

Applied Topology Optimization

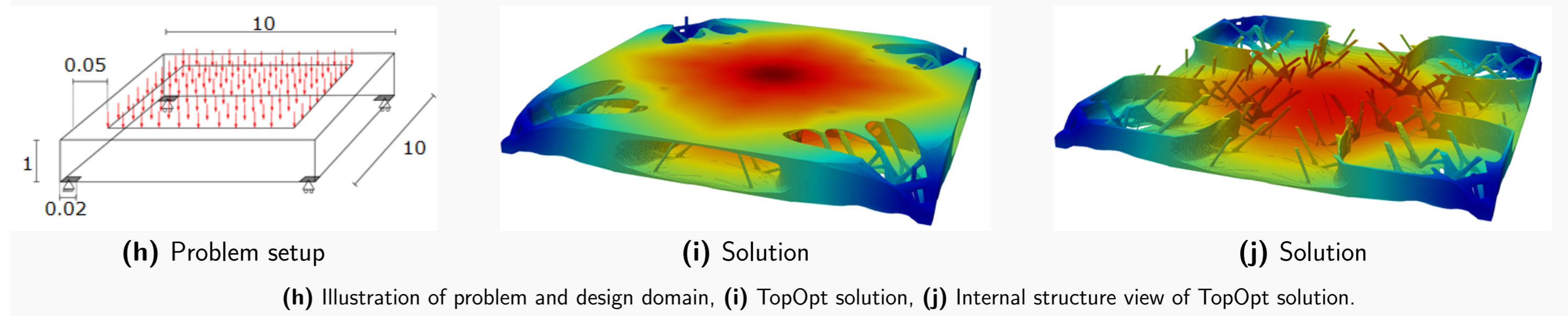


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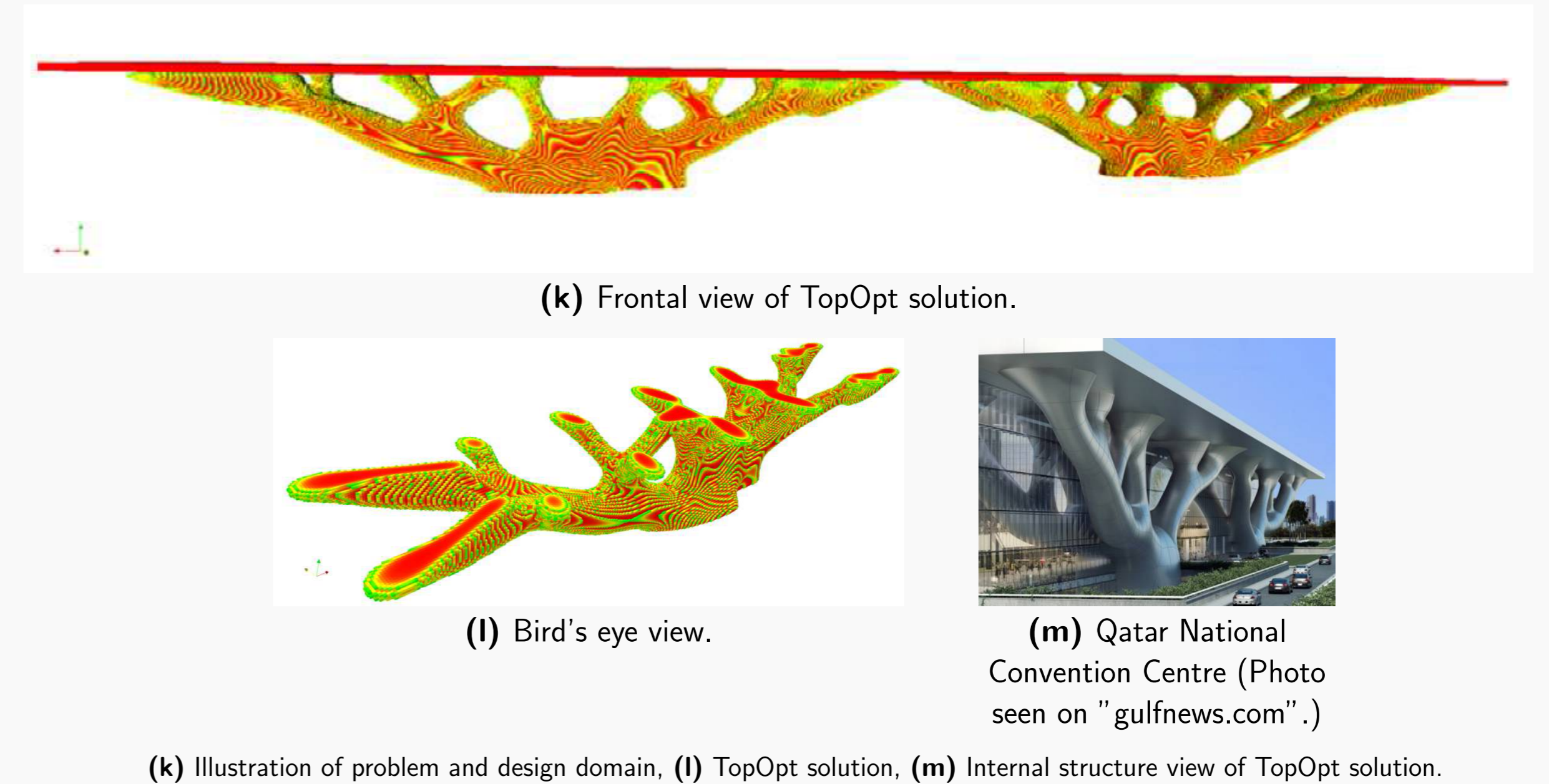
Roof supports

Roof support for simple distributed load [3].



- ▶ **# nodes:** = $1120 \times 1120 \times 112 \approx 140.5 \cdot 10^6$ (no symmetry imposed).
- ▶ **# DOF:** = $3 \times \# \text{ nodes} = 3 \times 1121 \times 1121 \times 113 \approx 421.5 \cdot 10^6$.
- ▶ **Computational time:** 1000 iterations in approx 7.8 hours using 2000 cores.

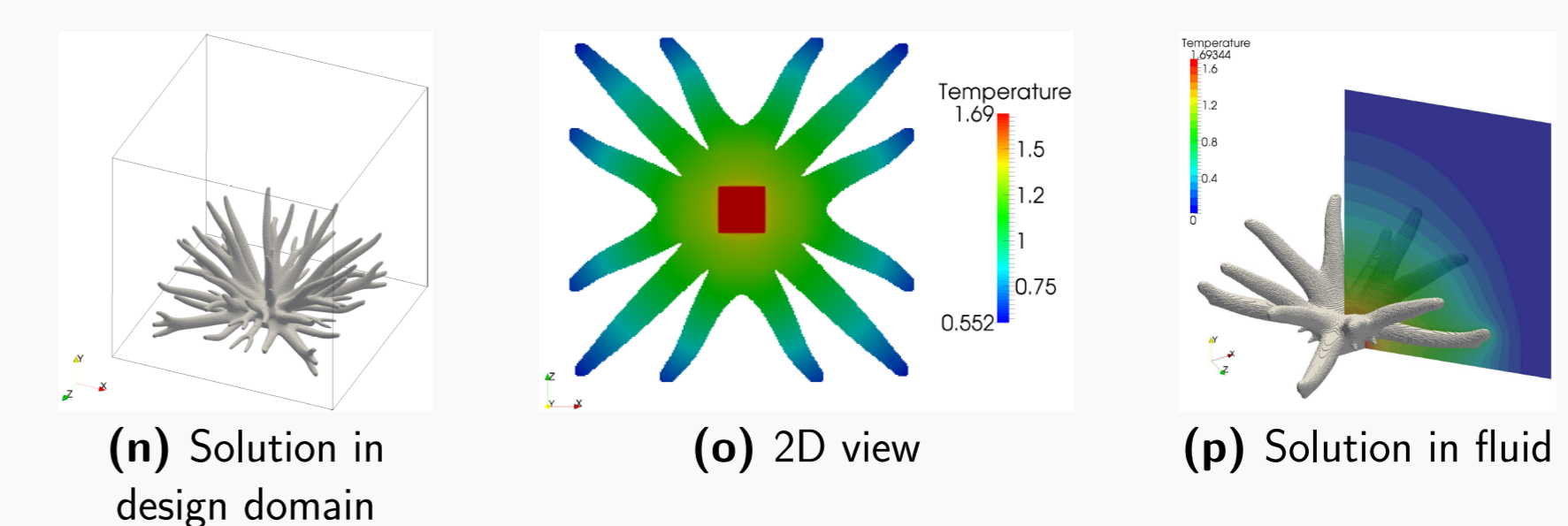
Roof support for the Qatar National Convention Centre [4]
Volfrac=12%:



- ▶ **# Elements:** = $512 \times 64 \times 86 \approx 3.1 \cdot 10^6$ (no symmetry imposed).

Heat sink

- ▶ **Thermo-fluid case** [5].
- ▶ **Aim:** to minimize core temp subject to natural convection cooling.
- ▶ The governing equations for the multi-physics are coupled and a steady-state solution is calculated to obtain an optimized material distribution.



(n) Solution for mesh size $320 \times 640 \times 320$ (o) 2D view for mesh size $160 \times 320 \times 160$ (p) TopOpt solution for mesh size $160 \times 320 \times 160$.

- ▶ **# Elements:** $\approx 65.5 \cdot 10^6$ **# DOF:** $5 \cdot \# \text{ nodes} \approx 5 \cdot 330.3 \cdot 10^6$
- ▶ **Computational time:** 1000 iterations in 107-108 hours using 2560 cores.
- ▶ Symmetry exploited, quarter of total problem.

TopOpt large scale visualization challenges

- ▶ For large problems, i.e. ' $O(10^9)+$ ' elements, solutions can attain files of magnitude $O(10^2) - O(10^3)$ GB.
- ▶ Solution size increases in the presence of higher dimensions as well as additionally imposed physics.
- ▶ Visualization is therefore computationally very demanding.
- ▶ **Goal:** make it easier to visualize solutions for large scale TopOpt problems.

Considerations:

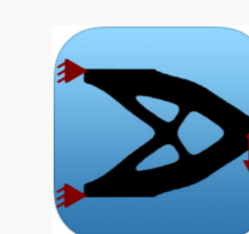
- ▶ Make feasible the interaction with large scale visualization by immersion as with virtual reality frameworks.

What are the alternative methods for large scale visualization for similar problems?

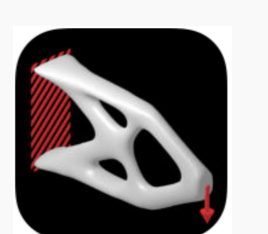
The TopOpt App! [6]

Try the TopOpt apps! Available for:

- ▶ iOS and Android.
- ▶ Windows, Mac and Linux (see www.topopt.dtu.dk).



(q) App for 2D TopOpt



(r) App for 3D TopOpt

References

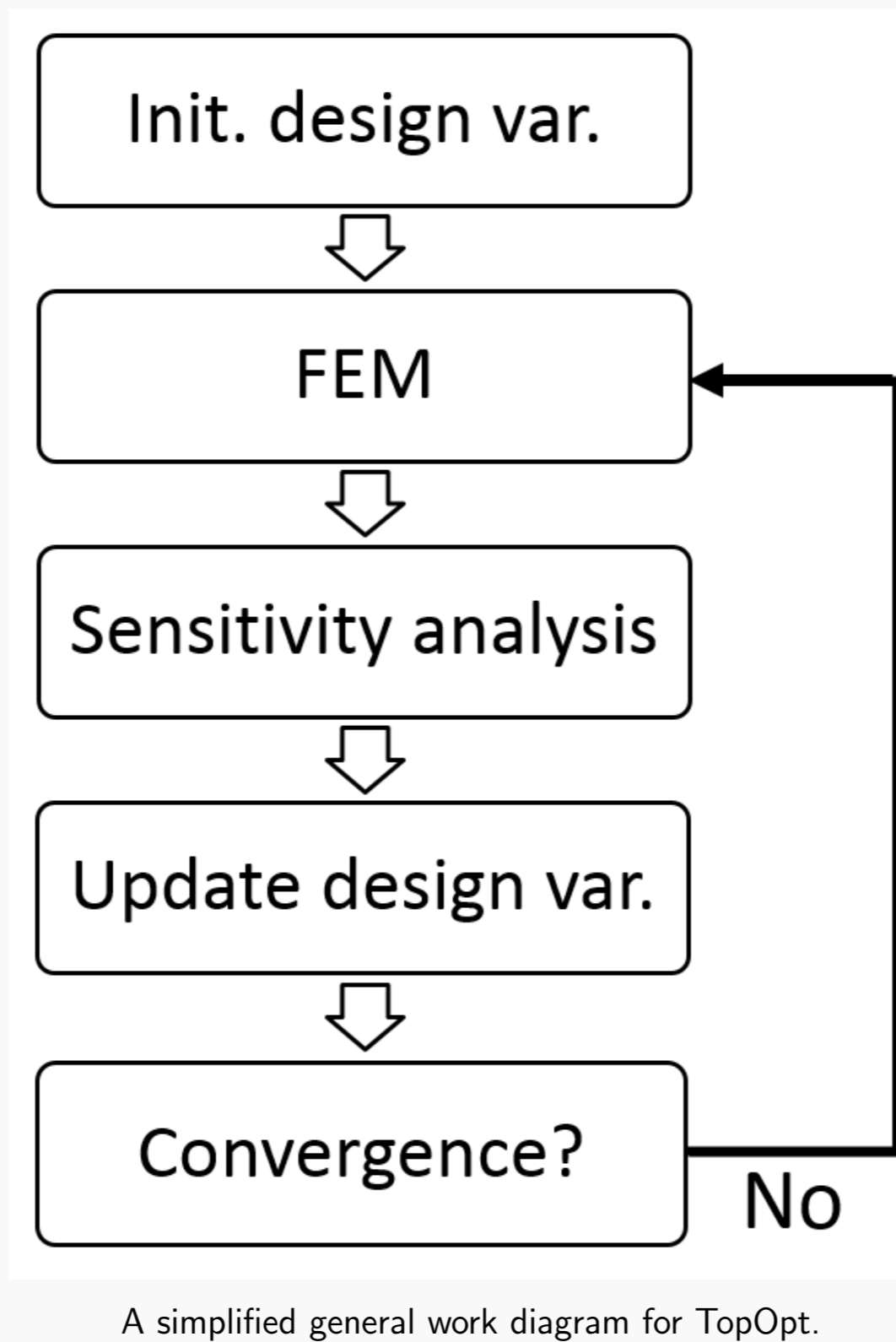
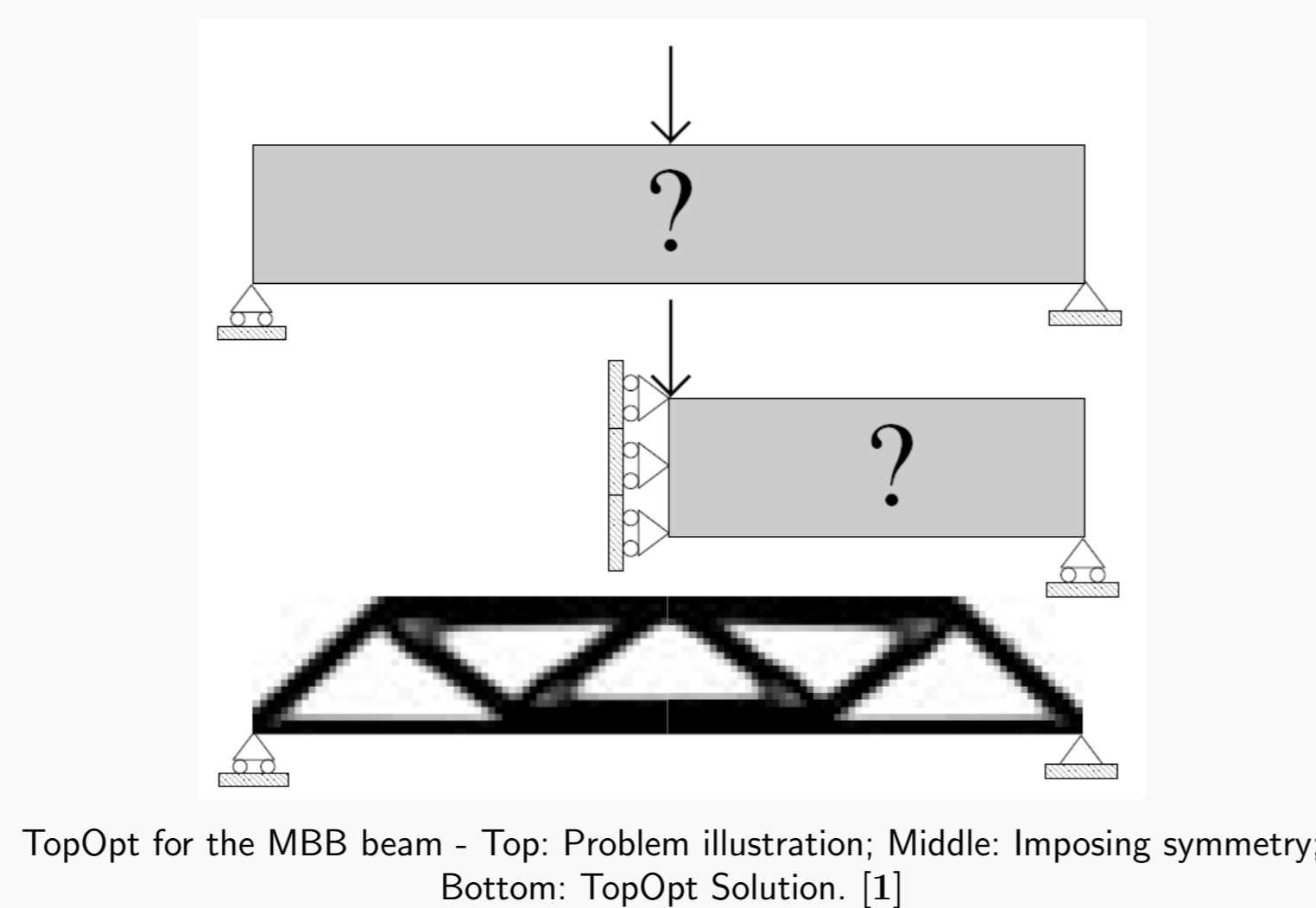
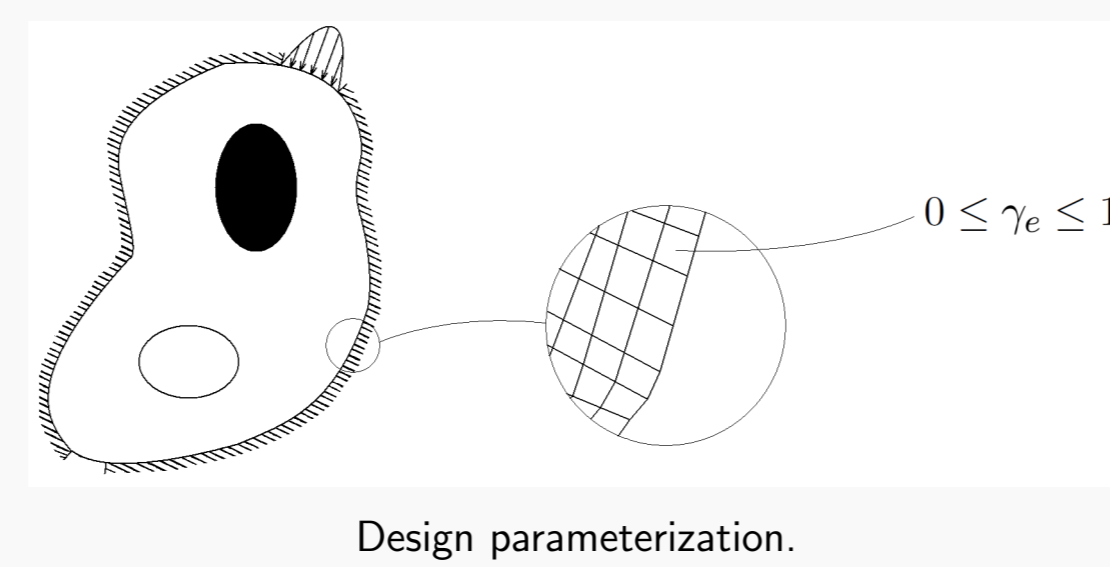
- [0] M.P.Bendsøe & O.Sigmund - *Topology Optimization - Theory, Methods and Applications*, 2004.
- [1] Ole Sigmund - *A 99 line topology optimization code written in matlab*, (2001).
- [2] Krister Svanberg - *The method of moving asymptotes - A new method for structural optimization*, (1984).
- [3] Aage, Andreassen & Lazarov - *Topology optimization using PETSc: An easy-to-use, fully parallel, open source topology optimization framework*, (2015).
- [4] - M. Sasaki - *Morphogenesis of flux structure*. Architectural Association Publications London, (2007).
- [5] Alexandersen, Sigmund & Aage - *Large scale three-dimensional topology optimisation of heat sinks cooled by natural convection*, arXiv:1508.04596
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The topology optimization method

Topology Optimization (TopOpt)

"is a material distribution method for finding optimum layout" [0].

- ▶ **Objective:** To minimize compliance $\Phi \equiv$ maximize stiffness (cost function).
- ▶ **Constraint:** Volume fraction $\in [0, 1]$.
- ▶ **Design domain:** freely chosen.
- ▶ **Continuous design variable field:** Density field, γ , is the distribution of material between void and solid in each discretization element.
- ▶ **Feasibility:** Optimization problems of magnitude $O(10^9)$ variables solved after $O(10^2) - O(10^3)$ iterations in $O(\text{hours})$ using $O(10^0) - O(10^3)$ cores.



TopOpt utilizes:

- ▶ **Sensitivity analysis:** E.g. Method of Moving Asymptotes (MMA) [2] which yields avoidance of mesh-dependency and checker board effects.
 - **Based on:** Sensitivities $\left(\frac{d\Phi}{d\gamma}\right)$ of both cost and constraint functions, which are obtained using *adjoint* analysis.
- ▶ Penalizations and filtrations.

TopOpt solution is obtained:

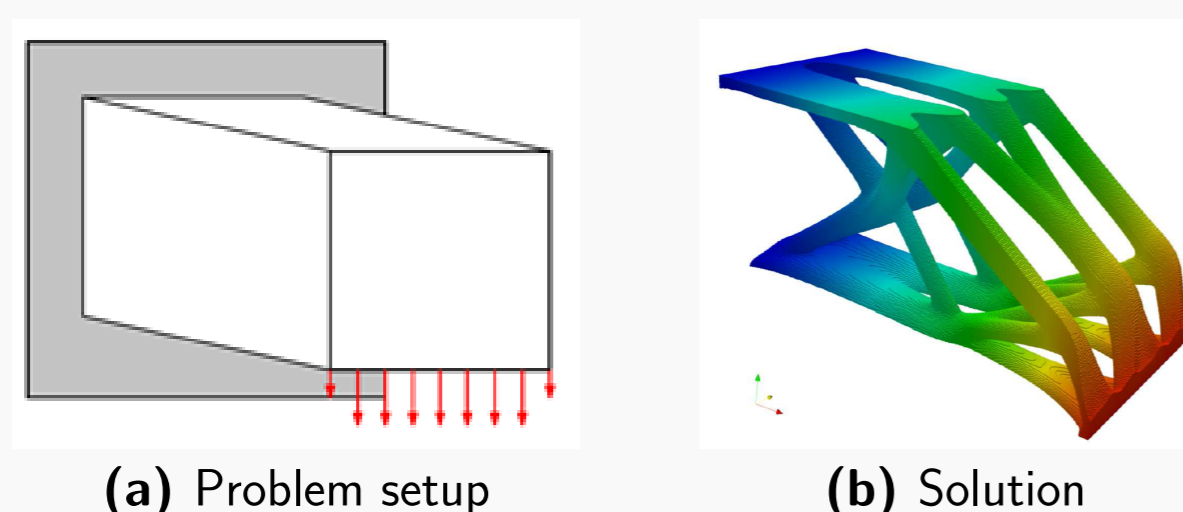
when the change ratio of material distribution reaches chosen threshold.

The physical problem:

is solved using FEM where elasticity/multi-physics problems are modelled.

Loads on cantilever beam

Single load case [3], Constraint: $V \leq 12\%$.

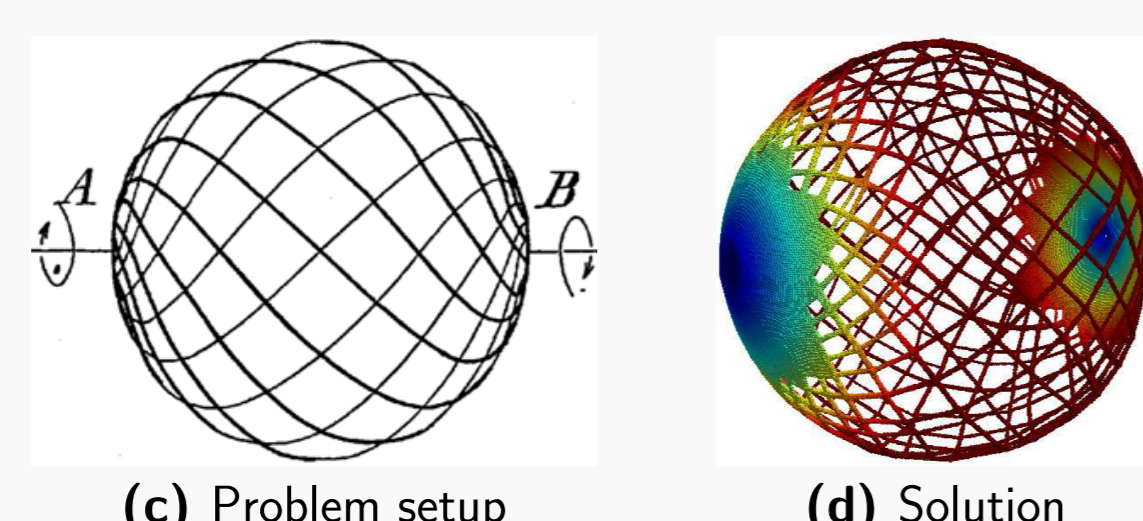


(a) Illustration of problem and design domain (b) TopOpt solution. Colors indicate displacement magnitudes.

- ▶ **# Elements:** = $480 \times 240 \times 240 \approx 27.6 \cdot 10^6$ (no symmetry imposed).
- ▶ **# DOF:** = $3 \times \# \text{ nodes} = 3 \times 481 \times 241 \times 241 \approx 83.8 \cdot 10^6$.
- ▶ **Computational time:** 1000 iterations in 12.5 hours (average for var. filter radii) using 24 cores.

Torsions and loads

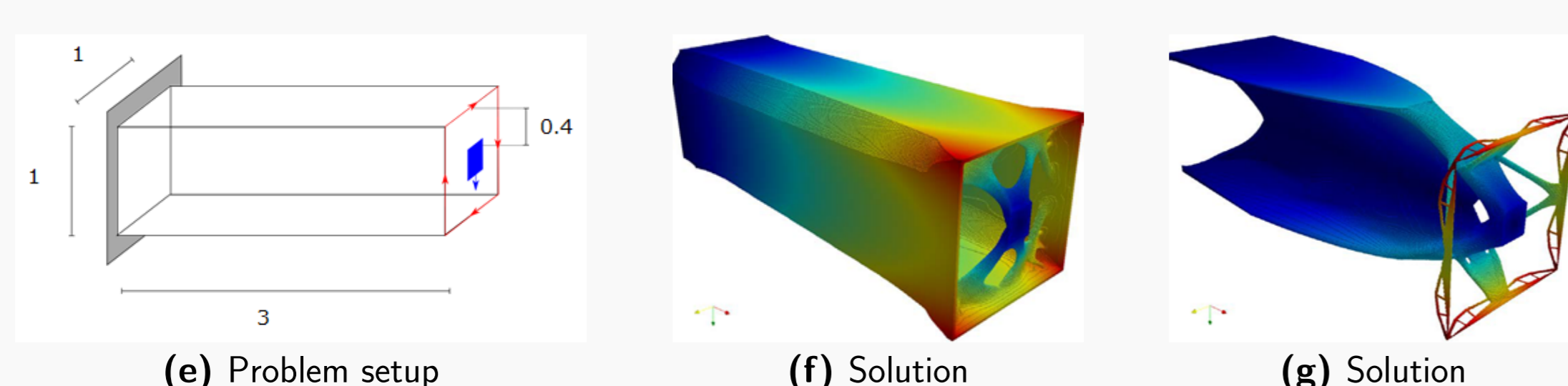
Torsion only case [3], Constraint: $V \leq 0.5\%$.



(c) Illustration of problem and design domain, (d) TopOpt solution.

- ▶ **# Elements:** $\approx 82.1 \cdot 10^6$ (no symmetry imposed).
- ▶ **Computational time:** 2000 iterations in approx 4.5 hours using 2000 cores.

Multiple load case and torsion [3].



(e) Illustration of problem and design domain, (f) TopOpt solution where torsion=10 and loads=1, (g) TopOpt solution where torsion=1 and loads=10.

- ▶ **# nodes:** = $768 \times 256 \times 256 \approx 50.3 \cdot 10^6$ (no symmetry imposed).
- ▶ **# DOF:** = $3 \times \# \text{ nodes} = 3 \times 769 \times 257 \times 257 \approx 151 \cdot 10^6$.