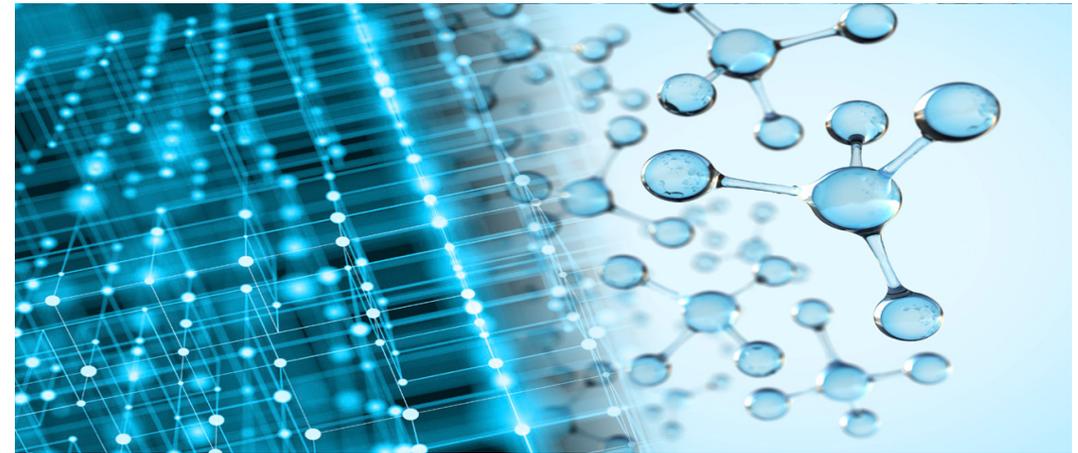

Optimal Design and Distribution of Unit Cells

Introduction into Optimization for Programmable Mechanics

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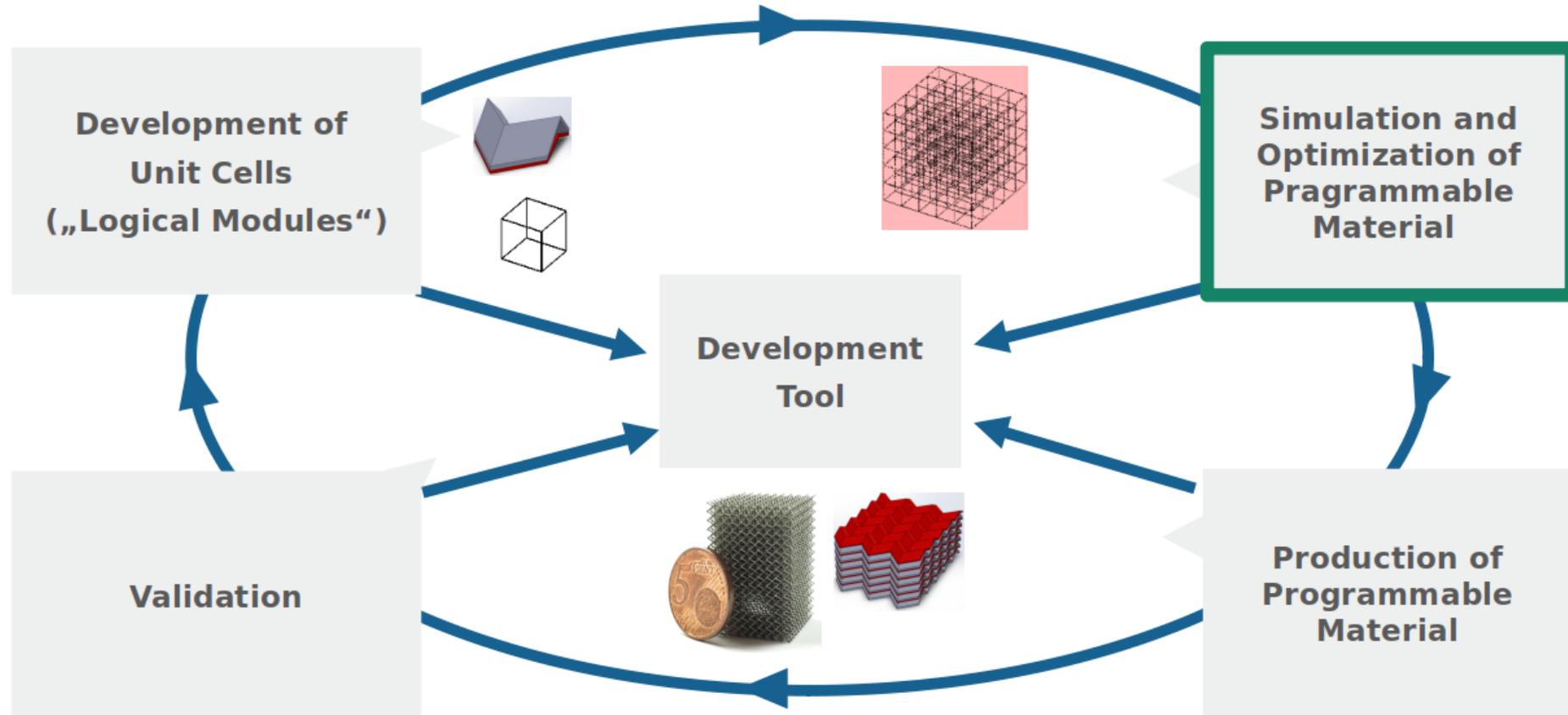


Overview

- Cluster Programmable Materials
 - Motivation
 - Focus on Programmable Mechanics
- Optimization Framework
 - Establishing data base for artificial material law
 - Handling with Unit Cells
- Foil Unit Cell
 - Simulation and Production
 - Programming a Deformation
 - Diverse Solutions
 - Optimization Performance
- Conclusion and Outlook
 - Summary
 - Future Work

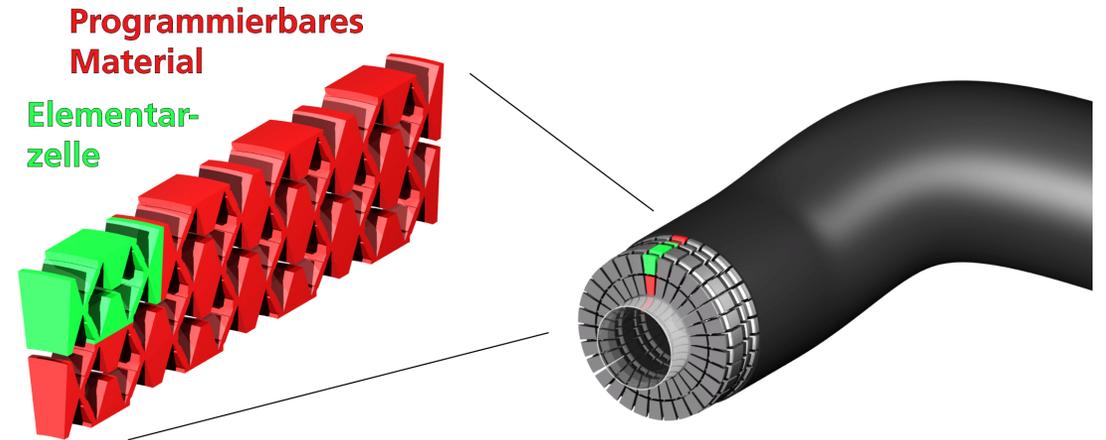
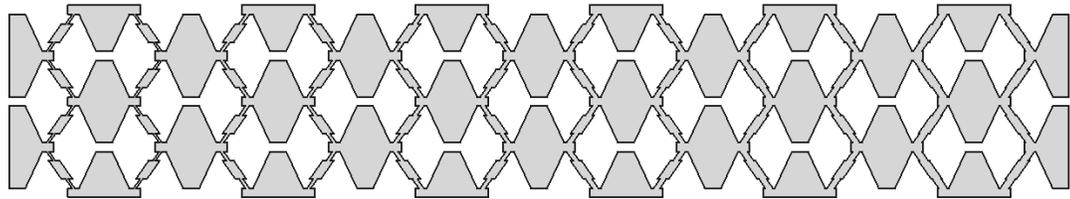
Cluster Programmable Materials - Motivation

- Combining strength and competences of many Fraunhofer institutes
- Summarizing them into a Cluster for **parallel** research



Cluster Programmable Materials - Focus on Programmable Mechanics

- Realization of exotic or unnatural material behavior
- Implementation of custom made mechanics for special purposes

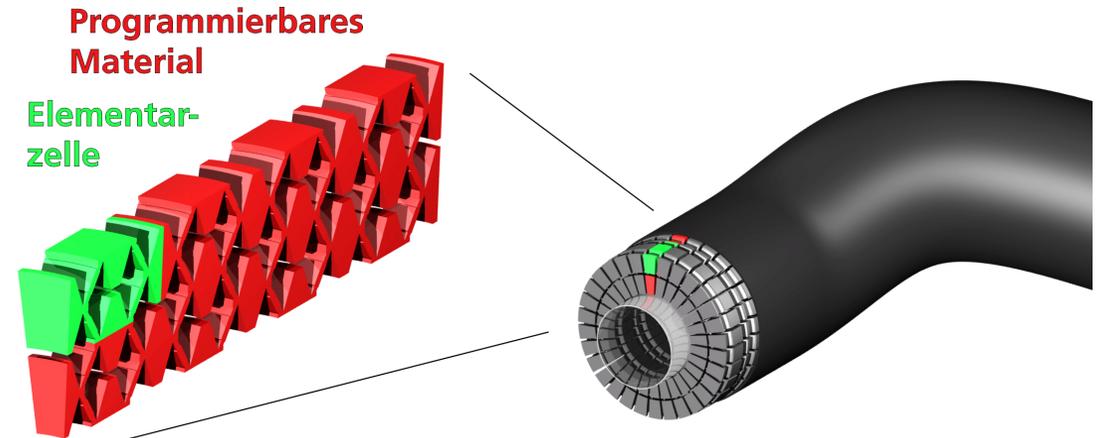
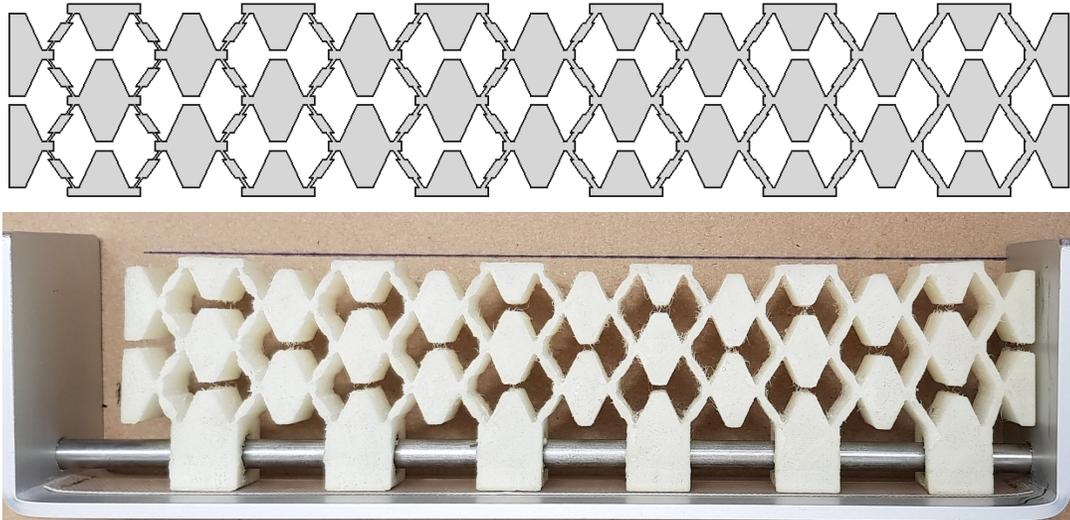


Definition of Programmable Materials (PM) as a subset of Meta-Materials

PM are responsive functional materials whose mechanical properties (or shape) can be switched (or functionally changed) by an external trigger (stimulus). In contrast to mechatronic systems, this responsiveness is achieved solely by the complex internal structure of the material.

Cluster Programmable Materials - Focus on Programmable Mechanics

- Realization of exotic or unnatural material behavior
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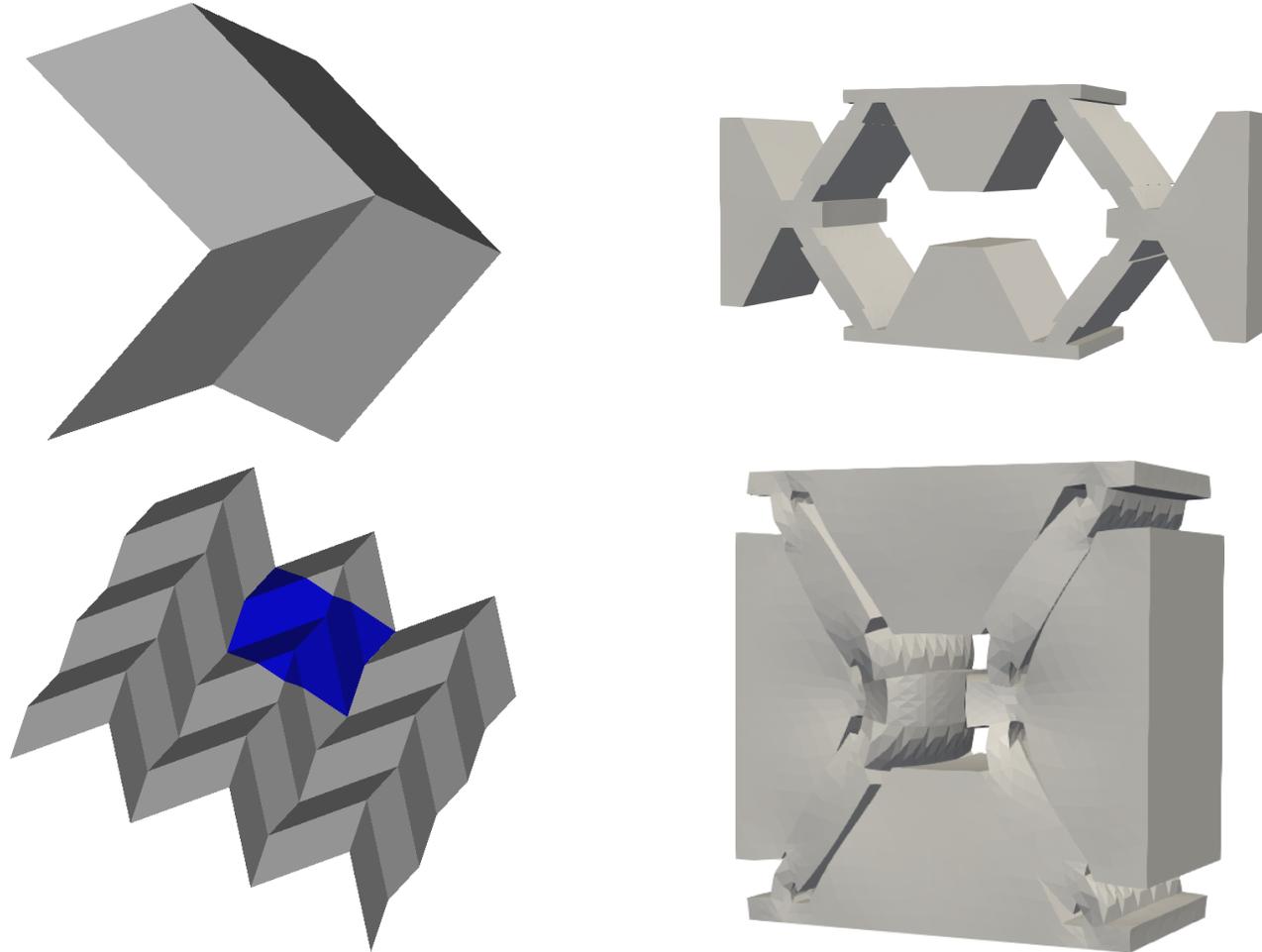


Programmable Materials consist of Unit Cells

- In order to be regarded as homogeneous material:
 - Unit cells must be sufficiently **miniaturized** → Surrogate model as material law
 - **Many** unit cells must be arranged into arrays → Adjoint approach for distribution of unit cells

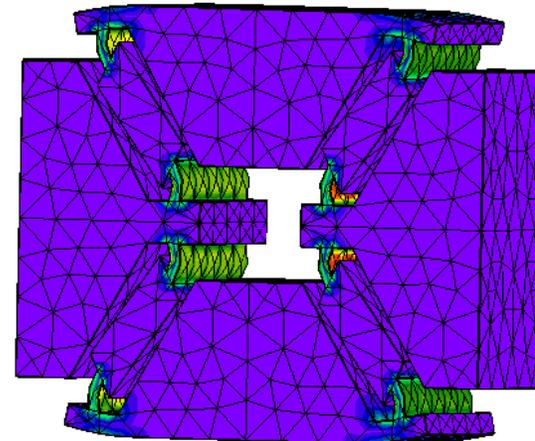
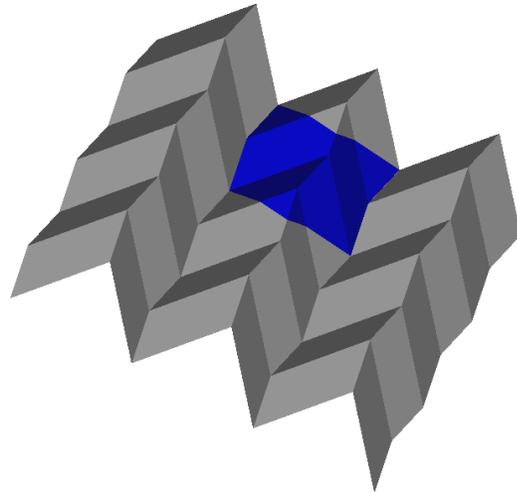
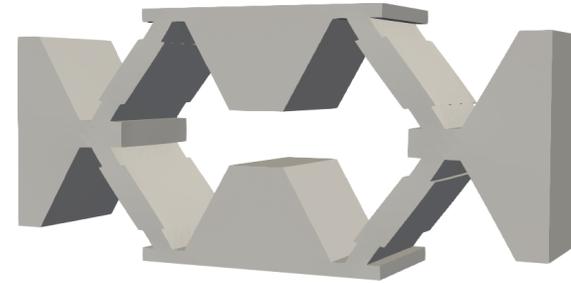
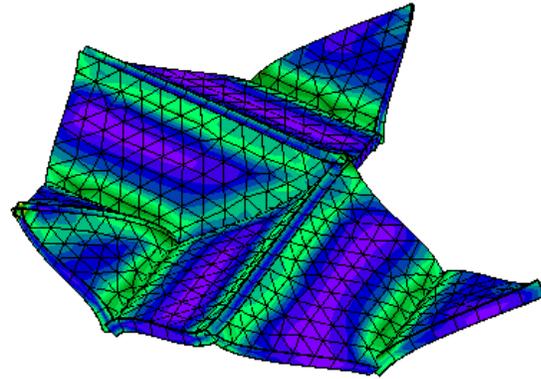
Cluster Programmable Materials - Focus on Programmable Mechanics

- Examples for unit cells

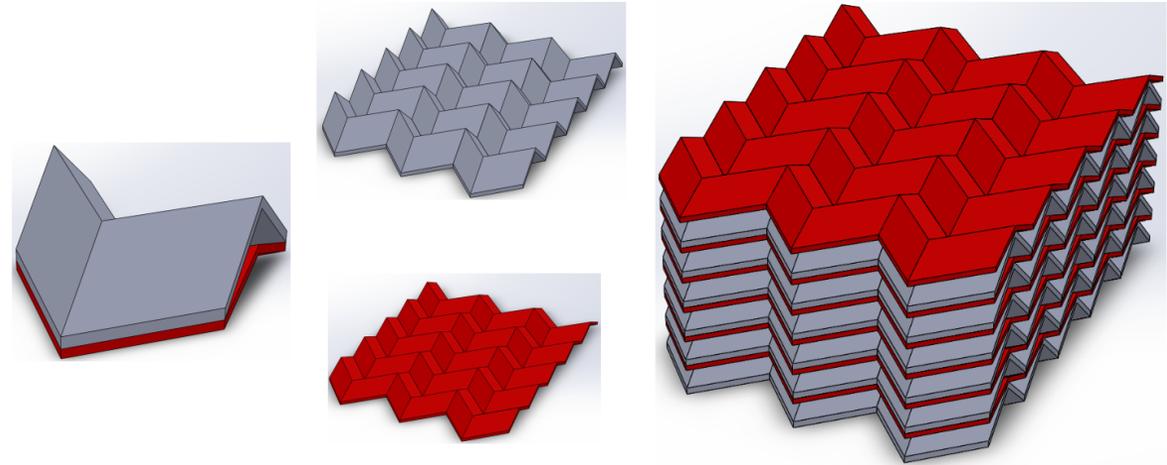
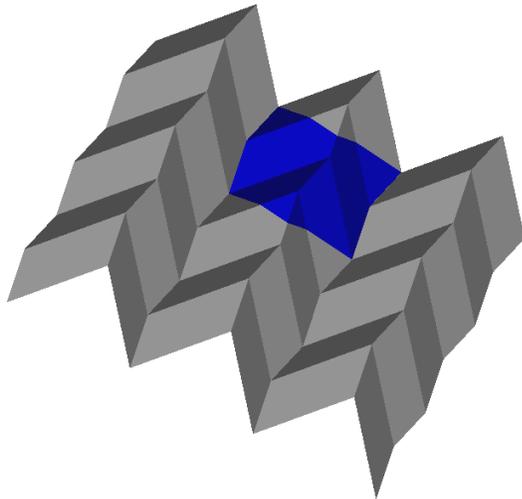
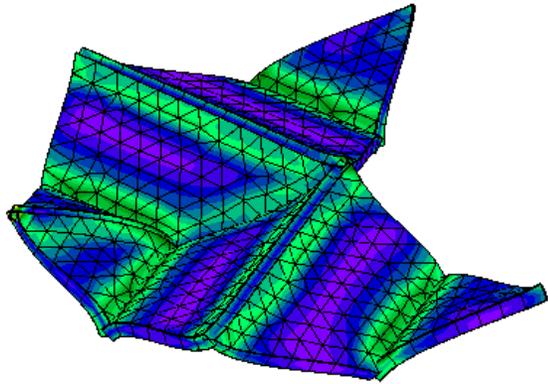


Cluster Programmable Materials - Focus on Programmable Mechanics

- Examples for unit cells



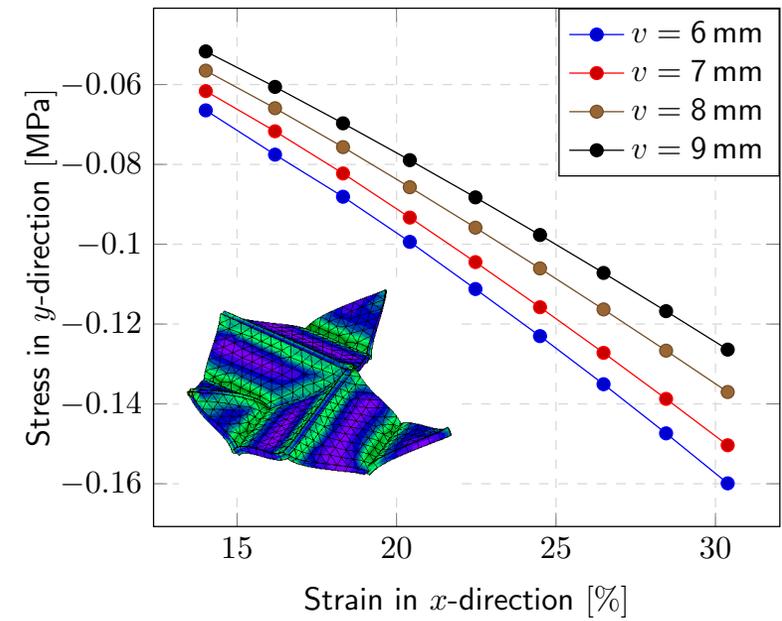
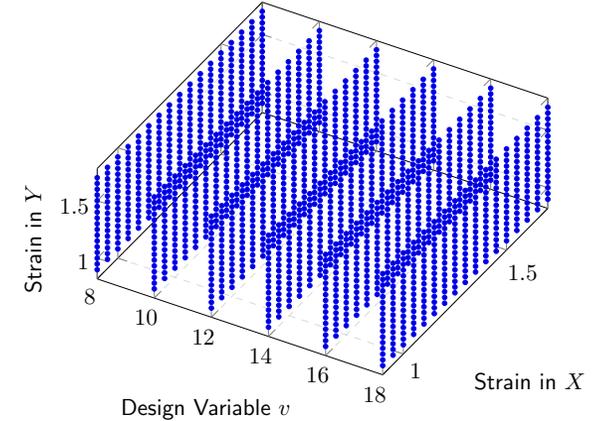
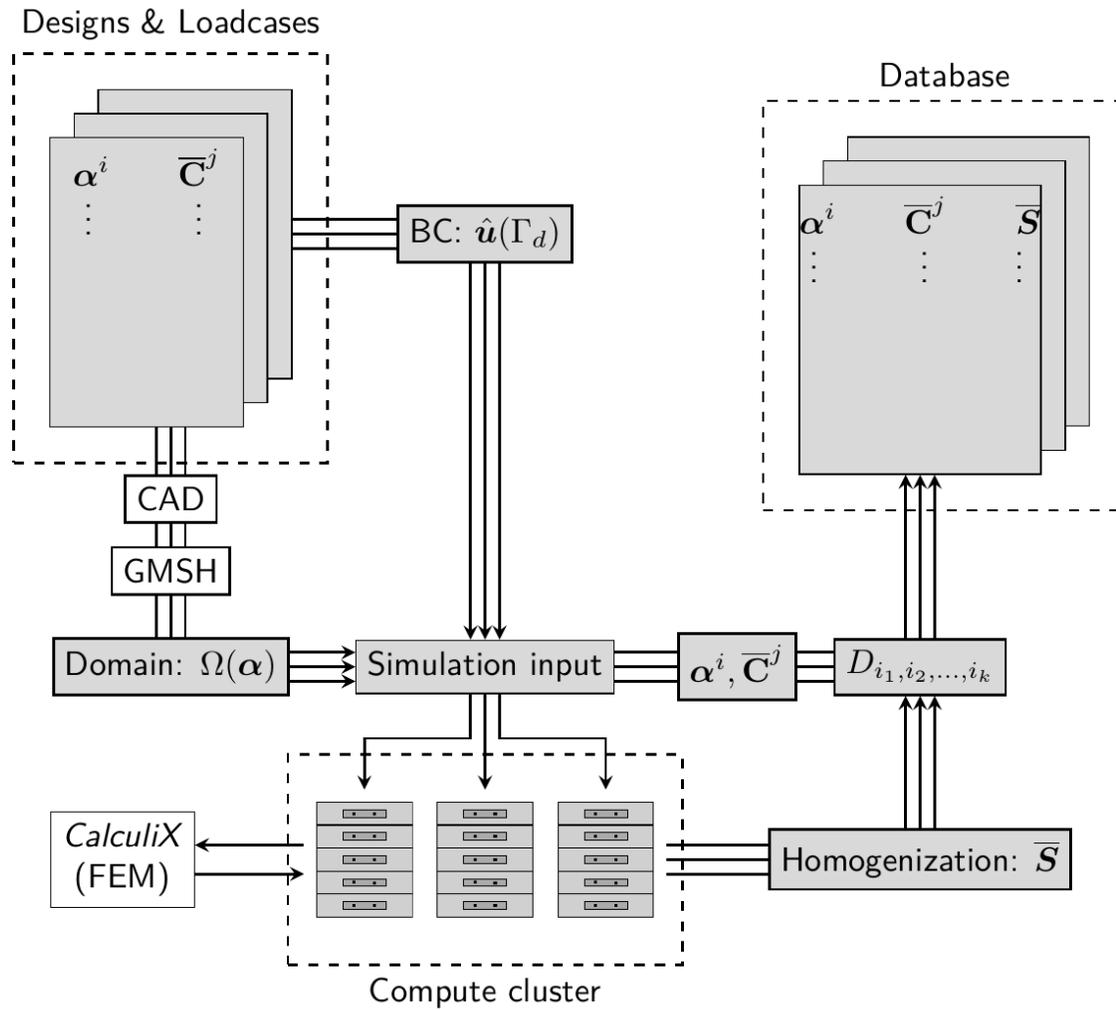
Cluster Programmable Materials - Focus on Programmable Mechanics



- Application of surrogate material model in unit cell array
→ Establishing artificial material laws based on homogenization results

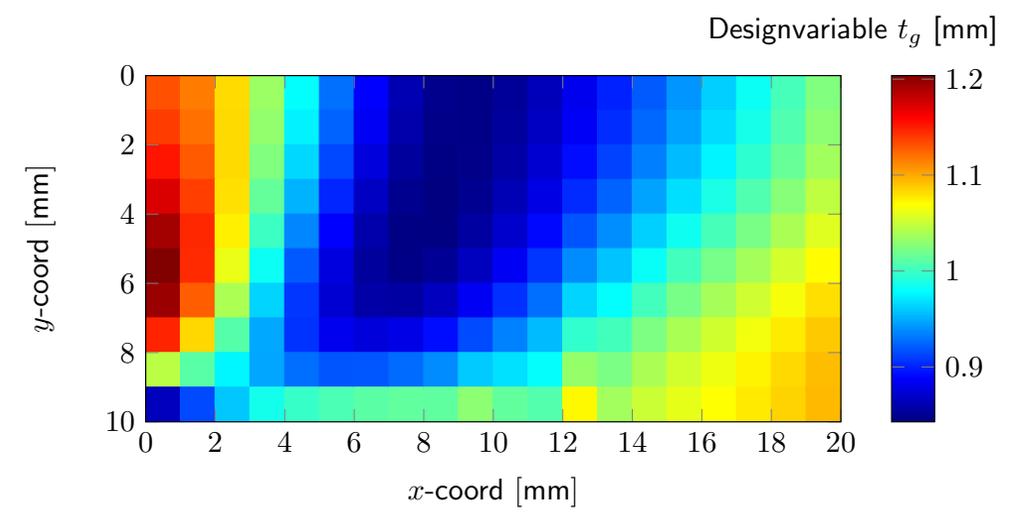
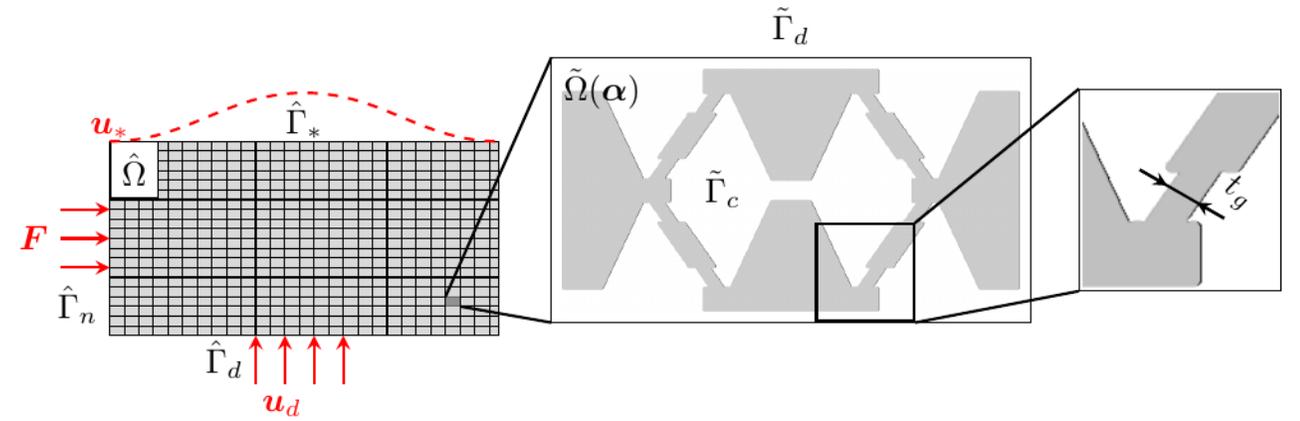
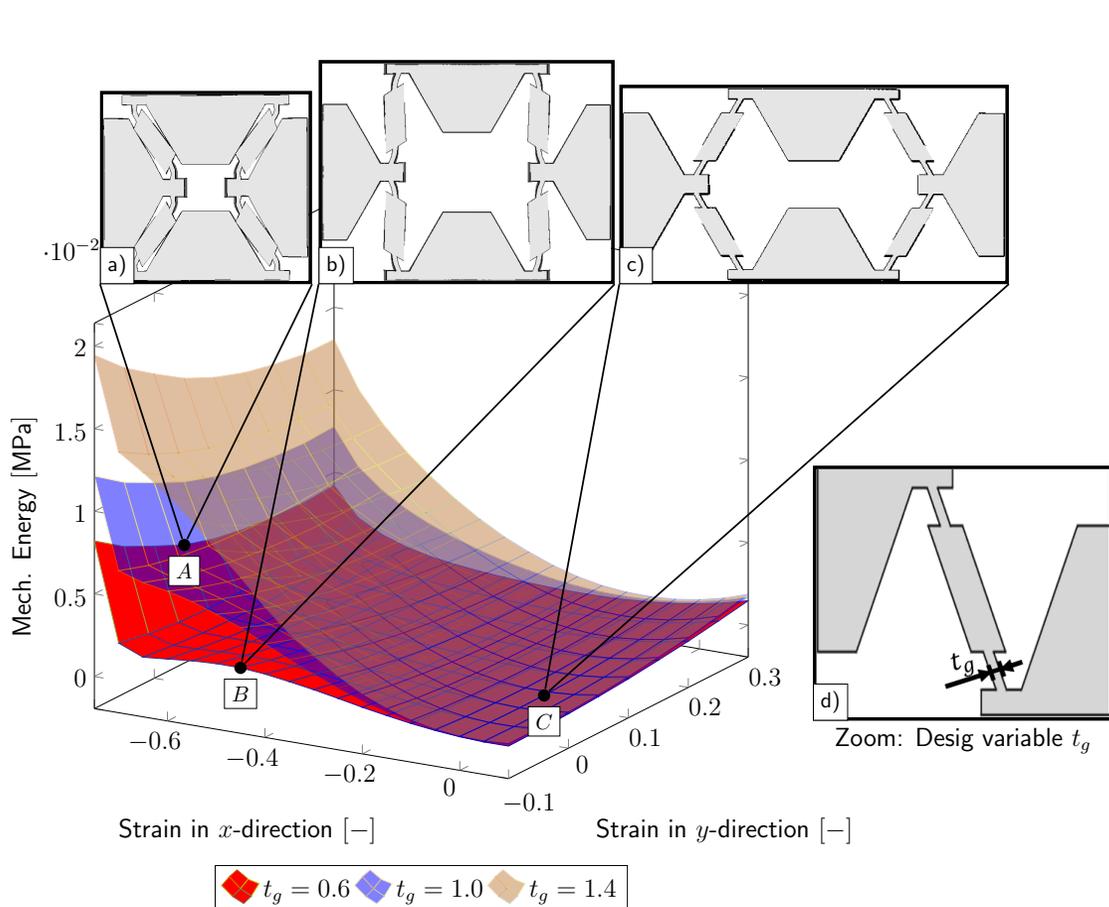
- Foil produced in deep drawing process
→ cheap and robust
- Extension into 3D by stacking
- Different offsets allow implementation

Optimization Framework - Establishing data base for artificial material law



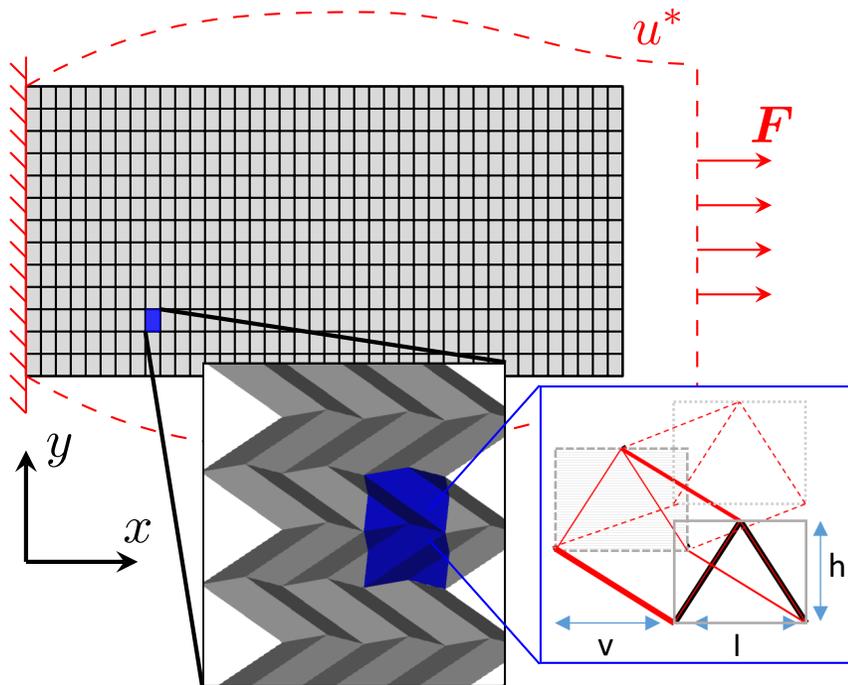
Optimization Framework - Handling with Unit Cells

- Optimization with arbitrary periodic unit cells
- Homogenization with learning methods



Foil Unit Cell - Simulation and Production

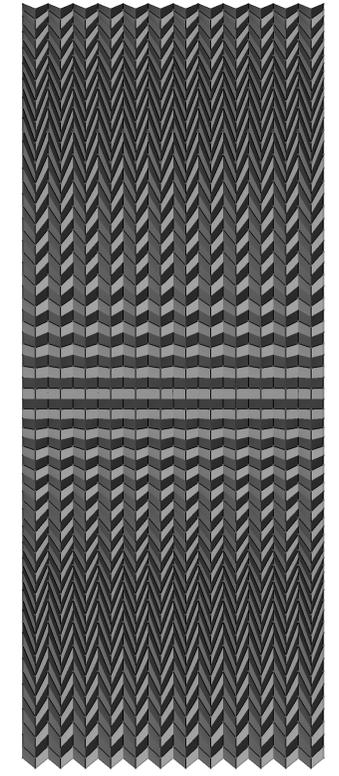
- Example for optimization
- Unit cells made of foil
- Production deep drawing
- Parameter: Offset v



Stencil



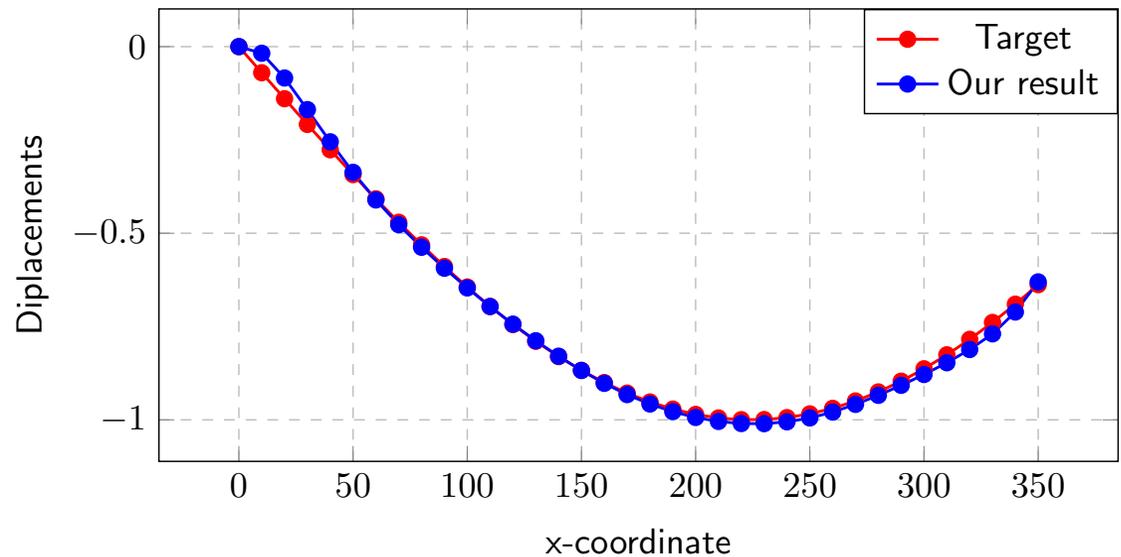
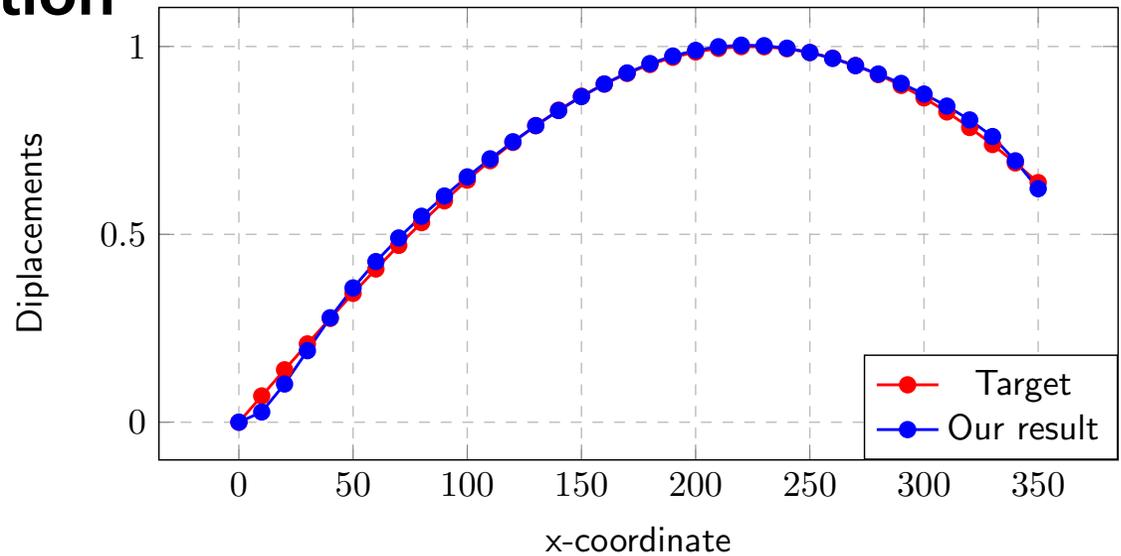
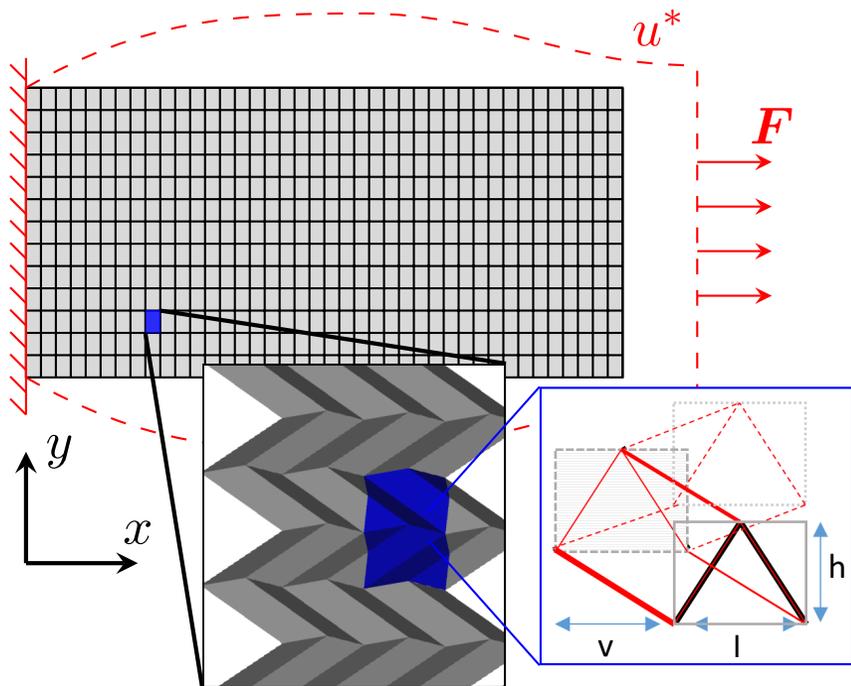
Deformed foil



Computer model

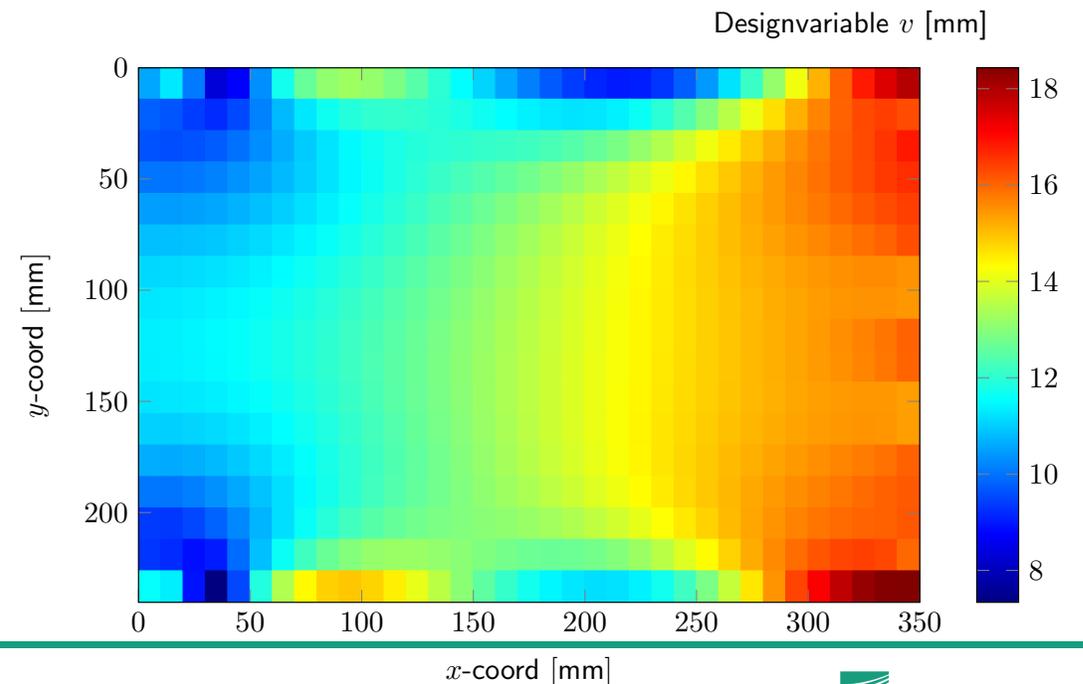
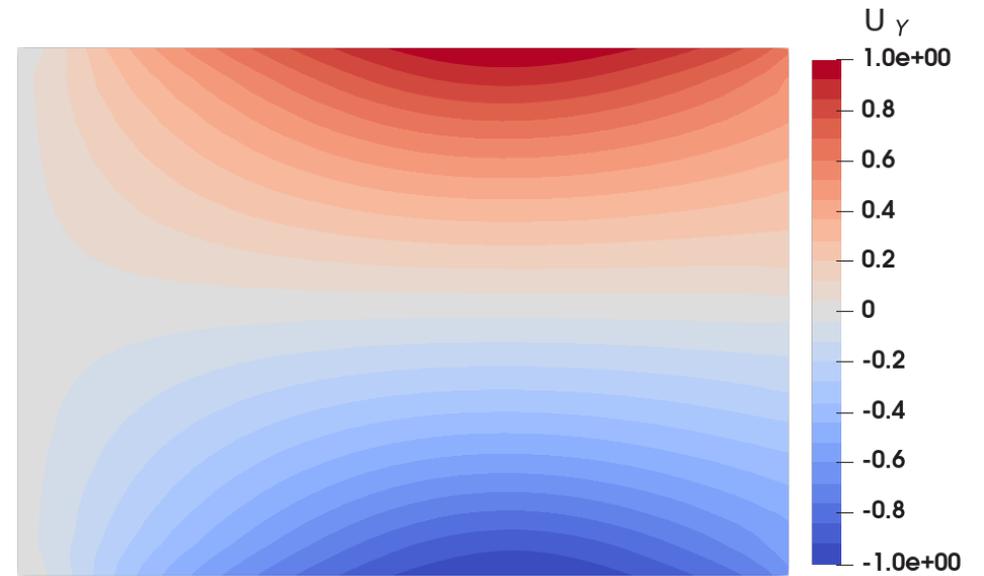
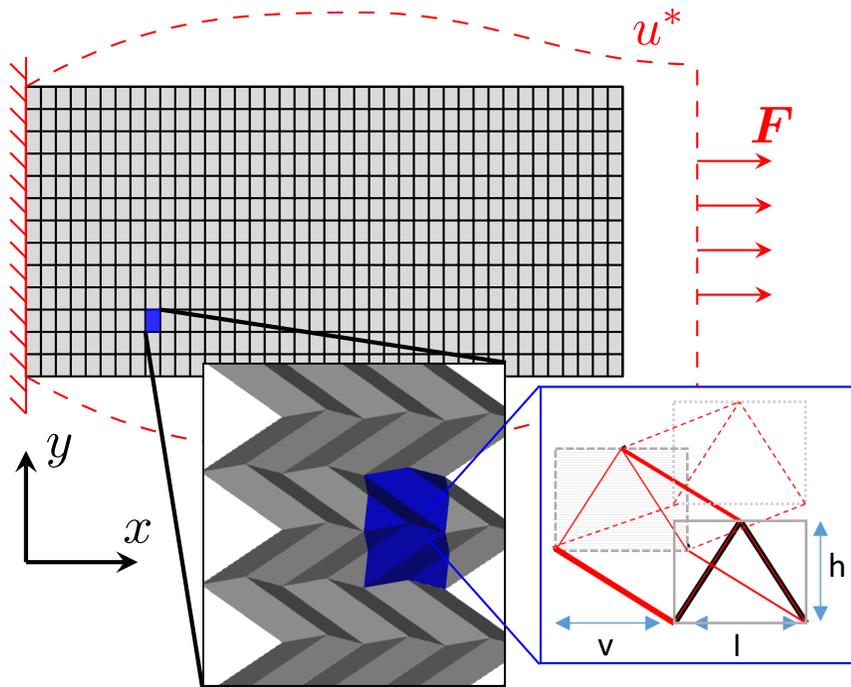
Foil Unit Cell - Programming a Deformation

- Example for optimization
- Targets:
 - Symmetric deformation
 - Computation and target are matching



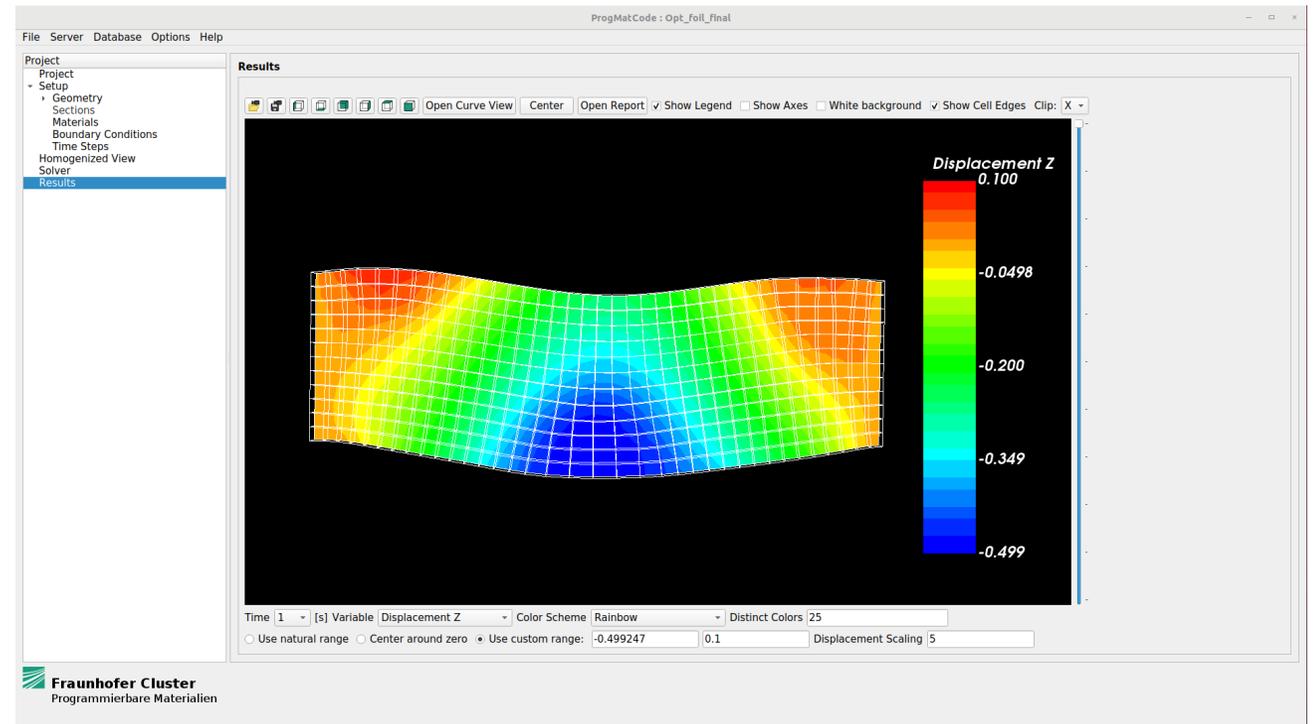
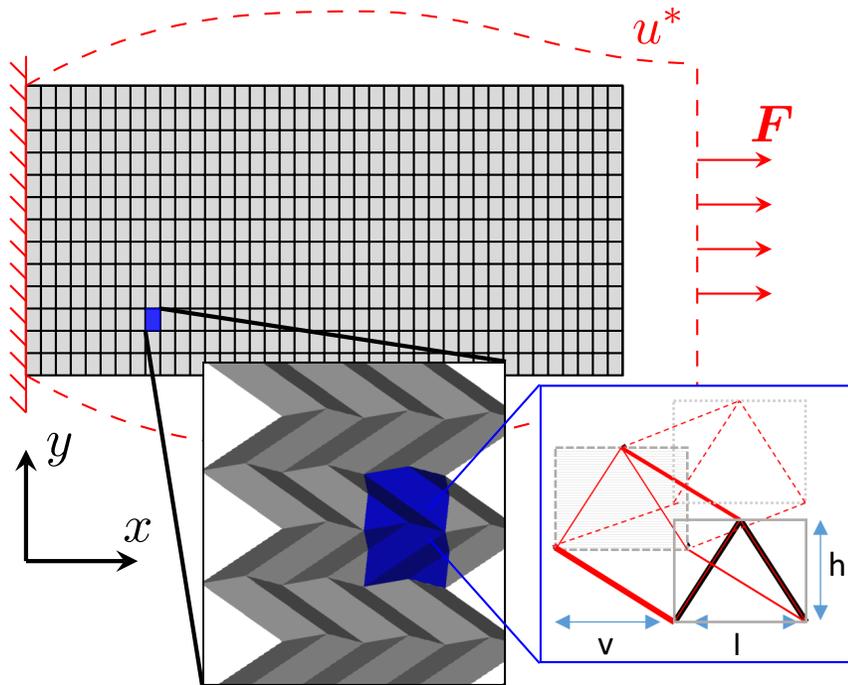
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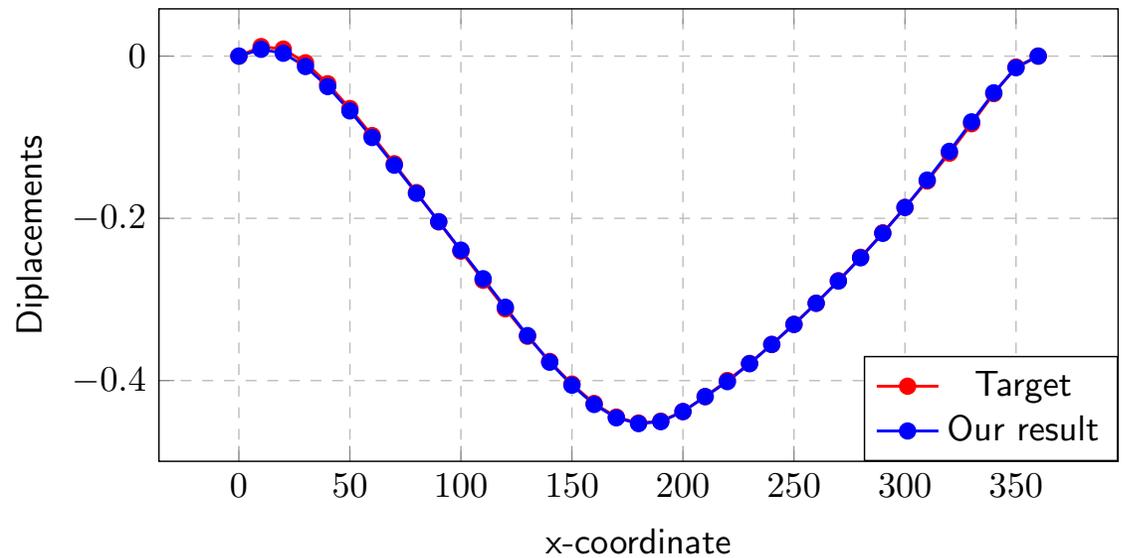
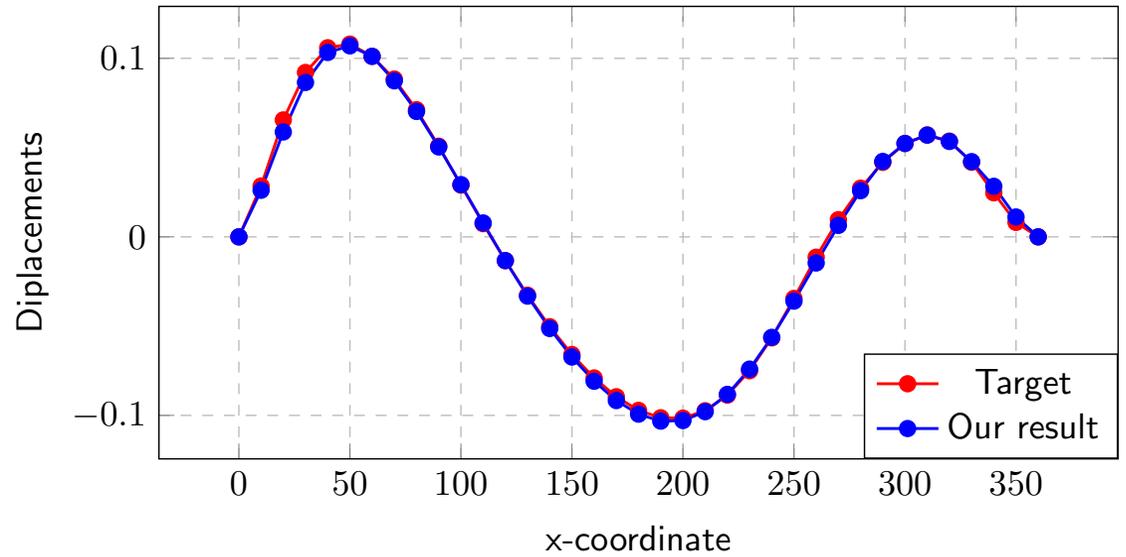
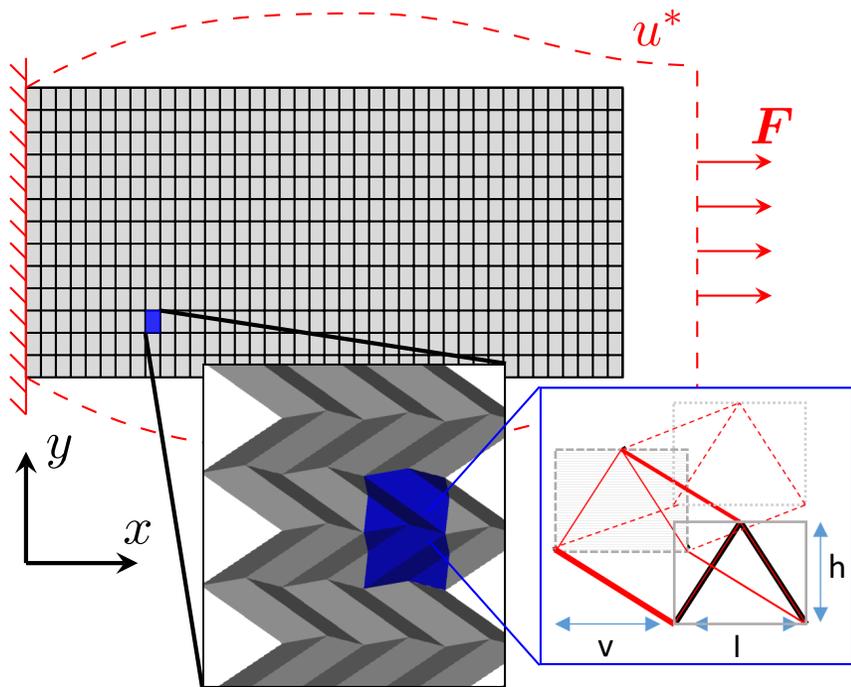
Foil Unit Cell - Diverse Solutions

- Example for optimization
- Targets:
 - Asymmetric deformation
 - Different solutions possible



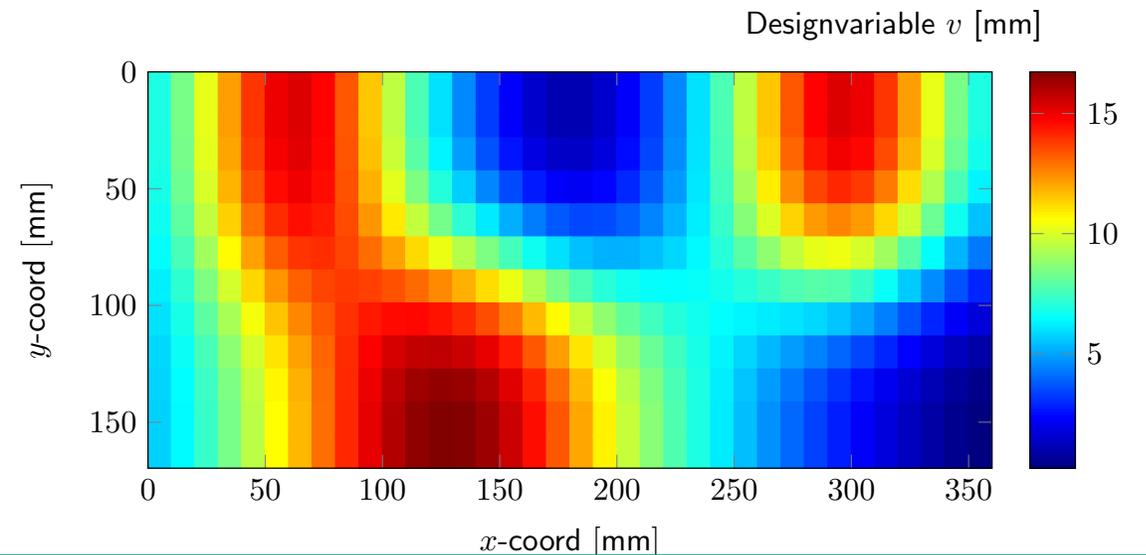
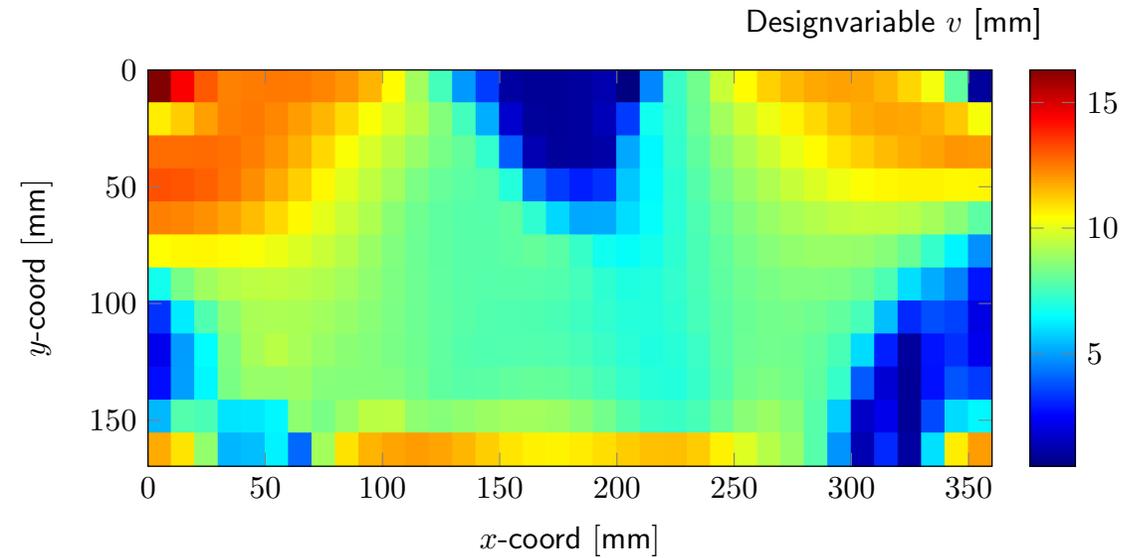
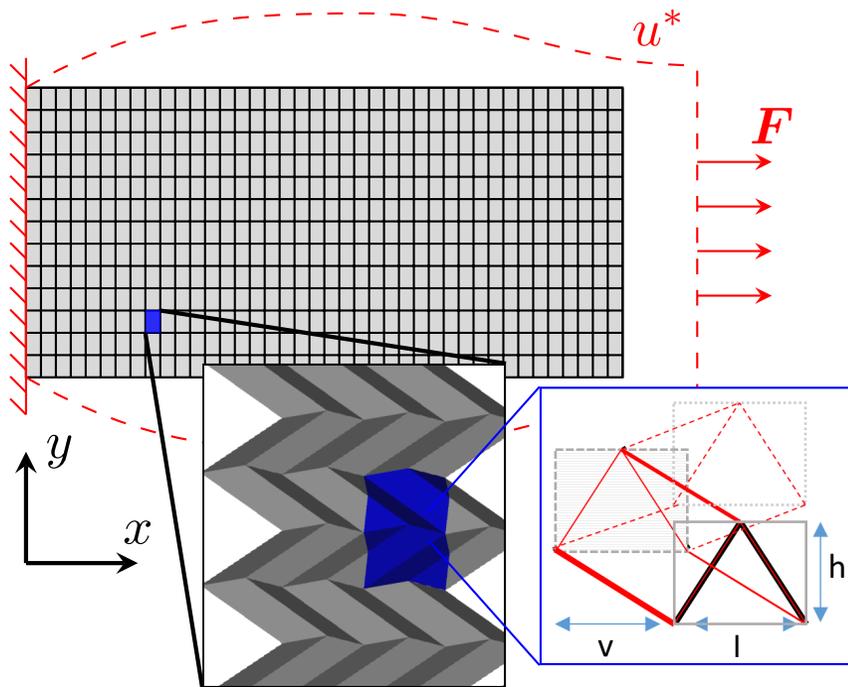
Foil Unit Cell - Diverse Solutions

- Example for optimization
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Foil Unit Cell - Diverse Solutions

- Example for optimization
- Targets:
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Foil Unit Cell - Optimization Performance

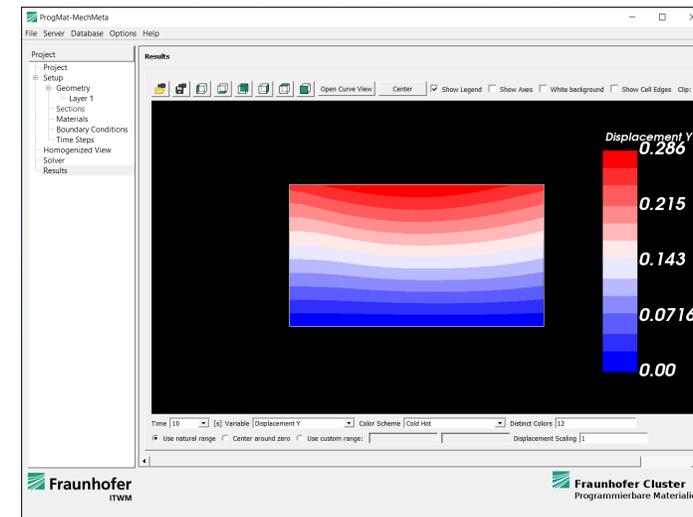
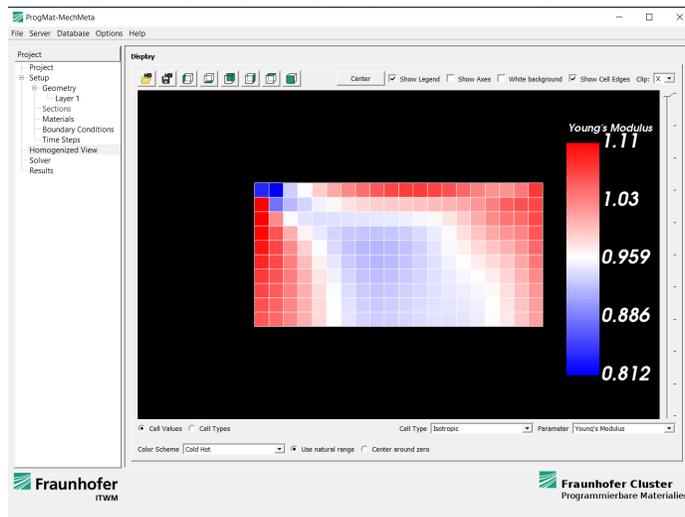
- Intermediate results during the optimization iterations
- Simultaneous comparison between
 - Parameter distribution within geometry
 - Difference between target and computed data

Distribution of design parameter

Comparison between target and computation at upper side

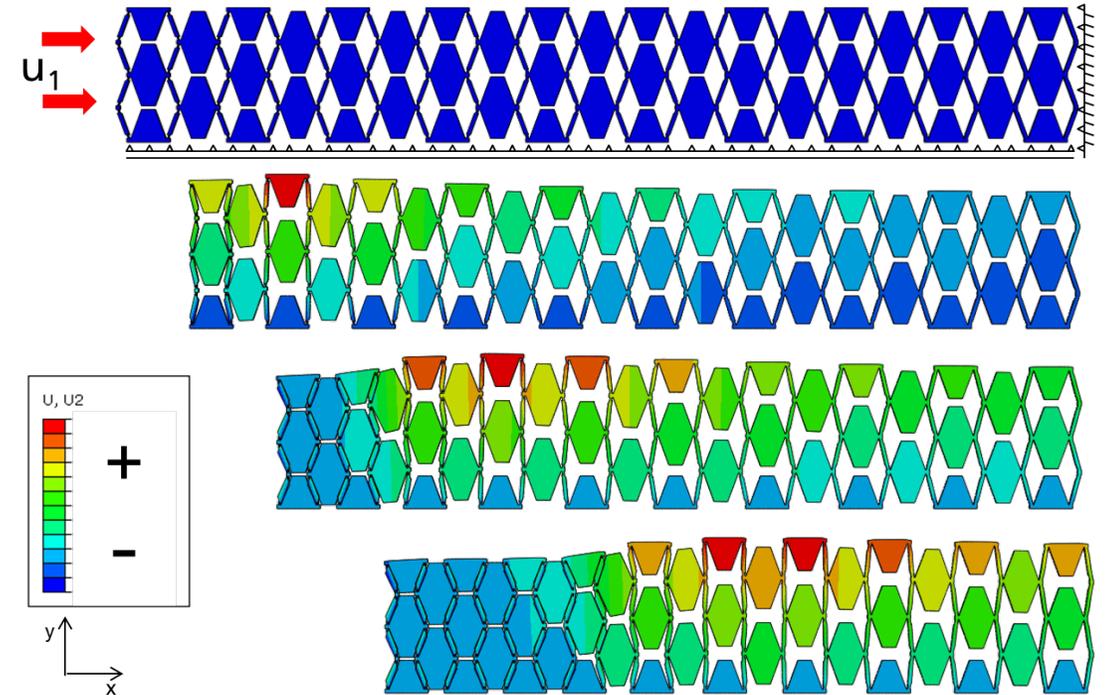
Conclusion and Outlook - Summary

- Status quo of the Fraunhofer Cluster with respect to optimization
 - Interdisciplinary work of different institutes
 - Definition of programmable materials as subset of meta materials
- Computational framework for manufacturing programmable materials
 - Optimization method based on gradient descent iterations
 - Using FEA software for solving the primal and dual problems
- Processing chain for custom designed unit cells
 - Allowing arbitrary design of (periodic) unit cells
 - Mapping its mechanical behavior into a database for differentiation



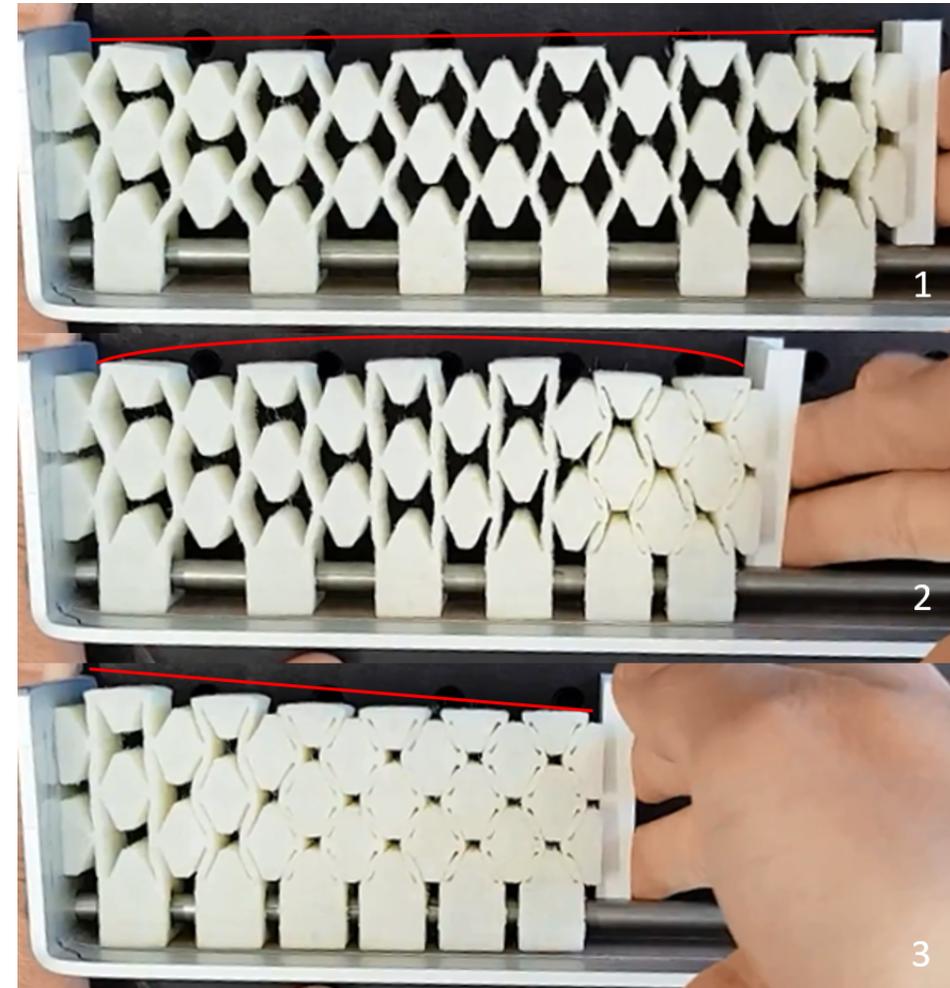
Conclusion and Outlook - Future Work

- Continue with
 - large deformations → Wave
 - history dependency → Honeycomb
- Combining different unit cells
→ Computational Vademecum
- Include manufacturing constrains
→ improving 3D printing
- Topology optimization of unit cells
→ bistable shapes
- Apply neural networks & machine learning
→ replacing tensor learning



Conclusion and Outlook - Future Work

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For further information visit our website:
<https://cpm.fraunhofer.de>

Fraunhofer Cluster of Excellence Programmable Materials