



Approximating Solutions to Fluid Dynamics Problems from Constrained Datasets

Tina White – Stanford University, Department of Energy
Computational Science Graduate Fellow

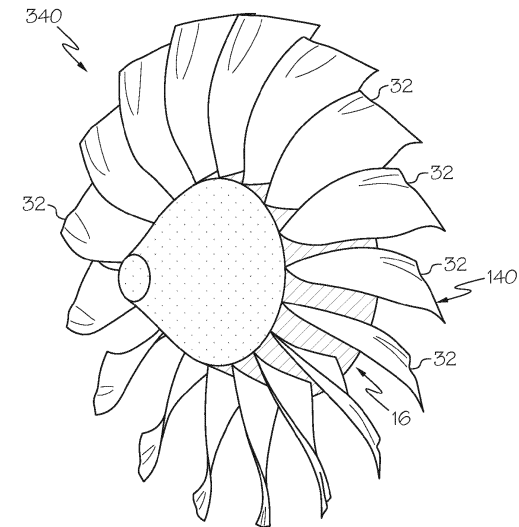
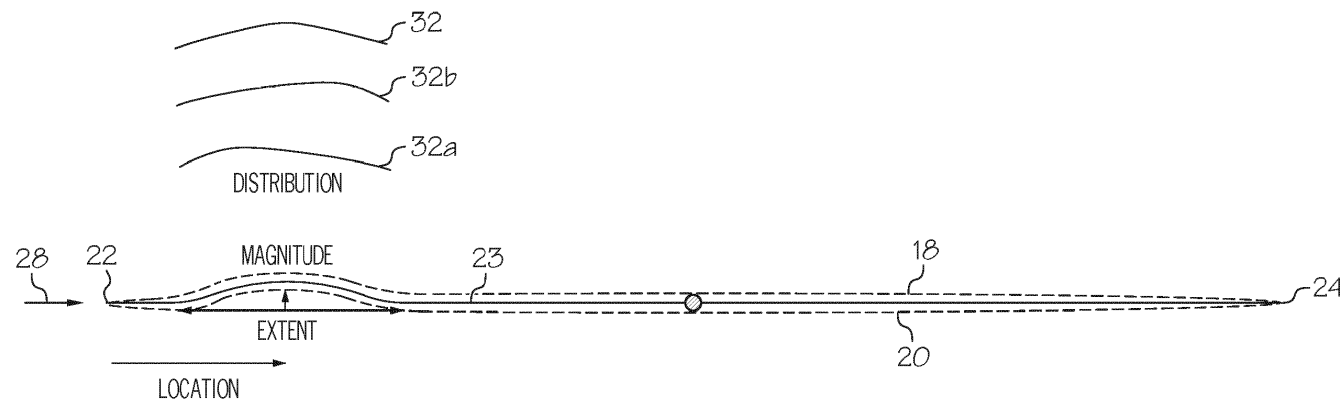
Joint work with:

Daniela Ushizima – Lawrence Berkeley National Lab, Data Analytics and Visualization Group, University of California Berkeley
Charbel Farhat – Stanford University, Vivian Church Hoff Professor of Aircraft Structures, Aero Astro Department Chairman

Background

For engineers and scientists running finite element or computational fluid dynamics simulations, one simulation may take hours, days, or weeks.

The goal is to get accurate estimates orders of magnitude faster given the information you already have from the simulations you have already run.



The Baseline – ROMs

Reduced order models (ROMs) address this problem, along with simpler surface / function fitting methods.

But ROMs have issues:

- Hard coded. **Intrusive**.
- You have to know the model, the governing equations.
- For highly nonlinear problems, simulation time may not improve over the full order model.

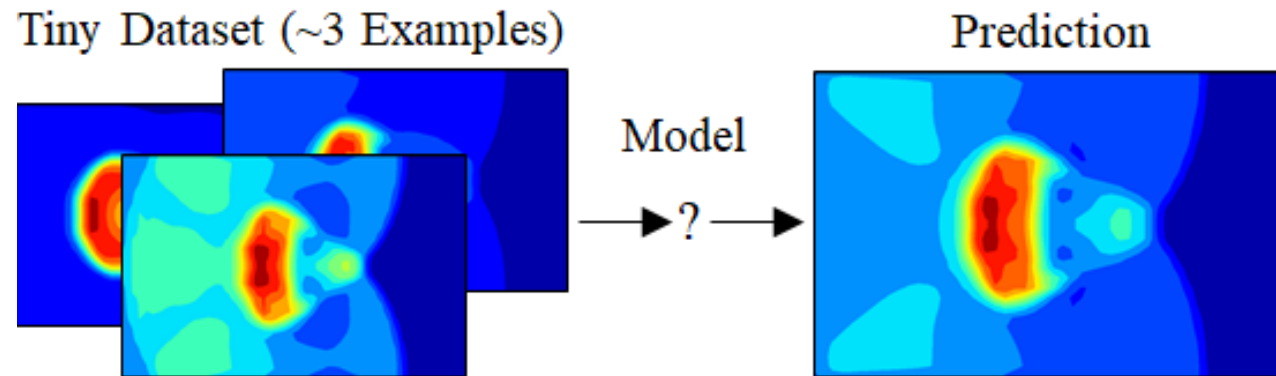
$$x_1 \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{bmatrix} + \cdots + x_n \begin{bmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

The diagram shows the equation $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ with three arrows pointing from its terms to labels below. An arrow from $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$ points to "UNSTEADY TERM". An arrow from $u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ points to "CONVECTIVE TERM". An arrow from $\nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ points to "VISCOUS TERM".

The Problem

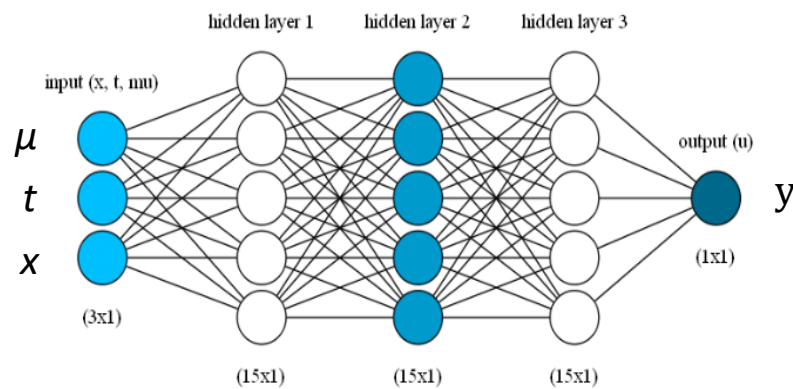
How well can we build models that use limited experience to make good predictions?



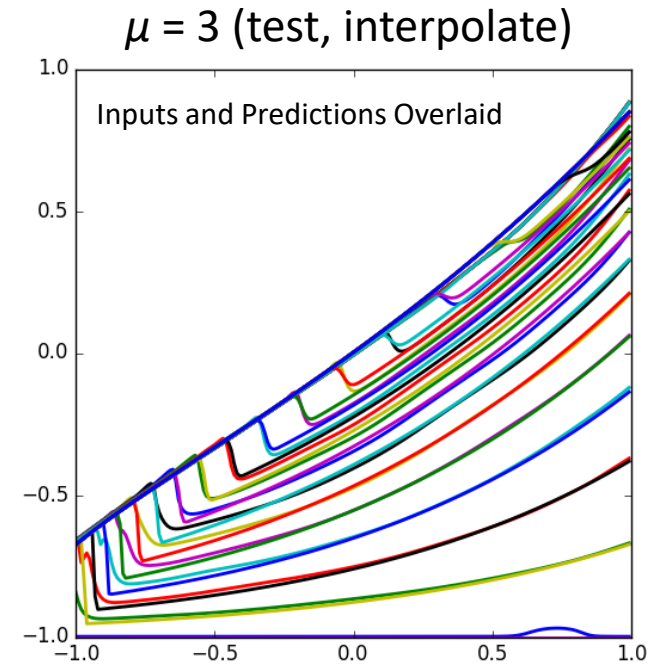
Surface Fitting
Basis Functions
ROMs
Neural Networks

MLP Results

With a lot of hyper-parameter tuning and the implementation of exponential decay on the learning rate, it was also found that a single deeper fully connected network [8 nodes x 5 layers] could learn to fit the data, interpolate, and extrapolate in a way that competes with cluster networks, with some trade-offs.



MLP Architecture

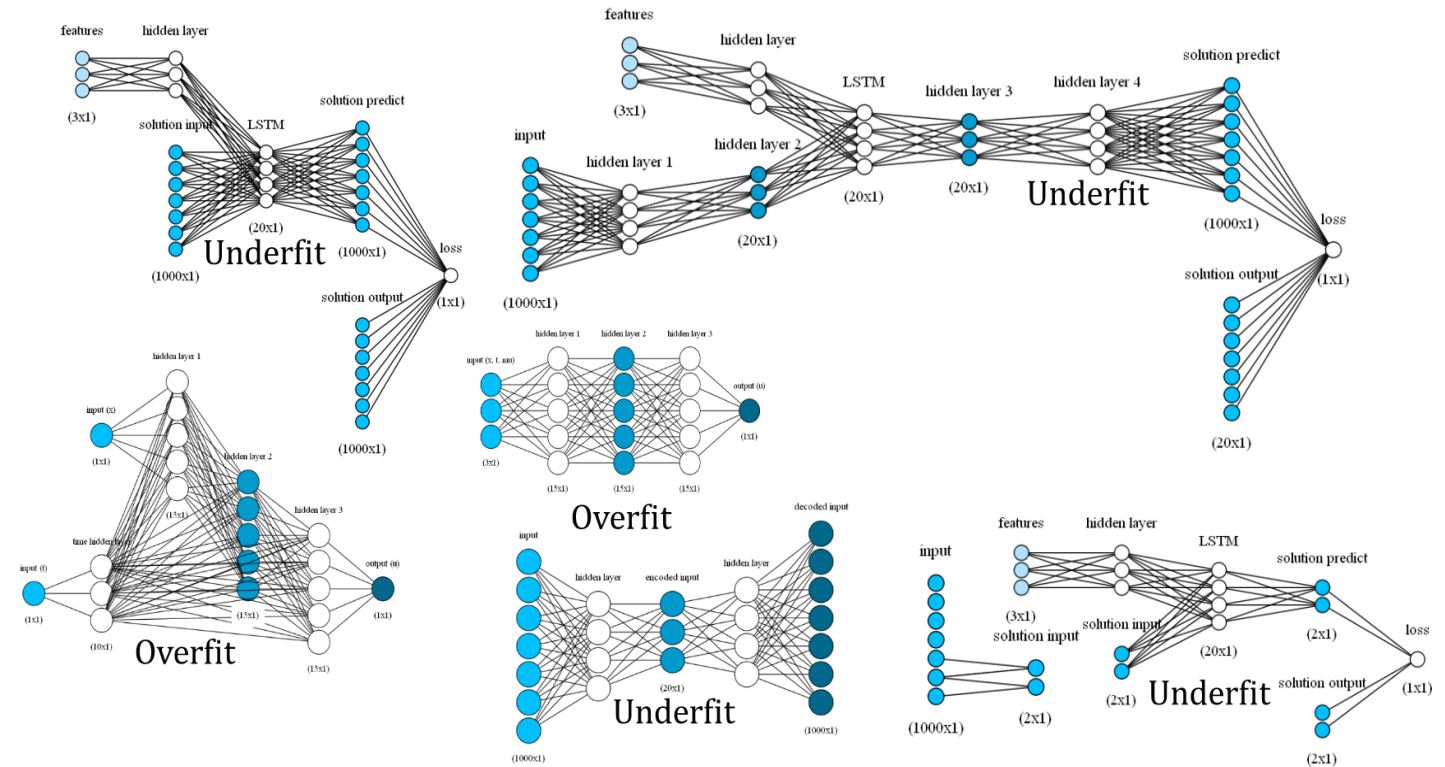


Architecture Search

Different network architectures were tested: LSTMs, variational autoencoders, fully connected, graph, and message passing networks, etc.

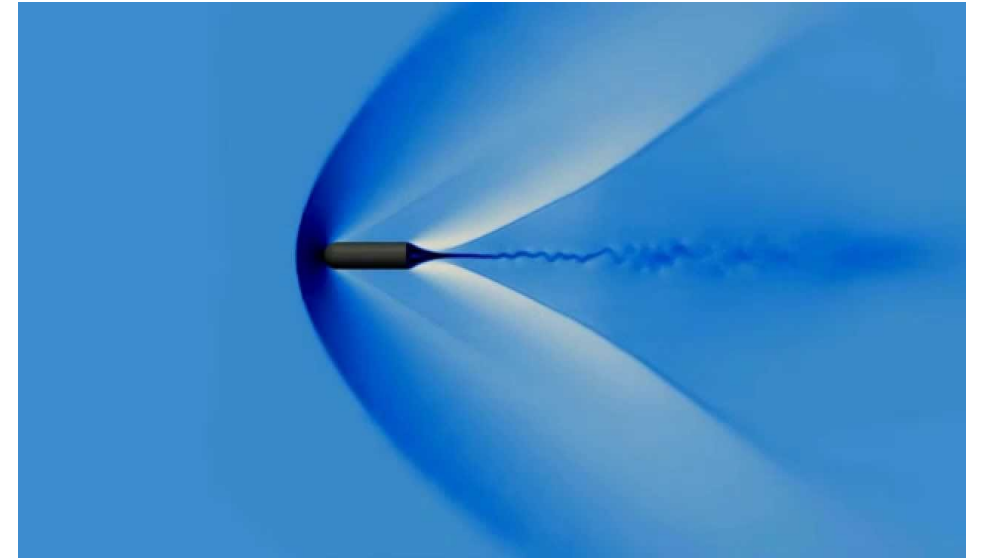
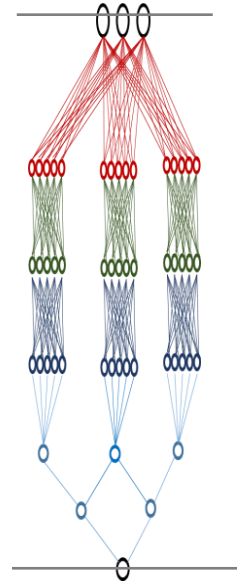
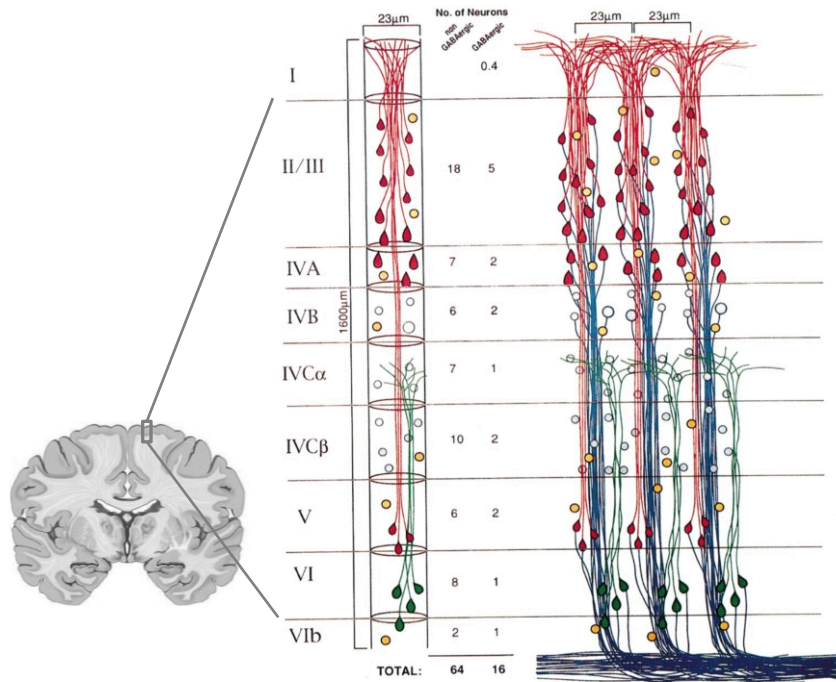
Different training strategies and hyperparameters were explored: learning rate decay, regularization options, dropout, nonlinearity types, loss function norms.

All standard networks struggled to generalize and tended to either overfit or underfit.



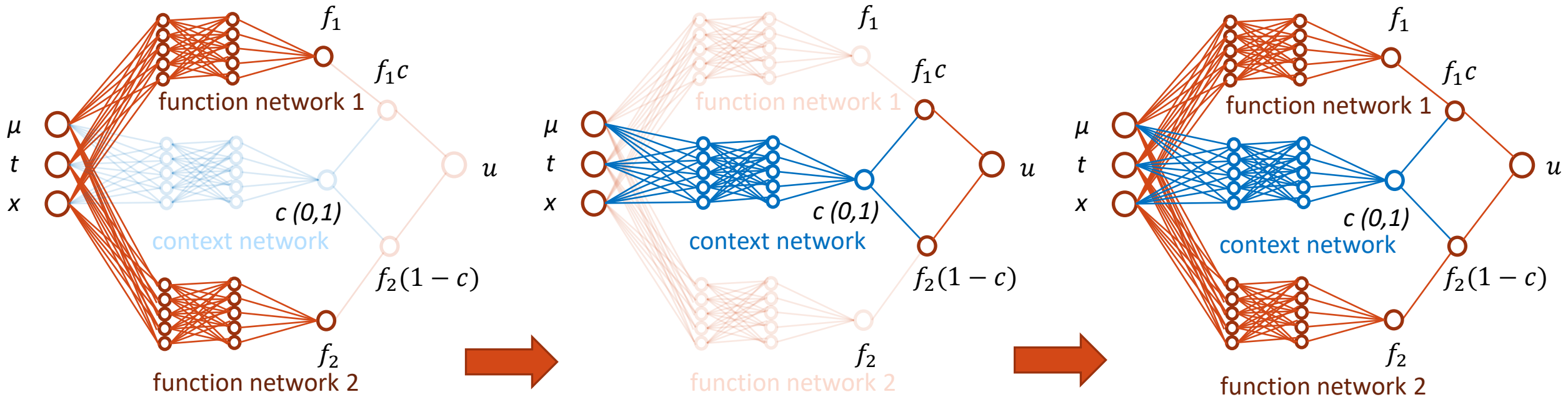
Inspiration from Cortical Columns

The human cortex seems to be segmented into narrow chains of nearly independent networks containing relatively few neurons each (approximately 10,000) described in 1978 by Mountcastle .



Cluster Network

This architecture is a feed-forward network, except with distinct connected clusters, with paired function and context networks. The context networks determine where to apply the function networks.



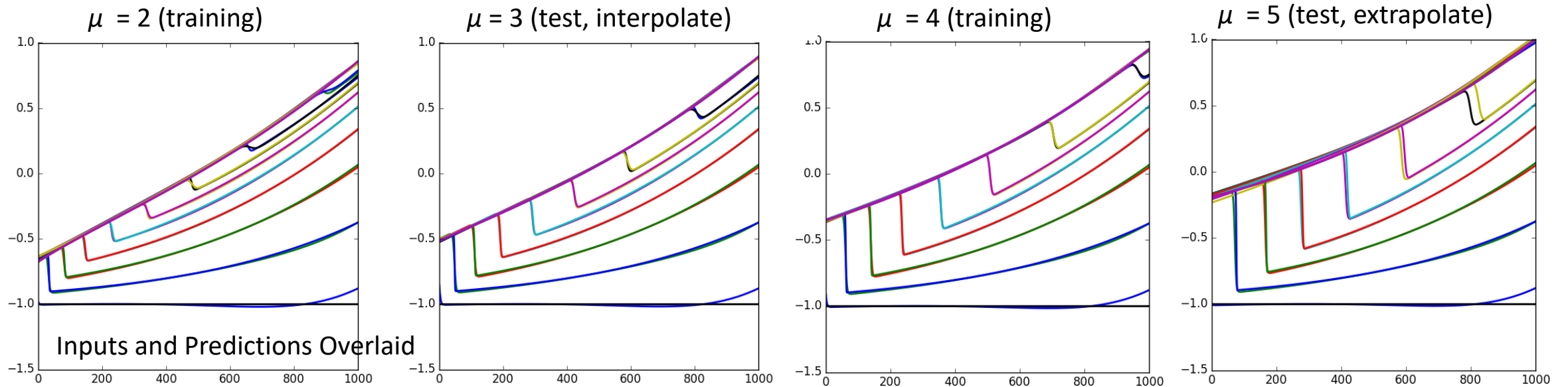
Step 1: Train function networks using loss function for classification problems.

Step 2: Train context networks on regression loss.

Step 3: (Optional) Train both networks on regression loss until converged.

Cluster Network Results

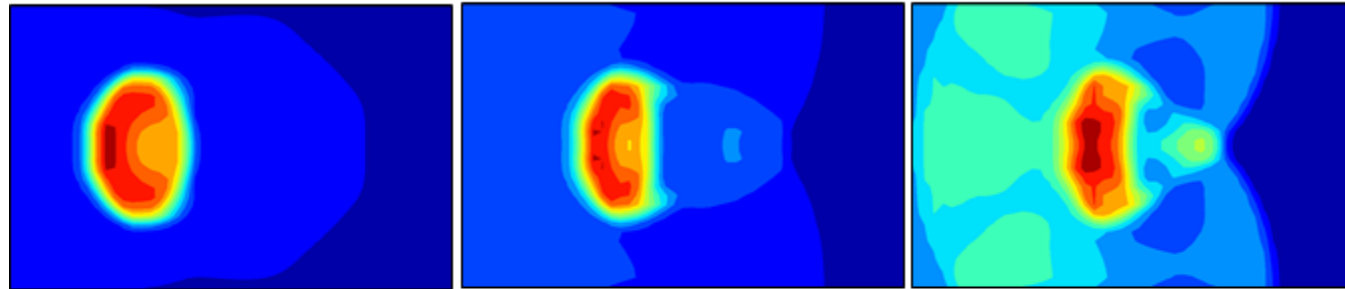
The cluster network model was trained on $\mu = 1, 2, 4$ and tested on $\mu = 3, 5$. It interpolates and extrapolates well, while running faster than state-of-the-art ROMs. The network reconstructs 750,000 inputs ($3 \times 250 \times 1000$) from 125 saved weights.



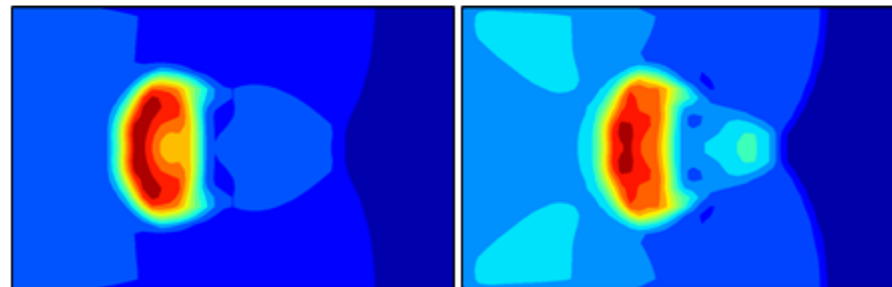
Visualizing the data

In order to visualize the range of solutions in the dataset, a solution at a time point near the end of each simulation is shown here in a density contour plot

Training set: $M = (1.4, 2.0, 5.0)$

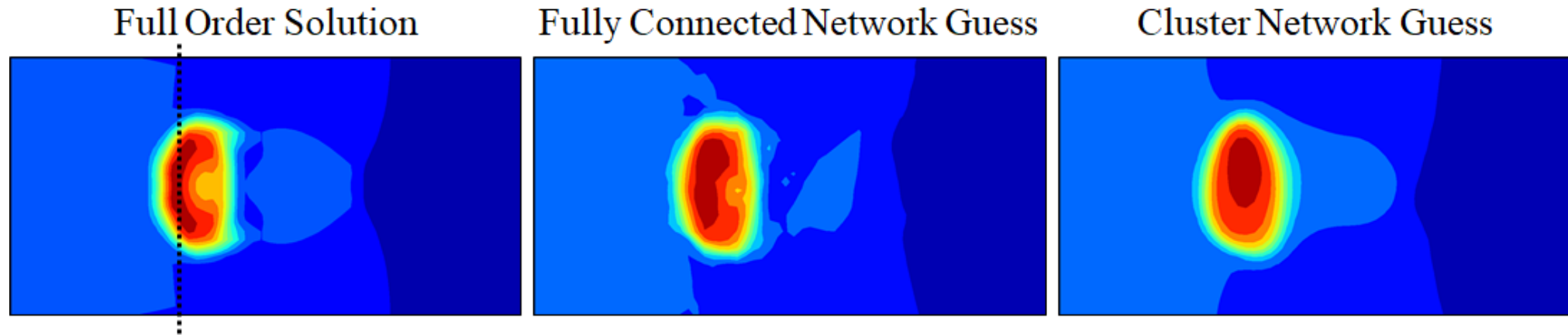


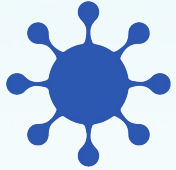
Test set: $M = (1.8, 3.0)$



Results – Predictions

These contour plots show how well these relatively small networks were able to approximate the solutions at a Mach numbers not in the training set, at $M = 1.8$.





COVID WATCH

**Anonymous exposure notification: a mobile app
intervention for COVID-19**

Presented by Tina White, Founder and Executive Director



Our History

Feb 19

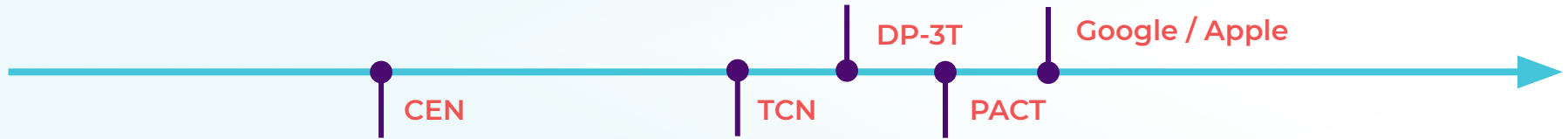
Covid Watch started,
Stanford / Waterloo
research team

March 20

First team to invent and publish
the anonymous, decentralized
CEN protocol in our [white paper](#)

April 6th

Renamed CEN and founded the
international TCN coalition of
apps, [public attention](#)



March 17

First team to [open source](#) a
Bluetooth exposure alert
protocol for Apple and Android

March 24

Proof of concept for
anonymous Bluetooth
exposure alerts

May 28th

Announced first pilot
of Google/Apple EN
app in the US

Our Organization

200+

Active security, policy, and public health experts, software engineers and **international** volunteers, 600+ volunteers and collaborators total in workspace

15

Advisers from **Stanford**, University of Waterloo, U Washington, UCSF, UC Berkeley, and more

50

Core Contributors



Privacy Model Comparisons

← Personally Identifying Data Collected →

Anonymous



Bluetooth-only

- The **ACLU** and **EFF** support only these
- **TCN, DP^3T, PACT, Google/Apple APIs**
- Announced: **Canada**
- Released: **Germany, Italy, Ireland, Denmark, Japan**

Semi-Private

GPS Trajectories

- **MIT PathCheck**, UW PACT
- Collects GPS data, anonymized by contact tracers
- Current standard in the US
- Utah, North Dakota, South Dakota

Not Private

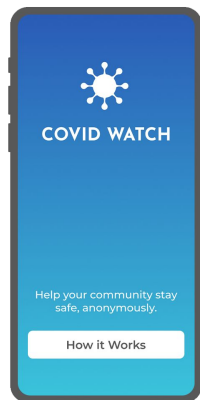
Bluetooth + IDs

- **Singapore, Australia, France, Utah**
- Central ID database, new form of surveillance
- Announced: **UK**

Involuntary

Authoritarian

- **China**
- Full use of all state surveillance technology
- Symptom reporting legally required



1pm

Potato... Potato... Potato

3pm

Blueberry... Blueberry... Blueberry

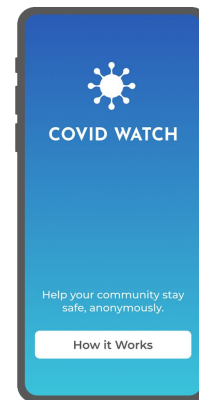


3pm

Banana... Banana... Banana

5pm

Peanut... Peanut... Peanut



WHAT I SAID

1pm: *Potato*
3pm: *Blueberry*

WHAT I HEARD

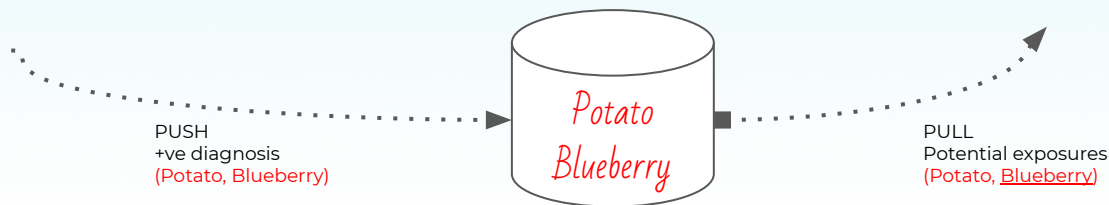
3pm: *Banana*

WHAT I HEARD

3pm: *Blueberry*

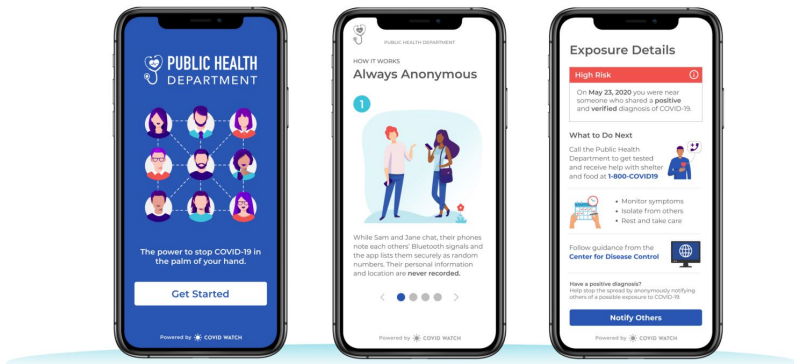
WHAT I SAID

3pm: *Banana*
5pm: *Peanut*



Solution Overview

APP



VERIFICATION

Positive Test Validations

Melissa Dunkin
Contact Tracer

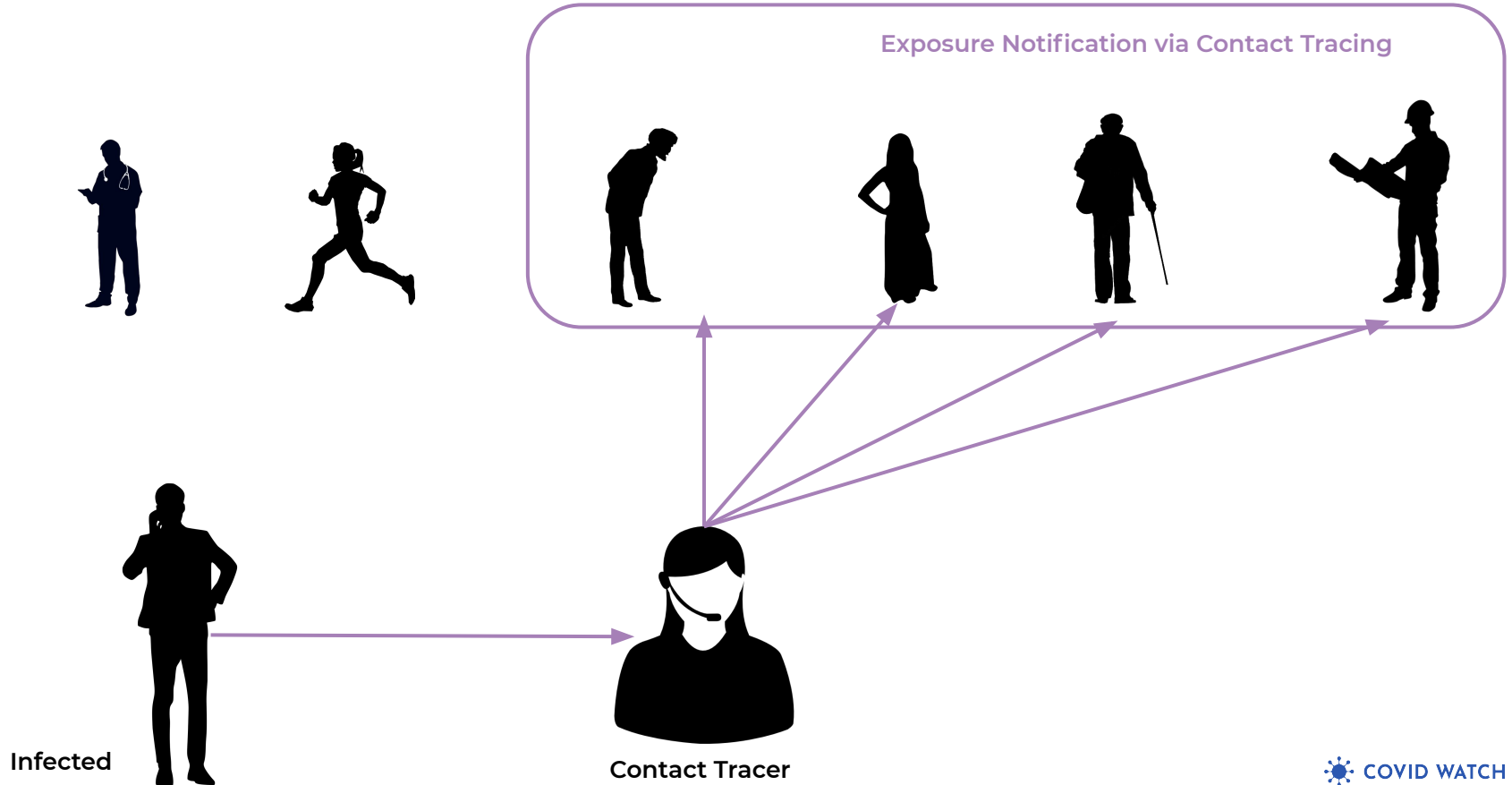


Validation Code ⓘ Enter the positive test validation code the user gave to you over the phone. <input type="text" value="123-333-3339"/>	Tracing Start Date Enter facillisis etiam, Felis sed blandit in lacus urna et, arcu notiar, dui, lorem. <input type="text" value="July 28, 2020"/>	Verify Code
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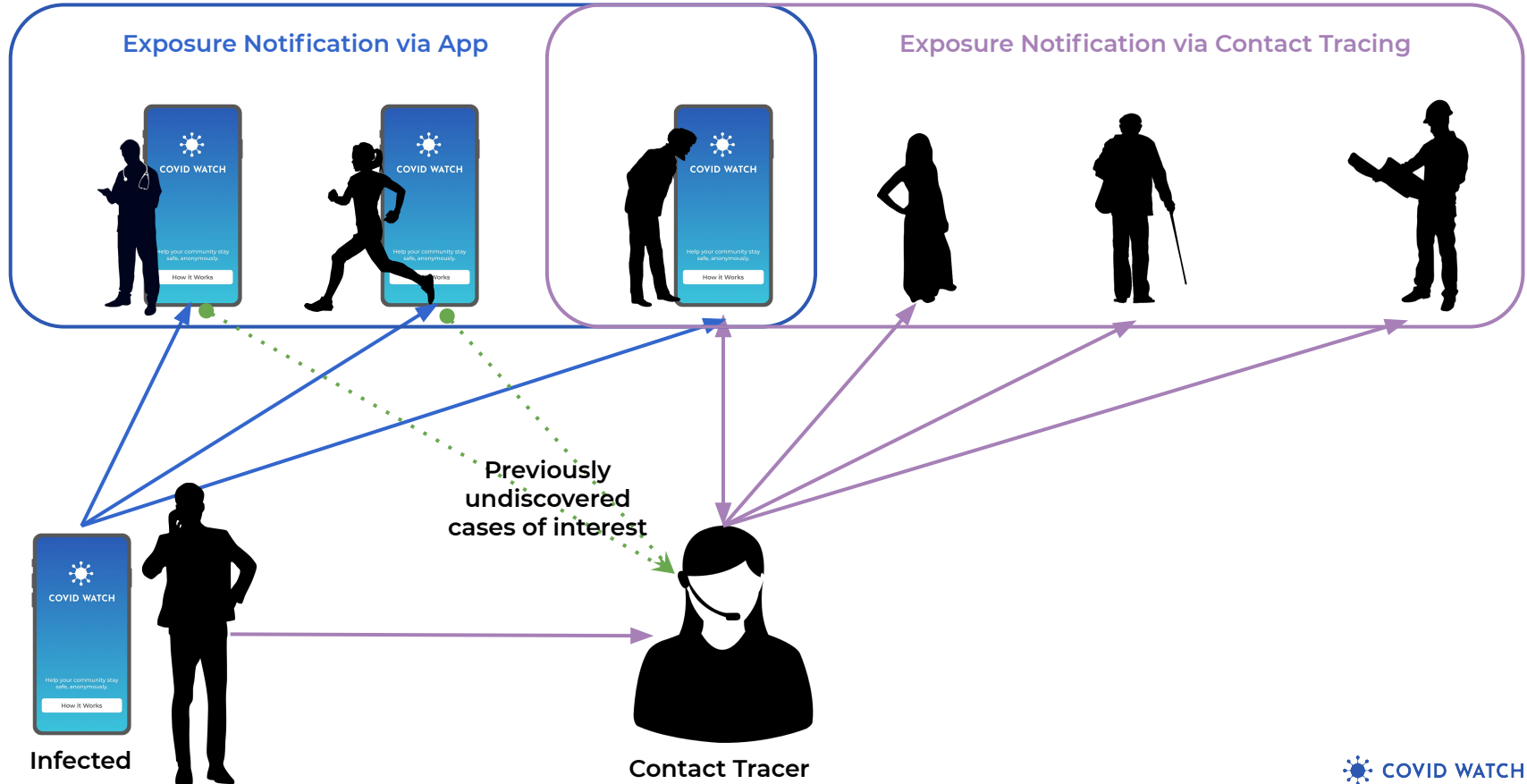
KEY SERVER

Mobile **App** fully compliant with Google/Apple requirements paired with a **Notification Server** and a **Portal** for verification of diagnoses.

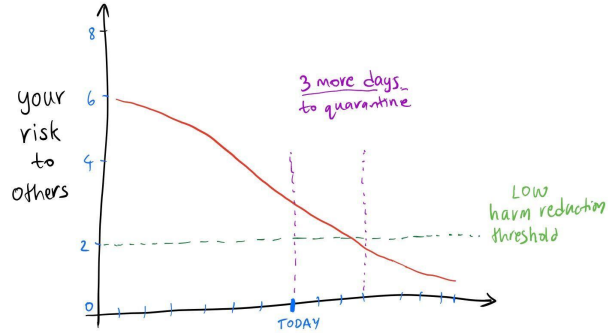
Scale Manual Contact Tracing



Scale Manual Contact Tracing



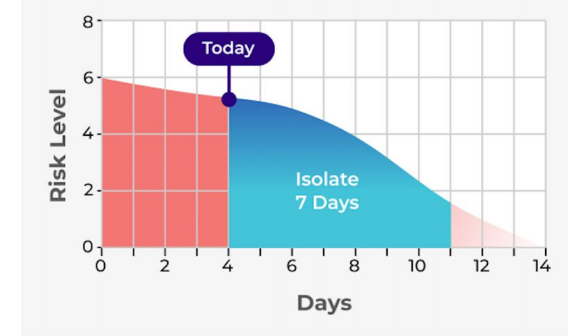
Harm Reduction vs Containment



Quarantine for 3 more days
Wear a surgical mask
Get Tested tomorrow
Community Risk Threshold: Low

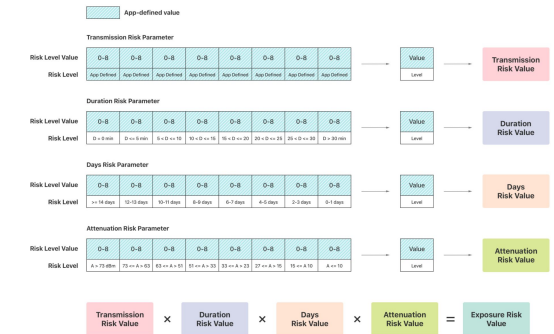


Quarantine for 7 more days
Community Risk Threshold: High



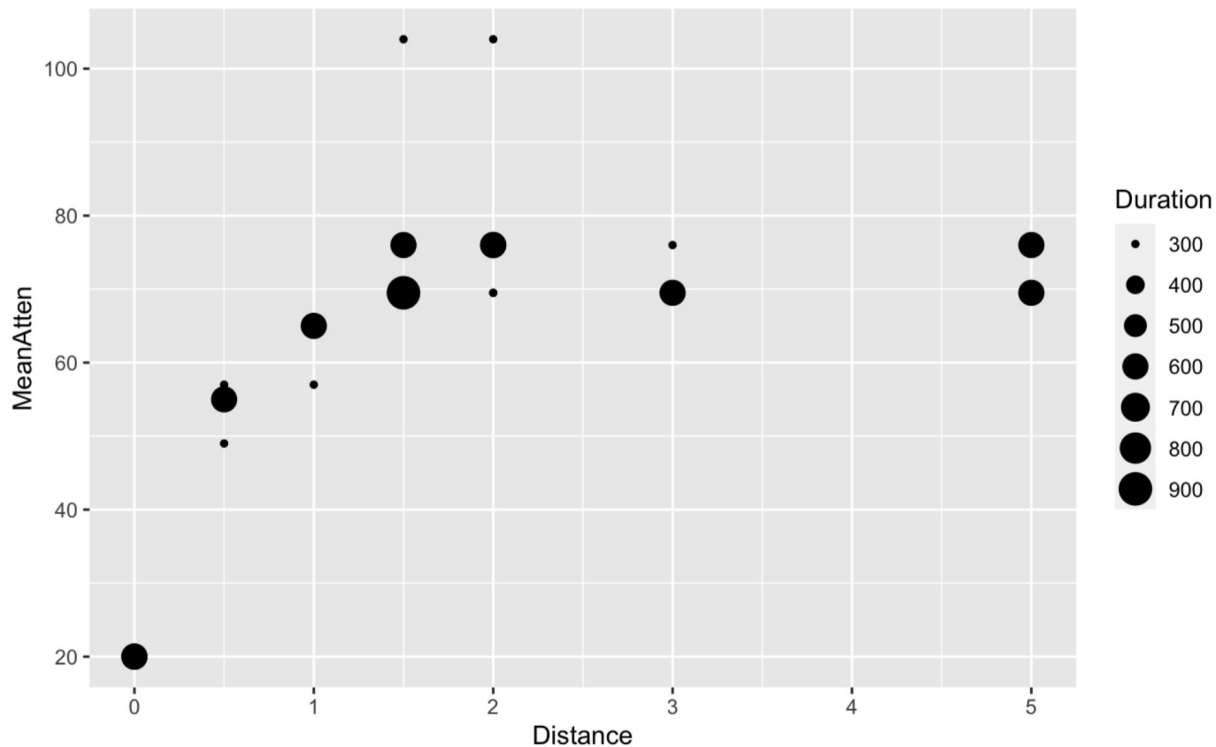
Risk level and days contagious

Days to self-isolate and reduce risk



Calibration and Beta

Bluetooth Attenuation, Validation of app and portal





COVID WATCH

www.covidwatch.org

Email: tina@covidwatch.org