

# Reliability Analysis within optiSLang 3.1.0

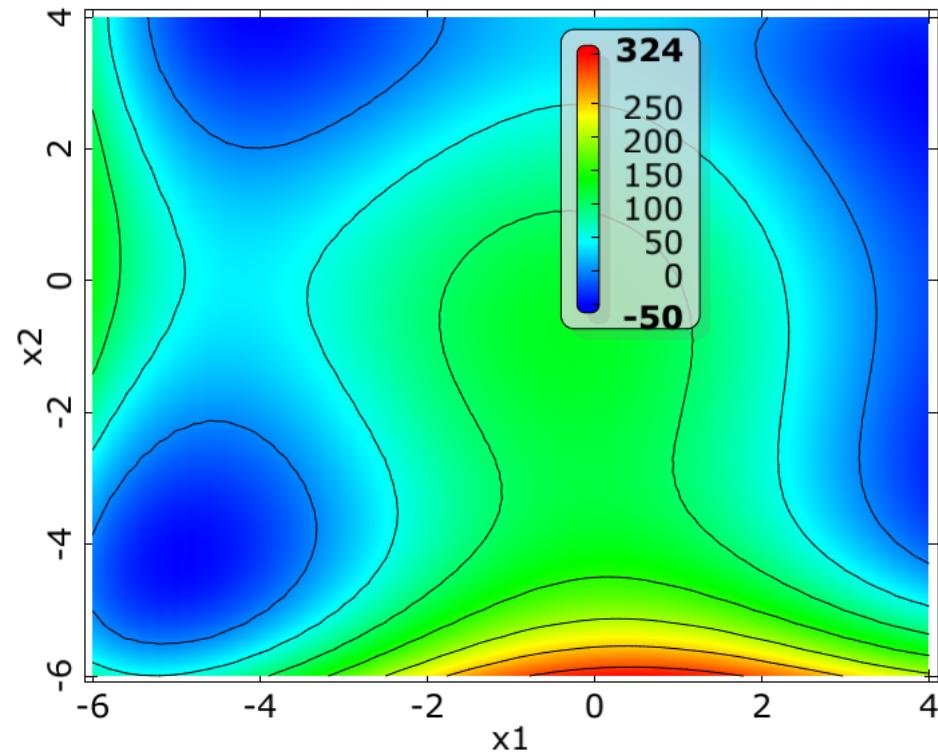
Dirk Roos

**dynardo** – dynamic software and engineering GmbH

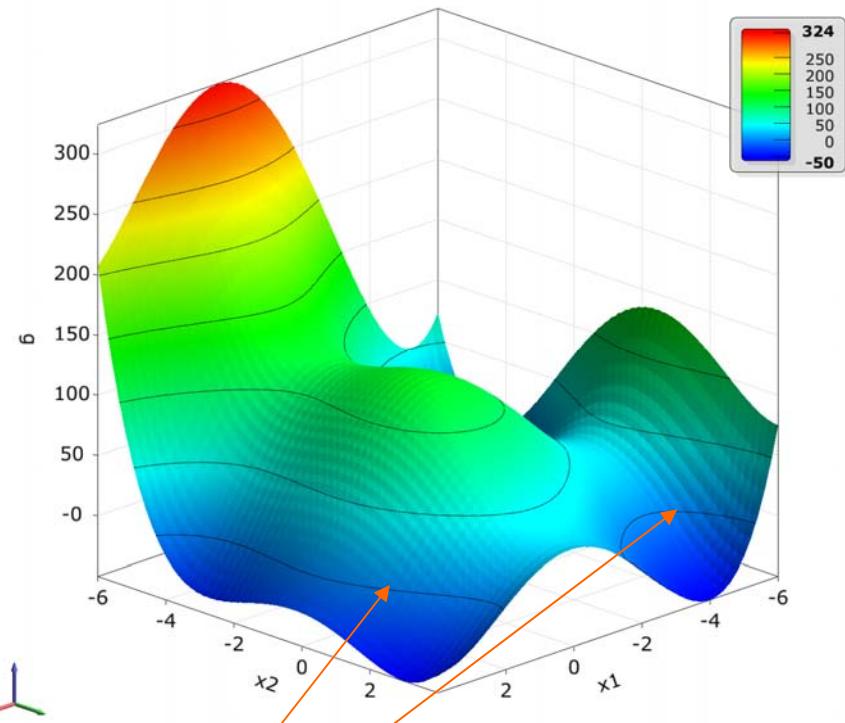


# Reliability Analysis

MLS approximation of  $g$



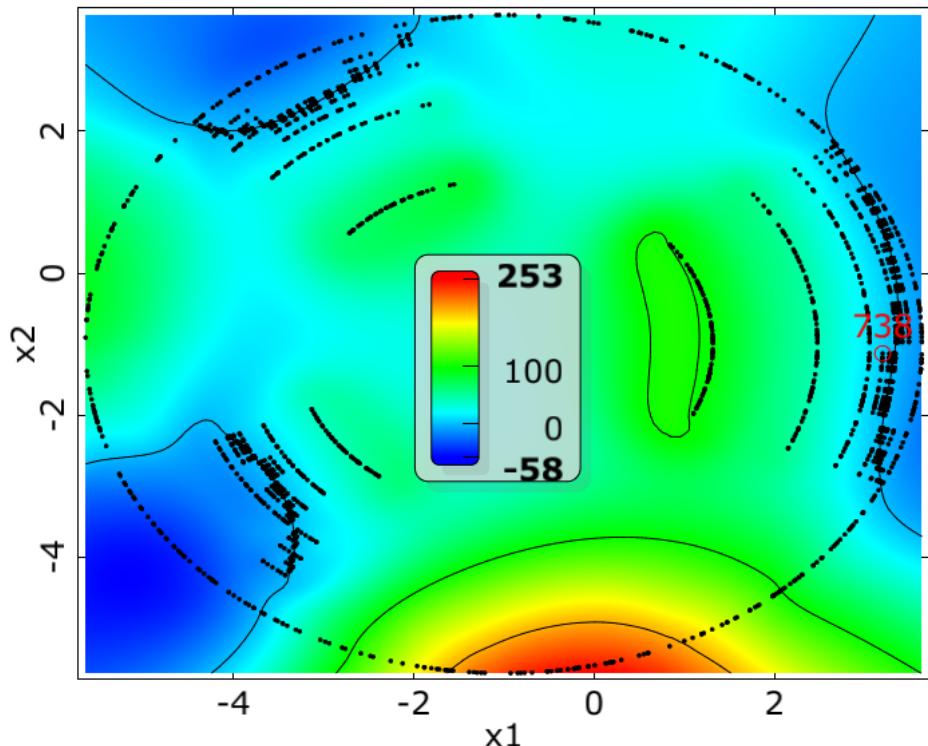
MLS approximation of  $g$



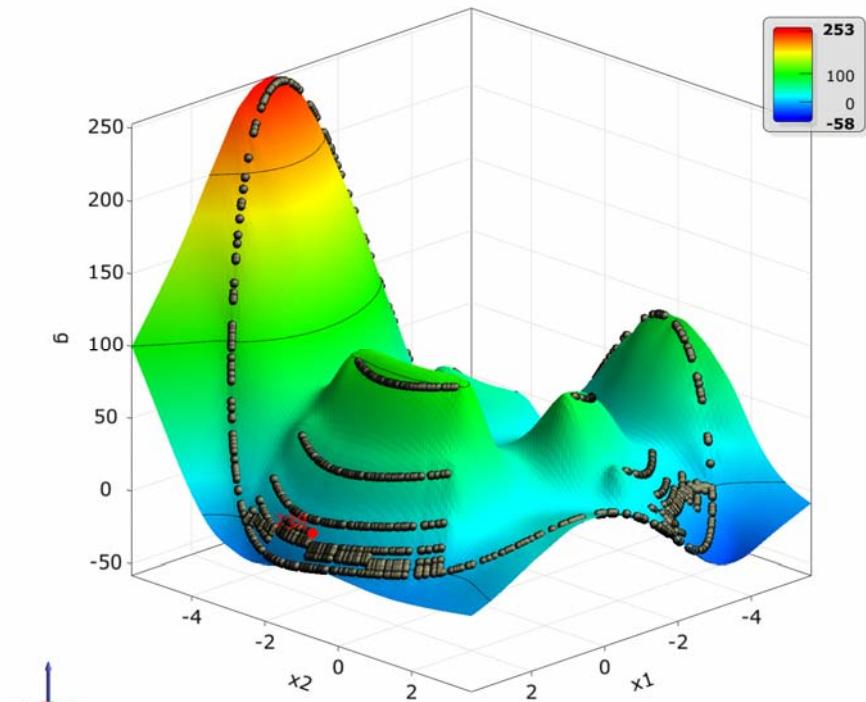
- Himmelblau function
- Nonlinear two dimensional state function  $g(x_1, x_2)$
- Nonlinear limit state function  $g(x_1, x_2) = 0$
- Three separated domains with high failure probability density

# Reliability Analysis

MLS approximation of  $g$

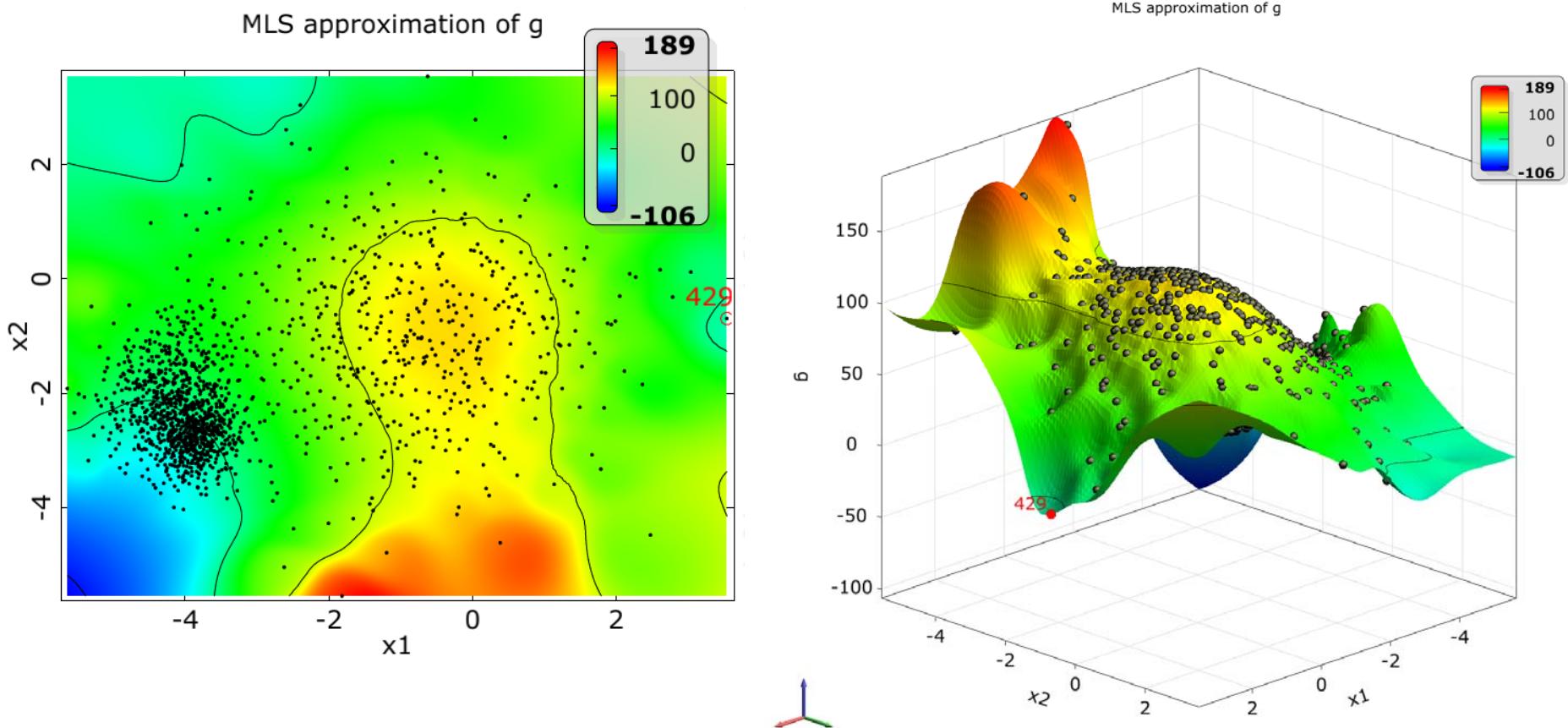


MLS approximation of  $g$



- Directional Sampling
- Design evaluations: 2612
- PF = 1.99E-06 (1.99E-06)
- Standard error: 3.46E-07

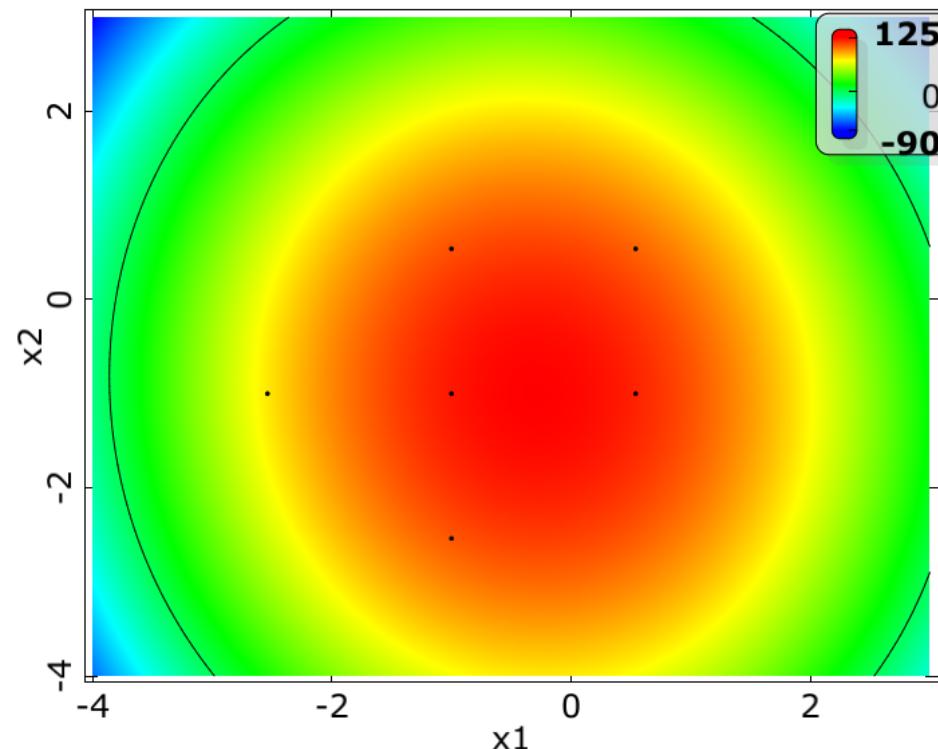
# Reliability Analysis



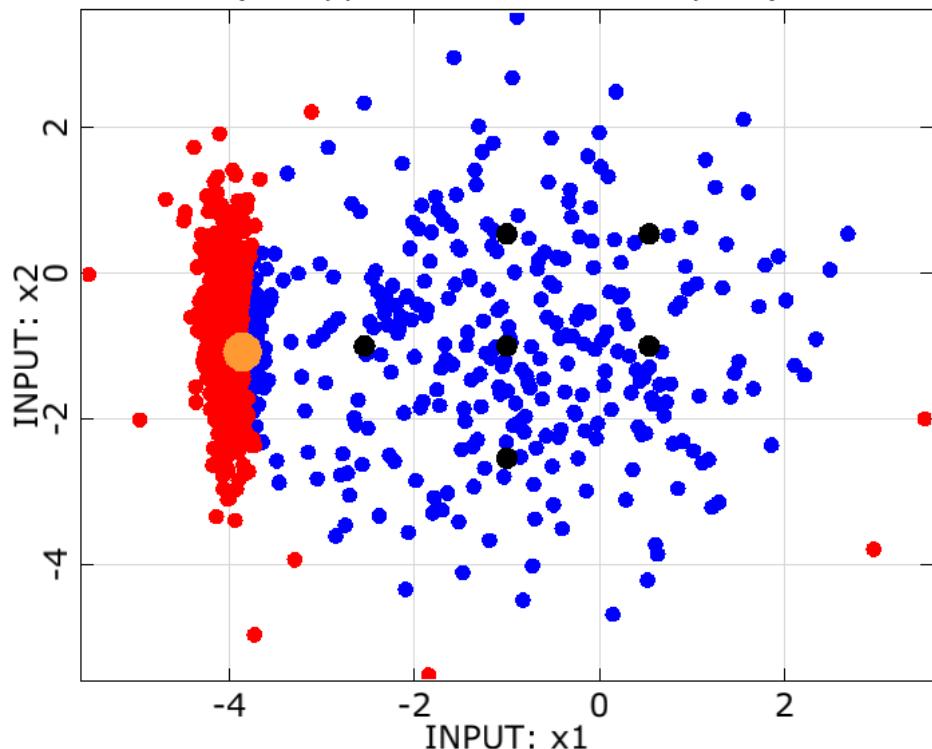
- Adaptive Sampling
- Design evaluations: 1500
- PF = **1.56E-06** (1.99E-06)
- Standard error: 1.25E-07

# Reliability Analysis

Quadratic regression of  $g$



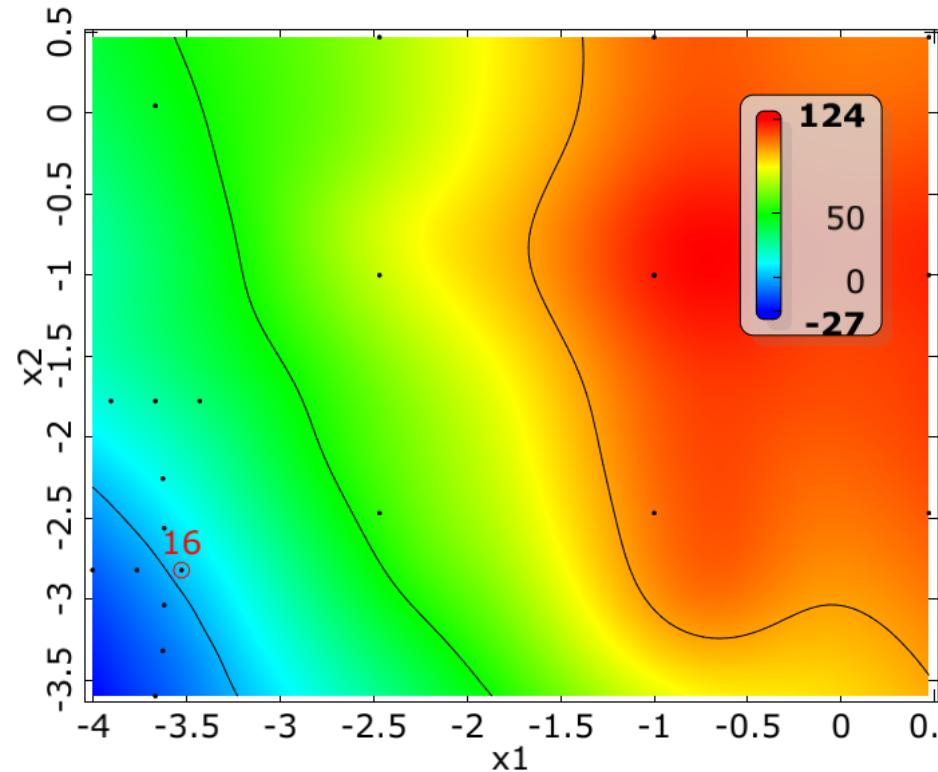
INPUT:  $x_1$  vs. INPUT:  $x_2$   
( 1. Approximation / All samples )



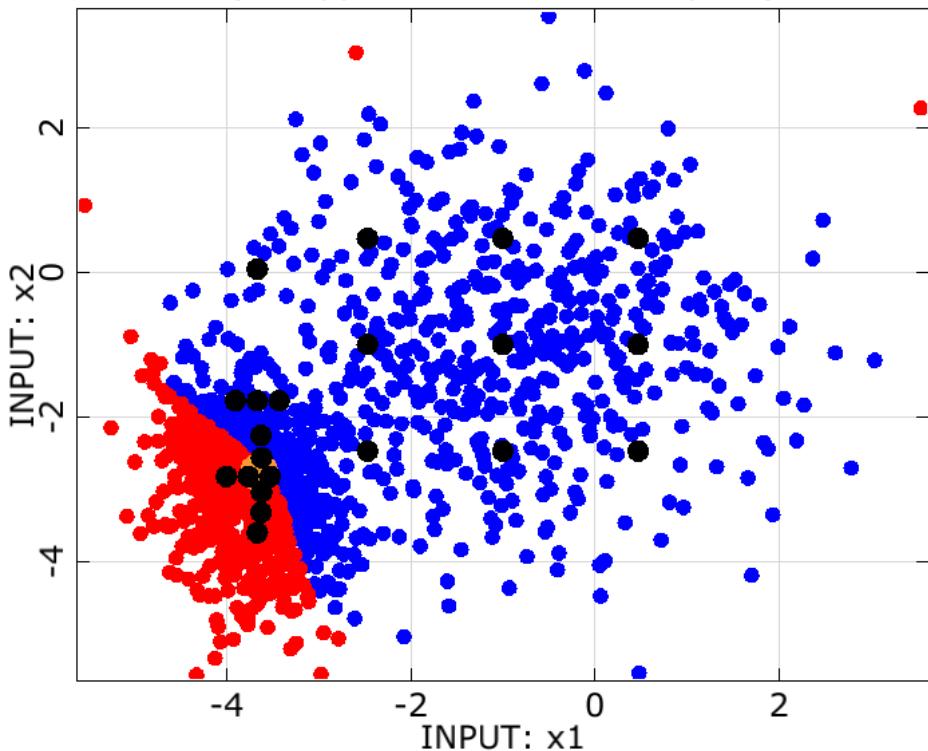
- Classic response surface method
- Design evaluations: 6
- PF = **2.89E-05** (1.99E-06)

# Reliability Analysis

MLS approximation of  $g$



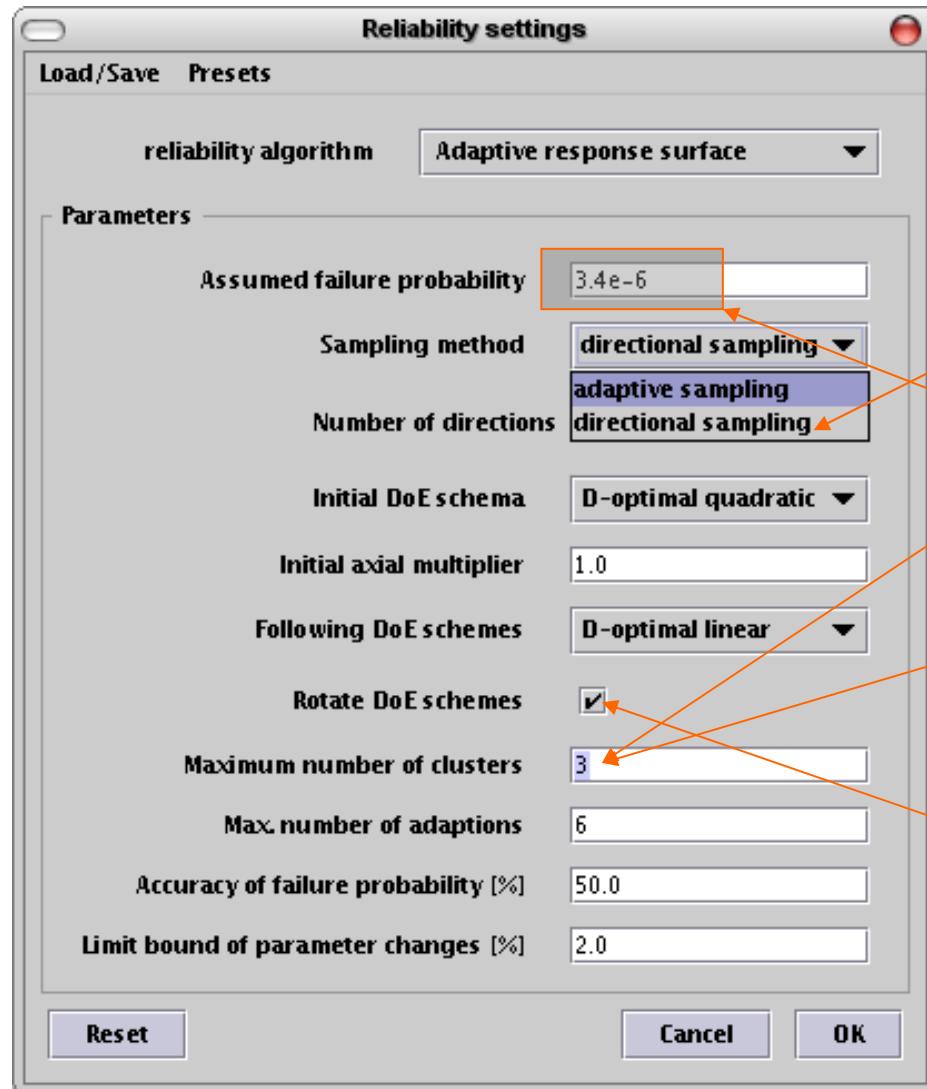
INPUT:  $x_1$  vs. INPUT:  $x_2$   
( 4. Approximation / All samples )



- Adaptive response surface method
- Adaptive sampling on MLS ([optiSLang](#) 3.0)
- Design evaluations: 22
- PF = 1.94E-06 (1.99E-06)

- Sigma level dependent
- $n \leq 15$
- Single adaptive DOE
- Supports two unsafe domains only

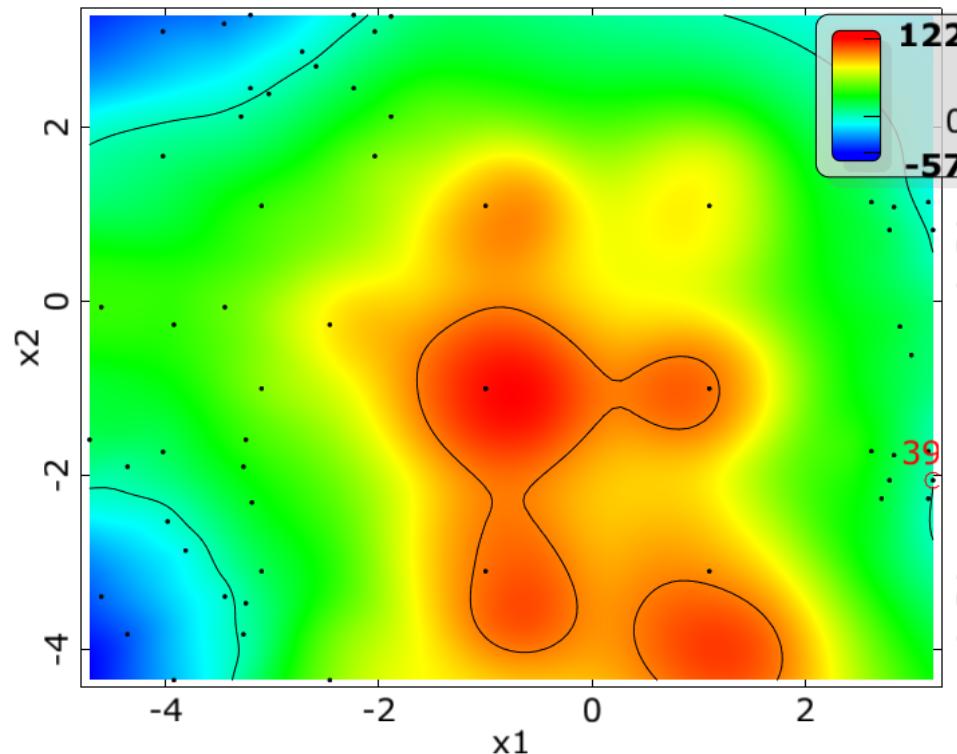
# Adaptive response surface approximation



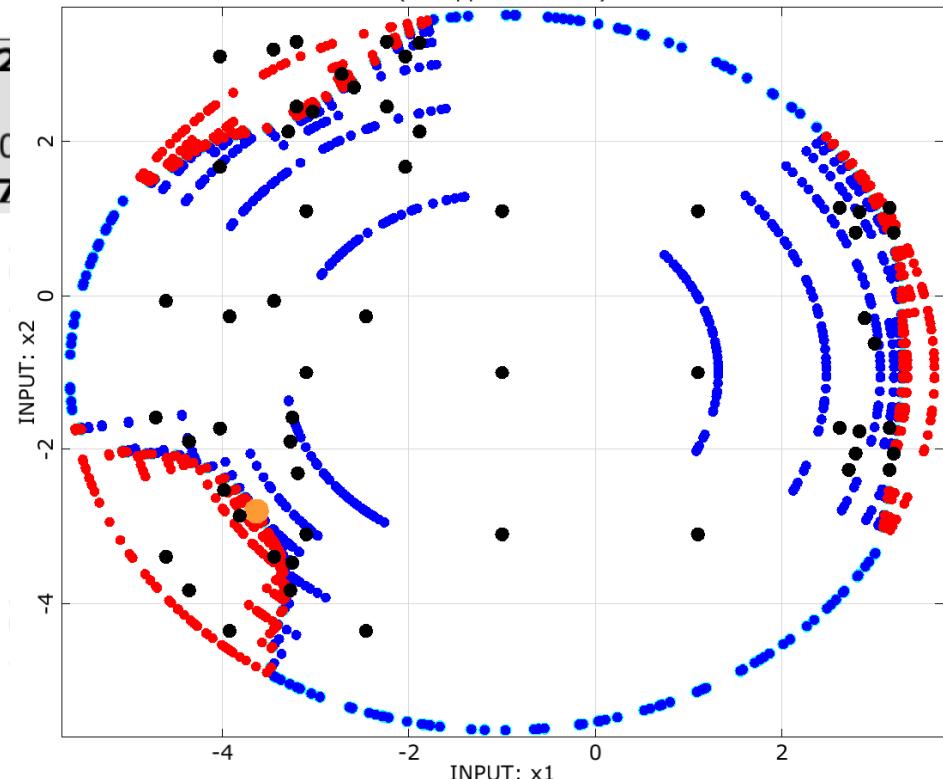
- Sampling methods on the MLS approximation:
  - Adaptive Sampling
  - Directional Sampling
    - supports more than two failure domains
    - and sigma level independent
- Cluster analysis to detect number of failure domains with high failure probability
- Rotatable adaptive designs of experiments to improve the approximation accuracy

# Reliability Analysis

MLS approximation of  $g$



INPUT:  $x_1$  vs. INPUT:  $x_2$   
(5. Approximation)

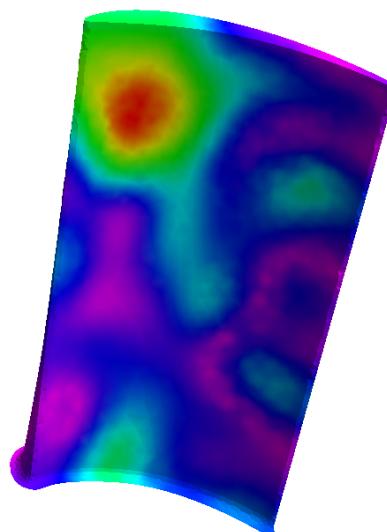
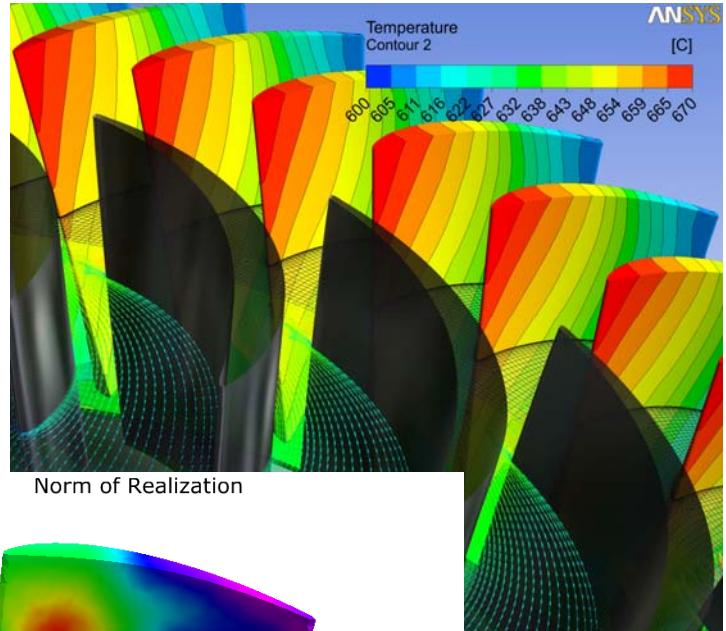
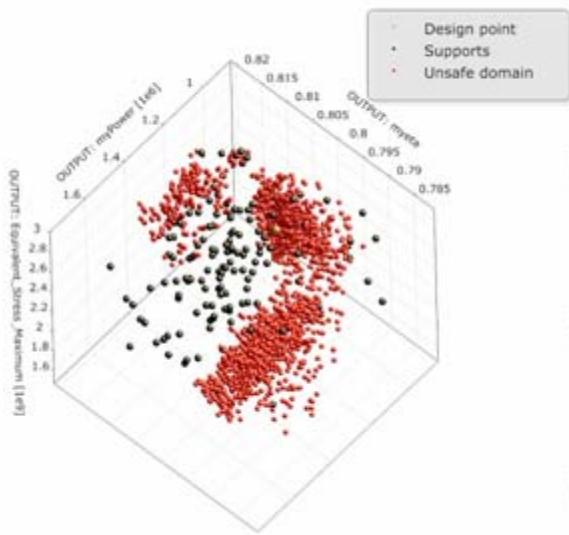


- Adaptive response surface method
- Directional sampling on MLS ([optiSLang 3.1](#))
- Design evaluations: 58
- PF = 1.67E-06 (1.99E-06)

# Reliability Analysis with Manufacturing Tolerances



OUTPUT: myeta vs. OUTPUT: myPower vs. OUTPUT: Equivalent\_Stress\_Maximum  
[ 2. Approximation ]



# Example: Axial Turbine Blade

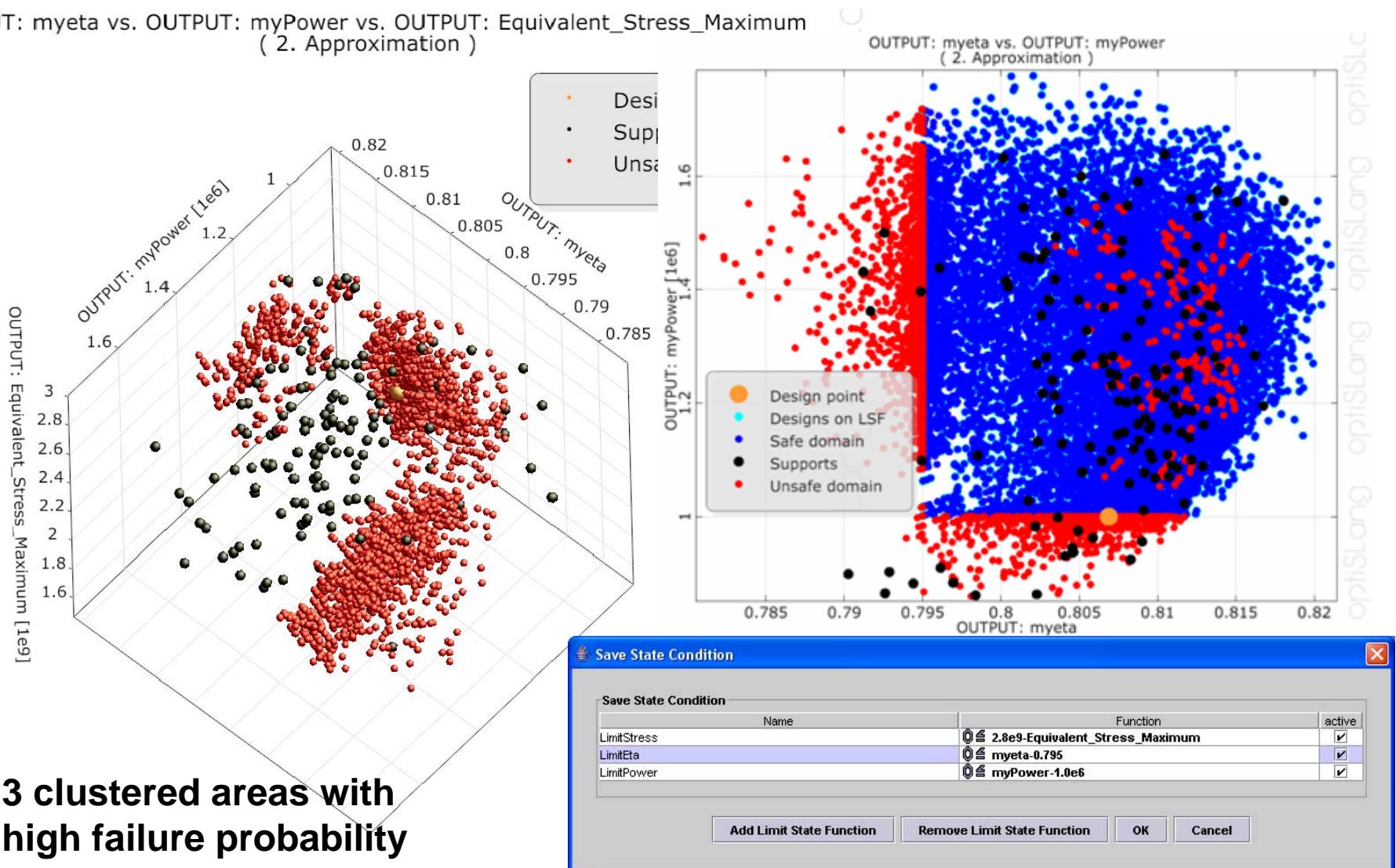
The image displays three software windows related to the reliability analysis of an axial turbine blade:

- AxialTurbine\_09ROBUST.pro**: A table showing parameter distributions. The columns include Opti, Robust, Output, Limits, Strings, Constraints, and Objectives. The rows list various parameters such as myomega, DS\_hub\_angle, DS\_shroud\_angle, DS\_gv\_angle, Ttin, ptin, pout, myAirCP, myAirR, mySteelCP, mySteelDensity, mySteelLambda, DS\_FBlendRotor, Youngs\_Modulus, Poissons\_Ratio, AMP\_Y\_1 through AMP\_Y\_9, AMP\_Z\_1 through AMP\_Z\_9, and AMP\_Z\_9.
- Reliability settings**: A configuration window for reliability analysis. It includes fields for reliability algorithm (set to Adaptive response surface), assumed failure probability (3.4e-6), sampling method (directional sampling), number of directions (10000), initial DoE schema (D-optimal quadratic), initial axial multiplier (1.0), following DoE schemes (D-optimal linear), rotate DoE schemes (unchecked), maximum number of clusters (6), max. number of adaptions (6), accuracy of failure probability (% 10), and limit bound of parameter changes (% 2.0). Buttons for Reset, Cancel, and OK are at the bottom.
- Save State Condition**: A dialog box for managing limit state conditions. It lists three entries: LimitStress, LimitEta, and LimitPower. Each entry has a Name field (e.g., 2.8e9-Equivalent\_Stress\_Maximum, myeta-0.795, myPower-1.0e6) and an active checkbox (all checked). Buttons for Add Limit State Function, Remove Limit State Function, OK, and Cancel are at the bottom.

- n = 9 relevant random parameters

# Example: Axial Turbine Blade

OUTPUT: myeta vs. OUTPUT: myPower vs. OUTPUT: Equivalent\_Stress\_Maximum  
( 2. Approximation )



- 3 clustered areas with high failure probability

# Reliability Analysis

- $n = 9$  random parameters
- $N = 141$  design evaluations
- $P_f = 2.4e-7 < 3.4e-6$  (4.5 sigma)
- Six Sigma Design
- Calculation of the MPP or design point
- Corresponding FORM result

**Method : Directional Sampling on Adaptive Response Surfaces (ARSM-DS)**

Selected data : 2. Approximation

Number of designs : 141 (7 failed)

Complete directions : 10000 / 10000

Number of samples :

Total : 19590

Safe domain : 15143

Unsafe domain : 4447

Failure strings : 0

Unsuccessful : 0

Probability of failure : 2.45e-07 ( 2.45e-07 )

Standard deviation error : 4.771e-08 ( 4.771e-08 )

Most probable failure point:

myomega :-2217.04008841  
DS\_gv\_angle :-9.99561718295  
Ttin :960.730885684  
ptin :266629.901461  
pout :90929.4317189  
myAirCP :1023.31803947  
myAirR :279.505216069  
Youngs\_Modulus :202109405683  
Poissons\_Ratio :0.285449914136

Distance median - design point (beta) : 5.623

Probability of failure (FORM): 9.372e-09

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# RDO - Examples

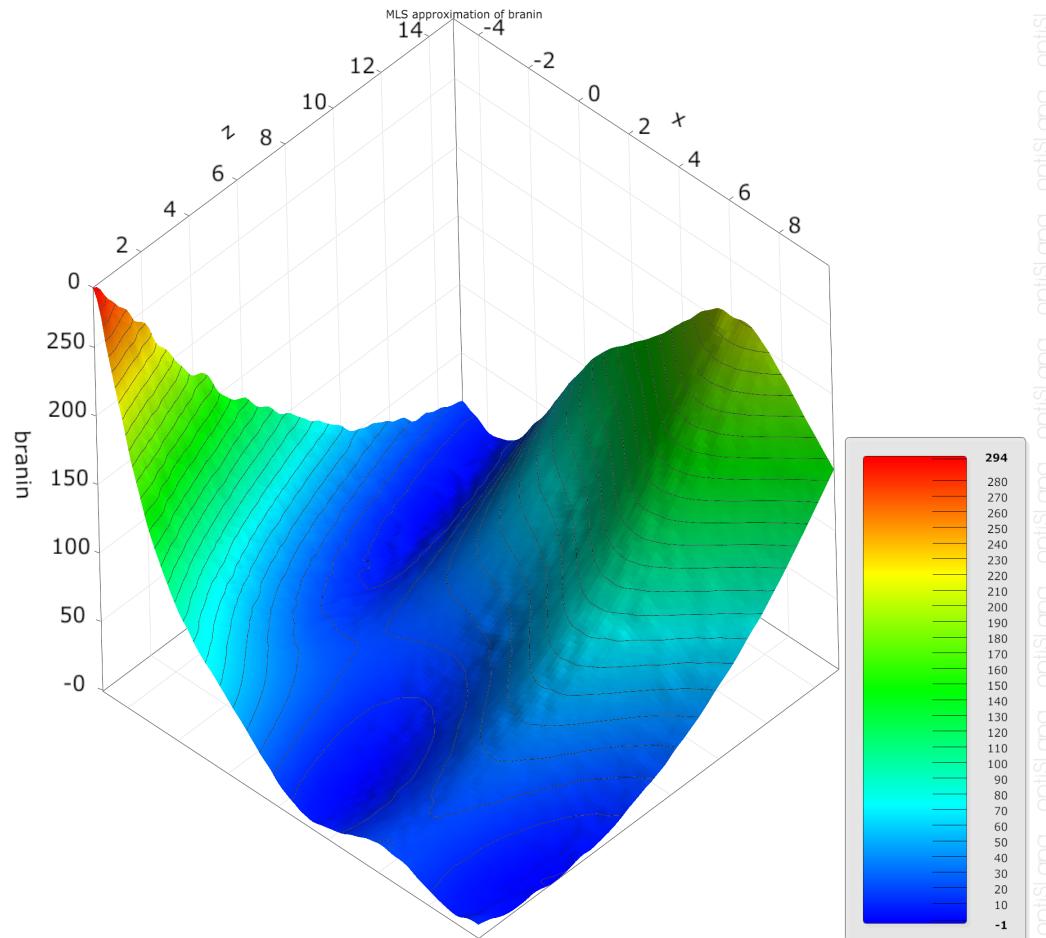
# Overview

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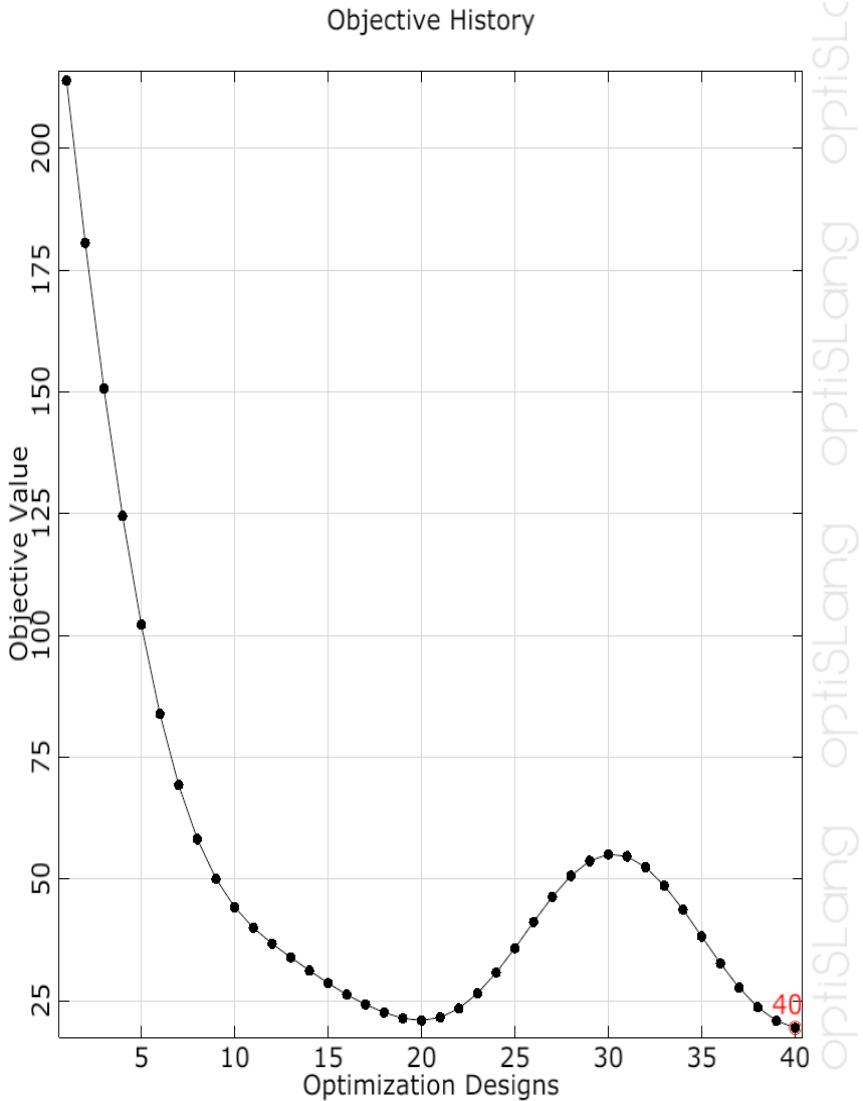
- Braninfuction
- Beam under dynamic load
- New highdimensional Example

# Braninfunction

$$f(x, z) = \left( z - \frac{5.1}{4\pi^2} x^2 + \frac{5}{\pi} x - 6 \right)^2 + 10 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{8\pi} \right) \cos(x) + 10$$



# Braninfunction



deterministic parameter:

$$-5 \leq x \leq 10$$

stochastic parameter:

$$\sigma_z = 2$$

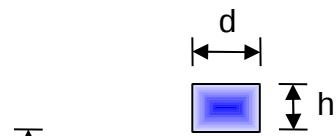
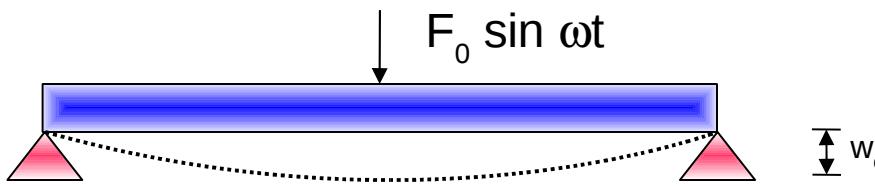
$$\mu_z = 2$$

minimize:

$$\delta_{q\text{branin}}(x) = \mu(f(x)) + \sigma(f(x))$$

- ARSM / 25LHS
- SR:  $1.0\sigma$  / 5%
- Minimum found at  $x = 10$
- 47 runs

# Example – simple beam



Optimization parameter:

$d[0..1]$

$h[0..1]$

Stochastic parameter:

$F_0[\mu=2e5, \sigma=2e4]$

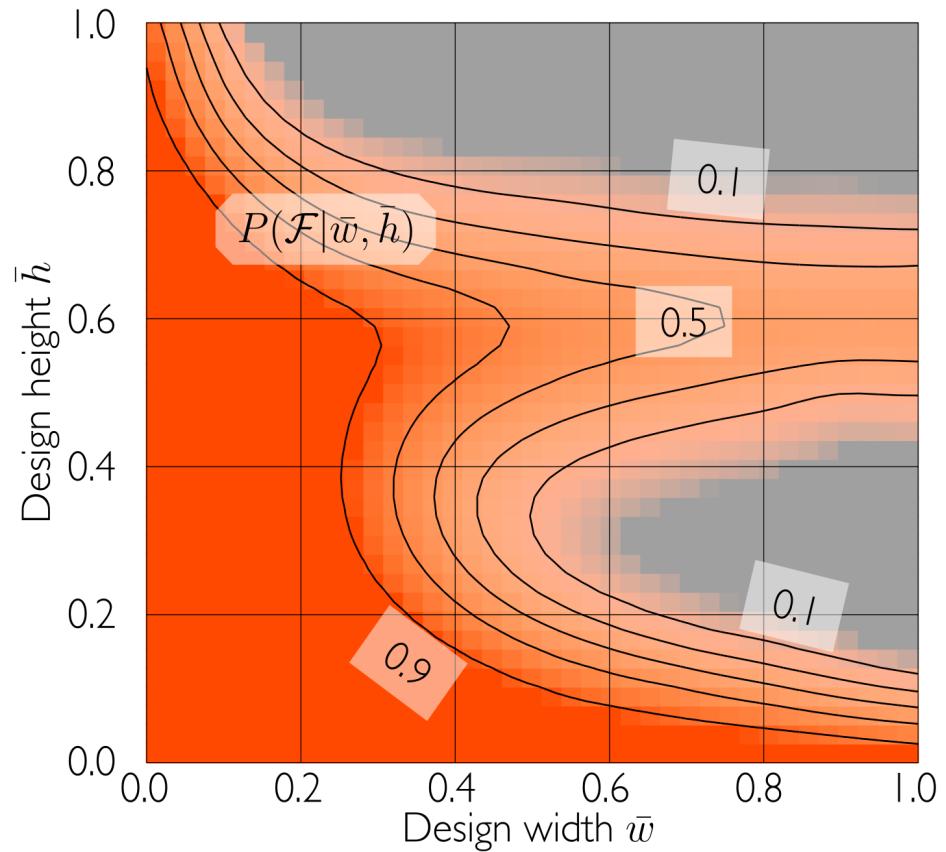
$\omega[\mu=60, \sigma=6]$

Objective:

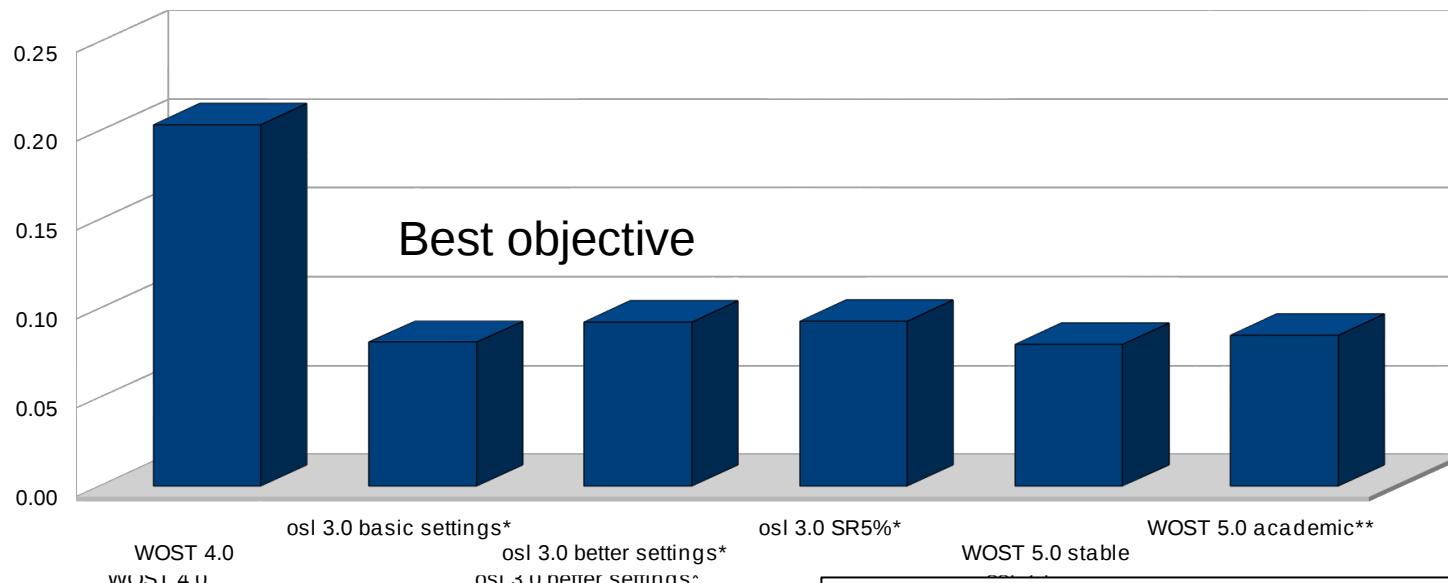
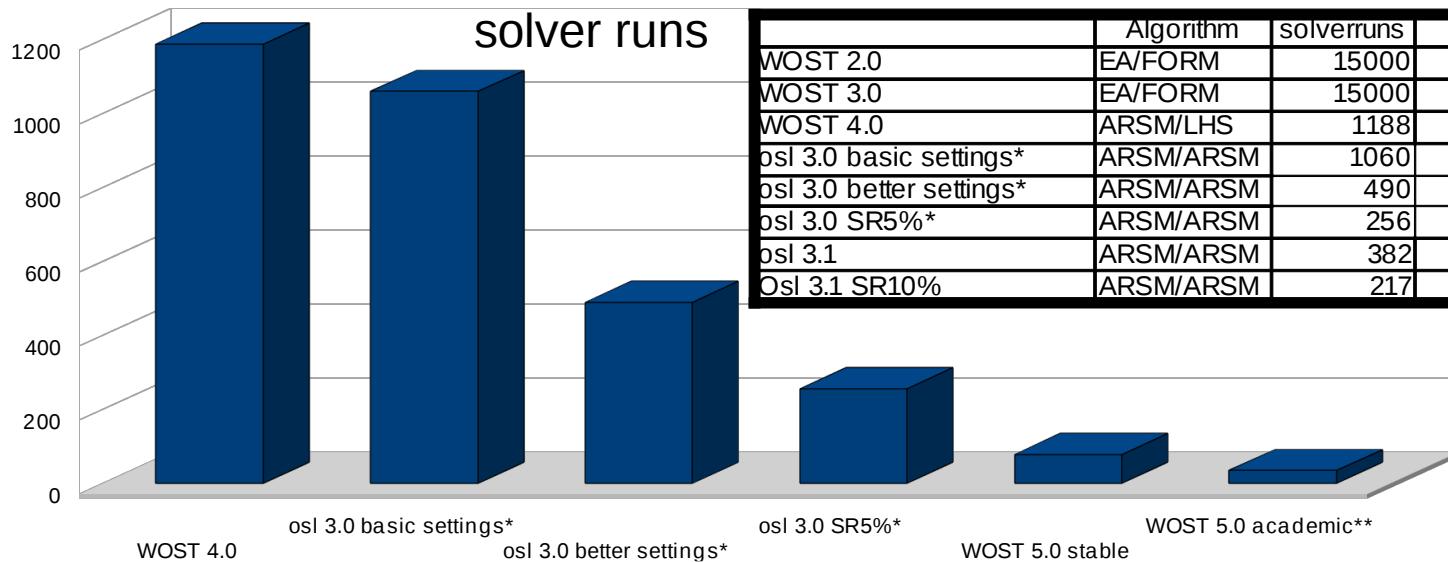
$\min(d * h)$

Constraint:

$P_f(w_d > 0.005) < 0.01$



# Results – a comparison



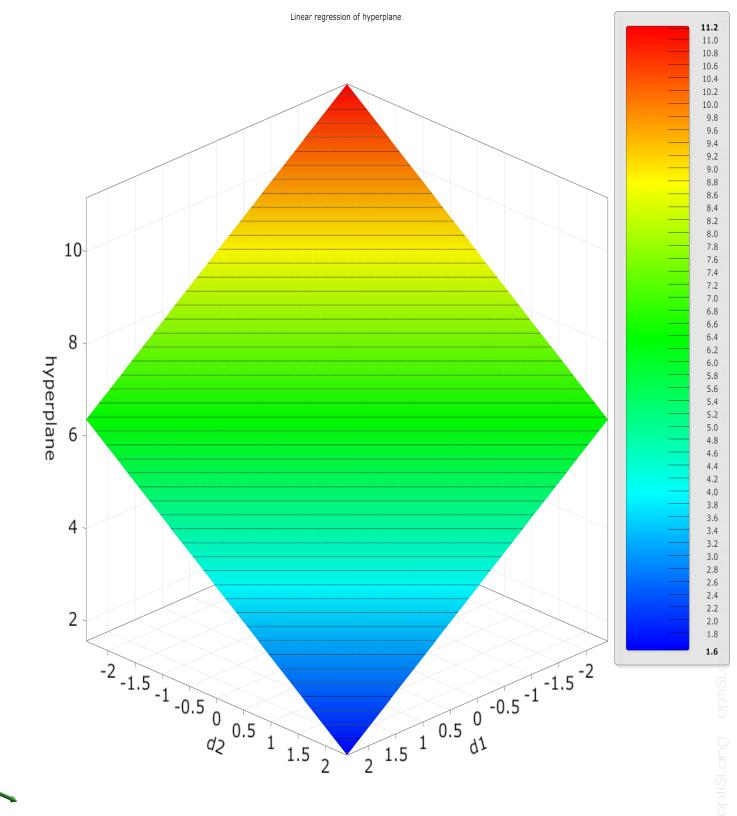
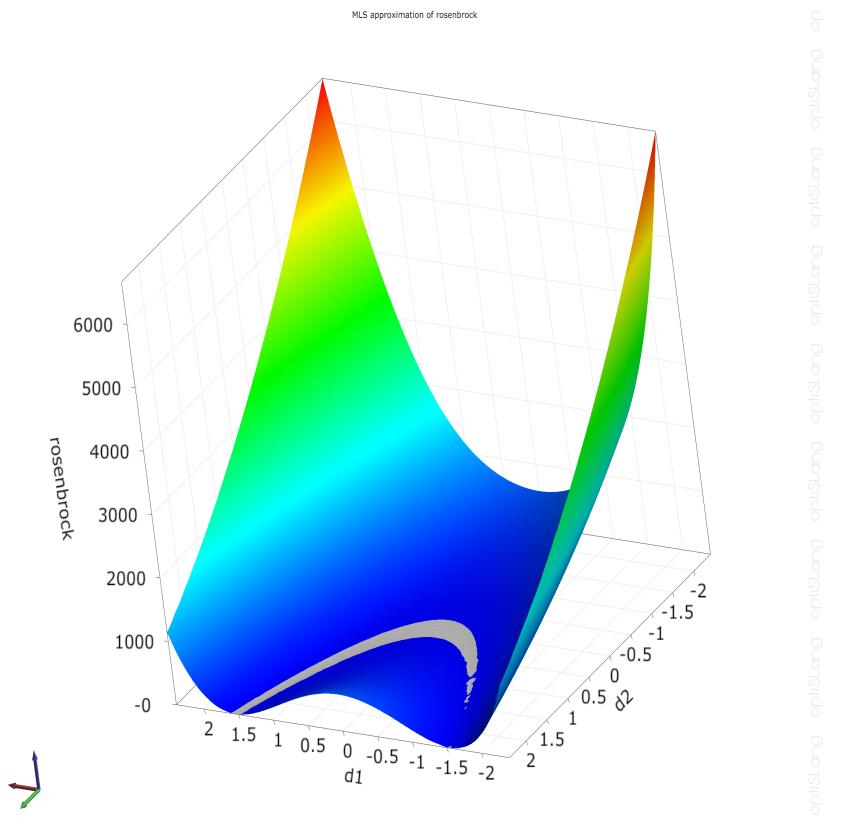
\* osl3.0 results calculated with libOptiSLang++  
 \*\* not stable yet  
 \*\*\* exact number of solverruns  $20 \times 50 \times N_{\text{FORM}}$

# Highdimensional Example

Combination of Rosenbrock-function and Hyperplane

$$rosenB(d_0, \dots, d_n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} [(1 - x_i)^2 + 100(x_{i+1} - x_i^2)^2]$$

$$hyperP(\beta, p_0, \dots, p_m) = \beta\sqrt{m} - \sum_{i=0}^m p_i$$

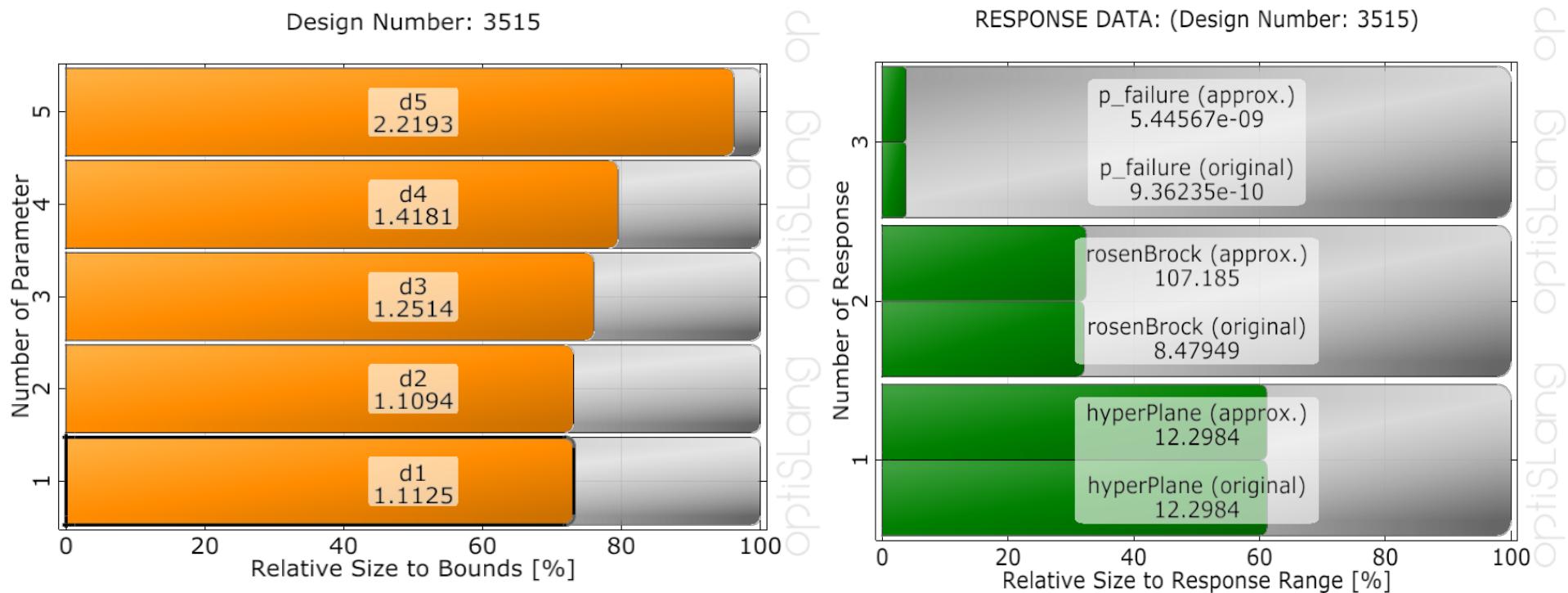


# Highdimensional Example

$$\min(\text{rosenB}(d_0, \dots, d_n))$$

$$-2.4 \leq x_i \leq 2.4$$

$$P[\text{hyperP}(\beta, p_0, \dots, p_m) + \sqrt{n} * (d_0) < 0] \leq 3.4E - 6$$



# Outlook

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- Better decision criteria for SR
  - Easy and understandable parameters
  - Apply to total space
  - Find and use best metamodel
- 
- Braninfunction: 17 designs
  - Simple beam: 81 designs
  - Rosenbrock/hyperplane: less than 500 designs

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# RDO - Examples