

Non-intrusive ROM of linear poroelasticity in porous media (<https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.11810>)

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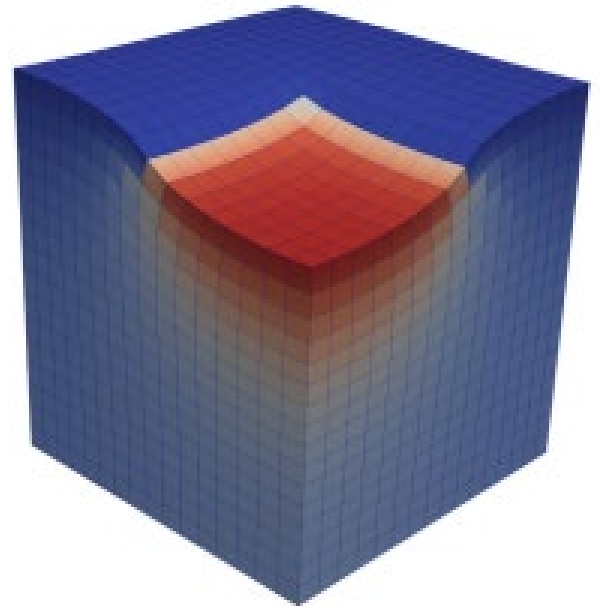
Governing equations

Momentum balance equation

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}'(\mathbf{u}) - \alpha \nabla \cdot (p\mathbf{I}) + \mathbf{f} &= \mathbf{0} \quad \text{in } \Omega \times \mathbb{T}, \\ \mathbf{u} &= \mathbf{u}_D \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega_u \times \mathbb{T}, \\ \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\mathbf{u}) \cdot \mathbf{n} &= \mathbf{t}_D \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega_t \times \mathbb{T}, \\ \mathbf{u} &= \mathbf{u}_0 \quad \text{in } \Omega \text{ at } t = 0,\end{aligned}$$

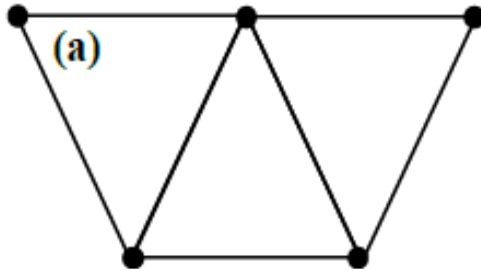
Mass balance equation

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{1}{M} + \frac{\alpha^2}{K}\right) \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \frac{\alpha}{K} \frac{\partial \sigma_v}{\partial t} - \kappa \nabla p &= g \quad \text{in } \Omega \times \mathbb{T}, \\ p &= p_D \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega_p \times \mathbb{T}, \\ -\kappa \nabla p \cdot \mathbf{n} &= q_D \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega_q \times \mathbb{T}, \\ p &= p_0 \quad \text{in } \Omega \text{ at } t = 0,\end{aligned}$$

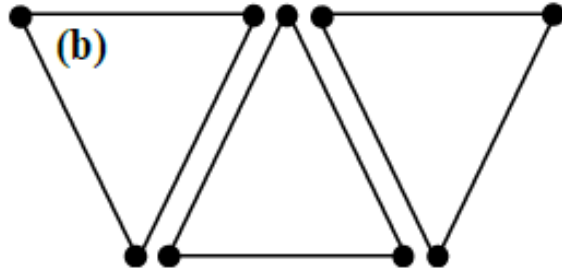


Pic from: J.Choo. Stabilized mixed continuous/enriched Galerkin formulations for locally mass conservative poromechanics. CMAME. 2019.

Full-order model (FOM) – finite element



CG: for displacement field



DG: for pressure field

Monolithic

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{L}_{uu}^{\text{CG}_2 \times \text{CG}_2} & \mathcal{L}_{up}^{\text{CG}_2 \times \text{DG}_1} \\ \mathcal{L}_{pu}^{\text{DG}_1 \times \text{CG}_2} & \mathcal{L}_{pp}^{\text{DG}_1 \times \text{DG}_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} (\delta u_h^n)^{\text{CG}_2} \\ (\delta p_h^n)^{\text{DG}_1} \end{Bmatrix} = - \begin{Bmatrix} R_u^{\text{CG}_2} \\ R_p^{\text{DG}_1} \end{Bmatrix}$$

Time-stepping

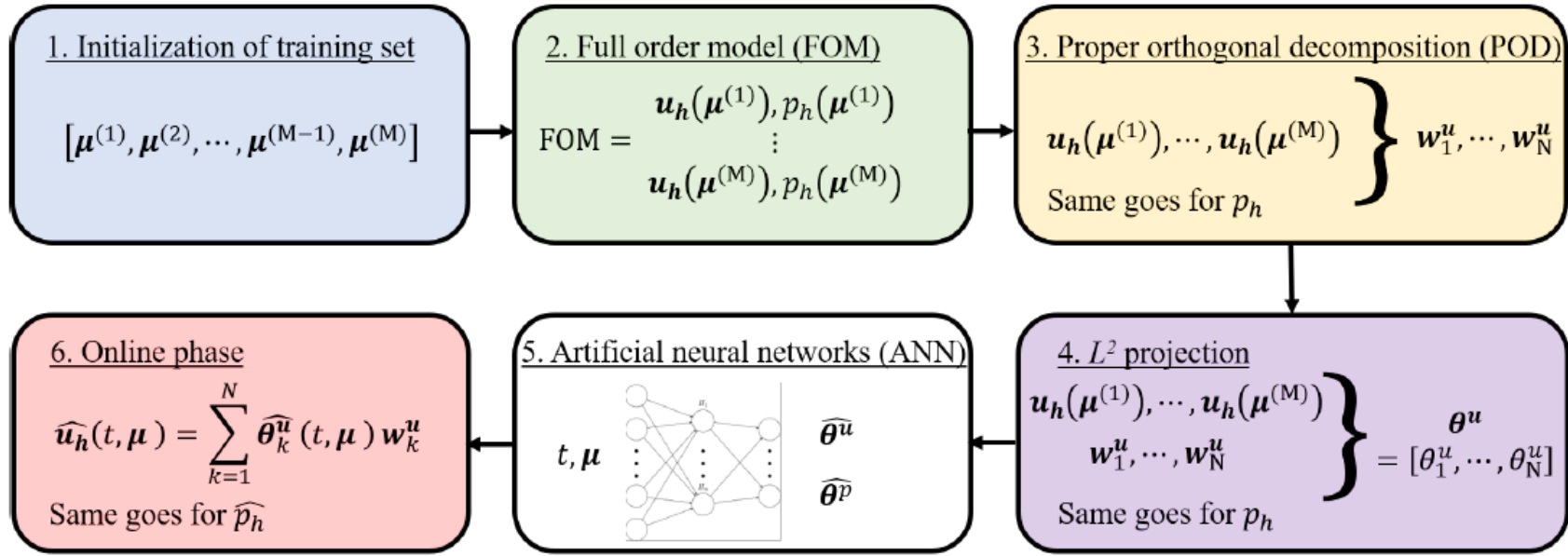
$$\text{BDF}_1(\varphi^n) := \frac{1}{\Delta t^n} (\varphi^n - \varphi^{n-1})$$

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0309170819312576>

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11004-020-09893-y>

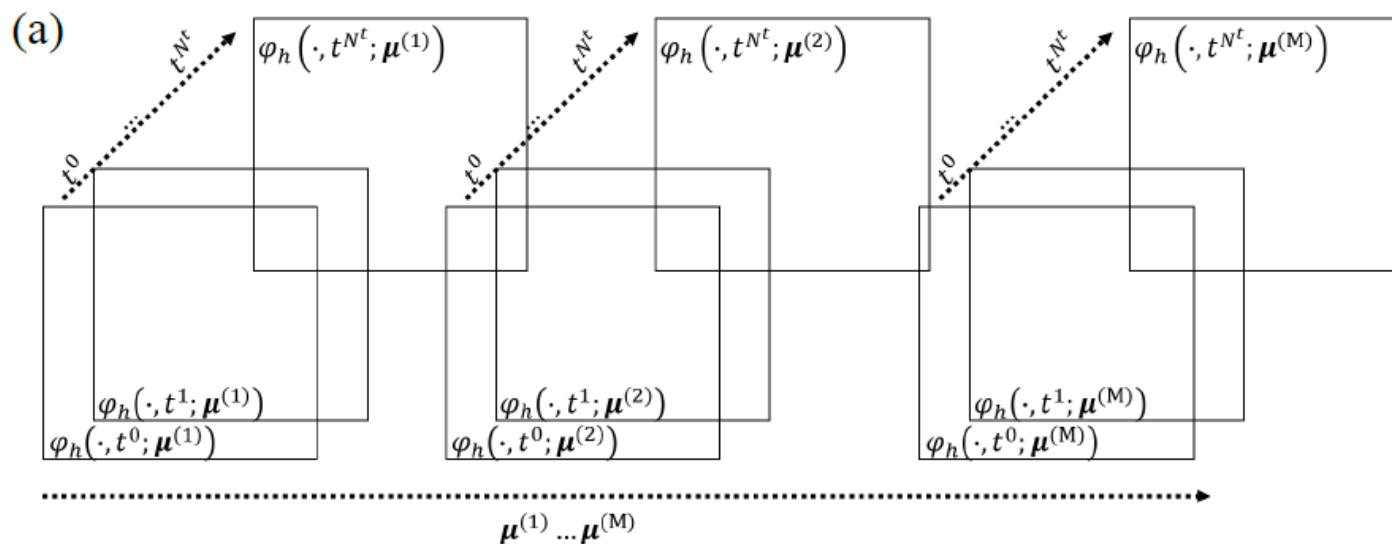
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0021999120308044>

Reduced-order model (ROM) – data driven



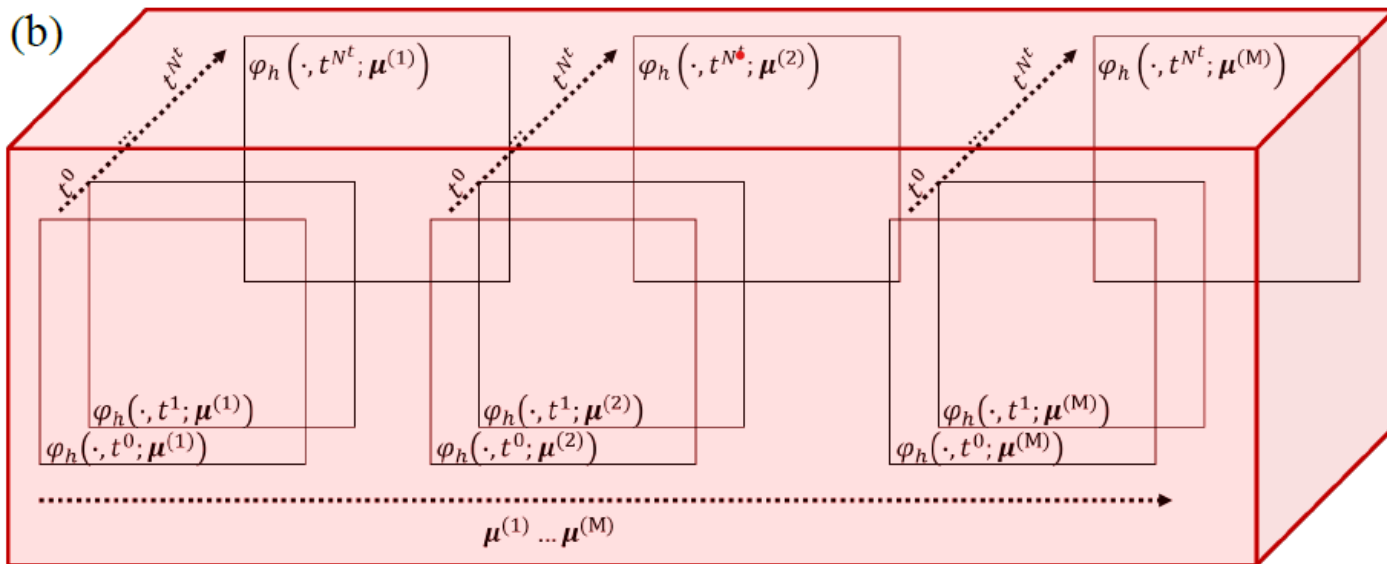
Proper orthogonal decomposition (POD)

Finite element snapshots



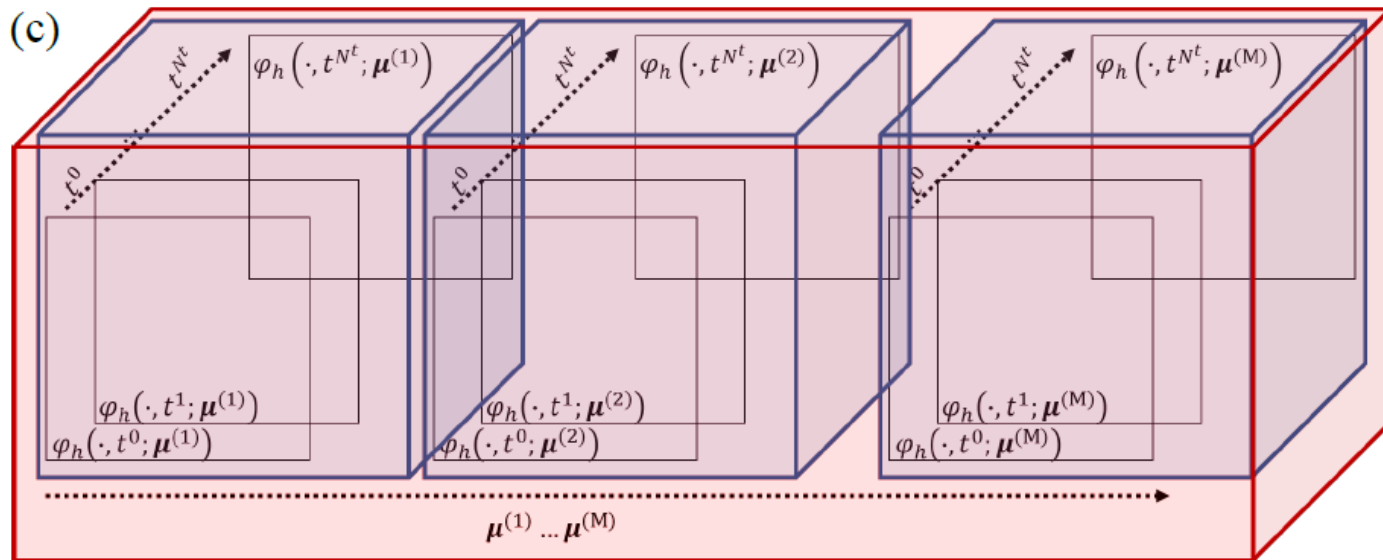
Proper orthogonal decomposition (POD)

Single compression

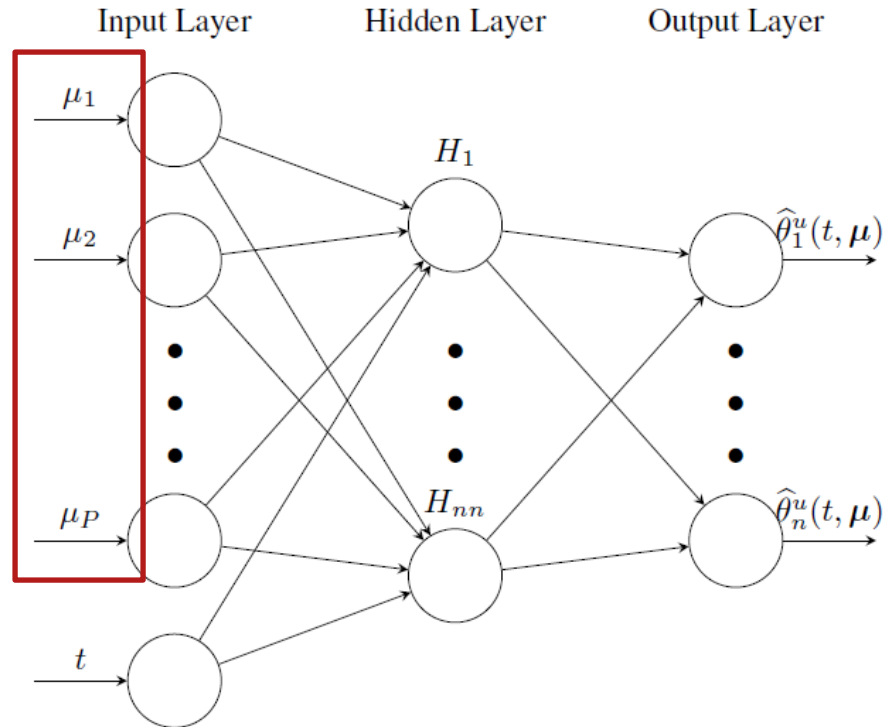


Proper orthogonal decomposition (POD)

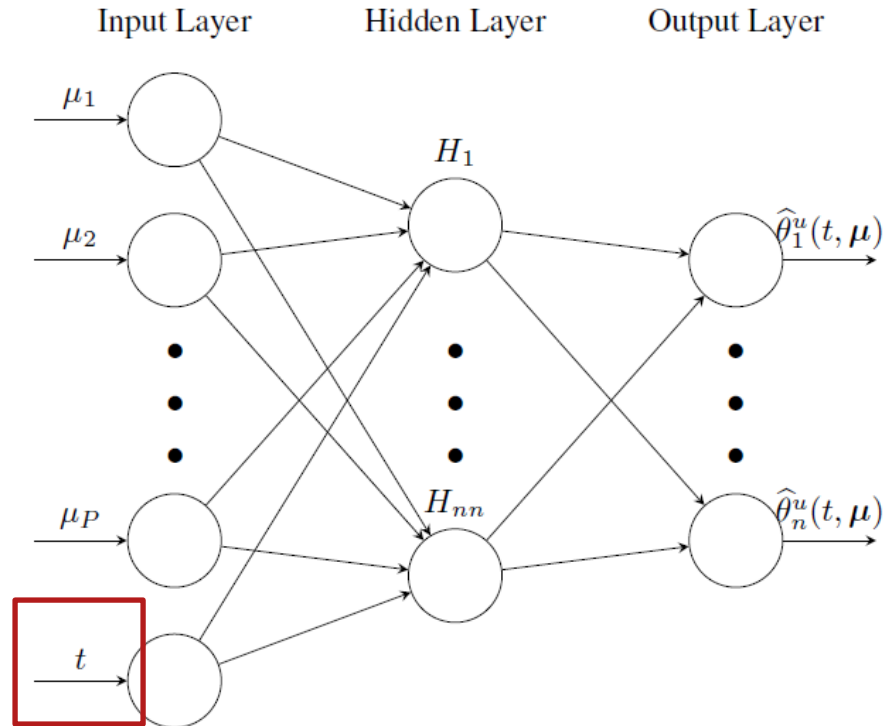
Nested compression



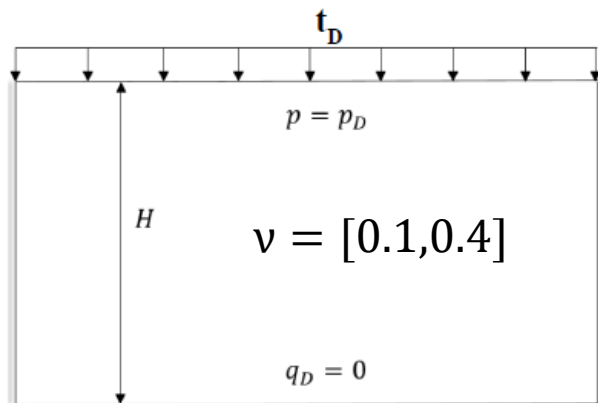
Artificial neural networks (ANN)



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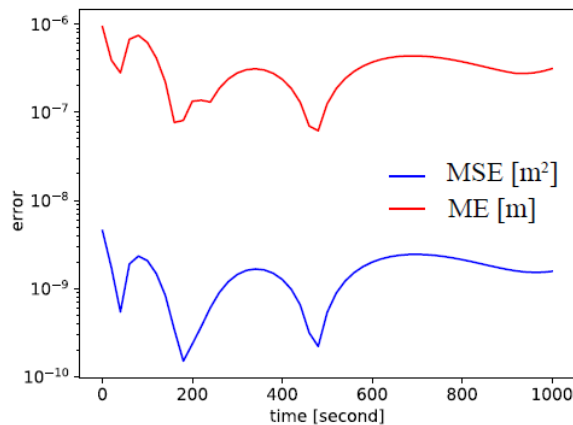


Terzaghi's consolidation problem



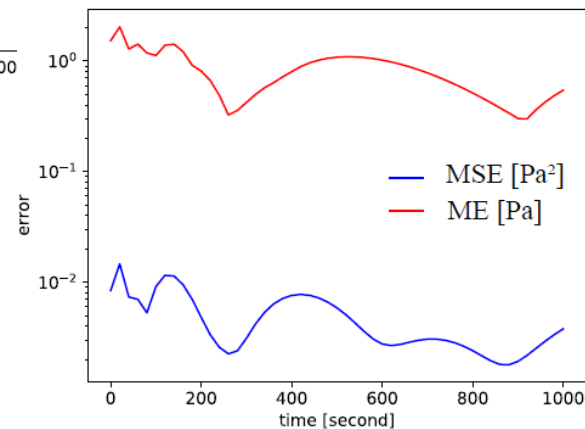
$$\text{MSE}_{\varphi}(t, \boldsymbol{\mu}) := \|\varphi_h(\cdot; t, \boldsymbol{\mu}) - \widehat{\varphi}_h(\cdot; t, \boldsymbol{\mu})\|_{\varphi}^2$$

$$\text{ME}_{\varphi}(t, \boldsymbol{\mu}) := \|\varphi_h(\cdot; t, \boldsymbol{\mu}) - \widehat{\varphi}_h(\cdot; t, \boldsymbol{\mu})\|_{\varphi}^{\infty}$$

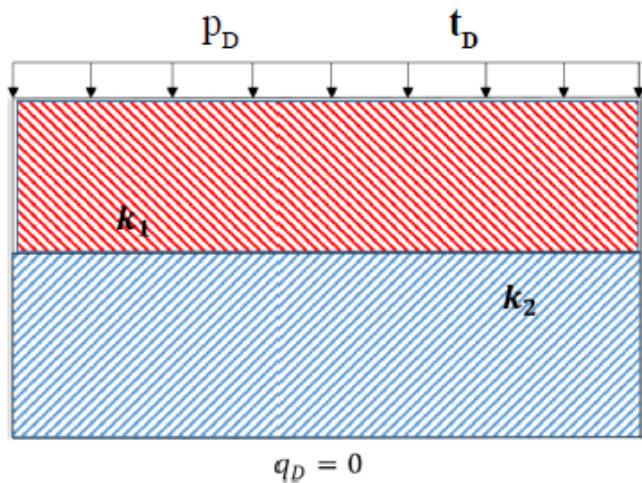


Displacement
(1×10^{-4})

Pressure
(1×10^3)

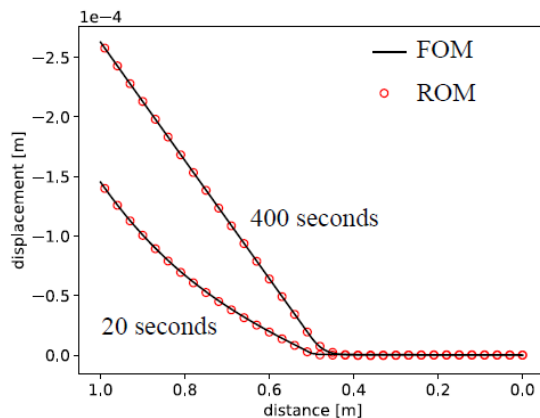


Consolidation problem with 2-layered material



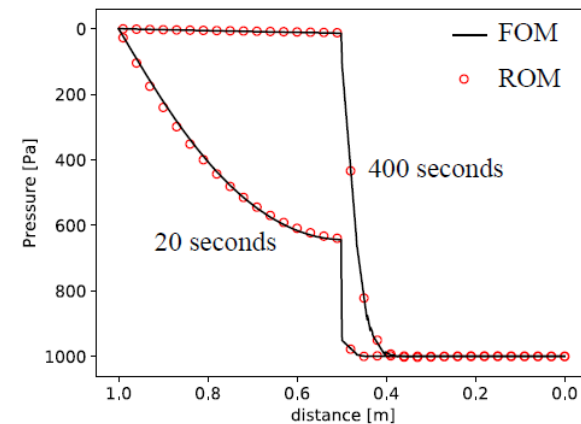
$$k_1 := \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 \times 10^{-12} & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 1.0 \times 10^{-12} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_2 := \begin{bmatrix} k_{xx} & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & k_{xx} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \quad k_{xx} = [1.0 \times 10^{-16}, 1.0 \times 10^{-15}]$$



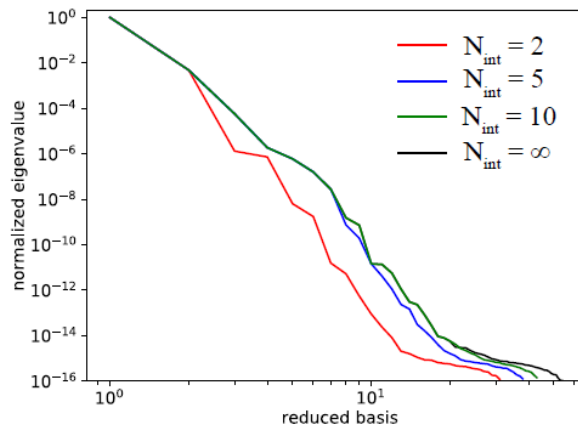
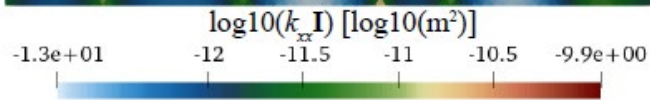
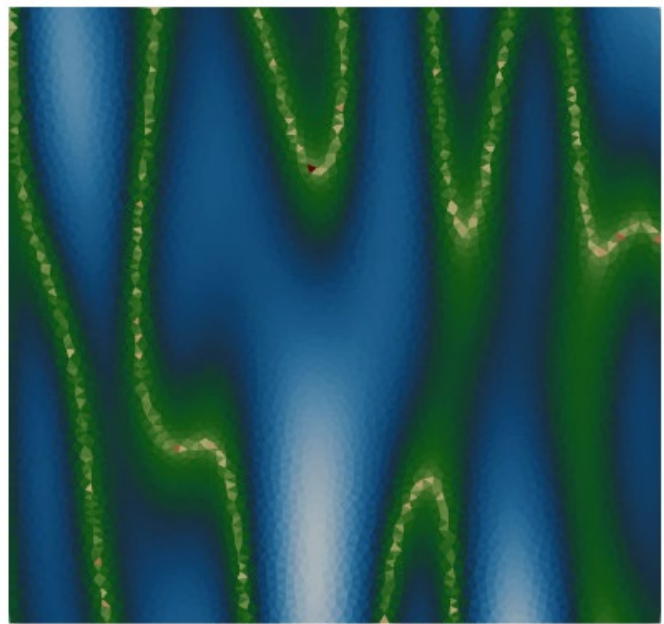
Pressure

Displacement

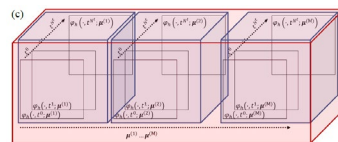


$$\mu = (\nu, \alpha) \in [0.1, 0.4] \times [0.4, 1.0]$$

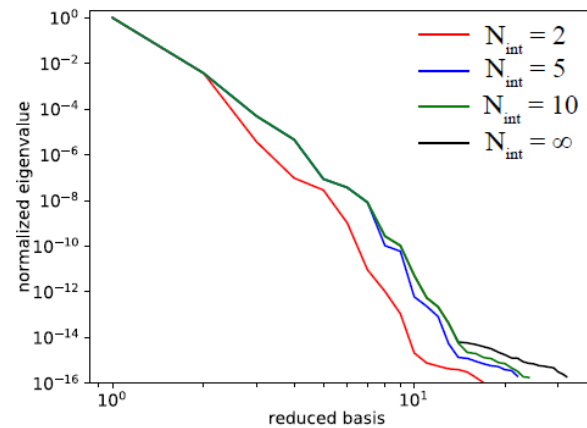
Heterogeneous media - POD



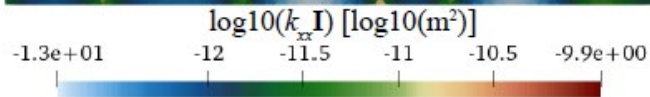
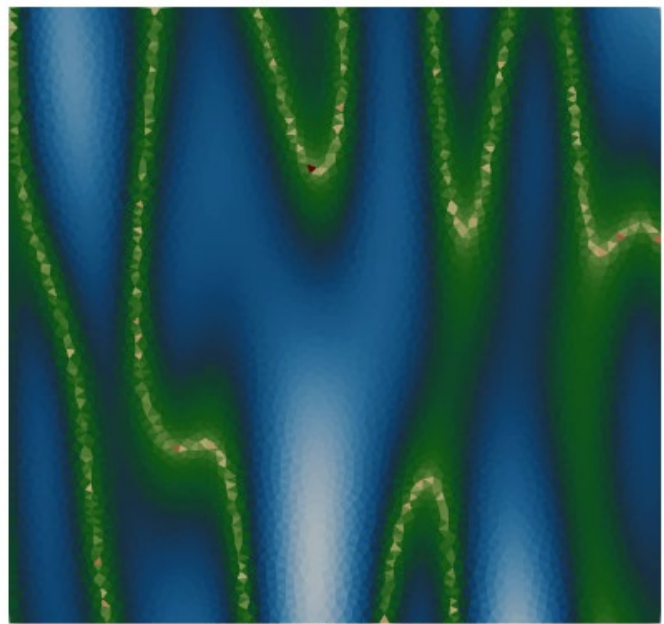
Pressure



Displacement



Heterogeneous media - POD

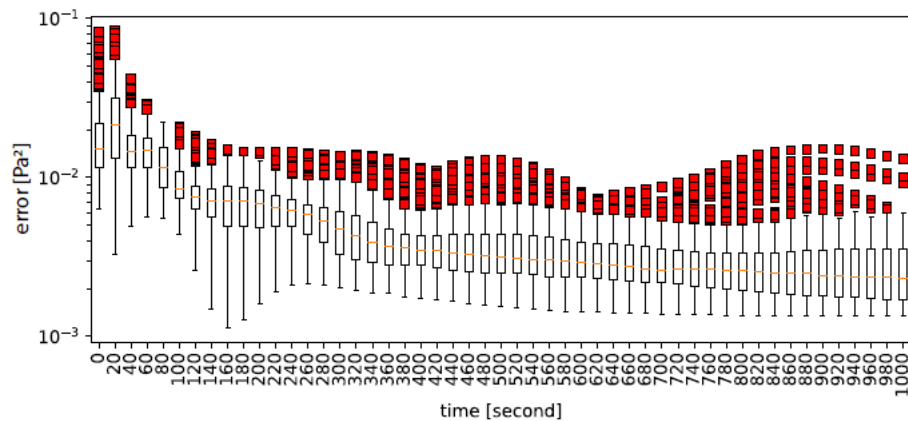


Wall time used to perform POD

	$N_{\text{int}} = 2$	$N_{\text{int}} = 5$	$N_{\text{int}} = 10$	$N_{\text{int}} = \infty$
$M = 100$	100	125	170	1574
$M = 400$	437	650	1437	36705
$M = 900$	1168	2319	6475	268754

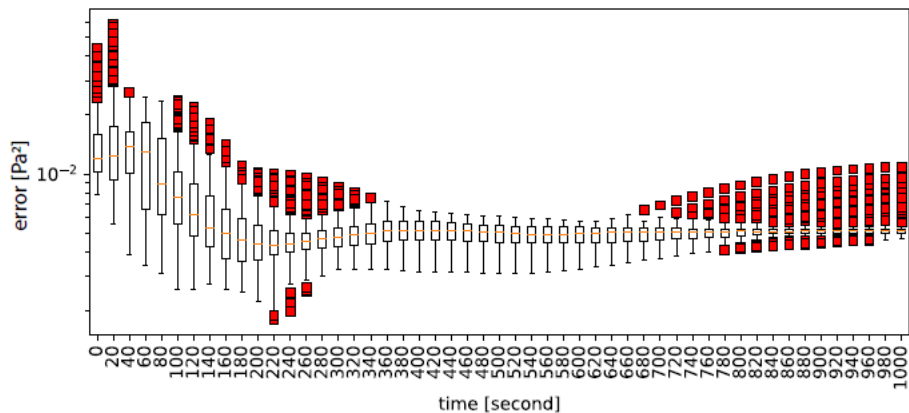
Nested compression could save a lot of time

Heterogeneous media – 1000 test cases



snapshot = 400, reduced basis = 10 (5),
hidden layers = 3, and neurons = 7

snapshot = 900, reduced basis = 20 (10),
hidden layers = 5, and neurons = 10



Heterogeneous media – costs

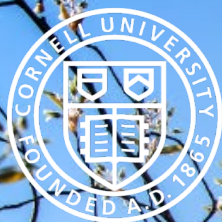
Table 9: Example 4: Comparison of the wall time (seconds) used for sensitivity analysis

	M = 400 (model 1)	M = 900 (model 2)	FOM
Train FOM snapshots	7160	16020	-
Perform POD	1437	6475	-
Train ANN	7064	18492	-
Prediction - 1000 testing μ	2895	3160	17790
Prediction - per testing μ	2.9	3.2	17.8

Taking the training time into account, we need to perform at least 1050 and 2850 inquiries (online phase) to have a break-even point for model 1 and model 2, respectively.

Current works

- Nonlinear compression – autoencoder and its variants
- Adaptive mesh and timestep
- Physics-informed neural networks



Thank you ☺

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.11810>

<https://gitlab.com/multiphenics/multiphenics>

<https://gitlab.com/RBniCS/RBniCS>

