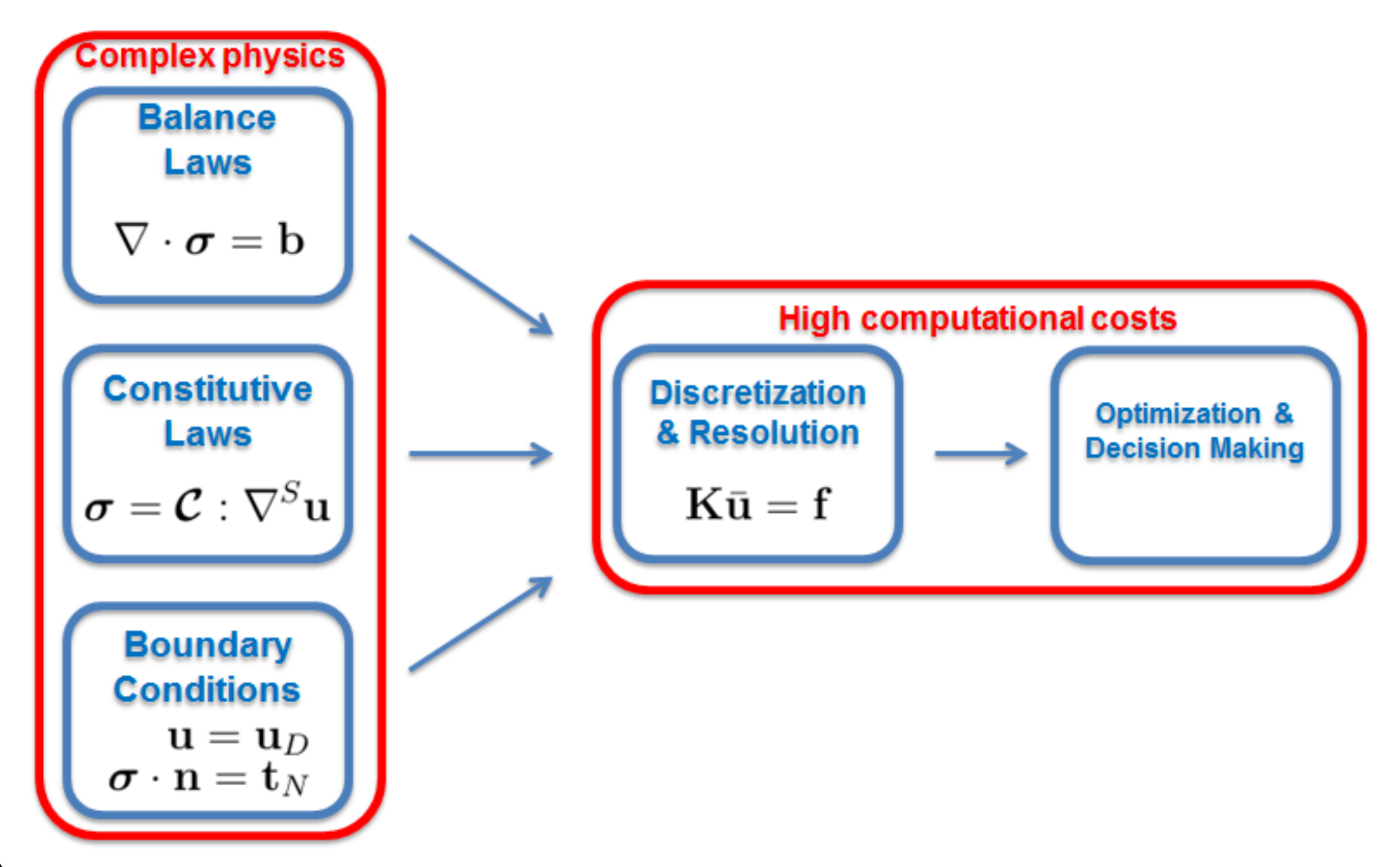


CONCLUSIONS

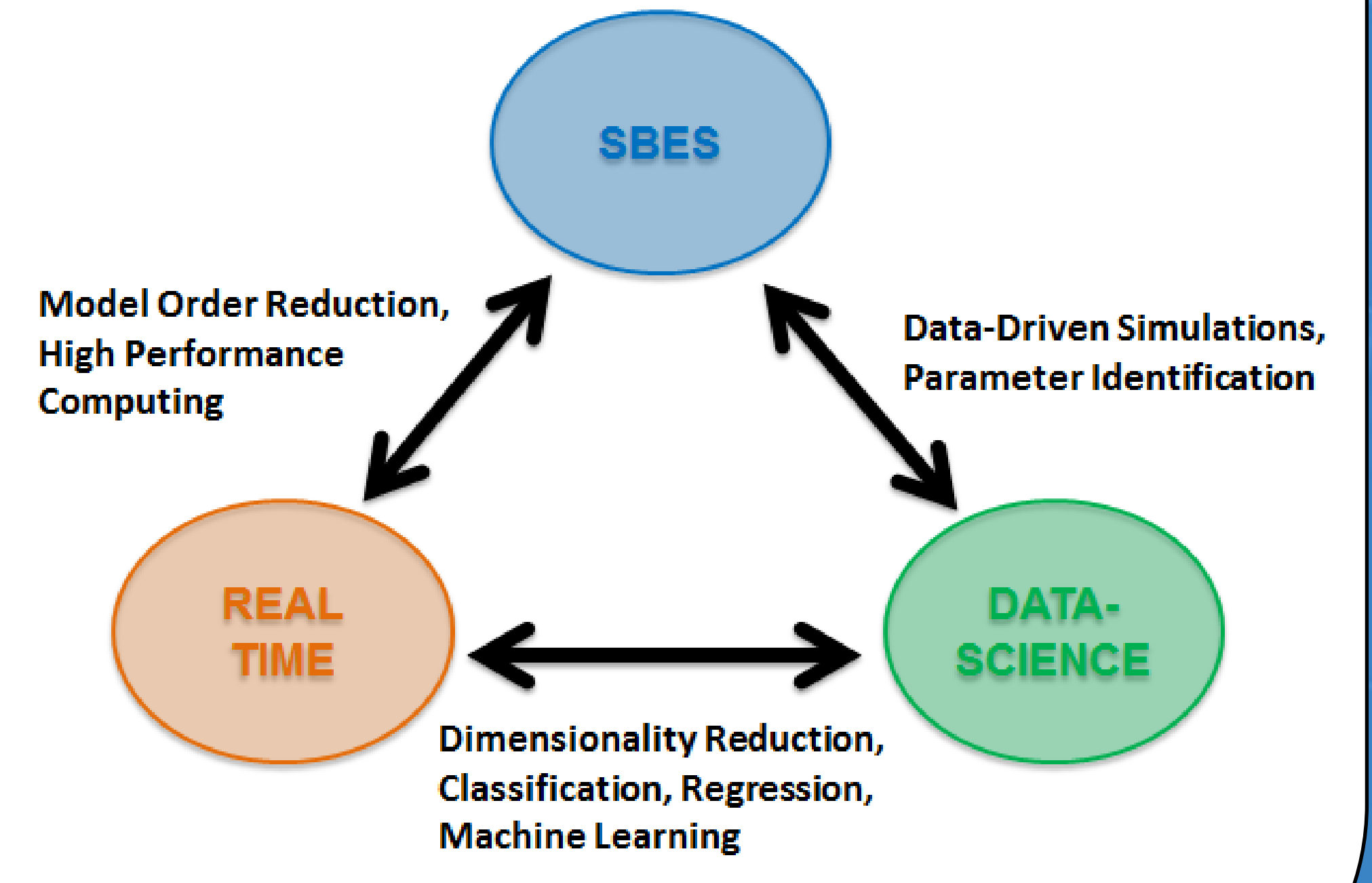
We strongly believe that our contributions pointed to the fulfillment of the so-called **Dynamic Data Driven Application Systems (DDDAS)** paradigm, still in its early stage development.

1. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The objective is to alleviate **high computational costs** due to **complex physics** appearing in **Simulation Based Engineering Science (SBES)**. DDAS seeks to solve that problematic by combining **SBES** techniques together with **Data-Science** and **Real-Time**.



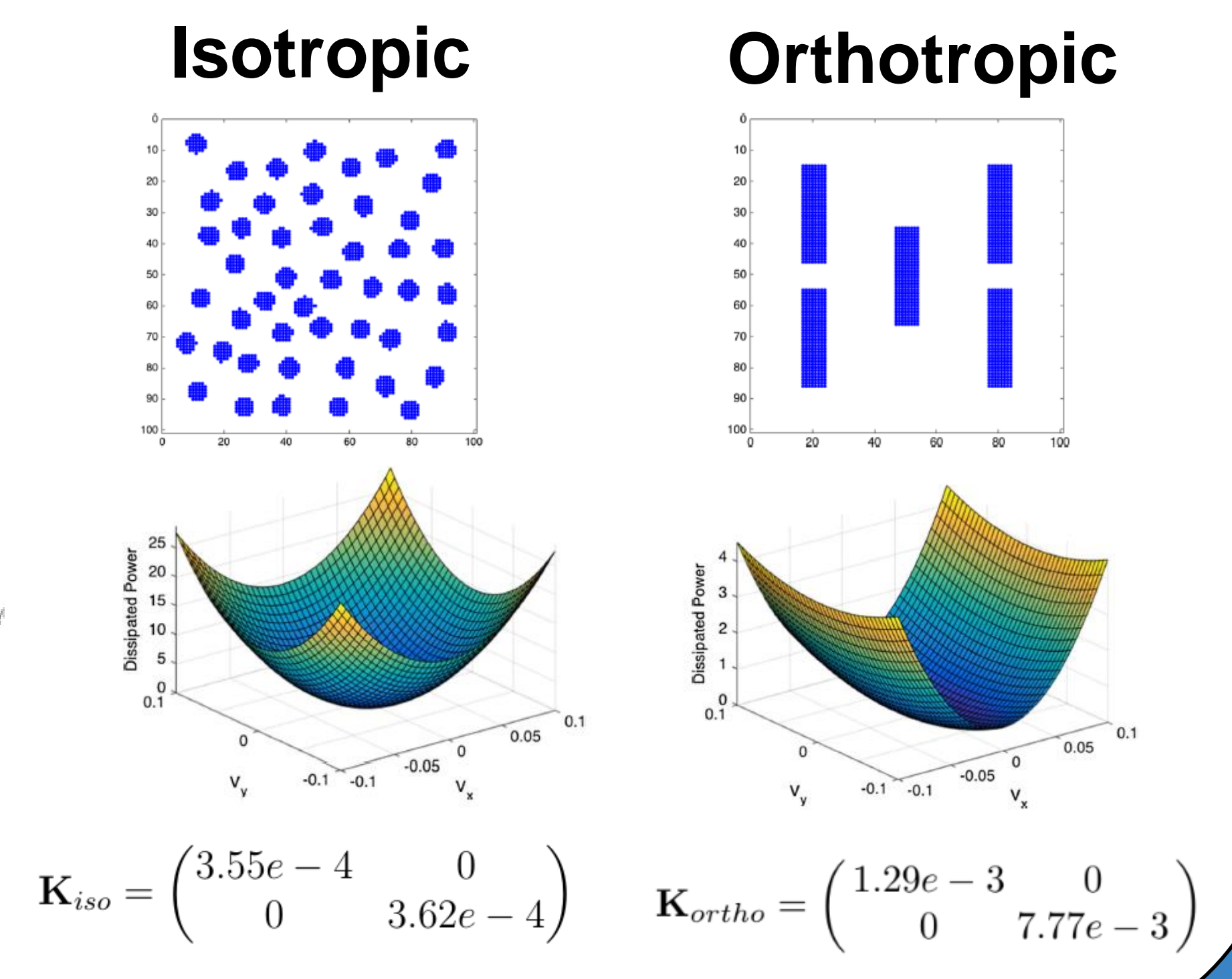
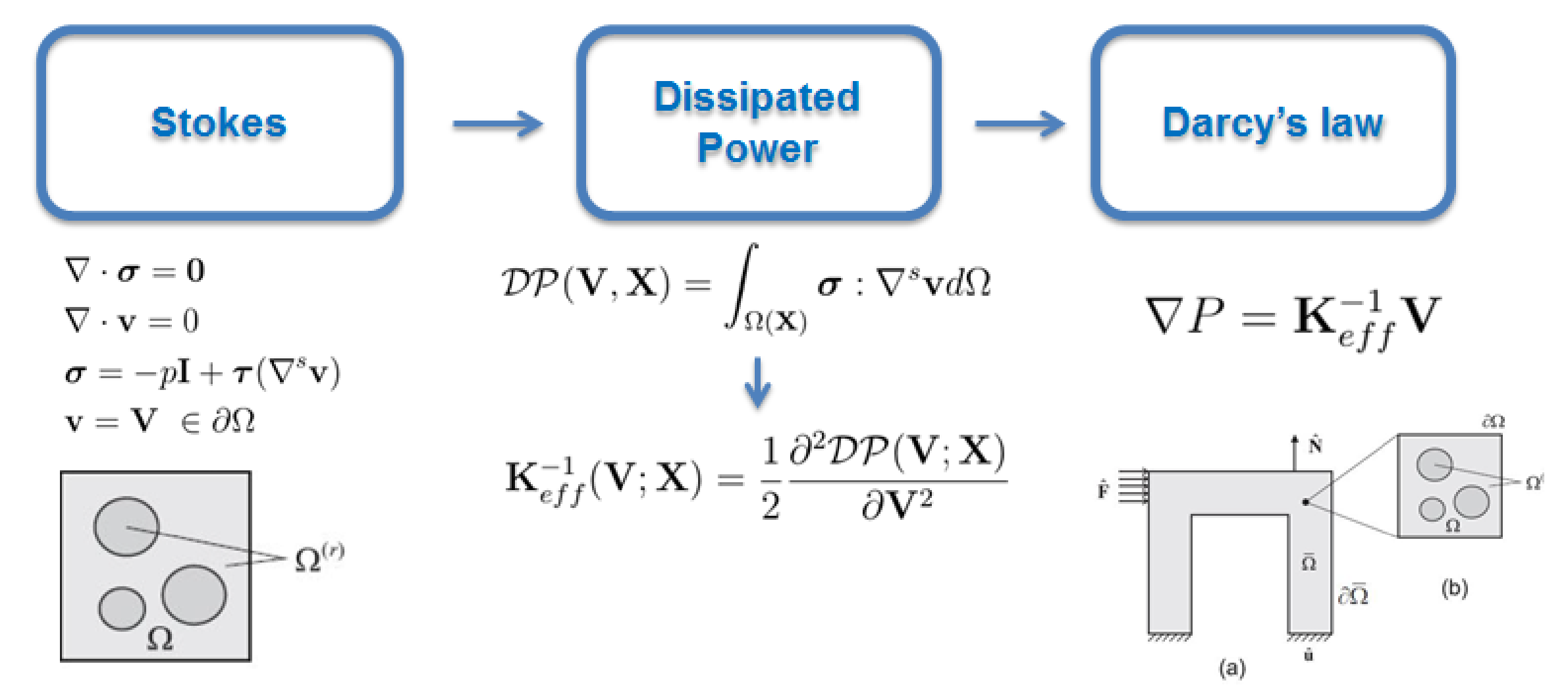
Bottlenecks SBES



DDAS Building Blocks

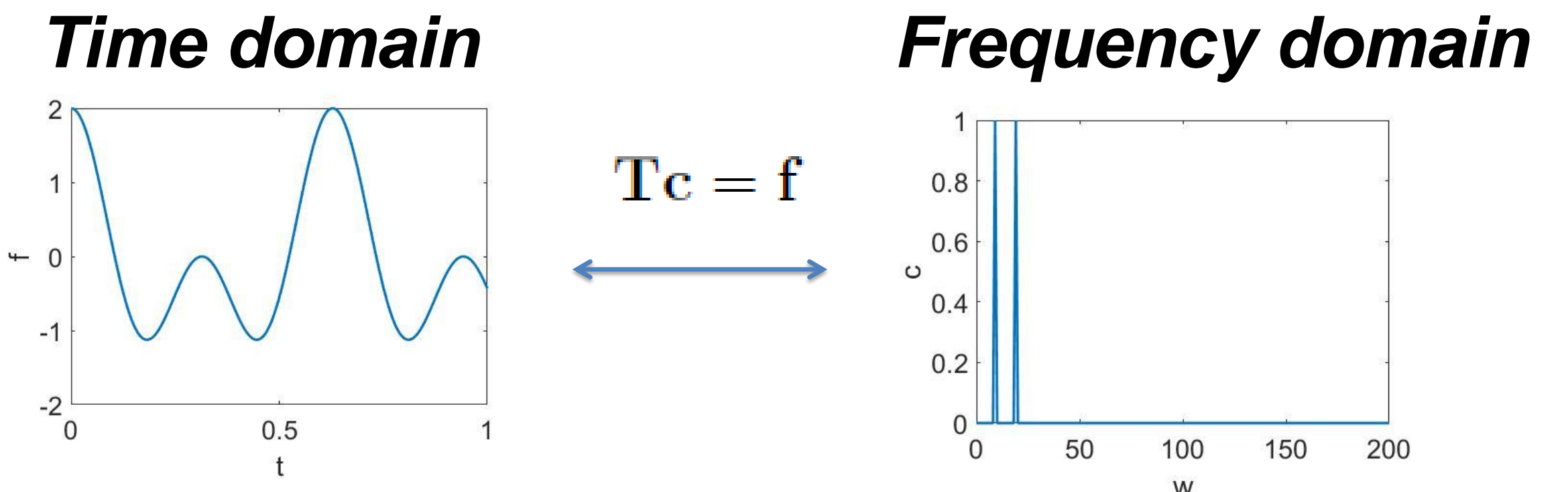
2. DATA-DRIVEN

An effective macro Darcy's behavior is obtained from a Stokes flow in the micro scale, thanks to the preservation of the dissipated power.



3. DATA COMPLETION

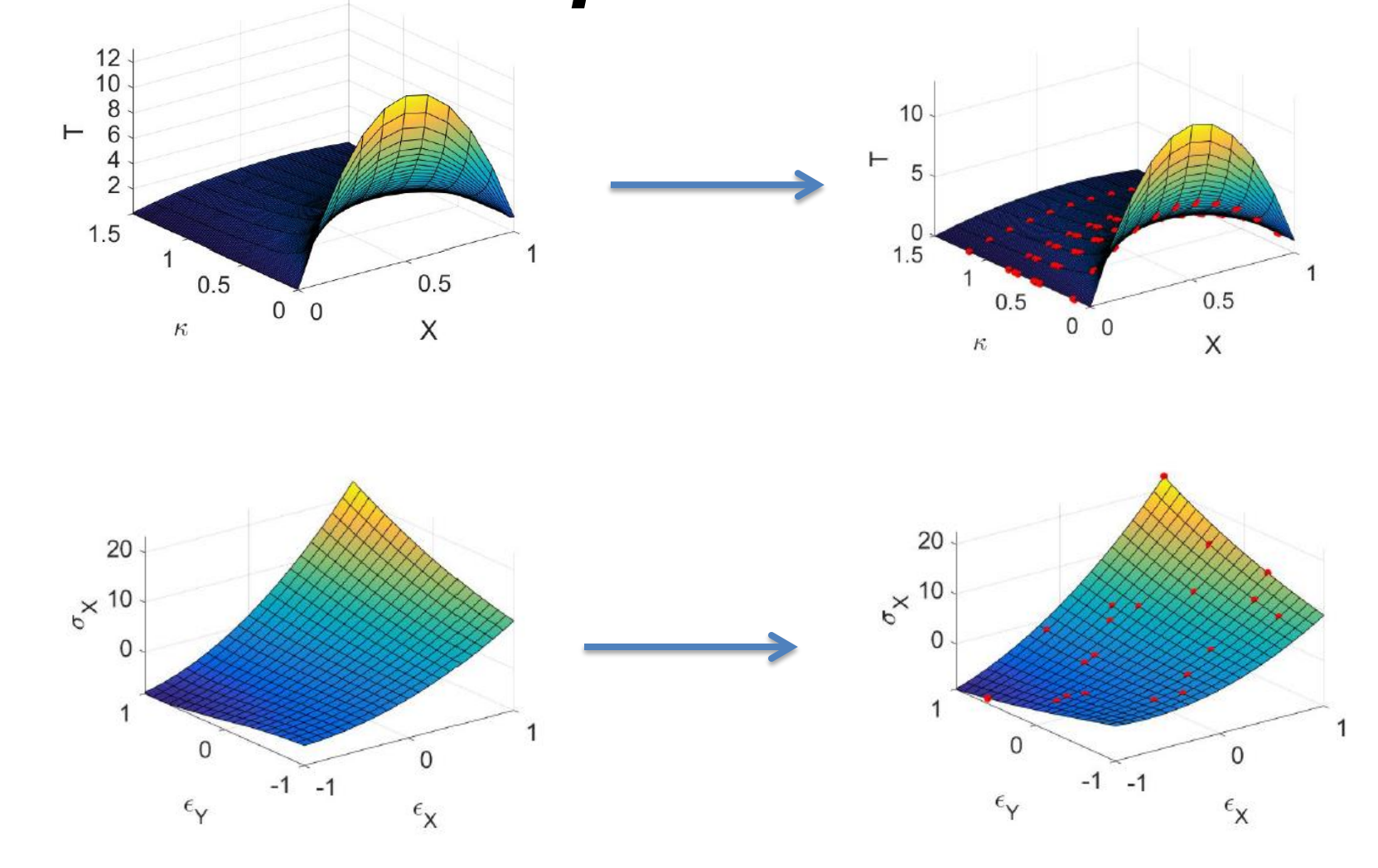
Compressed Sensing (CS) could be of crucial importance within DDDAS, as it allows to complete data efficiently.



If the new space is sparse, LASSO regularization can be used to reconstruct the solution.

$$\min_c (||ETc - Ef||_{L2}^2 + \lambda ||c||_{L1})$$

CS used to reconstruct parametric and constitutive relationships.



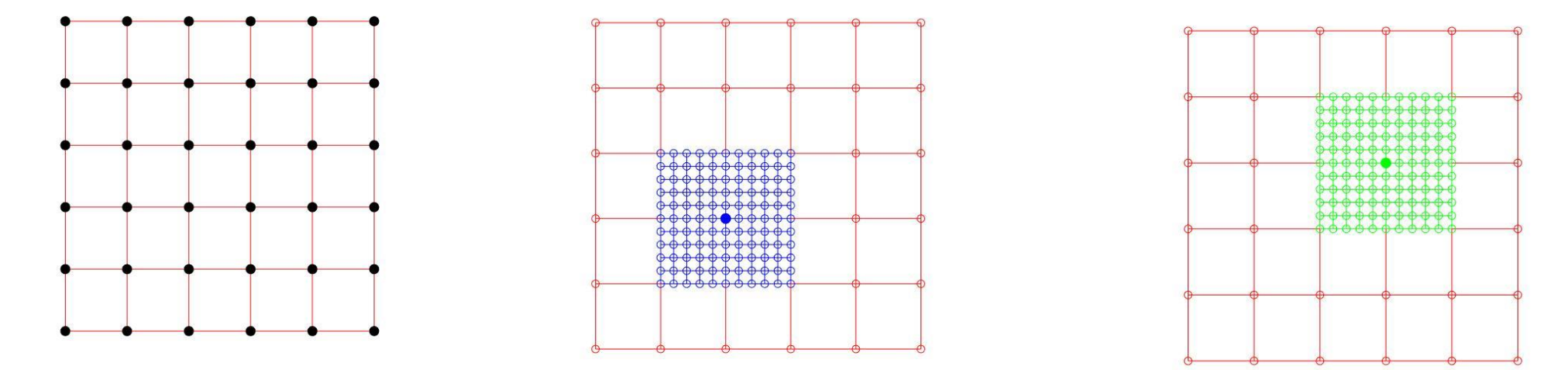
4. MODEL ORDER REDUCTION

Separability of standard PGD in enhanced due to the partition of unity (PU)

Multi-PGD formulation

$$u(x, y) = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} N_i(x, y) \sum_{k=1}^M X_k^i(x) Y_k^i(y)$$

Macro Partition

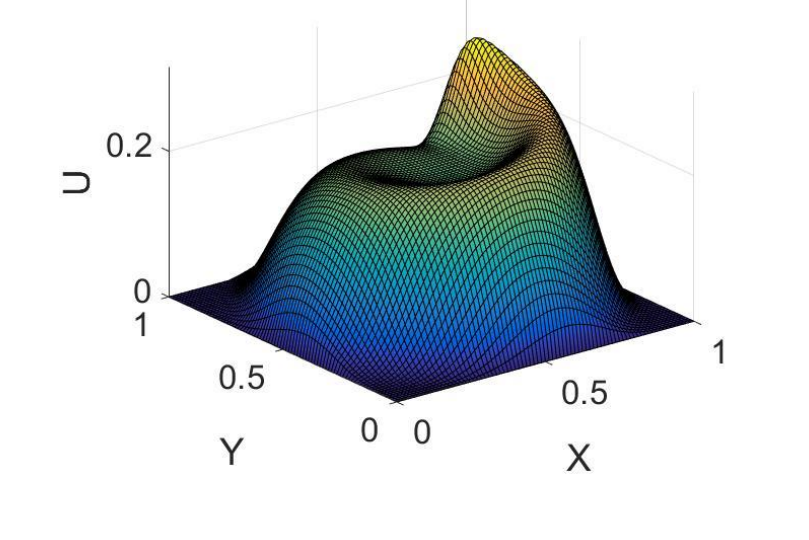


Advantages:

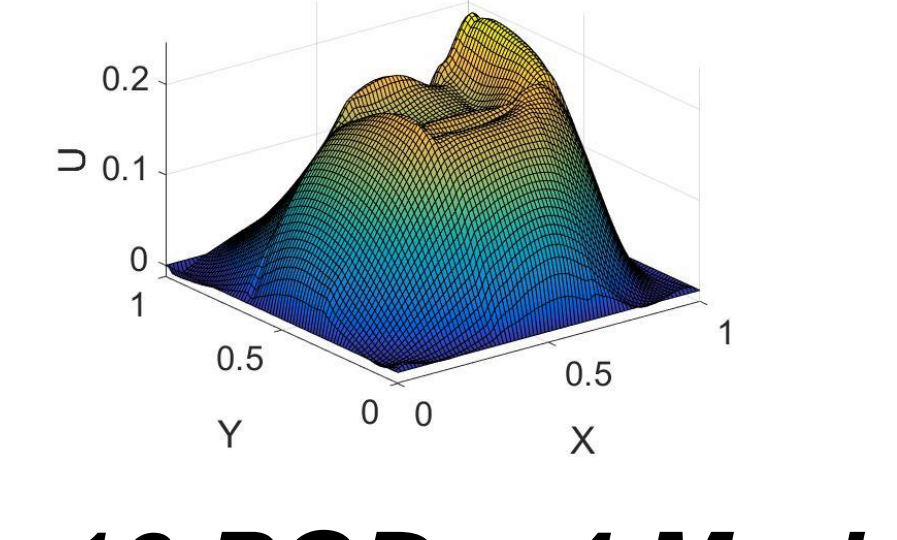
- Less number of modes
- Continuity satisfied

Convection-Reaction-Diffusion Problem

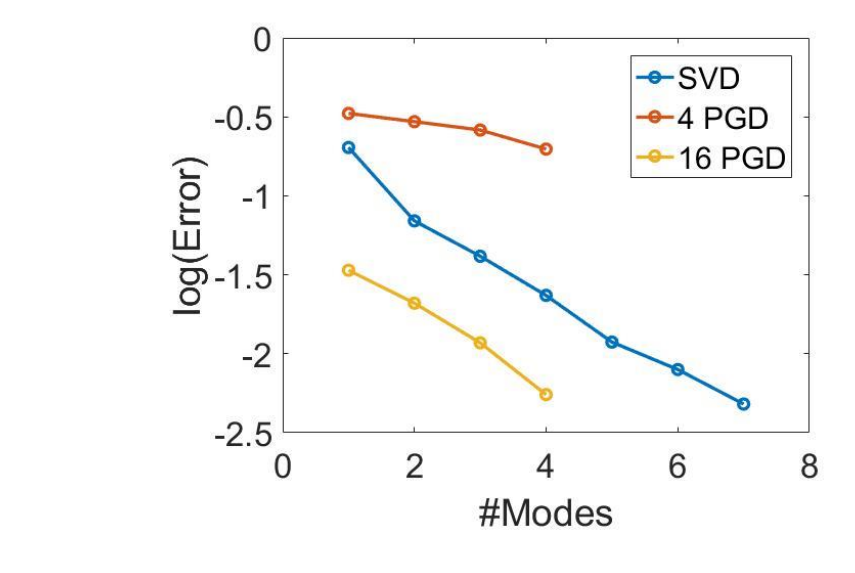
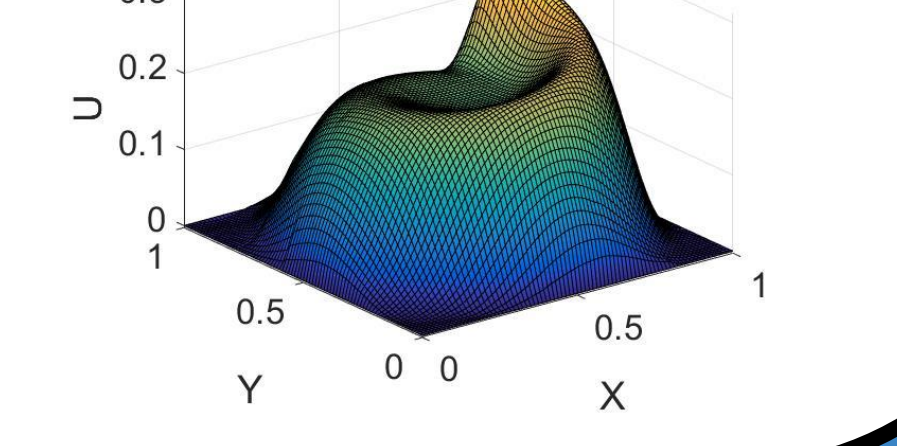
Reference



4 PGDs, 4 Modes



16 PGDs, 4 Modes



BIBLIOGRAPHY

[1] F. Chinesta, A Leygue et al. "Parametric PGD based computational vademecum for efficient design optimization and control", Archives of Computational Methods in Engineering 20/1, 31-59, 2013.
[2] F. Darema, "Dynamic Data Driven Applications Systems: A New Paradigm for Application Simulations and Measurements. Computational Science." Int. Conf. on Computational Science (ICCS), LNCS, 3038, 662-669, 2004.