



DAKOTA

Explore and predict with confidence



Algorithms for Design Exploration and Simulation Credibility

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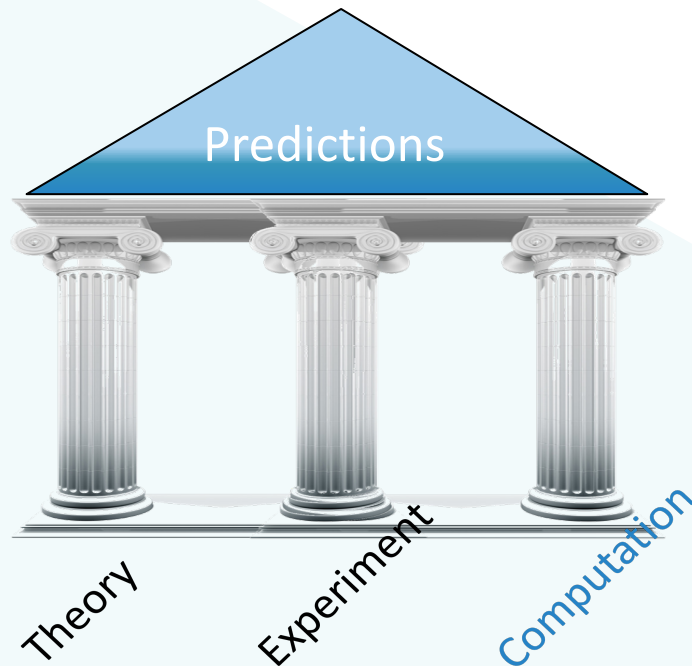
Optimization and Uncertainty Quantification

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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:

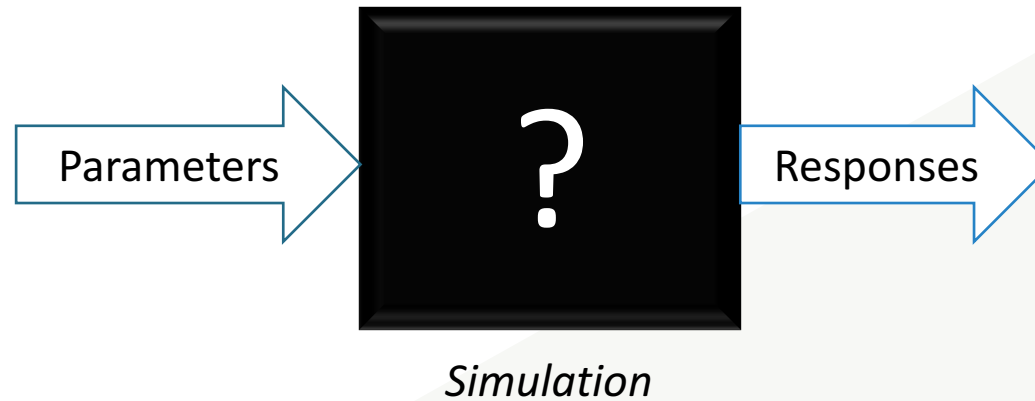
- Ask critical questions of theory, experiments, simulation
- Identify and characterize sources of uncertainty and their consequences
- *Create reliable tools for design and exploration, and facilitate adoption of those tools by science and engineering practitioners*

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*

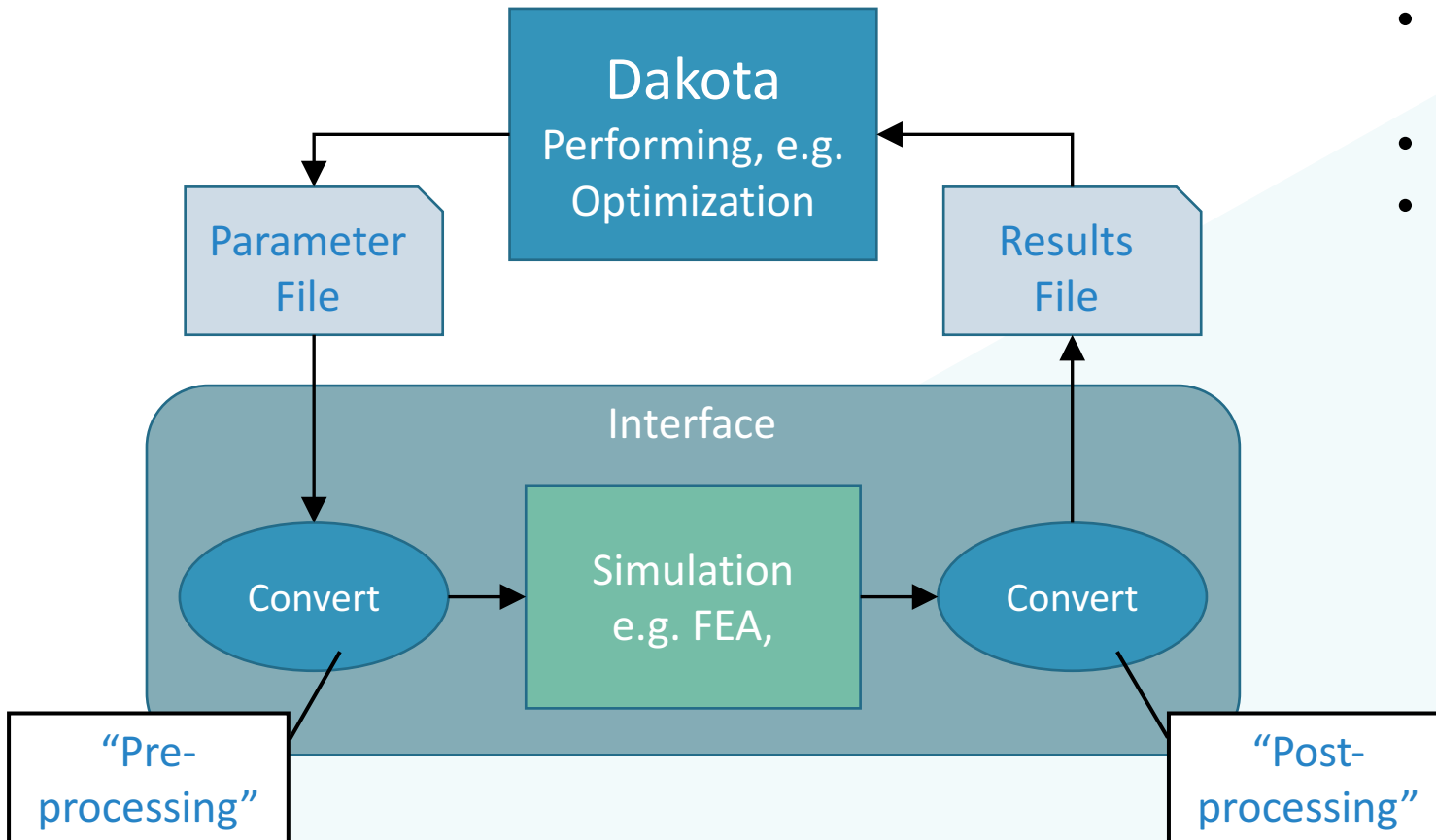
Dakota-Simulation Interfacing

Interfacing between Dakota and computational models is file-based

- User develops the interface between Dakota and the simulation
- Can be in any language
- Typically quite simple and flexible!

For each evaluation of the sim, Dakota

1. Writes a parameters file
2. Invokes the user's interface
3. Reads the results file



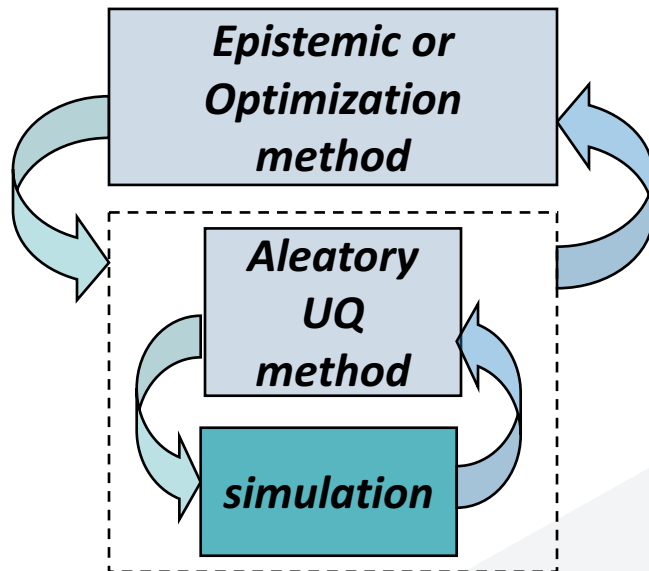
Diversity of Algorithms

<h2>Sensitivity Analysis</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling, classical designs, parameter studies • Results: Correlations, Morris effects, Sobol' indices 	<h2>Uncertainty Quantification</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MC/LHS/Adaptive Sampling • Reliability • Stochastic expansions • Epistemic methods
<h2>Optimization</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gradient and non-gradient local • Global/heuristics and multiobjective • Surrogate-based 	<h2>Calibration</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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**.

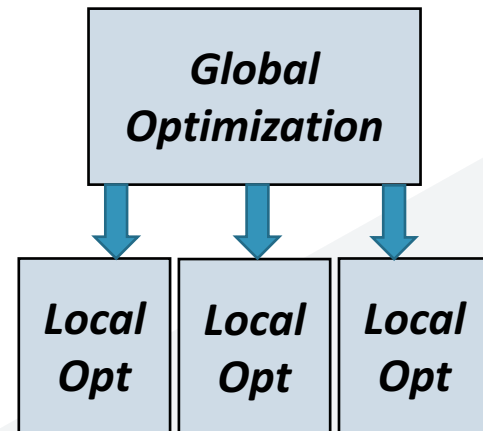
Other Capabilities

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



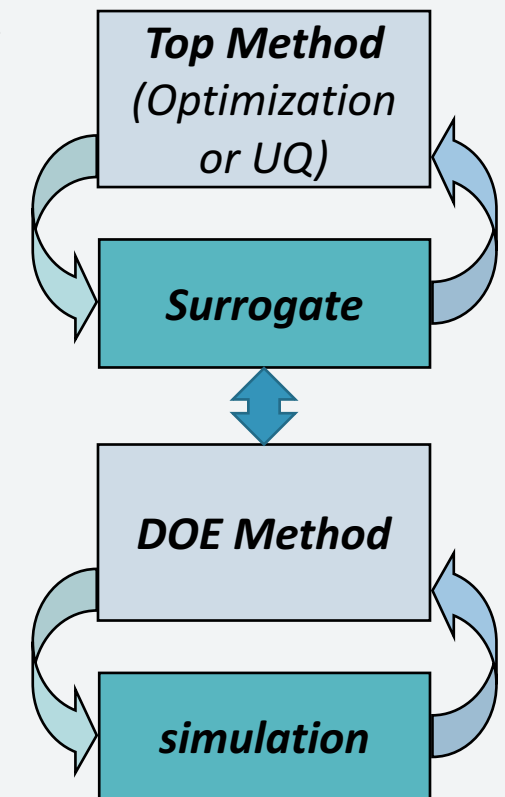
Surrogate Models

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

- Polynomial
- Gaussian Process
- Many others
- Piecewise Surrogates

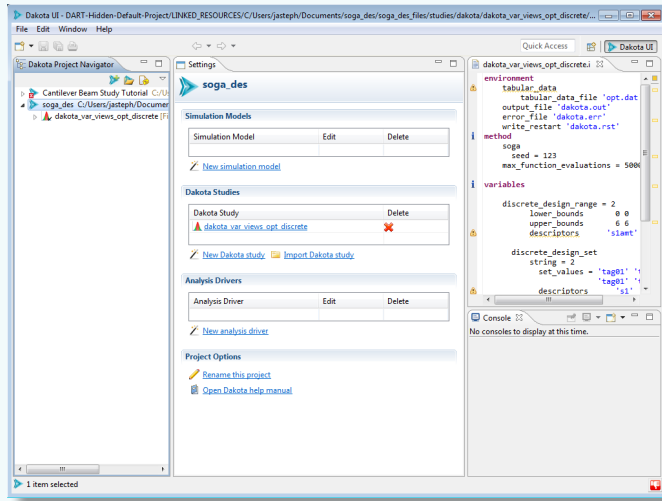
New to Dakota:

- Active subspace
- Random fields



Where Dakota is Going

New User Interface



Current & Anticipated Features

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

Algorithms Research

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

Five-Year Strategic Plan



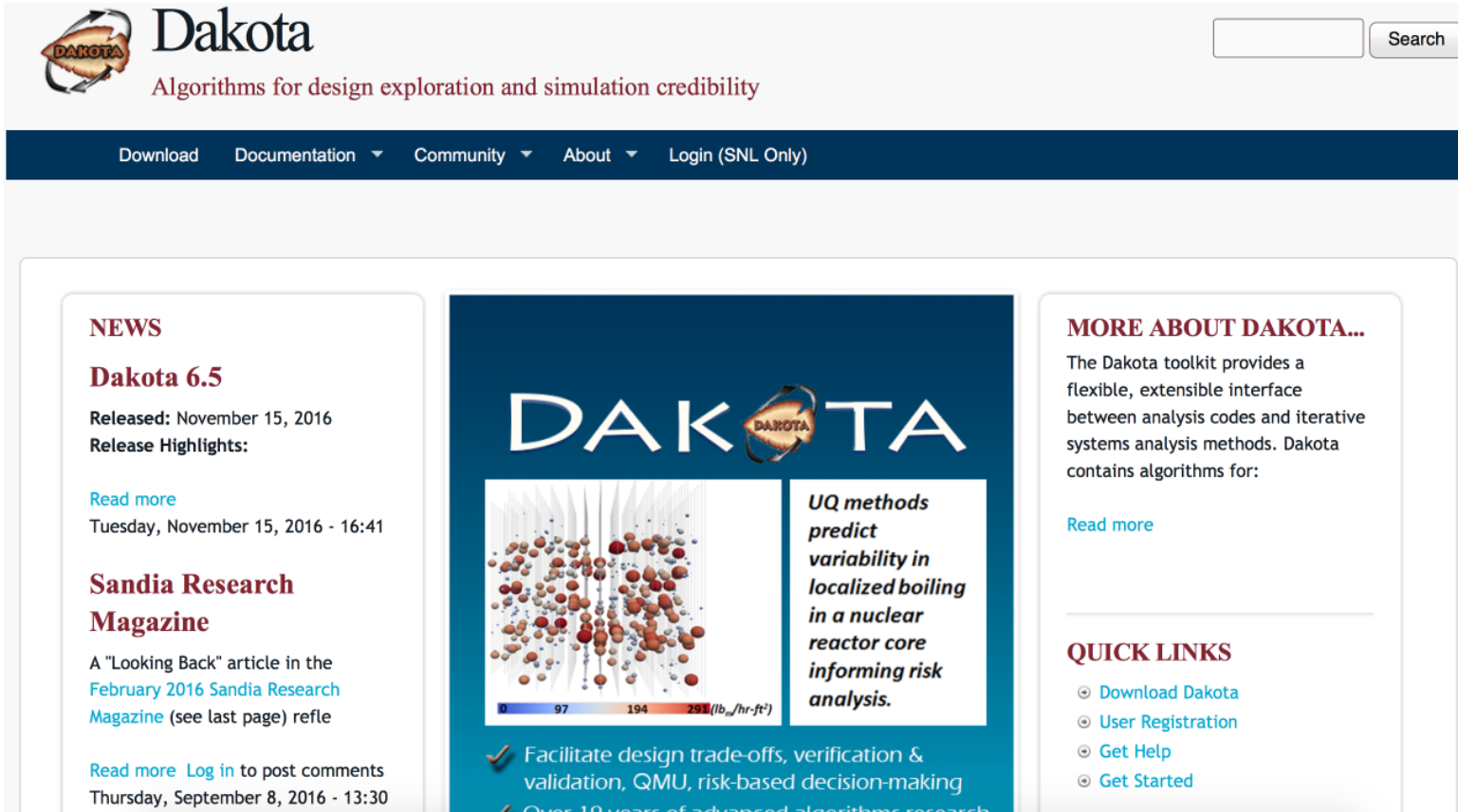
Select Outcomes

- 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



The screenshot shows the Dakota website portal. At the top, there is a header with the Dakota logo and tagline "Algorithms for design exploration and simulation credibility". A search bar is located on the right. Below the header is a navigation bar with links: Download, Documentation, Community, About, and Login (SNL Only). The main content area is divided into three columns. The left column contains a "NEWS" section with a post for "Dakota 6.5" released on November 15, 2016, and a link to "Sandia Research Magazine". The middle column features a large graphic with the text "DAKOTA" and "UQ methods predict variability in localized boiling in a nuclear reactor core informing risk analysis." Below this is a checkmark icon and the text "Facilitate design trade-offs, verification & validation, QMU, risk-based decision-making". The right column has a "MORE ABOUT DAKOTA..." section describing the toolkit's purpose and a "QUICK LINKS" section with links for Download Dakota, User Registration, Get Help, and Get Started.

On the Portal

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

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