

# Design optimization methodologies to achieve structural robustness

**Dimos C. Charmpis** 

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# **Outline of the presentation**

- 1. Measuring structural robustness
- 2. Cost-oriented deterministic design optimization
- 3. **RBDO** Reliability-Based Design Optimization
- 4. **RRBDO** Reliability and Robustness-Based Design Optimization
- 5. MO-RRBDO Multi-Objective Reliability and Robustness-Based Design Optimization
- 6. Numerical example
- 7. RRBDO and MO-RRBDO as tools to compare measures and improvement strategies for robustness
- 8. Concluding remarks



#### Measuring structural robustness – the Robustness Index RI

Baker, Schubert, Faber, "On the assessment of robustness", Struct. Safety, 2007



Damage probability

Risk due to indirect consequences

Indirect consequences







- Single-objective optimization under uncertainty: - incorporated reliability constraint
- Requires the evaluation of failure probability  $P_f$  for each candidate optimum design considered:
  - computationally intensive
  - customized approaches to enhance computational efficiency (iterative solution techniques, neural network predictions, etc.)



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# **RRBDO** – Reliability and Robustness-Based Design Optimization

- Treating robustness: a further step beyond controlling reliability - we are interested in <u>reliable</u> and <u>robust</u> structures
- RBDO already controls reliability
- Straightforward optimization approach to treat robustness: built upon RBDO by adding a robustness constraint





#### **RRBDO** – Reliability and Robustness-Based Design Optimization



## **RRBDO** – Reliability and Robustness-Based Design Optimization

# Thus, the upgrade of RBDO to RRBDO requires additional constraints both on:

- damage probability  $(P_d)$
- robustness (RI)





 $d_i \in D, i=1,...,n_d$ 





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# **RRBDO** – Reliability and Robustness-Based Design Optimization

To apply RRBDO, the allowable values	minimize	$C(\mathbf{d})$
$P_{f,\max}, P_{d,\max}, RI_{\min}$ are required	subject to	$g_j(\mathbf{d}) \ge 0, \ j=1,\ldots,n_g$
• <i>P<sub>f,max</sub></i> , <i>P<sub>d,max</sub></i> can be taken from codes/guidelines/literature or set according to experience		$P_f(\mathbf{d}) \leq P_{f,\max}$
		$P_d(\mathbf{d}) \leq P_{d,\max}$
		$RI(\mathbf{d}) \ge RI_{\min}$
• RI <sub>min</sub> =? How much is a satisfactory RI?		$d_i \in D, i=1,\ldots,n_d$
<ul> <li>No guidelines/studies/experience yet</li> </ul>		

- No universal adoption of a robustness measure
- No calibration of robustness measure against desired structural performance



Difficulty in applying RRBDO to practical design cases

#### **MO-RRBDO** – Multi-Objective Reliability and Robustness-Based Design Optimization

- Need for alternative formulation to:
   facilitate a more thorough RI-investigation
   enrich detected design options
- Upgrade of RI:
   from being handled in a constraint
   to being pursued as an objective



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## **MO-RRBDO** – Multi-Objective Reliability and Robustness-Based Design Optimization







#### **MO-RRBDO** – Multi-Objective Reliability and Robustness-Based Design Optimization

#### Favorable and unfavorable tradeoff between Cost and Robustness







#### Numerical example: steel member in pure bending

I-shap and 4	$f_{w}$	Yield moment: $M_Y = \sigma_Y \frac{I}{c}$ - Plastic moment: $M_P = \sigma_Y As_1$	→	Performance function monitoring yielding initiation (damage) $g_Y = M_Y - M$ $\downarrow$ $P_d = P(g_Y < 0)$ Performance function monitoring fully plastic deformation (failure) $g_P = M_P - M$ $\downarrow$ $P_f = P(g_P < 0)$
	Random variable	Probability distribution	Mean value	e C.o.V.
	Yield stress $\sigma_Y$	Normal	250 MPa	7%
	Applied moment M	Normal	1500 kNm	25%
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## Numerical example: steel member in pure bending







#### Numerical example: steel member in pure bending

Optimal designs obtained with RRBDO and MO-RRBDO –  $C_r = 1000$ 



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#### Numerical example: steel member in pure bending

#### Pareto-optimal designs obtained with MO-RRBDO for various C<sub>r</sub>-values





#### **RRBDO and MO-RRBDO as tools** to assess measures and improvement strategies for robustness

Since structural robustness is a relatively new concept, investigation is required to:

- compare alternative robustness measures
- compare simplified robustness measures with 'exact' measure (e.g. for use in codes)
- compare alternative actions to treat robustness
- identify generally applicable and cost-effective actions to improve robustness



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# **RRBDO and MO-RRBDO as tools**

to assess measures and improvement strategies for robustness

Aim: perform comparisons – identify suitable actions

**Traditional approach** 

- *'manual' extensive parametric investigations*
- potentially subjective conclusions affected by opinions/preferences/ experience of designer

of particular interest to COST Action TU0601 **RRBDO / MO-RRBDO approach** 

- automatic extensive investigations
- fair and objective comparisons of competing/controversial actions
   ⇒ firm/reliable conclusions
- capability to investigate at the edge of design feasibility (limit of satisfaction of constraints)



#### **RRBDO and MO-RRBDO as tools** to assess measures and improvement strategies for robustness

#### **Example:** Pareto front curves corresponding to two strategies $S_1$ and $S_2$ for improving robustness



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# **Concluding remarks**

- **RRBDO** and **MO-RRBDO**: single- and multi-objective design optimization approaches to treat structural robustness
- It is envisaged that these new approaches will be exploited to:
   detect high-robustness solutions
   perform tradeoff analysis of competing design objectives
  - perform comparisons
- **Recommendation:** use of MO-RRBDO until available information justifies/facilitates the use of RRBDO
- Future issue to consider: computational efficiency - the new optimization approaches need to become more tractabe to structural engineering practice





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