

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM

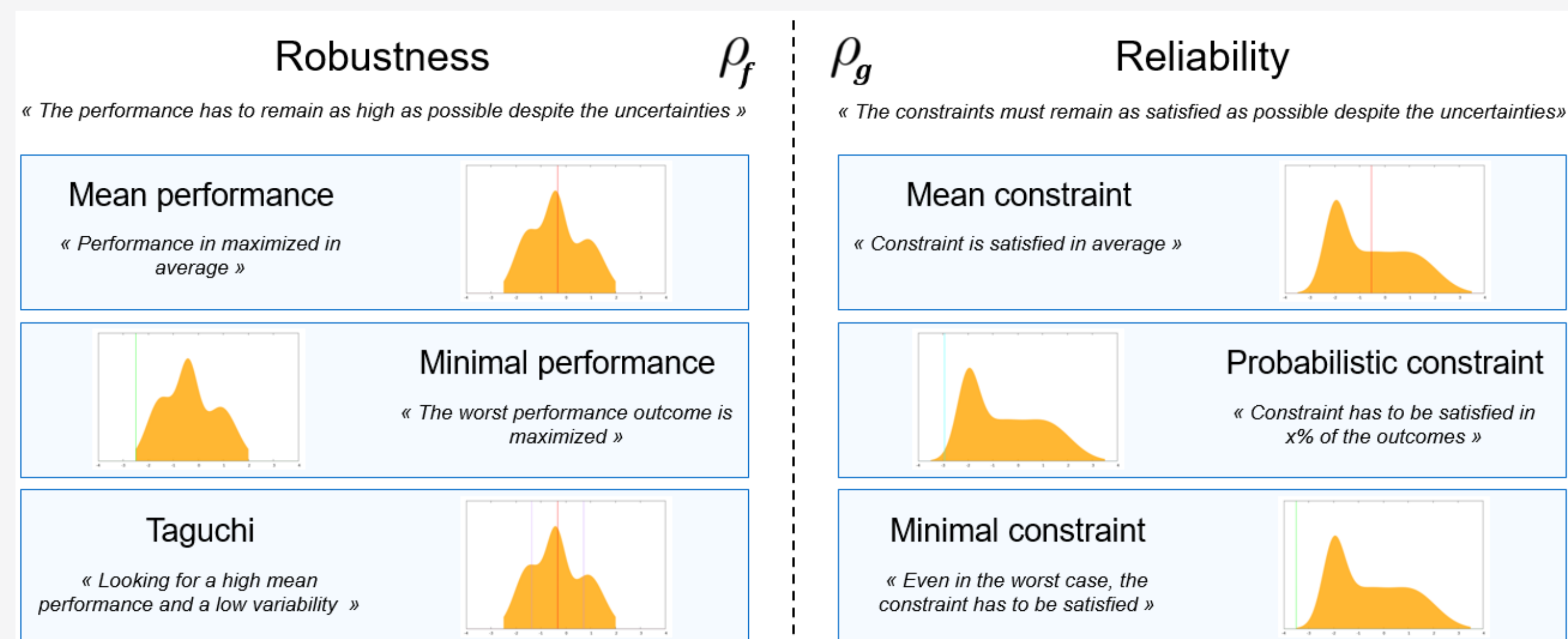
- Find a robust or reliable optimum by replacing the objective and constraint functions with robustness and reliability measures.

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{minimize/maximize: } \rho_f(\mathbf{x}) \\ &\text{subject to: } \rho_g(\mathbf{x}) \geq \mathbf{0} \\ &\text{by changing: } \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X} \end{aligned}$$

- Many choices for ρ_f measures (same for ρ_g):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Expectation } \rho_f(\mathbf{x}) &= \mathbb{E}_\xi[f(\mathbf{x}, \xi)] \\ \text{Variance } \rho_f(\mathbf{x}) &= \text{Var}_\xi[f(\mathbf{x}, \xi)] \\ \text{Min/Max } \rho_f(\mathbf{x}) &= \min_\xi[f(\mathbf{x}, \xi)] \text{ or } \max_\xi[f(\mathbf{x}, \xi)] \\ \text{Quantile } \rho_f(\mathbf{x}) &= q_\xi^p[f(\mathbf{x}, \xi)], p \in [0, 1] \end{aligned}$$

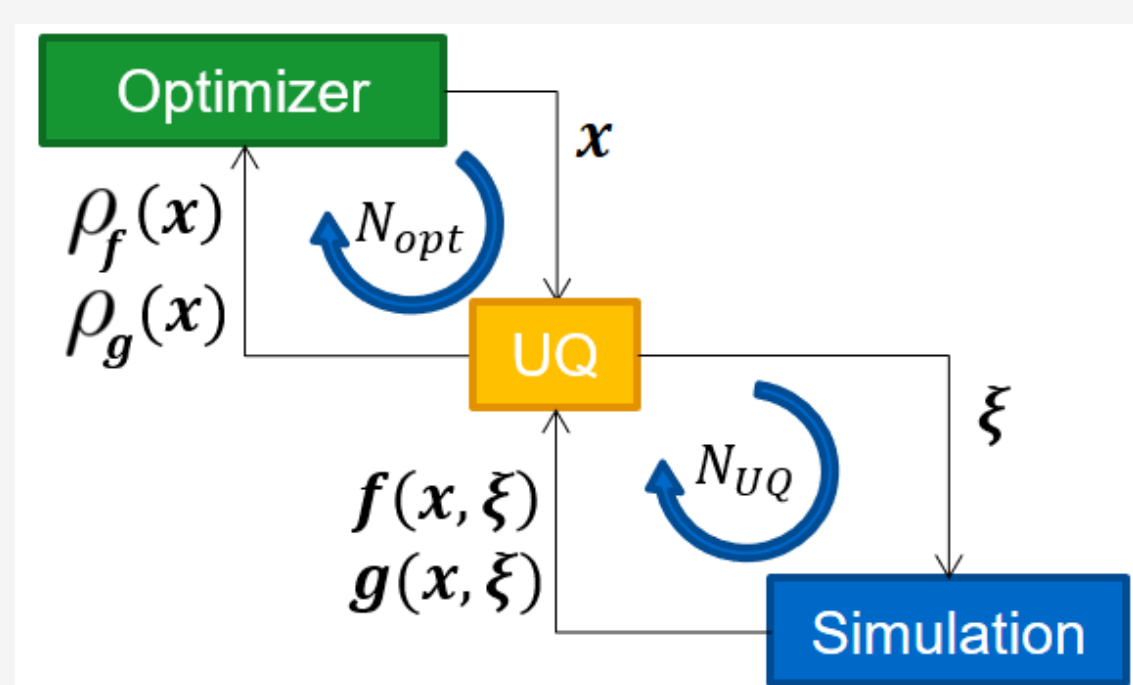
which allows several paradigms:



Main issues: Curse of dimensionality, limited computational budget for measure computations

CLASSICAL METHODS

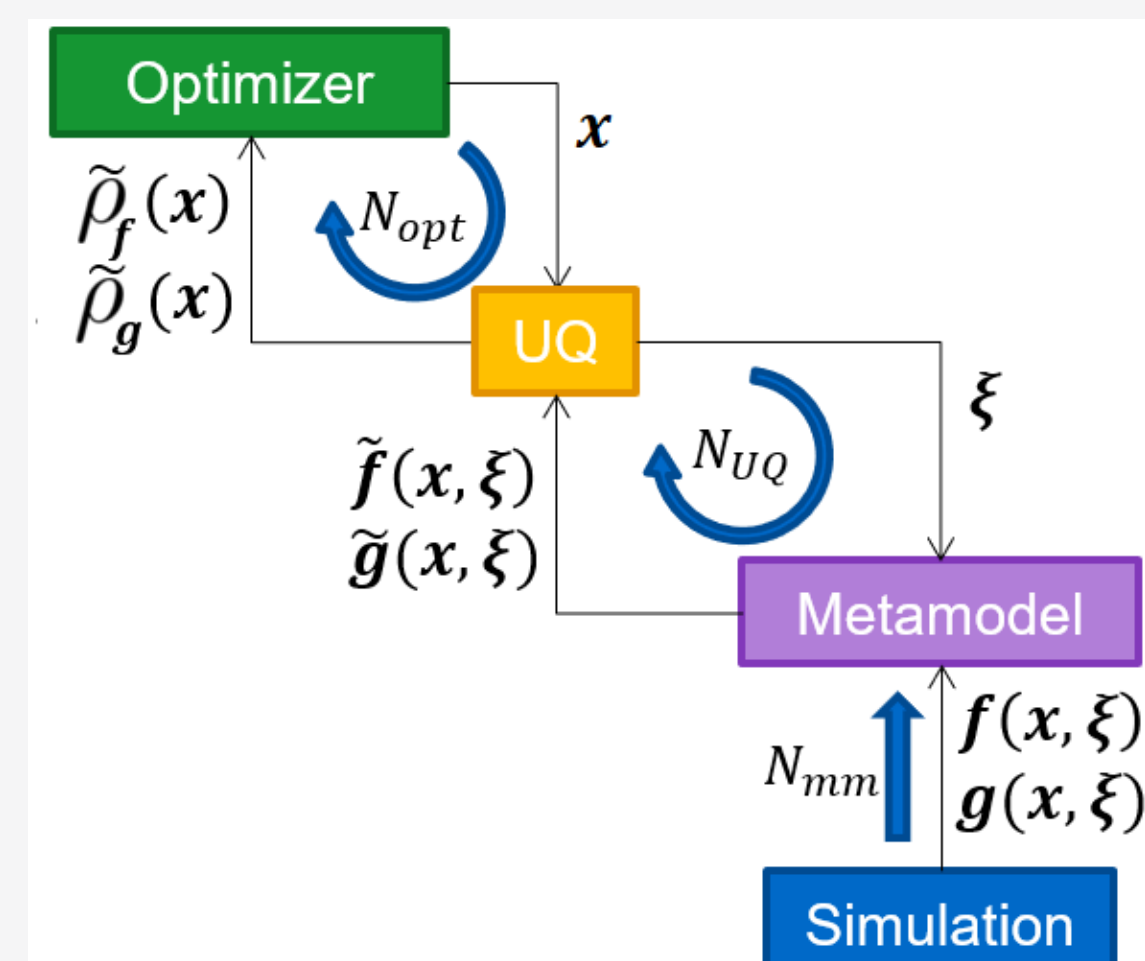
Double loop / Nested loop



At each optimization iteration, a full uncertainty quantification is performed and the measures are calculated for the current design \mathbf{x} .

Issues: High cost, no memory

A Priori MetaModel

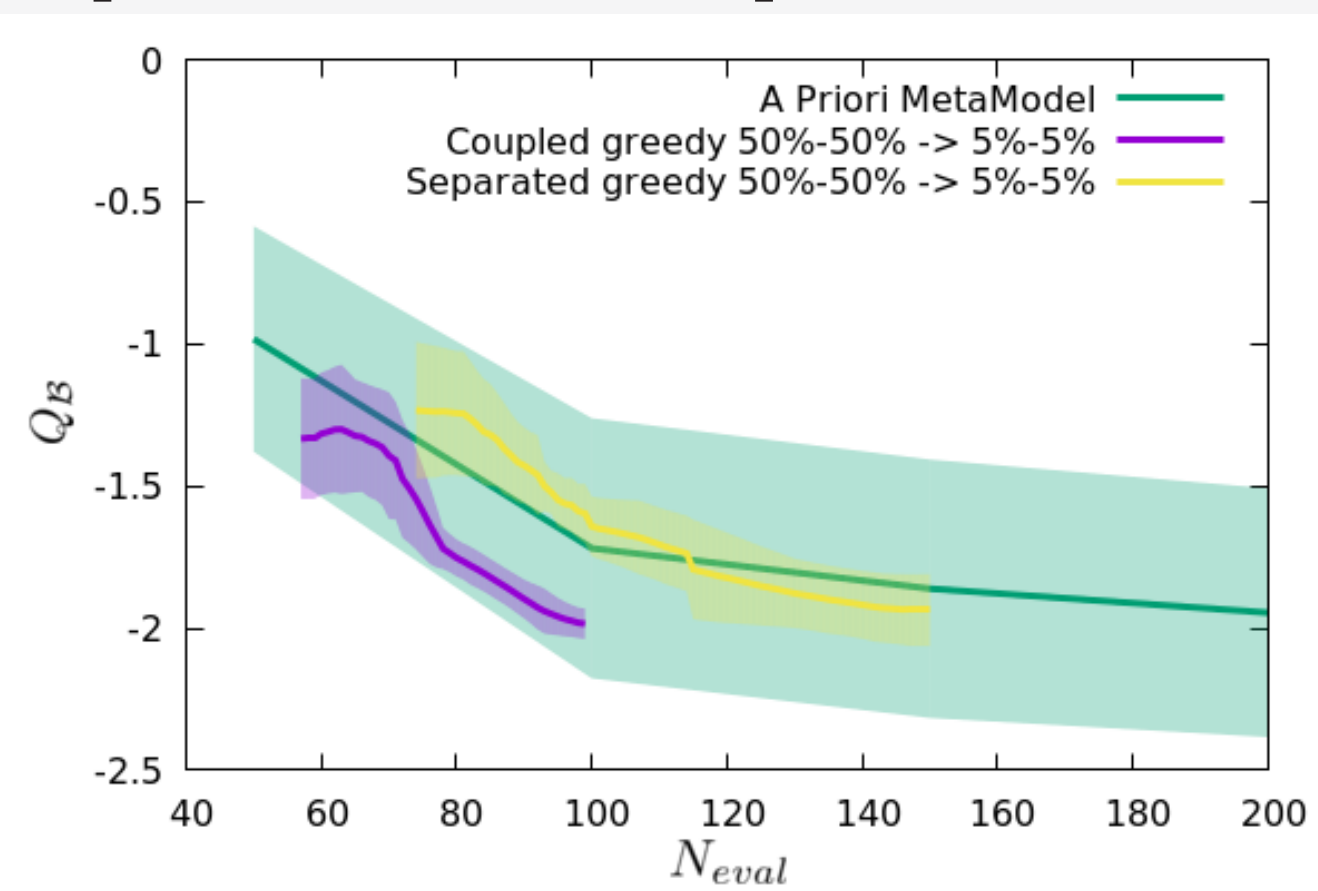


The Double loop is performed on a meta-model (negligible evaluation cost) built in the coupled space (\mathbf{x}, ξ) over a chosen design of experiments.

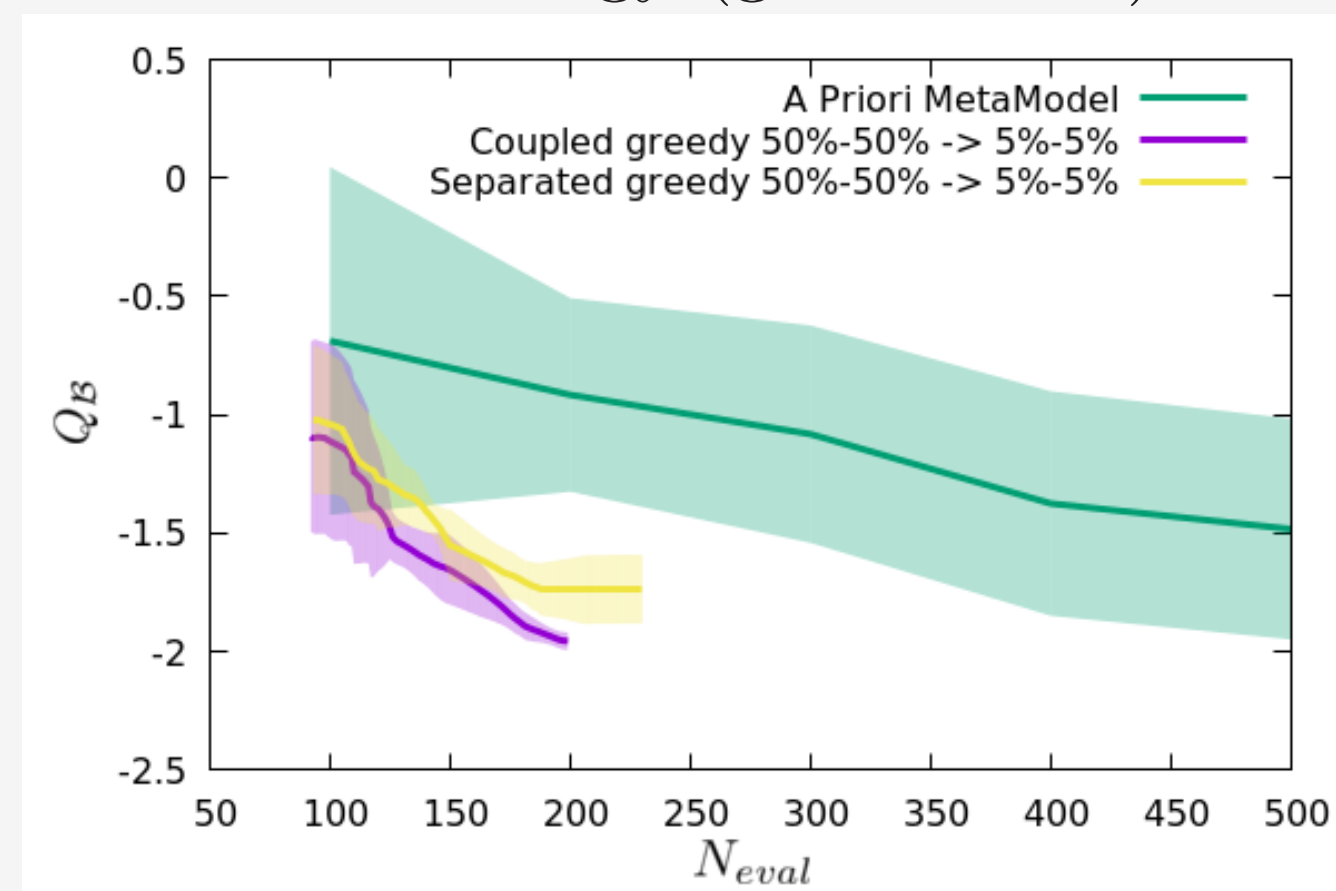
Issues: Choice of N_{mm} , no adaptivity

CONVERGENCE ANALYSIS

- SABBA is performed with coupled-space (purple curve) and separated-space (yellow curves) models. The problem is a bi-objective **mean/variance minimization**.
- Ten runs of each approach give mean convergence and associated variability. Worst runs are printed on the right to assess the robustness of the framework \implies
- The log-scaled probabilistic modified Hausdorff distance to the optimum is plotted.
- Improvement with respect to an A Priori MetaModel strategy (green curve).



with high-quality metamodel



with low-quality metamodel

PERSPECTIVES

- Complete the analysis by considering additional problems/measures.
- Apply the framework to several engineering-based optimization problems.
- Extension to bayesian optimization under uncertainty.

REFERENCES

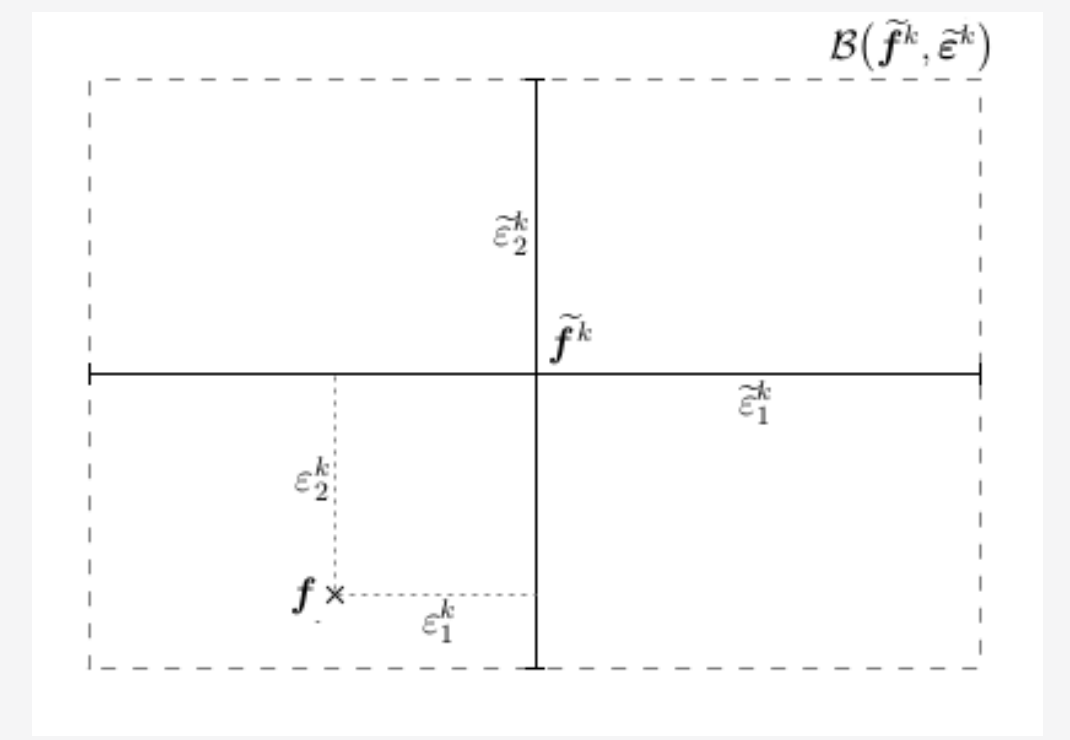
M. Rivier, P.M. Congedo. Surrogate-Assisted Bounding-Box Approach for Optimization Problems with Approximated Objectives. [Research Report] RR-9155, Inria. 2018, pp.1-35.

F. Fusi, P.M. Congedo, An adaptive strategy on the error of the objective functions for uncertainty-based derivative-free optimization, *Journal of Computational Physics* 309 (2016) 241-266

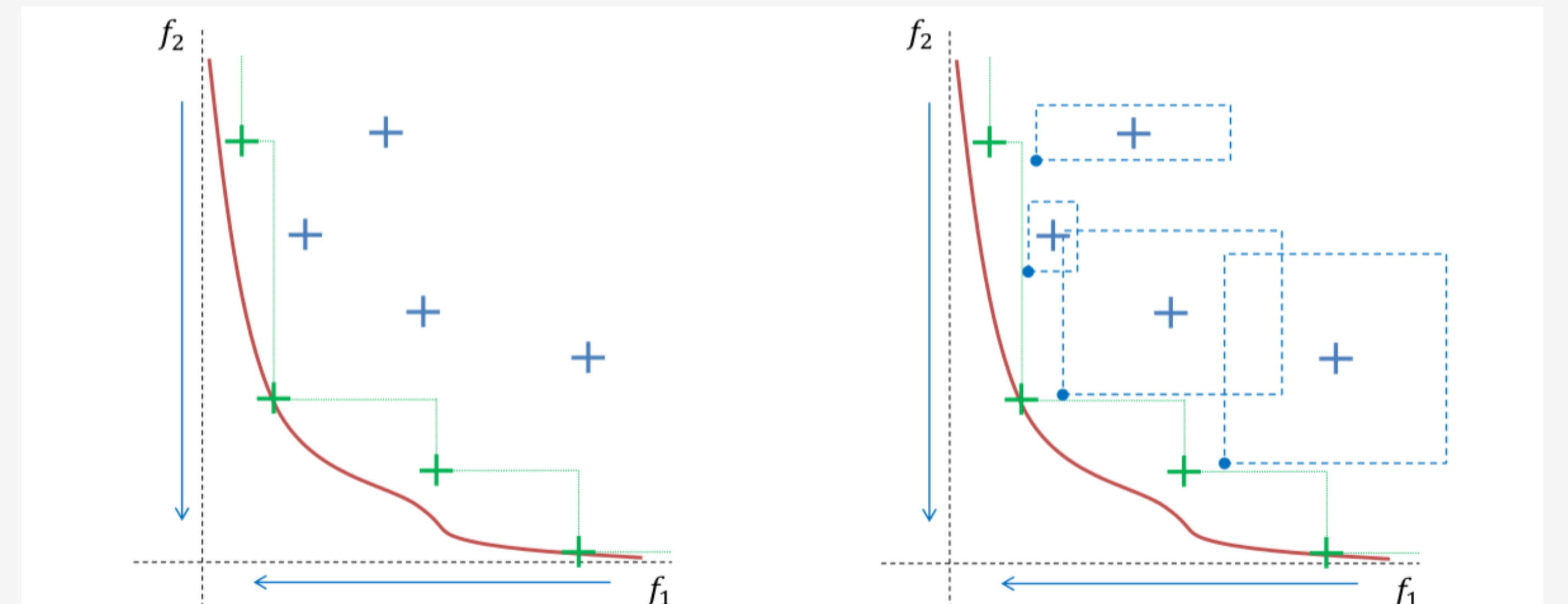
SABBA FRAMEWORK

1- Bounding-Box approach

- Box-approximation of the statistical measures, containing the real value.



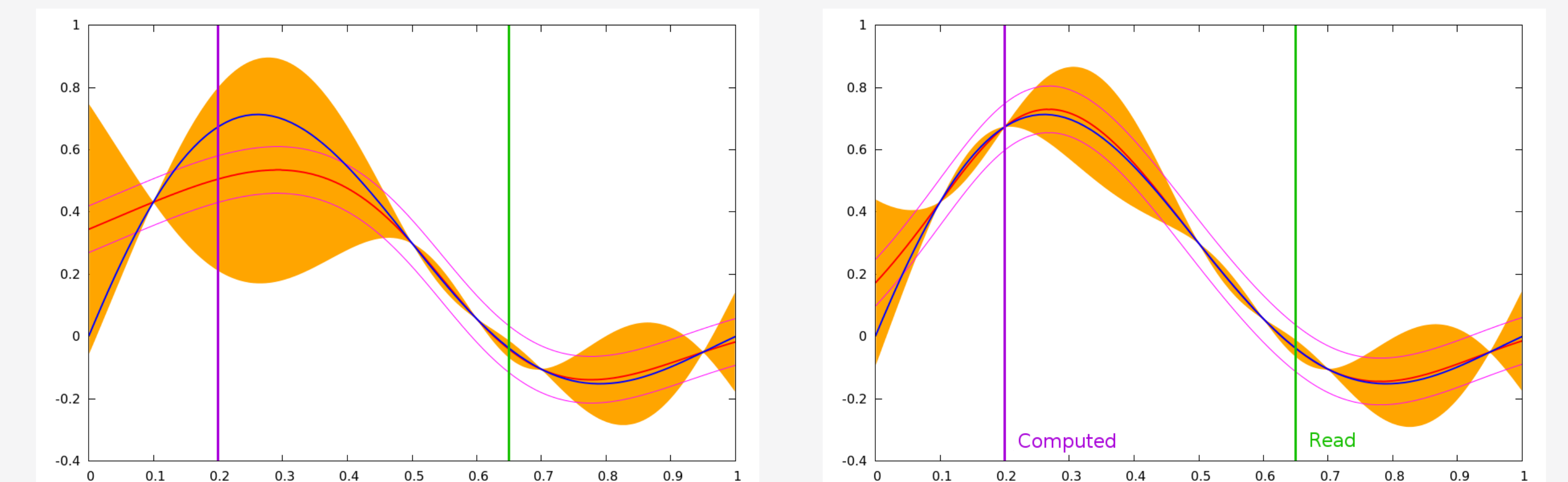
- Uncertainty Quantification is performed accurately only on promising designs, creating an adaptive UQ multi-fidelity.



\rightarrow Cost-reduction for the computations on non-optimal designs, at the beginning of the optimization

2- Surrogate-Assisting strategy

- Metamodels are built on the statistical measures and updated at each evaluation to bypass the UQ process when convergence is reached.

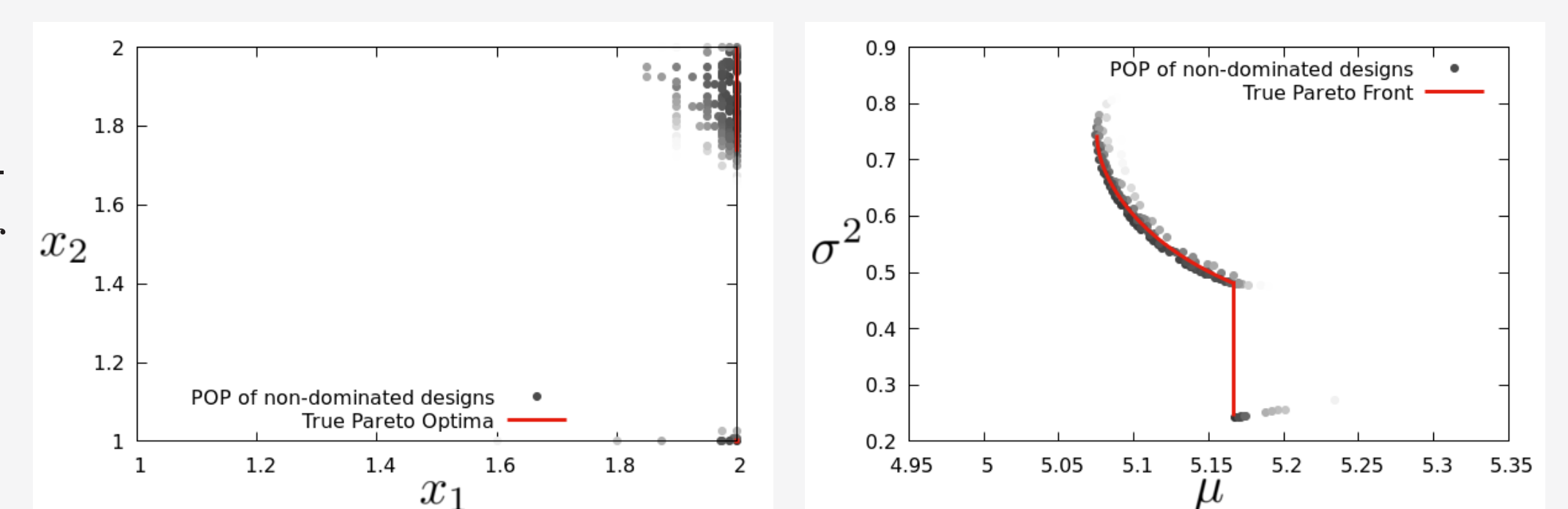


\rightarrow Cost-reduction of the densification of the Pareto front, at the end of the optimization

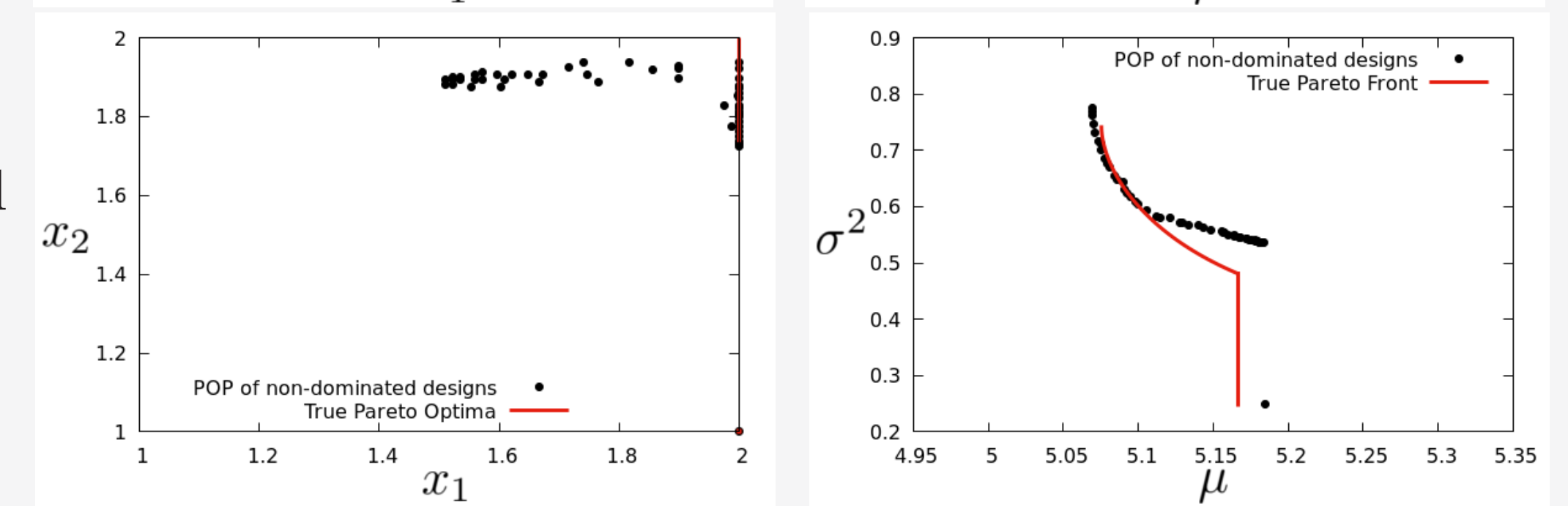
RESULTS (WORST FROM CONVERGENCE ANALYSIS)

High-quality metamodel

- SABBA with coupled-space metamodel for statistics computation. **95 evaluations**

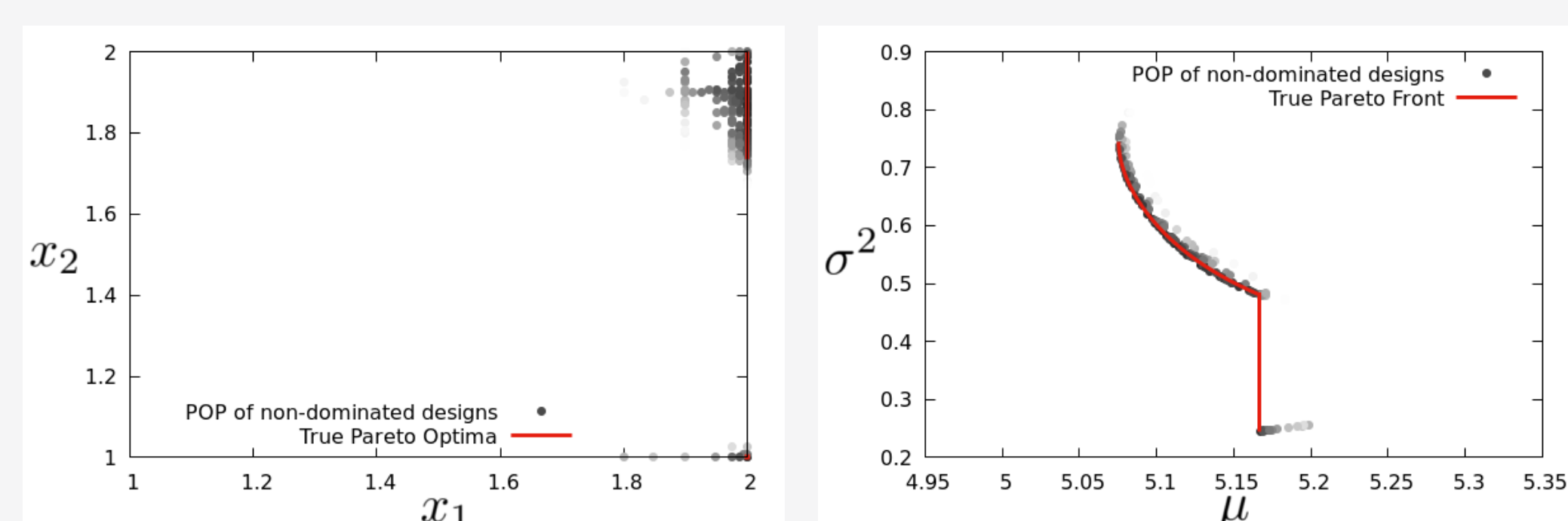


- A Priori MetaModel strategy. **100 evaluations**



Low-quality metamodel

- SABBA with coupled space metamodel for statistics computation. **196 evaluations**



- A Priori MetaModel strategy. **200 evaluations**

