

Einsatz von optiSLang in der Elektrotechnik



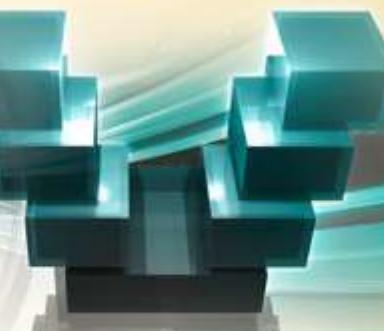
Fluids



Structures



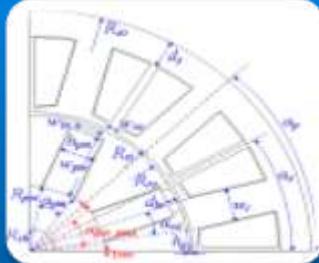
Electronics



Systems

Gerd Prillwitz
Senior Application Eng.
ANSYS Inc.

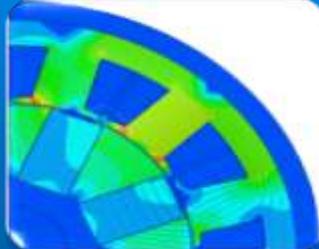
Outline



Challenges in Virtual Prototyping

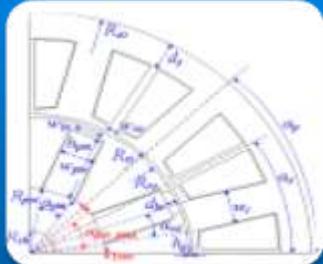


Methods in optiSLang



Example Application

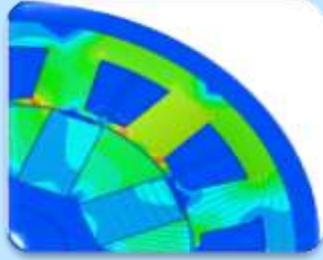
Outline



Challenges in Virtual Prototyping



Methods in optiSLang



Example Application

Why do we need Robust Design Optimization?

In reality tolerances, uncertainties and variability exist caused by environmental influences, load variation or human inaccuracy.

- These kind of unpredictable influences cause uncertainties in the desired product functionalities
- Goal: Understand the these scattering parameters → guarantee the product functionalities of an optimized design in spite of these uncertainties

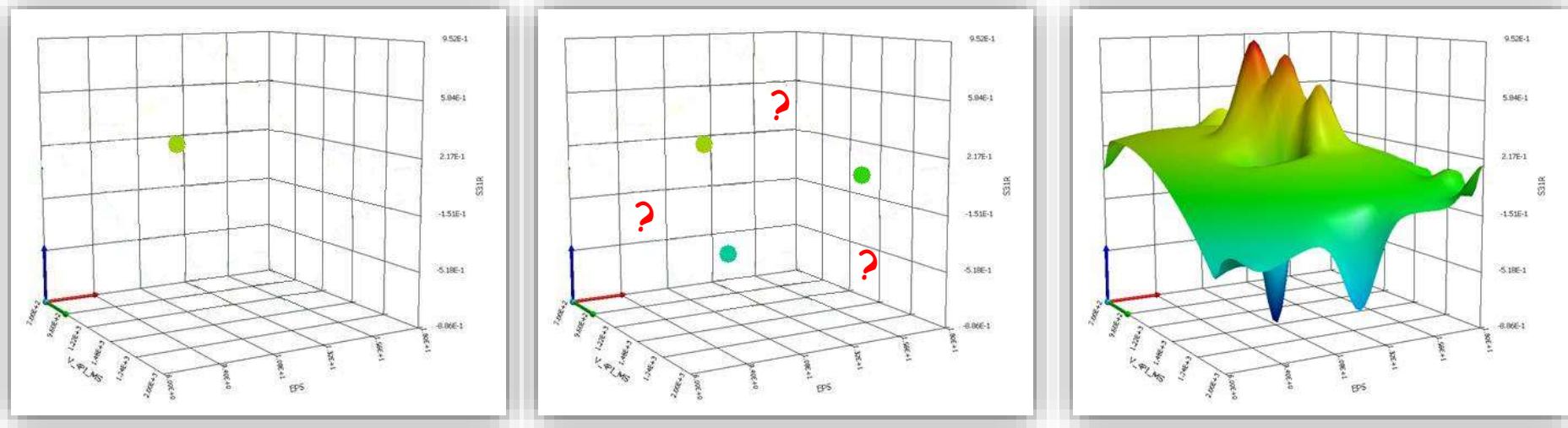


Uncertainties



Design Exploration

- Simulation shows result for certain design point
- What happens if parameter are changed?
- Response Surface shows result for parameter space

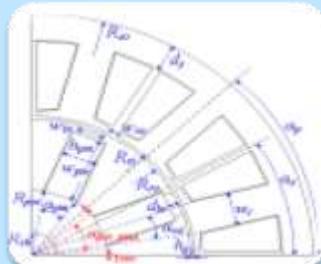


Single Point

What If?

Response Surface

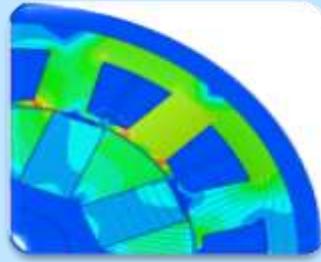
Outline



Challenges in Virtual Prototyping



Methods in optiSLang



Example Application

Methodology Definition

The collage consists of several overlapping and adjacent images from ANSYS software:

- Top Left:** A 3D surface plot showing a multi-modal objective function landscape. The vertical axis is labeled "gitt [m²/s³]" with values from 45 to 85. The horizontal axes are labeled "Auftriebswinkel [deg]" and "Velocity [1e4]", both ranging from -2.16 to -1.44.
- Top Center:** A large blue header box with the title "Robust Design Optimization".
- Middle Left:** A screenshot of a simulation domain with a color-coded field. A point is marked with a black dot and labeled "Start". A black arrow points from this label towards the bottom left corner of the image.
- Middle Center:** A blue box containing text about optimization methods:
 - Optimization: Sensitivity Study
 - Single & Multi objective (Pareto) optimization
- Middle Right:** A blue box containing text about robust design evaluation methods:
 - Robust Design: Variance based Robustness Evaluation
 - Probability based Robustness Evaluation (Reliability analysis)
- Top Right:** A histogram with red bars showing a distribution of data.
- Bottom Right:** A circular mesh plot with a red boundary line.
- Bottom Center:** A banner at the bottom of the slide featuring four engineering disciplines: Fluid Dynamics (represented by a purple gear), Structural Mechanics (represented by green wave patterns), Electromagnetics (represented by teal cubes), and Multiphysics (represented by a complex assembly of all three).

Methodology Definition

Robust Design Optimization

Optimization:
Sensitivity Study
Single & Multi objective
(Pareto) optimization

Robust Design:
Variance based
Robustness Evaluation
Probability based
Robustness Evaluation
(Reliability analysis)

Fluid Dynamics Structural Mechanics Electromagnetics Multiphysics

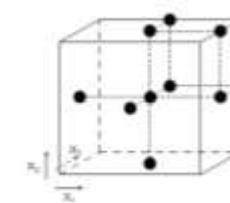
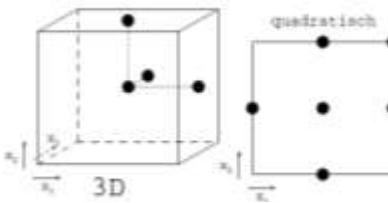
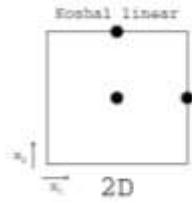


General Procedure:

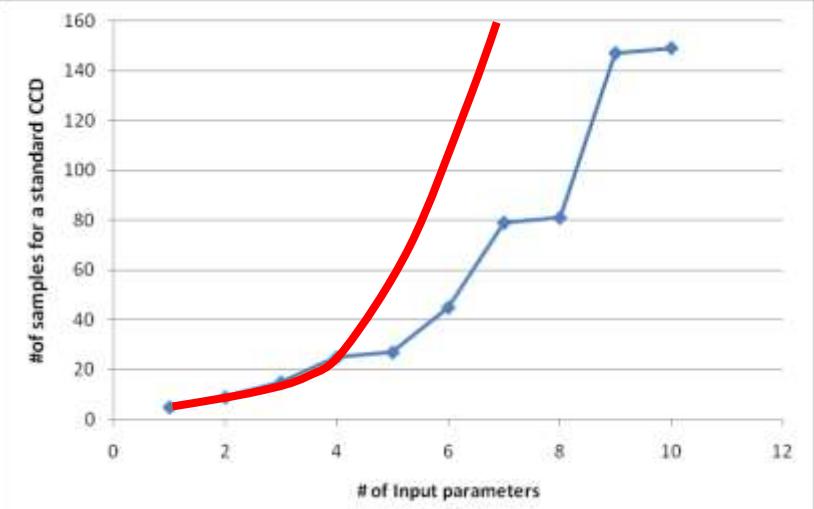
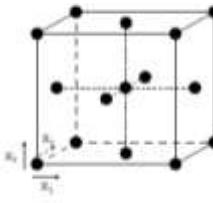
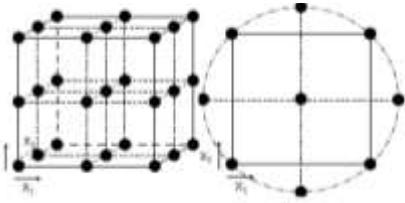
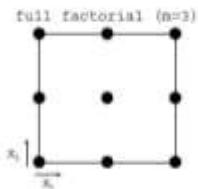
- Design Optimization
 - Gradient Based
 - Generic
 - Evolutionary
 -
- Design of Experiments
 - Data Sampling
 - Detecting Correlations
 - Detecting Important Parameters
 - Parameter Space Reduction
 - Response Surface
- Design Optimization
 - ...



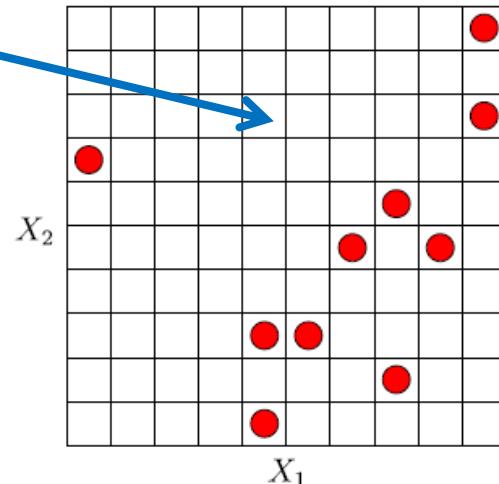
Design of Experiments, Sampling



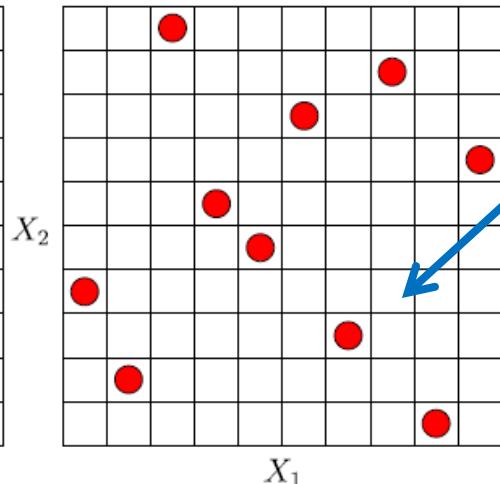
Systematic Sampling



Monte Carlo Sampling



"Random Correlation"



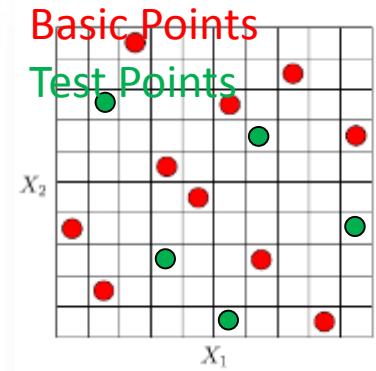
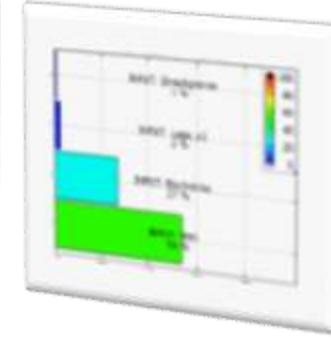
Latin Hypercube Sampling



Low effort for high number of parameter

Meta-Model of Optimal Prognosis, MoP

Significance Filter

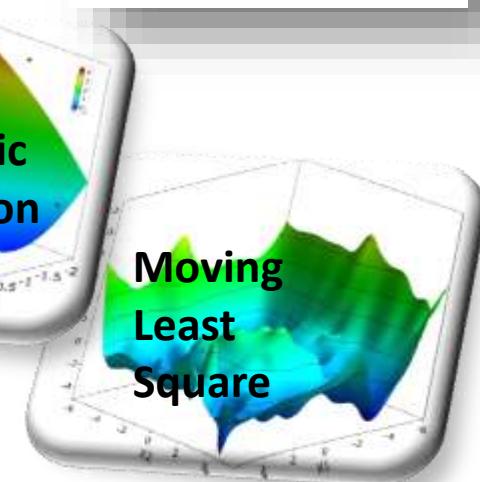
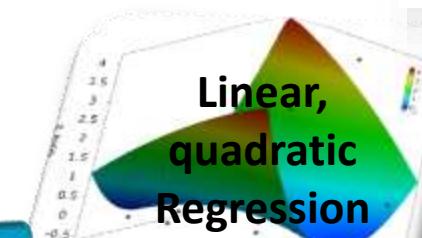


Importance Filter

Test-Data Point Split

Response Surface

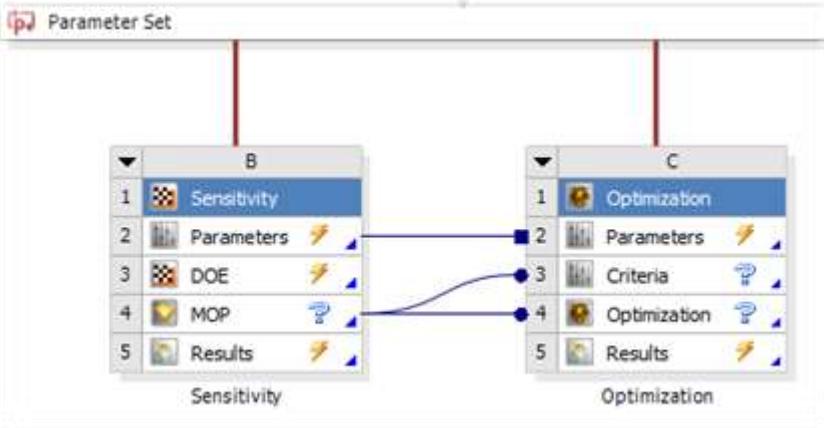
Coefficient of Prognosis



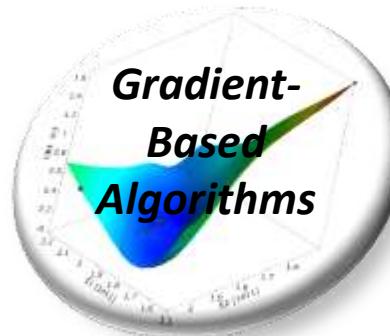
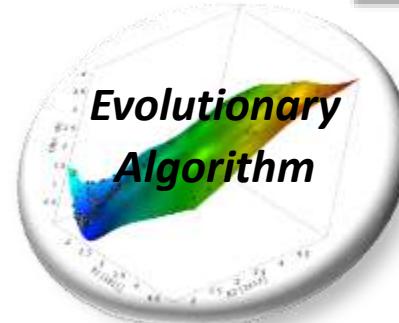
Variation of Filter Limits...

$$CoP = \left(\frac{E(Y \cdot \hat{Y})}{\sigma_Y \cdot \sigma_{\hat{Y}}} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{\sum_{k=1}^N (y^{(k)} - \mu_y) \cdot (\hat{y}^{(k)} - \mu_{\hat{y}})}{(N-1) \cdot \sigma_Y \cdot \sigma_{\hat{Y}}} \right)^2$$

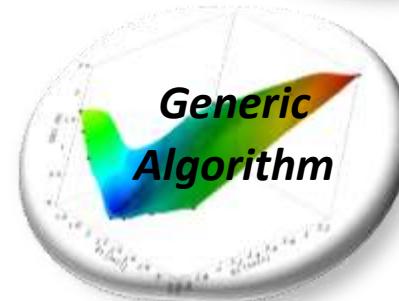
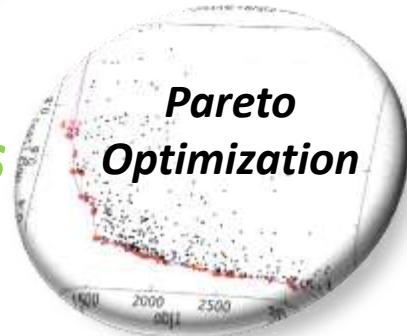
Design Optimization



Optimization Algorithms:

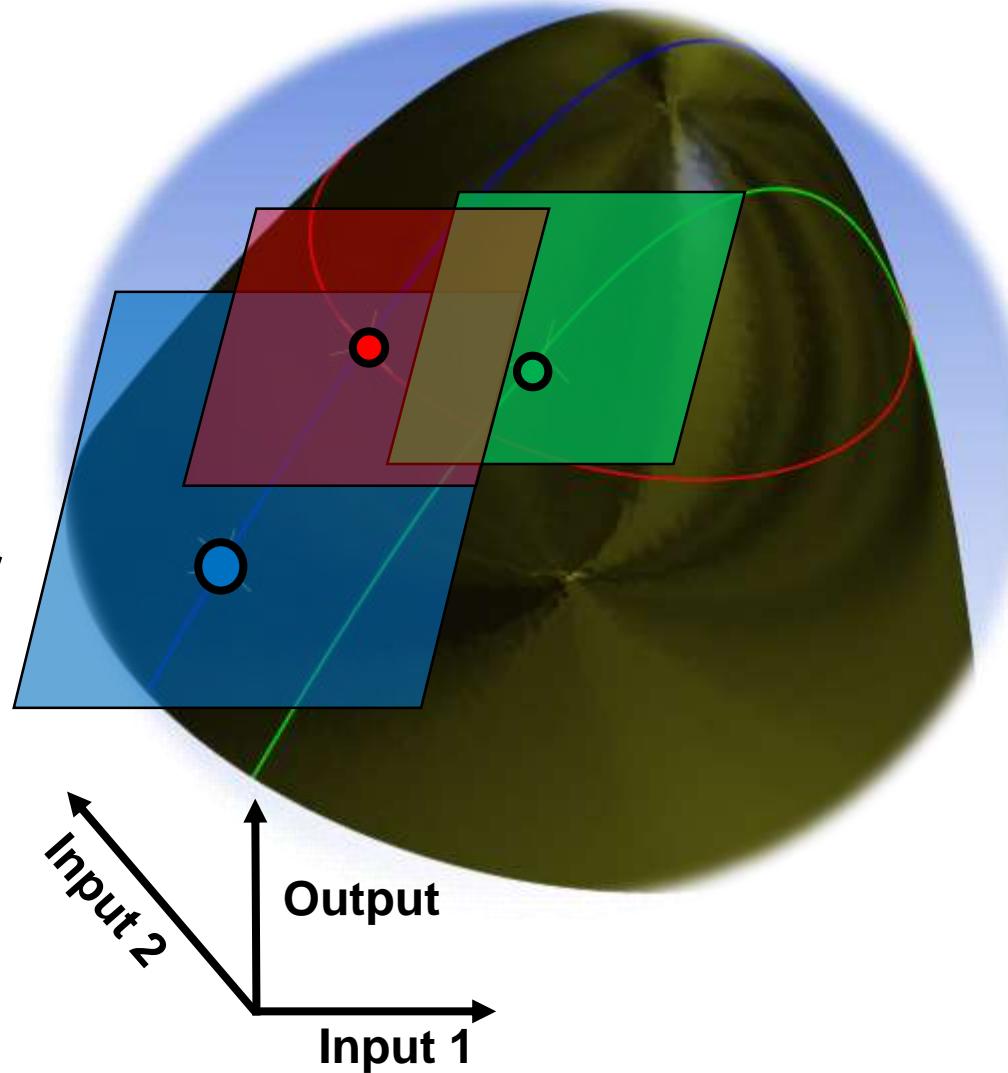
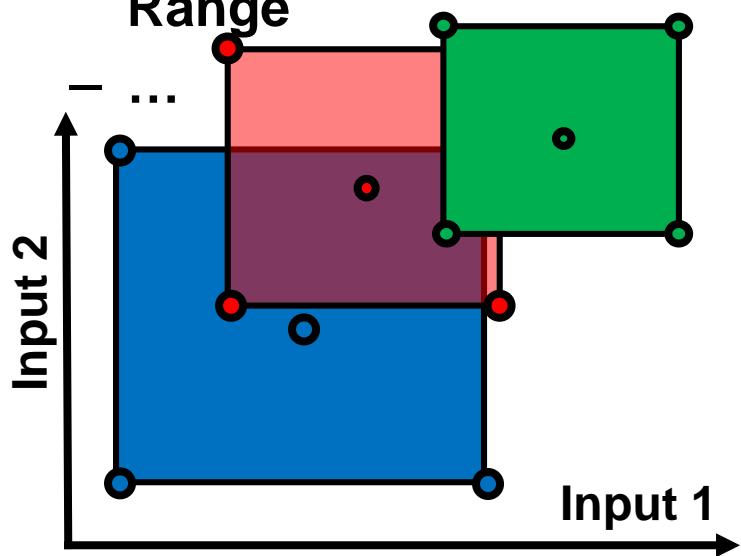


Which one is
the best?

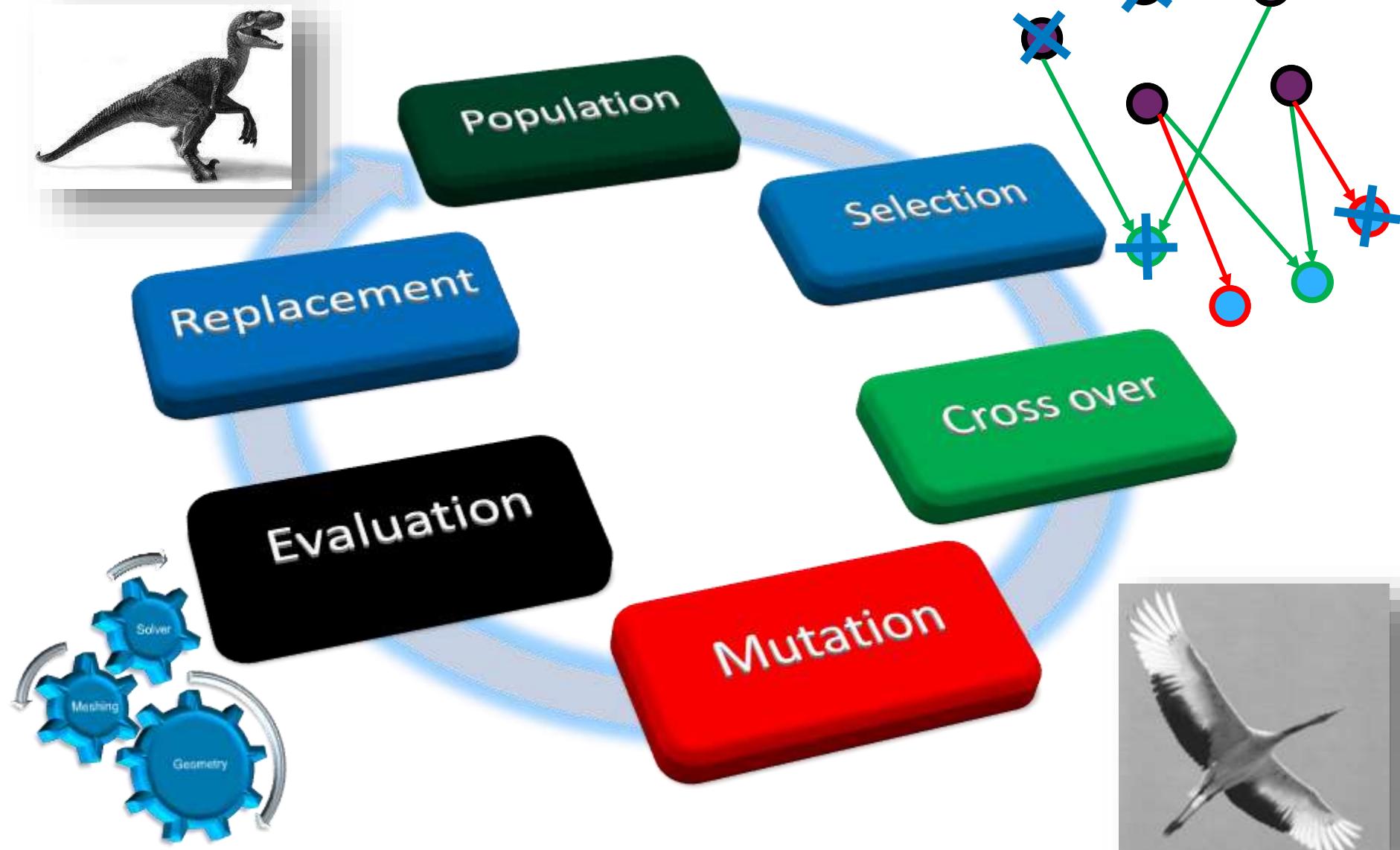


Adaptive Response Surface Method

- Start Point
- Initial Sample
 - Approximated Response Surface
 - Best Point
 - New Sample with smaller Range

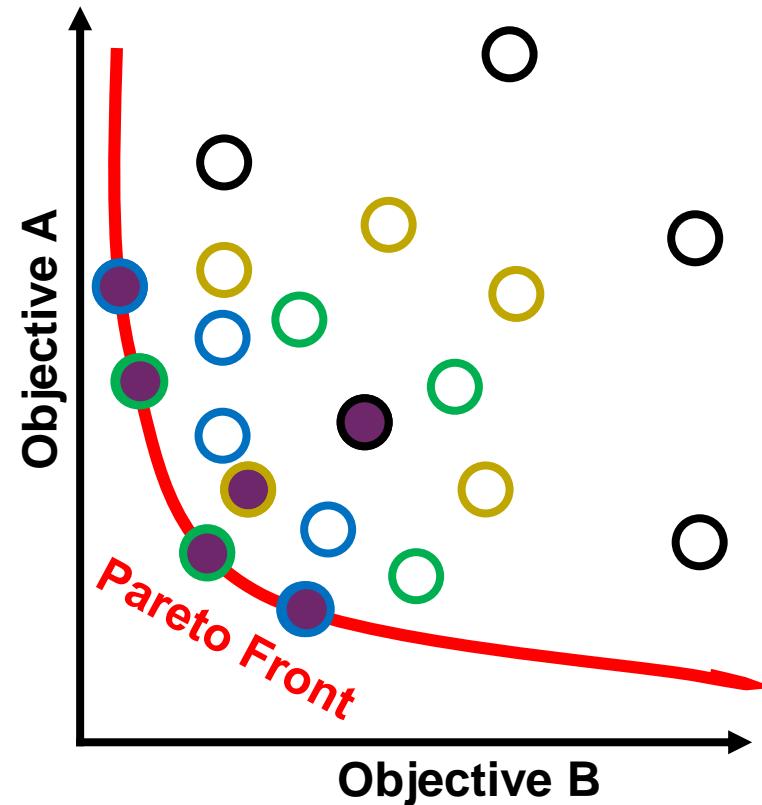


Evolutionary Algorithms

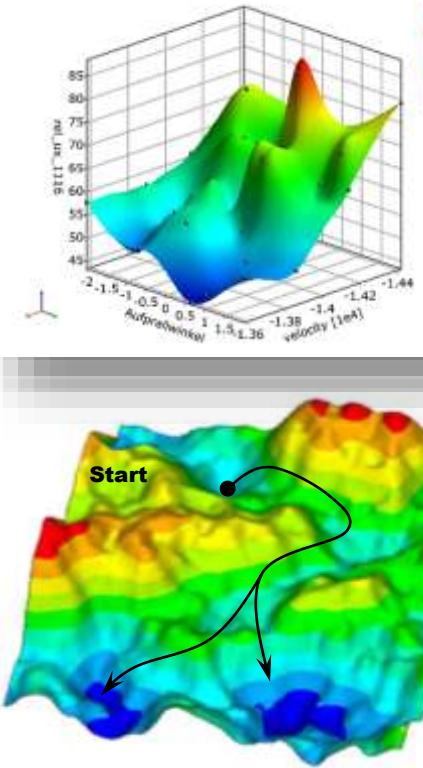


Pareto Optimization

- **Initial Generation**
 - Select best
- **Second Generation**
 - Select best
- **Third Generation**
 - Select best
- **Fourth Generation**
 - Select best
- ...



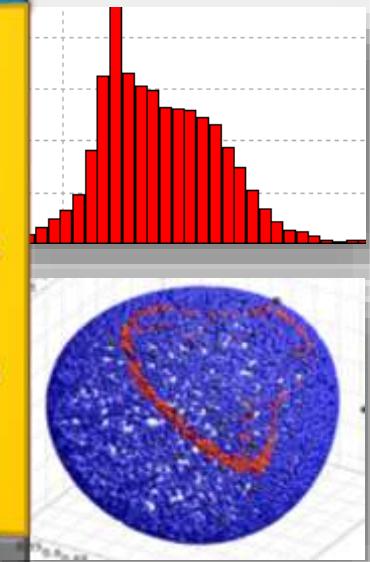
Methodology Definition



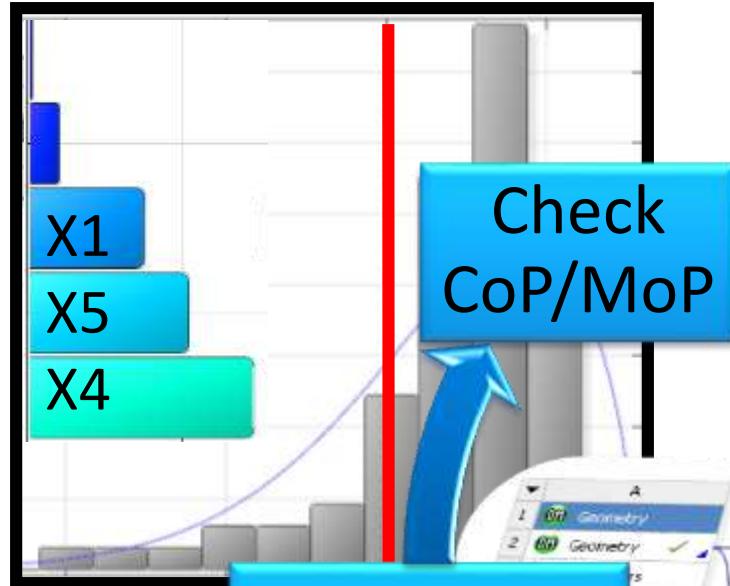
Robust Design Optimization

Optimization:
Sensitivity Study
Single & Multi objective
(Pareto) optimization

Robust Design:
Variance based
Robustness Evaluation
Probability based
Robustness Evaluation
(Reliability analysis)

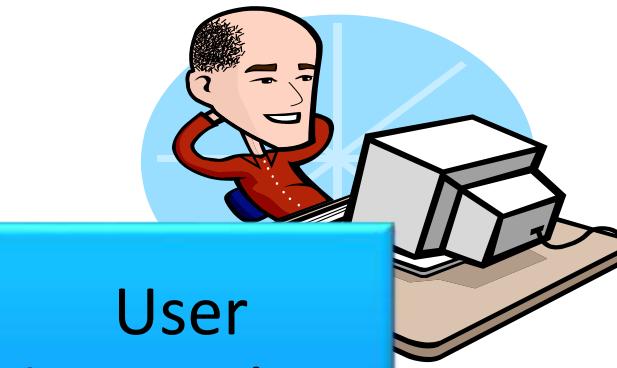


Robustness Evaluation



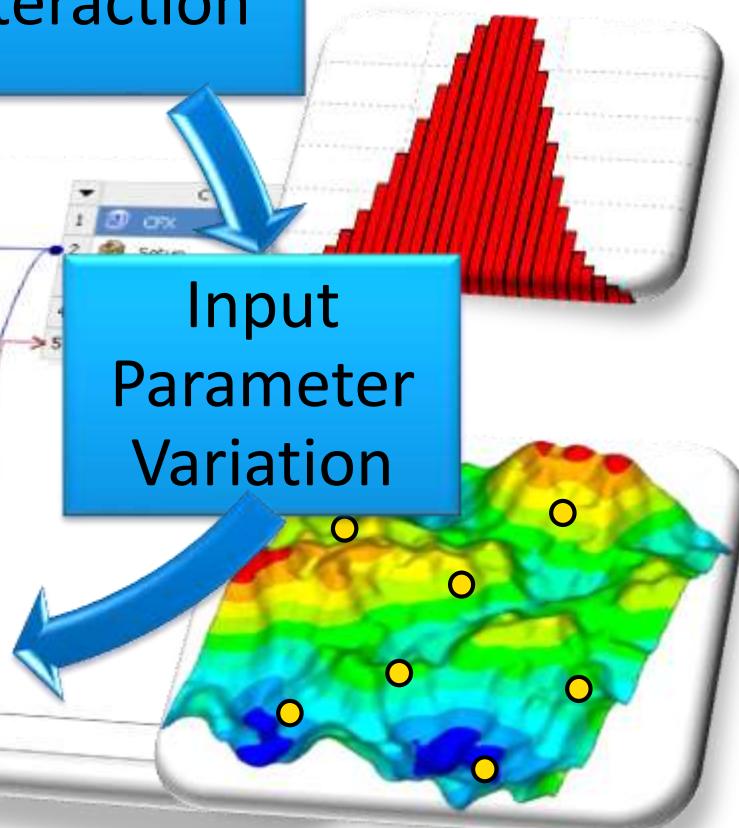
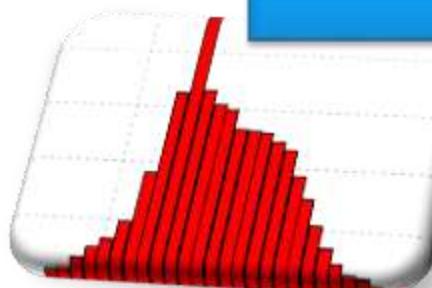
Output
Parameter
Variation

Statistical
LHS-
Sampling

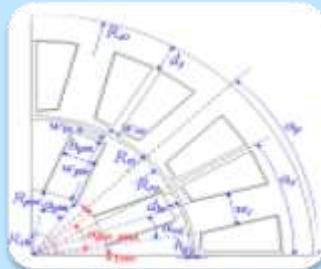


User
Interaction

Input
Parameter
Variation



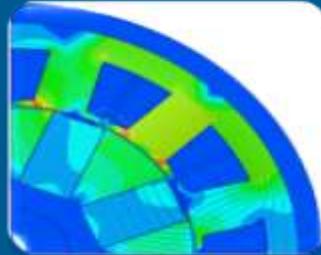
Outline



Challenges in Virtual Prototyping



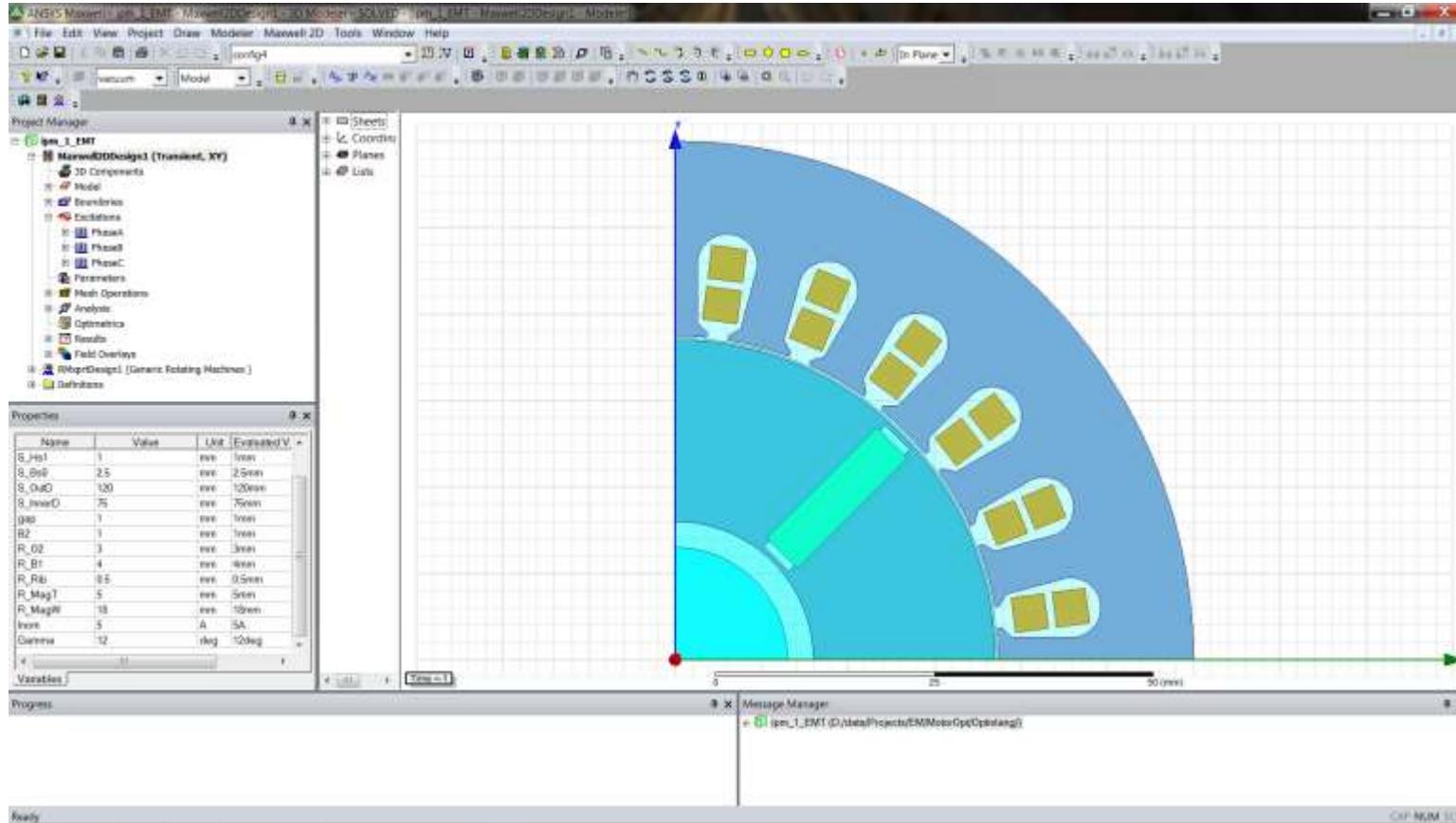
Methods in optiSLang



Example Application

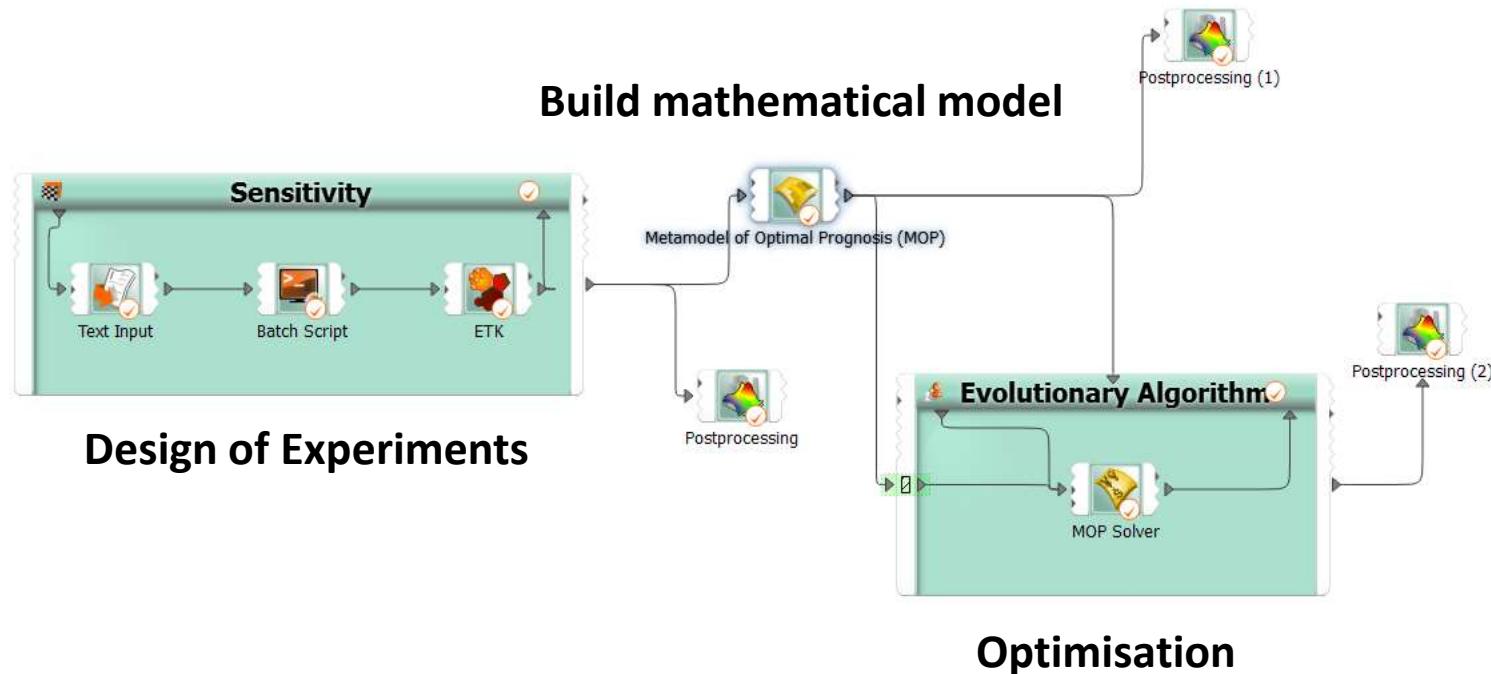
Maxwell 2D Setup

We need a valid setup including Electrical Machine Toolkit UDO's

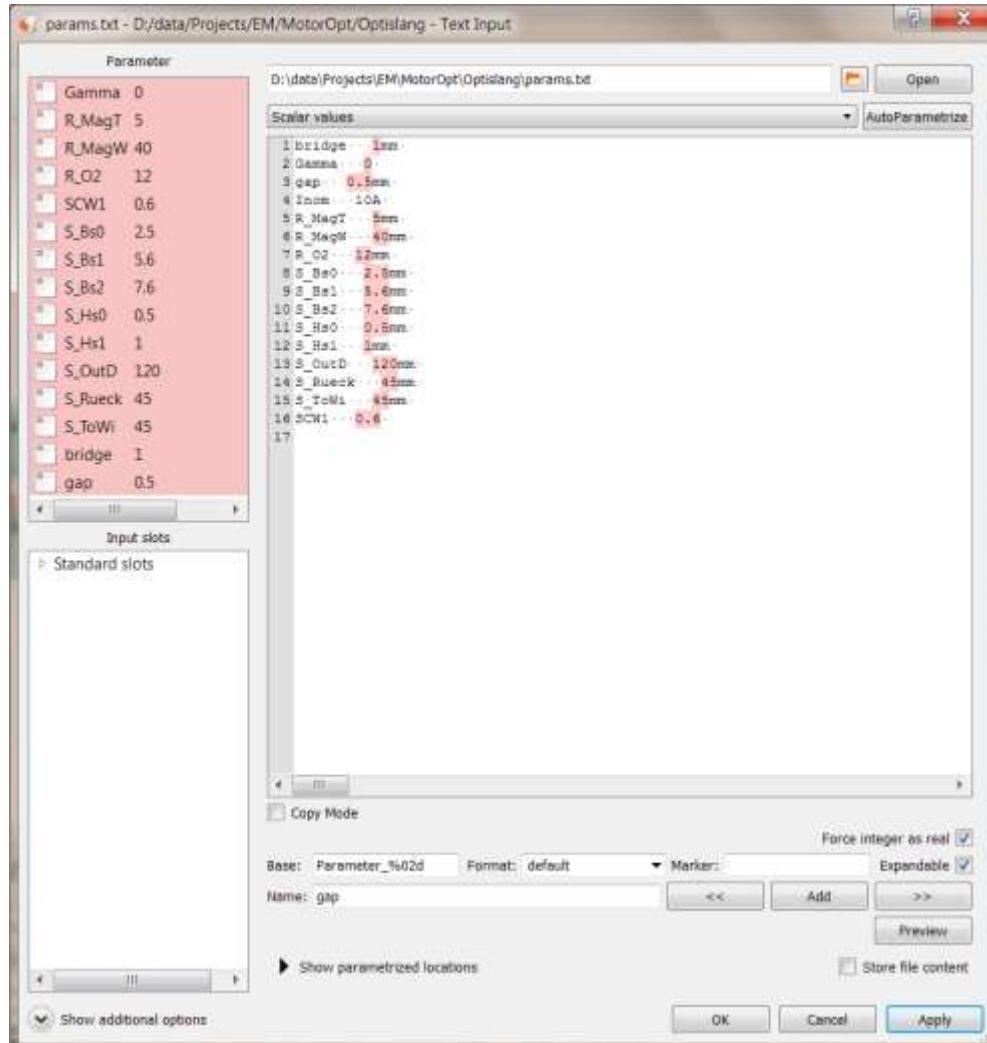


Setup in OptiSlang

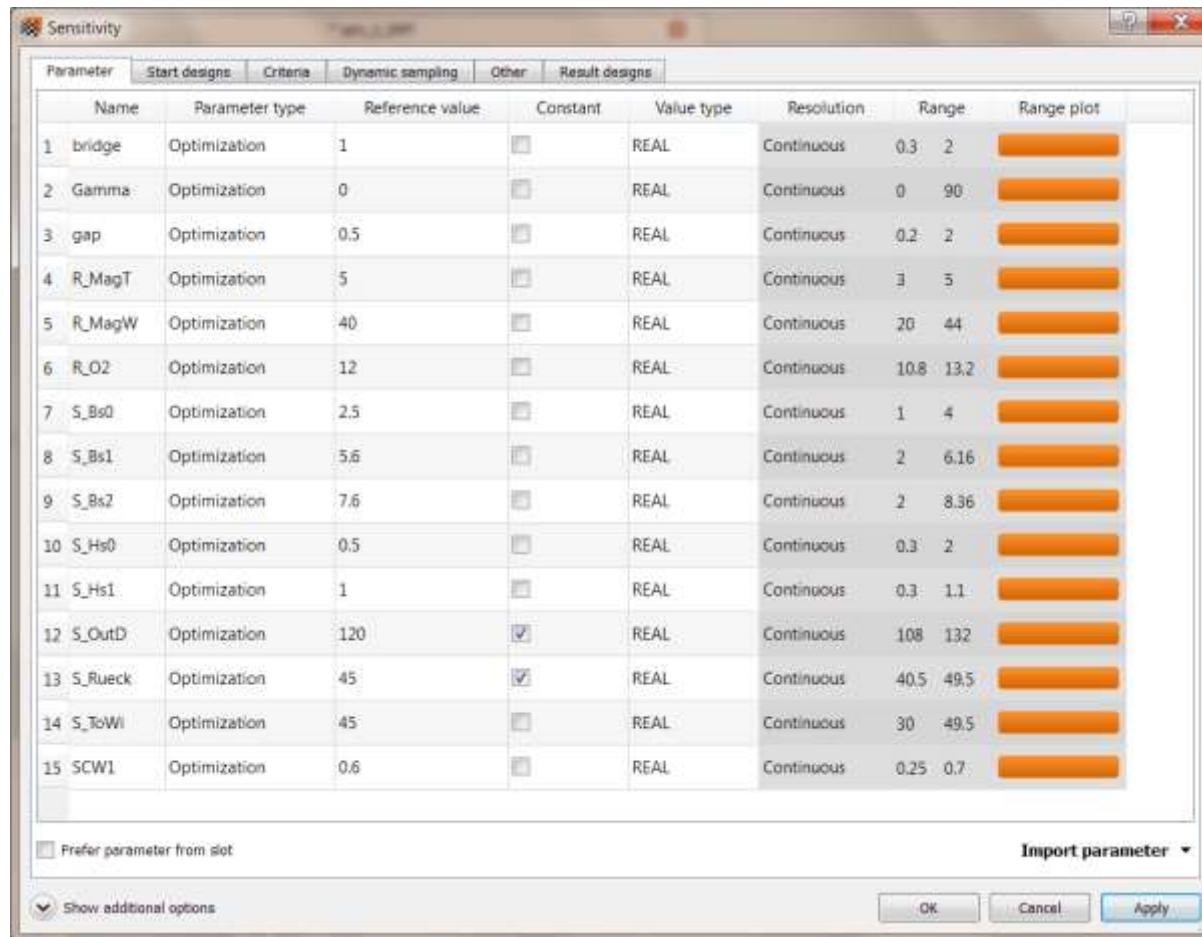
Use graphical description of dataflow in OptiSlang



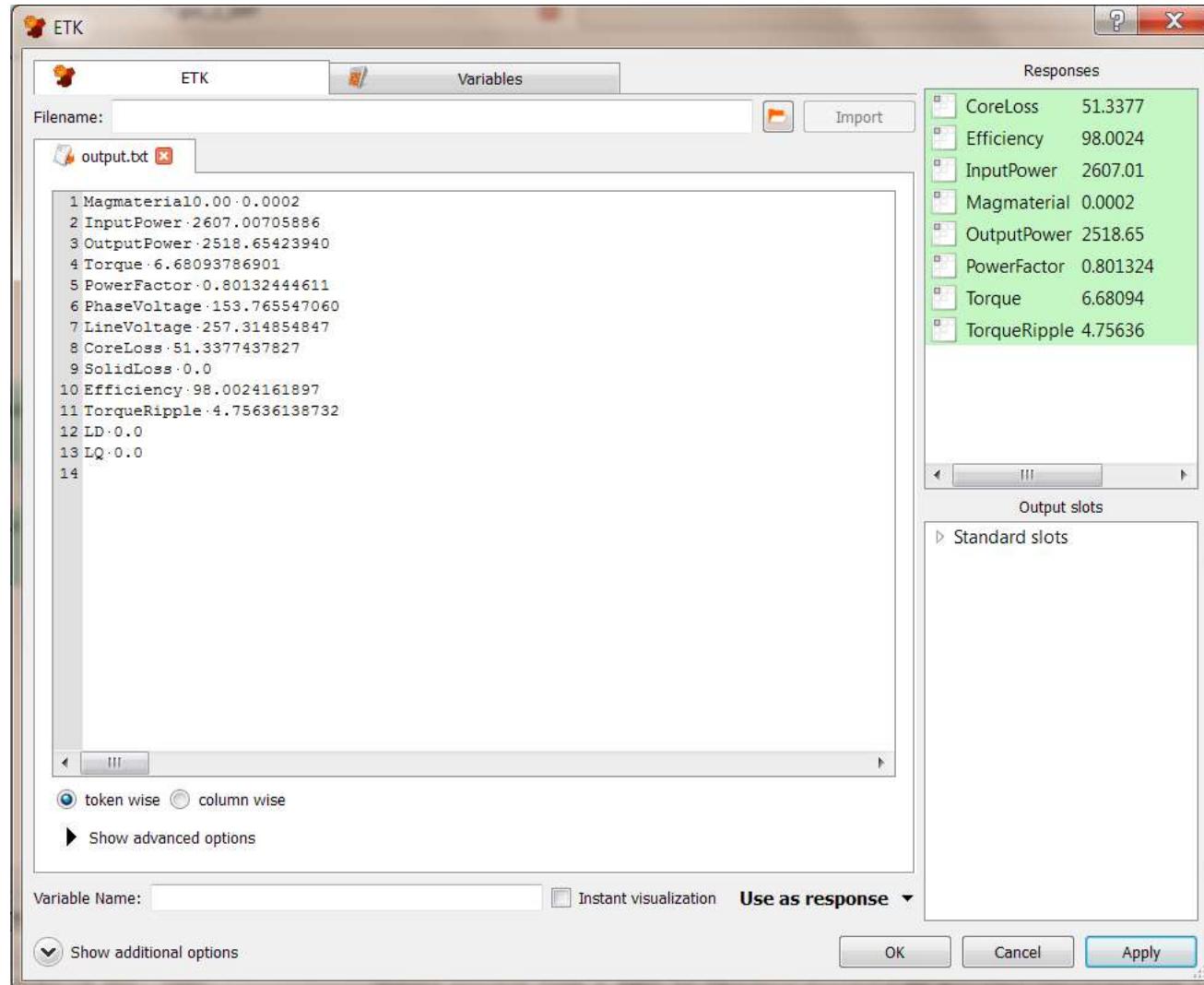
Use script to dump out all parameters



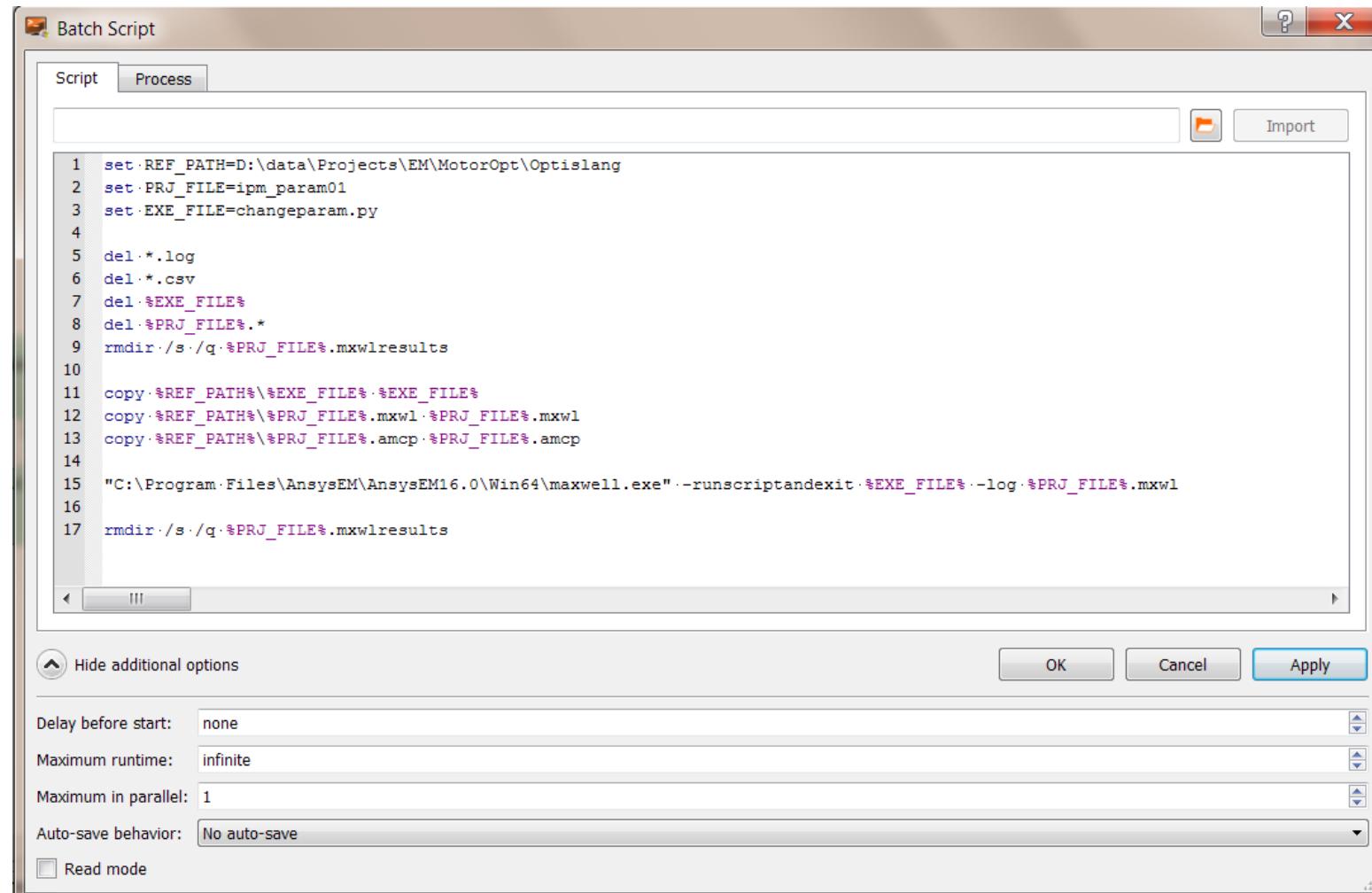
Define min and max values for parameters

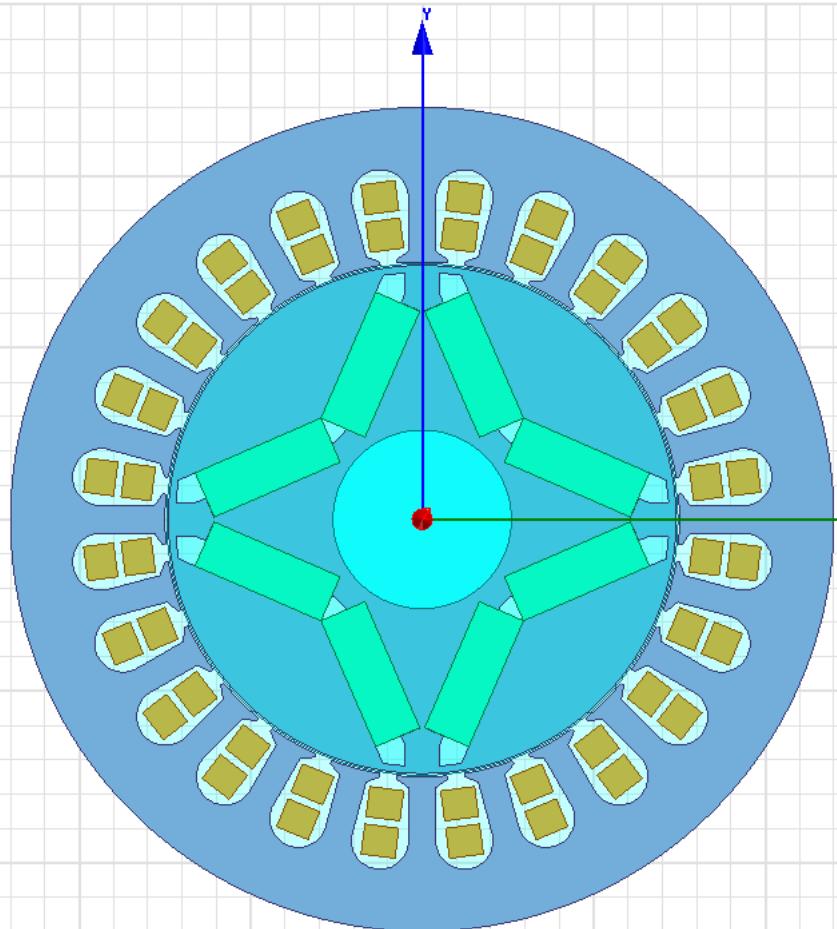


Define Outputs



Edit script to call Maxwell



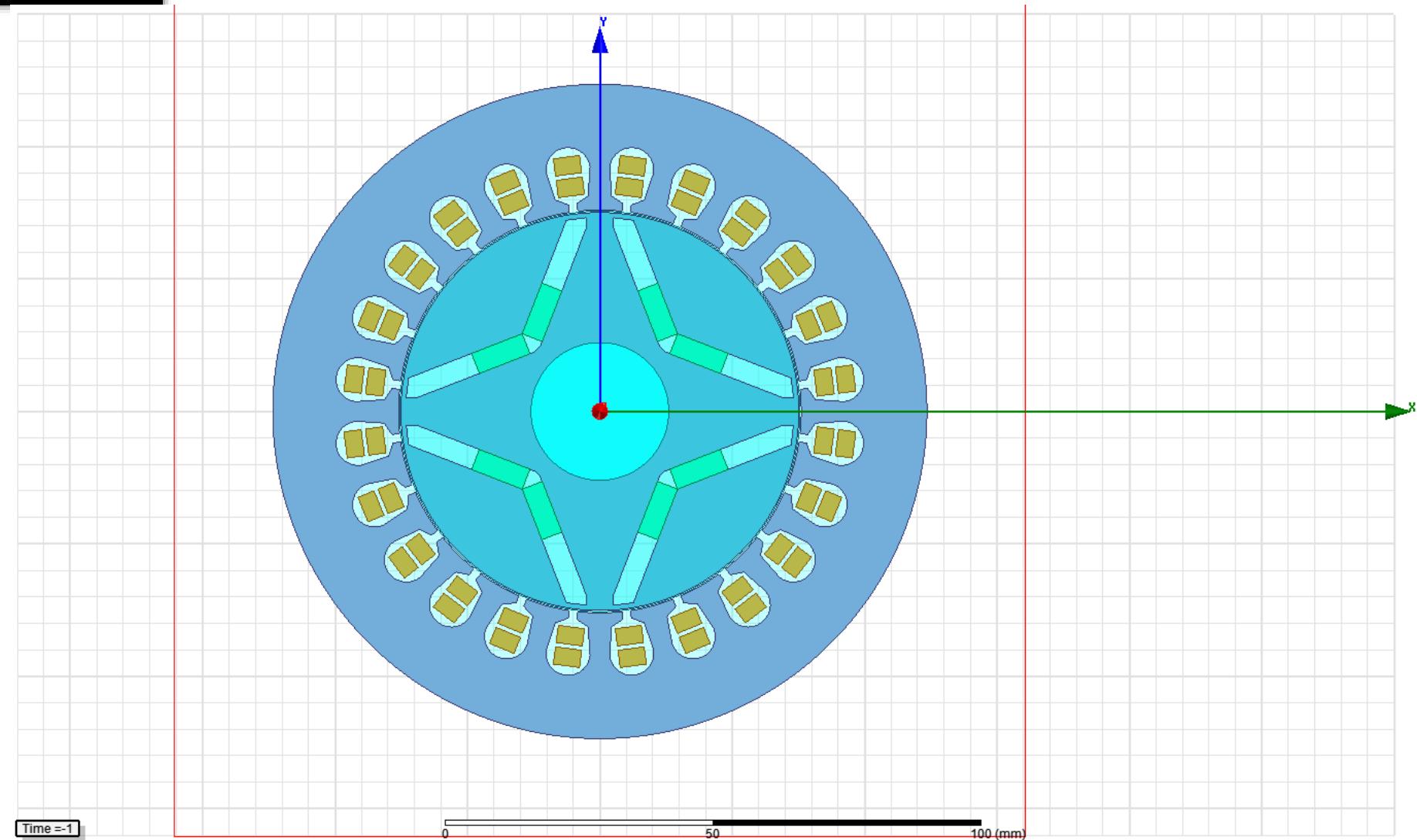


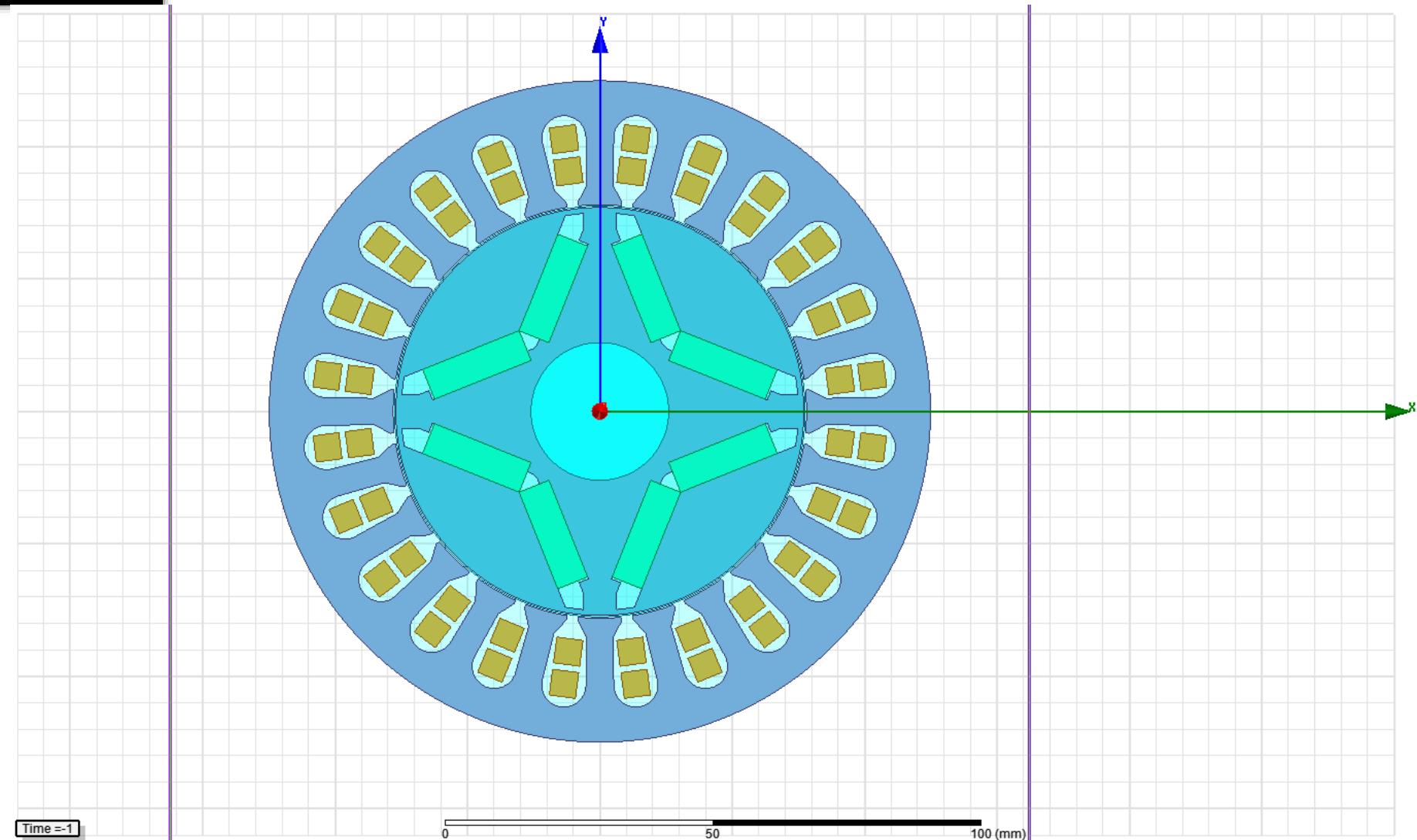
Time = -1

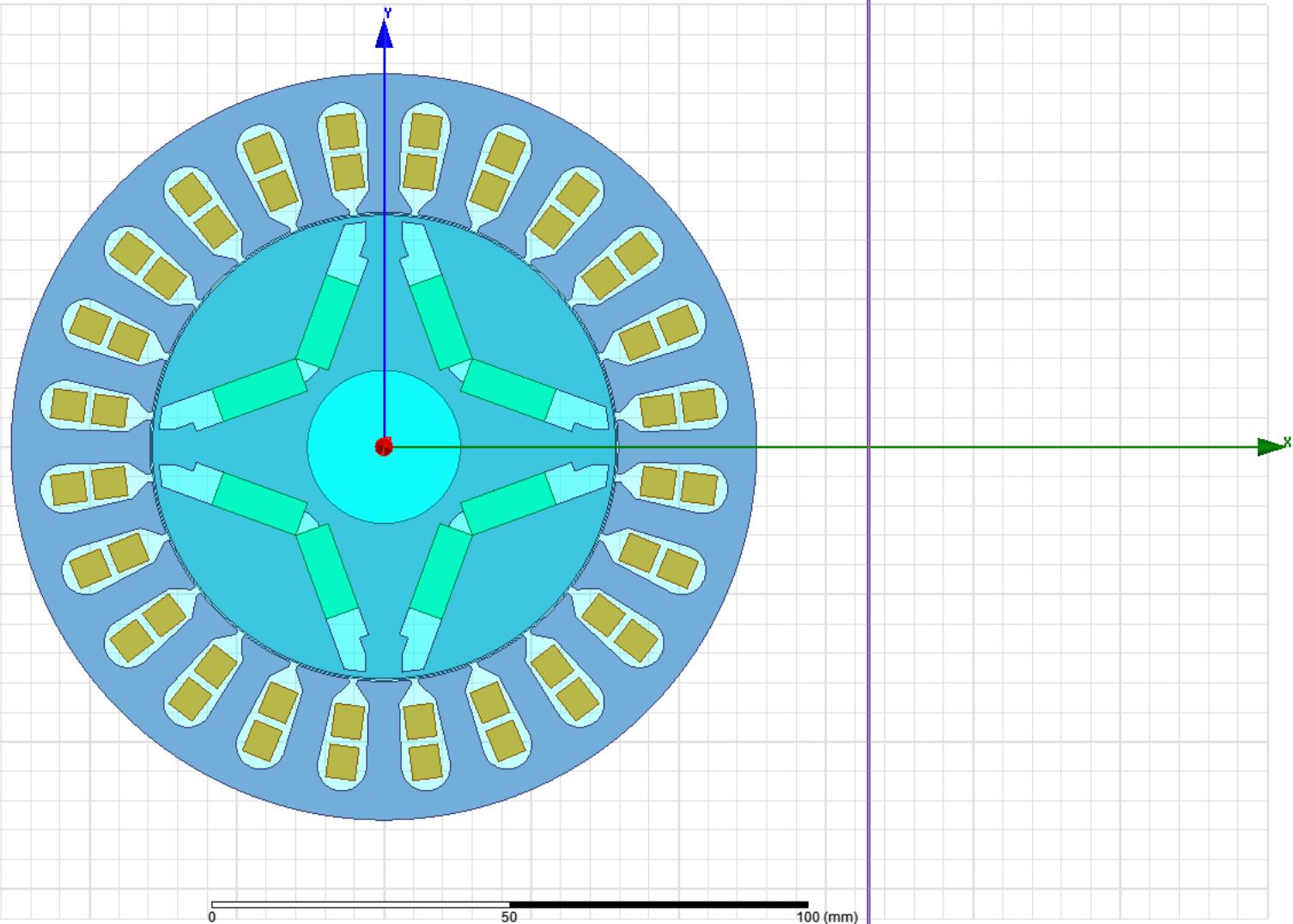
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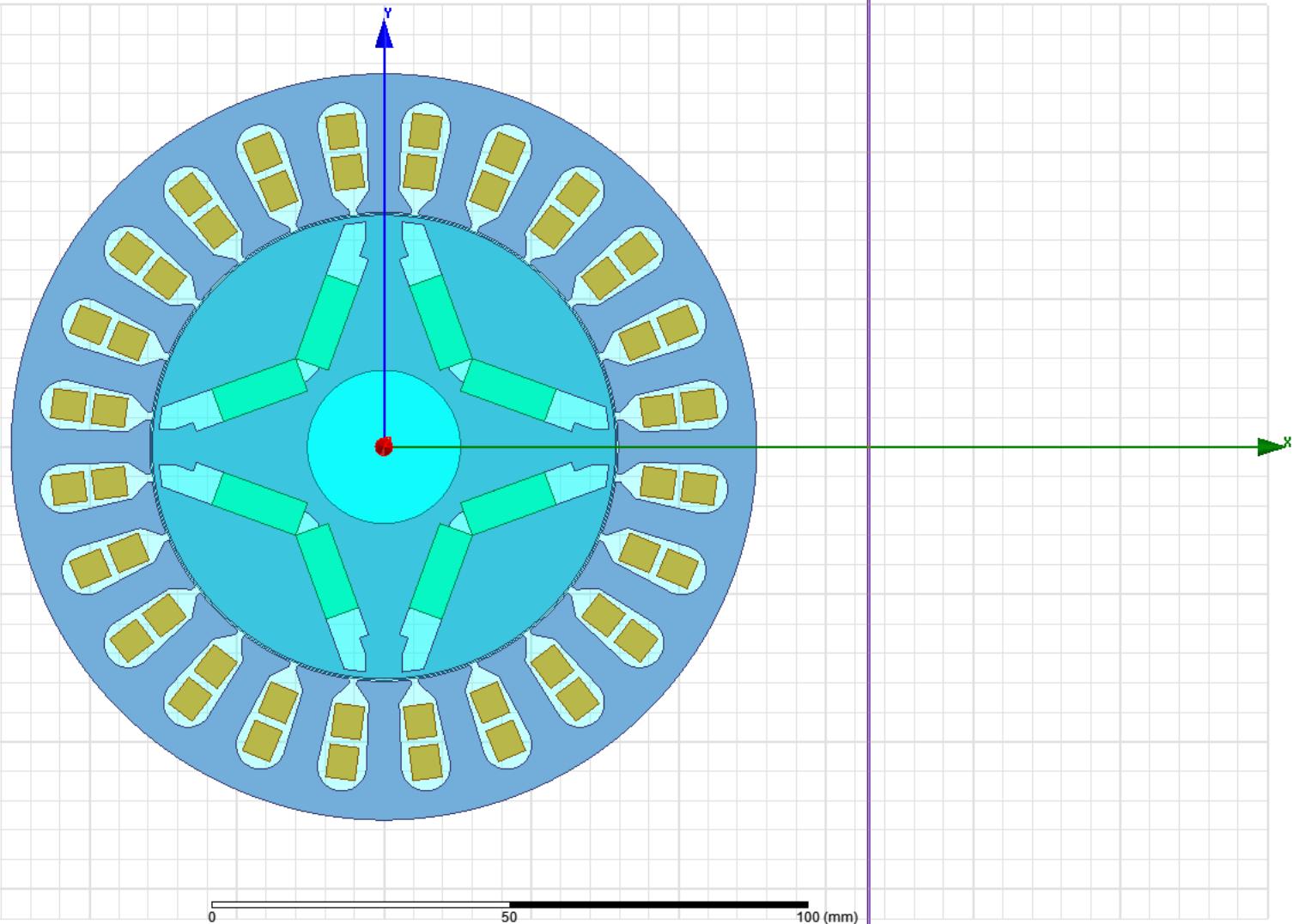
50

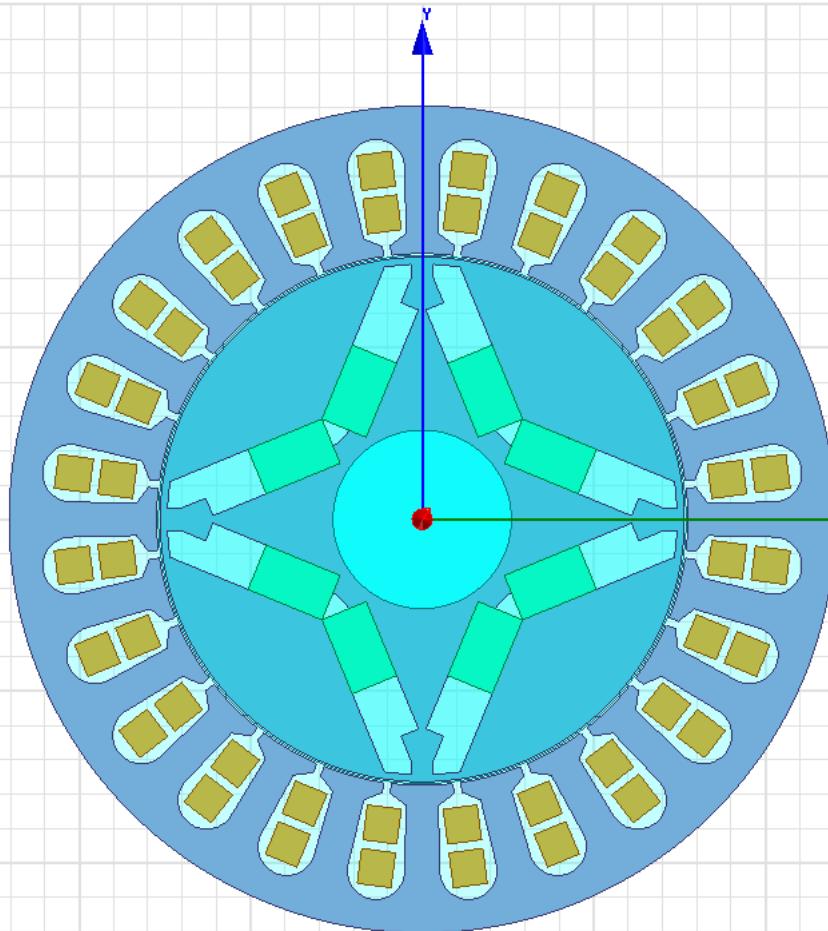
100 (mm)





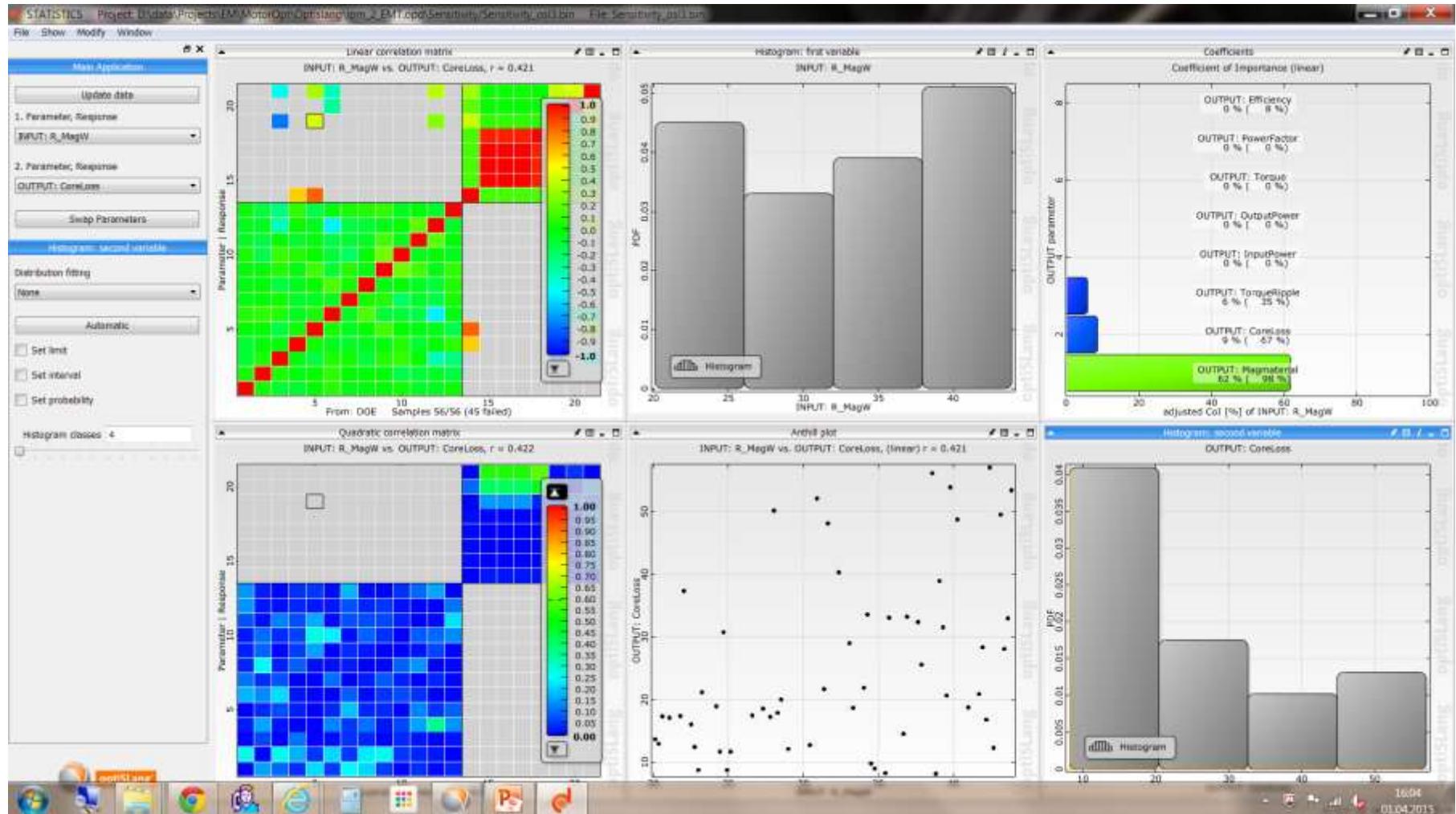




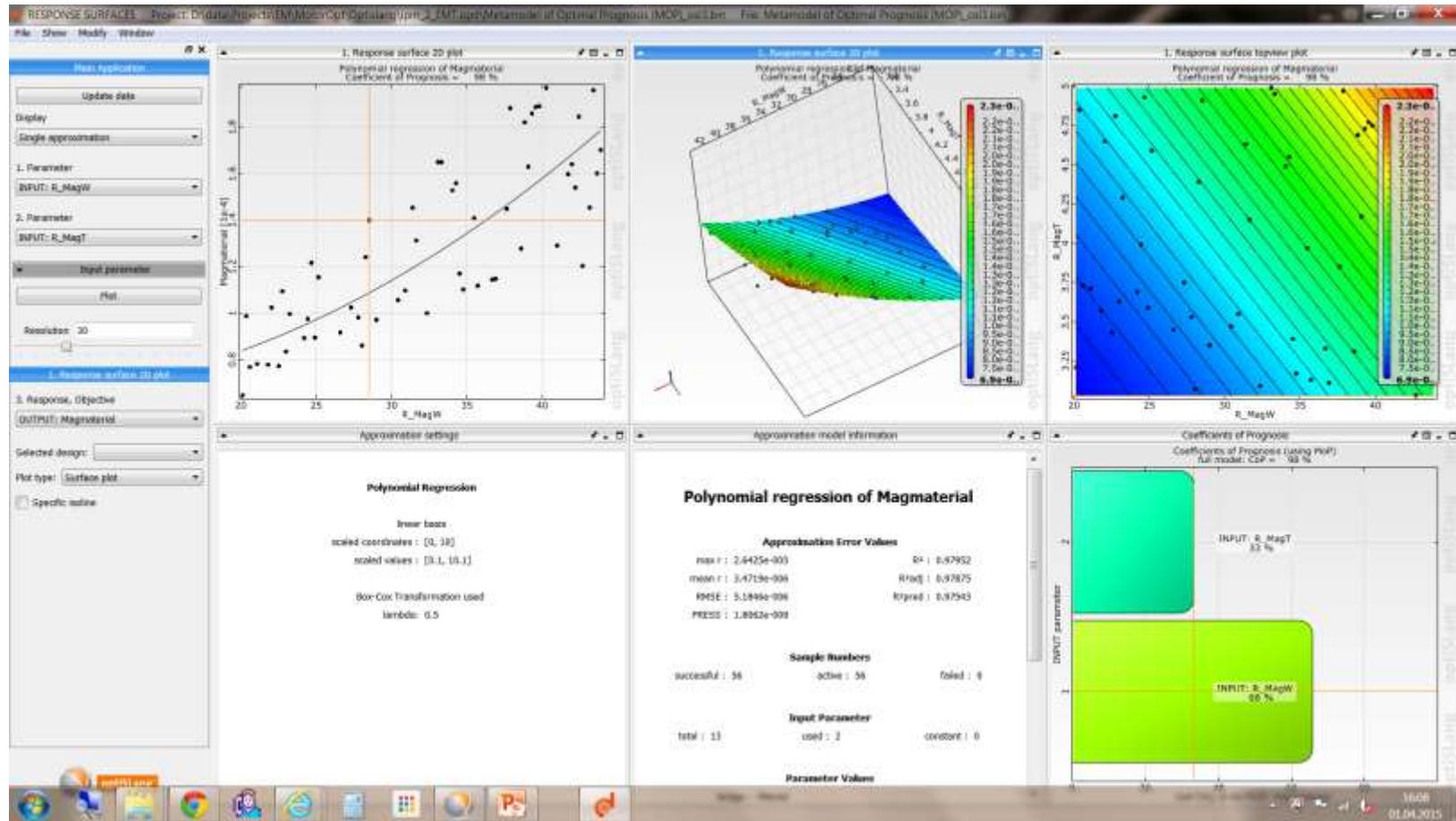


Time = -1 0 50 100 (mm)

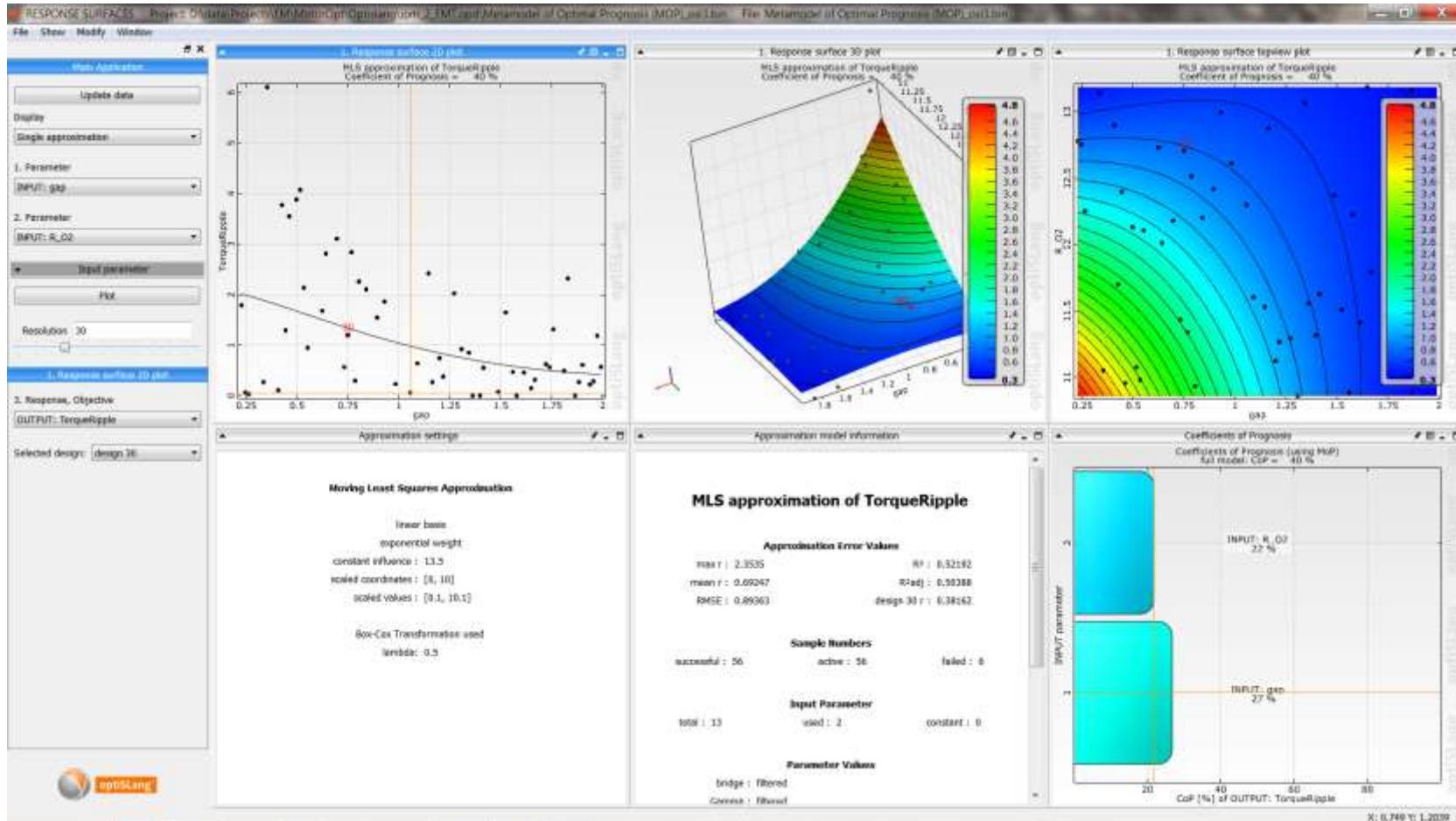
Run Sensitivity



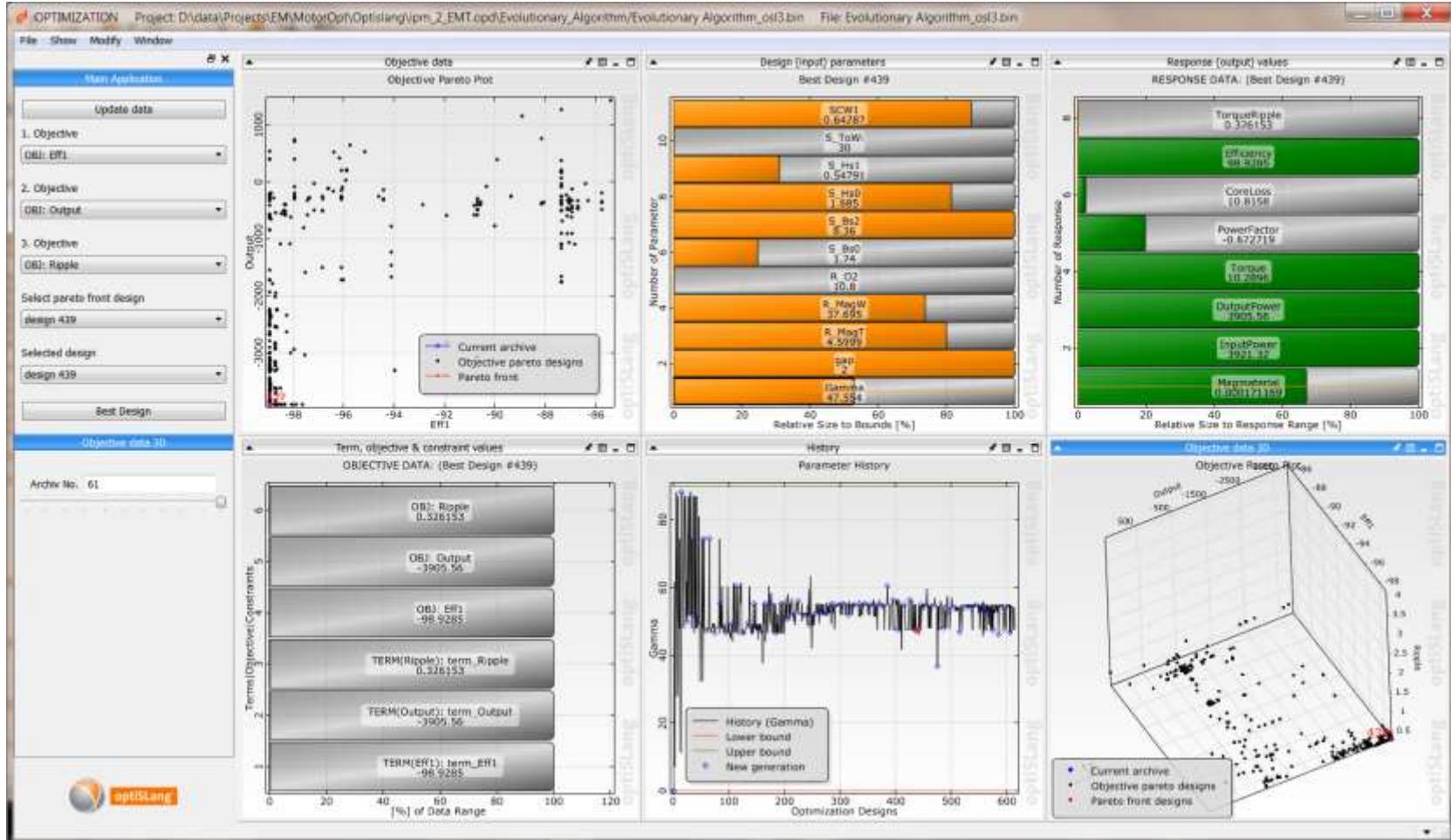
Build a Metamodel



Metamodel Data

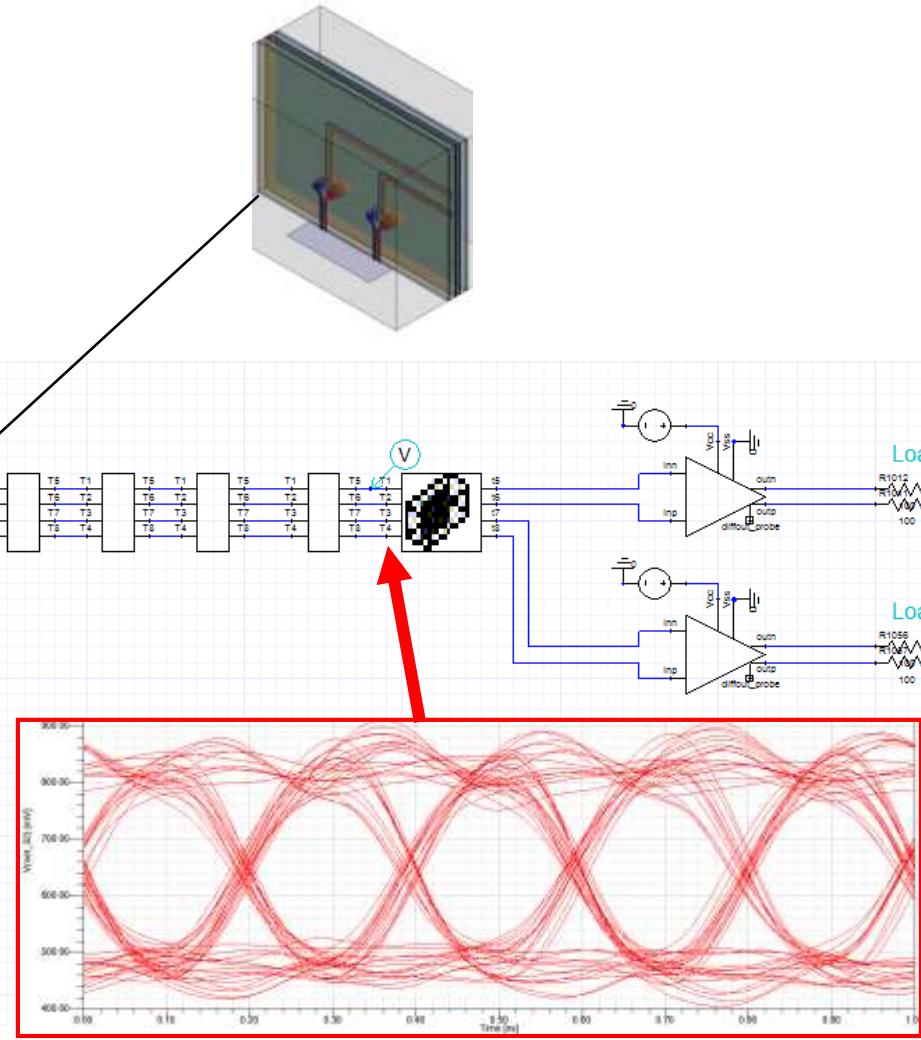
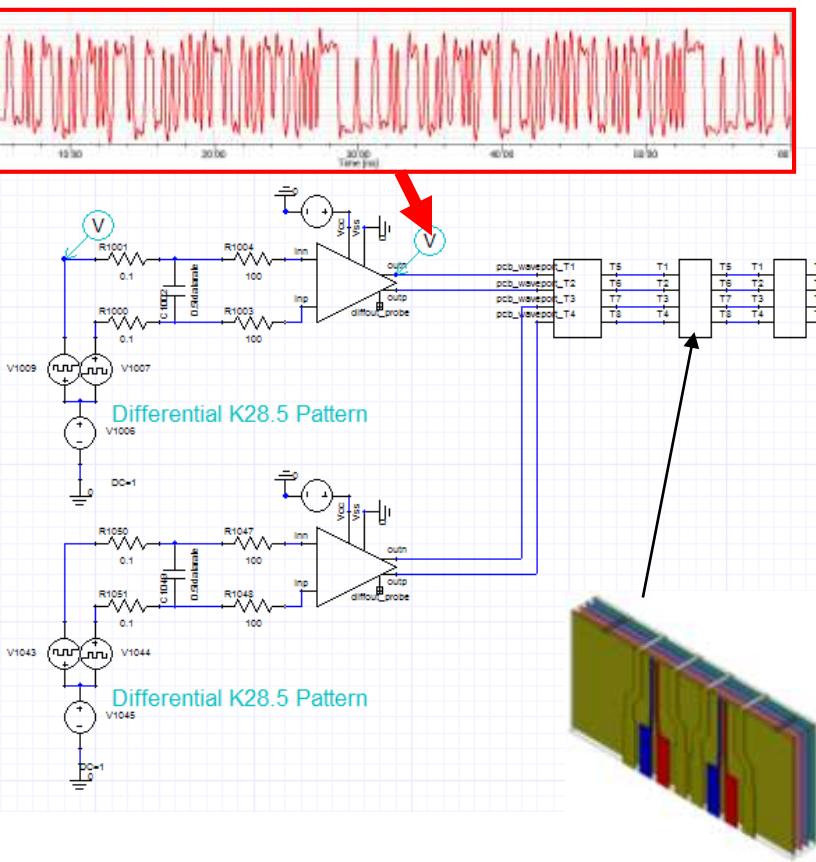


Run Optimizer

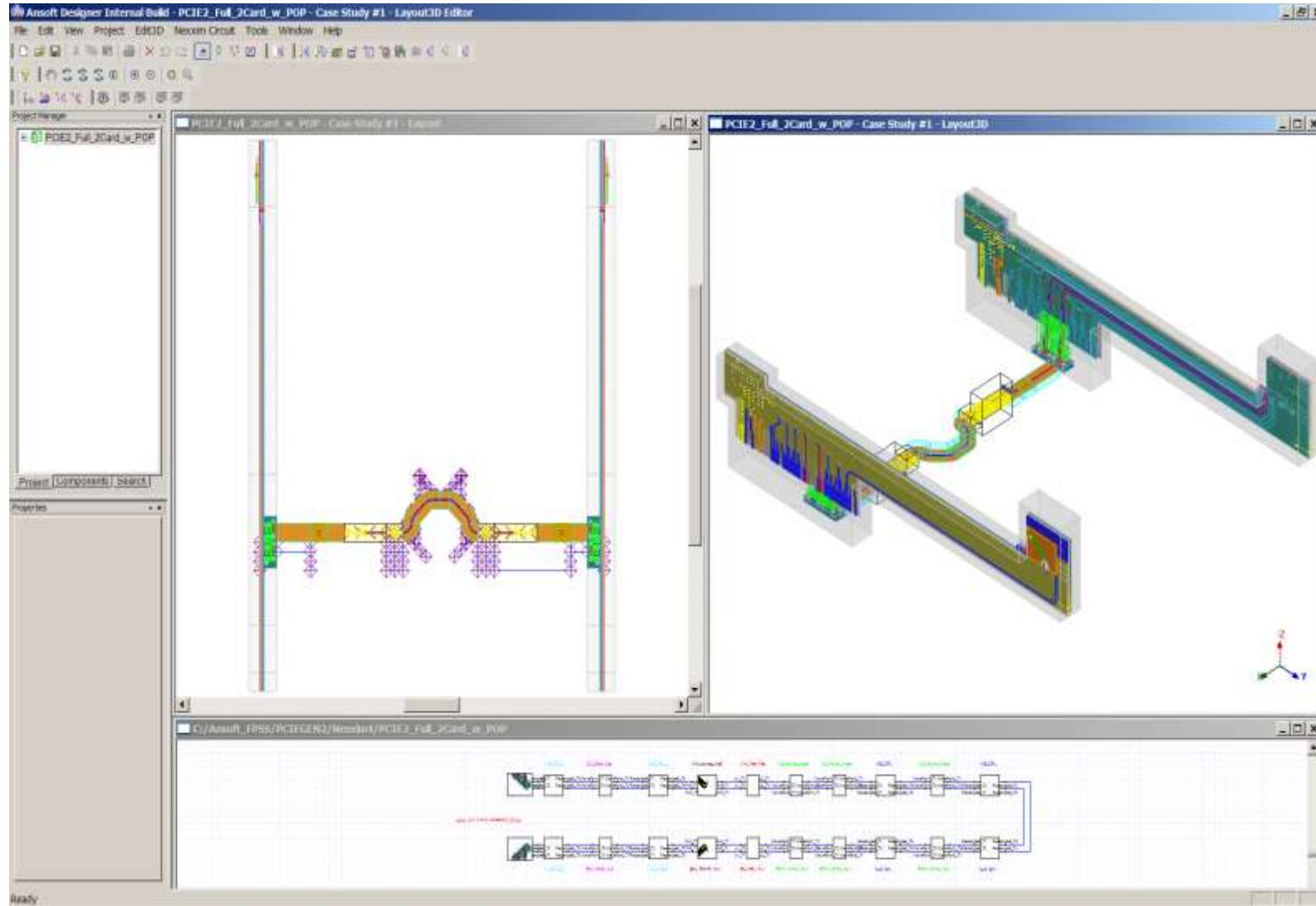


Time Domain Verification

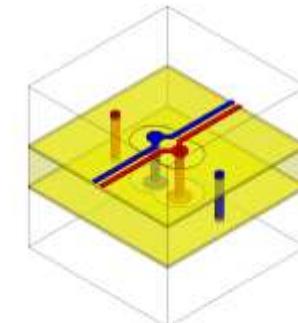
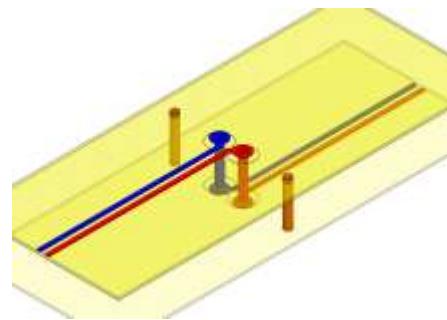
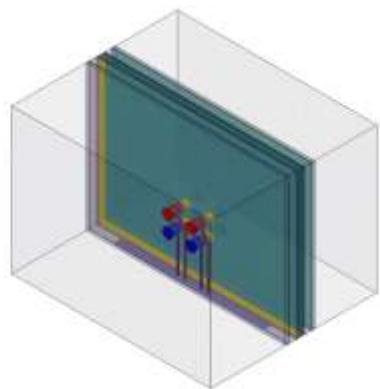
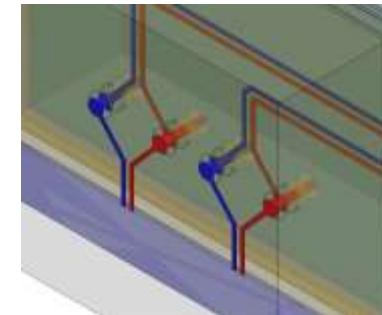
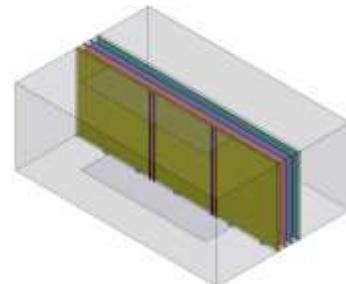
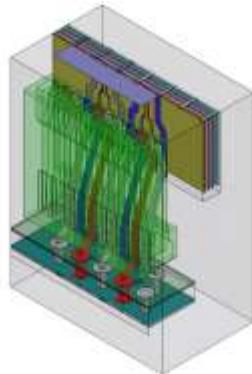
Critical Net electronics



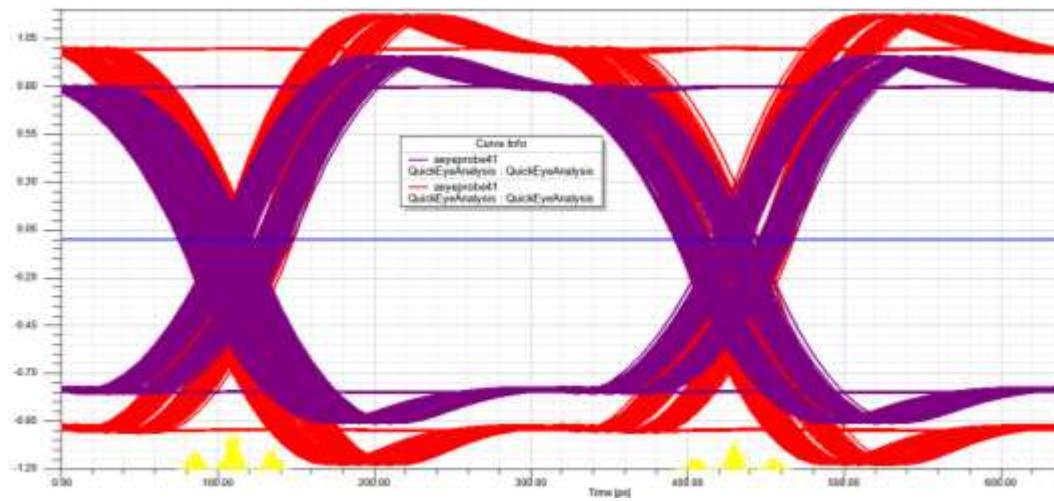
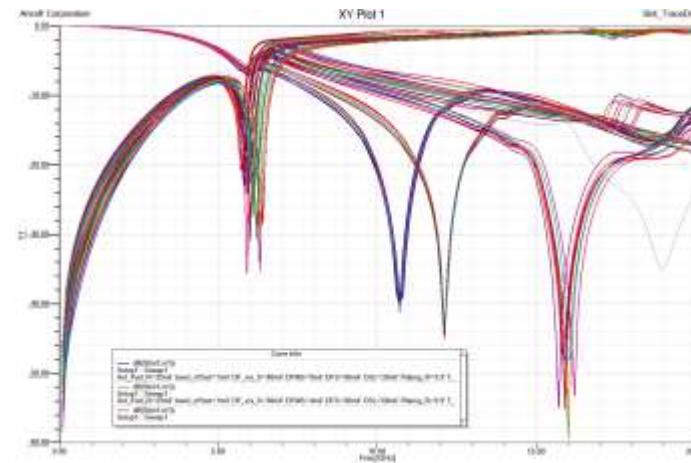
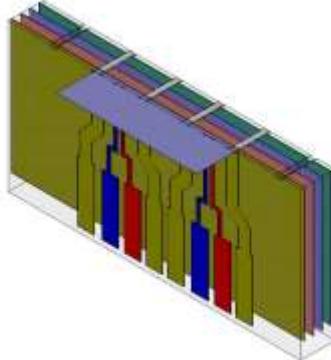
PCB Transmission Channels



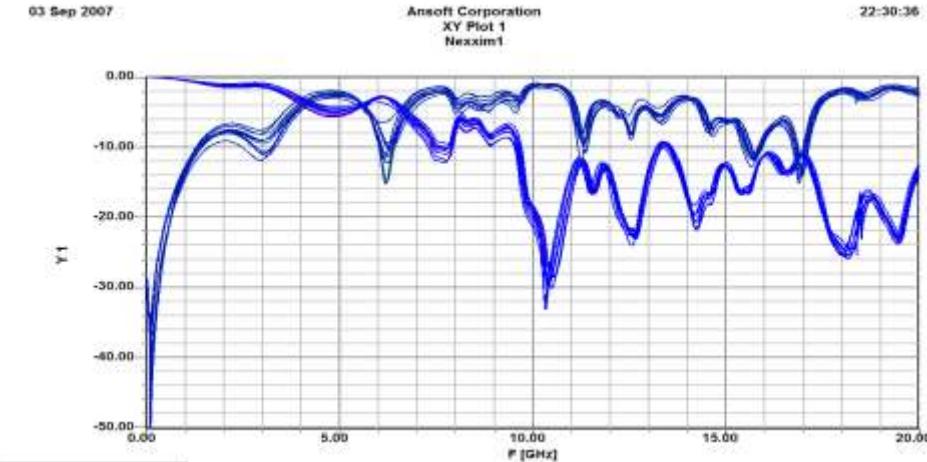
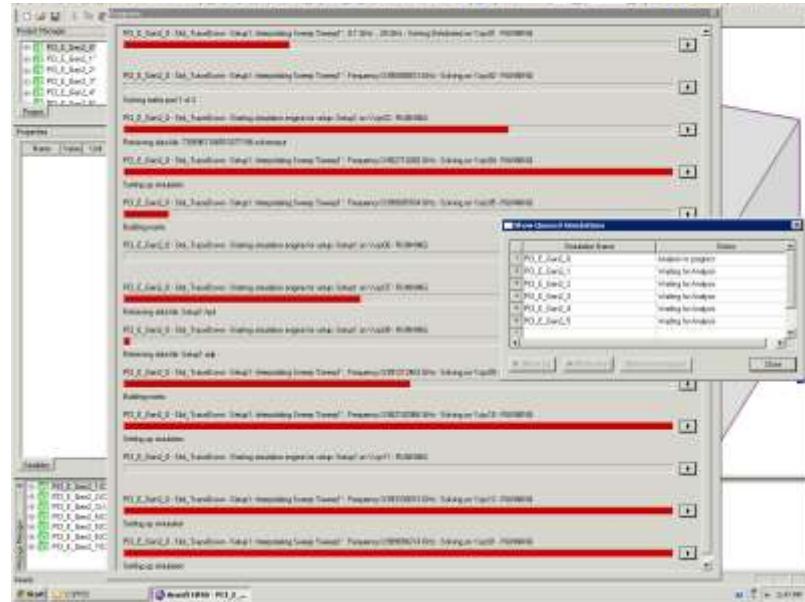
PCB Structures



Parametric results

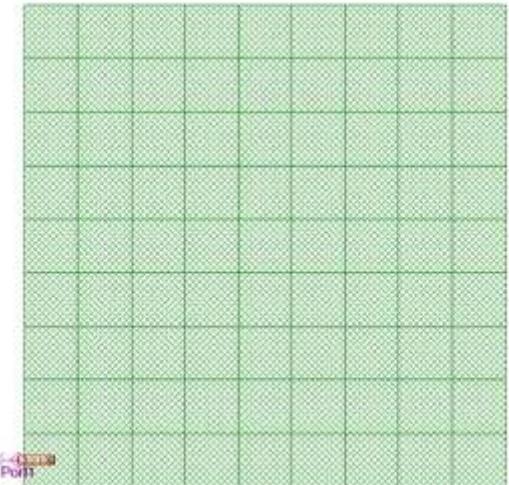
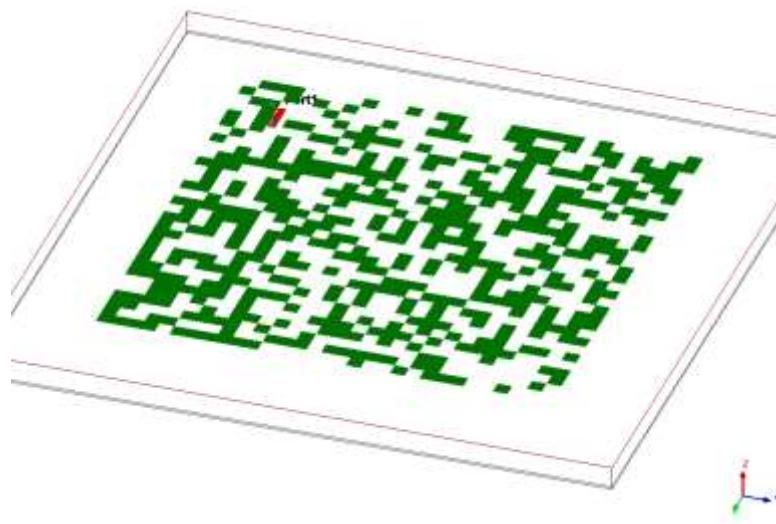


DSO runs multiple designs in parallel



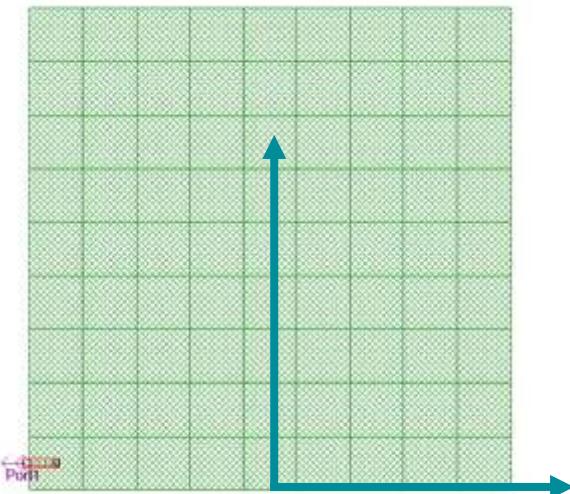
Minimization of the Resonance Frequency

- Patch divided into "bits"
- Bits turned on and off
“1001010010101”

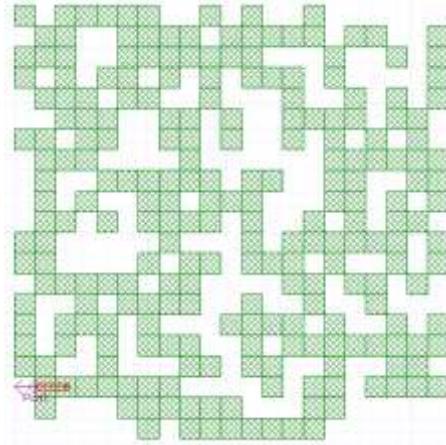


Minimization of the Resonance Frequency

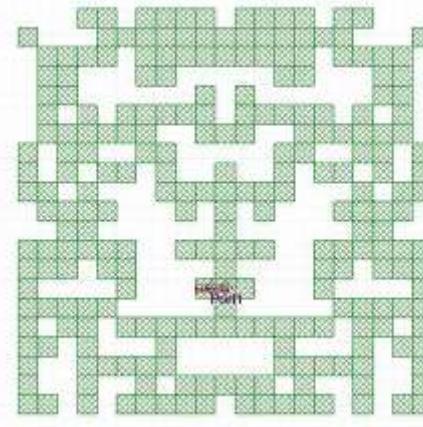
- **Resonance Definition: Peak of the $\text{Re}[Z_{\text{in}}]$**
- **Optimization *does not include* the location of the feed point**
- **Cases investigated:**
 - Symmetry NOT imposed
 - Symmetry imposed in the y-axis
 - Two different level of discretization:
 - 21 by 21
 - 41 by 41



Symmetry



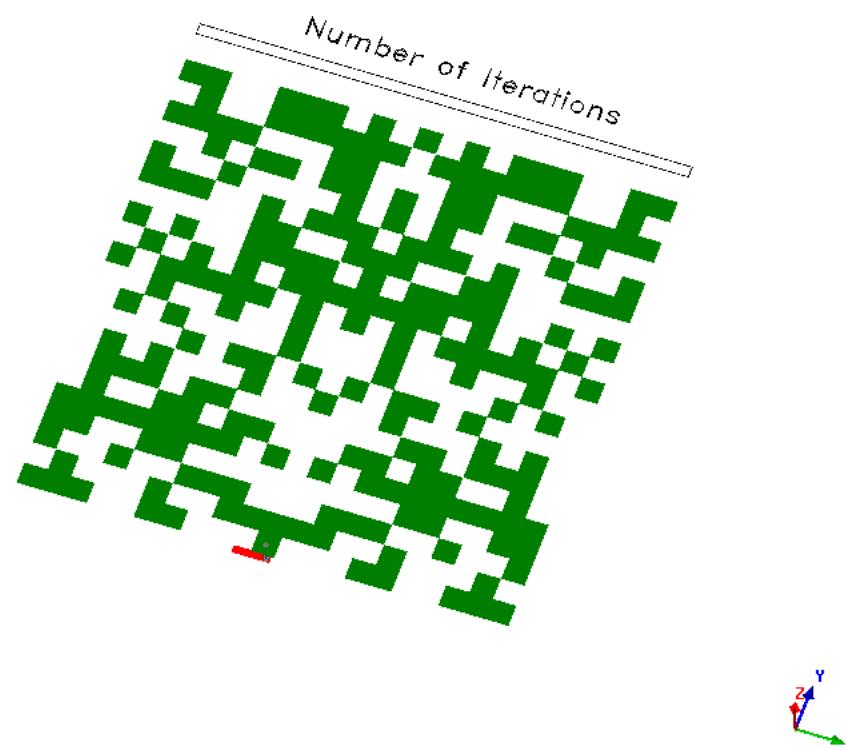
Asymmetric Patch



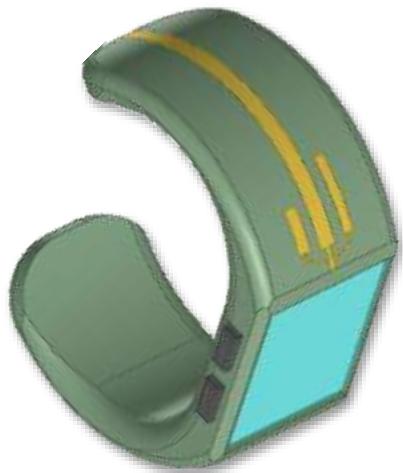
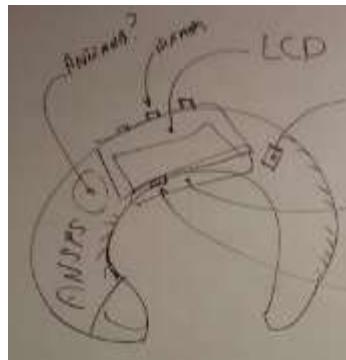
Symmetric Patch

Animation of Geometric Solution Convergence

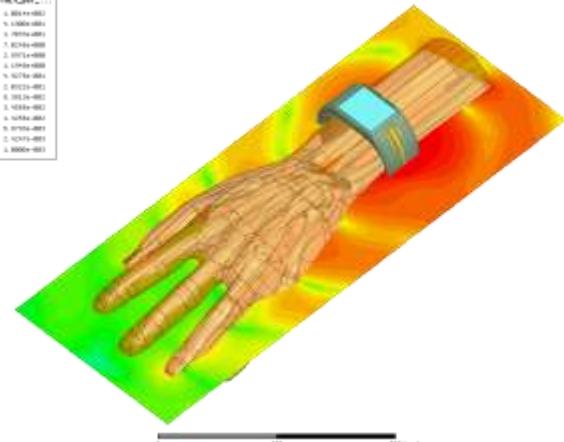
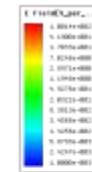
- 21 X 21 Symmetric Patch



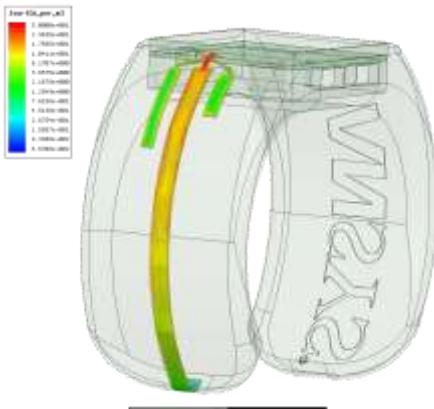
Successful Smart Watch Design Using ANSYS



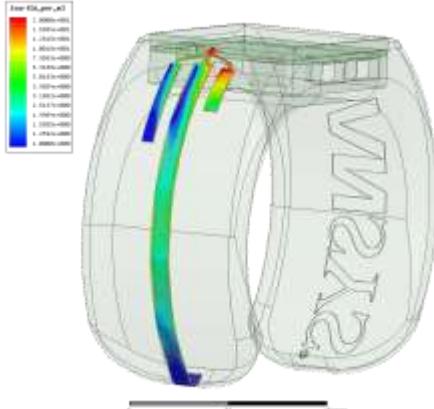
Watch Performance on Human Hand



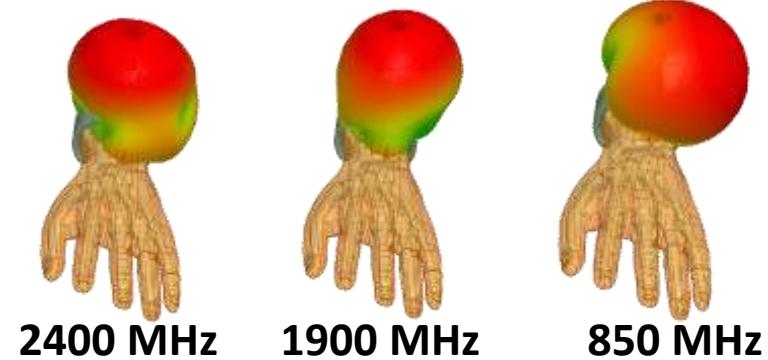
Current Distribution on Antenna Elements



.85 GHz



1.85 GHz



Courtesy Mike Schaaf, Synapse