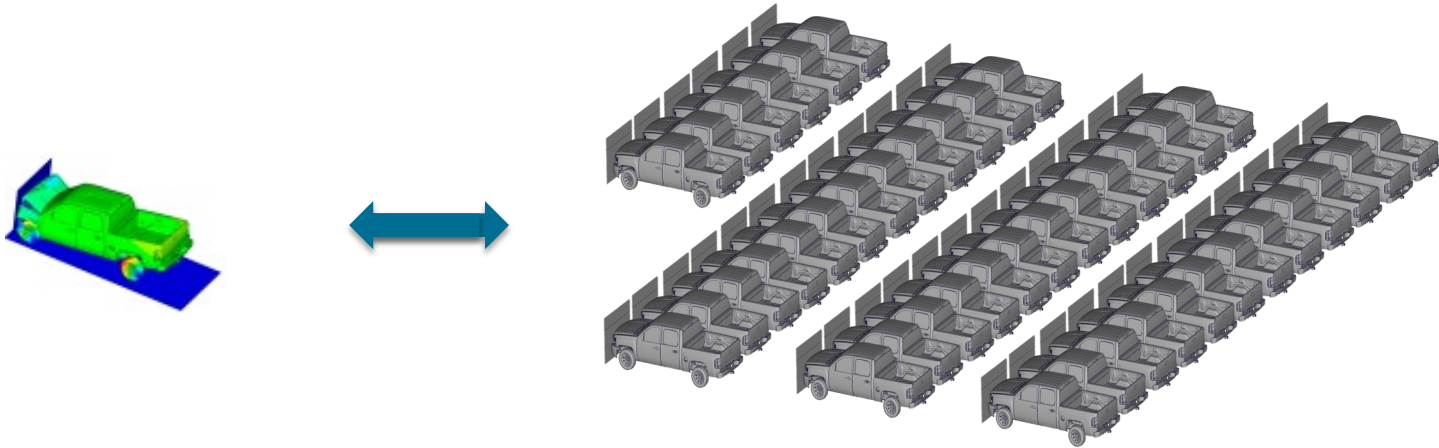

Application of Machine Learning to Automatically Compare Sets of Crash Simulation Results



N. Abdelhady, D. Borsotto, V. Krishnappa, S. Müller, K. Schreiner, C.-A. Thole, T. Weinert

SIDACT GmbH

Simulation Data Analysis and Compression Techniques



– Compression of simulation results: CFD, CRASH, NVH



– Compression of sets of simulation results



– Robust Design: Identification of areas in geometry causing scatter of simulation results



– Applications of AI in Crash

- Fraunhofer SCAI Spin-off starting January 1st 2013
- 10 full time, 5 part time



Bonn

Agenda

Introduction

FemAlyst

DiffCrash

Workflow

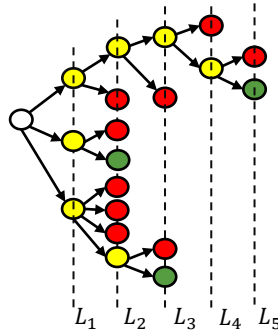
Use case

Event search

Introduction

Development Tree

- Contains Several branches
- Includes dead nodes
- Intermediate design changes
- Branches run several levels deep



- Predecessor/Pair-wise comparison – Insufficient
- Carry forward insights

Our Solution:

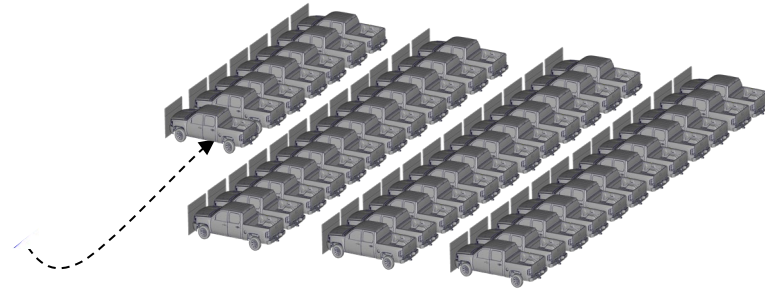
FemAIyst



DIFFCRASH

Introduction

Database



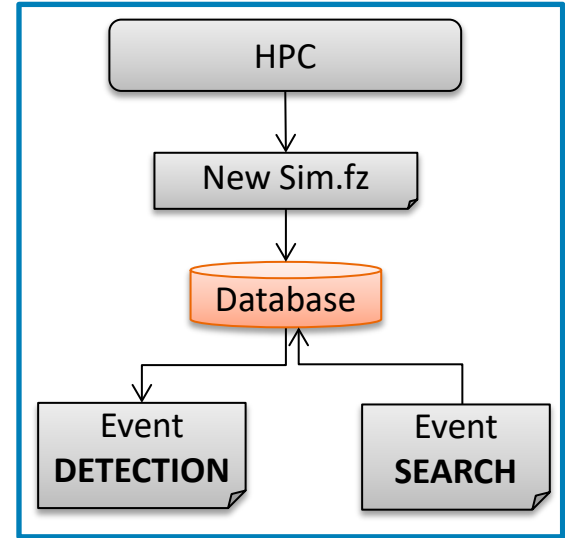
- Incremental
- Compact
- Scalable
- Shared



FemAlyst



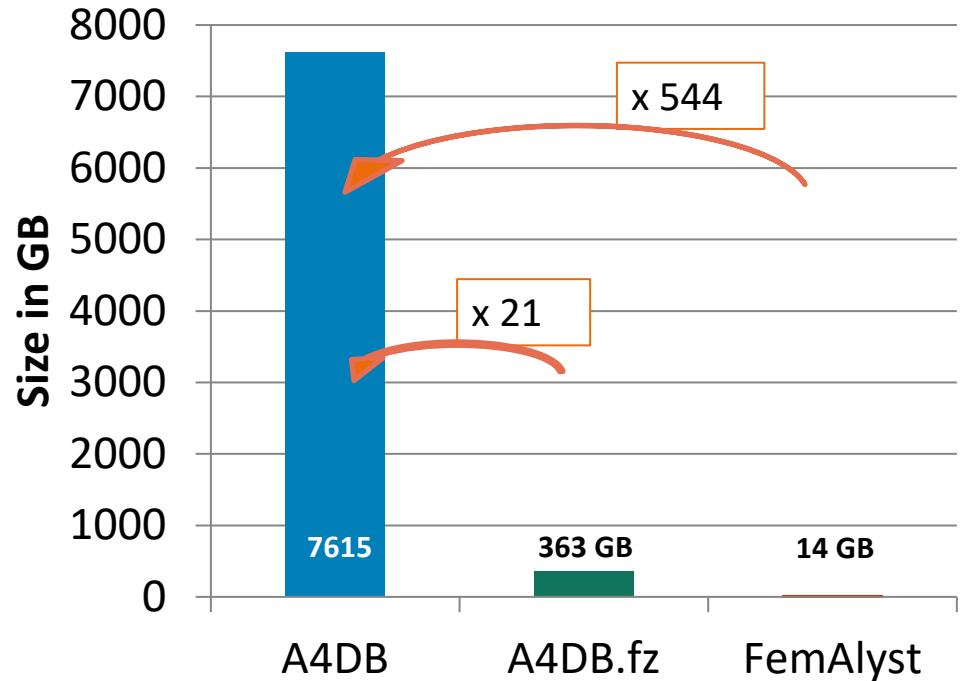
Event Detection



Introduction

Database: OEM data set

- 518 A4DB full-vehicle crash runs
- 352 Side crash cases
- 166 Pole crash cases
- ~ 5 Million nodes per model
- 64 variables
- 14 variables analysed



Agenda

Introduction

FemAlyst

DiffCrash

Workflow

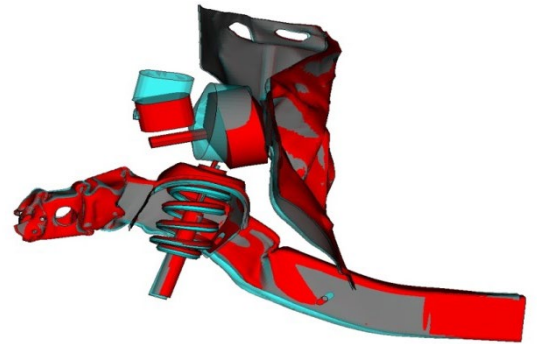
Use case

Event search

Event Detection

Definition

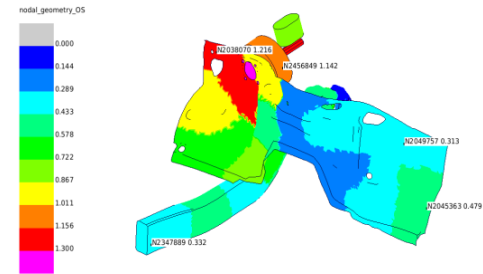
- What is an Event
 - Unknown/Unwanted behaviour
- An Event mainly consists of:
 - Location
 - List of involved parts and time steps
 - Outlier Score
 - History
 - List of previous simulations
- Event type (Geometry or Post-Value)



Event Detection

Functionality

- Automatic Event Detection
- Spot behavioural anomalies
- Highlights unseen behaviours – Events
- Precise location & timespan
- Magnitude of „outlierness“
- Rank Events

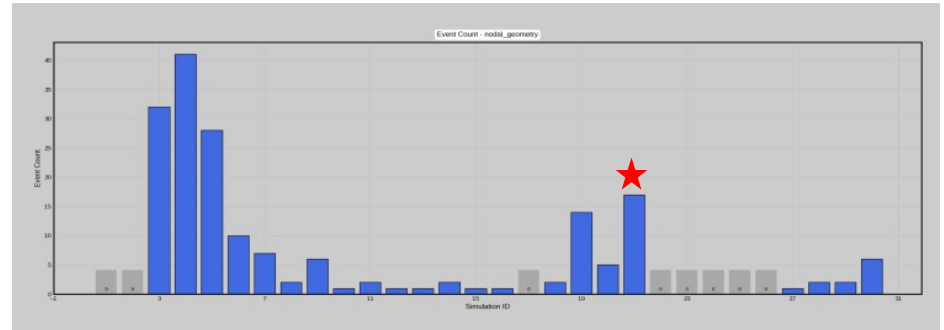
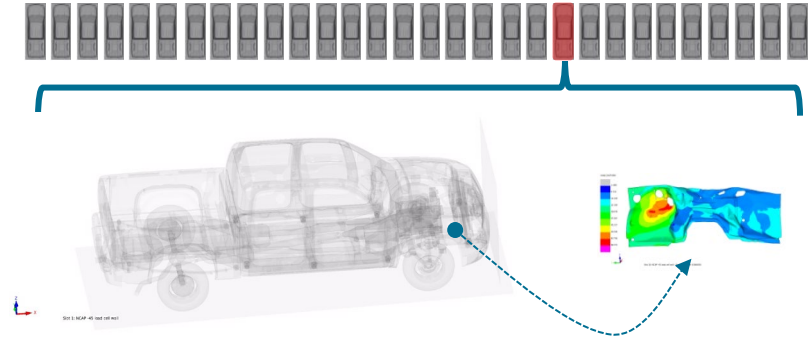


Event Detection

Functionality

FemAIyst

- Event propagation
- Distance to reference
- Comparison to all predecessors
- Analysis on all post values



Agenda

Introduction

FemAlyst

DiffCrash

Workflow

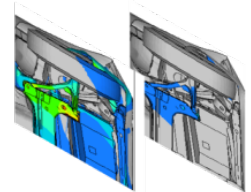
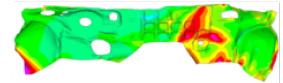
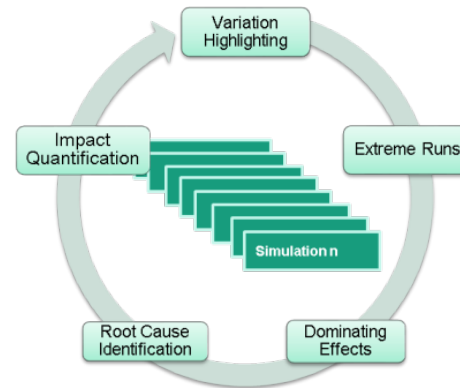
Use case

Event search

DIFFCRASH

DIFFCRASH

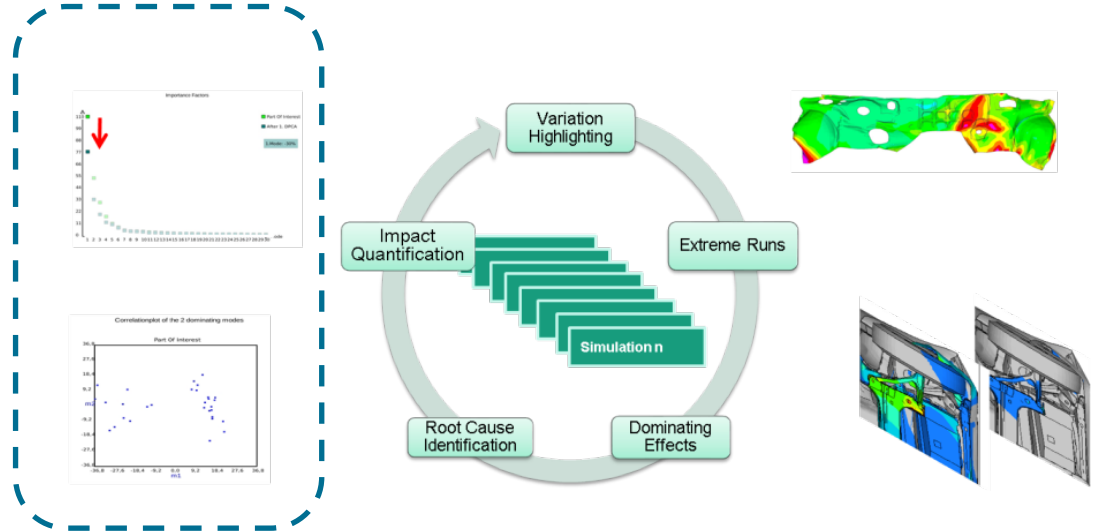
- DOE based subset
- Robustness Analysis
 - Variation
 - Extreme runs
 - Dominating Effects



DIFFCRASH

DIFFCRASH

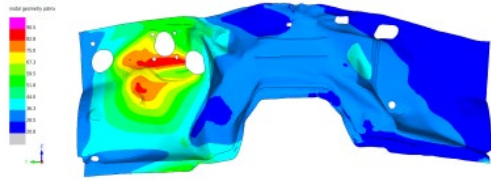
- DOE based subset
- Robustness Analysis
 - Variation
 - Extreme runs
 - Dominating Effects
 - Root cause
 - Impact Quantification



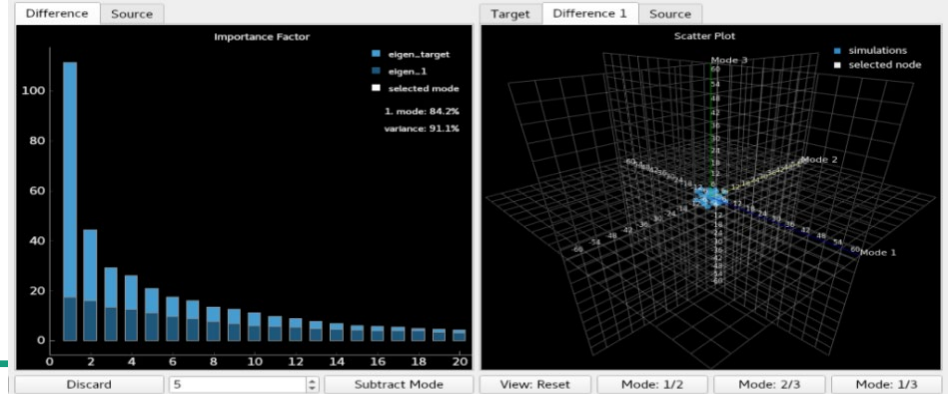
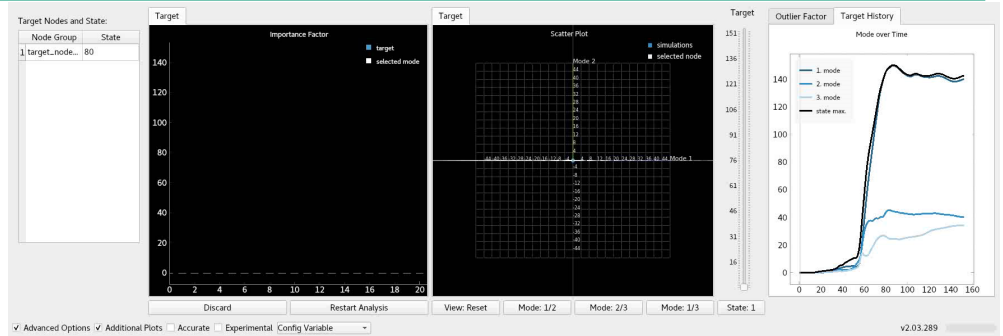
DIFFCRASH

DIFFCRASH

Impact Quantification (PCA)



Cause correlation (DPCA)

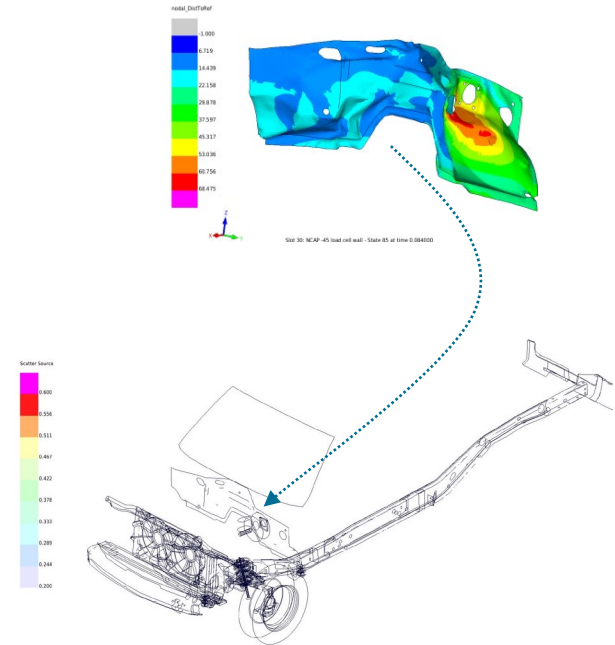


DIFFCRASH

Cause correlation

DIFFCRASH

- Interactive Analysis possible
- Automatically identify root cause
 - Pair-wise correlation computation
 - Empirical
- Correlation Quantification – Scatter score



Agenda

Introduction

FemAlyst

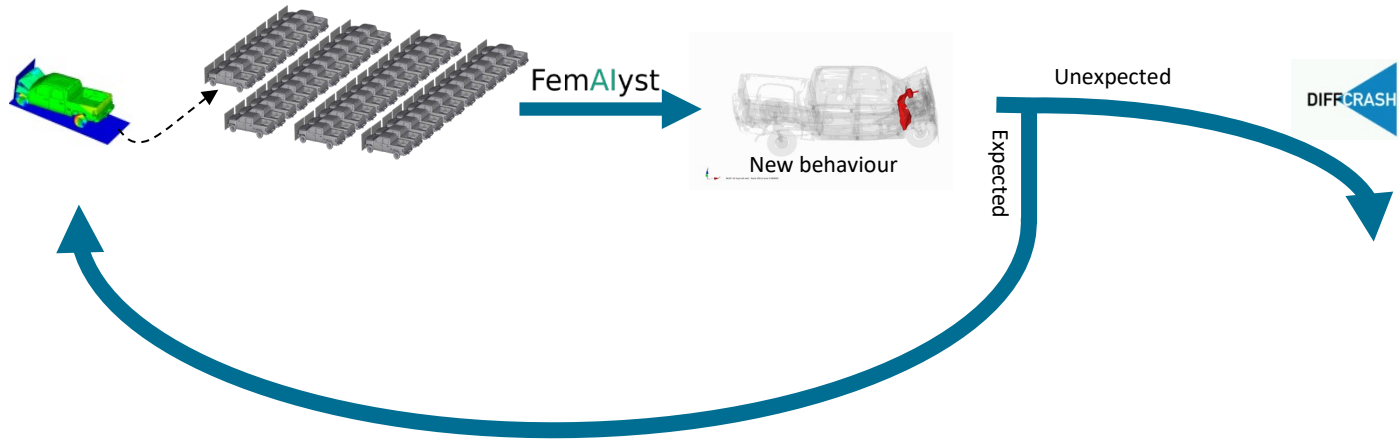
DiffCrash

Workflow

Use case

Event search

Workflow



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DiffCrash

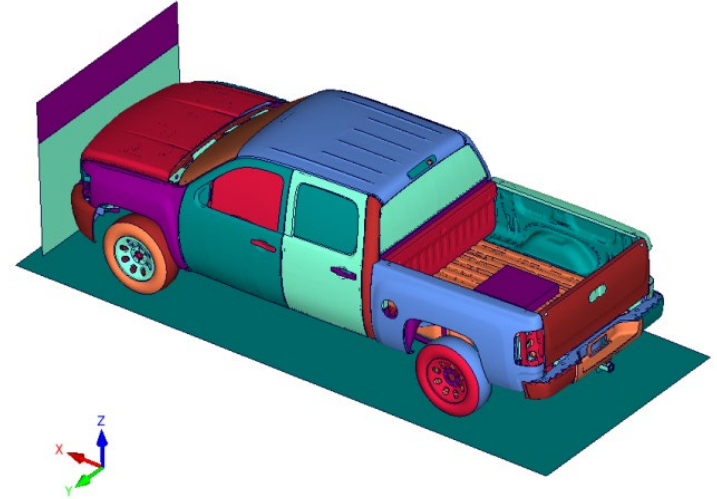
Workflow

Use case

Event search

Evaluation Case

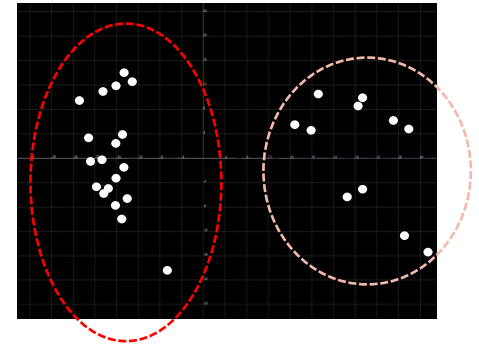
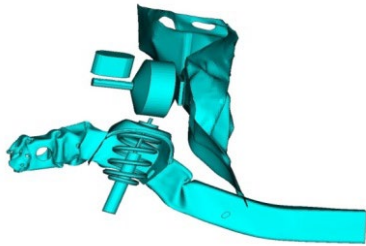
Model	Chevrolet Silverado*
Year	2007
Number of Parts	679
Finite-Elements	929,131



*The model has been developed by The National Crash Analysis Center (NCAC) of The George Washington University under a contract with the FHWA and NHTSA of the US DOT“ <http://www.ncac.gwu.edu/vml/models.html>

Ground Truth

DIFFCRASH

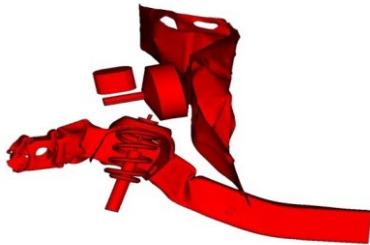


DIFFCRASH - Scatter plot

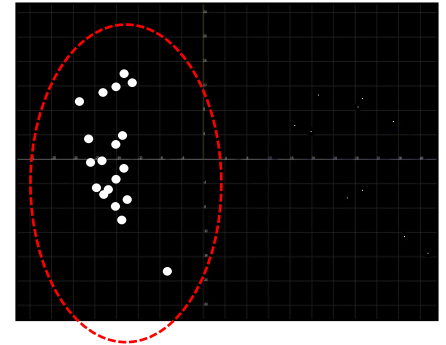
Bifurcation – Hook Up vs No Hook Up

Test case

DIFFCRASH



Deformation trend in archived simulations



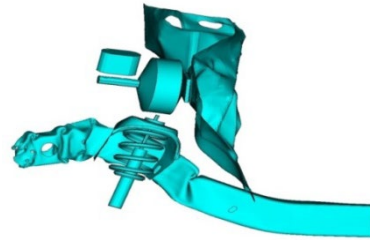
DIFFCRASH - Scatter plot

Test case

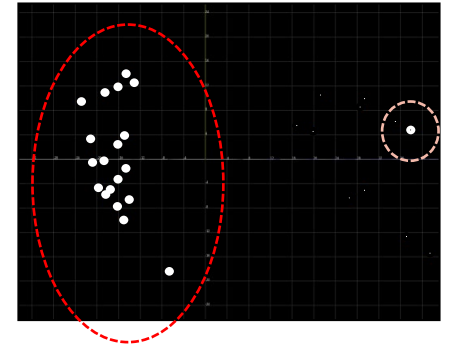
DIFFCRASH



Deformation trend in archived simulations



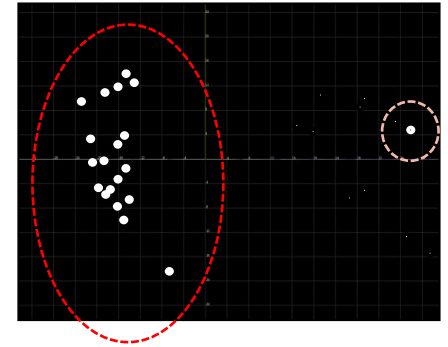
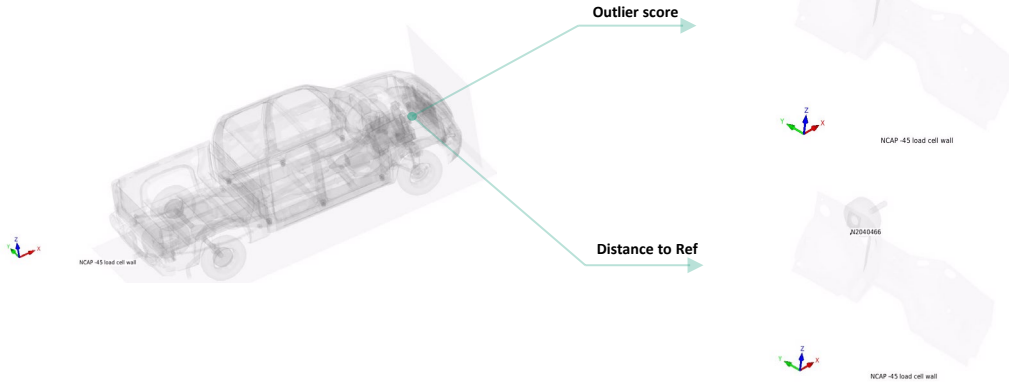
Deformation in the appended simulation



DIFFCRASH - Scatter plot

FemAlyst

FemAlyst

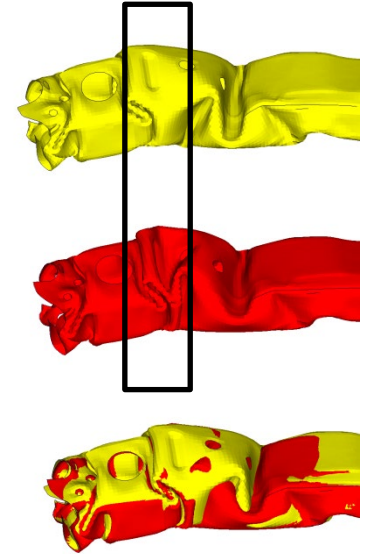
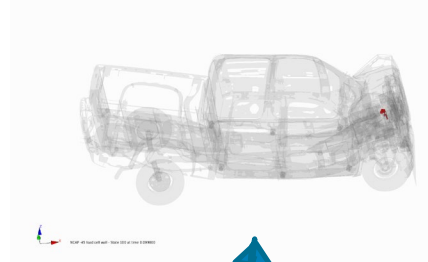
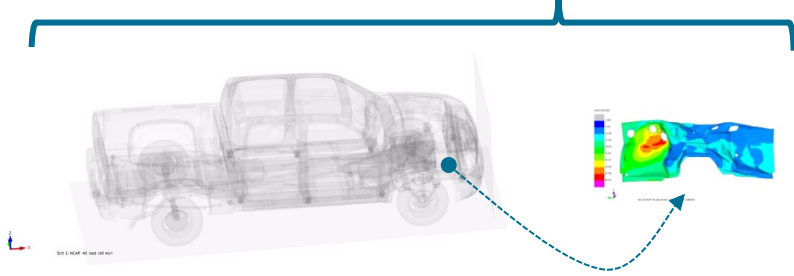


DIFFCRASH - Scatter plot

FemAlyst

Number of raised events

FemAlyst



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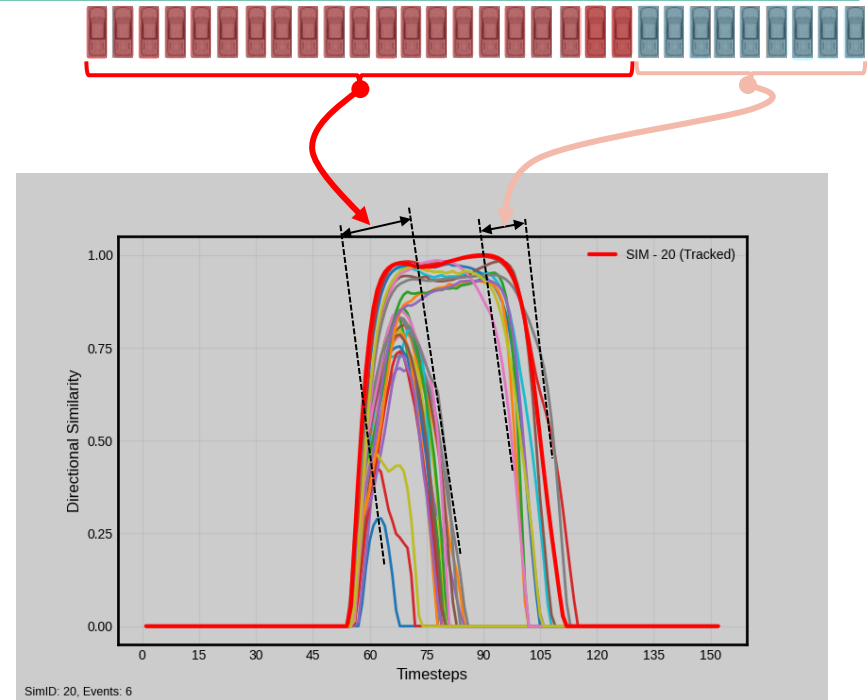
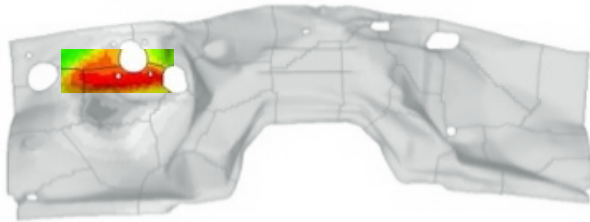
Use case

Event search

Event Search

FemAIyst

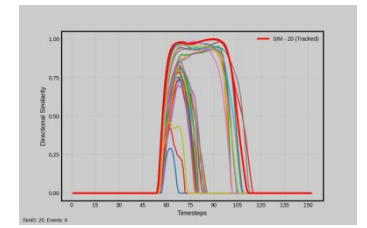
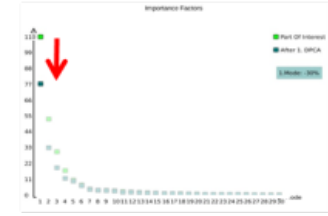
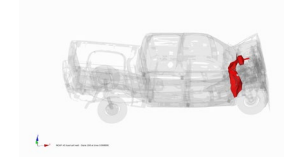
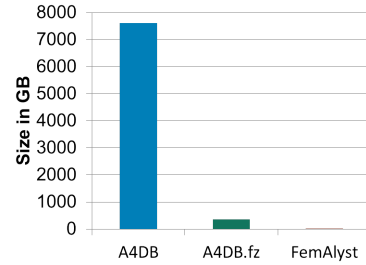
- Search Database for similar behaviours
- Based on a similarity measure
- Interactive search
- Fast



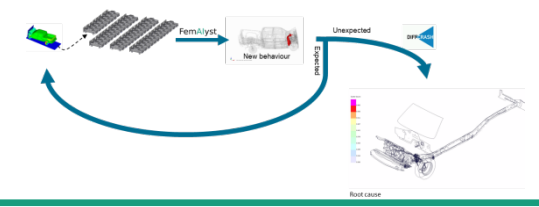
Summary

Applied Machine Learning Techniques for:

- Creating a compact database
- Event Detection
- Cause Correlation
- Searching for similar crash patterns



➔ Highly automatized process



Thank you for your kind
attention!

Stefan Müller
Stefan.mueller@sidact.com
www.sidact.com