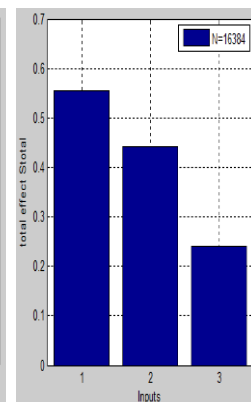
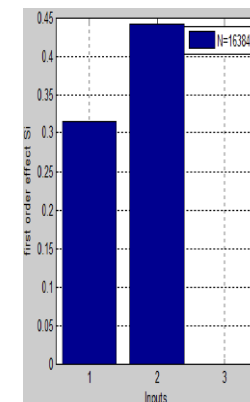
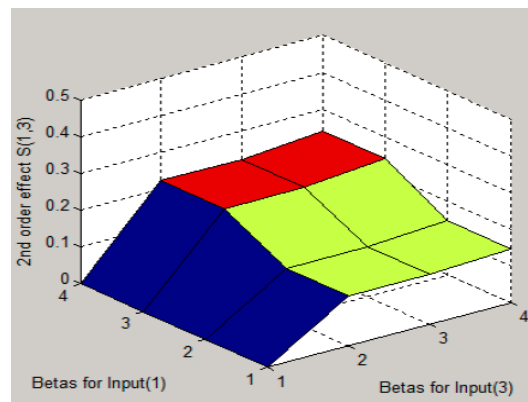
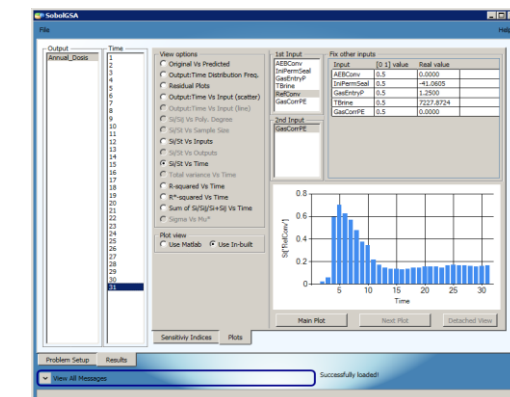
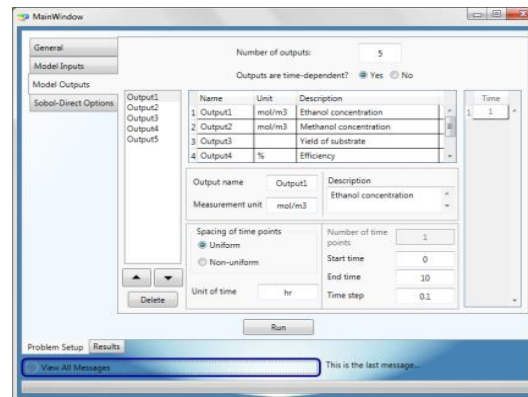
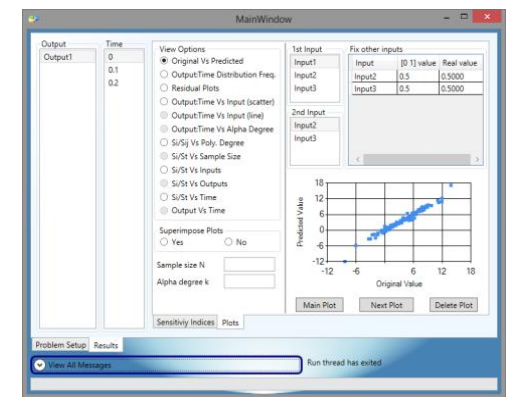
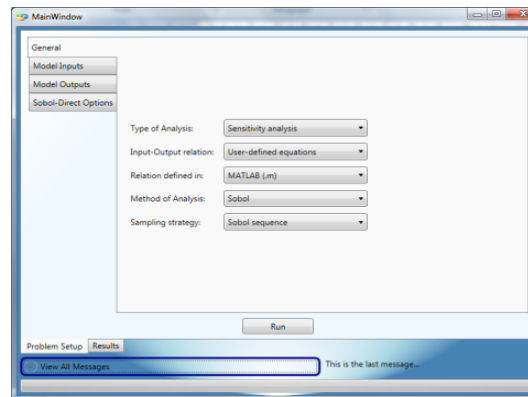


# SobolGSA - general purpose GUI driven tool for global sensitivity analysis, machine learning and optimization

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- Easy to use GUI
- Extensive set of cases studies, documentation and manuals
- Can be linked to MATLAB, gPROMS, Python and other packages
- Can handle explicitly defined models and models given as input-output data (black box models)
- Can handle several outputs for analysis; each output can be time-dependent
- Problem settings and results can be saved and then reloaded again
- Several GSA measures (Sobol' indices, derivative based measures (DGSM), Morris )
- Most advanced sampling methods (Mersenne twister, standard and scrambled Sobol' sequences)
- Different metamodeling techniques (QRS-HDMR, BSPCE, RBF)
- Produced metamodels given as self- contained C# / MATLAB/ Python files
- Produced metamodels can be used to perform global optimization within SobolGSA.
- Implemented Active subspaces (AS) method allows a significant dimension reduction

Free download: <http://www.imperial.ac.uk/process-systems-engineering/research/free-software/sobolgsa-software>

3000 users worldwide including international pharmaceutical companies

# The Ishigami function

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \sin x_1 + a \sin^2 x_2 + bx_3^4 \sin x_1, \quad x'_i \in [-\pi, \pi], \quad i=1, 2, 3$$

Sobol' sensitivity indices can be computed analytically:

$$D = \frac{a^2}{8} + \frac{b\pi^4}{5} + \frac{b^2\pi^8}{18} + \frac{1}{2},$$
$$S_1^T = \frac{1}{D} \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{b\pi^4}{5} + \frac{b^2\pi^8}{18} \right], S_2^T = \frac{a^2}{8D}, S_3^T = \frac{b^2\pi^8}{225D}.$$

Case 1:  $a=7, b=0.1$

Variable	$S_i$	$S_i^T$
1	0.31	0.55
2	0.44	0.44
3	0.0	0.24

