

MDO assignment; v. 1.0

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1. **Structural optimization.** For this problem, we will use `prob1.py` as our starting point.
 - (a) This script performs structural analysis and optimization of a tubular beam clamped in the middle. Run the optimization, first with uniform loading and then again with tip loads applied. What optimized thickness distributions do you see?
Commands:
 - i. run the optimization: `python prob1.py`
 - ii. view the results: `python plot_all.py s`
 - (b) Run the optimization with tip loads applied for a range of different mesh sizes (`num_y`). Plot the computation time vs `num_y`.
 - (c) The script produces an html file, `prob1.html`, that can be useful for studying the problem structure. You can open this file in any web-browser. What is the physical interpretation of this problem? That is, what are we minimizing and subject to what constraint?
2. **Multidisciplinary analysis.** We now want to couple aerodynamics and structures together.
 - (a) Open `aerostruct.html` to use a guide. Assemble the aerostructural analysis group following the layout presented there. Start with `prob2a.py`, which has the skeleton of the problem layed out for you.
 - (b) Try NLGS and Newton, and Hybrid NLGS/Newton for mesh sizes (2,3), (4,5) and compare run times. Why do we put the nonlinear solver on the ‘coupled’ group, instead of the ‘root’ group?
 - (c) (Bonus) Try LNGS, Krylov, Krylov-PC-GS, and direct linear solvers with the Newton nonlinear solver. Which ones can successfully converge the linear problem? Which one gives the fastest convergence for the Newton solver?
3. **Multidisciplinary optimization.** Now that you’ve worked with the aerostructural analysis, you’re ready to try aerostructural optimization.
 - (a) Compute the derivatives of the multidisciplinary system using finite differences by running `prob3a.py`.
 - (b) Now compute the same derivatives using the adjoint method and compare the timings for different mesh sizes.
 - (c) We will now perform aerostructural optimization. Edit `prob3c.py` by adding the following design variables:
 - ‘twist’, lower = -10, upper = 10, scaler = 1000
 - ‘alpha’, lower = -10, upper = 10, scaler = 1000
 - ‘t’, lower = 0.003, upper = 0.025, scaler = 1000and the follow objective and constraints:
 - ‘fuelburn’
 - ‘failure’, upper = 0
 - ‘eq_con’, equals = 0