

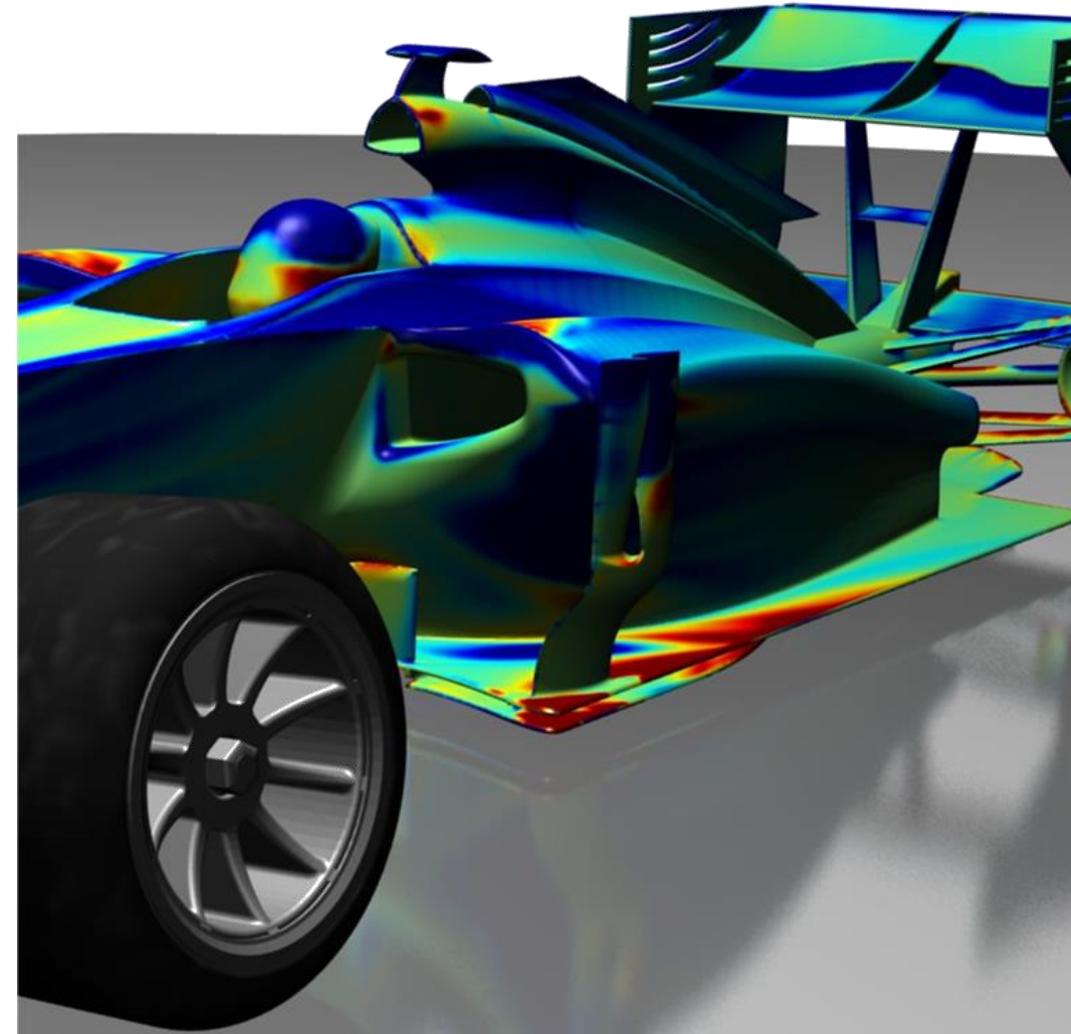
# HELIX<sup>®</sup> ADJOINT 를 통한 CFD 최적화 설계 및 응용

HELIX-Adjoint CFD Optimization  
for Next Generation Design

2018. 11. 1

류 수 열 이사/Ph.D.

7<sup>th</sup> OpenFOAM Korea Users Community Conference



# OUTLINE

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## HELYX-Adjoint CFD Optimization

- 개발배경 및 동기
- 최적화 기법 비교(DOE vs. Adjoint)
- 최적화 기법 비교(Continuous vs. Discrete)
- HELYX Continuous Adjoint 기법
- Adjoint 민감도(Sensitivities) 기법
- 위상 최적화(Topology Optimization)
- 위상 최적화 프로세스
- 위상 최적화 응용
- 형상 최적화(Shape Optimization)
- Node-based(NB) deformation
- 형상 최적화 프로세스
- 형상 최적화 검증
- 형상 최적화 응용
- 주요특색

# HELIX-Adjoint | 개발배경 및 동기

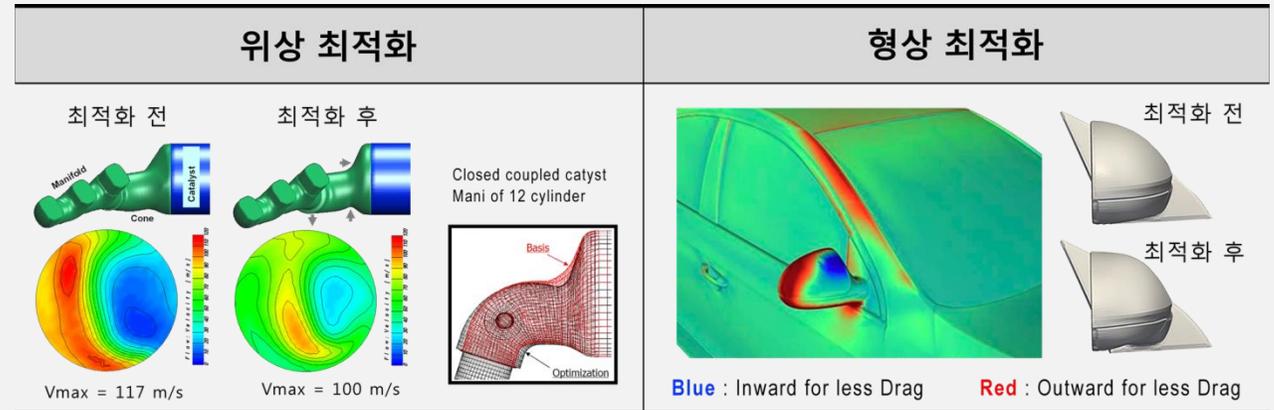
## Volkswagen 요청 (2009년)

- 누구나 사용할 수 있는 현실적 최적화 구축
- 가능한 최단 시간 내에 다수 설계변수의 최적화
- 정확성, 편리성, 강건성

ENGYS  
개발

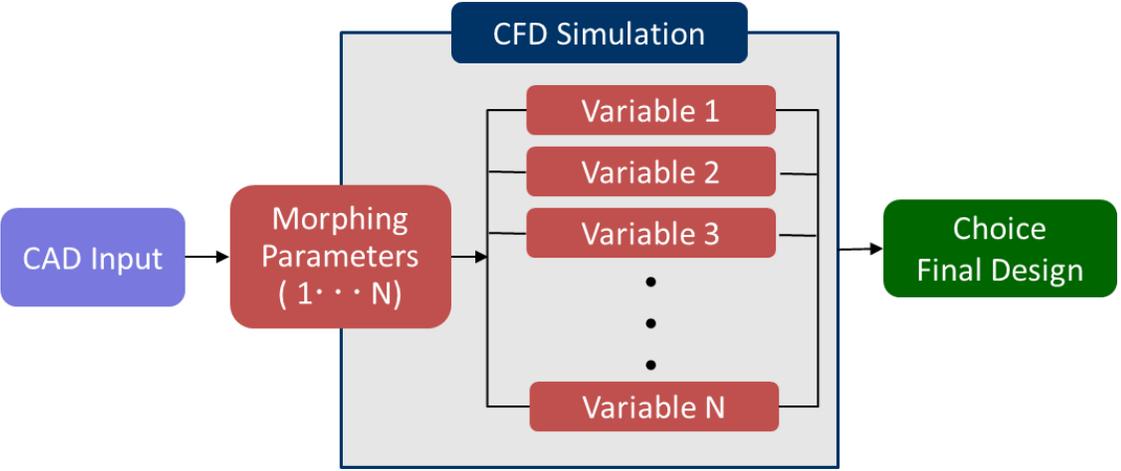
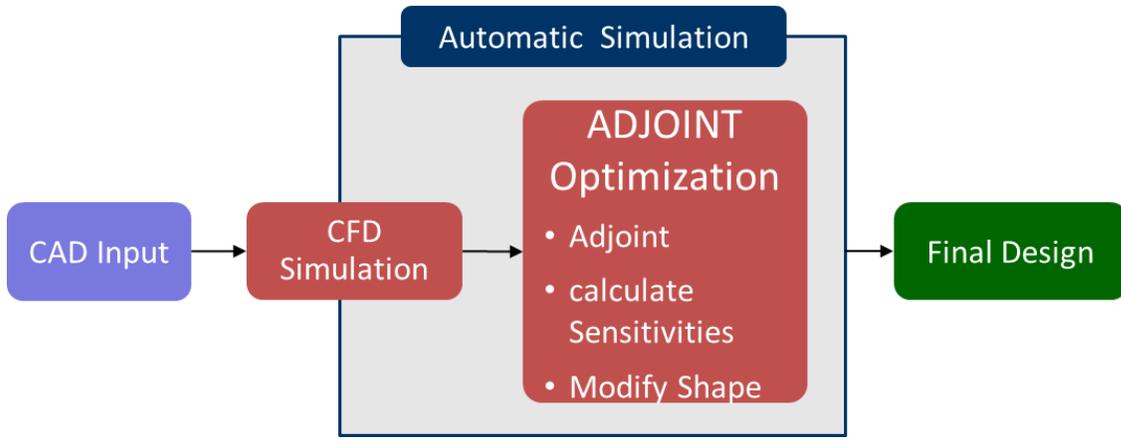
## HELIX Continuous Adjoint Optimization

- Primal 과 Dual 계산에 의한 빠른 위상 및 형상 최적화
- 수 많은 시험 검증 테스트에 의한 신뢰성
- 다중 목적 함수(Force, Pressure loss, Mas flow, Swirl, ...)
- Free Node-based deformation에 의한 자동모핑 최적화
- RANS 또는 DES/LES time-averaged 시뮬레이션
- 산업체 문제 : > 200M cells



Based on theoretical work by C. Othmer, VW Research

# 최적화 기법 비교(DOE vs. Adjoint)

시험기반(DOE) /통계학적 기법	HELYX-Adjoint 기법
<p>                     &gt; N 설계변수 :                      - N+1 flow calculation 요구 (Parameters Simulation.)                 </p> <p>                     &gt; 비효율: 많은 리소스                      - 비용, 계산/개발시간, manpower 소요                 </p>  <p>(N+1 parameters CFD calculation)</p>	<p>                     &gt; N 설계변수 :                      - 1 flow + 1 Adjoint calculation                 </p> <p>                     &gt; 효율 : 최소한의 경제적 리소스 필요                 </p> <p>                     &gt; 설계변수의 독립적 계산 수행                 </p>  <p>(1 flow + 1 adjont) calculation</p>

# 최적화 기법 비교(Continuous vs. Discrete)

Continuous Adjoint	Discrete Adjoint
<p data-bbox="122 368 1223 545">Differentiate → Discretise → Solve</p> <ul data-bbox="84 635 1146 1120" style="list-style-type: none"><li>› 난이도의 시간 소모적 지배방정식 유도</li><li>› 직관적 수치기법,</li><li>› 매우 근접한 민감도 구현 (경사기반기법과 결합)</li><li>› 고효율 RAM 활용</li></ul>	<p data-bbox="1312 368 2433 545">Discretise → Differentiate → Solve</p> <ul data-bbox="1286 635 2216 1035" style="list-style-type: none"><li>› 코드에 대한 수동 / 자동 미분기법</li><li>› 블랙박스 수치기법,</li><li>› 정확한 민감도 구현(일관성)</li><li>› 고용량 RAM 요구</li></ul>

# HELYX Continuous Adjoint 기법

› CFD 계산:  $\mathbf{v}$ ,  $p \rightarrow$  primal fields

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} &= -\nabla p + \nabla \cdot (\nu \nabla \mathbf{v}) - \alpha \mathbf{v} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

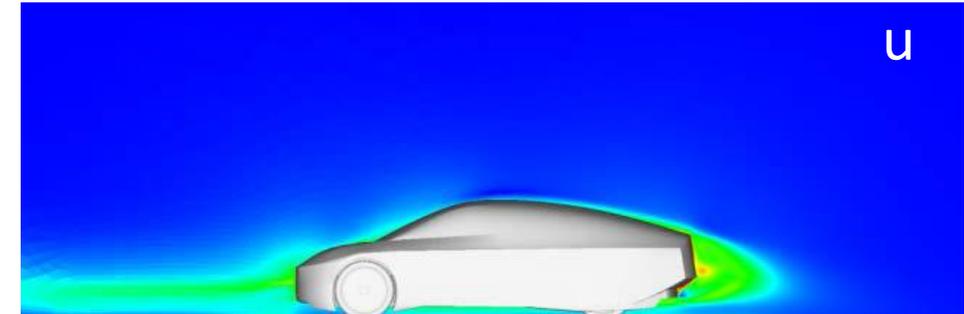
› Adjoint CFD 계산:  $\mathbf{u}$ ,  $q \rightarrow$  "dual" fields

$$\begin{aligned}-\nabla \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} - (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} &= -\nabla q + \nabla \cdot (\nu \nabla \mathbf{u}) - \alpha \mathbf{u} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

› 민감도 계산

- 표면 민감도  $\rightarrow \frac{\partial J}{\partial \beta} \sim \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial n} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial n}$

- 체적 민감도  $\rightarrow \frac{\partial J}{\partial \alpha} \sim \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u}$

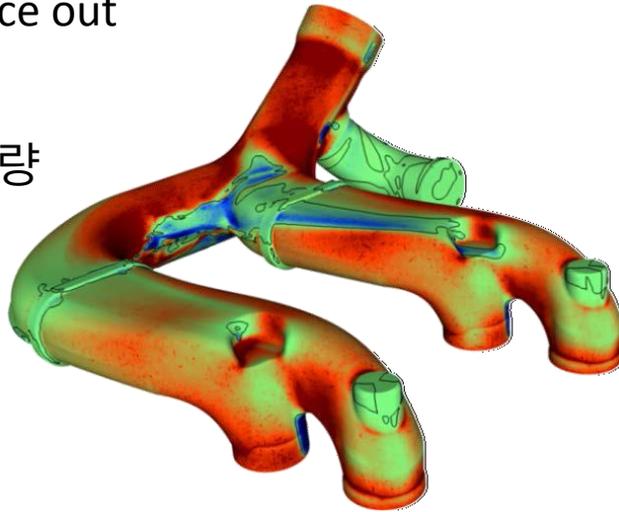


# Adjoint 민감도(Sensitivities) 기법

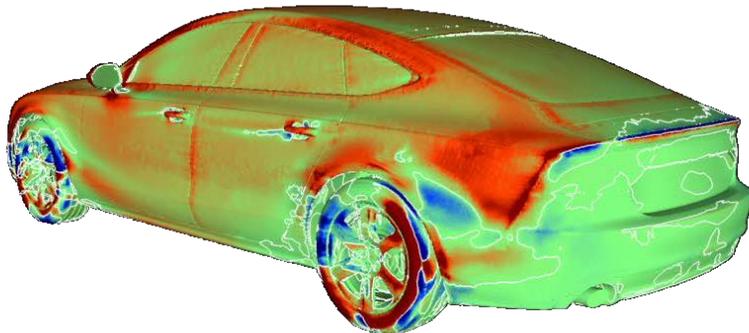
## 표면 민감도 $\partial J / \partial \beta$

red → push surface in  
blue → push surface out

$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \beta}$  → 질량유량



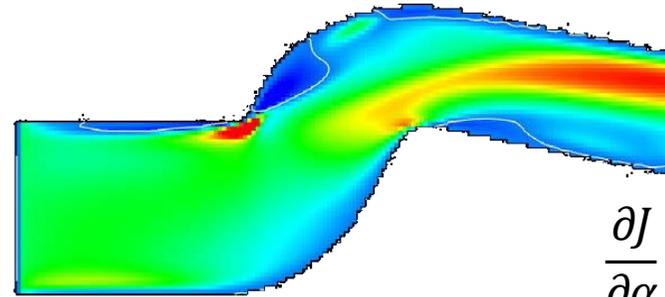
$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \beta}$  → 항력(drag)



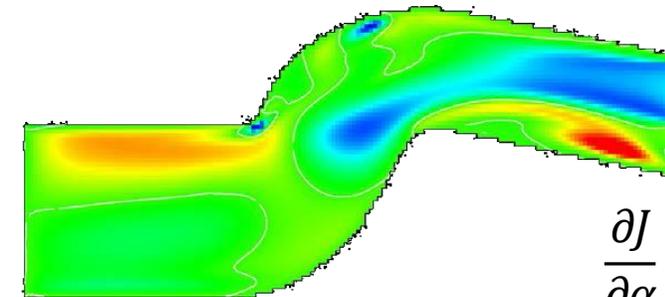
## 체적 민감도 $\partial J / \partial \alpha$

red → free volume cells  
blue → penalise volume cells

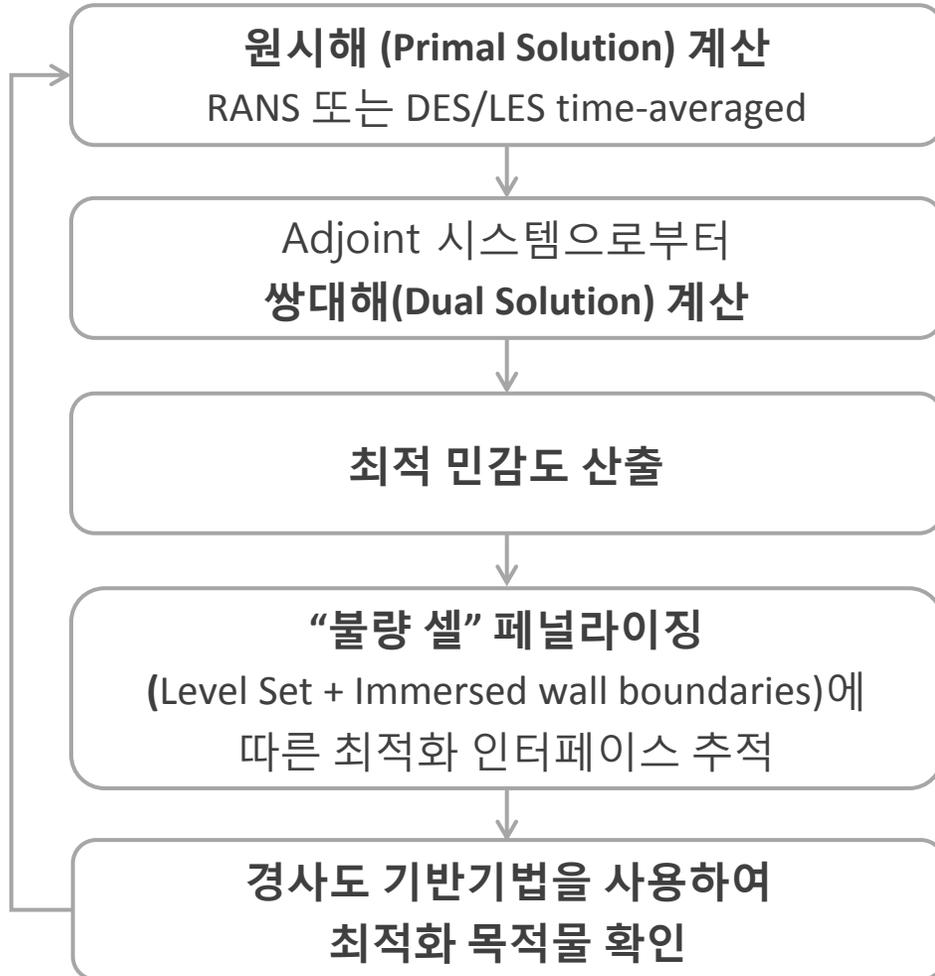
$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \alpha}$  → 압력강하



$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \alpha}$  → 유동 균일성



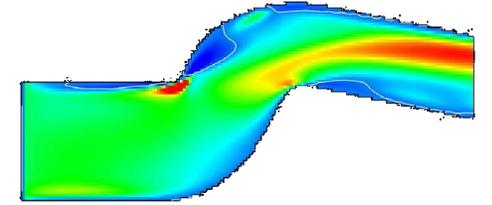
# HELIX-Adjoint | 위상 최적화



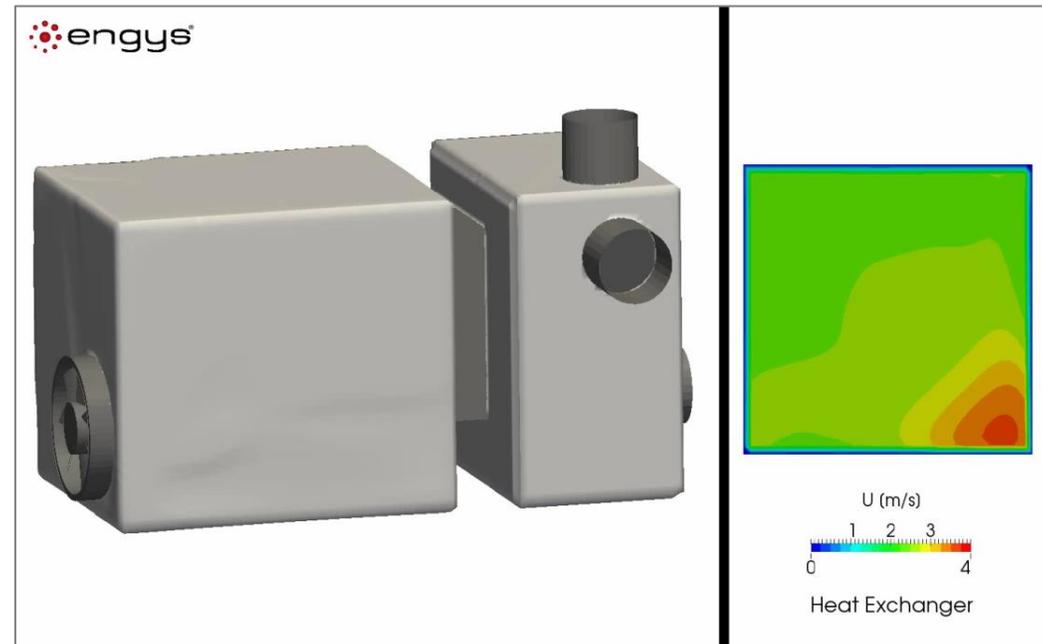
## 체적 민감도

red → free volume cells

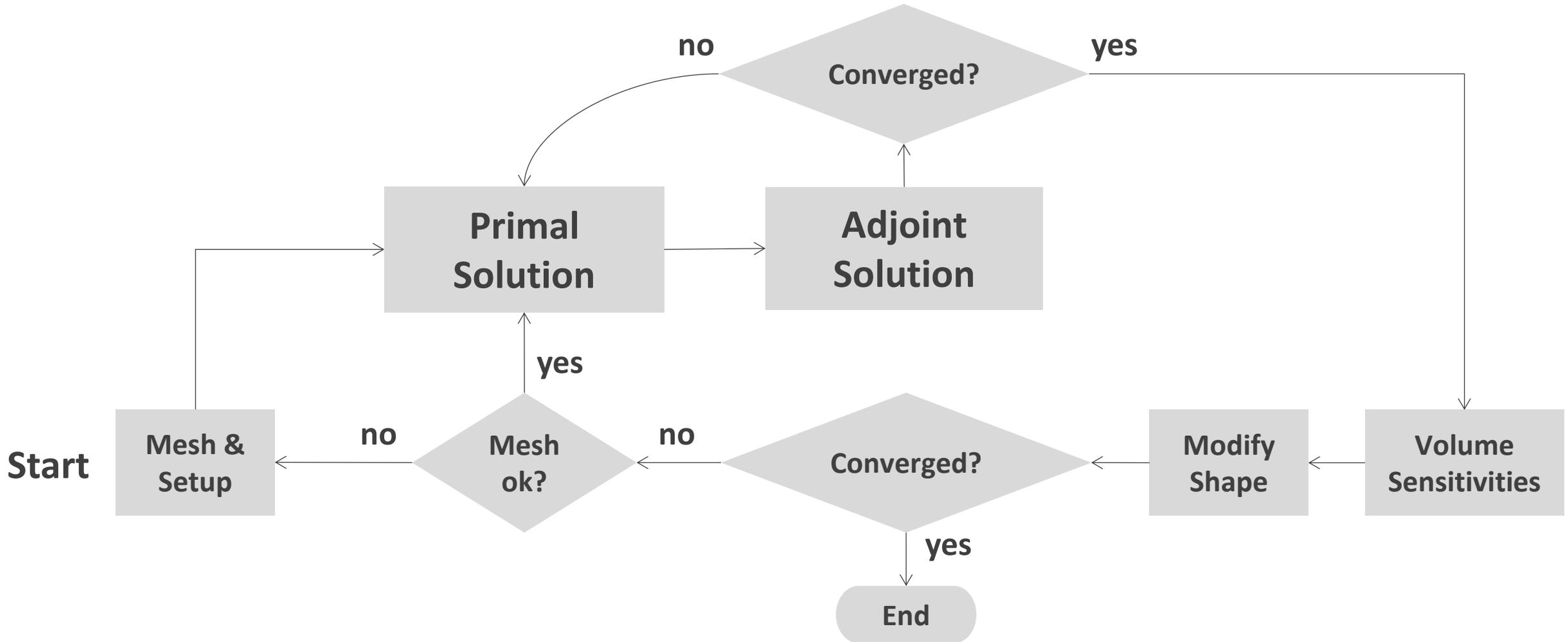
blue → penalise volume cells



$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \alpha}$  → 압력강하



# HELIX-Adjoint | 위상 최적화 프로세스

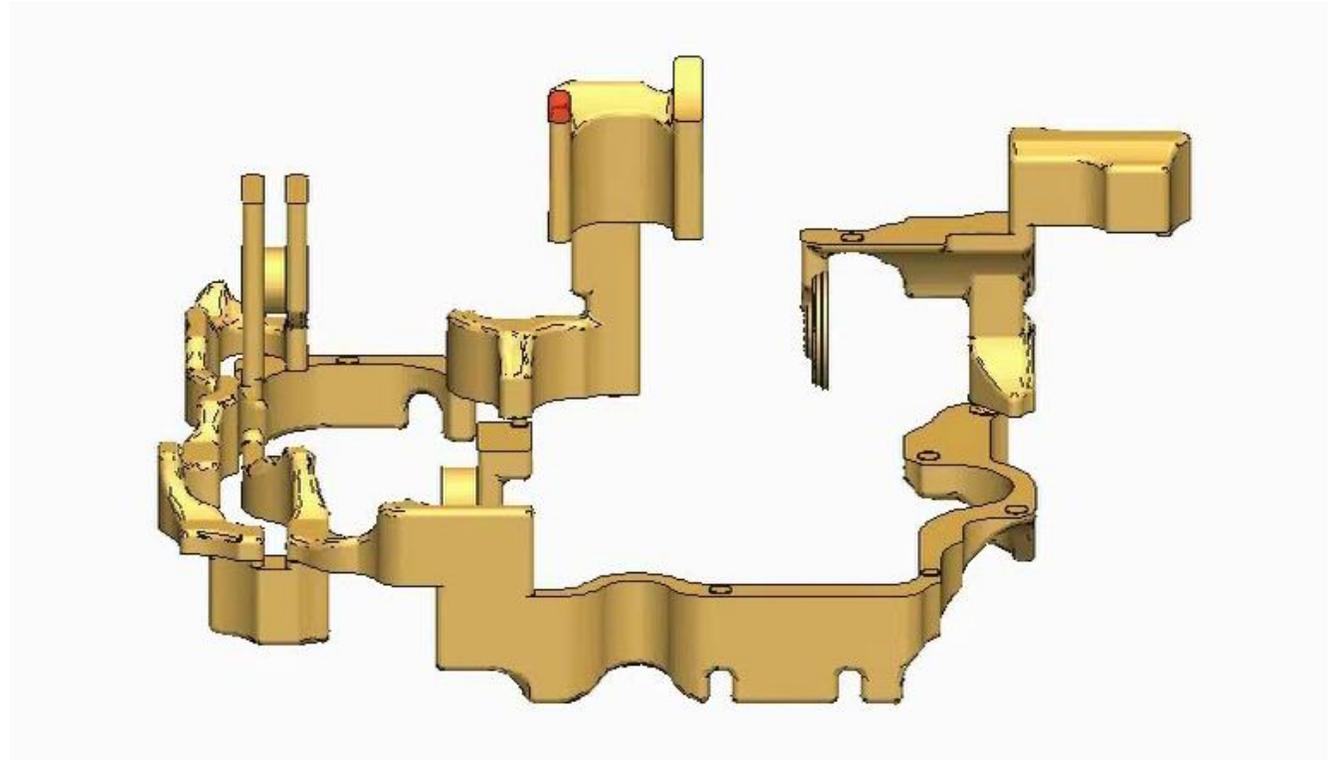
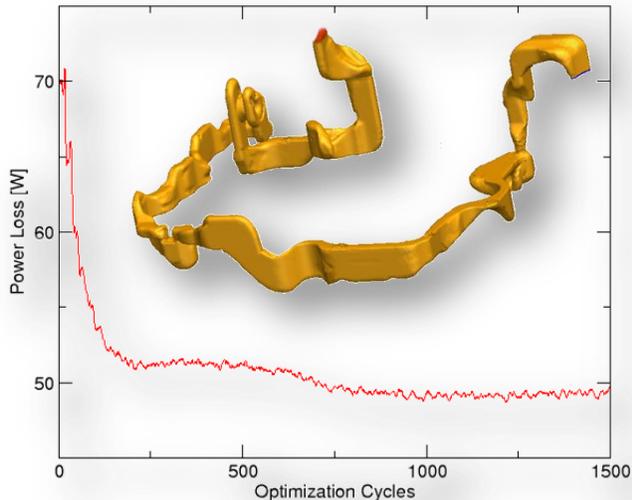


# HELIX-Adjoint | 위상 최적화 응용

## › Transmission Oil Channel

- 시스템 Power 손실 경감
- 로컬 최적화 유도 재순환 완화

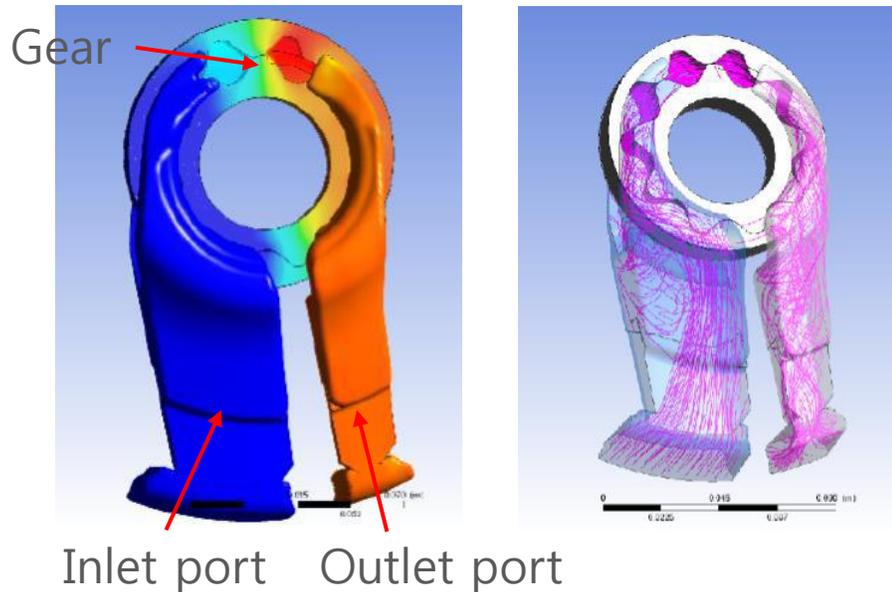
Power 손실의 약 30% 경감



# HELIX-Adjoint | 위상 최적화 응용

## › Gear Pump

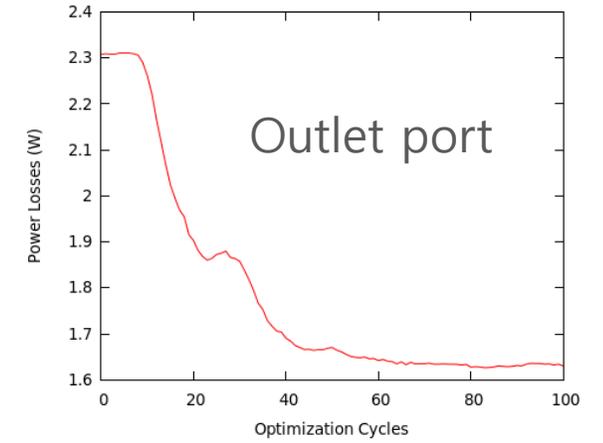
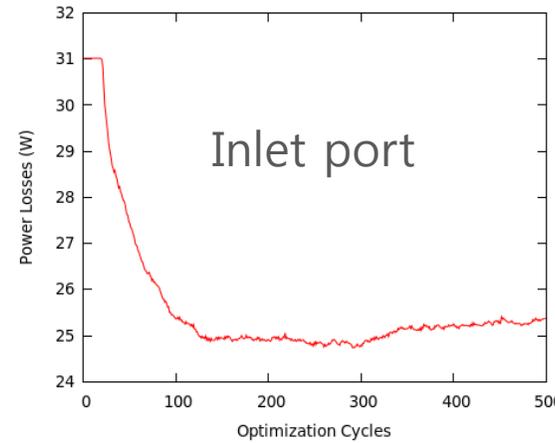
- Power Loss의 최소화
- 두개로 분리된 케이스
  - Inlet port(low pressure)
  - Outlet port(high pressure)



최적화 전

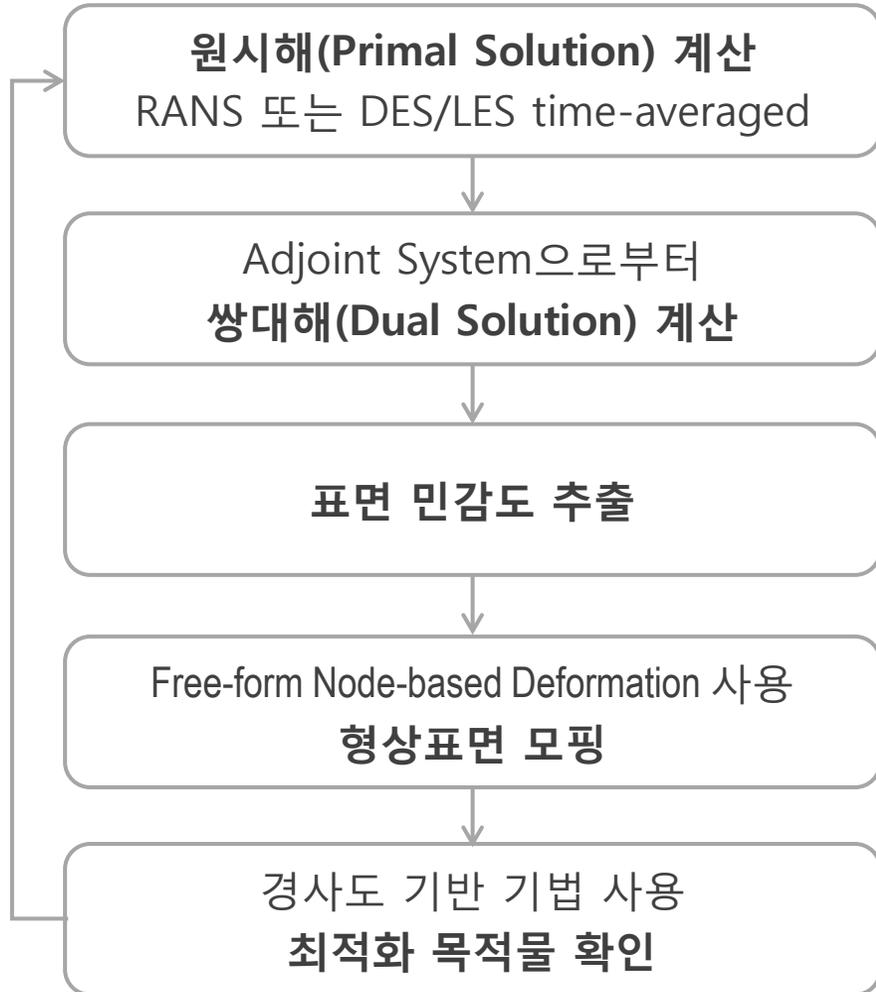


최적화 후



Power Losses	Inport	Outport	Gear Pump
최적화 전	2.208 W	31.017 W	33.325 W
최적화 후	1.635 W	25.379 W	27.013 W
백분율	29.17 %	18.18 %	<b>18.94 %</b>

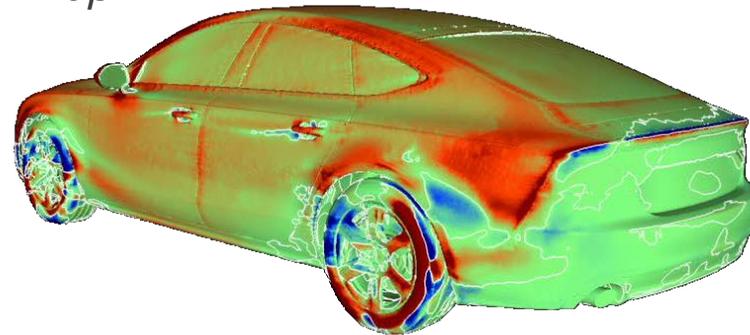
# HELYX-Adjoint | 형상 최적화



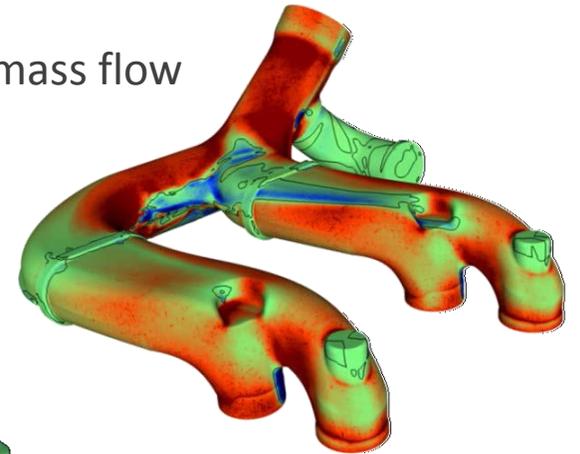
## 표면 민감도

red → push surface in  
blue → push surface out

$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \beta}$  → drag



$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \beta}$  → mass flow



# HELIX-Adjoint | Node-Based(NB) Deformation

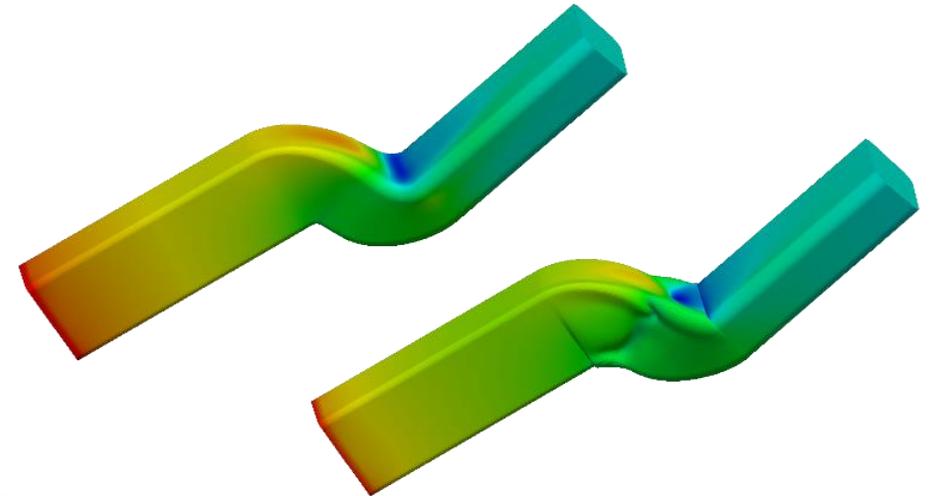
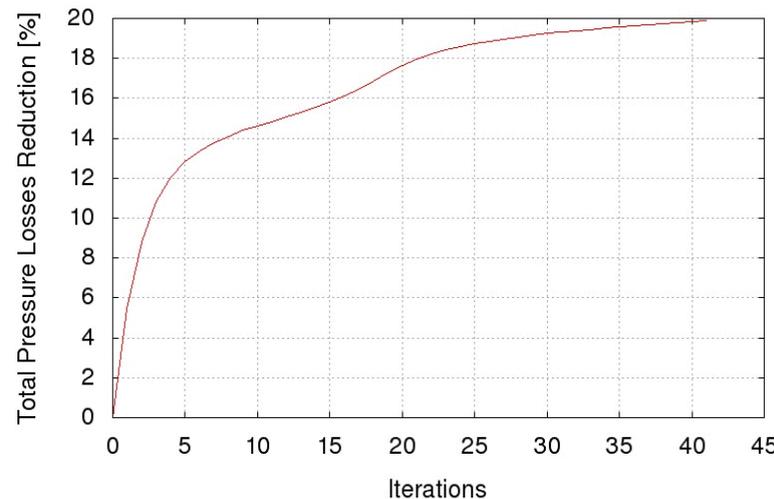
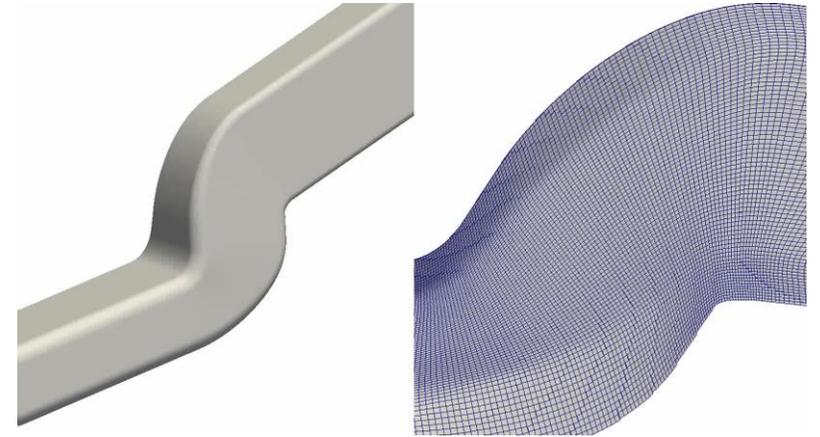
- › Smooth for vector  $\vec{d} = \bar{G} \cdot \vec{n}$
- › Smooth the magnitude of the displacement:

$$\vec{d} - \varepsilon \nabla^2 \vec{d} = \overrightarrow{d_{init}}$$

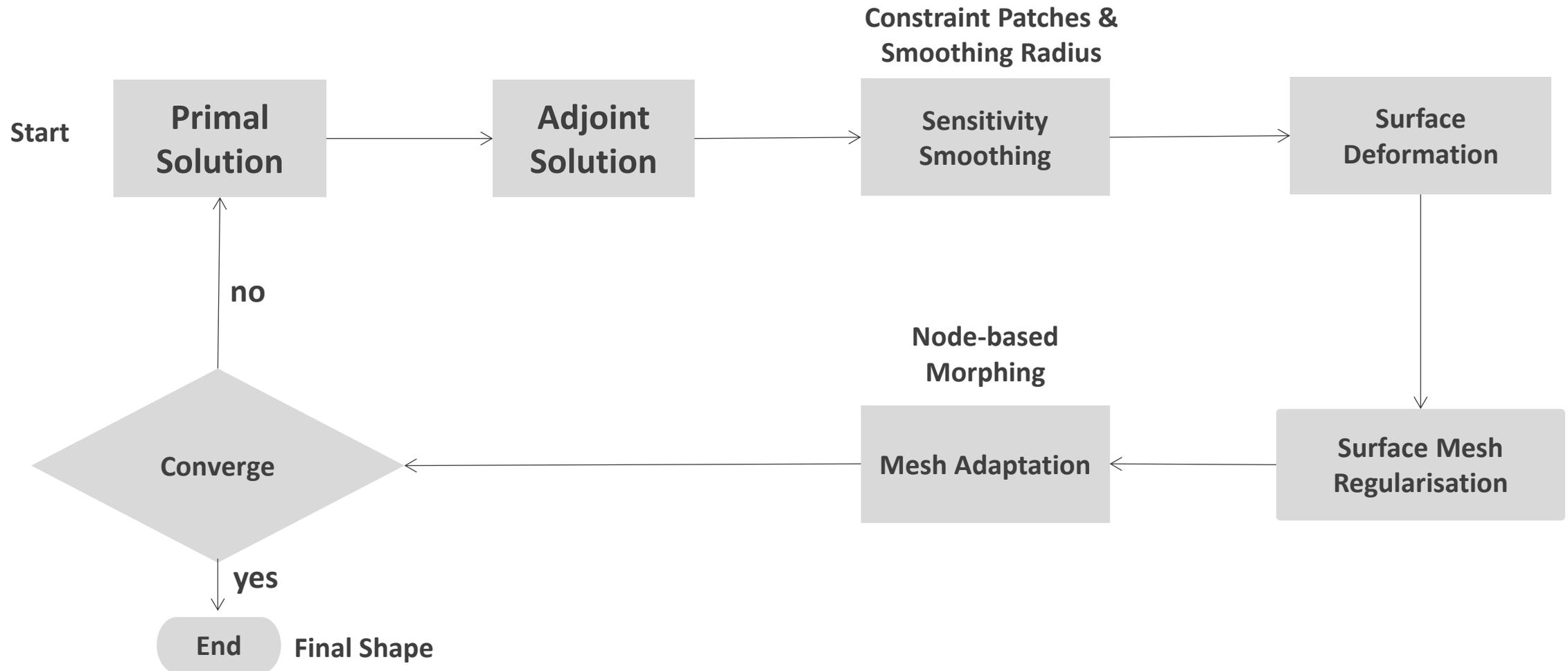
$\overrightarrow{d_{init}}$ : Initial Field

$\vec{d}$ : Smooth Field

$\varepsilon$ : smoothing intensity



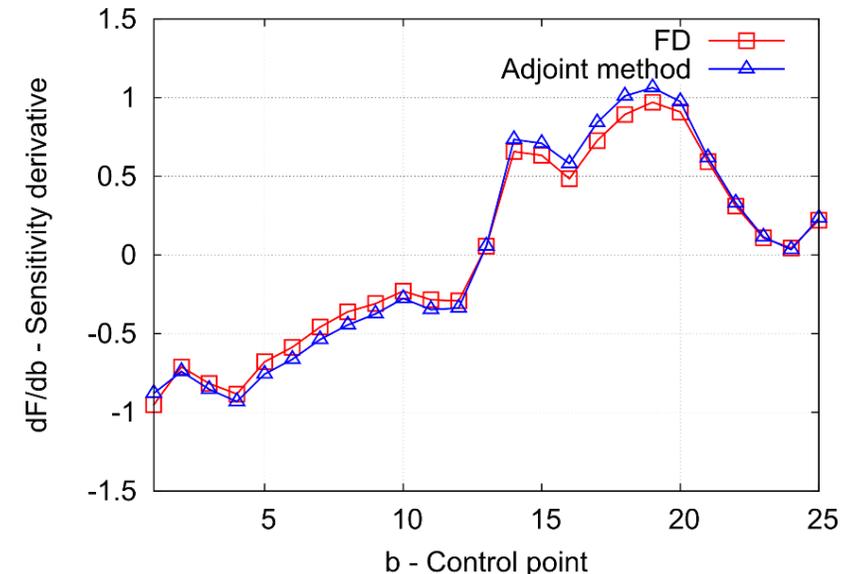
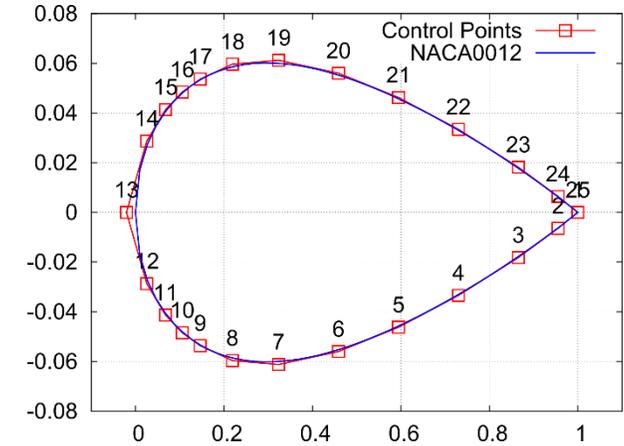
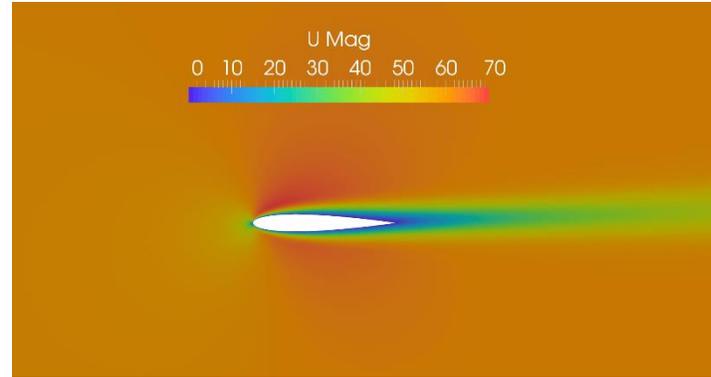
# HELIX-Adjoint | 형상 최적화 프로세스



# HELIX-Adjoint | 형상 최적화의 검증

## ◆ NACA 0012

- › 받음각(AoA) = 2 deg
- ›  $Re = 1000$
- › 형상최적화(Shape Optimization)
  - 설계변수  $\rightarrow$  NURBS Control Points
  - Airfoil 의 항력 최소화
- › 유한차분(FD, Finite Difference) 민감도
  - 설계변수 없이 비용의존
  - $2 \times 25 = 50$  Primal 계산



# HELIX-Adjoint | 형상 최적화 응용



## ◆ XL1 공력 최적화 설계

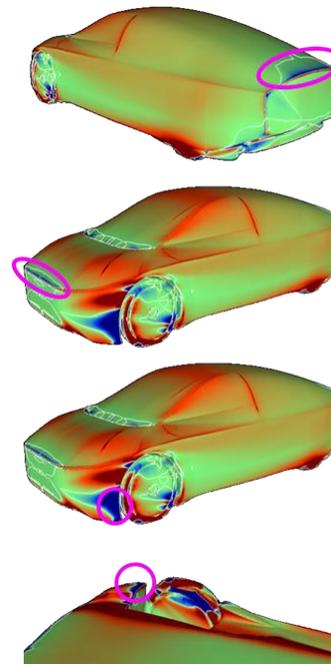
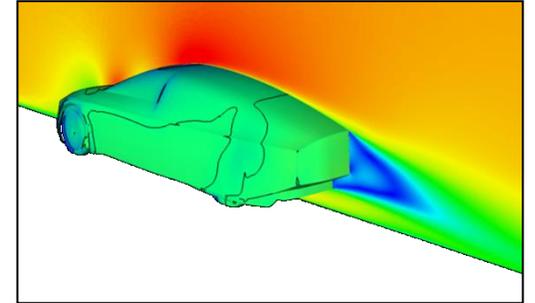
› 항력 최소화(목적)

› Primal: Time-averaged DES

- 항력 및 양력계수 계산
- Time-averaged U & P 및 Steady RANS
- 평균 U, p, nut에 대한 Adjoint RANS 실행

› 질적 동의만 고려(sign correct)

- 풍동시험 검증 및 5% 이상의 항력감소

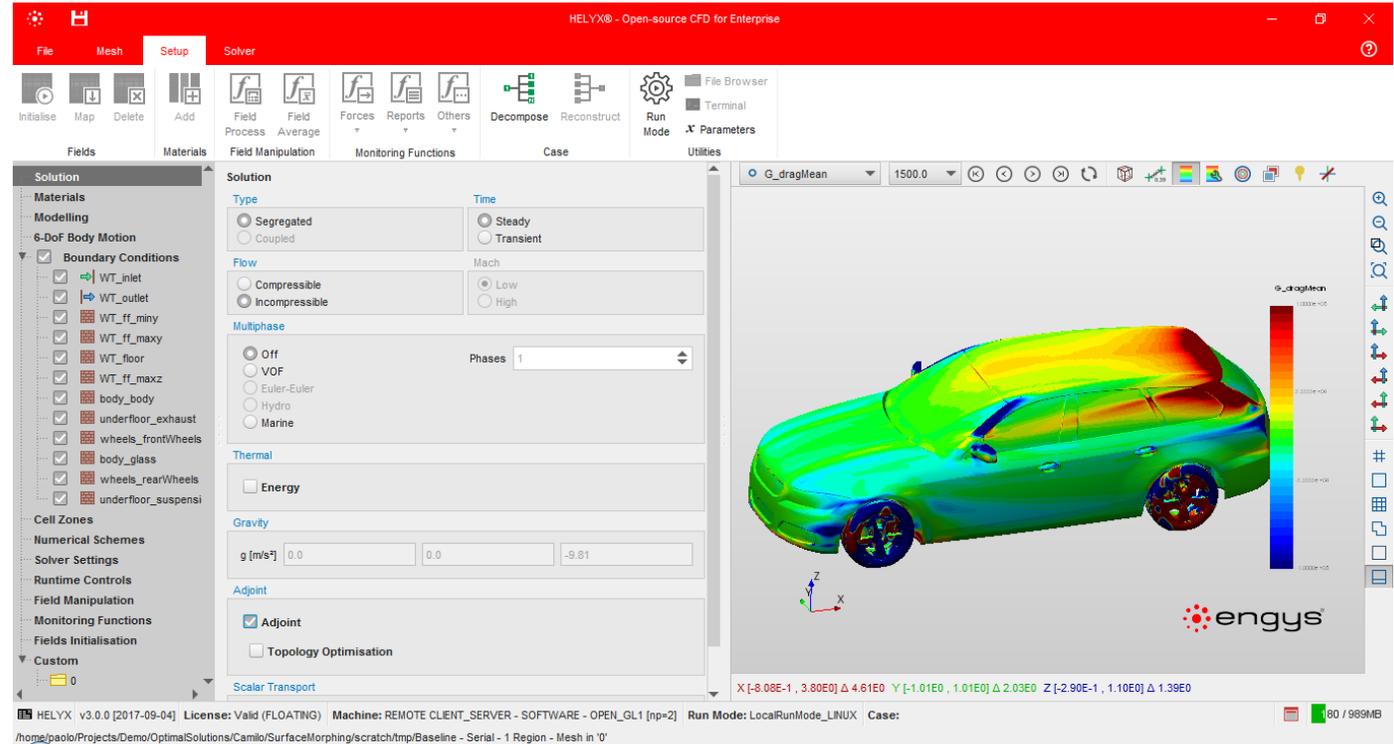


Morphing according to / opposite to sensitivities

Region	Change	Displacement	Confirmation
Front bumper	-0,9% / +1,2%	10mm	Confirmed in wind tunnel
Front wheel arch	-0,13% / +0,14%	5mm	
Side mirror	-0,6% / +0,8%	5mm	
Side window	-0,8% / +1%	10mm	Confirmed in wind tunnel

# HELIX-Adjoint | 주요특색

- › 위상 최적화와 형상최적화에 적합한 ENGYS 고유의 Continuous Adjoint 기법
- › 다중 목적함수( 20+ 목적비용함수)
  - forces & moments, uniformity, pressure loss, mass flow split, swirl, ...
- › 다중 제약조건
  - 제조성 (Manufacturability)
  - 가중치(Weighting)
  - 확장 라그랑지 승수(ALM) 제약
- › Adjoint 난류모델 및 벽함수
- › 2<sup>nd</sup> order Adjoint Advection
- › 복합열전달(CHT)/온열 Adjoint 최적화(Beta)
- › 비 전문가도 손쉽게 접근 및 사용



# OUTLINE

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## 3D 덕트의 Adjoint 최적화

- 해석조건
- 해석모델 및 격자
- CFD 및 위상 최적화 조건 설정
- 위상 최적화 해석 결과
- 형상 최적화 수행
- HELYX-Adjoint 최적화 결과
- HELYX-Adjoint 최적화 결과(변형 모션)
- 총 해석 소요시간
- 결론

# 3D 덕트의 Adjoint 최적화

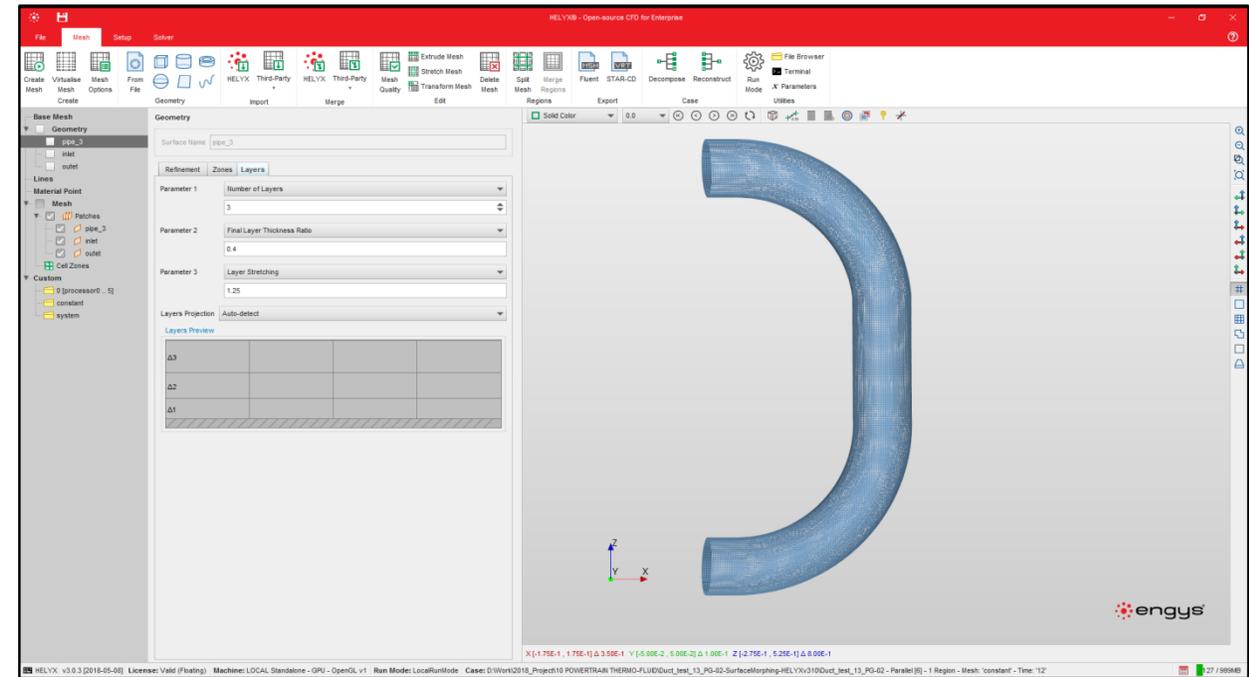
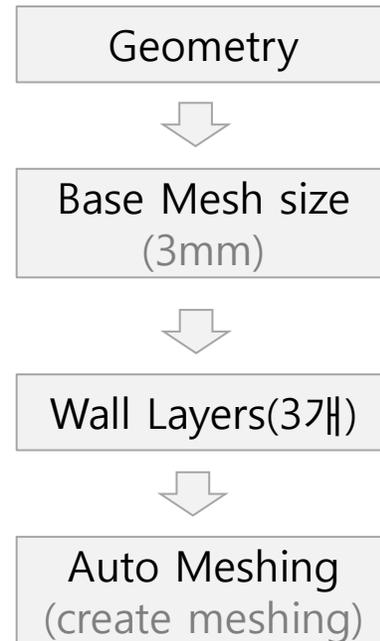
## ◆ 해석조건

› 목적 : Power Loss의 최소화를 통한 입출구 차압개선

› 유동조건

- 유량 = 1000kg/h
- $\rho = 1.2 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- $\mu = 1.9137\text{e-}5 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$
- 비압축성

› 입출구 형상 구속



HELYX HEXA 지배의 자동격자 처리

# 3D 덕트의 Adjoint 최적화

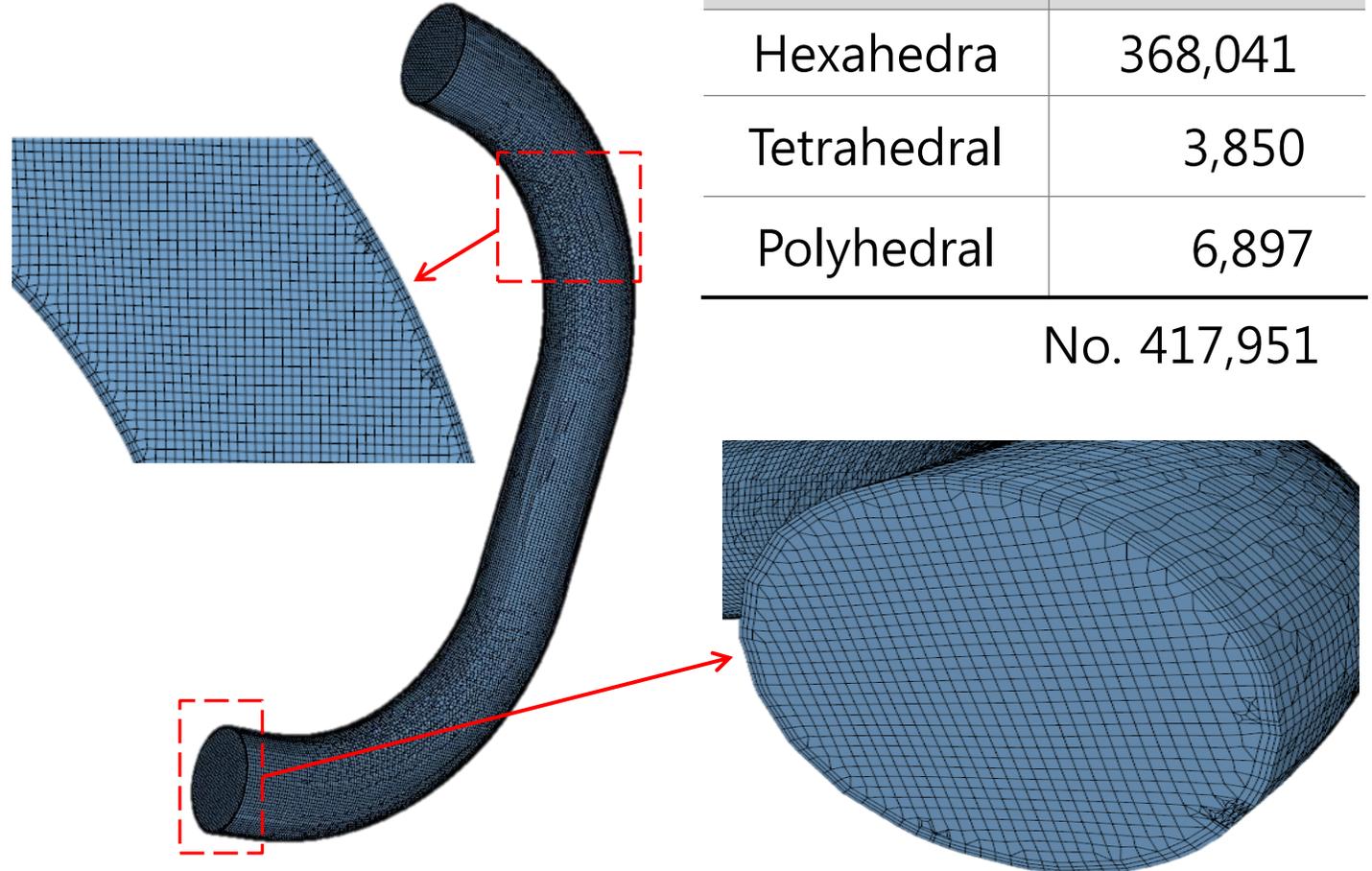
## ◆ 해석모델 및 격자

### › CFD

- Segregate
- Steady Incompressible
- RANS k- $\omega$  SST model
- Bounded Linear Upwind 2<sup>nd</sup> order(U, k,  $\omega$ )

### › Adjoint

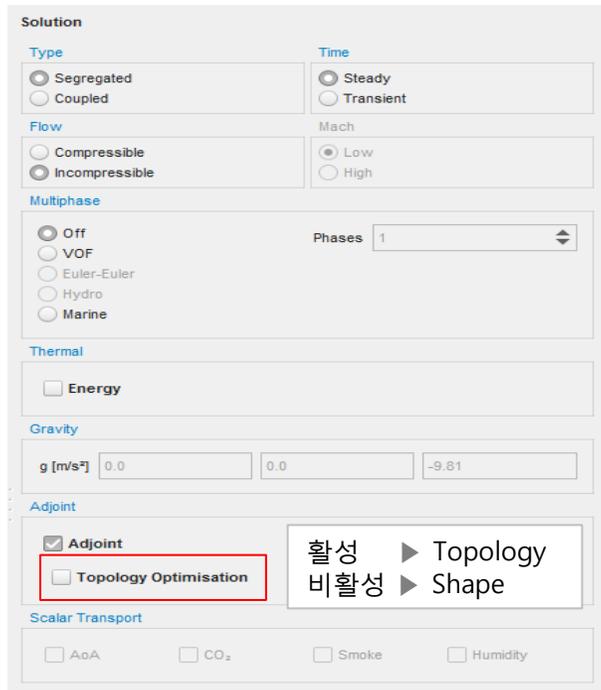
- Volume Sensitivities( $\partial J / \partial \alpha$ )
- Topology



# 3D 덕트의 Adjoint 최적화

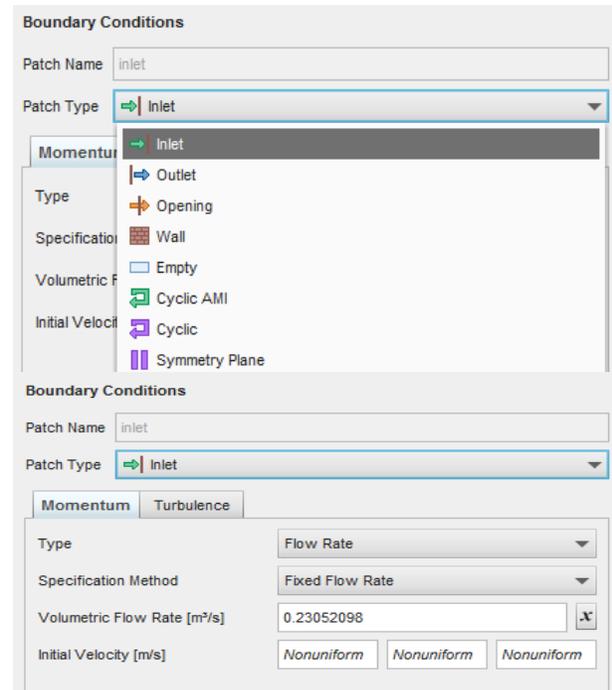
## ◆ CFD 및 위상 최적화 조건 설정

솔루션 설정



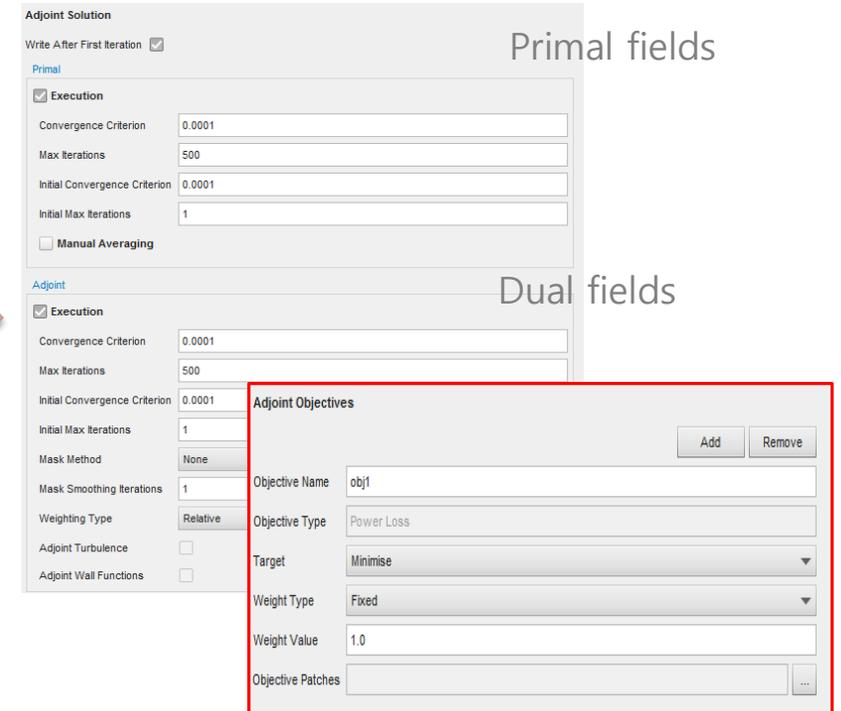
The Solution panel shows various simulation parameters. Under the 'Adjoint' section, the 'Adjoint' checkbox is checked, and 'Topology Optimisation' is highlighted with a red box. A text box next to it contains the text: '활성 ▶ Topology' and '비활성 ▶ Shape'.

경계조건 설정



The Boundary Conditions panel shows settings for the 'inlet' patch. The 'Momentum' tab is selected, and the 'Type' is set to 'Flow Rate'. The 'Specification Method' is 'Fixed Flow Rate', and the 'Volumetric Flow Rate' is set to 0.23052098 m³/s.

최적화 설정



The Adjoint Solution panel shows settings for 'Primal fields' and 'Adjoint' fields. The 'Adjoint Objectives' panel is highlighted with a red box, showing the configuration for an objective named 'obj1'. The objective type is 'Power Loss', the target is 'Minimise', and the weight value is 1.0.

목적 함수 선택

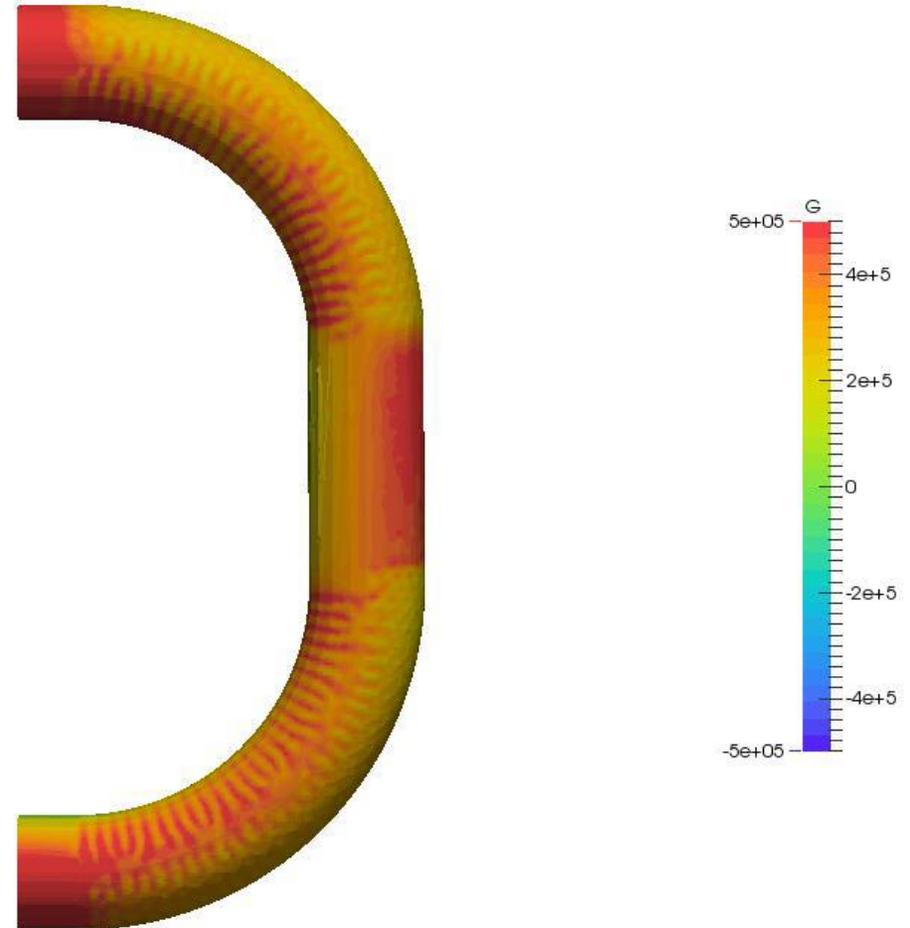
# 3D 덕트의 Adjoint 최적화

## ◆ 위상 최적화 해석 결과

민감도 계산 결과  
내향변형 불가.  
차압 개선하기 위하여  
외향변형 요구.



형상 최적화 수행

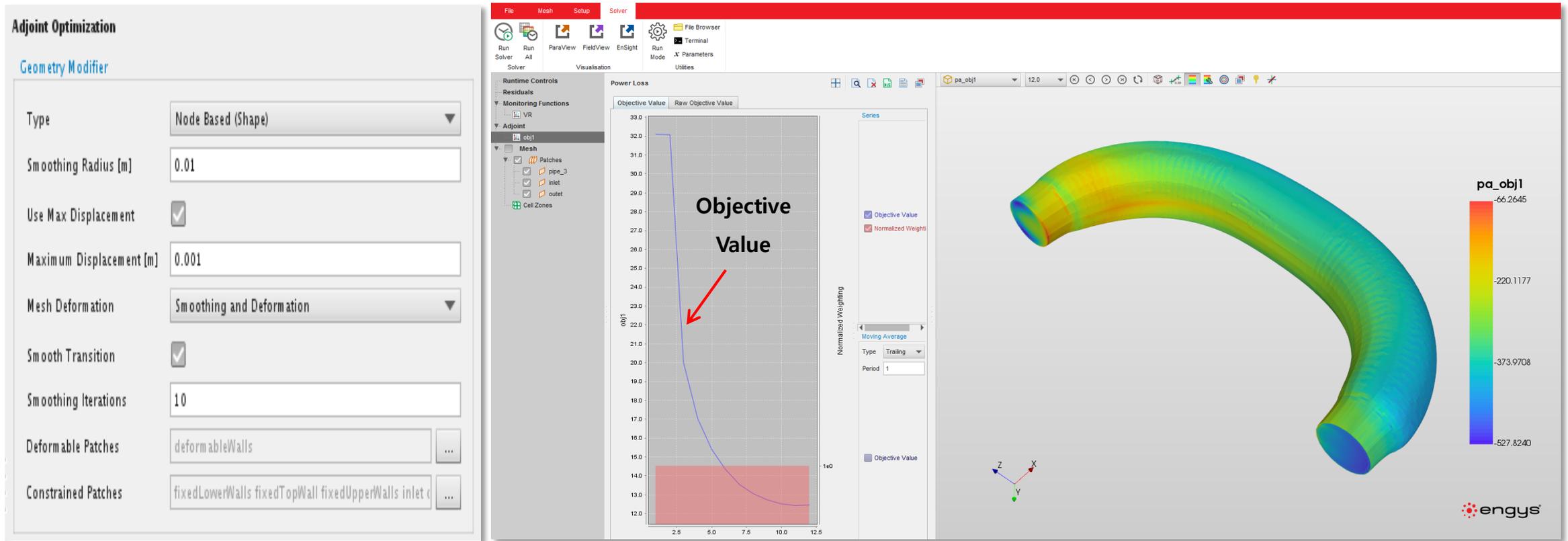


1500 iteration 후의 민감도

# 3D 덕트의 Adjoint 최적화

## ◆ 형상 최적화(Shape Optimization) 수행

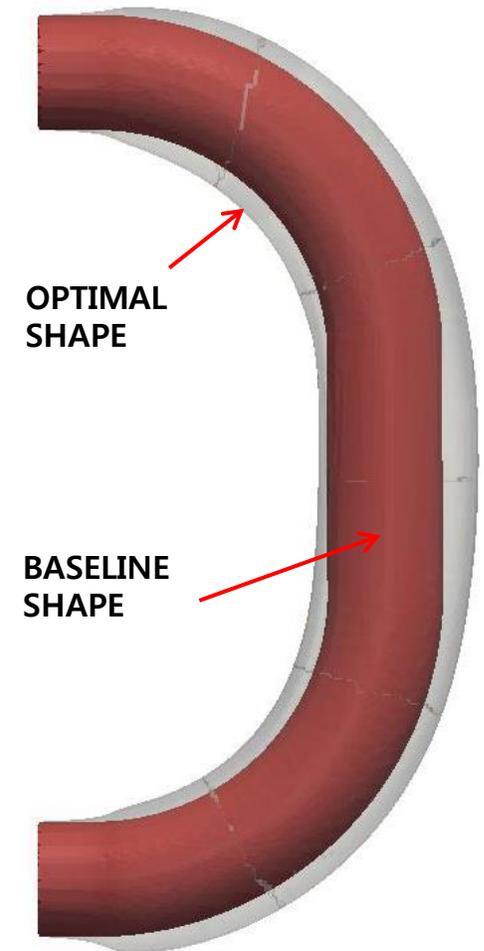
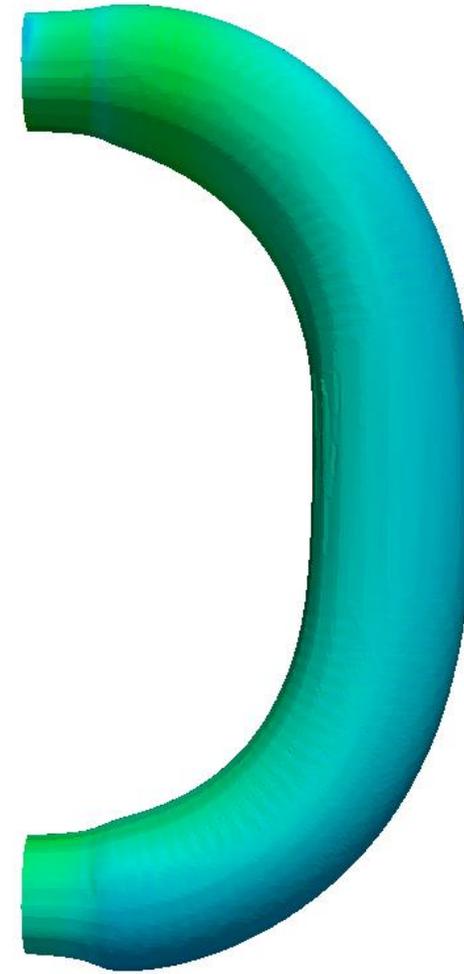
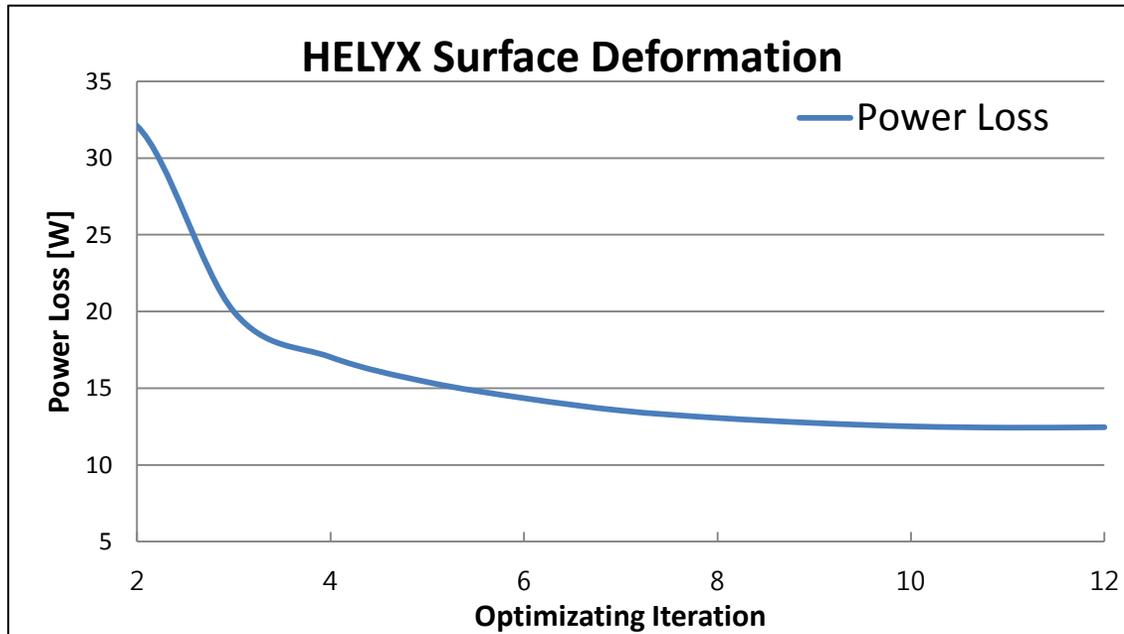
› Node-based Deformation 기법 (HELYX Geometry modifier 적용)



# 3D 덕트의 Adjoint 최적화

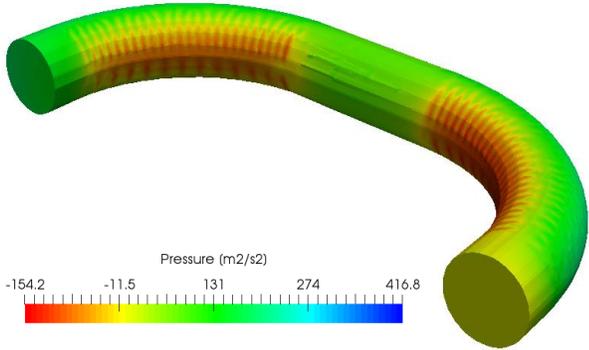
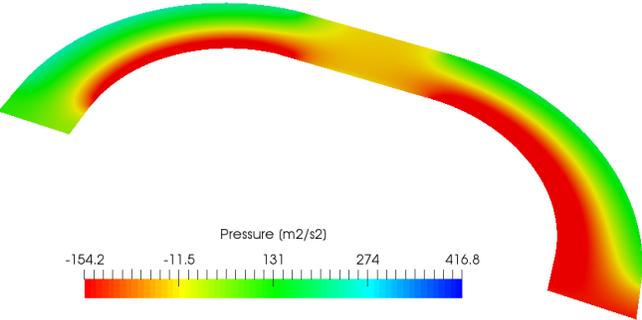
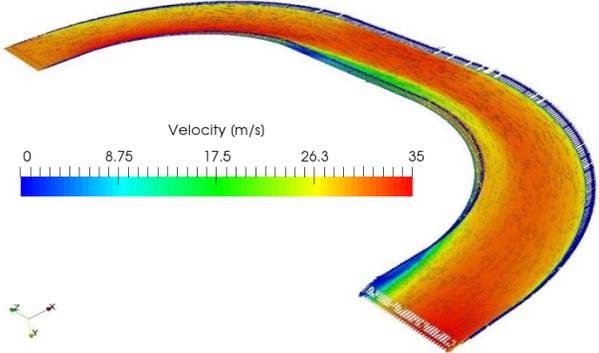
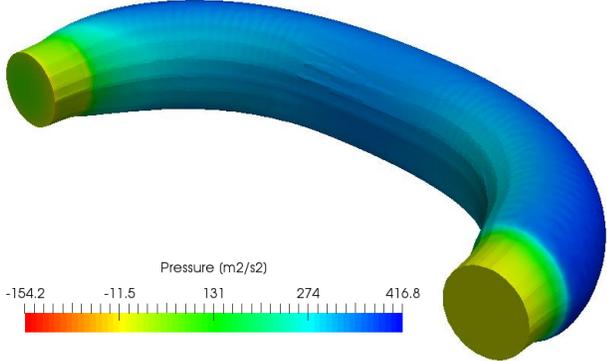
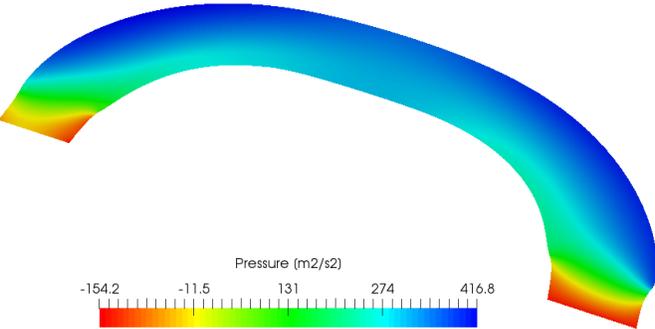
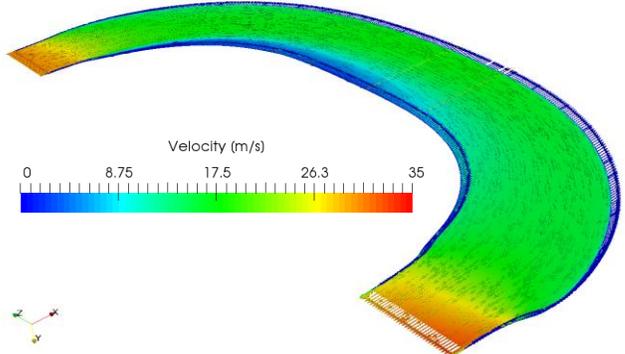
## ◆ Helyx-Adjoint 최적화 결과

- › 파이프 내 압력손실 최소화
- › Power loss  $\approx$  +50% 개선



# 3D 덕트의 Adjoint 최적화

## ◆ HELYX-Adjoint 최적화 결과

분류	압력분포		속도분포
최적화 전			
최적화 후			

# 3D 덕트의 Adjoint 최적화

## ◆ HELYX-Adjoint 최적화 결과(변형모션)



# 3D 덕트의 Adjoint 최적화

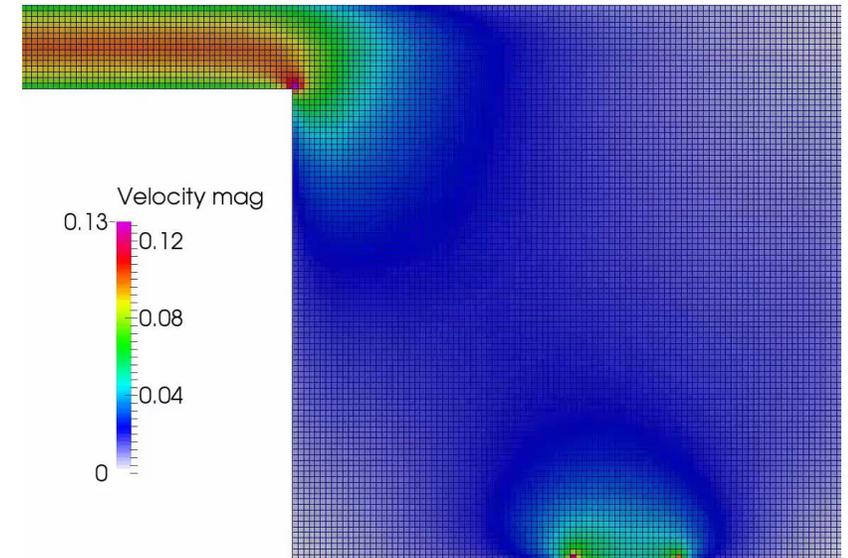
## ◆ 총 해석 소요시간

- › 형상 -> 최적화 형상(출력파일 ▶ STL 파일)
- › Intel XEON E5-2690V2 cluster 12 core, Memory 24GB

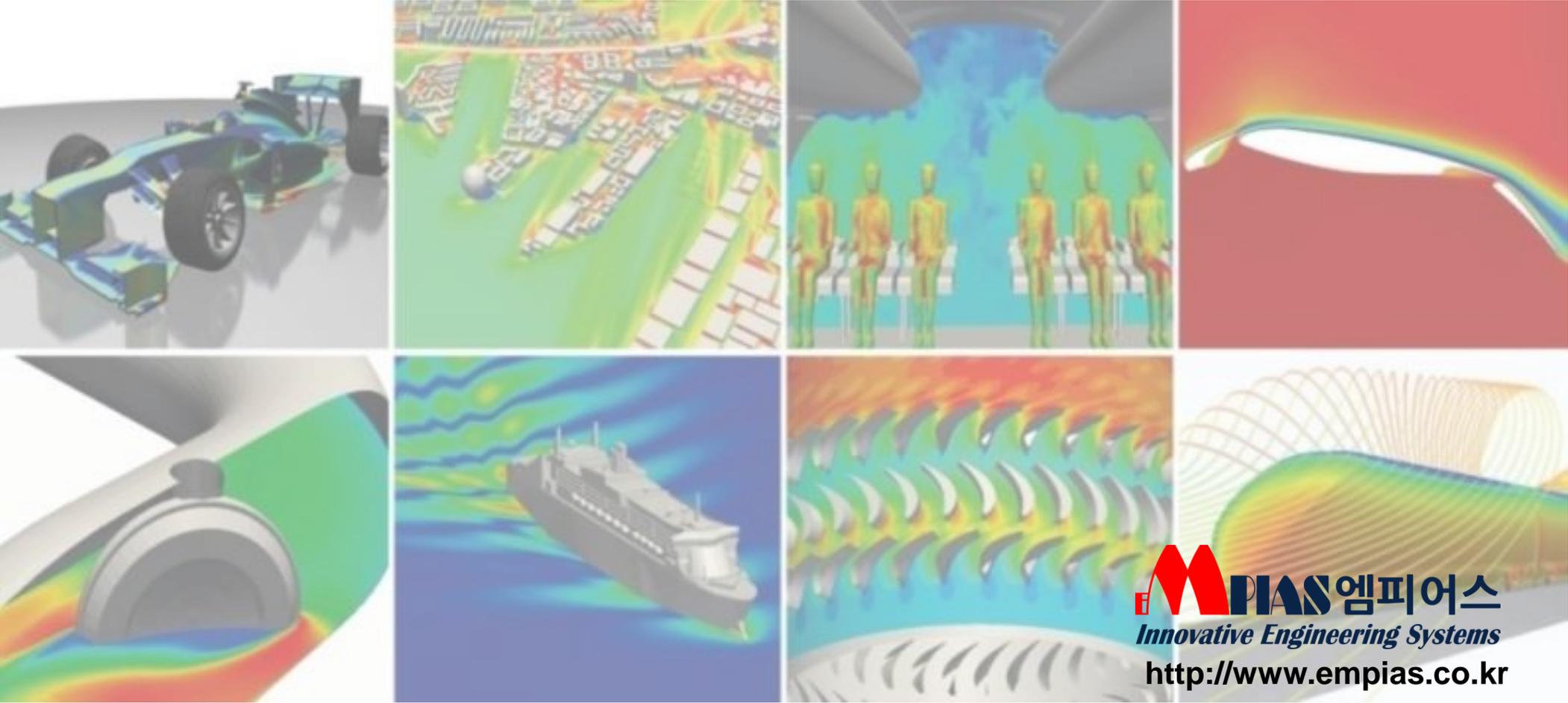
Type		CPU-hours	Man-hours
CAD Repair		0	0
Meshing		0.01	0.1
Case Setup		0.1	0.1
Calculated Computation	Topology	1.6	0.005
	Shape	0.6	0.005
Post-processing		0	1
<b>Total Time(h)</b>		<b>2.31</b>	<b>1.21</b>

# 결론

- › HELYX-Adjoint는 ENGYS 고유의 최적화 기법
- › 누구나 쉽게 사용할 수 있는 현실적 최적화 툴
- › 정확하고 빠르게 다중 설계변수에 대하여 최적화
- › 자유형 노드기반 변형 기법에 의한 자동 Surface Morphing
- › 대규모 격자(200M 이상)에 수행 처리 가능
- › 다양한 다 목적 함수 및 다중 제약 조건



# Questions?



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