Acquisition comprimée de métamodèles parcimonieux pour l'aérodynamique et l'aéroélasticité

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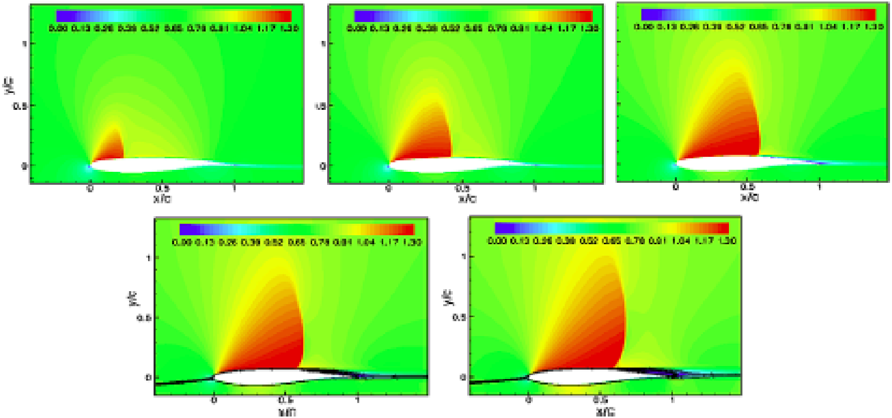
Some motivations...



Mach number isocontour fields with 5 different inflow Mach number conditions ($\underline{M}_\infty = 0.73$) for an OAT15A profile: $0.92 \times \underline{M}_\infty$, $0.96 \times \underline{M}_\infty$, $\underline{M}_\infty$, $1.04 \times \underline{M}_\infty$, $1.08 \times \underline{M}_\infty$.

Simon-Guillen-Sagaut-Lucor, *Comput. Methods Appl. Mech. Engng.* **199**, 1091 (2010)

Overview

Overview

Uncertainty Quantification in CFD – Model problem

- A generic computational model g involving d parameters $\boldsymbol{\xi} = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots \xi_d) \in \mathbb{R}^d$:

$$\mathcal{Y} \ni y = g(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots \xi_d)\,.$$

- A polynomial surrogate model g_N of order N:

$$g \approx g_N(\boldsymbol{x}) = \arg \min_{\pi \in \mathbb{P}^p[\boldsymbol{x}]} \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |g(\boldsymbol{x}) - \pi(\boldsymbol{x})|^2 \mathcal{P}_{\boldsymbol{\Xi}}(\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{x})\,,$$

  of which desired "convergence" $\mathbb{E}\{|g_N(\boldsymbol{\xi}) - g(\boldsymbol{\xi})|^2\} \to 0$ as $N \to \infty$ depends on $\mathcal{P}_{\boldsymbol{\Xi}}$ (and does not necessarily hold).

- Embedded projection (spectral stochastic finite elements), non-intrusive projection, "collocation", kriging, regression...

Non-intrusive UQ – Regression

- Assume a quadrature rule $\boldsymbol{\Theta}^M \equiv \{\boldsymbol{\xi}_\ell, \omega_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^M$ is available, s.t.:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(\boldsymbol{x}) \mathcal{P}_{\boldsymbol{\Xi}}(\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{x}) \simeq \sum_{\ell=1}^{M} \omega_\ell f(\boldsymbol{\xi}_\ell) \, .$$

- Then $g_N \approx g_N^M = \sum_{j=0}^N c_j^M [\boldsymbol{x}]^j$ with:

$$\mathbf{c}^M = \arg \min_{\mathbf{d}^M \in \mathbb{R}^{(N+1)^d}} \frac{1}{2} \left(\boldsymbol{y} - [M]\mathbf{d}^M \right)^{\mathsf{T}} [W] \left(\boldsymbol{y} - [M]\mathbf{d}^M \right) \, ,$$

  where $\{y_\ell = g(\boldsymbol{\xi}_\ell)\}_{\ell=1}^M$, $M_{\ell j} = [\boldsymbol{\xi}_\ell]^j$, and $[W] = \mathrm{diag}\{\omega_\ell\}$.
- Numerous methods are available to solve this weighted least-squares minimization problem whenever $M \geq N$.

Non-intrusive UQ – Polynomial chaos (projection)

- Assume a (truncated) orthonormal basis $\mathcal{B}^N \equiv \{\psi_\alpha\}_{\alpha=0}^N$ of $L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{P}_{\boldsymbol{\Xi}})$ is available, s.t.:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \psi_\alpha(\boldsymbol{x})\psi_\beta(\boldsymbol{x})\mathcal{P}_{\boldsymbol{\Xi}}(\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{x}) = (\psi_\alpha, \psi_\beta)_{L^2} = \delta_{\alpha\beta} \,.$$

- Then $g_N = \sum_{\alpha=0}^N g_\alpha \psi_\alpha$ where $g_\alpha = (g, \psi_\alpha)_{L^2}$, $0 \leq \alpha \leq N$.
- But using the quadrature $\boldsymbol{\Theta}^M$, $g_N \simeq \sum_{\alpha=0}^N g_\alpha^M \psi_\alpha$ with:

$$g_\alpha^M = \sum_{\ell=1}^M \omega_\ell y_\ell \psi_\alpha(\boldsymbol{\xi}_\ell) \,, \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq N \,.$$

- **Remark**: $\mathcal{P}_{\boldsymbol{\Xi}} = \otimes_{j=1}^d \mathcal{N}(0,1)$ is called polynomial chaos (PC), and generalized polynomial chaos (gPC) otherwise.

Non-intrusive UQ – Polynomial chaos (projection)

- The first moments/cumulants of the output g may be recovered using the quadrature $\boldsymbol{\Theta}^M$:

$$\mathbb{E}\{f(g)\} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(g(\boldsymbol{x}))\mathcal{P}_{\boldsymbol{\Xi}}(\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{x}) \simeq \sum_{\ell=1}^{M} \omega_\ell f(y_\ell)\,.$$

- The mean μ: $f(x) = x$, variance σ^2: $f(x) = (x-\mu)^2$, skewness γ_1: $f(x) = (\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma})^3$, kurtosis β_2: $f(x) = (\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma})^4$...
- The moments m_j: $f(x) = x^j$, and the characteristic function Φ_Y:

$$\Phi_Y(u) = \int_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}u\cdot y}\mathcal{P}_Y(\mathrm{d}y) = \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \frac{m_j}{j!}(\mathrm{i}u)^j\,,$$

  where $\mathcal{P}_Y(\mathrm{d}y) = \left|\frac{\mathrm{d}g^{-1}}{\mathrm{d}y}\right|\mathcal{P}_{\boldsymbol{\Xi}}(g^{-1}(\mathrm{d}y))$ and $Y \sim g(\boldsymbol{\Xi})$.
- **Remark**: see Savin-Faverjon http://arxiv.org/abs/1607.01914 for the computation of $(\psi_\alpha\psi_\beta,\psi_\gamma)_{L^2}$ and so on (linearization problem); codes available at

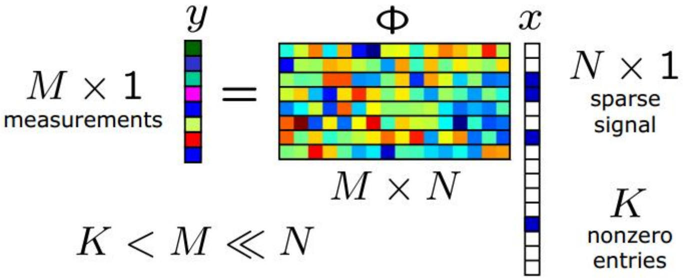
  https://github.com/ericsavin/LinCoef/

Non-intrusive UQ - Outcome

- Therefore we need:
  1. a quadrature rule in $\mathbb{R}^d$: $\boldsymbol{\Theta}^M \equiv \{\boldsymbol{\xi}_\ell, \omega_\ell\}_{\ell=\mathbf{1}}^M$;
  2. to perform repeated evaluations $\{y_\ell = g(\boldsymbol{\xi}_\ell)\}_{\ell=\mathbf{1}}^M$;
  3. to assess the accuracy of g_N (UQ-surrogate) independently of the accuracy of g (CFD solver).
- **Problem**: $M \gg 1$, and even $M \gg 100$, which is often unaffordable (and actually useless).

Overview

Compressed sensing



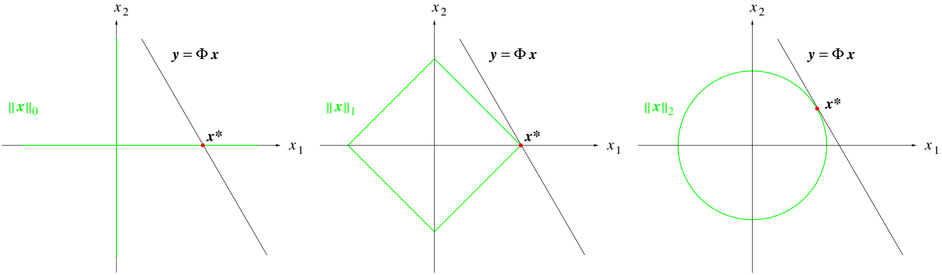
Candès-Romberg-Tao *Commun. Pure Appl. Math.* **59**(8), 1207 (2006)
Donoho *IEEE Trans. Inform. Theory* **52**(4), 1289 (2006)

Compressed sensing

- Underdetermined problem with some sparsity constraint:

$$\boldsymbol{x}^\star = \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{x}} \{\|\boldsymbol{x}\|_p;\ \boldsymbol{y} = \boldsymbol{\Phi}\boldsymbol{x}\}\,, \qquad (P_{p,0})$$

  with the ℓ_p–norm $\|\boldsymbol{x}\|_p = \left(\sum_{j=1}^N |x_j|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$, $p > 0$, and $\|\boldsymbol{x}\|_0 = \#\{j;\ x_j \neq 0\}$ otherwise.
- Compressed sensing promotes ℓ_1 convex relaxation of the $(P_{0,0})$ problem (Basis Pursuit), provided $\boldsymbol{\Phi}$ has some nice mixing properties.



$p = 0$ $\qquad$ $p = 1$ $\qquad$ $p = 2$

Sparse reconstruction techniques – Principle

- Sparse polynomial decompositions *via* convex ℓ_1–minimization (Basis Pursuit Denoising, Chen-Donoho-Saunders 1998) whenever $M \ll N$ and only few coefficients g_α are non zero:

$$\boldsymbol{g}^\star = \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{g}} \{ \| \boldsymbol{W}\boldsymbol{g} \|_1 ; \ \| \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{\Phi}\boldsymbol{g} \|_2 \leq \varepsilon \} . \qquad (P_{1,\varepsilon})$$

- Here $\boldsymbol{W}$ is some weighting, $\boldsymbol{g} = (g_0, g_1, \dots g_N)^{\mathsf{T}}$,

$$[\boldsymbol{\Phi}]_{\ell\alpha} = \psi_\alpha(\boldsymbol{\xi}_\ell) ,$$

  and the sampling points $\{\boldsymbol{\xi}_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^M$ should be selected s.t. the Vandermonde-type measurement matrix $\boldsymbol{\Phi}$ has maximum incoherence.

Sparse reconstruction techniques – The theorems

Candès-Romberg (2007)

Definition (Coherence)

$$\mu(\boldsymbol{\Theta}^M, \mathcal{B}^N) = \max_{\substack{\mathbf{0} \leq \alpha \leq N \\ \mathbf{1} \leq \ell \leq M}} |\psi_\alpha(\boldsymbol{\xi}_\ell)|^2 .$$

Theorem (1)

Assume g_N is K-sparse on the gPC basis $\mathcal{B}^N$. Then if M measurements $\{\boldsymbol{\xi}_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^M$ are selected at random, and:

$$M \geq C \cdot \mu(\boldsymbol{\Theta}^M, \mathcal{B}^N) \cdot K \cdot \log N$$

for some $C > 0$, the solution to $(P_{1,0})$ is exact with overwhelming (sic) probability.

Remark: as a rule of thumb, $M \geq 4K$ is enough for a successful recovery.

Sparse reconstruction techniques – The theorems

Candès-Romberg-Tao (2006)

Definition (Restricted isometry constant)

The smallest number $\delta_K < 1$ s.t.:

$$(1-\delta_K)\|\boldsymbol{g}_K\|_2^2 \leq \|\boldsymbol{\Phi}\boldsymbol{g}_K\|_2^2 \leq (1+\delta_K)\|\boldsymbol{g}_K\|_2^2$$

for all K-sparse vectors $\boldsymbol{g}_K \in \mathcal{X}_K := \{\boldsymbol{g} \in \mathbb{R}^N;\ \|\boldsymbol{g}\|_0 \leq K\}$.

Theorem (2)

Assume $\delta_{2K} < \sqrt{2}-1$. Then the solution $\boldsymbol{g}^\star$ to $(P_{1,\varepsilon})$ satisfies:

$$\|\boldsymbol{g}^\star - \boldsymbol{g}\|_2 \leq C_0 \frac{\|\boldsymbol{g}_K - \boldsymbol{g}\|_1}{\sqrt{K}} + C_1\varepsilon$$

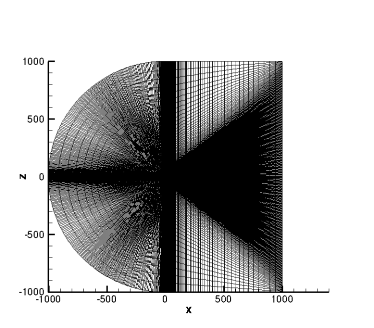
for some $C_0, C_1 > 0$ depending only on δ_{2K}.

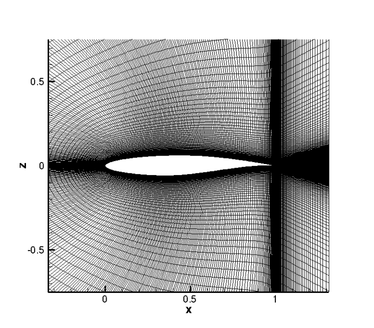
Remark: the theorem allows to deal with imprecise measurements $\varepsilon > 0$ and approximately sparse vectors.

Overview

Numerical model

- RANS + Spalart-Allmaras model, $769c \times 193c$ mesh:

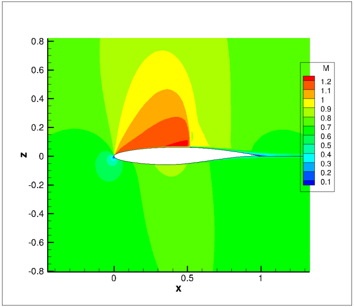




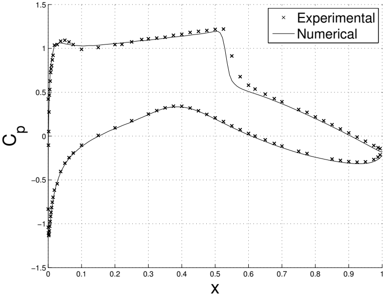
- Multigrid approach for the NS system over 3 grid levels with 2 iterations on the coarse grid and 1 fine level iteration for the turbulent equation.
- 2000 iterations with Roe flux and 2nd order MUSCL scheme for the convective term of the NS system.

Cambier-Heib-Plot *Mechanics & Industry* **14**(3), 159 (2013)

Nominal flow: $\underline{M_\infty} = 0.729$, $\underline{\alpha} = 2.31°$, $\underline{Re} = 6.50\,10^6$



Velocity magnitude



Static pressure coefficient C_p

- Shock wave well captured, good agreement with experiments (AGARD Report #AR-138 1979, NPARC Alliance Validation Archive 1998).
- Typical computational time: 2 hours.

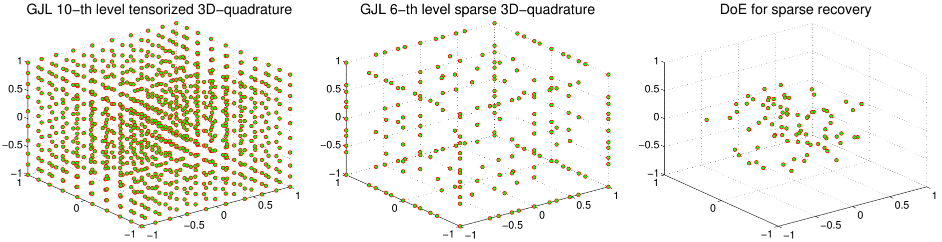
Definition of the uncertainties ($d = 3$)

- The thickness-to-chord ratio $r \equiv \xi_1$, free stream Mach number $M_\infty \equiv \xi_2$, and angle of attack $\alpha \equiv \xi_3$ are $d = 3$ variable parameters following $\beta_{\mathrm{I}}(a, b)$ marginal probability laws.

	$a = b$	X_m	X_M
ξ_1	4	$0.97 \times \underline{r}$	$1.03 \times \underline{r}$
ξ_2	4	$0.95 \times \underline{M}_\infty$	$1.05 \times \underline{M}_\infty$
ξ_3	4	$0.98 \times \underline{\alpha}$	$1.02 \times \underline{\alpha}$

- **Remark**: $\xi \sim \beta_{\mathrm{I}}(a, b)$ arises from Jaynes' `MaxEnt` once (i) the compact support $[X_m, X_M]$ (ii) the means $\mathbb{E}\{\log(\xi - X_m)\}$ and $\mathbb{E}\{\log(X_M - \xi)\}$ are known.
- Our aim is to construct polynomial surrogates for the drag, lift and pitching moment coefficients C_D, C_L and C_m using gPC adapted to the foregoing PDFs (Jacobi polynomials).

Sampling sets (design of experiments DoE)

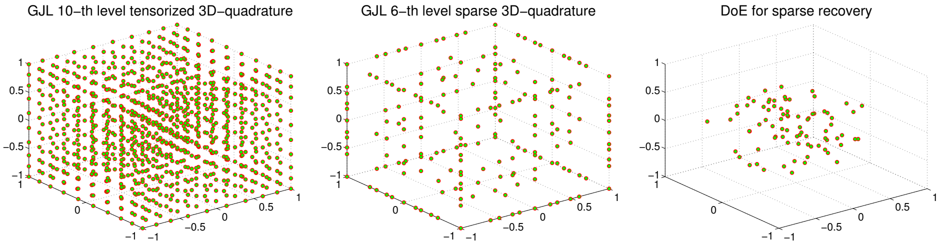


- The 1-dimensional Gauss-Jacobi quadrature $\boldsymbol{\Theta}_{\mathbf{1}}^{M}$:

$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x)(1-x)^a(1+x)^b \mathrm{d}x \simeq \sum_{\ell=1}^{M-M_b} \omega_\ell f(\xi_\ell) + \sum_{\ell'=1}^{M_b} \omega_{M-M_b+\ell'} f(\xi_{M-M_b+\ell'})$$

  is exact for polynomials up to order $2M-1-M_b$, where M_b is the number of fixed nodes (*e.g.* ± 1).
  - $M_b = 0$ is the classical Gauss-Jacobi (GJ) rule;
  - $M_b = 1$ is the Gauss-Jacobi-Radau (GJR) rule;
  - $M_b = 2$ $(-\xi_{N-\mathbf{1}} = \xi_N = 1)$ is the Gauss-Jacobi-Lobatto (GJL) rule.
- Multi-dimensional quadratures may be obtained by tensorization and/or sparsification.

Sampling sets (design of experiments DoE)



- k-th level d-dimensional sparse rule (Smolyak 1963):

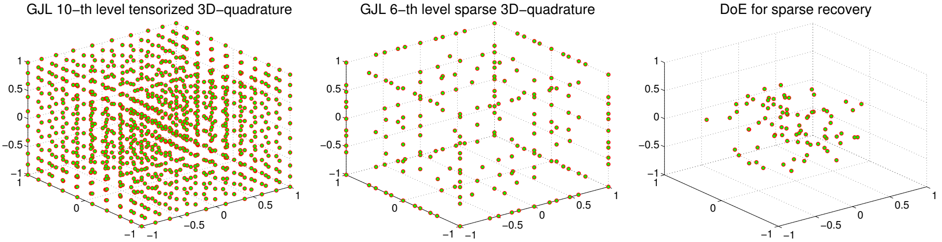
$$\boldsymbol{\Theta}_{d,k} = \sum_{q=k-d}^{k-1} \sum_{j_1+\cdots+j_d=d+q} \boldsymbol{\Theta}_1^{j_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \boldsymbol{\Theta}_1^{j_d} \,.$$

- **Example**: $k=5$, $d=3$, then $M=99$ using a 1D GJL rule,

$$\boldsymbol{\Theta}_{3,5} = \boldsymbol{\Theta}_1^2 \otimes \boldsymbol{\Theta}_1^2 \otimes \boldsymbol{\Theta}_1^2 + \boldsymbol{\Theta}_1^2 \otimes \boldsymbol{\Theta}_1^2 \otimes \boldsymbol{\Theta}_1^3 + \boldsymbol{\Theta}_1^2 \otimes \boldsymbol{\Theta}_1^3 \otimes \boldsymbol{\Theta}_1^4 + \text{perm.}$$

- The k-th level d-dimensional sparse rule based on GJL nodes is exact for d-dimensional polynomials of total order $2k-3$ (Novak-Ritter 1999, Heiss-Winschel 2008).

Sampling sets (design of experiments DoE)



- Curse of dimensionality: $M = k^d$ for the product rule, while $M \sim \frac{(2d)^k}{k!}$ for the sparse rule with k fixed and $d \gg 1$.

k \ d	2	3	4	5	6
2	4	8	16	32	64
3	8	20	48	112	256
4	17	50	136	352	880
5	29	99	304	872	2384
6	53	201	673	2082	6092
7	85	363	1337	4483	14072
8	133	647	2585	9293	31025
9	193	1079	4697	18143	64469
10	273	1769	8321	34323	129197

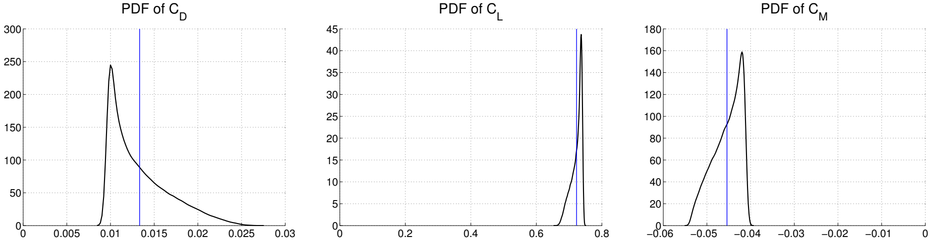
- Sparse quadratures typically outperform product quadratures for $d \geq 4$.

Output statistics by 10–th level GJL product rule ($N = 165$, $M = 1000$)

- Mean/variance:

	μ	σ
C_D	133.37e-04	34.13e-04
C_L	72.274e-02	1.670e-02
C_m	-453.99e-04	32.24e-04

- PDFs:

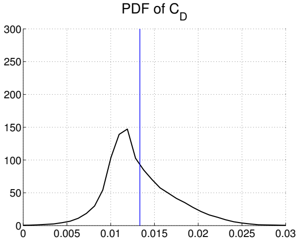


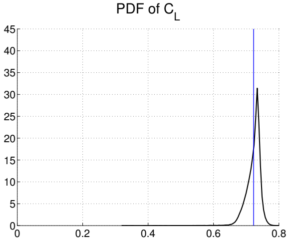
Output statistics by 6–th level GJL sparse rule ($N = 35$, $M = 201$)

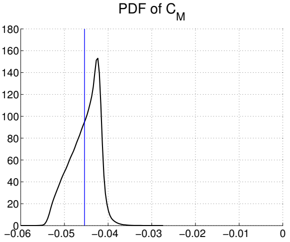
- Mean/variance:

	μ	σ
C_D	133.38e-04	34.10e-04
C_L	72.269e-02	1.673e-02
C_m	-453.96e-04	32.18e-04

- PDFs:





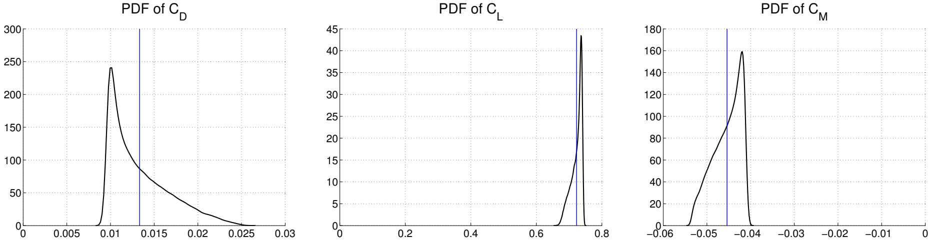


Output statistics by ℓ_1–minimization ($N = 165$, $M = 80$)

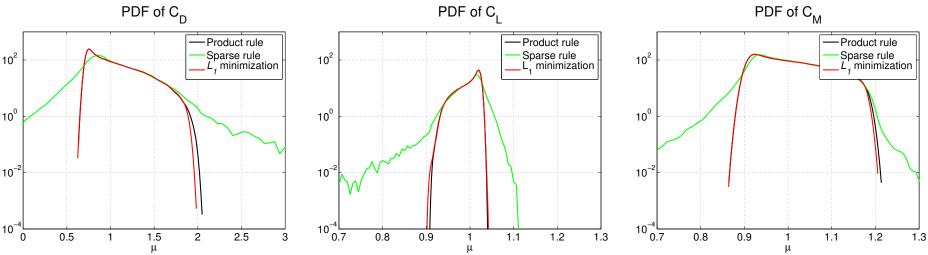
- Mean/variance:

	μ	σ
C_D	133.33e-04	34.05e-04
C_L	72.271e-02	1.670e-02
C_m	-453.95e-04	32.18e-04

- PDFs:



Summary



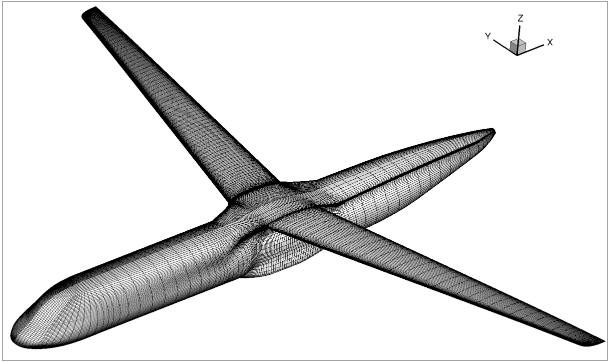
- Sparse recovery by ℓ_1–minimization assumes low-order interactions between the variable parameters;
- Sparsity can be proved for some parametric, possibly non-linear elliptic/parabolic PDEs (Chkifa-Cohen-Schwab 2014)–but for the present model it is rather observed *a posteriori*;
- Higher dimensions may be addressed alike–but invoking *e.g.* a McDiarmid inequality is that relevant?
- Optimal Uncertainty Quantification (Lucas-Owhadi-Ortiz 2008, Owhadi *et al.* 2013) to compute bounds of the probability of occurrence of a given critical scenario.

PhD student wanted!!

Overview

Numerical model

- RANS + Spalart-Allmaras model, $9,008,512$ cells:



- Implicit LU-SSOR phase;
- Multigrid approach for the NS system over 3 grid levels;
- Jameson centered scheme with additional artificial viscosity outside of the boundary layers;
- Backward Euler time integration scheme;
- Typical computational time: 6 hours on 60 cores.

Cambier-Heib-Plot *Mechanics & Industry* **14**(3), 159 (2013)

Definition of the uncertainties ($d = 10$)

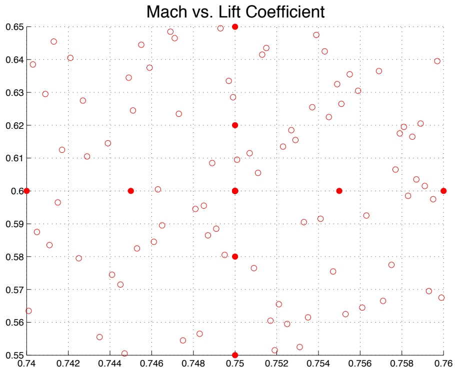
- The Mach number $M \equiv \xi_1$, lift coefficient $C_L \equiv \xi_2$, 4 wing bending parameters $\xi_3, \ldots \xi_6$, and 4 wing torsion parameters $\xi_7, \ldots \xi_{10}$ are $d = 10$ variable parameters following uniform marginal probability laws.

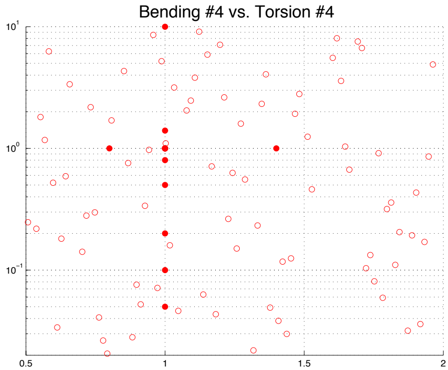
	X_m	X_M
ξ_1	0.74	0.76
ξ_2	0.55	0.65
$\xi_3 \ldots \xi_6$	$0.5 \times \underline{I}$	$2.0 \times \underline{I}$
$\xi_7 \ldots \xi_{10}$	$0.02 \times \underline{J}$	$10.0 \times \underline{J}$

- Our aim is to construct polynomial surrogates for the angle of attack α, drag coefficients C_{Ds} and C_{Dv} computed at the wing skin and in the far-field, respectively, pitching moment coefficient C_m, wing tip bend U, and wing tip twist ϕ using PC adapted to the foregoing PDFs (Legendre polynomials).

Sampling set (design of experiments DoE)

- The DoE is constituted by a combination of 18 manually generated sampling points (•) and 83 randomly generated sampling points (∘) using Latin Hypercube Sampling (LHS).



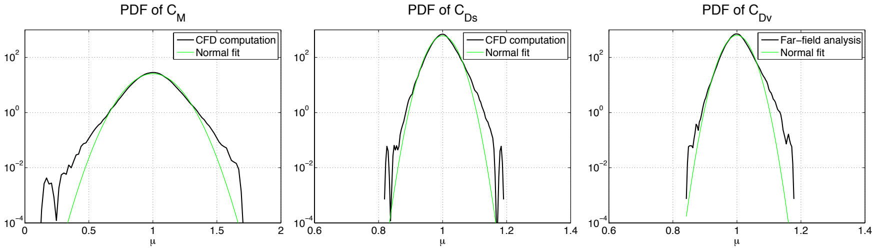


Output statistics by ℓ_1–minimization ($N = 285$, $M = 101$)

- Mean, variance, root-mean square error, and Kullback-Leibler divergence from a Normal distribution $\mathcal{N}$:

	C_m	C_{Ds}	C_{Dv}	α	U	ϕ
μ	**-11.63e-02**	**219.83e-04**	**218.69e-04**	**2.53**	**2.16**	**-6.10**
σ	**1.55e-02**	**6.53e-04**	**6.28e-04**	**0.20**	**0.26**	**0.80**
$e_{\mathbf{2}}$	**4.70e-03**	**0.45e-03**	**0.35e-03**	**1.88e-03**	**1.65e-03**	**3.97e-03**
$D_{\mathbf{KL}}(\mathcal{P}\|\|\mathcal{N})$	**1.10e-02**	**1.11e-02**	**1.39e-02**	**1.40e-02**	**0.50e-02**	**0.62e-02**

- PDFs:



- Sensitivity to at most 2 or 3 parameters out of 10.

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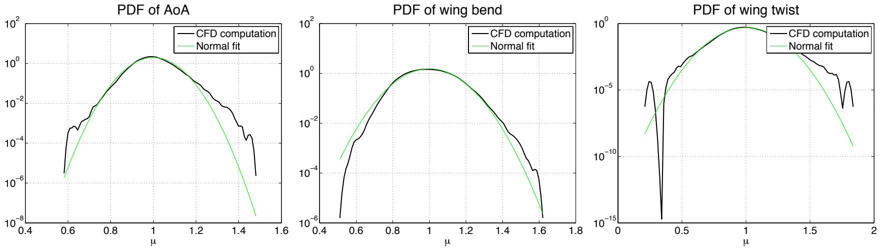

- Sensitivity to at most 2 or 3 parameters out of 10.

References

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