

Structural multi-objective optimization of material composition for present properties

IOSO Optimization software allows for concentrations of a number of alloying elements to be optimized so that a finite number of properties (maximum tensile strength, maximum operating temperature, maximum time-until-rupture, minimum weight, minimum cost, etc.) of the alloy are simultaneously extremized, while satisfying a number of equality and inequality constraints.

Concentrations of the following 17 elements were taken as independent variables:

C, S, P, Cr, Ni, Mn, Si, Cu, Mo, Pb, Co, Cb, W, Sn, Al, Zn, Ti.

In many applications it is highly desirable to use as light alloys as possible. Furthermore, certain alloying elements are considerably more expensive than other elements.

The following parameters were then used as optimization objectives:

- Stress (PSI – maximize)
- Operating temperature (T – maximize)
- Time to "survive" until rupture (Hours – maximize)
- Cost of the raw ingredients
- Density of the resulting metal alloy

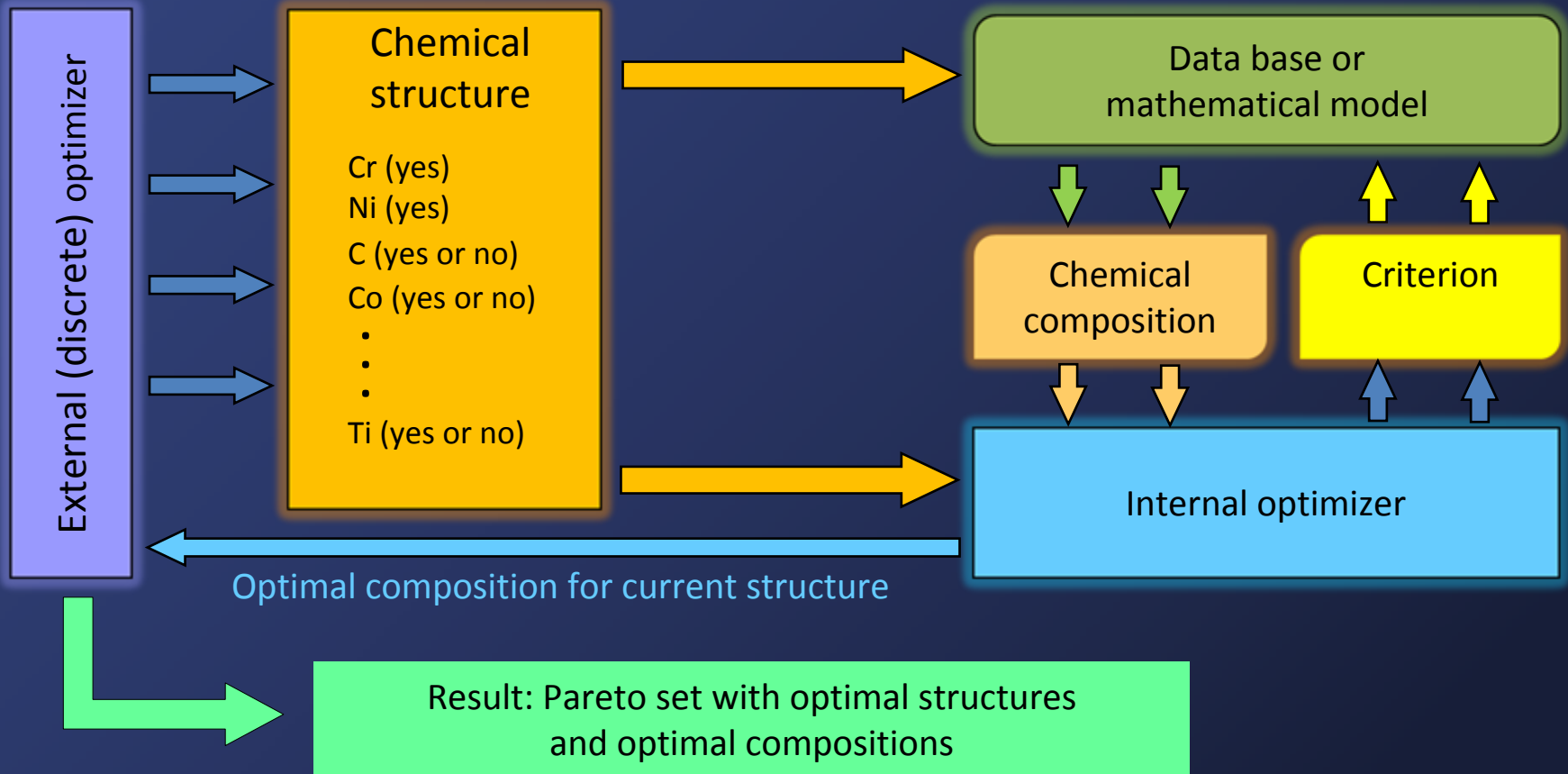
CONCLUSIONS

These design methods are applicable to design of any type of alloys and could account for additional desired features of new alloys like corrosion resistance, microstructure features, thermal and mechanical treatment, manufacturing cost, etc.

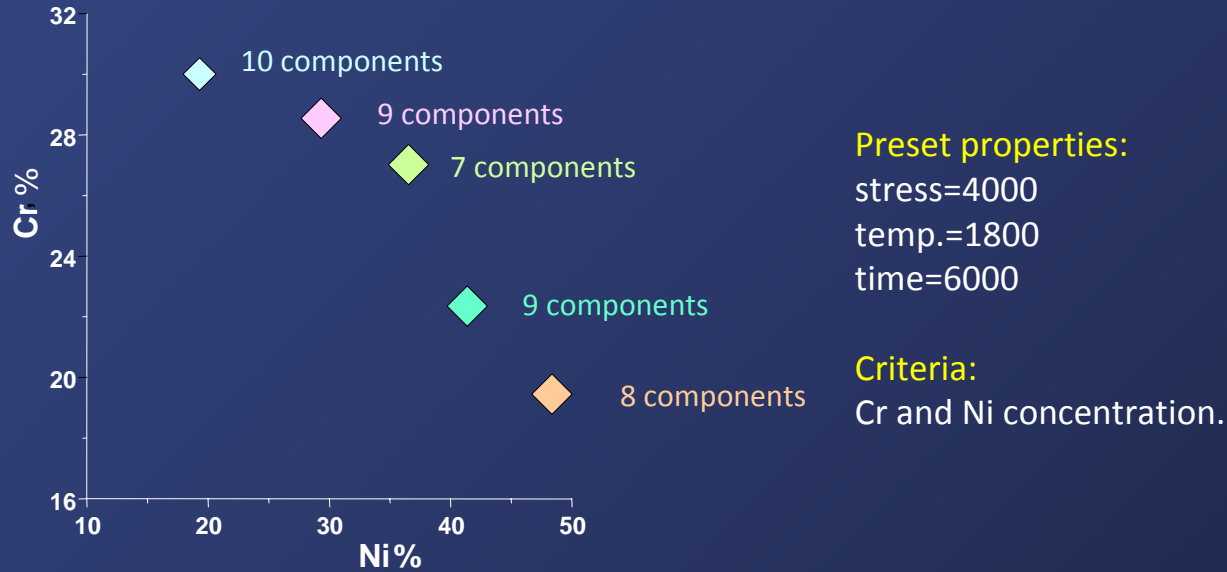
1. Dulikravich, G.S., Egorov, I.N., Sikka, V.K. and Muralidharan, G. "Semi-Stochastic Multi-Objective Optimization of Hemical Composition of High Temperature Austenitic Steels for Desired Mechanical Properties" (.pdf, 571Kb), Symposium on Materials Processing Under the Influence of Electrical and Magnetic Fields, 2003 TMS Annual Meeting, San Diego, CA, March 2-6, 2003

2. G.S. Dulikravich and I.N. Egorov-Yegorov, "Robust Optimization of Concentrations of Alloying Elements in Steel for Maximum Temperature, Strength, Time-To-Rupture and Minimum Cost and Weight" (Paper presented at ECCOMAS – Computational Methods for Coupled Problems in Science and Engineering; eds: Papadrakakis, Onate, E. and Schrefler, B., Fira, Santorini Island, Greece, May 25-28, 2005).

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| | C | S | P | Mn | Si | Cu | Mo | Pb | Co | Cb | W | Sn | Al | Zn | Ti |
|----|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 10 | 0.529 | none | 0.02 | 1.21 | none | none | 0.065 | 0.005 | 0.003 | 1.344 | 0.199 | none | 0.067 | 0.001 | 0.014 |
| 9 | 0.329 | none | 0.014 | 0.894 | none | none | 0.061 | 0.004 | none | 1.026 | 0.188 | none | 0.074 | 0.004 | 0.048 |
| 7 | 0.527 | none | none | 1.21 | none | 0.018 | 0.021 | none | none | none | 0.281 | none | 0.074 | 0.001 | 0.032 |
| 9 | 0.506 | none | none | 0.879 | none | none | 0.053 | 0.005 | 0.043 | 0.839 | 0.37 | none | 0.034 | 0.009 | 0.001 |
| 8 | 0.457 | none | none | 0.977 | none | none | 0.013 | 0.003 | none | 1.367 | 0.476 | none | 0.073 | 0.003 | 0.059 |

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