



# Sacado: Automatic Differentiation Tools for C++ Codes

Eric Phipps and David Gay

Sandia National Laboratories

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# What is Automatic Differentiation (AD)?

- Technique to compute analytic derivatives without hand-coding the derivative computation
- How does it work -- freshman calculus
  - Computations are composition of simple operations (+, \*, sin(), etc...) with known derivatives
  - Derivatives computed line-by-line, combined via chain rule
- Derivatives accurate as original computation
  - No finite-difference truncation errors
- Provides analytic derivatives without the time and effort of hand-coding them

$$y = \sin(e^x + x \log x), \quad x = 2$$

$$x \leftarrow 2$$

$$t \leftarrow e^x$$

$$u \leftarrow \log x$$

$$v \leftarrow xu$$

$$w \leftarrow t + v$$

$$y \leftarrow \sin w$$

$x$	$\frac{d}{dx}$
2.000	1.000
7.389	7.389
0.301	0.500
0.602	1.301
7.991	8.690
0.991	-1.188



# Sacado: AD Tools for C++ Codes

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- Sacado provides several modes of Automatic Differentiation (AD)
  - Forward (Jacobians, Jacobian-vector products, ...)
  - Reverse (Gradients, Jacobian-transpose-vector products, ...)
  - Taylor (High-order univariate Taylor series)
- Sacado implements AD via operator overloading and C++ templating
  - Expression templates for OO efficiency
  - Application code templating for easy incorporation
- Designed for use in large-scale C++ codes
  - Apply AD at “element-level”
  - Very successful in Charon application code
  - `Sacado::FEApp` example demonstrates approach
- Sacado provides other useful utilities
  - Scalar flop counting (Ross Bartlett)
  - Scalar parameter library
  - Template utilities



# The Usual Suspects

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- Configure options
  - enable-sacado — Enables Sacado at Trilinos top-level
  - enable-sacado-tests, --enable-tests — Enables unit, regression, and performance tests
    - with-cppunit-prefix=[path] — Path to CppUnit for unit tests
    - with-adolc=[path] — Enables Taylor polynomial unit tests with ADOL-C
  - enable-sacado-examples, --enable-examples — Enables examples
    - nox/examples/epetra/LOCA\_Sacado\_FEApp — Continuation example using Sacado::FEApp 1D finite element application
- Mailing lists
  - [Sacado-announce@software.sandia.gov](mailto:Sacado-announce@software.sandia.gov), [Sacado-checkins@software.sandia.gov](mailto:Sacado-checkins@software.sandia.gov),  
[Sacado-developers@software.sandia.gov](mailto:Sacado-developers@software.sandia.gov), [Sacado-regression@software.sandia.gov](mailto:Sacado-regression@software.sandia.gov),  
[Sacado-users@software.sandia.gov](mailto:Sacado-users@software.sandia.gov)
- Bugzilla: <http://software.sandia.gov/bugzilla>
- Bonsai: <http://software.sandia.gov/bonsai/cvsqueryform.cgi>
- Web: <http://software.sandia.gov/Trilinos/packages/sacado> (not much there yet)
- Doxygen documentation (not all that useful)
- Examples are best way to learn how to use Sacado



## sacado/example/dfad\_example.cpp

```
#include "Sacado.hpp"

// The function to differentiate
template <typename ScalarT>
ScalarT func(const ScalarT& a, const ScalarT& b, const ScalarT& c) {
    ScalarT r = c*std::log(b+1.)/std::sin(a);

    return r;
}

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    double a = std::atan(1.0);           // pi/4
    double b = 2.0;
    double c = 3.0;
    int num_deriv = 2;                  // Number of independent variables

    // Fad objects
    Sacado::Fad::DFad<double> afad(num_deriv, 0, a); // First (0) indep. var
    Sacado::Fad::DFad<double> bfad(num_deriv, 1, b); // Second (1) indep. var
    Sacado::Fad::DFad<double> cfad(c);              // Passive variable
    Sacado::Fad::DFad<double> rfad;                  // Result

    // Compute function
    double r = func(a, b, c);

    // Compute function and derivative with AD
    rfad = func(afad, bfad, cfad);

    // Extract value and derivatives
    double r_ad = rfad.val();           // r
    double drda_ad = rfad.dx(0);       // dr/da
    double drdb_ad = rfad.dx(1);       // dr/db
```



# Differentiating Element-Based Codes

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- Global residual computation (ignoring boundary computations):

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^N Q_i^T e_{k_i}(P_i x)$$

- Jacobian computation:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \sum_{i=1}^N Q_i^T J_{k_i} P_i, \quad J_{k_i} = \frac{\partial e_{k_i}}{\partial x_i}, \quad x_i = P_i x$$

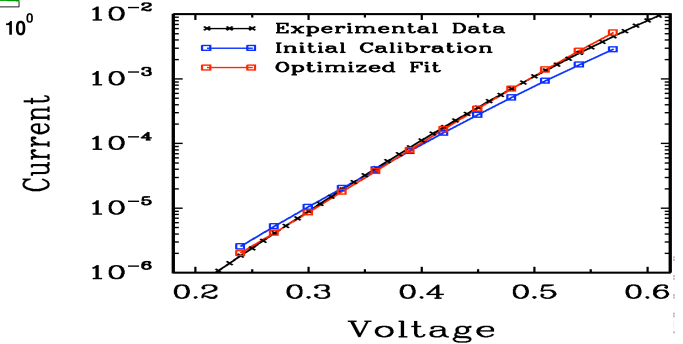
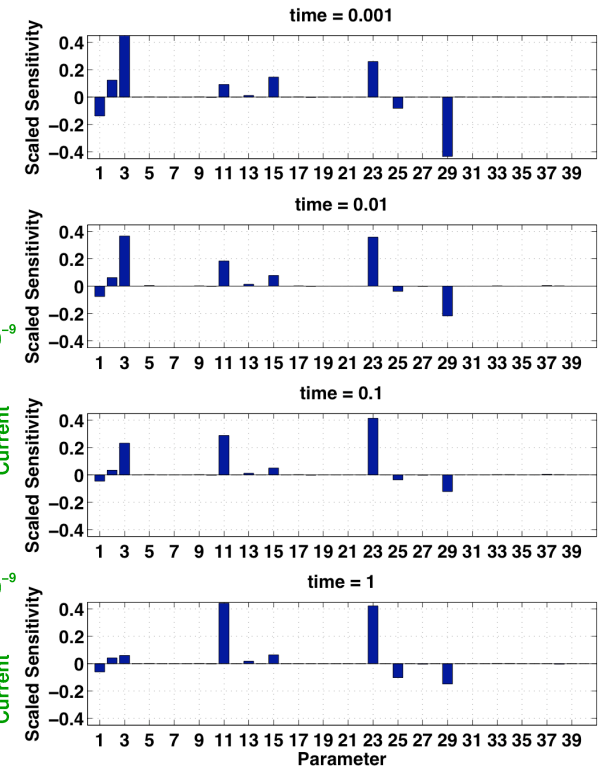
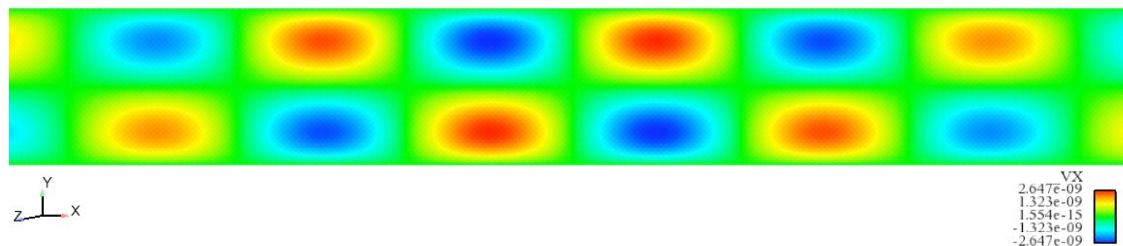
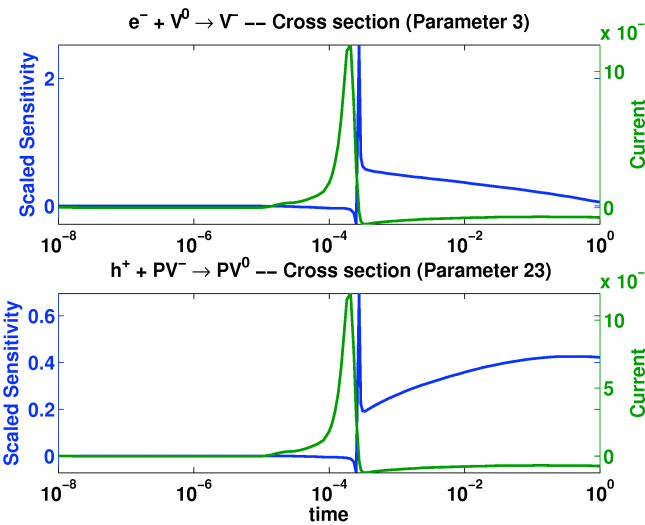
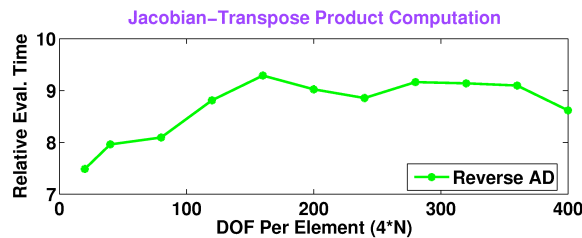
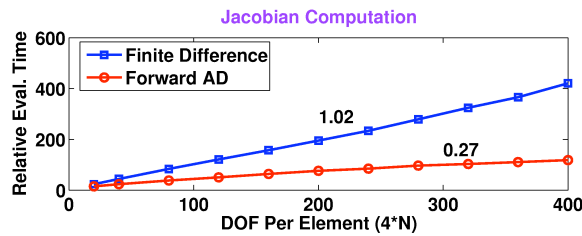
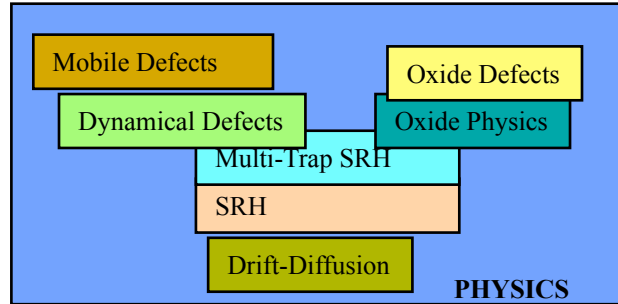
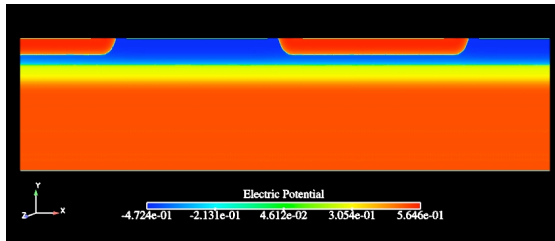
- Jacobian-transpose product computation:

$$w^T \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \sum_{i=1}^N (Q_i w)^T J_{k_i} P_i$$

- Hybrid symbolic/AD procedure
  - Element-level derivatives computed via AD
  - Exactly the same as how you would do this “manually”
  - Avoids parallelization issues



# Impacts of AD in Charon





## Where Sacado is going in the future

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- Documentation
  - Website, tutorials, papers, etc...
- Performance improvements
  - Expression level reverse-mode (Sacado : : ELRFad)
- Leveraging AD technology for intrusive uncertainty quantification
  - Polynomial chaos expansions via operator overloading
- Impacting more applications
  - Using Sacado is more about software engineering than AD
- SESS presentation 11/13/07
  - More in-depth tutorial on using Sacado in applications