

# A Unified Hard-Constraint Framework for Solving Geometrically Complex PDEs

Songming Liu, Zhongkai Hao, Chengyang Ying,  
Hang Su, Jun Zhu, Ze Cheng





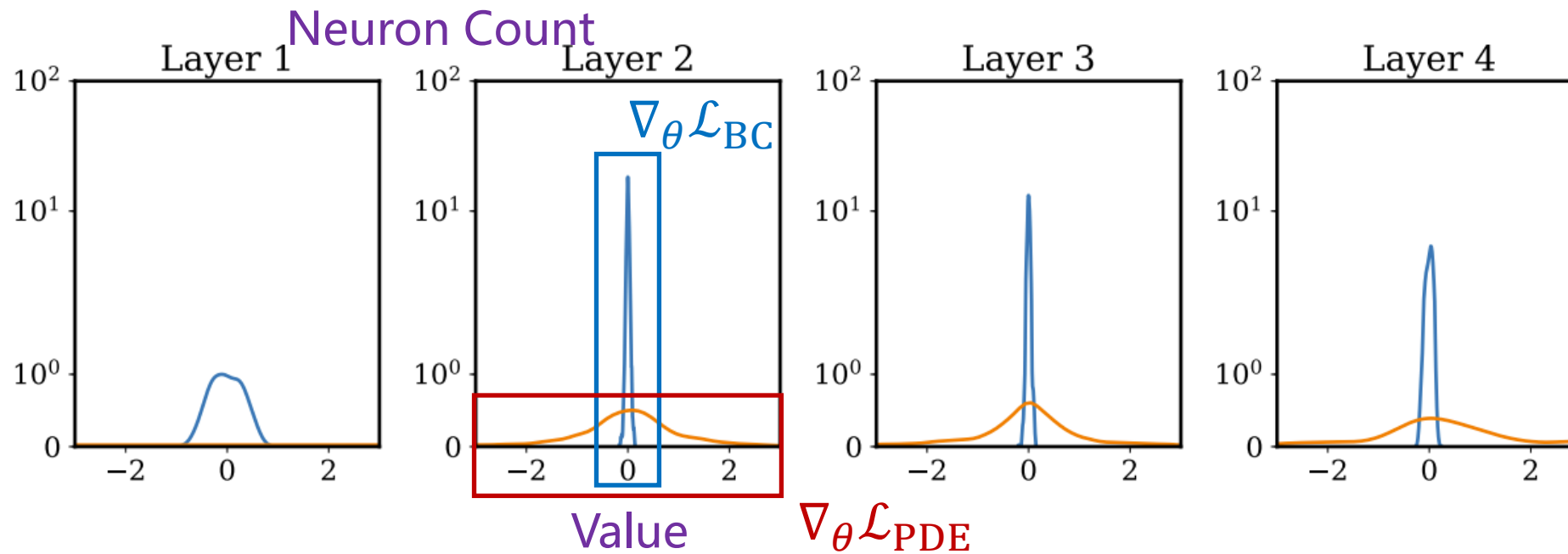
# Background



# Solving PDEs via Neural Networks

- ◆ PINNs → PDEs with Boundary Conditions (BCs)

$$\hat{u} := \text{NN}(\cdot; \theta), \quad \mathcal{L}(\theta) := \mathcal{L}_{\text{PDE}}(\theta) + \mathcal{L}_{\text{BC}}(\theta)$$



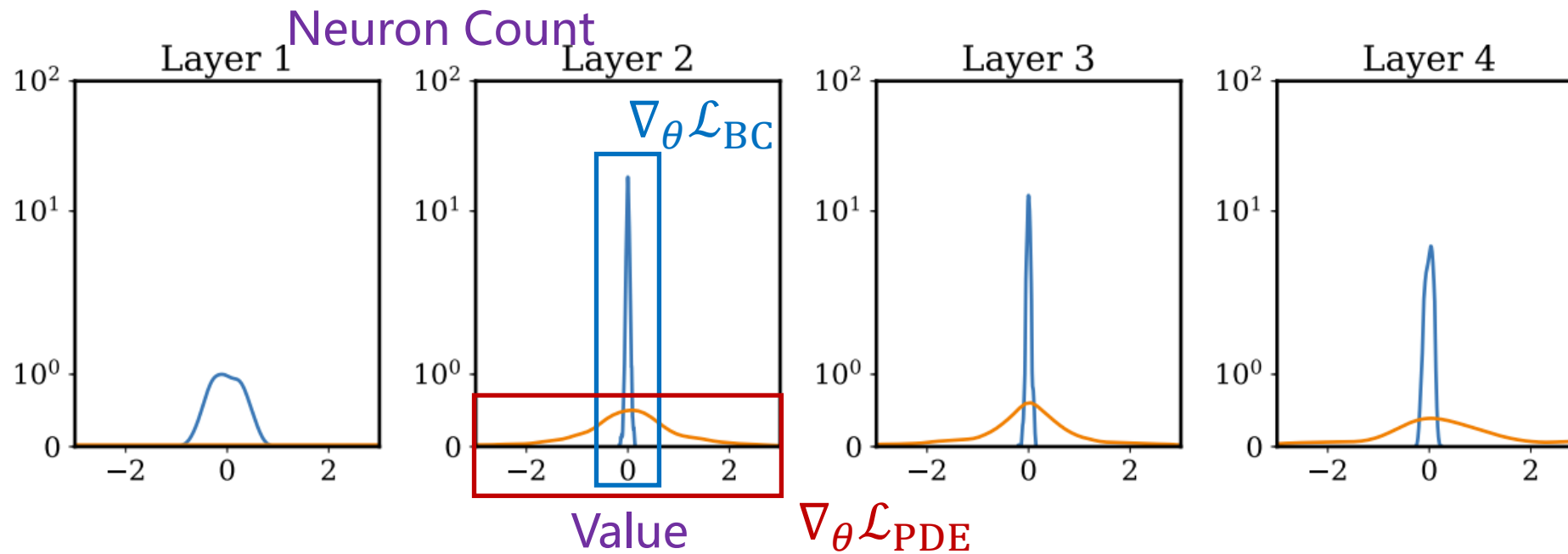
Unbalanced Competition<sup>[1]</sup>:  $|\nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}_{\text{PDE}}| \gg |\nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}_{\text{BC}}|$ !



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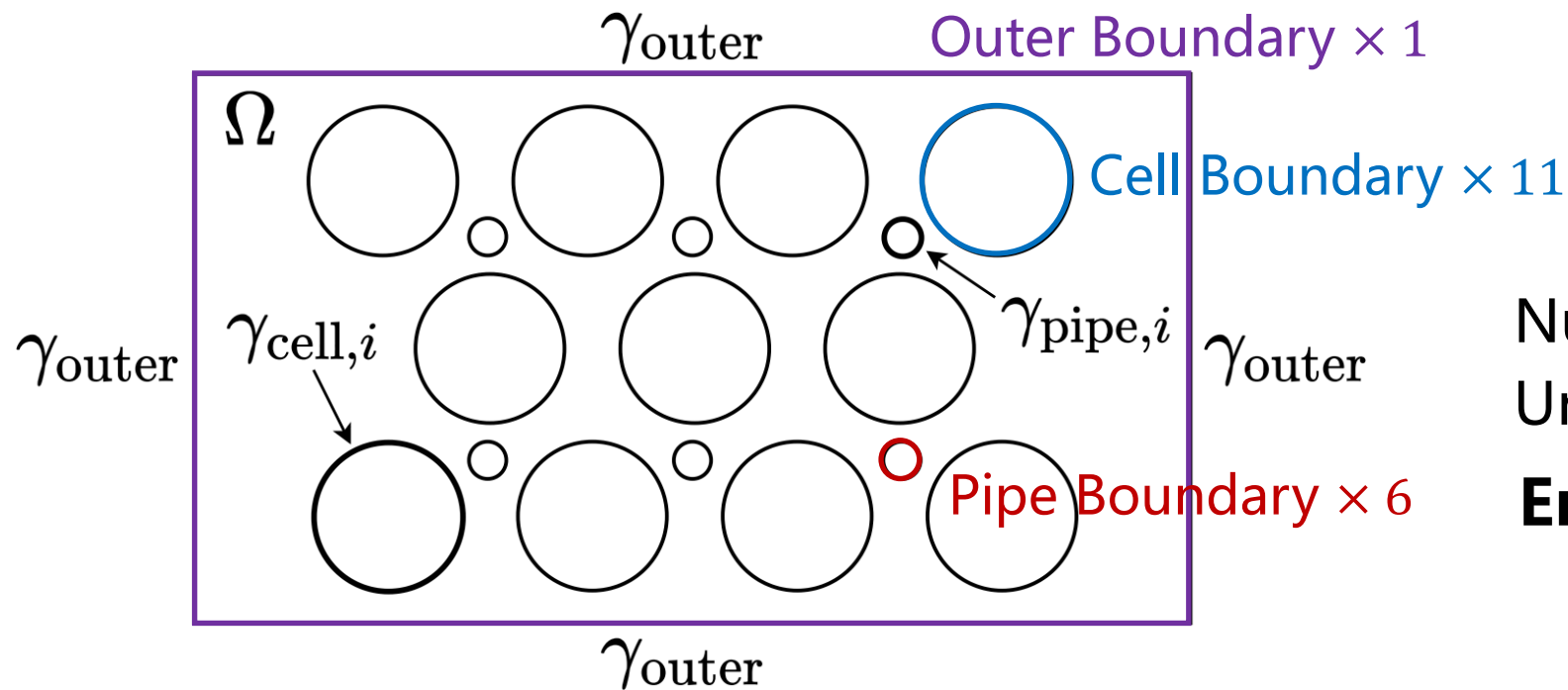
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# Geometrically Complex PDEs

- ◆ **Example:** a 2D battery pack



Number of BCs  $\uparrow$   
 Unbalance Competition  $\uparrow$   
**Embed BCs into Ansatz!**



# Previous Work

Methods	Neumann BCs	Robin BCs	Complex Geometries	High Dimension	Meshless
Variational PINNs <sup>[2]</sup>	✗*	✗	✗	✓	✓
Hard-Constraint PINNs <sup>[3]</sup>	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
Deep TFCs <sup>[4]</sup>	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Hard-Constraint CNNs <sup>[5]</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
<b>Our Proposed Method</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

\*Only applicable to homogeneous Neumann BCs



# Method



# Problem Formulation

- ◆ **PDE:**

$$\mathcal{F}[u(\mathbf{x})] = 0, \quad \mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_d) \in \Omega$$

with Dirichlet, Neumann, Robin BCs:

$$a_i(\mathbf{x})u + b_i(\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \nabla u) = g_i(\mathbf{x}), \quad \mathbf{x} \in \gamma_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m,$$

where  $\cup_{i=1}^m \gamma_i = \partial\Omega$ ,  $\mathbf{n}$  is the (outward facing) unit normal.

- ◆ **Extra Fields:**  $\mathbf{p} = \nabla u$ ,  $\mathbf{x} \in \Omega \cup \partial\Omega$

$$a_i(\mathbf{x})u + b_i(\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{p}) = g_i(\mathbf{x}), \quad \mathbf{x} \in \gamma_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m.$$

- ◆ **A linear equation w.r.t.  $(u, \mathbf{p})$ !**





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- ◆ A **linear equation** w.r.t.  $(u, \mathbf{p})!$



# General Solution at Boundaries

- ◆ Reformulated BC:

$$a_i(\mathbf{x})u + b_i(\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{p}) = g_i(\mathbf{x}), \quad \mathbf{x} \in \gamma_i,$$

- ◆ The General Solutions Go With:

$$(u^{\gamma_i}, \mathbf{p}^{\gamma_i}) = \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x})\text{NN}^{\gamma_i}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\theta}^{\gamma_i}) + \tilde{\mathbf{n}}(\mathbf{x})\tilde{g}_i(\mathbf{x}),$$

where  $\tilde{\mathbf{n}} = (a_i, b_i\mathbf{n}) / (a_i^2 + b_i^2)^{1/2}$ ,  $\tilde{g}_i = g_i / (a_i^2 + b_i^2)^{1/2}$ ,  
 $\text{NN}^{\gamma_i}: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{d+1}$ ,  $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{I}_{d+1} - \tilde{\mathbf{n}}(\mathbf{x})\tilde{\mathbf{n}}(\mathbf{x})^\top$ .

- ◆ It strictly satisfies BC and retains expressive power.



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- ◆ It strictly **satisfies BC** and retains **expressive power**.



# A Unified Framework

- ◆ Gather the general solution at  $\gamma_i$   
 $(u^{\gamma_i}, \mathbf{p}^{\gamma_i}), \quad i = 1, \dots, m$
- ◆ Our Final Ansatz:

$$(\hat{u}, \hat{\mathbf{p}}) = l^{\partial\Omega}(\mathbf{x})\text{NN}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \exp[-\alpha_i l^{\gamma_i}(\mathbf{x})](u^{\gamma_i}, \mathbf{p}^{\gamma_i})$$

where  $l^{\partial\Omega}, l^{\gamma_i}: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  are the distance function to  $\partial\Omega, \gamma_i$ ,  
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- ◆ **Automatically satisfy BCs:**  $x \in \gamma_i \Rightarrow (\hat{u}, \hat{\mathbf{p}}) = (u^{\gamma_i}, \mathbf{p}^{\gamma_i})!$



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Freedom Term

where  $l^{\partial\Omega}, l^{\gamma_i}: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  are the distance function to  $\partial\Omega, \gamma_i$ ,  
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General Solution at  $\gamma_i$

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# A Unified Framework

- ◆ Gather the general solution at  $\gamma_i$   
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- ◆ **Our Final Ansatz:**

$$(\hat{u}, \hat{\mathbf{p}}) = \underbrace{l^{\partial\Omega}(\mathbf{x}) \text{NN}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})}_{\text{Freedom Term}} + \sum_{i=1}^m \underbrace{\exp[-\alpha_i l^{\gamma_i}(\mathbf{x})]}_{\text{Vanishes at } \partial\Omega \setminus \gamma_i} \underbrace{(u^{\gamma_i}, \mathbf{p}^{\gamma_i})}_{\text{General Solution at } \gamma_i}$$

*Note: In the original image, the first term is labeled 'Vanishes at  $\partial\Omega$ ' and the second term is labeled 'Vanishes at  $\partial\Omega \setminus \gamma_i$ '.*

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# Experiments



# Experimental Results

## ◆ Evaluation Metrics:

- ◆ Mean Absolute Error (**MAE**), Mean Absolute Percentage Error (**MAPE**)
- ◆ Weighted Mean Absolute Percentage Error (**WMAPE**):

$$\text{WMAPE} = \Sigma|\text{error}_i| / \Sigma|\text{truth}_i|$$

## ◆ Baselines:

- ◆ PINN<sup>[6]</sup>: vanilla PINN
- ◆ PINN-LA<sup>[7]</sup> & PINN-LA-2: PINN with learning rate annealing
- ◆ xPINN<sup>[8]</sup> & FBPINN<sup>[9]</sup>: PINN with domain decomposition for geometrically complex PDEs
- ◆ PFNN<sup>[10]</sup> & PFNN-2<sup>[11]</sup>: hard-constraint methods based on the variational formulation of PDEs



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# Experimental Results

## Result:

- ◆ Error ↓ > 70%
- ◆ Convergence ↑

Methods	Real-world Problems					
	2D Battery Pack		Airfoil ( $u_1$ )		High Dimension	
	MAE	MAPE	MAE	WMAPE	MAE	MAPE
PINN	0.0539	24.82%	0.4682	0.5924	0.0582	1.99%
PINN-LA	0.0661	27.06%	0.4018	0.5084	0.0235	0.78%
PINN-LA-2	0.0402	19.76%	0.5047	0.6385	0.0466	1.49%
FBPINN	0.0343	14.74%	0.4058	0.5134	-	-
xPINN	0.1454	54.70%	0.7188	0.9095	-	-
PFNN	0.2758	68.29%	-	-	0.1425	4.64%
PFNN-2	0.3215	59.62%	-	-	-	-
<b>HC (Ours)</b>	<b>0.0221</b>	<b>5.10%</b>	<b>0.2689</b>	<b>0.3402</b>	<b>0.0026</b>	<b>0.10%</b>

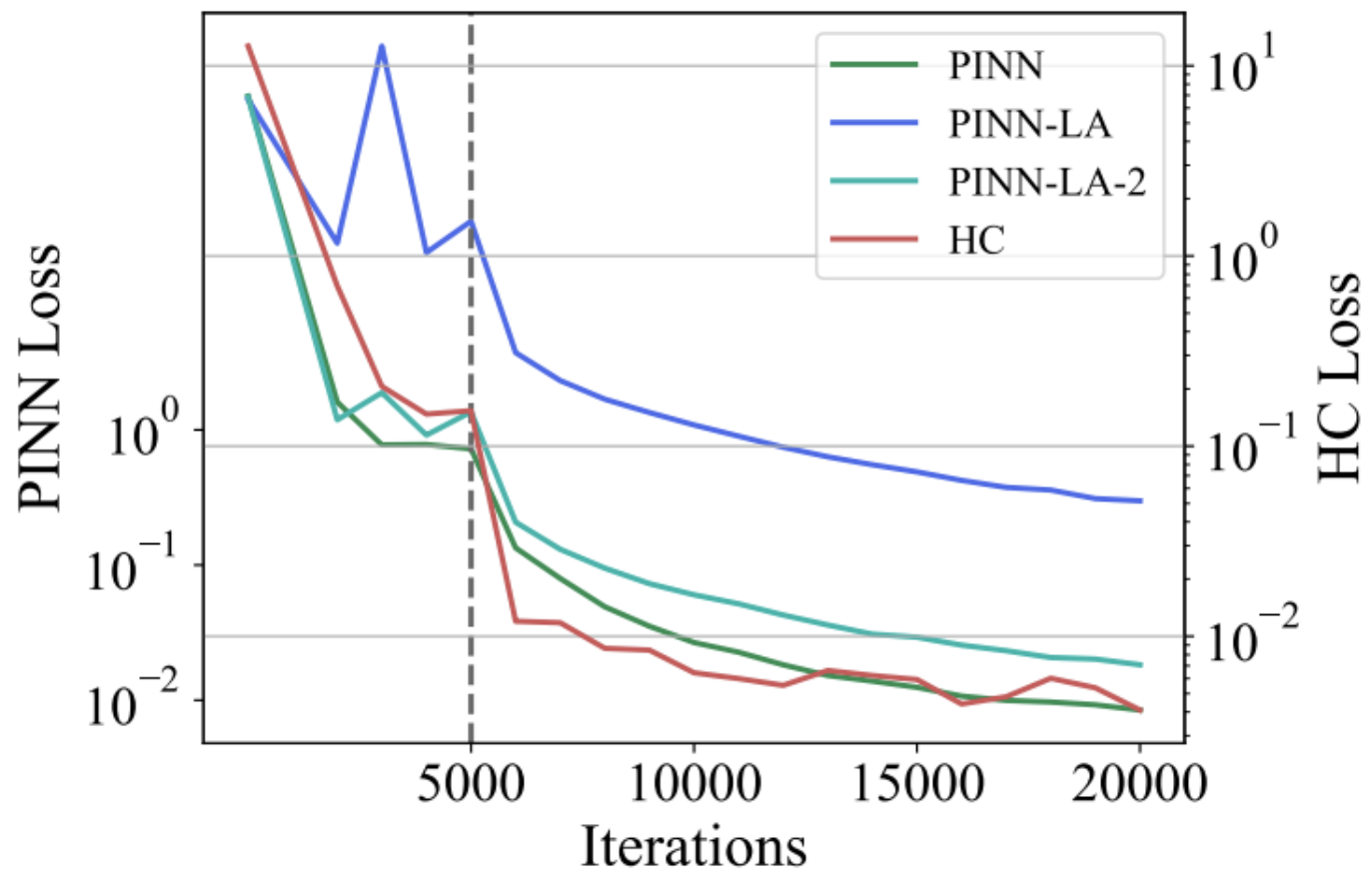




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# References

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# Thank You!

Paper Link: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2210.03526.pdf>

Code Link: <https://github.com/csuastt/HardConstraint>