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SISSA, INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL FOR ADVANCED STUDIES, TRIESTE, ITALY

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**DATA-ASSIMILATION, PARAMETER SPACE  
REDUCTION AND REDUCED ORDER  
METHODS IN APPLIED SCIENCES AND  
ENGINEERING**

## Outline

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Two different pipelines for parameter space reduction using **Active Subspaces**:

- ▶ In the naval engineering problem we used **Free Form Deformation** to vary the shape of an hull and **Response Surface** method to make prediction



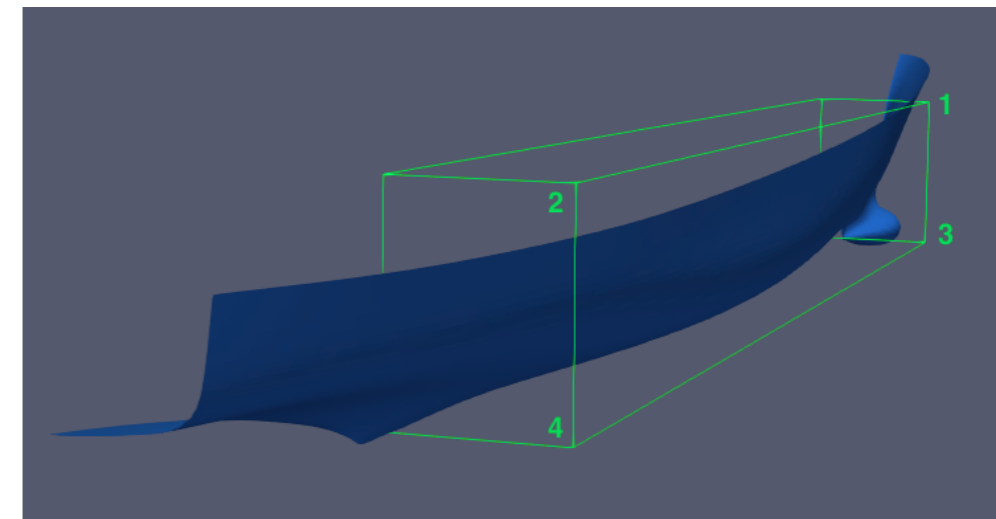
- ▶ In the biomedical problem we used **Radial Basis Functions** interpolation technique to vary the shape of a carotid and **Proper Orthogonal Decomposition** method to reduce the model



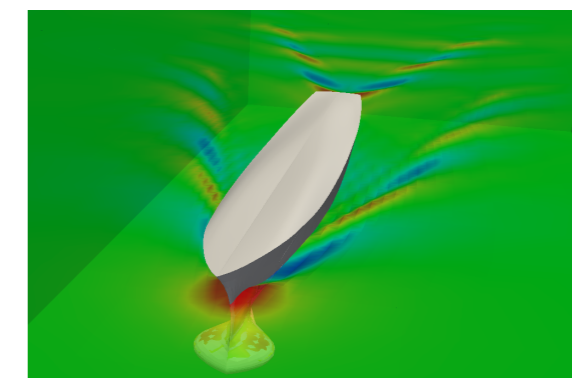
## The naval engineering case

- ▶ The output is a derived function of the wave resistance of a DTMB hull advancing in calm water at fixed Froude number 0.28 and velocity  $\sim 2$  m/s
- ▶ As parameter inputs we select 8 components of 4 different control points of a FFD lattice over one side wall of the hull. Then we apply the same deformation to the other side.  $y$  is the **span** of the hull,  $x$  its **length** and  $z$  its **depth**

Parameter	Nature	Lower bound	Upper bound
$u_1$	FFD Point 1 $y$	-0.2	0.3
$u_2$	FFD Point 2 $y$	-0.2	0.3
$u_3$	FFD Point 3 $y$	-0.2	0.3
$u_4$	FFD Point 4 $y$	-0.2	0.3
$u_5$	FFD Point 3 $z$	-0.2	0.5
$u_6$	FFD Point 4 $z$	-0.2	0.5
$u_7$	weight (kg)	500	800
$u_8$	velocity (m/s)	1.87	2.70



Hull in a free surface



Original DTMB 5415 semi-hull

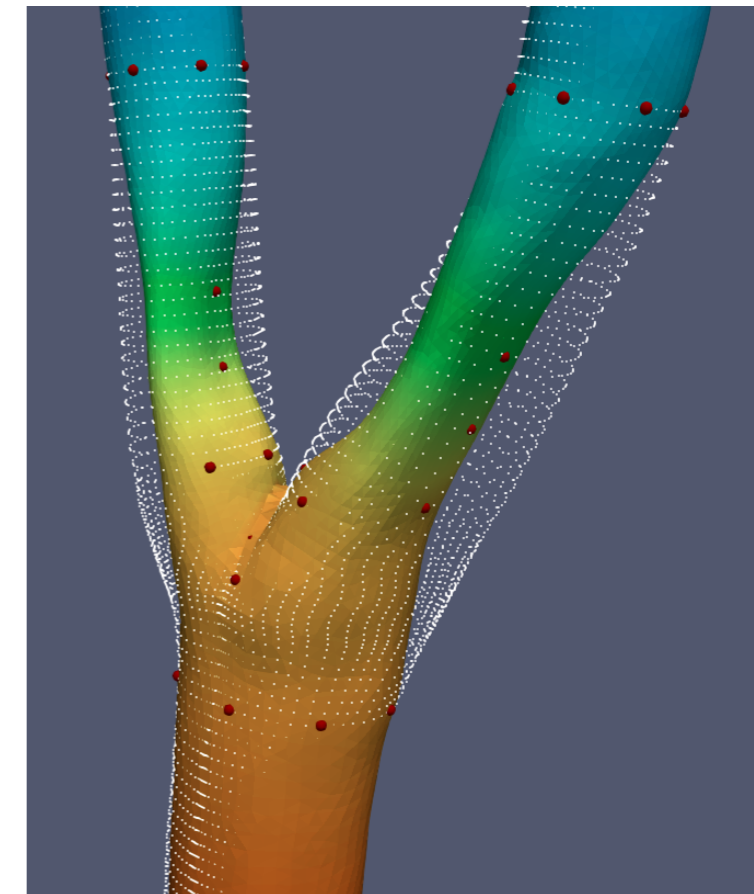
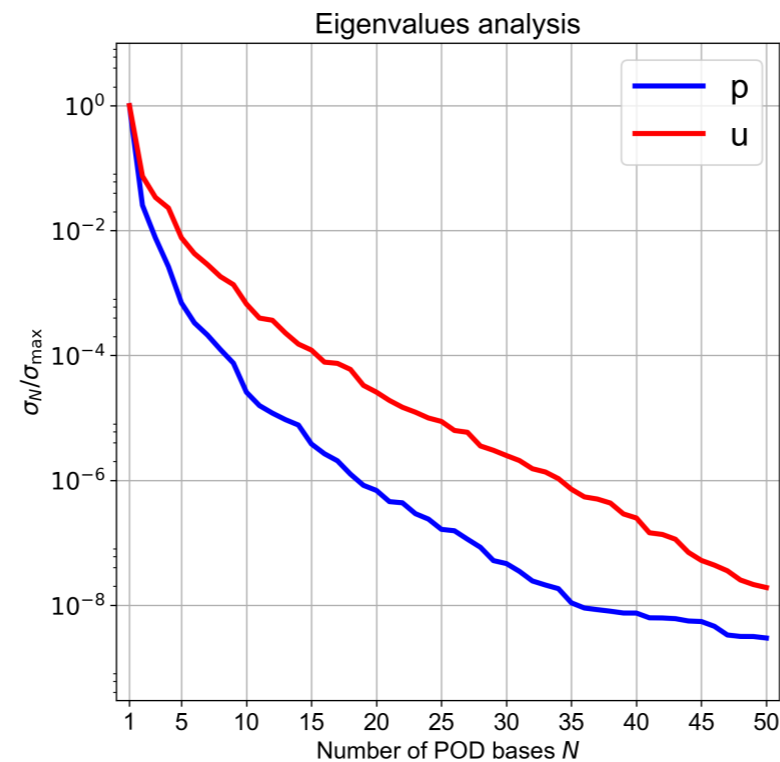
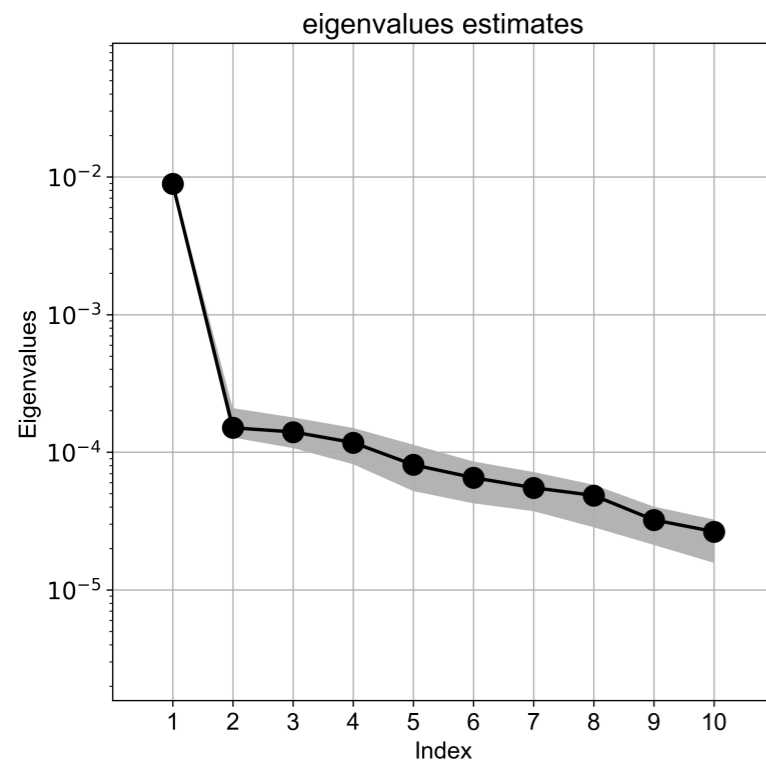


# Flow across parametrized carotid bifurcations

Vessels geometry strongly influences hemodynamics behaviour

Evaluation problem:

$$\begin{cases} -\nu \Delta \mathbf{v} + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} + \nabla p = \mathbf{f} & \text{in } \Omega_o \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 & \text{in } \Omega_o \\ \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_g & \text{on } \Gamma_w^o := \partial \Omega_o \setminus \Gamma_{out}^o, \\ -p \cdot \mathbf{n} + \nu \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = \mathbf{0} & \text{on } \Gamma_{out}^o \end{cases}$$



Deformed carotid with the deforming control points (red) and the undeformed state (white)