A Study of The Effect of Design Variable Scaling on The Performance of an Aerodynamic Shape Optimization Algorithm

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Try several different design variable scaling approaches for several different optimization test cases to see their effect on optimization performance. Also look at the effect of normalizing the objective function by its initial value. Try 2D and 3D optimization cases.

I. Introduction

A study of design variable scaling approaches has previously been performed by Zingg et al.[1] Their study compared performance of several 2D aerodynamic shape optimization test cases using a combination of design variable and Hessian scaling approaches. The optimizations were performed using the BFGS optimization algorithm within Optima2D. Since then, the SNOPT optimization algortihm for constrained optimization problems has become the prefered method for optimizations with Optima2D. This study revisits the design variable scaling question to determine the best scaling approach for optimization when using SNOPT.

II. Description of Design Variable Scaling Approaches

A. Scaling 0

No scaling applied to any design variables:

- SC_METHOD = 3

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- GDV_SCALE = 1.0
- AOADV_SCALE = 1.0

B. Scaling 1

Ad-hoc scaling factors applied to geometric and AoA design variables:

- SC_METHOD = 3
- GDV_SCALE = 0.1
- AOADV_SCALE = 1.0

C. Scaling 2

Ad-hoc scaling factors applied to geometric and AoA design variables:

- SC_METHOD = 3
- GDV_SCALE = 0.01
- AOADV_SCALE = 1.0

D. Scaling 3

Ad-hoc scaling factors applied to geometric and AoA design variables:

- SC_METHOD = 3
- GDV_SCALE = 0.001
- AOADV_SCALE = 1.0

E. Scaling 4

Ad-hoc scaling factors applied to geometric and AoA design variables:

- SC_METHOD = 3
- GDV_SCALE = 10.0
- AOADV_SCALE = 1.0

F. Scaling 5

Ad-hoc scaling factors applied to geometric and AoA design variables:

- SC_METHOD = 3
- GDV_SCALE = 100.0
- AOADV_SCALE = 1.0

G. Scaling 6

Scale all design variables so that they are of order 1e0:

- SC_METHOD = 3
- GDV_SCALE = 0.0 (Setting this parameter to zero scales all geometric design variables by the average of their initial absolute values
- AOADV_SCALE = 14.0 (For multipoint problems with low-speed, high-lift off-design constraints, AoA is a design variable. For example see O2D test suite case 024. The AoA that satisfies the lift constraint is 14 degrees)

H. Scaling 7

Scale each geometric design variable by its initial value. AoA design variables remain unscaled:

- SC_METHOD = 2
- GDV_SCALE = N/A
- AOADV_SCALE = N/A

III. Description of Test Cases

A. 2D Cases from the Optima2D Test Suite

- 014: single pt, 10 dvs, range thickesss + 2 TE thickness constraints
- 016: same as 014, but with cold starts
- 017: same as 014, but with 28 design variables
- 024: 18 pt multipt opt, area constraint + 2 TE thickness constraints, initial AoA values for high-lift points = 14.5 degrees

- 024-2: same as 024, but with initial AoA values for high-lift points = 5.0 degrees
- 025: weighted integral case with 27 on-design points plus 10 off-design points

B. 3D Cases

- BWB1: One of Nimeeshas 3D BWB optimization cases

IV. Results

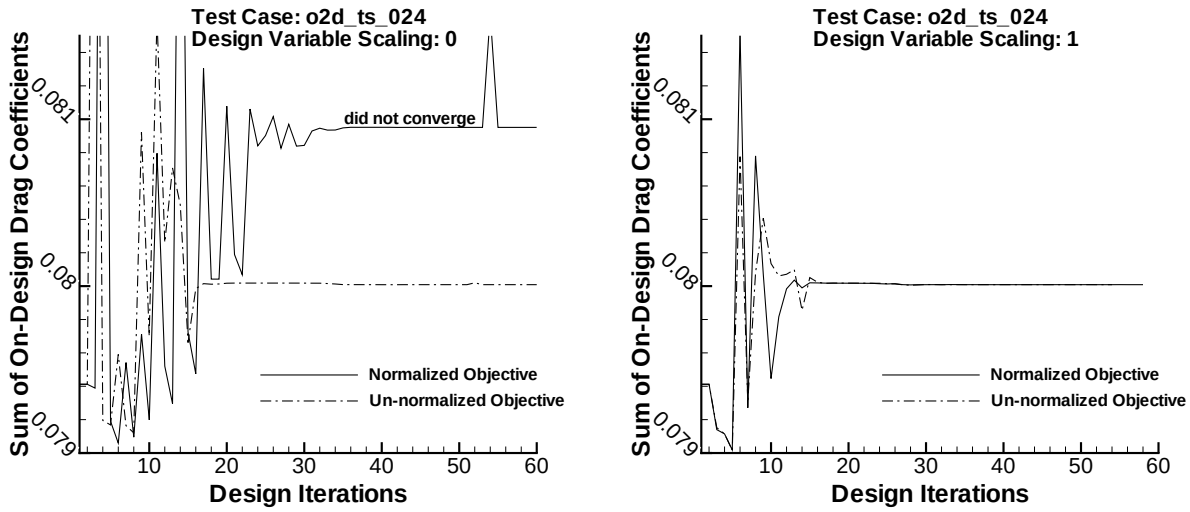
A. Test Case 024 from Optima2D Test Suite

Figures 1 and 2 show a comparison of optimization performance for this test case. Each subfigure compares the performance of an optimization executed using an objective function normalized by its initial value versus performance using an un-normalized objective function for a given design variable scaling approach. Design Variable Scaling 2 using an un-normalized objective function converges in the fewest number of design iterations. The objective function is converged to within 99.9% of its final value and all constraints are satisfied after 12 design iterations. It is worth noting that for all design variable scaling approaches, an un-normalized objective function performs at least as well as with a normalized objective function and in some cases has far superior performance.

V. Conclusions

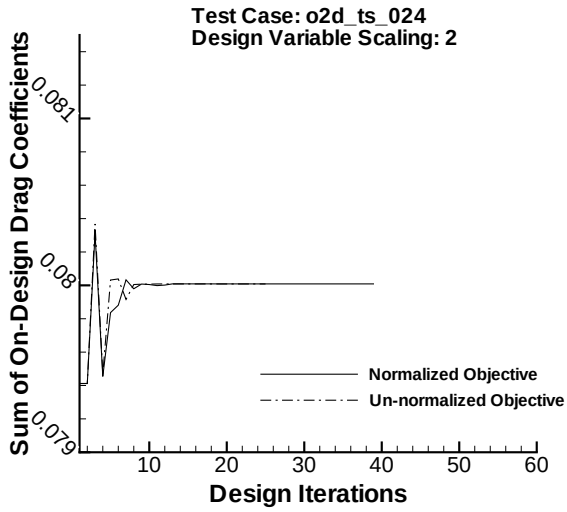
References

[1]D. W. Zingg, Timothy M. Leung, Laslo Diosady, Anh H. Truong, and Samy Elias. Improvements to a Newton-Krylov Adjoint Algorithm for Aerodynamic Optimization. In *Proceedings of The 43rd Annual AIAA Aerospace Sciences Meeting*, number AIAA-2005-4857, Reno, Nevada, USA, January 10-13 2005.

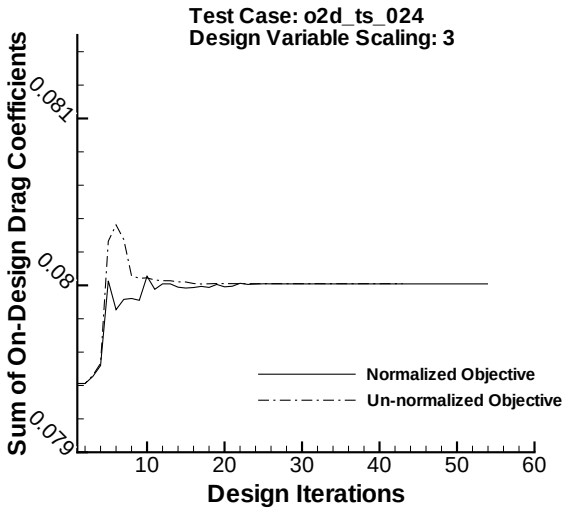


(a) Design Variable Scaling 0

(b) Design Variable Scaling 1

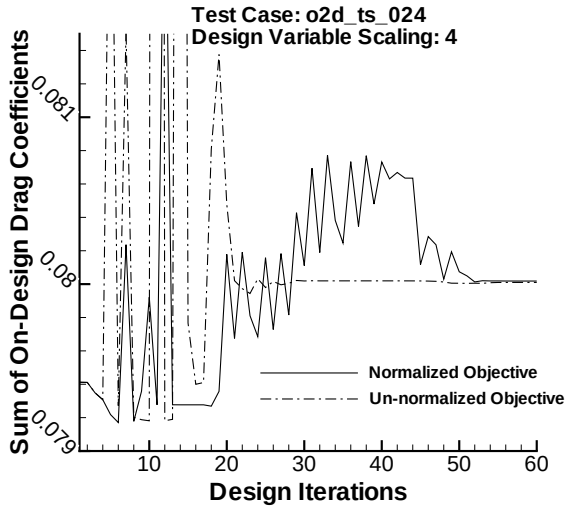


(c) Design Variable Scaling 2

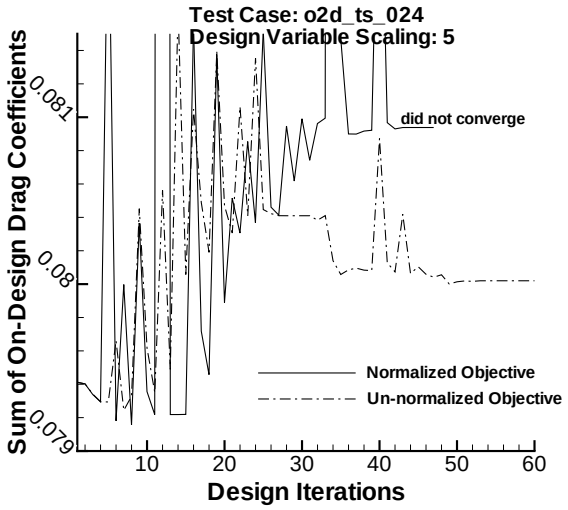


(d) Design Variable Scaling 3

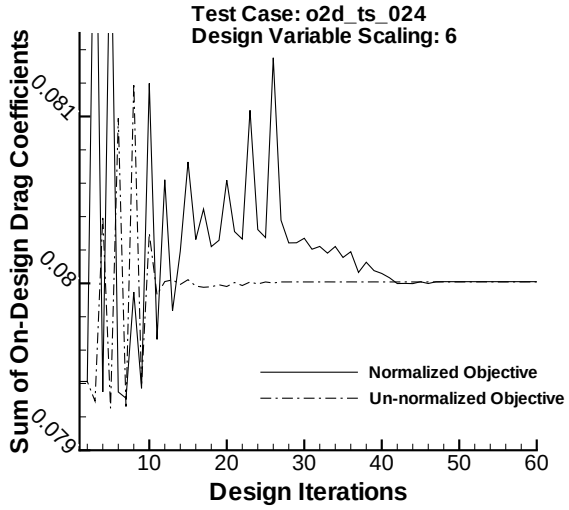
Figure 1. Comparison of design variable scalings 0 - 3 for test case 024 from the Optima2D Test Suite)



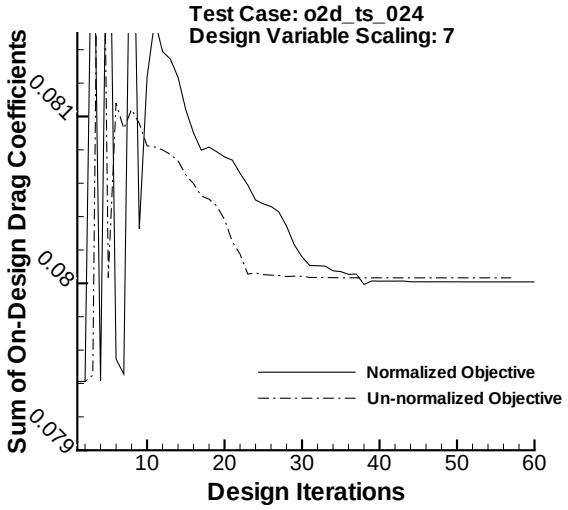
(a) Design Variable Scaling 4



(b) Design Variable Scaling 5



(c) Design Variable Scaling 6



(d) Design Variable Scaling 7

Figure 2. Comparison of design variable scalings 4 - 7 for test case 024 from the Optima2D Test Suite)