



Proposal for FY14 V&V Challenge Workshop

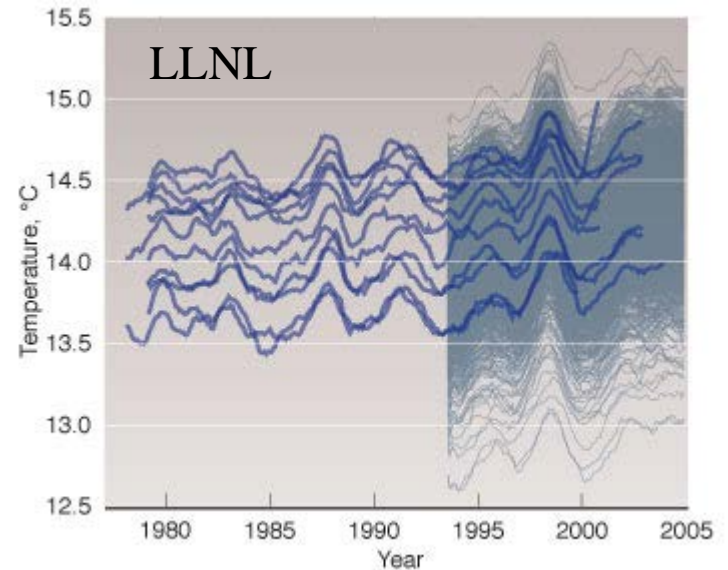
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Sandia National Laboratories

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Why Do UQ?

- UQ community focuses on algorithms, theory
- Applications community perspective
 - UQ is a means to an end
 - Focus on decision making
 - Value **results over algorithms**
 - Value **ease of interpretation over theory**
- Challenge problems for two communities share *similar ideas*, but are focused differently





Risk Informed Decision Making

- Progression of required info:
 - Predictions → Need Modeling and Simulation
 - Variability/Uncertainty → Need UQ
 - Credibility → Need Verification & Validation (V&V)
- Need an ‘end-to-end’ approach
 - Simulations to decision
- UQ is an important piece
 - Parametric, Model form, numerical
 - Aleatoric, epistemic uncertainty



Motivation & Vision

- V&V field is developing fast
 - PSAAP schools beginning to use V&V
 - ASME V&V Symposium, engineering journals
 - Workshops help move the field forward
 - **Vision** – series of workshops
 - Range of topics: Verification, Validation, UQ
 - Range of audiences: Industry, Academia, Labs
 - Range of venues/partners: ASME, USACM, SIAM
- **Increase awareness, interest, and innovation**



Outline

- *Motivation and Vision*
- What is Verification & Validation
- Workshop
 - Timeline
 - Initial Plans
- Draft of a Challenge Problem
 - Concepts & Expectations
- What's Next?



V&V on One Slide

- Goal: gather evidence that predictions & UQ are credible
- Start w/ math model of some phenomenon
- Is the code implementing the math model? **Code Verification**
- Is the solution being calculated accurately? **Solution Verification**
- What are the unknowns?
What impact do they have on predictions? **UQ**
- Do the predictions match reality? **Validation**
- What is the acceptable use of the predictions? **Decisions**



What is the State of the Art?

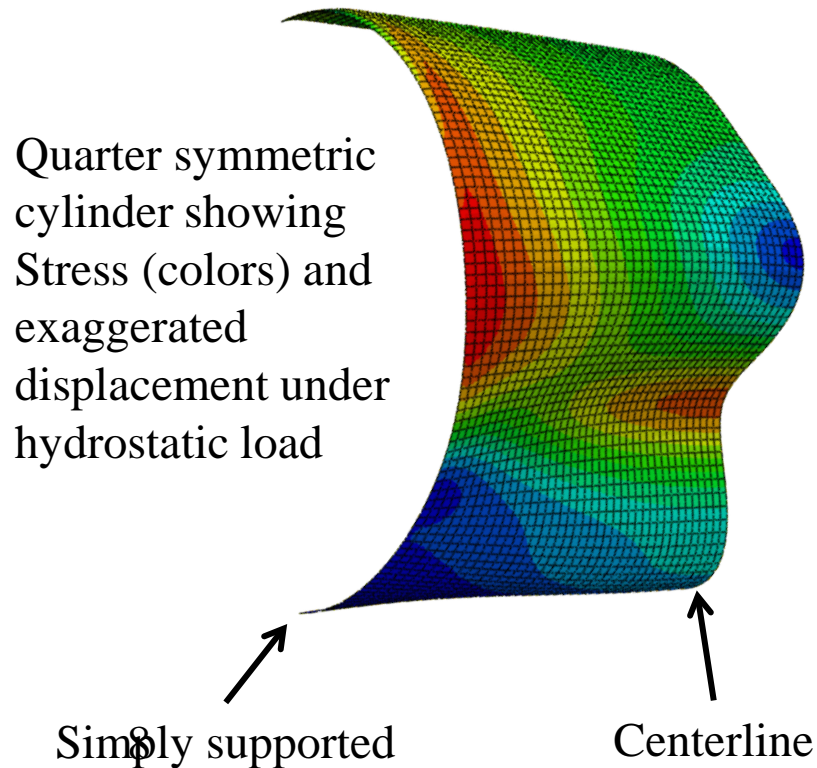
Gaps: synthesis of methods, interpretation of results

- “**Aggregation**” of uncertainty
 - Combine uncertainty of QoI due to multiple sources
 - Parametric uncertainty
 - Experiment-related uncertainty
 - Model form uncertainty
 - Numerical uncertainty
- **Decision making** with V&V/UQ information
- “Relevancy” of information throughout a hierarchy of analyses – Future topic

**Green color = V&V/UQ
feature of interest**

The Problem

- Storage tank
- Pressure and liquid load
- One tank fails from tensile overload



- Use test data and modeling to determine the probability of failure
- Decide whether to retire all tanks



Problem Features

- Relevant: Multiple levels → V&V hierarchy
- V&V/UQ topics: require **calibration, solution verification, uncertainty quantification, validation, aggregation**
- ‘End-to-end’ problem
 - Data and models → prediction, uncertainty, credibility
→ **Decision** informed by Modeling and Simulation
 - “Realistic”, intuitive, and interesting story
- Physics based, but no physics expertise required
 - Computationally affordable; unclassified, unlimited release

System Model Features

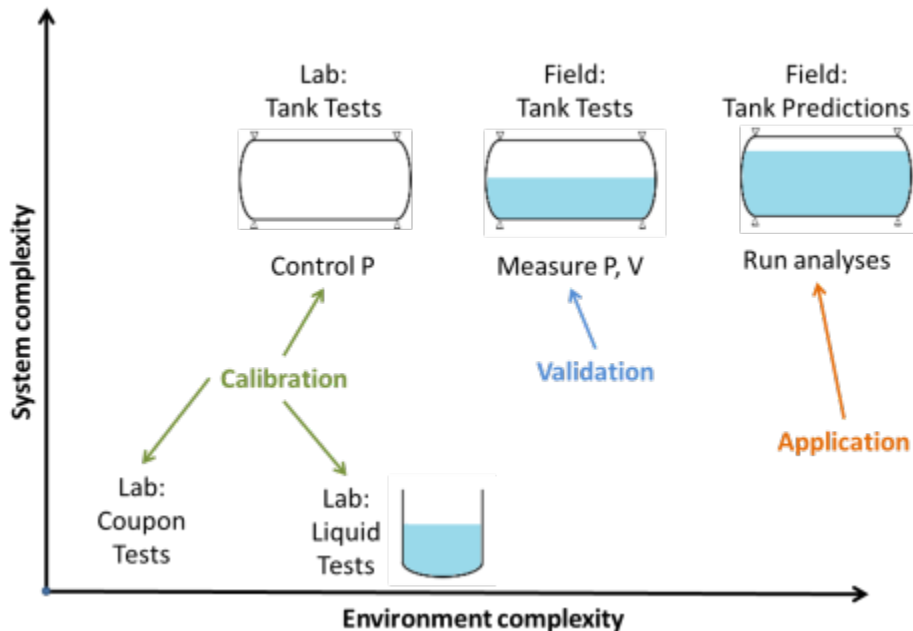
- Runs quickly → Not limited by methods
- Physically intuitive
 - Pressure + Liquid load → Displacement, strain, & stress
- Non-ideal convergence behavior (**solution verification**)
- Parameters and mesh interaction → Non-trivial **UQ**
- Modeling limitations
 - Calibration of parameters w/ known **model form error**

The diagram shows the equation $[d, \varepsilon, \sigma] = \mathcal{M}(\tau, E, \nu, P, H, \rho, m)$. Arrows point from descriptive labels to the variables in the equation:

- displacement → d
- stress → σ
- strain → ε
- Wall thickness → τ
- Material properties → E, ν
- Pressure → P
- Liquid properties → ρ
- mesh → m

The Story → V&V Hierarchy

- Intended Use: Predict Probability of Failure under a range of scenarios
- Establish credibility of models → V&V Hierarchy



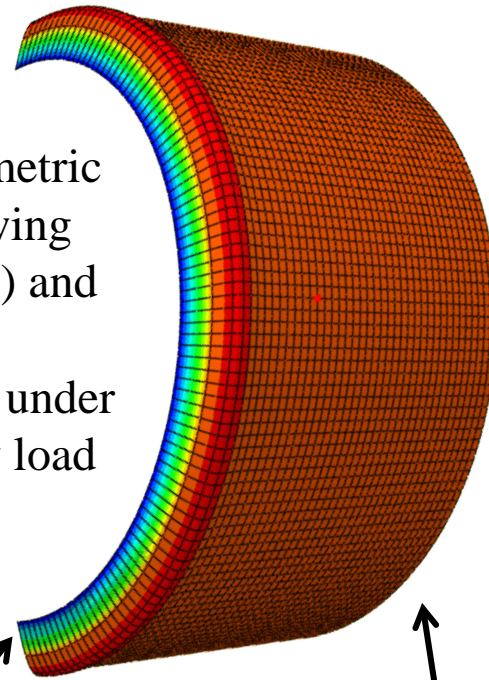
Domains: Calibration Validation Application

- Physics level
 - Measurement limitations, Variation in materials
→ **Parametric uncertainty**
- System level (Full tank)
 - Combine all sources of uncertainty → **Aggregation**
 - Deal with **aleatoric & epistemic uncertainty**

The

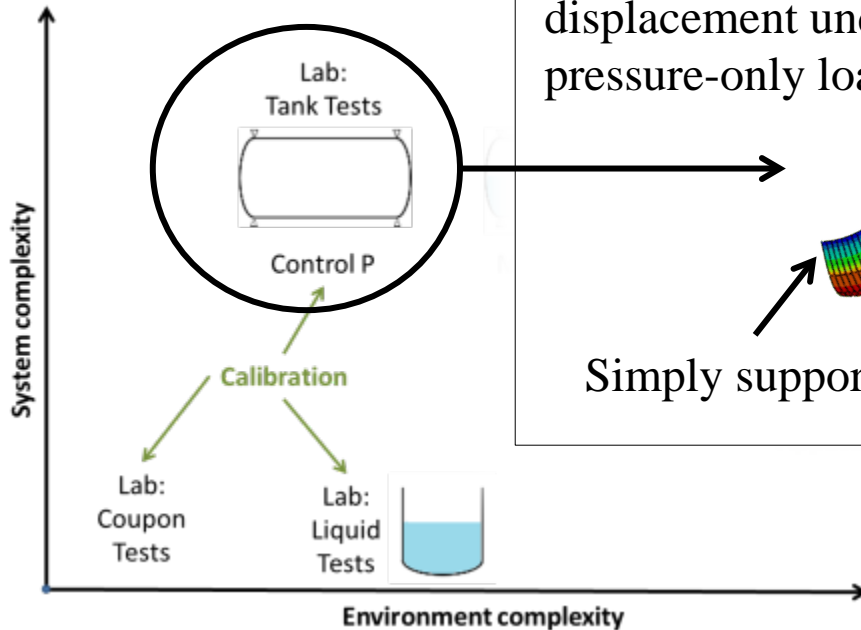
- Intended Use: Full range of temperature
- Establish credibility

Quarter symmetric cylinder showing Stress (colors) and exaggerated displacement under pressure-only load



Simply supported

Centerline



level
 ment limitations,
 n materials
epistemic uncertainty

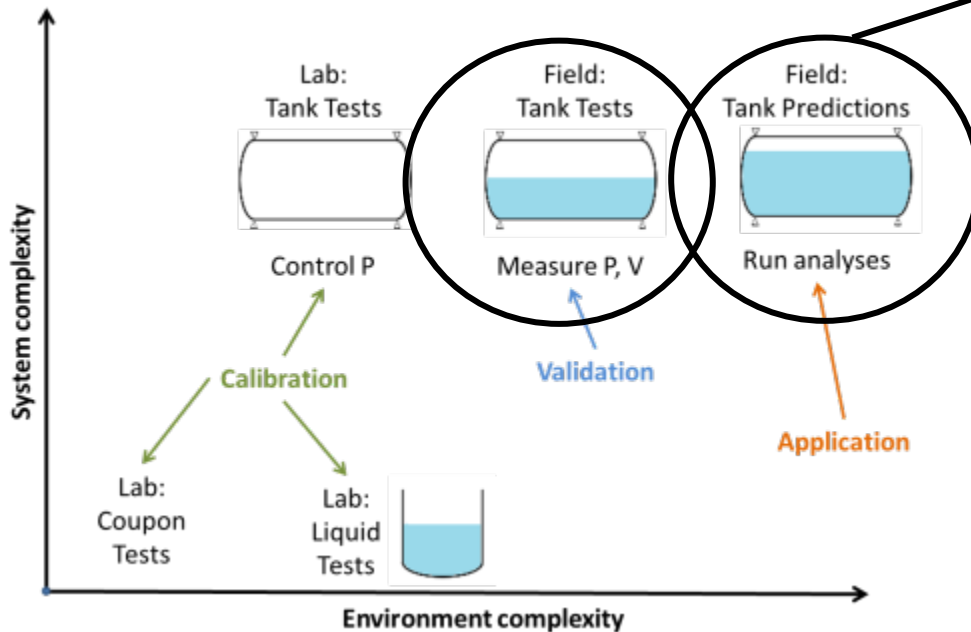
level (Full tank)

- Combine all sources of uncertainty → **Aggregation**
- Deal with **aleatoric & epistemic uncertainty**

Domains: **Calibration** **Validation** **Application**

The Story → V&V Hierarchy

- Intended Use: Predict Probability of Failure at a range of temperatures
- Establish credibility of models →



Quarter symmetric cylinder showing Stress (colors) and exaggerated displacement under pressure and hydrostatic load

Simply supported

Centerline

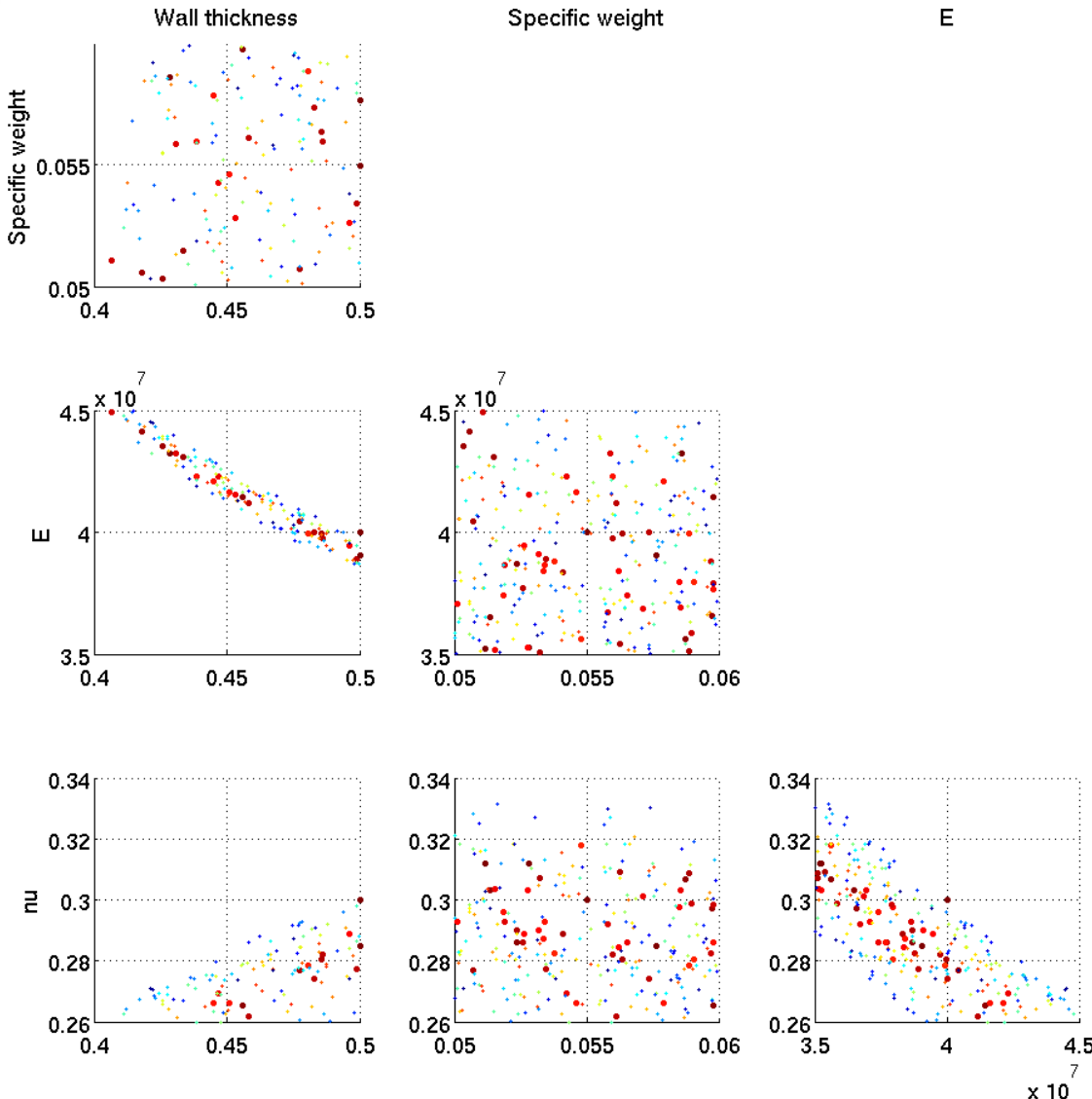
Domains: Calibration Validation Application



Problem Highlights

- Calibration
 - Legacy data on material parameters
 - Lab tests and controlled tank experiments
 - Physics model with multiple meshes
 - Deal with **parametric & numerical uncertainty** and **model form error**
- Validation
 - Limited, noisy data from uncontrolled experiments
 - Compare simulations and experiments
 - Handle **aleatoric and epistemic uncertainty**
- Experimental data generated from a “truth” model

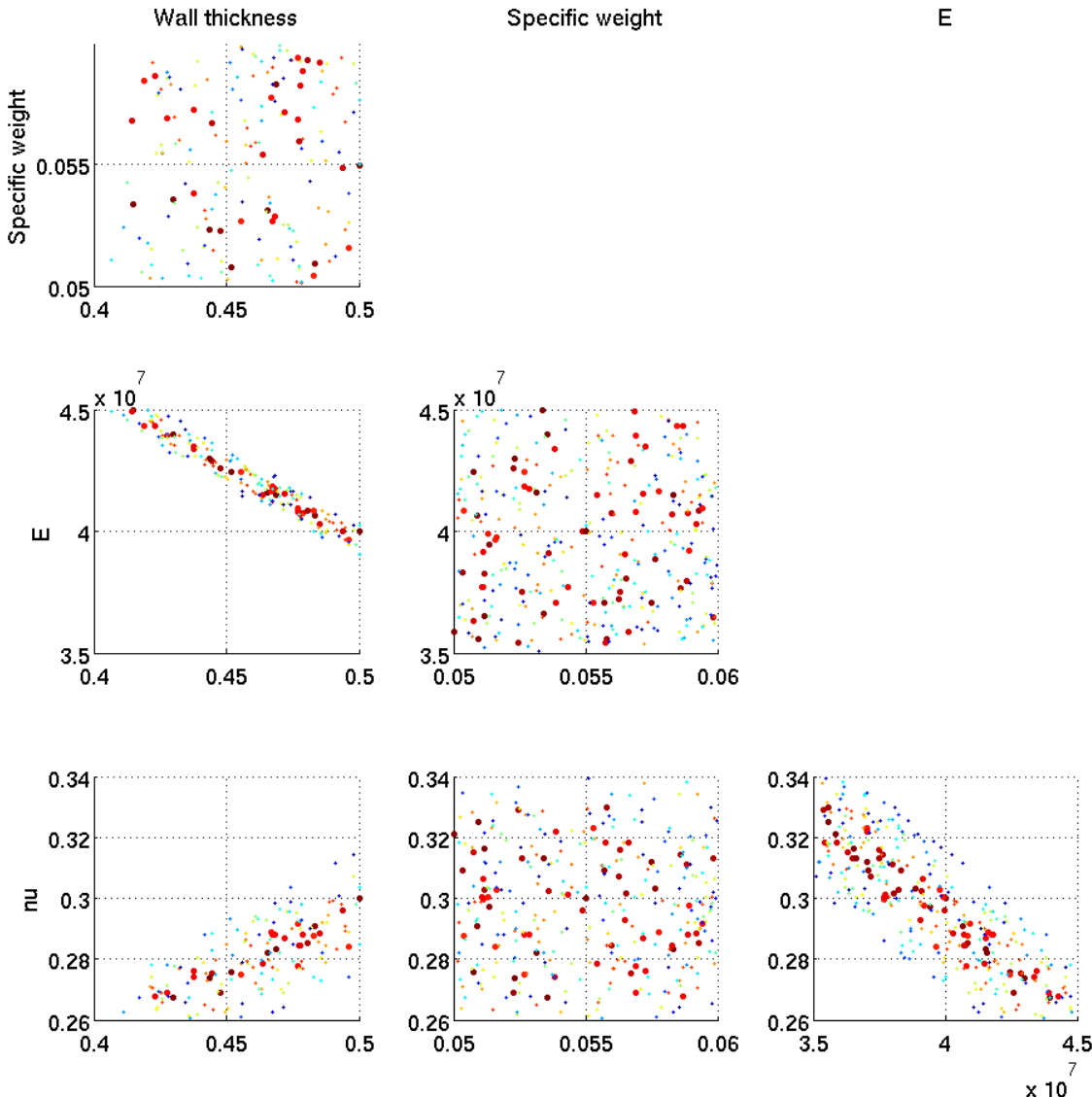
Calibration - Mesh1



- Parameter Sampling
- Noiseless data
- Compute likelihoods

$$\sum_i (\mathcal{M}(\tau, E, \nu, P_i, \rho, m) - Data_i)^2$$
 - Red = high
 - Blue = lower
- Mesh dependence
- Also – rate of convergence depends on parameter values
- How to calibrate?

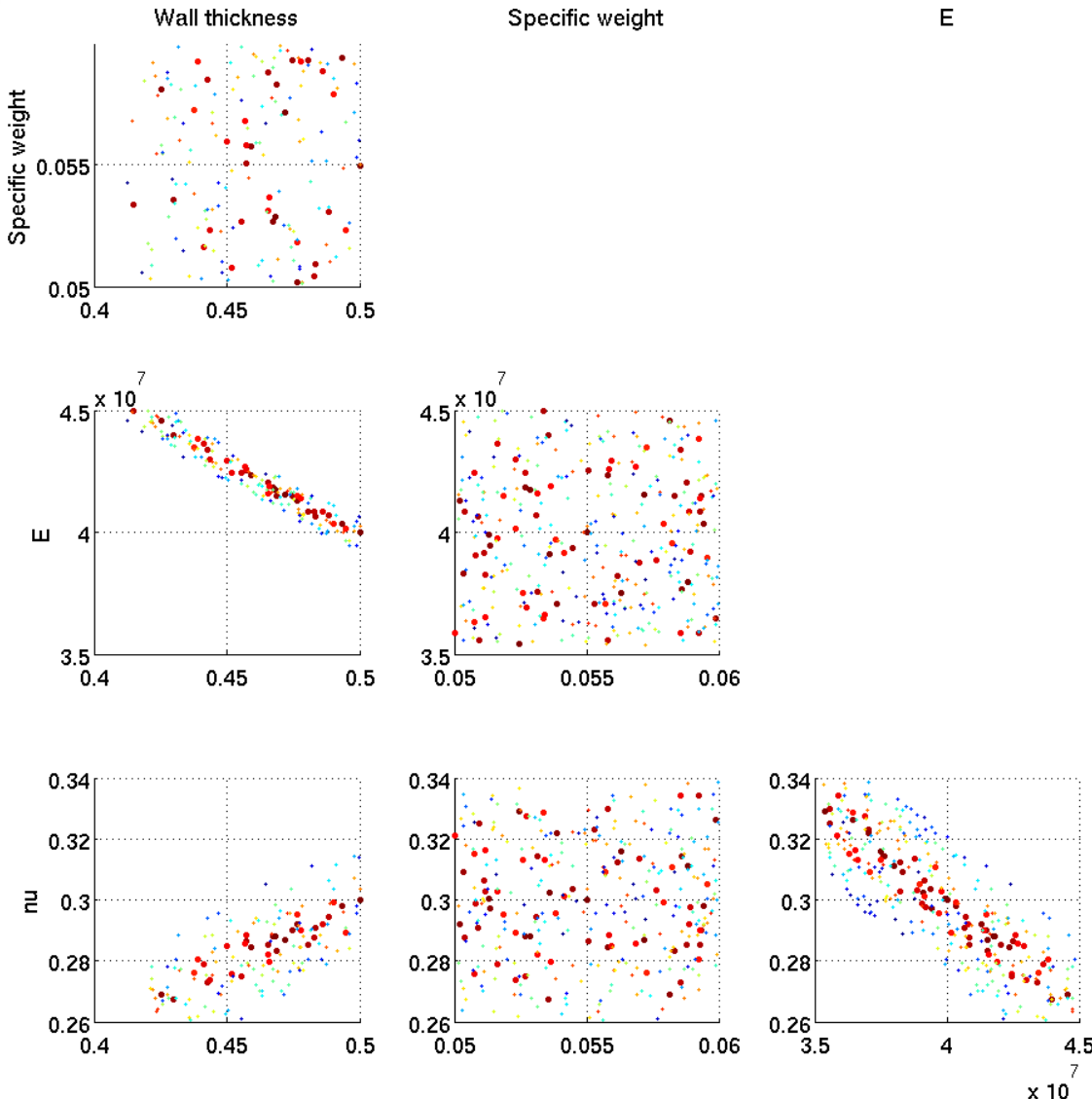
Calibration - Mesh2



- Parameter Sampling
- Noiseless data
- Compute likelihoods

$$\sum_i (\mathcal{M}(\tau, E, \nu, P_i, \rho, m) - Data_i)^2$$
 - Red = high
 - Blue = lower
- Mesh dependence
- Also – rate of convergence depends on parameter values
- How to calibrate?

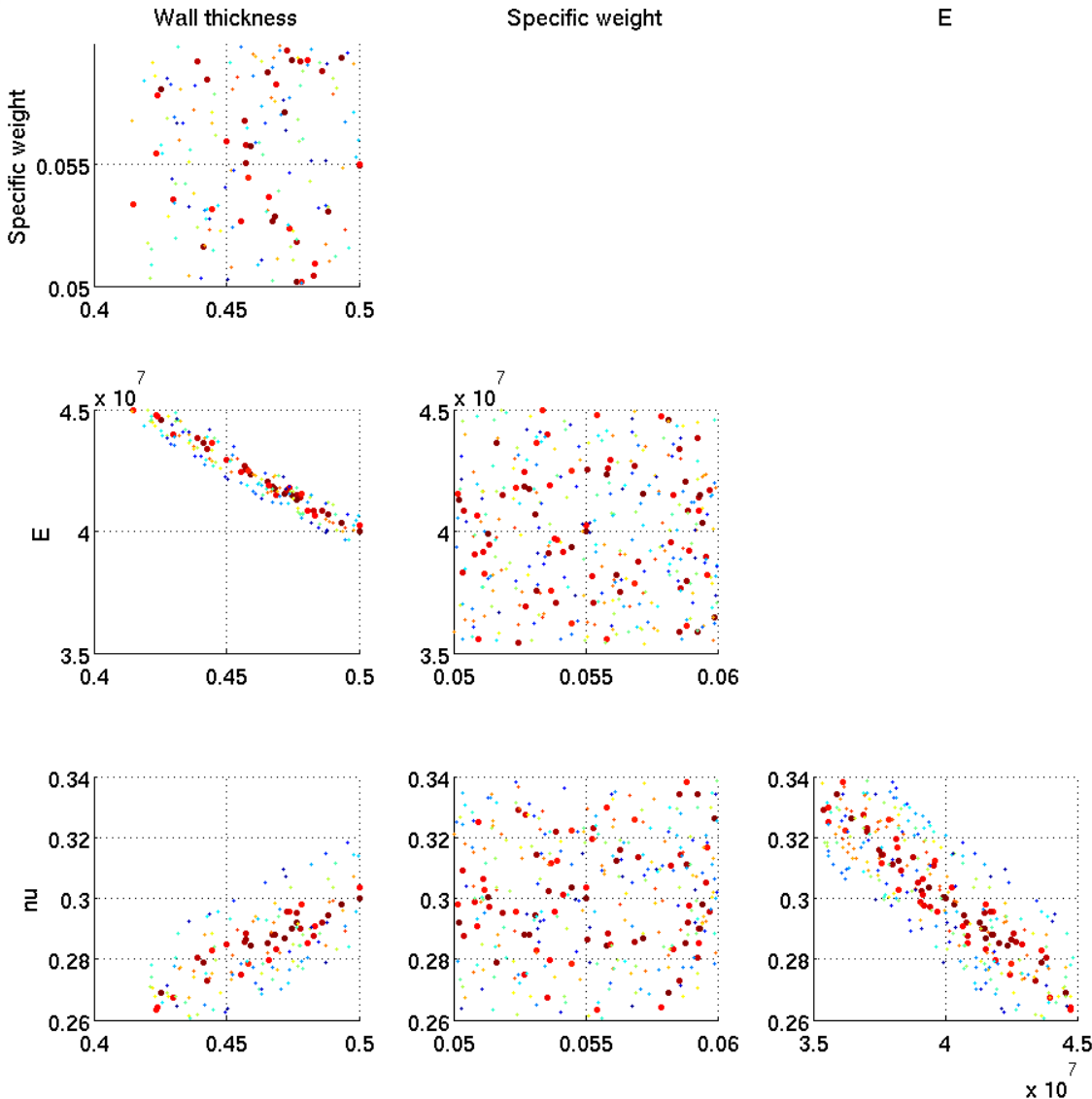
Calibration - Mesh3



- Parameter Sampling
- Noiseless data
- Compute likelihoods

$$\sum_i (\mathcal{M}(\tau, E, \nu, P_i, \rho, m) - Data_i)^2$$
 - Red = high
 - Blue = lower
- Mesh dependence
- Also – rate of convergence depends on parameter values
- How to calibrate?

Calibration - Mesh4

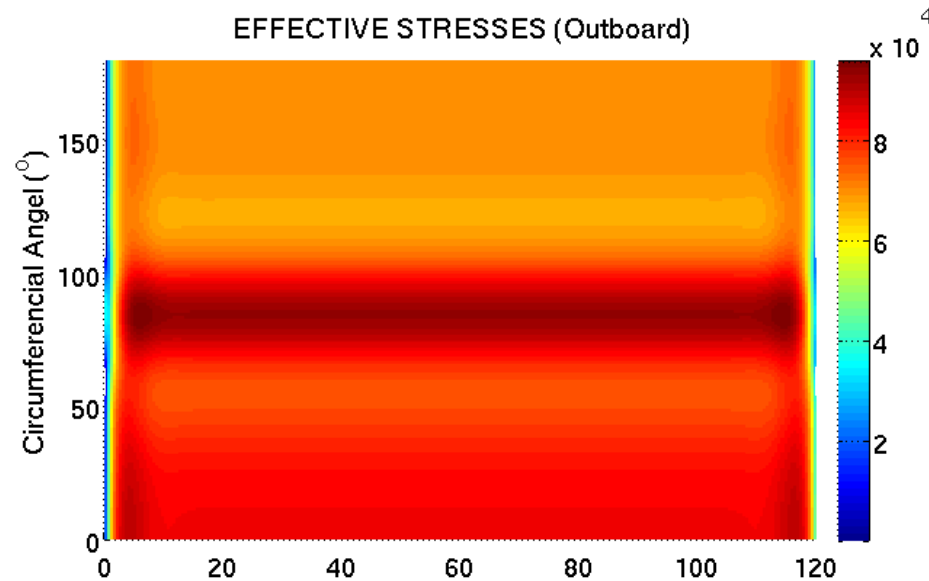


- Parameter Sampling
- Noiseless data
- Compute likelihoods

$$\sum_i (\mathcal{M}(\tau, E, \nu, P_i, \rho, m) - Data_i)^2$$
 - Red = high
 - Blue = lower
- Mesh dependence
- Also – rate of convergence depends on parameter values
- How to calibrate?

Prediction

- Compute P (failure)
 - Based on stress
 - No data for this quantity
- Utilize
 - Available failure data
 - Aggregated uncertainty
 - Validation conclusion
- Make a decision





Expectations

- Individual steps are straightforward
- Not limited by # of model evaluations
- Many choices: how to treat uncertainty, how to use data, how to assess credibility, etc
- No requirements on approaches
 - Supply references, suggestions, forum for discussion
- Targeting 40 hour commitment
 - **NO development of physics models**
 - Open ended problem – need to limit the scope!



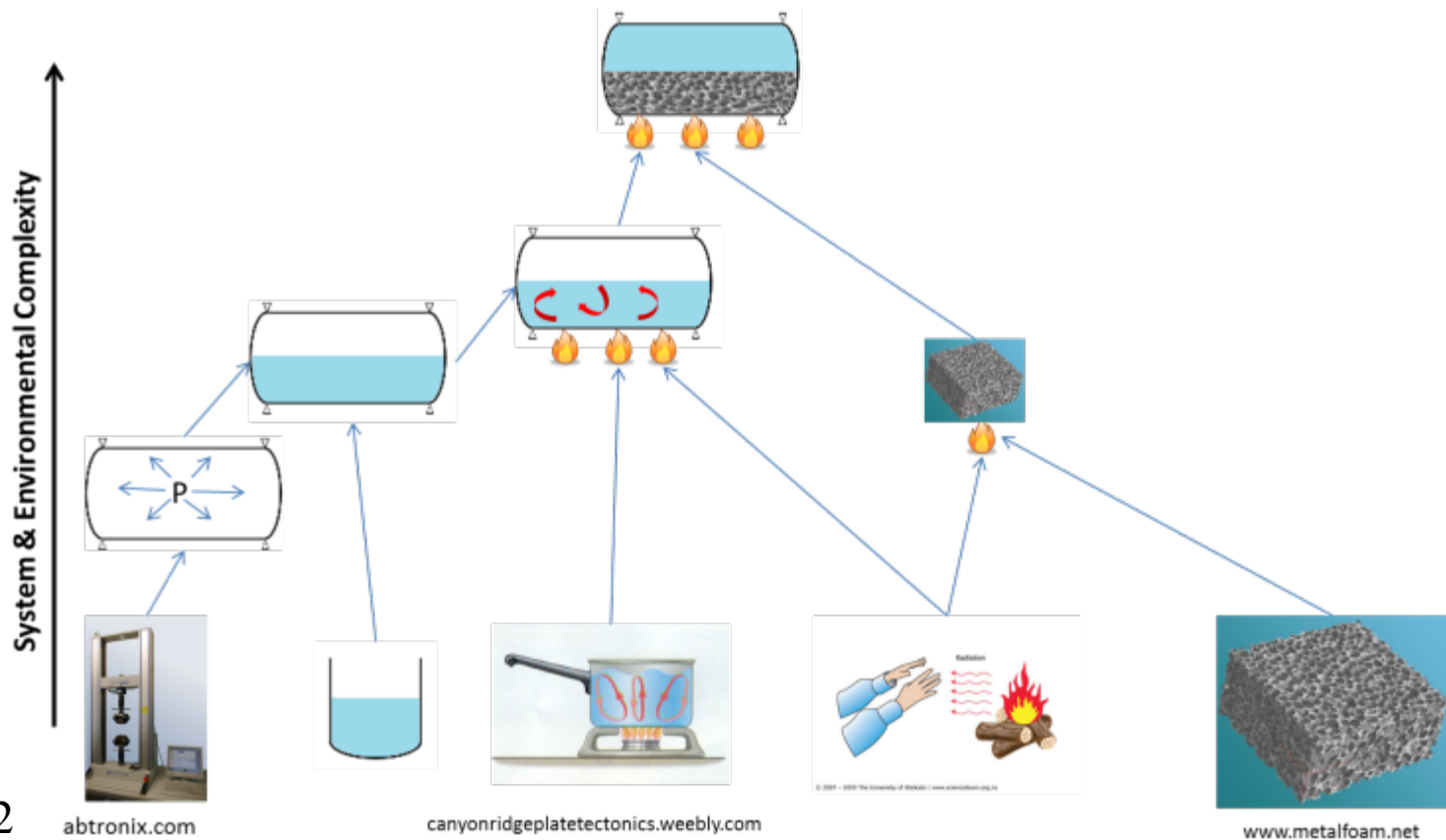
"Hidden" Features

Not explicitly asked for, to reduce problem scope

- Experiment-related uncertainty
 - Unknown experiment conditions/ Imprecise measurements
 - Propagate this to the QoI → aleatoric/epistemic issues
- **Relevancy**
 - Experimental data and simulation results from Calibration, Validation, & Application domains
 - Is all the information relevant?
 - Is the model valid (for intended use)? Is it useful?
 - Can this relevancy be quantified?
 - **How does it impact credibility?**

Context: Is this an interesting problem?

- Current V&V Hierarchy → 5 steps
 - Emphasize ideas for aggregation
- Bigger picture: Pyramid view of hierarchy





The Workshop

- Website: <https://share.sandia.gov/vvcw>
- Email: vvcw@sandia.gov
 - If interested in hearing more, send an email to be placed on a distribution list
- Timeline
 - Summer 2013 – Present draft problem, gather feedback
 - Fall 2013 – Finalize problem, formally announce workshop
 - Summer 2014 – Hold workshop – ASME V&V Symposium