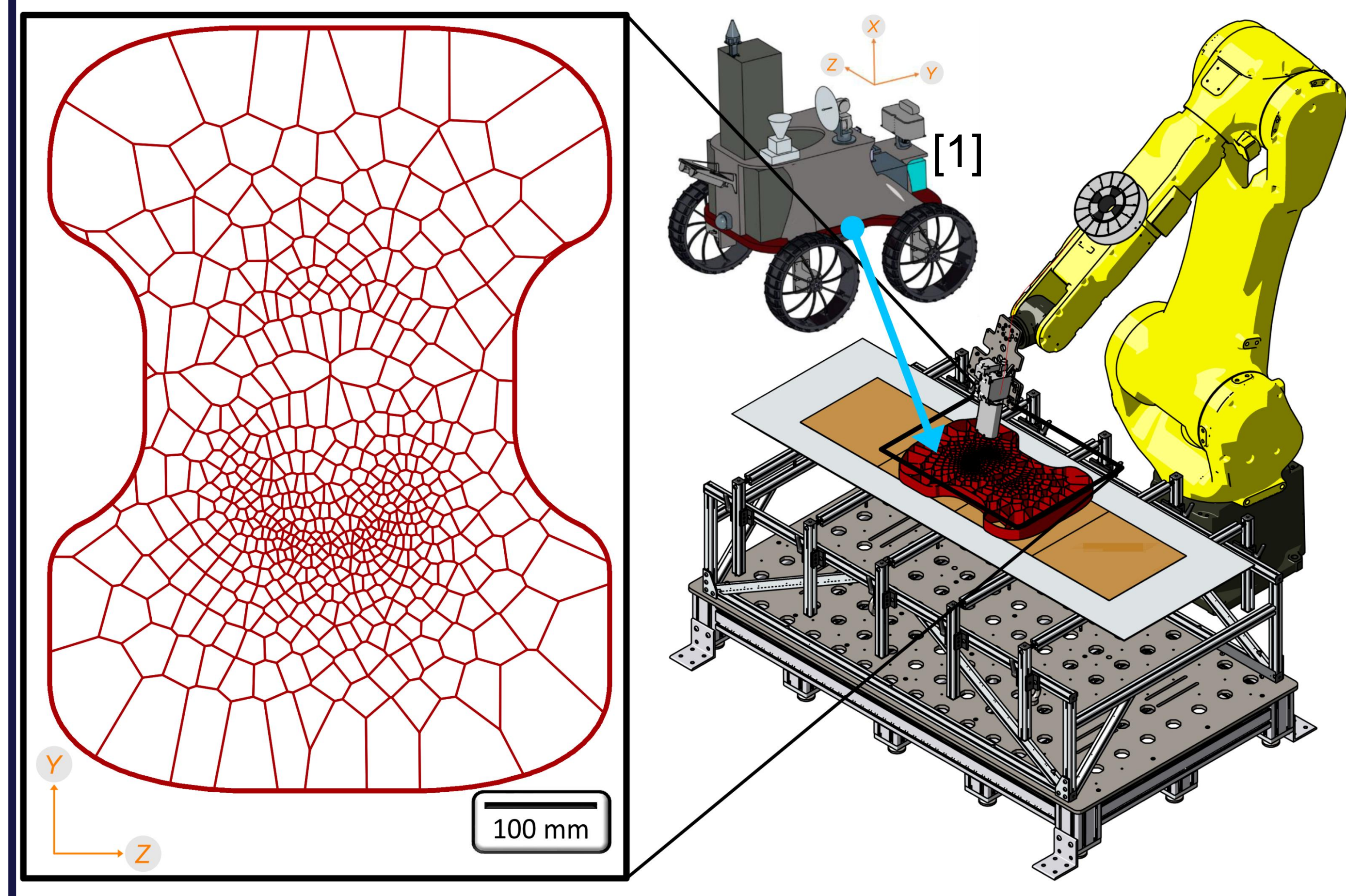
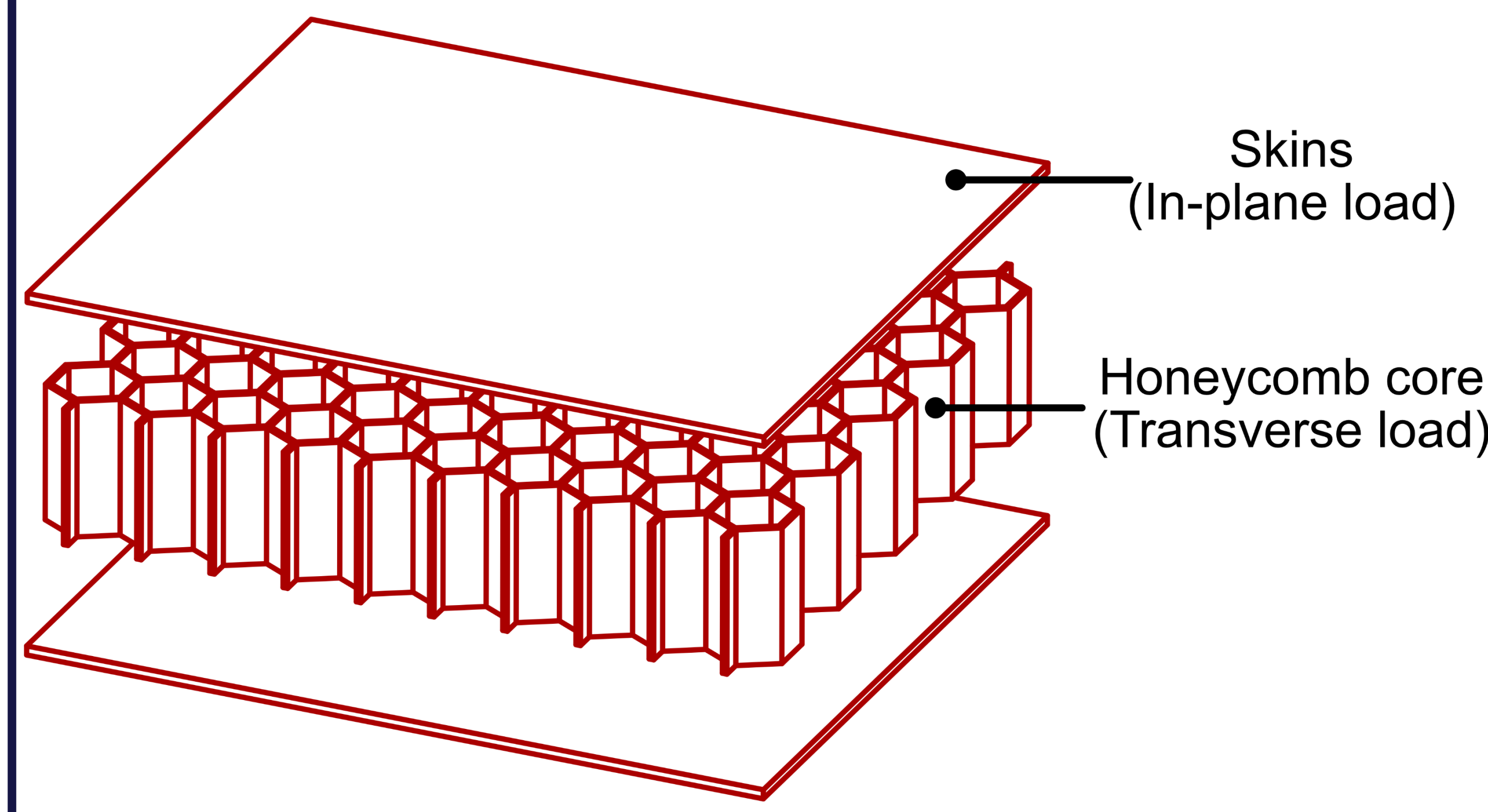


LUNAR ROVER IN COMPOSITE MATERIALS



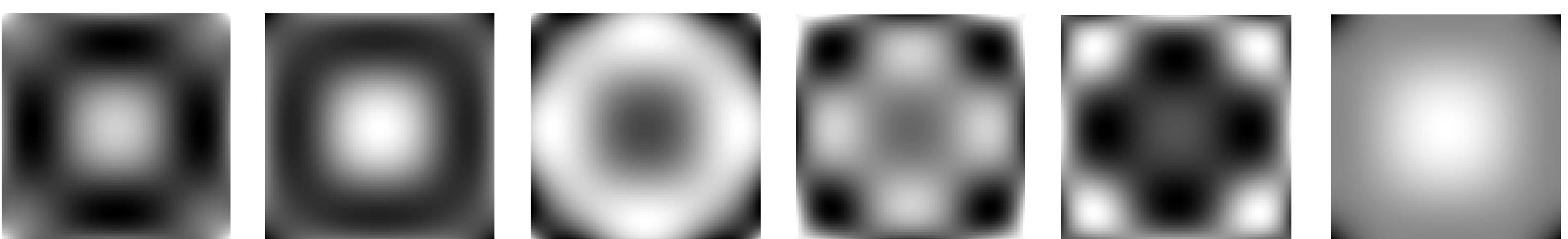
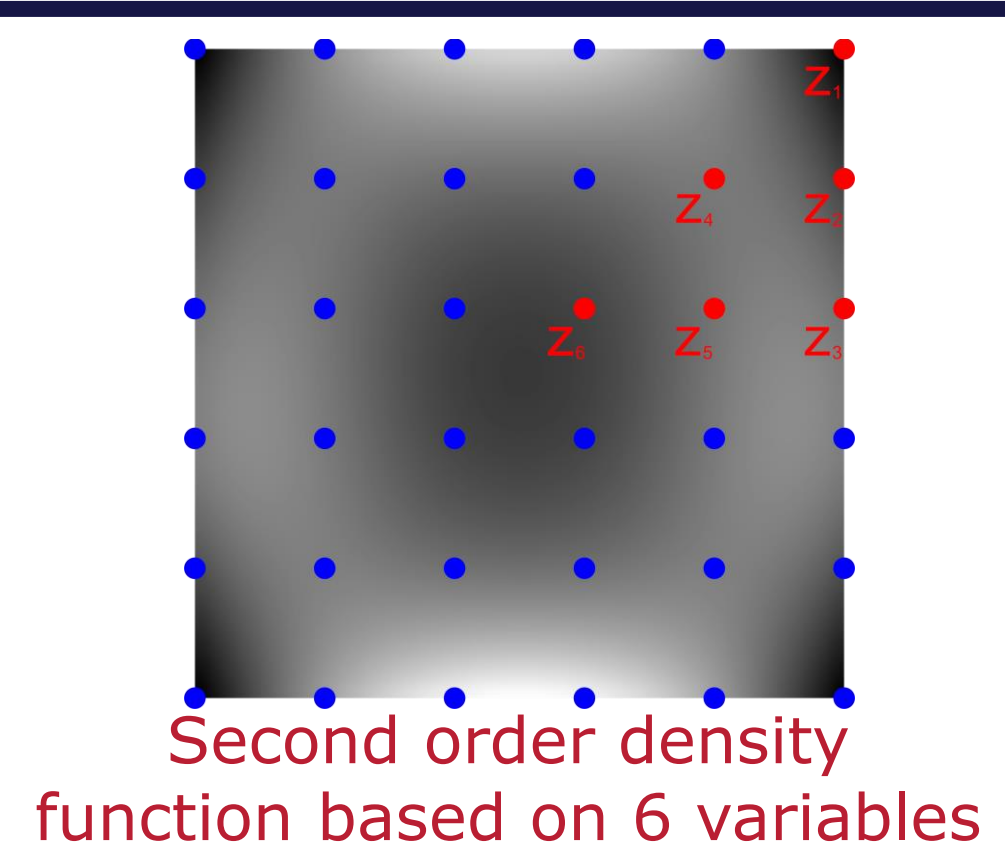
SANDWICH PANEL THEORY

Sandwich panels are lightweight structures with high flexural stiffness. They are widely used in the aerospace industry.



OPTIMIZER

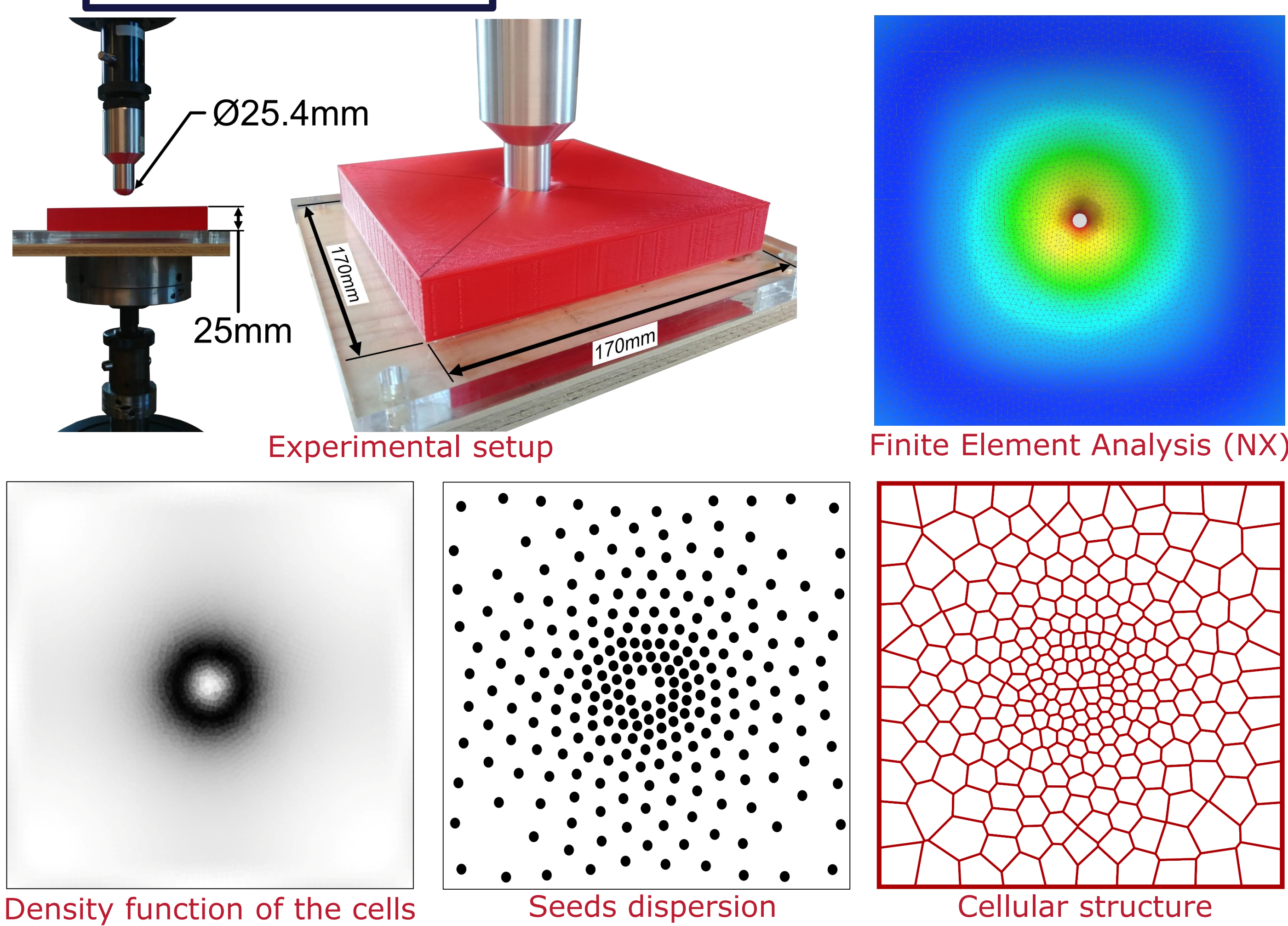
NOMAD [2], a blackbox optimizer, maximizes the stiffness of a finite element model thanks to a density function and to direct search.



OBJECTIVES

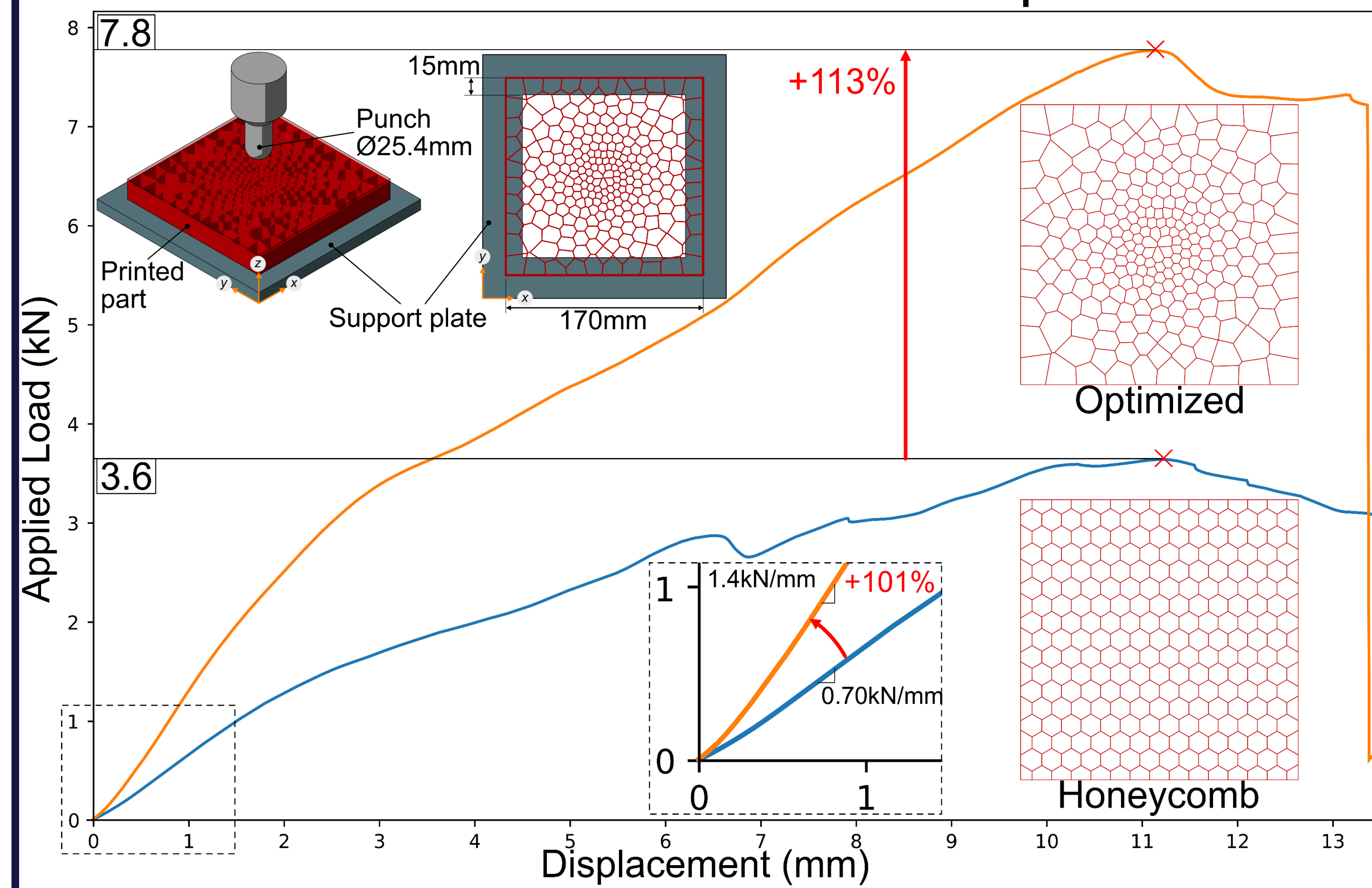
Maximize stiffness and improve ultimate load of a sandwich panel for a given amount of cells.

METHODOLOGY



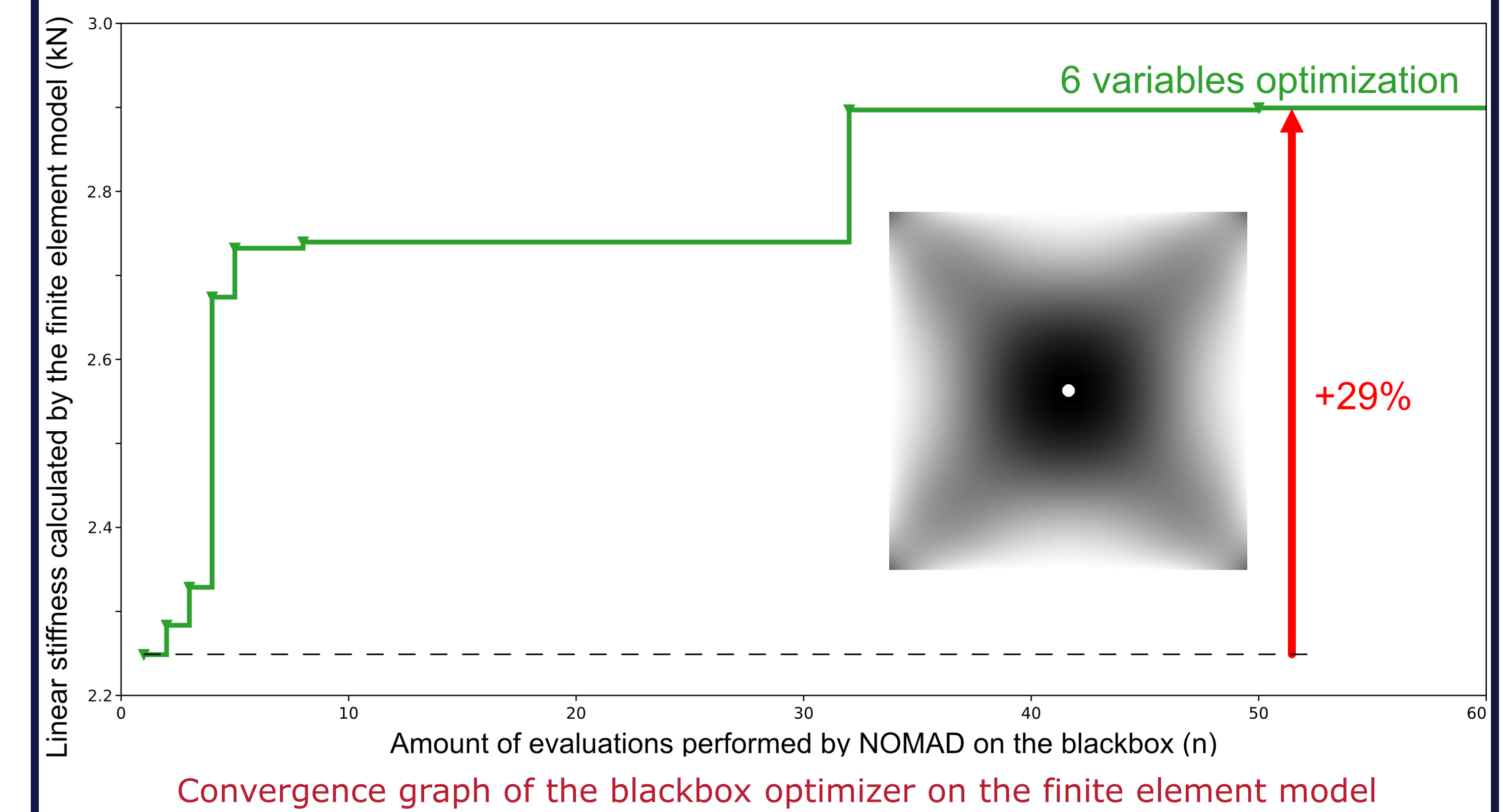
RESULTS

A central punch applies a quasi-static load at constant speed on a simply supported sandwich panel on the edges. Reshaping the core allowed to double the stiffness and the ultimate load at equal masses.



RESULTS (CONT'D)

The stiffness of the sandwich panel quickly converges with 6 variables defining the density function.



CONCLUSIONS

Concentrating cells of a sandwich panel significantly improves its stiffness and its ultimate load under non-uniform constraints. 2D cellular material optimization leads to mass efficiency and will allow rovers to be sent in space using less resources.

REFERENCES

- [1]: Broggi, Clément. « Conception et fabrication additive d'une structure bio-inspirée pour un rover lunaire en composites thermoplastiques ». Masters, Polytechnique Montréal, 2020. <https://publications.polymtl.ca/5381/>.
- [2]: Audet, C., S. Le Digabel, V. Rochon Montplaisir, et C. Tribes. « NOMAD version 4: Nonlinear optimization with the MADS algorithm ». arXiv:2104.1167, 2021.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

