

# No Chain PCE -- Multiple point-Bayesian inference

## 1 - INITIALIZE UQLAB

```
clc;clear all;close all;  
clearvars  
rng(100,'twister')  
uqlab
```

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C:\NY2023\D\_document\UQLab\_Rel2.0.0\LICENSE.

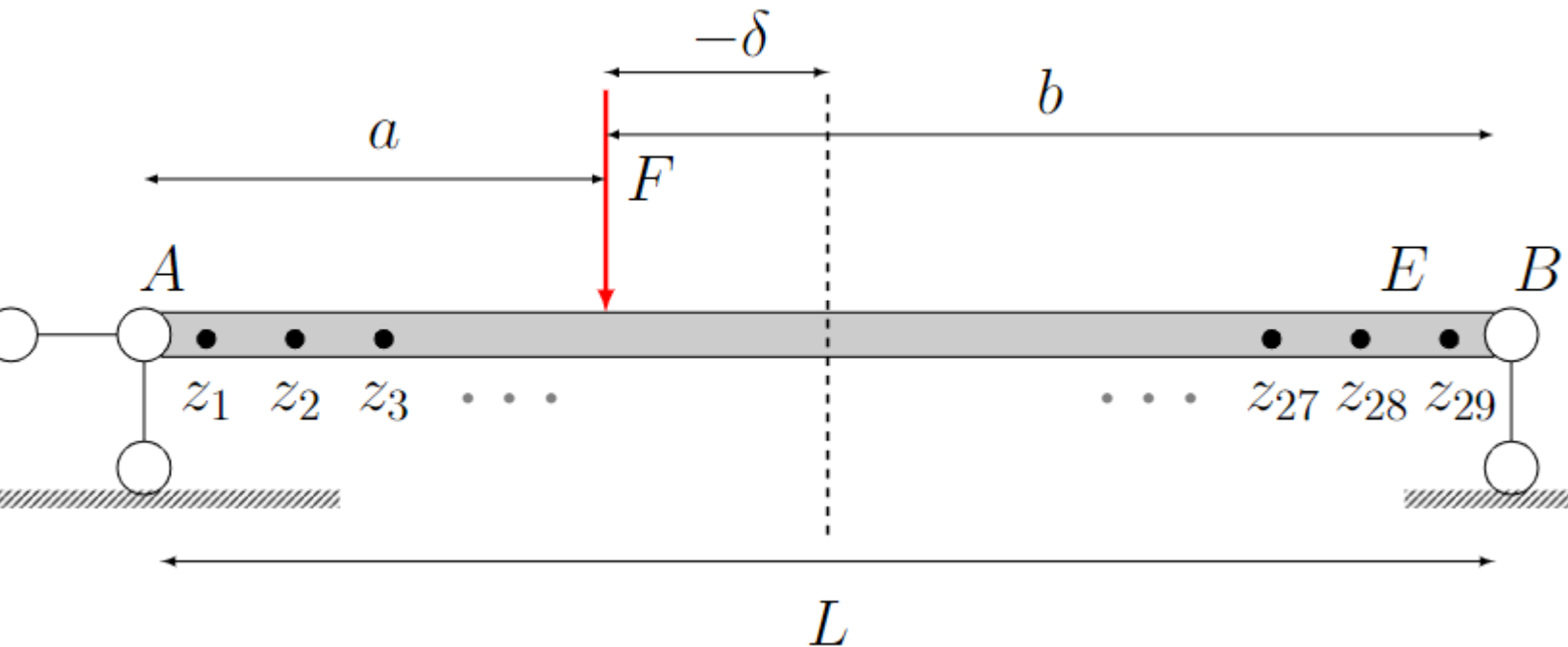
To request special permissions, please contact:

- Stefano Marelli (marelli@ibk.baug.ethz.ch).

Useful commands to get started with UQLab:

uqlab -doc	- Access the available documentation
uqlab -help	- Additional help on how to get started with UQLab
uq_citation help	- Information on how to cite UQLab in publications
uqlab -license	- Display UQLab license information

## 2 - COMPUTATIONAL MODEL



b\_b = 0.15; % beam width (m)

b\_h = 0.3; % beam height (m)

a % distance from the point A (m)

b % distance from the point B (m)

L = 30; % beam length (m)

F = 43000;% Concentrated force (N)

### Computational model:

$$a = \frac{L}{2} - \delta; b = \frac{L}{2} + \delta$$

$$\mathcal{M}(\vec{\theta}) = \frac{Fbz[(L^2 - b^2) - z^2]}{6LEI} \quad z \leq a$$

$$\mathcal{M}(\vec{\theta}) = \frac{Fb[\frac{L}{b}(z - a)^3 + (L^2 - b^2)]}{6LEI} \quad z > a$$

$$\vec{\theta} = [E, \delta, z]; \vec{z} = [z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{28}, z_{29}];$$

$E$  is elastic modulus;  $\delta$  is the loading position

$\vec{z}$  is the different measurement points along the beam;

$\mathcal{M}$  is the FE model;  $Y_i$  is the measurement data;  $N$  is the number of experiment expNum.

Create a MODEL from the function file:

```
%LHS sampling

% mean of LHS sampling for Gaussian distribution (E and delta)
mu_LHS = [25e9 0];

% sigma and Covariance martrix of LHS sampling for Gaussian distribution (E and
delta)
sigma_LHS = [5e9 5].^2;
CovarianceMatrix_LHS = diag(sigma_LHS);

% LHS sampling
N = 10;
LHS_sample = lhsnorm(mu_LHS, CovarianceMatrix_LHS, N);    %
size(LHS_sample)
```

```
ans = 1x2
      10      2
```

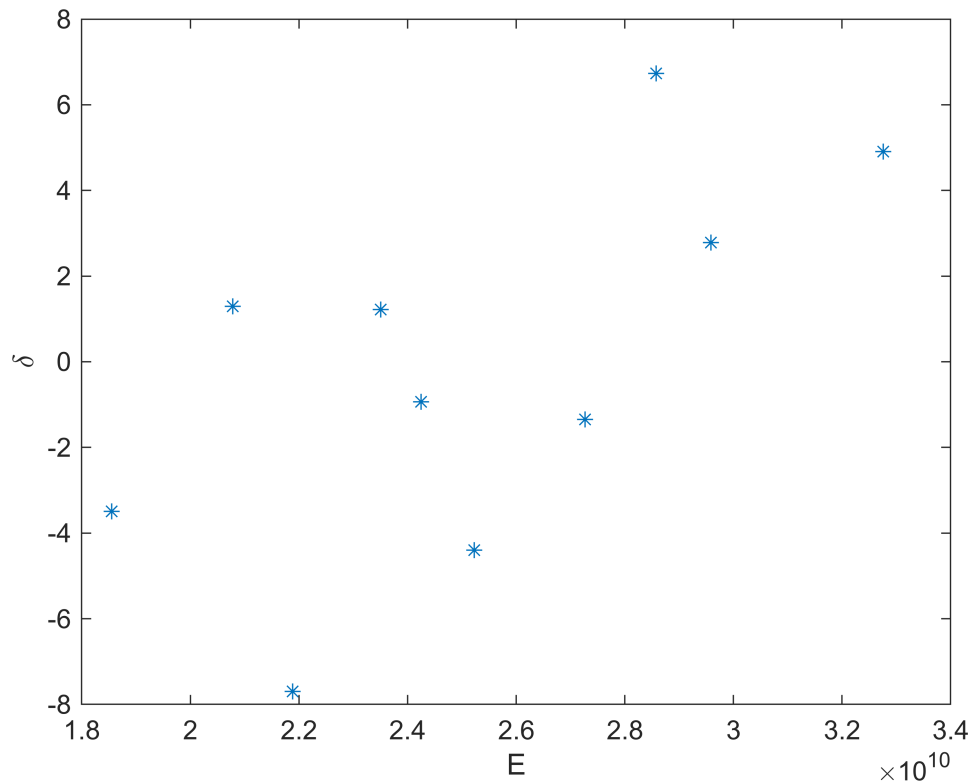
```
E = LHS_sample(:,1);
size(E)
```

```
ans = 1x2
      10      1
```

```
delta = LHS_sample(:,2);
size(delta)
```

```
ans = 1x2
      10      1
```

```
%plot LHS sampling
figure
plot(E,delta,'*')
xlabel('E');
ylabel('\delta');
```



```
%FE realizaiton
FE_deflection = Deflection(LHS_sample);
size(FE_deflection)
```

```
ans = 1x2
      10      29
```

```
FE_realization = [LHS_sample,FE_deflection];
size(FE_realization)
```

```
ans = 1x2
      10      31
```

### 3 - PROBABILISTIC INPUT MODEL

$E \sim u(19e9, 31e9)$ ;  $\delta \sim u(-10, 10)$

```
% Young's modulus
InputOpts.Marginals(1).Type = 'Uniform';
```

```
minE = min(FE_realization(:,1));
size(minE)
```

```
ans = 1x2
      1      1
```

```
maxE = max(FE_realization(:,1));
size(maxE)
```

```
ans = 1x2
      1      1
```

```
InputOpts.Marginals(1).Parameters = [minE maxE];
```

```
% Concentrated load loading position
InputOpts.Marginals(2).Type = 'Uniform';
mindelta = min(FE_realization(:,2));
size(mindelta)
```

```
ans = 1x2
      1      1
```

```
maxdelta = max(FE_realization(:,2));
size(maxdelta)
```

```
ans = 1x2
      1      1
```

```
InputOpts.Marginals(2).Parameters = [mindelta maxdelta];
```

```
myInput = uq_createInput(InputOpts);
```

## 4 - POLYNOMIAL CHAOS EXPANSION (PCE) METAMODELS $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}(r)$

Calculate the polynomial chaos expansion (PCE) coefficients.

Select PCE as the metamodeling tool in UQLab:

```
metaopts.Type = 'Metamodel';
metaopts.MetaType = 'PCE';
```

Select the sparse-favouring least-square minimization LARS for the

PCE coefficients calculation strategy:

```
metaopts.Method = 'LARS';
```

Select the PCE options and create the PCE model:

```
metaopts.Degree = 1:20;
```

## Experimental design

```
X = FE_realization(:,1:2);
Y = FE_realization(:,3:end);
metaopts.ExpDesign.X = X;
metaopts.ExpDesign.Y = Y;
```

## Calculation

```
myPCE = uq_createModel(metaopts);
```

```
--- Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression. ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 3 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 1
Final LOO error estimate: 5.097821e-02
--- Calculation finished! ---
--- Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression. ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 3 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 2
Final LOO error estimate: 5.171531e-02
--- Calculation finished! ---
--- Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression. ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 3 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 3
Final LOO error estimate: 5.304908e-02
--- Calculation finished! ---
--- Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression. ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 3 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 4
Final LOO error estimate: 5.514977e-02
--- Calculation finished! ---
--- Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression. ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 3 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 5
Final LOO error estimate: 5.828222e-02
--- Calculation finished! ---
--- Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression. ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 3 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 6
Final LOO error estimate: 6.283652e-02
--- Calculation finished! ---
--- Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression. ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 4 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 7
Final LOO error estimate: 5.004127e-02
--- Calculation finished! ---
--- Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression. ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 4 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 8
Final LOO error estimate: 4.074612e-02
--- Calculation finished! ---
--- Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression. ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 4 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 9
Final LOO error estimate: 5.962551e-02
--- Calculation finished! ---
--- Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression. ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 2 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 10
Final LOO error estimate: 6.140990e-02
--- Calculation finished! ---
--- Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression. ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 3 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 11
Final LOO error estimate: 2.257637e-02
--- Calculation finished! ---
--- Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression. ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 3 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 12
Final LOO error estimate: 2.401268e-03
--- Calculation finished! ---
--- Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression. ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 3 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 13
```

```

Final LOO error estimate: 1.785492e-02
---      Calculation finished!      ---
---      Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression.      ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 4 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 14
Final LOO error estimate: 3.766679e-02
---      Calculation finished!      ---
---      Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression.      ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 2 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 15
Final LOO error estimate: 4.064697e-02
---      Calculation finished!      ---
---      Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression.      ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 2 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 16
Final LOO error estimate: 1.472465e-02
---      Calculation finished!      ---
---      Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression.      ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 2 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 17
Final LOO error estimate: 4.537749e-03
---      Calculation finished!      ---
---      Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression.      ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 2 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 18
Final LOO error estimate: 3.491705e-03
---      Calculation finished!      ---
---      Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression.      ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 2 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 19
Final LOO error estimate: 2.300402e-03
---      Calculation finished!      ---
---      Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression.      ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 2 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 20
Final LOO error estimate: 6.097679e-03
---      Calculation finished!      ---
---      Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression.      ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 2 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 21
Final LOO error estimate: 7.811666e-03
---      Calculation finished!      ---
---      Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression.      ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 2 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 22
Final LOO error estimate: 7.488687e-03
---      Calculation finished!      ---
---      Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression.      ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 2 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 23
Final LOO error estimate: 7.032053e-03
---      Calculation finished!      ---
---      Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression.      ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 2 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 24
Final LOO error estimate: 6.656092e-03
---      Calculation finished!      ---
---      Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression.      ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 2 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 25
Final LOO error estimate: 6.352329e-03
---      Calculation finished!      ---
---      Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression.      ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 2 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 26
Final LOO error estimate: 6.113533e-03
---      Calculation finished!      ---
---      Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression.      ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 2 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 27
Final LOO error estimate: 5.933809e-03
---      Calculation finished!      ---
---      Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression.      ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 2 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 28
Final LOO error estimate: 5.808627e-03
---      Calculation finished!      ---
---      Calculating the PCE coefficients by regression.      ---
The estimation of PCE coefficients converged at polynomial degree 2 and qNorm 1.00 for output variable 29

```

Final LOO error estimate: 5.734784e-03

--- Calculation finished! ---

Print a summary of the resulting PCE metamodel:

```
uq_print(myPCE, [1:29])
```

```
%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables:    2
Maximal degree:              3
q-norm:                      1.00
Size of full basis:          10
Size of sparse basis:        7
Full model evaluations:      10
Leave-one-out error:          8.2639515e-03
Modified leave-one-out error: 5.0978207e-02
Mean value:                   0.2687
Standard deviation:           0.0518
Coef. of variation:           19.289%
%------%
```

```
%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables:    2
Maximal degree:              3
q-norm:                      1.00
Size of full basis:          10
Size of sparse basis:        7
Full model evaluations:      10
Leave-one-out error:          8.3834417e-03
Modified leave-one-out error: 5.1715311e-02
Mean value:                   0.5348
Standard deviation:           0.1031
Coef. of variation:           19.282%
%------%
```

```
%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables:    2
Maximal degree:              3
q-norm:                      1.00
Size of full basis:          10
Size of sparse basis:        7
Full model evaluations:      10
Leave-one-out error:          8.5996552e-03
Modified leave-one-out error: 5.3049077e-02
Mean value:                   0.7954
Standard deviation:           0.1533
Coef. of variation:           19.271%
%------%
```

```
%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables:    2
Maximal degree:              3
q-norm:                      1.00
Size of full basis:          10
Size of sparse basis:        7
Full model evaluations:      10
Leave-one-out error:          8.9401929e-03
Modified leave-one-out error: 5.5149767e-02
Mean value:                   1.0479
Standard deviation:           0.2018
Coef. of variation:           19.260%
%------%
```

```

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables: 2
Maximal degree: 3
q-norm: 1.00
Size of full basis: 10
Size of sparse basis: 7
Full model evaluations: 10
Leave-one-out error: 9.4479870e-03
Modified leave-one-out error: 5.8282219e-02
Mean value: 1.2895
Standard deviation: 0.2483
Coef. of variation: 19.252%
%-----%

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables: 2
Maximal degree: 3
q-norm: 1.00
Size of full basis: 10
Size of sparse basis: 7
Full model evaluations: 10
Leave-one-out error: 1.0186273e-02
Modified leave-one-out error: 6.2836517e-02
Mean value: 1.5176
Standard deviation: 0.2922
Coef. of variation: 19.251%
%-----%

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables: 2
Maximal degree: 4
q-norm: 1.00
Size of full basis: 15
Size of sparse basis: 5
Full model evaluations: 10
Leave-one-out error: 1.6090979e-02
Modified leave-one-out error: 5.0041272e-02
Mean value: 1.7247
Standard deviation: 0.3653
Coef. of variation: 21.181%
%-----%

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables: 2
Maximal degree: 4
q-norm: 1.00
Size of full basis: 15
Size of sparse basis: 5
Full model evaluations: 10
Leave-one-out error: 1.3102083e-02
Modified leave-one-out error: 4.0746117e-02
Mean value: 1.9187
Standard deviation: 0.4004
Coef. of variation: 20.868%
%-----%

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables: 2
Maximal degree: 4
q-norm: 1.00
Size of full basis: 15
Size of sparse basis: 5
Full model evaluations: 10
Leave-one-out error: 1.9172830e-02

```



```

Modified leave-one-out error: 5.9625508e-02
Mean value:                2.0919
Standard deviation:         0.4292
Coef. of variation:         20.515%
%-----%

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables:   2
Maximal degree:             2
q-norm:                     1.00
Size of full basis:         6
Size of sparse basis:       4
Full model evaluations:     10
Leave-one-out error:         2.7341381e-02
Modified leave-one-out error: 6.1409905e-02
Mean value:                 2.2362
Standard deviation:         0.4502
Coef. of variation:         20.134%
%-----%

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables:   2
Maximal degree:             3
q-norm:                     1.00
Size of full basis:         10
Size of sparse basis:       9
Full model evaluations:     10
Leave-one-out error:         6.0412638e-05
Modified leave-one-out error: 2.2576372e-02
Mean value:                 2.3513
Standard deviation:         0.4563
Coef. of variation:         19.408%
%-----%

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables:   2
Maximal degree:             3
q-norm:                     1.00
Size of full basis:         10
Size of sparse basis:       7
Full model evaluations:     10
Leave-one-out error:         3.3127076e-04
Modified leave-one-out error: 2.4012681e-03
Mean value:                 2.4596
Standard deviation:         0.4823
Coef. of variation:         19.608%
%-----%

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables:   2
Maximal degree:             3
q-norm:                     1.00
Size of full basis:         10
Size of sparse basis:       6
Full model evaluations:     10
Leave-one-out error:         4.5123950e-03
Modified leave-one-out error: 1.7854915e-02
Mean value:                 2.5205
Standard deviation:         0.4816
Coef. of variation:         19.108%
%-----%

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables:   2

```

```

Maximal degree:          4
q-norm:                  1.00
Size of full basis:      15
Size of sparse basis:    7
Full model evaluations:  10
Leave-one-out error:      4.5213914e-03
Modified leave-one-out error: 3.7666793e-02
Mean value:              2.5644
Standard deviation:      0.4740
Coef. of variation:      18.484%
%-----%

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables: 2
Maximal degree:          2
q-norm:                  1.00
Size of full basis:      6
Size of sparse basis:    5
Full model evaluations:  10
Leave-one-out error:      1.2505598e-02
Modified leave-one-out error: 4.0646969e-02
Mean value:              2.5745
Standard deviation:      0.5347
Coef. of variation:      20.770%
%-----%

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables: 2
Maximal degree:          2
q-norm:                  1.00
Size of full basis:      6
Size of sparse basis:    5
Full model evaluations:  10
Leave-one-out error:      4.5302420e-03
Modified leave-one-out error: 1.4724654e-02
Mean value:              2.5548
Standard deviation:      0.5368
Coef. of variation:      21.012%
%-----%

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables: 2
Maximal degree:          2
q-norm:                  1.00
Size of full basis:      6
Size of sparse basis:    5
Full model evaluations:  10
Leave-one-out error:      1.3961008e-03
Modified leave-one-out error: 4.5377492e-03
Mean value:              2.5063
Standard deviation:      0.5316
Coef. of variation:      21.212%
%-----%

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables: 2
Maximal degree:          2
q-norm:                  1.00
Size of full basis:      6
Size of sparse basis:    6
Full model evaluations:  10
Leave-one-out error:      2.5041512e-04
Modified leave-one-out error: 3.4917055e-03
Mean value:              2.4551

```

```

Standard deviation:      0.5020
Coef. of variation:     20.445%
%-----%

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables: 2
Maximal degree:          2
q-norm:                  1.00
Size of full basis:      6
Size of sparse basis:    6
Full model evaluations:  10
Leave-one-out error:      1.6497823e-04
Modified leave-one-out error: 2.3004018e-03
Mean value:              2.3550
Standard deviation:      0.4817
Coef. of variation:     20.454%
%-----%

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables: 2
Maximal degree:          2
q-norm:                  1.00
Size of full basis:      6
Size of sparse basis:    6
Full model evaluations:  10
Leave-one-out error:      4.3730807e-04
Modified leave-one-out error: 6.0976789e-03
Mean value:              2.2280
Standard deviation:      0.4570
Coef. of variation:     20.513%
%-----%

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables: 2
Maximal degree:          2
q-norm:                  1.00
Size of full basis:      6
Size of sparse basis:    6
Full model evaluations:  10
Leave-one-out error:      5.6023035e-04
Modified leave-one-out error: 7.8116665e-03
Mean value:              2.0761
Standard deviation:      0.4282
Coef. of variation:     20.626%
%-----%

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables: 2
Maximal degree:          2
q-norm:                  1.00
Size of full basis:      6
Size of sparse basis:    6
Full model evaluations:  10
Leave-one-out error:      5.3706715e-04
Modified leave-one-out error: 7.4886866e-03
Mean value:              1.9017
Standard deviation:      0.3948
Coef. of variation:     20.763%
%-----%

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables: 2
Maximal degree:          2
q-norm:                  1.00

```

```

Size of full basis:      6
Size of sparse basis:   6
Full model evaluations: 10
Leave-one-out error:     5.0431874e-04
Modified leave-one-out error: 7.0320535e-03
Mean value:             1.7074
Standard deviation:     0.3567
Coef. of variation:     20.893%
%-----%

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables: 2
Maximal degree:           2
q-norm:                   1.00
Size of full basis:       6
Size of sparse basis:     6
Full model evaluations:   10
Leave-one-out error:       4.7735582e-04
Modified leave-one-out error: 6.6560915e-03
Mean value:               1.4958
Standard deviation:       0.3143
Coef. of variation:       21.009%
%-----%

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables: 2
Maximal degree:           2
q-norm:                   1.00
Size of full basis:       6
Size of sparse basis:     6
Full model evaluations:   10
Leave-one-out error:       4.5557087e-04
Modified leave-one-out error: 6.3523294e-03
Mean value:               1.2693
Standard deviation:       0.2679
Coef. of variation:       21.110%
%-----%

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables: 2
Maximal degree:           2
q-norm:                   1.00
Size of full basis:       6
Size of sparse basis:     6
Full model evaluations:   10
Leave-one-out error:       4.3844505e-04
Modified leave-one-out error: 6.1135326e-03
Mean value:               1.0303
Standard deviation:       0.2184
Coef. of variation:       21.194%
%-----%

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables: 2
Maximal degree:           2
q-norm:                   1.00
Size of full basis:       6
Size of sparse basis:     6
Full model evaluations:   10
Leave-one-out error:       4.2555582e-04
Modified leave-one-out error: 5.9338094e-03
Mean value:               0.7814
Standard deviation:       0.1661
Coef. of variation:       21.260%

```

```
%-----%

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables:    2
Maximal degree:               2
q-norm:                       1.00
Size of full basis:           6
Size of sparse basis:         6
Full model evaluations:       10
Leave-one-out error:           4.1657807e-04
Modified leave-one-out error: 5.8086267e-03
Mean value:                   0.5251
Standard deviation:           0.1119
Coef. of variation:           21.307%

%-----%

%----- Polynomial chaos output -----%
Number of input variables:    2
Maximal degree:               2
q-norm:                       1.00
Size of full basis:           6
Size of sparse basis:         6
Full model evaluations:       10
Leave-one-out error:           4.1128230e-04
Modified leave-one-out error: 5.7347842e-03
Mean value:                   0.2638
Standard deviation:           0.0563
Coef. of variation:           21.336%

%-----%
```

Export the PCE structure

```
save myPCE
```

## 5 - Yval vs YPCE

Create a validation sample of size 10 from the input model:

```
Xval = FE_realization(:,1:2);
size(Xval)
```

```
ans = 1x2
     10     2
```

Evaluate the full model response at the validation sample points:

```
Yval = FE_realization(:,3:end);
size(Yval)
```

```
ans = 1x2
     10    29
```

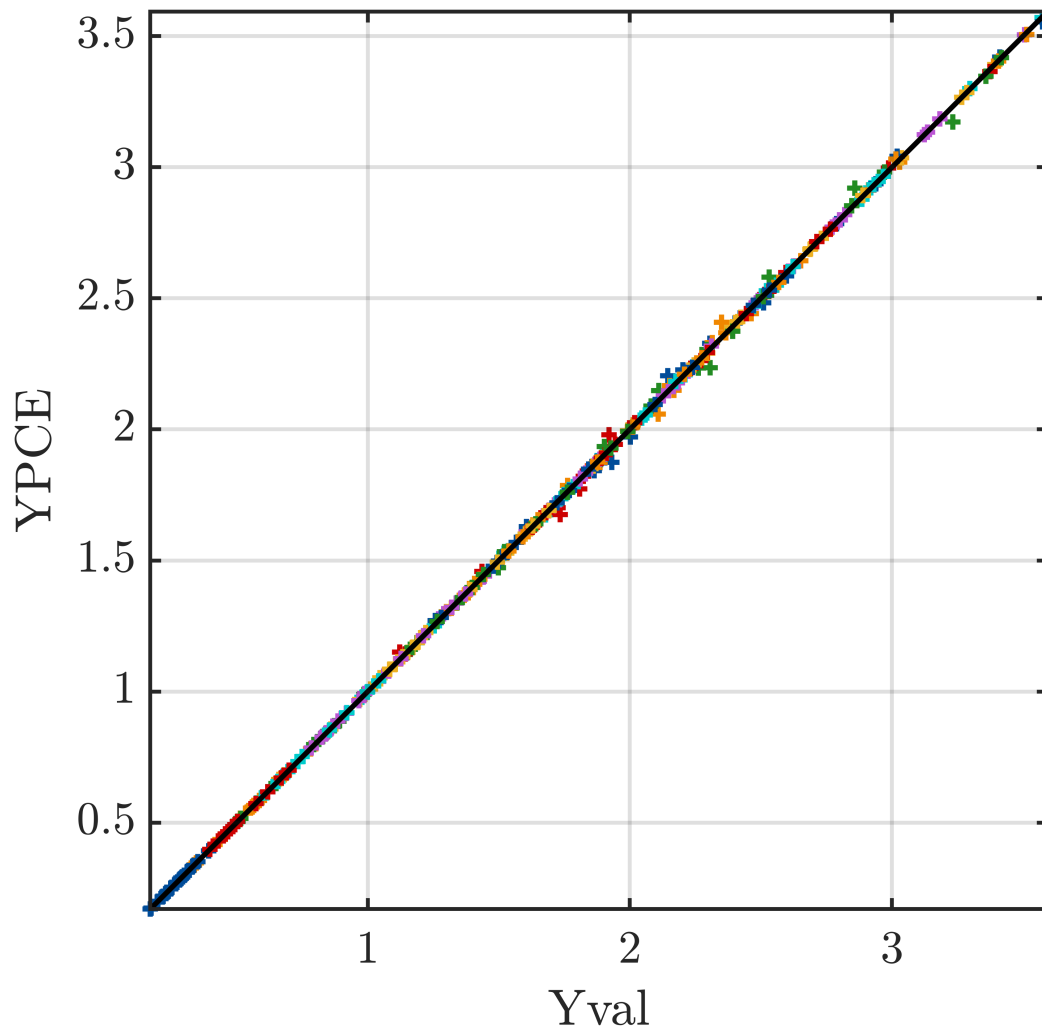
Responses for PCE

```
YPCE = uq_evalModel(myPCE,Xval);
size(YPCE)
```

```
ans = 1x2  
10    29
```

True vs predicted plot

```
close all;  
uq_figure  
uq_plot(Yval, YPCE, '+')  
hold on  
uq_plot([min(Yval,[],'all') max(Yval,[],'all')], [min(Yval,[],'all') max(Yval,  
[],'all')], 'k')  
hold off  
axis equal  
axis([min(Yval,[],'all') max(Yval,[],'all') min(Yval,[],'all') max(Yval,[],'all')])  
xlabel('Yval');  
ylabel('YPCE');  
box on;
```



## 6 - Define the priors for E, $\delta$ and discrepancy $\sigma$

### Note: priors for E and $\delta$ are different from input models above

By default, UQlab assumes an independent and identically distributed discrepancy

$$\varepsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \mu_y^2), \text{ with } \mu_y = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N y_i$$

#### synthetic ground truth with 10% noise

E = 30e9Pa;  $\delta$  = 4; noise = 3%

```
Measurement = GroundTruth(30e9,4,1,0.03);  
size(Measurement)
```

```
ans = 1x2  
      1      29
```

priors

```
%Priors on E , delta and sigma  
PriorOpts.Marginals(1).Name = 'E'; % Young's modulus  
PriorOpts.Marginals(1).Type = 'Gaussian';  
PriorOpts.Marginals(1).Parameters = [25e9 5e9]; % (N/m^2)  
PriorOpts.Marginals(1).Bounds = [10e9 35e9];  
  
PriorOpts.Marginals(2).Name = 'delta'; % Concentrated load loading  
position  
PriorOpts.Marginals(2).Type = 'Gaussian';  
PriorOpts.Marginals(2).Parameters = [0 5]; % (N/m)  
PriorOpts.Marginals(2).Bounds = [-10 10];  
  
% PriorOpts.Marginals(3).Name = 'sigma2'; % variance  
% PriorOpts.Marginals(3).Type = 'Uniform';  
% sigma2 = mean(Measurement(:,:),"all");  
% PriorOpts.Marginals(3).Parameters = [0 sigma2^2];  
  
myPriorDist = uq_createInput(PriorOpts);  
  
SigmaOpts.Marginals(1).Name = 'Sigma2';  
SigmaOpts.Marginals(1).Type = 'Uniform';  
sigma2 = mean(Measurement(:,:),"all");  
SigmaOpts.Marginals(1).Parameters = [0 sigma2.^2];  
  
mySigmaDist = uq_createInput(SigmaOpts);  
DiscrepancyOptsUnknownDisc.Type = 'Gaussian';  
DiscrepancyOptsUnknownDisc.Prior = mySigmaDist;
```

## 7 - Define the custom-loglikelihood and measurement data for UQlab calculation

$$\ell \mathcal{L}(\vec{\theta}, \epsilon | Y) = \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \det(\Sigma(\epsilon))^{1/2}} \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} \left( Y_i - \mathcal{M}(\vec{\theta}) \right)^T \Sigma(\epsilon)^{-1} \left( Y_i - \mathcal{M}(\vec{\theta}) \right) \right)$$

```
myData.y = Measurement;  
size(myData.y)
```

```
ans = 1x2  
      1      29
```

```
myData.Name = 'Measurement on 29 points along the beam';
```

Loglikelihood still follows the Gaussian discrepancy criteria

```
myLogLikeli = @(params,y) myLogLikeli2(params,y);
```

## 8 - Solver options

```
Solver.Type = 'MCMC';  
Solver.MCMC.Visualize.Parameters = [1 2];  
Solver.MCMC.Visualize.Interval = 10;  
Solver.MCMC.Sampler = 'AIES';  
Solver.MCMC.Steps = 200;  
Solver.MCMC.Nchains = 20;  
Solver.MCMC.Proposal.PriorScale = 1e-3;
```

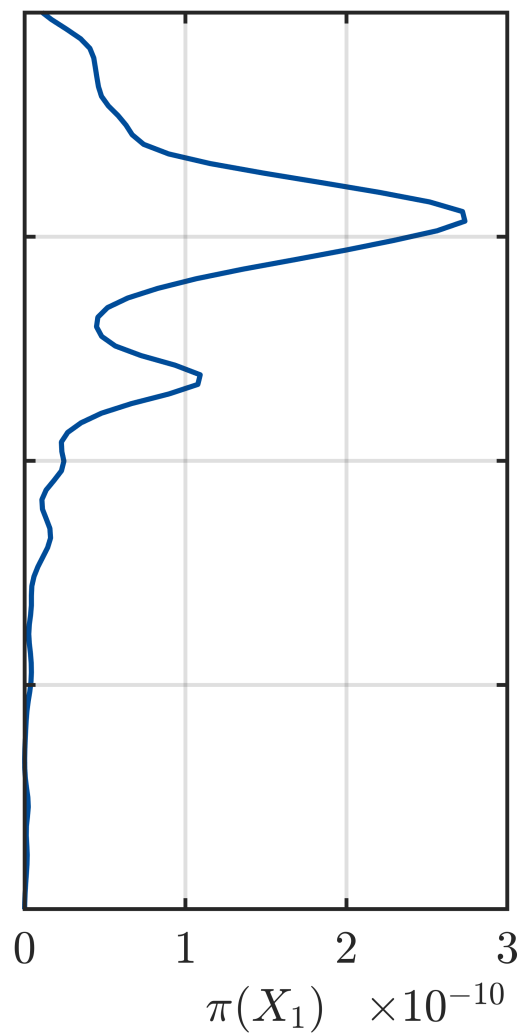
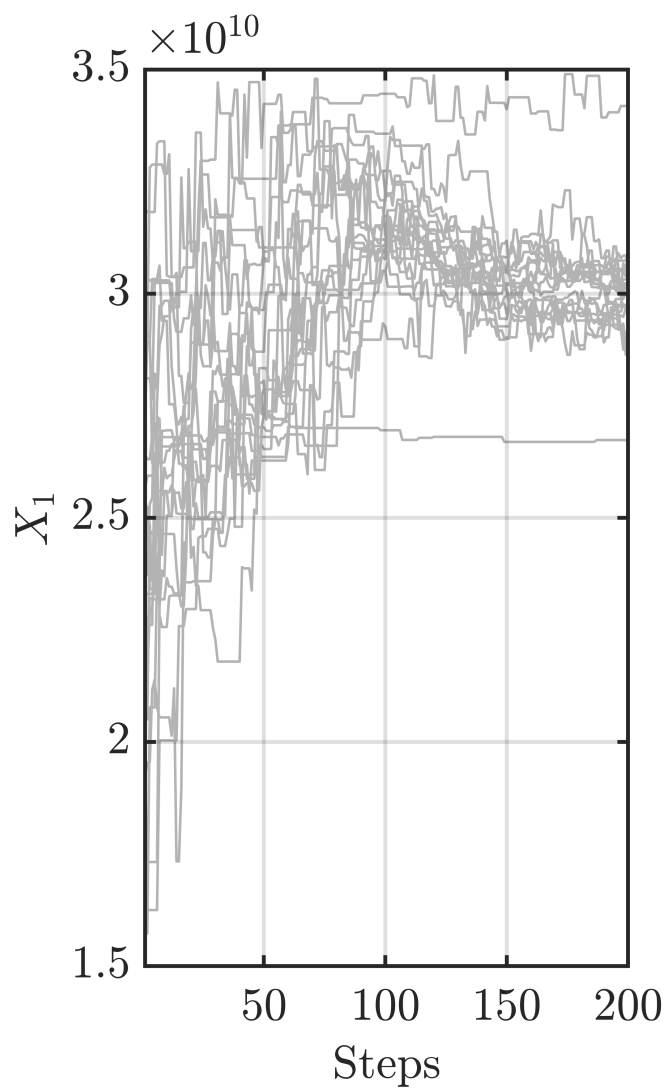
## 9 - Bayesian inference

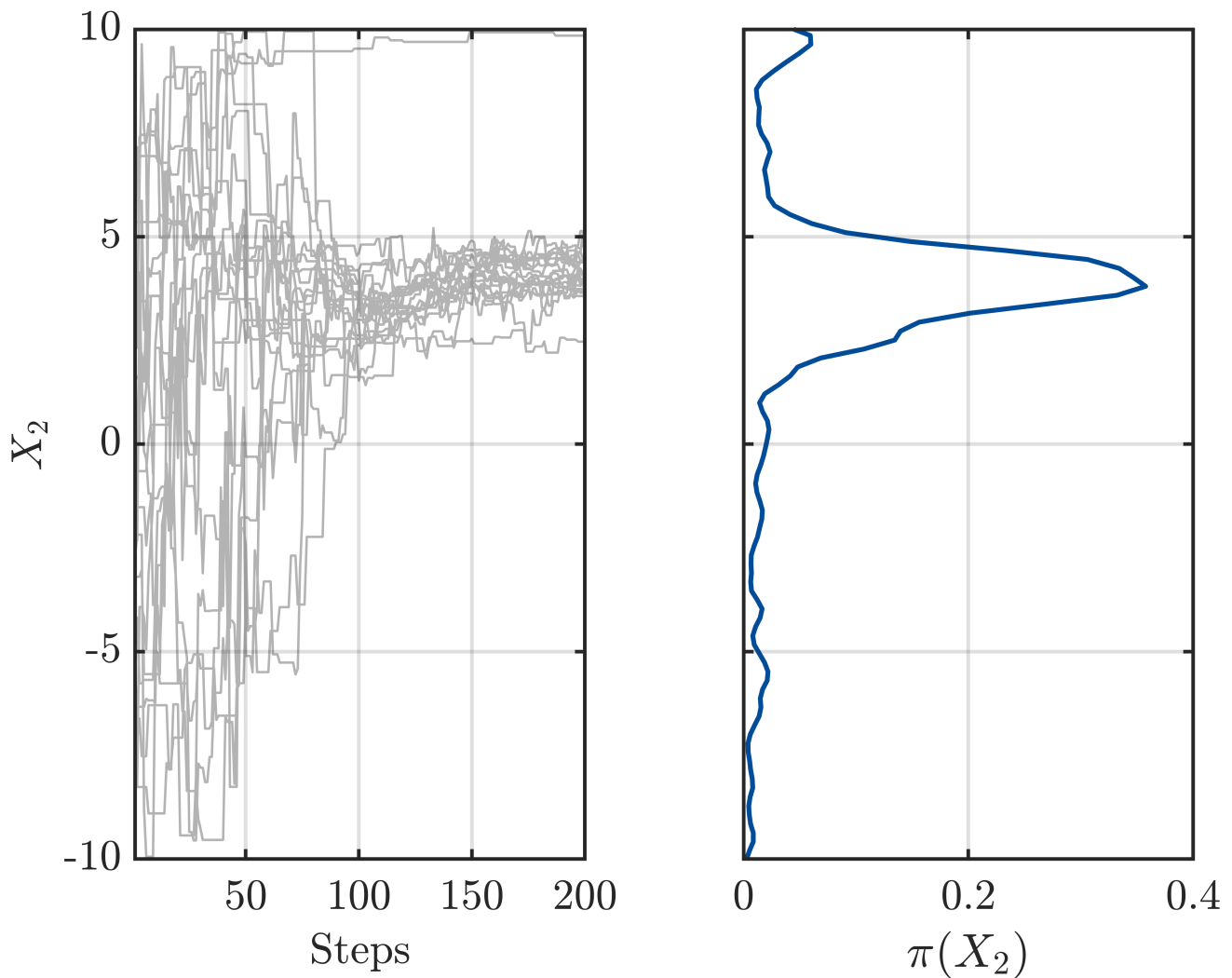
```
BayesOpts.Discrepancy = DiscrepancyOptsUnknownDisc;  
BayesOpts.ForwardModel.Model = myPCE;  
BayesOpts.Data = myData;  
BayesOpts.Type = 'inversion';  
BayesOpts.Solver = Solver;  
BayesOpts.Prior = myPriorDist;  
BayesAnalysis = uq_createAnalysis(BayesOpts);
```

Starting AIES...

```
|##                               | 5.00%|###                               | 10.00%|#####                               | 15.00%|#####
```







Finished AIES!

## 10 - Post-processing

Burn in 70%; badchain criteria  $\delta > 10m$ ; confidence interval 90%; Point estimate - mean

```
badChainsIndex = squeeze(BayesAnalysis.Results.Sample(end,2,:) > 10);

uq_postProcessInversionMCMC(BayesAnalysis,'pointEstimate','mean','percentiles',
[0.05,0.95],'burnin',0.7,'badChains',badChainsIndex);

uq_print(BayesAnalysis);
```

```
%----- Inversion output -----%
Number of calibrated model parameters:      2
Number of non-calibrated model parameters:  0

Number of calibrated discrepancy parameters:  1
```

```
%----- Data and Discrepancy
% Data-/Discrepancy group 1:
  Number of independent observations:      1

  Discrepancy:
    Type:                                Gaussian
    Discrepancy family:                  Scalar
    Discrepancy parameters known:        No

  Associated outputs:
    Model 1:
      Output dimensions:                  1
                                          to
                                          29
```

```
%----- Solver
  Solution method:                        MCMC

  Algorithm:                              AIES
  Duration (HH:MM:SS):                    00:00:26
  Number of sample points:                 4.00e+03
```

```
%----- Posterior Marginals
-----
| Parameter | Mean   | Std     | (0.05-0.95) Quant. | Type      |
-----
| E         | 3e+10  | 1.3e+09 | (2.8e+10 - 3.3e+10) | Model     |
| delta     | 4.3    | 1.4     | (2.7 - 7.4)         | Model     |
| Sigma2    | 0.0025 | 0.0025  | (0.0012 - 0.0086)   | Discrepancy |
-----
```

```
%----- Point estimate
-----
| Parameter | mean   | Parameter Type |
-----
| E         | 3e+10  | Model          |
| delta     | 4.3    | Model          |
| Sigma2    | 0.0025 | Discrepancy    |
-----
```

```
%----- Correlation matrix (model parameters)
-----
|      | E      | delta |
-----
| E     | 1      | -0.85 |
| delta | -0.85  | 1      |
-----
```

```
%uq_display(BayesAnalysis);
```

## 11 - 90% error band on predictive posterior

### 90% confidence interval for E and $\delta$

set 90% = 95%- 5%

```
uq_postProcessInversionMCMC(BayesAnalysis,'percentiles',[0.05,0.95]);
```

Obtained the lower bound and upper bound for E and  $\delta$

```
E_5_LowB = BayesAnalysis.Results.PostProc.Percentiles.Values(1,1);  
size(E_5_LowB)
```

```
ans = 1×2  
      1      1
```

```
E_95_UpperB = BayesAnalysis.Results.PostProc.Percentiles.Values(2,1);  
size(E_95_UpperB)
```

```
ans = 1×2  
      1      1
```

```
delta_5_LowB = BayesAnalysis.Results.PostProc.Percentiles.Values(1,2);  
size(delta_5_LowB)
```

```
ans = 1×2  
      1      1
```

```
Delta_95_UpperB = BayesAnalysis.Results.PostProc.Percentiles.Values(2,2);  
size(Delta_95_UpperB)
```

```
ans = 1×2  
      1      1
```

```
N_predict = 10
```

```
N_predict = 10
```

```
% sampling on E  
E_90_sample_0 = linspace(E_5_LowB,E_95_UpperB,N_predict)';  
size(E_90_sample_0)
```

```
ans = 1×2  
     10      1
```

```
%Shuffle the order  
shuffledIndices = randperm(length(E_90_sample_0));  
E_90_sample = E_90_sample_0(shuffledIndices);  
size(E_90_sample)
```

```
ans = 1×2  
     10      1
```

```
% sampling on delta  
delta_90_sample_0 = linspace(delta_5_LowB,Delta_95_UpperB,N_predict)';  
size(delta_90_sample_0)
```

```
ans = 1x2
      10      1
```

```
%Shuffle the order
```

```
shuffledIndices = randperm(length(delta_90_sample_0));
delta_90_sample = delta_90_sample_0(shuffledIndices);
size(delta_90_sample)
```

```
ans = 1x2
      10      1
```

```
%plot the sampling on E and delta
```

```
figure
plot(E_90_sample,delta_90_sample,'*');
xlabel('E');
ylabel('\delta');
```

```
axis([min(E_90_sample,[],'all') max(E_90_sample,[],'all') min(delta_90_sample,
[],'all') max(delta_90_sample,[],'all')])
```

Predictive FE realization

```
Predict_sample = [E_90_sample,delta_90_sample];
size(Predict_sample)
```

```
ans = 1x2
      10      2
```

```
%Loop to get the predictive FE deflection
```

```
YPCE_Predict = [];
```

```
for i = 1:N_predict
```

```
    Xval_Predict = Predict_sample(i,:);
```

```
    Deflection = uq_evalModel(myPCE,Xval_Predict);
```

```
    YPCE_Predict = [YPCE_Predict;Deflection];
```

```
end
```

```
size(YPCE_Predict)
```

```
ans = 1x2
      10      29
```

Spline curve fitting to smooth the line for the 90CI

```
x = 1:29;%29 measurement position along the beam
```

```
for i = 1:size(YPCE_Predict,1)

    P = polyfit(x,YPCE_Predict(i,:),3);
    xi = 1:0.1:29;
    YPCE_Predict_Poly(i,:) = polyval(P,xi);
end
size(YPCE_Predict_Poly)
```

```
ans = 1x2
     10     281
```

Loop to fill the error band 90%CI

```
%loop to fill the error band
close all;
for i = 1:size(YPCE_Predict_Poly,1)-1
    hold on;
    fill([xi fliplr(xi)], [-YPCE_Predict_Poly(i,:) fliplr(-
YPCE_Predict_Poly(i+1,:))], 'cyan', 'FaceAlpha', 1, 'EdgeColor', 'none');
end

    hold on;

    xlabel('Beam length \it{L} \rm(m)', 'FontSize', 10);
    pbaspect([1 0.3 1]);
    ax = gca;
    ax.XAxisLocation = 'top';
    ylabel('Deflection (m)', 'FontSize', 10);
    box on;
    set(ax, 'FontSize', 10);
    yticks('auto');
    ylim([-3.5 0])
```

scatter the measurement

```
x = 1:1:29;
size(x)
```

```
ans = 1x2
     1     29
```

```
for i = 1: size(myData.y,1)
    scatter(x, -myData.y(i,:), 'black', 'x');
    hold on;
end
```

draw the mean value of 90%CI

```
plot(xi,-mean(YPCE_Predict_Poly),'red','LineWidth',1.5);
```

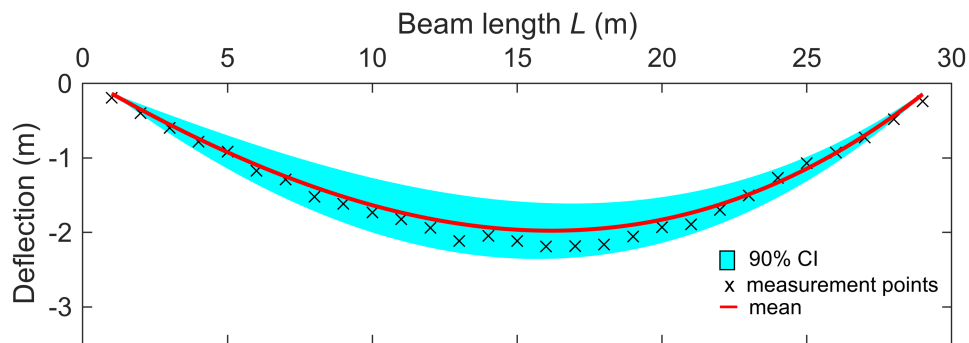
legend

```
rectangle('Position', [22, -2.5,0.5, 0.25], 'FaceColor', 'cyan');
text(23, -2.35, '90% CI', 'FontSize', 8);
text(22.15, -2.7, 'x measurement points', 'FontSize', 8);

line([22,22.6],[-3,-3],'linestyle','-','color','red','LineWidth',1.0);
text(23, -3, 'mean', 'FontSize', 8);
```

Plot the predictive individual lines

```
hold off;
```



```
% beam position
```

```
x_beam = 1:1:29
```

```
x_beam = 1x29
      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9     10     11     12     13 ...
```

```
for i = 1:size(YPCE_Predict,1)
```

```
    plot(x_beam,-YPCE_Predict(i,:));
```

```

    hold on;
end
xlabel('Beam length \it{L} \rm(m)', 'FontSize',10);
pbaspect([1 0.3 1]);
ax = gca;
ax.XAxisLocation = 'top';
ylabel('Predictive deflection (m)', 'FontSize',10);
box on;
set(ax, 'FontSize',10);
yticks('auto');

```

