

Plate With a Hole Optimization - Exercises

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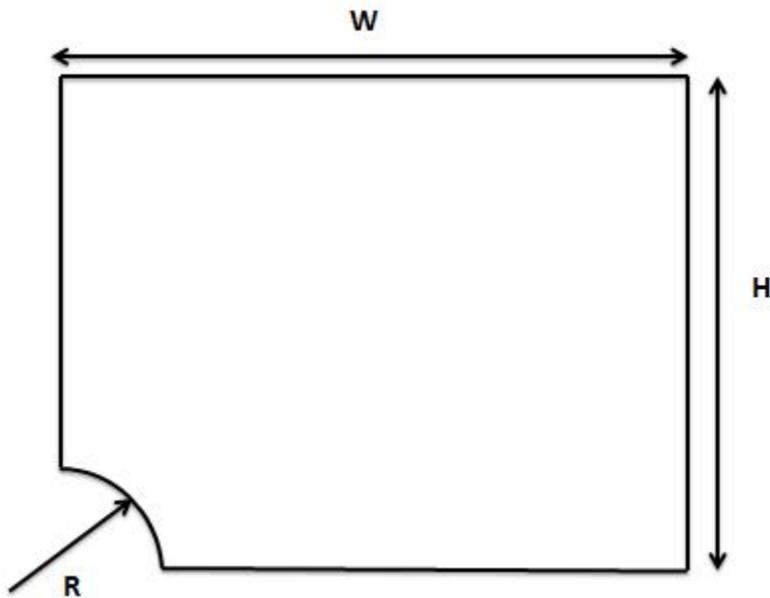
Problem Specification

1. Pre-Analysis & Start-Up
 2. Initial Solution
 3. Input & Output Parameters
 4. Design of Experiments
 5. Response Surface
 6. Optimization
 7. Verification & Validation
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Exercises

Exercise 1

First, go through [the prior tutorial](#). Then, repeat the optimization problem in the tutorial but with four design variables: **H**, **W**, **R**, **T (thickness)**. Use the same Young's modulus and Poisson ratio: **30×10^3 ksi** and **0.3**, respectively.



Constraints

Maximum effective stress < yield value (**32.5 ksi**)

Bounds:

Parameter	Minimum Value	Maximum Value
Height (H)	10 in	15 in
Width (W)	10 in	15 in
Thickness (T)	0.1 in	0.25 in
Radius (R)	1.0 in	2.5 in

Submit:

1. Results from the Design of Experiments step
2. 3D response surface: (R,H) vs. Volume. In other words, plot R on the x-axis, H on the y-axis and Volume on the z-axis. See tip below for how to create such a plot in ANSYS.
3. 3D response surface: (R,H) vs. max. effective stress
4. Selected design point and the corresponding volume and max. effective stress
5. Effective (or Von Mises) stress variation in the plate at the design point

Tips

- One can pick the optimum value of the thickness just by inspection since the maximum effective stress doesn't vary with thickness for this problem. So you don't need to input thickness as a design variable in ANSYS, saving you work and time. Note: In a 2D problem, the thickness is used only to calculate the traction from an applied force (through dividing the force by an appropriate area). The thickness does not enter anywhere else in the 2D mathematical model. In this problem, the traction is a pressure load, which is independent of the thickness.
- In both Workbench (the main project page) as well as Mechanical (where you set up the mesh, boundary conditions etc.), there is a menu option near the top to change units. You can use this to make sure you are working in consistent units.
- Updating the Design of Experiments step can take 30+ minutes especially if you have a slowpoke computer. This is because calculating the maximum effective stress for each DOE point involves a BIG stiffness matrix inversion.
- To plot the response surfaces, you need to set the x, y and z axes highlighted in the snapshot below. Double-click on **Response Surface** in the *Project Schematic* to get to this menu.

The image shows two screenshots from the ANSYS Workbench interface. The top screenshot is the 'Outline of Schematic B3: Response Surface' panel, which lists various components in a tree view. The 'Response' component is highlighted in yellow. The bottom screenshot is the 'Properties of Outline A19: Response' panel, which shows the configuration for the response surface. The 'Axes' section is expanded, and the 'X Axis', 'Y Axis', and 'Z Axis' are highlighted with a red box. The 'X Axis' is set to 'P11 - DS_Wprime', the 'Y Axis' is set to 'P12 - DS_Hprime', and the 'Z Axis' is set to 'P7 - Equivalent Stress Maximum'.

Outline of Schematic B3: Response Surface	
A	B
1	Enabled
2	Response Surface
3	Input Parameters
4	Bracket (refined mesh) (A1)
5	P11 - DS_Wprime
6	P12 - DS_Hprime
7	P13 - DS_R1
8	P14 - DS_R2
9	Output Parameters
10	Bracket (refined mesh) (A1)
11	P7 - Equivalent Stress Maximum
12	P8 - Geometry Volume
13	Min-Max Search
14	Metrics
15	Response Points
16	Response Point
17	Spider
18	Local Sensitivity
19	Response
*	New Response Point

Properties of Outline A19: Response	
A	B
Property	Value
6	Number of Points on Y: 10
7	Show Design Points: <input type="checkbox"/>
8	Axes
9	X Axis: P11 - DS_Wprime
10	Y Axis: P12 - DS_Hprime
11	Z Axis: P7 - Equivalent Stress Maximum
12	Input Parameters
13	P11 - DS_Wprime: 27.5
14	P12 - DS_Hprime: 7.5

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