



Automotive Research Center

Motivation

- Constructing mobility maps requires thousands of physics-based simulations, each of which can take weeks using high-performance computing¹.
- Trained machine learning (ML) classifiers can quickly generate mobility maps².
- According to PAC learning theory, data that can be separated by a classifier is expected to require up to O(1/ ε) randomly selected points³ (simulations) to train the classifier with error less than ε .

Objective

using far fewer simulations.





A Novel Active Learning Approach for Constructing High-Fidelity Mobility Maps

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Results

- simulations.
- train multilayer perceptron (MLP) and SVM classifiers.

Random Sampling vs Active Learning



Increase the size of the feature space to include more variables that affect mobility, such as the soil density, cohesion, and friction.

Investigate tools for reducing redundancy when sampling in batches. Use simulations to label data points that are selected by the active learner.

McCullough, Michael, et al. "The Next Generation NATO Reference mobility model development." Journal of Terramechanics (2017). Jayakumar, Paramsothy and Dave Mechergui. "Efficient Generation of Accurate Mobility Maps Using Machine Learning Algorithms." Under review (2018). Freund, Yoav, et al. "Selective Sampling Using the Query by Committee Algorithm." *Machine Learning* (1997). Mamitsuka, Naoki Abe Hiroshi. "Query learning strategies using boosting and bagging." Machine learning: proceedings of the fifteenth international conference (ICML'98). Vol. 1.



We constructed a test function using data from 528 physics-based

QBag can significantly reduce the number of simulations needed to

With 100 points, the MLP that used QBag had comparable accuracies to the MLP that was trained with 300 randomly chosen points.