



Cenaero



A surrogate-based evolutionary algorithm for highly constrained design problems

SAEOpt – Surrogate-Assisted Evolutionary Optimisation Workshop
@Gecco 2017
July, 16

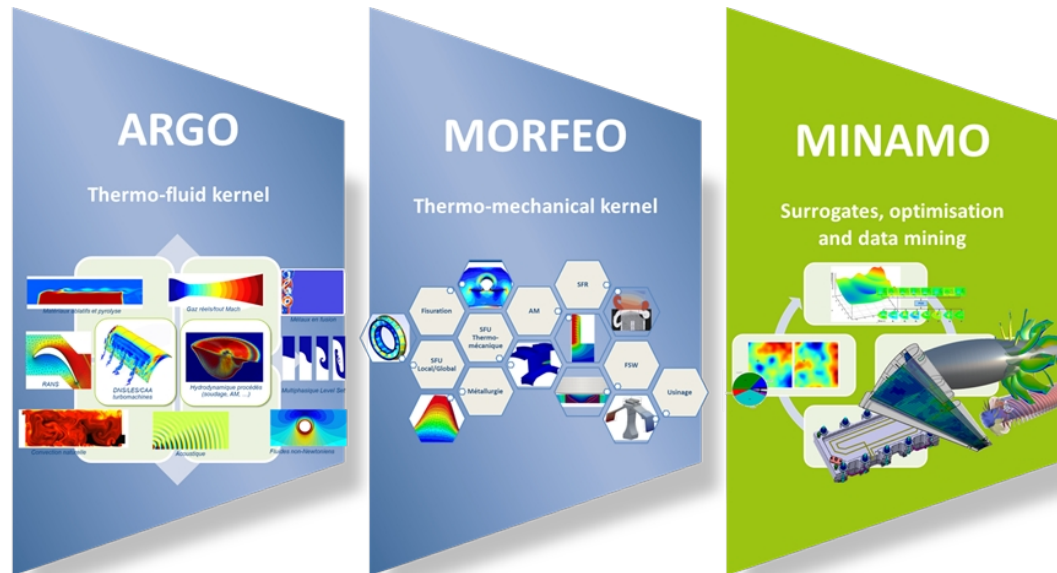
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Cenaero : Mission & Competencies

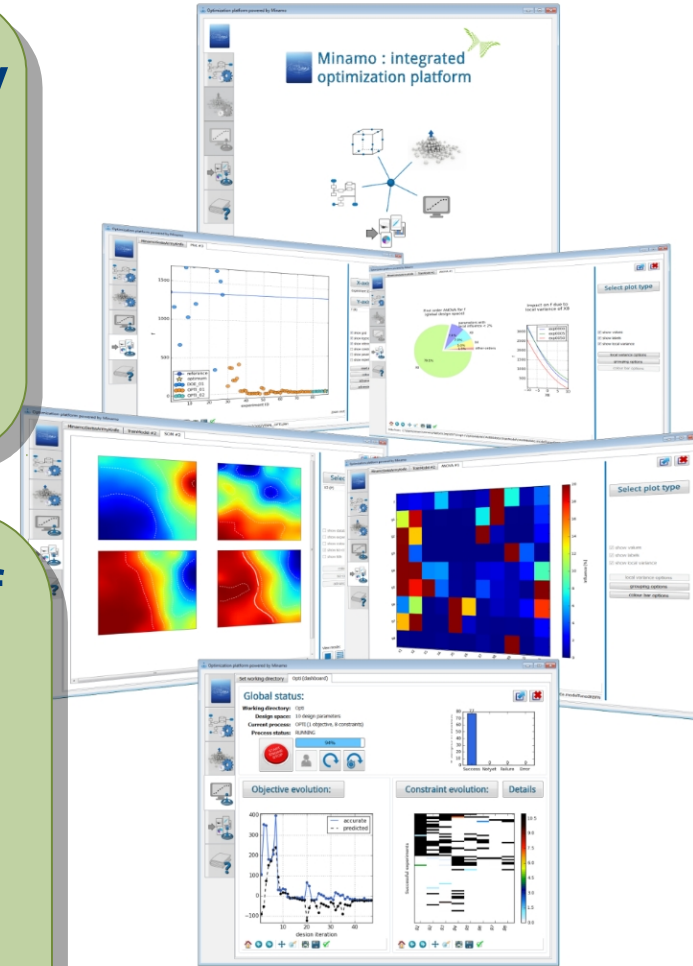
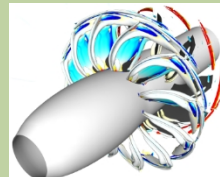
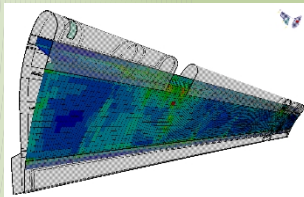
- **Private research center (Gosselies, Belgium)**

To develop and provide methodologies and simulation tools to innovative companies in their design of more competitive products

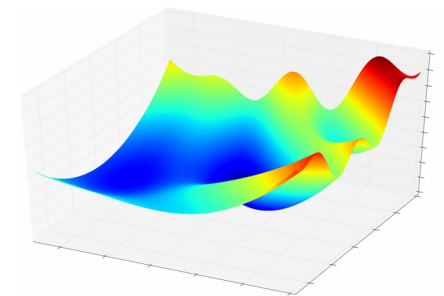
- **Multi-scale and multi-physics modeling and design optimization niche capabilities**



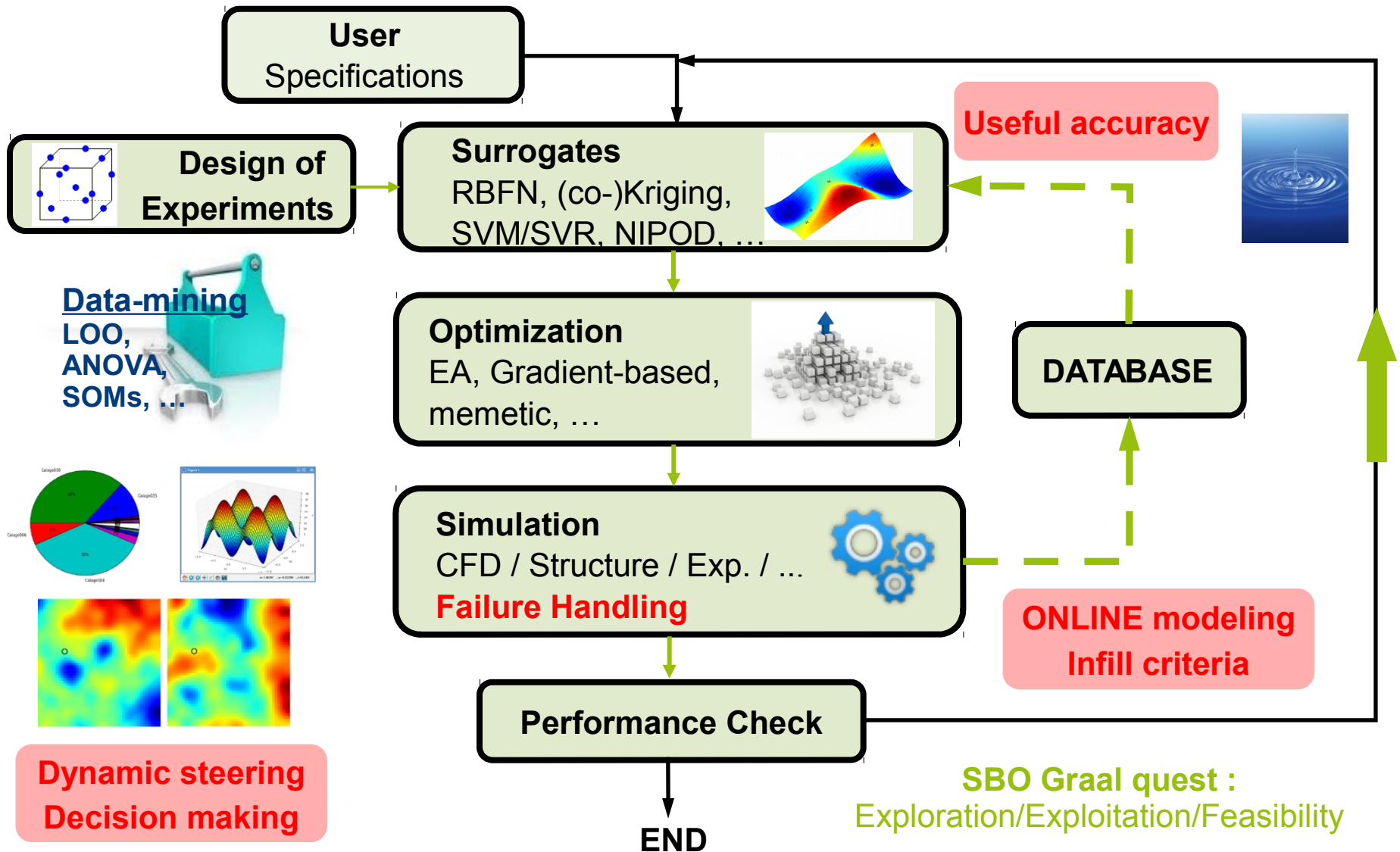
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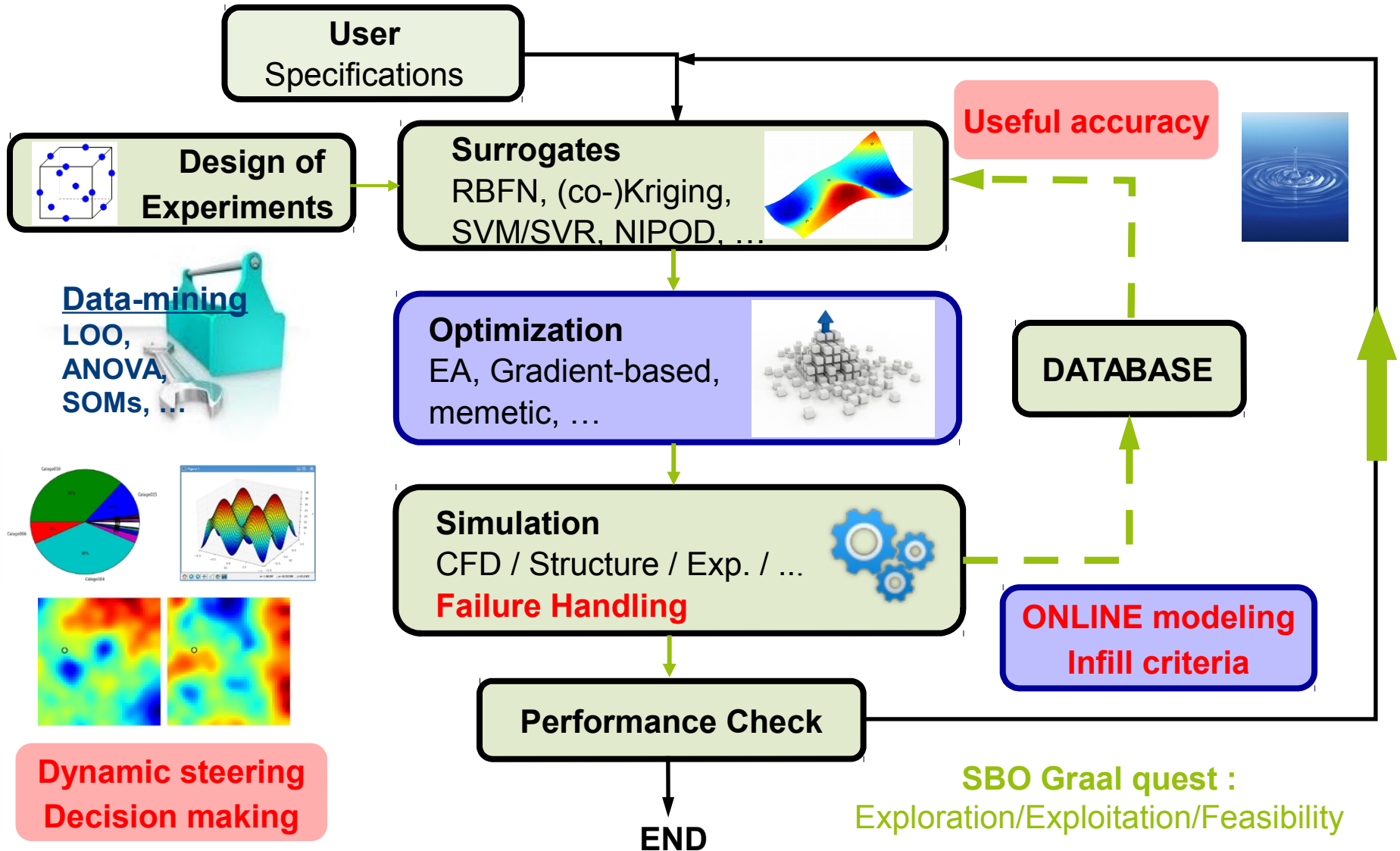
- Minamo is the **multi-disciplinary design optimization tool** of Cenaero, strongly based on « fast » surrogate models, for
 - Design space exploration
 - Optimization
 - Sensitivity analysis and Parametric studies
 - Data analysis and Visualization
 - Robust design and Reliability
- Minamo is a generic and transverse tool.



Surrogate-Assisted Approach

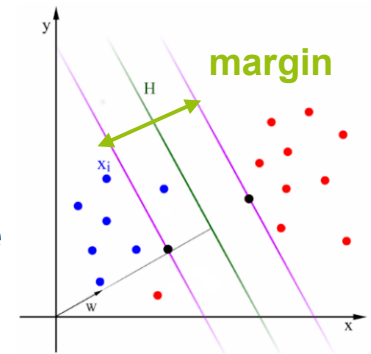


Surrogate-Assisted Approach



Efficient SBO – dealing with feasibility

- A feasibility criterion imposes a classification process
- Classification of **binary** data : **Support Vector Machines**
 - Supervised learning models
 - Non-probabilistic linear classifier
 - Separating hyperplane with margin maximization
 - Classification/Regression in a high-dimensional space
- Classification of **continuous** data:
 - Define the probability of classification (pf) based on the SVM model
 - Sigmoid model proposed by Platt



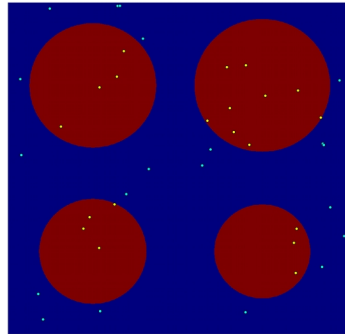
$$pf = \text{Prob}(+1|x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\left(As(x) + B\left(\frac{d_0}{d_1} - \frac{d_1}{d_0}\right)\right)}}$$

J. Platt. Probabilistic outputs for support vector machines and comparisons to regularized likelihood methods, *Advances in large margin classifiers*, 10(3): 61-74, 1999.

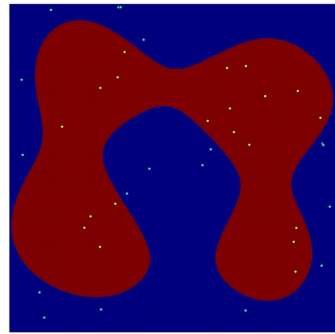
Probabilistic Support Vector Machines (PSVM)

Probabilistic Support Vector Machines (PSVM)

Feasible zones in red



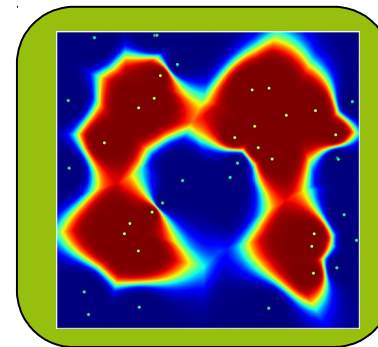
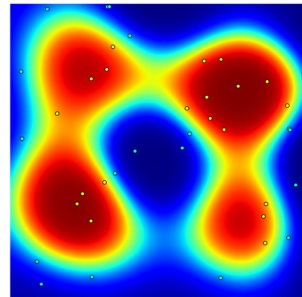
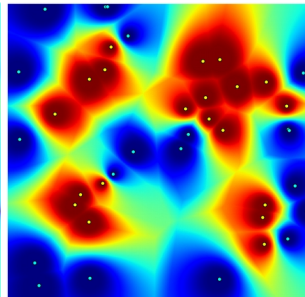
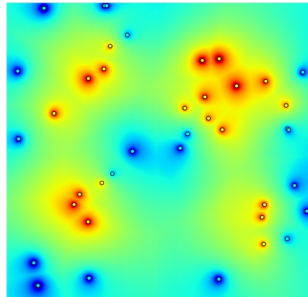
Original zones



SVM model

$$\text{Prob}(+1|x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\left(As(x) + B\left(\frac{d_n}{d_p} - \frac{d_p}{d_n}\right)\right)}}$$

PSVM feasibility probability (pf)



Trade-off between points distances and SVM output determined thanks to parameters A and B

- **Enhanced capturing of the feasible zones in Minamo :**
 - Auto-adaptive surrogate models in an online framework
 - **Constraint handling** : blend of interpolation/regression and classification :
 - Combining constraint tournament selection methods with PSVM-enabled feasibility probability to improve its ability to quickly reach feasible zones
- **Mono-point : Complexity of combining exploitation, exploration and feasibility in one single additional point.**
- **⇒ A multi-point strategy** *(can be parallelized)*
 - First point : default ISC based on Deb constrained tournament selection
 - Second point : criterion exploiting the PSVM-enabled feasibility probability → Determination of feasible boundary

⇒ Innovative mono and multi-point infill sampling criteria



- **Results on analytical constrained optimization problems (see e.g. [1] and [2])**
- **Objective function and constraint violation evolutions** (mean of 500 independent runs, started from an initial database without any feasible point)
 - **Minamo default mono-point** : based on RBFN interpolation surrogates
 - **Minamo feasibility mono-point** : based on PSVM feasibility probability
 - **Minamo feasibility multi-point** : based on RBFN and PSVM
 - **Compared to the best known solution**

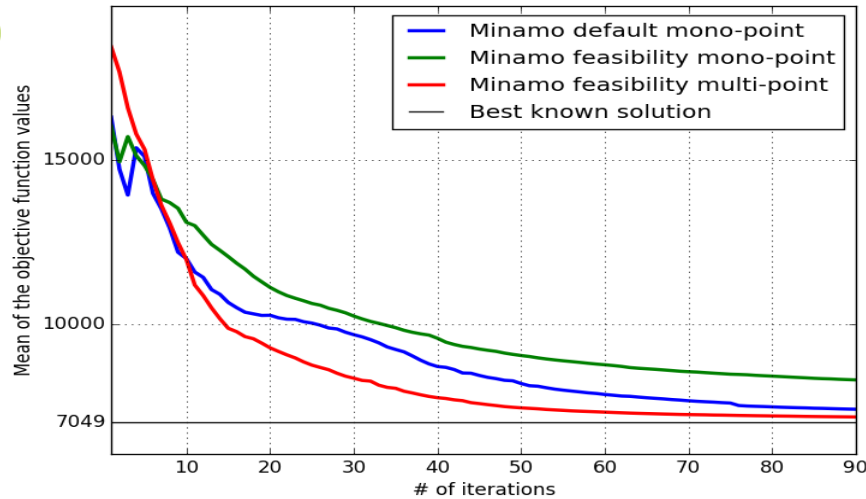
[1] Michalewicz, Z. and Schoenauer, M. Evolutionary algorithms for constrained parameter optimization problems. *Evolutionary Computation* 4(1), 1–32 (1996)

[2] Regis, R. G. Evolutionary programming for high-dimensional constrained expensive black-box optimization using radial basis functions. *IEEE Transactions on Evolutionary Computation* 18(3), 326–347 (2014).

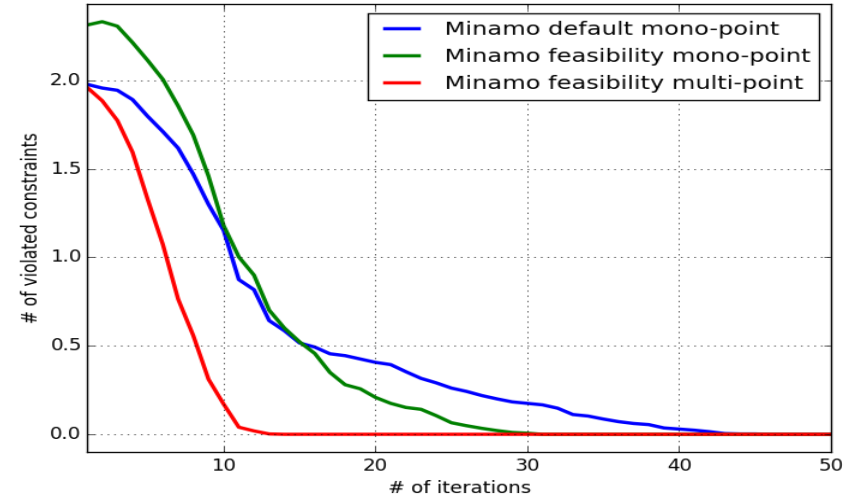
Results on constrained optimization problems

G10

Mean of the objective

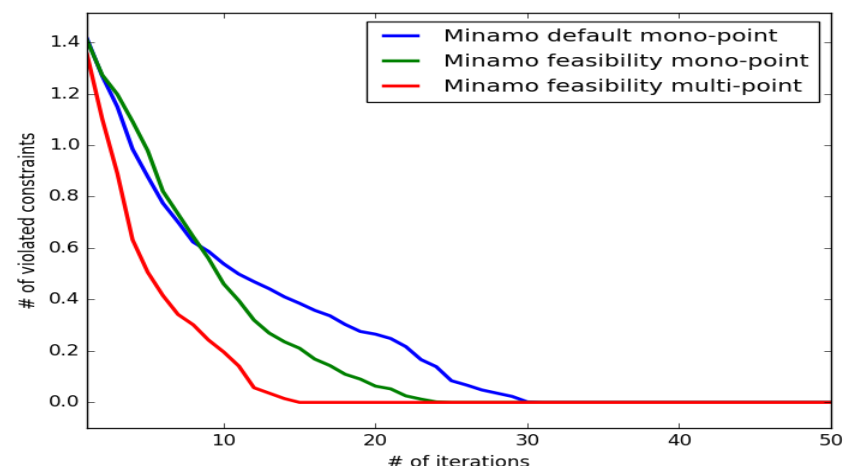
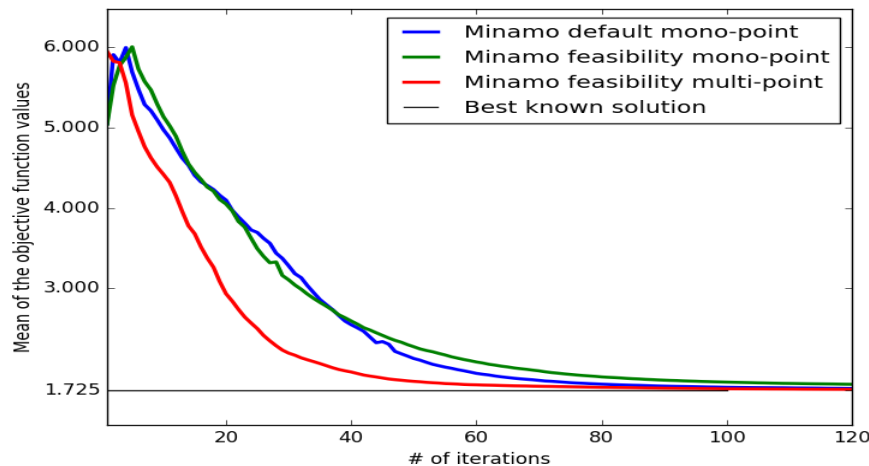


of violated constraints



**PSVM-based strategies reach faster feasible zones
(but to the detriment of the objective convergence (for mono-point))**

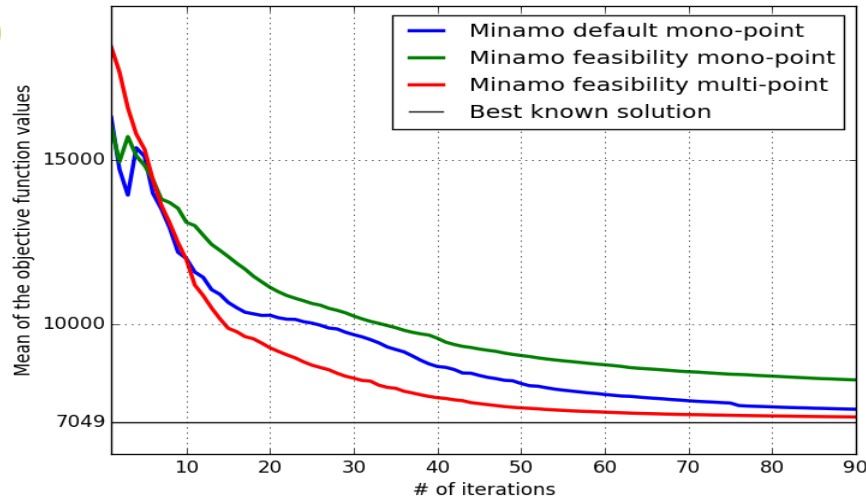
WB4



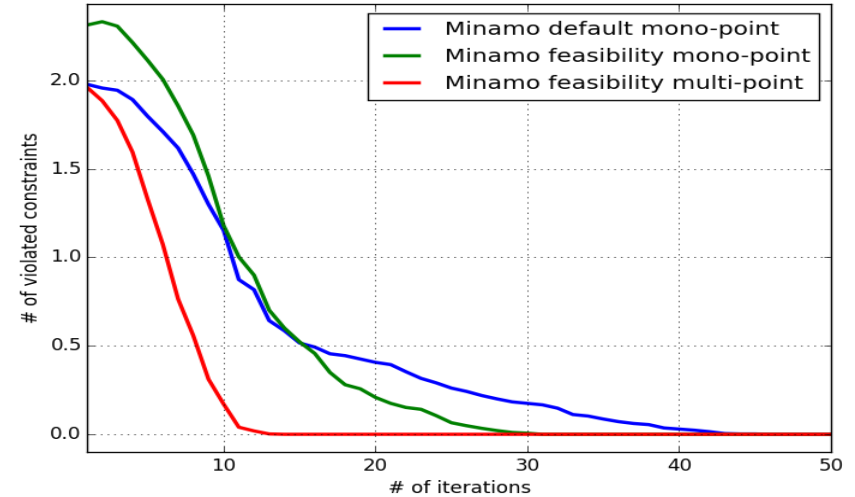
Results on constrained optimization problems

G10

Mean of the objective

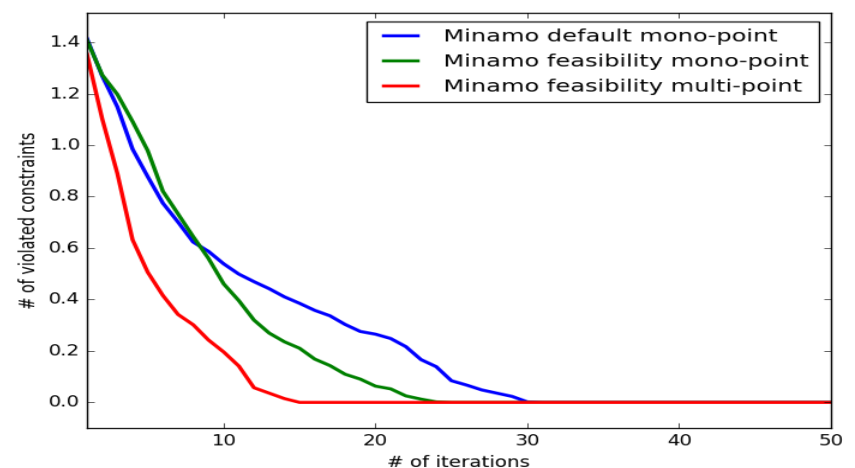
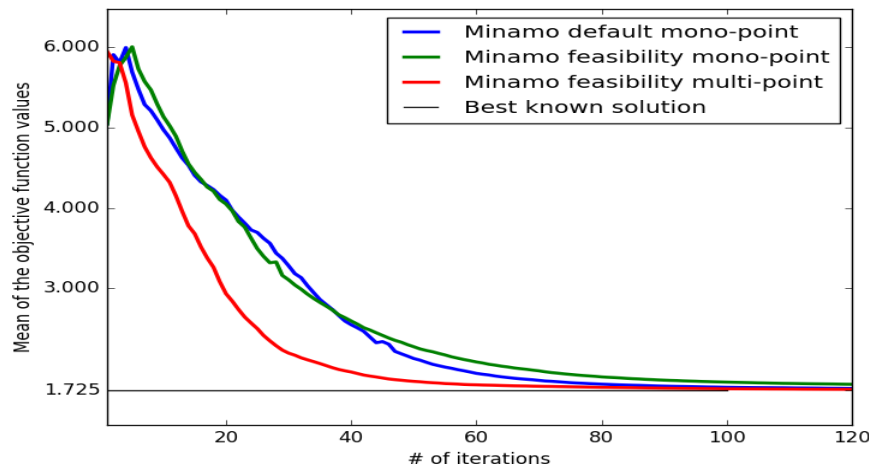


of violated constraints



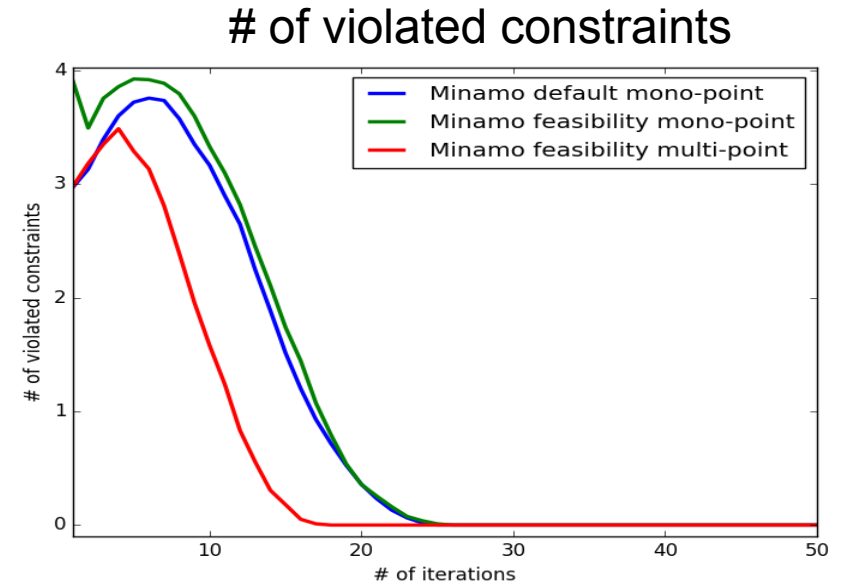
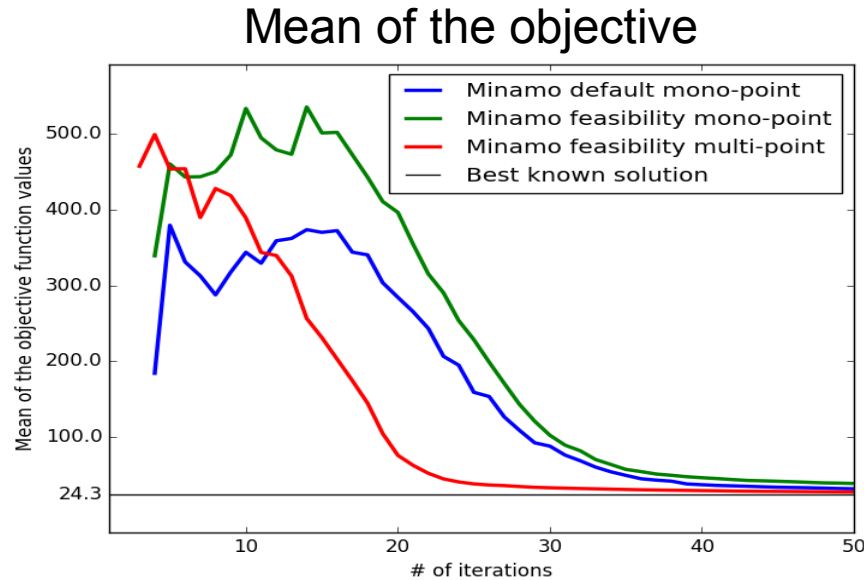
The multi-point strategy allows to quickly identify the feasible zone with a good convergence

WB4



Results on constrained optimization problems

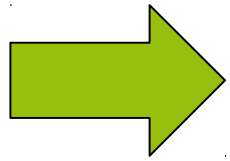
G7



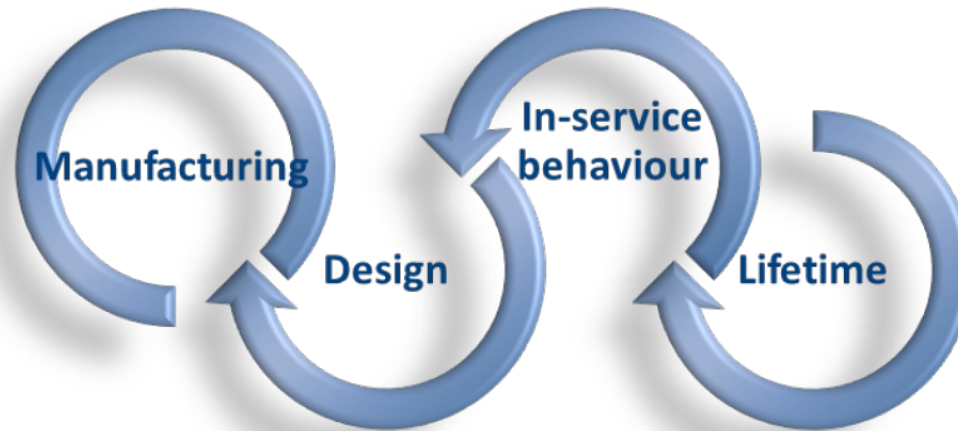
- **The multi-point strategy :**
 - Allows to quickly identify the feasible zone with a good convergence
 - Is more powerful (# of iterations, CPU time)

Conclusions and perspectives

- Innovative SBO framework, combining interpolation/regression and classification surrogates
- Perspectives for further improvement of the SBO methodology to tackle high-dimensional highly constrained multi-disciplinary optimization problems :
 - Multi-point strategies with multiple zones of research
 - Surrogate-models : dimensionality reduction / multi-fidelity / multi-level
 - Cooperative Co-evolutionary algorithm
(see Julien Blanchard's talk, ENUM2 session on Tuesday
“A Cooperative Co-evolutionary Algorithm for solving Large-Scale Constrained Problems with Interaction Detection”)



**Towards multi-disciplinary, techno-economical,
integrated process / product conception**



Thank you for your attention !

