

Using APPSPACK to Identify Optimal Model Parameters

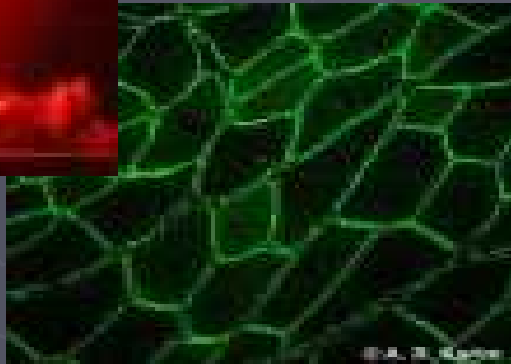
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Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company, for the United States Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.

Outline

1. Discussion of Simulation
2. Parameter Extraction via Optimization
3. Example from Circuits
4. Numerical Results
5. Response Surfaces
6. Future Work

Use of Computer Simulation

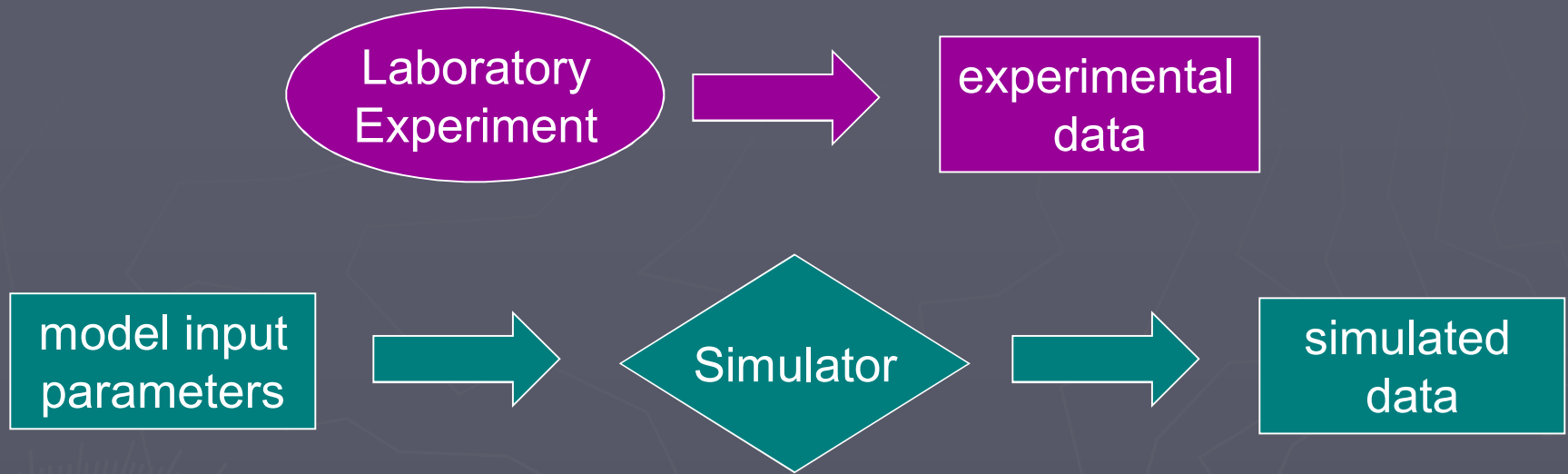


- ▶ Physical experiments are often expensive.
- ▶ Some experiments are impossible.
- ▶ The behavior of many physical systems can be imitated by a computer model.
- ▶ Computer experiments or simulations are a viable alternative.

Challenges of Simulation

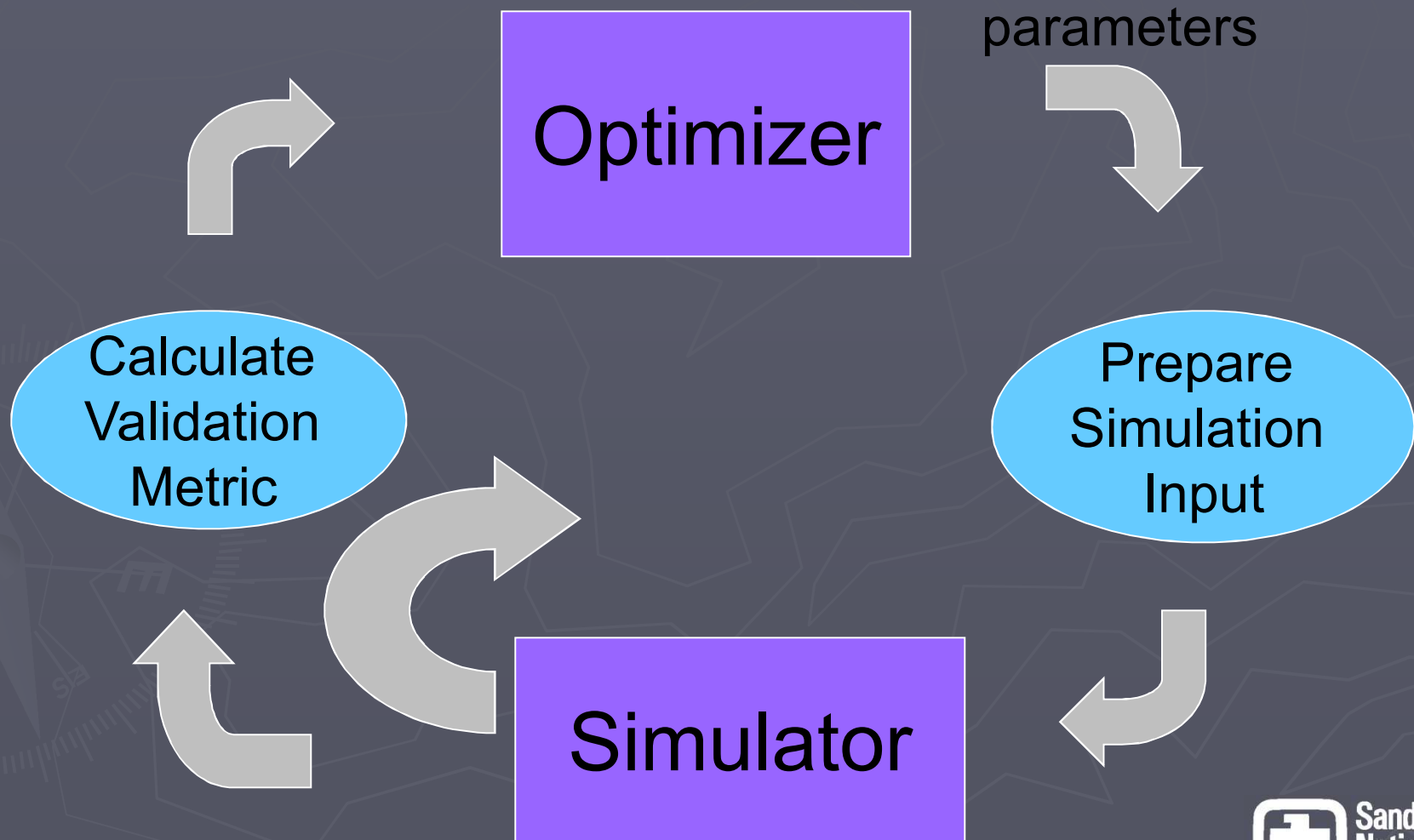
- ▶ Is the physical phenomena being modeled correctly? (validation)
- ▶ Is the simulation correctly solving the equations? (verification)
- ▶ How can inaccuracies be quantified? (metrics)
- ▶ What inherent model parameters should be used?

Goal of Parameter Extraction

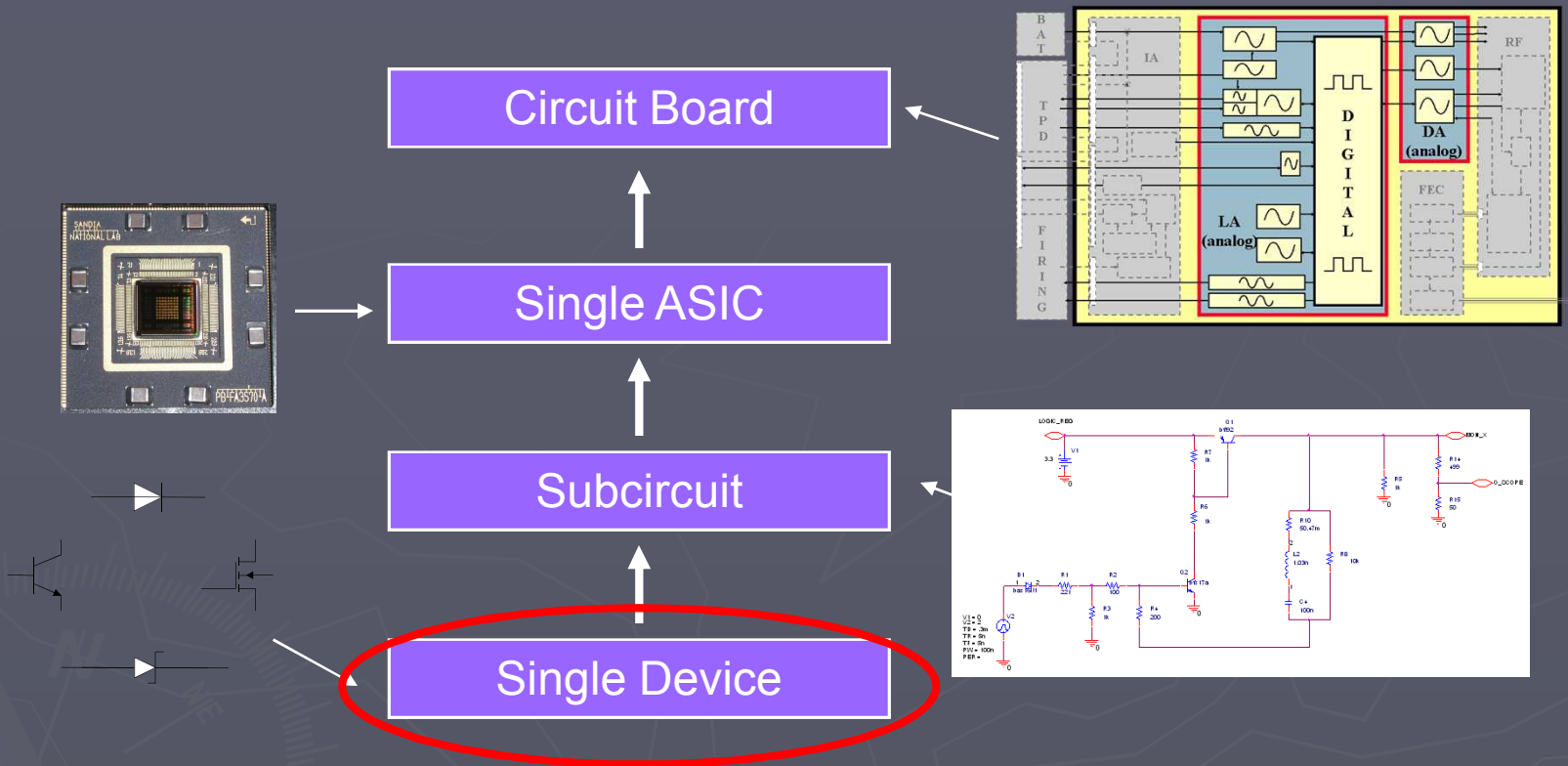


Find the model input parameters that result in simulated data that is “the same” as some given experimental data.

Parameter Extraction via Optimization



Electrical Hierarchical Validation



- ▶ Gain higher visibility into circuits (internal measures not available in test)
- ▶ Verify design margins → Provide increased (simulation-based) confidence in design

Xyce™

- ▶ Parallel electronic simulator code for simulating electrical circuits
- ▶ Enhanced version of Berkeley SPICE 3f5 that uses physics based models (instead of empirical based models)
- ▶ Written at Sandia to support simulations needs of Sandia electrical designers
- ▶ Under constant development (version 3 just released)

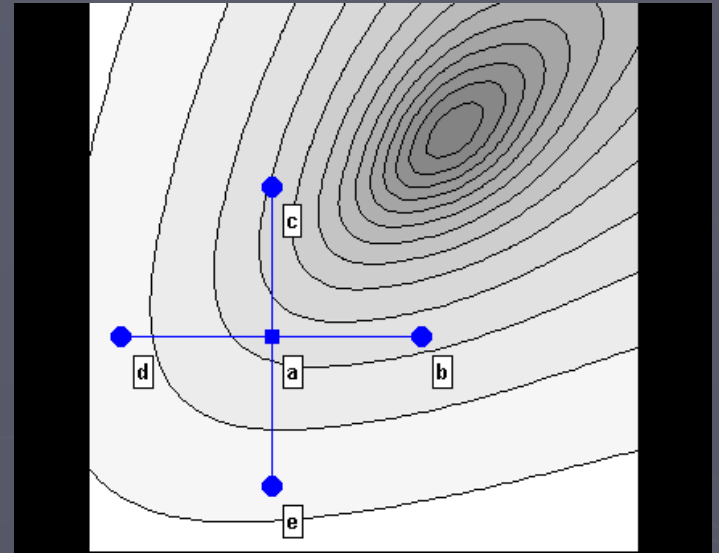
Hutchinson, Keiter, Hoekstra, Rankin, Waters, Russo, Wix, Ballard, ...

Parameters

- ▶ Device model has ~25 parameters
- ▶ Parameters ranked by engineers
 - How much does the model rely on the parameter being chosen correctly?
 - How uncertain are we about the current value being used?
- ▶ Selected 8 parameters
- ▶ Bounds and starting points provided by an engineering “hand tuning” process

Optimizer: APPSPACK

- ▶ Direct method → no derivatives required
- ▶ Pattern of search directions drives search and determines new trial points for evaluation
- ▶ Objective function can be an entirely separate program
- ▶ Achieves parallelism by assigning function evaluations to different processors
- ▶ Freely available software under the GNU public license (APPSPACK)



Device Data

- ▶ Existing data from two different test facilities
 - Facility 1: 24 tests
 - Facility 2: 4 tests
- ▶ Selected 5 representative test results for optimization
- ▶ Used remaining test results for validation

Optimization: Determine the Weights

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^N w_i(T_i) \sum_{t=1}^{T_i} (s_i(t; x) - e_i(t))^2$$

N = number of tests

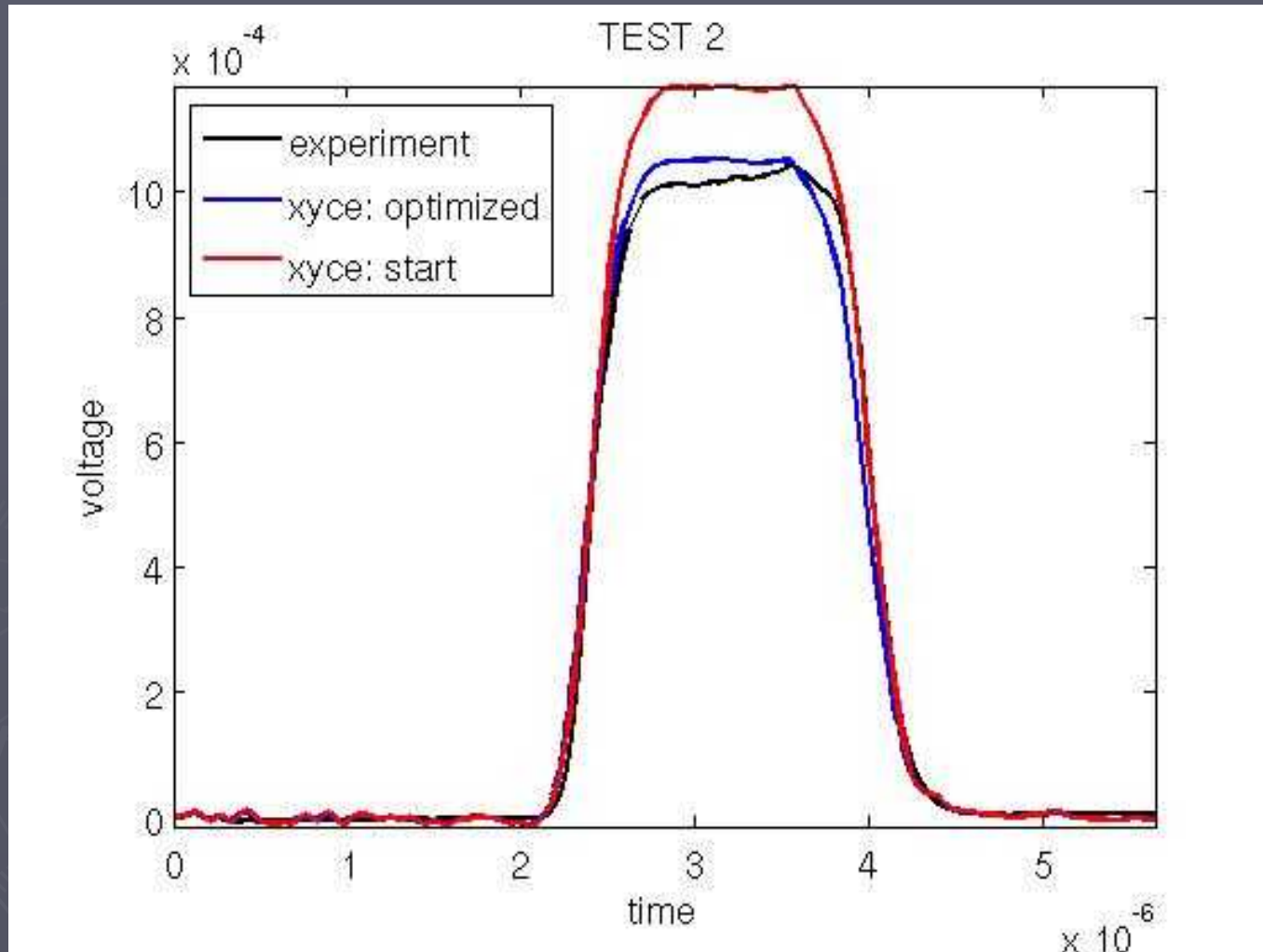
T_i = (relevant) number of experimental values for test i

$w_i(T_i)$ = weighting factor (depends on number of experimental points)

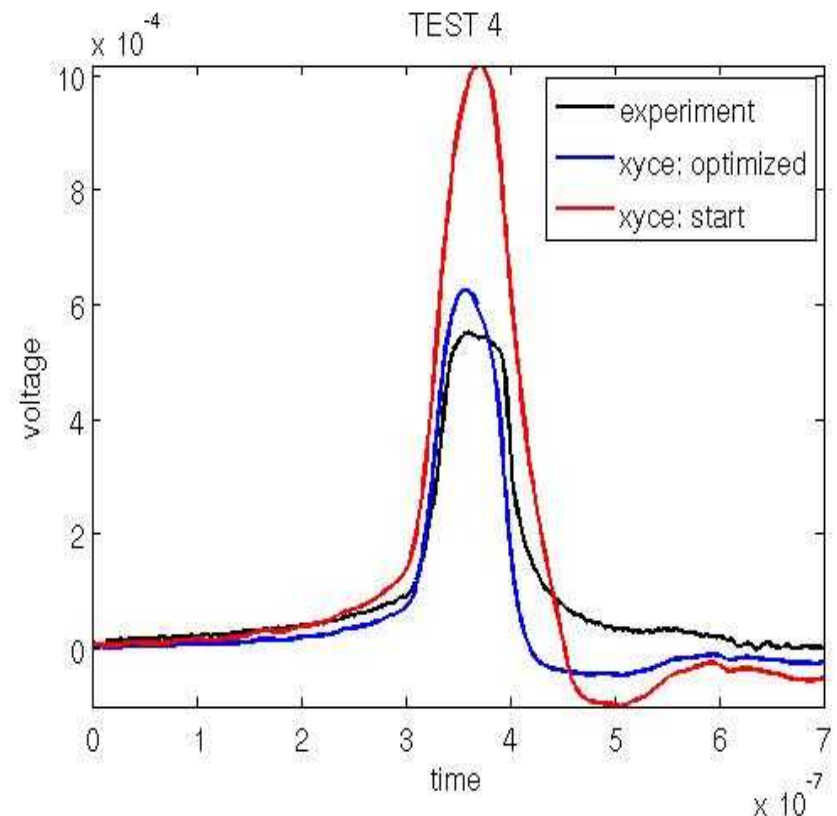
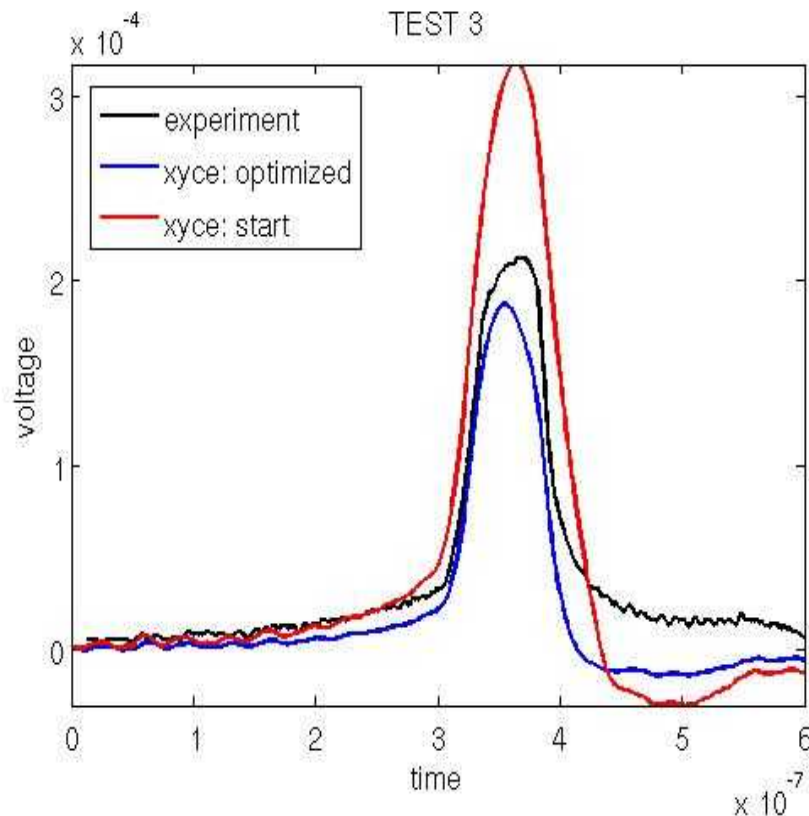
$S_i(t; x)$ = simulated value, calculated with parameters x , corresponding to experimental point t for experiment i

$e_i(t)$ = test value of point t in test i

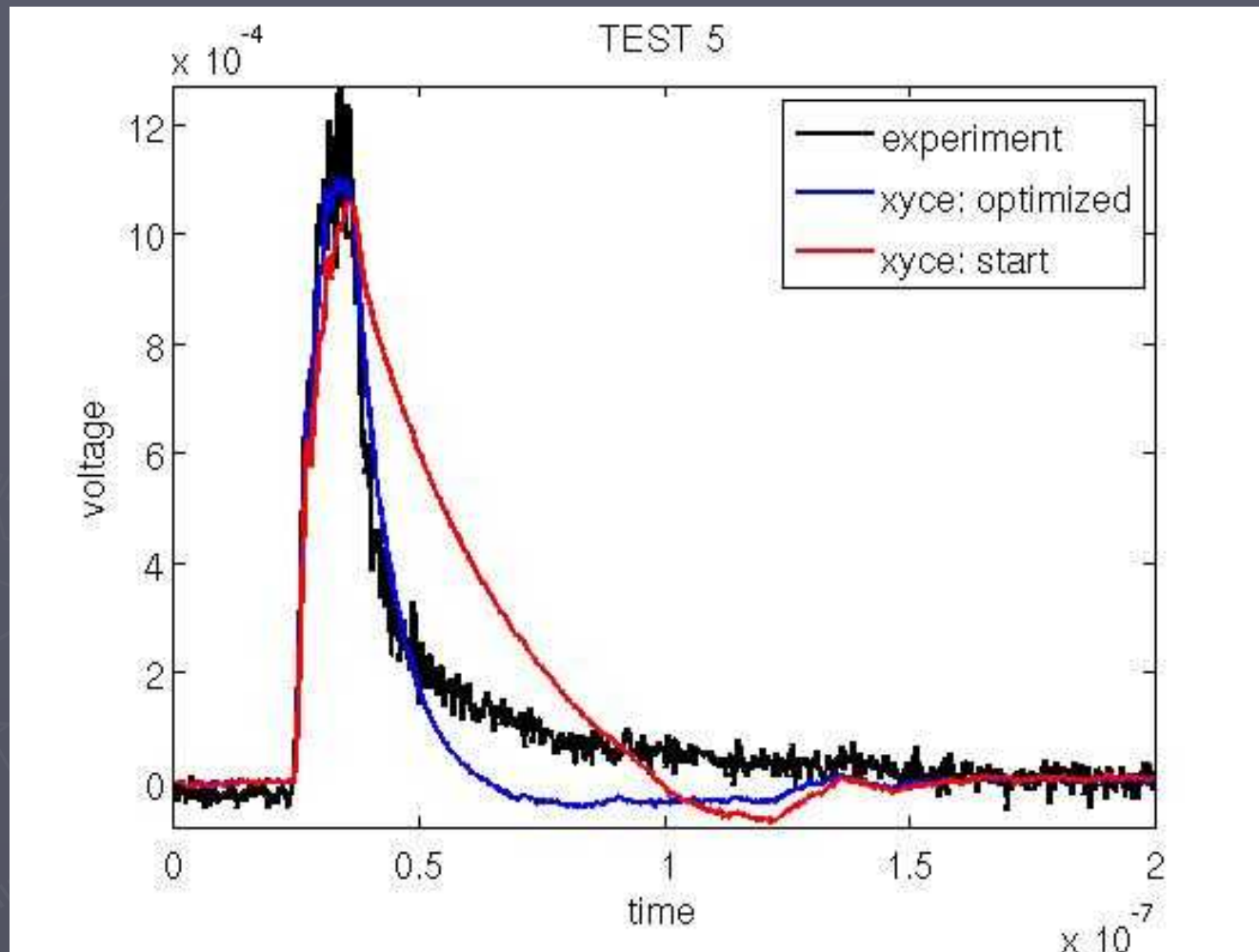
Optimization Results



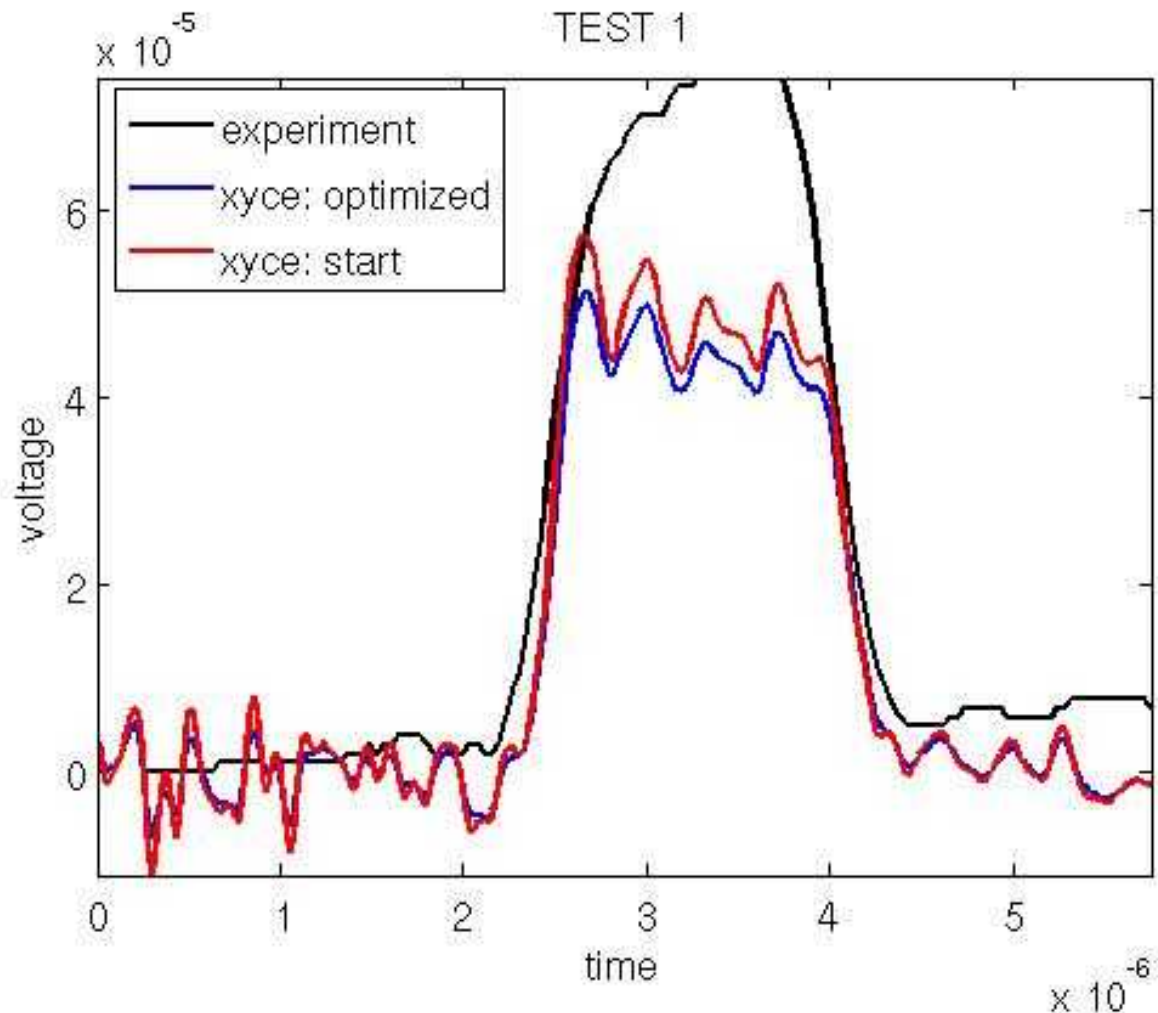
Optimization Results



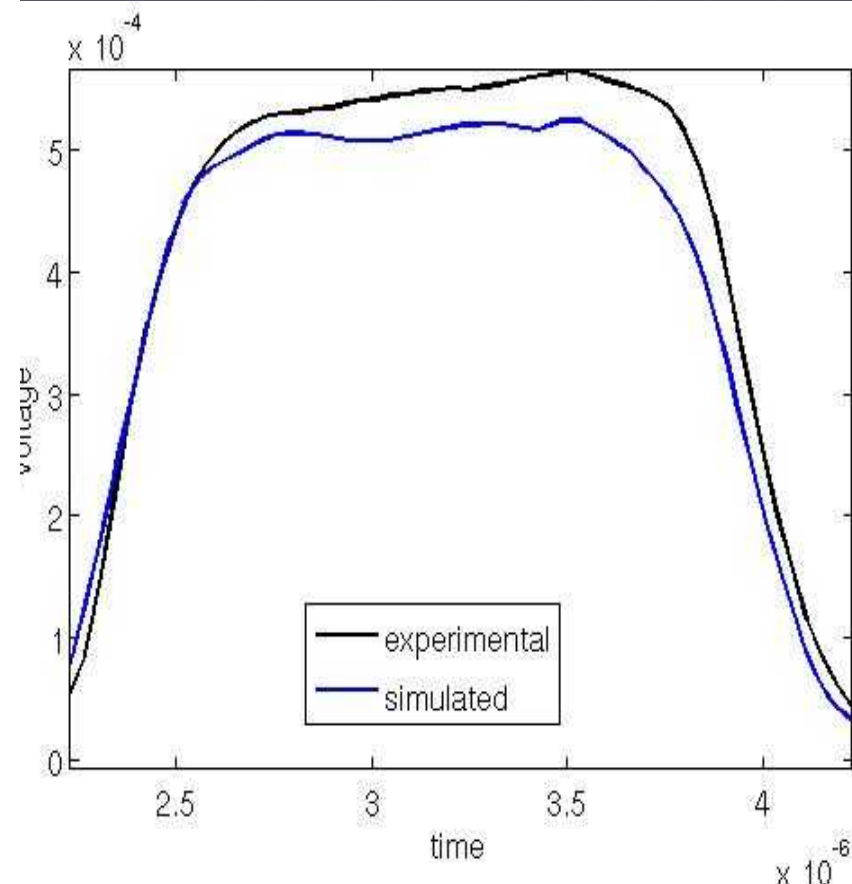
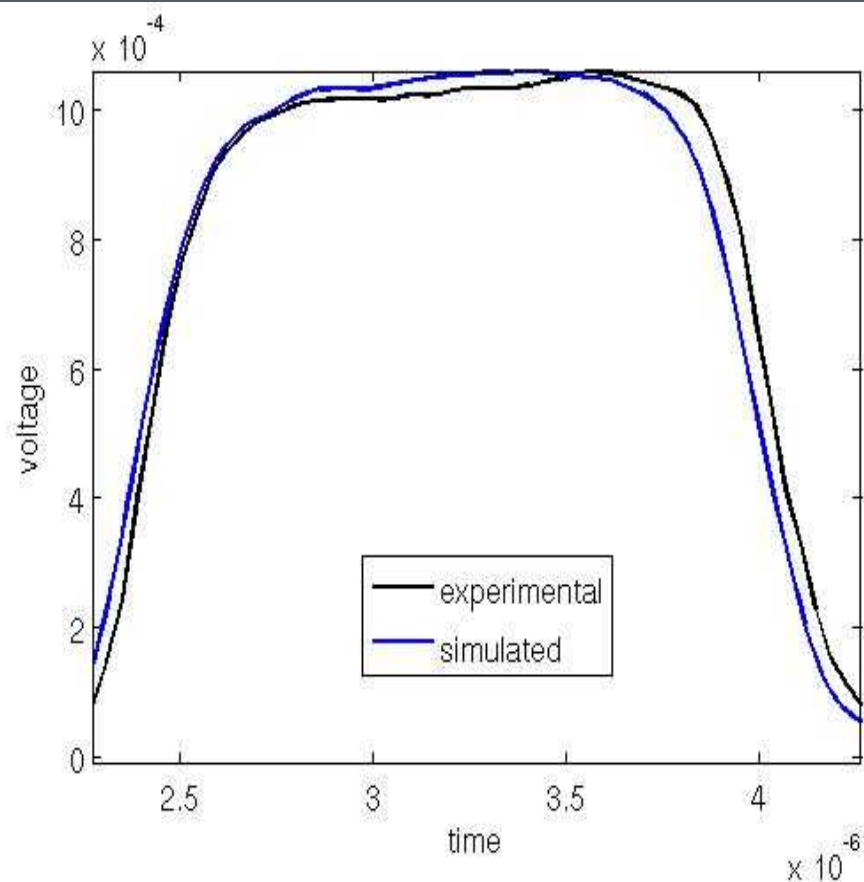
Optimization Results



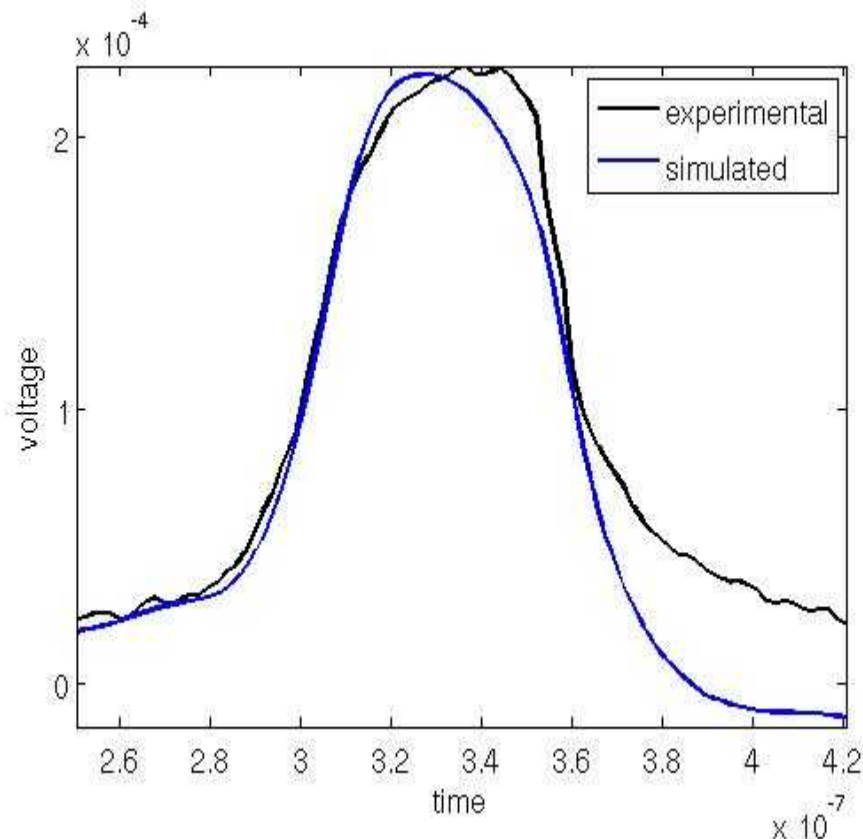
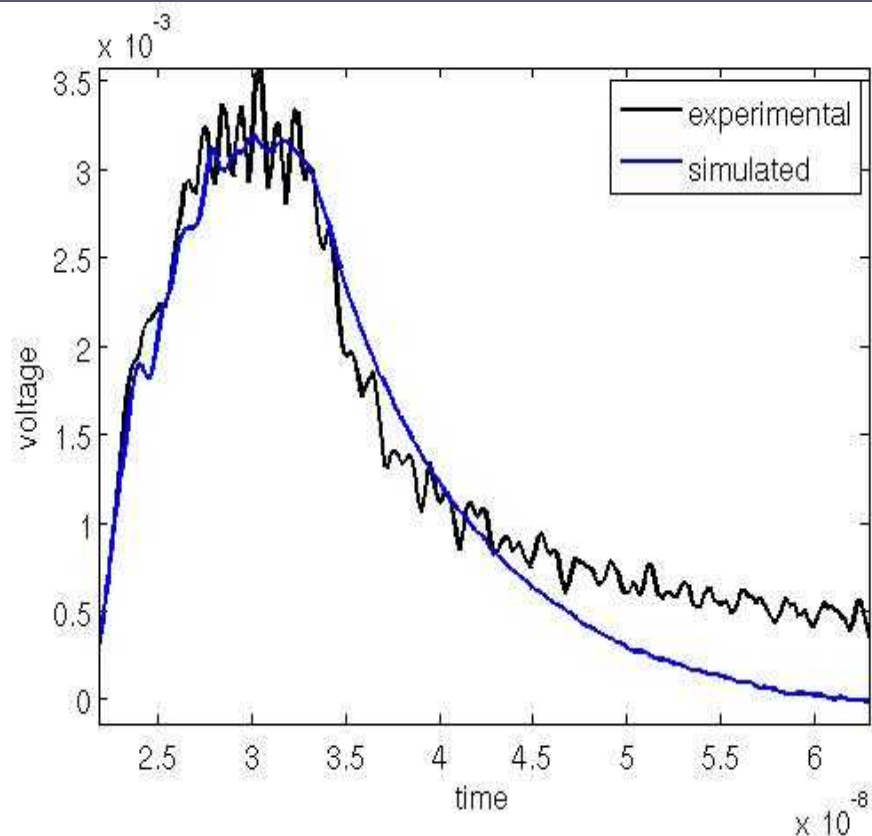
Optimization Results



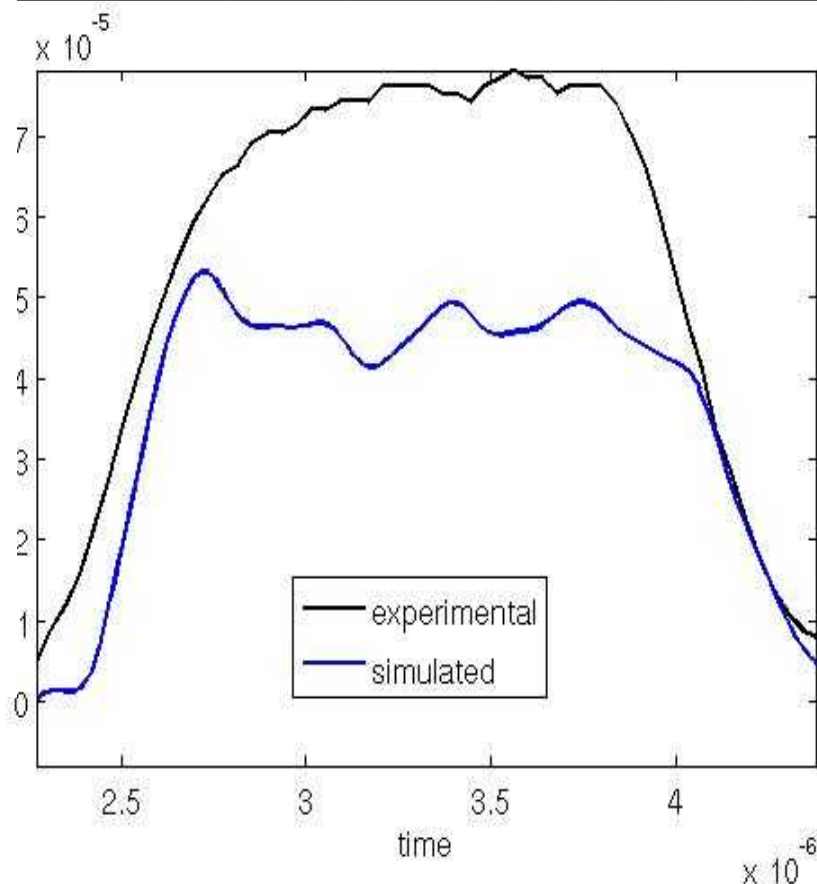
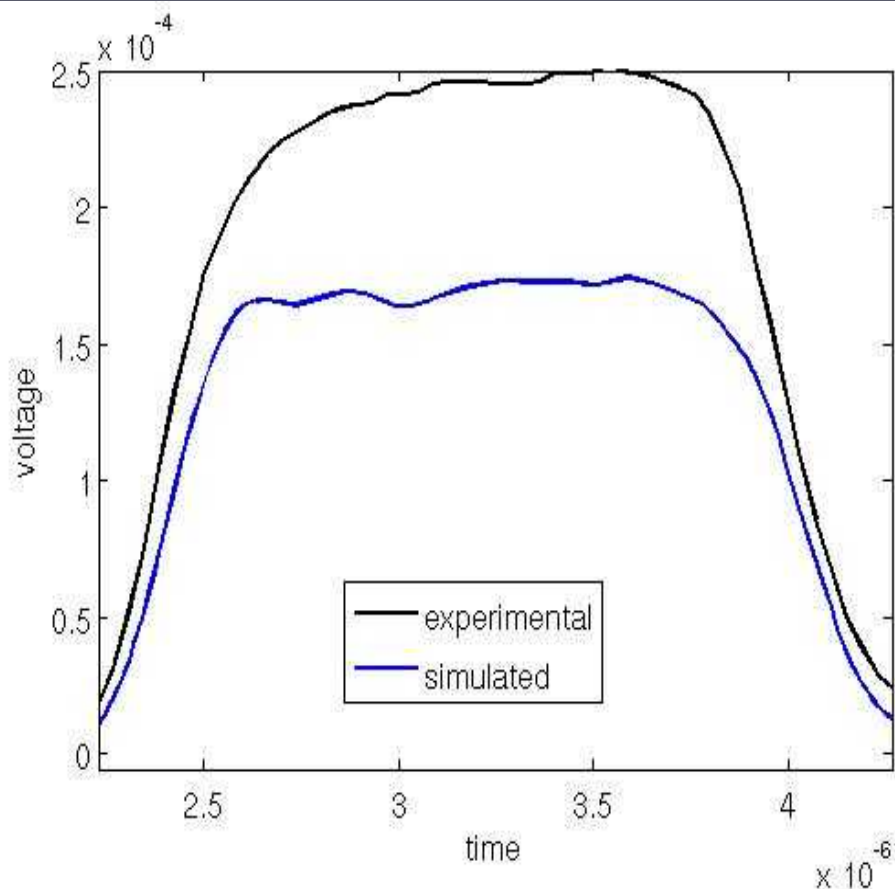
Validation Results



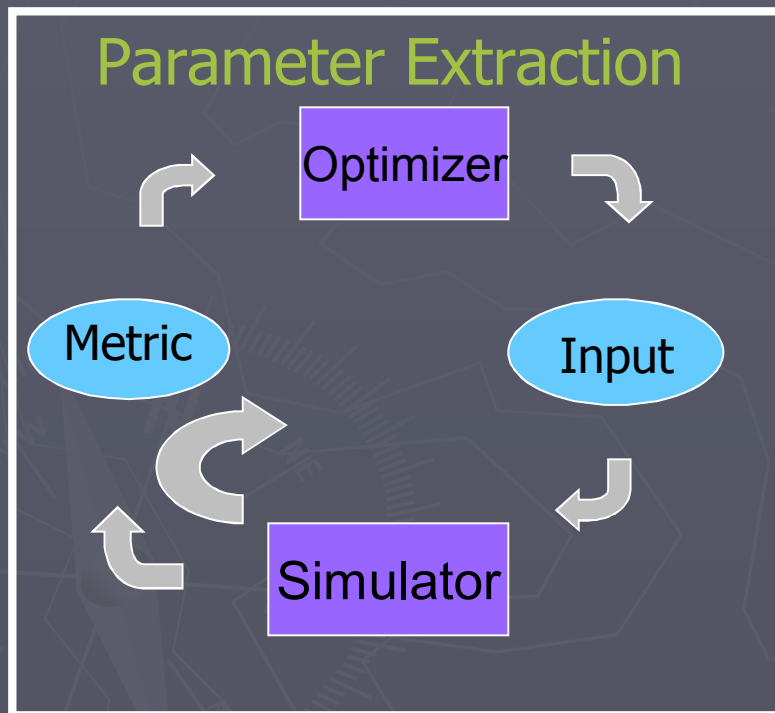
Validation Results



Validation Results



Effect on Model Design and Code Development



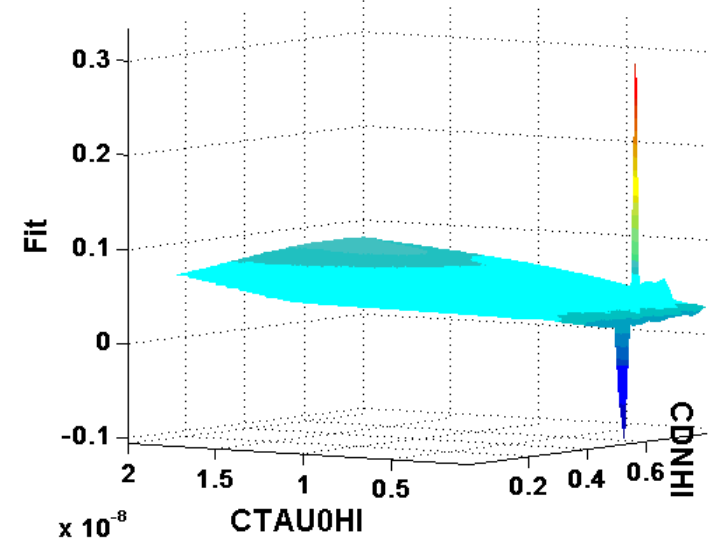
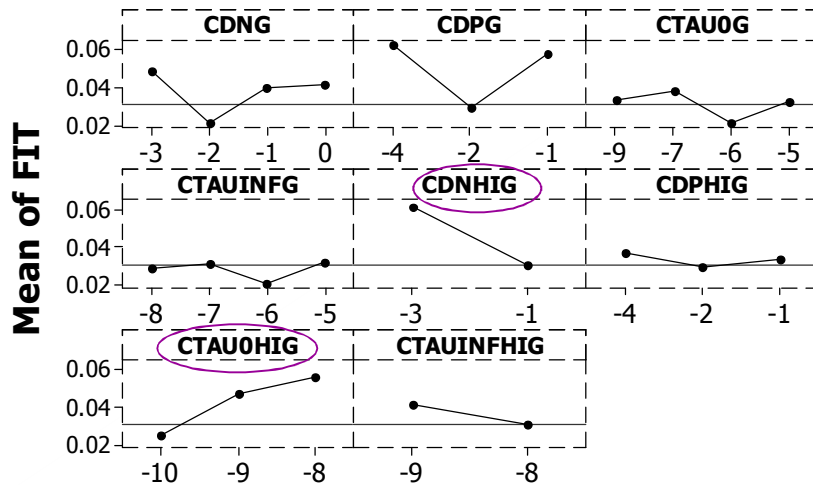
Model
Design



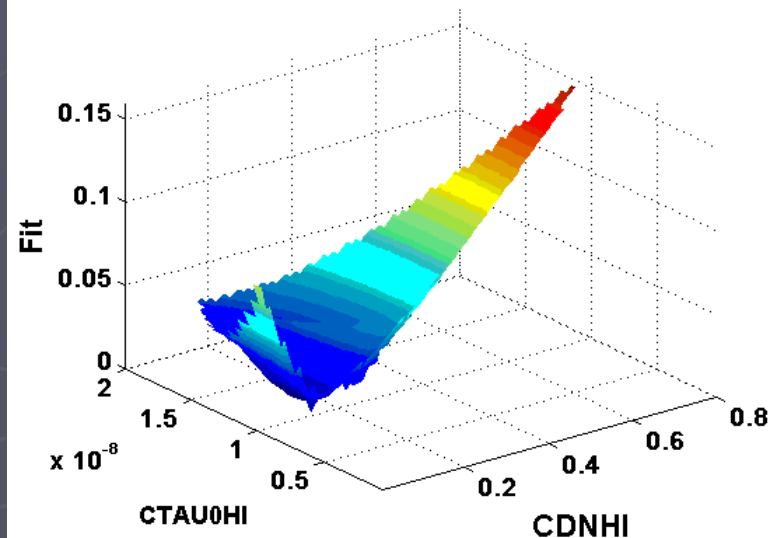
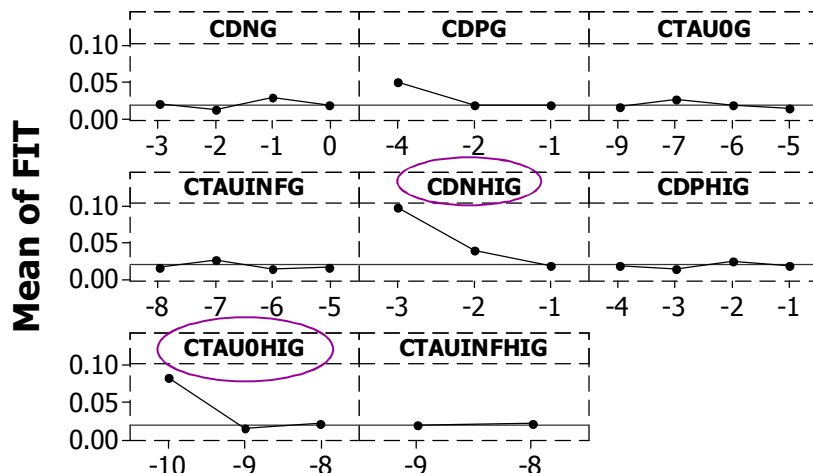
Code Development

Fit Response Main Effects and Response Surfaces

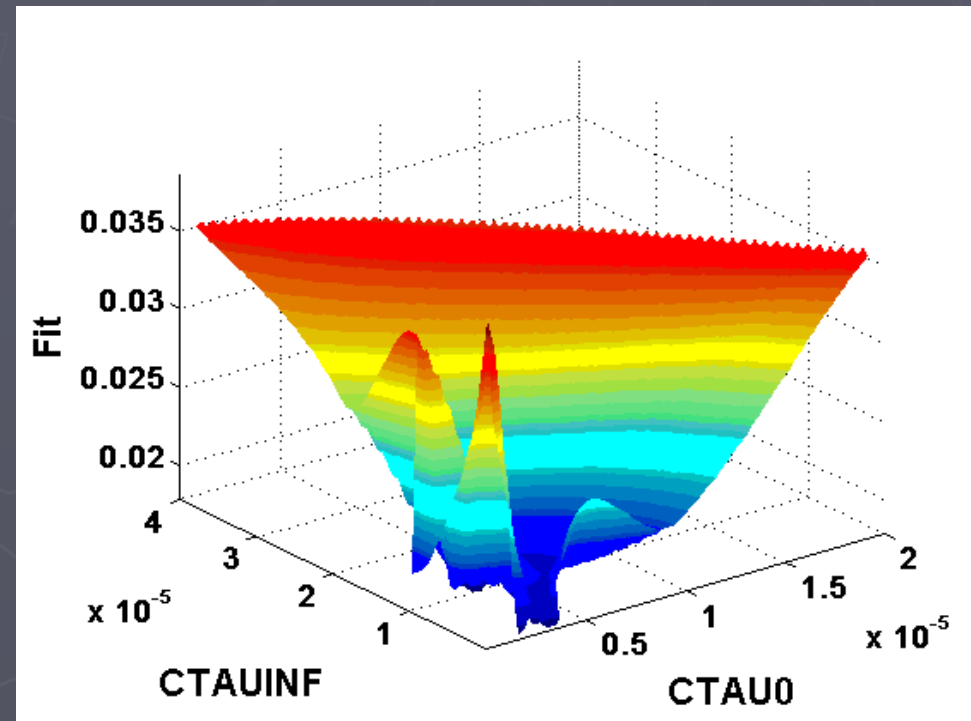
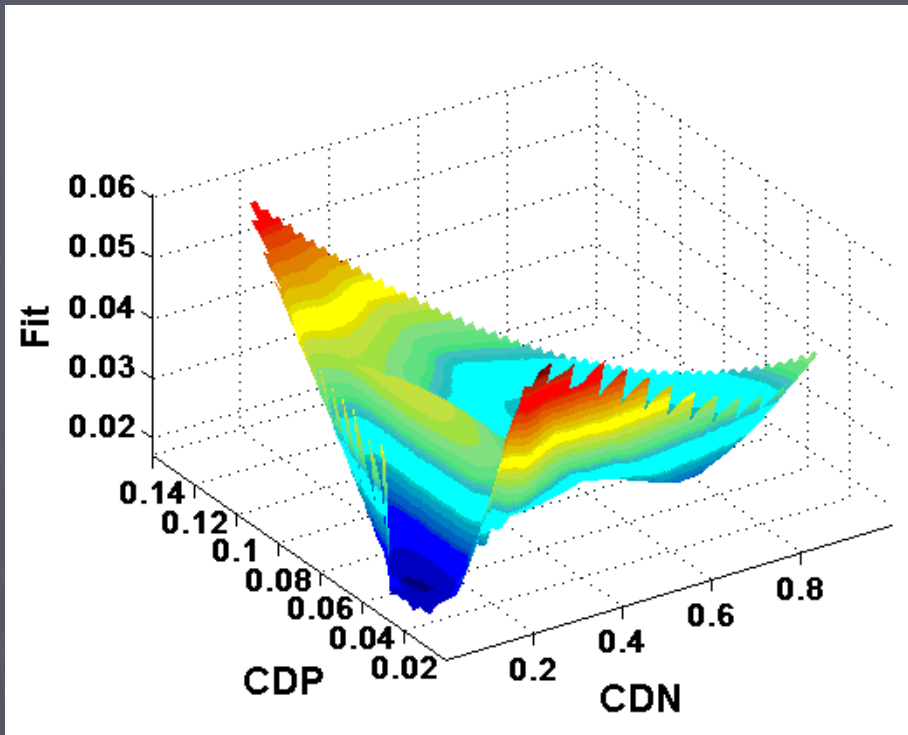
Main Effects Plot (Short Pulse Set) for FIT



Main Effects Plot (Long Pulse Values) for FIT



Fit Response Surfaces



Ongoing & Future Work

- ▶ Investigate alternative metrics
 - based on data characteristics
 - application dependent
- ▶ Incorporate additional analysis
 - Consider sensitivity/robustness of optimum
 - Include response characterization
 - Differentiate the global optima or between multiple optima
 - Efficiently explore the space (particularly when given a small computing budget)
 - Try adaptive scaling

Collaborators

- ▶ Cheryl Lam
- ▶ Brian Owens
- ▶ Robert Mariano
- ▶ Travis Deyle
- ▶ Chuck Embree