

# 6.4420 Comp Fab Pset 4

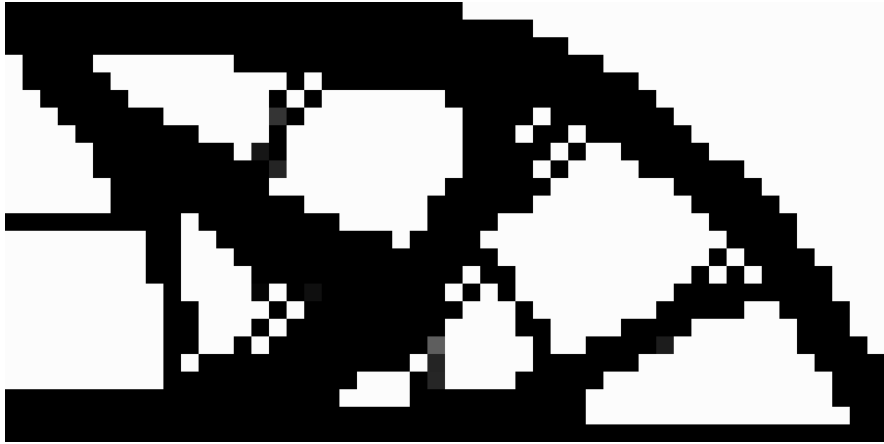
Nomi Yu

April 2024

## 2.2 Topology Optimization

### 2.2.1 Optimality Condition

This is a straightforward bisection search. We note that a larger  $\lambda$  means a smaller density. Thus, if the density is too large, we reduce it by increasing the lower bound  $\lambda$ , and if density is too small, we increase it by reducing the upper bound  $\lambda$ .



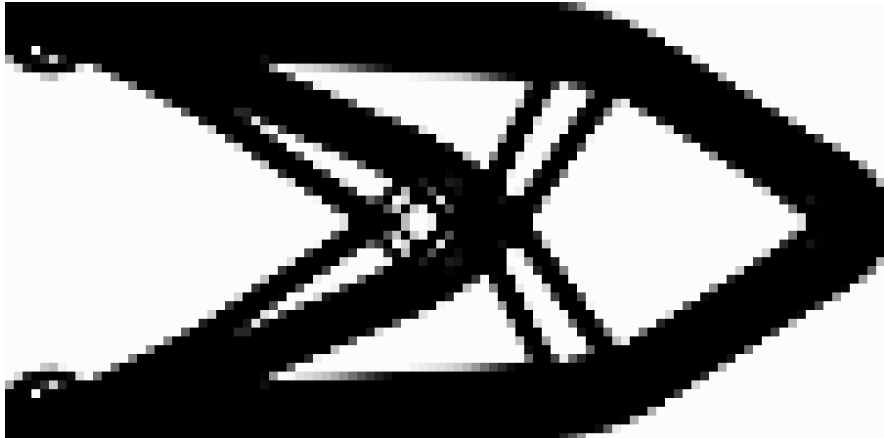
### 2.2.2 Sensitivity Filtering

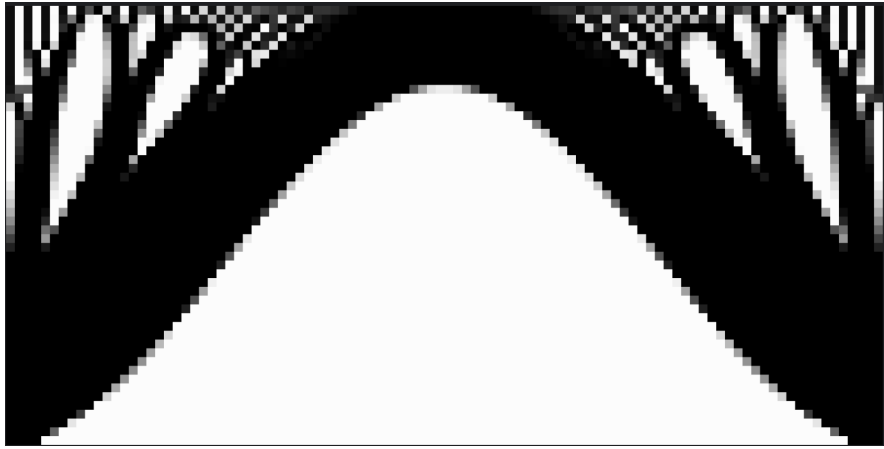
This section was straightforward. I implemented as the comments suggested.



### 2.2.3 Cantilever and Bridge

This section was straightforward. I optimized with grid size 100

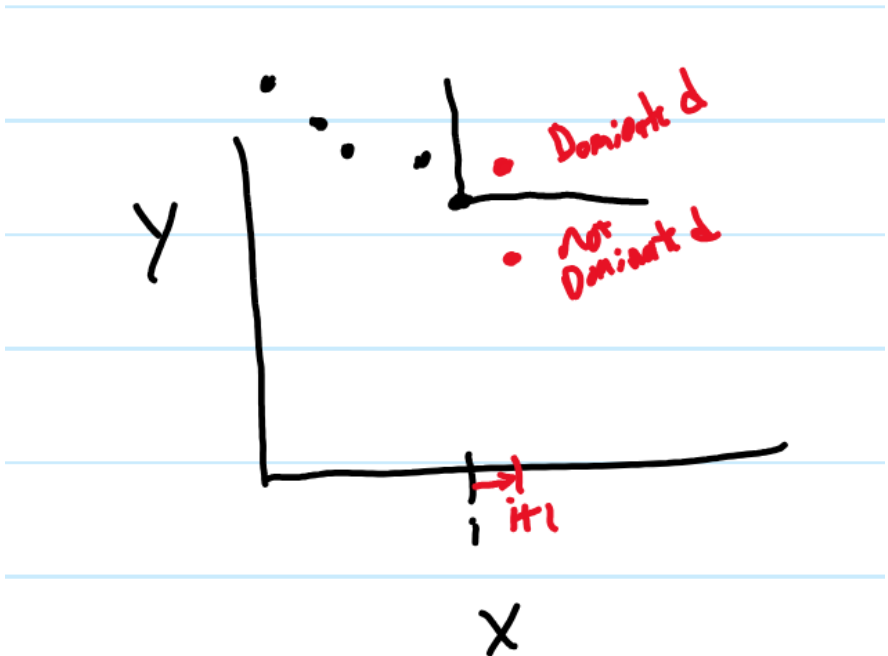




### 3 Performance Space

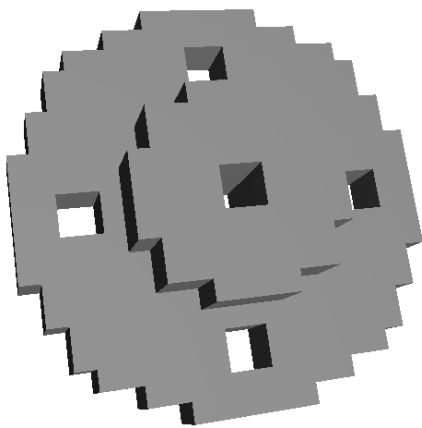
#### 3.1 Pareto Front

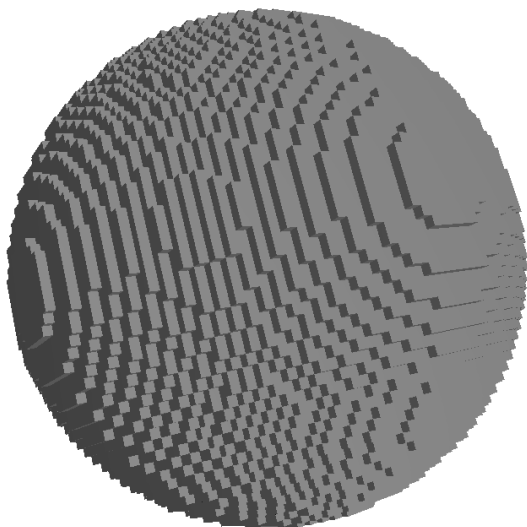
In this analysis, minimal values are preferred, and point  $i$  dominates point  $j$  if  $x_i < x_j$  and  $y_i < y_j$ . I sorted the data based on increasing  $x$  values and iterated through. Then for any given point (ex. at point  $i$ ), any subsequent point  $i + n, n > 0$  will have a larger  $x$  value. If the subsequent point has a larger  $y$  value, then it is dominated by  $i$ . Otherwise, it is a pareto point (when point  $i$  is also a pareto point).



#### 3.2 Bridges

Nothing was particularly complex in this section. I ran results using the accelerated voxelization. The following are example results of voxelization on test meshes:





Below is the resulting pareto front of the bridge designs.

