Structure and Beam Identification of 2D Bionic Shape

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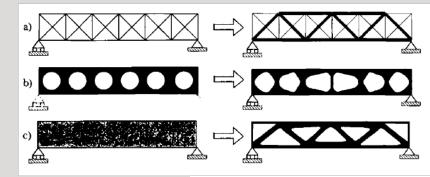
Introduction

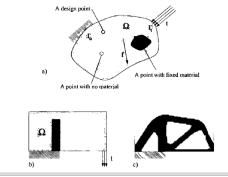




Topological Optimization (TO)

- Optimizes material layout within a given design space
 - Maximize performance with a given set of load and boundary conditions
- Application for additive manufacturing









TO Formulation

• $min_{\rho} F = F(u(\rho), \rho) = \int_{\Omega} f(u(\rho), \rho) dV$

$$\rho$$
 ∈ {0,1}

$$G_0(\rho) = \int_0^{\infty} \rho(u) dV - V_0 \le 0$$

»
$$G_j(u(\rho)) \leq 0$$
 with $j = 1, ..., m$

Nomenclature

- » Ω Design Space
- » $\rho(u)$ Density per element 1/0
- m constraints





Method Implementation

NURBS MESH Derivatives





NURBS Mesh Derivatives

- Main Functions
 - DensityToBionicShape
 - IdetifyBeams
 - Filterdata
 - Direction
 - BeamMatch
 - CenterPoint

```
function [ bionicShape ] = DensityToBionicShape( density )
 2 -
            warning off;
 3
  4 -
            if nargin==0
 5 -
                 clc:clf('reset');
                 density=load('OptStructEx5.mat');
                 density=density.xe;
 8 -
  9 -
            density=flip(density);
 10 -
            [d, ang] = densityDerivations (density, 0.1, 0);
 11 -
             [splines]=fitSplines(d.ang);
 12 -
            bionicShape=BionicShape2d(splines(1), splines(2:end));
 13
              bionicShape.draw(1,'k');axis 'equal';
              miny=min(nodes(:,2));
              maxy=max(nodes(:,2));
              midy=(maxy-miny)/2;
              nodes(:,2)=midy-nodes(:,2);
              model=FEModel([nodes, zeros(sizeN, 1)], 2);
              model.addElementAssemblv(elements, 'TPN3', sizeN);
              model.plot(0,1);
 21
              axis equal;
 22
              hold on
 23
              clf('reset')
 24 -
            bionicShape.draw(0,'k');
 25 -
            identifyBeams(bionicShape);
 26 -
 27
      function [StoreCell, assignment, meshInline, meshOutline] = identifyBeams(bionicShape) ...
      function [StoreCell] = filterdata(StoreCell)
168
266
267
      function [DirectionPolyInlineStoreCell, DirectionDerivativePolyStoreCell] = direction (meshStoreCell)
329
      function [] = BeamMatch(~, StoreCellDerPolyOut, StoreCell) ...
330
393
      function [CenterStoreCell] = CenterPoints(StoreCell) ...
404
405
      function [StoreCellPolyOut, StoreCellDerPolyOut] = BeamFittingDer(StoreCell)
451
      function [ splines ] = fitSplines(d, ang) ...
486
      function [nodes, weights] = angleFilter(nodes, mindist, mindif)
510
      function [ nodes, canidates ] = followLine(canidates, startNode, q, a) ...
511
567
568
      function [ neighbors ]=getNeighbors(canidates,center) ...
582
```







identifyBeams

 Gathering points from mesh and storing it for later use

```
% Gathering all the points for the bionic shape
% Outlines
******
   meshTemp=bionicShape.outline.getMesh;
   meshOutline = meshTemp(:,1:2);
% Inlines
222222222
   meshTempInline = cell(length(lines),1);
   for i=1:length(lines)
       line=lines(i);
       mesh=line.getMesh;
       meshTempInline{i} = [meshTempInline{i}; mesh(:,1:2)]
    end
   meshOutline(:,3) = 1;
   meshInline = meshTempInline;
   for 0 = 1:length(meshInline)
       meshInline{0}(:,3) = 0 + 1;
    end
   meshStoreCell = [meshOutline; meshInline]; % storing
```







idenfifyBeams → direction

 Calculates the derivative of each mesh point

```
Running direction for getting derivatives
[~, DirectionDerivativePolyStoreCell]=direction(meshStoreCell);
               DirectionPolvInlineStoreCell = cell(length(Temp2).1);
               DirectionDerivativePolyStoreCell = cell(length(Temp2).1);
              for Z = 1:length(Temp2) % curve fitting each beam to know beam
                  dirarray=zeros(length(Temp2{Z}),1);
                  for B = 1:length(Temp2{Z})
                      x = Temp2{Z}{B}(:,1);
                      y = Temp2{Z}{B}(:,2);
                      DirectionPolyInlineStoreCell = polyfit(x, y, dof);
                      dirarray(B) = polyder(DirectionPolyInlineStoreCell);
                   end
                   DirectionDerivativePolyStoreCell{Z} = dirarray;
               end
               for i = 1:length(DirectionDerivativePolyStoreCell)
                  O = DirectionDerivativePolvStoreCell{i}(1,:);
                  DirectionDerivativePolyStoreCell{i} = [DirectionDerivativeF
               end
```





Cont...

 Determining the close points to compare the derivatives

```
Getting and Storing the lines
Der Tol = 0.3;
   meshInline = meshStoreCell;
   DirectionDerivativePolyInline = DirectionDerivativePolyStoreCell;
   DirectionDerivativePolyInlineTemp = DirectionDerivativePolyInline;
   meshInlineTemp = meshInline;
   onBeam = 1:
   i = 1;
   R = 1:
   for Q = 1:length(meshInline)
       inlineO=meshInline(0):
       meshInlineTemp{O} = [];
       meshInlineTemp = meshInlineTemp(~cellfun('isempty', meshInlineTemp));
       dirderQ=DirectionDerivativePolyInlineTemp{Q};
       DirectionDerivativePolyInlineTemp{Q} = [];
       DirectionDerivativePolyInlineTemp = DirectionDerivativePolyInlineTemp (~cellfun('ise
       for p = 1:length(inlineO) % Selects 1 Lint to compare with various other inlines
          A = inlineQ(1,1:2);
          A Temp = inlineQ(1,:);
          inlineQ(1,:)=[];
           ader=dirderQ(1);
          dirder((1)=[];
           for U = 1:length(meshInlineTemp)
              for V = 1:length(meshInlineTemp{U})
                  B = meshInlineTemp{U}(:,1:2);
                  distances = sqrt(sum(bsxfun(@minus, B, A).^2,2));
                  [Min,ClosestBeamIndex] = min(distances);
                                                            %get index min value
                  inlineTemp(R,:) = U;
                  CloseIndexTemp(R,:) = ClosestBeamIndex;
                  MinDistanceTemp(R,:) = Min;
              R = R + 1;
           % Selects the min distance and index from all the inlines so it
           % make sures that it picks the closest one
           [~,inline] = min(MinDistanceTemp);
           CloseIndex = CloseIndexTemp(inline);
```





Cont...

Storing of lines

```
if abs(ader - (DirectionDerivativePolyInlineTemp{inline}(CloseIndex))) <= Der Tol</pre>
            OuterPoint = A Temp;
           InnerPoint = meshInlineTemp{inline}(CloseIndex,:);
            assignment(c) = 1;
            pj 1 = OuterPoint;
           pj 2 = InnerPoint;
            onBeam = 1;
           plot(pj_1(1),pj_1(2),'or','MarkerFaceColor','g');
           plot(pj 2(1),pj 2(2),'or','MarkerFaceColor','g');
           StoreCell{i*2-1} = [StoreCell{i*2-1}; pj 1 ];
           StoreCell{i*2} = [StoreCell{i*2}; pj 2 ];
       else
            OuterPoint = A:
           InnerPoint = meshInlineTemp{inline}(CloseIndex,:);
            assignment(c) = 0;
            pj 1 = OuterPoint;
           pj 2 = InnerPoint;
           plot(pj 1(1),pj 1(2),'or','MarkerFaceColor','k')
           plot(pj_2(1),pj_2(2),'or','MarkerFaceColor','k')
           if onBeam==1
               i = i + 1;
               onBeam = 0;
        end
       R = 1:
   i = i + 1;
   onBeam = 0:
   meshInlineTemp = meshInline;
   DirectionDerivativePolyInlineTemp = DirectionDerivativePolyInline;
StoreCell = StoreCell(~cellfun('isemptv',StoreCell));
```







Cont → Other function calls





identifyBeams → filterdata

 Deleting and rearranging StoreCell for later use

```
function [StoreCell] = filterdata(StoreCell)
 deleting reoccuring points
   for I = 1:length(StoreCell)
       StoreCell{I} = unique(StoreCell{I},'rows');
   Deleting non valid lines for the structure
   for B = 1:length(StoreCell)
       if size(StoreCell(B).1) <= 3
            StoreCell(B) = []:
       end
   end
   StoreCell = StoreCell(~cellfun('isempty',StoreCell));
   Temp Ind = [];
   for I = 1:length(StoreCell)
       MODE 3 = mode(StoreCell{I}(:,3));
       for U = 1:length(StoreCell{I})
           if StoreCell{I}(U,3) ~= MODE 3
             Temp Ind(P,1) = U;
             P = P + 1:
            end
       StoreCell{I}(Temp_Ind(1:end),:) = [];
       Temp Ind = [];
       P = 1:
    StoreCell = StoreCell(~cellfun('isempty',StoreCell));
```





Cont...

 Rearranging and removing the duplicate lines

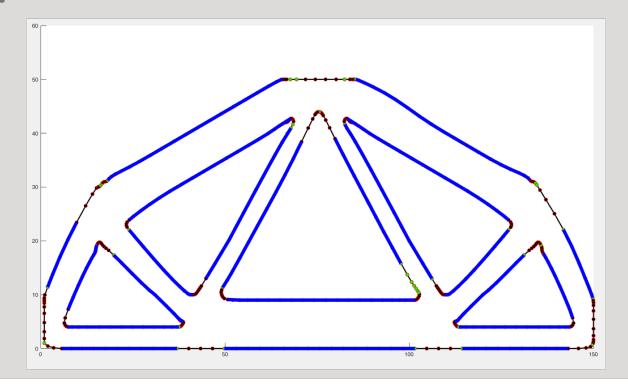
```
    Deleting the duplicate line and merging the lines

StoreCellInlinesTEMP = StoreCell:
   STORE_INDEX_COMP1 = [];
   STORE INDEX COMP2 = [];
   P = 1:
   for U = 1:length(StoreCellInlinesTEMP)
      for Y = 1:length(StoreCellInlinesTEMP)
             if length(StoreCellInlinesTEMP{U}) >= length(StoreCellInlinesTEMP{Y})
                COMP1 = ismember(StoreCellInlinesTEMP{Y}(:,1:2),StoreCellInlinesTEMP{U}
                COMP1 = sum(COMP1,2);
                if mode(COMP1,1) == 2
                   0 = Y;
                    STORE INDEX COMP1(P,:) = [U,O];
                   P = P + 1;
                   COMP2 = ismember(StoreCellInlinesTEMP{U}(:,1:2),StoreCellInlinesTEM
                   COMP2 = sum(COMP2, 2);
                if mode(COMP2,1) == 2
                   0 = Y:
                   STORE INDEX COMP2 (N,:) = [U,O];
                   N = N + 1;
   STORE INDEX = [STORE INDEX COMP1; STORE INDEX COMP2];
   StoreCell Temp = cell(length(StoreCell),1);
   for L = 1:length(STORE INDEX)
   StoreCell = StoreCell Temp;
   StoreCell = StoreCell(~cellfun('isempty',StoreCell));
   for I = 1:length(StoreCell)
```





Cont...









cont

Other function calls



BeamFittingDer

Getting the derivative for all the lines in the bionic shape

```
function [StoreCellPolyOut, StoreCellDerPolyOut] = BeamFittingDer(StoreCell)
   n = 1000;
    StoreCellPolyOut = cell(n,1);
                                                                   % Cell Storing polyfit
      PolvIn = cell(n.1):
                                                            % Cell Storing polyfit data o
    StoreCellDerPolvOut = cell(n,1);
                                                                   % Cell Storing polyfit
      DerPolyIn = cell(n,1);
                                                             % Cell Storing polyfit deriv
      Identifying the outlines
    w = 1:
                                       % curve fitting each beam to know beam length and
    for q = 1:length(StoreCell)
        x = StoreCell\{a\}(:,1).;
        v = StoreCell\{q\}(:,2);
        if length(StoreCell{q}(:,1)) == 1
                                                                       %dof = degree of
             dof = 0:
        else
              dof = 1:
                                                                       %length(StoreCellI
        end
        StoreCellPolyOut{w} = [StoreCellPolyOut{w}, polyfit(x, y, dof)];
                                                                                %length(S
        StoreCellDerPolyOut{w} = [StoreCellDerPolyOut{w}, polyder(StoreCellPolyOut{w,1})
        w = w + 1:
    end
    StoreCellPolyOut = StoreCellPolyOut(~cellfun('isempty', StoreCellPolyOut));
    StoreCellDerPolyOut = StoreCellDerPolyOut(~cellfun('isempty', StoreCellDerPolyOut));
    clear dof n g StoreCell w x y;
end
```



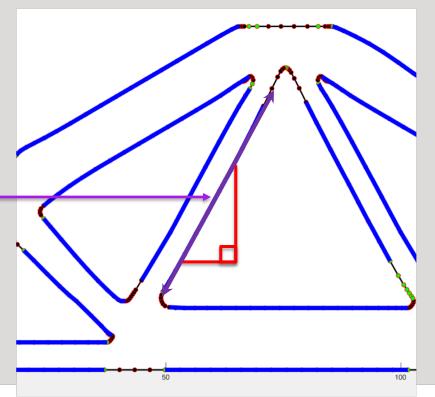




Cont...

$$f'n = polyfit(StoreCell\{Line\}) = mx + b$$

 $m = slope of line$









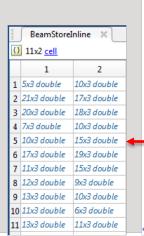
Cont...

Other function calls



indentifyBeam → BeamMatch

- Matching each to its partner and creating a beam
- Plotting a patch to show the area of the beam











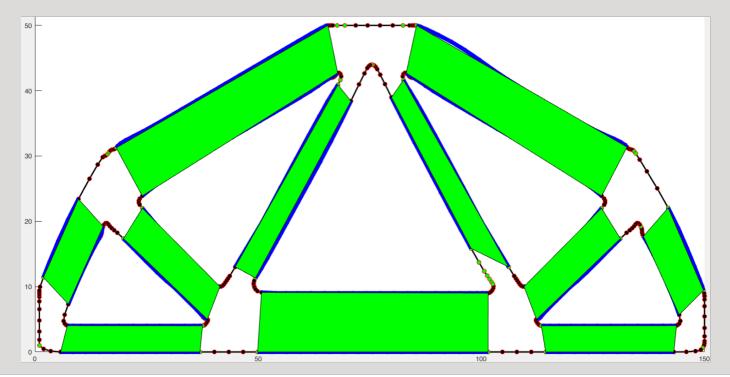
indentifyBeam → BeamMatch → CenterPoints

 Finds the center points for all the lines to match the closest line





Cont...





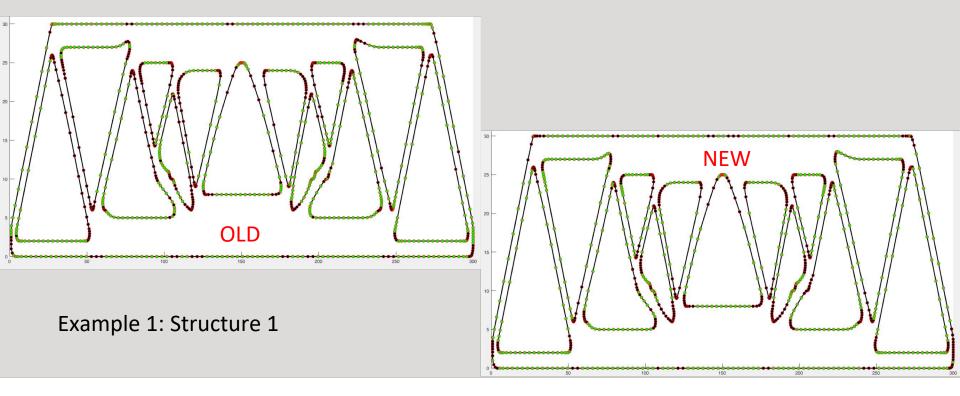


Post Processing





Method 1 vs Method 2 – Points Detection

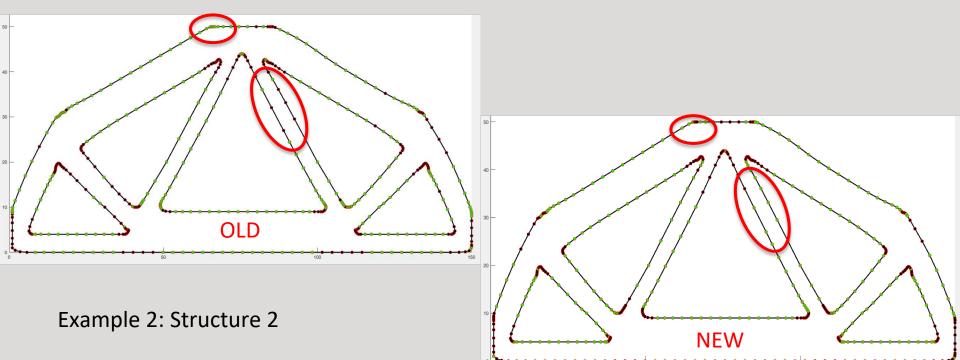








Method 1 vs Method 2 – Points Detection

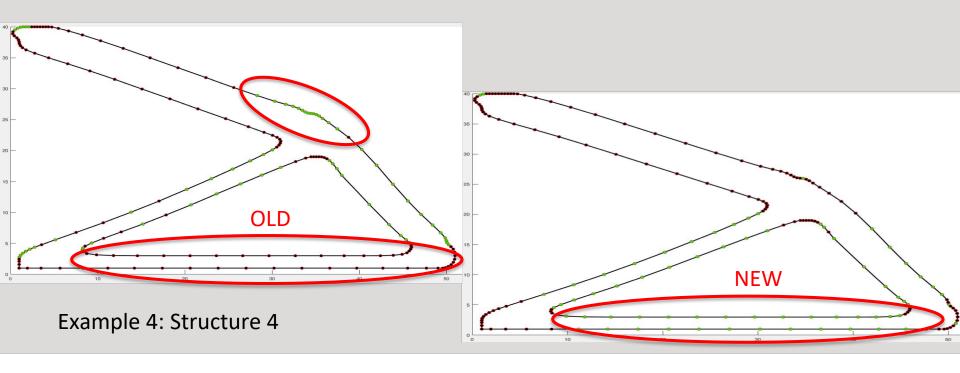








Method 1 vs Method 2 – Points Detection

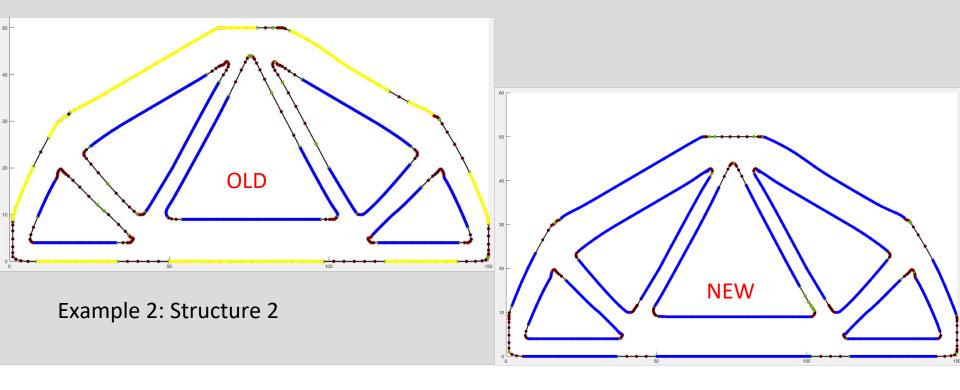








Method 1 vs Method 2 - Lines

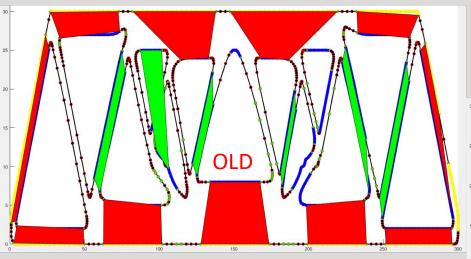




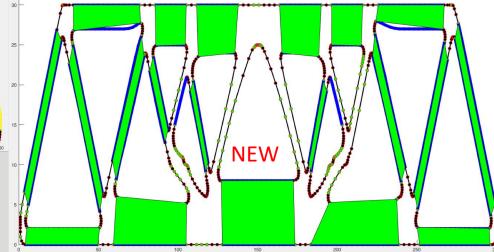




Method 1 vs Method 2 - Patch



Example 1: Structure 1

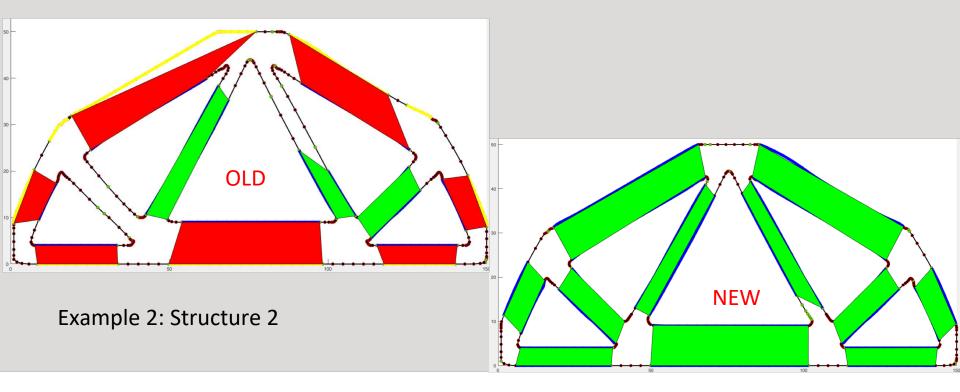








Method 1 vs Method 2 - Patch







Method 1 vs Method 2 – Run Time

Structure Number	Method 1 (OLD)	Method 2 (NEW)
1	15.912 s	14.568 s
2	6.959 s	5.041 s
3	Does Not Work (DNW)	5.168 s
4	DNW	1.074 s
5	DNW	12.234 s



Conclusion





Conclusion

- The NURBS mesh derivative method yields better results
- To get better results and better runtime
 - Tweaking the polynomial and having a better curve fitting parameter
 - Optimizing the tolerance for each structure



Future Plans





Future Plans

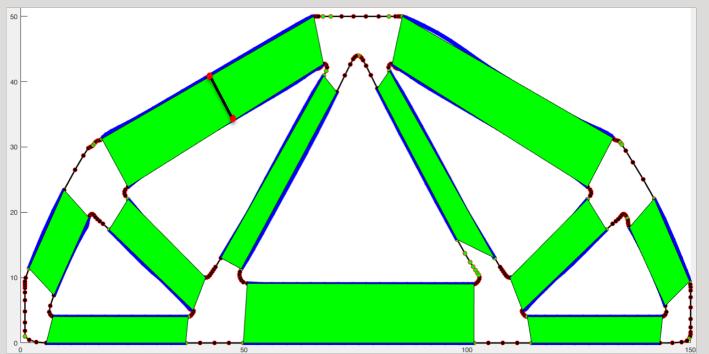
- Look for new storage array for faster process
 - Identifybeam function
- Figure out a new way to compare lines to itself
- New way to compare derivatives and construct polynomial better

- Start simulating the structure on the FEM code
- Start to delete elements
 - Compare the thickness and store elements to delete
 - Ham Code





Element Deletion



11x2 <u>cell</u>		
	1	2
1	5x3 double	10x3 double
2	21x3 double	17x3 double
3	20x3 double	18x3 double
4	7x3 double	10x3 double
5	10x3 double	15x3 double
6	17x3 double	19x3 double
7	11x3 double	15x3 double
8	12x3 double	9x3 double
9	13x3 double	10x3 double
10	11x3 double	6x3 double
11	13x3 double	11x3 double







Questions?





References

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Visual Aids

- [1] F. Felix, "Oil output to hit 500,000 barrels daily." 2014.
- [2] Motertrend, "2013-tesla-model-s-front-1." 2014.
- [3] Electrovelocity, "2011-chevy-volt-front." 2010.
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Thank You!



