

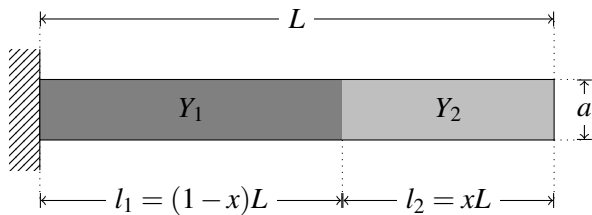
FE design optimization under uncertainty
as a
Constrained optimization problem under uncertainty

Gert de Cooman, Etienne Kerre,
Erik Quaeghebeur & Keivan Shariatmadar

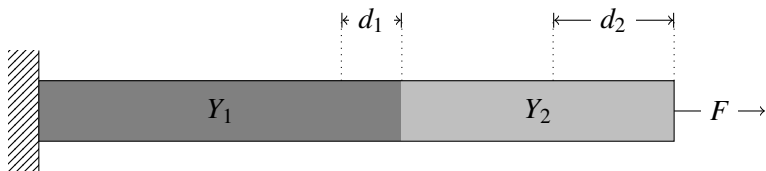
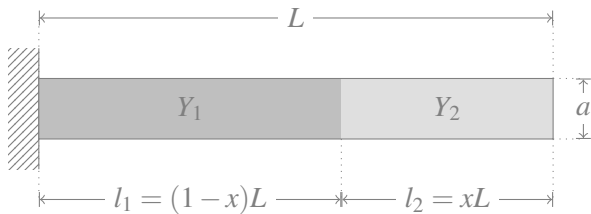
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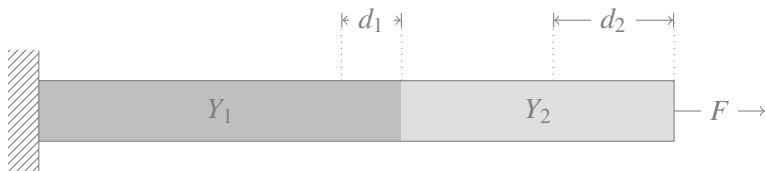
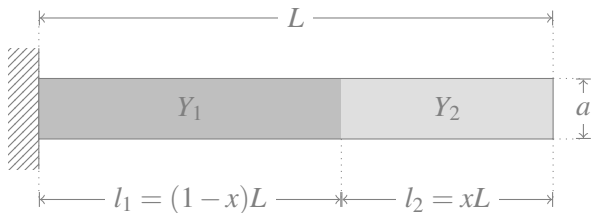
Toy problem: two-component massless rod



Toy problem: two-component massless rod, tensile load

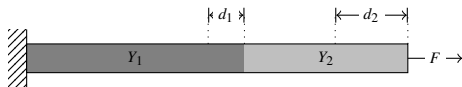
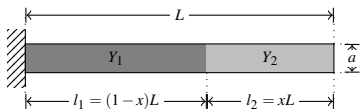


Toy problem: two-component massless rod, tensile load



Goal Maximize x under the constraint that $d_2 < D$.

Two-component massless rod, tensile load: FE analysis

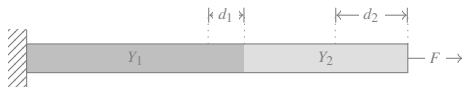
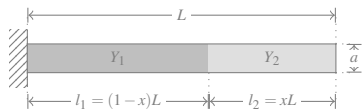


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Two-component massless rod, tensile load: FE analysis

FE analysis 3 nodes, boundary conditions

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_1 + c_2 & -c_2 \\ -c_2 & c_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ F \end{bmatrix}, \quad c_i = \frac{Y_i a}{l_i}.$$



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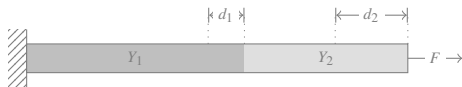
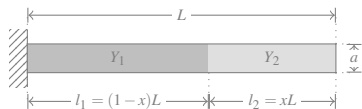
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Solution solving the system (analytically) gives

$$d_1 = \frac{FL}{a} \frac{1-x}{Y_1}, \quad d_2 = d_1 + \frac{FL}{a} \frac{x}{Y_2}.$$



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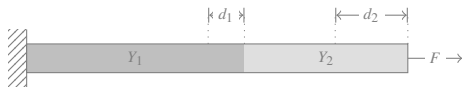
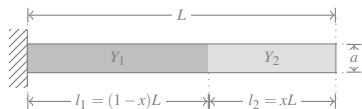
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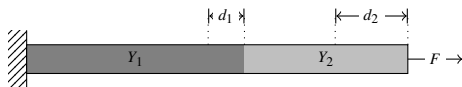
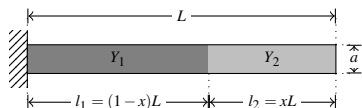
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Two-component rod, tensile load: design optimization

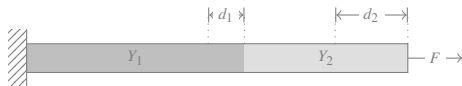
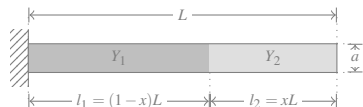


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Two-component rod, tensile load: design optimization

Precisely known elastic moduli Y_1 and Y_2 This problem is

- ▶ a classical constrained optimization problem;
- ▶ considered 'solved'.



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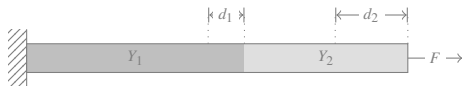
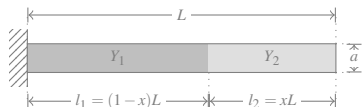
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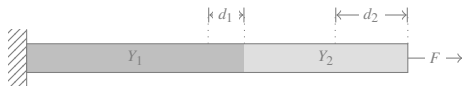
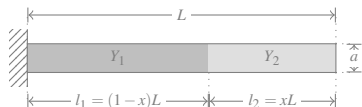
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Approach:

- ▶ reformulate as a well-posed decision problem;
- ▶ solve the decision problem, i.e.,
derive a classical constrained optimization problem.



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A constrained optimization problem under uncertainty

Goal Maximize $f(x)$ under the constraint that xRY .

x optimization variable (values in \mathcal{X})

f objective function (from \mathcal{X} to \mathbb{R})

Y random variable (realizations y in \mathcal{Y})

R relation on $\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}$.

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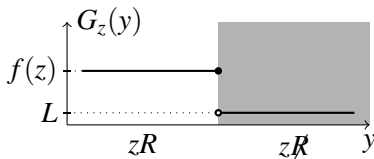
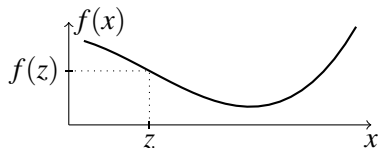
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Decision problem Find the optimal decisions x :

- ▶ associate a utility function with every decision z :

$$G_z(y) = \begin{cases} f(z), & zRy, \\ L, & z \not R y, \end{cases}$$

with penalty value $L < \inf f$;



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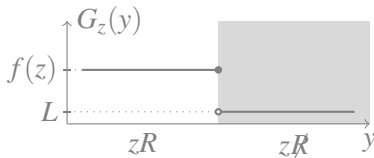
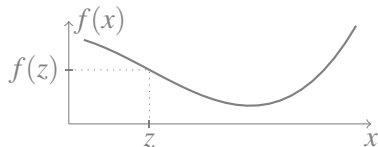
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- ▶ choose an optimality criterion, e.g., maximin, maximality.

Uncertainty models & Optimality criteria

Goal Find the optimal decisions x given an optimality criterion and the utility functions G_z for all z in \mathcal{X} .

Uncertainty models & Optimality criteria

Lower and upper expectation With (almost) all uncertainty models correspond lower and upper expectation operators (\underline{E} and \overline{E}).

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Research results decision problem solutions for some combinations of uncertainty model and optimality criterion; more are on the way.

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Impact on FE design optimization under uncertainty

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- ▶ No reduction in the computational complexity;
one faces
 - ▶ an optimization problem to find the uncertainty-independent constraints (cf. doing an FE analysis under uncertainty),
 - ▶ the resulting classical constrained optimization problem.