

# Topology Optimization Tutorial Report

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## Problem 1

Using the default MMB-beam, Figure 1 illustrates the affects of the filter radius, Figure 2 illustrates the affects of the penalty power, and Figure 3 illustrates the affects of the discretization.

creasing the radius leads to finer structures. Increasing the radius produces softer densities.

## Penalization Power

### Filter Radius

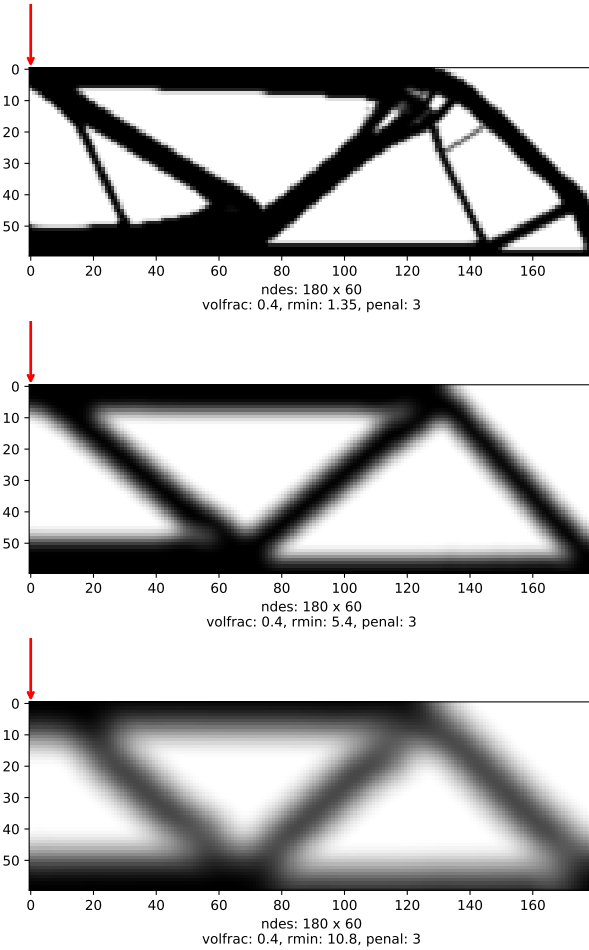


Figure 1: Differing values of rmin.

The filter radius affects how fine the details are. De-

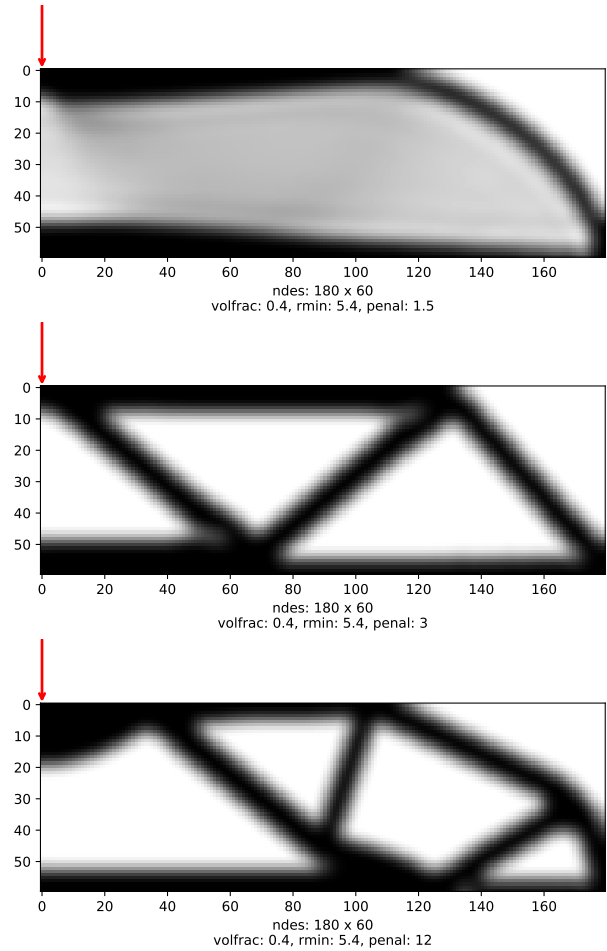


Figure 2: Differing values of penal.

The penalization power ensures that the solution is black and white. Decreasing the penalization power will soften the results and increasing will sharpen the features.

## Discretization

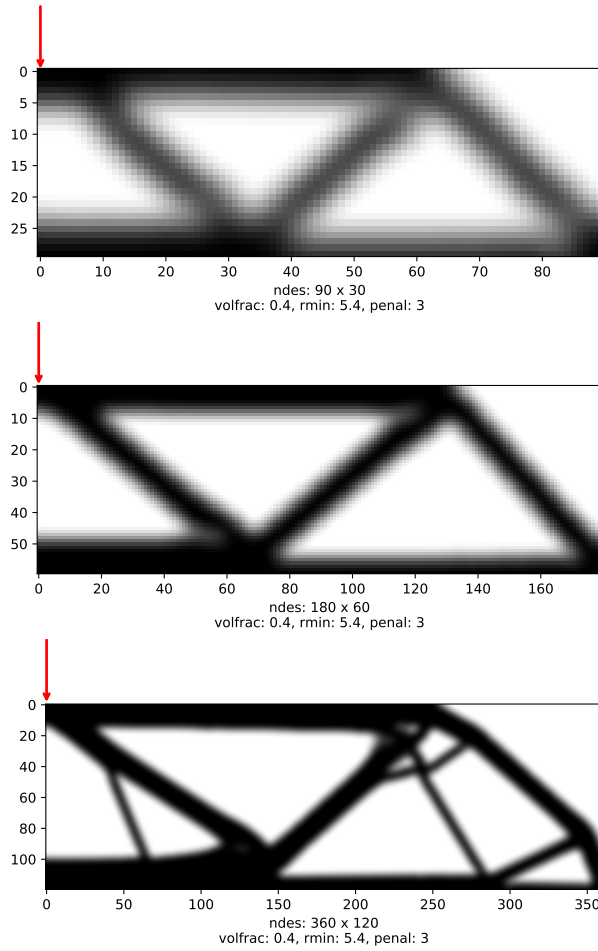


Figure 3: Differing values of (nelx\*nely).

Decreasing the discretization results in lower resolution meaning the features are more soft. Increasing the discretization introduces more grid cells resulting in sharper more well defined structures.

## Problem 2

### Part 1

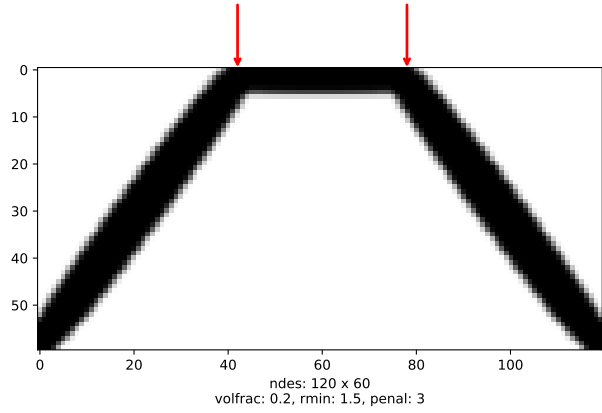


Figure 4: Two simultaneous point loads.

### Part 2

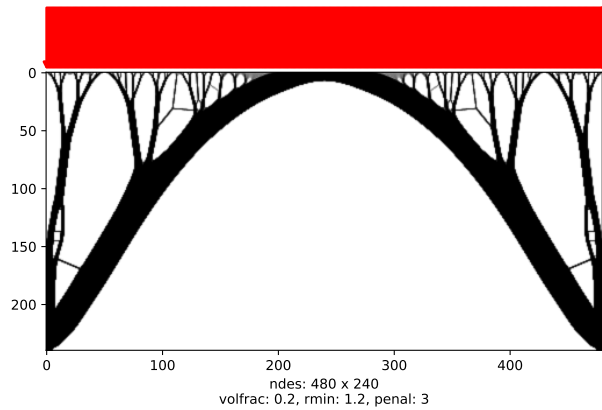


Figure 5: Distributed load.

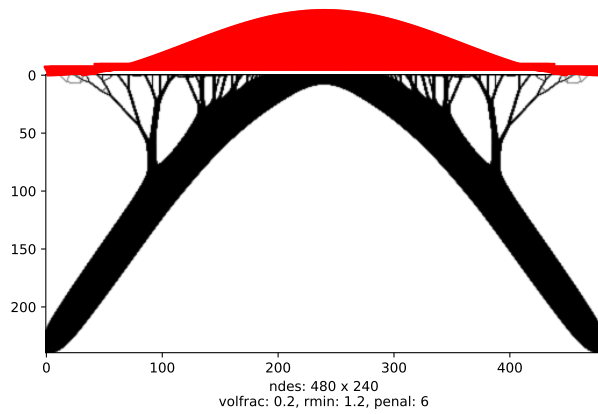


Figure 6: Non-uniform Distributed load.

### Problem 3

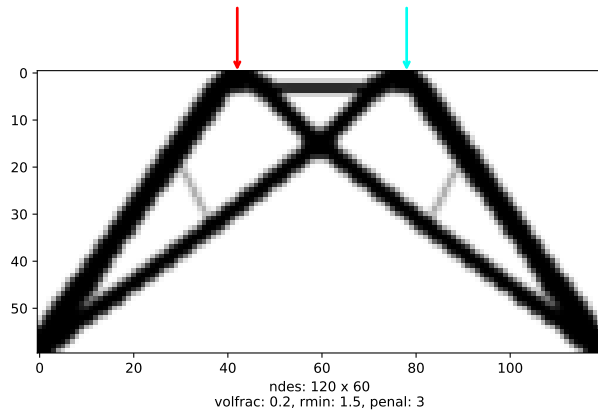


Figure 7: Bridge structure with two load cases (red and cyan vectors). Solved using CHOLMOD.

### Problem 4

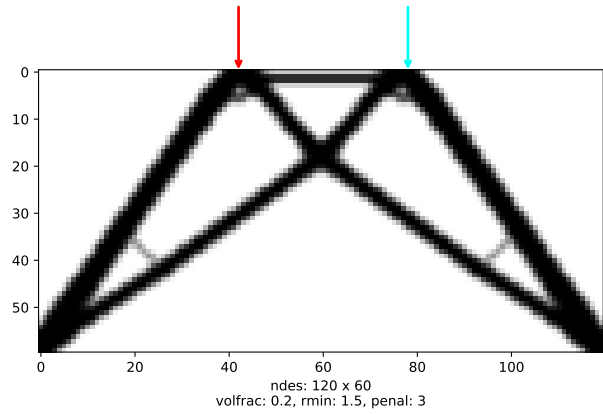


Figure 8: Bridge structure with two load cases (red and cyan vectors). Solved using NLOPT's MMA.

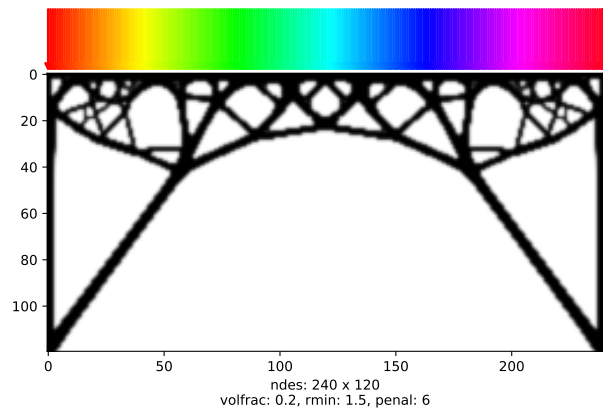


Figure 9: Bridge structure with multiple load cases. Solved using NLOPT's MMA.

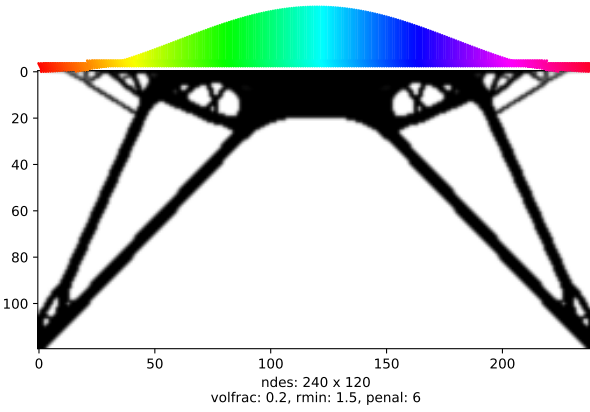


Figure 10: Bridge structure with multiple non-uniform load cases. Solved using NLOPT's MMA.

## Problem 5

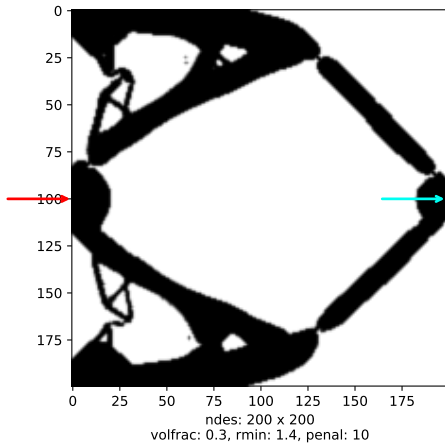


Figure 11: Compliant mechanism synthesis with a filter radius of 1.4.

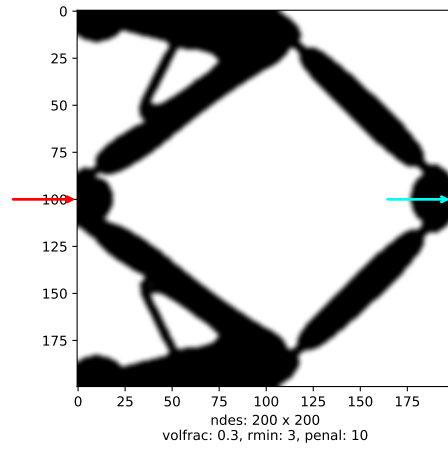


Figure 12: Compliant mechanism synthesis with a filter radius of 3.