

# Invited talk: Metaheuristics in Acoustic Topology Optimisation

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# Learning outcomes

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- ✓ Introduce a new problem / case study: Topology optimisation
- ✓ Learn how to formulate the problem
- ✓ Refresh genetic algorithms
- ✓ Introduce CMA-ES and Differential Evolution
- ✓ Introduce multi-objective optimisation
- ✓ Discuss some results

# Funding acknowledgement: No2Noise project

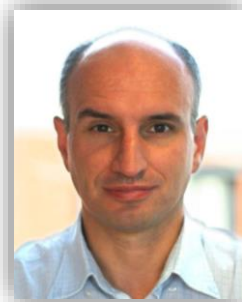
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[no2noise.eu](https://no2noise.eu)

# Acoustic materials in aircraft

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Passenger cabin noise

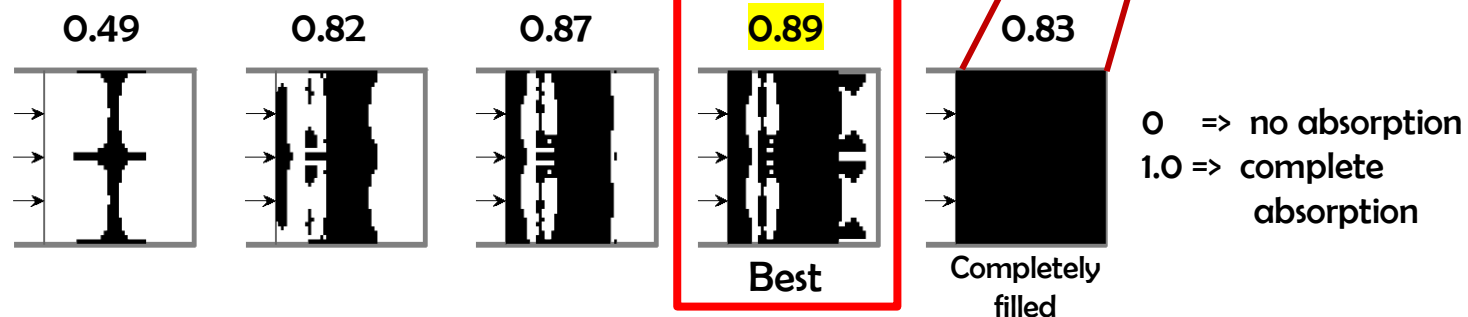


Fuselage with sound absorbing materials



Shapes of sound absorbing materials

Absorption values

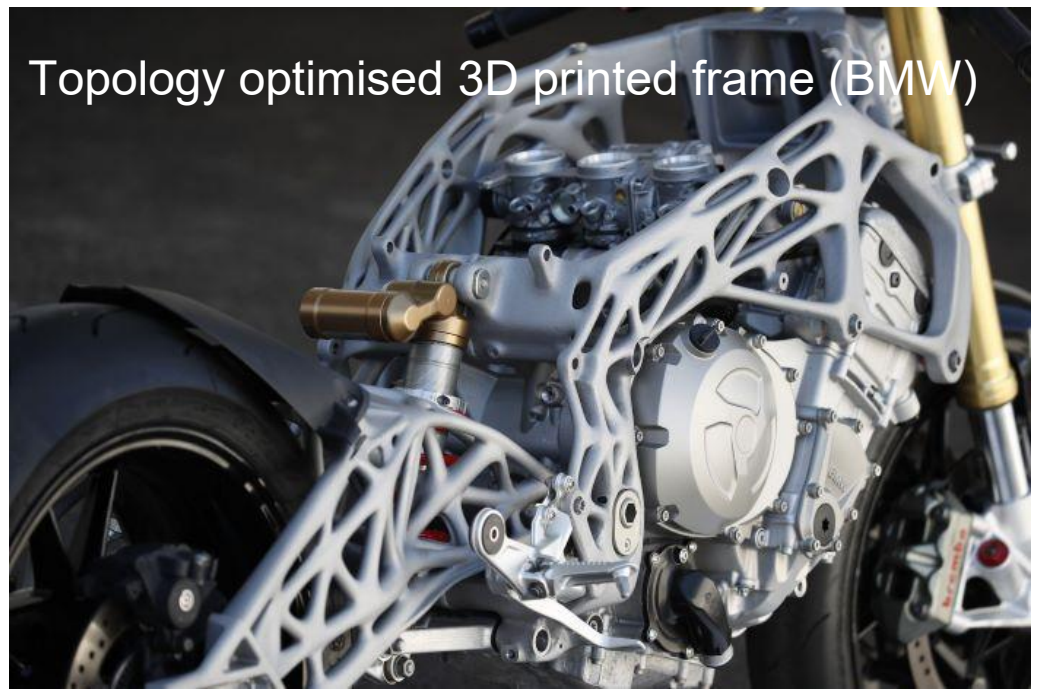


**! Carefully removing material can improve absorption !**

# Topology optimisation



Topology optimised parts resulted in  
**1000 kg reduction in weight per aircraft** in Airbus A380.  
L Krog, A Tucker, M Kemp, R Boyd (2004)



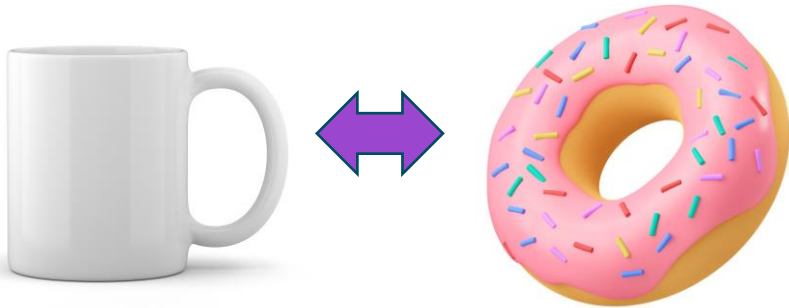
TO flow (source: 3DPrint.com)



# What is Topology?

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Same Topology



One hole

Different  
Topologies



Three holes

Topology – Essentially, the number of holes.

# Topology vs. Shape optimisation

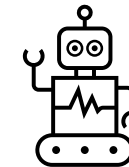
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## Shape optimisation

- ✗ No of holes (Topology) not changed
- ✓ Only the boundary of the shape is optimised

## Topology optimisation

- ✓ Topology optimised &
- ✓ Shape optimised

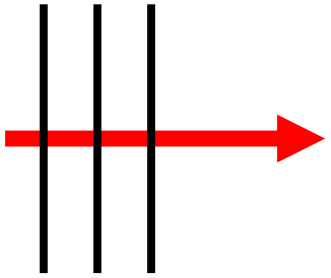


Generative Design

# Canonical acoustics problem

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Acoustic input



Design domain

Rigid wall

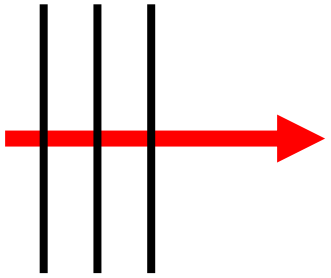
Acoustic  
porous material





# Canonical acoustics problem

Acoustic input



Design domain

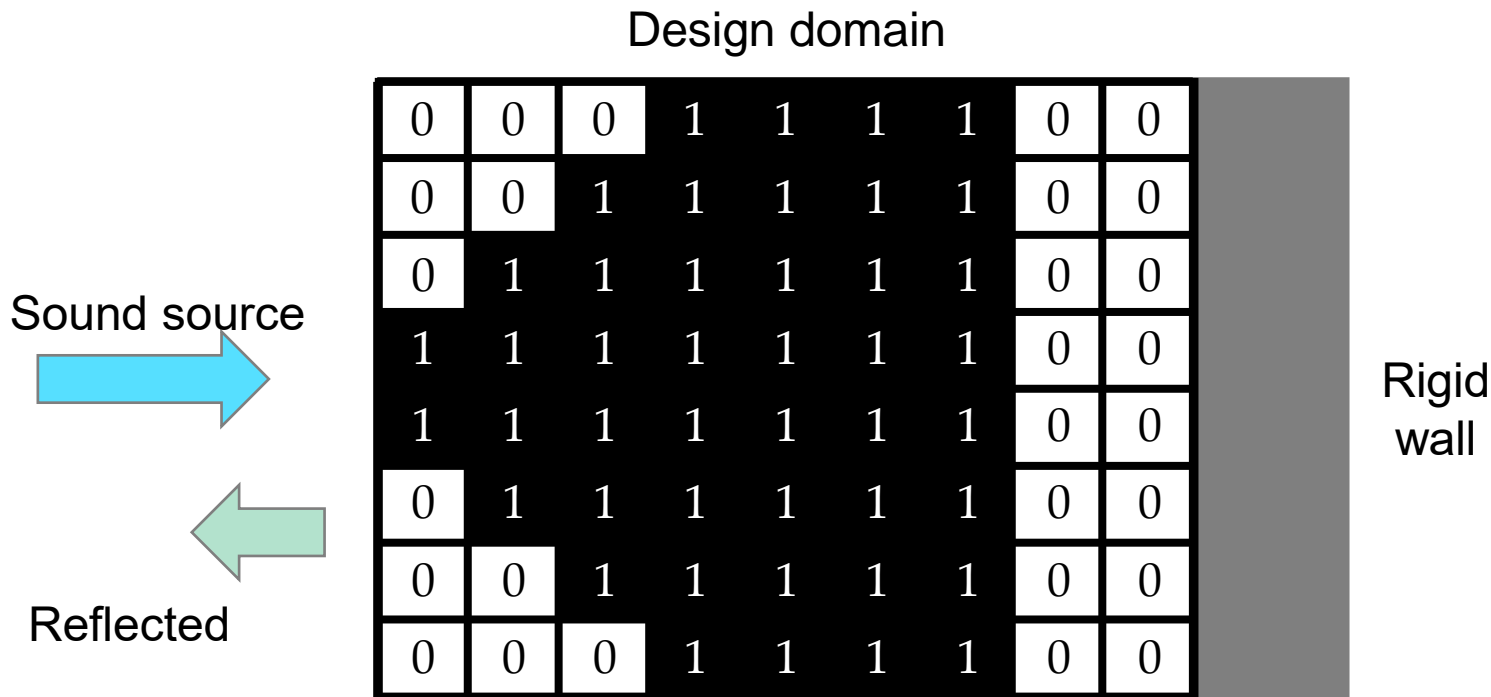
Rigid wall

UH Anechoic chamber



What is the shape with the highest sound absorption for a given amount of acoustic material?

# Problem formulation

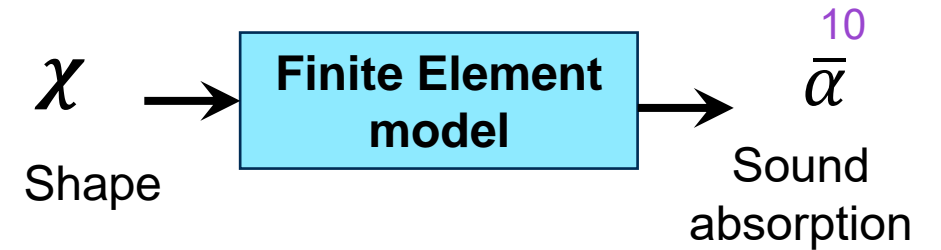


Shape as an array

$$\chi = [0, 0, 0, 1, 1, \dots]$$

1 – Porous material

0 – Air



Problem  $\max_{\chi} \bar{\alpha}(\chi)$

Each  $\bar{\alpha}$  evaluation takes  $\approx .003 s$

Can we brute force?

Search space size  $2^n$

$$2^{72} \times .003 \approx 1.4 \times 10^{19} s$$

$\approx 32 \times$  Age of the universe according to the Big Bang Theory

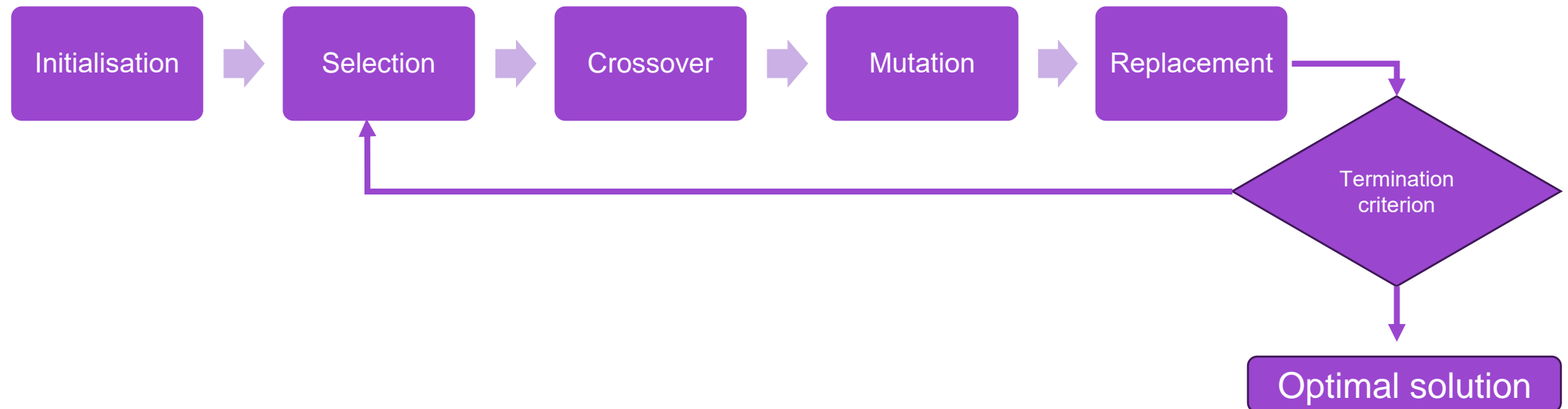
# Genetic algorithm

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Interactive GA on MAXSUM problem

$$\max_{x_i} \sum x_i \quad x_i \in \{0,1\}$$

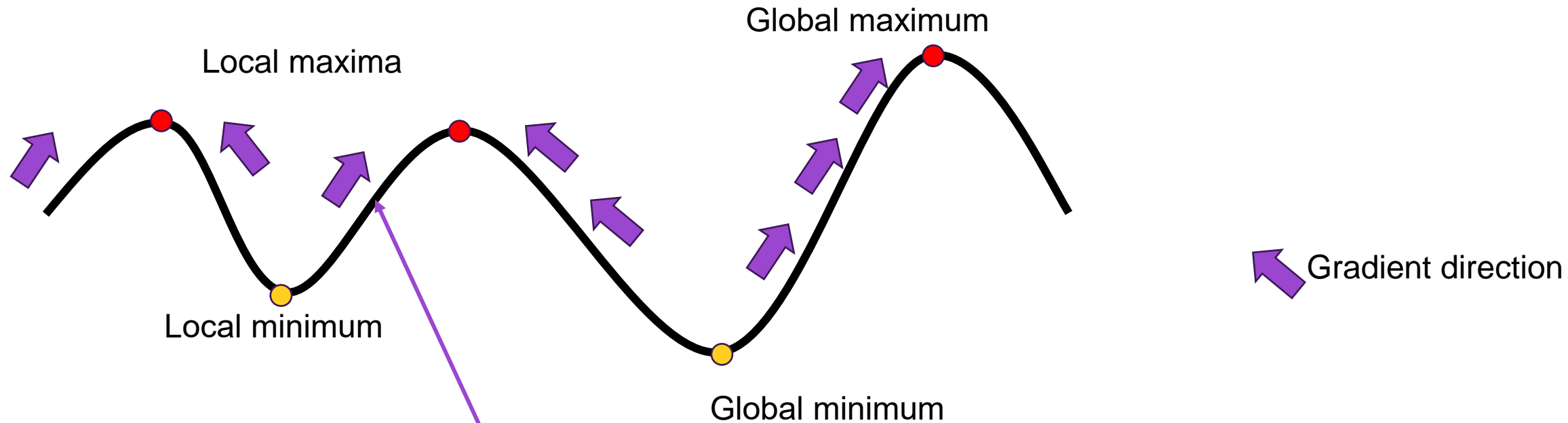
<https://vivektramamoorthy.github.io/GeneticAlgorithmTutorial/>



# Problem of local optimality

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Gradient algorithms have the tendency to get stuck at local optimal solutions.



Starting here and using a gradient update will lead to a local optimal solution

# Covariance Matrix Adaptation – Evolution Strategy (CMA-ES)

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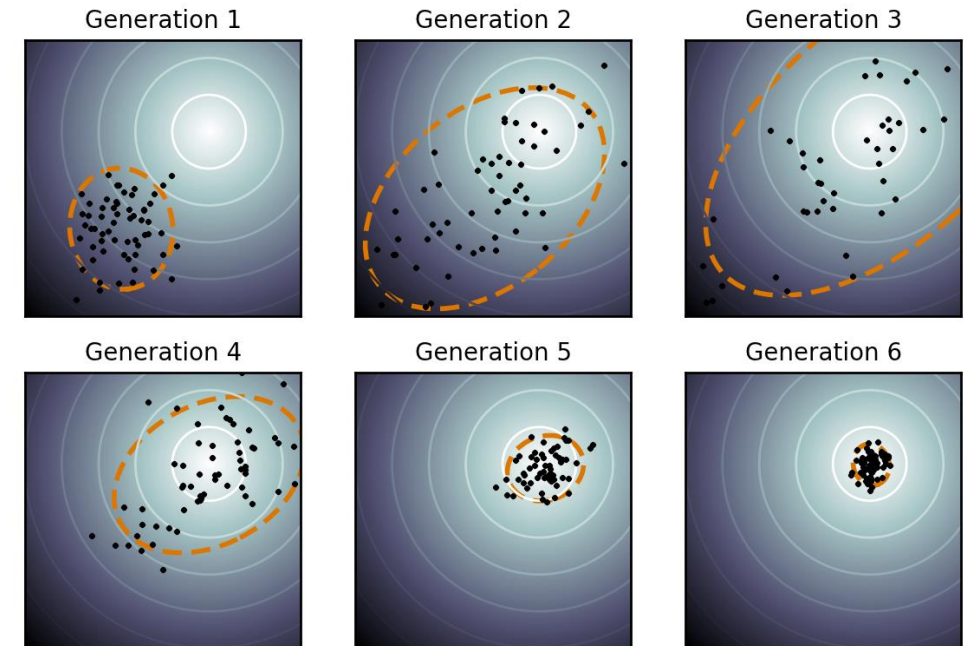
$$\min_x f(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, f \in \mathbb{R}$$

- Population based
- Uses a multivariate gaussian to approximate the fitness landscape

## CMA-ES in action

<https://vivektramamoorthy.github.io/CMAEStutorial/>



Wiki-user: Sentewolf

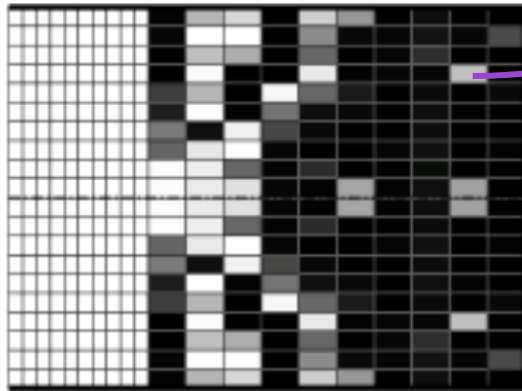
## Reference:

- Hansen, Nikolaus, Sibylle D. Müller, and Petros Koumoutsakos. "Reducing the time complexity of the derandomized evolution strategy with covariance matrix adaptation (CMA-ES)." *Evolutionary computation* 11.1 (2003): 1-18.
- Hansen, Nikolaus. "The CMA evolution strategy: A tutorial." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1604.00772* (2016).

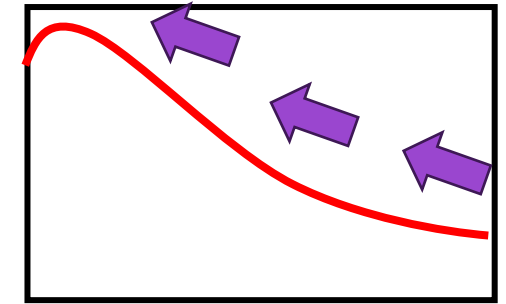
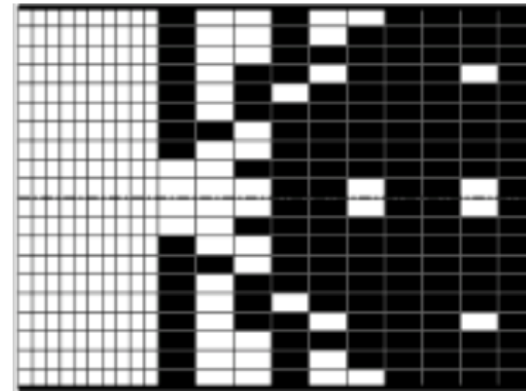
# Continuous relaxation

Allow intermediate materials  
 $\chi_i \in [0,1]$

Optimise



Then  
discretise



Air

Acoustic  
material

Gradient  
descent  
SIMP

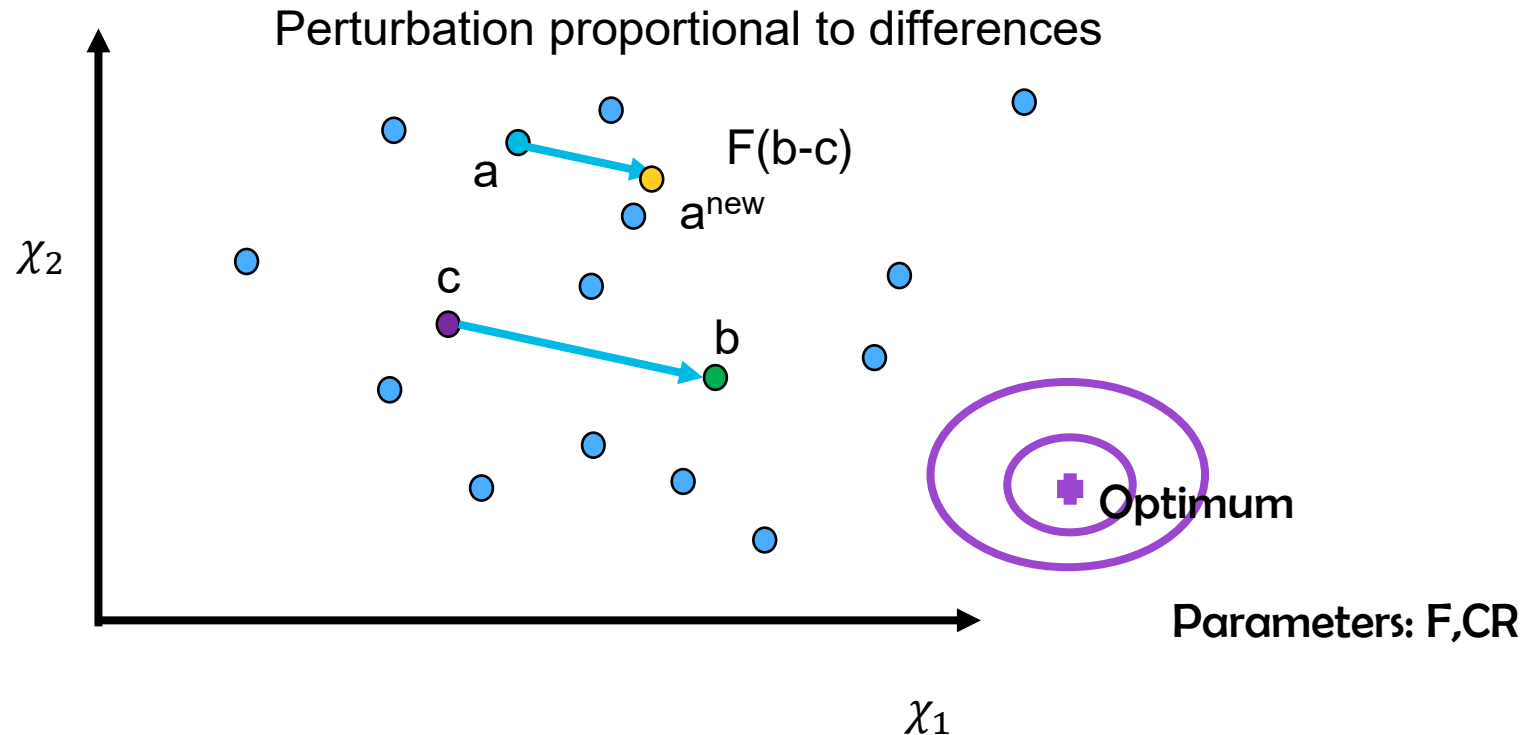
Discrete Covariance Matrix Adaptation Evolution Strategy vs. SIMP

Ramamoorthy, V. T., Özcan, E., Parkes, A. J., Sreekumar, A., Jaouen, L., & Bécot, F. X. (2020). Acoustic topology optimisation using CMA-ES. *Proceedings of ISMA2020 and USD*, 511-522.

# Differential evolution

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## Population-based continuous optimisation metaheuristic



```
 $\chi^j \leftarrow$  Generate Initial Population;  
Evaluate their Fitnesses  $\bar{\alpha}_j \leftarrow \bar{\alpha}(\chi^j)$ ;  
while  $fevals < budget$  do  
  for  $j = 0, j = length[pop], j++$  do  
    Randomly select  $a, b, c$  from  $pop$ ;  
     $y \leftarrow a + F \times (b - c)$ ;  
    for  $i = 0, i = length[\chi^j], i++$  do  
      if  $rand < CrossoverRate$  then  
         $y_i \leftarrow \chi_i^j$ ;  
      end  
    end  
    Evaluate  $\bar{\alpha}(y)$ ;  
    if  $\bar{\alpha}(y)$  is better than  $\bar{\alpha}(\chi)$  then  
      Replace  $\chi^j \leftarrow y$   
    end  
    Keep track of the best solution  $\chi^*$ ;  
  end  
end  
return  $\chi^*$ ;
```

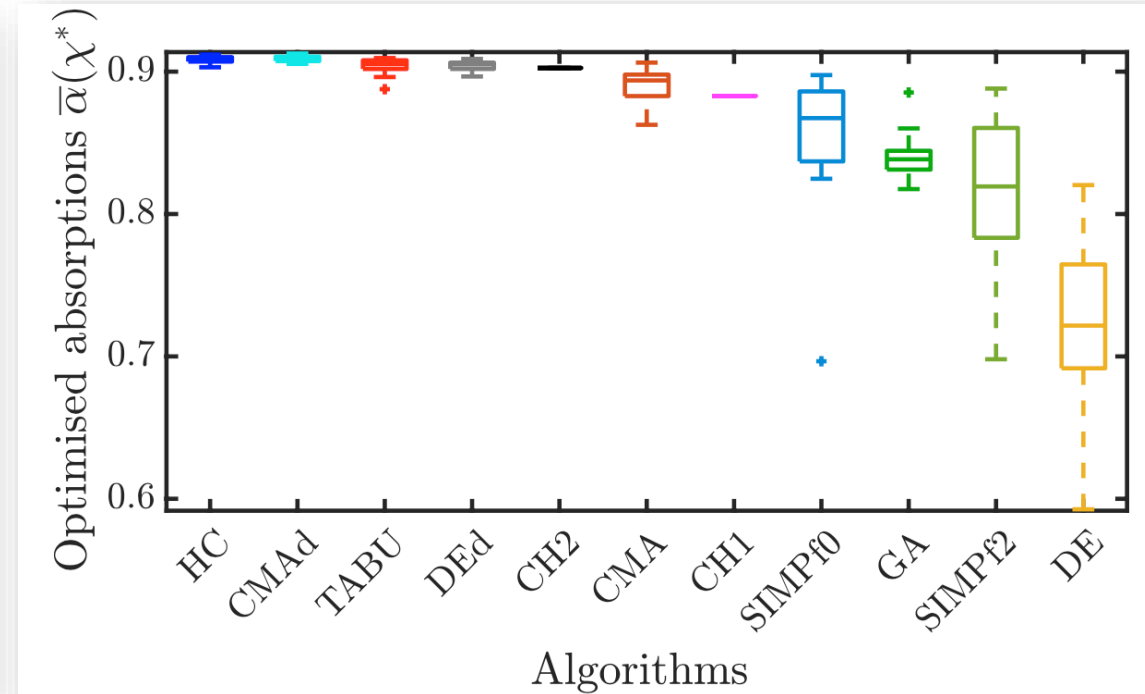
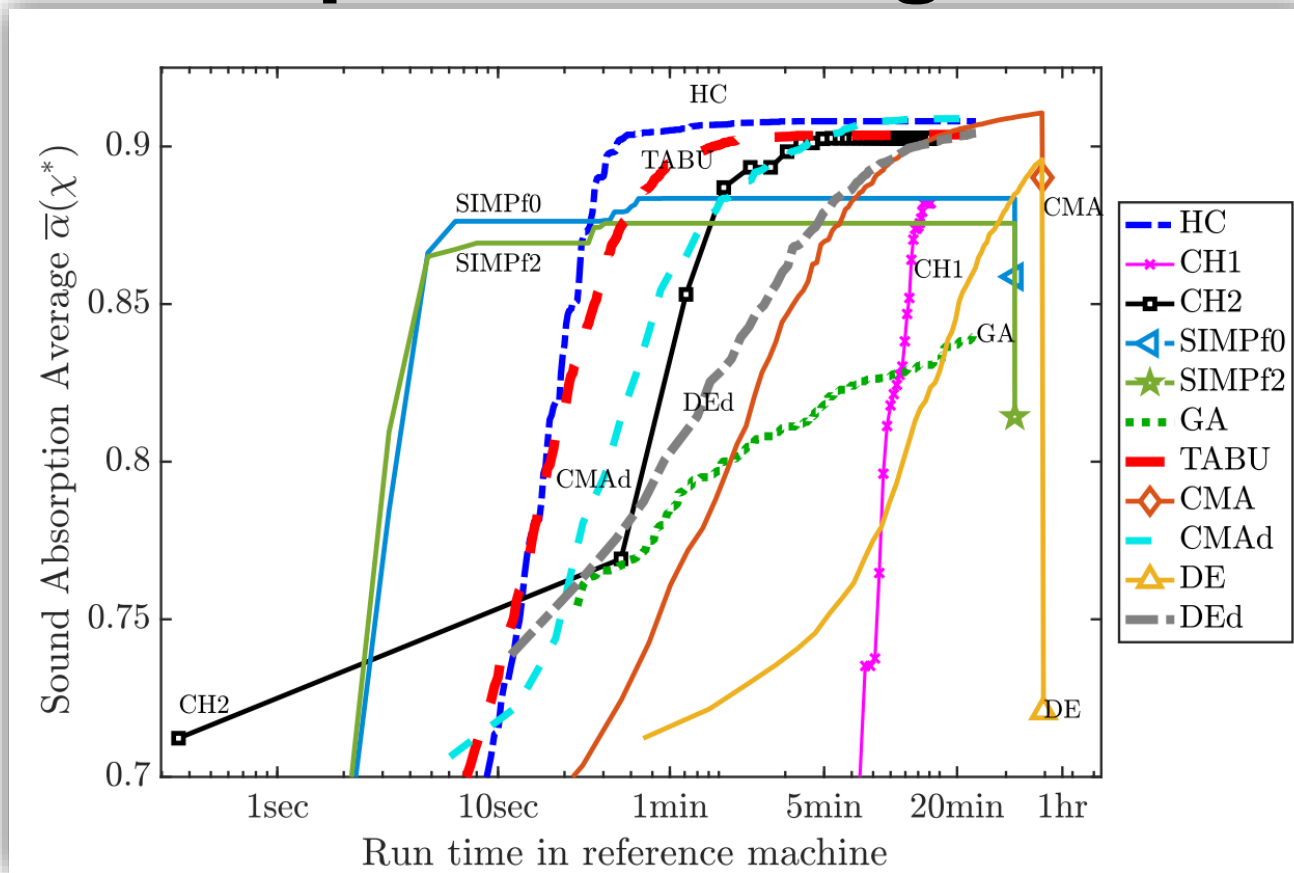
### References:

- Storn, Rainer, and Kenneth Price. "Differential evolution—a simple and efficient heuristic for global optimization over continuous spaces." *Journal of global optimization* 11.4 (1997): 341-359.
- Price, Kenneth, Rainer M. Storn, and Jouni A. Lampinen. Differential evolution: a practical approach to global optimization. Springer Science & Business Media, 2006.



# Comparison of algorithms

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HC – Hill climbing

CMA – CMAES

CMAAd – Discrete CMAES

TABU – Tabu search

DEd – Discrete Differential evolution

HC – Hill climbing

CMAAd – Discrete CMAES

TABU – Tabu search

DEd – Discrete Differential evolution

Not the full picture!

Results for other problem instances reveal more:

Vivek T. Ramamoorthy, Ender Özcan, Andrew J. Parkes, Abhilash Sreekumar, Luc Jaouen and François-Xavier Bécot, Comparison of heuristics and metaheuristics for topology optimisation in acoustic porous materials, The Journal of Acoustical Society of America, Vol. 150, Issue 4, pp. 3164-3176, (October 2021).

# Multi objective optimisation

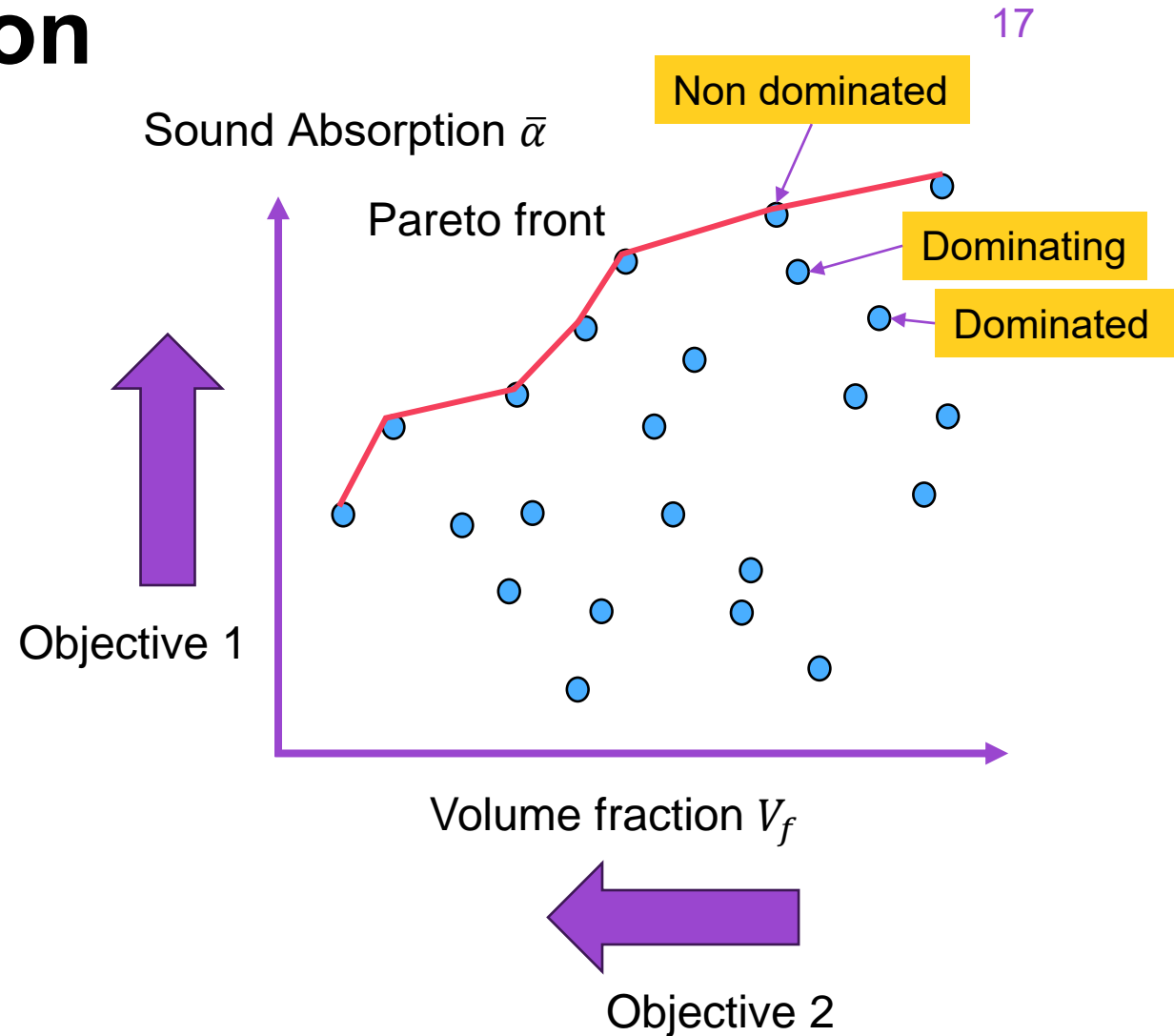
More than one objective function

For ex: Simultaneously,

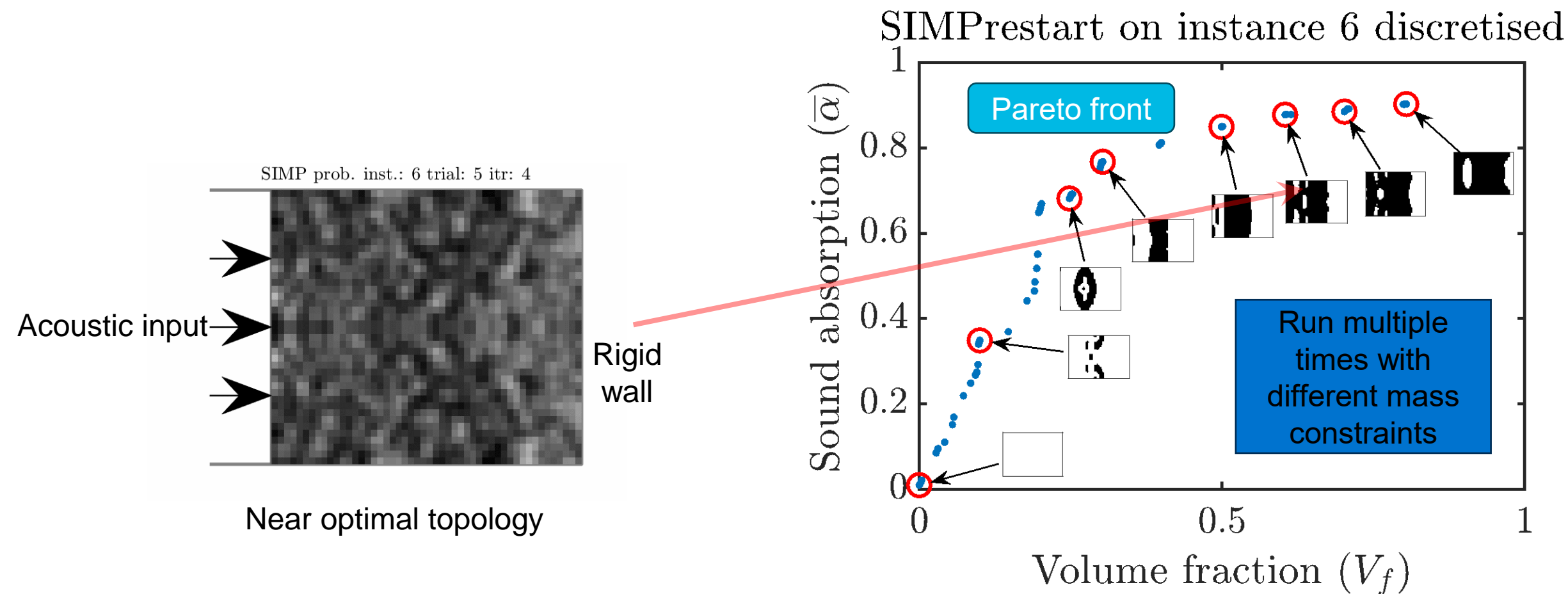
1. Maximise sound absorption  $\bar{\alpha}$
2. Minimise weight  $V_f$

## Pareto front:

- The set of non-dominated solutions
- Non-dominated solutions: No other solution is better in terms of all objectives.
- Each non-dominated solution is considered as equally good



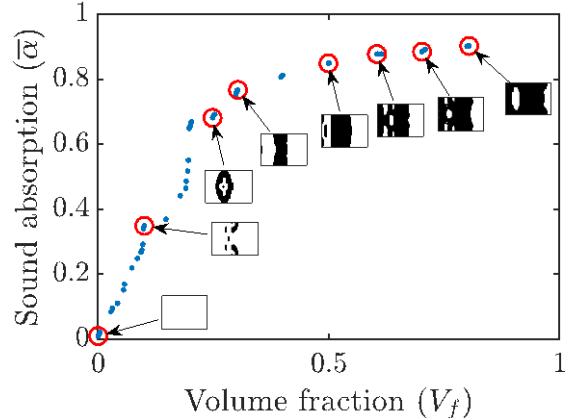
# Solid Isotropic Material with Penalisation (SIMP)<sup>18</sup>



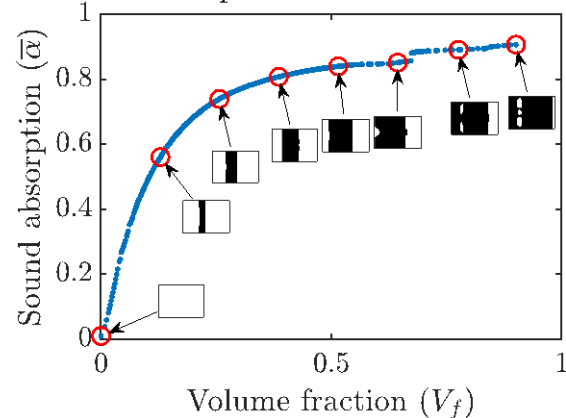
# Comparison of algorithms

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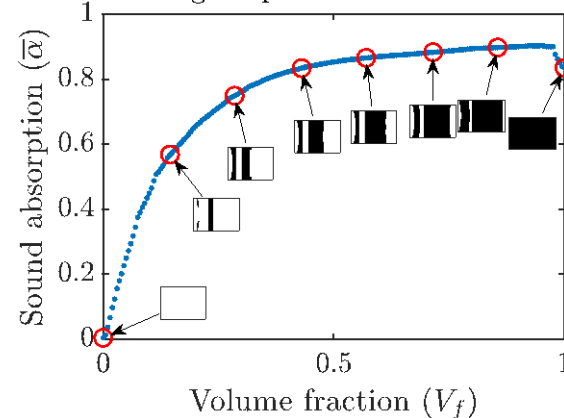
SIMPstart on instance 6 discretised



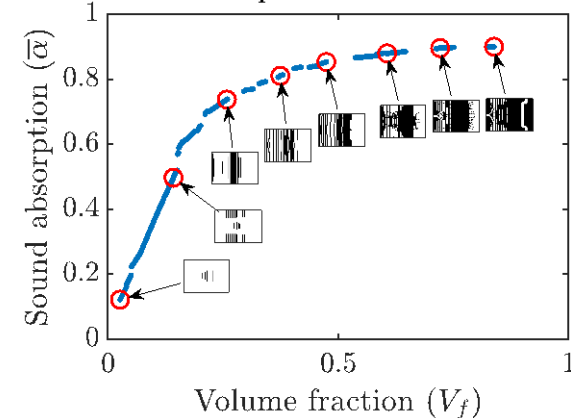
SIMP sweep on instance 6 discretised



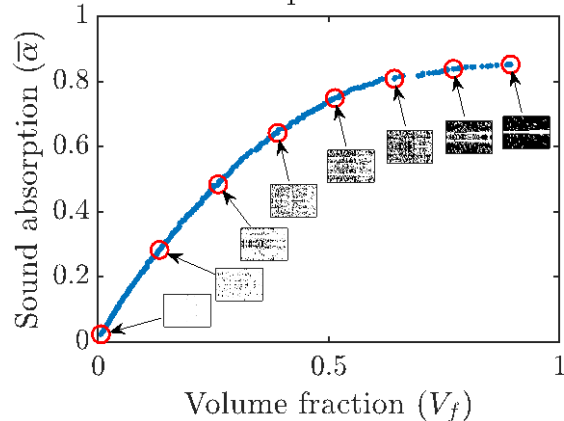
CHg on problem instance 6



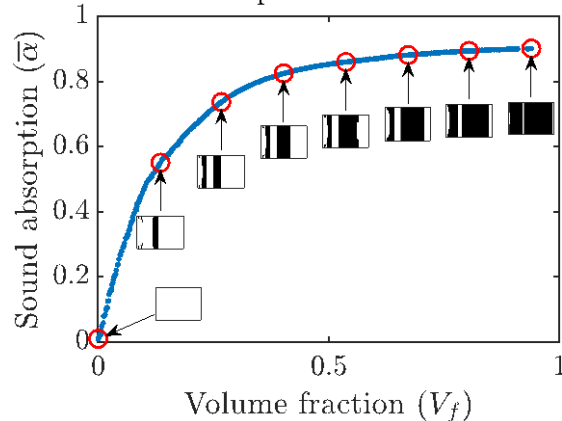
HC on problem instance 6



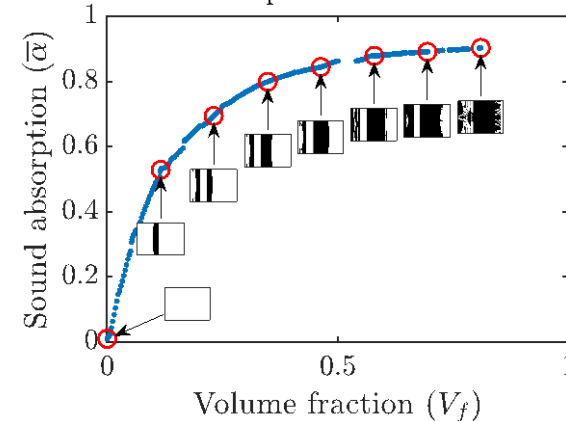
NSGA-II on problem instance 6



HA2 on problem instance 6

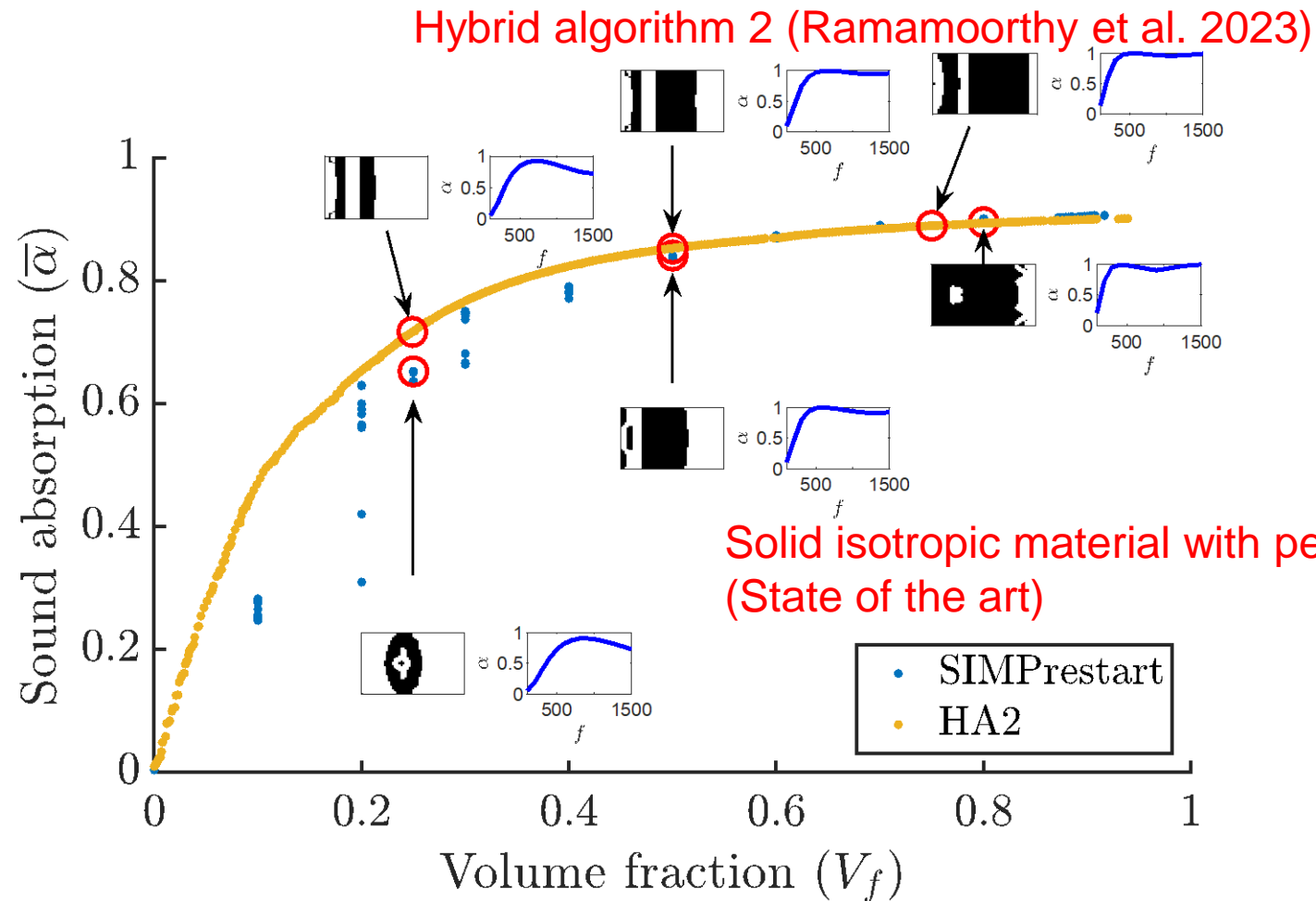


HA1 on problem instance 6



# A comparison with the state of the art

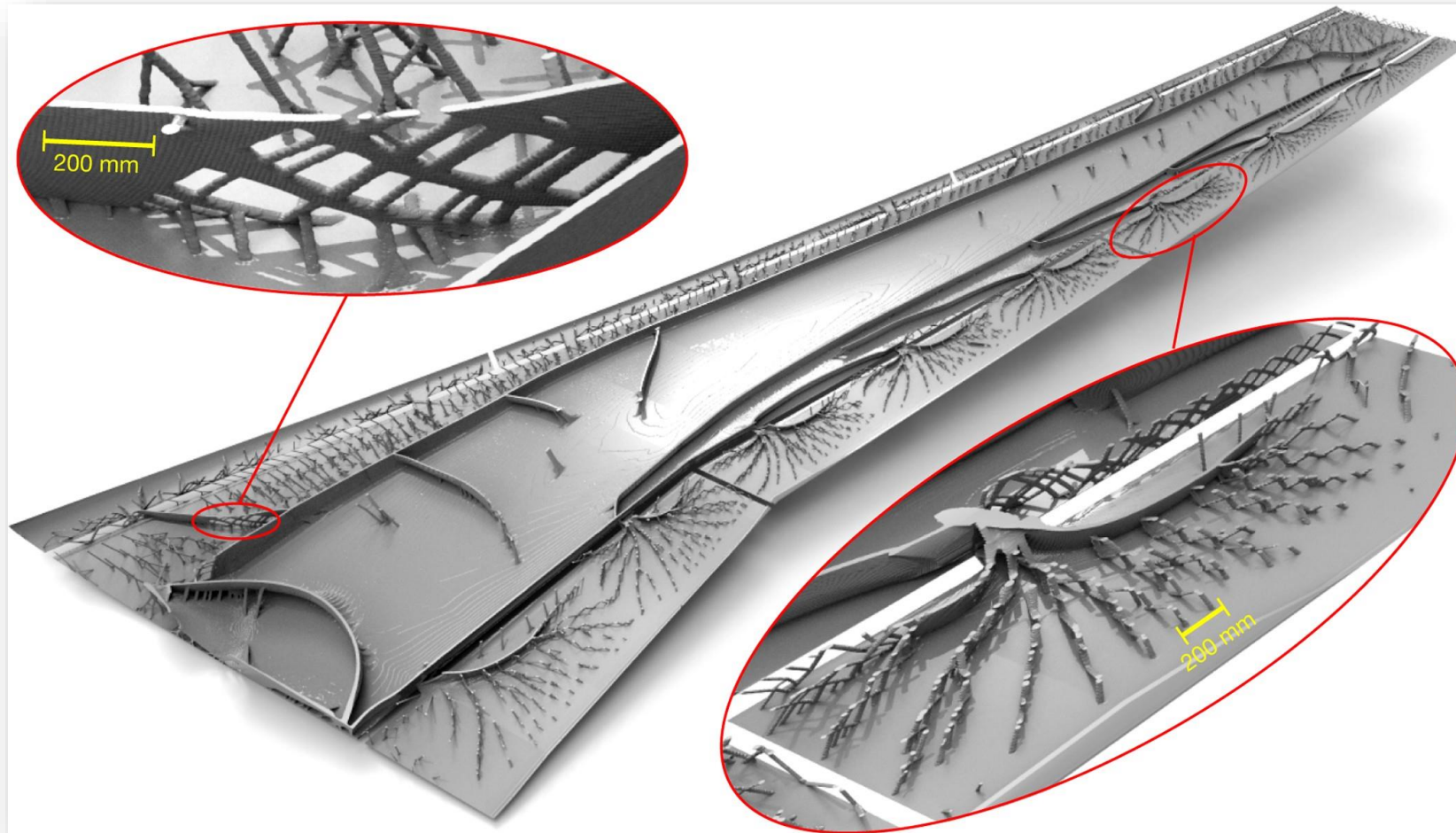
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Hybrid gradient & non-gradient algorithms work better.

# Other topology optimisation applications: Optimised ribs in an aircraft wingbox

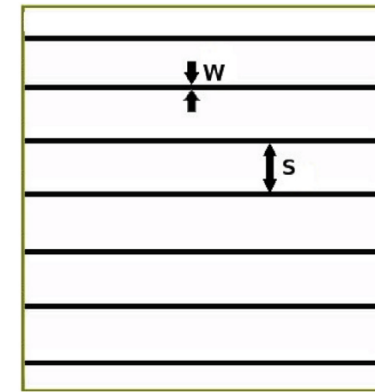
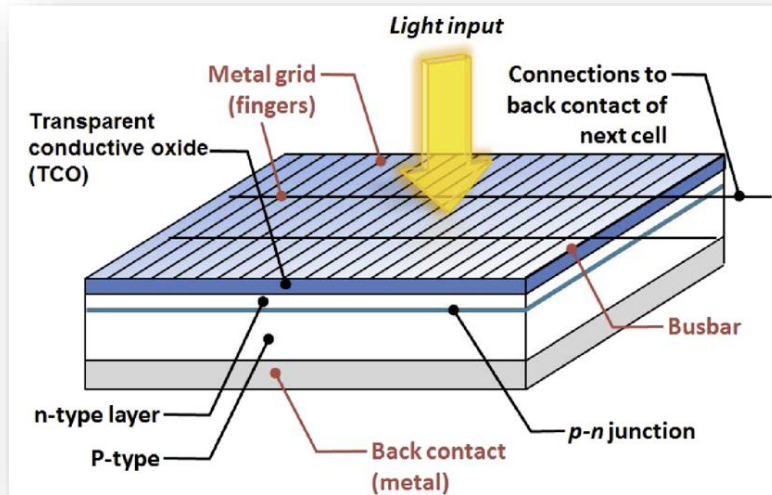
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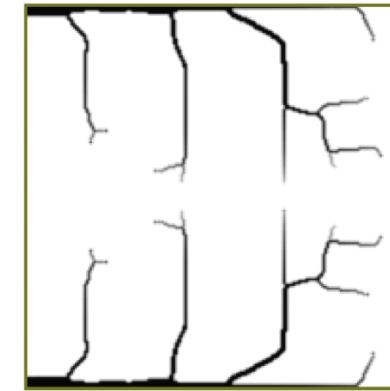
Aage, Niels, et al. "Giga-voxel computational morphogenesis for structural design." *Nature* 550.7674 (2017): 84-86.

# Other topology optimisation applications: Solar metallization

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(a) Shape optimization



(b) Topology optimization

Optimal layout of metallization in leaf shaped solar panels turn out to be very similar to the veins in a leaf.

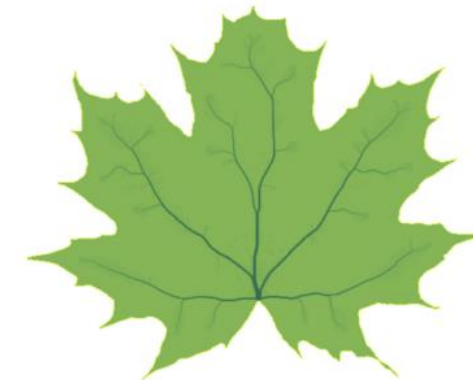
Nature has optimised it before we did. 😊

## Reference:

Gupta, D. K., et al. "Topology optimization of front metallization patterns for solar cells." Structural and Multidisciplinary Optimization 51.4 (2015): 941-955.



(a) Simple leaf ( $\eta = 13.25\%$ )

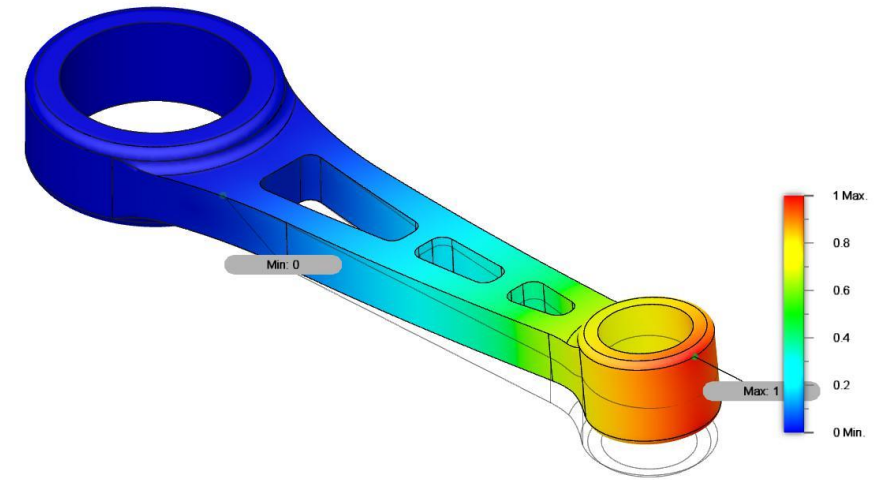


(b) Maple leaf ( $\eta = 14.39\%$ )



# Some of my students' TO designs

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Connecting Rod  
Amal Benadict, MSc Automotive

# Summary

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Intro to topology optimisation

Formulated the optimisation problem

Problem of local optimality

Refreshed Genetic algorithms

Continuous algorithms (CMA-ES and Differential evolution)

Introduction to Multi-objective optimisation

Reviewed some results

# Thank you