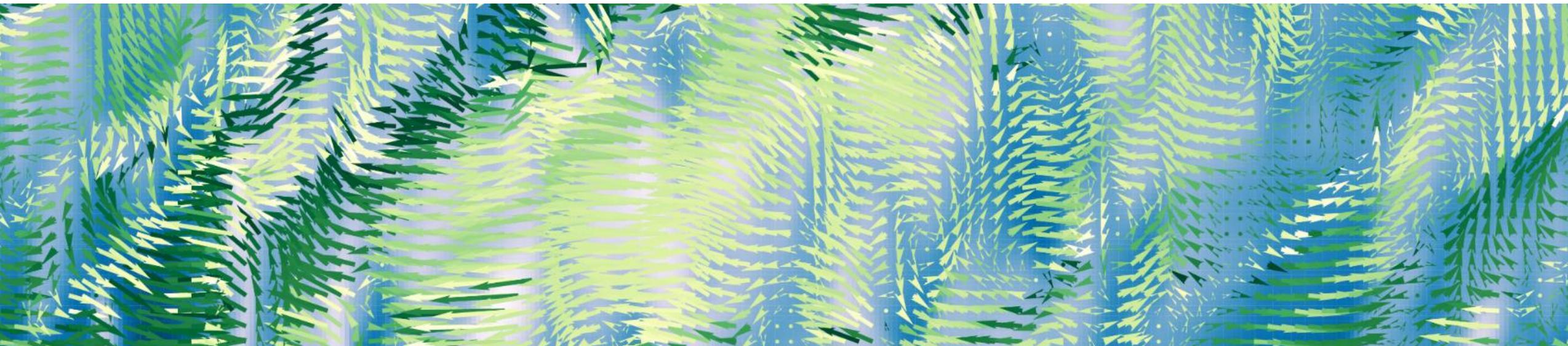


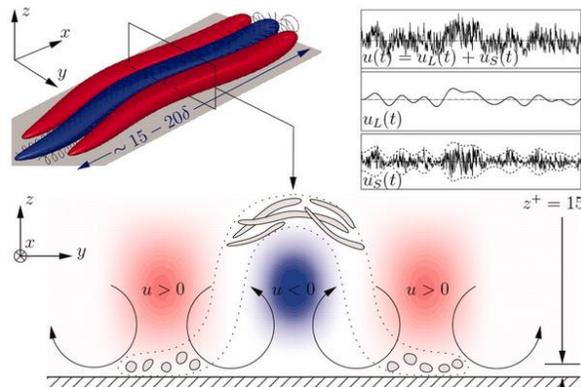
# Deep Recurrent Neural Networks for Optical Flow Learning in Particle-Image Velocimetry

Dr.-Ing. Christian Lagemann



Particle-Image Velocimetry is the most relevant flow measurement technique in modern experimental fluid mechanics research

## academia



fundamental research  
related to turbulent wall-  
bounded flows

validation of numerical  
models

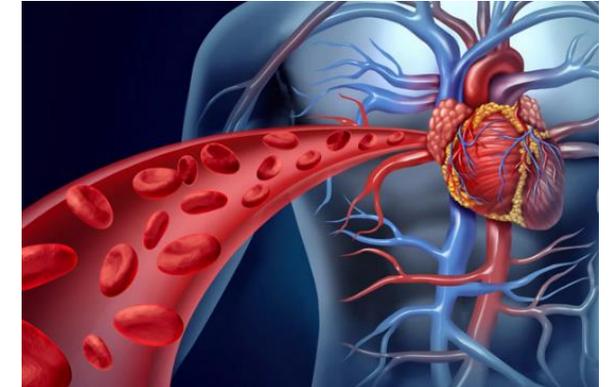
## transportation



friction drag reduction  
techniques

efficient gas/liquid transport  
in public utility  
infrastructure

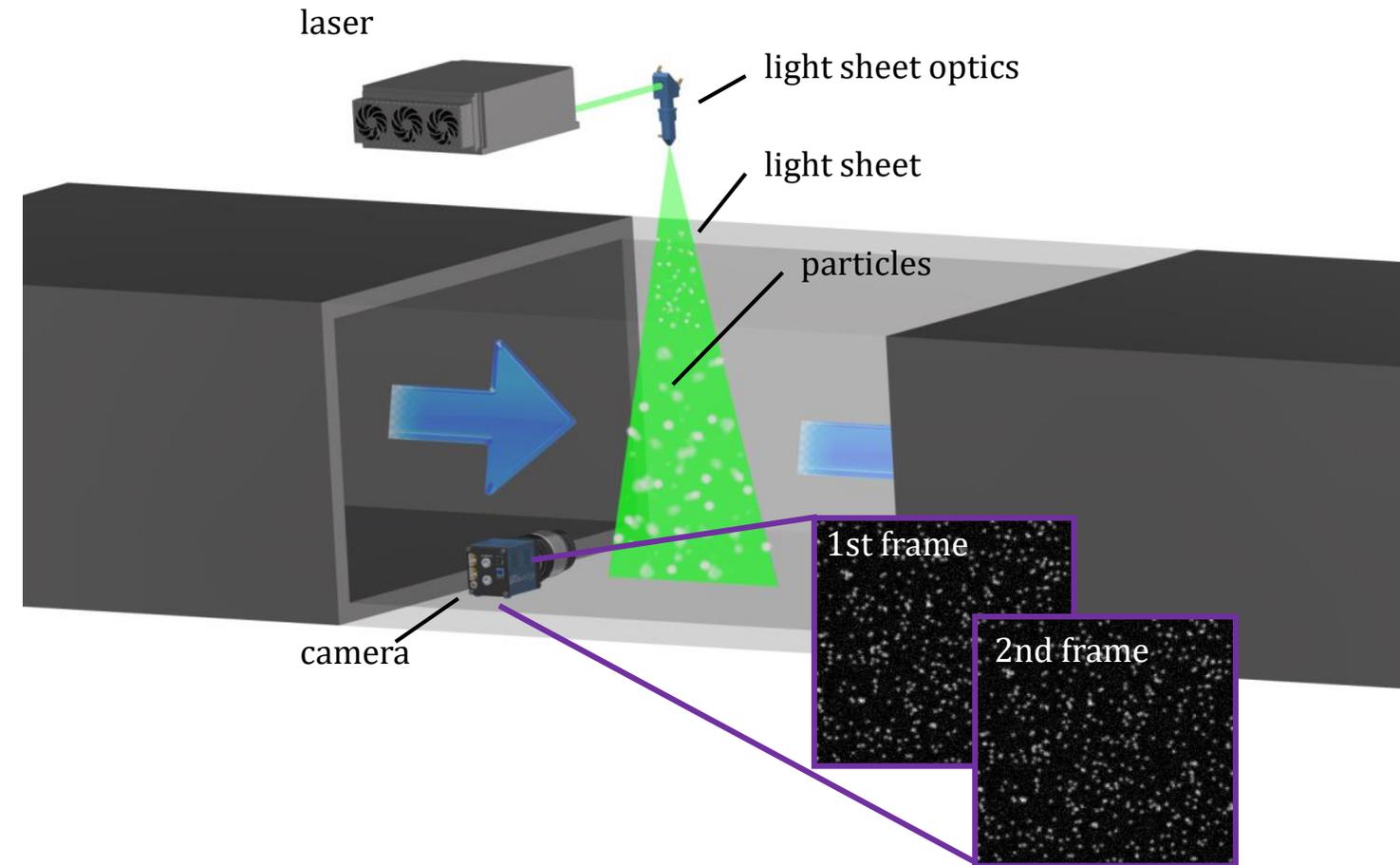
## human health



evolution & treatment of  
atherosclerosis

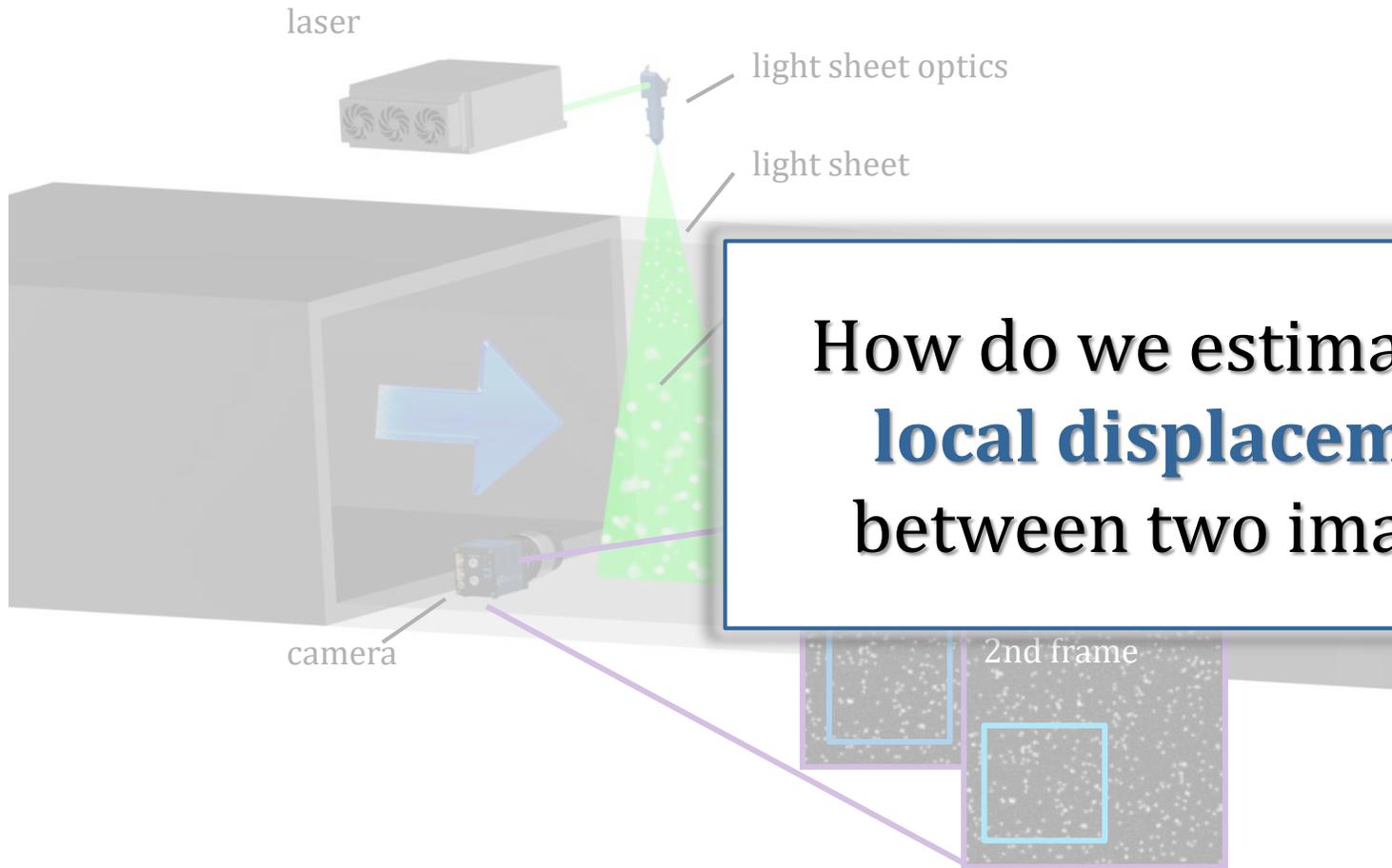
deposition behavior in  
human lungs

...



## Fluid flow measurement in a wind tunnel or a water tunnel using PIV:

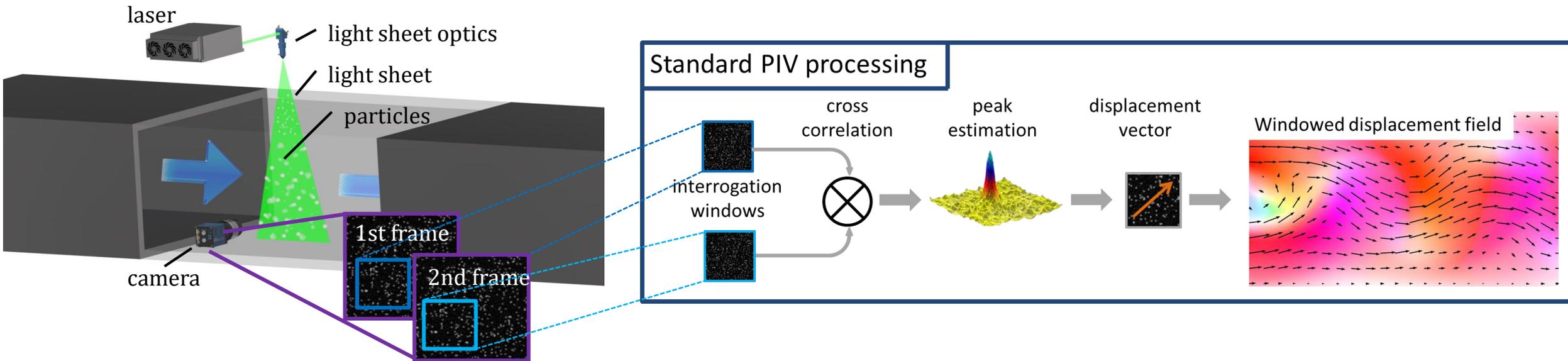
- Non-invasive optical measurement technique
- Tracer particles visualize the flow movement



Fluid flow measurement in a wind tunnel or a water tunnel using PIV:

Non-invasive optical measurement technique  
Tracer particles visualize the flow movement

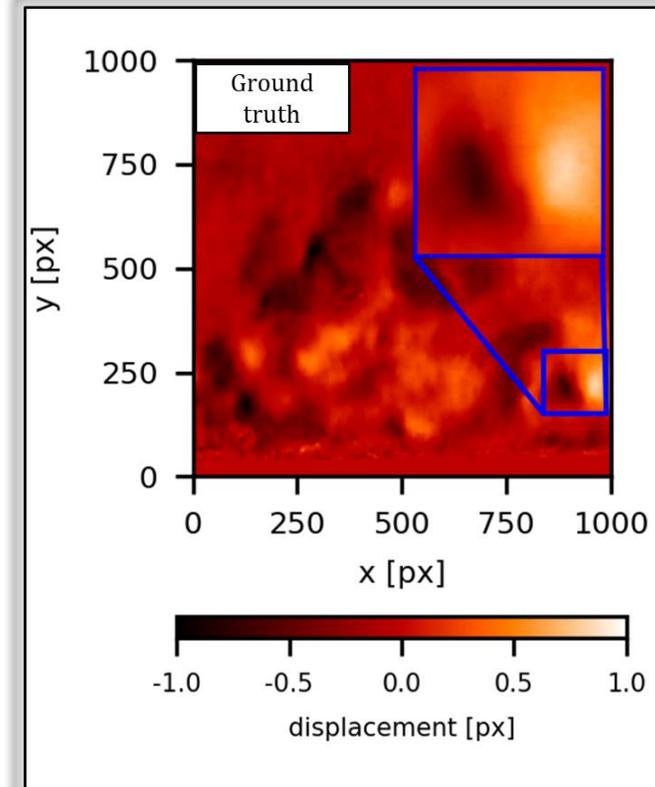
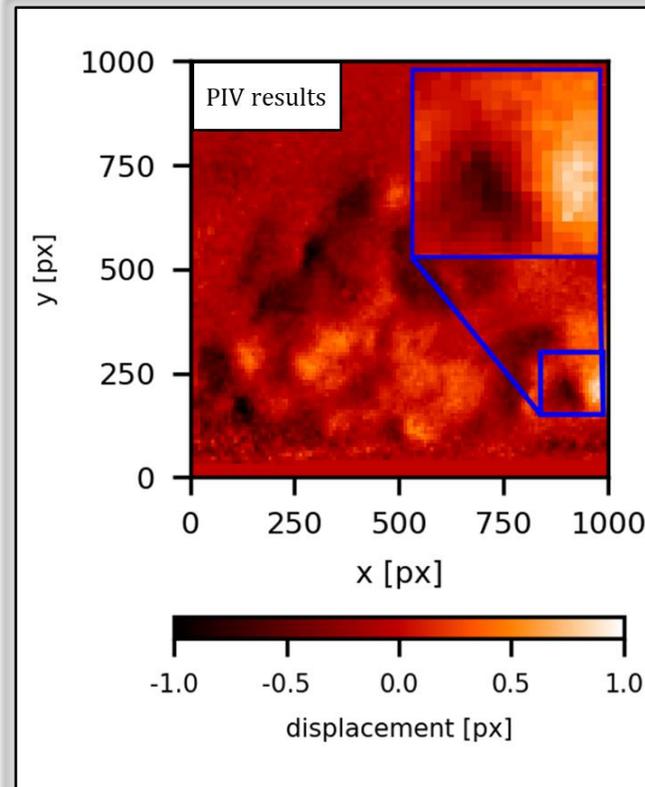
# MOTIVATION





Standard PIV processing

## Cross-correlation yields an inherent averaging of the underlying flow field!





Standard PIV processing

## Cross-correlation yields an inherent averaging of the underlying flow field!

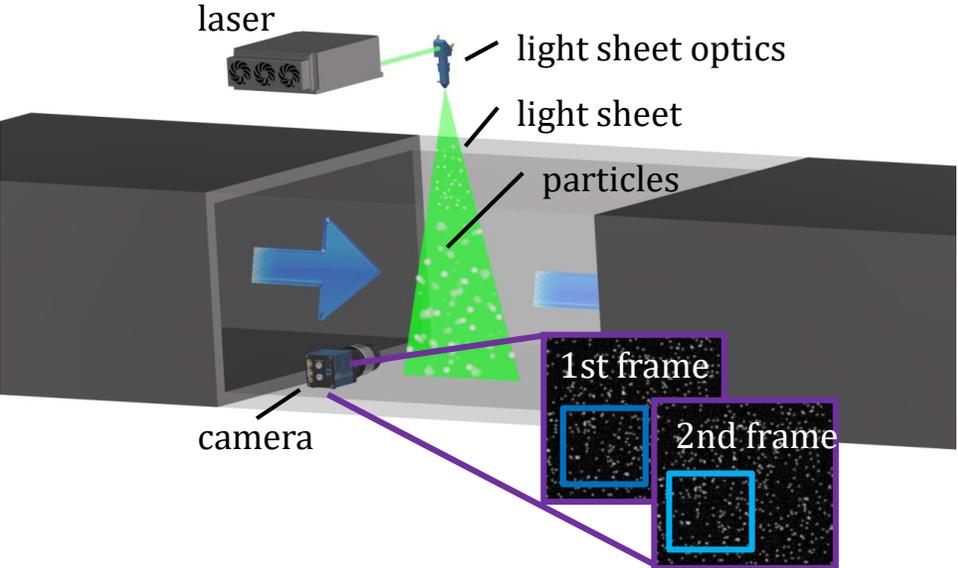


A new image processing method is required that

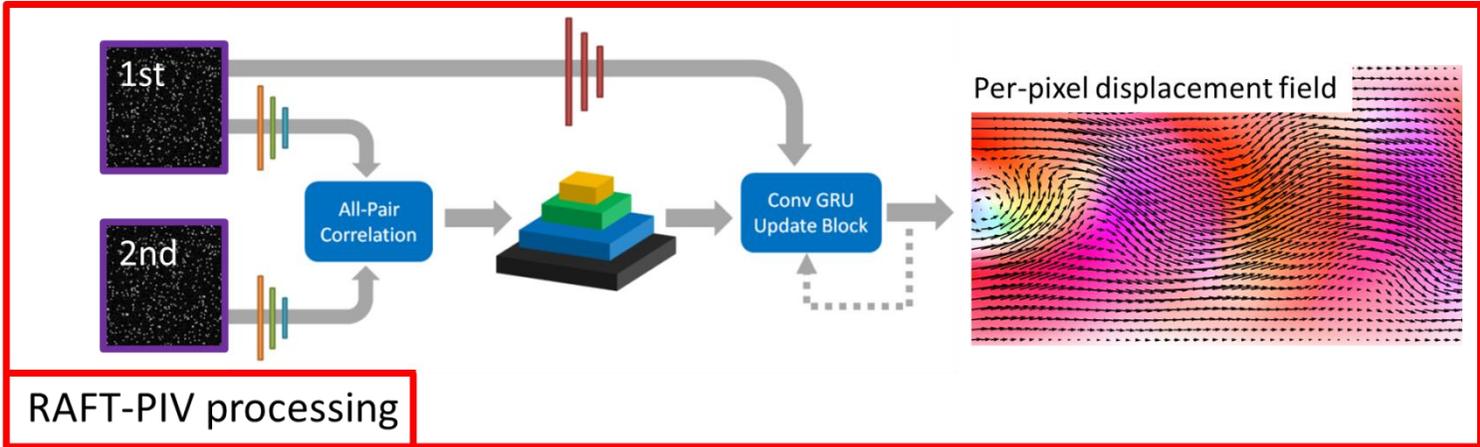
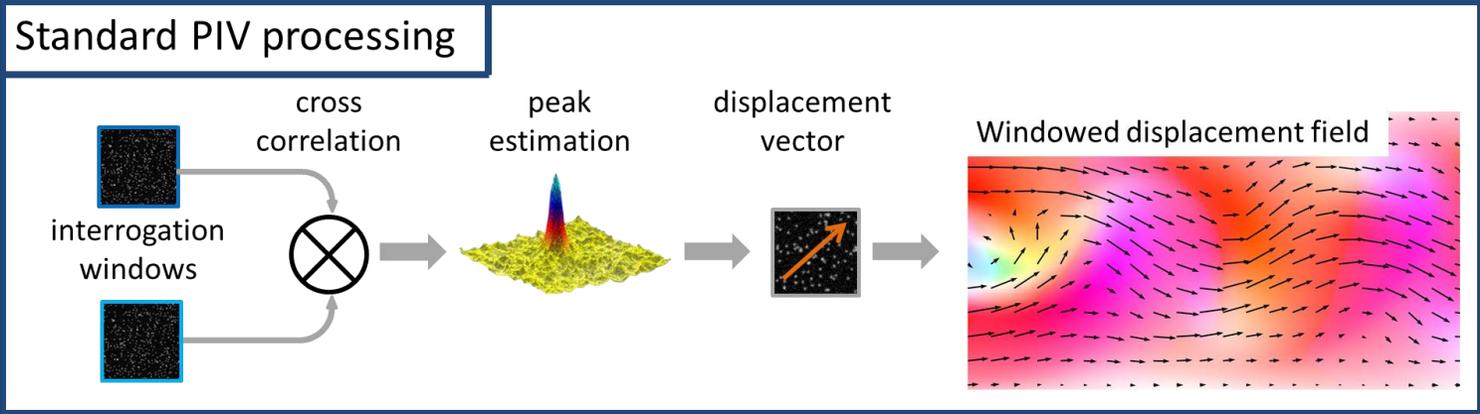
- extracts the rich small-scale information in PIV images
- has a very high spatial resolution
- possesses a high accuracy/physical significance
- preferably simple experimental setup

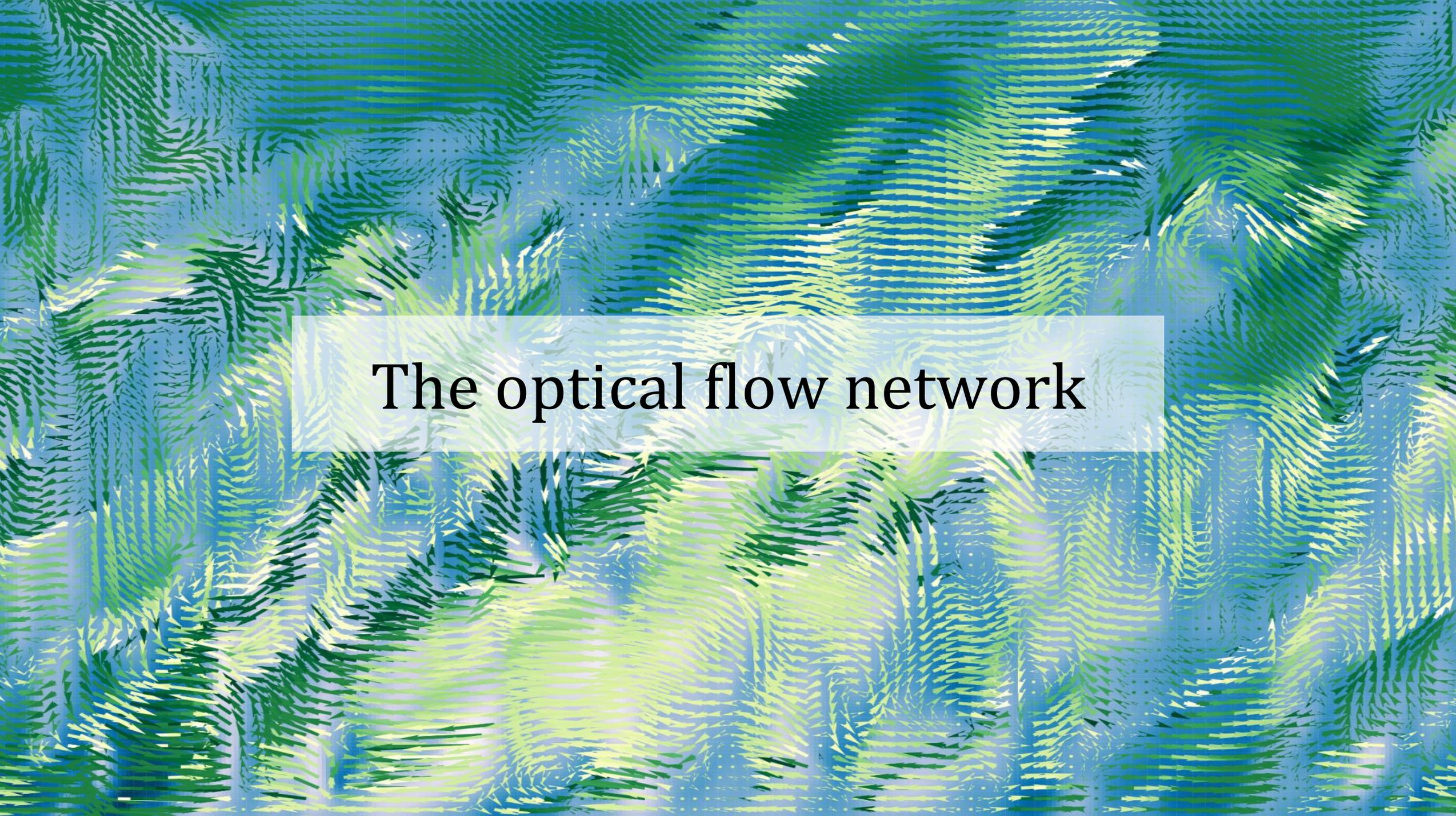


# MOTIVATION



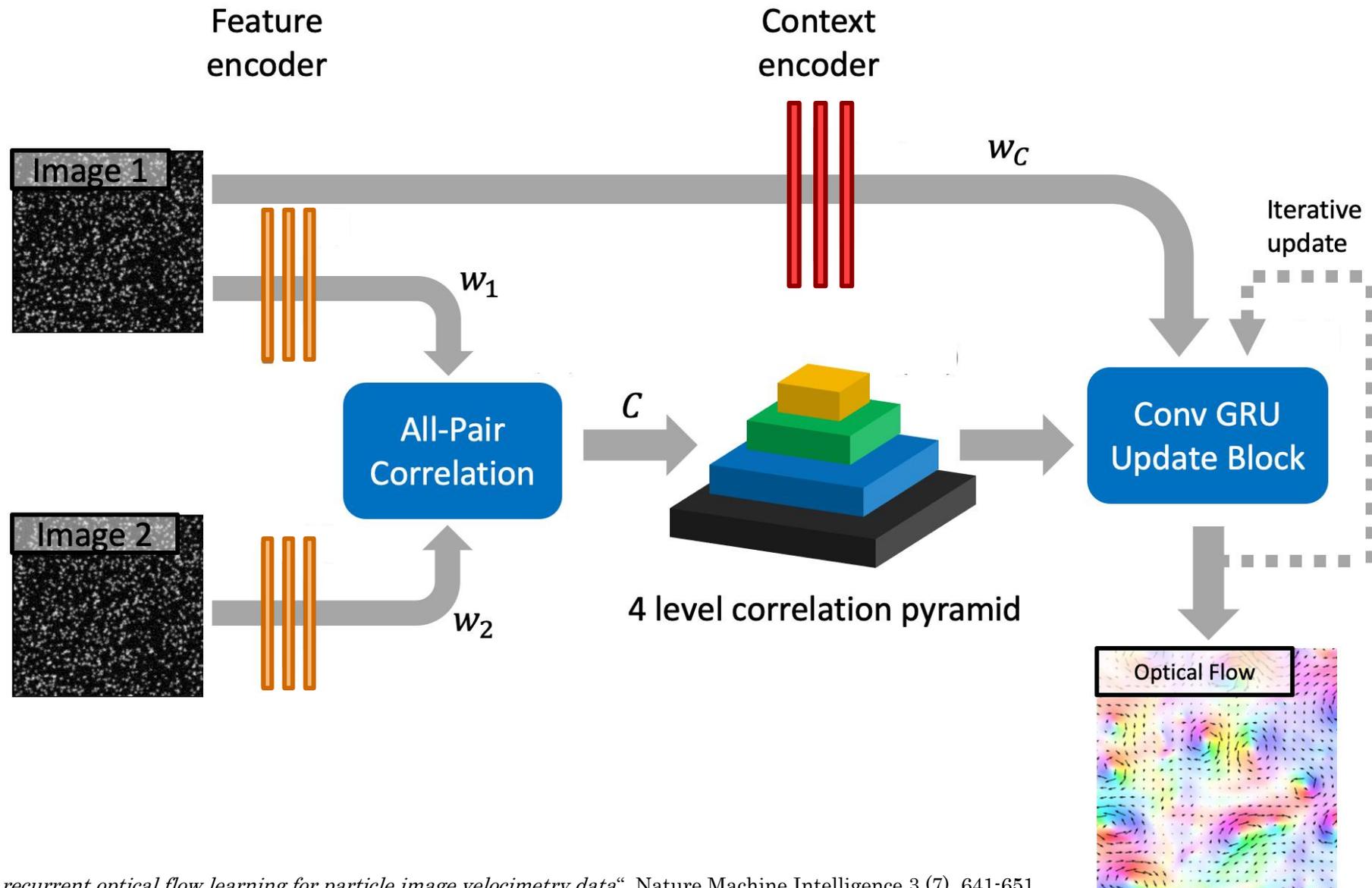
RAFT-PIV allows an **unmatched spatial per-pixel resolution**



The background of the slide is a photograph of a tropical forest, specifically a palm grove. The trees are densely packed, and their fronds create a complex, layered pattern of green and brown. The lighting is bright, suggesting a sunny day, with some areas appearing overexposed. In the center of the image, there is a semi-transparent white rectangular box containing the text "The optical flow network".

# The optical flow network

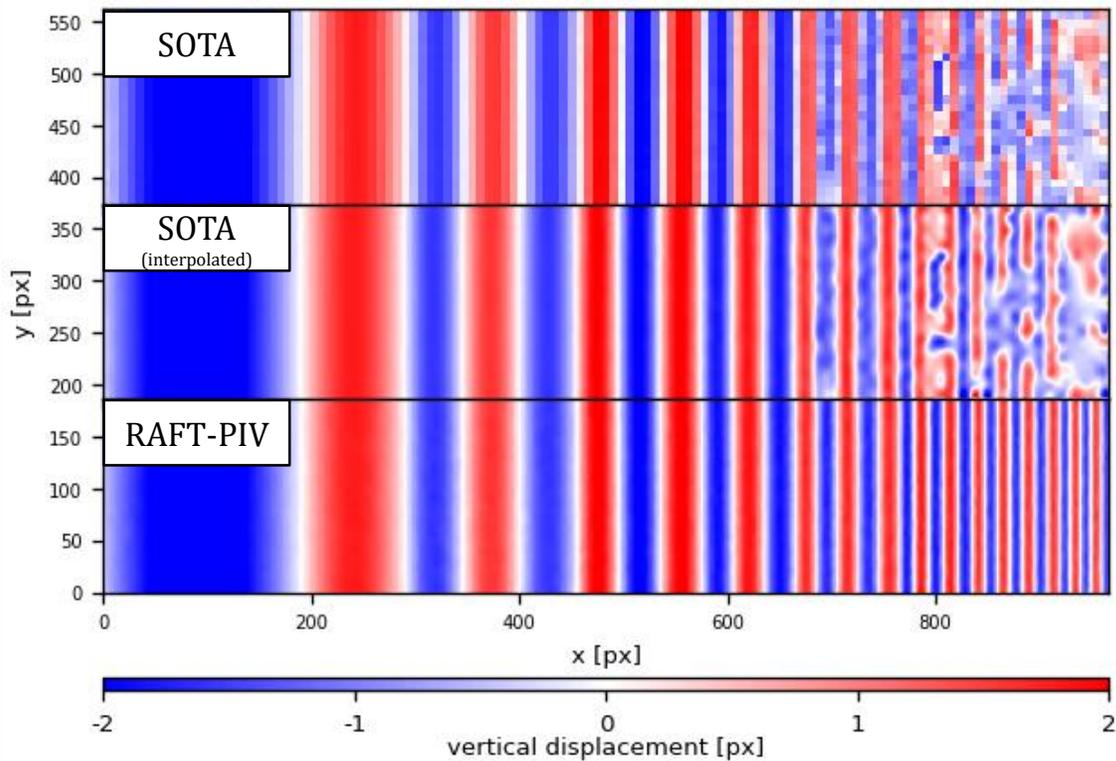
# RAFT-PIV: An overview



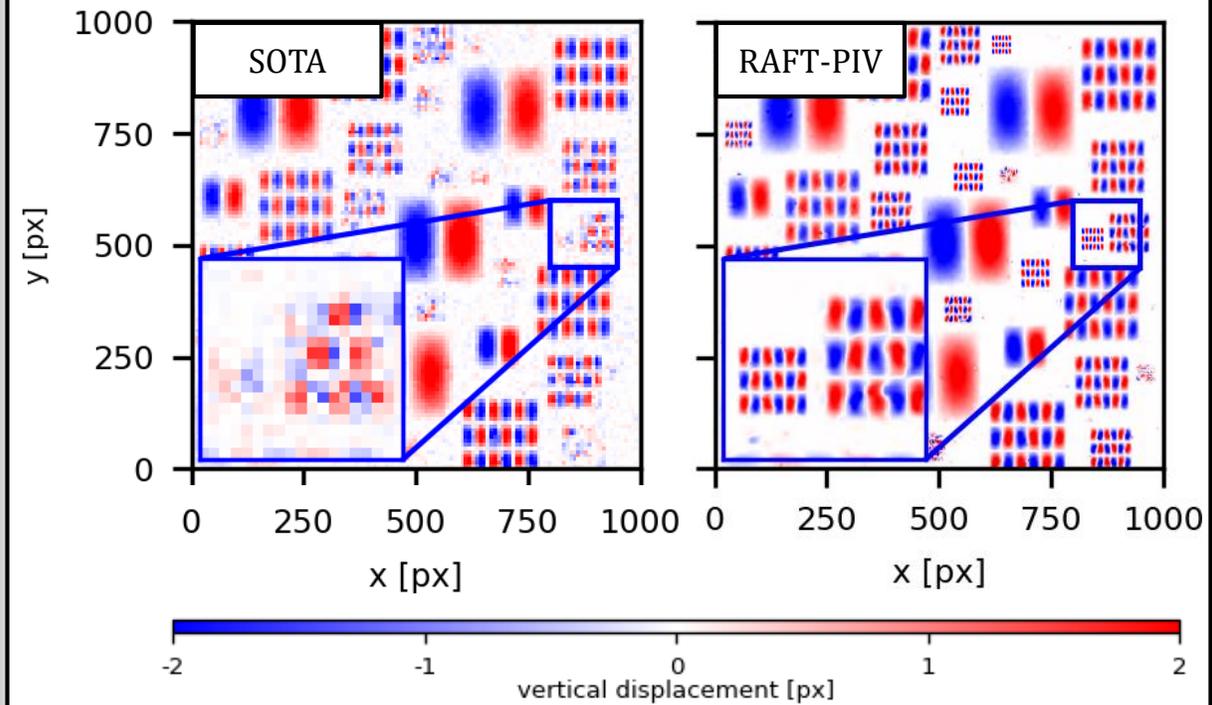


# Spatial resolution ability

## Benchmark: 1D frequency modulated sine wave



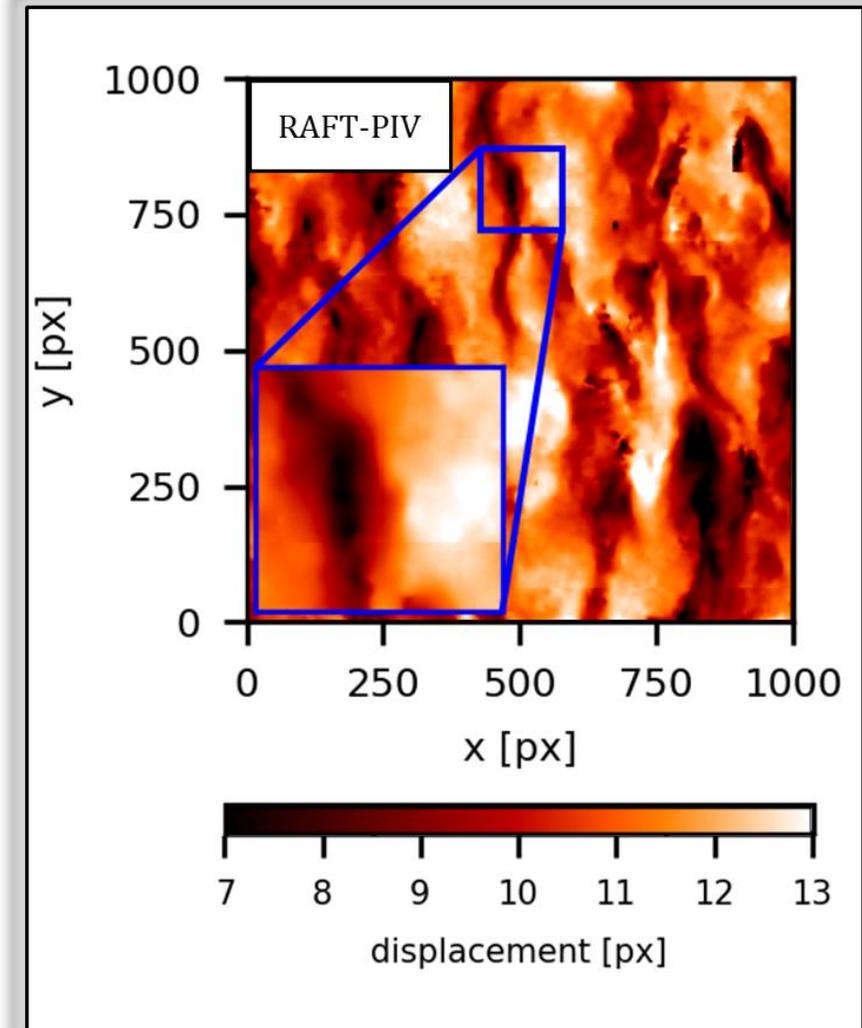
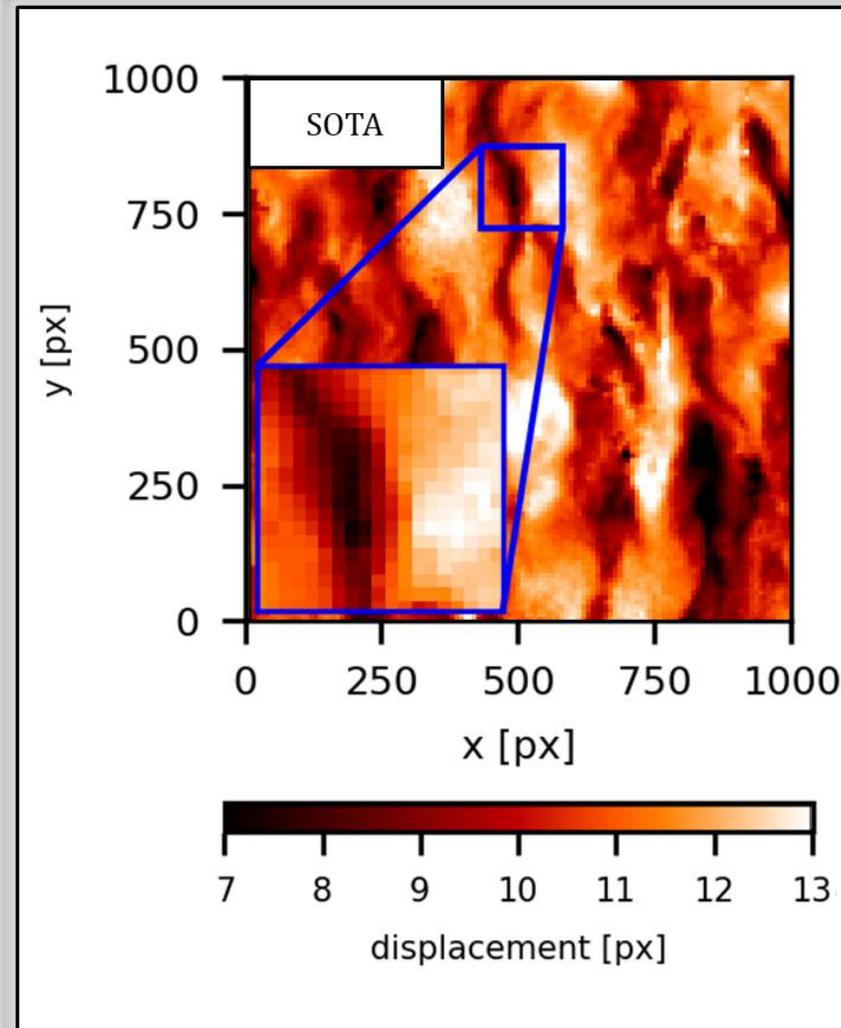
## Benchmark: isolated vortex packages with varying spatial gradients



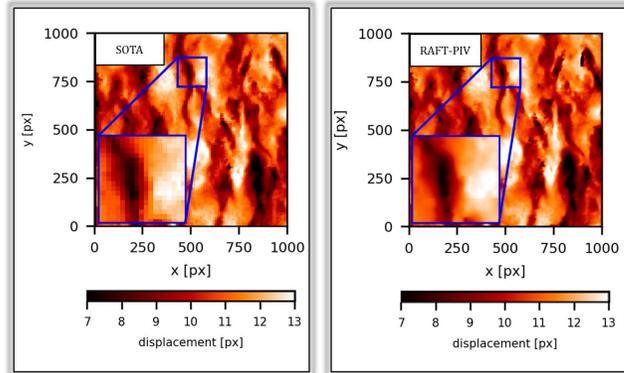


# Real-world measurement results

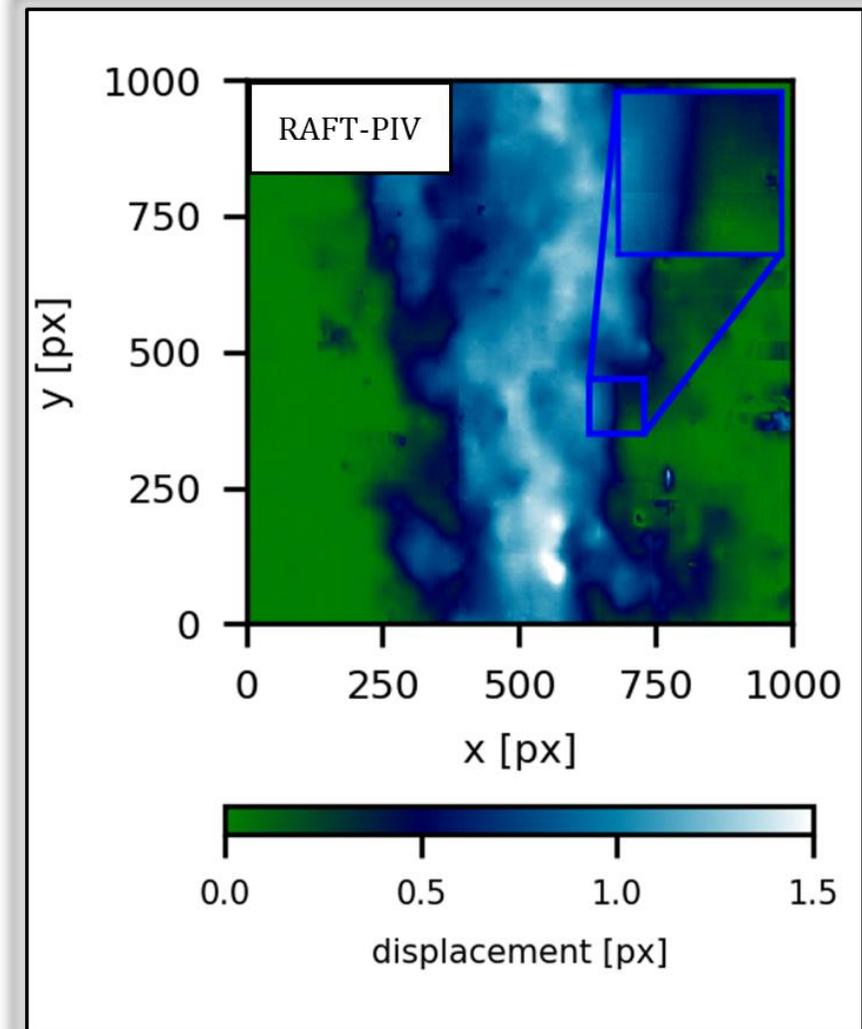
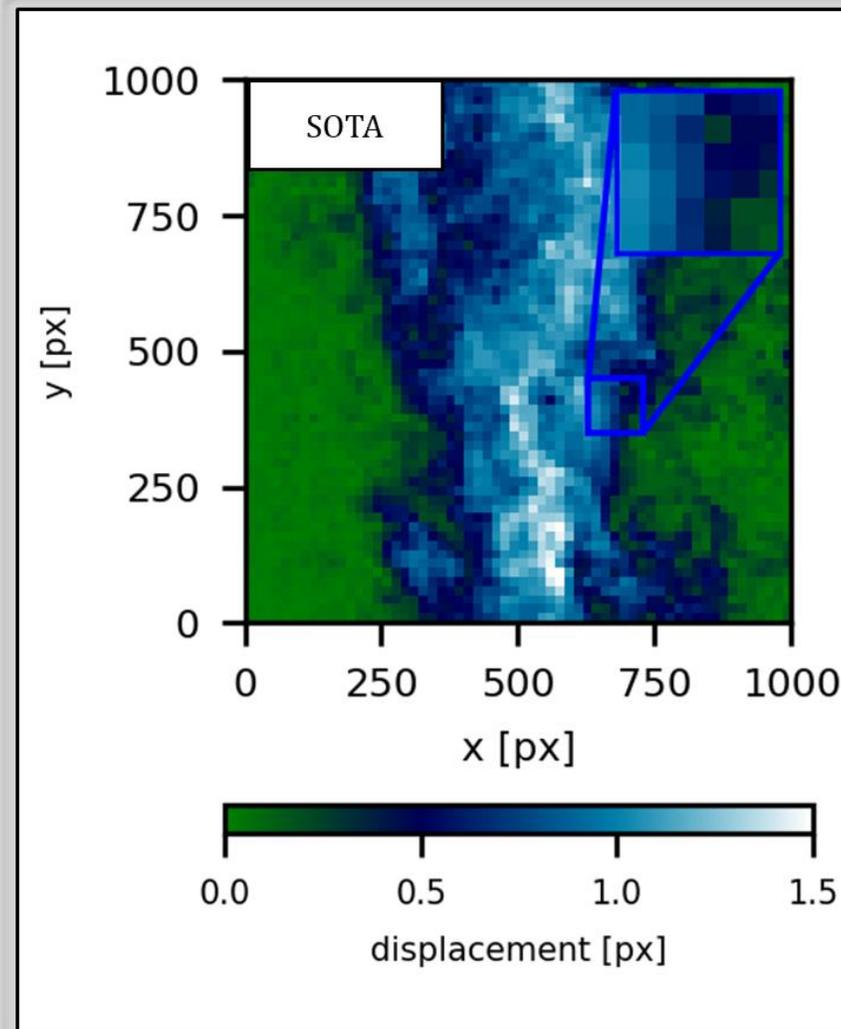
## wall-parallel measurement of a turbulent channel flow



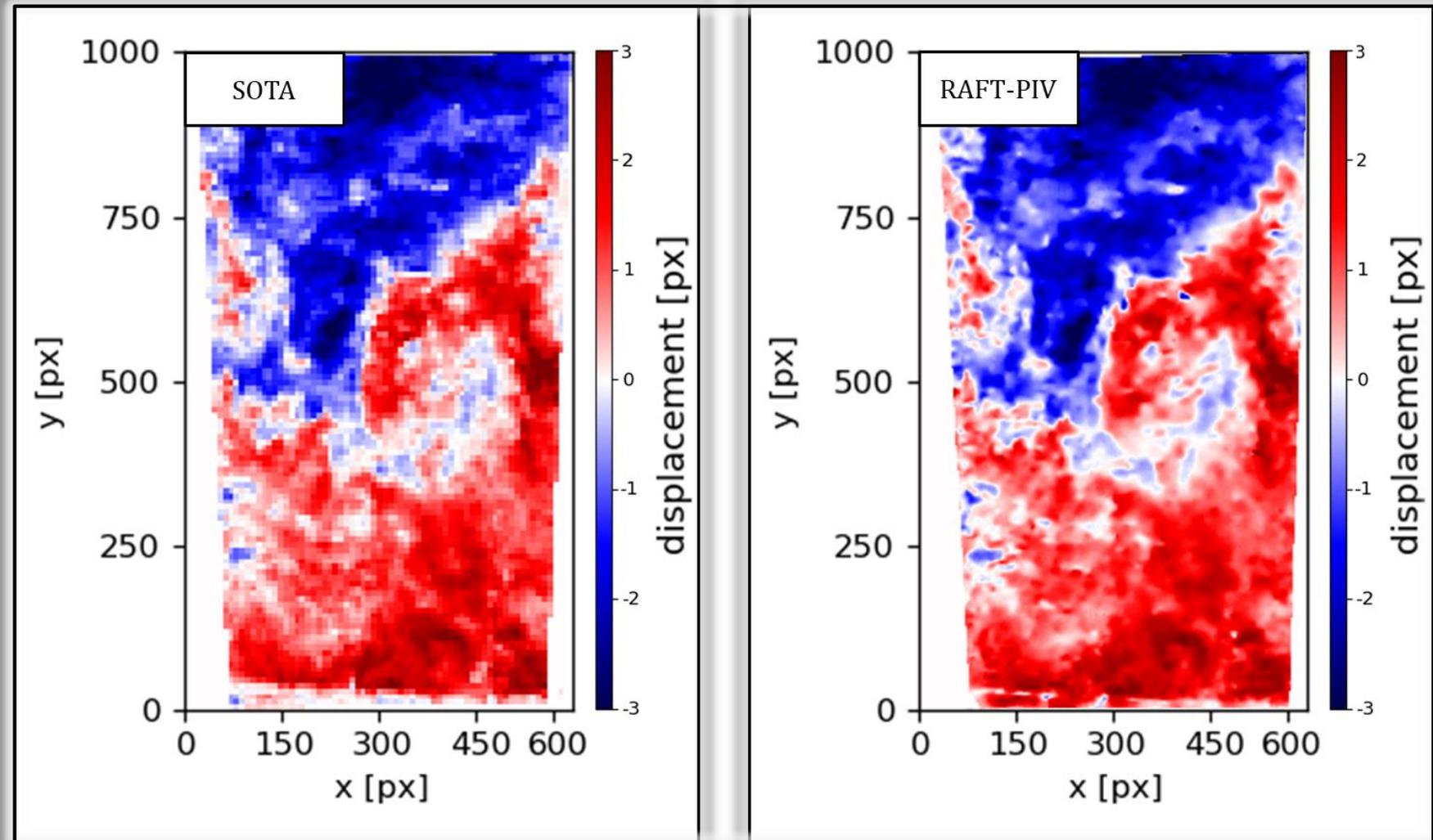
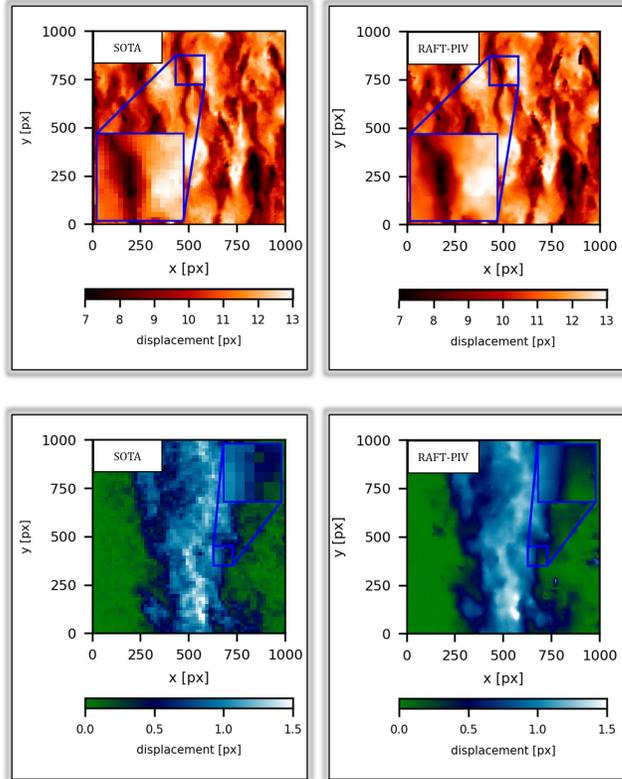
# RAFT-PIV: Generalization ability



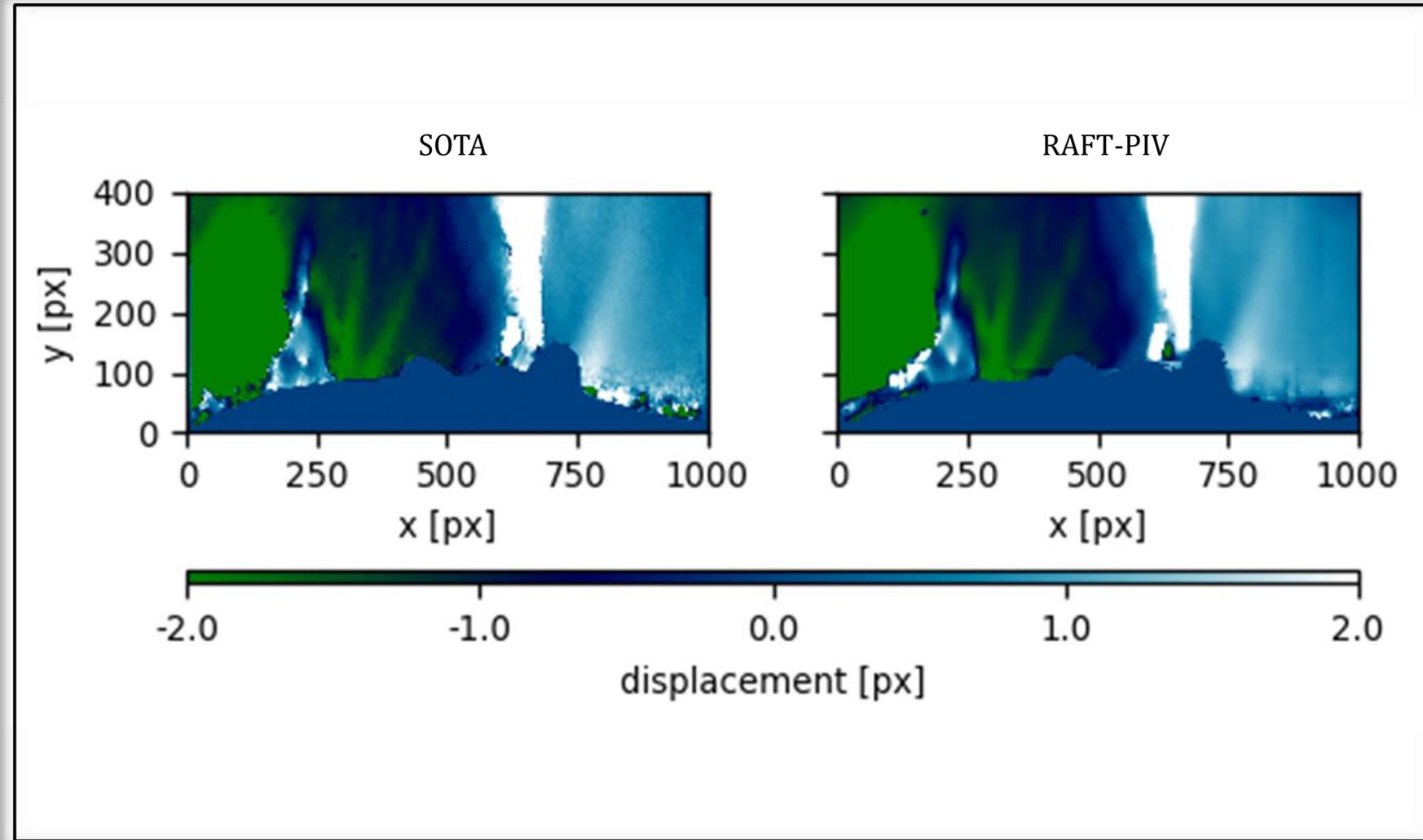
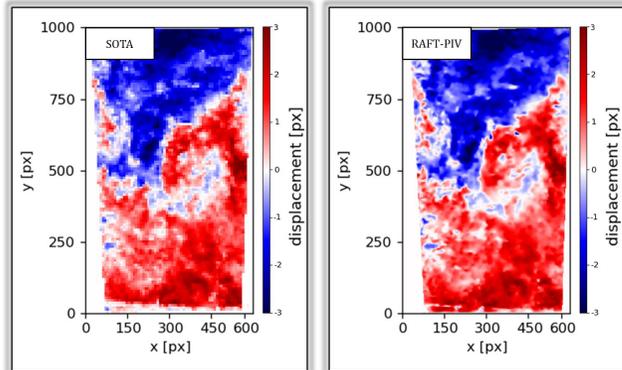
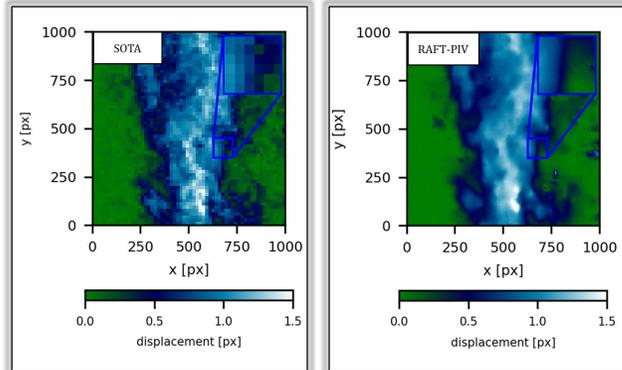
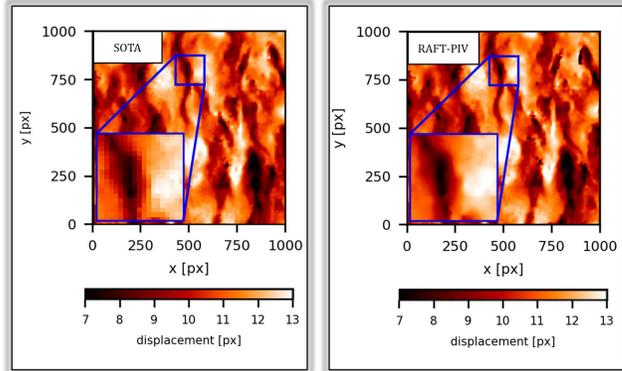
## turbulent jet flow

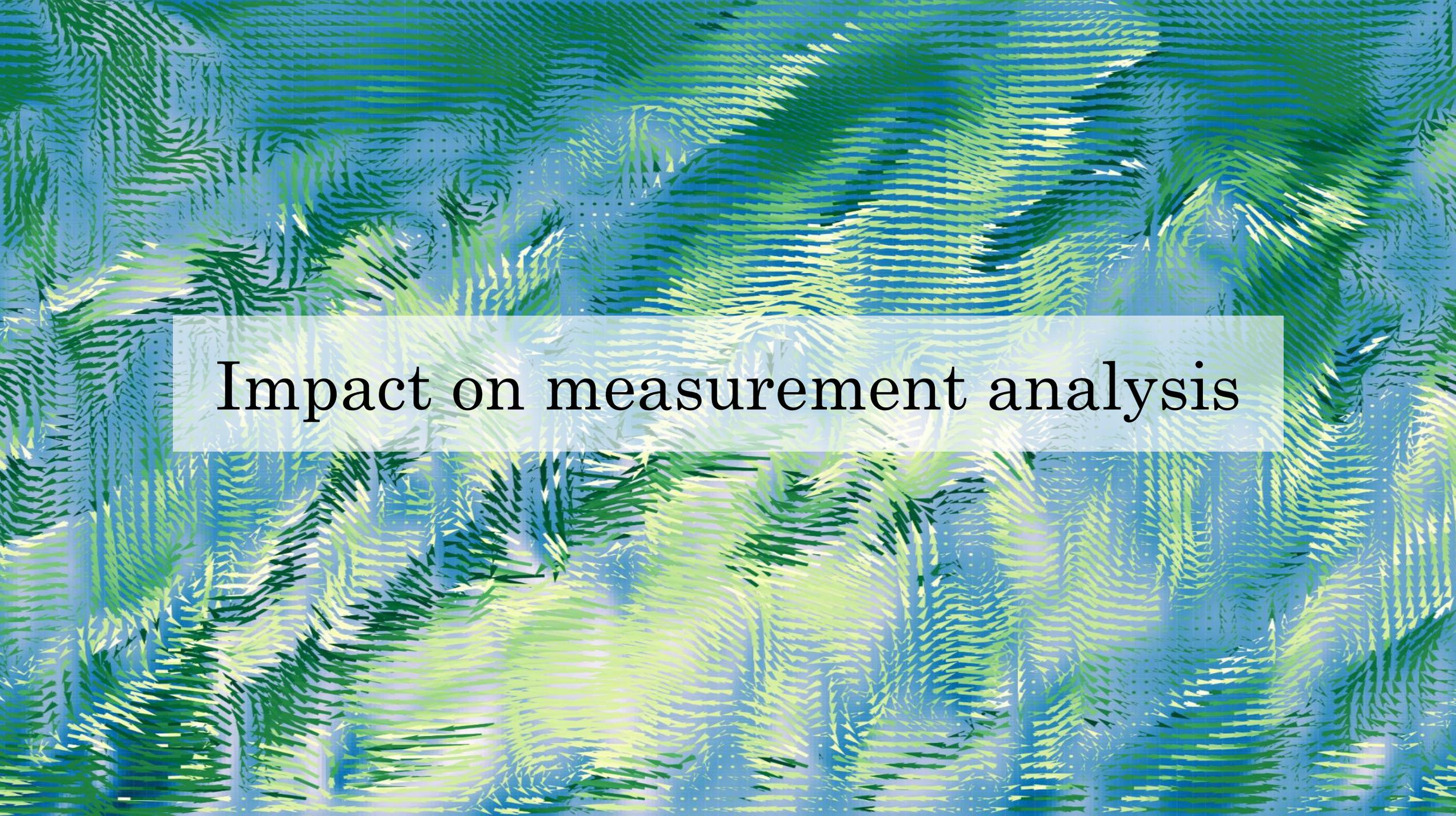


## flow inside an internal combustion engine

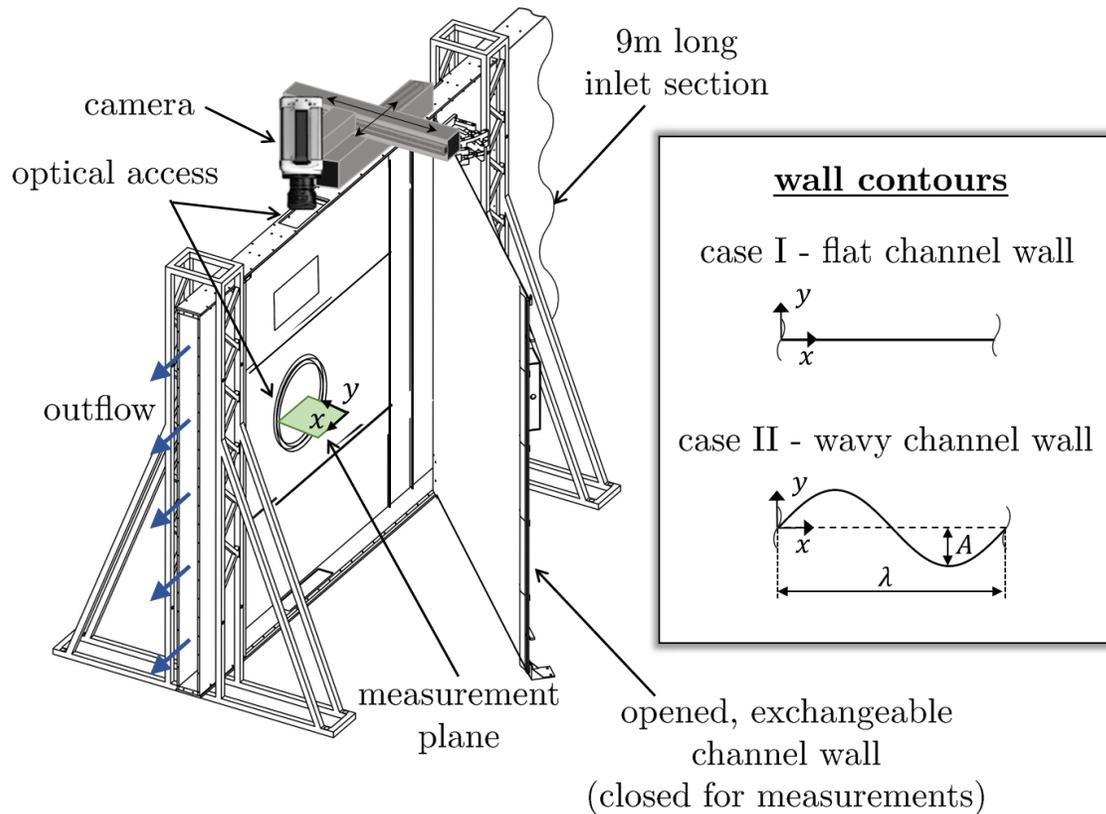


## Background Oriented Schlieren images



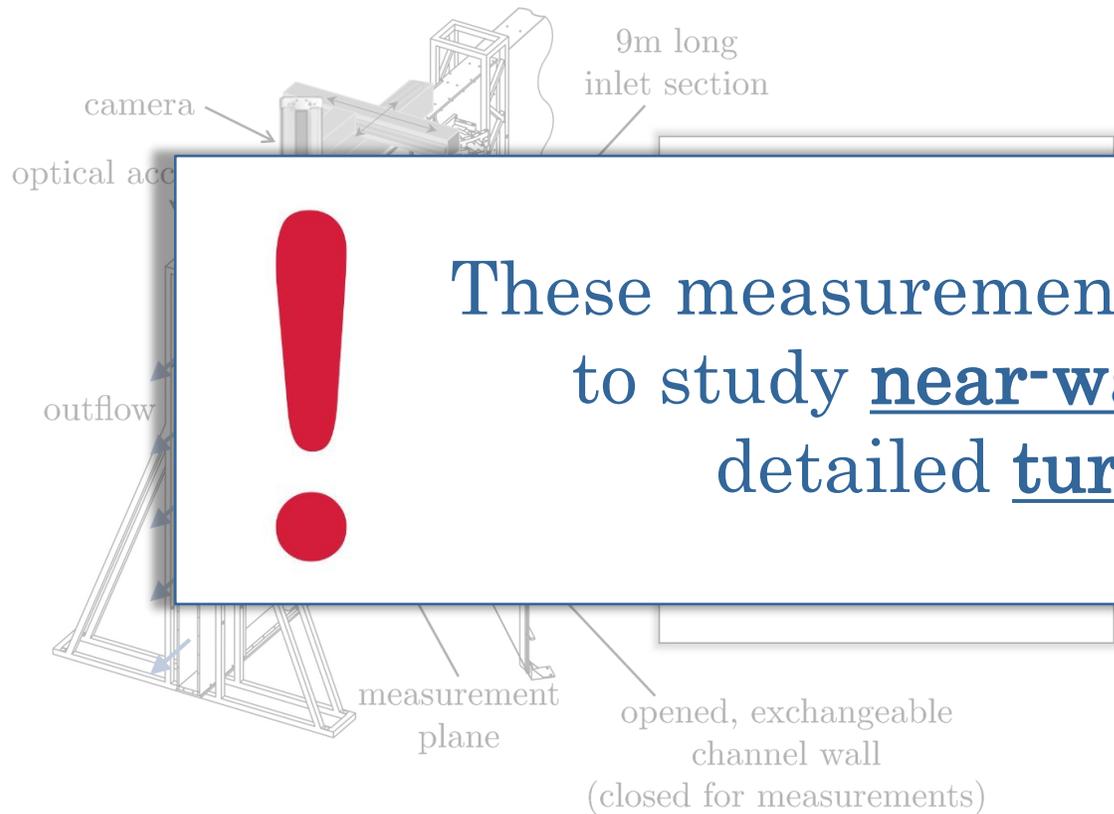


Impact on measurement analysis



- Eiffel type wind tunnel with exchangeable side wall → TCF and TWCF measurements in the same facility
- wall-normal mono PIV (2D-2C)
- TWCF:  $A = 0.1h, \lambda = 2h$  ( $h$ : flat channel half-height)

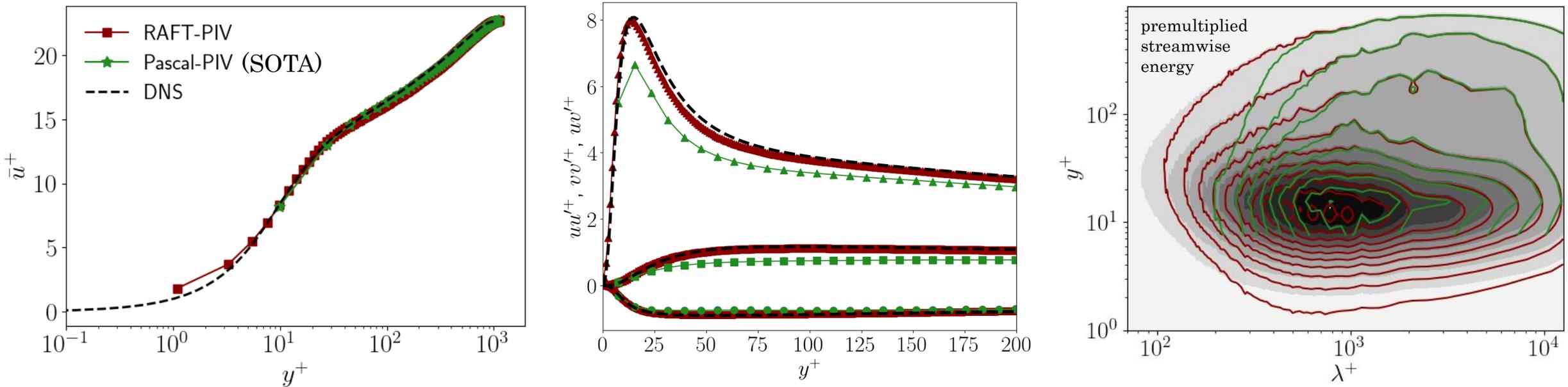
	$Re_\tau$	laser	camera	lens
case I TCF	1120	Darwin Duo 40	Photron SA3	Tamron 180mm
case II TWCF	200	New Wave Solo 200XT	PCO edge 5.5 sCMOS	Zeiss 100mm



- Eiffel type wind tunnel with exchangeable side wall  $\rightarrow$  TCF and TWCF measurements

These measurements have not been designed to study near-wall flow quantities and detailed turbulence statistics!

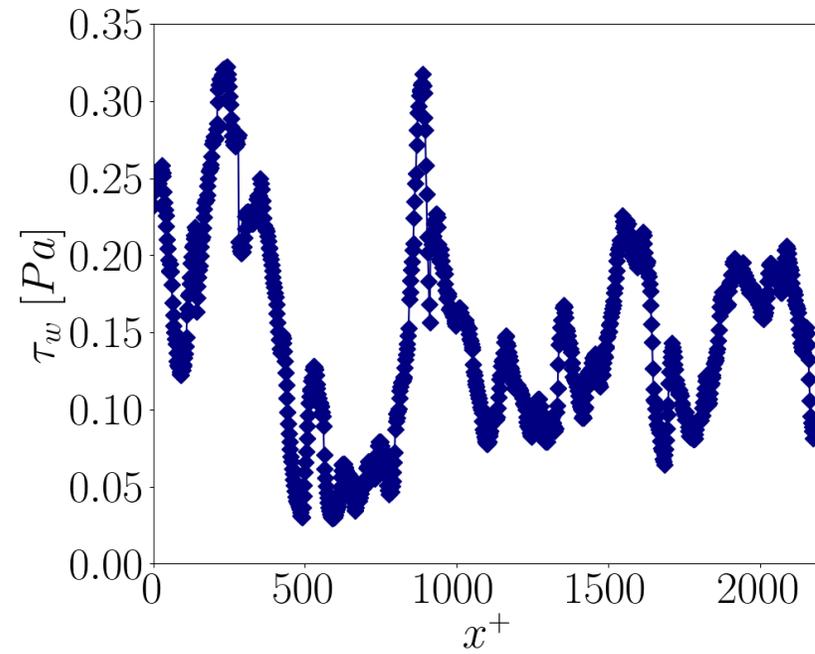
	$Re_\tau$	laser	camera	lens
case I TCF	1120	Darwin Duo 40	Photron SA3	Tamron 180mm
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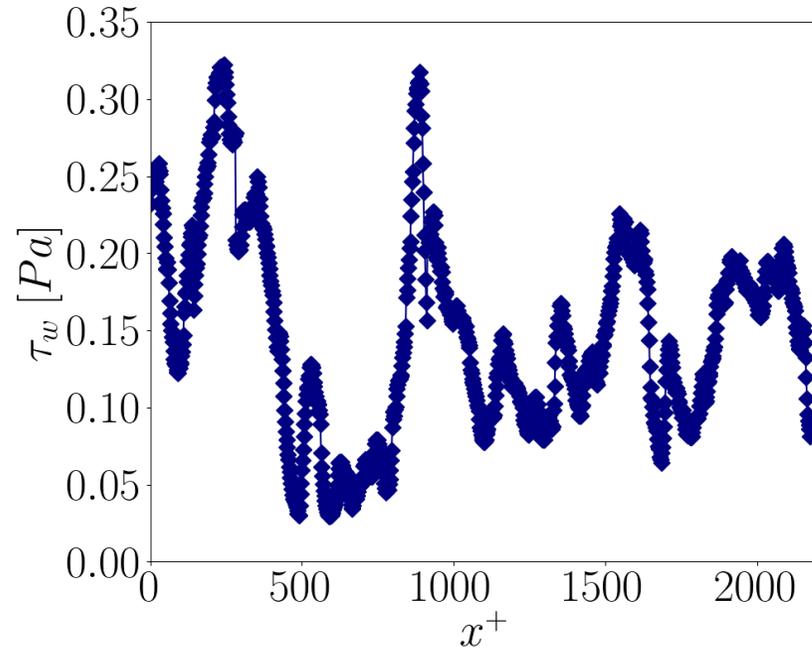


## advantages of RAFT-PIV compared to state-of-the-art PIV processing

- significantly increased spatial resolution
- resolves viscous sublayer with high accuracy
  - resolves near-wall velocity gradients

# CASE I: TCF

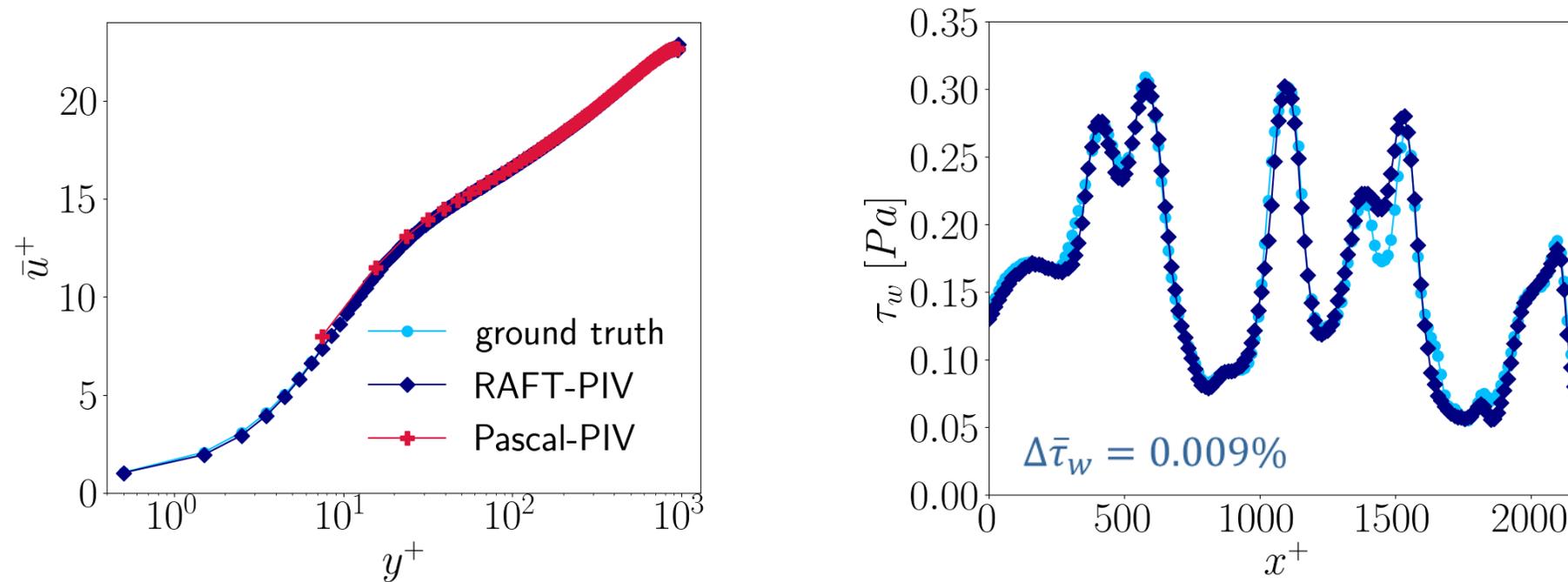




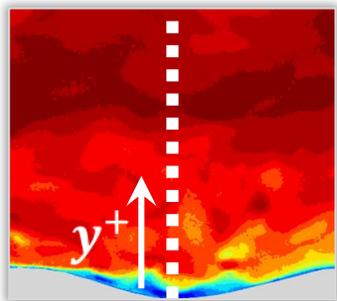
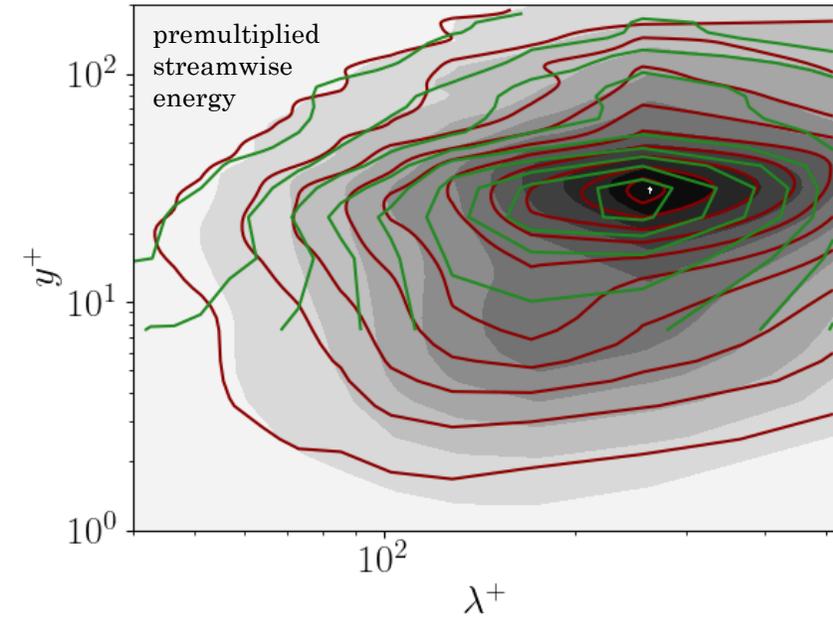
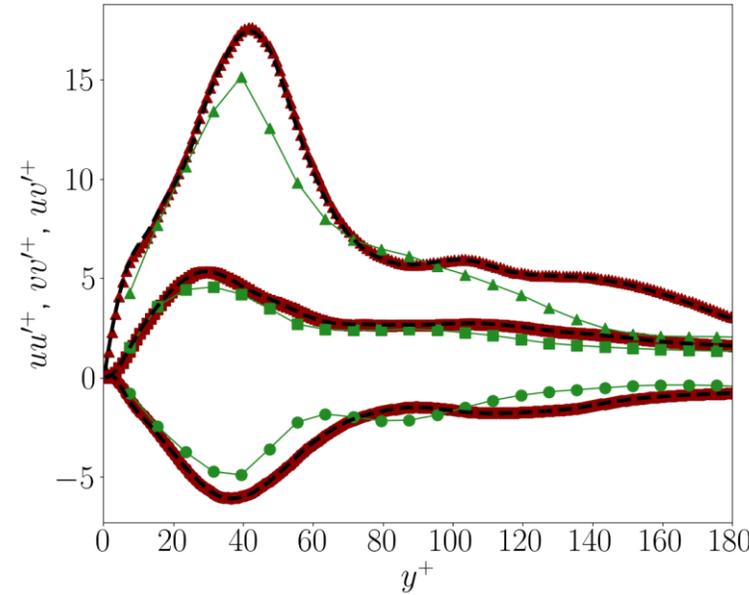
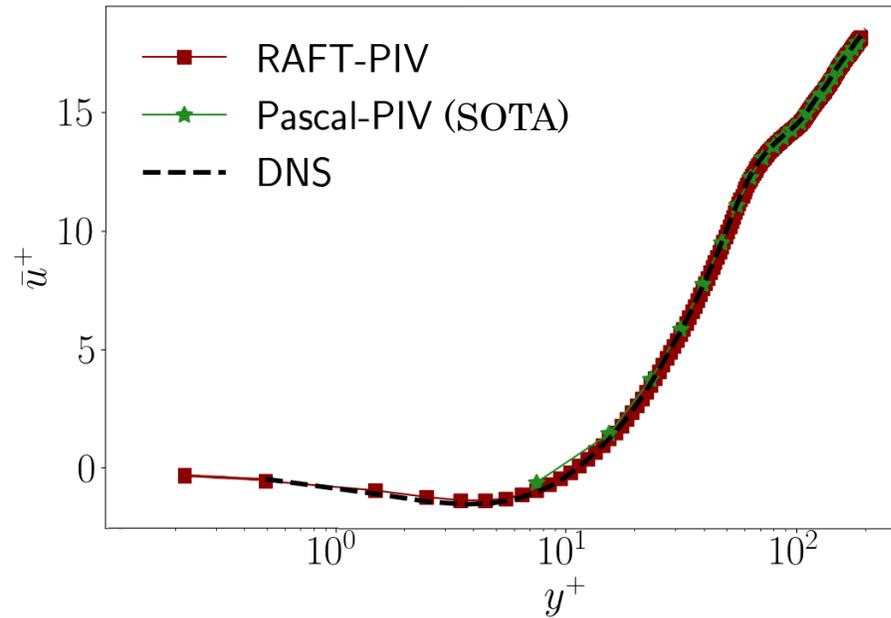
temporally and spatially averaged  
wall-shear stress:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{\tau}_{w,theory} &= 0.127 \text{ Pa} \\ \bar{\tau}_{w,RAFT} &= 0.135 \text{ Pa} \end{aligned} \right\} \Delta\bar{\tau}_w = 6.2\%$$

- verification on an instantaneous level requires **ground truth** information
- using **synthetic particle images** where underlying distribution is known

synthetic particle images based on DNS flow (ground truth)

- RAFT-PIV estimates a reliable velocity and wall-shear stress distribution matching the ground truth remarkably well
  - RAFT-PIV provides physically meaningful instantaneous & spatially resolved wall-shear stress distributions

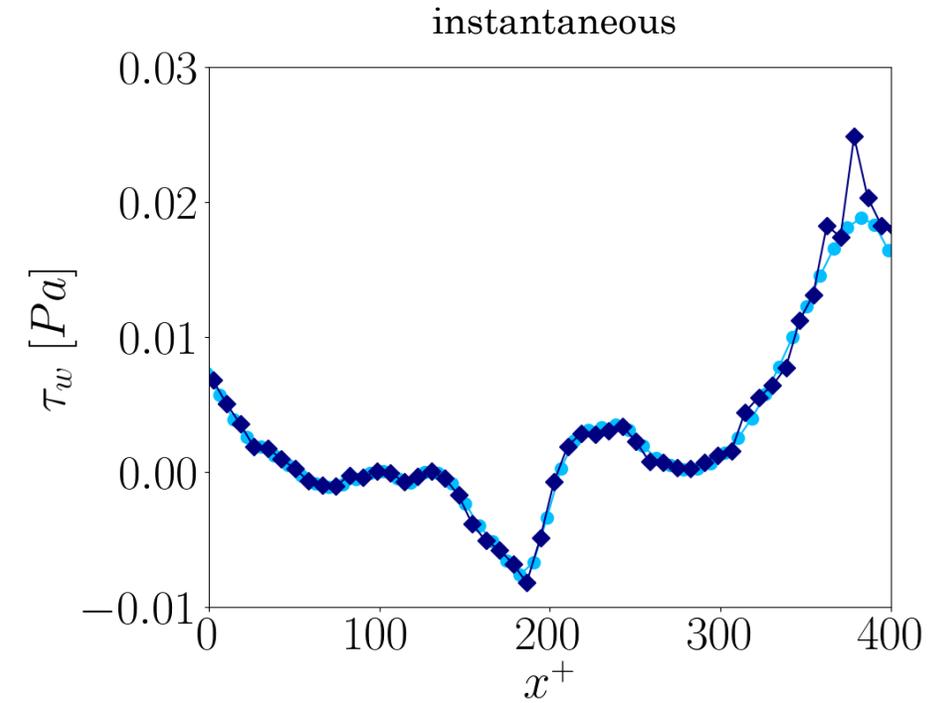
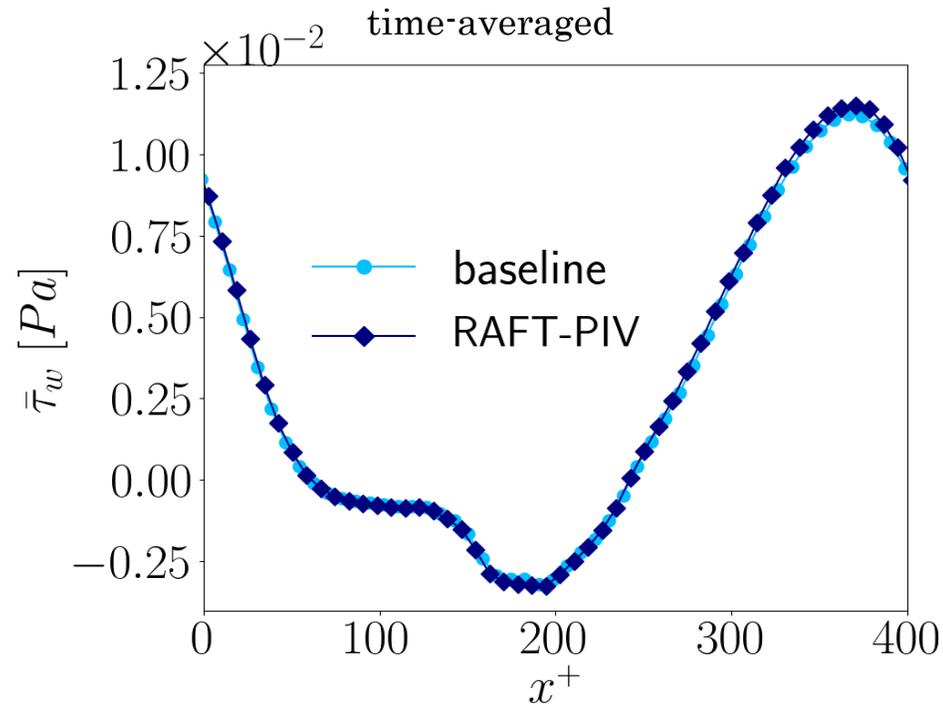
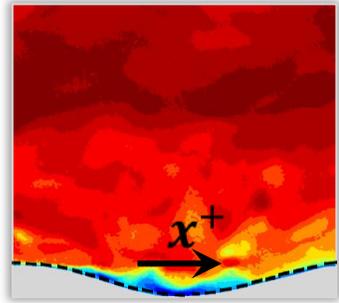


statistics at wave trough

## advantages of RAFT-PIV compared to state-of-the-art PIV processing

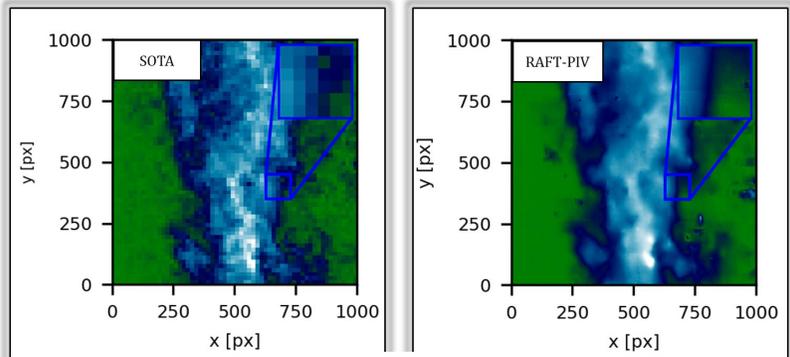
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## synthetic particle images based on DNS flow (ground truth)

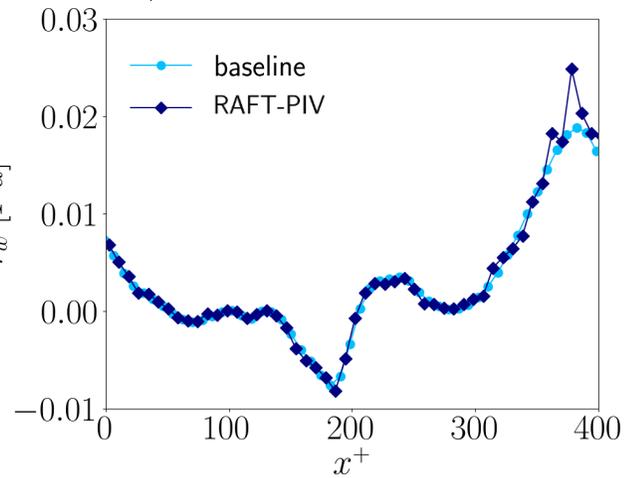
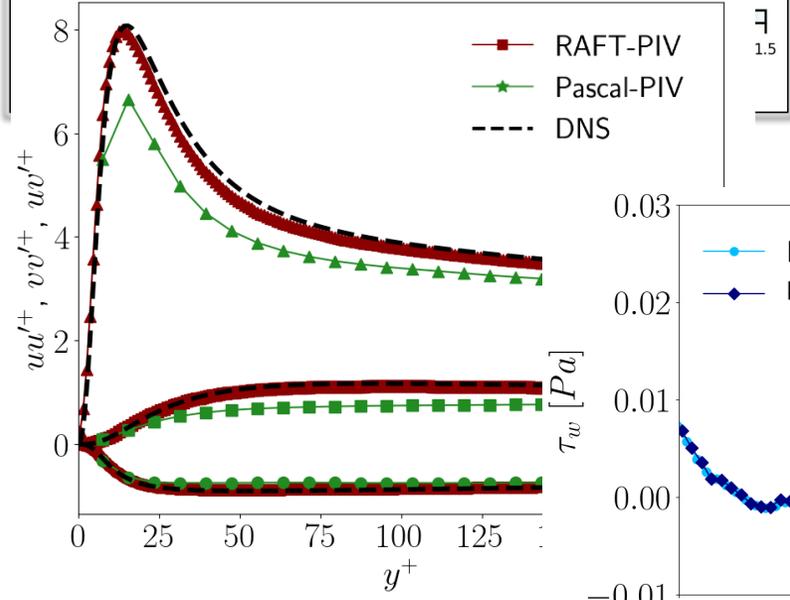


→ highly accurate wall-shear stress prediction of time-averaged and instantaneous quantities

## RAFT-PIV: deep optical flow network for PIV applications



- significantly **increased spatial resolution** compared to traditional PIV processing (operates on input resolution)
- resolves **small-scale structures, near-wall velocity, velocity gradients** and statistics accurately
- instantaneous **wall-shear stress dynamics** can easily be derived



- advances **accuracy and feature richness** of experimental fluid dynamics without altering the experimental setup itself
- facilitates comparison to numerics and data assimilation

Thank you very much for your attention!

Open-source repository with ready-to-go compute capsule available at Code Ocean:

<https://codeocean.com/capsule/7226151/tree/v1>



## Published work using RAFT-PIV:

- Lagemann et al., “*Deep recurrent optical flow learning for particle image velocimetry data*“, Nature Machine Intelligence 3 (7), 641-651
- Lagemann et al., “*Generalization of deep recurrent optical flow estimation for particle-image velocimetry data*“, Measurement Science and Technology 33 (9), 094003
- Lagemann et al., “*Uncovering wall-shear stress dynamics from neural-network enhanced fluid flow measurements*“, Nature Computational Science, 2023 - (under review)
- Lagemann et al., “*Challenges of deep unsupervised optical flow estimation for particle-image velocimetry data*“, Exp. in Fl., 2023 - (under review)
- Lagemann et al., “*Instantaneous wall-shear stress distribution based on wall-normal PIV measurements using deep optical flow*“, 15th ISPIV 2023
- Lagemann et al., “*Key aspects of unsupervised optical flow models in PIV applications*“, 15th ISPIV, 2023
- Lagemann et al., “*Exploiting the full potential of deep neural networks for PIV applications*“, 30th GALA, 2023
- Lagemann et al., “*High-accuracy turbulence statistics from particle images using a deep optical flow neural network*“, 18th ETC, 2023
- Lagemann et al., “*Analysis of PIV Images of Transonic Buffet Flow by Recurrent Deep Learning Based Optical Flow Prediction*“, 16th LXLaser, 2022
- Lagemann et al., “*Unsupervised Recurrent All-Pairs Field Transforms for Particle Image Velocimetry*“, 14th ISPIV, 2021
- Lagemann et al., “*Deep artificial neural network architectures in PIV applications*“, 13th ISPIV, 2019



Thank you for your attention