Accepted Manuscript

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PII:	\$0045-7825(18)30052-5
DOI:	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cma.2018.01.045
Reference:	CMA 11765
To appear in:	Comput. Methods Appl. Mech. Engrg.
Received date :	8 September 2017
Revised date :	3 January 2018
Accepted date :	24 January 2018



Please cite this article as: J. Zhang, M.D. Shields, The effect of prior probabilities on quantification and propagation of imprecise probabilities resulting from small datasets, *Comput. Methods Appl. Mech. Engrg.* (2018), https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cma.2018.01.045

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5 Abstract

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This paper outlines a methodology for Bayesian multimodel uncertainty quantification (UQ) and propagation and presents an investigation into the effect of prior probabilities on the resulting uncertainties. The UQ methodology is adapted from the information-theoretic method previously presented by the authors (Zhang and Shields, 2018) to a fully Bayesian construction that enables greater flexibility in quantifying uncertainty in probability model form. Being Bayesian in nature and rooted in UQ from small datasets, prior probabilities in both probability model form and model parameters are shown to have a significant impact on quantified uncertainties and, consequently, on the uncertainties propagated through a physics-based model. These effects are specifically investigated for a simplified plate buckling problem with uncertainties in material properties derived from a small number of experiments using noninformative priors and priors derived from past studies of varying appropriateness. It is illustrated that prior probabilities can have a significant impact on multimodel UQ for small datasets and inappropriate (but seemingly reasonable) priors may even have lingering effects that bias probabilities even for large datasets. When applied to uncertainty propagation, this may result in probability bounds on response quantities that do not include the true probabilities.

6 Keywords: Uncertainty quantification, Uncertainty propagation, Data-driven, Imprecise

- ⁷ probability, Prior probabilities, Multimodel inference, Bayesian inference, Importance
- $_{\rm s}$ sampling

9 1. Introduction

¹⁰ Uncertainty quantification (UQ) is the science of quantitatively characterizing and, if pos-¹¹ sible, reducing uncertainties in the computational evaluation of engineering/mathematical ¹² systems. It is used to determine how likely certain outcomes are if some parts of the system ¹³ are not exactly known. Practically speaking, UQ is playing an increasingly important role ¹⁴ in performance prediction, reliability analysis, risk evaluation and decision making. Un-¹⁵ certainty can be broadly classified into two categories [1]: *epistemic*, resulting from a lack ¹⁶ of complete knowledge and modeling approximations, and *aleatory*, resulting from inherent

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