

Dealing with extreme requirement values

What methods to design school chairs and offshore wind turbines have in common

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² Singapore University of Technology and Design (SUTD), SUTD-MIT International Design Centre



The natural world is full of variation

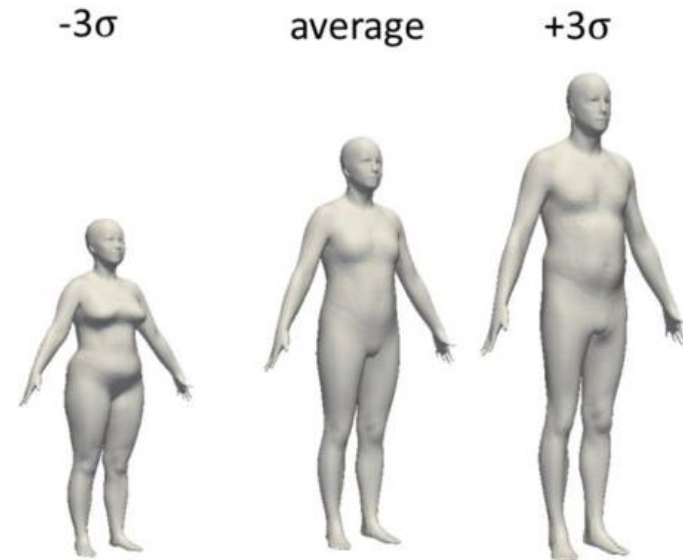
Geometries of oak leaves



<https://iif.wellcomecollection.org/image/V0043939/full/300,0/default.jpg>

Body dimensions

Digital mannequins from Danckaers et al. (2019)



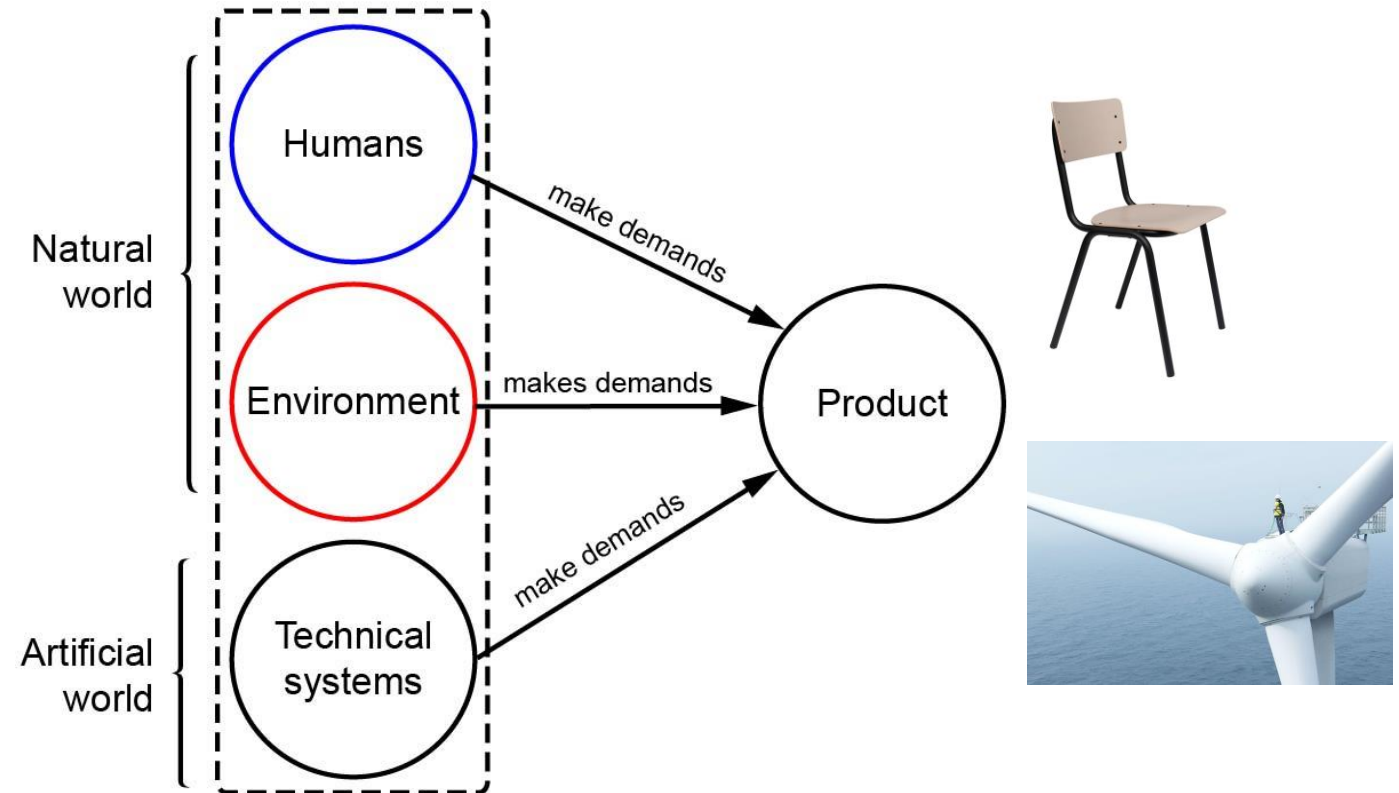
Danckaers, F., Huysmans, T., Hallems, A., De Bruyne, G., Truijen, S., & Sijbers, J. (2019). Posture normalisation of 3D body scans. *Ergonomics*, 62(6), 834–848. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00140139.2019.1581262>

Wind speeds



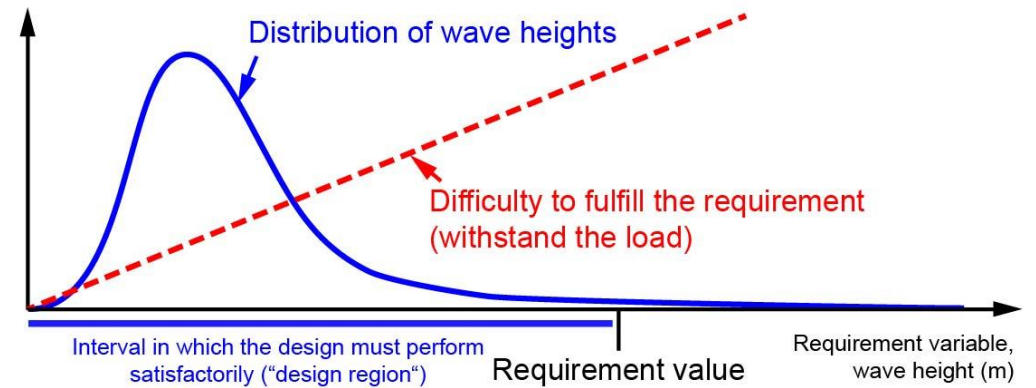
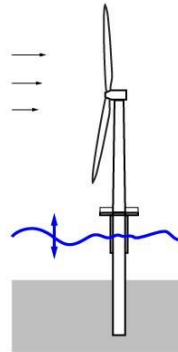
<https://www.dw.com/en/climate-storms-cyclones-hurricanes-typhoons-explained/a-55521226>

Products interact with the natural world

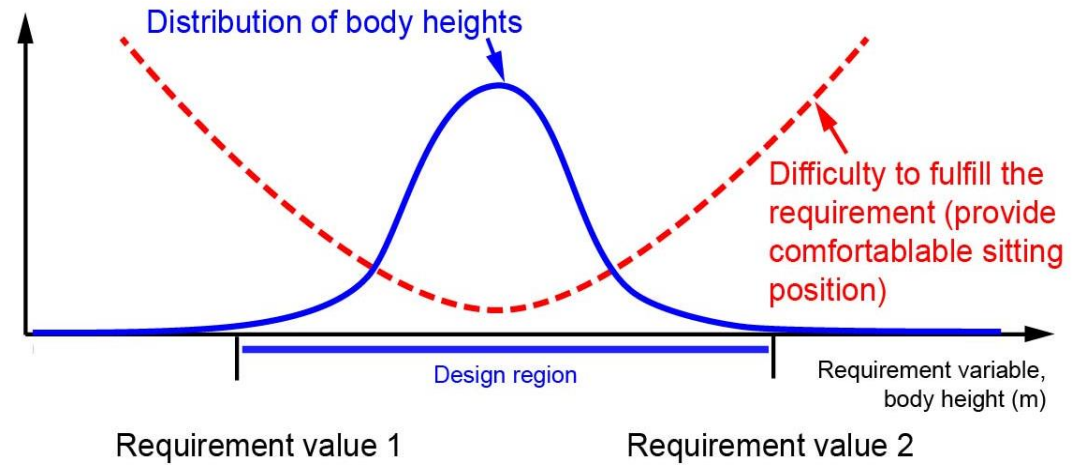
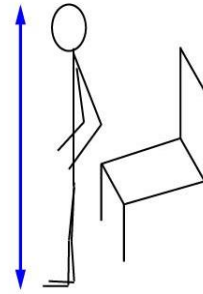


... and expected interactions are the basis for formulating requirements in the design process.

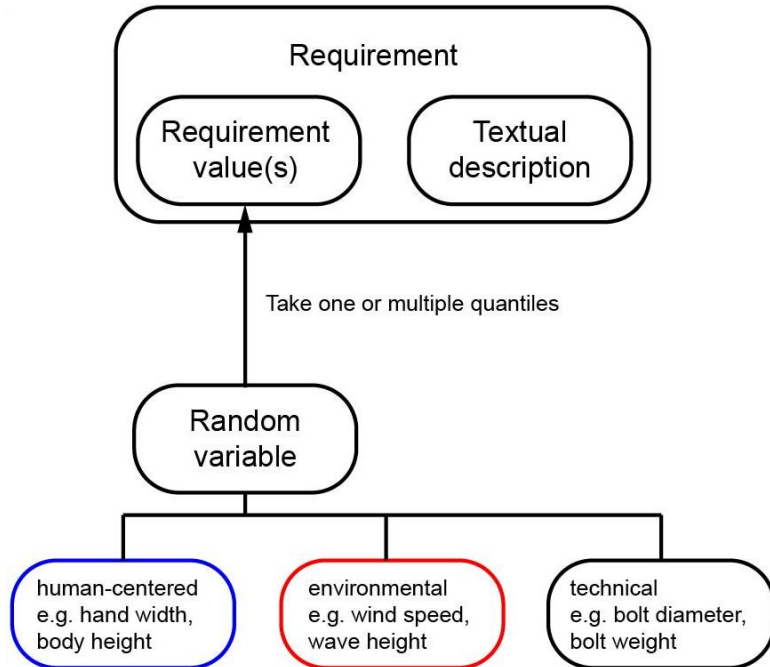
To deal with a high-variability variable, a requirement value is derived from a distribution



A design region can be limited by multiple requirement values



Representation of requirements in this work



The chair is comfortable for pupils with body heights between 120 and 160 cm

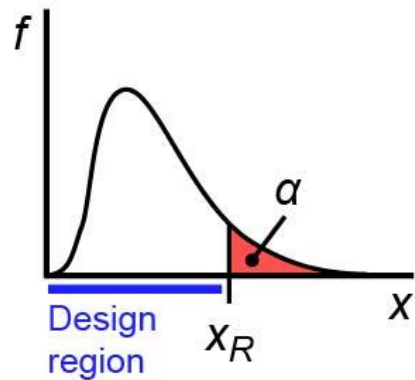
Textual description Requirement values

The wind turbine preserves structural integrity at a 10-min wind speed of 30 m s⁻¹

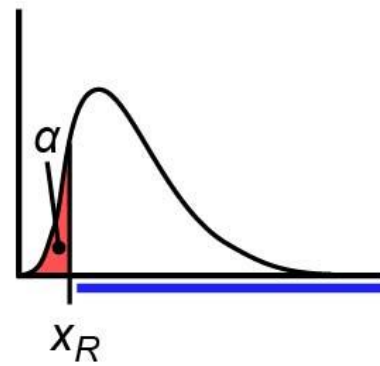
Textual description Requirement value

Concepts to define extreme requirement values

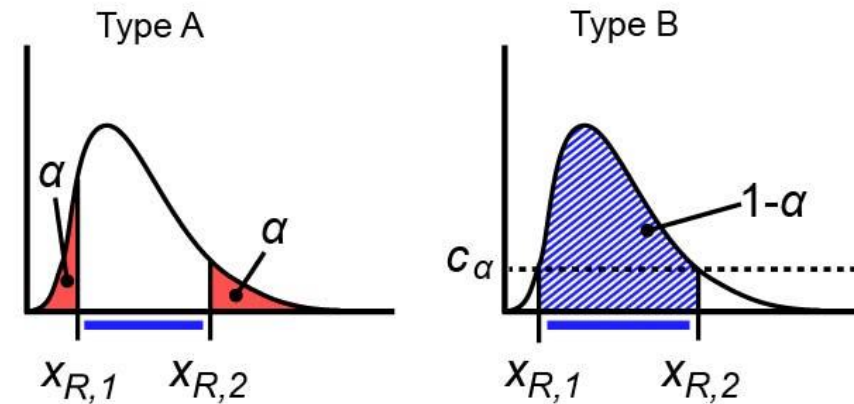
(a) Design for the maximum



(b) Design for the minimum

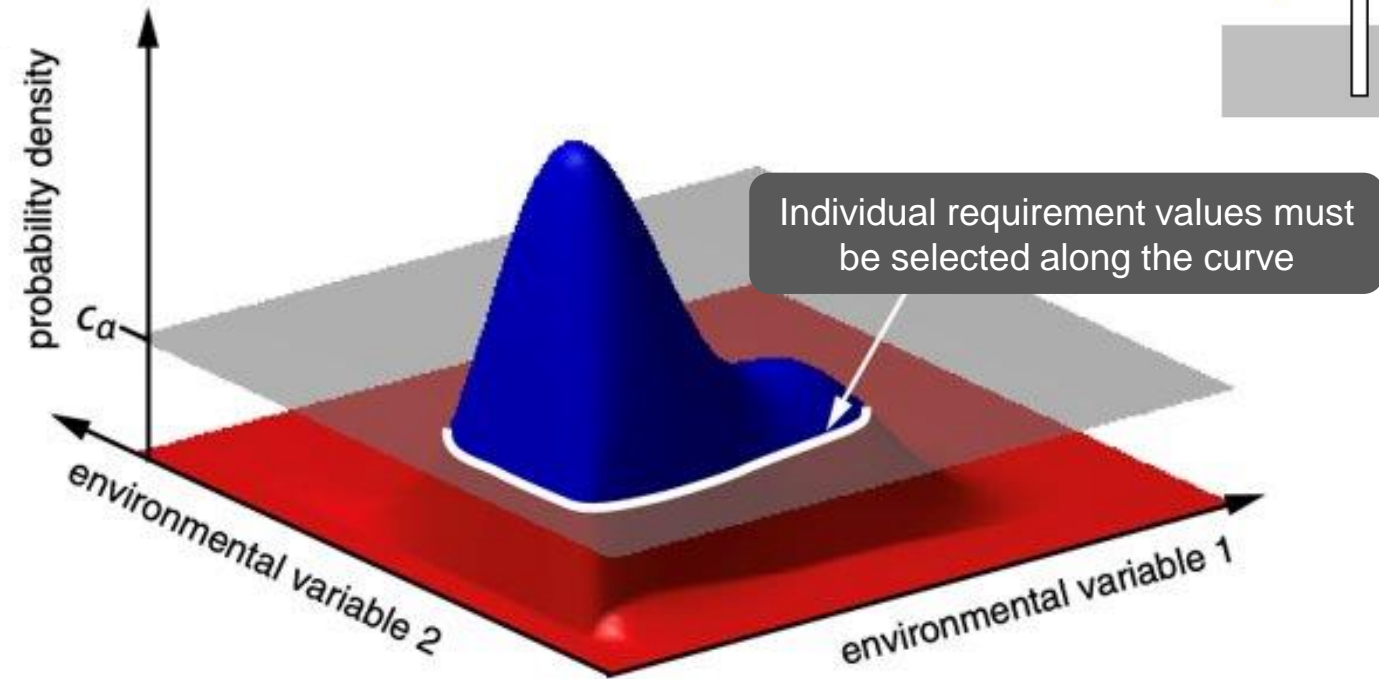


(c) Design for the minimum and the maximum



For joint distributions, quantiles become curves (2D), surfaces (3D) or hypersurfaces (>3D)

General term: "exceedance boundary"

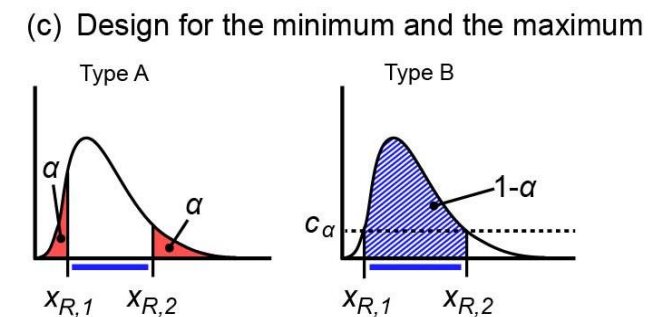
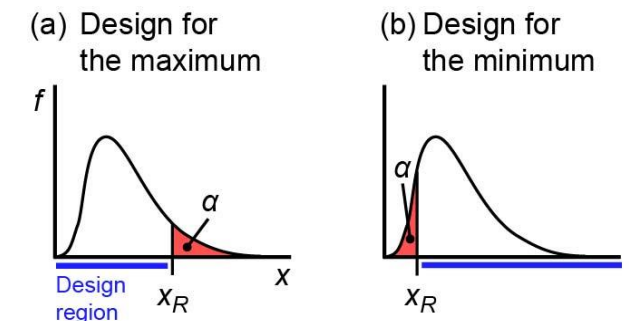




Which methods are being used to set extreme requirement values?

Methods in ergonomics and structural design

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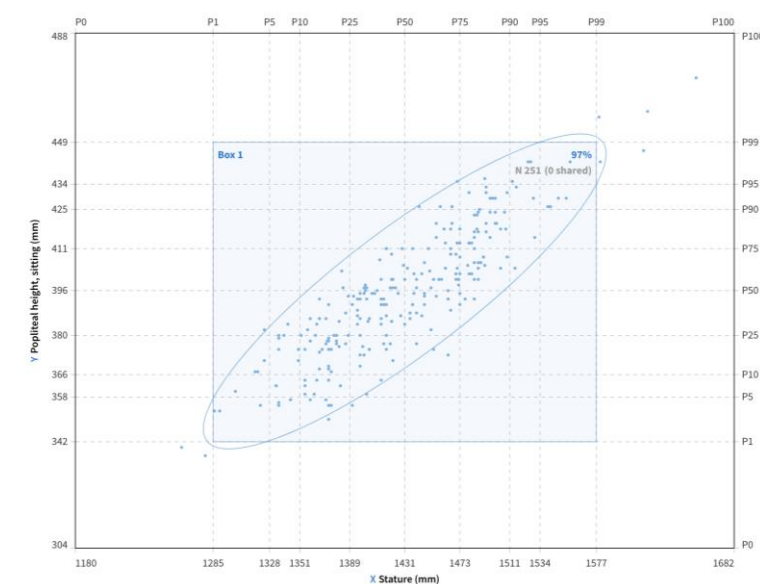
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Image source: <https://dined.io.tudelft.nl/en/ellipse/tool>

Population

Dutch children >

Measures

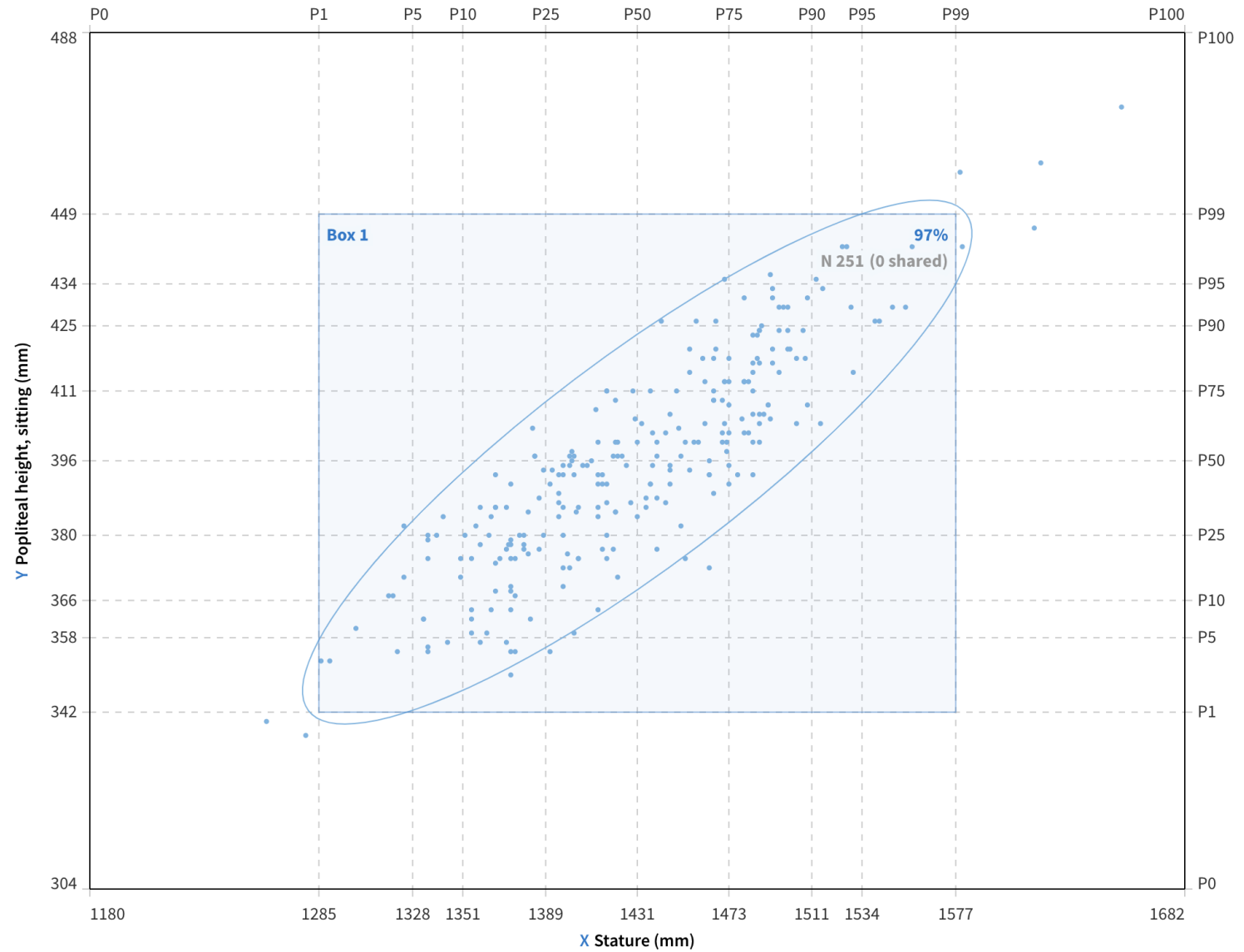
X Stature >

Y Popliteal height, sitting >

Annotations

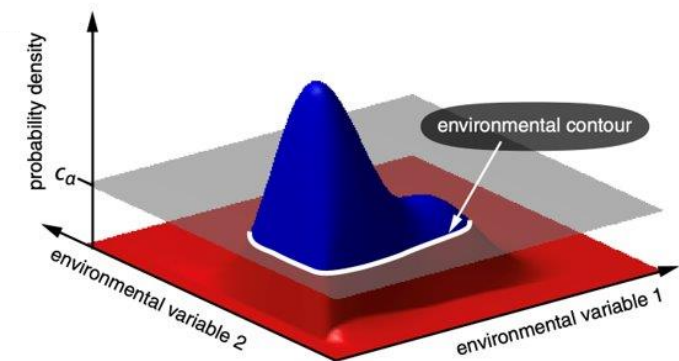
Box 1 >

+ Add Box + Add Point



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Image adapted from <https://doi.org/10.1017/dsi.2019.149>

These requirement methods are widely used

Introduction Tool Help

Ellipse

Ellipse makes it easy to see the correlation between two different body dimensions and to determine the consequences for related product dimensions.

Save multiple analyses online for reference or to work on at a later time. Your current analysis is always saved.

Download images of your analyses for inclusion in your documents. SVG images allow you to further edit them.

Population: Dutch students

Measures: X Reach depth, Y Stature

Stature (mm)

Reach depth

1. N 149 42.1% (1 shared)

2. N 182 51.4% (1 shared)

V 1700 -1.1

The database and tool DINED that implements statistical methods for anthropometric data such as the **Ellipse methods** has thousands of users¹.

¹ <https://dined.io.tudelft.nl/en/about>



IEC 61400-3-1

Edition 1.0 2019-04

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

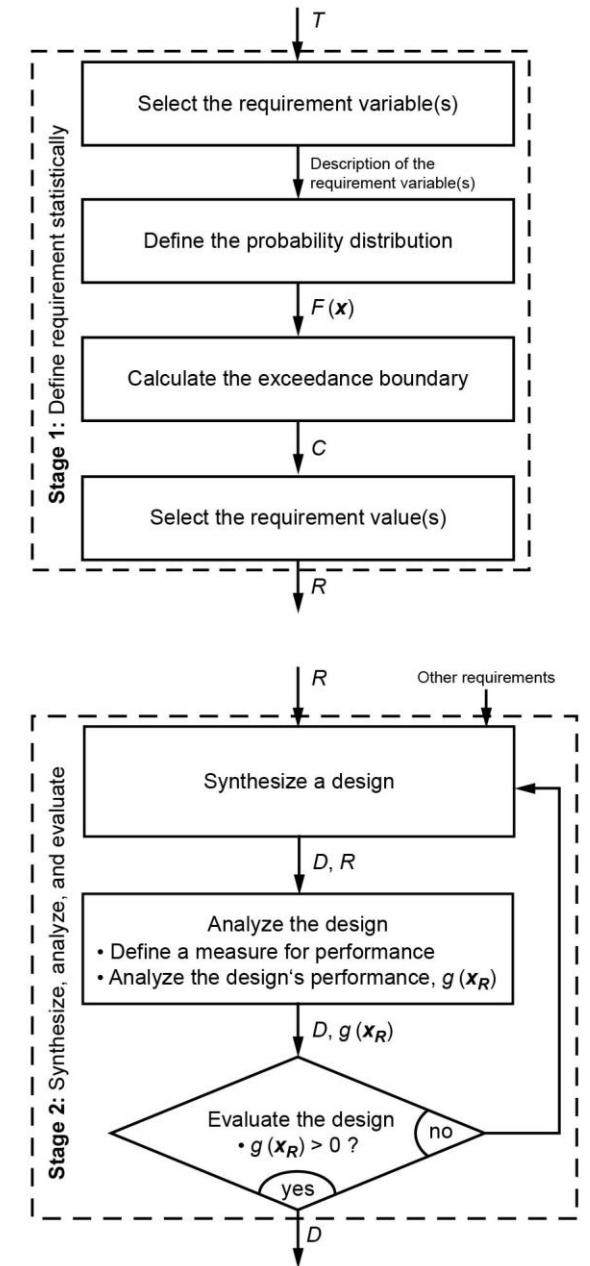
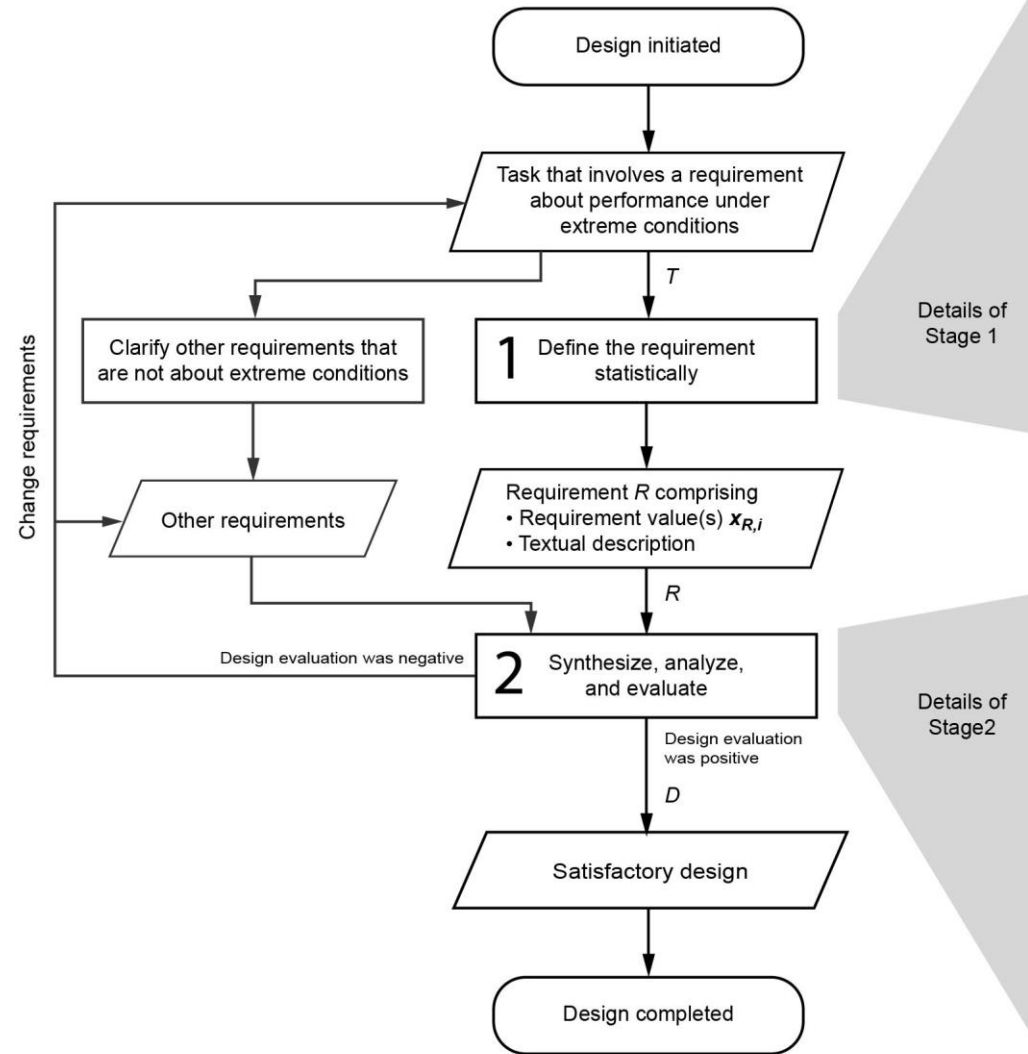
NORME
INTERNATIONALE



Wind energy generation systems –
Part 3-1: Design requirements for fixed offshore wind turbines

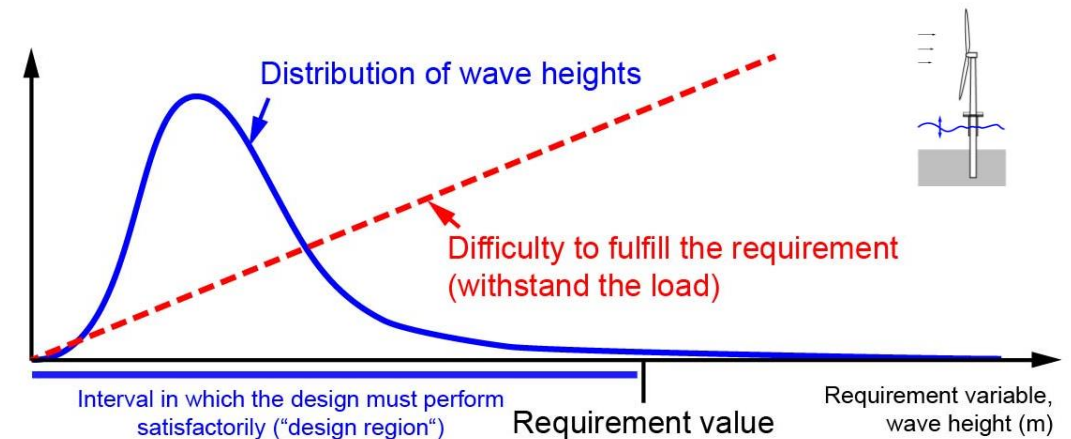
The international offshore wind turbine standard prescribes the use of **univariate return period methods** and recommends the **environmental contour method**.

A model for the process of dealing with extreme requirement values



Summary and conclusions

- Many designs are „driven“ by requirements that describe maximum or minimum values of high-variability variables
- Unifying terminology and a model for the process of dealing with such requirements in the general design process was proposed
- The process model can serve as a “wrapper” of the various methods used in ergonomics and structural design



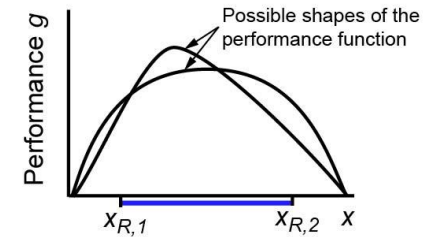
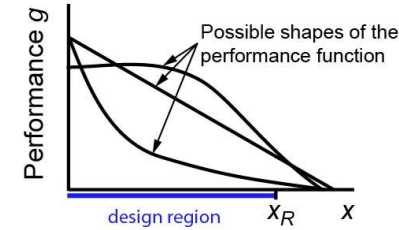
Static and adaptive designs

Case

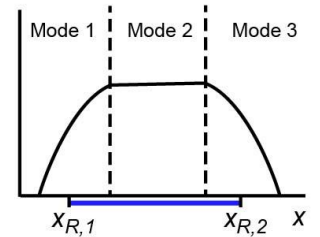
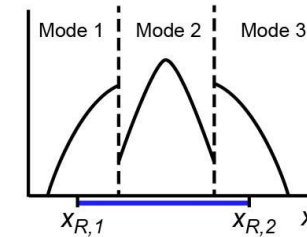
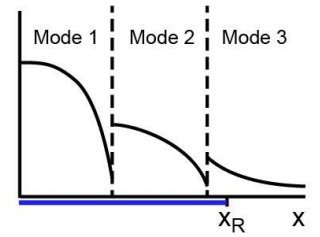
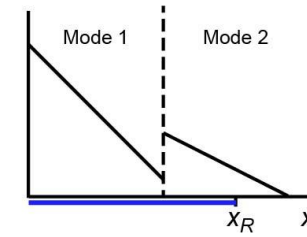
Design for the maximum

Design for the minimum and maximum

Static design



Adaptive design



A static design does not actively change with the requirement value, it behaves similarly for low and high requirement values.

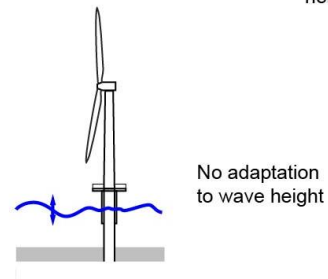
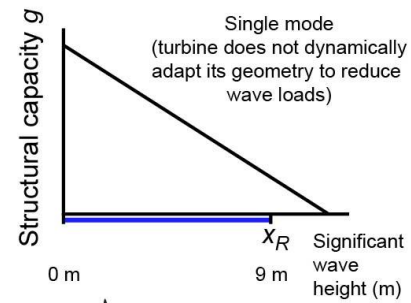
An adaptive design changes with the requirement value to achieve improved performance at high (or low) values. It usually has multiple operation modes.

Offshore wind turbine

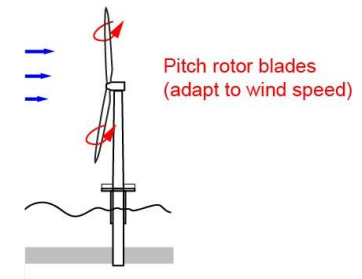
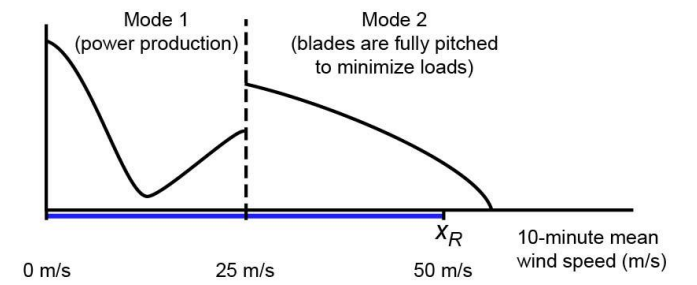
Case

Example 1:
Offshore wind turbine

Static design



Adaptive design

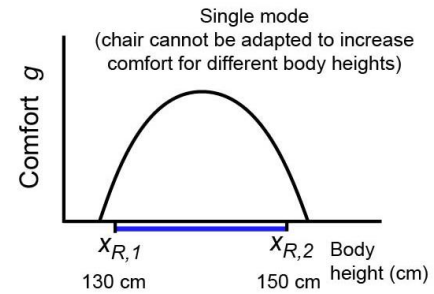


School chair

Case

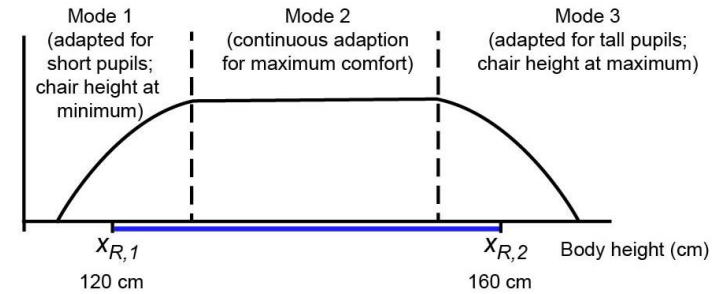
Example 2:
Ergonomic chair

Static design



No adaptation to body height

Adaptive design

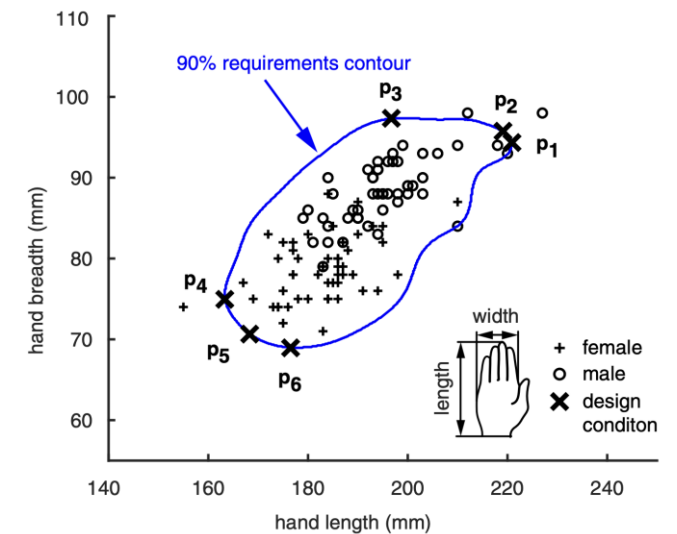


Change chair height (adapt to body height)

Chair images were kindly provided by backwinkel.de, access: Nov 28, 2022

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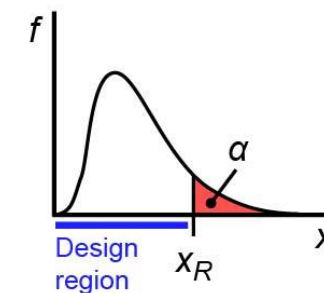
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(a) Design for the maximum



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