

# Evolution Strategies for Engineering Design Optimization

## Evolutionary Computing in Practice GECCO 2005



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# Agenda

- ▲ The Task: Automotive Engineering Optimization
- ▲ Results
  - ▲ BMW Evaluation
  - ▲ VW Evaluation
- ▲ The Method: Evolution Strategies
- ▲ Other Examples



# Engineering Optimization

# Optimization Creating Innovation

## Illustrative Example: Optimize Efficiency

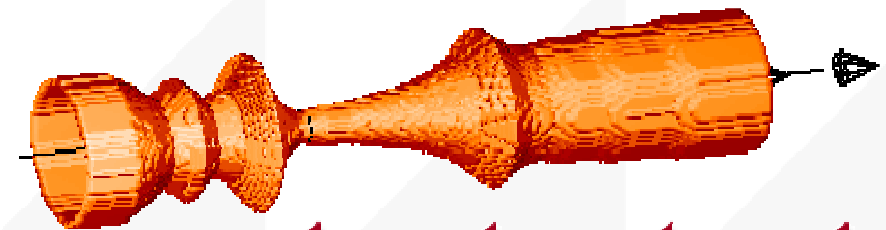
Initial:



Evolution:



32% Improvement in Efficiency !



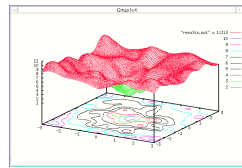


# General Aspects

**Function**

$$quality = \sum_{i=1}^{15} weight_i \cdot \left( \frac{calculated_i - desired_i}{scale_i} \right)^2$$

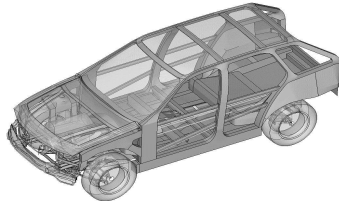
**Model from Data**



**Subjective**



**Simulation**



**Experiment**



**Function(s)**

$$f_i(\vec{y}) = \dots$$

**Business  
Process Model**

**Evaluation**

**EA-Optimizer**

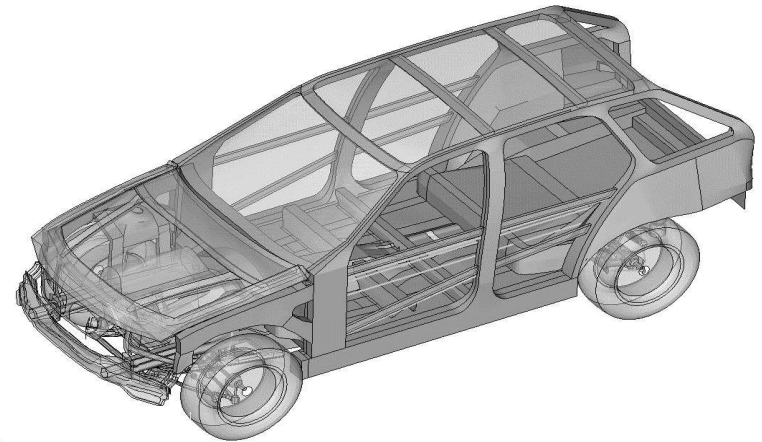
# Safety Optimization – Pilot Study



- ▲ Aim: Identification of most appropriate Optimization Algorithm for realistic example!
- ▲ Optimizations for 3 test cases and 14 algorithms were performed ( $28 \times 10 = 280$  shots)
  - ▲ Body MDO Crash / Statics / Dynamics
  - ▲ MCO B-Pillar
  - ▲ MCO Shape of Engine Mount
- ▲ NuTech's ES performed significantly better than Monte-Carlo-scheme, GA, and Simulated Annealing
- ▲ Results confirmed by statistical hypothesis testing

# MDO Crash / Statics / Dynamics

- ▲ Minimization of body mass
- ▲ Finite element mesh
  - ▲ Crash ~ 130.000 elements
  - ▲ NVH ~ 90.000 elements
- ▲ Independent parameters:  
Thickness of each unit: 109
- ▲ Constraints: 18

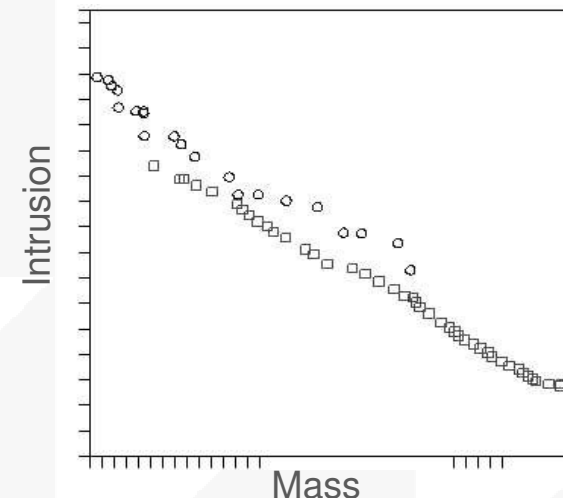


Algorithm	Avg. reduction (kg)	Max. reduction (kg)	Min. reduction (kg)
Best so far	-6.6	-8.3	-3.3
NuTech ES	-9.0	-13.4	-6.3

# MCO B-Pillar – Side Crash



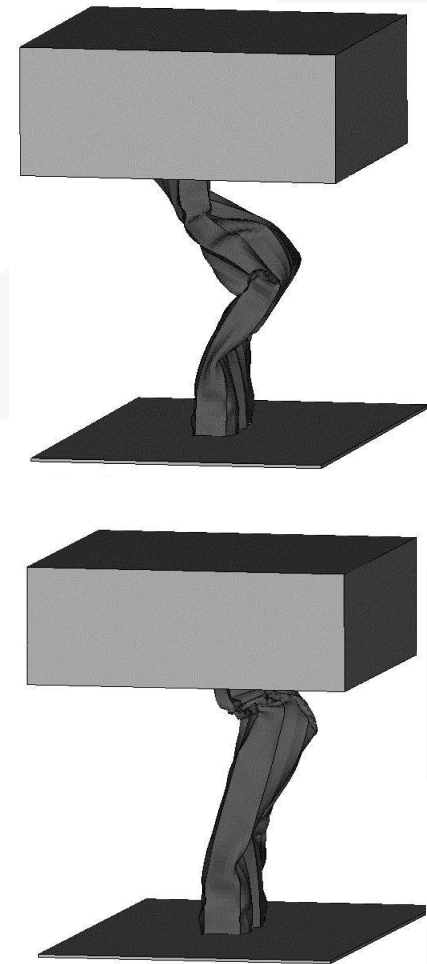
- ▲ Minimization of mass & displacement
- ▲ Finite element mesh
  - ▲ ~ 300.000 elements
- ▲ Independent parameters:  
Thickness of 10 units
- ▲ Constraints: 0
- ▲ ES successfully developed Pareto front



# MCO Shape of Engine Mount



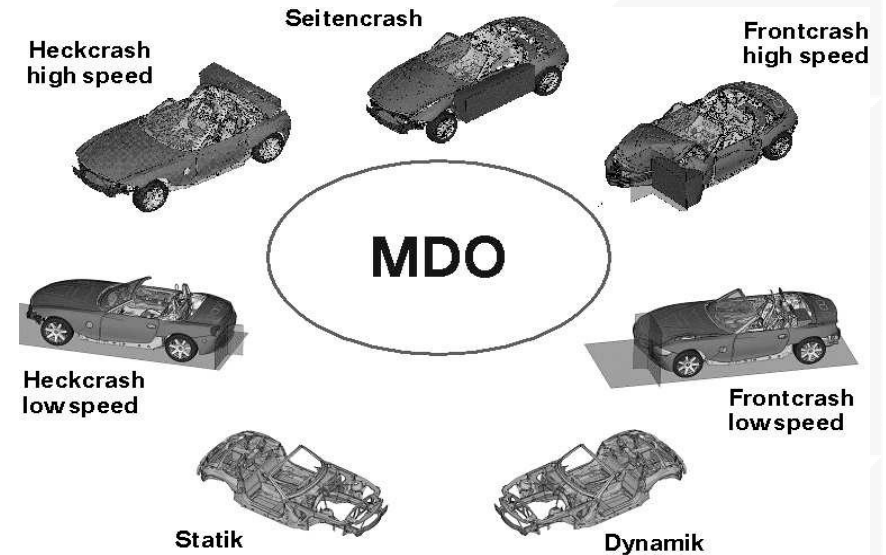
- ▲ Mass minimal shape with axial load  $> 90$  kN
- ▲ Finite element mesh
  - ▲ ~ 5000 elements
- ▲ Independent parameters: 9 geometry variables
- ▲ Dependent parameters: 7
- ▲ Constraints: 3
- ▲ ES optimized mount
  - ▲ less weight than mount optimized with best so far method
  - ▲ geometrically better deformation



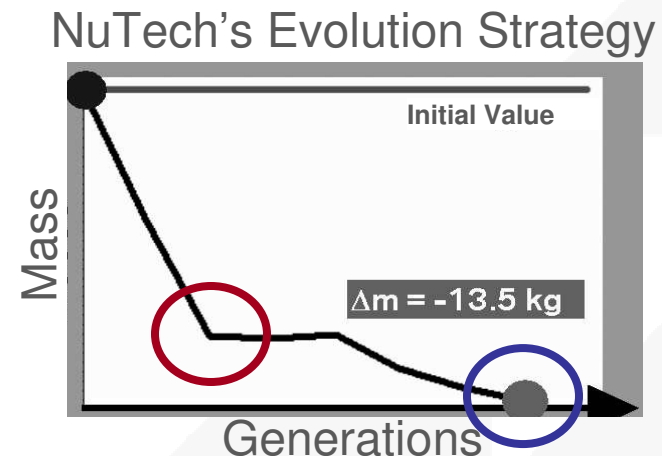
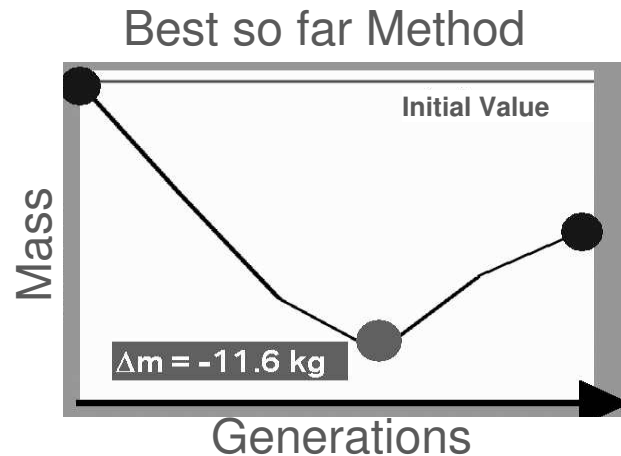
# Safety Optimization – Example of use



- ▲ Production Run !
- ▲ Minimization of body mass
- ▲ Finite element mesh
  - ▲ Crash ~ 1.000.000 elements
  - ▲ NVH ~ 300.000 elements
- ▲ Independent parameters:
  - ▲ Thickness of each unit: 136
- ▲ Constraints: 47, resulting from various loading cases
- ▲ 180 (10 x 18) shots ~ 12 days
- ▲ No statistical evaluation due to problem complexity



# Safety Optimization – Example of use



- ▲ 13,5 kg weight reduction by NuTech's ES
- ▲ ~ 2 kg more mass reduction than Best so far method
- ▲ Typically higher convergence velocity of ES
  - ~ 45% less time (~ 3 days saving) for comparable quality needed
- ▲ Still potential of improvements after 180 shots.
- ▲ Reduction of development time from 5 to 2 weeks allows for process integration

# MDO Body – Concept Phase



- ▲ **Goal:** Mass minimization
- ▲ **Constraints:**
  - ▲ **Statics:** Torsional stiffness, diagonal measures, max. bending
  - ▲ **Dynamics:** Eigenfrequency of torsion-, bending- and crossbending-modulus
  - ▲ **Frontal crash:** Intrusions
  - ▲ **Side crash:** Intrusions and velocities at predetermined points in time
- ▲ **Additionally:** Symmetry of metal thicknesses

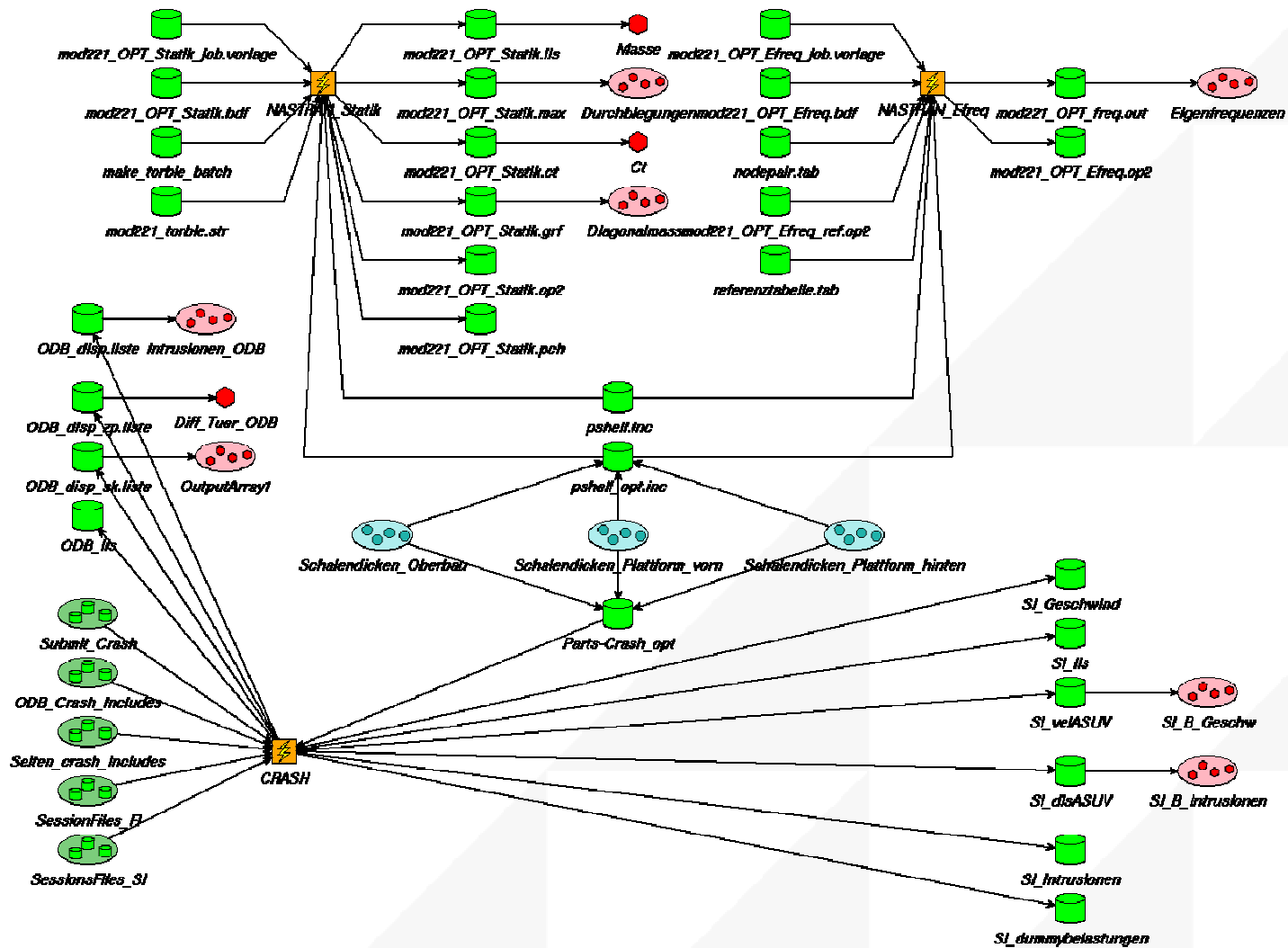


# MDO – Optimization Parameters

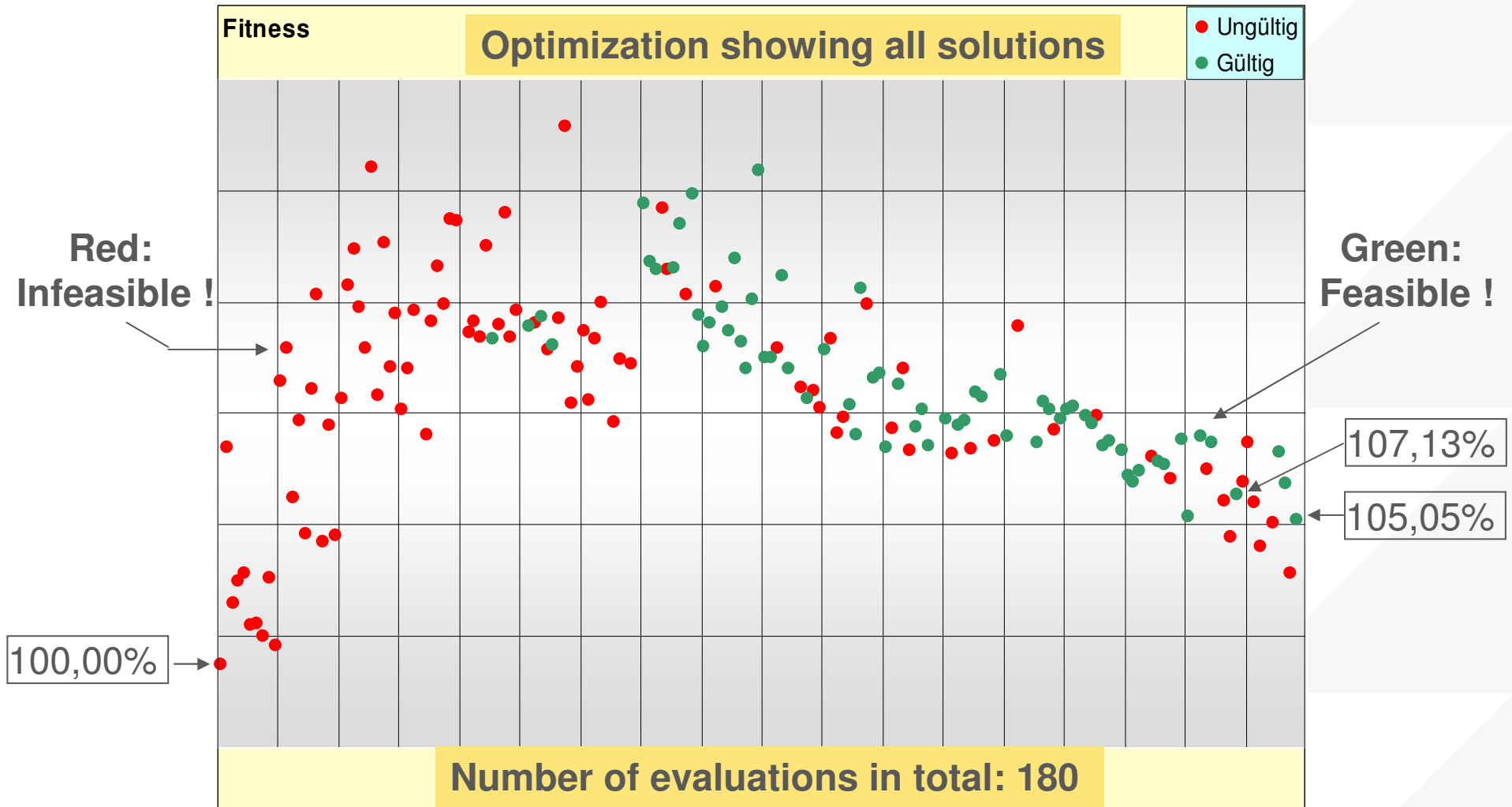


- ▲ Metal thicknesses in 3 sub-assemblies:
  - ▲ Roof system (26 laminations)
  - ▲ Frontal platform (25 laminations)
  - ▲ Back platform (15 laminations)
- ▲ Total: 66 Optimization parameters
- ▲ 56 Constraints from various load cases
- ▲ Variation of metal thicknesses within [0,65mm-2,5mm] range
  - ▲ 6 laminations have slightly different bounds

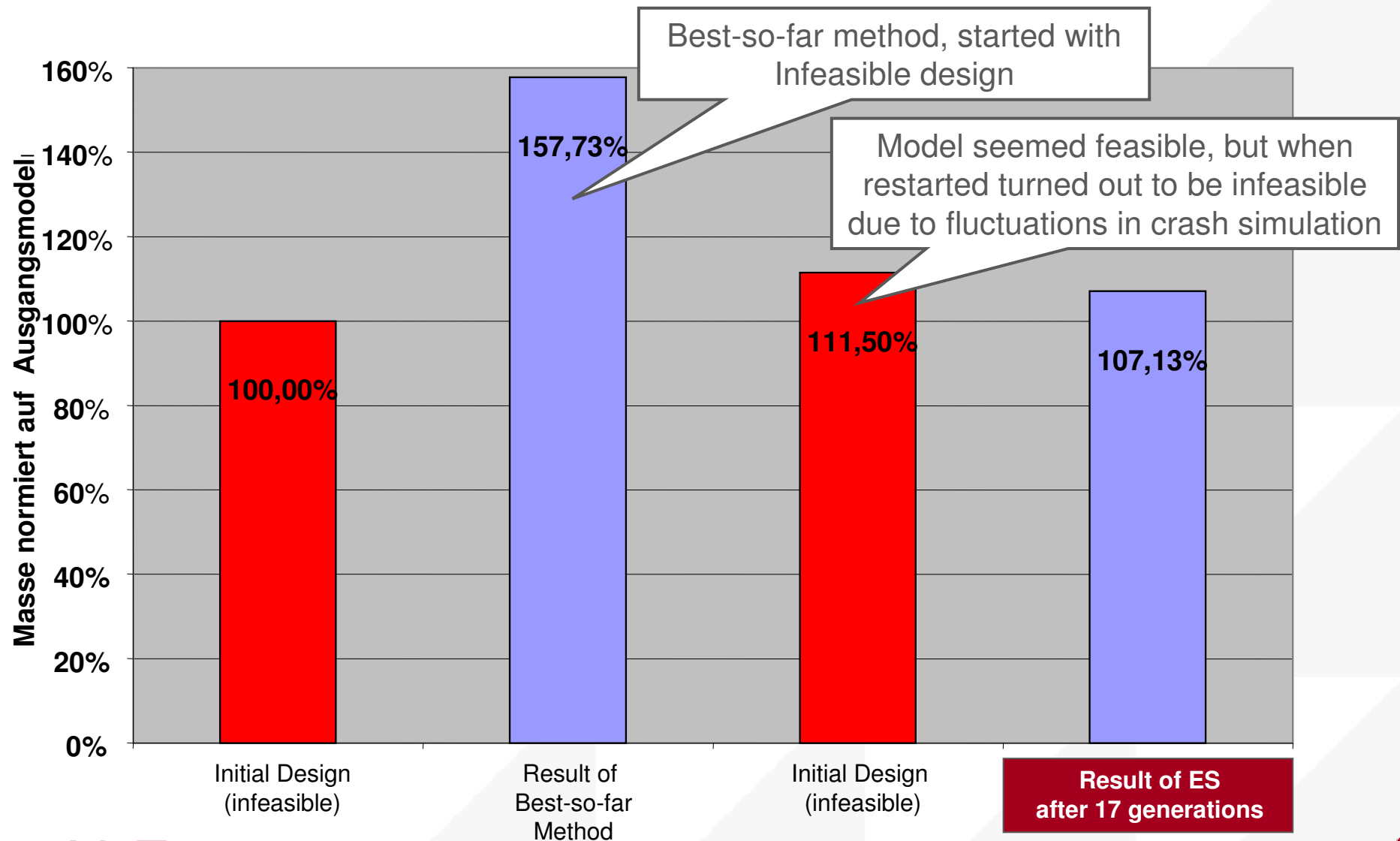
# MDO - Optimus Workflow



# MDO – Optimization Run



# Results after 17 (18) Generations



# Evolution Strategies

# Evolution Strategies

- Real-valued / discrete / mixed-integer search spaces.
- Emphasis on mutation: n-dimensional, normally distributed, expectation zero.
- Different recombination operators.
- Deterministic selection:  $(\mu, \lambda)$  ,  $(\mu + \lambda)$
- Creation of offspring surplus, i.e.,  $\lambda \gg \mu$ .
- Self-adaptation of strategy parameters.

# ES: Mutation

- Creation of a new solution:

$$x'_i = x_i + \sigma'_i \cdot N_i(0,1)$$

- $\sigma$ -adaptation by means of

  - 1/5-success rule.

  - Self-adaptation.**

- More complex / powerful strategies:

  - Individual step sizes  $\sigma_i$ .

  - Covariances.

- Convergence speed:

$\Rightarrow$  Ca.  $5 \cdot n$  down to  $2 \cdot n$  is possible.

# ES: Self-Adaptation

- Learning while searching: Intelligent Method.
- Different algorithmic approaches, e.g:
  - Pure self-adaptation (Schwefel):

$$\sigma'_i = \sigma_i \cdot \exp(\tau' \cdot N(0,1) + \tau \cdot N_i(0,1))$$

$$x'_i = x_i + \sigma'_i \cdot N_i(0,1)$$

- Mutational step size control (Rechenberg):

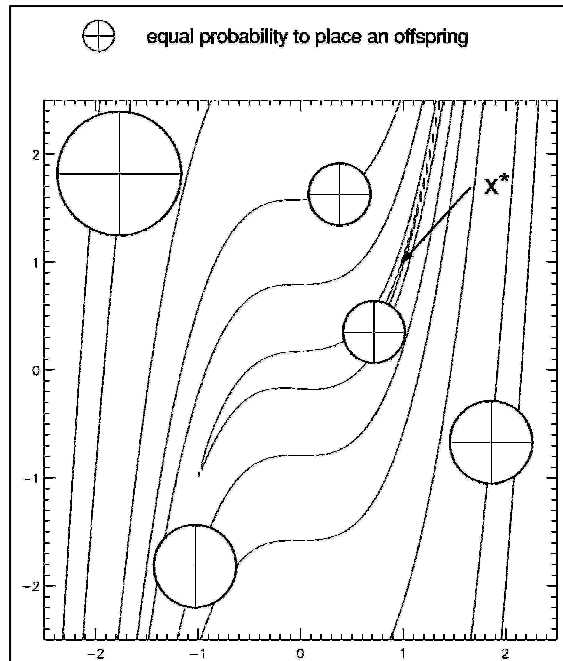
$$\sigma' = \begin{cases} \sigma \cdot \alpha, & \text{if } u \approx U(0,1) \leq 1/2 \\ \sigma / \alpha, & \text{if } u \approx U(0,1) > 1/2 \end{cases} \quad x'_i = x_i + \sigma'_i \cdot N_i(0,1)$$

- Derandomized, CMA

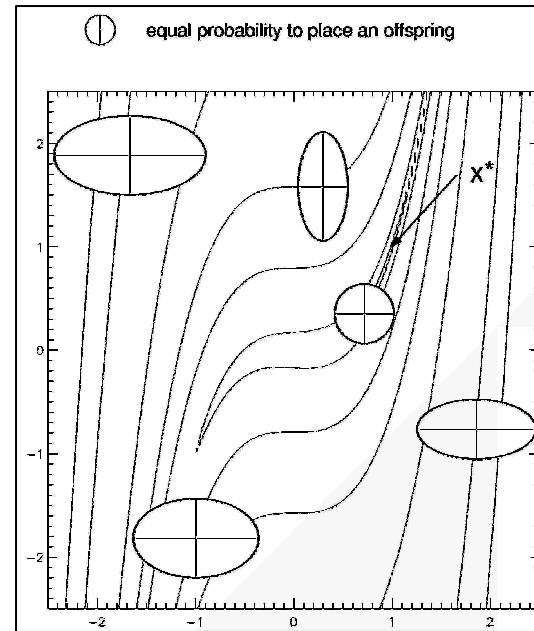


# ES: Self-Adaptive Mutation

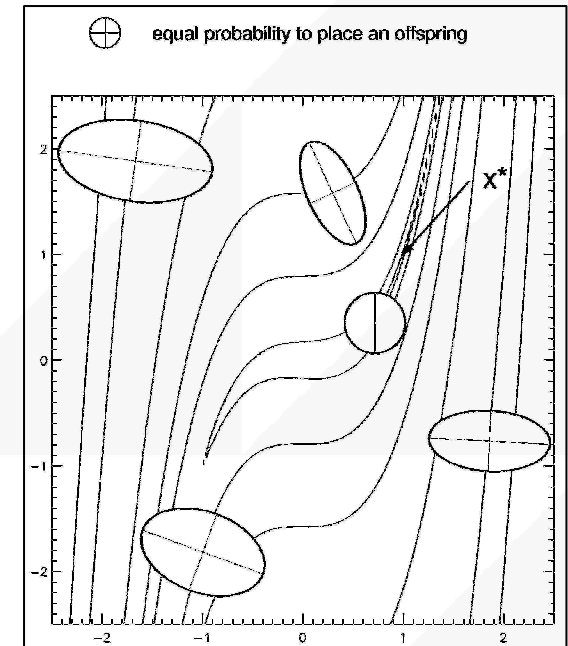
## Visualization of the Principle



$n = 2, n_\sigma = 1, n_\alpha = 0$

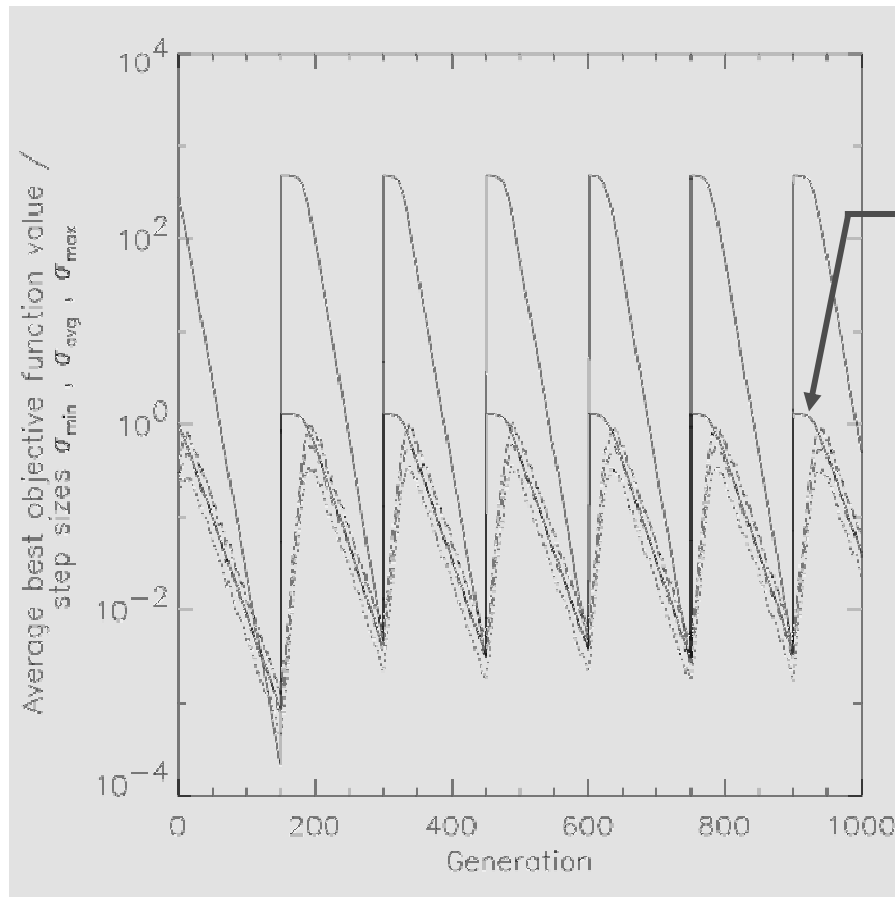


$n = 2, n_\sigma = 2, n_\alpha = 0$



$n = 2, n_\sigma = 2, n_\alpha = 1$

# ES: Self-Adaptation: Dynamic Sphere



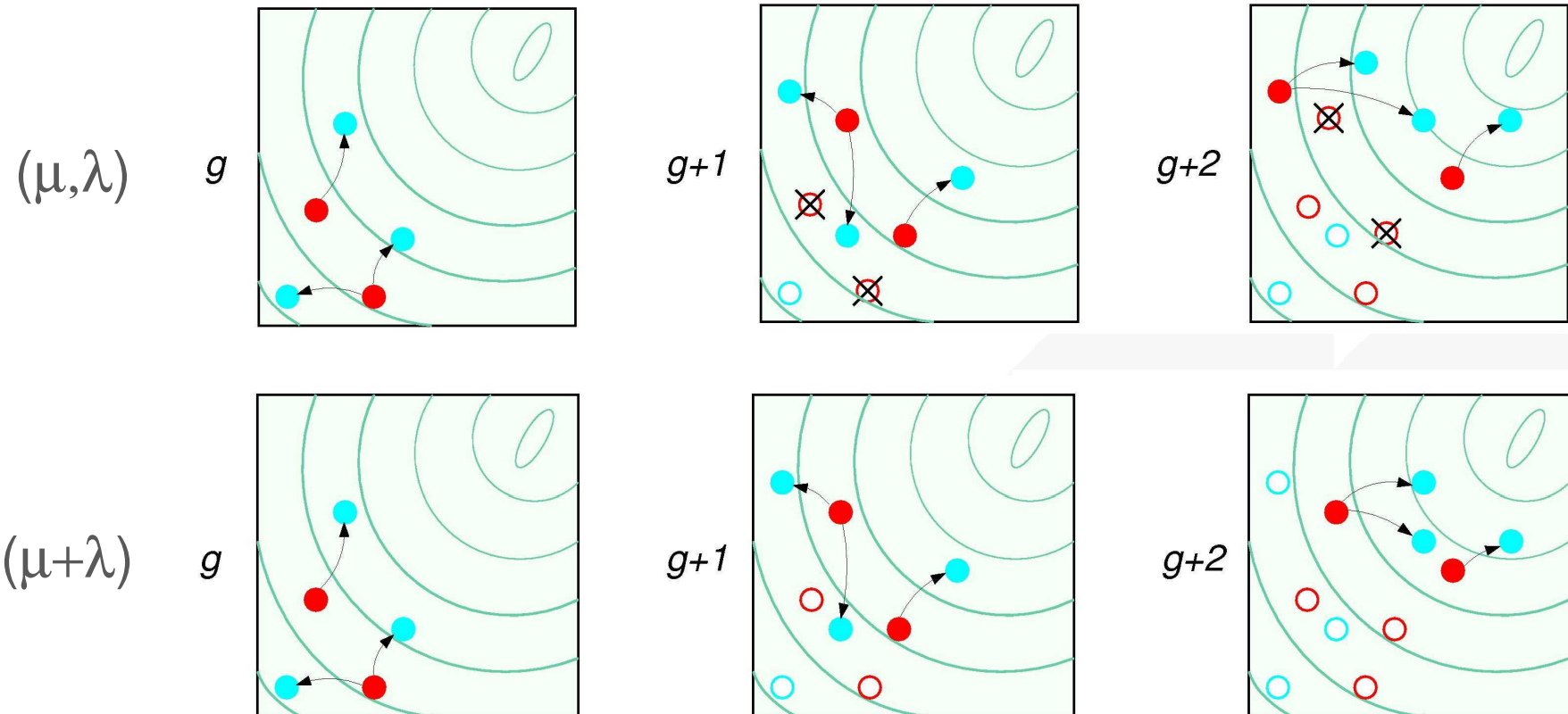
▲ Optimum  $\sigma$ :

$$\sigma_{opt} = c_{\mu,\lambda} \frac{R}{n}$$

▲ Transition time proportionate to  $n$ .

▲ Optimum  $\sigma$  learned by self-adaptation.

# ES: Selection



# ES: Possible Selection Operators

- ▲  $(1+1)$ -strategy: one parent, one offspring.
- ▲  $(1,\lambda)$ -strategies: one parent,  $\lambda$  offspring.
  - ▲ Example:  $(1,10)$ -strategy.
  - ▲ Derandomized / self-adaptive / mutative step size control.
- ▲  $(\mu,\lambda)$ -strategies:  $\mu > 1$  parents,  $\lambda > \mu$  offspring
  - ▲ Example:  $(2,15)$ -strategy.
  - ▲ Includes recombination.
  - ▲ Can overcome local optima.
- ▲  $(\mu+\lambda)$ -strategies: elitist strategies.

# Advantages of Evolution Strategies

- ▲ Faster than other optimizers (incl. GAs)<sup>1</sup>
- ▲ Better solutions in less Time !
- ▲ Easy to parameterize due to self-adaptive parameter control
- ▲ Configures itself to problem at hand
- ▲ Scales well with problem dimensionality ( $\sqrt{n}$  )
- ▲ Multi-Criteria & Mixed-Integer variants available

<sup>1</sup>See: H.-P. Schwefel (1995): *Evolution and Optimum Seeking*, Wiley, NY.

Th. Bäck (1996): *Evolutionary Algorithms in Theory and Practice*, Oxford University Press, NY.

# Other Aspects

- ▲ Optimization Using Distributed Resources
- ▲ Robustness against Client / Server Failures
- ▲ Constraint Handling
- ▲ Multiple Criteria
- ▲ Robust Design
- ▲ Meta-Learning (RSA)
- ▲ Easy to Use !

# Other Examples

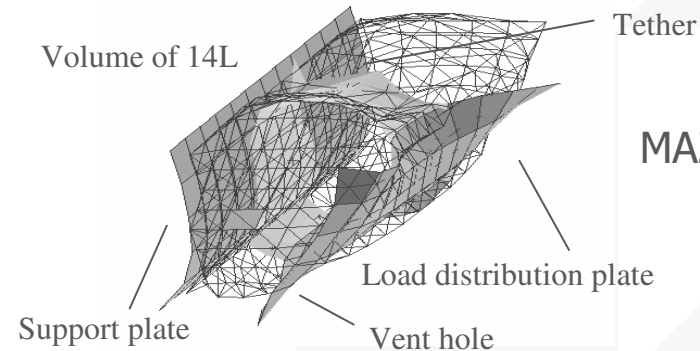
# Inflatable Knee Bolster



**Objective:** Minimize  $P_{combined}$

**Subject to:** Left Femur load  $\leq 7000$   
Right Femur load  $\leq 7000$

deployed knee bag (unit only)



## Design Variable

IKB center offset x  
IKB center offset y  
KB venting area ratio  
KB mass inflow ratio  
DB venting area ratio  
DB high output mass inflow ratio  
DB low output mass inflow ratio  
DB firing time  
DB strap length ratio  
Load of load limiter (N)

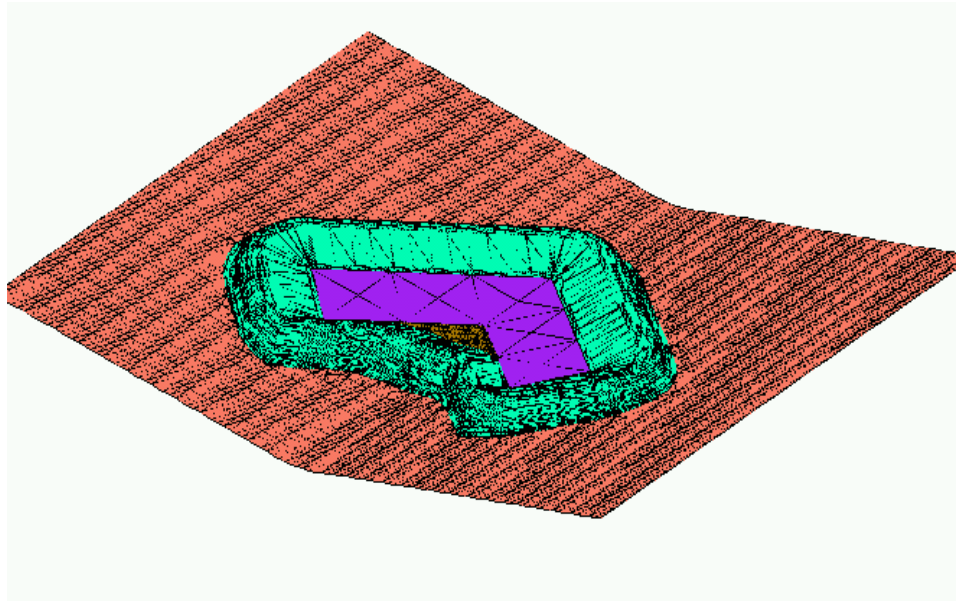
## Performance Response

HIC  
CG  
Left foot load  
Right foot load  
 **$P_{combined}$  (Quality)**

Design	$P_{combined}$	# Simulations
Base	13.69	--
Hooke Jeeves	8.89	160
GA (Ford)	7.29	155
<b>ES</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>122</b>



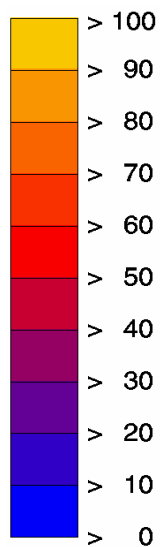
# Optimization of metal stamping process



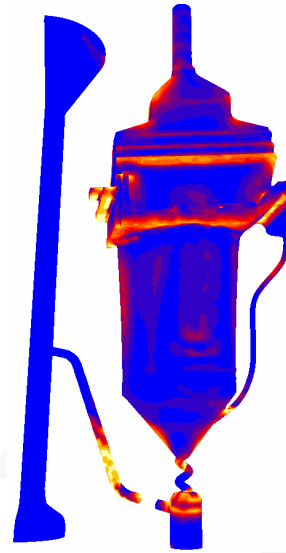
- ▲ **Objective:** Minimization of defects in the produced parts.
- ▲ **Variables:** Geometric parameters and forces.
- ▲ ES finds very good results in short time
- ▲ Computationally expensive simulation

# Bridgeman Casting Process

- ▲ Objective: Max. homogeneity of workpiece after Casting Process
- ▲ Variables: 18 continuous speed variables for Casting Schedule
- ▲ Computationally expensive simulation (up to 32h simulation time)



Initial (DoE)



GCM (Commercial  
Gradient Based Method)

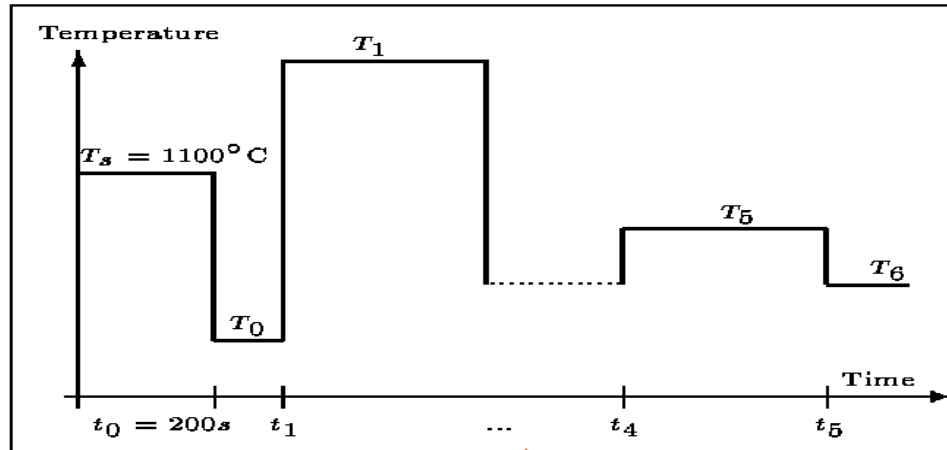


Evolution Strategy

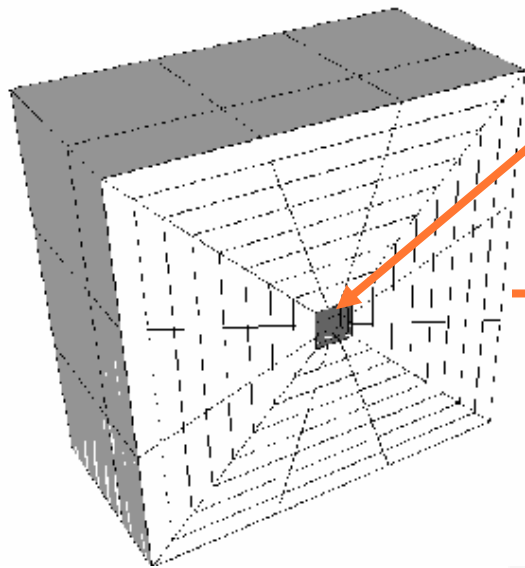
Turbine Blade  
after Casting

# Steel Cube Temperature Control

Minimize the deviation of temperature at the cube's Surface to 1000 °C !



**Input:** Temperature Profile (12 Variables  
7 Temperatures  
and 5 Time-Steps)



$\Delta T_{\max}$

Algorithm	100 OFE	200 OFE	1000 OFE
SQP	148	67.7	59
Conjugate directions	135	135	135
Pattern search	157	147	48
DSCP/Ros enbrock	88	38	29
Complex strategy	152	152	111
(1,3)-DES	91	67	67
(1,5)-DES	53	48	48
(1,7)-DES	110	58	58
(1,10)-DES	152	80	28
MAES	122	65	12

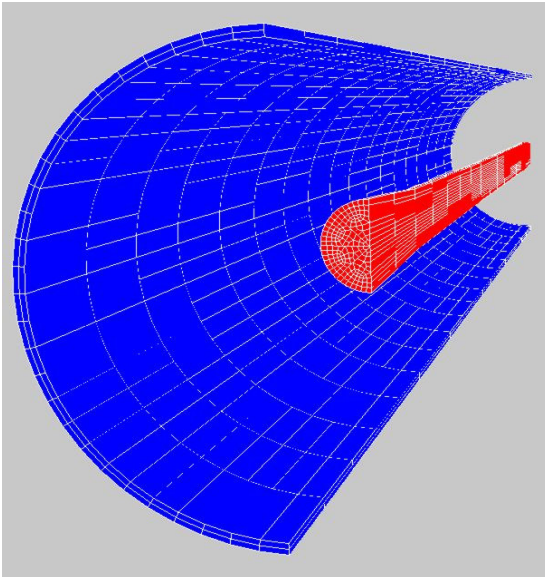
# Siemens C Reactor

- Maximisation of growth speed
- Minimisation of diameter differences

**FLUENT:** Simulation of fluid flow  
**CASTS:** Calculation of Temperature and concentration field

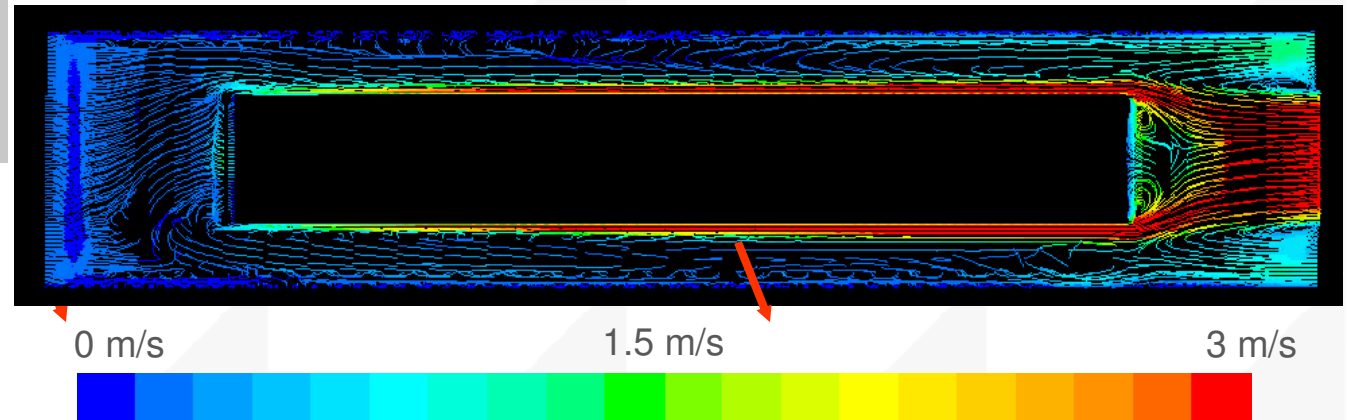
Optimisation of 15 process parameters:

Production time 35 hours → 30 hours



Reaction Gas TCS

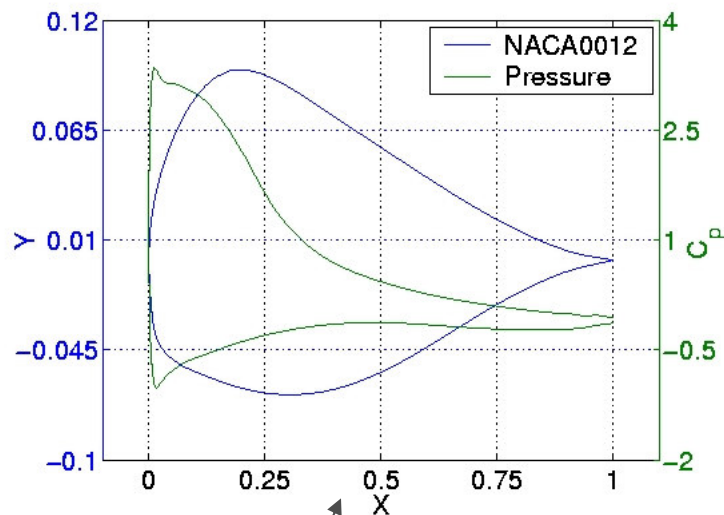
Growing High Purity Silicon Rod



# Multipoint Airfoil Optimiziation



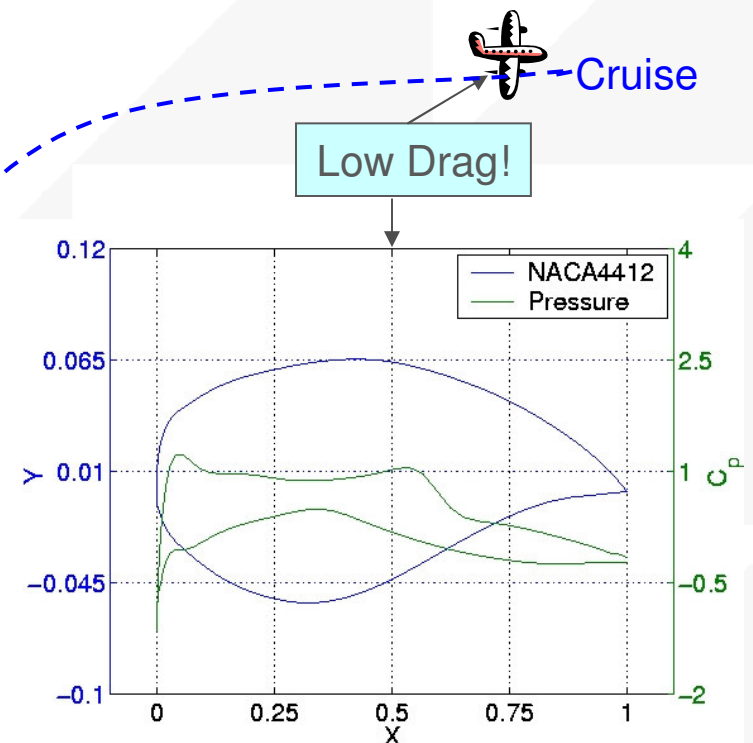
- ▲ **Objective:** Find **pressure** profiles that are a **compromise** between two given **target pressure** distributions under two given flow conditions!
- ▲ **Variables:** 12 to 18 Bezier points for the airfoil



High Lift!



Start

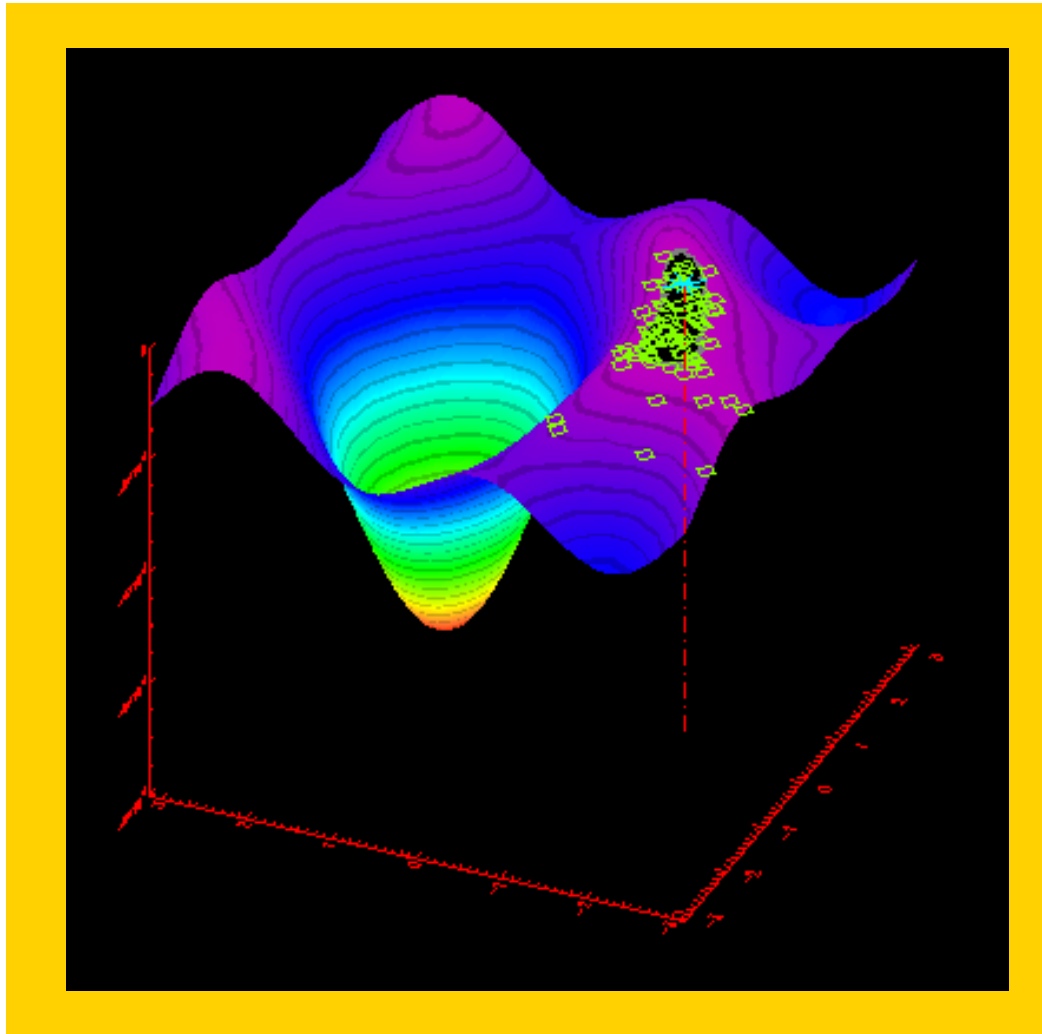


Low Drag!



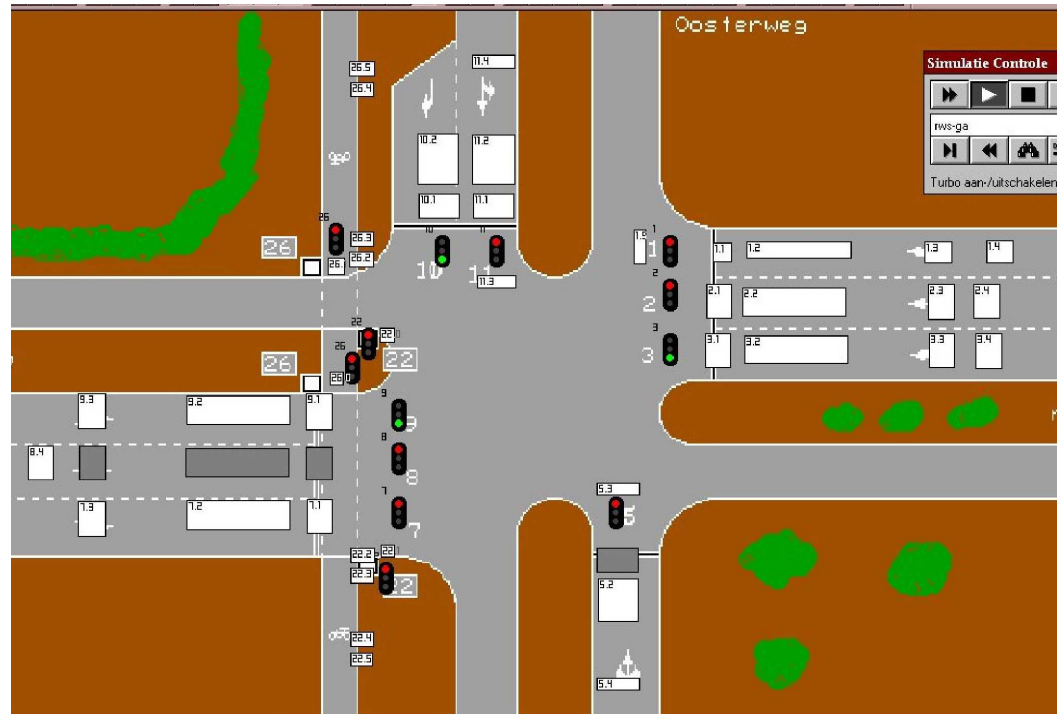
Cruise

# Optimum tracking of an ES



- ▲ Dynamic function
- ▲ 30-dimensional
- ▲ 3D-projection

# Traffic Light Control Optimization



- ▲ **Objective:** Minimization of total delay / number of stops
- ▲ **Variables:** Green times for next switching schedule
- ▲ **Dynamic optimization**, depending on actual traffic
- ▲ Better results (3-5%)
- ▲ Higher flexibility than with traditional controllers

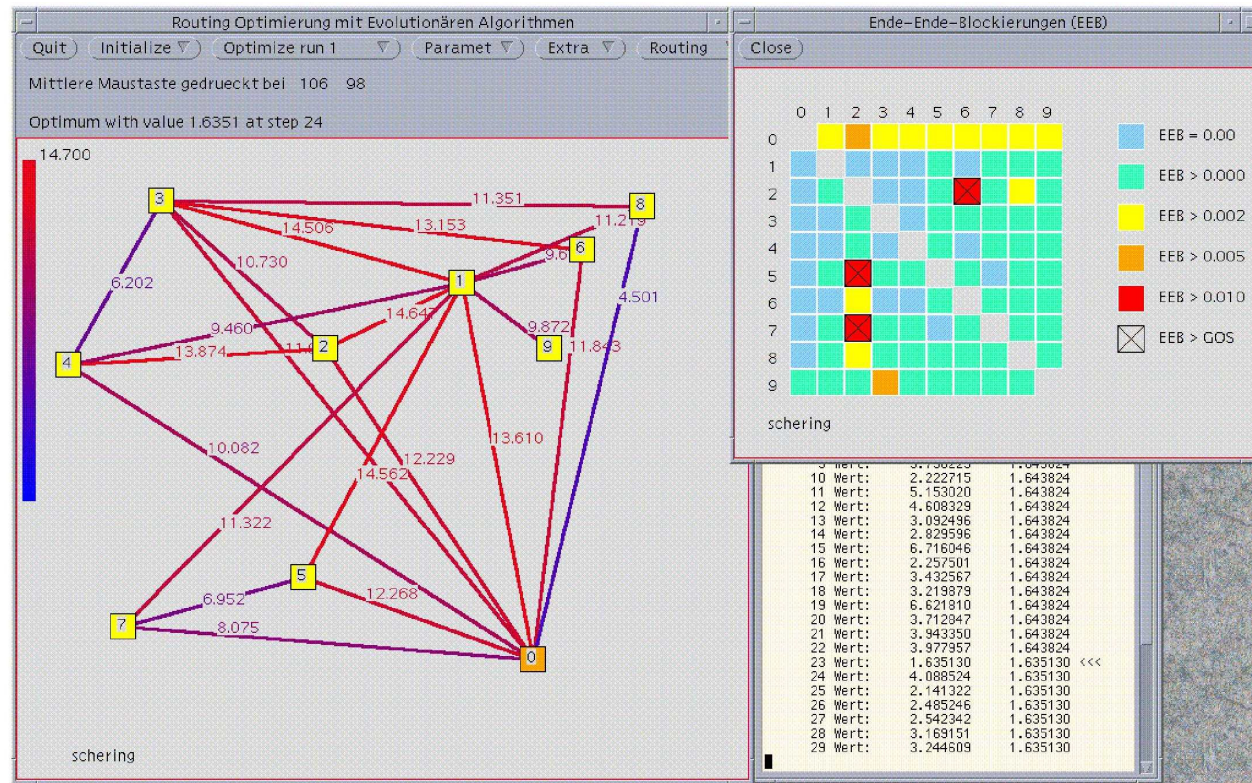
# Optimization of elevator control



- ▲ Minimization of passenger waiting times.
- ▲ Better results (~10%) than with traditional controller.
- ▲ **Dynamic optimization**, depending on actual traffic.



# Optimization of network routing



- Minimization of end-to-end-blockings under service constraints.
- Optimization of routing tables for existing, hard-wired networks.
- 10%-1000% improvement.

# Automatic battery configuration



**Battery Sizing - Version 1.1**

General information      **Calculation**

**User-specified settings:**

Type: Pb  
Group: ortsfest  
Range: OPzS  
Name of range: VARTA OPzS  
U-rated: 220 V  
U-max: V  
U-min: 189 V  
No. of cells: 108

Diagram

Calculate

Parallel strings: 1  
Blank cells OK: ☐  
Ageing factor: 1  
Design Margin: 1  
Cable Length: m  
cross-section: mm²  
Temperature: 20 °C

**Calculation result:**

Range: OPzS  
VARTA OPzS  
Cell type: 15 OPzS 1875

Optimize No. of cells

U-rated: 216 V  
U-max: 240,84 V  
Final voltage: 202,182 V  
Final voltage: 1,872 V/Z  
No. of cells: 108  
Parallel strings: 1

Delete result

**Load profile:** Cell type: 15 OPzS 1875

phase	h	min	sec	load	A/kW
1	6	0	0.0	250.00 A	
*					

Maximize single value

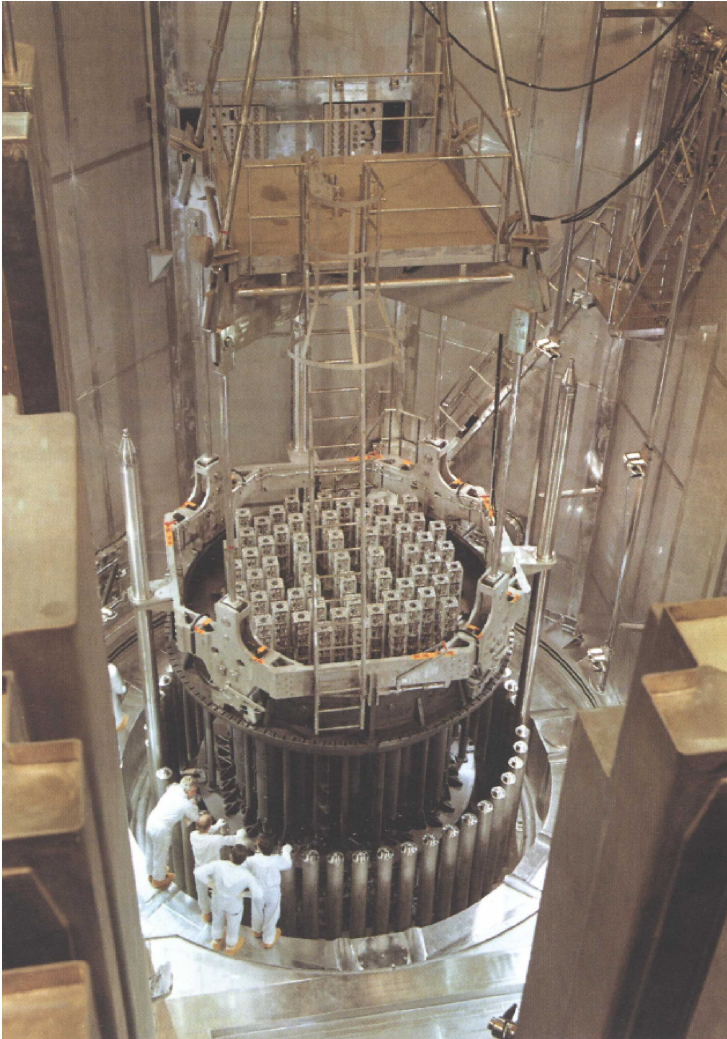
Catalogue   Search   Report   Copy setting   New Project   Clear   Delete   Close

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- Configuration and optimization of industry batteries.
- Based on user specifications, given to the system.
- Internet-Configurator (Baan, Hawker, NuTech).

# Optimization of reactor fueling.

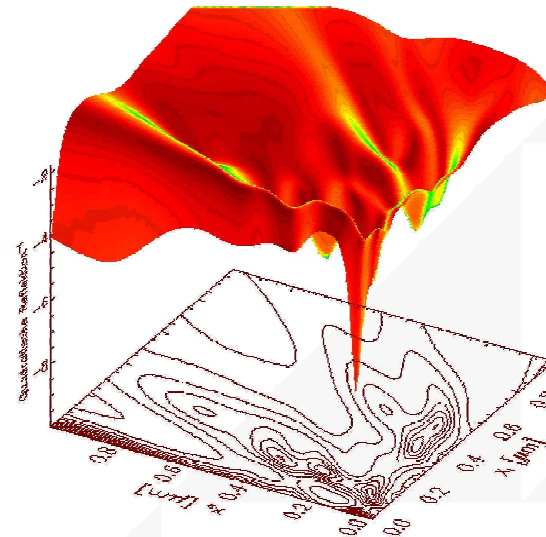
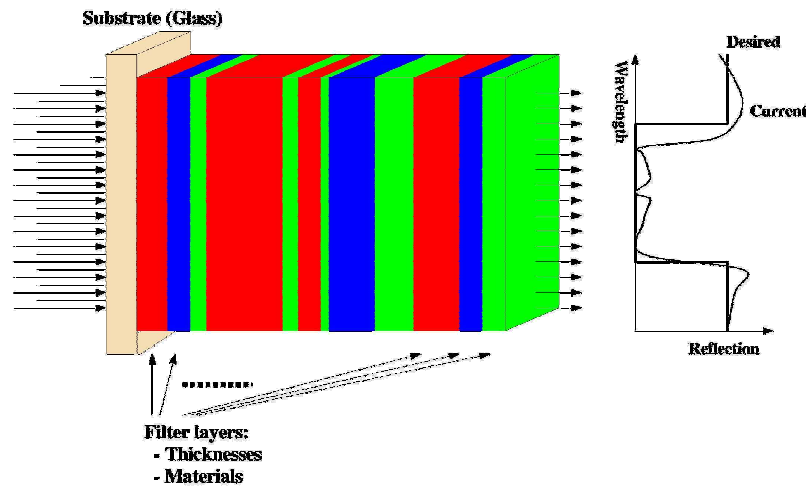
SIEMENS



- ▲ Minimization of total costs.
- ▲ Creates new fuel assembly reload patterns.
- ▲ Clear improvements (1%-5%) of existing expert solutions.
- ▲ Huge cost saving.



# Optical Coatings: Design Optimization



- ▲ Nonlinear mixed-integer problem, variable dimensionality.
- ▲ Minimize deviation from desired reflection behaviour.
- ▲ Excellent synthesis method; robust and reliable results.
- ▲ MOC-Problems: anti-reflection coating, dielectric filters
- ▲ Robust design: Sharp peaks vs. Robust peaks

# Final Remarks

# Final Remarks

- ▲ Would not work without continuously improving ES
- ▲ Have not published results for 6 years
- ▲ If challenging problems can be handled, clients have more challenging ones
- ▲ See [www.nutechsolutions.com](http://www.nutechsolutions.com)

# Partnership



ANALYSIS

SOFTWARE

ENGINEERING

.....

- ▲ Evolution Strategy Module for Optimus available.
- ▲ Distribution D, A, CH by FE Design.
- ▲ Effective as of April 2005.

# Thank you for your Attention !

## Questions ?