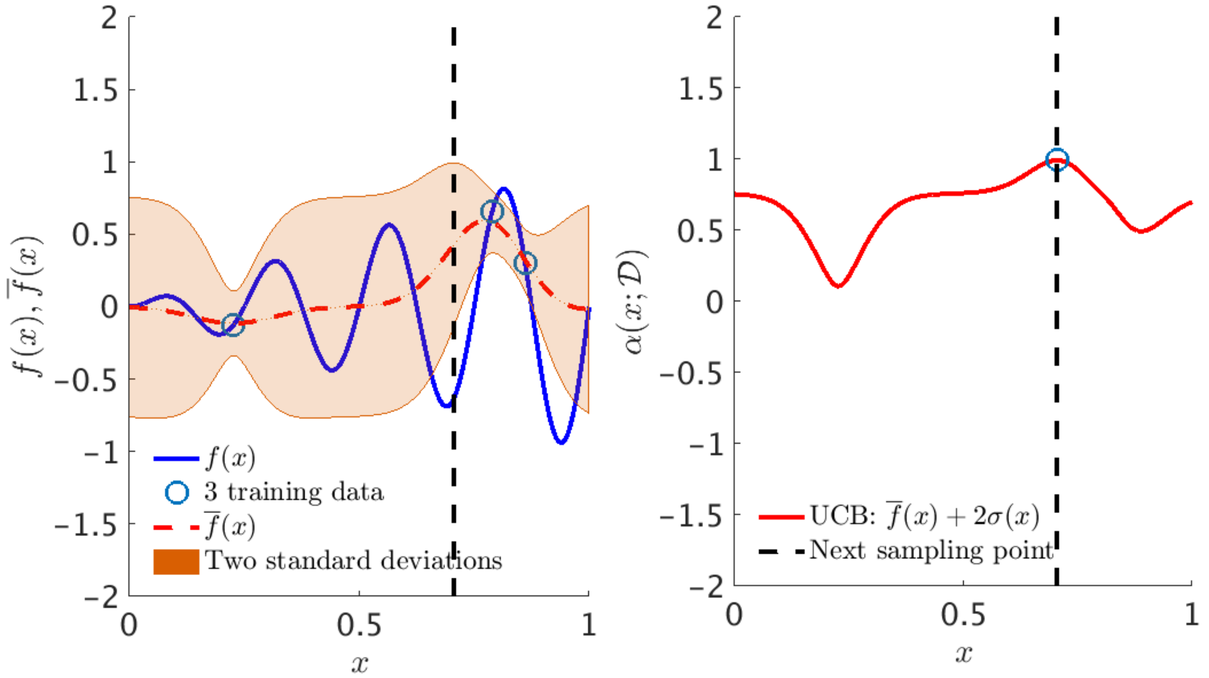

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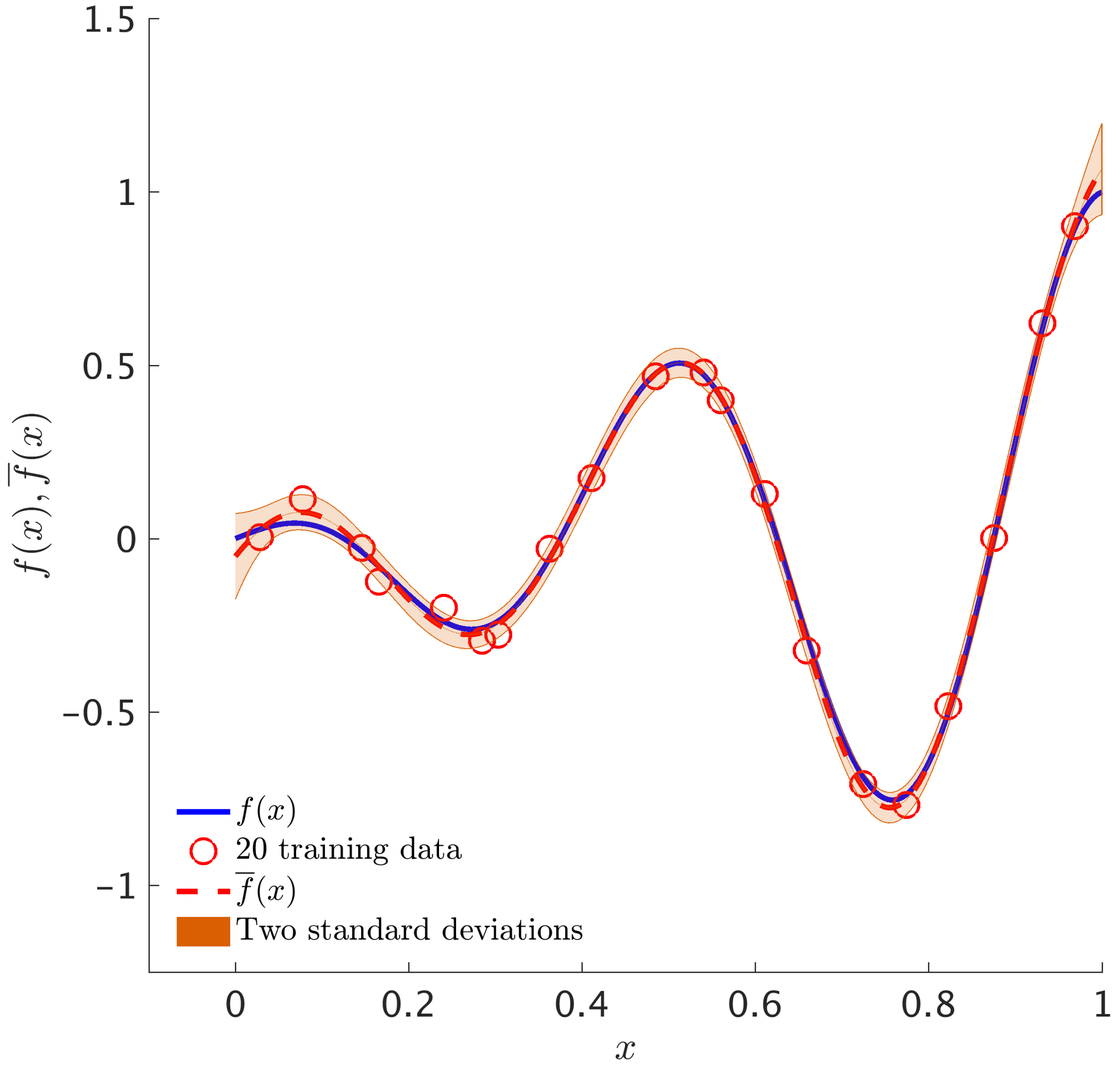

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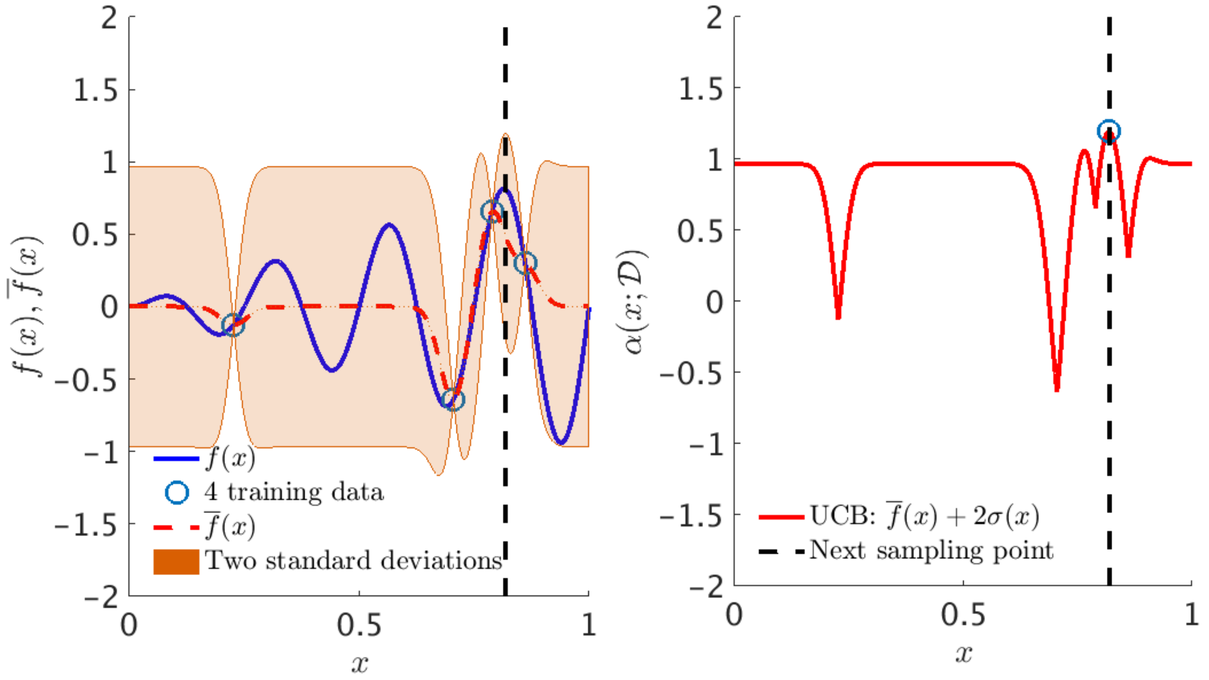

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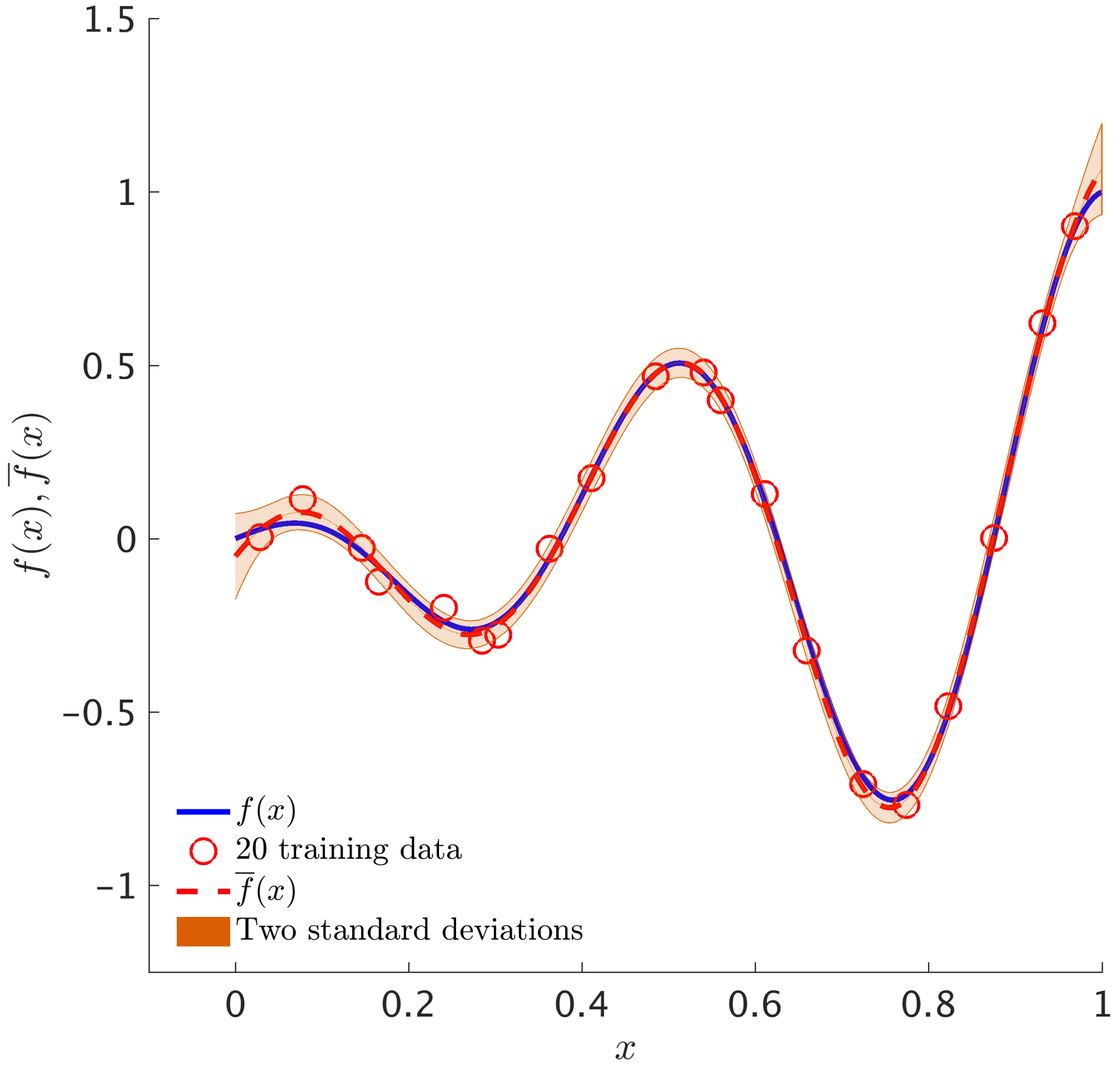

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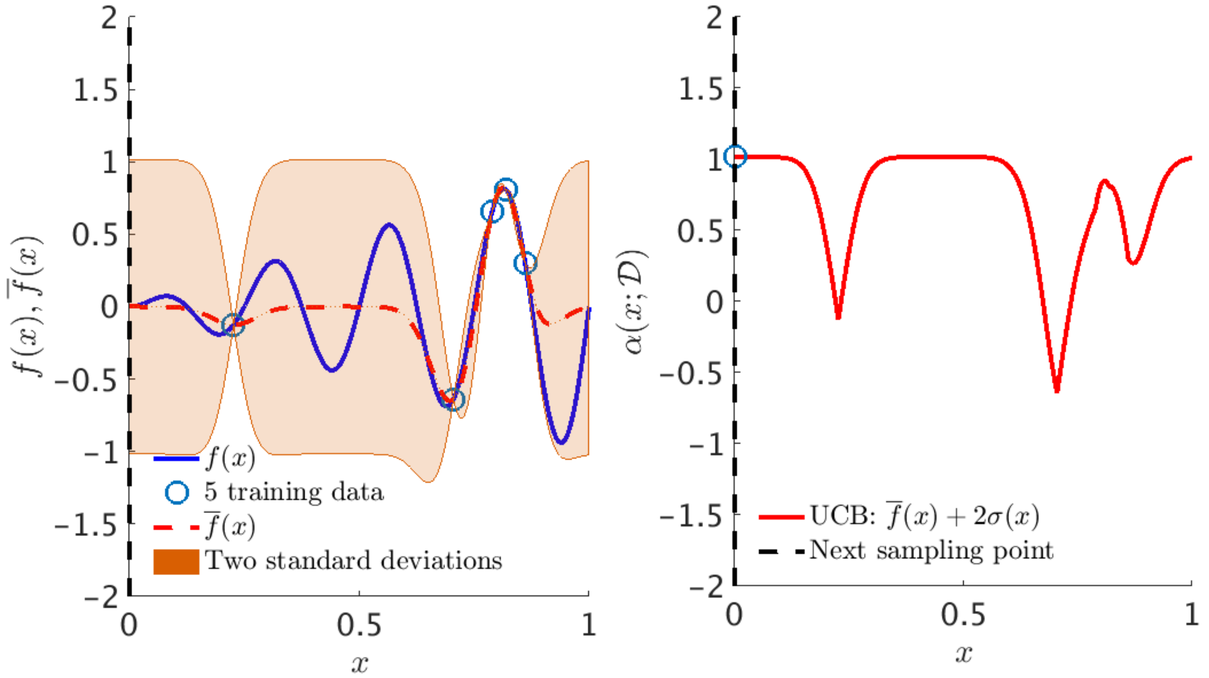

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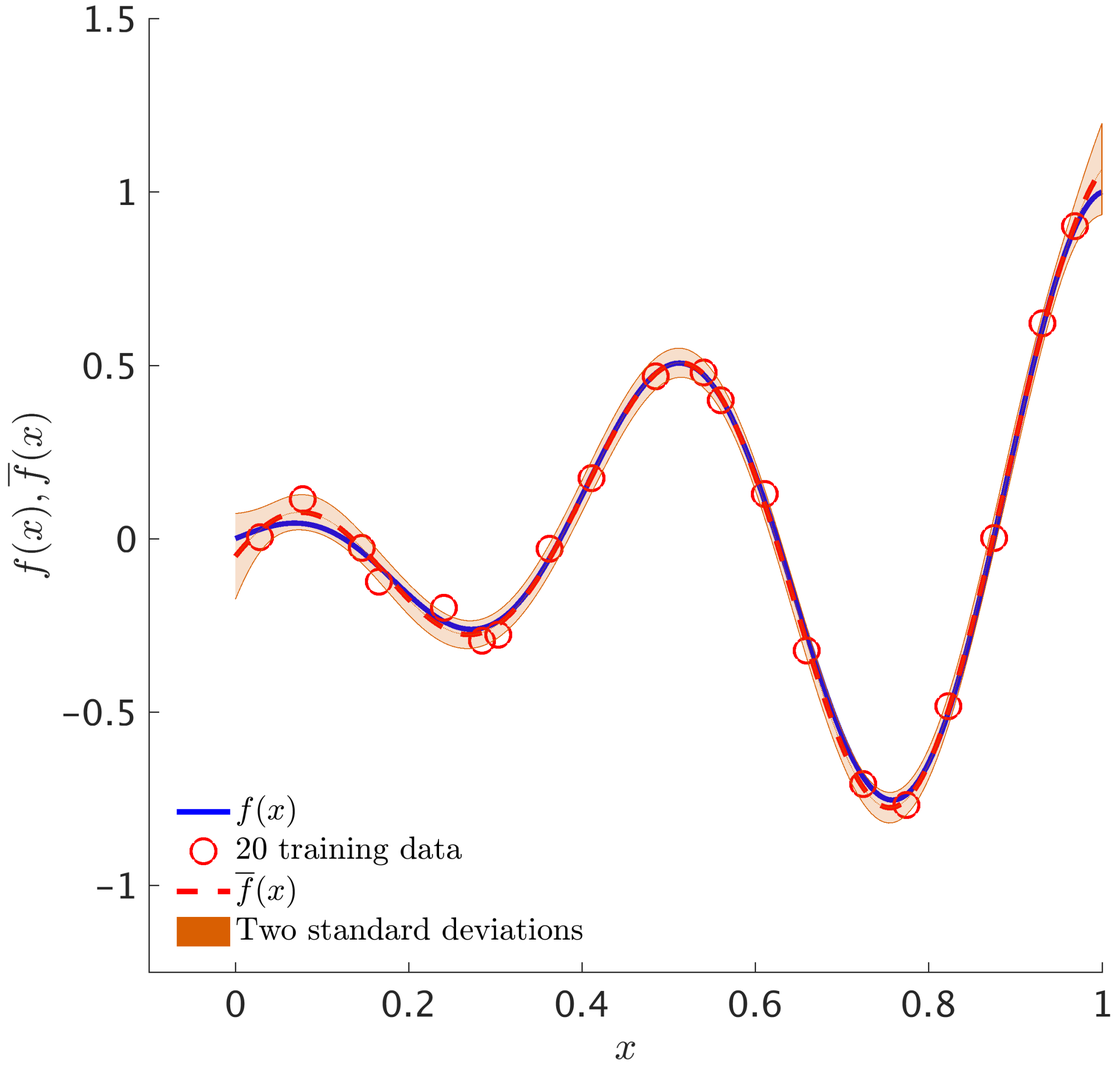

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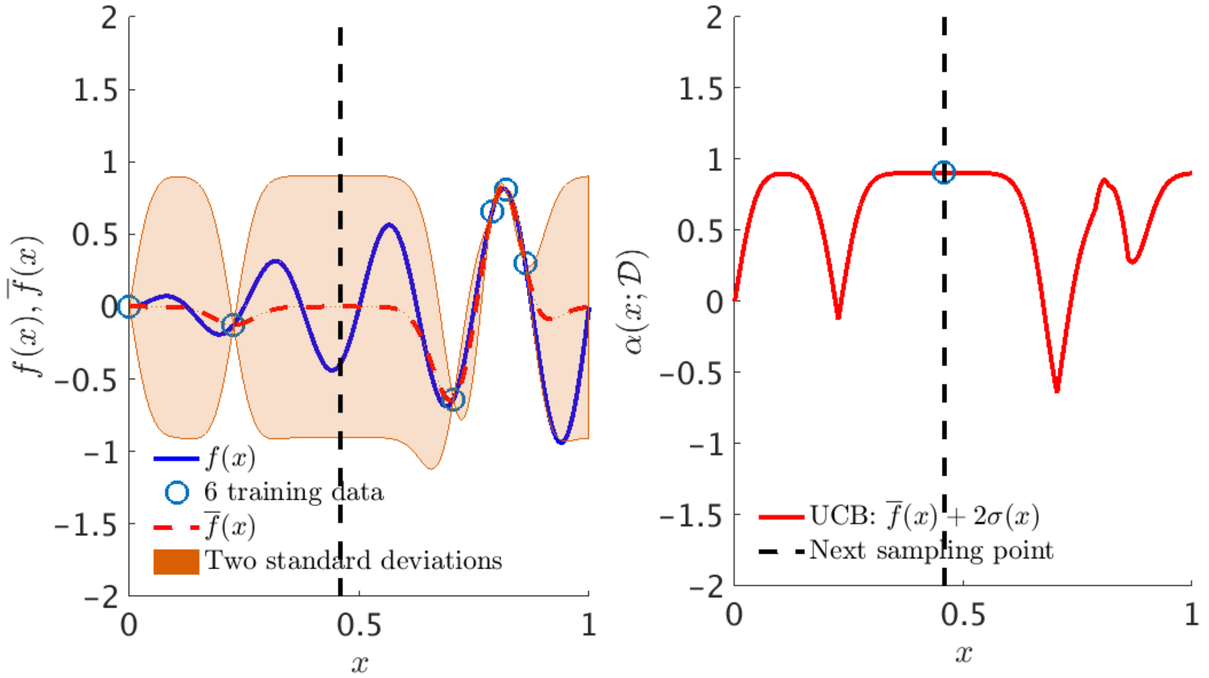

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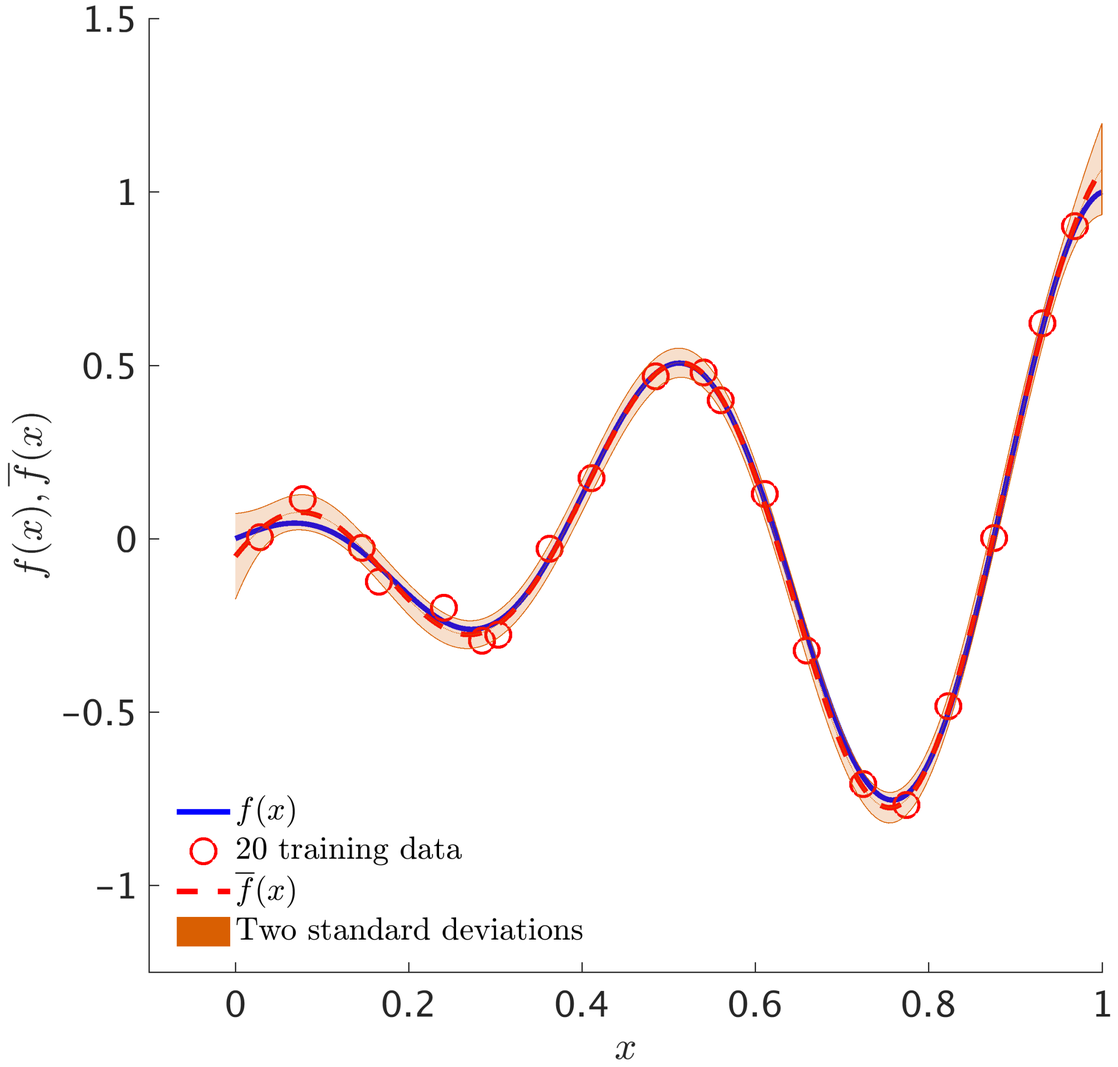

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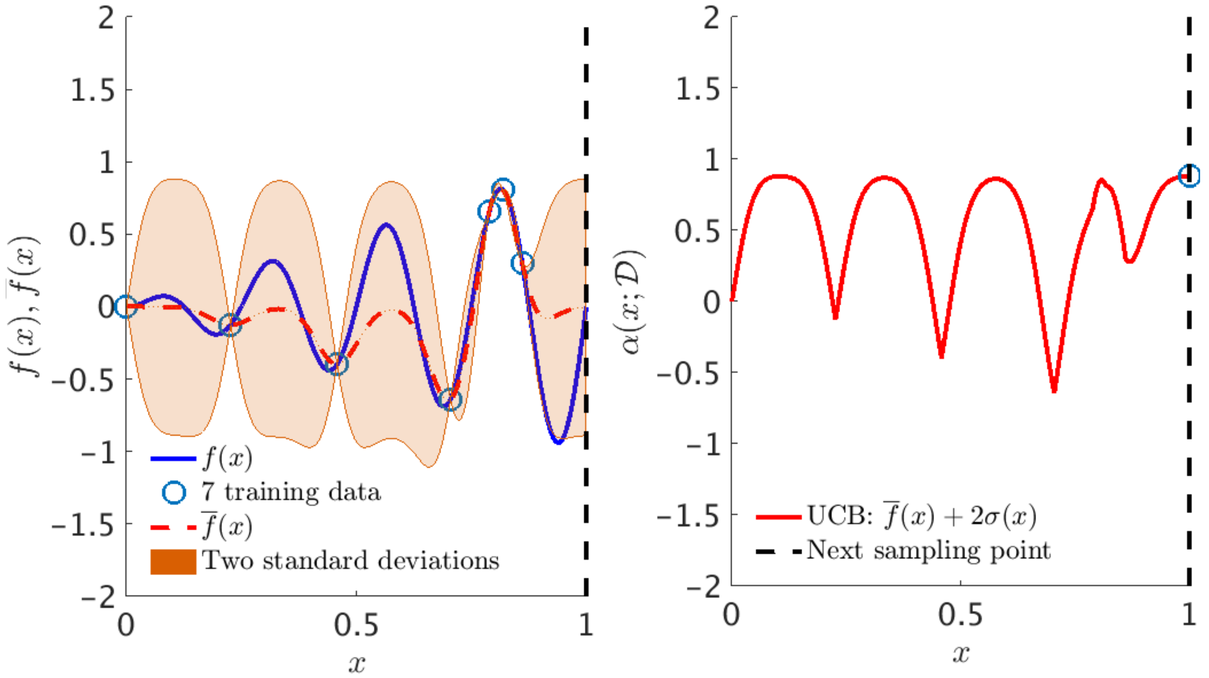

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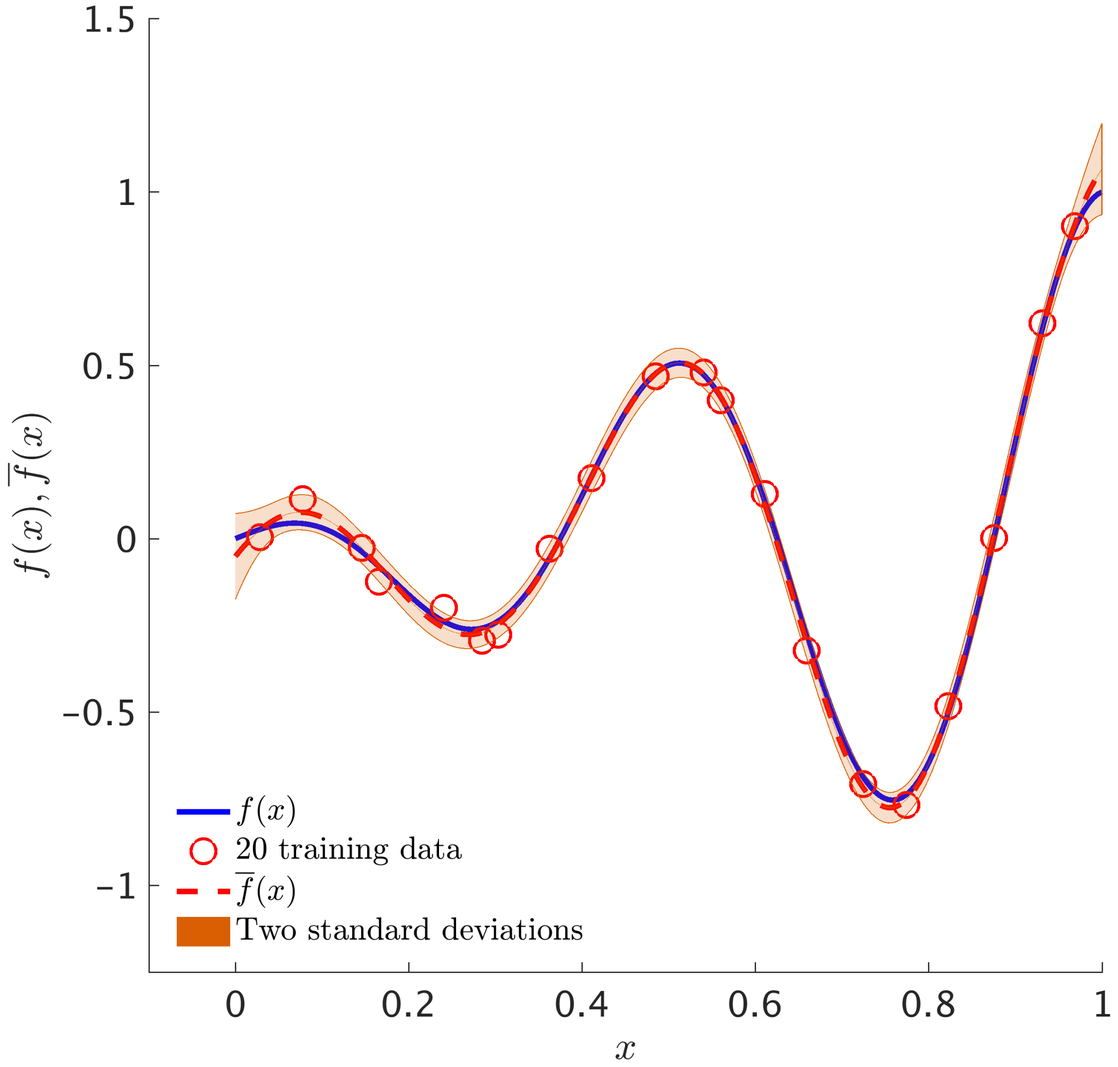

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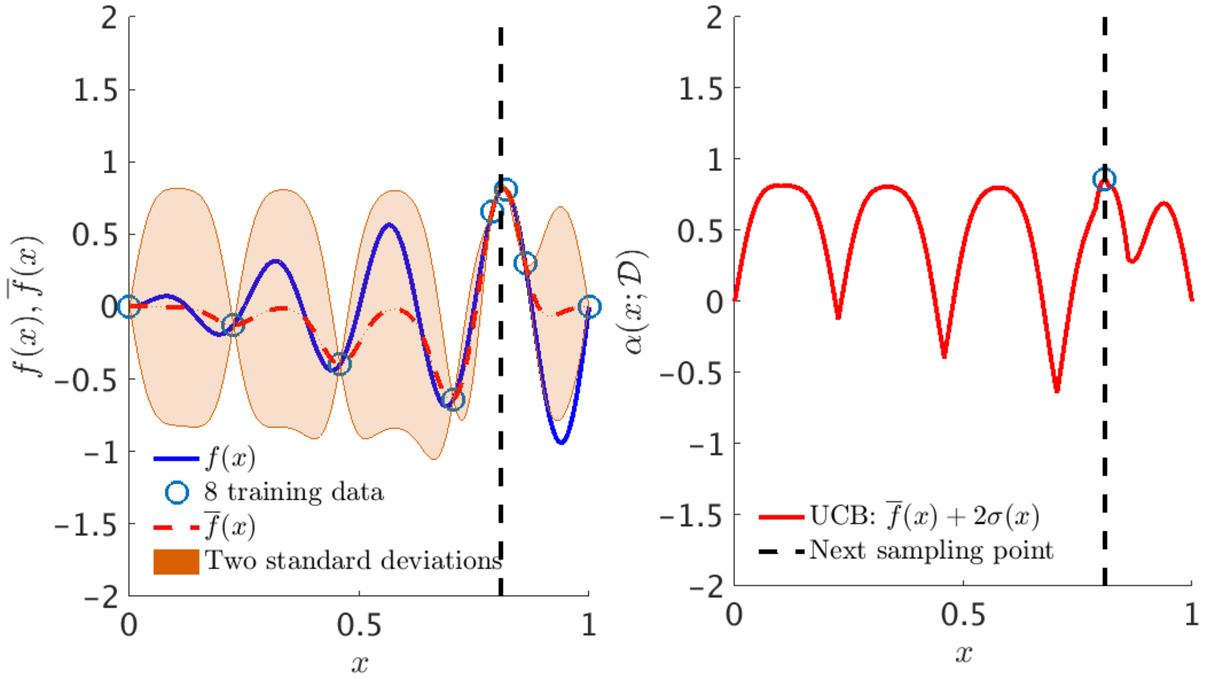

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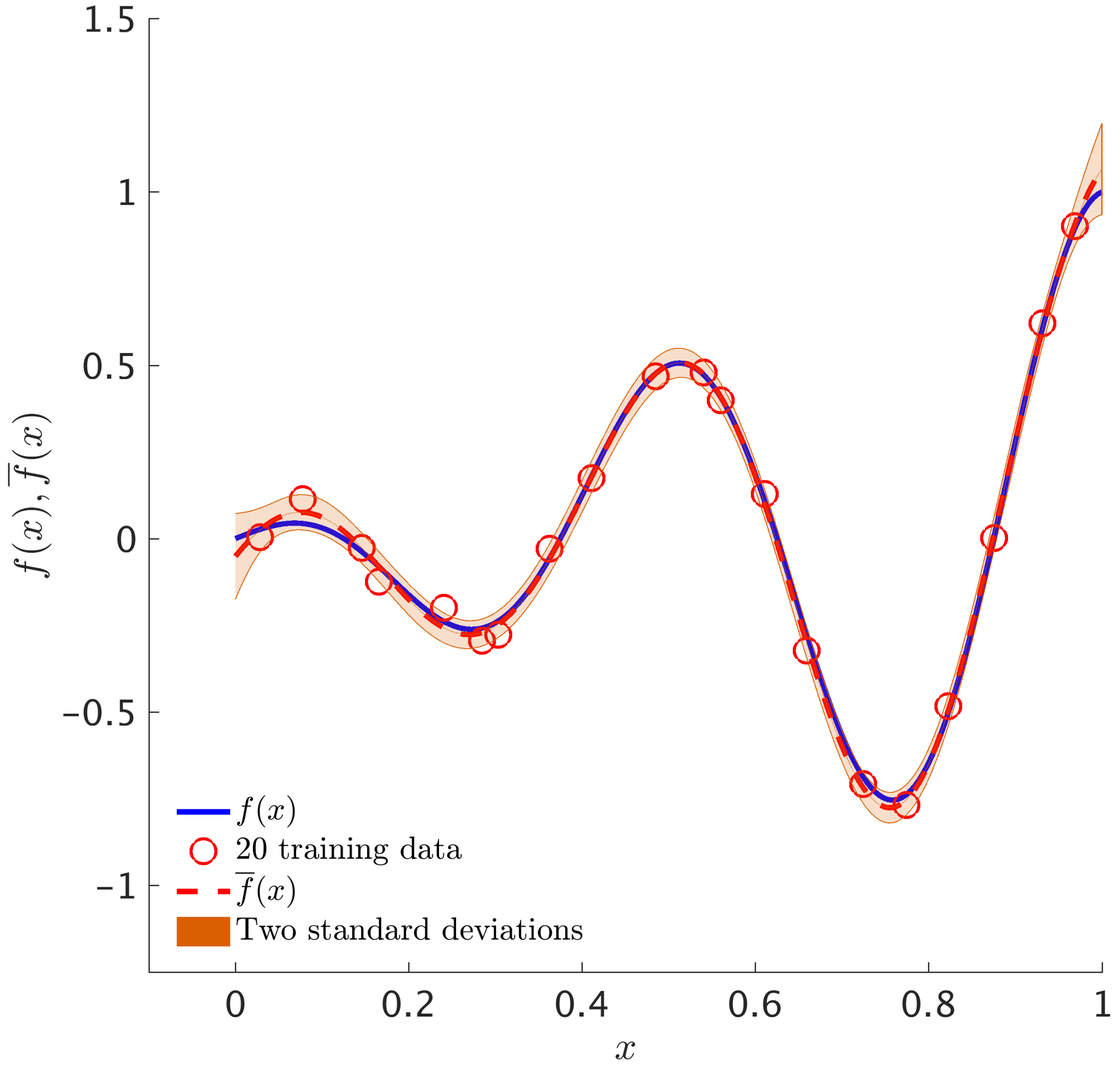

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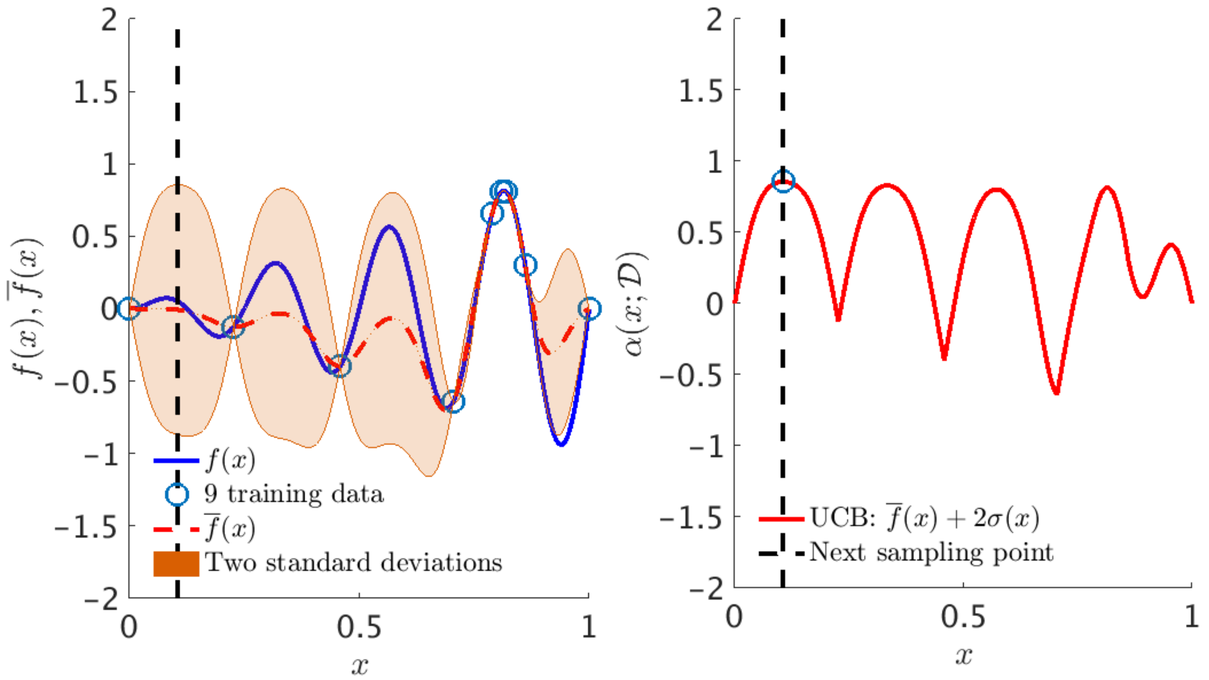

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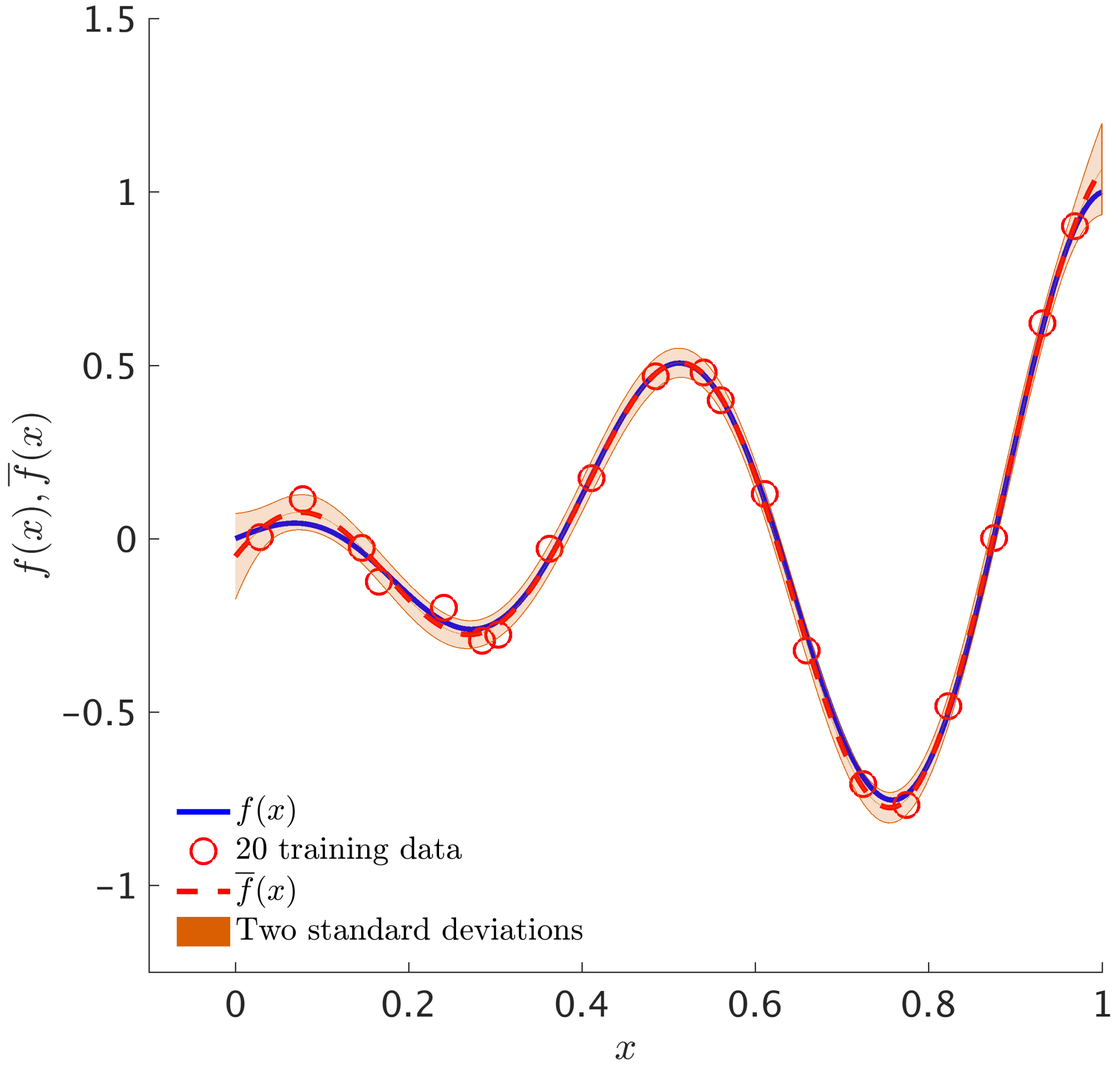

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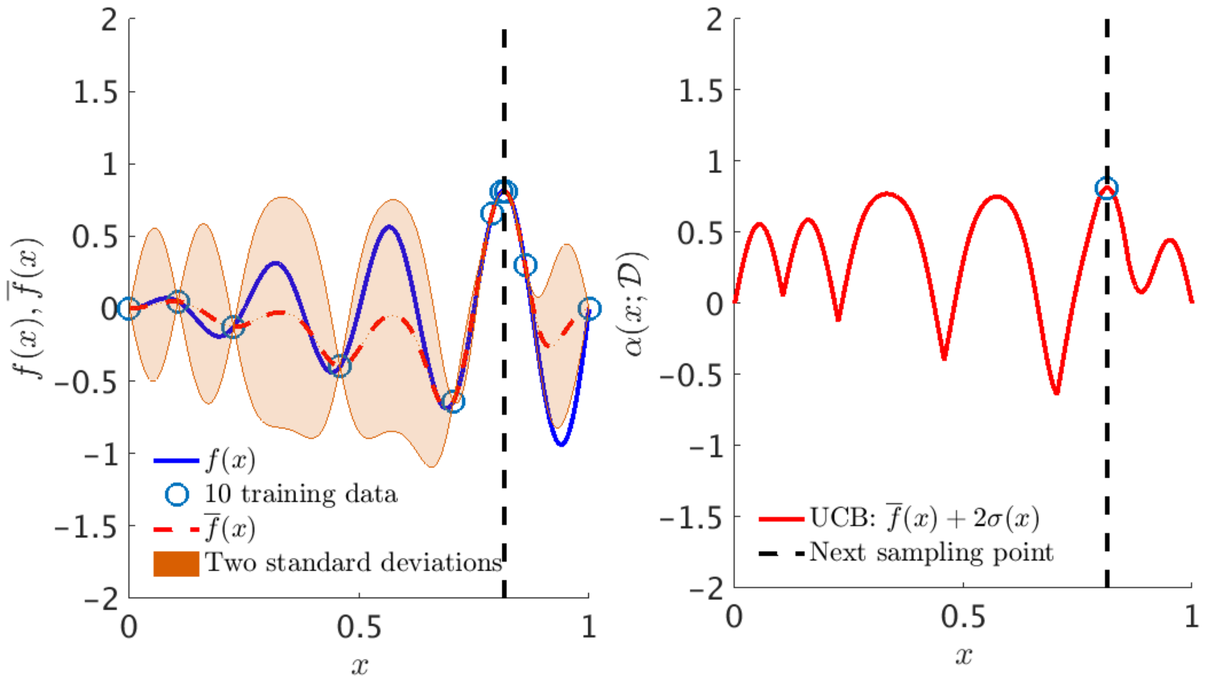

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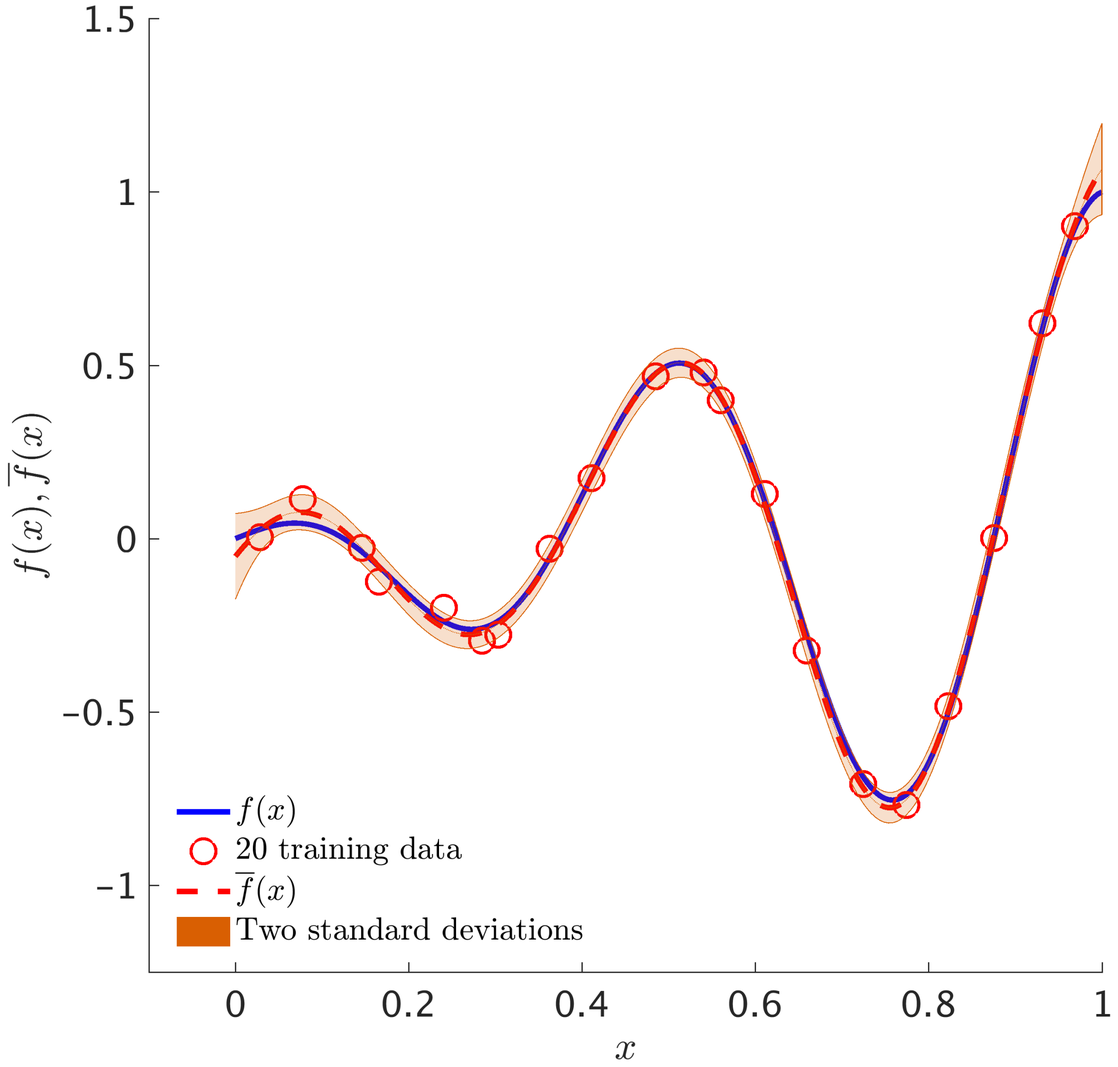

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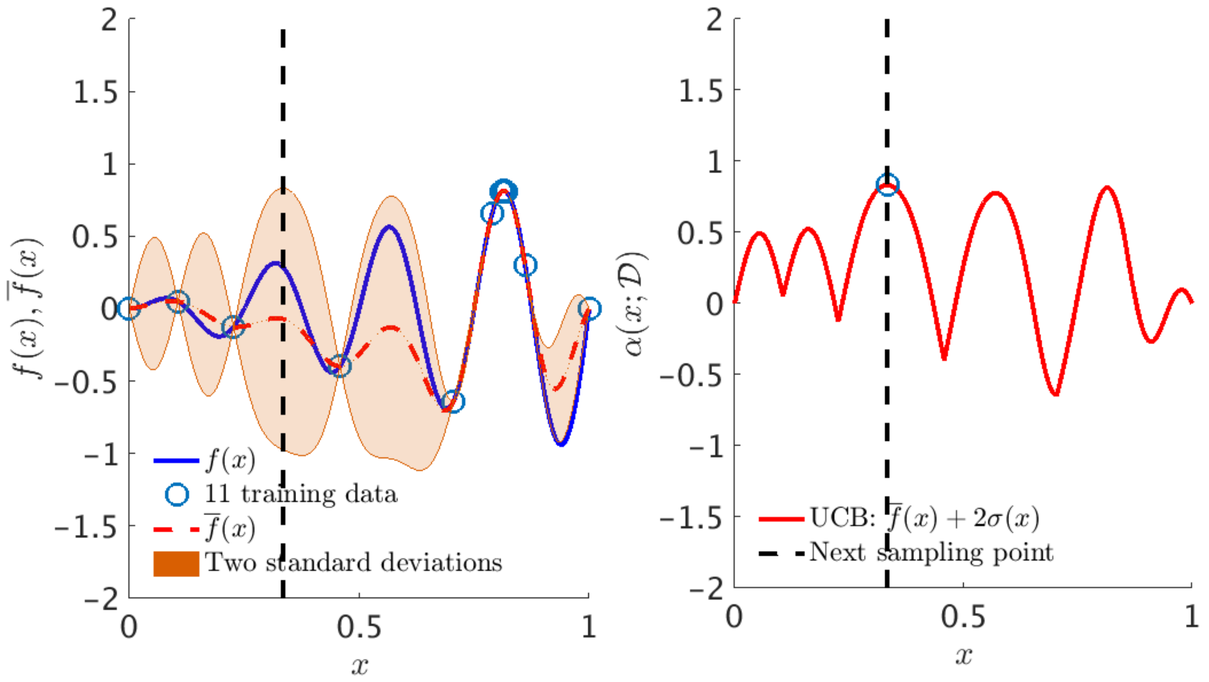

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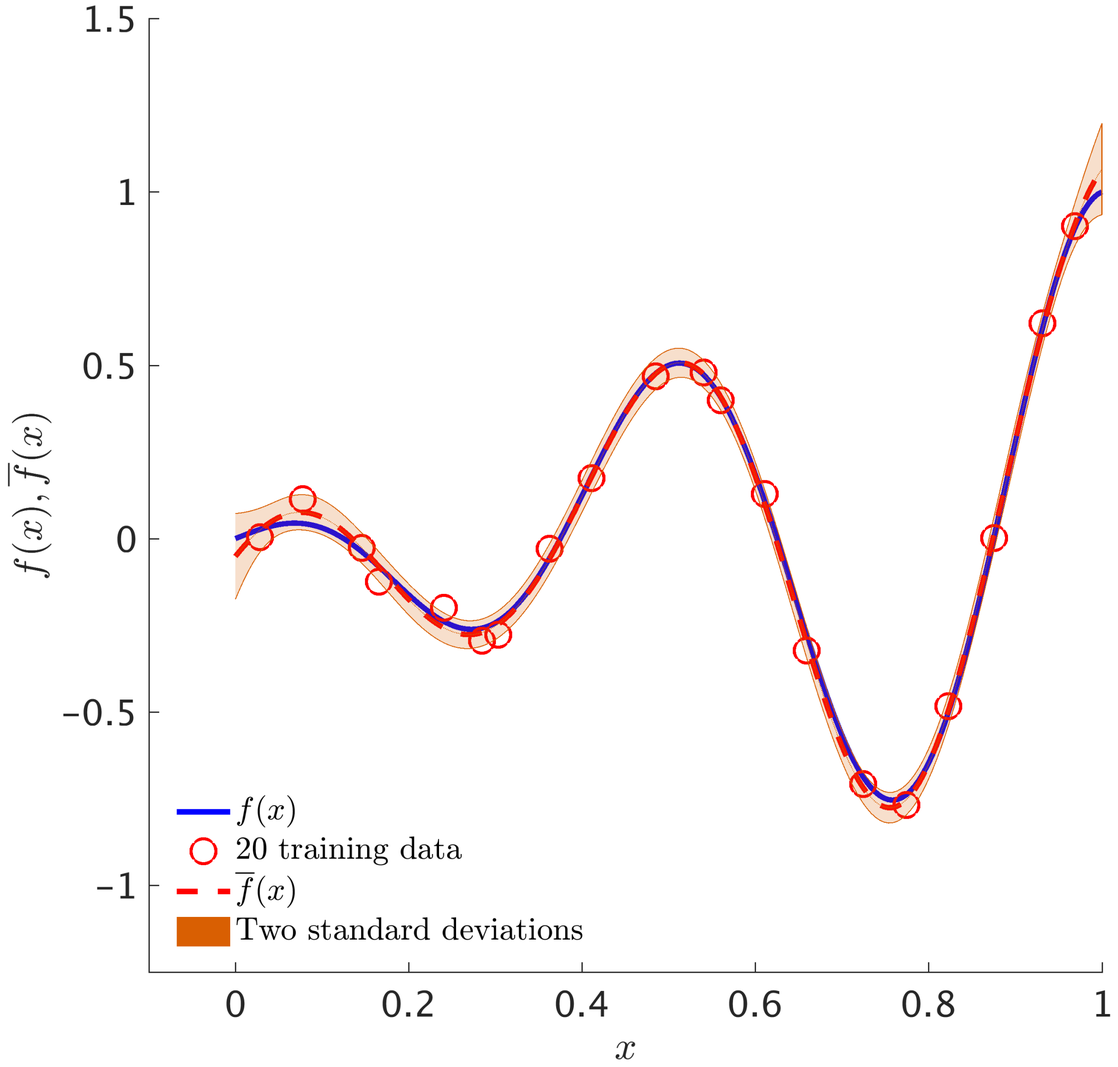

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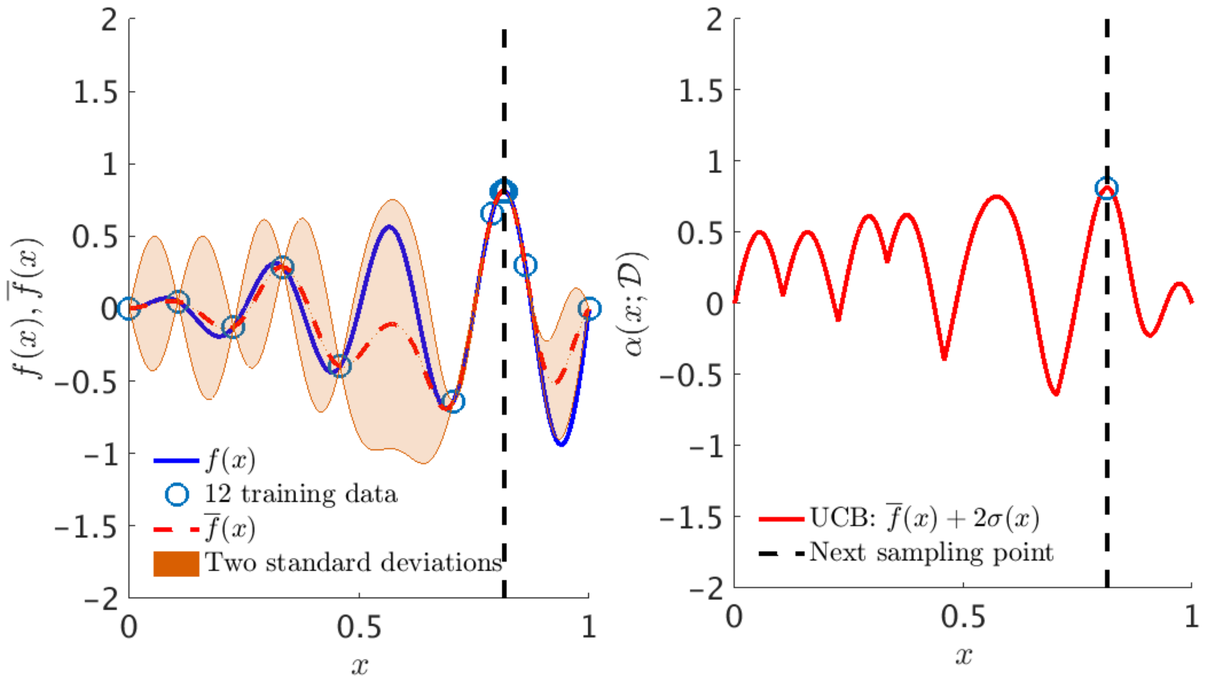

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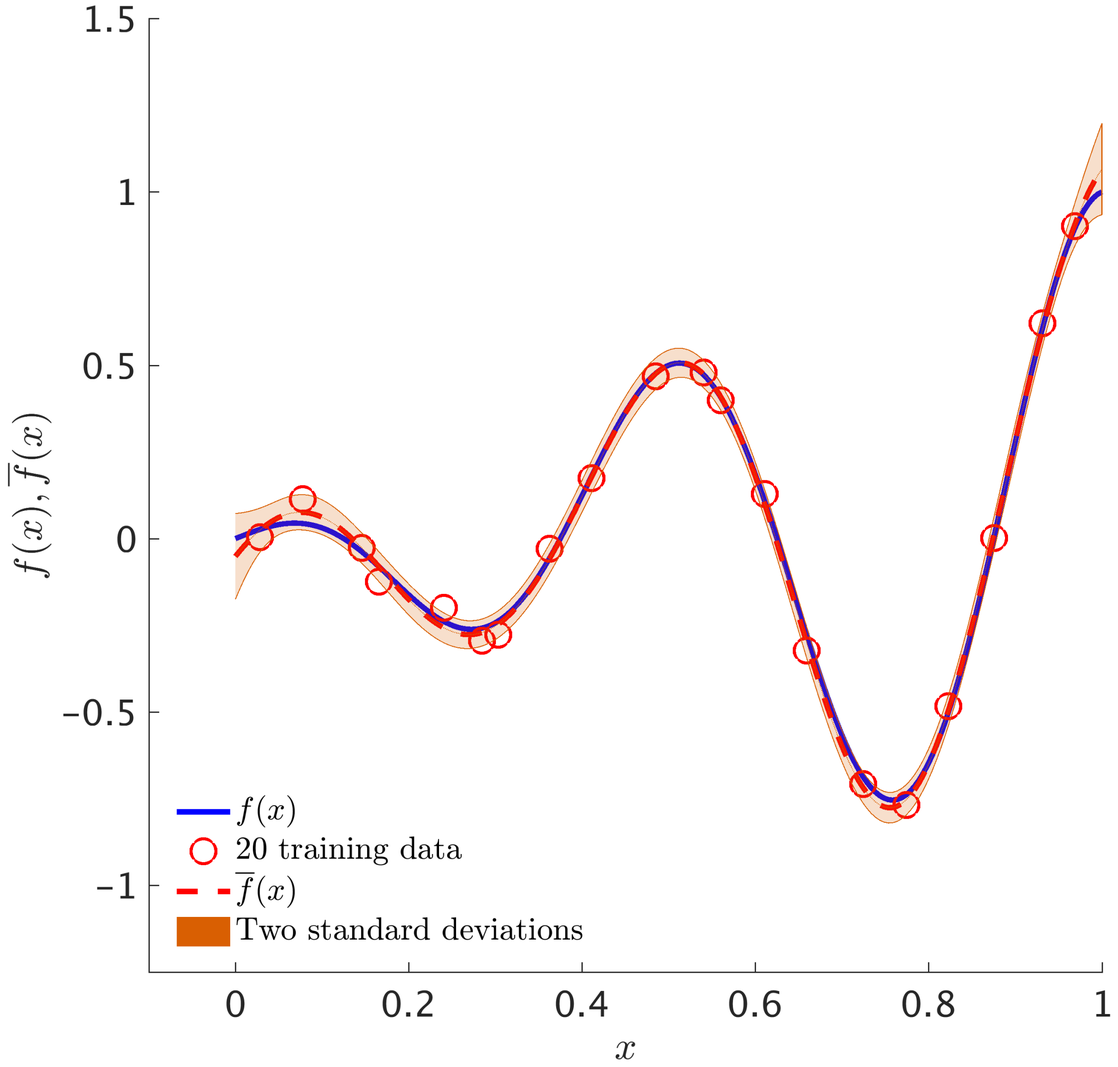

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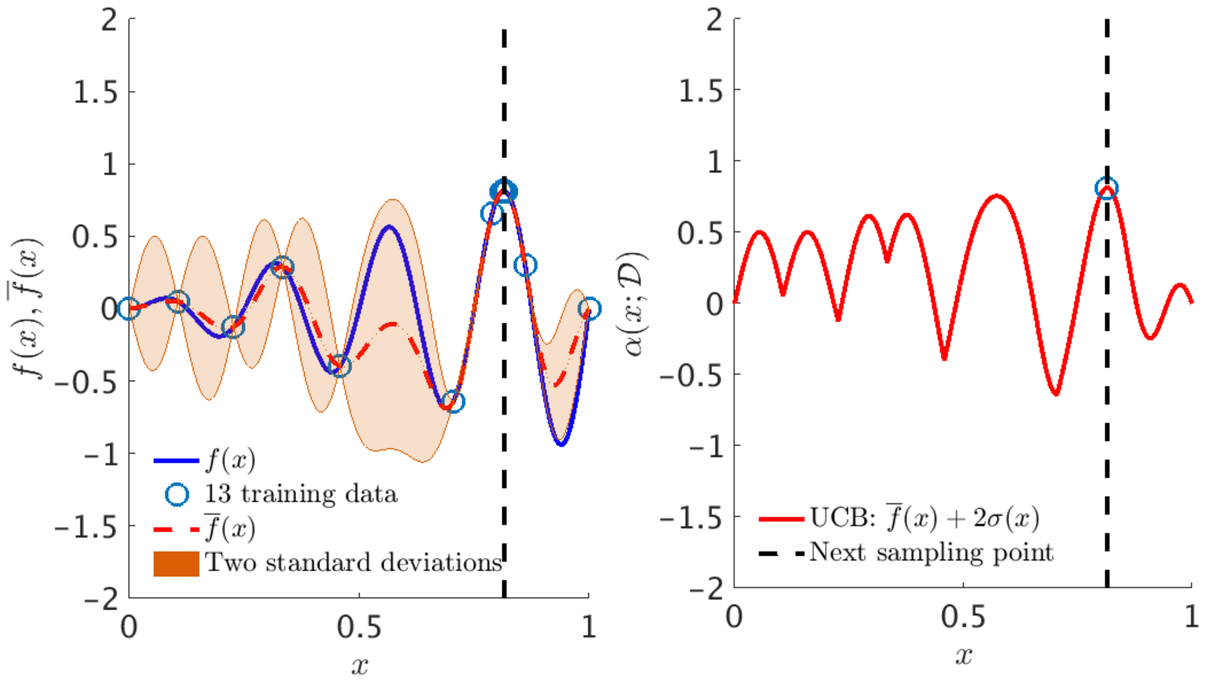

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Multi-fidelity Modeling

$$f_H(x) = \rho f_L(x) + \delta(x),$$
$$f_L(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}\left(0, k_1(x, x'; \theta_1)\right),$$
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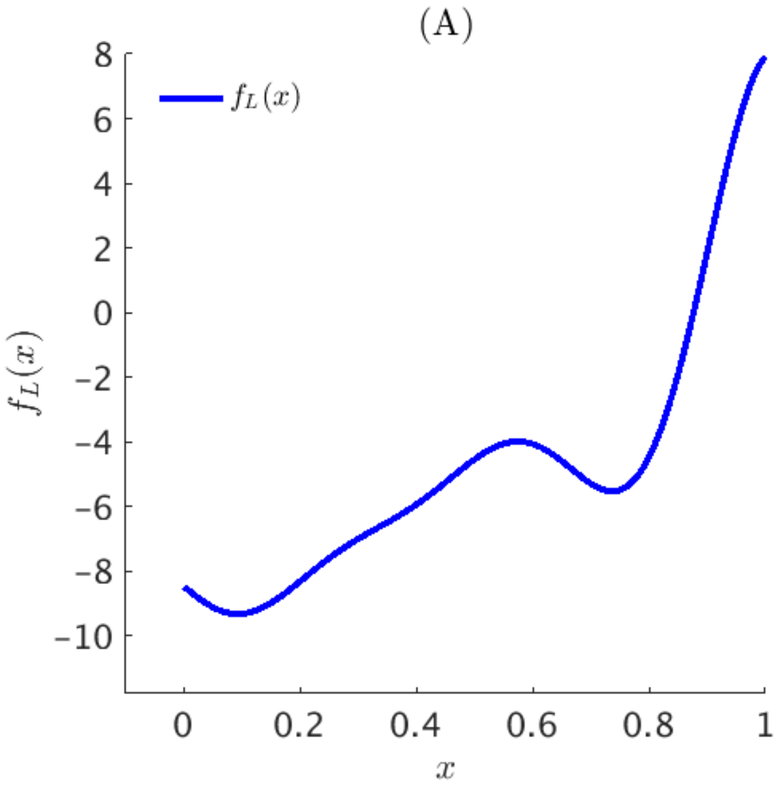
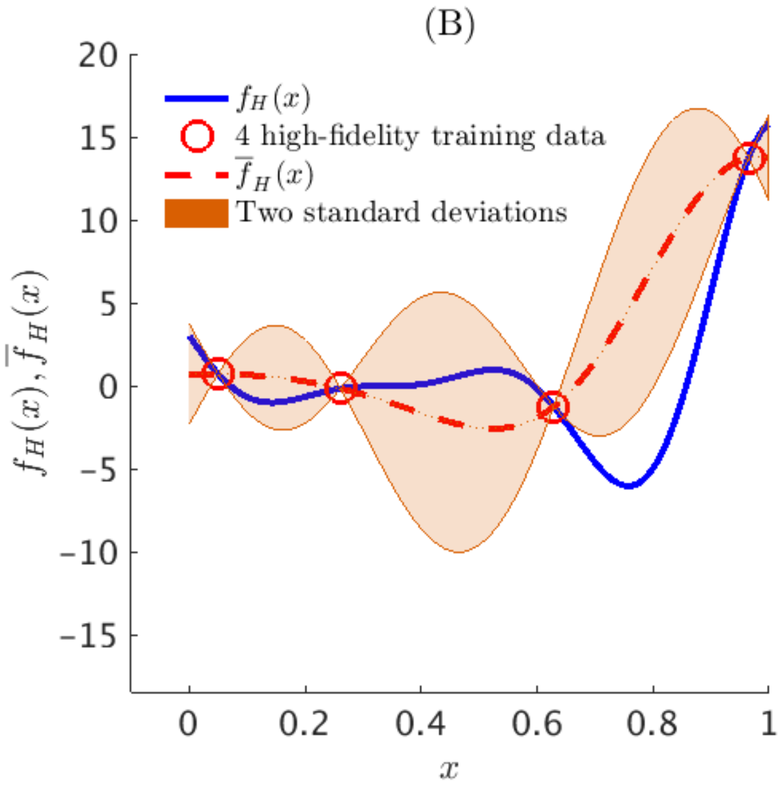
$$k_{HL}(x, x'; \theta_1, \rho) = \rho k_1(x, x'; \theta_1).$$





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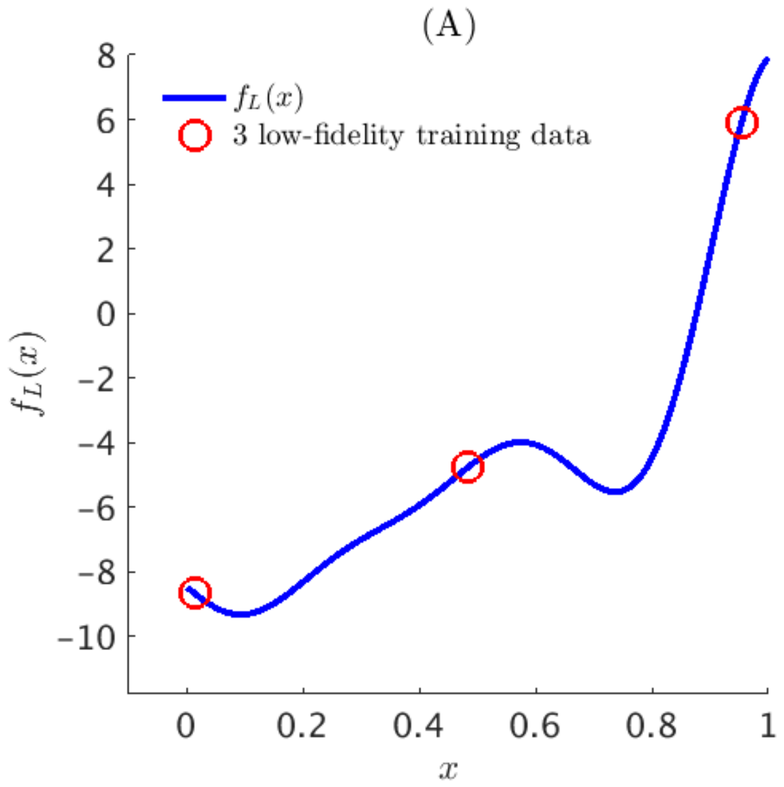

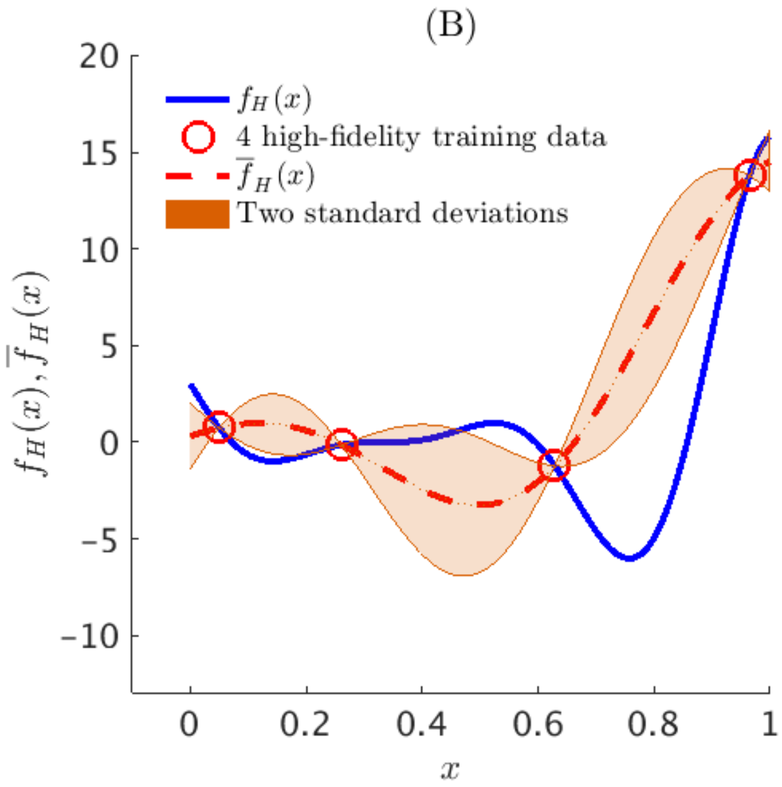

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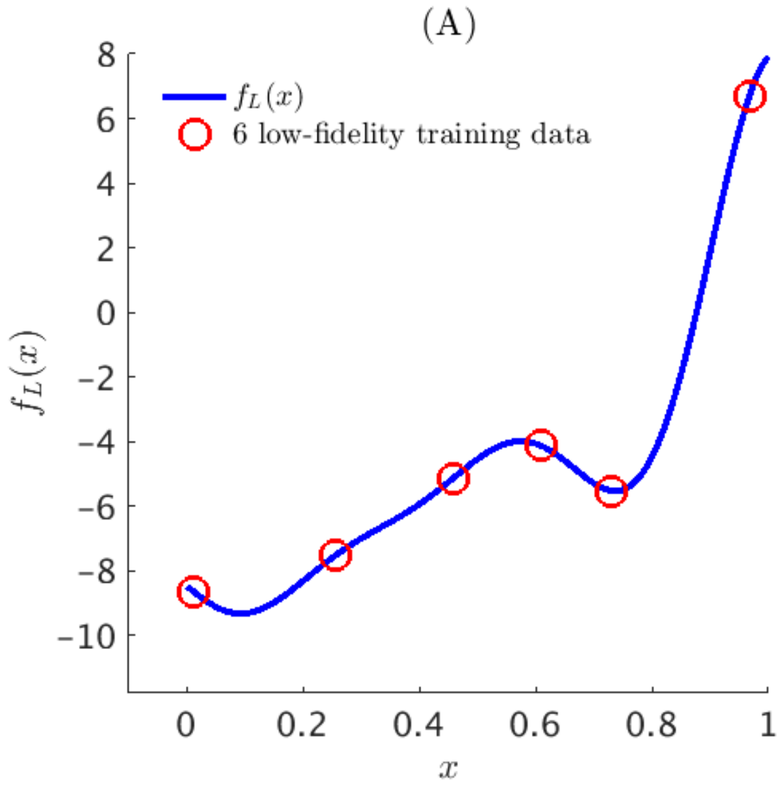

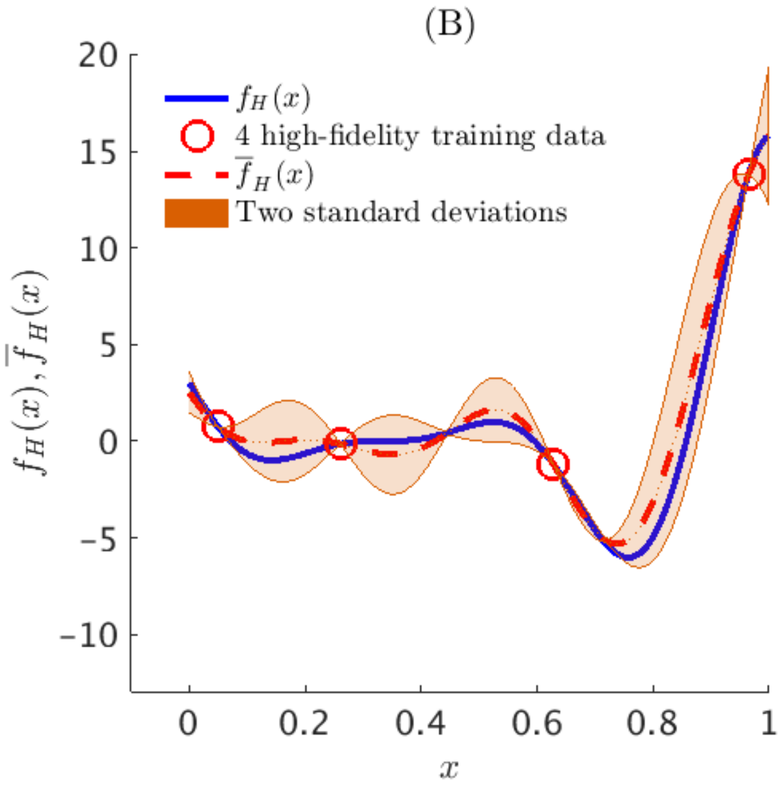

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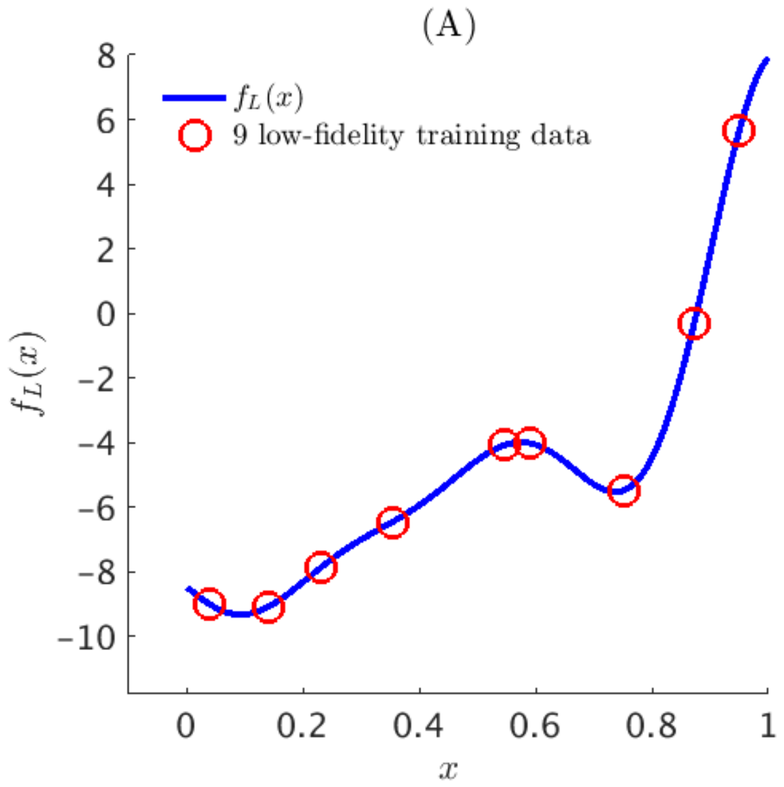

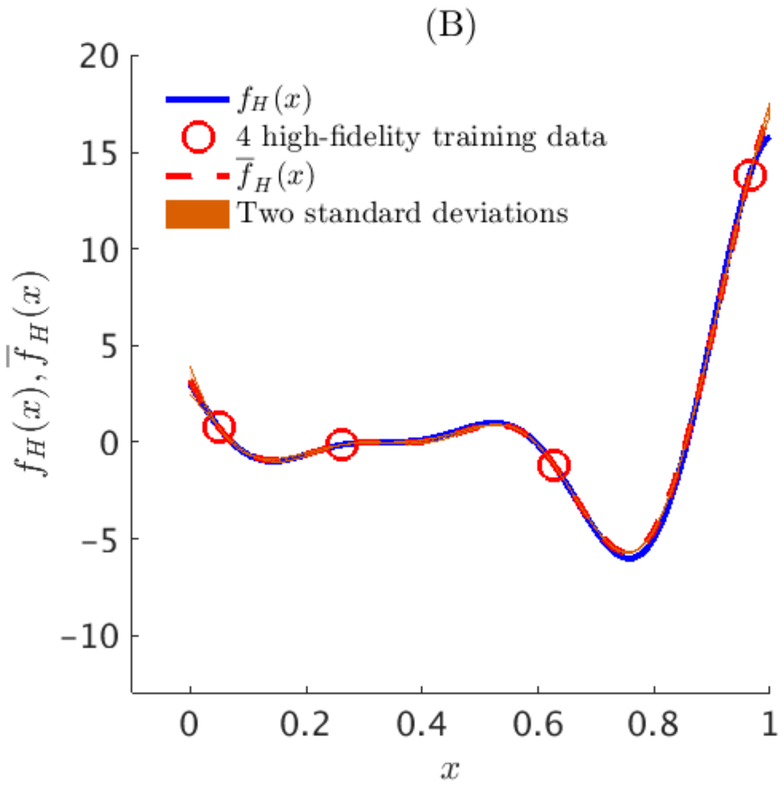

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Multi-fidelity Modeling

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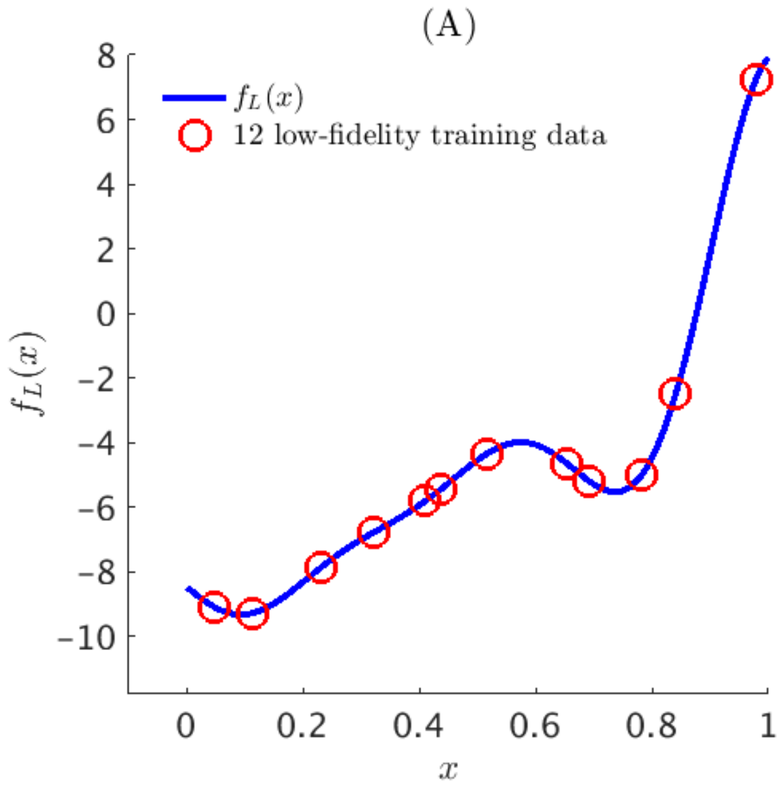
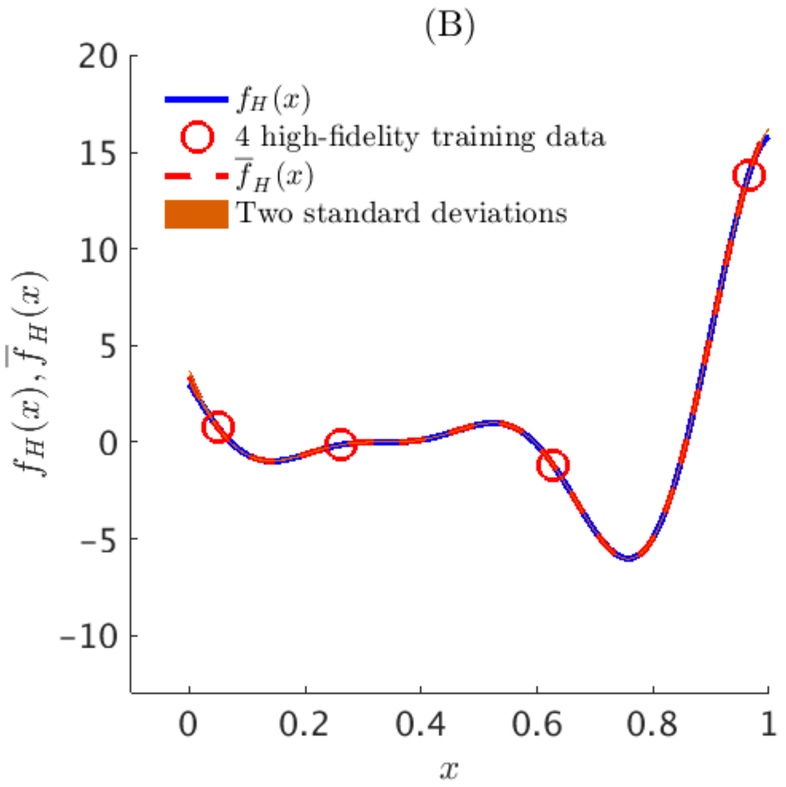
$$f_L(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}\left(0, k_1(x, x'; \theta_1)\right),$$
$$\delta(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}\left(0, k_2(x, x'; \theta_2)\right).$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_H \\ f_L \end{bmatrix} \sim \mathcal{GP}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} k_{HH} & k_{HL} \\ k_{LH} & k_{LL} \end{bmatrix}\right),$$

$$k_{HL}(x, x'; \theta_1, \rho) = \rho k_1(x, x'; \theta_1).$$





Kennedy, Marc C., and Anthony O'Hagan. “Predicting the output from a complex computer code when fast approximations are available.” *Biometrika* 87.1 (2000): 1-13.

Multi-fidelity Modeling

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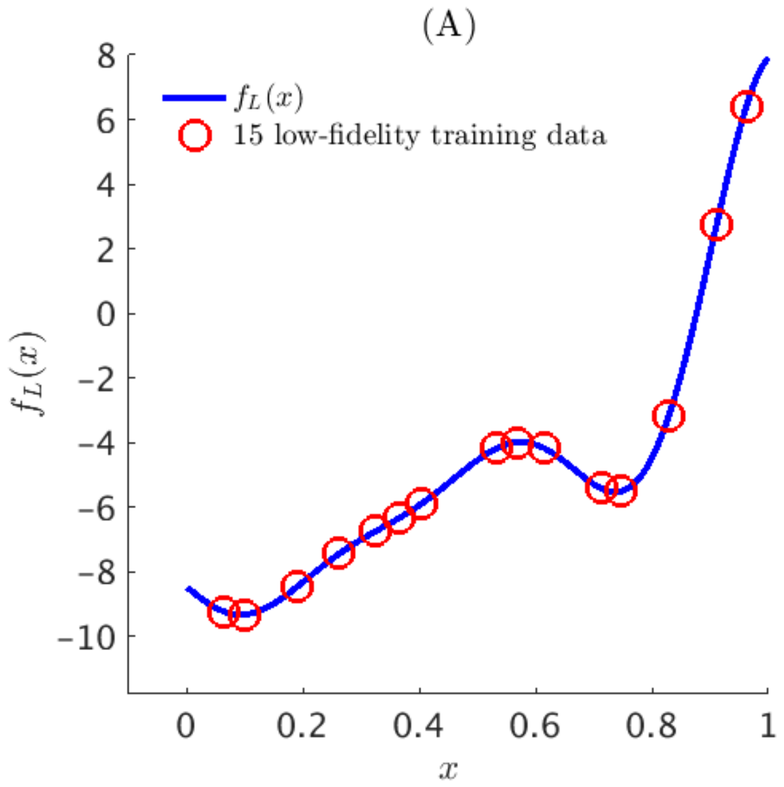
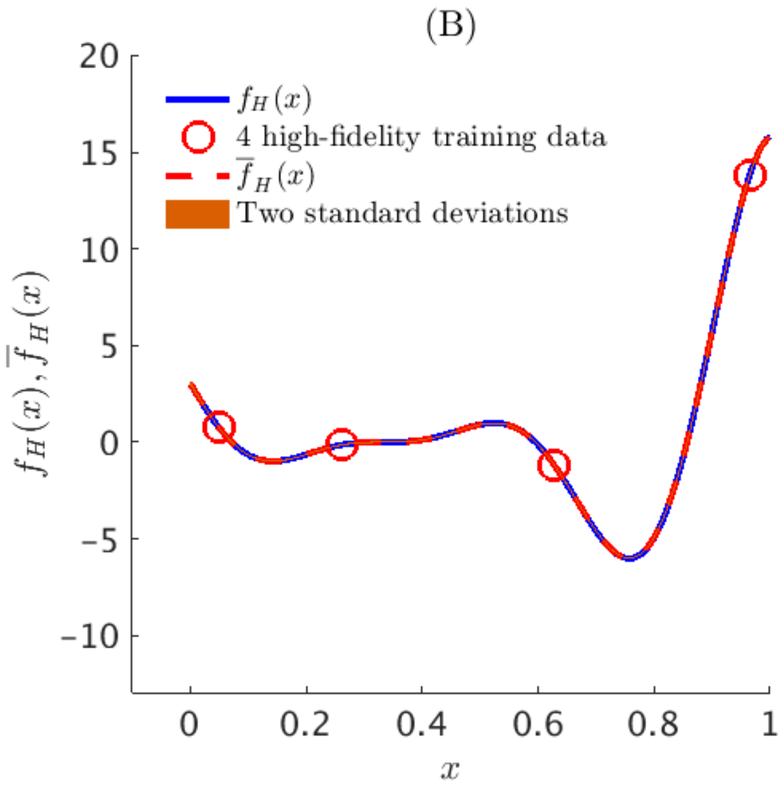
$$\begin{bmatrix} f_H \\ f_L \end{bmatrix} \sim \mathcal{GP}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} k_{HH} & k_{HL} \\ k_{LH} & k_{LL} \end{bmatrix}\right),$$

$$k_{HL}(x, x'; \theta_1, \rho) = \rho k_1(x, x'; \theta_1).$$

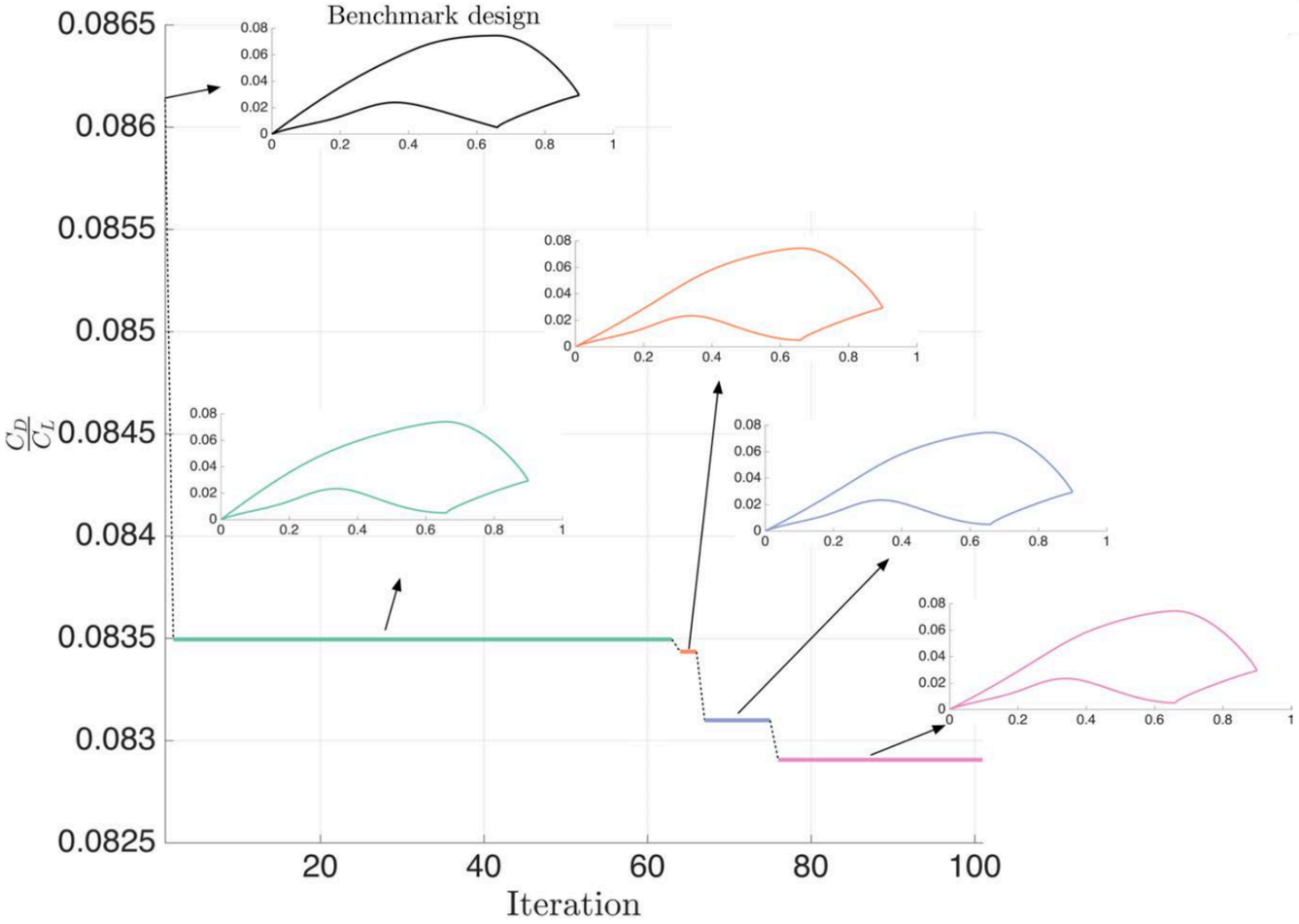


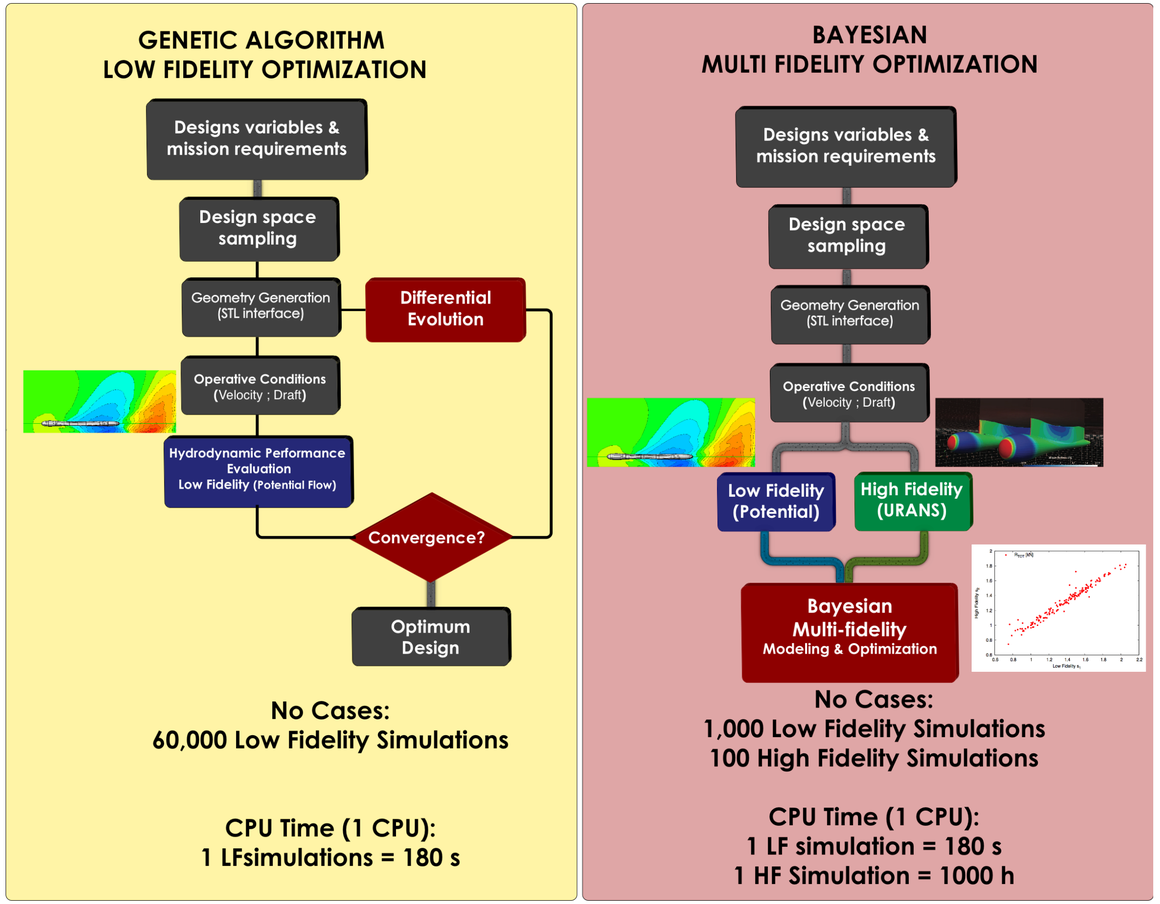


Kennedy, Marc C., and Anthony O'Hagan. “Predicting the output from a complex computer code when fast approximations are available.” *Biometrika* 87.1 (2000): 1-13.

Multi-fidelity Bayesian Optimization

The multi-fidelity framework leads to 30% improvement in performance.





Raissi, Maziar, and George Karniadakis. "Deep Multi-fidelity Gaussian Processes." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1604.07484* (2016).

Numerical Gaussian Processes

$$u_t + uu_x - (0.01/\pi)u_{xx} = 0$$

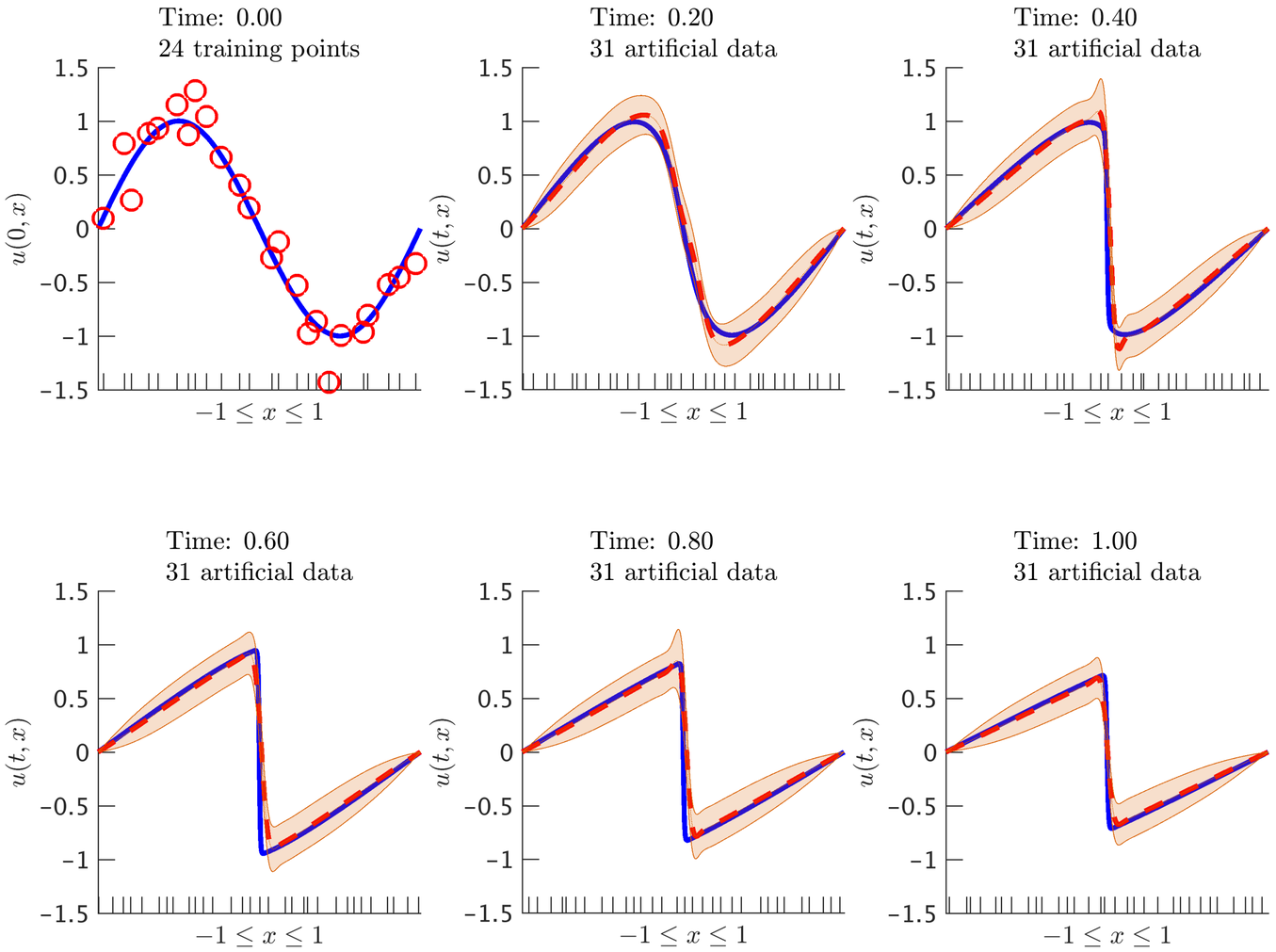
$$u^n + \Delta t\left(u^{n-1}u_x^n - (0.01/\pi)u_{xx}^n\right) = u^{n-1}$$

$$u^n \sim \mathcal{GP}\left(0, k(x, x'; \theta)\right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u^n \\ u^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \sim \mathcal{GP}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} k^{n,n} & k^{n,n-1} \\ k^{n-1,n} & k^{n-1,n-1} \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$k^{n-1,n} = k + \Delta t\left(u^{n-1}k_x - (0.01/\pi)k_{xx}\right)$$

Physics Informed Prior



Raissi, Maziar, Paris Perdikaris, and George Em Karniadakis. "Numerical Gaussian Processes for Time-Dependent and Nonlinear Partial Differential Equations." *SIAM Journal on Scientific Computing* 40.1 (2018): A172-A198.

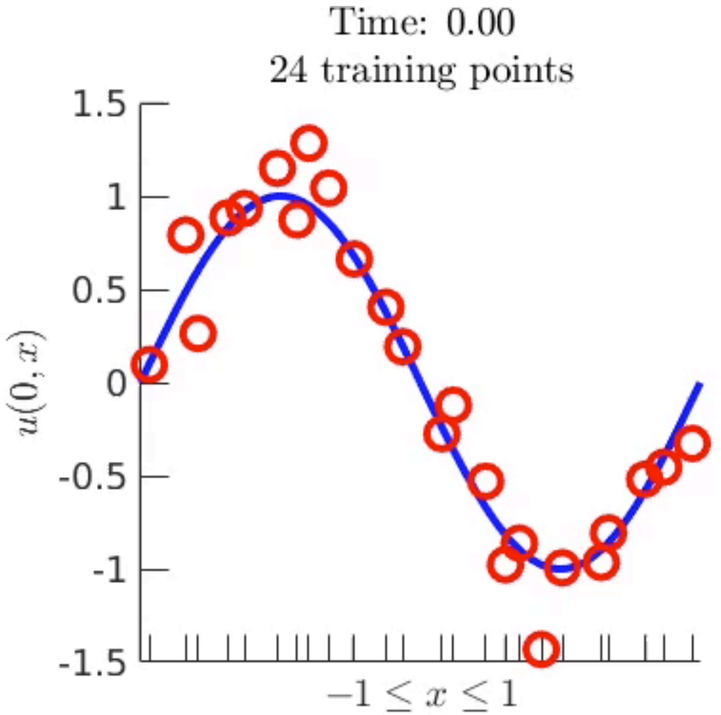
Numerical Gaussian Processes

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}^n \\ \mathbf{u}^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \mathbf{K})$$

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} k^{n,n}(\mathbf{x}^n, \mathbf{x}^n; \theta) + \sigma_n^2 \mathbf{I} & k^{n,n-1}(\mathbf{x}^n, \mathbf{x}^{n-1}; \theta) \\ k^{n-1,n}(\mathbf{x}^{n-1}, \mathbf{x}^n; \theta) & k^{n,n-1}(\mathbf{x}^{n-1}, \mathbf{x}^{n-1}; \theta) + \sigma_{n-1}^2 \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\min_{\theta, \sigma_n, \sigma_{n-1}} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}^n \\ \mathbf{u}^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}^T \mathbf{K}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}^n \\ \mathbf{u}^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} + \log |\mathbf{K}|$$

Training



$$u^n(x^*) \mid \mathbf{u}^n \sim \mathcal{N}(m^n(x^*), S^{n,n}(x^*, x^*))$$

$$m^n(x^*) = \mathbf{q}^T \mathbf{K}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}^n \\ \mathbf{m}^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{q}^T = \begin{bmatrix} k^{n,n}(x^n, \mathbf{x}^n) & k^{n,n-1}(x^n, \mathbf{x}^{n-1}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S^{n,n}(x^*, x^*) = k^{n,n}(x^*, x^*) - \mathbf{q}^T \mathbf{K}^{-1} \mathbf{q} + \mathbf{q}^T \mathbf{K}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{S}^{n-1,n-1} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{K}^{-1} \mathbf{q}$$

Prediction

$$\mathbf{u}^n \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{m}^n, \mathbf{S}^{n,n})$$

$$\mathbf{m}^n = m^n(\mathbf{x}^n)$$
$$\mathbf{S}^{n,n} = S^{n,n}(\mathbf{x}^n, \mathbf{x}^n)$$

Artificial Data

Raissi, Maziar, Paris Perdikaris, and George Em Karniadakis. "Numerical Gaussian Processes for Time-Dependent and Nonlinear Partial Differential Equations." *SIAM Journal on Scientific Computing* 40.1 (2018): A172-A198.

Hidden Physics Models

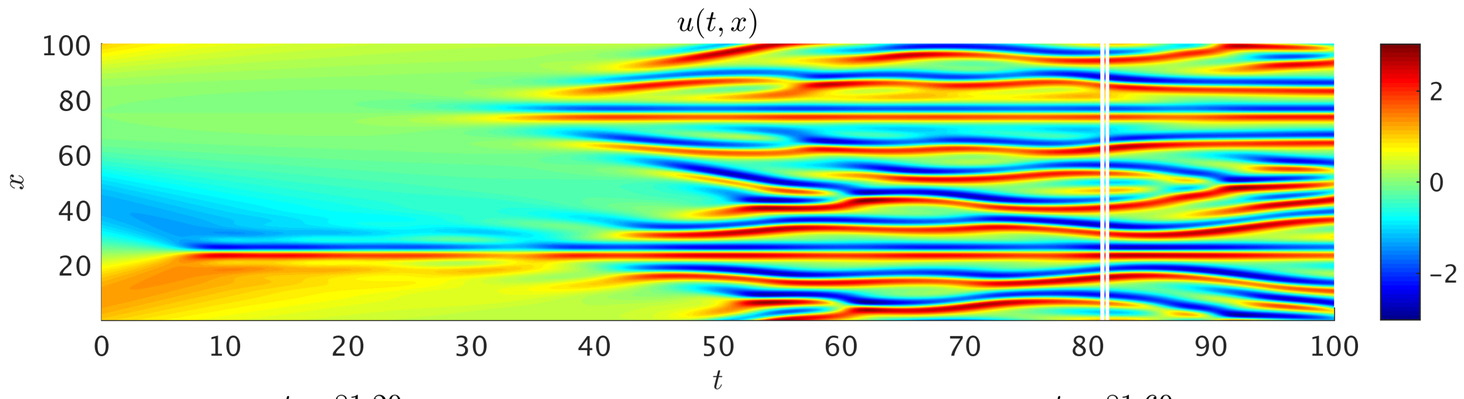
$$u_t + \lambda_1 u u_x + \lambda_2 u_{xx} + \lambda_3 u_{xxxx} = 0$$

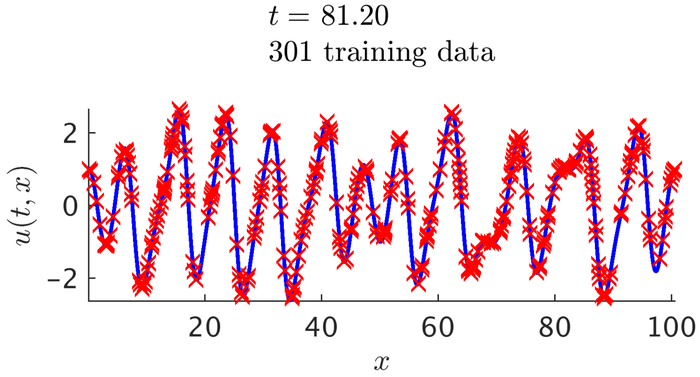
$$u^n + \Delta t \left(\lambda_1 u^{n-1} u_x^n + \lambda_2 u_{xx}^n + \lambda_3 u_{xxxx}^n\right) = u^{n-1}$$

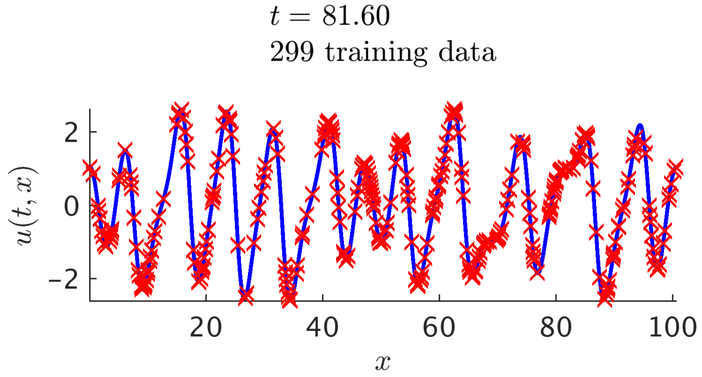
$$u^n \sim \mathcal{GP}\left(0, k(x, x'; \theta)\right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u^n \\ u^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \sim \mathcal{GP}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} k^{n,n} & k^{n,n-1} \\ k^{n-1,n} & k^{n-1,n-1} \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$k^{n-1,n} = k + \Delta t \left(\lambda_1 u^{n-1} k_x + \lambda_2 k_{xx} + \lambda_3 k_{xxxx}\right)$$



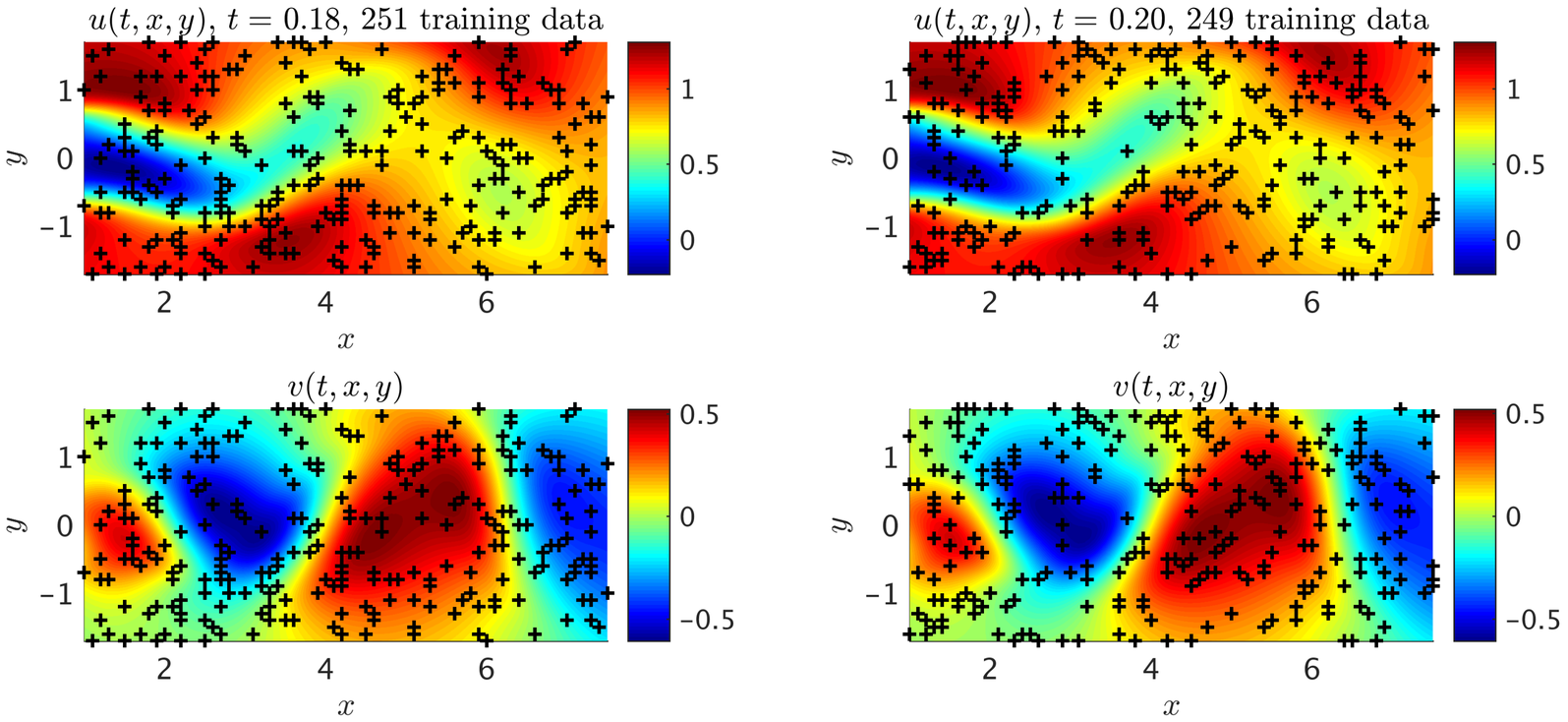


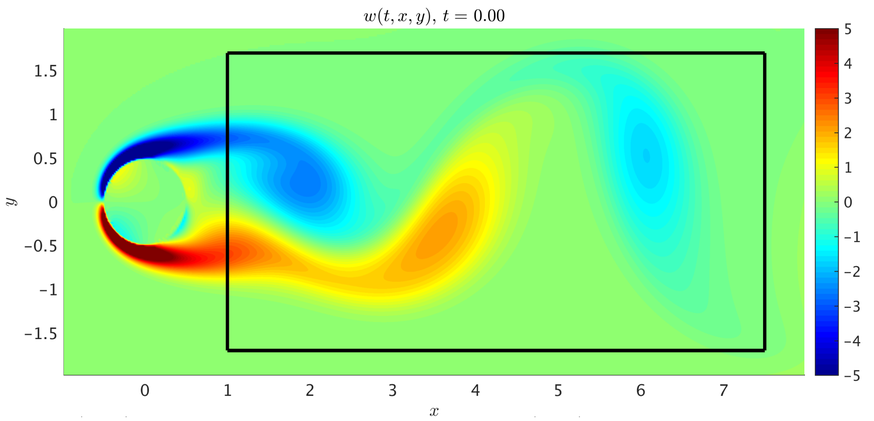


Correct PDE	$u_t + uu_x + u_{xx} + u_{xxxx} = 0$
Identified PDE (clean data)	$u_t + 0.952uu_x + 1.005u_{xx} + 0.980u_{xxxx} = 0$
Identified PDE (1% noise)	$u_t + 0.908uu_x + 0.951u_{xx} + 0.927u_{xxxx} = 0$

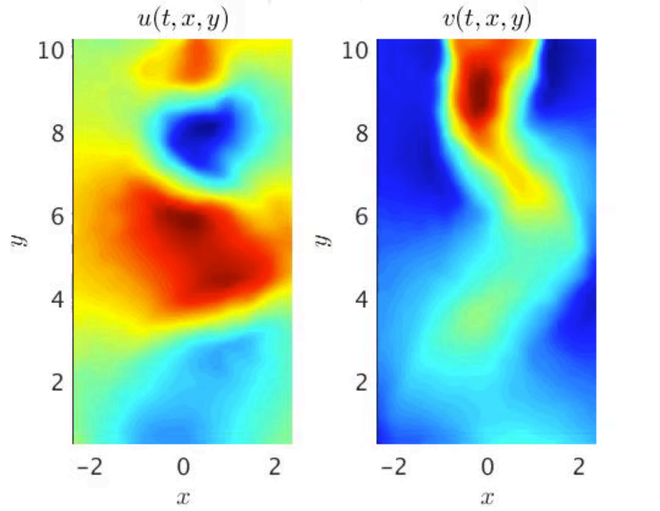
Raissi, Maziar, and George Em Karniadakis. "Hidden physics models: Machine learning of nonlinear partial differential equations." *Journal of Computational Physics* 357 (2018): 125-141.

Hidden Physics Models





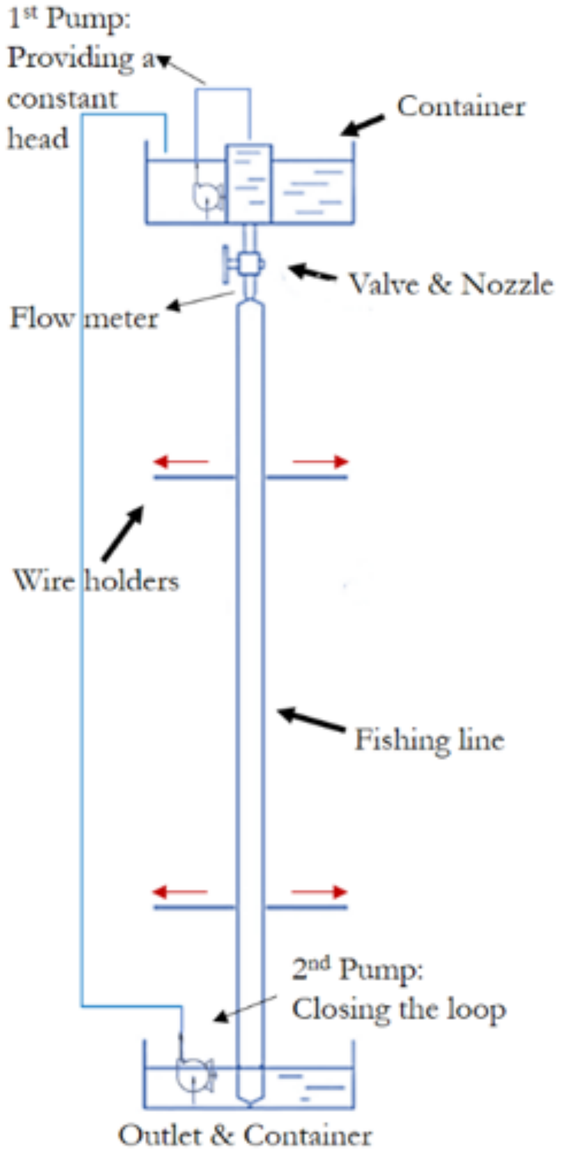
PIV Data

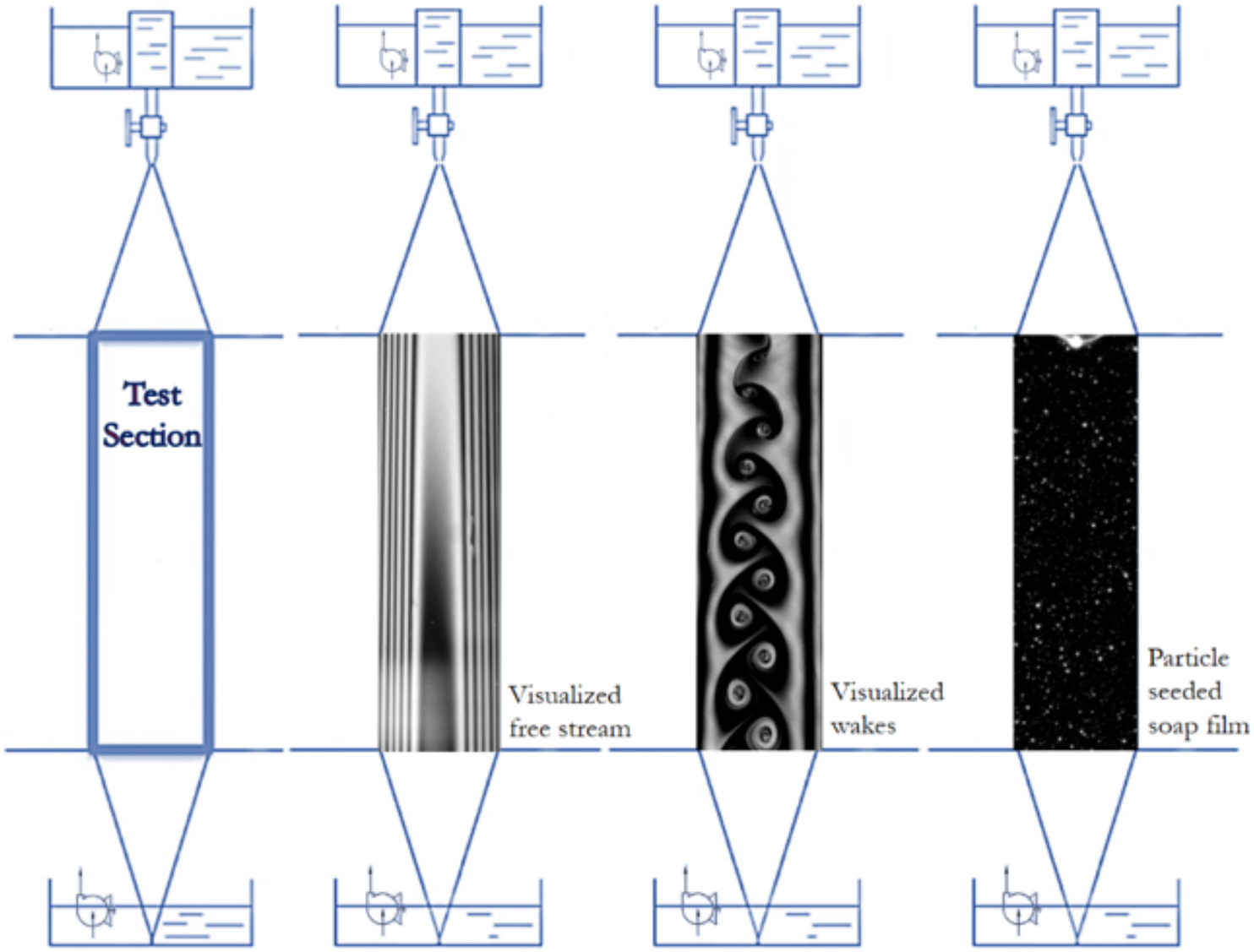


Correct PDE	$u_t + (uu_x + vu_y) = -p_x + 0.01(u_{xx} + u_{yy})$ $v_t + (uv_x + vv_y) = -p_y + 0.01(v_{xx} + v_{yy})$
Identified PDE (clean data)	$u_t + 0.983(uu_x + vu_y) = -p_x + 0.00826(u_{xx} + u_{yy})$ $v_t + 0.983(uv_x + vv_y) = -p_y + 0.00826(v_{xx} + v_{yy})$
Identified PDE (1% noise)	$u_t + 0.849(uu_x + vu_y) = -p_x + 0.01399(u_{xx} + u_{yy})$ $v_t + 0.849(uv_x + vv_y) = -p_y + 0.01399(v_{xx} + v_{yy})$

Raissi, Maziar, and George Em Karniadakis. "Hidden physics models: Machine learning of nonlinear partial differential equations." *Journal of Computational Physics* 357 (2018): 125-141.

Hidden Physics Models

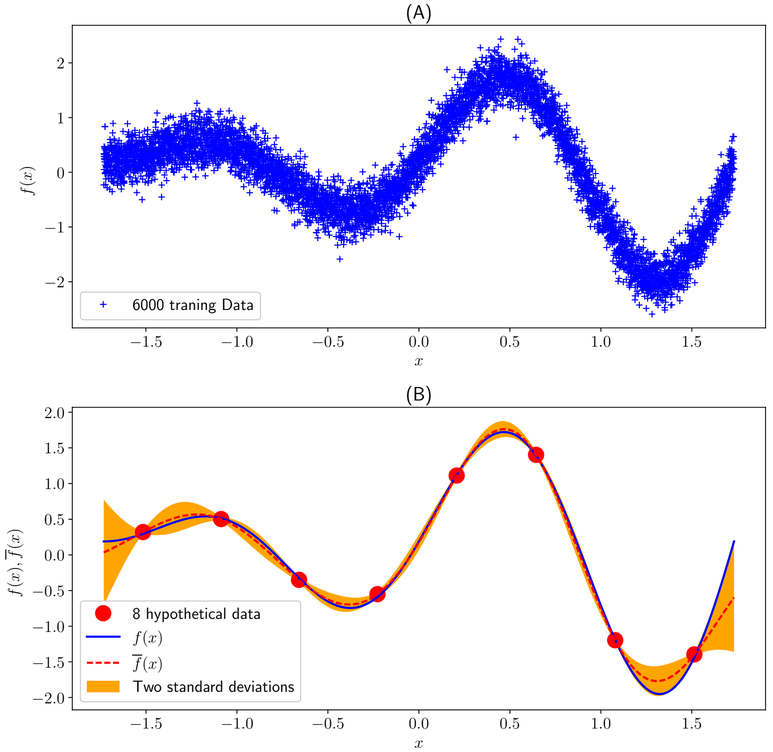


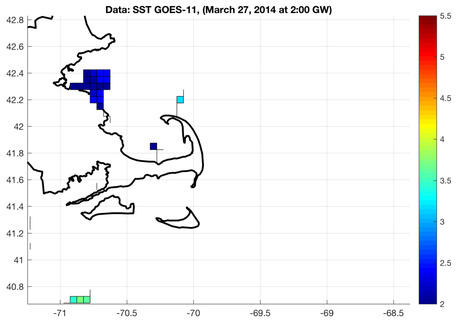
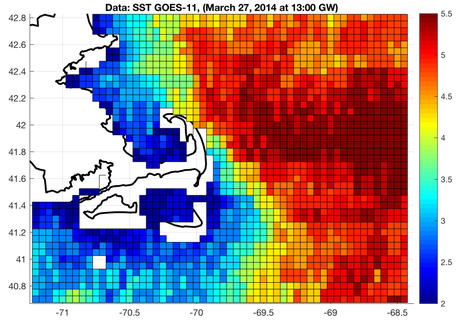
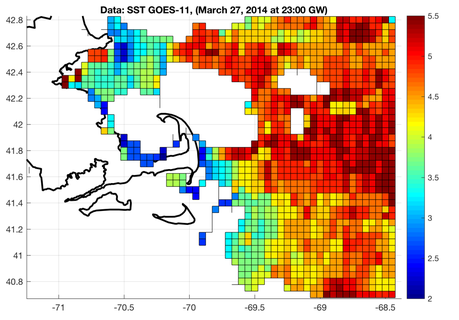
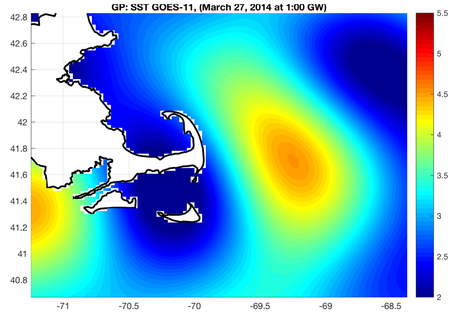
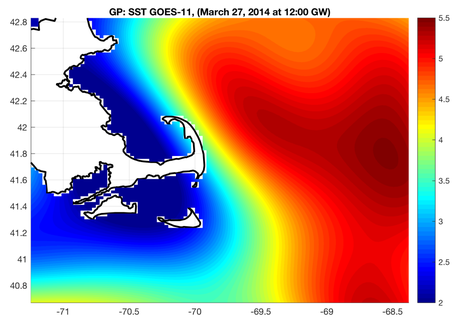
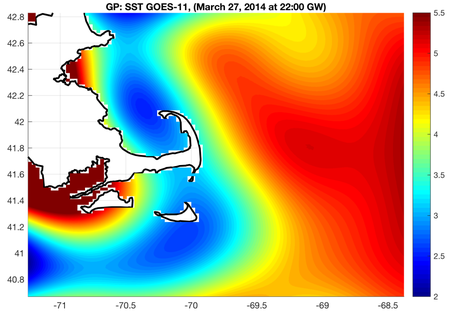
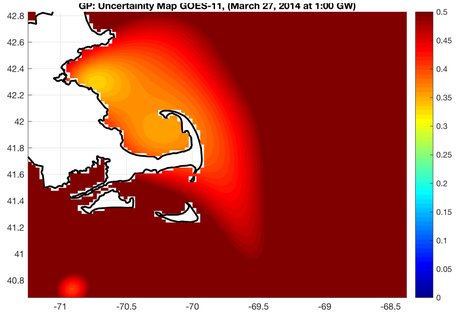
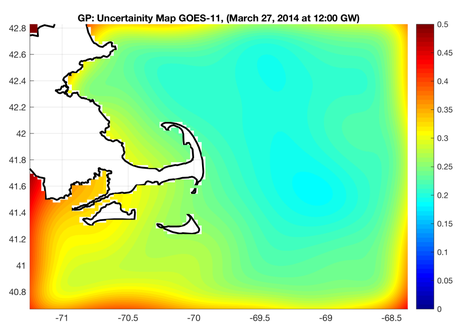
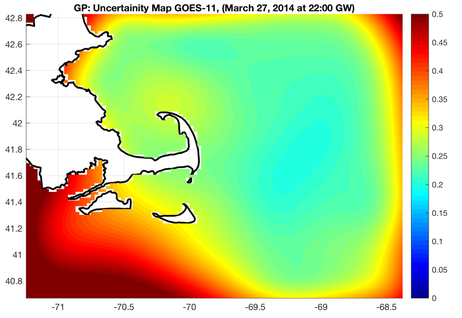


Parametric Gaussian Processes for Big Data

1) Parametric Gaussian process
(producer of the hypothetical data)

2) Classical Gaussian process
(consumer of the hypothetical data)



	March 27, 2014 - 2:00 GW	March 27, 2014 - 13:00 GW	March 27, 2014 - 22:00 GW
GOES_11 Satellite			
Prediction			
Uncertainty Map			

Raissi, Maziar. "Parametric Gaussian Process Regression for Big Data." *Computational Mechanics* (2018).

Neural Networks Regression

$$y_i = f(x_i) + \epsilon_i, \quad \epsilon_i \sim \mathcal{N}\left(0, \sigma^2\right), \quad i = 1, \ldots, N$$

$$\mathbf{y} = f(\mathbf{x}) + \epsilon, \quad \epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}\right)$$

Data

$$f(x) = W^L h^L + b^L$$

$$h^L = \tanh(W^{L-1} h^{L-1} + b^{L-1})$$

$$\vdots$$

$$h^1 = \tanh(W^0 x + b^0)$$

Prior

$$\mathbf{y} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(f(\mathbf{x}), \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}\right)$$

$$\min_{W,b} \ (\mathbf{y} - f(\mathbf{x}))'(\mathbf{y} - f(\mathbf{x}))$$

$$\min_{W,b} \ \sum_{i=1}^{N} |y_i - f(x_i)|^2$$

Training

$$f(x^*)$$

Prediction

Gaussian Processes vs Neural Networks

1) GPs are non-parametric while NNs are parametric regressors.

2) GPs are not scalable to Big dataset while NNs are scalable.

3) GPs quantify the uncertainty in their predictions while NNs do not.

4) GPs automatically balance the tradeoff between data fit and model complexity.

Goodfellow, Ian, et al. *Deep learning*. Vol. 1. Cambridge: MIT press, 2016.

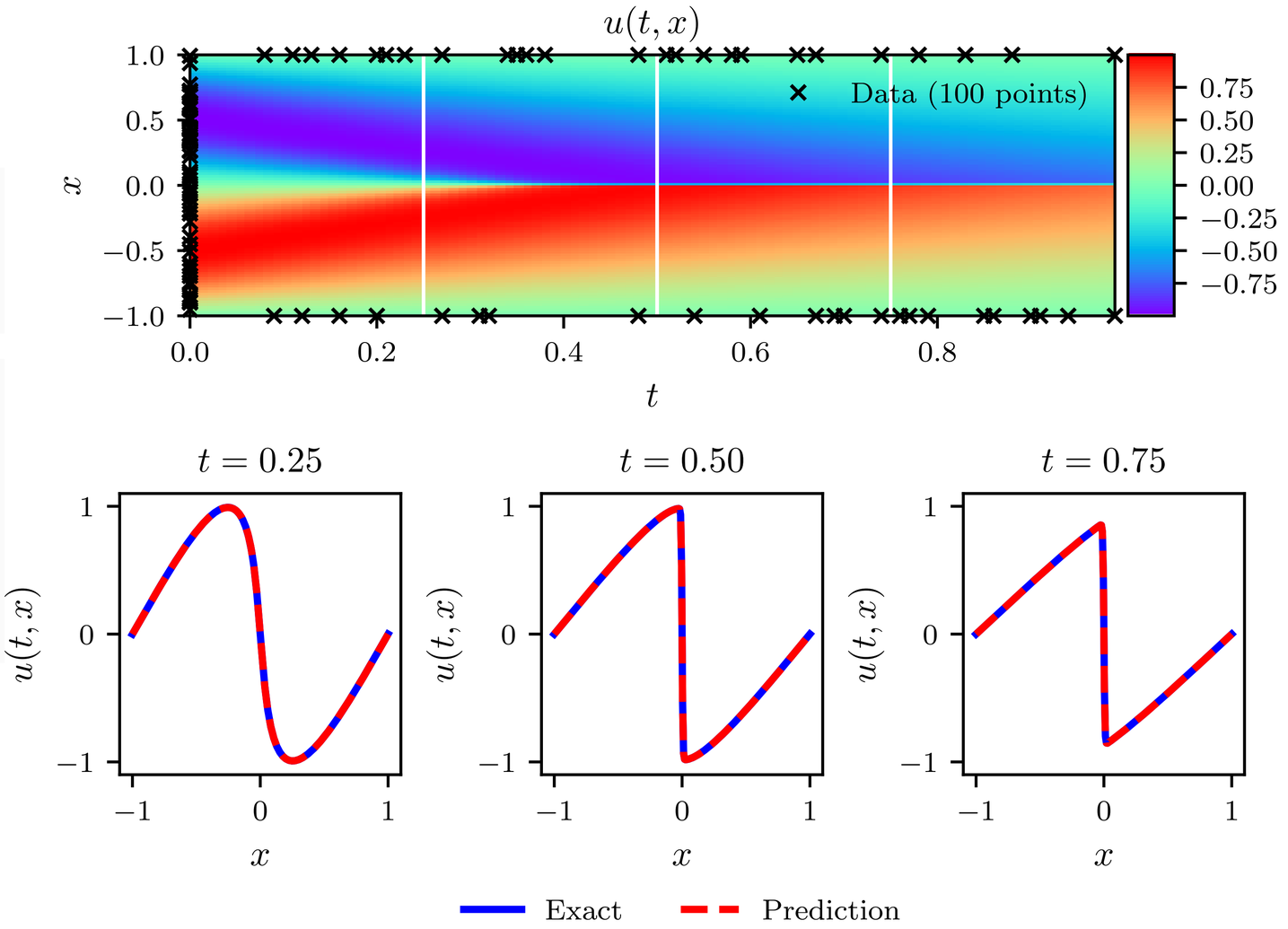
Physics Informed Neural Networks (PINNs)

$$u_t + uu_x - (0.01/\pi)u_{xx} = 0$$

```
def u(t, x):
    u = neural_net(tf.concat([t,x],1), weights, biases)
    return u
```

```
def f(t, x):
    u = u(t, x)
    u_t = tf.gradients(u, t)[0]
    u_x = tf.gradients(u, x)[0]
    u_xx = tf.gradients(u_x, x)[0]
    f = u_t + u*u_x - (0.01/tf.pi)*u_xx
    return f
```

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N_u} |u(t_u^i, x_u^i) - u^i|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{N_f} |f(t_f^i, x_f^i)|^2$$

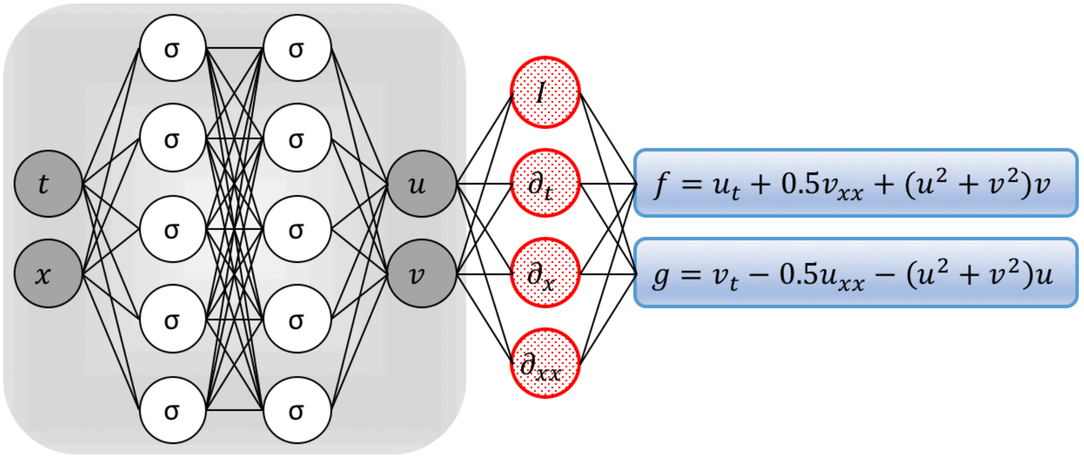


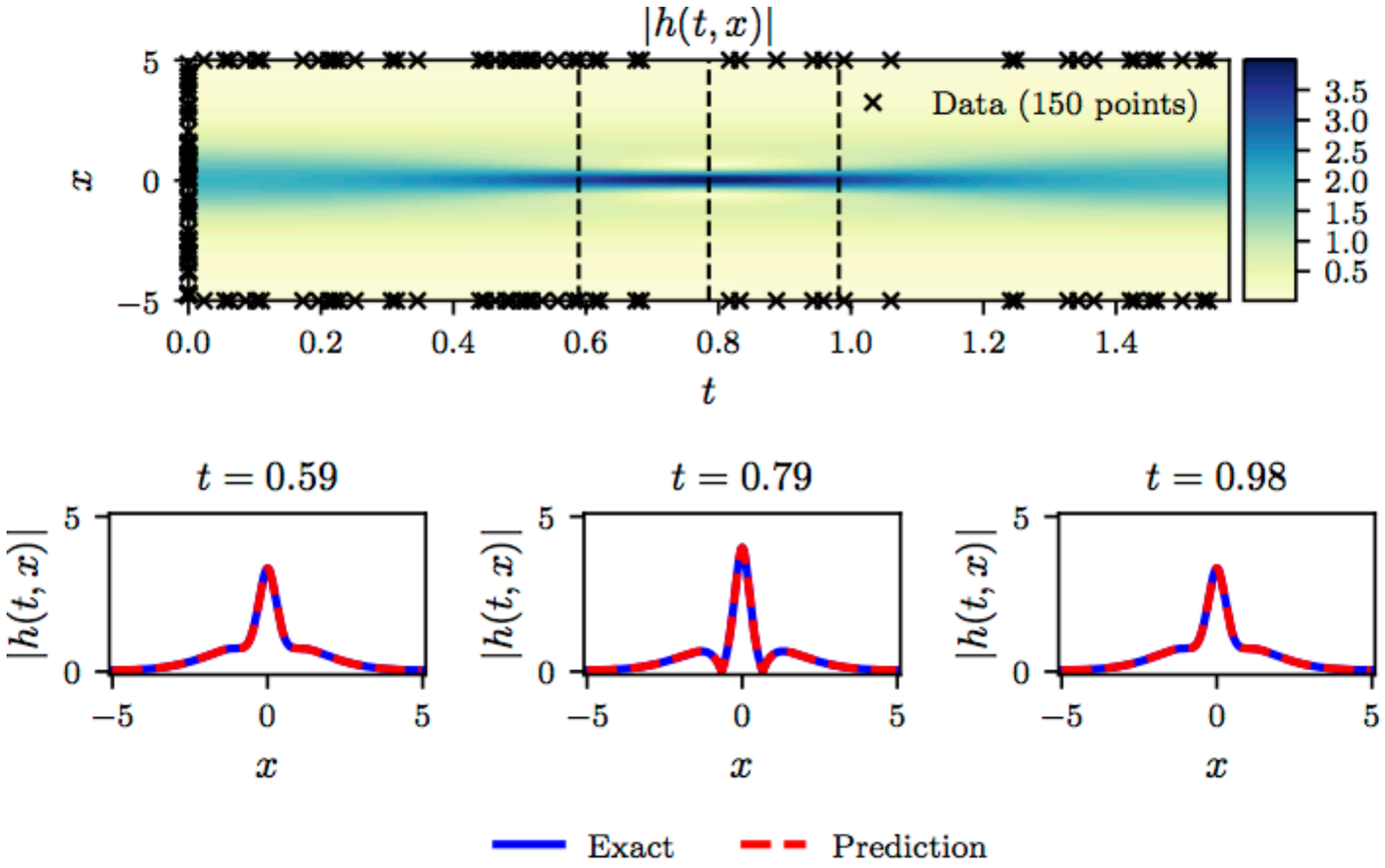
Raissi, Maziar, Paris Perdikaris, and George Em Karniadakis. "Physics-Informed Neural Networks: A Deep Learning Framework for Solving Forward and Inverse Problems Involving Nonlinear Partial Differential Equations." *Journal of Computational Physics* (2018).

Physics Informed Neural Networks (PINNs)

$$ih_t + 0.5h_{xx} + |h|^2 h = 0$$

$$u = \text{Real}(h), \quad v = \text{Imag}(h)$$





$$MSE = MSE_0 + MSE_b + MSE_f + MSE_g$$

Raissi, Maziar, Paris Perdikaris, and George Em Karniadakis. "Physics-Informed Neural Networks: A Deep Learning Framework for Solving Forward and Inverse Problems Involving Nonlinear Partial Differential Equations." *Journal of Computational Physics* (2018).

Physics Informed Neural Networks (PINNs)

	FEM/FVM/FDM	PINNs	ROMs
Solution Space	Basis Functions	Neural Networks	Smart Basis Functions
Differential Operators	Discretization/Weak-form	Automatic Differentiation	Discretization/Weak-form
Solver	Linear/non-linear/Iterative	Gradient Descent (Training)	Linear/non-linear/Iterative
Evaluate	Interpolation	Inference	Interpolation

Forward-Backward Stochastic Neural Networks

Deep Learning of High-dimensional Partial Differential Equations

$$
\begin{aligned}
&dX_t = \mu(t, X_t, Y_t, Z_t)dt + \sigma(t, X_t, Y_t)dW_t \\
&X_0 = \xi \\
&dY_t = \varphi(t, X_t, Y_t, Z_t)dt + Z_t'\sigma(t, X_t, Y_t)dW_t \\
&Y_T = g(X_T)
\end{aligned}
$$

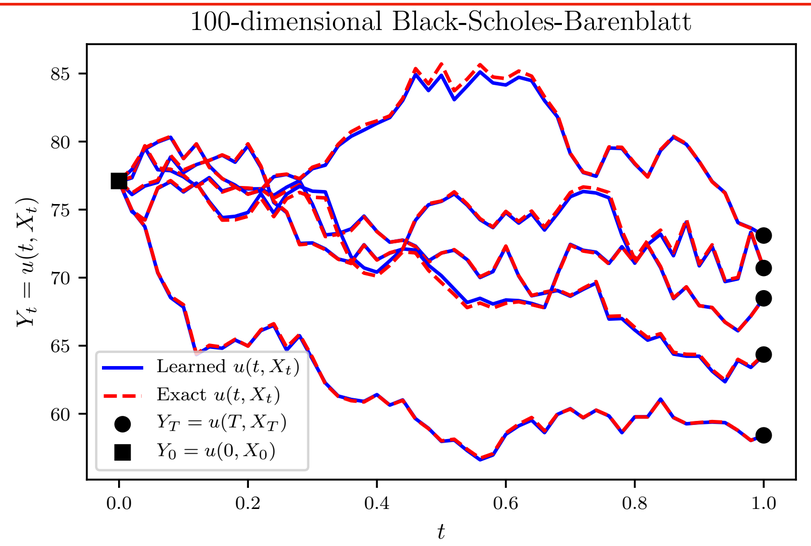
$$
\begin{aligned}
Y_t &= u(t, X_t) \\
Z_t &= Du(t, X_t)
\end{aligned}
$$

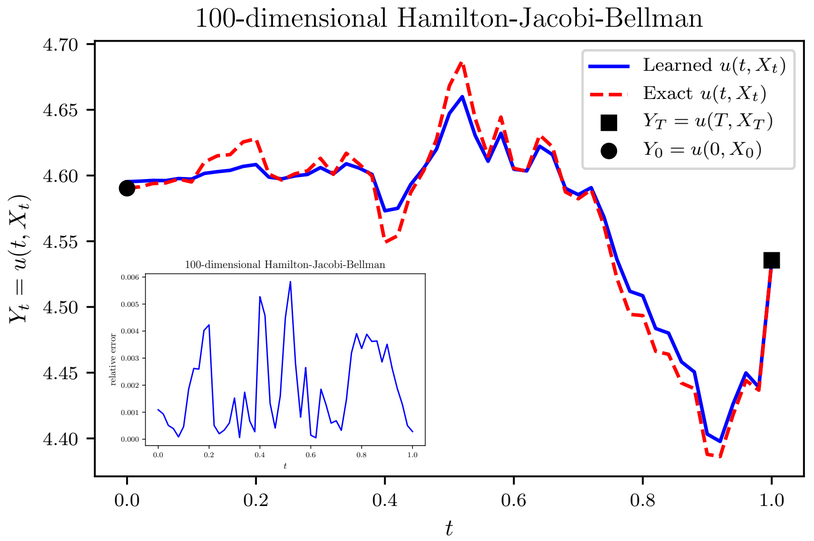
Forward-Backward Stochastic Differential Equation

$$
\begin{aligned}
u(t,x) &\rightarrow \text{Deep Neural Network} \\
Du(t,x) &\rightarrow \text{Automatic Differentiation}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \varphi(t, x, u, Du) - \mu(t, x, u, Du)'Du - \frac{1}{2}\mathrm{Tr}[\sigma(t, x, u)\sigma(t, x, u)'D^2u] \\
&u(T, x) = g(x)
\end{aligned}
$$

Quasi-Linear Partial Differential Equation



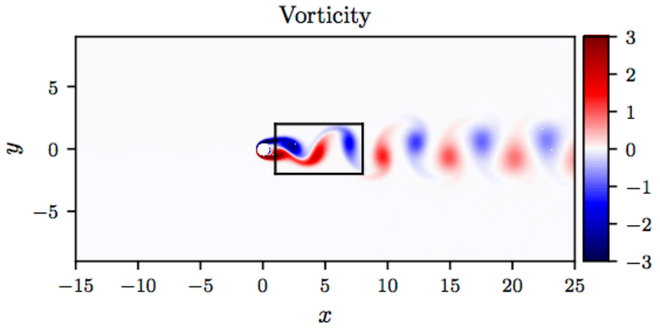


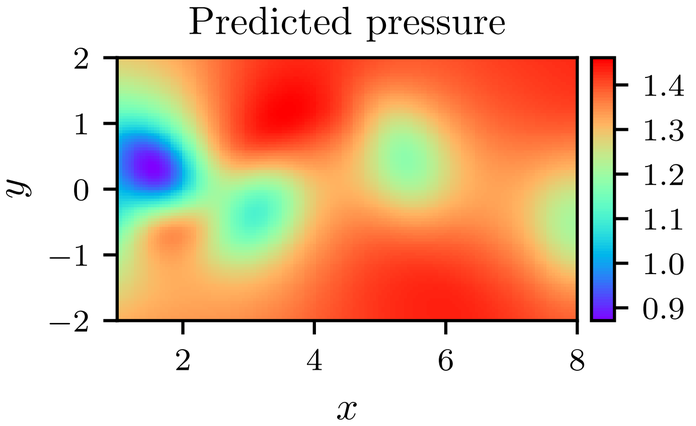
Raissi, Maziar. "Forward-Backward Stochastic Neural Networks: Deep Learning of High-dimensional Partial Differential Equations." *arXiv preprint arXiv: 1804.07010* (2018).

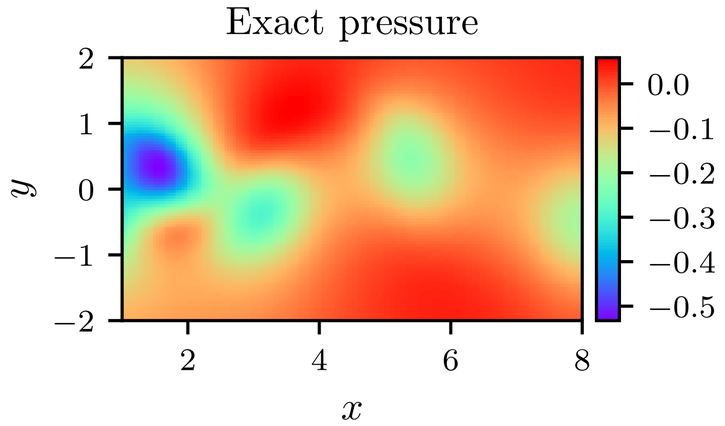
Physics Informed Neural Networks (PINNs)

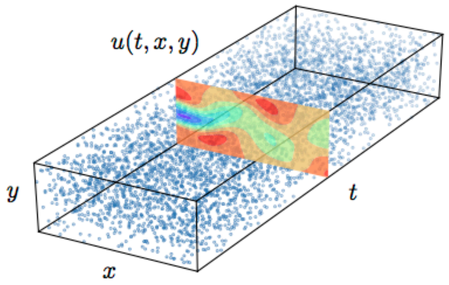
$$u_t + \lambda_1(uu_x + vu_y) = -p_x + \lambda_2(u_{xx} + u_{yy})$$
$$v_t + \lambda_1(uv_x + vv_y) = -p_y + \lambda_2(v_{xx} + v_{yy})$$
$$u_x + v_y = 0$$

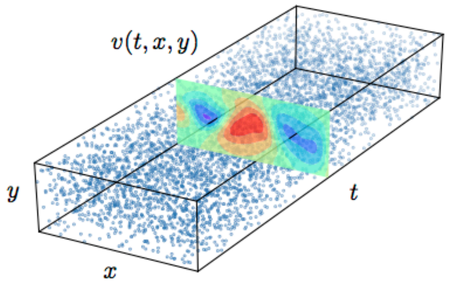
$$f := u_t + \lambda_1(uu_x + vu_y) + p_x - \lambda_2(u_{xx} + u_{yy})$$
$$g := v_t + \lambda_1(uv_x + vv_y) + p_y - \lambda_2(v_{xx} + v_{yy})$$
$$h := u_x + v_y$$







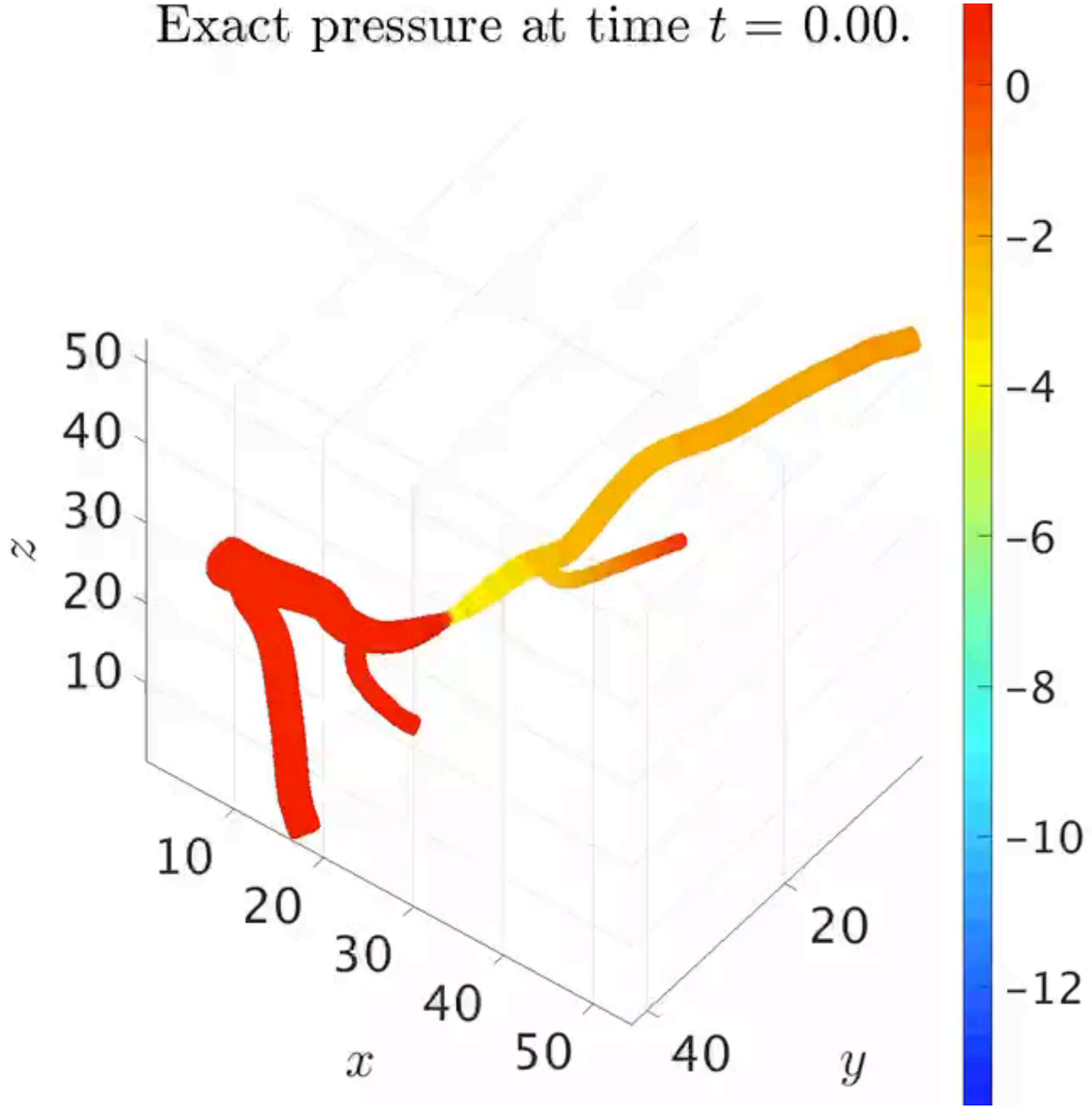


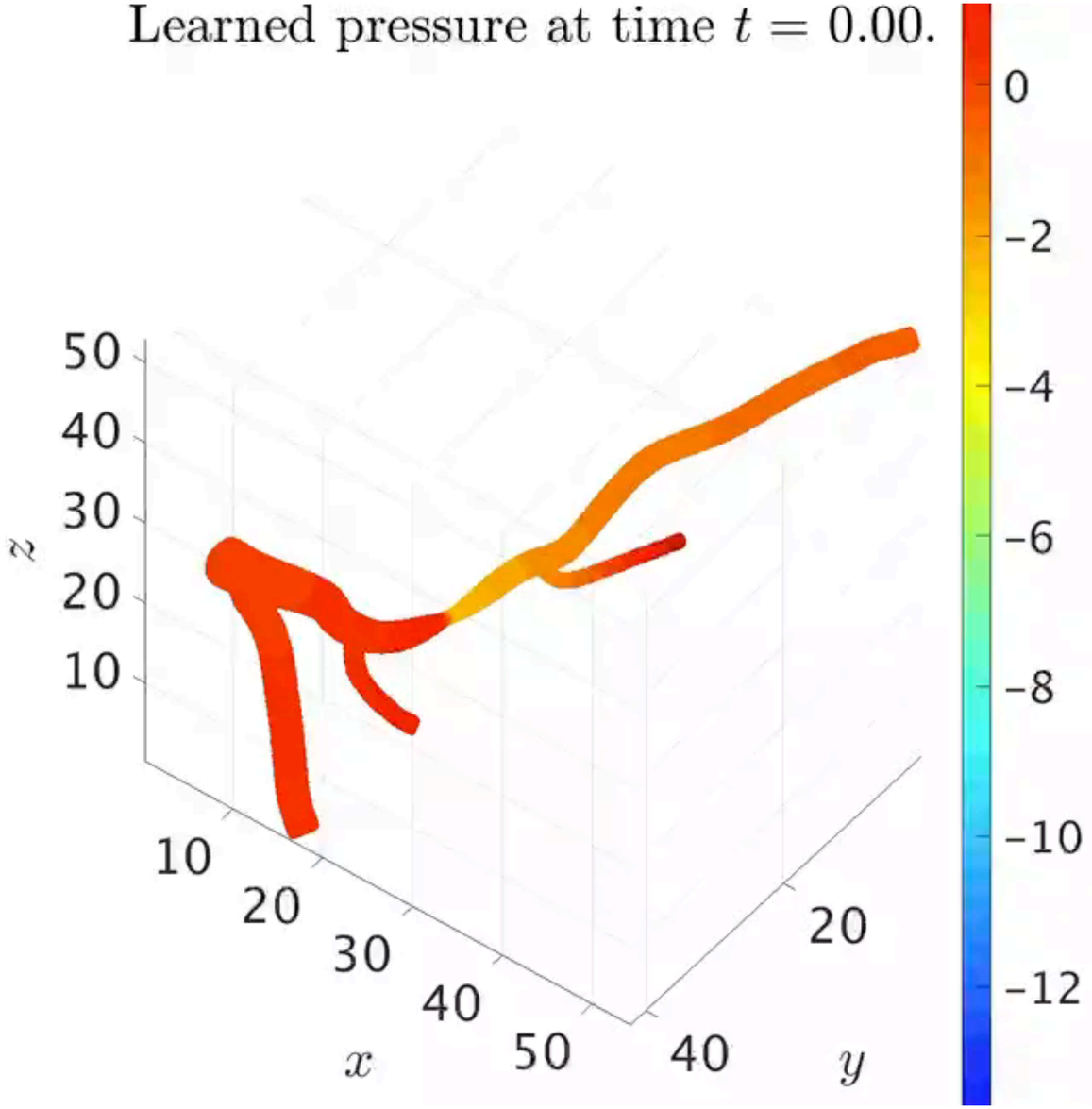


Correct PDE	$u_t + (uu_x + vu_y) = -p_x + 0.01(u_{xx} + u_{yy})$ $v_t + (uv_x + vv_y) = -p_y + 0.01(v_{xx} + v_{yy})$
Identified PDE (clean data)	$u_t + 0.999(uu_x + vu_y) = -p_x + 0.01047(u_{xx} + u_{yy})$ $v_t + 0.999(uv_x + vv_y) = -p_y + 0.01047(v_{xx} + v_{yy})$
Identified PDE (1% noise)	$u_t + 0.998(uu_x + vu_y) = -p_x + 0.01057(u_{xx} + u_{yy})$ $v_t + 0.998(uv_x + vv_y) = -p_y + 0.01057(v_{xx} + v_{yy})$

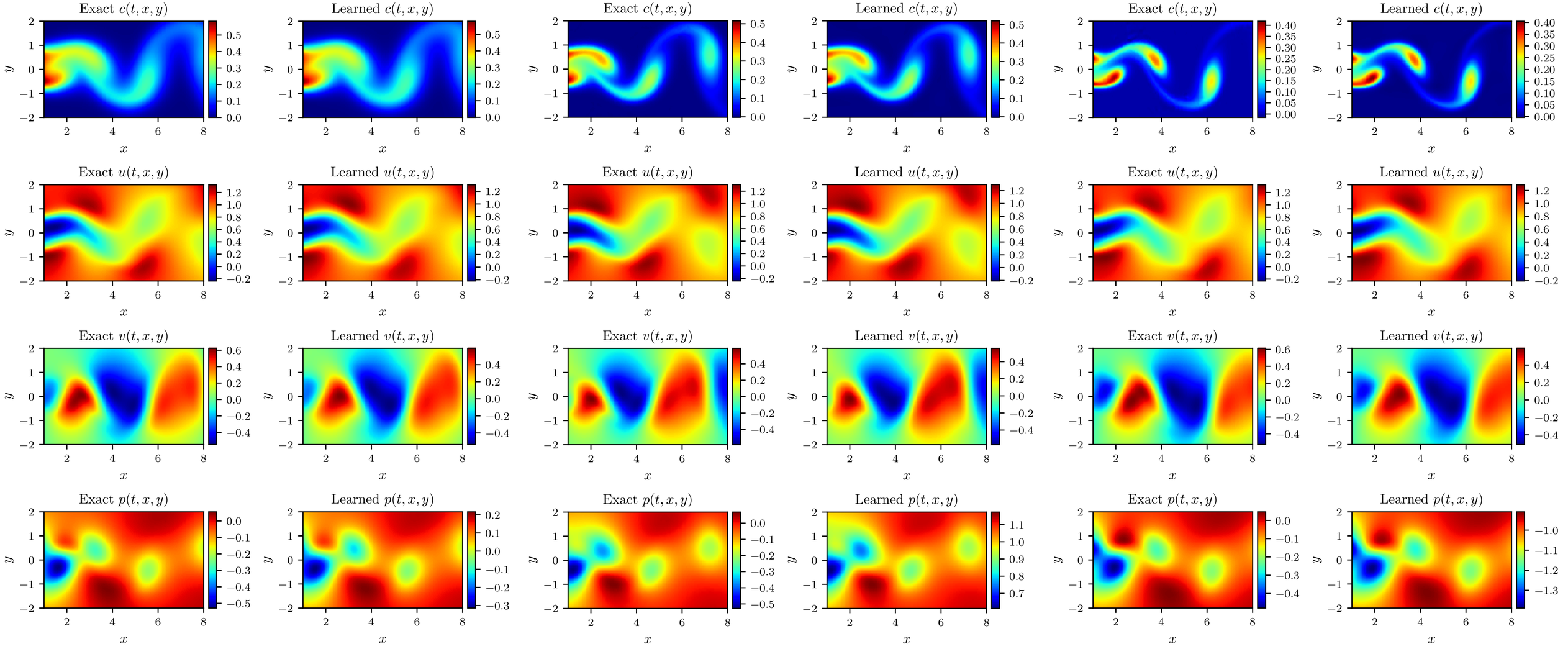
Raissi, Maziar, Paris Perdikaris, and George Em Karniadakis. "Physics-Informed Neural Networks: A Deep Learning Framework for Solving Forward and Inverse Problems Involving Nonlinear Partial Differential Equations." *Journal of Computational Physics* (2018).

Physics Informed Neural Networks (PINNs)



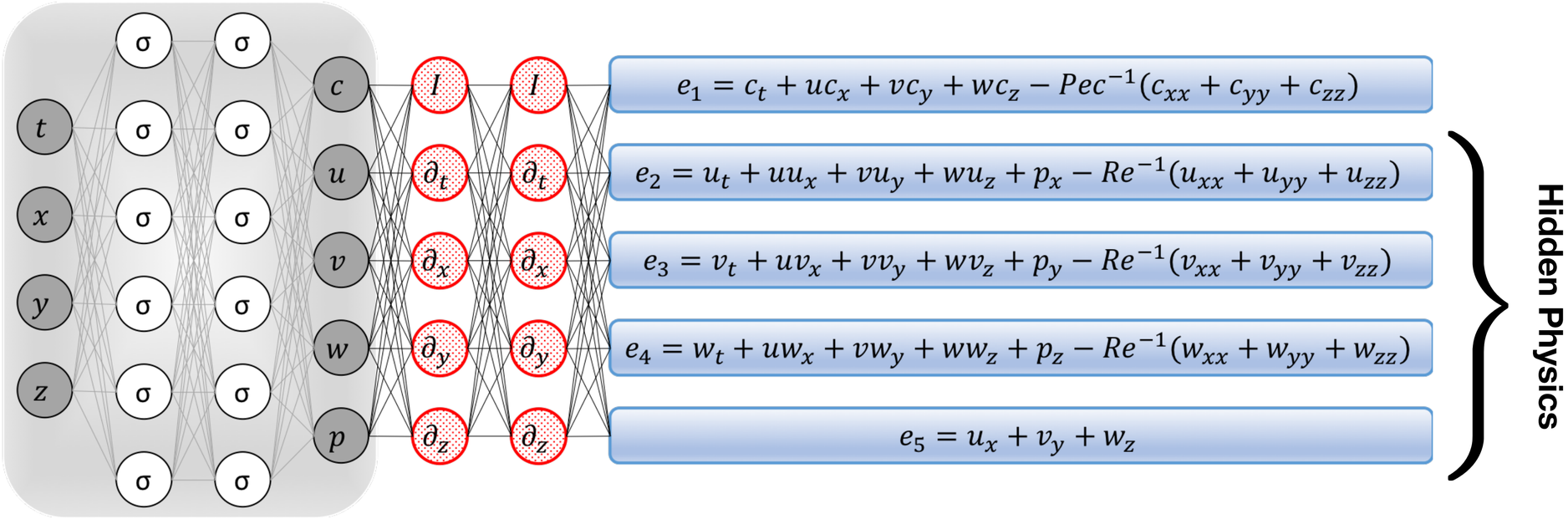


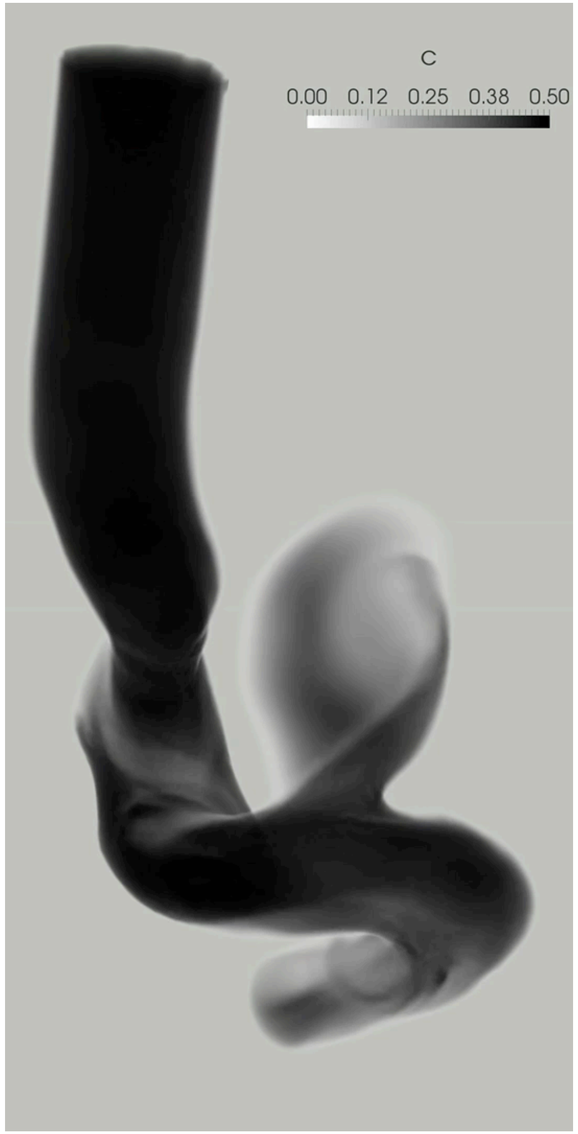
Hidden Fluid Mechanics



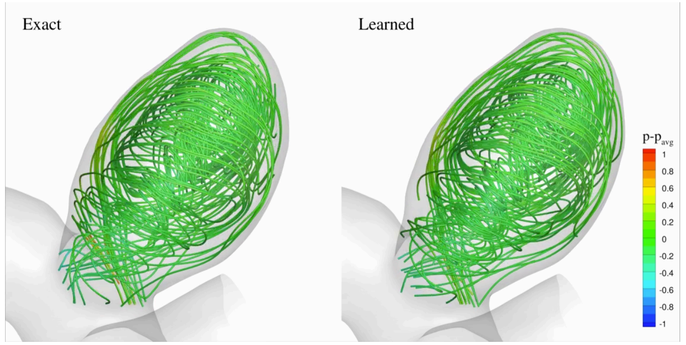
Pec = 40 **Pec = 100** **Pec = 250**

Hidden Fluid Mechanics



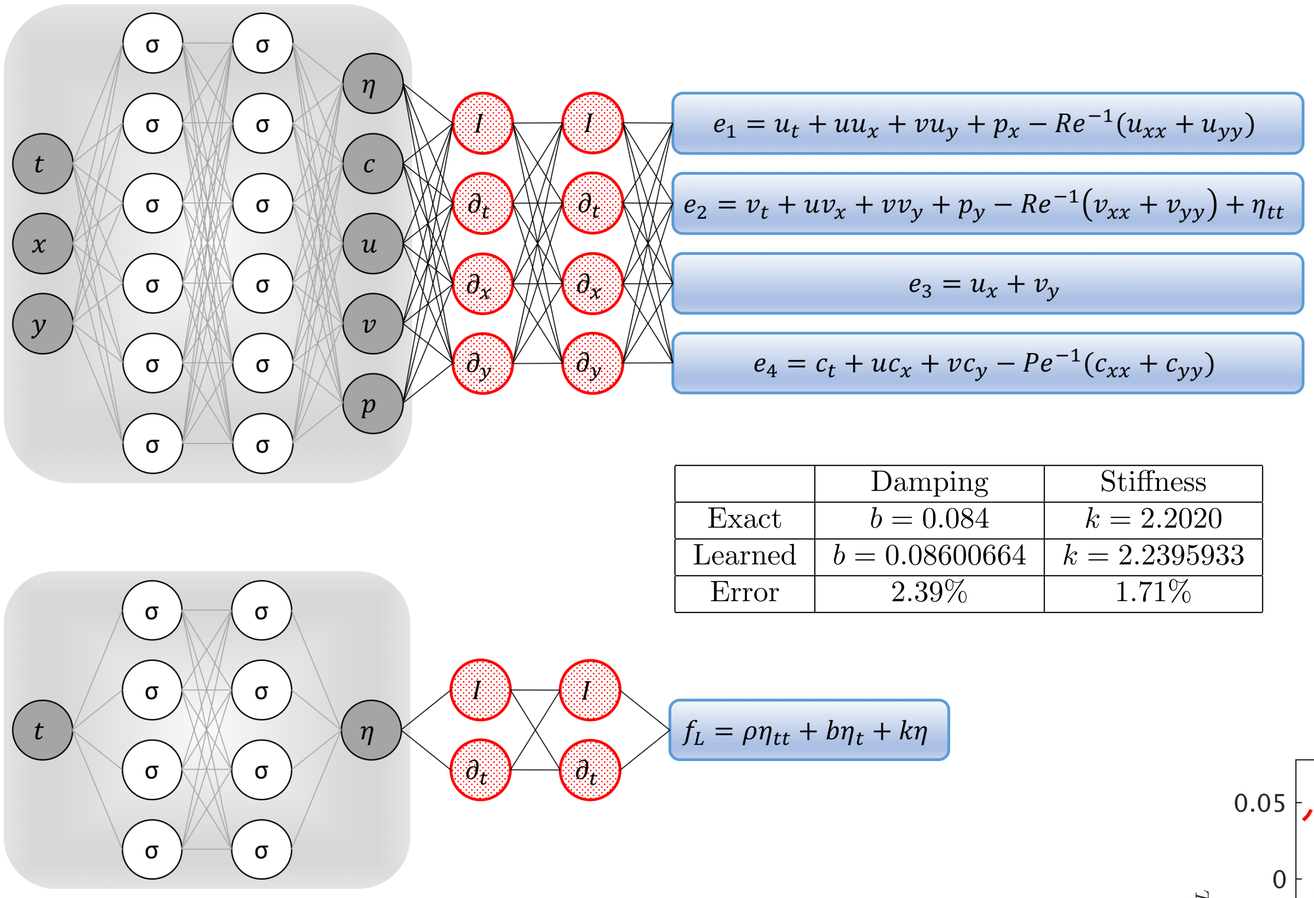


$$SSE = \sum_{n=1}^{N} |c(t^n, x^n, y^n, z^n) - c^n|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{5} \sum_{n=1}^{N} |e_i(t^n, x^n, y^n, z^n)|^2$$

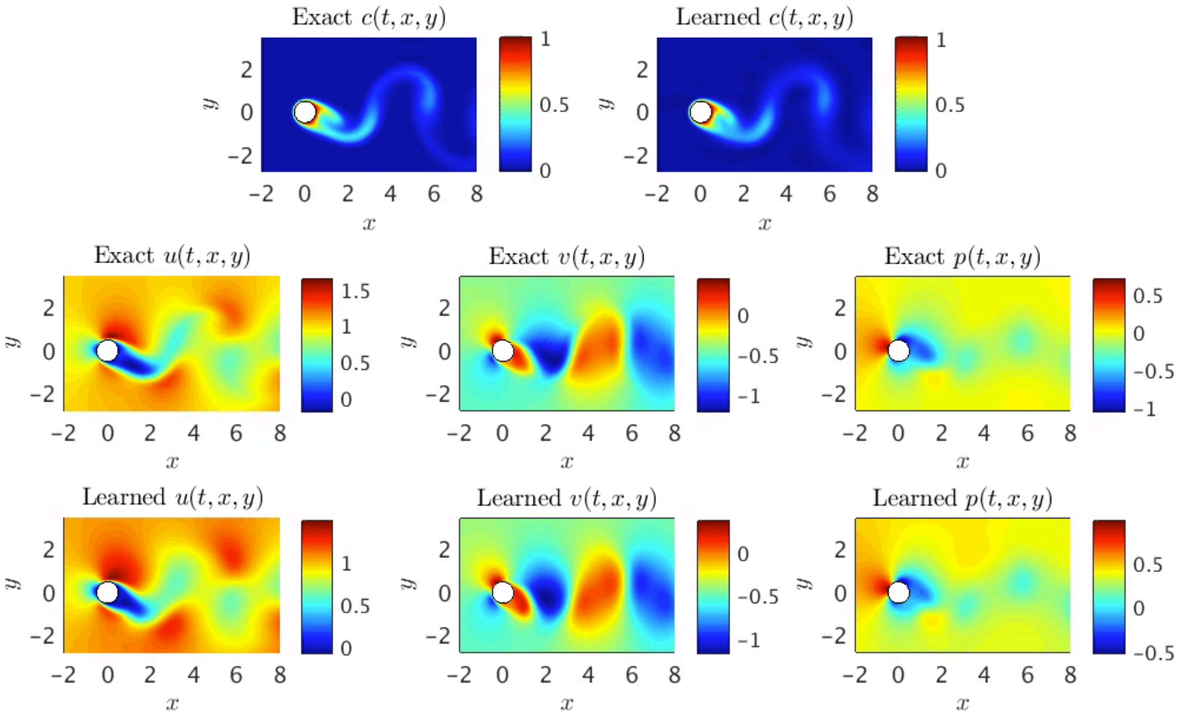


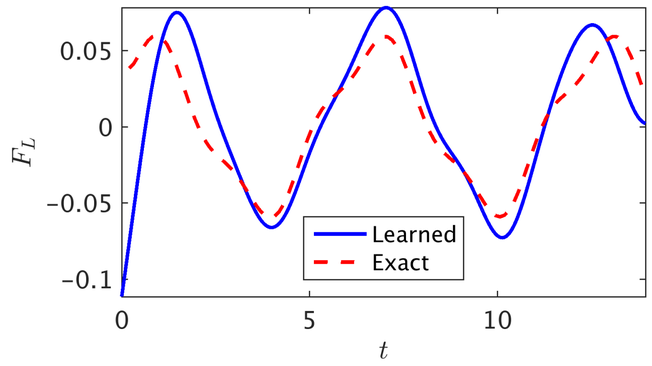
Raissi, Maziar, Alireza Yazdani, and George Em Karniadakis. "Hidden Fluid Mechanics: A Navier-Stokes Informed Deep Learning Framework for Assimilating Flow Visualization Data." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1808.04327* (2018).

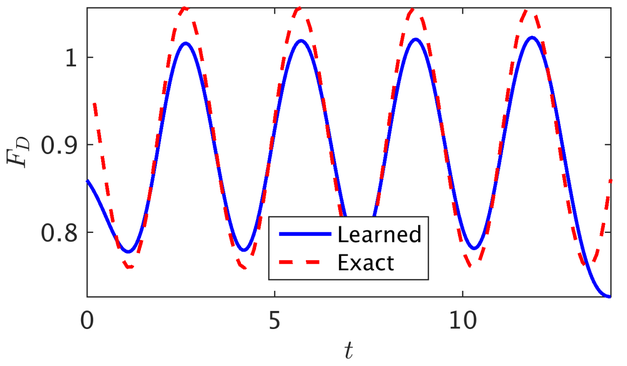
Deep Learning of Vortex Induced Vibrations



	Damping	Stiffness
Exact	$b = 0.084$	$k = 2.2020$
Learned	$b = 0.08600664$	$k = 2.2395933$
Error	2.39%	1.71%

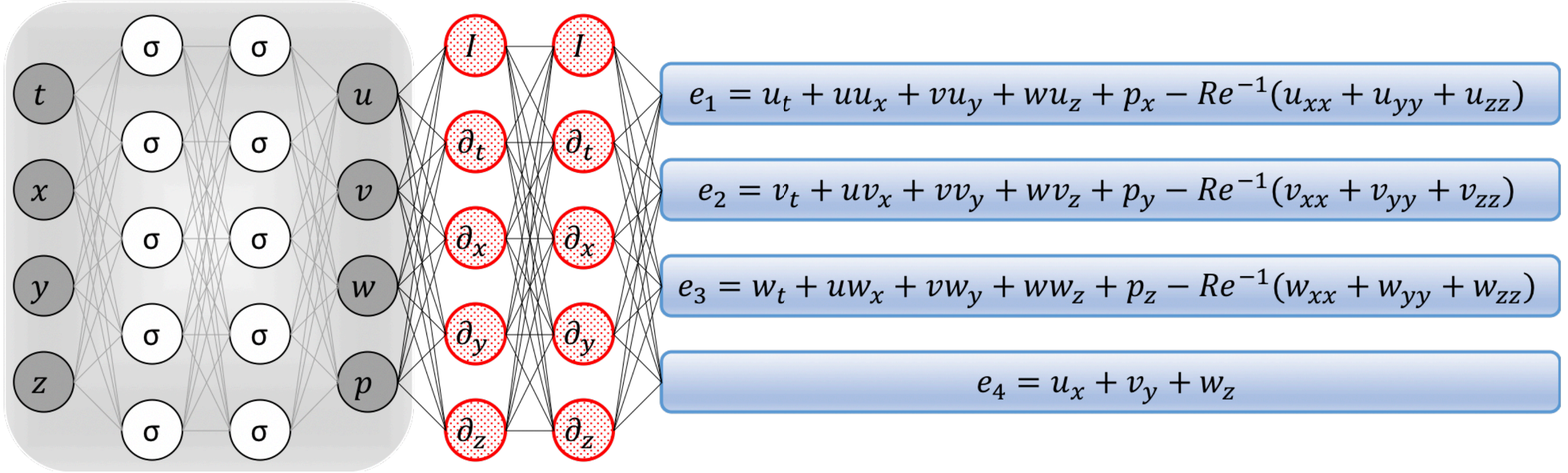






Raissi, Maziar, Zhicheng Wang, Michael S. Triantafyllou, and George Em Karniadakis. "Deep Learning of Vortex Induced Vibrations." *Journal of Fluid Mechanics* (2018).

Eulerian-Lagrangian Neural Networks

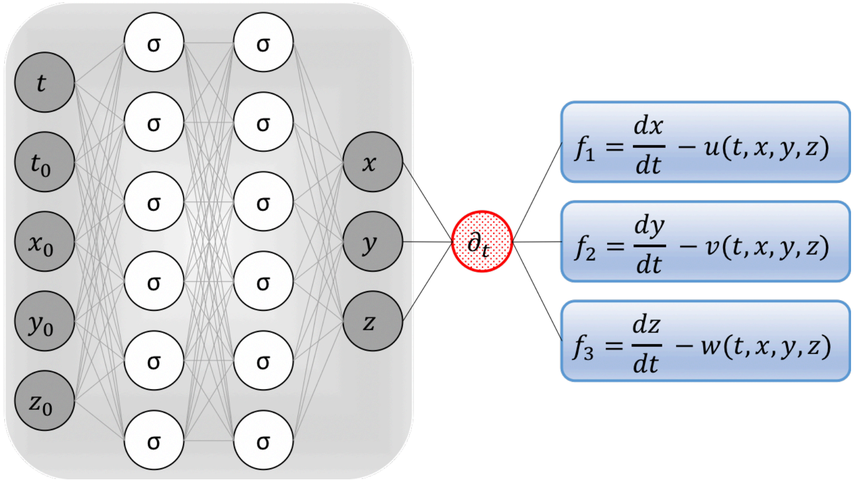


$$e_1 = u_t + uu_x + vu_y + wu_z + p_x - Re^{-1}(u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz})$$

$$e_2 = v_t + uv_x + vv_y + wv_z + p_y - Re^{-1}(v_{xx} + v_{yy} + v_{zz})$$

$$e_3 = w_t + uw_x + vw_y + ww_z + p_z - Re^{-1}(w_{xx} + w_{yy} + w_{zz})$$

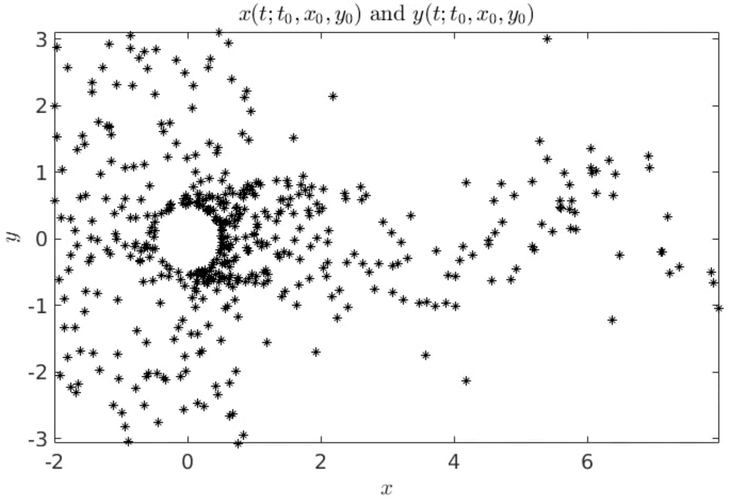
$$e_4 = u_x + v_y + w_z$$

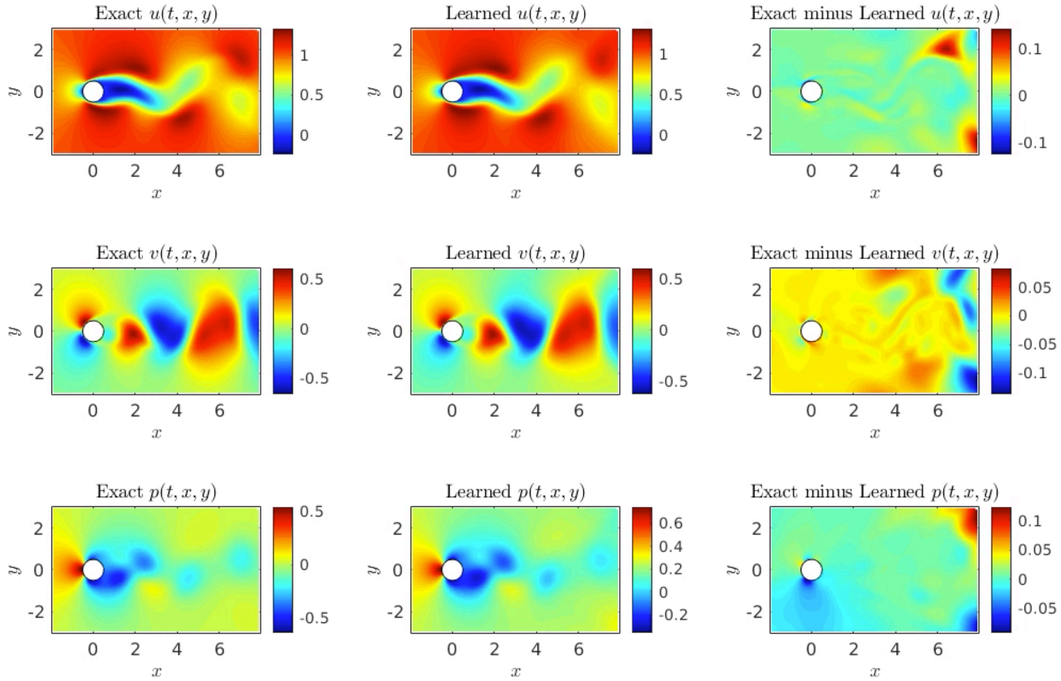


$$f_1 = \frac{dx}{dt} - u(t,x,y,z)$$

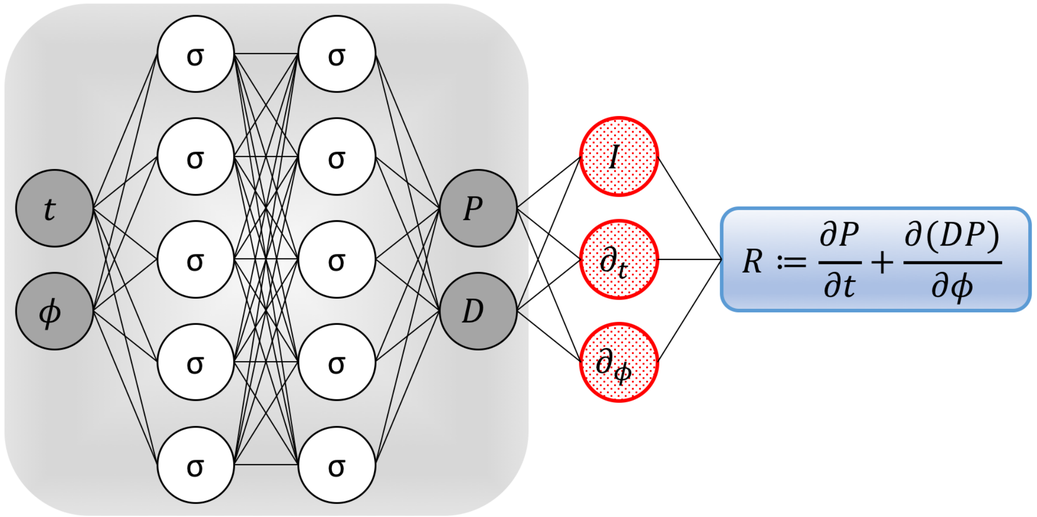
$$f_2 = \frac{dy}{dt} - v(t,x,y,z)$$

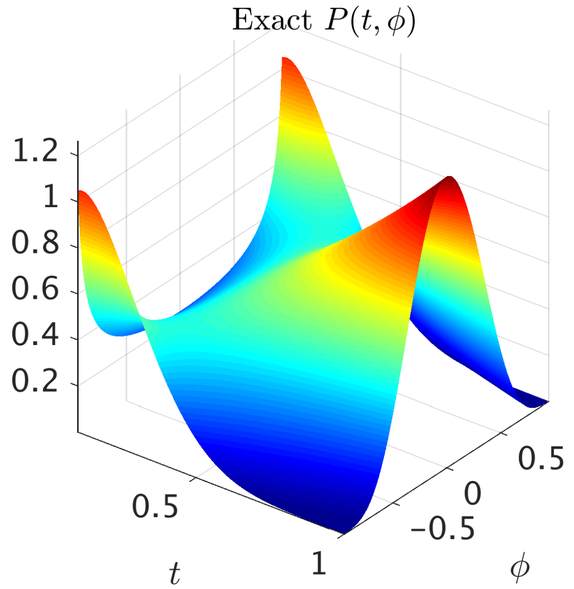
$$f_3 = \frac{dz}{dt} - w(t,x,y,z)$$

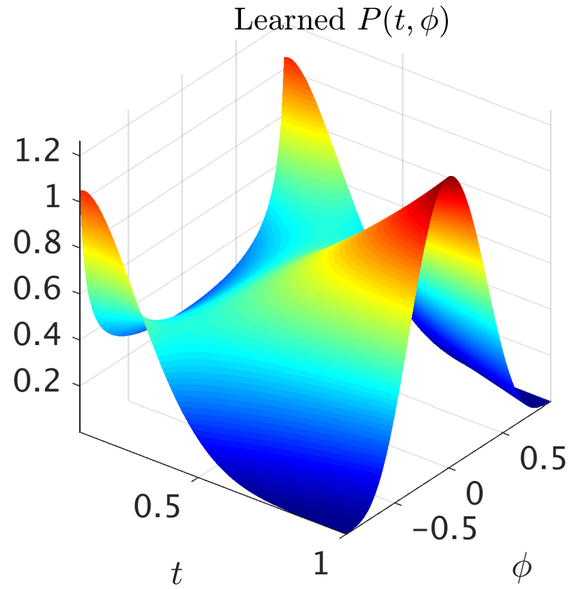




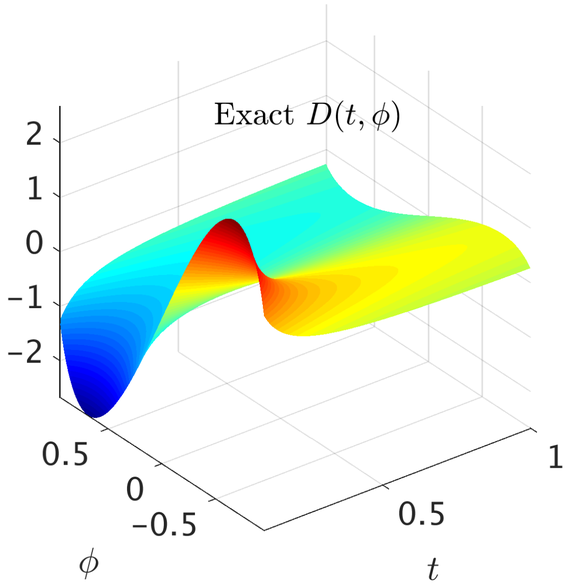
Deep Learning of Turbulent Scalar Mixing

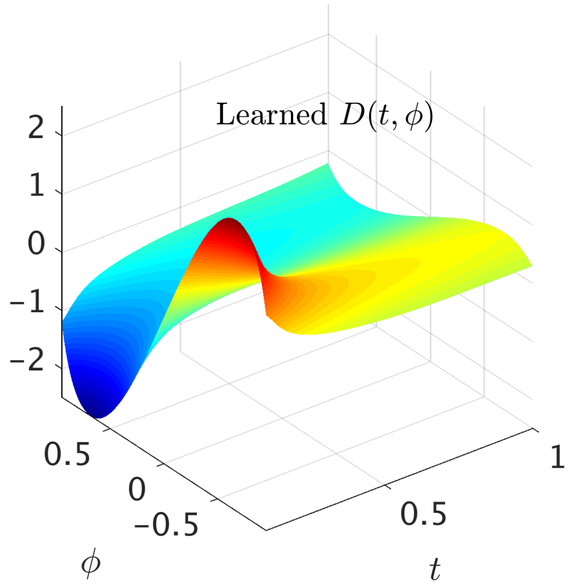






$$SSE = \sum_{n=1}^{N} |P(t^n, \phi^n) - P^n|^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{N} |R(t^n, \phi^n)|^2$$





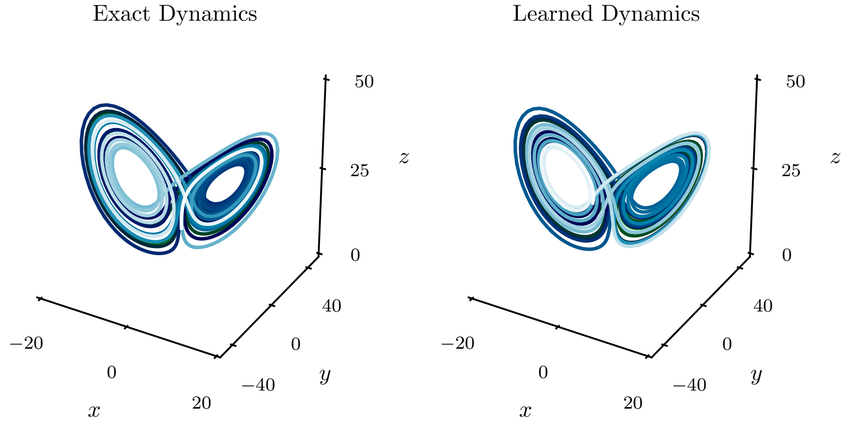
Raissi, Maziar, Hessam Babaee, and Peyman Givi. "Deep Learning of Turbulent Scalar Mixing." *Physical Review Fluids* (to appear).

Multi-step Neural Networks

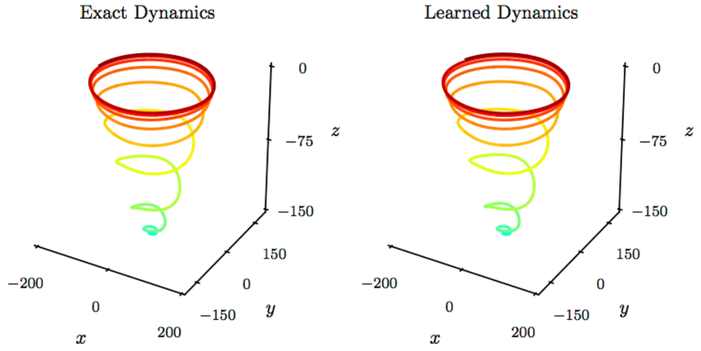
$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{n+1} = \mathbf{x}^n + \frac{\Delta t}{2}\left(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^n) + \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{n+1})\right)$$

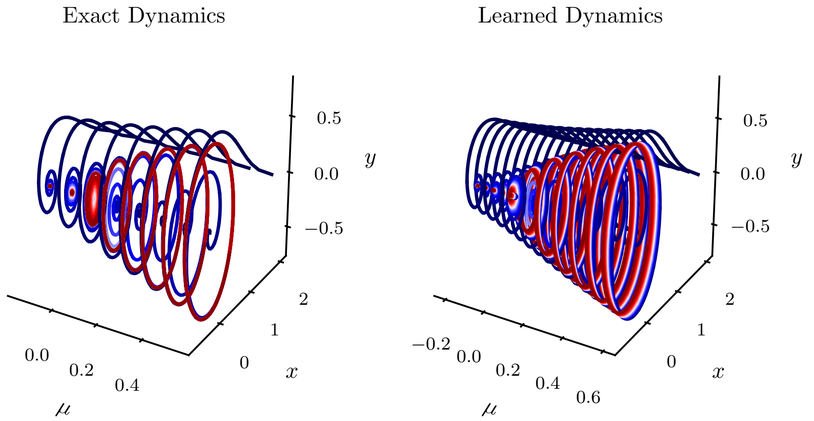
Lorenz System



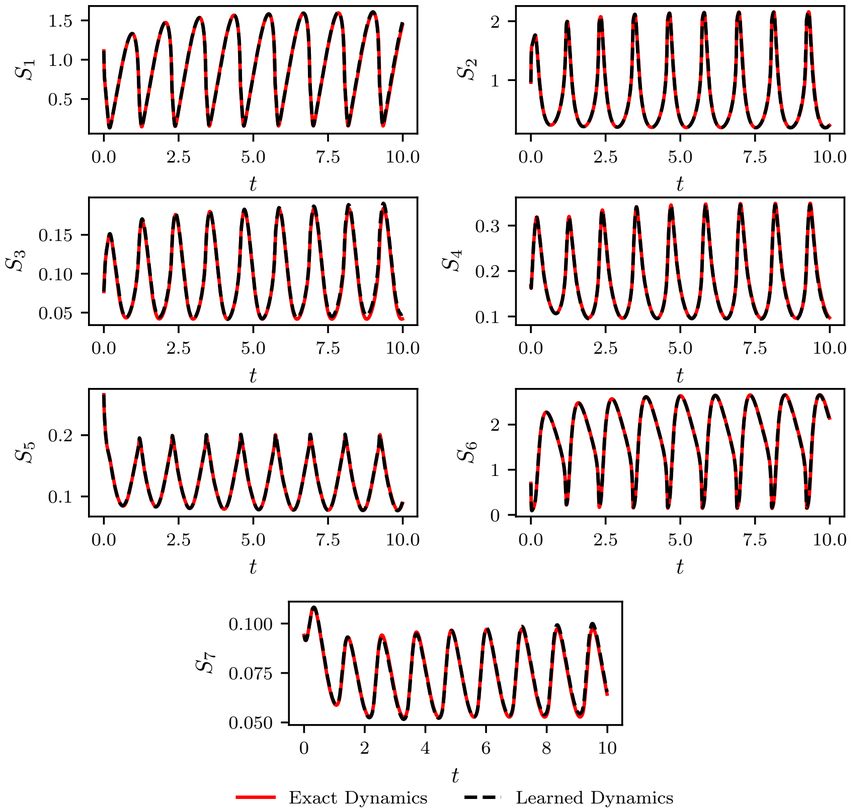
Navier-Stokes Equations



Hopf Bifurcation



Glycolytic Oscillator



Raissi, Maziar, Paris Perdikaris, and George Em Karniadakis. "Multistep Neural Networks for Data-driven Discovery of Nonlinear Dynamical Systems." *Journal of Computational Physics* (to appear).

Deep Hidden Physics Models

$$u_t = \mathcal{N}(t, x, u, u_x, u_{xx}, \ldots) \qquad f = u_t - \mathcal{N}(t, x, u, u_x, u_{xx}, \ldots) \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{N} |u(t_i, x_i) - u_i|^2 + |f(t_i, x_i)|^2$$

Maziar Raissi (2018). Deep Hidden Physics Models: Deep Learning of Nonlinear Partial Differential Equations. *Journal of Machine Learning Research*, 19, 1-24.

Hidden Physics Models

Thank you!

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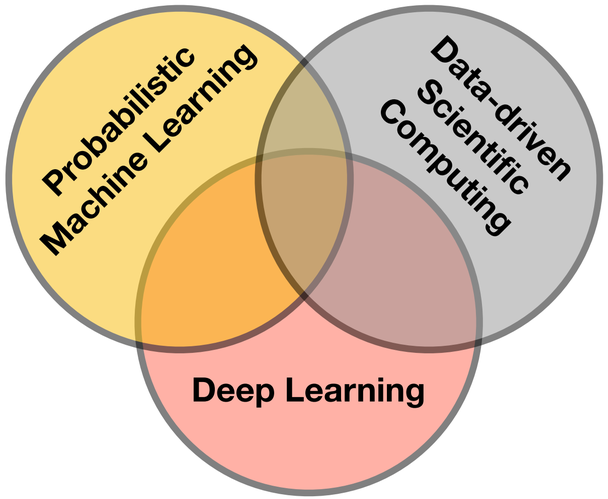

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https://github.com/maziarraissi

Pinned

NumericalGP

Numerical Gaussian Processes for Time-dependent and Non-linear Partial Differential Equations

MATLAB ★ 18 18

HPM

Hidden physics models: Machine learning of nonlinear partial differential equations

MATLAB ★ 36 30

ParametricGP

Parametric Gaussian Process Regression for Big Data

Python ★ 18 9

DeepHPMs

Deep Hidden Physics Models: Deep Learning of Nonlinear Partial Differential Equations

Python ★ 84 64

PINNs

Physics Informed Deep Learning: Data-driven Solutions and Discovery of Nonlinear Partial Differential Equations

Python ★ 163 110

FBSNNs

Forward-Backward Stochastic Neural Networks: Deep Learning of High-dimensional Partial Differential Equations

Python ★ 37 25