

Integrated Optimization Platform

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www.ung.si/si/raziskave/vecfazni-procesi/

This is presentation of plans for integrated optimization platform jointly developed in COBIK and UNG, which will also be used to support the UNG-StoreSteel project.

Why Optimization is Important?

Industrial use of simulations:

- Improvement of Current Processes & Designs
- Virtual Prototyping
 - Optimization used in parameter identification

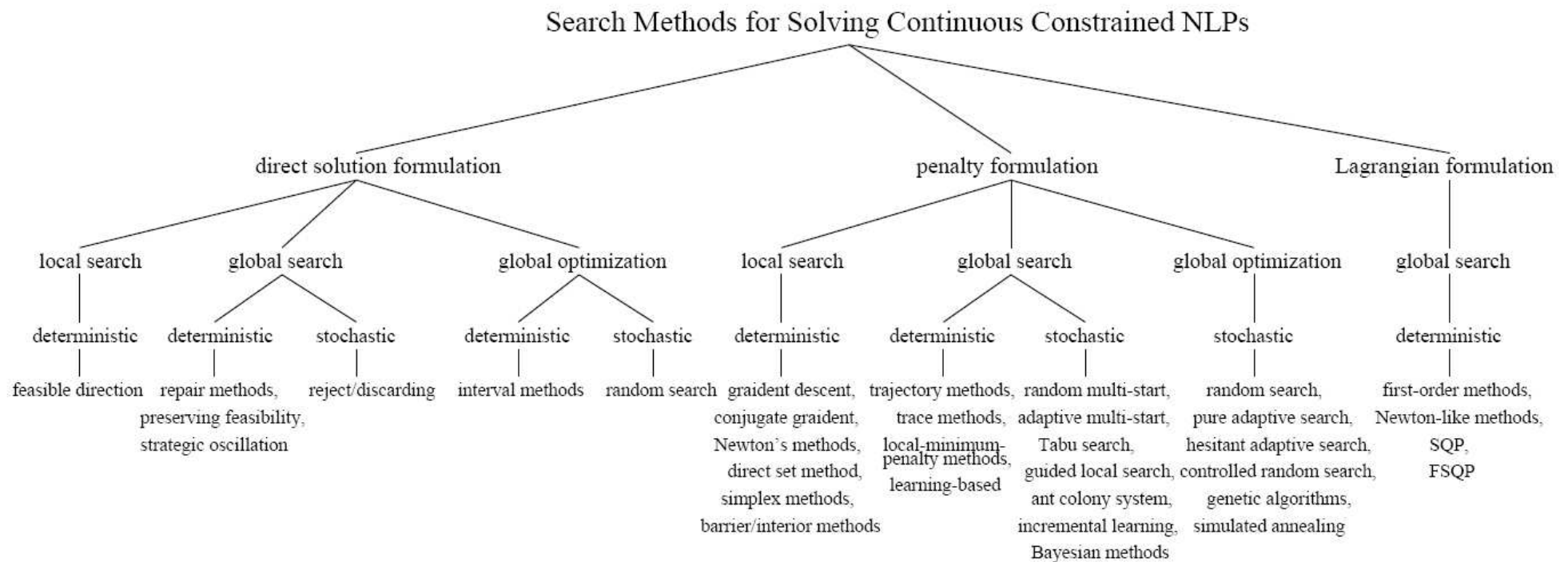
Development of numerical models:

- Experimental Validation
 - Inverse identification of model parameters

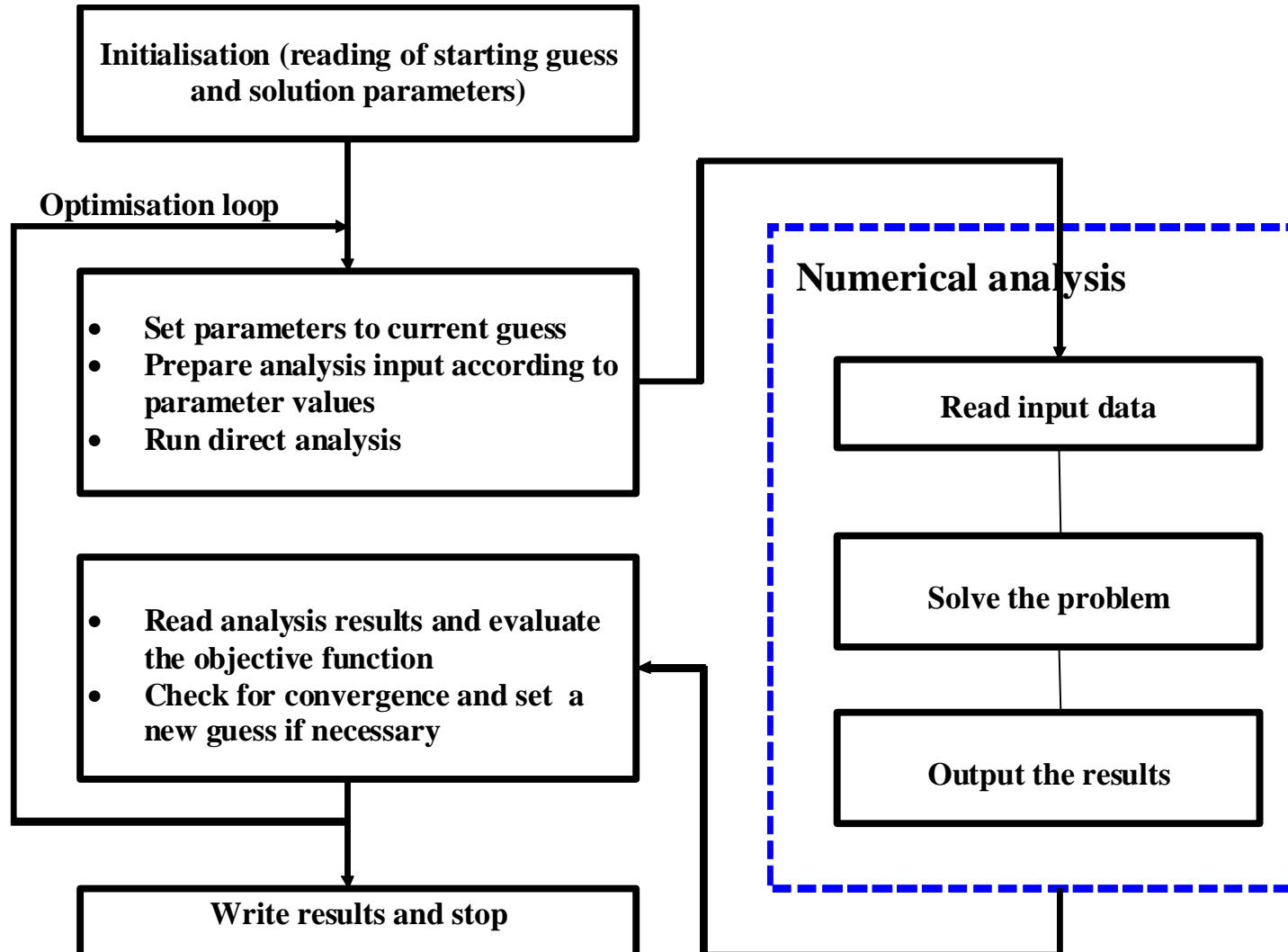
Optimization Problems – Formulation & Algorithms

minimise $f(\mathbf{x}), \quad \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$
 subject to $c_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0, \quad i \in I$
 and $c_j(\mathbf{x}) = 0, \quad j \in E,$
 where $l_k \leq x_k \leq u_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n.$

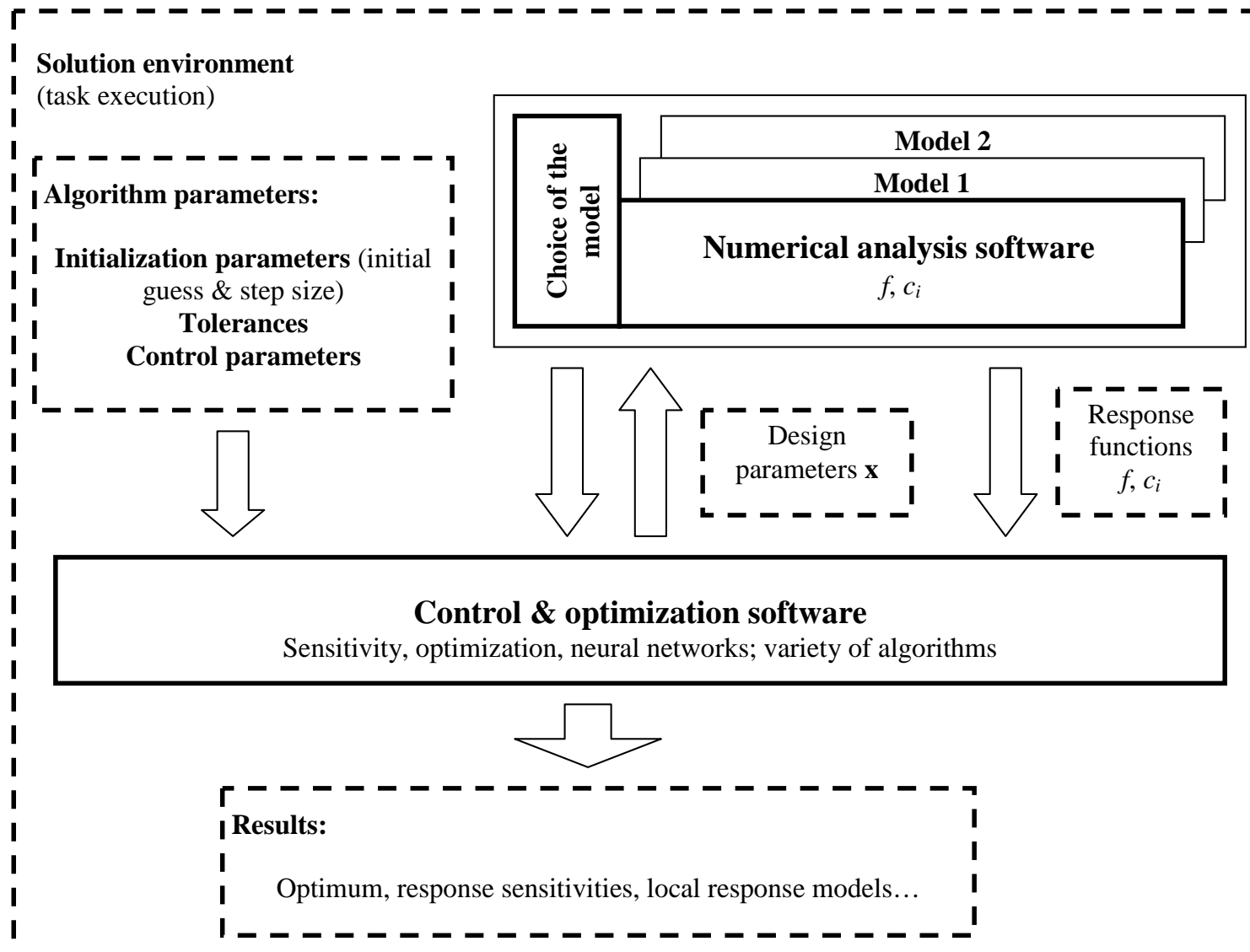
• Classification of optimization algorithms:



Optimization Problems – Solution Scheme



Integrated Optimization Platform



File Format for Data Exchange

Analysis input:

```
{ { p1, p2, ... }, { reqcalcobj, reqcalcconstr, reqcalcgradobj,  
    reqcalcgradconstr }, cd }
```

Analysis output file:

```
{  
  { p1, p2 ... },  
  {  
    calcobj, obj,  
    calcconstr, { constr1, constr2, ... },  
    calcgradobj, { dobjdp1, dobjdp2, ... },  
    calcgradconstr,  
    {  
      { dconstr1dp1, dconstr1dp2, ... },  
      { dconstr2dp1, dconstr2dp2, ... },  
      ...  
    },  
    errorcode  
  },  
  { reqcalcobj, reqcalcconstr, reqcalcgradobj, reqcalcgradconstr }  
  < , { ind1, ind2, ... }, { coef1, coef2, ... }, defdata >  
}
```



THE IDEA OF UNIFIED SIMULATION FRAMEWORK

Interactions with Simulation Development

- **Definition of response functions**
- **Data exchange**
- **Model control (e.g. coarse/fine models)**
- **Model adjustment**
 - **For smoothness of response**
 - **Differentiation of numerical models**
- **Investigation of problem characteristics**

Conclusion:

- **Optimization depends on fitness of simulation software**

Simulation Software: Current State:

- **Several independent development threads**
- **Each simulation code developed for specific purpose**
- **Modularity & extensibility usually not a primary issue**
- **Remarkable achievements made in narrow areas**

Drawbacks

- **Duplication of work**
- **Expensive to maintain**
- **Difficult to extend & increase complexity**
- **Weak development potential per software unit**
- **Short lifetime (overall consequence)**

Alternative Way: Unified Simulation Framework

Impulses:

- **Industrial demands for solving complex problems**
 - Multiphysics
 - Multiphase
 - Multiscale
 - Multibody, with contact interactions
 - Complex 3D geometries
- **Academic work in the field becomes increasingly multidisciplinary**
- **Increased complexity is reflected in Ph.D. subjects**

Motivation:

- **To alleviate drawbacks of the current approach**

Great Advantage: Huge Human Potential

3 Ph.D. students can be actively involved within next 6 months

- **Large amount of useful work can be done by this potential**
- **We must ensure that students will benefit from their involvement**
 - Solid framework with extensive base libraries
 - Environment for testing how new methods work in practice
 - Added value to Ph.D. thesis

Current State

- **Decision is being made with regard to development platform**
- **Establishing working conditions**
 - Equipment & infrastructure (network, etc.)
 - Workspace
- **Organization is roughly planned but must be elaborated**
 - Depends on a number of agreements

Plans

- **Relevant decisions can be made in 2-3 months**
 - We need to discuss this within project teams
- **Proof of concept possible by summer**
- **In 1 year we should catch up with current dynamics of work**
 - Work should concentrate on the new framework as much as possible

Organization of Work

- **Basic framework is set up by a small team**
 - Simple example solved (heat conduction, then coupling of fluid flow & conduction)
 - Cleaning of code
 - Elaboration of design
 - Broader discussion of concepts, code review, etc.
- **Incorporation of others:**
 - Introductory tasks (solution of isolated problems under supervision)
 - Introduction to the code
 - Work under supervision
 - Independent work (but coordinated)