

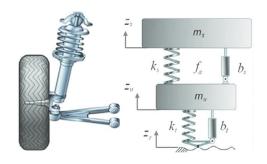
Graph Neural Network with a Physics Inductive Bias for Multi- body Dynamical System

Vinay Sharma, Olga Fink

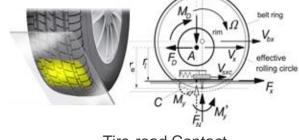
Intelligent Maintenance and Operations System, EPFL

Multi-Body Dynamical Systems:

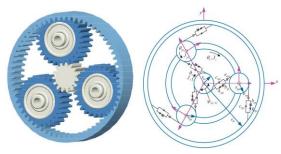
Integral to Industrial Applications



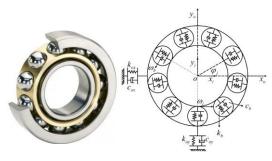
Suspension Systems



Tire-road Contact



Planetary Gears



Roller Bearings

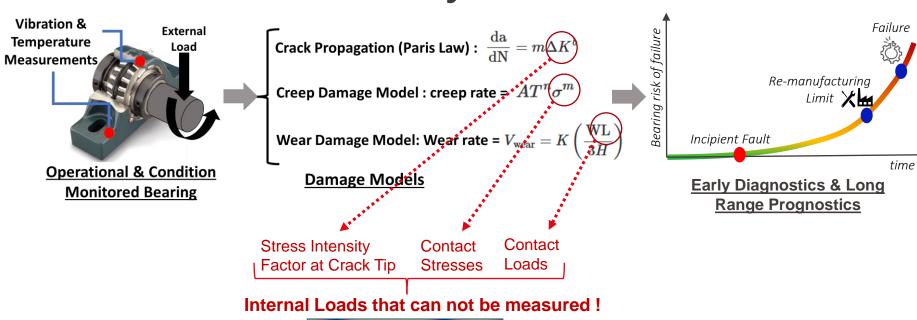
EPFL

Motivation : Need for Dynamical Models

Outer ring

Hertzian Contact Stress

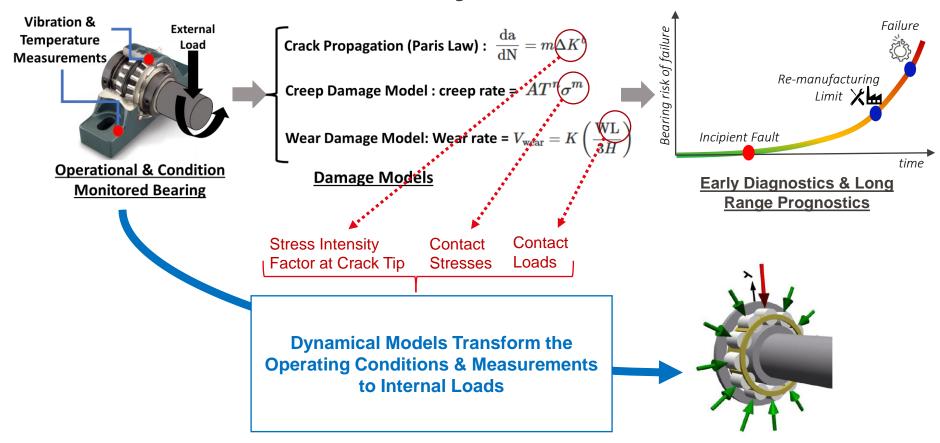
Roller



-

EPFL

Motivation : Need for Dynamical Models



Attributes of an Ideal Dynamics Model

OUTPUT



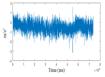
On-line Dynamics Prediction as a function of Changing Operating Conditions.



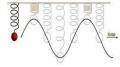
Interpretable & Explainable dynamics



Long trajectory roll-out & stable error accumulation INPUT DATA



Noisy input data



Learning from trajectory without parameters as input

GENERALIZATION

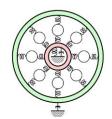


Extrapolation to Unseen Configurations



Generalization to unseen operating conditions



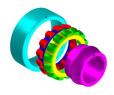


Lumped Parameter Models

Li & Lee (2005).

Gear fatigue crack prognosis using embedded model, gear dynamic model and fracture mechanics. Mechanical systems and signal processing

Developed a dynamic model of a gear transmission to estimate the internal loads from measurements for RUL prediction using Paris Law

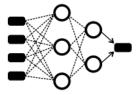


FEA/Multiphysics Simulations

Kacprzynski, et. al. (2002). Enhancement of physics-of-failure prognostic models with system level features.

IEEE aerospace conference

Combination of **Paris law** along with a simplified two-dimensional (2D) **FEA** for **estimating stress-intensity-factor** RUL estimation of Helicopter Gears



Data Driven Methods Feed Forward Neural Networks, PINNS

Pavlenko, et.al. (2019).

Application of artificial neural network for identification of bearing stiffness characteristics in rotor dynamics analysis. International Conference on Design, Simulation, Manufacturing, 2018

ANN trained on **FEA model** data to predict **bearing stiffness** as a function of rotor speed.



OUTPUT



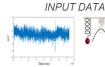
On-line Dynamics Prediction as a function of Changing Operating Conditions.



Explainable dynamics



Long trajectory roll-out & stable error accumulation



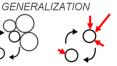
Noisy input



Learning from trajectory without parameters as input



Extrapolation to Configurations



Generalization to unseen operating conditions



Lumped Parameter Models











Hu, Y., Miao, X., Si, Y., Pan, E., & Zio, E. (2022). Prognostics and health management: A review from the perspectives of design, development and decision. Reliability Engineering & System Safety, 2022

Thelen, A., Zhang, X., Fink, O., Lu, Y., Ghosh, S., Youn, B.D., Todd, M.D., Mahadevan, S., Hu, C. and Hu, Z., 2022. A comprehensive review of digital twin—part 1: modeling and twinning enabling technologies. Structural and Multidisciplinary Optimization, 2022





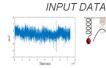




Explainable dynamics

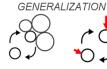


Long trajectory roll-out & stable error accumulation



Noisy input

Learning from trajectory without parameters as input



Extrapolation to Configurations



Generalization to unseen operating conditions



Lumped Parameter Models













FEA/Multiphysics Simulations











Hu, Y., Miao, X., Si, Y., Pan, E., & Zio, E. (2022). Prognostics and health management: A review from the perspectives of design, development and decision. Reliability Engineering & System Safety, 2022

Thelen, A., Zhang, X., Fink, O., Lu, Y., Ghosh, S., Youn, B.D., Todd, M.D., Mahadevan, S., Hu, C. and Hu, Z., 2022. A comprehensive review of digital twin—part 1: modeling and twinning enabling technologies. Structural and Multidisciplinary Optimization, 2022







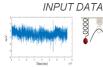


OUTPUT

Explainable dynamics



Long trajectory roll-out & stable error accumulation

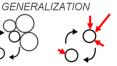


Noisy input

Learning from trajectory without parameters as input







Generalization to unseen operating conditions



Lumped Parameter Models





























Data Driven Methods Feed Forward Neural Networks, PINNS











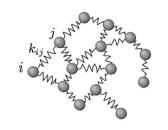
[•] Hu, Y., Miao, X., Si, Y., Pan, E., & Zio, E. (2022). Prognostics and health management: A review from the perspectives of design, development and decision. Reliability Engineering & System Safety, 2022

Thelen, A., Zhang, X., Fink, O., Lu, Y., Ghosh, S., Youn, B.D., Todd, M.D., Mahadevan, S., Hu, C. and Hu, Z., 2022. A comprehensive review of digital twin—part 1: modeling and twinning enabling technologies. Structural and Multidisciplinary Optimization, 2022

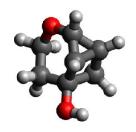


Recent Progress:Graph Neural Network Based Approaches for Learning Dynamics

GNNs excel at modelling systems driven by pair-wise interactions









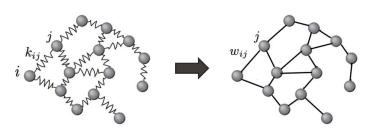
Spring-Mass Systems

Motion Dynamics

Molecular Dynamics

Particle Dynamics

GNNs Incorporate Spatial Inductive Bias:



Spatial Connectivity Between Different Components is explicitly modelled

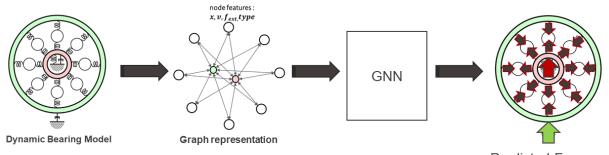
- Zhou, Jie, et al. "Graph neural networks: A review of methods and applications." Al open 1, 2020
 - Sanchez-Gonzalez, Alvaro, et al. "Learning to simulate complex physics with graph networks." International conference on machine learning. PMLR, 2020.

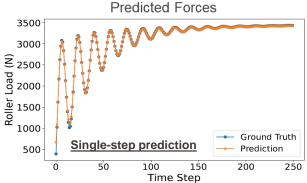
EPFL

Recent Progress:

E.g. Graph neural networks for dynamic modeling of roller bearings

Sharma, V., Ravesloot, J., Taal, C., & Fink, O., Annual Conference of the PHM Society, 2023







Inspired by Lumped Parameter Models Graph Representations of Multi-Body Industrial Systems are straightforward.



GNN based Dynamics Model:

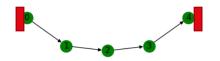
Details of Data-Driven Interaction Learning

State of the art method:

Graph Neural Simulator,

Learning to simulate complex physics with graph networks." Sanchez-Gonzalez, et.al., ICML 2020

How GNNs Model Dynamics? : Example of a Spring-Mass dynamical System:



The Dynamical System is Represented as a Graph where:

- Each Node represent the mass
- Each Edge represent the spring

Node Feature:

Dynamics Features: Position, Velocity

Scalar Features: Type of Node / Fixed-Non Fixed



Edge Feature:

Dynamics Features: Relative distance between Nodes Scalar Feature: Type of Edge (e.g. Damper/Spring)

des Encode:

Transform Features to N dimensional Numerical Representation

Process:

Transform Node and Edge Representations by Adding neighbouring node representation.

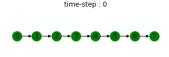
Decode:

Node Representations are decoded as Node accelerations



GNN based Dynamics Model: Details of Data-Driven Interaction Learning

<u>Assessing Model Performance in Generalization</u>



Train: Train: 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 masses
Test: 12 masses (Extrapolation)



GNN based Dynamics Model: Details of Data-Driven Interaction Learning

Assessing Model Performance in Generalization

timestep = 25



- Graph Neural Simulator
- Physics Simulation

Research Gap Purely Data Driven GNNs

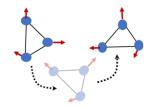
- 1) Prone to Error-Accumulation For Long Rollouts
- 2) Unsatisfactory Generalization

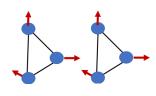


Proposed Method: PI-GNN

- 1) Novel Architecture with Symmetry Preservation, Momentum & Angular Momentum Conservation
- 2) Reinterpretation of Message Passing as Euler integration of Forward Newton Dynamics

Symmetry in Dynamical Systems:



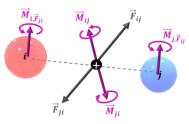


Rotation Equivariance: T

Translation Invariance:

Dynamical Vectors (Forces, Moments, Velocities etc. are Rotational Equivariant & Translational Invariant)

Conservation Laws in Dynamical Systems:



Conservation of Linear & Angular Momentum:

For 2 interacting Bodies with internal forces

- Linear momentum is conserved
- Total angular momentum is conserved
- Conservation of linear momentum implies equal and opposite interaction forces between two bodies.
- Conservation of angular momentum implies equal and opposite total torques on each body.



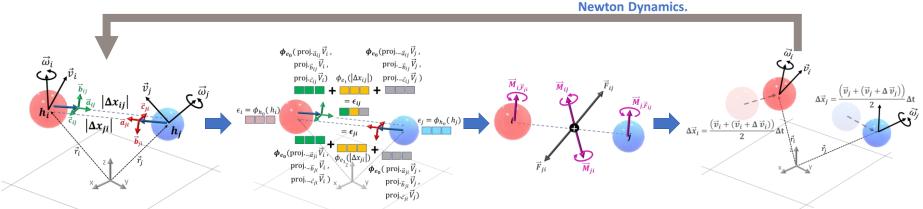
These biases are general and therefore are applicable to broad range of systems, PINNs on the other hand require system specific PDE knowledge



Proposed Method: PI-GNN

- 1) Novel Architecture with Symmetry Preservation, Momentum & Angular Momentum Conservation
- 2) Reinterpretation of Message Passing as Euler integration of Forward Newton Dynamics

Single Message Passing Layer of PI-GNN:



3D Local Reference Frame Defined for Each Edge



Encode Vectors & Scalar Features Separately.

Project Vectors on Local Reference Frame to get New Scalars.



Decode Internal Dyn. Vectors:

Message Passing: Single Step Forward

(Internal Forces & Moments)

Decode such that conservation of Linear & Ang. Momentum is quaranteed



Update Node State:

Single Step Forward Newton



Forward Dynamics Bias



Generalization : Larger Systems GNS v/s PI-GNN (proposed)

Train: 1000 time-step trajectories of 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 masses

Baseline

PI-GNN

timestep = 25

timestep = 25

Baseline **0+1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11**

PI-GNN



Physics Simulation Physics Simulation

12 masses (+2) 12 masses (+2)



Generalization: New Boundary conditions

Train: 1000 time-step trajectories of 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 masses

timestep = 25





10 masses & 3 nodes fixed



Generalization: New Boundary conditions

Train: 1000 time-step trajectories of 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 masses

timestep = 25





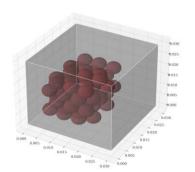
Physics Simulation

8 masses **Transition to Chaotic**

Spring-Coupled Double
Pendulum



Application to 6 DOF Collision Dynamics



SIMULATED TRAJECTORIES WITH MFix DEM SOLVER

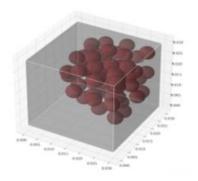
TRAINING DATA:

4 cases with different initial velocity of spheres with 6 DOF colliding with

- with rough walls of a box (coeff. of friction: 0.1), coeff of restitution: 0.9
- with other spheres (coeff. of friction: 0.1), coeff of restitution: 0.9



Application to 6 DOF Collision Dynamics



TRAINING DATA:

4 cases with different initial velocity of spheres with 6 DOF colliding with

- with rough walls of a box (coeff. of friction: 0.1), coeff of restitution: 0.9
- with **other spheres** (coeff. of friction: 0.1), coeff of restitution: 0.9

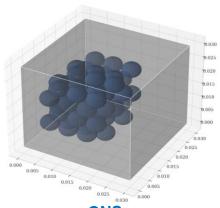
GENERALIZATION: 3x Initial Velocity

Ground Truth

0.000 0.005 0.015 0.015 0.015 0.015 0.015

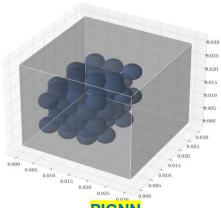
GROUND TRUTH (DEM SIM.)

Time step 0
Error (pos): 0.0138 mm
Error (vel): 0.0016 m/s
Error (angvel): 0.1088 rad/s



GNS (Baseline)

Time step 0 Error (pos): 0.0137 mm Error (vel): 0.0004 m/s Error (angvel): 0.0397 rad/s







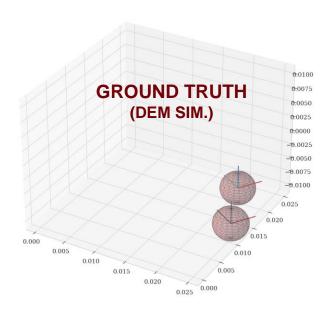
Linear & Angular Momentum Conservation

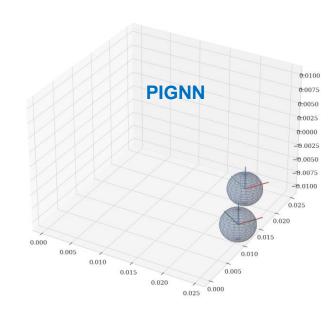
Experiment : A closed system of two particles undergoing inelastic collision (training data: 4 cases of box collisions same as before)

Time step 0
Error (pos): 0.0119 mm
Error (vel): 0.0000 m/s
Error (anqvel): 0.0000 rad/s

Ground Truth

Predicted

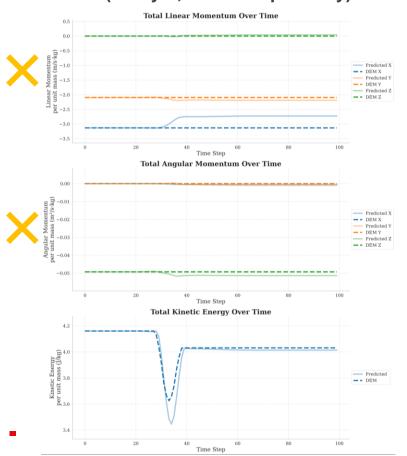




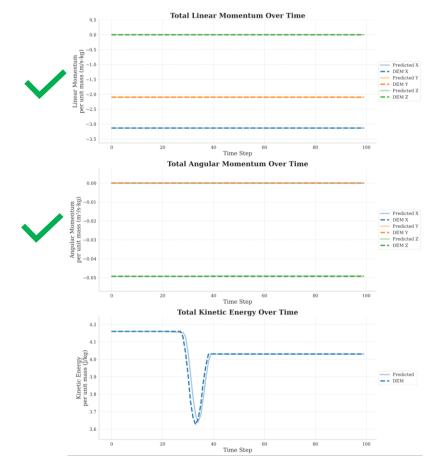


Linear & Angular Momentum Conservation

GNS (16 layer, 5 time step history)

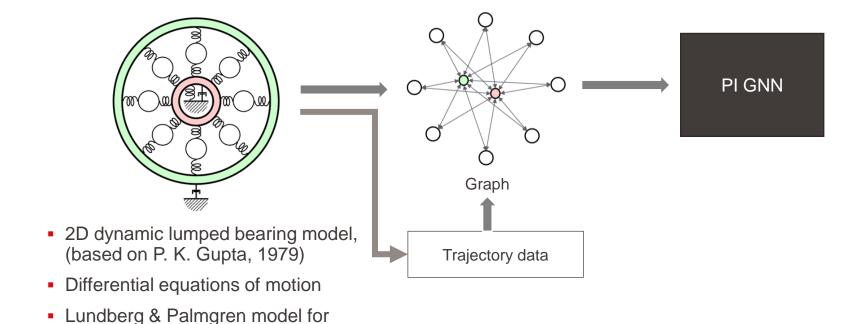


PIGNN (1 layer, 1 time step history)



Application to Industrial Multi-Body Systems 2D dynamic model of Rolling Element Bearing



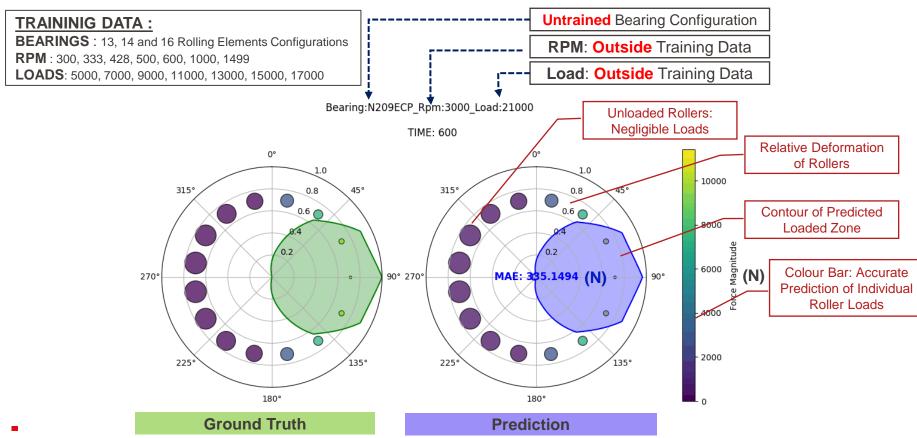


- Hertzian contact
- N209 CRB bearing (line contacts)

Application to Industrial Multi-Body Systems



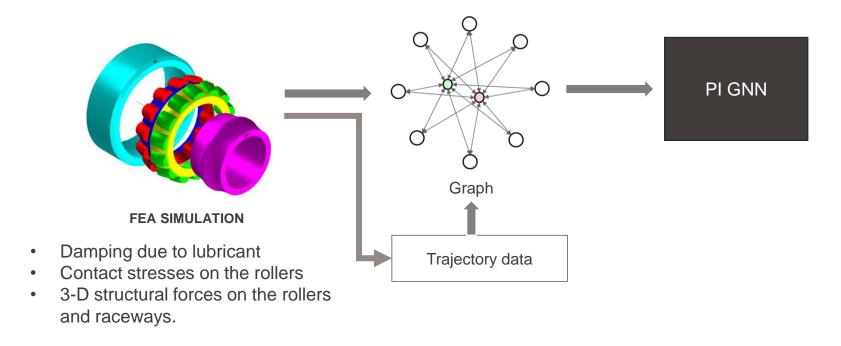
Data: 2D dynamic model of Rolling Element Bearing



Application to Industrial Multi-Body Systems



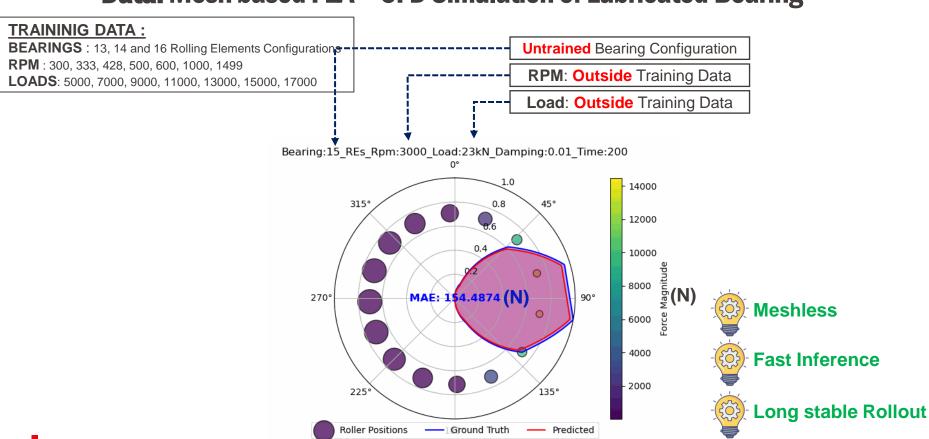
Data: Mesh based FEA + CFD Simulation of Lubricated Bearing



Application to Industrial Multi-Body Systems

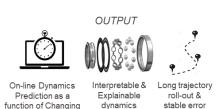


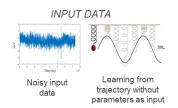
Data: Mesh based FEA + CFD Simulation of Lubricated Bearing

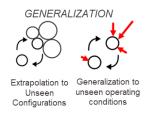




Conclusions:











Operating Conditions.





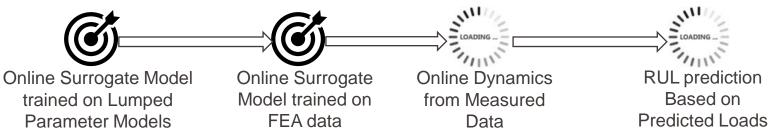
accumulation





- Applicable to broad range of dynamical systems
- Conservation of Momentum & Symmetry Preservation
- Long Stable Dynamics Rollouts

Next Steps:



Vinay Sharma



THANK YOU