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19th NOVEMBER 2019

Wissensforum

APPLICATION OF MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES THROUGH SIMULATION DATA MANAGEMENT (SDM)

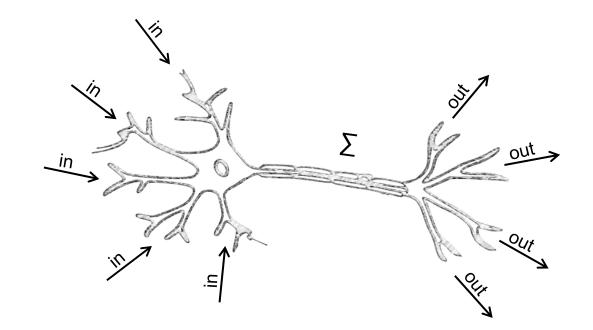
Agenda



- Loop of virtual Product Development
- Simulation Data Management (SDM)
 - Applying changes
 - Collaboration
 - Result assessment
 - Automatic data processing (results)
- Machine Learning (ML) and SDM
 - What is ML?

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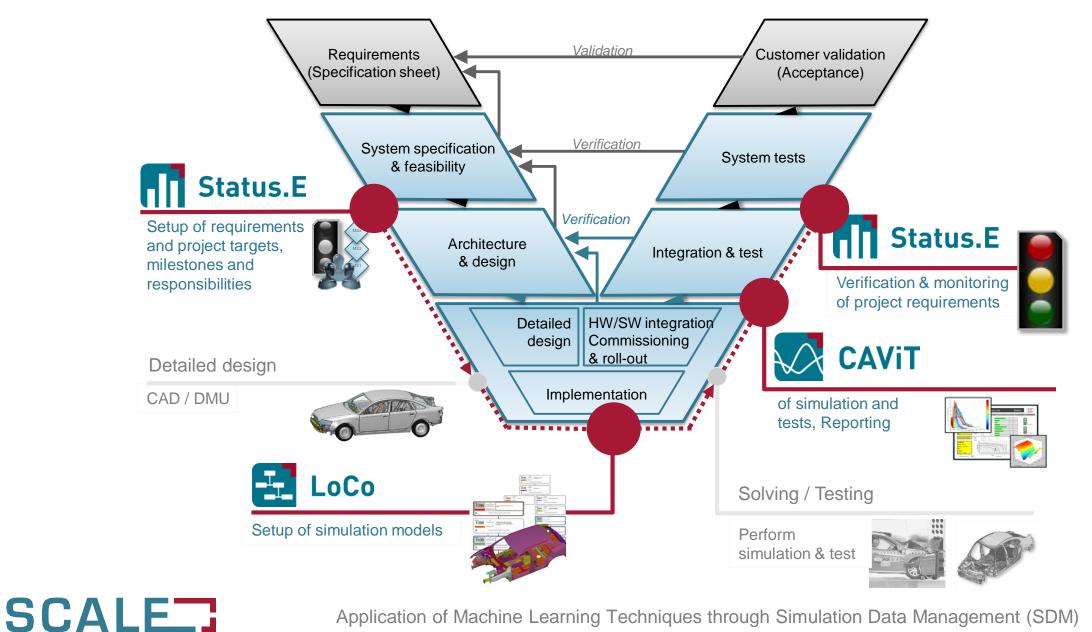
- Examples of ML to solve some narrow tasks
- Big Data / Data mining



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Loop of virtual Product Development



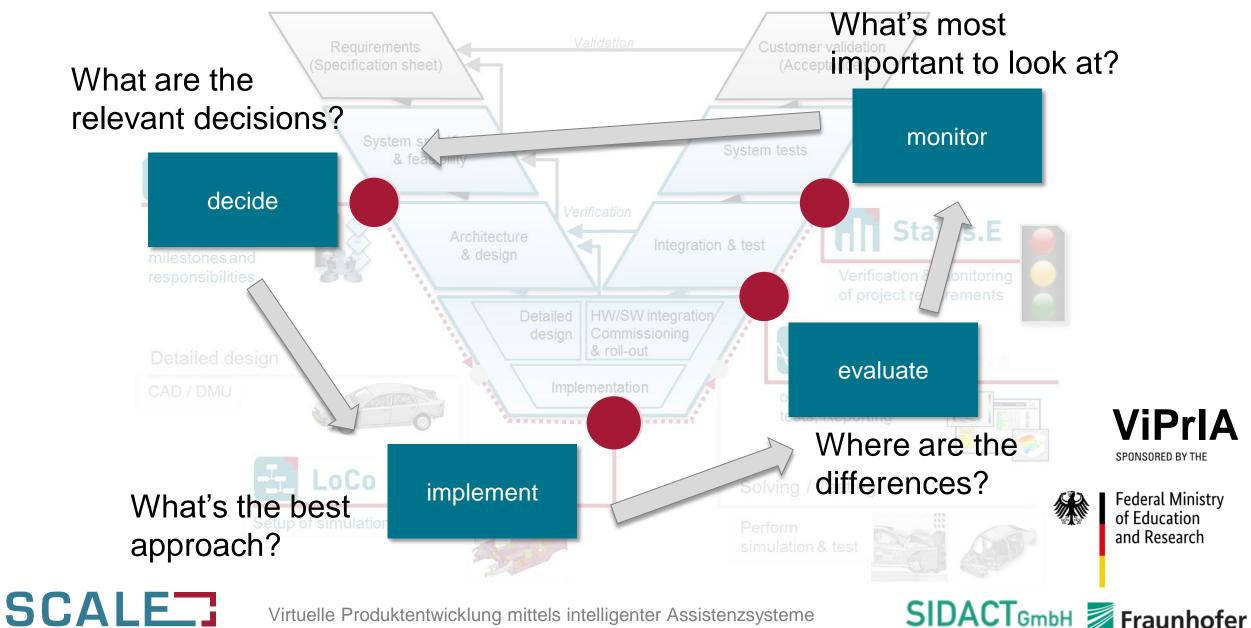


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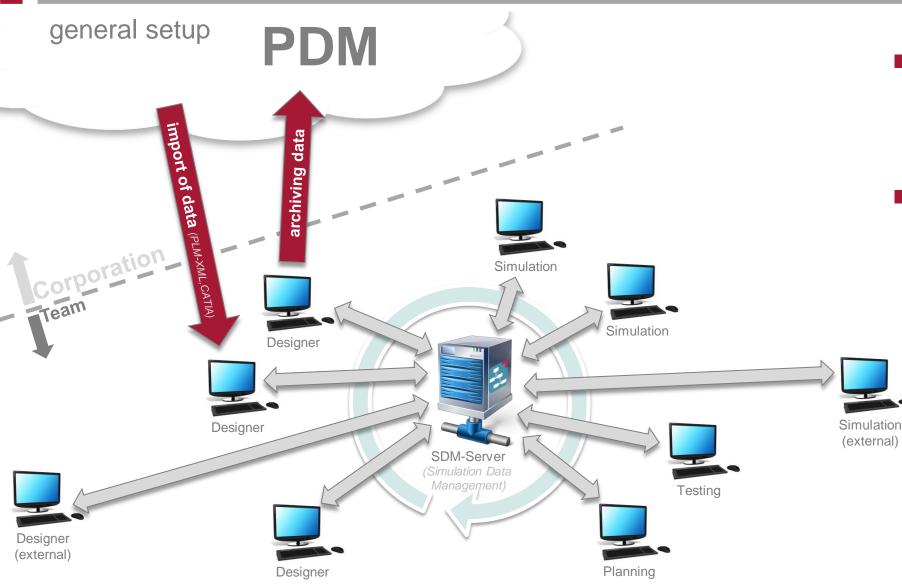
Loop of virtual Product Development





Virtuelle Produktentwicklung mittels intelligenter Assistenzsysteme

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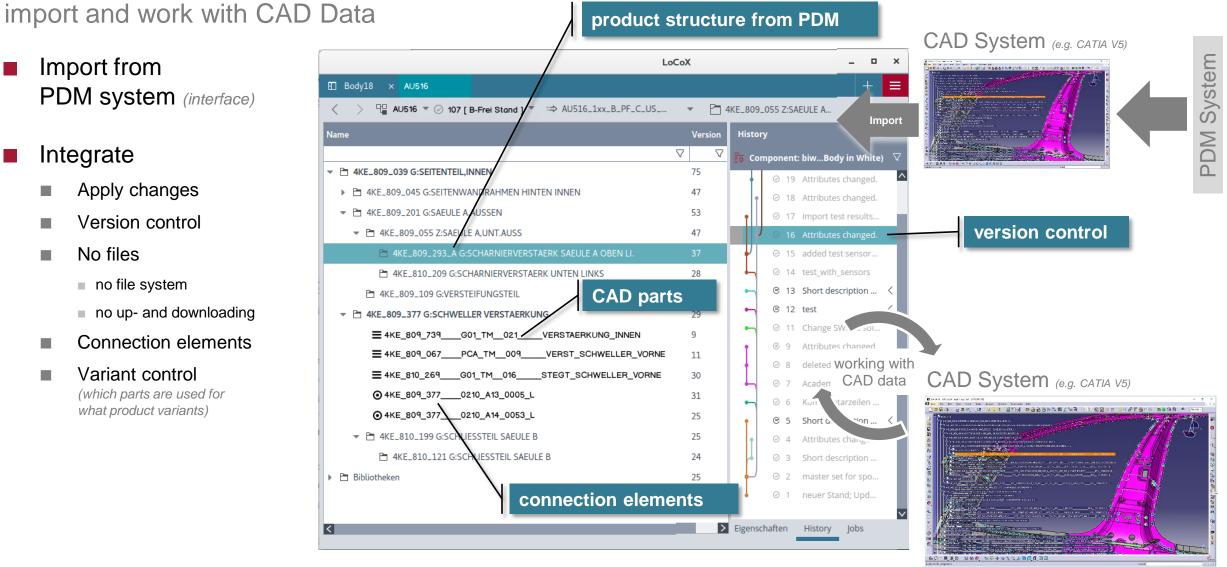
- PDM used as data source
 - all data comes from PDM
 - all work results go to PDM
- SDM used for virtual product development
 - Interactive collaboration (including internal and external team members)
 - All data always at hand for every team member in real time
 - No files, no file system
 - CAD and CAE directly integrated
 - Tight integration of common tools (CATIA, ANSA, HW, Animator, META, LSPP, ...)

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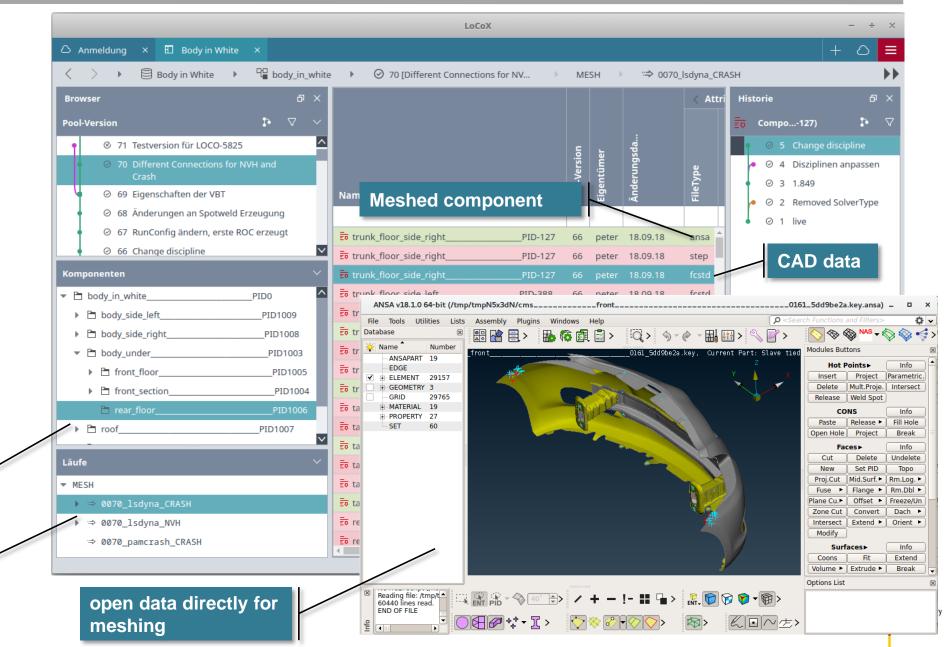
meshing and modelling

- Directly on imported CAD data
- Process
 - CAD Data opened in meshing tools
 - Collaborative working (multiple users)
 - Several solver representations for the same meshed data
 - Mesh directly integrated with simulation models.

product structure from PDM / CAD-System

create multiple solver representations

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collaborate and track changes

- Multitude of
 - Product variants
 - Users and sites
 - Projects sharing data
 - Simulation results!
- Version control is the key!
 - Each **object** is versioned
 - Every change is tracked and documented
 - The complete audit trail of all data is preserved
- Synchronization
 - Data is automatically synchronized between all users
 - No file handling

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-013 KW 15 **Every change and** every usage of data is documented Simulation Runs Folders Scripts Modules 337 Meshes **Parameters** - 632 70 Application of Machine Learning Techniques through Simulation Data Management (SDM)

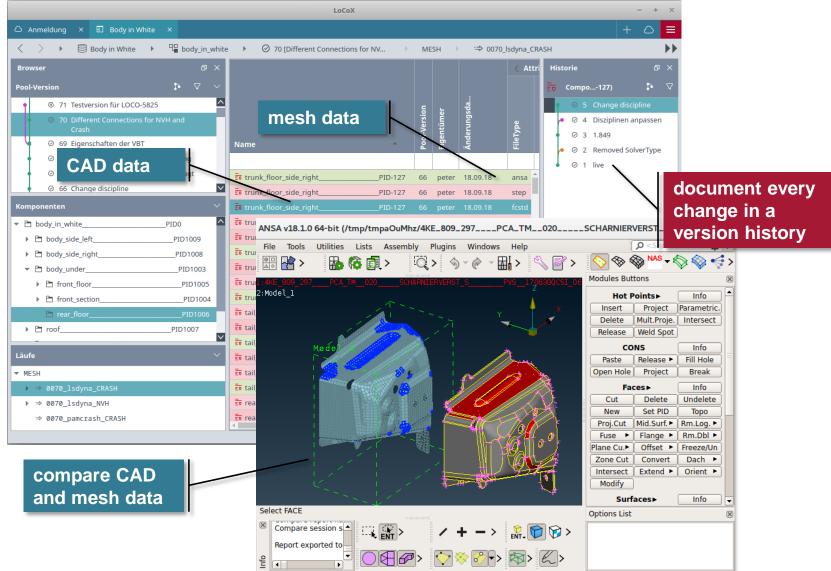


document changes

- Documentation
 - Users describe each change
 - Pictures and other documents can be attached
- What is missing for Machine Learning?
 - Classification of the change
 - Intention and reason of the change

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 Rating of the effectiveness of the change



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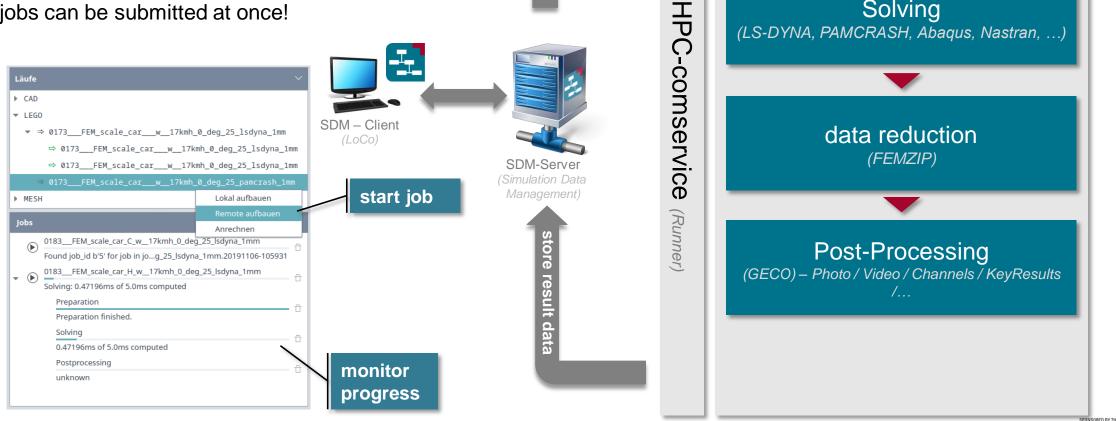
HPC

Preprocessing

Solving

job submit and solving

- Data handling and HPC process completely automatic
- One change is easily applied to multiple simulations
- Many jobs can be submitted at once!



job submi

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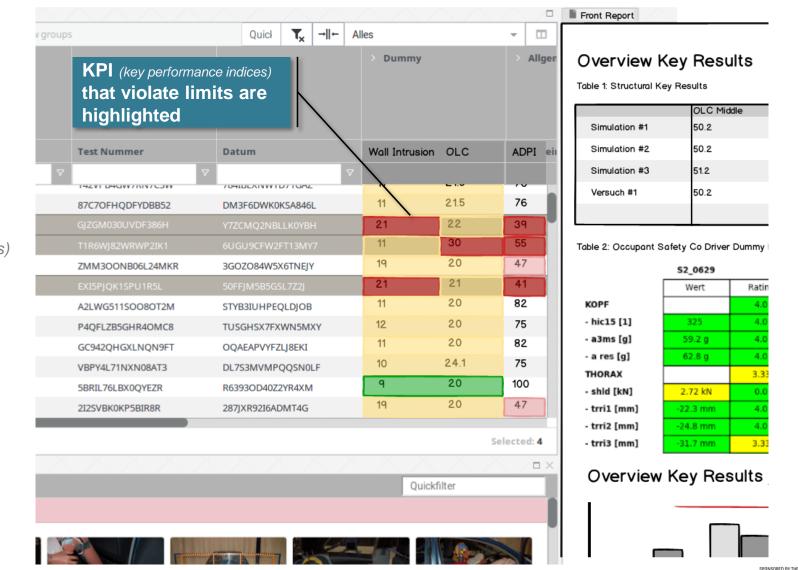
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result assessment

- Browse results of large amounts of simulation and test data
- Search, group and filter
- Highlighting of critical KPIs
- Access all related simulation data (reports, movies, pictures, channels, solver result files)
- What is missing for Machine Learning (ML)?

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- Autom. detection of unexpected behavior
- Tracking of certain behavior
- Link between certain behavior and applied changes

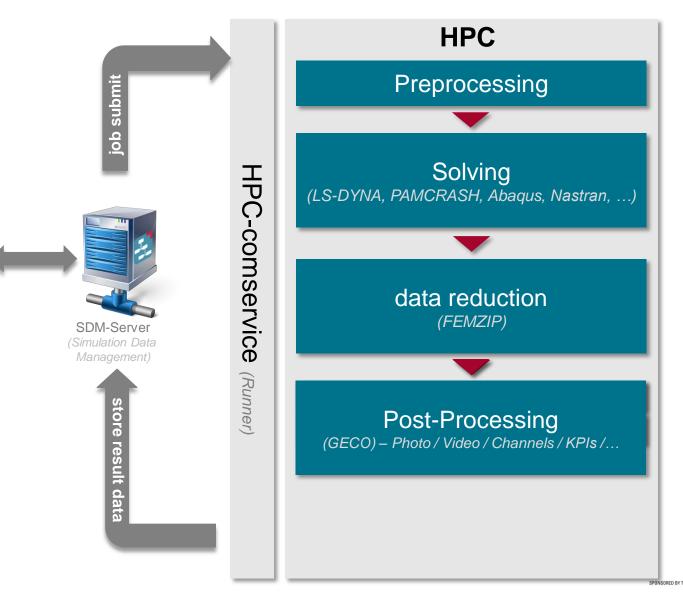




but what about unexpected behavior?

- Only previously defined KPIs are automatically monitored
 - Data is extracted during postprocessing on HPC
 - Only fixed limits are used for monitoring
- What would be needed to detect unexpected behavior?
 - Outlier analysis for KPIs
 - Detection of unseen behavior on geometry (needs an database of result data that can be used for autom. searching and analyzing of similar behavior on a large set of simulations)
- How to integrate in process?

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Application of Machine Learning Techniques through Simulation Data Manager Art (FBM)

SDM - Client

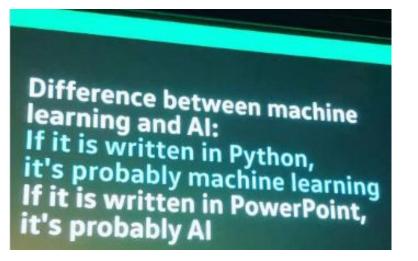
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differences between AI and machine learning

AI: Artificial Intelligence

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- "... the term "artificial intelligence" is often used to describe machines (or computers) that mimic "cognitive" functions that humans associate with the human mind ...". <u>Wikipedia</u>
- Strong AI vs. weak AI de.wikipedia.org
 - **Strong AI:** attainment of cognitive abilities
 - Weak AI: focused on narrow tasks



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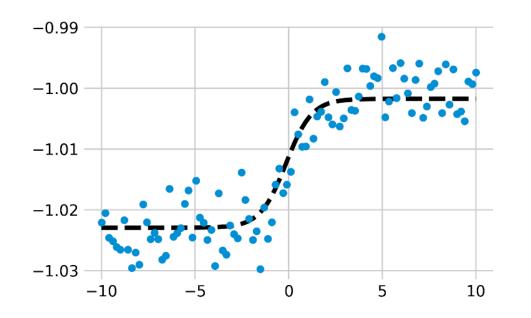
so what is machine learning?

- Different mathematical methods to solve weak AI problems
- Learning from collected/existing data
- Supervised learning: (supervised, semi-supervised, reinforcement, active)
 - Pairs of input data and their results are provided
 - Algorithm can deliver prognoses based on that
- Unsupervised learning:

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- Autonomous data arrangement and clustering
- Data simplification before learning

(e.g. Main components analysis)

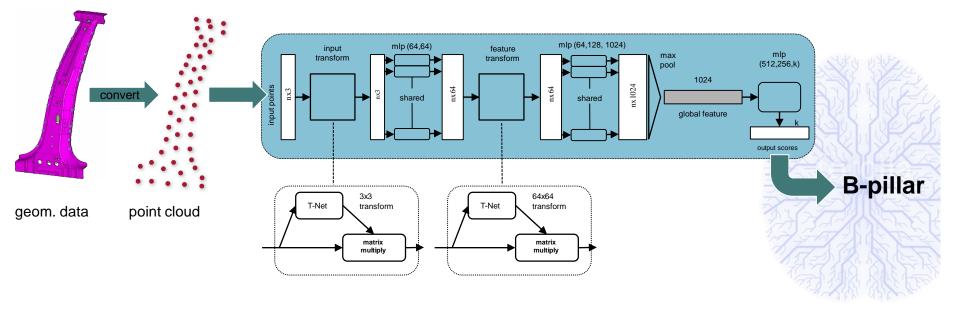


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example: geometry recognition



 Big Data: Provision, conversion and evaluation of countless components from SDM-System

Deep Learning: Different neural networks with many "hidden" layers are combined and trained

Artificial Intelligence:

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ability to detect components was reproduced (weak AI)

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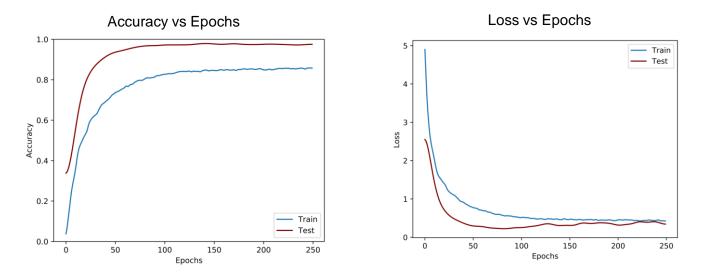
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example: geometry recognition

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- 5367 versions of body in white includes (2011-2018 extracted from LoCo)
- ~1TB PAM-CRASH includes of the same body in white
- ~580 individual parts in total ~5000 different versions





- Next Steps
 - Identify parts across multiple different vehicles
 - Identify a part group structure

~561 von 580 Parts were identified correctly

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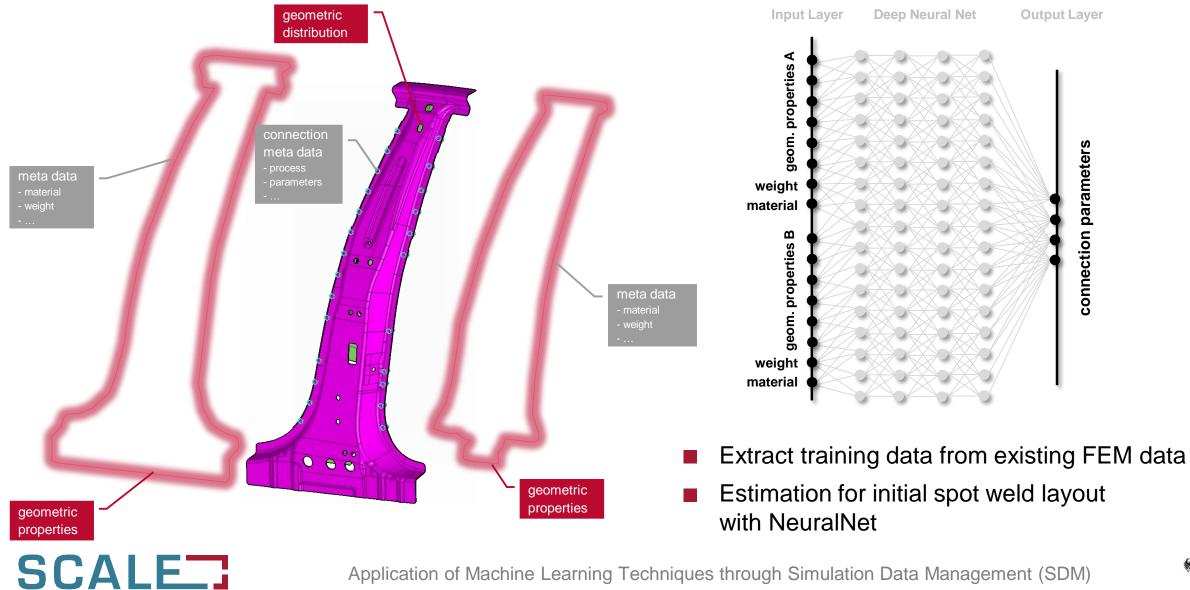


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example: autom. spotweld design





example: autom. spotweld design

- Extract data from SDM System
- Train neural network

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Apply neural network on newly generated data in SDM –System

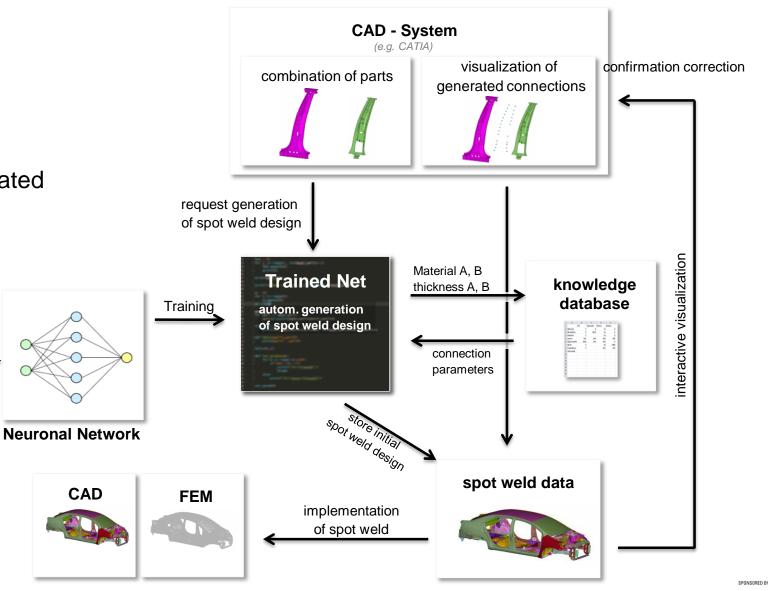
FEM data

from existing projects

in SDM-System

geometry, spot weld designs

Input



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Machine Learning

how to access data of many, many, many simulations

- All simulation results are accessible in SDM-System
 - KPIs of all simulations can be browsed, filtered, searched, grouped, ...
 - Statistics can be performed on existing simulation results
 - Big amounts of data can be analyzed

browse, sort, filter

KPIs of all simu-

lations and tests

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create models analyze trends



Conclusions

- SDM Systems are the basis for ML because...
 - many CAE tasks can be automated
 - data from different users, disciplines, product variants are centrally located and stored
 - dataset can be related to each other
- Challenges to implement ML based assistants in SDM systems
 - Capturing the relationship between data
 - Gathering the relevant data from the user
- Prospects

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- ML (weak AI) will help to further automate tasks in SDM systems
- Discovery of relevant data and trends
- Without structured and related data there will be no ML



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