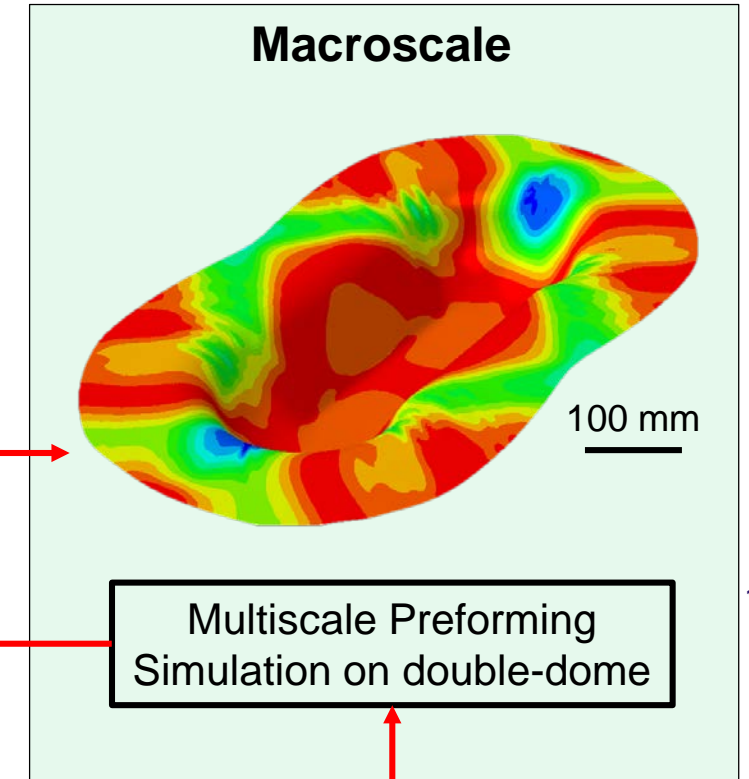
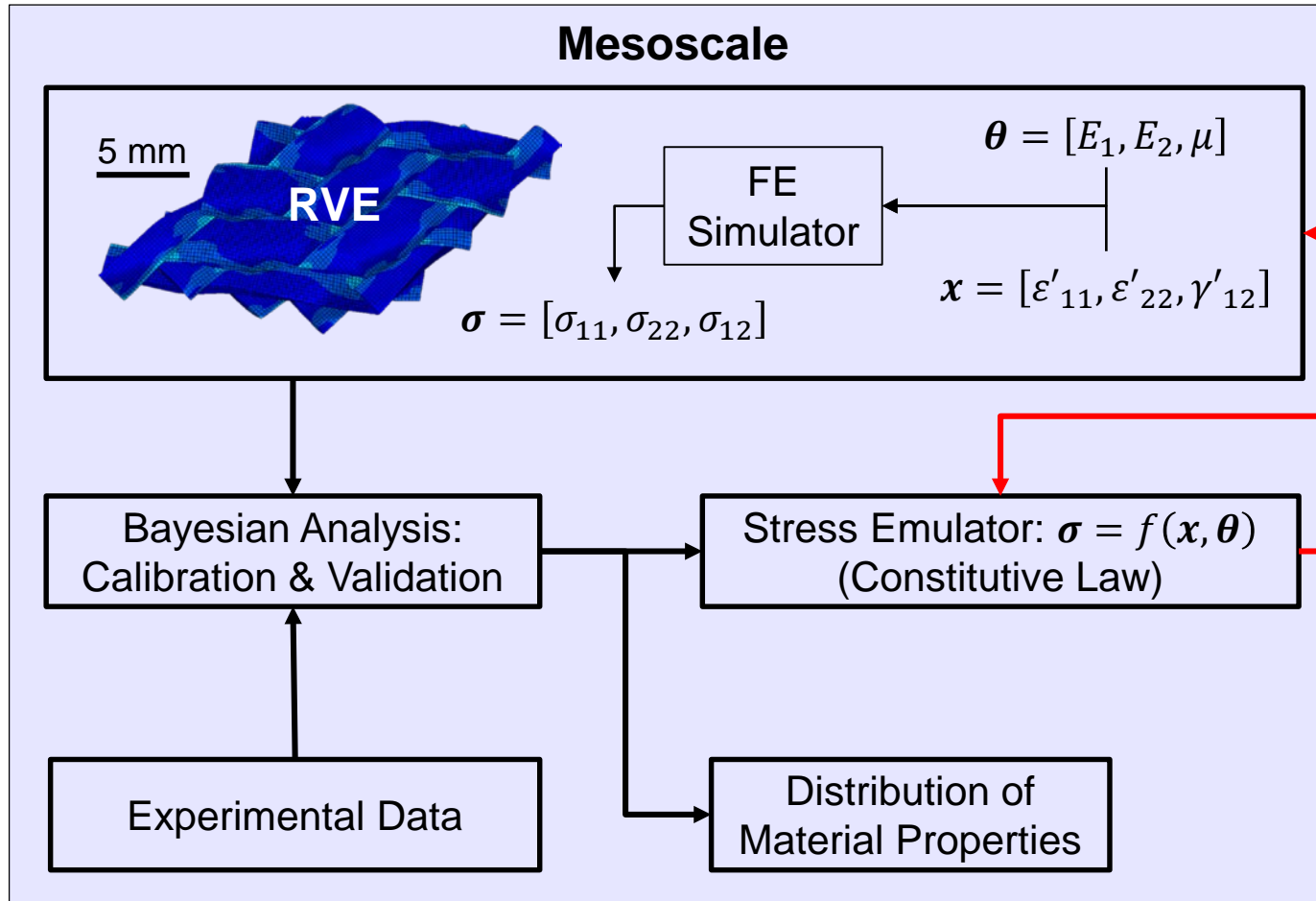


# Bayesian-Calibrated Material Model With Tension-Shear Coupling



## Prior works:

- Neglect mesoscale tension-shear coupling
- Least-squares calibration or neglecting the potential model bias



## Our approach:

- Considers tension-shear coupling
- Bayesian-calibrated while considering potential biases

# Bayesian Analysis of Computer Simulators

A Bayesian framework enables:

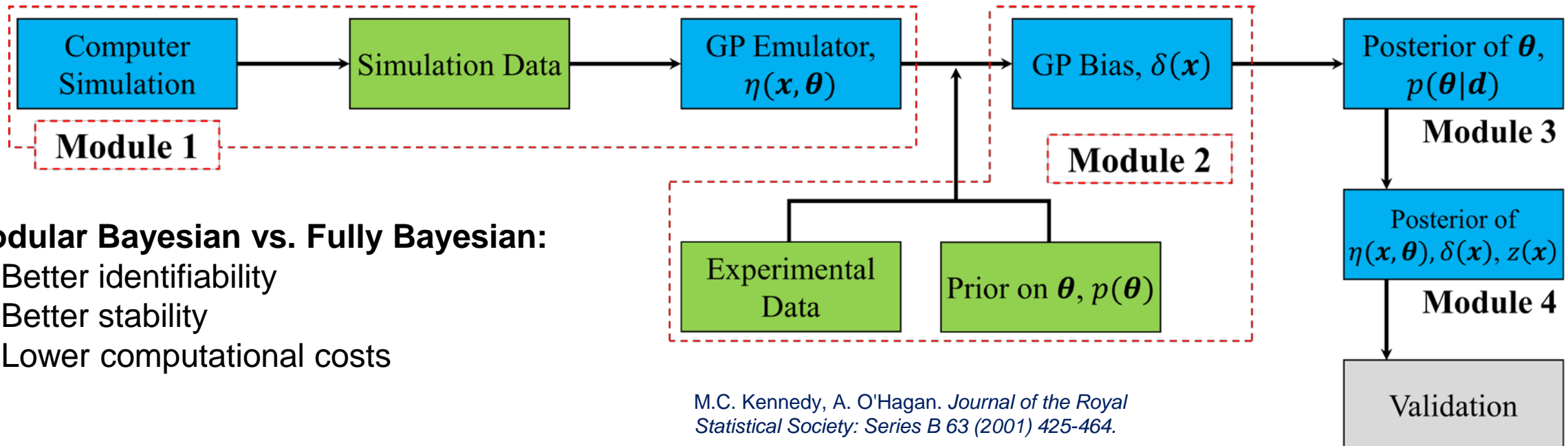
- ( i ) Considering various uncertainty sources
- (ii) Obtaining posterior joint distributions as opposed to a single value
- (iii) Considering potential simulator discrepancy.

$$z(x) = \eta(x, \theta) + \delta(x) + \varepsilon$$

$z(x)$ :	True Physical (Performing) Process
$\eta(x, \theta)$ :	FE (low fidelity) Simulator
$x$ :	Controllable Inputs, $[\varepsilon'_{11}, \varepsilon'_{22}, \gamma'_{12}]$
$\theta$ :	Calibration Parameters, $[E_1, E_2, \mu]$
$\delta(x)$ :	Discrepancy Function
$\varepsilon$ :	White noise

**Sources of Uncertainty:**

- Parameter Uncertainty
- Model Discrepancy
- Interpolation Uncertainty
- Experimental Uncertainty



**Modular Bayesian vs. Fully Bayesian:**

- Better identifiability
- Better stability
- Lower computational costs

M.C. Kennedy, A. O'Hagan. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series B* 63 (2001) 425-464.

# Posterior of the Calibration Parameters

## Fitting $\eta(x, \theta)$ :

- Replacing the simulator with a multi-response Gaussian process (MRGP) metamodel that predicts  $\sigma = [\sigma_{11}, \sigma_{22}, \sigma_{12}]$  as a function of  $x = [\varepsilon'_{11}, \varepsilon'_{22}, \gamma'_{12}]$  and  $\theta = [E_1, E_2, \mu]$ .

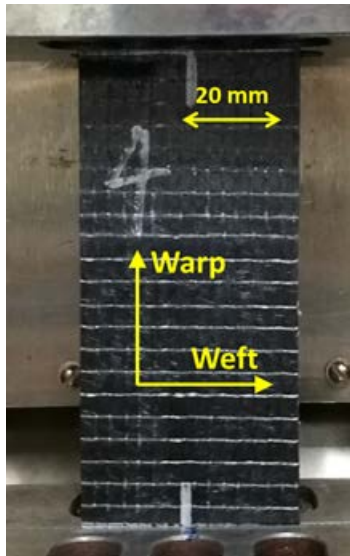
## Priors:

- $\delta(x)$ : Smooth Gaussian process
- $\theta$ : Uniform distribution

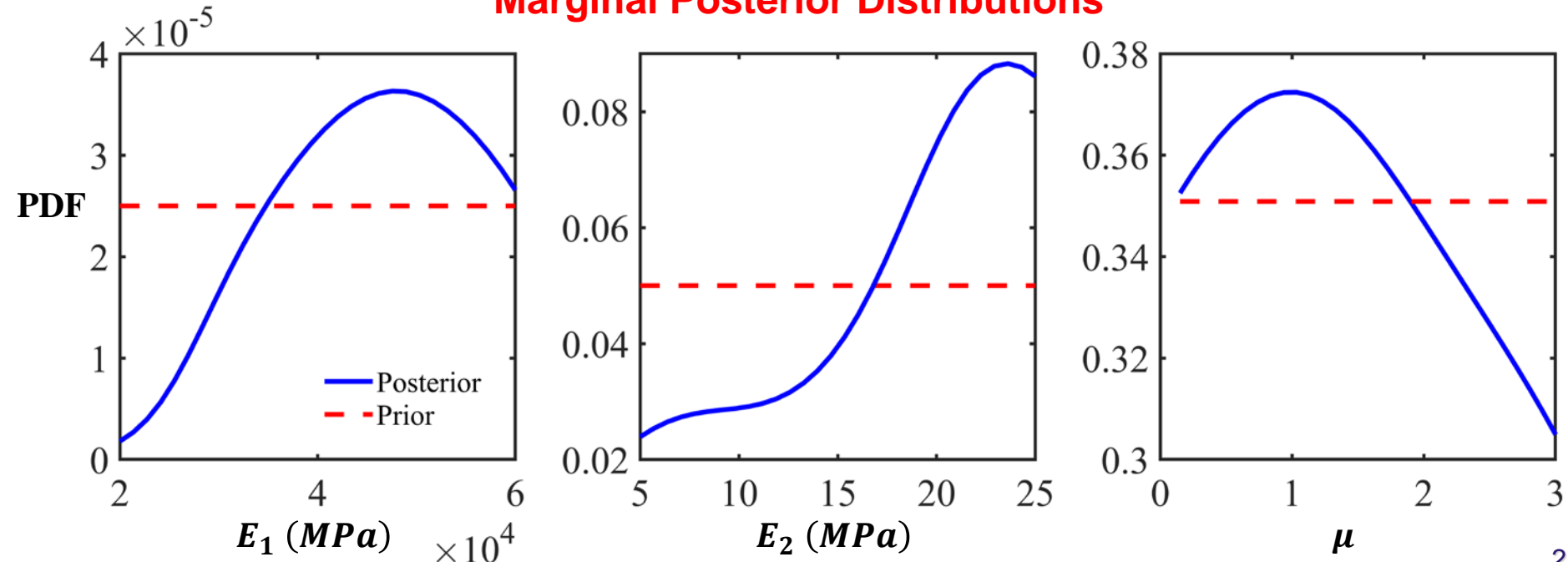
## Input Ranges:

- $x$ :  $-0.02 \leq \varepsilon'_{11}, \varepsilon'_{22} \leq 0.02$   $0 \leq \gamma'_{12} \leq 1$
- $\theta$ :  $20 \leq E_1 \leq 60 \text{ GPa}$   $5 \leq E_2 \leq 25 \text{ MPa}$   $0.15 \leq \mu \leq 3$

## Setup: Uniaxial Tension

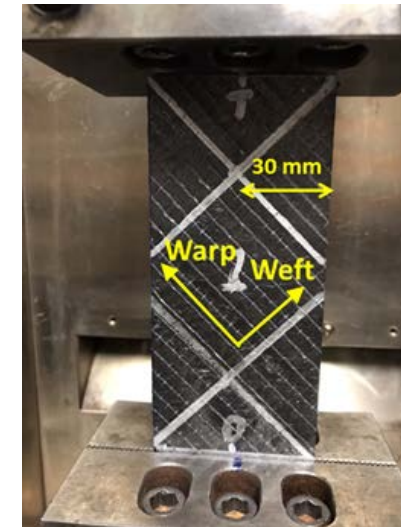
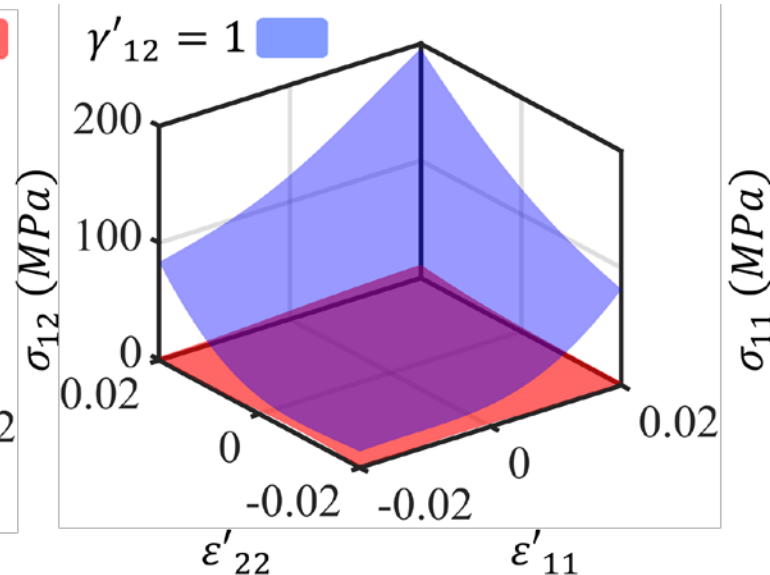
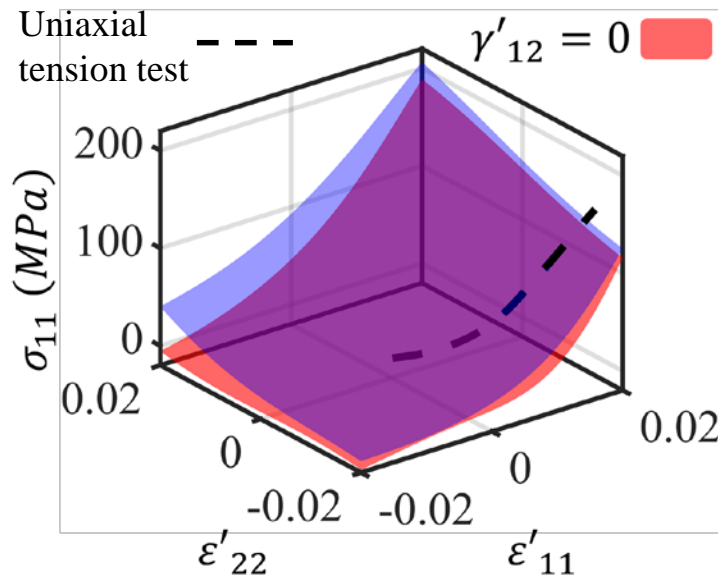
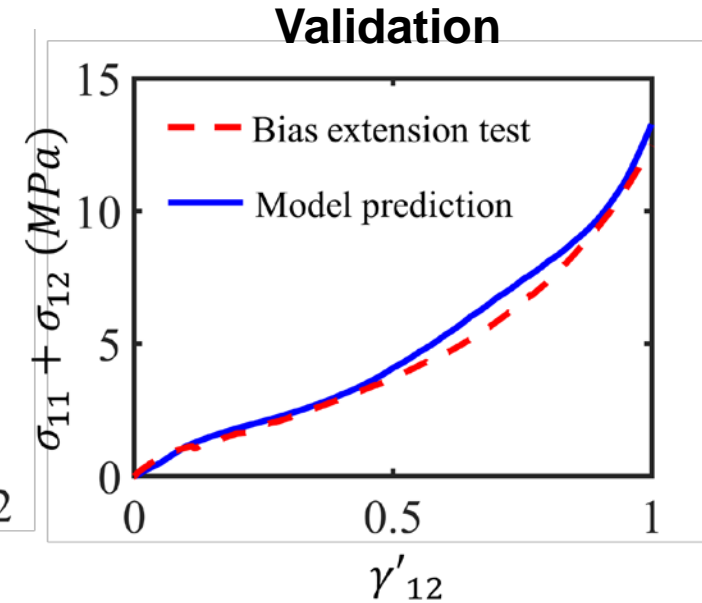
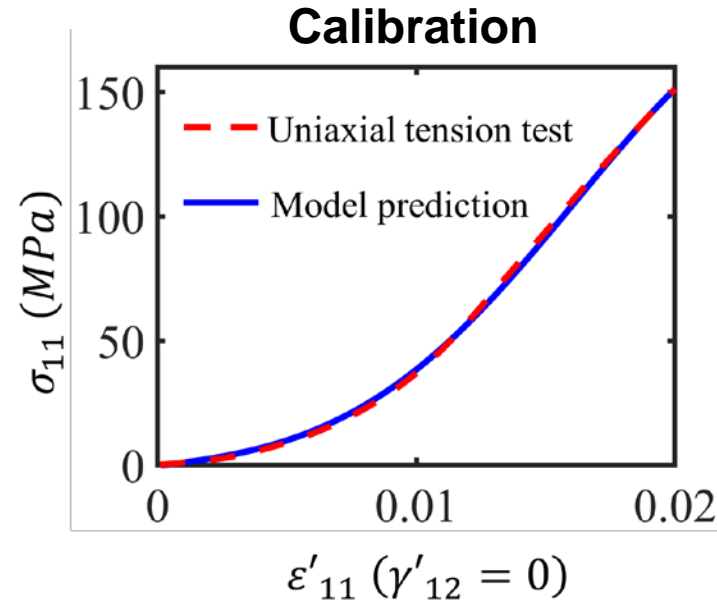


## Marginal Posterior Distributions



# Posterior of Stress Predictions

- **Calibration** is done via the uniaxial tension test.
  - **Validation** is done via the bias extension test.
- ↓
- Posterior of stresses are readily available at any strain state.

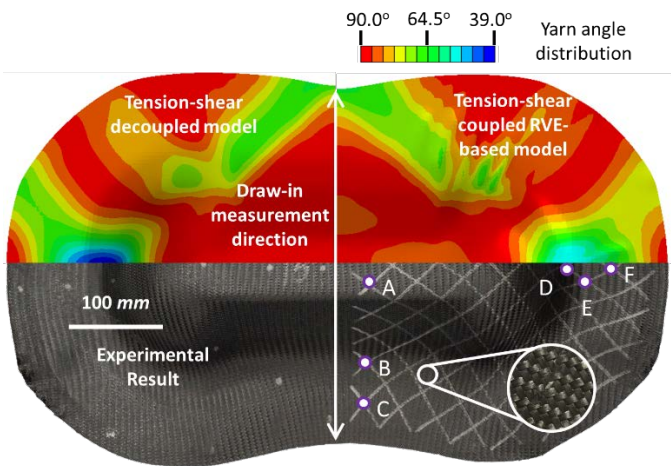
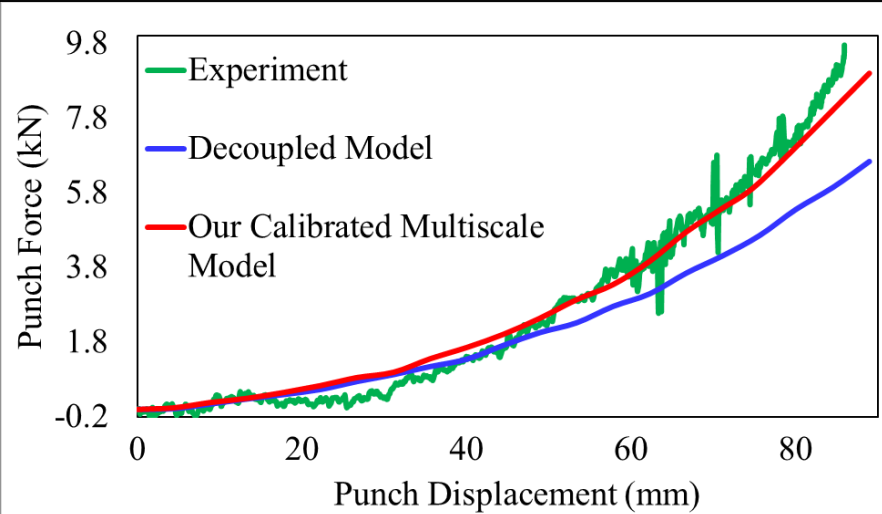
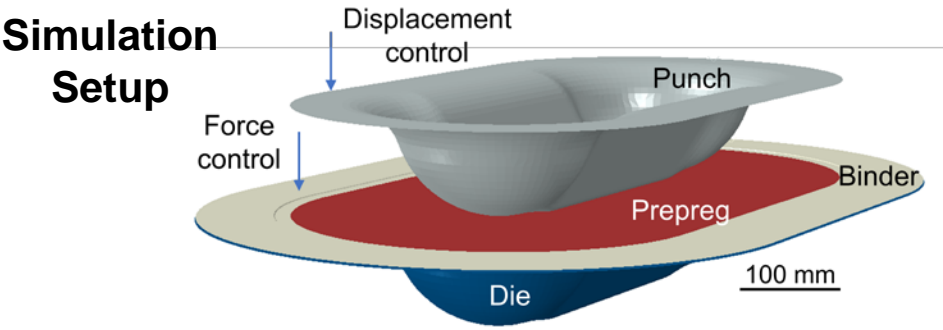


**Setup:**  
Bias Extension



# Final Validation: Macroscale Simulation

- The calibrated and validated emulator is used as the **constitutive law** in the macroscale simulations.
- Our predictions of **punch force** and **yarn angle** are compared against experiments.



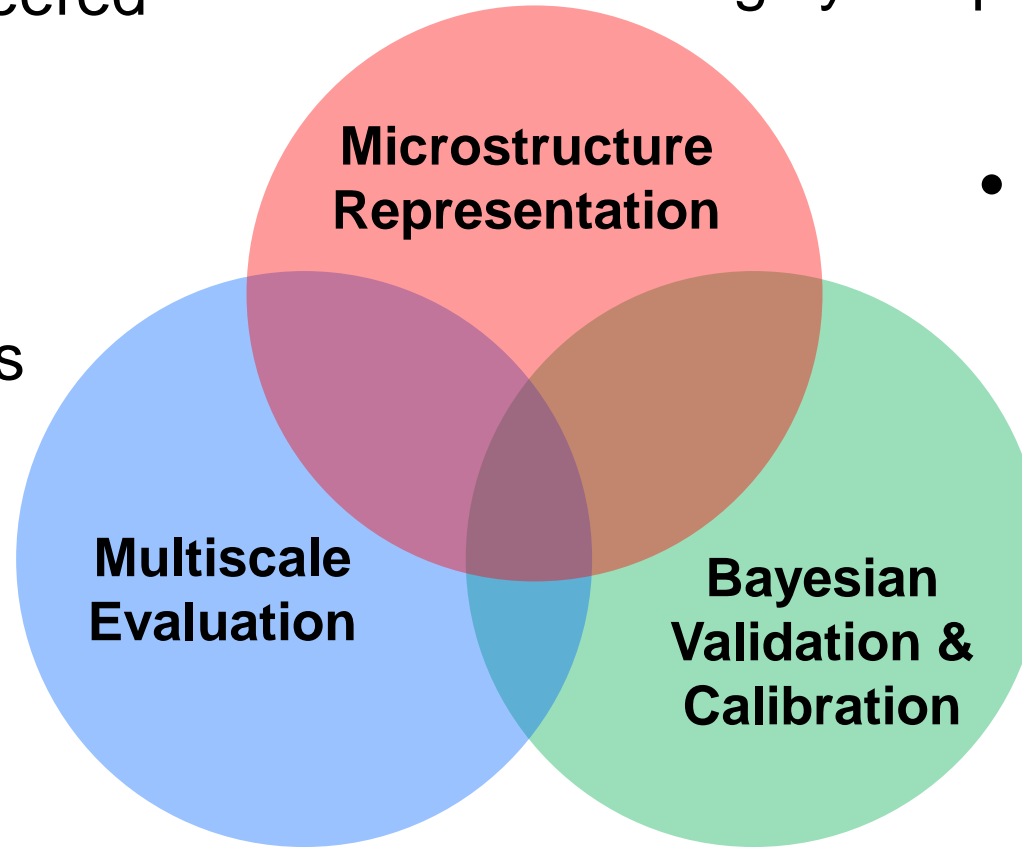
Yarn angle comparison

Comparison	A	B	C	D	E	F
Multiscale model	86°	88°	73°	54°	57°	67°
Decoupled model	89°	89°	71°	40°	45°	65°
Experiment	80°	88°	71°	49°	56°	66°

# Closure



- Material systems are complex engineered
- Design and manufacturability are highly coupled in materials design.
- Stochasticity plays a critical role in materials behavior prediction
- Big data and lack of data co-exist in materials informatics.
- Linear & nonlinear dimensionality reduction can provide significant speed-ups.
- Various sources of spatiotemporally varying uncertainty sources should be considered in multiscale materials.



# Model UQ in Materials – Challenges (SAMSI NUMS Working Group)



## ➤ **UQ of Microstructures**

- How do we properly characterize location dependent and scale-coupled heterogeneous material micro-/meso-/nano-structure?
- When is (microstructural) uncertainty important to consider in multiscale systems?
- Dimension reduction and active subspace for vector valued, time-dependent, and space-dependent QoI
- UQ when inferring 3D microstructures with 2D images
- Physics-aware machine learning of processing-structure relations

## ➤ **Emulators in Multiscale Modeling**

- Time-dependent and path dependent surrogates
- Surrogates that maintain conservation properties
- Dimension reduction and active subspace of surrogate inputs and outputs
- Data fusion from multi-fidelity simulations

## ➤ **Multiscale Model Calibration and UQ**

- Spatially varying calibration parameters in the presence of model bias
- Form of discrepancy function
- Can “calibrated” material parameters be extrapolative ?
- How to pass model UQ from lower scale to higher scale?
- Strategies for improving model “identifiability”
- Design of multi-scale data collection
- Concurrent design of experiments and computer simulations

# Acknowledgment

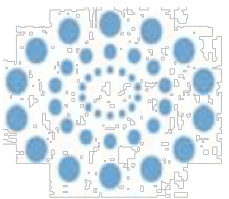


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# Related Publications



Bostanabad, R., Zhang, Y., Li, X., Kearney, T., Brinson, L. C., Apley, D., Wing K., and Chen, W., [“Computational Microstructure Characterization and Reconstruction: Review of the State-of-the-art Techniques”](#), Progress in Materials Science, 95, June 2018.

Bostanabad, R., Liang, B., Gao, J., Liu, W-K., Cao, J., Zeng, D., Su, X., Xu, H., Li, Y., and Chen, W. (2018). [“Uncertainty Quantification in Multiscale Simulation of Woven Fiber Composites”](#). Computational Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering , 338(8), 2018.

Chen, Z., Huang, T., Shao, Y., Li, Yang, Xu, H., Avery, K., Zeng, D., Chen, W., and X. Su, [“Multiscale Finite Element Modeling of Sheet Molding Compound \(SMC\) Composite Structure based on Stochastic Mesostructure Reconstruction”](#), Composite Structures, 188, 25–38, 2018.

Zhang, W., Bostanabad, R., Liang, B., Su, X., Zeng, D., Bessa, M., Wang, Y., Chen, W., and Cao, J., “A Numerical Bayesian-Calibrated Characterization Method for Multiscale Prepreg Preforming Simulations with Tension-Shear Coupling”, Composite Science and Technology, in press.

Bessaa, M.A., Bostanabad, R., Liu, Z., Apley, D.W., Brinson, C., Chen, W., and Liu, W-K, [“A framework for data-driven analysis of materials under uncertainty: Countering the curse of dimensionality”](#), Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering, 320, 633-667, 2017.