

Introduction to shape optimization

Frédéric de Gournay

Institut de Mathématiques de Toulouse.

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Scope

Shape optimization : optimize a problem where the unknown is the domain and the objective function depends on the solution of a PDE.

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Choice of PDE / objective function

- Optimization : static elasticity (compliance, the Von Misses stress), Eigenvalue / eigenvectors (frequency gap problem), buckling, time-dependent
- Inverse problem : is an optimization problem via the least-square method (where $\mathcal{O}$ is the observation operator)

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Choice of Ω : three main techniques

- Parametric optimization
- Move the boundary
- Drill holes
- Perform mixture at a microscopic level of two different materials (homogenization).

Main objectives

$$\min_{\mathcal{A}_\Omega u=f, \Omega \in \mathcal{U}} \mathcal{J}(u, \Omega)$$

- 1 Prove existence of minimizers (modify $\mathcal{U}$ or $\mathcal{J}$ if needed).
- 2 Prove uniqueness of minimizer (almost impossible).
- 3 Find $\nabla_\Omega u$ (doable) and D , the gradient of $\Omega \mapsto J(u_\Omega, \Omega)$.
- 4 Perform first order minimisation procedure.

$$\Omega_{k+1} = \Omega_k - sD$$

- 5 Prove convergence of algorithm.
- 6 Implement the algorithm.

Shape sensitivity

From an initial domain Ω_k , the set of admissible domains $\mathcal{U}$ is the set

$$\Omega \in \mathcal{U} \Leftrightarrow \exists T \text{ diffeomorphism s.t. } \Omega = T(\Omega_k) = \{T(x), x \in \Omega_k\}$$

Advantages

- Endows $\mathcal{U}$ with a vector space structure (manifold), the tangent space is the space of vector fields θ , since for T small

$$T(x) = Id(x) + \theta(x)$$

- Perform a change of variable and study the mapping $\theta \mapsto \mathcal{J}(u_\theta, \theta)$.

Disadvantages

- The structure is the one of a manifold and it is difficult to perform optimization on a manifold.
- The structure does not support changes of topology (creating or removing holes).

Derivation of the solution of a PDE

Idea

Use the implicit function theorem that states if $u(\theta)$ is the unique solution of

$$B(\theta)u(\theta) = f(\theta)$$

then denoting by a prime the derivative in 0 wrto θ

$$Bu' + B'u = f'$$

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and

$$-\Delta \bar{u}' - \operatorname{div} A' \nabla u = f'$$

So that

$$-\Delta \bar{u}' = f' + \operatorname{div} A' \nabla u \text{ and } \bar{u}' = 0 \text{ on } \partial \Omega$$

Derivation of the objective function

Idea

Objective : find $\mathcal{J}'$ the derivative of $\mathcal{J}(u_T, T)$ with $Bu' = f' - B'u$, using

$$\mathcal{J}' = \partial_u \mathcal{J} . u' + \partial_T \mathcal{J}.$$

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Introduce p the adjoint that solves $(Bx, p) = \partial_u \mathcal{J}.x$ for all x , then

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$$\mathcal{J}(u_T, T) = \int_{T(\Omega)} h(x) |u_T(x) - d(x)|^2 dx = \int_{\Omega} h \circ T |\bar{u}_T - d \circ T|^2 |\det \nabla T|$$

$$\partial_u \mathcal{J}.z = 2 \int_{\Omega} huz$$

Taking the L^2 scalar product with $-\Delta \bar{u}' = f' + \operatorname{div} A' \nabla u$

$$-\Delta p = 2huz \text{ and } p = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega$$

and

$$\mathcal{J}' = \int_{\Omega} (f' + \operatorname{div} A' \nabla u) p + \partial_T \mathcal{J}$$

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Exemples

- $\mathcal{J}(\Omega) = \int_{\Omega} f(x) dx$ $\mathcal{J}' = \int_{\partial\Omega} (\theta \cdot n) f$
- $\mathcal{J}(\Omega) = \int_{\partial\Omega} f(x) dx$ $\mathcal{J}' = \int_{\partial\Omega} (\theta \cdot n) (\partial_n f + Hf)$
- u_{Ω} is solution of Laplacian with Dirichlet and $\mathcal{J}(\Omega) = \int_{\Omega} h|u_{\Omega} - d|^2$ then

$$\mathcal{J}' = \int_{\partial\Omega} (\theta \cdot n) (h|u_{\Omega} - d|^2 - \nabla p \cdot \nabla u)$$

- u_{Ω} is solution of linear elasticity with Dirichlet and $\mathcal{J}(\Omega) = \int_{\Omega} h|u_{\Omega} - d|^2$ then

$$\mathcal{J}' = \int_{\partial\Omega} (\theta \cdot n) (h|u_{\Omega} - d|^2 - Ae(p) : e(u))$$

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- u_{Ω} is solution of linear elasticity with Neumann + no source term close to the boundary and $\mathcal{J}(\Omega) = \int_{\Omega} Ae(u) : e(u)$ then

$$\mathcal{J}' = \int_{\partial\Omega} (\theta \cdot n) (-Ae(u) : e(u))$$

Numerical implementation

- For a given domain, compute the solution, compute the pressure and transform the domain according to the pressure π .
- Or introduce a level-set technique if you want to allow for changes.



















































