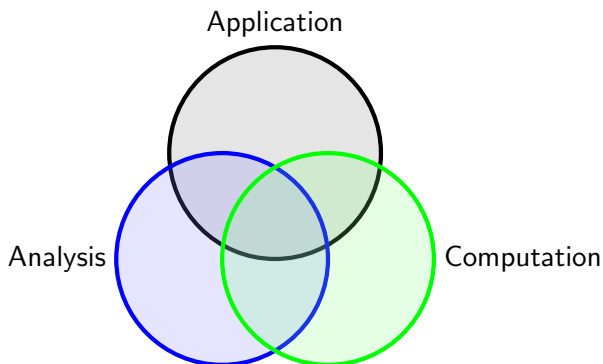


A Scientific Computing Sampler

David Bindel

9 Mar 2018

The Computational Science & Engineering Picture

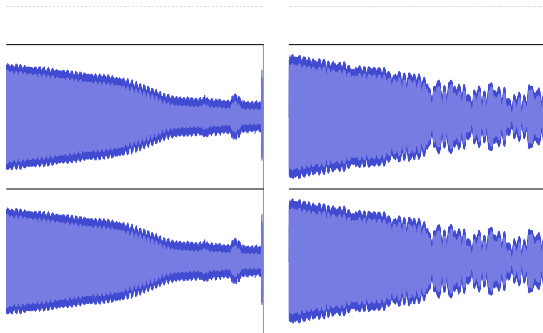


- MEMS
- Smart grids
- Networks
- Systems

- Linear algebra
- Approximation theory
- Symmetry + structure
- Optimization

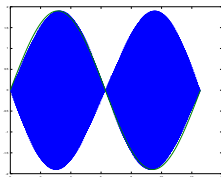
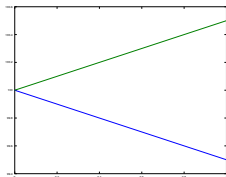
- HPC / cloud
- Simulators
- Solvers
- Frameworks

Chapter 1: Musical Microspheres



“On the beats in the vibrations of a revolving cylinder or bell”
by G. H. Bryan, 1890

The Beat Goes On



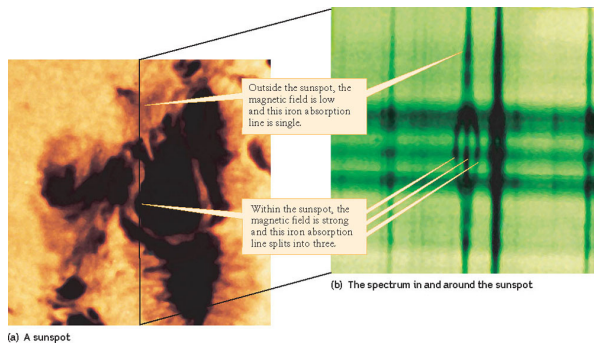
Free vibrations in a rotating frame (simplified):

$$\ddot{\mathbf{q}} + 2\beta\Omega\mathbf{J}\dot{\mathbf{q}} + \omega_0^2\mathbf{q} = 0, \quad \mathbf{J} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Eigenvalue problem: $(-\omega^2\mathbf{I} + 2i\omega\beta\Omega\mathbf{J} + \omega_0^2)\mathbf{q} = 0$.

Solutions: $\omega \approx \Omega_0 \pm \beta\Omega$. \implies beating $\propto \Omega$!

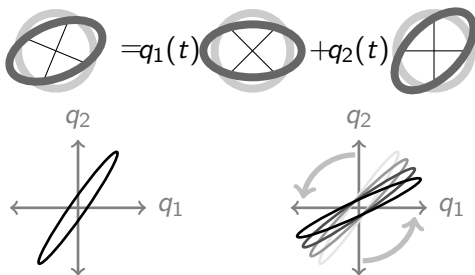
Bryan, Zeeman, Stark, ...



This is a common picture:

- Symmetry leads to degenerate modes
- Perturbations split (some) degeneracies

A General Picture

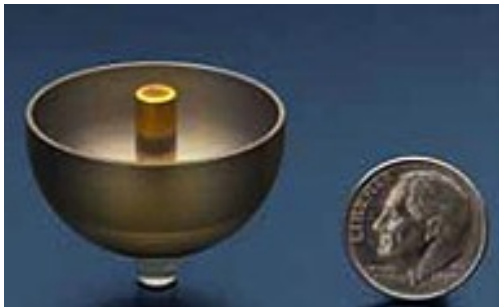


$$\begin{bmatrix} q_1(t) \\ q_2(t) \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} \cos(-\beta\Omega t) & -\sin(-\beta\Omega t) \\ \sin(-\beta\Omega t) & \cos(-\beta\Omega t) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1^0(t) \\ q_2^0(t) \end{bmatrix}.$$

Foucault in Solid State

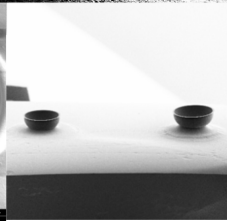
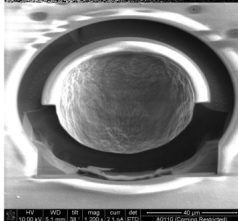
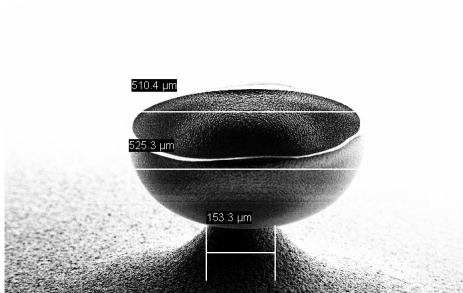
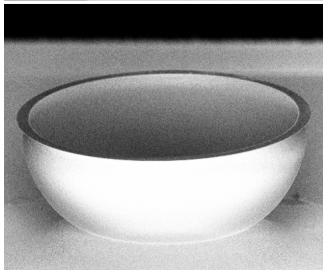
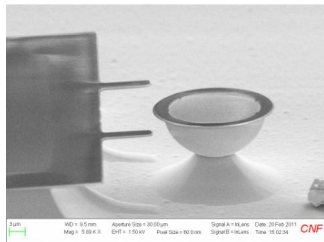


A Small Application

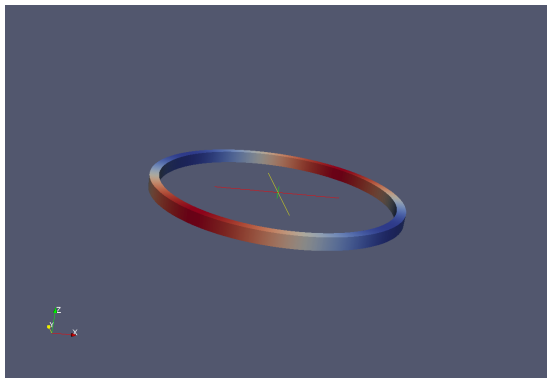


Northrup-Grummond HRG
(developed c. 1965–early 1990s)

A Smaller Application (Cornell)



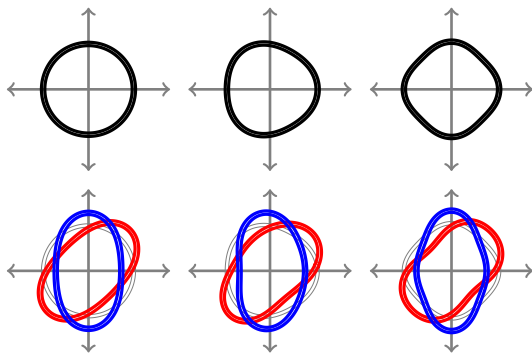
The Perturbation Picture



Perturbations split degenerate modes:

- Coriolis forces (good)
- Imperfect fab (bad, but physical)
- Discretization error (non-physical)

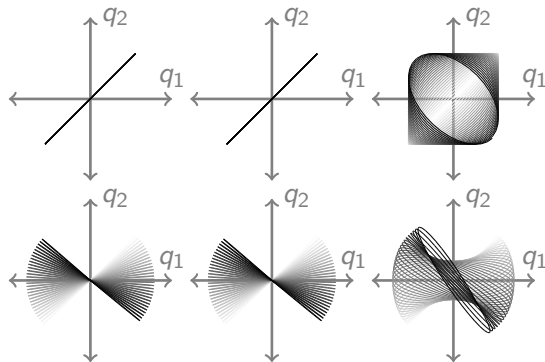
Analyzing Imperfections



Basic framework:

- Represent geometry and imperfections in Fourier series
- Treat imperfections as perturbations

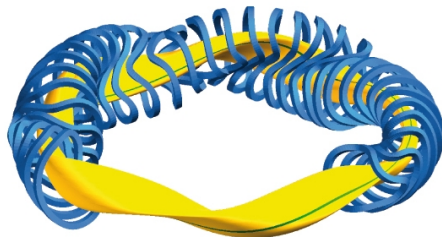
Analyzing Imperfections



Payoff:

- Quantitative: Fast and accurate “2.5D” simulations
- Qualitative: *Selection rules* identify “dangerous” imperfections

Then and now



Then: Yilmaz and Bindel

“Effects of Imperfections on Solid-Wave Gyroscope Dynamics”

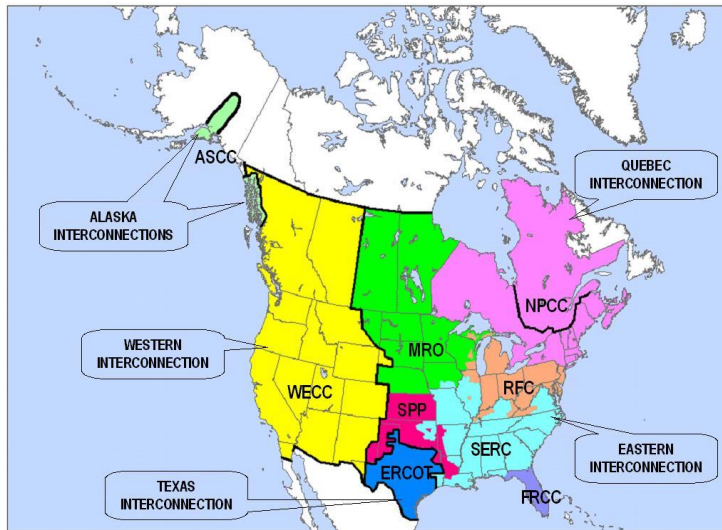
Proceedings of IEEE Sensors 2013, Nov 3–6.

Now: “Finding Optimum Magnetic Fields with Hidden Symmetries”

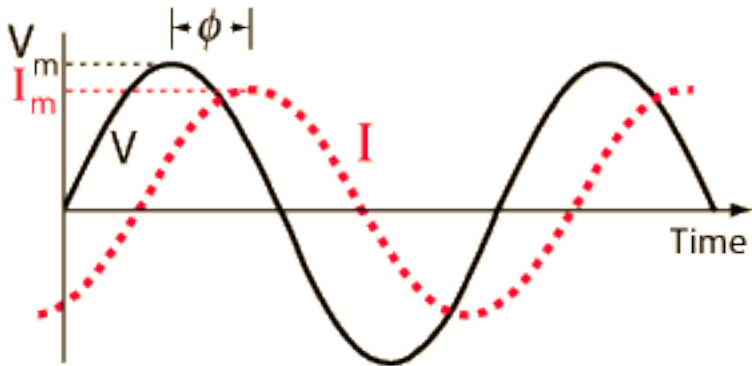
Collaborative proposal submitted to Simons on 2/15/2018.

One piece: Robustness to imperfect fabrication/assembly of coils!

Chapter 2: Indirect Sensing



Reminder: AC Power



Voltages

$$V(t) = \sqrt{2} V_{\text{avg}} \cos(\omega t)$$

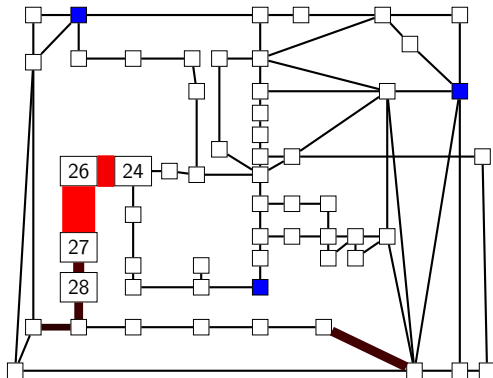
Currents

$$I(t) = \sqrt{2} I_{\text{avg}} \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

Power

$$P_{\text{avg}} = V_{\text{avg}} I_{\text{avg}} \cos \phi$$

Where's the Problem?

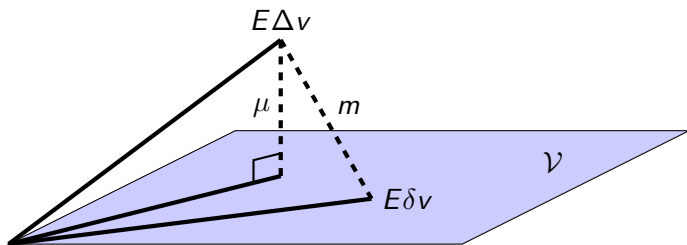


Straw man

- Simulate every possible failure (fast)
- Compare simulated observation to real observation
- Report (mismatch, update) pairs in descending order

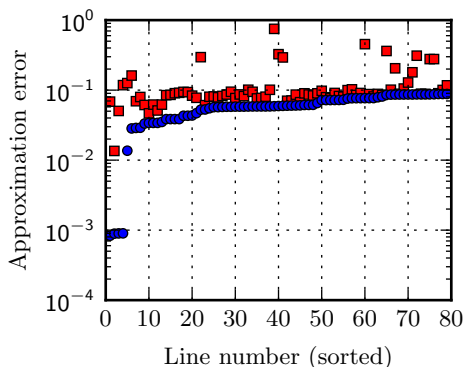
But running all these predictions is too expensive!

Partial Predictions



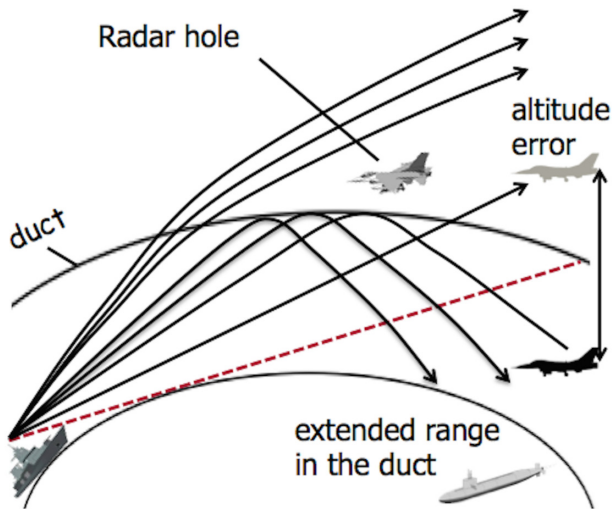
- Find *subspace* \mathcal{V}_c containing predictions $E\delta v_c$
- Bound: subspace distance $\mu(c) \leq \text{mismatch } m(c)$
- Sort events by ascending $\mu(c)$
- Check c_1, \dots, c_k until $\mu(c_{k+1}) \leq \min_{1 \leq j \leq k} m(c_j)$

Filter Effectiveness (IEEE 57-bus, line trips only)

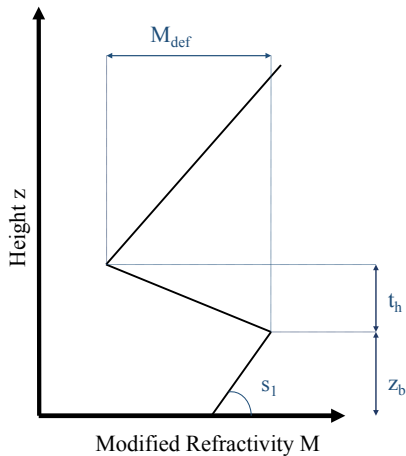


Blue squares are filter scores ($\mu(c)$), red are actual mismatches ($m(c)$).

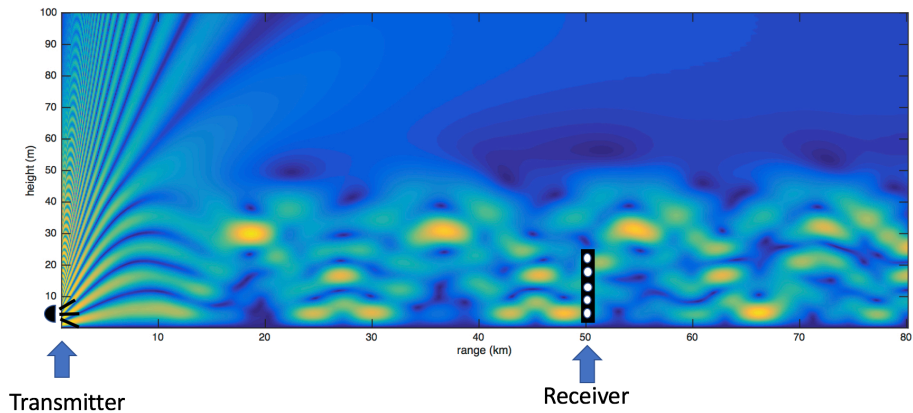
Same Tune, Different Words



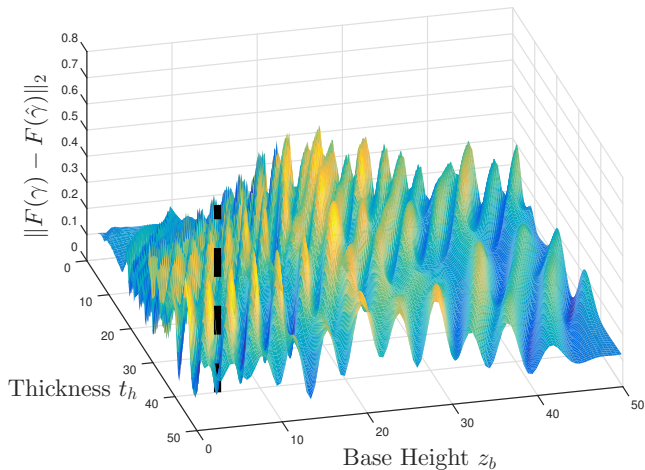
Duct, Duct, Goose



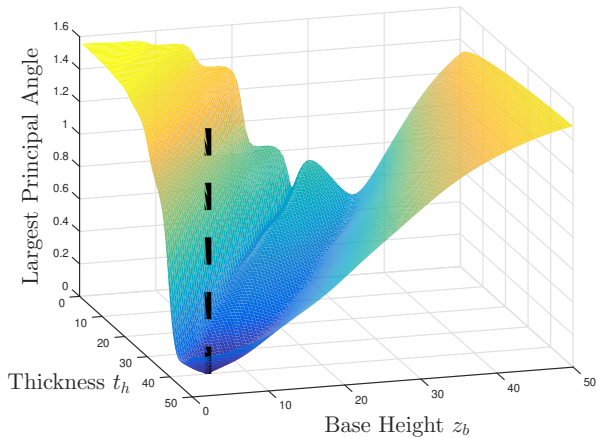
Duct, Duct, Goose



Direct fit?



Subspace to the rescue!



Then and now

Then: Ponce and Bindel,
“FLiER: Practical Topology Update Detection Using Sparse PMUs.”
IEEE Trans Power Systems, 2017.

Now: Gilles, Earls, and Bindel,
“A subspace pursuit method to invert for refractivity in the Marine
Atmospheric Boundary Layer.”
In preparation

And many others...

