

Machine Learning Tools for accelerating CAE and unleashing Design Exploration

Challenges

**more complex phenomena, more physics, more Optimization,
more design iterations**

costly FE Analysis of multi million element models

complicated Data Management and design exploration

Benefits

speeding up CAE simulation through simulation results prediction

speeding up Optimization through machine learning Response Surface Models

benefit from history data using them for ML training

speeding up CAE modeling through ML assisted clips recognition

streamlined data handling

ML solutions

Optimization Tool DOE in DM

KOMVOS Data management and design exploration

easy to use Machine learning tools

coupled Data Analytics Technics and Simulation Data Management

API for customization and automation

Remote ML training and prediction

ML solutions

a unique Feature Based ML for elastic and local modes prediction

a unique mode classification ML for mode shape type prediction

data driven ML for key values, curves and 3d simulation results prediction

A unique "cross-model" approach (i.e. not parametric)
that can generalize

Inputs:

- Geometric and engineering features extracted from CAE data.
- Labeled responses

Supports only scalar / 1d outputs (e.g):

- First torsional mode
- First Vertical Bending mode
- First lateral Bending mode
- Local modes

Feature Based

General information



Feature Based

Predict Elastic modes for Simulation Runs

KPIs

- Accuracy vs Datasize
- Target vs Prediction
- Residuals
- Confidence

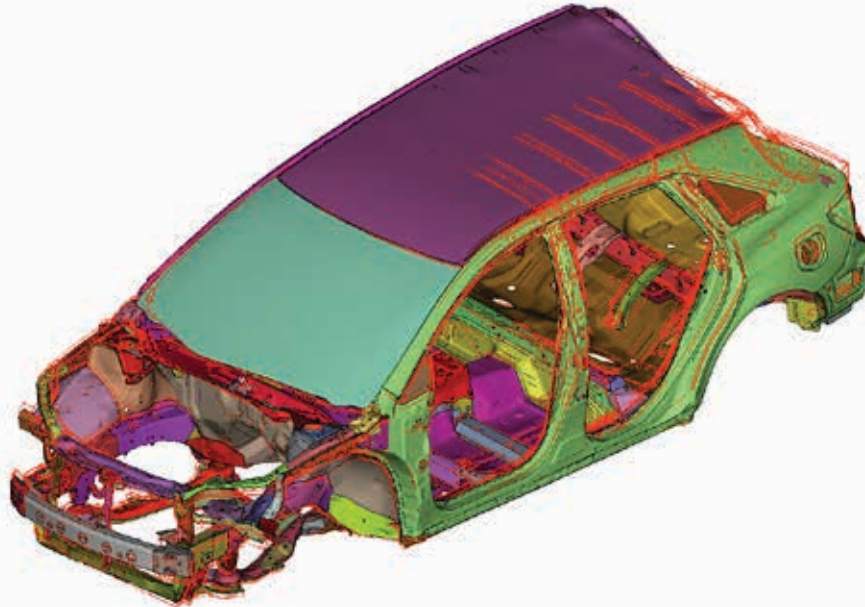
Details Feature Based Predictio... Feature Based Predictio... References Changeset

Feature based Predictor
ground_nested40

Feature based predictor_ground_nested40_001_first_torsional_value (Mean Absolute Error: 0.32641936337387384)
 Feature based predictor_ground_nested40_001_first_Vertical_Bending_value (Mean Absolute Error: 0.4547619992844324)
 Feature based predictor_ground_nested40_001_first_Lateral_Bending_value (Mean Absolute Error: 0.5703218774842165)

Import and Predict

ID#	Name	first_torsional_value	+/- Variance	first_torsional	first_Vertical_Bending_value	+/- Variance	first_Vertical	first_Lateral_Bending_value	+/- Variance	first_Lateral_Bending
008	Imported data_1_A_001_01_0001_008	22.8883	0.5411	34.3117	0.7539	31.6092	1.0939			
009	Imported data_1_A_001_01_0001_009	20.9446	0.6261	30.0375	0.8722	28.4835	0.9455			



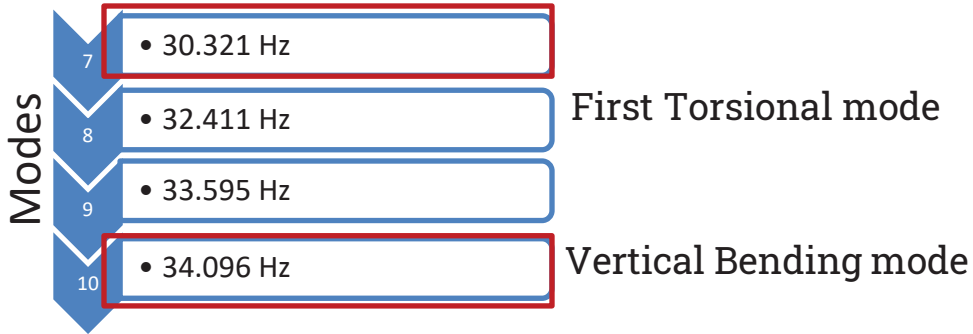
Feature Based

Predict Elastic modes for Simulation Runs

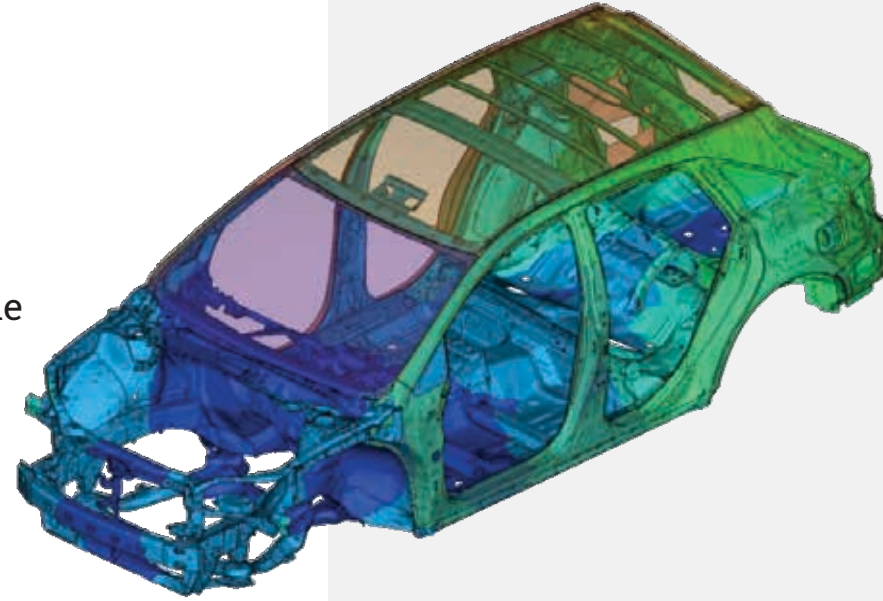
Elastic and local mode values prediction

Load case

✓ 103 Normal modes Analysis

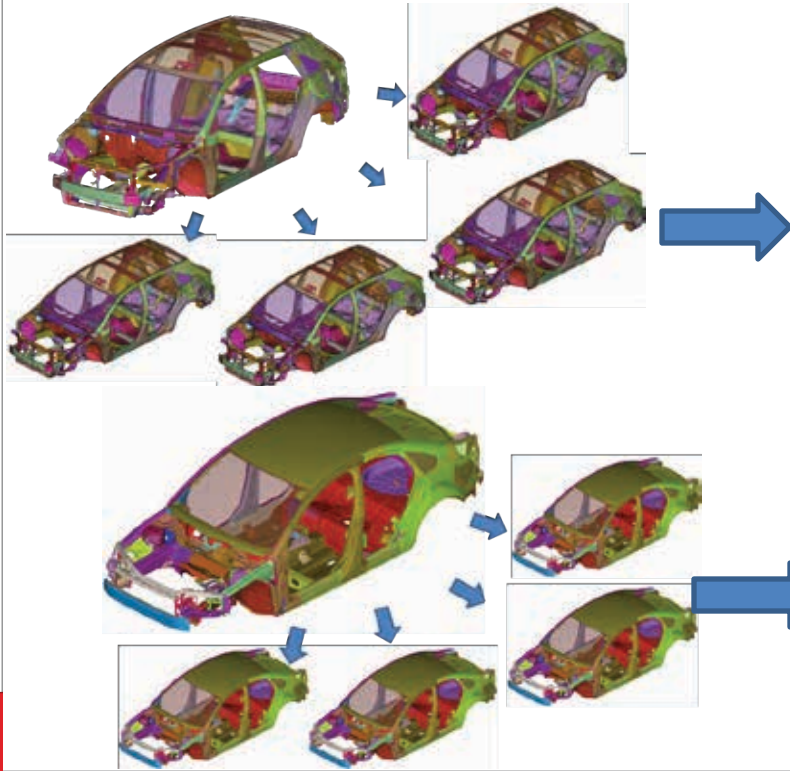


Feature Based Application



Elastic and local mode values prediction

Dataset Creation with ANSA Optimization Tool



ML Training Dataset

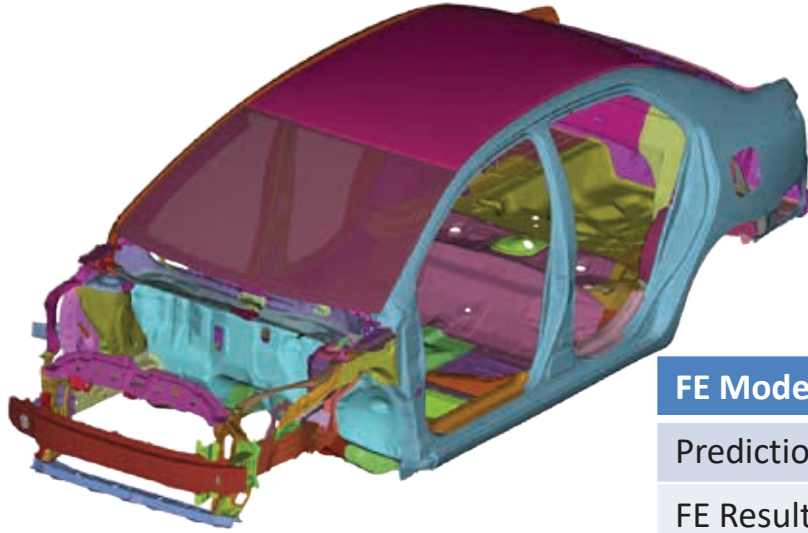
FE Model	First torsional value (Hz)	Vertical bending (Hz)
Sim Run 1	32.411	38.492
Sim Run 2	34.096	39.123
...

Feature Based Application

FE Model	First torsional value (Hz)	Vertical bending (Hz)
Sim Run 1	30.123	36.893
Sim Run 2	32.321	37.923
...

Elastic and local mode values prediction

“Unseen” data elastic mode prediction



FE Model	First torsional value (Hz)	Vertical bending (Hz)
Prediction	39.74	40.88
FE Result	39.73	40.78
Abs Error	0.01	0.1

Feature Based Application

“Cross-Model” approach (i.e. not parametric) that can generalize. This classifier is able to Predict the mode-shape types of FE models

Inputs:

- Normal modes result files of FE models
- Classification

Supports 1d outputs (e.g):

- Mode shape types like Torsional, Bending, Lateral, etc.

Mode Classifier

General information

Mode-shape type classification training

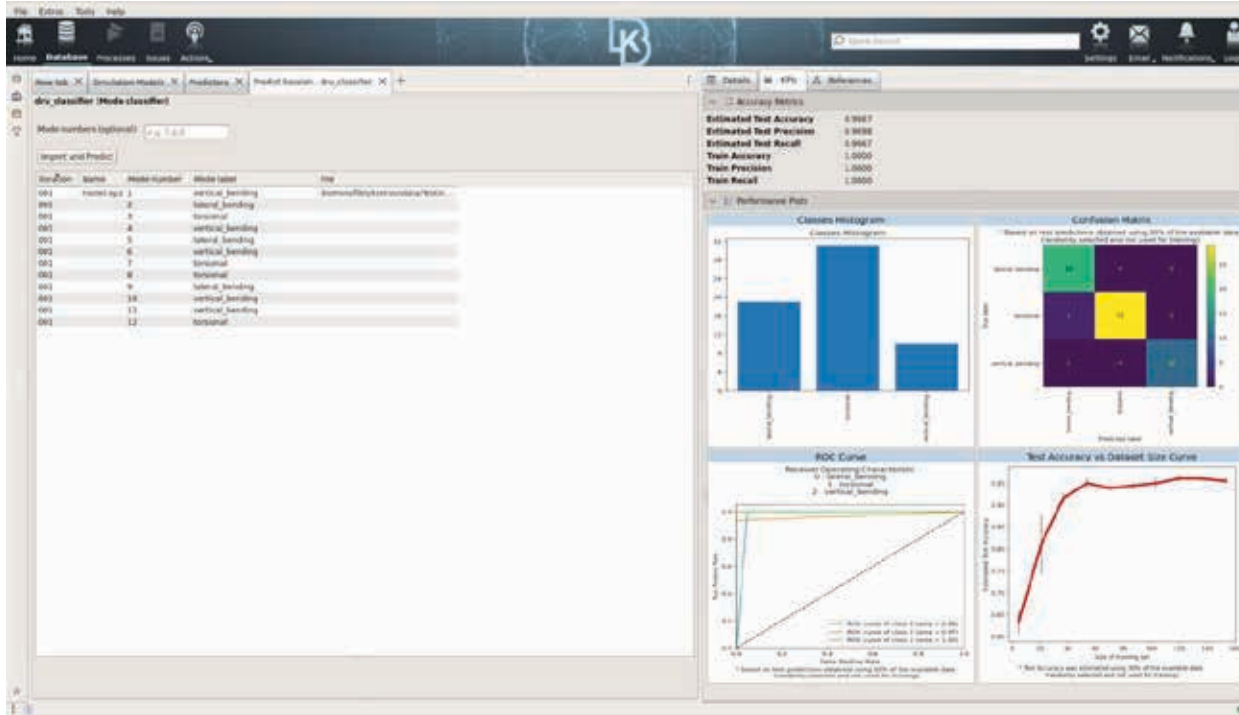
The screenshot displays a software interface with a tree view on the left and a spreadsheet on the right. The tree view shows a hierarchy of simulation results, including 'Results' and 'modal local modes'. The spreadsheet on the right, titled 'Mode Classifier', contains a table with columns A through H. The table lists mode shapes and their corresponding labels.

Mode	Number	Mode label
Mode 7	Vertical	
Mode 8	Vertical Bending	
Mode 9	Vertical Bending	
Mode 10	Lateral Bending	
Mode 11	Vertical Bending	

Mode Classifier

Imported data with labeling

Mode-shape type classification prediction



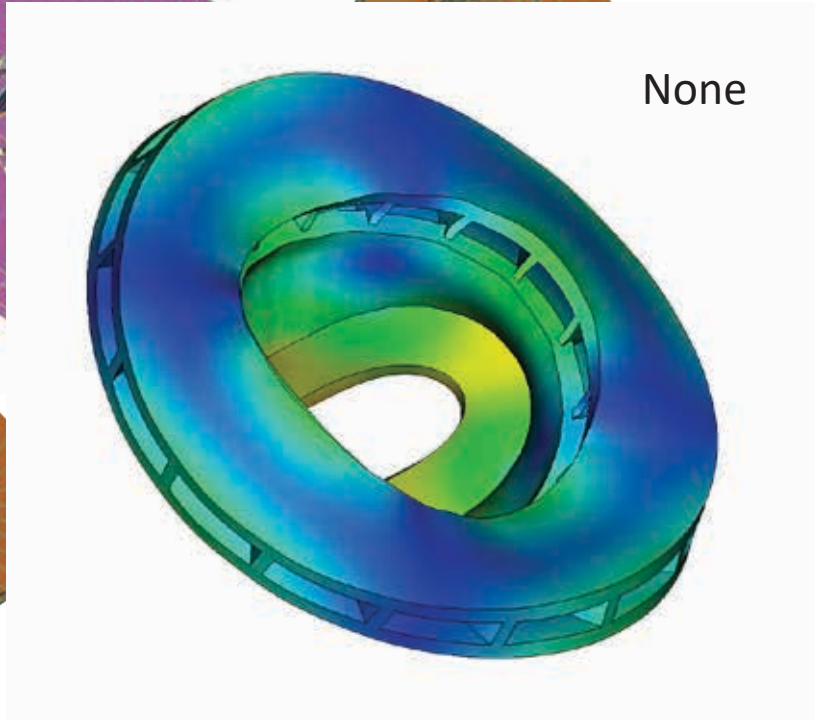
Mode Classifier

Mode shape type Prediction

KPIs

- Classes Histogram
- Confusion Matrix
- ROC Curve
- Accuracy curve

Disk Brakes mode classification



Mode Classification Application

Data set creation

Mode shape labeling

Data driven machine learning for keyvalue, curves and 3d simulation results prediction (parametric)

Inputs:

- Design Variables and their values
- Responses extracted from FE Analysis

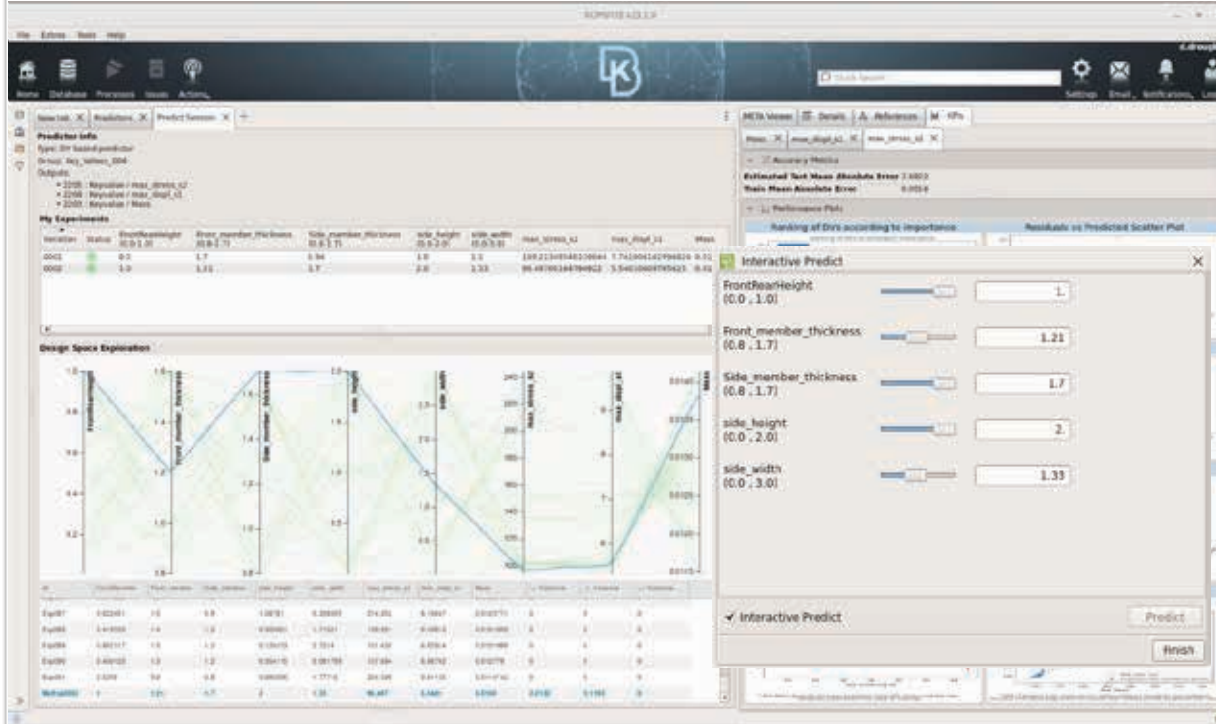
Supports:

- 1d results (Scalar Key Values)
- 2d results (Any available curve results)
- 3d results (Any available field results. Scalar, Deformation, Vector)

Design Variable Based

General information

Key values prediction



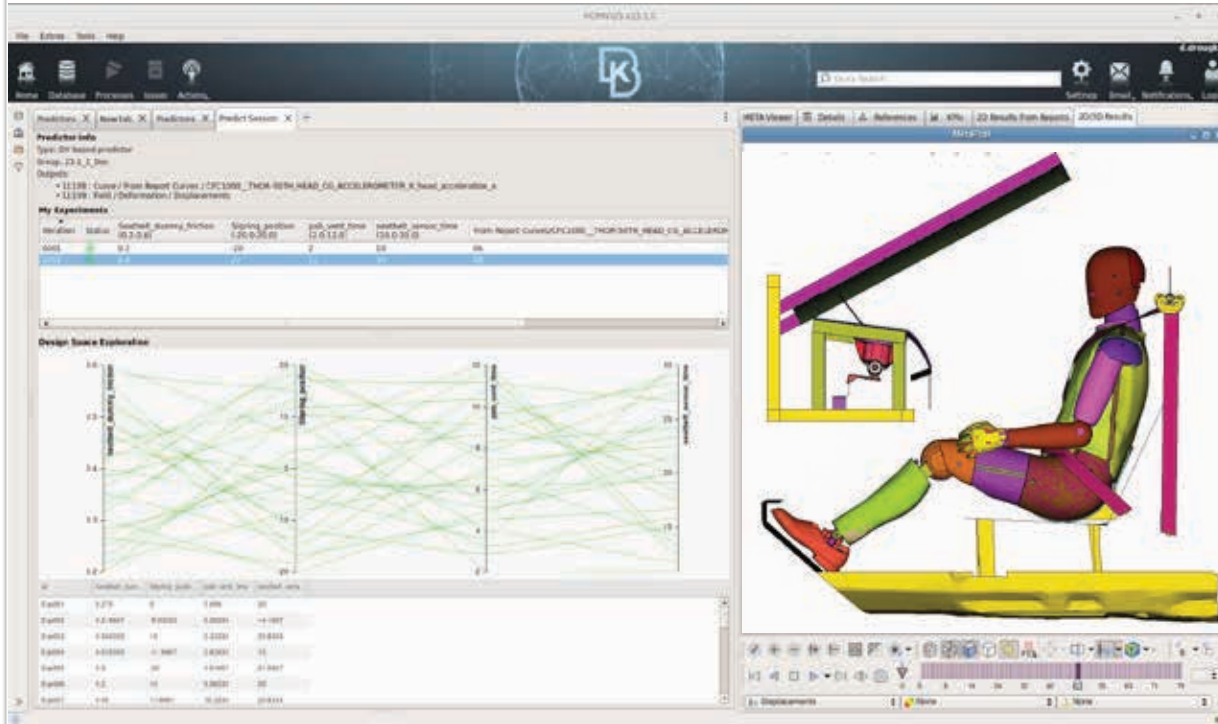
Design Variable Based

Predict Key Values, Curves and 3D Field results on theoretical designs

KPIs

- Ranking of DVs with Importance
- Accuracy vs Datasize
- Target vs Prediction
- Residuals
- Confidence

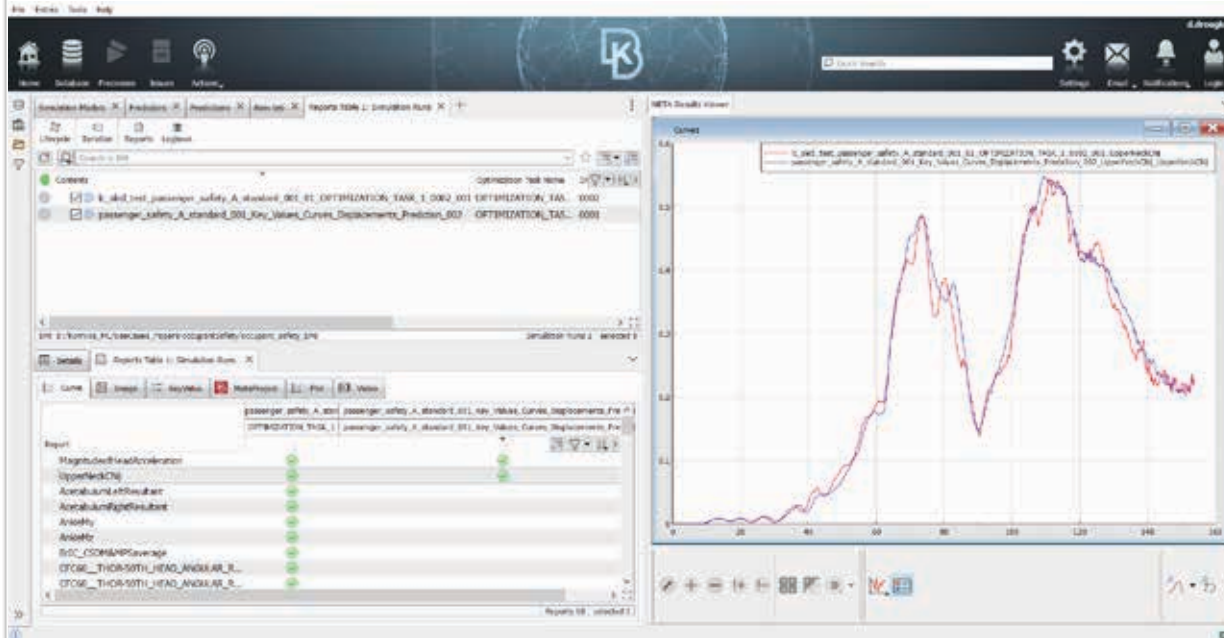
3D Results prediction



Design Variable Based

Predict Key Values, Curves and 3D Field results on theoretical designs

2D Results prediction and comparison

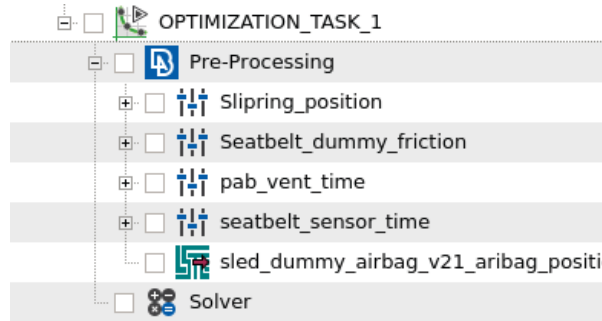
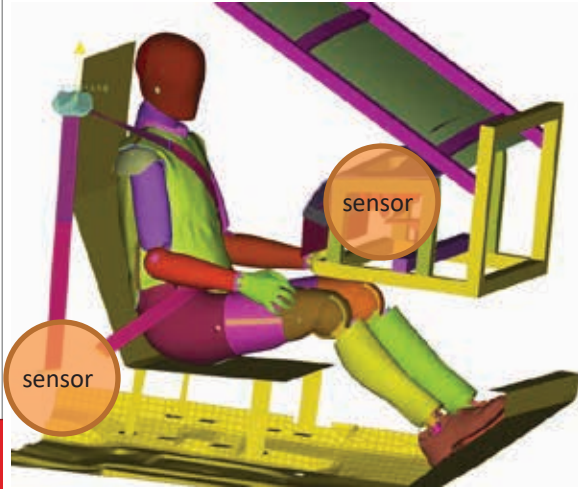


Design Variable Based

Predict Key Values, Curves and 3D Field results on theoretical designs

Occupant safety prediction

- Slip ring position (Z axis).
- Friction coefficient between seat belt and ATD
- Airbag venting trigger time
- Seatbelt sensor trigger time

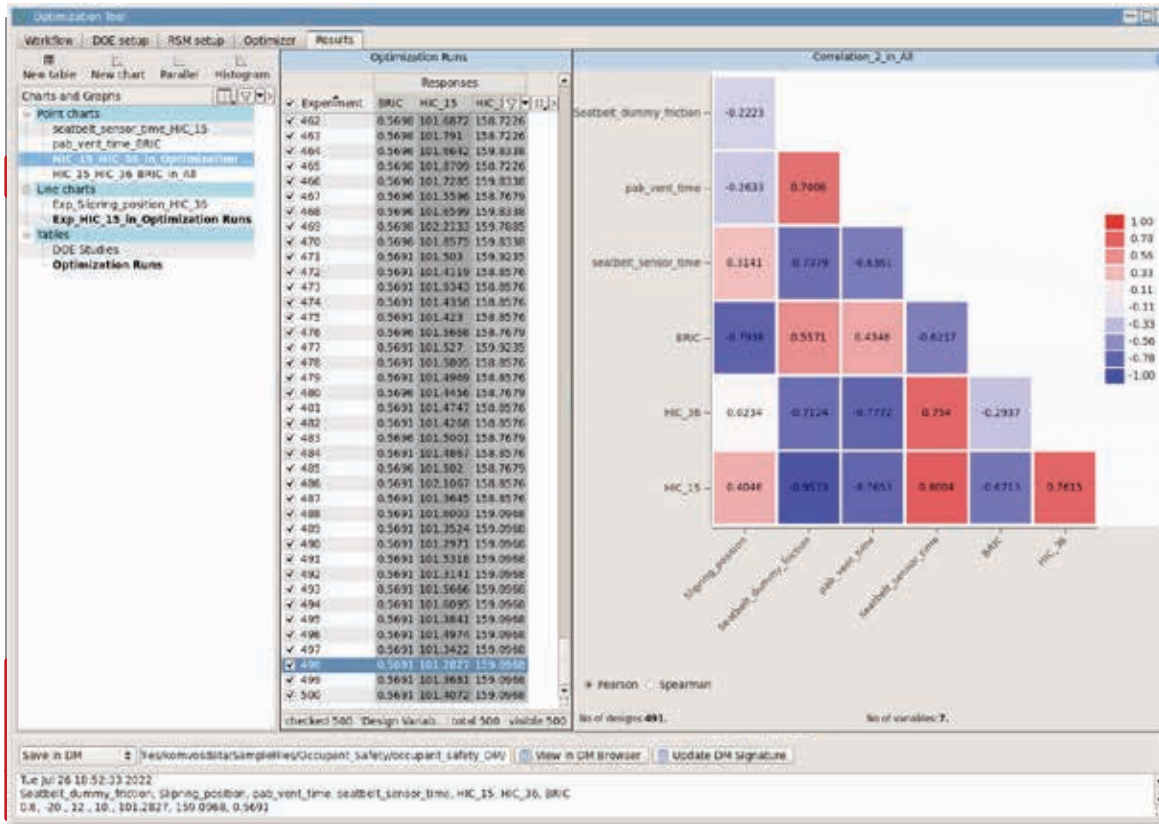


Design Variable Based Application

Design Variables

Optimization task

Occupant safety prediction



Design Variable Based Application

Response Surface Method
Optimization - Predictor
Objective

Constraints

Correlation

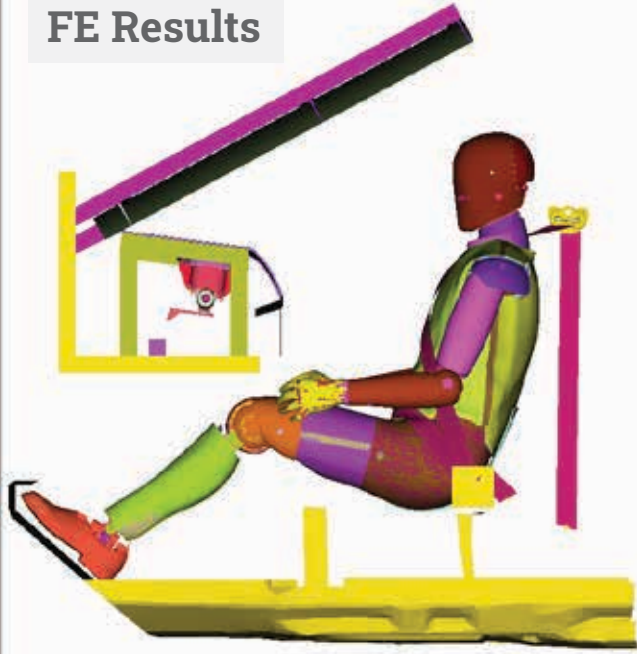
Occupant safety prediction

Design Variable Based Application

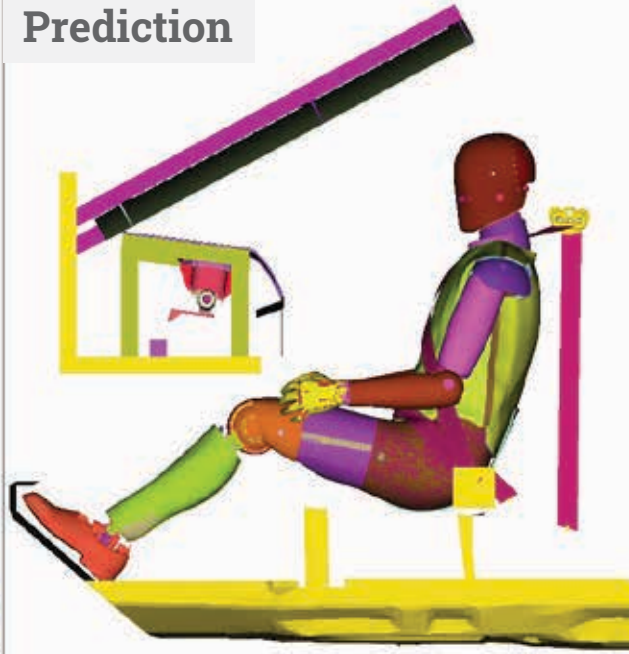
Response		Analysis result		Prediction	Error (%)
HIC_15	Initial	Optimum	102.026	Reduction 104.1	0.47%
HIC_15	132.365	102.026	158.489	22.91%	0.38%
HIC_36	165.047	158.489	0.5297	3.97%	6.87%
BRIC	0.534	0.5297		0.5674	0.8%
ATD measurements					
Head acceleration (mm)			38.905	38.5627	0.88%
Left clavicle inboard load cell(kN)			1.3762	1.3916	1.11%
Upper neck nij			0.3988	0.4022	0.84%
Thorax rib UL(mm)			65.597	66.321	1.09%
Thorax rib UR(mm)			43.722	43.421	0.69%

Occupant safety prediction

FE Results



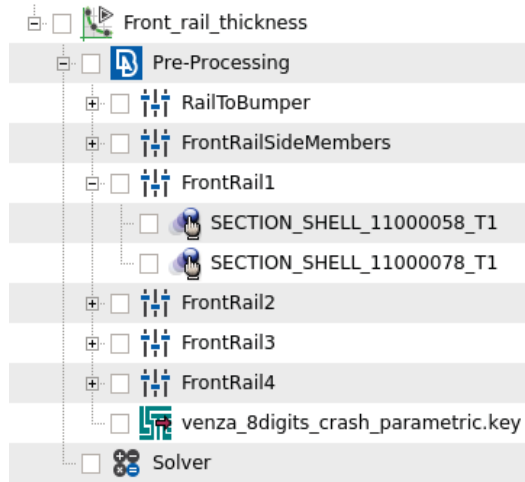
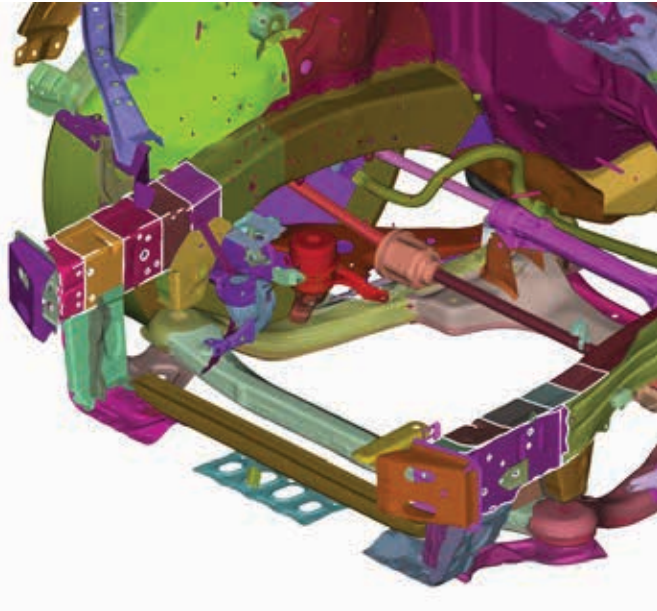
Prediction



Design Variable Based Application

ML Prediction vs FE
Results

Front crash accelerations & intrusions prediction

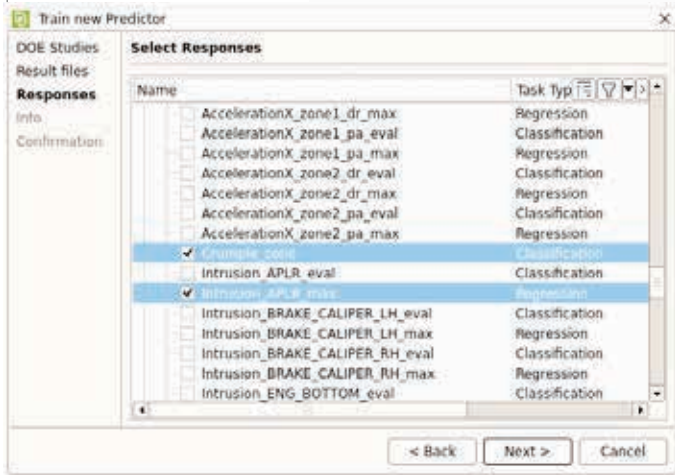


Design Variable Based Application

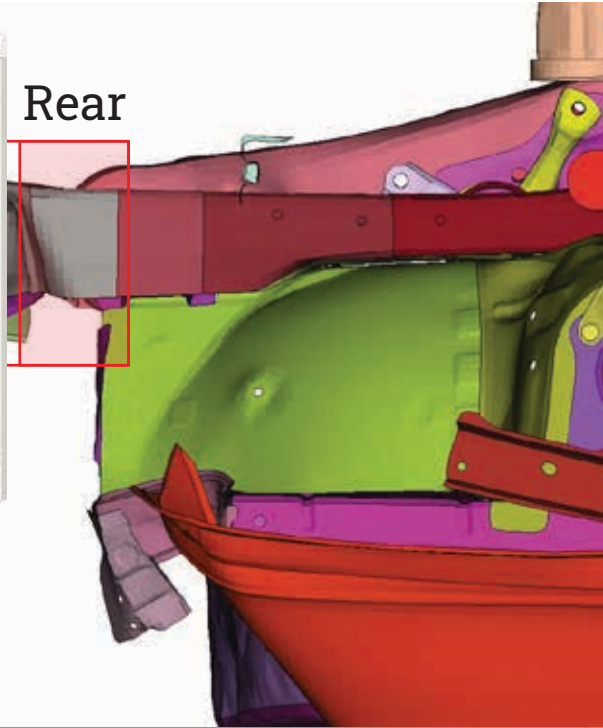
Design Variables

Optimization task

Front crash accelerations & intrusions prediction



Rear



Design Variable Based Application

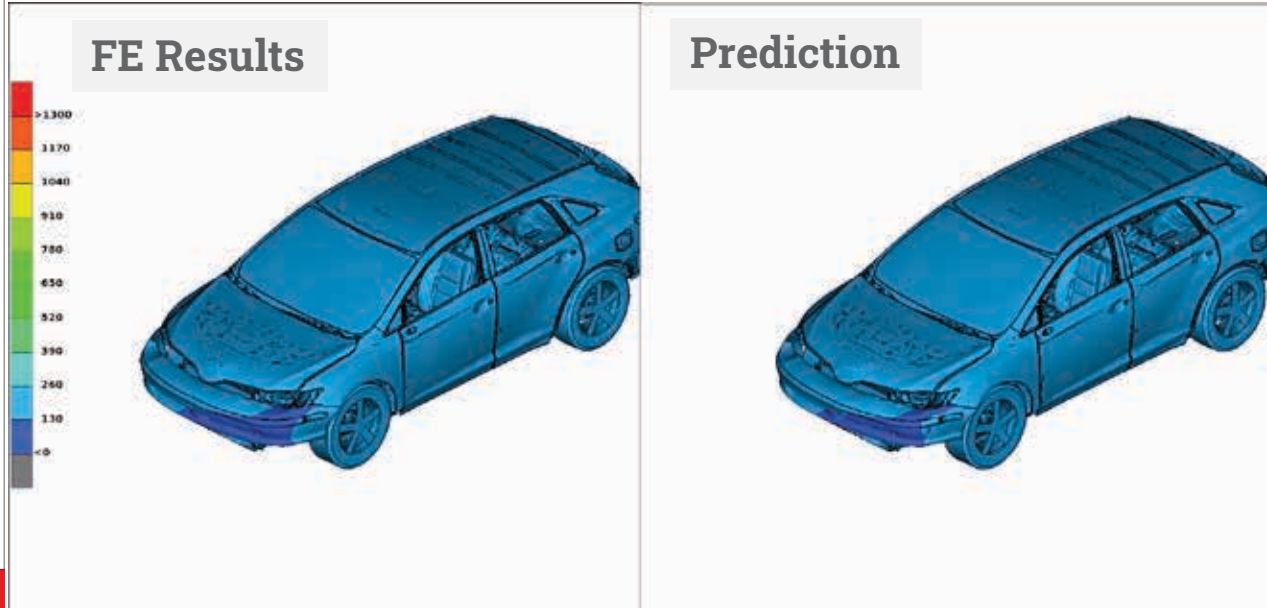
Key Value Predictors

Classification type predictors

Front crash accelerations & intrusions prediction

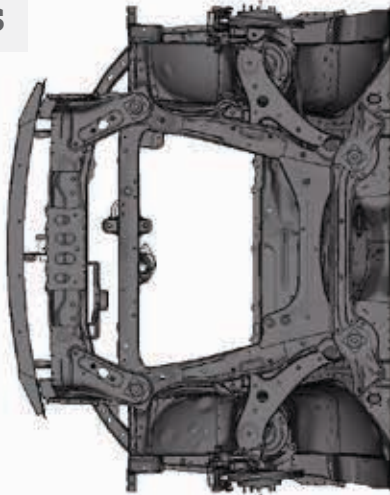
Design Variable Based Application

ML Prediction vs FE
Results

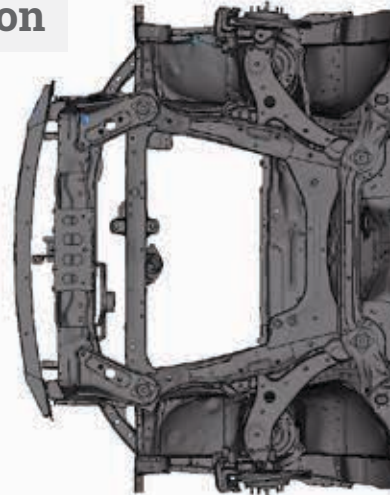


Front crash accelerations & intrusions prediction

FE Results



Prediction



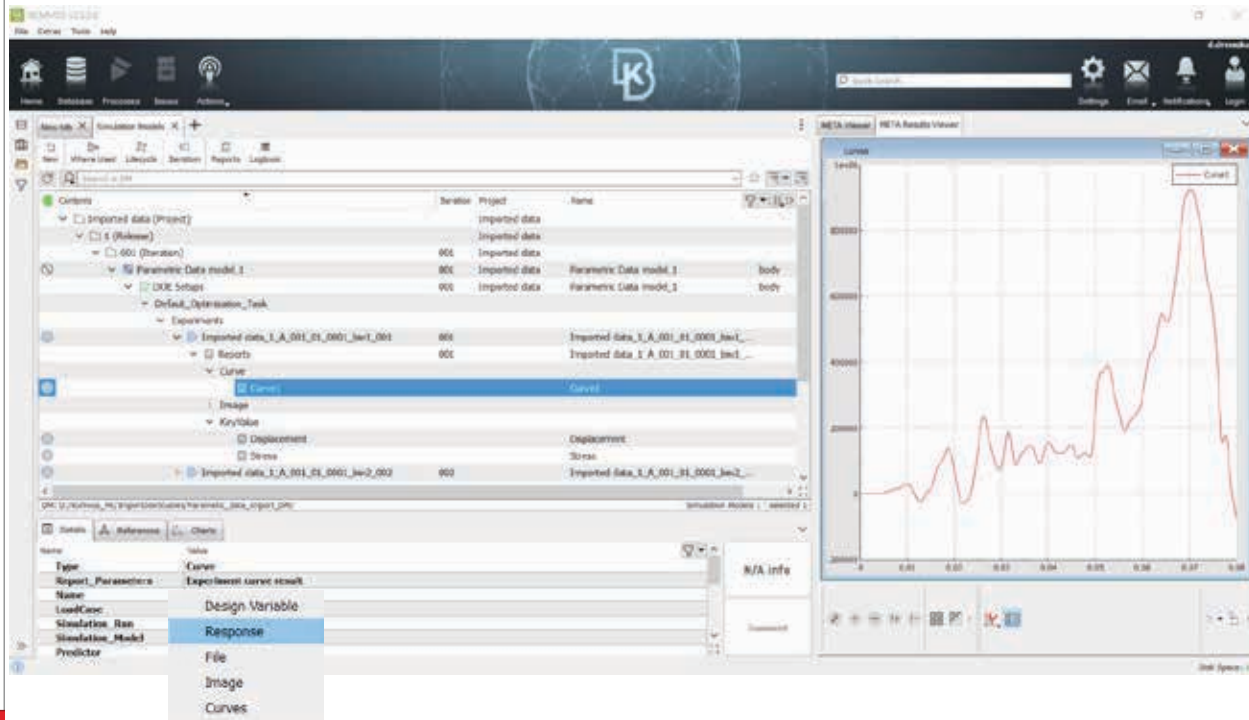
Design Variable Based Application

ML Prediction vs FE
Results

DOE Studies

Doe studies dedicated tab for design exploration

- Parallel Coordinates filtering
- 2nd level filtering checkbox
- 2D,3D charts
- Reports table



Import Parametric Data

Import existing excel sheet with parametric data

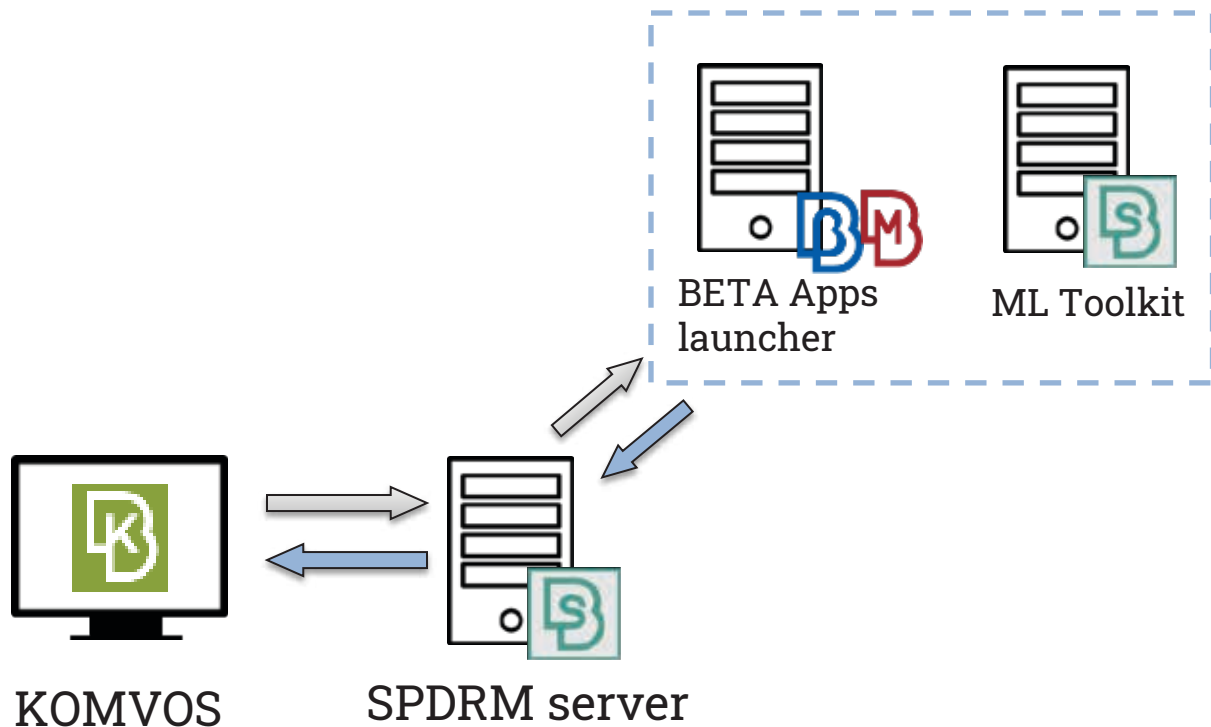
Machine learning API



Direct Access to all aspects of the Machine Learning processes through python script interface

- Data collection
- Training
- Prediction
- Predictor Life Cycle

v24.0.0 New Features

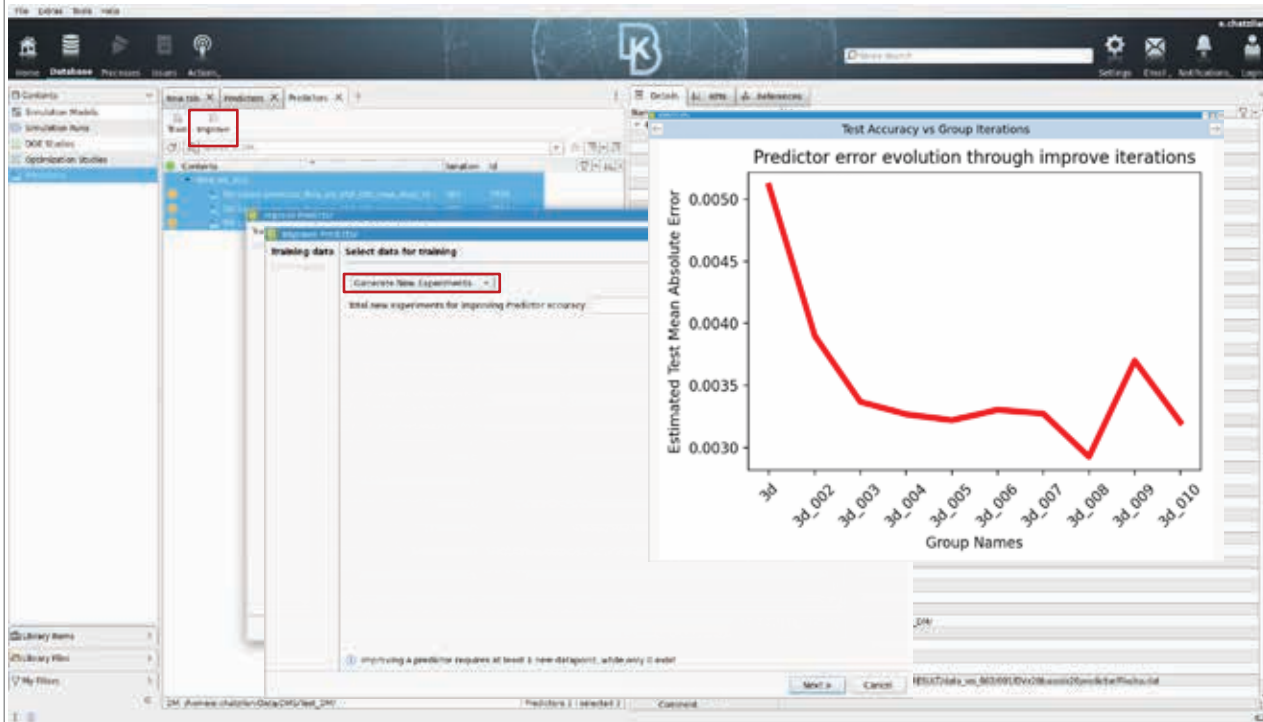


Remote Training and Prediction

ML Training and Prediction actions can be performed remotely through SPDRM SERVER

24.0.0

Simplified Predictor Improvement interface



Unified Predictor Improve tool

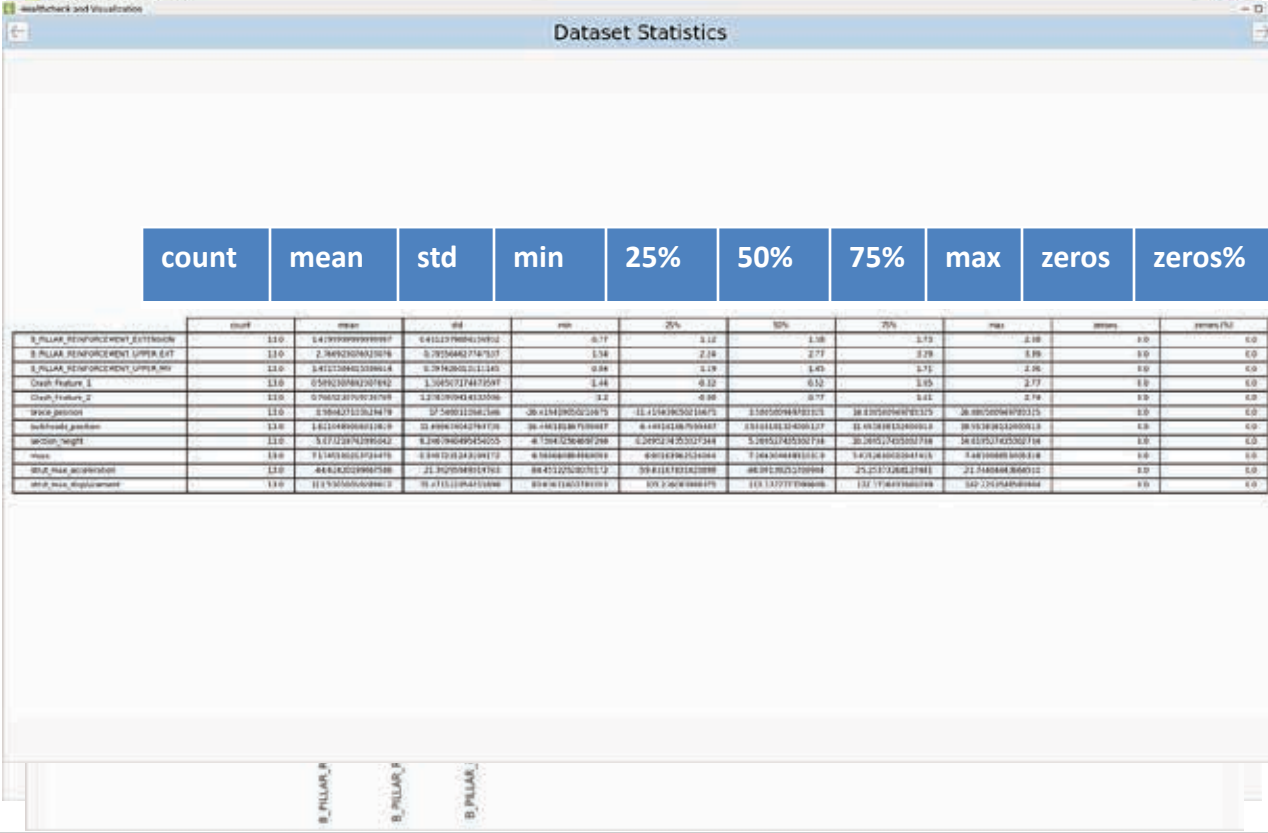
Incremental
Retrain and
Smart sampling
Now in a simple unified
interface

24.0.0

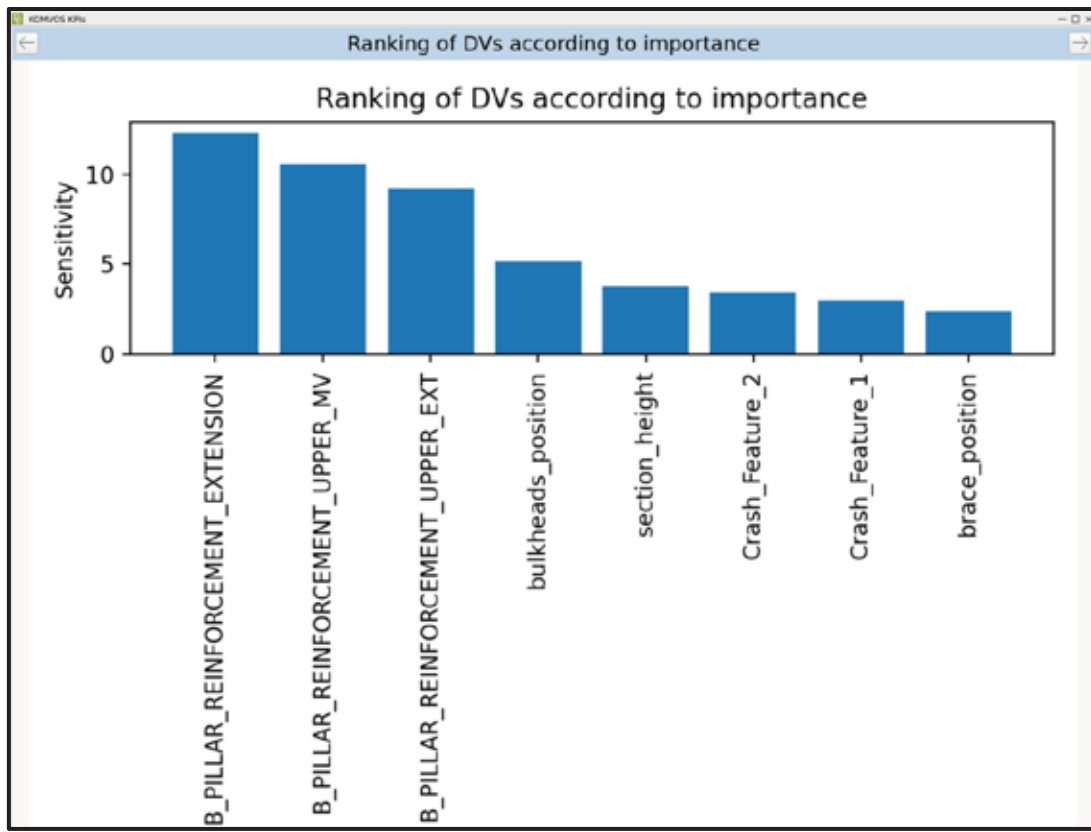
Data visualizations

Data analysis charts

- Pair plots
- Correlation
- Predictive Power Score
- Mutual Information
- Dataset Statistics



Interpretable Machine Learning



More clarity on a predictors behavior

- Partial dependence
- What-if plots
- Breakdown plots
- SHAP (Shapley) plots
- Permutation Feature Importance

Inverse Prediction

24.0.0

Asking for the best DV values

The screenshot shows the JMP software interface with the 'Inverse Prediction' tab selected. The 'Results' table is highlighted with a red box. The table contains the following data:

Desired value for HCL15	Desired_Hemoglobin_Fraction	Popring_Positive	Popr_Vent_Pos	Desired_Hemoglobin_Pos	HCL15	HCL16	R
1	0.4	5	6	20	122.880947	165.100095	0.51
2	0.5758718664405002	5	6	20	110.19	168.494752	0.54
3	0.4	4.988725	6.00126	19.900041	188.447367	165.430158	0.54

Inverse predictions show the Design Variable values that would result in the user defined Response value

Control and Transparency

- Tuning ML hyper-parameters
- Specify ML algorithms
- User designed ML modules
- Access through API

Mode classification

- Trim body models
- Modal Map Generation

Physics informed Machine learning

- CFD
- Extend to other disciplines

Future Developments

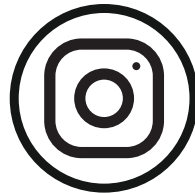
Smart Sampling

- Better performance with fewer experiments
- More effective exploration of the Design Space during Optimization
- Effective exploration of data coming from real tests

Optimization

- Start and supervise Optimization studies in KOMVOS
- Post process Optimization results

Future Developments



Stay connected