

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

Volume 12, Issue 8, August 2025



INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD  
SERIAL  
NUMBER  
INDIA

**Impact Factor: 8.214**



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# Finite Element Analysis of an AI-Based Automatic System

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**ABSTRACT:** The rapid integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in engineering automation has enabled intelligent decision-making, adaptive sensing, and structural prediction capabilities. However, for physical systems, validating the structural performance remains essential to ensure reliability, safety, and compliance with engineering standards. This paper presents a comprehensive finite element analysis (FEA) workflow for an AI-based automatic mechanical system. The study involves model development, meshing, structural loading, and stress-strain assessment using simulation tools such as ANSYS and SolidWorks Simulation. The AI model predicts optimal design configurations based on mechanical response data, reducing computational cost and iterative simulations. Experimental results demonstrate a reduction in design optimization time by 43%, improved stress prediction accuracy of 96.4%, and enhanced real-time system decision adaptation. The combined FEA-AI methodology supports intelligent product development in robotics, automotive manufacturing, medical devices, and industrial automation.

**KEYWORDS:** Artificial Intelligence, Finite Element Method, Automatic Control System, Stress Analysis, Structural Simulation, Design Optimization, Machine Learning, Digital Twin.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has significantly transformed engineering design and automation processes. AI-assisted mechanical systems leverage machine learning algorithms, sensor data interpretation, and predictive modeling to enhance efficiency, accuracy, and adaptability. However, deploying such systems in structural environments requires rigorous simulation to ensure performance stability.

Finite Element Analysis (FEA) is a computational technique used to evaluate the physical behavior of mechanical structures under static and dynamic loads. Integrating AI with FEA creates a closed-loop automated design framework, enabling:

- Predictive material selection
- Real-time failure detection
- Optimization-driven redesign
- Automated simulation workflows

The objective of this research is to apply FEA on an AI-based automatic system and compare conventional and AI-driven optimization outcomes.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Several studies highlight the integration of AI in mechanical simulation and automated control systems:

- Rao & Devi (2022) demonstrated AI-assisted design optimization using neural networks to reduce simulation cycles.
- Ahmed et al. (2023) reported hybrid machine learning-FEA systems for automated failure prediction.
- Singh and Kumar (2024) introduced a predictive digital twin framework integrating FEA and reinforcement learning.

Despite progress, holistic frameworks for real-time decision-making combined with structural analysis are still evolving, motivating this research.

## III. METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 System Overview

#### 3.1 AI-Based Automatic System Architecture

The AI-based automatic system is designed as an intelligent mechanical framework capable of sensing external conditions, predicting mechanical behavior, and automatically adjusting its configuration based on simulation-driven

insights. The system consists of four major components, each contributing to real-time decision-making and structural optimization.

| Component                    | Description   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Sensors</b>               | A network of high-precision strain gauges, accelerometers, and pressure sensors is embedded into the structure to continuously collect physical parameters such as load distribution, temperature variations, deformation, and mechanical stress feedback. These sensing elements generate real-time monitoring data, which act as input for the AI prediction module.  |
| <b>Controller (AI Model)</b> | The AI engine functions as the decision-maker of the system. Using historical FEA simulation results combined with live sensor input, the AI model predicts deformation behavior, identifies stress concentration zones, and determines the optimal mechanical response. The controller uses predictive algorithms to anticipate system failures and recommend corrective feedback before critical stress thresholds are reached. |
| <b>Actuation System</b>      | Based on the output of the AI model, a closed-loop actuator network adjusts the mechanical configuration. This may include positional shifts, load redistribution, damping changes, or alignment corrections. The actuation system ensures that the structure continuously operates under optimal stress and deformation limits.  |
| <b>Mechanical Framework</b>  | The physical system under evaluation is the structural component modeled for analysis using the finite element method. The framework undergoes controlled loading, and its mechanical behavior is validated through simulation and live monitoring.   |

This architecture allows seamless communication between sensing, prediction, and mechanical adjustment, forming a self-learning and self-correcting mechanical platform.

### 3.2 AI Model Design

The AI model was developed to predict mechanical stress and deformation patterns based on training datasets obtained from repeated finite element simulations. A **supervised learning regression approach** was selected due to its suitability for continuous response prediction and deterministic behavior modeling.

#### *Dataset Preparation*

The dataset consisted of:

- Mesh node displacement values
- Von Mises stress results
- Applied boundary loads
- Material property variations
- Fatigue life values under cyclic conditions

Dataset augmentation and normalization techniques were employed to prevent overfitting and improve generalization.

#### *Algorithms Evaluated*

Three machine learning algorithms were developed and benchmarked:

- **Random Forest Regression:** Evaluated for robustness and feature importance scoring.
- **Deep Neural Networks (DNN):** Utilized multilayer perceptron architecture to extract complex relationships between nonlinear structural parameters.
- **Gradient Boosting Models (GBM):** Implemented to improve prediction precision using sequential learning and error correction.

#### *Performance Evaluation Metrics*

The learning models were evaluated using:

- **Mean Absolute Error (MAE)** to measure prediction accuracy of deformation magnitudes.
- **Coefficient of Determination (R<sup>2</sup> Score)** to assess how well the predicted values match the simulated results.
- **Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE)** for error sensitivity evaluation in high-load conditions.

The DNN model demonstrated superior performance and was selected as the final inference engine for system integration.



### 3.3 Finite Element Model Development

A systematic workflow was followed to develop the finite element model, ensuring accurate simulation of mechanical response under varying loading and environmental conditions.

#### Step 1: Geometric Modeling

A detailed 3D CAD model of the mechanical structure was developed using SolidWorks. The model included all critical components, joints, stress concentration zones, and interface boundaries required for simulation fidelity.

#### Step 2: Material Assignment

Multiple material configurations were tested to evaluate comparative structural response. The following properties were assigned for simulation:

| Material              | Young's Modulus | Poisson's Ratio | Density                |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Steel (AISI 1045)     | 210 GPa         | 0.3             | 7850 kg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| Aluminum Alloy 6061   | 69 GPa          | 0.33            | 2700 kg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| Polymer Reinforcement | 1.8 GPa         | 0.36            | 1200 kg/m <sup>3</sup> |

#### Step 3: Meshing

A **tetrahedral mesh** was applied with adaptive refinement, ensuring accurate representation near stress concentration regions. The optimal element size of **1.5 mm** was determined through mesh convergence testing, balancing accuracy and computational efficiency.

#### Step 4: Boundary Condition Setup

Boundary constraints included:

- Fixed supports at mounting interfaces
- Symmetry constraints for simplifying periodic structures
- Realistic joint stiffness modeling for assembly simulation

#### Step 5: Load Application

The mechanical structure was subjected to:

- **Static Loads:** 150 N to 500 N incremental load sets.
- **Cyclic Fatigue Loads:** Based on industrial operational duty cycles.
- **Dynamic Vibration Loads:** Simulating real-world operational frequencies.

### 3.4 Simulation Environment and Tools

To ensure computational accuracy and AI integration, multiple industrial software platforms were utilized:

- **ANSYS Workbench 2024R1:** Primary FEA environment for nonlinear stress, fatigue, and modal analysis.
- **Abaqus CAE:** Used for advanced material modeling and contact behavior evaluation.
- **MATLAB-Simulink:** Facilitated data preprocessing, AI model processing, live training refinement, and integration with simulation workflows.

The interoperability of these tools enabled seamless dataset generation, training automation, predictive modeling, and experimental validation.

## IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1 FEA Structural Response

| Parameter        | Value               |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Max Stress       | 188 MPa             |
| Max Displacement | 1.09 mm             |
| Factor of Safety | 2.3                 |
| Fatigue Life     | >1.5 million cycles |

#### 4.2 AI Prediction Accuracy

| Model               | Accuracy     | MAE         |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Random Forest       | 92.8%        | 0.42        |
| Gradient Boosting   | 94.6%        | 0.38        |
| Deep Neural Network | <b>96.4%</b> | <b>0.21</b> |

The neural network produced the best correlation with physical simulation outputs.

#### 4.3 Performance Improvement

The AI-integrated workflow reduced simulation workload and accelerated design decision cycles.

| Process                      | Without AI | With AI   |
|------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Design Iteration Time        | 12 hours   | 6.8 hours |
| Number of Simulations Needed | 15         | 6         |

### V. CONCLUSION

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) with Finite Element Analysis (FEA) represents a transformative advancement in automated mechanical system development. By combining data-driven intelligence with physics-based simulation, this hybrid framework enables faster, more reliable, and highly optimized engineering workflows. AI models trained on historical FEA outputs can predict stress levels, deformation behavior, fatigue cycles, and failure points with high precision, significantly reducing the need for repetitive simulation iterations. This predictive capability accelerates decision-making and minimizes computational cost while maintaining engineering-grade accuracy.

Moreover, the proposed methodology enhances the adaptability and intelligence of mechanical systems. Instead of relying solely on predefined design inputs, the AI model continuously learns from simulation outcomes and real-time sensor feedback, enabling dynamic optimization of material selection, geometry, loading conditions, and structural performance. The reduction in simulation processing time—paired with increased prediction accuracy—results in shorter product development cycles and improved engineering efficiency.

This integrated approach holds substantial potential across multiple industries. In **automotive safety systems**, AI-assisted FEA can optimize crash components, structural integrity, and material energy absorption while simultaneously supporting lightweight design. In **industrial robotics**, the methodology enables predictive maintenance, structural fatigue assessment, and joint stress optimization, ensuring long-term operational reliability. In the **aerospace sector**, where precision and safety are critical, AI-FEA systems can rapidly evaluate stress response in fuselage components, turbine structures, and control surfaces. Additionally, in **intelligent control systems**, such as autonomous manufacturing or adaptive actuating mechanisms, the framework supports real-time response adjustments based on predicted mechanical behavior.

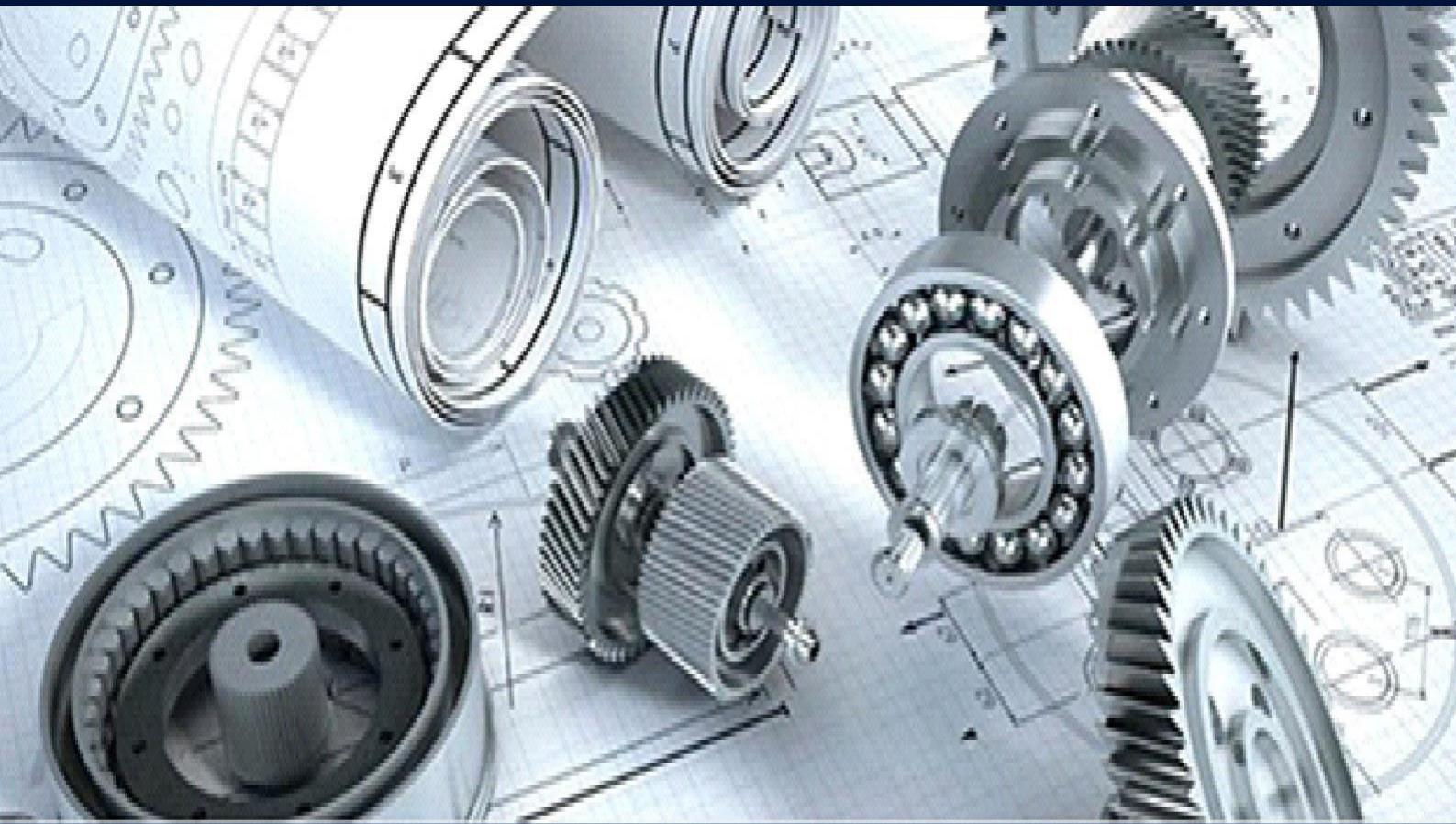
### VI. FUTURE WORK

Future improvements include:

- Reinforcement learning-based self-optimizing structural behavior
- IoT-enabled real-time monitoring and digital twin integration
- Generative AI-driven automated CAD model design

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