

Closing the gap towards super-long suspension bridges using computational morphogenesis

Nature Communications, **2020**, 11, 2735
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-16599-6>

Mads Baandrup
Technical University of Denmark, Department of Civil Engineering
COWI A/S, Bridges International, Denmark
Contact: mjb@cowi.com

Ole Sigmund
Technical University of Denmark, Department of Mechanical Engineering

Henrik Polk
COWI A/S, Bridges International, Denmark

Niels Aage
Technical University of Denmark, Department of Mechanical Engineering

THE VELUX FOUNDATIONS
VILLUM FONDEN ✕ VELUX FONDEN

Villum Investigator Grant



Closing the gap towards super-long suspension bridges using computational morphogenesis

Suspension Bridges

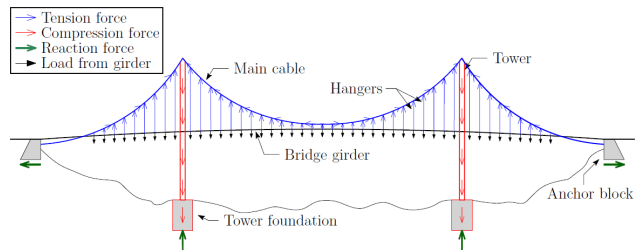


TOP Webinar – 25 June 2020
DTU – COWI A/S

Closing the gap towards super-long suspension bridges using computational morphogenesis

Suspension Bridges

- Girder self-weight is critical in super-long suspension bridges

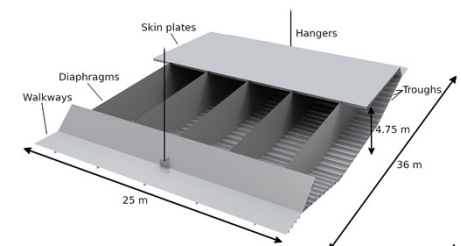
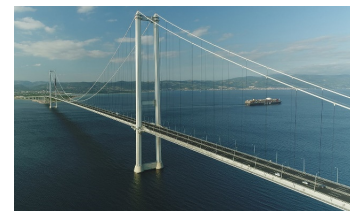
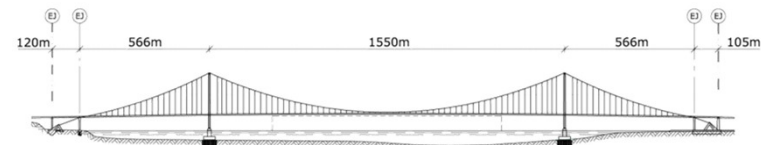


- Subject to substantial fatigue issues
- Construction industry accountable for 39% of the world's CO₂-emissions

TOP Webinar – 25 June 2020
DTU – COWI A/S

Closing the gap towards super-long suspension bridges using computational morphogenesis

Osman Gazi Bridge (2016), Turkey



TOP Webinar – 25 June 2020
DTU – COWI A/S

Closing the gap towards super-long suspension bridges using computational morphogenesis

Bridge Girder Model

- FE-model: 3 sections, 75m x 30.1m x 4.75m
 - Discretized into 2.1 billion elements (17 mm cubes)

- Fixed solid elements, $\rho = 1$
- Fixed stiff elements
- Design domain, $0 \leq \rho \leq 1$

- Symmetry conditions
 - Centre x- and y-axis of each section
 - Design domain: 12.5m x 15.05m x 4.75m

TOP Webinar – 25 June 2020
DTU – COWI A/S

5 of 9

5

Closing the gap towards super-long suspension bridges using computational morphogenesis

Bridge Girder Model

- Global load cases
 - Identified from global beam model of entire bridge
- Local load cases
 - Full surface load + equivalent hanger forces
 - Half surface load + equivalent hanger forces

- Optimization problem:
 - Maximize stiffness (in centre span) for given amount of material ($V^* = 3\%$)

$$\min_{\rho} \phi = \sum_{i=1}^{N_k} \alpha_i \mathbf{u}_i^T \mathbf{K} \mathbf{u}_i \quad (\text{Sum of compliance})$$

$$\text{s.t. } \mathbf{K}(\rho) \mathbf{u}_i = \mathbf{F}_i, \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, N_k \quad (\text{State equations})$$

$$\frac{V(\rho)}{V^*} - 1 \leq 0 \quad (\text{Volume constraint})$$

$$0 \leq \rho_e \leq 1, \quad \forall e = 1, \dots, N_e \quad (\text{Box constraints})$$

- Solver: Method of moving asymptotes (MMA)
- Filter: Density with radius 1.5 x element size
- 400 iterations over 85 hours on 16,000 CPUs

TOP Webinar – 25 June 2020
DTU – COWI A/S

6 of 9

6

Closing the gap towards super-long suspension bridges using computational morphogenesis

Optimized Structure

TOP Webinar – 25 June 2020
DTU – COWI A/S

7 of 9

7

Closing the gap towards super-long suspension bridges using computational morphogenesis

Interpretation

Design	Compliance	Improvement
Conventional design	264.6 J	-
Interpreted design	231.0 J	12.7%
Interpreted design – parametric optimization	189.6 J	28.4%

TOP Webinar – 25 June 2020
DTU – COWI A/S

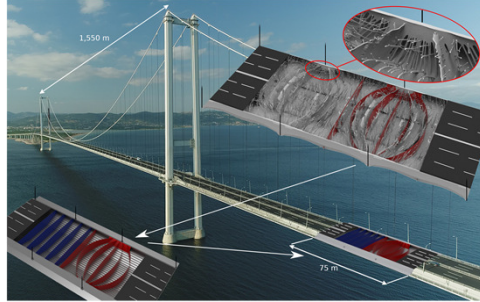
8 of 9

8

Closing the gap towards super-long suspension bridges using computational morphogenesis

Conclusions

- Possible weight savings of 12.7%-28.4%
 - Equivalent to a reduction in CO₂ of 8.5%-18.5% (entire bridge)
- Interpreted design
 - Increase in number of diaphragms
 - Diaphragms curved towards hanger anchorages
 - Longitudinal support panels
- Demonstration of topology optimization in civil engineering
 - Interpretation of complex results to simple designs
 - Beneficial in early design stage



Baandrup, Sigmund, Polk & Aage, *Nature Communications*, **2020**, *11*, 2735
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-16599-6>

TOP Webinar – 25 June 2020
DTU – COWI A/S



COWI



THE VELUX FOUNDATIONS
VILLUMFONDEN × VELUXFONDEN

Villum
Investigator
Grant

9 of 9