CME 345: MODEL REDUCTION

Proper Orthogonal Decomposition (POD)

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Outline

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{w}(t) &= \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{w}(t), t) \\ \mathbf{y}(t) &= \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{w}(t), t) \\ \mathbf{w}(0) &= \mathbf{w}_0 \end{aligned}$$

- $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^N$: vector of state variables
- $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^q$: vector of output variables (typically $q \ll N$)
- $\mathbf{f}(\cdot, \cdot) \in \mathbb{R}^N$: together with $\dfrac{d}{dt}\mathbf{w}(t)$, defines the high-dimensional system of equations

- Consider a fixed initial condition $\mathbf{w}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N$
- Associated state trajectory for the time-interval $[0, \mathcal{T}]$

$$\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{w}} = \{\mathbf{w}(t)\}_{0 \le t \le \mathcal{T}}$$

- The POD method seeks an orthogonal projector $\mathbf{\Pi}_{\mathbf{V},\mathbf{V}}$ of fixed rank k that minimizes the **integrated projection error**

$$\int_0^{\mathcal{T}} \|\mathbf{w}(t) - \mathbf{\Pi}_{\mathbf{V},\mathbf{V}}\mathbf{w}(t)\|_2^2 \, dt = \int_0^{\mathcal{T}} \|\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{V}^\perp}(t)\|_2^2 dt = \|\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{V}^\perp}\|^2 = J(\mathbf{\Pi}_{\mathbf{V},\mathbf{V}})$$

Theorem

Let $\hat{\mathbf{K}} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$ *be the real, symmetric, positive semi-definite matrix defined as*

$$\hat{\mathbf{K}} = \int_0^{T} \mathbf{w}(t)\mathbf{w}(t)^T dt$$

Let $\hat{\lambda}_1 \geq \hat{\lambda}_2 \geq \cdots \geq \hat{\lambda}_N \geq 0$ *denote the ordered eigenvalues of* $\hat{\mathbf{K}}$ *and* $\hat{\phi}_i \in \mathbb{R}^N,\ i = 1, \cdots, N$ *their associated eigenvectors*

$$\hat{\mathbf{K}}\hat{\phi}_i = \hat{\lambda}_i \hat{\phi}_i,\ i = 1, \cdots, N$$

Assume that $\hat{\lambda}_k > \hat{\lambda}_{k+1}$
The subspace $\hat{\mathcal{V}} = range(\hat{\mathbf{V}})$ *minimizing* $J(\mathbf{\Pi}_{\mathbf{V},\mathbf{V}})$ *is the invariant subspace of* $\hat{\mathbf{K}}$ *associated with the eigenvalues* $\hat{\lambda}_1, \cdots, \hat{\lambda}_k$

- Solving the eigenvalue problem $\hat{\mathbf{K}}\hat{\phi}_i = \hat{\lambda}_i\hat{\phi}_i$ is in general computationally intractable because: (1) the dimension N of the matrix $\hat{\mathbf{K}}$ is usually large, (2) this matrix is usually dense
- However, the state data is typically available under the form of discrete "snapshot" vectors

$$\{\mathbf{w}(t_i)\}_{i=1}^{N_{\text{snap}}}$$

- In this case, $\int_0^T \mathbf{w}(t)\mathbf{w}(t)^T dt$ can be approximated using a quadrature rule as follows

$$\mathbf{K} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{snap}}} \alpha_i \, \mathbf{w}(t_i)\mathbf{w}(t_i)^T$$

where $\alpha_i, \;\; i = 1, \cdots, N_{\text{snap}}$ are the quadrature weights

- Let $\mathbf{S} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N_{\text{snap}}}$ denote the snapshot matrix defined as follows

$$\mathbf{S} = \left[\sqrt{\alpha_1}\mathbf{w}(t_1) \quad \dots \quad \sqrt{\alpha_{N_{\text{snap}}}}\mathbf{w}(t_{N_{\text{snap}}}) \right]$$

- It follows that

$$\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{S}^T$$

- Note that $\mathbf{K}$ is still a large-scale N-by-N matrix

- Note also that the non-zero eigenvalues of the matrix $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{S}^T \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$ are the same as those of the matrix $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{S}^T\mathbf{S} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_{\text{snap}} \times N_{\text{snap}}}$
- Since usually $N_{\text{snap}} \ll N$, it is more economical to solve instead the symmetric eigenvalue problem

$$\mathbf{R}\boldsymbol{\psi}_i = \lambda_i \boldsymbol{\psi}_i, \quad i = 1, \cdots, N_{\text{snap}}$$

- Note that if $\mathbf{S}$ is ill-conditioned, then $\mathbf{R}$ is worse conditioned
  - $\kappa_2(\mathbf{S}) = \sqrt{\kappa_2(\mathbf{S}^T\mathbf{S})}$
  - hence

$$\kappa_2(\mathbf{R}) = \kappa_2(\mathbf{S})^2$$

- If $\text{rank}(\mathbf{R}) = r$, then the first r POD modes ϕ_i are given by

$$\phi_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_i}} \mathbf{S} \psi_i, \quad i = 1, \cdots, r$$

- Let $\mathbf{\Phi} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 & \dots & \phi_r \end{bmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{\Psi} = \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1 & \dots & \psi_r \end{bmatrix}$ with $\mathbf{\Psi}^T \mathbf{\Psi} = \mathbf{I}_r \Longrightarrow \mathbf{\Phi} = \mathbf{S} \mathbf{\Psi} \mathbf{\Lambda}^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ where

$$\mathbf{\Lambda} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & (0) \\ & \ddots & \\ (0) & & \lambda_r \end{bmatrix}$$

- $\mathbf{R} \psi_i = \lambda_i \psi_i, \quad i = 1, \cdots, N_{\text{snap}} \Rightarrow \mathbf{\Psi}^T \mathbf{R} \mathbf{\Psi} = \mathbf{\Psi}^T \mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S} \mathbf{\Psi} = \mathbf{\Lambda}$
- Hence $\mathbf{\Phi}^T \mathbf{K} \mathbf{\Phi} = \mathbf{\Lambda}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{\Psi}^T \mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S} \mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S} \mathbf{\Psi} \mathbf{\Lambda}^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \mathbf{\Lambda}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{\Psi}^T \mathbf{\Psi} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{\Lambda}^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \mathbf{\Lambda}$
- Since the columns of $\mathbf{\Phi}$ are the eigenvectors of $\mathbf{K}$ ordered by decreasing eigenvalues, the optimal orthogonal basis of size $k \leq r$ is

$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{\Phi}_k & \mathbf{\Phi}_{r-k} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_k \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{\Phi}_k$$

- Parseval's theorem[1] (the Fourier transform is unitary)

$$\lim_{\mathcal{T}\to\infty} \frac{1}{\mathcal{T}} \int_{-\frac{\mathcal{T}}{2}}^{\frac{\mathcal{T}}{2}} \|\mathbf{V}^T\mathbf{w}(t)\|_2^2 \, dt = \lim_{\mathcal{T},\,\Omega\to\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\mathcal{T}} \int_{-\Omega}^{\Omega} \|\mathcal{F}\left[\mathbf{V}^T\mathbf{w}(t)\right]\|_2^2 \, d\omega$$

where $\mathcal{F}[\mathbf{w}(t)] = \mathcal{W}(\omega)$ is the Fourier transform of $\mathbf{w}(t)$

- Consequence

$$\mathbf{V}^T \left(\lim_{\mathcal{T}\to\infty} \frac{1}{\mathcal{T}} \int_{-\frac{\mathcal{T}}{2}}^{\frac{\mathcal{T}}{2}} \mathbf{w}(t)\mathbf{w}(t)^T dt \right) \mathbf{V}$$

$$= \mathbf{V}^T \left(\lim_{\mathcal{T},\,\Omega\to\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\mathcal{T}} \int_{-\Omega}^{\Omega} \mathcal{W}(\omega)\mathcal{W}(\omega)^* d\omega \right) \mathbf{V}$$

(Proof: see Homework assignment #2)

[1] Rayleigh's energy theorem, Plancherel's theorem

- Let $\widetilde{\mathbf{K}}$ denote the analog to $\mathbf{K}$ in the frequency domain

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{K}} = \int_{-\Omega}^{\Omega} \mathcal{W}(\omega)\mathcal{W}(\omega)^* d\omega \approx \sum_{i=-N_{\text{snap}}^{\mathbb{C}}}^{N_{\text{snap}}^{\mathbb{C}}} \alpha_i \mathcal{W}(\omega_i)\mathcal{W}(\omega_i)^*$$

- The corresponding snapshot matrix for $\omega_{-i} = -\omega_i$ is

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{S}} = \Big[\sqrt{\alpha_0}\mathcal{W}(\omega_0) \quad \sqrt{2\alpha_1}\mathrm{Re}\left(\mathcal{W}(\omega_1)\right) \quad \dots \quad \sqrt{2\alpha_{N_{snap}^{\mathbb{C}}}}\mathrm{Re}\left(\mathcal{W}(\omega_{N_{snap}^{\mathbb{C}}})\right)$$
$$\sqrt{2\alpha_1}\mathrm{Im}\left(\mathcal{W}(\omega_1)\right) \quad \dots \quad \sqrt{2\alpha_{N_{snap}^{\mathbb{C}}}}\mathrm{Im}\left(\mathcal{W}(\omega_{N_{snap}^{\mathbb{C}}})\right) \Big]$$

- It follows that

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{K}} = \widetilde{\mathbf{S}}\widetilde{\mathbf{S}}^T \qquad \widetilde{\mathbf{R}} = \widetilde{\mathbf{S}}^T\widetilde{\mathbf{S}} = \widetilde{\mathbf{\Psi}}\widetilde{\mathbf{\Lambda}}\widetilde{\mathbf{\Psi}}^T$$
$$\widetilde{\mathbf{\Phi}} = \widetilde{\mathbf{S}}\widetilde{\mathbf{\Psi}}\widetilde{\mathbf{\Lambda}}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \qquad \widetilde{\mathbf{V}} = \begin{bmatrix} \widetilde{\mathbf{\Phi}}_k & \widetilde{\mathbf{\Phi}}_{N-r} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_k \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} = \widetilde{\mathbf{\Phi}}_k$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{w}(t), t) &= \mathbf{A}\mathbf{w}(t) + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}(t) \\ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{w}(t), t) &= \mathbf{C}\mathbf{w}(t) + \mathbf{D}\mathbf{u}(t) \end{aligned}$$

- Single input case: $p = 1 \Rightarrow \mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^N$
- Time trajectory

$$\mathbf{w}(t) = e^{\mathbf{A}t}\mathbf{w}_0 + \int_0^t e^{\mathbf{A}(t-\tau)}\mathbf{B}u(\tau)d\tau$$

- Snapshots in the time-domain for an impulse input $u(t) = \delta(t)$ and zero initial condition

$$\mathbf{w}(t_i) = e^{\mathbf{A}t_i}\mathbf{B},\ \ t_i \geq 0$$

- In the frequency domain, the LTI system can be written as

$$j\omega_l\mathcal{W} = \mathbf{A}\mathcal{W} + \mathbf{B},\ \ \omega_l \geq 0$$

and the associated **snapshots** are $\mathcal{W}(\omega_l) = (j\omega_l\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{B}$

- How to sample the frequency domain?
  - approximate time trajectory for a zero initial condition

$$\mathbf{\Pi}_{\widetilde{\mathbf{V}},\widetilde{\mathbf{V}}}\mathbf{w}(t) = \widetilde{\mathbf{V}}\widetilde{\mathbf{V}}^T \int_0^t e^{\mathbf{A}(t-\tau)}\mathbf{B}u(\tau)d\tau$$

  - low-dimensional solution is accurate if the corresponding error is small — that is

$$\|\mathbf{w}(t) - \mathbf{\Pi}_{\widetilde{\mathbf{V}},\widetilde{\mathbf{V}}}\mathbf{w}(t)\| = \|(\mathbf{I} - \widetilde{\mathbf{V}}\widetilde{\mathbf{V}}^T)\int_0^t e^{\mathbf{A}(t-\tau)}\mathbf{B}u(\tau)d\tau\|$$

    is small, which depends on the frequency content of $u(\tau)$
    $\Longrightarrow$ the sampled frequency band should contain the dominant frequencies of $u(\tau)$

- Given $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times M}$, there exist 2 **orthogonal** matrices $\mathbf{U} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$ ($\mathbf{U}^T\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{I}_N$) and $\mathbf{Z} \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times M}$ ($\mathbf{Z}^T\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{I}_M$) such that

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{Z}^T$$

  where $\boldsymbol{\Sigma} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times M}$ has diagonal entries

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{ii} = \sigma_i$$

  satisfying

$$\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \cdots \geq \sigma_{\min(N,M)} \geq 0$$

  and zero entries everywhere else

- $\{\sigma_i\}_{i=1}^{\min(N,M)}$ are the **singular values** of $\mathbf{A}$, and the columns of $\mathbf{U}$ and $\mathbf{Z}$ are the **left and right singular vectors** of $\mathbf{A}$, respectively

$$\mathbf{U} = [\mathbf{u}_1 \cdots \mathbf{u}_N], \quad \mathbf{Z} = [\mathbf{z}_1 \cdots \mathbf{z}_M]$$

- The SVD of a matrix provides many useful information about it (rank, range, null space, norm,...)
  - $\{\sigma_i^2\}_{i=1}^{\min(N,M)}$ are the eigenvalues of the symmetric positive semi-definite matrices $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T$ and $\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}$
  - $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_i = \sigma_i \mathbf{u}_i, \; i = 1, \cdots, \min(N, M)$
  - $\text{rank}(\mathbf{A}) = r$, where r is the index of the **smallest non-zero singular value**
  - If $\mathbf{U}_r = [\mathbf{u}_1 \cdots \mathbf{u}_r]$ and $\mathbf{Z}_r = [\mathbf{z}_1 \cdots \mathbf{z}_r]$ denote the singular vectors associated with the non-zero singular values and $\mathbf{U}_{N-r} = [\mathbf{u}_{r+1} \cdots \mathbf{u}_N]$ and $\mathbf{Z}_{M-r} = [\mathbf{z}_{r+1} \cdots \mathbf{z}_M]$, then
    - $\mathbf{A} = \sigma_1 \mathbf{u}_1 \mathbf{z}_1^T + \cdots + \sigma_r \mathbf{u}_r \mathbf{z}_r^T = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \sigma_i \mathbf{u}_i \mathbf{z}_i^T$
    - $\text{range}(\mathbf{A}) = \text{range}(\mathbf{U}_r)$ $\quad$ $\text{range}(\mathbf{A}^T) = \text{range}(\mathbf{Z}_r)$
    - $\text{null}(\mathbf{A}) = \text{range}(\mathbf{Z}_{M-r})$ $\quad$ $\text{null}(\mathbf{A}^T) = \text{range}(\mathbf{U}_{N-r})$

- Given $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times M}$ with $N \geq M$, **which matrix** $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times M}$ **with** $\text{rank}(\mathbf{X}) = k < r = \text{rank}(\mathbf{A})$ **minimizes** $\|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{X}\|_2$**?**

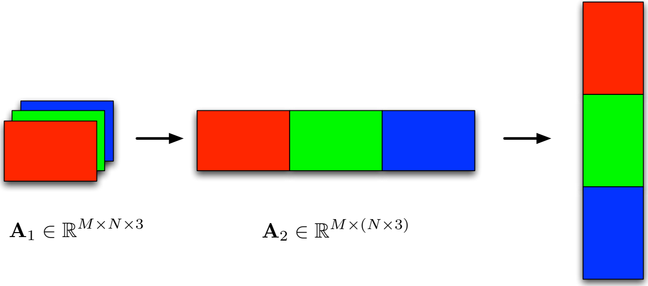
Theorem (Schmidt-Eckart-Young-Mirsky)

$$\min_{\mathbf{X},\ rank(\mathbf{X})=k} \|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{X}\|_2 = \sigma_{k+1}(\mathbf{A}), \quad \textit{if } \sigma_k(\mathbf{A}) > \sigma_{k+1}(\mathbf{A})$$

- Hence, $\mathbf{X} = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \sigma_i \mathbf{u}_i \mathbf{z}_i^T$, where $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U}\Sigma\mathbf{Z}^T$, minimizes $\|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{X}\|_2$
- This minimizer is also the unique solution of the related problem (Eckart-Young theorem)

$$\min_{\mathbf{X},\ \text{rank}(\mathbf{X})=k} \|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{X}\|_F$$

- Consider a color image in RGB representation made of M-by-N pixels (assume here that $M < N$, i.e. landscape image)
  - this image can be represented by an M-by-N-by-3 real matrix $\mathbf{A}_1$
  - $\mathbf{A}_1$ is converted to a $3N$-by-M matrix $\mathbf{A}_3$ as follows

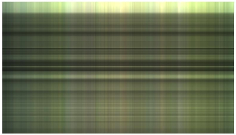


$\mathbf{A}_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{M\times N\times 3}$ $\mathbf{A}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{M\times (N\times 3)}$ $\mathbf{A}_3 = \mathbf{A}_2^T \in \mathbb{R}^{(3N)\times M}$

  - finally, $\mathbf{A}_3$ is approximated using the SVD as follows

$$\mathbf{A}_3 = \sigma_1 \mathbf{u}_1 \mathbf{z}_1^T + \cdots + \sigma_r \mathbf{u}_r \mathbf{z}_r^T = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \sigma_i \mathbf{u}_i \mathbf{z}_i^T$$

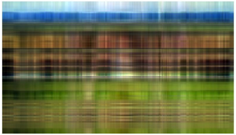
- Example: $\mathbf{A}_3 \in \mathbb{R}^{1497 \times 285}$



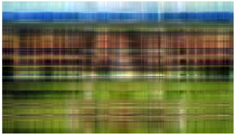
(a) rank 1

(b) rank 2

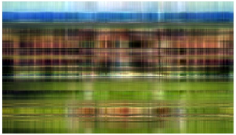
(c) rank 3



(d) rank 4



(e) rank 5



(f) rank 6


(g) rank 10


(h) rank 20


(i) rank 50


(j) rank 75


(k) rank 100


(l) rank 285

$\Longrightarrow$ The SVD can be used for **data compression**

- The discretization of the POD by the method of snapshots requires computing the eigenspectrum of $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{S}^T$

$$\mathbf{\Phi}^T \mathbf{K} \mathbf{\Phi} = \mathbf{\Phi}^T \mathbf{S}\mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{\Phi} = \mathbf{\Lambda}$$

  corresponding to its non-zero eigenvalues

- Link with the SVD of $\mathbf{S}$

$$\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{\Sigma}\mathbf{Z}^T = [\mathbf{U}_r \quad \mathbf{U}_{N-r}] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{\Sigma}_r & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z}^T$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{\Phi} &= \mathbf{U}_r \\ \mathbf{\Lambda}^{\frac{1}{2}} &= \mathbf{\Sigma}_r \end{aligned}$$

- Computing the SVD of the snapshot matrix $\mathbf{S}$ is usually preferred to computing the eigendecomposition of $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{S}^T\mathbf{S}$ because, as noted earlier

$$\kappa_2(\mathbf{R}) = \kappa_2(\mathbf{S})^2$$

- How to choose the size k of the reduced-order basis $\mathbf{V}$ obtained using the POD method
  - start from the property of the Frobenius norm of $\mathbf{S}$

$$\|\mathbf{S}\|_F = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{r} \sigma_i^2(\mathbf{S})}$$

  - consider the error measured with the Frobenius norm induced by the truncation of the POD basis

$$\|(\mathbf{I}_N - \mathbf{V}\mathbf{V}^T)\mathbf{S}\|_F = \sqrt{\sum_{i=k+1}^{r} \sigma_i^2(\mathbf{S})}$$

  - the square of the relative error gives an indication of the magnitude of the "missing" information

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{POD}}(k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} \sigma_i^2(\mathbf{S})}{\sum_{i=1}^{r} \sigma_i^2(\mathbf{S})} \Rightarrow 1 - \mathcal{E}_{\text{POD}}(k) = \frac{\sum_{i=k+1}^{r} \sigma_i^2(\mathbf{S})}{\sum_{i=1}^{r} \sigma_i^2(\mathbf{S})}$$

- How to choose the size k of the reduced-order basis $\mathbf{V}$ obtained using the POD method (continue)

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{POD}}(k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} \sigma_i^2(\mathbf{S})}{\sum_{i=1}^{r} \sigma_i^2(\mathbf{S})}$$

  - $\mathcal{E}_{\text{POD}}(k)$ represents the energy of the snapshots captured by the k first POD basis vectors
  - k is usually chosen as the minimum integer for which

$$1 - \mathcal{E}_{\text{POD}}(k) \leq \epsilon$$

    for a given tolerance $0 < \epsilon < 1$ (for instance $\epsilon = 0.1\%$)
  - this criterion originates from turbulence applications

- Recall the model reduction error components

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{E}_{\text{ROM}}(t) &= \mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{V}^\perp}(t) + \mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{V}}(t)\\ &= \left(\mathbf{I}_N - \mathbf{\Pi}_{\mathbf{V},\mathbf{V}}\right)\mathbf{w}(t) + \mathbf{V}\left(\mathbf{V}^T\mathbf{w}(t) - \mathbf{q}(t)\right)\end{aligned}$$

  - denote $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ROM}}^{\text{snap}} = [\mathcal{E}_{\text{ROM}}(t_1) \quad \cdots \quad \mathcal{E}_{\text{ROM}}(t_{N_{\text{snap}}})]$
  - $\|[\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{V}^\perp}(t_1) \quad \cdots \quad \mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{V}^\perp}(t_{N_{\text{snap}}})]\|_F = \sqrt{\sum_{i=k+1}^{r} \sigma_i^2(\mathbf{S})}$
  - hence

$$1 - \mathcal{E}_{\text{POD}}(k) = \frac{\|[\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{V}^\perp}(t_1) \quad \cdots \quad \mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{V}^\perp}(t_{N_{\text{snap}}})]\|_F^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{r} \sigma_i^2(\mathbf{S})}$$

    and

$$1 - \mathcal{E}_{\text{POD}}(k) \leq \frac{\|\mathcal{E}_{\text{ROM}}^{\text{snap}}\|_F^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{r} \sigma_i^2(\mathbf{S})}$$

  - note that the energy criterion is valid only for the sampled snapshots

- Consider the **parametrized steady** system of equations

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{w};\boldsymbol{\mu}) = \mathbf{0},\ \ \boldsymbol{\mu} \in \mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$$

- The goal is to build a reduced-order model for the solution

$$\mathbf{w}(\boldsymbol{\mu}) \approx \mathbf{V}\mathbf{q}(\boldsymbol{\mu}),\ \ \boldsymbol{\mu} \in \mathcal{D}$$

- How do we build a **global reduced-order basis V** that can capture the solution in the entire parameter domain $\mathcal{D}$?

- **Lagrange basis**

$$\mathbf{V} \subset \text{span}\left\{\mathbf{w}\left(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(1)}\right), \cdots, \mathbf{w}\left(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(s)}\right)\right\} \Rightarrow N_{\text{snap}} = s$$

- **Hermite basis**

$$\mathbf{V} \subset \text{span}\left\{\mathbf{w}\left(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(1)}\right), \frac{\partial \mathbf{w}}{\partial \mu_1}\left(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(1)}\right), \cdots, \mathbf{w}\left(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(2)}\right), \cdots, \frac{\partial \mathbf{w}}{\partial \mu_d}\left(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(s)}\right)\right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow N_{\text{snap}} = s \times (d+1)$$

- **Taylor basis**

$$\mathbf{V} \subset \text{span}\left\{\mathbf{w}\left(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(1)}\right), \frac{\partial \mathbf{w}}{\partial \mu_1}\left(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(1)}\right), \cdots, \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{w}}{\partial \mu_1^2}\left(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(1)}\right), \cdots, \frac{\partial^q \mathbf{w}}{\partial \mu_d^q}\left(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(1)}\right)\right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow N_{\text{snap}} = 1 + d + \frac{d(d+1)}{2} + \cdots + \frac{(d+q-1)!}{(d-1)!q!} = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \frac{(d+i-1)!}{(d-1)!i!}$$

- How do we choose the s samples $\left\{\mathbf{w}\left(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(1)}\right), \cdots, \mathbf{w}\left(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(s)}\right)\right\}$?
- The samples location will determine the accuracy of the resulting ROM in the entire parameter domain $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$
- Possible approaches
  - Uniform sampling for moderate dimensional spaces ($d \leq 5$)
  - Latin Hypercube sampling for higher dimensional spaces
  - Goal-oriented greedy sampling that exploits the accuracy of the ROM

- Ideally, for a given ROM, one would like to add additional samples $\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(i)}$ at the locations of the parameter space where the ROM is the most inaccurate:

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(i)} = \underset{\boldsymbol{\mu} \in \mathcal{D}}{\operatorname{argmax}} \, \|\mathcal{E}_{\text{ROM}}(\boldsymbol{\mu})\| = \underset{\boldsymbol{\mu} \in \mathcal{D}}{\operatorname{argmax}} \, \|\mathbf{w}(\boldsymbol{\mu}) - \mathbf{V}\mathbf{q}(\boldsymbol{\mu})\|$$

- $\mathbf{q}(\boldsymbol{\mu})$ can be efficiently computed
- $\mathbf{w}(\boldsymbol{\mu})$ is however expensive $\Rightarrow$ intractable approach
- Idea: use instead a cheap **a posteriori** error estimator
  - Option 1: error bound

$$\|\mathcal{E}_{\text{ROM}}(\boldsymbol{\mu})\| \leq \Delta(\boldsymbol{\mu})$$

  - Option 2: error indicator based on the residual norm (when it can be evaluated cheaply)

$$\|\mathbf{r}(\boldsymbol{\mu})\| = \|\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{V}\mathbf{q}(\boldsymbol{\mu}); \boldsymbol{\mu})\|$$

- The set $\mathcal{D}$ is usually replaced by a large discrete set of candidate parameters

$$\{\boldsymbol{\mu}_1, \cdots, \boldsymbol{\mu}_c\} \subset \mathcal{D}$$

- Greedy procedure based on the residual norm as an error indicator
- Algorithm
  1. Select randomly a first sample $\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(1)}$
  2. Solve the HDM $\mathbf{f}\left(\mathbf{w}(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(1)}); \boldsymbol{\mu}^{(1)}\right) = \mathbf{0}$
  3. Build a corresponding ROB $\mathbf{V}$
  4. For $i = 2, \cdots, s$
  5. Solve
     $$\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(i)} = \underset{\boldsymbol{\mu} \in \{\boldsymbol{\mu}_1, \cdots, \boldsymbol{\mu}_c\}}{\text{argmax}} \|\mathbf{r}(\boldsymbol{\mu})\|$$
  6. Solve the HDM $\mathbf{f}\left(\mathbf{w}(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(i)}); \boldsymbol{\mu}^{(i)}\right) = \mathbf{0}$
  7. Build a ROB $\mathbf{V}$ based on the samples $\{\mathbf{w}(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(1)}), \cdots, \mathbf{w}(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(i)})\}$

- Parameterized HDM:

$$\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{w}(t;\boldsymbol{\mu}) = \mathbf{f}\left(\mathbf{w}(t;\boldsymbol{\mu}), t; \boldsymbol{\mu}\right)$$

- Lagrange basis

$$\mathbf{V} \subset \text{span}\left\{\mathbf{w}\left(t_1;\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(1)}\right), \cdots, \mathbf{w}\left(t_{N_t};\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(s)}\right)\right\} \Rightarrow N_{\text{snap}} = s \times N_t$$

- A posteriori error estimators
  - Option 1: error bound

$$\|\mathcal{E}_{\text{ROM}}(\boldsymbol{\mu})\| = \left(\int_0^T \|\mathcal{E}_{\text{ROM}}(t;\boldsymbol{\mu})\|^2\,dt\right)^{1/2} \leq \Delta(\boldsymbol{\mu})$$

  - Option 2: error indicator based on the residual norm (when it can be evaluated cheaply)

$$\|\mathbf{r}(\boldsymbol{\mu})\| = \left(\int_0^T \|\mathbf{r}(t;\boldsymbol{\mu})\|^2\,dt\right)^{1/2} = \sqrt{\int_0^T \left\|\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{w}(t;\boldsymbol{\mu}) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{V}\mathbf{q}(t;\boldsymbol{\mu}), t;\boldsymbol{\mu})\right\|^2 dt}$$

- Greedy procedure based on the residual norm as an error indicator
- Algorithm
  1. Select randomly a first sample $\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(1)}$
  2. Solve the HDM
  $$\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{w}(t;\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(1)}) = \mathbf{f}\left(\mathbf{w}(t;\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(1)}), t; \boldsymbol{\mu}^{(1)}\right)$$
  3. Build a ROB $\mathbf{V}$ based on the snapshots
  $$\{\mathbf{w}(t_1;\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(1)}), \cdots, \mathbf{w}(t_{N_t};\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(1)})\}$$
  4. For $i = 2, \cdots, s$
  5. Solve
  $$\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(i)} = \underset{\boldsymbol{\mu}\in\{\boldsymbol{\mu}_1,\cdots,\boldsymbol{\mu}_c\}}{\text{argmax}} \|\mathbf{r}(\boldsymbol{\mu})\|$$
  6. Solve the HDM
  $$\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{w}(t;\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(i)}) = \mathbf{f}\left(\mathbf{w}(t;\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(i)}), t; \boldsymbol{\mu}^{(i)}\right)$$
  7. Build a ROB $\mathbf{V}$ based on the snapshot
  $$\{\mathbf{w}(t_1;\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(1)}), \cdots, \mathbf{w}(t_{N_t};\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(i)})\}$$

Stanford picture example: $\epsilon = 1 - \mathcal{E}_{\text{POD}}$

(m) $\epsilon < 10^{-1} \Rightarrow$ rank 2

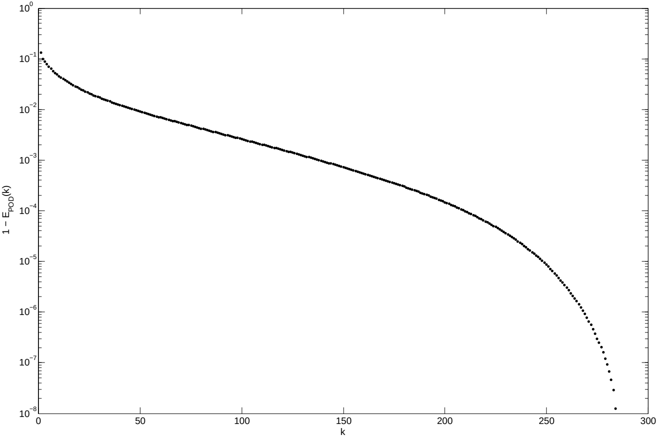
(n) $\epsilon < 10^{-2} \Rightarrow$ rank 47

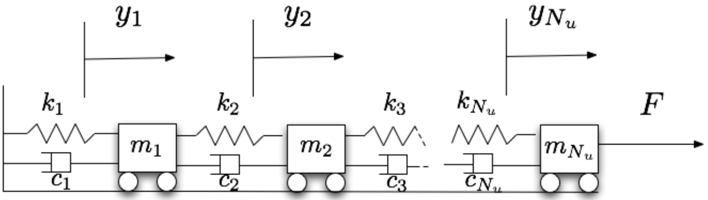
(o) $\epsilon < 10^{-3} \Rightarrow$ rank 138

(p) $\epsilon < 10^{-4} \Rightarrow$ rank 210

(q) $\epsilon < 10^{-5} \Rightarrow$ rank 249

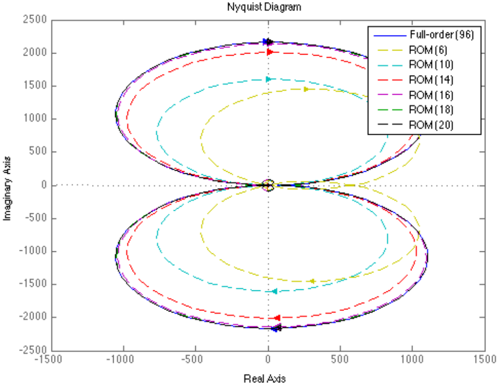
(r) $\epsilon < 10^{-6} \Rightarrow$ rank 269


10^{0}
10^{-1}
10^{-2}
10^{-3}
10^{-4}
10^{-5}
10^{-6}
10^{-7}
10^{-8}
$1 - E_{POD}(k)$
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
k



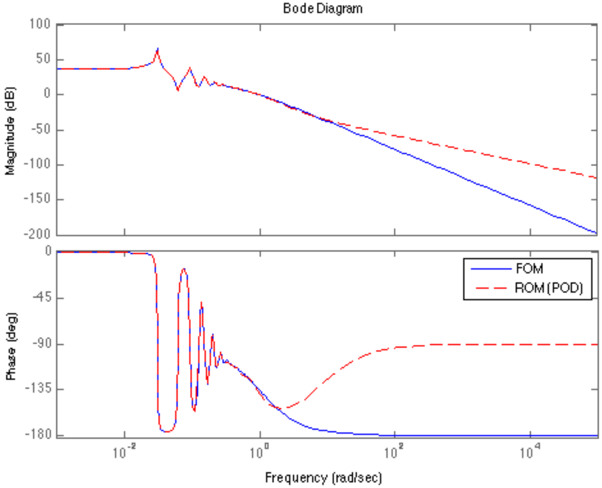
- $N_u = 48$ masses $\Rightarrow N = 96$ degrees of freedom in state space form
- Model reduction by the POD method in the frequency domain

- Nyquist diagrams

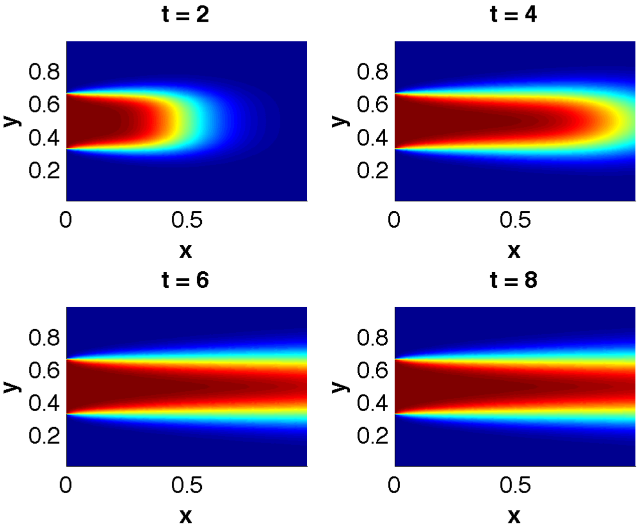


- This leads to a choice of a ROM of size $k = 18$

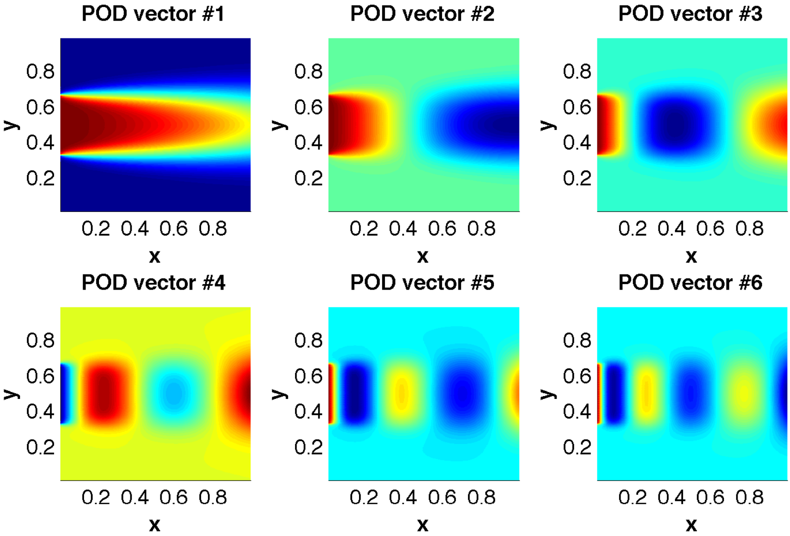
- Bode diagram for a ROM of size $k = 18$



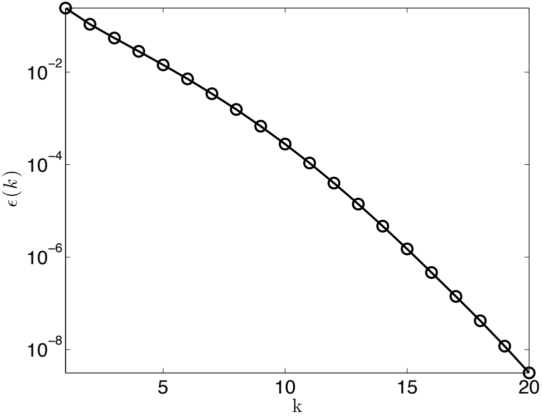
- High-dimensional model ($N = 5,402$)



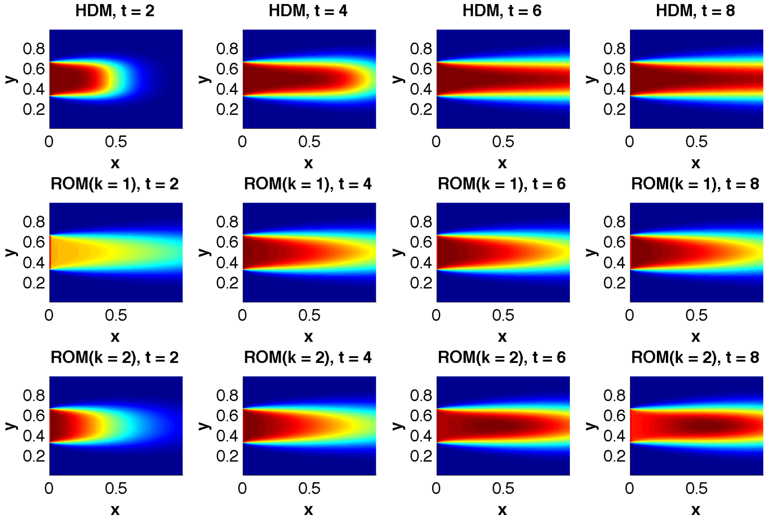
- POD modes


POD vector #1
POD vector #2
POD vector #3
POD vector #4
POD vector #5
POD vector #6
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
y
0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8
x

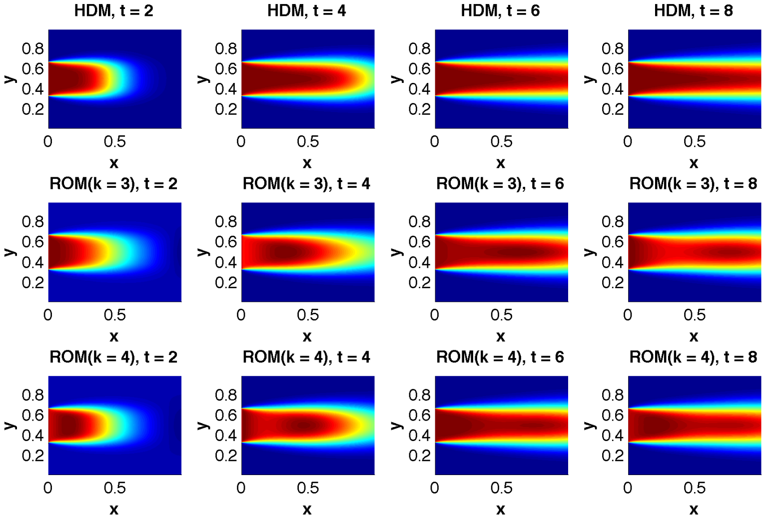
- Projection error (singular values decay)



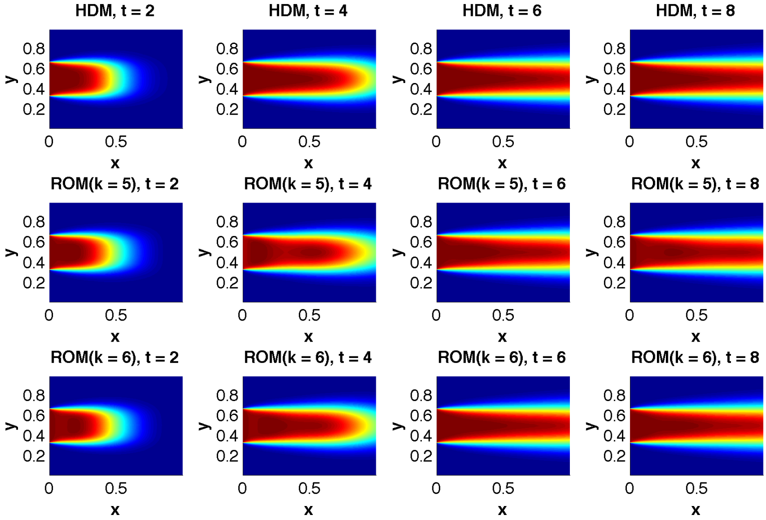
- POD-based ROM ($k = 1$ and $k = 2$)



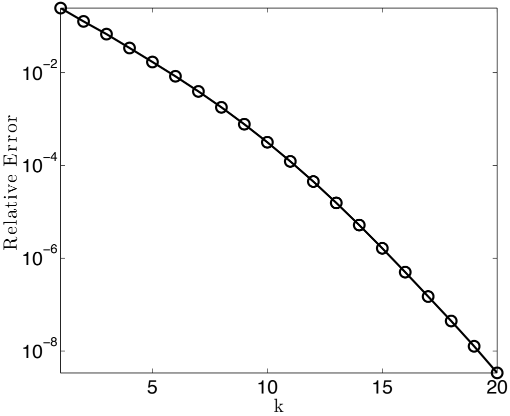
- POD-based ROM ($k = 3$ and $k = 4$)



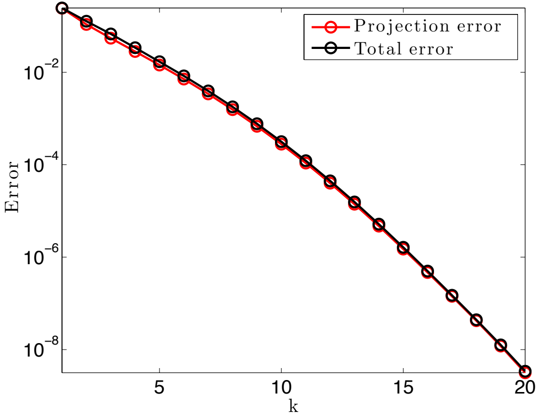
- POD-based ROM ($k = 5$ and $k = 6$)



- Model reduction error $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ROM}}(t)$



- Model reduction error $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ROM}}(t)$ and projection error $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{V}^\perp}(t)$



- For this problem $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{V}^\perp}(t)$ dominates $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{V}}(t)$

- aeroelasticity analysis of an F-16 Block 40