

# Thesis update - 11/01/2024

Pascal Tribel

Faculté des Sciences  
Université Libre de Bruxelles



ULB

Faculté  
des  
Sciences



1. Introduction
2. Neural Operators
3. Physically Informed Neural Networks
4. What am I doing
5. What's next



- ▶ arXiv:2305.03269 proposes to use Neural Operators to model the propagation of seismic waves
- ▶ What are Neural Operators ?
  - ▶ NN that approximates operators
  - ▶ Intended for efficiently solving PDE's
- ▶ Neural Network can use knowledge about the physics laws:  
PINN



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- ▶ Proposed in arXiv:2108.08481 (August 2023)
- ▶ Key idea: learn the mapping between a function space to another, by using a Neural Network on the FT of the input
- ▶ Using the FT allows two main improvements:
  - ▶ To ease the manipulation of derivatives
  - ▶ To be completely independent of the input and output mesh
- ▶ Zero-shot super-resolution is proven and shown in the original paper, on various systems (*Heat diffusion, Darcy Flow, Navier Stokes, ...*)
- ▶ Only needs a few hundreds/thousands points to learn (really easy for GPU)
- ▶ Problem: only offers a solution after a determined time step  $t$ 
  - ▶ Proposed solution: Markov Neural Operators

1. Introduction
2. Neural Operators
3. Physically Informed Neural Networks
4. What am I doing
5. What's next



- ▶ Proposed in arXiv:1711.10561 (November 2017)
- ▶ Key idea: Known PDE formulations can be used to express loss in NN training:
- ▶ Given  $\frac{\delta f}{\delta t} = F(f)$ , we want to minimize the expression  $(\frac{\delta f}{\delta t} - F(f))^2$
- ▶ We can also add constraints on the boundary conditions, on the mass conservation, ...
  - ▶ Make the NN converge faster without exploring too much the solution space
  - ▶ Make the NN closer to the ground-truth operator
  - ▶ Reduces the number of data points required for learning

1. Introduction
2. Neural Operators
3. Physically Informed Neural Networks
4. What am I doing
5. What's next





- ▶ Familiarizing with NO
  - ▶ On heat diffusion
  - ▶ Wave propagation
  - ▶ Other simple systems
- ▶ Dealing with (not so simple to me) calculus for expressing losses in the PINN framework
- ▶ Learning auto-differentiation tools to ease the PINN losses computations



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3. Physically Informed Neural Networks
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5. What's next



- ▶ Neural Operators can be used to solve PDE's (about 1000 times faster than classical numerical solver)
- ▶ They can learn at a given (sub)scale and generalize to higher scale, by the use of FT
- ▶ PINN can use physics knowledge to enhance learning and explainability
- ▶ NO have been tried (without PINN) on sismographs array data
- ▶ DAS data has a lot of advantages: better accuracy and easier installation
- ▶ No labelling is required
- ▶ Suffers from too large sampling, but NO can use higher discretization to learn
- ▶ Opens paths to apply PINO on DAS data