

Bayesian Subset Simulation

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Joint work with J.L. Beck (Caltech)

April 4, 2012

Outline

- 1 Reliability Problem
- 2 Original Subset Simulation method
- 3 Bayesian Subset Simulation
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Reliability Problem

Reliability Problem: To estimate the **probability of failure** p_F

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Notation:

- $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$ represents the **uncertain excitation** of a system
 - ▶ θ is a random vector with joint PDF $\pi(\theta)$
- $F \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ is a **failure domain** (unacceptable system performance)

$$F = \{\theta : g(\theta) \geq b^*\}$$

- $g(\theta)$ is a **performance function** (loss function)
- b^* is a **critical threshold** for performance
- $I_F(\theta) = 1$ if $\theta \in F$; and $I_F(\theta) = 0$ if $\theta \notin F$

Why is Reliability Problem computationally challenging?

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We need advanced simulation methods

Subset Simulation

S.K. Au and J.L. Beck (2001):

Subset Simulation

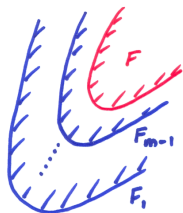
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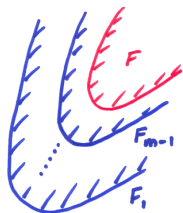
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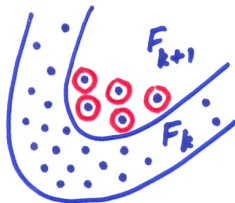
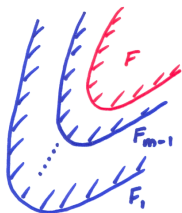
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$$P(F_{k+1}|F_k) \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N I_{F_{k+1}}(\theta_k^{(i)})$$

$$\theta_k^{(i)} \sim \pi(\theta|F_k) = \frac{\pi(\theta)I_{F_k}(\theta)}{P(F_k)}$$



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using new data $\mathcal{D}_{k-1} = \{\theta_{k-1}^{(1)}, \dots, \theta_{k-1}^{(N)} \sim \pi(\cdot | F_{k-1})\}$
- 3 Obtain the **posterior PDF** $f(p_F | \cup_{k=0}^{m-1} \mathcal{D}_k)$ of $p_F = \prod_{k=1}^m p_k$
from $f(p_1 | \mathcal{D}_0), \dots, f(p_m | \mathcal{D}_{m-1})$.

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 \Rightarrow **Bayes' Theorem (1763)**:

$$f(p_k|\mathcal{D}_{k-1}) = \frac{p_k^{n_k} (1 - p_k)^{N - n_k}}{B(n_k + 1, N - n_k + 1)}$$

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- ▶ In fact, $\theta_{k-1}^{(1)}, \dots, \theta_{k-1}^{(N)}$ are **MCMC** samples (for $k \geq 2$)
 $\Rightarrow \theta_{k-1}^{(1)}, \dots, \theta_{k-1}^{(N)} \sim \pi(\cdot|F_{k-1})$, however, they are not independent

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Posterior PDF for p_F

Last step: To find the PDF of $p_F = \prod_{k=1}^m p_k$, given the PDFs of all factors

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Theorem (Da-Yin Fan, 1991)

Let X_1, \dots, X_m be beta variables, $X_k \sim \mathcal{Be}(a_k, b_k)$, and $Y = X_1 X_2 \dots X_m$. Then Y is approximately distributed as $\tilde{Y} \sim \mathcal{Be}(a, b)$, where

$$a = \mu_1 \frac{\mu_1 - \mu_2}{\mu_2 - \mu_1^2}, \quad b = (1 - \mu_1) \frac{\mu_1 - \mu_2}{\mu_2 - \mu_1^2},$$

$$\mu_1 = \prod_{k=1}^m \frac{a_k}{a_k + b_k}, \quad \mu_2 = \prod_{k=1}^m \frac{a_k(a_k + 1)}{(a_k + b_k)(a_k + b_k + 1)}.$$

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Nice property of this approximation: $\mathbb{E}[\tilde{Y}] = \mathbb{E}[Y]$, $\mathbb{E}[\tilde{Y}^2] = \mathbb{E}[Y^2]$

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- Why is Bayesian Subset Simulation useful?

- ▶ CV of $f(p_F)$ can be considered as a **measure of uncertainty** in the value of p_F
- ▶ The PDF $f(p_F)$ can be fully used for **life-cost analyses**, **decision making**, etc.

$$\mathbb{E}[\text{Loss}(p_F)] = \int \text{Loss}(p_F) f(p_F) dp_F$$

Elasto-Plastic Structure Subjected to Ground Motion

S.K. Au (Computers & Structures, 2005):

- 2D moment-resisting steel frame
- Synthetic ground motion $a = a(Z)$
 - ▶ $Z = (Z_1, \dots, Z_d)^{i.i.d} \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$
 - ▶ $\frac{Z}{\sigma} \xrightarrow{\text{Filter}} \frac{a(Z)}{\sigma}$
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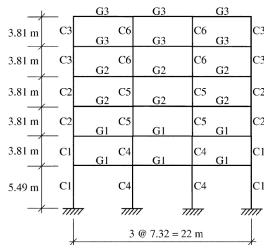
- Failure domain:

$$F = \{Z \in \mathbb{R}^d : \delta_{\max}(Z) > b\}$$

$$\delta_{\max} = \max_{i=1, \dots, 6} \delta_i$$

δ_i is the maximum absolute interstory drift ratio of the i^{th} story within the duration of study, 30 s

$$b = 0.5\% \Rightarrow p_F \approx 8.9 \times 10^{-3}$$



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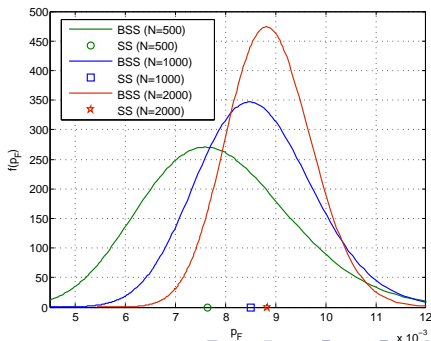
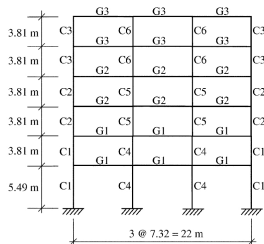
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- Instead of a point estimate \hat{p}_F , BSS produces an approximation of the **posterior PDF** $f(p_F)$ of the failure probability.

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$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}_f[p_F] = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \hat{p}_F = p_F$$

- CV of $f(p_F)$ can be considered as a **measure of uncertainty** in the value of p_F

Summary

Bayesian Subset Simulation

- BSS is a new **stochastic simulation method** for solving **reliability problems**.
 - ▶ BSS is a **Bayesian analog** of the **Subset Simulation** (Au and Beck, 2001)
- Instead of a point estimate \hat{p}_F , BSS produces an approximation of the **posterior PDF** $f(p_F)$ of the failure probability.
- Relationship between **BSS** and **SS**:

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}_f[p_F] = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \hat{p}_F = p_F$$

- CV of $f(p_F)$ can be considered as a **measure of uncertainty** in the value of p_F
- The PDF $f(p_F)$ can be fully used for **life-cost analyses** and **decision making**.

$$\mathbb{E}[\text{Loss}(p_F)] = \int \text{Loss}(p_F) f(p_F) dp_F$$

Thank you for attention!

