

Otimização topológica aplicada a estruturas com comportamento elástico não-linear

Defesa de mestrado

Danilo Borges Cavalcanti¹

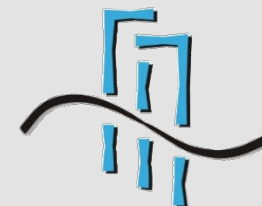
Orientadores:

Dra. Sylvia Regina Mesquita de Almeida

Dr. Daniel de Lima Araújo

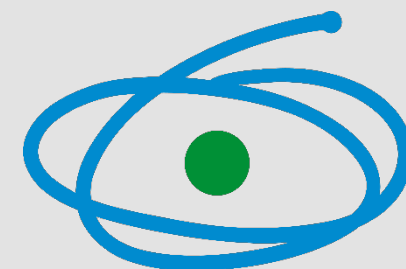
¹danilo.bc@discente.ufg.br

03/07/2026



PPG GECON

Programa de Pós-Graduação em
Geotecnia, Estruturas e Construção Civil



CAPES

Sumário

1. Introdução;
2. Problema de maximização da energia potencial total estacionária;
3. Problema de maximização da energia interna de deformação;
4. Formulação considerando múltiplos materiais e múltiplas restrições de volume;
5. Formulação híbrida;
6. Conclusões e sugestões para trabalhos futuros.





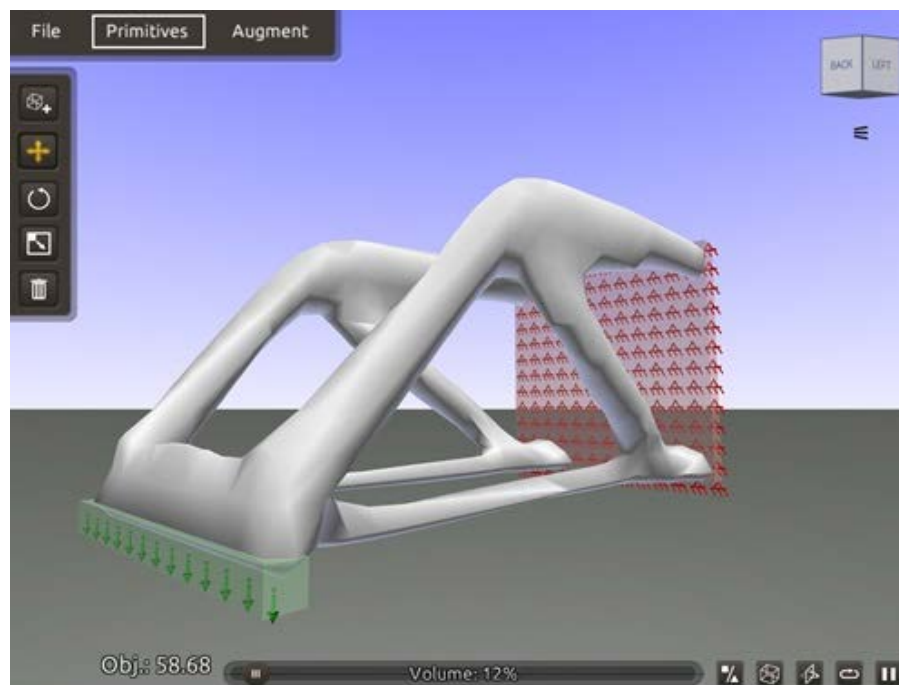
OT aplicada a estruturas com comportamento elástico não-linear

Introdução

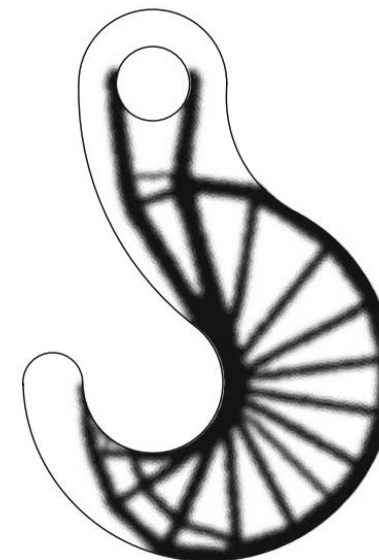
Otimização topológica



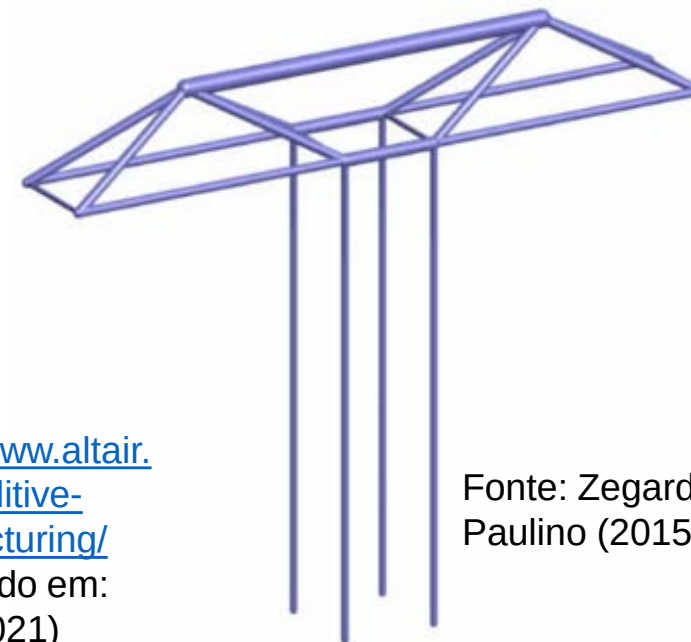
Fonte: <https://www.topopt.mek.dtu.dk/Apps-and-software/Interactive-3D-TopOpt-App> (Acessado em: 19/07/2021)



Fonte: <https://www.altair.com/additive-manufacturing/> (Acessado em: 19/07/2021)



Fonte: Talischi *et al.* (2012)



Fonte: Zegard e Paulino (2015)

No caso específico de estruturas de concreto:

Dificuldade de manufatura de formas complexas usando as técnicas usuais de construção



Falta de acurácia do controle do comportamento do material

AMIR, O.; SHAKOUR, E. Simultaneous shape and topology optimization of prestressed concrete beams. **Structural and Multidisciplinary Optimization**, v. 57, n. 5, p. 1831–1843, 2018.

No caso específico de estruturas de concreto:

Dificuldade de manufatura de formas complexas usando as técnicas usuais de construção



Falta de acurácia do controle do comportamento do material



Consideração do comportamento não-linear do material

Revisão bibliográfica



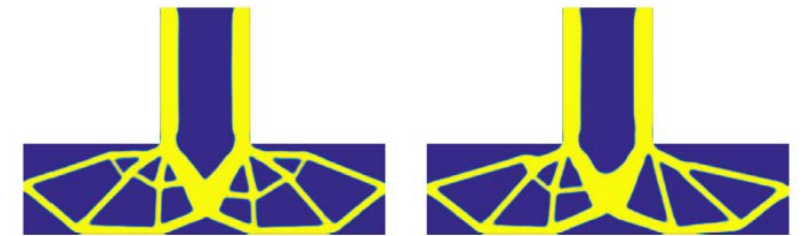
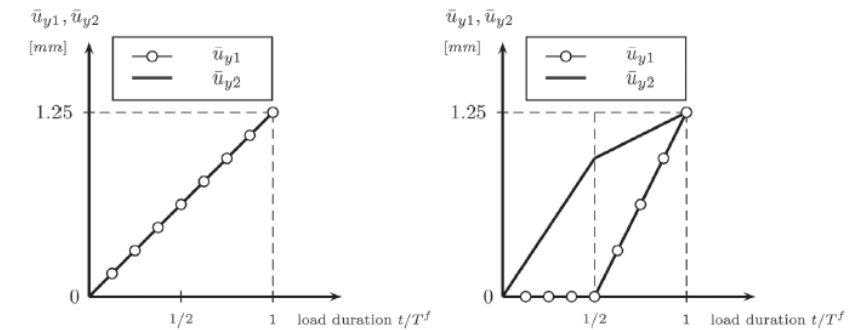
- Schwarz, Maute e Ramm (2001);
- Ivarsson *et al.* (2021);
- Amir e Sigmund (2013);
- Russ e Waisman (2019,2020);
- Li, Wu e Yvonnet (2021);
- Du *et al.* (2019);
- Bogomolny e Amir (2012);
- Gaynor, Guest e Moen (2013);
- Amir e Shakour (2018);
- Zhang e Chi (2020);
- Zhang, Chi e Paulino (2020);
- Giraldo-Londoño e Paulino (2020);

Revisão bibliográfica



- Schwarz, Maute e Ramm (2001);
- **Ivarsson et al. (2021);** →
- Amir e Sigmund (2013);
- Russ e Waisman (2019,2020);
- Li, Wu e Yvonnet (2021);
- Du et al. (2019);
- Bogomolny e Amir (2012);
- Gaynor, Guest e Moen (2013);
- Amir e Shakour (2018);
- Zhang e Chi (2020);
- Zhang, Chi e Paulino (2020);
- Giraldo-Londoño e Paulino (2020);

- Material elastoplástico;
- Consideram uma restrição no valor do trabalho plástico;
- Solução final dependente do caminho de carregamento.



IVARSSON, N.; WALLIN, M.; AMIR, O.; TORTORELLI, D. A. Plastic work constrained elastoplastic topology optimization. **International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering**, v. 122, n. 16, p. 4354–4377, 2021.

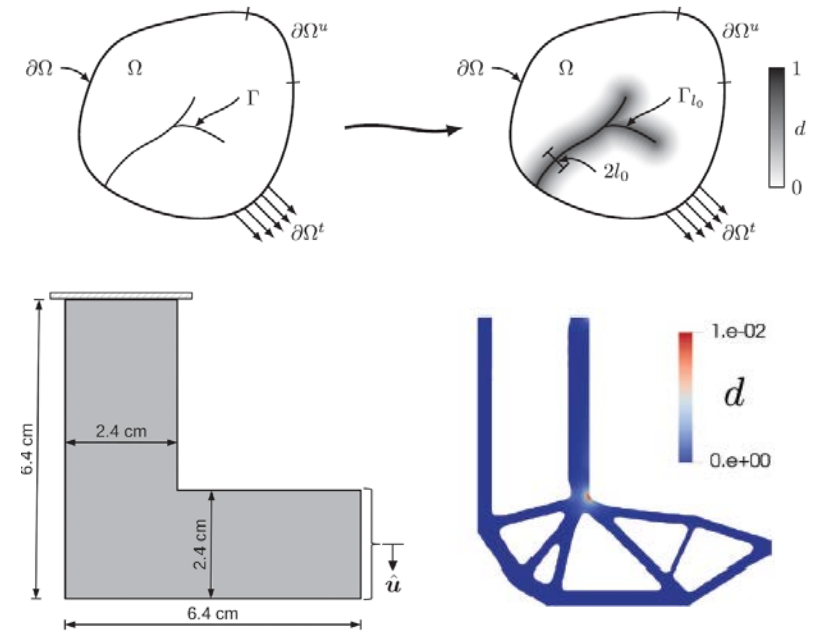
Revisão bibliográfica



- Schwarz, Maute e Ramm (2001);
- Ivarsson *et al.* (2021);
- Amir e Sigmund (2013);
- **Russ e Waisman (2019,2020);**
- **Li, Wu e Yvonnet (2021);**
- Du *et al.* (2019);
- Bogomolny e Amir (2012);
- Gaynor, Guest e Moen (2013);
- Amir e Shakour (2018);
- Zhang e Chi (2020);
- Zhang, Chi e Paulino (2020);
- Giraldo-Londoño e Paulino (2020);



- Uso de materiais com comportamento quasi-frágil;
- Abordagem via *phase-field* da mecânica da fratura;



RUSS, J. B.; WAISMAN, H. **Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering**, v. 347, p. 238–263, 2019.

RUSS, J. B.; WAISMAN, H. **International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering**, v. 121, n. 13, p. 2827–2856, 2020.

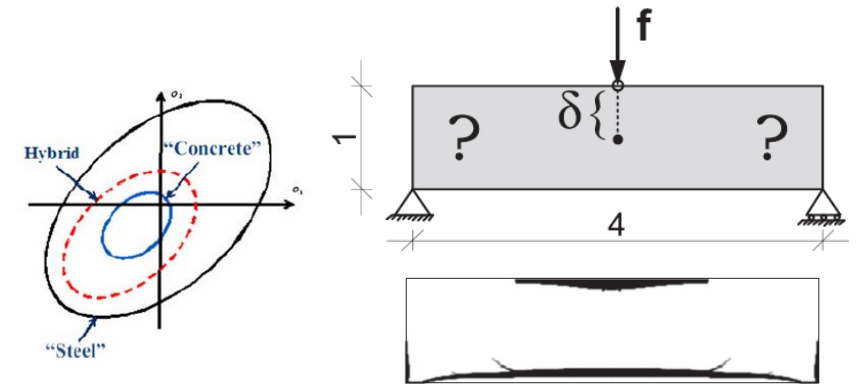
LI, P.; WU, Y.; YVONNET, J. **Theoretical and Applied Fracture Mechanics**, v. 114, n. January, 2021.

Revisão bibliográfica



- Schwarz, Maute e Ramm (2001);
- Ivarsson *et al.* (2021);
- Amir e Sigmund (2013);
- Russ e Waisman (2019,2020);
- Li, Wu e Yvonnet (2021);
- Du *et al.* (2019);
- **Bogomolny e Amir (2012);** ➔
- Gaynor, Guest e Moen (2013);
- Amir e Shakour (2018);
- Zhang e Chi (2020);
- Zhang, Chi e Paulino (2020);
- Giraldo-Londoño e Paulino (2020);

- Interpolação das propriedades do material entre as do concreto e as do aço;
- Modelo constitutivo elastoplástico;



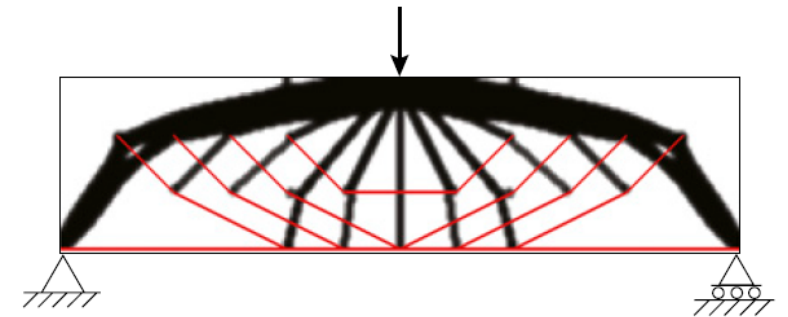
BOGOMOLNY, M.; AMIR, O. Conceptual design of reinforced concrete structures using topology optimization with elastoplastic material modeling. **International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering**, 2012.

Revisão bibliográfica



- Schwarz, Maute e Ramm (2001);
- Ivarsson *et al.* (2021);
- Amir e Sigmund (2013);
- Russ e Waisman (2019,2020);
- Li, Wu e Yvonnet (2021);
- Du *et al.* (2019);
- Bogomolny e Amir (2012);
- **Gaynor, Guest e Moen (2013);** ➡
- Amir e Shakour (2018);
- Zhang e Chi (2020);
- Zhang, Chi e Paulino (2020);
- Giraldo-Londoño e Paulino (2020);

- Formulação híbrida;
- Modelo constitutivo bilinear ortotrópico para o contínuo;
- Modelo constitutivo bilinear para as barras;



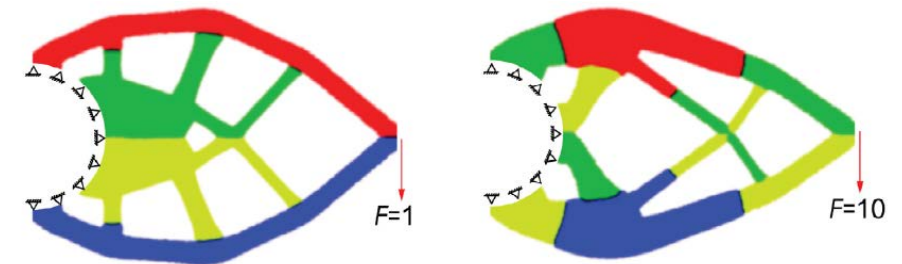
GAYNOR, A. T.; GUEST, J. K.; MOEN, C. D. Reinforced concrete force visualization and design using bilinear truss-continuum topology optimization. **Journal of Structural Engineering (United States)**, v. 139, n. 4, p. 607–618, 2013.

Revisão bibliográfica



- Schwarz, Maute e Ramm (2001);
- Ivarsson *et al.* (2021);
- Amir e Sigmund (2013);
- Russ e Waisman (2019,2020);
- Li, Wu e Yvonnet (2021);
- Du *et al.* (2019);
- Bogomolny e Amir (2012);
- Gaynor, Guest e Moen (2013);
- Amir e Shakour (2018);
- **Zhang e Chi (2020);** ➔
- Zhang, Chi e Paulino (2020);
- Giraldo-Londoño e Paulino (2020);

- Formulação com múltiplos materiais elásticos não-lineares e múltiplas restrições;
- Modelo bilinear e modelo hiperelástico;



ZHANG, X. S.; CHI, H. Efficient multi-material continuum topology optimization considering hyperelasticity: Achieving local feature control through regional constraints. **Mechanics Research Communications**, v. 105, p. 46–48, 2020.

- Schwarz, Maute e Ramm (2001);
- Ivarsson *et al.* (2021);
- Amir e Sigmund (2013);
- Russ e Waisman (2019,2020);
- Li, Wu e Yvonnet (2021);
- Du *et al.* (2019);
- Bogomolny e Amir (2012);
- **Gaynor, Guest e Moen (2013);**
- Amir e Shakour (2018);
- **Zhang e Chi (2020);**
- Zhang, Chi e Paulino (2020);
- Giraldo-Londoño e Paulino (2020);

Formulação com múltiplos
materiais e múltiplas
restrições de volume
+
Formulação híbrida



Comportamento
não-linear do
material



Obtenção do caminho de
forças em elementos de
concreto armado

Problema de maximização da energia potencial total estacionária



Problema de maximização da energia interna de deformação

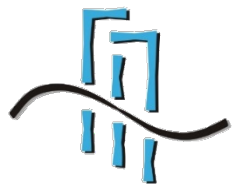


Formulação com múltiplos materiais e múltiplas restrições de volume



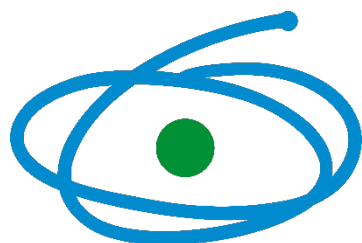
Formulação híbrida

- Modelo constitutivo hiperelástico de Ogden compressível (CHI, *et al.*, 2019);
- Modelo constitutivo bilinear (DU, *et al.*, 2016);
- Modelo constitutivo elástico não-linear com limite de tensão (PASQUALI, 2008);
- Usar os modelos constitutivos elásticos não-lineares;
- Obter caminhos de força em elementos de concreto armado;



PPG GECON

Programa de Pós-Graduação em
Geotecnia, Estruturas e Construção Civil



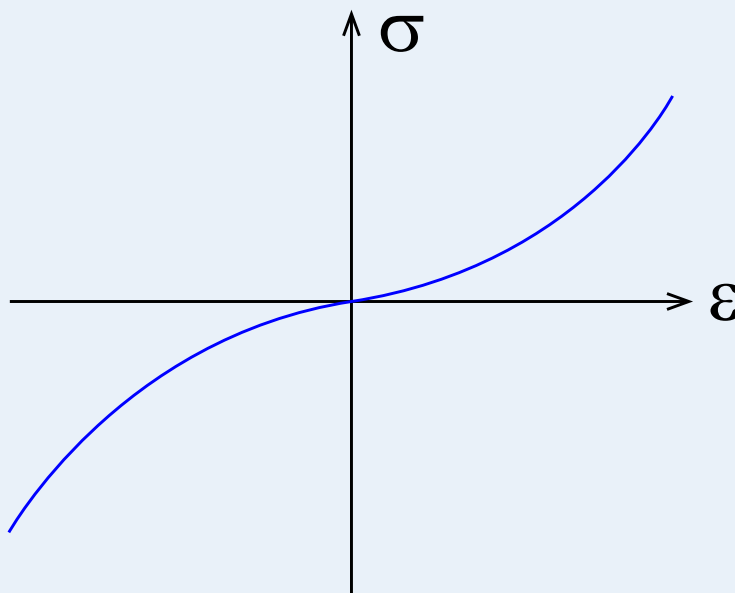
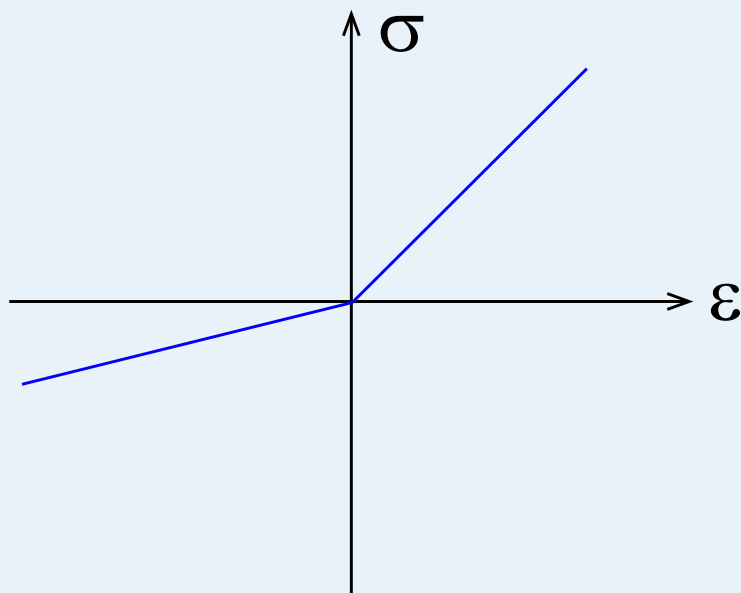
CAPES

OT aplicada a estruturas com comportamento elástico não-linear

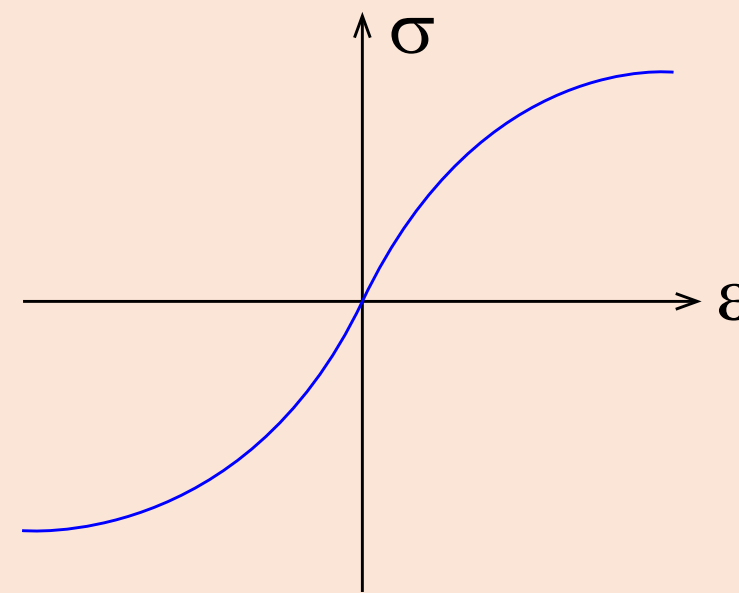
Problema de maximização da energia potencial total estacionária

Considera-se a hipótese de pequenos deslocamentos e pequenas deformações

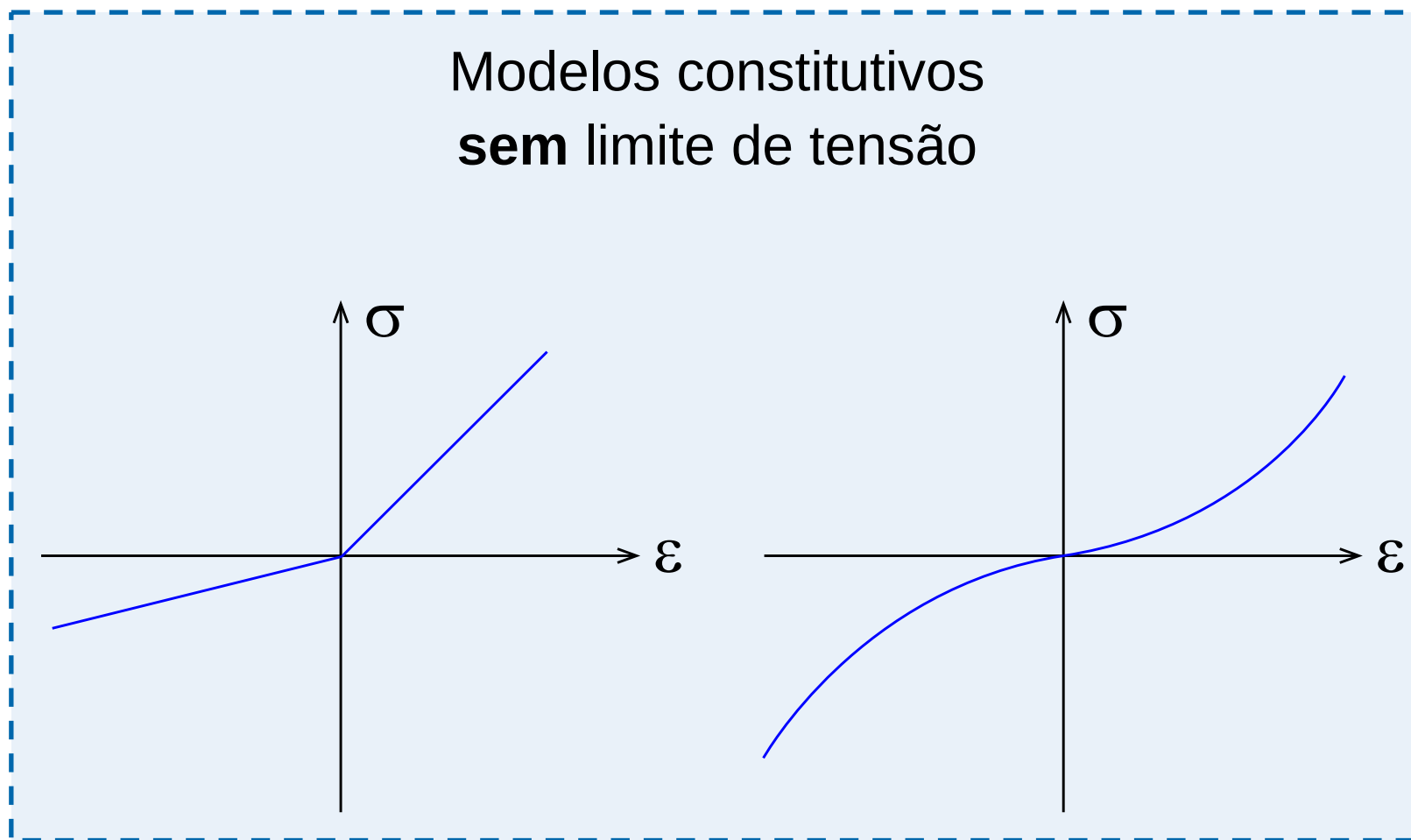
Modelos constitutivos
sem limite de tensão



Modelo constitutivo
com limite de tensão



Considera-se a hipótese de pequenos deslocamentos e pequenas deformações



Maximização da energia potencial total estacionária:

Obter: $\mathbf{z}$

Que minimiza: $f(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{U}) = -\Pi_{min}(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{U})$

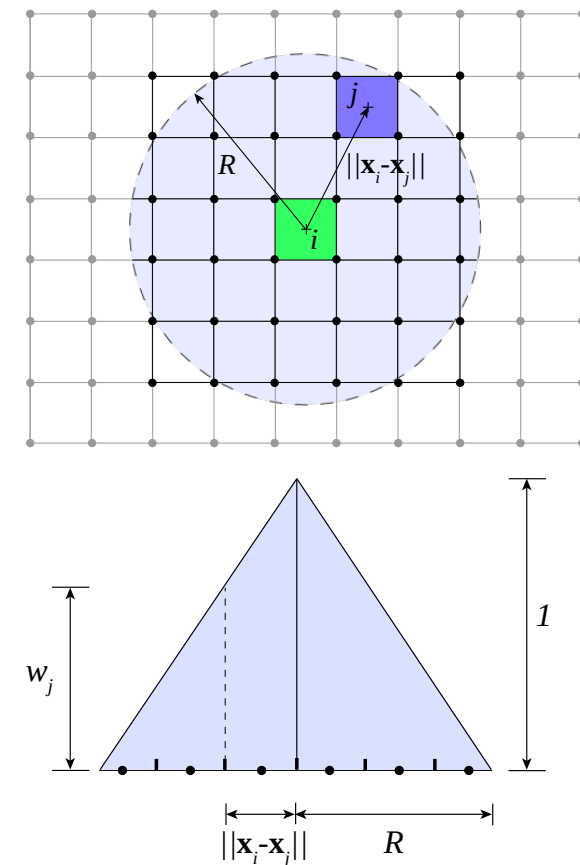
Tal que:
$$g(\mathbf{z}) = \frac{\mathbf{A}^T m_V(\mathbf{Pz})}{\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{I}} - V_{max} \leq 0$$

$$0 \leq z_i \leq 1, \quad i = 1, \dots, N$$

Com: $\mathbf{F}_{int}(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{U}) = \mathbf{F}_{ext}$

Filtro de densidade:

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Pz}$$



$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{U})}{\partial z_k} = \sum_{l=1}^N \left(\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{U})}{\partial E_l} \frac{\partial E_l}{\partial y_l} \frac{\partial y_l}{\partial z_k} \right)$$

Modelo SIMP: $m_E(y_l) = (y_l)^p$

$$\frac{\partial y_l}{\partial z_k} = P_{lk}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_l}{\partial y_l} = \frac{\partial m_E(y_l)}{\partial y_l} = p(y_l)^{p-1}$$

Não demanda o cálculo de um vetor adjunto

$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{U})}{\partial E_l} = - \frac{\partial \Pi_{min}(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{U})}{\partial E_l} - \cancel{\frac{\partial \Pi_{min}(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{U})}{\partial \mathbf{U}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial E_l}}$$



$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{U})}{\partial E_l} = - \int_{\Omega_l} \Psi_0(\mathbf{u}_l, \mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}$$

Tensor de
deformações
infinitesimais:

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2}(\nabla \mathbf{u} + \nabla \mathbf{u}^T) \rightarrow \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 \bar{\varepsilon}_{\alpha} \mathbf{n}_{\alpha} \otimes \mathbf{n}_{\alpha}$$

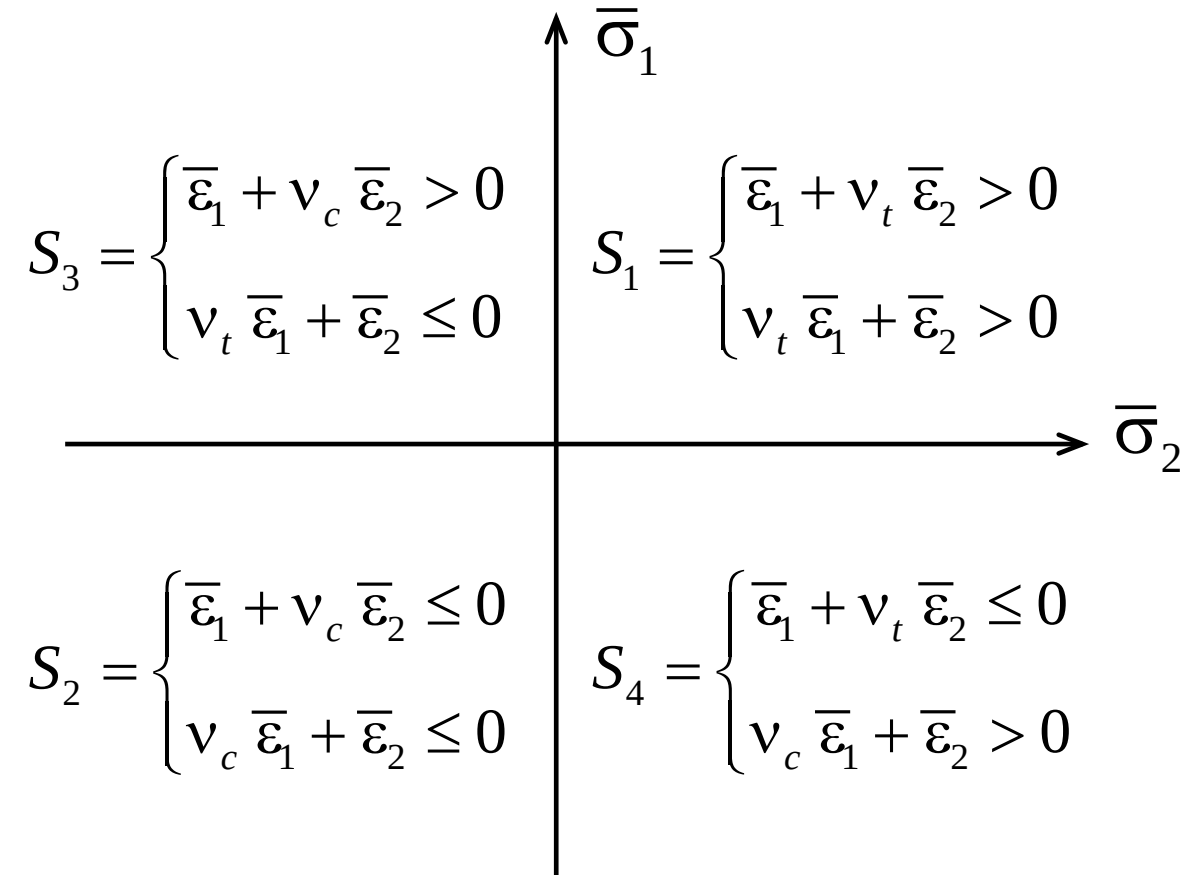
Tensor de
tensões de
Cauchy:

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} = \frac{\partial \Psi(\bar{\varepsilon}_1, \bar{\varepsilon}_2, \bar{\varepsilon}_3)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} \rightarrow \boldsymbol{\sigma} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 \frac{\partial \Psi(\bar{\varepsilon}_1, \bar{\varepsilon}_2, \bar{\varepsilon}_3)}{\partial \bar{\varepsilon}_{\alpha}} \mathbf{n}_{\alpha} \otimes \mathbf{n}_{\alpha}$$
$$\sigma_{\alpha} = \frac{\partial \Psi(\bar{\varepsilon}_1, \bar{\varepsilon}_2, \bar{\varepsilon}_3)}{\partial \bar{\varepsilon}_{\alpha}}$$

Sub-regiões no espaço das tensões principais:

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \bar{\sigma}_1 \\ \bar{\sigma}_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{1}{1 - \nu_1 \nu_2} \begin{bmatrix} E_1 & \nu_1 E_1 \\ \nu_2 E_2 & E_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \bar{\varepsilon}_1 \\ \bar{\varepsilon}_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_\alpha = \frac{E_\alpha}{1 - \nu_1 \nu_2} (\bar{\varepsilon}_\alpha + \nu_\alpha \bar{\varepsilon}_\beta), \quad \alpha \neq \beta; \alpha, \beta = 1, 2$$



DU, Z.; ZHANG, Y.; ZHANG, W.; GUO, X. A new computational framework for materials with different mechanical responses in tension and compression and its applications. **International Journal of Solids and Structures**, v. 100–101, p. 54–73, 2016.

$$\mathbf{D}_i^{tan} = \begin{cases} \frac{E_t}{1-(v_t)^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & v_t & 0 \\ v_t & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1-v_t}{2} \end{bmatrix} & , \text{se } \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_p \in \mathcal{E}_1 \\ \frac{E_c}{1-(v_c)^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & v_c & 0 \\ v_c & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1-v_c}{2} \end{bmatrix} & , \text{se } \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_p \in \mathcal{E}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$S_3 = \begin{cases} \bar{\varepsilon}_1 + v_c \bar{\varepsilon}_2 > 0 \\ v_t \bar{\varepsilon}_1 + \bar{\varepsilon}_2 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$S_1 = \begin{cases} \bar{\varepsilon}_1 + v_t \bar{\varepsilon}_2 > 0 \\ v_t \bar{\varepsilon}_1 + \bar{\varepsilon}_2 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$S_2 = \begin{cases} \bar{\varepsilon}_1 + v_c \bar{\varepsilon}_2 \leq 0 \\ v_c \bar{\varepsilon}_1 + \bar{\varepsilon}_2 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$S_4 = \begin{cases} \bar{\varepsilon}_1 + v_t \bar{\varepsilon}_2 \leq 0 \\ v_c \bar{\varepsilon}_1 + \bar{\varepsilon}_2 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$[\mathbf{D}_i^{tan}]_{kl} = [\mathbf{D}_i]_{kl} + \left(\frac{\partial [\mathbf{Q}]_{km}}{\partial \{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\}_l} [\mathbf{D}_i^p]_{mn} [\mathbf{Q}]_{rn} + [\mathbf{Q}]_{km} [\mathbf{D}_i^p]_{mn} \frac{\partial [\mathbf{Q}]_{rn}}{\partial \{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\}_l} \right) \{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\}_r$$

Modelo de Ogden compressível:

$$\Psi(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = \sum_{j=1}^M \frac{\mu_j}{\alpha_j} (\lambda_1^{\alpha_j} + \lambda_2^{\alpha_j} + \lambda_3^{\alpha_j} - 3) + \sum_{j=1}^M \frac{\mu_j}{\alpha_j \beta_j} [J^{-\alpha_j \beta_j} - 1]$$

Alongamentos principais:

$$\lambda_i = \bar{\varepsilon}_i + 1, i = 1, \dots, 3$$

Jacobiano:

$$J = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3$$

Tensões principais:

$$\bar{\sigma}_\alpha = \sum_{j=1}^M \mu_j \left(\lambda_\alpha^{\alpha_j - 1} - J^{-\alpha_j \beta_j} \lambda_\alpha^{-1} \right)$$

CHI, H.; RAMOS, D. L.; RAMOS JR., A. S.; PAULINO, G. H. On structural topology optimization considering material nonlinearity: Plane strain versus plane stress solutions. **Advances in Engineering Software**, v. 131, n. March 2018, p. 217–231, 2019.

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\sigma}} = \mathcal{C} : \dot{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\sigma}} = \sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^3 \frac{\partial \bar{\sigma}_{\alpha}}{\partial \bar{\varepsilon}_{\beta}} \dot{\bar{\varepsilon}}_{\beta} \mathbf{n}_{\alpha} \otimes \mathbf{n}_{\alpha} + \sum_{\substack{\alpha, \beta=1 \\ \alpha \neq \beta}}^3 \Omega_{\alpha\beta}^0 (\bar{\sigma}_{\beta} - \bar{\sigma}_{\alpha}) \mathbf{n}_{\alpha} \otimes \mathbf{n}_{\beta}$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 \dot{\bar{\varepsilon}}_{\alpha} \mathbf{n}_{\alpha} \otimes \mathbf{n}_{\alpha} + \sum_{\substack{\alpha, \beta=1 \\ \alpha \neq \beta}}^3 \Omega_{\alpha\beta}^0 (\bar{\varepsilon}_{\beta} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{\alpha}) \mathbf{n}_{\alpha} \otimes \mathbf{n}_{\beta}$$



$$\mathcal{C} = \sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^3 \frac{\partial \bar{\sigma}_{\alpha}}{\partial \bar{\varepsilon}_{\beta}} \mathbf{n}_{\alpha} \otimes \mathbf{n}_{\alpha} \otimes \mathbf{n}_{\beta} \otimes \mathbf{n}_{\beta} + \sum_{\substack{\alpha, \beta=1 \\ \alpha \neq \beta}}^3 \frac{1 (\bar{\sigma}_{\beta} - \bar{\sigma}_{\alpha})}{2 (\bar{\varepsilon}_{\beta} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{\alpha})} \mathbf{n}_{\alpha} \otimes \mathbf{n}_{\beta} \otimes (\mathbf{n}_{\alpha} \otimes \mathbf{n}_{\beta} + \mathbf{n}_{\beta} \otimes \mathbf{n}_{\alpha})$$

- A implementação computacional foi feita utilizando como base o código educacional Po lyTop (TALISCHI, *et al.*, 2012);
- Foi adaptado a rotina de geração do arquivo MEX do Po lyStress (LONDOÑO, PAULINO, 2021);
- O vetor de deslocamentos inicial é o da solução da iteração anterior do processo de otimização;
- Uso do OC como esquema de atualização das variáveis de projeto.

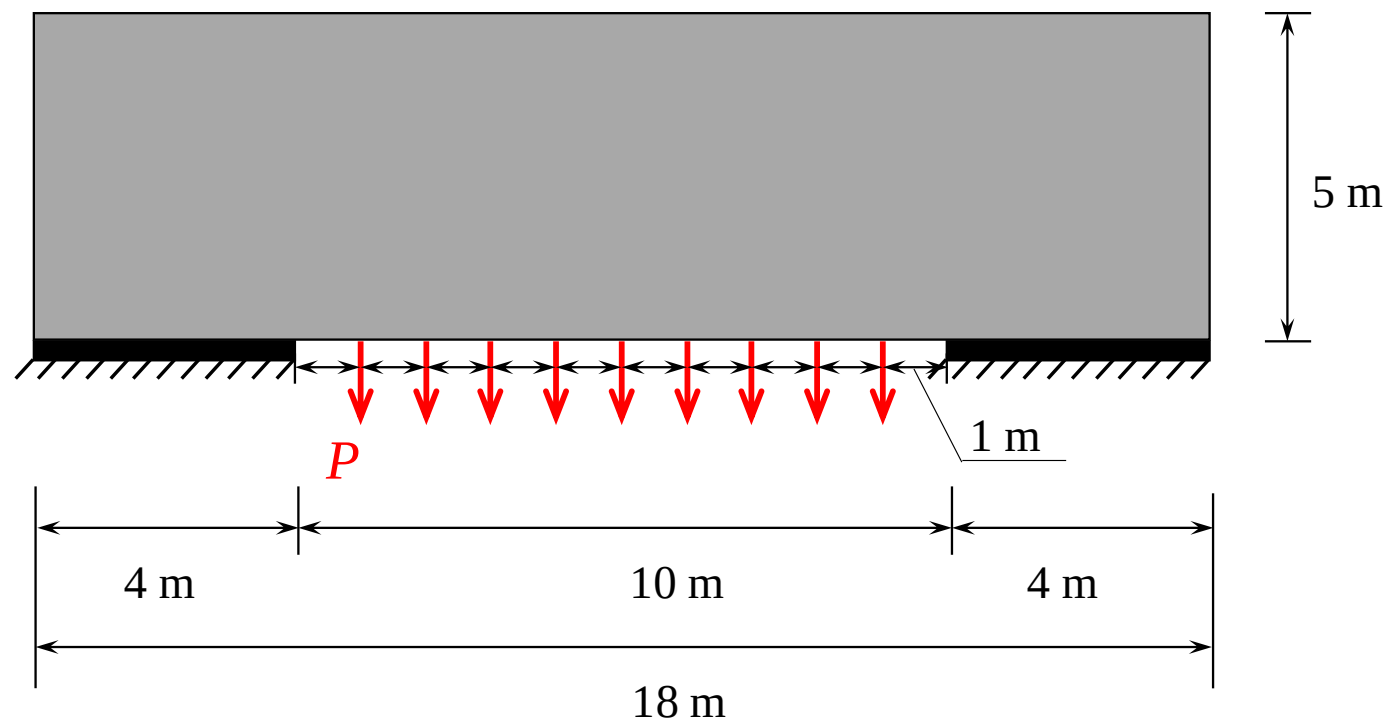
TALISCHI, C.; PAULINO, G. H.; PEREIRA, A; MENEZES, I. F. M. Po lyTop: A Matlab implementation of a general topology optimization framework using unstructured polygonal finite element meshes. **Structural and Multidisciplinary Optimization**, v. 45, n. 3, p. 329-357, 2012.

LONDOÑO, O. G.; PAULINO, G. H. Po lyStress: a Matlab implementation for local stress-constrained topology optimization using the augmented Lagrangian method. **Structural and Multidisciplinary Optimization**, 2021.

1. Validação do modelo bilinear;
2. Validação do modelo hiperelástico;
3. Viga parede;
4. Viga parede com furo;
5. Domínio de uma ponte.

1. Validação do modelo bilinear;
2. Validação do modelo hiperelástico;
3. Viga parede;
4. Viga parede com furo;
- 5. Domínio de uma ponte.**

Exemplo 03: Domínio de uma ponte



➤ Malha estruturada de 360 x 100;

➤ $P = 10 \text{ kN}$;

➤ $R = 0,02 \text{ m}$;

➤ $VF = 30\%$;

➤ $E_t = 210 \text{ GPa}$;

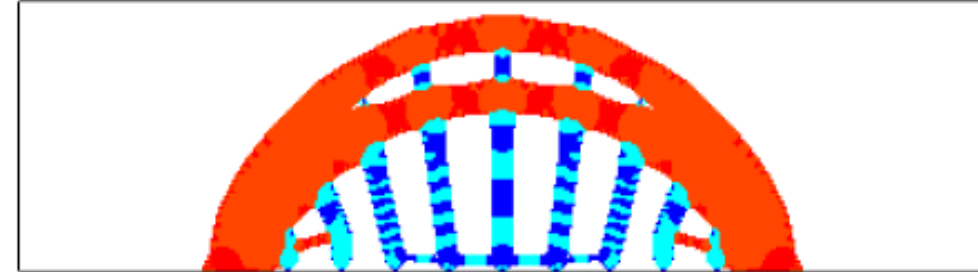
➤ $\nu_t = 0,3$;

Para materiais com
comportamento
bilinear

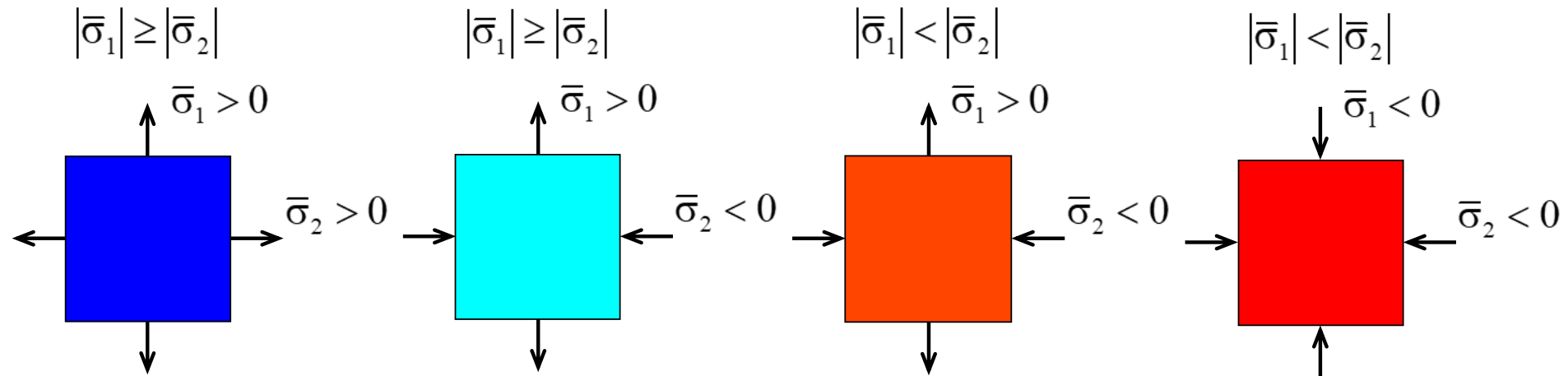
Soluções com materiais lineares ou bilineares

$$E_c = 210 \text{ GPa}$$

$$E_t / E_c = 1$$



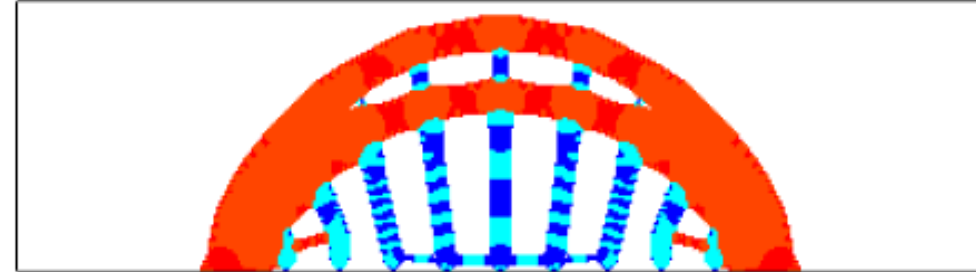
Identificação
do estado
de tensão



Soluções com materiais lineares ou bilineares

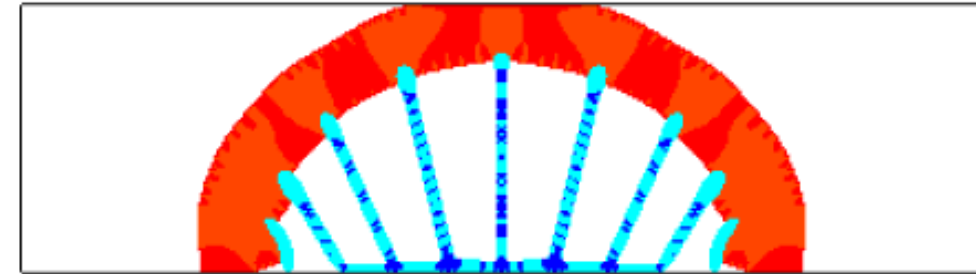
$$E_c = 210 \text{ GPa}$$

$$E_t / E_c = 1$$



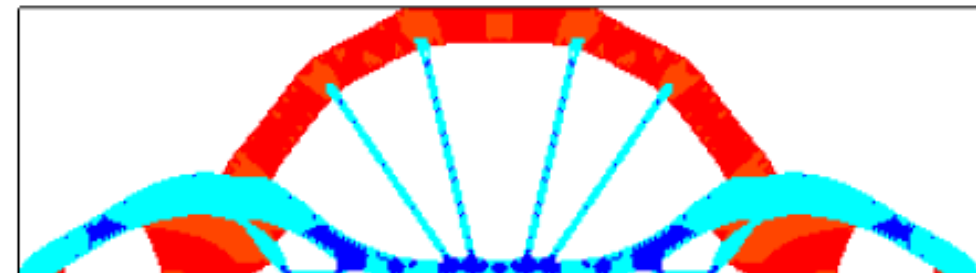
$$E_c = 24 \text{ GPa}$$

$$E_t / E_c = 8,75$$



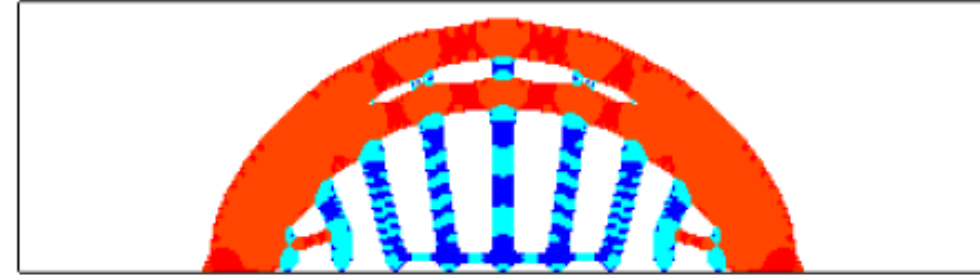
$$E_c = 9,45 \text{ GPa}$$

$$E_t / E_c = 22,22$$

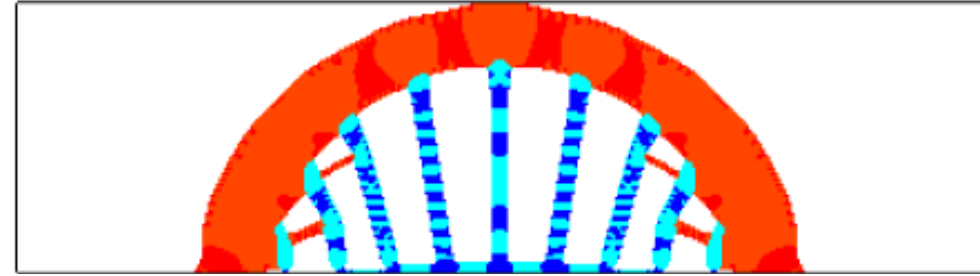


Soluções com material hiperelástico: $E_0 = 70 \text{ MPa}$ $\nu = 0,3$ $\alpha = 1500$

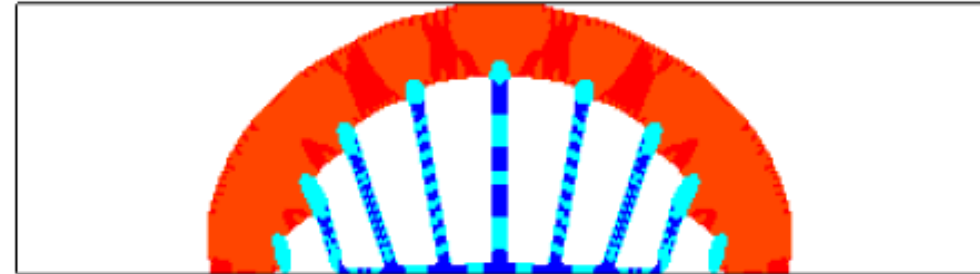
$P = 10 \text{ kN}$



$P = 10000 \text{ kN}$



$P = 50000 \text{ kN}$



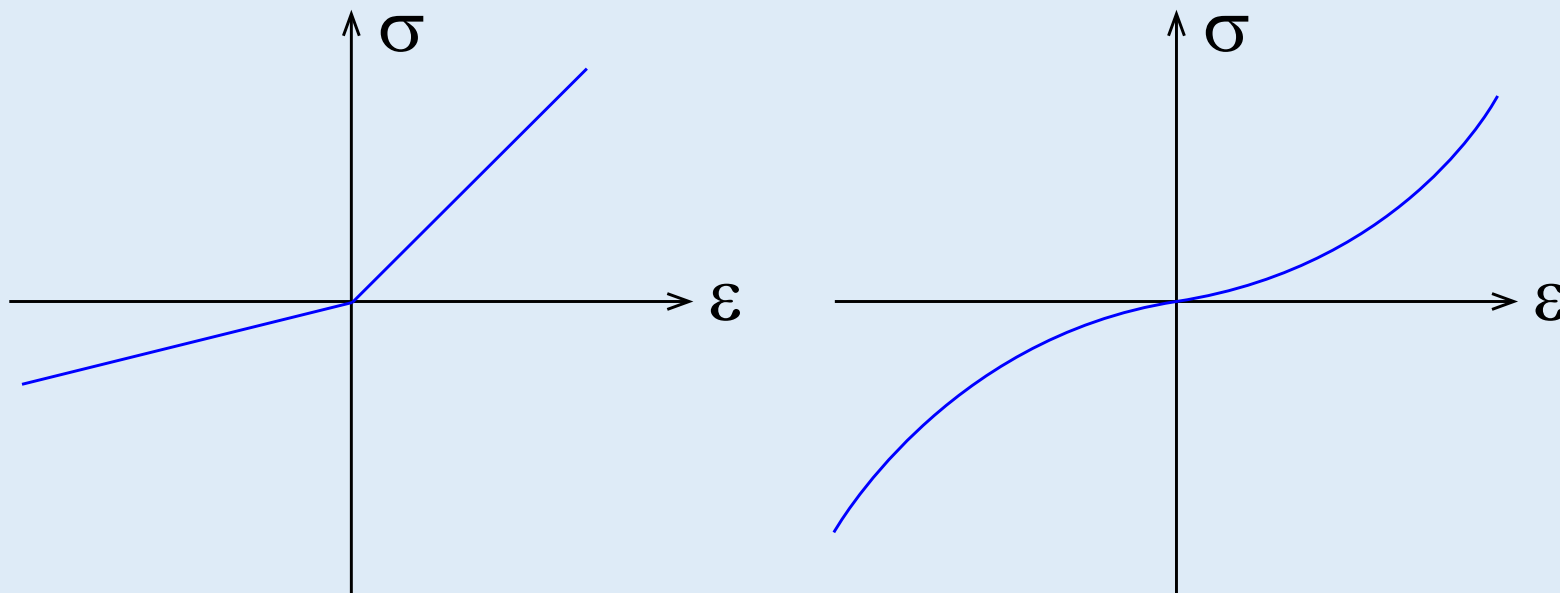


OT aplicada a estruturas com comportamento elástico não-linear

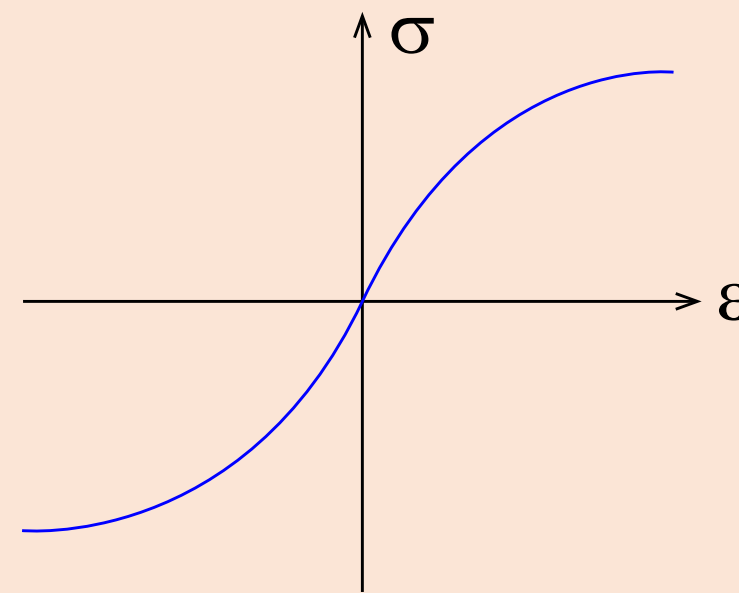
Problema de maximização da energia interna de deformação

Considera-se a hipótese de pequenos deslocamentos e pequenas deformações

Modelos constitutivos
sem limite de tensão

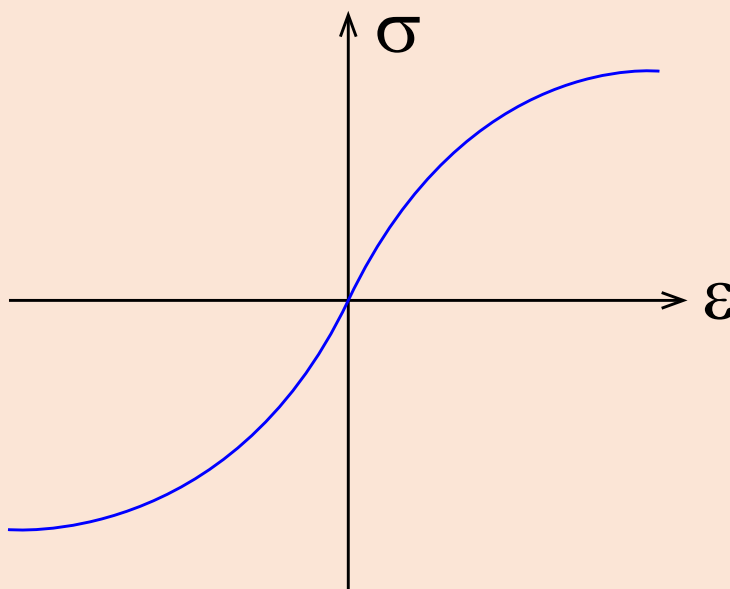


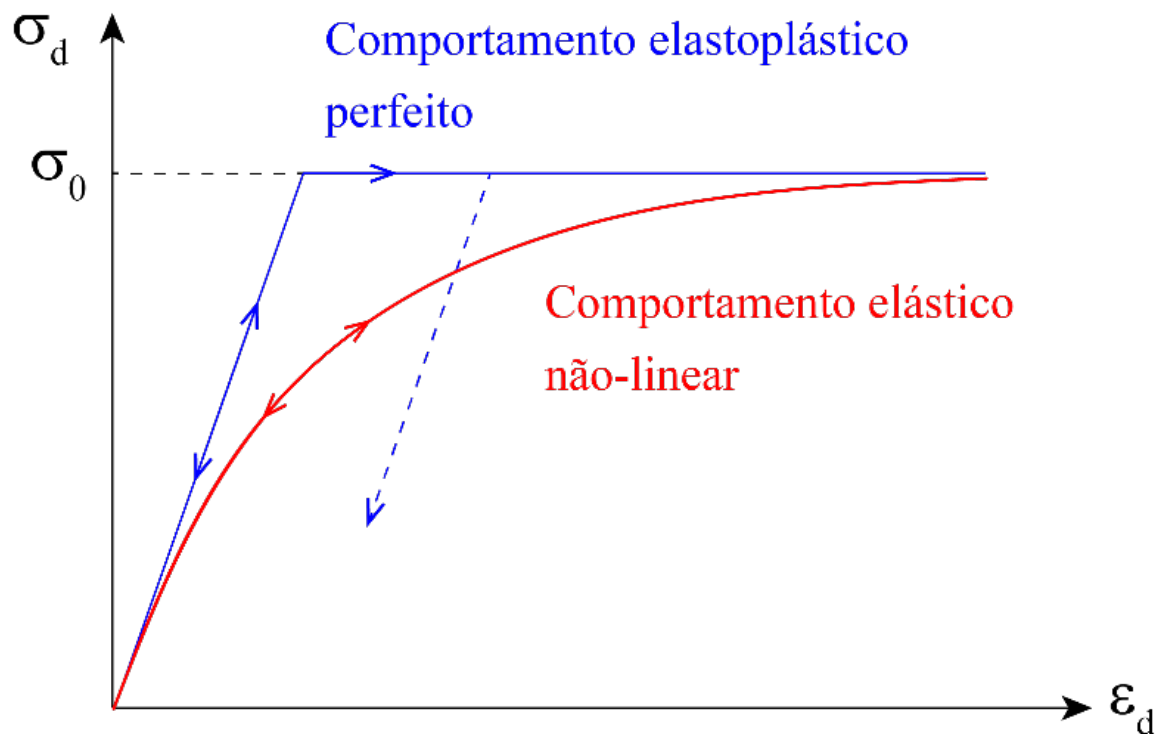
Modelo constitutivo
com limite de tensão



Considera-se a hipótese de pequenos deslocamentos e pequenas deformações

Modelo constitutivo
com limite de tensão





- Foi proposto no contexto de problemas de análise limite;
- É utilizado em análises com carregamento monotônico;
- Modelo de material com comportamento elástico não-linear que aproxima de forma assintótica do comportamento de um material elastoplástico perfeito com critério de resistência de von Mises.

PASQUALI, P. R. Z. **Análise Limite de Estruturas Através de uma Formulação em Elasticidade Não-Linear.** Dissertação de Mestrado. Porto Alegre: Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, 2008.

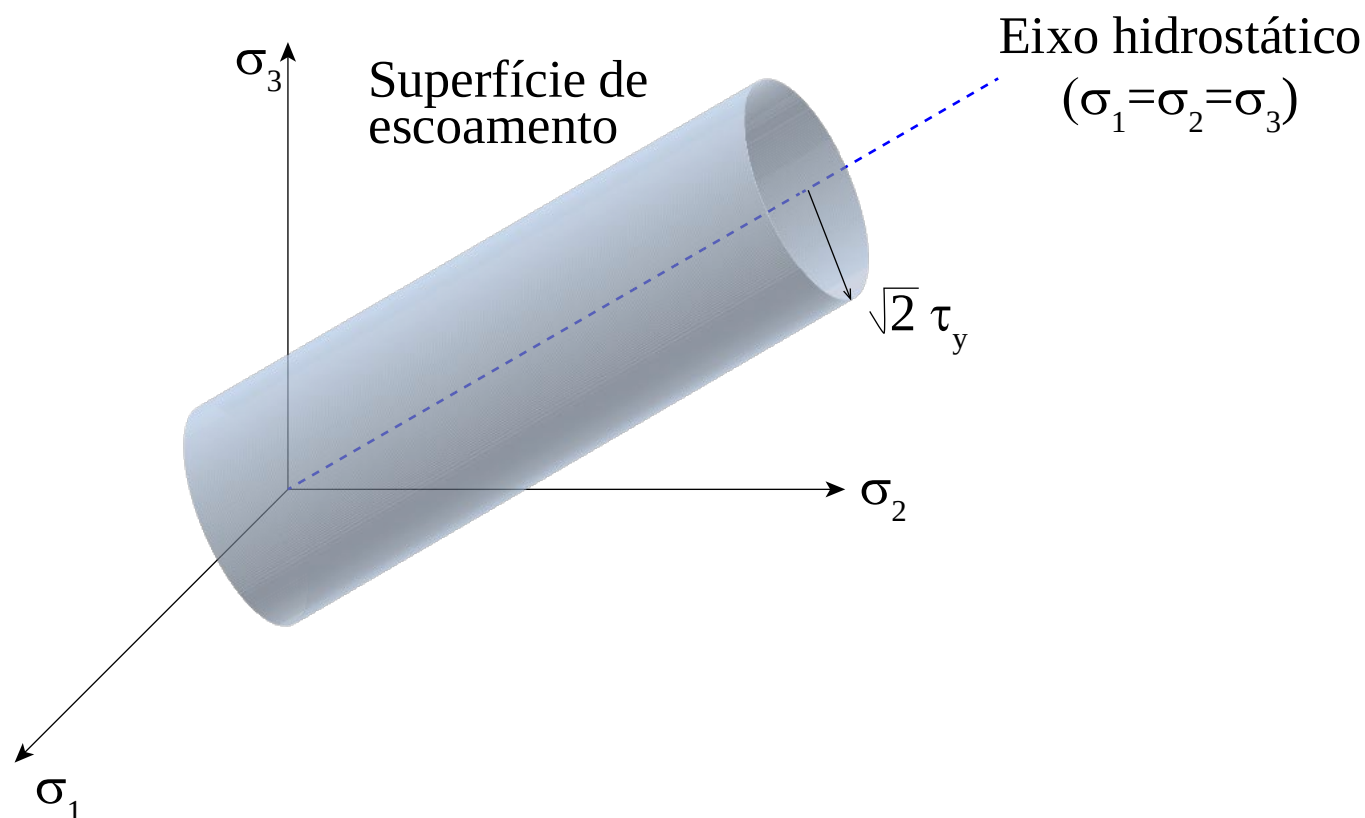
Decomposição aditiva dos tensores:

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} = \sigma_m \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{s} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boldsymbol{\sigma} = K \varepsilon_v \mathbf{I} + 2\mu \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_d$$

Critério de resistência de von Mises:

$$f_{VM}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}) = \|\mathbf{s}\| - \sqrt{2}\tau_y \leq 0$$

$$\|\mathbf{s}\| = \sqrt{\mathbf{s}:\mathbf{s}} = \sqrt{s_{ij}s_{ij}}$$



Aproximação do critério de von Mises:

$$f_{VM}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}) = \|\mathbf{s}\| - \sqrt{2}\tau_y \leq 0$$

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} = K\varepsilon_v \mathbf{I} + 2\mu(\|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_d\|)\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_d$$

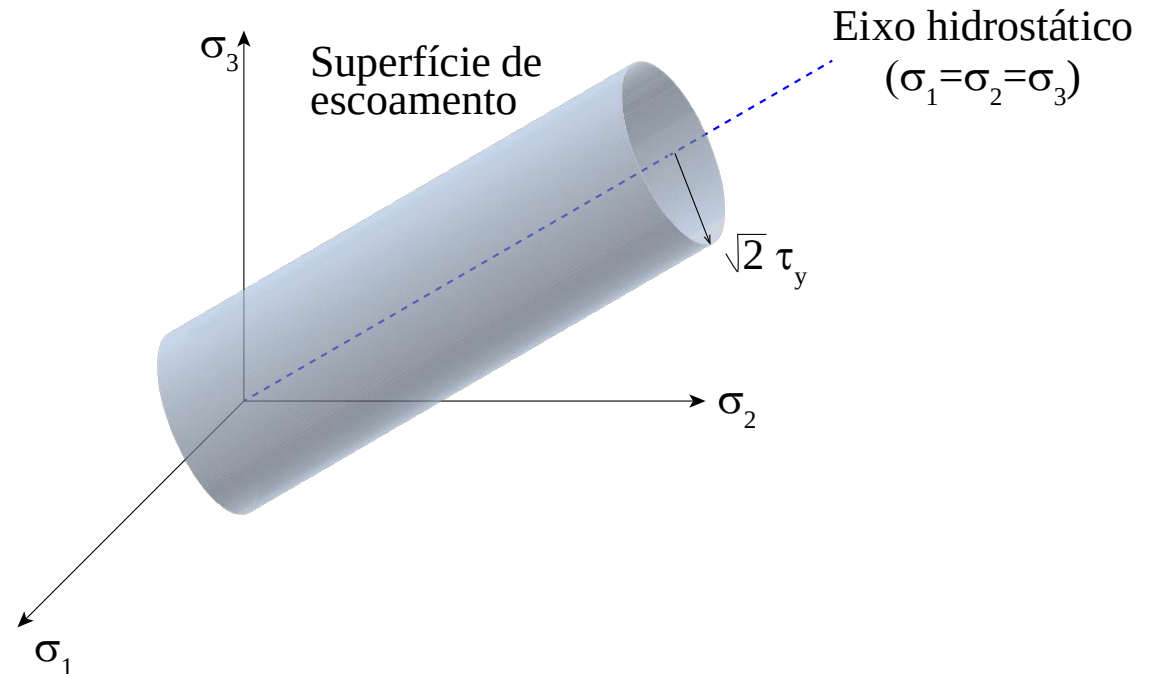


$$\lim_{(\|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_d\|/\varepsilon_{ref}) \rightarrow \infty} f_{VM}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}) = 0$$

$$\lim_{(\|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_d\|/\varepsilon_{ref}) \rightarrow \infty} 2\mu(\|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_d\|)\|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_d\| - \sqrt{2}\tau_y = 0$$

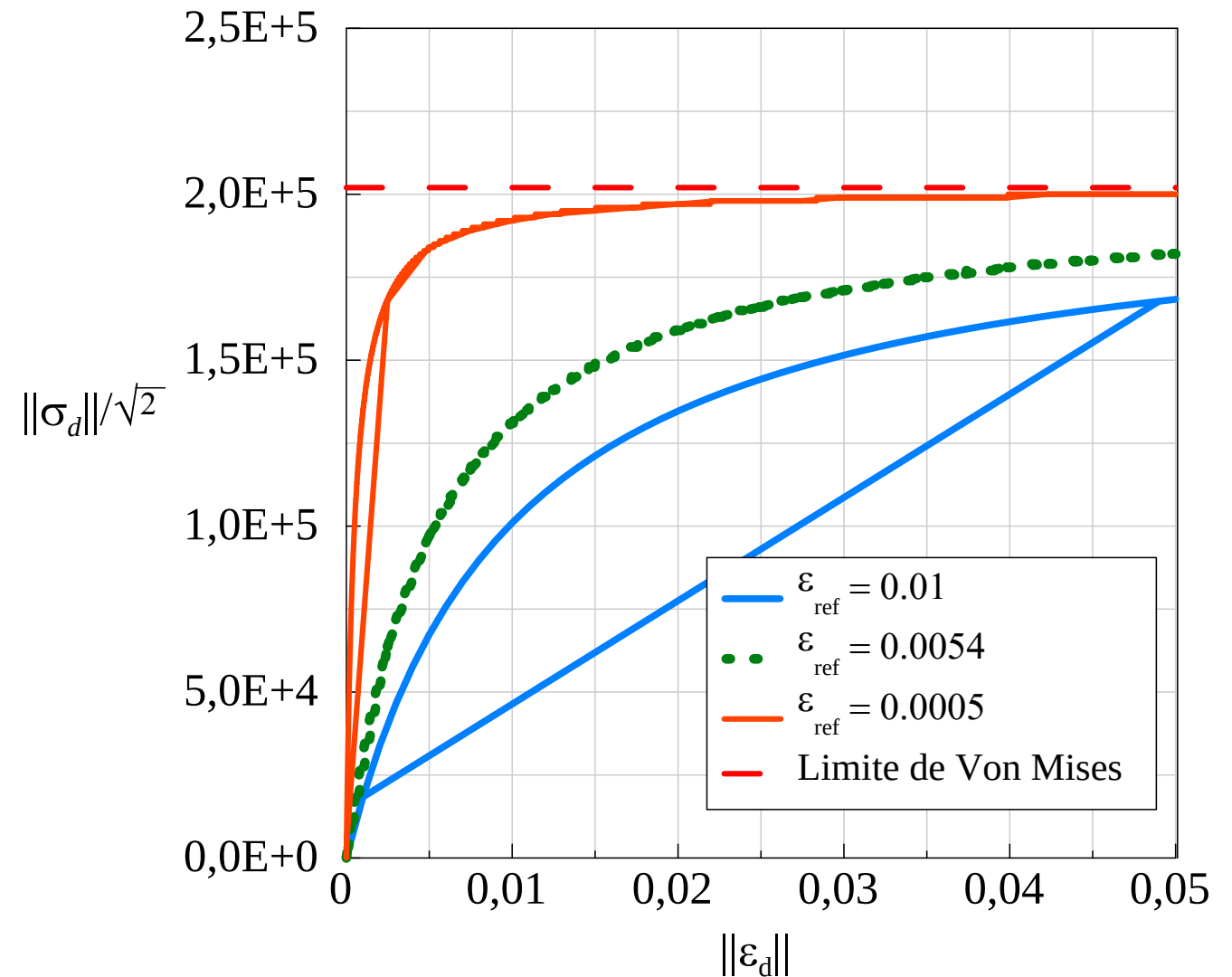


$$\mu(\|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_d\|) = \frac{\sqrt{2}\tau_y}{2} \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{ref} + \|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_d\|}$$



$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} = K \varepsilon_v \mathbf{I} + 2\mu(\|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_d\|) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_d$$

$$\mu(\|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_d\|) = \frac{\sqrt{2}\tau_y}{2} \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{ref} + \|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_d\|}$$

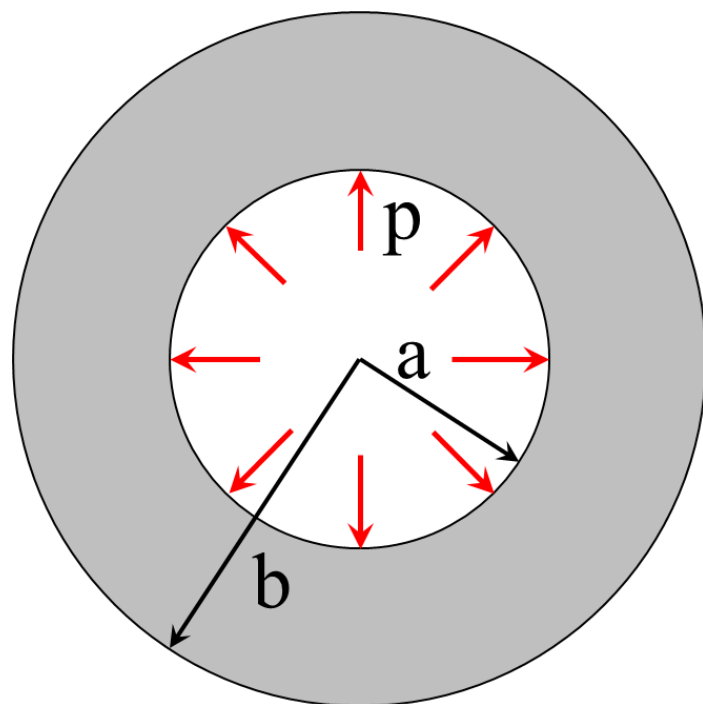


$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{F}_{int}(\mathbf{U}) = \lambda \mathbf{F}_{ext} & \rightarrow \text{Sistema de equações de equilíbrio} \\ \mathbf{F}_{ext} \cdot \mathbf{U} = 2C_0 & \rightarrow \text{Restrição de energia} \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_{k+1} = \frac{\mathbf{F}_{ext} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{U}'_k}{\mathbf{F}_{ext} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{U}''_k}$$
$$\Delta \mathbf{U}'_k = \mathbf{K}_t(\mathbf{U}_k)^{-1} \mathbf{F}_{int}(\mathbf{U}_k) \qquad \Delta \mathbf{U}''_k = \mathbf{K}_t(\mathbf{U}_k)^{-1} \mathbf{F}_{ext}$$
$$\mathbf{K}_t = \mathbf{K}_t + \frac{\eta_0}{N_{GL}} \text{tr}(\mathbf{K}_t) \mathbf{I}$$

ZHAO, T.; RAMOS, A. S.; PAULINO, G. H. Material nonlinear topology optimization considering the von Mises criterion through an asymptotic approach: Max strain energy and max load factor formulations. **International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering**, v. 118, n. 13, p. 804–828, 2019.

Exemplo de um cilindro espesso longo sujeito a pressão interna:



Propriedades do cilindro:

$$a = 0,1 \text{ m} \quad b = 0,2 \text{ m} \quad E = 210000 \text{ MPa}$$

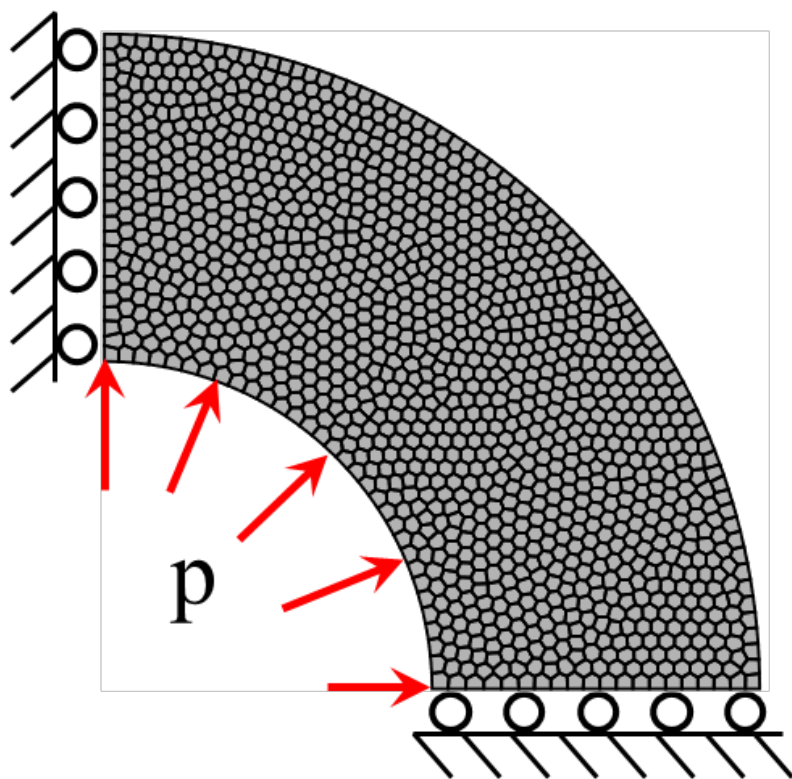
$$\sigma_y^p = 240 \text{ MPa} \quad \varepsilon_{ref} = 0,0001$$

Solução analítica de Hill (1998):

$$p_{lim} = \frac{2\sigma_y^p}{\sqrt{3}} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \Rightarrow p_{lim} = 192,0906 \text{ MPa}$$

HILL, R. **The Mathematical Theory of Plasticity**.
New York: Oxford University Press, 1998.

Solução numérica



1200 elementos poligonais

Propriedades do cilindro:

$$a = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

$$b = 0,2 \text{ m}$$

$$E = 210000 \text{ MPa}$$

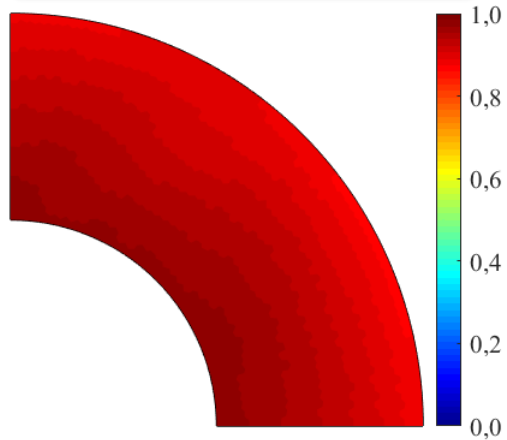
$$\sigma_y^p = 240 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\varepsilon_{ref} = 0,0001$$

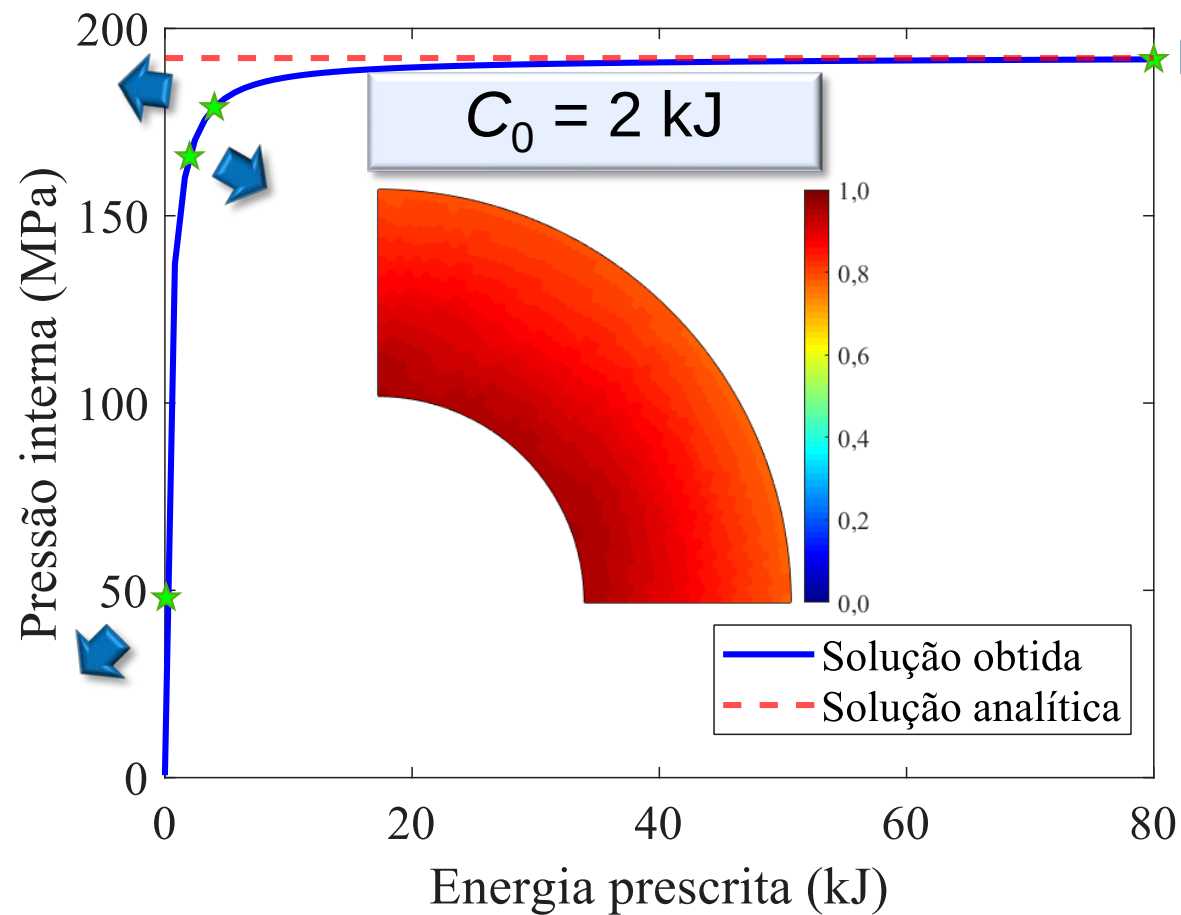
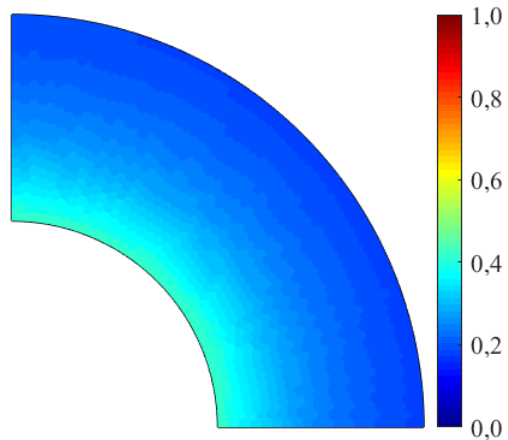
Energia prescrita: $C_0 = 80 \text{ kJ}$

Pressão limite (MPa)		Erro (%)
Analítica	Numérica	
192,0906	191,7429	-0,18

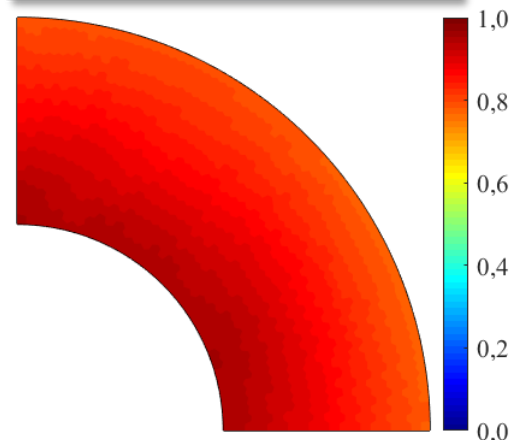
$C_0 = 4 \text{ kJ}$



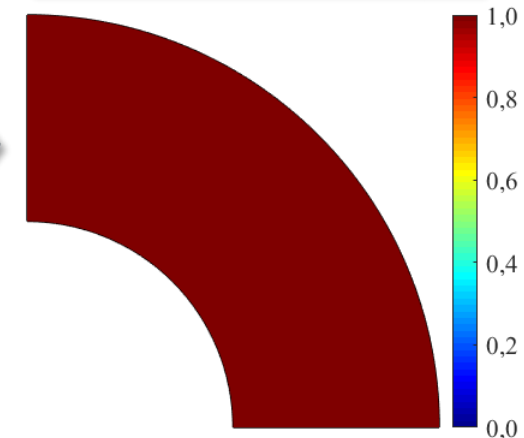
$C_0 = 10^{-3} \text{ kJ}$



$C_0 = 2 \text{ kJ}$



$C_0 = 80 \text{ kJ}$



Tensão equivalente de von Mises:

$$\sigma_{VM} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \|s\|$$

Maximização da energia interna de deformação

Obter: $\mathbf{z}$

Que minimiza: $f(\mathbf{z}) = -W_{int}(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{z}))$

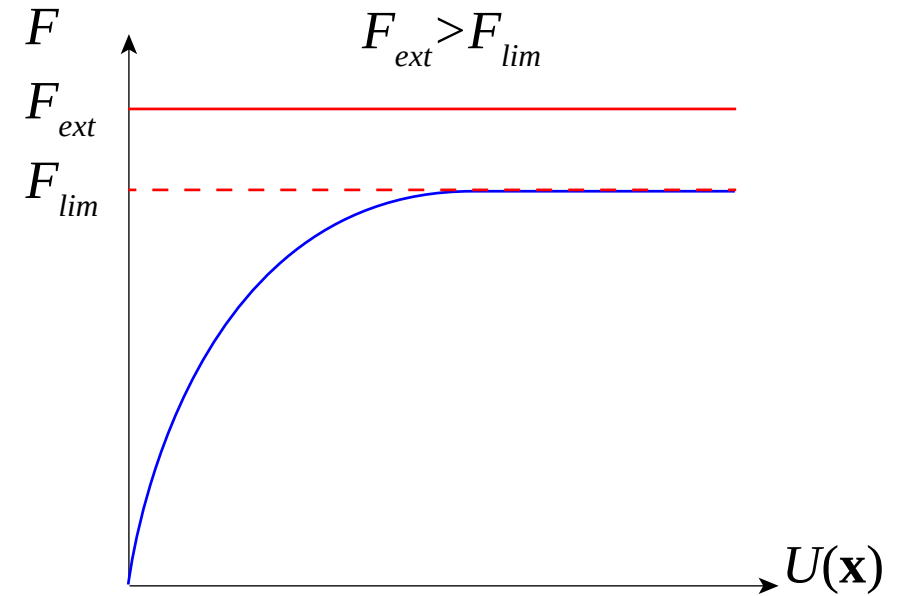
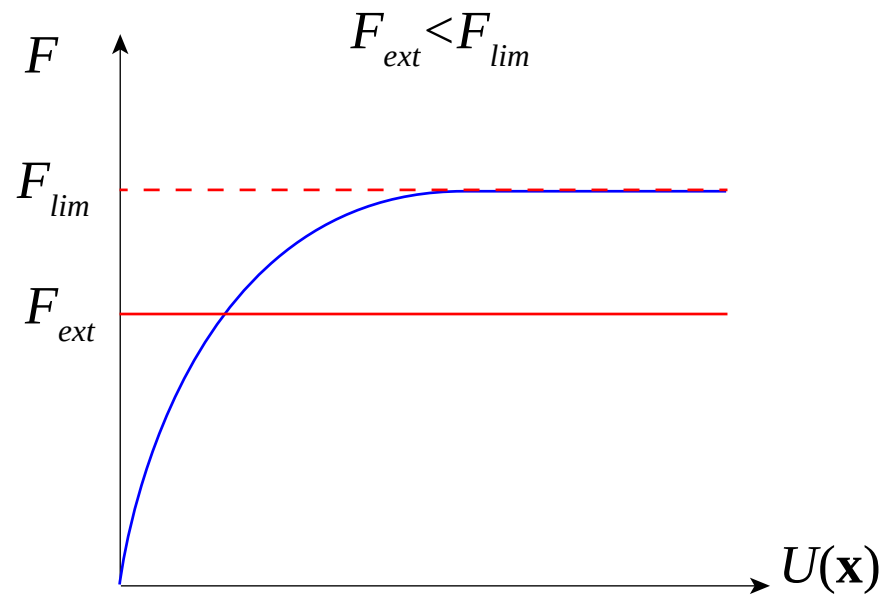
Tal que: $g(\mathbf{z}) = \frac{\mathbf{A}^T m_V(\mathbf{Pz})}{\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{I}} - V_{max} \leq 0$

$$0 < z_{min} \leq z_i \leq z_{max}, \quad i = 1, \dots, N$$

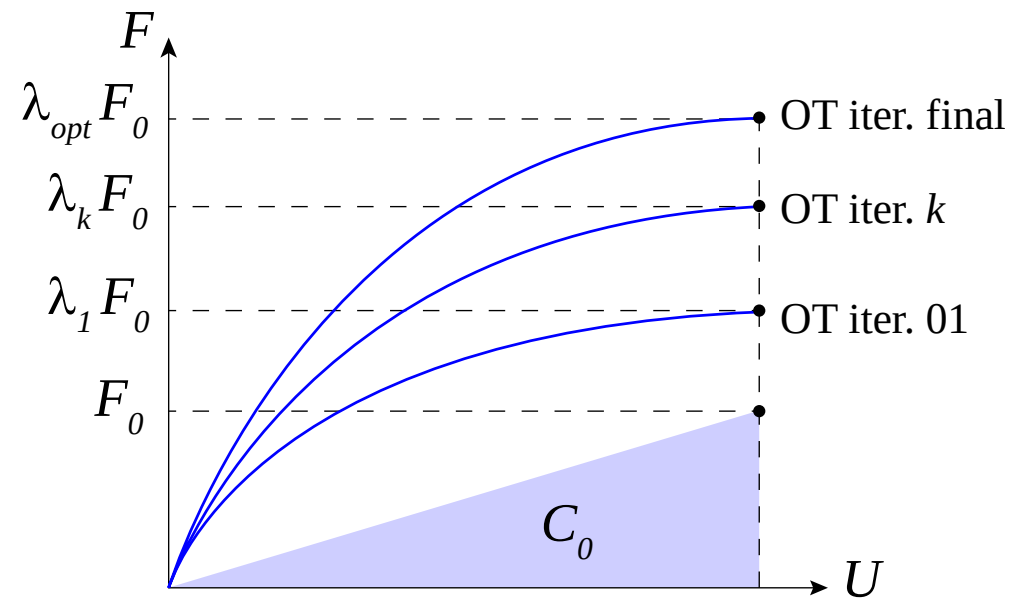
Com: $\mathbf{F}_{int}(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{z})) = \lambda(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{z})) \mathbf{F}_{ext}$

$$\mathbf{F}_{ext}^T \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{z}) = 2C_0$$

Situações na análise estrutural



Controle de
energia:



$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{U})}{\partial E_l} = -\frac{\partial W_{min}(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{U})}{\partial E_l} - \boxed{\frac{\partial W_{min}(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{U})}{\partial \mathbf{U}}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial E_l}$$



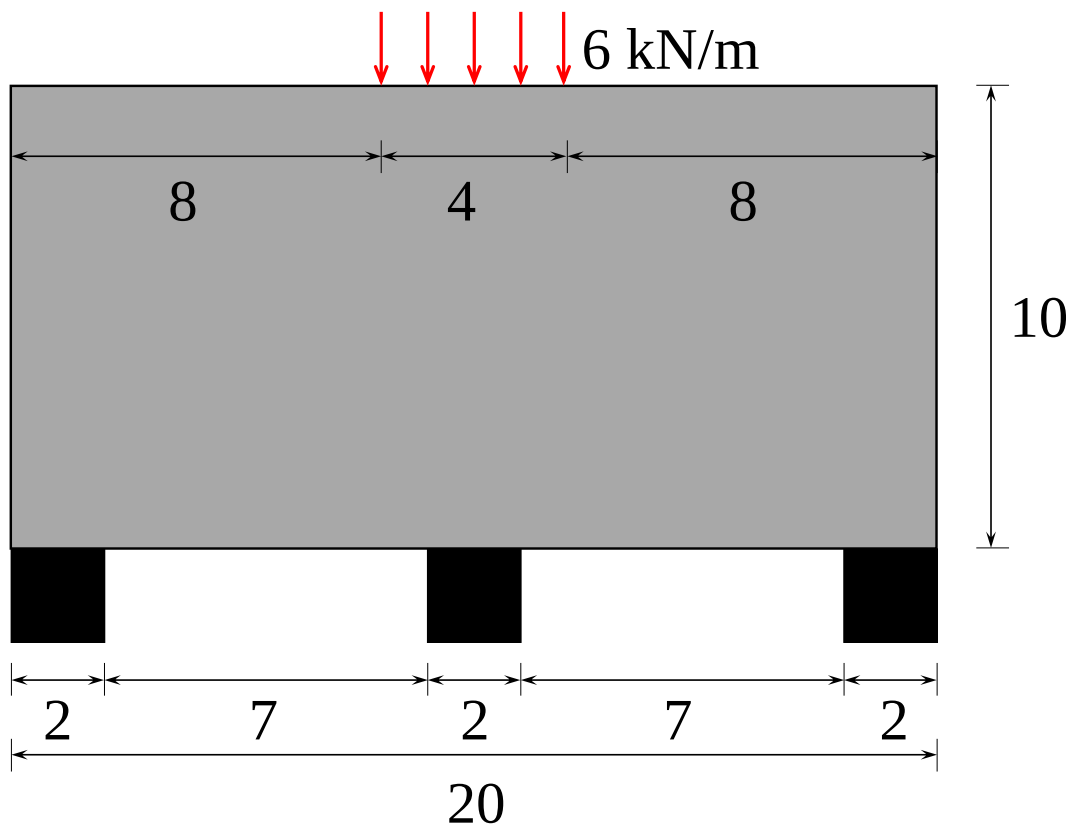
$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{U})}{\partial E_l} = -\frac{\partial W_{int}(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{U})}{\partial E_l} - \boxed{\lambda(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{U}) \mathbf{F}_{ext}^T} \boxed{\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{z})}{\partial E_l}}$$



$$\boxed{\mathbf{F}_{ext}^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{z})}{\partial E_l} = \frac{\partial 2C_0}{\partial E_l} = 0}$$

$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{U})}{\partial E_l} = -\frac{\partial W_{int}(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{U})}{\partial E_l}$$

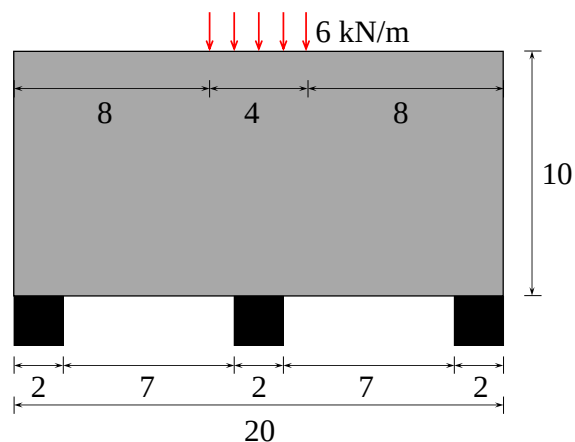
Não demanda o cálculo de um vetor adjunto



- Malha: 120 x 60;
- $E = 3e4$ kPa;
- $\nu = 0,0$;
- $\sigma_y^p = 240$ kPa;
- $\varepsilon_{ref} = 0,0005$;
- $R = 0,4167$;
- $VF = 30\%$.

ZHAO, T.; RAMOS, A. S.; PAULINO, G. H. Material nonlinear topology optimization considering the von Mises criterion through an asymptotic approach: Max strain energy and max load factor formulations. **International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering**, v. 118, n. 13, p. 804–828, 2019.

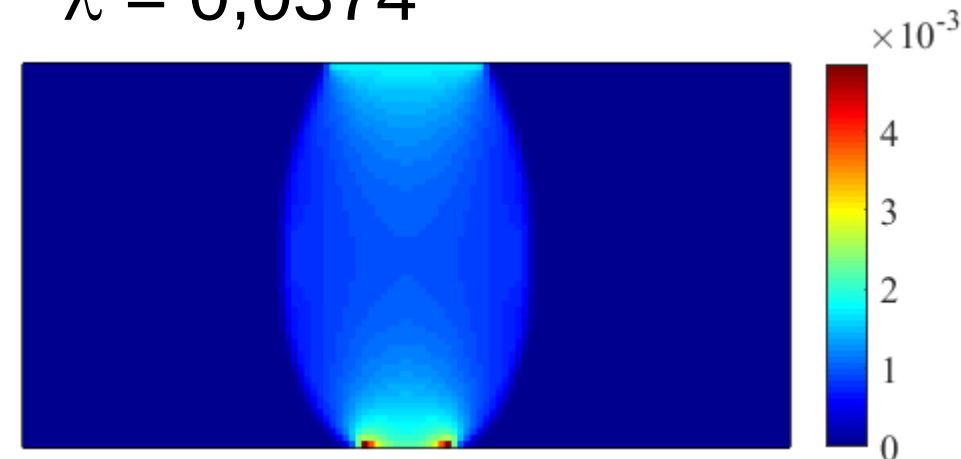
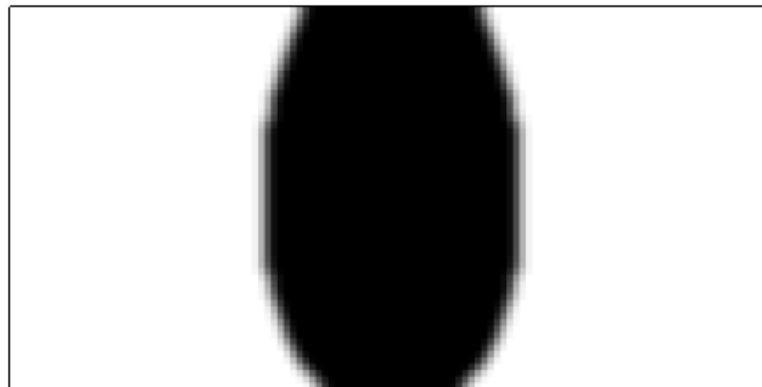
$$C_0 = 10^{-4} \text{ kJ}$$



Presente trabalho:

$$W_{int} = 3,7389\text{e-}6 \text{ kJ}$$

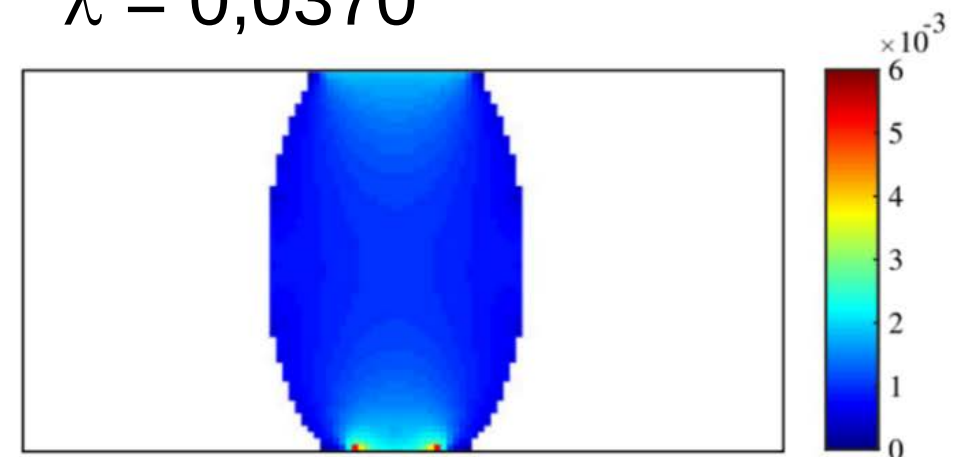
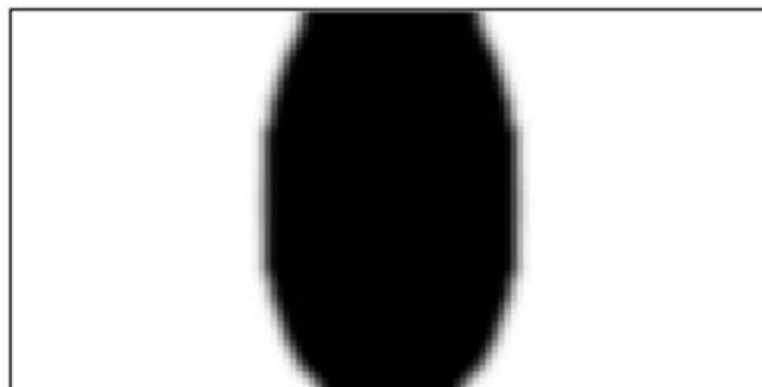
$$\lambda = 0,0374$$



Zhao, Ramos Jr. e Paulino (2019):

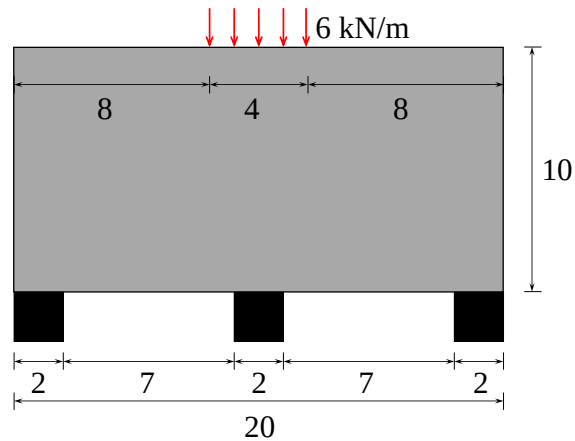
$$W_{int} = 3,7057\text{e-}6 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\lambda = 0,0370$$



ZHAO, T.; RAMOS, A. S.; PAULINO, G. H. Material nonlinear topology optimization considering the von Mises criterion through an asymptotic approach: Max strain energy and max load factor formulations. **International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering**, v. 118, n. 13, p. 804–828, 2019.

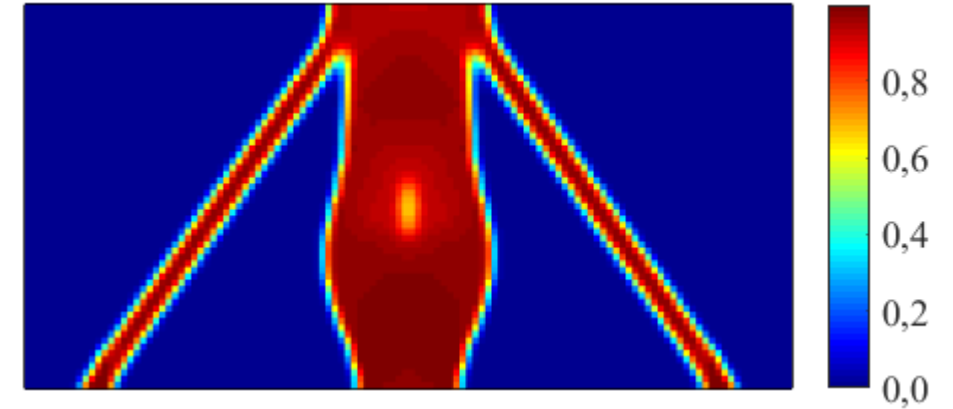
$$C_0 = 3 \text{ kJ}$$



Presente trabalho:

$$W_{int} = 243,0576 \text{ kJ}$$

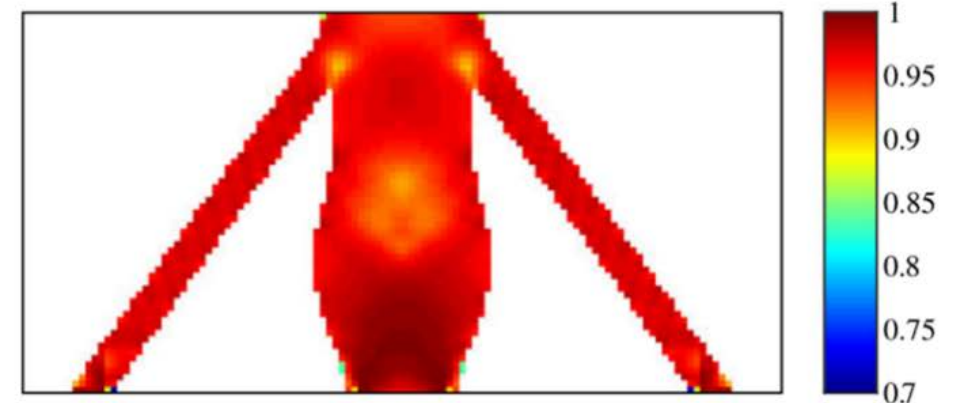
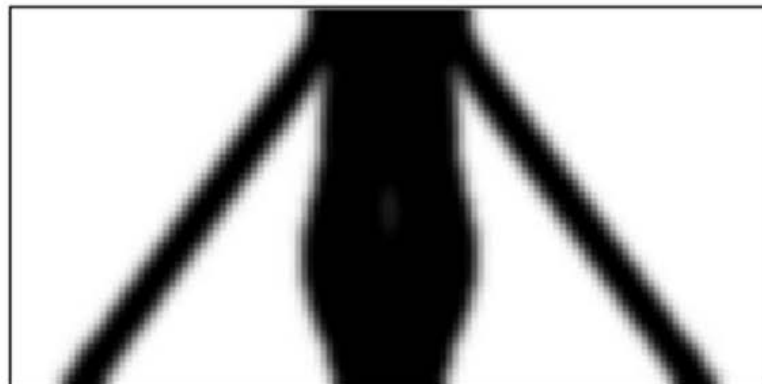
$$\lambda = 48,5188$$



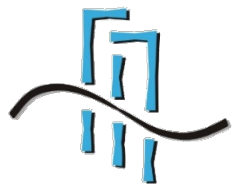
Zhao, Ramos Jr. e Paulino (2019):

$$W_{int} = 242,3085 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\lambda = 48,2739$$



ZHAO, T.; RAMOS, A. S.; PAULINO, G. H. Material nonlinear topology optimization considering the von Mises criterion through an asymptotic approach: Max strain energy and max load factor formulations. **International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering**, v. 118, n. 13, p. 804–828, 2019.



PPG GECON
Programa de Pós-Graduação em
Geotecnia, Estruturas e Construção Civil



OT aplicada a estruturas com comportamento elástico não-linear

Otimização topológica considerando múltiplos materiais e múltiplas restrições de volume

Obter: $\mathbf{Z} = \{\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m\}$

Que minimiza: $f(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m, \mathbf{U}) = -\Pi_{\min}(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m, \mathbf{U})$

Tal que:
$$g_j(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m) = \frac{\sum_{i \in \mathcal{G}_j} \sum_{l \in \mathcal{E}_j} A_l m_V(y_{li})}{\sum_{l \in \mathcal{E}_j} A_l} - V_{\max}^j \leq 0, j = 1, \dots, nc$$

$$0 \leq z_i^{(e)} \leq 1, i = 1, \dots, m \text{ e } e = 1, \dots, N$$

Com: $\mathbf{U}(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m) = \min_{\mathbf{U}} \Pi(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m, \mathbf{U})$

Obter: $\mathbf{Z} = \{\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m\}$

Que minimiza: $f(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m, \mathbf{U}) = -W_{int}(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m, \mathbf{U})$

Tal que:
$$g_j(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m) = \frac{\sum_{i \in \mathcal{G}_j} \sum_{l \in \mathcal{E}_j} A_l m_V(y_i^{(l)})}{\sum_{l \in \mathcal{E}_j} A_l} - V_{max}^j \leq 0, j = 1, \dots, nc$$

$$0 \leq z_i^{(e)} \leq 1, i = 1, \dots, m \text{ e } e = 1, \dots, N$$

Com: $\mathbf{F}_{int}(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m, \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m)) = \lambda(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m, \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m)) \mathbf{F}_{ext}$

$$\mathbf{F}_{ext}^T \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m) = 2C_0$$

Definição das restrições de volume

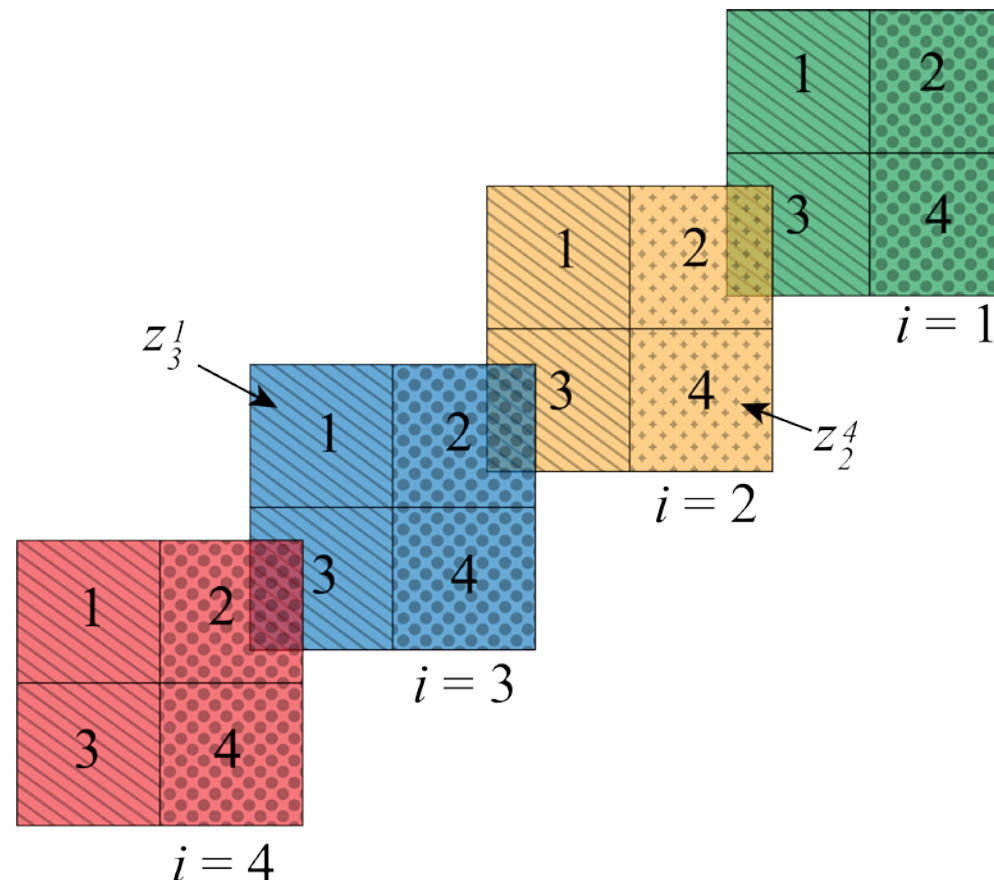
Material:

1 2 3 4

$$\mathbf{Z} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1^1 & z_2^1 & z_3^1 & z_4^1 \\ z_1^2 & z_2^2 & z_3^2 & z_4^2 \\ z_1^3 & z_2^3 & z_3^3 & z_4^3 \\ z_1^4 & z_2^4 & z_3^4 & z_4^4 \end{bmatrix}$$

1 2 3 4

Elemento



- material 1
- material 2
- material 3
- material 4
- restrição 1
- restrição 2
- restrição 3

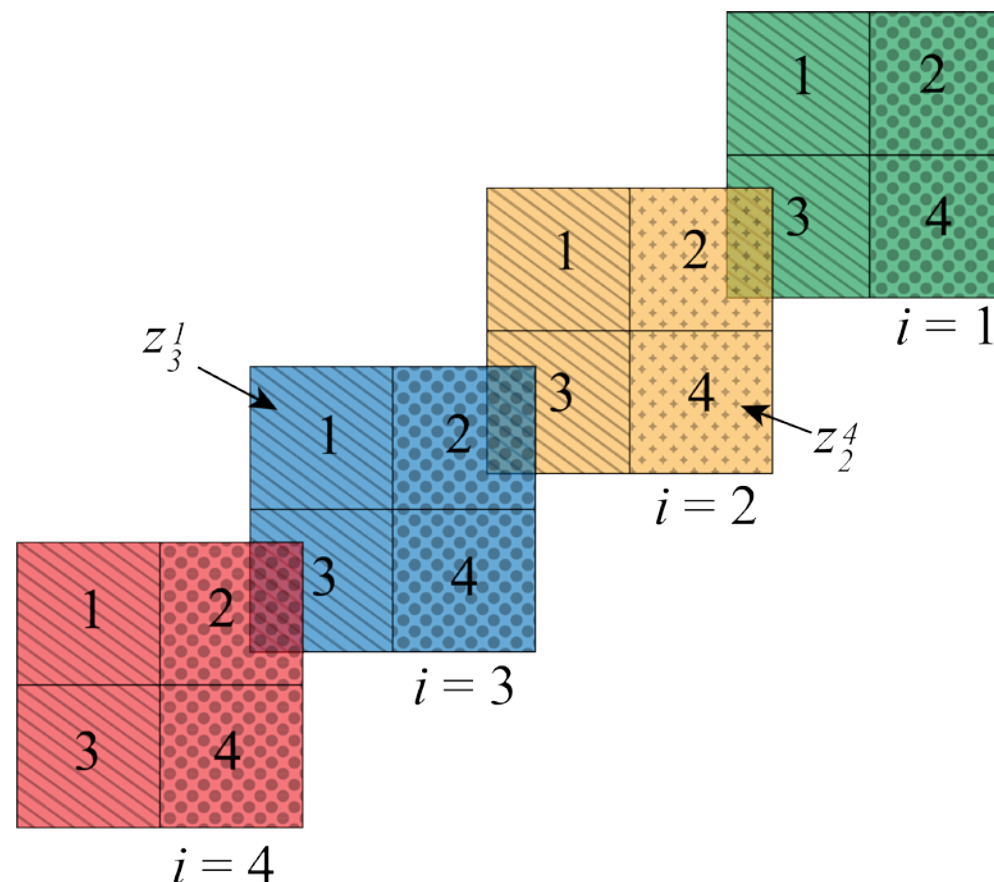
SANDERS, E. D.; AGUILÓ, M. A.; PAULINO, G. H. Multi-material continuum topology optimization with arbitrary volume and mass constraints. **Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering**, v. 340, p. 798–823, 2018

Definição das restrições de volume

$$\mathcal{E}_1 = \{1, 3\}$$

$$\mathcal{G}_1 = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$\mathbf{Z} = \begin{bmatrix} \overset{1}{z_1^1} & \overset{2}{z_2^1} & \overset{3}{z_3^1} & \overset{4}{z_4^1} \\ z_1^2 & z_2^2 & z_3^2 & z_4^2 \\ \overset{3}{z_1^3} & \overset{3}{z_2^3} & \overset{3}{z_3^3} & \overset{3}{z_4^3} \\ z_1^4 & z_2^4 & z_3^4 & z_4^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{matrix}$$



- material 1
- material 2
- material 3
- material 4

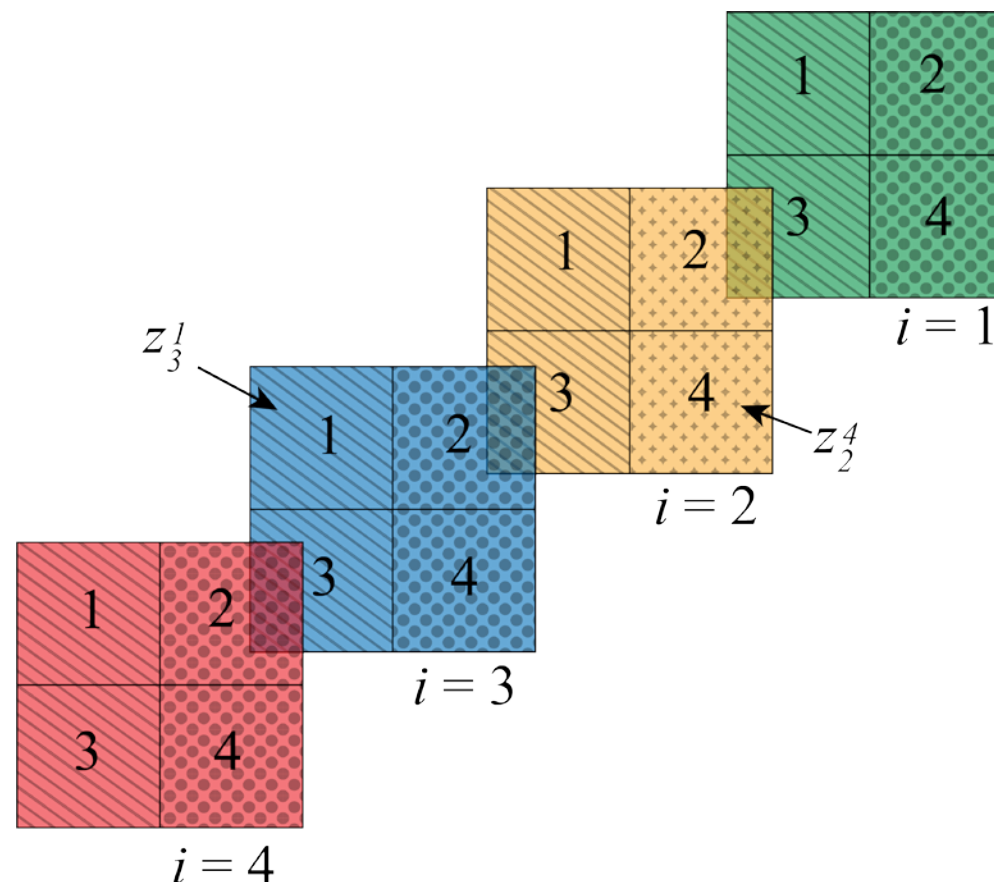
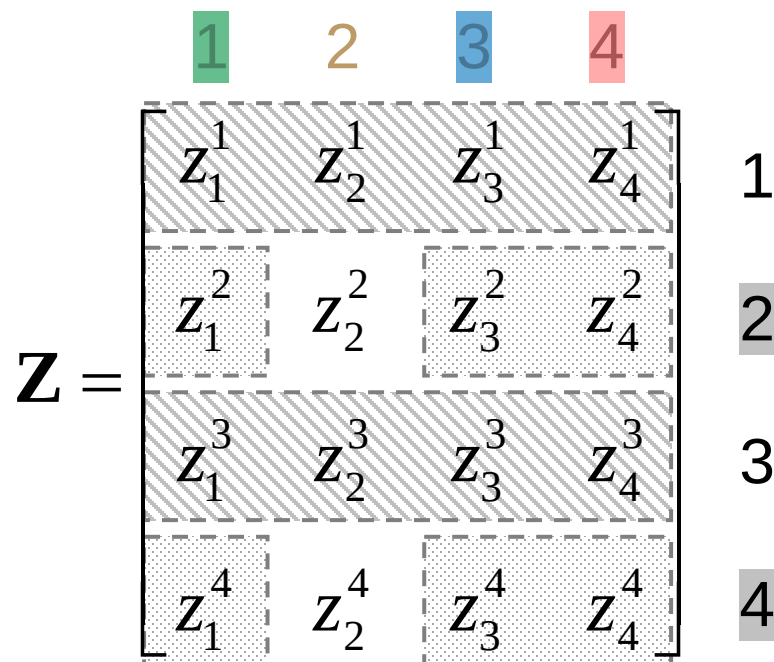
- restrição 1
- restrição 2
- restrição 3

SANDERS, E. D.; AGUILÓ, M. A.; PAULINO, G. H. Multi-material continuum topology optimization with arbitrary volume and mass constraints. **Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering**, v. 340, p. 798–823, 2018

Definição das restrições de volume

$$\mathcal{E}_2 = \{2, 4\}$$

$$\mathcal{G}_2 = \{1, 3, 4\}$$



- material 1
- material 2
- material 3
- material 4

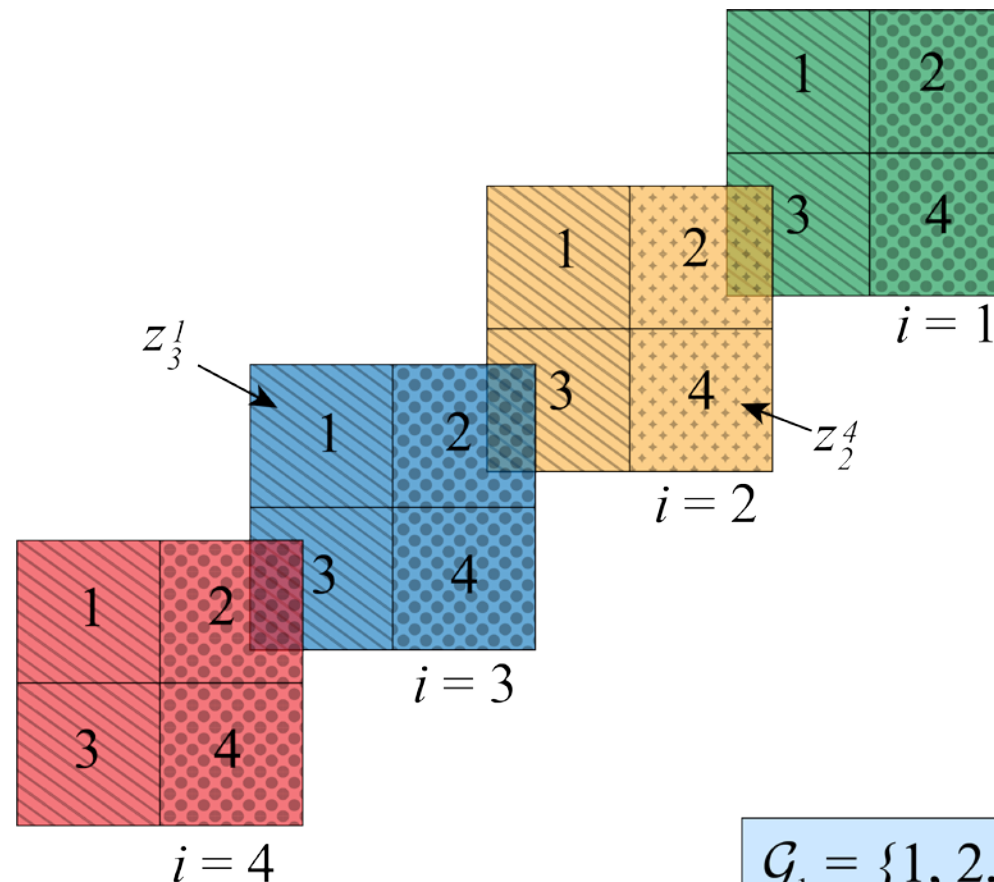
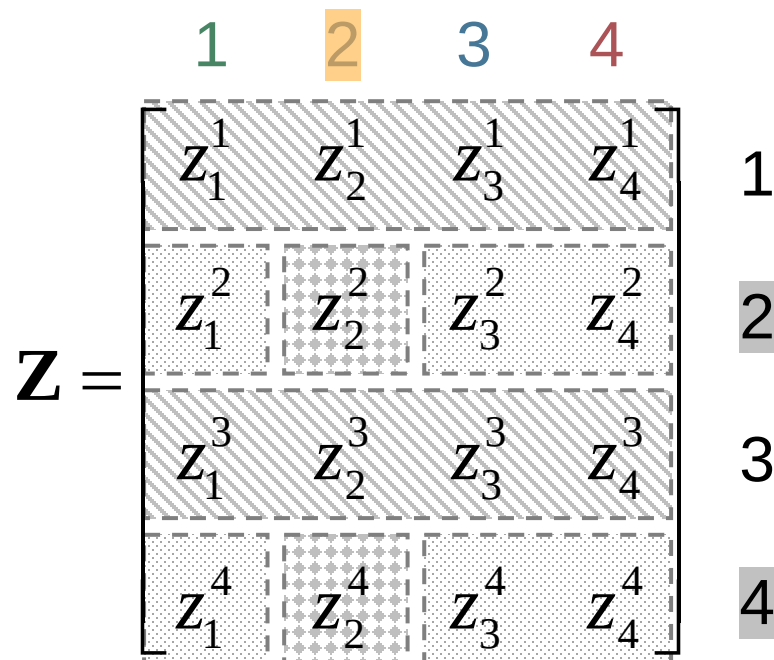
- restrição 1
- restrição 2
- restrição 3

SANDERS, E. D.; AGUILÓ, M. A.; PAULINO, G. H. Multi-material continuum topology optimization with arbitrary volume and mass constraints. **Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering**, v. 340, p. 798–823, 2018

Definição das restrições de volume

$$\mathcal{E}_3 = \{2, 4\}$$

$$\mathcal{G}_3 = \{2\}$$



- material 1
- material 2
- material 3
- material 4

- restrição 1
- restrição 2
- restrição 3

SANDERS, E. D.; AGUILÓ, M. A.; PAULINO, G. H. Multi-material continuum topology optimization with arbitrary volume and mass constraints. **Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering**, v. 340, p. 798–823, 2018

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G}_1 &= \{1, 2, 3, 4\} & \mathcal{E}_1 &= \{1, 3\} \\ \mathcal{G}_2 &= \{1, 3, 4\} & \mathcal{E}_2 &= \{2, 4\} \\ \mathcal{G}_3 &= \{2\} & \mathcal{E}_3 &= \{2, 4\} \end{aligned}$$

Para materiais com comportamento elástico não-linear:

$$\Psi_{\rho}^{(e)}\left(z_1^{(e)}, \dots, z_m^{(e)}, \mathbf{u}_e\right) = \sum_{k=1}^m w_{ek}\left(z_1^{(e)}, \dots, z_m^{(e)}\right) \Psi_k^{(e)}\left(\mathbf{u}_e\right)$$

$$w_{ek}\left(z_1^{(e)}, \dots, z_m^{(e)}\right) = m_E\left(y_k^{(e)}\right) \prod_{\substack{r=1 \\ r \neq k}}^m \left[1 - \gamma m_E\left(y_r^{(e)}\right)\right]$$

STEGMANN, J.; LUND, E. Discrete material optimization of general composite shell structures. **International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering**, v. 62, n. 14, p. 2009–2027, 2005.

ZHANG, X. S.; CHI, H.; PAULINO, G. H. Adaptive multi-material topology optimization with hyperelastic materials under large deformations: A virtual element approach. **Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering**, v. 370, p. 112976, 2020

Funções objetivo:

$$W_{int}(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m, \mathbf{U}) = \sum_{e=1}^N \int_{\Omega_e} \Psi_{\rho}^{(e)}(\mathbf{z}_1^{(e)}, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m^{(e)}, \mathbf{u}_e, \mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}$$

$$\Pi(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m, \mathbf{U}) = W_{int}(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m, \mathbf{U}) - \mathbf{F}_{ext} \cdot \mathbf{U}$$

A sensibilidade da função objetivo é:

$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m, \mathbf{U})}{\partial z_i^{(l)}} = \sum_{e=1}^N \left(\sum_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial f}{\partial w_{ej}} \frac{\partial w_{ej}}{\partial E_i^{(e)}} \right) \frac{\partial E_i^{(e)}}{\partial y_i^{(e)}} \frac{\partial y_i^{(e)}}{\partial z_i^{(l)}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m, \mathbf{U})}{\partial \mathbf{z}_i^{(l)}} = \sum_{e=1}^N \left(\sum_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial f}{\partial w_{ej}} \frac{\partial w_{ej}}{\partial E_i^{(e)}} \right) \frac{\partial E_i^{(e)}}{\partial y_i^{(e)}} \frac{\partial y_i^{(e)}}{\partial \mathbf{z}_i^{(l)}}$$

$$\frac{\partial y_i^{(e)}}{\partial \mathbf{z}_i^{(l)}} = P_{el}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_i^{(e)}}{\partial y_i^{(e)}} = p(y_i^{(e)})^{p-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial w_{ej}} = - \int_{\Omega_e} \Psi_j^{(e)}(\mathbf{u}_e) d\Omega_e$$

$$\frac{\partial w_{ej}(\mathbf{z}_1^{(e)}, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m^{(e)})}{\partial E_i^{(e)}} = \begin{cases} \prod_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq i}}^m (1 - m_E(y_k^{(e)})) & , \text{ para } i = j \\ -m_E(y_j^{(e)}) \prod_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq i, j}}^m (1 - m_E(y_k^{(e)})) & , \text{ para } i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$\Pi_{reg}(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m, \mathbf{U}) = \sum_{e=1}^N \int_{\Omega_e} \Psi_{\rho}^{(e)}(z_1^{(e)}, \dots, z_m^{(e)}, \mathbf{u}_e, \mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{F}_{ext} \cdot \mathbf{U} + \frac{\eta}{2} \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{U}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Pi_{reg}(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m, \mathbf{U})}{\partial \mathbf{U}} = \mathbf{0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underbrace{\sum_{e=1}^N \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^m w_{ek} \left(z_1^{(e)}, \dots, z_m^{(e)} \right) \int_{\Omega_e} \mathbf{B}_e(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_k^{(e)}(\mathbf{u}_e, \mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \right\}}_{\mathbf{F}_{int}(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m, \mathbf{U})} - \mathbf{F}_{ext} + \eta \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{K}_{t,reg}(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m, \mathbf{U}) = \sum_{e=1}^N \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^m w_{ek} \left(z_1^{(e)}, \dots, z_m^{(e)} \right) \int_{\Omega_e} \mathbf{B}_e(\mathbf{x})^T \mathbf{D}_k(\mathbf{u}_e, \mathbf{x}) \mathbf{B}_e(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \right\} + \eta \mathbf{I}$$

- Proposto por Zhang, Paulino e Ramos Jr. (2018);
- Esquema de atualização das variáveis de projeto **eficiente e adaptado** para problemas de otimização topológica submetido a um conjunto de restrições lineares (restrições de volume);
- Adaptado para a abordagem do Método da Densidade por Sanders *et al.* (2018);

ZHANG, X. S.; PAULINO, G. H.; RAMOS, A. S. Multi-material topology optimization with multiple volume constraints: a general approach applied to ground structures with material nonlinearity. **Structural and Multidisciplinary Optimization**, v. 57, n. 1, p. 161–182, 2018

SANDERS, E. D.; AGUILÓ, M. A.; PAULINO, G. H. Multi-material continuum topology optimization with arbitrary volume and mass constraints. **Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering**, v. 340, p. 798–823, 2018

Giraldo-Londoño *et al.* (2020) utilizaram o conceito de separação de sensibilidade de Jiang, Ramos Jr. e Paulino (2021):

$$\bar{f}(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m) = f(\mathbf{z}_1^k, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m^k) + \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ \mathbf{a}_i^T \left[\bar{\mathbf{z}}_i(\mathbf{z}_i) - \bar{\mathbf{z}}_i(\mathbf{z}_i^k) \right] + \mathbf{b}_i^T (\mathbf{z}_i - \mathbf{z}_i^k) \right\}$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{z}}_i^{(e)}(\mathbf{z}_i^{(e)}) = \left(\mathbf{z}_i^{(e)} \right)^{-\alpha}, i = 1, \dots, m, \alpha > 0$$

GIRALDO-LONDOÑO, O.; MIRABELLA, L.; DALLORO, L.; PAULINO, G. H. Multi-material thermomechanical topology optimization with applications to additive manufacturing: Design of main composite part and its support structure. **Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering**, v. 363, p. 112812, 2020.

JIANG, Y., RAMOS JR., A. S., PAULINO, G. H., Topology optimization with design-dependent loading: An adaptive sensitivity-separation design variable update scheme, **Struct. Multidiscip. Optim.** (2020) <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00158-019-02430-4>, (in press).

$$\bar{f}(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m) = f(\mathbf{z}_1^k, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m^k) + \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ \mathbf{a}_i^T \left[\bar{\mathbf{z}}_i(\mathbf{z}_i) - \bar{\mathbf{z}}_i(\mathbf{z}_i^k) \right] + \mathbf{b}_i^T (\mathbf{z}_i - \mathbf{z}_i^k) \right\}$$

$$\bar{z}_i^{(e)}(z_i^{(e)}) = \left(z_i^{(e)} \right)^{-\alpha}, i = 1, \dots, m, \alpha > 0$$

$$a_i^{(e)} = \frac{\partial f^-(\mathbf{z}_1^k, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m^k)}{\partial \bar{z}_i^{(e)}} = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \left(\bar{z}_i^{(e),k} \right)^{1+\alpha} \frac{\partial f^-(\mathbf{z}_1^k, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m^k)}{\partial z_i^{(e)}} \geq 0, e = 1, \dots, N$$

$$b_i^{(e)} = \frac{\partial f^+(\mathbf{z}_1^k, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m^k)}{\partial z_i^{(e)}} \geq 0, e = 1, \dots, N$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z_i^{(e)}} = \frac{\partial f^-}{\partial z_i^{(e)}} + \frac{\partial f^+}{\partial z_i^{(e)}} \quad \frac{\partial f^-}{\partial z_i^{(e)}} \leq 0 \quad \frac{\partial f^+}{\partial z_i^{(e)}} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f^-(\mathbf{z}_1^k, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m^k)}{\partial z_i^{(e)}} = \min \left\{ -\frac{(z_i^{(e)}) |h_i^{(e),k}|}{(\alpha + 1)}, \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{z}_1^k, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m^k)}{\partial z_i^{(e)}} \right\}$$

$$h_i^{(e),k} = \frac{\partial^2 \bar{f}(\mathbf{z}_1^k, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m^k)}{\partial (z_i^{(e)})^2}$$



Hessiana da
função objetivo



É calculada sua aproximação
utilizando a atualização de
Powell Symmetric Broyden

A parcela positiva é calculada fazendo:

$$\frac{\partial f^+}{\partial z_i^{(e)}} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_i^{(e)}} - \frac{\partial f^-}{\partial z_i^{(e)}}$$

Obter: $\mathbf{z}^{k+1} = \{\mathbf{z}_1^{k+1}, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m^{k+1}\}$

Que minimiza: $\bar{f}(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m) = \sum_{i=1}^m [\mathbf{a}_i^T \bar{\mathbf{z}}_i(\mathbf{z}_i) + \mathbf{b}_i^T \mathbf{z}_i]$

Tal que: $\bar{g}_j(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m) \leq 0, j = 1, \dots, nc$

$$z_{i,L}^{(e),k} \leq z_i^{(e)} \leq z_{i,U}^{(e),k}, i = 1, \dots, m \text{ e } e = 1, \dots, N$$

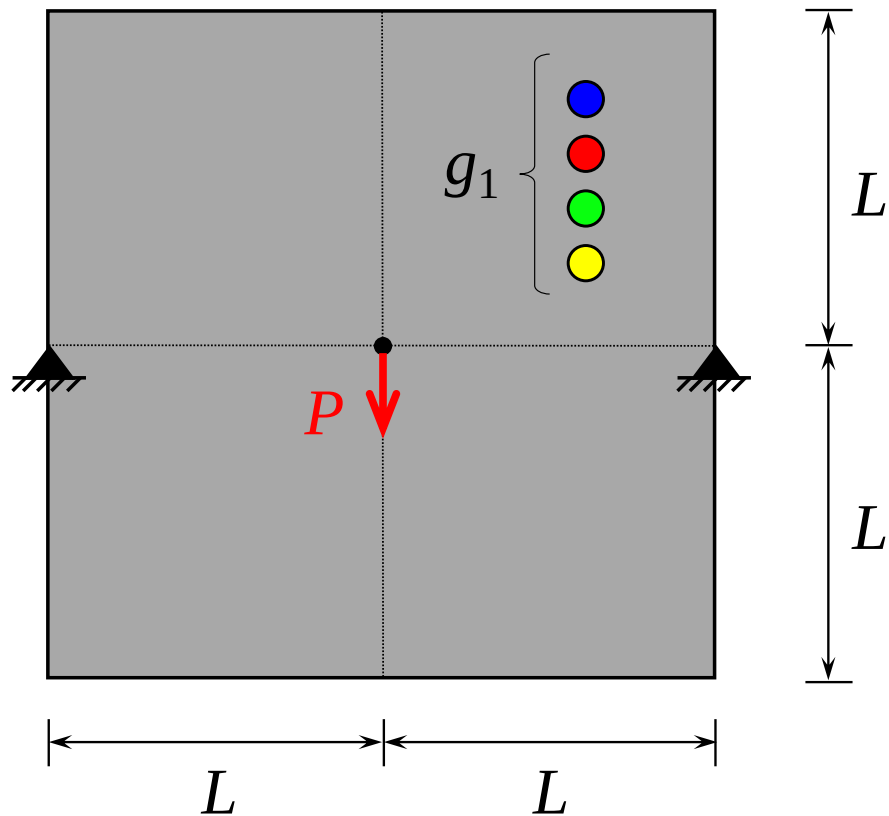
$$\bar{g}_j(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m) = g_j(\mathbf{z}_1^k, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m^k) + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{G}_j} \sum_{l \in \mathcal{E}_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial z_i^{(e)}} (z_i^{(e)} - z_i^{(e),k})$$

$$\begin{cases} z_{i,L}^{(e),k} = \max(z_{\min}, z_i^{(e),k} - M) \\ z_{i,U}^{(e),k} = \min(1, z_i^{(e),k} + M) \end{cases}$$

Após a aplicação da condição de otimalidade, obtém-se:

$$z_i^{(e)} = \bar{z}_i^{(e),k} \left(B_i^{(e),k} \left(\phi^j \right) \right)^\eta \quad B_i^{(e),k} \left(\phi^j \right) = - \frac{\frac{\partial f^- \left(\mathbf{z}_1^k, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m^k \right)}{\partial z_i^{(e)}}}{\frac{\partial f^+ \left(\mathbf{z}_1^k, \dots, \mathbf{z}_m^k \right)}{\partial z_i^{(e)}} + \phi^j \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial z_i^{(e)}}} \quad \eta = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha}$$

$$z_i^{(e),k+1} = \begin{cases} z_{i,U}^{(e),k}, & z_i^{(e),*} \geq z_{i,U}^{(e),k} \\ z_i^{(e),*}, & z_{i,L}^{(e),k} < z_i^{(e),*} < z_{i,U}^{(e),k} \\ z_{i,L}^{(e),k}, & z_i^{(e),*} \leq z_{i,L}^{(e),k} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} z_{i,L}^{(e),k} = \max \left(z_{\min}, z_i^{(e),k} - M \right) \\ z_{i,U}^{(e),k} = \min \left(1, z_i^{(e),k} + M \right) \end{cases}$$



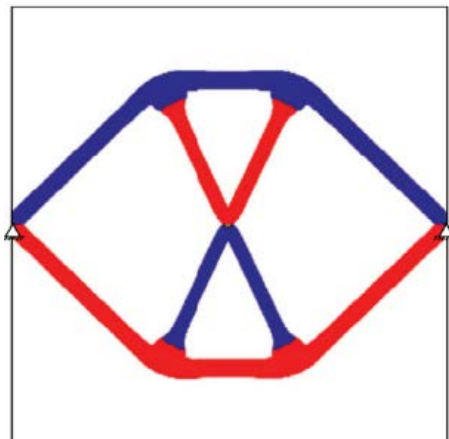
Material	Modelo	E_t (kPa)	E_c (kPa)	ν_t	ν_c
1	Bilinear	2,0e4	0,5e4	0,35	0,0875
2	Bilinear	0,5e4	2,0e4	0,0875	0,35
Material	Modelo	E_0 (kPa)	ν	α	
3	Ogden	1,0e4	0,30	1000	
4	Ogden	1,0e4	0,30	-1000	

ZHANG, X. S.; CHI, H. Efficient multi-material continuum topology optimization considering hyperelasticity: Achieving local feature control through regional constraints. **Mechanics Research Communications**, v. 105, p. 46–48, 2020.

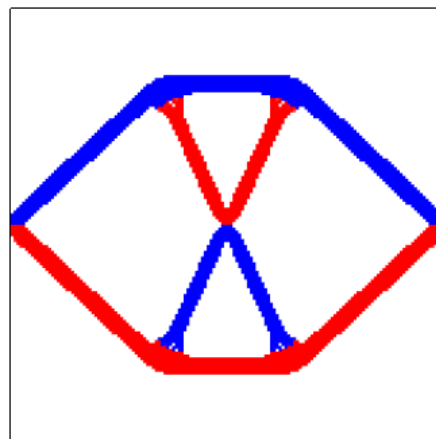
Zhang e Chi
(2020)

Presente trabalho
Sem separação
de sensibilidade

$P = 0,5 \text{ kN}$

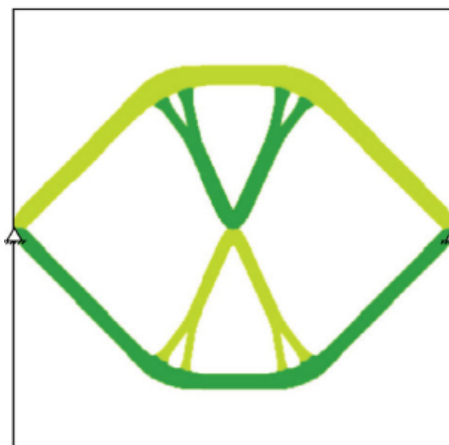


$f = 0,091$

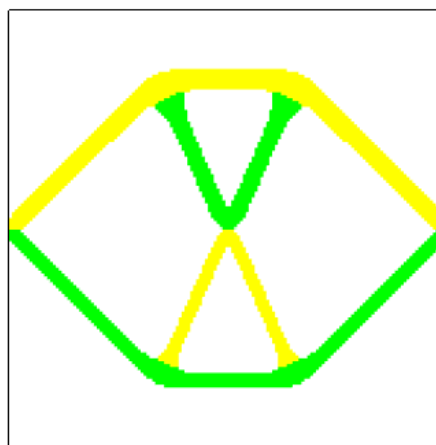


$f = 0,082$

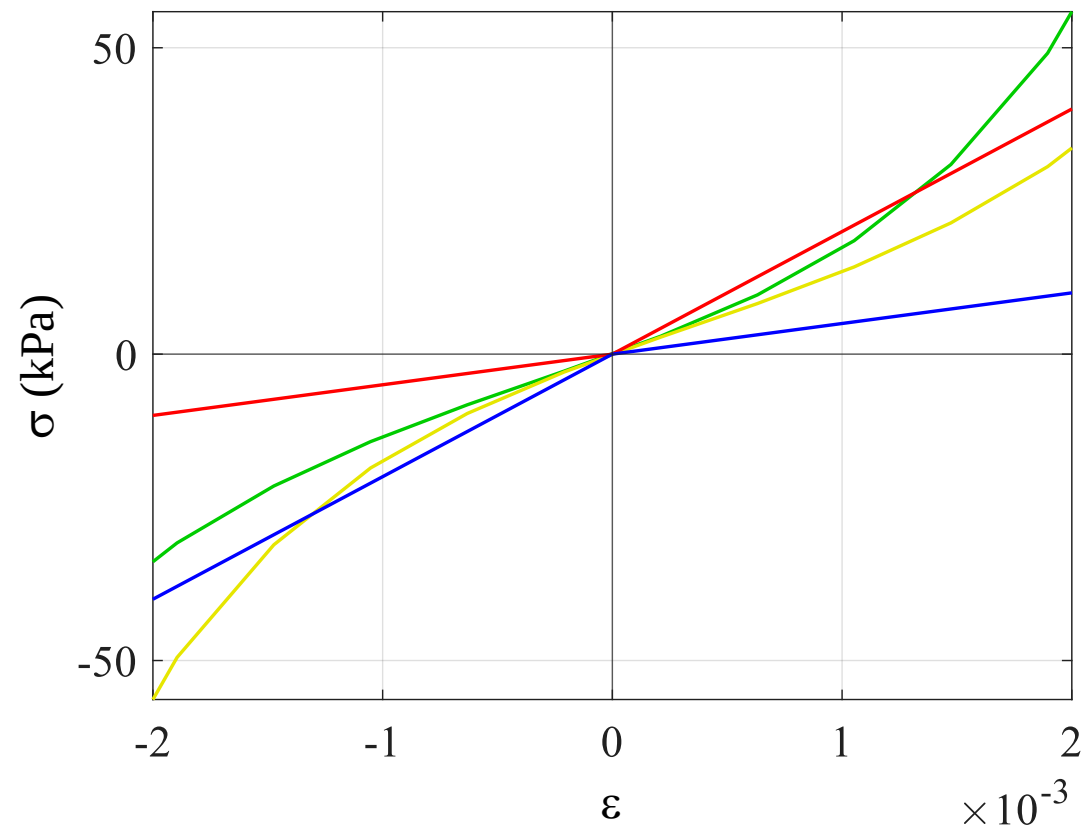
$P = 3,0 \text{ kN}$



$f = 3,55$



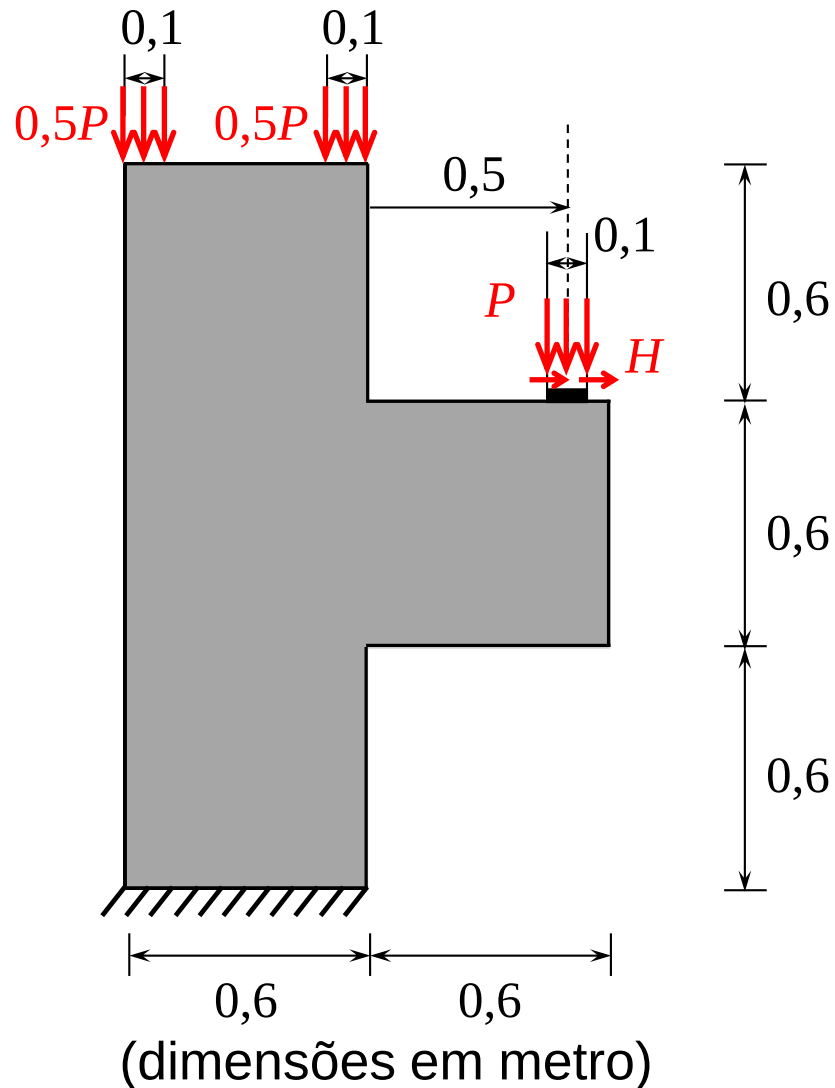
$f = 3,439$



ZHANG, X. S.; CHI, H. Efficient multi-material continuum topology optimization considering hyperelasticity: Achieving local feature control through regional constraints. **Mechanics Research Communications**, v. 105, p. 46–48, 2020.

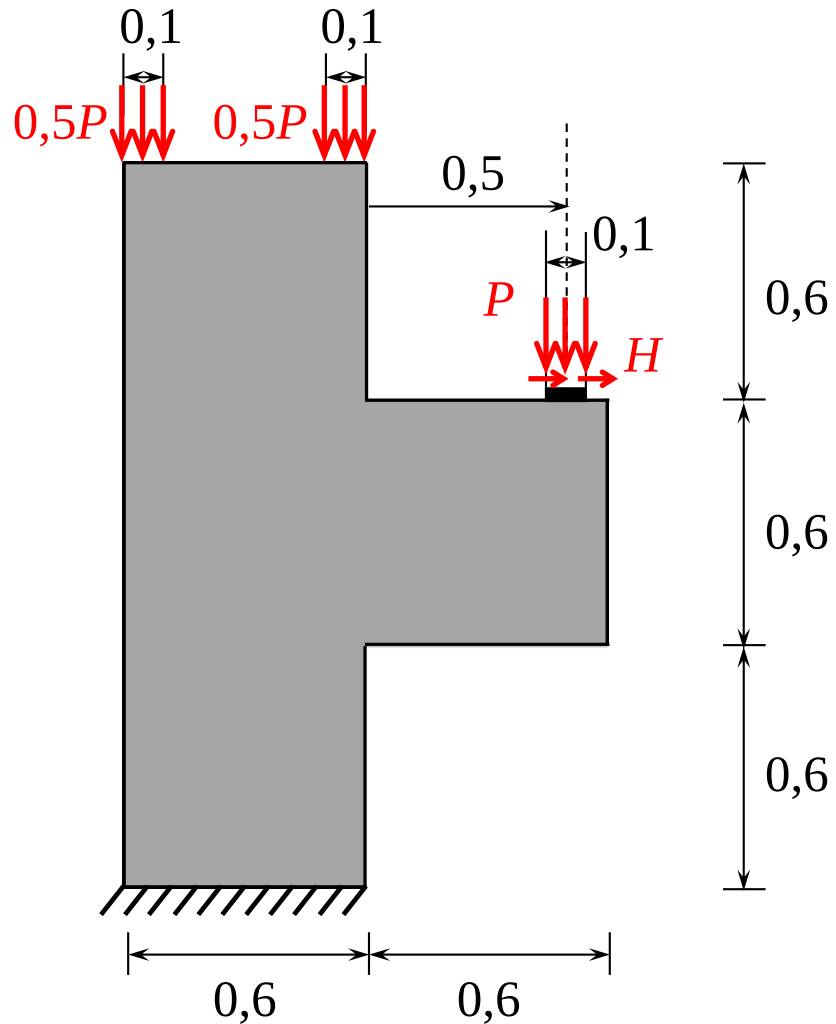
1. Viga biapoiada com cargas opostas;
2. Vigas engastada com carga no meio do vão;
3. Consolo curto de concreto;
4. Dente de concreto;
5. Viga parede com furo;
6. Viga biapoiada com abertura;
7. Viga parede com dois furos;
8. Viga apoiada em três apoios rígidos.

1. Viga biapoiada com cargas opostas;
2. Vigas engastada com carga no meio do vão;
- 3. Consolo curto de concreto;**
4. Dente de concreto;
5. Viga parede com furo;
6. Viga biapoiada com abertura;
- 7. Viga parede com dois furos;**
- 8. Viga apoiada em três apoios rígidos.**



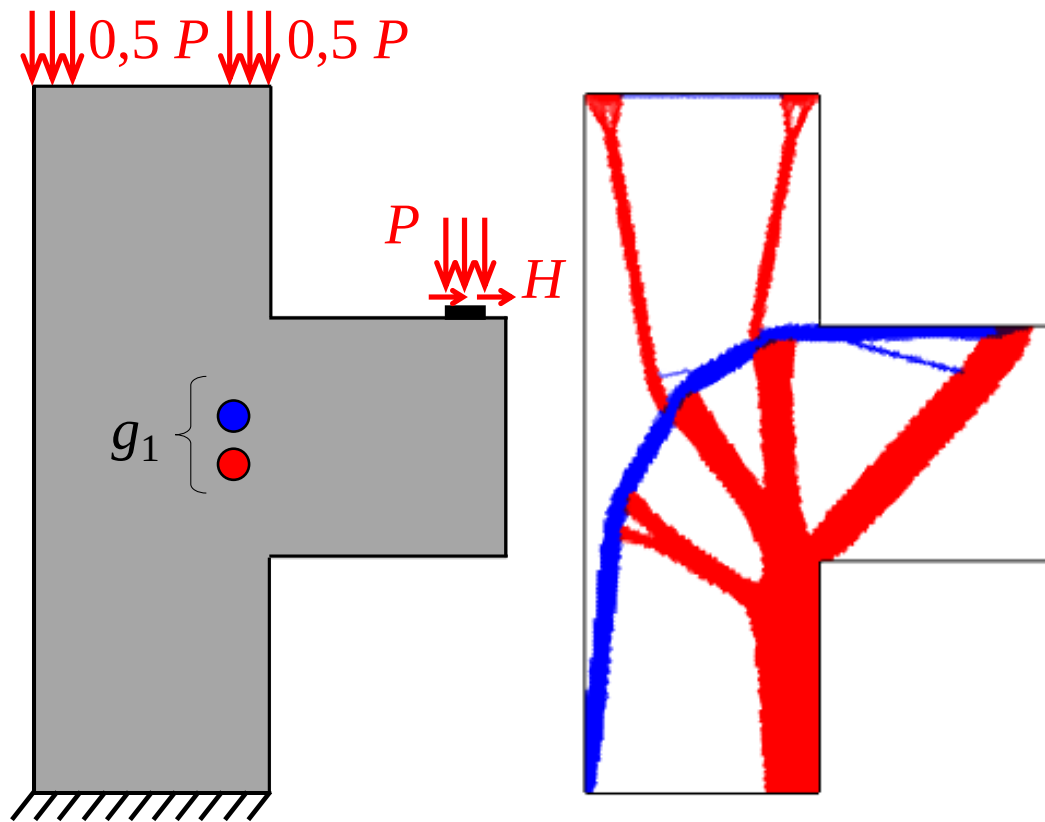
- $P = 20 \text{ kN/m};$
- $H = 5 \text{ kN/m};$
- $R = 0,02 \text{ m};$

Nº de aristas	Polígono	Nº de polígonos de n aristas
4		24
5		1558
6		12484
7		934
Nº de elementos		15000

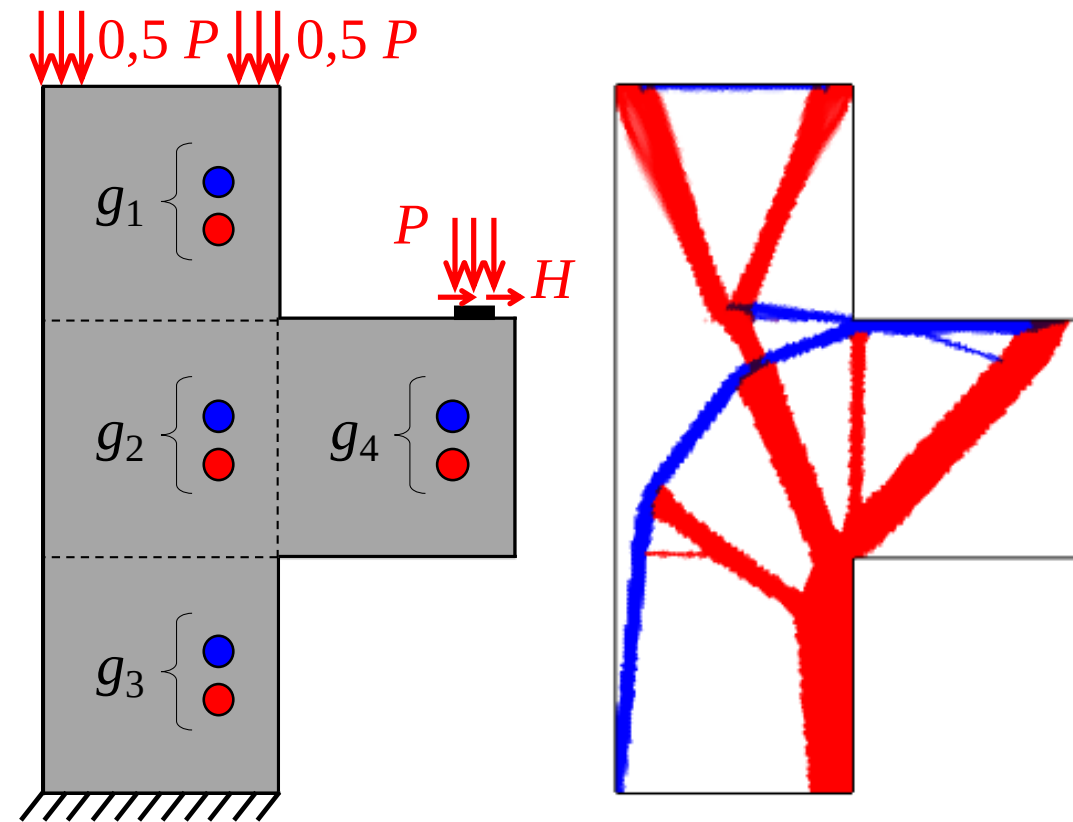


Material	E_t (MPa)	E_c (MPa)	ν_t	ν_c
1	210000,0	2100,0	0,30	0,003
2	2400,0	24000,0	0,02	0,20
3	10000,0	24000,0	0,083	0,20
4	210000,0	210000,0	0,30	0,30

- Problema de maximização da energia potencial total estacionária.

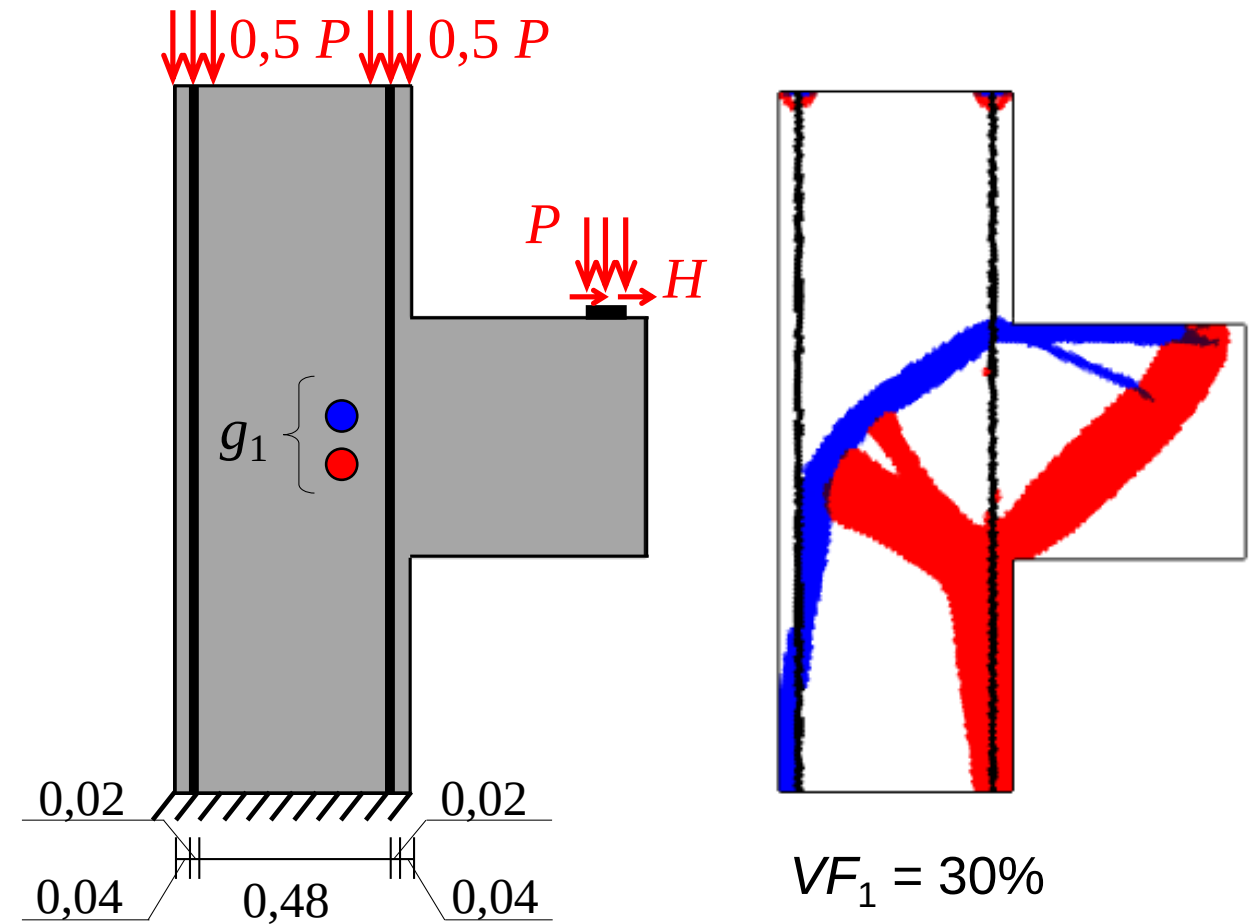
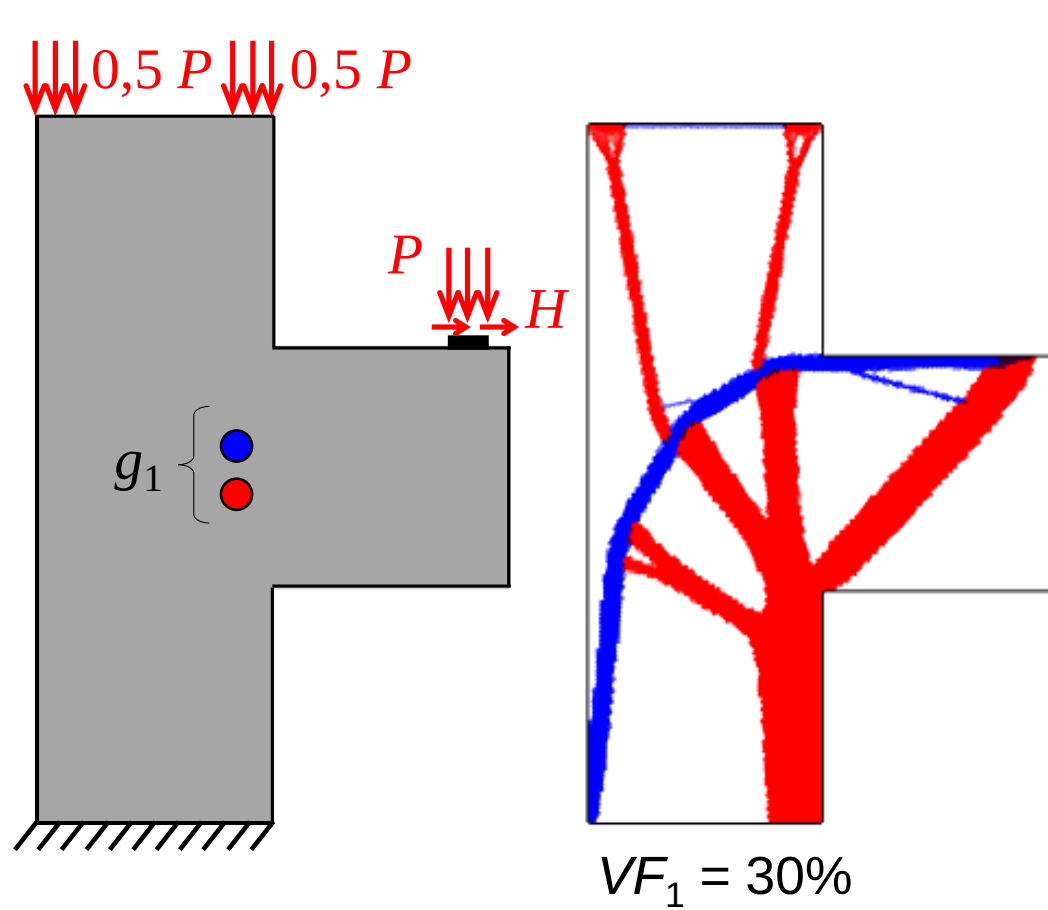


$VF_1 = 30\%$

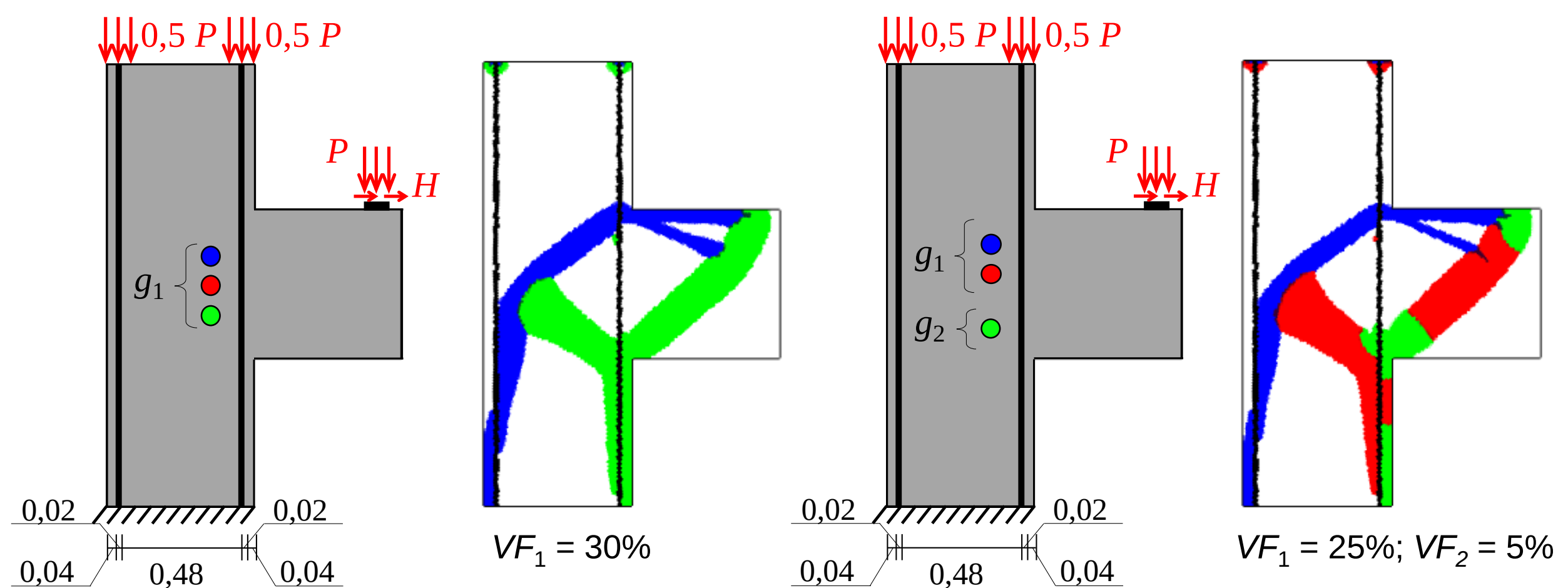


$VF_1 = VF_2 = VF_3 = VF_4 = 30\%$

Material	E_t (MPa)	E_c (MPa)	ν_t	ν_c
1	210000,0	2100,0	0,30	0,003
2	2400,0	24000,0	0,02	0,20
3	10000,0	24000,0	0,083	0,20
4	210000,0	210000,0	0,30	0,30

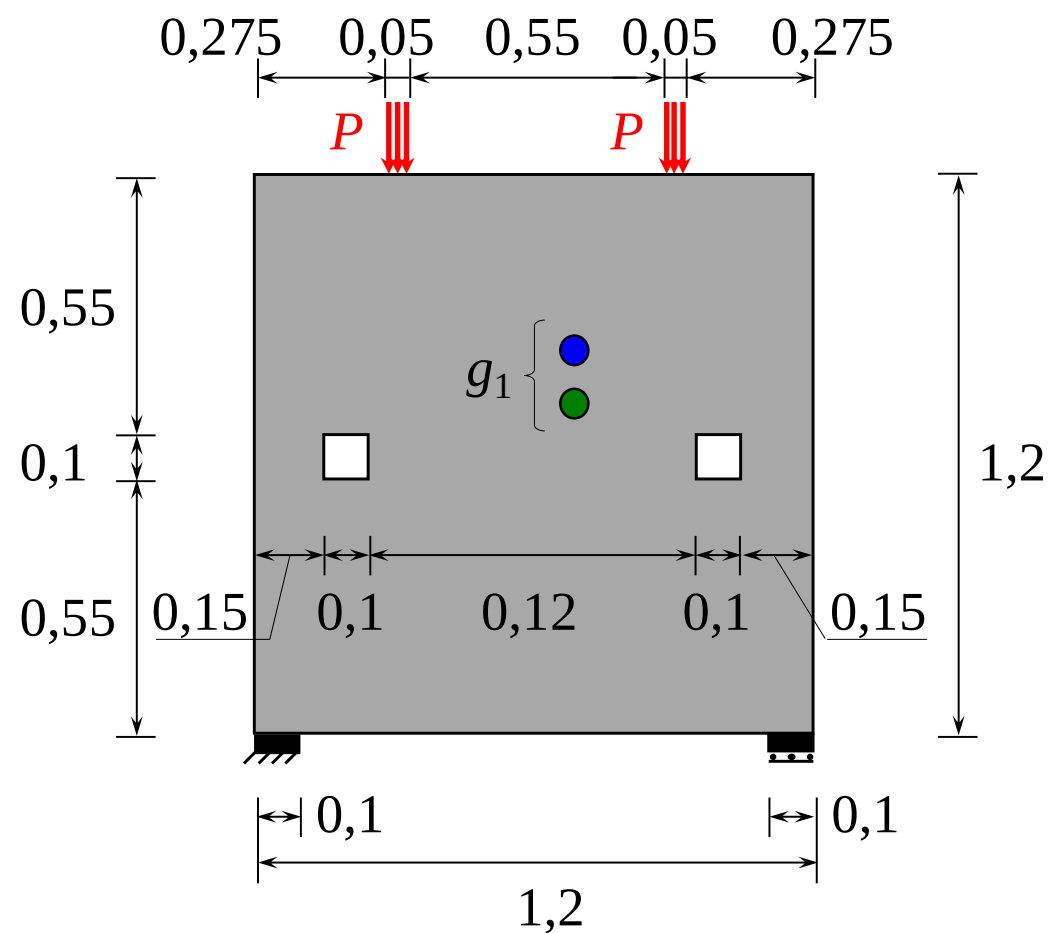


Material	E_t (MPa)	E_c (MPa)	ν_t	ν_c
1	210000,0	2100,0	0,30	0,003
2	2400,0	24000,0	0,02	0,20
3	10000,0	24000,0	0,083	0,20
4	210000,0	210000,0	0,30	0,30



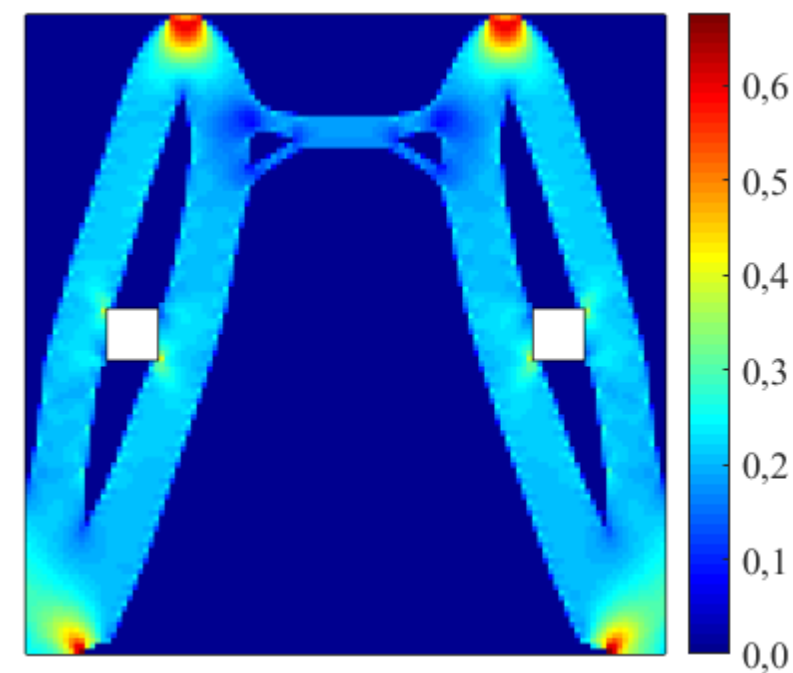
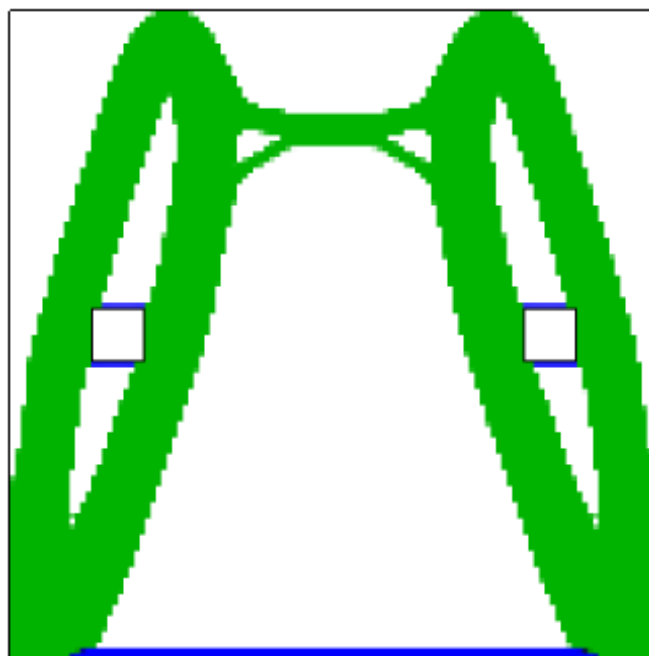
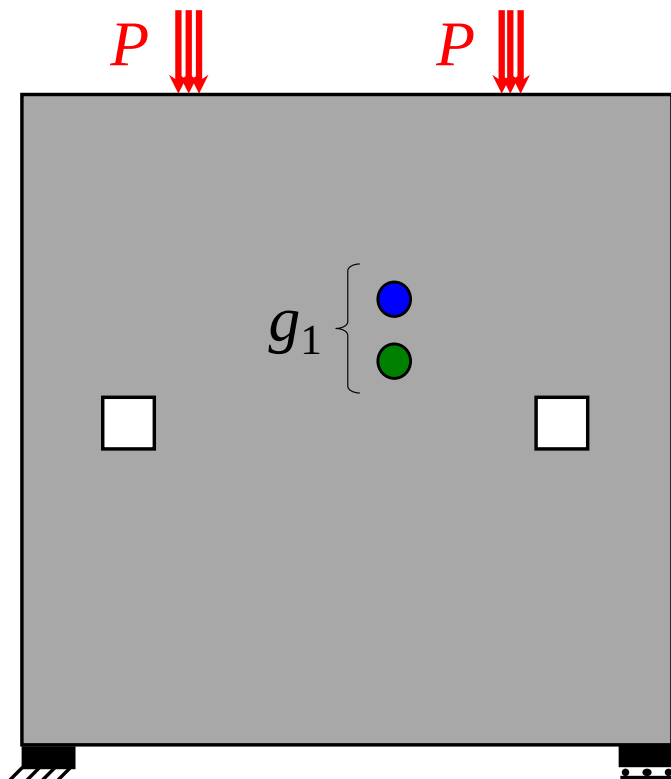
Material	E_t (MPa)	E_c (MPa)	ν_t	ν_c
1	210000,0	2100,0	0,30	0,003
2	2400,0	24000,0	0,02	0,20
3	10000,0	24000,0	0,083	0,20
4	210000,0	210000,0	0,30	0,30

Exemplo 7



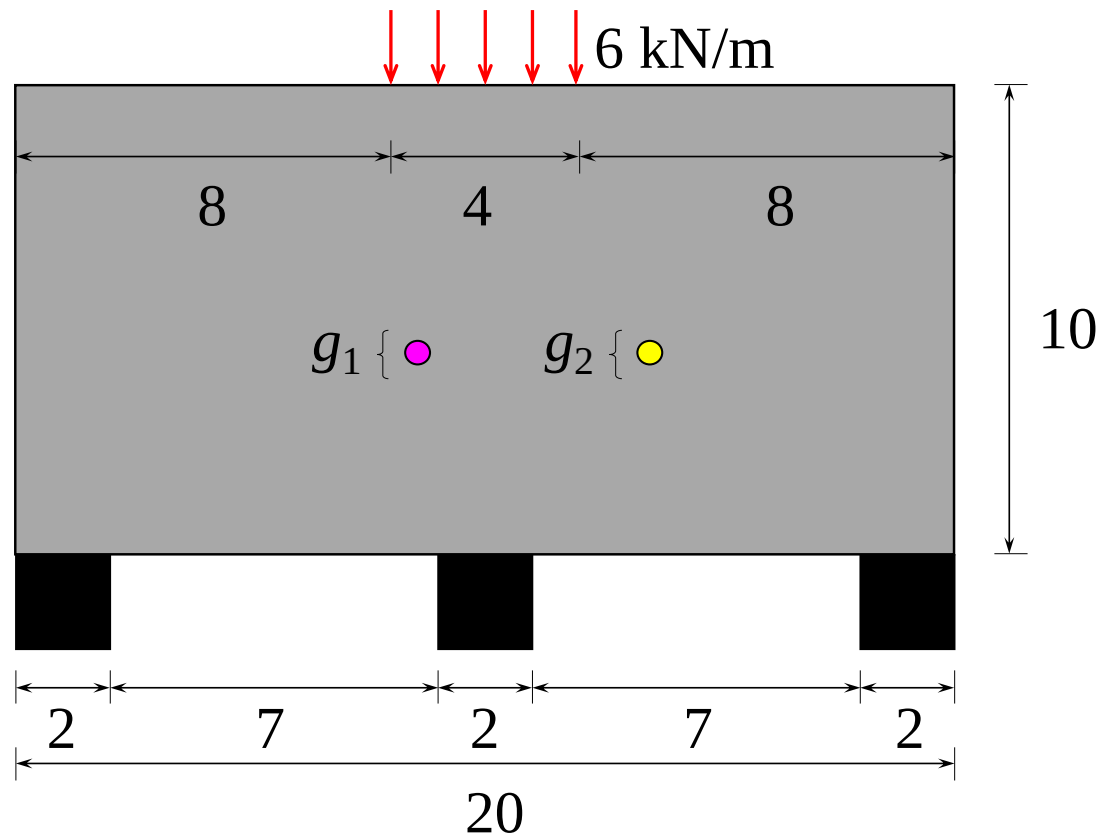
- Dimensão dos elementos quadrados: 0,01 m;
- $R = 0,02$ m;
- $VF = 45\%$;
- $P = 200$ kN/m;
- $C_0 = 2e-6$ MPa;
- Problema de maximização da energia interna da deformação;

Material	Modelo	E_t (kPa)	E_c (kPa)	ν_t	ν_c
1	Bilinear	0,5e4	2,0e4	0,0875	0,35
Material	Modelo	E_0 (kPa)	ν	σ_y (kPa)	ϵ_{ref}
2	Assintótico	1,0e4	0,30	1000	0,0004



Material	Modelo	E_t (kPa)	E_c (kPa)	ν_t	ν_c
1	Bilinear	0,5e4	2,0e4	0,0875	0,35
Material	Modelo	E_0 (kPa)	ν	σ_y (kPa)	ϵ_{ref}
2	Assintótico	1,0e4	0,30	1000	0,0004

Exemplo 8

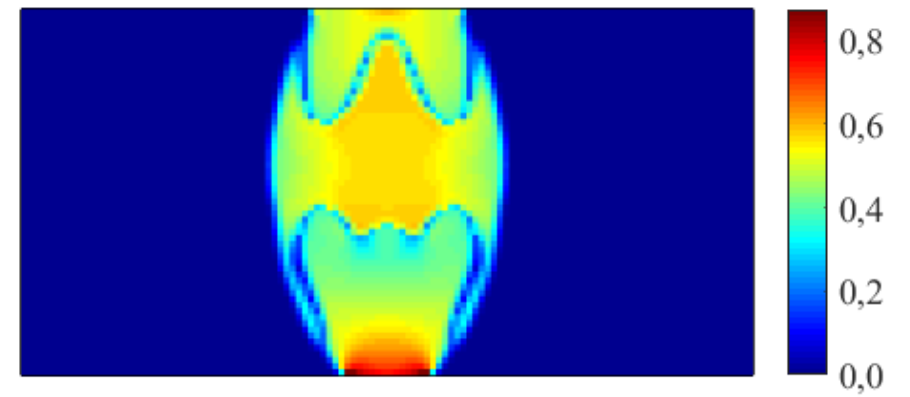
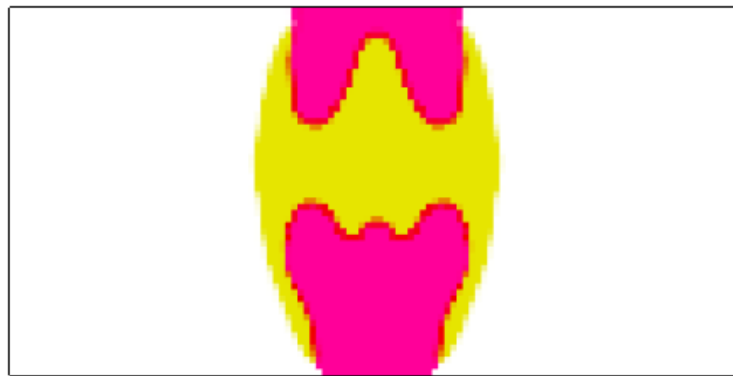


- Malha de 120 x 60;
- $R = 0,4167$;
- $VF_1 = VF_2 = 15\%$;
- Problema de maximização da energia interna da deformação;

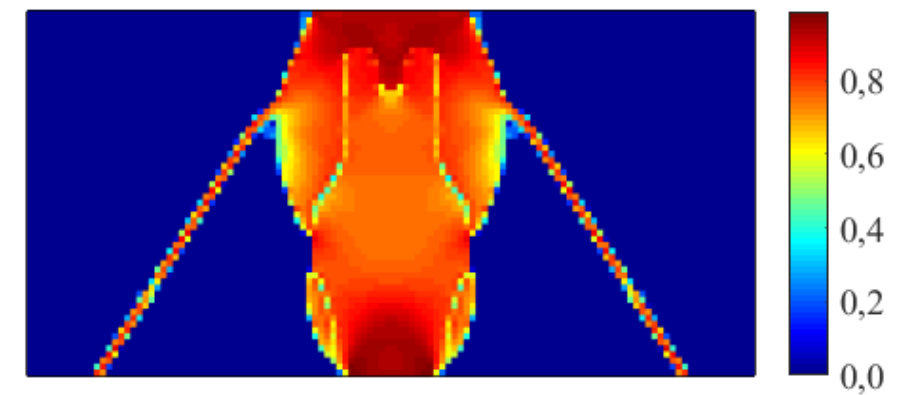
Material	E_0 (kPa)	ν	σ_y (kPa)	ε_{ref}
1	30000	0,2	240	0,0005
2	30000	0,2	120	0,0005

Material	σ_y (kPa)
1	240
2	120

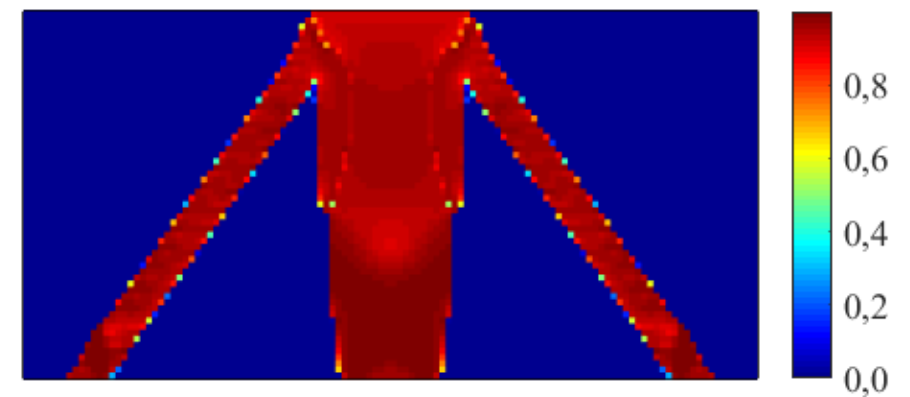
$$C_0 = 0,1 \text{ kPa}$$



$$C_0 = 0,5 \text{ kPa}$$



$$C_0 = 3,0 \text{ kPa}$$





OT aplicada a estruturas com comportamento fisicamente não linear

Formulação híbrida

Obter: $\mathbf{z} = \{\mathbf{z}_c, \mathbf{z}_b\}$

Que minimiza: $f(\mathbf{z}_c, \mathbf{z}_b, \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{z})) = -\Pi_{\min}(\mathbf{z}_c, \mathbf{z}_b, \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{z}))$

Tal que: $g(\mathbf{z}) = \frac{\mathbf{A}^T m_V(\mathbf{P} \mathbf{z}_c)}{\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{I}} + \frac{\mathbf{L}^T \mathbf{a}}{\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{I}} - V_{\max} \leq 0$

$$0 < z_{\min} \leq z_i \leq z_{\max}, \quad i = 1, \dots, N_c + N_b$$

Com: $\mathbf{F}_{\text{int}}(\mathbf{z}_c, \mathbf{z}_b, \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{z})) = \mathbf{F}_{\text{ext}}$

$$\mathbf{a} = A_{\max} \mathbf{z}_b$$

$$\Pi_{\min}(\mathbf{z}_c, \mathbf{z}_b, \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{z})) = \sum_{l=1}^{N_c} \int_{\Omega_l} E_l \Psi_{c,0}(\mathbf{u}_l, \mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} + \sum_{j=1}^{N_b} a_j L_j \Psi_{b,0}(\mathbf{u}_j) - \mathbf{F}_{\text{ext}} \cdot \mathbf{U}$$

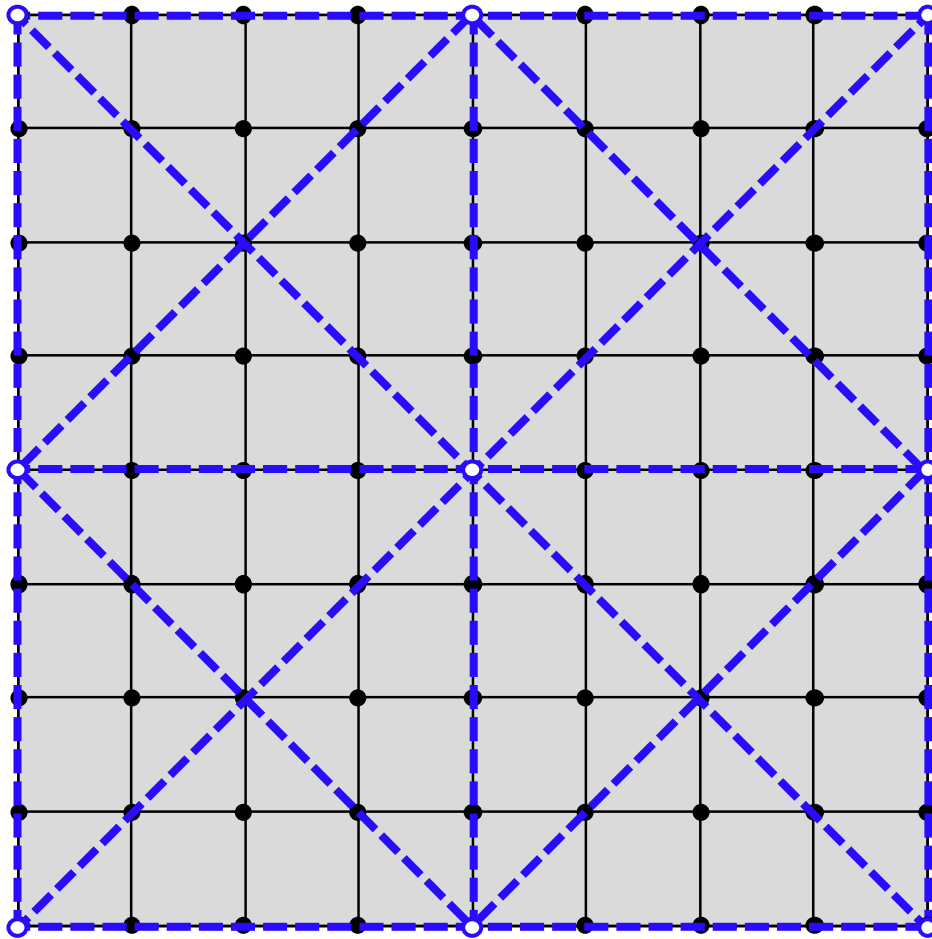
$$\frac{\partial \Pi(\mathbf{z}_c, \mathbf{z}_b, \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{z}))}{\partial \mathbf{U}} = \mathbf{0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathbf{F}_{int}(\mathbf{z}_c, \mathbf{z}_b, \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{z})) = \mathbf{F}_{ext}$$

Vetor de forças internas nodais:

$$\mathbf{F}_{int}(\mathbf{z}_c, \mathbf{z}_b, \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{z})) = \sum_{l=1}^{N_c} E_l \int_{\Omega_l} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{c,l}(\mathbf{u}_l, \mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{B}_l(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} + \sum_{j=1}^{N_b} a_j \sigma_{b,j}(\mathbf{u}_j) \mathbf{R}_j$$

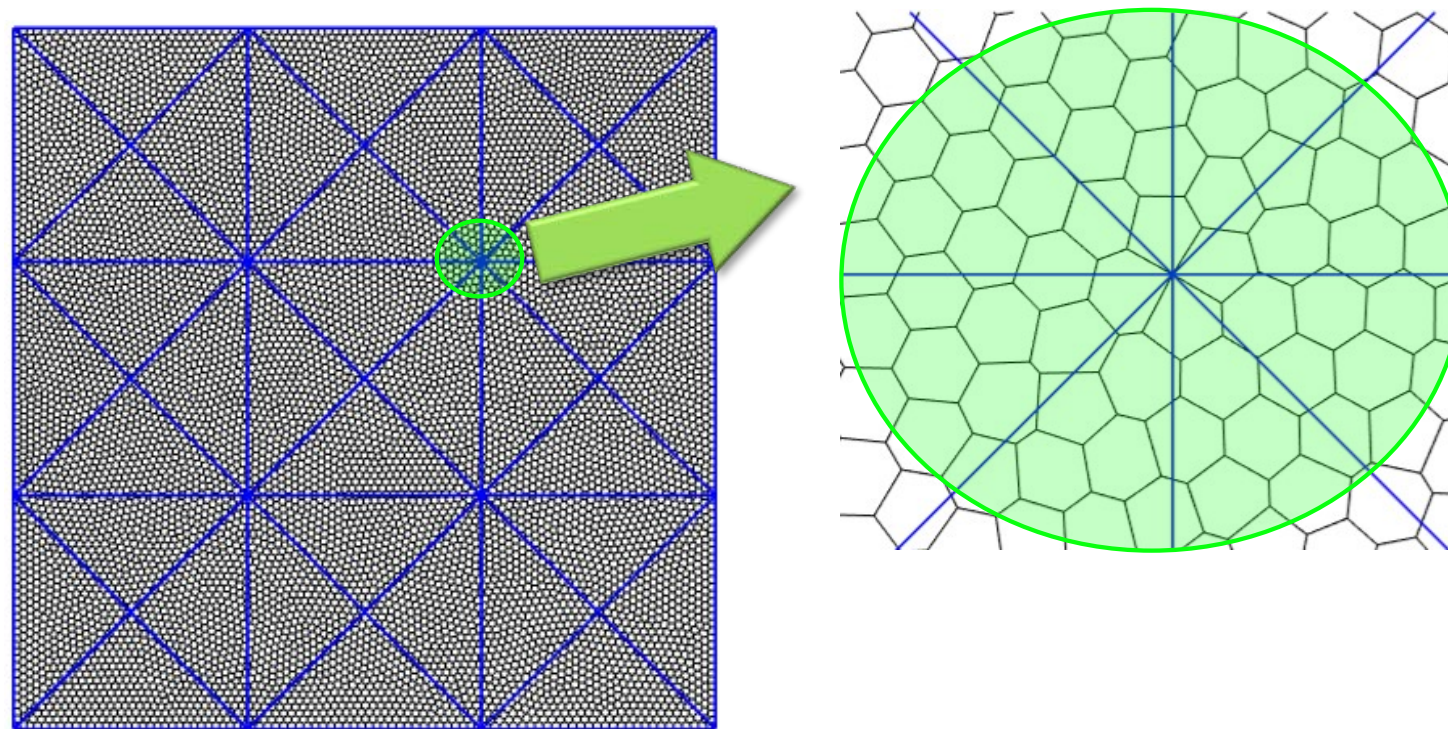
Matriz de rigidez tangente:

$$\mathbf{K}_t(\mathbf{z}_c, \mathbf{z}_b, \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{z})) = \sum_{l=1}^{N_c} E_l \int_{\Omega_l} \mathbf{B}_l(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{D}^{tan}(\mathbf{u}_l, \mathbf{x}) \mathbf{B}_l(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} + \sum_{j=1}^{N_b} \frac{a_j E_{T,b}(\mathbf{u}_j)}{L_j} \mathbf{R}_j^T \mathbf{R}_j$$



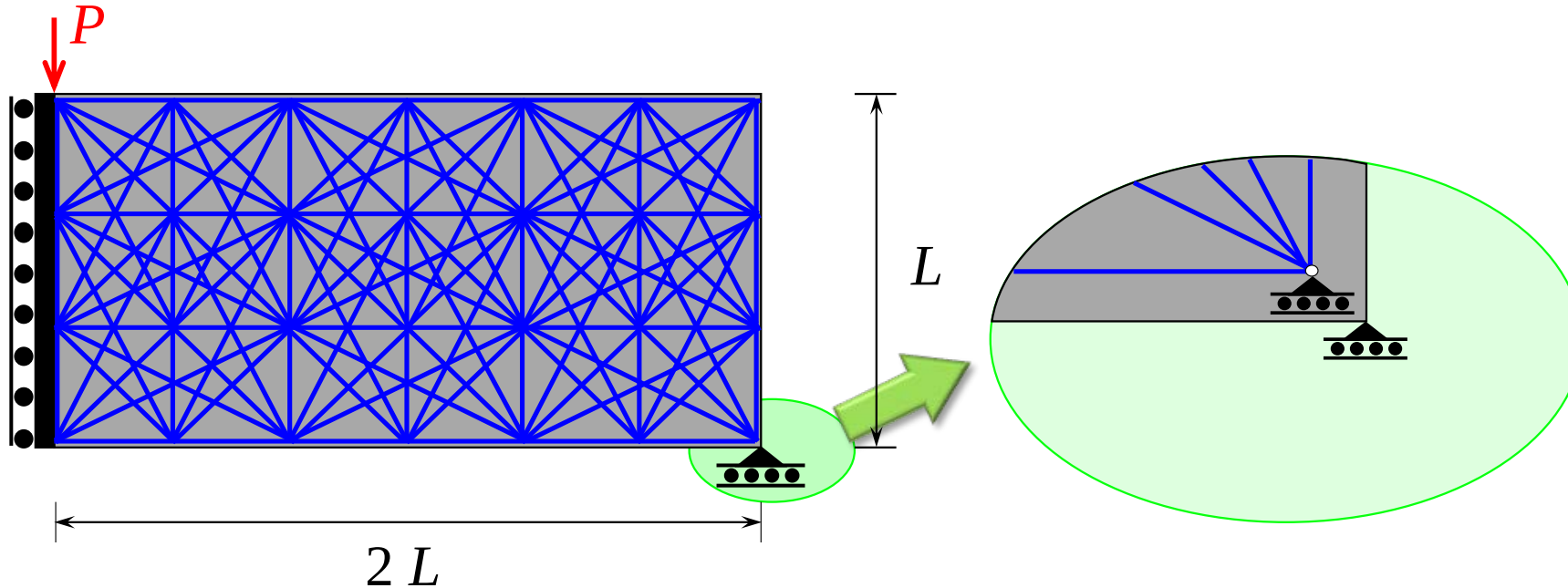
- Nó da malha de elementos contínuos
- Nó da malha de elementos de barra

Fornecendo pontos fixos para geração da malha de elementos poligonais usando o PolyMesher (TALISCHI, *et al.*, 2012)



TALISCHI, C.; PAULINO, G. H.; PEREIRA, A.; MENEZES, I. F. M. PolyMesher: A general-purpose mesh generator for polygonal elements written in Matlab. **Structural and Multidisciplinary Optimization**, v. 45, n. 3, p. 309–328, 2012.

PEREIRA, A.; TALISCHI, C.; PAULINO, G. H.; MENEZES, I. F. M.; CARVALHO, M. S. Fluid flow topology optimization in PolyTop: stability and computational implementation. **Structural and Multidisciplinary Optimization**, v. 54, n. 5, p. 1345–1364, 2016.



OLIVEIRA, L. F. **Formulação híbrida para a obtenção dos caminhos de força em estruturas de concreto armado utilizando otimização de topologia e elementos finitos poligonais.** Dissertação de Mestrado. Goiânia: Universidade Federal de Goiás, 2021.

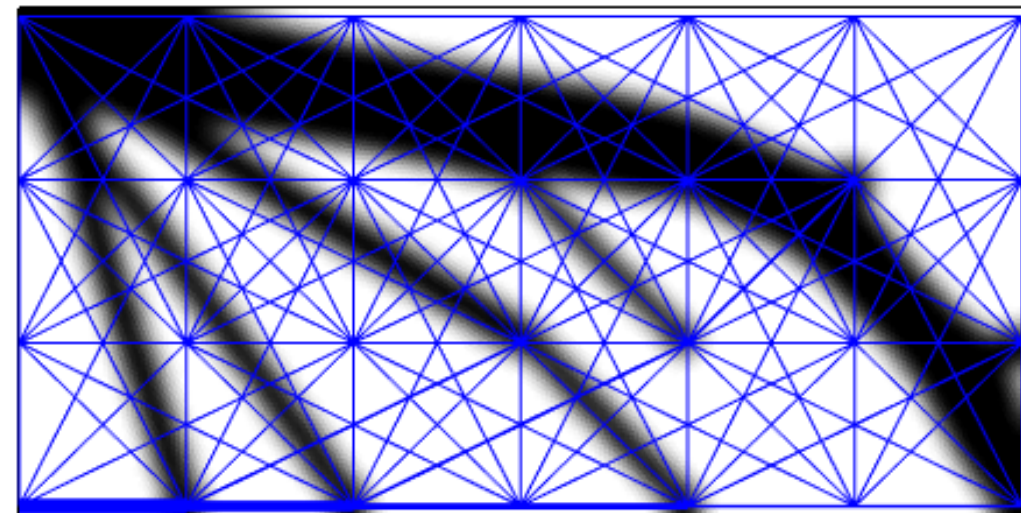
Concreto:

- $E_c = 24 \text{ GPa};$
- $E_t = 2,4 \text{ GPa};$
- $\nu_c = 0,2;$
- $\nu_t = 0,02;$

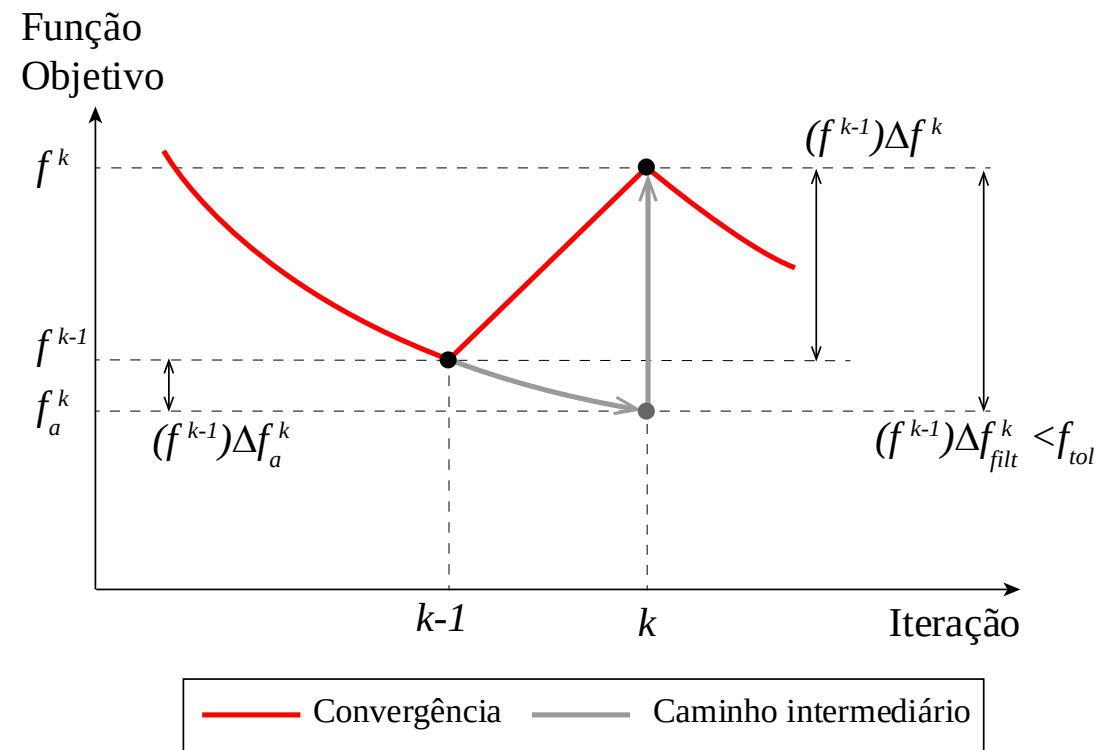
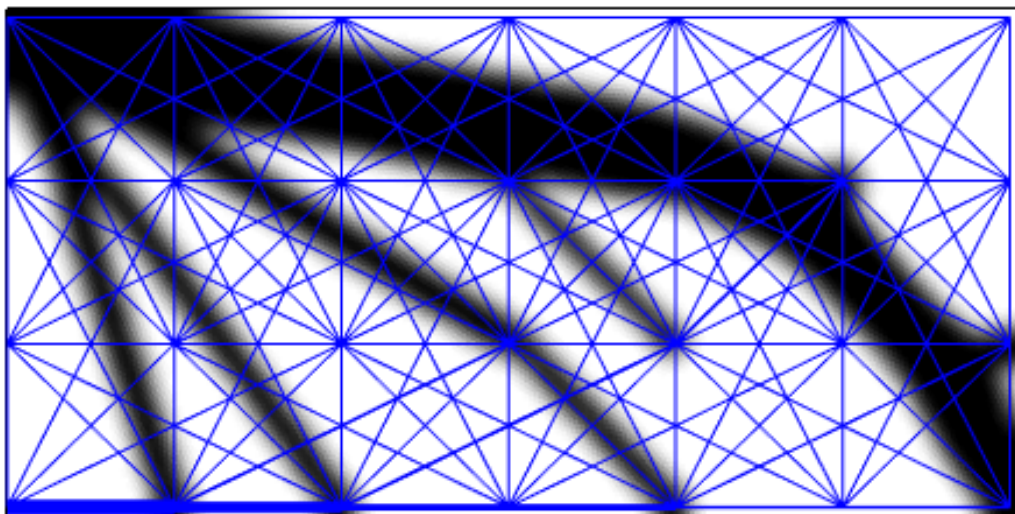
Aço:

- $L = 1 \text{ m};$
- $P = 5 \text{ kN};$
- $E_c = 0 \text{ GPa};$
- $E_t = 210 \text{ GPa};$

- Otimiza áreas das barras e densidade dos elementos contínuos de forma conjunta;
- Distribuição inicial de material é feita com 20% da fração de volume para as barras e 80% para os elementos contínuos;
- Realização de esquema de continuação do valor da penalização do modelo SIMP.



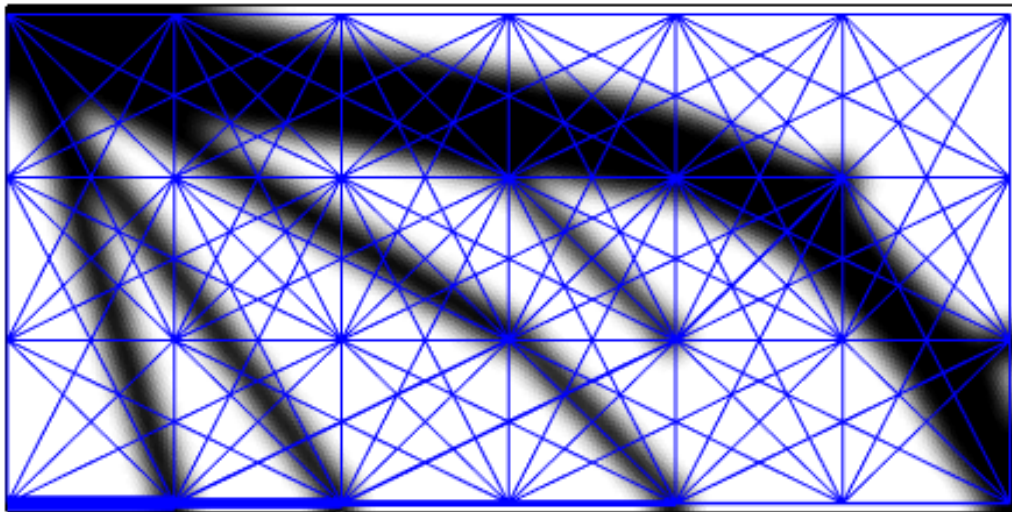
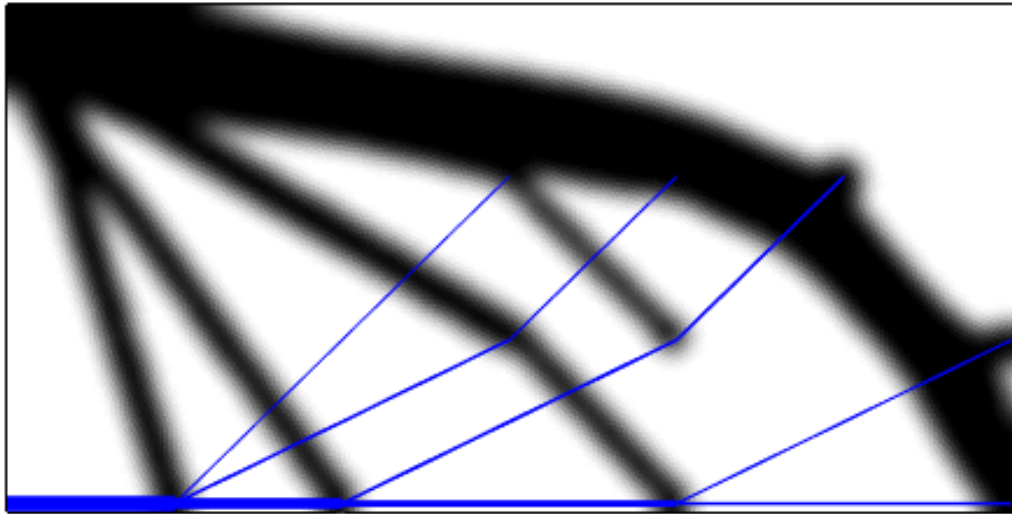
$$\text{Filtro}(\mathbf{a}, \alpha_f) = \begin{cases} 0, & \frac{a_i}{\max(\mathbf{a})} < \alpha_f < 1 \\ a_i, & \text{caso contrário} \end{cases}$$



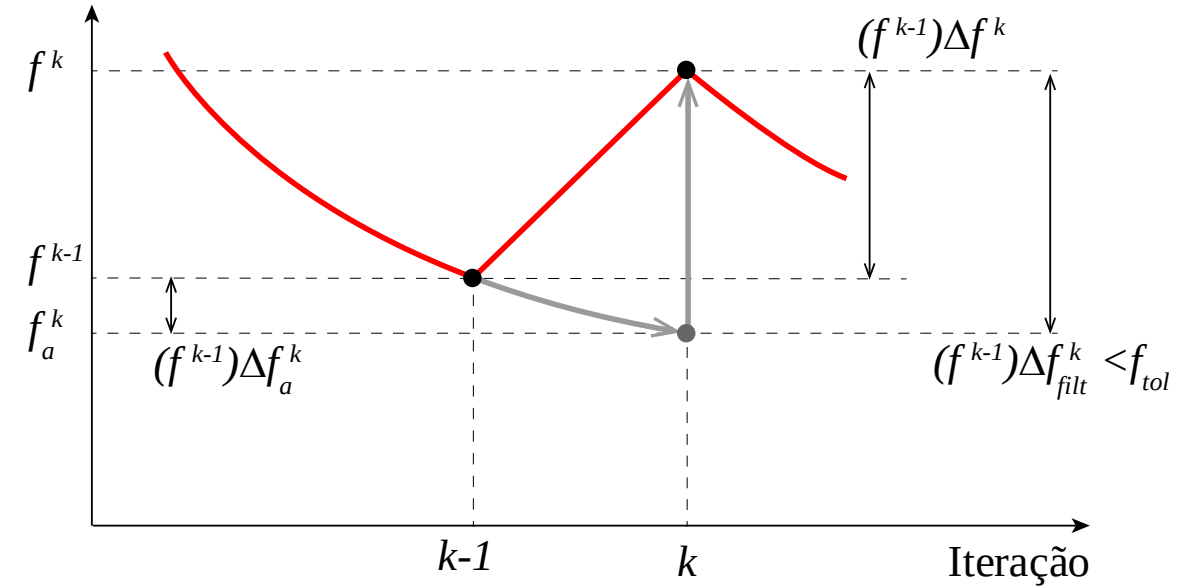
OLIVEIRA, L. F. **Formulação híbrida para a obtenção dos caminhos de força em estruturas de concreto armado utilizando otimização de topologia e elementos finitos poligonais**. Dissertação de Mestrado. Goiânia: Universidade Federal de Goiás, 2021.

SANDERS, E. D.; RAMOS, A. S.; PAULINO, G. H. A maximum filter for the ground structure method: An optimization tool to harness multiple structural designs. **Engineering Structures**, v. 151, p. 235–252, 2017.

$$f_{tol} = 0,001$$



Função
Objetivo



— Convergência — Caminho intermediário

$$\Delta f_{filt}^k = \frac{f^k - f_a^k}{f^{k-1}} < f_{tol}$$

Obter: $\mathbf{z}_c$

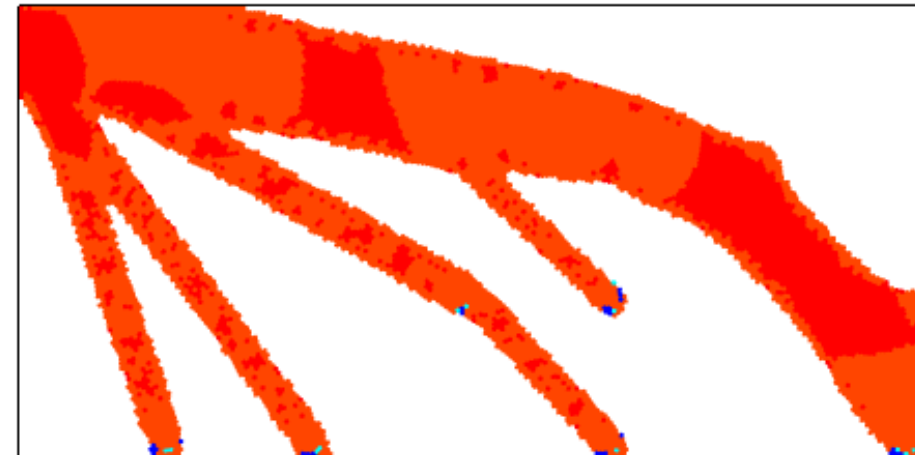
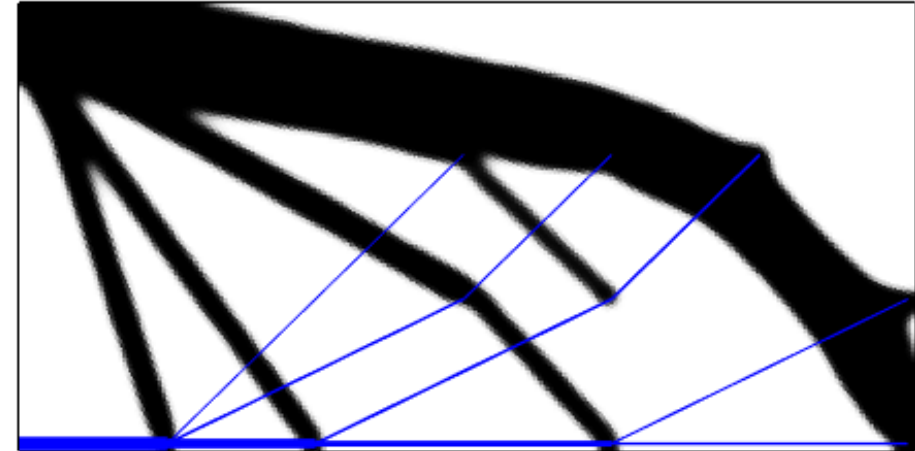
Que minimiza: $f(\mathbf{z}_c, \mathbf{z}_b, \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{z})) = -\Pi_{\min}(\mathbf{z}_c, \mathbf{z}_b, \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{z}))$

Tal que: $g(\mathbf{z}_c) = \frac{\mathbf{A}^T m_V(\mathbf{P} \mathbf{z}_c)}{\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{I}} + \frac{\mathbf{L}^T \mathbf{a}}{\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{I}} - V_{\max} \leq 0$

$$0 < z_{\min} \leq z_i \leq z_{\max}, \quad i = 1, \dots, N_c$$

Com: $\mathbf{F}_{\text{int}}(\mathbf{z}_c, \mathbf{z}_b, \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{z})) = \mathbf{F}_{\text{ext}}$

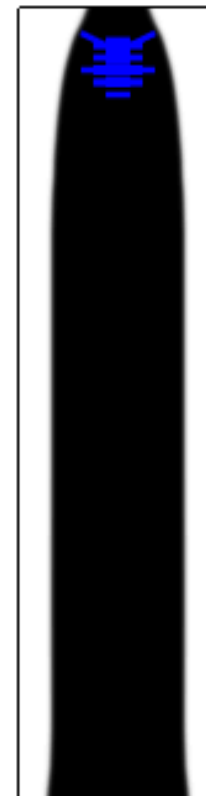
$$m_V(\rho) = \frac{\tanh(\beta \rho_0) - \tanh(\beta (\rho - \rho_0))}{\tanh(\beta \rho_0) + \tanh(\beta (1 - \rho_0))}$$



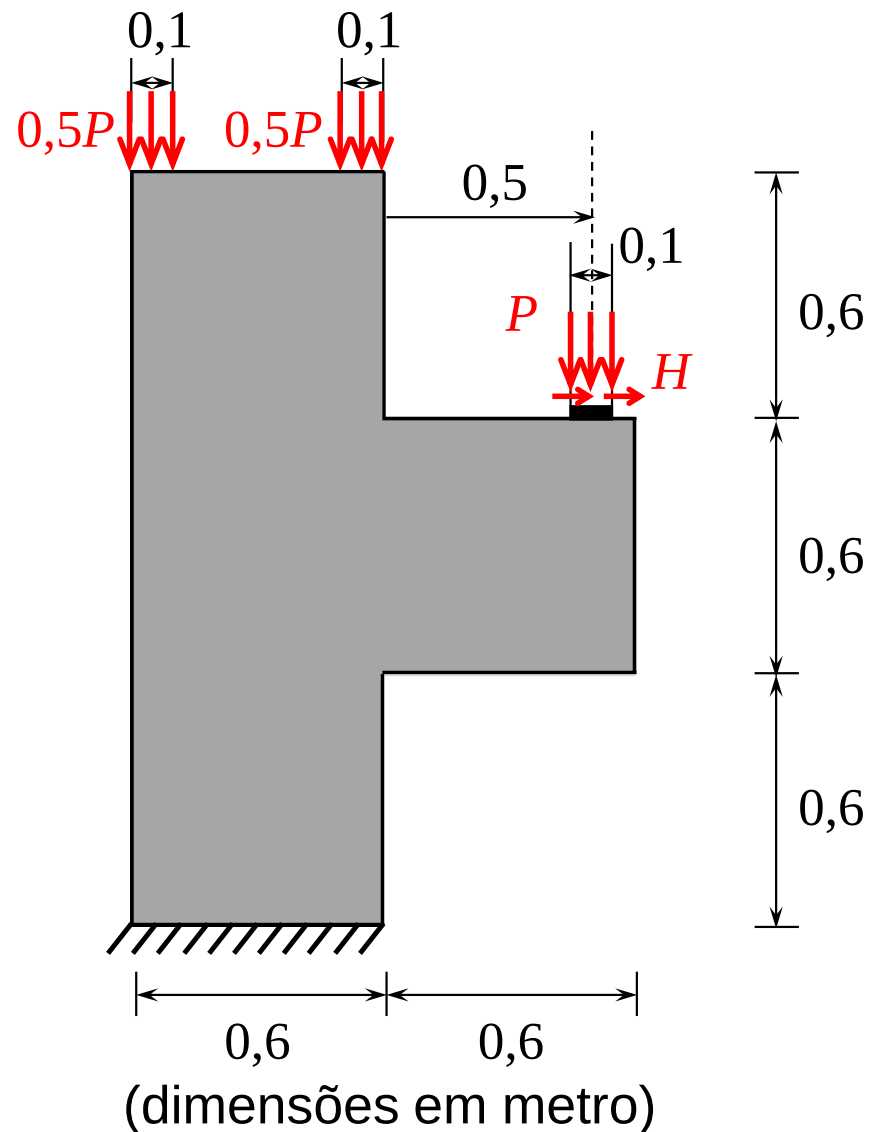
WANG, F.; LAZAROV, B. S.; SIGMUND, O. On projection methods, convergence and robust formulations in topology optimization. **Structural and Multidisciplinary Optimization**, v. 43, n. 6, p. 767–784, 2011.



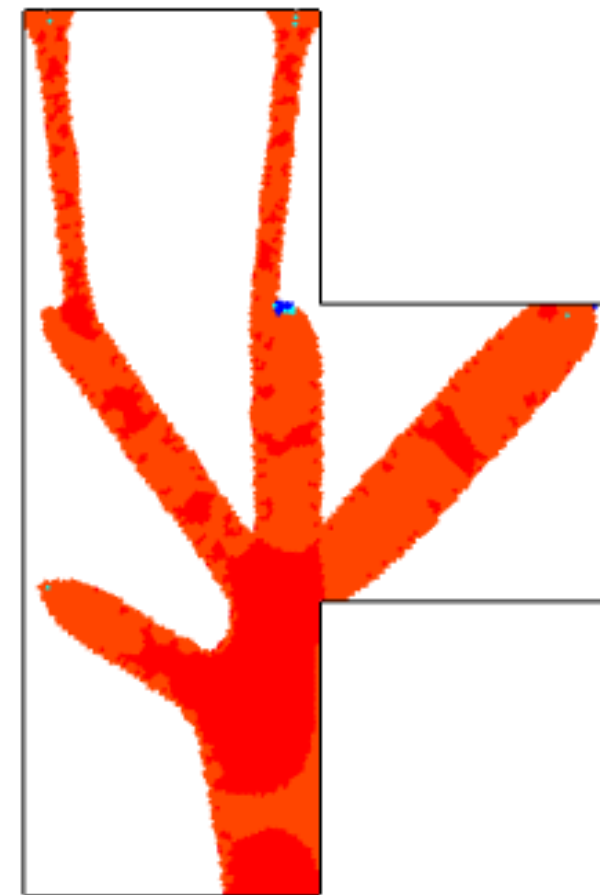
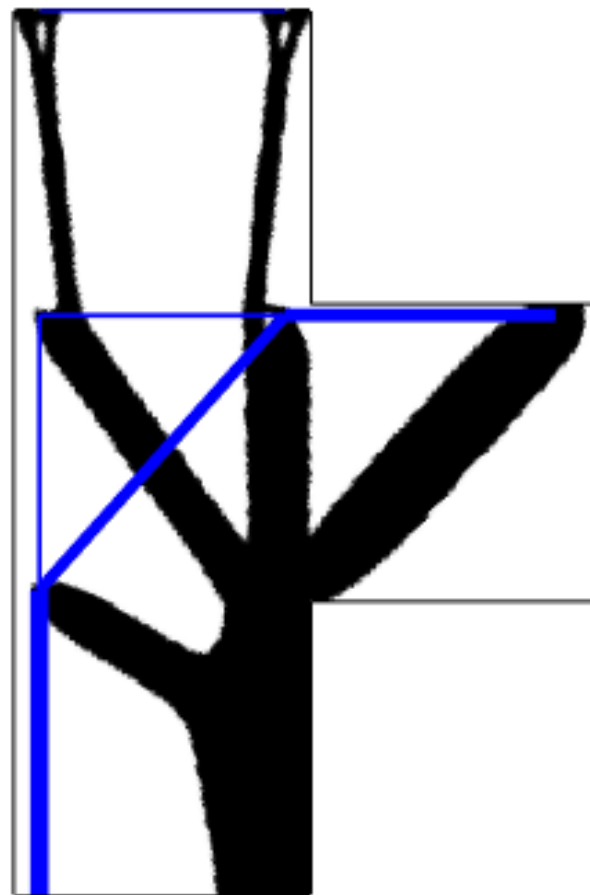
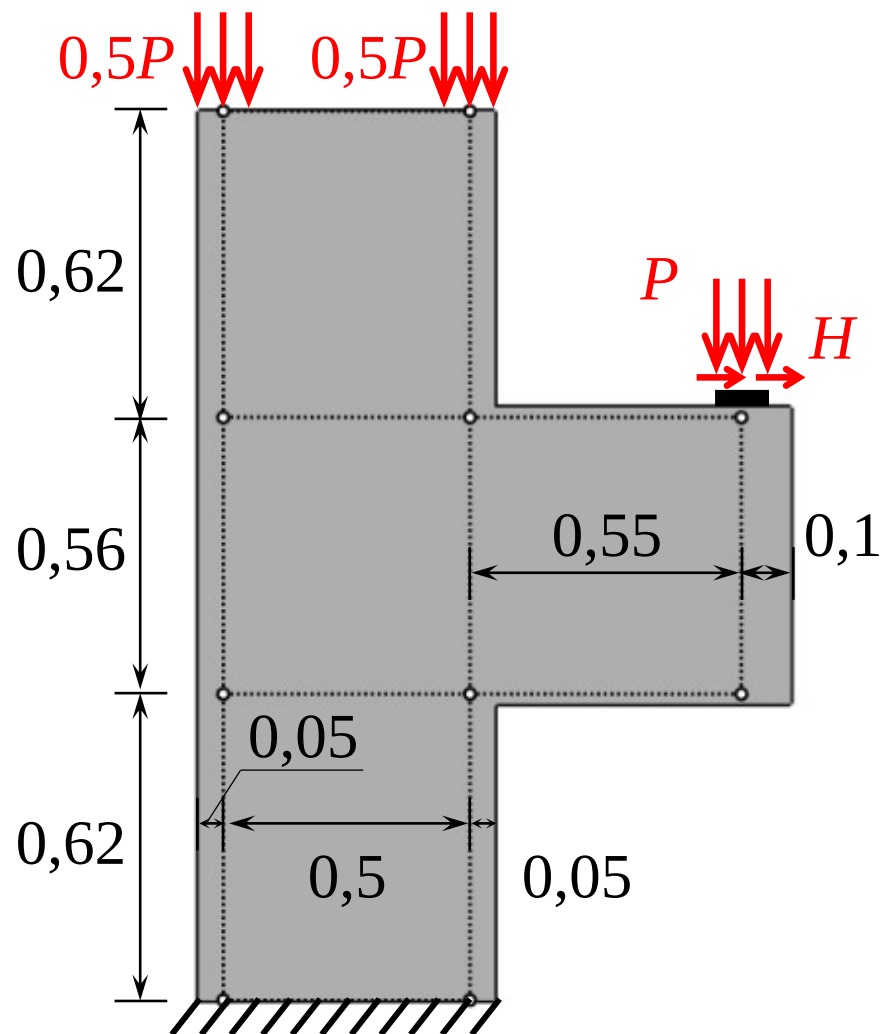
- $L = 0,8$ m;
- $P = 120$ kN/m;
- Malha estruturada: 80×320 ;
- Grade de nós de 17×65 ;
- Nível de conectividade: 2;
- $R = 0,1$ m;
- $VF = 65\%$;
- $f_{tol} = 0,001$;



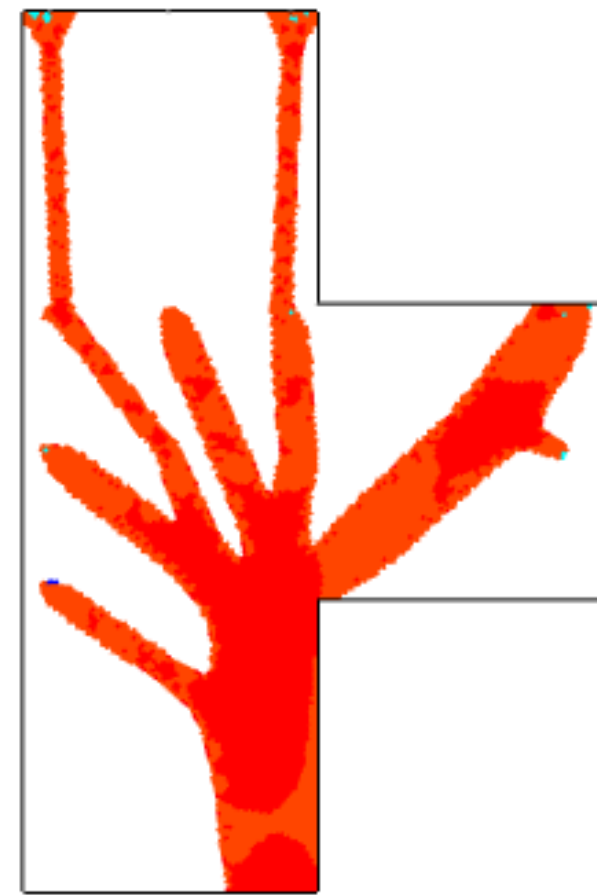
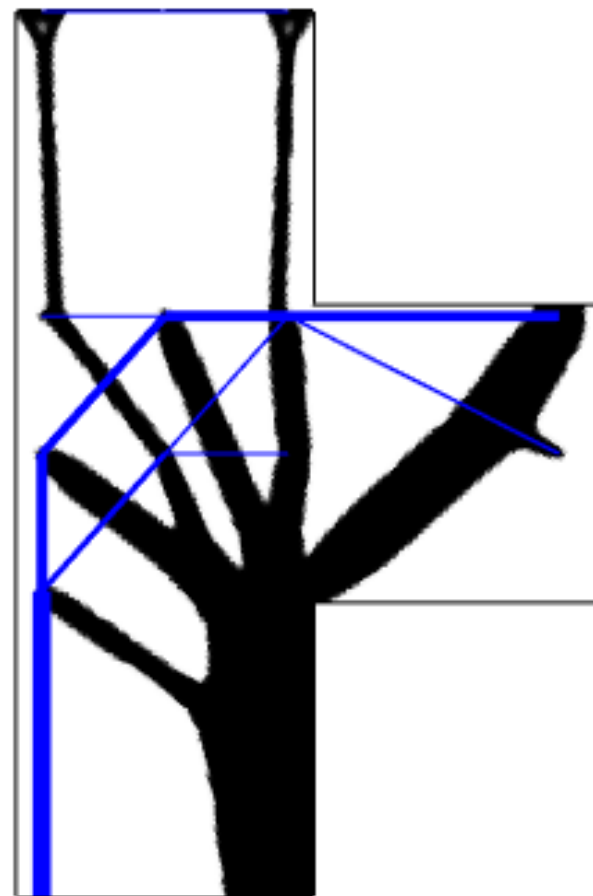
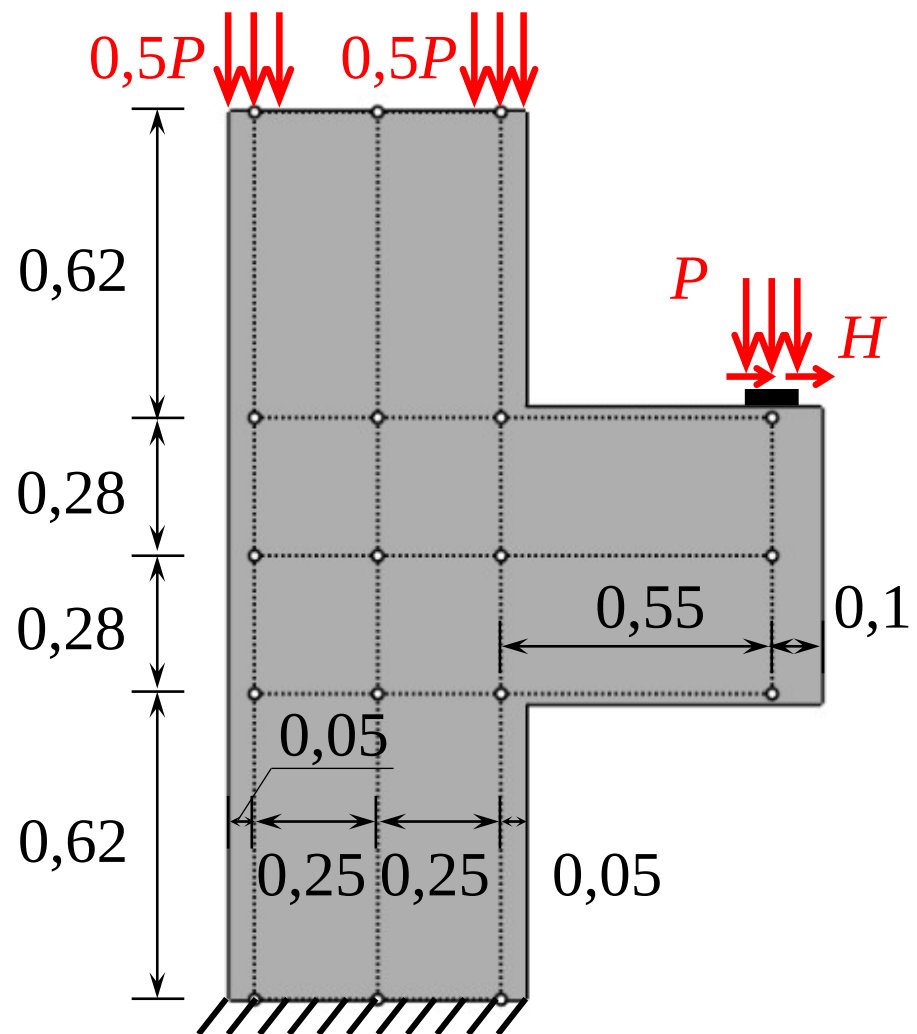
Exemplo: Consolo curto



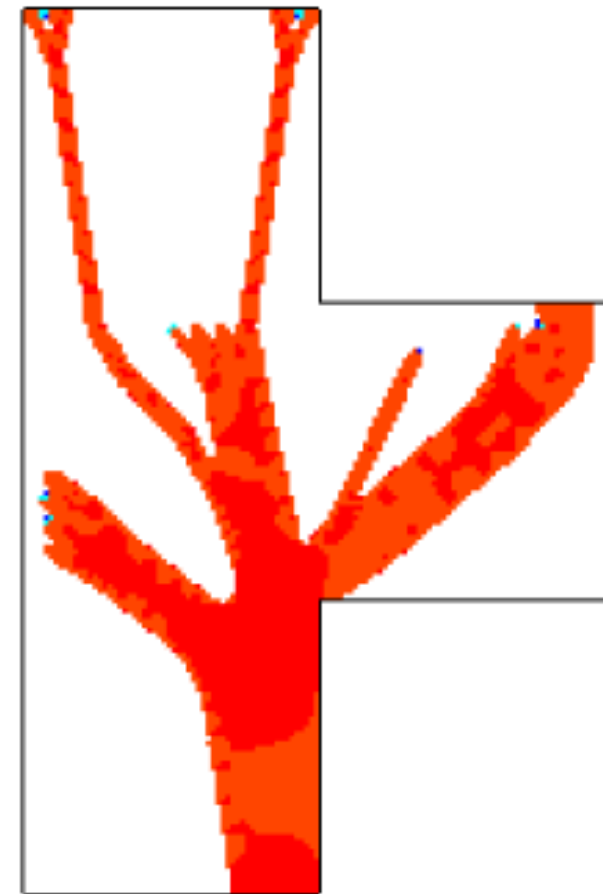
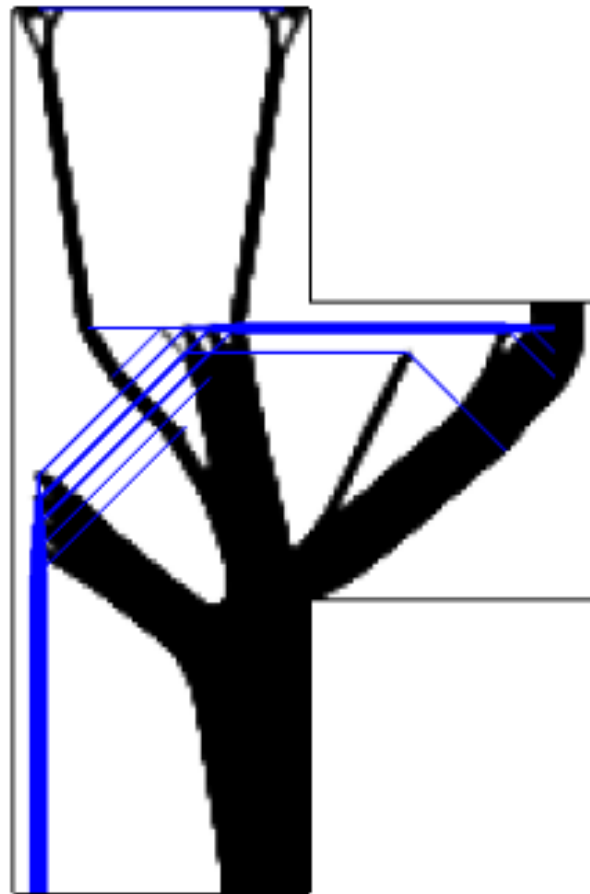
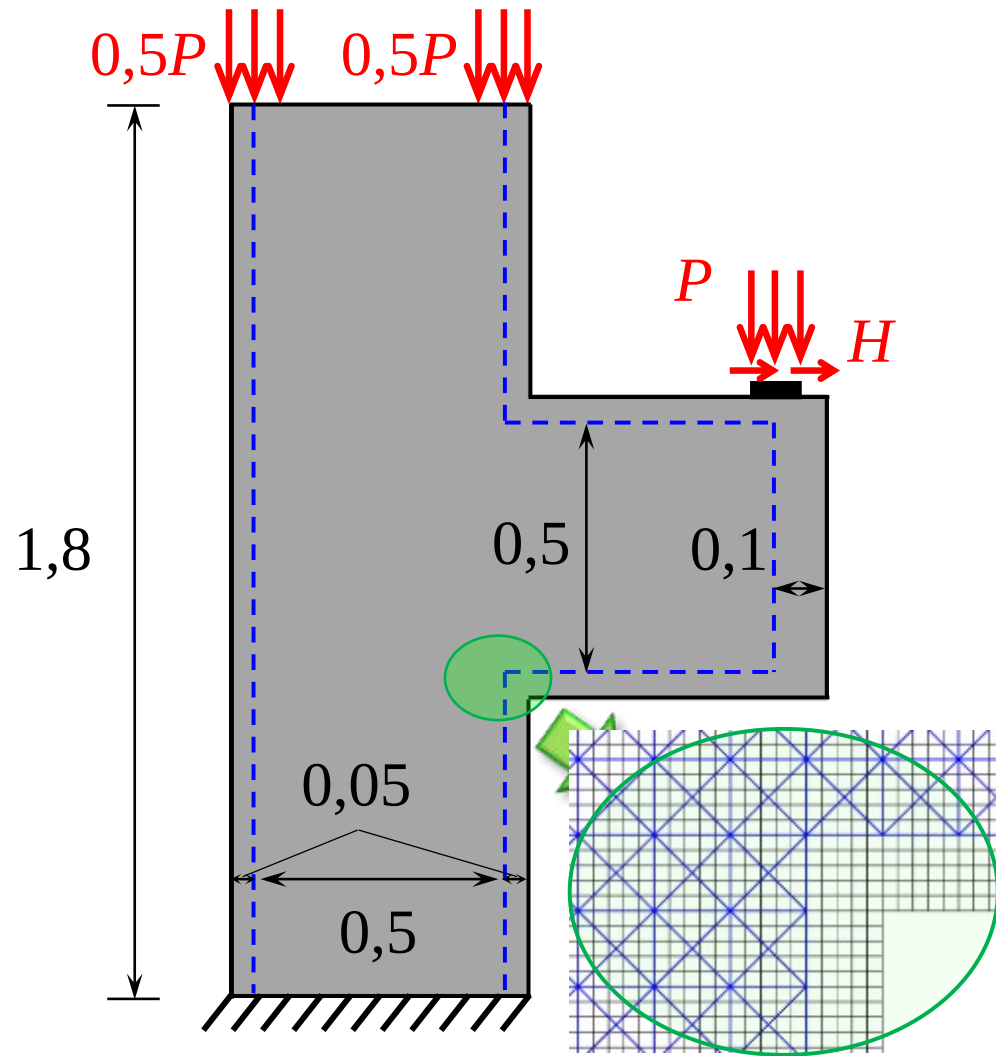
- Nível de conectividade: 1;
- $R = 0,02$ m;
- $VF = 40\%$;
- $f_{tol} = 0,1$;

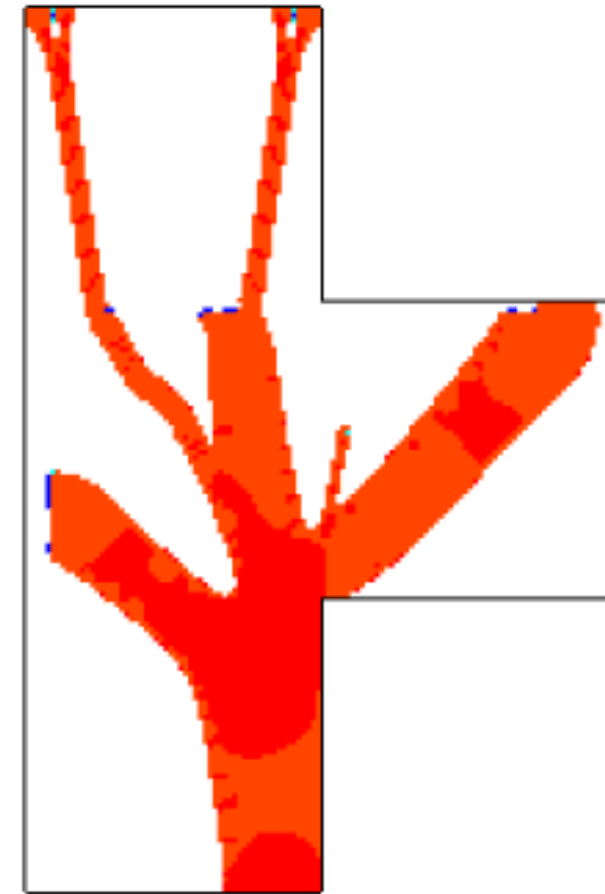
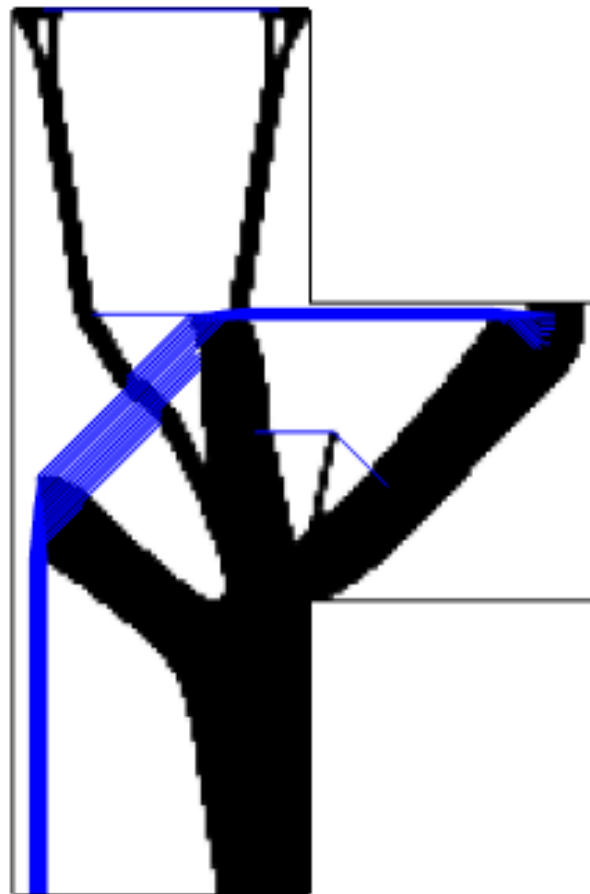
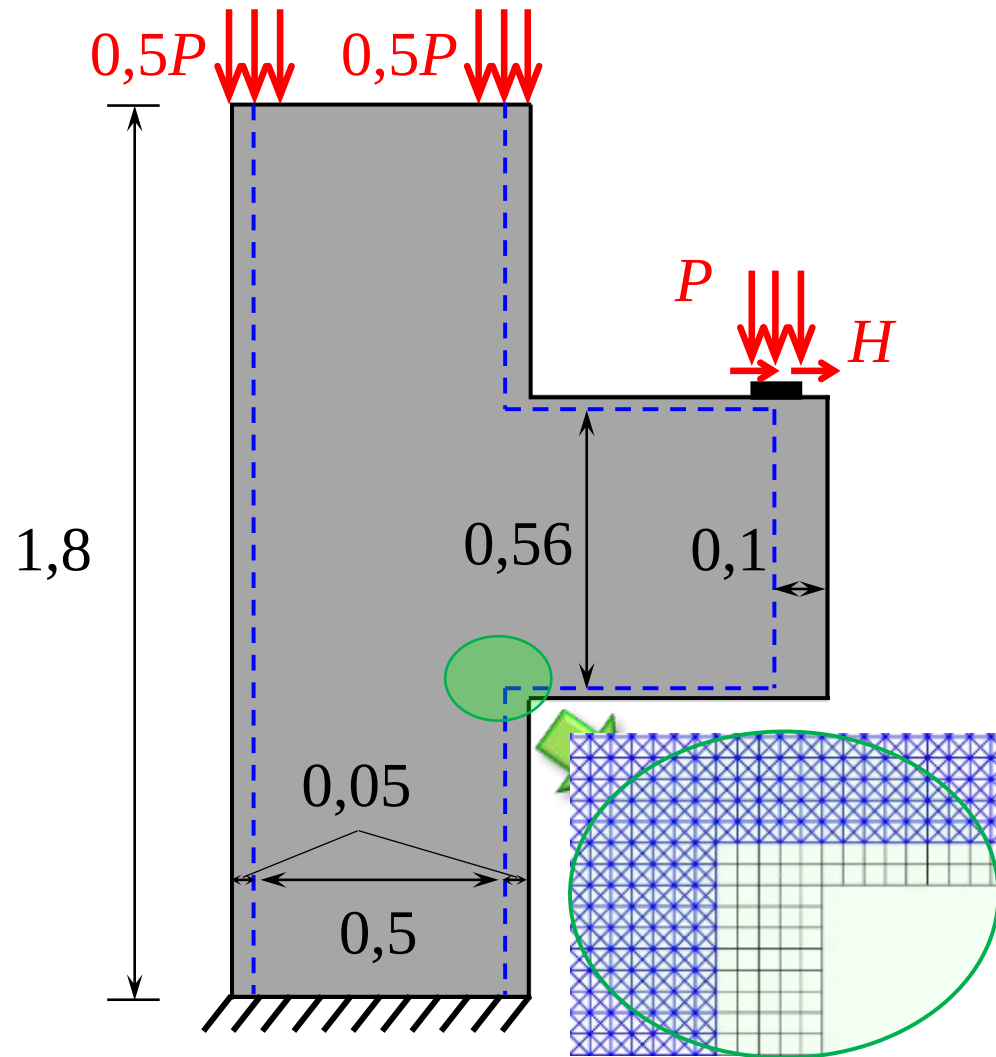


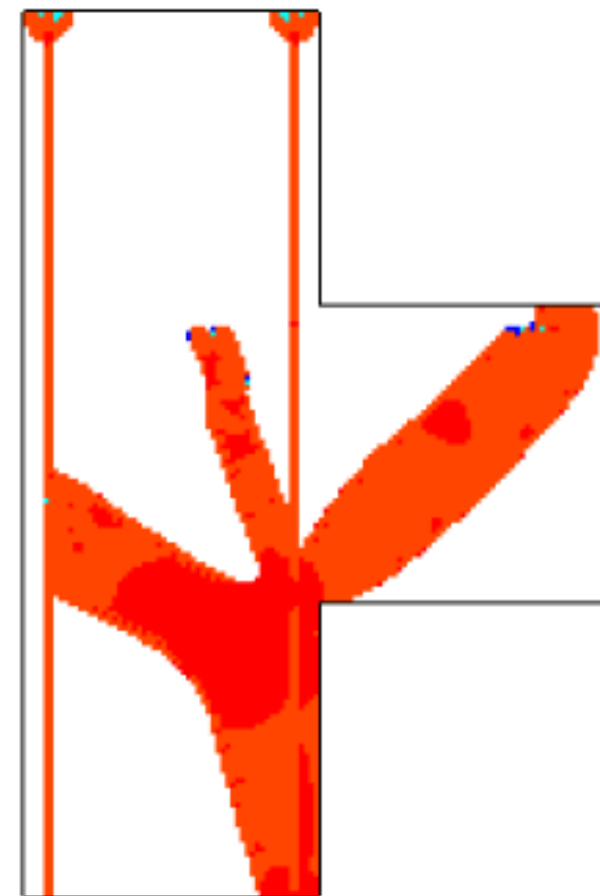
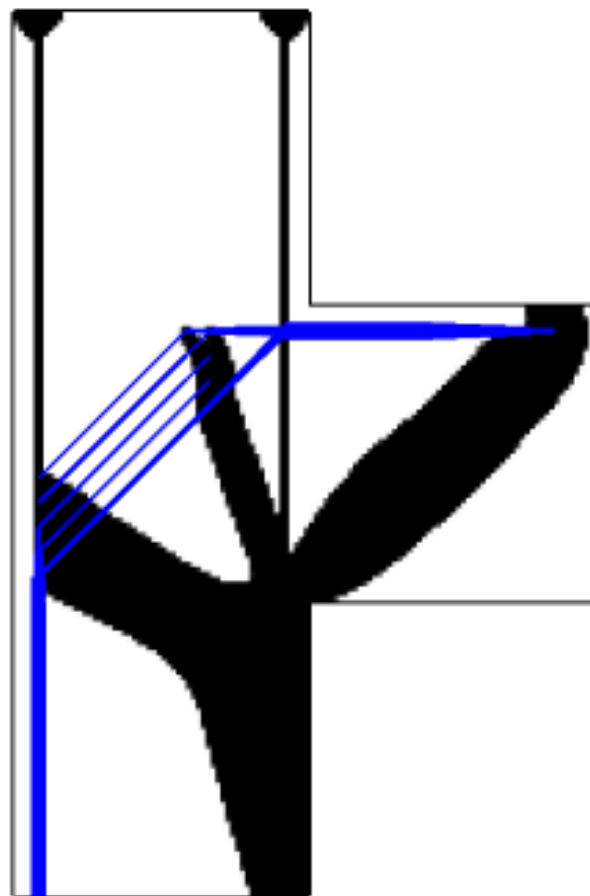
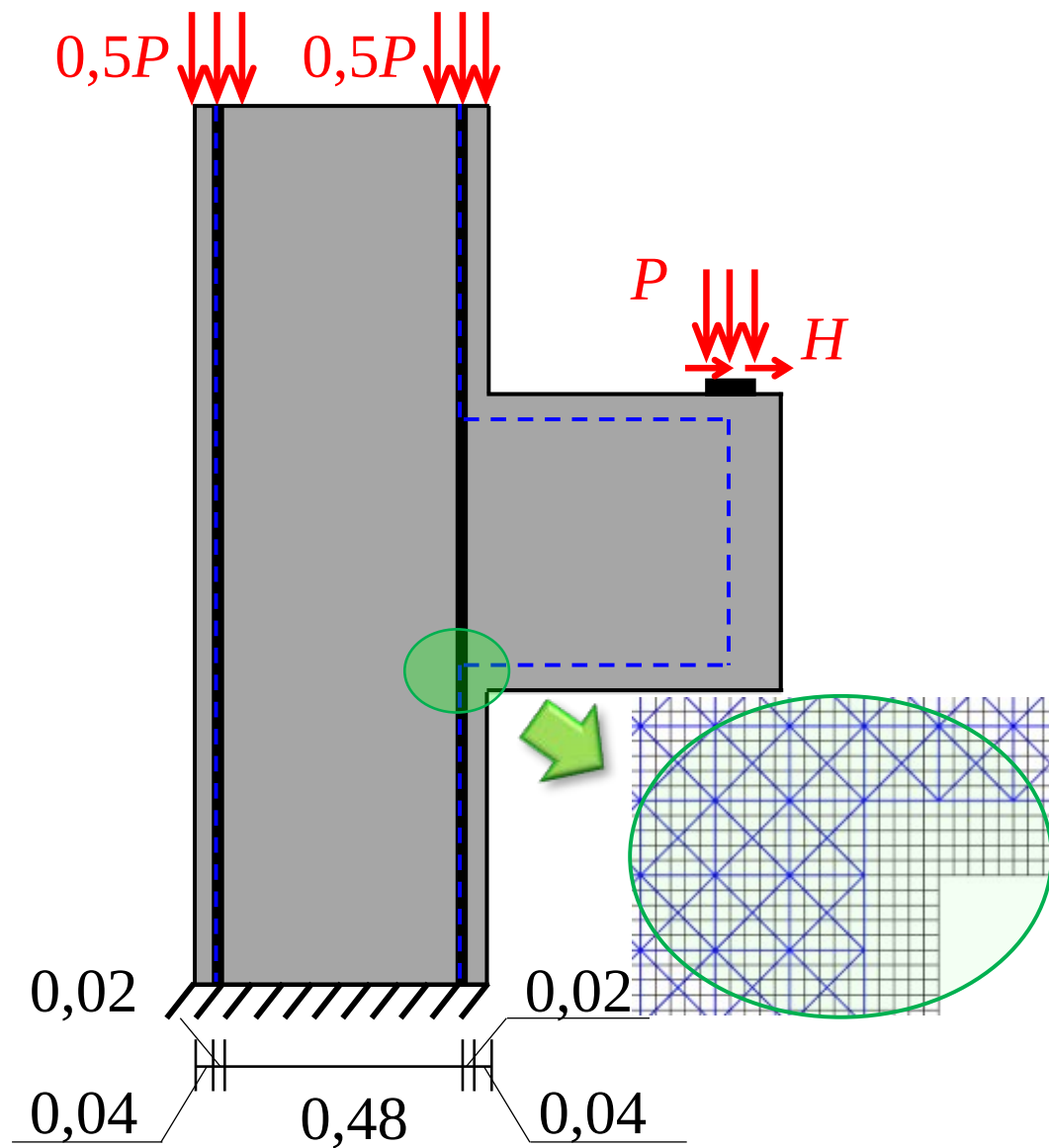
Malha: 20000 elementos finitos poligonais



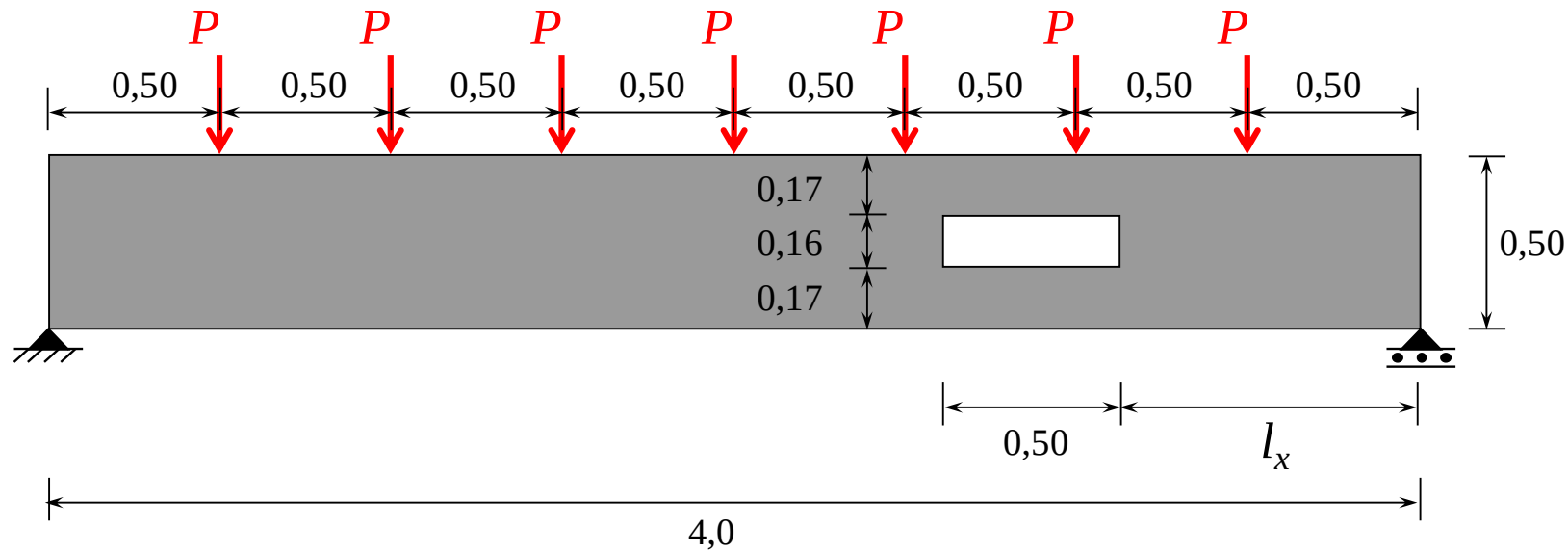
Malha: 20000 elementos
finitos poligonais



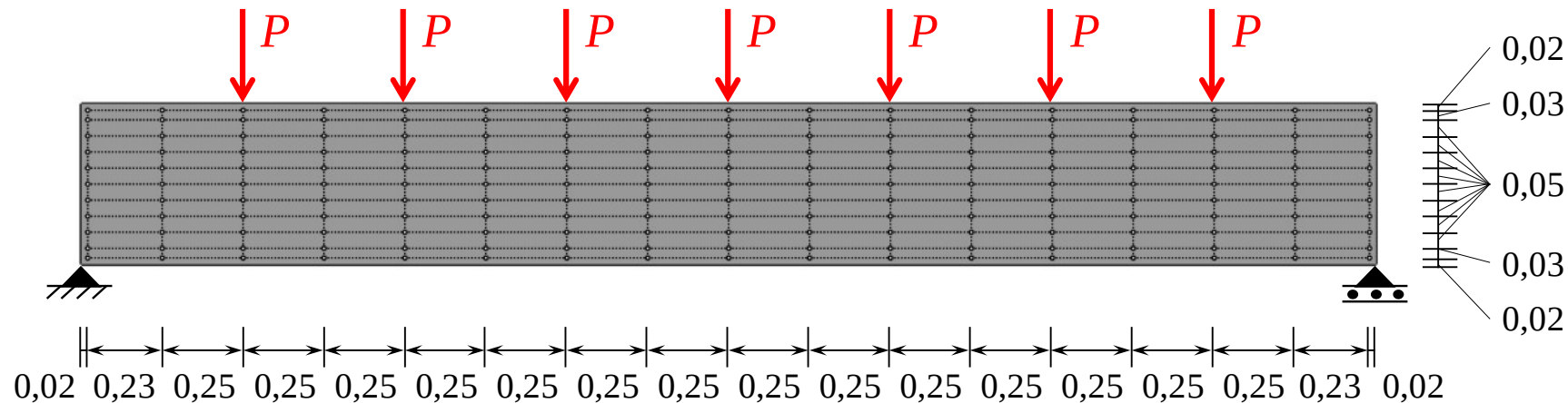




Exemplo 5: Viga biapoada com abertura



- Dimensão dos elementos quadrados: 0,005 m;
- $R = 0,02$ m;
- $VF = 50\%$;
- $f_{tol} = 0,001$;



Sem abertura



$l_x = 1,75 \text{ m}$



$l_x = 1,0 \text{ m}$



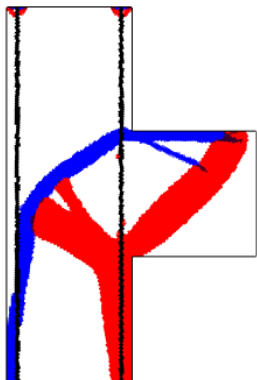
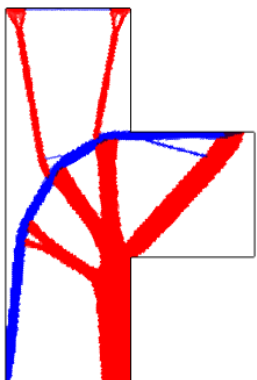
$l_x = 0,5 \text{ m}$



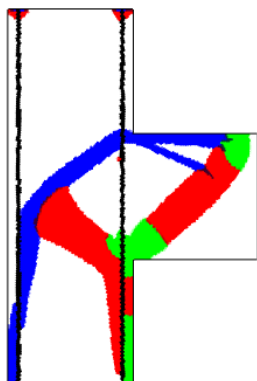
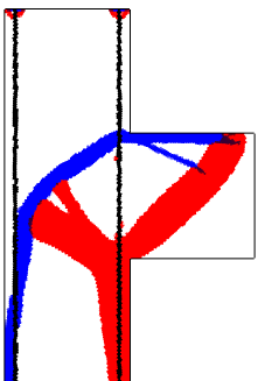


OT aplicada a estruturas com comportamento elástico não-linear

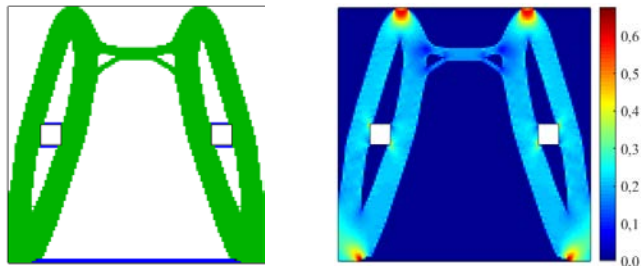
Conclusões e propostas para trabalhos futuros



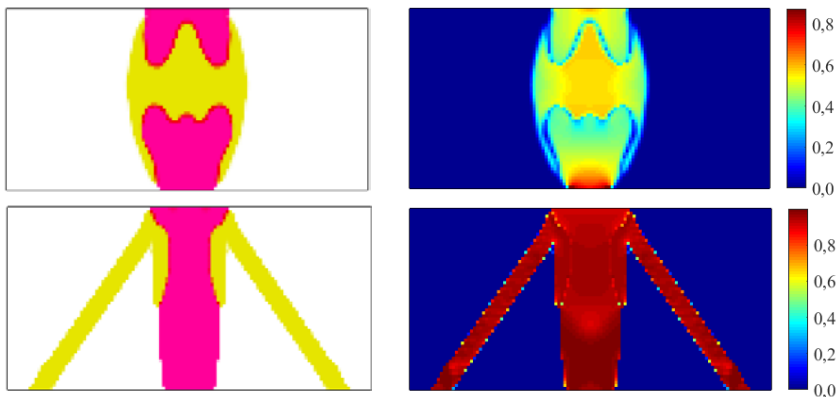
- Consideração de regiões passivas onde se tem tipicamente a presença de armaduras pode influenciar os caminhos de força obtidos;



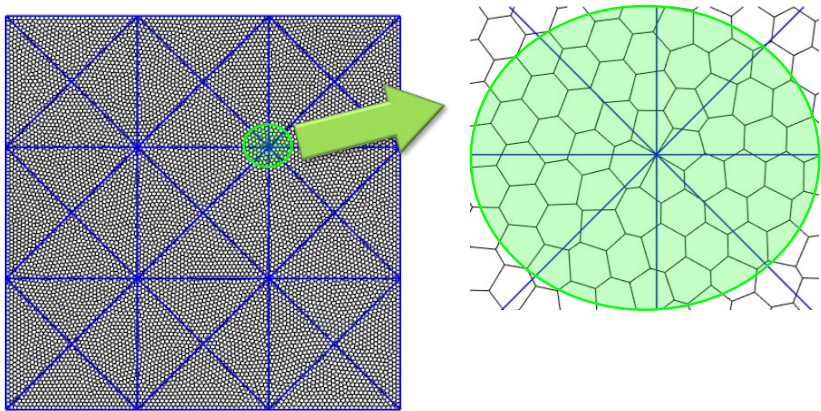
- Uso de mais de um material representando o concreto, em que um possua uma rigidez à tração mais elevada, não altera os caminhos de força;



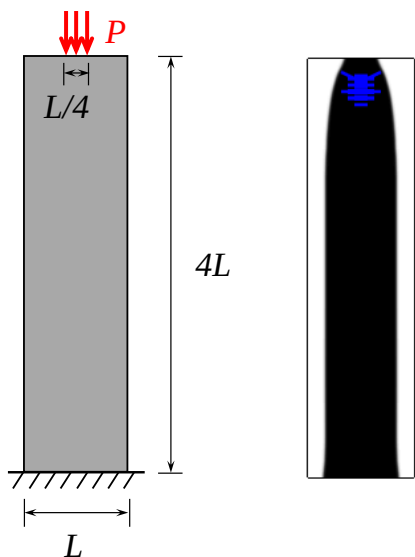
- Uso da formulação com múltiplos materiais considerando um material com limite de tensão e um material bilinear para obter caminhos de força em elementos de concreto armado;



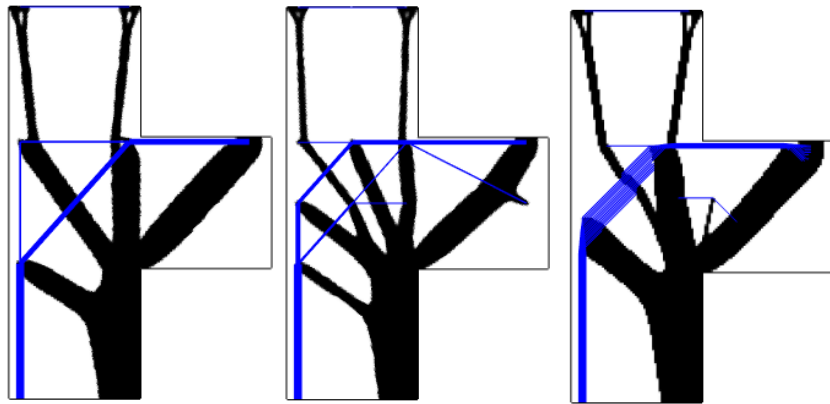
- Uso da formulação de múltiplos materiais e múltiplas restrições de volume com dois materiais definidos com o modelo constitutivo com limite de tensão;



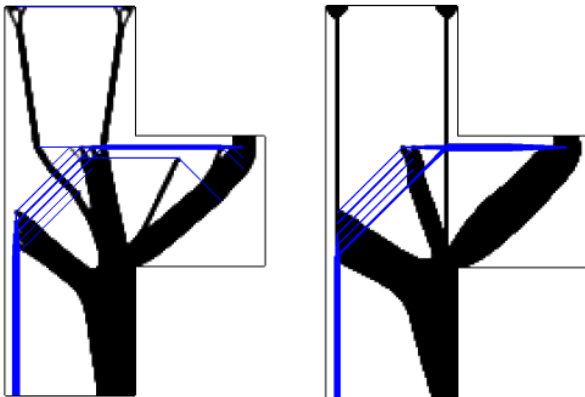
- Forma alternativa de geração da malha híbrida de elementos finitos composta por elementos poligonais e elementos de barra, usando o PolyMesher;



- Modelo constitutivo bilinear de Du *et al.* (2016) conseguiu captar o efeito de espraramento de forças;



- Uso de malhas iniciais de elementos de barra geradas a partir de grades de nós refinadas;



- Consideração de regiões passivas na formulação híbrida;



- Vantagem da formulação híbrida na obtenção de caminhos de força em elementos de concreto armado;

- Aplicar o modelo constitutivo elástico não-linear de Zhao *et al.* (2020), que simula o critério de escoamento de Drucker-Prager na formulação de múltiplos materiais e na formulação híbrida;
- Definir um modelo elástico com comportamento bilinear com a inclusão de um limite de tensão;
- Propor uso de outra função de interpolação para a penalização da mistura de materiais;
- Definir metodologia para definição e seleção do melhor MBT a partir da representação dos caminhos de força pelas soluções obtidas utilizando as diferentes abordagens deste trabalho.



OT aplicada a estruturas com comportamento elástico não-linear

Obrigado!