

# *DESIGN OPTIMIZATION USING MESHFREE METHOD*

2000 U.S.-Korea Conference on Science and Technology,  
Entrepreneurship, and Leadership

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# INTRODUCTION

## → Meshfree Discretization

- Reproducing Kernel Particle Method Is Used
- Direct Transformation/Mixed Transformation/Boundary Singular Kernel Methods for Essential B. C.
- Stable Solution for Large Shape Changing Problem
- Accurate Result for Finite Deformation Problem

## → Frictional Contact Analysis

- Continuum-Based Contact Formulation
- Penalty Regularization of Variational Inequality
- Regularized Coulomb Friction Model

## → DSA of Frictional Contact Problem

- DSA Variational Inequality Is Approximated Using the Same Penalty Method
- Die Shape Change Is Considered by Perturbing Rigid Surface
- Path Dependent Sensitivity Results for Frictional Problem

# *INTRODUCTION cont.*

## → **Structural Analysis of Elastoplasticity**

- Finite Deformation Elastoplasticity Using Multiplicative Decomposition of Deformation Gradient
- Return Mapping Algorithm in Principal Stress Space
- Stress Is Computed Using Hyper-Elasticity w.r.t. Stress-Free Intermediate Configuration
- Exact Linearization Is Required for Quadratic Convergence of Analysis and Accuracy of DSA

## → **Structural Design Sensitivity Analysis (DSA)**

- Material Derivative Approach Is Used for Shape DSA
- Updated Lagrangian Formulation Is Used for Elastoplasticity
- Shape Function of RKPM Depends on Shape Design
- Direct Differentiation Method Is Used to Solve Displacement Sensitivity
- DSA Equation Is Solved at Each Converged Configuration without Iteration
- Material Derivative of Intermediate Configuration Is Updated at Each Load Step Instead of Stress in Conventional Method

# REPRODUCING KERNEL PARTICLE METHOD

Reproduced Displacement Function

$$z^R(x) = \int_{\Omega} C(x; y-x) \phi_a(y-x) z(y) dy \quad \begin{cases} \phi_a(y-x) > 0 & \text{if } |y-x| < a \\ \phi_a(y-x) = 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$z^R(x) \rightarrow z(x) \text{ as } a \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{Dirac Delta Measure}$$

Correction Function

$$C(x; y-x) = \mathbf{q}(x)^T \mathbf{H}(y-x)$$

$$\mathbf{H}(y-x)^T = [1, (y-x), (y-x)^2, \dots, (y-x)^n]$$

$$\mathbf{q}(x)^T = [q_0(x), q_1(x), \dots, q_n(x)]$$

$n$ -th Order Completeness Requirement (Reproducing Condition)

$$\begin{aligned} z^R(x) &= \int_{\Omega} C(x; y-x) \phi_a(y-x) z(y) dy \\ &= \bar{m}_0(x) z(x) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \bar{m}_n(x) \frac{d^n z(x)}{dx^n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{m}_0(x) = 1 \quad \bar{m}_k(x) = 0 \quad k = 1, \dots, n$$

# *RKPM cont.*

## Reproducing Condition

$$\mathbf{M}(x) \mathbf{q}(x) = \mathbf{H}(0) \quad \mathbf{H}(0)^T = [1, 0, \dots, 0]$$

$$\mathbf{M}(x) = \begin{bmatrix} m_0(x) & m_1(x) & \dots & m_n(x) \\ m_1(x) & m_2(x) & \dots & m_{n+1}(x) \\ \cdot & \cdot & \dots & \cdot \\ m_n(x) & m_{n+1}(x) & \dots & m_{2n}(x) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C(x; y-x) = \mathbf{H}(0)^T \mathbf{M}(x)^{-1} \mathbf{H}(y-x)$$

$$z^R(x) = \mathbf{H}(0)^T \mathbf{M}(x)^{-1} \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{H}(y-x) \phi_a(y-x) z(y) dy$$

$$z^R(x) = \sum_{I=1}^{NP} C(x; x_I - x) \phi_a(x_I - x) z_I \Delta x_I = \sum_{I=1}^{NP} \Phi_I(x) d_I$$

## *RKPM cont.*

- Shape Function  $\Phi_I(x_I)$  Depends on Current Coordinate Whereas FEA Shape Functions Depend on Coordinate of the Reference Geometry
- Does Not Satisfy Kronecker Delta Property:  $\Phi_I(x_J) \neq \delta_{IJ}$
- Lagrange Multiplier Method for Essential B.C.

$$\Pi = U - \int_{\Gamma_D} \lambda^T (z - \zeta) d\Gamma$$

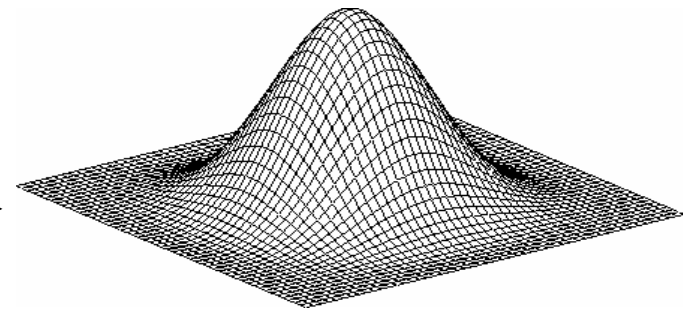
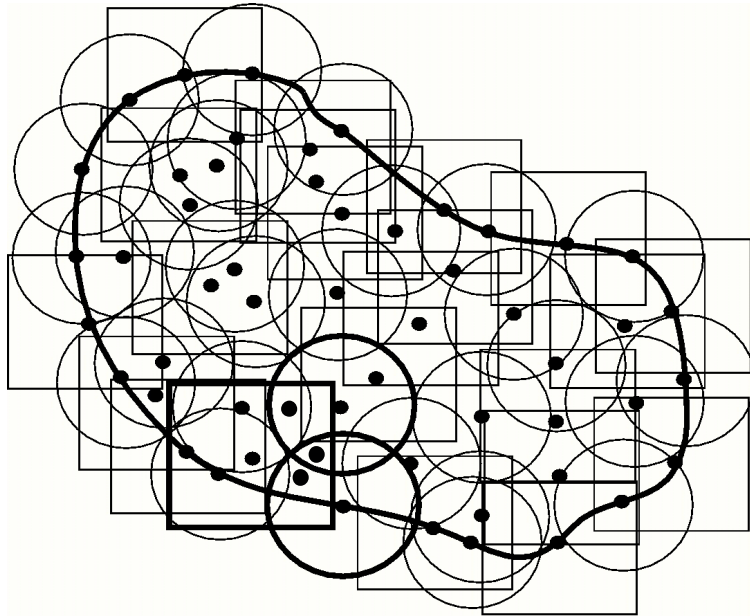
– First-order variation is

$$\bar{\Pi} = \bar{U} - \int_{\Gamma_D} \lambda^T \bar{z} d\Gamma - \int_{\Gamma_D} \bar{\lambda}^T (z - \zeta) d\Gamma$$

- Direct Transformation Method, Mixed Transformation Method, and Singular Kernel Methods Are Available.

# *DOMAIN DISCRETIZATION*

Meshfree Discretization



Meshfree Shape Function



# *MESHFREE METHOD*

## **Advantages**

Construction of Shape/Interpolation Function in Global Level  
Mesh Independent Solution Accuracy Control  
Versatile hp-Adaptivity  
A Remedy to Mesh Distortion in Shape Optimization  
Accurate Solution to Large Deformation Problem

## **Disadvantages**

Difficulties in Imposing Essential Boundary Conditions  
Expensive Computational Cost  
Larger Bandwidth of Stiffness Matrix Than FEM

# NONLINEAR STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

- Nonlinear Variational Equation  
(Updated Lagrangian Formulation)

$$a_{\Omega}({}^n \mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}) + b_{\Gamma}({}^n \mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}) = \ell_{\Omega}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}), \quad \forall \bar{\mathbf{z}} \in Z$$

$$a_{\Omega}(\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}) = \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\tau} : \bar{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} \, d\Omega \quad \text{Structural Energy Form}$$

$$b_{\Gamma}(\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}) \quad \text{Contact Variational Form}$$

$$\ell_{\Omega}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}) = \int_{\Omega} \bar{\mathbf{z}}^T \mathbf{f}^B \, d\Omega + \int_{\Gamma_s} \bar{\mathbf{z}}^T \mathbf{f}^S \, d\Gamma \quad \text{Load Linear Form}$$

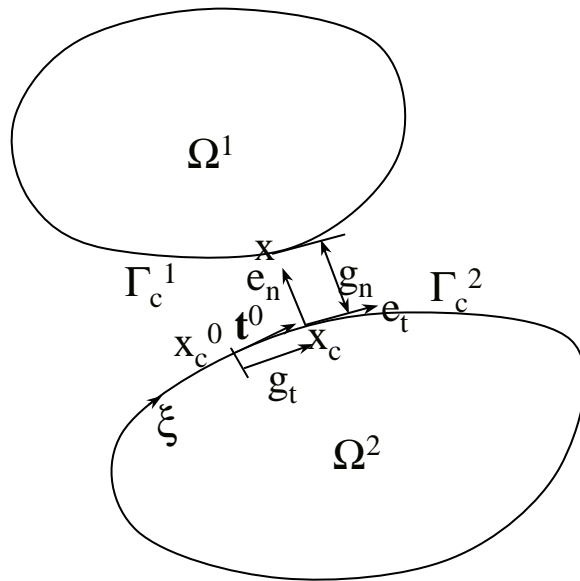
- Linearization

$$\begin{aligned} a_{\Omega}^*({}^n \mathbf{z}^k; \Delta \mathbf{z}^{k+1}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}) + b_{\Gamma}^*({}^n \mathbf{z}^k; \Delta \mathbf{z}^{k+1}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}) \\ = \ell_{\Omega}(\bar{\mathbf{z}}) - a_{\Omega}({}^n \mathbf{z}^k, \bar{\mathbf{z}}) - b_{\Gamma}({}^n \mathbf{z}^k, \bar{\mathbf{z}}), \quad \forall \bar{\mathbf{z}} \in Z \end{aligned}$$

$$a_{\Omega}^*(\mathbf{z}; \Delta \mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}) = \int_{\Omega} [\bar{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} : \mathbf{c} : \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\Delta \mathbf{z}) + \boldsymbol{\tau} : \boldsymbol{\eta}(\Delta \mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}})] \, d\Omega$$

$$\mathbf{c} = \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\tau}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 c_{ij}^{\text{alg}} \mathbf{m}^i \otimes \mathbf{m}^j + 2 \sum_{i=1}^3 \tau_i^p \hat{\mathbf{c}}^i$$

# FRictional CONTACT PROBLEM



Impenetrability Condition

$$g_n \equiv (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_c(\xi_c))^T \mathbf{e}_n(\xi_c) \geq 0, \quad \mathbf{x} \in \Gamma_c^1, \mathbf{x}_c \in \Gamma_c^2$$

Tangential Slip Function

$$g_t \equiv \|\mathbf{t}^0\| (\xi_c - \xi_c^0)$$

Contact Consistency Condition

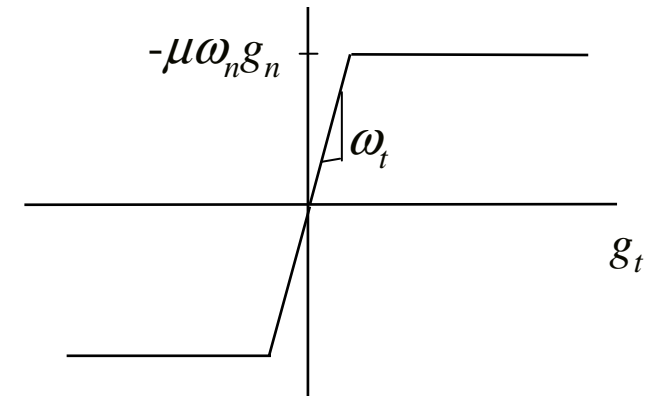
$$\varphi(\xi_c) = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_c(\xi_c))^T \mathbf{e}_t(\xi_c) = 0$$

Contact Penalty Function

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \omega_n \int_{\Gamma_c} g_n^2 d\Gamma + \frac{1}{2} \omega_t \int_{\Gamma_c} g_t^2 d\Gamma$$

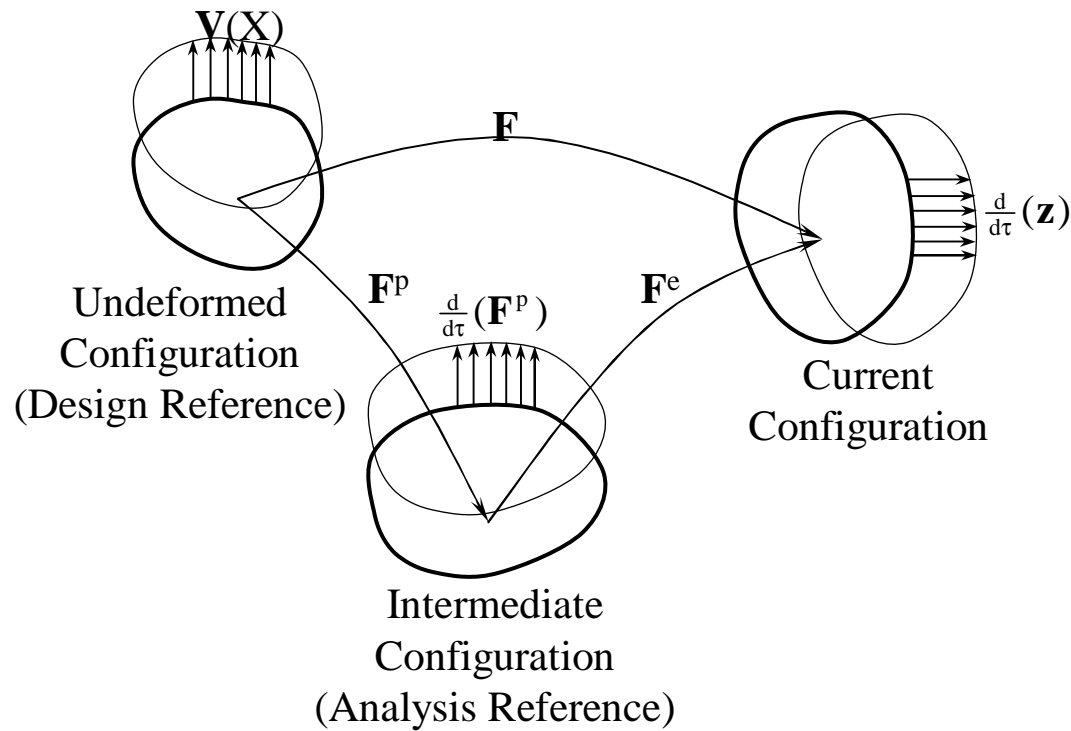
Contact Variational Form

$$b_\Gamma(\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}) = \omega_n \int_{\Gamma_c} g_n \bar{g}_n d\Gamma + \omega_t \int_{\Gamma_c} g_t \bar{g}_t d\Gamma$$



Modified Coulomb Friction Model

# DESIGN SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS



- Updated Lagrangian Formulation
- Finite Deformation Elastoplasticity
- No Need to Update Velocity Fields
- Updating Sensitivity Information of Intermediate

Configuration and Plastic Variables

# *FINITE DEFORMATION DSA*

## **Material Derivative of Variational Equation**

$$\frac{d}{d\tau} \left[ a_{\Omega_\tau} (\mathbf{z}_\tau, \bar{\mathbf{z}}_\tau) \right]_{\tau=0} + \frac{d}{d\tau} \left[ b_{\Gamma_\tau} (\mathbf{z}_\tau, \bar{\mathbf{z}}_\tau) \right]_{\tau=0} = \frac{d}{d\tau} \left[ \ell_{\Omega_\tau} (\bar{\mathbf{z}}_\tau) \right]_{\tau=0}, \quad \forall \bar{\mathbf{z}}_\tau \in Z_\tau$$

## **Design Sensitivity Equation**

$$a_{\Omega}^* (\mathbf{z}; \dot{\mathbf{z}}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}) + b_{\Gamma}^* (\mathbf{z}; \dot{\mathbf{z}}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}) = \ell'_{\mathbf{V}} (\bar{\mathbf{z}}) - a'_{\mathbf{V}} (\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}) - b'_{\mathbf{V}} (\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}})$$

### **Remarks:**

- The same tangent operator is used as analysis -- Need accurate computation of tangent operator
- Direct Differentiation -- DSA needs to be carried out at each converged load step
- Update sensitivity information: intermediate configuration (analysis reference), plastic internal variables, and frictional effect
- Total form of sensitivity equation
- No iteration is required to solve the sensitivity equation

# FINITE DEFORMATION DSA *cont.*

## Fictitious load

$$a'_V(\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}) = \int_{\Omega} \left( \bar{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} : \mathbf{c} : \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_V(\mathbf{z}) + \bar{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} : \mathbf{c} : \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_P(\mathbf{z}) + \boldsymbol{\tau}^{fic} : \bar{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} \right) d\Omega \\ + \int_{\Omega} \left( \boldsymbol{\tau} : \boldsymbol{\eta}_V(\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}) + \boldsymbol{\tau} : \boldsymbol{\eta}_P(\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}) + \boldsymbol{\tau} : \bar{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{V} \right) d\Omega$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_V(\mathbf{z}) = -\operatorname{sym}(\nabla_0 \mathbf{z} \nabla_n \mathbf{V})$$

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_V(\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}) = -\operatorname{sym}(\nabla_n \bar{\mathbf{z}}^T \nabla_0 \mathbf{z} \nabla_n \mathbf{V}) - \operatorname{sym}(\nabla_0 \bar{\mathbf{z}} \nabla_n \mathbf{V})$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_P(\mathbf{z}) = -\operatorname{sym}(\mathbf{G})$$

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_P(\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}) = -\operatorname{sym}(\nabla_n \bar{\mathbf{z}}^T \mathbf{G})$$

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}^{fic} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \left[ \frac{\partial \tau_i^p}{\partial \boldsymbol{\alpha}} \frac{d}{d\tau}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_n) + \frac{\partial \tau_i^p}{\partial \hat{e}^p} \frac{d}{d\tau}(e_n^p) \right] \mathbf{m}^i$$

$$\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{F}^e \frac{d}{d\tau}(\mathbf{F}^p) \mathbf{F}^{-1}$$

## Updating path-dependent terms

$$\frac{d}{d\tau}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n+1}) = \frac{d}{d\tau}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_n) + \left( H_\alpha + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} H'_\alpha \gamma \right) \frac{d}{d\tau}(\gamma) \mathbf{N} + H_\alpha \gamma \frac{d}{d\tau}(\mathbf{N})$$

$$\frac{d}{d\tau}(e_{n+1}^p) = \frac{d}{d\tau}(e_n^p) + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{d}{d\tau}(\gamma)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\tau}(\mathbf{F}_{n+1}^p) = \frac{d}{d\tau}(\mathbf{F}_{n+1}^{e^{-1}}) \mathbf{F}_{n+1} + \mathbf{F}_{n+1}^{e^{-1}} \frac{d}{d\tau}(\mathbf{F}_{n+1})$$

$$\frac{d}{d\tau}(\mathbf{F}_{n+1}^e) = \frac{d}{d\tau}(\mathbf{f}^p) \mathbf{F}_{n+1}^{e^{-1}} + \mathbf{f}^p \frac{d}{d\tau}(\mathbf{F}_{n+1}^{e^{-1}})$$

$$\mathbf{f}^p = \sum_{j=1}^3 \exp(-\gamma N_j) \mathbf{m}^j$$

Incremental Plastic  
Deformation Gradient

# CONTACT DSA

- **Material Derivative of Contact Variational Form**

$$\frac{d}{d\tau} \left[ b_{\Gamma_\tau}(\mathbf{z}_\tau, \bar{\mathbf{z}}_\tau) \right] = b_\Gamma^*(\mathbf{z}; \dot{\mathbf{z}}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}) + b'_V(\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}})$$

$$b'_V(\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}) = b'_N(\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}) + b'_T(\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}})$$

- **Normal Contact Fictitious Load Form for DSA**

$$\begin{aligned} b'_N(\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}) = & \omega_n \int_{\Gamma_c} (\bar{\mathbf{z}} - \bar{\mathbf{z}}_c)^T \mathbf{e}_n \mathbf{e}_n^T (\mathbf{V} - \mathbf{V}_c) d\Gamma - \omega_n \int_{\Gamma_c} (\alpha g_n / c) (\bar{\mathbf{z}} - \bar{\mathbf{z}}_c)^T \mathbf{e}_t \mathbf{e}_t^T (\mathbf{V} - \mathbf{V}_c) d\Gamma \\ & - \omega_n \int_{\Gamma_c} (g_n \|\mathbf{t}\| / c) (\bar{\mathbf{z}} - \bar{\mathbf{z}}_c)^T \mathbf{e}_t \mathbf{e}_n^T \mathbf{V}_{c,\xi} d\Gamma - \omega_n \int_{\Gamma_c} (g_n \|\mathbf{t}\| / c) \bar{\mathbf{z}}_{c,\xi}^T \mathbf{e}_n \mathbf{e}_t^T (\mathbf{V} - \mathbf{V}_c) d\Gamma \\ & - \omega_n \int_{\Gamma_c} (g_n^2 / c) \bar{\mathbf{z}}_{c,\xi}^T \mathbf{e}_n \mathbf{e}_n^T \mathbf{V}_{c,\xi} d\Gamma + \omega_n \int_{\Gamma_c} \kappa g_n (\bar{\mathbf{z}} - \bar{\mathbf{z}}_c)^T \mathbf{e}_n (\mathbf{V}^T \mathbf{n}) d\Gamma \end{aligned}$$

# CONTACT DSA cont.

- Tangential Stick Fictitious Load Form for DSA**

$$b'_T({}^n \mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}) = b_T^*({}^n \mathbf{z}; \mathbf{V}, \bar{\mathbf{z}})$$

$$+\omega_t \int_{\Gamma_c} {}^n (2g_t \|\mathbf{t}\|/c) (\bar{\mathbf{z}} - \bar{\mathbf{z}})^T {}^n \mathbf{e}_t {}^{n-1} \mathbf{e}_t^T (\mathbf{V}_{c,\xi} + {}^{n-1} \dot{\mathbf{z}}_{c,\xi}) d\Gamma$$

$$+\omega_t \int_{\Gamma_c} \left( {}^n \nu (2 {}^{n-1} \beta^n g_t - \|\mathbf{t}\|^2) \right) (\bar{\mathbf{z}} - \bar{\mathbf{z}})^T {}^n \mathbf{e}_t {}^{n-1} \mathbf{e}_t^T (\mathbf{V} + {}^{n-1} \dot{\mathbf{z}} - \mathbf{V}_c - {}^{n-1} \dot{\mathbf{z}}_c) d\Gamma$$

$$+\omega_t \int_{\Gamma_c} \left[ {}^{n-1} \beta^n g_n {}^n g_t (\|\mathbf{t}\| + \|\mathbf{t}\|) / {}^n c {}^{n-1} c \right] (\bar{\mathbf{z}} - \bar{\mathbf{z}})^T {}^n \mathbf{e}_t {}^{n-1} \mathbf{e}_n^T (\mathbf{V}_{c,\xi} + {}^{n-1} \dot{\mathbf{z}}_{c,\xi}) d\Gamma$$

$$-\omega_t \int_{\Gamma_c} \left[ {}^n g_n \|\mathbf{t}\| \|\mathbf{t}\|^2 / {}^n c {}^{n-1} c \right] (\bar{\mathbf{z}} - \bar{\mathbf{z}})^T {}^n \mathbf{e}_t {}^{t-\Delta t} \mathbf{e}_n^T (\mathbf{V}_{c,\xi} + {}^{n-1} \dot{\mathbf{z}}_{c,\xi}) d\Gamma$$

$$+\omega_t \int_{\Gamma_c} \left[ {}^n g_n \|\mathbf{t}\| (2 {}^{n-1} \beta^n g_t - \|\mathbf{t}\|^2) / {}^n c {}^{n-1} c \right] \bar{\mathbf{z}}_{c,\xi}^T {}^n \mathbf{e}_n {}^{n-1} \mathbf{e}_t^T (\mathbf{V} + {}^{n-1} \dot{\mathbf{z}} - \mathbf{V}_c - {}^{n-1} \dot{\mathbf{z}}_c) d\Gamma$$

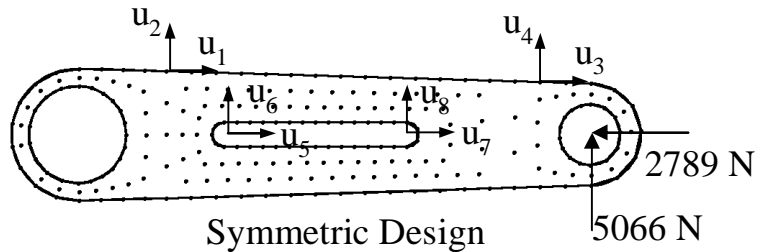
$$+\omega_t \int_{\Gamma_c} \left[ {}^n g_n {}^{n-1} g_n (2 {}^{n-1} \beta^n g_t - \|\mathbf{t}\|^2) / {}^n c {}^{n-1} c \right] \bar{\mathbf{z}}_{c,\xi}^T {}^n \mathbf{e}_n {}^{n-1} \mathbf{e}_n^T (\mathbf{V}_{c,\xi} + {}^{n-1} \dot{\mathbf{z}}_{c,\xi}) d\Gamma$$

$$+\omega_t \int_{\Gamma_c} \kappa \left\{ {}^n \nu {}^n g_t (\bar{\mathbf{z}} - \bar{\mathbf{z}})^T {}^n \mathbf{e}_t + ({}^n g_n {}^n g_t \|\mathbf{t}\|/c) (\bar{\mathbf{z}} - \bar{\mathbf{z}})^T {}^n \mathbf{e}_t \right\} (\mathbf{V}^T \mathbf{n}) d\Gamma$$

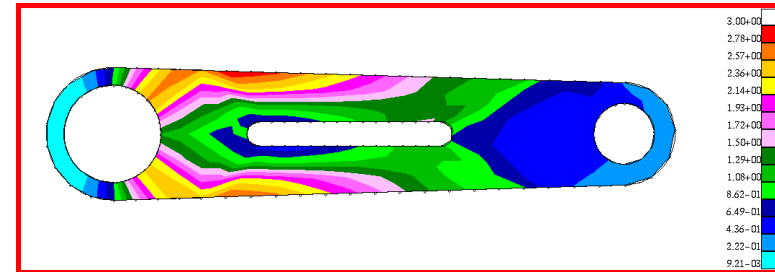


# TORQUE ARM OPTIMIZATION

## Initial Design & Design Parameters



## Stress Contour



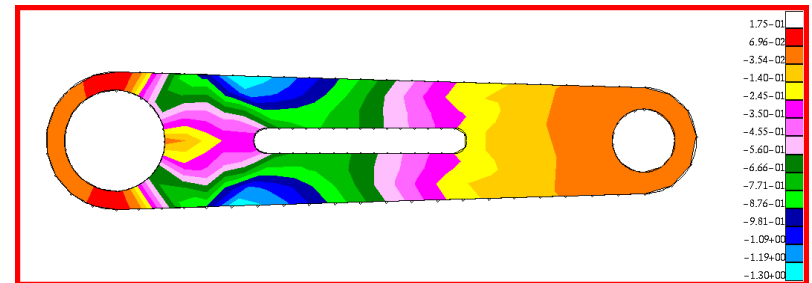
**Minimize** mass

**Subject to**  $\sigma_{\max} \leq 800 \text{ MPa}$

- Automatic Node Generation Capability Is Used
- 239 RKPM Particles (478 DOF)
- Thickness = 0.3 cm
- Steel with  $E = 207 \text{ GPa}$  and  $\nu = 0.3$
- Used *Design Sensitivity and Optimization (DSO) Tool* for Design Parameterization and Design Velocity Computation
- Meshfree Analysis = 5.19 sec.; DSA per DV = 0.57 sec on HP Exemplar S-Class

# DESIGN SENSITIVITY RESULTS

Performance( $\psi$ )	$\Delta\psi$	$\psi'$	$\Delta\psi/\psi' \times 100$	
<b>u1</b>				
Area	.374606E+03	.103614E-05	.103615E-05	100.00
S82	.305009E+01	-.628917E-07	-.628906E-07	100.00
S85	.295060E+01	-.177360E-08	-.177217E-08	100.08
S88	.295177E+01	-.888293E-07	-.888278E-07	100.00
S91	.276433E+01	-.112452E-06	-.112451E-06	100.00
S97	.236361E+01	-.777825E-07	-.777813E-07	100.00
S136	.210658E+01	-.159904E-06	-.159907E-06	100.00
S133	.218336E+01	.336654E-07	.336665E-07	100.00
S100	.216967E+01	-.676240E-07	-.676229E-07	100.00
<b>u3</b>				
Area	.374606E+03	.101184E-05	.101185E-05	100.00
S82	.305009E+01	-.780835E-09	-.781769E-09	99.88
S85	.295060E+01	.146740E-09	.146784E-09	99.97
S88	.295177E+01	-.587522E-08	-.587479E-08	100.01
S91	.276433E+01	-.193873E-07	-.193869E-07	100.00
S97	.236361E+01	-.393579E-07	-.393573E-07	100.00
S136	.210658E+01	-.388212E-09	-.388864E-09	99.83
S133	.218336E+01	.415960E-09	.415245E-09	100.17
S100	.216967E+01	-.597876E-07	-.597868E-07	100.00
<b>u5</b>				
Area	.374606E+03	.200000E-05	.200000E-05	100.00
S82	.305009E+01	-.257664E-07	-.257638E-07	100.01
S85	.295060E+01	-.775315E-07	-.775303E-07	100.00
S88	.295177E+01	.894471E-08	.894603E-08	99.99
S91	.276433E+01	.385595E-07	.385607E-07	100.00
S97	.236361E+01	.108496E-07	.108508E-07	99.99
S136	.210658E+01	.353638E-07	.353624E-07	100.00
S133	.218336E+01	-.565799E-07	-.565810E-07	100.00
S100	.216967E+01	.974523E-08	.974644E-08	99.99



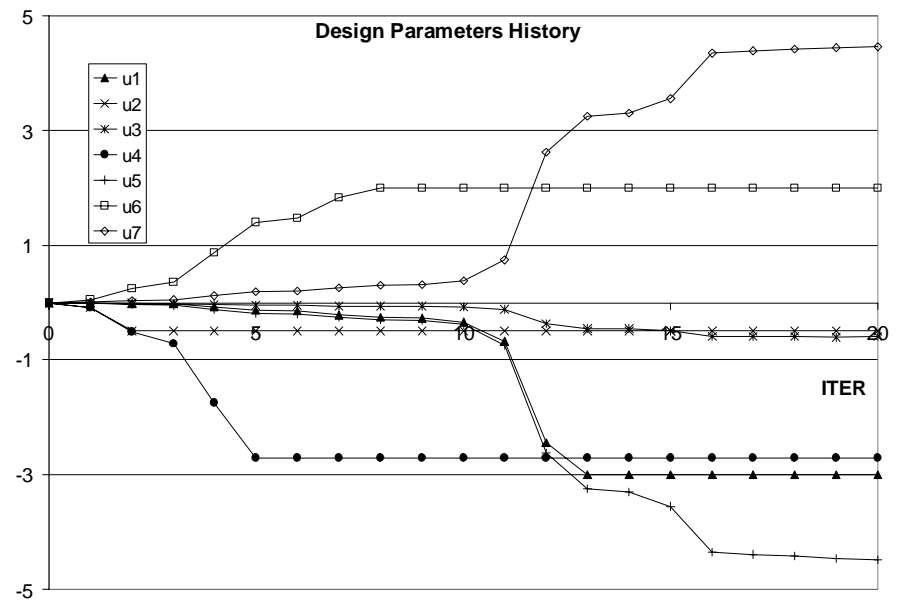
von Mises Stress Sensitivity w.r.t.  $u_3$

Accuracy of DSA  
Compared with FDM

# OPTIMIZATION HISTORY



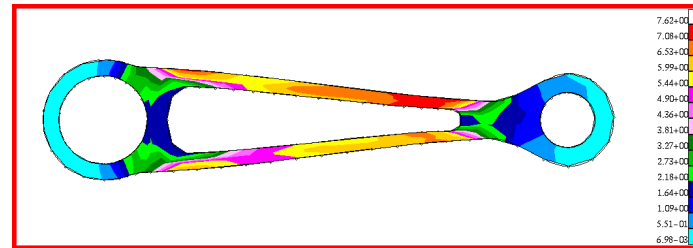
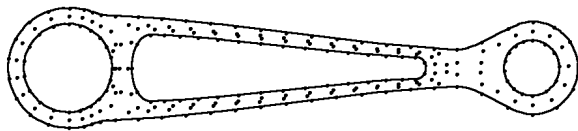
Cost Function



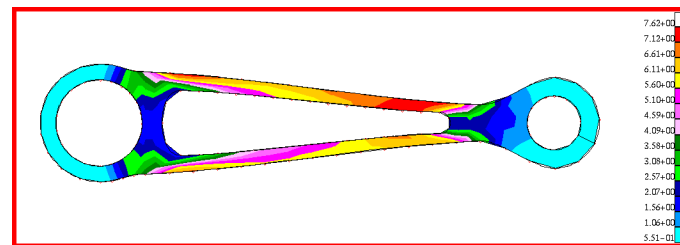
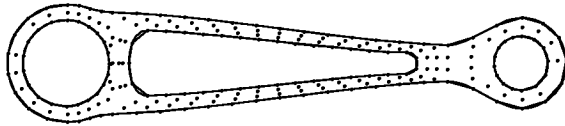
Design Parameters

# OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

Weight Reduction: 0.878kg  $\rightarrow$  0.421 kg (48%)

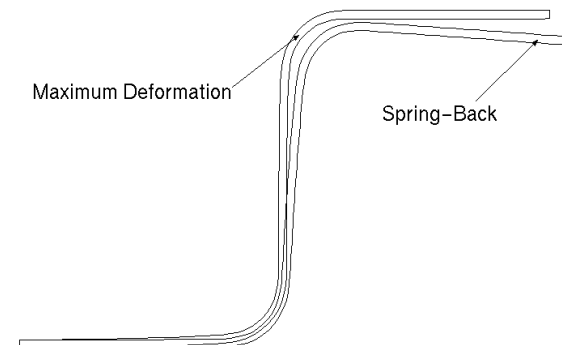
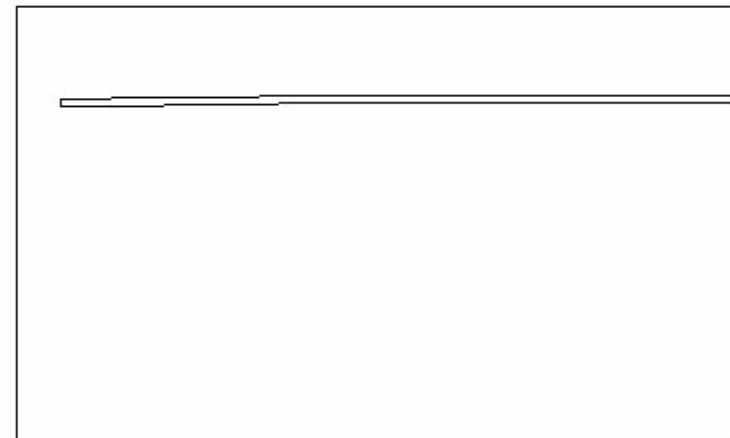
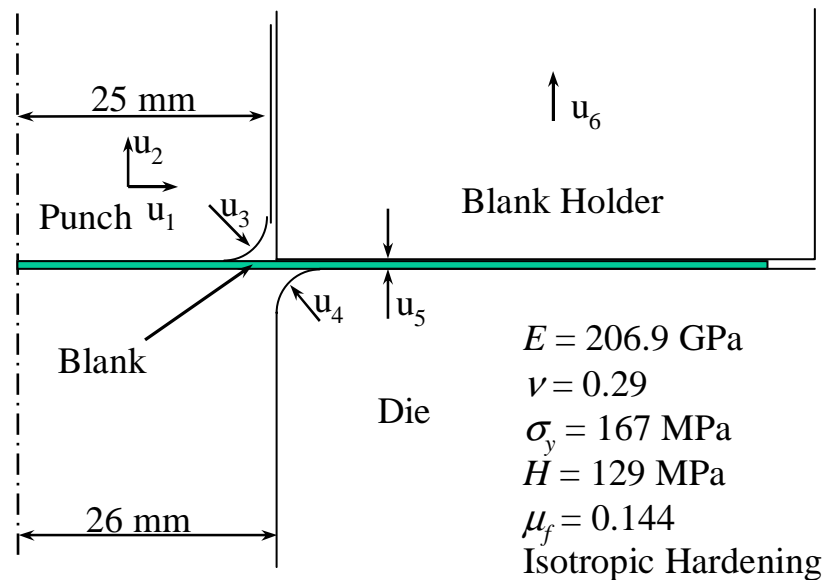


FEA Took 45 Iterations with 8 Remodelings (AIAA Paper by J. Bennett & M. Botkin), whereas Meshfree w/o Any Remodeling Took 20 Iterations



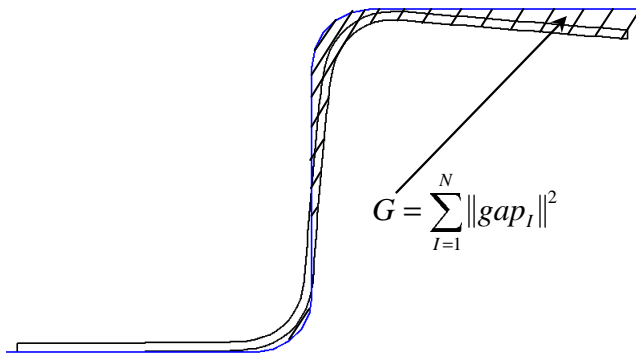
Confirmed Analysis Results After Meshfree Remodeling at the Optimum Design

# DEEPDRAWING PROCESS OPTIMIZATION



# DSA AND OPTIMIZATION

	Performance ( $\Psi$ )	$\Delta\Psi$	$\Psi \cdot \Delta\tau$	RATIO (%)
$u_1$				
$e_{31}^p$	.189554+1	-.147351-6	-.147312-6	100.03
$e_{32}^p$	.160840+1	-.458731-6	-.458733-6	100.00
$e_{33}^p$	.113010+1	-.268919-6	-.268949-6	99.99
$e_{34}^p$	.812794+0	-.217743-6	-.217764-6	99.99
$e_{35}^p$	.568991+0	-.144977-6	-.144996-6	99.99
$e_{36}^p$	.383581+0	-.802032-7	-.802123-7	99.99
G	.510092+2	-.159478-4	-.159503-4	99.98
$u_2$				
$e_{31}^p$	.189554+1	-.727109-7	-.726800-7	100.04
$e_{32}^p$	.160840+1	.764579-7	.764732-7	99.98
$e_{33}^p$	.113010+1	.118855-6	.118849-6	100.01
$e_{34}^p$	.812794+0	.829857-7	.829822-7	100.00
$e_{35}^p$	.568991+0	.700201-7	.700157-7	100.01
$e_{36}^p$	.383581+0	.345176-7	.345177-7	100.00
G	.510092+2	.494067-4	.494016-4	100.01



## Optimization Problem

$$\text{minimize } G = \sum (P(\mathbf{x}_i) - \mathbf{x}_i)^2$$

$$\text{subject to } e^p \leq 0.2$$

$$t_i \geq 0.6$$

$$-0.1 \leq u_1 \leq 0.1$$

$$-0.01 \leq u_2 \leq 0.1$$

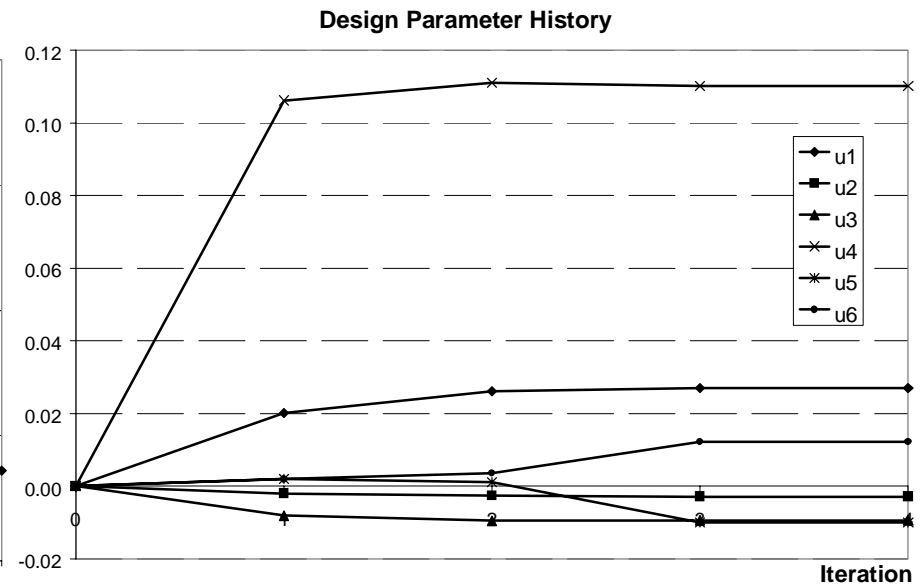
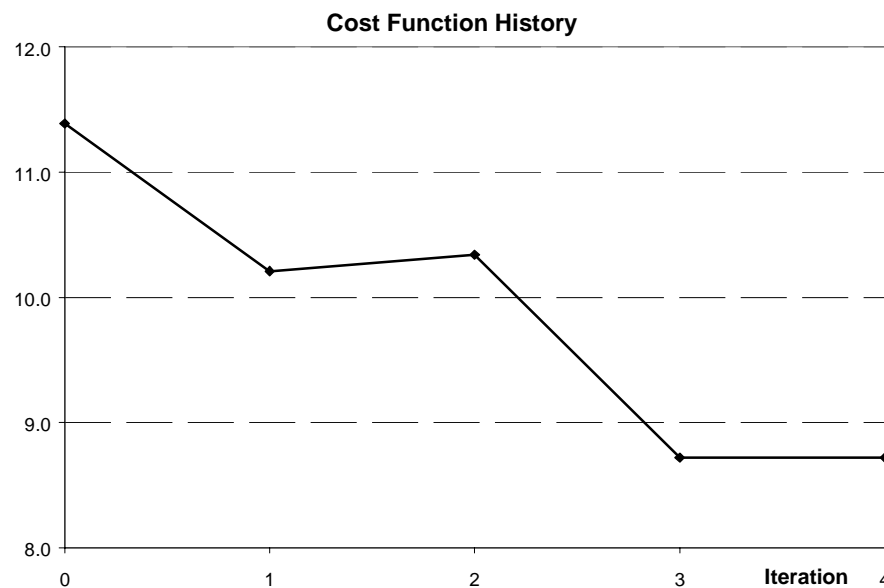
$$-1.1 \leq u_3 \leq 1.1$$

$$-1.1 \leq u_4 \leq 1.1$$

$$-0.01 \leq u_5 \leq 0.01$$

$$-0.02 \leq u_6 \leq 0.1$$

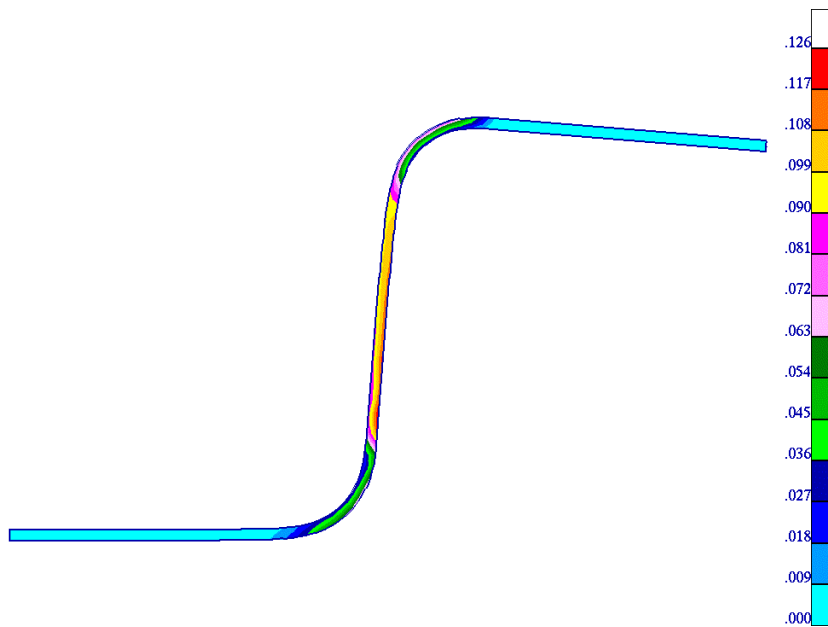
# OPTIMIZATION HISTORY



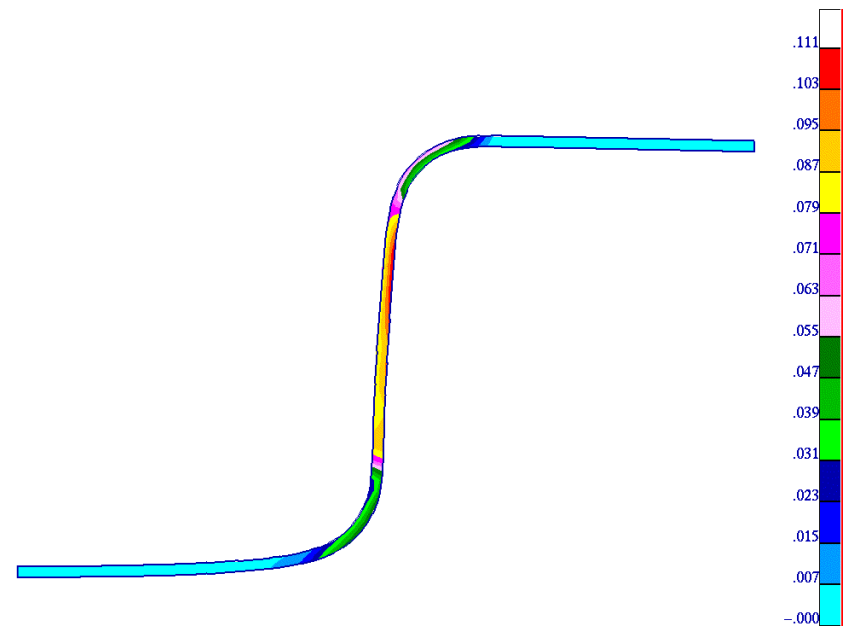
No. of Design Iteration : 4

No. of Structural Analysis : 9

# OPTIMIZATION RESULT



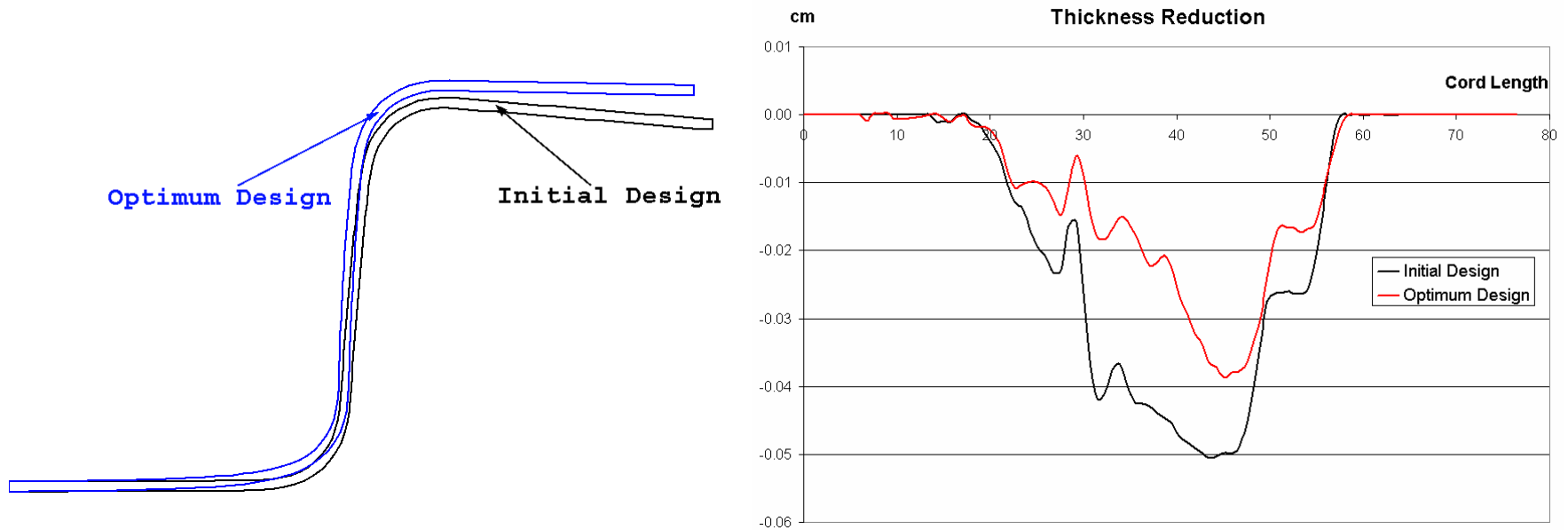
Plastic Strain (Initial Design)  
Maximum = 0.126



Plastic Strain (Optimum Design)  
Maximum = 0.111



# OPTIMIZATION RESULTS *cont.*



Smaller Thickness Variation Due to Smaller Plastic Strain

# *SUMMARY*

- Meshfree Method Is Effective in Shape Optimization
- Developed Accurate and Efficient Shape DSA Method for Finite Deformation Elastoplasticity Using Multiplicative Decomposition of Deformation Gradient
- Die Shape Design Sensitivity Formulation Is Developed for the Frictional Contact Problem
- Deepdrawing Optimization Is Successfully Carried out to Reduce the Springback Amount
- Very Accurate DSA Results Made Optimization Problem Converged in a Small Number of Iterations

# *FUTURE PLANS*

- Develop Configuration Design Sensitivity Formulation for Meshfree Shell Structure
- Current Gauss Integration Method Will Be Replaced by Stabilized Conforming Nodal Integration for DSA
- Develop DSA of Contact Formulation Using Meshfree Smooth Contact Surface Representation
- Integrate Automatic HP-Adaptivity Into Shape Design Optimization Process