Accelerating PDE-Constrained Optimization Problems using Adaptive Reduced-Order Models

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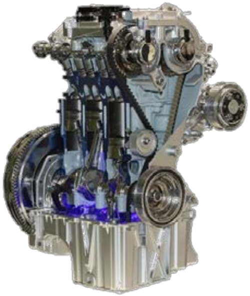
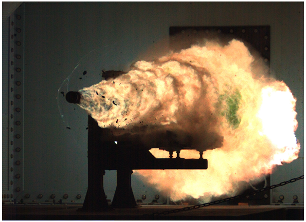
Multiphysics Optimization Key Player in Next-Gen Problems

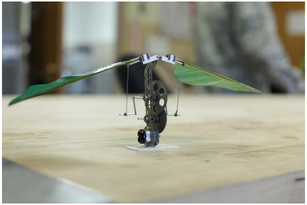
*Current interest in computational physics reaches far beyond analysis of a single configuration of a physical system into **design** (shape and topology[1]), **control**, and **uncertainty quantification***



Engine System



EM Launcher

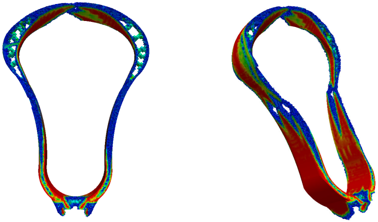


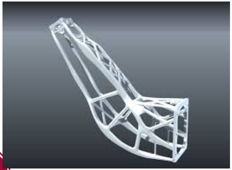
Micro-Aerial Vehicle

[1] Emergence of additive manufacturing technologies has made topology optimization increasingly relevant, particularly in DOE.

Topology Optimization and Additive Manufacturing[2]

- Emergence of AM has made TO an increasingly relevant topic
- AM+TO lead to highly efficient designs that could not be realized previously
- Challenges: smooth topologies require **very fine** meshes and modeling of complex **manufacturing process**





[2] *MIT Technology Review*, **Top 10 Technological Breakthrough 2013**

PDE-Constrained Optimization I

Goal: Rapidly solve PDE-constrained optimization problem of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \underset{\boldsymbol{u}\in\mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{u}}},\ \boldsymbol{\mu}\in\mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}}}{\text{minimize}} \quad & \mathcal{J}(\boldsymbol{u},\ \boldsymbol{\mu}) \\ \text{subject to} \quad & \boldsymbol{r}(\boldsymbol{u},\ \boldsymbol{\mu}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

where

- $\boldsymbol{r} : \mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{u}}} \times \mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}} \to \mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{u}}}$ is the discretized partial differential equation
- $\mathcal{J} : \mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{u}}} \times \mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}} \to \mathbb{R}$ is the objective function
- $\boldsymbol{u} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{u}}}$ is the PDE state vector
- $\boldsymbol{\mu} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}}$ is the vector of parameters

red indicates a large-scale quantity, $\mathcal{O}(mesh)$

Nested Approach to PDE-Constrained Optimization

Virtually all expense emanates from primal/dual PDE solvers

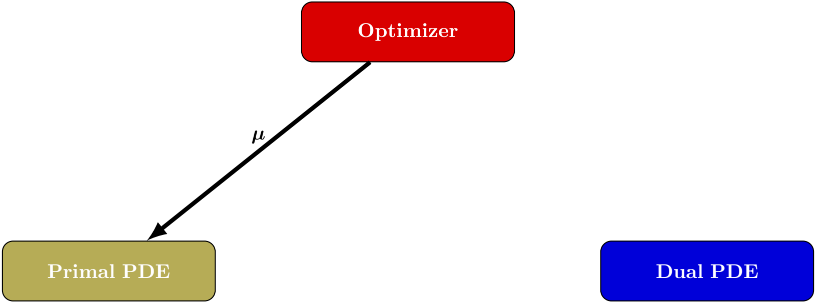
Optimizer

Primal PDE

Dual PDE

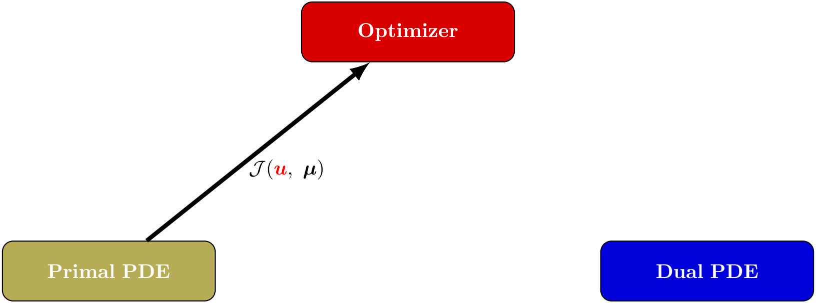
Nested Approach to PDE-Constrained Optimization

Virtually all expense emanates from primal/dual PDE solvers



Nested Approach to PDE-Constrained Optimization

Virtually all expense emanates from primal/dual PDE solvers



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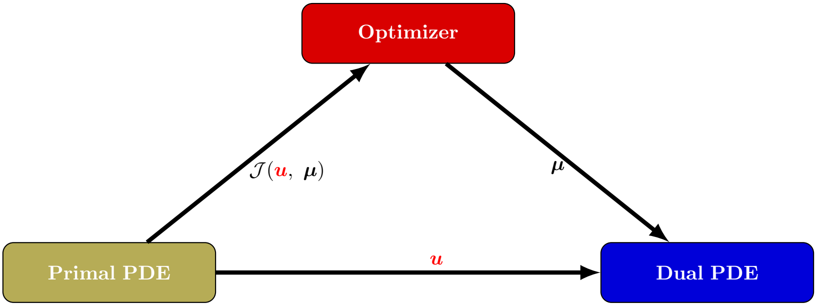

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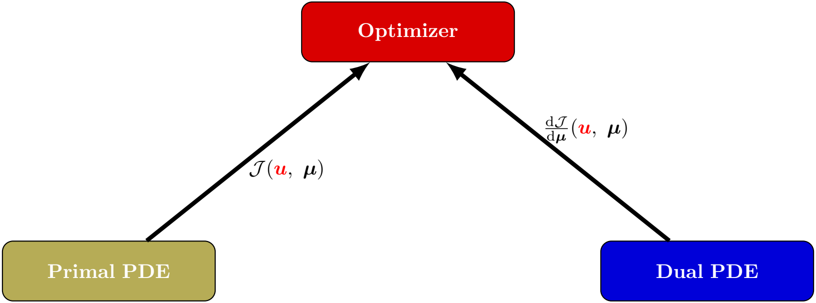


Projection-Based Model Reduction to Reduce PDE Size

- Model Order Reduction (MOR) assumption: *state vector lies in low-dimensional subspace*

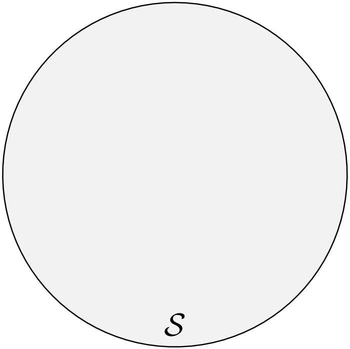
$$\boldsymbol{u} \approx \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}} \boldsymbol{u}_r \qquad \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}} \approx \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}_r}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}}$$

  where
  - $\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}^1 & \cdots & \boldsymbol{\phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}^{k_{\boldsymbol{u}}} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{u}} \times k_{\boldsymbol{u}}}$ is the reduced basis
  - $\boldsymbol{u}_r \in \mathbb{R}^{k_{\boldsymbol{u}}}$ are the reduced coordinates of $\boldsymbol{u}$
  - $n_{\boldsymbol{u}} \gg k_{\boldsymbol{u}}$

- Substitute assumption into High-Dimensional Model (HDM), $\boldsymbol{r}(\boldsymbol{u},\ \boldsymbol{\mu}) = 0$, and project onto test subspace $\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{\boldsymbol{u}} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{u}} \times k_{\boldsymbol{u}}}$

$$\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}{}^T \boldsymbol{r}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}} \boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\mu}) = 0$$

Connection to Finite Element Method: Hierarchical Subspaces



- $\mathcal{S}$ - infinite-dimensional trial space

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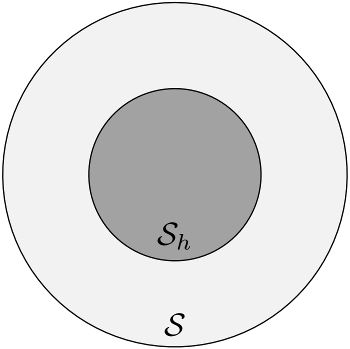

- $\mathcal{S}$ - infinite-dimensional trial space
- $\mathcal{S}_h$ - (large) finite-dimensional trial space

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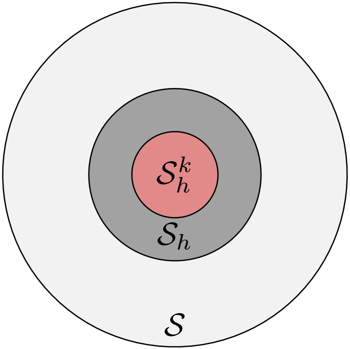
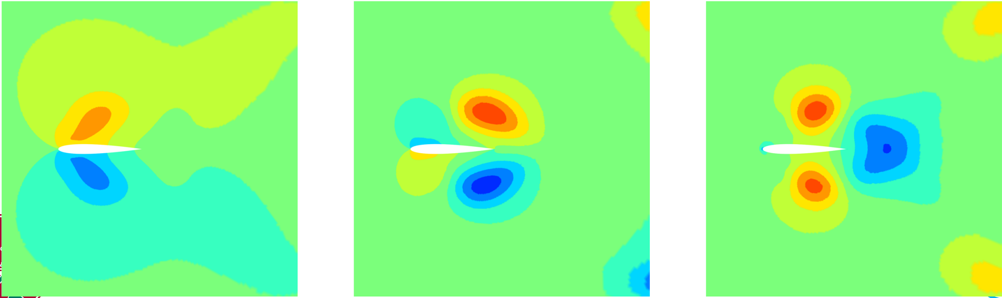


- $\mathcal{S}$ - infinite-dimensional trial space
- $\mathcal{S}_h$ - (large) finite-dimensional trial space
- $\mathcal{S}_h^k$ - (small) finite-dimensional trial space
- $\mathcal{S}_h^k \subset \mathcal{S}_h \subset \mathcal{S}$

Few Global, Data-Driven Basis Functions v. Many Local Ones

- Instead of using traditional *local* shape functions (e.g., FEM), use *global* shape functions
- Instead of a-priori, analytical shape functions, leverage data-rich computing environment by using *data-driven* modes



Definition of $\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}$: Data-Driven Reduction

State-Sensitivity Proper Orthogonal Decomposition (POD)

- Collect state and sensitivity snapshots by sampling HDM

$$\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{u}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_1) & \boldsymbol{u}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_2) & \cdots & \boldsymbol{u}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_n) \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\boldsymbol{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_1) & \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_2) & \cdots & \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

- Use Proper Orthogonal Decomposition to generate reduced basis for each individually

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{X}} = \mathrm{POD}(\boldsymbol{X})$$
$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{Y}} = \mathrm{POD}(\boldsymbol{Y})$$

- Concatenate to get reduced-order basis

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{X}} & \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{Y}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Definition of $\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}$: Minimum-Residual ROM

Least-Squares Petrov-Galerkin (LSPG)[3] projection

$$\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{\boldsymbol{u}} = \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial \boldsymbol{u}} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}$$

Minimum-Residual Property

A ROM possesses the minimum-residual property if $\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{\boldsymbol{u}} \boldsymbol{r}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}} \boldsymbol{u}_r, \ \boldsymbol{\mu}) = 0$ is equivalent to the optimality condition of $(\Theta \succ 0)$

$$\underset{\boldsymbol{u}_r \in \mathbb{R}^{k_{\boldsymbol{u}}}}{\text{minimize}} \quad ||\boldsymbol{r}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}} \boldsymbol{u}_r, \ \boldsymbol{\mu})||_{\Theta}$$

- Implications
  - Recover exact solution when basis not truncated (consistent[3])
  - Monotonic improvement of solution as basis size increases
  - Ensures sensitivity information in $\boldsymbol{\Phi}$ cannot degrade state approximation[4]
- LSPG possesses minimum-residual property

[3] [Bui-Thanh et al., 2008]
[4] [Fahl, 2001]

Definition of $\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}_r}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}}$: Minimum-Residual Reduced Sensitivities

Traditional sensitivity analysis

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}_r}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}} = -\left[\sum_{j=1}^{N} \boldsymbol{r}_j {\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}}^T \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}_j}{\partial \boldsymbol{u} \partial \boldsymbol{u}} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}} + \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial \boldsymbol{u}} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}\right)^T \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial \boldsymbol{u}} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}\right]^{-1} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} \boldsymbol{r}_j {\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}}^T \frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{r}_j}{\partial \boldsymbol{u} \partial \boldsymbol{\mu}} + \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial \boldsymbol{u}} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}\right)^T \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}}\right)$$

+ Guaranteed to give rise to *exact* derivatives of ROM quantities of interest
- Requires 2nd derivatives of $\boldsymbol{r}$
- $\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}_r}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}}$ not guaranteed to be good approximate to full sensitivity $\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}}$

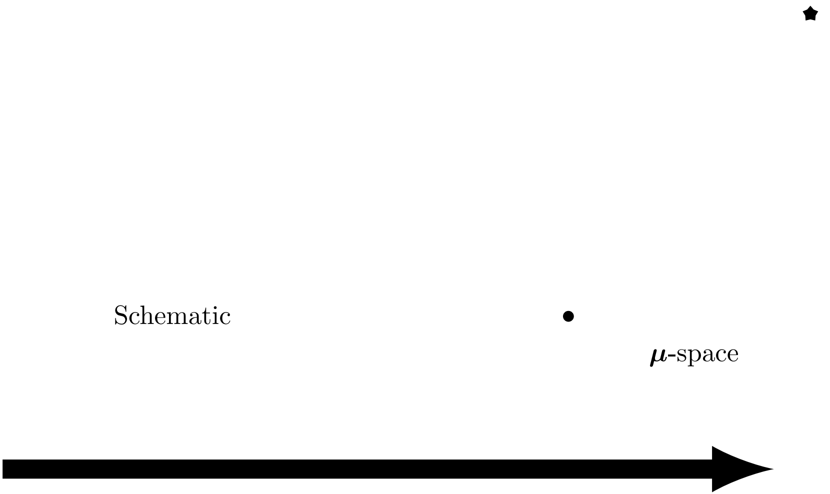
Definition of $\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}_r}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}}$: Minimum-Residual Reduced Sensitivities

Minimum-residual sensitivity analysis

$$\widehat{\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}_r}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}}} = \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{a}} ||\boldsymbol{\Phi_u} \boldsymbol{a} - \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}}||_\Theta = -\left[\left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}\boldsymbol{\Phi_u}\right)^T \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}\boldsymbol{\Phi_u}\right]^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}\boldsymbol{\Phi_u}\right)^T \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}}$$

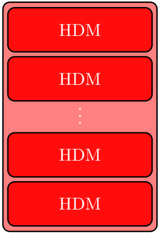
+ Minimum-residual property - $\boldsymbol{\Phi_u} \widehat{\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}_r}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}}}$ is Θ-optimal solution to $\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}}$ in $\boldsymbol{\Phi_u}$
+ Does not require 2nd derivatives of $\boldsymbol{r}$
- $\widehat{\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}_r}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}}} \neq \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}_r}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}}$, i.e., it is not the true ROM sensitivity

Offline-Online Approach to Optimization

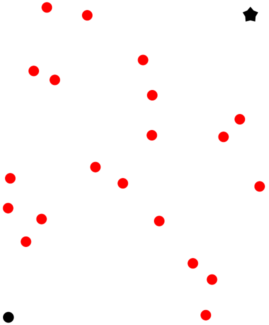


Breakdown of Computational Effort

Offline-Online Approach to Optimization



Schematic



μ-space

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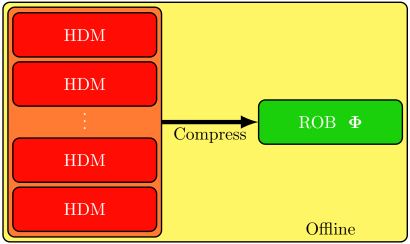

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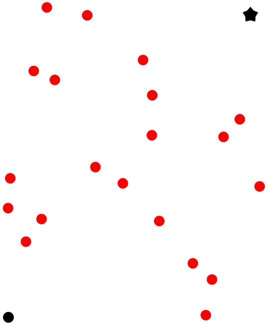

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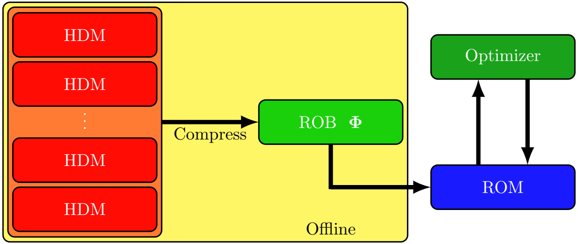

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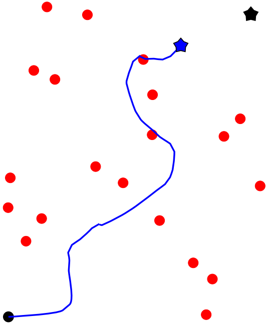
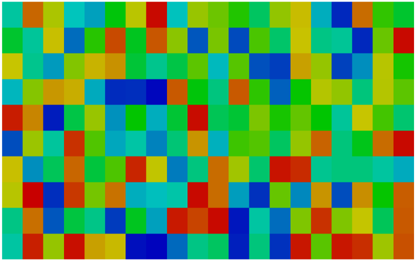


μ-space

Breakdown of Computational Effort

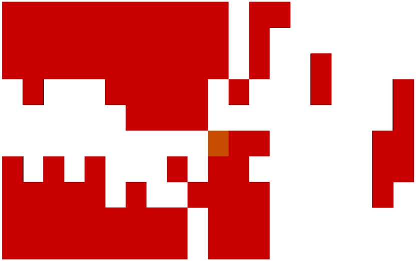
Numerical Demonstration: Offline-Online Breakdown

- Parameter reduction ($\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$)
  - *apriori spatial clustering*
  - $k_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} = 200$
- *Greedy* Training
  - 5000 candidate points (LHS)
  - 50 snapshots
  - Error indicator: $||\mathbf{r}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}\boldsymbol{u}_r, \; \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\boldsymbol{\mu}_r||)$
- State reduction ($\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}$)
  - POD
  - $k_{\boldsymbol{u}} = 25$
  - Polynomialization acceleration

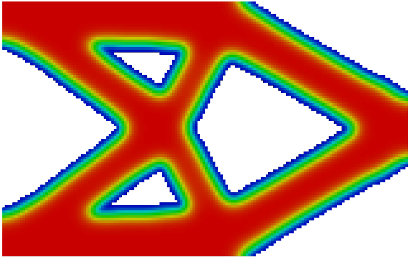


Material Basis

Numerical Demonstration: Offline-Online Breakdown



Optimal Solution (ROM)



Optimal Solution (HDM)

HDM Solution	**ROB** Construction	**Greedy** Algorithm	**ROM** Optimization
2.84×10^3 s	5.48×10^4 s	1.67×10^5 s	30 s
1.26%	24.36%	74.37%	0.01%

HDM Optimization: 1.97×10^4 s

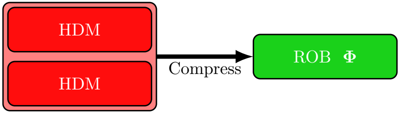
ROM-Based Trust-Region Framework for Optimization

Schematic

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$-space

Breakdown of Computational Effort

ROM-Based Trust-Region Framework for Optimization



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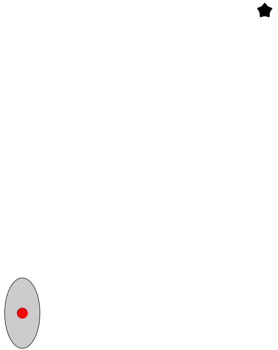

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Breakdown of Computational Effort

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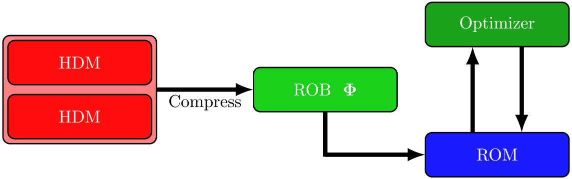

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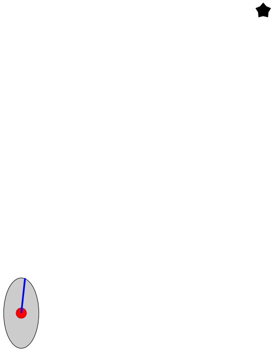

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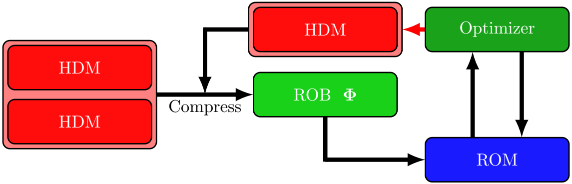

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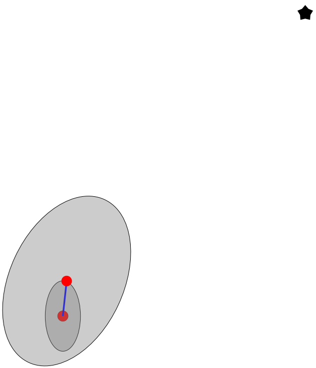

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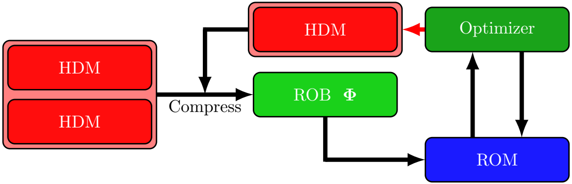

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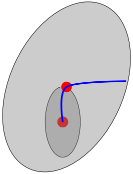

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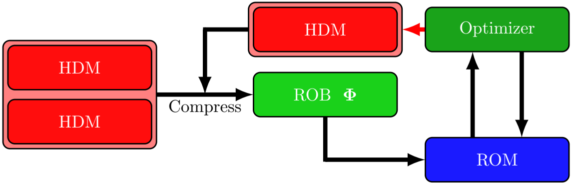

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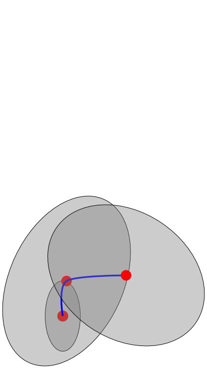

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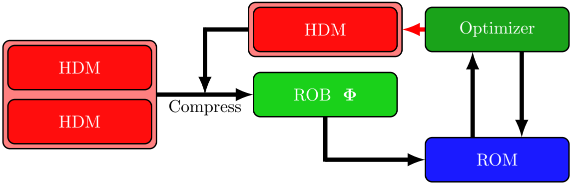

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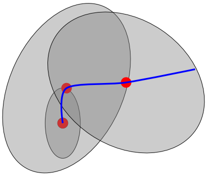

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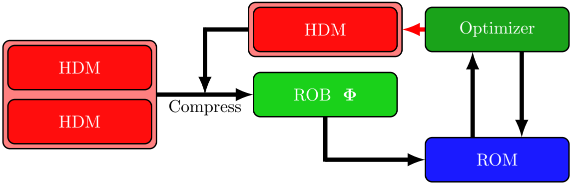

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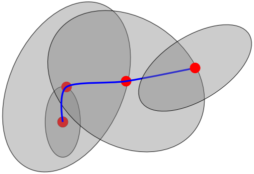

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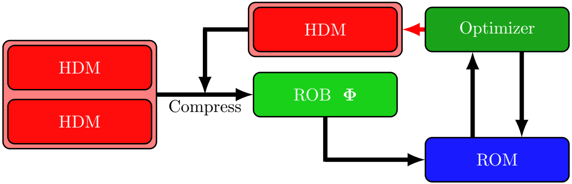

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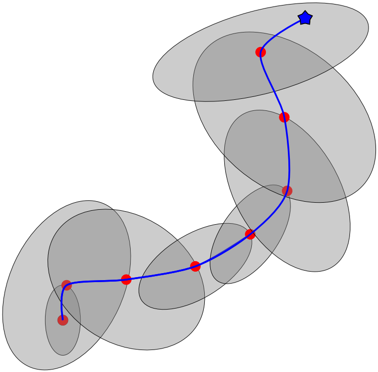


μ-space

Breakdown of Computational Effort

ROM-Based Trust-Region Framework for Optimization

Nonlinear Trust-Region Framework with Adaptive Model Reduction

- Collect snapshots from HDM at *sparse sampling* of the parameter space
- Build ROB $\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}$ from sparse training
- Solve optimization problem

$$\begin{aligned} \underset{\boldsymbol{u}_r \in \mathbb{R}^{k_{\boldsymbol{u}}},\ \boldsymbol{\mu} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}}}{\text{minimize}} \quad & \mathcal{J}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}} \boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\mu}) \\ \text{subject to} \quad & \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}^T \boldsymbol{r}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}} \boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\mu}) = 0 \\ & ||\boldsymbol{r}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}} \boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\mu})|| \leq \Delta \end{aligned}$$

- Use solution of above problem to enrich training, adapt Δ using standard trust-region methods, and repeat until convergence

ROM-Based Trust-Region Framework for Optimization

Ingredients of Proposed Approach [Zahr and Farhat, 2014]

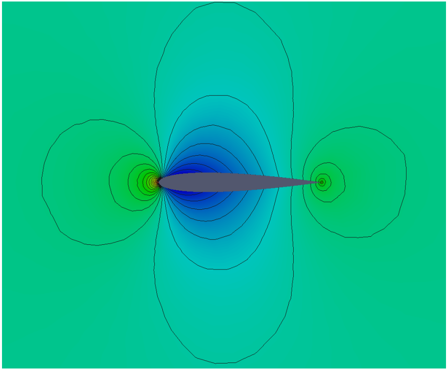
- Minimum-residual ROM (LSPG) and minimum-error sensitivities
  - $\mathcal{J}(\boldsymbol{u},\ \boldsymbol{\mu}) = \mathcal{J}(\boldsymbol{\Phi_u}\boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\mu})$ and $\dfrac{\mathrm{d}\mathcal{J}}{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{\mu}}(\boldsymbol{u},\ \boldsymbol{\mu}) = \dfrac{\mathrm{d}\mathcal{J}}{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{\mu}}(\boldsymbol{\Phi_u}\boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\mu})$ for training parameters $\boldsymbol{\mu}$
- Reduced optimization (sub)problem

$$\begin{aligned} \underset{\boldsymbol{u}_r\in\mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{u}}},\ \boldsymbol{\mu}\in\mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}}}{\text{minimize}} \quad & \mathcal{J}(\boldsymbol{\Phi_u}\boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\mu}) \\ \text{subject to} \quad & \boldsymbol{\Psi_u}^T\boldsymbol{r}(\boldsymbol{\Phi_u}\boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\mu}) = 0 \\ & ||\boldsymbol{r}(\boldsymbol{\Phi_u}\boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\mu})||_2^2 \leq \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

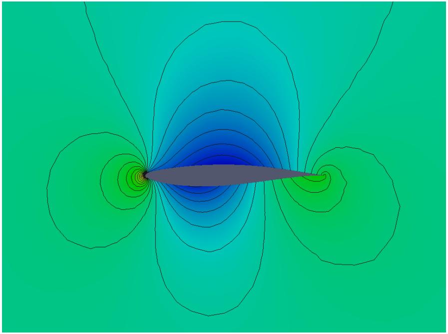
- Efficiently update ROB with additional snapshots or new translation vector
  - Without re-computing SVD of entire snapshot matrix
- Adaptive selection of $\epsilon \rightarrow$ trust-region approach

Compressible, Inviscid Airfoil Inverse Design

Pressure discrepancy minimization (Euler equations)



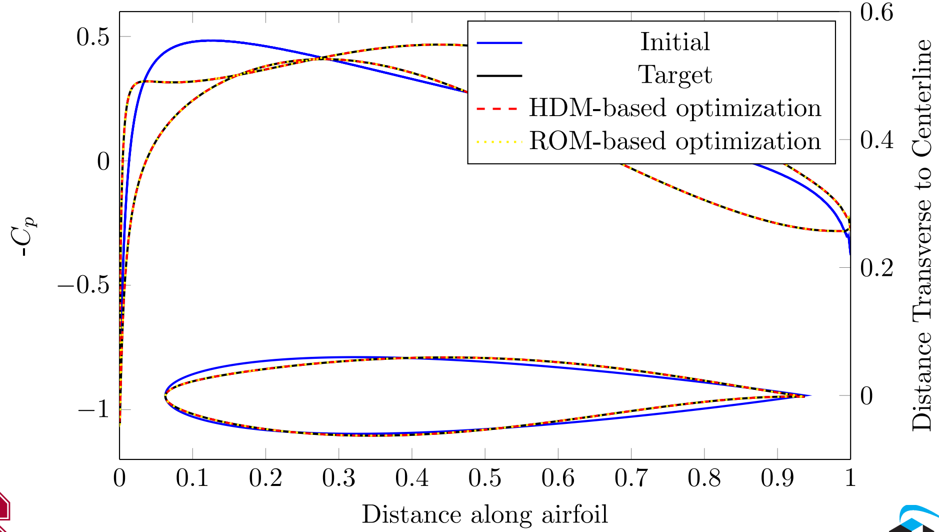
NACA0012: Initial



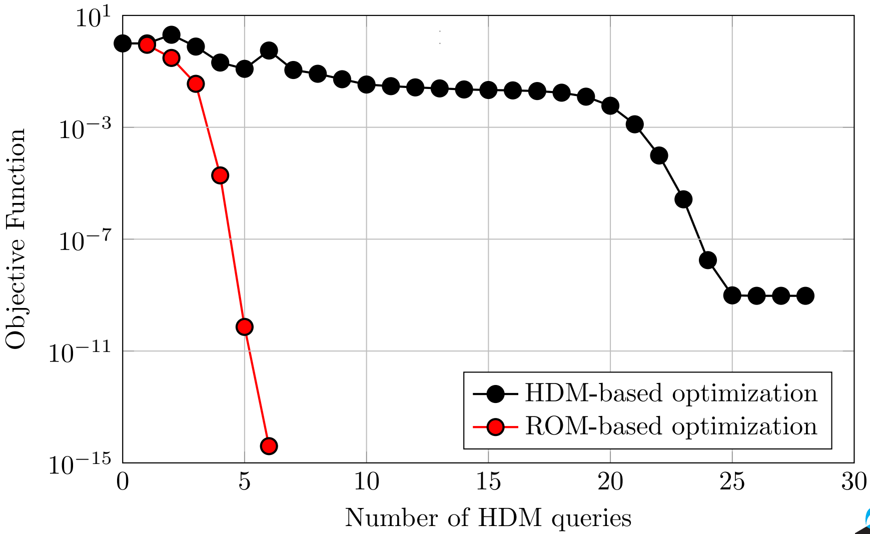
RAE2822: Target

Pressure field for airfoil configurations at $M_\infty = 0.5$, $\alpha = 0.0^\circ$

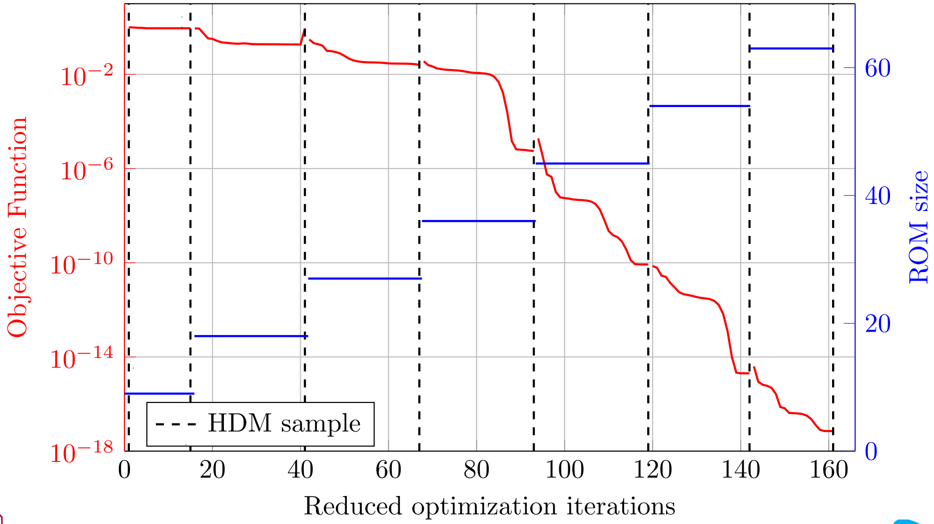
ROM-Constrained Optimization Solver Recovers Target



ROM Solver Requires 4× Fewer HDM Queries

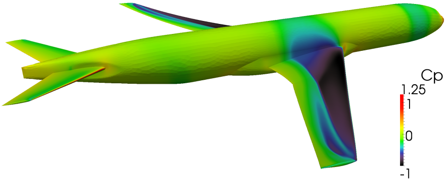


At the Cost of ROM Queries

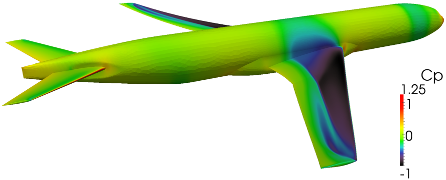


Next: Shape Optimization of Full Aircraft (CRM)

ROMs are fast, accurate, and require limited resources



HDM solution (Drag $= 142.336kN$)



ROM solution (Drag $= 142.304kN$)

- HDM: 70×10^6 DOF, **2hr on 1024** Intel Xeon E5-2698 v3 cores (2.3GHz)
- ROM: **170s on 2** Intel i7 cores (1.8GHz)
- Relative error in drag 0.022%
- CPU-time speedup greater than 2.15×10^4
- Wall-time speedup greater than 42
- *Washabaugh, Zahr, Farhat (AIAA, 2016)*

PDE-Constrained Optimization II

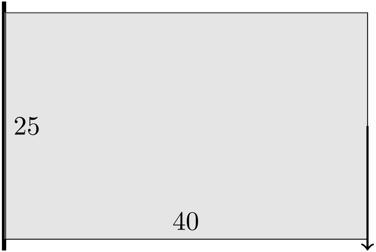
Goal: Rapidly solve PDE-constrained optimization problem of the form

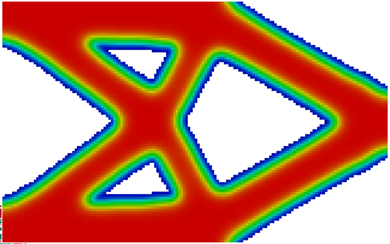
$$\begin{aligned} \underset{\boldsymbol{u}\in\mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{u}}},\ \boldsymbol{\mu}\in\mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}}}{\text{minimize}} \quad & \mathcal{J}(\boldsymbol{u},\ \boldsymbol{\mu}) \\ \text{subject to} \quad & \boldsymbol{r}(\boldsymbol{u},\ \boldsymbol{\mu}) = 0 \\ & \boldsymbol{c}(\boldsymbol{u},\ \boldsymbol{\mu}) \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

where

- $\boldsymbol{r} : \mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{u}}} \times \mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}} \to \mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{u}}}$ is the discretized partial differential equation
- $\mathcal{J} : \mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{u}}} \times \mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}} \to \mathbb{R}$ is the objective function
- $\boldsymbol{c} : \mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{u}}} \times \mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}} \to \mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{c}}}$ are the side constraints
- $\boldsymbol{u} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{u}}}$ is the PDE state vector
- $\boldsymbol{\mu} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}}$ is the vector of parameters

Problem Setup





- 16000 8-node brick elements, 77760 dofs
- Total Lagrangian form, finite strain, StVK [5]
- St. Venant-Kirchhoff material
- Sparse Cholesky linear solver (CHOLMOD[6])
- Newton-Raphson nonlinear solver
- Minimum compliance optimization problem

$$\begin{aligned} \underset{\boldsymbol{u}\in\mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{u}}},\ \boldsymbol{\mu}\in\mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}}}{\text{minimize}} \quad & \boldsymbol{f}_{\text{ext}}{}^T\boldsymbol{u} \\ \text{subject to} \quad & V(\boldsymbol{\mu}) \leq \frac{1}{2}V_0 \\ & \boldsymbol{r}(\boldsymbol{u},\ \boldsymbol{\mu}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

- Gradient computations: Adjoint method
- Optimizer: SNOPT [Gill et al., 2002]

[5] [Bonet and Wood, 1997, Belytschko et al., 2000]
[6] [Chen et al., 2008]

Restrict Parameter Space to Low-Dimensional Subspace

- *Restrict parameter to a low-dimensional subspace*

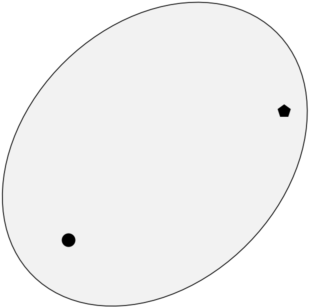
$$\boldsymbol{\mu} \approx \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \boldsymbol{\mu}_r$$

  - $\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^1 & \cdots & \boldsymbol{\phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^{k_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \times k_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}}$ is the reduced basis
  - $\boldsymbol{\mu}_r \in \mathbb{R}^{k_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}}$ are the reduced coordinates of $\boldsymbol{\mu}$
  - $n_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \gg k_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$
- Substitute restriction into reduced-order model to obtain

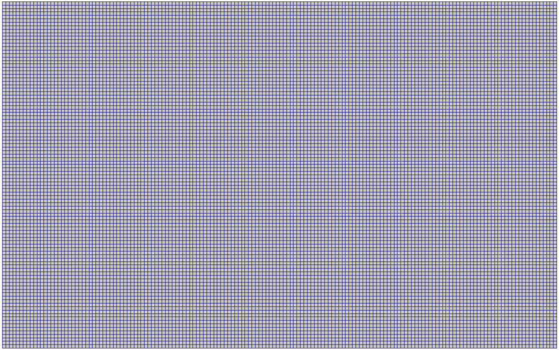
$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}{}^T \boldsymbol{r}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}} \boldsymbol{u}_r, \ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \boldsymbol{\mu}_r) = 0$$

- Related work:
  [Maute and Ramm, 1995, Lieberman et al., 2010, Constantine et al., 2014]

Restrict Parameter Space to Low-Dimensional Subspace

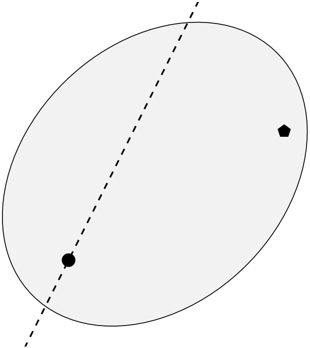


$\boldsymbol{\mu}$-space

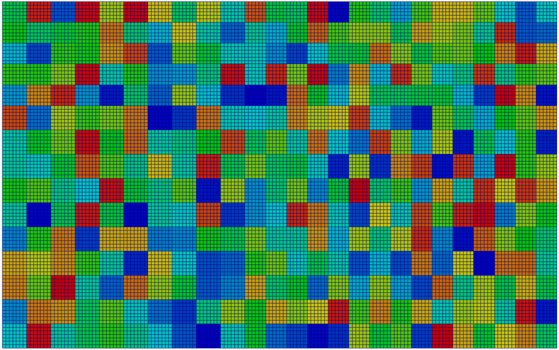


Background mesh

Restrict Parameter Space to Low-Dimensional Subspace



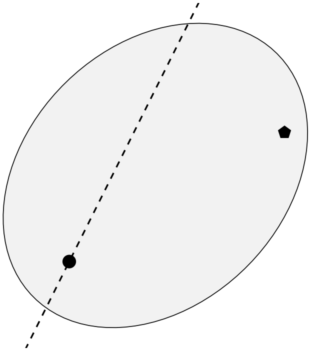
$\boldsymbol{\mu}$-space



Macroelements

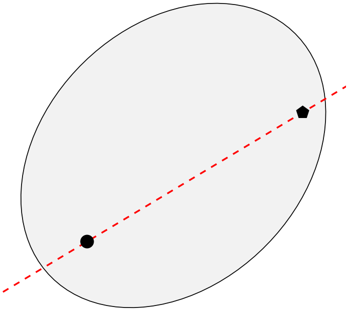
Optimality Conditions to Adapt Reduced-Order Basis, Φ_μ

- Selection of Φ_μ amounts to a *restriction* of the parameter space



Optimality Conditions to Adapt Reduced-Order Basis, Φ_μ

- Selection of Φ_μ amounts to a *restriction* of the parameter space
- Adaptation of Φ_μ should attempt to include the optimal solution in the restricted parameter space, i.e. $\mu^* \in \mathrm{col}(\Phi_\mu)$
- Adaptation based on **first-order optimality conditions** of HDM optimization problem



Optimality Conditions to Adapt Reduced-Order Basis, $\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$

Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\mu},\ \boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \mathcal{J}(\boldsymbol{u}(\boldsymbol{\mu}),\ \boldsymbol{\mu}) - \boldsymbol{\lambda}^T \boldsymbol{c}(\boldsymbol{u}(\boldsymbol{\mu}),\ \boldsymbol{\mu})$$

Karush-Kuhn Tucker (KKT) Conditions[7]

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\mu},\ \boldsymbol{\lambda}) &= 0 \\
\boldsymbol{\lambda} &\geq 0 \\
\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i \boldsymbol{c}_i(\boldsymbol{u}(\boldsymbol{\mu}),\ \boldsymbol{\mu}) &= 0 \\
\boldsymbol{c}(\boldsymbol{u}(\boldsymbol{\mu}), \boldsymbol{\mu}) &\geq 0
\end{aligned}$$

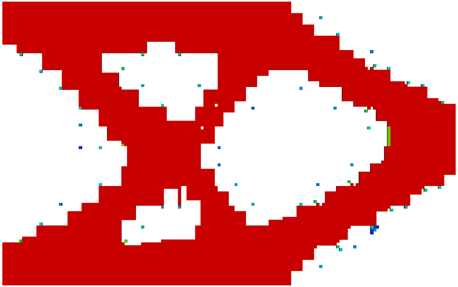
[7] [Nocedal and Wright, 2006]

Lagrangian Gradient Refinement Indicator

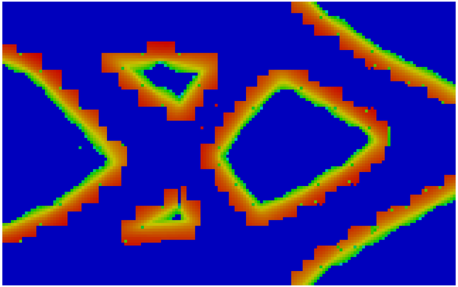
- From Lagrange multiplier estimates, only KKT condition not satisfied automatically:

$$\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\mu},\ \boldsymbol{\lambda}) = 0$$

- Use $|\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\mu},\ \boldsymbol{\lambda})|$ as indicator for **refinement** of discretization of $\boldsymbol{\mu}$-space



$\boldsymbol{\mu}$

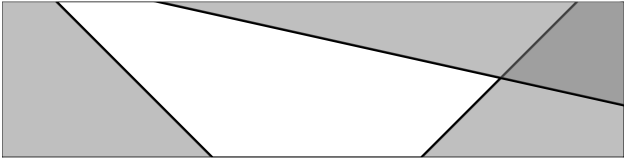


$|\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\mu},\ \boldsymbol{\lambda})|$

Constraints may lead to infeasible sub-problems

Non-Quadratic Trust-Region MOR [Zahr and Farhat, 2014]

$$\begin{aligned} \underset{\boldsymbol{u}_r \in \mathbb{R}^{k_{\boldsymbol{u}}},\ \boldsymbol{\mu}_r \in \mathbb{R}^{k_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}}}{\text{minimize}} \quad & \mathcal{J}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}\boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\boldsymbol{\mu}_r) \\ \text{subject to} \quad & \boldsymbol{c}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}\boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\boldsymbol{\mu}_r) \geq 0 \\ & \boldsymbol{r}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}\boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\boldsymbol{\mu}_r) = 0 \\ & ||\boldsymbol{r}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}\boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\boldsymbol{\mu}_r)|| \leq \Delta \end{aligned}$$



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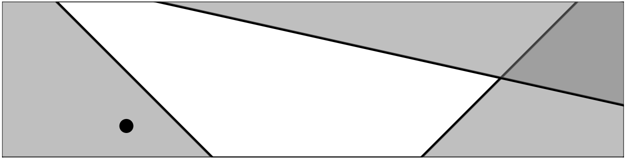

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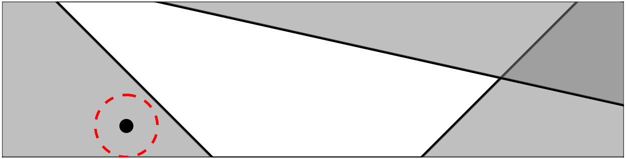
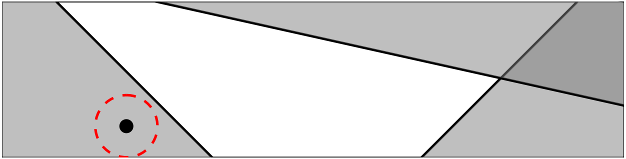


Elastic constraints to circumvent infeasible subproblems

Constrained Non-Quadratic Trust-Region MOR (CNQTR-MOR)

$$\begin{aligned}
\underset{\boldsymbol{u}_r\in\mathbb{R}^{k_{\boldsymbol{u}}},\ \boldsymbol{\mu}_r\in\mathbb{R}^{k_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}},\ \mathbf{t}\in\mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{c}}}}{\text{minimize}} \quad & \mathcal{J}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}\boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\boldsymbol{\mu}_r) - \gamma\mathbf{t}^T\mathbf{1} \\
\text{subject to} \quad & \boldsymbol{c}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}\boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\boldsymbol{\mu}_r) \geq \mathbf{t} \\
& \boldsymbol{r}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}\boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\boldsymbol{\mu}_r) = 0 \\
& ||\boldsymbol{r}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}\boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\boldsymbol{\mu}_r)|| \leq \Delta \\
& \mathbf{t} \leq 0
\end{aligned}$$



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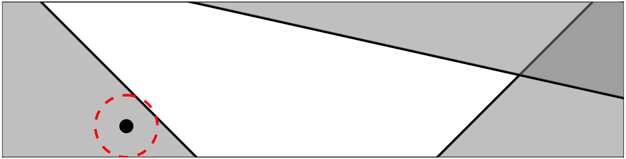
\end{aligned}$$



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\text{subject to} \quad & \boldsymbol{c}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}} \boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \boldsymbol{\mu}_r) \geq \mathbf{t} \\
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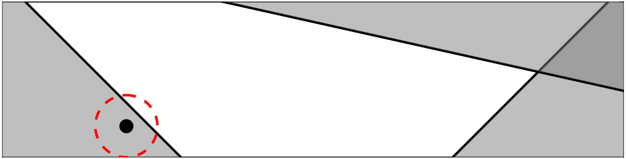
\end{aligned}$$



Elastic constraints to circumvent infeasible subproblems

Constrained Non-Quadratic Trust-Region MOR (CNQTR-MOR)

$$
\begin{aligned}
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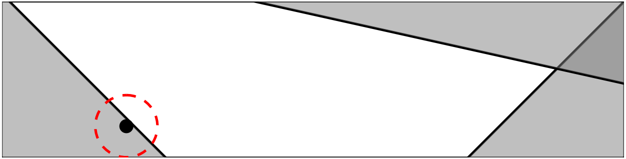
\end{aligned}
$$



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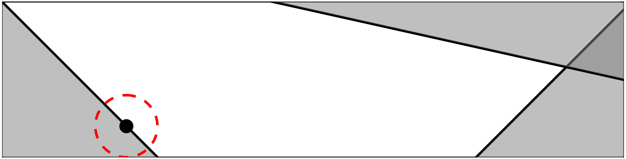
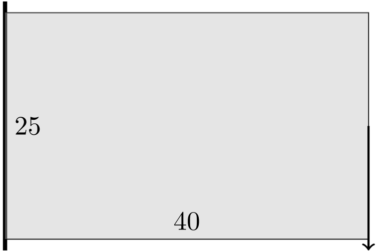
$$



Compliance Minimization: 2D Cantilever



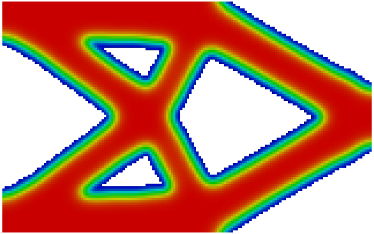
- 16000 8-node brick elements, 77760 dofs
- Total Lagrangian form, finite strain, StVK[8]
- St. Venant-Kirchhoff material
- Sparse Cholesky linear solver (CHOLMOD[9])
- Newton-Raphson nonlinear solver
- Minimum compliance optimization problem

$$\begin{aligned} \underset{\boldsymbol{u}\in\mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{u}}},\ \boldsymbol{\mu}\in\mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}}}{\text{minimize}} \quad & \boldsymbol{f}_{\text{ext}}{}^{T}\boldsymbol{u} \\ \text{subject to} \quad & V(\boldsymbol{\mu}) \leq \frac{1}{2}V_0 \\ & \boldsymbol{r}(\boldsymbol{u},\ \boldsymbol{\mu}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

- Gradient computations: Adjoint method
- Optimizer: SNOPT [Gill et al., 2002]
- Maximum ROM size: $k_{\boldsymbol{u}} \leq 5$

[8] [Bonet and Wood, 1997, Belytschko et al., 2000]
[9] [Chen et al., 2008]

Order of Magnitude Speedup to Suboptimal Solution



HDM

CNQTR-MOR + $\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\mu}$ adaptivity

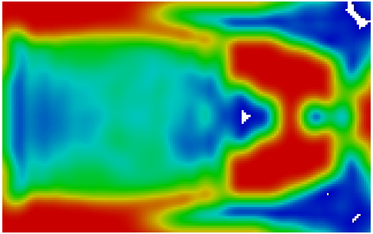
HDM Solution	**HDM** Gradient	**HDM** Optimization
7458s (450)	4018s (411)	8284s

HDM
Elapsed time = 19761s

HDM Solution	**HDM** Gradient	**ROB** Construction	**ROM** Optimization
1049s (64)	88s (9)	727s (56)	39s (3676)

CNQTR-MOR + $\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\mu}$ adaptivity
Elapsed time = 2197s, Speedup ≈ 9x

Better Solution after 64 HDM Evaluations

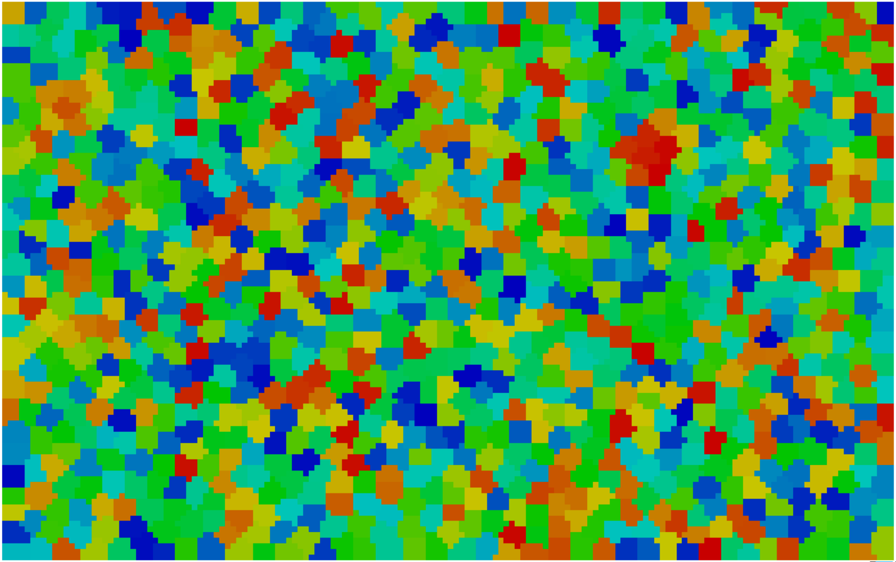


HDM

CNQTR-MOR + $\boldsymbol{\Phi}_\mu$ adaptivity

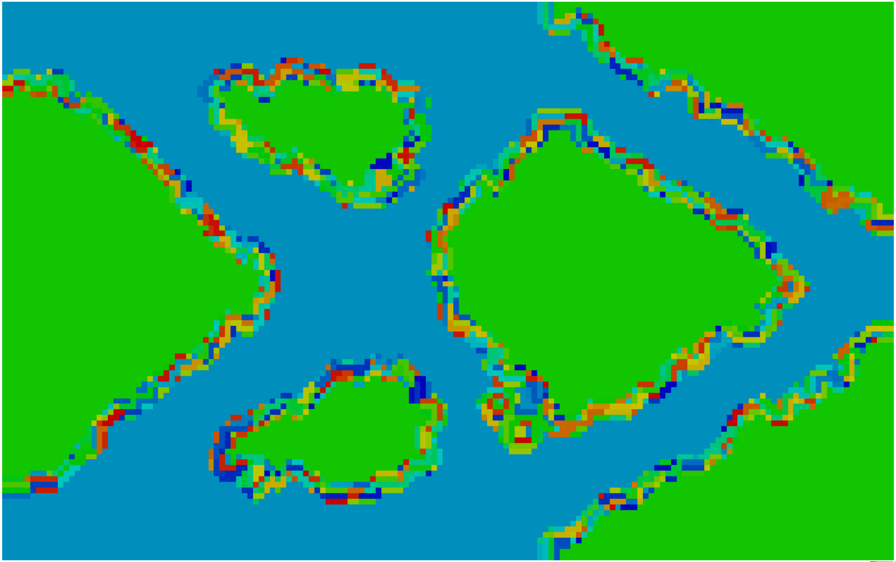
- CNQTR-MOR + $\boldsymbol{\Phi}_\mu$ adaptivity: superior approximation to optimal solution than HDM approach after fixed number of HDM solves (64)
- Reasonable option to *warm-start* HDM topology optimization

Macro-element Evolution



Iteration 0 (1000)

Macro-element Evolution



Iteration 1 (977)

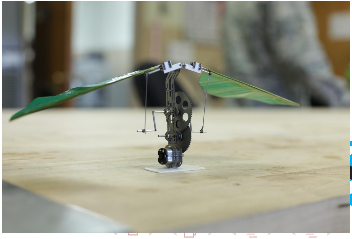
CNQTR-MOR + Φ_μ adaptivity

High-Order Methods for Optimization of Conservation Laws

- Derived, implemented fully discrete adjoint method for globally high-order discretization of conservation laws on deforming domains
- *Incorporation of time-periodicity constraints*

$$
\begin{aligned}
\underset{\boldsymbol{U},\ \boldsymbol{\mu}}{\text{minimize}} \quad & \mathcal{W}(\boldsymbol{U}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) \\
\text{subject to} \quad & \mathcal{J}_x(\boldsymbol{U}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) = 2.5 \\
& \boldsymbol{U}(\boldsymbol{x},\ 0) = \bar{\boldsymbol{U}}(\boldsymbol{x}) \\
& \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{U}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{U},\ \nabla \boldsymbol{U}) = 0
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\underset{\boldsymbol{U},\ \boldsymbol{\mu}}{\text{minimize}} \quad & \mathcal{W}(\boldsymbol{U}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) \\
\text{subject to} \quad & \mathcal{J}_x(\boldsymbol{U}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) = 2.5 \\
& \boldsymbol{U}(\boldsymbol{x},\ 0) = \boldsymbol{U}(\boldsymbol{x},\ T) \\
& \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{U}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{U},\ \nabla \boldsymbol{U}) = 0
\end{aligned}
$$



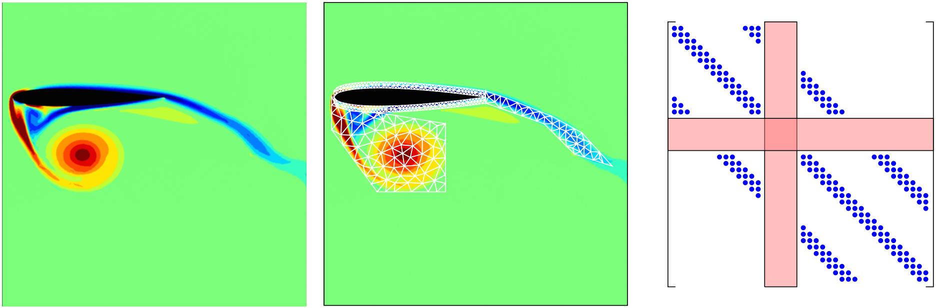
Energetically Optimal Flapping under Thrust Constraint

Energy = 9.4095839014e+00	Energy = 4.9475637668e+00	Energy = 4.6110004198e+00
Thrust = 1.76604514000e-01	Thrust = 2.50000000000e+00	Thrust = 2.50000000000e+00

Initial	Optimal Control	Optimal Shape/Control

Collaborators: Per-Olof Persson (UCB, LBNL), Jon Wilkening (UCB, LBNL)

Faster Computational Physics: Adaptive Data-Driven Discretization

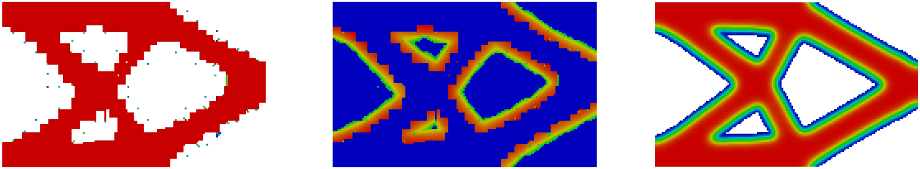


(a) Vorticity around heaving airfoil (b) Potential Ω^l, Ω^g decomposition (c) Idealized sparsity structure

- Methods to *transform* features in global basis functions - minimize reliance on local shape functions
- Linear algebra for sparse operators with a few dense rows and columns
- Integration mesh to mitigate “variational crimes”

Faster Solvers: Adaptive Reduction of High-Dimensional Optimization

$$\begin{aligned} \underset{\boldsymbol{\mu}}{\text{minimize}} \quad & f(\boldsymbol{\mu}) \\ \text{subject to} \quad & \boldsymbol{c}(\boldsymbol{\mu}) = 0 \end{aligned} \qquad\qquad \begin{aligned} \underset{\boldsymbol{y}}{\text{minimize}} \quad & f(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\boldsymbol{\mu}_r) \\ \text{subject to} \quad & \boldsymbol{c}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\boldsymbol{\mu}_r) = 0 \end{aligned}$$



(a) Sub-optimal sol'n (b) $|\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\boldsymbol{\mu}_r, \boldsymbol{\lambda})|$ (c) Optimal solution

- Prove global convergence and develop into general, constrained optimizer
- Further develop into topology optimization solver - *overcome checkerboarding*

Fewer Queries: Second-Order Methods for Accelerated Convergence

Hessian information highly desired in optimization and UQ, but expensive due to $\mathcal{O}(N_{\boldsymbol{\mu}})$ required linear system solves

Sensitivity/Adjoint Method for Computing Hessian

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \mathcal{J}}{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{\mu}_j \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{\mu}_k} = \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{J}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_j \partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_k} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{J}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_j \partial \boldsymbol{u}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_k} + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_j}^T \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{J}}{\partial \boldsymbol{u} \partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_k} + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_j}^T \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{J}}{\partial \boldsymbol{u} \partial \boldsymbol{u}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_k}$$
$$- \frac{\partial \mathcal{J}}{\partial \boldsymbol{u}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}^{-1} \left[\frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_j \partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_k} + \frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_j \partial \boldsymbol{u}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_k} + \frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_k \partial \boldsymbol{u}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_j} + \frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial \boldsymbol{u} \partial \boldsymbol{u}} : \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_j} \otimes \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_k} \right]$$

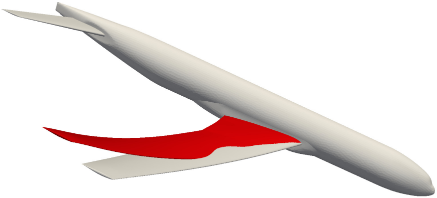
where

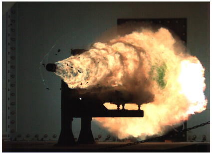
$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_j} = \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}^{-1} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_j}$$

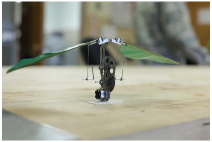
- Fast, *multiple right-hand side* linear solver by building data-driven subspace for image of $\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}^{-1}, \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}^{-T}$
- Similar to Krylov methods that use *a-priori*, *analytical* subspace

Approaching Many-Query, Extreme-Scale Computational Physics

- Framework introduced for accelerating PDE-constrained optimization problem with **side constraints** and **large-dimensional parameter space**
- Speedup attained via adaptive reduction of state space and parameter space
- Concepts borrowed from constrained optimization theory
- Applied to aerodynamic design and topology optimization
  - Order of magnitude speedup speedup observed
  - Competitive warm-start method







Acknowledgement

DOE
CSGF

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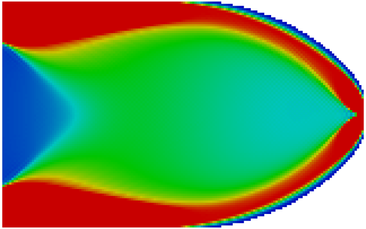
Standard Difficulty: Binary Solutions



(a) Without penalization

Standard Difficulty: Binary Solutions

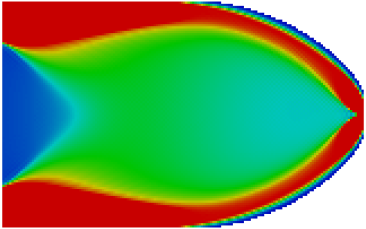
Relaxed, Penalized Problem Setup

$$\begin{aligned} \underset{\boldsymbol{u}\in\mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{u}}},\ \boldsymbol{\mu}\in\mathbb{R}^{n_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}}}{\text{minimize}} \quad & \boldsymbol{f}_{\text{ext}}{}^T\boldsymbol{u} \\ \text{subject to} \quad & V(\boldsymbol{\mu}) \leq \frac{1}{2}V_0 \\ & \mathbf{r}(\boldsymbol{u},\ \boldsymbol{\mu}^p) = 0 \\ & \boldsymbol{\mu} \in [0,1]^{k_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}} \end{aligned}$$

Effect of Penalization

$$\mathbf{K}^e \leftarrow (\boldsymbol{\mu}^e)^p\mathbf{K}^e$$

- $\mathbf{K}^e$: eth element stiffness matrix



(a) Without penalization

Standard Difficulty: Binary Solutions

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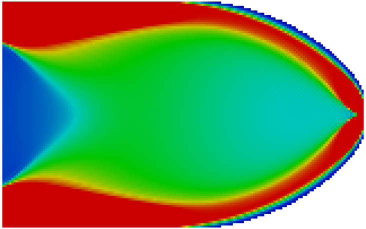
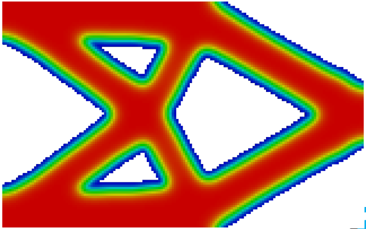


(a) Without penalization

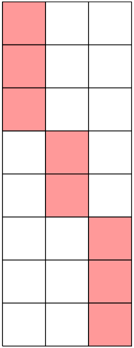


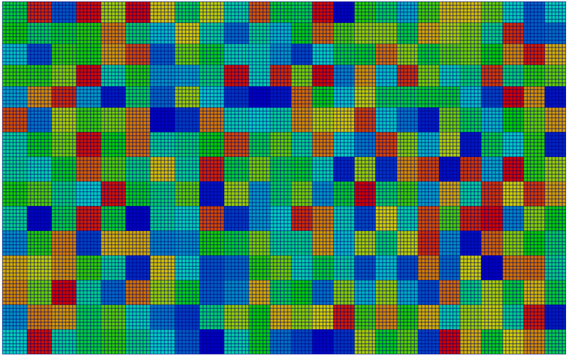
(b) With penalization

Standard Difficulty: Binary Solutions

Implication for ROM

- From parameter restriction, $\boldsymbol{\mu}^p = (\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\boldsymbol{\mu}_r)^p$
- Precomputation relies on separability of $\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$ and $\boldsymbol{\mu}_r$
- Separability maintained if $(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\boldsymbol{\mu}_r)^p = \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\boldsymbol{\mu}_r^p$
- Sufficient condition: *columns of* $\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$ *have non-overlapping non-zeros*





Efficient Evaluation of Nonlinear Terms

- Due to the mixing of high-dimensional and low-dimensional terms in the ROM expression, only limited speedups available

$$\mathbf{r}_r(\boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\mu}_r) = {\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}}^T \mathbf{r}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}\boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\boldsymbol{\mu}_r) = 0$$

- To enable *pre-computation* of all large-dimensional quantities into low-dimensional ones, leverage *Taylor series expansion*

$$\begin{aligned}[\mathbf{r}_r(\boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\mu}_r)]_i = \mathbf{D}^0_{im}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_r)_m + \mathbf{D}^1_{ijm}(\boldsymbol{u}_r \times \boldsymbol{\mu}_r)_{jm} + \mathbf{D}^2_{ijkm}(\boldsymbol{u}_r \times \boldsymbol{u}_r \times \boldsymbol{\mu}_r)_{jkm} \\ + \mathbf{D}^3_{ijklm}(\boldsymbol{u}_r \times \boldsymbol{u}_r \times \boldsymbol{u}_r \times \boldsymbol{\mu}_r)_{jklm} = 0\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\mathbf{D}^3_{ijklm} = \frac{\partial^3 \mathbf{r}_t}{\partial \boldsymbol{u}_p \partial \boldsymbol{u}_q \partial \boldsymbol{u}_s}(\hat{\boldsymbol{u}},\ \boldsymbol{\phi}^m_{\boldsymbol{\mu}})(\boldsymbol{\phi}^i_{\boldsymbol{u}} \times \boldsymbol{\phi}^j_{\boldsymbol{u}} \times \boldsymbol{\phi}^k_{\boldsymbol{u}} \times \boldsymbol{\phi}^l_{\boldsymbol{u}})_{tpqs}$$

- Related work: [Rewienski, 2003, Barrault et al., 2004, Barbič and James, 2007, Nguyen and Peraire, 2008, Chaturantabut and Sorensen, 2010, Carlberg et al., 2011]

Lagrange Multiplier Estimate

Lagrange Multiplier, Constraint Pairs

$\boldsymbol{\lambda}$	$\boldsymbol{\lambda}_r$	$\boldsymbol{\tau}$	$\boldsymbol{\tau}_r$
$\mathbf{c}(\boldsymbol{u},\ \boldsymbol{\mu}) \geq 0$	$\mathbf{c}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}\boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\boldsymbol{\mu}) \geq 0$	$\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\mu} \geq \mathbf{b}$	$\mathbf{A}_r\boldsymbol{\mu}_r \geq \mathbf{b}_r$

Goal: Given $\boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\mu}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\tau}_r \geq 0,\ \boldsymbol{\lambda}_r \geq 0$, estimate $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\tau}} \geq 0,\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} \geq 0$ to compute

$$\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\boldsymbol{\mu}_r,\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\lambda}},\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\tau}}) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{J}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}\boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\boldsymbol{\mu}_r) - \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}\boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\boldsymbol{\mu}_r)^T\tilde{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} - \mathbf{A}^T\tilde{\boldsymbol{\tau}}$$

Lagrange Multiplier Estimates

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} = \boldsymbol{\lambda}_r$$

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\tau}} = \operatorname*{arg\,min}_{\boldsymbol{\tau} \geq 0} \left|\left|\mathbf{A}^T\boldsymbol{\tau} - \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{J}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}\boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\boldsymbol{\mu}_r) - \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{u}}\boldsymbol{u}_r,\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\boldsymbol{\mu}_r)^T\tilde{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}\right)\right|\right|$$

Non-negative least squares: [Lawson and Hanson, 1974, Chapman et al., 2015]

Standard Difficulty: Checkerboarding

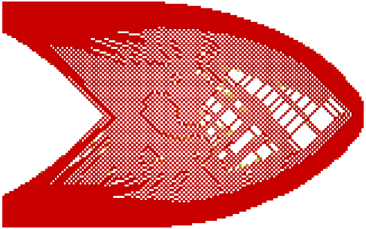
Gradient Filtering, Nodal Projection

- Minimum length scale, $r_{\min}$
- Gradient Filtering [10]

$$\widehat{\frac{\partial \mathcal{J}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_k}} = \frac{\sum_{j \in S_k} H_{kj} \boldsymbol{\mu}_i \frac{\partial \mathcal{J}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_i}}{\boldsymbol{\mu}_k \sum_{j \in S_k} H_{kj}}$$

- Nodal Projection

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}_k = \frac{\sum_{j \in \mathcal{S}_k} \boldsymbol{\tau}_j H_{jk}}{\sum_{j \in \mathcal{S}_k} H_{jk}}$$



(a) Without projection/filtering

[10] $H_{ki} = r_{\min} - \mathrm{dist}(k,\ i)$

Standard Difficulty: Checkerboarding

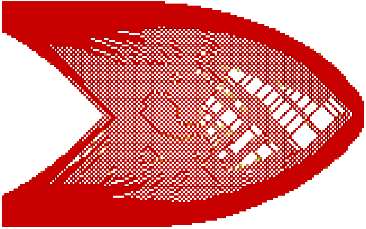
Gradient Filtering, Nodal Projection

- Minimum length scale, $r_{\min}$
- Gradient Filtering [10]

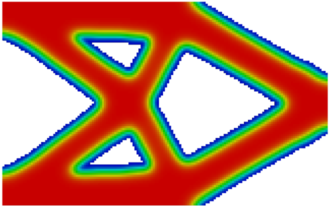
$$\widehat{\frac{\partial \mathcal{J}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_k}} = \frac{\sum_{j \in S_k} H_{kj} \boldsymbol{\mu}_i \frac{\partial \mathcal{J}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_i}}{\boldsymbol{\mu}_k \sum_{j \in S_k} H_{kj}}$$

- Nodal Projection

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}_k = \frac{\sum_{j \in \mathcal{S}_k} \boldsymbol{\tau}_j H_{jk}}{\sum_{j \in \mathcal{S}_k} H_{jk}}$$



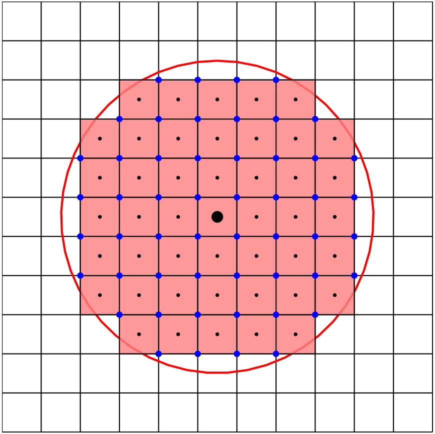
(a) Without projection/filtering



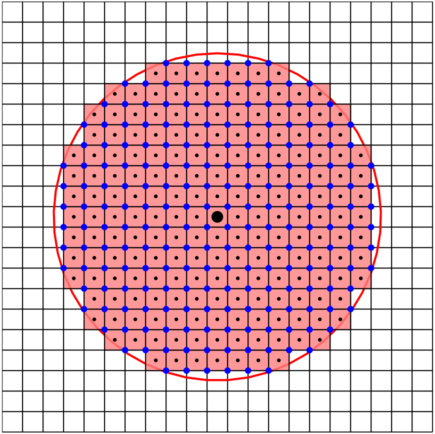
(b) With projection

[10] $H_{ki} = r_{\min} - \mathrm{dist}(k,\ i)$

Standard Difficulty: Checkerboarding



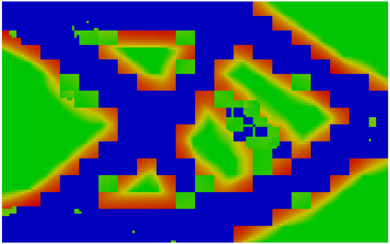
Standard Difficulty: Checkerboarding



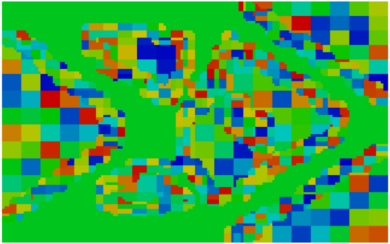
Standard Difficulty: Checkerboarding

Implication for ROM

- Nonlocality introduced through projection/filtering
- μ_e influences volume fraction of all elements within $r_{\min}$ of element/node e
- Clashes with requirement on Φ_μ of columns with non-overlapping non-zeros
- Handled heuristically by performing parameter basis adaptation to eliminate "checkerboard" regions of parameter space, uses concept of $r_{\min}$
- *Next: Helmholtz filtering*



Gradient of Lagrangian



Updated Macroelements