

# Introduction to VVUQ | Part 4 Uncertainty Quantification

#### Task Group on VVUQ Concepts in Engineering Education

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## Module Outline

- What is uncertainty quantification and why do we care?
- Steps of uncertainty quantification and how it is performed
  - Characterization of uncertainties
  - Propagation of uncertainties
  - Interpretation of uncertainties
- Sensitivity Analysis

## What is uncertainty quantification and why do we care?

- **Uncertainty Quantification** (UQ) is the process of generating and applying mathematical models to provide a measure of uncertainty in the empirical or simulation results.
- Uncertainty Quantification has three basic steps:
  - Characterize Uncertainties: Identify all relevant uncertainties and characterize the uncertainties as much as is possible
  - **Propagate Uncertainties:** Perform model evaluations or modification to evaluate the input uncertainties through the model onto quantities of interest (QoIs)
  - Interpret Results: Compute and evaluate uncertainties
- Closely related is **Sensitivity Analysis:** The identification of which uncertainties have the largest effect on the QoIs. Sensitivity Analysis and Uncertainty Quantification are often iterated



#### Characterize Uncertainties



#### Propagate Uncertainties and Interpret Results



Results can be interpreted in many ways including:

- Mean and standard deviation
- Median and other percentiles
- Histogram or probability distribution

Closely related to UQ is Sensitivity Analysis where the importance of the parameters are identified and potentially ranked.

Various approaches:

- Local Sensitivity Analysis: Estimate sensitivity with small perturbations to the nominal uncertain parameters
- Global Sensitivity Analysis: Evaluate the sensitivity over the full range of the parameters

Sensitivity Analysis can be used to:

- Optimize design parameters to achieve system performance requirements
- Identify the largest contributors to uncertainty in system responses

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