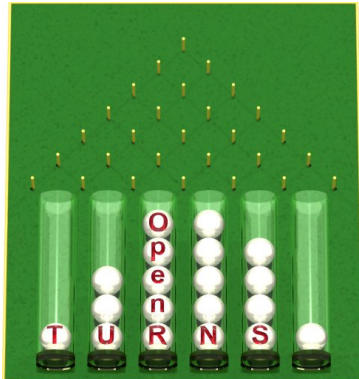


HPC and Uncertainty Treatment Examples with OpenTURNS and Uranie

EDF R&D - PhiMeca - Airbus Group Innovations- IMACS - CEA

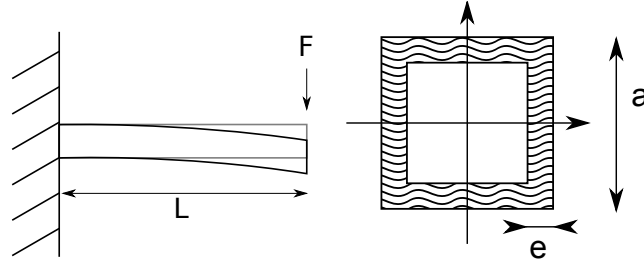
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MAISON DE LA SIMULATION

1 Presentation of the study

We analyse the deviation of a beam built in a wall at one extremity when we apply the strength F on its other extremity :



The vertical deviation writes :

$$y = \frac{FL^3}{3EI} \quad (1)$$

where :

- E is the Young modulus,
- F is the ponctual load,
- L is the length of the beam,
- I is the flexion inertiy, $I = \frac{a^4 - (a - e)^4}{12}$.

The ponctual values used for deterministic studies are :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E = 3.0e9Pa \\ F = 300N \\ L = 2.5m \\ I = 4.0e-6m^4 \end{array} \right.$$

which correspond to $(3.0e7, 30000, 250, 400)$ when the length unit is the *cm* rather than the *m*.

They correspond to the situation where a load of 30 kg is put at the extremity of a beam of length 2.5 m. It could be a diving board in a swimming pool on which a 30kg -kid walks.

Uncertainties of the variables (E, F, L, I) come from :

- E : fabrication default of the material,
- F : variation of the weight of the kids,
- L : fabrication default,
- I : fabrication default.

We observe a correlation between the uncertainties of the variables L and I , due to the fabrication procedure of the beam : the greater L , the smaller I .

2 Uncertainty quantification

We propose the following margins :

- E : distribution fitted from data collected in the file *sample_E.csv* :
 1. parametric fitting with the Beta and Normal models.
 2. Kolmogorov validation test and QQ-Plot graph for each model.

3. non parametric fitting with the kernel smoothing method (normal kernel) or the histogram method.

4. graph with the 3 adjusted densities.

- F : Lognormal distribution , where $E[F] = 30000$ and $\sqrt{Var[F]} = 9000$ with support $[15000, +\infty[$;
- L : Uniform distribution with support $[250; 260]$;
- I : Beta distribution with parameters $r = 2.5, t = 4, a = 310, b = 450$.

The dependence structure of the variables (L, I) is the normal copula. We parameter the normal copula using the Spearman correlation $\rho_S < 0$ which leads to the global Spearman correlation matrix :

$$R_S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \rho_S \\ 0 & 0 & \rho_S & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

The Spearman correlation matrix has to be mapped into the normal correlation matrix.

Create the output random vector Y defined by (1). Stay alert to the way gradients are evaluated.

3 Central dispersion

The objective of the study is to evaluate some central characteristics of the distribution of Y as follows :

- Estimate $E(Y)$ using a Monte Carlo sampling : give the variance of the estimator and the confidence interval of level 95%.
- Estimate $E(Y)$ using the Taylor decomposition of Y of order 1 and 2 ; give the importance factors of the input variables (stay alert to the correlated variables).

To analyse the sensitivity of Y to the input variables :

- Sample the input random vector and the output variable Y and draw the clouds in the bivariate spaces $(E, Y), (F, Y), (L, Y), (I, Y)$. Conclude.
- Estimate $E(Y)$ using the Taylor decomposition of Y of order 1 and 2 ; give the importance factors of the input variables. Conclude.
- Draw the cobweb graph that links Y and each input variable E, F, L, I . Conclude.

4 Rare event probability

We consider the event $Ev = \{Y(E, F, L, I) > s\}$, where $s = 30cm$.

Evaluate the probability $p = Prob(E)$ using :

- the Monte Carlo estimator. Give the confidence interval of level 95% of the estimator and draw the convergence graph.
- the FORM method and evaluate the global importance factors (stay alert to the correlated variables).

5 Méta modélisation

5.1 Polynomial chaos approximation

The objective is to approximate (1) with a chaos polynomial approximation, as follows : use the marginal polynomials which are orthogonal with respect to the marginal distributions, except for the LogNormal margin for which we use the Laguerre family.

Once the meta model is obtained :

- evaluate the mean and the variance of the output random variable Y .
- evaluate the Sobol indices to analyse the sensitivity of Y to different sets of the input variables.
- use this meta-model to re-evaluate $p = Prob(E)$ using the Monte Carlo estimator. Conclude.

5.2 Krigeage

The objective is to approximate (1) with a kriging approach. Once the meta model is obtained, do the same actions as for the polynomial chaos approximation.