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## 一种基于均匀化理论的拓扑优化准则法

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摘要. 推导了用于拓扑优化的准则法,给出了基于均匀化理论的拓扑优化迭代分析流程;编制了基于均匀化理论的二维拓扑优化程序,通过二维数值算例验证了算法的正确性和有效性.

关键词: 拓扑优化; 优化准则; 数值计算

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### Criteria for topology optimization based on homogenization theory

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**Abstract:** Based on homogenization criteria were inferred to solve the topology optimization problems, and an iteration procedure of topology optimization was presented. A two-dimensional topology optimization program based on homogenization was realized; a 2-D example was given to verify the correction and efficiency of the theory and algorithm.

Key words: topology optimization; optimization criteria; numerical calculation

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针对文献[1] 所推导出的二维拓扑优化问题 算法,本文研究了一种用于设计变量更新的优化 准则法,并编制了相应的求解程序.

## 1 二维拓扑优化中的优化准则法

拓扑优化中的优化准则方法通常由 Kuhn-Tucker(下称 K-T)最优化条件求得<sup>2~4</sup>.以最小平均柔度问题作为目标函数的结构优化问题可结合文献 1] 进一步表达, 结构总势能定义为

$$\Pi(u) = a(u, u)/2 - L(u) = -L(u)/2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{e=1}^{N} \int_{\Omega^{e}} \varepsilon(u)^{T} \mathbf{D}_{e}^{H} \varepsilon(u) d\Omega - \sum_{e=1}^{N} \int_{\Omega^{e}} \mathbf{u}^{T} f d\Omega - \sum_{e=1}^{N} \int_{\Gamma^{e}} \mathbf{u}^{T} t d\Gamma.$$
(1)

因此,最小柔度问题等价于最大化总势能问题.对应于设计变量约束和体积约束,分别引入拉

格朗日乘子  $\mathcal{K}_0$ ,  $\mathcal{K}_1$ ,  $\mathcal{K}_0$ ,  $\mathcal{K}_1$ 和  $\mathcal{K}_0$ , 并利用 K-T 条件, 可得到对应于文献[1] 中的优化问题, 式(1)的 拉格朗日函数 L 可构造为

$$L = \Pi(u) - \Lambda \left[ \sum_{e=1}^{N} (1 - a^{e}b^{e}) \Omega^{e} - \overline{\Omega}_{s} \right] - \sum_{e=1}^{N} \lambda_{a0}^{e} (-a^{e}) - \sum_{e=1}^{N} \lambda_{a1}^{e} (a^{e} - 1) - \sum_{e=1}^{N} \lambda_{b0}^{e} (-b^{e}) - \sum_{e=1}^{N} \lambda_{b1}^{e} (b^{e} - 1).$$
(2)

由 K-T 条件, L 对拉格朗日乘子  $\lambda_{a0}^e$ ,  $\lambda_{a1}^e$ ,  $\lambda_{b0}^e$ ,  $\lambda_{b1}^e$ 和设计变量  $a^e$ ,  $b^e$ ,  $\theta^e$  及体积约束因子  $\Lambda$  的偏导为零, 有:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda_{a0}^{e}} = 0; \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda_{a1}^{e}} = 0; \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda_{b0}^{e}} = 0; \\
\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda_{b1}^{e}} = 0; \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial a^{e}} = 0; \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial b^{e}} = 0; \\
\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta^{e}} = 0; \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \Lambda} = 0. \quad (3)$$

详细展开可得:

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$$\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega^{e}} \varepsilon(u)^{T} \frac{\partial D_{e}^{H}}{\partial a^{e}} \varepsilon(u) d\Omega - \\
\int_{\Omega} \mathbf{u}^{T} \frac{\partial f}{\partial a^{e}} d\Omega + \Lambda b^{e} \Omega^{e} + \lambda_{a0}^{e} - \lambda_{a1}^{e} = 0; \\
\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega^{e}} \varepsilon(u)^{T} \frac{\partial D_{e}^{H}}{\partial b^{e}} \varepsilon(u) d\Omega - \\
\int_{\Omega} \mathbf{u}^{T} \frac{\partial f}{\partial b^{e}} d\Omega + \Lambda a^{e} \Omega^{e} + \lambda_{b0}^{e} - \lambda_{b1}^{e} = 0; \\
\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega^{e}} \varepsilon(u)^{T} \frac{\partial D_{e}^{H}}{\partial \theta^{e}} \varepsilon(u) d\Omega = 0; \\
\Lambda \left[ \sum_{e=1}^{N} (1 - a^{e} b^{e}) \Omega^{e} - \overline{\Omega}_{s} \right] = 0, \quad \Lambda \geqslant 0; \\
a^{e} - 1 \leqslant 0, \quad \lambda_{a1} (a^{e} - 1) = 0, \quad \lambda_{a1} \geqslant 0; \\
- a^{e} \leqslant 0, \quad \lambda_{a0} (-a^{e}) = 0, \quad \lambda_{a0} \geqslant 0; \\
b^{e} - 1 \leqslant 0, \quad \lambda_{b1} (a^{e} - 1) = 0, \quad \lambda_{b1} \geqslant 0; \\
- b^{e} \leqslant 0, \quad \lambda_{b0} (-b^{e}) = 0, \quad \lambda_{b0} \geqslant 0.
\end{cases}$$
(4)

解方程组(4)可求得待求未知变量.基于方程组(4)的优化准则更新算法如下:

$$a_{k+1}^{e} = \begin{cases} \min\{ (1+\zeta)a_{k}^{e}, 1\} \\ (a_{k}^{e}(\boldsymbol{E}_{a}^{e})_{k} \leqslant \max\{ (1-\zeta)a_{k}^{e}, 0\} ), \\ a_{k}^{e}[(\boldsymbol{E}_{a}^{e})_{k}]^{\eta} & (\max\{ (1-\zeta)a_{k}^{e}, 0\} < \\ a_{k}^{e}(\boldsymbol{E}_{a}^{e})_{k} < \min\{ (1+\zeta)a_{k}^{e}, 1\} ), \\ \max\{ (1-\zeta)a_{k}^{e}, 0\} \\ & (\min\{ (1+\zeta)a_{k}^{e}, 1\} \leqslant a_{k}^{e}(\boldsymbol{E}_{a}^{e})_{k} ); \\ \min\{ (1+\zeta)b_{k}^{e}, 1\} \\ & (b_{k}^{e}(\boldsymbol{E}_{b}^{e})_{k} \leqslant \max\{ (1-\zeta)b_{k}^{e}, 0\} ), \\ b_{k}^{e}[(\boldsymbol{E}_{b}^{e})_{k}]^{\eta} & (\max\{ (1-\zeta)b_{k}^{e}, 0\} < \\ b_{k}^{e}(\boldsymbol{E}_{b}^{e})_{k} < \min\{ (1+\zeta)b_{k}^{e}, 1\} ), \\ \max\{ (1-\zeta)b_{k}^{e}, 0\} \\ & (\min\{ (1+\zeta)b_{k}^{e}, 0\} \\ & (\min\{ (1+\zeta)b_{k}^{e}, 1\} \leqslant b_{k}^{e}(\boldsymbol{E}_{b}^{e})_{k} ), \end{cases}$$

其中定义

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{E}_{a}^{e} &= \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega^{e}} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \left( u \right)^{T} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{D}_{e}^{H}}{\partial a^{e}} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \left( u \right) \mathrm{d} \Omega - \right. \\ &\left. \int_{\Omega^{e}} \boldsymbol{u}^{T} \frac{\partial f}{\partial a^{e}} \mathrm{d} \Omega \right] \left\langle \left( - \Lambda b^{e} \Omega^{e} \right); \right. \\ &\left. \boldsymbol{E}_{b}^{e} &= \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega^{e}} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \left( u \right)^{T} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{D}_{e}^{H}}{\partial b^{e}} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \left( u \right) \mathrm{d} \Omega - \right. \\ &\left. \int_{\Omega^{e}} \boldsymbol{u}^{T} \frac{\partial f}{\partial b^{e}} \mathrm{d} \Omega \right] \left\langle \left( - \Lambda a^{e} \Omega^{e} \right), \right. \end{aligned}$$

式中,  $\zeta$  为移动极限,  $\eta$  为阻尼因子, k 为迭代步数.

利用方程组(4),可进一步推得

$$\int_{\Omega^{e}} \sigma^{T} \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}^{e}}{\partial \theta^{e}} \sigma d\Omega = 0, \tag{6}$$

式中 C 为柔度阵, 柔度和刚度关系式为  $C = \mathbf{D}^{-1}$ . 由式(6)可推得  $\theta$  更新公式

$$\beta_{1}^{e}\cos 2\theta - \beta_{2}^{e}\sin 2\theta + \beta_{3}^{e}\cos 4\theta - \beta_{4}^{e}\sin 4\theta = 0, \tag{7}$$

式中,

$$\beta_{1}^{e} = \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{C}_{11}^{H} - \boldsymbol{C}_{22}^{H}) \int_{\Omega^{e}} \sigma_{12} (\sigma_{11} + \sigma_{12}) d\Omega_{s},$$

$$\beta_{2}^{e} = \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{C}_{11}^{H} - \boldsymbol{C}_{22}^{H}) \int_{\Omega^{e}} (\sigma_{11}^{2} + \sigma_{22}^{2}) d\Omega_{s},$$

$$\beta_{3}^{e} = \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{C}_{11}^{H} + \boldsymbol{C}_{22}^{H} - 2\boldsymbol{C}_{12}^{H} - 4\boldsymbol{C}_{66}^{H}) \circ$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \sigma_{12} (\sigma_{11} + \sigma_{12}) d\Omega_{s},$$

$$\beta_{4}^{e} = \frac{1}{4} (\boldsymbol{C}_{11}^{H} + \boldsymbol{C}_{22}^{H} - 2\boldsymbol{C}_{12}^{H} - 4\boldsymbol{C}_{66}^{H}) \circ$$

$$\int_{\Omega^{e}} [(\sigma_{11} - \sigma_{22})^{2} - \sigma_{12}^{2}] d\Omega.$$

求得更新设计变量  $a_{k+1}^e$ ,  $b_{k+1}^e$ 和  $\theta_{k+1}^e$ 后, 利用前述有关公式可进一步求得  $\mathbf{D}^H(a_{k+1}^e$ ,  $b_{k+1}^e$ ) 及  $\mathbf{D}^H(a_{k+1}^e$ ,  $b_{k+1}^e$ ,  $\theta_{k+1}^e$ ).

# 2 二维结构拓扑优化问题的计算流程

综上所述, 基于均匀化理论和优化准则法的结构拓扑优化计算流程如下: a. 定义设计域、非设计域、定义载荷及约束; b. 对结构进行有限元网格剖分; c. 初始化设计变量  $a^c(0)$ ,  $b^c(0)$ 和  $\theta^c(0)$ ; d. 用均匀化理论计算特征变形量  $\chi$ , 计算均匀化弹性张量  $D^H$ ; e. 计算单元刚度矩阵, 组装结构总刚度阵, 求解位移场  $u_k$ 和应力分布  $\sigma_k$ ; f. 计算目标函数值及约束值; g. 若结果收敛、则转h. 否则用优化准则法更新设计变量, 得到  $a^c(k+1)$ , $b^c(k+1)$ 和  $\theta^c(k+1)$ ,转 d; h. 计算材料在计算域中的最优分布,由材料的最优分布确定结构的拓扑结构.

## 3 二维拓扑优化问题的数值算例

本例以线弹性平面应力问题为对象,结构尺寸如图 1 所示.模型左侧固定约束,右上角结点受向下相对集中力 P 作用.材料弹性模量 E 取相对值为 1,泊松比 v 取值为 0.3.结构离散为  $60\times40$ 个四结点四边形有限单元.

优化模型为

(5)

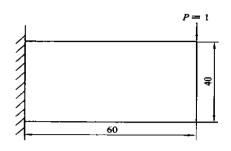


图 1 算例模型 s. t.  $\textbf{\textit{F}} = \textbf{\textit{KU}}, \;\; \Omega / \; \Omega_0 = 0.5;$   $0 \leqslant a^e \leqslant 1; \; 0 \leqslant b^e \leqslant 1.$  (8)

经过 115 次迭代后目标函数的迭代收敛曲线如图 2 所示.

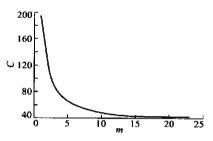


图 2 目标函数迭代收敛曲线

二维数值算例表明: 用均匀化理论来进行结构拓扑优化是切实可行的, 用优化准则法对拓扑优化中的设计变量更新能够得到较好的优化结果, 计算具有较好的数值收敛性和稳定性.

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从而在计算域中离散,可求得  $\phi$ ,  $\varepsilon$ ( $\phi$ )和  $D_{66}^{H}$ .

d. 考虑角度变化时的情况. 当考虑单元角度变化时,均匀化弹性张量可进一步表示为

$$\mathbf{D}^{H}(a^{e}, b^{e}, c^{e}) = \mathbf{R}^{T}(\theta^{e})\mathbf{D}^{H}(a^{e}, b^{e})\mathbf{R}(\theta^{e}),$$
$$\mathbf{R}(\theta^{e}) =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos^2\theta^e & \sin^2\theta^e & \cos\theta^e\sin\theta^e \\ \sin^2\theta^e & \cos^2\theta^e & -\cos\theta^e\sin\theta^e \\ -2\cos\theta^e\sin\theta^e & 2\cos\theta^e\sin\theta^e & \cos^2\theta^e - \sin^2\theta^e \end{bmatrix}.$$

由上述方法求得单元均匀化弹性张量后,进一步可求得结构整体位移场和应力场,完成二维拓扑优化问题的一个迭代步计算.

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