

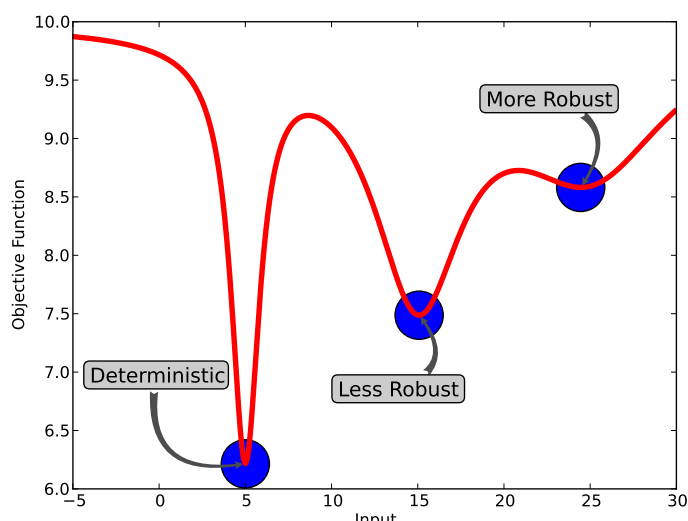
Robust Optimizations of Structural and Aerodynamic Designs

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Why Uncertainty Quantification?

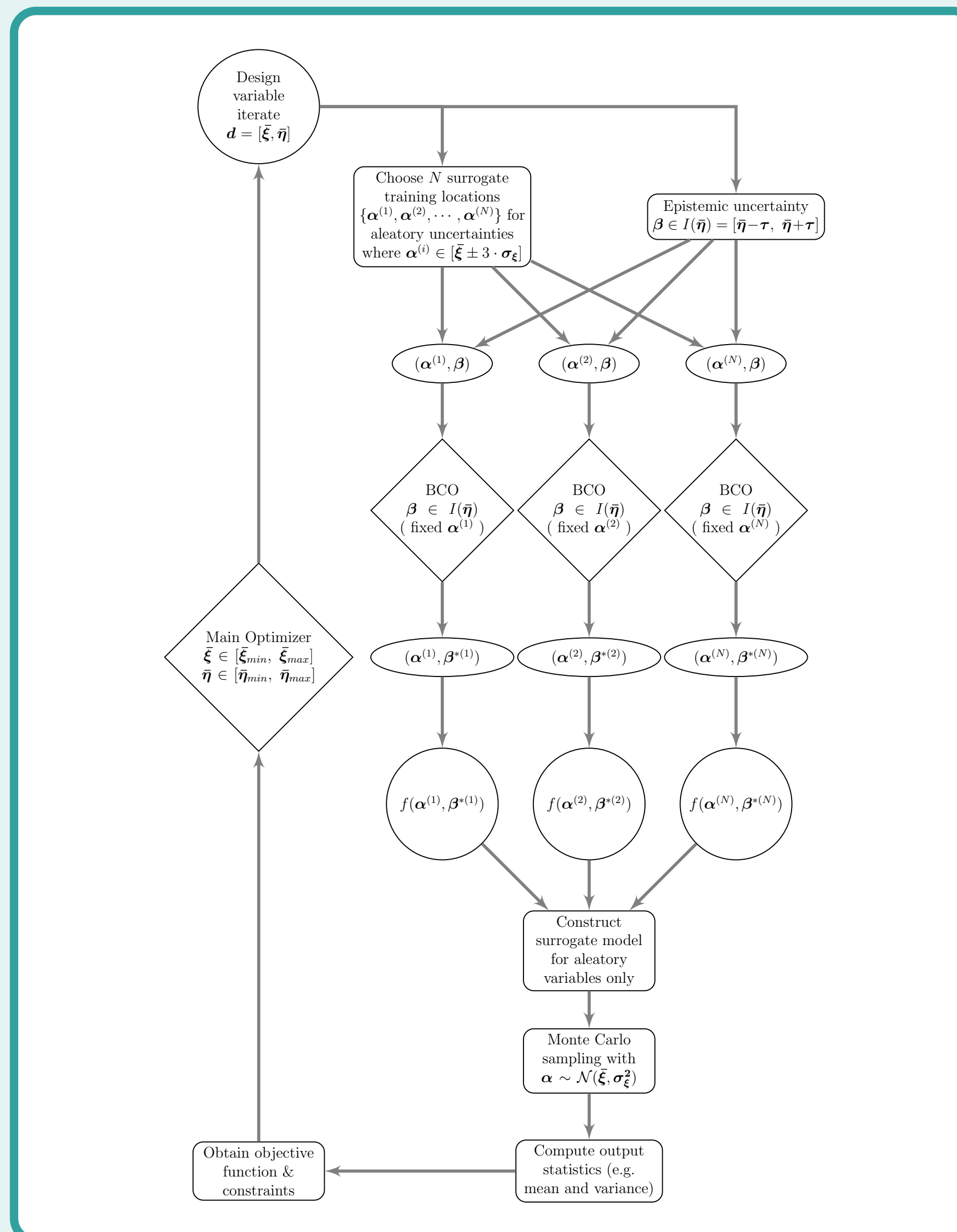
- Design variables and input parameters are always subject to random variations
 - Uncertain operating conditions (weather, ice accumulation on wing), boundary conditions
 - Uncertainties from lack of knowledge about a quantity (manufacturing tolerances)
- Allowances must be made to accommodate likely variations/uncertainties
 - Determine the real effects of uncertainties on the design (robust or vulnerable)
 - Obtain confidence intervals for results (range of possible outcomes)
 - e.g. 95% probability (confidence) that the target C_L is achieved
 - e.g. 1% probability of violation of constraint
 - Identify the limitations of the design (and improve)
 - Reliability analysis for certification and quality assurance purposes



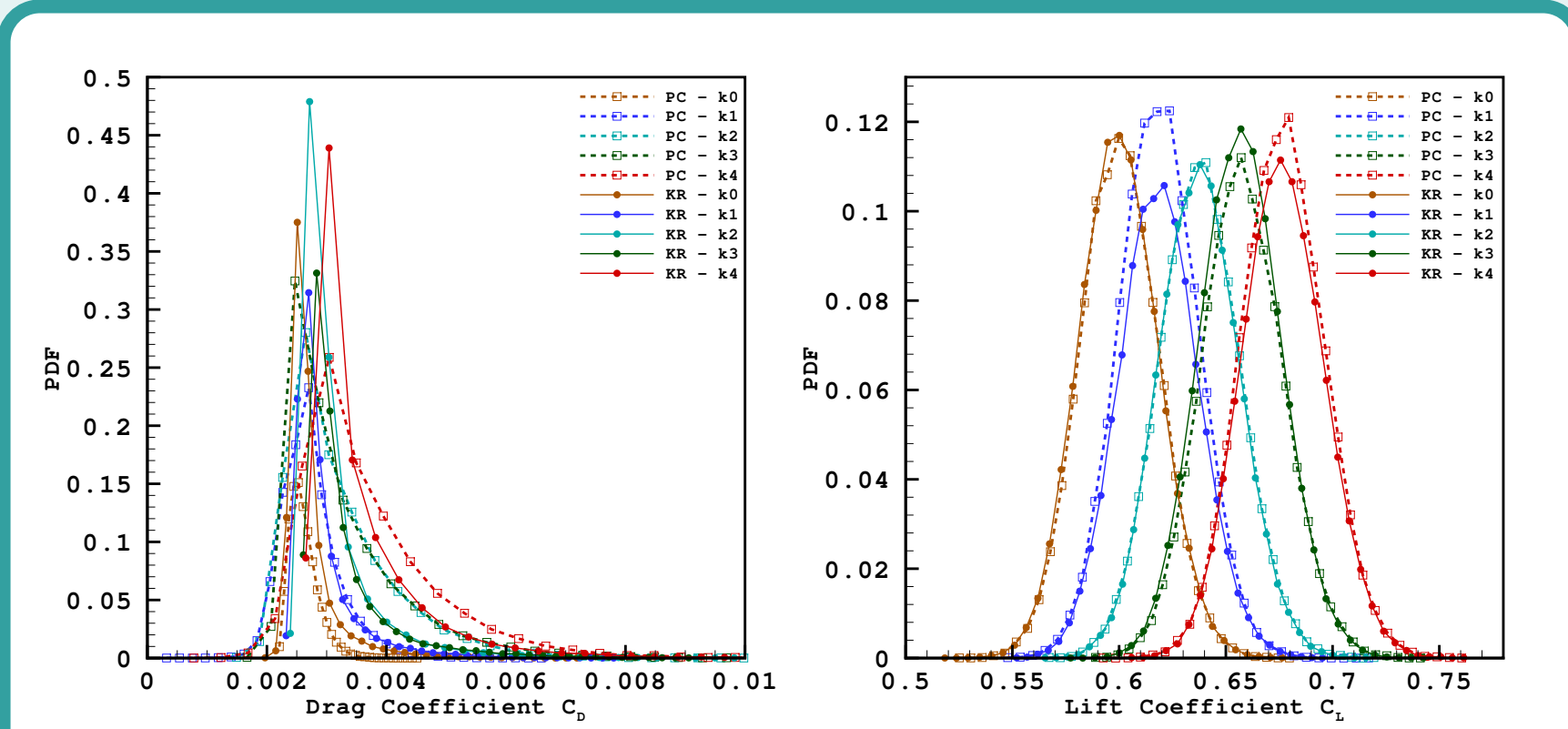
Robust Optimization

$$\begin{aligned} \text{minimize}_{\xi, \eta} \quad & \mathcal{J} = \mathcal{J}(\mu_{f*}, \sigma_{f*}^2, \mathbf{q}, \xi, \eta), \\ \text{subject to} \quad & R(\mathbf{q}, \xi, \eta) = 0, \\ & g^r = g(\mu_{f*}, \mathbf{q}, \xi, \eta) + k\sigma_{f*} \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

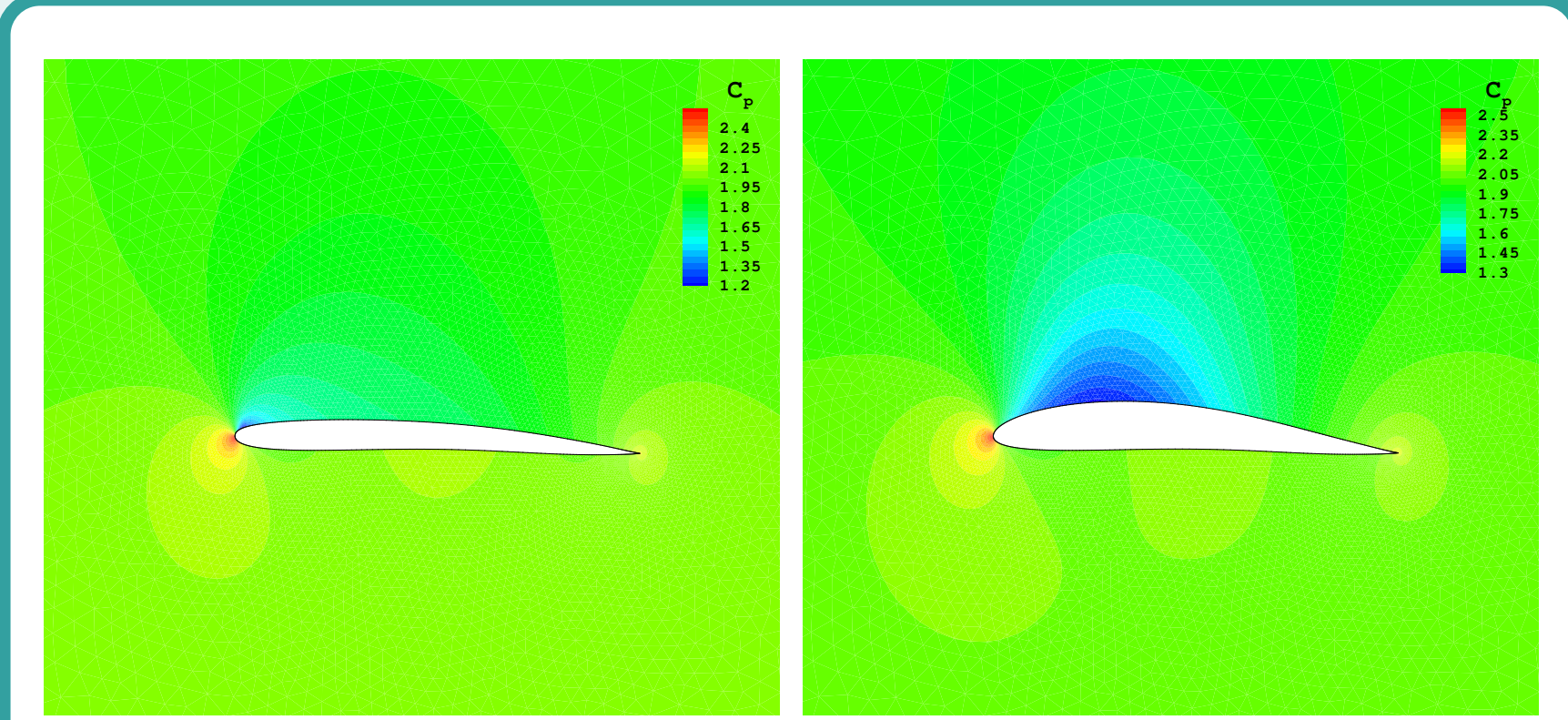
Mixed OUU Framework



Type	k	P _k	μ _{C_{drag}}	σ _{C_{drag}} ²	μ _{C_{lift}}	σ _{C_{lift}} ²	α	M	No. of F/FG Evals. & Iterations
Initial	-	-	4.72 · 10 ⁻⁴	-	0.335	-	2.000°	0.650	
Deterministic	-	-	1.17 · 10 ⁻³	-	0.600	-	2.510°	0.600	49/49 - 24
Robust-KR	0	0.5000	2.72 · 10 ⁻³	2.03 · 10 ⁻⁷	0.600	1.84 · 10 ⁻²	2.013°	0.600	644/644-23
Robust-PC	0	0.5000	2.62 · 10 ⁻³	5.90 · 10 ⁻⁸	0.600	1.82 · 10 ⁻²	2.309°	0.600	675/675-16
Robust-KR	1	0.8413	2.93 · 10 ⁻³	3.07 · 10 ⁻⁷	0.619	1.86 · 10 ⁻²	2.065°	0.600	434/434-13
Robust-PC	1	0.8413	2.73 · 10 ⁻³	2.50 · 10 ⁻⁷	0.618	1.84 · 10 ⁻²	3.058°	0.600	434/434-15
Robust-KR	2	0.9772	3.10 · 10 ⁻³	4.46 · 10 ⁻⁷	0.637	1.88 · 10 ⁻²	2.179°	0.600	831/831-19
Robust-PC	2	0.9772	3.20 · 10 ⁻³	8.58 · 10 ⁻⁷	0.637	1.89 · 10 ⁻²	2.193°	0.600	710/710-22
Robust-KR	3	0.9986	3.28 · 10 ⁻³	6.23 · 10 ⁻⁷	0.657	1.90 · 10 ⁻²	2.301°	0.600	650/650-21
Robust-PC	3	0.9986	3.25 · 10 ⁻³	9.83 · 10 ⁻⁷	0.658	1.92 · 10 ⁻²	2.352°	0.600	1145/1145-21
Robust-KR	4	0.9999	3.56 · 10 ⁻³	9.50 · 10 ⁻⁷	0.677	1.93 · 10 ⁻²	2.421°	0.600	620/620-15
Robust-PC	4	0.9999	3.65 · 10 ⁻³	1.25 · 10 ⁻⁶	0.677	1.93 · 10 ⁻²	2.427°	0.600	2104/2104-36



PDF of drag and lift coefficients at the optimum design



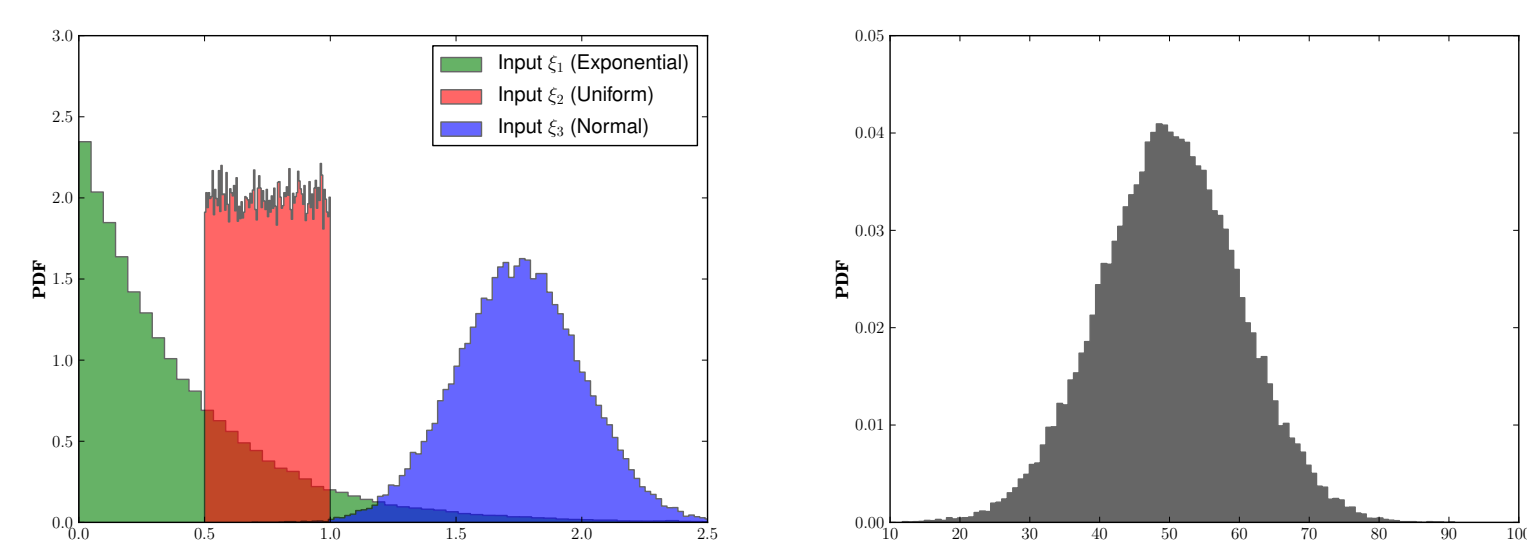
Pressure coefficient contours at different optimum designs (deterministic and robust).

Type	μ _{C_{drag}}	σ _{C_{drag}} ²	μ _{C_{lift}}	σ _{C_{lift}} ²	No. of Function/Gradient Evals.
IMCS-BCO (Kriging)	8.85 · 10 ⁻⁴	4.32 · 10 ⁻⁹	0.186	1.72 · 10 ⁻²	38/38
IMCS-BCO (PC)	9.27 · 10 ⁻⁴	3.97 · 10 ⁻⁸	0.186	1.72 · 10 ⁻²	36/36
MCS-BCO	8.98 · 10 ⁻⁴	2.98 · 10 ⁻⁸	0.186	1.72 · 10 ⁻²	6153/6153

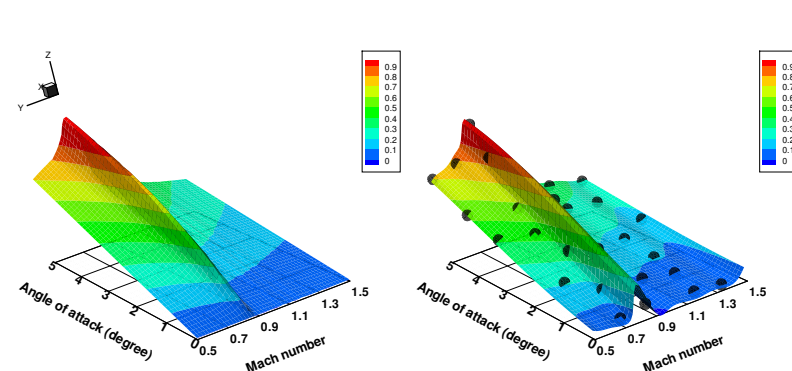
Types of Uncertainties

Aleatory / Irreducible / Type A

- Inherent randomness or variations:
 - input parameters (Young's modulus, shear force)
 - design variables
 - operating environment (cruise settings, temperature)
- Input probability distributions are known (sometimes assumed)
- Goal is to determine the output distribution

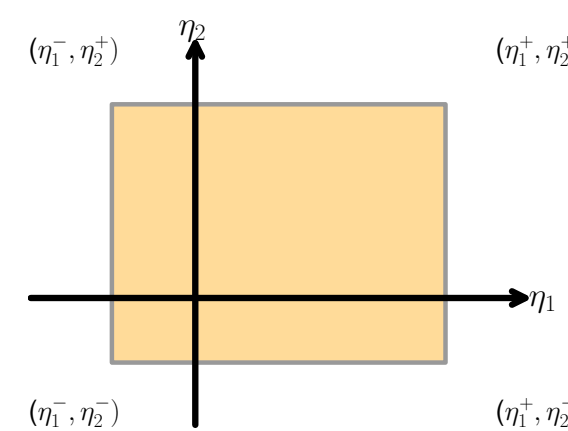


- Monte Carlo sampling
- Tens of thousands of function evaluations
- Surrogate models to approximate the simulation output (kriging, polynomial chaos)

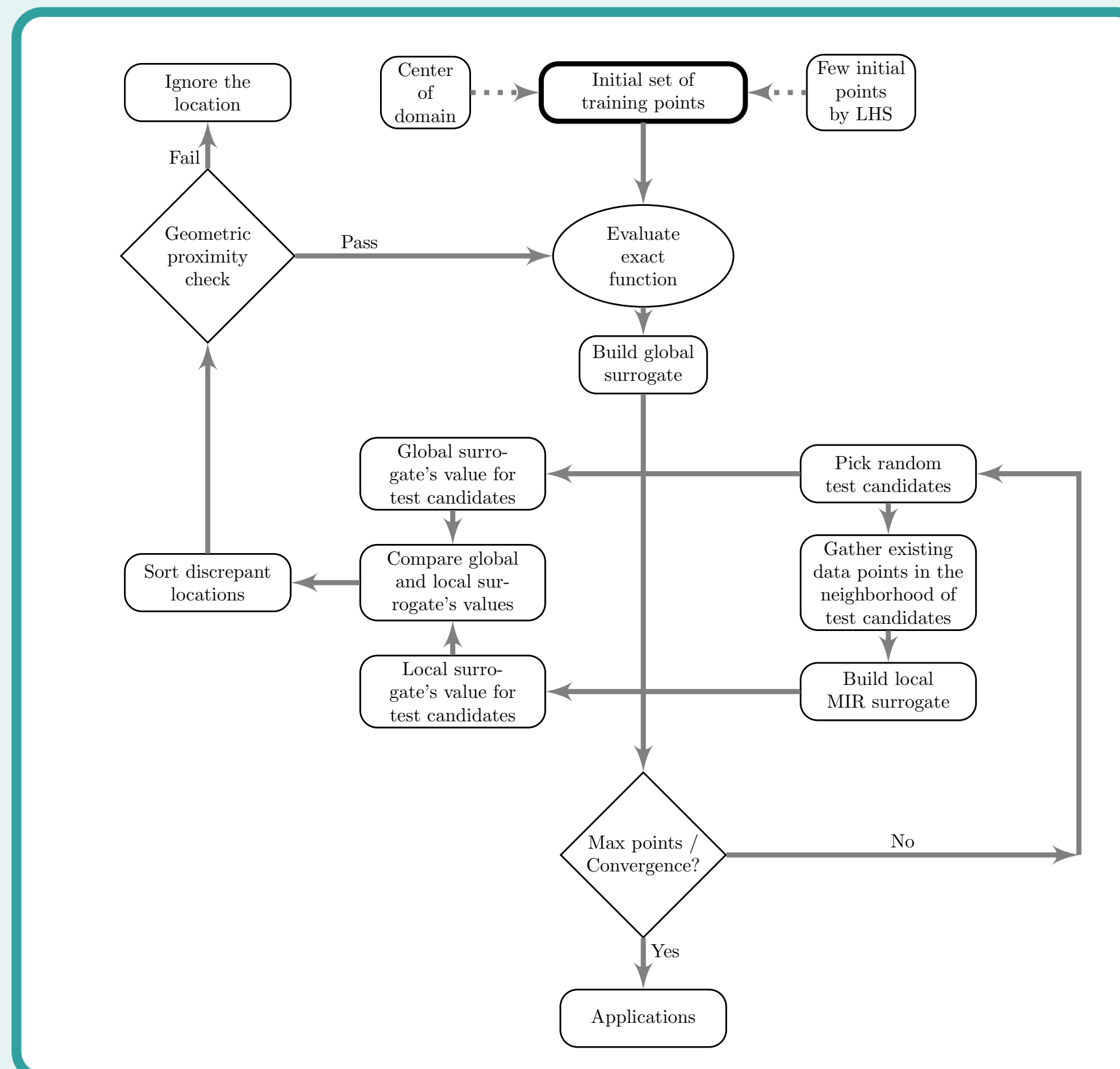


Epistemic / Reducible / Type B

- Lack of knowledge about the appropriate value
- Bounds can be specified $I(\eta) = [\eta^-, \eta^+] = [\bar{\eta} - \tau, \bar{\eta} + \tau]$
- Goal: determine the worst and best scenarios within the interval $I(\eta)$
- ★ Extensive sampling
 - 10³ – 10⁶ evaluations
 - Prohibitively expensive
- ★ Bound Constrained Optimization
 - minimize/maximize $f = f(\eta)$,
 - subject to $\beta \in I(\eta) = [\bar{\eta} - \tau, \bar{\eta} + \tau]$.
- Attractive even for bigger problems (scales linearly)

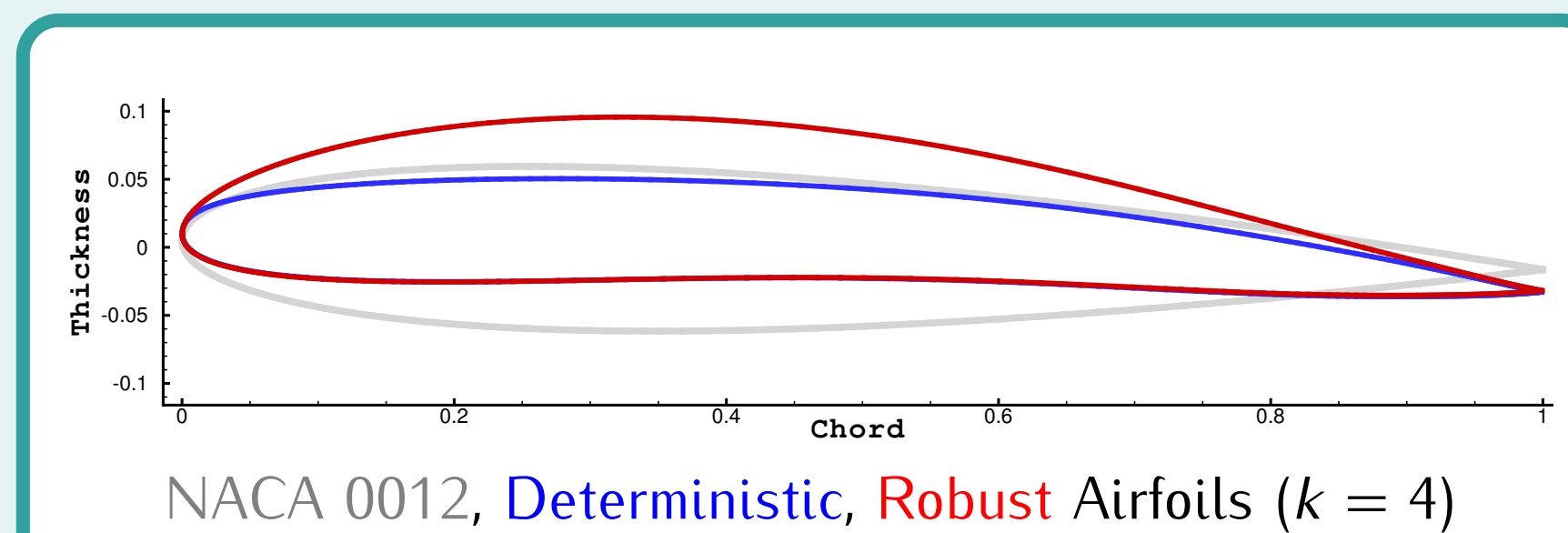


Dynamic Training Framework



Airfoil Optimization

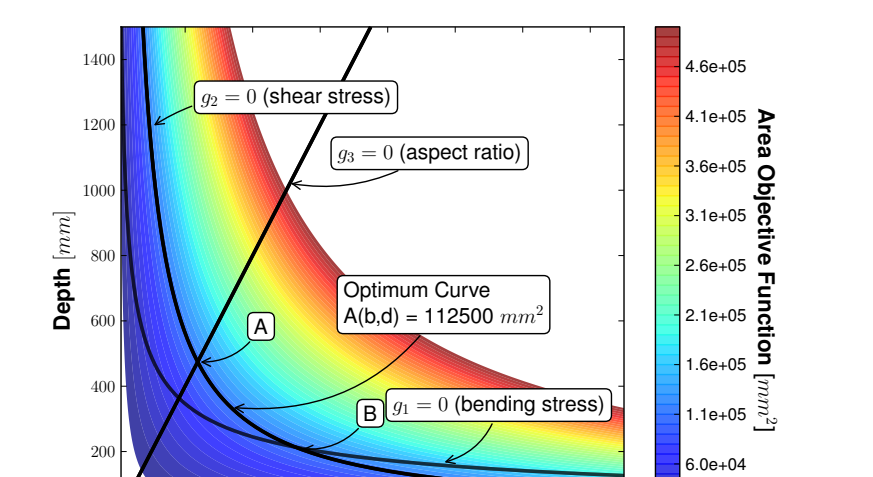
Random Variable	Description	Uncertainty Type	τ _{min}	τ _{max}	Standard Deviation
η _{1,2,13,14}	Shape design variables	Epistemic	-0.00125	0.00125	-
η ₃₋₁₂	Shape design variables	Epistemic	-0.01	0.01	-
ξ _α	Angle of attack	Aleatory	-	-	0.1°
ξ _M	Mach number	Aleatory	-	-	0.01



NACA 0012, Deterministic, Robust Airfoils (k = 4)

Cantilever Beam Design

$$\begin{aligned} \text{minimize} \quad & A(b, d) = bd, \\ \text{subject to} \quad & g_1(b, d, \mathcal{M}) = \frac{6\mathcal{M}}{bd^3\sigma_{allow}} - 1 \leq 0, \\ & g_2(b, d, \nu) = \frac{3\nu}{2bd\tau_{allow}} - 1 \leq 0, \\ & g_3(b, d) = \frac{d}{2b} - 1 \leq 0, \\ \text{bounds} \quad & 100 \text{ mm} \leq b, d \leq 600 \text{ mm}. \end{aligned}$$



Random Variable	Description	Uncertainty Type	τ _{min}	τ _{max}	Mean	Standard Deviation	Unit
b	Breadth	Epistemic	-10	10	-	-	mm
d	Depth	Epistemic	-10	10	-	-	mm
ℳ	Bending Moment	Aleatory	-	-	40 · 10 ⁶	40000	N · mm
ν	Shear Force	Aleatory	-	-	150 · 10 ³	1500	N

Type	k	P _k	Width b mm	Depth d mm	Area A · 10 ³ mm ²	No. of F/FG Evals. & Iterations
Initial Design	-	-	300	300	90.0	-
Det (F _y = 1.0)	-	-	335.5	335.4	112.5	33/33-7
Det (F _y = 1.5)	-	-	595.5	283.4	168.7	45/45-8
Robust-KR	0	0.5000	347.4	343.4	126.3	7046/3523-7
Robust-PC	0	0.5000	347.4	343.4	126.3	7917/7917-8
Robust-KR	1	0.8413	349.7	344.5	127.5	7146/3573-7
Robust-PC	1	0.8413	349.7	344.5	127.5	8037/8037-8
Robust-KR	2	0.9772	398.5	305.4	128.8	7686/3843-7
Robust-PC	2	0.9772	398.5	305.4	128.8	9661/9661-9
Robust-KR	3	0.9986	386.5	317.8	130.0	8694/4347-8
Robust-PC	3	0.9986	386.5	317.8	130.0	11669/11669-10
Robust-KR	4	0.9999	356.6	347.5	131.1	7286/3643-7
Robust-PC	4	0.9999	356.6	347.5	131.1	8196/8196-8

Bibliography

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- M.P. Rumpfkeil, "Optimizations Under Uncertainty Using Gradients, Hessians, and Surrogate Models", AIAA Journal, Volume 51, Number 2, pp. 444-451, 2013.
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