Structural topology optimization based on improved genetic algorithm

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Abstract. This article aim at solving the problem of local optimal solution easily appear in structural optimization by the algorithm of bi-directional evolutionary structural optimization (BESO), and importing improved genetic algorithm (GA), put forward a new algorithm named bi-directional evolutionary structural optimization based on improved genetic algorithm (IGA-BESO). In study, it adopts the dual coding method to build the model of the structure, through a suitable for topology optimization of crossover and mutation with penalty factor method to update the individual genes of the population. This paper, optimize a typical structure for compliance optimization with multiple load cases with method of IGA-BESO, and the optimization results show that the proposed method not only improves the computational efficiency, but also improve the stiffness of the structure.

Introduction

The most typical topology optimization method is bi-directional evolutionary structural optimization (BESO), Huang & Xie (2007) put forward the improved BESO [1], BESO method is improved to optimize the structure, and the final optimization structure is clean, no checkerboard and gray phenomenon, easy to convergence, easy to production and process. BESO method through the element removal ratio (ER) control iteration target volume in every step, gradually remove the inefficient or invalid element. This method is heuristic control iteration, and it may change the force transfer path. So it may lead to a local solution, and unable to obtain the global optimal solution. Genetic algorithm is a kind of intelligent algorithm on the basis of the principle of "survival of the fittest", and it has a high ability to search the global optimal solution [2]. Combining BESO with improved GA, this paper puts forwards the IGA-BESO optimization algorithm. It has solved the problem of local optimal solution which may occur in BESO algorithm in the process of structural optimization [3], at the same time reducing the GA genes number of the population in the iterative process, improving the efficiency of calculation.

Sensitivity Analysis

Reference the article [4], this paper build the topology optimization model for the stiffness optimization under the multiple load cases, as shown in the formula (1).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Minimize} & \quad f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{L} \omega_k C_k \\
\text{Subject to} & \quad V^* - \sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i x_i = 0 \\
& \quad x_i = x_{\text{min}} \text{ or } 1
\end{align*}
\]

(1)

In the formula (1), \(\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \ldots + \omega_L = 1\), \(\omega_k\) is the weight of kth load case, \(C_k\) is the compliance of kth load case, \(V^*\)is the target volume, \(V_i\) is the volume of ith element, \(n\) is the number of solid elements, \(x_i\) is the design variable.
The sensitivity of structural optimization can be expressed as the following formula (2).

\[ \alpha_i = \frac{1}{2} x_i^{p-1} \sum_{k=1}^{M} \omega_k (u_i^j K_{ij}^0 u_i) \]

In the formula (2), \( \alpha_i \) is the sensitivity of ith element, \( p \) is penalty factor, \( K_{ij}^0 \) is the stiffness matrix of ith solid element, \( u_i \) is the displacement matrix of ith element.

**Improved genetic algorithm**

The process of the improved genetic algorithm for structural optimization can be shown in the figure 1. Due to the natural randomness of genetic algorithm, it is possible to appear element disconnection phenomenon, leading to the structure cannot bear any load. In order to overcome the disconnection problem, this paper introduce the punishment mechanism [3], let the factor \( P_c \) and \( P_m \) increasing gradually to 1 so that the high sensitivity of individual genes contain more '1', and increase the ability of crossover and mutation within the same class which divided according to the sensitivity.

![Figure 1 IGA-BESO Structural optimization flow chart](image)

This punishment mechanism can eliminate the phenomenon of element disconnection. The punishment mechanism of \( P_c \) and \( P_m \) as shown in the following formula (3).

\[
P_c = P_{c_{\text{min}}} + (P_{c_{\text{max}}} - P_{c_{\text{min}}}) Pr g^{\text{pen}}
\]

\[
P_m = P_{m_{\text{min}}} + (P_{m_{\text{max}}} - P_{m_{\text{min}}}) Pr g^{\text{pen}}
\]

In this paper, structural optimization parameters settings as shown in table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Scheme 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum crossover probability</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum mutation probability</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Crossover probability</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Mutation probability</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The length of the binary character string</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 Parameter settings in the optimization process of IGA-BESO
Calculation and result analysis

(1) 2D structure of the cantilever beam

This paper analyzes the typical structure of topology optimization, and compares the method BESO with IGA-BESO. The initial design area of the structure is shown in Table 2. The size of the rectangle is 70mm × 60mm, the thickness of the cantilever beam is 1mm. According to the finite element analysis, the design area will be divided into 70 × 60, the size of the element is 1mm × 1mm. The structure left end is fixed, the top and bottom of right end of the structure bear F1=1N and F2=1N concentrated loads. The Young’s Modulus is 1MPa and Poisson’s ratio is 0.3. The object volume is 45% of the design domain with a filter radius of 5mm. Element removal ratio (ER).

Table 2 Topology optimization with BESO method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The design area and constraints of the cantilever beam</th>
<th>The topology structure of cantilever beam with BESO method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

A typical method of structure optimization is BESO, cantilever beam structure for compliance optimization with multiple load cases is optimized by BESO, the value of total iteration steps and the even compliance is shown in Table 4. The final optimization topology structure is shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Optimization topology structure of cantilever beam with IGA-BESO method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st run</th>
<th>2nd run</th>
<th>3rd run</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th run</td>
<td>5th run</td>
<td>6th run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total iteration steps and even compliance with BESO method can be seen from Table 4.

Table 4 Total iteration steps and even compliance with BESO method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>total iteration steps</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Even compliance (N-mm)</td>
<td>100.9141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total iteration steps and even compliance with IGA-BESO method can be seen from Table 5.
Analyze the experimental results can be found that the calculation value of total iteration steps and even compliance at six times is stable, more importantly, the final topology structure of IGA-BESO method is clean, no checkerboard and gray phenomenon like BESO method, it is confirmed that the IGA-BESO method is reliability and stability.

The even total iteration steps of IGA-BESO is only 60.1, but 100 for BESO, the former reduces about 40% compare with the latter, so larger model for optimization with IGA-BESO method can save time. It can be seen from the table 5 and table 4, even compliance of structure is 98.5113N∙mm with the method of IGA-BESO, but 100.9141N∙mm with BESO. In conclusion, the proposed IGA-BESO method not only improves the computational efficiency, but also improve the stiffness of the structure.

(2) 2D structure of the beam

This paper optimize the structure of beam for compliance optimization with multiple load cases with the method of IGA-BESO. The initial design area of the structure is 100mm × 50mm as shown in figure 2, constraints X and Y direction degrees of freedom on the center of two ends, the structure bear concentrated loads F=1N at the up face and down face shown in the picture. The Young’s Modulus is 1MPa and Poisson’s ratio is 0.3.

Table 5 Total iteration steps and even compliance with IGA-BESO method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calculation times</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>Even value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>total iteration steps</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Even compliance</td>
<td>98.4594</td>
<td>98.6578</td>
<td>98.4594</td>
<td>98.3737</td>
<td>98.6578</td>
<td>98.4594</td>
<td>98.5113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6 shows topology structure of two dimensional beam in the six iterations using the same parameters. The topology optimization structure of the beam in six iteration are almost the same, so the IGA-BESO method has stability and reliability.

Fig. 2 Design area and constraints of the beam.

Table 6 Optimization topology structure with IGA-BESO method of beam
Table 7 Total iteration steps and even compliance with IGA-BESO method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calculation times</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>Even value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>total iteration steps</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>33.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Even compliance (N∙mm)</td>
<td>31.5092</td>
<td>31.3012</td>
<td>31.1885</td>
<td>31.5092</td>
<td>31.3612</td>
<td>31.1885</td>
<td>31.3430</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7 shows the even compliances and total number of iterations of two dimensional beam under the compliance optimization with multiple load cases. Even compliance changes relatively stable with average total iteration number 33, and optimization speed is faster, mainly due to at the begin of structural optimization can make the low sensitivity of individual genes contains more numbers of '0' character in genes through individual genetic crossover and mutation according to the sort of element sensitivity and quickly remove inefficient or invalid element, thus can save time and space for subsequent optimization.

（2）3D structure of the cantilever beam

IGA-BESO method can be applied to the three-dimensional structure of the optimization problem, this paper optimize the typical structure of 3D cantilever beam for the compliance optimization with multiple load cases. Design area and load constraints is shown in table 8. The Young’s Modulus is 200GPa and Poisson’s ratio is 0.3, and the object volume is 45%.

Table 8 Topology optimization with BESO method

The design area and constraints of 3D cantilever beam

The optimization topology structure of 3D cantilever beam.

The average total iteration number is 100, even compliances of the final structure is 68.3896N∙m. Introducing the improved GA to BESO, not only solve the problem of local optimal solution in the process of optimization with BESO method, but also solve the complicated problem in GA caused by genes increase with iteration.

Summary

In this paper, optimize structures for compliance optimization with multiple load cases with the method of IGA-BESO, and it can get the following conclusion:

(1) IGA-BESO method in the optimization design can improve the compliance of structure.
(2) IGA-BESO method can delete the inefficient elements quickly at the beginning of optimization. So it can save time and improve the efficiency of optimization with the method of IGA-BESO.
(3) IGA-BESO method can overcome the local optimal solution occasional appears with BESO method.
References


