

ME782 Project

Mechanical Engineering

Manan Mehta(22b2129), Daksh Soni(22b2150)

Contents

1	Defining the Problem	2
1.1	The Problem Statement	2
1.2	Background	2
1.3	Governing Equations	3

Defining the Problem

1.1 The Problem Statement

This project will use topology optimisation to identify and remove redundant material from a 2D rectangular structure, significantly reducing its weight while maintaining structural integrity under various loads. The concept is analogous to designing a bicycle frame; instead of using a solid block of metal, material is placed only where it is needed to effectively distribute loads and enhance strength. Our approach will determine which regions within the rectangle can be eliminated without compromising its ability to withstand applied forces, leading to a highly efficient and lightweight design.

1.2 Background

In modern engineering, the drive to create lightweight yet durable structures is essential, especially in fields such as aerospace, automotive, and cycling. Reducing material usage without sacrificing strength leads to better performance, lower costs, and improved energy efficiency. Traditional design approaches often depend on experience or trial and error, which can leave unnecessary material in the structure. Topology optimisation, however, provides a scientific and computational method to achieve material efficiency. It systematically determines where material should be retained and where it can be removed, based on how loads and stresses flow through the structure.

A practical example of this concept can be seen in bicycle frame design. A solid metal block could easily withstand loads but would be unnecessarily heavy. Instead, engineers design frames with hollow tubes, placing material only along paths where forces travel between the pedals, seat, and wheels. These tubes form an efficient skeleton that provides stiffness and strength while keeping the frame lightweight. Similarly, in this project, topology optimisation will be applied to a 2D rectangular structure to identify regions that do not significantly contribute to load-bearing. By removing redundant material and maintaining essential load paths, the resulting structure will exhibit high strength-to-weight efficiency — much like the optimized form of a modern bicycle frame.

1.3 Governing Equations

Define the optimisation variable:

$$x_e \in [0, 1] \quad \forall e = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (1.1)$$

Since, we want to make a strong and stiff structure with minimal deformations under loading, we wish to minimise the compliance of the structure given a volume constraint. The optimisation problem can be stated as:

$$\min_x \quad C(x) = F^T U(x) \quad (1.2)$$

where, C is compliance, F is the force vector, U is the displacement vector and x is the density vector.