RAVEN Workshop

Multi-Step Input Reduction

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Discussion Points

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Overview



Overview: Uncertainty Quantification

Benefits:

- Quantity of Interest Variance
- Failure Probabilities
- Limit Surface Construction
- Design of Experiment



Overview: Session Goal

Reduce high-dimension input spaces

- Use PCA to eliminate correlated inputs
- Use sensitivity to eliminate low-impact inputs
- Accurate UQ on a reduced input space



Overview: Assumptions

- · Simulation codes are expensive to run
- All inputs are initially perturbable
- Saving time and money is good



Motivations



Motivations: Sampling Strategies

Two classes of forward sampling strategies in RAVEN:

- Structured (Orthogonal Grids, Limit Surface, Latin Hypercube)
- Unstructured (Monte Carlo)



Motivations: Unstructured Sampling

Traditional Monte Carlo sampling

- · Agnostic of Dimensionality
- Consistent, but slow convergence



Motivations: Structured Sampling

RAVEN has several structured solvers

- Orthogonal Grids
- Sparse Grid
- Stratified
- Limit Surface Search

All of these suffer from the Curse of Dimensionality



Motivations: Proposed Solution

Remove unnecessary input dimensions

- Correlated inputs have redundancy
- · Low-impact inputs aren't useful to perturb

Perform UQ on reduced space



Methods



Methods: Procedure Overview

- (optional) Benchmark original problem
- Perform PCA on original input space
- Truncate to essential latent variables
- Perform global sensitivity analysis
- Truncate latent variables to exclude non-essential



Methods: Principal Component Analysis



Methods: Principal Component Analysis

Used to orthogonalize input space Represent input space as sum of "latent" variables *L*

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{Q} \cdot \mathbf{L},\tag{1}$$

where

- **M** is the vector of original variables, $|M| \times 1$,
- **Q** is the PCA transformation matrix, $|M| \times |L|$,
- **L** is the vector of latent variables, $|L| \times 1$

All L are distributed as standard normal distributions



Methods: Principal Component Analysis

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{Q} \cdot \mathbf{L},\tag{2}$$

Perform eigenvalue decomposition of covariance matrix and rank eigenvalues Truncate latent variables at desirable eigenvalue



Methods: PCA in RAVEN

Add transformation to Sampler:

```
<Samplers>
<MonteCarlo name='mc'>
... TODO add variables with dimensions
</arranglesTransformation distribution='MultivariateNormalReduction'>
<a href="https://www.news.com/distribution='MultivariateNormalReduction'>
<a href="https://www.news.com/distribution='MultivariateNormalReduction'>
<a href="https://www.news.com/distribution='MultivariateNormalReduction'>
<a href="https://www.news.com/distribution='MultivariateNormalReduction'>
<a href="https://www.news.com/distribution='MultivariateNormalReduction'>
<a href="https://www.news.com/distribution='MultivariateNormalReduction'>
<a href="https://www.news.com/distribution='Multivaria
```



Methods: PCA in RAVEN

Use a PostProcessor to extract the rankings PostProcessor

Step

```
<Steps>
  <PostProcessor name='TODO'>
  </PostProcessor>
</Steps>
```

Use results from file TODO to pick PCA truncation



Methods: PCA in RAVEN

Once reduction level is decided, change sampler truncation

```
<Samplers>
<MonteCarlo name='mc'>
   ... TODO add variables with dimensions
   <variablesTransformation distribution='MultivariateNormalReduction'>
        <latentVariables>y1, y2, y3, y4</latentVariables>
        <manifestVariables>x1, x2, x3, x4, x5, x6, x7</manifestVariables>
        <method>pca</method>
   </MonteCarlo>
</Samplers>
```



Now that we've reduced the input, we can do global sensitivity analysis

- Pearson Correlation Coefficients
- Spearman Rank Coefficients
- Sobol Sensitivity Coefficients

Pearson and Spearman can be sampled using forward samplers Linear Sobol expansion often more efficient (1 run per latent variable)



Pearson Coefficients

- Global correlation between dimensions
- Can be input-input, input-output, or output-output
- Can be calculated using most RAVEN Samplers



More on Sobol sampler and HDMRRom in Collocation workshop! Sobol sampler

```
<Samplers>
<Sobol name='sobol'>
... TODO add variables with dimensions
<ROM class='Models' type='HDMRRom'>rom</ROM>
<variablesTransformation distribution='MultivariateNormalReduction'>
<latentVariables>y1,y2,y3,y4</latentVariables>
<manifestVariables>x1,x2,x3,x4,x5,x6,x7</manifestVariables>
<method>pca</method>
</Sobol>
</Samplers>
```



HDMRRom

ROM Output



Steps



Output from ROM



Methods: Twice-Reduced Analysis

Change dimensions in Sampler to prioritize

TODO sampler



Methods: Twice-Reduced Analysis

Now what?

- Make a ROM
- · Perform surrogate statistics sampling
- · Compute limit surface on surrogate



Full Example

Example case: Cross Section Model

- 308 Correlated Cross Sections (SCALE)
- Simulation model is polynomial combinations
- PCA Reduction: 308 to 50
- Sensitivity Reduction: 50 to 9

See included examples:

- Original Monte Carlo benchmark: run_mc_orig.xml
- PCA reduction: run_mc_pca.xml
- PCA output: first/TODO
- Sensitivity reduction: run_mc2_[#].xml
- Sensitivity output: first/sobol_dump.xml
- ROM with twice-reduced space: sc_td[#].xml
- Twice-reduced output: td_[#]_dump.xml



Full Example: Results

TODO RESULTS PLOTS