

IMPERIAL

RAPIDS

Rapid AI-Powered Image-to-Dynamic Simulations

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Outline

- 1** What is RAPIDS?
- 2** Background
- 3** Need
- 4** Implementation
- 5** Capabilities
- 6** Demonstration on car
- 7** Demonstration on carbon sequestration
- 8** Future

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Rapid AI-Powered Image-to-Dynamic Simulations

- CNN-based generative surrogate fluid flow model
- Domain decomposition with accelerator embedded
- Multi-GPU training and inference capability
- Diffusion architecture embedding underway

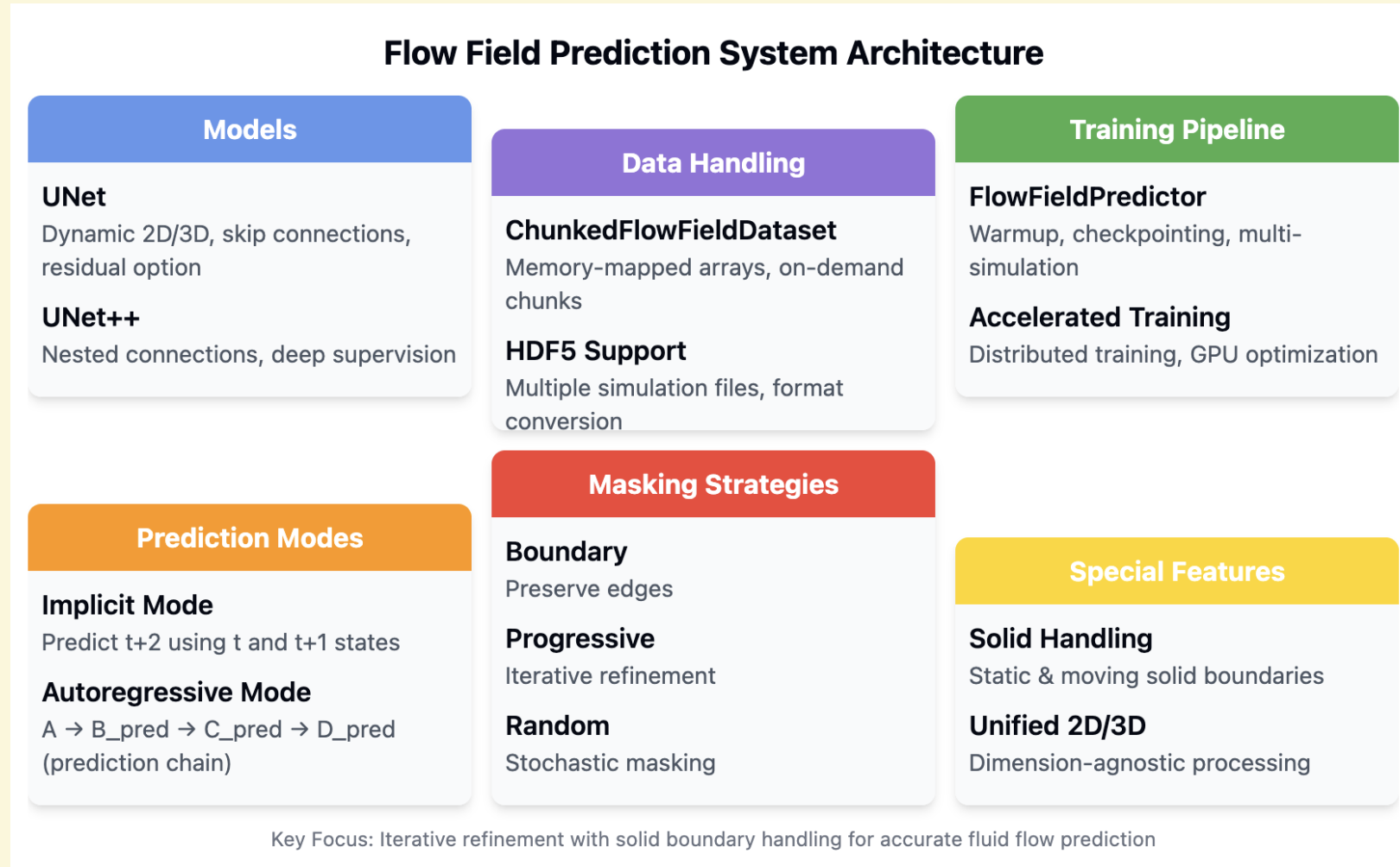
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Background

- Need for a general-purpose physics-driven generative surrogate model capable of handling any scenario.
- Flexibility in publicly available AI for science software limited by scope. RAPIDS expands the scope in a highly extensible and modular codebase.

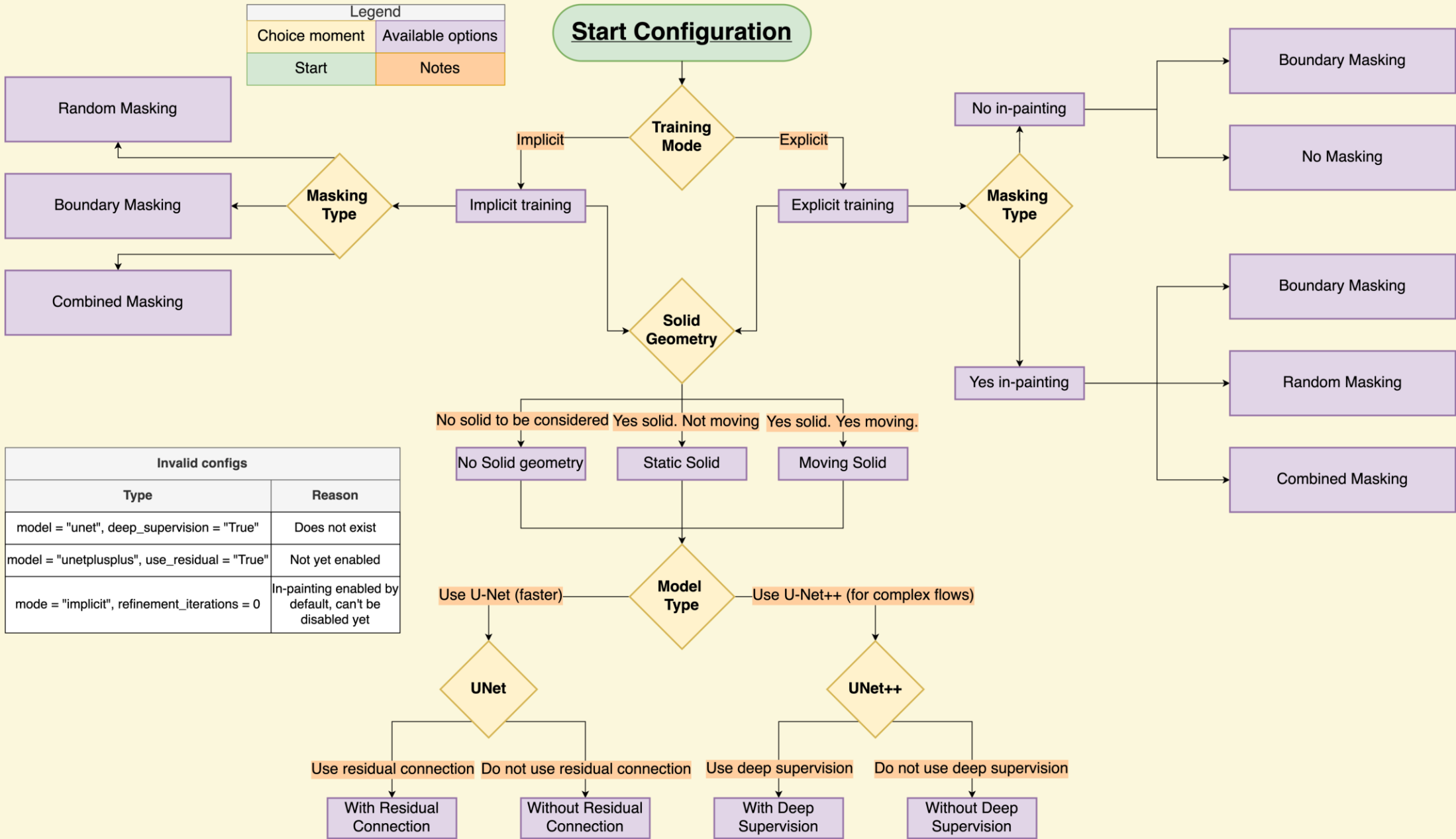
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Structural architecture



Legend	
Choice moment	Available options
Start	Notes

Start Configuration



Invalid configs	
Type	Reason
model = "unet", deep_supervision = "True"	Does not exist
model = "unetplusplus", use_residual = "True"	Not yet enabled
mode = "implicit", refinement_iterations = 0	In-painting enabled by default, can't be disabled yet

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Structural architecture

- Informed choices are the goal.
- Prioritising efficiency– NumPy arrays to memmap to HDF5. RAPIDS handles all.
- Models dockerised (optional) for interoperability.
- Foundational software for foundational AI models.
- Object oriented with extensive documentation, support, and flexibility.
- MINTY codebase– **M**aintainable, **I**ntuitive, **N**eat, **T**estable, **Y**ours.

Feature	NumPy Array	memmap	HDF5
Fits in RAM	Yes	No (not required)	No (not required)
Access speed	Fast (all in memory)	Slower (disk reads)	Efficient (partial loading)
Compression	No	No	Yes
Hierarchy	No	No	Yes (groups/datasets)
Use Case	Small to medium data	Huge flat arrays	Huge dataset, archives, simulations

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Capabilities

- Classic Vanilla U-Net (with and without residual connections)
- U-Net++ (with and without deep supervision)

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Models

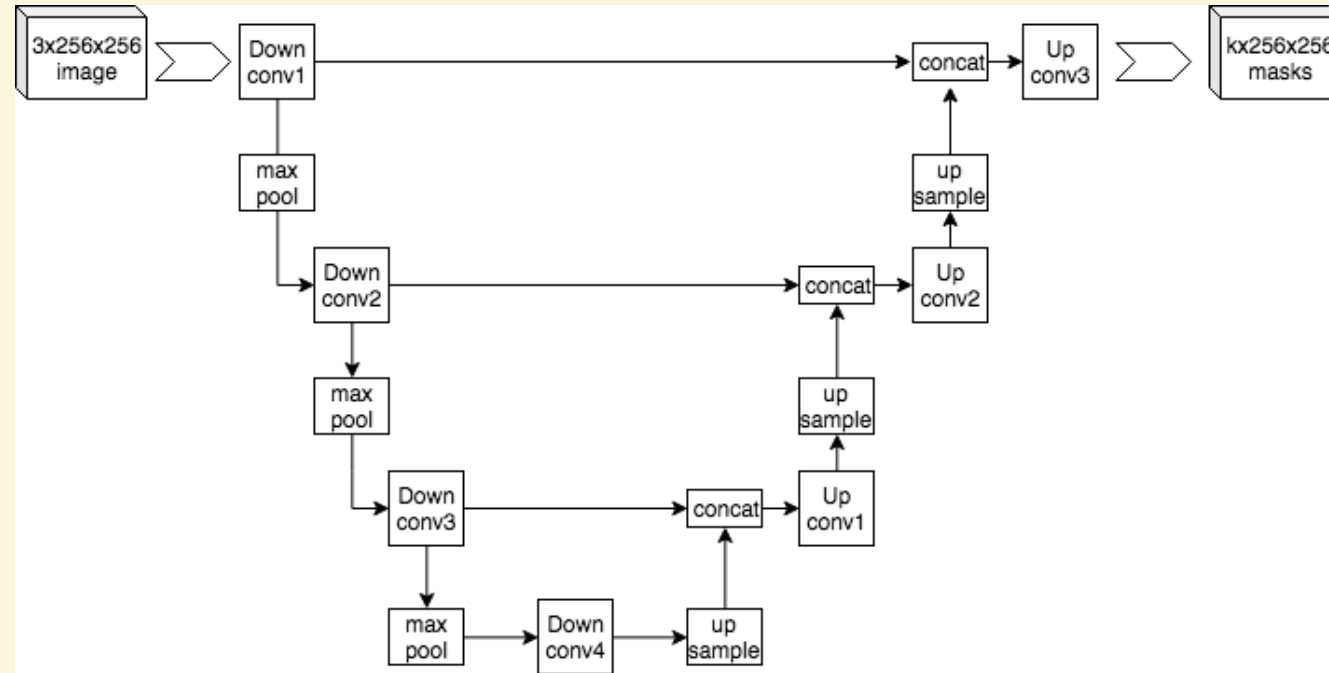


Fig. 1. UNet [1]

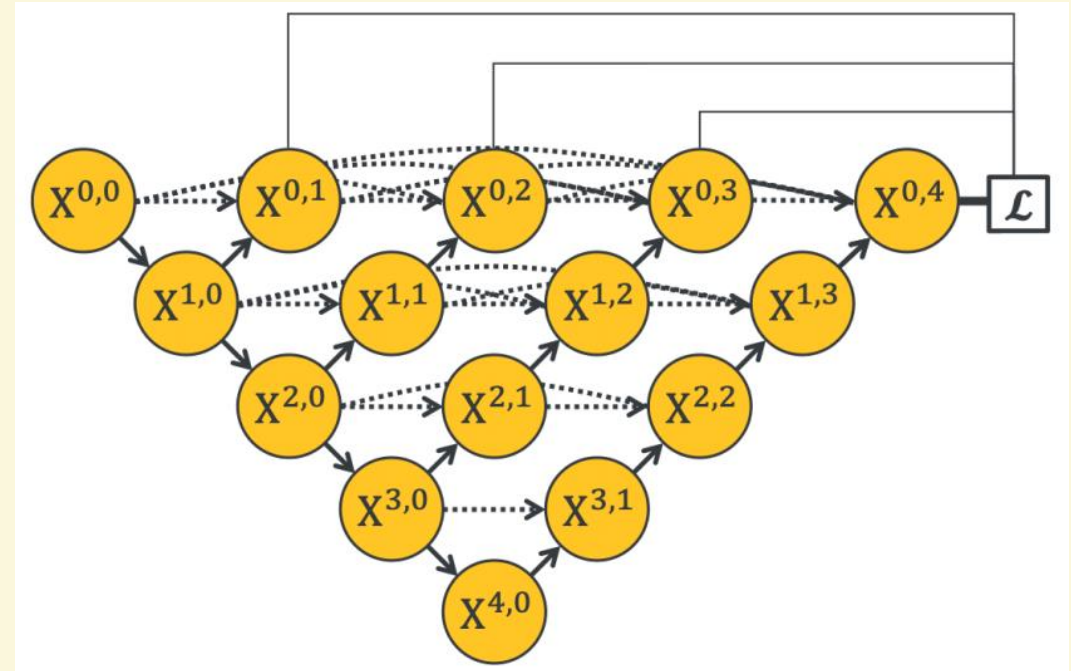
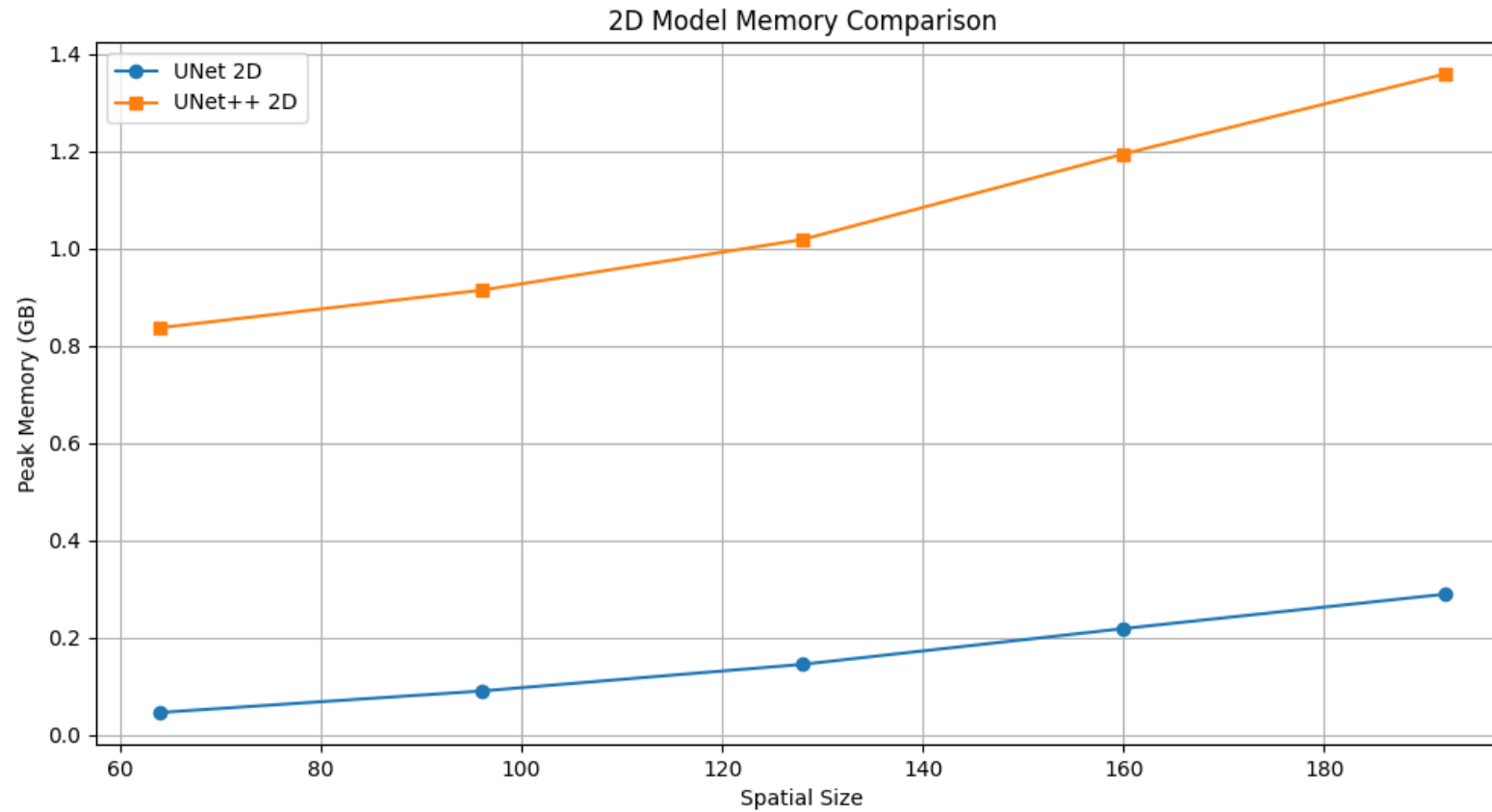


Fig. 2. UNet++ [2]

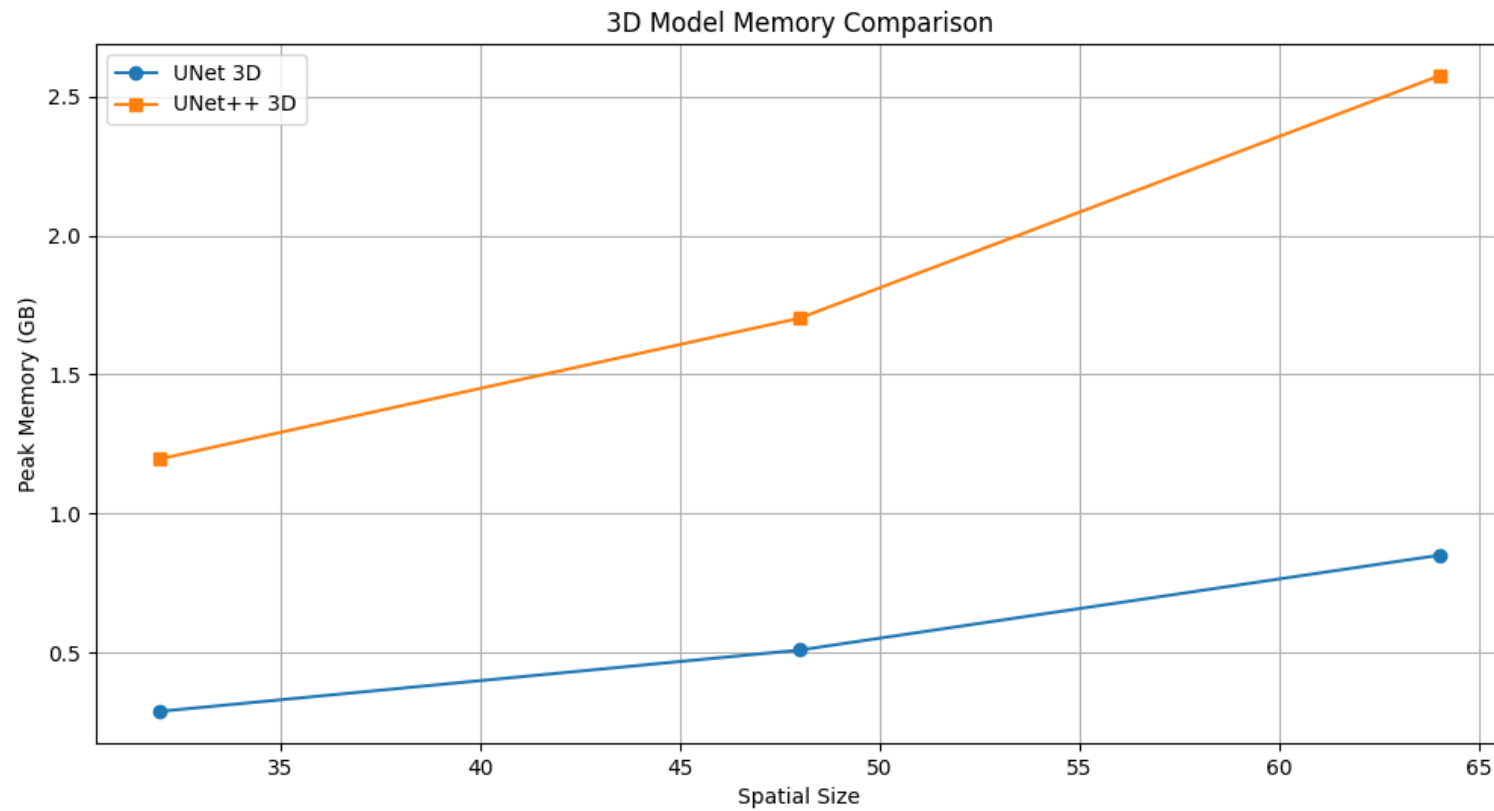
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Models



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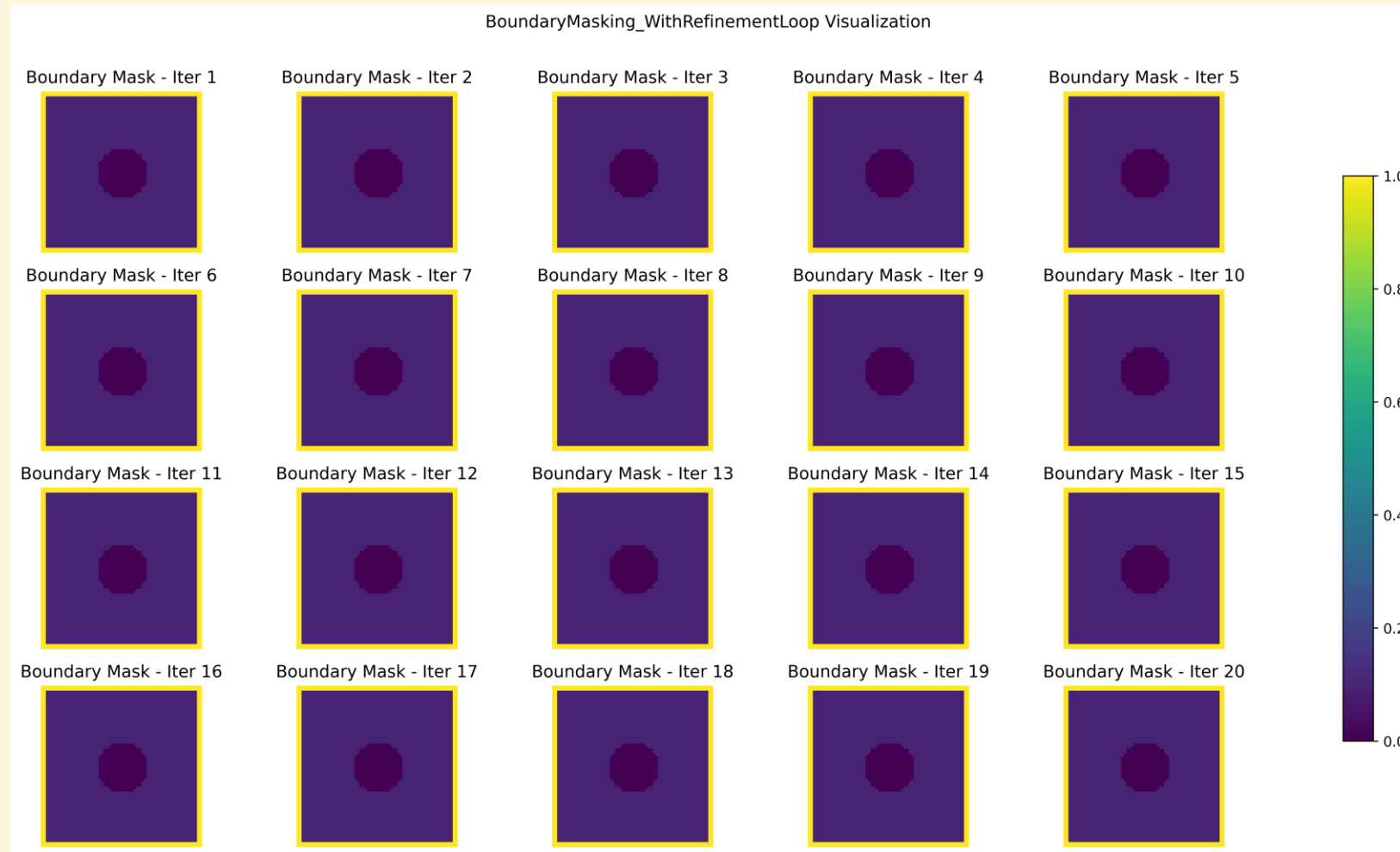
Models



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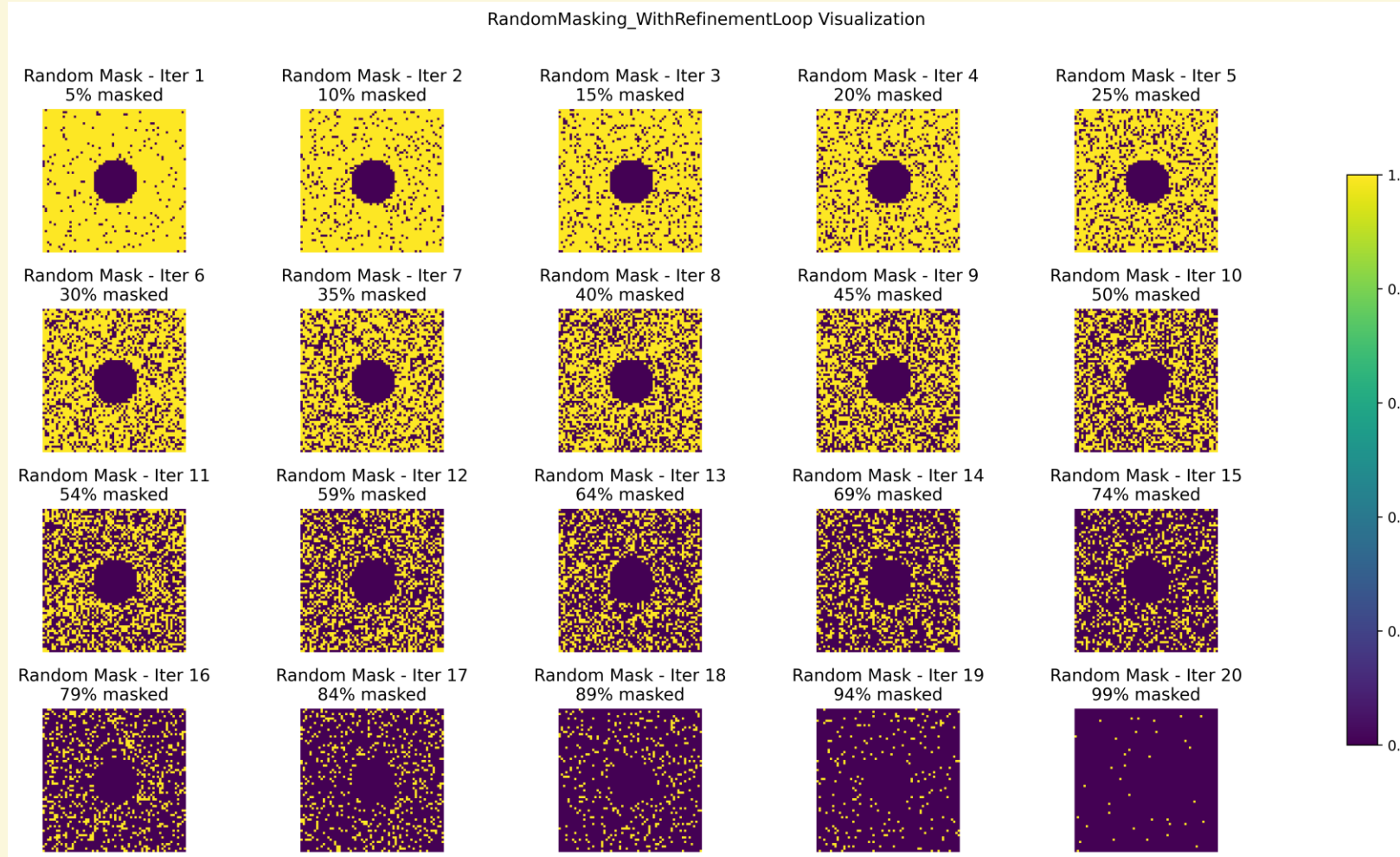
In-painting refinement with masking

- **Iterative Convergence:** Multiple refinement steps allow predictions to progressively converge toward physically viable solutions.
- **Boundary-Aware Generation:** Each refinement step can reinforce boundary constraints, teaching the model to generate interior regions that respect these physical constraints.
- **Error Recovery:** Multiple refinements during inference provide opportunity to correct initial prediction errors, critical for long-range temporal predictions.



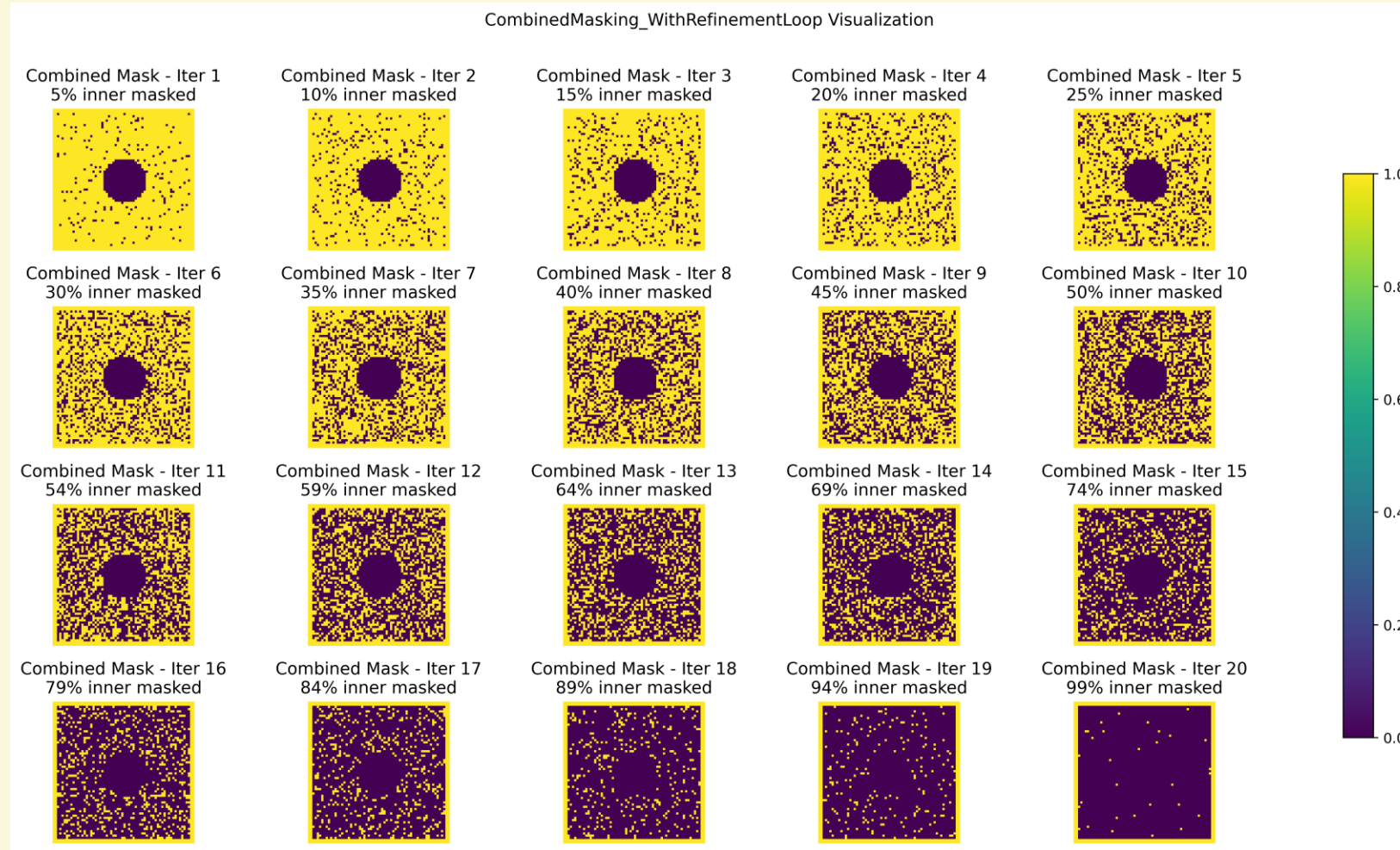
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Randomised Masking



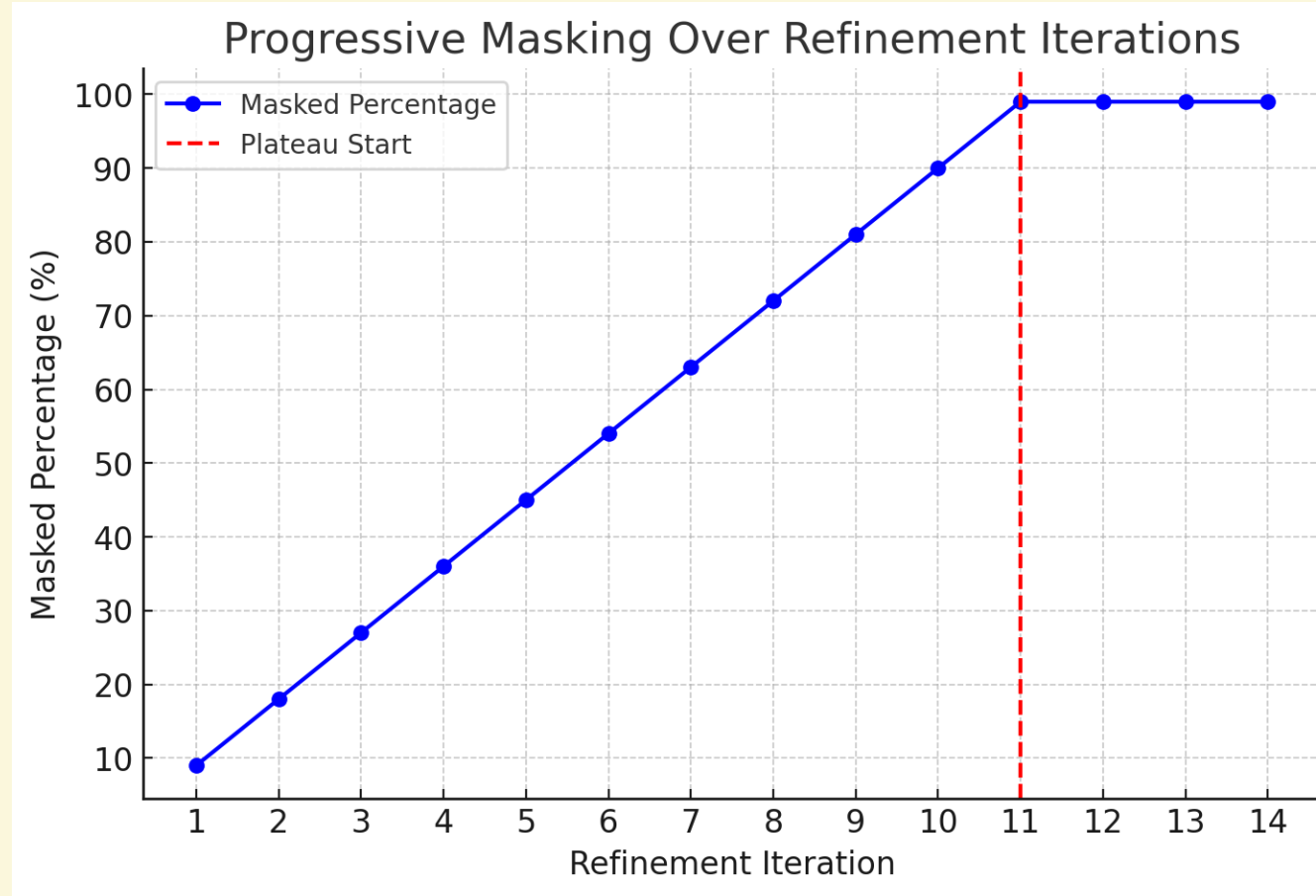
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Combined Masking



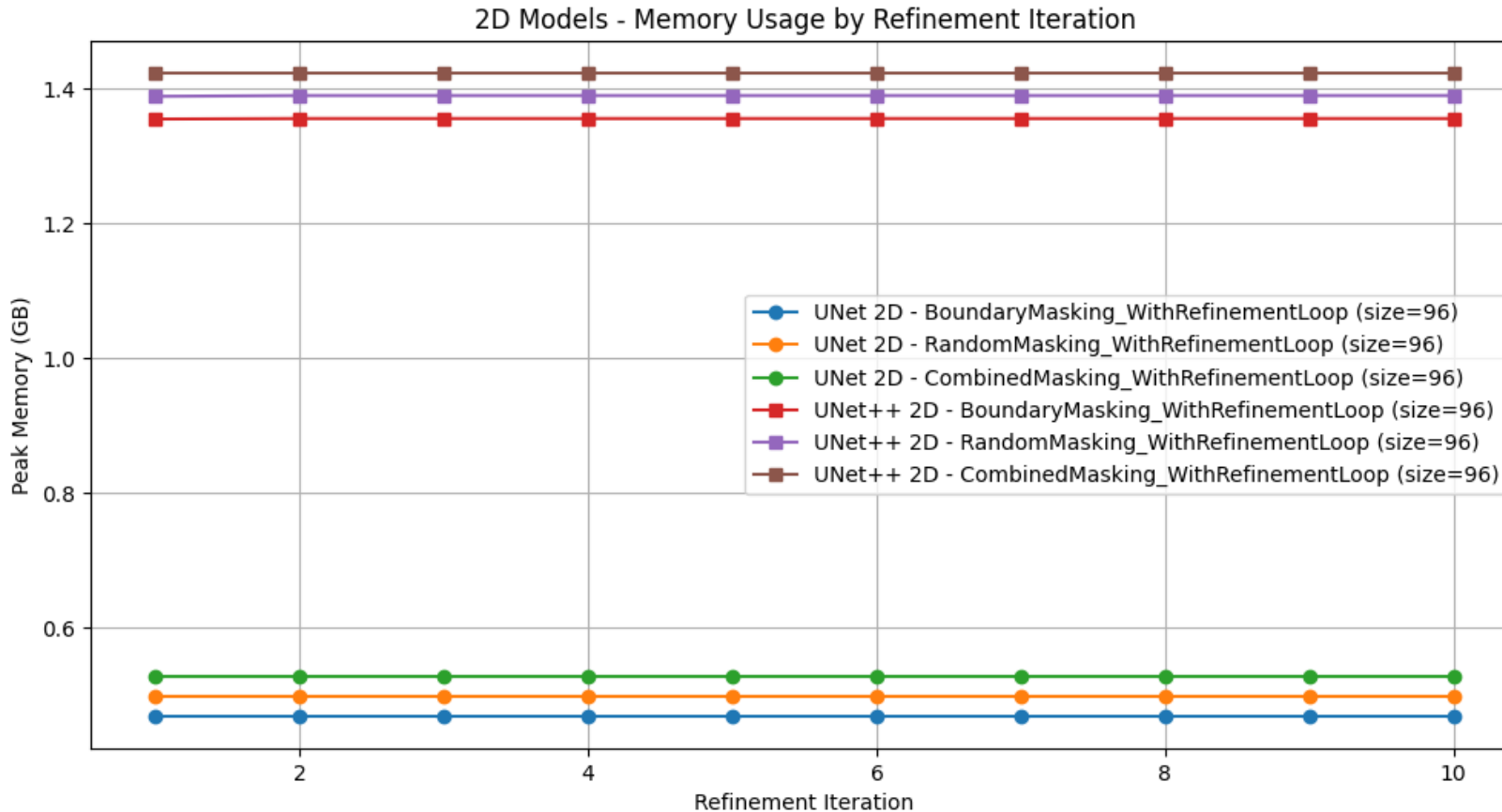
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Randomised and Combined Masking



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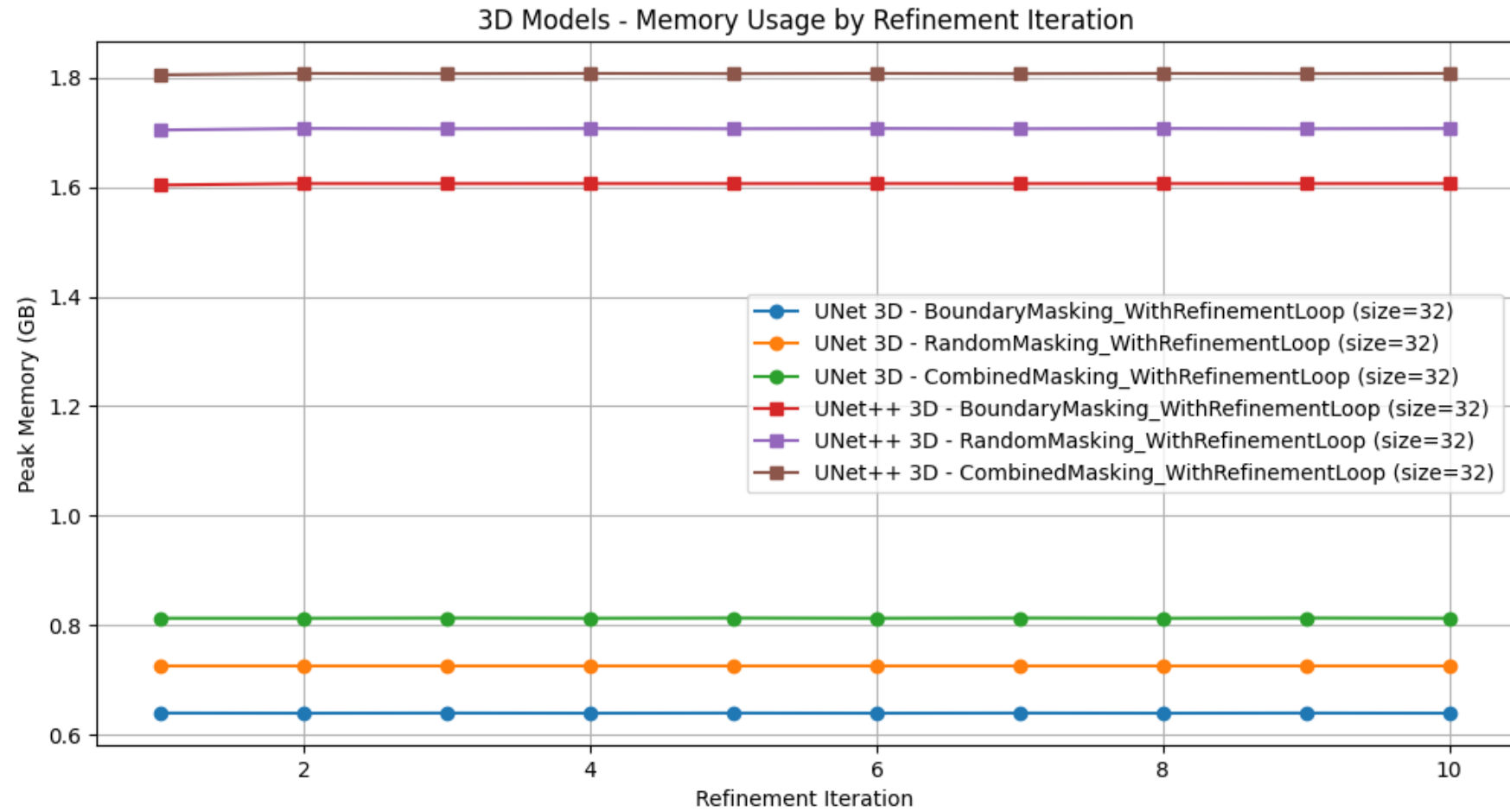
Models with masking



We care about the end result- how is the loss calculated affects the memory usage

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Models with masking



- Is the solid moving? Building vs Aeroplane.
- Handle the temporal sequence of solid images same as the fluid image sequence.
- Computational overhead increases because you add one extra channel (or two), depending upon the architecture.

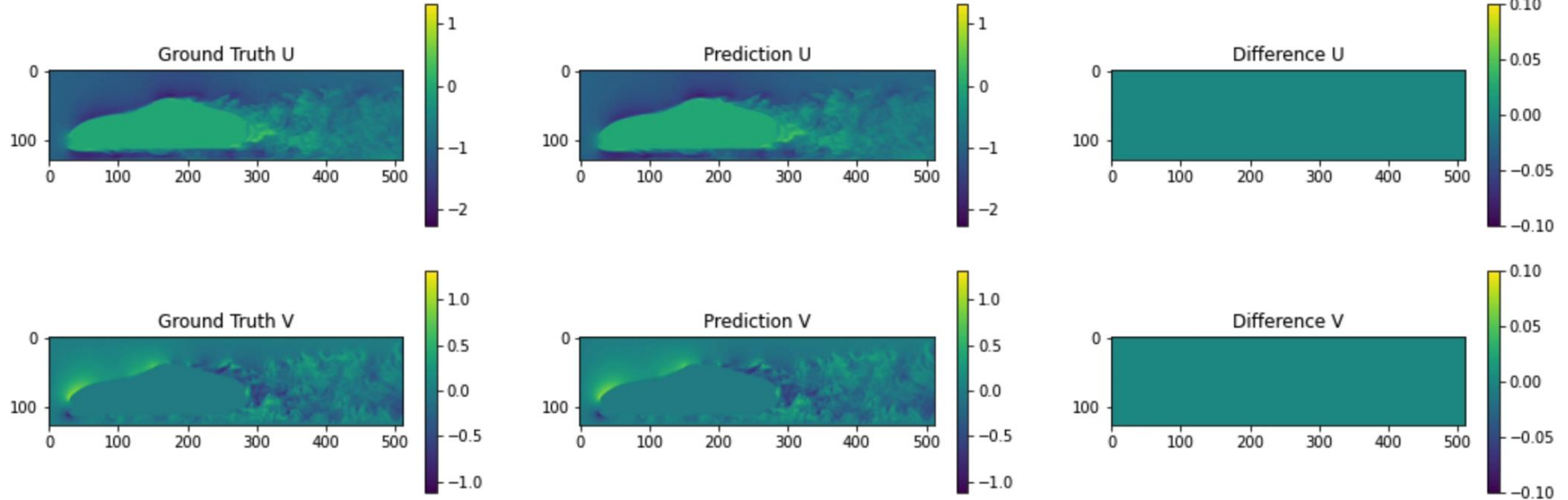
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Demonstrations

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Car – No solid considered

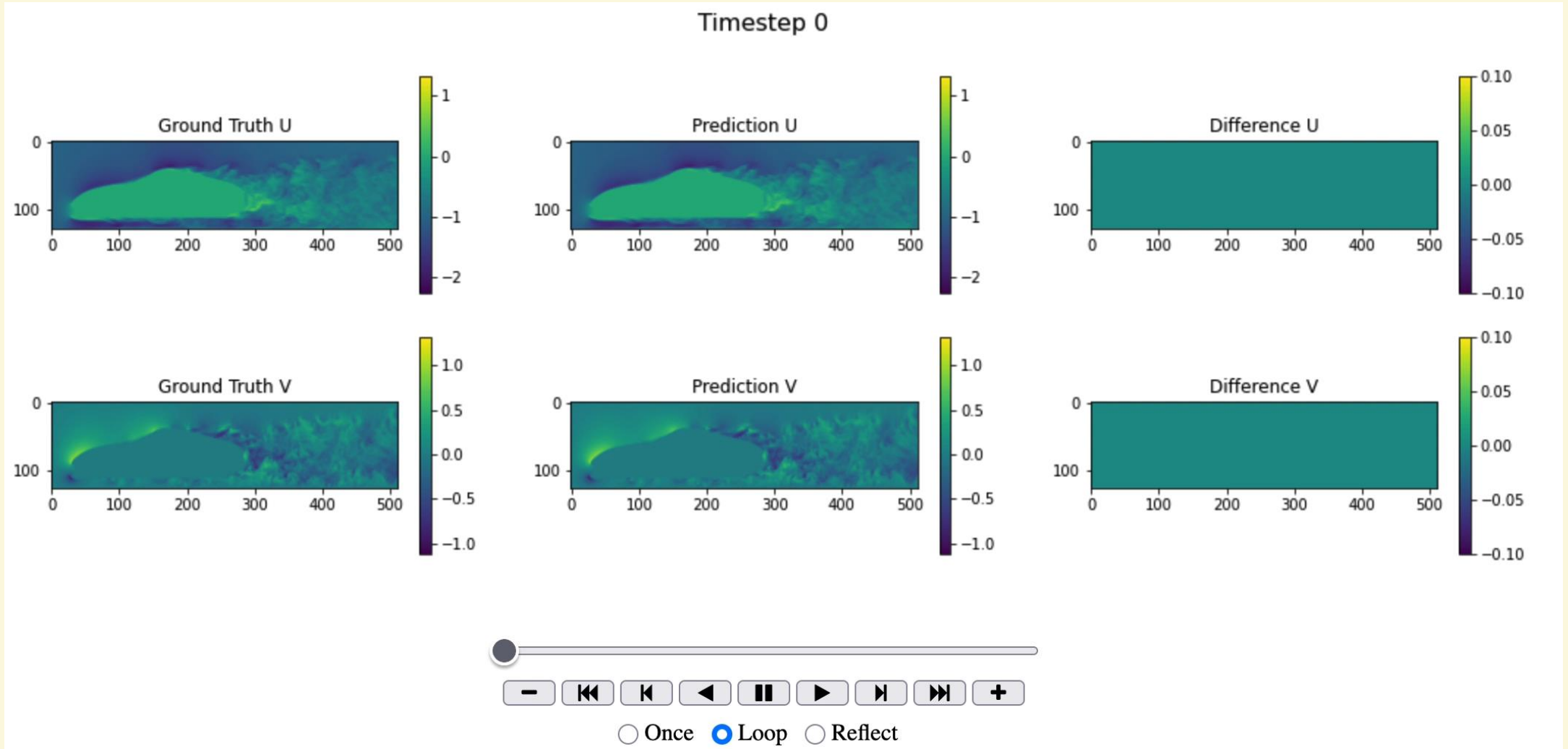
Timestep 0



☐ Once ☒ Loop ☐ Reflect

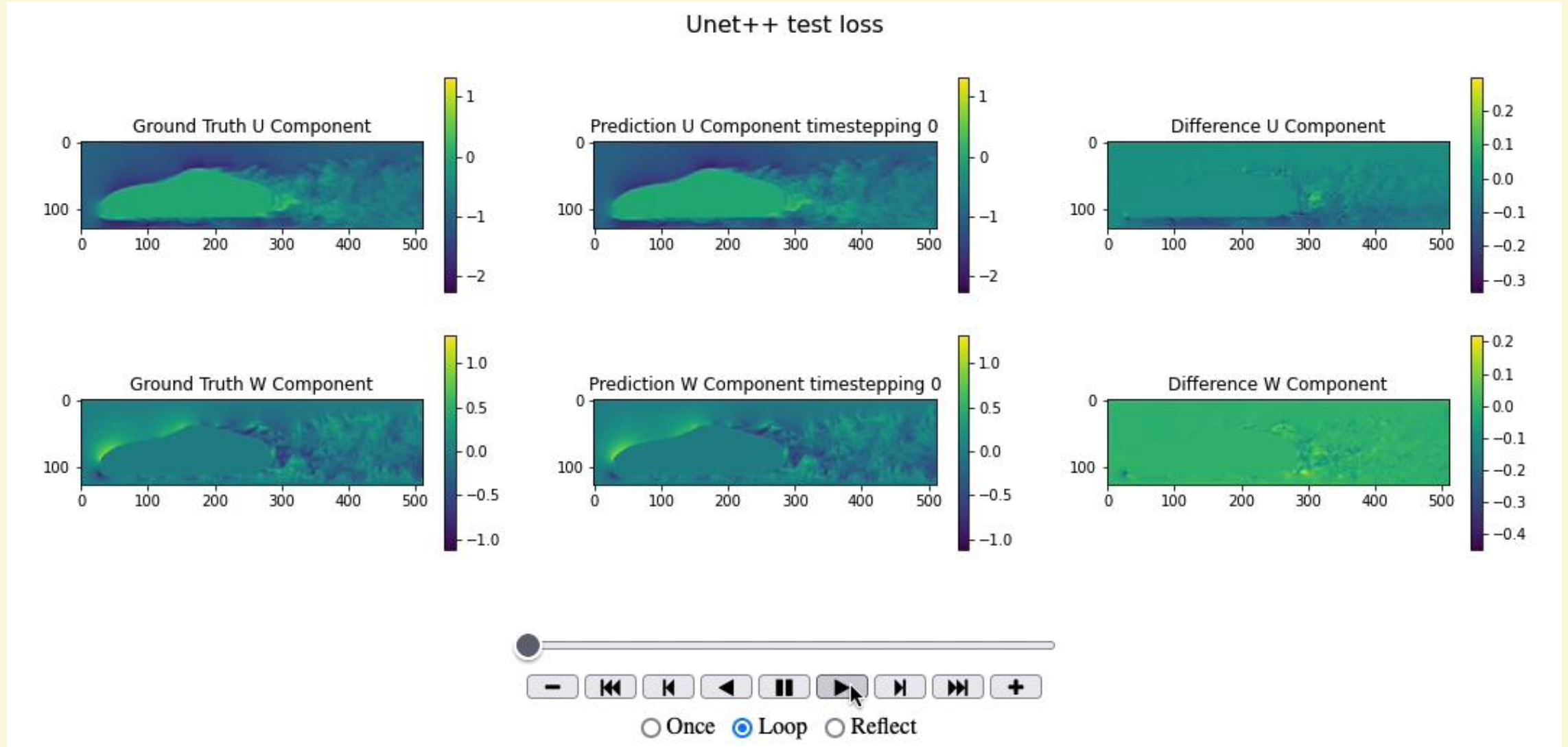
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Car – UNet, Combined Masking



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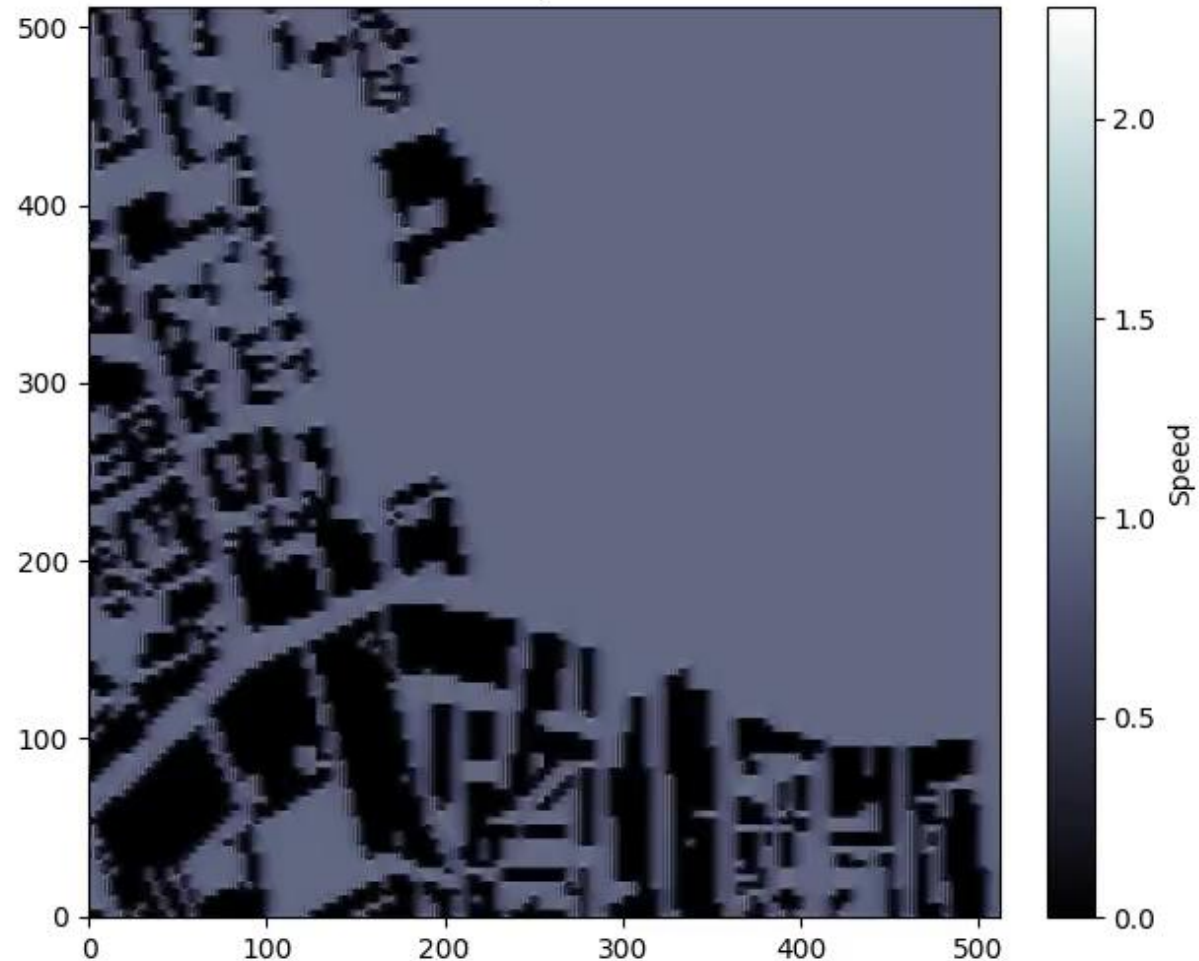
Car – UNet++, Boundary Masking



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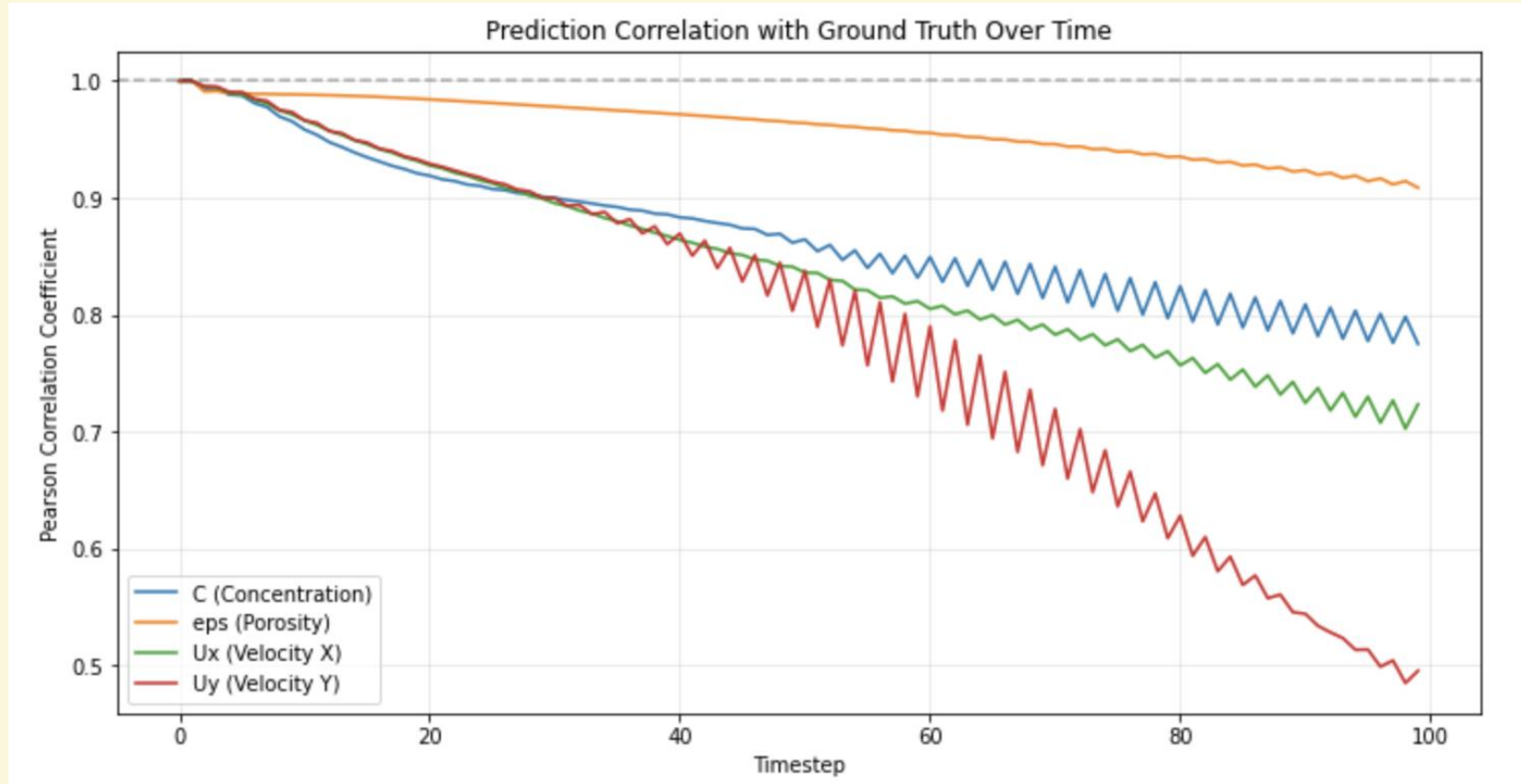
Going further than a car– South Kensington

Real vs Predicted | SouthKen-yolo-speed | $t=0 \times \Delta t$
Max = 1.64, Min = 0.00



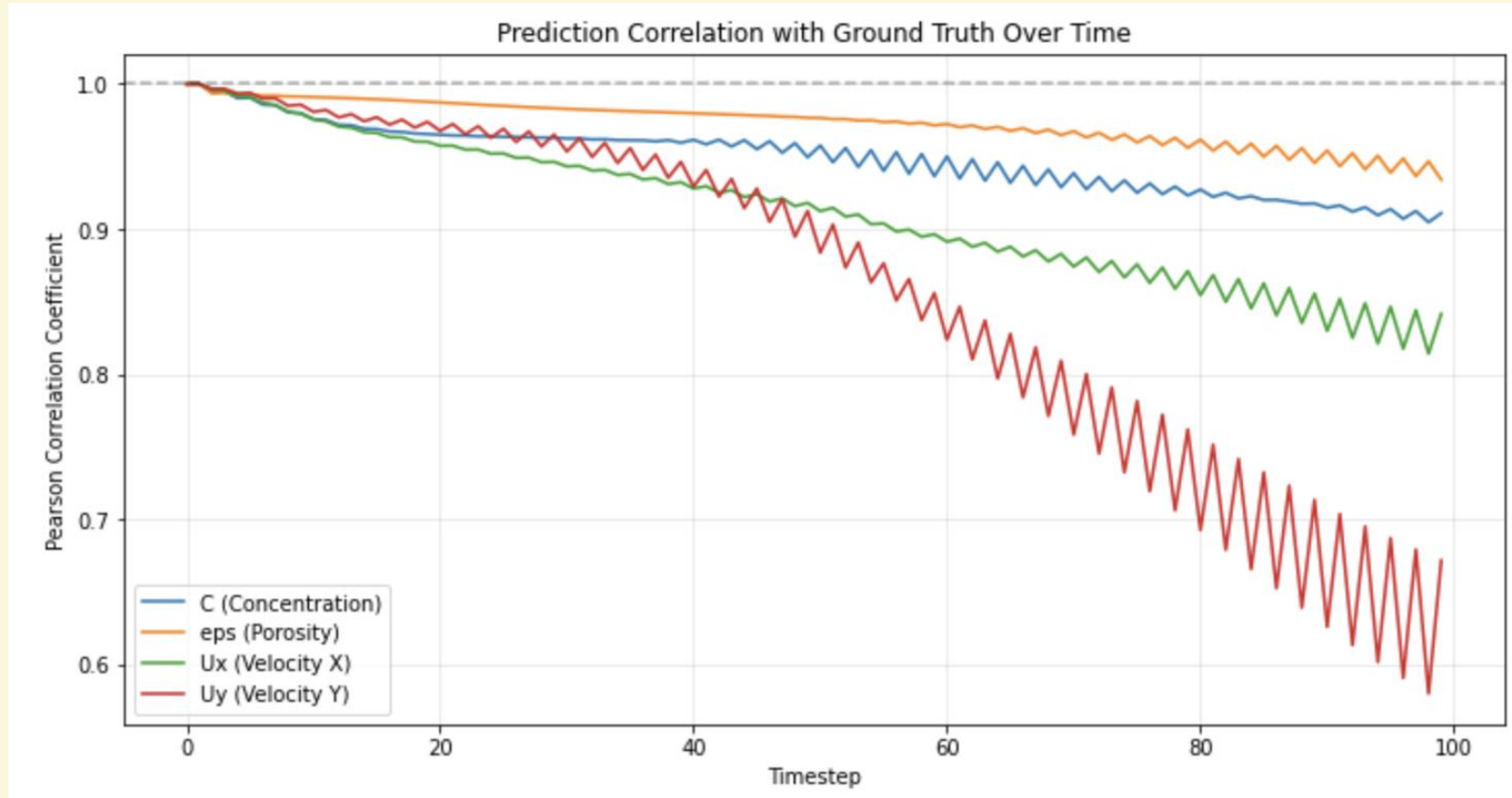
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CO2 sequestration– UNet++, implicit, BoundaryMask, StaticSolid, [Ep 15](#)



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CO2 sequestration– UNet++, implicit, BoundaryMask, StaticSolid, [Ep 20](#)

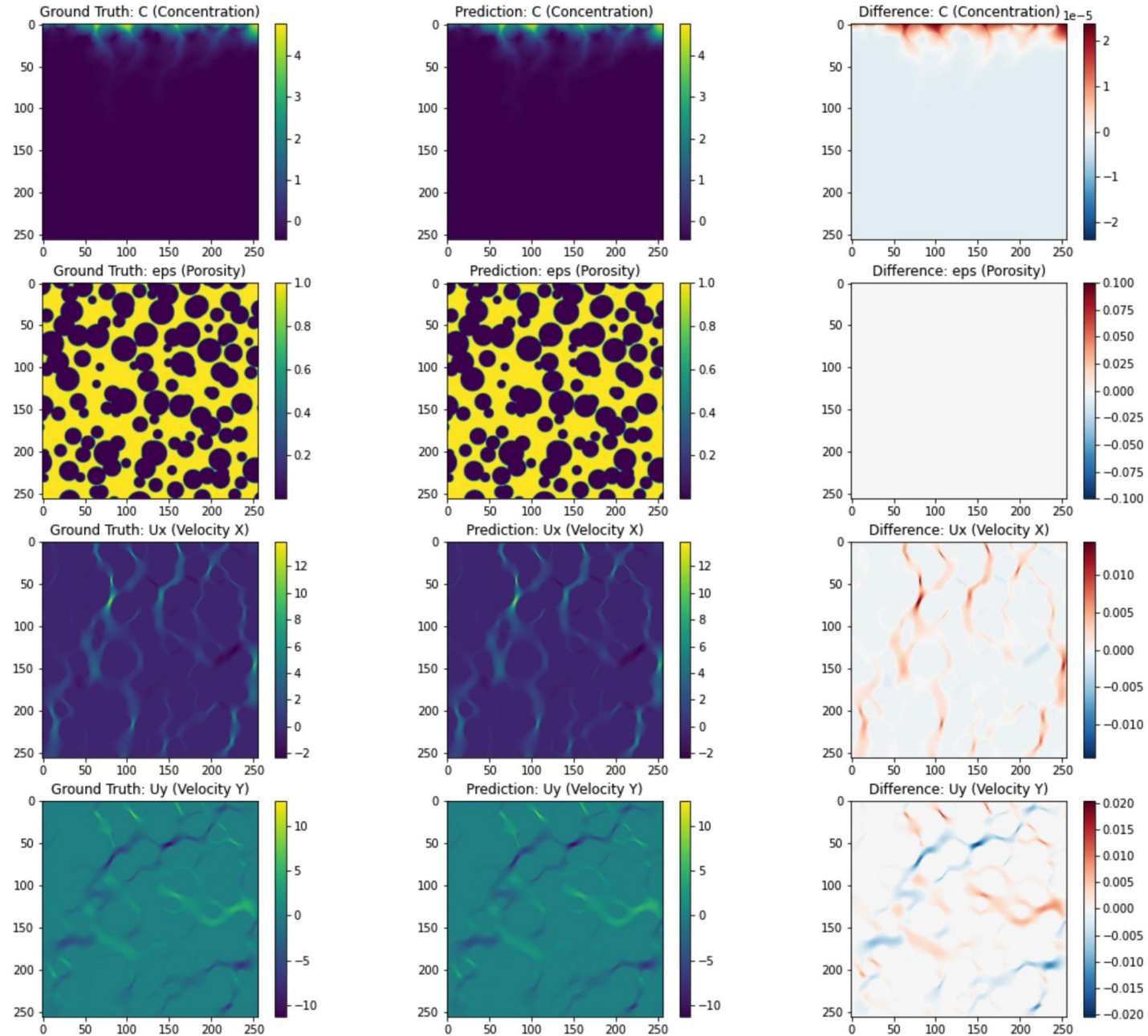


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CO2 sequestration

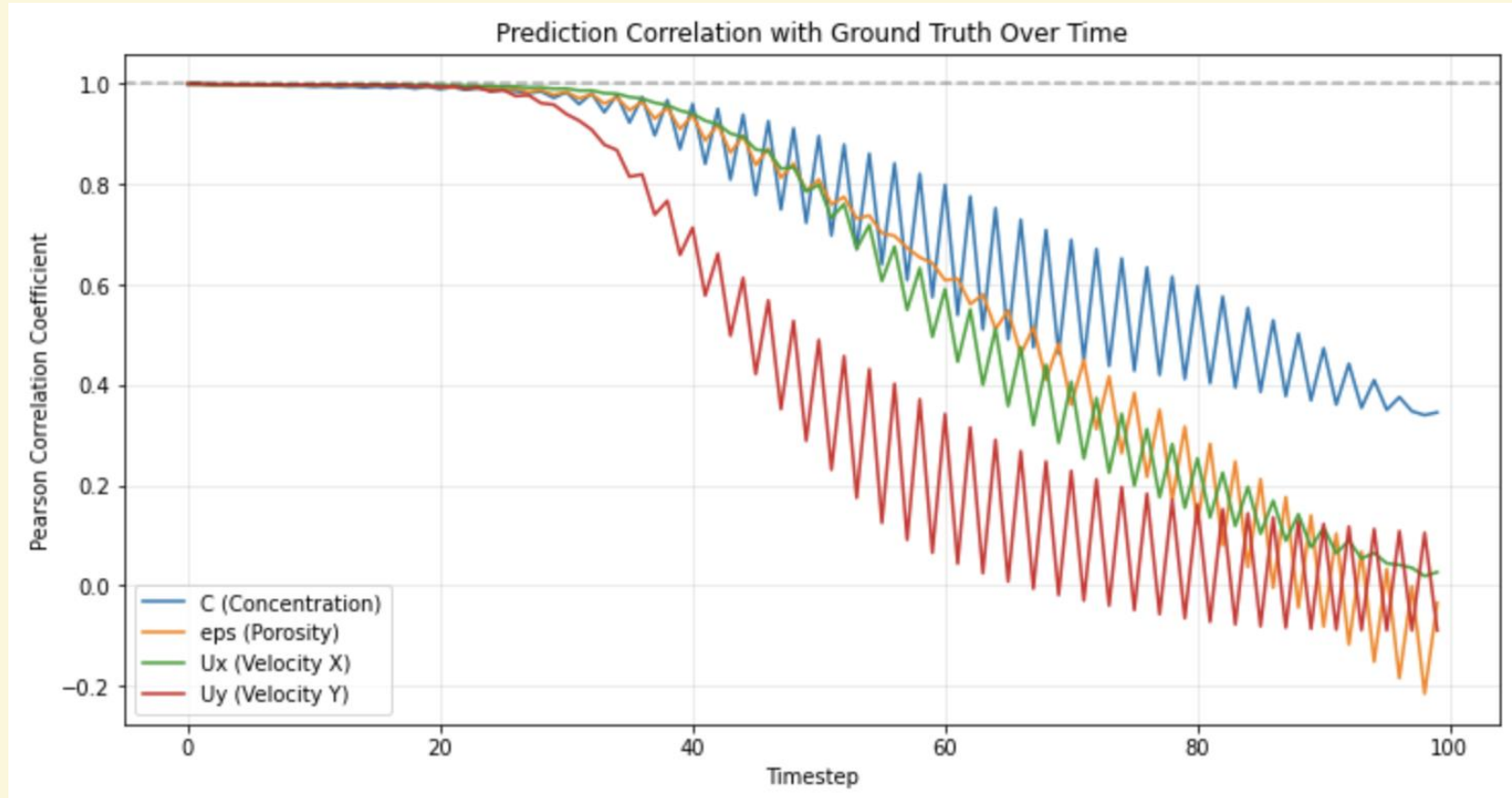
Timestep 0

Ep 20



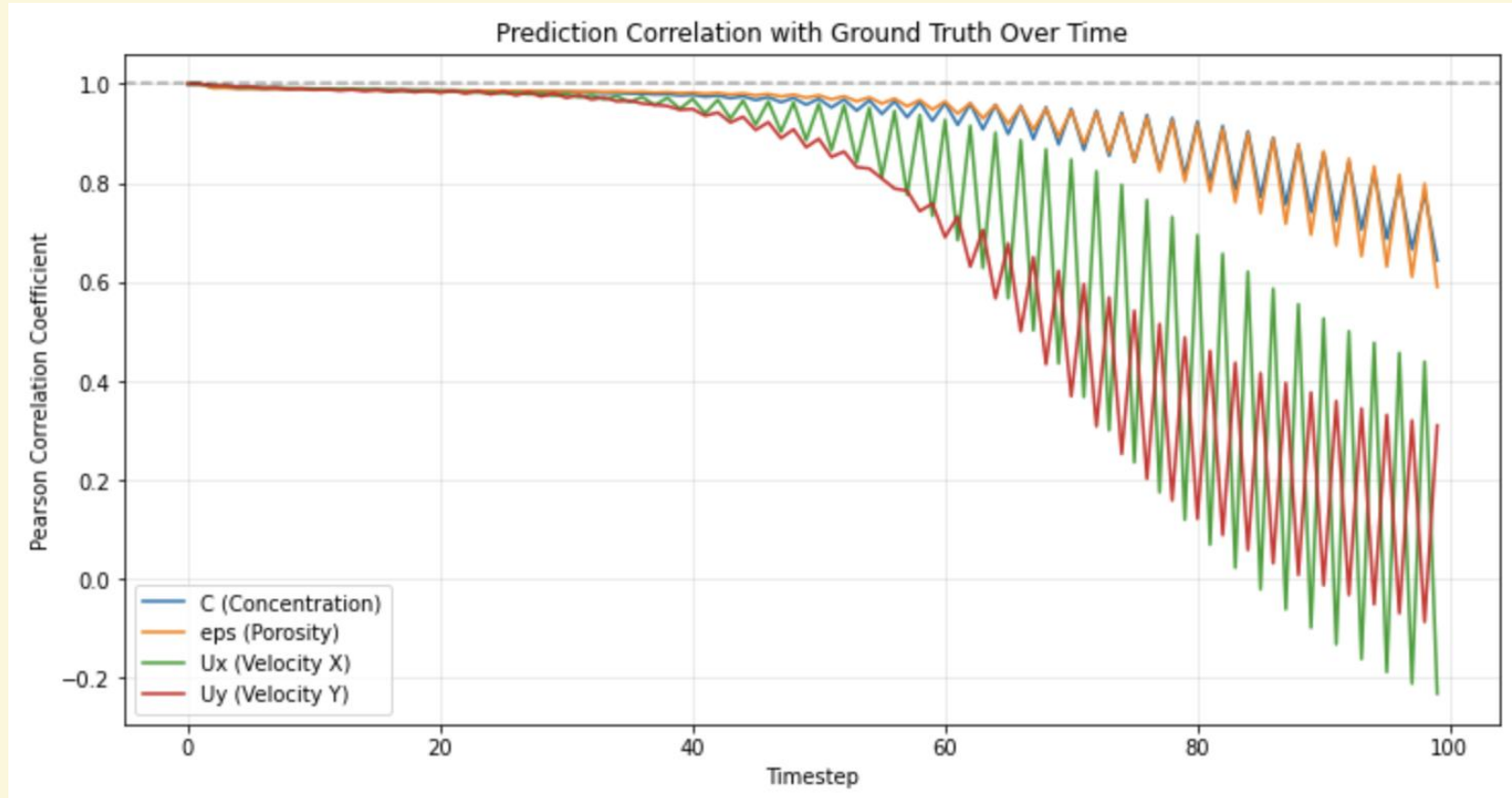
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CO2 sequestration– UNet++, implicit, BoundaryMask, StaticSolid, Ep 100



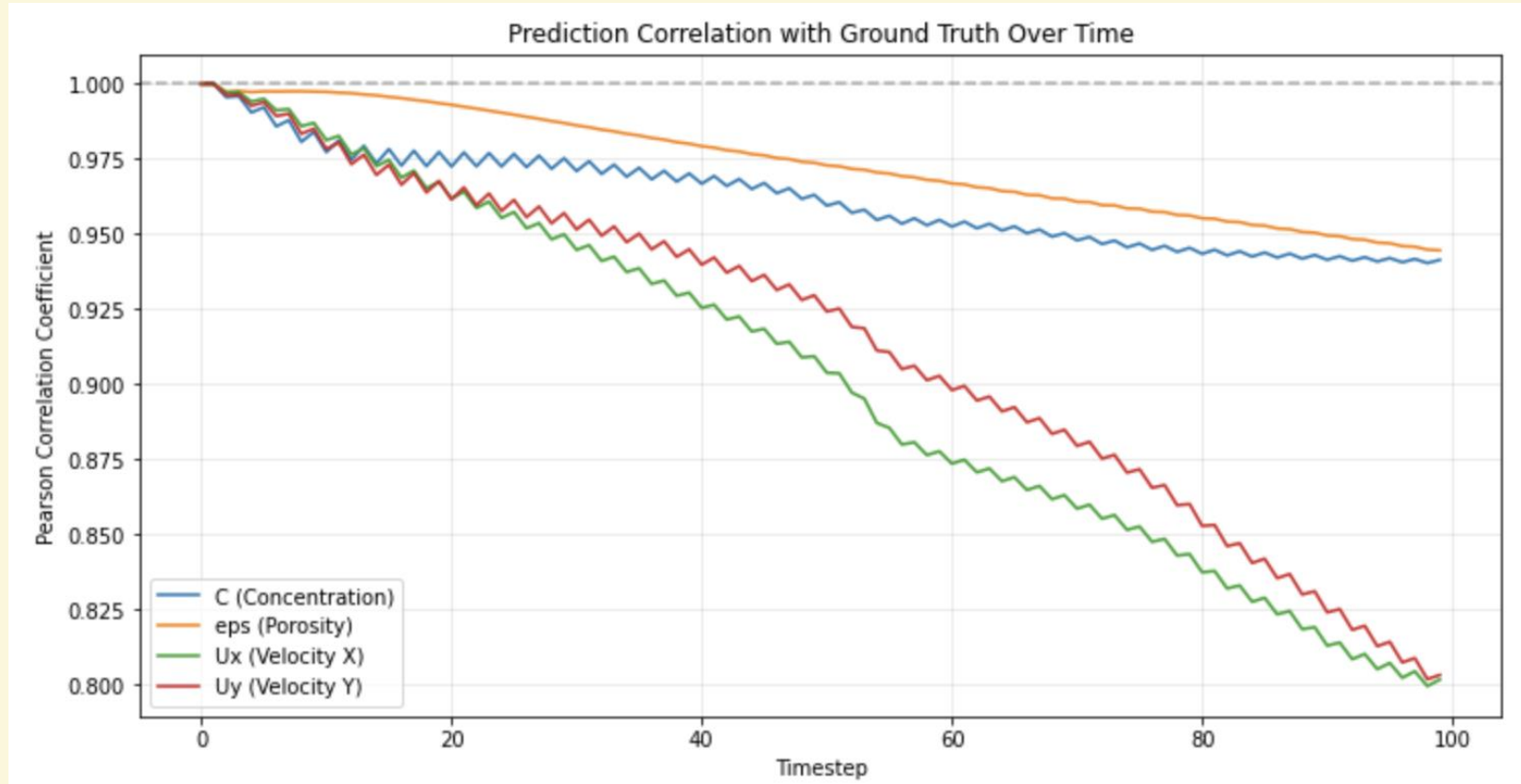
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CO2 sequestration– UNet++, implicit, BoundaryMask, MovingSolid, Ep 20



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CO2 sequestration– UNet++, explicit, BoundaryMask, MovingSolid, Ep 50

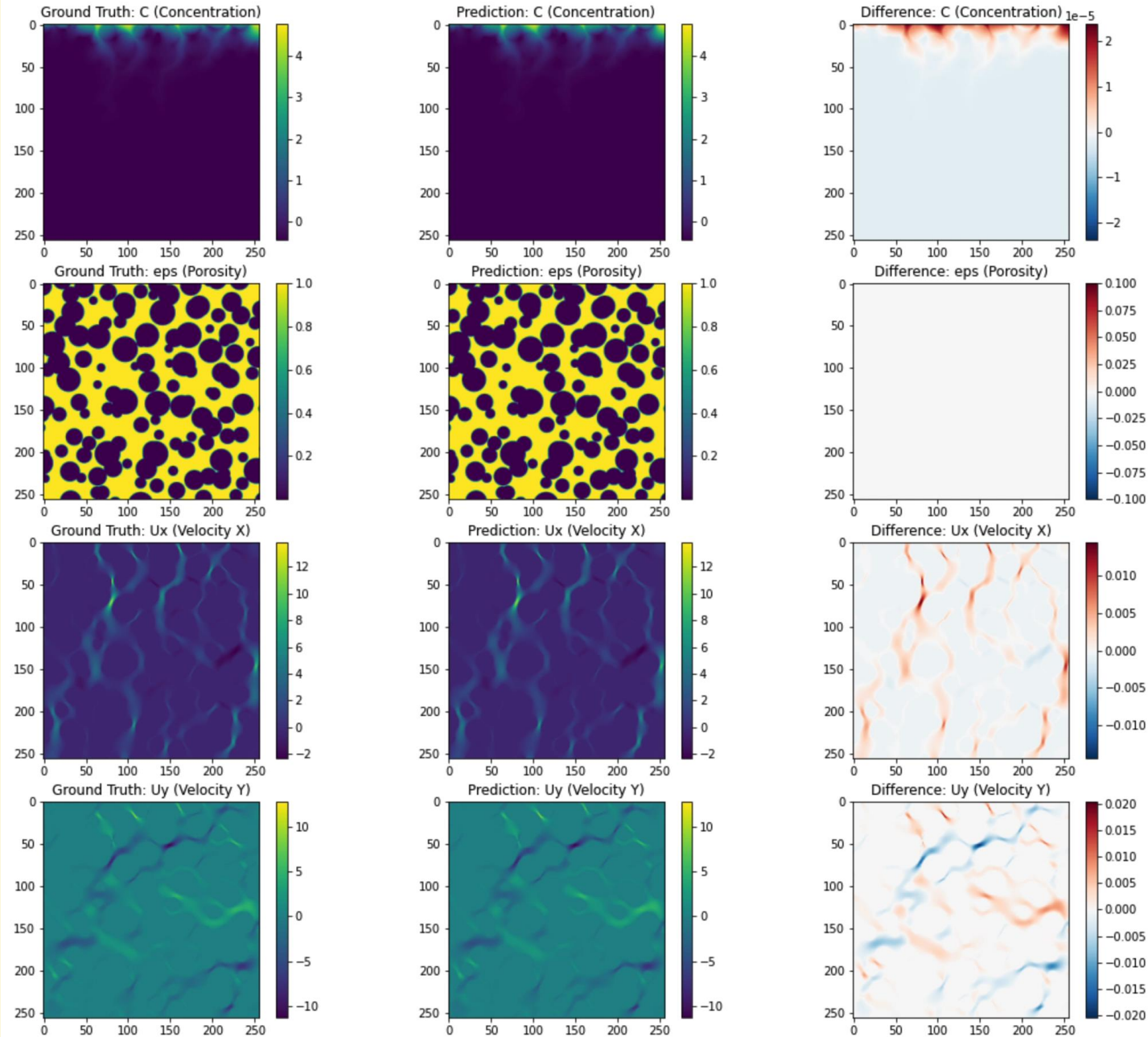


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CO2 sequestration

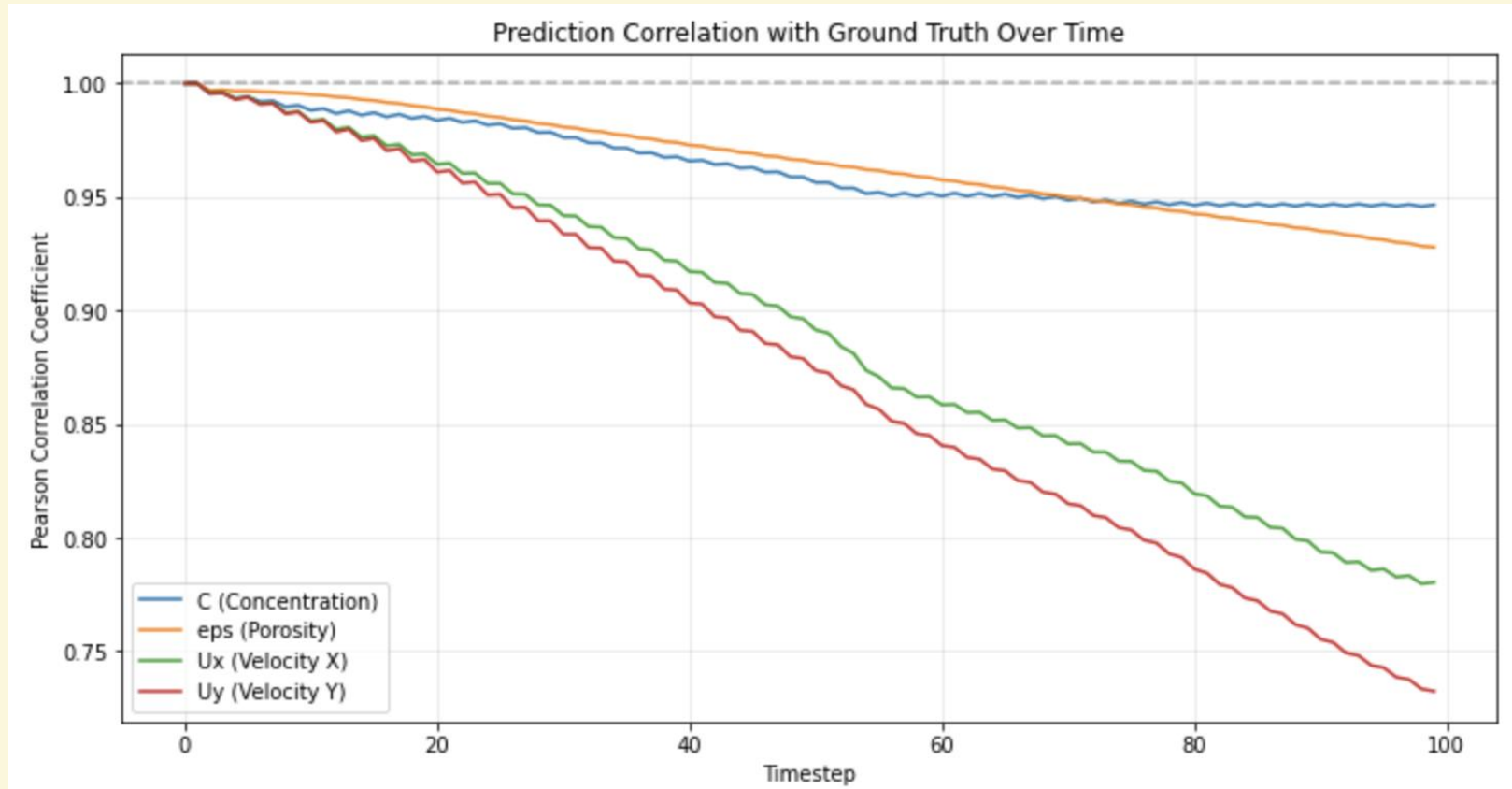
Timestep 0

I, Ep 50



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CO2 sequestration– UNet++, explicit, BoundaryMask, StaticSolid, Ep 20

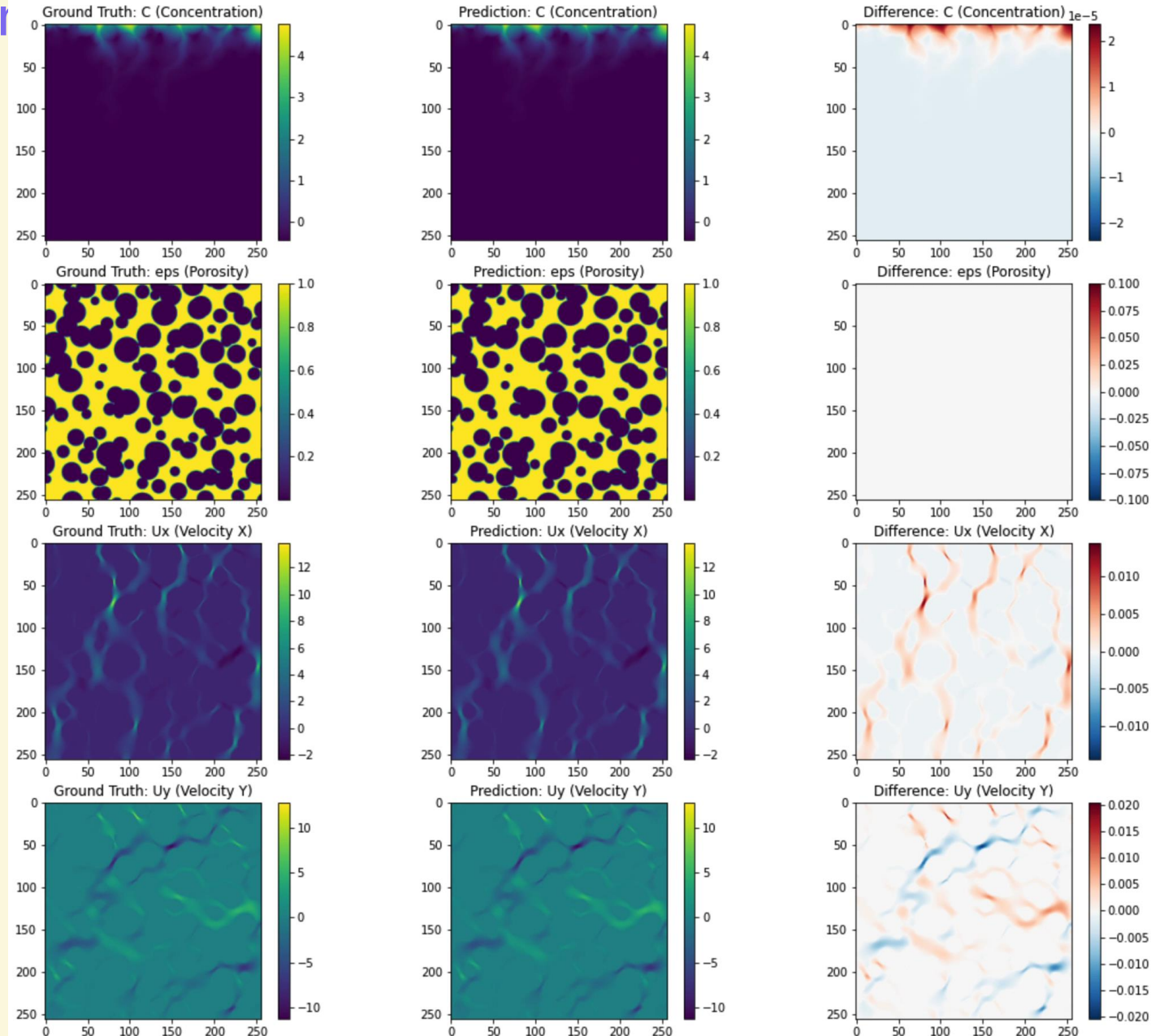


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CO2 sequestration

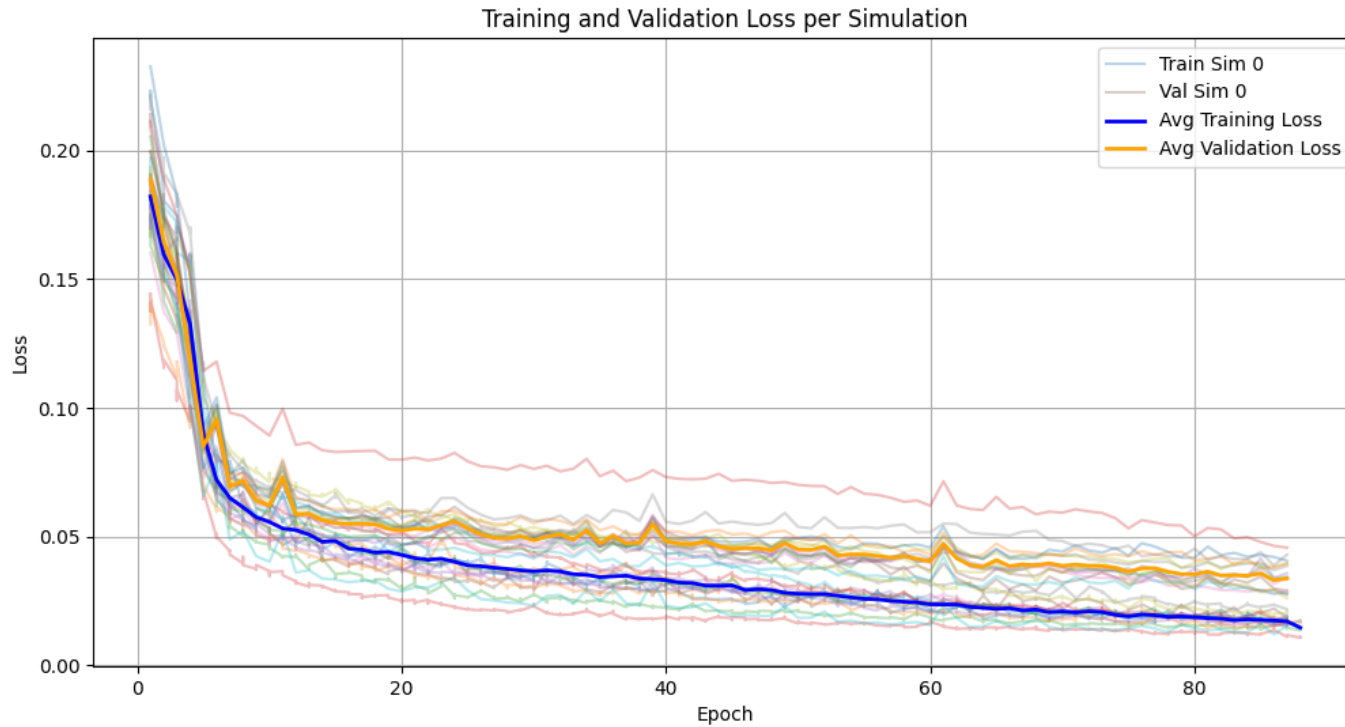
Timestep 0

Ep 20



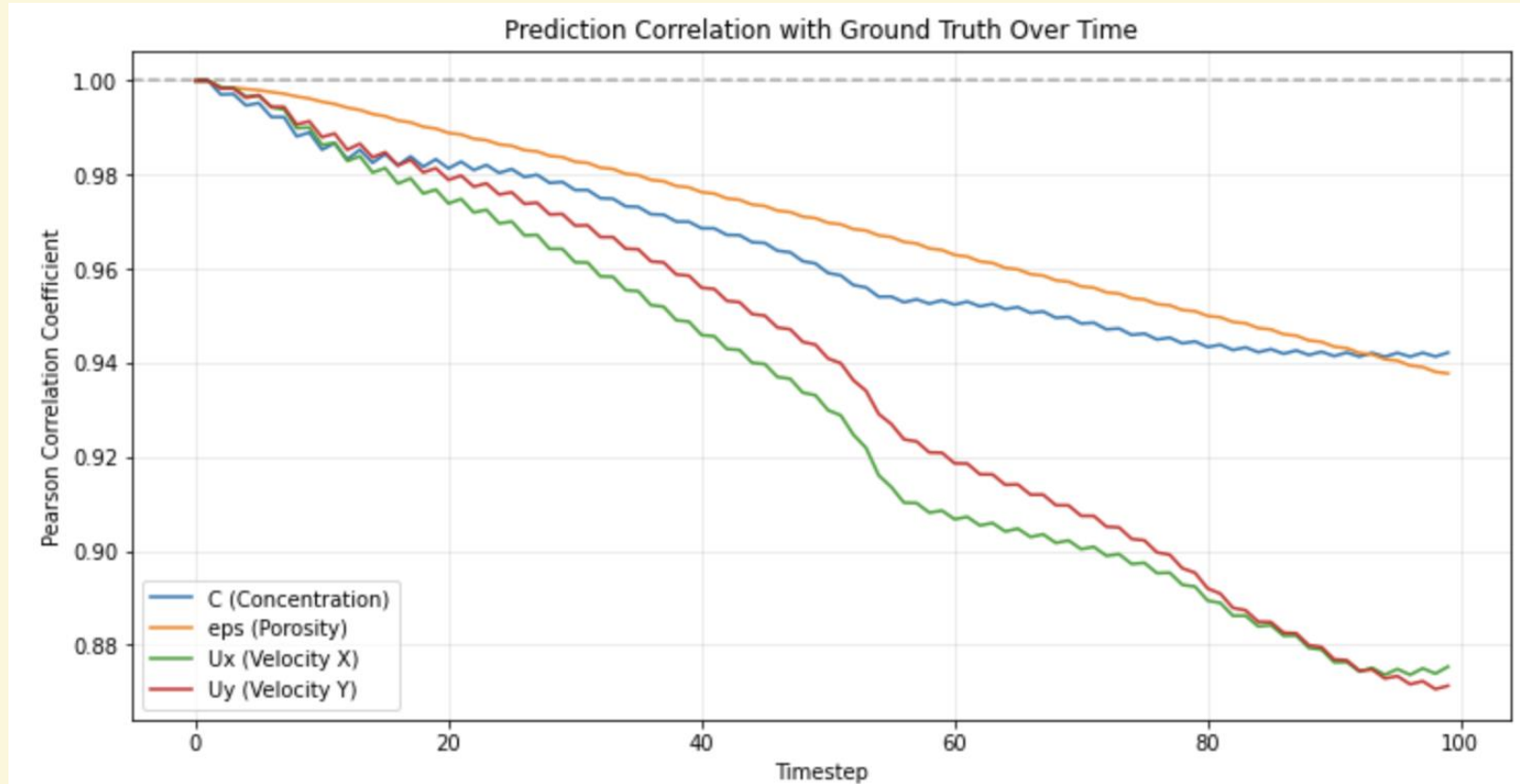
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CO2 sequestration– UNet++, explicit, BoundaryMask, StaticSolid



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CO2 sequestration– UNet++, explicit, BoundaryMask, StaticSolid, Ep 90

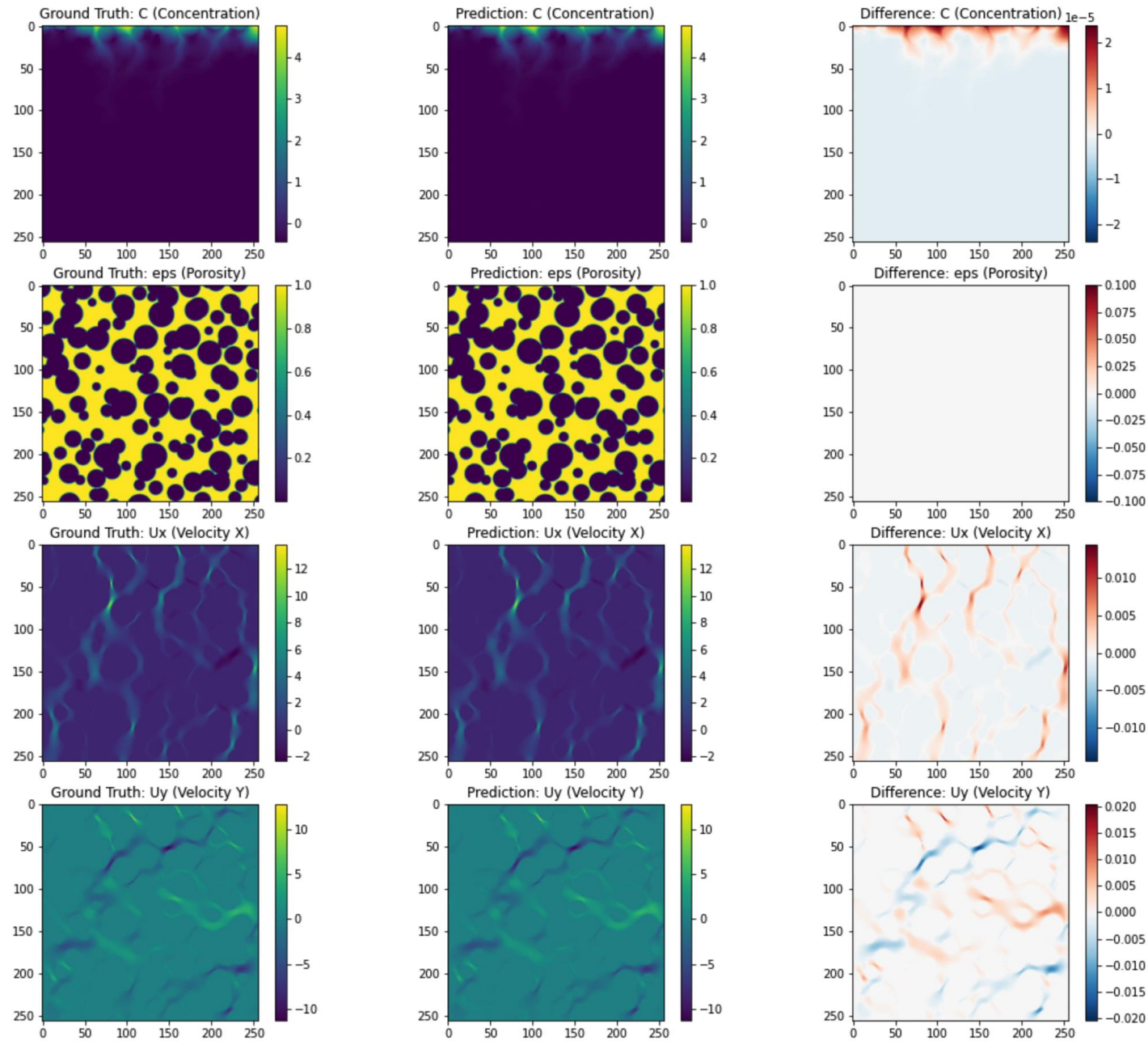


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CO2 sequestration

Things are good in moderation!

Timestep 0



d, Ep 90

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Future

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Future work

- Stress testing of full package with unit tests.
- Website publication and design with diverse 2D and 3D demonstrations.
- Research write-up with new methodologies.
- Integration with NVIDIA's Modulus architecture.
- Integration of Diffusion architecture.
- Pre-trained foundational model dissemination.



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RAPIDS

Rapid AI-Powered Image-to-Dynamic Simulations

[Learn More](#)[Model Architecture](#)[View on GitHub](#)

About RAPIDS

RAPIDS (Rapid AI-Powered Image-to-Dynamic Simulations) is a cutting-edge image-to-image generation model designed to predict complex fluid flow and solid field interactions. Our model leverages advanced U-Net architecture with innovative refinement techniques to achieve state-of-the-art accuracy in simulation prediction.

Whether you're working with 2D or 3D spatial domains, RAPIDS provides efficient, accurate predictions that can dramatically reduce computational costs compared to traditional simulation methods.

Key Features

Multi-dimensional Support

Seamlessly handle both 2D and 3D spatial domains with automatic dimension detection.

Boundary-Aware Refinement

Innovative masking strategies ensure accurate boundary condition handling for complex geometries.

Solid Field Integration

Properly account for static or moving solid boundaries in your simulations.

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Thank you

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By AMCG