DeepPore Dynamics

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Outline

- Challenge and background
- Our approach diffusion models
- Model parameters and results
- Iterative single time step iterations
- Next steps

The Challenge

- Building innovative AI models to predict CO2 invasion in a porous rock matrix.
- Data:

 \odot Domain arrays. \odot Invasion arrays.



Diffusion models

- First introduced for image generation in Ho et al. (2020)
- Generative approach, outperforming GANs Dhariwal et al. (2021)
- Work well for creating images from noise and a prompt



 Recent works have shown good results using diffusion models to predict fluid flow past an obstacle of varying shape – Hu et al. (2024)

The Model



Diffusion Models Parameters

Time steps	Epochs	Data Size	Training time
1000	10	177	9 hrs

Results

- The training loss ended with a MSE of 0.004
- The validation loss have an average value of about 0.0025.





Training Loss





Unet explicit: 1timestep input (previous t), domain as mask Unet explicit: 1timestep input (previous t), domain as mask, subsamples Unet implicit: 2 inputs (guess t, domain)

Unet explicit: 1timestep input (previous t), domain as mask













[1] Zongwei Zhou, Md Mahfuzur Rahman Siddiquee, Nima Tajbakhsh, and Jianming Liang. Unet++:A nested u-net architecture for medical image segmentation, 2018.

Next steps

• Diffusion:

 \odot Correct the model and generate close denoised realizations.

• Enhance the training by trying a different neural network.

 \odot Apply the domain data at the end to make sure that generated CO $_2$ are not located out of the pores.

- Assessing whether applying 3D Conv layers in the Unet generates better results, or adding LSTM instead of the Unet to integrate time sequence better.
- Try time embedding using Feature-wise Linear Modulation (FiLM)

$$y = \gamma(t) \cdot x + eta(t)$$

Thank you

Appendix

