

Simulation-Supported Decision Making

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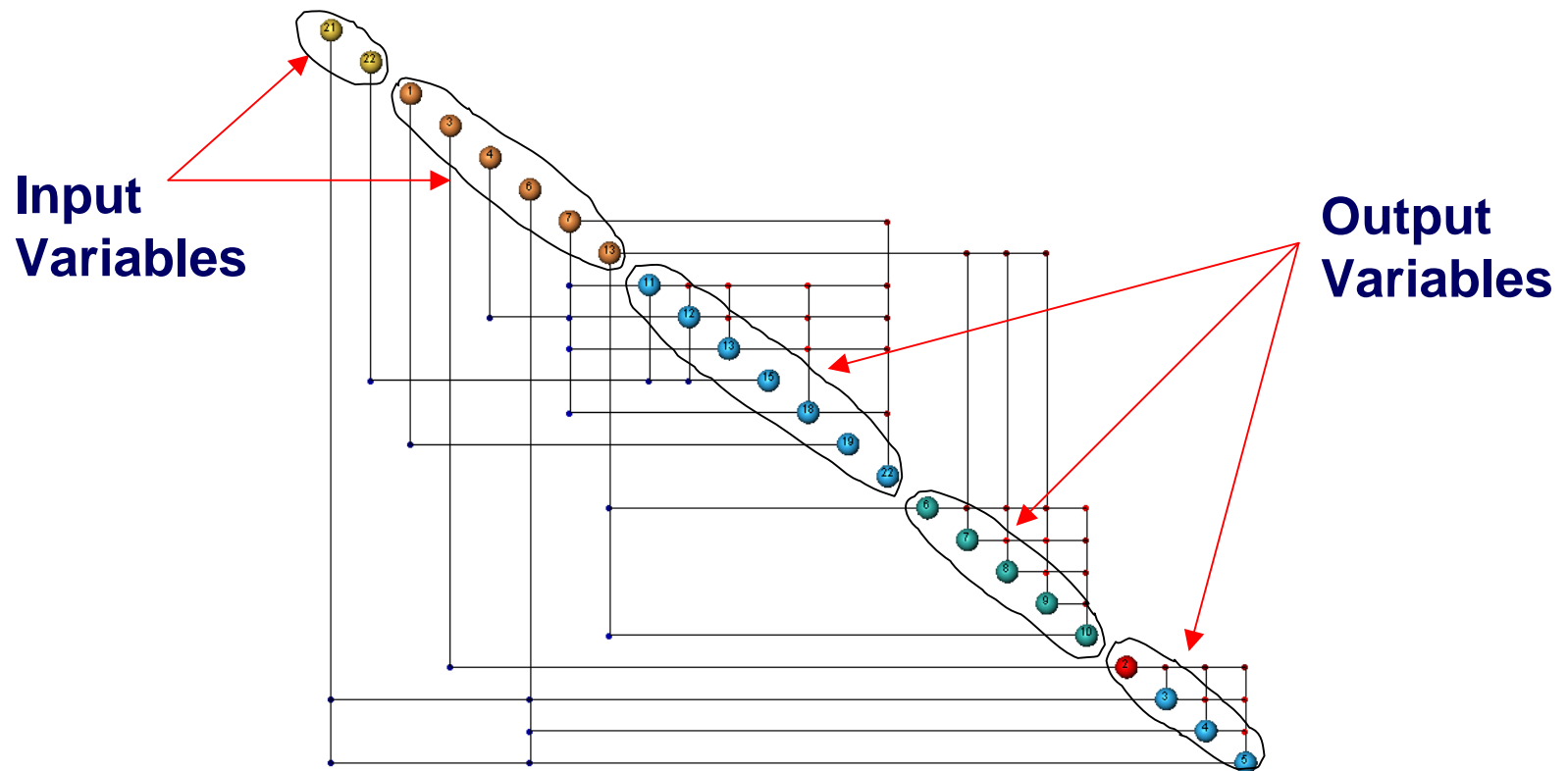


Tool for Decision Making

- **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

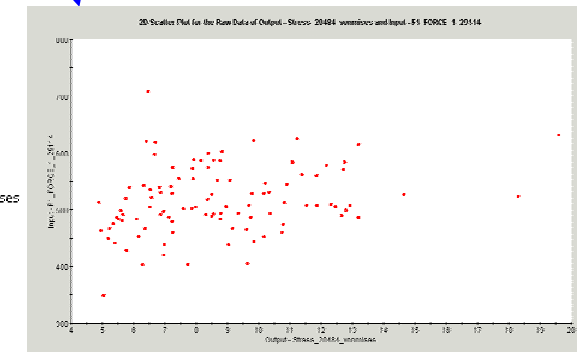
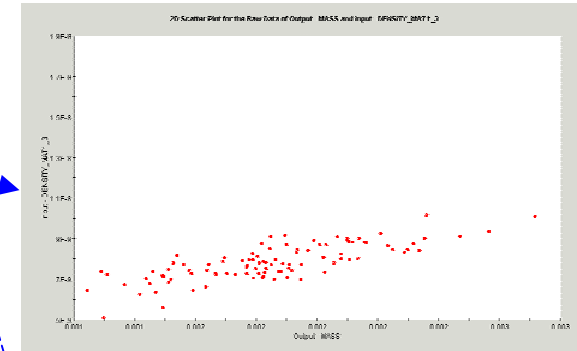
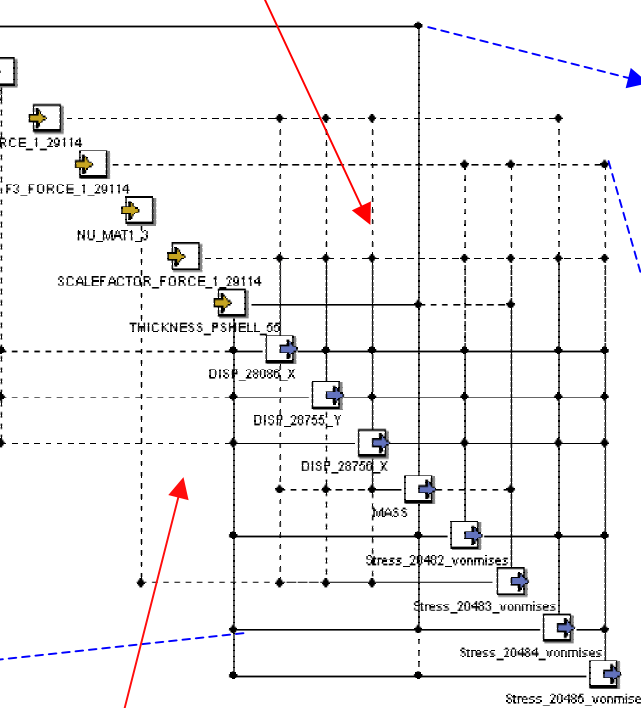
Correlation Maps to Understand Cause & Effect



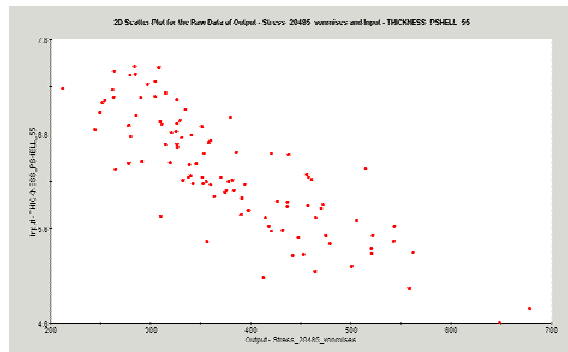
- Ranks input variables and output responses by correlation level
- Follows MIT-developed Design Structure Matrix model format

A Correlation Map

Upper right –
positive correlation

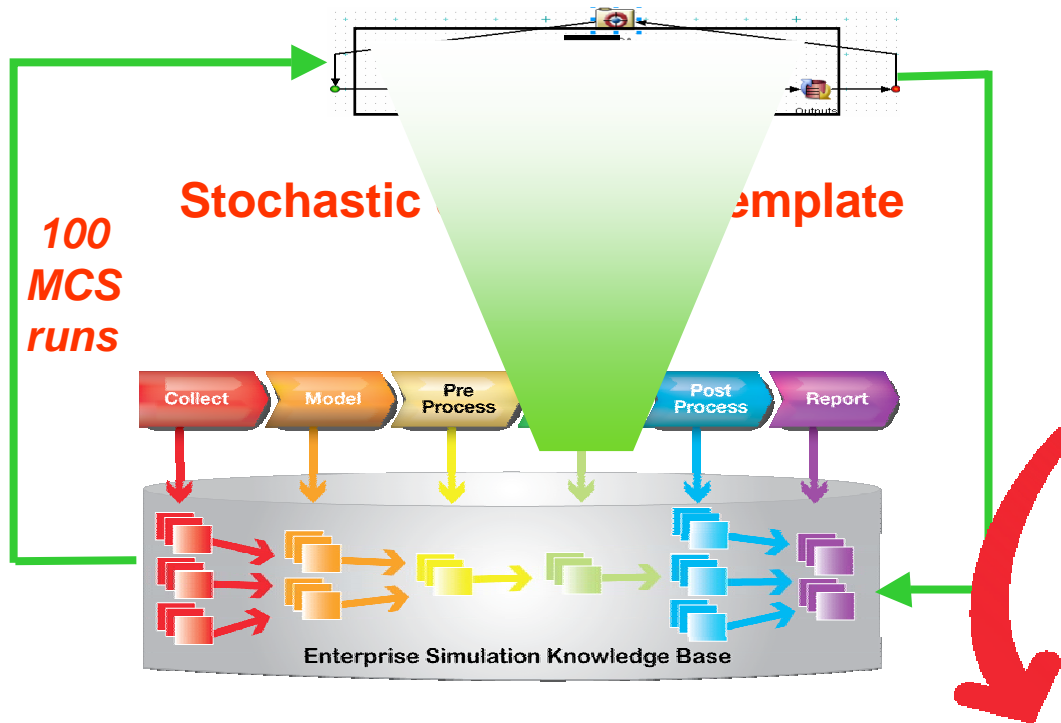


Lower left –
negative correlation



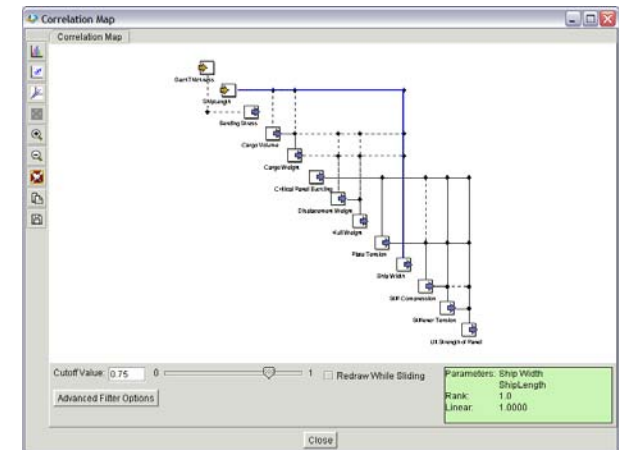
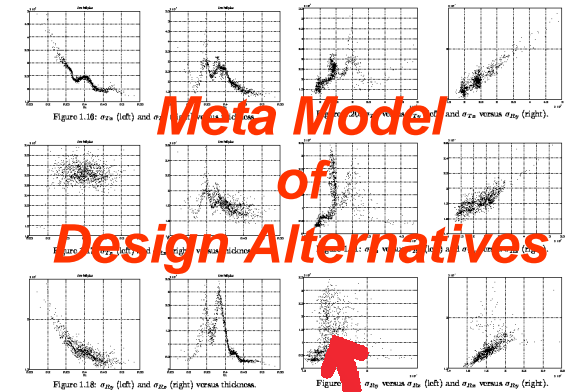
Filters Variables Based on Correlation Level

Generation of Correlation Maps



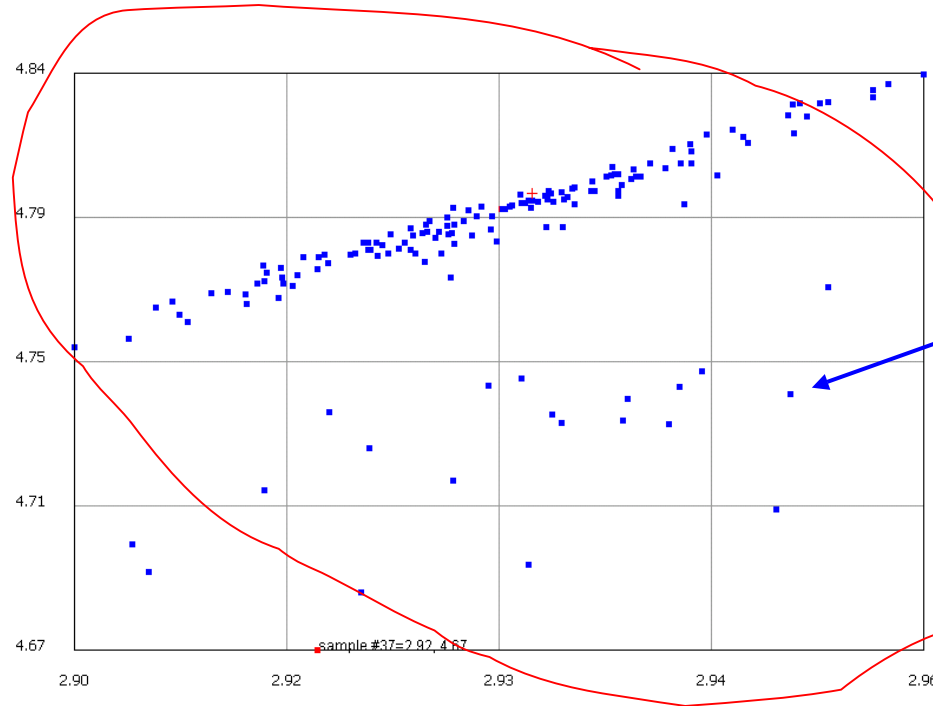
Correlation Map:

- Includes All Results
- Highlights Key Variables



Monte Carlo Results show Reality

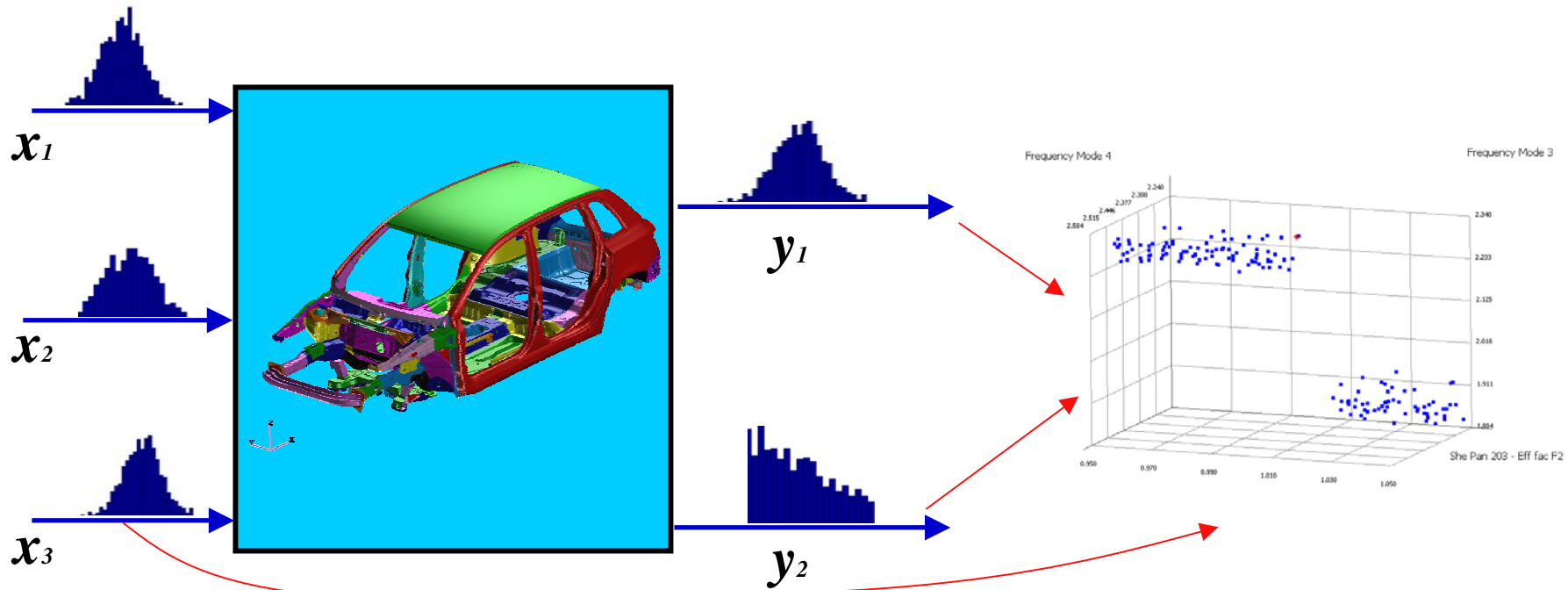
Collection
of computer
runs =
Simulation



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)

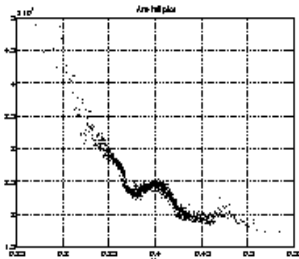


Figure 1.16: σ_{Tx} (left) and σ_{Ty} (right) versus thickness.

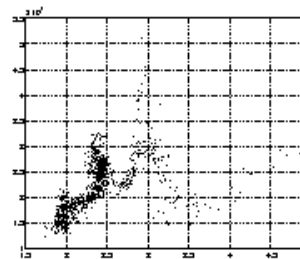
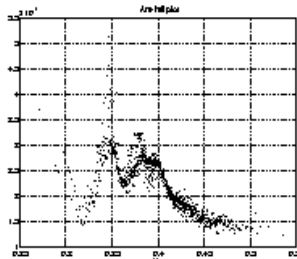


Figure 1.20: σ_{Tx} versus σ_{Ty} (left) and σ_{Tx} versus σ_{Ry} (right).

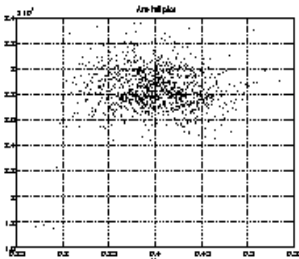
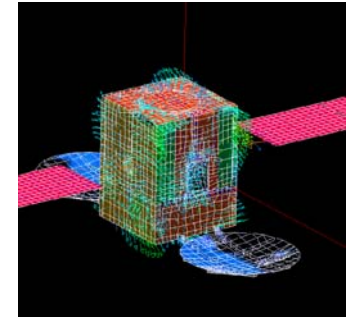
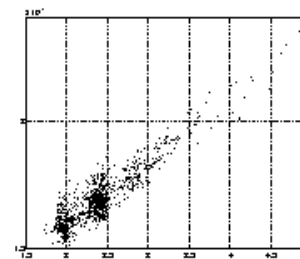


Figure 1.17: σ_{Tx} (left) and σ_{Rx} (right) versus thickness.

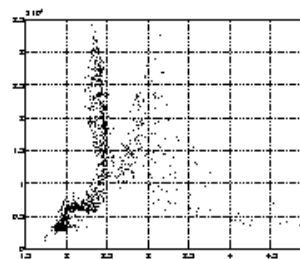
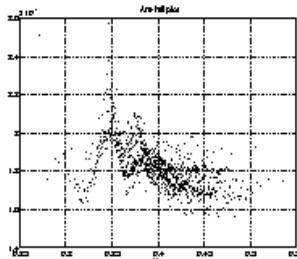


Figure 1.21: σ_{Tx} versus σ_{Rx} (left) and σ_{Ty} versus σ_{Rx} (right).

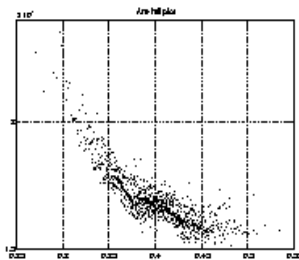
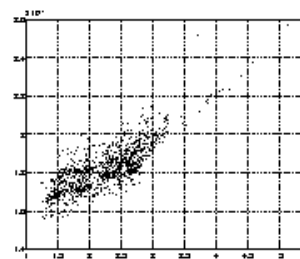


Figure 1.18: σ_{Ry} (left) and σ_{Rx} (right) versus thickness.

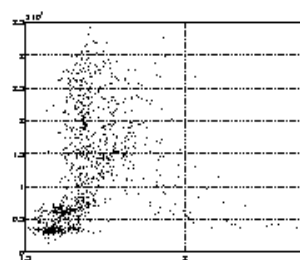
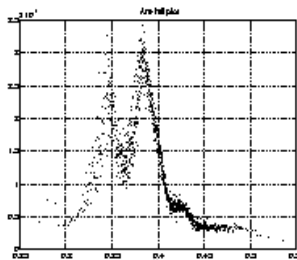
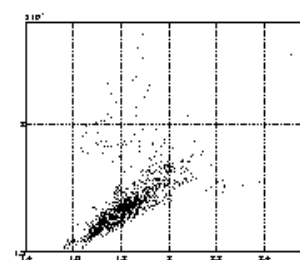


Figure 1.22: σ_{Ry} versus σ_{Rx} (left) and σ_{Ry} versus σ_{Ty} (right).



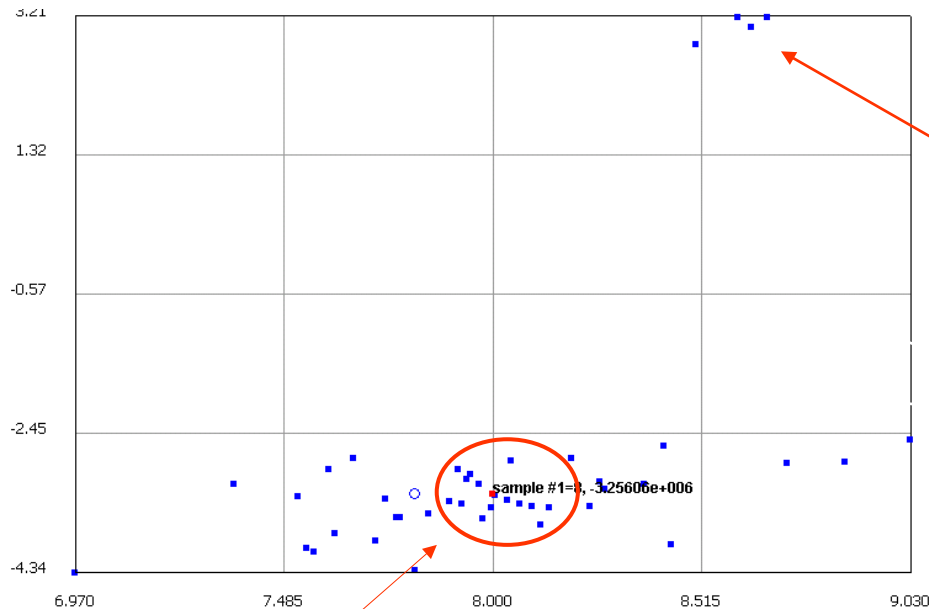
12 of the 78
2D views that
resulted from a
simulation with
6 outputs from
a scan of 7
inputs with
uniform
distributions.

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



Outliers: may be dangerous:

- Lawsuit
- Warranty
- Recall



Most likely
behavior

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**