



DAKOTA

Explore and predict with confidence



Center for Computing Research

# Algorithms for Design Exploration and Simulation Credibility

J. Adam Stephens

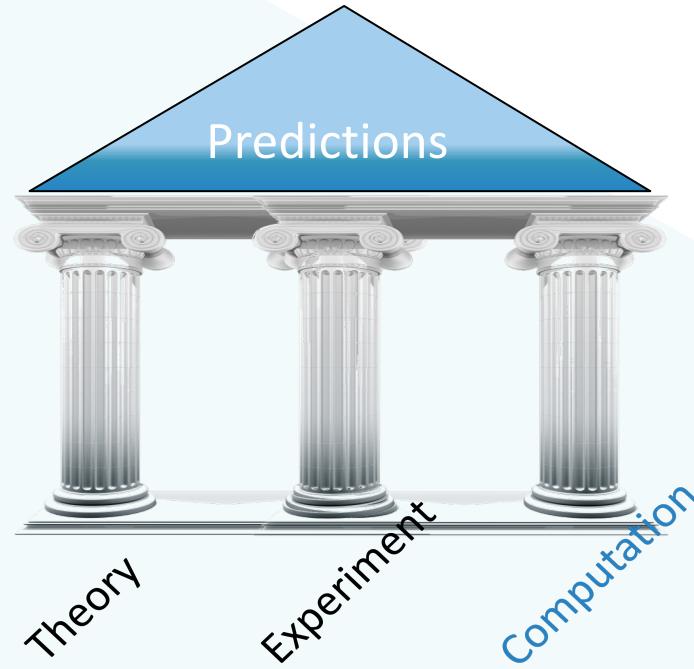
*Optimization and Uncertainty Quantification*

2017 SIAM Computational Science and Engineering

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Atlanta, GA

# Credible Prediction in Scientific Discovery and Engineering Design



- Computational models, enabled by theory and experiment, can help:
  - Predict and analyze scenarios, including in untestable regimes
  - Assess risk and robustness
  - Design through virtual prototyping
  - Generate or test theories
  - Guide physical experiments
- *Answer what-if? when experiments infeasible...*

For simulation to credibly inform scientific, engineering, and policy decisions we must:

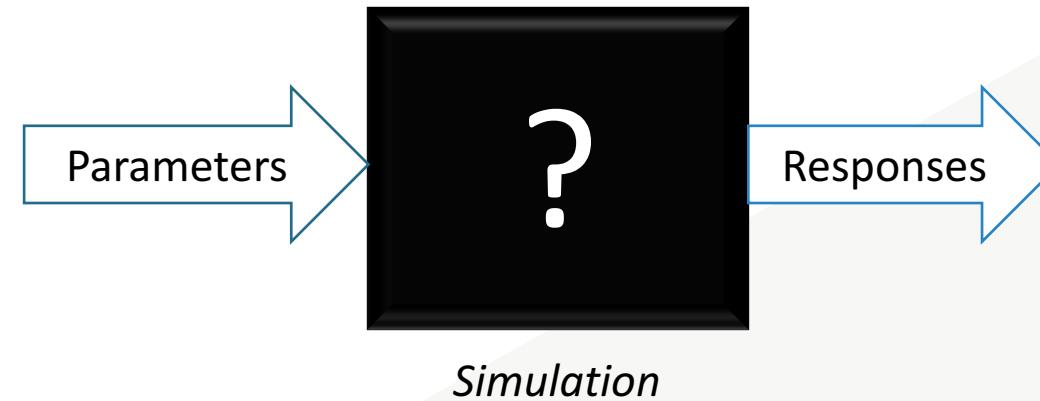
- Ask critical questions of theory, experiments, simulation
- Identify and characterize sources of uncertainty and their consequences
- *Create reliable tools for design and exploration, and facilitate adoption of those tools by science and engineering practitioners*

# Black-Box Design Exploration using Dakota

The Dakota toolkit is one such tool.

- Dakota employs a **black-box approach** to make sophisticated parametric exploration of simulations **practical** and **accessible** for a computational design-analyze-test cycle.
- Dakota is:
  - A suite of iterative mathematical and statistical methods for sensitivity analysis, uncertainty quantification, model calibration, and optimization.
  - Facilities for interfacing these algorithms with arbitrary computational models/simulations.
- Dakota orchestrates and analyzes ensembles of simulations to aid discovery of the best designs, the most important variables, and the consequences of uncertainty.

# Black-box approach: What is it?



- Parameters are mapped through a simulation to responses without regard for simulation internals.
- In particular, no *access to* or *knowledge of* the simulation's source code or underlying data structures is needed: Algorithms are coupled to inputs and output via the ordinary user interface
- Algorithms are not specialized to physics or simulation technique

# Advantages of a Black-Box approach

Compared to more tightly-coupled or intrusive techniques, a black-box approach can offer time and resource advantages when:

- User has **no access** to the simulation source code: simulation is closed-source, or modification is disallowed by licensing or policy, etc.
- User **lacks expertise** to modify the source.
- The **costs** associated with modifying the simulation **are prohibitive**.

*... Situations that frequently arise for science and engineering practitioners.*

# Dakota

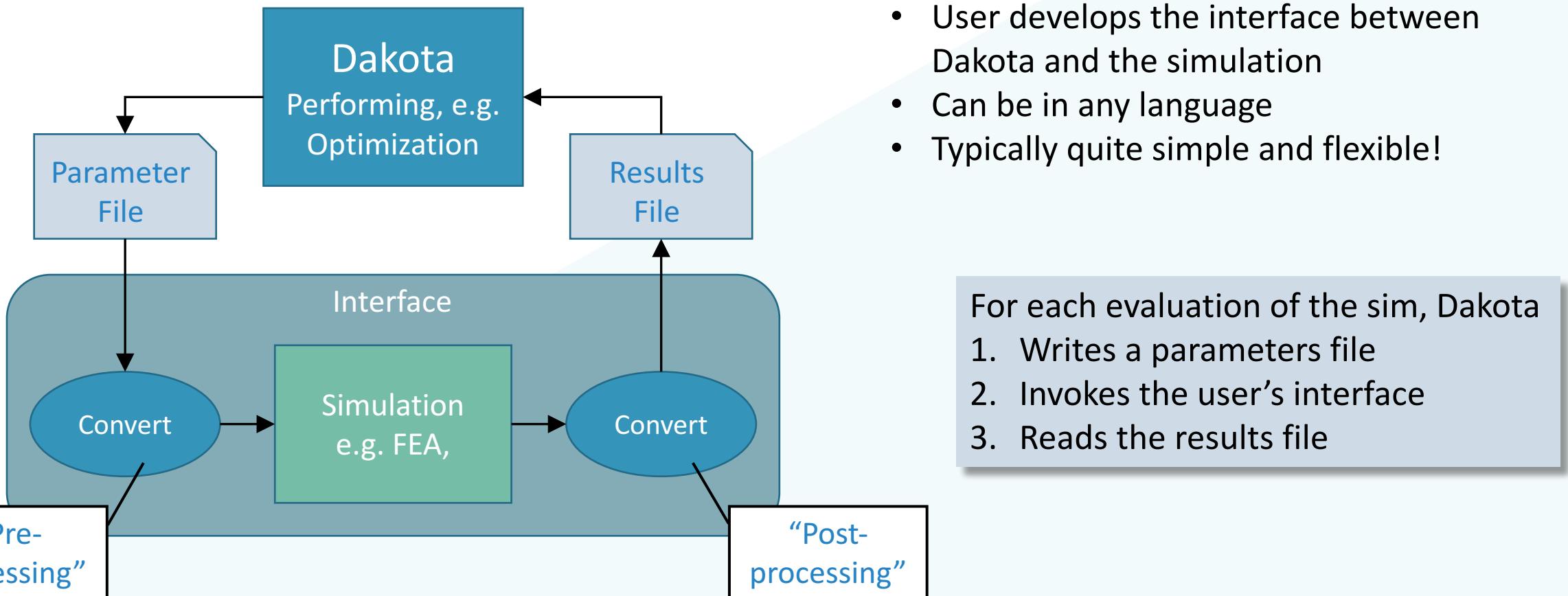
- Developed continuously since 1994, primarily at Sandia National Laboratories
  - Significant ongoing support from DOE and other sources
- Open Source
  - LGPL license
- Modern software development practices
  - Agile planning, continuous integration
- Incorporates many third-party libraries
- Deployment vehicle for algorithms research, which is strongly informed by needs at the Labs and elsewhere



*Mike Eldred,  
Founder*

# Dakota-Simulation Interfacing

Interfacing between Dakota and computational models is file-based



# Diversity of Algorithms

## Sensitivity Analysis

- Sampling, classical designs, parameter studies
- Results: Correlations, Morris effects, Sobol' indices

## Uncertainty Quantification

- MC/LHS/Adaptive Sampling
- Reliability
- Stochastic expansions
- Epistemic methods

## Optimization

- Gradient and non-gradient local
- Global/heuristics and multiobjective
- Surrogate-based

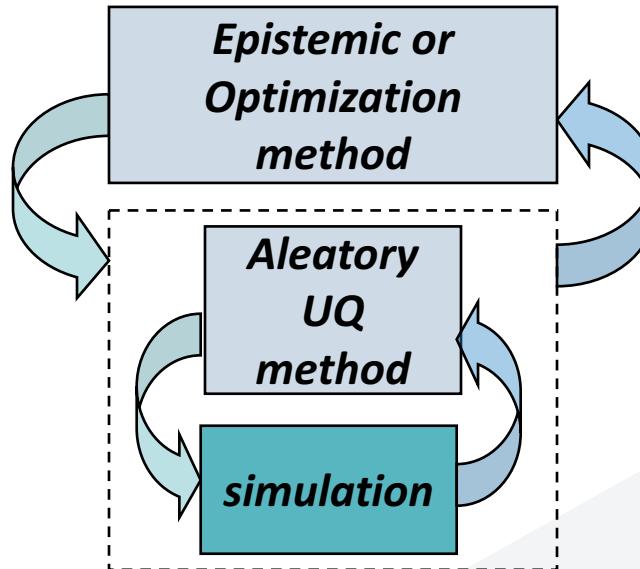
## Calibration

- Tailored gradient-based
- Use any optimizer
- Bayesian inference

- Once a Dakota-Simulation interface is created, **any algorithm** can be applied with minimal or no changes.
- Ease of switching algorithms facilitates **experimentation** and **multistage workflows**.

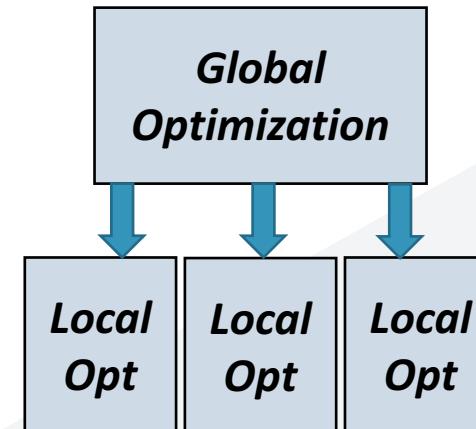
# Other Capabilities

## Mixed UQ or Optimization under Uncertainty



- Advanced strategies support nesting and combining methods
- Dakota itself is MPI parallelized to take advantage of available concurrency

## Sequential Optimization



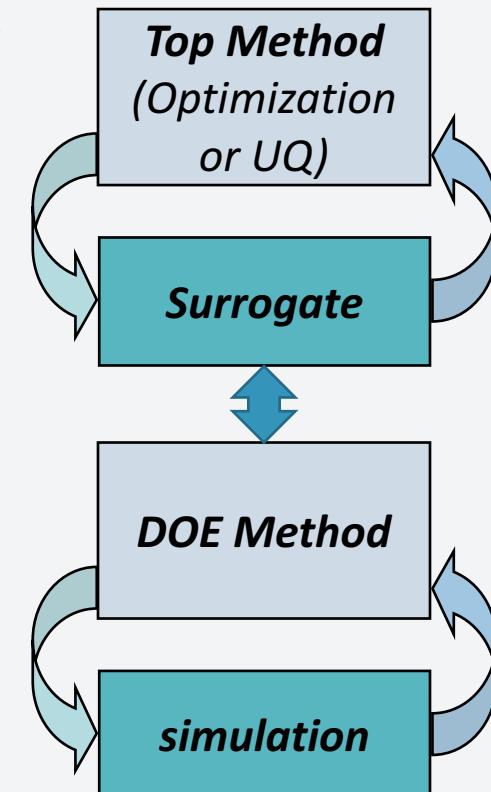
Surrogate models can be constructed, used, and exported for later evaluation

- Polynomial
- Gaussian Process
- Many others
- Piecewise Surrogates

New to Dakota:

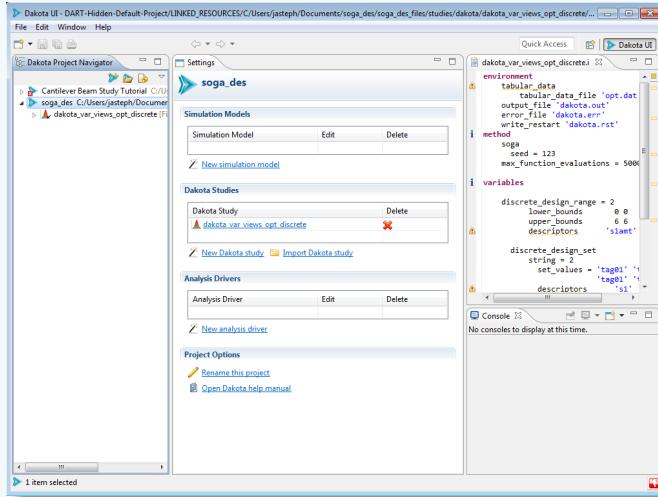
- Active subspace
- Random fields

## Surrogate Models



# Where Dakota is Going

## New User Interface



## Algorithms Research

- Multilevel-Multifidelity UQ  
(*MS70: Eldred, Monschke, Jakeman, Geraci*)
- Model-form error in Bayesian Calibration  
(*MS51: Farrell-Maupin, Swiler*)

## Current & Anticipated Features

- Goal-oriented study wizards
- Automated interfacing
- Plotting
- Run management
- Context-sensitive help

## Five-Year Strategic Plan



## Select Outcomes

- Transformation into a modular, extensible system of components
- Active and educated user community

# Other Tools

| Name      | Developer/Sponsor | Open Source? | Type                       | Capabilities                 |
|-----------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| UQTools   | NASA              | N            | Matlab Toolbox             | UQ                           |
| OpenTURNS | Industry Partners | Y            | Python Library             | UQ, SA, Surrogates           |
| PSUADE    | LLNL              | Y            | C++ Library and Executable | UQ, SA, Surrogates           |
| MUQ       | MIT               | Y            | C++ Library                | Optimization, UQ, Surrogates |
| UQTk      | SNL               | Y            | C++ Library                | UQ, SA                       |
| OpenMDAO  | NASA              | Y            | Python Library             | Optimization                 |
| NLOpt     | Community         | Y            | C Library (many wrappers)  | Optimization                 |
| Nessus    | SwRI              | N            | GUI-Based                  | Reliability and UQ           |
| SMARTUQ   | SMARTUQ           | N            | GUI-Based                  | UQ, SA                       |

# Resources


**Dakota**

Algorithms for design exploration and simulation credibility

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**NEWS**

**Dakota 6.5**

Released: November 15, 2016

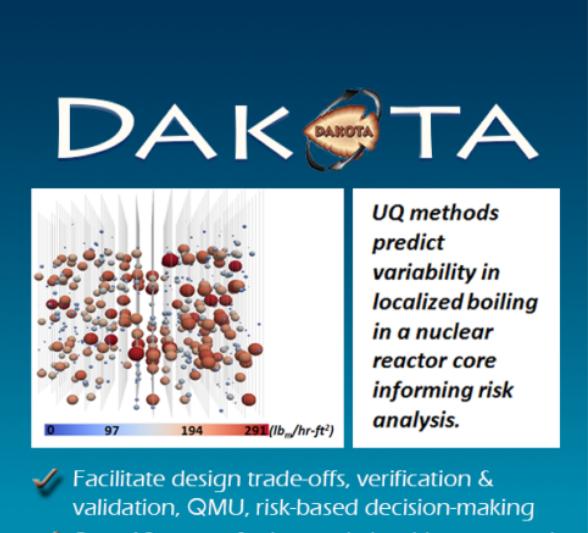
Release Highlights:

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**Sandia Research Magazine**

A "Looking Back" article in the [February 2016 Sandia Research Magazine](#) (see last page) refle

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**DAKOTA**

*UQ methods predict variability in localized boiling in a nuclear reactor core informing risk analysis.*

97 194 291 (lb<sub>in</sub>/hr·ft<sup>2</sup>)

Facilitate design trade-offs, verification & validation, QMU, risk-based decision-making  
Over 18 years of advanced algorithms research

**MORE ABOUT DAKOTA...**

The Dakota toolkit provides a flexible, extensible interface between analysis codes and iterative systems analysis methods. Dakota contains algorithms for:

[Read more](#)

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**QUICK LINKS**

- [Download Dakota](#)
- [User Registration](#)
- [Get Help](#)
- [Get Started](#)

## On the Portal

- Source and downloads
- Examples
- dakota-users mailing list
- Extensive documentation
- Training videos with exercises

## Email

jasteph@sandia.gov

<https://dakota.sandia.gov>