

X-FEM

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Optimization technique using the eXtended FEM

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Key Words : Optimal design(), FEM(), extended FEM()

Abstract

Optimization has been used in many engineering problems and must be one of the essential components during design process now. It is the process of maximizing the performance called an objective function of a system while satisfying some constraints, so finite element method is generally required in order to obtain these values during optimization. However, there are some difficulties to obtain them by means of FEM, where the changes of design variables cause the distortion and the regeneration of mesh that may result in inaccuracy and inefficiency. In order to overcome this problem, this paper proposed an alternative that the eXtended FEM introduced and developed by Ted Belytschko was applied to the optimization process because the key points of the X-FEM lie in that the discontinuity can be represented independently on the mesh by a function called in an enrichment function.

1. 가
1970
(transportation scheduling), (networks)
(1)-(2) 가
1960, 1970
가
Ted Belytschko 가
(eXtended FEM)⁽⁴⁾⁻⁽⁵⁾
가 , , 2

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2.

2.1

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize} && f(\mathbf{x}) \\ & \text{subject to} && g_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0 \quad i=1, \dots, m \\ & \text{and} && h_j(\mathbf{x}) = 0 \quad j=1, \dots, l \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathbf{x}=(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$ is a column vector of n real-valued design variables. f is the objective function, g 's are inequality constraints and h 's are equality constraints.

Zoutendijk 가
(Zoutendijk's method of feasible directions),
(Sequential linear programming),
(Sequential quadratic programming)

mming)

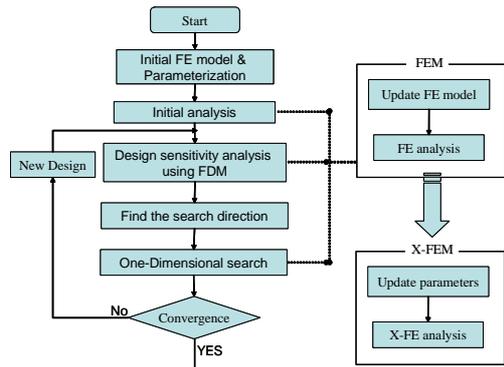


Fig. 1 FEM- and X-FEM-based procedure

2.2 X-FEM

(inclusions) 가
(crack), (pore),
,

Ted Belytschko
(extended FEM)
(enrichment function)

가 , 가

가 가

1

$$\begin{aligned} & -\Omega \subset R^2 - \\ & m \\ & \mathbf{N} = \{n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots, n_m\} \\ & : \\ & -\Omega^g - \end{aligned}$$

(5)

2.2

가

$$\mathbf{u}^h(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{n_I \in \mathbf{N}} \phi_I(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{u}_I + \sum_{n_J \in \mathbf{N}^g} \phi_J(\mathbf{x}) \psi(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{a}_J \quad \mathbf{u}_I, \mathbf{a}_J \in R^2$$

where the nodal set \mathbf{N}^g and an enrichment function ψ are defined as

$$\mathbf{N}^g = \{n_J : n_J \in \mathbf{N}, \omega_J \cap \Omega_J \neq \emptyset\},$$

$$\psi(x) = \left| \sum_J \phi_J(x) \varphi_I \right| \text{ where } \varphi_I \text{ represents the nodal value of the level set function.}$$

3.2

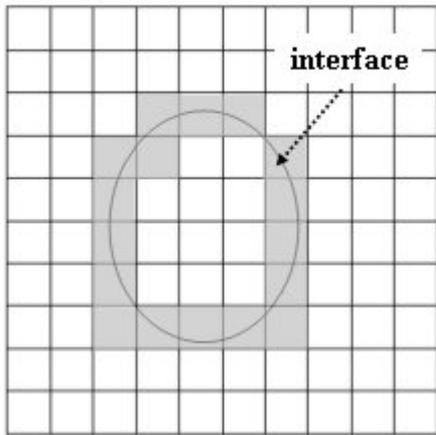
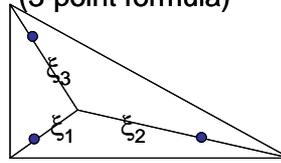


Fig. 2 Finite element mesh and partition

Area Coordinates
(3-point formula)



$$(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = (0.6666666666666667, 0.1666666666666667, 0.1666666666666667)$$

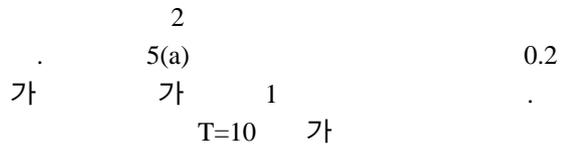
$$w_1 = 0.3333333333333333$$

Fig. 4 Sampling points

3.

3.1

가



3(a)

(hatch)

3(b)

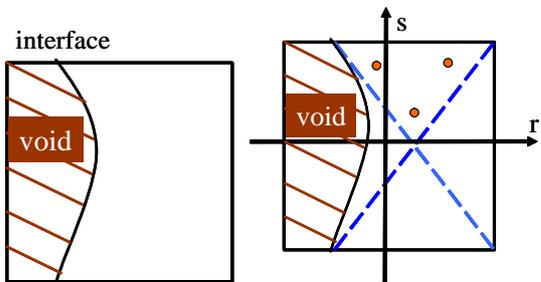
(Jacobian)

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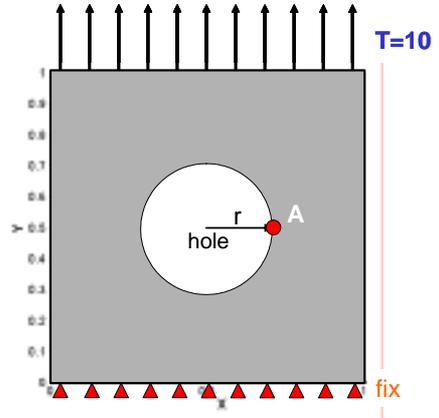
3

4

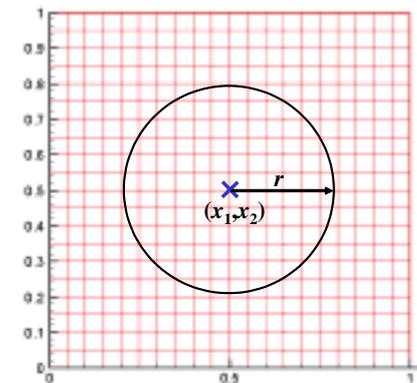
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \xi_3}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial \xi_3}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \xi_1} & \frac{\partial s}{\partial \xi_1} \\ \frac{\partial r}{\partial \xi_2} & \frac{\partial s}{\partial \xi_2} \\ \frac{\partial r}{\partial \xi_3} & \frac{\partial s}{\partial \xi_3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \end{bmatrix}$$



(a) One element (b) Regions for integration
Fig. 3 Numerical integration



(a) Plate with a hole



(b) fixed mesh and circle
Fig. 5 Problem description and mesh

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_I &= \|\mathbf{x}_I - \mathbf{x}_c\| - r_c \\ &= \sqrt{(x_1 - x_{c1})^2 + (x_2 - x_{c2})^2} - r_c \end{aligned}$$

where \mathbf{x}_c and r_c are the center and radius of the circular hole.

5(b)
 10×10, 20×20, 25×25, 50×50, 100×100
 6 0.20
 y , σ_{22} y
 , 7
 ANSYS X-FEM , σ_{22}
 . 25×25
 ANSYS X-FEM 가 7
 가 .

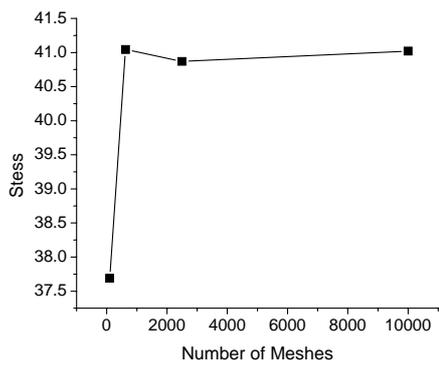
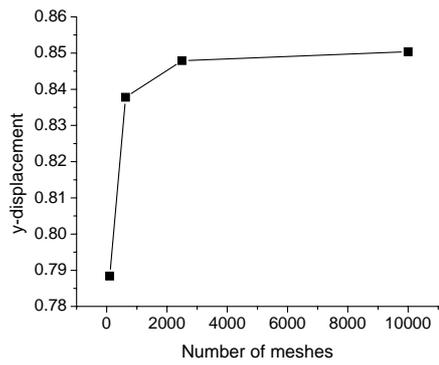
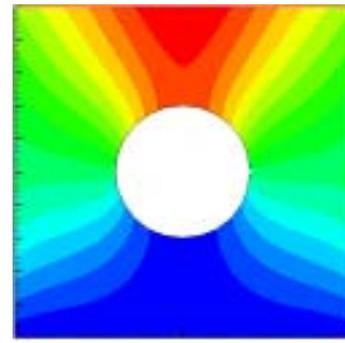
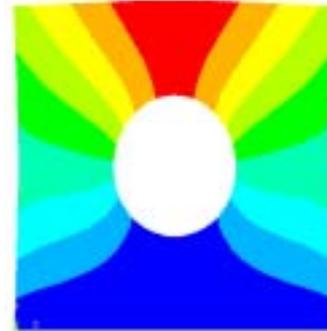


Fig. 6 Convergence of displacement, d_2 and stress component, σ_{22}



(a) X-FEM



(b) FEM

Fig. 7 Contour plot of the normal stress σ_{22}

3 -0.15, 0.20, 0.25-
 가 y
 ANSYS 1
 . ANSYS 1600 가
 2500
 ,
 2100
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Table 1 Comparison between X-FEM and FEM

	$(d_2)_{\max}$	error	$(\sigma_{22})_{\max}$	error
R=0.15	0.6557×10^{-3}	0.2%	35.54	0.6%
R=0.20	0.8479×10^{-3}	0.2%	40.89	0.3%
R=0.26	1.1867×10^{-3}	0.2%	49.50	0.8%

3.2

8 , , 가

minimize a
 subject to $\sigma_{22} \leq \sigma_0 (= 35)$
 $0.05 \leq a \leq 0.35$
 $0.05 \leq b \leq 0.70$

where a is the pure area of the plate corresponding to the total mass and σ_{22} is a component of the stress

$$-\mathbf{X}=(a, b)^T-$$

$$\mathbf{X}_0=(0.2,$$

$$0.2)^T$$

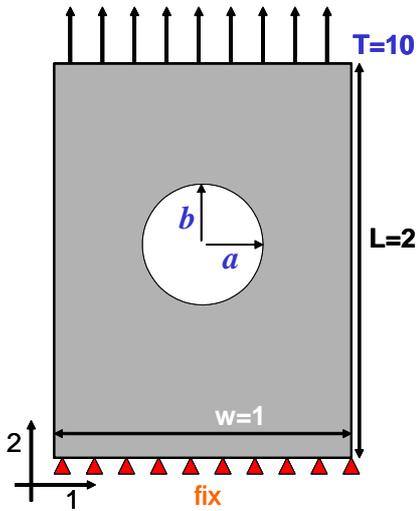


Fig. 8 Plate with an elliptical hole

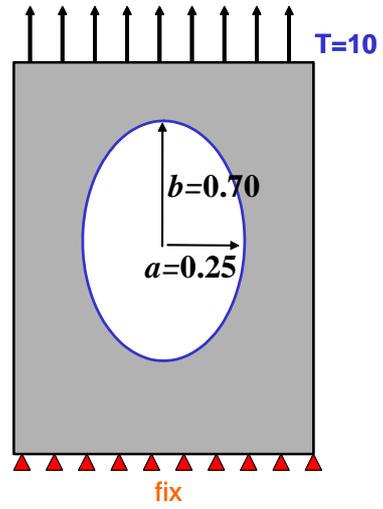


Fig. 9 Optimal design

(level set)

가

10

(mapped mesh)

10

2 9

Table 2 Result of optimization

	Initial	Optimal
Objective function(a)	1.875	1.453
Constraint($=\sigma_{22}$)	37.43	35.00

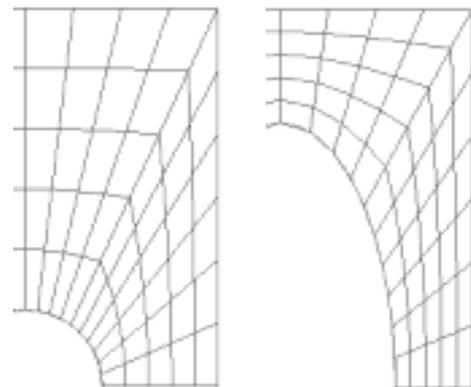


Fig. 10 Regeneration of mesh during optimization

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$$\mathbf{X}_0=(0.2, 0.2)^T$$

$$\mathbf{X}_f=(0.25, 0.70)^T$$

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