



PROGRAMME
DE RECHERCHE
NUMÉRIQUE
POUR L'EXASCALE

Neural Operator and Model Reduction

Hung Truong

Postdoc at INRIA Strasbourg, MACARON team

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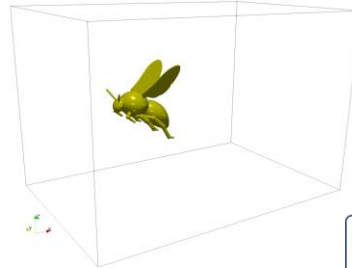
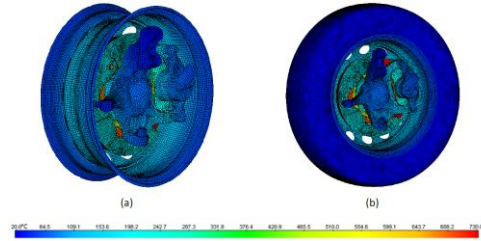
Motivation

Many problems in science and engineering involve solving complex PDE:

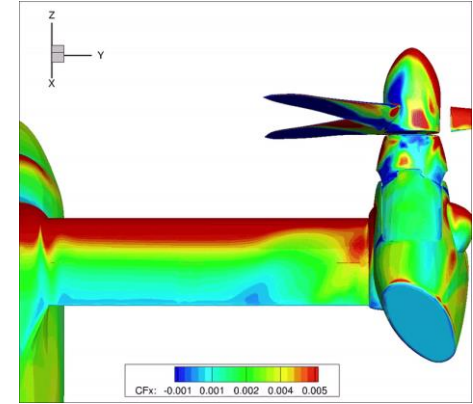
$$\mathcal{L}u(\mathbf{x}, \mu) = f(u(\mathbf{x}, \mu)), \text{BC} + \text{IC}$$

- micro-mechanics
- turbulent flows
- climate model
- and many more

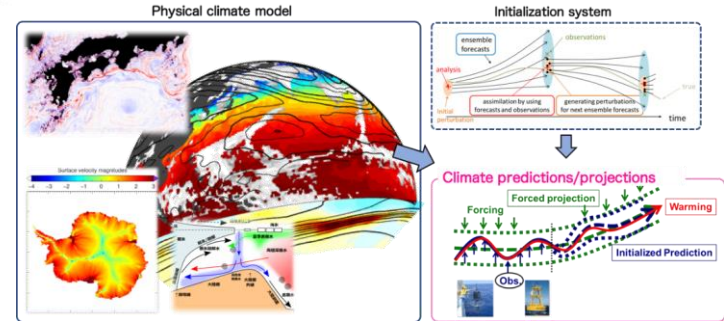
Often such systems require **fine discretization** and **thousands of evaluations**.



<http://aifit.cfd.tu-berlin.de/>

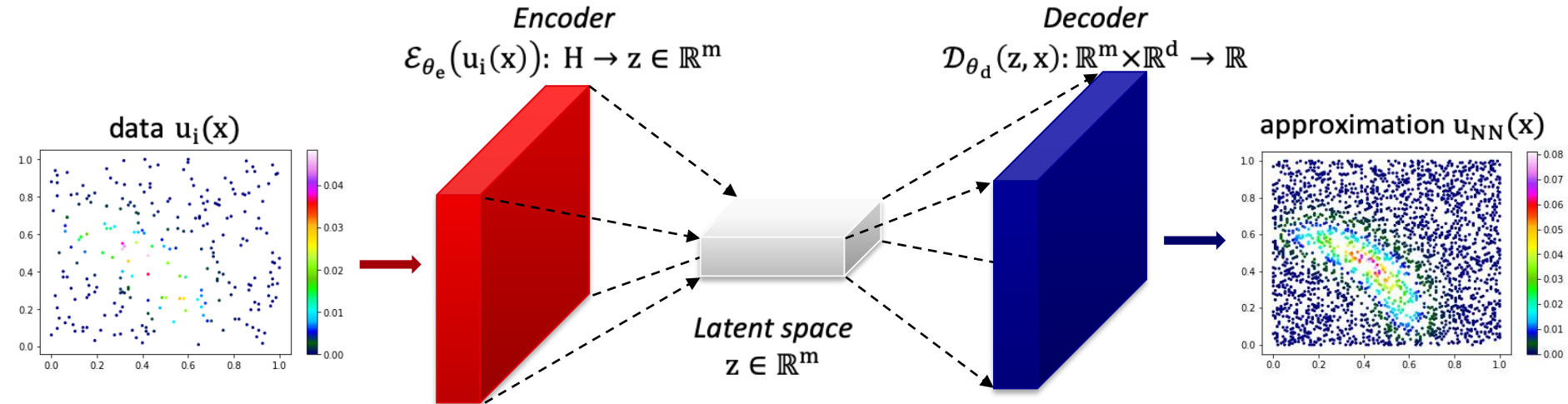


<https://www.afc4tr.eu/>



<https://www.jamstec.go.jp/cema/e/clim>

Auto-encoder



- learning mappings between infinite-dimensional function spaces => mesh independent
- combining data-driven insights with traditional physics-based models
- inherently parallelizable and can run efficiently on GPUs which are key components of exascale systems

Model Reduction

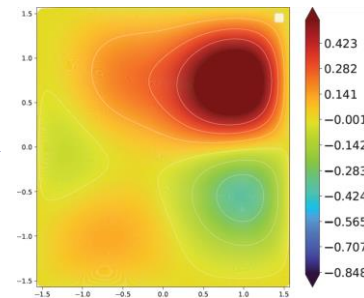
Reduced Neural Galerkin algorithm

"guessing" latent variable

z_0



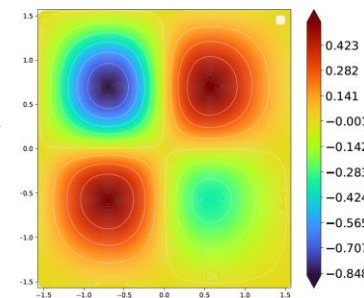
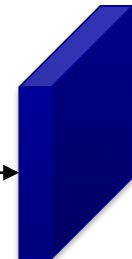
Decoder



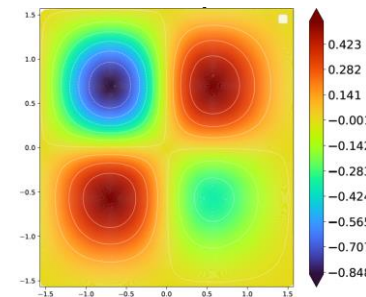
Neural Galerkin
algorithm

"correct" latent variable

z_{NG}



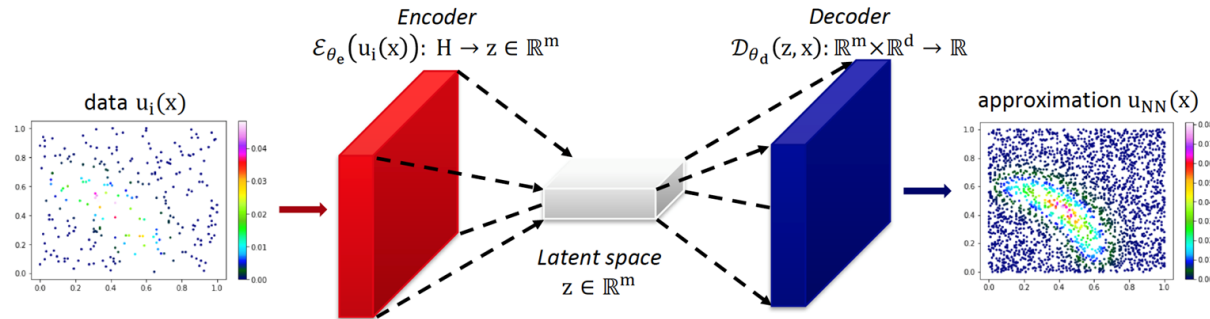
Ground



$$\min_{z \in \mathbb{R}^m} \mathcal{L}u_{NN}(z) - f(u_{NN}(z))$$

Conclusions & Perspectives

- ✓ Auto-encoder for learning stationary PDEs
- ✓ Reduced Neural Galerkin (NG) algorithm for stationary problem and simple geometry



- ❑ Improving the learning process of the autoencoder
- ❑ Implementing Reduced NG algorithm for time depending problem and complex geometry



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