

# Software Architecture for Identifying and Updating Parameters

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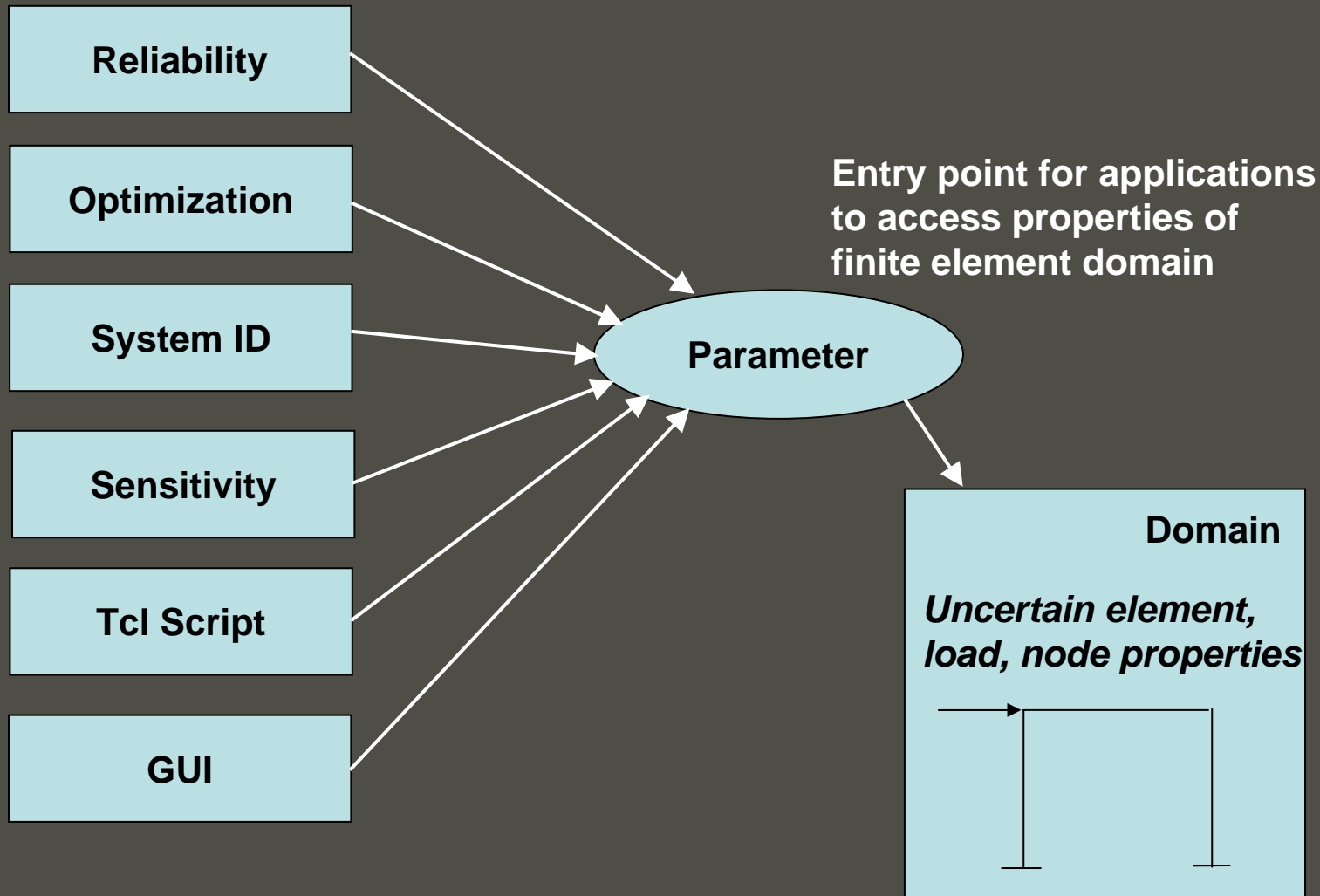
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Construction, and  
Environmental  
Engineering

# Applications Requiring Parameterization

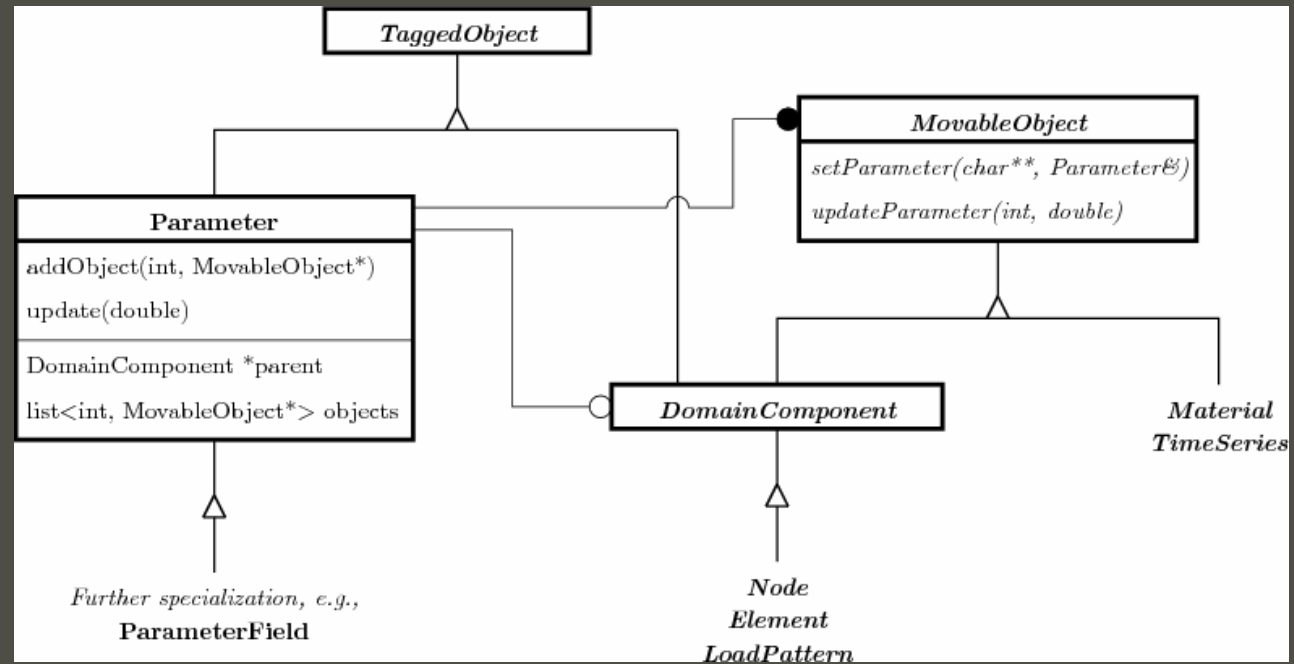
- Structural reliability
- Optimization
- System identification
- Design/Response sensitivity
- Parametric studies (Tcl scripts)
- Graphical user interfaces



# Parameter Class



# Parameter Class Diagram



- Parameter contains pointers to MovableObjects (base class for most everything in OpenSees)
- Parameter::addObject adds a MovableObject to list

# Parameter Class Constructor

- Invoke setParameter on a DomainComponent
- “Chain of Responsibility” software pattern

```
Parameter::Parameter(int passedTag,
                    DomainComponent *parentObject,
                    const char **argv, int argc)
: TaggedObject(passedTag),
  theParentObject(parentObject), numObjects(0)
{
    int ok = -1;

    if (theParentObject != 0)
        ok = theParentObject->setParameter(argv, argc, *this);

    if (ok < 0)
        opserr << "Parameter::Parameter "<< this->getTag() <<" -- unable to set parameter" << endl;
}
```

# Example of Truss Elements with Elastic UniaxialMaterial

## Tcl commands in OpenSees

### *Model Building*

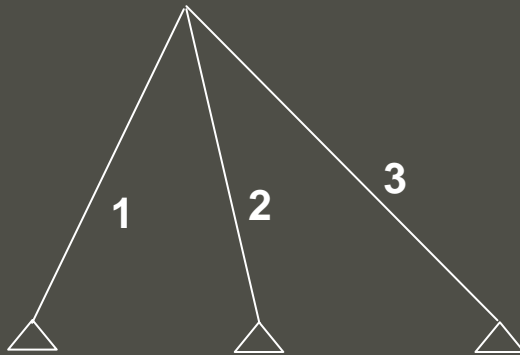
```
uniaxialMaterial Elastic 1 29000.0  
element truss 1 1 2 4.0 1  
element truss 2 1 3 4.0 1  
element truss 3 1 4 4.0 1
```

### *Parameter identification*

```
parameter 1 element 1 A  
parameter 2 eleRange 1 3 E
```

### *Parameter update*

```
updateParameter 1 5.0  
updateParameter 2 30000.0
```



# Code for parameter identification in element

## parameter 1 element 1 A

```
int
Truss::setParameter(const char **argv, int argc, Parameter &param)
{
    if (argc < 1)
        return -1;

    // Cross sectional area of the truss
    if (strcmp(argv[0], "A") == 0)
        return param.addObject(1, this);
    |
    // Mass density of the truss
    if (strcmp(argv[0], "rho") == 0)
        return param.addObject(2, this);

    // Explicit specification of a material parameter
    if (strstr(argv[0], "material") != 0) {

        if (argc < 2)
            return -1;

        else
            return theMaterial->setParameter(&argv[1], argc-1, param);
    }

    // Otherwise, send it to the material
    else
        return theMaterial->setParameter(argv, argc, param);
}
```

Add id and pointer to self to Parameter object

Forward request to UniaxialMaterial object if no parameters found

# Code for parameter identification in material

parameter 2 eleRange 1 3 E

```
int
ElasticMaterial::setParameter(const char **argv, int argc, Parameter &param)
{
    if (argc < 1)
        return -1;

    if (strcmp(argv[0], "E") == 0)
        return param.addObject(1, this);
    else if (strcmp(argv[0], "eta") == 0)
        return param.addObject(2, this);
    else
        return -1;
}
```

**Add self to Parameter object**

**Else parameter not found (end of chain)**

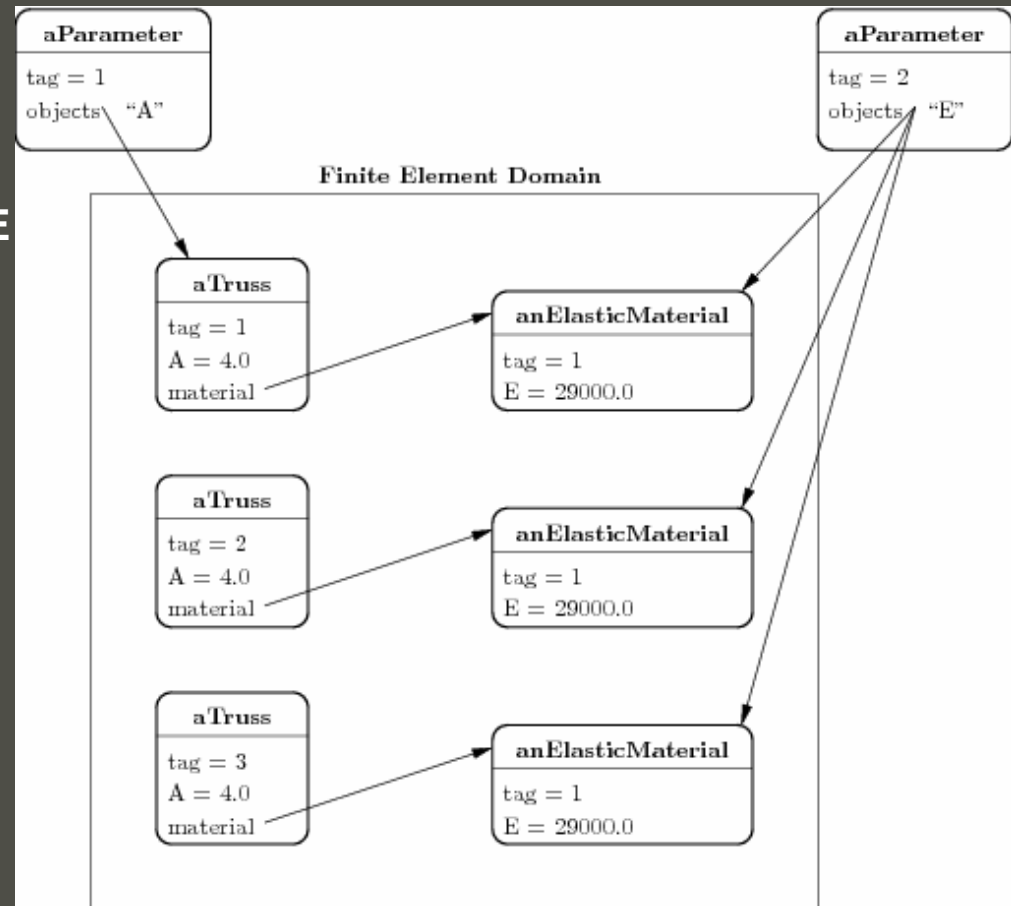
- Association of id to parameter is encapsulated by each class
- Developer decides what is a parameter and which id values to use



# Object Diagram After Parameters Identified



parameter 1 element 1 A  
parameter 2 eleRange 1 3 E



# Code to update parameter values

```
updateParameter 1 5.0  
updateParameter 2 30000.0
```

```
int  
Parameter::update(double newValue)  
{  
    theInfo.theDouble = newValue;  
  
    int ok = 0;  
  
    for (int i = 0; i < numObjects; i++)  
        ok += theObject[i]->updateParameter(parameterID[i], theInfo);  
  
    return ok;  
}
```

- Iterate over MovableObjects and invoke updateParameter with new parameter value and id number

# updateParameter Methods

## updateParameter 1 5.0

```
int
Truss::updateParameter (int parameterID, Information &info)
{
    switch (parameterID) {
        case 1:
            A = info.theDouble;
            return 0;
        case 2:
            rho = info.theDouble;
            return 0;
        default:
            return -1;
    }
}
```

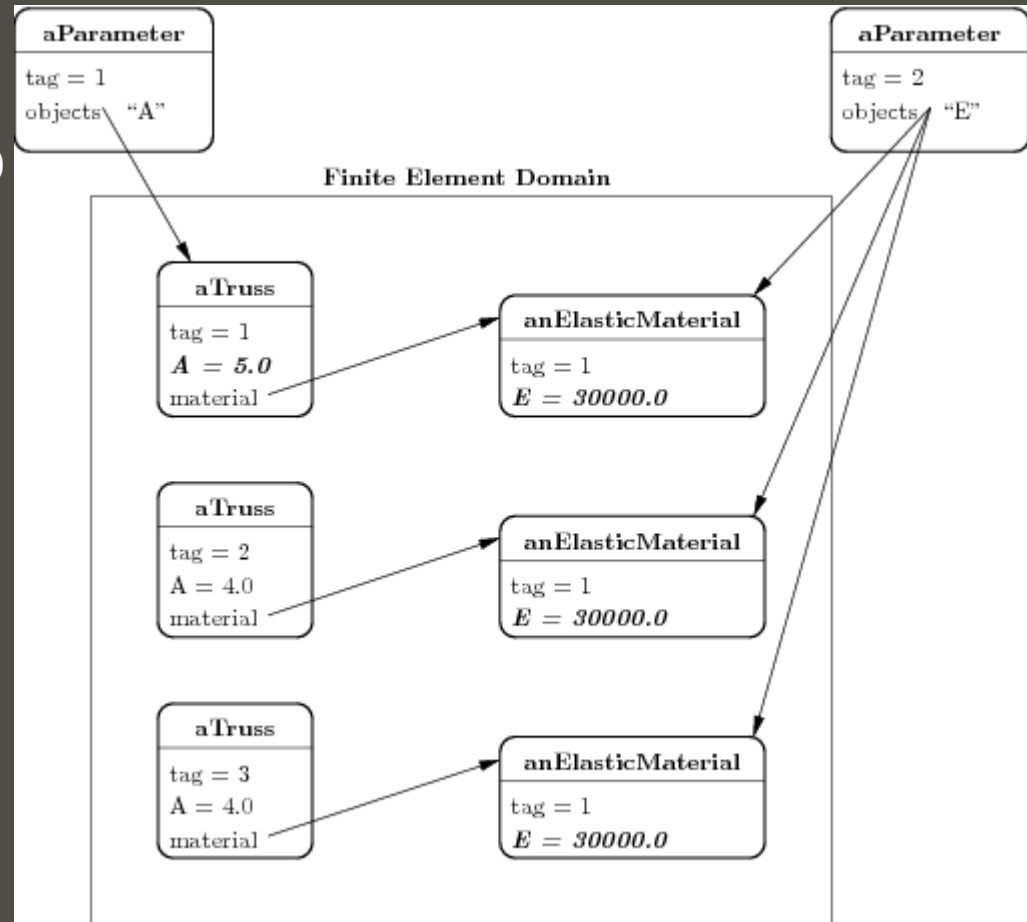
match the id, then  
update the parameter

## updateParameter 2 30000.0

```
int
ElasticMaterial::updateParameter(int parameterID, Information &info)
{
    switch(parameterID) {
        case 1:
            E = info.theDouble;
            return 0;
        case 2:
            eta = info.theDouble;
            return 0;
        default:
            return -1;
    }
}
```

# Object Diagram After Parameters Updated

updateParameter 1 5.0  
updateParameter 2 30000.0

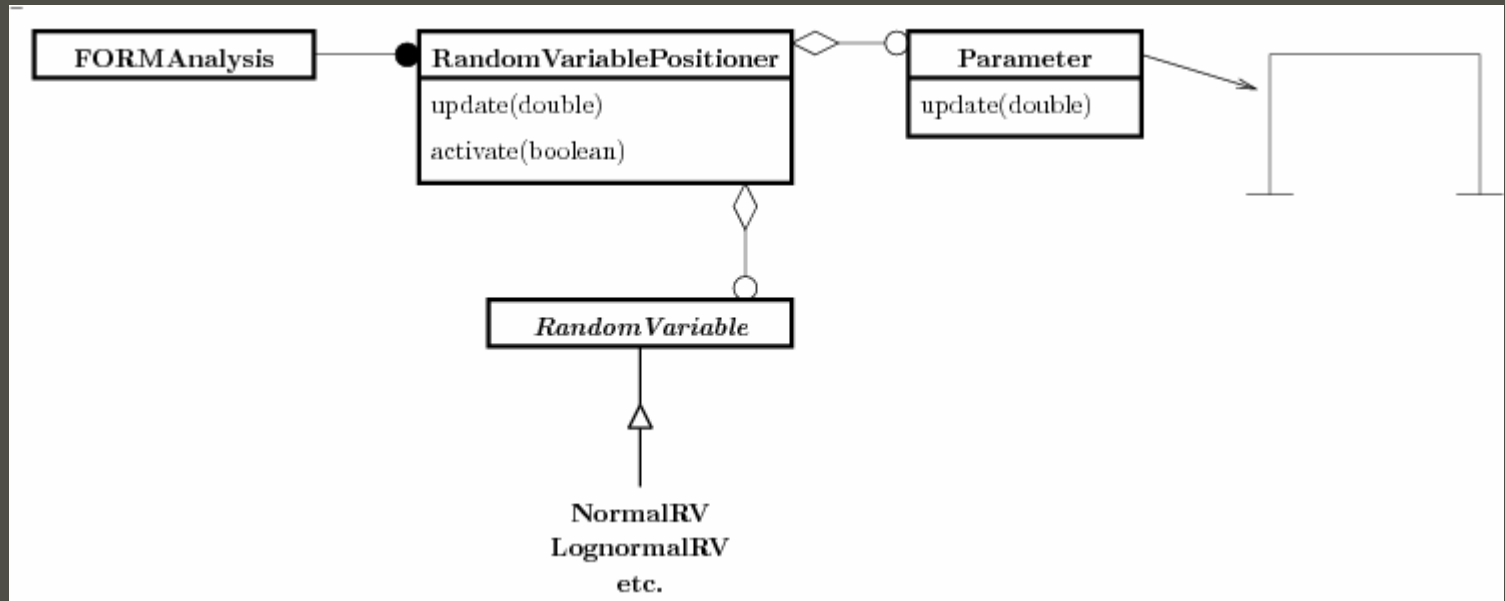


# Extensible Parameterization Framework

- Solid and beam-column elements
  - constitutive model at each integration point
- Fiber-discretized cross sections
- Nodal coordinates
- Nodal and element loads
- Any MovableObject...



# Random Variables in a Reliability Analysis



- RandomVariablePositioner aggregates a RandomVariable with a Parameter in order to model uncertain properties in the finite element domain (Terje Haukaas, UBC)
- Additional methods required to compute response sensitivity with respect to each parameter

# Questions/Comments?

- Reference:

Scott, M.H., Fenves, G.L., McKenna, F.T., and Filippou, F.C. “Software Patterns for Nonlinear Beam-Column Models” *Journal of Structural Engineering*, Under review, Submitted July 2006.

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