

# Simulation-Supported Decision Making

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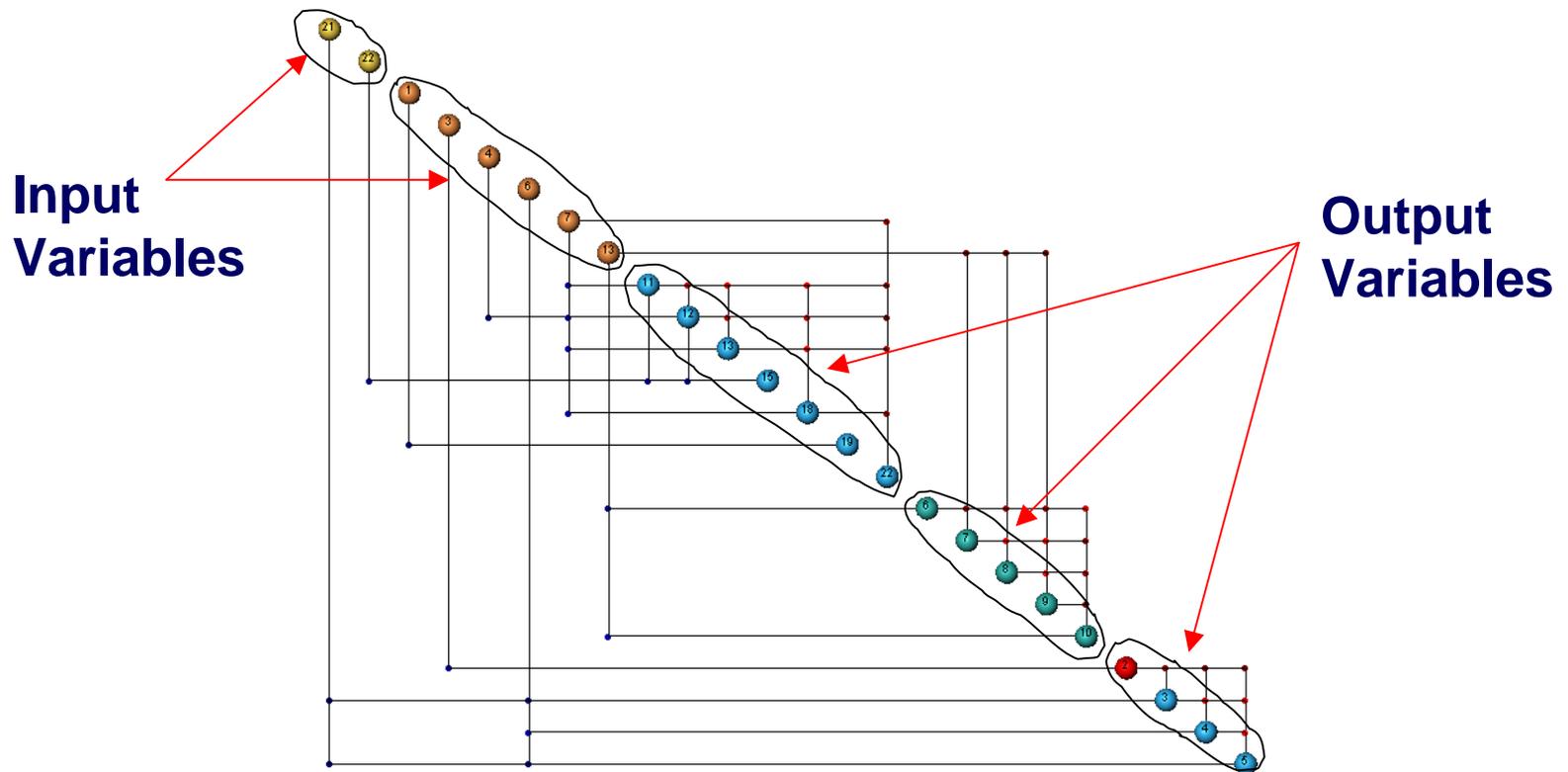


# Tool for Decision Making

- **Quickly Identify and Understand How a Product Functions:**
  - **What are the major variables driving functionality?**
  - **What are the combinations of variables that lead to problems in complex systems?**
- **Ability Exists Today**

## Correlation Maps

# Correlation Maps to Understand Cause & Effect

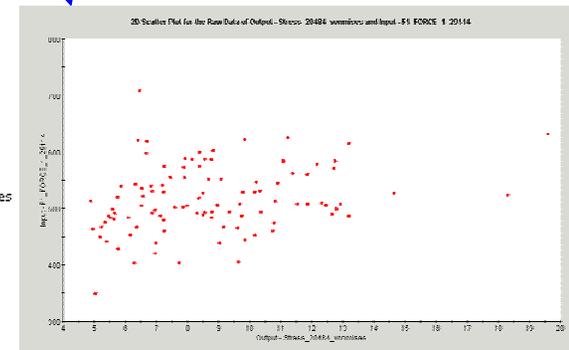
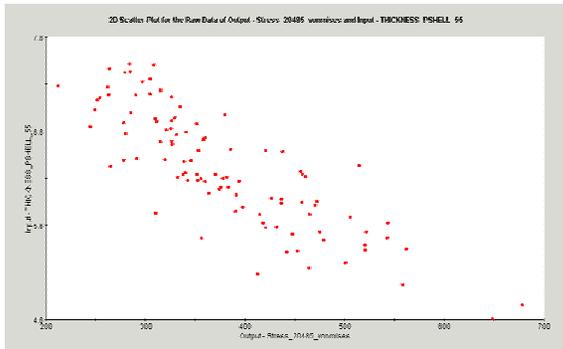
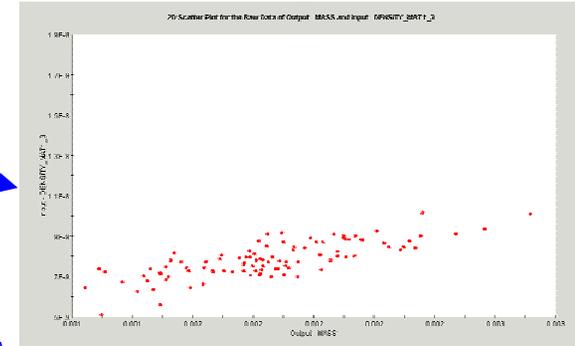
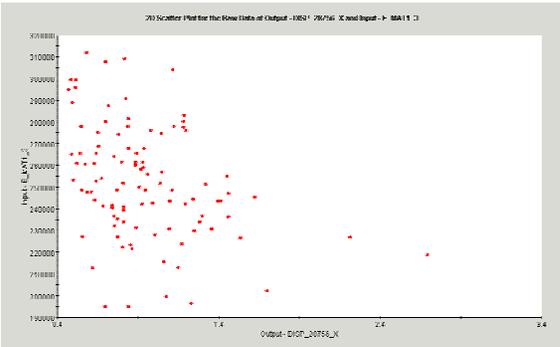
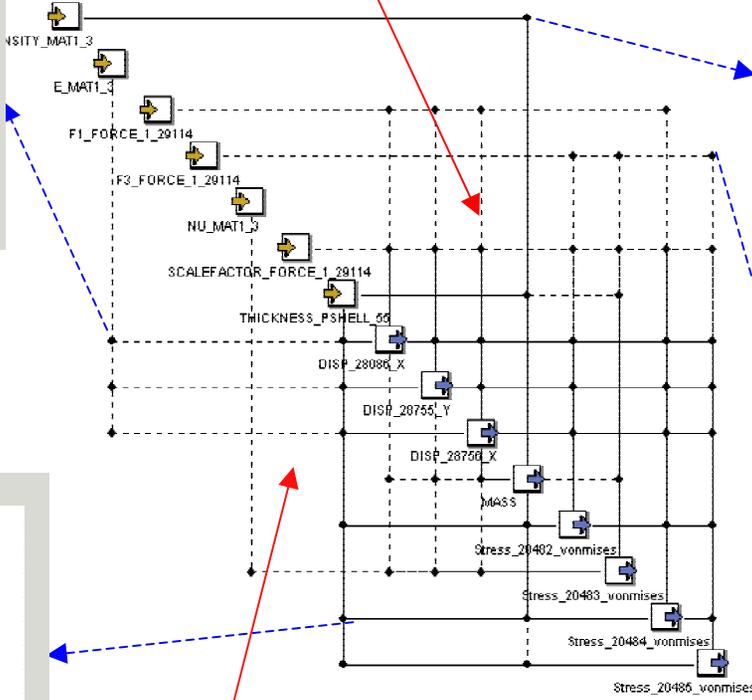


- Ranks input variables and output responses by correlation level
- Follows MIT-developed Design Structure Matrix model format

# A Correlation Map

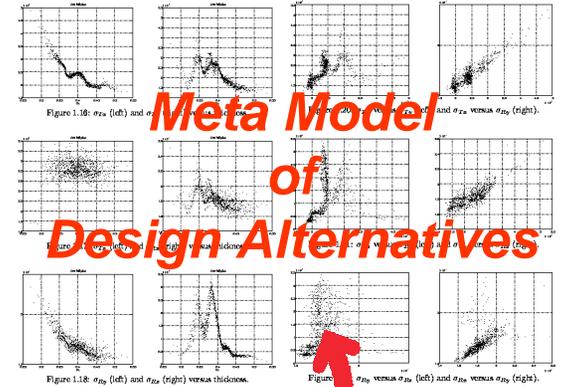
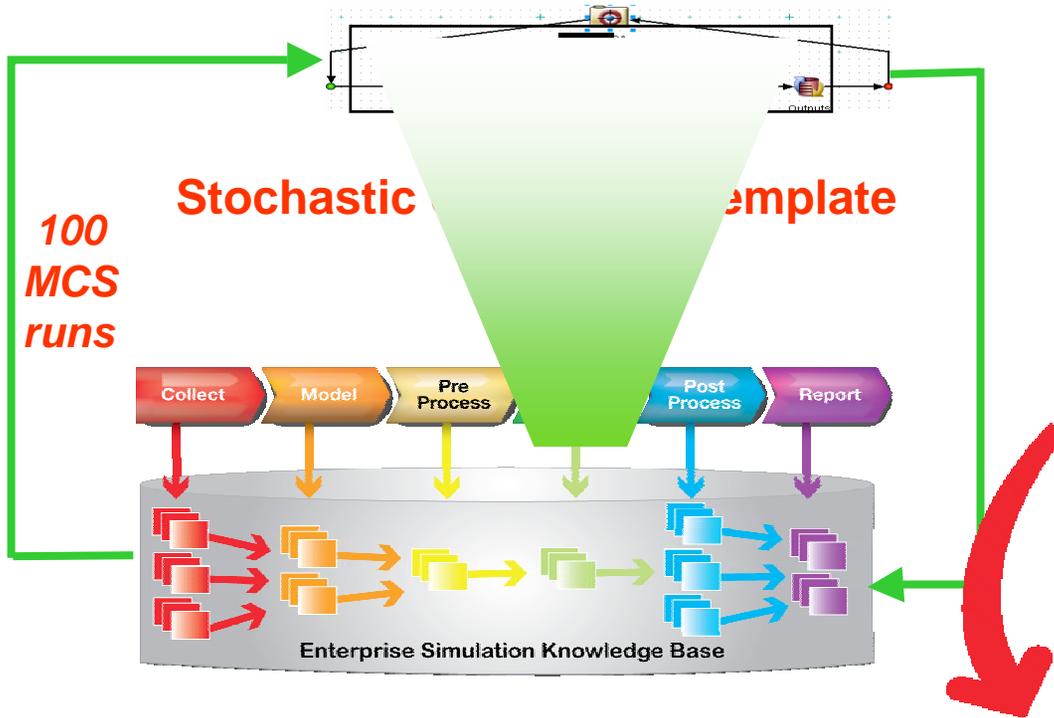
Upper right –  
positive correlation

Lower left –  
negative correlation



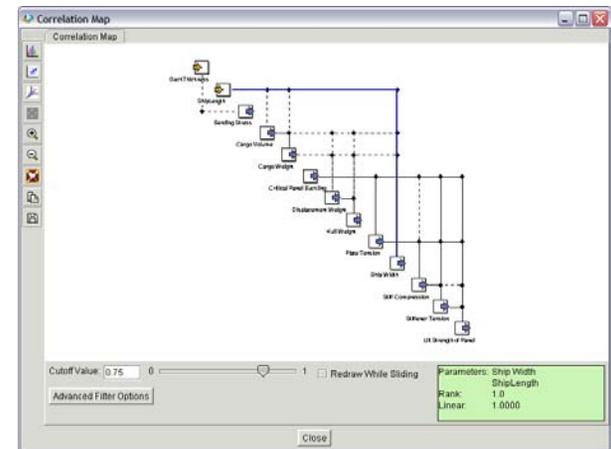
Filters Variables Based on Correlation Level

# Generation of Correlation Maps



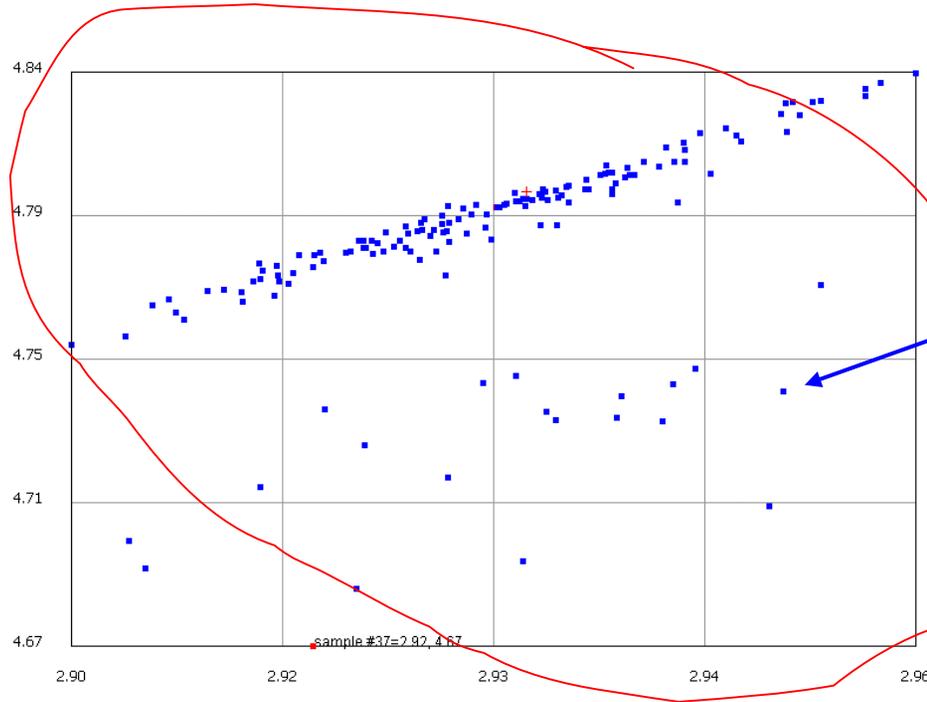
**Meta Model  
of  
Design Alternatives**

- Correlation Map:**
- Includes All Results
  - Highlights Key Variables



# Monte Carlo Results show Reality

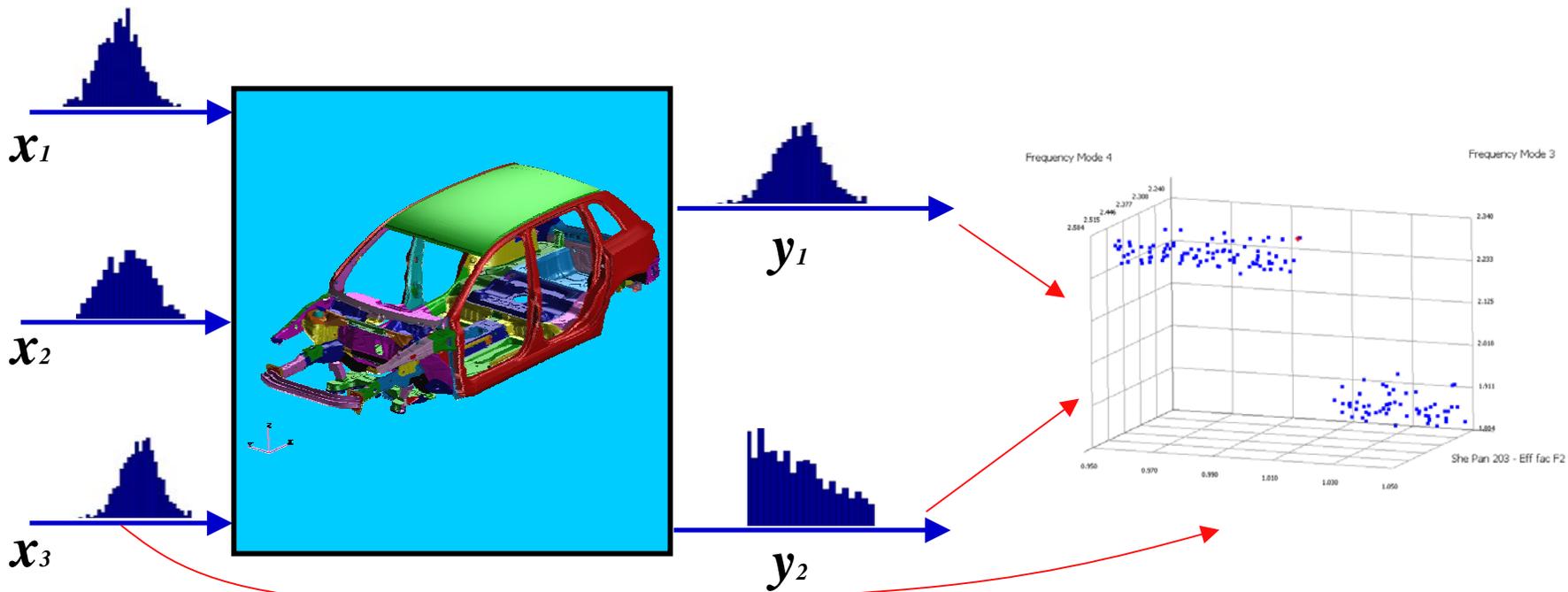
Collection  
of computer  
runs =  
Simulation



Single  
computer  
run =  
Analysis

Understanding the physics of a phenomenon is equivalent to the understanding of the topology and structure of these clouds.

# MONTE CARLO METHOD



## Sources of Variability

- Material Properties
- Loads
- Boundary and initial conditions
- Geometry imperfections
- Assembly imperfections
- Solver
- Computer (round-off, truncation, etc.)
- Engineer (choice of element type, algorithm, mesh band-width, etc.)

## Solution:

Establish tolerances for the input and design variables.

Measure the system's response in statistical terms.

# Monte Carlo Simulation Results

Number of 2D Views of Results = Sum of all integers from 1 to (Number of Variables - 1)

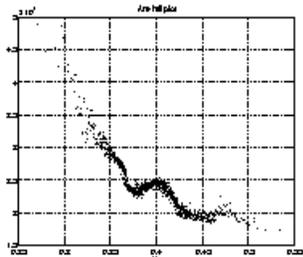


Figure 1.16:  $\sigma_{Tx}$  (left) and  $\sigma_{Ty}$  (right) versus thickness.

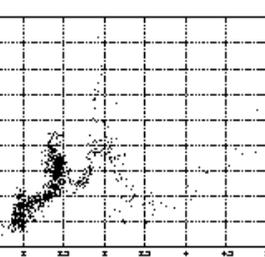
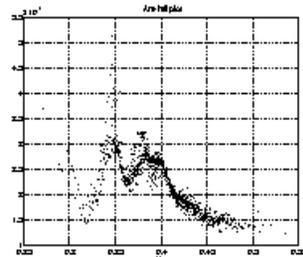


Figure 1.20:  $\sigma_{Tx}$  versus  $\sigma_{Ty}$  (left) and  $\sigma_{Tx}$  versus  $\sigma_{Ry}$  (right).

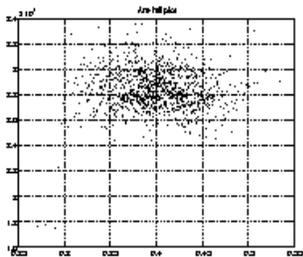
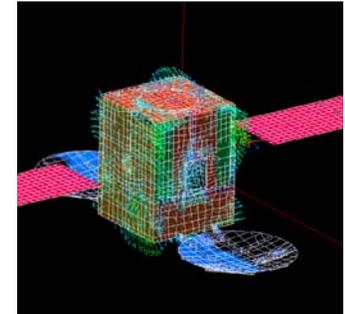
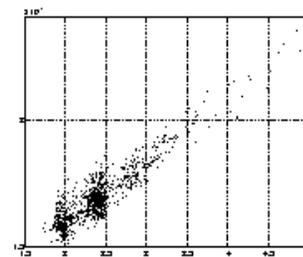


Figure 1.17:  $\sigma_{Tz}$  (left) and  $\sigma_{Rz}$  (right) versus thickness.

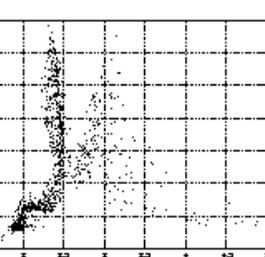
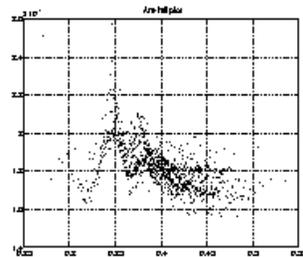
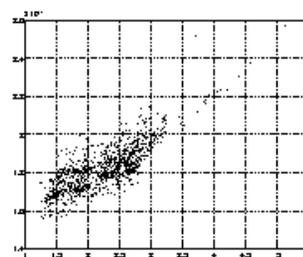


Figure 1.21:  $\sigma_{Tx}$  versus  $\sigma_{Rz}$  (left) and  $\sigma_{Ty}$  versus  $\sigma_{Rz}$  (right).



12 of the 78  
2D views that  
resulted from a  
simulation with  
6 outputs from  
a scan of 7  
inputs with  
uniform  
distributions.

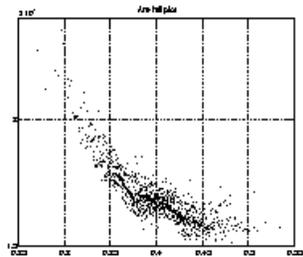


Figure 1.18:  $\sigma_{Ry}$  (left) and  $\sigma_{Rz}$  (right) versus thickness.

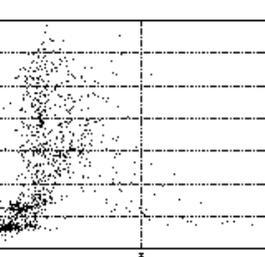
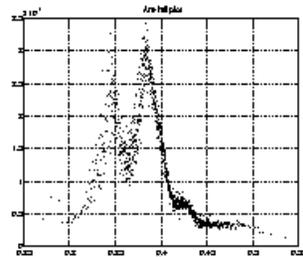
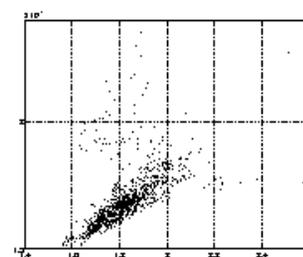


Figure 1.22:  $\sigma_{Ry}$  versus  $\sigma_{Rz}$  (left) and  $\sigma_{Rz}$  versus  $\sigma_{Ry}$  (right).

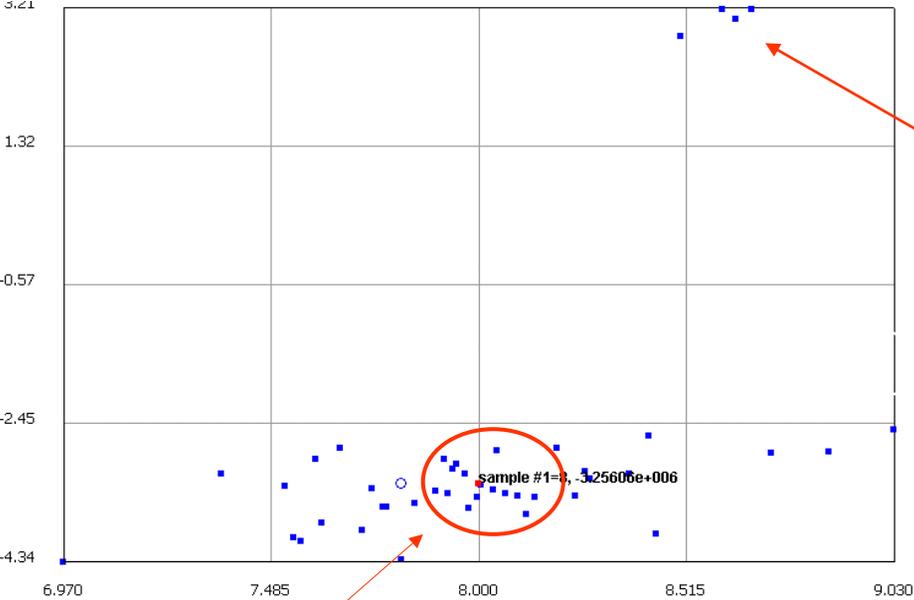


# Generation of Correlation Maps

**Correlation Map – a 2-D view of a Results Data generated from Monte Carlo Analysis**

- **Incorporates Variability and Uncertainty**
- **Updated Latin Hypercube sampling**
- **Independent of the Number of Variables**
- **Results with 100 runs**
- **Does Not Violate Physics**
  - **No assumptions of continuity**
- **“Not elegant, only gives the right answers.”**

# Outlier Identification



Most likely behavior



Outliers: may be dangerous:  
- Lawsuit  
- Warranty  
- Recall



# Process for Decision Support

- **Model a multi-disciplinary design-analysis process**
- **Randomize the process model**
- **Run Monte Carlo simulation of the model**
- **Process Results**
  - **Correlation Maps showing Cause and Effect**
  - **Outlier identification showing anomalies**
  - **Direction for Design Improvement**

# Correlation Maps Filter Complexity while Modeling Reality

- **Identify what influences functionality**
- **Address Uncertainty and Variation**
  - Provides credibility in modeling & simulation
  - Results clouds represent what is possible
- **Easy to use**
  - No methods or algorithms to learn
- **Reduces risk through better engineering**
  - Takes all inputs into account vice using initial assumptions
- **Changing the general engineering process**