

# MAE 598 DESIGN OPTIMIZATION

## PROJECT – 3

### TOPOLOGY OPTIMIZATION

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#### **What is Topology Optimization? :**

Topology Optimization is a technique for decreasing the amount of material utilized in a system as well as the strain energy it generates. Topology optimization is a mathematical method for spatially optimizing the distribution of material within a defined region by minimizing a predefined cost function while satisfying previously established constraints.

#### **Problem Definition:**

In the following way, the function is minimized:

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\mathbf{x}} \quad & \mathbf{f} := \mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{d} \\ \text{subject to:} \quad & \mathbf{h} := \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{d} = \mathbf{u}, \\ & \mathbf{g} := V(\mathbf{x}) \leq v, \\ & \mathbf{x} \in [0, 1]. \end{aligned}$$

Where  $V(\mathbf{x})$  = Total volume

$V$  = upper bond of the volume

$K(\mathbf{x})$  = stiffness matrix

$\mathbf{x}$  = Set of the densities

$\mathbf{d}$  = Displacement of structure which is under load 'u'

The Design Sensitivity:

The reduced gradient (often called design sensitivity) can be calculated as

$$\frac{df}{d\mathbf{x}} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{x}} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{u}} \left( \frac{\partial \mathbf{h}}{\partial \mathbf{u}} \right)^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{h}}{\partial \mathbf{x}},$$

which leads to

$$\frac{df}{d\mathbf{x}} = -\mathbf{u}^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \mathbf{u}.$$

Recall the relation between  $\mathbf{K}$  and  $\mathbf{x}$ , and notice that

$$\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{K} \mathbf{u} = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{u}_i^T \mathbf{K}_i \mathbf{u}_i,$$

i.e., the total compliance (strain energy) is the summation of element-wise compliance. We can further simplify the gradient as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} -\mathbf{u}^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \mathbf{u} &= -\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{K} \mathbf{u}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \\ &= -\frac{\partial \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{u}_i^T \mathbf{K}_i \mathbf{u}_i}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \\ &= [\dots, -\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_i^T \mathbf{K}_i \mathbf{u}_i}{\partial x_i}, \dots] \\ &= [\dots, -\mathbf{u}_i^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}_i}{\partial x_i} \mathbf{u}_i, \dots] \\ &= [\dots, -\mathbf{u}_i^T \frac{\partial \bar{\mathbf{K}}_e \Delta E x_i^3}{\partial x_i} \mathbf{u}_i, \dots] \\ &= [\dots, -3\Delta E x_i^2 \mathbf{u}_i^T \bar{\mathbf{K}}_e \mathbf{u}_i, \dots] \end{aligned}$$

The penalty parameter aids in the reduction of topologies to binary values; when  $x_i$  approaches 0, the cubic function reduces it to 0.