

Introduction to LS-OPT[®] and new developments in V 5.1

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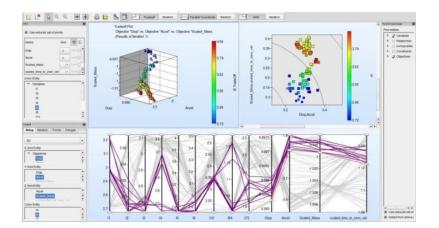
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Outline

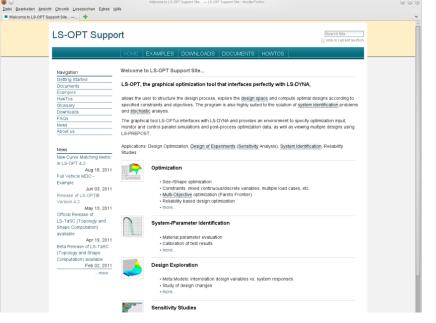
Overview of methodologies and applications of LS-OPT

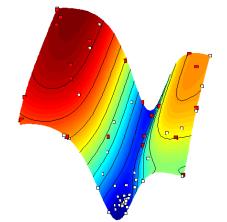
- DOE/Sensitivity analysis
- Parameter identification
- Shape optimization
- Robustness analysis
- New developments in LS-OPT 5.1
 - Multi-level optimization
 - Variable deactivation
 - Parallel Neural Networks
 - Excel interface
 - Viewer enhancements
 - GSA in subregions



About LS-OPT

- LS-OPT is a standalone optimization software
 - \rightarrow can be linked to any simulation code
 - Interface to LS-DYNA, MSC-Nastran, Excel
 - User-defined Interface
- Current production version is LS-OPT 5.1
- LS-OPT Support web page
 - → <u>www.lsoptsupport.com</u>
 - Download of Executables
 - Tutorials
 - HowTos / FAQs
 - Documents





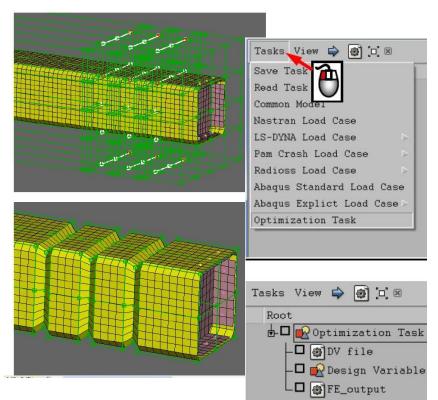
About LS-OPT – General Aspects

Job Distribution - Interface to Queuing Systems

PBS, LSF, LoadLeveler, SLURM, AQS, User-defined, etc.

- LS-OPT might be used as a "Process Manager"
- Interfaces to Preprocessors (→ Shape Optimization)
 - LS-PrePost, ANSA, HyperMorph, ...
 - User-defined interface
- Interfaces to Postprocessors
 - META Post: Allows extraction of results from any package (Abaqus, NASTRAN, ...) supported by META Post (ANSA package)

■ User-defined interface Infotag, Stuttgart, 01.12.2014



About LS-OPT

LS-DYNA Integration

- Checking of LS-DYNA keyword files (*DATABASE_)
- Importation of design parameters from LS-DYNA keyword files (*PARAMETER)
- Support of include files (*INCLUDE)
- Monitoring of LS-DYNA progress
- Result extraction of most LS-DYNA response types
- D3plot compression (node and part selection)

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LS-OPT – Overview Methodologies

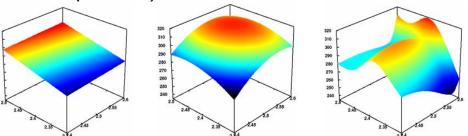
- Response Surface Method (RSM)
 - Sequential Response Surface Method (SRSM)

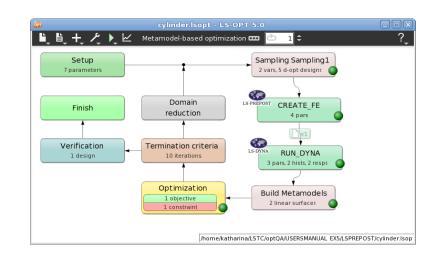
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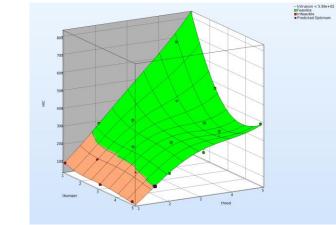
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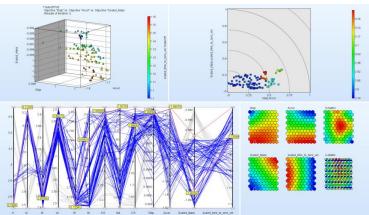
- →Metamodels
 - Polynomials
 - Radial Basis Functions
 - Feedforward Neural Networks …
- Genetic Algorithm (MOGA->NSGA-II)
 - Direct
 - Metamodel-based
- Monte Carlo Analysis
 - Direct
 - Metamodel-based





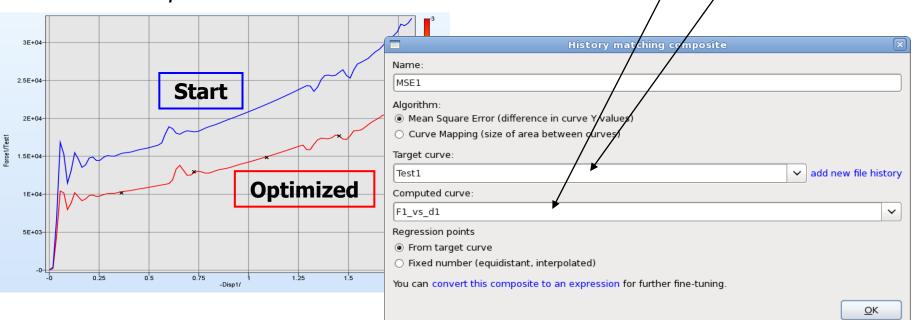
- Optimization
 - Size-/Shape optimization
 - Constraints
 - Mixed continuous/discrete variables
 - Specify sets of discrete variables (e.g. sheet thicknesses)
 - Multiple load cases
 - Multi-disciplinary optimization (MDO)
 - Multi-objective optimization (Pareto Frontier)
 - Reliability based design optimization
 - Methodologies
 - Meta-model based approaches
 - Genetic Algorithms (MOGA->NSGA-II)





Parameter/System Identification

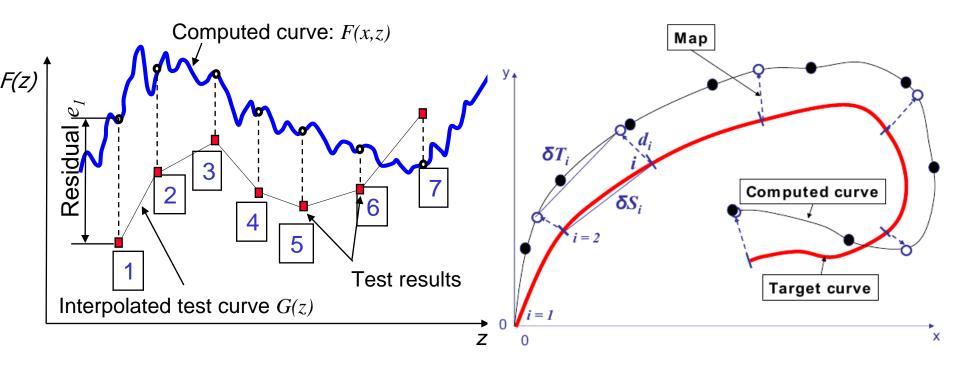
- Calibration of test and simulation curves or scalar values
- Visualization of test and simulation curve for comparison



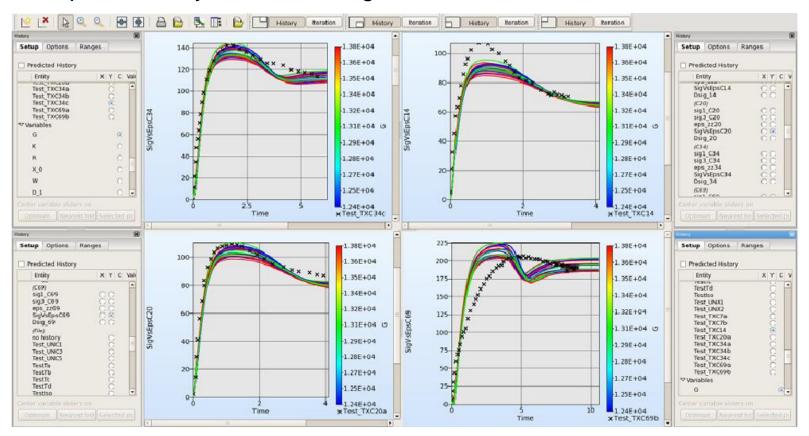
 $(F_i(\mathbf{x}) - G_i)$

 $\frac{1}{P}\sum_{p=1}^{P}W_i$

Parameter Identification with Test Curves

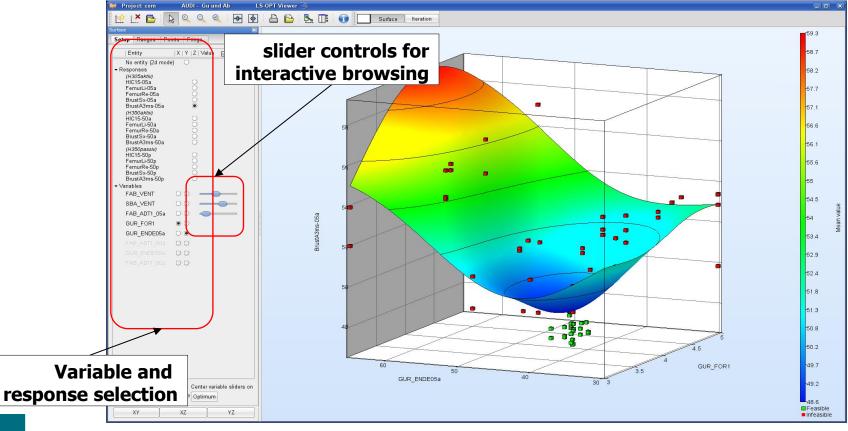


Computed history curves vs. Target curves

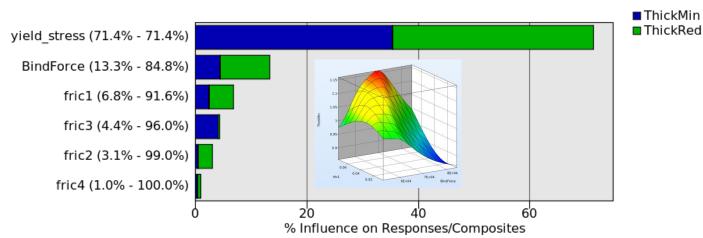


DOE-Studies, Design Exploration

 Visualization: 2D/3D sections of the surfaces, 1 or 2 selected variables vs. any response

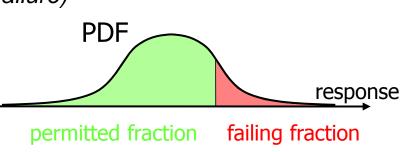


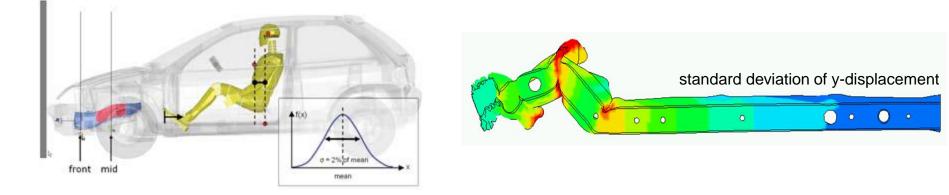
- Sensitivity Studies (ANOVA, Sobol)
 - Contribution of variables to system performance
 - Identification of significant and insignificant variables
 - Ranking of importance



Global Sensitivities Plot

- Robustness/Reliability Analysis
 - Consideration of uncertainties
 - Evaluation of reliability (probability of failure)
 - Statistics (mean, std, ...)
 - Correlation analysis
 - Confidence intervals
 - Outlier analysis
 - Fringe statistical results on FE model



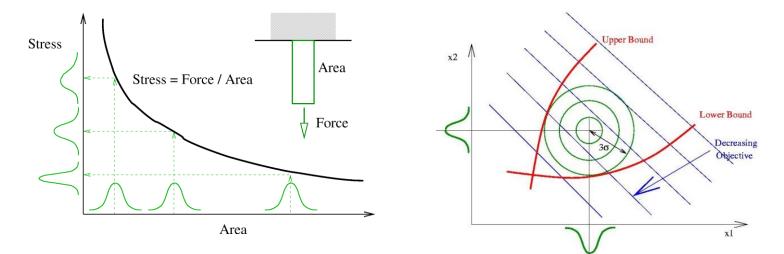


Robust Parameter Design (RDO)

Improve/Maximize the robustness of the optimum

Reliability Based Design Optimization (RBDO)

Improve failure probability of optimum

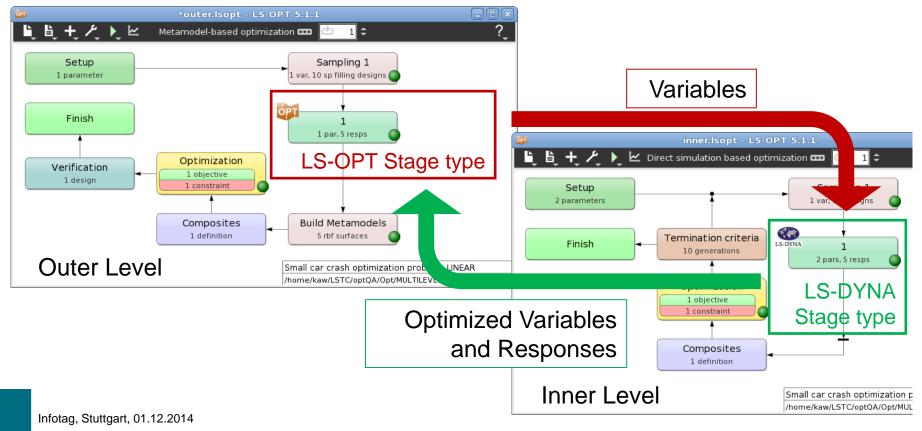




New developments in V 5.1

Multi-level optimization

- Subdivision of problem into levels
- Nesting the optimization problem
- Variables and responses are transferred between levels
- Inner level optimization is done for each outer level sample



Multi-level optimization: Why?

- Organization. Easier to organize the problem as a collection of subsystems
- *Efficiency*. Solution algorithm takes advantage of the subproblem type
 - Can match optimization methods with different variable types, e.g. materials (categorical), sizing/shape (continuous).
- Robustness and accuracy. Smaller sub-problems are typically solved in a relatively low-dimensional space
- Critical framework for rational decomposition methods: <u>Analytical Target Cascading</u>
 - Iterative method which resolves inconsistencies between individual processes with shared variables

Multi-level optimization: Applications

- Applications:
 - System Optimization (component sublevels)
 - Design of Product families
 - Tolerance optimization

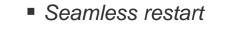
(Basudhar, A. and Stander, N. Tolerance Optimization using LS-OPT, Proceedings of the LS-DYNA Forum, Bamberg, October, 2014)

Robust design using Random Fields

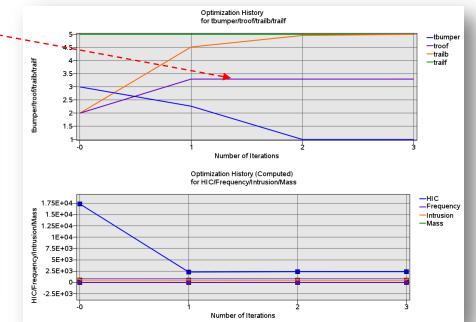
(*Craig, K.-J. and Stander, N. Optimization of shell buckling incorporating Karhune-Loève-based geometrical imperfections, Structural and Multidisciplinary Optimization, 2008, 37:185:194*)

Variable deactivation (iterative methods)

- Optimization: large number of function evaluations, especially in multi-level setup
- Variables can be manually de-activated
 - Save computational effort (variable screening)
 - Variable is frozen

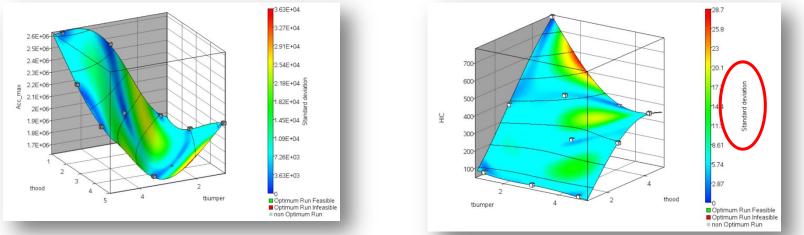






Parallel Neural Networks: Motivation

- High metamodel accuracy required. Even with screening, appropriate metamodeling tools needed
- Feedforward Neural Networks
 - High accuracy global approximation. Good bias-variance compromise. Variance information available (illustrated below)
 - Expensive. Vehicle crash often 100+ responses. Solved independently due to nonlinearity. Reduction (as when linear) not possible.
 - Ensembles (sorting through hidden nodes to get the right order)
 Committees (Monte Carlo method to improve prediction)
 - Ensembles and Committees are suitable for parallelization



Parallel Neural Networks: Interface

Functionality similar to solver job monitoring

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Tools

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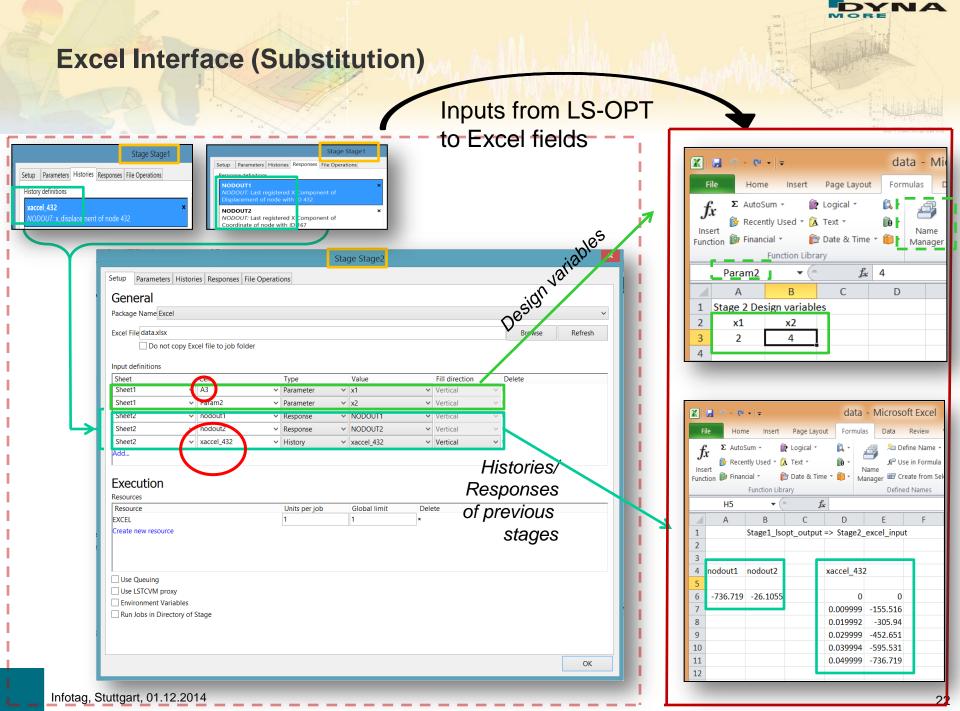
Nodes

Metamodel Sampling1

Componen

Show status for:

Job ID/PID



Excel interface (extraction)

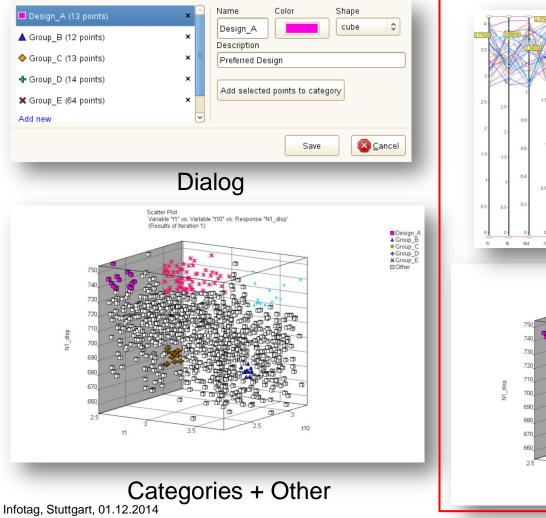
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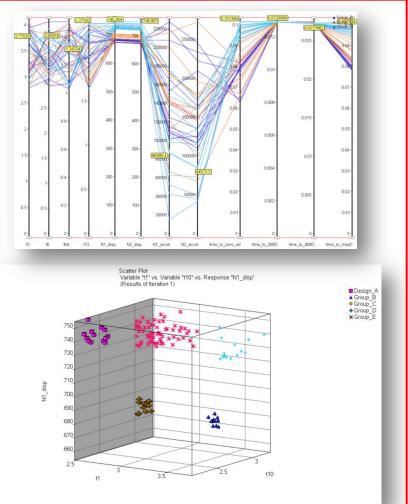
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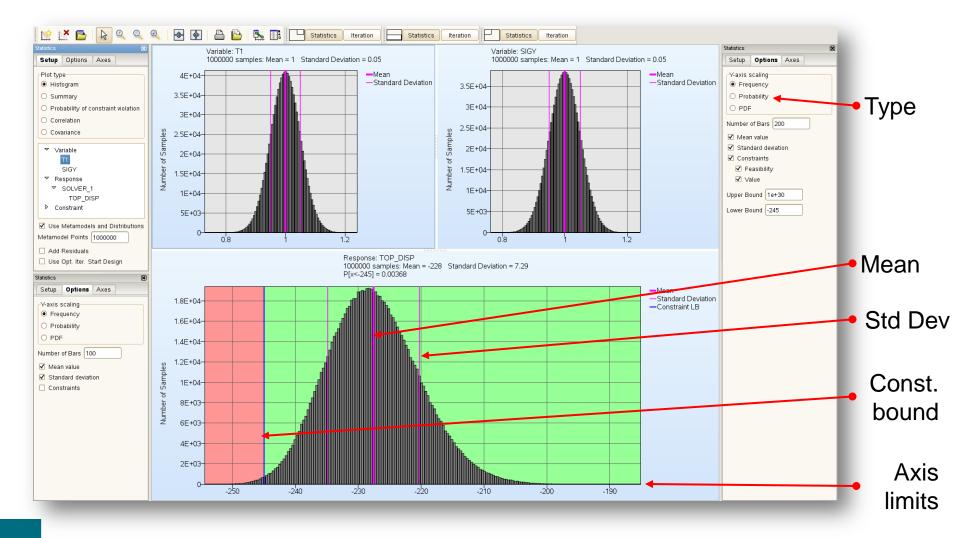
Design Point Categories

Picking, displaying and saving designs of interest



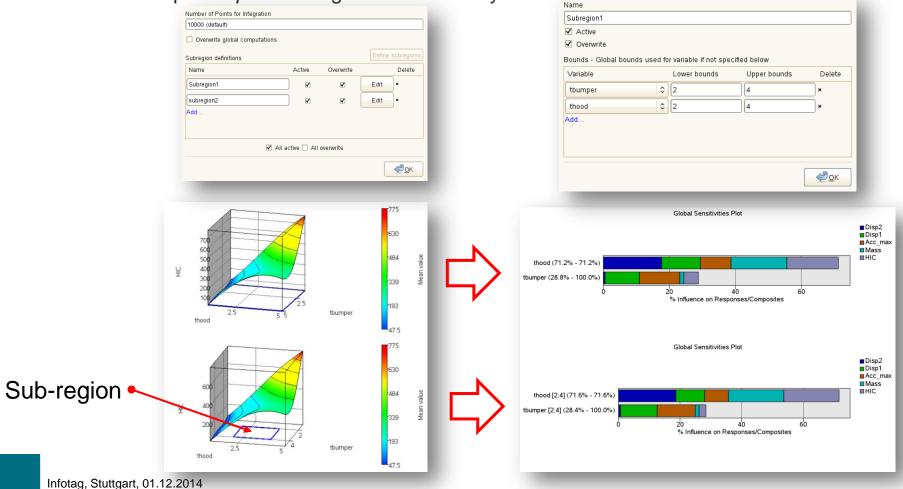


Histogram Plot: Attributes



Global Sensitivities: Subregions

- Sensitivities within specific design proximity
- Can set up *multiple* sub-regions interactively



Outlook



- Result table manipulation: integration of categories into tables, etc.
- Speed improvements to Viewer displays
- Predicted design displays: generate cluster of surrogate results

Reliability

Probability Density Function approximation from empirical data

Kernel density approximation

- Sequential reliability analysis
 - Convergence of probability of failure value

Adaptive sampling

- Tolerance-based optimization
- Metamodels: performance and usability
 - Multiple metamodel type displays: comparison of metamodels
- More solver interfaces:
 - Matlab
 - LS-TaSC