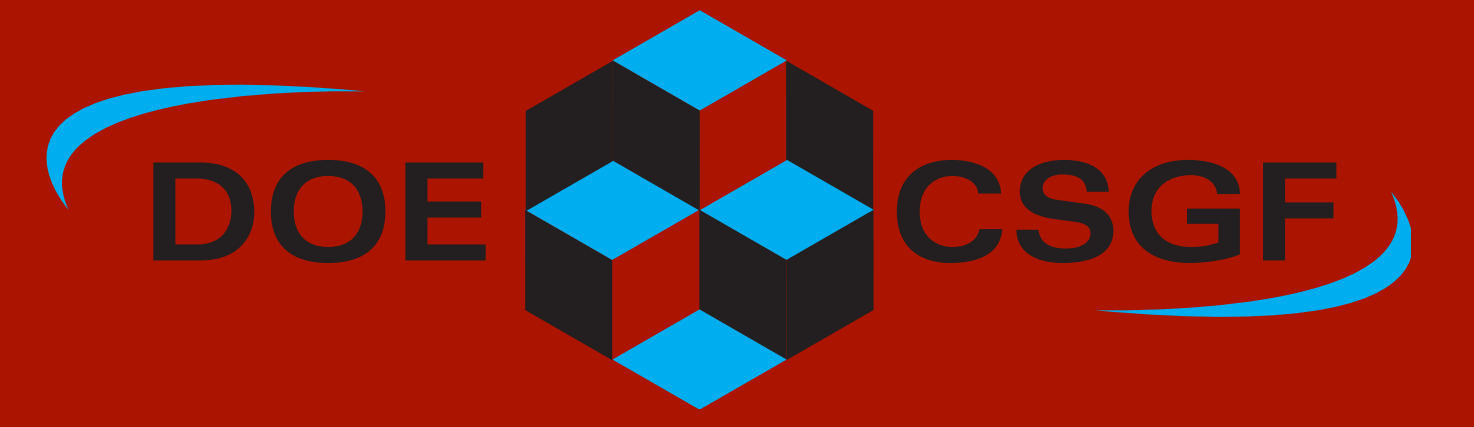




PDE-Constrained Optimization using Progressively-Constructed Reduced-Order Models

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Introduction

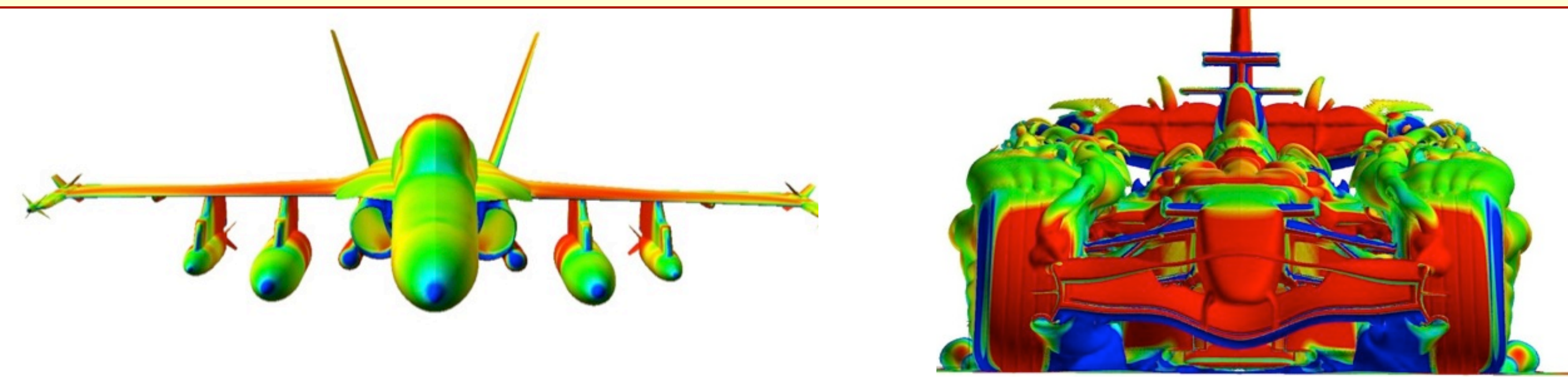
Rapidly solve a PDE-constrained optimization problem using a Reduced-Order Model (ROM) as a surrogate for the PDE

$$\begin{aligned} &\underset{\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^N, \mu \in \mathbb{R}^p}{\text{minimize}} && f(\mathbf{w}, \mu) \\ &\text{subject to} && \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{w}, \mu) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

where the discretized PDE is

$$\mathbf{R}(\mathbf{w}, \mu) = 0$$

\mathbf{w} is the state vector, μ is the parameter vector, and N is very large



ROM-Constrained Optimization

Assume state vector lies in an r -dimensional subspace where $r \ll N$, defined by the Reduced Basis (RB), Φ

$$\mathbf{w} = \Phi \mathbf{y}$$

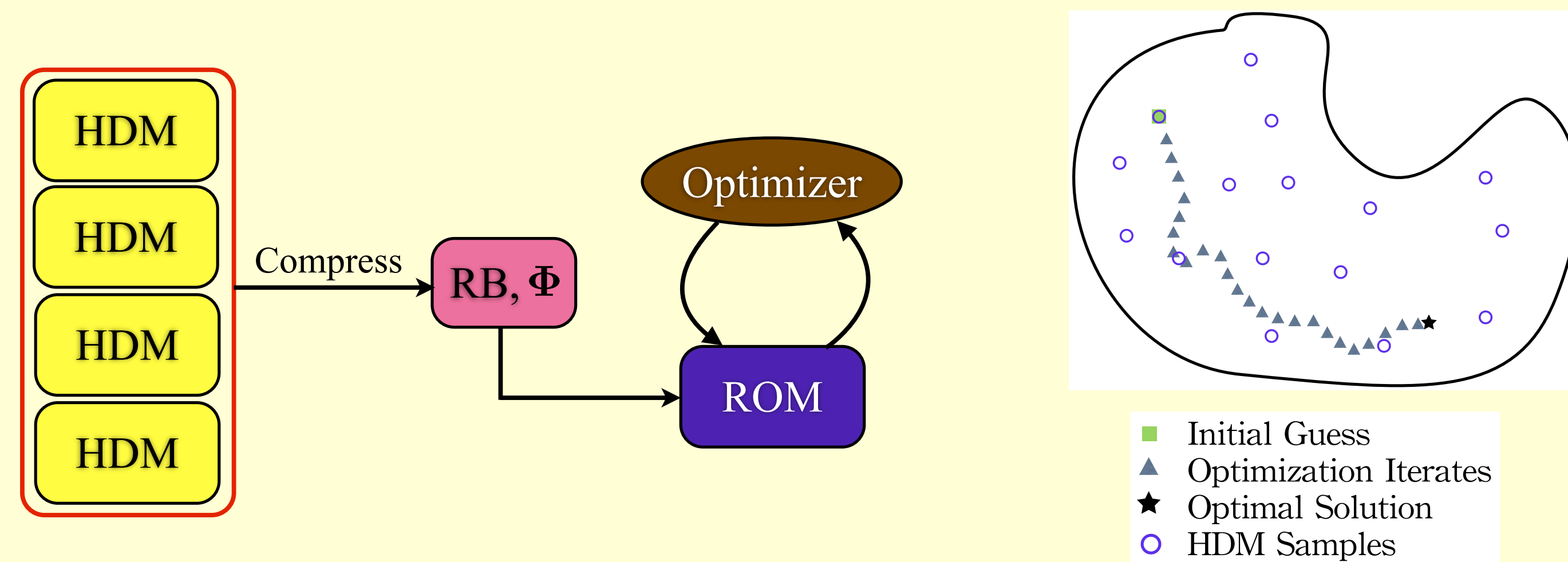
Project equations into another r -dimensional subspace

$$\Psi^T \mathbf{R}(\Phi \mathbf{y}, \mu) = 0$$

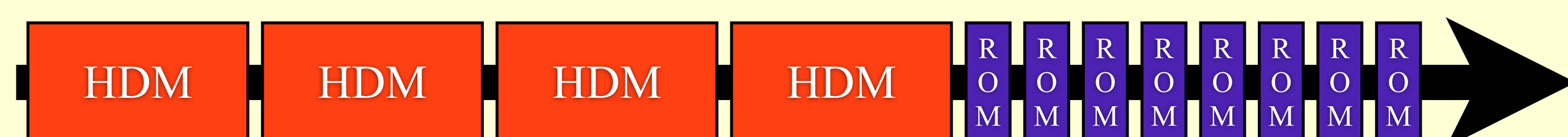
ROM-Constrained Optimization:

$$\begin{aligned} &\underset{\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^r, \mu \in \mathbb{R}^p}{\text{minimize}} && f(\Phi \mathbf{y}, \mu) \\ &\text{subject to} && \Psi^T \mathbf{R}(\Phi \mathbf{y}, \mu) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Offline/Online approach to ROM-constrained optimization



CPU effort breakdown for offline/online ROM-constrained optimization

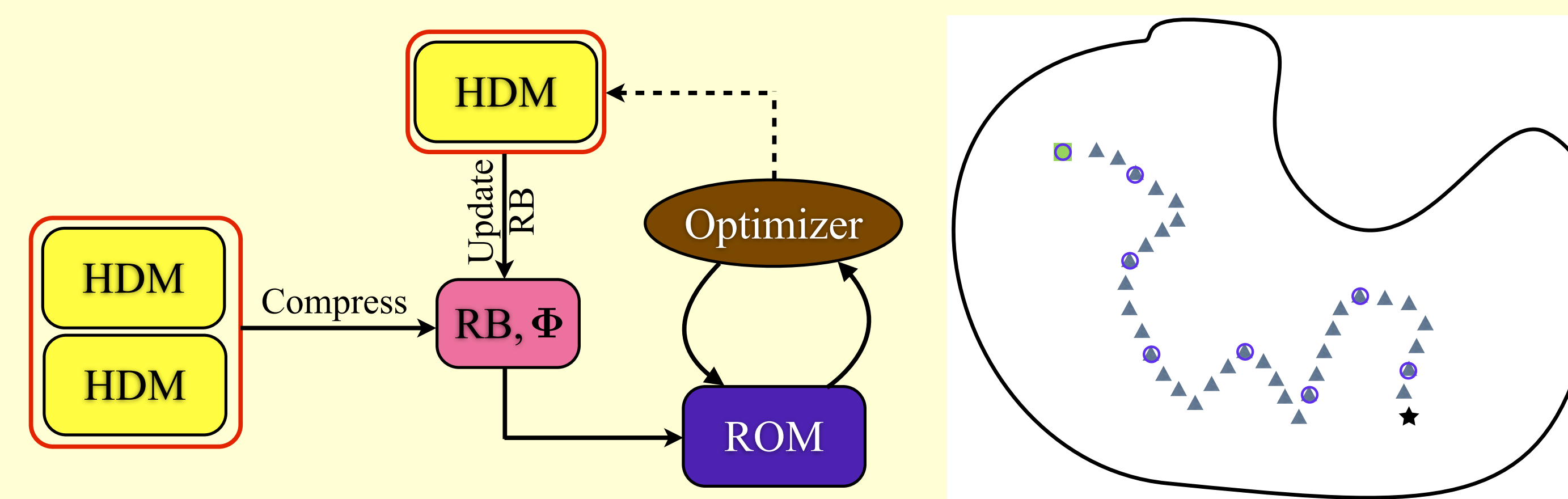


Progressively-Constructed ROMs for Optimization

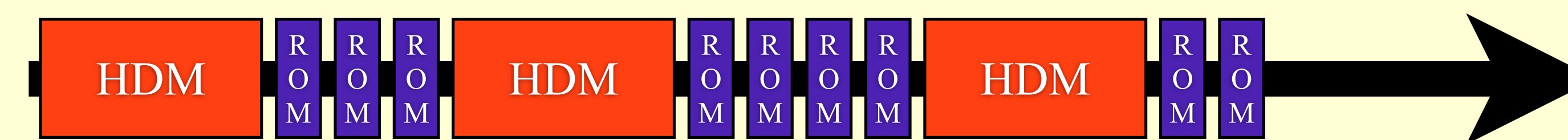
Consider local version to ROM-constrained optimization

$$\begin{aligned} &\underset{\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^r, \mu \in \mathbb{R}^p}{\text{minimize}} && f(\Phi \mathbf{y}, \mu) \\ &\text{subject to} && \Psi^T \mathbf{R}(\Phi \mathbf{y}, \mu) = 0 \\ &&& \|\mathbf{R}(\Phi \mathbf{y}, \mu)\| \leq \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

Progressive approach to ROM-constrained optimization



CPU effort breakdown for progressive ROM-constrained optimization



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K. Carlberg, C. Bou-Mosleh, and C. Farhat, "Efficient non-linear model reduction via a least-squares Petrov–Galerkin projection and compressive tensor approximations," International Journal of Numerical Methods in Engineering, vol. 86, no. 2, pp. 155–181, 2011.

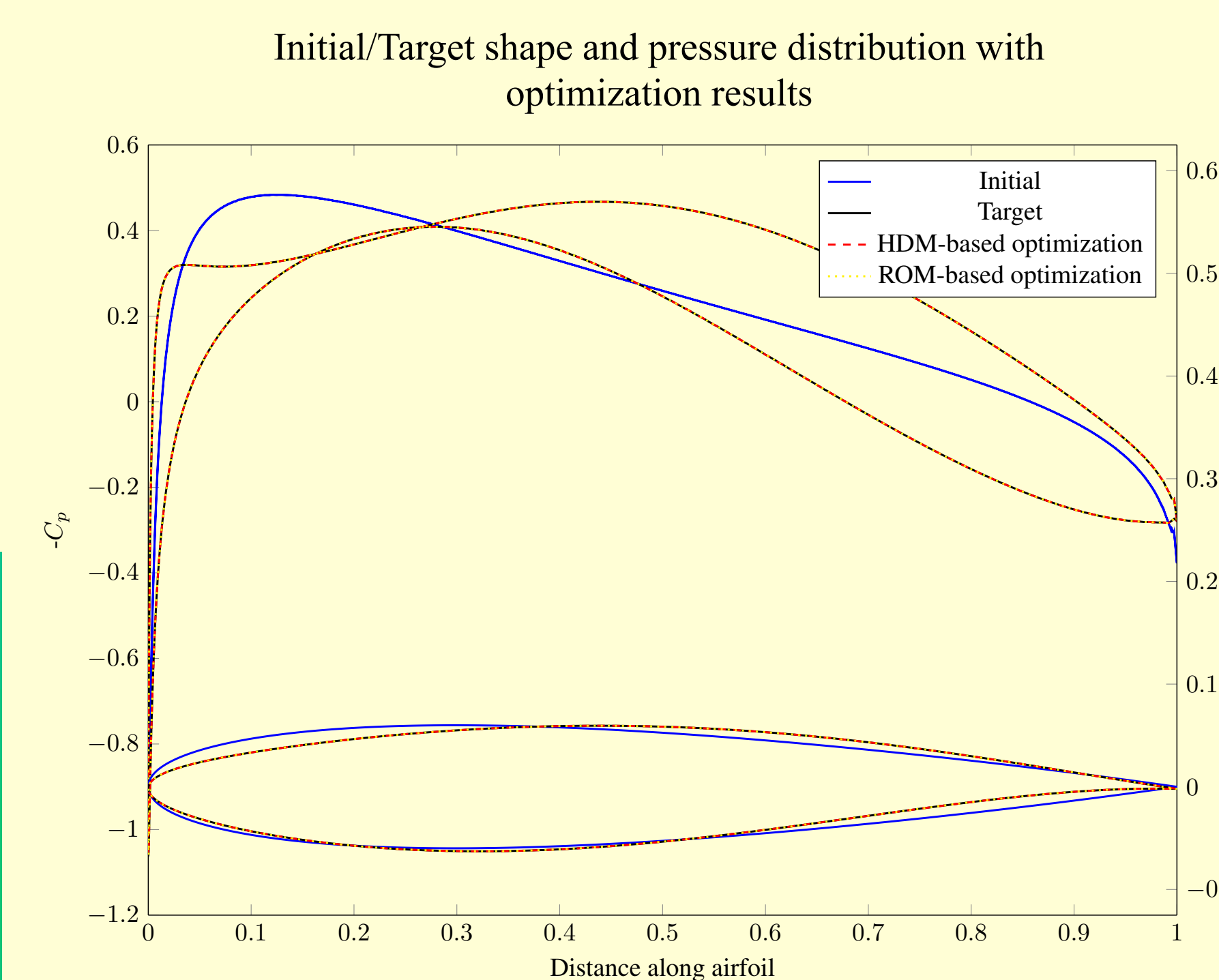
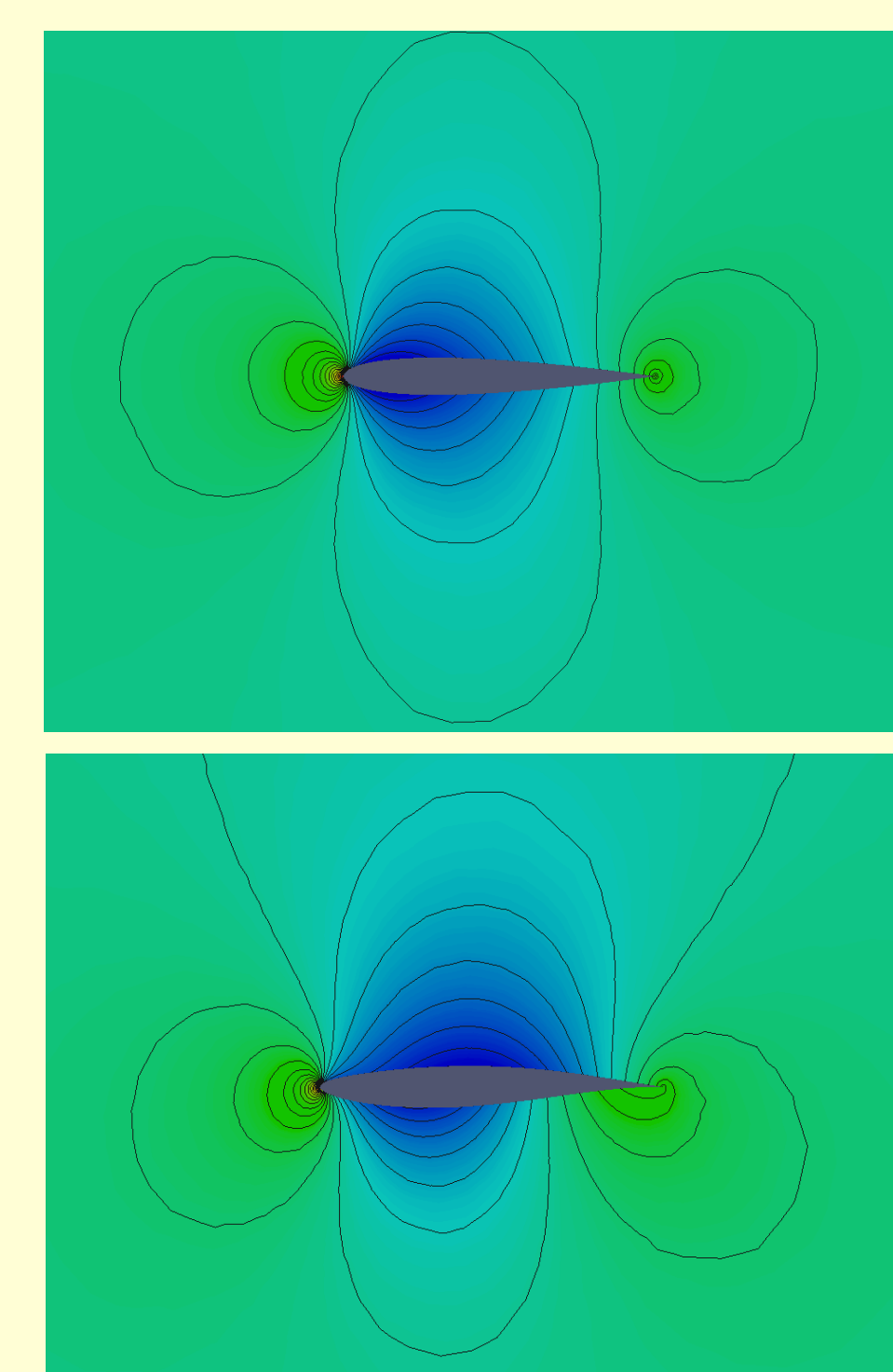
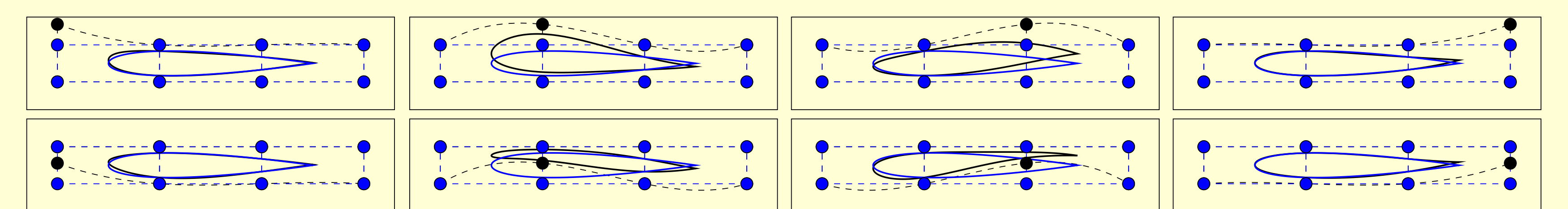
Further Information

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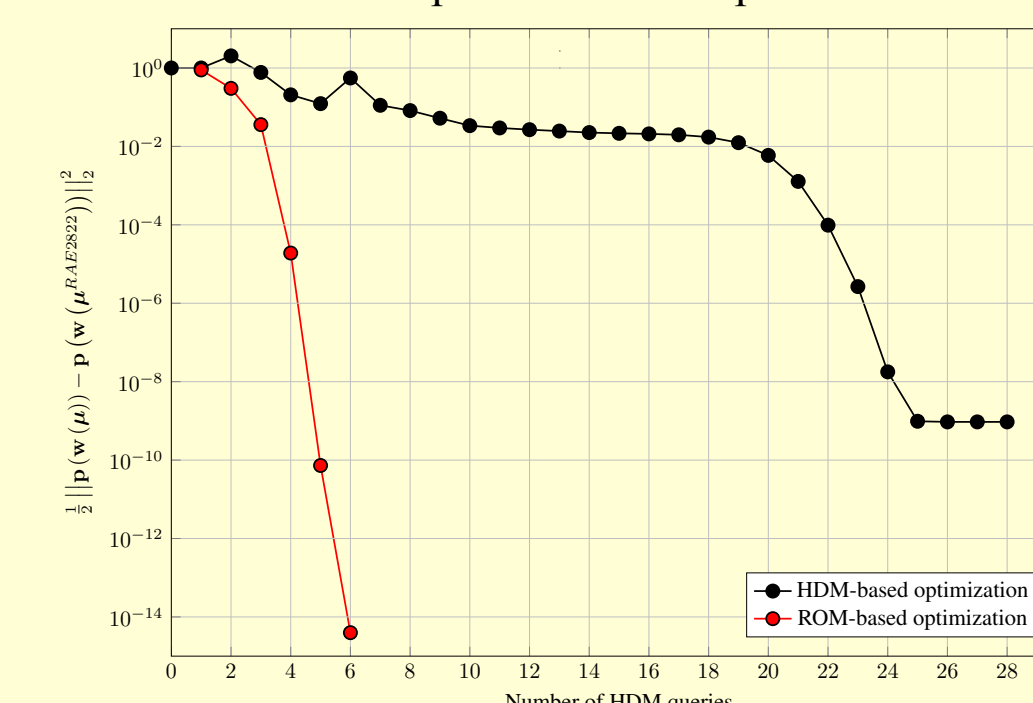
Aerodynamic Shape Optimization

Parameter estimation shape optimization:

$$\begin{aligned} &\underset{\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^N, \mu \in \mathbb{R}^p}{\text{minimize}} && \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{p}(\mathbf{w}^*) - \mathbf{p}(\mathbf{w})\|_2^2 \\ &\text{subject to} && \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{w}, \mu) = 0 \\ &&& \mathbf{c}(\mathbf{w}, \mu) \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

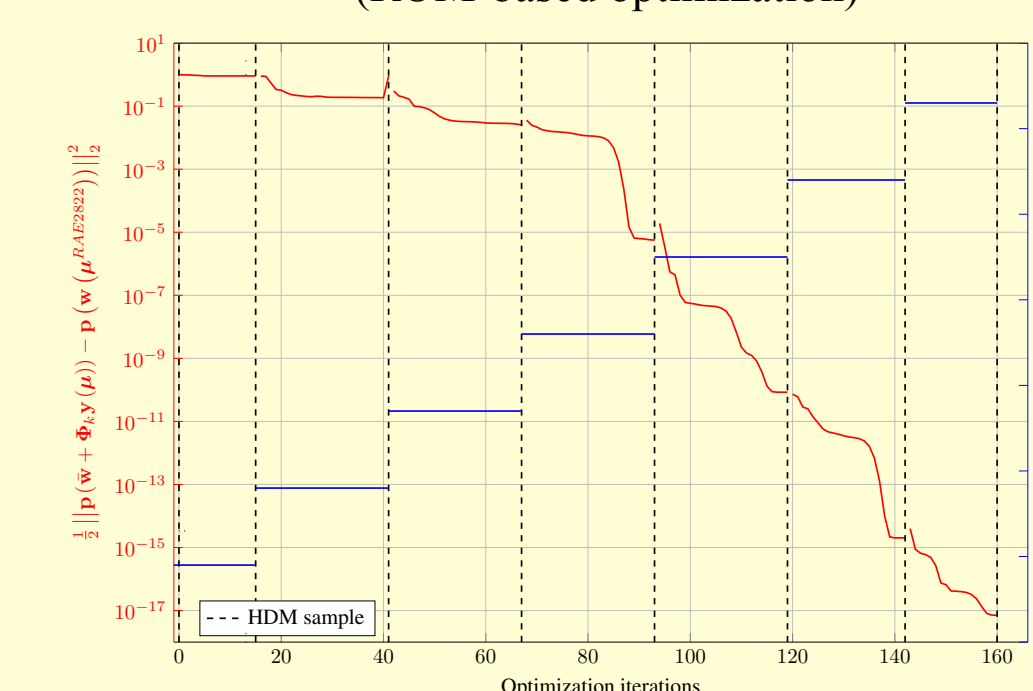


HDM-based vs. ROM-based optimization comparison



	HDM-based Optimization	ROM-based Optimization
# HDM Evaluations	29	7
# ROM Evaluations	-	346

Objective function progression (ROM-based optimization)



Residual norm progression (ROM-based optimization)

