

Uncertainty Quantification Module

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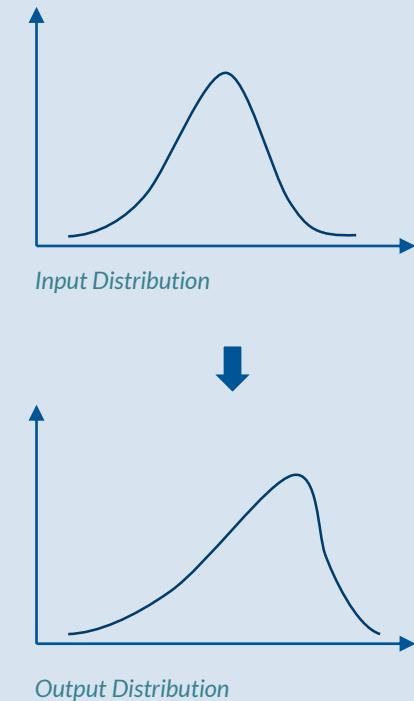
INTERFACING

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Uncertainty Quantification Module

- Current methodology:
 - Deterministic design with safety margins/tolerances and worst-case-scenario analyses
- Uncertainty quantification (UQ):
 - Probabilistic design
 - Quantifies „How likely is it to fail?“
- Based on statistical methods
- In COMSOL Multiphysics
 - UQ for any physics!

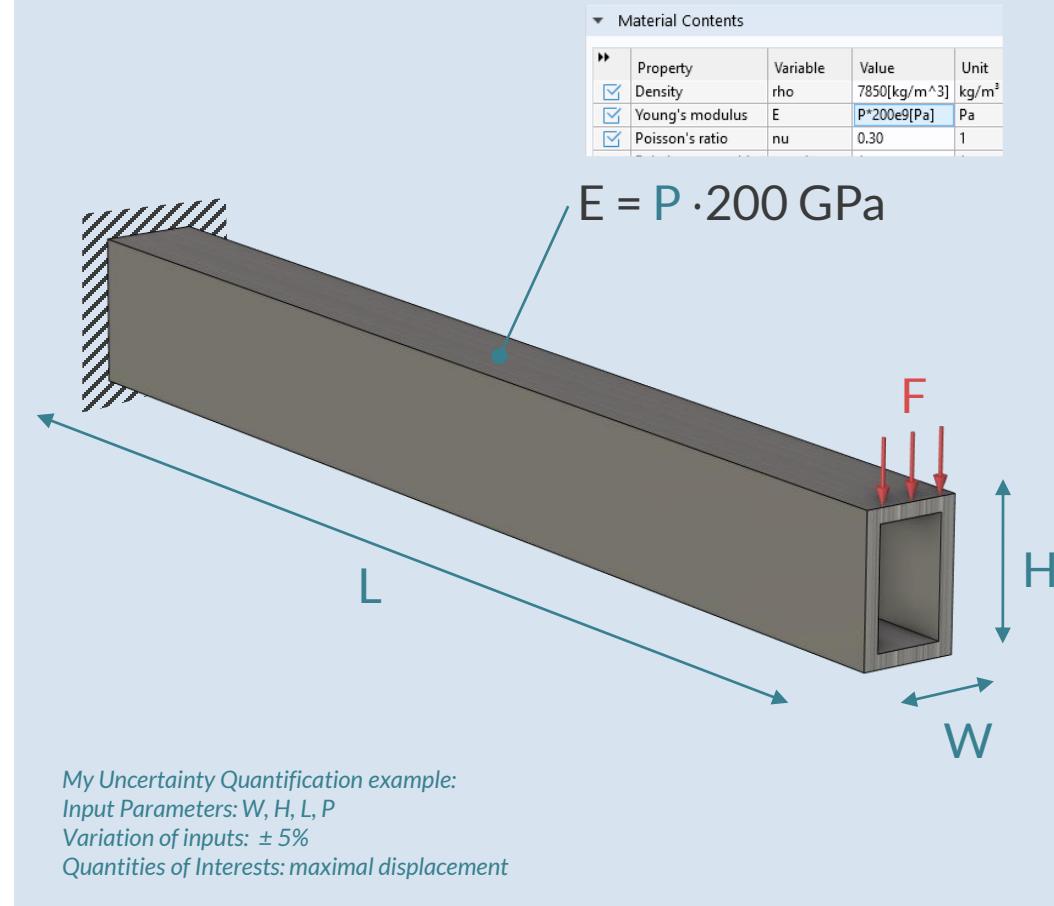
What is the probability that my design will meet set design criteria considering uncertainties in manufacturing?



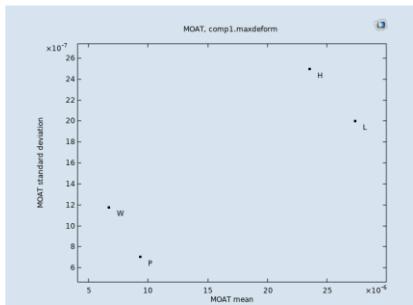
The Uncertainty Quantification Module

How the quantities of interest depend on variations in the inputs of a model?

- Input Parameters
 - Design parameters
 - Material parameters
 - Mesh parameters
 - Physics settings parameters
- Quantities of Interests (QoI)
 - Max displacement
 - Max temperature
 - Resistance, Capacitance...

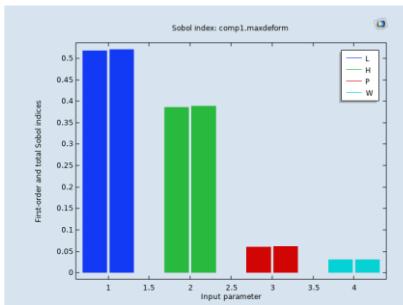


Uncertainty Quantification Module Study Types



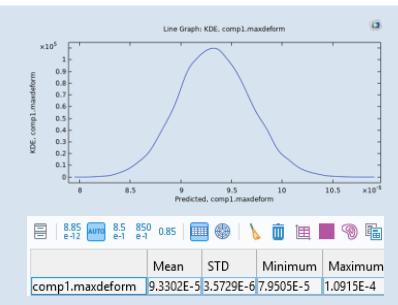
Screening

Identify the most important input parameters



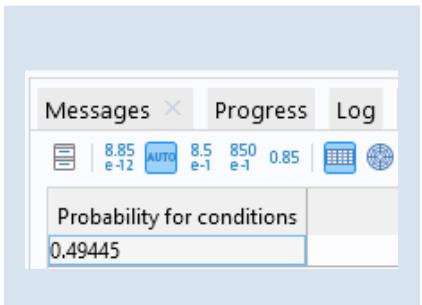
Sensitivity Analysis

Determine output sensitivity with respect to the input parameters



Uncertainty Propagation

Determine output probability distribution given the input probability distributions



Reliability analysis

Determine the probability that outputs satisfy reliability criteria



File Home Definitions Geometry Materials Physics Mesh Study Results Developer

New

Model
Wizard

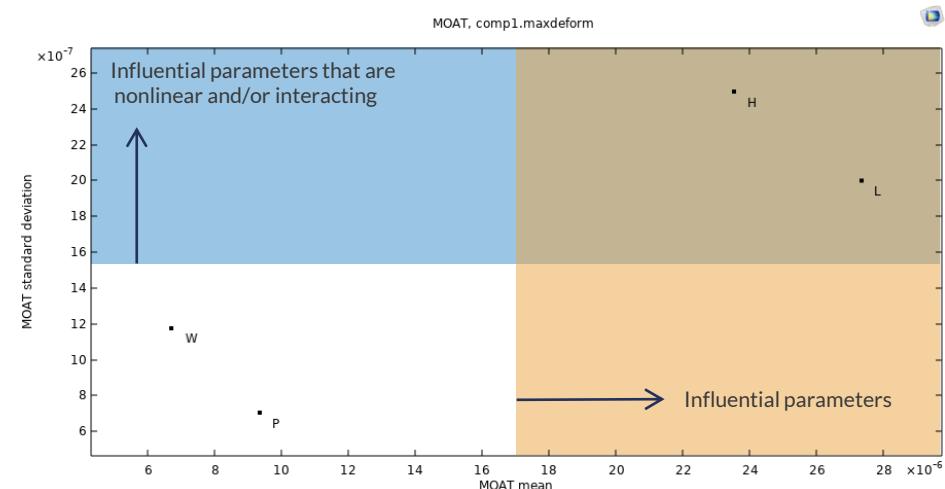
Blank Model



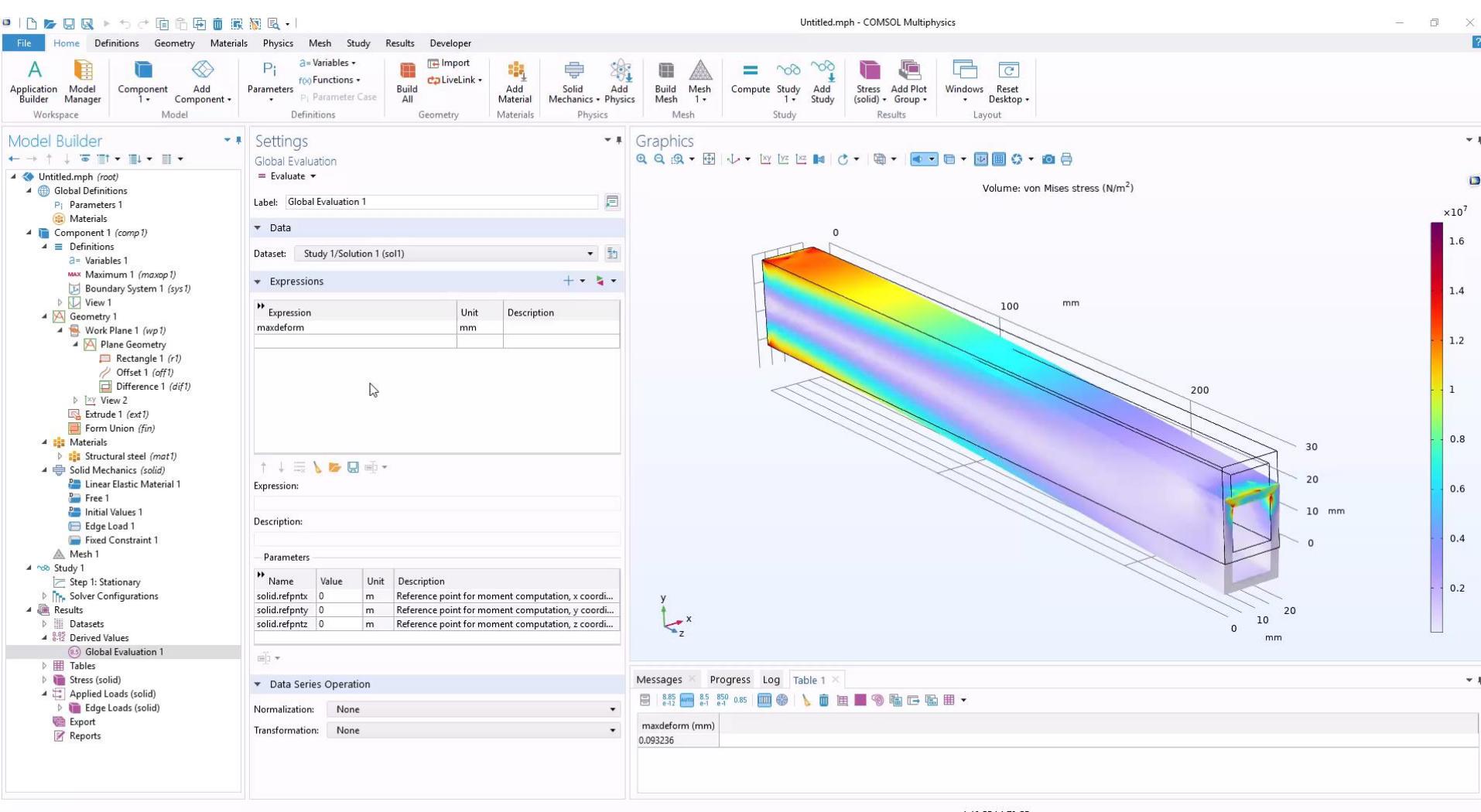
Uncertainty Quantification Module Study Types

■ Screening:

- Identify the most important input parameters
- Sample based Morris one-at-a-time (MOAT) method
- Ideal when the number of input parameters is too large
- High MOAT mean: parameter is significantly influencing the QoI
- High MOAT standard deviation: parameter strongly interacts with other parameters or it has nonlinear influence (or both)

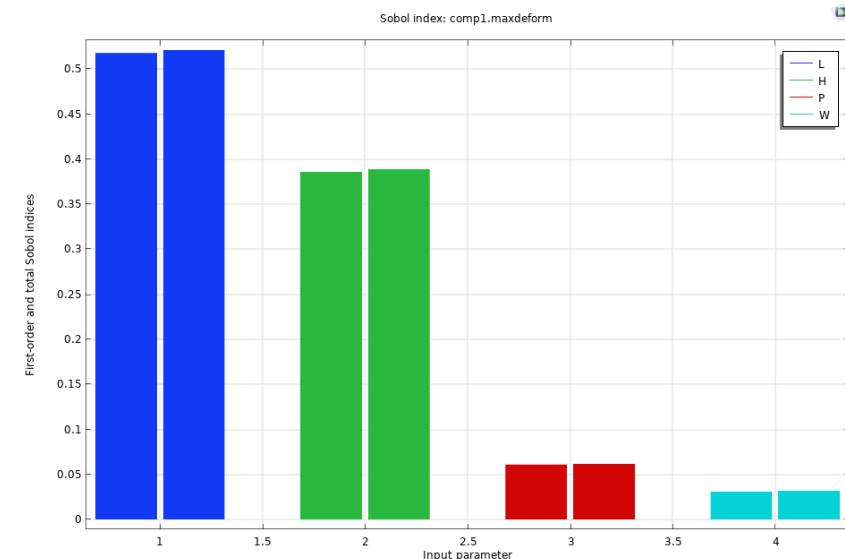


The Screening, MOAT study type implements a lightweight global screening method that gives a qualitative measure of the importance of each input parameter.

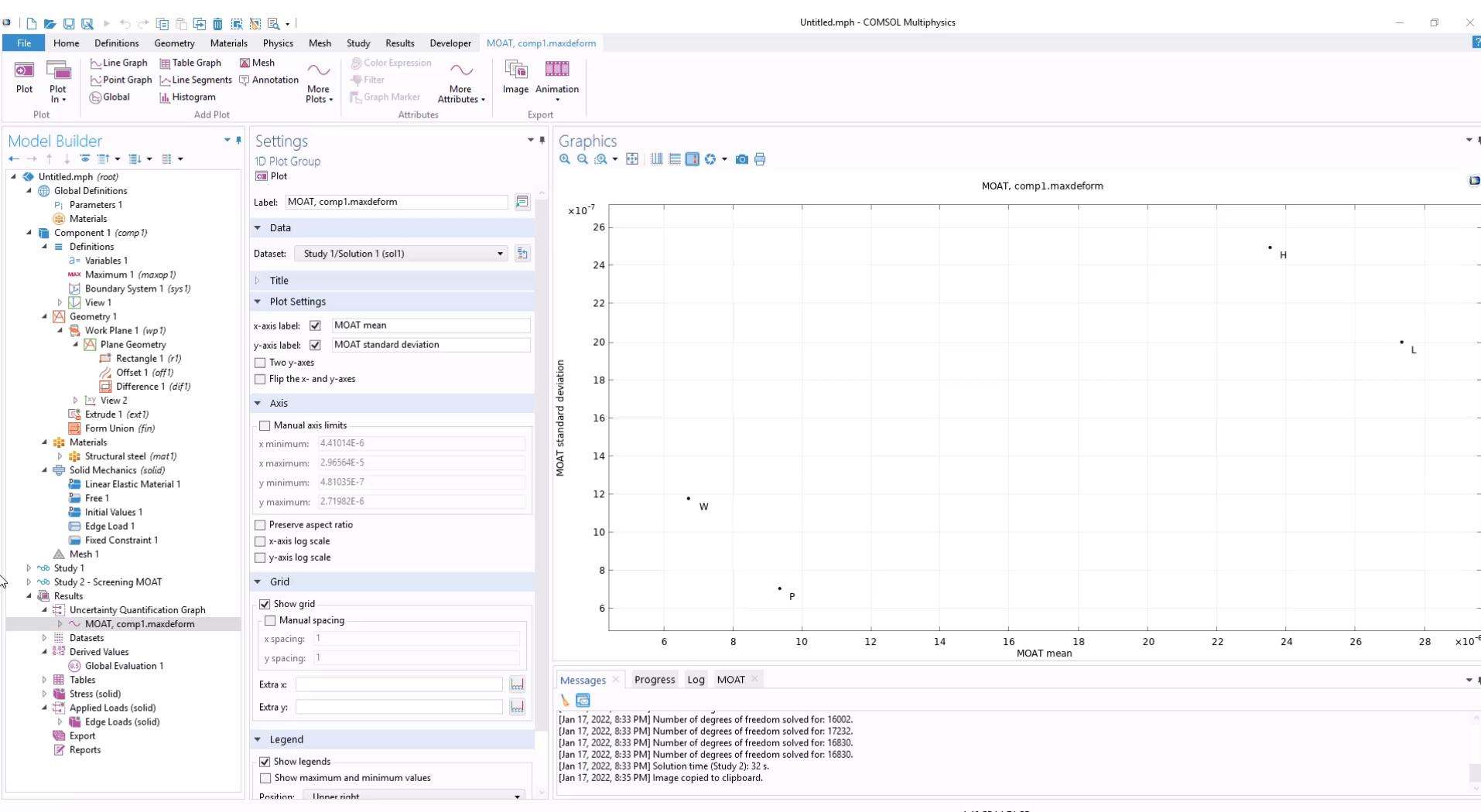


Uncertainty Quantification Module Study Types

- Screening
- Sensitivity Analysis:
 - Determine output sensitivity with respect to the input parameters
 - Two methods implemented
 - Sobol method
 - Correlation method
 - The quantity of interest is most sensitive to the input parameter with the highest total Sobol index.

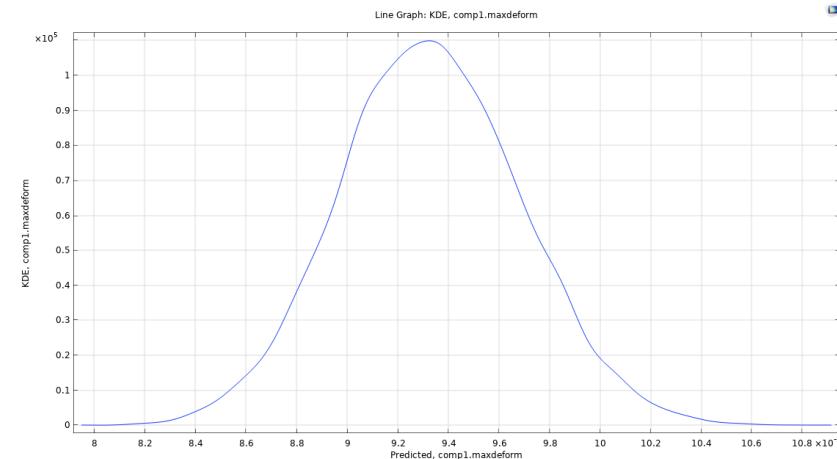


The Sobol method analyzes the entire input-parameter distribution and decomposes the variance of each quantity of interest into a sum of contributions from the input parameters and their interactions.



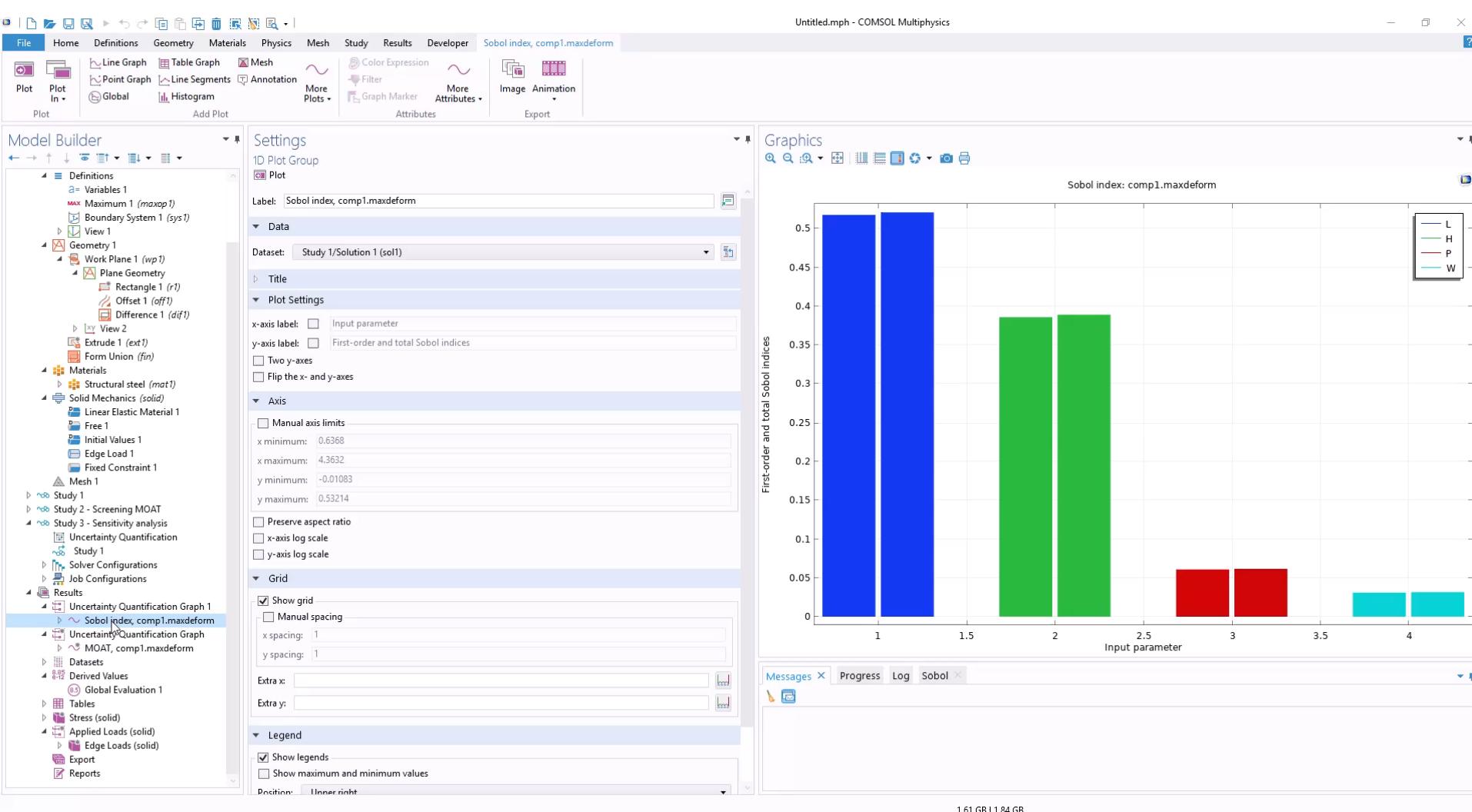
Uncertainty Quantification Module Study Types

- Screening
- Sensitivity Analysis
- Uncertainty Propagation:
 - Higher computational cost
 - Determine output probability distribution given the input probability distributions
 - QoI confidence interval



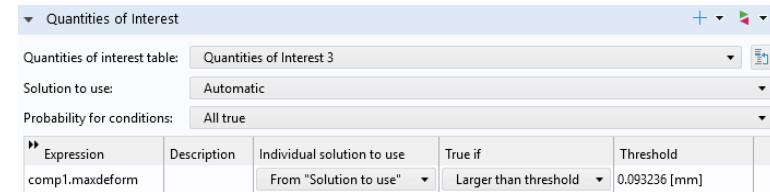
	Messages	Progress	Log	QoI confidence interval
	885	8.5 e-1	859	0.85
comp1.maxdeform	9.3302E-5	3.5729E-6	7.9505E-5	1.0915E-4 8.7528E-5 9.9167E-5 8.6395E-5 1.0047E-4 8.4376E-5 1.0278E-4

The parameter input value may have a distribution where the property varies, for example, a Normal distribution. How will the output distribution look given a distribution in the input parameters?

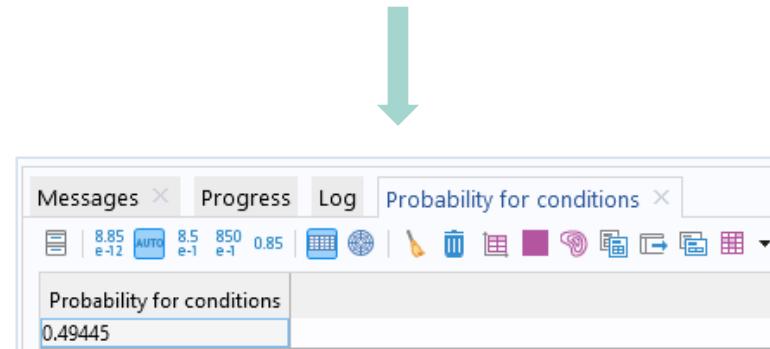


Uncertainty Quantification Module Study Types

- Screening
- Sensitivity Analysis
- Uncertainty Propagation
- Reliability analysis:
 - Determine the probability that outputs satisfy reliability criteria
 - Reliability criteria e.g.
 $\text{maxdeform} < 0.093236 \text{ mm}$

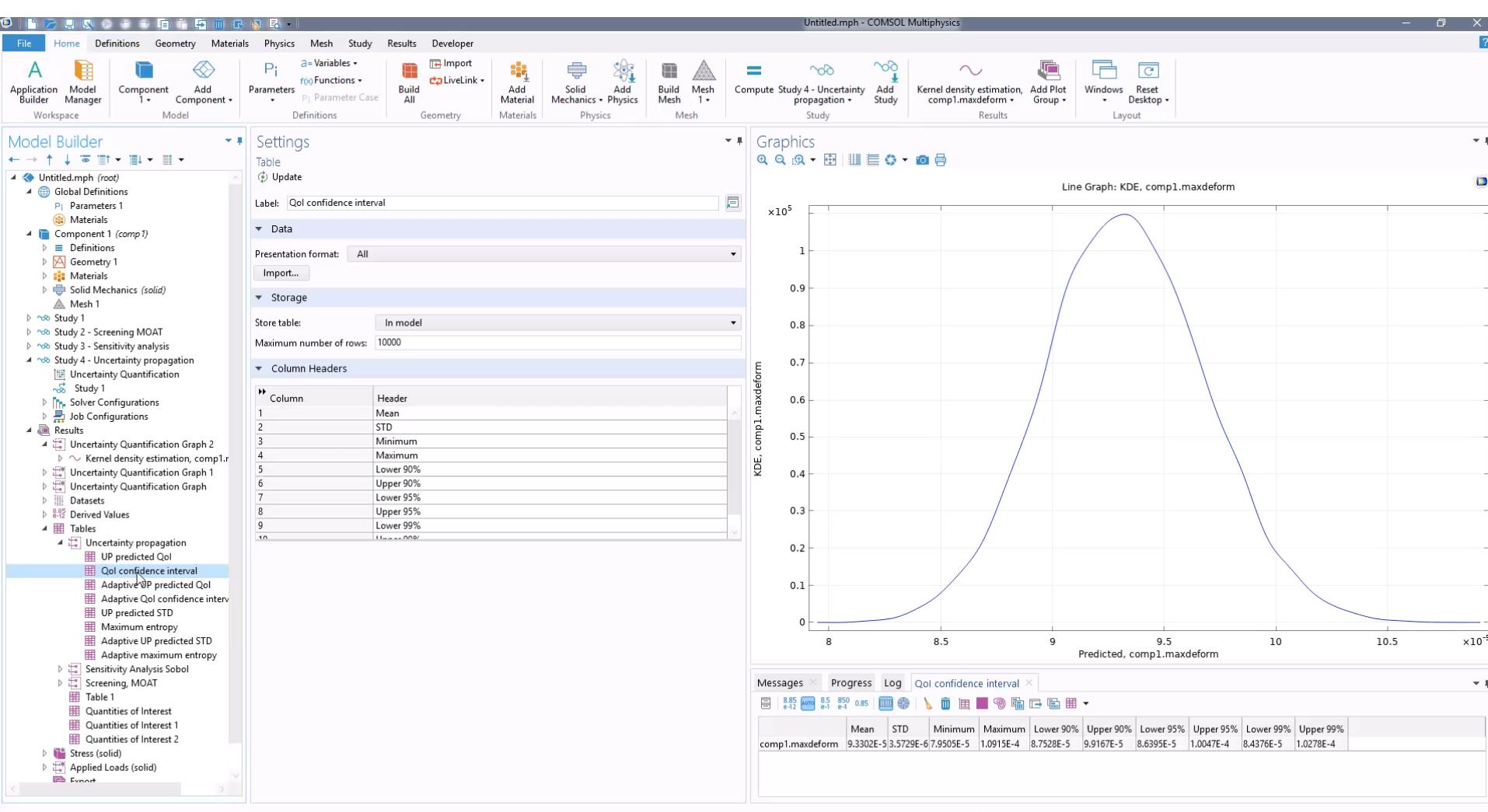


The screenshot shows the 'Quantities of Interest' dialog box. It includes fields for 'Quantities of interest table' (set to 'Quantities of Interest 3'), 'Solution to use' (set to 'Automatic'), and 'Probability for conditions' (set to 'All true'). Below these are two tables. The first table has columns for 'Expression' (containing 'comp1.maxdeform') and 'Description'. The second table has columns for 'Individual solution to use' (dropdown set to 'From "Solution to use"'), 'True if' (dropdown set to 'Larger than threshold'), and 'Threshold' (containing '0.093236 [mm]').



The screenshot shows the 'Messages' panel with several tabs: 'Messages', 'Progress', 'Log', and 'Probability for conditions'. The 'Probability for conditions' tab is active, displaying the value '0.49445'.

Given a nominal design and some specific uncertain inputs, what is the probability that the design fails? The failure can be a complete breakdown of the design, but it can also be phrased in terms of a quality criterion.



Thank you for your attention

You can find a video screen record of my model settings. Visit our **Youtube** channel and find „*Představení a ukázka novinek v COMSOL Multiphysics 6.0*“

<https://youtu.be/y2yWmfn4IeQ>