



Vehicle Design Optimization

Final Project

변제건 서정현 장대호



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1. Formulation

1) 주제 선정 배경

수업에서 배운 개념을 활용 가능한 주제



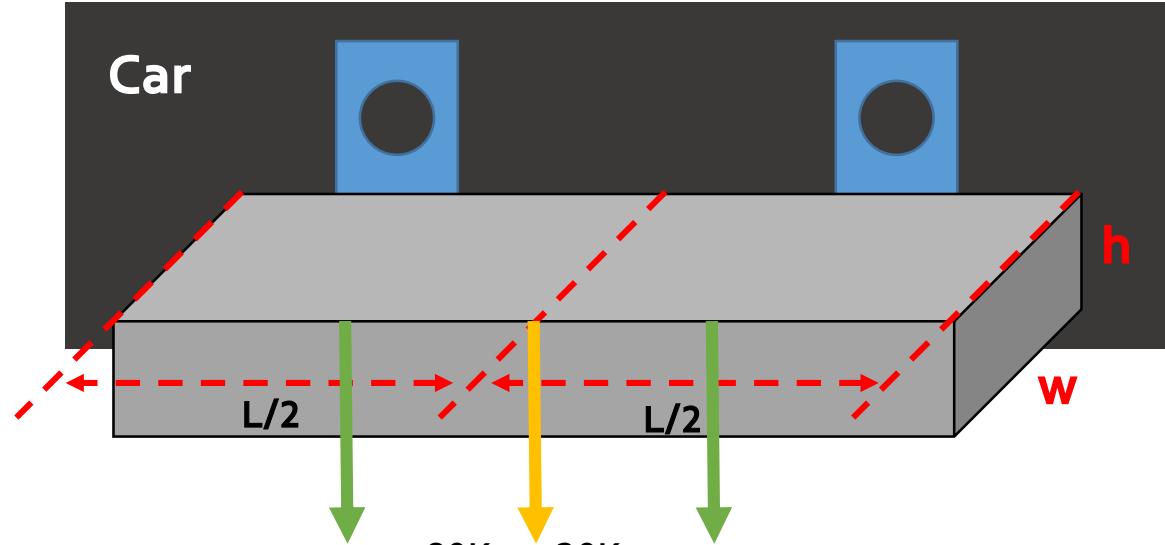
실생활에 쉽게 적용 가능한 기술 관련 주제

SUV 차량의 ‘사이드 스텝’ 형상 최적 설계



1. Formulation

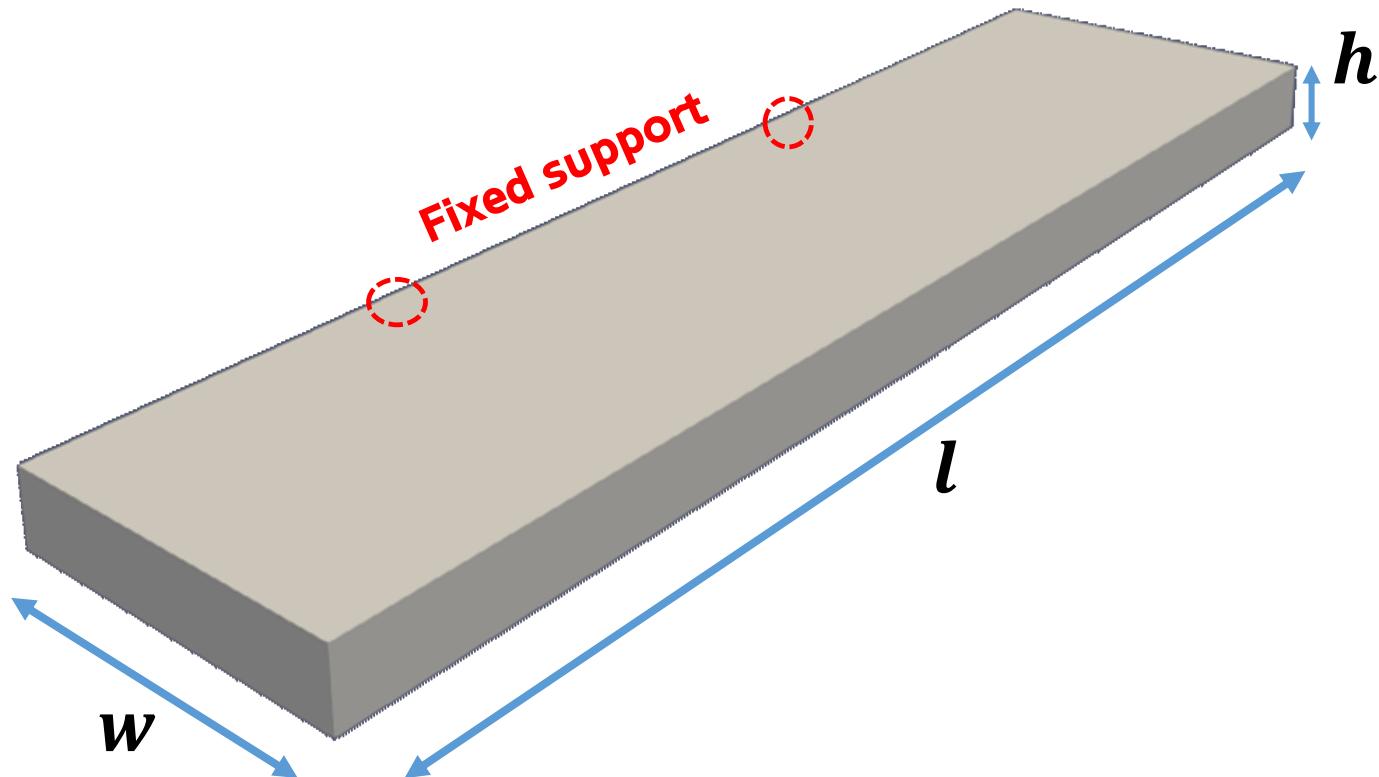
2) 상황 가정



- $L = 1000\text{mm}$ 로 고정
- 200mm / 800mm에 50mm 폭을 갖는 Hinge로 사이드 스텝을 Fix 최대 변위 : 10mm
- 몸무게가 80Kg인 사람이 20Kg 정도의 짐을 나르는 상황 가정 안전 계수 : 1.5
- 한발로 중앙을 딛는 상황과 두 발로 모두 딛고 서있는 상황 고려 항복 강도 : 280MPa
- 사이드 스텝에 보편적으로 활용되는 Aluminum 소재를 사용 위의 조건을 만족하는 형상 설계 목표

2. Design Optimization

1) Size Optimization – Formulation



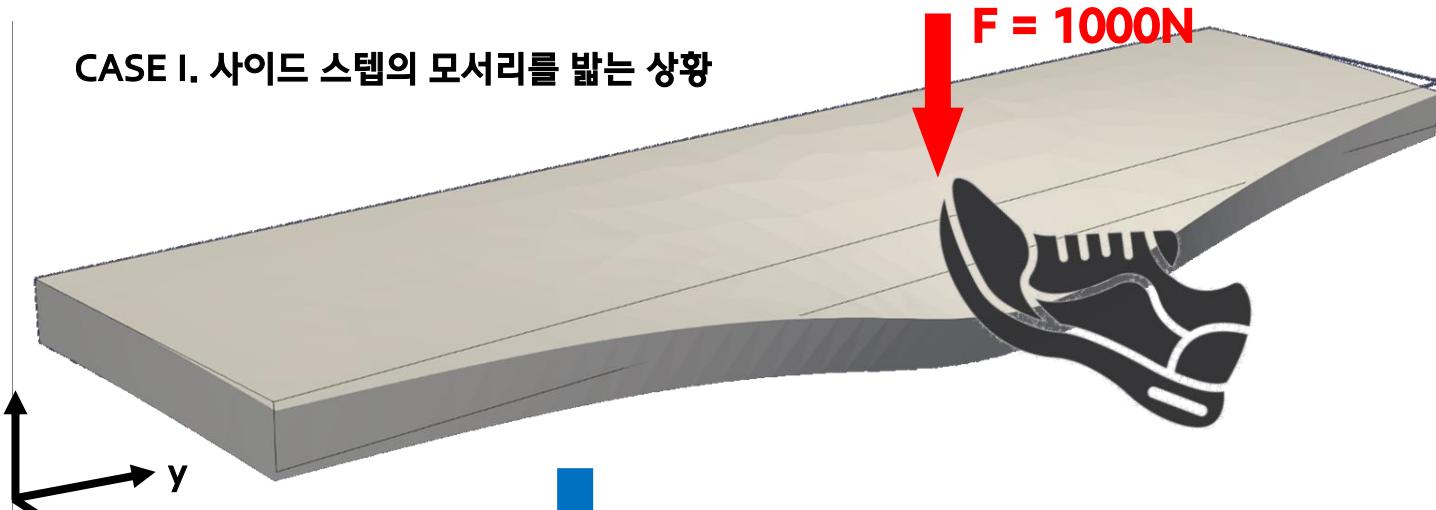
Design Variables : w, h

Objective Function : $V = w * h * l$

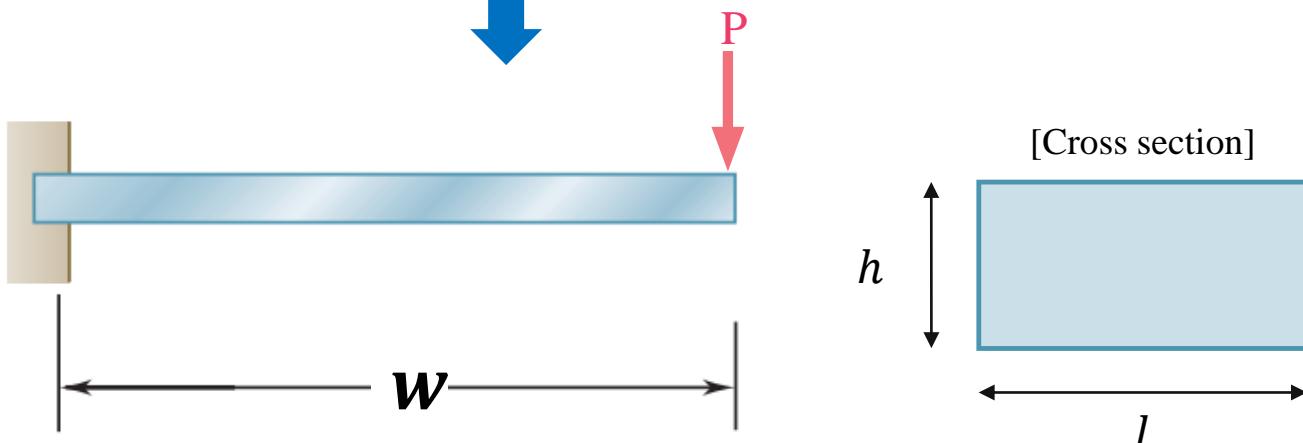
2. Design Optimization

1) Size Optimization - Formulation

CASE I. 사이드 스텝의 모서리를 밟는 상황



캔틸레버 빔으로 문제 단순화



$$\text{Constraint 1 : } \sigma_y = \frac{6Fw}{Lh^2} \leq \sigma_{allow}$$

- Bending stress는 y 방향에서 최대
- Side step에 작용하는 최대 하중 계산
- 수식화 위해 캔틸레버 빔으로 가정

[Bending Stress formula]

$$\sigma_y = \frac{M_y x}{I_y} \quad (I_y = \frac{1}{12} l h^3)$$

$$\sigma_y = \frac{12Mh}{2lh^3} = \frac{6Fw}{lh^2}$$

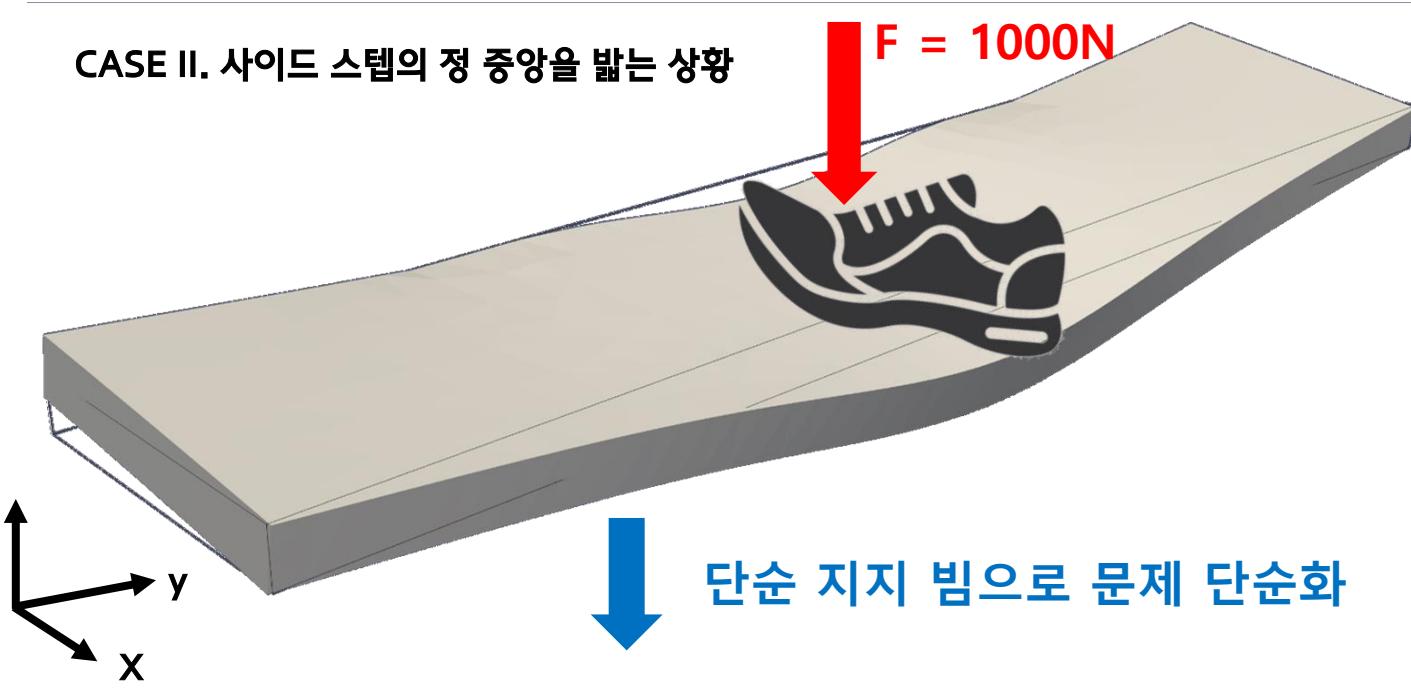
이때 허용응력 $\sigma_{allow} = \frac{\sigma_{yield}}{N}$ (N : S.F)

2. Design Optimization

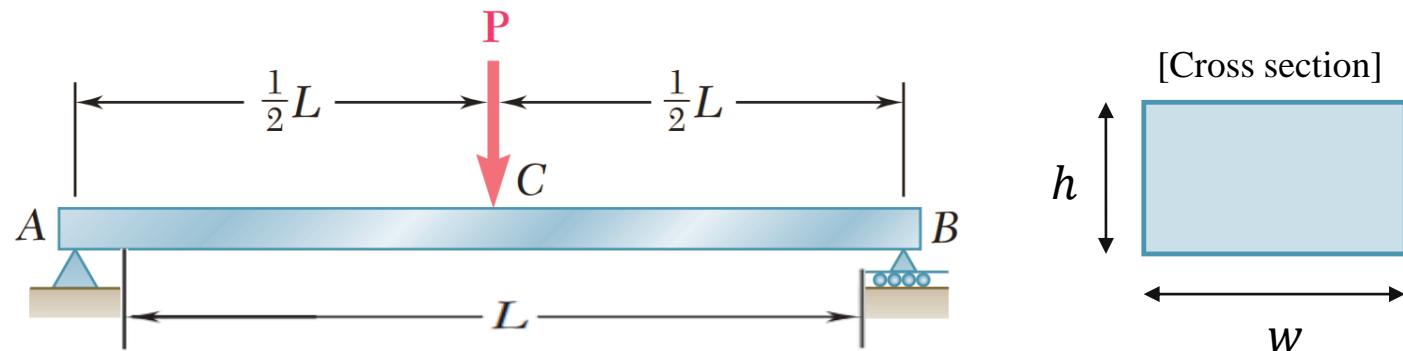
1) Size Optimization - Formulation

CASE II. 사이드 스텝의 정 중앙을 밟는 상황

$F = 1000\text{N}$



단순 지지 빔으로 문제 단순화



$$\text{Constraint 2 : } \sigma_x = \frac{3Fl_f}{2wh^2} \leq \sigma_{allow}$$

- Bending stress는 y 방향에서 최대
- Side step에 작용하는 최대 하중 계산
- 단순 지지 빔으로 가정

[Bending Stress formula]

$$\sigma_x = \frac{M_x y}{I_x} = \frac{12M \frac{h}{2}}{wh^3} = \frac{3Fl_f}{2wh^2}$$

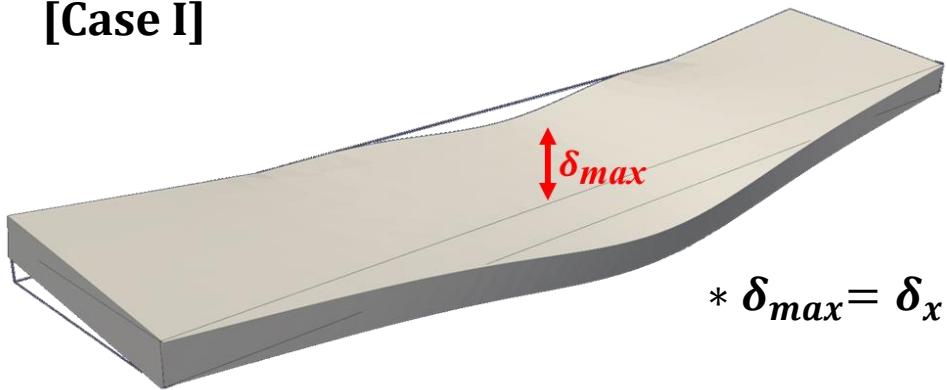
$$I_x = \frac{1}{12}wh^3$$

$$M_x = \frac{Fab}{l} = \frac{F\left(\frac{l_f}{2}\right)^2}{l} = \frac{Fl_f}{4}$$

2. Design Optimization

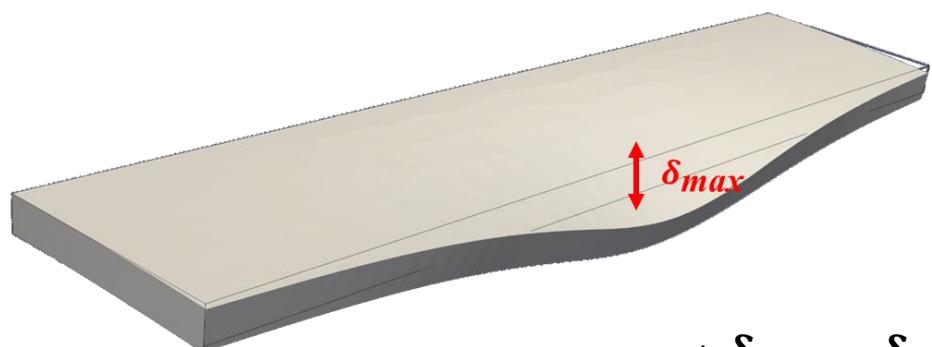
1) Size Optimization - Formulation

[Case I]



$$* \delta_{max} = \delta_x = \frac{Fw^3}{48EI_x}$$

[Case II]



$$* \delta_{max} = \delta_y = \frac{F(\frac{l}{2})^3}{3EI_y}$$

Constraint 3 : $\frac{F(\frac{l}{2})^3}{3EI_y} \leq \delta_{allow}$

- 사이드 스텝의 최대 변형량 10mm로 설정
- Case I

$$\delta = \frac{Fw^3}{48EI_x}$$

- Case II

$$\delta = \frac{F(\frac{l}{2})^3}{3EI_y}$$

δ_x 와 δ_y 의 비율을 고려,

$$\delta_{ratio} = \frac{\delta_x}{\delta_y} = \frac{48w^3I_x}{3\left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^3 I_y} = \frac{128w^4}{L^4} = 128w^4$$

* w 는 항상 0.05보다 작아야하므로 최대 δ_{ratio} 는 0.016

→ Case II 이 항상 더 크므로 Case II를 고려

2. Design Optimization

1) Size Optimization - Formulation

	국토교통부	보도자료		보다 나은 정부
		배포일시	2019. 8. 8(목) 총 8매(본문 7매, 참고 1매)	
담당부서	자동차정책과	담당자	과장 윤진환, 사무관 김영진, 주무관 박성준  (044)201-3835, 3840, 3841	
보도일시	2019년 8월 8일(목) 11:00 이후 보도하여 주시기 바랍니다. ※ 8월 8일(목) 석간 보도 가능			

- (⑯루프캐리어, ⑰수하물운반구, ⑱안테나)
- (⑲자전거캐리어, ⑳스키캐리어, ㉑루프탑바이저)
* 공기저항 감소 목적
- (㉒보조발판, ㉓컨버터블탑용롤바*, ㉔유리운송지지대)
* 보조발판은 최외측부터 좌우 각각 50mm이내
* 차량 전복시 차체 훼손 방지용
- (㉕루프탑텐트, ㉖어닝*) * 캠핑시 그늘막
- (㉗교통단속용 적외선 조명장치)



Constraint 4 : $w \leq 50mm$

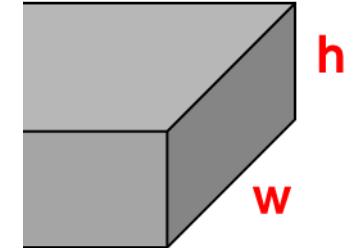
- 2019년 국토 교통부 ‘자동차 튜닝 활성화 대책’ 참고
- 차량 전복 시 차체 훼손 방지 위해 최대 폭 제한
- 사이드스텝(보조 발판)의 최대 폭 = 50mm

2. Design Optimization

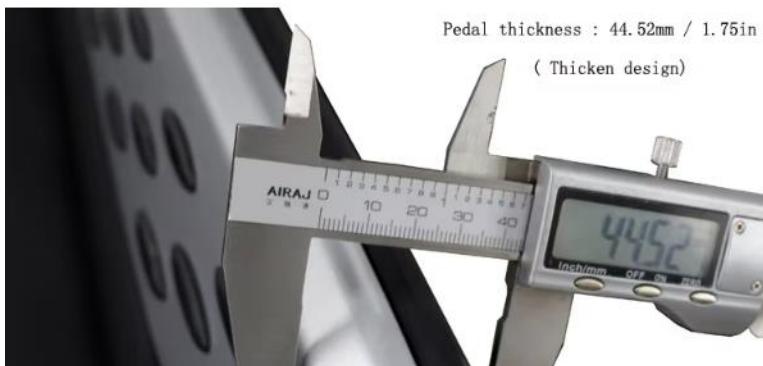
1) Size Optimization - Formulation



$$\text{Constraint 5 : } \frac{w}{h} \geq 2.5$$

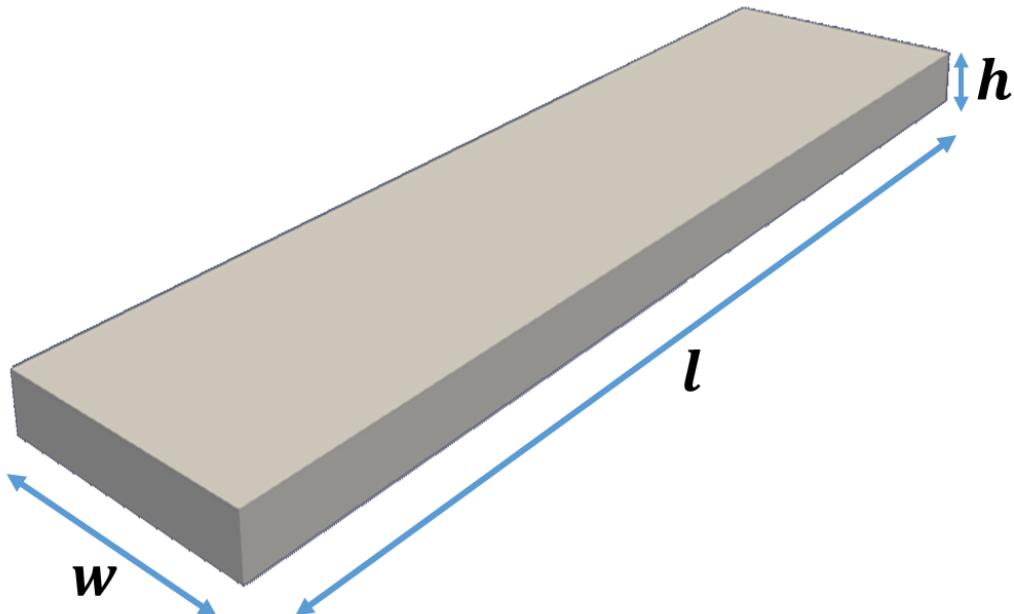


- 사이드 스텝 설계의 명확한 가이드라인 부재
- 시중에 판매되는 사이드스텝의 너비/두께 비 약 2.5
- 좁은 w는 안정감 부족, 얕은 h는 내구성 저하



2. Design Optimization

1) Size Optimization – Formulation



$$\text{Minimize } V(w, h) = w \cdot h \cdot l$$

$$\text{subject to } \frac{6Fw}{Lh^2} \leq \sigma_{allow} \quad (\text{x-direction bending stress})$$

$$\frac{3Fl_f}{2wh^2} \leq \sigma_{allow} \quad (\text{y-direction bending stress})$$

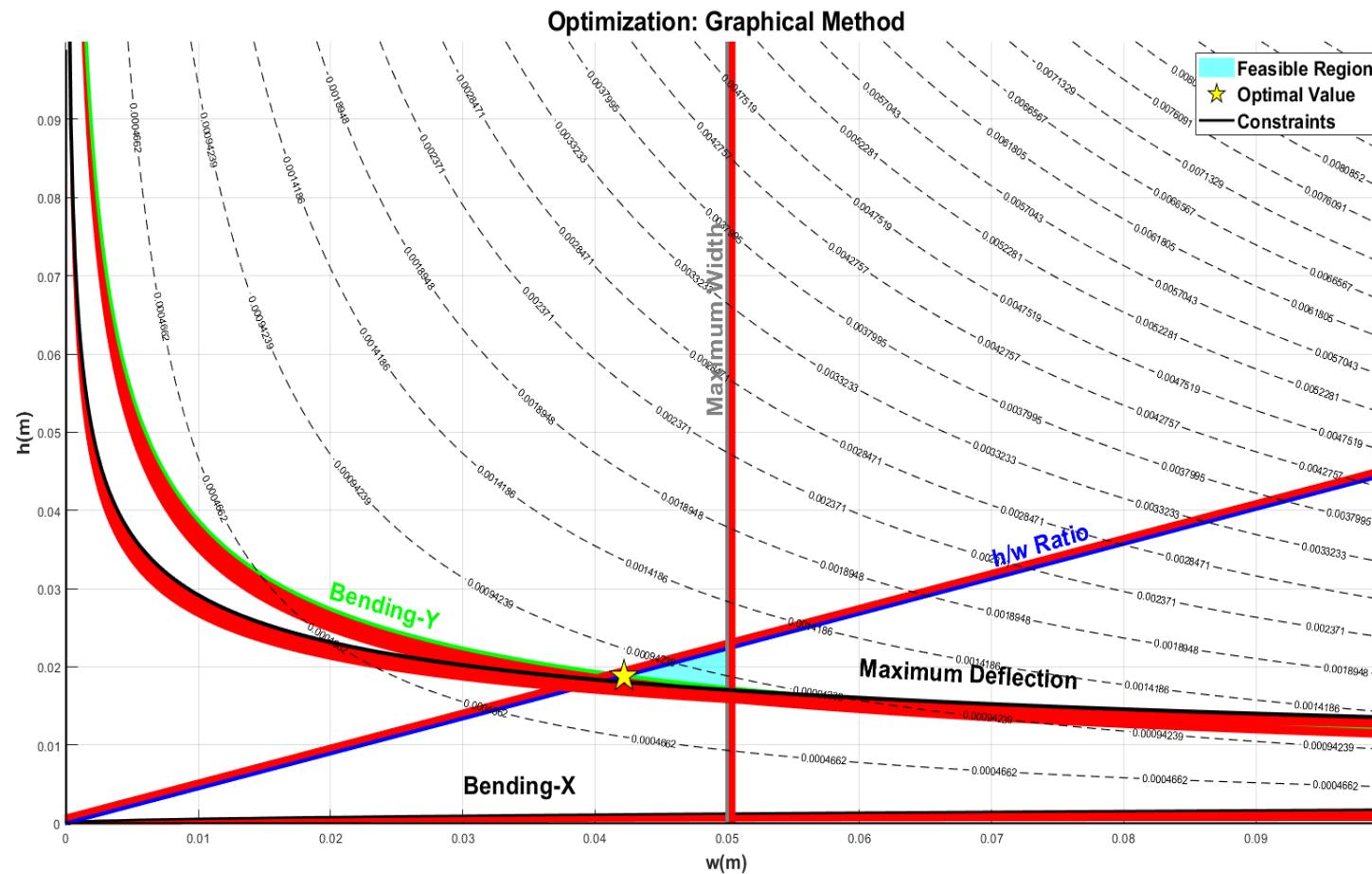
$$\frac{FL^3}{3EI} \leq \delta_{allow} \quad (\text{Maximum deflection})$$

$$\frac{w}{h} \geq 2.5 \quad (\text{width/height ratio})$$

$$w \leq 0.05 \quad (\text{Maximum width})$$

2. Design Optimization

2) Size Optimization – Graphical Method



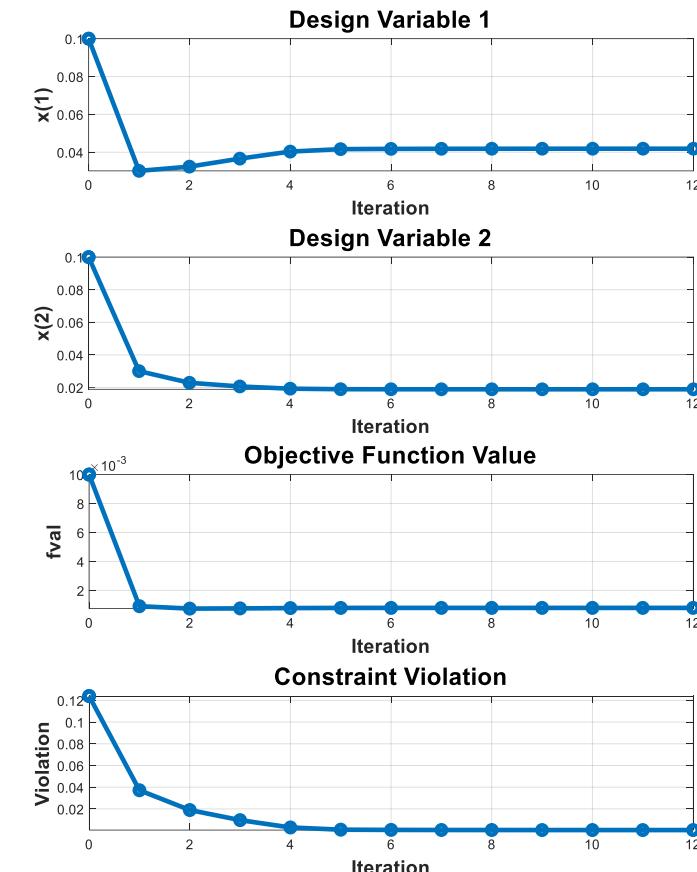
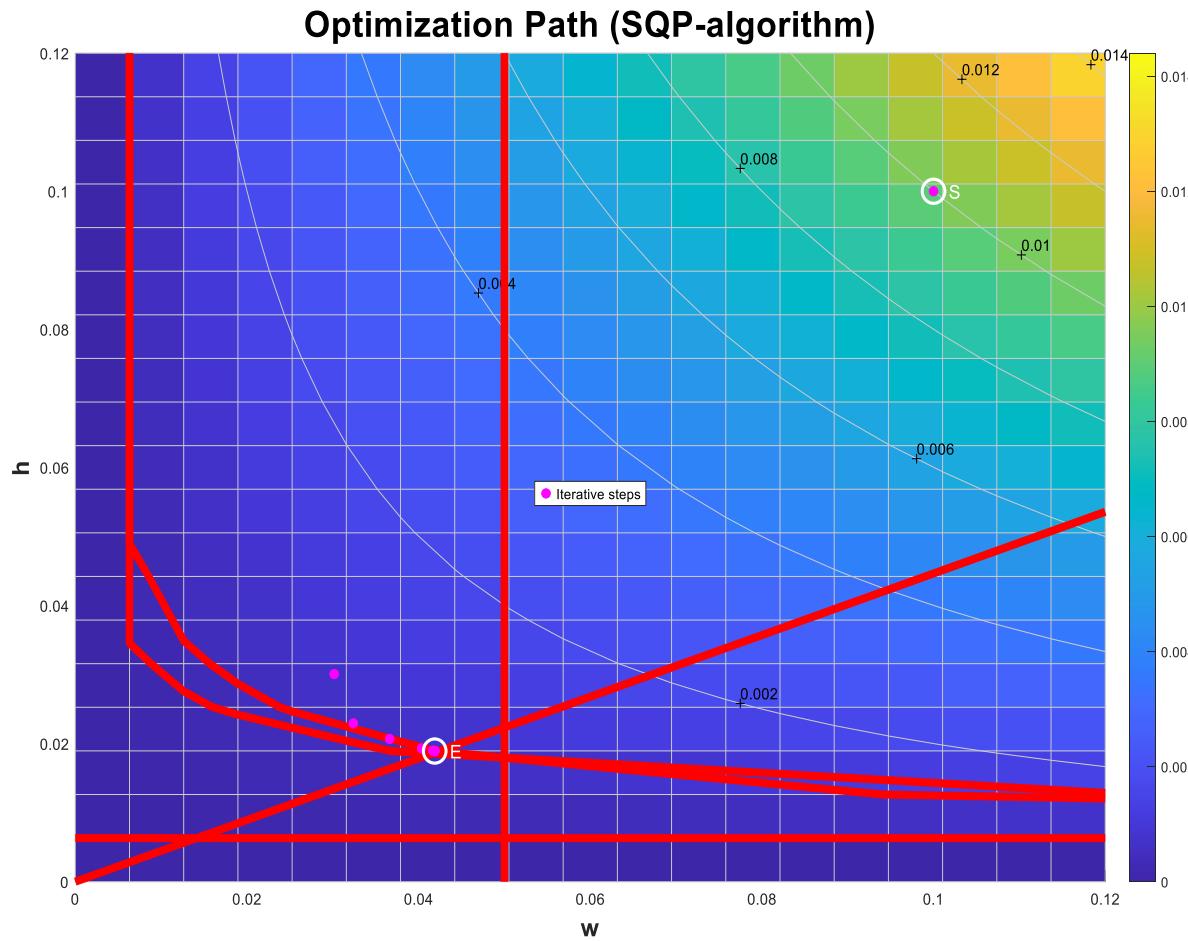
<stopping criteria details>

X =

0.0422 0.0188

2. Design Optimization

2) Size Optimization – Numerical Method



Local minimum found that satisfies the constraints.

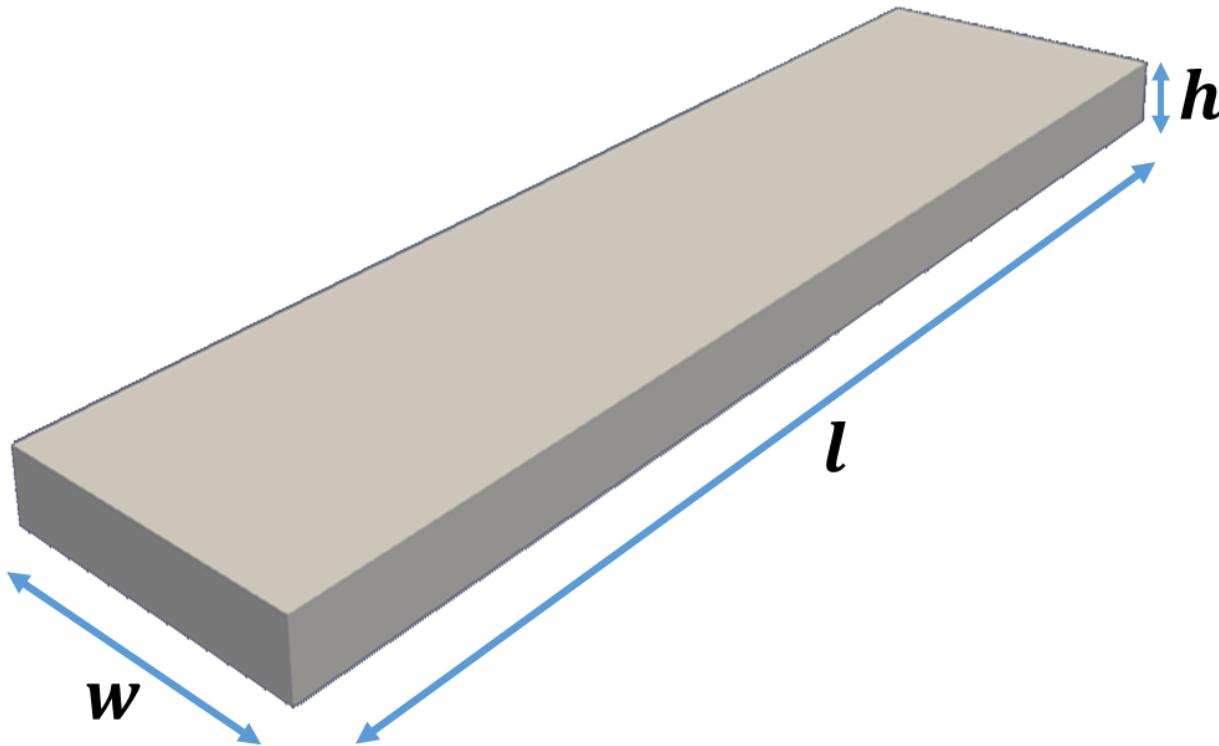
Optimization completed because the objective function is non-decreasing in feasible directions, to within the value of the optimality tolerance, and constraints are satisfied to within the value of the constraint tolerance.

<stopping criteria details>

x =
0.0422 0.0188

2. Design Optimization

2) Size Optimization Result



Objective Function

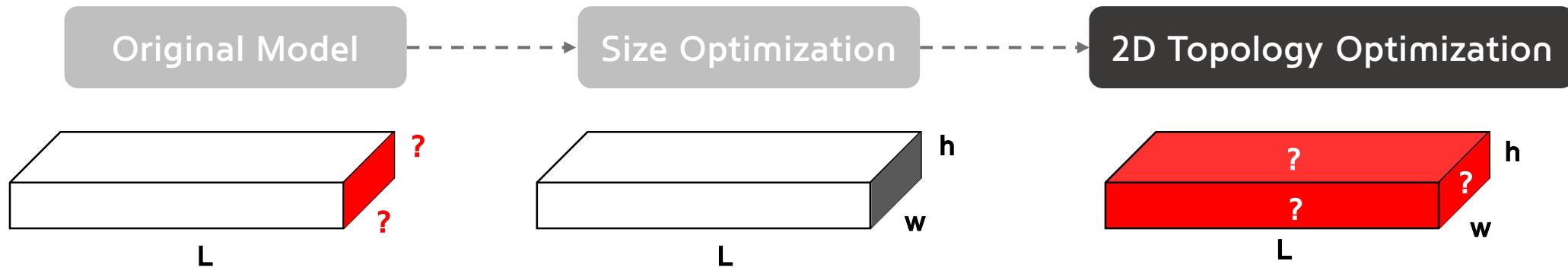
Iter	Func-count	Fval	Feasibility	Step Length
0	3	1.000000e-02	1.240e-01	1.000e+00
1	7	9.070255e-04	3.719e-02	7.000e-01
2	12	7.428104e-04	1.896e-02	4.900e-01
3	17	7.571259e-04	9.671e-03	4.900e-01
4	21	7.790079e-04	2.901e-03	7.000e-01
5	25	7.903497e-04	8.704e-04	7.000e-01
6	32	7.916566e-04	6.614e-04	2.401e-01
7	41	7.921448e-04	5.836e-04	1.176e-01
8	52	7.923561e-04	5.500e-04	5.765e-02
9	64	7.924955e-04	5.278e-04	4.035e-02
10	78	7.925610e-04	5.173e-04	1.977e-02
11	97	7.925718e-04	5.156e-04	3.323e-03
12	131	7.925718e-04	5.156e-04	2.326e-03

Design Variables

Variables	Initial	Final
w	100mm	42.2mm
h	100mm	18.8mm

2. Design Optimization

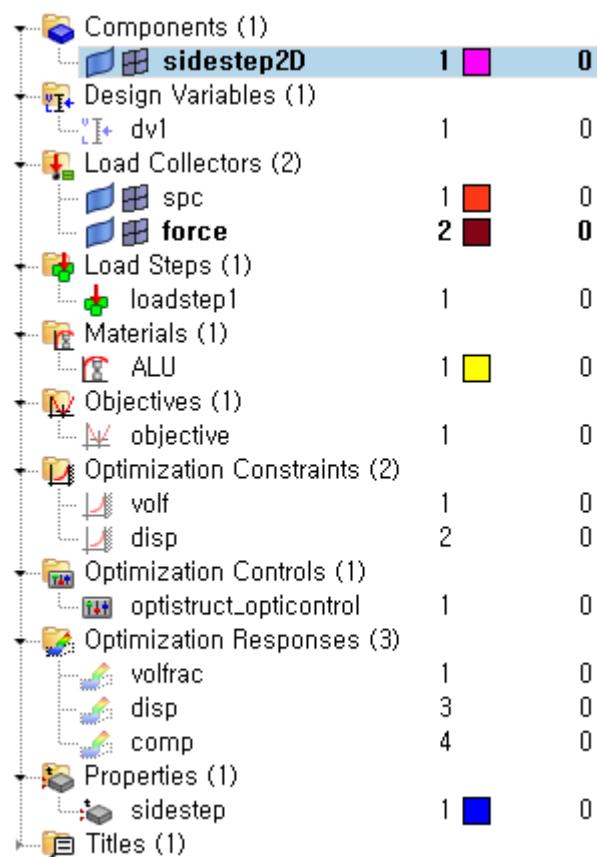
2) Shape Optimization



Size Optimization을 통해 확정한 치수를 바탕으로
주어진 최대 변위 조건 ($\delta < 10 \text{ mm}$) 을 만족하면서
부피를 최소화하는 형상 설계를 위해 2D & 3D 위상 최적화 진행

2. Design Optimization

2) Shape Optimization - *w-h 단면 위상 최적화*



Material

Aluminum Alloy
E : 71GPa
v : 0.33

Property

Card Image : PSHELL
Thickness : 1000

Response

Volume Fraction
Compliance
Displacement

Objective

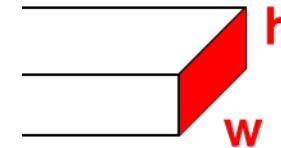
Minimize Compliance

Constraints

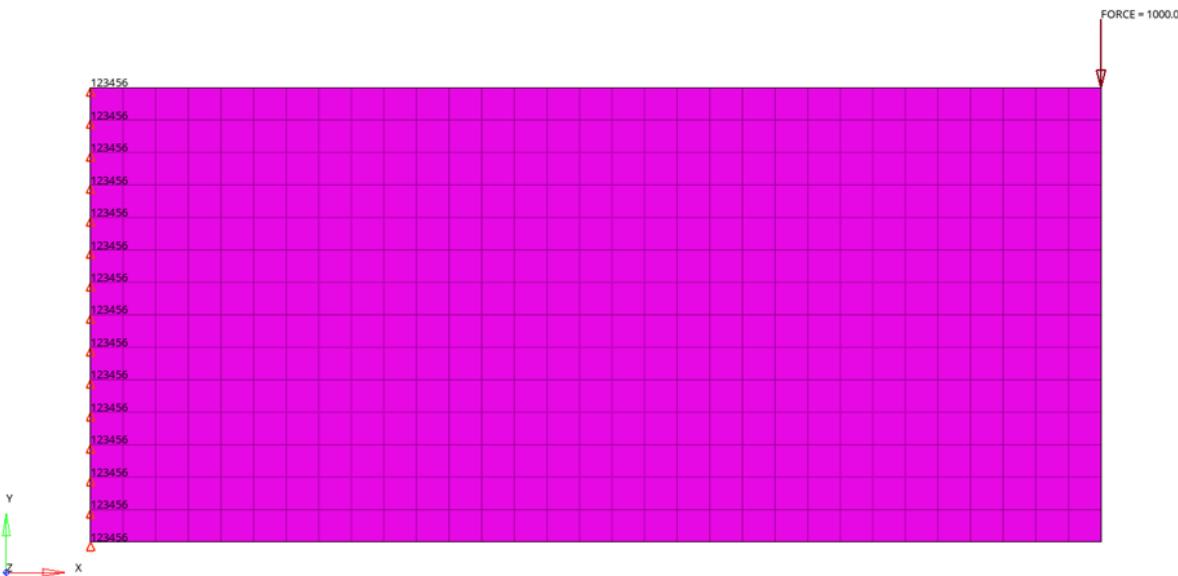
Volume Fraction up to 70%
Displacement up to 1mm

2. Design Optimization

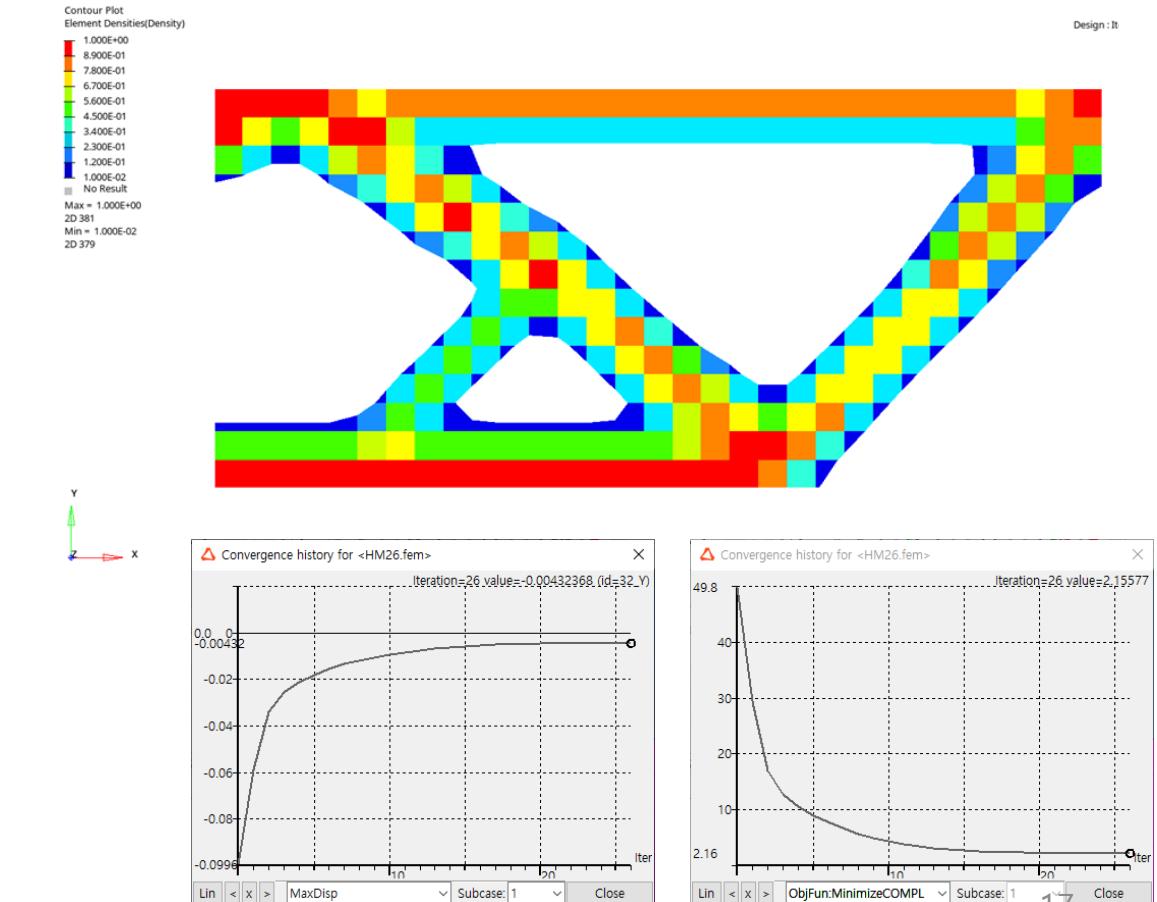
2) Shape Optimization - $w-h$ 단면 위상 최적화



LoadStep 설정

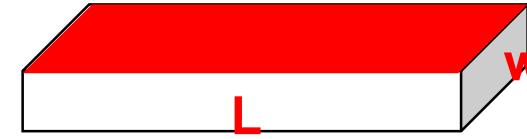


Topology Optimization 결과

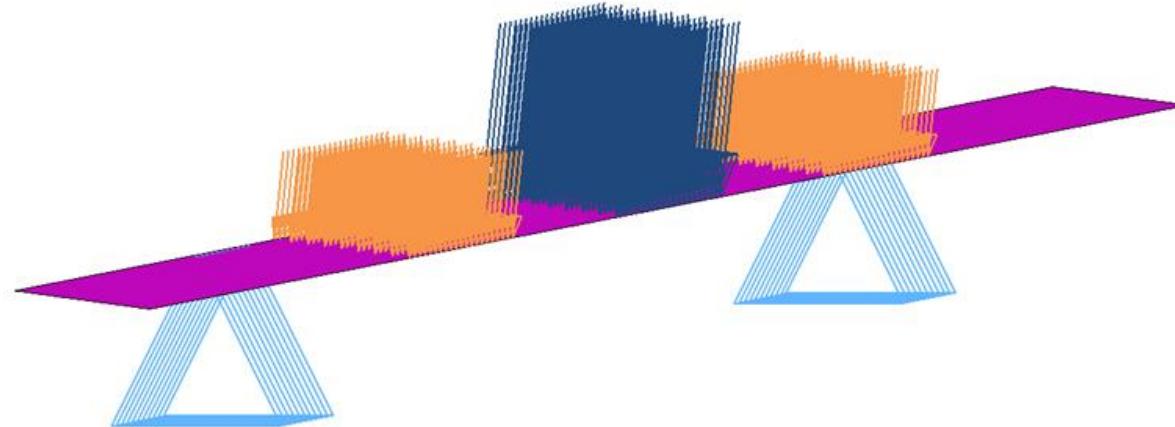


2. Design Optimization

2) Shape Optimization - $w-L$ 단면 위상 최적화

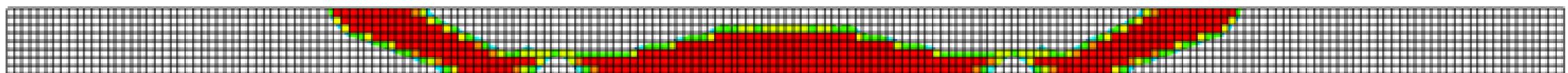


LoadStep 설정



두 발로 서있는 상황과 한 발로 서있는 상황에 대해
두 가지의 Load Step 형성 후,
Weighted Compliance를 Objective로 설정

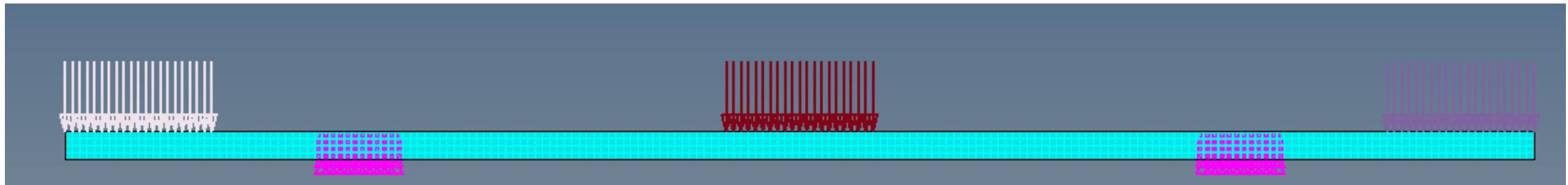
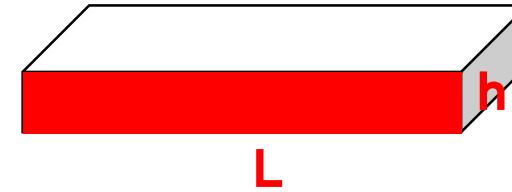
Topology Optimization 결과



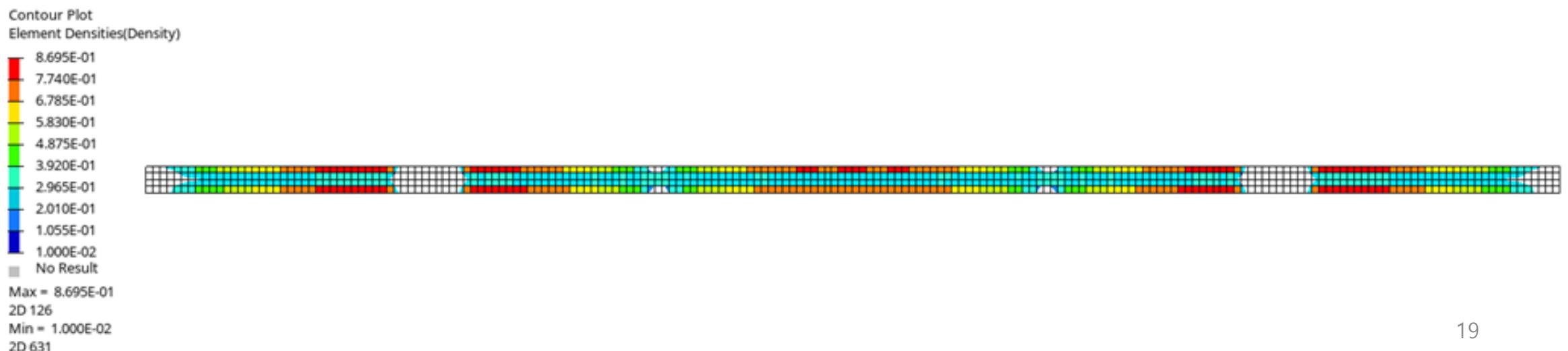
2. Design Optimization

2) Shape Optimization – $h-L$ 단면 위상 최적화

LoadStep 설정



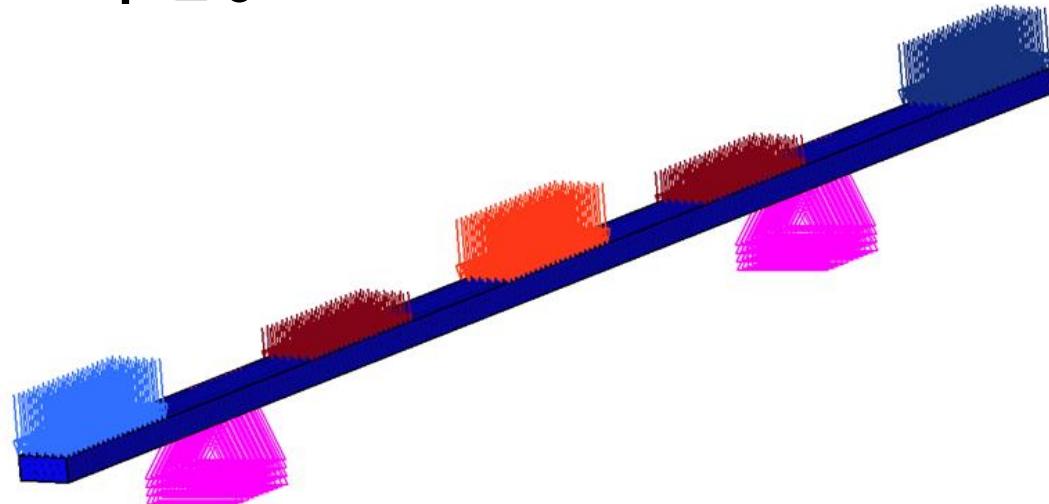
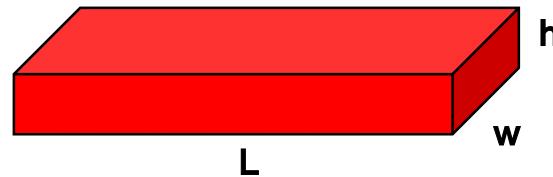
Topology Optimization 결과



2. Design Optimization

2) Shape Optimization – **3D 위상 최적화**

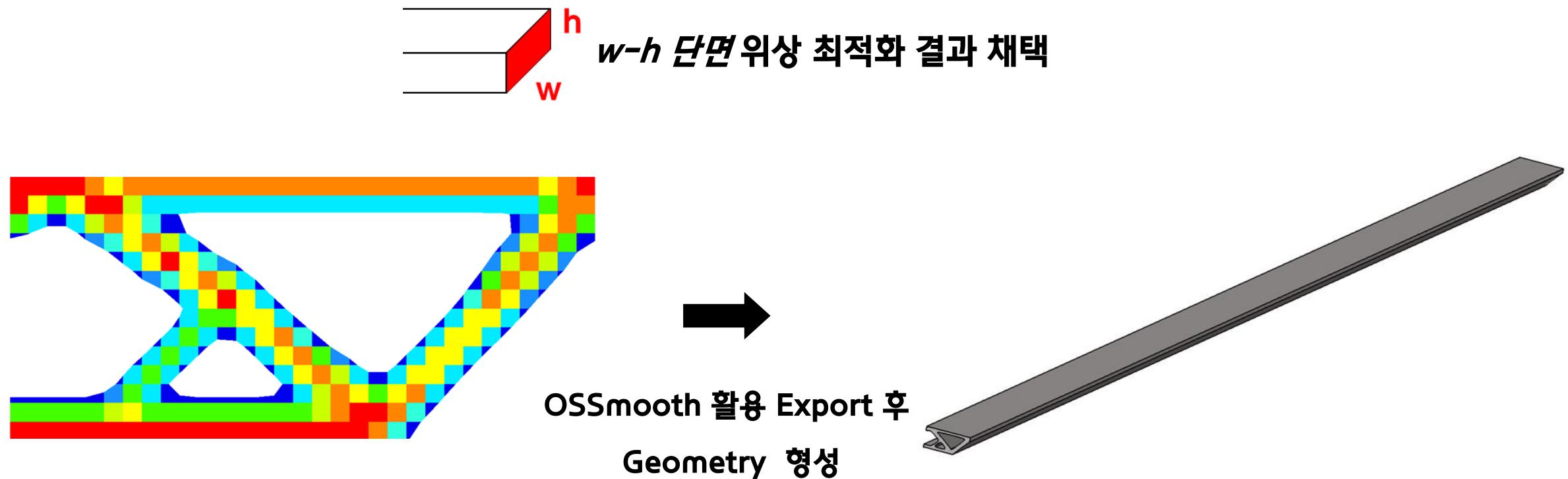
LoadStep 설정



Topology Optimization 결과

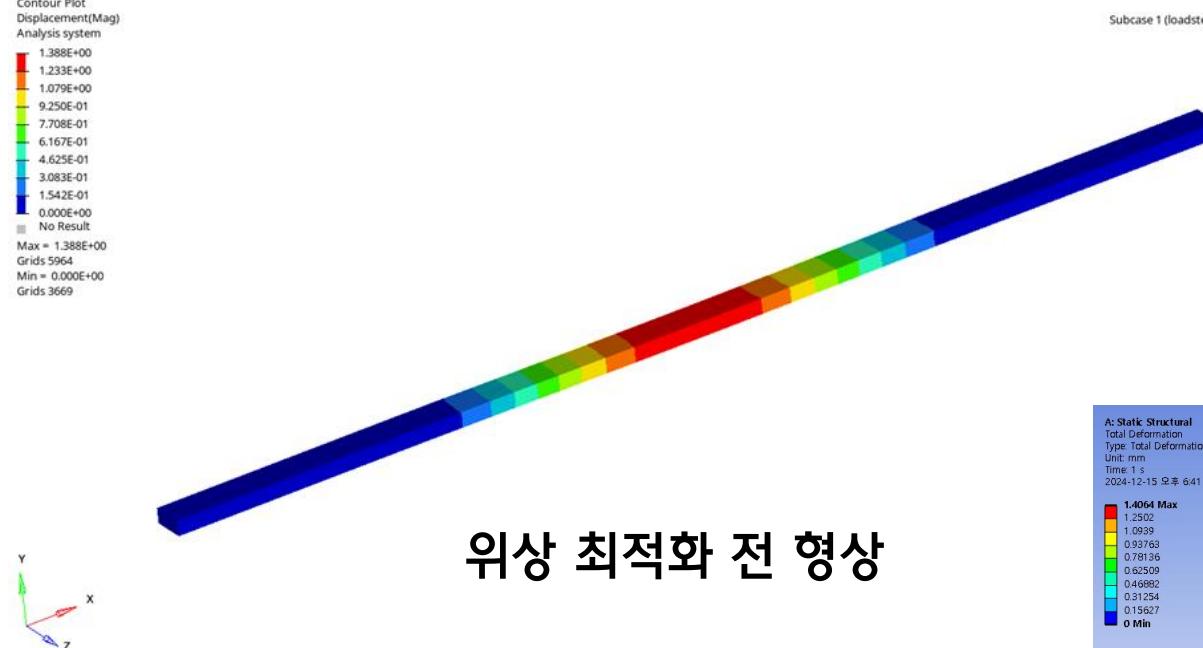


3. Result



3. Result

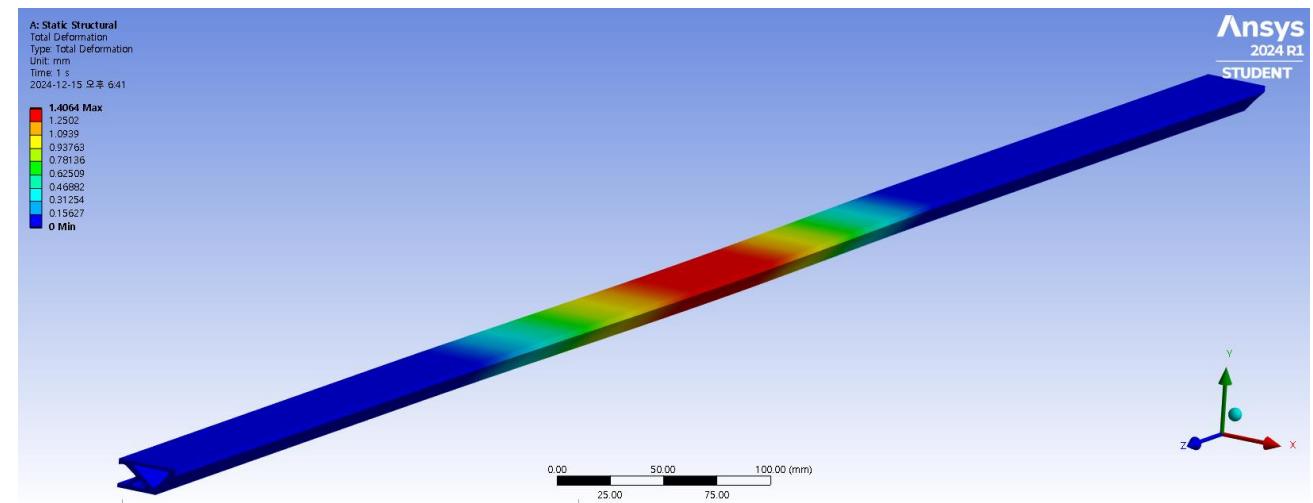
Contour Plot
Displacement(Mag)
Analysis system
1.388E+00
1.233E+00
1.079E+00
9.250E-01
7.708E-01
6.167E-01
4.625E-01
3.083E-01
1.542E-01
0.000E+00
No Result
Max = 1.388E+00
Grids 5964
Min = 0.000E+00
Grids 3669



위상 최적화 전 형상

1:1
Subcase 1 (loadstep1): Static Analysis : Frame 4

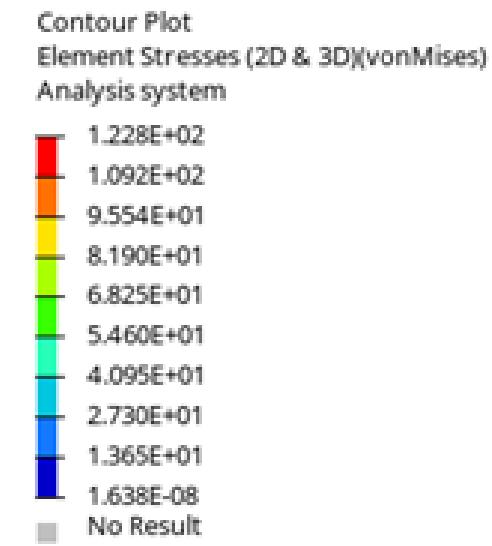
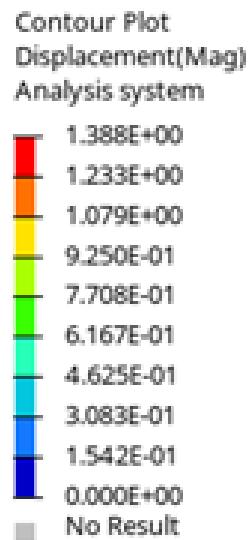
위상 최적화 후 형상



3. Result

최대 변위 조건 : $\delta < 10 \text{ mm}$, 안전 계수 1.5, 허용 응력 280 MPa

	Displacement (mm)	Stress (MPa)	Mass (Kg)
위상 최적화 전	1.388	122.8	1.1974
위상 최적화 후	1.406	186.4	0.5099
	1.297 % 증가 최대 변위 조건 충족	51.69 % 증가 안전 계수 고려 시 허용 응력 조건 충족	56.91% 감소



ITERATION	0
(Scratch disk space usage for starting iteration = 6 MB) (Running in-core solution)	
Volume	= 4.32290E+05 Mass
Volume	= 1.19744E+00
Mass	1.8407e+005 mm ³
Mass	0.50988 kg