

ADVANCES IN HYBRID MODELING: TOWARDS THE NUMERICAL TRANSITION OF TERRITORIES

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Alfaro, Elias Cueto, Francisco Chinesta



The hybrid modeling paradigm

Integration of physics-based models and data-driven models to represent, predict, or control a system more accurately, robustly, and efficiently than either approach alone.

In AI....

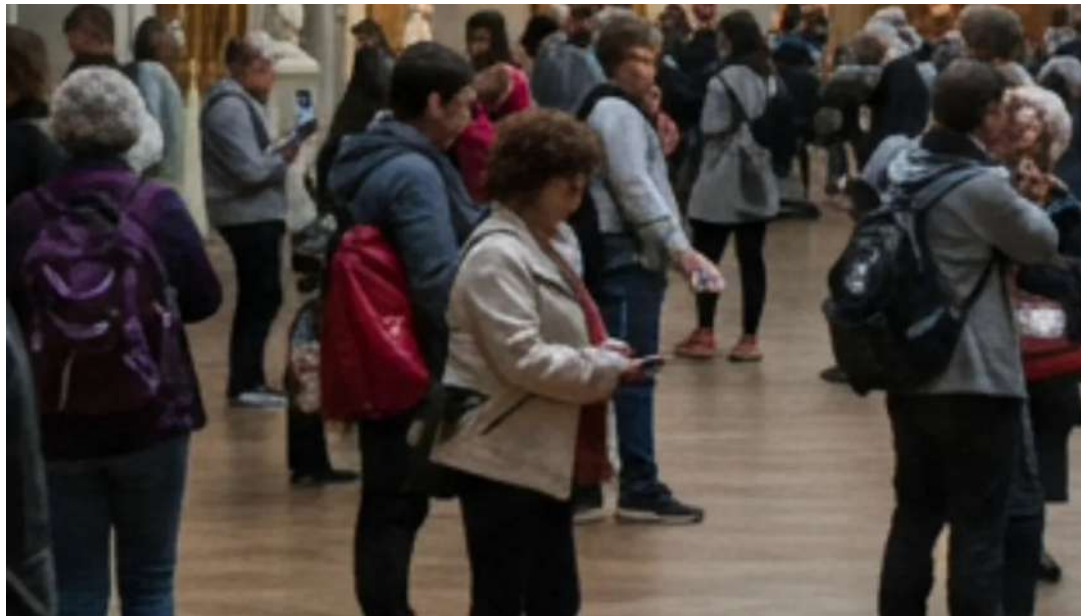
It is key to avoid hallucinations. Spetially in Generative AI



(Credit: PCMag / Stability AI)

In AI....

It is key to avoid hallucinations. Spetially in Generative AI



(Credit: PCMag / Stability AI)

Objective

Analyzing the role of model order reduction and hybrid modeling for the development of applications towards numerical transition of territories and decision making.



Knowledge-informed generative AI



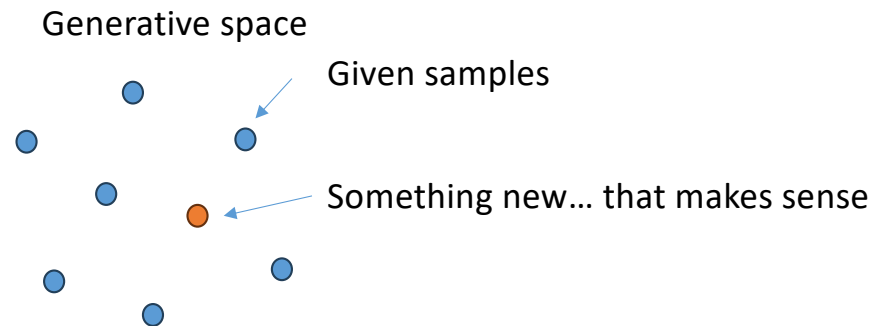
Hybrid modeling during operation: Singapore (Descartes)

Knowledge-informed generative AI



What is generative AI

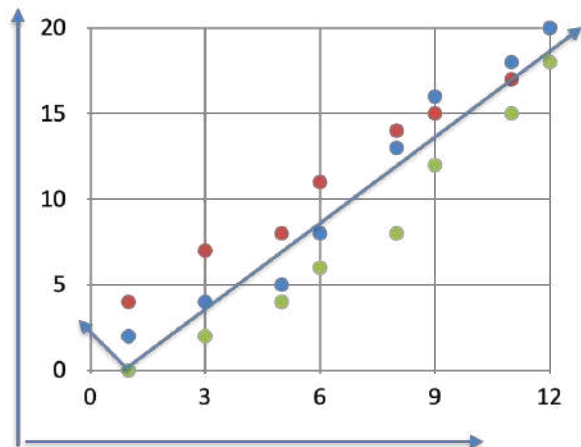
CREATE NEW CONTENT



Gen AI and Model order reduction

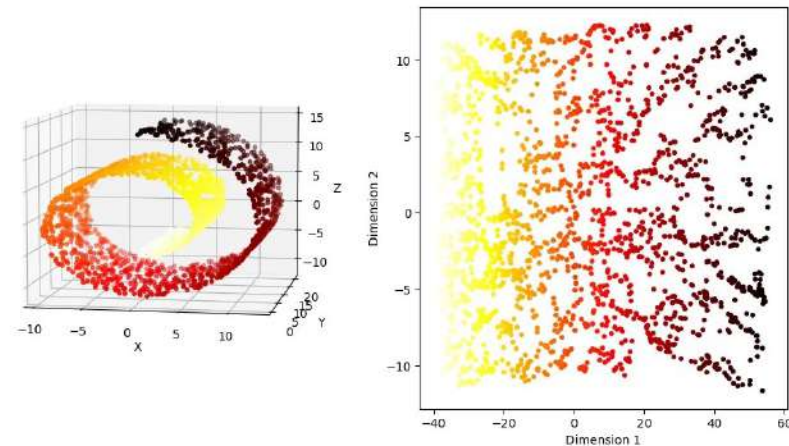
Proper Orthogonal Decomposition

POD



Kernel Principal Component Analysis

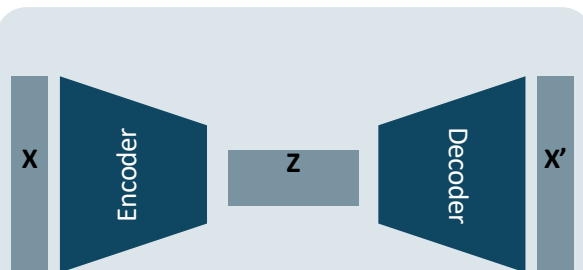
KPCA



No mapping to the original space

Introduction to methods in generative design based on neural networks

Generative design principle : Sampling a latent space $\mathbf{Z}$ (low-dimensional representation containing all essential features of our data) to generate new data.



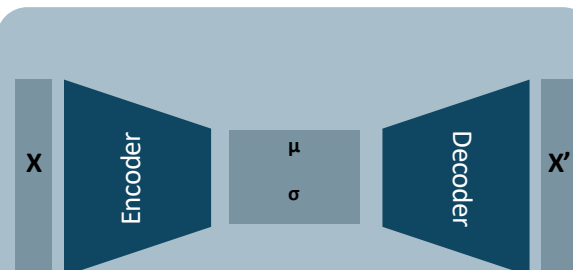
Autoencoders

Pros :

- Easy to train

Cons :

- Potentially unrealistic generated samples



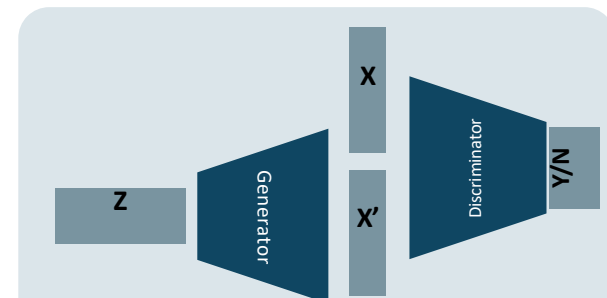
Variational Autoencoders

Pros :

- Realistic generated samples

Cons :

- Low quality samples
- Difficult to train



Adversarial networks

Pros :

- High quality samples

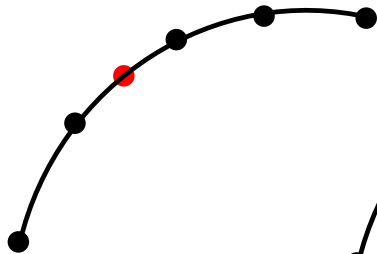
Cons :

- Potentially unrealistic generated samples
- Difficult to train

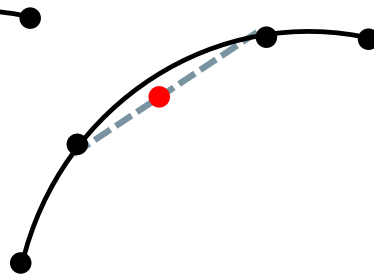
How to interpolate properly on manifolds to generate new samples



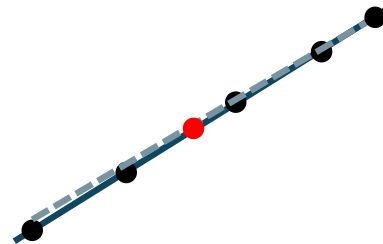
How to interpolate properly on manifolds to generate new samples



Non-linear interpolation:
What we should do

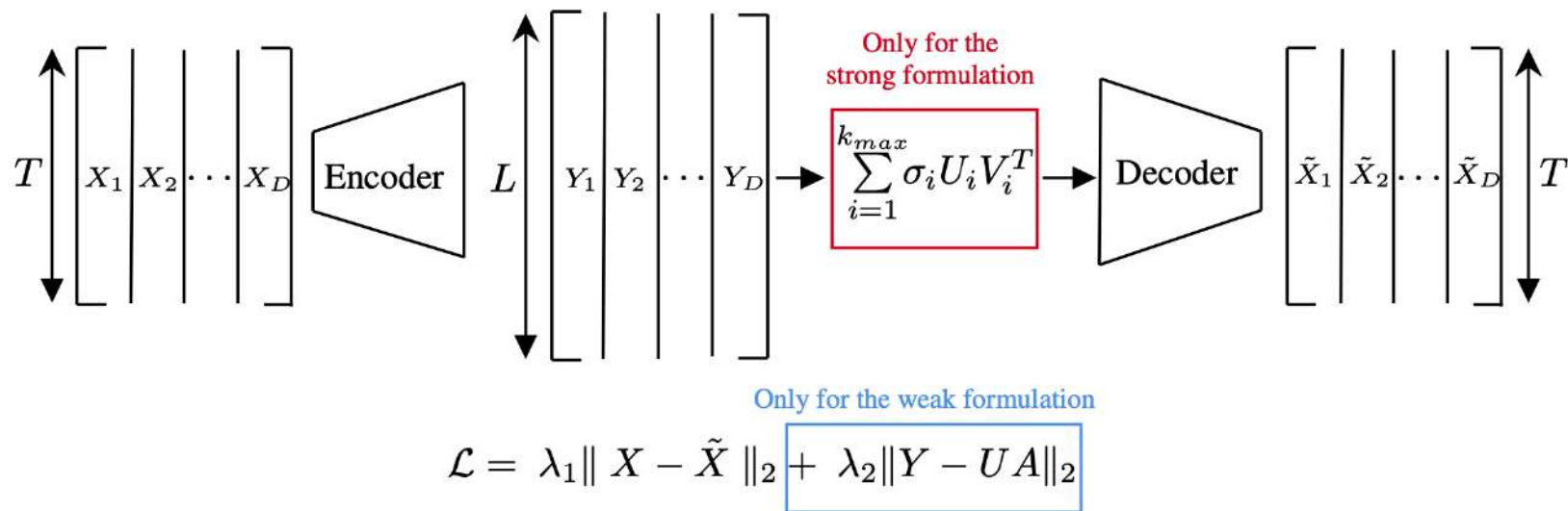


Linear interpolation:
What we actually do



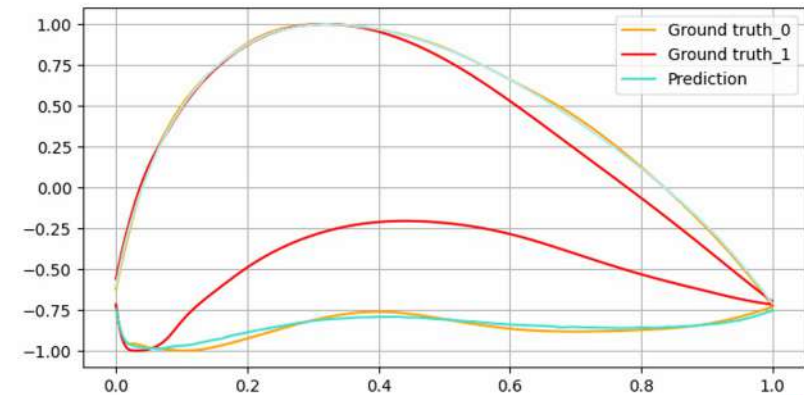
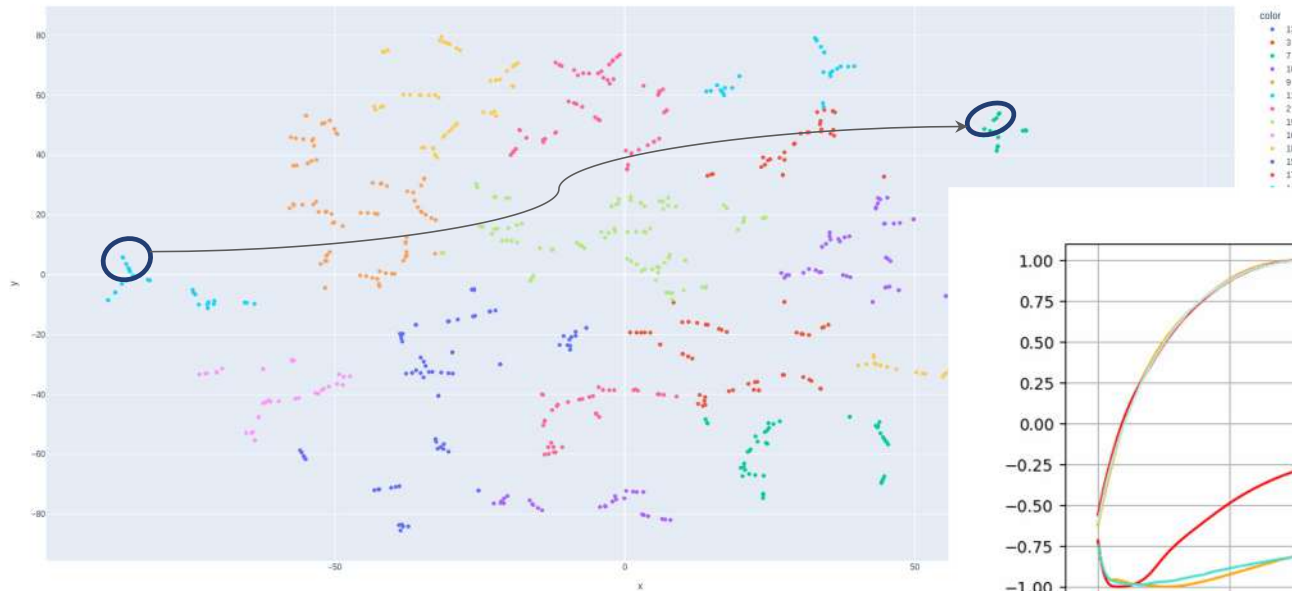
Linear interpolation:
What we want to do

Rank-reduction autoencoders



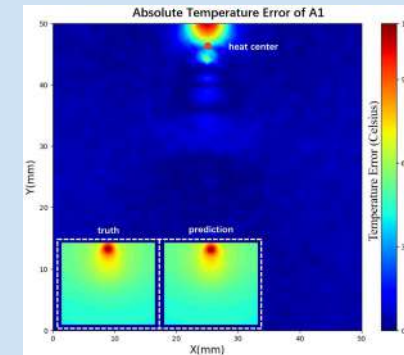
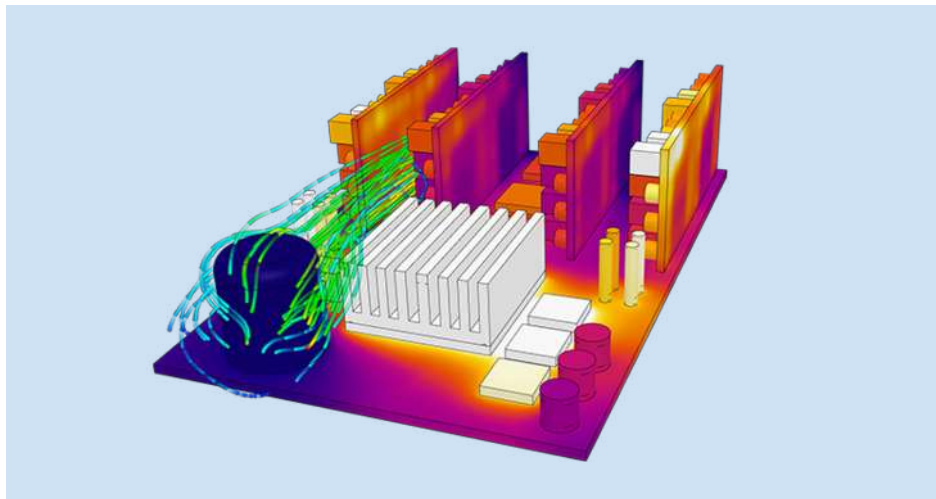
Mounayer, J., Rodriguez, S., Ghnatios, C., Farhat, C., & Chinesta, F. (2024). Rank Reduction Autoencoders--Enhancing interpolation on nonlinear manifolds. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2405.13980*.

Latent space without “holes”

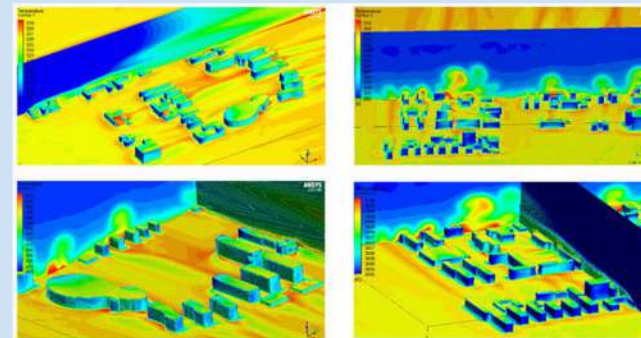


Solvers for resolving temperature fields over complex geometries

Need for parametrization

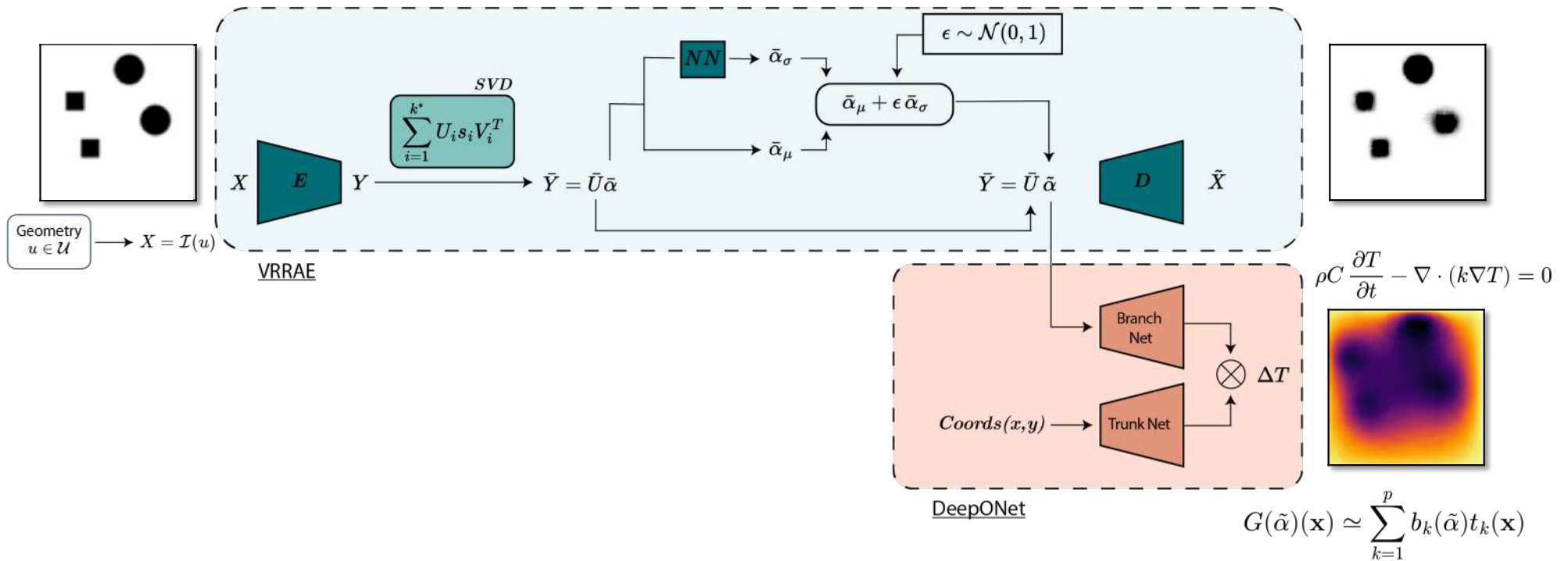


Pan, N. The Temperature Field Prediction and Estimation of Ti-Al Alloy Twin-Wire Plasma Arc Additive Manufacturing Using a One-Dimensional Convolution Neural Network



Huo, H.; Chen, F. A Study of Simulation of the Urban Space 3D Temperature Field at a Community Scale Based on High-Resolution Remote Sensing and CFD.

Proposed hybrid framework: VRRAE + DeepONet



Four geometries dataset:

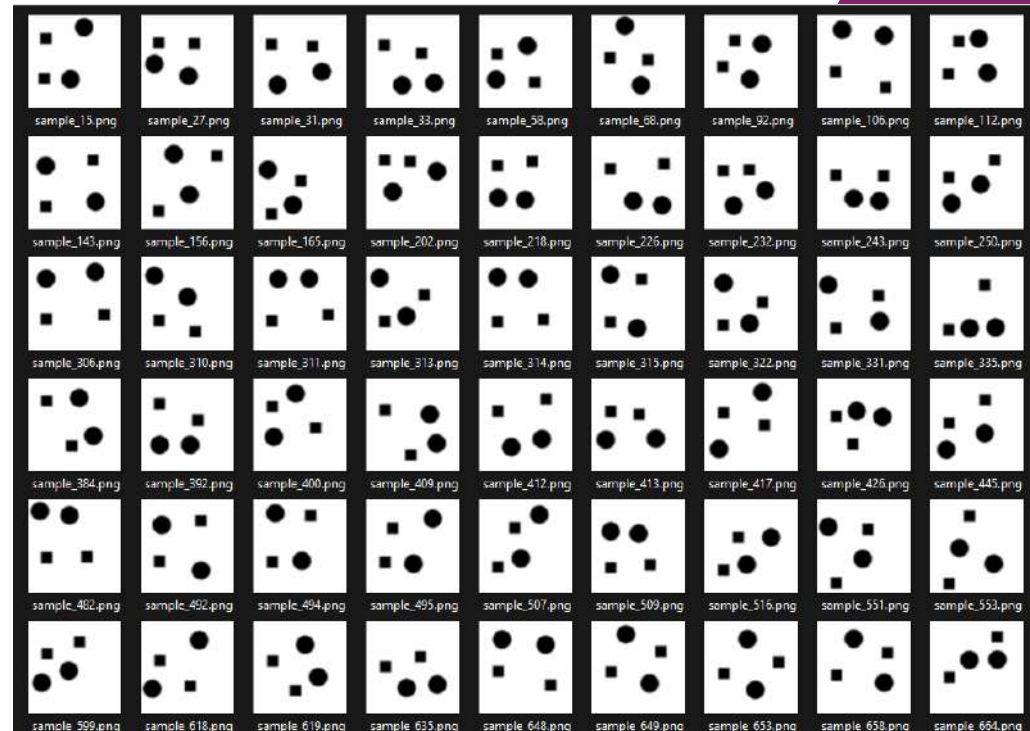
2 Circles, 2 Squares

variables:

4 x position

4 y position

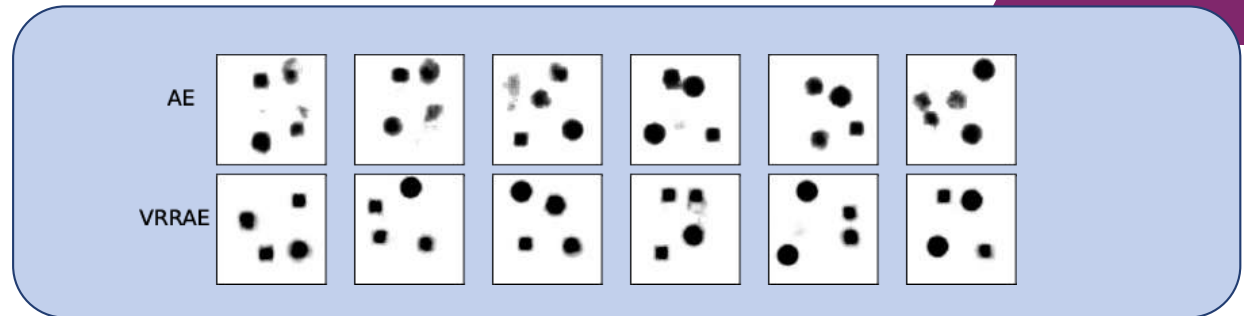
Flag square/circle



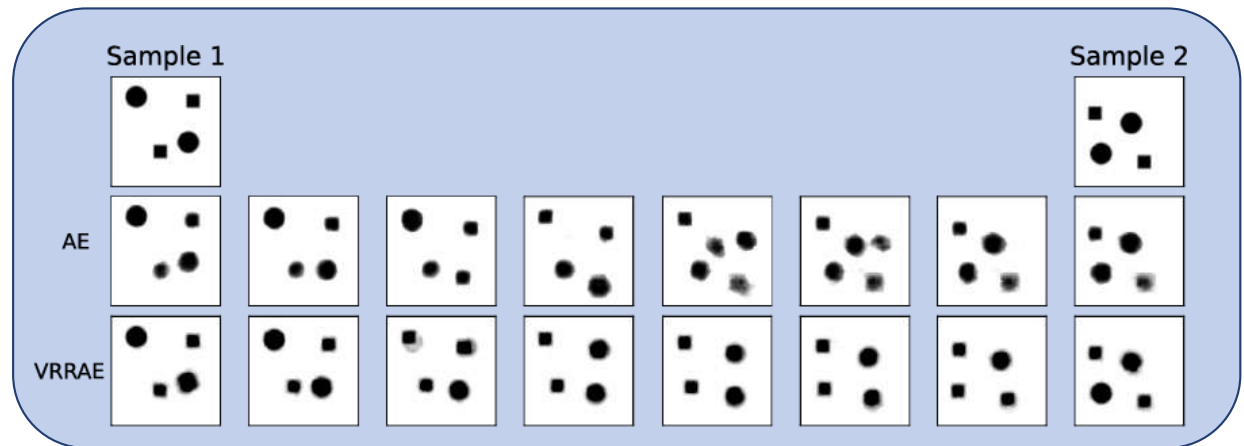
Latent space with K_max=8

Model	Mean MSE	Inter.	Rdn.
AE	0.00892	0.714	0.567
VRRAE	0.00820	0.868	0.741

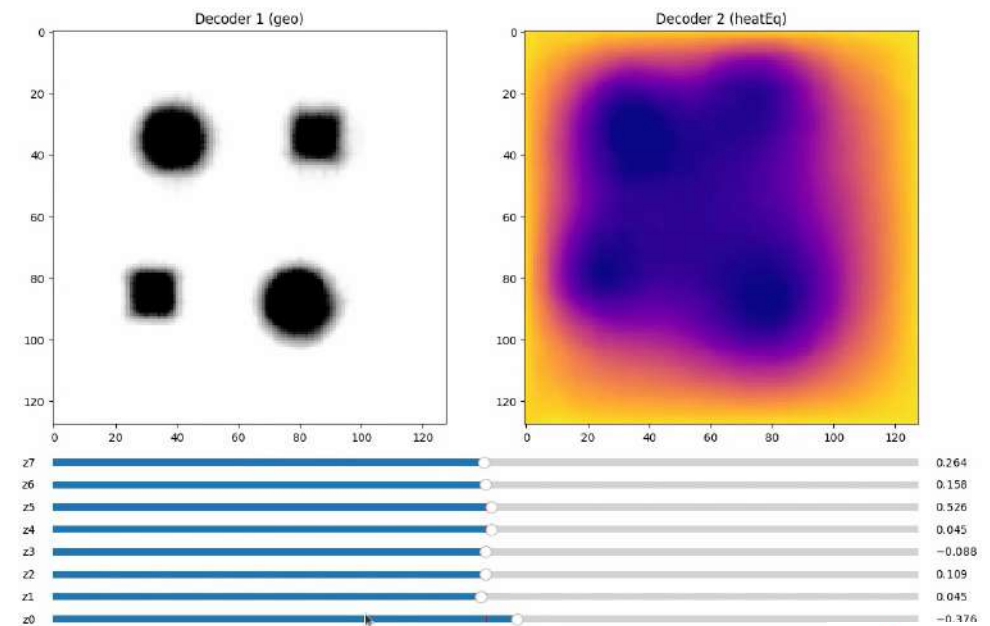
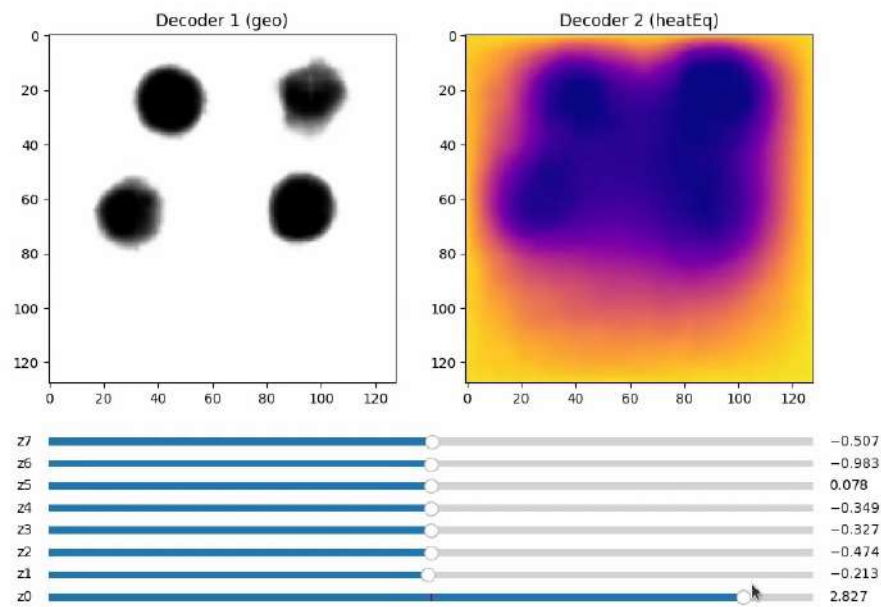
Rnd
Generation



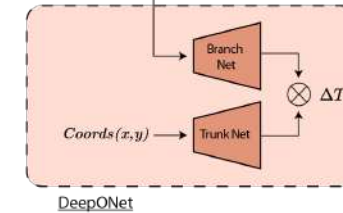
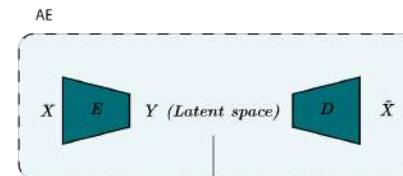
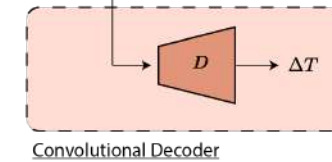
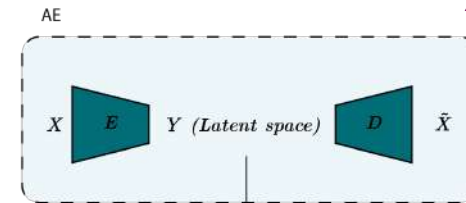
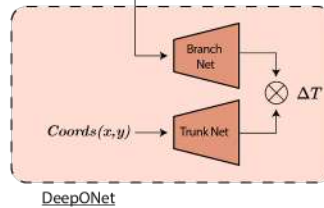
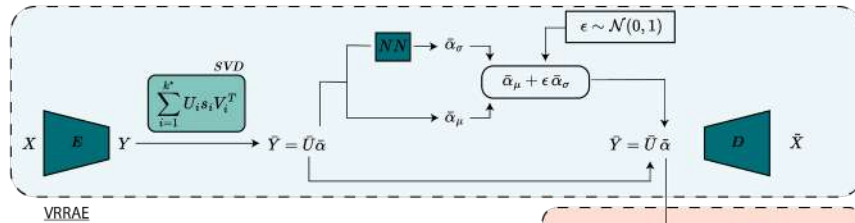
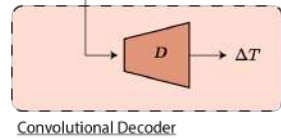
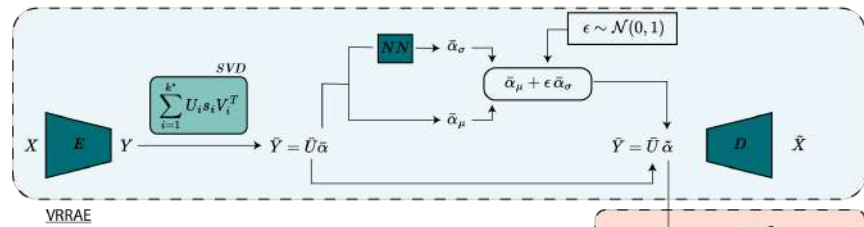
Interpolation



Results combine two architectures



2x2 Component Analysis



Results

2×2 Component Analysis: Encoder (AE vs VRRAE) × Head (CNN vs DeepONet)

Model	MSE	NMSE	inf_nrm
AE+CNN	$(5.22 \pm 4.85) \times 10^{-3}$	$(9.30 \pm 8.76) \times 10^{-7}$	0.1150 ± 0.0447
AE+DeepONet	$(3.95 \pm 1.63) \times 10^{-3}$	$(7.03 \pm 2.82) \times 10^{-7}$	0.1060 ± 0.0168
VRRAE+CNN	$(3.17 \pm 3.38) \times 10^{-3}$	$(5.68 \pm 6.59) \times 10^{-7}$	0.0896 ± 0.0357
VRRAE+DeepONet	$(3.12 \pm 1.16) \times 10^{-3}$	$(5.54 \pm 2.02) \times 10^{-7}$	0.0942 ± 0.0138

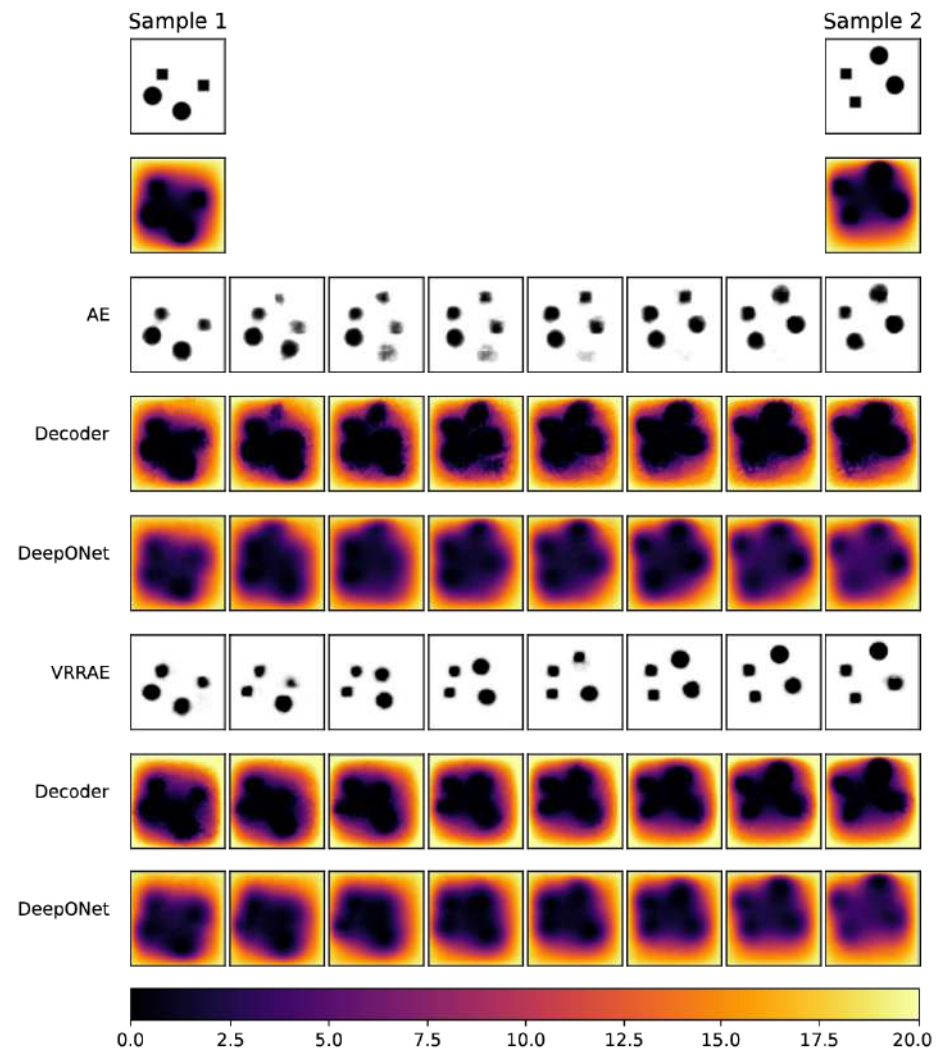
VRRAE+DeepONet = best accuracy + stability

Computational Efficiency

Matlab (FEM solver): ~0.27 s per sample
DeepONet: ~0.0026 s per sample



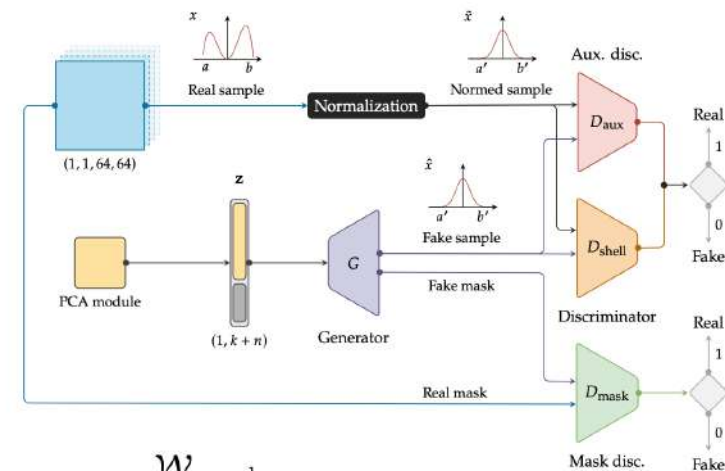
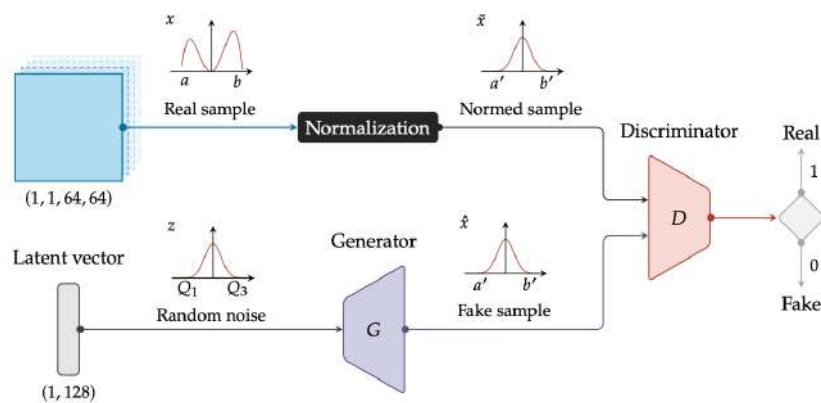
Results



How to avoid mode collapse



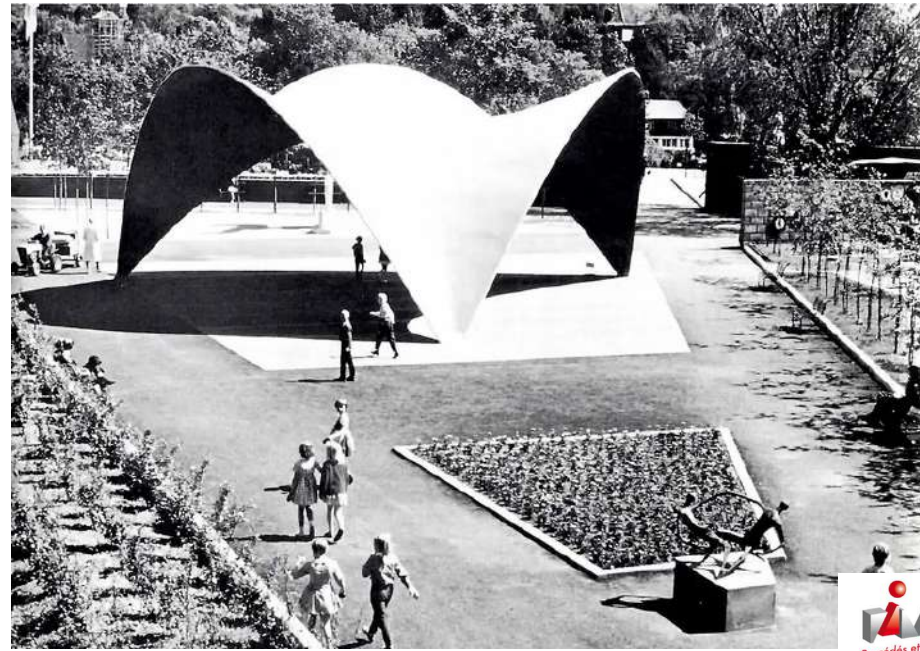
How to avoid mode collapse



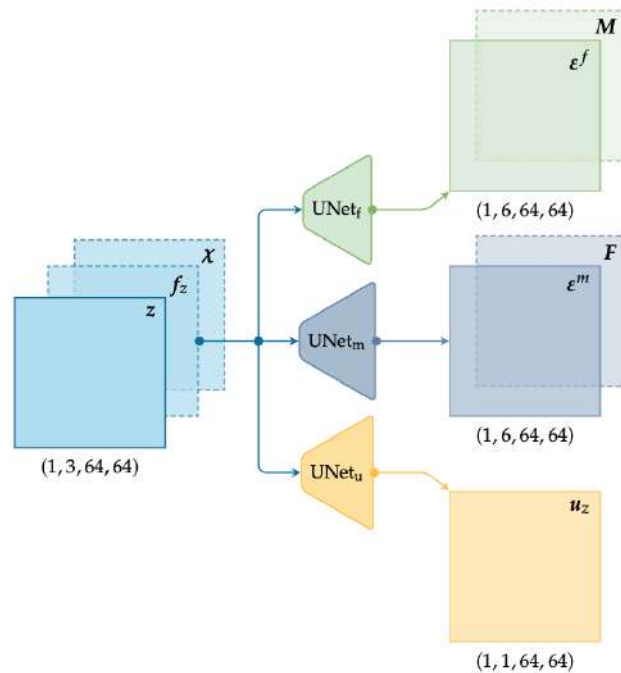
$$m_f = \frac{\mathcal{W}_{\text{memb}}}{\mathcal{W}_{\text{memb}} + \mathcal{W}_{\text{flex}}}, \quad m_f \in [0, 1]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{G_{\text{total}}} = \mathcal{L}_{G_{\text{shell}}}^{\text{fake}} + \mathcal{L}_{G_{\text{mask}}}^{\text{fake}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{FM}} + \lambda_{D_{\text{aux}}} \cdot \mathcal{L}_{D_{\text{aux}}}^{\text{fake}}$$

Shell structures



Physics-informed discriminator



$$\mathcal{W}_{\text{memb}} = \int_{\Gamma} F_{11} \varepsilon_{11}^m + F_{22} \varepsilon_{22}^m + F_{12} \gamma_{12}^m d\xi_1 d\xi_2,$$

$$\mathcal{W}_{\text{flex}} = \int_{\Gamma} M_{11} \varepsilon_{11}^f + M_{22} \varepsilon_{22}^f + M_{12} \gamma_{12}^f d\xi_1 d\xi_2,$$

$$\mathcal{W}_{\text{ext}} = \int_{\Gamma} \mathbf{f}_{\text{ext}}^{\top} \cdot \mathbf{u} d\xi_1 d\xi_2,$$

$$\delta \mathcal{P} = \mathcal{W}_{\text{memb}} + \mathcal{W}_{\text{flex}} - \mathcal{W}_{\text{ext}} = 0,$$

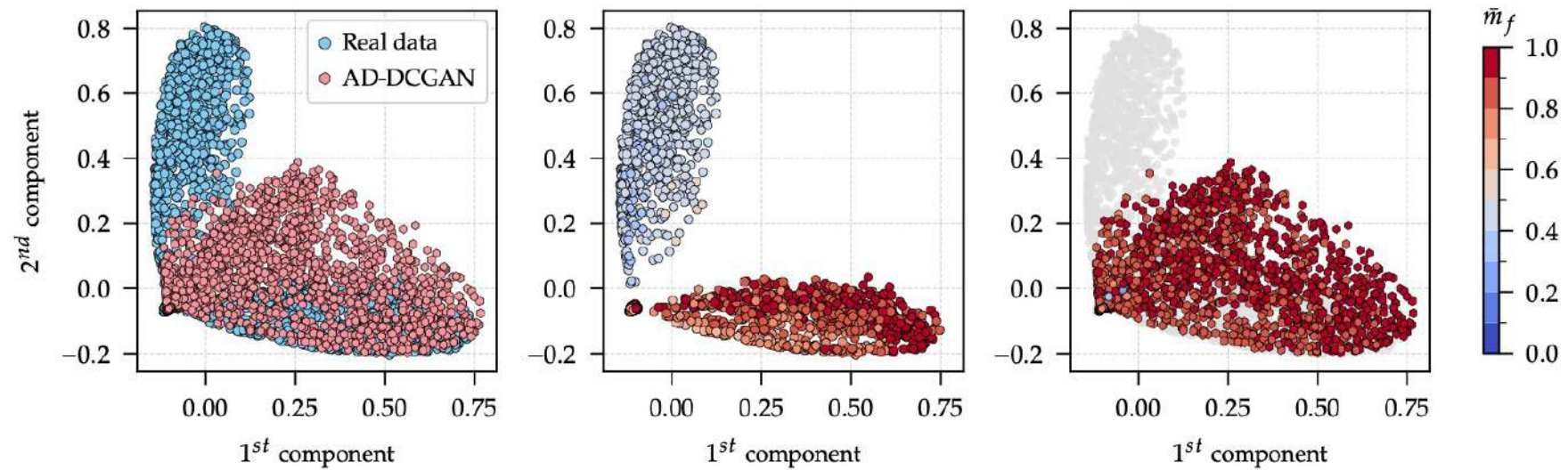
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{PB-PUNet}} = \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|_2^2 + \lambda_{\text{phys}} \cdot \delta \mathcal{P}(\hat{\mathbf{y}}).$$

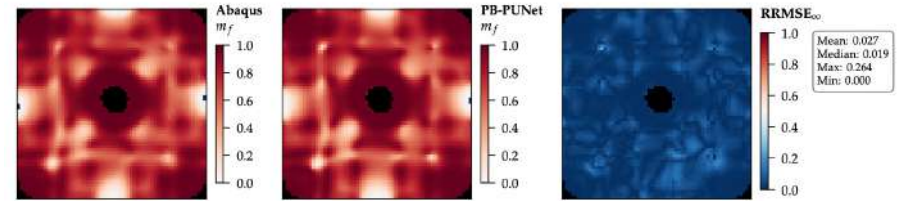
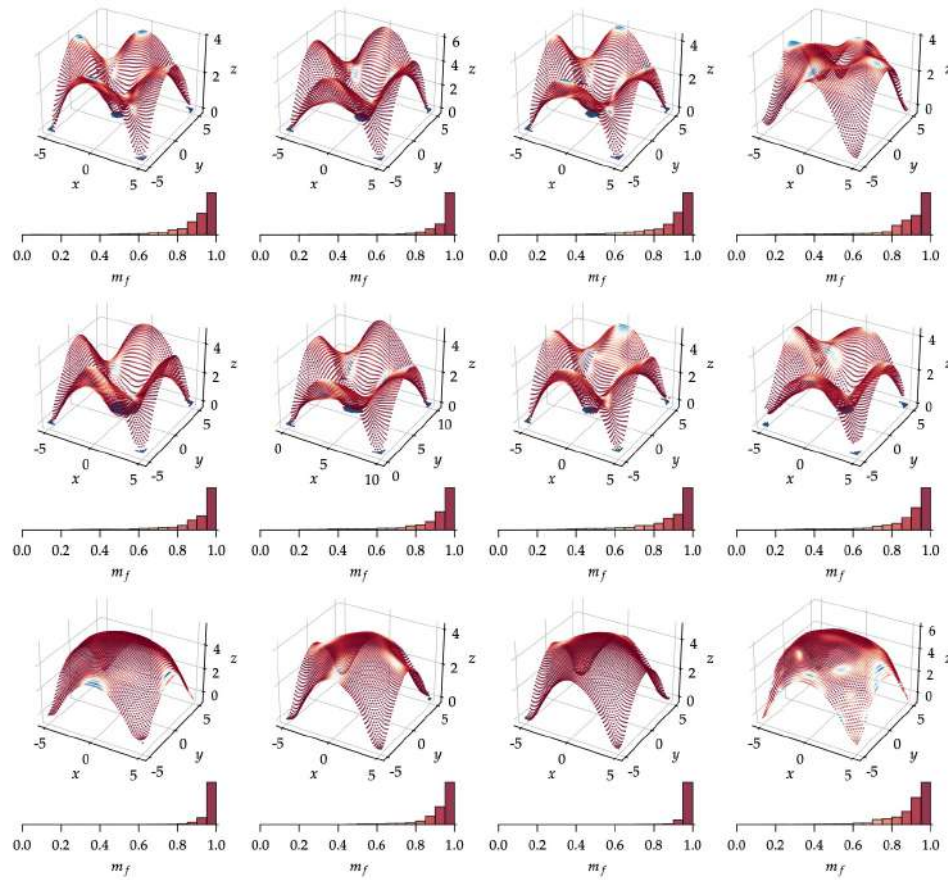
$$m_f = \frac{\mathcal{W}_{\text{memb}}}{\mathcal{W}_{\text{memb}} + \mathcal{W}_{\text{flex}}}, \quad m_f \in [0, 1]$$



Bastek, J. H., & Kochmann, D. M. (2023). Physics-informed neural networks for shell structures. *European Journal of Mechanics-A/Solids*, 97, 104849.

Filling in the manifold





Hybrid modeling during operation: Singapore (Descartes)





Key Cumulative Figures

\$25M

GRANT FROM NRF (SGD)

\$5M

PHDs GRANT FROM NTU,
NUS, A*STAR & CNRS (SGD)

4

COLLABORATION
PROJECTS WITH LOCAL
AGENCIES

23

ACADEMIC MEMBERS

11

INDUSTRIAL PARTNERS

5 YEARS

OCT 2021 – OCT 2026

204

RESEARCHERS

INCLUDING:
80 PIs
94 RA & RF
30 PhD Students

**SG
ECOSYSTEM**



230

PAPERS PUBLISHED

3

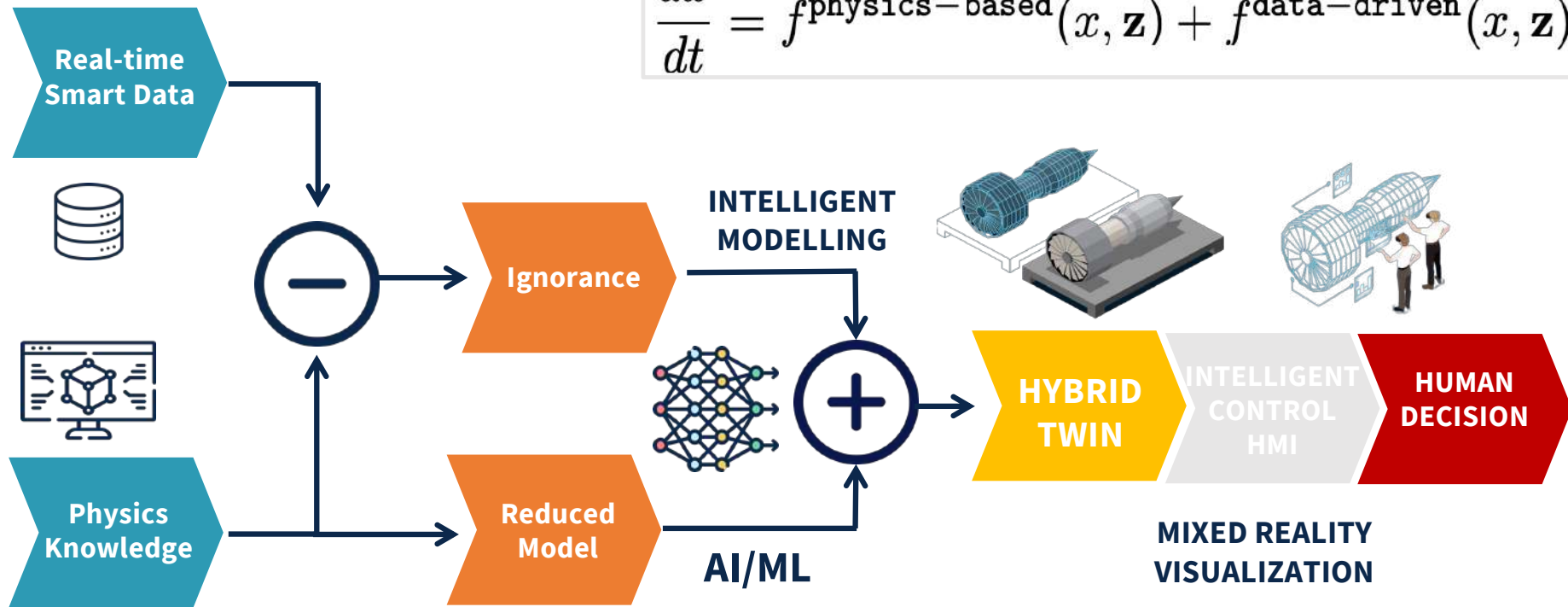
PATENTS FILLED

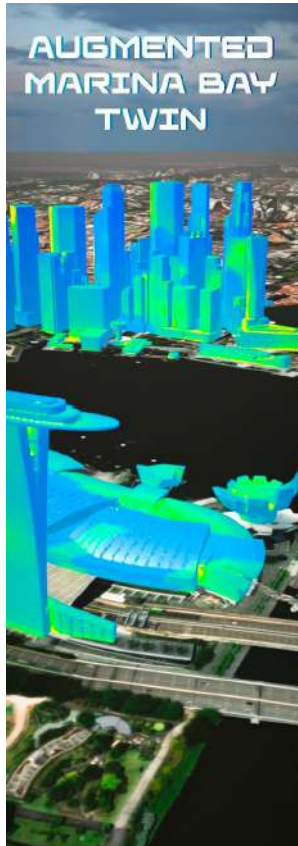
1

START-UP CREATED

HYBRID TWIN APPROACH

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f^{\text{physics-based}}(x, \mathbf{z}) + f^{\text{data-driven}}(x, \mathbf{z})$$





CONTEXT

Environmental conditions are strongly impacted by the wind field: temperature, noise, air quality, pollutant dispersion, ...

OBJECTIVE

Computing the wind map and all the associated environmental fields

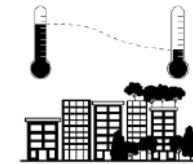
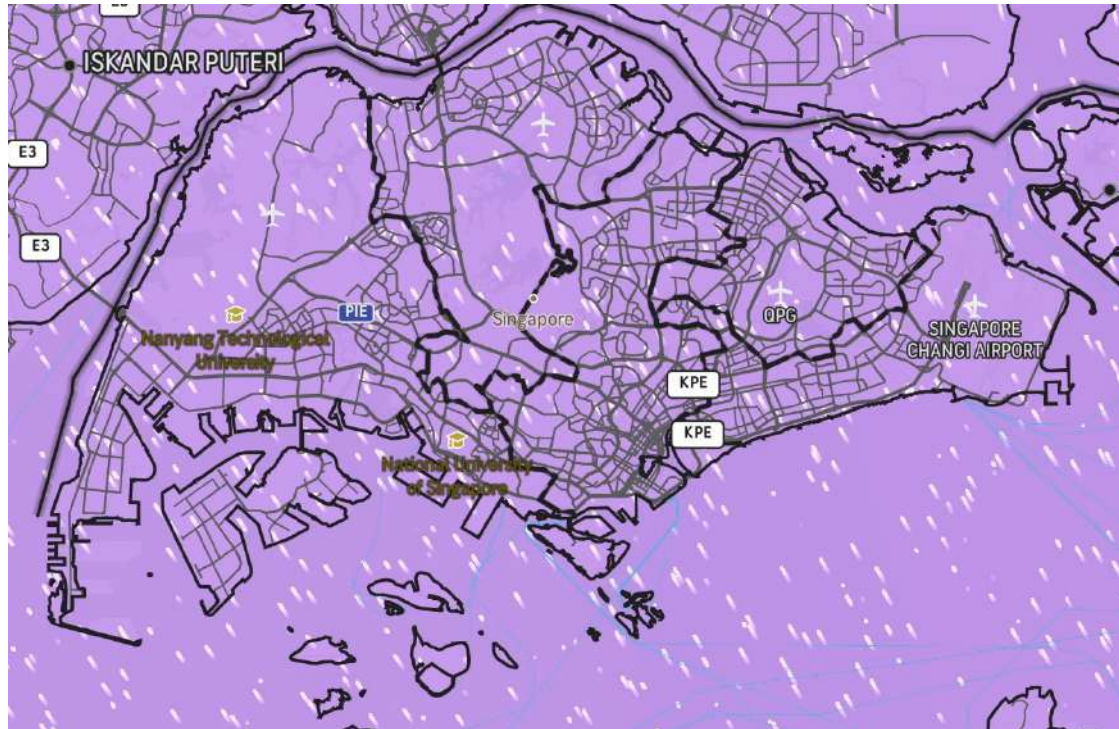
APPROACH

Surrogates working on **parametric** maps

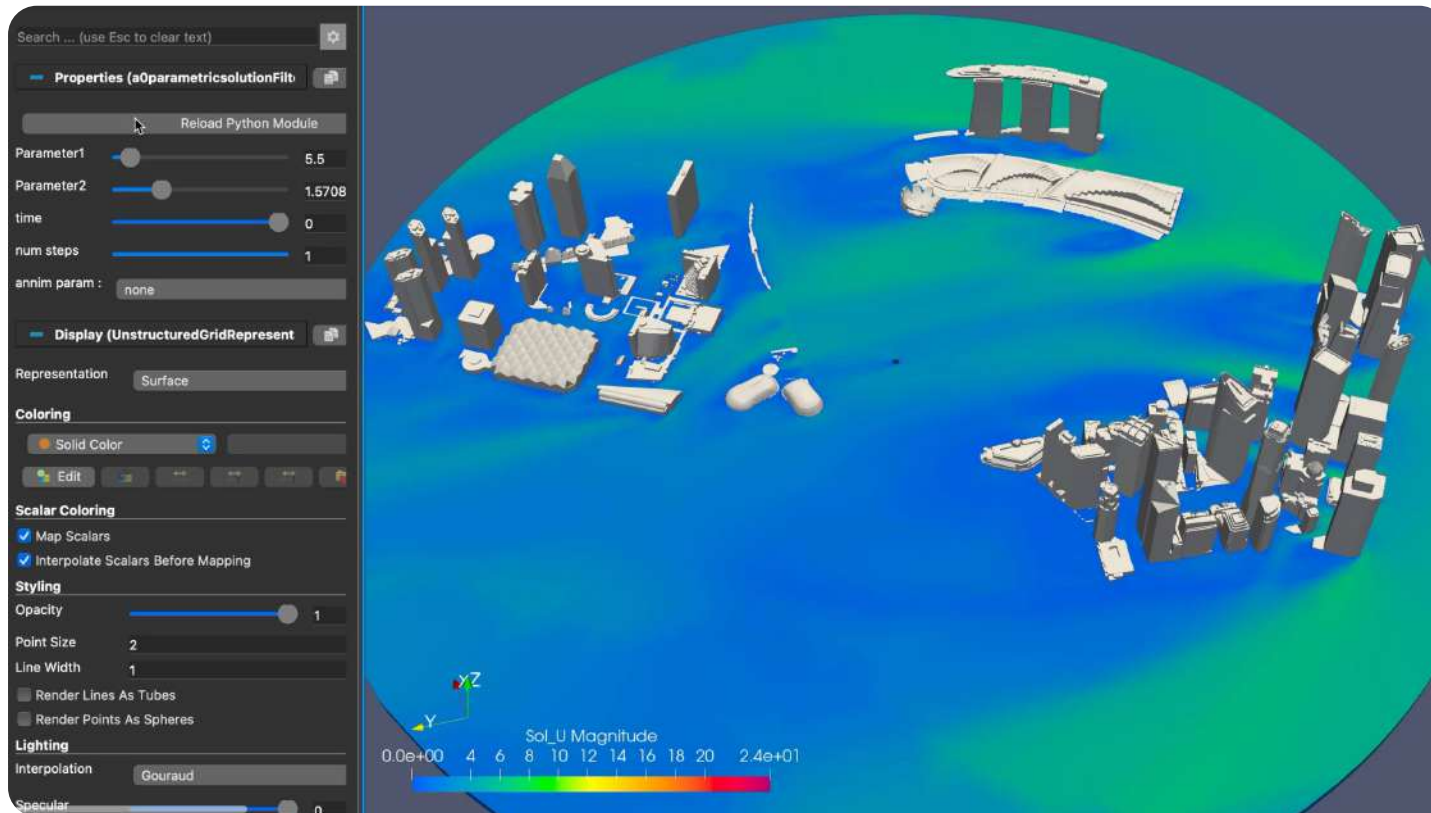
OUTCOME

Parametric environmental real-time models

WIND MAP



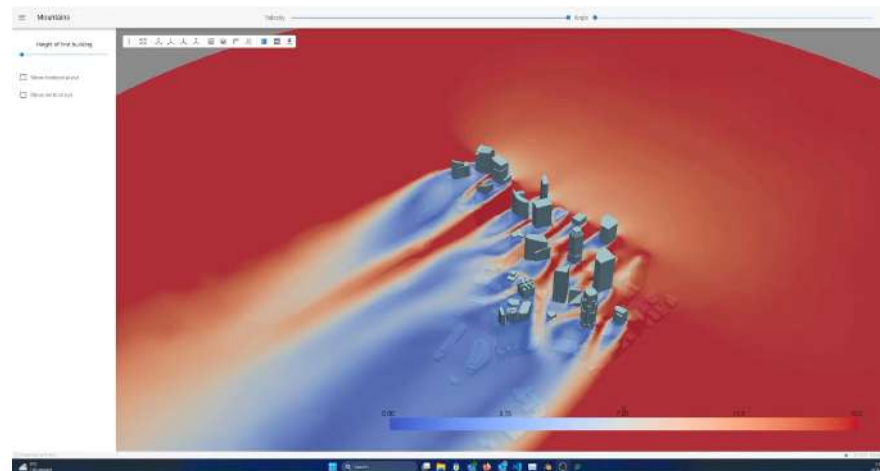
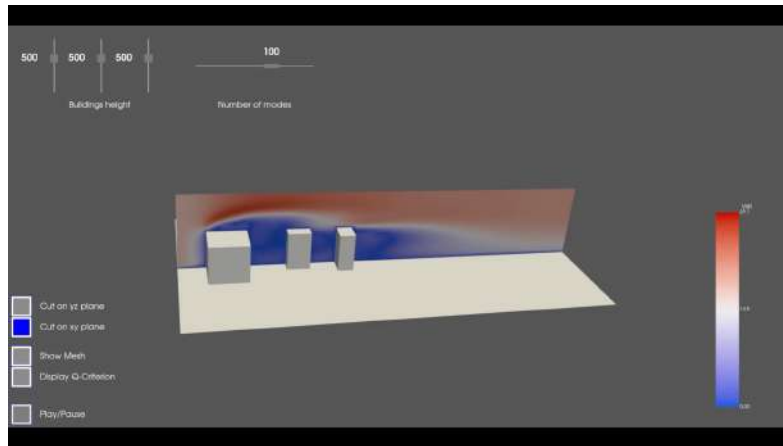
WIND MAP: DOWNSCALING



duoverse
Bridge the gap between models and reality.

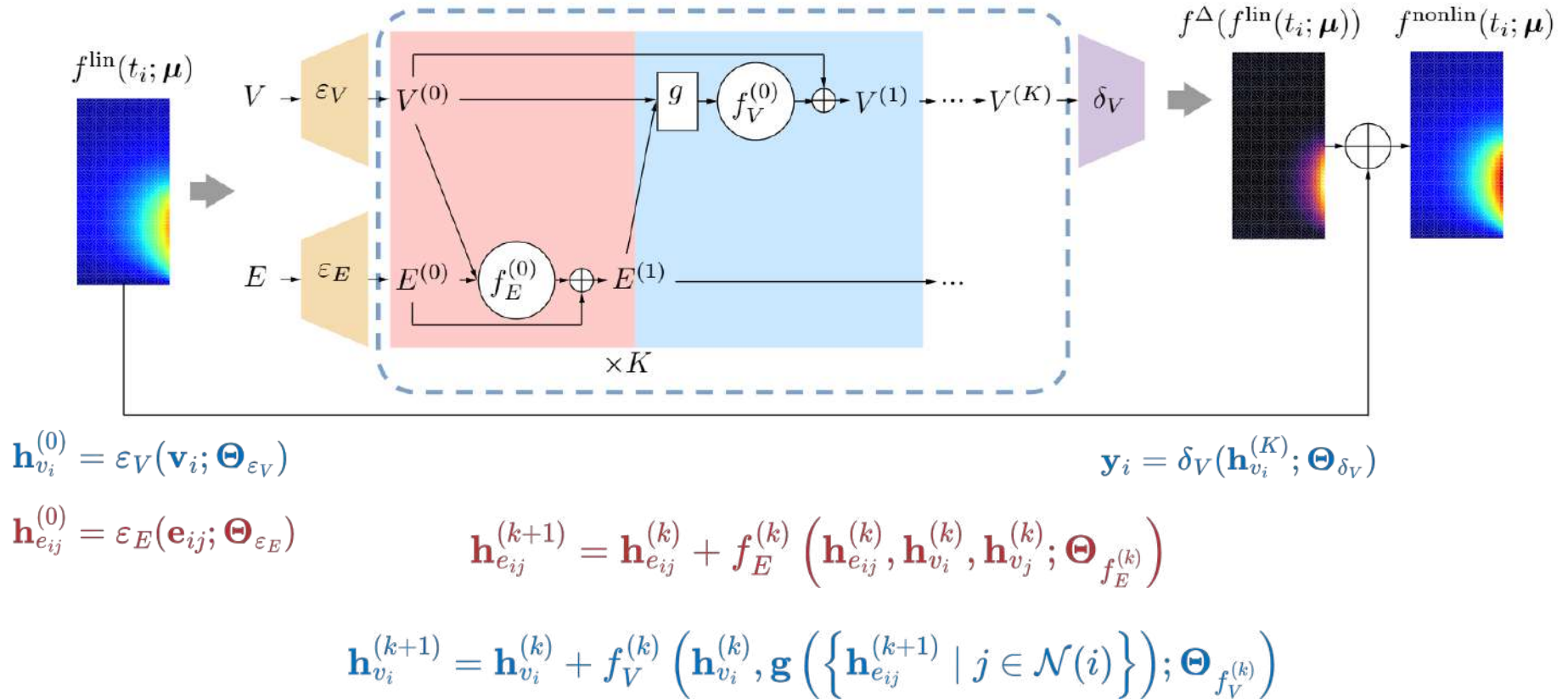
OpenFOAM

MAPS FOR PLANNING



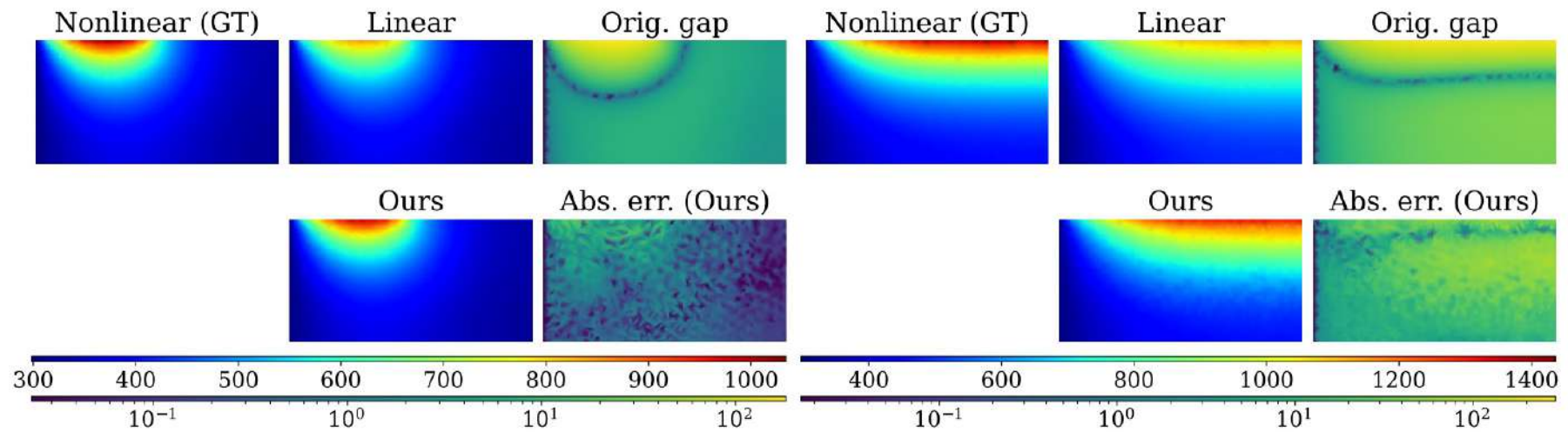
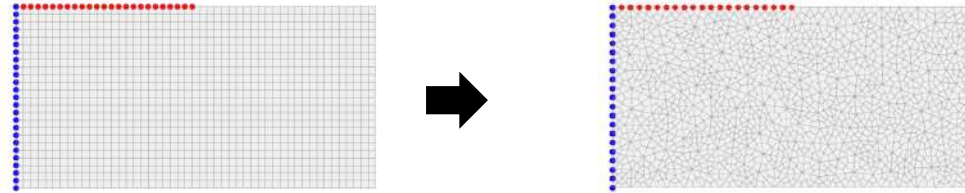
duoverse
Bridge the gap between models and reality.
Open▽FOAM

$$f^{\text{GT}}(t; \boldsymbol{\mu}) = f^{\text{FEM}}(t; \boldsymbol{\mu}) + f^{\Delta}(f^{\text{FEM}}(t; \boldsymbol{\mu}))$$



Bridging Data and Physics: A Graph Neural Network–Based Hybrid Modeling Framework for FEM approximations. M. Gorpinich, B. Moya, S. Rodriguez, F. Meraghni, Y. Jaafra, A. Briot M. Henner, R. Leon, F. Chinesta

Mesh generalization

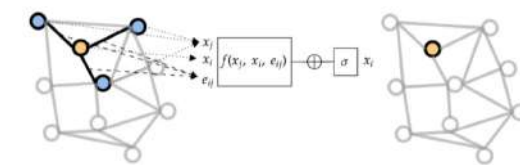
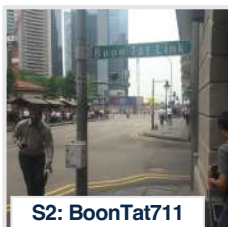
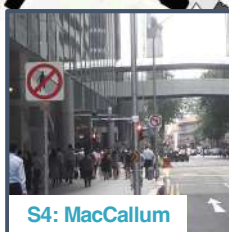
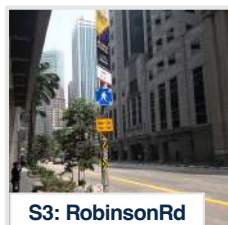
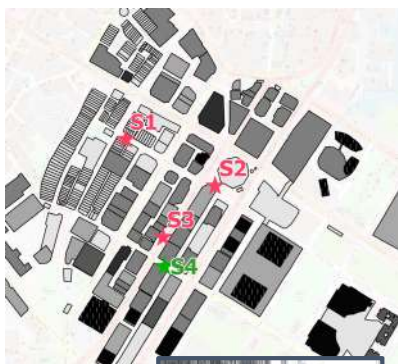
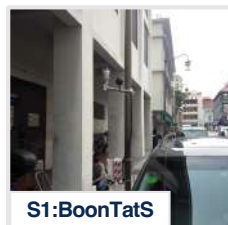
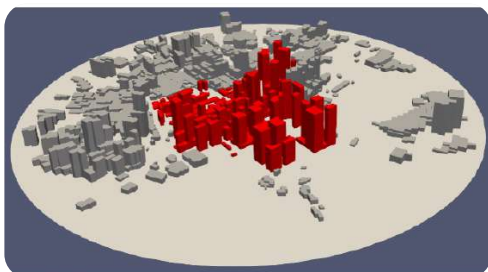


(a)

(b)

Prediction of the simulation on an irregular mesh with the training performed on the regular mesh.

HYBRID MODELLING: IMPROVING PREDICTIONS ACCURACY



$$x_i^{(l)} = \sigma^{(l)} \left(x_i^{(l-1)}, \bigoplus_{j \in \mathcal{V}(v_i)} f^{(l)}(x_i^{(l-1)}, x_j^{(l-1)}, e_{ij}^{(l-1)}) \right),$$

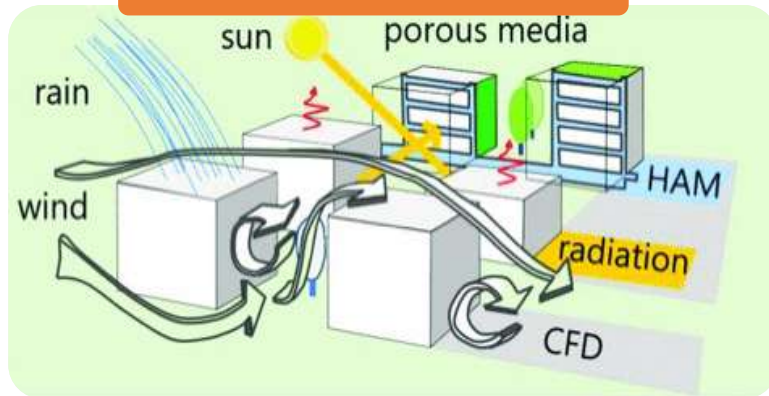
$$x_i^{(l)} = \psi^{(l)}(x_i^{(l-1)}, x_j^{(l-1)}, e_{ij}^{(l-1)})$$

Root Mean Square Error (°C)	Measurement sites			
	S1 (temporal validation)	S2 (temporal validation)	S3 (temporal validation)	S4 (spatial validation)
SURROGATE	1.3	2.1	1.9	1.7
HYBRID	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7

Hybrid Model improves performance & corrects inaccuracies

TEMPERATURE: OUTDOOR (AUG. 2025 – AUG. 2026)

SIMULATION MODEL

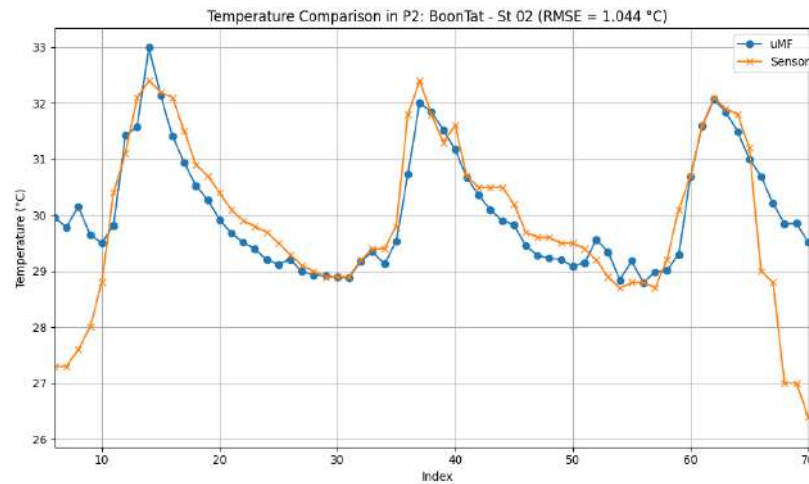


VS

REAL DATA (FROM COOLING SINGAPORE)



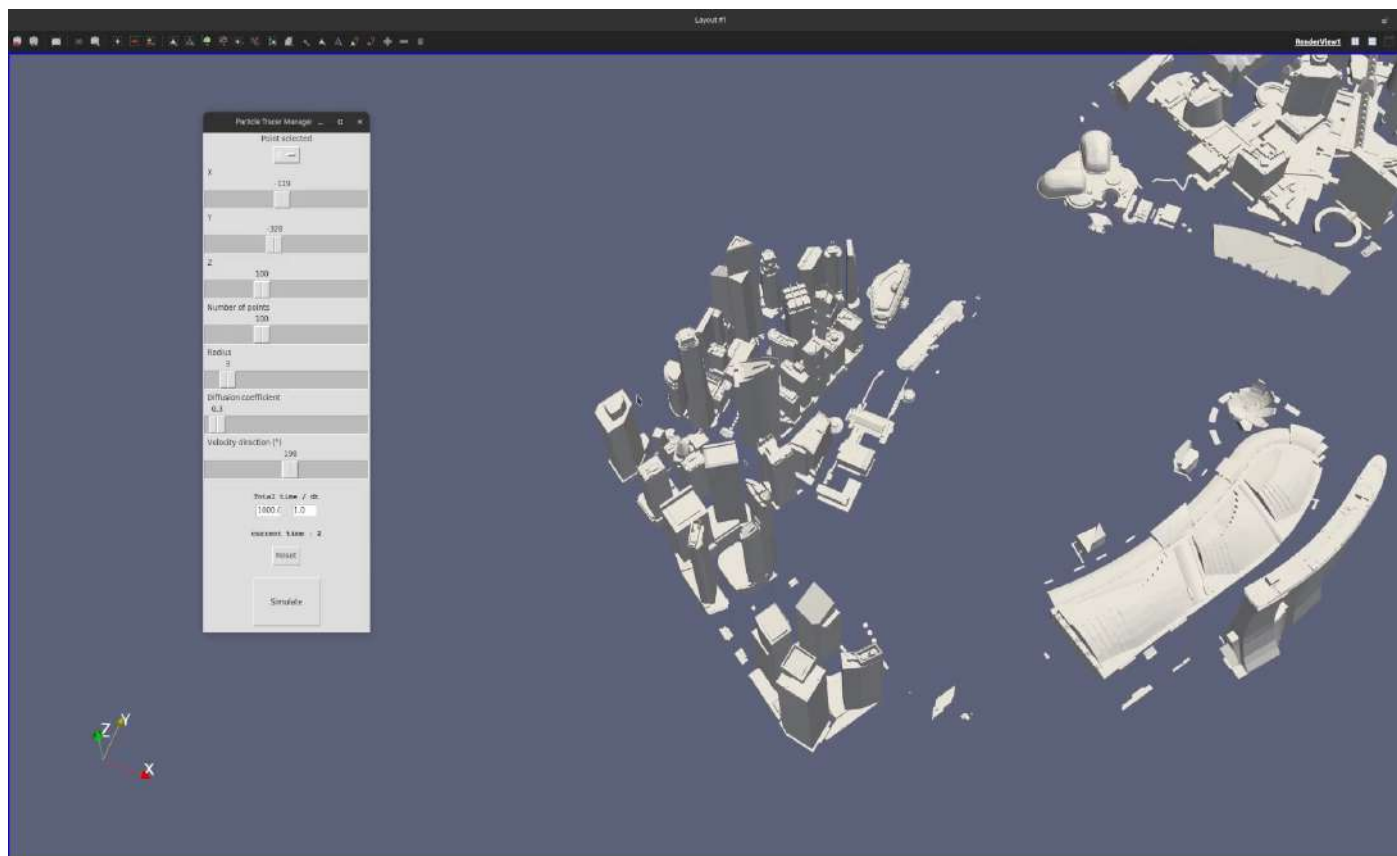
**SUCCESSFUL
PREDICTION!**



**(SEC) SINGAPORE-ETH
CENTRE**



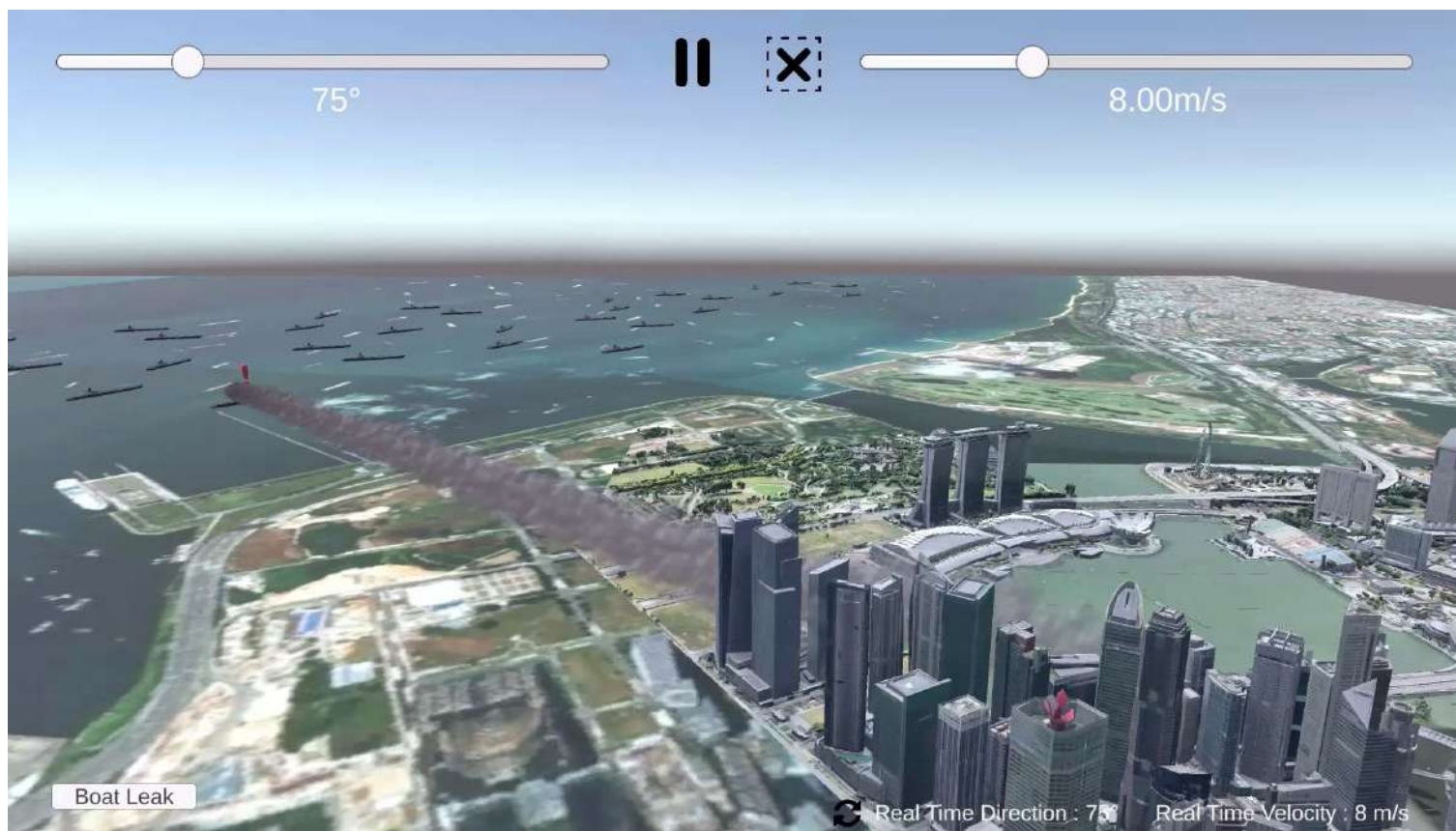
RISK EVALUATION: POLLUTION DISPERSION



duoverse
Bridge the gap between models and reality.

Open  FOAM

RISK EVALUATION: PLUME DISPERSION

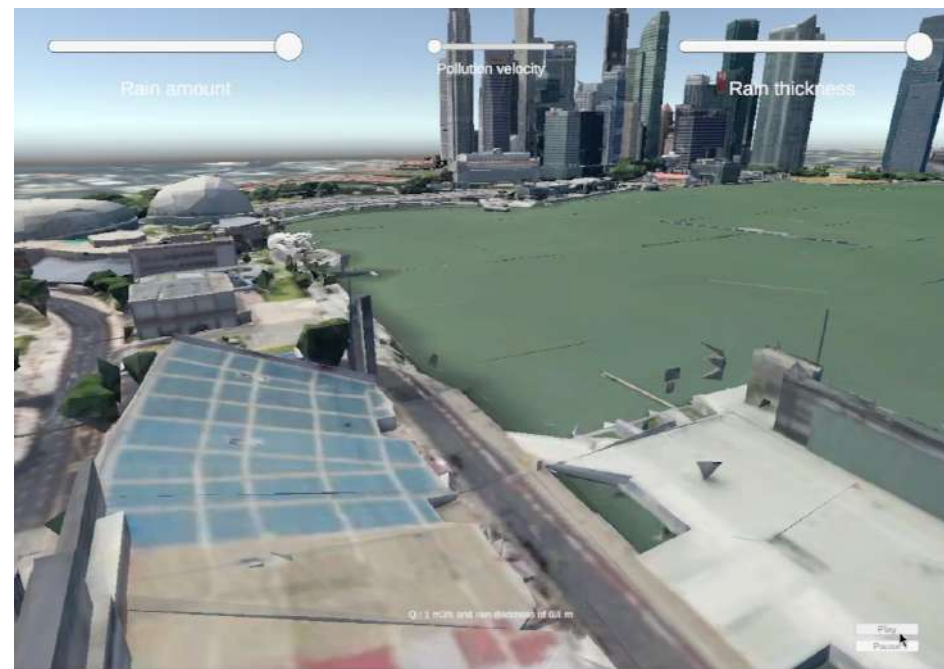
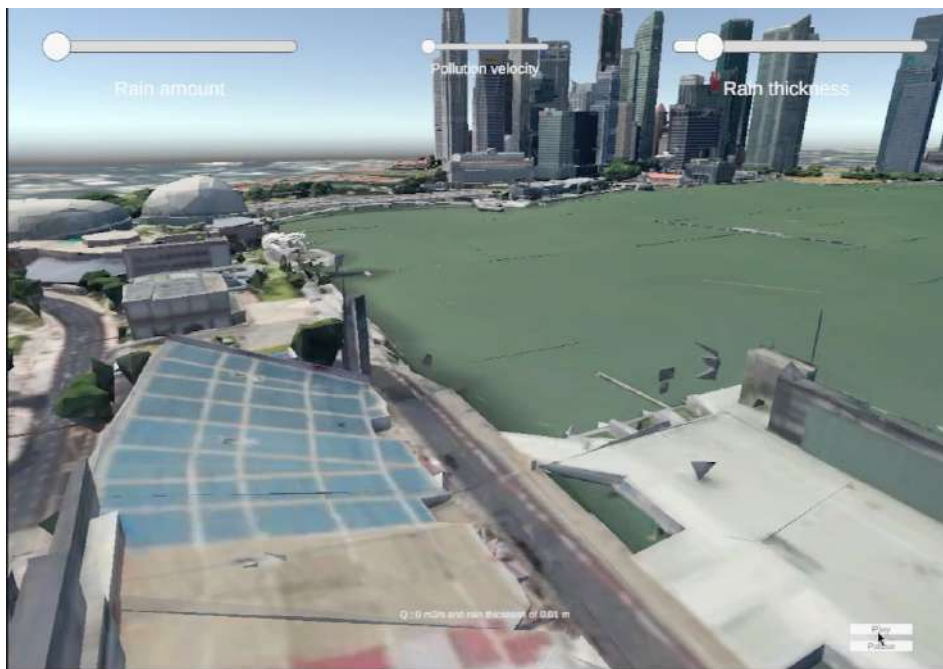


duoverse

Bridge the gap between models and reality.

Open ∇ FOAM

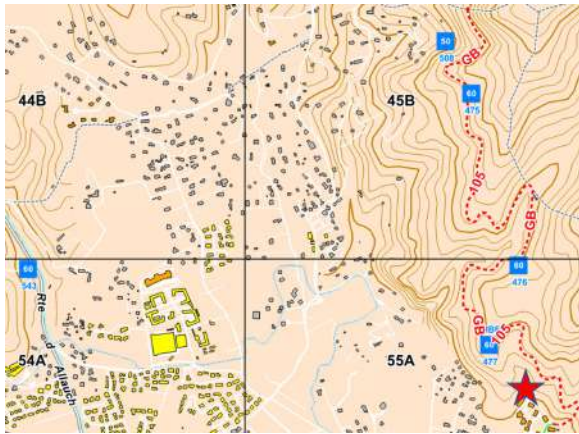
RISK MITIGATION



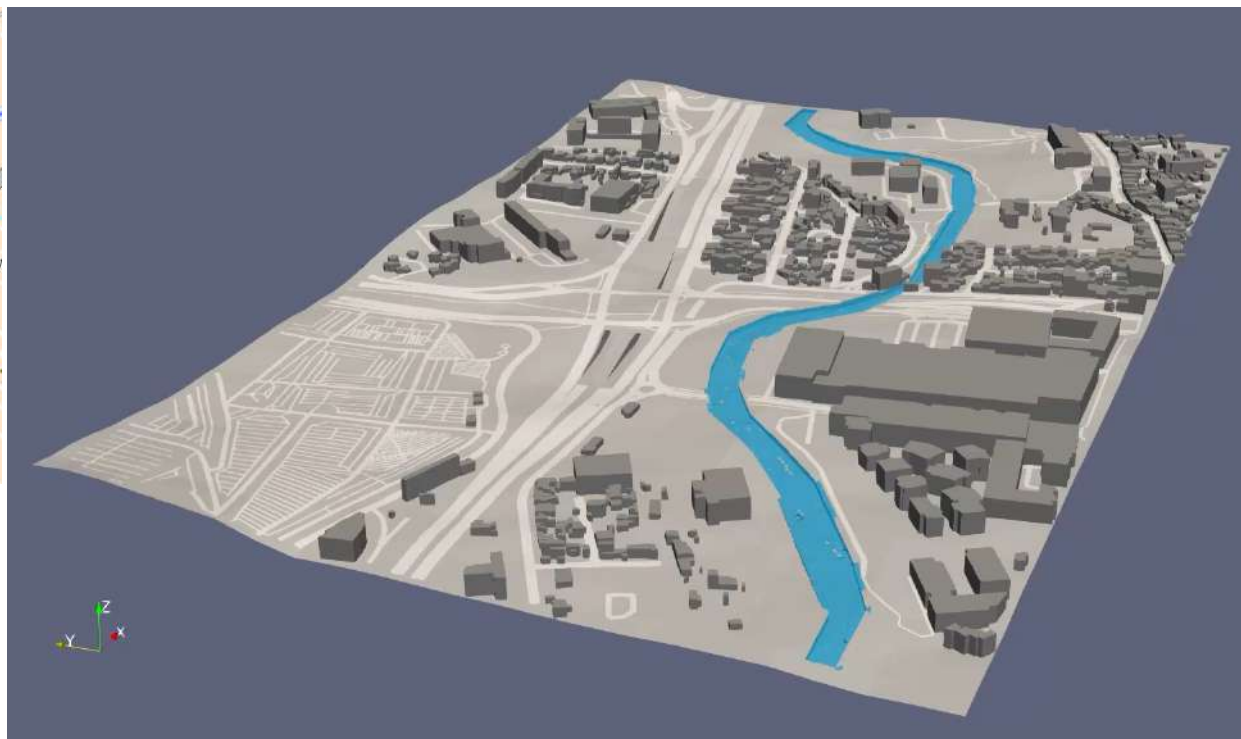
RISK EVALUATION: OIL DISPERSION



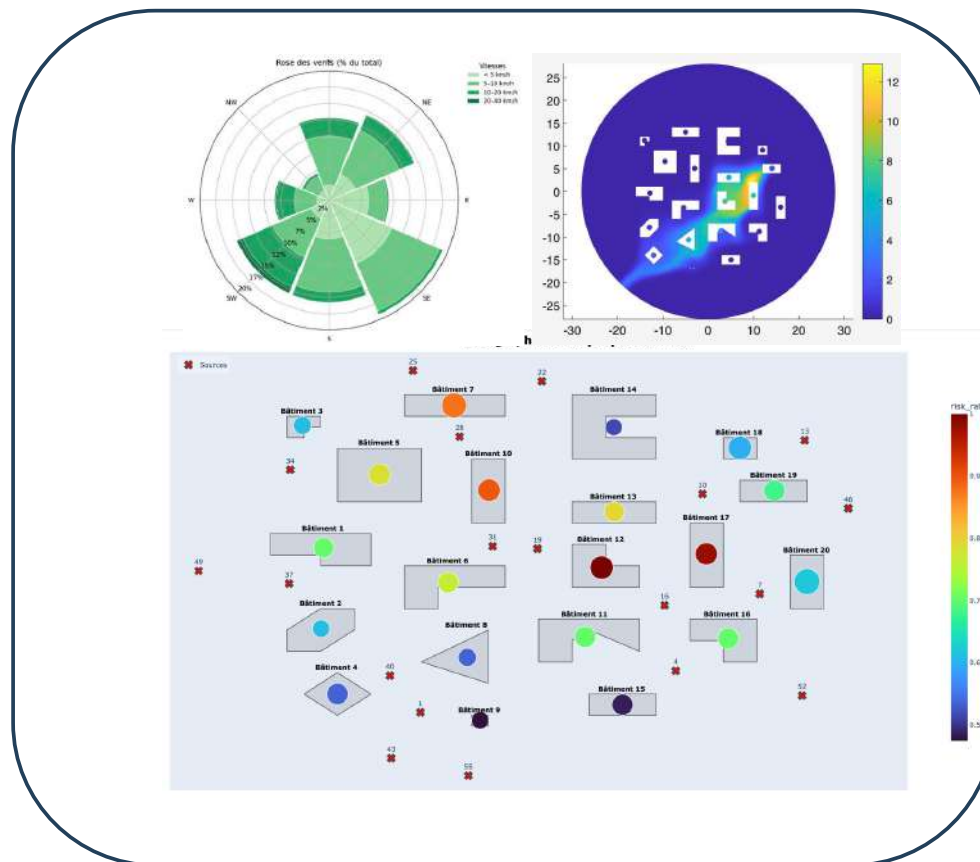
RISK MANAGEMENT: FIRE PROPAGATION



RISK MANAGEMENT: FLOODING



HYBRID MODELS – RISK – ECONOMICAL IMPACT: INSURANCES



Conclusions and future work



Conclusions

*A smart territory is not over-digitalized.
However, its transition is led by hybrid models
supported by specific knowledge.*

**Next steps- towards enhanced manifolds:
Interpretable spaces with coherent results
and uncertainty. Construction of KPIs for risk
evaluation.**

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