

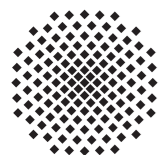
Implementational Challenges in Localized Reduced Basis Multiscale Methods

Sven Kaulmann, PDESoft 2012, Münster

Joint work with
Felix Albrecht, Martin Drohmann,
Bernard Haasdonk, Mario Ohlberger

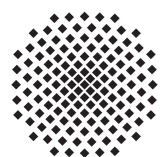
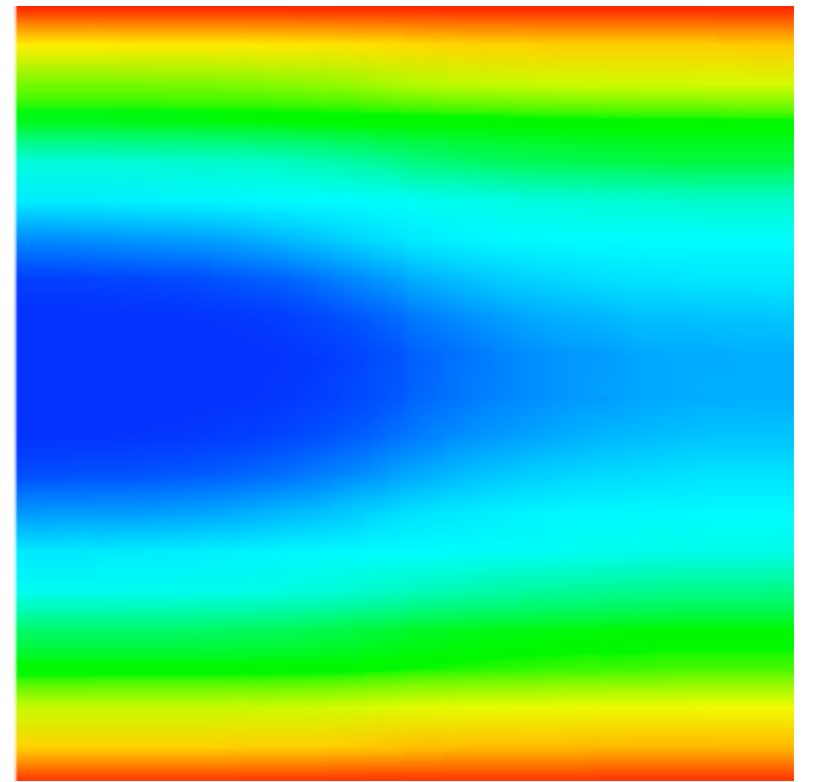
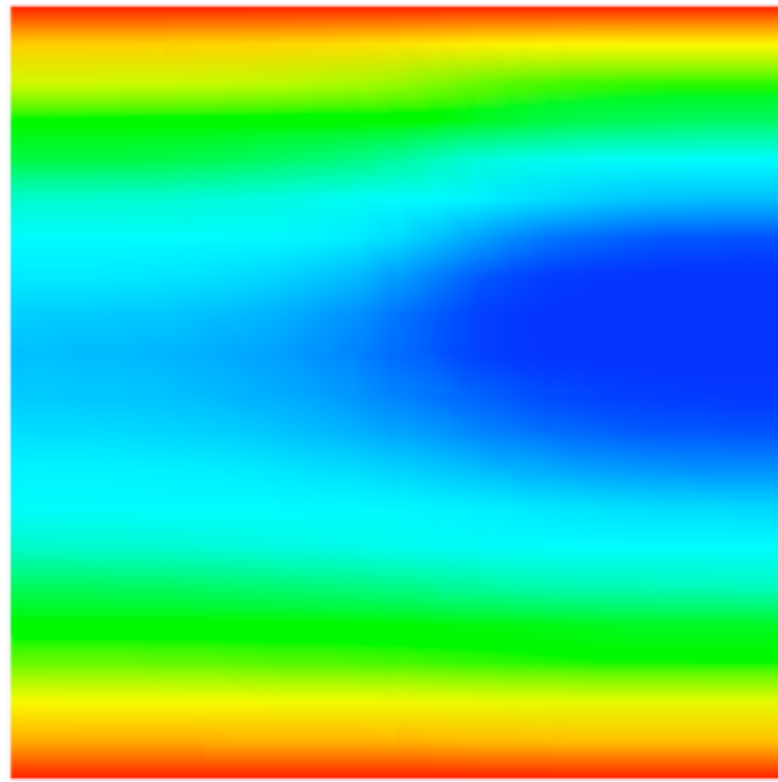
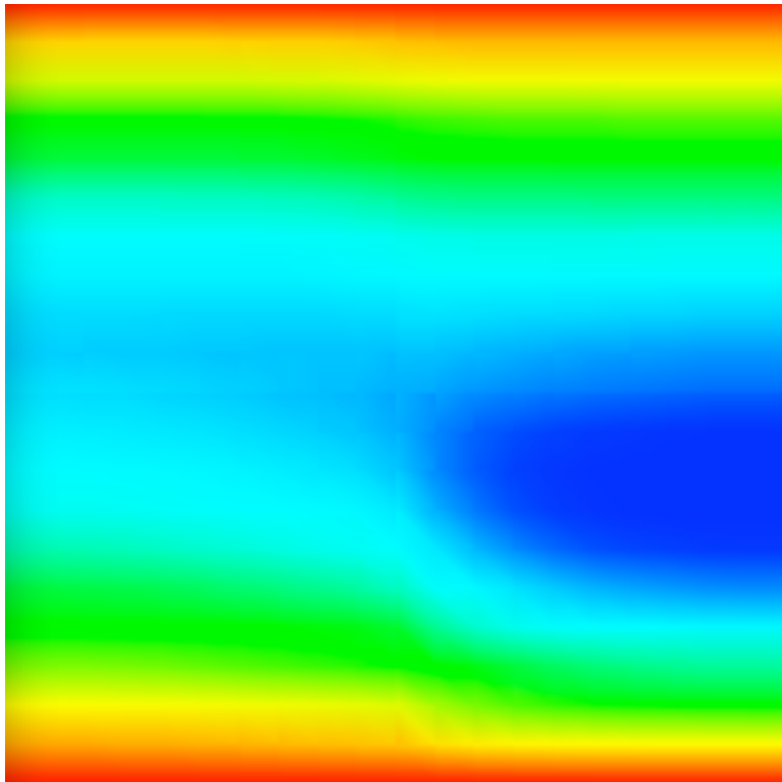
Sketch

$$\mathbf{B}(p_h, v_h, \mu) = \mathbf{L}(v_h, \mu) \quad \forall v_h \in S_h.$$



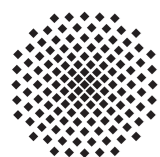
Sketch

$$\mathbf{B}(p_h, v_h, \mu) = \mathbf{L}(v_h, \mu) \quad \forall v_h \in S_h.$$



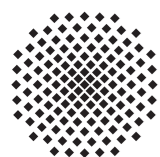
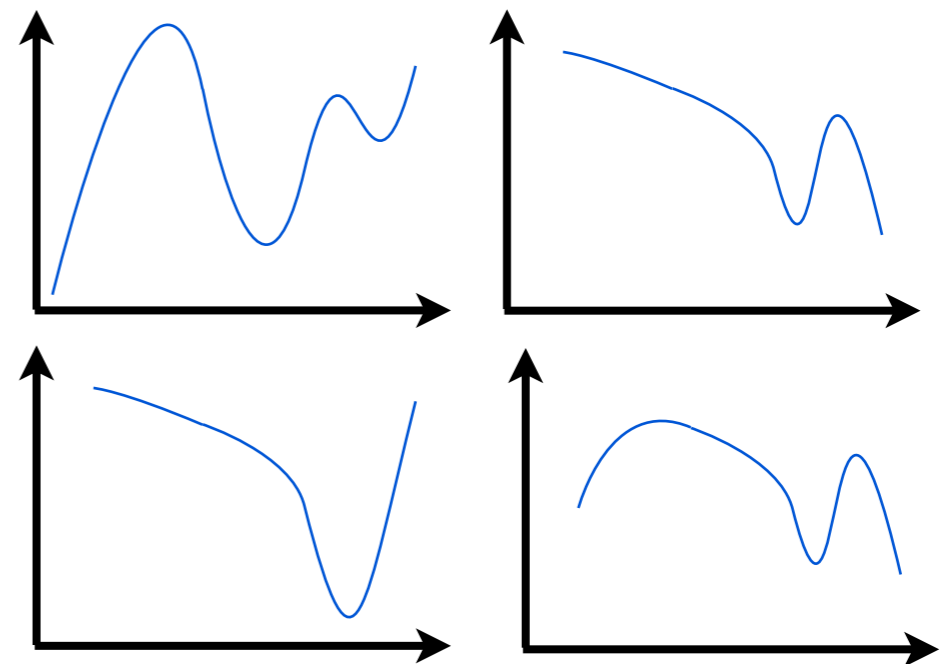
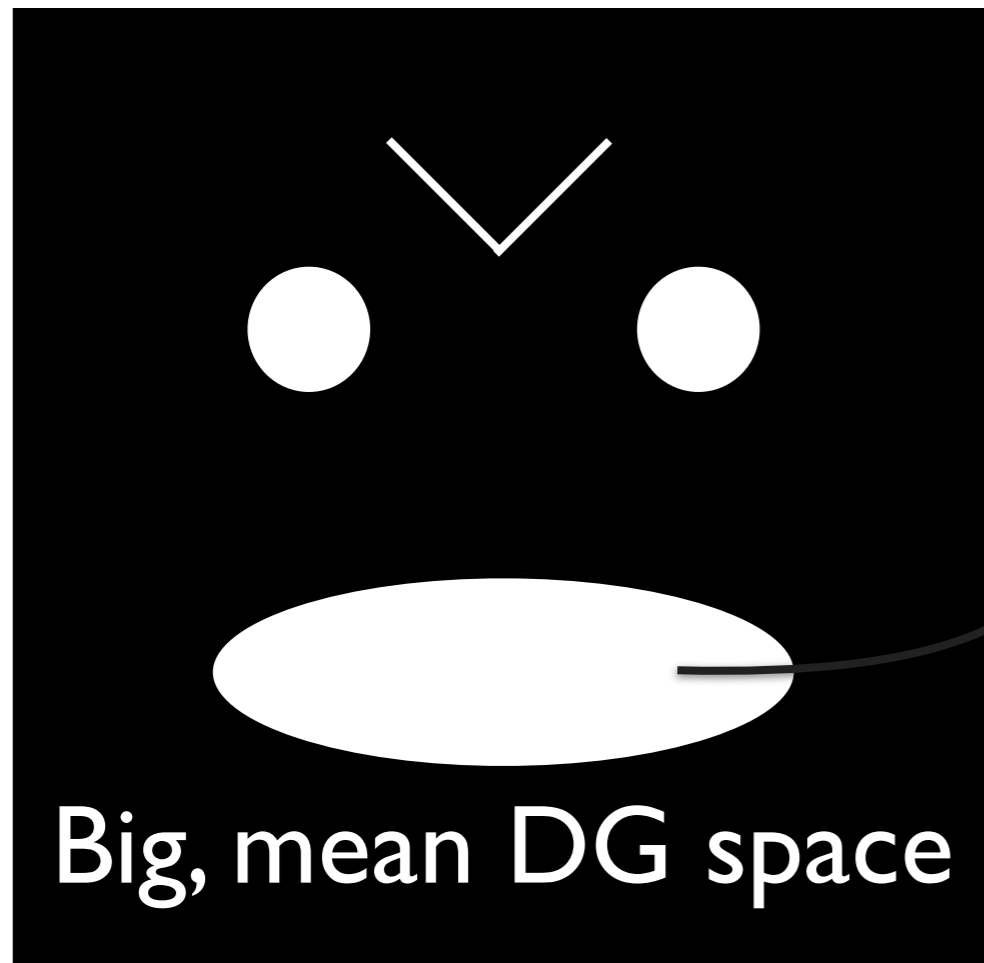
Sketch

$$B(p_h, v_h, \mu) = L(v_h, \mu) \quad \forall v_h \in S_h.$$



Sketch

$$\mathbf{B}(p_h, v_h, \mu) = \mathbf{L}(v_h, \mu) \quad \forall v_h \in S_h.$$

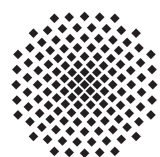


Sketch

$$B(p_h, v_h, \mu) = L(v_h, \mu) \quad \forall v_h \in S_h.$$



Small, nice RB space



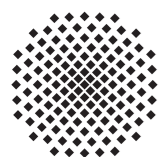
Sketch

$$B(p_h, v_h, \mu) = L(v_h, \mu) \quad \forall v_h \in S_h.$$

$$B(p_N, v_N, \mu) = L(v_N, \mu) \quad \forall v_N \in S_N.$$



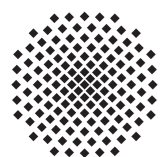
Small, nice RB space



Introduction

- Reduced Basis Methods: Model reduction for parametrized partial differential equations
- Used in many-query or real-time contexts
- Construct a reduced surrogate of a high-dimensional discretization space (FE, DG) by solving the full equation for some parameter samples
- Assumption: All data functions depend affinely on the parameter

$$f(x, \mu) = \sum \Theta_i(\mu) f_i(x)$$



Introduction

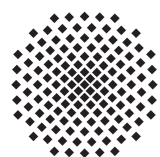
- Most important: Offline-Online decomposition:

Offline

- Computation of reduced basis, estimator
- Projection
- **h-dependent**

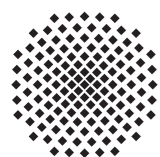
Online

- All computations in reduced space
- **h-independent**
- **very rapid**

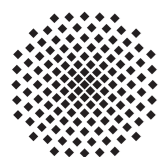
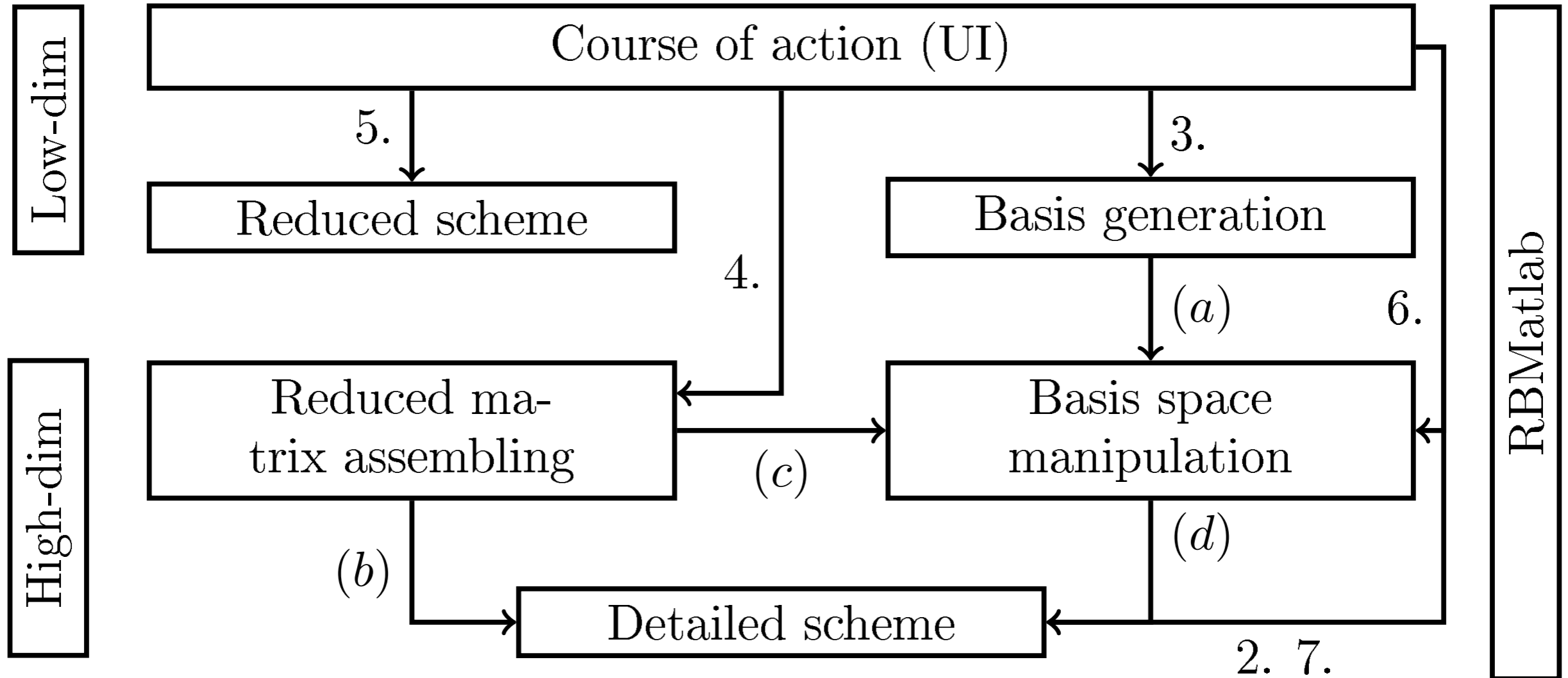


dune-rb

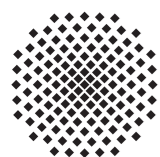
- Based on DUNE
- Clean and preferably small interfaces that enable users to apply RB to their own discretizations
- Modularity: users only need to implement very few interfaces for their problem
- Implementation of Reduced Basis methods based only on Linear Algebra quantities (matrices, vectors)
- Strict separation between offline and online phase
- Links to Matlab and Python
- Contributors: F. Albrecht, M. Drohmann, S. Kaulmann



dune-rb Overview



Linear Algebra

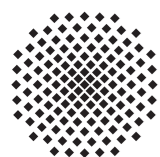


Separable Parametric Container

- Provide an easy way of representing separable parameter-dependent quantities such as

$$\underline{A}((\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3)^\top) = \mu_1 \mu_2 \underline{A}_1 + \mu_3^2 \underline{A}_2$$

- Interoperability with Matlab (symbolic coefficients)
- Current Implementation:
 - Coefficients using math expression parser by Yann Ollivier
 - Matrices using Eigen (eigen.tuxfamily.org)



Separable Parametric Container

```
namespace Dune {
namespace RB {
namespace LA {
namespace SeparableParametric {
namespace Container {
class Interface
{
public:
    Interface(const int rows, const int cols);

    template< class ParamType >
    double coefficient(const int q, const ParamType param) const;

    template< class ParamType >
    CoefficientsVectorType coefficients(const ParamType param) const;

    ComponentType& component(const int q);

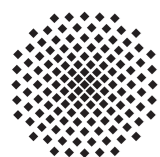
    int numComponents() const;

    template< class ParameterType >
    const CompleteType& complete(const ParameterType param) const;

    const std::vector< std::string >& getSymbolicCoefficients() const;

    void setSymbolicCoefficients(std::vector< std::string > symbolicCoefficients,
                                const std::string variable = "mu");

    inline bool save(const std::string& path) const;
    inline bool load(const std::string& path);
}
}
```



Separable Parametric Container

```
namespace Dune {
namespace RB {
namespace LA {
namespace SeparableParametric {
namespace Container {
class Interface
{
public:
    Interface(const int rows, const int cols);

    template< class ParamType >
    double coefficient(const int q, const ParamType param) const;

    template< class ParamType >
    CoefficientsVectorType coefficients(const ParamType param) const;

    ComponentType& component(const int q);

    int numComponents() const;

    template< class ParameterType >
    const CompleteType& complete(const ParameterType param) const;

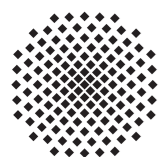
    const std::vector<std::string >& getSymbolicCoefficients() const;

    void setSymbolicCoefficients(std::vector< std::string > symbolicCoefficients,
                                const std::string variable = "mu");

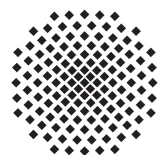
    inline bool save(const std::string& path) const;
    inline bool load(const std::string& path);
}
}
```

Example:

```
setSymbolicCoefficients(("mu[0]*mu[1]", "mu[2]*mu[2]"))
```



Offline

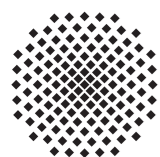
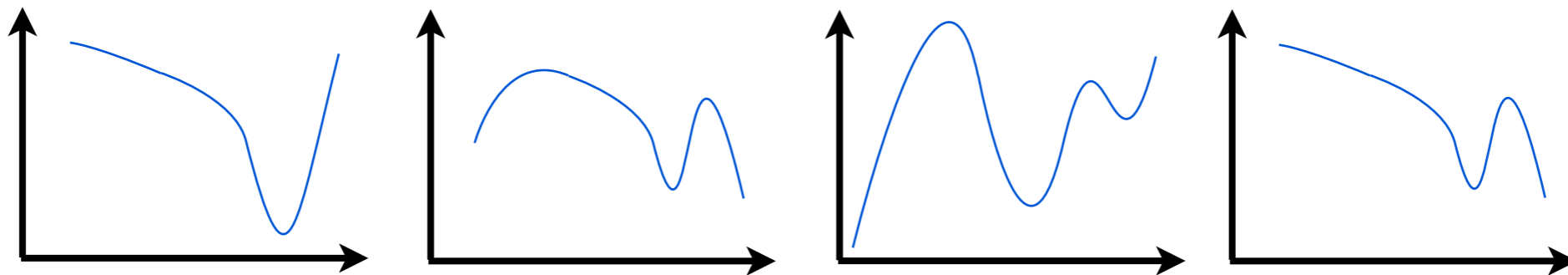


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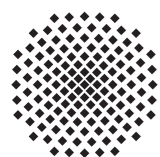
Reduced Basis Generator

```
namespace Dune { namespace RB { namespace Offline {  
namespace Generator { namespace ReducedBasis {  
template< class OfflineSpaceImp >  
class Interface  
{  
    Interface(OfflineSpaceType& space);  
  
    void init(const ParameterType& param);  
  
    template< class ParameterSampleType >  
    const boost::uuids::uuid generate(const ParameterSampleType& paramSample);  
}; }}}} }
```



Reduced Basis Space

- No function space in the sense of Dune::FEM or PDELab function spaces, only dealing with vectors, matrices



Reduced Basis Space

- No function space in the sense of Dune::FEM or PDELab function spaces, only dealing with vectors, matrices

```
namespace Dune { namespace RB { namespace Offline { namespace Space {
template< class CoarseMapperImp >
class Interface
{
    int size() const;

    const DofMatrixType& getDofMatrix() const;
    const DofVectorType getDofVector(const int i) const;

    void setDofMatrix(const DofMatrixType& dofMatrix);
    void setDofVector(const int i, const DofVectorType& dofVector);

    void addDofMatrix(const DofMatrixType& dofMatrix);
    void addDofVector(const DofVectorType& dofVector);

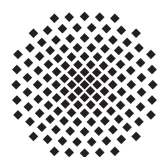
    inline const MapperType& mapper() const;

    inline bool save(const std::string& path) const;

    inline bool load(const std::string& path);

}; }}}}

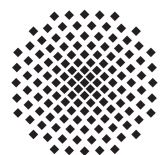
```



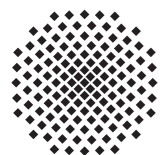
Generator Concept

- Perform high-dimensional computation (e.g. projection of system matrices)
- Generate low-dimensional quantities
- Example: Reduced solver generator, estimator generator

```
namespace Dune { namespace RB { namespace Offline {  
namespace Generator { namespace ReducedData { namespace Solver {  
class Interface  
{  
    const ReducedSolverConnectorType& generate();  
    void update();  
}; }}}} }  
}; }}}} }
```



Online

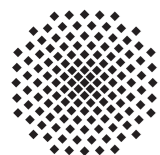


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Connector-Concept

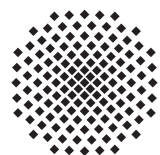
- Contains only reduced quantities
- Can be saved to and loaded from disk
- Assembled by generators



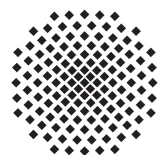
Connector-Concept

- Contains only reduced quantities
- Can be saved to and loaded from disk
- Assembled by generators

```
namespace Dune { namespace RB { namespace Reduced { namespace Solver { namespace Connector {  
class Interface  
{  
  
    DofVectorType solve(const ParameterType& param);  
  
    bool save(const std::string& path) const;  
    bool load(const std::string& path);  
  
}; }}}} } }
```



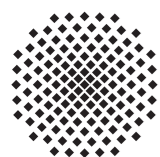
Detailed



Detailed Solver Connector

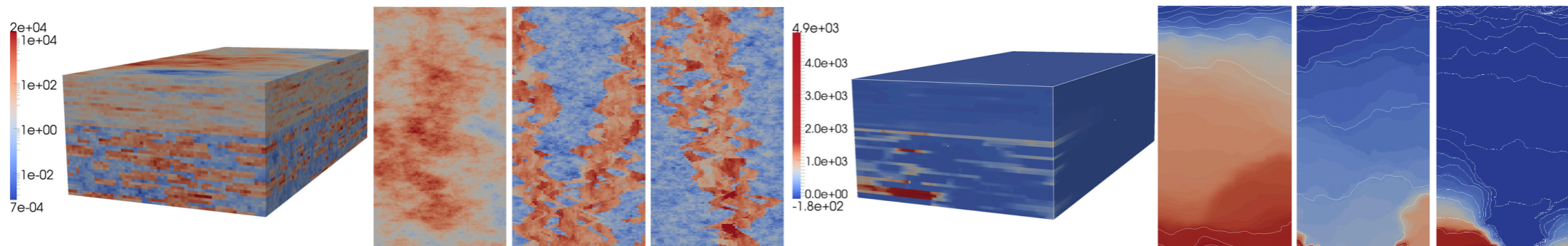
- Interface to your high-dimensional solver implementation, non-intrusive

```
namespace Dune { namespace RB { namespace Detailed {  
namespace Solver { namespace Connector {  
class Interface  
{  
    const ModelType& model() const;  
  
    void init();  
  
    const MatrixType& getSystemMatrix() const;  
  
    const VectorType& getRightHandSide() const;  
  
    void visualize(const DofVectorType& vector) const;  
  
    bool solve(const ParameterType& param,  
              DofVectorType& solution);  
  
    const MapperType& mapper() const;  
  
}; }}}} }
```

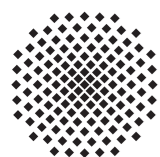


SPE10 Test Case

- Multiscale problem: Huge domain, highly heterogenous permeability, mobility changes on large scale with parameter
- Problem: Computing too many detailed simulations unfeasible (offline time: 6 hours)
- Localized Reduced Basis Multiscale method: Combine RB method with domain decomposition

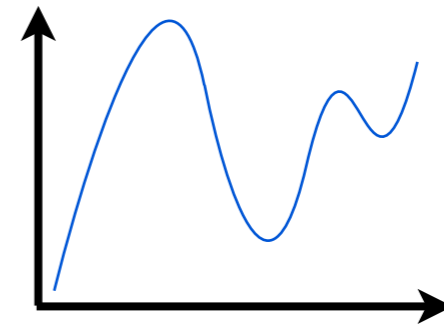
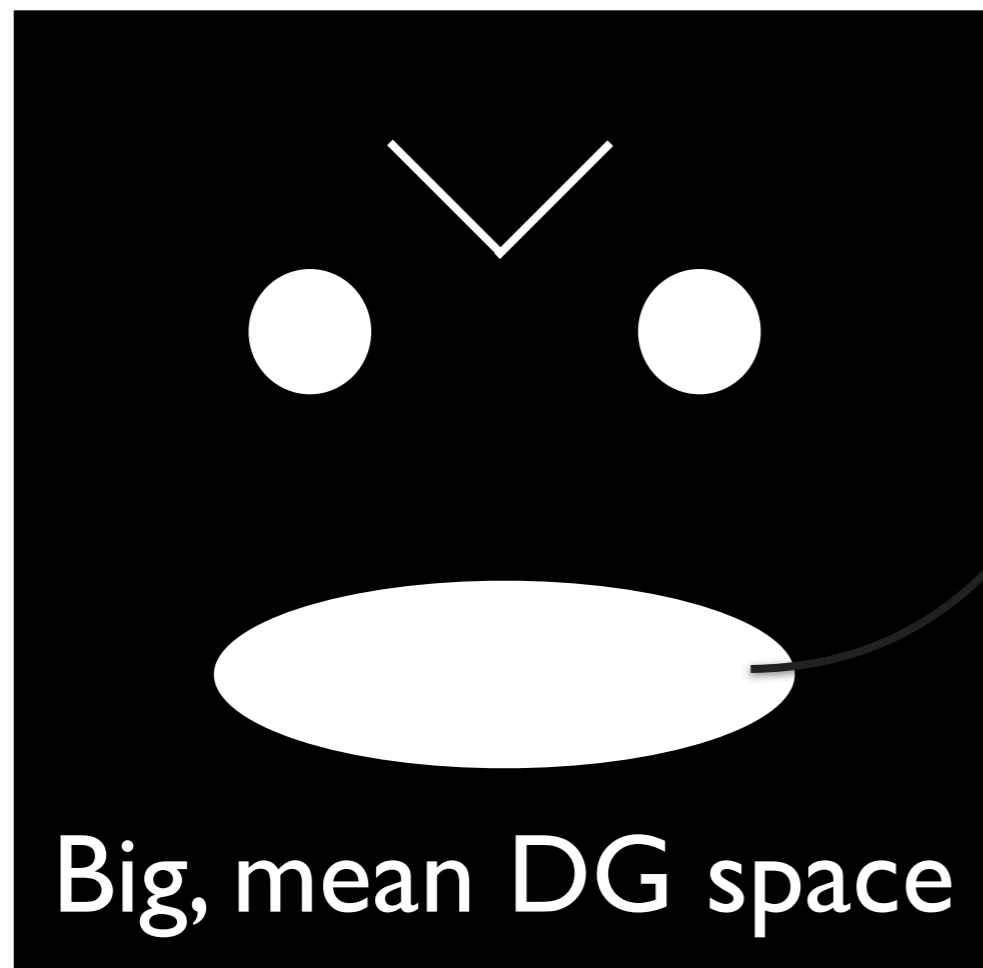


- S. Kaulmann, M. Ohlberger and B. Haasdonk: *A new local reduced basis discontinuous galerkin approach for heterogeneous multiscale problems*. *Comptes Rendus Mathematique*, 349(23-24):1233–1238, December 2011
- F. Albrecht, B. Haasdonk, S. Kaulmann and M. Ohlberger: *The Localized Reduced Basis Multiscale Method*. SimTech Preprint 3/2012

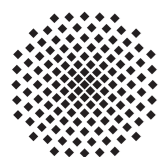


Localized Multiscale RB Method

So far:

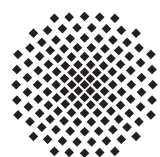
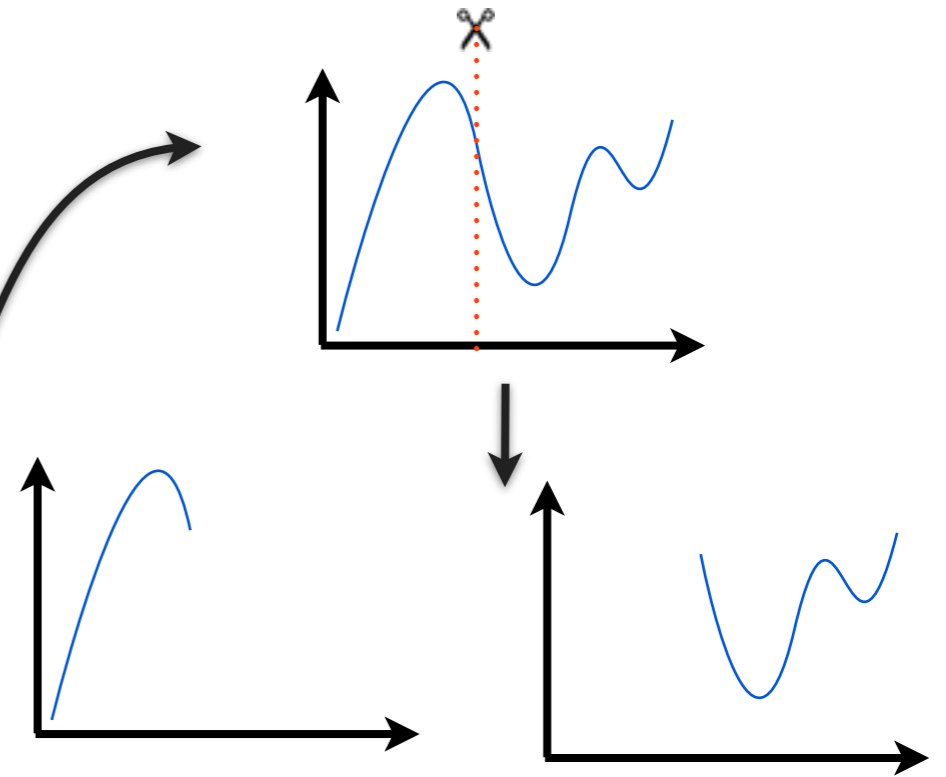
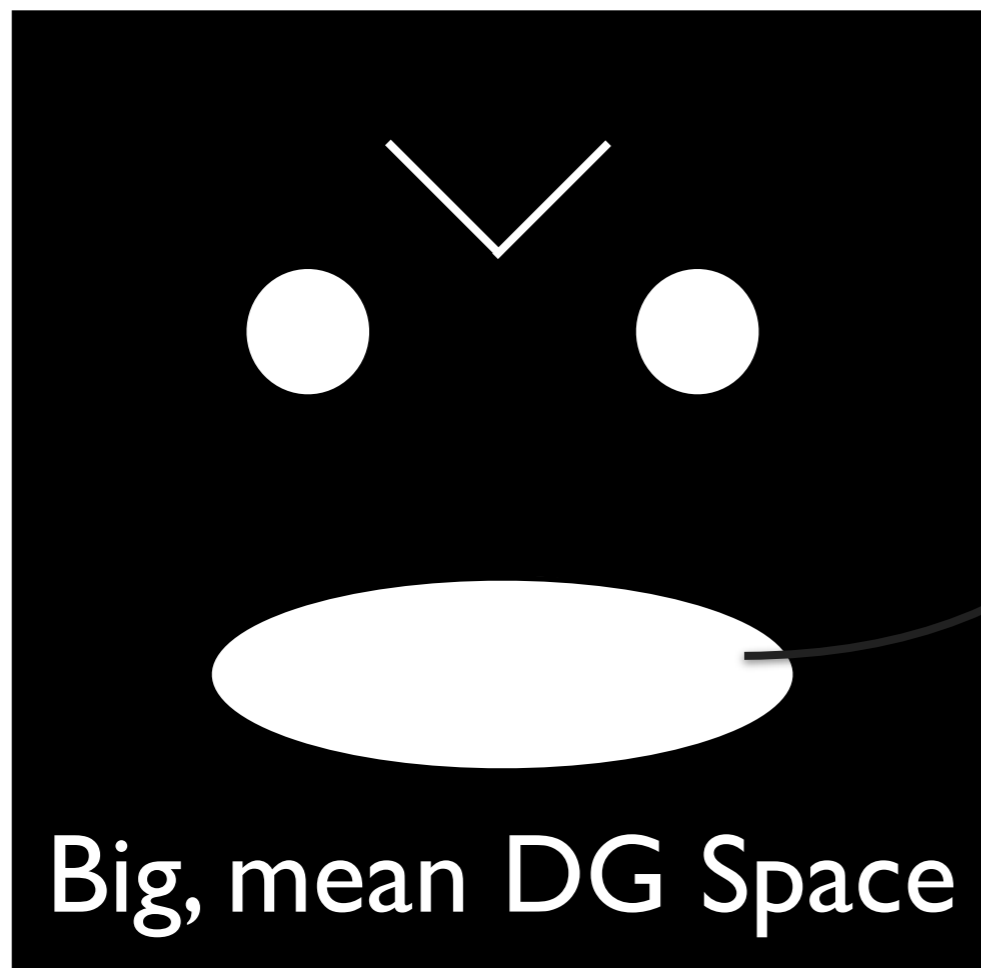


Small, nice RB space



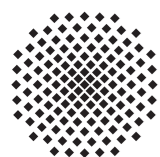
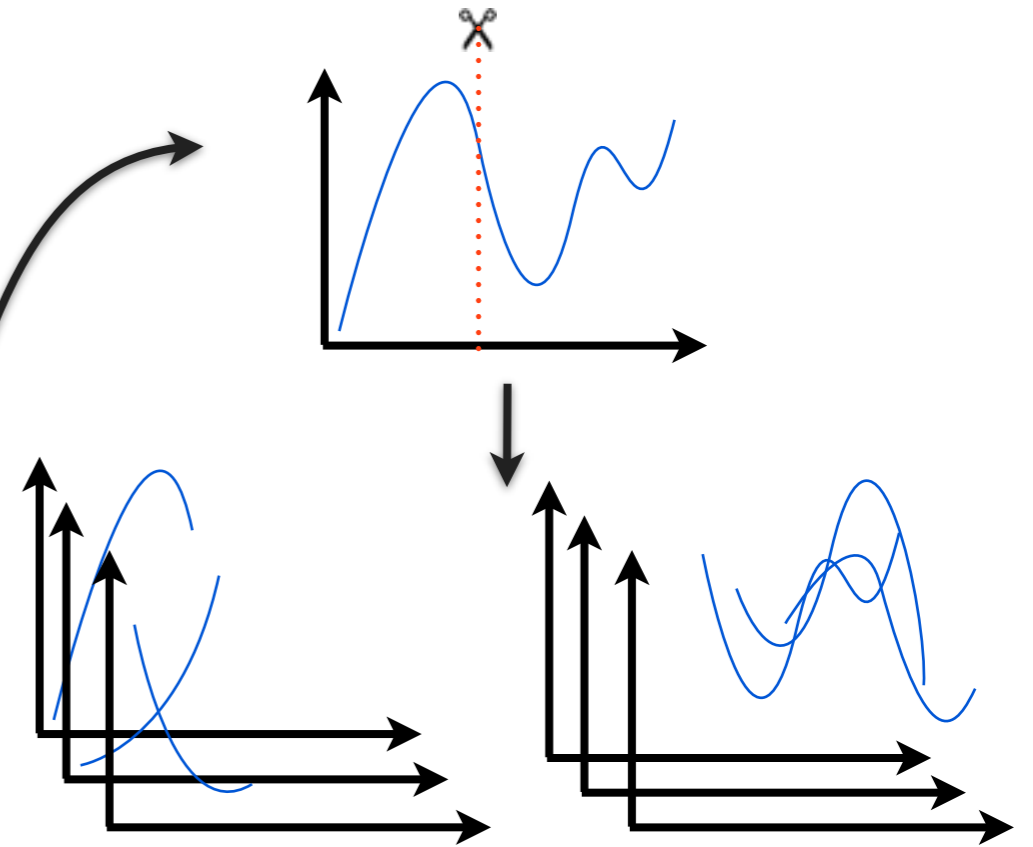
Localized Multiscale RB Method

Now:



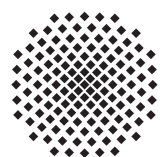
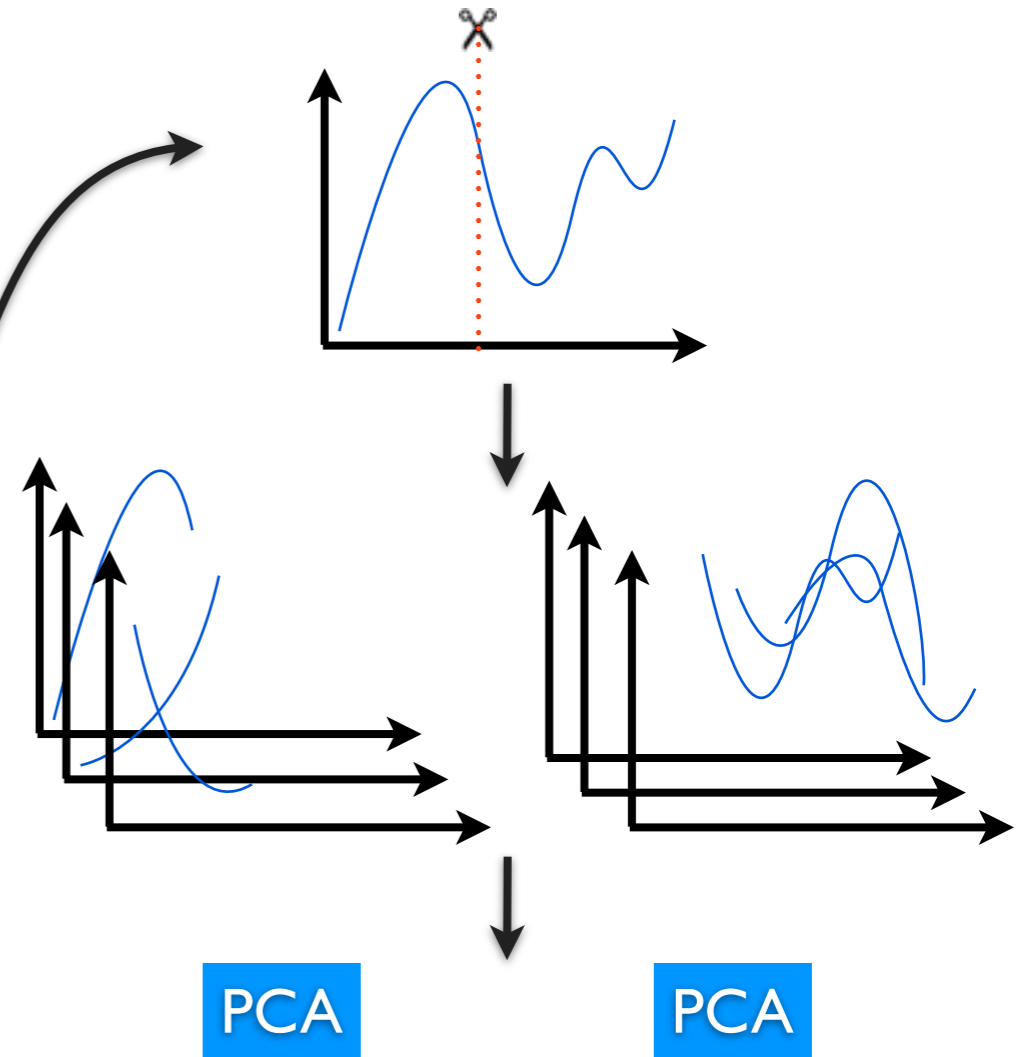
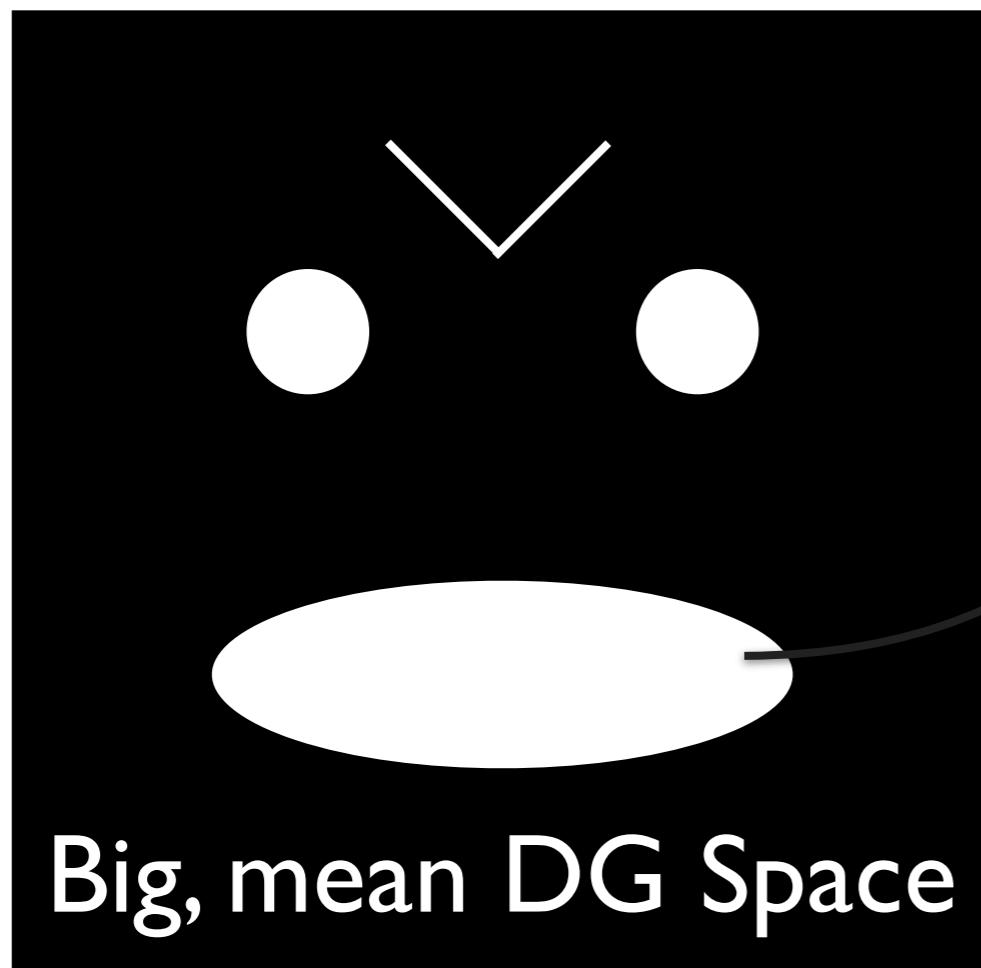
Localized Multiscale RB Method

Now:



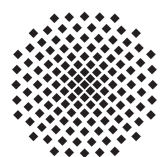
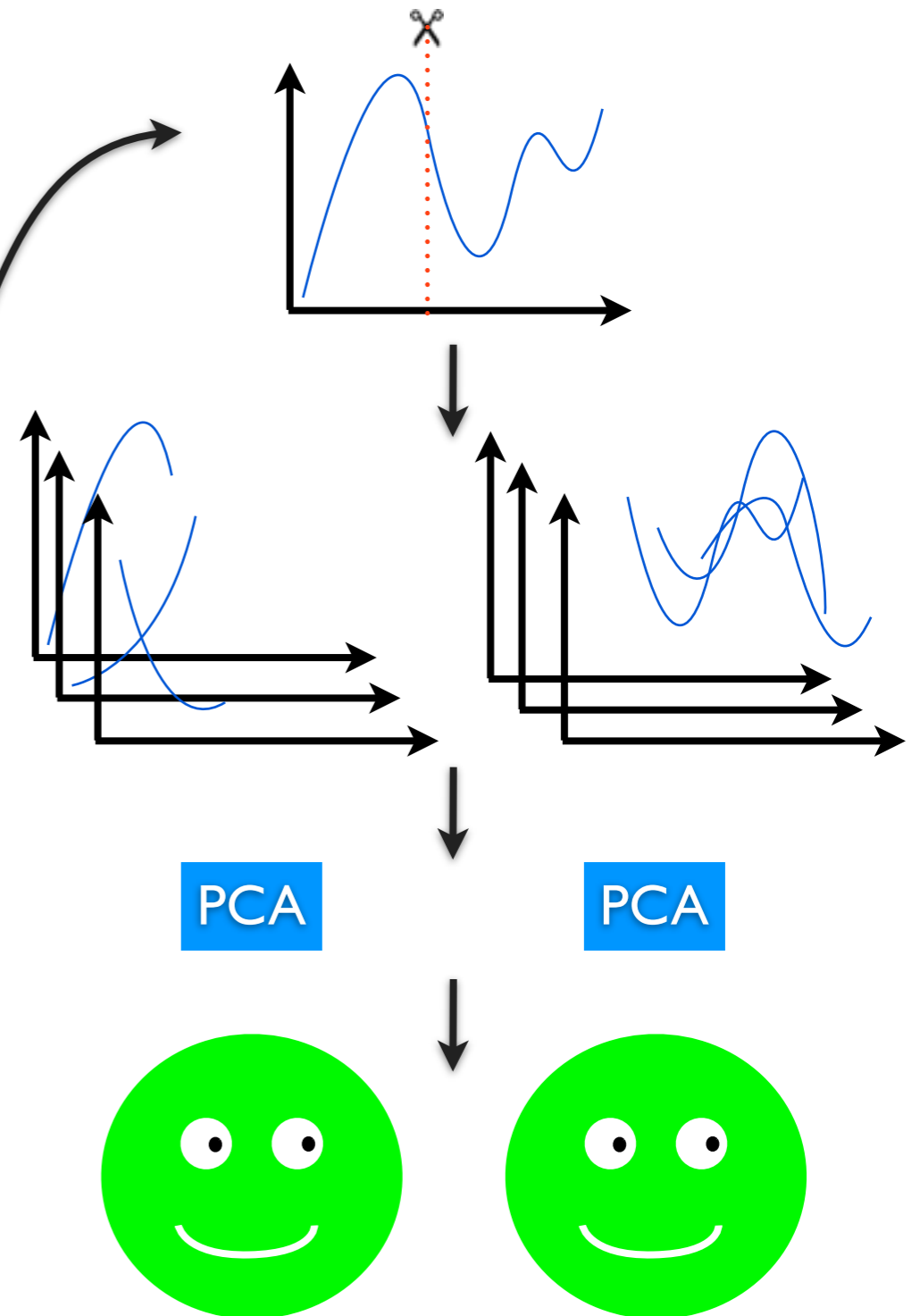
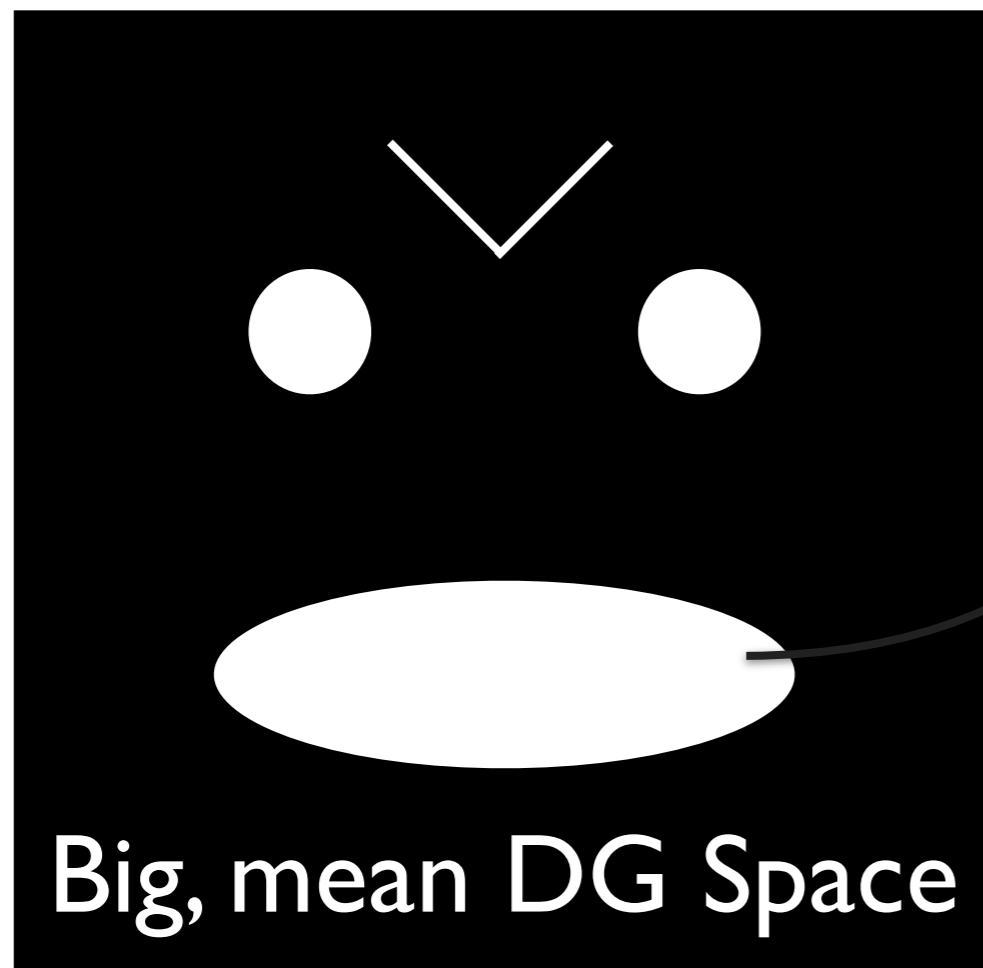
Localized Multiscale RB Method

Now:



Localized Multiscale RB Method

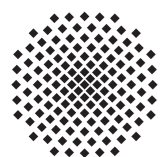
Now:



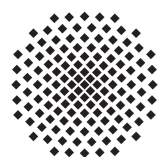
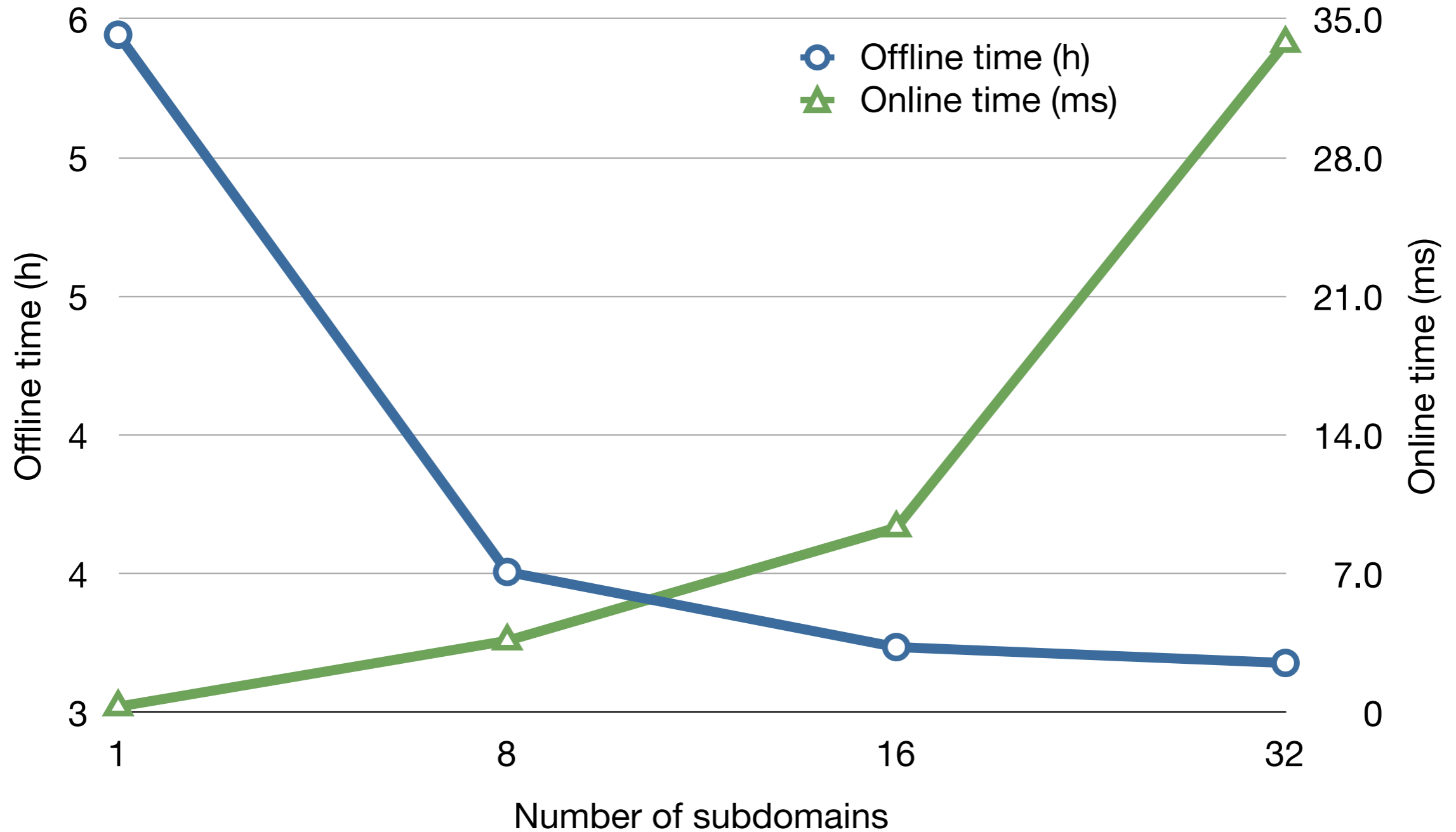
Implementation of LMRB Method

Additional challenges:

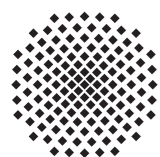
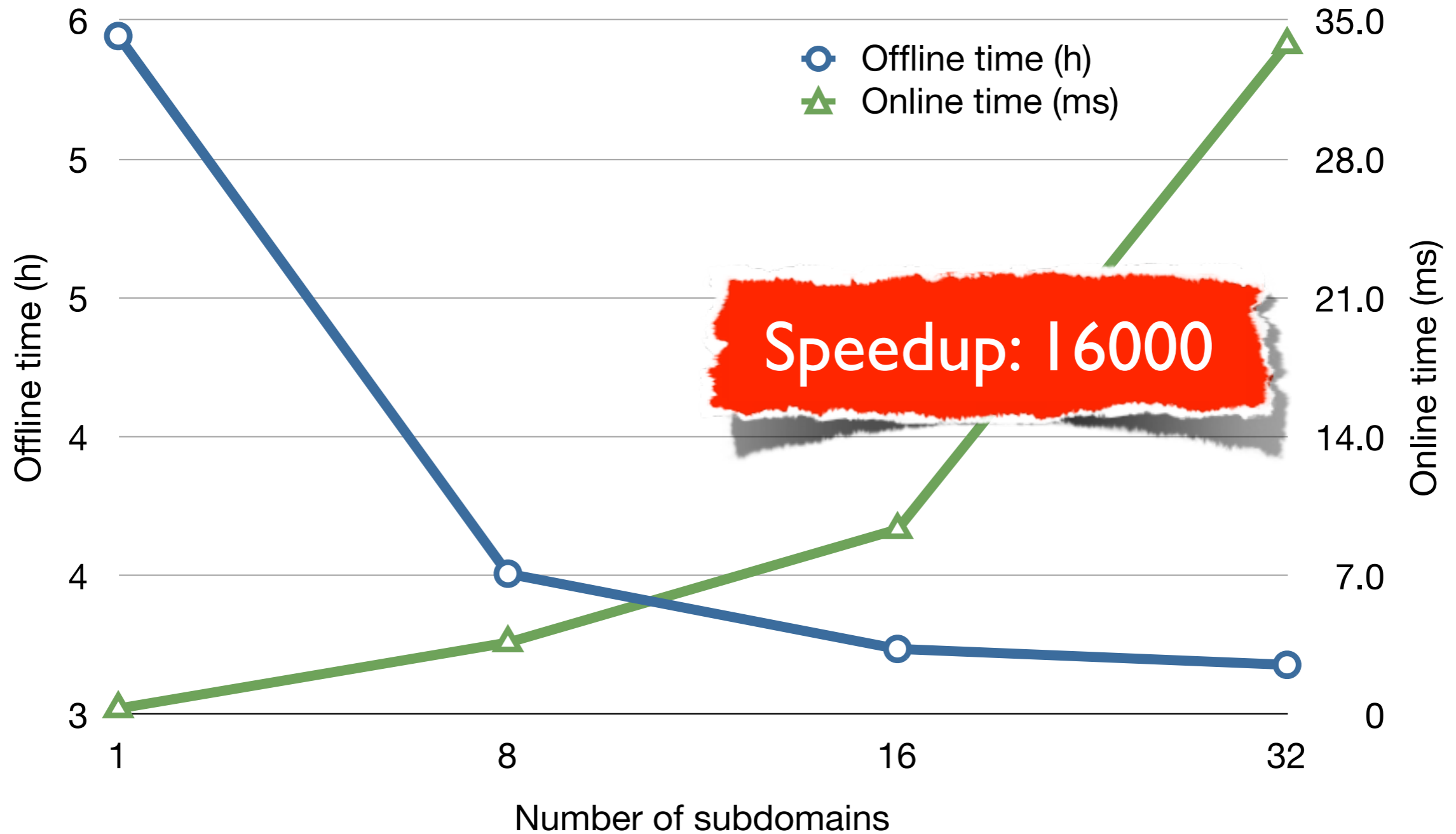
- Decomposition of spatial grid
 - ▶ Index based division of grid
 - ▶ Parser for dgf-style subdivision files for 2D & 3D
- Localization of functions
 - ▶ Restrict DOF vector based on index set built with detailed mapper
 - ▶ Possible because RB space does not rely on “functions“
- Principal Component Analysis
 - ▶ Easy (solutions as DOF vectors, usage of Eigen)



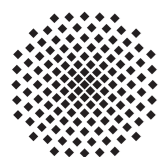
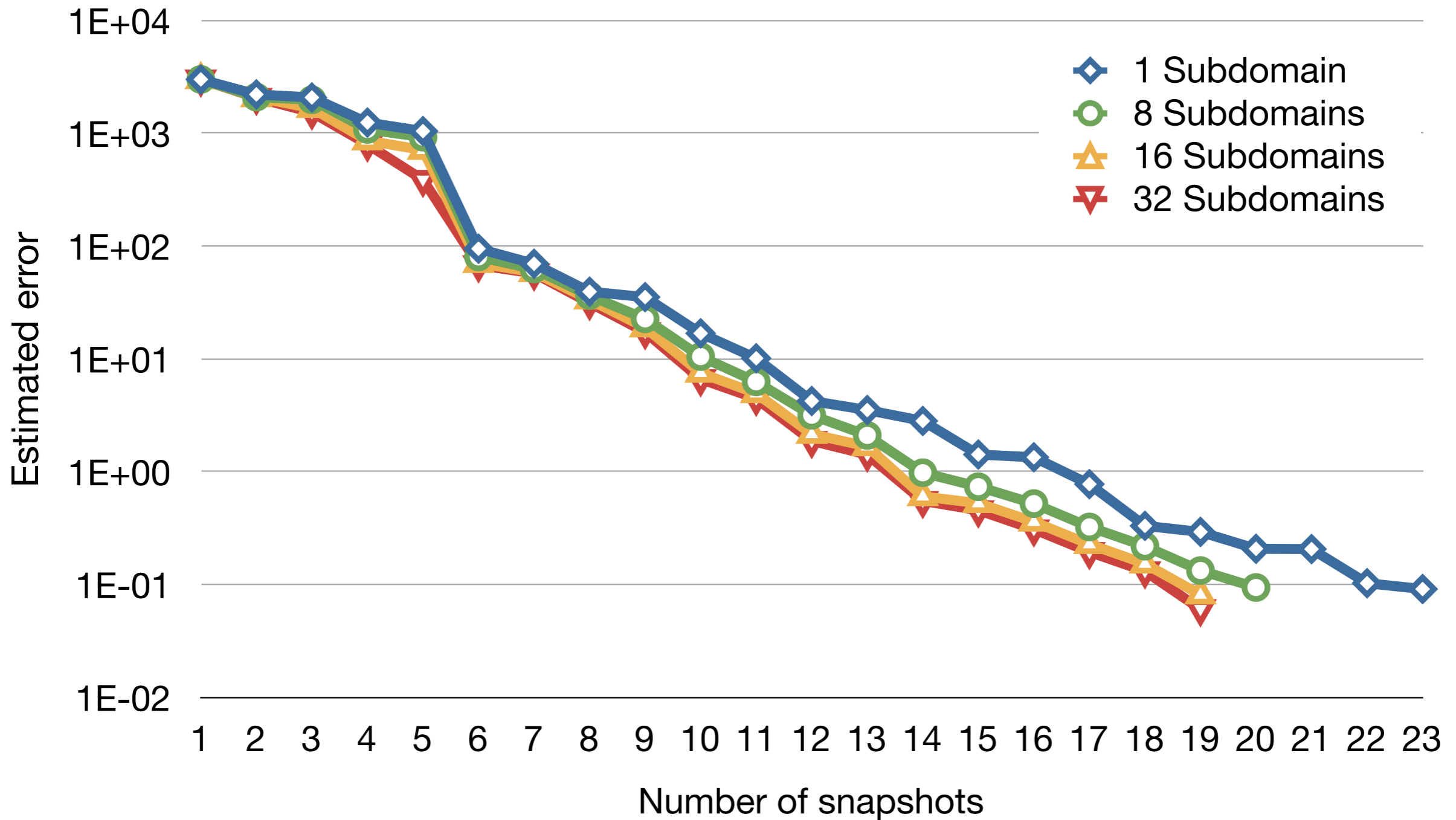
SPE10 Offline vs. Online Time



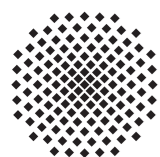
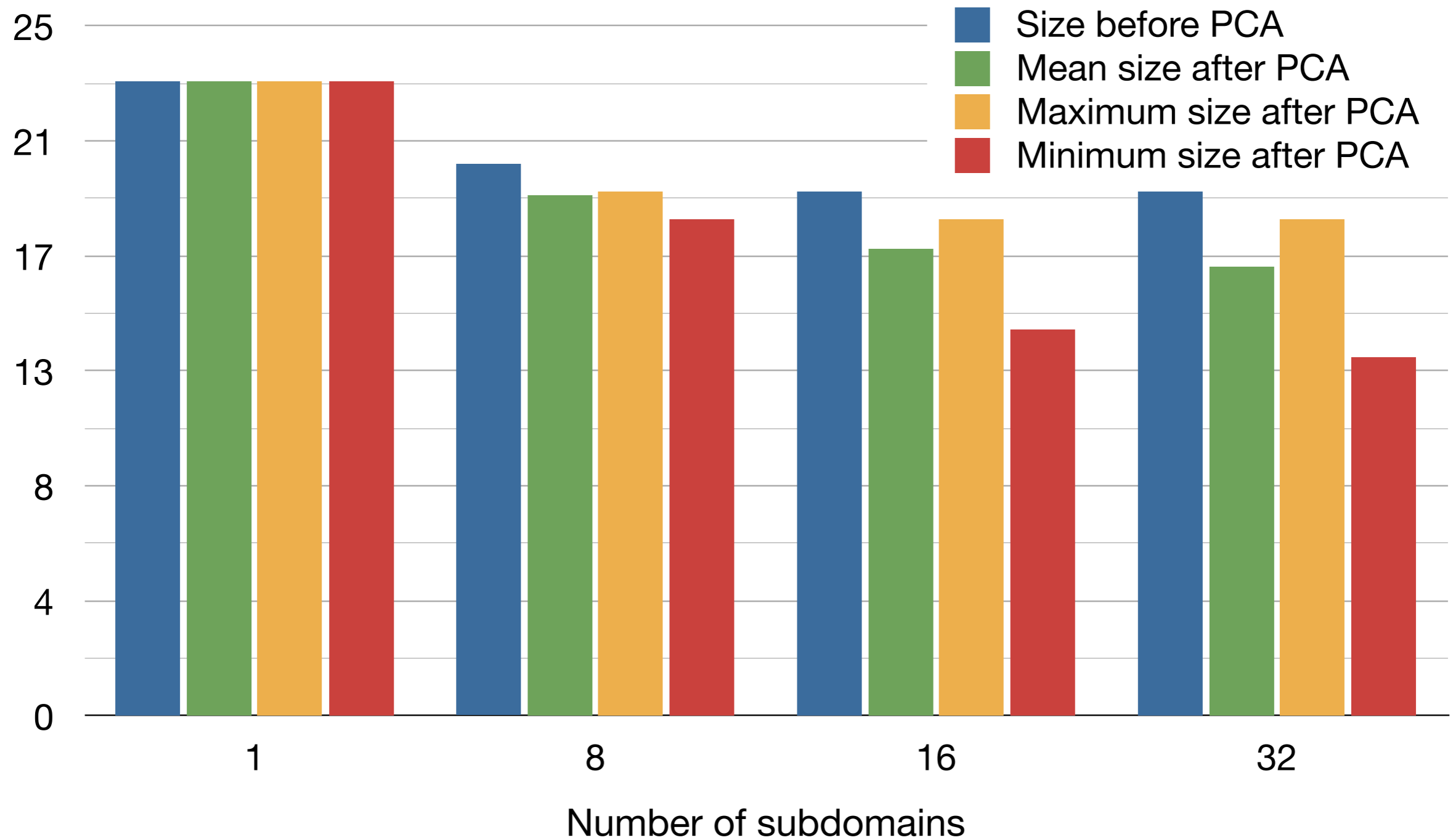
SPE10 Offline vs. Online Time



SPE10 Error Convergence

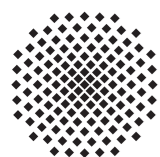


SPEIO PCA



Outlook: Python-prototyping

- Expose C++ code to python using boost.python
- All your computationally expensive tasks implemented in C++ but used as python module
- Easy prototyping for all reduced problems
- GUI implementation in “no time“



Outlook: Python-prototyping

```
#include <iostream>
#include <boost/python.hpp>

struct Calculator {

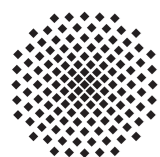
    Calculator() {}

    double sum(double a, double b) const
    {
        return a+b;
    }

    double product(double a, double b) const
    {
        return a*b;
    }

    void print(std::string message) const
    {
        std::cout << message;
    }
};

BOOST_PYTHON_MODULE(MyModule)
{
    boost::python::class_ <Calculator>("Calculator")
        .def("sum", &Calculator::sum)
        .def("product", &Calculator::product)
        .def("printMessage", &Calculator::print)
        ;
}
```



Outlook: Python-prototyping

```
#include <iostream>
#include <boost/python.hpp>

struct Calculator {
    Calculator() {}

    double sum(double a, double b) const
    {
        return a+b;
    }

    double product(double a, double b) const
    {
        return a*b;
    }

    void print(std::string message) const
    {
        std::cout << message;
    }
};

BOOST_PYTHON_MODULE(MyModule)
{
    boost::python::class_ <Calculator>("Calculator")
        .def("sum", &Calculator::sum)
        .def("product", &Calculator::product)
        .def("printMessage", &Calculator::print)
        ;
}
```

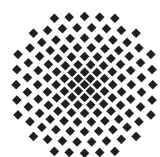
++
C

```
from distutils.core import setup, Extension

myModule = Extension('MyModule',
    include_dirs = ['/opt/local/include'],
    libraries = ['boost_python'],
    library_dirs = ['/opt/local/lib'],
    sources = ['calculator.cc'])

setup (name = 'MyModule',
    version = '0.1',
    description = 'Awesome!',
    ext_modules = [myModule])
```

Python



Outlook: Python-prototyping

```
#include <iostream>
#include <boost/python.hpp>

struct Calculator {
    Calculator() {}

    double sum(double a, double b) const
    {
        return a+b;
    }

    double product(double a, double b) const
    {
        return a*b;
    }

    void print(std::string message) const
    {
        std::cout << message;
    }
};

BOOST_PYTHON_MODULE(MyModule)
{
    boost::python::class_ <Calculator>("Calculator")
        .def("sum", &Calculator::sum)
        .def("product", &Calculator::product)
        .def("printMessage", &Calculator::print)
        ;
}
```

++
C

```
from distutils.core import setup, Extension

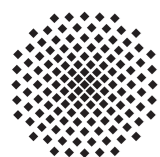
myModule = Extension('MyModule',
    include_dirs = ['/opt/local/include'],
    libraries = ['boost_python'],
    library_dirs = ['/opt/local/lib'],
    sources = ['calculator.cc'])

setup (name = 'MyModule',
    version = '0.1',
    description = 'Awesome!',
    ext_modules = [myModule])
```

Python

```
from MyModule import *
calc = Calculator()
print 'Sum:', calc.sum(1.2, 4.3)
print 'Product:', calc.product(1.2, 4.3)
calc.printMessage('PDESoft 2012 rules!\n')
```

Python



Outlook: Python-prototyping

```
#include <iostream>
#include <boost/python.hpp>

struct Calculator {

    Calculator() {}

    double sum(double a, double b) const
    {
        return a+b;
    }

    double product(double a, double b) const
    {
        return a*b;
    }

    void print(std::string message) const
    {
        std::cout << message;
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};

BOOST_PYTHON_MODULE(MyModule)
{
    boost::python::class_ <Calculator>("Calculator")
        .def("sum", &Calculator::sum)
        .def("product", &Calculator::product)
        .def("printMessage", &Calculator::print)
        ;
}
```

++
C

```
from distutils.core import setup, Extension

myModule = Extension('MyModule',
    include_dirs = ['/opt/local/include'],
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setup (name = 'MyModule',
    version = '0.1',
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    ext_modules = [myModule])
```

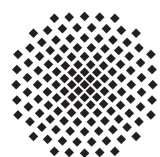
Python

```
from MyModule import *
calc = Calculator()
print 'Sum:', calc.sum(1.2, 4.3)
print 'Product:', calc.product(1.2, 4.3)
calc.printMessage('PDESoft 2012 rules!\n')
```

Python

```
bash-3.2$ python2.6 runlivedemo.py
Sum: 5.5
Product: 5.16
PDESoft 2012 rules!
```

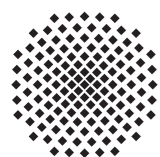
Terminal

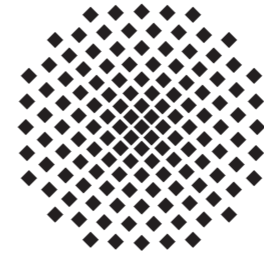


Live Demo

The screenshot displays a live demo interface with three main components:

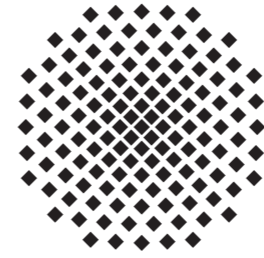
- Terminal Window (1. Python):** Shows the execution of a Python script. The output includes a warning about localized space, a message "Let's load some data! Done!", and a "Returning!" status. It then displays a "Space size: 20" and "Computing" status. The Python parameters are `[4.3799999999999999, 3.25, 3.5499999999999998, 5.4400000000000004]`. The reduced vector is a 5x4 matrix of floating-point numbers, ending with a closing bracket `]`.
- Reduced Simulation Control Center:** A window containing four horizontal sliders for parameter adjustment and a "Compute" button at the bottom.
- Visualization Toolkit - Cocoa #1:** A window displaying a heatmap visualization of the simulation results, showing a color gradient from red at the top to blue at the bottom.





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Thank you for your attention!