




Regional Summit  
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# Simulation Supported Decision Making

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Decision Incite



A large, powerful explosion is occurring in the middle of a dark blue ocean. A massive plume of white and grey smoke and water is being ejected upwards and outwards from the point of impact. In the foreground, a grey military-style ship with the number '41' on its bow is moving towards the right. The ship has various antennas and equipment on its deck. The overall scene suggests a high-stakes military or industrial operation.

**Decisions Result in Actions**





**BEWARE OF OUTLIERS –  
THEY ARE NOT  
'JUST ANOMALIES'**

**Bad Decisions Result  
when all possibilities  
are not taken into account**

# Good Decisions

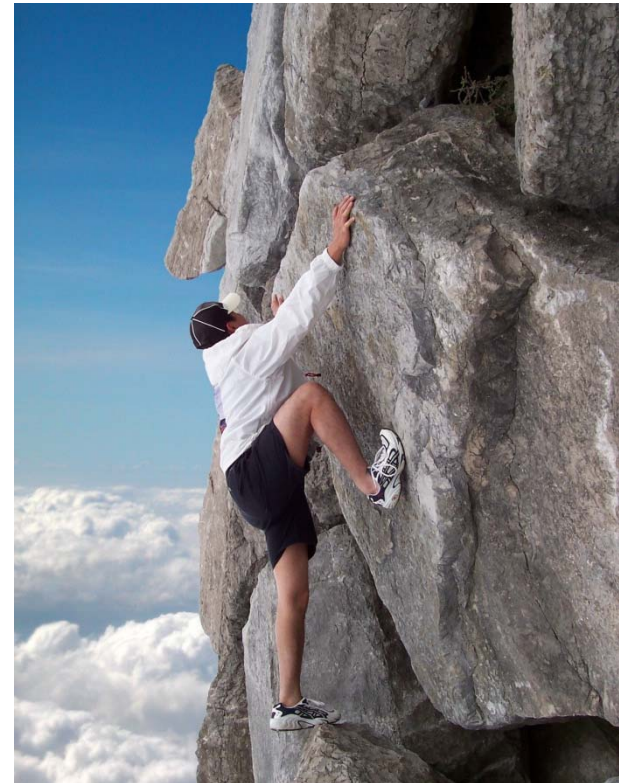
- 
- Based On Understanding:
- All possible results
  - **BEFORE** taking action





# Understanding from Knowledge

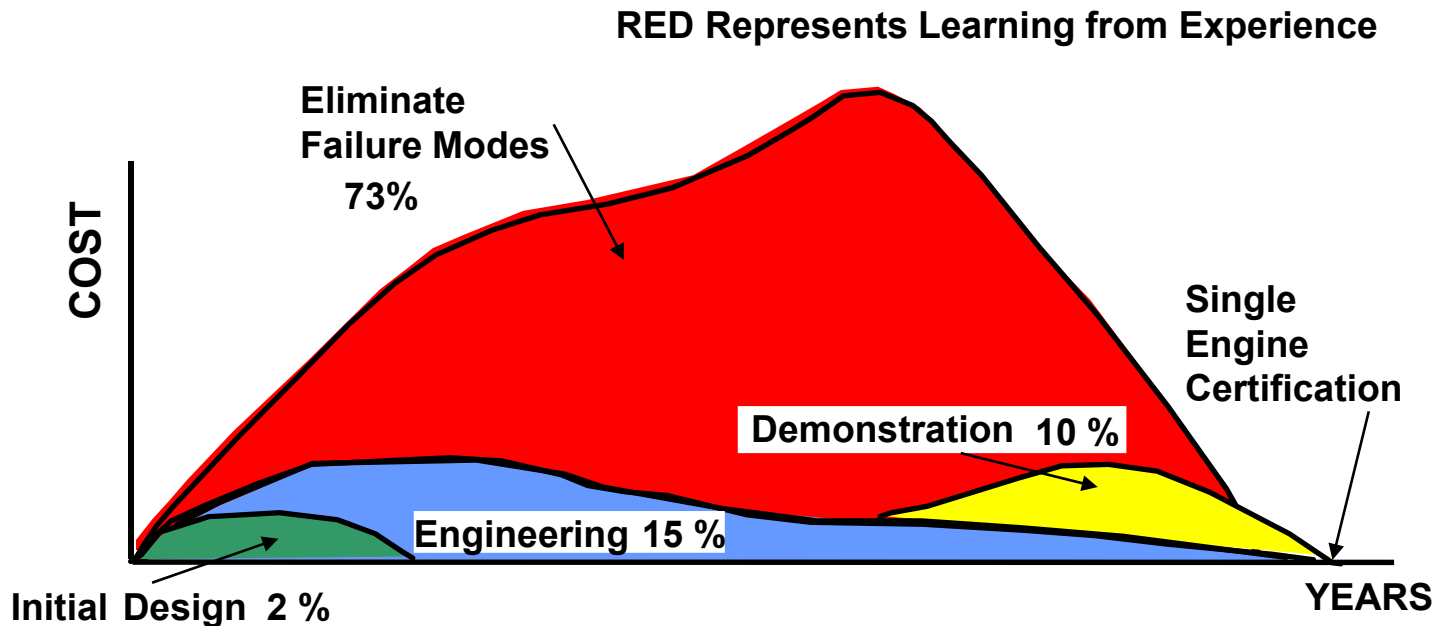
**Knowledge is based on  
Education & Experience**



# Experience

- **Takes Time and Money**

- Von Braun had hundreds of V2 failures before the Saturn V



- Graph for Saturn V rocket engines: \$2.2 Billion, 9 years

# Simulation Accelerates Experience

- Understand How a Product Functions
- Identify:
  - Major factors driving functionality.
  - Combinations of factors that lead to problems (outliers).
- **This Ability Exists Today!**
  - Due to advances in compute capability

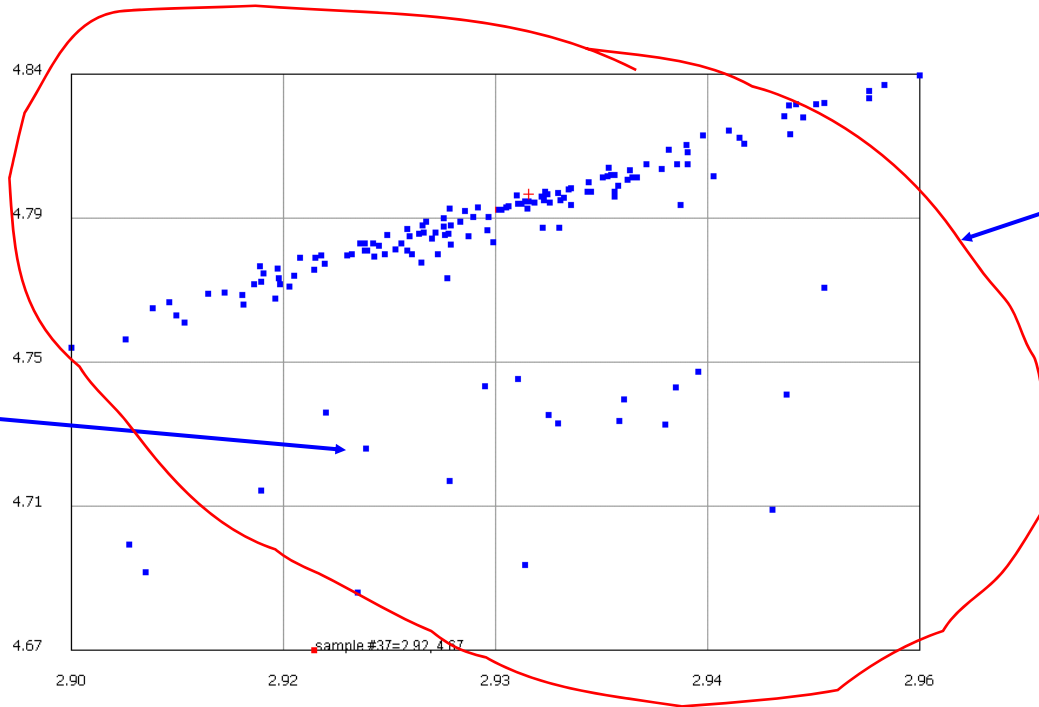




# Analysis vs. Simulation

## One run vs. Many runs

Single  
computer  
run =  
Analysis



Multiple  
computer  
runs =  
Simulation

Understanding the physics = Understanding the topology  
and structure of the data cloud.



# It is NOT Simulation without Variation

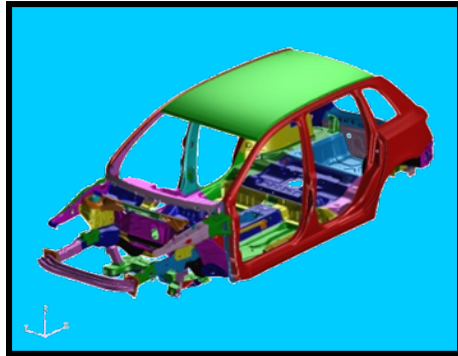
- **Material Variation Examples**

<b>MATERIAL</b>	<b>CHARACTERISTIC</b>	<b>VARIATION</b>
<b>Metallic</b>	<b>Rupture</b>	<b>8-15%</b>
	<b>Buckling</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Carbon Fiber</b> <b>Screw, Rivet, Welding</b> <b>Bonding</b>	<b>Rupture</b>	<b>10-17%</b>
	<b>Rupture</b>	<b>8%</b>
	<b>Adhesive strength</b>	<b>12-16%</b>
<b>Honeycomb</b>	<b>Metal/metal</b>	<b>8-13%</b>
	<b>Tension</b>	<b>16%</b>
	<b>Shear, compression</b>	<b>10%</b>
	<b>Face wrinkling</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>Inserts</b> <b>Thermal protection (AQ60)</b>	<b>Axial loading</b>	<b>12%</b>
	<b>In-plane tension</b>	<b>12-24%</b>

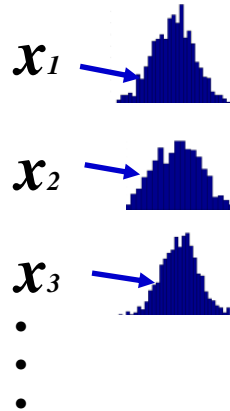
- **Similar Variation with Geometry**
- **More Variation with Forces**

**It's the Way the World Is**

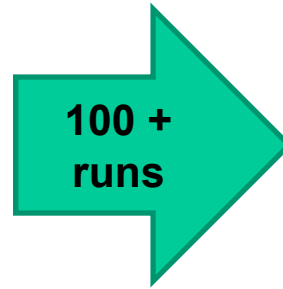
# Simulation from an Analysis Model



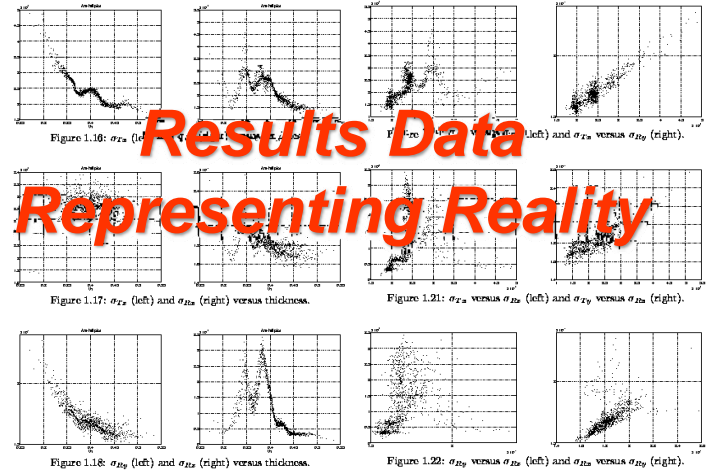
1.



2.



3.



**Results Data  
Representing Reality**

4.

## PROCESS STEPS

1. Start with a product or process computer analysis model
2. Replace all discrete inputs with ranges and distributions
3. Run model  $\approx 100 +$  times randomly changing all variables
4. Result is a Multi-dimensional data cloud that represents reality

# Simulation Results to Information

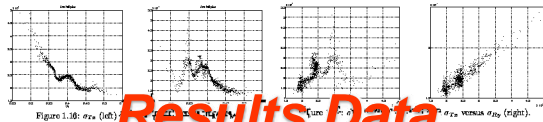


Figure 1.16:  $\sigma_x$  (left) and  $\sigma_y$  (right) versus  $\sigma_{20}$ .

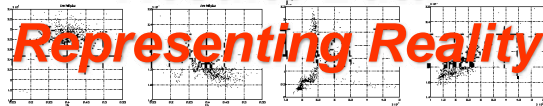


Figure 1.17:  $\sigma_x$  (left) and  $\sigma_{20}$  (right) versus thickness.

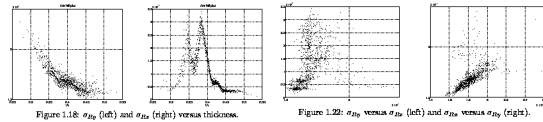
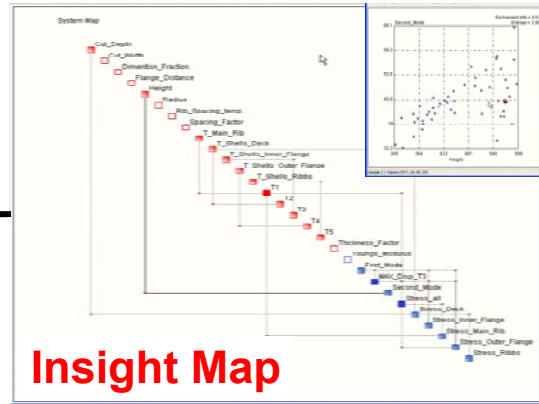
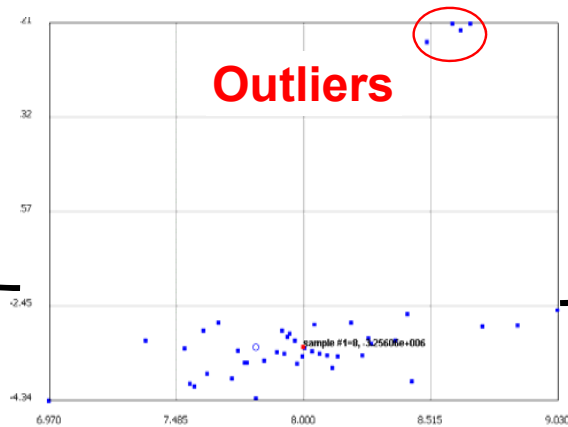


Figure 1.18:  $\sigma_y$  (left) and  $\sigma_{20}$  (right) versus thickness.

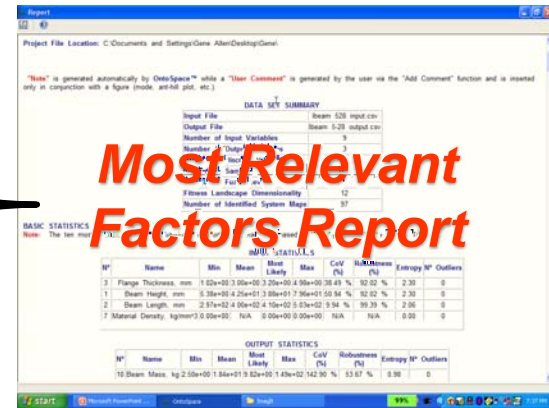
**Results Data  
Representing Reality**



**Insight Map**



**Outliers**



**Most Relevant  
Factors Report**



# Simulation Input to Knowledge

Can compliment education and experience  
Can be validated by all members of a team



**A good team will beat a superstar**



# We **NEED** Simulation

## To complement Education and Experience



## To Meet our Challenges

