

# An introduction to verification, validation and uncertainty quantification for computational applications



**Derek Groen, Diana Suleimenova, Laura Harbach, David Coster, Wouter Edeling, Lourens Veen, Bartosz Bosak, Serge Guillas, Jon McCullough, Alireza Jahani, Maziar Ghorbani and Peter Coveney**

# SEAVEA toolkit introduction

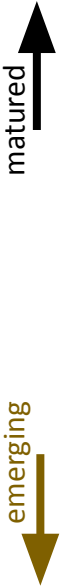
<https://www.seaveatk.org>

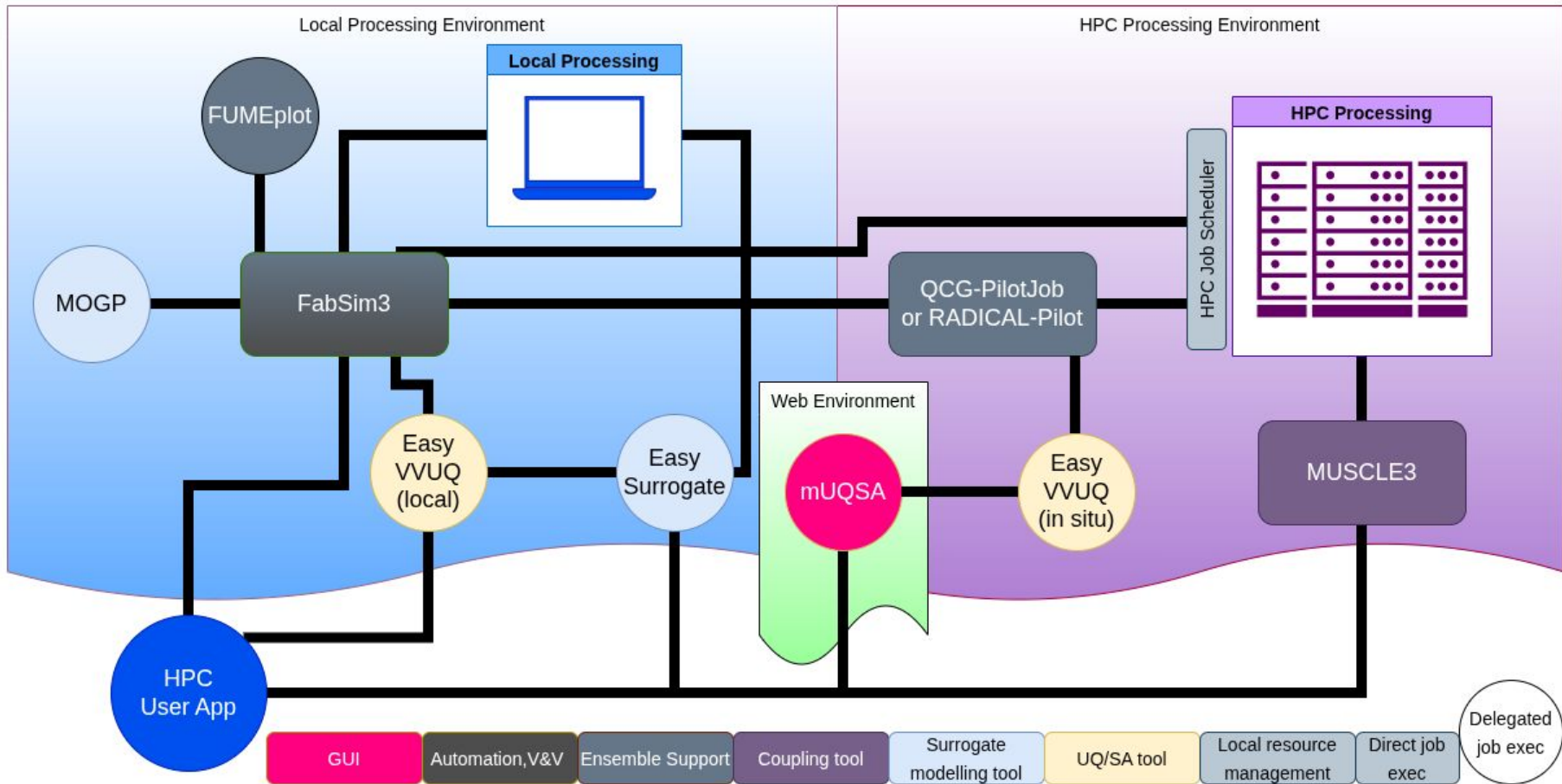
# SEAVEA Project (2021–now)



## Key topics:

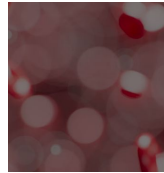
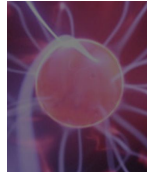
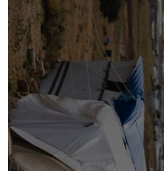
- Uncertainty Quantification - Measure variability of results
- Sensitivity Analysis - Measure variability of results due to specific assumptions.
- Validation - Reality is consistent with the computer model.
- Ensemble Forecasting - Variability of results with scenario-steered uncertainties.
- Surrogate Modelling - Faster modelling with reduced order models.
- Verification - Computer model is consistent with the conceptual model.
- UQ for AI - Understand variability of results in AI approaches.
- Uncertainty *Qualification* - Understand non-quantitative weaknesses in models.



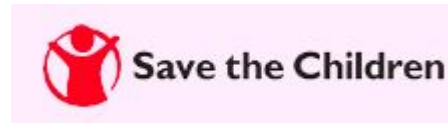


# SEAVEA Application Domains

- Materials
- Turbulence
- Biomedicine
- Fusion
- Environmental Sciences
- Epidemiology
- Human Migration
- Infrastructure Modelling



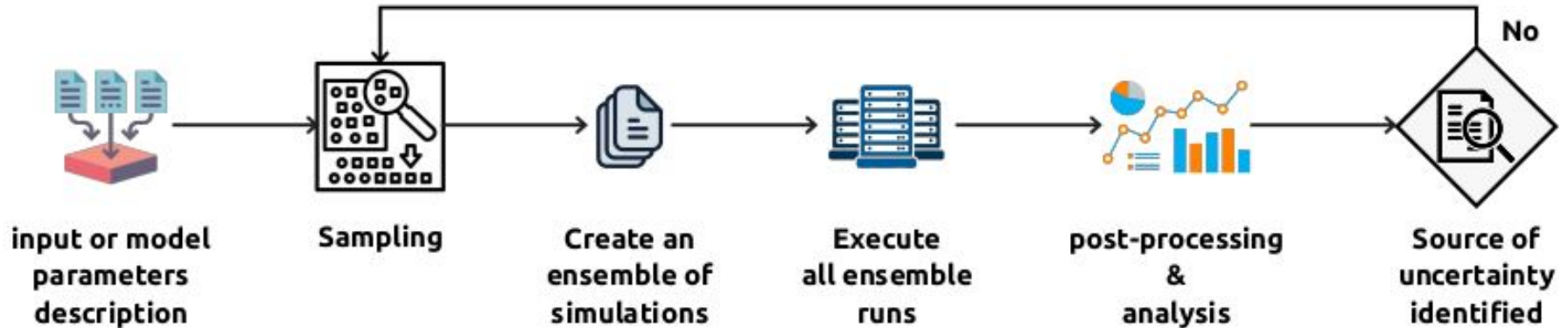
Centrum Wiskunde & Informatica





# EasyVUQ: <https://easyvvuq.readthedocs.io>

- ❑ Aims to make it as easy as possible to implement advanced techniques for uncertainty quantification for existing application codes (or workflows).
- ❑ Primary focus on non-intrusive UQ techniques, where many model instances are run to quantify uncertainties and analyse parameter sensitivities.

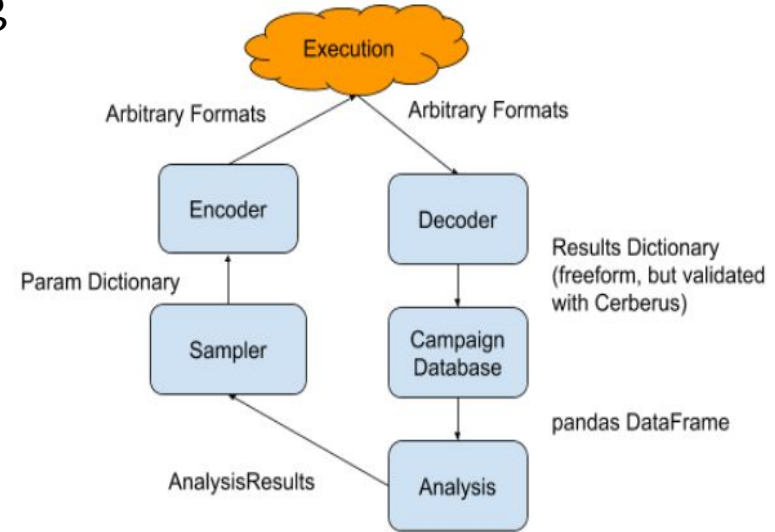


*Basic UQ workflow*

# EasyVVUQ: Enhances Workflow



- ❑ Integrated tightly with the rest of Python scientific computing infrastructure.
  - ❑ E.g. access through a wide range of sampling approaches using ChaosPy.
- ❑ Adapts to users existing code via extension of encoder and decoder classes (e.g. Fusion and Urban Air).
- ❑ Minimal boiler-plate code required (minimal set-up overhead).
- ❑ Takes care of bookkeeping (creating folders for storing results for example), collects other meta-info in a database.

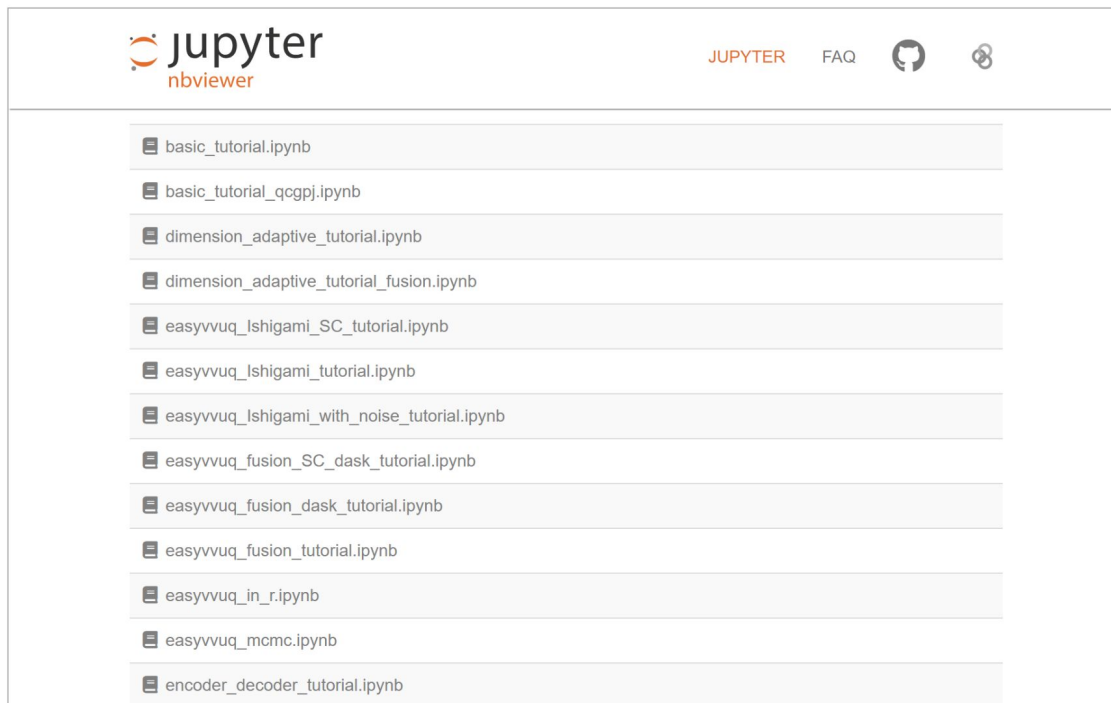


# <https://mybinder.org/v2/gh/UCL-CCS/EasyVVUQ/dev?filepath=tutorials>

Build logs

[view raw](#) [show](#)

Here's a non-interactive preview on [nbviewer](#) while we start a server for you. Your binder will open automatically when it is ready.



The screenshot shows the Jupyter nbviewer interface. At the top left is the Jupyter logo and the text "jupyter nbviewer". To the right are links for "JUPYTER", "FAQ", and social media icons for GitHub and a bug report. Below the header is a list of tutorial files, each with a file icon and a name:

- basic\_tutorial.ipynb
- basic\_tutorial\_qcgpj.ipynb
- dimension\_adaptive\_tutorial.ipynb
- dimension\_adaptive\_tutorial\_fusion.ipynb
- easyvvuq\_ishigami\_SC\_tutorial.ipynb
- easyvvuq\_ishigami\_tutorial.ipynb
- easyvvuq\_ishigami\_with\_noise\_tutorial.ipynb
- easyvvuq\_fusion\_SC\_dask\_tutorial.ipynb
- easyvvuq\_fusion\_dask\_tutorial.ipynb
- easyvvuq\_fusion\_tutorial.ipynb
- easyvvuq\_in\_r.ipynb
- easyvvuq\_mcmc.ipynb
- encoder\_decoder\_tutorial.ipynb

# Execution of UQ on HPC machines

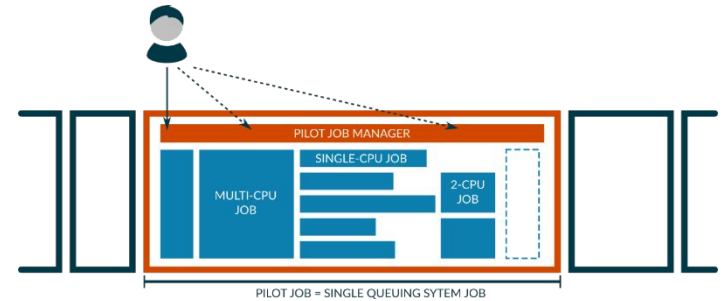
UQ procedures  
require numerous  
HPC jobs



How to support  
UQ scenarios?



HPC systems are  
configured to prefer  
large and long jobs  
over many small and  
short jobs



# QCG-PilotJob: <https://qcg-pilotjob.readthedocs.io>

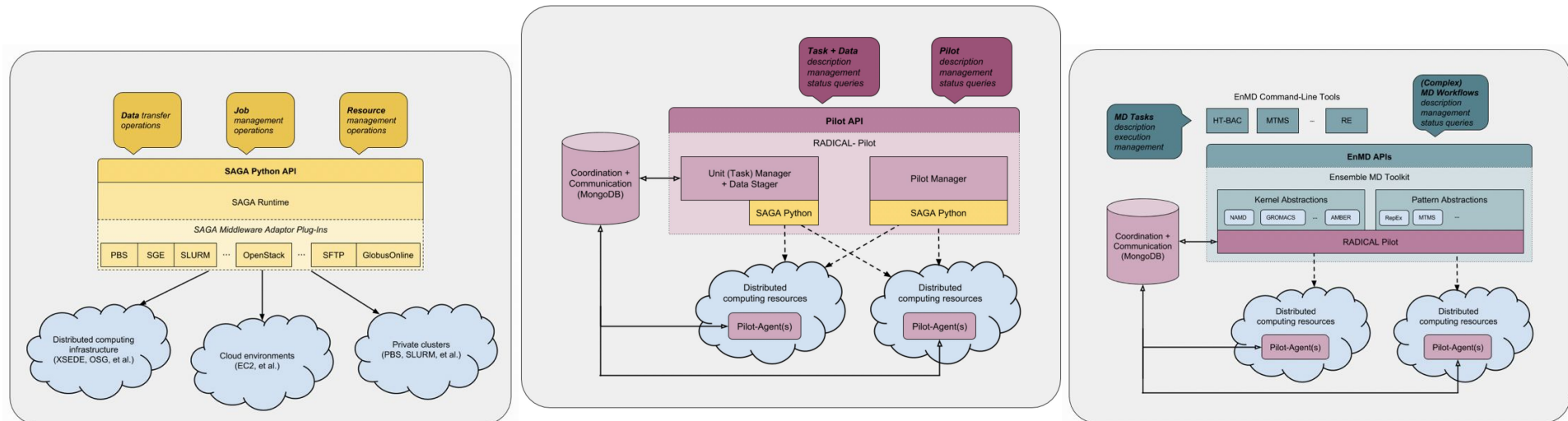


- ❑ Dynamic scheduling and running of tasks inside a single queuing system allocation (e.g., SLURM).
- ❑ Support for task dependencies and iterations.
- ❑ Different modes of usage:
  - ❑ static (description in JSON file),
  - ❑ dynamic (Python API and remote API).
- ❑ Resuming mechanism (can be used after task failure or premature end of allocation).
- ❑ Local mode of execution that enable usage of the system not only on HPC systems.
- ❑ Good scalability thanks to partitioning mechanism.



# RADICAL Cybertools: <https://radical-cybertools.github.io>

- ❑ Promoting a standards-based, abstraction-driven approach to High-Performance Distributed Computing.
- ❑ Architected for scalable, interoperable and sustainable approaches to support science on a range of high-performance and distributed computing systems.



# FabSim3: <https://fabsim3.readthedocs.io>

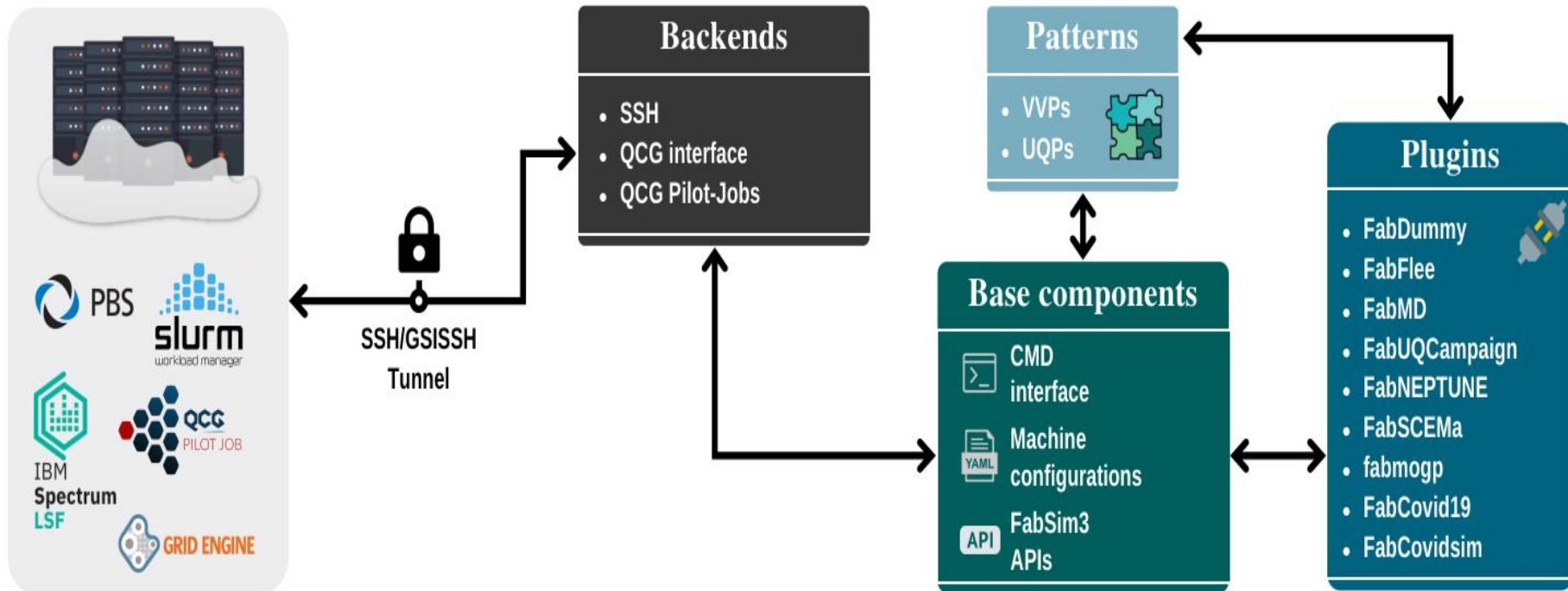


1. Reduce manual effort by providing flexible automation.
2. Reduce human error by introducing consistency across different activities.
3. Automatically curate a comprehensive environment for each simulation run.
4. Curate essential machine- and application-specific knowledge across the community.
5. And, as a result of 1-4: enable efficient remote access to HPC and other resources using a user-side local tool.

```
476 archer2:
477     <<: *Eagle_Default_Config
478     <<: *QCG_PilotJob
479     remote: "archer2" #ARCHER2 always requires multiplexing, so here we need an alias.
480     budget: "d137"
481     project: "d137"
482     corespersnode: 128
483     run_command: "srun -n $cores"
484     qos_name: "standard"
485     # list of available partitions : sinfo --Format=partition
486     job_dispatch: "cd /work/$project/$project/$username ; sbatch"
487     partition_name: "standard"
488     batch_header: slurm-archer2
489     PJ_header: archer2-PJ-header
490     batch_header_install_app : archer-app
491     # all required files at runtime, must be on the /work filesystem,
492     # in ARCHER2, there is not access to /home on compute side
493     home_path_template: "/work/$project/$project/$username"
```

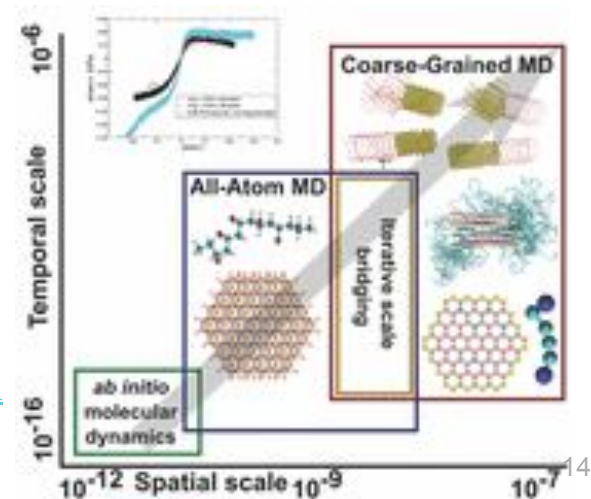
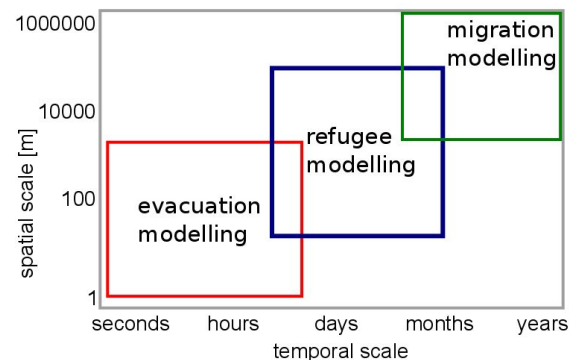
*machines.yml*

# FabSim3 architecture

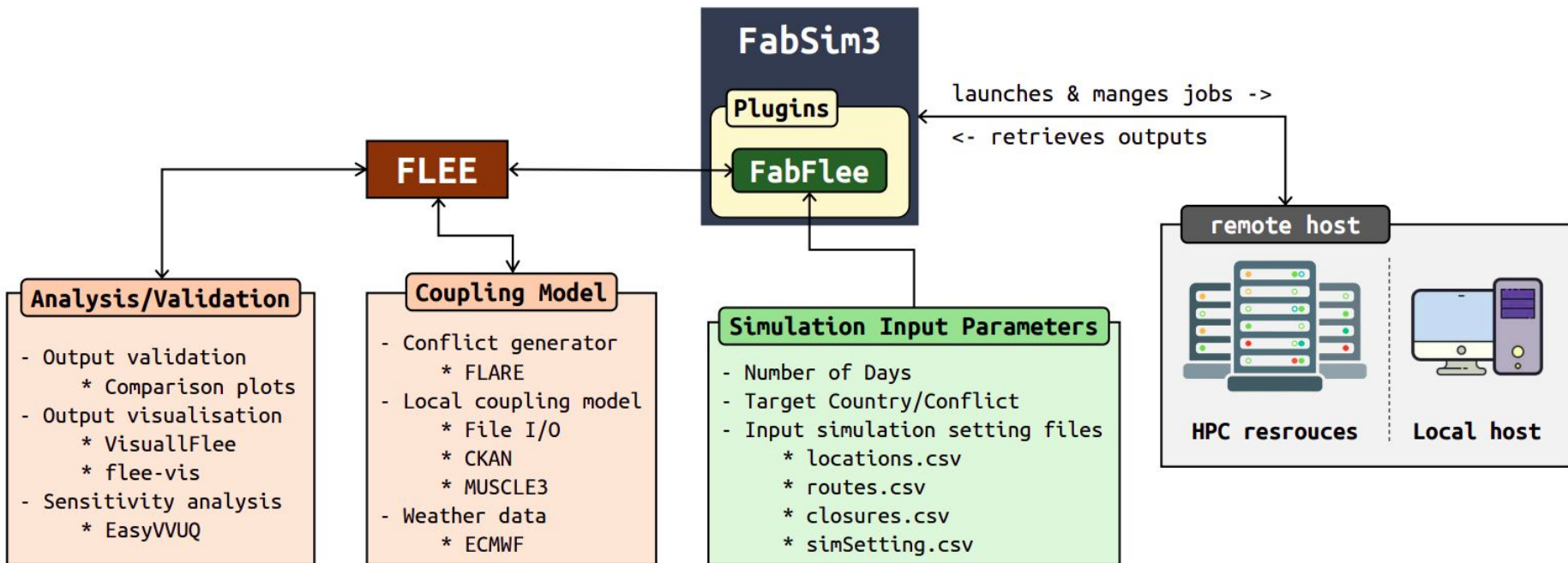


# FabSim3 plugins

- FabDummy
  - Example plugin to help reduce learning curve.
- FabFlee
  - Automates refugee simulations. In use for research purposes.
- FabMD
  - Ensembles and UQ for materials.
- FabUQCampaign
  - Plugin for performing UQ using stochastic collocation.
- FabCovid19, FabCovidSim
  - Plugins for two epidemiology applications
- Other plugins:
  - <https://github.com/djgroen/FabSim3/blob/master/fabsim/deploy/plugins.yml>



# Plugin Example: FabFlee

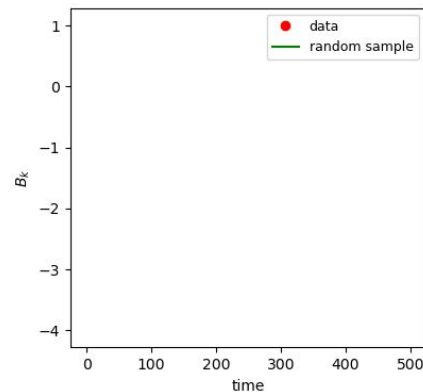
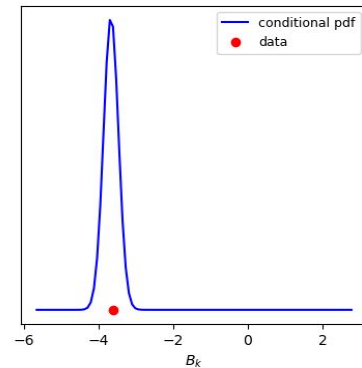


# EasySurrogate: <https://github.com/wedeling/EasySurrogate>

- ❑ Toolkit used for creating surrogate models.
- ❑ Aims to provide different surrogate methods used to replace the micro model in a multiscale simulation.
- ❑ Follows similar design structure as EasyVVUQ.

Example surrogate:

- + Top: a probability density surrogate of microscopic scales, conditional on macroscopic features.
- + Bottom: time evolution of training data and random samples from the surrogate.



MUSCLE3: <https://muscle3.readthedocs.io>

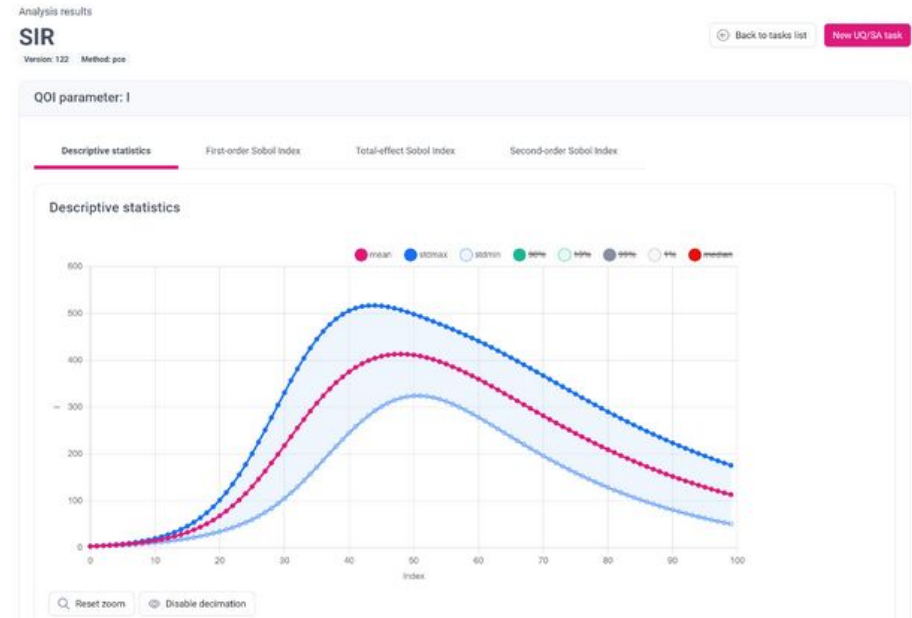


- ❑ The third incarnation of the Multiscale Coupling Library and Environment.
- ❑ Aims to create easily coupled multiscale simulations, and to then enable efficient uncertainty quantification of such models using advanced semi-intrusive algorithms.
- ❑ Implementation is available in Python, C++ (with/without MPI), Fortran (with/without MPI).

# mUQSA: <https://muqsa.multiscale.pionier-lab.pionier.net.pl/en/>



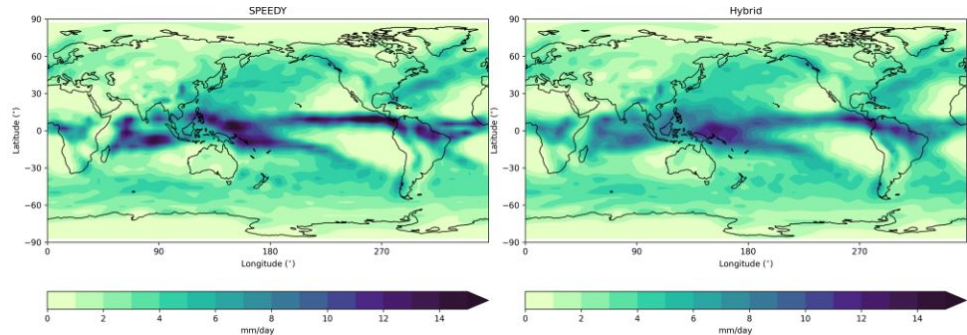
- ❑ Provides a comprehensive system for the automated UQ and SA of computational models.
- ❑ Implements proven methods such as
  - ❑ Monte Carlo (MC), Polynomial Chaos Expansion (PCE), and Stochastic Collocation (SC).
- ❑ Offers an intuitive web interface and efficient backend layer.
- ❑ Supports development, execution, and analysis of the results.



# Multi-Output Gaussian Process emulator (MOGP)

- Python package for fitting Gaussian Process Emulators to computer simulation results.
- Optimises hyperparameter values, and makes predictions on unseen data.
- Implements experimental design, dimension reduction, and calibration tools to enable modellers to understand complex computer simulations.
- <https://mogp-emulator.readthedocs.io/>

Giles, D., Briant, J., Morcrette, C.J. and Guillas, S., 2024.  
Embedding machine-learned sub-grid variability  
improves climate model precipitation patterns.  
*Communications Earth & Environment*, 5(1), p.712.



# SEAVEA toolkit

- ❑ EasyVVUQ → UQ+SA,
- ❑ FabSim3 → VV + automation,
- ❑ EasySurrogate → Surrogate modelling for multiscale simulations,
- ❑ MUSCLE3 → Code coupling + UQ,
- ❑ mUQSA → Web-based GUI for Multipurpose UQ + SA,
- ❑ QCG-PilotJob → Run 1000s of jobs in a single allocation,
- ❑ RADICAL-Cybertools → Abstraction-driven approach to HPC.
- ❑ mogp\_emulator → Surrogate modelling for fitting Gaussian Process Emulators,

The SEAVEA toolkit is open source and freely available to use with any application, using any programming language.

# Applications

## Fusion modelling

With exascale performant simulations key to advancing fusion knowledge and especially tokamak design or "Whole Device Modelling (WDM)", VVUQ deployment is essential for successfully creating models that can reliably guide highly expensive procurement decisions for future commercial fusion reactors. Our primary exemplar will deploy our toolkit to quantify the uncertainty characteristics of a suite of algorithms being developed to build a highly coupled, multi-physics and multi-scale exascale class simulation of the tokamak plasma "exhaust" (or "divertor" region of the tokamak) that is "actionable".

## Weather and climate forecasting

The UCL Met Office Academic Partnership led by Serge Gullas, Co-I of the SEAVEA project, is devoted to Data Sciences for weather and climate. It gathers within four working groups experts from eight departments of UCL and across the Met Office. It covers multiple domains of modeling such as the ocean, sea-ice, paleoclimate, climate change, atmospheric turbulence, space weather, air quality as well as Data Assimilation, Machine Learning for nowcasting, and UQ methods.

<https://www.seaveatk.org/applications>

# Questions?

<https://www.seaveatk.org>