



## Building Hierarchical Toolchains for Nonlinear Analysis

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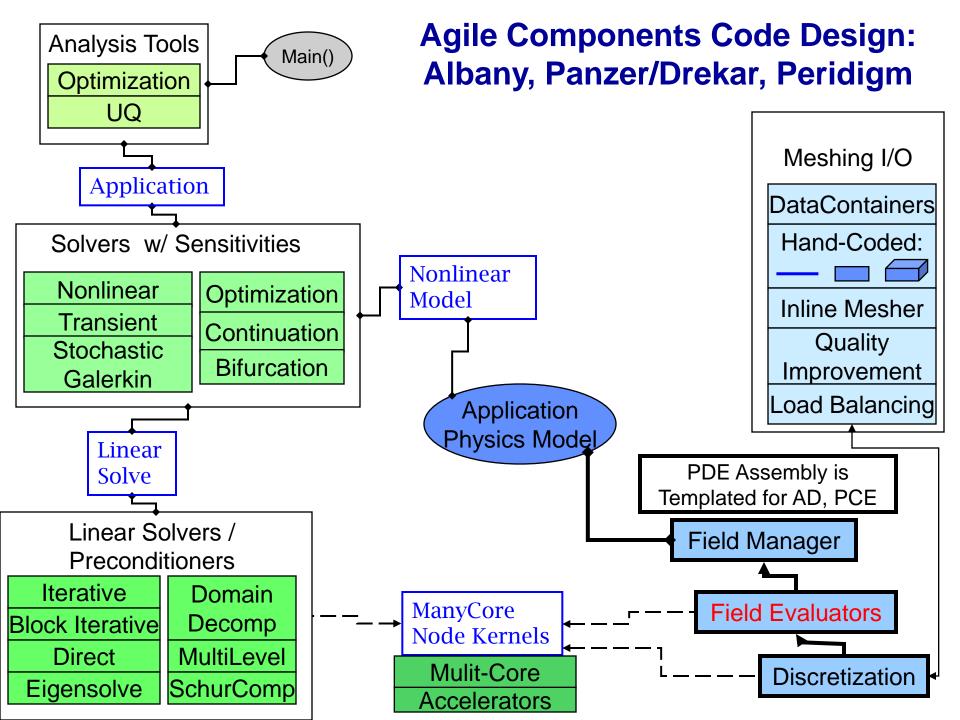
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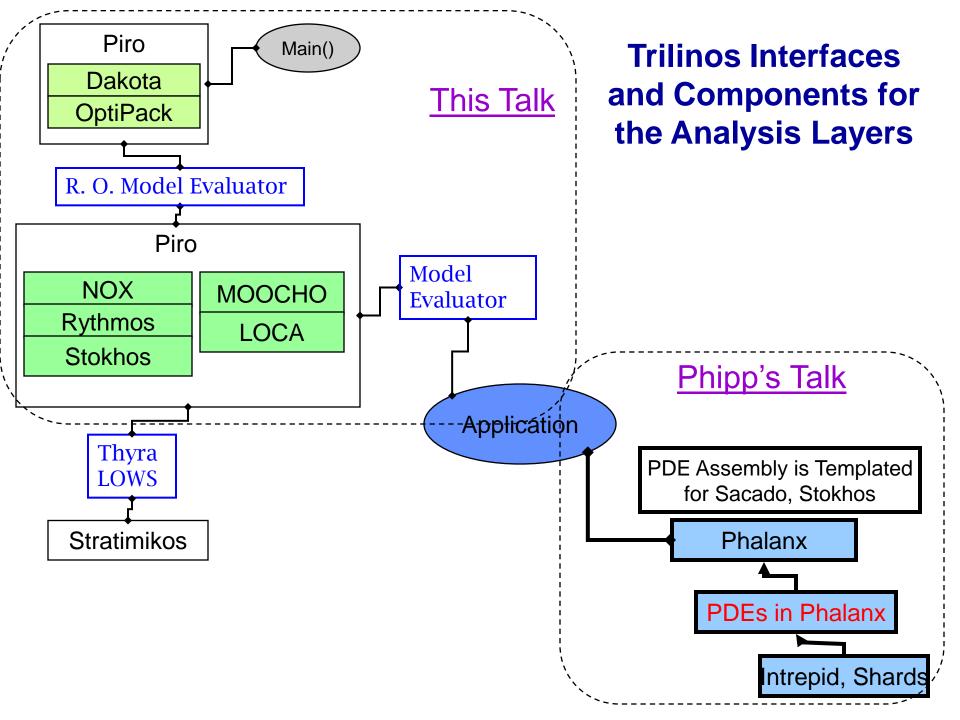


# Embedded Nonlinear Analysis Capability Area

- Basic Capabilities:
  - TBGP Automatic Differentiation (Sacado)
  - (Globalized) Nonlinear solution methods (NOX)
  - Time Integration (Rythmos)
- Advance Analysis Capabilities:
  - (Multi-)Parameter Continuation (LOCA)
  - Stability analysis (LOCA)
  - Bifurcation analysis (LOCA)
  - Optimization (Aristos/ROL, MOOCHO, TriKota/DAKOTA)
  - Uncertainty Quantification (Stokhos TriKota/DAKOTA)
- Analysis beyond direct simulation:
  - Often a simple direct solve is not enough
  - Automate computational tasks that are often performed by application code users by trial-and-error or repeated simulation







## **General Physics Model**

A Theory Manual for Multiphysics Code Coupling in LIME, R. Pawlowski, R. Bartlett, R. Schmidt, R. Hooper, and N. Belcourt, SAND2011-2195

$$f(\dot{x}, x, \{p_l\}, t) = 0$$

 $x \in \mathbb{R}^{n_x}$  is the vector of state variables (unknowns being solved for),  $\dot{x} = \partial x/\partial t \in \mathbb{R}^{n_x}$  is the vector of derivatives of the state variables with respect to time,  $\{p_l\} = \{p_0, p_1, \dots, p_{N_p-1}\}$  is the set of  $N_p$  independent parameter sub-vectors,  $t \in [t_0, t_f] \in \mathbb{R}^1$  is the time ranging from initial time  $t_0$  to final time  $t_f$ ,

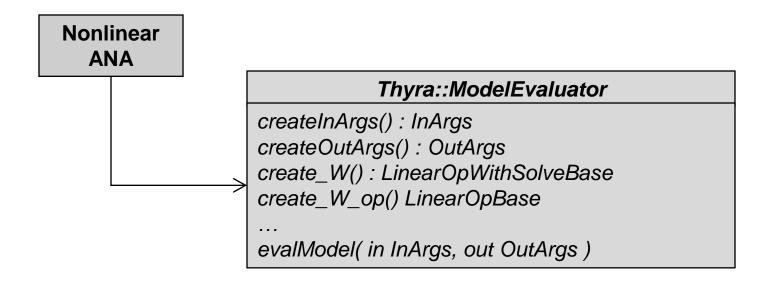
$$g_j(\dot{x}, x, \{p_l\}, t) = 0$$
, for  $j = 0, \dots, N_g - 1$ 

$$g_j(\dot{x}, x, \{p_l\}, t) : \mathbb{R}^{\left(2n_x + \left(\sum_{l=0}^{N_p-1} n_{p_l}\right) + 1\right)} \to \mathbb{R}^{n_{g_j}}$$
 is the  $j^{\text{th}}$  response function.

- Input Arguments: state time derivative, state, parameters, time
- Output Arguments: Residual, Jacobian, response functions, etc...



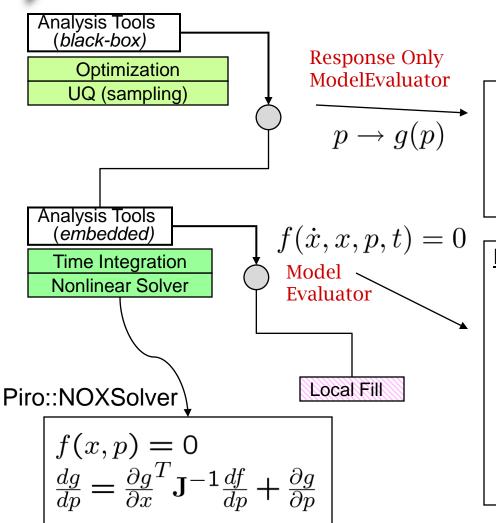
#### **Model Evaluator : Thyra and EpetraExt Versions**



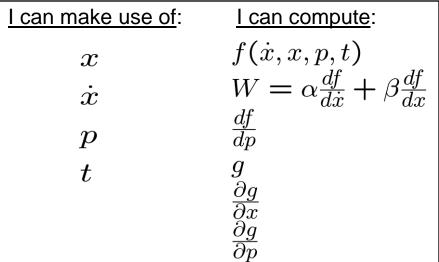
- Common interface for ANAs
  - Residuals, Jacobians, parameters, parameter sensitivities, response functions, stochastic Residuals/Jacobians
- Stateless model (All state passed in as parameters)
- Allows for efficient multiple shared calculations (e.g. automatic differentiation)
- Inputs and Outputs are extensible without requiring changes to user code



# ModelEvaluator and Response Only ModelEvaluator



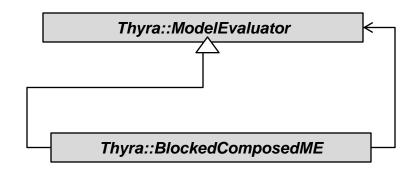
| InArgs             | OutArgs                             |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| I can make use of: | I can compute:                      |
| p                  | $egin{array}{c} g \ da \end{array}$ |
|                    | $rac{ag}{dp}$                      |





### Concept

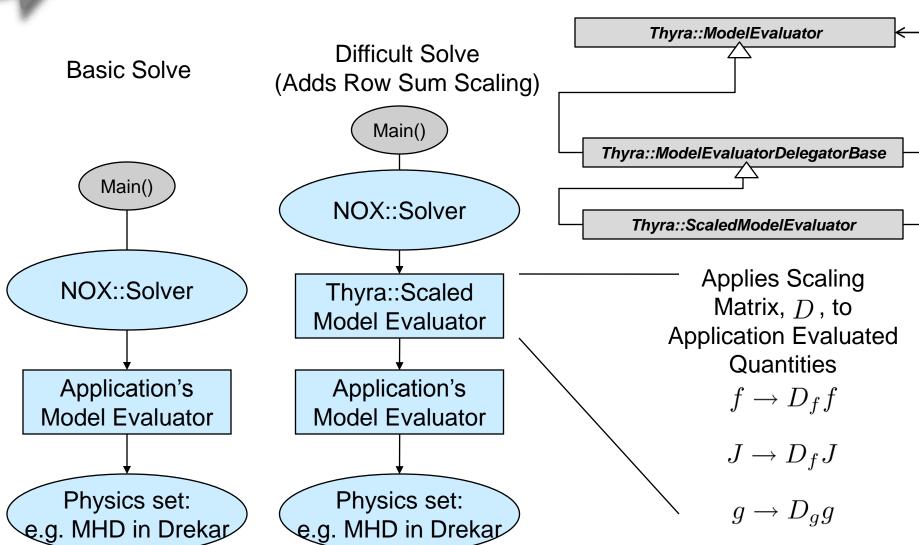
 Use inheritance and composition to wrap analysis tools as model evaluators to build a hierarchical chain.



- Model Evaluator Use Cases:
  - 1. Application Interface
  - 2. PIRO "Response Only Model Evaluators" with response sensitivities:
    - Nonlinear (NOX),
    - Time Integrator (Rythmos),
    - Optimization (MOOCHO), Param.
    - Continuation/Stability/Bifurcation (LOCA)
  - 3. Decorators:
    - Default Implementation (DelegatorBase)
    - Scaled
    - Jacobian-Free Newton-Krylov (JFNK)
    - Block Composite (LIME Multiphysics)

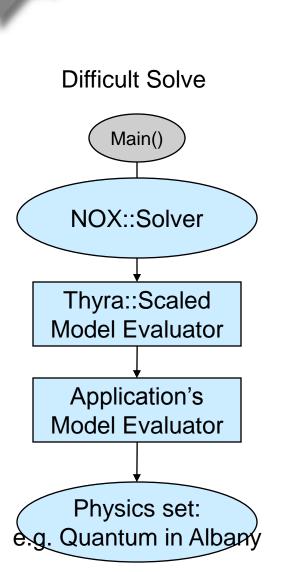


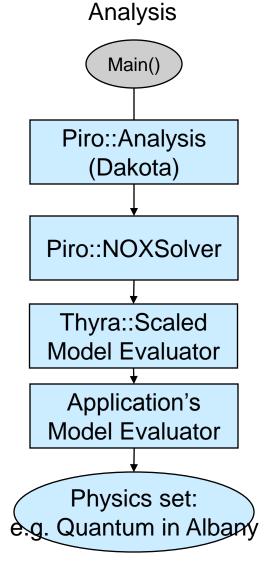
# Uses **Decorator** to better condition a poorly scaled system of equations





## PIRO ROMEs Add direct support to Nonlinear Analysis Tools and Response Sensitivities





$$p \to g(p)$$

Piro::NOXSolver

$$f(x,p) = 0$$

$$\frac{dg}{dp} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}^T \mathbf{J}^{-1} \frac{df}{dp} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial p}$$

Piro::RythmosSolver

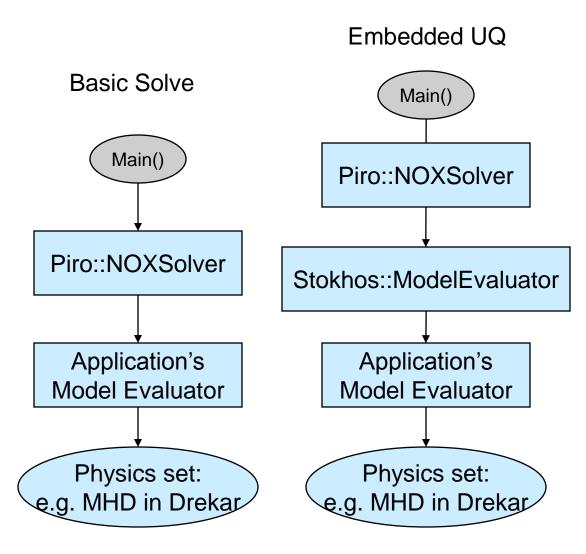
Piro::MOOCHOSolver

Piro::LOCASolver

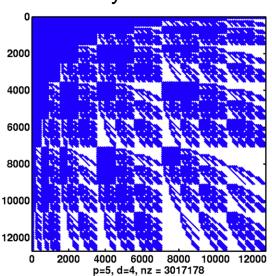
Piro::Analysis (Dakota)



# **Embedded** UQ can be Inserted as a ME Decorator



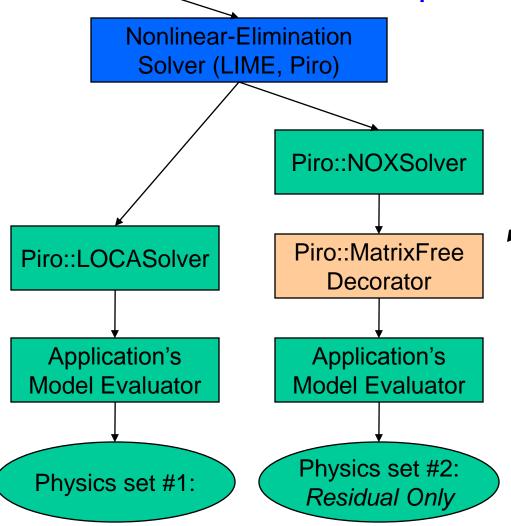
Stokhos forms a block composite system



Each point is a block corresponding to a basic solve Jacobian



Decorators and multi-physics solvers grow the capabilities with generic implementations



Main()

JFNK implemented as a decorator ME, implements: create\_W\_op()

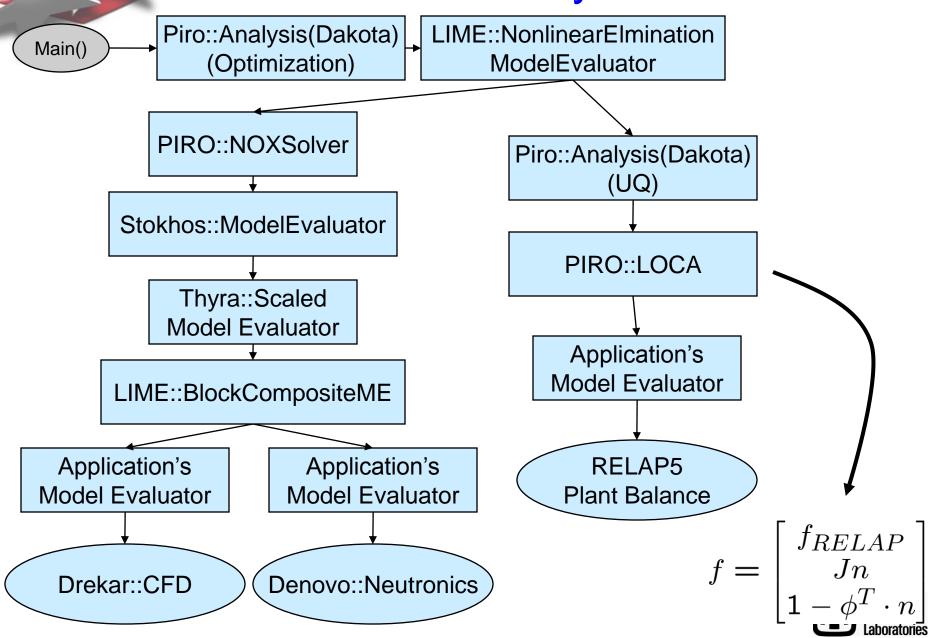
$$\int Jv \approx \frac{F(x+\delta v) - F(x)}{\delta}$$

Multiphysics coupling examples:

- CASL: CFD/Neutronics/Plant Balance
- QCAD: Coupled Schrodinger-Poisson (nonlinear solve coupled to eigensolve



## Let Go Crazy!



### What's Missing?

- LIME Multiphsyics Coupling Library
  - LIME 1.0 internal to Sandia/CASL, hard coded to Epetra data structures
  - LIME 2.0 In design stages now. Will support abstract Op/Vec interface. Release Milestone in March 2012.
- Stochastic support in Thyra::ModelEvaluator
  - Currently only implemented in EpetraExt::ModelEvaluator
  - Help Eric!



### **Current and Future Efforts**

- Update Thyra::ModelEvaluator
  - Many capabilities are EpetraExt-only
  - "Ripen" Tpetra Adapters to Thyra implementations
- Refactor/Expansion of Model Evaluator interface
  - Usability
  - expand in/out args
  - handling of statefulness
  - usability (e.g. selection of parameters by string)
  - adaptivity-enabled (reset maps / vector spaces)
- Grow library of ME capabilities
  - PIRO
  - LIME 2.0
  - Decorators
- System UQ (Phipps, Wildey)



## Extra Slides

## Software Integration Models

Inputs and outputs are *optionally* supported by physics model → restricts allowed solution procedures

| Name                                       | Definition                | Required<br>Inputs | Required<br>Outputs | Optional<br>Outputs | Time<br>Integration<br>Control |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Response Only Model (Coupling Elimination) | p	o g(p)                  | p                  | g                   |                     | Internal                       |
| State Elimination Model                    | $p \to x(p)$              | p                  | x                   | g                   | Internal                       |
| Fully Implicit Time<br>Step Model          | f(x,p) = 0                | x, p               | f                   | W,M,g               | Internal                       |
| Transient Explicitly Defined ODE Model     | $\dot{x} = f(x, p, t)$    | x, p, t            | f                   | W,M,g               | External                       |
| Transient Fully Implicit DAE Model         | $f(\dot{x}, x, p, t) = 0$ | $\dot{x},x,p,t$    | f                   | W,M,g               | External or Internal           |

$$W = \alpha \frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{x}} + \beta \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$
  $M = \text{preconditioner}$ 



#### Some Examples of Nonlinear Analysis Supported by ModelEvaluator

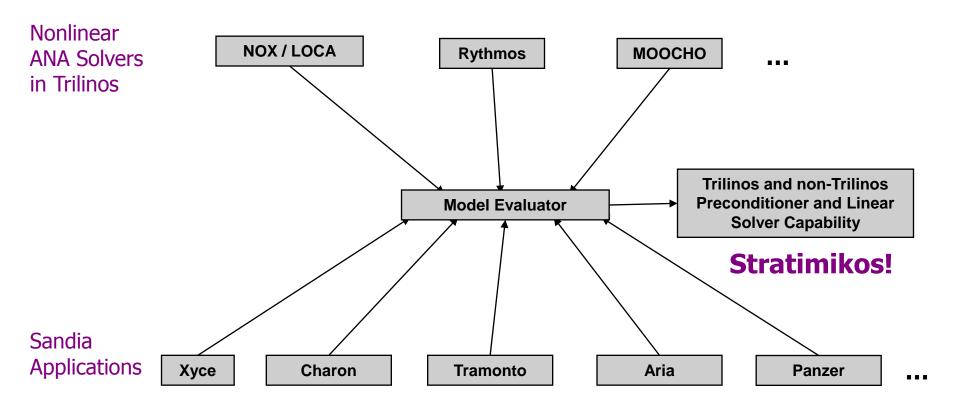
| *                                       |                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Nonlinear equations:                    | Solve $f(x) = 0$ for $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$                                                                                                                   |
| Stability analysis:                     | For $f(x,p)=0$ find space $p\in\mathcal{P}$ such that $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ is singular                                                           |
| Explicit ODEs:                          | Solve $\dot{x} = f(x,t) = 0, t \in [0,T], \ x(0) = x_0,$ for $x(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n, t \in [0,T]$                                                           |
| DAEs/Implicit ODEs:                     | Solve $f(\dot{x}(t), x(t), t) = 0, t \in [0, T], x(0) = x_0, \dot{x}(0) = x_0'$<br>for $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n, t \in [0, T]$                                |
| Explicit ODE Forward Sensitivities:     | Find $\frac{\partial x}{\partial p}(t)$ such that: $\dot{x} = f(x, p, t) = 0, t \in [0, T],$ $x(0) = x_0$ , for $x(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n, t \in [0, T]$       |
| DAE/Implicit ODE Forward Sensitivities: | Find $\frac{\partial x}{\partial p}(t)$ such that: $f(\dot{x}(t),x(t),p,t)=0,t\in[0,T],$ $x(0)=x_0,\ \dot{x}(0)=x_0'$ , for $x(t)\in\mathbf{R}^n,t\in[0,T]$ |
| Unconstrained Optimization:             | Find $p \in \mathbf{R}^m$ that minimizes $g(p)$                                                                                                             |
| Constrained Optimization:               | Find $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$ and $p \in \mathbf{R}^m$ that: minimizes $g(x,p)$ such that $f(x,p)=0$                                                            |

**ODE Constrained** Optimization:

Find  $x(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$  in  $t \in [0,T]$  and  $p \in \mathbf{R}^m$  that: minimizes  $\int_0^T g(x(t), p)$  such that  $\dot{x} = f(x(t), p, t) = 0$ , on  $t \in [0, T]$ where  $x(0) = x_0$ 



#### Nonlinear Algorithms and Applications: Thyra & Model Evaluator!



#### **Key Points**

- Provide single interface from nonlinear ANAs to applications
- Provide single interface for applications to implement to access nonlinear ANAs
- Provides shared, uniform access to linear solver capabilities
- Once an application implements support for one ANA, support for other ANAs can quickly follow

