



Reduced Order Modelling

Reduced Order Modelling - Hands On Session

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Files available at:

```
/work/demo-users/workshop-  
files/fluid_solver
```



Session Outline

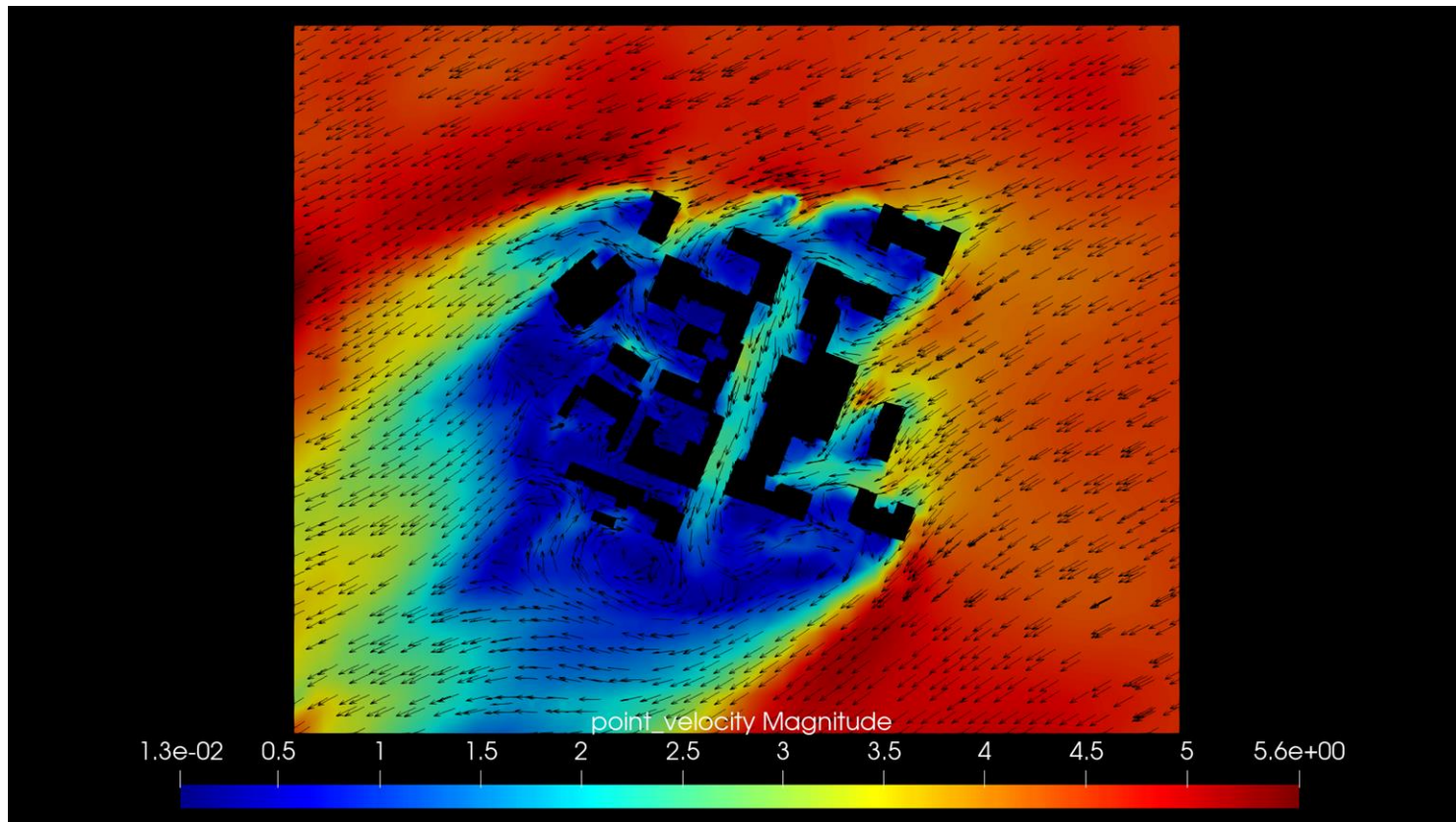
1. Running the full-order model simulations
2. Computing the SVD of \mathbf{X}
3. Running the reduced-order simulations
4. Computing relative errors, between **FOM/ROM**.



I. Running the FOM-s

inlet velocity: $(-4, -2, 0)$, $t=100s$

```
./fluid_solver bologna_FOM_1.sim
```

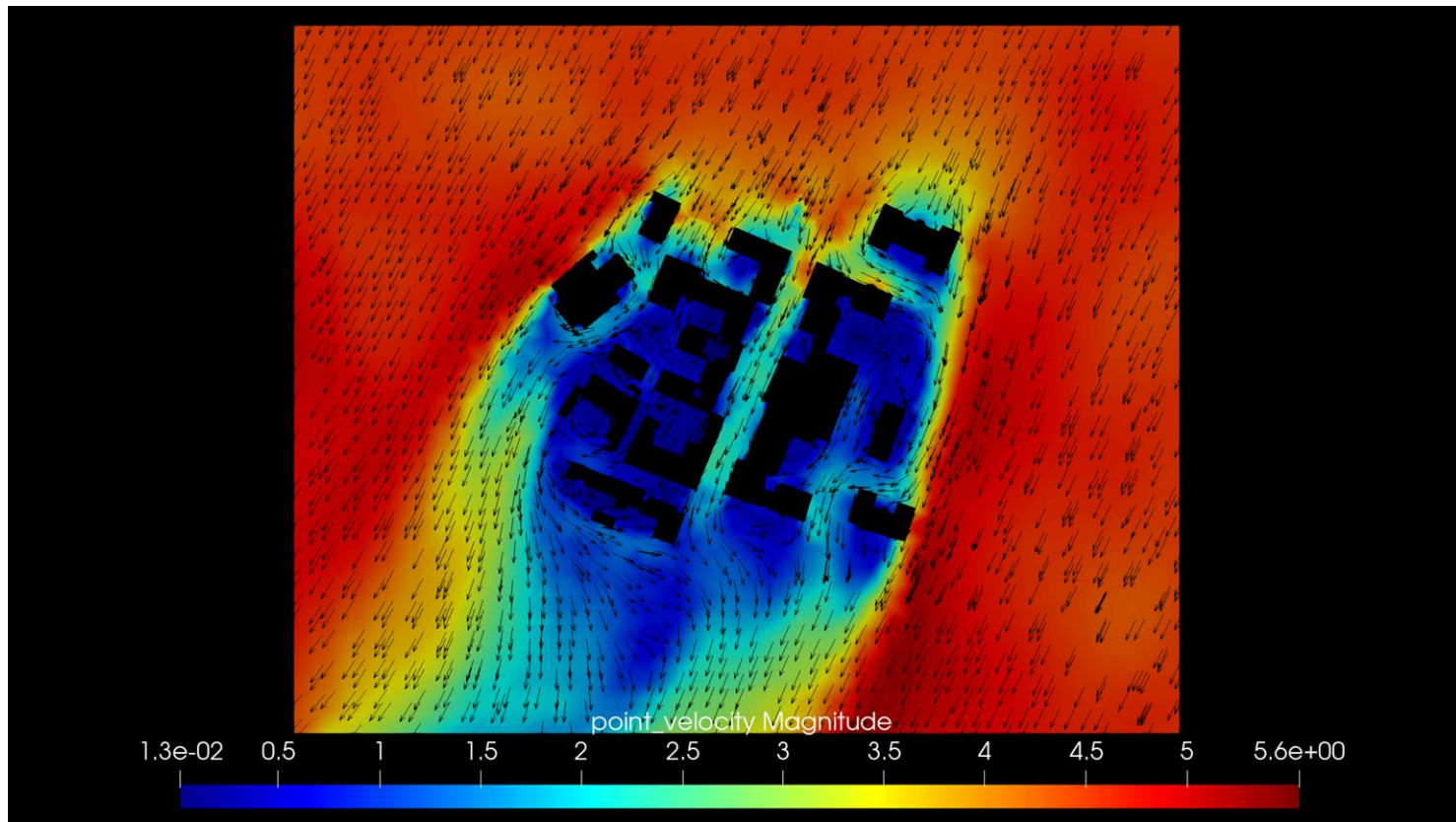




I. Running the FOM-s

inlet velocity: $(-2, -4, 0)$, $t=100s$

```
./fluid_solver bologna_FOM_2.sim
```

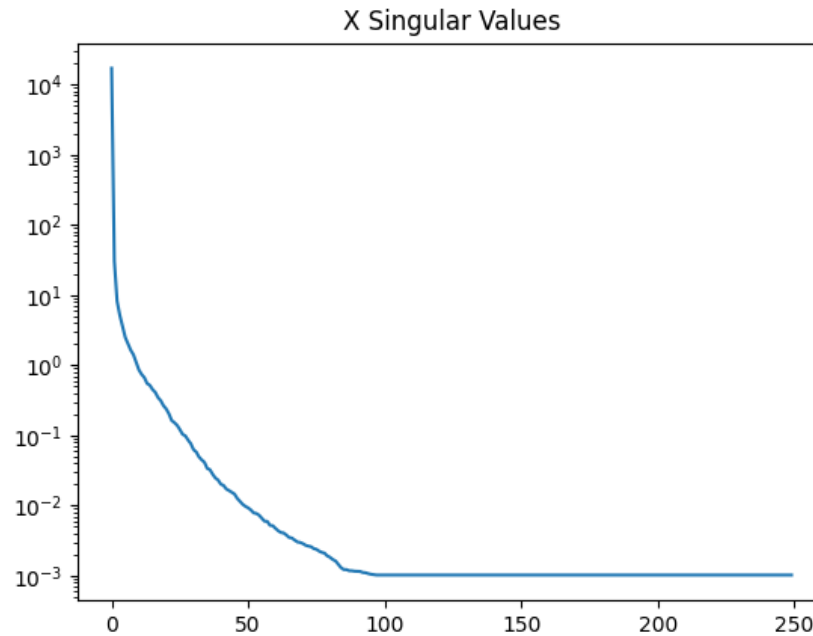




II. Configuring the SVD solver

Floating point precision matters!

Singular values for np.float32

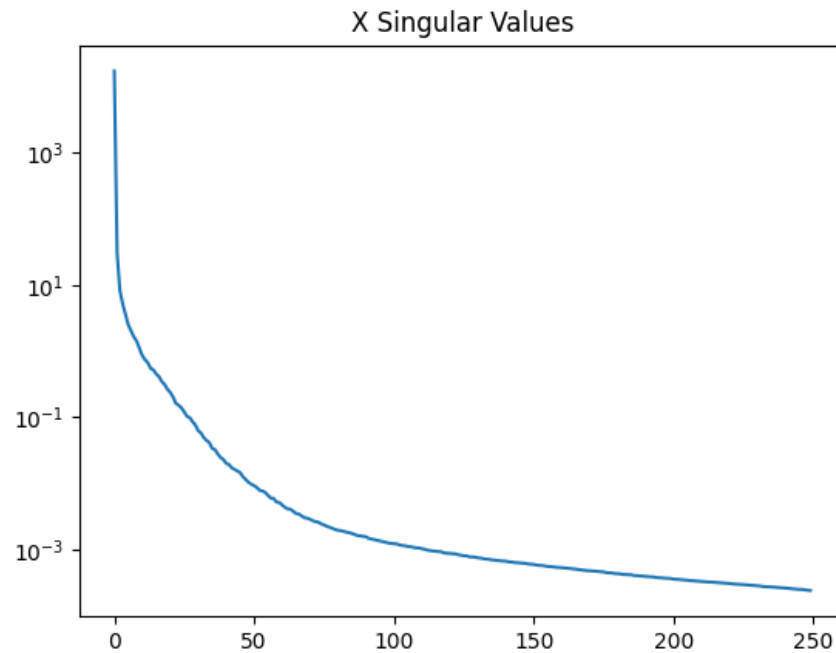




II. Configuring the SVD solver

Floating point precision matters!

Singular values for np.float64





II. Configuring the SVD solver

Different ways of computing the SVD:

- “QR” normalization: accurate but slow
- “LU” normalization: fast but prone to errors.
- none: pretty much never applicable in our case.



II. Configuring the SVD solver

$M = 500$

$N = 190975$

HPE2, strong CPU: 53s

HPE2, A100 40GB (Nvidia Tesla GPU): 12s

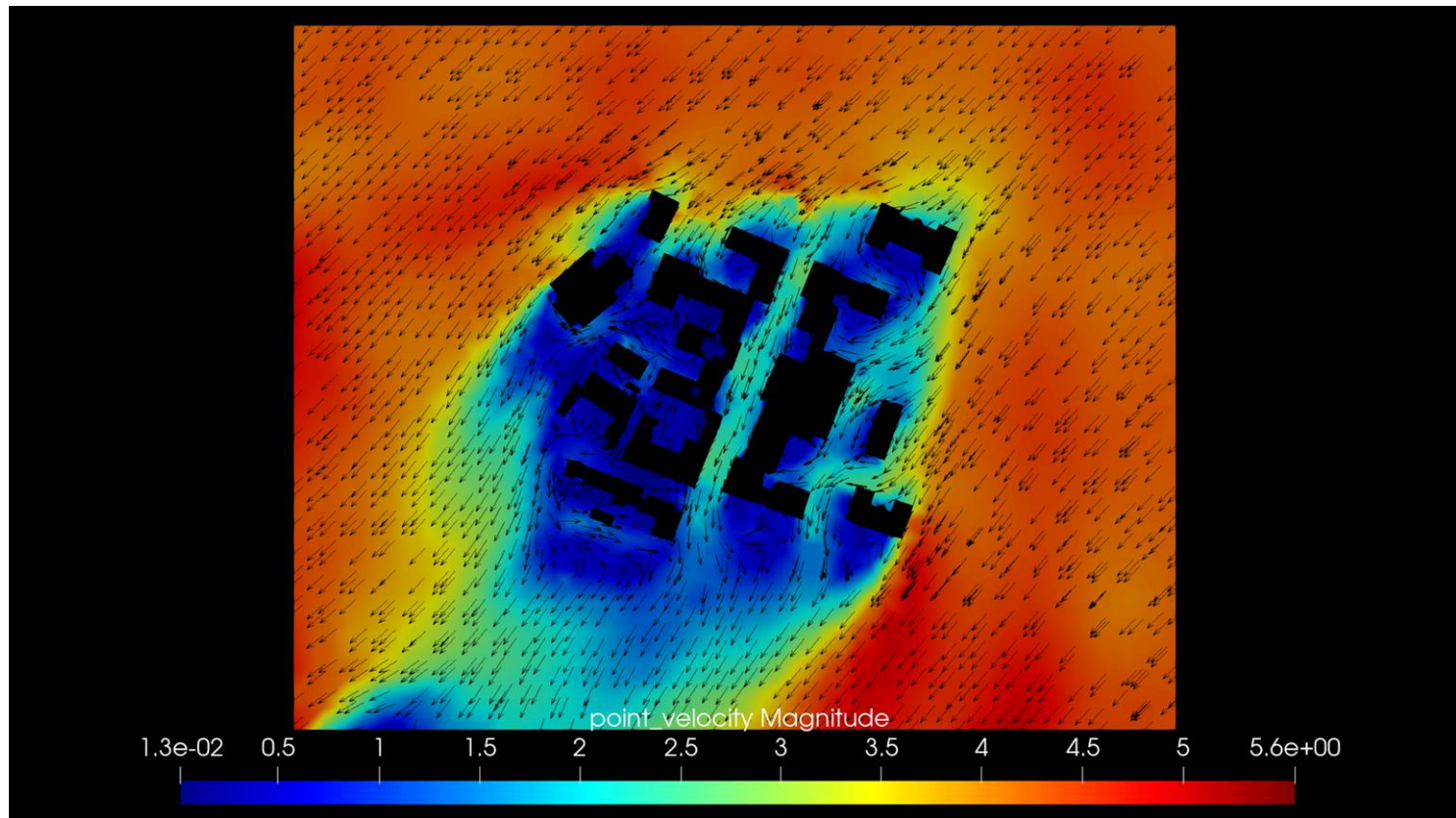
Local Desktop: 5min



III. Running the ROM

inlet velocity: $(-3, -3, 0)$, $t=10s$

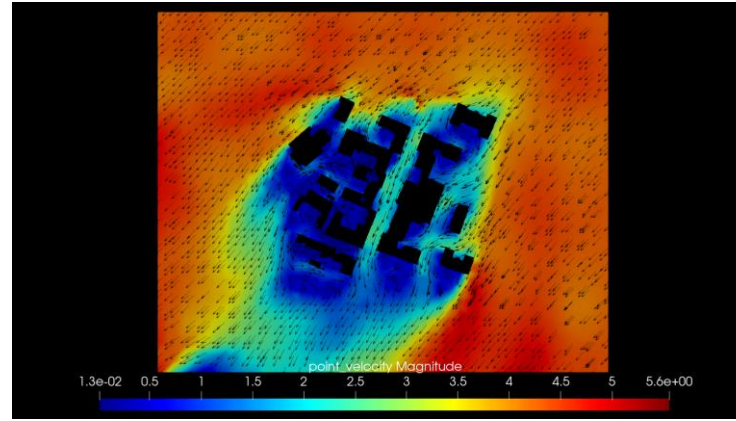
```
./fluid_solver bologna_ROM.sim
```



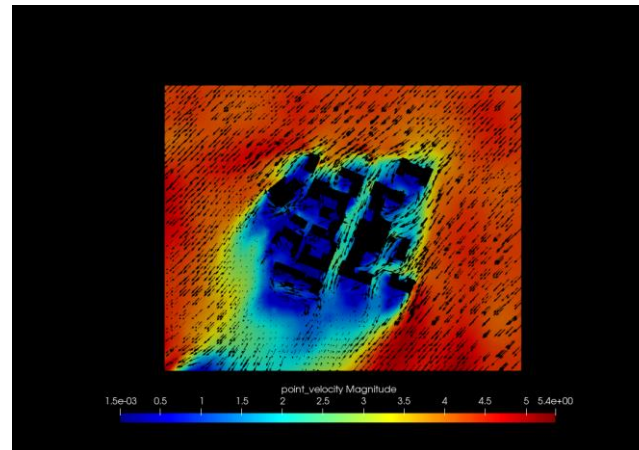


III. Comparing results

ROM, $r=80$; inlet $(-3, -3, 0)$, $t = 100s$



FOM, $(-3, -3, 0)$, $t=100s$





IV. Computing relative errors

$$|| X_{\text{FOM}} - X_{\text{ROM}} || = ?$$

$$|| X_{\text{FOM}} - X_{\text{ROM}} || / || X_{\text{FOM}} || = ?$$