



Data-Driven Mechanics: Constitutive Model-Free Approach

$$\inf_{y \in D} \inf_{z \in E} \|y - z\| = \inf_{z \in E} \inf_{y \in D} \|y - z\|$$

Michael Ortiz – Lecture 6
California Institute of Technology and
Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms Universität Bonn

Centre International des Sciences Mécaniques (CISM)
Udine (Italy), October 10-14, 2022

Data-Driven Computing – Lecture plan

TIME TABLE

TIME	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
	October 10	October 11	October 12	October 13	October 14
09.00 - 09.45	Registration	Schönlieb	Stainier	Doblaré	Doblaré
09.45 - 10.30	Ortiz	Schönlieb	Stainier	Doblaré	Doblaré
11.00 - 11.45	Ortiz	Ortiz	Schönlieb	Stainier	Doblaré
11.45 - 12.30	Ortiz	Ortiz	Schönlieb	Stainier	Ortiz
14.00 - 14.45	Réthoré	Schönlieb	Reese	Stainier	
14.45 - 15.30	Réthoré	Schönlieb	Reese	Reese	
16.00 - 16.45	Réthoré	Réthoré	Stainier (DDCM)	Reese	
16.45 - 17.30	Réthoré (DIC)	Réthoré (DDI)	Poster Session	Reese	
18.00	Welcome aperitif				

Data-Driven Computing – Lecture plan

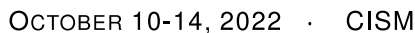


- MD: Physically-informed neural networks in predictive physics
- MO: Fundamentals of (model-free) Data-Driven mechanics
- JR: Data-Driven material identification, experimental methods
- SR: Data structures, solvers, algorithmic strategies, plasticity
- CBS: Imaging, mathematical approaches, hybrid modeling
- LS: Extensions to finite elasticity, multiscale analysis, design

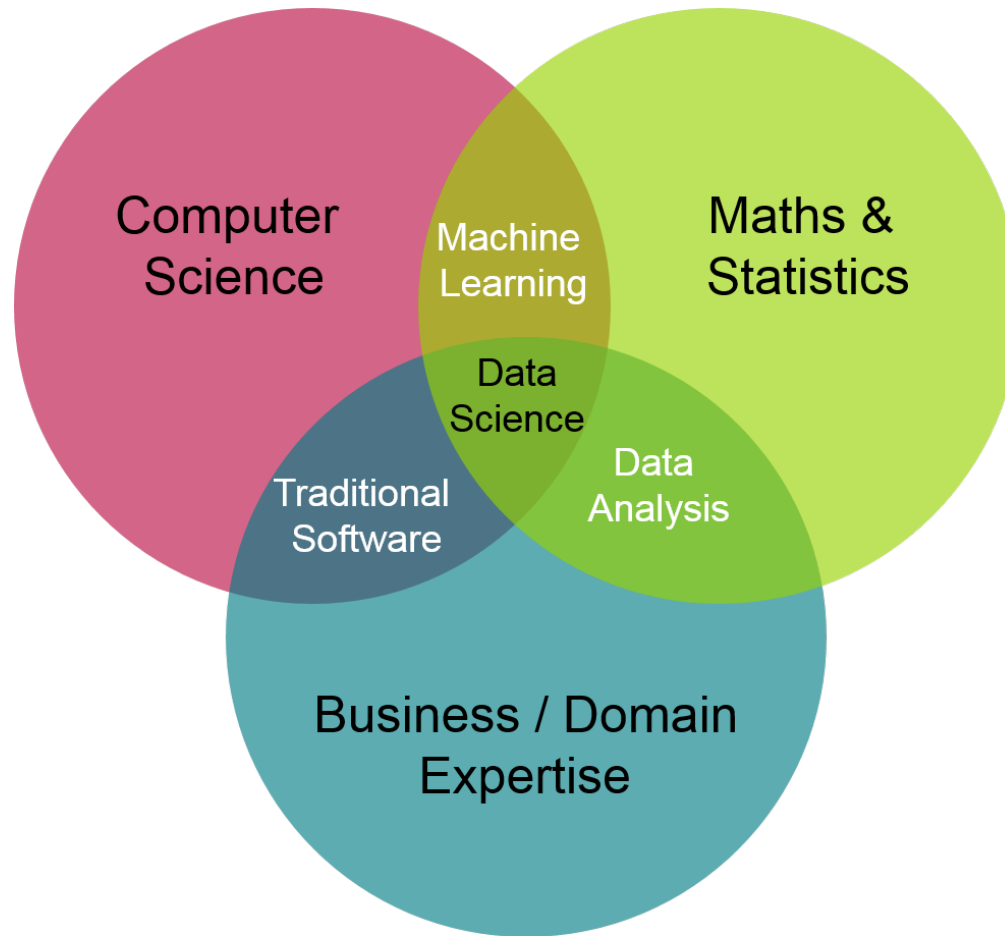
Data-Driven Computing – What have we learned, Palmer?



(from: Burn after reading)

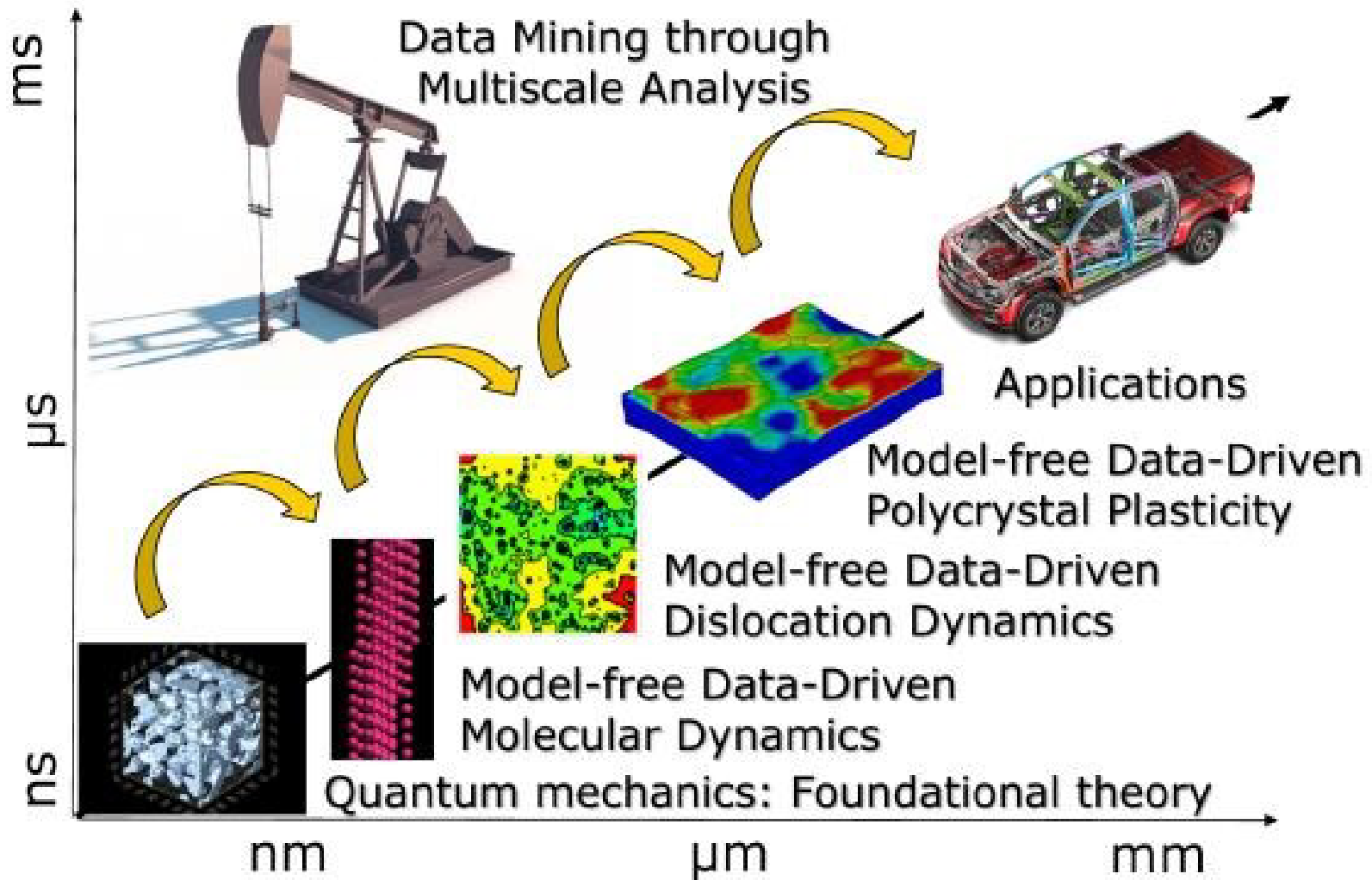


Data-Driven Computing – What have we learned?

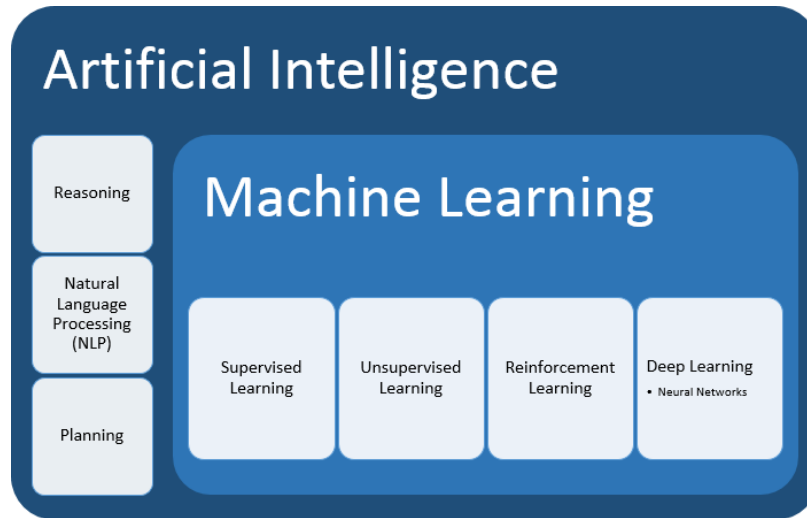


Great Learning Team,
What is Data Science and How Does it Work:
A Complete Beginner's Guide, Jan 11, 2022.

Data-Driven Computing – Where does the data come from?

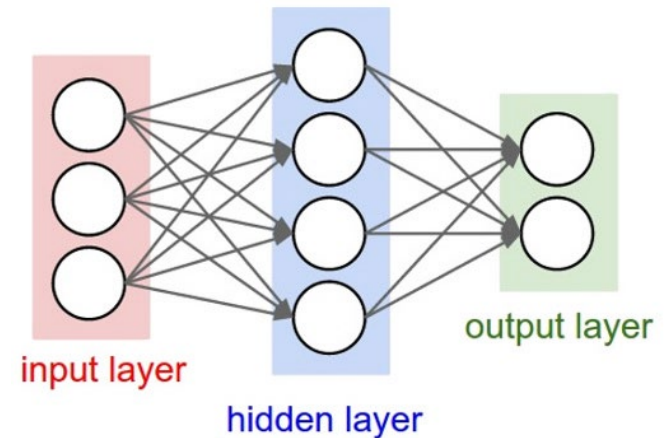
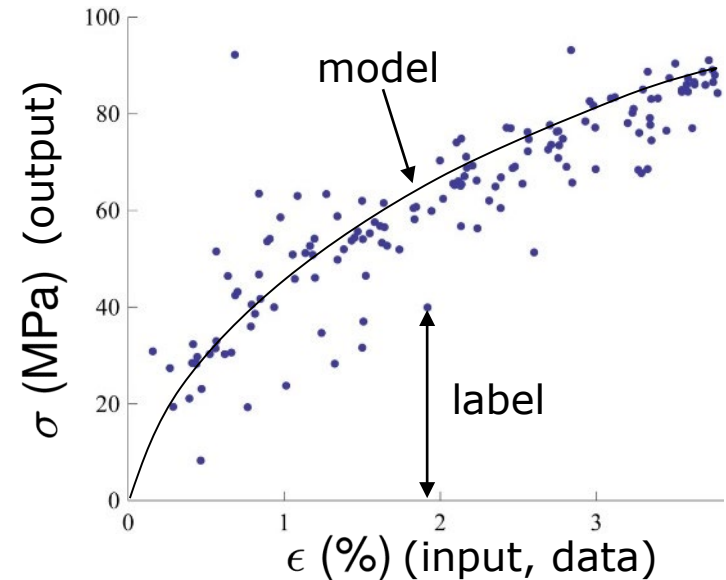


Data-Driven Computing – To fit or not to fit?



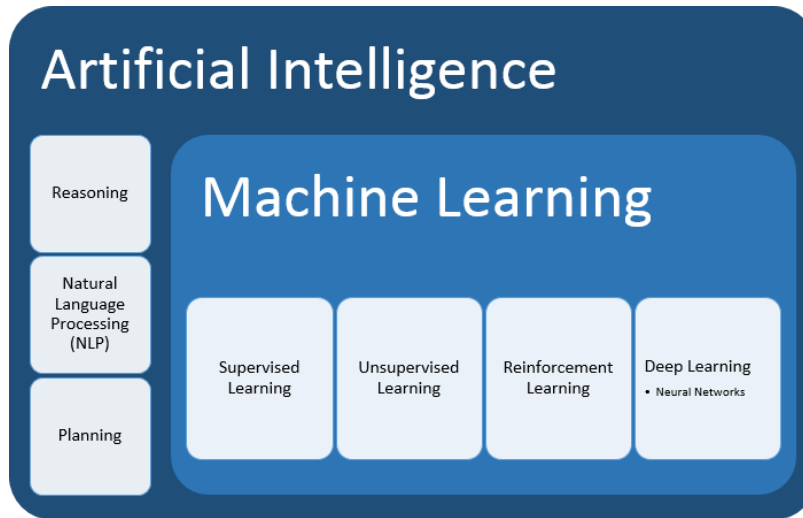
Supervised learning: Find (e.g., by *regression*) a function (e.g., *deep Neural Network*) from data containing both inputs and outputs (labels).

J. Hurwitz & D. Kirsch, *Machine Learning*, John Wiley & Sons, 2018.



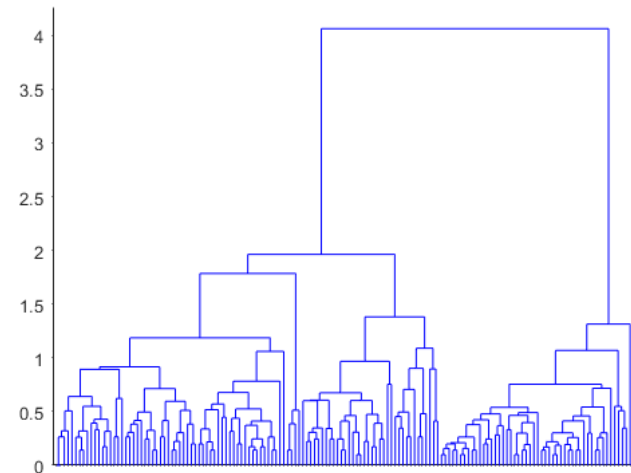
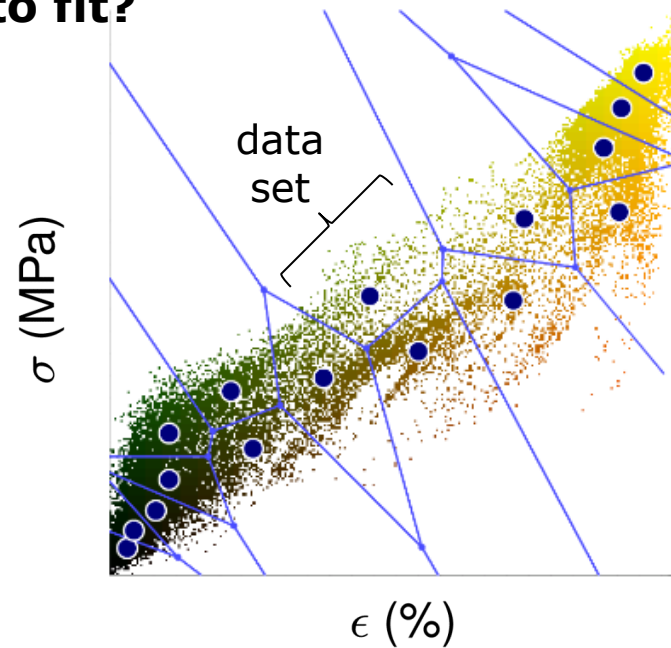
Deep Neural Network
representation, regression

Data-Driven Computing – To fit or not to fit?



Unsupervised learning: Find structure in *unlabeled data* sets (e.g., grouping, clustering, density), make predictions directly from *data structures*.

J. Hurwitz & D. Kirsch, *Machine Learning*, John Wiley & Sons, 2018.



Hierarchical k-means representation, set based

Data-Driven Computing – Caveat emptor!

Technology makes it easier to generate information that does not constitute knowledge but is perceived as such

- Recipients of this information lack understanding of knowledge validation



¹Avramides, K., *LGC Debate*, No. 2:28, January 2008.

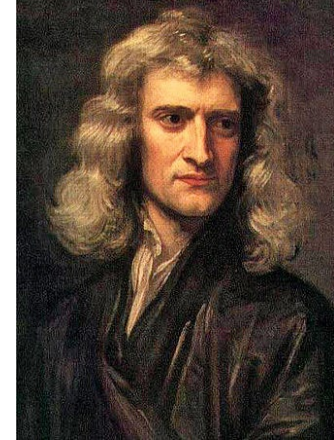
Data-Driven Computing – Caveat emptor!



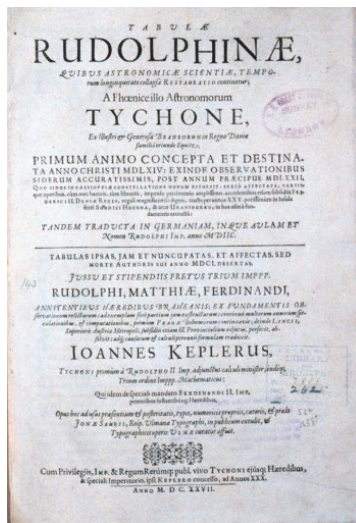
Tycho Brahe
(1546-1601)



Johannes Kepler
(1571-1630)



Sir Issac Newton
(1643-1727)



$$\frac{T^2}{a^3} = \frac{4\pi^2}{G(M + m)}$$

Kepler's laws
fit Brahe's data
Why?

$$\vec{F} = m \vec{a}$$

True epistemic
knowledge!

