Plate With a Hole Optimization - Input & Output Parameters

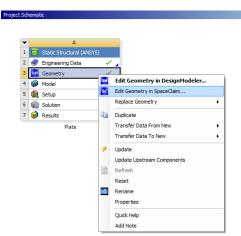
Author: Sebastien Lachance-Barrett, Cornell University Problem Specification 1. Pre-Analysis & Start-Up 2. Initial Solution 3. Input & Output Parameters 4. Design of Experiments 5. Response Surface 6. Optimization 7. Verification & Validation Exercises Comments

Input & Output Parameters

To set up the input and output parameters for a geometry created in Workbench, simply follow the steps below. To set up parameters for a geometry created in SolidWorks, follow the instructions here.

Design Variables: Hole Radius (SpaceClaim)

Parameters can be defined in *SpaceClaim*, even if the geometry was created in *DesignModeler* or another CAD software, as is the case for us. To do this, right-click on Geometry Geometry from the Project Schematic window and choose "Edit Geometry in SpaceClaim..." as shown below:



Once *SpaceClaim* has opened, go into the Design tab and choose the Pull tool. Select the arc that represents our hole and then choose the Ruler option from the mini toolbar that appears:



Now move the cursor until it snaps to the center of the arc:



Now, click the box with the "P" to the right of the dimension. You can also go into the Groups tab and choose "Create Parameter" near the top of that window. This will create a parameter named Group1 under a folder called Driving Dimensions. Call the parameter "DS_R". You can always go back and rename your parameters by right-clicking on them and choosing "Rename" in the context menu that appears. If you click on your parameter, you can see the current dimension being used in the model. Make sure your Groups tab looks like the image below before continuing:

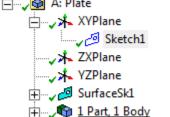
Groups	џ		
🖑 Create NS 👌 Create Parameter			
View groups in: Root Part			
Name	Туре		
🗗 🗁 Driving Dimensions			
	Ruler dimension: 50.8mm		
Structure Layers Selection Groups Views			

SpaceClaim can now be closed.

Design Variables: Hole Radius (DesignModeler)

This section applies only if you do not have access to SpaceClaim. In that case, you can also use DesignModeler (the older geometry engine) to specify

your parameters. In order to do so, open DesignModeler by double-clicking on window. Then expand XYPIane . Next, highlight Sketch1 .	3	DM	Geometry	 4 	from the Project Schematic
Dun 🖓 A. Plate					



Now, check the box to the left of "R3", which will be in the "Dimensions: 3" part of the "Details View" table. When you check the box an uppercase "D" will appear within the box and you will be asked what to call the parameter. Call the parameter "DS_R".

Details View P					
Ξ	Details of Sketch1				
	Sketch	Sketch1			
	Sketch Visibility	Show Sketch			
	Show Constraints?	No			
Ξ	Dimensions: 3				
	H1	10 in			
	D R3	2 in			
	V2	10 in			
Ξ	Edges: 5				
	Line	Ln7			
	Line	Ln8			
	Line	Ln9			
	Line	Ln10			
	Circular Arc	Cr11			

DesignModeler can now be closed.

Objective Function: Minimize Volume (& Mass)

This particular optimization problem has two output parameters: the volume of the quarter plate and the maximum Von Mises stress. In order to specify the volume output parameters, first (*Open) Mechanical* > (*Expand*) *Geometry* > (*Highlight*) *Surface Body*. In the "Details of "Surface Body"" table expand *Pr* operties then check the box to the left of *Volume*. A "P" should now be located within the box.

Additionally, if mass is also a desired parameter, check the box to the left of Mass.

+	Graphics Properties			
-	Definition			
	Suppressed	No		
	Stiffness Behavior	Flexible		
	Coordinate System	Default Coordinate System		
	Reference Temperature	By Environment		
	Thickness	2.54e-003 m		
	Thickness Mode	Refresh on Update		
-	Material			
	Assignment	Cornellium		
	Nonlinear Effects	Yes		
	Thermal Strain Effects	Yes		
+	Bounding Box			
Ξ	Properties			
ſ	P Volume	1.5872e-004 m ³		
	MIdSS	0. kg		
	Centroid X	0.1304 m		
	Centroid Y	0.1304 m		
	Centroid Z	0. m		
	Moment of Inertia In1	0 ka.m ²		

Constraints: Maximum Von Mises Stress < 32.5 ksi

Now, the maximum Von Mises Stress will be specified as an output parameter. In order to do so, (*Expand*) Solution > (*Highlight*) Equivalent Stress. In the "Details of "Equivalent Stress" window, underneath *Results*, check the box to the left of *Maximum*. Once again a "P" should appear to the left of the box to illustrate to the user that the maximum Von Mises stress has been designated as an output parameter.

-	Scope				
	Scoping Method	Geometry Selection			
	Geometry	All Bodies			
-	Definition				
	Туре	Equivalent (von-Mises) Stress			
	Ву	Time			
	Display Time	Last			
	Calculate Time Histo	ry Yes			
	Identifier				
-	Integration Point Results				
	Display Option	Averaged			
-	Results				
	Minimum	3.9719 psi			
I	P Maximum	33308 psi			
+	Information				

At this point the *Mechanical* window can be closed and you should save the project.

Let's review the input and output parameters that will be used in the optimization process. In the main Project Schematic window, double click on *Parameter Set*.

Input Parameters		
🖃 🚾 Plate (A1)		
ι <mark>ρ</mark> Ρ1	DS_R	2
New input parameter	New name	New expression
Output Parameters		
🖃 🚾 Plate (A1)		
P ⊋ P2	Surface Body Volume	0.00015872
P3 ₽3	Equivalent (von-Mises) Stress Maximum	33308

After doing so, we can see that DS_R is the input parameter, and the volume and max. value of the von Mises Stress are the output parameters. Now, return to the main window by clicking on the Project tab, or in older versions by selecting *Return to Project*.

🚮 Import... 🛛 🍣 Reconnect 🛛 🥩 Refresh Project 🦩 Update Project 👫 Update All Design Points 🛛 🤤 Return to Project

Note: Make sure your parameters are using the correct units! If they are not, you will need to go back into Mechanical and change the units before unchecking and rechecking the box next to the parameters of interest. This should reset the units on the parameters in the Parameter Set window, but beware that this may cause the entire optimization process to need updated and repeated.

Go to Step 4: Design of Experiments

Go to all ANSYS Learning Modules