The OpenTURNS uncertainty quantification library

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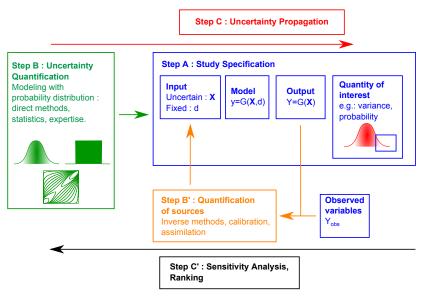
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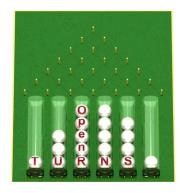
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Uncertainty Quantification Methodology



OpenTURNS

- Uncertainty quantification, uncertainty propagation, sensitivity analysis and metamodeling
- Partners : EDF, Phiméca, Airbus, IMACS
- www.openturns.org
- ► Licence LGPL
- Linux, Windows



OpenTURNS

Overview:

- First release: 2007
- technical committee (including 4 developers), steering committee
- ► Users: mainly in France
- Number of users: ≈ 1000 (10900 Conda downloads in 2016-2017)

- ➤ Size of the project (2017): 5420 files, 680 classes, 158k sloc
- ► Documentation: theoric, API, developer

Features overview 1/2

Data analysis:

- Visual analysis
- ► (Non)parametric estimation
- Distribution fitting tests
- Bayesian calibration

Probabilistic modeling:

- Dependence modeling: Copulas
- Univariate & multivariate distributions
- ► Process: ARMA, Gaussian

Features overview 2/2

Meta modeling:

- Gaussian process regression (Kriging)
- Spectral methods: Functional chaos expansion, Karhunen-Loeve, low-rank tensors

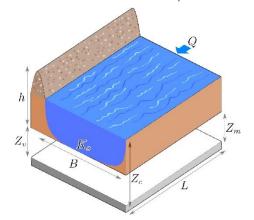
Reliability, sensitivity:

- Monte Carlo, LHS, low-discrepancy sequences
- Variance reduction methods: importance sampling, subset sampling
- Approximation methods: FORM, SORM
- Indices: Spearman, Sobol, ANCOVA

Flood example 1/5

The flood model of a river compares the water level to the dike height:

$$S = \left(\frac{Q}{Ks \times 300 \times \sqrt{(Zm - Zv)/5000}}\right)^{3/5} + Zv - 55.5 - 3$$



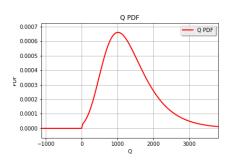
Flood example 2/5

- $ightharpoonup Q \sim Gumbel(alpha=0.00179, beta=1013), flow rate <math>[m^3s^{-1}]$
- ► Ks \sim Normal(mu=30.0, sigma=7.5), strickler $[m^{1/3}s^{-1}]$
- ightharpoonup Zv \sim Uniform(a=49, b=51), downstream depth [m]
- ➤ Zm ~ Uniform(a=54, b=56), upstream depth [m]

Failure occurs when S is positive, lets estimate $P_f = \mathbb{P}(S(\underline{X}) > 0)$.

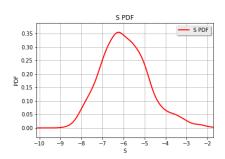
Flood example 3/5

```
# Probabilistic model
Q = ot.Gumbel(1./558., 1013.)
Ks = ot.Normal(30.0, 7.5)
Zv = ot.Uniform(49.0, 51.0)
Zm = ot.Uniform(54.0, 56.0)
copula = ot.IndependentCopula(4)
dist = ot.ComposedDistribution([Q, Ks, Zv, Zm], copula)
```



Flood example 4/5

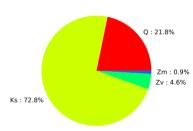
```
# Random variable S=G(Q,Ks,Zv,Zm)
rv = ot.RandomVector(dist)
f = ot.SymbolicFunction(['Q', 'Ks', 'Zv', 'Zm'],
    ['(Q/(Ks*300.*sqrt((Zm-Zv)/5000)))^(3.0/5.0)+Zv-55.5-3.'])
S = ot.CompositeRandomVector(f, rv)
```



Flood example 5/5

```
# Compute P(S>0) using First Order Reliability Method algorithm
event = ot.Event(S, ot.Greater(), 0.0) # event S>0
optimAlgo = ot.Cobyla()
algo = ot.FORM(optimAlgo, event, dist.getMean())
algo.run()
result = algo.getResult()
print('Pf=', result.getEventProbability()) # P(S>0)=0.00053
result.drawImportanceFactors()
```

Importance Factors from Design Point - overflow



Architecture

- ► C++ core / SWIG Python bindings
- BLAS / LibXml2 / TBB / muParser / NLopt
- Packaging: Debian, Conda, Windows
- Compilation: cmake
- Documentation: Sphinx
- ► Repository: https://github.com/openturns

Modules

- otrobopt: Robust optimization module
- otfmi: FMI models manipulation
- otsvm: SVM classifiers, metamodels
- otagrum: Bayesian networks module
- otwrapy: wrap external simulation codes
- **.**.

Contributions welcome!

END

Thank you for your attention! Any questions?



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