

BROWN

Lecture 17

Streamlining Your Data-driven Process with **f3dasm**

M.P. van der Schelling

Delft University of Technology, the Netherlands

Martin van der Schelling (M.P.vanderSchelling@tudelft.nl)

Doctoral Researcher in Materials Science and Engineering

Data-Driven Design & Analysis of Structures and Materials

Fall 2024 ENGN2350

October 21st, 2024

Motivation

- Continuous search for the most efficient design
- High-dimensional solution space
- Impractical to conduct experimental investigations
- Challenge to accelerate the optimization process
- Inverse design approach

Data-driven methods leveraging machine learning

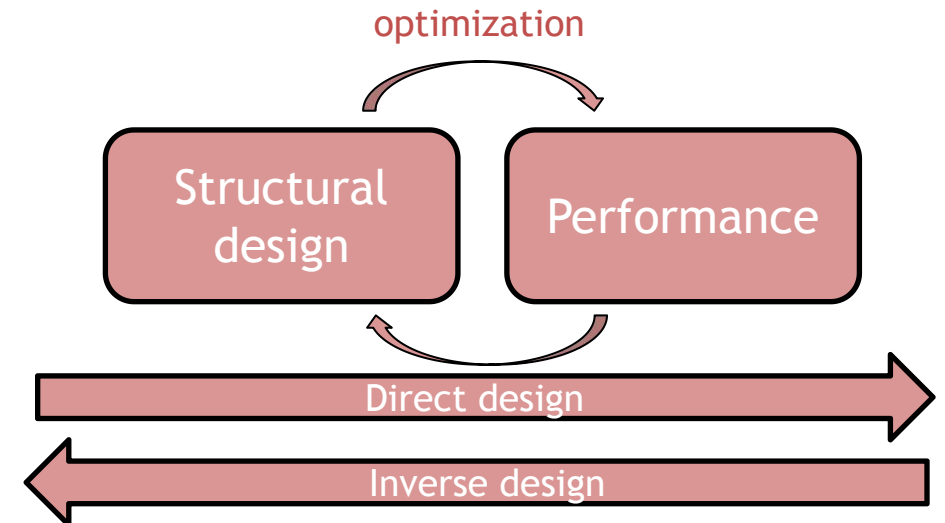


*Fragile becomes
supercompressible*



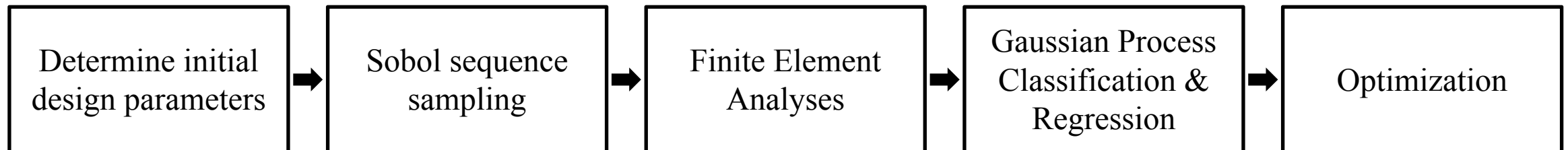
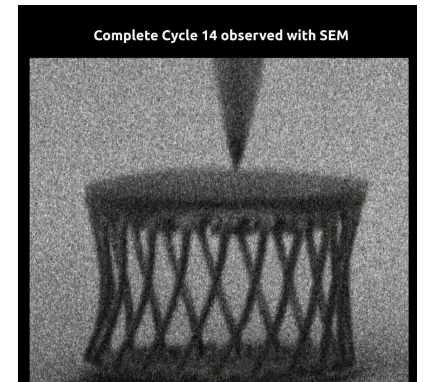
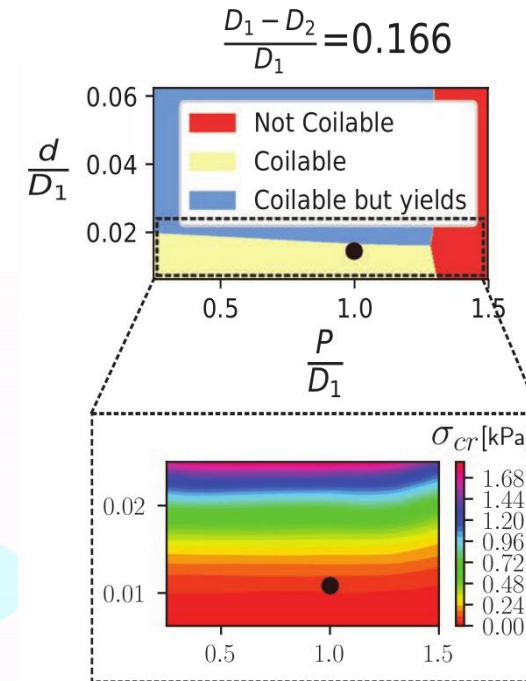
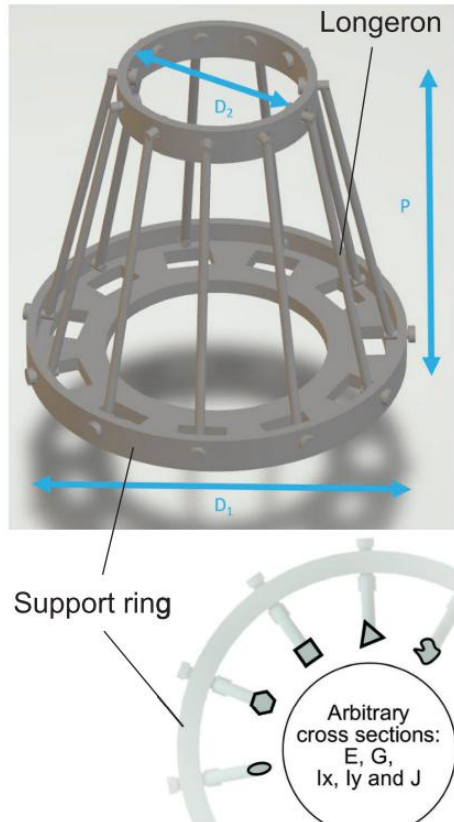
*Learning to Choose
Optimizers*

Body in White (BIW) of an Audi A2



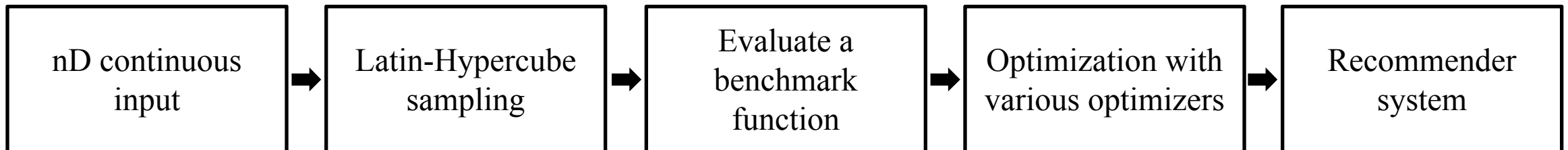
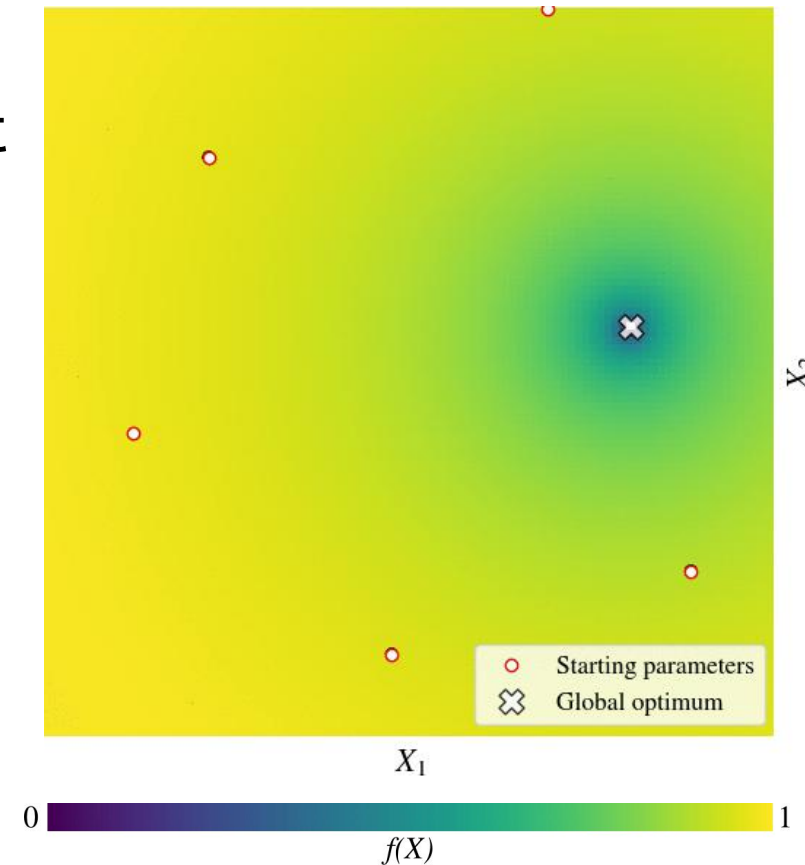
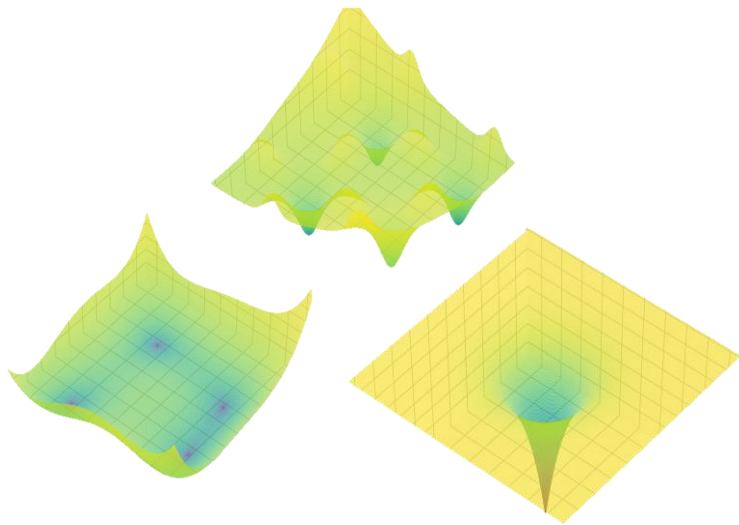
Fragile becomes supercompressible¹

- **Goal:** Design supercompressible meta-material from brittle PLA



Learning to Choose Optimizers

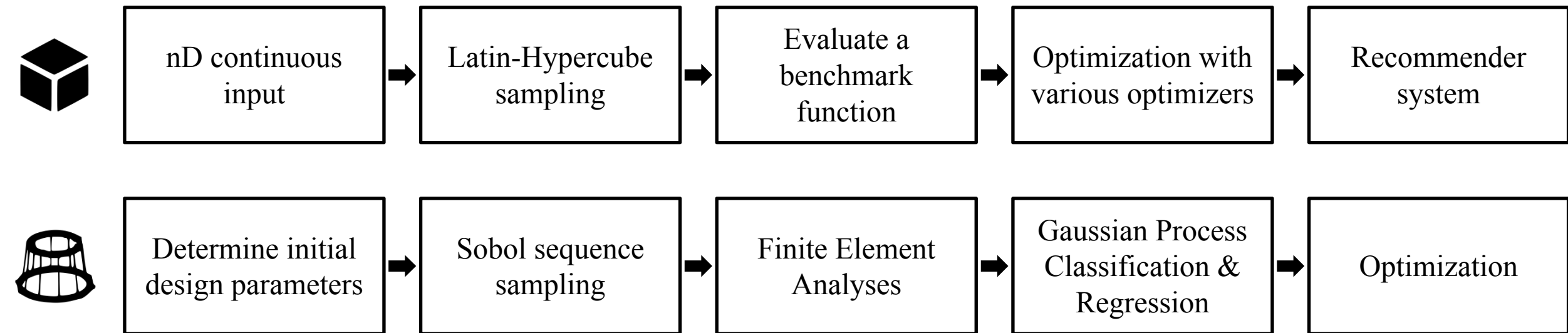
- **Goal:** Train a meta-optimizer to beat the ‘No Free Lunch’ theorem²



[2] D. H. Wolpert and W. G. Macready, No free lunch theorems for optimization, IEEE Transactions on Evolutionary Computation 1, 67 (1997).

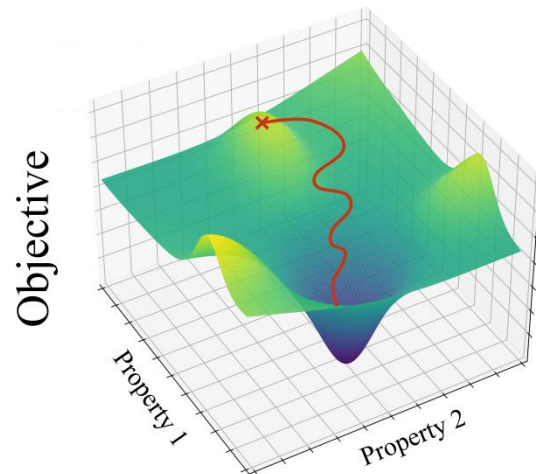
Data-driven process

Looks like completely different studies ..

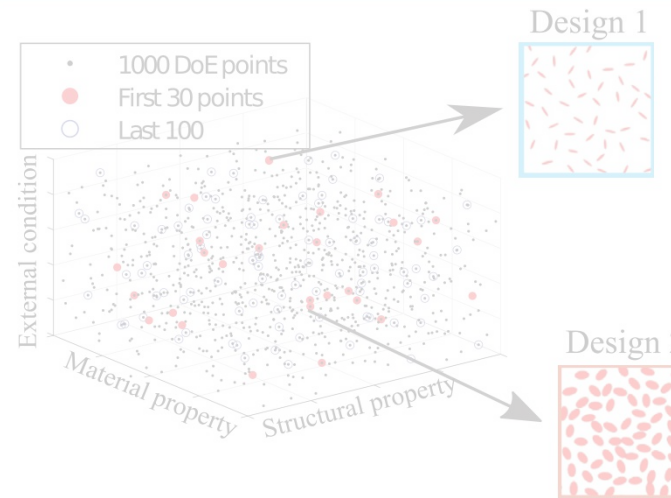


Data-driven process

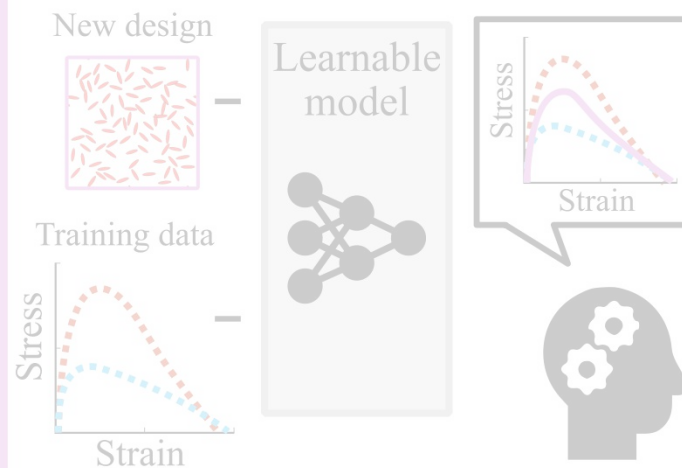
Optimization



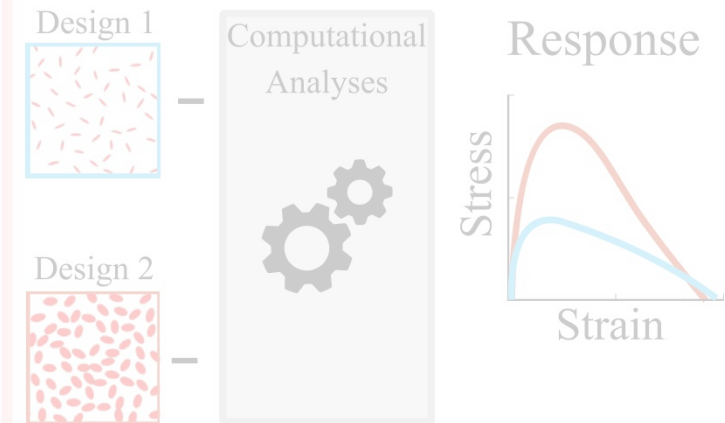
Design of Experiments



Machine Learning



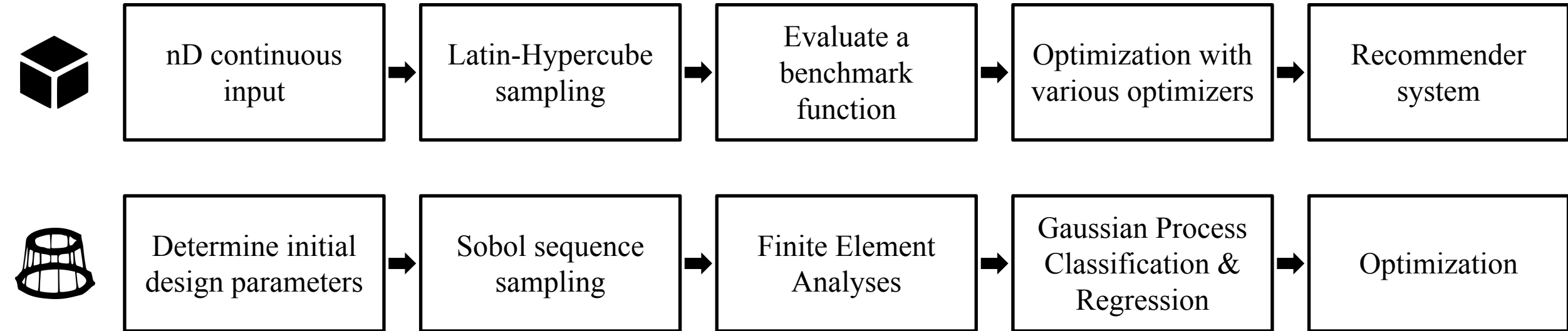
Data generation





Data-driven process

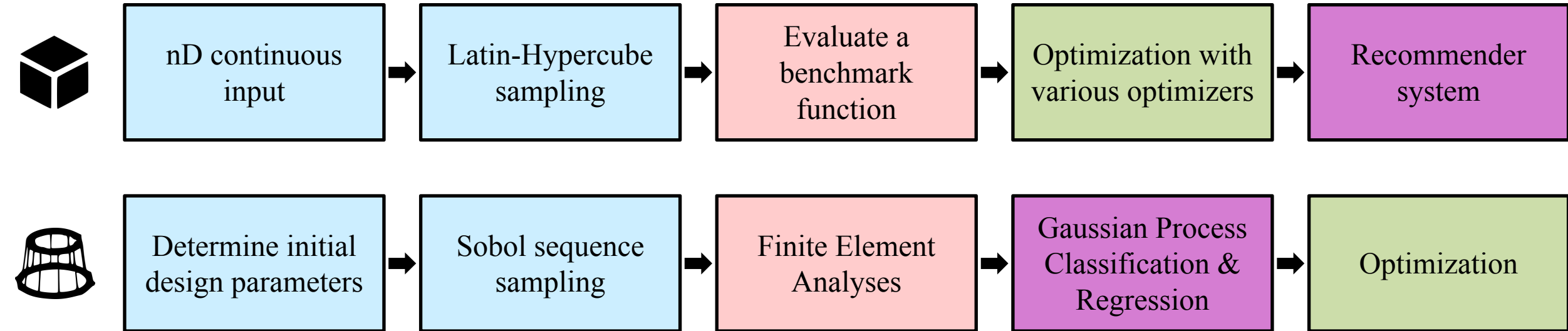
Looks like completely different studies ..





Data-driven process

Abstraction discovers similarity in the workflow!

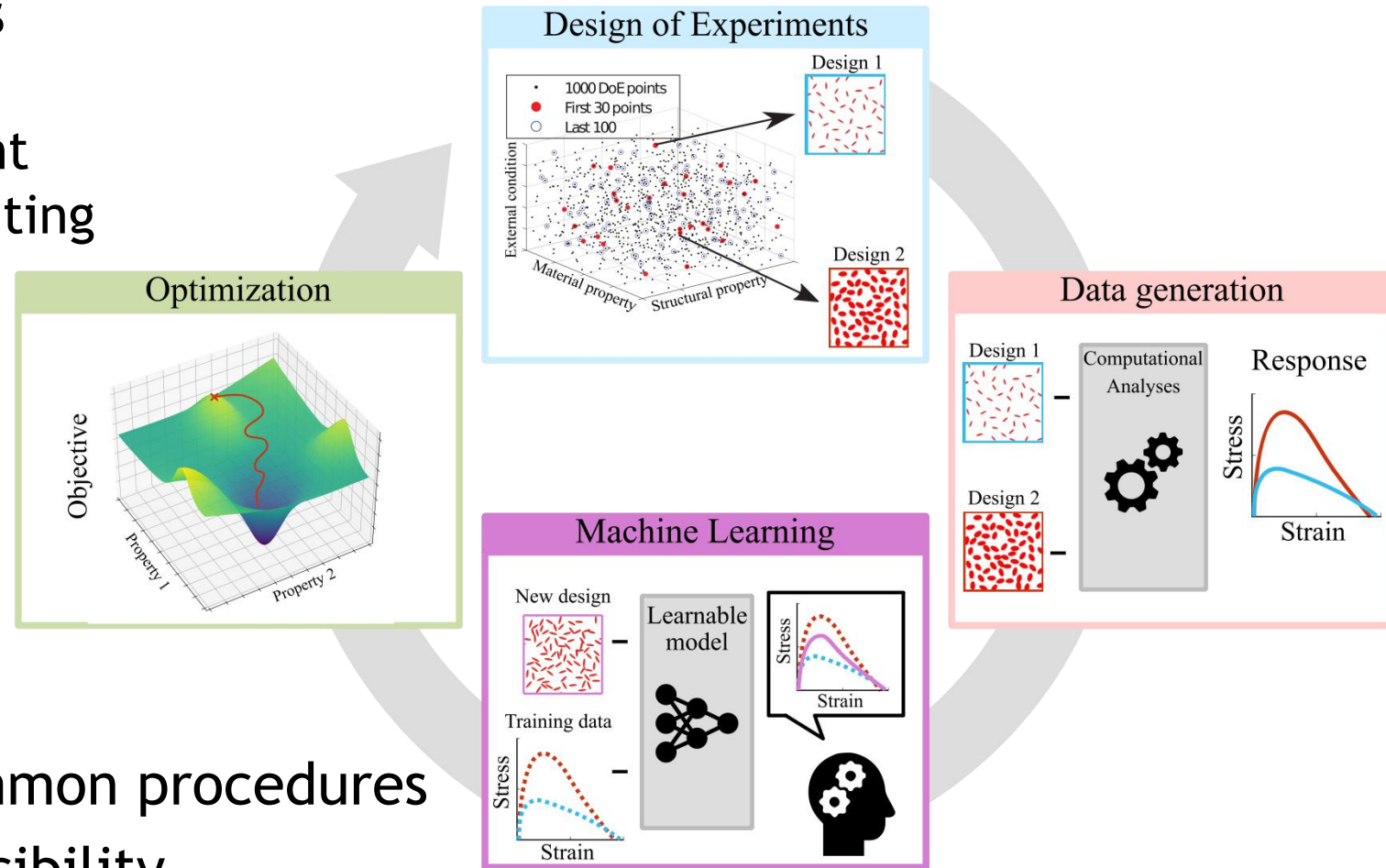


Challenges

- Different order of elements
- Practical challenges
 - Proper data management
 - Efficient parallel computing
 - Third-party software
- Open-source software

Opportunities

- Reinvent the wheel for common procedures
- Benchmarking and reproducibility





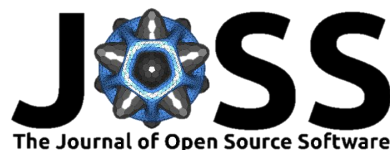
Framework for data-driven
design and analysis of
structures and materials

What's in the box ?



Framework for data-driven
design and analysis of
structures and materials

- ✅ Compatible with the **three major operating systems** and Python 3.8+
- ★ **User-friendly interfaces** for each of the stages in the data-driven process
- 🏃 **Built-in defaults** for getting started right away!
- 📈 Automatic **data-management** of your experiments
- 💾 Easy parallelization on **high-performance computing systems**



van der Schelling, M. P., B. P. Ferreira, and M. A. Bessa. "f3dasm: Framework for Data-Driven Design and Analysis of Structures and Materials." Journal of Open Source Software 9.100 (2024): 6912.

What's in the box ?

 Extensive online documentation

Overview and statement of need

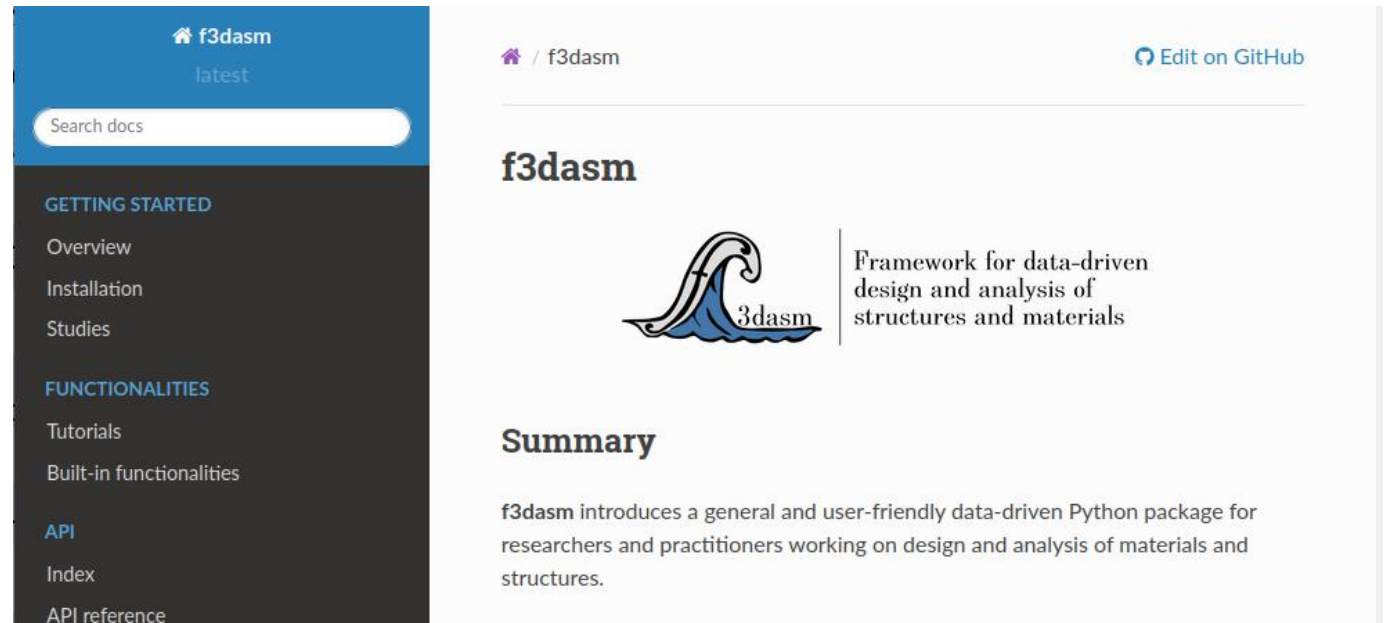
Installation instructions for users and developers

List of built-in defaults

Tutorials and case studies

Fully covered API documentation

<https://www.f3dasm.readthedocs.io>



The screenshot displays the f3dasm documentation website. The left sidebar features a navigation menu with sections: 'GETTING STARTED' (containing Overview, Installation, and Studies), 'FUNCTIONALITIES' (containing Tutorials and Built-in functionalities), and 'API' (containing Index and API reference). The main content area shows the 'f3dasm' title, a logo depicting a blue wave with '3dasm' text, and a description: 'Framework for data-driven design and analysis of structures and materials'. Below this is a 'Summary' section stating that f3dasm is a general and user-friendly data-driven Python package for researchers and practitioners working on design and analysis of materials and structures. A search bar is located at the top of the sidebar, and a 'Edit on GitHub' link is in the top right corner.

Getting started

- Install as Python package hosted by PyPI or conda-forge:

```
pip install -U f3dasm  
conda install f3dasm
```

shell



- .. or clone the source code from the GitHub repository:

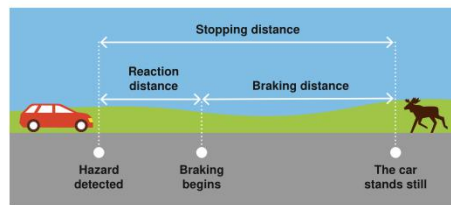
```
git clone https://github.com/bessagroup/f3dasm.git
```

shell



Practical session: car stopping distance problem

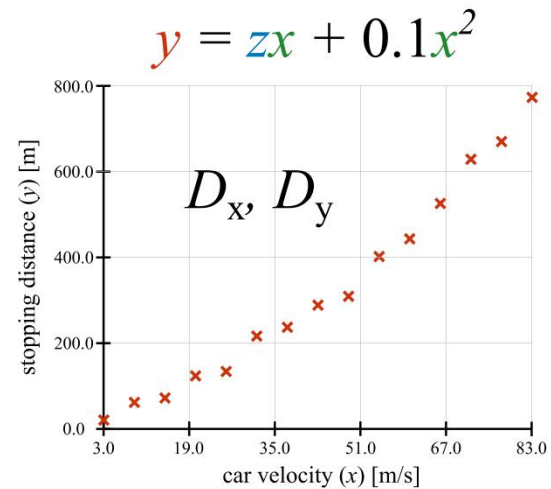
Design of Experiments



3.0 19.0 35.0 51.0 67.0 83.0
car velocity (x) [m/s]

D_x

Data generation



Machine Learning

