

1. Objective

The objective of this assignment is to write the code for the simulated annealing algorithm that allows for a one-pass penalty and quadratic penalty. Then, using this simulated annealing code find an appropriate c and epsilon value given the bounds using the bump function. Then, use this value for running the SA algorithm on a 10-bar truss for optimizing the weight of the trusses.

2. Code Structure

Please see the docstrings on the Python files.

3. Bump Function Results

The primary procedure for getting a good value for the cooling schedule parameter, c , is by trial and error after fixing a value for the rest of the parameters. As suggested by the assignment, the following parameter values are used that were fixed, so that only one parameter will be changed at a time:

```
t_start (starting temperature) = 1000
max_iter (maximum number of iterations) = 5000
epsilon = 2
```

The epsilon value was chosen as per the suggestion on the lecture slide which says it is typically between 0.1-0.3 – and I simply chose the middle value which is 0.2. However, since I did not normalize `move.py`, epsilon had to be multiplied by the range of the bounds i.e. upper bound – lower bound. The upper bound is 10, therefore, $0.2 * 10 = 2$.

The initial design variable value, x_0 is $[1, 1]$ (since $n=2$, per the assignment). Also, per the assignment, lower bound is $[0, 0]$ and upper bound is $[10, 10]$ and are all inputted into `move.py` as floats.

The best solution for x and f , outputted as `xopt` and `fopt` in my `Assignment3.py` file over multiple times of running the same file and averaging the values are the following:

```
xopt [ 1.59415299  0.47298035]
fopt -0.362774184804
```

The best value for the parameter c is 0.996

A more rigorous approach is to create take a lot of values close to 1 since that's the trend I noticed by trial and error and run each of these c values ran 5 times and these runs are averaged. The graphs for the convergence are shown below, as can be seen at around $c=0.998$ it is not converging with 5000 iterations and 0.996 has the lowest average of `fopt` values. I also added a random seed to reduce the randomness, though this did not have a noticeable effect.

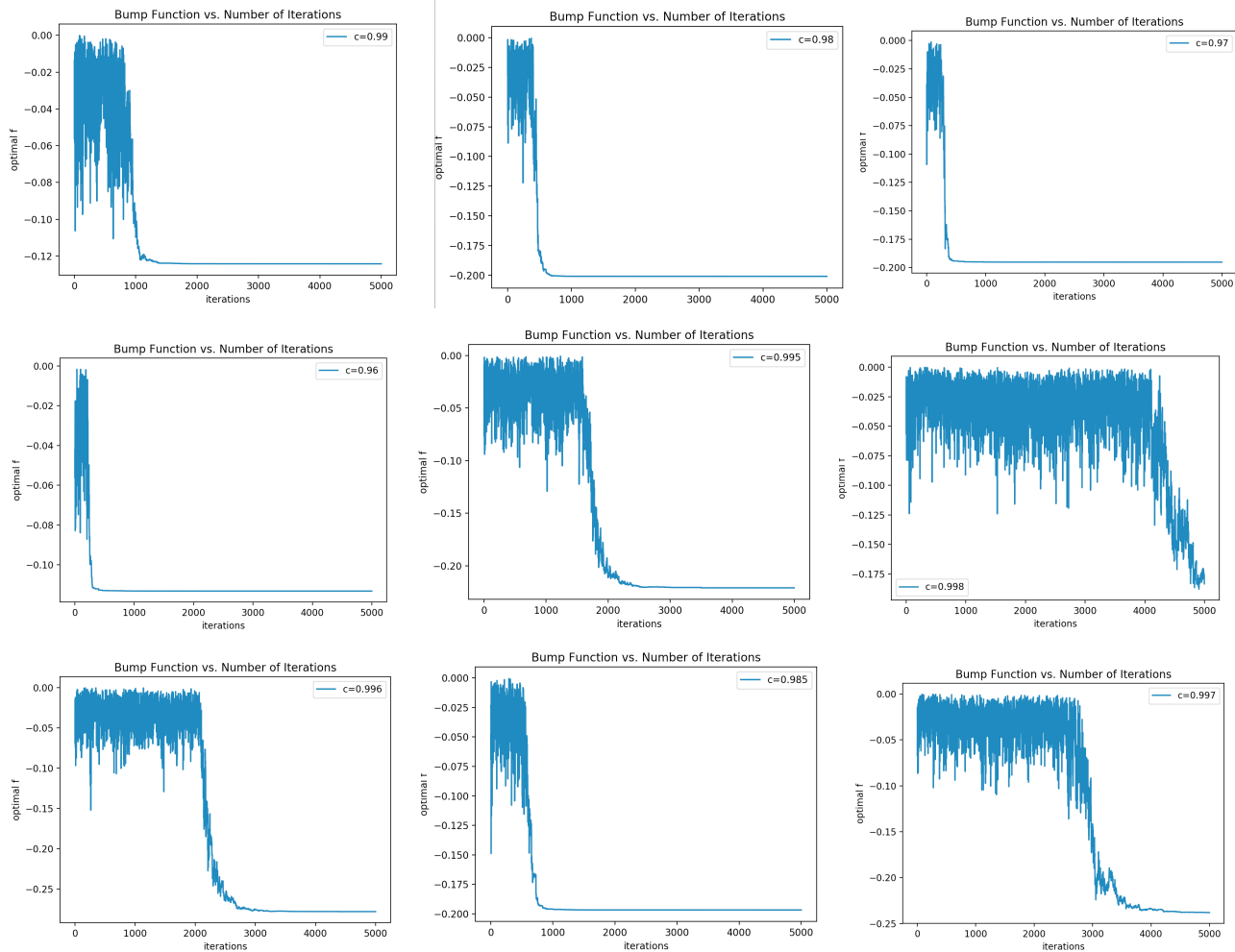


Figure 1: Plots of multiple c parameter values to show convergence and for finding the best c .

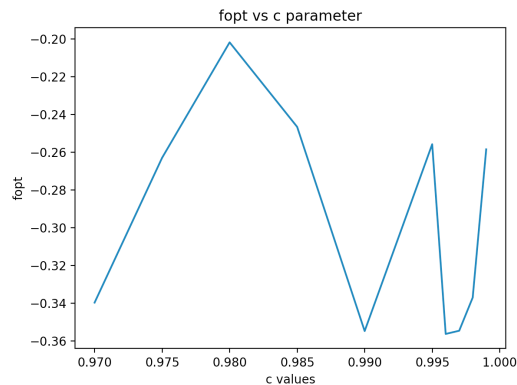


Figure 2: optimized f plotted against multiple c parameter values.

4. 10-bar truss optimality

f_{opt} is optimized total weight of the truss, calculated assuming the density and yield strength of a 6061 aluminium alloy. This has a density of 2700kg/m^3 and a yield strength of $270 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$.

\mathbf{xopt} is the vector of cross-sectional area of each bar with the indices corresponding to the bar elements shown in Assignment 1.

One Pass Penalty

Using one of the runs for a **one-pass penalty** the following output is generated:

```

xopt [ 6.59132677e-07  1.00451299e-07  2.66050288e-07
4.85029805e-07
      1.32222080e-07  1.13622423e-07  1.05595013e-06  3.90481588e-
08
      4.30654870e-07  8.92079244e-08]
fopt 0.0109921230571

```

Figure 3 shows the average of 5 independent runs of 5000 iterations. f as shown on the y axis is the optimal weight calculated and it is plotted against the number of iterations (time) for the 10-bar truss problem. The number of independent runs is limited to 5 due to time constraints as it took around 30 minutes to run due to the inefficiencies of Assignment 1.

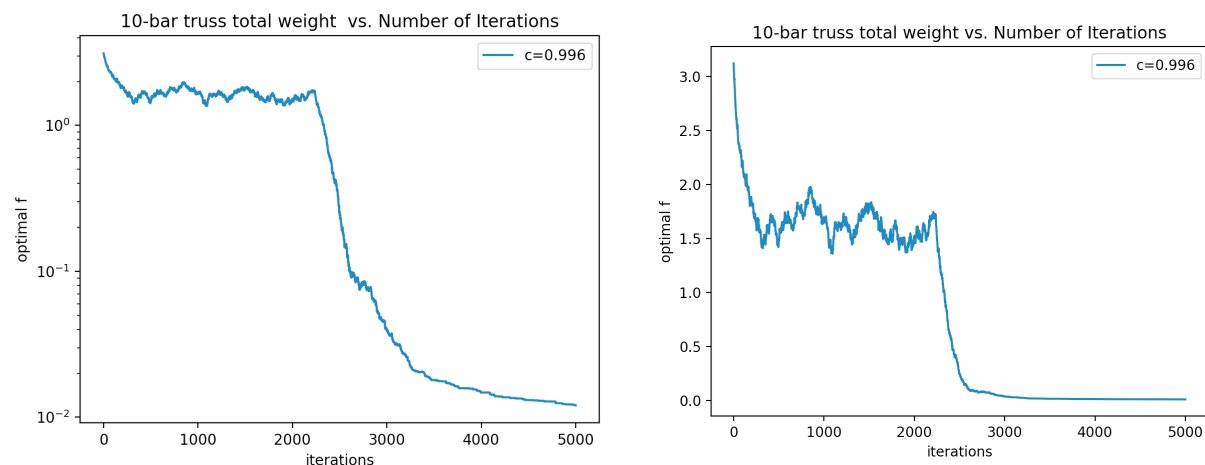


Figure 3: Average of 5 independent runs of the optimal weight for the 10 bar truss. Left side is scaled with semilogy for clarity using a one-pass penalty

Convergence Trend of one-pass penalty

Again, the convergence trend is generated by averaging 5 independent runs because of the randomness.

Quadratic Penalty

Using one of the runs with **P=1, 10, 100** using a quadratic penalty the following output is generated. This takes quite a while to run so I only showed one example output per P value, and also serves as to minimize the clutter on the document:

P=1

```

xopt [ 1.67962874e-06  2.29641819e-07  1.41070501e-07
3.19882045e-07
      3.31579780e-07  1.16674870e-06  7.25534924e-08  4.93178099e-
07
      5.29934413e-07  1.90177136e-07]
fopt 0.0161082282816
P=10
xopt [ 7.65153013e-07  1.24423101e-07  2.66686809e-07
3.80886755e-07
      4.94411950e-07  3.28012683e-07  9.21434498e-07  2.94054194e-
09
      4.33066706e-07  1.87165876e-07]
fopt 0.0126322973516
P = 100
xopt [ 1.24762904e-06  1.58891204e-07  4.45165774e-07
1.59348258e-07
      4.43174028e-08  3.28803263e-07  1.24335250e-07  6.87394371e-
07
      3.77365586e-07  1.63029885e-07]
fopt 0.0111991012678

```

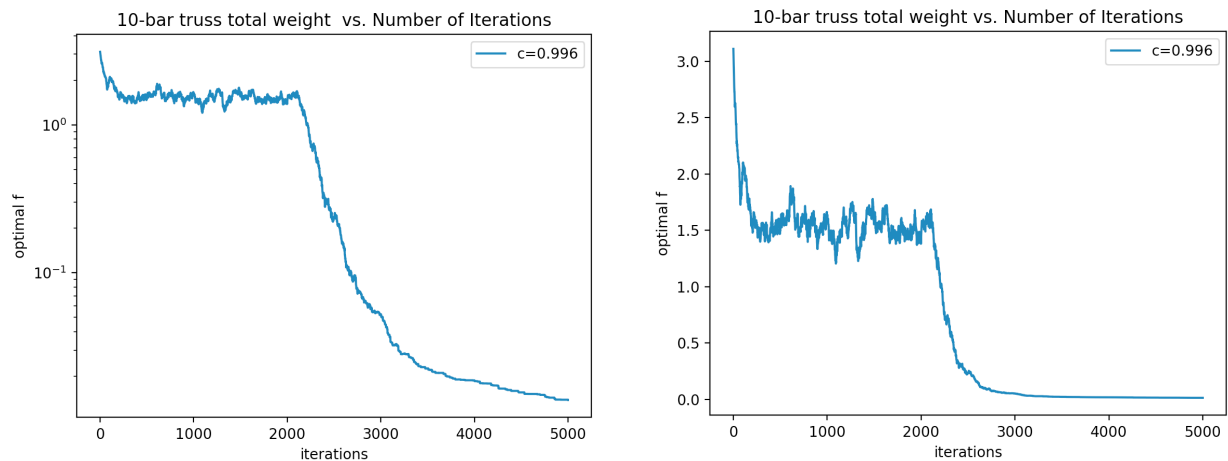


Figure 4: Average of 5 independent runs for the 10-bar truss using Quadratic Penalty $P=1$

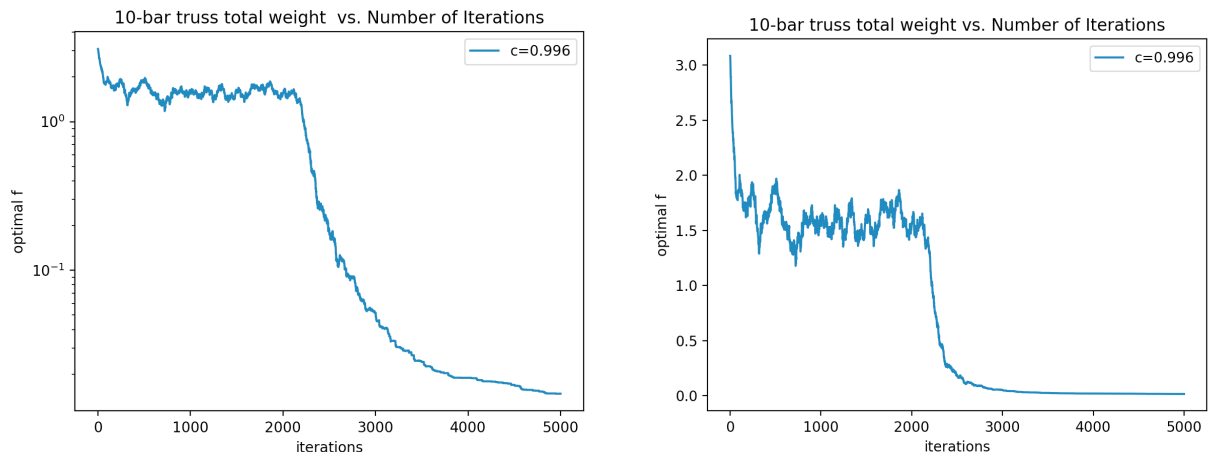


Figure 5: Average of 5 independent runs for the 10-bar truss using Quadratic Penalty $P=10$

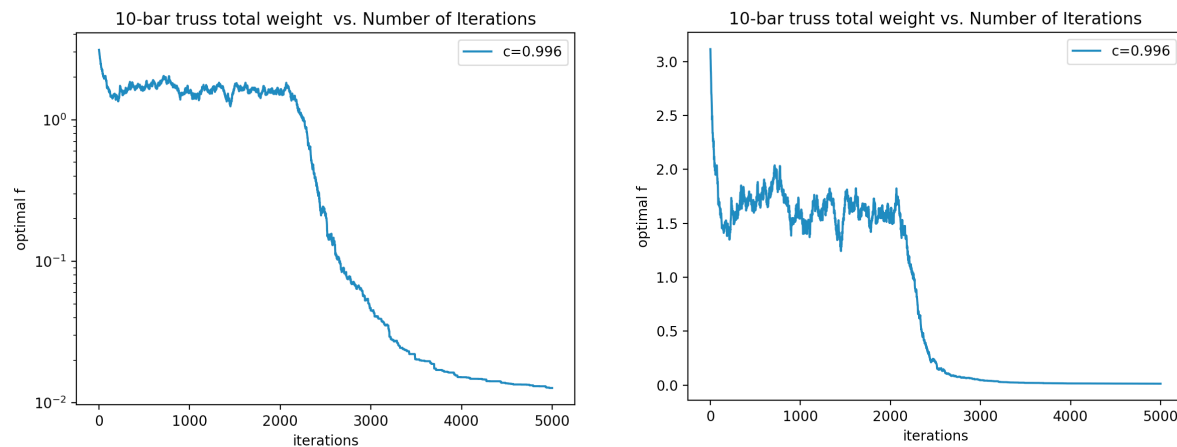


Figure 6: Average of 5 independent runs for the 10-bar truss using Quadratic Penalty $P=100$

For more output, run the Python code and the values will be printed out on console. The code takes quite some time to run though.

Compare 3 penalty parameters and convergence using quadratic penalty

They don't make much of a difference apart from a higher P giving lower weights thus more optimal. It also looks to ever so slightly begin to converge earlier.

One-Pass Penalty vs Quadratic Penalty

The results from the one-pass and quadratic penalty are similar both around the order of $10g$. From the graphs there is not much difference between the one-pass penalty and the quadratic penalty apart from that the one-pass penalty look like it converges more steeply than the quadratic penalty.

Conclusion

No the designs are not feasible, because there is no buckling it is an incredibly thin and light weight truss structure. It is not feasible because we must account for buckling in truss designs. The end result is essentially a wire of aluminium.